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The Cep-Her complex (t=38±8 Myr) is a newly identified association that contains >2,000 stars and spans 60° on-sky. Previously known subclusters include RSG-5 and the δ Lyr cluster. Roughly 200 stars in Cep-Her were observed by Kepler. They included Kepler-1627 (+), Kepler-1643 (\Box), KOI-7368 (∇), and KOI-7913 (X).



LUKE BOUMA, JASON CURTIS, ET AL. 22A (AJ) LUKE BOUMA, RONAN KERR, ET AL. 22B (ON ARXIV)





BACKGROUND

- At <10⁸ years (<100 Myr), the radius valley should not exist. Instead, most mini-Neptunes, including those destined to lose their primordial atmospheres, should be 2 3 R_{\oplus} in size (e.g., Rogers & Owen 21).
- Given this expectation, it is **STRANGE** that most known transiting planets younger than <10⁸ years have sizes between 4 and 10 R_{\oplus}. The one previous exception was AU Mic c (\approx 3 R_{\oplus}, Martioli+21; Gilbert+22).
- The super-Neptune excess could be a sign of planetary cooling. However, it could also be a selection effect: it is hard to detect small planets around young, spot-dominated stars.

AIM & METHODS

• We set out to expand the population of young, small, planets by

Results & Discussion

- Cep-Her complex exists (t=38±8 Myr; d=330pc). SPYGLASS 1 kpc expansion (R. Kerr+ in prep) will detail its kinematic structure and potential origin.
- Cep-Her contains four validated Kepler planets. $R_p=2-4R_{\oplus}$, P=5-25 days.



crossmatching new star clusters from Gaia against the Kepler field.
We clustered on Gaia {X,Y,Z,vb,vl} to refine candidate members per Kerr+21.
We verified the results using Gaia HRDs, TESS rotation periods, and spectra.





The Cep-Her planets show that mini-Neptunes with sizes of 2 R⊕ exist by 40 Myr.
 Future areas of interest include measuring mini-Neptune occurrence as a function of time, detecting rocky planets at <10⁸ year ages, and characterizing the atmospheres and orbital geometries of these young planets.