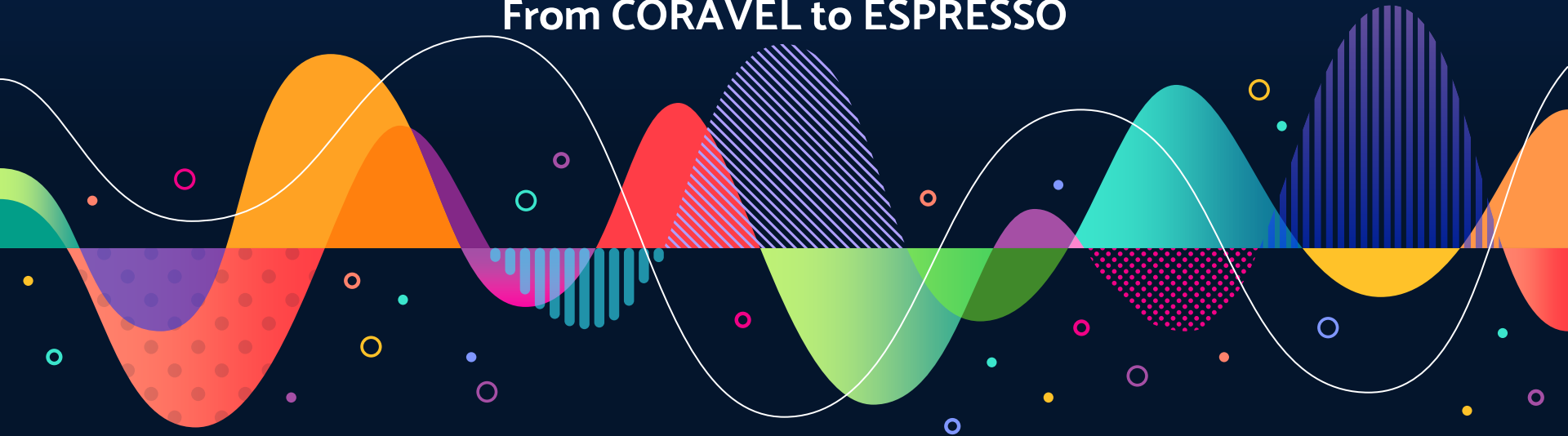


A. Suárez Mascareño

RV searches with high-resolution spectrographs

From CORAVEL to ESPRESSO



Doppler cross-correlation spectroscopy as a path to the detection of Earth-like planets. - From CORAVEL to ESPRESSO via ELODIE -

Plenary Session

 Monday, June 27th 2022  15:30 - 16:00  AUDITORIUM 1

Michel Mayor¹

- **Alejandro Suárez-Mascareño** (IAC, Tenerife):
"RV searches with high-resolution spectrographs: from CORAVEL to ESPRESSO"



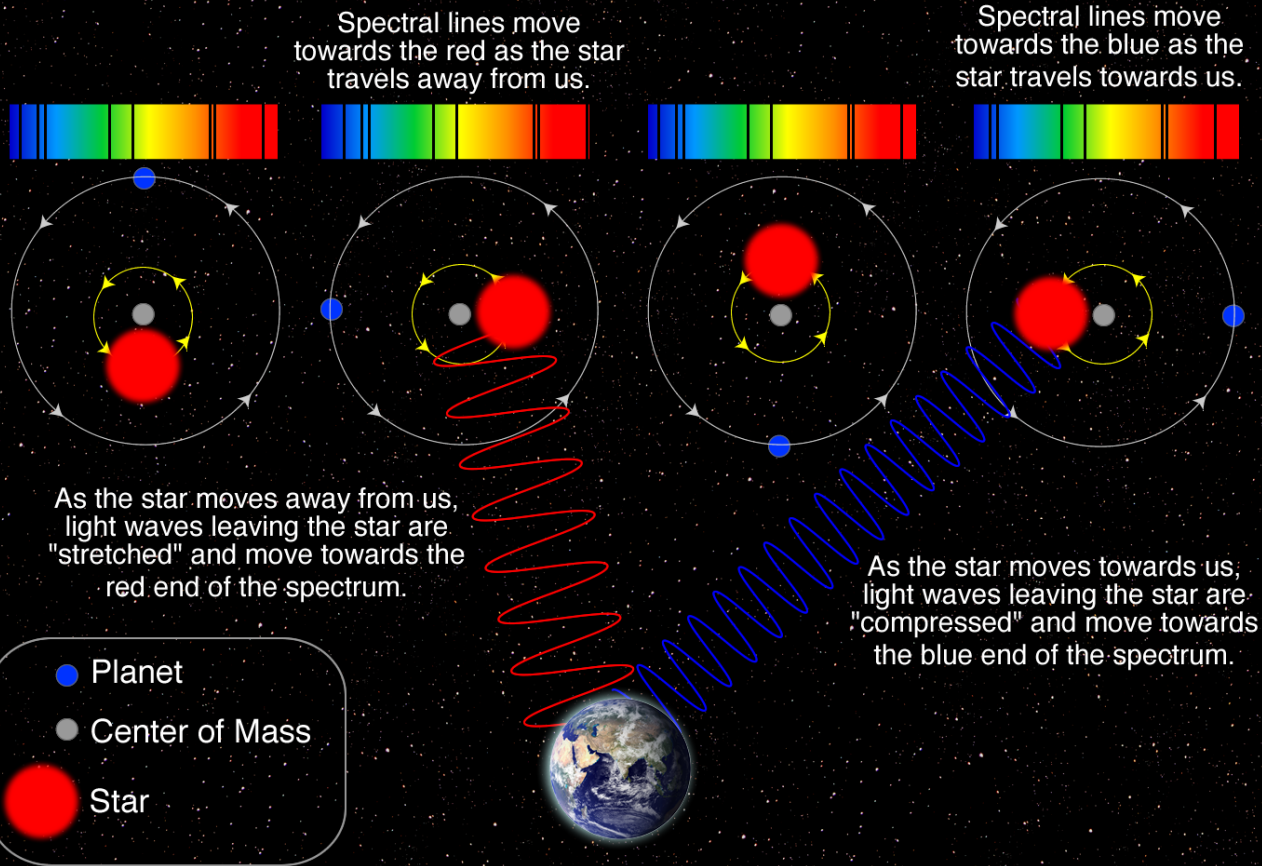
DON'T PANIC

The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy

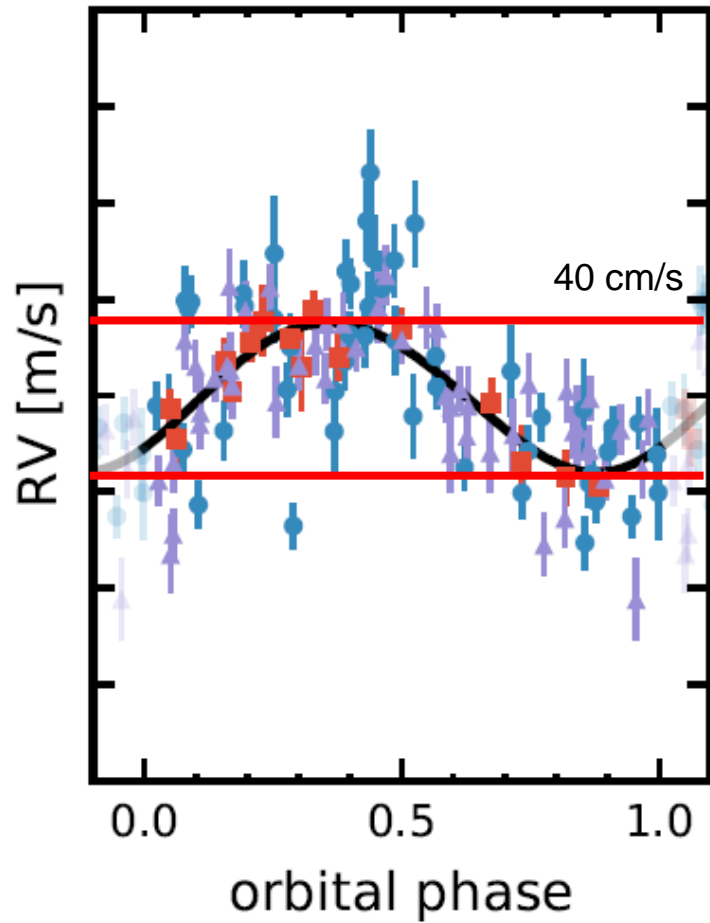
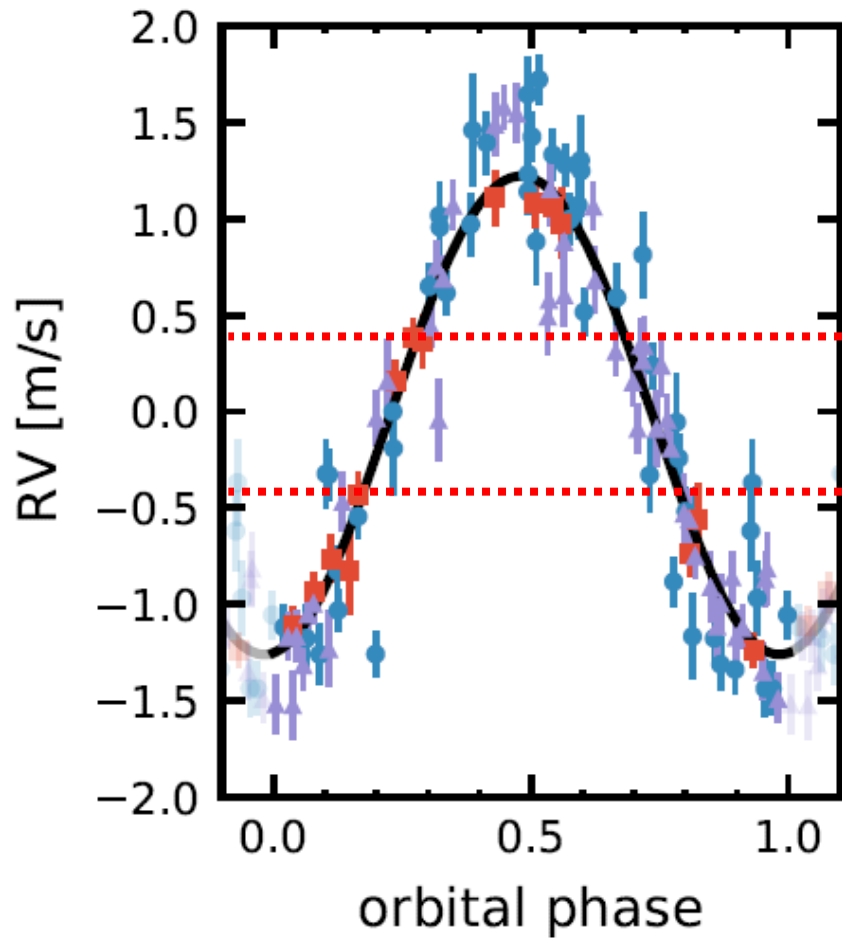


Radial Velocity Method

The star and planet orbit their common center of mass.



◆ ESPRESSO18 ■ ESPRESSO19 ▲ ESPRESSO21





1952 – RVs are over!

With the completion of the great radial-velocity programmes of the major observatories, the impression seems to have gained ground that the measurement of Doppler displacements in stellar spectra is less important at the present time than it was prior to the completion of R. E. Wilson's new radial-velocity catalogue.

Struve, O. 1952

Maybe there's still something...

With the completion of the great radial-velocity programmes of the major observatories, the impression seems to have gained ground that the measurement of Doppler displacements in stellar spectra is less important at the present time than it was prior to the completion of R. E. Wilson's new radial-velocity catalogue.

I believe that this impression is incorrect, and I should like to support my contention by presenting a proposal for the solution of a characteristic astrophysical problem.

Struve, O. 1952

PROPOSAL FOR A PROJECT OF HIGH-PRECISION STELLAR RADIAL VELOCITY WORK

By Otto Struve

Question: Statistics of planet-like bodies

Hypothesis: Loss of angular momentum in stars suggests formation of planetary systems → Many planetary systems!

Method: High precision radial velocity

Shortcut: Close-in Jupiter-like planets (Hot Jupiters!)

Cross Correlation

Peter Fellgett; 1953

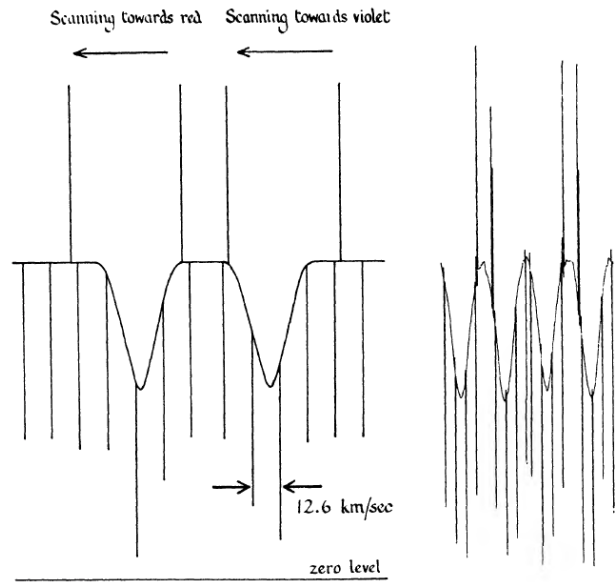


FIG. 2.—*Left*: diagrammatic representation of a radial-velocity observation. *Right*: actual record of an observation of 41 Comae.

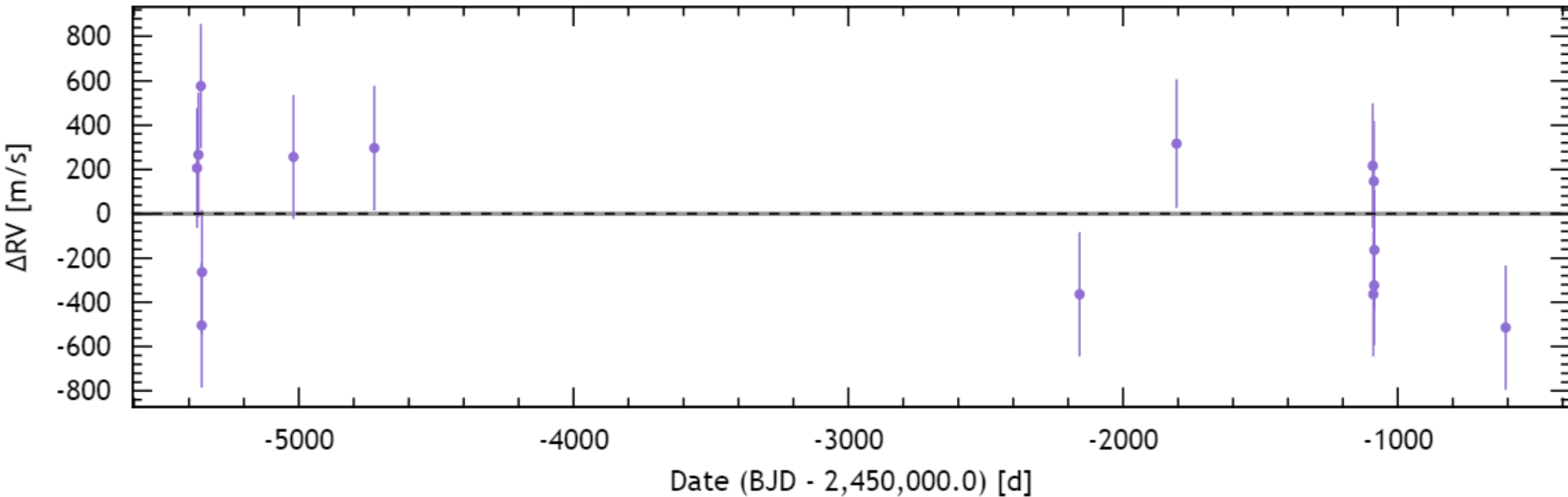
A photoelectric
radial velocity
spectrometer

R. F. Griffin 1967

~500 m/s

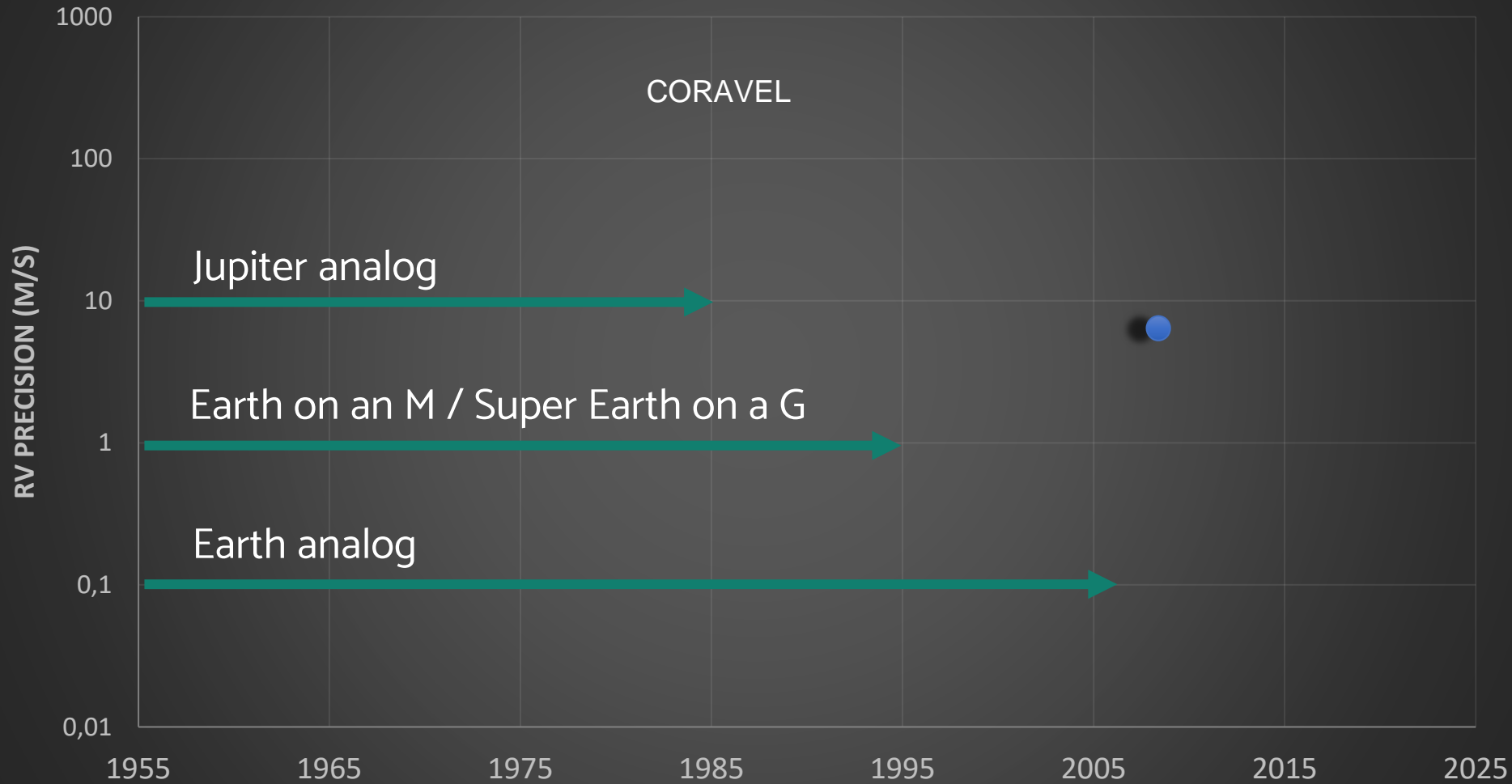
The first of the modern RV spectrograph

CORAVEL – A. Baranne, M. Mayor and J. L. Poncet; 1979

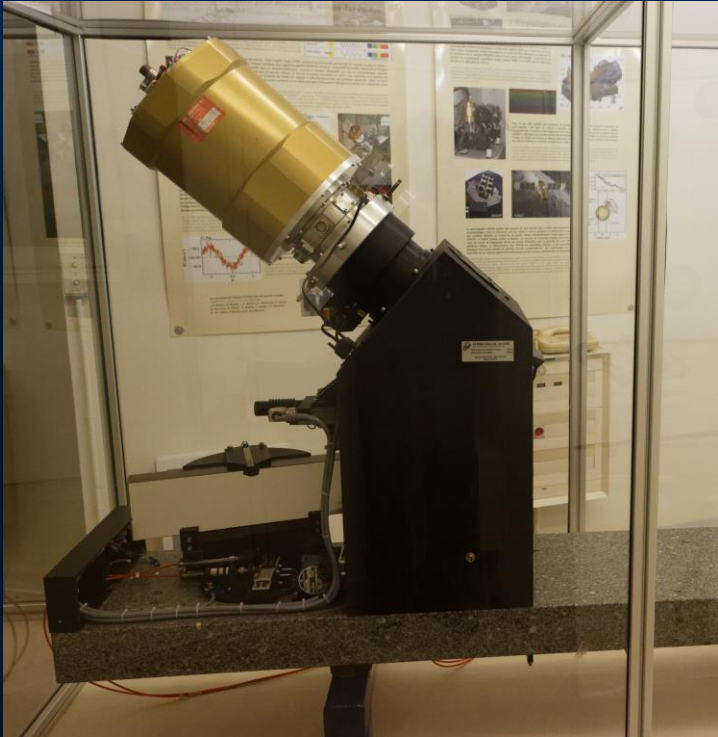


~ 300 m/s

Evolution of the RV precision



The dawn of the era of exoplanets



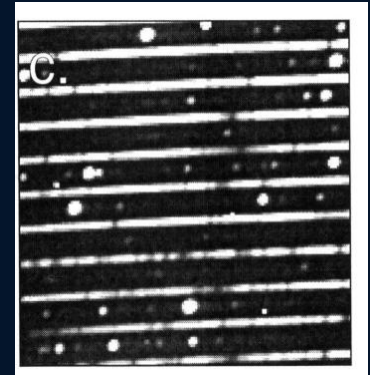
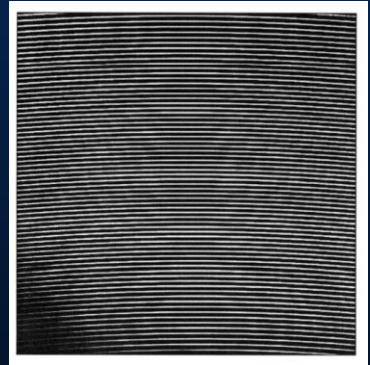
ELODIE

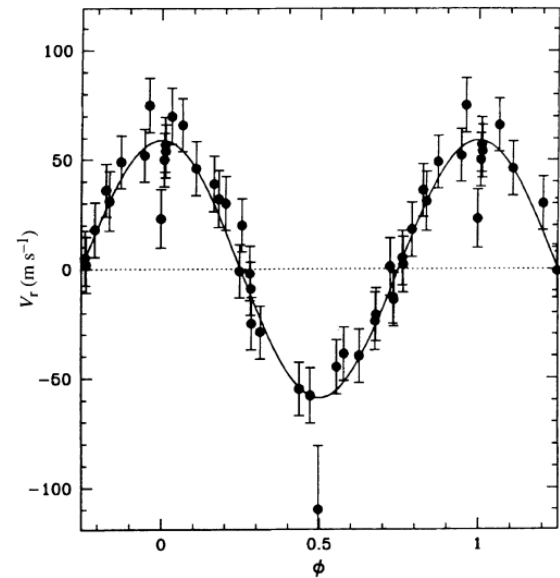
Baranne, A. et al. 1996

CCD

Simultaneous
ThAr

10-15 m/s





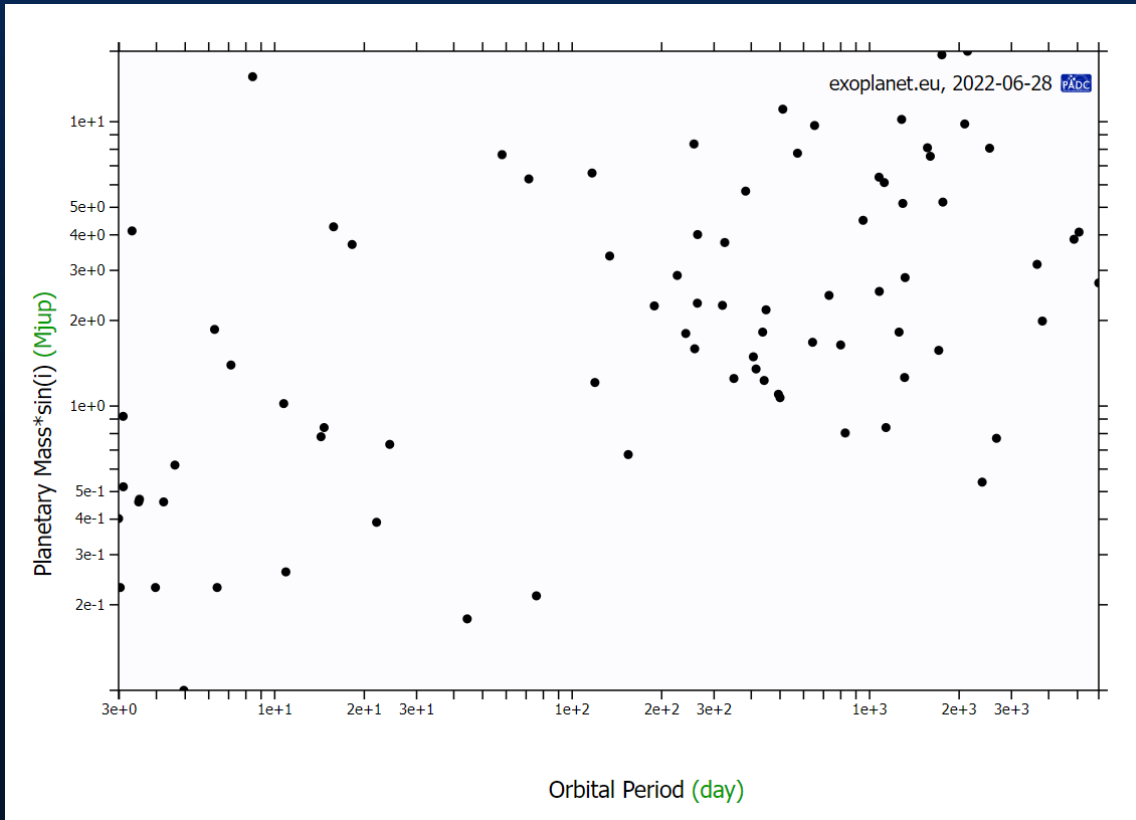
A Jupiter-mass companion to a solar-type star

Michel Mayor & Didier Queloz

Geneva Observatory, 51 Chemin des Maillettes, CH-1290 Sauverny, Switzerland

The presence of a Jupiter-mass companion to the star 51 Pegasi is inferred from observations of periodic variations in the star's radial velocity. The companion lies only about eight million kilometres from the star, which would be well inside the orbit of Mercury in our Solar System. This object might be a gas giant planet that has migrated to this location through orbital

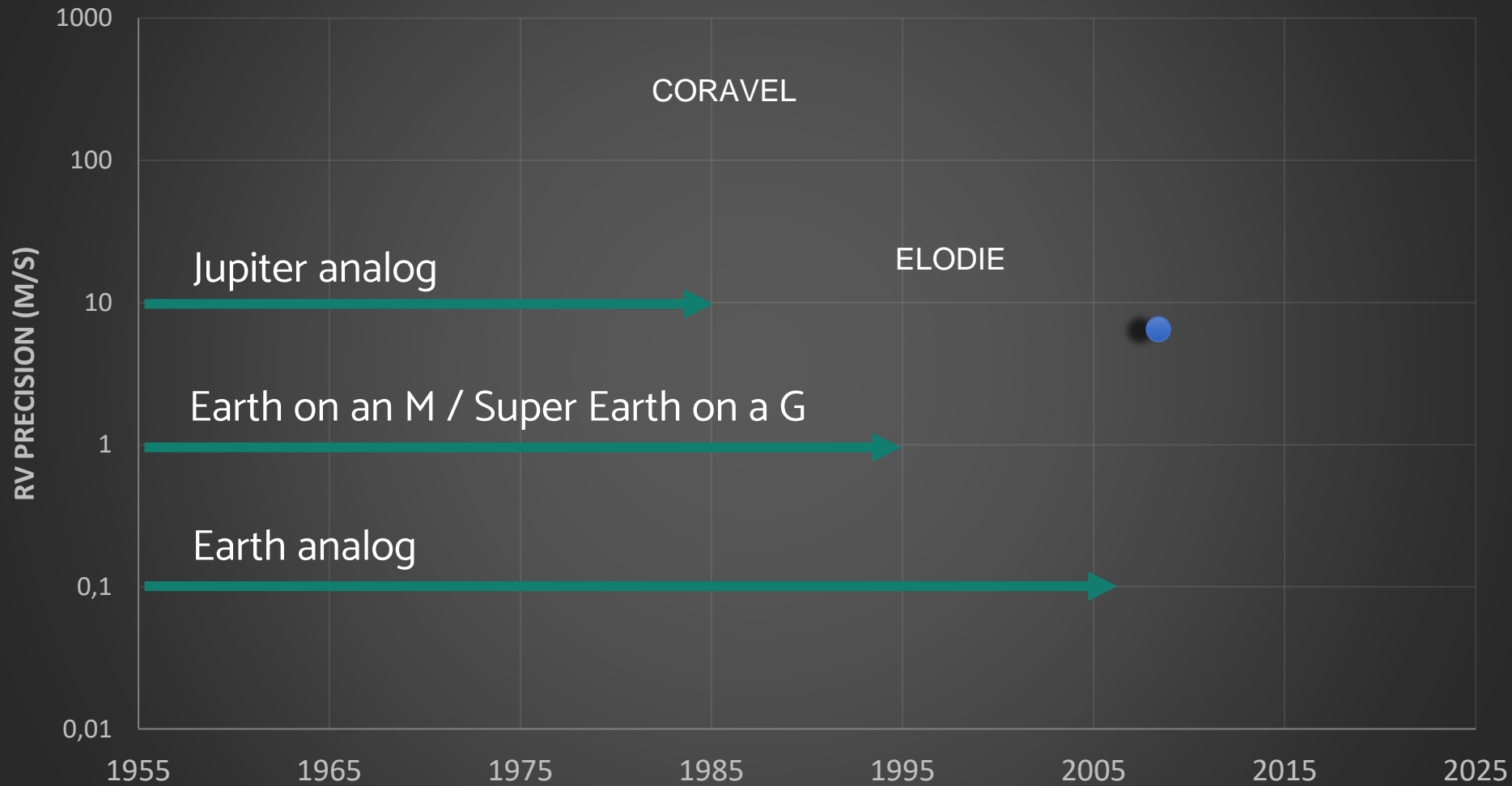
Planets Everywhere



85 planetary discoveries in the years after 51 Pegasi b

Most with masses over 1 Jupiter mass

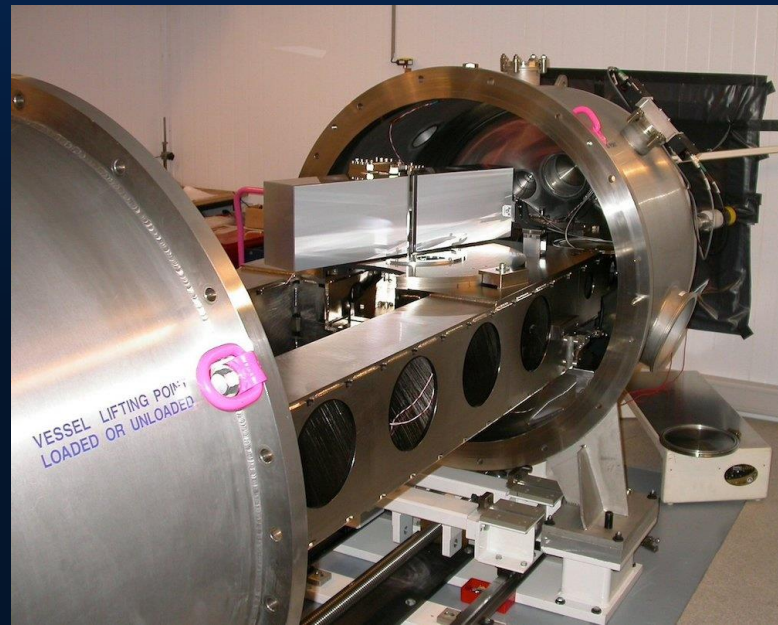
Evolution of the RV precision



Breaking the 1 m/s barrier

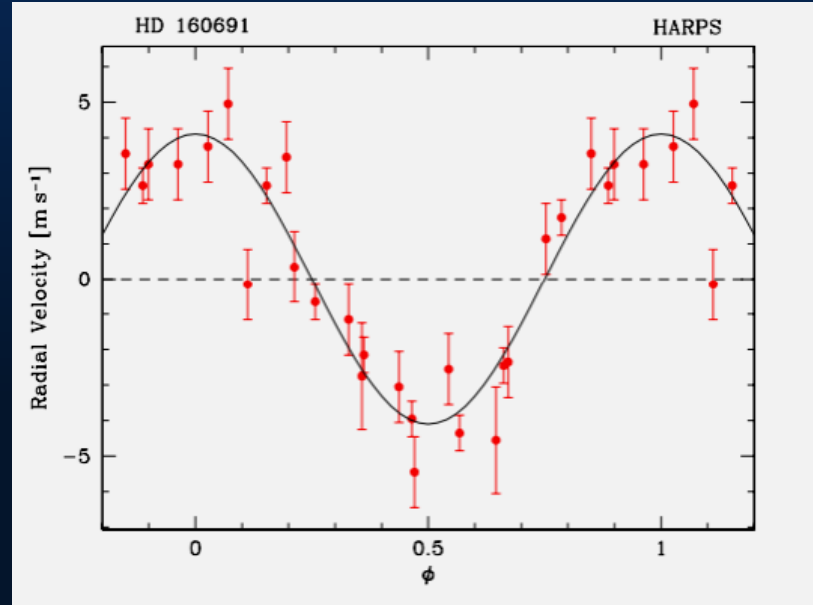
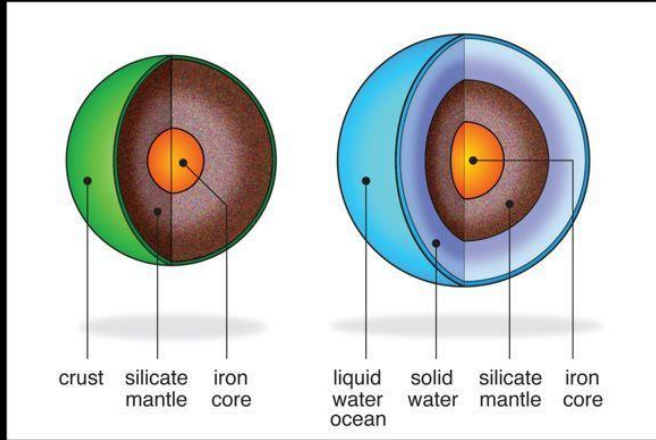
HARPS

Mayor et al. 2003



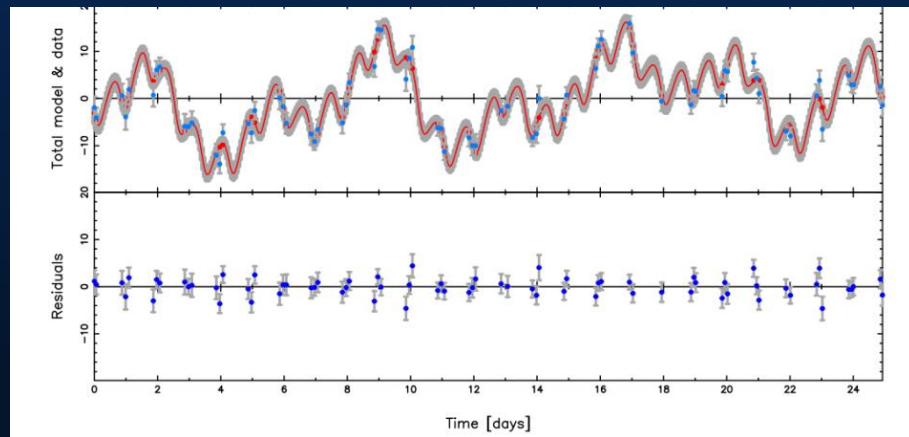
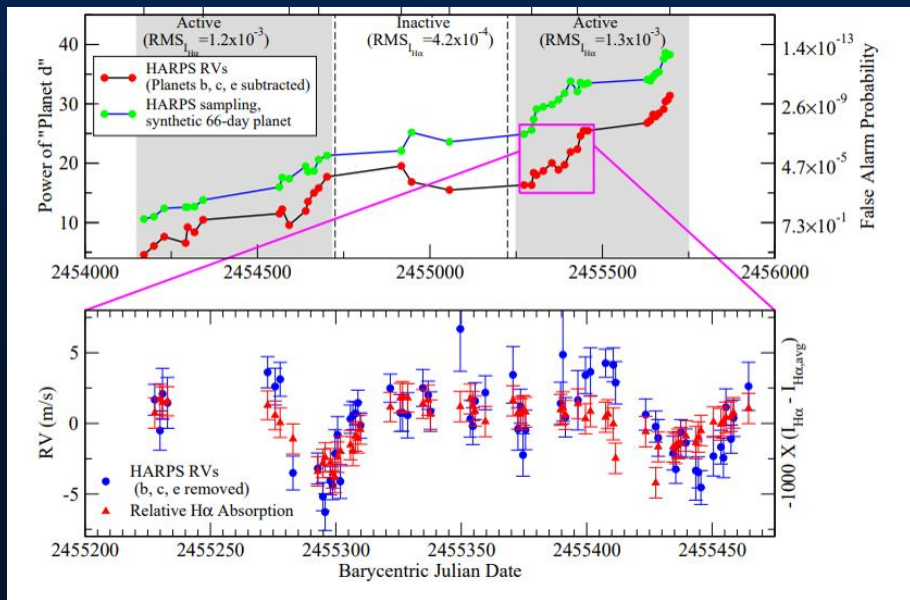
A New Population

Super-Earths



A 14 Earth-masses exoplanet around μ -Arae
Santos, N. C. et al. 2004

Public Enemy number 1: Stellar Activity



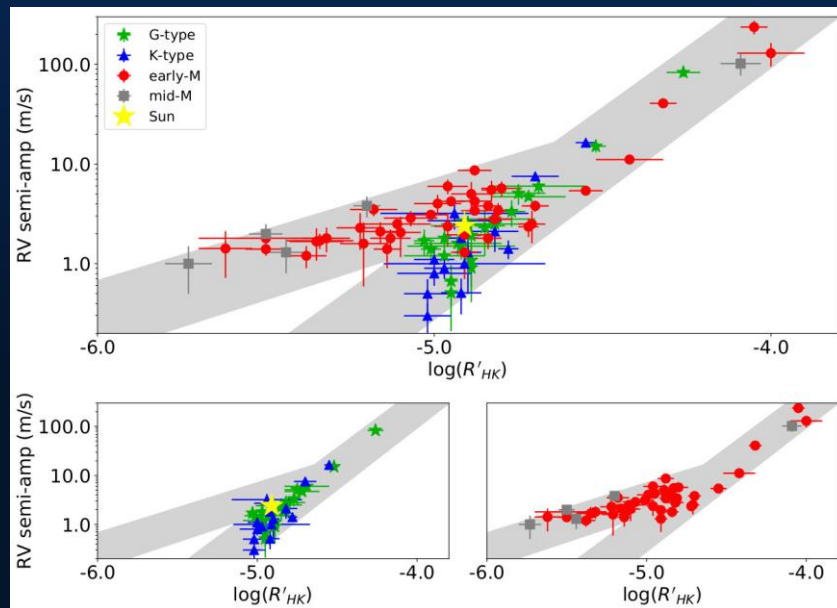
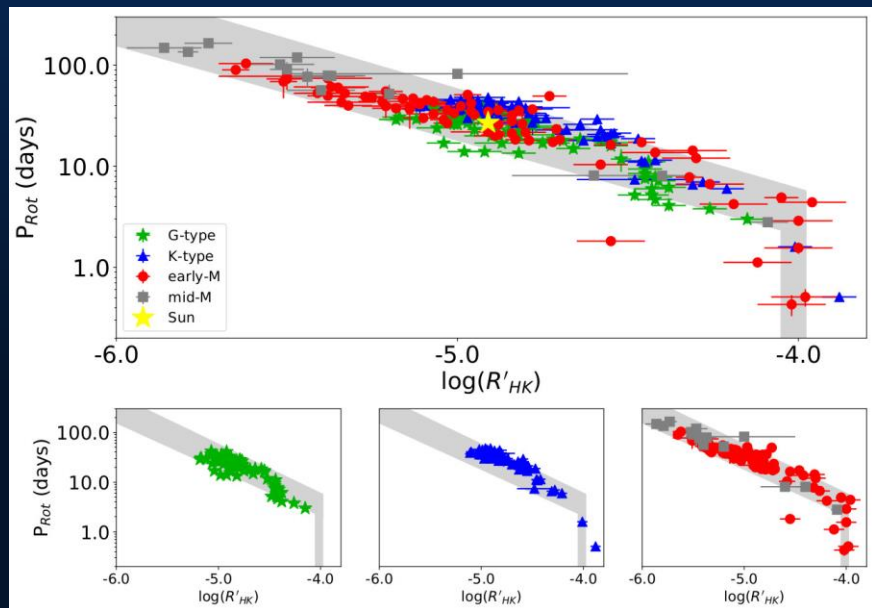
Planets and Stellar Activity: Hide and Seek in the CoRoT-7 system

Haywood, R. D. et al. 2014

Stellar Activity Maskerading as Planets in the Habitable Zone of the M-dwarf Gliese 581

Robertson, P. et al. 2014

Public Enemy number 1: Stellar Activity

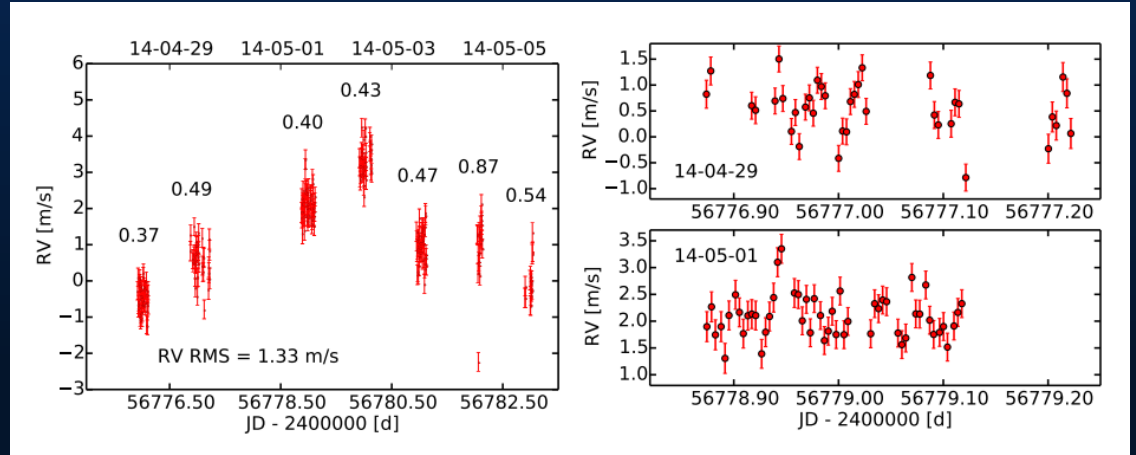


Combined data of Suárez Mascareño et al. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Solar feeds



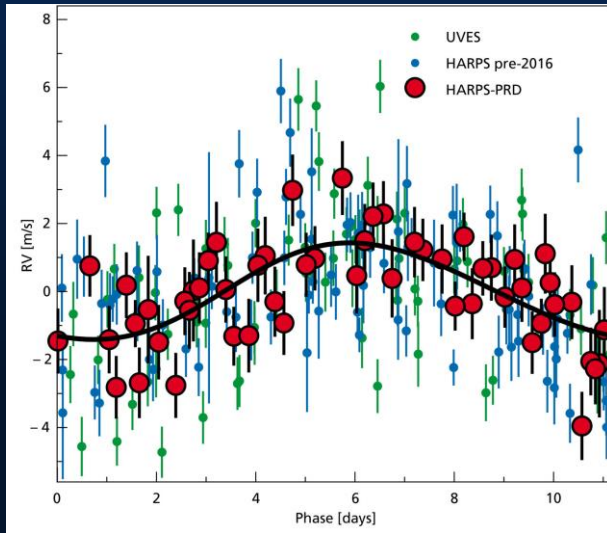
Installing the solar telescope
at the TNG



HARPS-N observes the Sun as a star

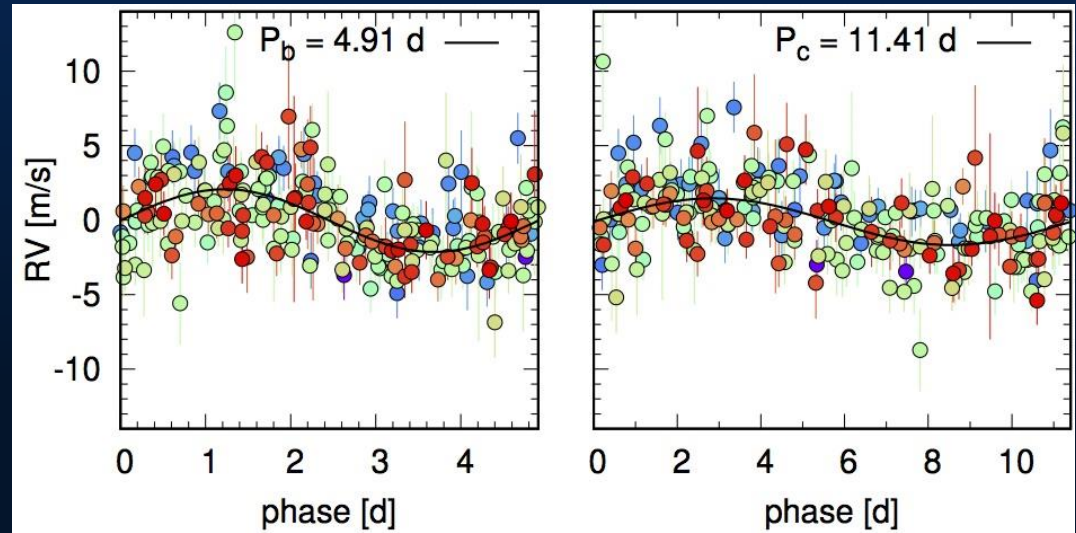
Dumusque, X et al. 2015

Earth-mass planets orbiting M-dwarfs



A terrestrial planet candidate in a temperate orbit around Proxima Centauri

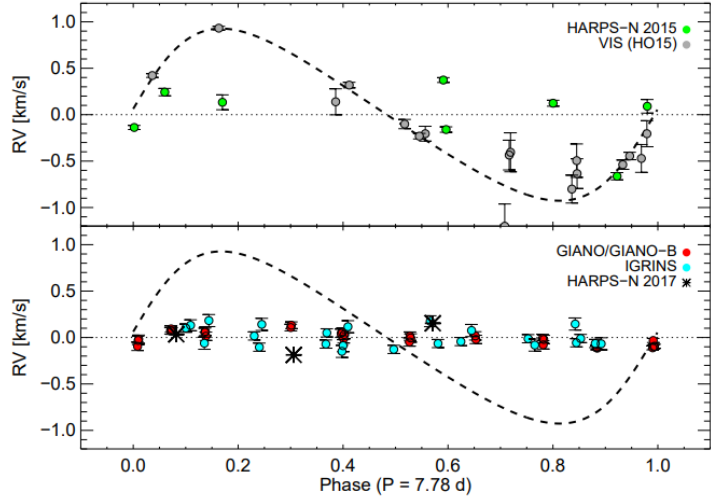
Anglada-Escudé et al. 2016



Two temperate Earth-mass planet candidates around Teegarden's Star

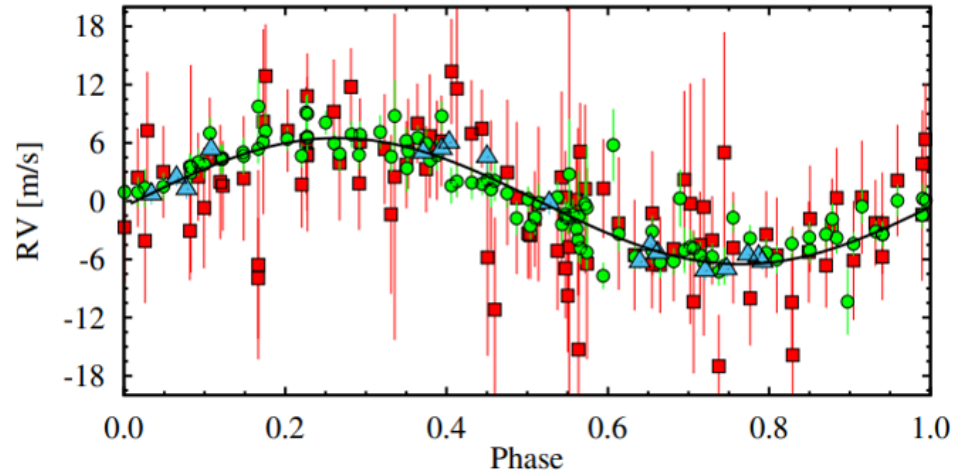
Zechmeister et al. 2019

Precise RVs in the NIR



Multi-band high resolution spectroscopy rules out the hot Jupiter BD+20 1790b

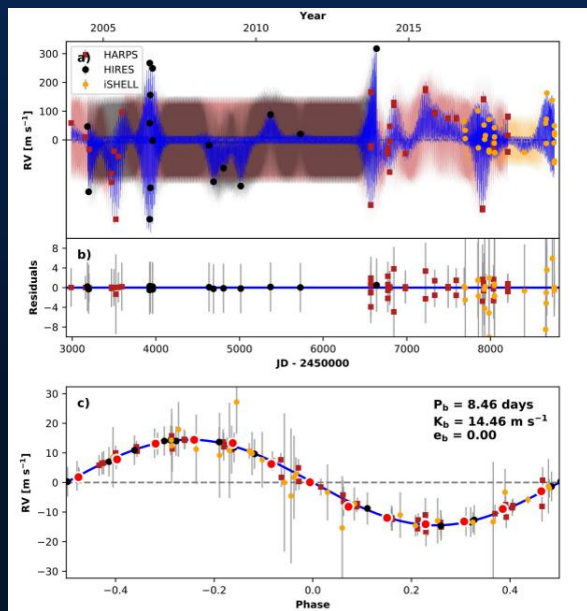
Carleo et al. 2021



Measuring precise radial velocities in the near infrared: the example of the super-Earth CD Cet b

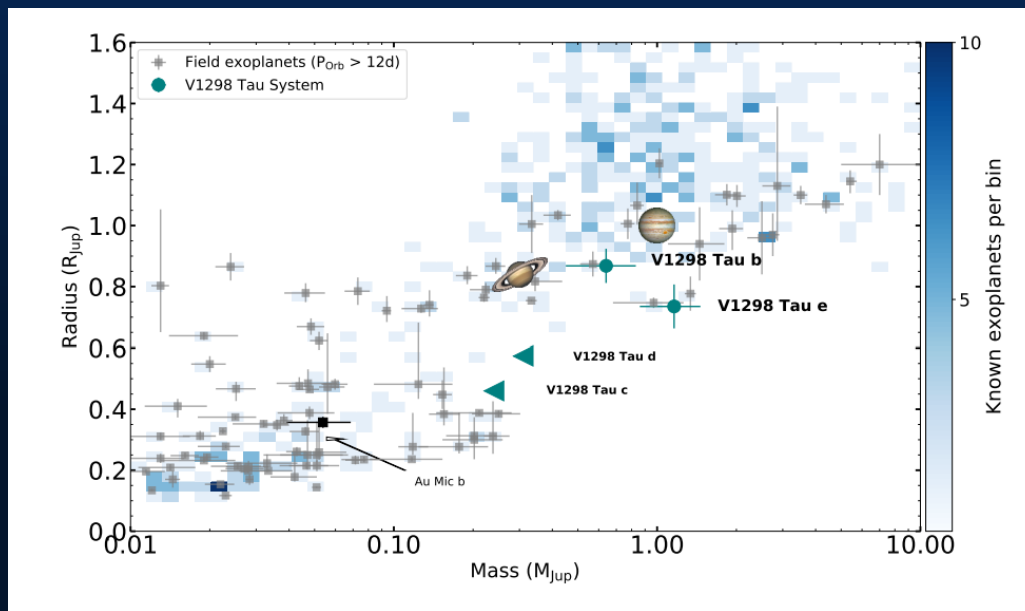
Bauer, F. F. et al. 2020

Insights on Young Planets



A planet within the debris disk around the pre-main-sequence star AU Microscopii

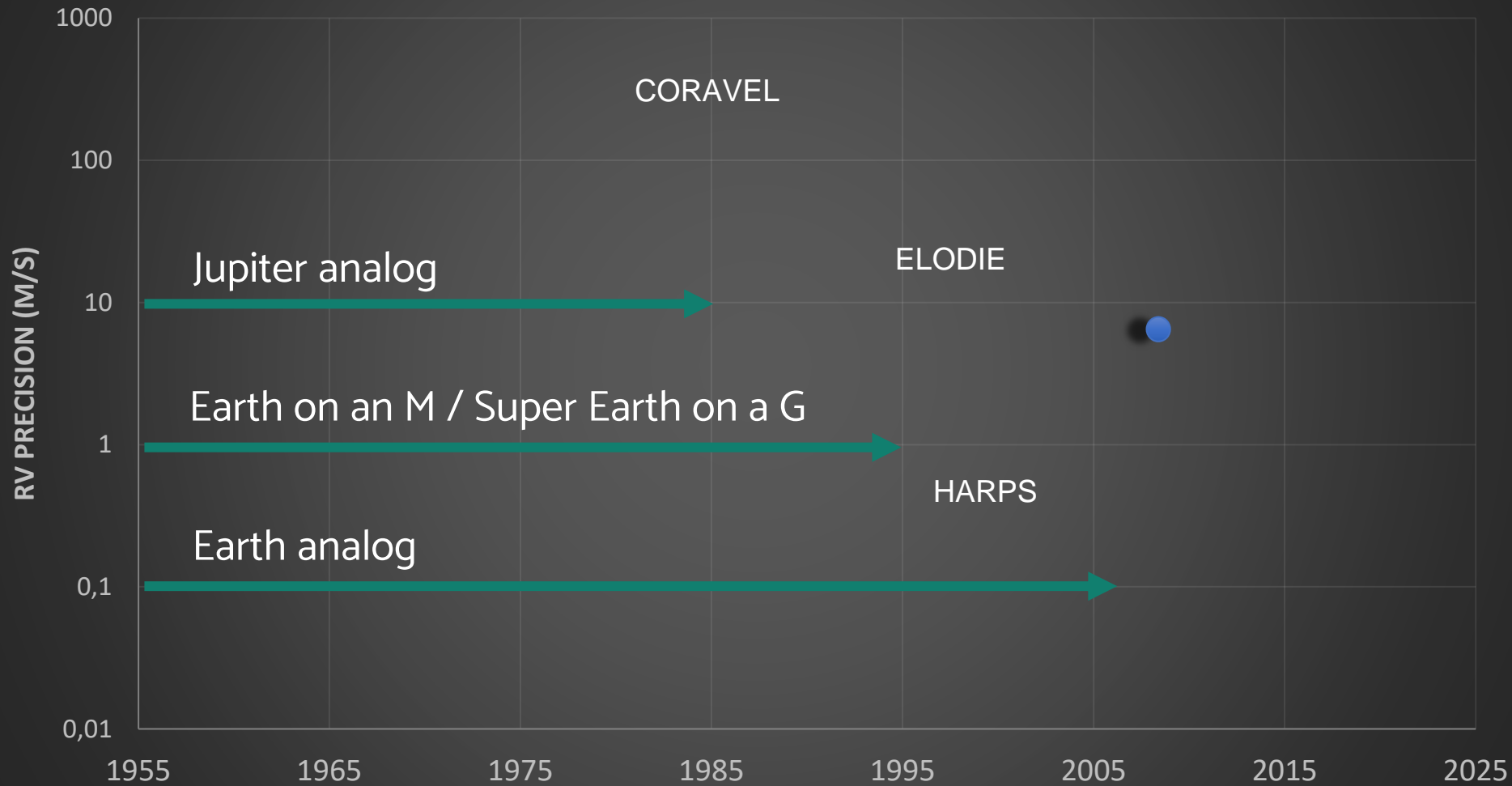
Plavchan et al. 2020



Rapid Contraction of Infant Giant Planets

Suárez Mascareño et al. 2021

Evolution of the RV precision



ESPRESSO@VLT

Installed at the VLT array (4x8.2 meter telescopes)

R ~140 000

Wavelength 390-780 nm

Ultra-stabilized

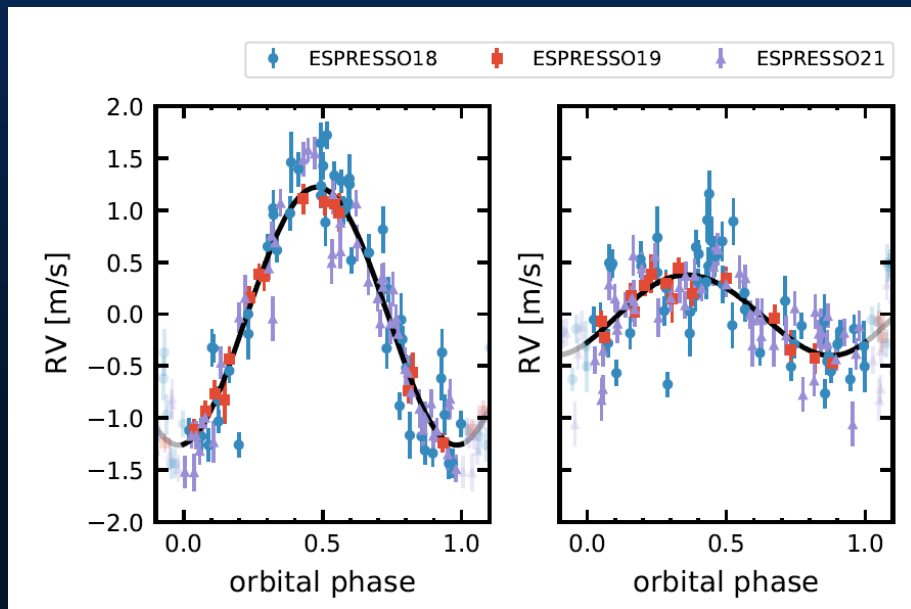
Simultaneous calibration
(FP, Laser Comb)

**Designed to obtain RV
precision of 10 cm/s**

Pepe et al. 2021



Beyond Earth-mass

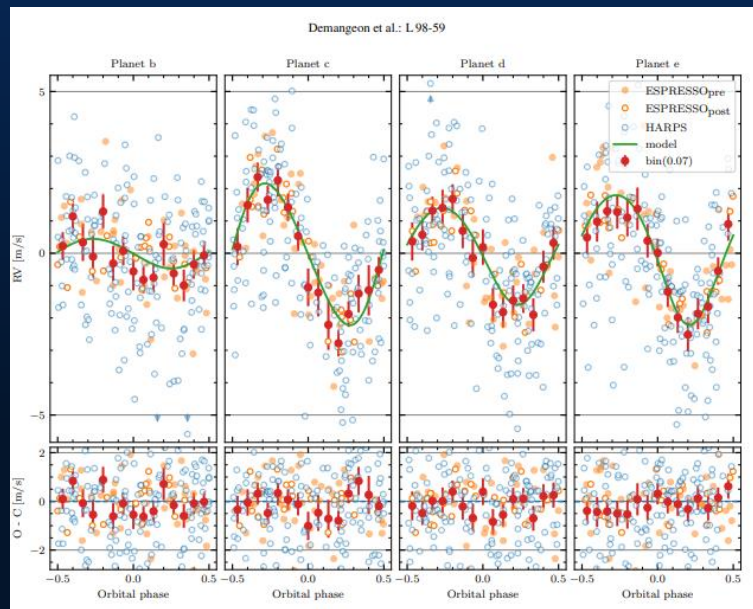


Revisiting Proxima with ESPRESSO

Suárez Mascareño et al. 2020

A candidate short-period sub-Earth orbiting Proxima Centauri

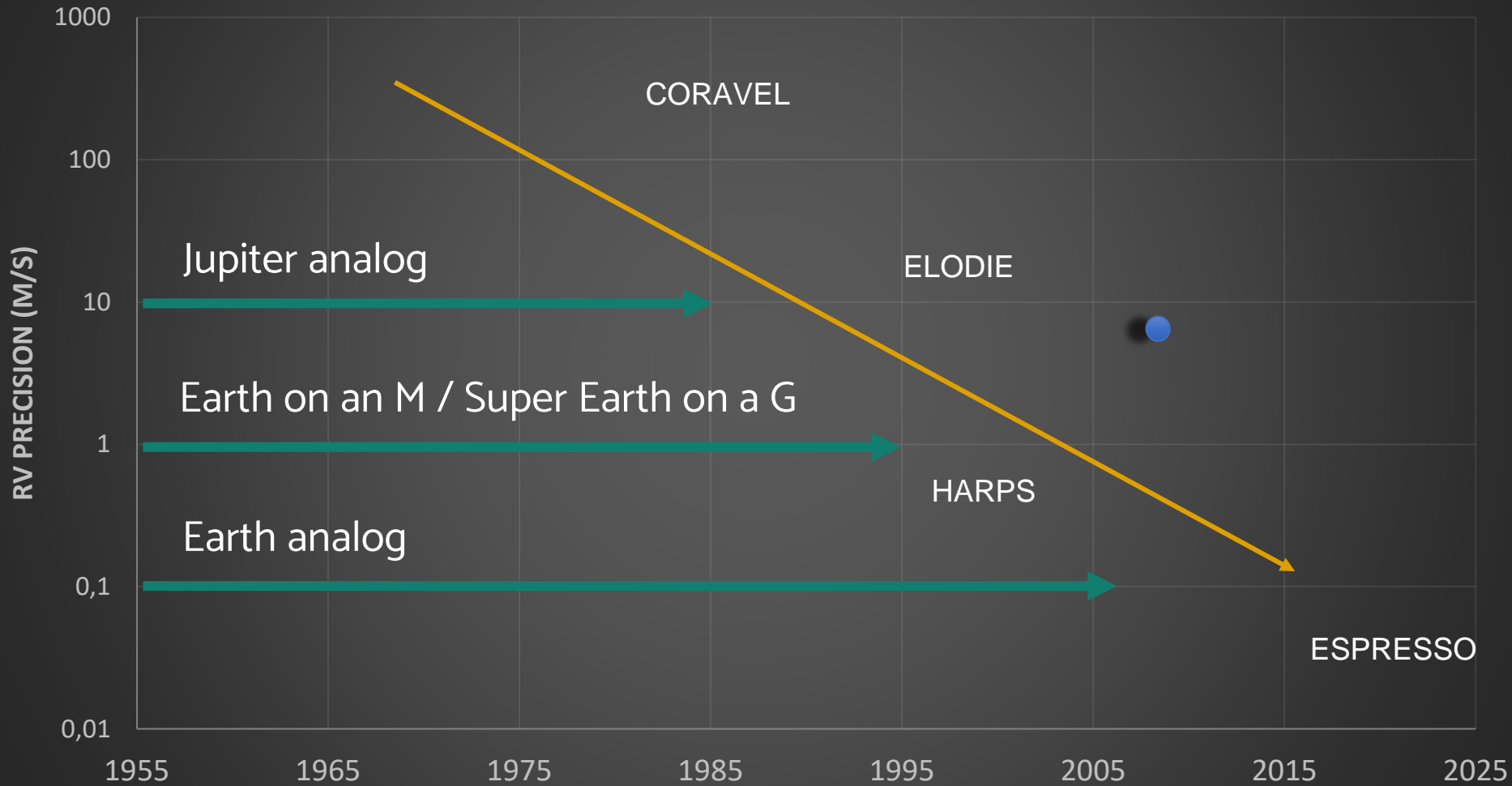
Faria et al. 2022



Warm terrestrial planet with half the mass of Venus transiting a nearby star

Demangeon et al. 2021

Evolution of the RV precision



2022 – Still a long way to go!

Improve wavelength calibration

Laser Comb

Improve velocity extraction

Line by line

Better correction of stellar activity

Apply insight from the solar feeds

We are mostly “good” at rotation

Reach 1 m/s in the NIR (and beyond!)

Reach long term 10 cm/s precisión

Improve telluric correction (VIS and NIR)

Improve thermal/pressure stability

Earth-analogs

Long-period low-mass planets

Complete planetary systems

Young planets

Systems orbiting very-low mass stars

Systems orbiting Brown dwarfs

The population of neighbouring planets remains unknown