ARIEL SCIENCE, MISSION & COMMUNITY 2020 CONFERENCE 14-16 January 2020 @ ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk, The Netherlands

Exploiting the transit timing capability of ARIEL high-precision photometry



Luca Borsato - luca.borsato@inaf.it Valerio Nascimbeni, Giampaolo Piotto











Key points



ARIEL InfraRed Spectrometer (AIRS), R = 30 - 200 between 1.95 and 7.8 µm.

Chromatic light-curves from the spectra

Fine Guidance Sensors (FGS), 3 photometric channels, between 0.5 and 1.2 μ m and low resolution NIR spectrometer at 1.2 – 1.95 μ m.

High precision photometry at zero cost

- + Cadence of up to 5 Hz, simultaneously at multiple wavelengths.
- + Targeting bright stars will lead to high SNR light curves.
- Uninterrupted observation of transit, out-of-transit and phase-curves.

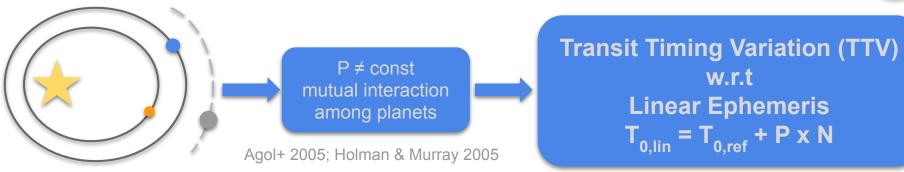
Fast sampling of the light curve

timing, ingress/egress, and second order effects (rings, moons, etc)

IR photometry: smaller impact from limb darkening and stellar activity

Transit Timing Variation (TTV)





Establish **planetary nature** of transiting planets

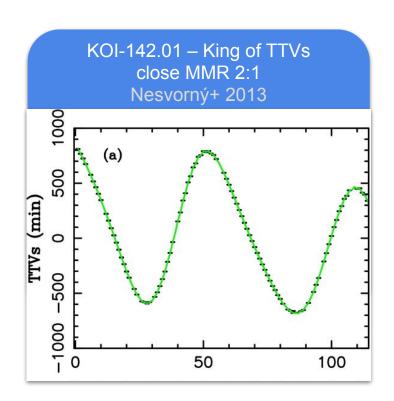
- multi-planet system characterisation
- mass of the perturber (perturbers if more than one planets)
- orbital parameter determination and degeneracy breaking

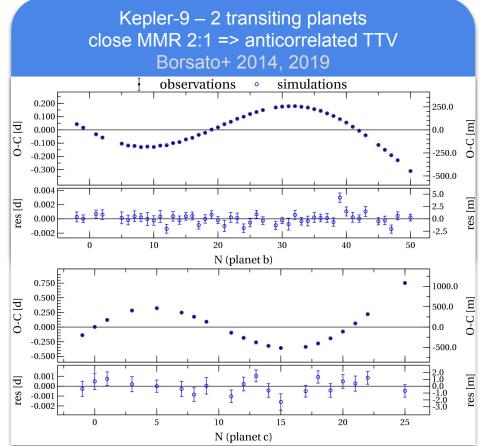
architecture characterisation: ~MMR, formation and evolution processes

complementary to RV for mass determination

Transit Timing Variation (TTV)







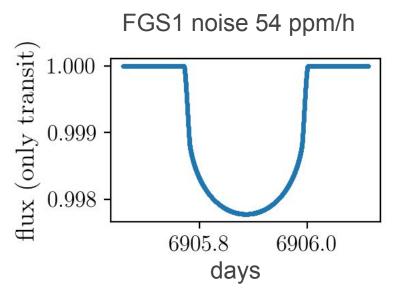
set up ARIEL timing



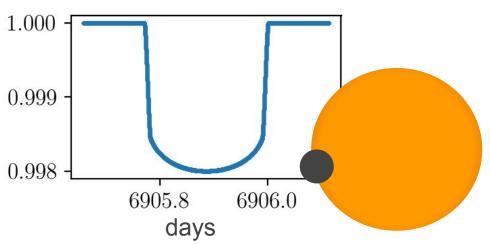
ArielRad noise ppm/h for FGS 1 & 2 + noise floor 20 ppm

K2-24 b

Kmag = 9.18, M=1.07 M_{\odot} , R=1.16 R_{\odot} , Rp=5.4 R_{\oplus} (Neptune-size), P=20.89d



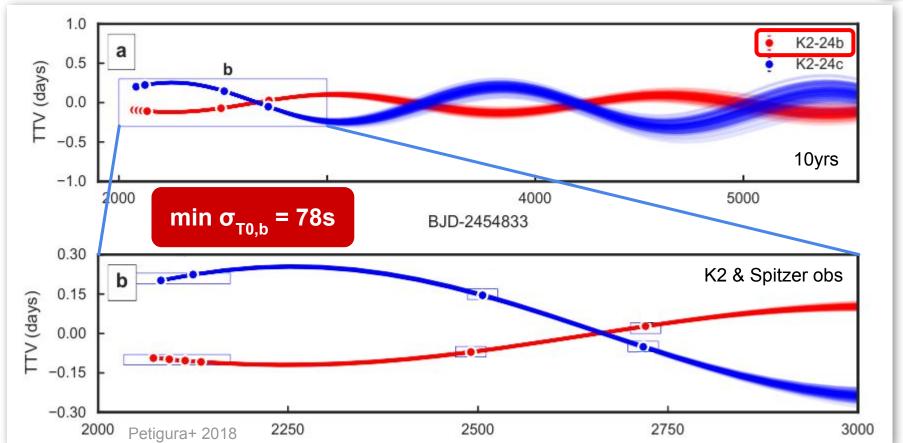




transit model with **batman** (Kreidberg 2015)

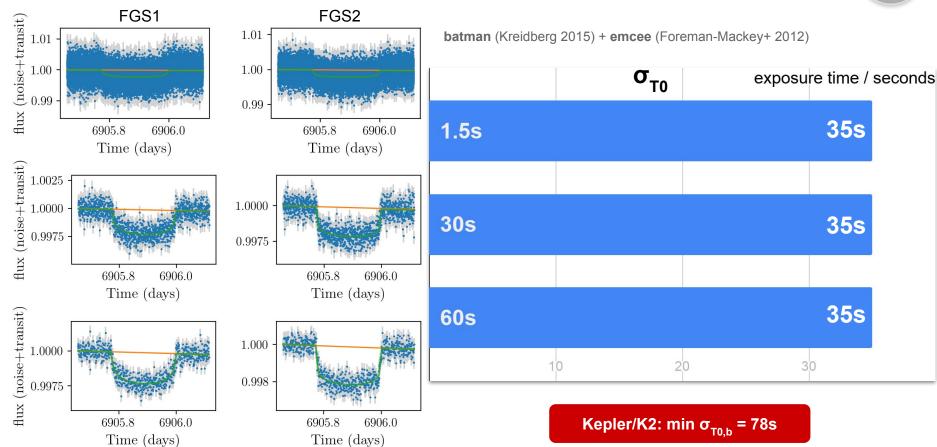
K2-24 and the TTV baseline





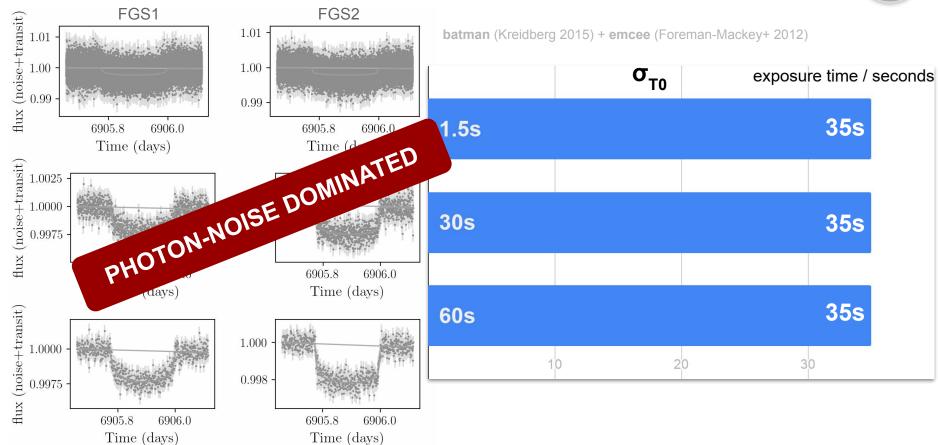
K2-24 b





K2-24 b

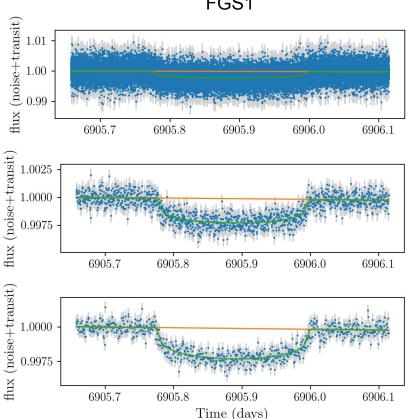




K2-24 b ... what if ...







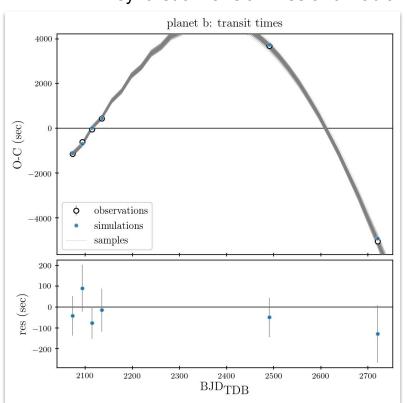
with one FGS channel of ARIEL we will obtain a transit time with an error of

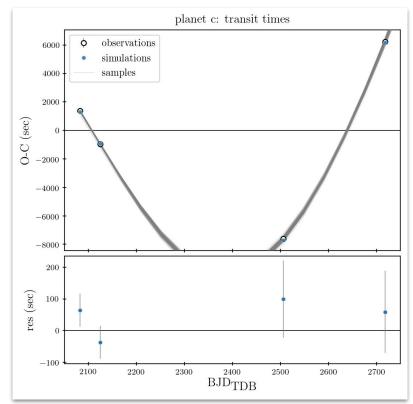
that is still better than Kepler/K2-Spitzer, where

$$\min \, \sigma_{T0,b} = 78s$$



synthetic Transit Times and Radial Velocities (realistic uncertainties and scatter)

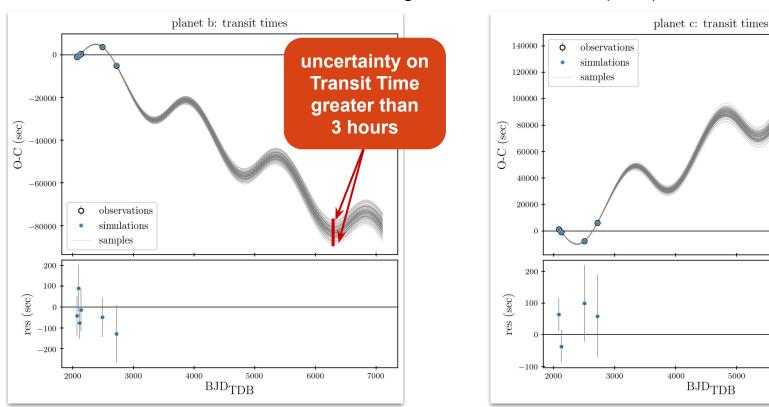






6000

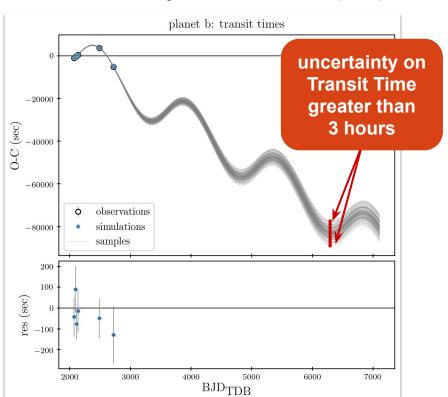
extended orbital integration to ARIEL launch (2028)



dynamics with **TRADES**@https://github.com/lucaborsato/trades (Borsato+ 2014, 2019; Malavolta+ 2017)

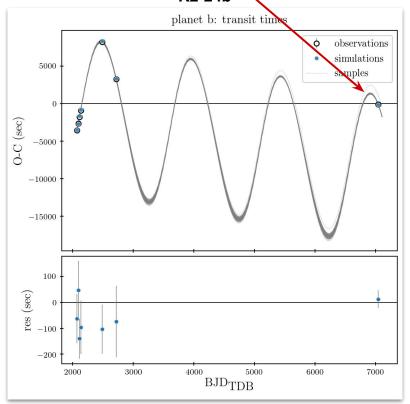
7000

extended orbital integration to ARIEL launch (2028)



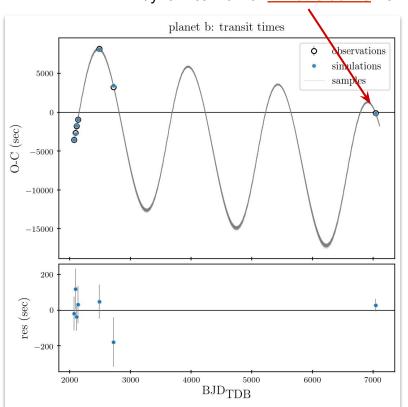


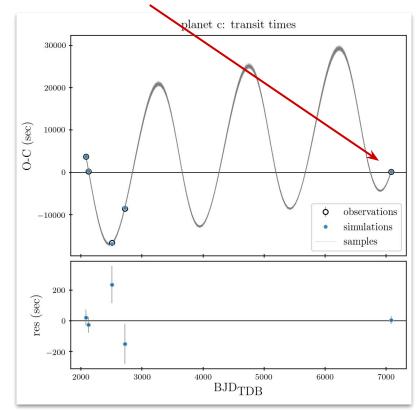
dynamical fit with <u>1 Transit time</u> from ARIEL of **K2-24b**





dynamical fit with 1 Transit time from ARIEL of K2-24b and 1 Transit time of K2-24c

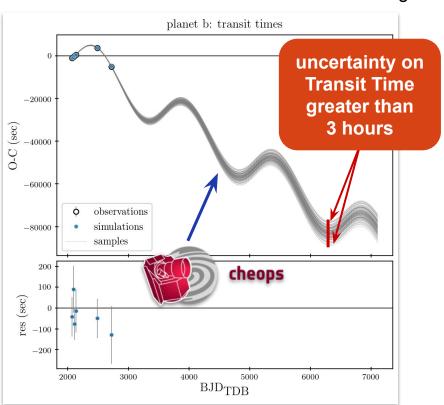


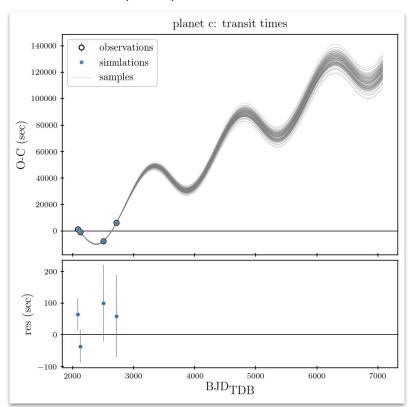


K2-24 CHEOPS synergy



extended orbital integration to ARIEL launch (2028)





take-home message



- transit timing with ARIEL FGS1&2: better precision (2x) than Kepler/K2
- increase of the TTV baseline: improvement of the orbital parameters (incl. masses) in known multi-planet systems
- with ~10 ARIEL transits it is possible to independently detect TTV signals
 allowing us to determine planetary masses with a precision better than 20% in
 the Earth-Neptune regime
- synergy with CHEOPS ⇒ ephemeris refinement
- this is part of the work within <u>WG High Cadence-Precision Photometry</u>:
 - Luca Borsato, Gyula Szabo, Giampaolo Piotto, Valerio Nascimbeni, Robert Szabo, Kristián Vida, Amaury Triaud, Carole Haswell, Dave Waltham