

# Planets around M-dwarfs

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WP coordinator: M-dwarfs as planet hosts

# M-dwarf hosts: advantages I

- Transit depth scales with R\*<sup>-2</sup>
  - so can detect Earth-sized planets with ~1000ppm transits



# M-dwarf hosts: advantages II

- Habitable zone separation scales with  $R_*T_*^2$ 
  - so habitable planets can be detected with short orbital periods,
    e.g. in PLATO step-and-stare phase, and readily followed up
- Planet-star contrast also improves for habitable zone
  - helping characterise atmosphere using secondary eclipse observations
- Strength of features in transmission spectra scale with transit depth





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#### Encouraging news from Kepler



From presentation by Bill Borucki, 2 Feb 2011

# M-dwarf hosts: disadvantages

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(l,b) of (90,90) is dotted, (90,60) is dashed, (90,30) is solid

# M-dwarfs include a wide range of radii



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# Simulation receipe

Assume payload configuration



- Stellar population from Besancon model (for I=277, b=-30)
- Use spectral atlas to estimate shot noise for each star

## Simulated PLATO target population



## Simulated PLATO target population

#### P4 sample = 6200 /field



# Simulated PLATO target population

#### Extending P4 sample to Imag<14 = 21,400 /field



PLATO discovery space



## PLATO P4 sample discovery space



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# Summary

- PLATO key science objectives include discovery of exoplanets around nearby M-dwarfs, including in habitable zone
- Simulations suggest
  - 6,000 targets/field in P4 sample
  - 12,000 M-dwarfs observed for years
  - ~50,000 observed for months
  - exceeding requirements by factors 2 and 10
- Relaxing constraint of V<15 to I<14
  - 40,000 M-dwarfs observed for years
  - 160,000 for months
- Excellent prospects for detection of habitable Earths