HARPS-N radial velocities from the Sun-as-a-star

Annelies Mortier

Andrew Collier Cameron & the HARPS-N Solar Telescope Team

EPRV4, 18th March 2019, Grindelwald



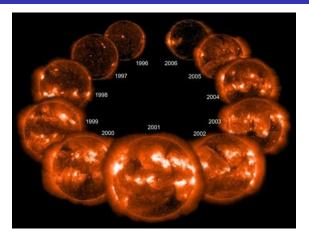


ESPRESSO: high-res spectrograph - $\sigma_{RV} \sim 0.1 \, { m m/s}$



Instruments can do it. Let's find all those Earths!

The most problematic 'noise': the star



(NASA/ESA)

To ever really find and characterise an Earth twin, we will need to understand stellar variability.

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Sun-as-a-star

The solar telescope feeding into HARPS-N



Courtesy: A. Glenday

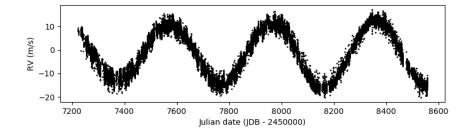
The solar telescope feeding into HARPS-N



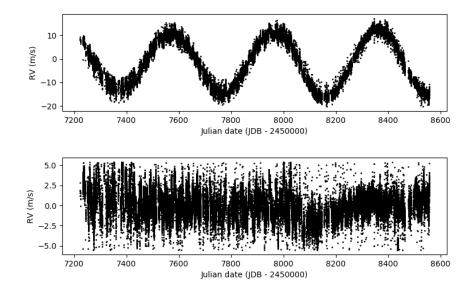
Operational since July 2015. Daily 5-minute exposures from 9am till \sim 4pm.

Courtesy: A. Glenday

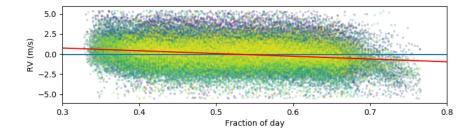
Jupiter clearly detected



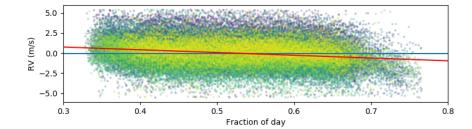
Jupiter clearly detected - corrected using JPL Horizons



Daily downwards trend

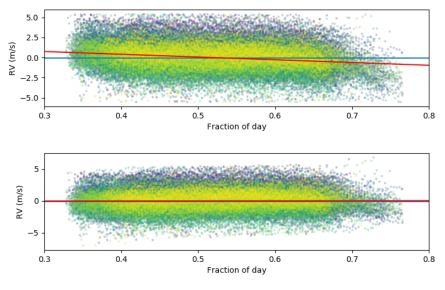


Daily downwards trend - due to differential extinction?



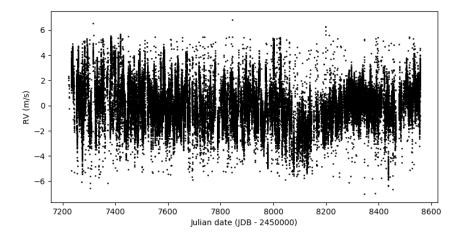


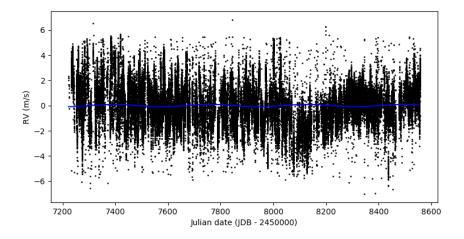
Correct for differential extinction - rms still 1.6 m/s!!

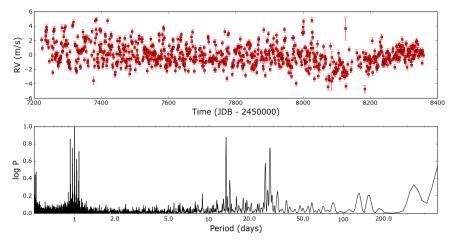


(Collier Cameron, Mortier et al. 2019, submitted to MNRAS)

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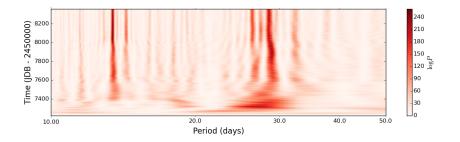






(BGLS periodogram - Mortier et al. 2015)

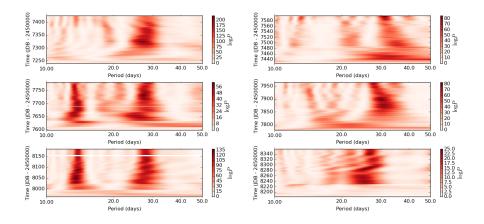
Solar rotation



 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Solar rotation at} \sim 28\,\mbox{days} \\ \mbox{and its harmonic at} \sim 13\,\mbox{days} \\ \mbox{clearly visible and unstable over time.} \end{array}$

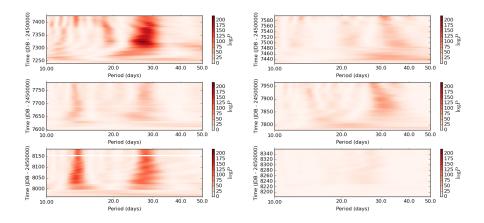
(Stacking periodograms - Mortier et al. 2017)

Data split in semesters

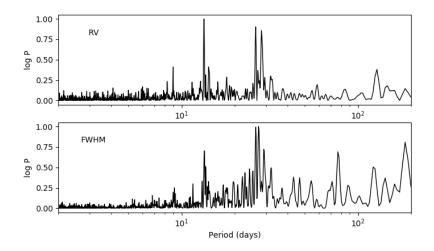


Strongest periodicity and its strength highly variable.

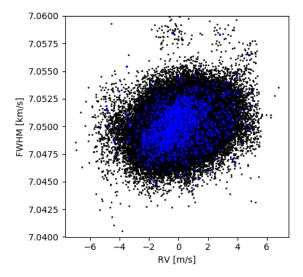
Data split in semesters



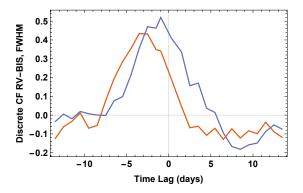
Strongest periodicity and its strength highly variable.



Similar periodicity behaviour - no correlation?



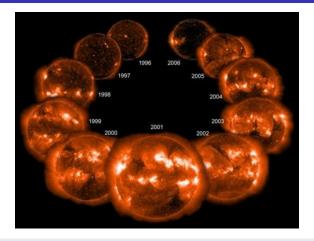
Time lag between RV, FWHM, BIS



(Collier Cameron, Mortier et al. 2019, submitted to MNRAS)

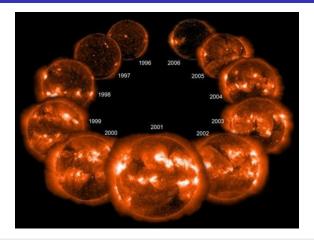
Temporal offset between RV, FWHM, BIS weakens their correlation. The delay is caused by the faculae suppressing the convective blueshift, combined with the fit of a Gaussian to the asymmetric CCF.

To know the planet is to know its star



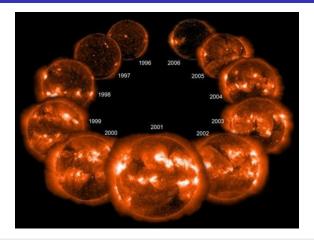
Studying the Sun-as-a-star helps us understand 'the noise',

To know the planet is to know its star



Studying the Sun-as-a-star helps us understand 'the noise', will allow us to test models and algorithms,

To know the planet is to know its star



Studying the Sun-as-a-star helps us understand 'the noise', will allow us to test models and algorithms, is the way forward to detecting a true Earth twin