

# HARPS3

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Terra Hunting Experiment Consortium:

PI: D. Queloz

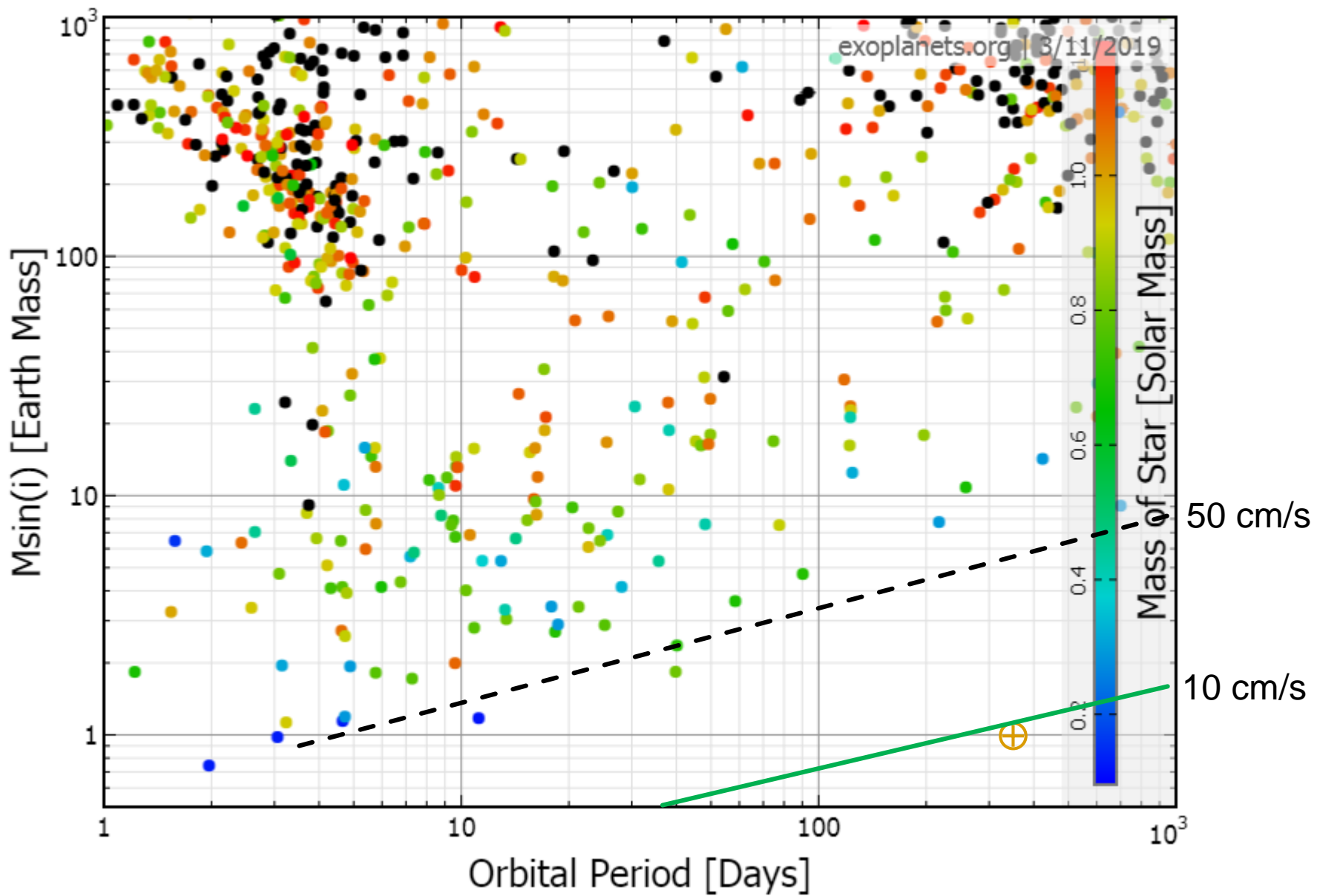


[www.terrahunting.org](http://www.terrahunting.org)



WHY ARE WE BUILDING HARPS3?



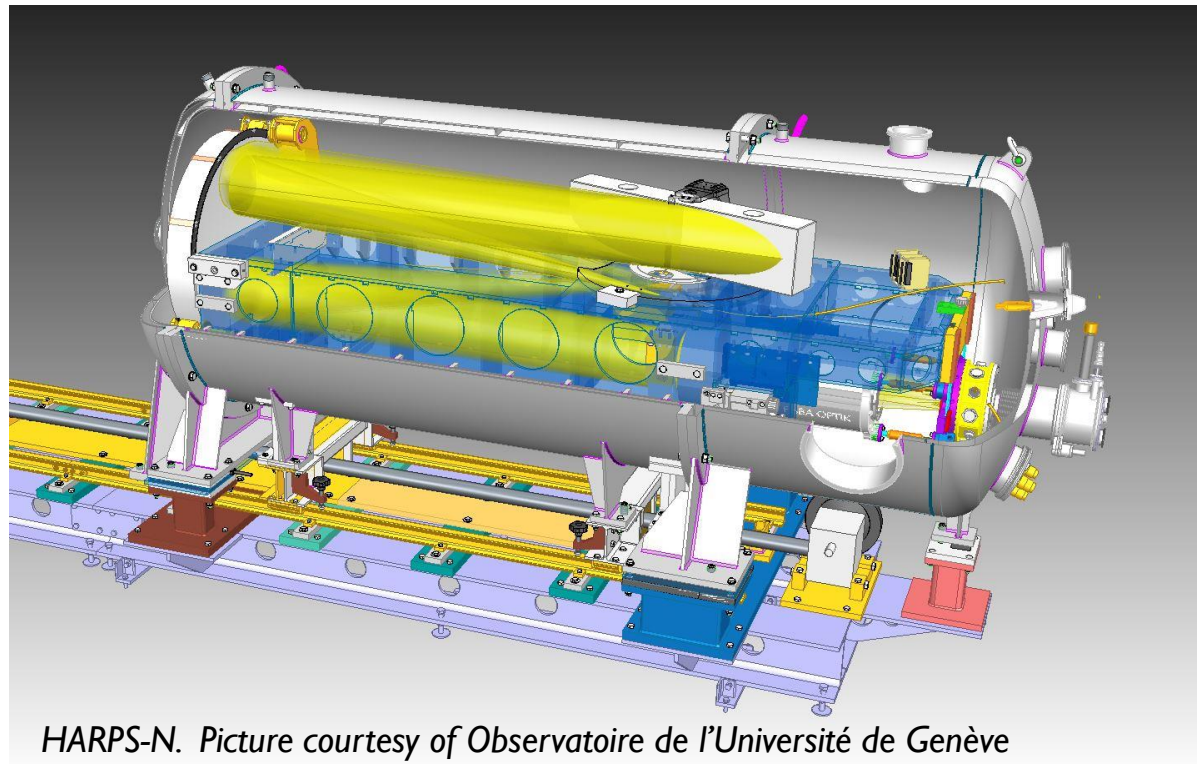


# TERRA HUNTING EXPERIMENT

- 10 year programme to find the RV signal of an “Earth-twin”
  - (and also be filling in the long-period planets discovery space as a byproduct)
- Sample of bright solar-like stars ( $V_{\text{mag}} < 8.5$ )
- Optimised, intensive observing strategy – robotic scheduling and operations
  - Targets observed every night
  - + Spectro-polarimetric measurements (cadence TBD)
  - Allows better tracking of stellar activity signals
  - Repeated over many years → capture many repeats of planetary Doppler signal
  - .... 1000+ measurements per star

# BRIEF OVERVIEW OF HARPS3

- Close-copy of HARPS/HARPS-N
  - Demonstrated RV accuracy  $\sim 50$  cm/s
- Stable, fibre-fed, high resolution spectrograph
  - $R = 115,000$
  - $\lambda$  range 380 – 690 nm



**HARPS3 for a Roboticized Isaac Newton Telescope**, Samantha J. Thompson, Didier Queloz, Isabelle Baraffe, Martyn Brake, Andrey Dolgoplov, Martin Fisher, Michel Fleury, Joost Geelhoed and 20 co-authors, **Proc. SPIE vol. 9908 (2016)**.

# WHERE WILL IT BE INSTALLED?

- The 2.5m Isaac Newton Telescope (INT) in La Palma, Canary Islands
  - Equatorial mounting
  - Fibre at Cassegrain focus (1.4" on-sky)
  - Photon noise of 40cm/s for 8th mag G-dwarf, av. seeing, 20min exp.
  - Dedicated Coudé rooms
    - ❖ Shorter fibre, improved blue efficiency
  - Refurb to enable robotic operations
  - Nightly access for 10 years (~50% time per night on average)



*INT current info: <http://www.ing.iac.es/Astronomy/telescopes/int/>*

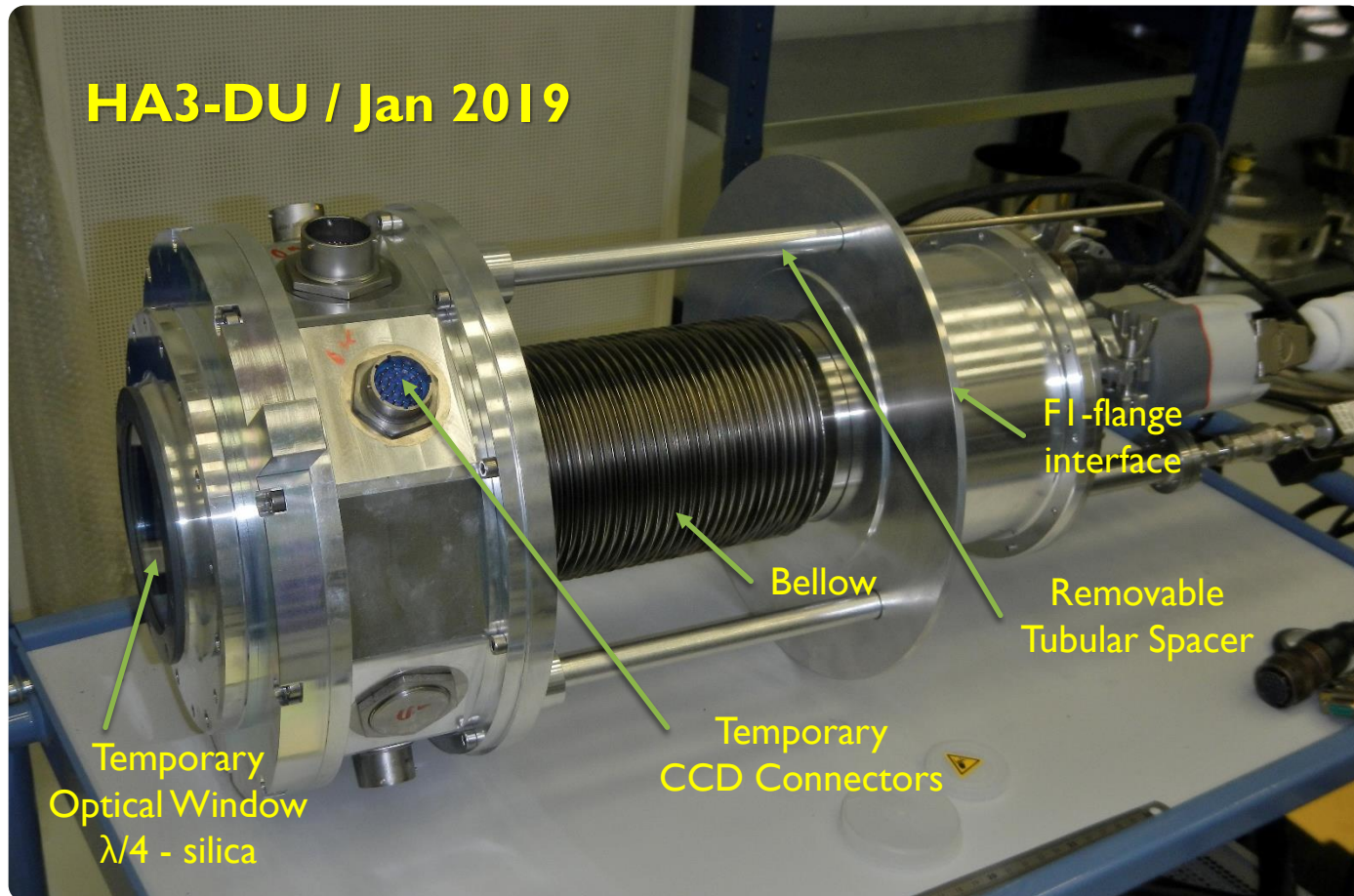
# FEATURES OF HARPS3

- Full-Stokes, dual-beam polarimeter (integrated in the design of the Cass fibre adapter)
- Octagonal fibres + double scrambler + guiding accuracy of 0.05" RMS (goal) over an exposure
- Echelle grating substrate: Zerodur Class 0 SPECIAL,  $CTE = 0 \pm 0.010 \cdot 10^{-6}/K$
- Calibration Unit – 8 switchable light sources
- **Detector Unit:**
  - e2V chip: CCD231-84-0-G57
  - A new design continuous-flow cryostat
  - Enhanced CCD calibration
- Nightly access for THE → improved time sampled RV data series
- Robotic operation

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- ~1 mK rms stability ... verification tests this summer
- Vacuum pressure inside detector unit  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$  mbar

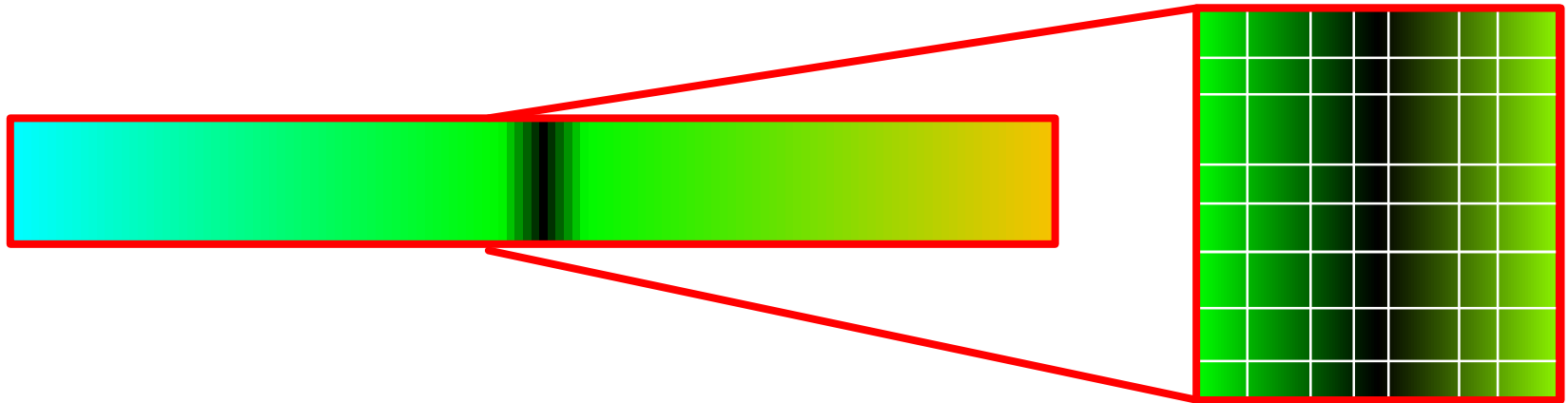
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# CCD CHARACTERISATION

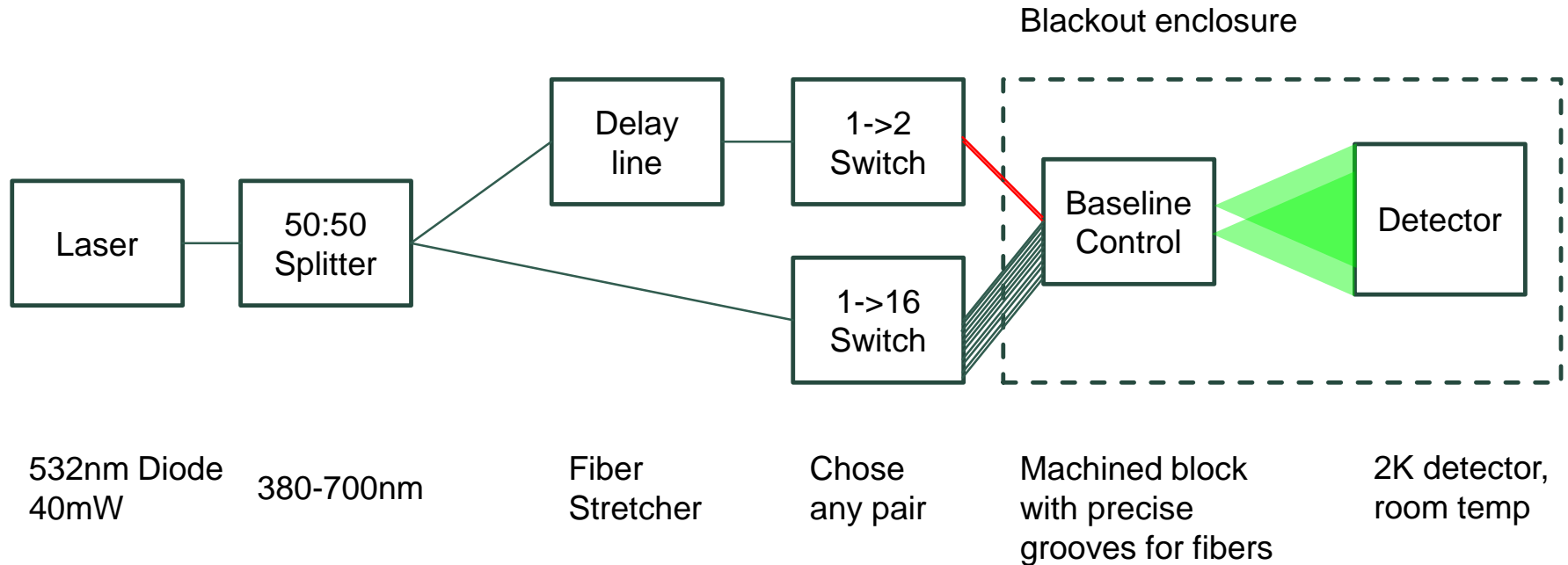
## Motivation:

- Assuming a perfect CCD geometry introduces error to wavelength solution
- FWHM of spectral line  $\sim 3$  px,  $0.1$  m/s  $\approx 1/1000$  px
- Map the effective pixel positions to this accuracy or better (goal  $1e-4$  px)



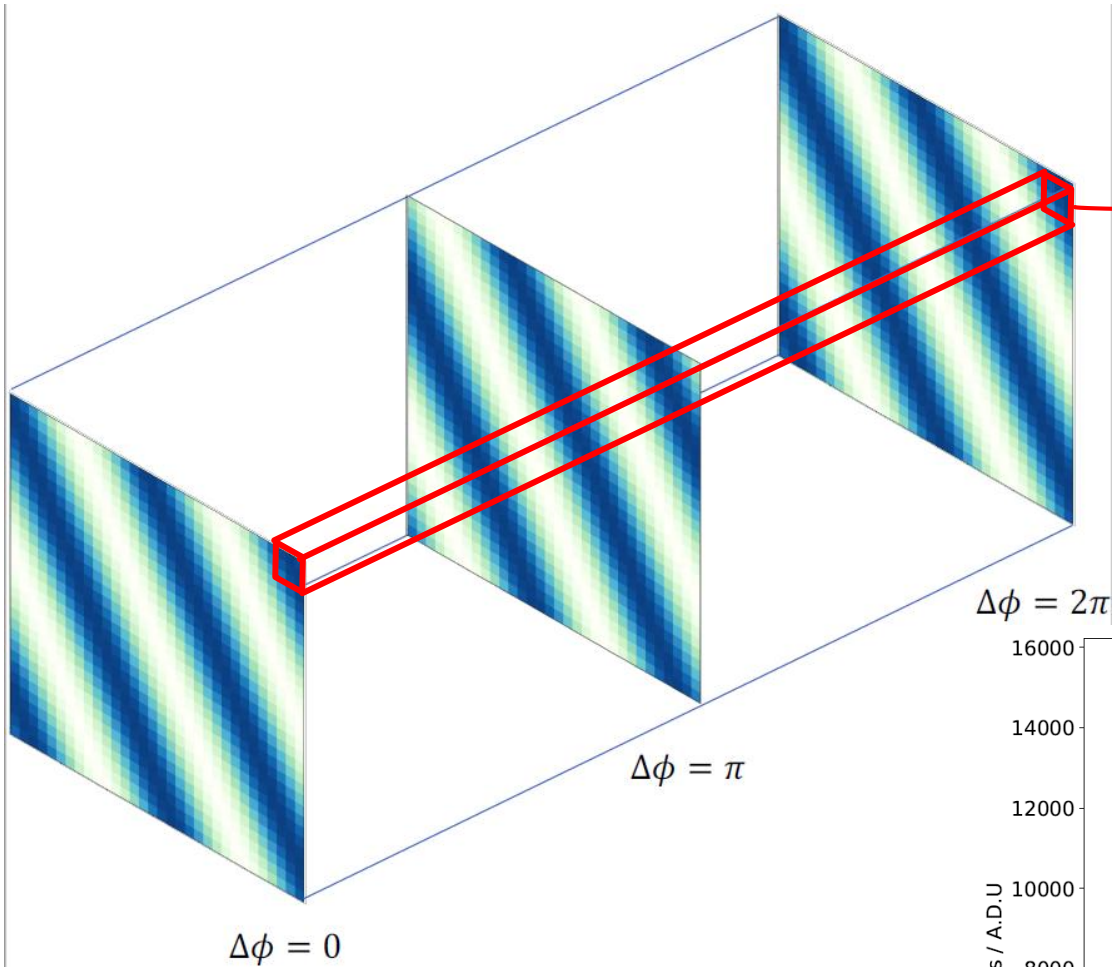
Picture credit: R. Hall

# Schematic of CCD measurement



Measuring the effective pixel positions for the HARPS3 CCD, *Richard Hall et al.*, SPIE 2016, **new paper in prep – 2019**

Method based on previous works by Shaklan+ 1995, Crouzier+ 2012



Slide credit: R. Hall

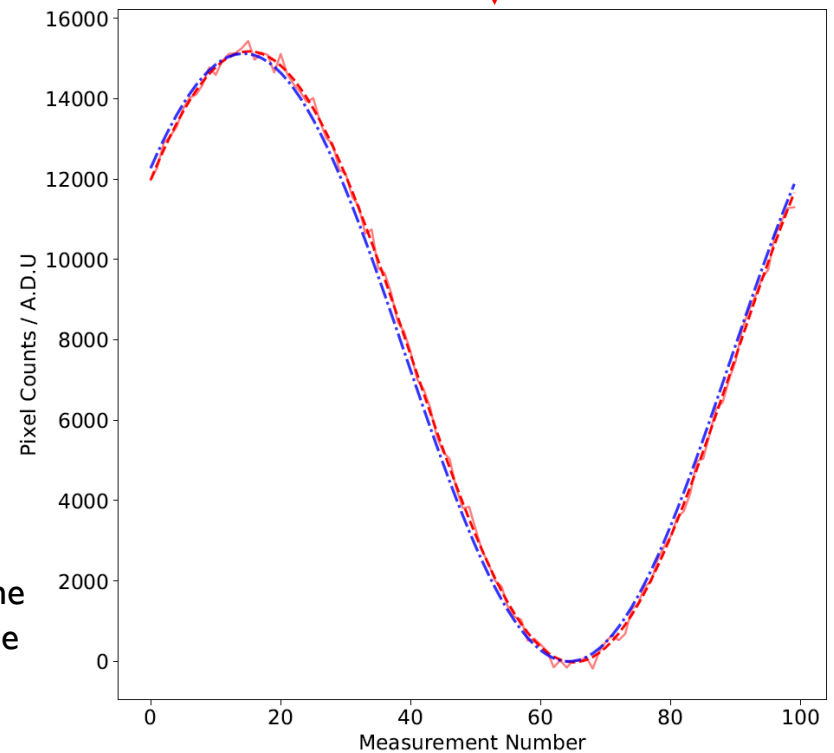
$\Delta\phi = 2\pi$

$\Delta\phi = \pi$

$\Delta\phi = 0$

A schematic of the phase-swept data-cube. A column of the data from a single pixel yields a sine-wave which contains pixel displacement information.

The phase difference between the dashed lines is due to the component of the pixel displacement in the direction of the wavevector.



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# SAMPLING STRATEGIES

**On the Feasibility of Intense Radial Velocity Surveys for Earth-twin Discoveries, *RD Hall, SJ Thompson, W Handley, D Queloz, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society 479 (3), 2968-2987 (2018).***

## Simulated data series:

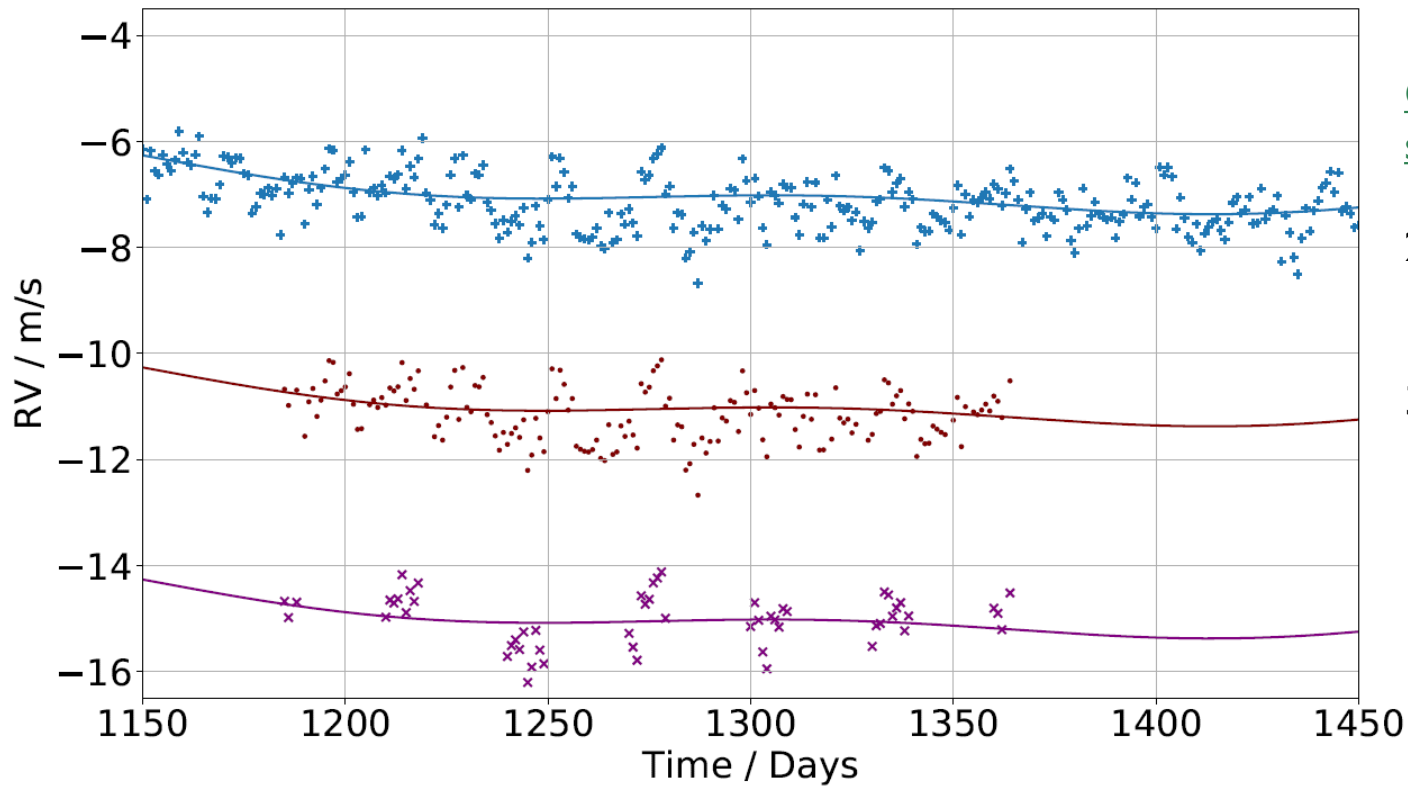
- Used SOAP 2.0 for stellar “noise” signal ([Dumusque et al. ApJ, Vol. 796, 2 \(2014\)](#))
- Assumed a low activity G8 star ( $0.8 M_{\odot}$ )
- Included photon noise at the  $1\sigma = 30$  cm/s level

## Simulated observing schedules for THE:

- 180 day obs window in 1 year
- 20% bad weather outages (summer weather pattern)
- Total duration: 5 years and 10 years

## Analysis:

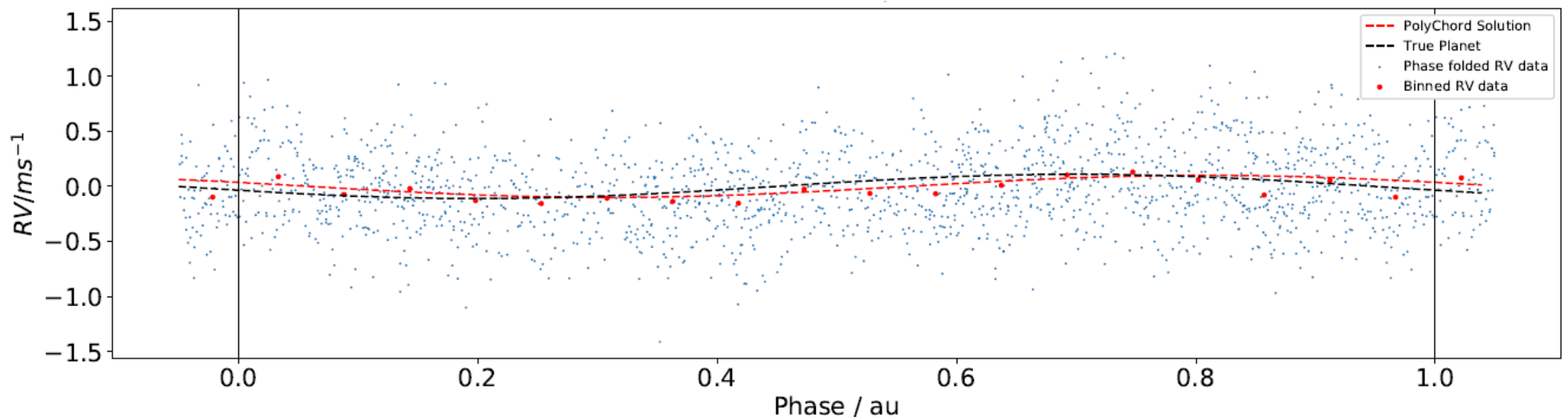
- Assumed a stellar noise “correction factor” of 4 (original stellar noise  $\sim 1.5$  m/s)
- Used a Bayesian nested sampling approach: PolyChord – [Handley et al. MNRAS, Vol. 453, 4 \(2015\)](#)



Compares 3 sampling schedules:

1. “Space”
2. HARPS3 THE schedule (every available night)
3. “Classic TAC”

THE schedule compares favourably with Space schedule



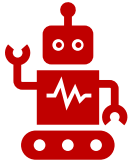


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# ROBOTIC OPERATION

- Design in all functionality needed for a fully robotic operation
- Dispatch scheduler (automated, optimised observations)
  - Science and calibration data collection



## Quality control tools:

- Extensive engineering database (recording time series data from all the environment sensors, system faults/alerts etc...)
- Alerts can be generated from:
  - DRS-processed data and Engineering data
  - Any monitored variables (and combinations)
  - Event triggered
- FITS files will be assembled from a raw detector frame and ancillary data/metadata provided by the robotic control system:
  - Usual science metadata
  - Engineering metadata to include exp meter time series and acquisition and integrated guide images

# CURRENT STATUS

## ■ 2019

- HARPS3 is now fully funded – full steam ahead!
- Final design reviews for Cass fibre adapter unit, telescope upgrade plans, software systems
- Delivery of Grade0 CCD
- Assembly and testing of new continuous flow cryostat
- Delivery of Echelle grating

## ■ 2020

- Refurbishment of INT's large Coudé room
- INT roboticization works begin

## ■ 2021

- Assembly, integration and testing in labs (all sub-systems)



HARPS3 1<sup>st</sup> light on INT

# SUMMARY

- HARPS3 will be commissioned on the Isaac Newton Telescope during 2021
- HARPS3 + POL on the INT will offer a unique capability
  - Robotic mode of operation + automated scheduler → facilitates optimum sampling strategies
  - Every night has time dedicated to **THE and open-time programmes**
- Terra Hunting Experiment
  - Sampling - regular **and** long time-series RV data (up to 1500 points over 10 years) to help disambiguate stellar activity and planetary Doppler signals
  - Geared to find Earth-mass planets in the unexplored low-mass/long-period region of 100-300 days