

# The Planetary System WG

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GAIA - DMS/PS WGs - 1st Mtg - Paris Observatory 19/20 Apr 2002

# TOPICS

(1) Which phase of the GAIA development program are we in?

(2) Reasons

(3) Purpose and Objectives

(4) Tools

## (1) Phase of GAIA development program:

- Definition phase: 2002 --- 2004-5

## (2) Reasons:

- Scientific: Possibly, distributions of orbital parameters similar to Double and Multiple stars but different formation and evolution physics (→ binary vs planetary frequency);
- Specific to GAIA: besides full astrometry, the Data Base will contain spectroscopy and multi-band photometry.
- High visibility: EP is a very hot topic these days and carries a significant impact factor within various funding agencies (..see, e.g., The Eddington mission..)

→ Field: Lynga 7 0.5'x0.5' (close to the gal. plane)

Model: Padova Galaxy model ( Bertelli et al, A&A, 301, 381)

No of stars: 34599 ( $V < 20$ )

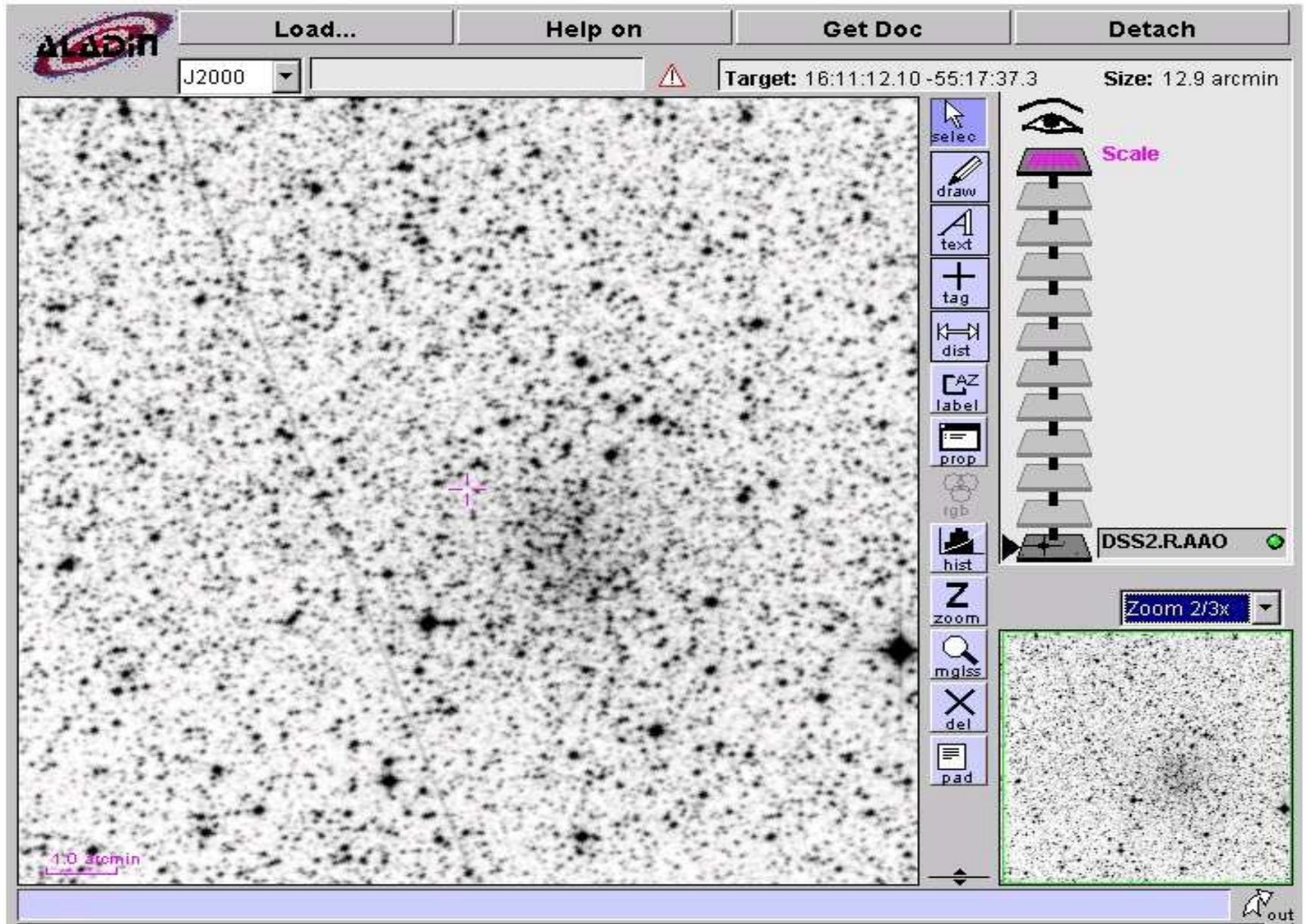
Ages: 0.5 - 10 Gyr

Mass:  $0.2 < M/M_{\odot} < 2.8$  ( A0- M5V )

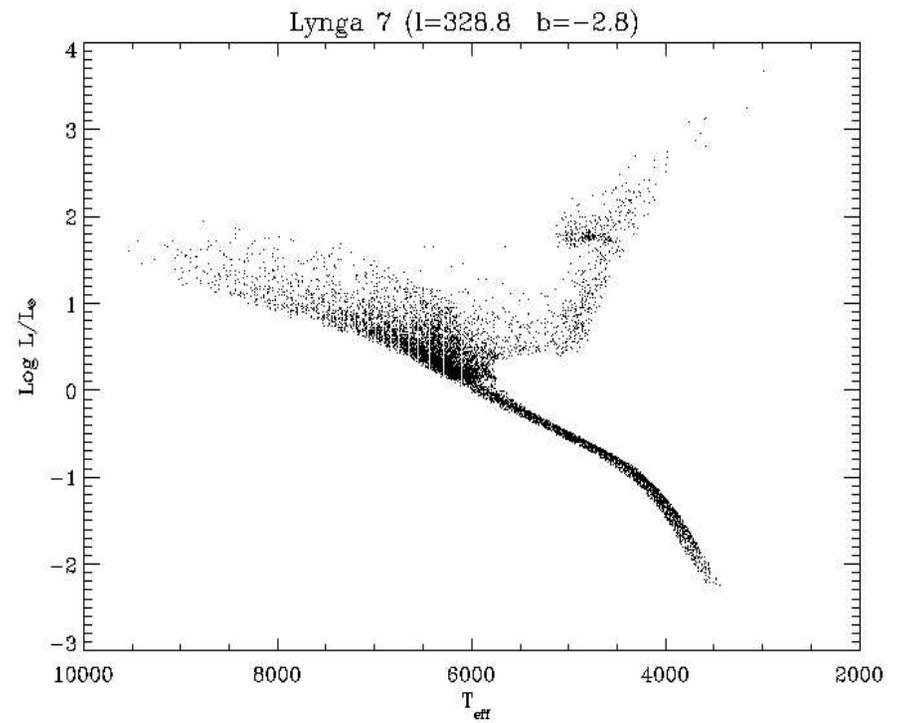
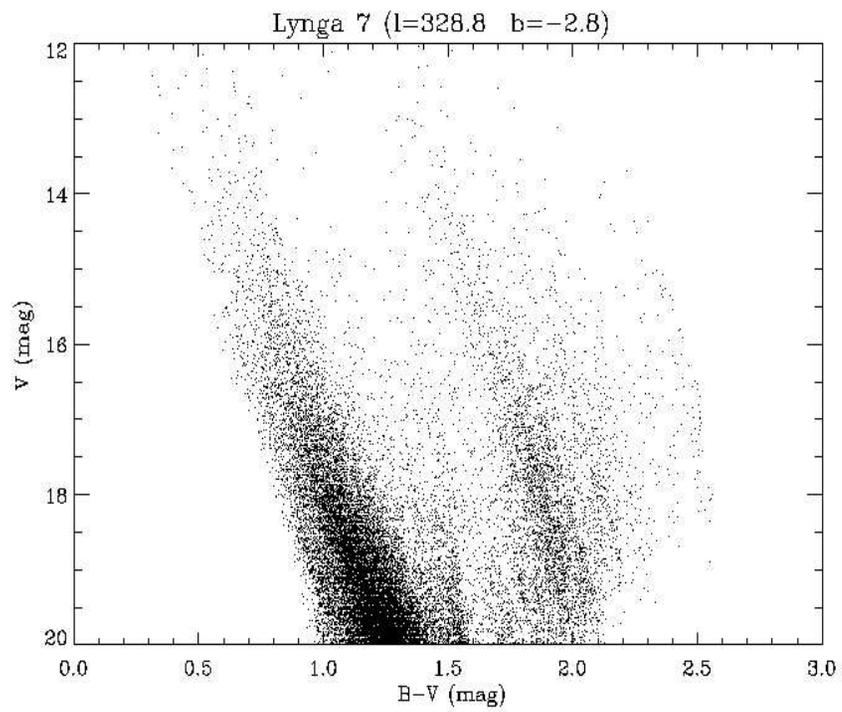
Distance:  $< 18$  kpc

Extinction: yes (0.7 mag/kpc )

(Simulation of the astrometric signatures in the Lynga 7 field by A. Spagna & M.G. Lattanzi. Synthetic catalog from G.P. Bertelli)



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## SYNTHETIC BINARIES

- 50% fraction of binaries
- Mass-ratio ( $q=M_2/M_1$ ) and  $\log P(\text{days})$  distribution from  
Duquennoy & Mayor, 1991, A&A, 248, 485 "Multiplicity among solar type stars in the solar neighbourhood"
- eccentricity(\*) = 0
- semi-major axis "a" from Kepler (III law)
- Delta\_mag from mass-to-luminosity ratio
- inclination  $0 < i < 90$
- Astrometric binary-definition:  $\rho = a \cdot \cos(i) / d < 0.1''$  (or  $\text{delta\_mag} > 4$ ) and  $1 \text{ month} < P < 15 \text{ years}$

--> 4200 astrometric binaries out of 17200 binaries.

14 astrometric binaries within 400 pc (all M dwarf in the solar neighborhood !!!)

(\*)**Note:** for non-zero eccentricity the photocenter separation " $\rho$ " will slightly decrease while its dispersion will increase.

## SYNTHETIC PLANETS

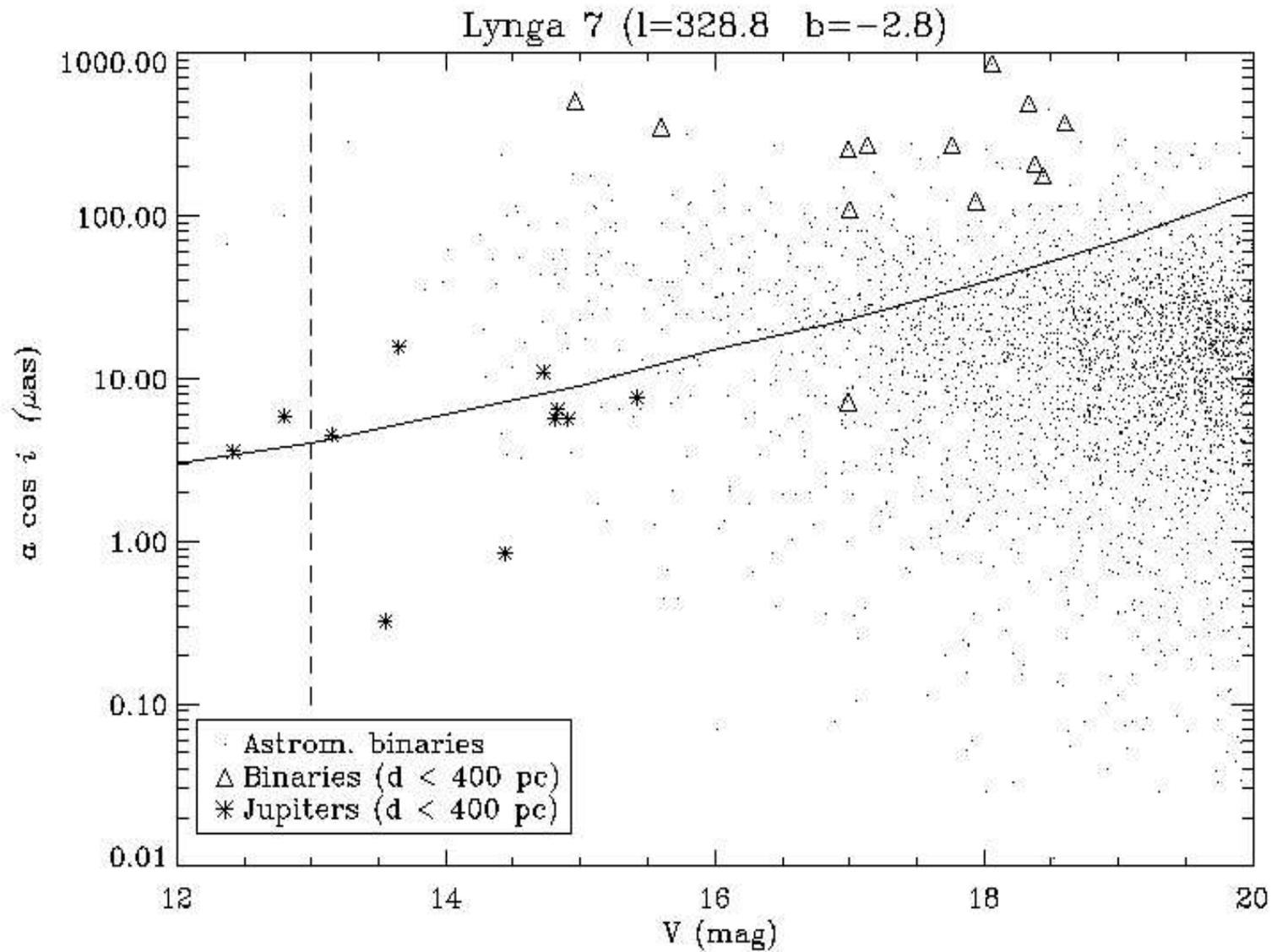
Mass = 1 Jupiter ( $1/1000 M_{\text{Sun}}$ )

Semi-major axis range:  $0 < a < 5$  AU

Fraction of stars with planet: 100% (to help statistics!)

Periods: from Kepler's law

Selected systems: 11 with distance  $< 400$  pc and  $1 \text{ mese} < P < 15$  anni and  $4350 < T_{\text{eff}} < 6500$  (F5-K5 dwarf and some subgiants).



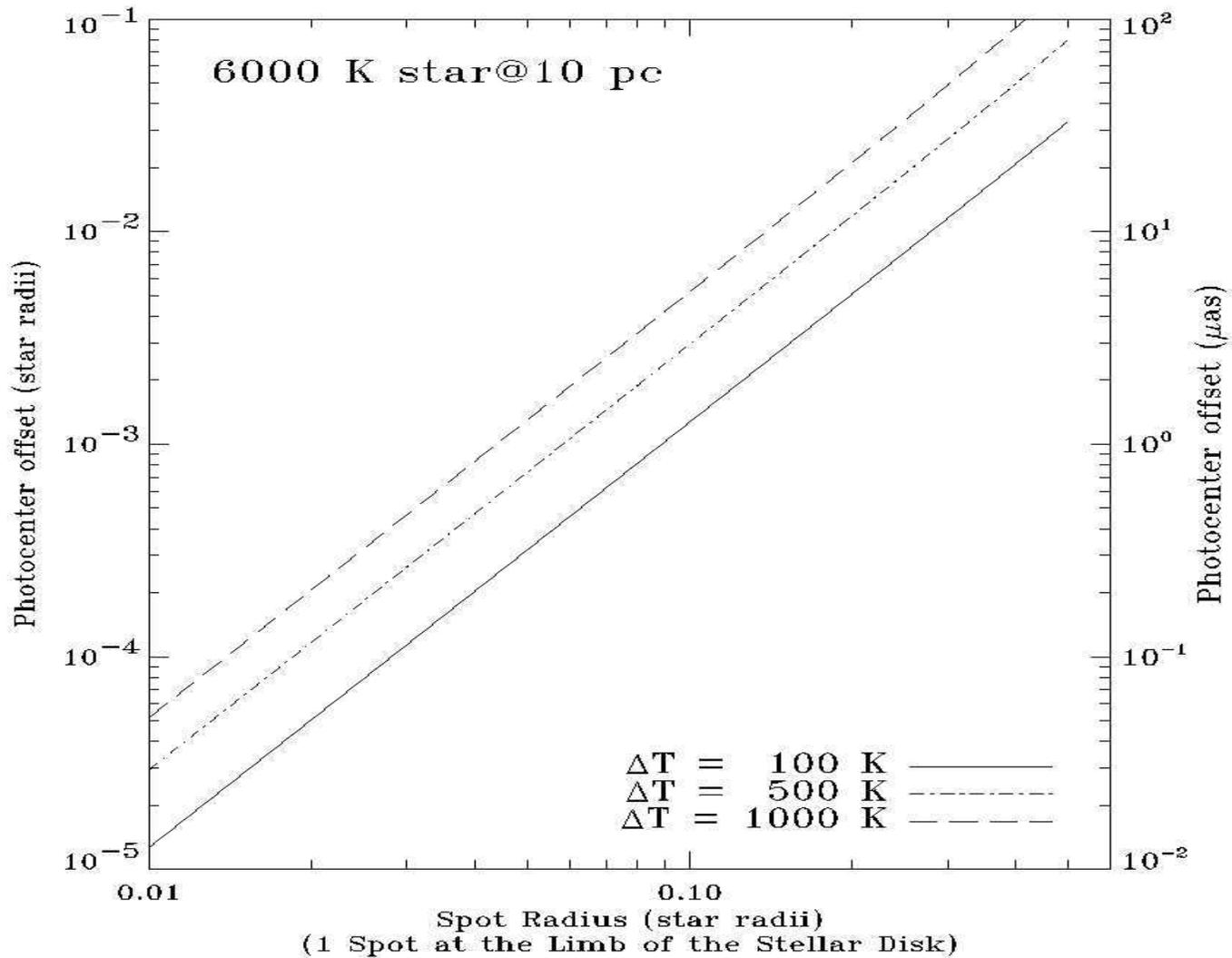
### (3) Purpose and Objectives:

- Influence the hardware design and development (e.g., measurement of bright stars);

—>*Variable gain implemented on chip or in the proximity electronics would allow saturation to occur at  $G \sim 10.4$  mag (and possibly 10.0 mag) ←*

- Refine the characterization of GAIA's capabilities (one or more planets, astrophysical noise, dynamical noise, blind search and orbit reconstruction,..)
- Gauge the impact factor of GAIA for the science of extrasolar planets (identify the “big” questions, is GAIA addressing any of those? Compare GAIA to ongoing and planned ground-based and space-borne initiatives);
- Demonstrate the ability to tackle the data and apply them to the science case;
- Detailed report to ESA.

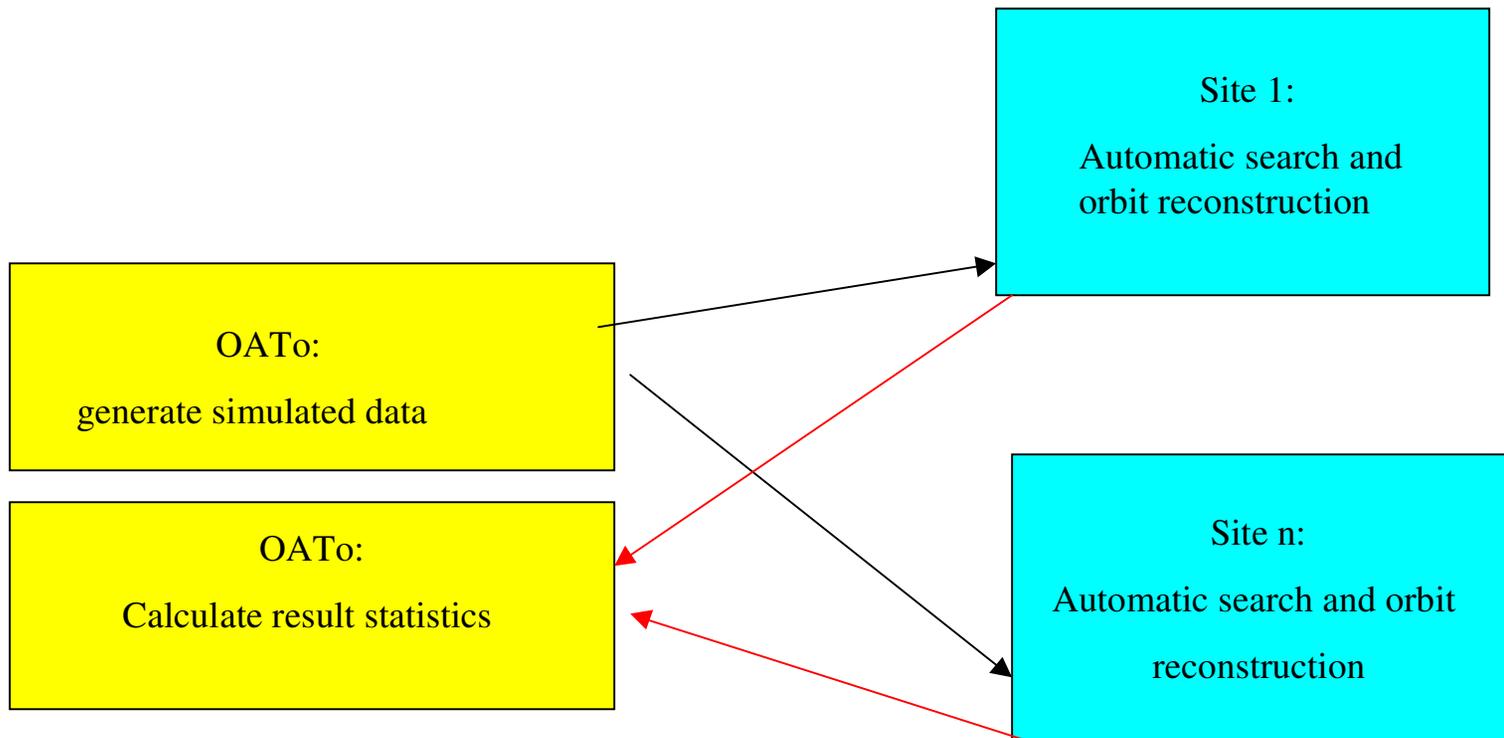
## Arophysical noise: atmospheric spots



## (4) Tools

- Organization: do we have a team which is up to the task? Efficient communication means; keep track of theoretical developments; maintain a DB of the ground-based and space-born initiatives as they materialize and analyze potential --> to contain: program name, PI, start date, duration, primary goals;....
- Simulations : End-to-end simulations; realistic error model; realistic model of the observed systems; automatic detection schemes (with progressive use of the different data as they become available within the GAIA data base)
- Publication plan: to focus activities and For example, start with a campaign on double-blind-tests)

## Example: double-blind-test set up



**END**

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