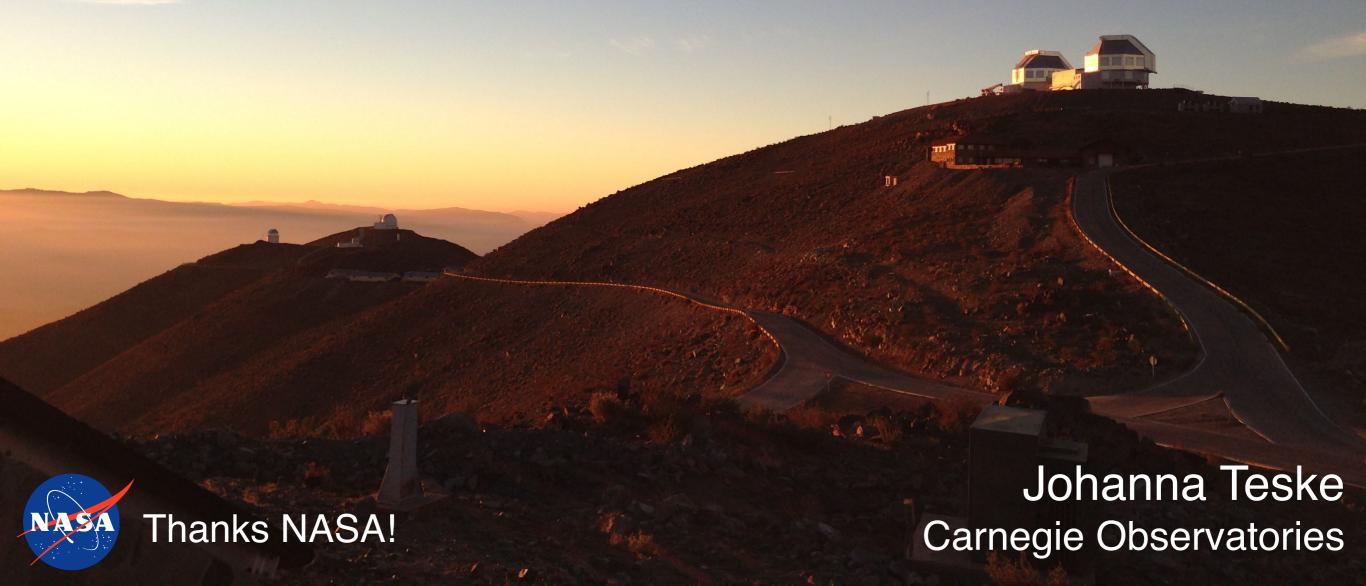
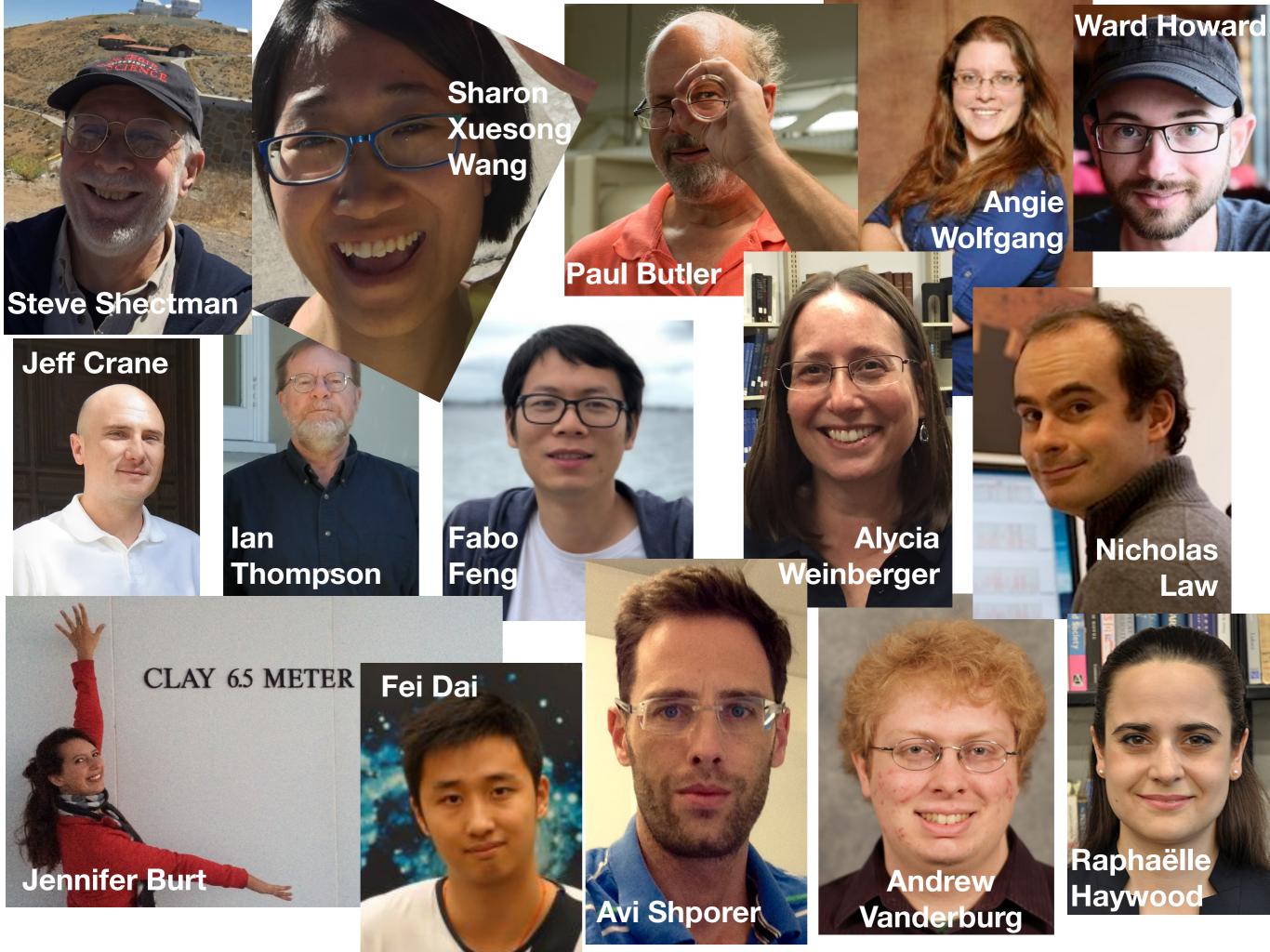
A Southern Hemisphere RV Follow-up Program for TESS with PFS/Magellan



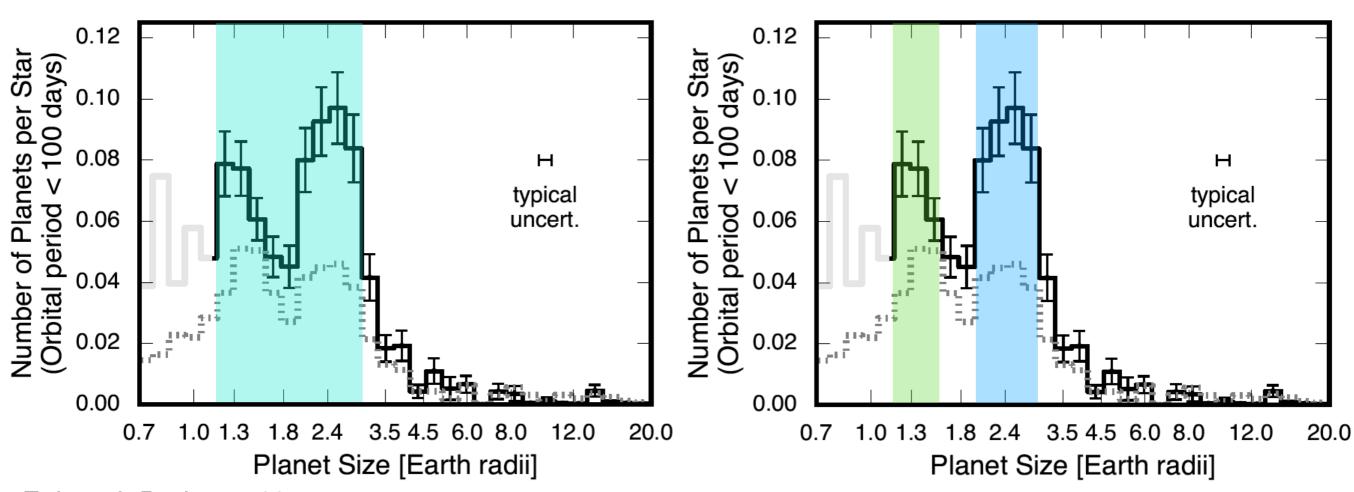


Do super-Earths and sub-Neptunes...

form in a similar way and get influenced by post-formation processes?

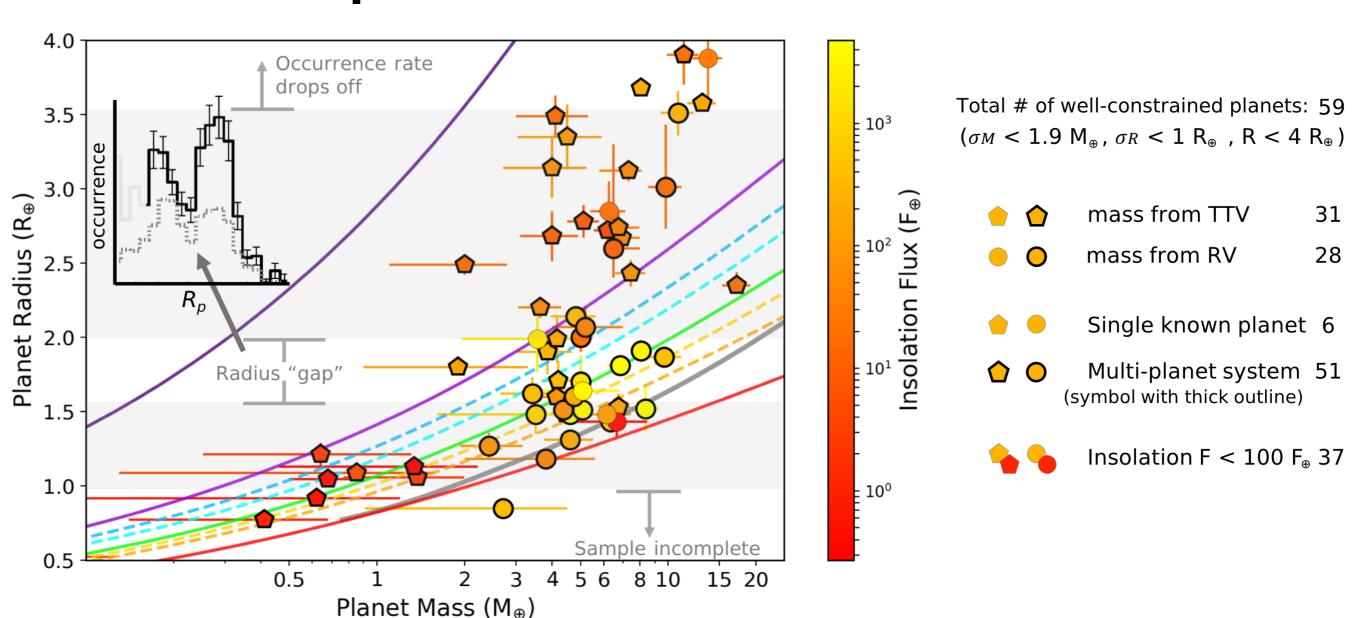
form differently from the start (and also get altered after formation)?

Lopez & Rice 16

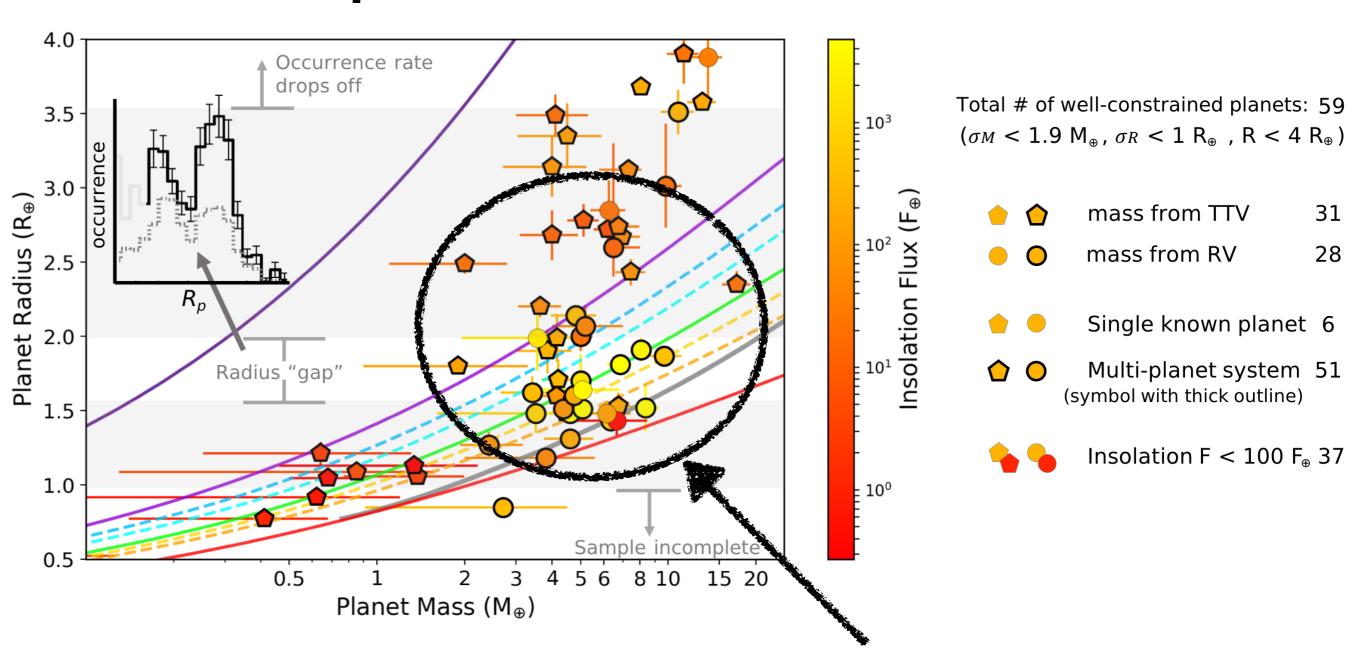


Fulton & Petigura 18

Why should you care? Landscape of Small Planets circa Oct. 2018

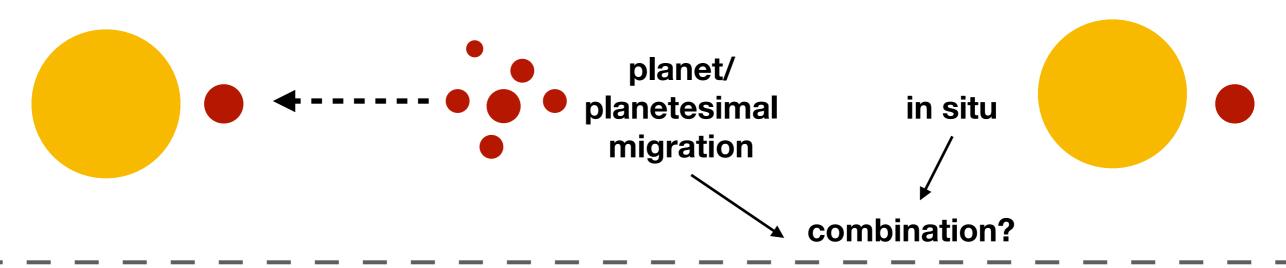


Why should you care? Landscape of Small Planets circa Oct. 2018

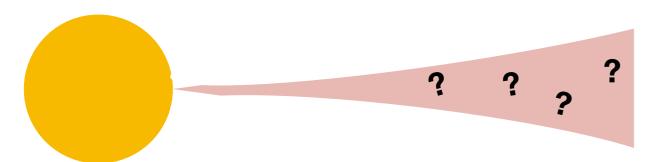


What's up with these?!

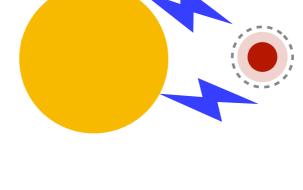
From the <u>theoretical</u> perspective, it remains unclear whether the combination of different formation scenarios and post-formation processes is consistent with one or multiple small planet populations.



variation in disk masses, lifetimes, local temperatures, opacities

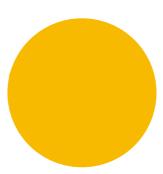


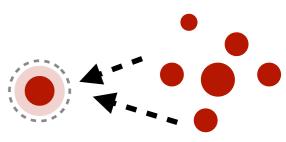
tidal heating, slowing cooling and continued accretion



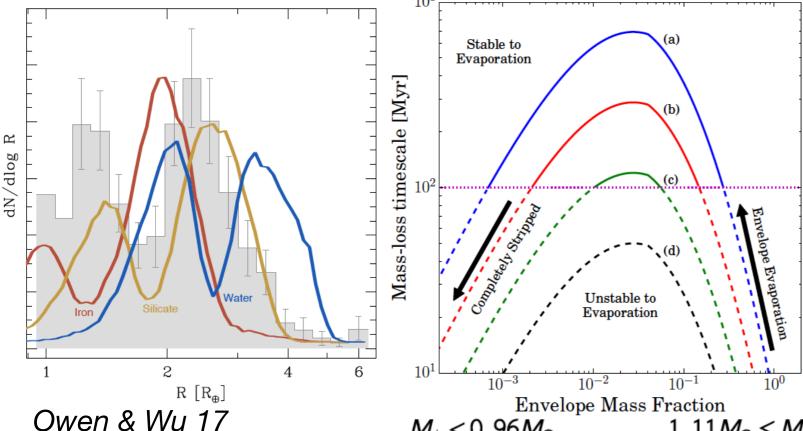
photoevaporation from high energy stellar radiation

giant or planetesimal impacts





From the observational perspective, evidence is mounting for similar formation+post-processing creating the observed distribution.



Radius [R_⊕ 2.25 1.50 1.25 1.00 30 10 Orbital Period [d] asteroseismology+fit to R-P

consistent with photevap

Van Eylen+18

1/3 Iron, EL

1/3 Ice, EL

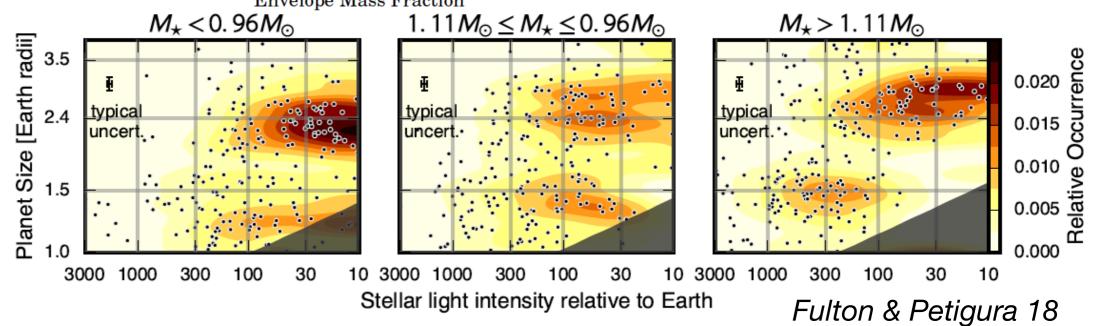
1/3 Iron, VE

1/3 Ice, VE

Gas-poor form.

analytic photoevap theory+ pop synthesis matches Fulton+17

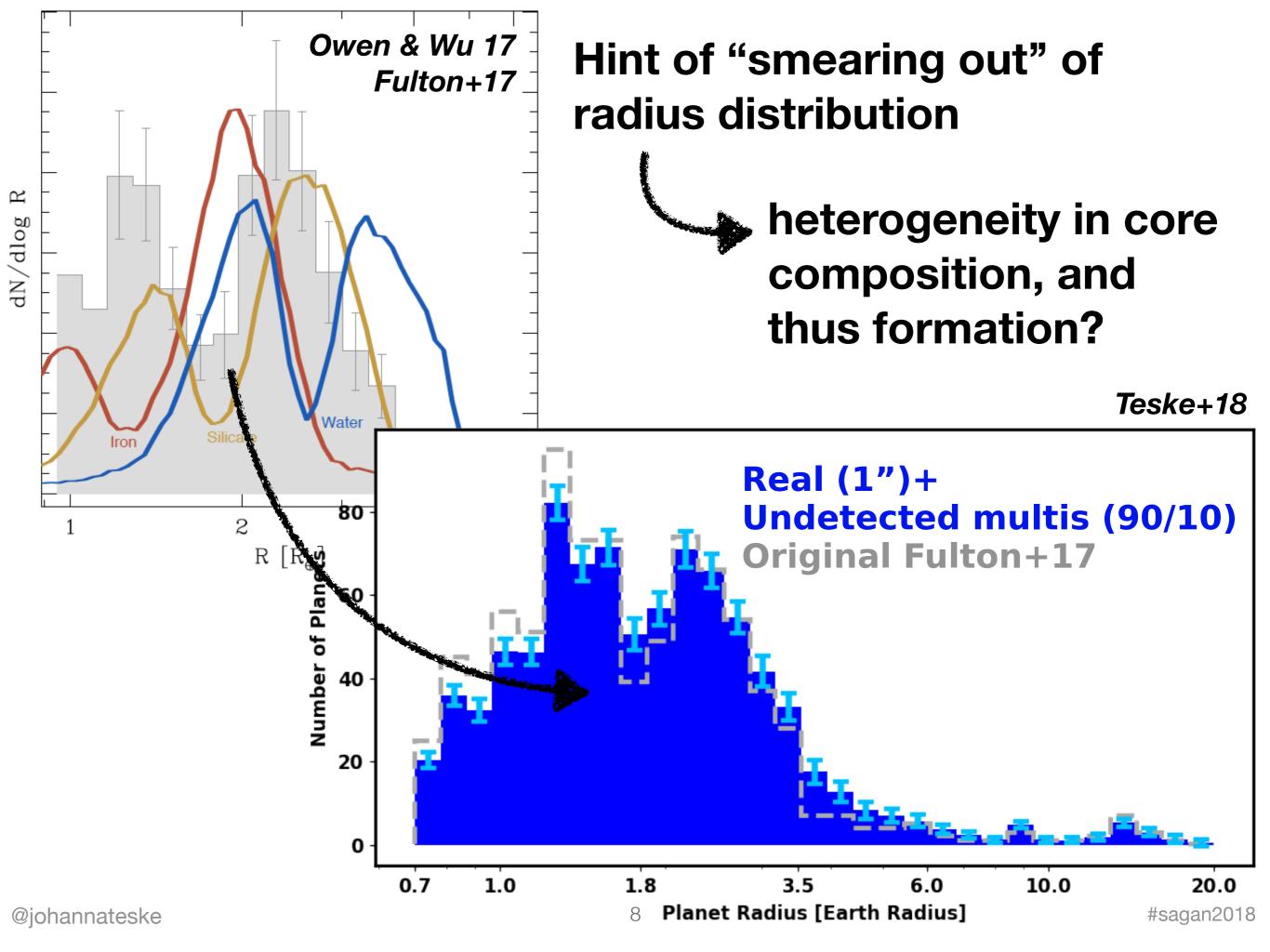
trends with stellar mass and insolation flux favor photoevap



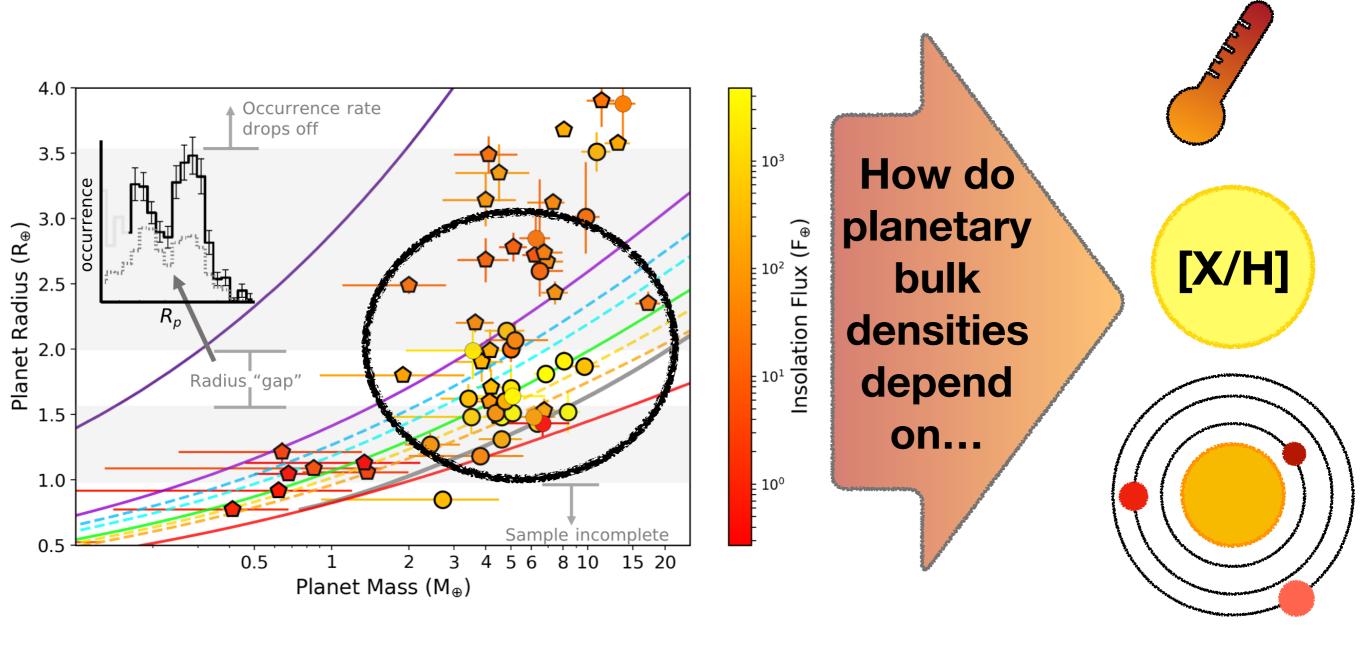
3.00

2.75

2.50



Whether super-Earths and sub-Neptunes represent a continuous or distinct populations remains open. We want to further explore this problem with TESS planets.





Light Curves & Transit Candidates
Reconnaissance Spectroscopy
High-Resolution Imaging
Photometric Monitoring

Robust Target Selection/Ranking



Per sector, before any new RV data are acquired

$$\text{merit} = \begin{cases} F_{\text{insol}}^{-1/3} \times T_{\text{exp}}^{-1} \times e^{-1.25(R_p - 1.8)^2} & \text{for } R_p < 3 \text{ R}_{\oplus} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Robust Target Selection/Ranking



Per sector, before any new RV data are acquired

$$\text{merit} = \begin{cases} F_{\text{insol}}^{-1/3} \times T_{\text{exp}}^{-1} \times e^{-1.25(R_p - 1.8)^2} & \text{for } R_p < 3 \text{ R}_{\oplus} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 $t_{\rm exp}$ needed to reach $\sigma_{\rm rv}$ = 2 m/s (minimum $t_{\rm exp}$ 10 min)

K from Wolfgang+16

 $\sqrt{N_{\text{obs}} \cdot K/\sigma_{rv}} \ge 6$ (minimum $N_{\text{obs}} = 20$)

 $N_{\text{obs}} \times t_{exp}$

Robust Target Selection/Ranking

RV Strategy Customized to Each Target



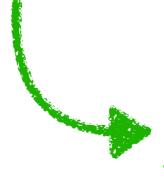
Consider planet orbital periods, stellar rotation period, stellar active region lifetime Total time x 3 for realistic requirement

#sagan2018

Robust Target Selection/Ranking

RV Strategy Customized to Each Target

Publish Mass Constraints at end of Survey



Regardless of statistical significance Avoid bias in mass-radius relation Share plans in ExoFOP TESS

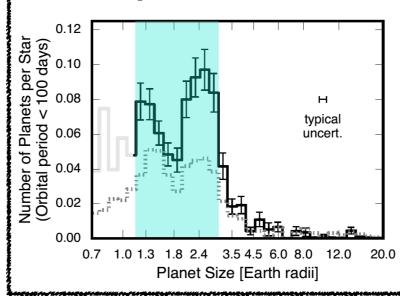
Robust Target Selection/Ranking

RV Strategy Customized to Each Target

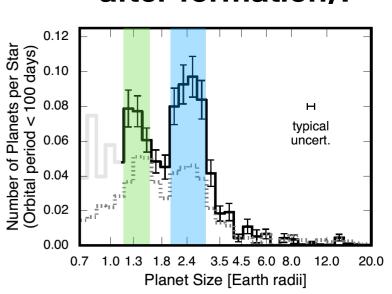
Publish Mass Constraints at end of Survey

Do super-Earths and sub-Neptunes...

form in a similar way and get influenced by post-formation processes?



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Robust Target Selection/Ranking

RV Strategy Customized to Each Target

Publish Mass Constraints at end of Survey

~30 new small, well-characterized planets

Updated M-R relation

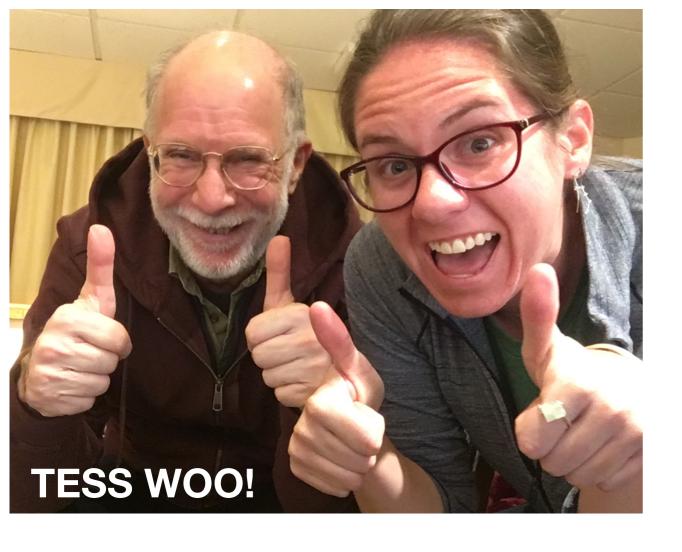
Longer period planet constraints

RV obs for other groups to combine with additional data

Host star compositions

Stellar rotation periods

High-resolution images



First PFS-TESS observing run October 13-27

Sector 1 top-ranked/chosen targets were pi Men c & TOI 134 (GJ4332)

Papers in prep!

