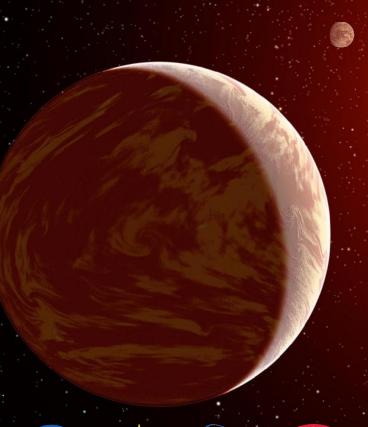
Know Thy Star(s) -Know Thy Planet (Occurrence Rates)







Boston University



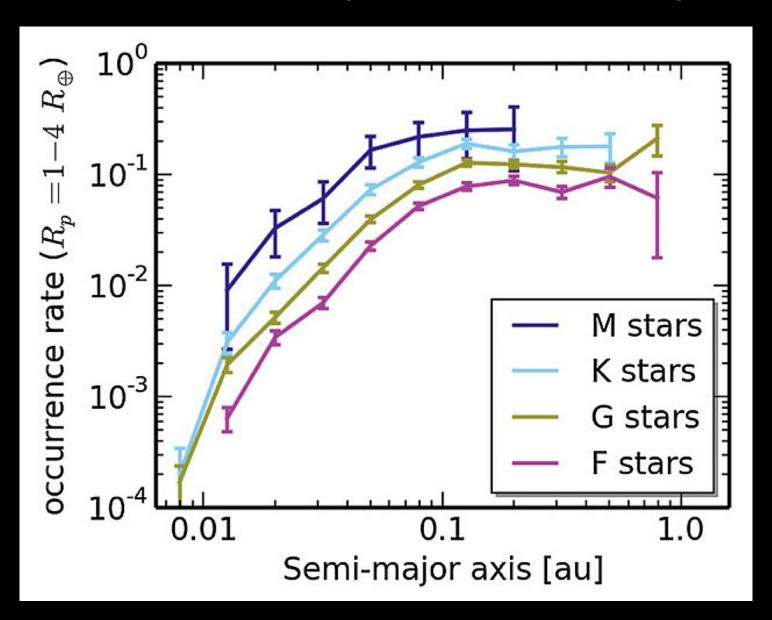




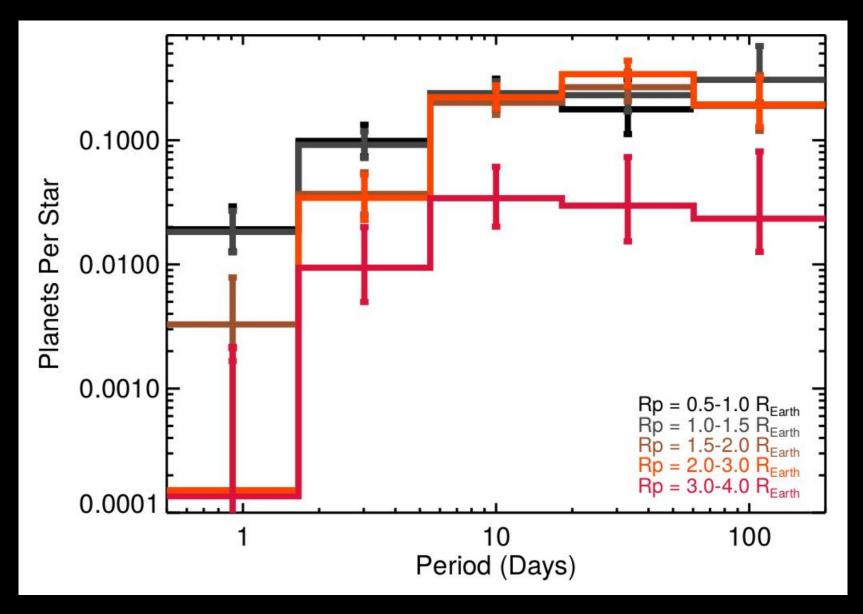




Small stars, small planets, short periods

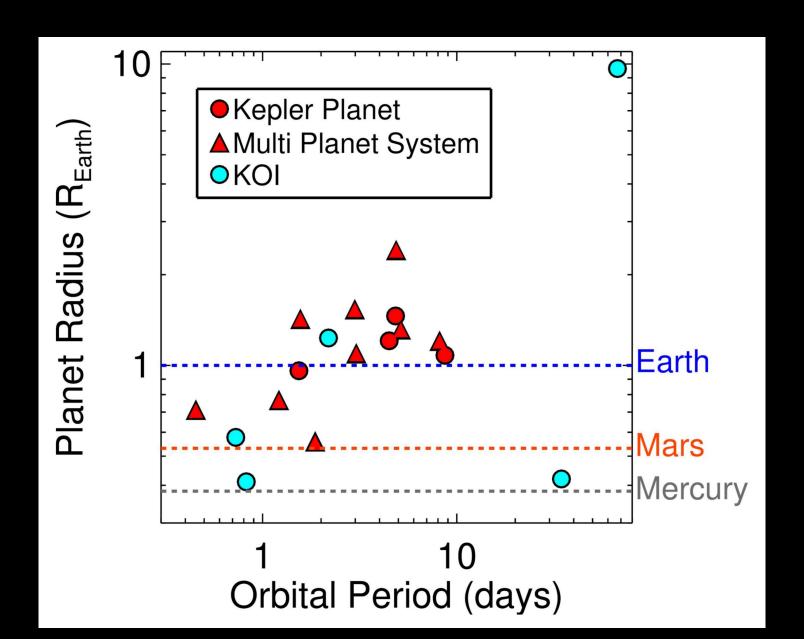


Small stars, small planets, short periods



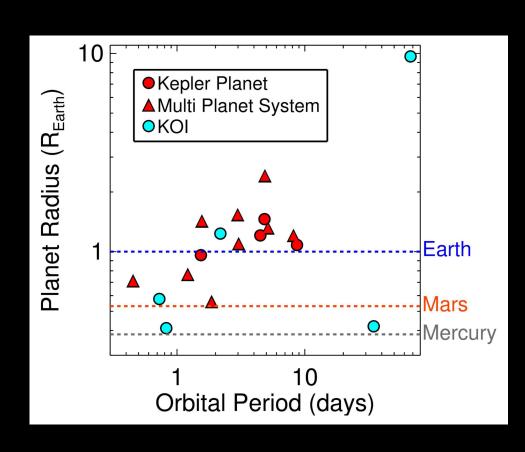
What about mid-type M dwarfs? $(T_{\text{eff}} \lesssim 3400 \text{ K})$

Mostly small, short period planets



Planet Occurrence Calculation

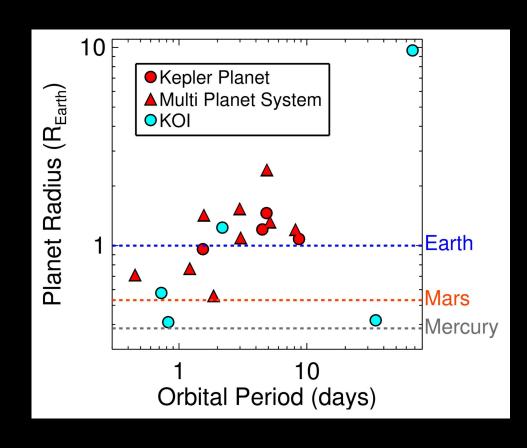
$$f(R_p, P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p(R_p, P)} \frac{a_i}{R_{\star,i} N_{\star,i}}$$



Occurrence rates require precise R_{\star}

$$f(R_p, P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p(R_p, P)} \frac{a_i}{R_{\star,i} N_{\star,i}}$$

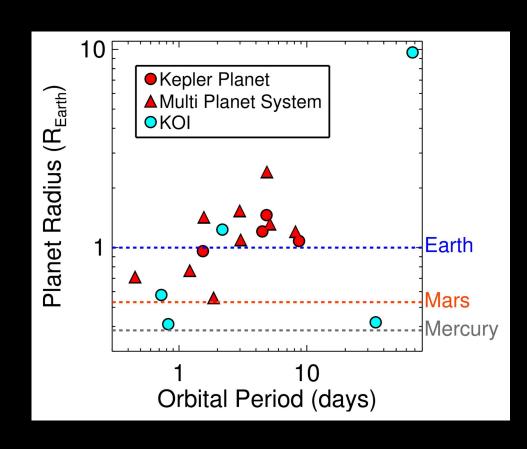
$$S/N = \frac{R_p^2/R_{\star}^2}{\text{CDPP}_{\text{eff}}} \sqrt{\frac{t_{\text{obs}}}{P}}$$



Photometric uncertainties ~30%

$$f(R_p, P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p(R_p, P)} \frac{a_i}{R_{\star,i} N_{\star,i}}$$

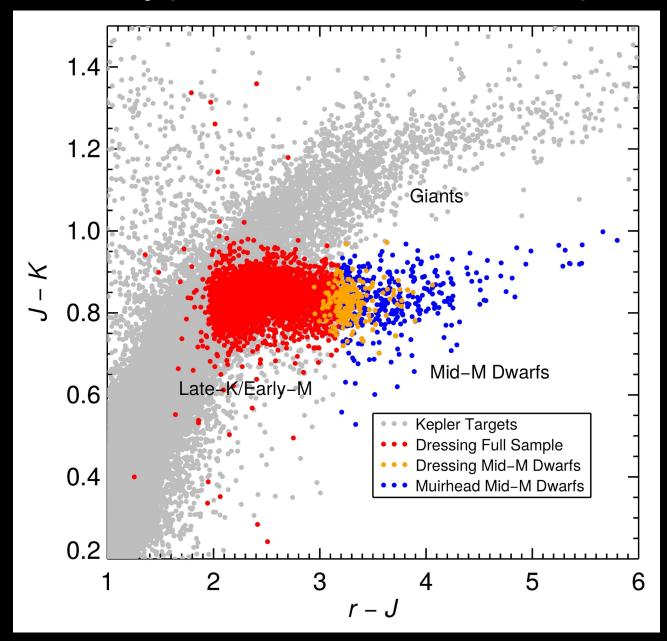
$$S/N = \frac{R_p^2/R_{\star}^2}{\text{CDPP}_{\text{eff}}} \sqrt{\frac{t_{\text{obs}}}{P}}$$



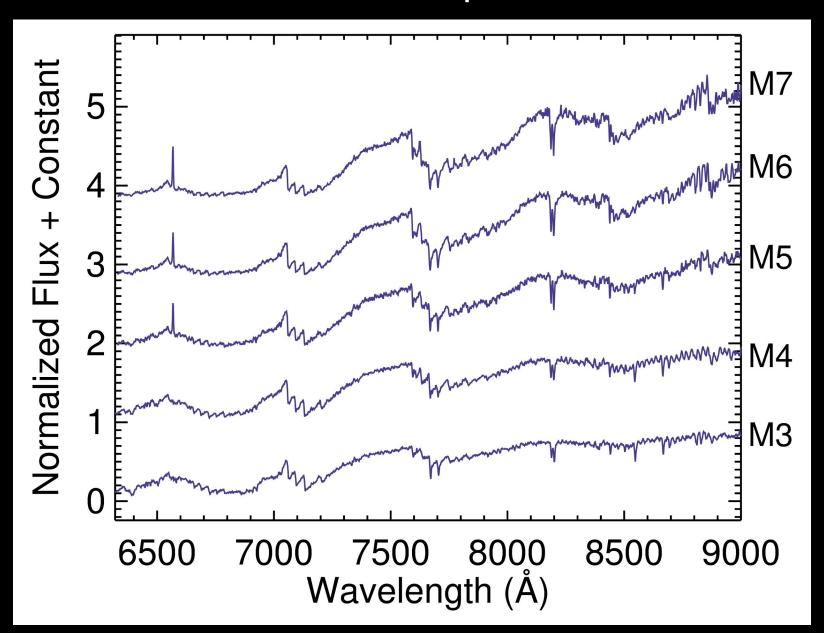
Spectroscopic uncertainties ~10%



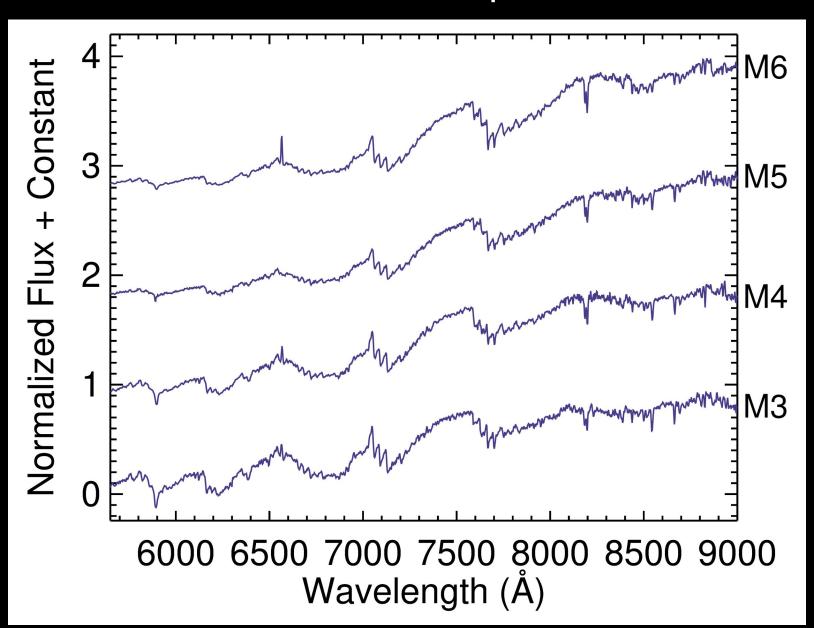
~550 mid-type M dwarfs in Kepler field



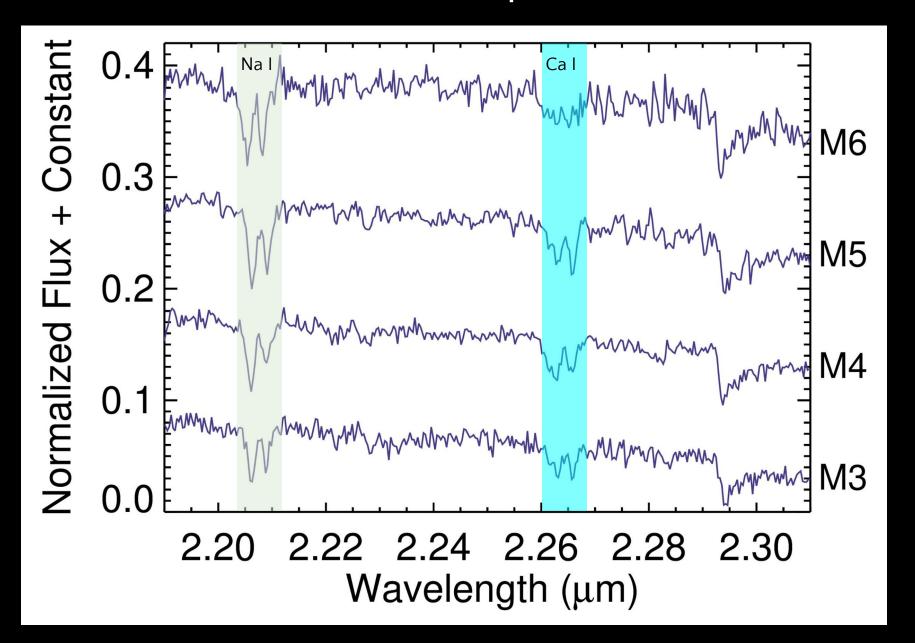
DCT - 49 Spectra



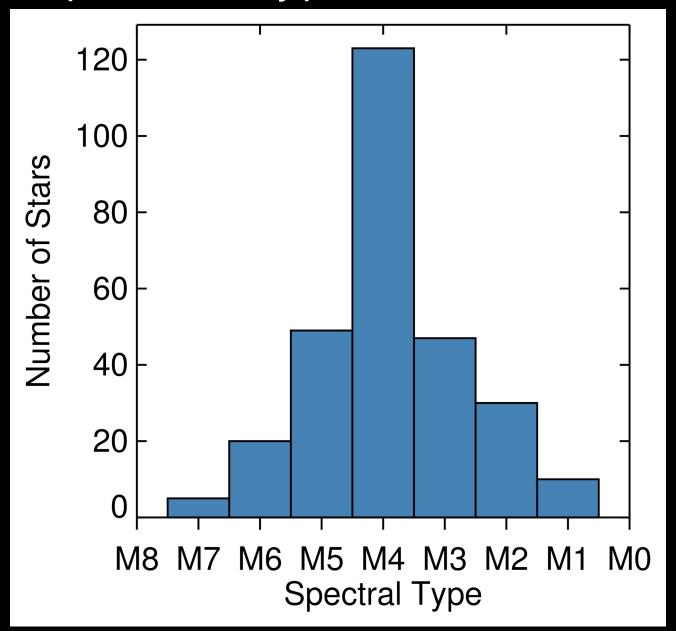
WIYN - 220 Spectra



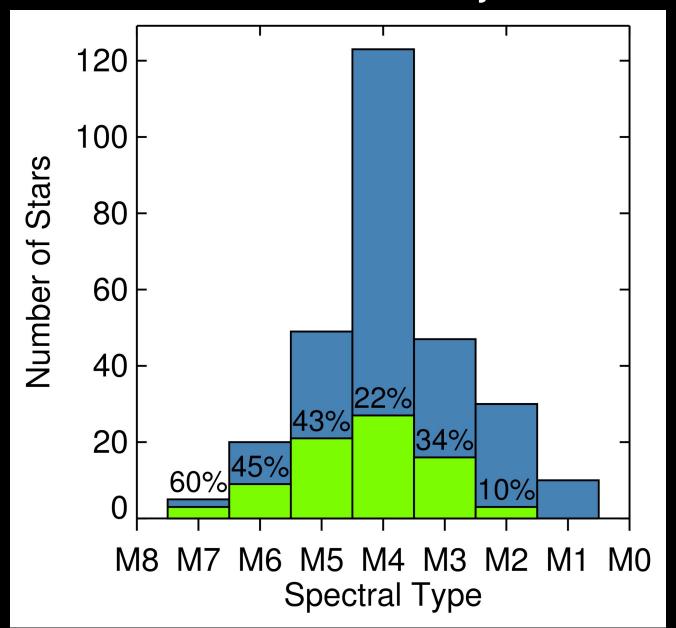
IRTF - 85 Spectra



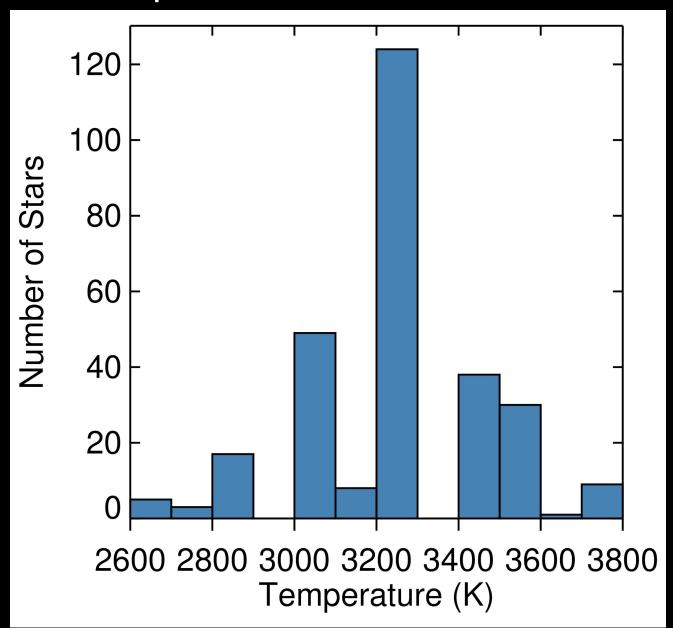
Spectral Type Distribution



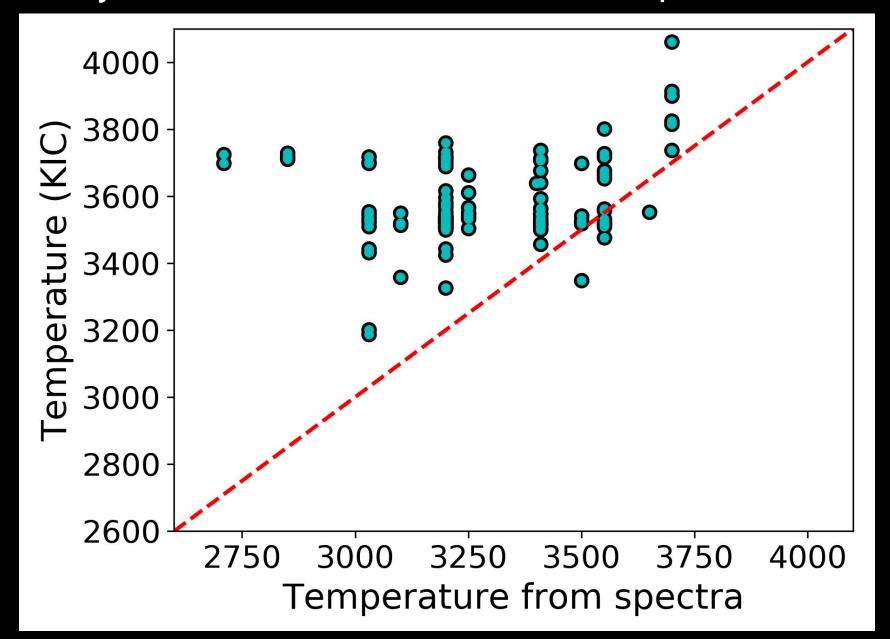
Hα emission activity - 28%



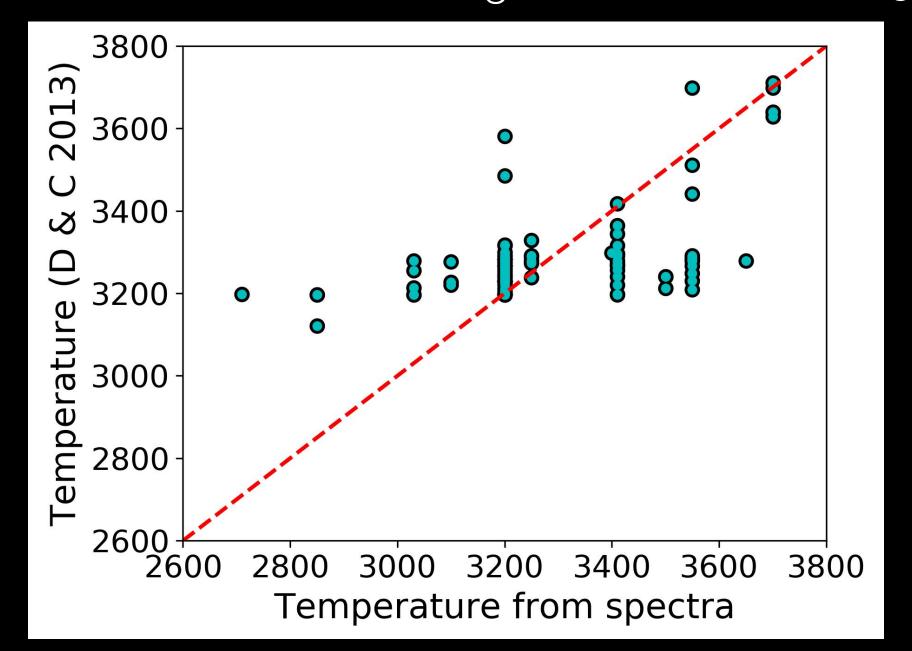
Temperature Distribution



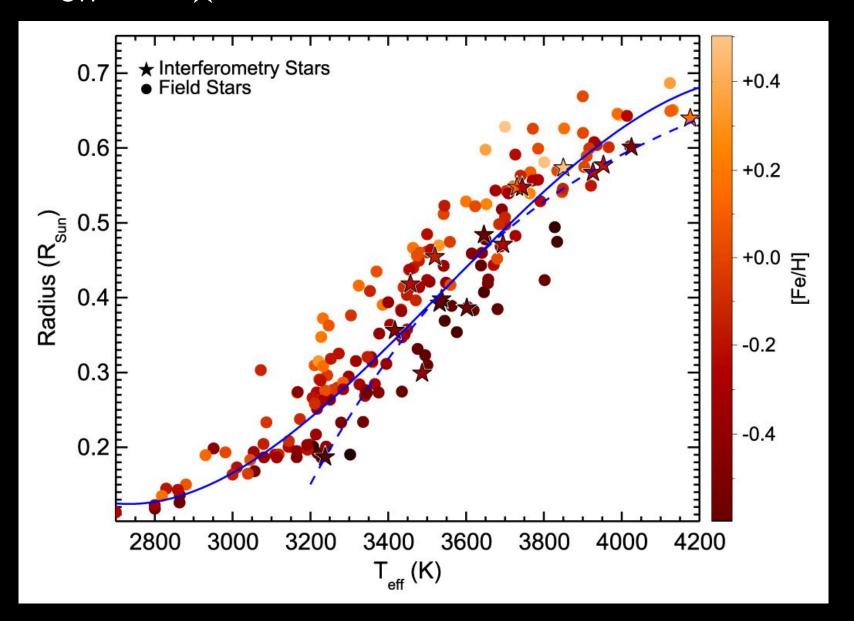
Very different from KIC temperatures



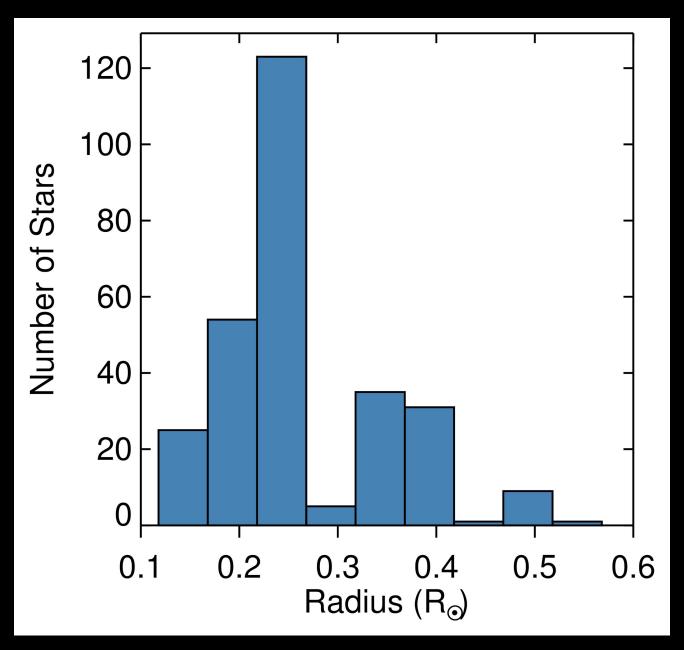
Also different from Dressing & Charbonneau (2013)



$T_{\rm eff} - R_{\star}$ relationship (Mann+ 2015)



Radius Distribution



M3-M7 Planet Occurrence Rate

2.18 ^{+0.47} _{-0.34} planets per ★

