

An Error Budget for Precise Radial Velocities from Keck-HIRES

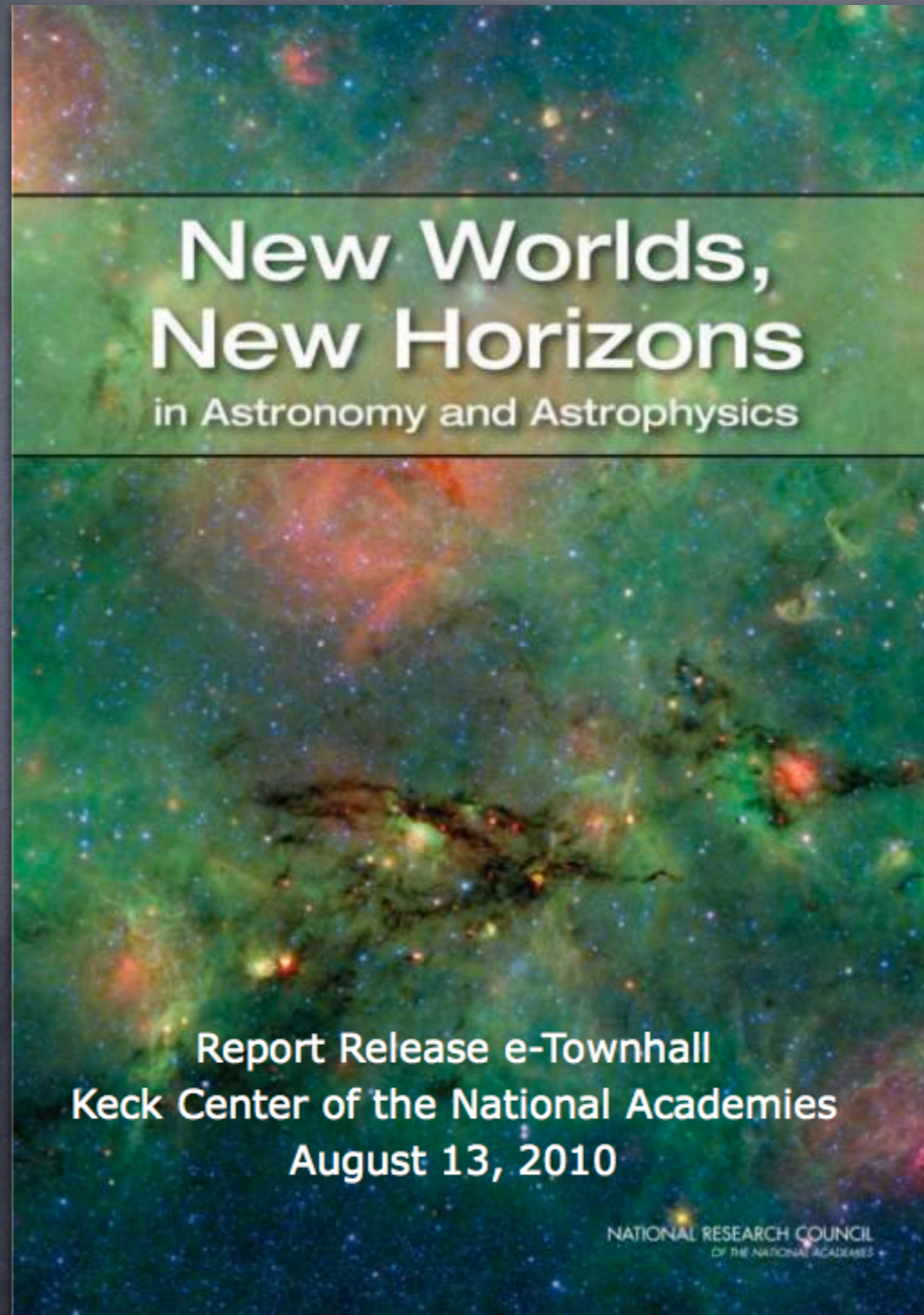
Andrew W. Howard
Townes Fellow, UC Berkeley

California Planet Search Team:

Geoff Marcy, Debra Fischer, John Johnson,
Jason Wright, Howard Isaacson, Julien Spronck,
Jeff Valenti, Jay Anderson, Nikolai Piskunov,
more!



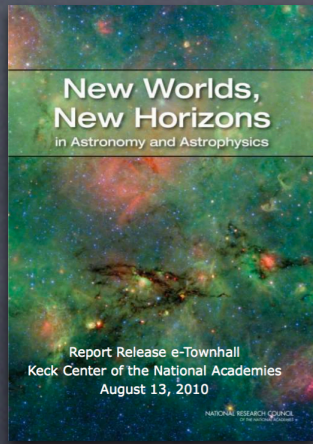
ASTRO 2010



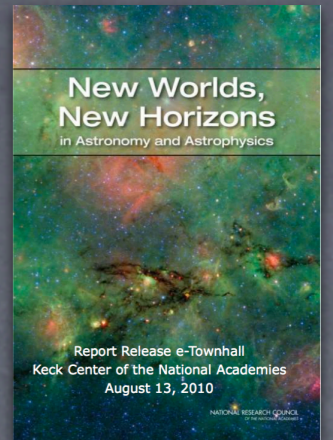
New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics

Report Release e-Townhall
Keck Center of the National Academies
August 13, 2010

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

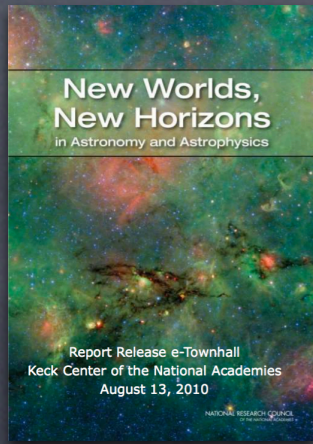


ASTRO 2010

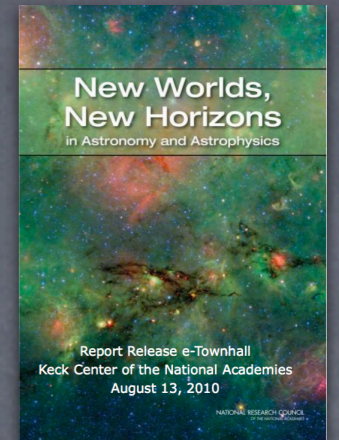


Three primary science objectives for the next decade:

1. Search for the first stars, galaxies, and black holes
2. **Seek nearby habitable planets.**
3. Advance our understandings of the fundamental physics of the universe.

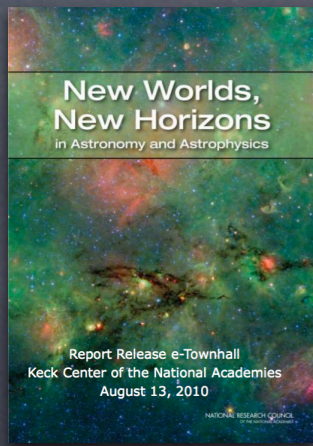


ASTRO 2010

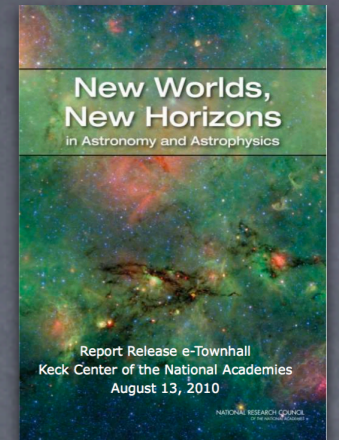


“This survey is recommending a program to explore the diversity and properties of planetary systems around other stars, and to prepare for the long-term goal of discovering and investigating nearby, habitable planets.” – page 7-7

“Using existing large ground-based or new dedicated mid-size ground-based telescopes equipped with a new generation of high-resolution spectrometers in the optical and near-infrared, a velocity goal of 10 to 20 centimeters per second is realistic.” – page 7-8



ASTRO 2010

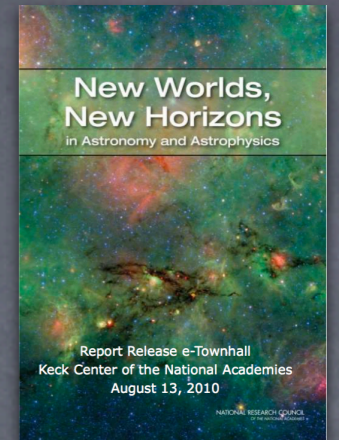


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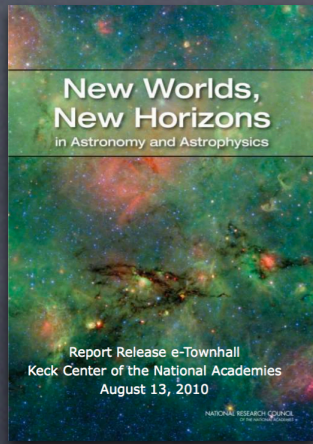


ASTRO 2010

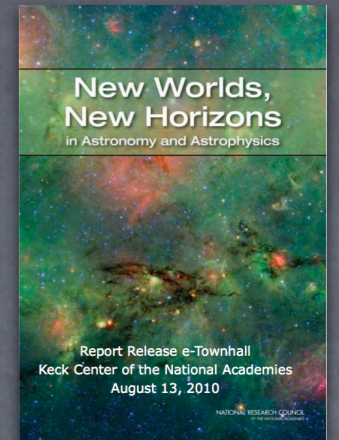


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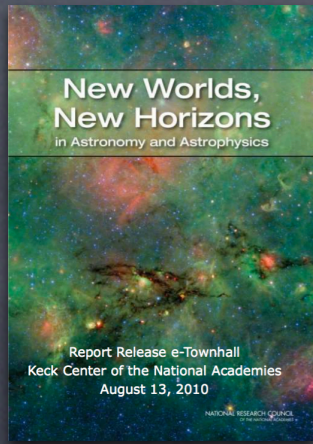
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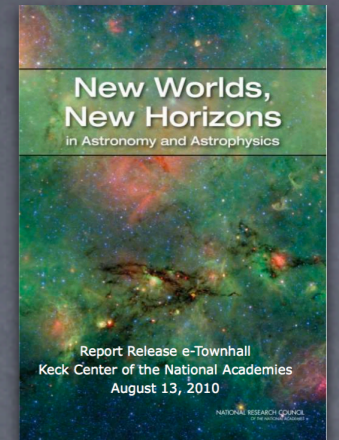
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To prepare for direct imaging, "NASA and NSF should support an aggressive program of ground-based high-precision radial velocity surveys of nearby stars to identify potential candidates" - page 1-8

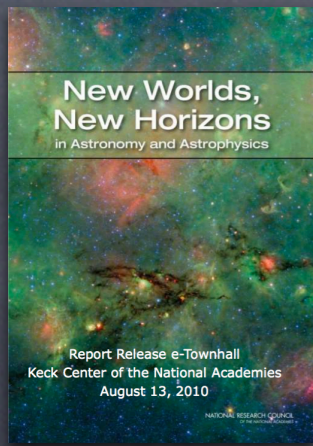


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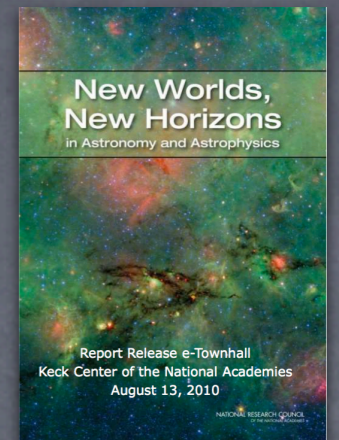


Top Ground-based Recommendations (Large Projects):

1. LSST
2. Mid-scale Innovations Projects – including
“Develop RV surveys and spectrometers to
determine the properties of extrasolar planets”
3. Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope (TMT or GMT)
4. ACTA (Cerenkov Telescope)



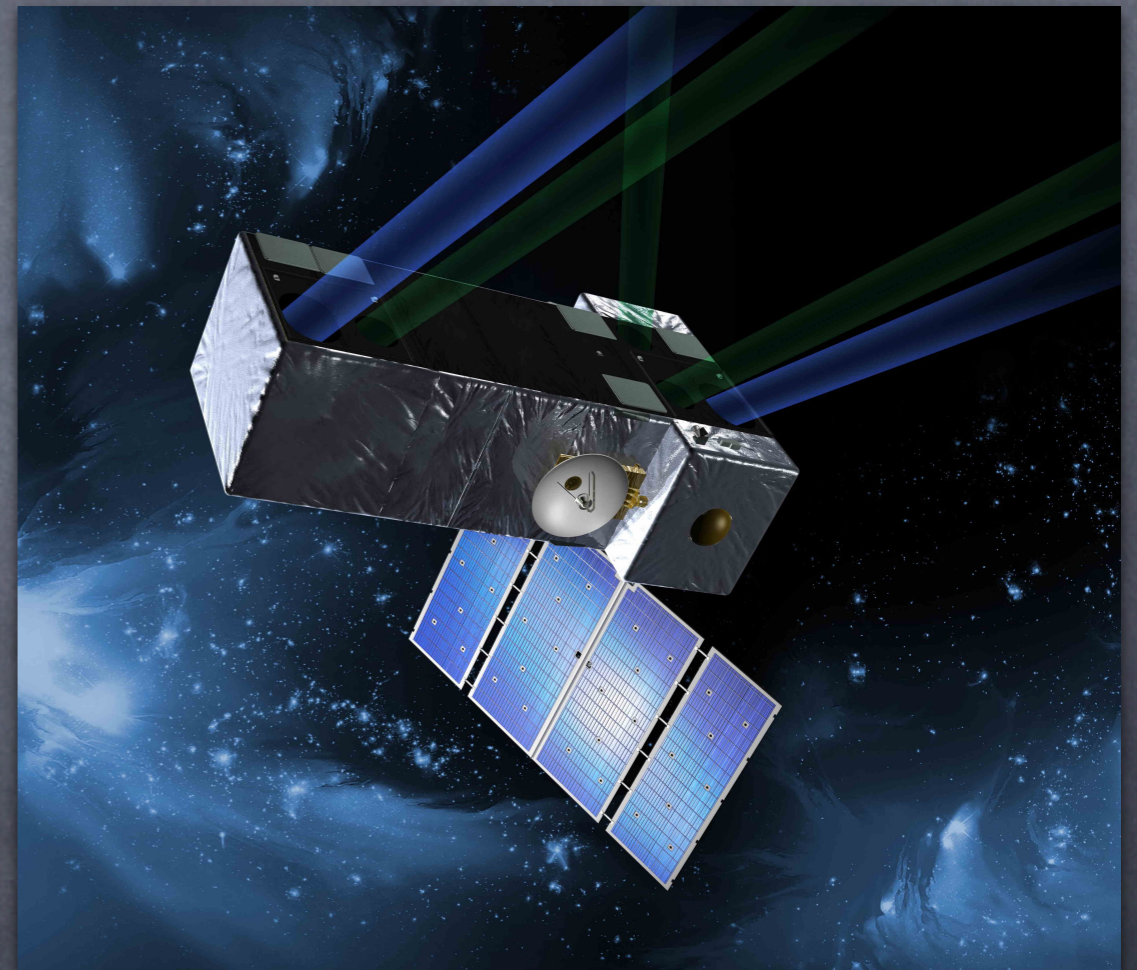
ASTRO 2010



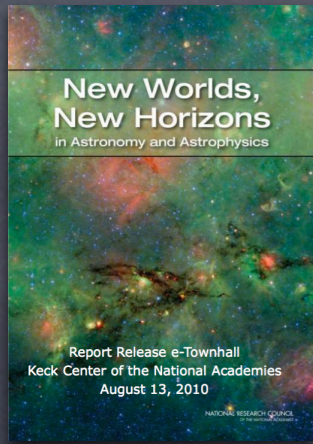
SIM-Lite could characterize 50 nearby planetary systems down to an Earth-mass

Rejected for 3 reasons:

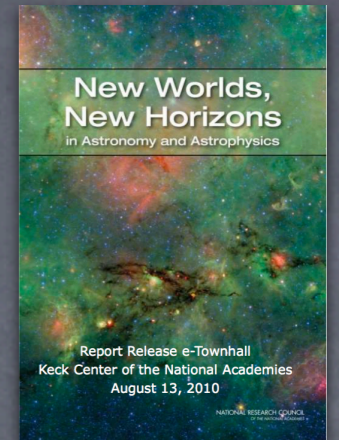
1. Large cost (\$1.9B)
2. Time to launch (8.5 yr)
3. Target-finding for direct missions can be done partially by RV with "challenging but achievable precision below 10 cm/s"



SIM-Lite



ASTRO 2010



PRV Workshop

Describe instrumental difficulties



Value

Keck/HIRES

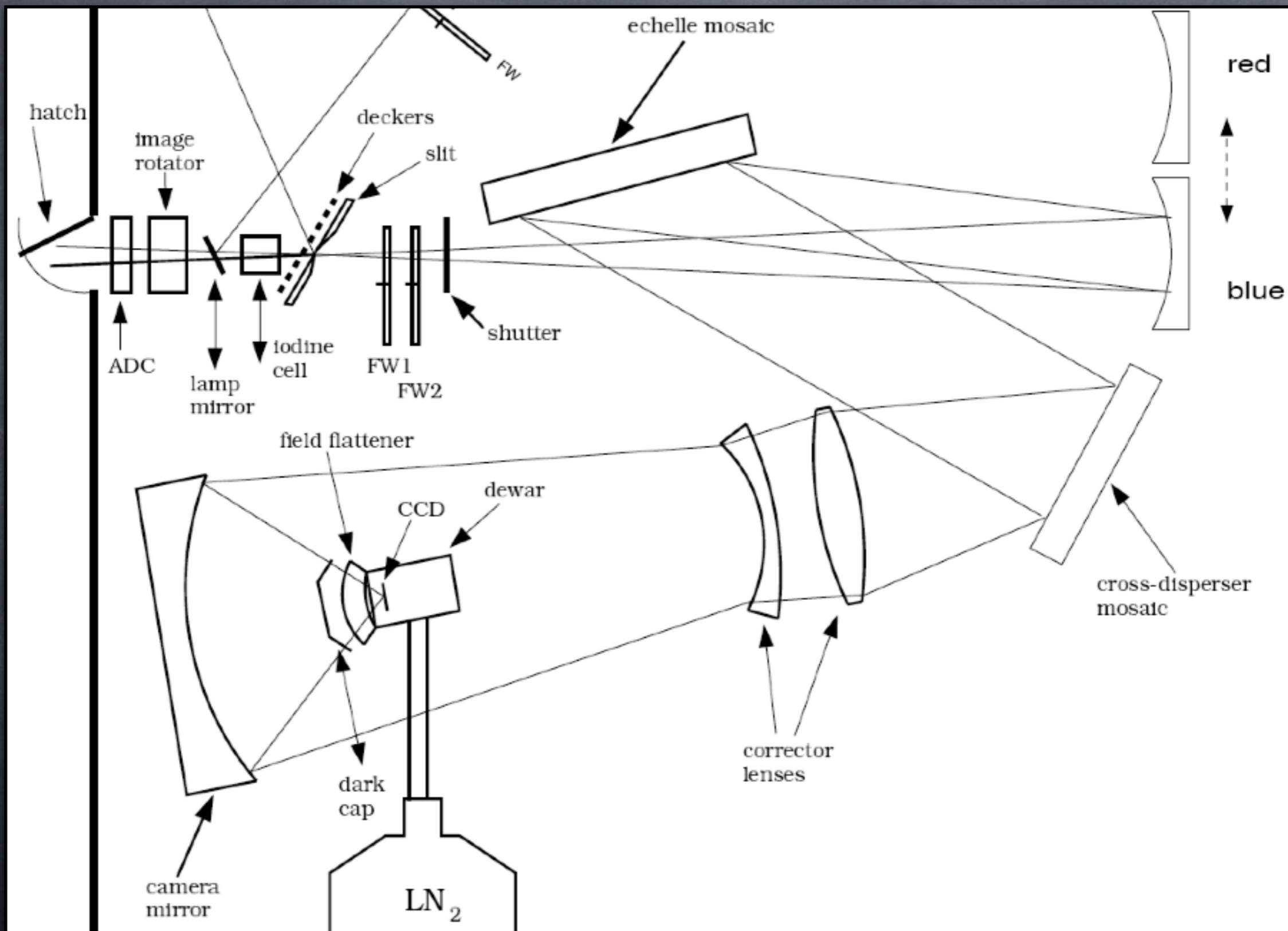


Keck 1 Telescope

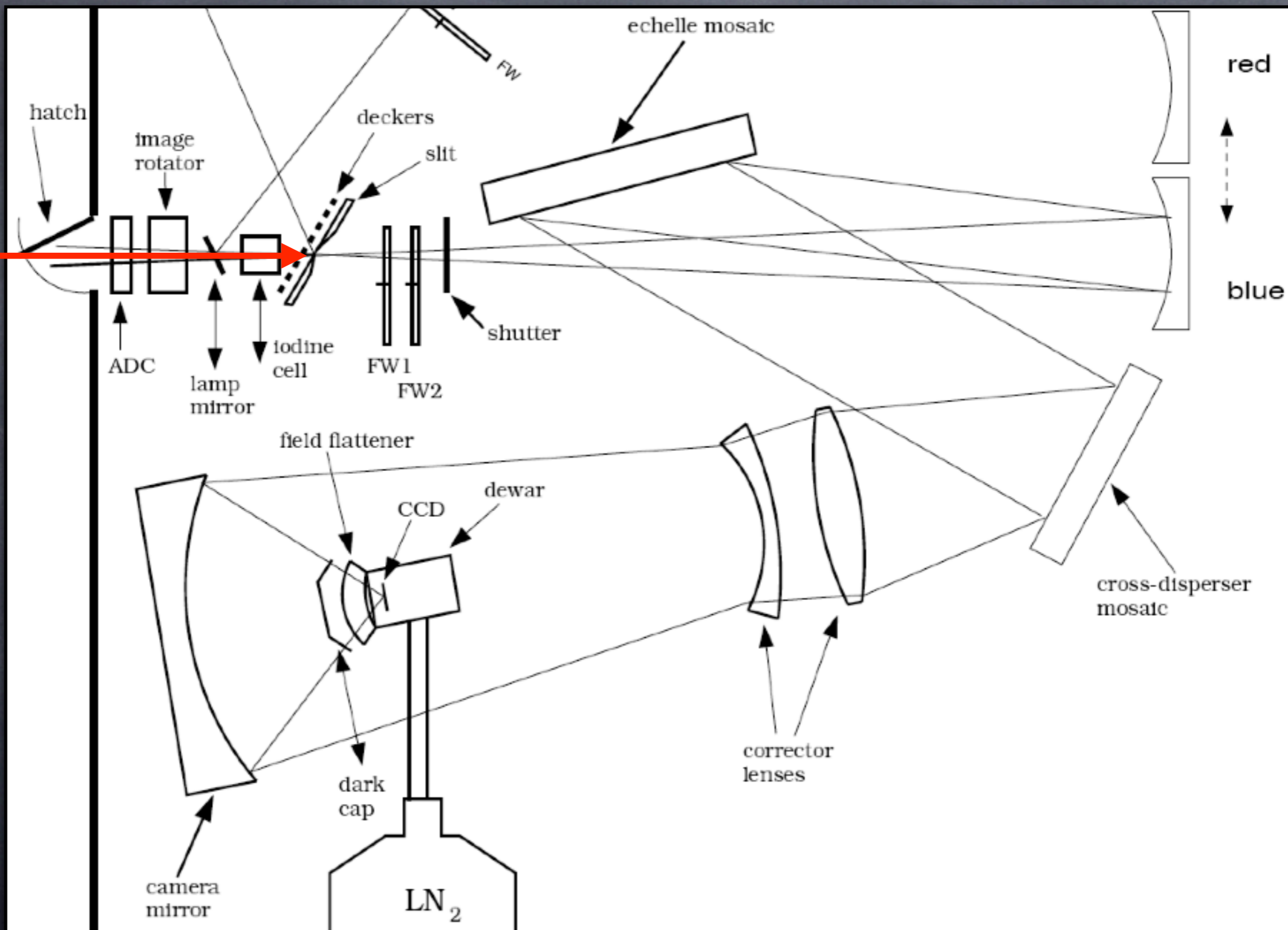


Iodine Cell

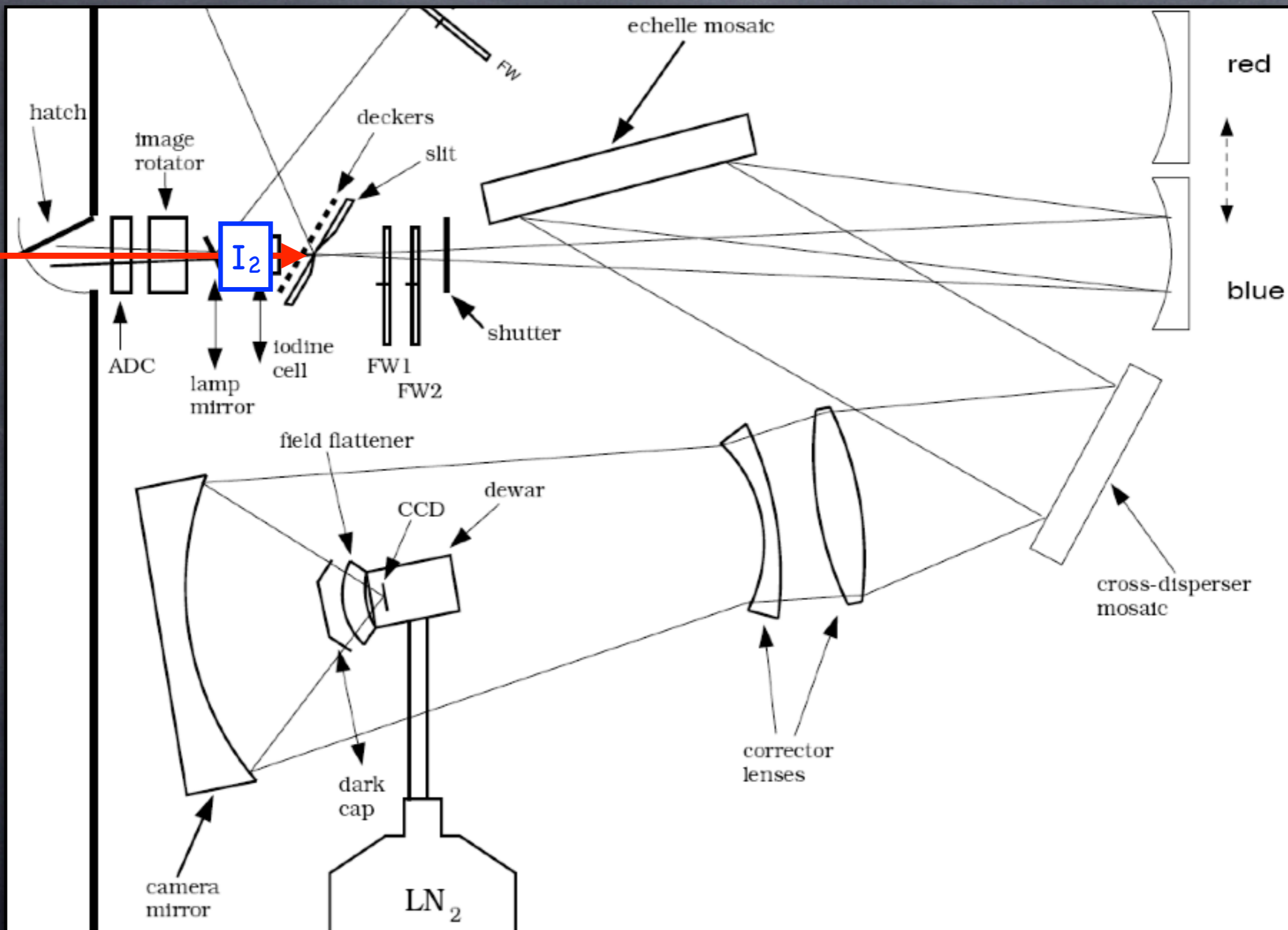
HIRES



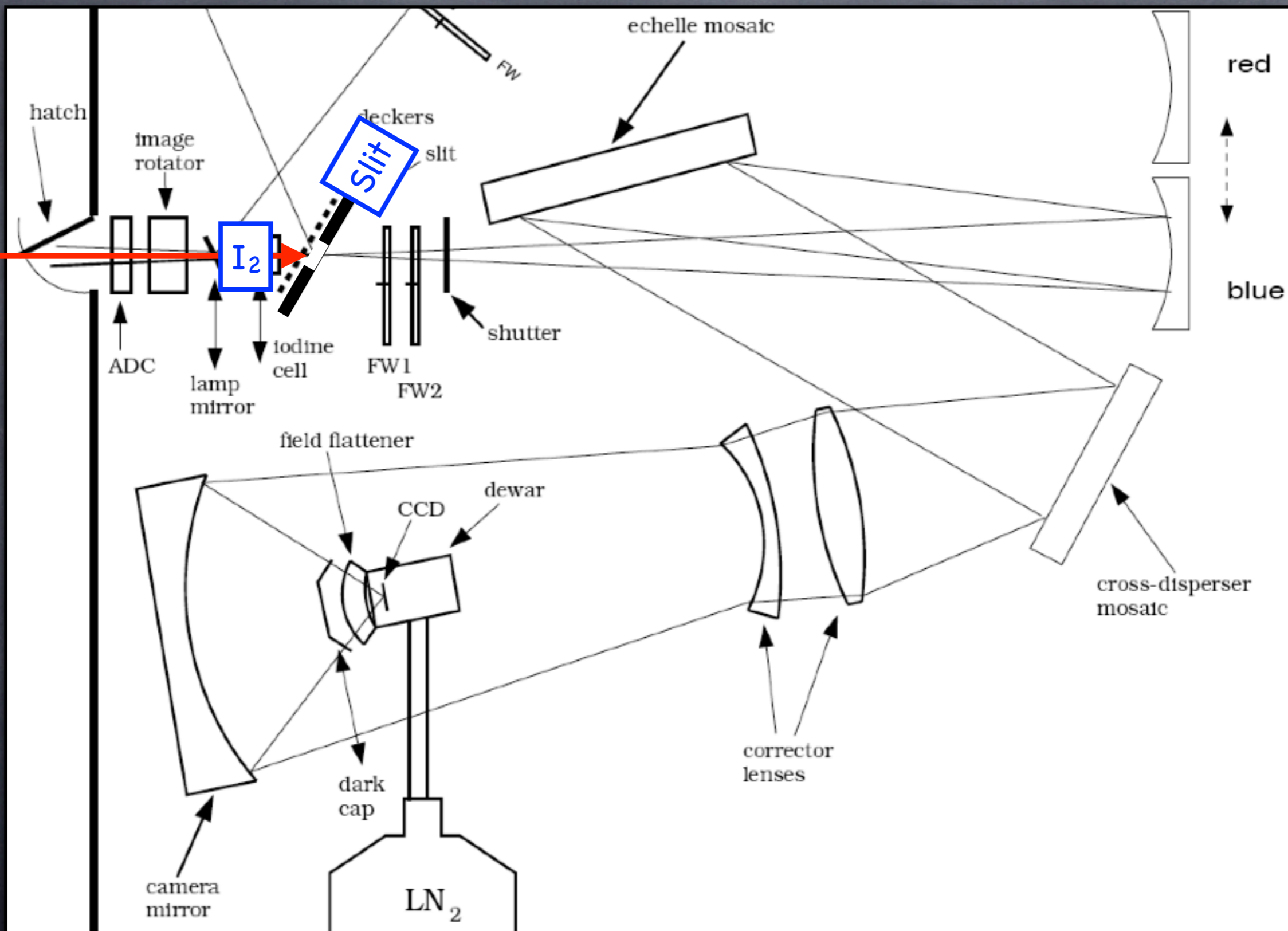
HIRES



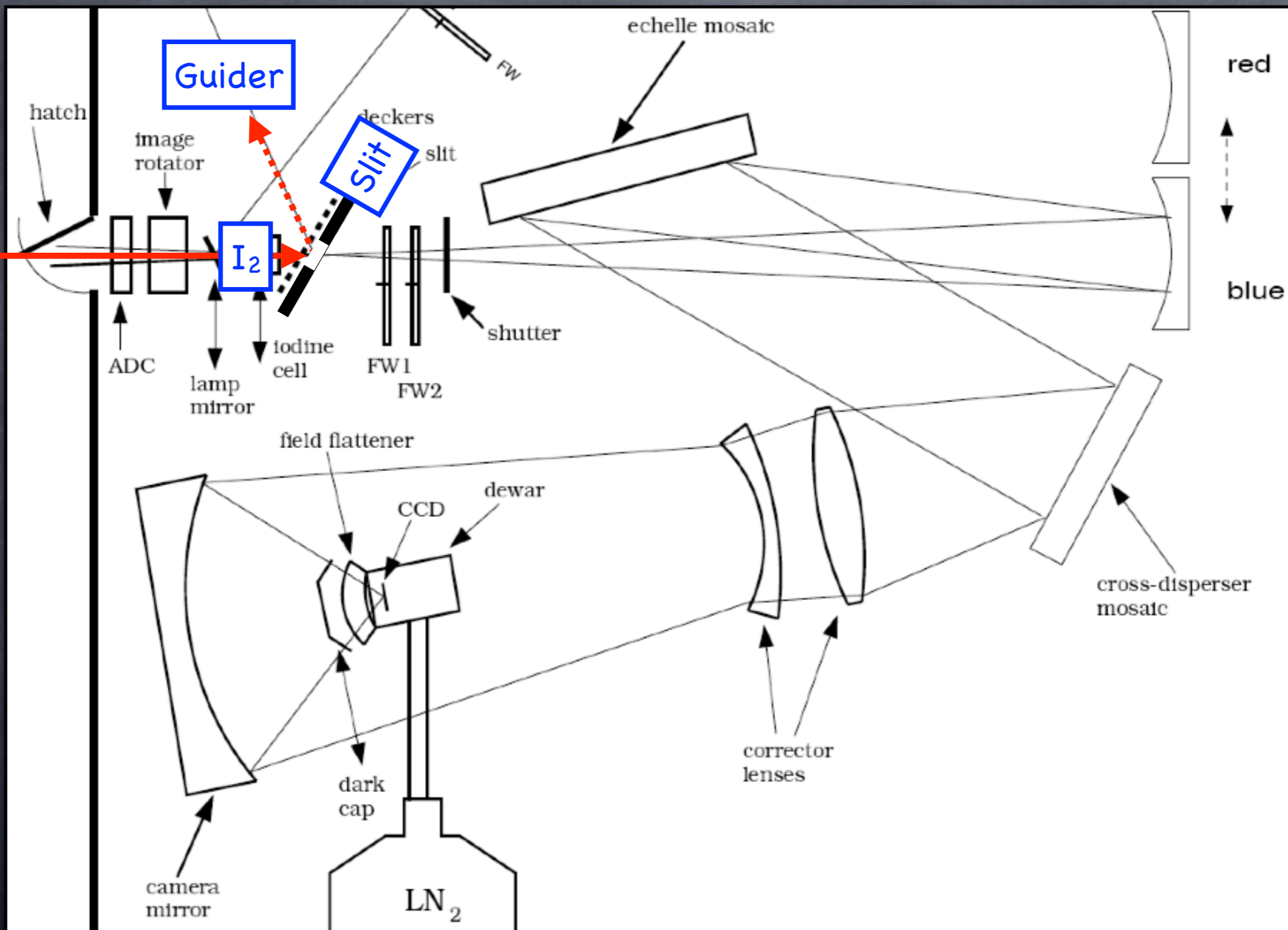
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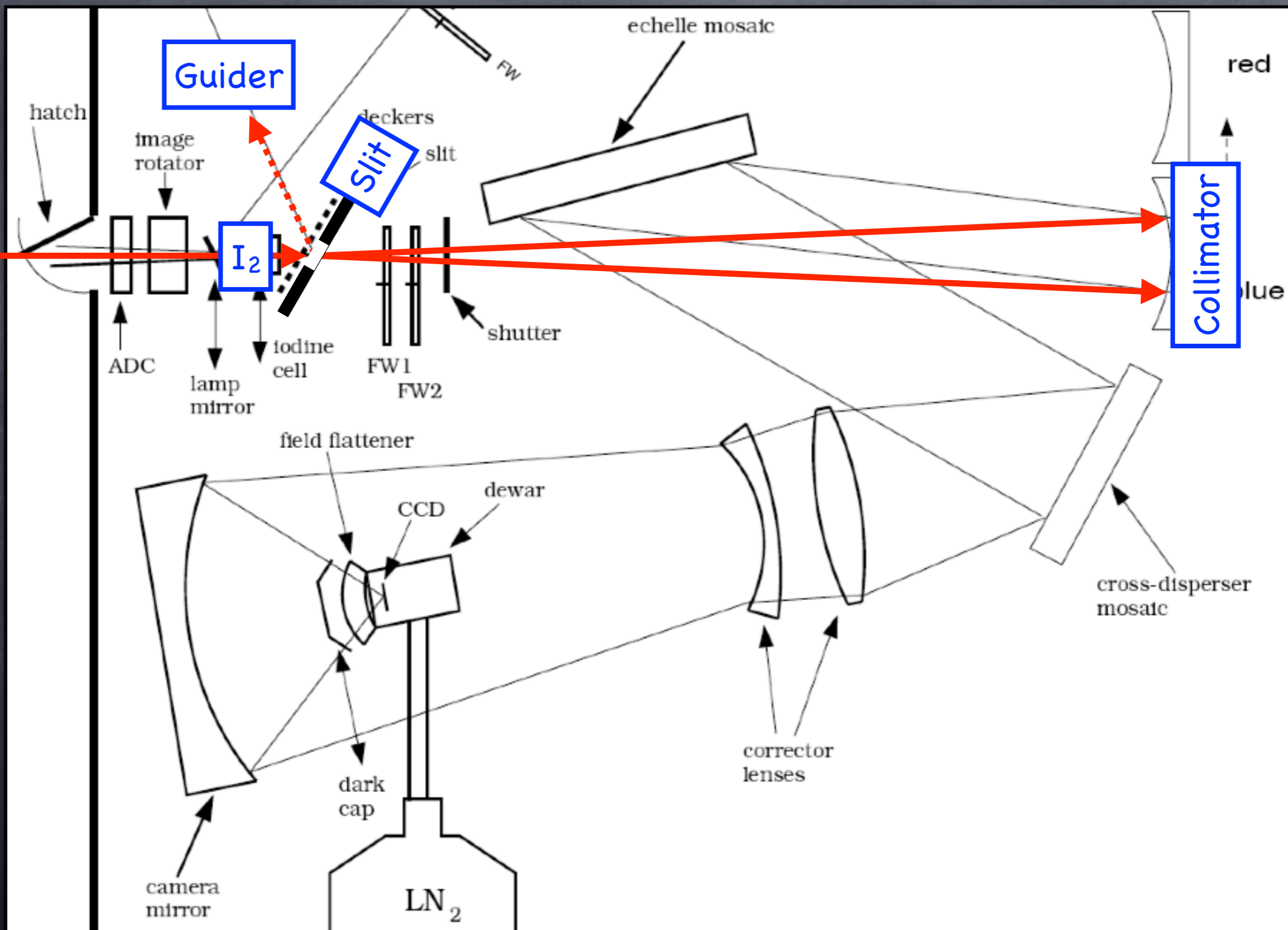
HIRES



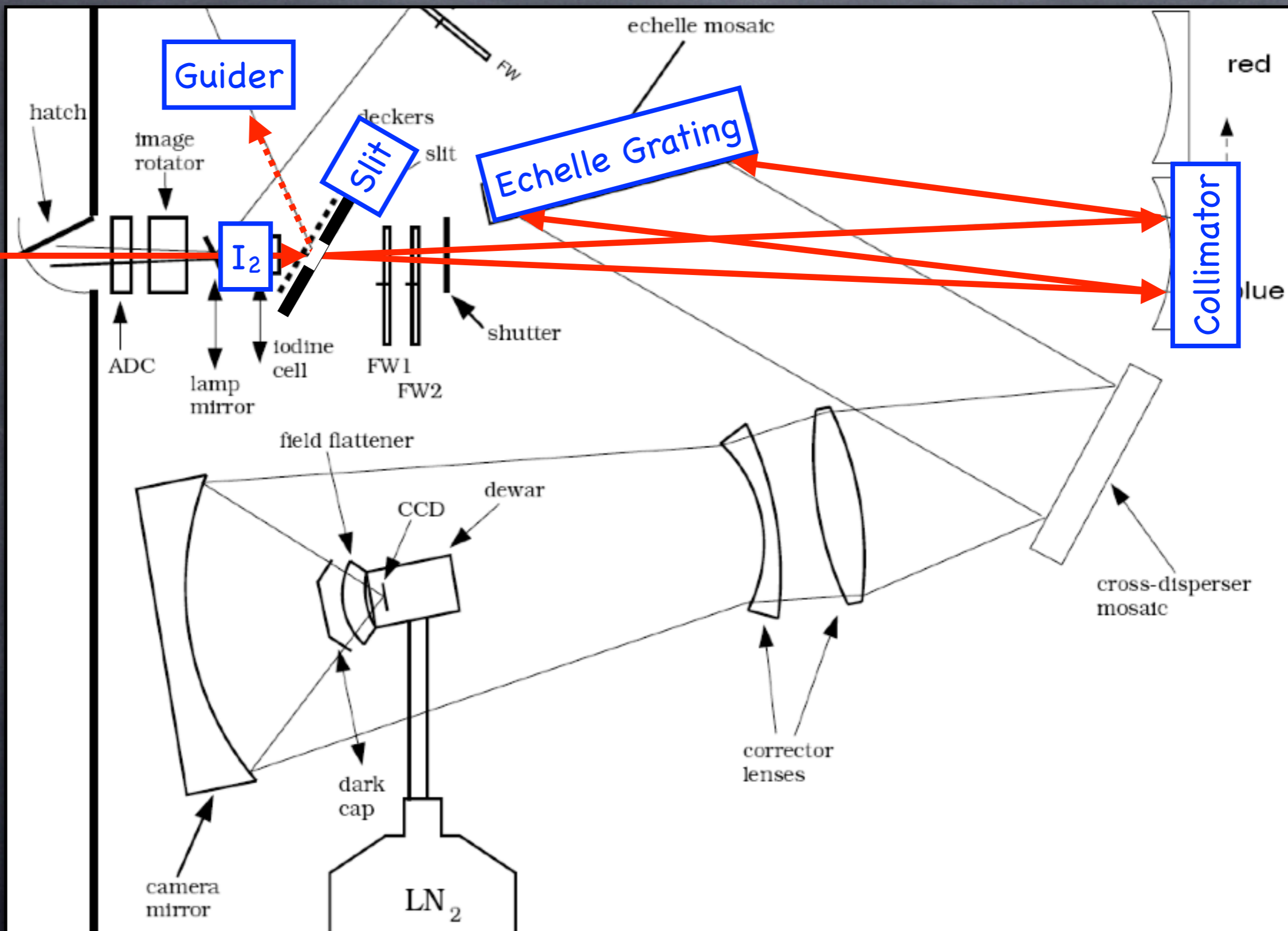
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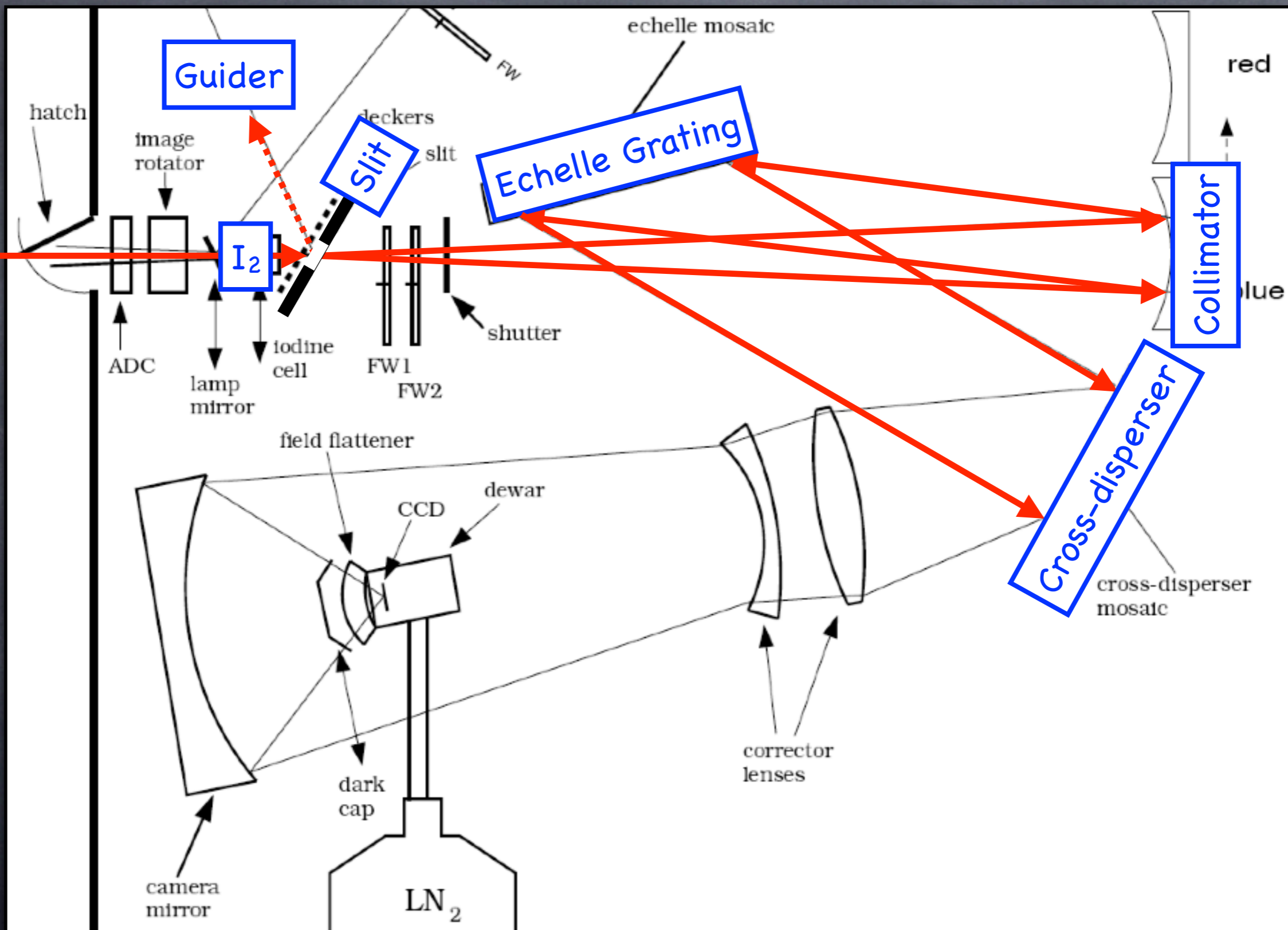
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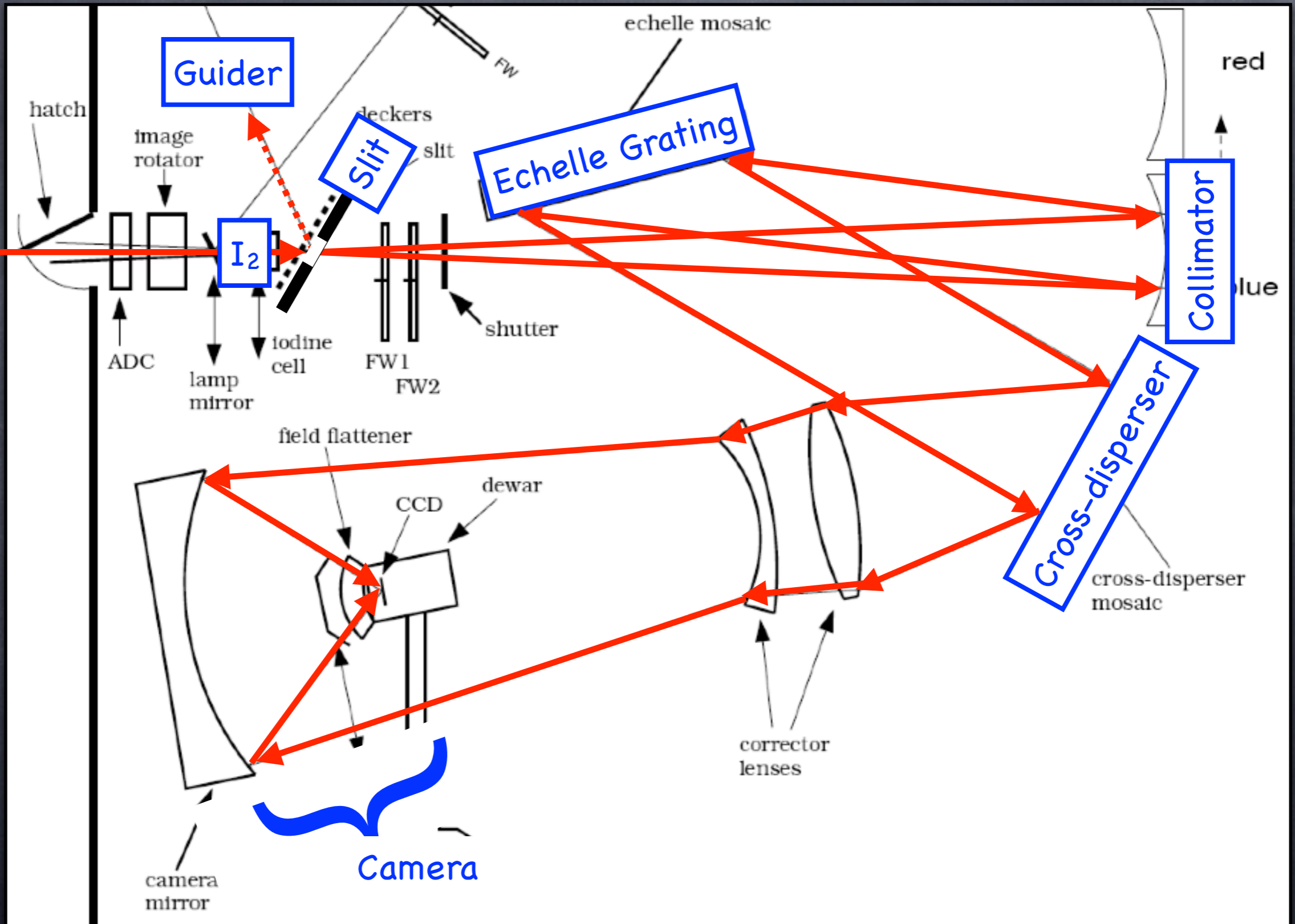
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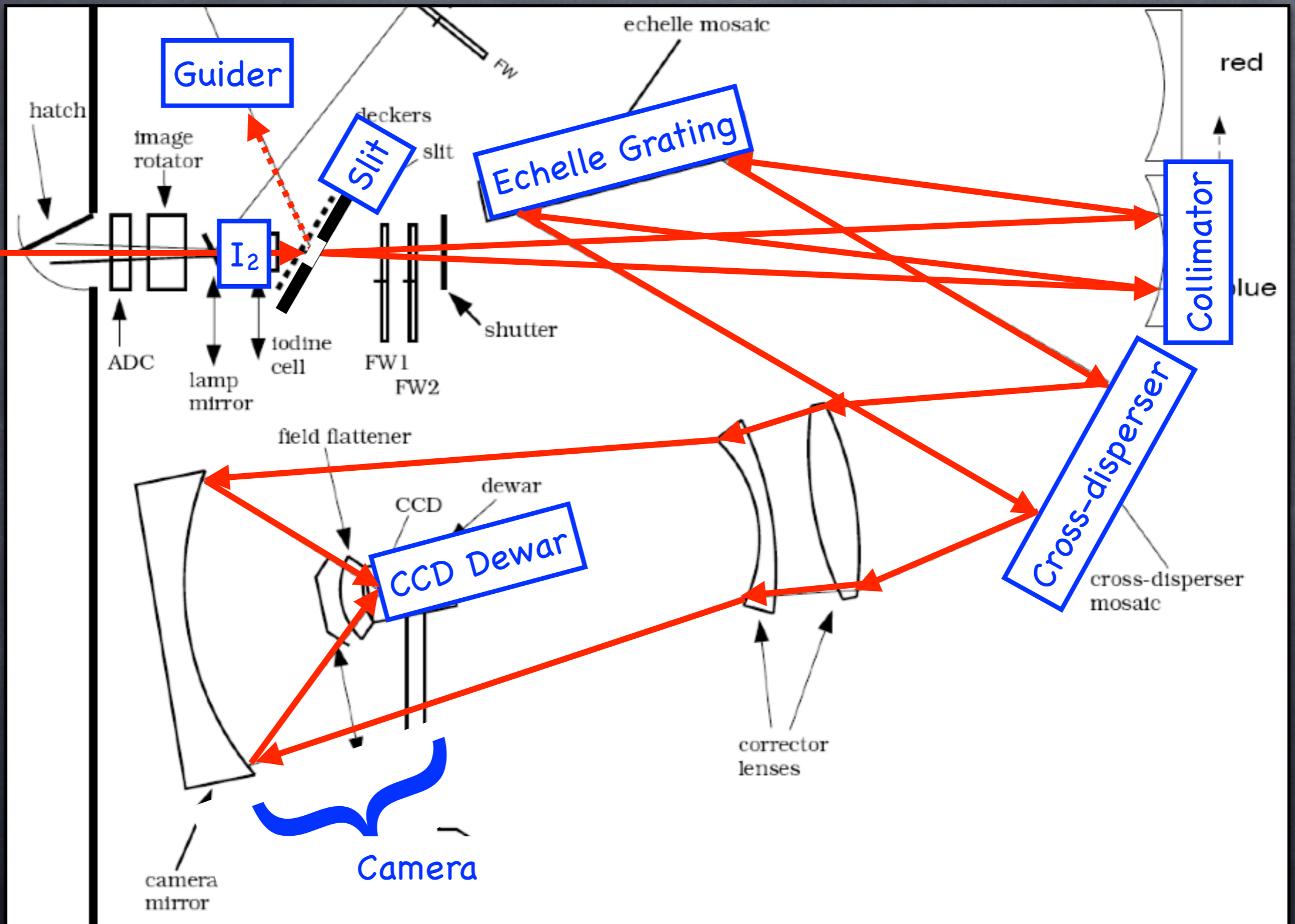
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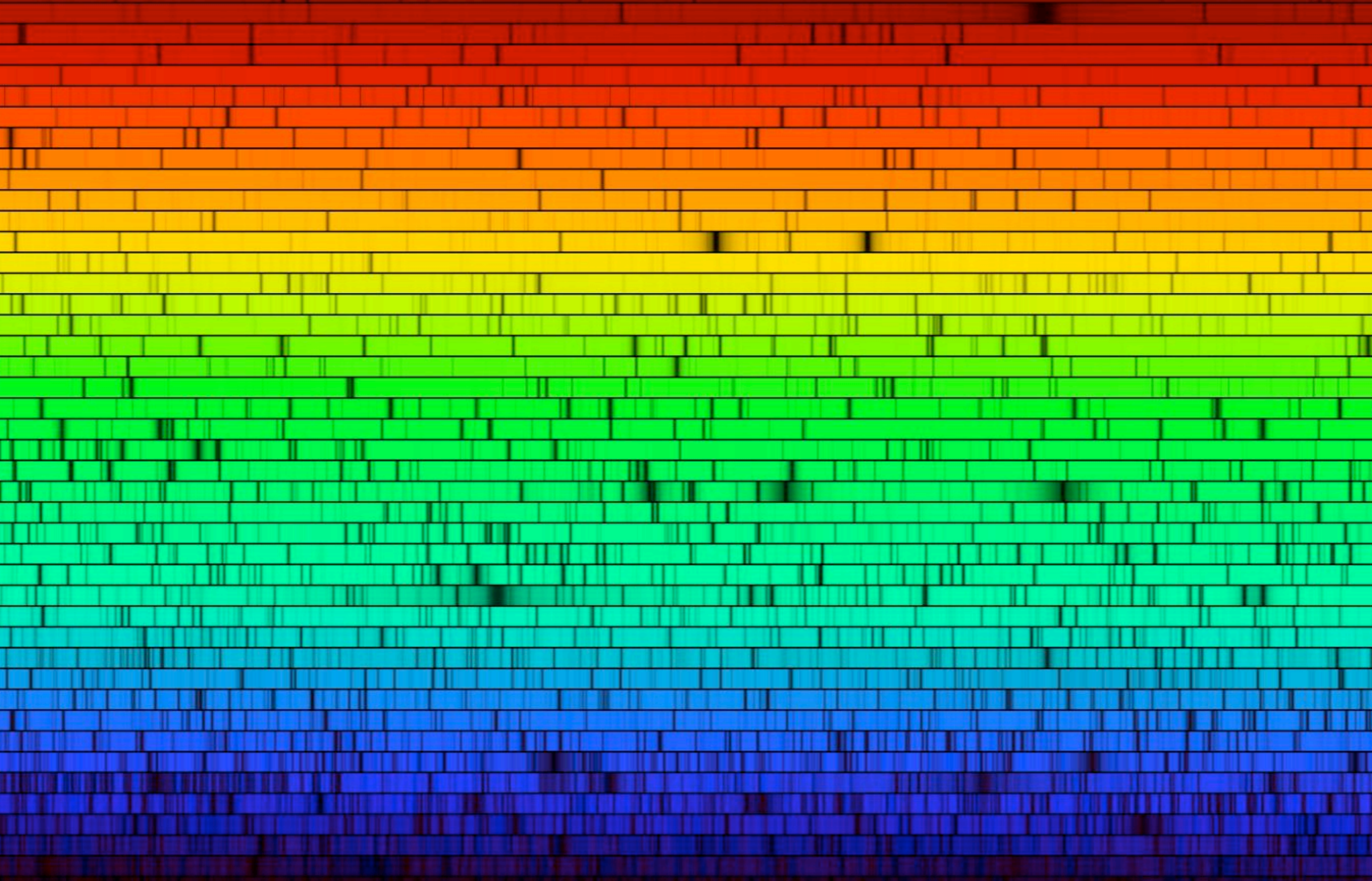
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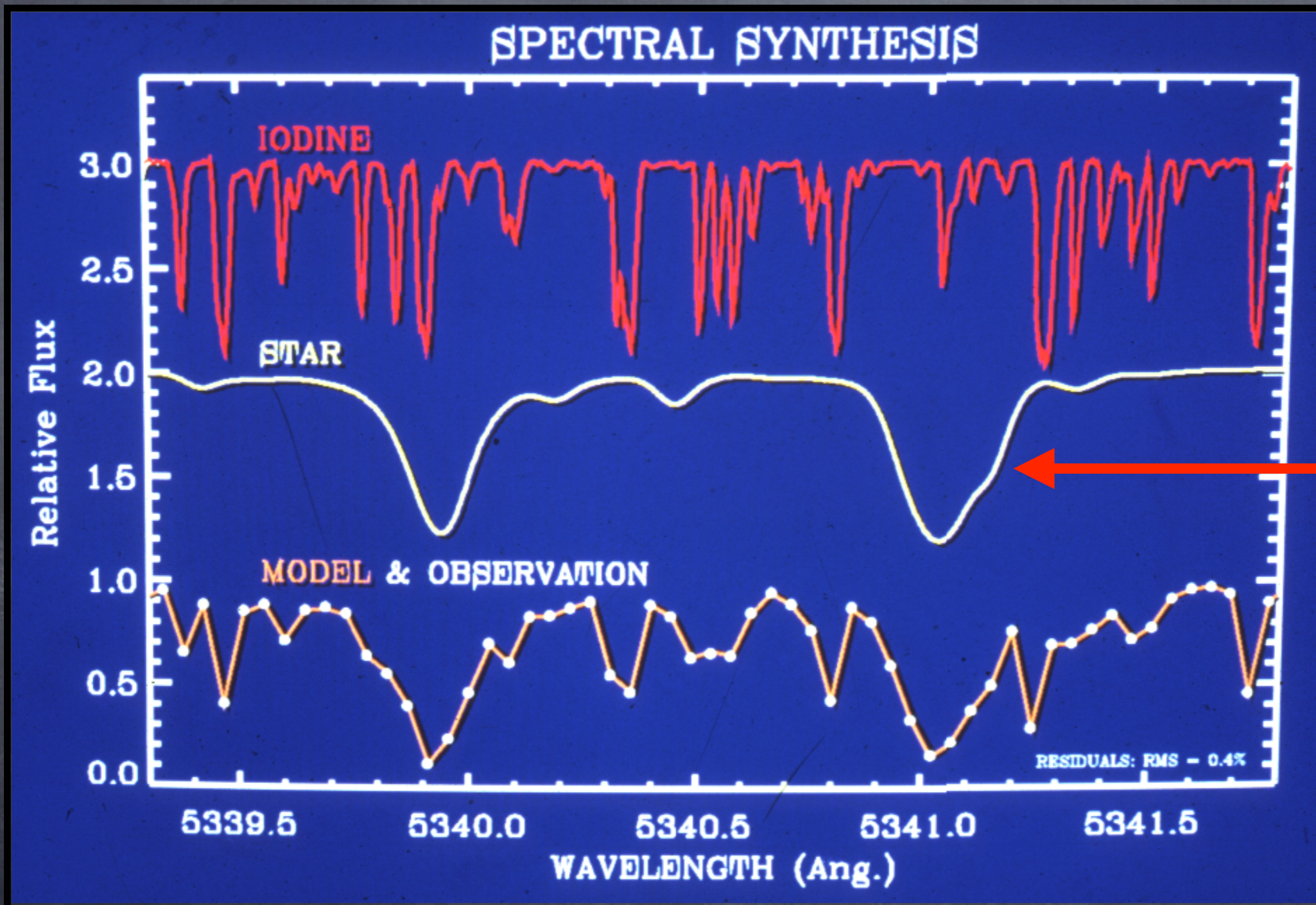
HIRES



Echelle Spectrum

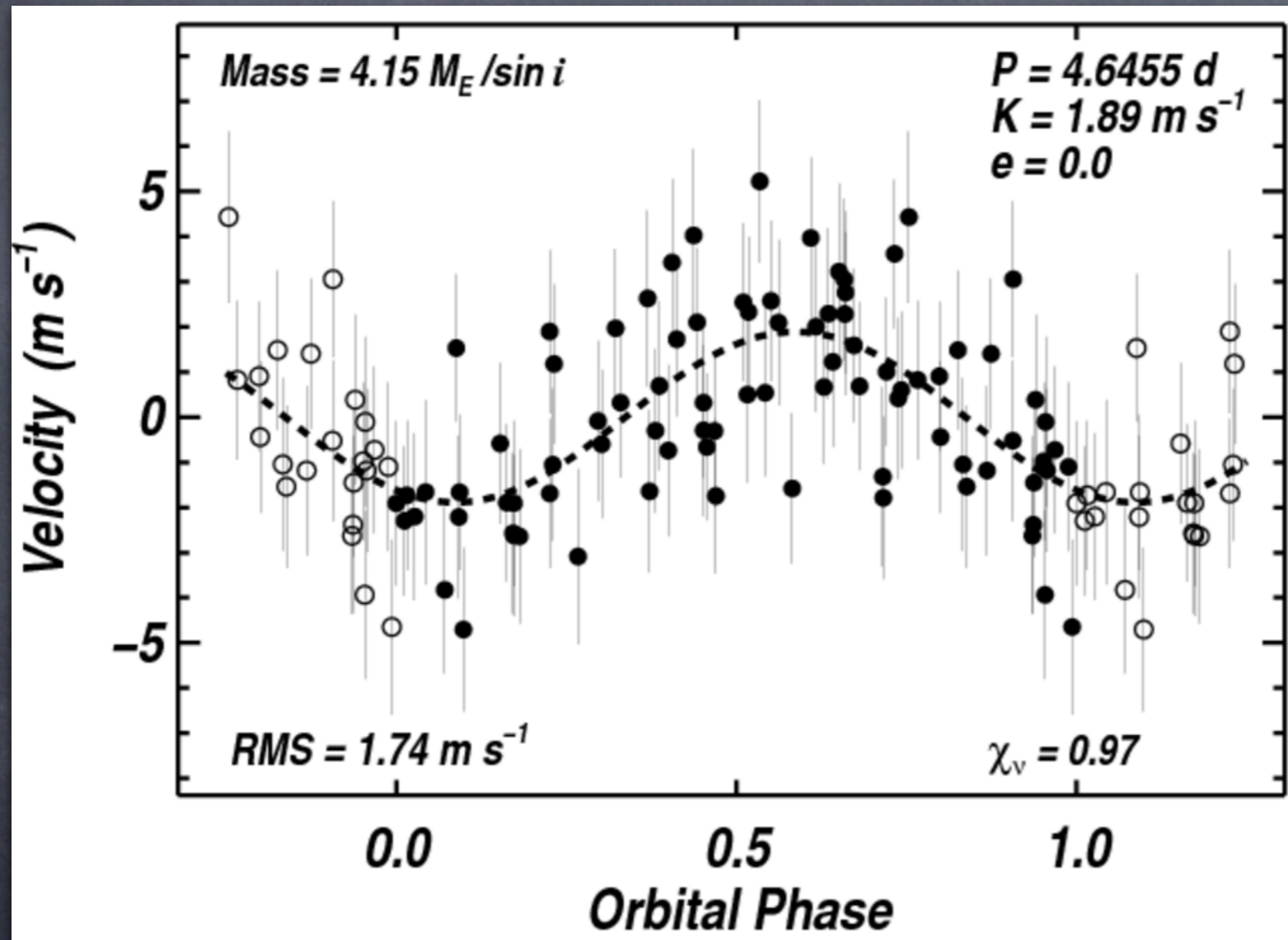


RVs with Iodine



$$I_{obs}(\lambda) = k[T_{I_2}(\lambda) \cdot I_S(\lambda + \Delta\lambda)] \otimes PSF$$

Pushing down to $K < 2$ m/s



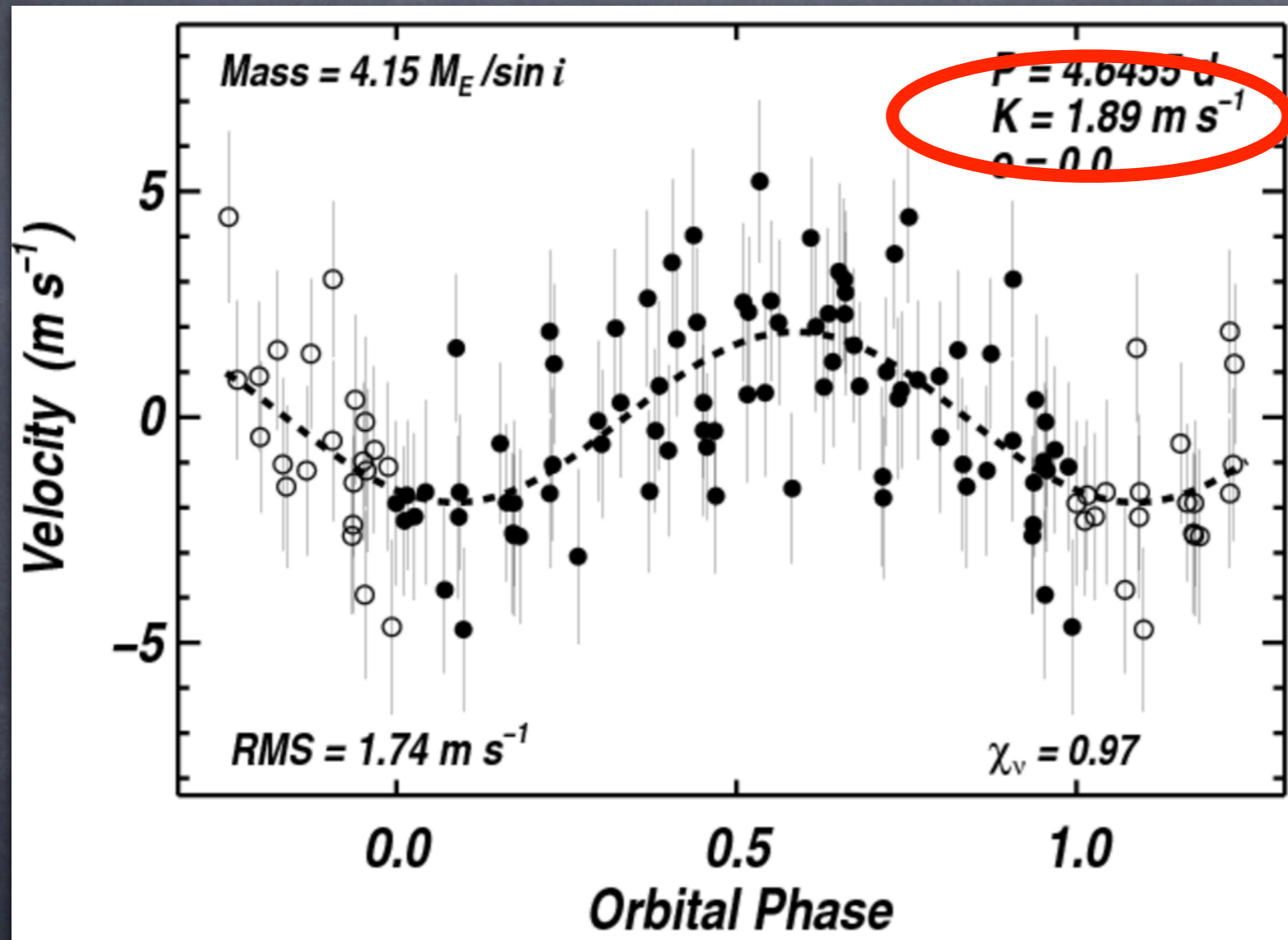
Star:

HD 156668 (K3V)
distance = 24 pc
V = 8.3
[Fe/H] = 0.05
quiet

Planet:

$M \sin i = 4.15 M_E$
P = 4.6455 d
e = 0 (fixed)

Pushing down to $K < 2$ m/s



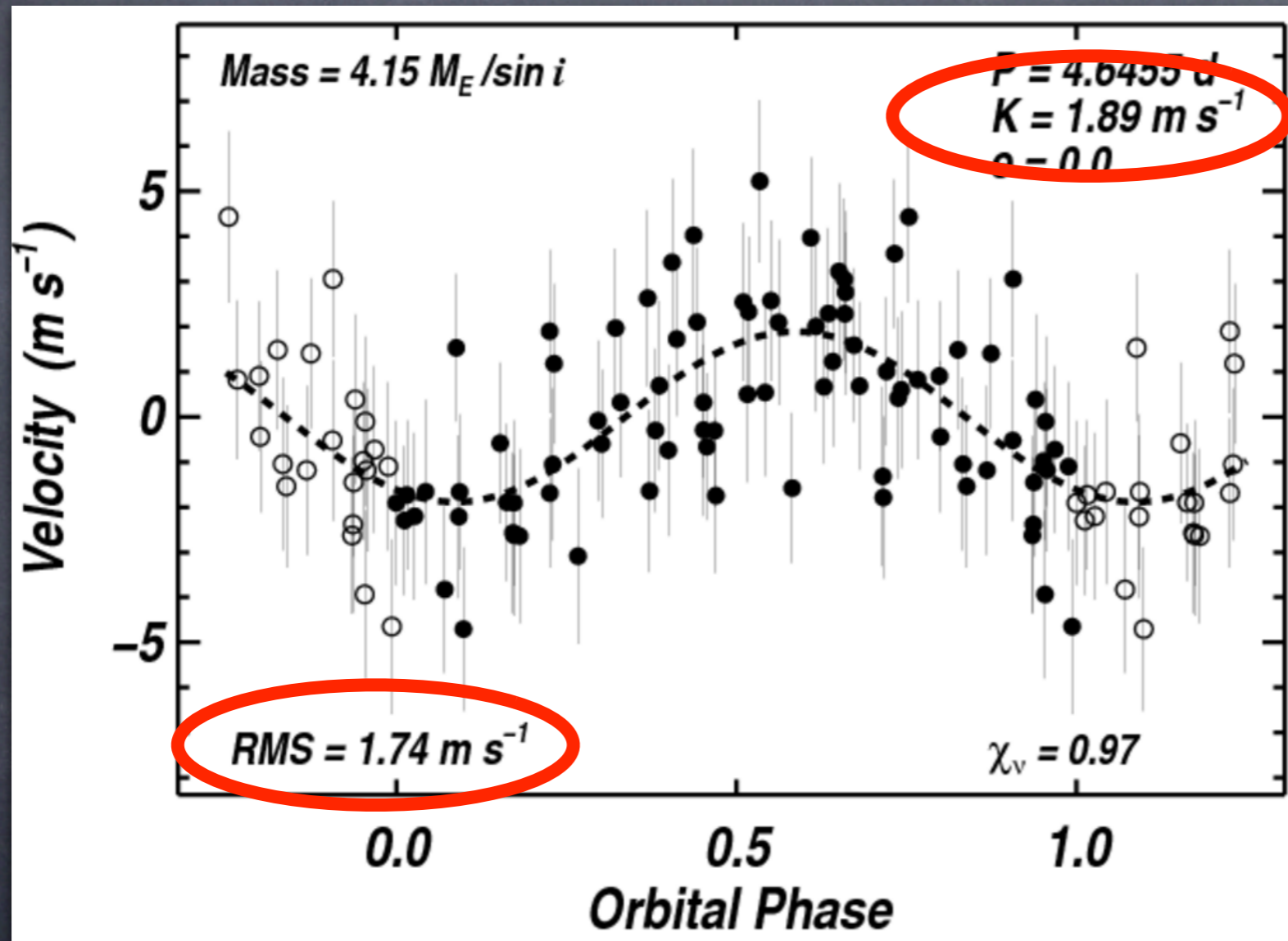
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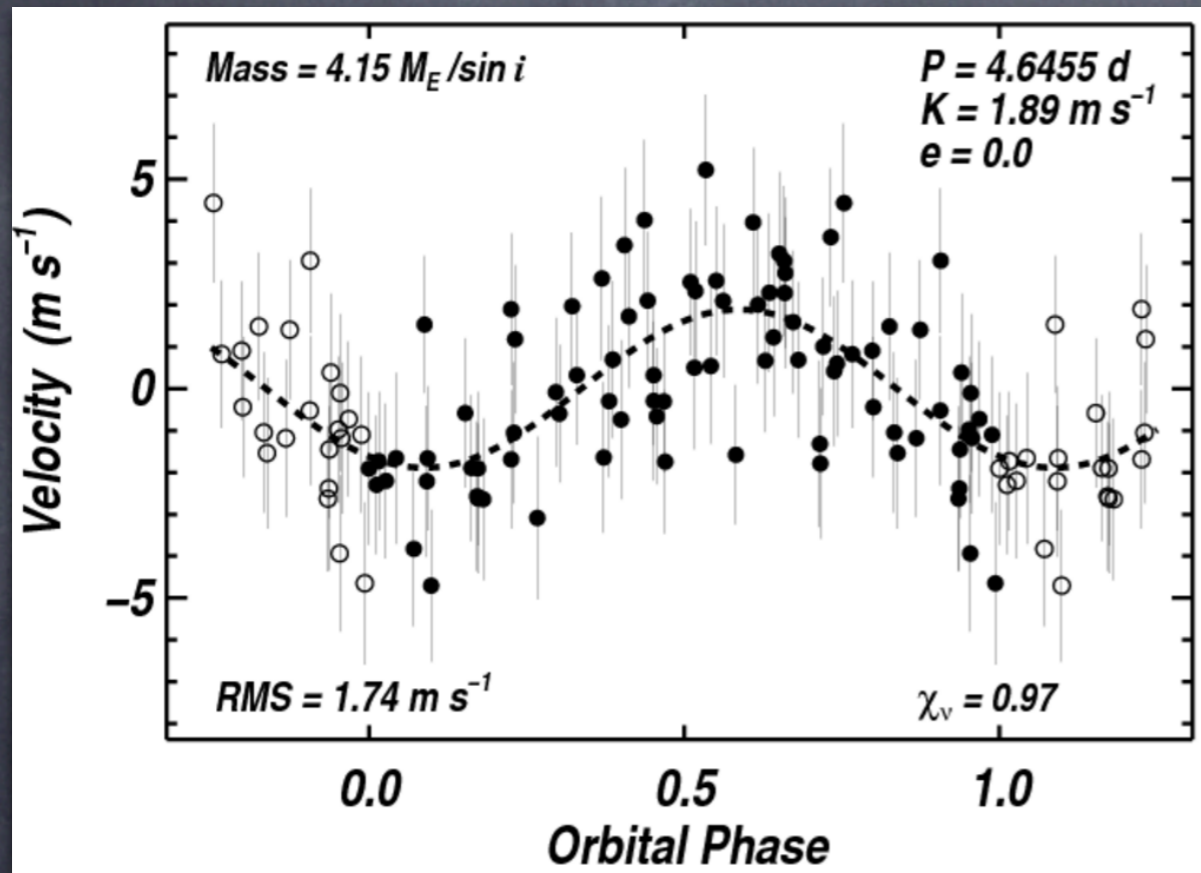
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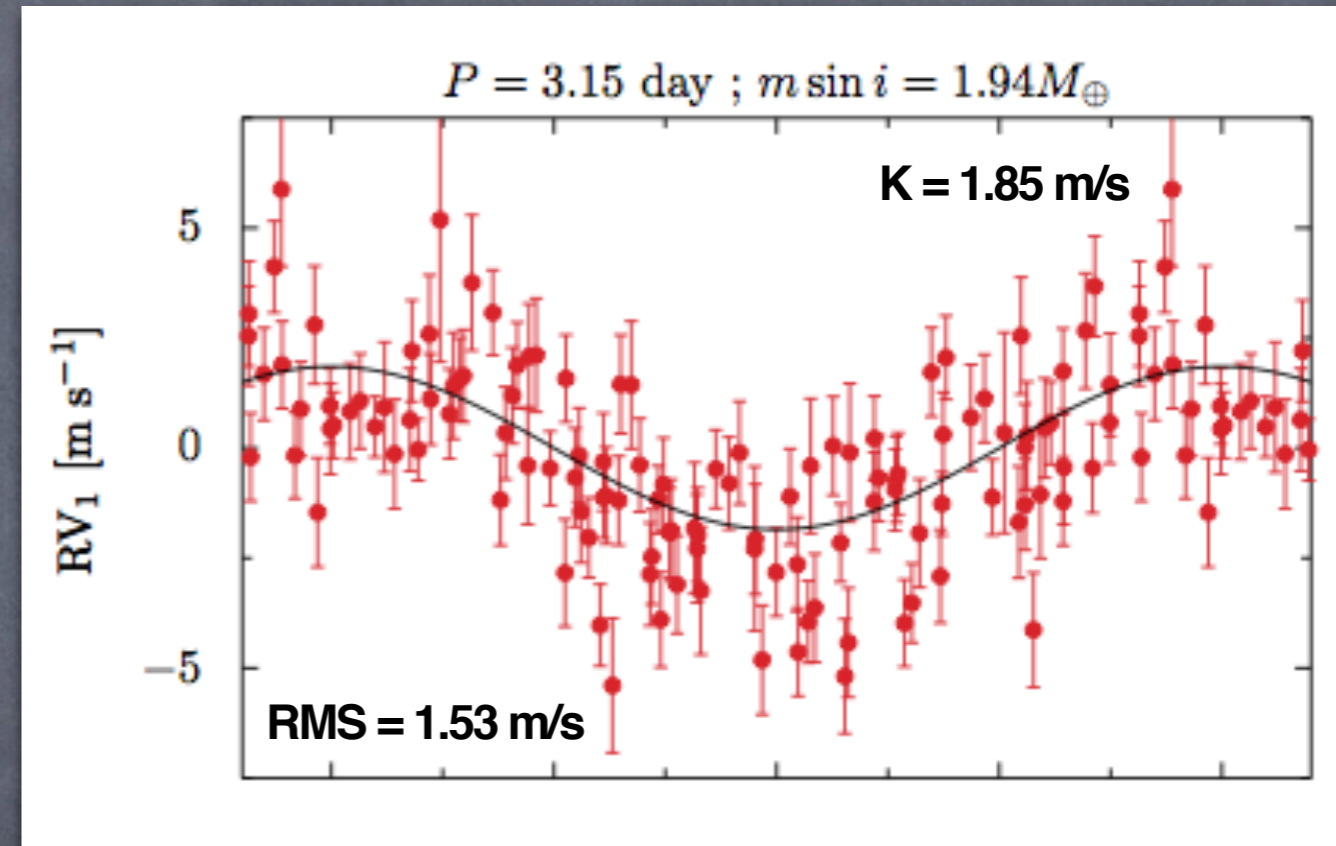
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HIRES and HARPS

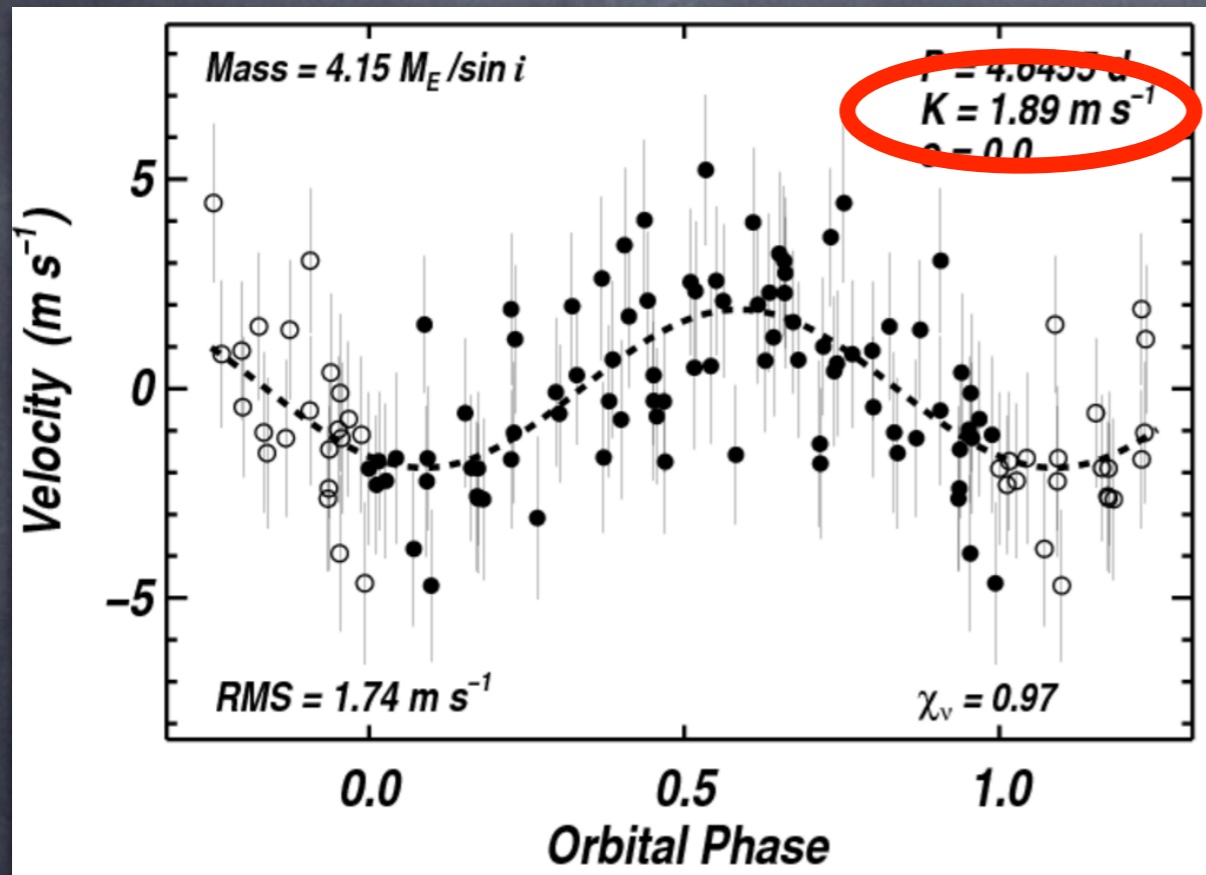


HD 156668 b
(HIRES)

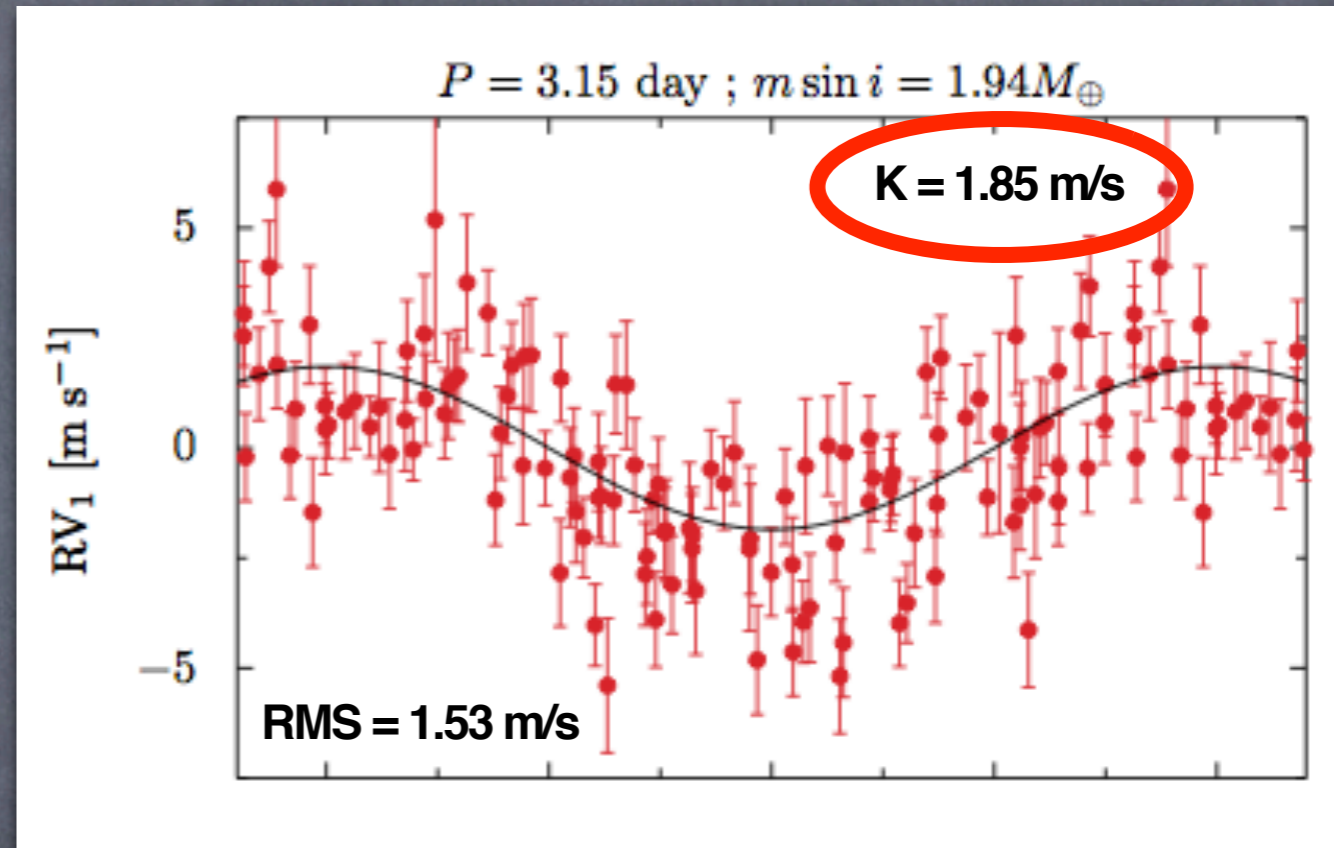


GJ 581 e
(HARPS)

HIRES and HARPS

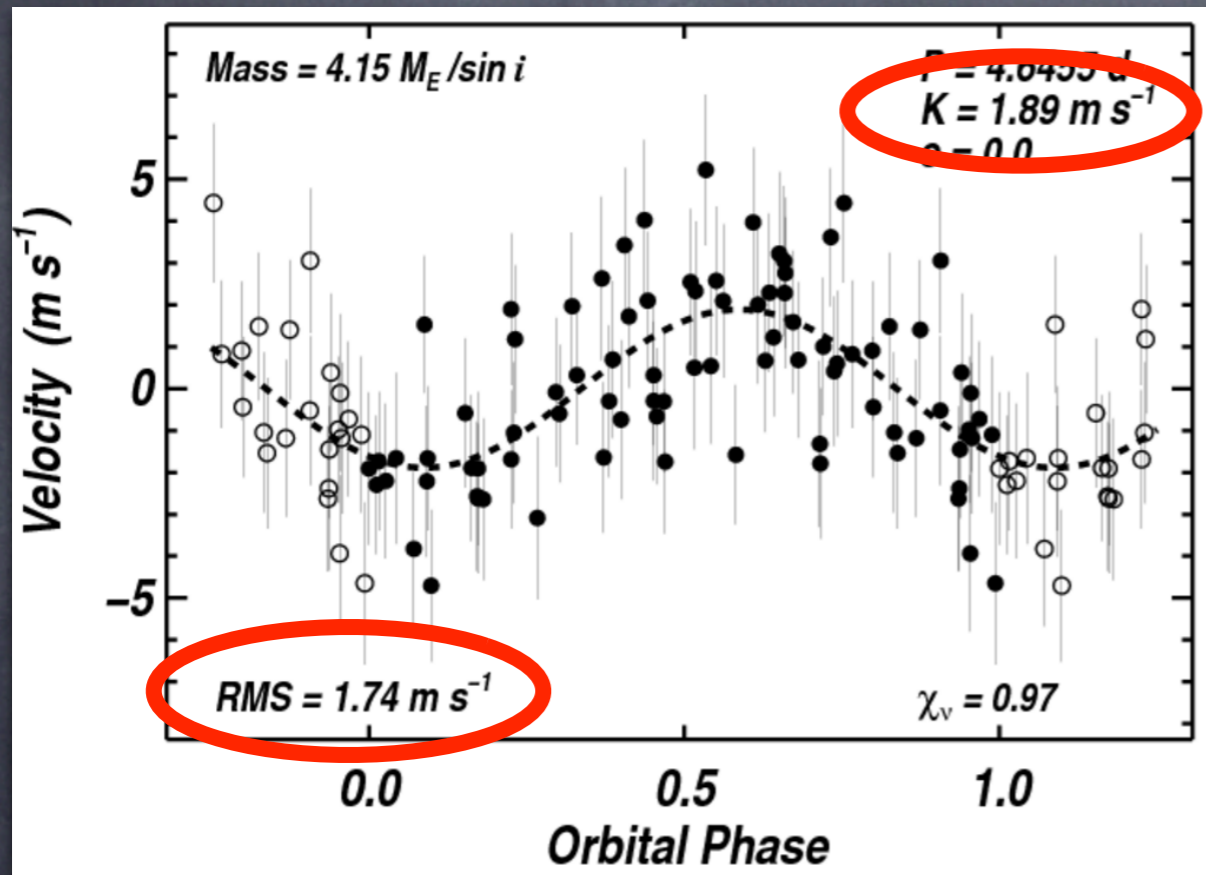


HD 156668 b
(HIRES)

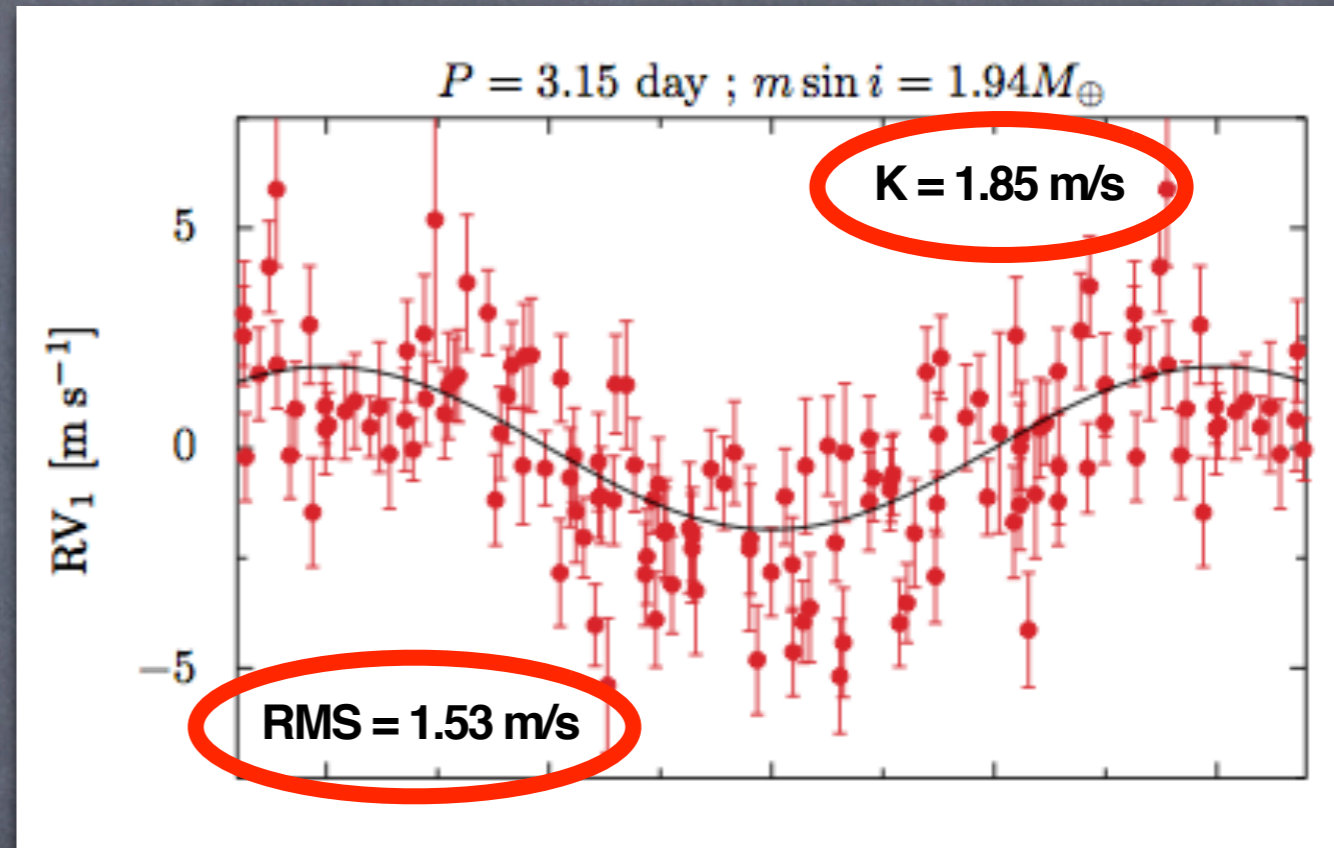


GJ 581 e
(HARPS)

HIRES and HARPS

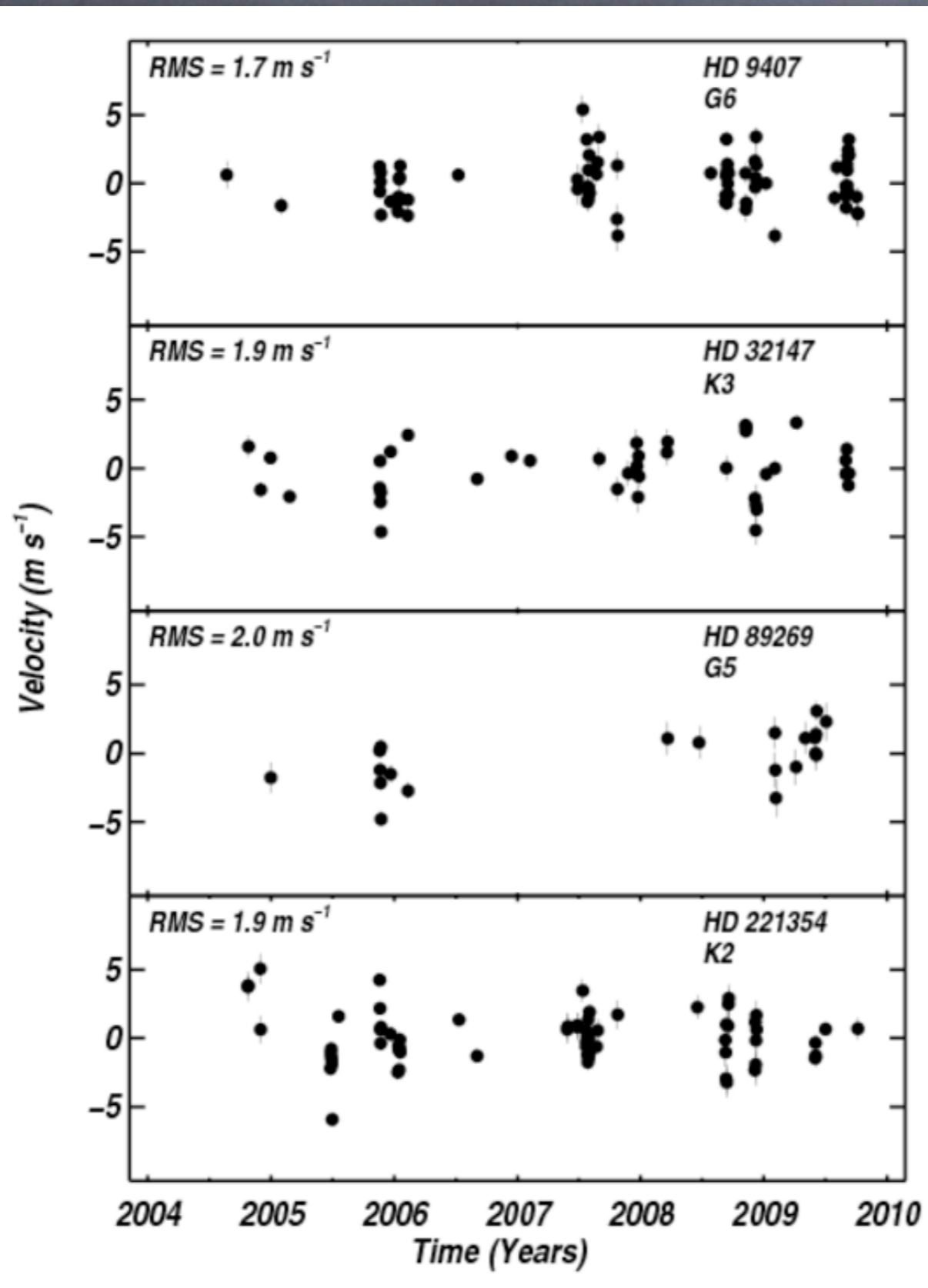


HD 156668 b
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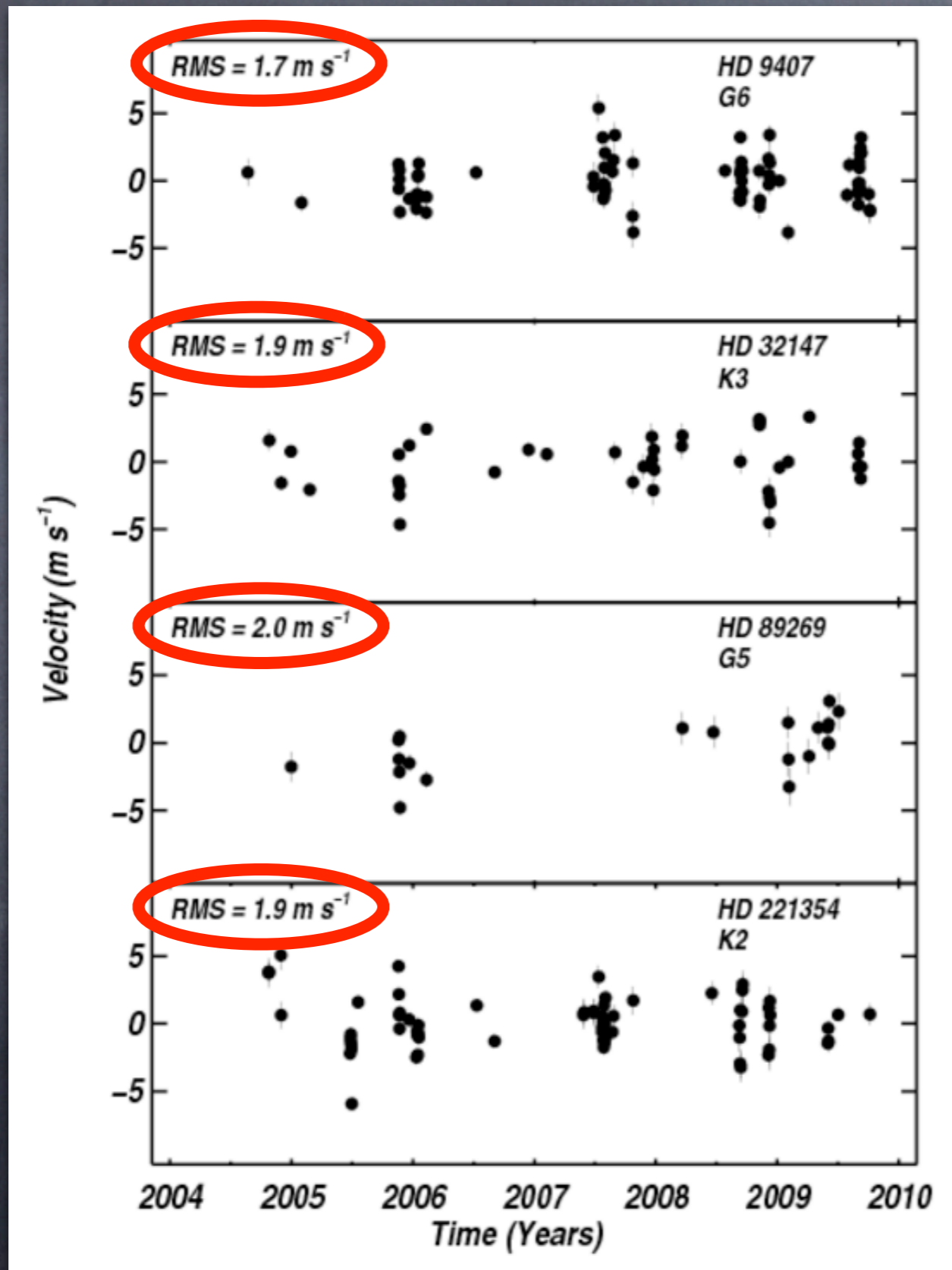


GJ 581 e
(HARPS)

Standard Stars

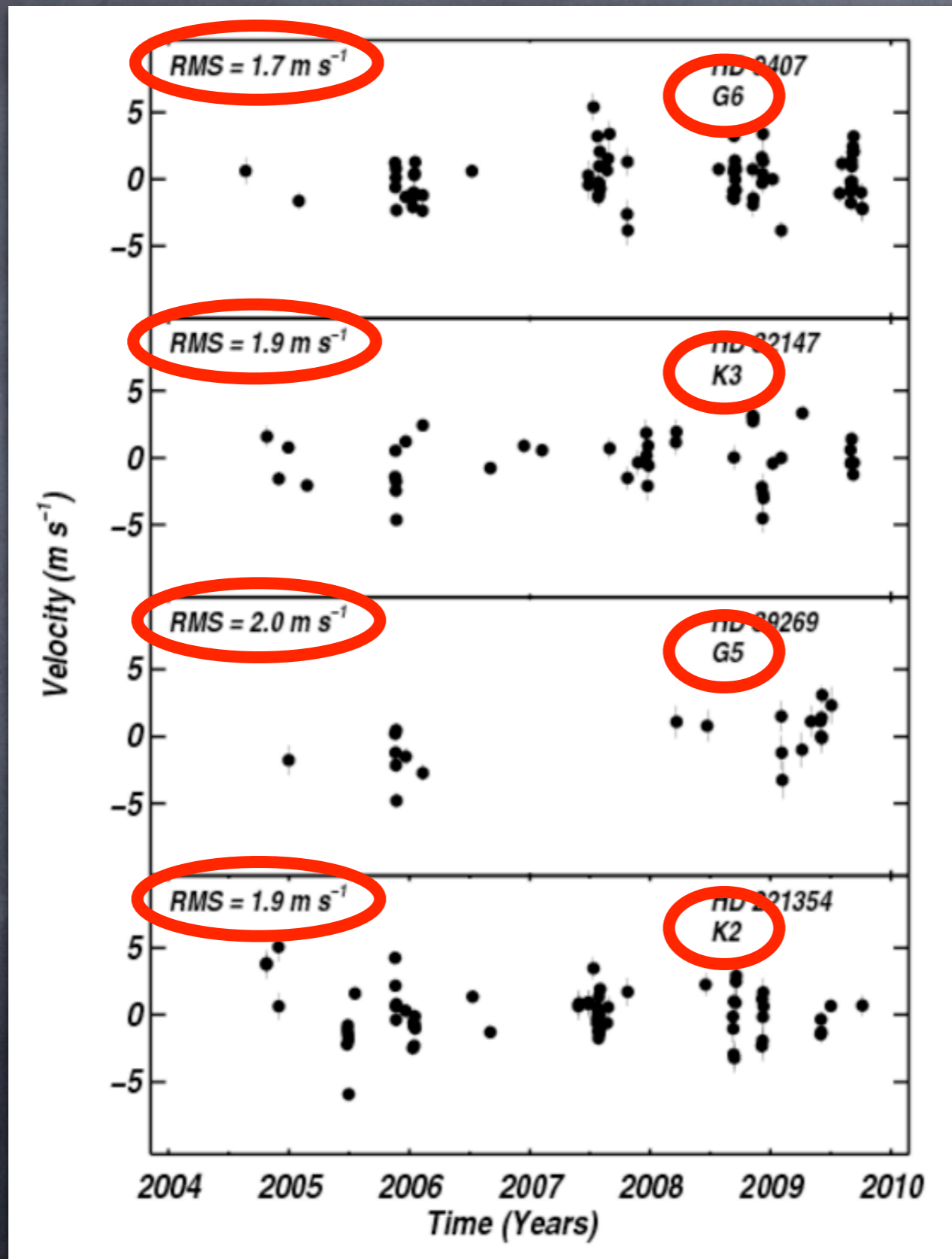


Standard Stars



The best standards have an RMS of 1.5–2.0 m/s.

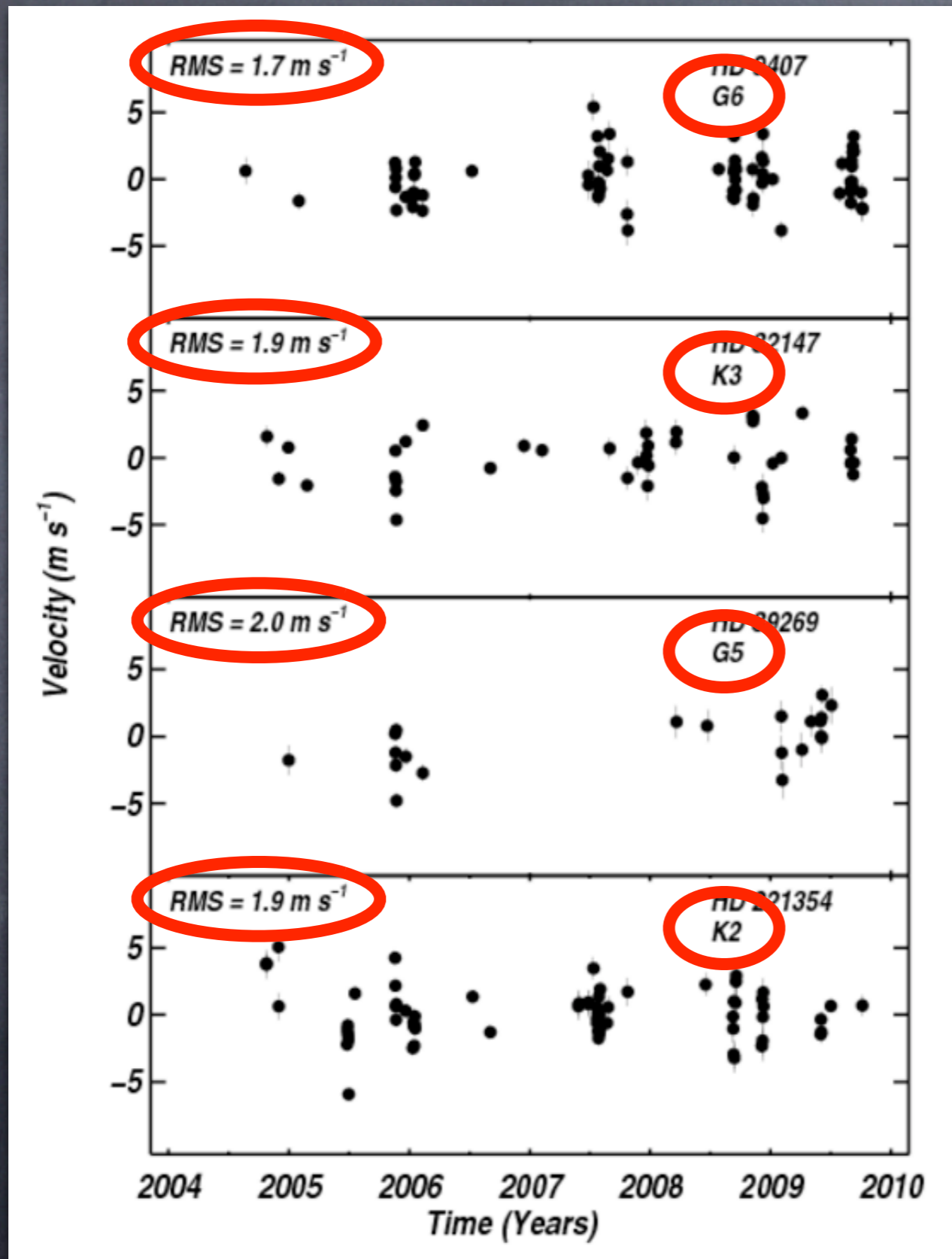
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These are almost always late G / early K dwarfs.

Standard Stars

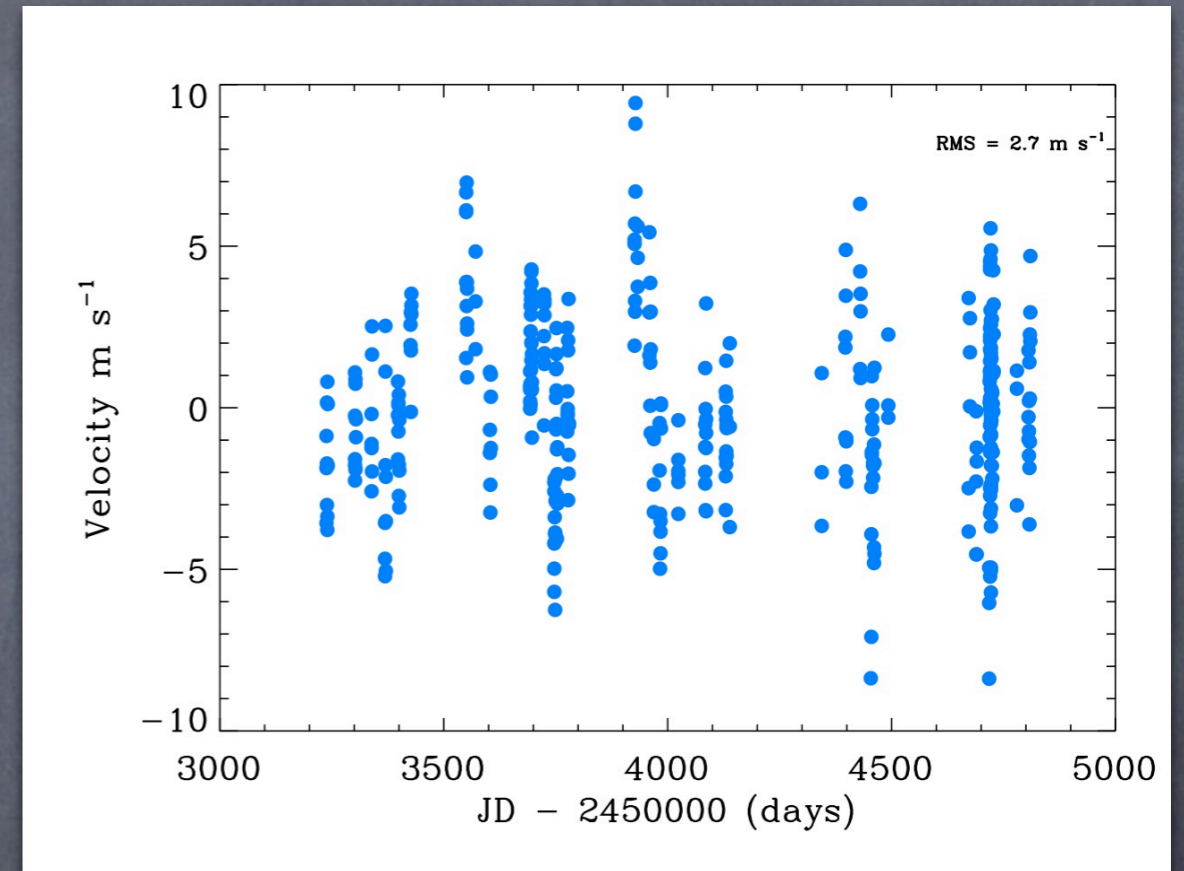
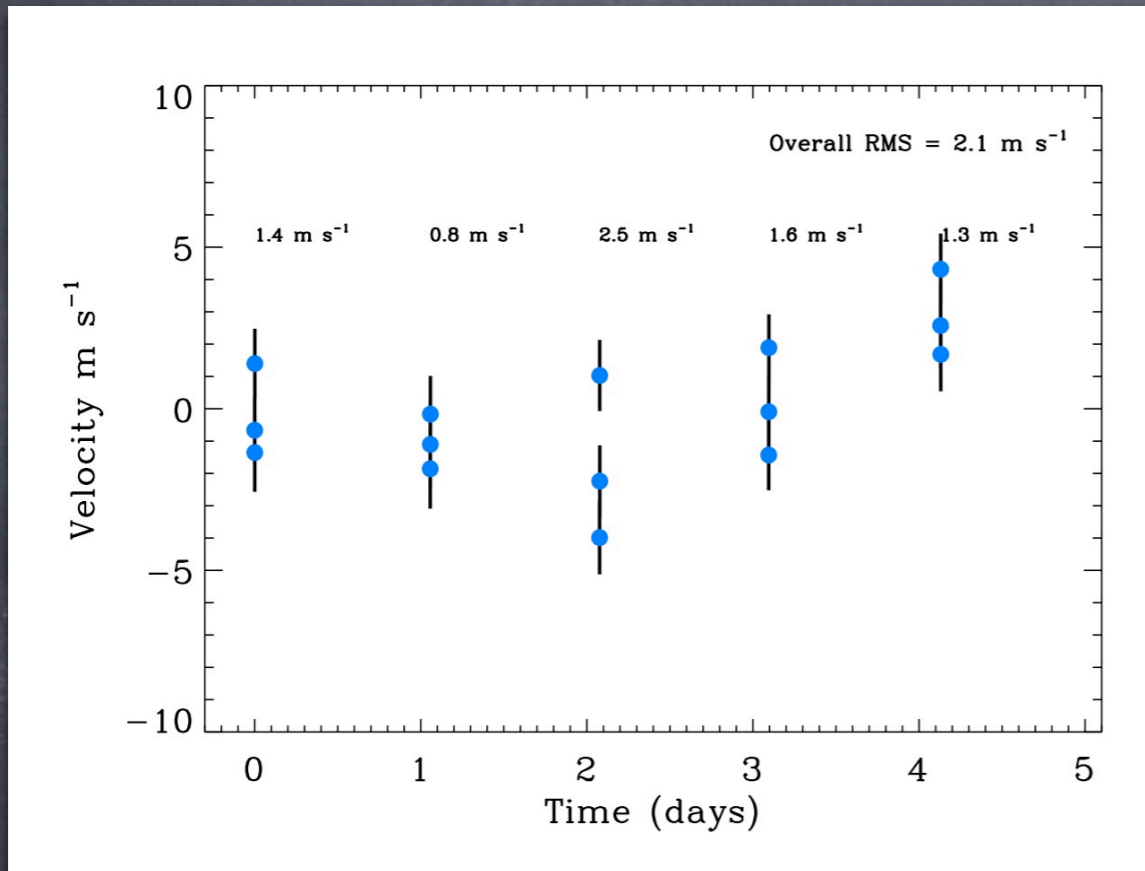


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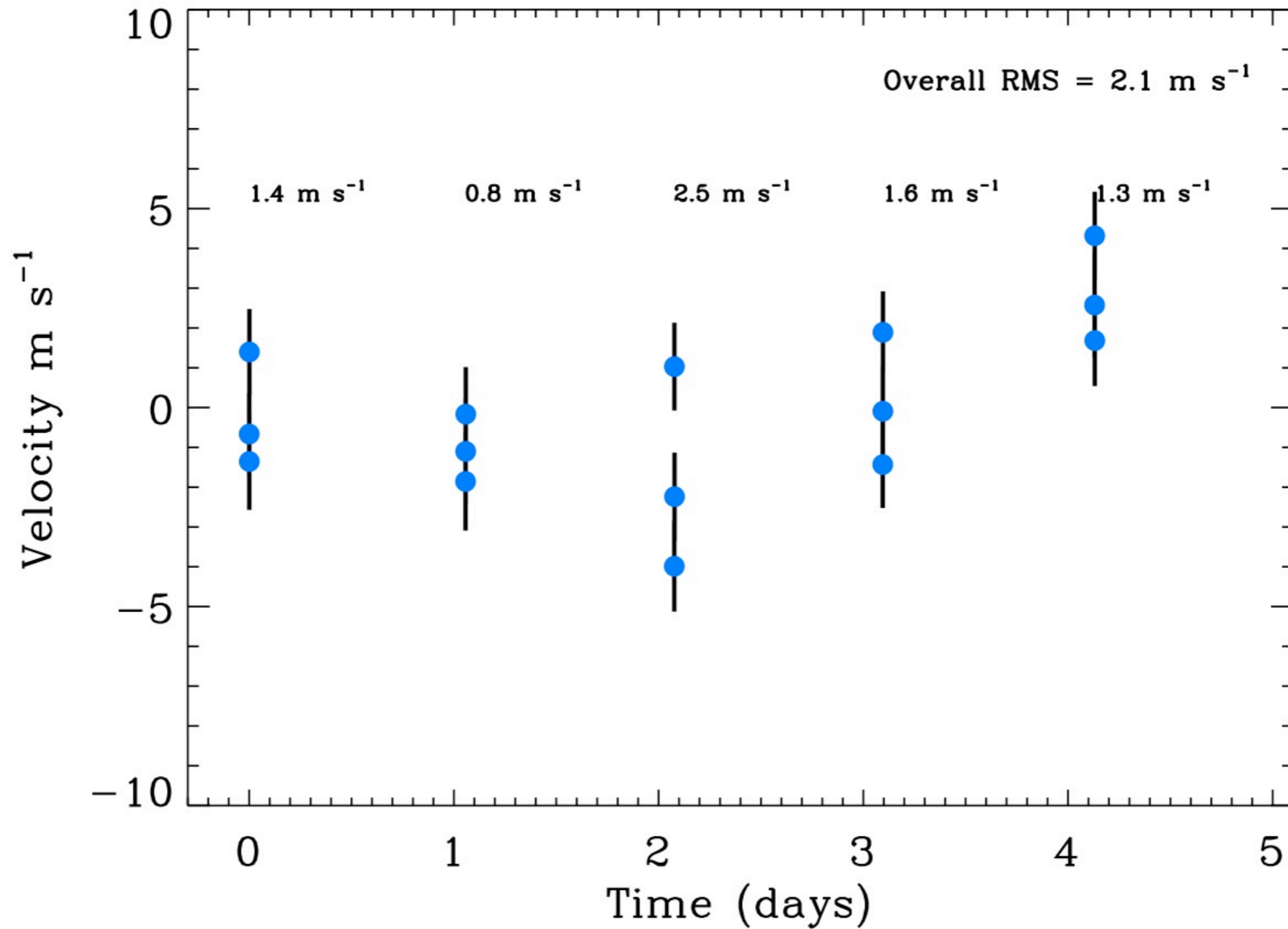
These are almost always late G / early K dwarfs.

We do not explicitly average over P-modes; $T_{\text{exp}} \sim 1\text{--}5$ min

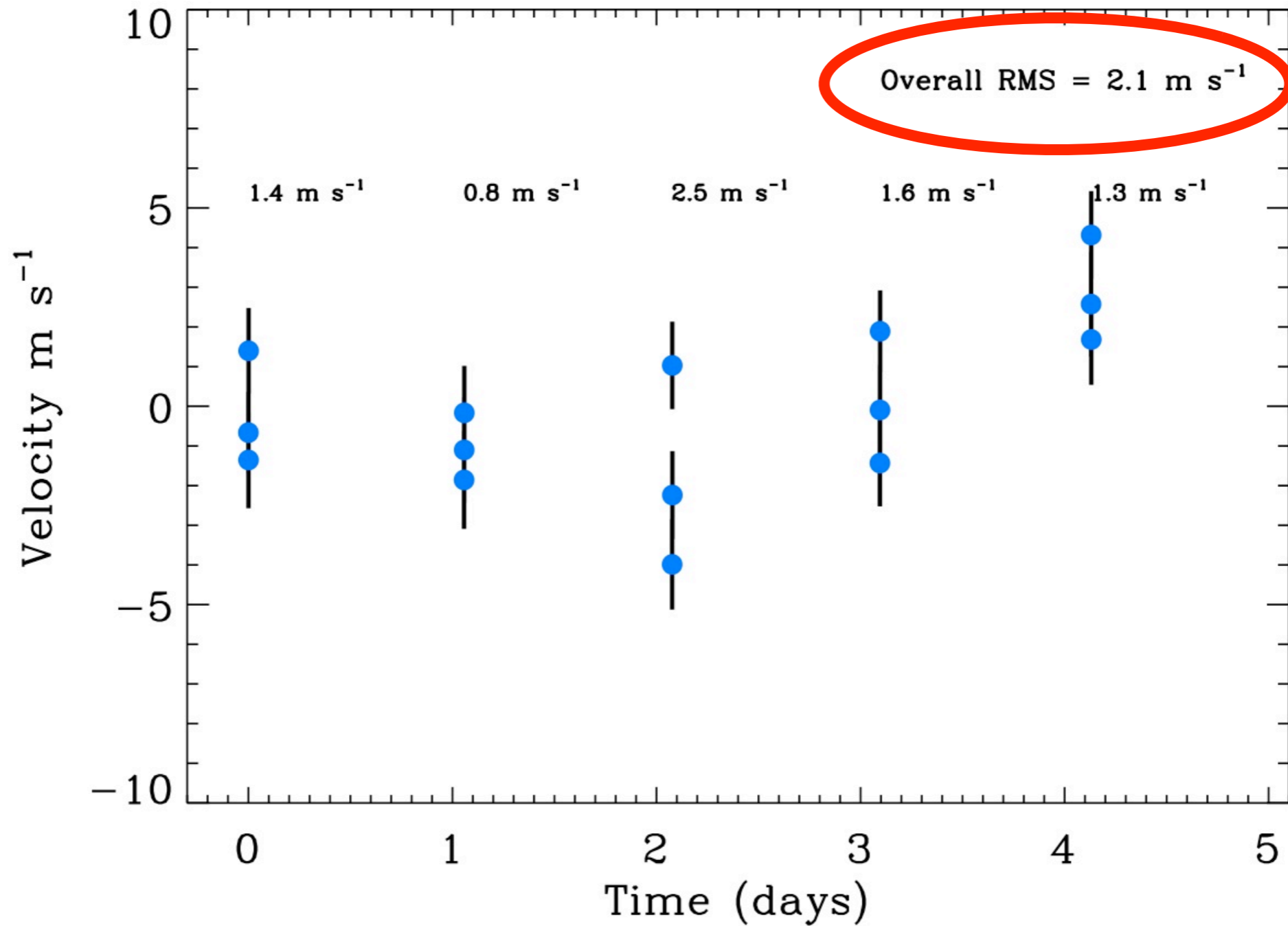
Standard Stars



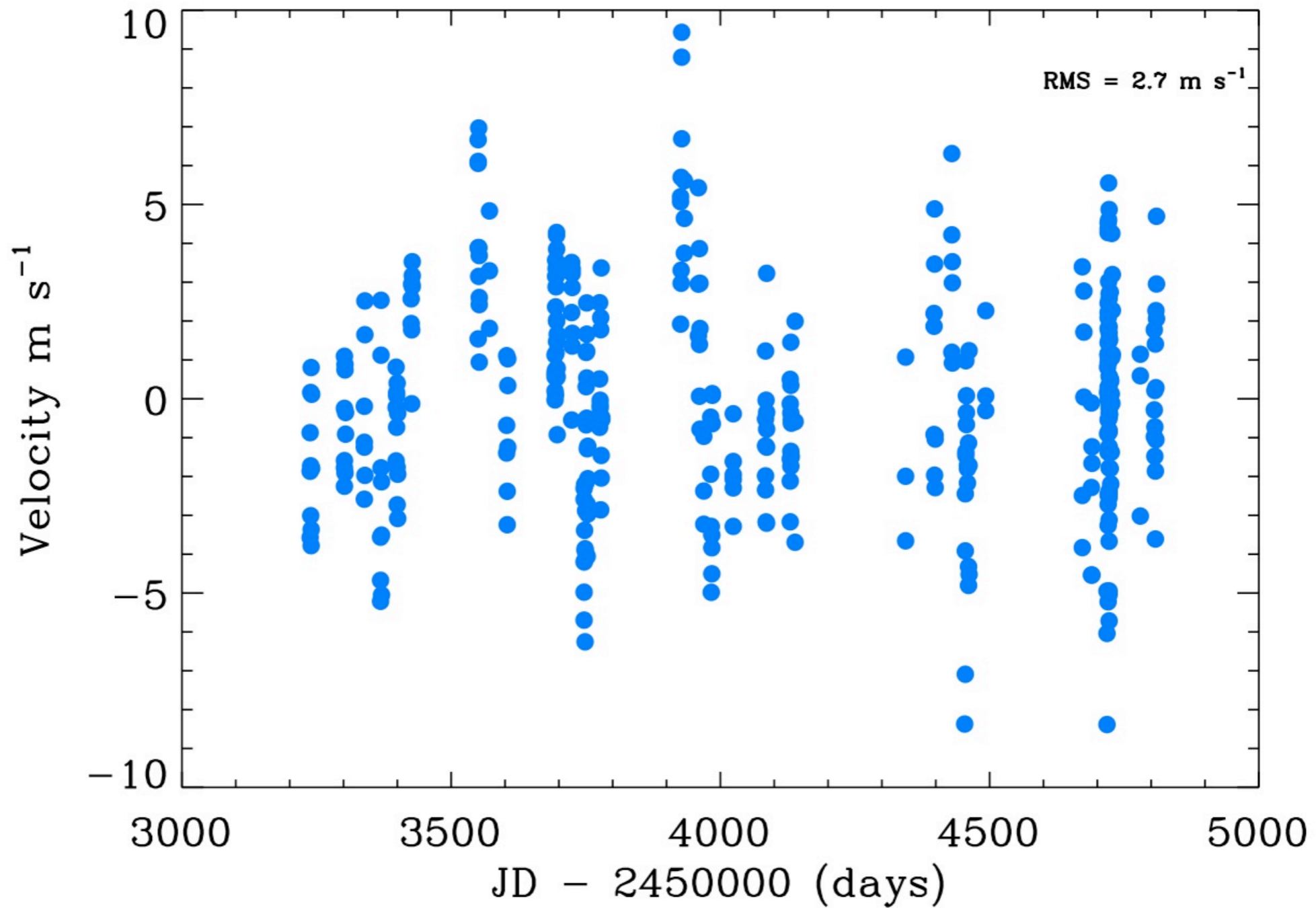
Standard Stars



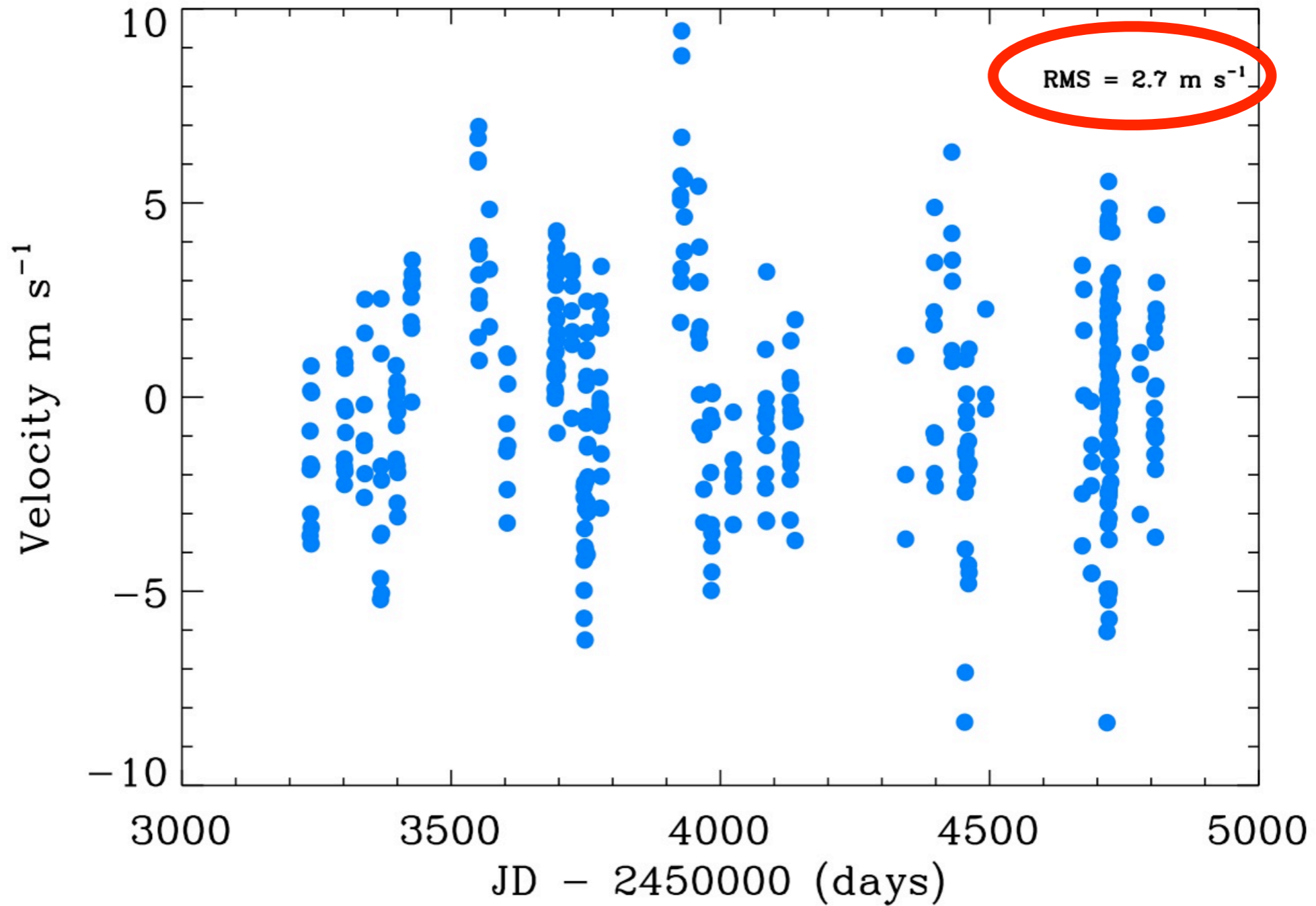
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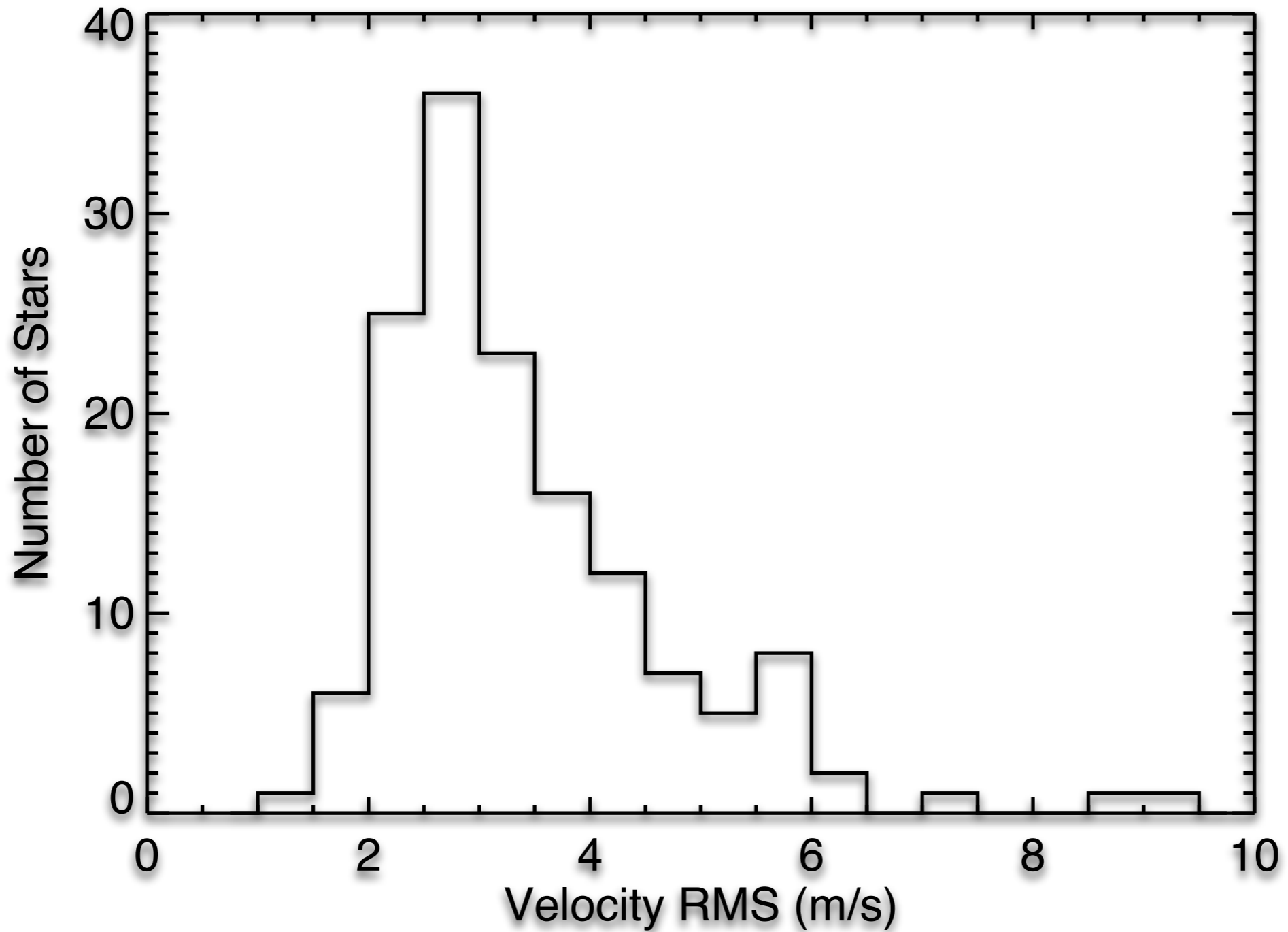
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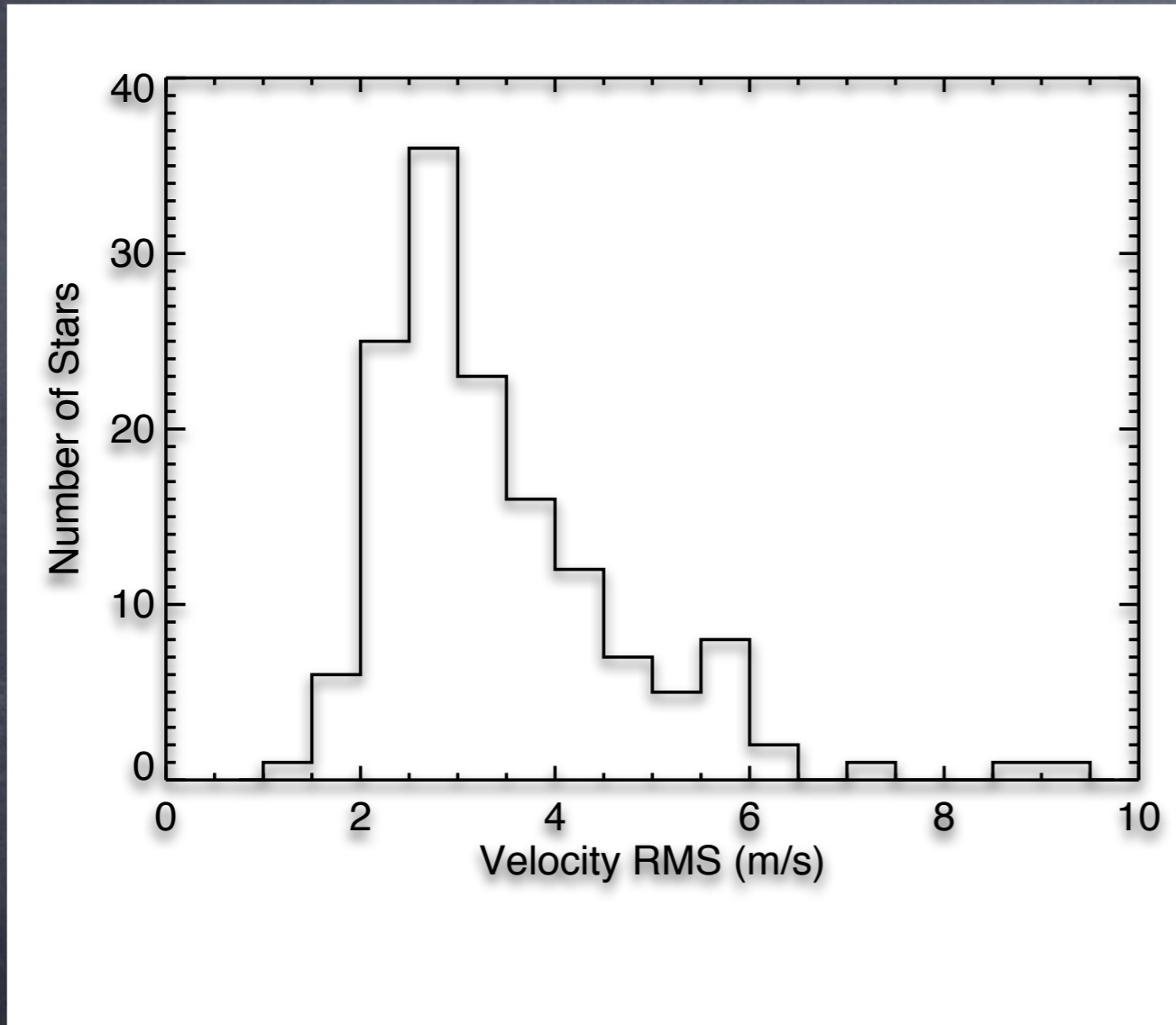
Standard Stars



HIRES Velocity RMS

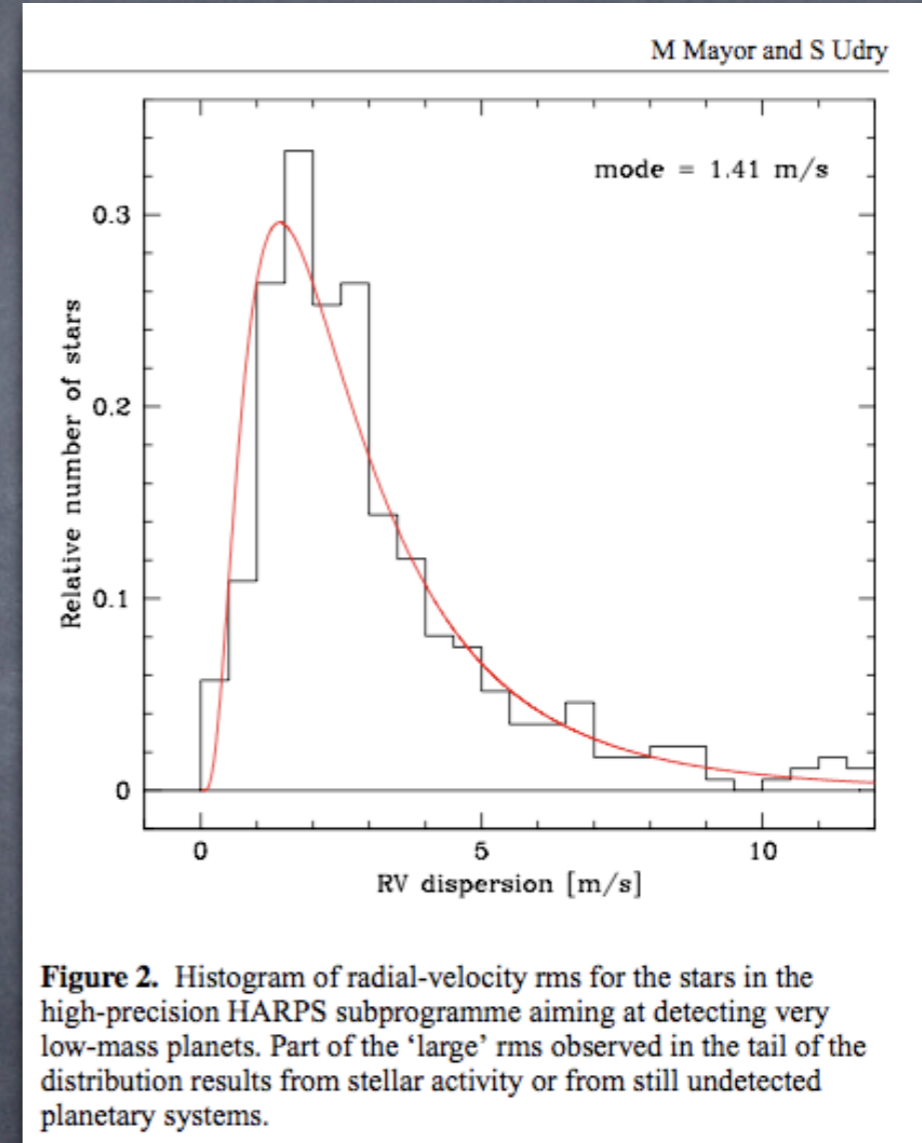


Velocity RMS



HIRES

GK stars in Eta-Earth Survey
Known planets removed



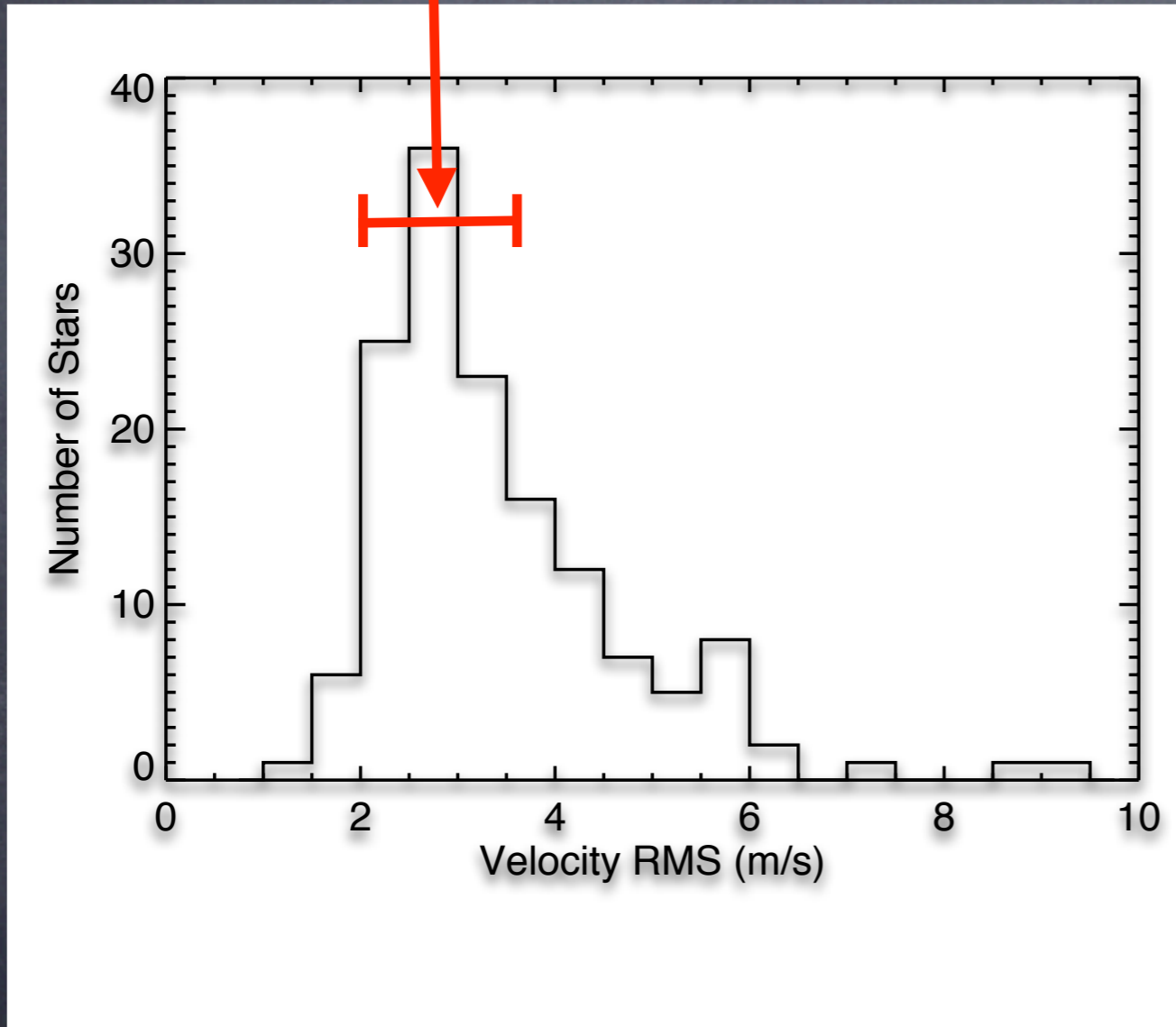
HARPS

Mayor and Udry, 2008,
Phys. Scr. T130, 014010

Velocity RMS

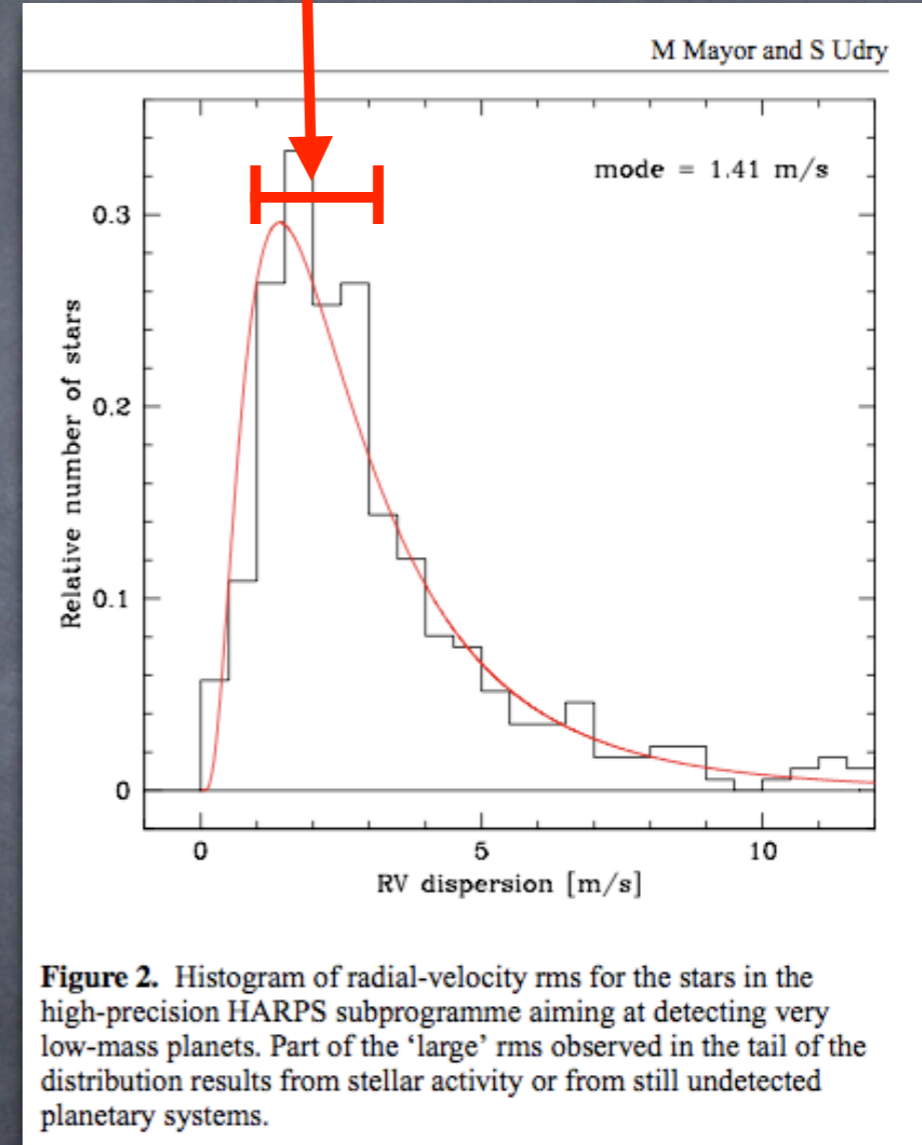
2-3.5 m/s

1-3 m/s



HIRES

GK stars in Eta-Earth Survey
Known planets removed



HARPS

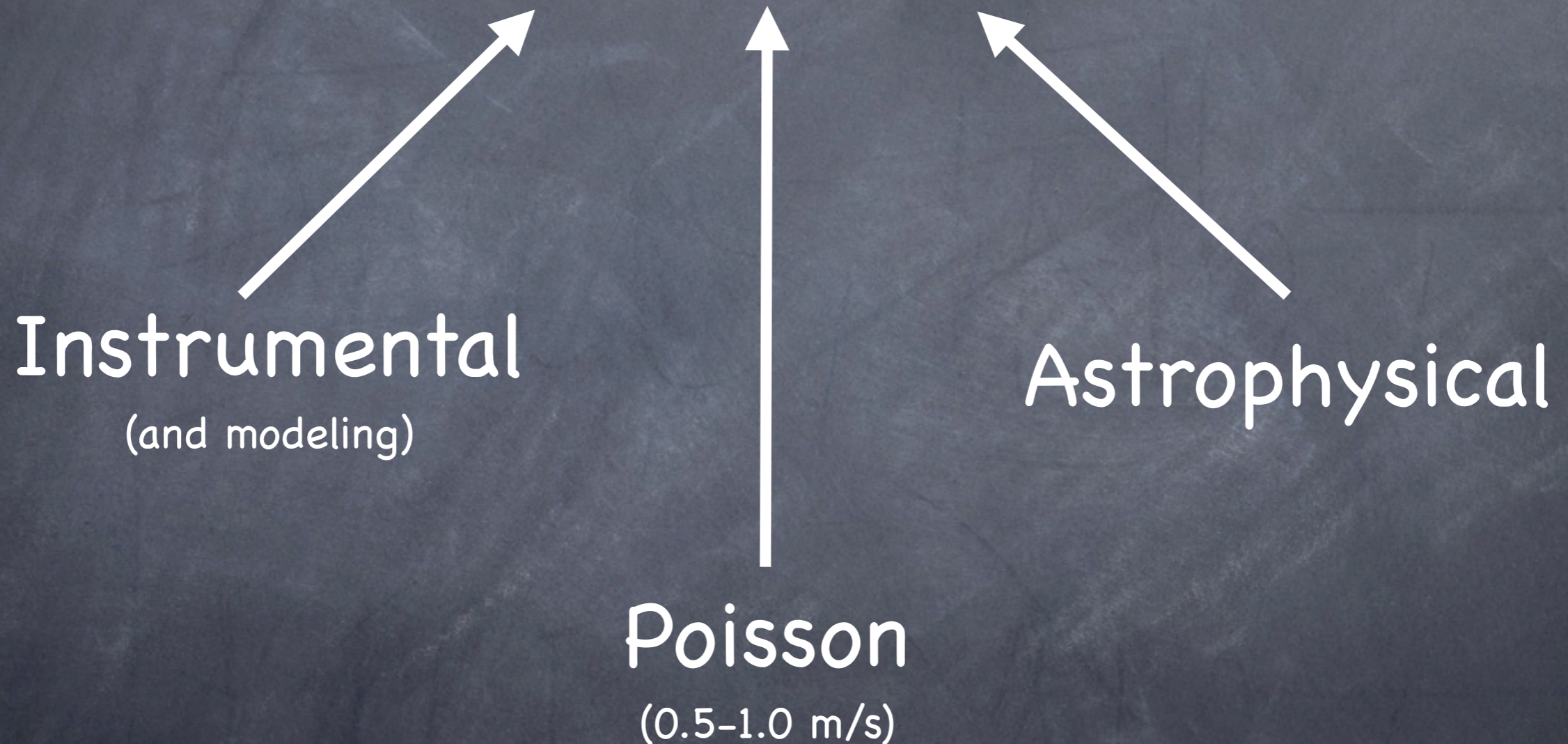
Mayor and Udry, 2008,
Phys. Scr. T130, 014010

Figure 2. Histogram of radial-velocity rms for the stars in the high-precision HARPS subprogramme aiming at detecting very low-mass planets. Part of the 'large' rms observed in the tail of the distribution results from stellar activity or from still undetected planetary systems.

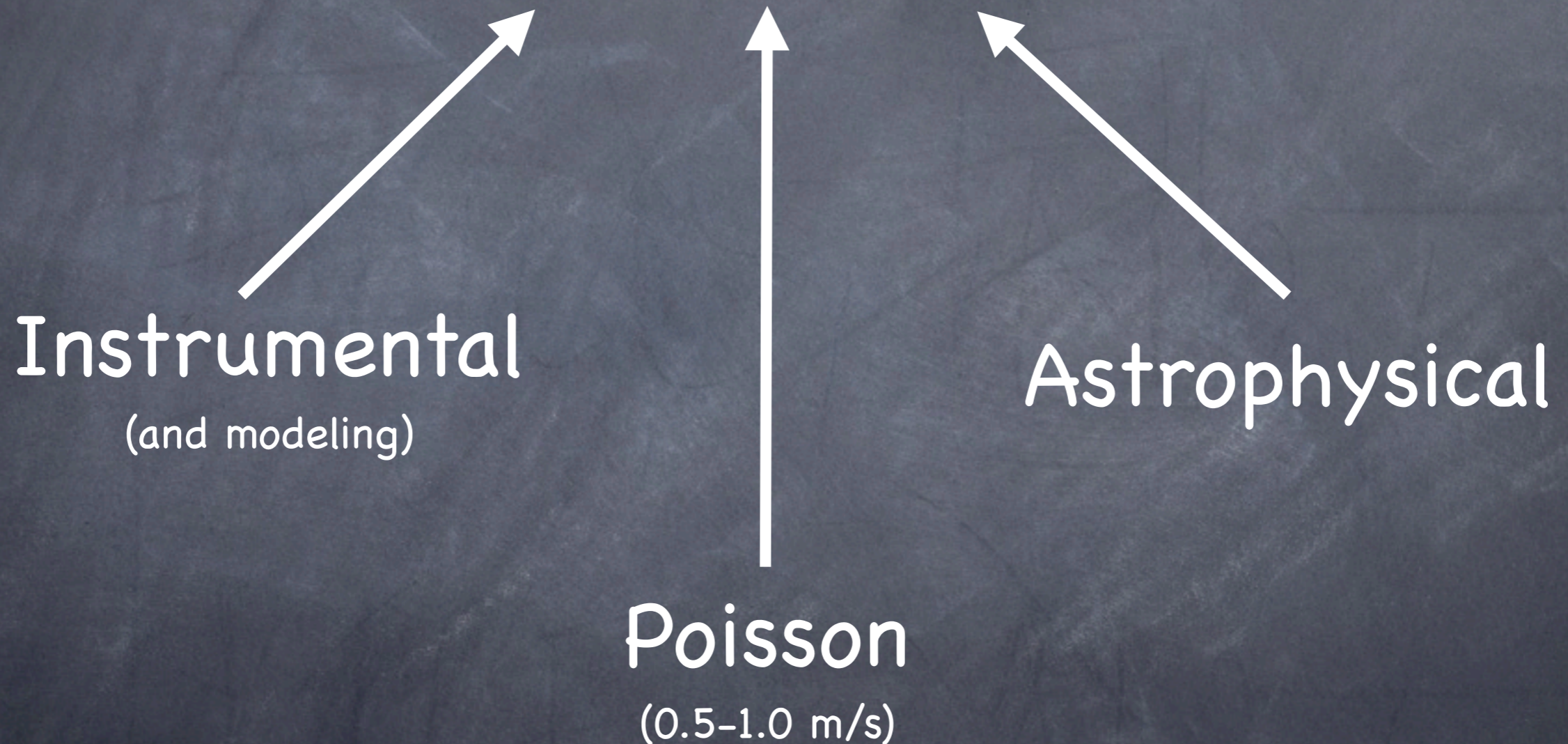
Challenge:

Stability and Precision
at 0.3–0.5 m/s

Sources of RV Errors

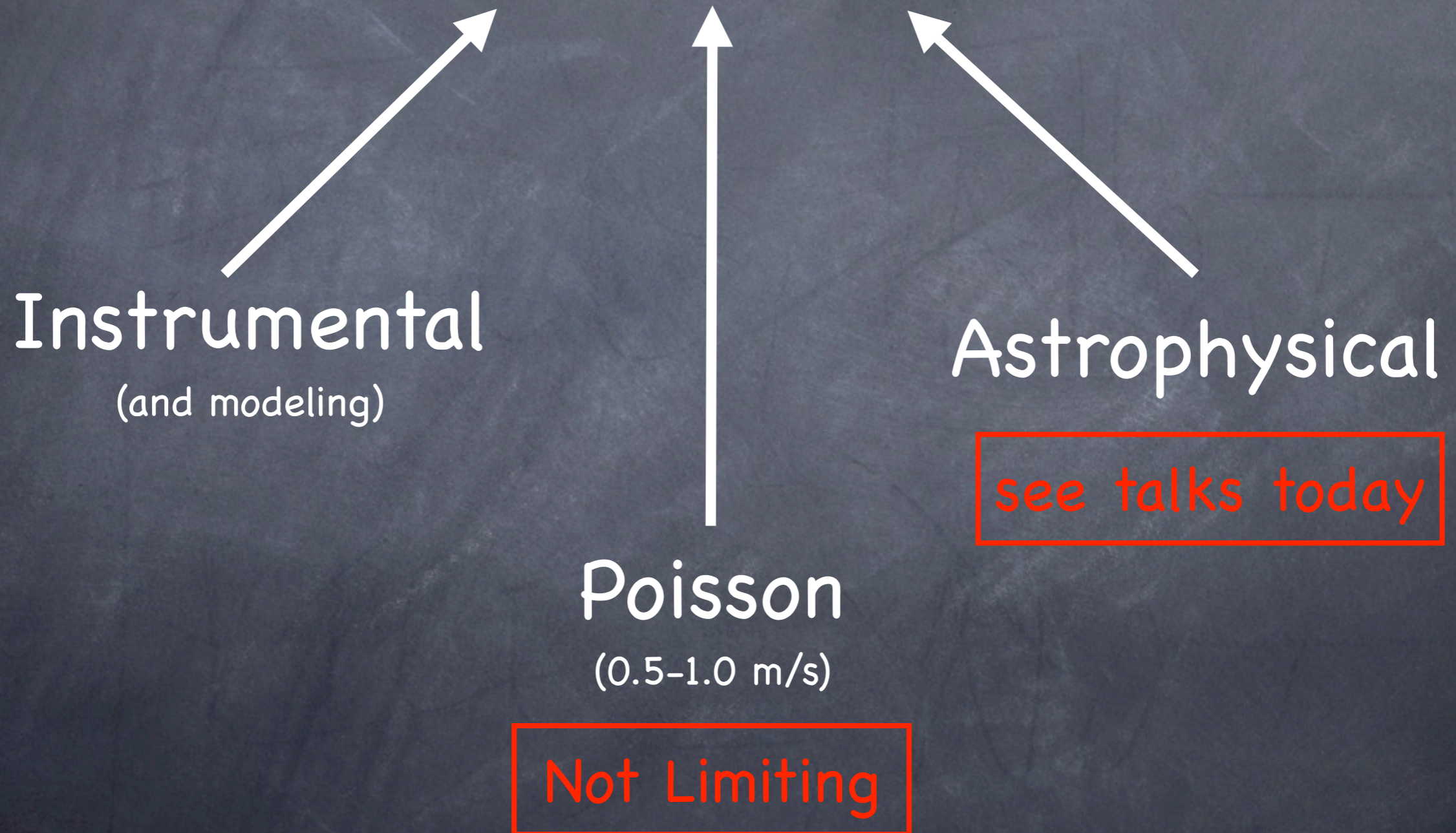


Sources of RV Errors

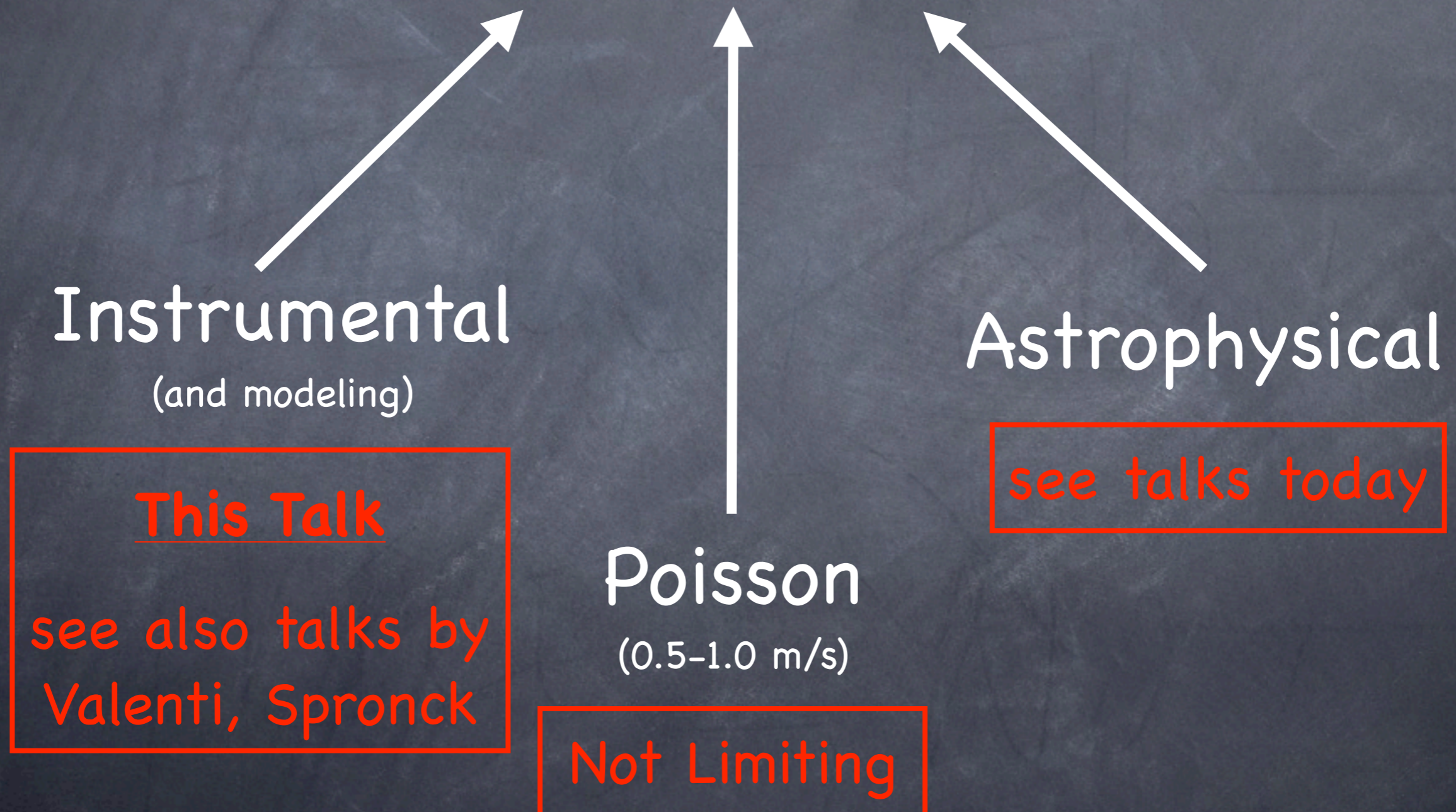


Not Limiting

Sources of RV Errors



Sources of RV Errors



HIRES RV Errors

- Guiding
- Zonal aberrations / vignetting
- Fibers (The Solution!)
- Scattered light - HIRES
- Sky subtraction for faint targets

HIRES RV Errors

- Guiding
- Zonal aberrations / vignetting
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Intentional Mis-guiding

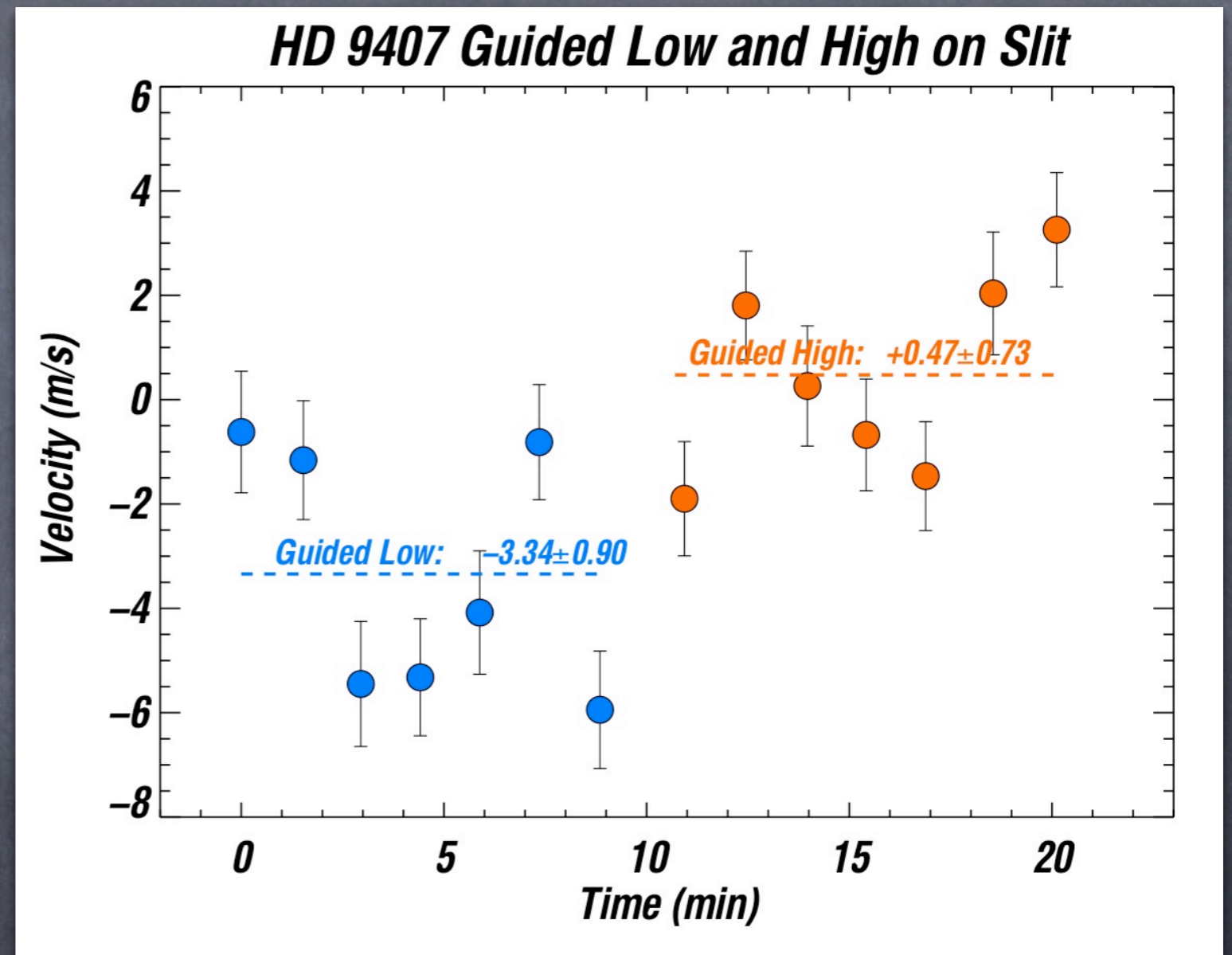
Guide High



Guide Middle

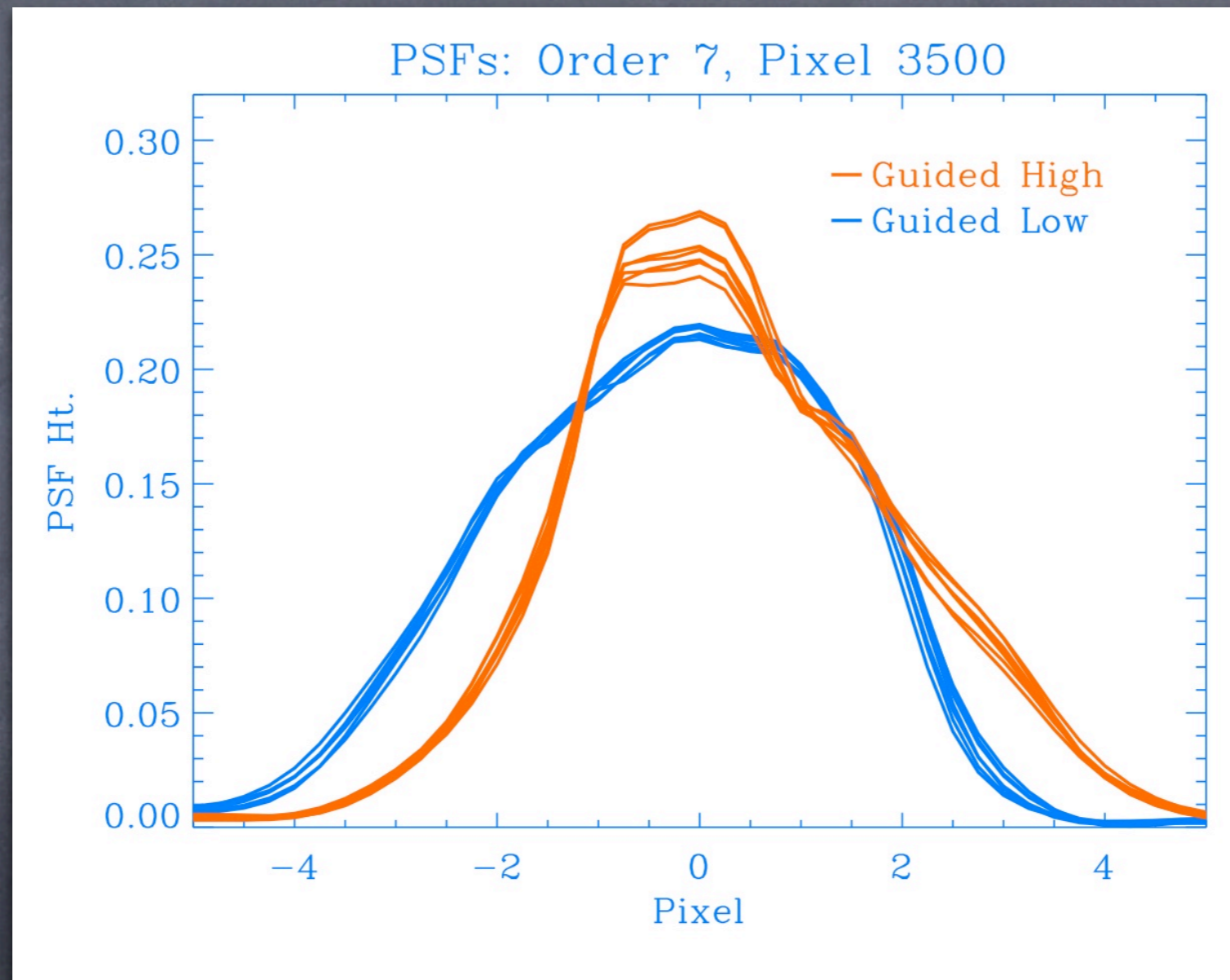


Guide Low



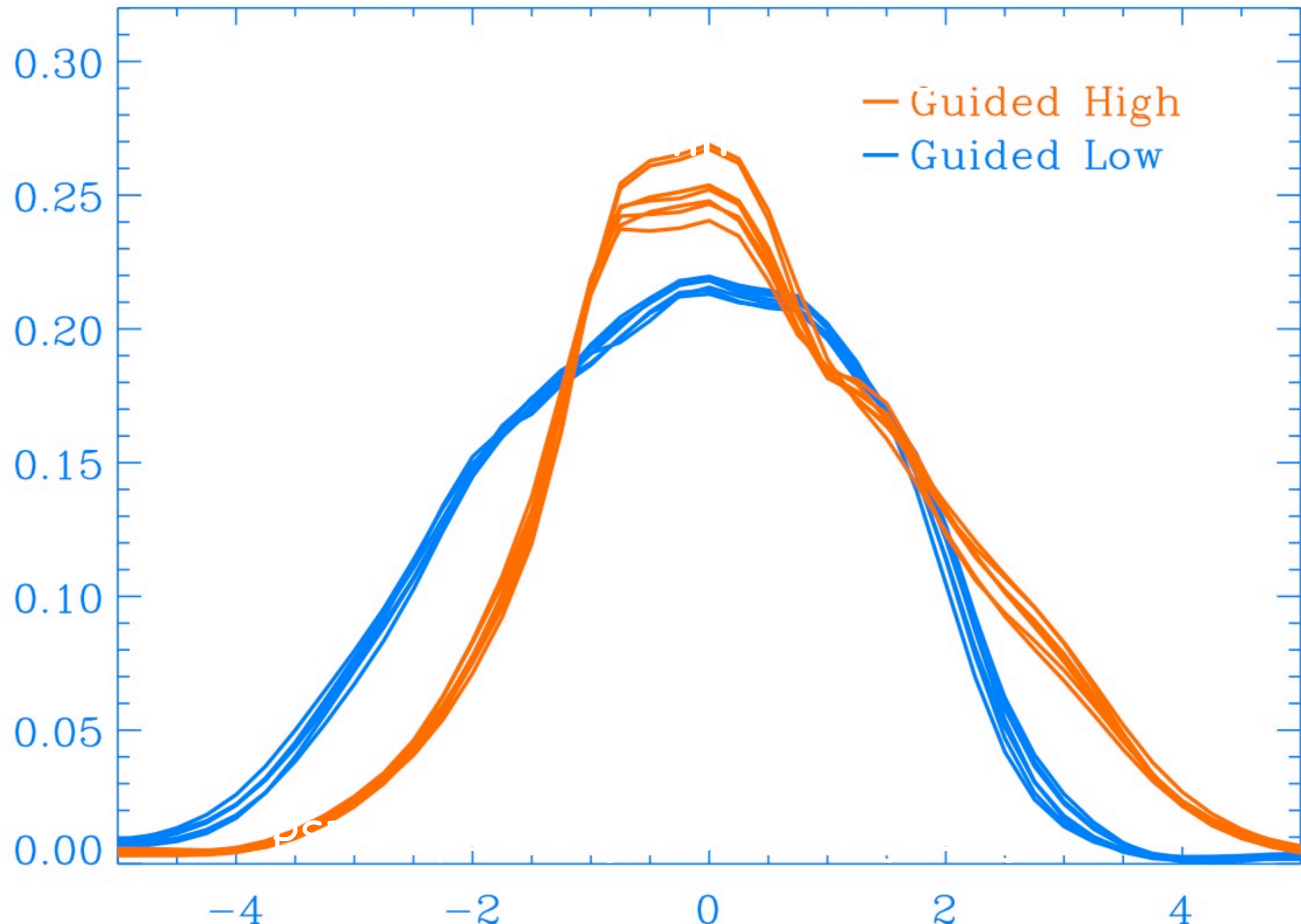
Extreme mis-guiding \rightarrow 4 m/s

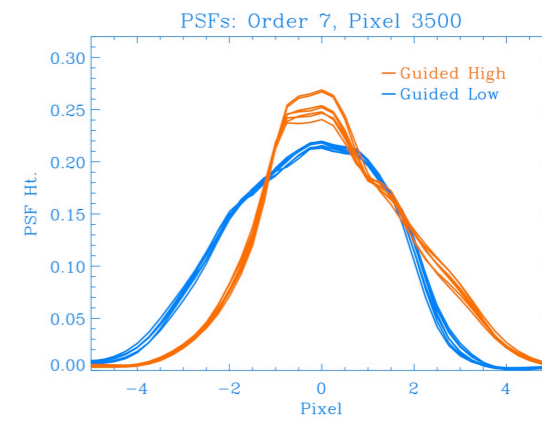
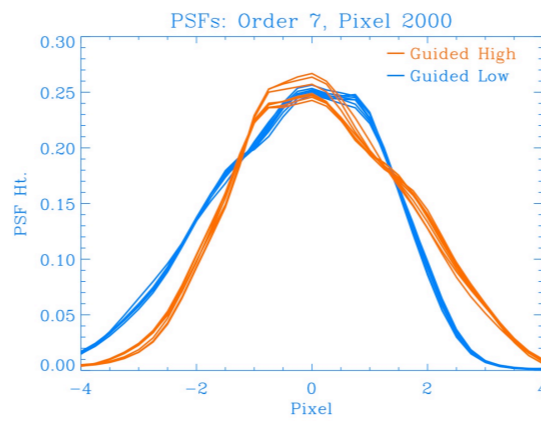
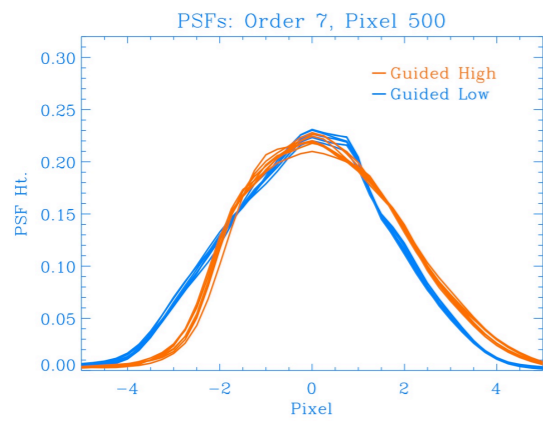
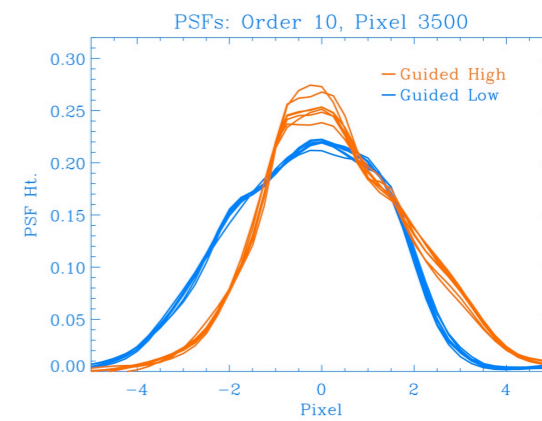
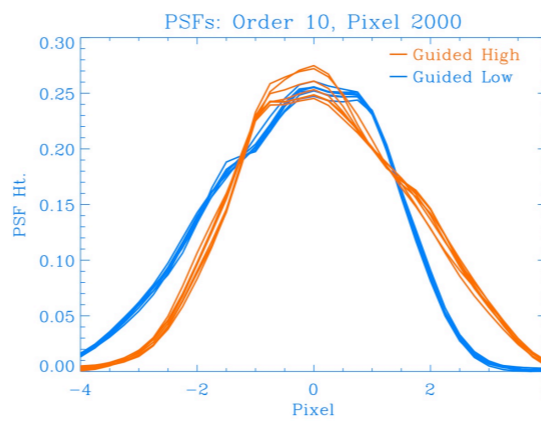
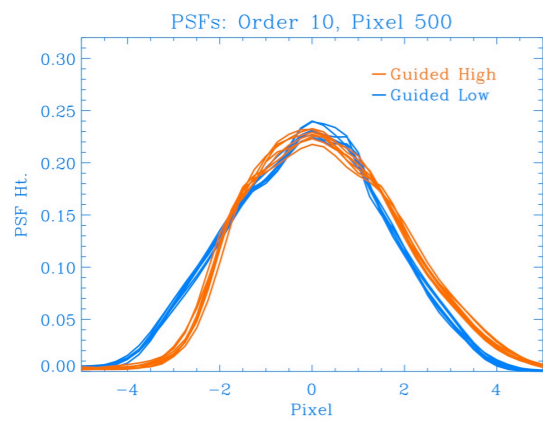
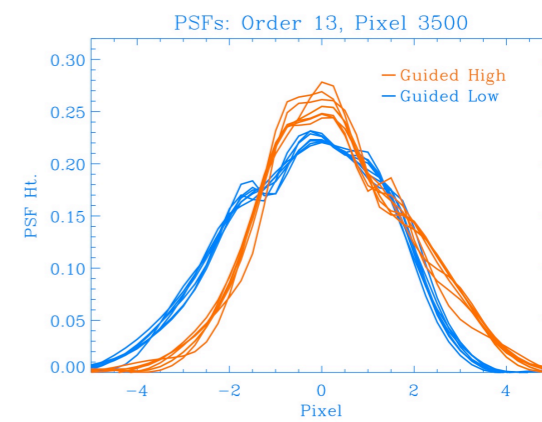
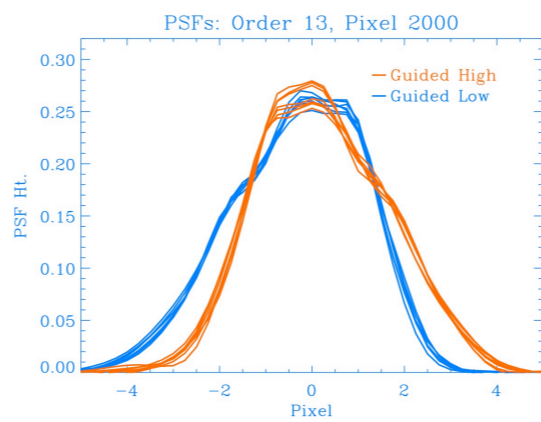
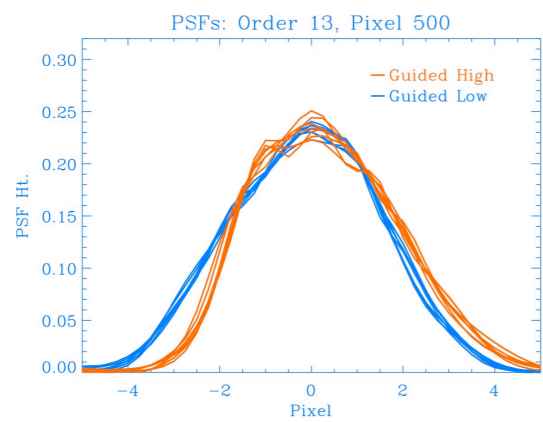
Intentional Mis-guiding – PSF Asymmetry



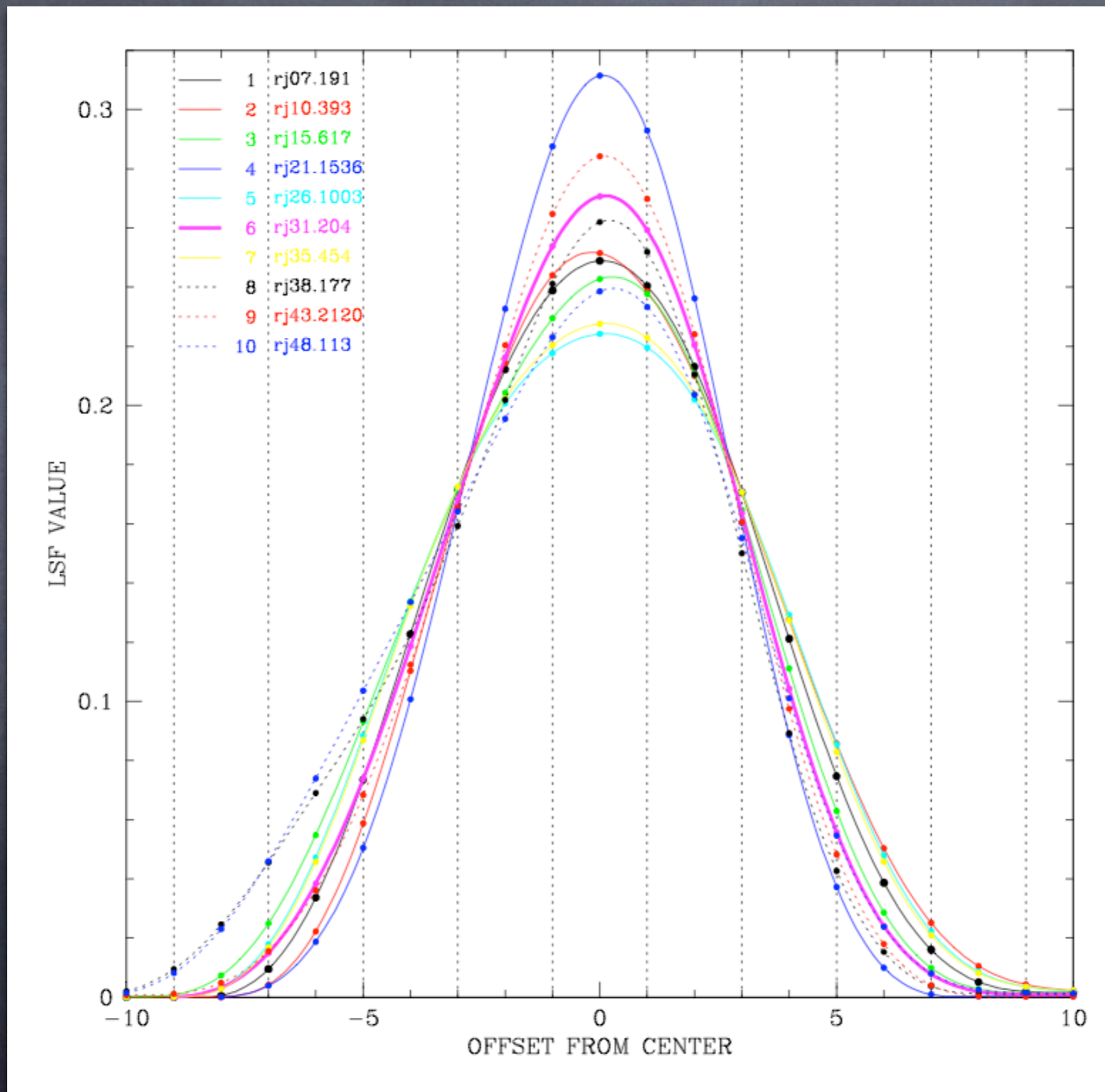
PSF shape changes with mis-guiding

PSFs: Order 7, Pixel 3500

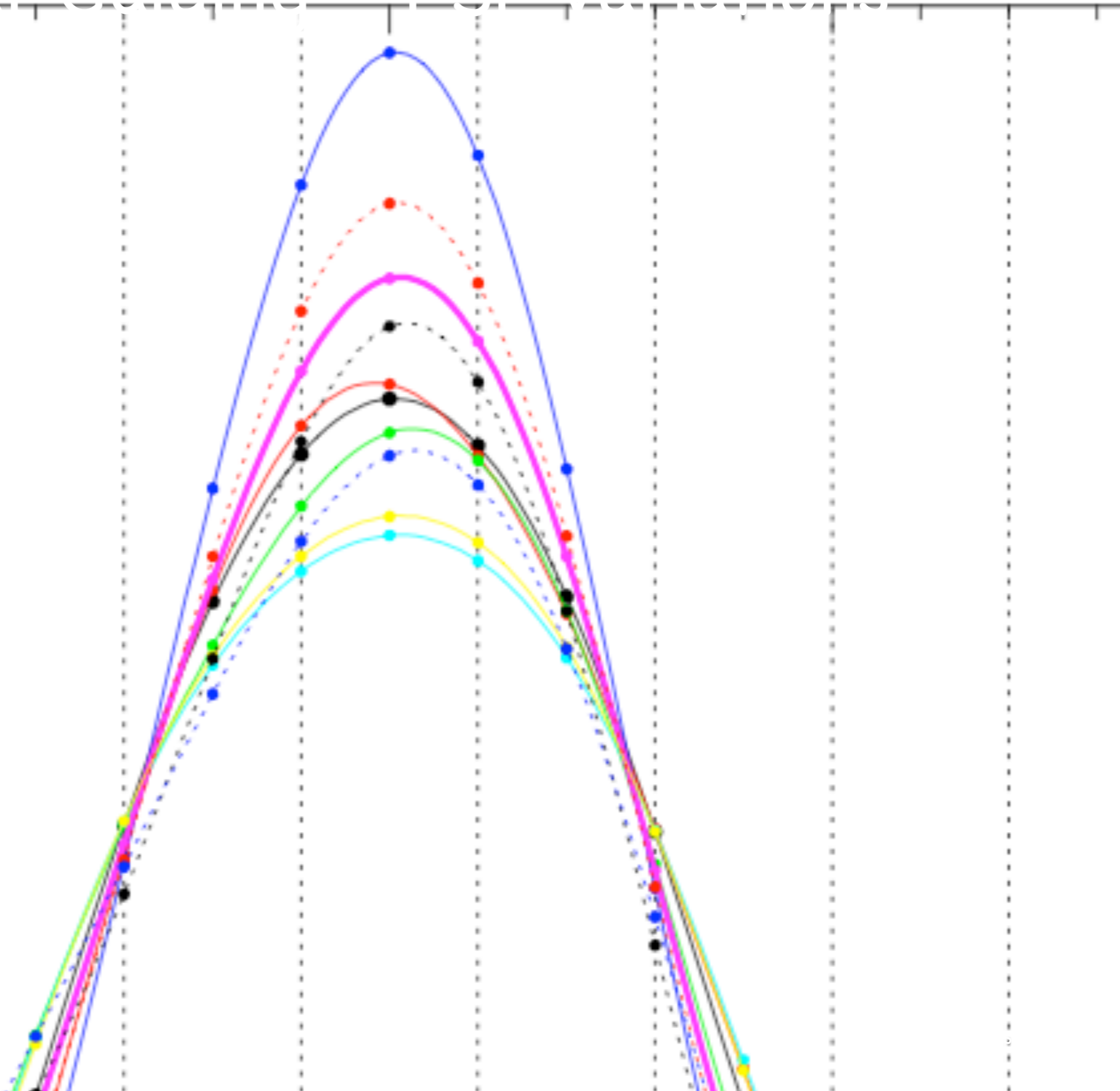




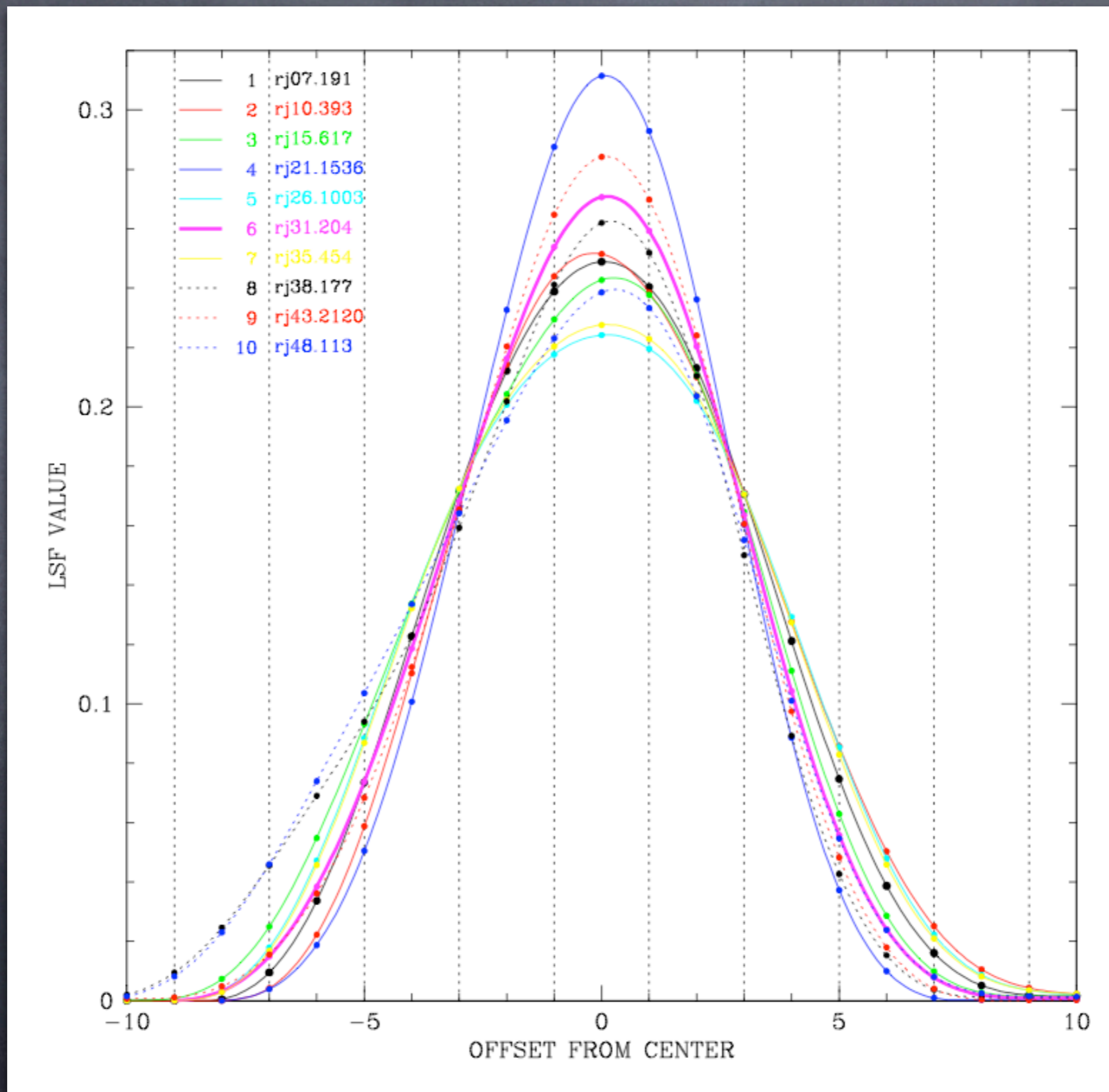
Normal Guiding - PSF Variations



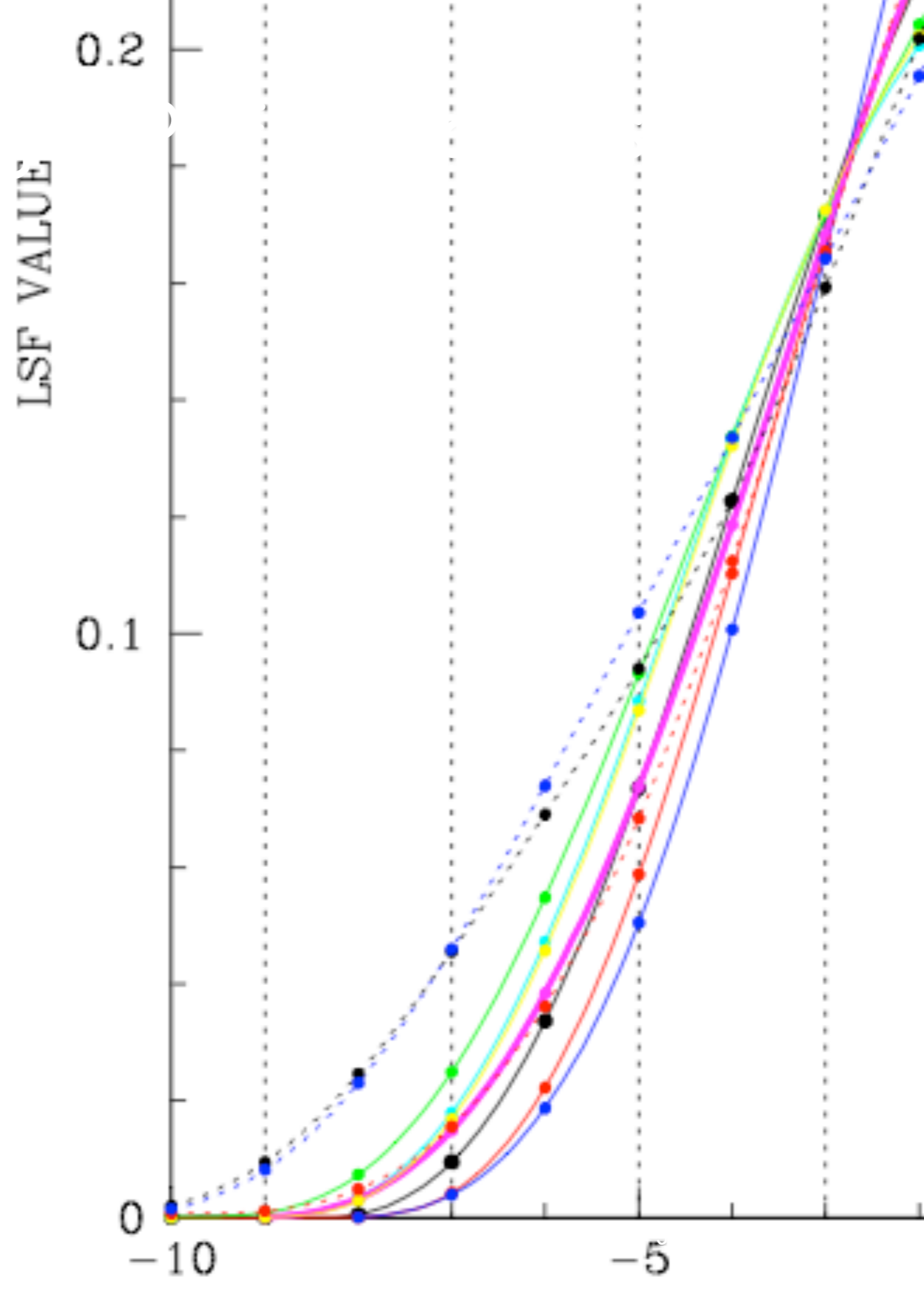
- 1 rj07.191
- 2 rj10.393
- 3 rj15.617
- 4 rj21.1536
- 5 rj26.1003
- 6 rj31.204
- 7 rj35.454
- ⋯ 8 rj38.177
- ⋯ 9 rj43.2120
- ⋯ 10 rj48.113



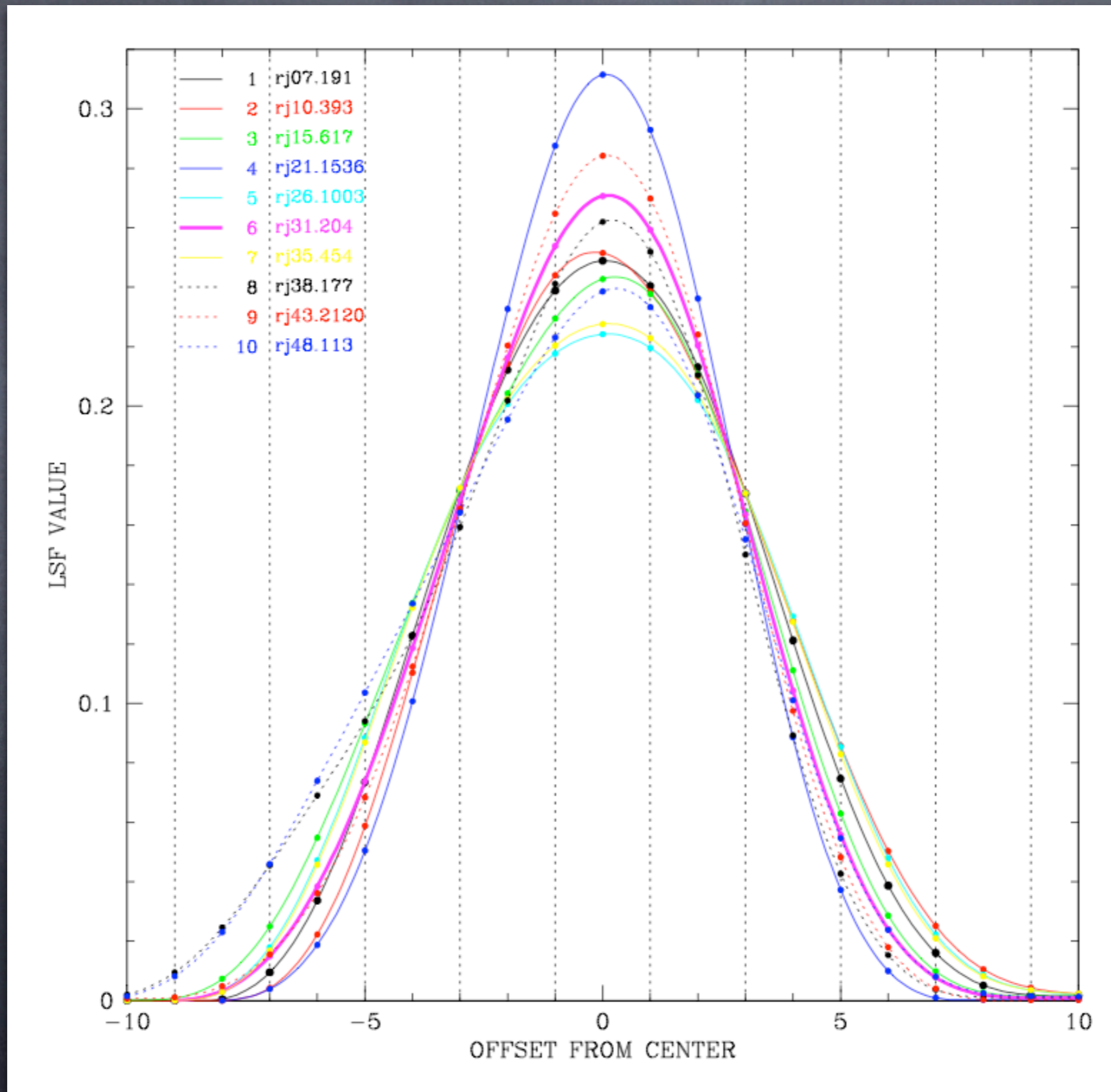
Normal Guiding - PSF Variations



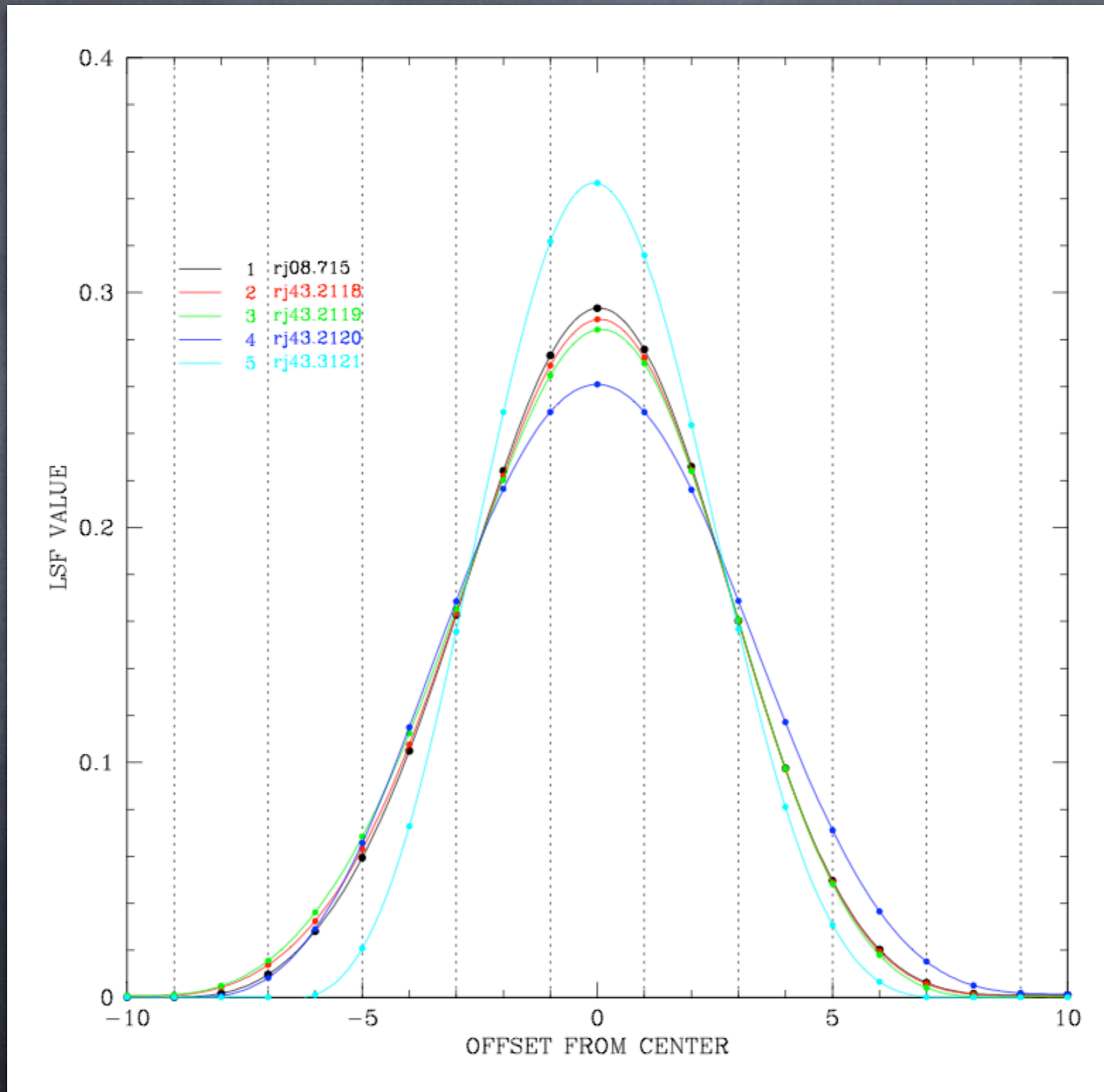
Normal Guide



Normal Guiding - PSF Variations



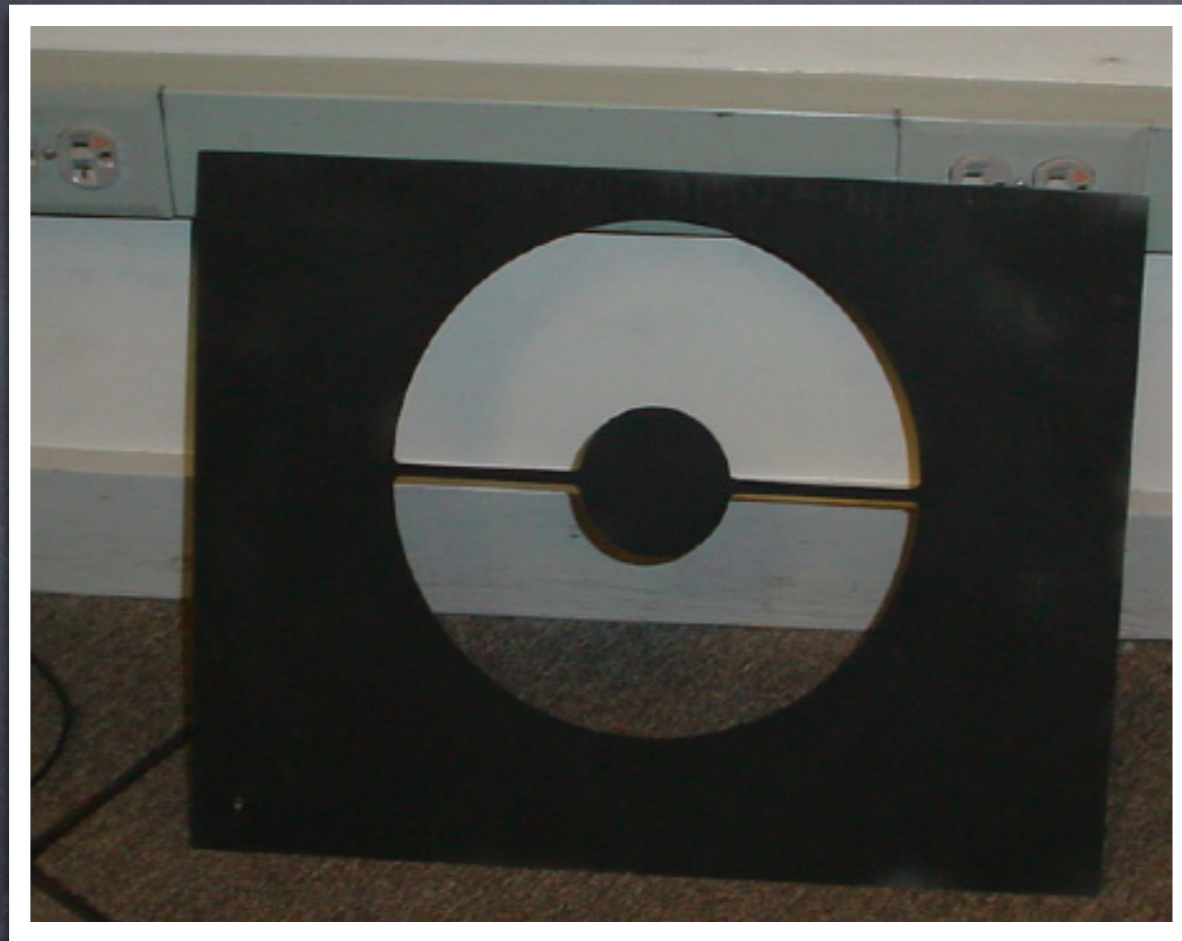
Normal Guiding - PSF Variations



HIRES RV Errors

- Guiding
- Zonal aberrations / vignetting
- Fibers (The Solution!)
- Scattered light - HIRES
- Sky subtraction for faint targets

Hartmann Mask Tests

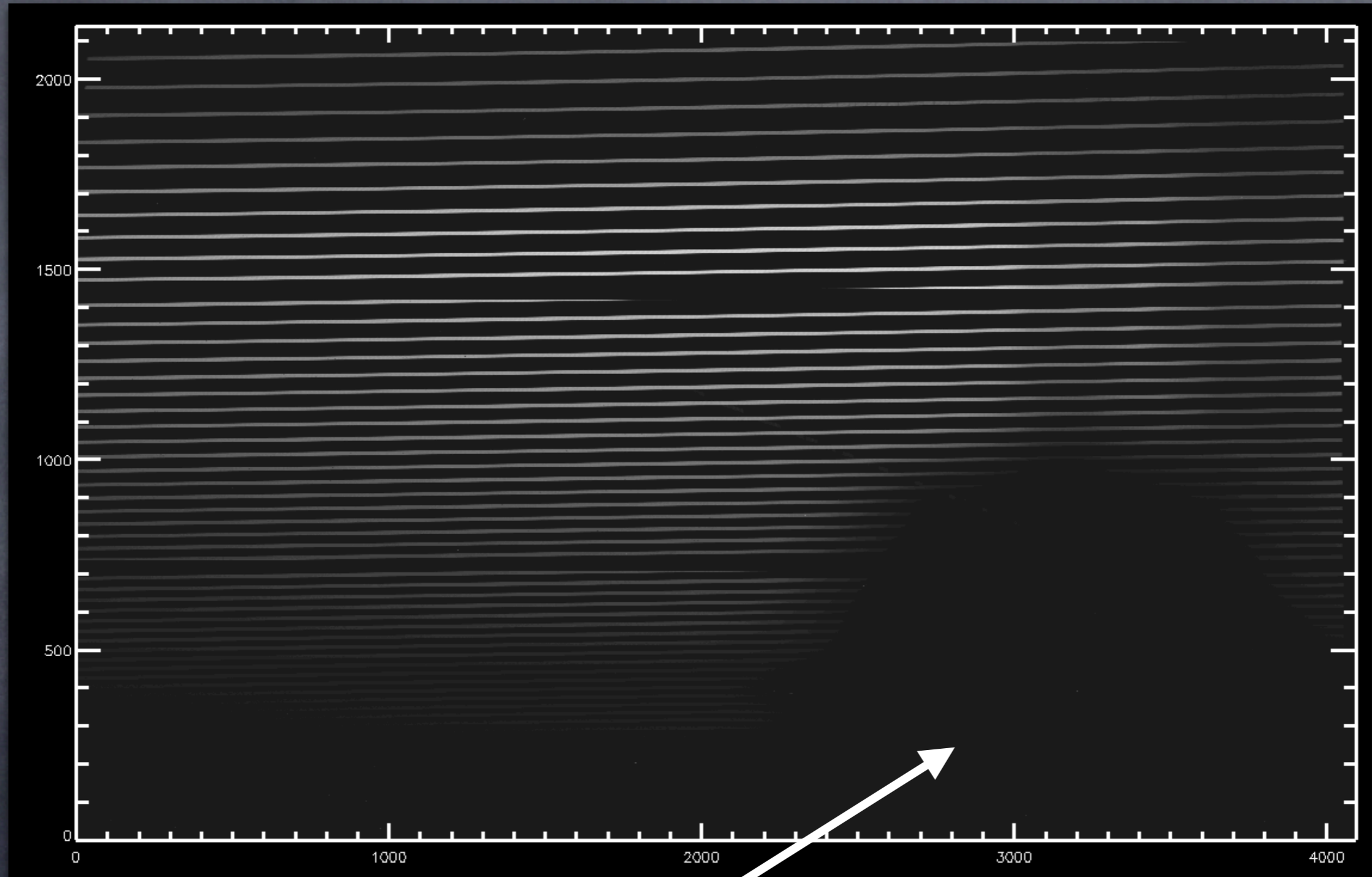


Standard Collimator Mask



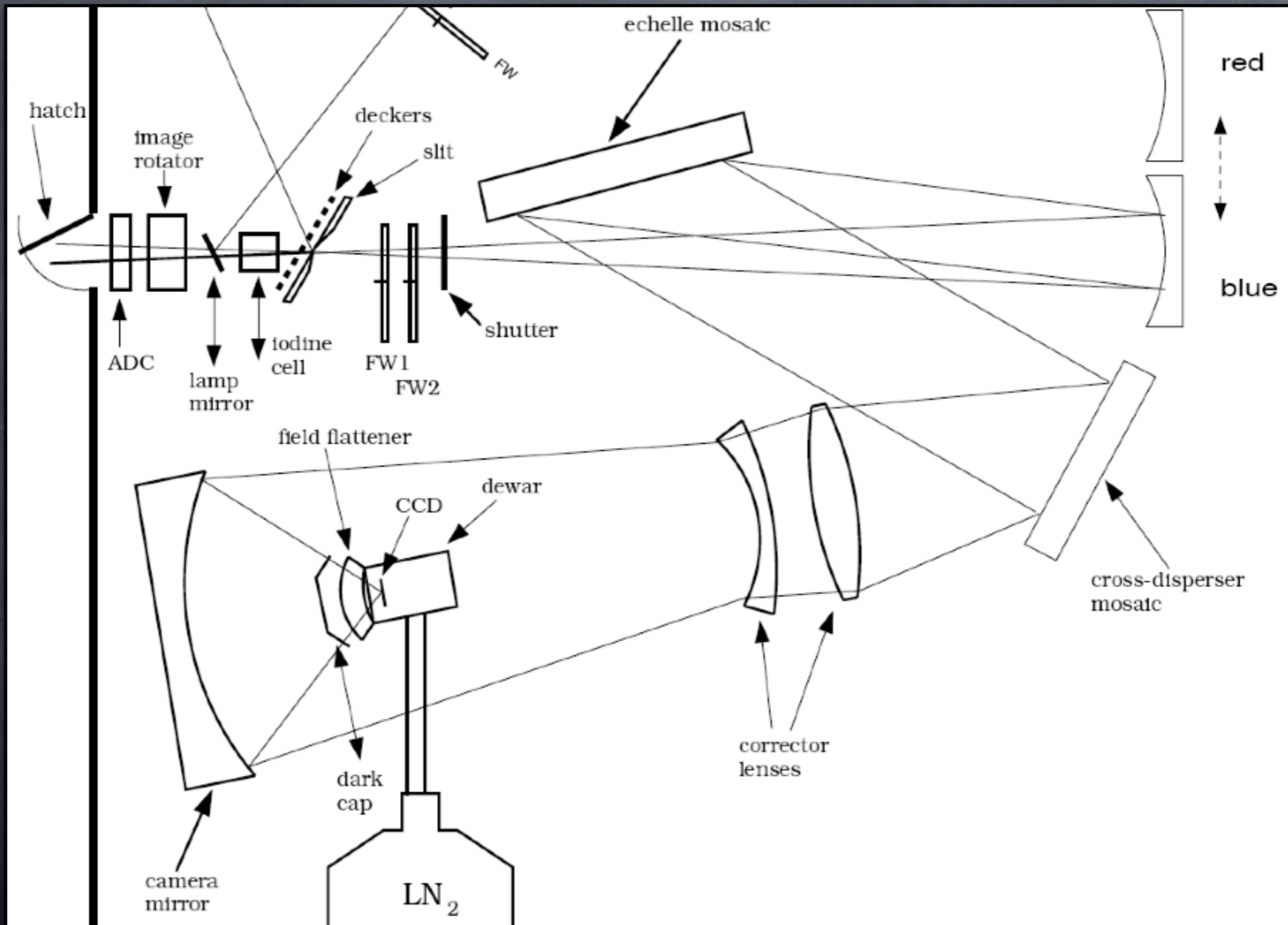
Hartmann Mask

Vignetting



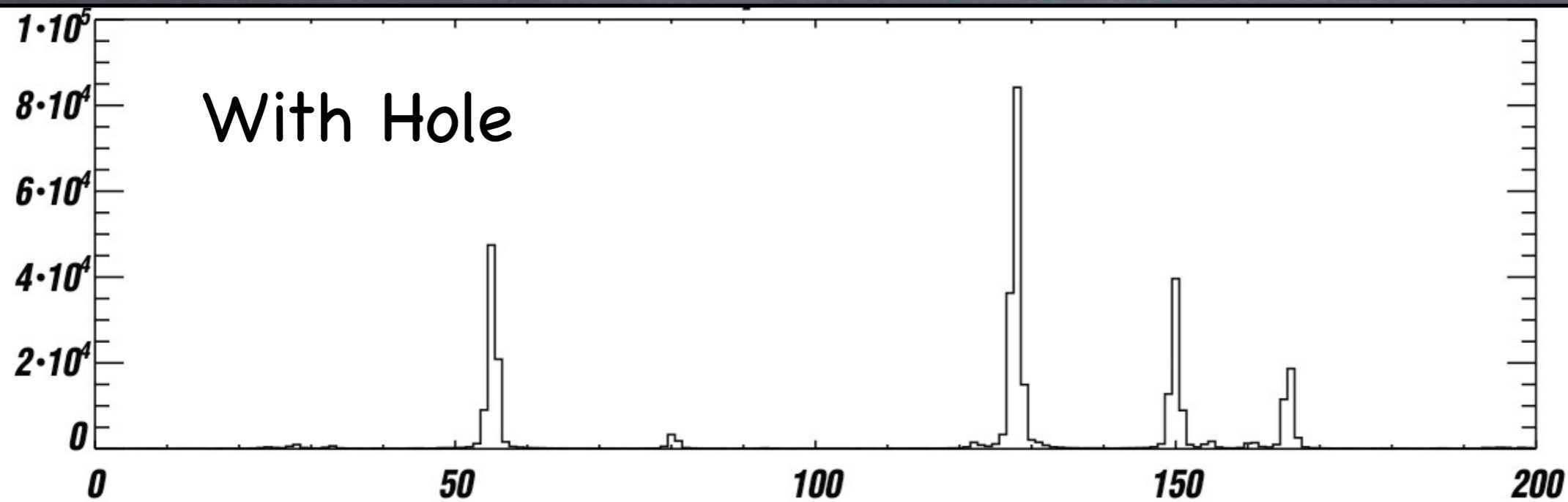
Dewar shadow

HIRES Vignetting



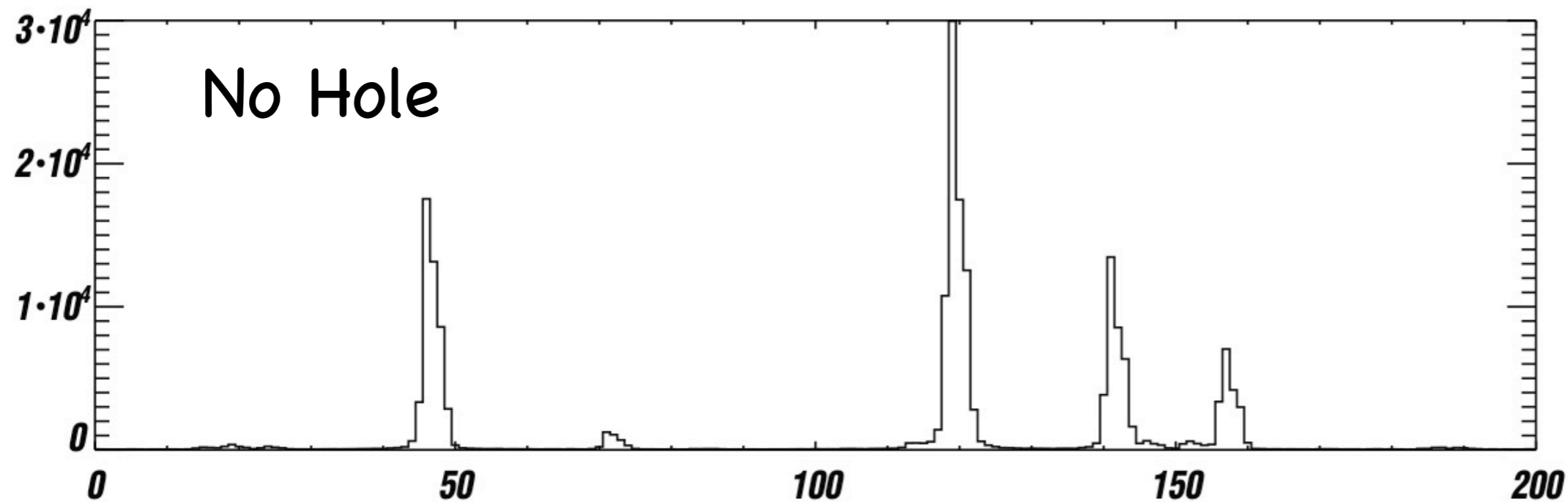
ThAr Spectra

With Hole



$R \sim 150,000$

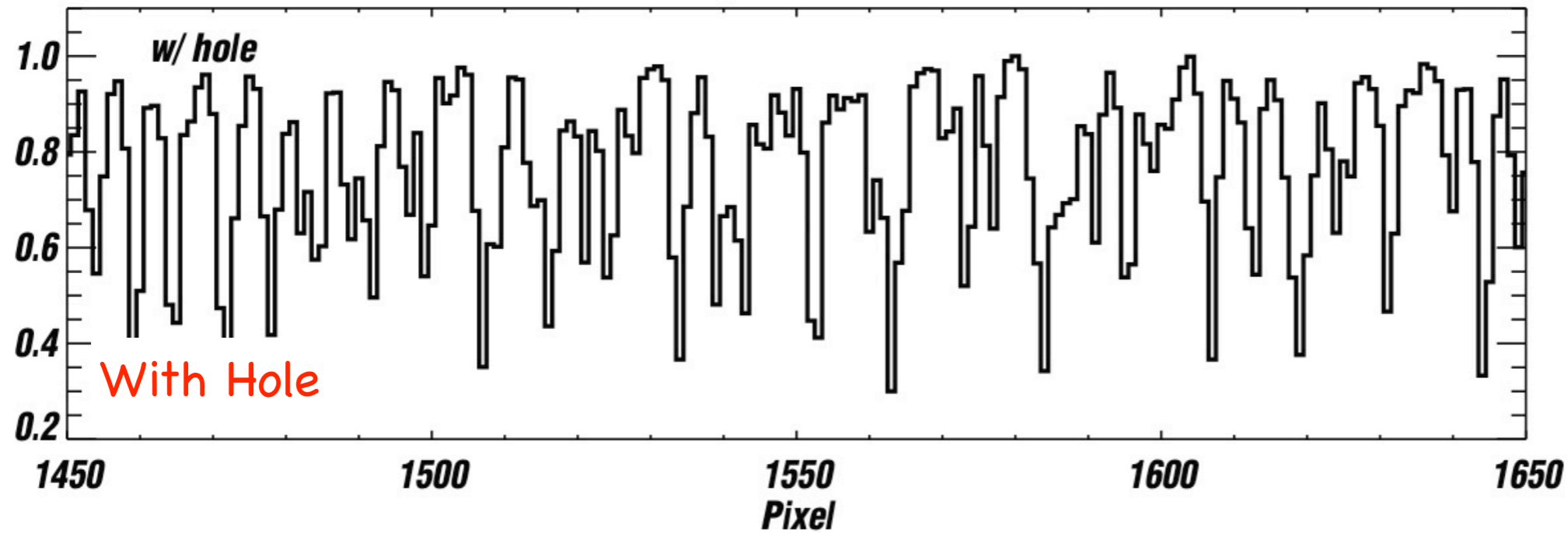
No Hole



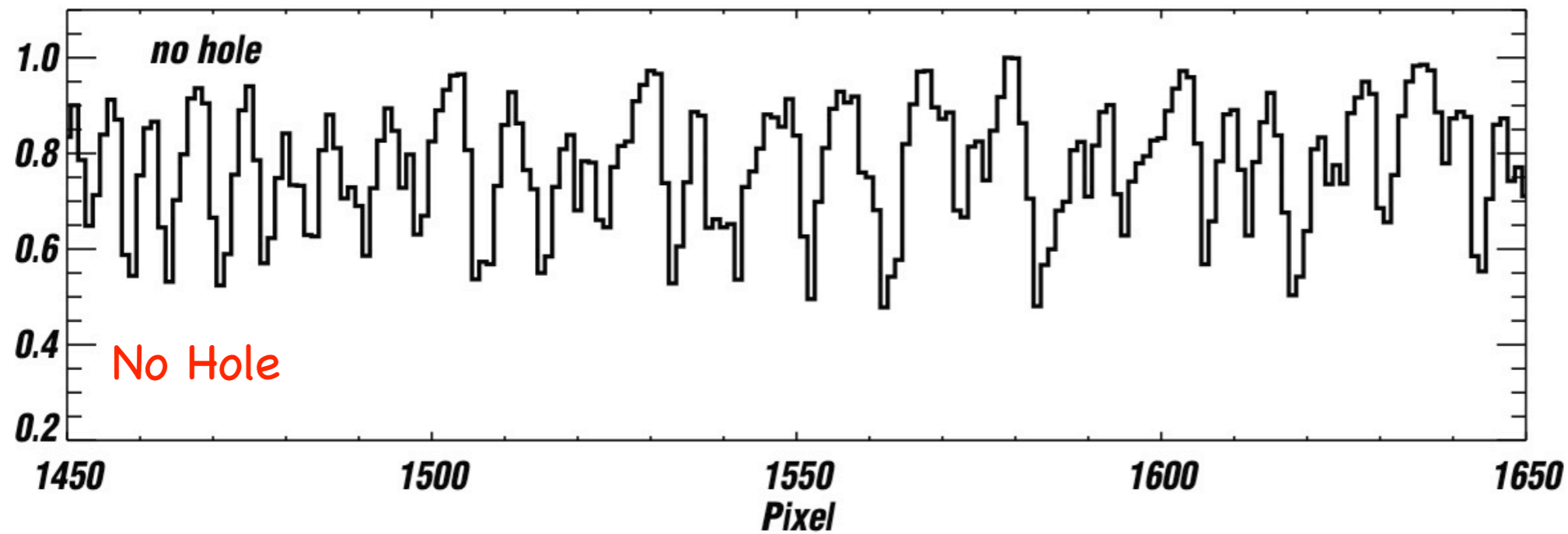
$R = 60,000$

Iodine Spectra

Iodine: Compare hole to no-hole

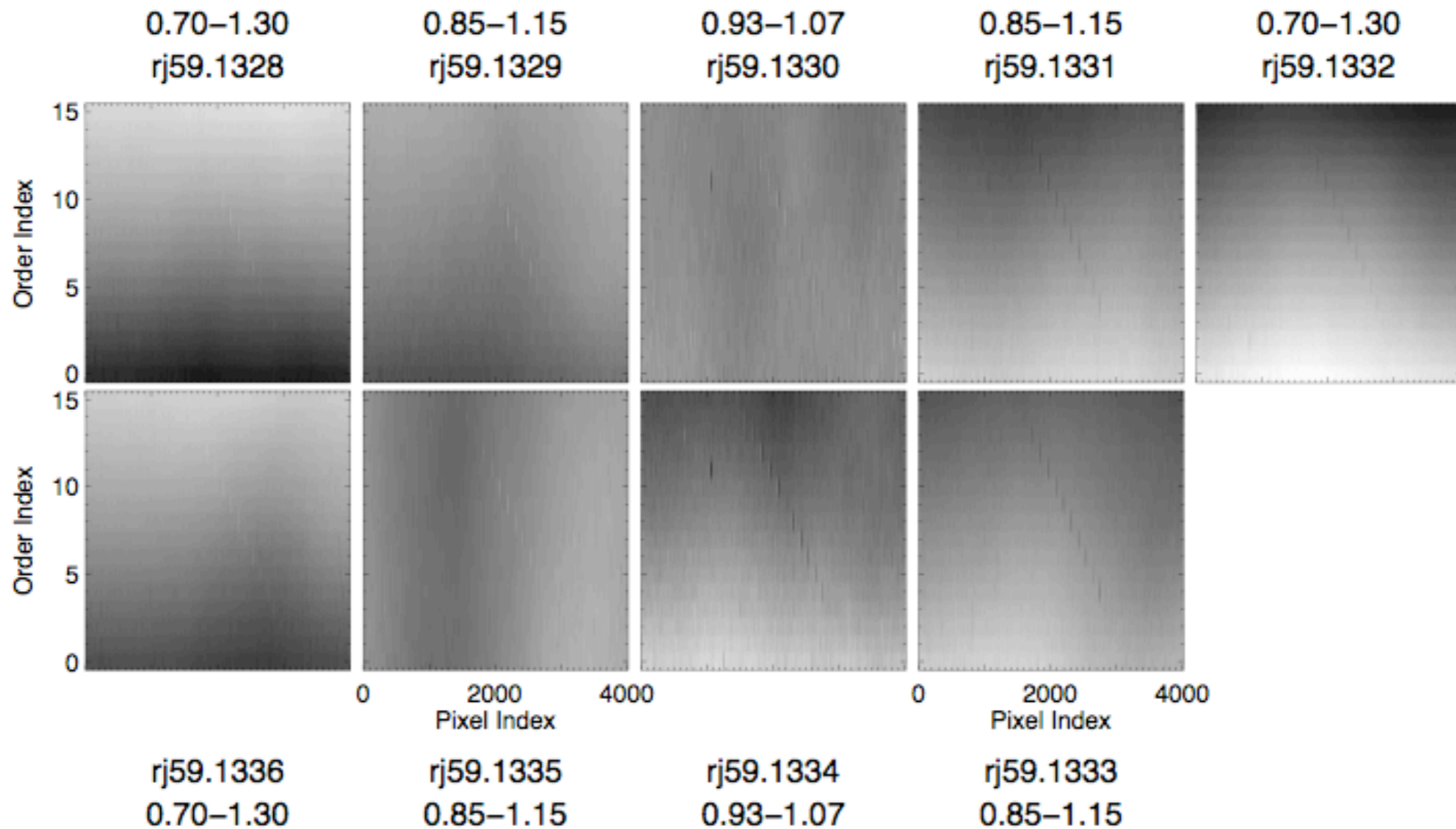


$R \sim 150,000$



$R = 60,000$

Vignetting & Pupil Illumination



Intentional mis-guiding along spatial direction → varying continuum

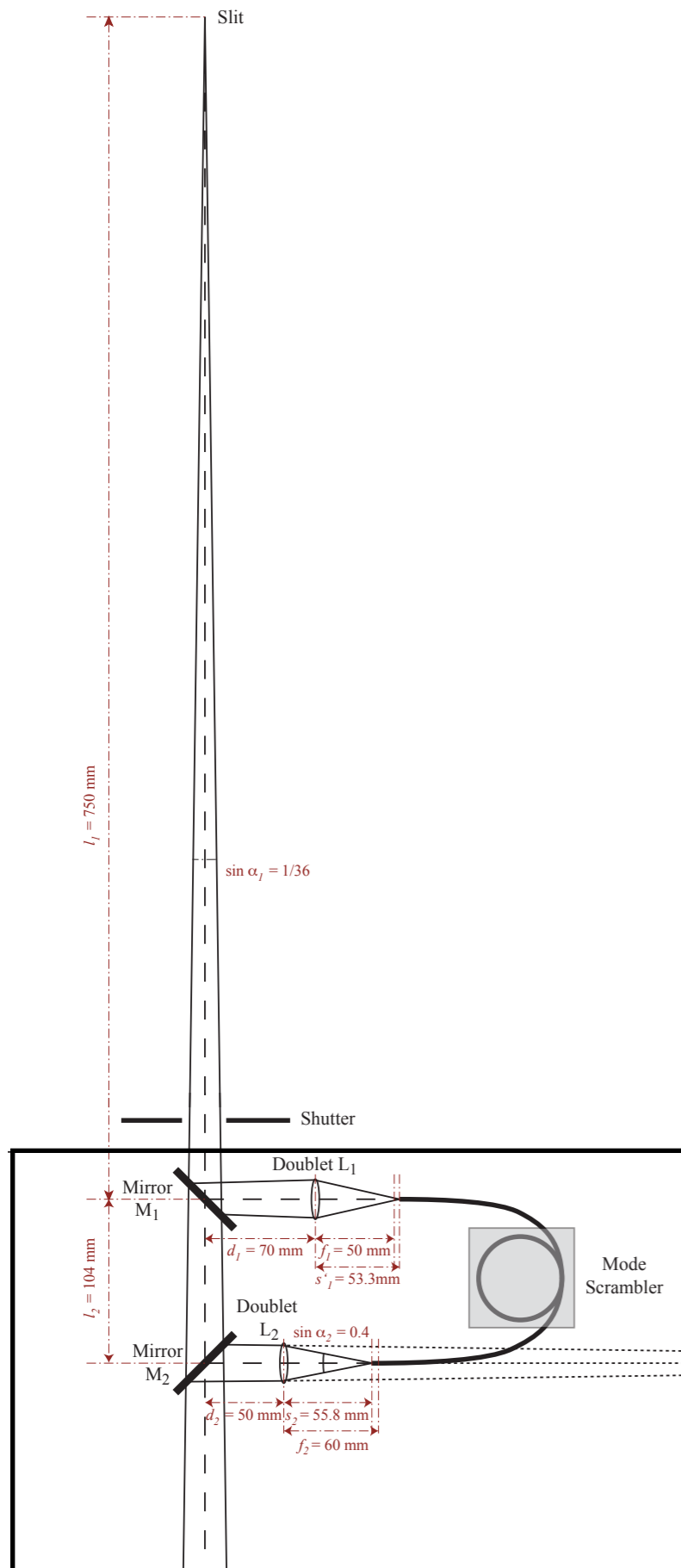
HIRES RV Errors Summary So Far:

HIRES PSF will vary due to two effects:

1. The non-uniformly imaged slit that is imaged on the CCD
2. The non-uniform pupil illumination of the imperfect HIRES optics by the knife-edge effect on the pupil when the telescope is not in perfect focus.

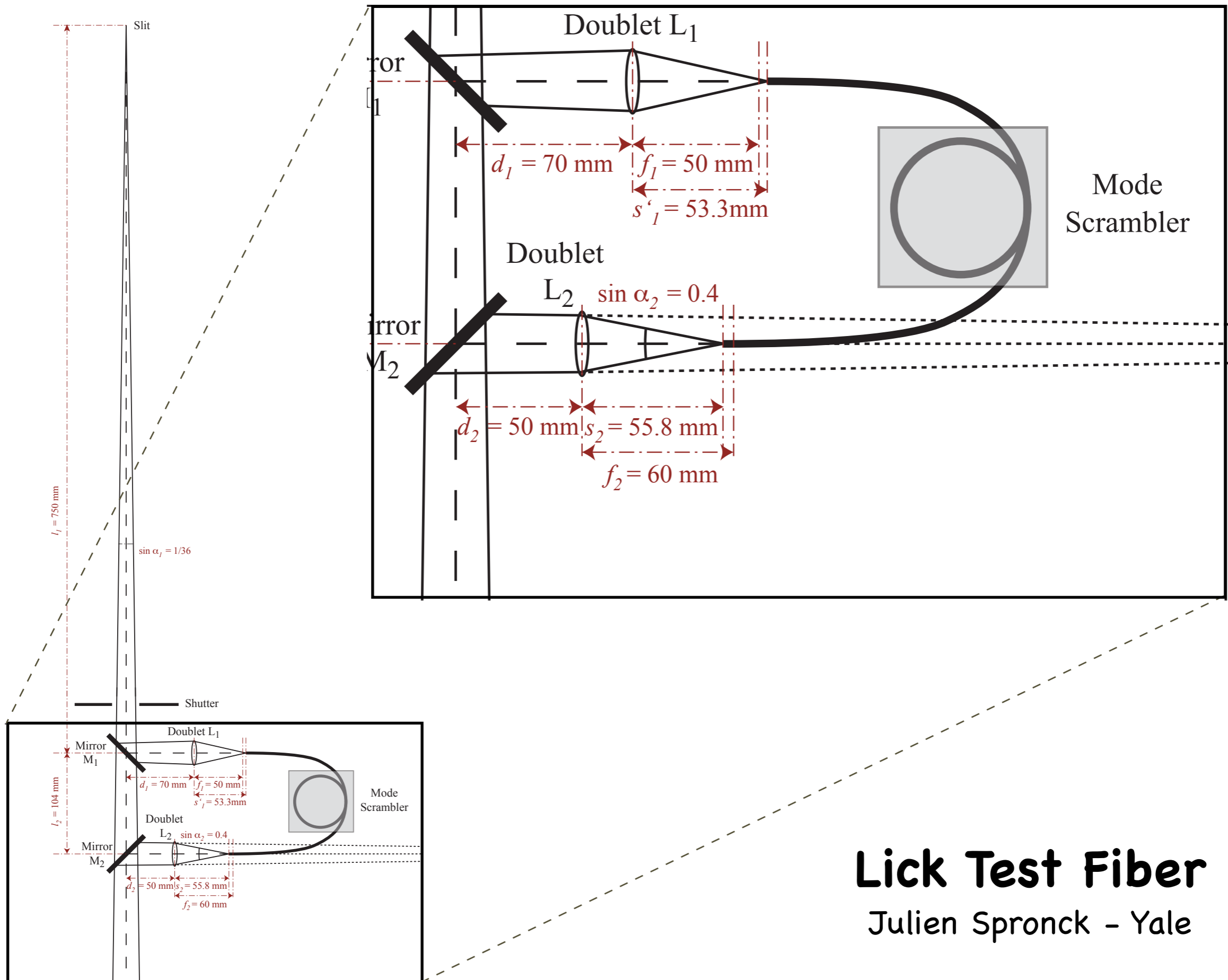
HIRES RV Errors

- Guiding
- Zonal aberrations / vignetting
- **Fibers (The Solution!)**
- Scattered light - HIRES
- Sky subtraction for faint targets

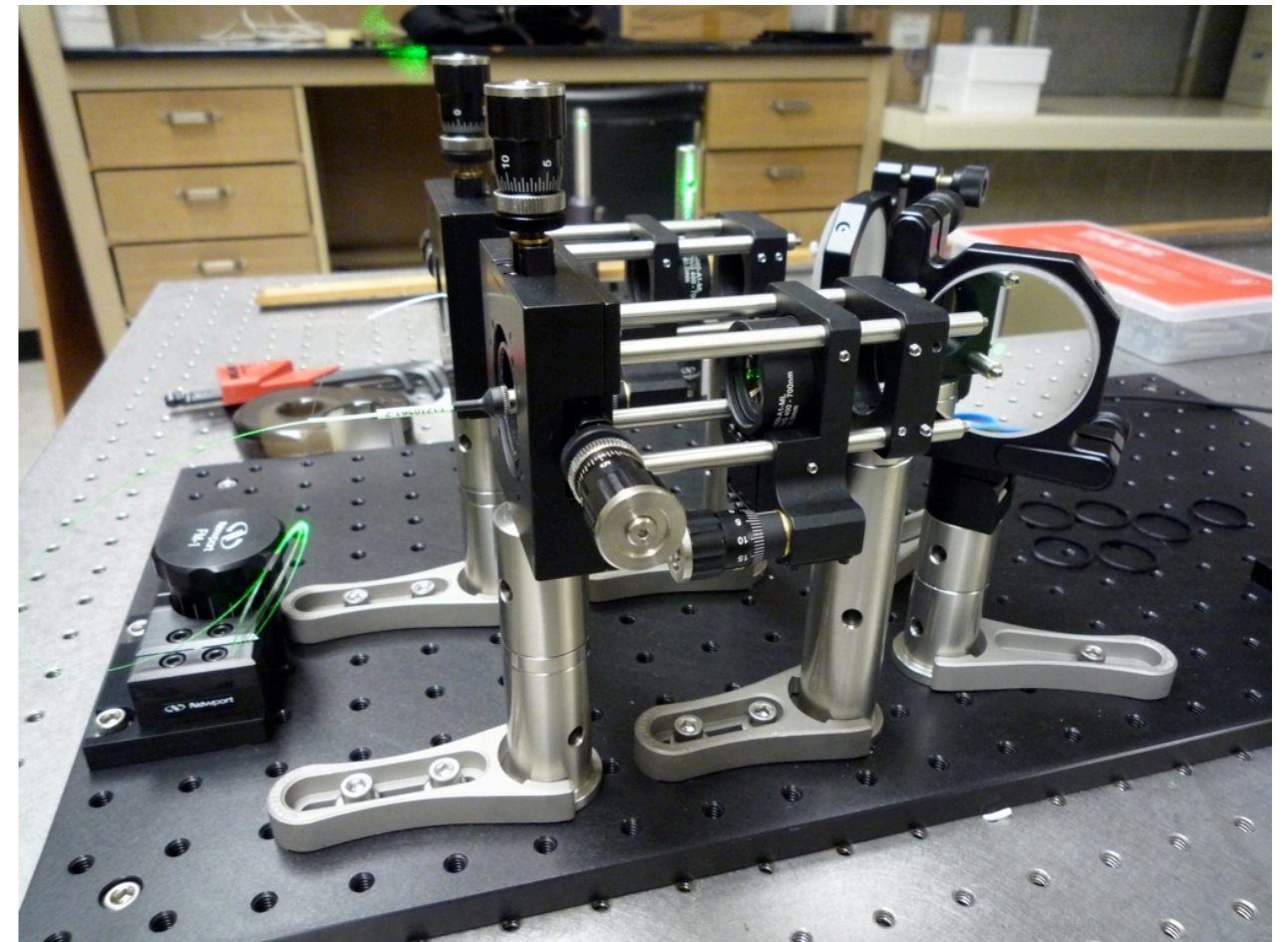
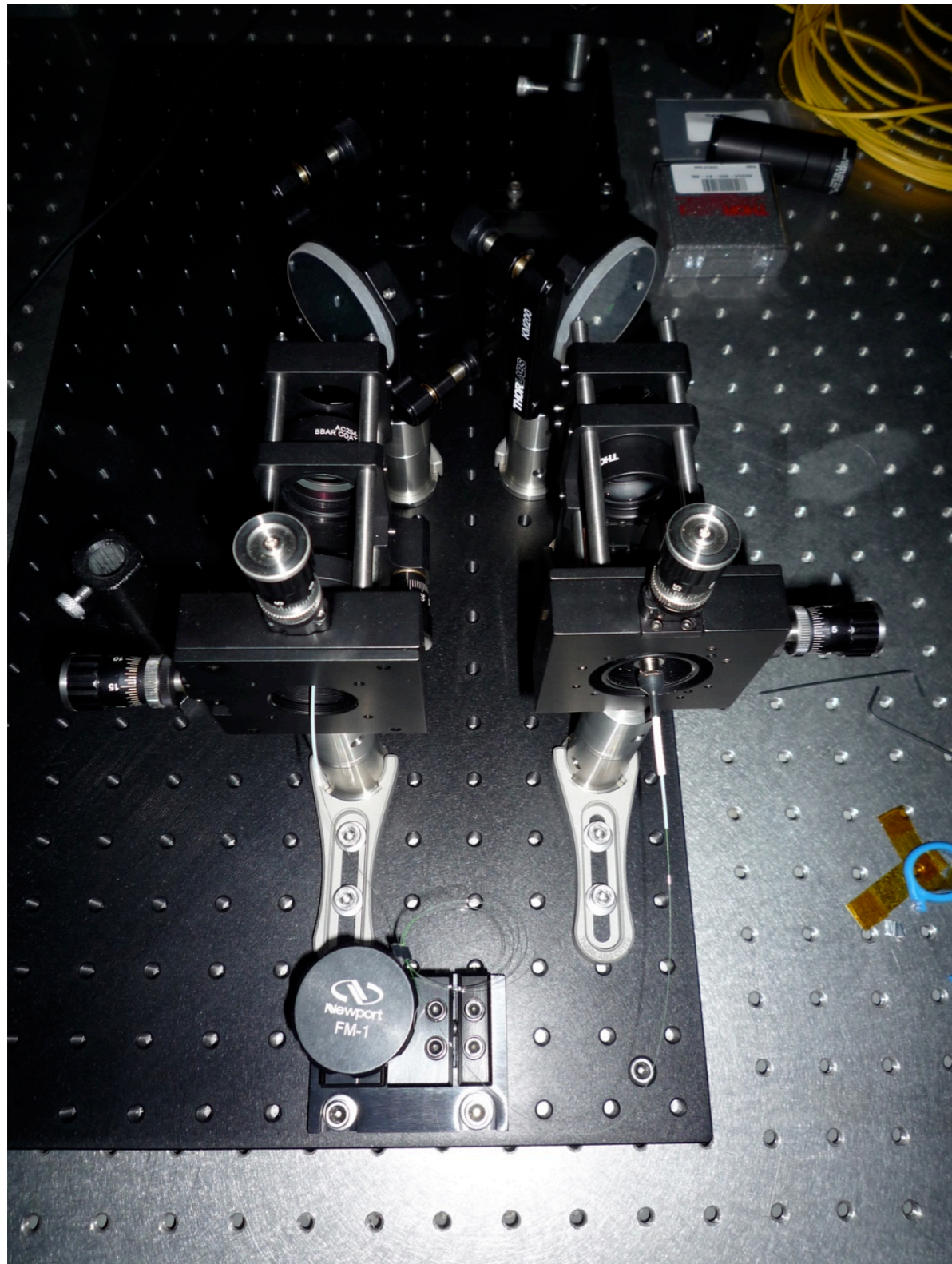


Lick Test Fiber

Julien Spronck - Yale



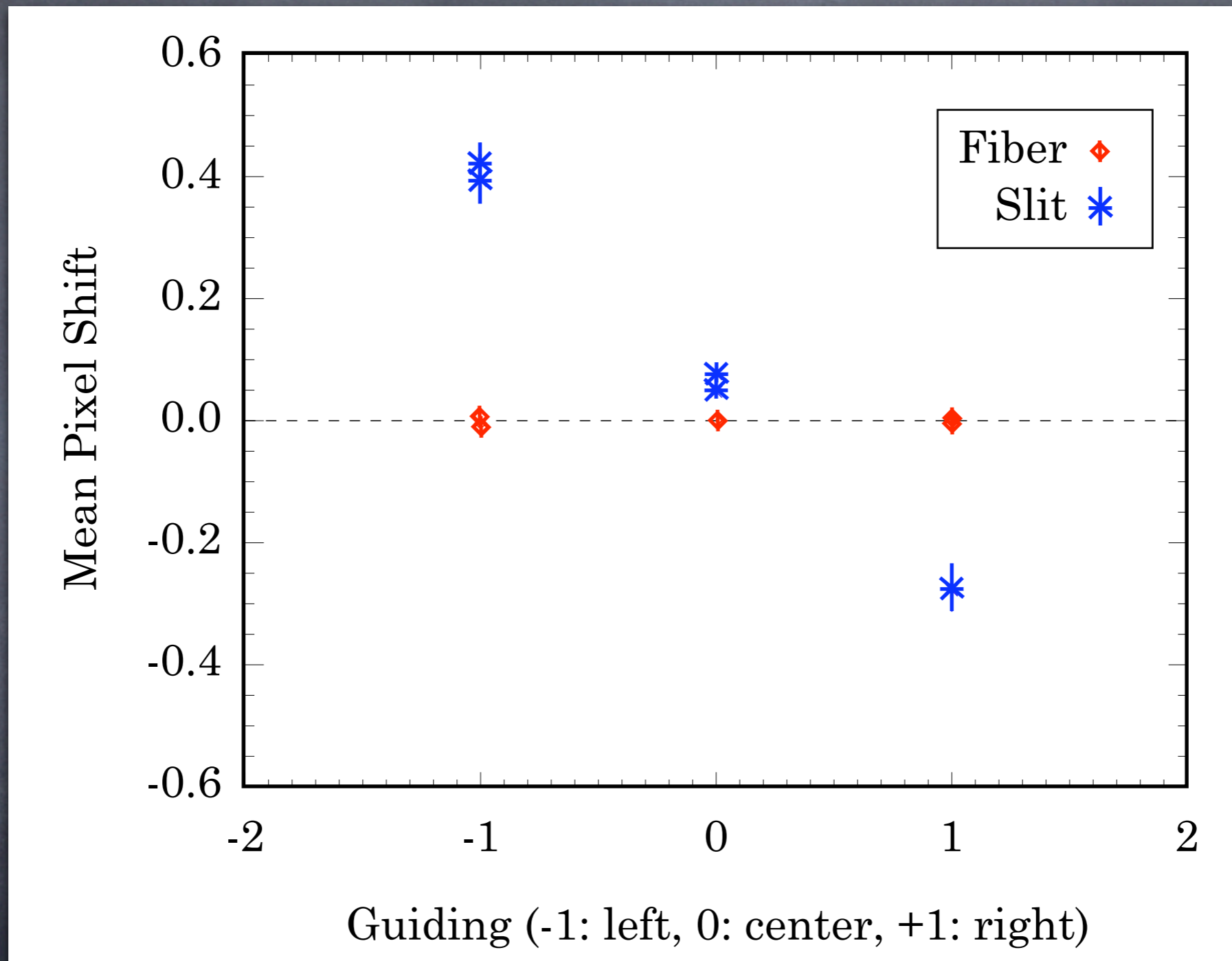
Lick Test Fiber
 Julien Spronck - Yale



Lick Test Fiber

Julien Spronck - Yale

Fiber Input – Lick Mis-guiding Tests



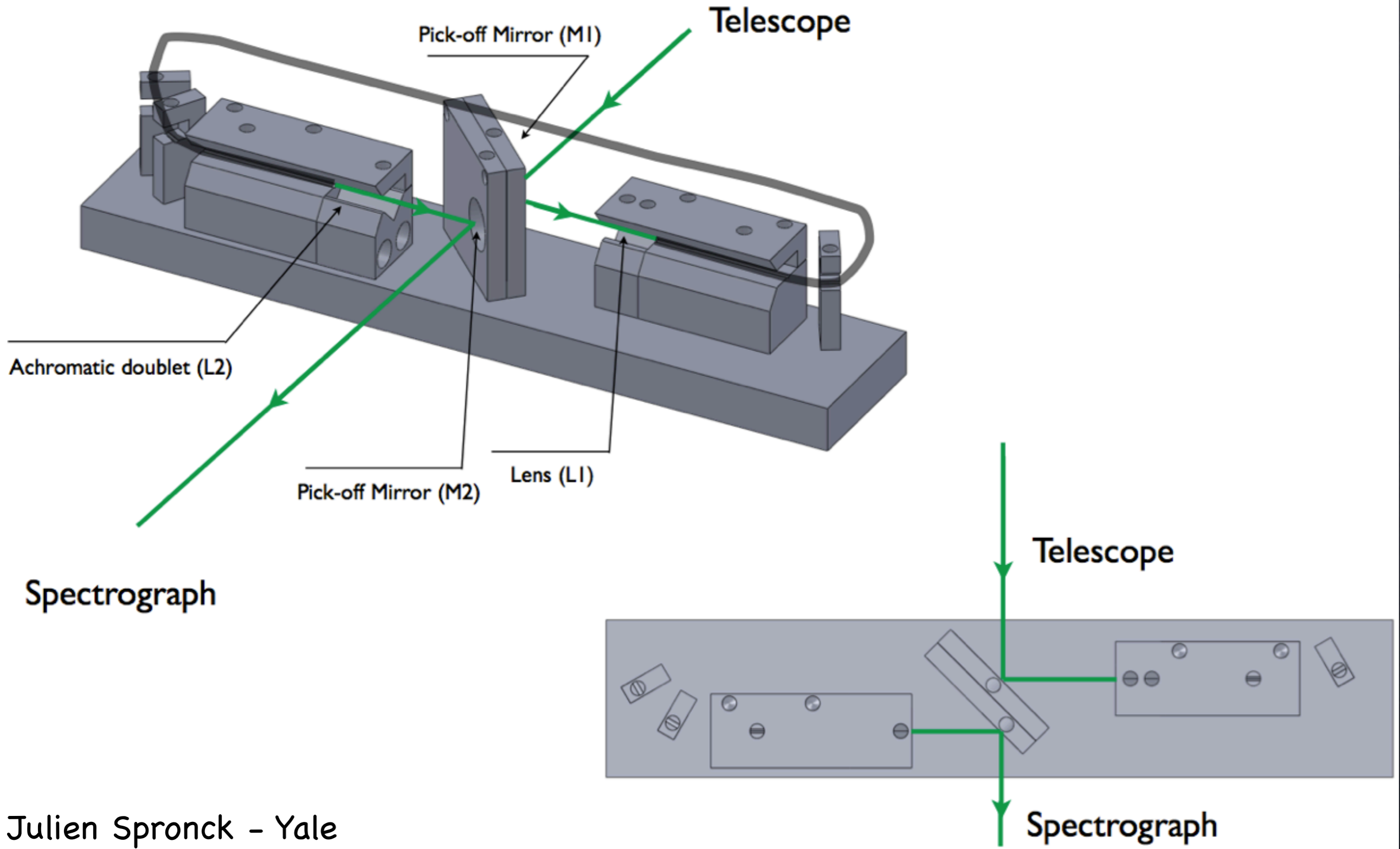
PSF Stability: ~ 1.0 pixel \rightarrow < 0.01 pixels

Image of Fiber output

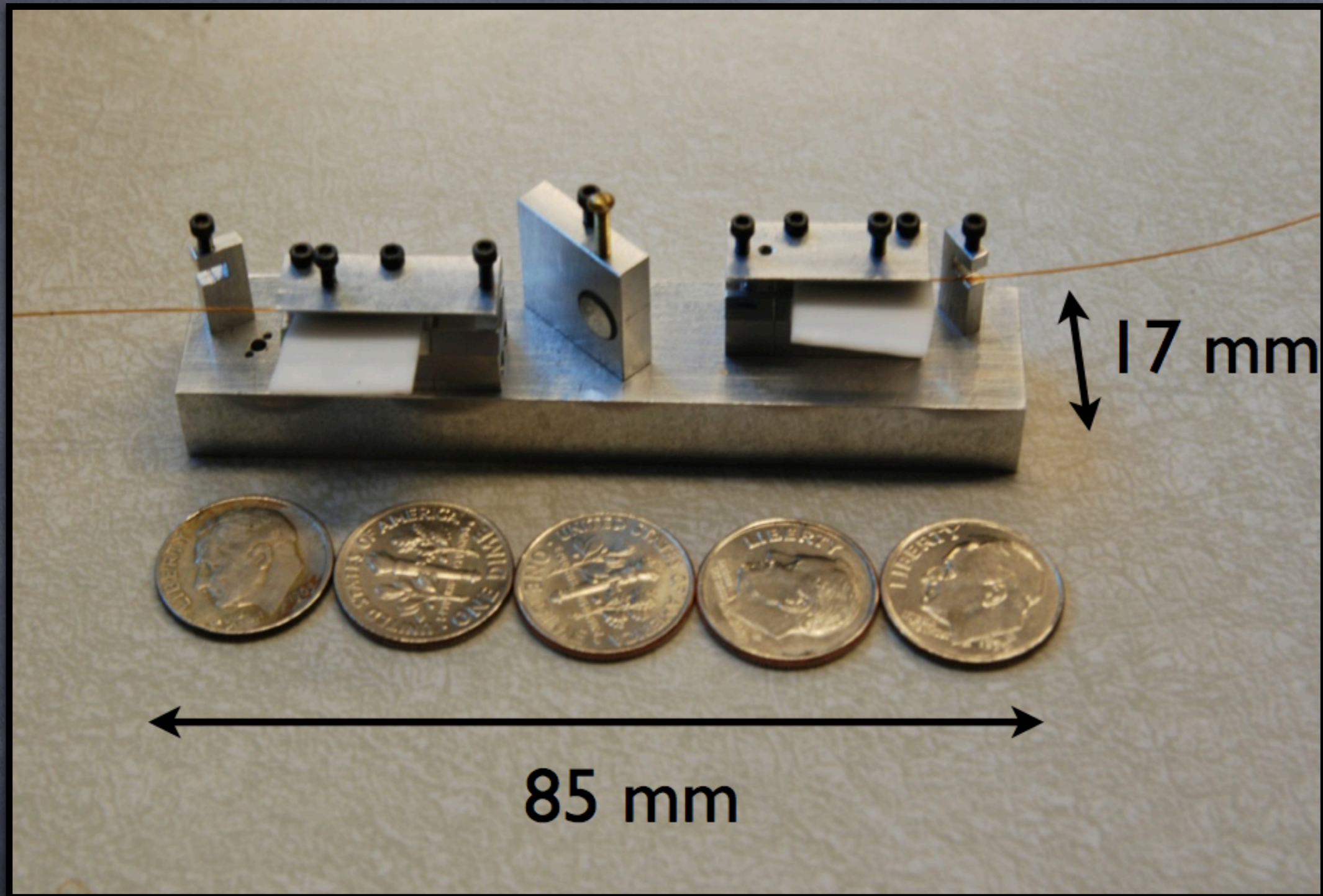


Lick Test Fiber
Julien Spronck - Yale

Keck Fiber Scrambler



Keck Fiber Scrambler



See Julien Spronck's Talk
on Wednesday

"Fiber Scrambling at Lick
and Keck Observatory"

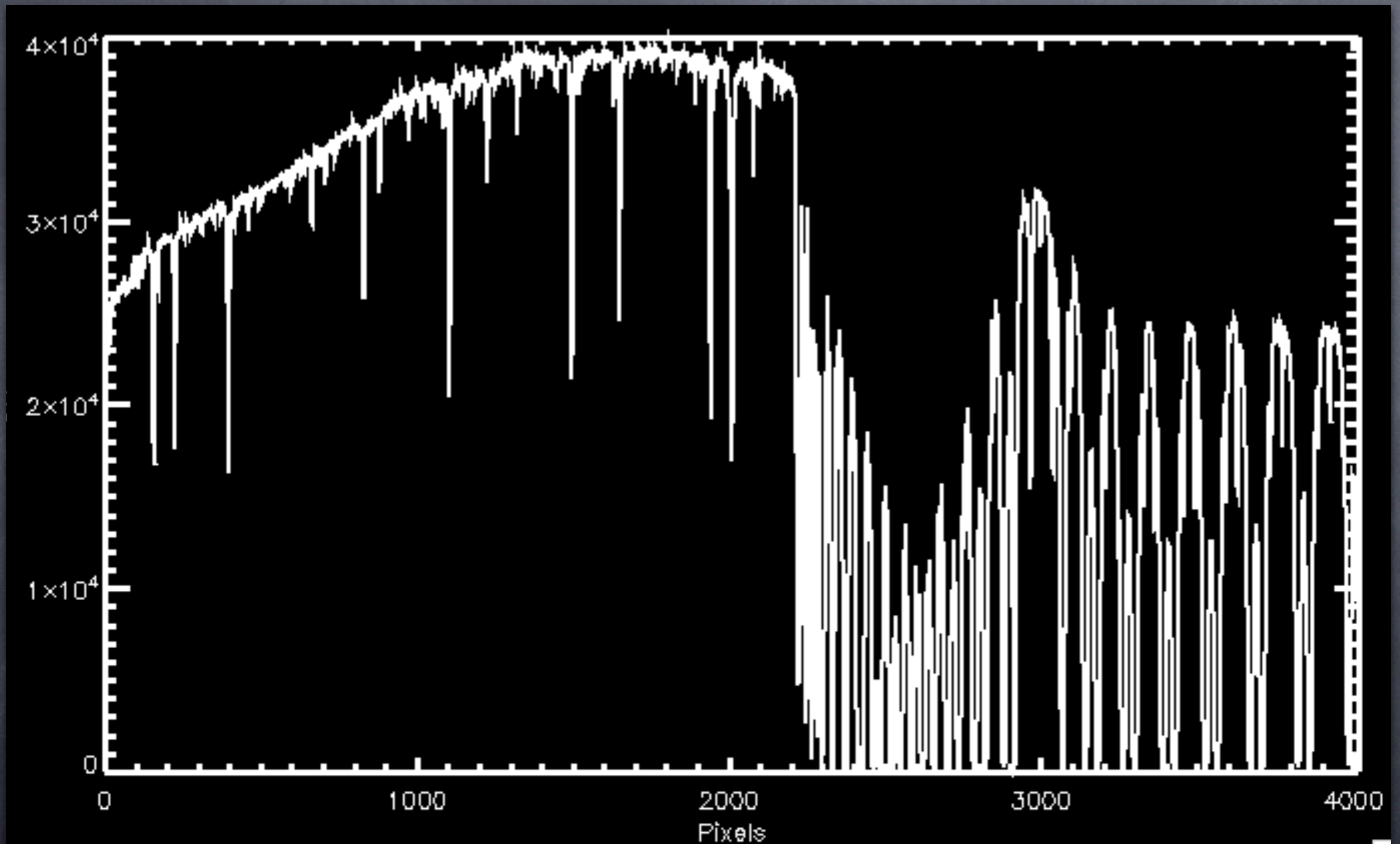


Julien Spronck

HIRES RV Errors

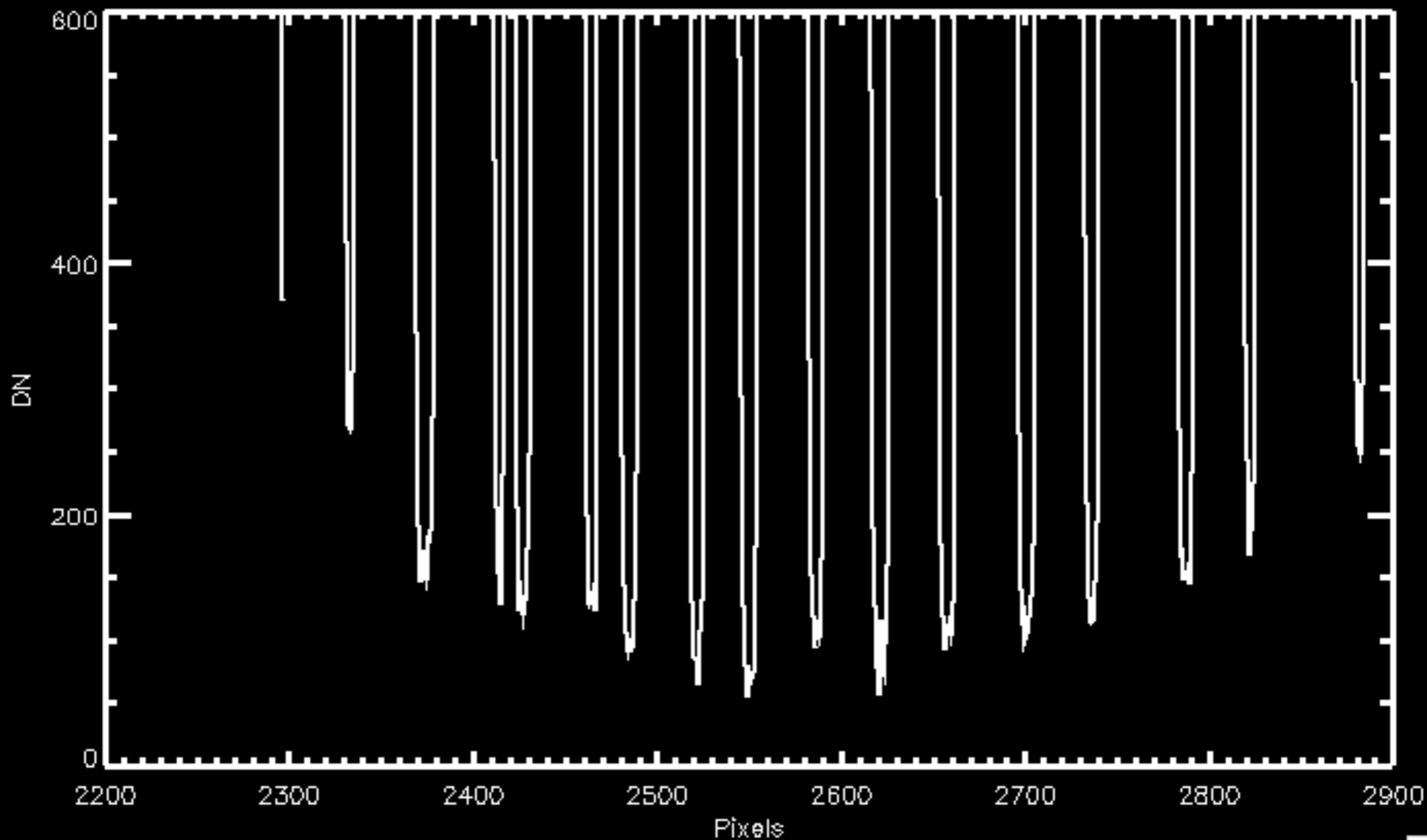
- Guiding
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A-band (O_2) at 760 nm



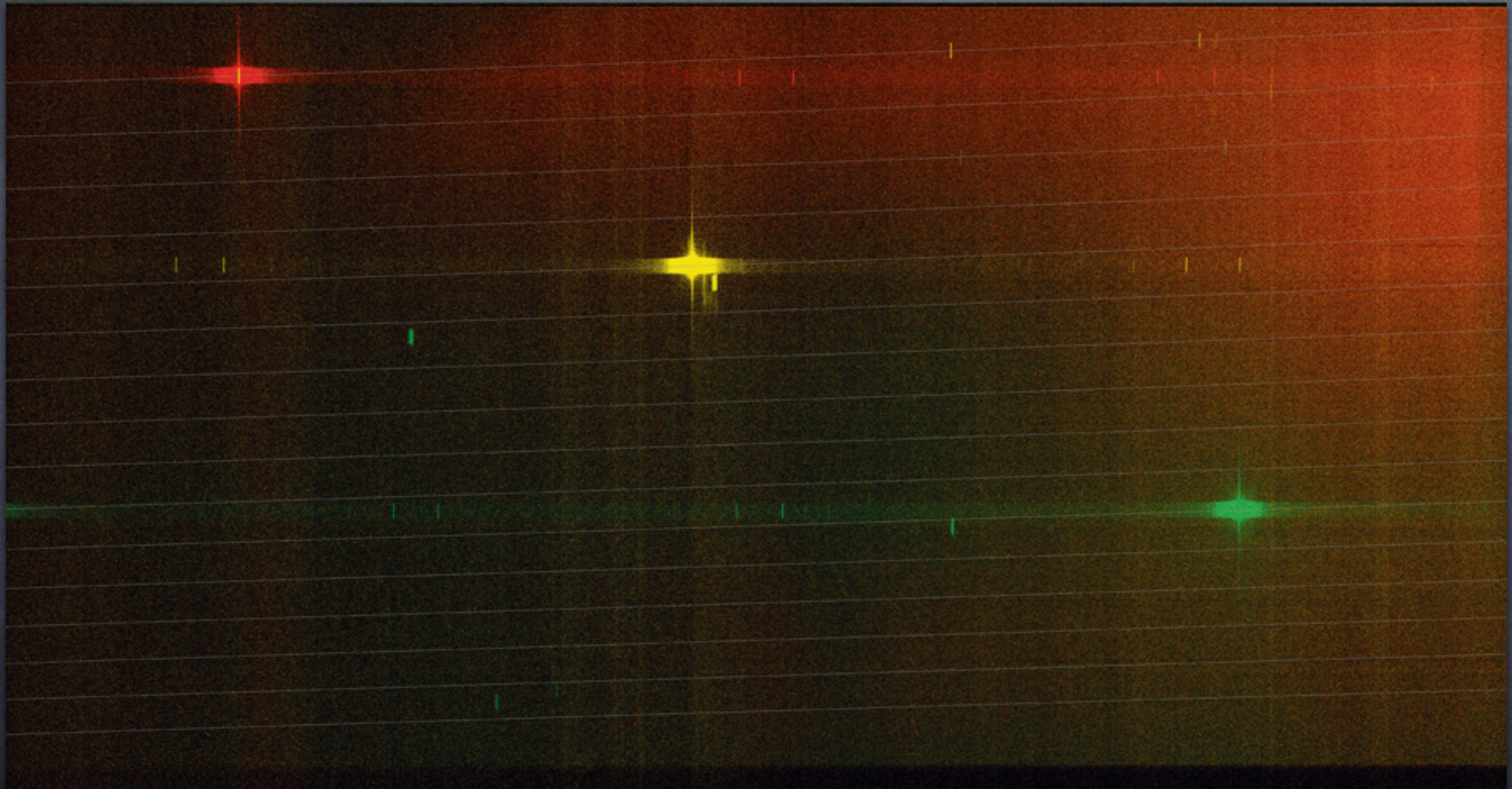
Scattered Light $< 70/4e4 = 0.002$
Intrinsically Black? Probably No.

A-band (O_2) at 760 nm



Scattered Light $< 70/4e4 = 0.002$
Intrinsically Black? Probably No.

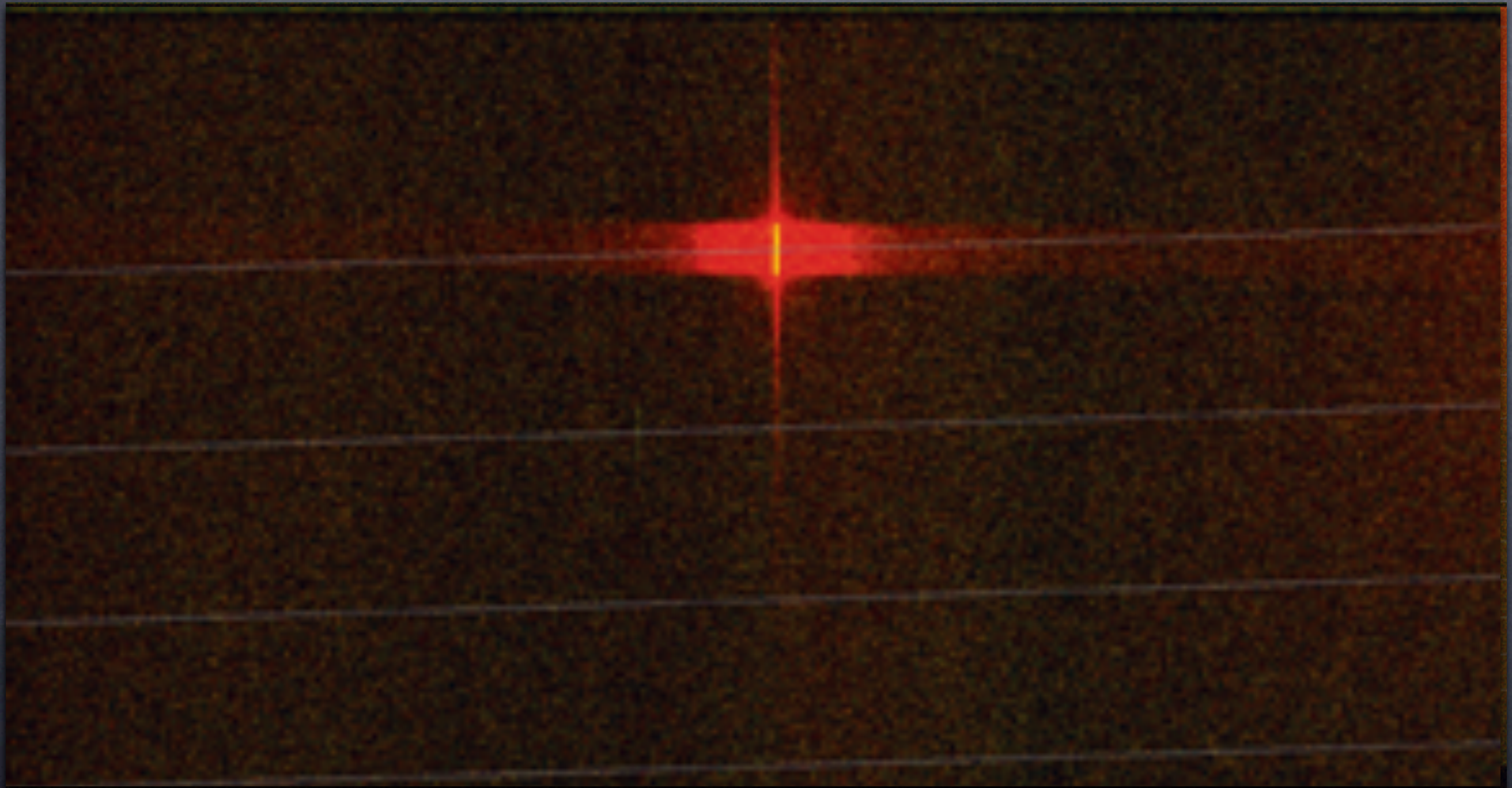
Scattered Light – Laser Tests



Laser Exposures by Grant Hill (Keck Observatory)

Stacked Image by Jeff Valenti (STScI)

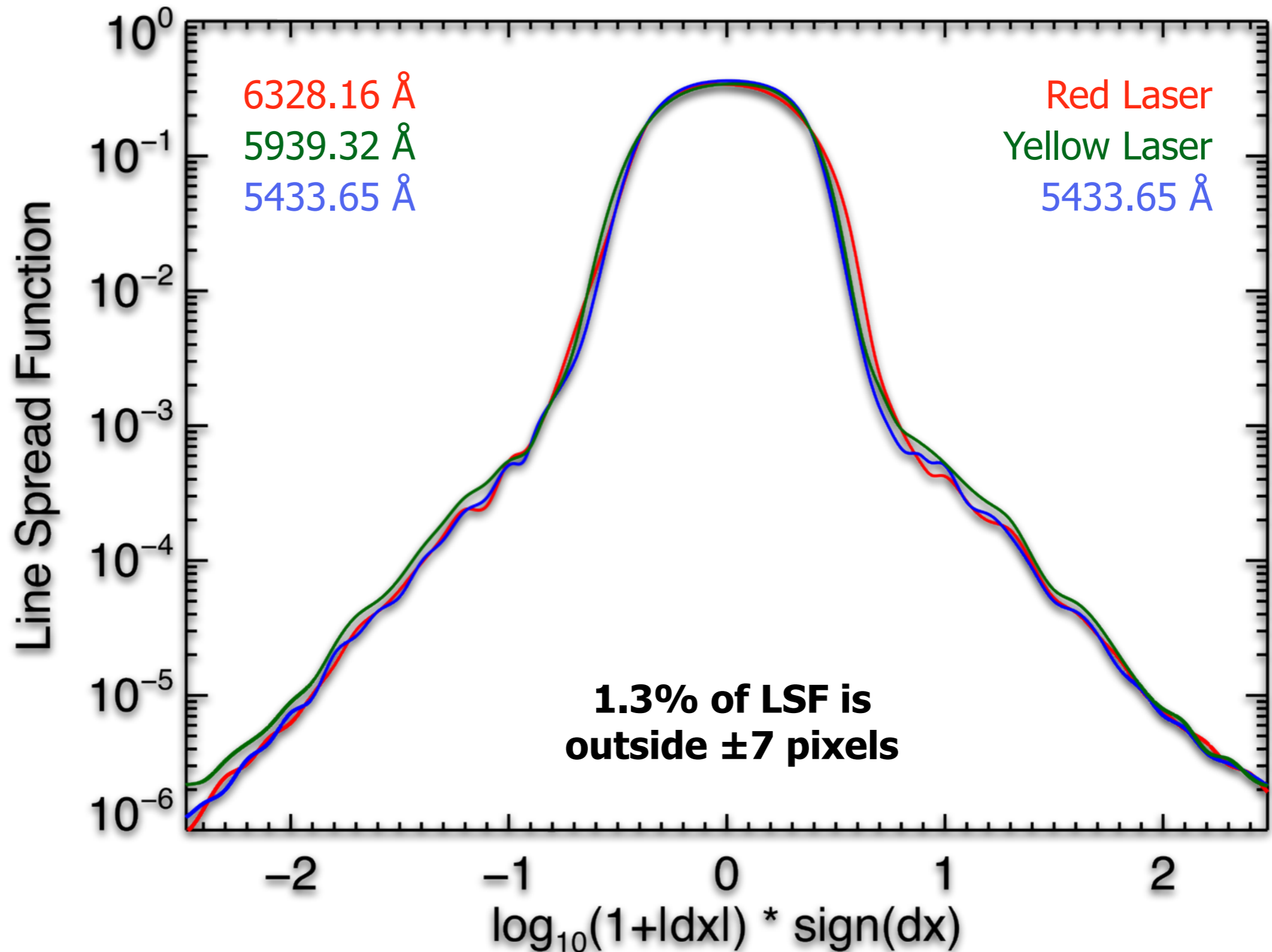
Scattered Light – Laser Tests



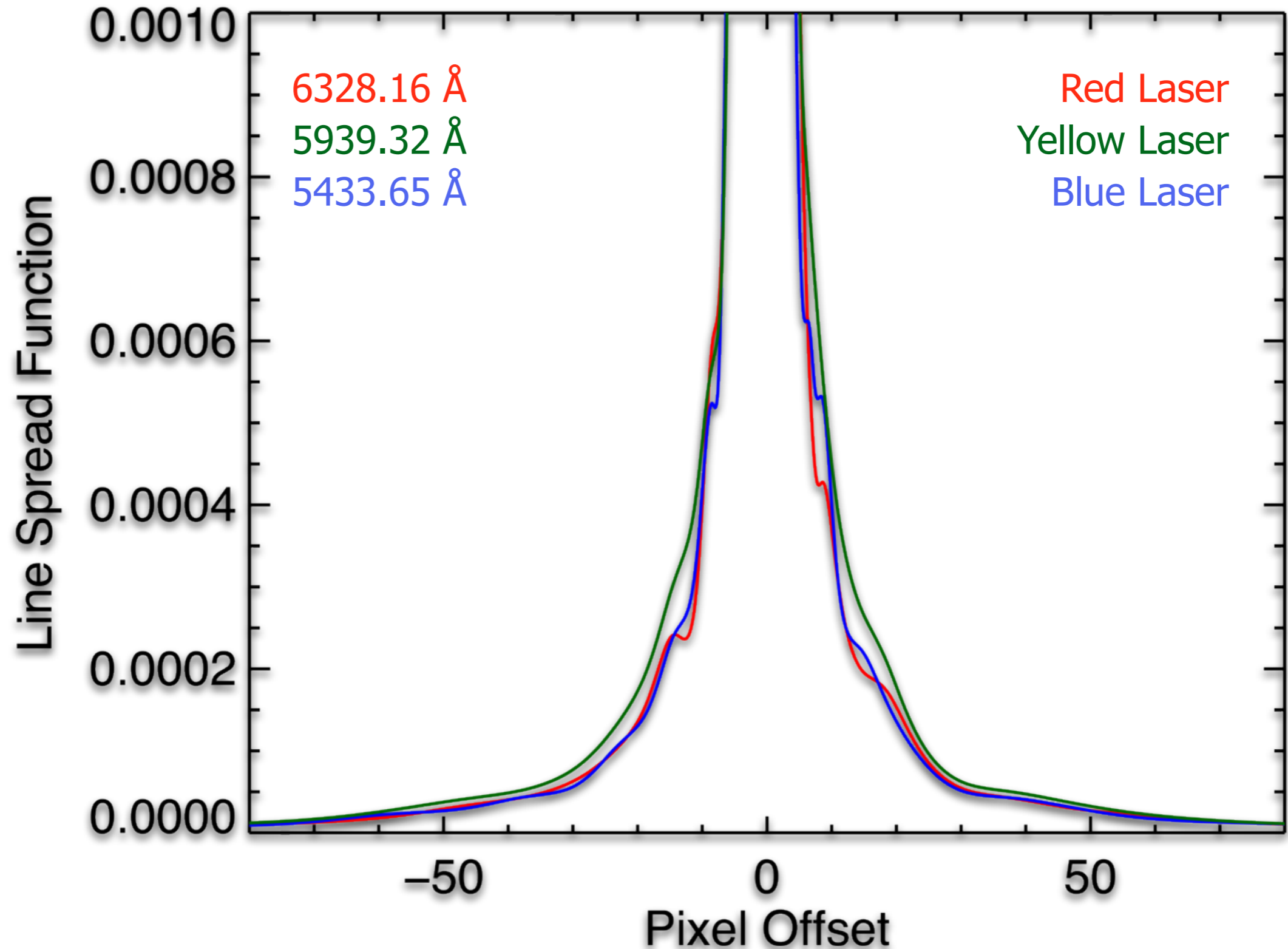
Laser Exposures by Grant Hill (Keck Observatory)

Stacked Image by Jeff Valenti (STScI)

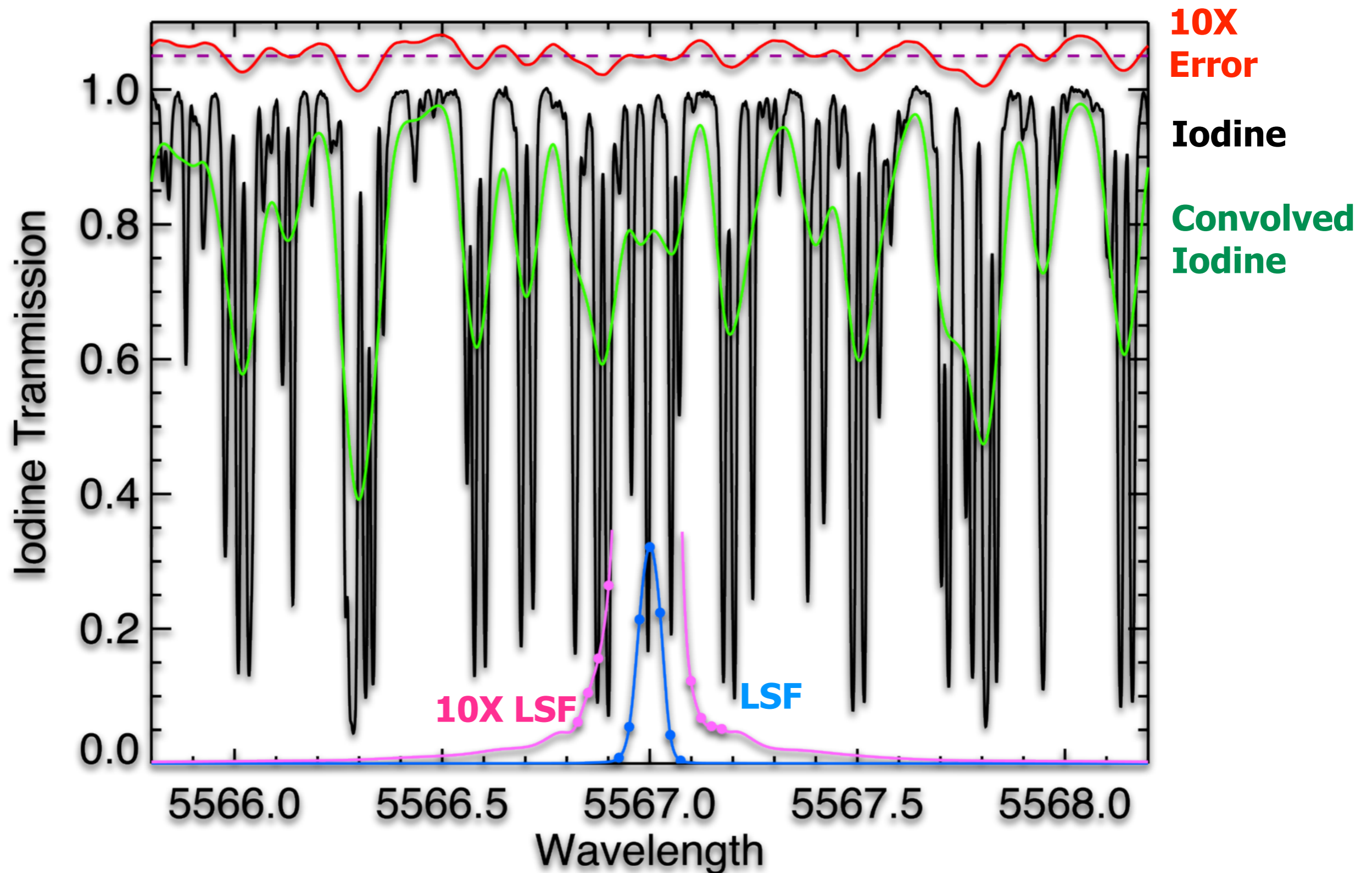
Entire Laser Profile on Log Scale



Entire Laser Profile on Log Scale



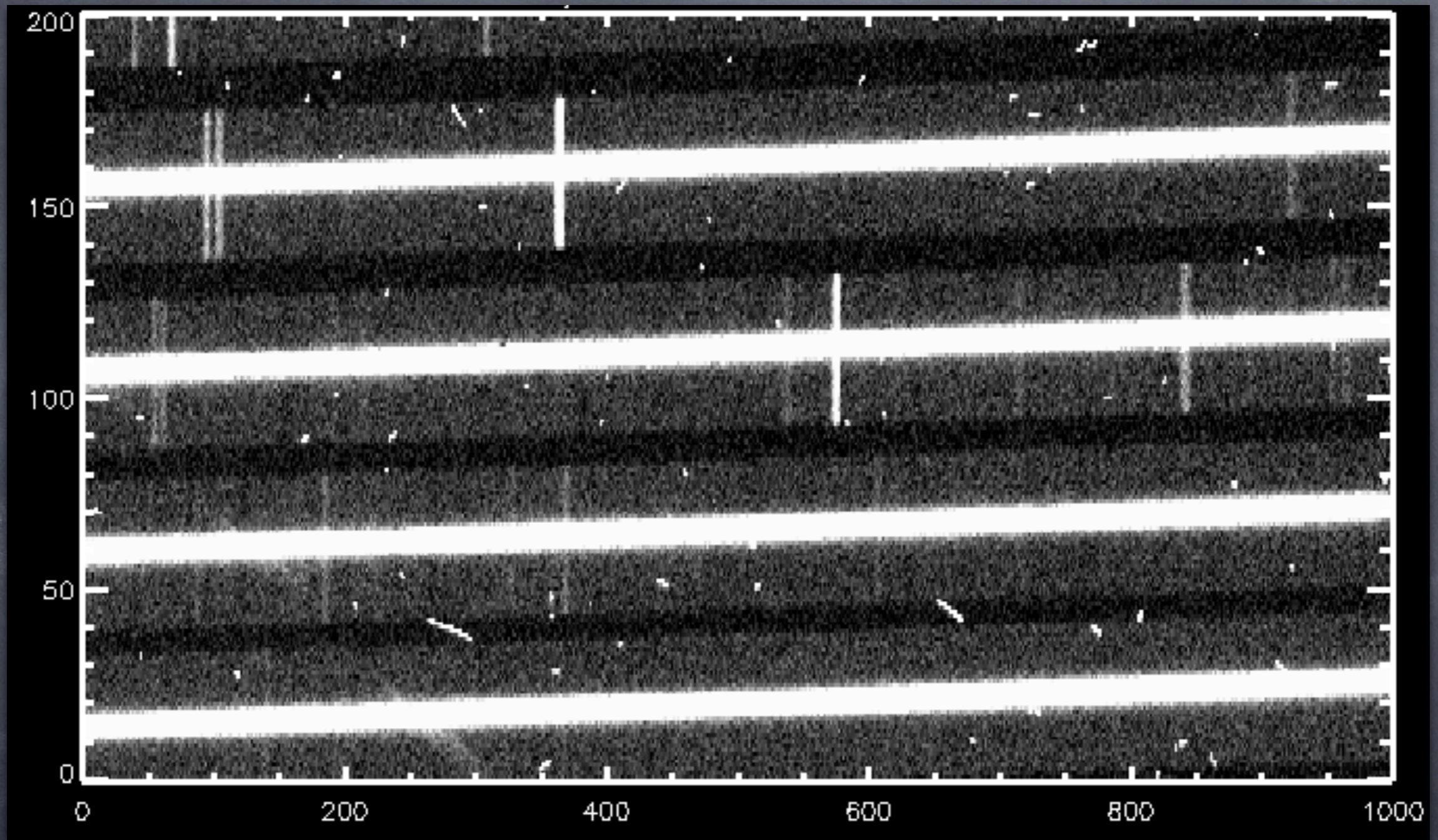
Entire Laser Profile on Log Scale



HIRES RV Errors

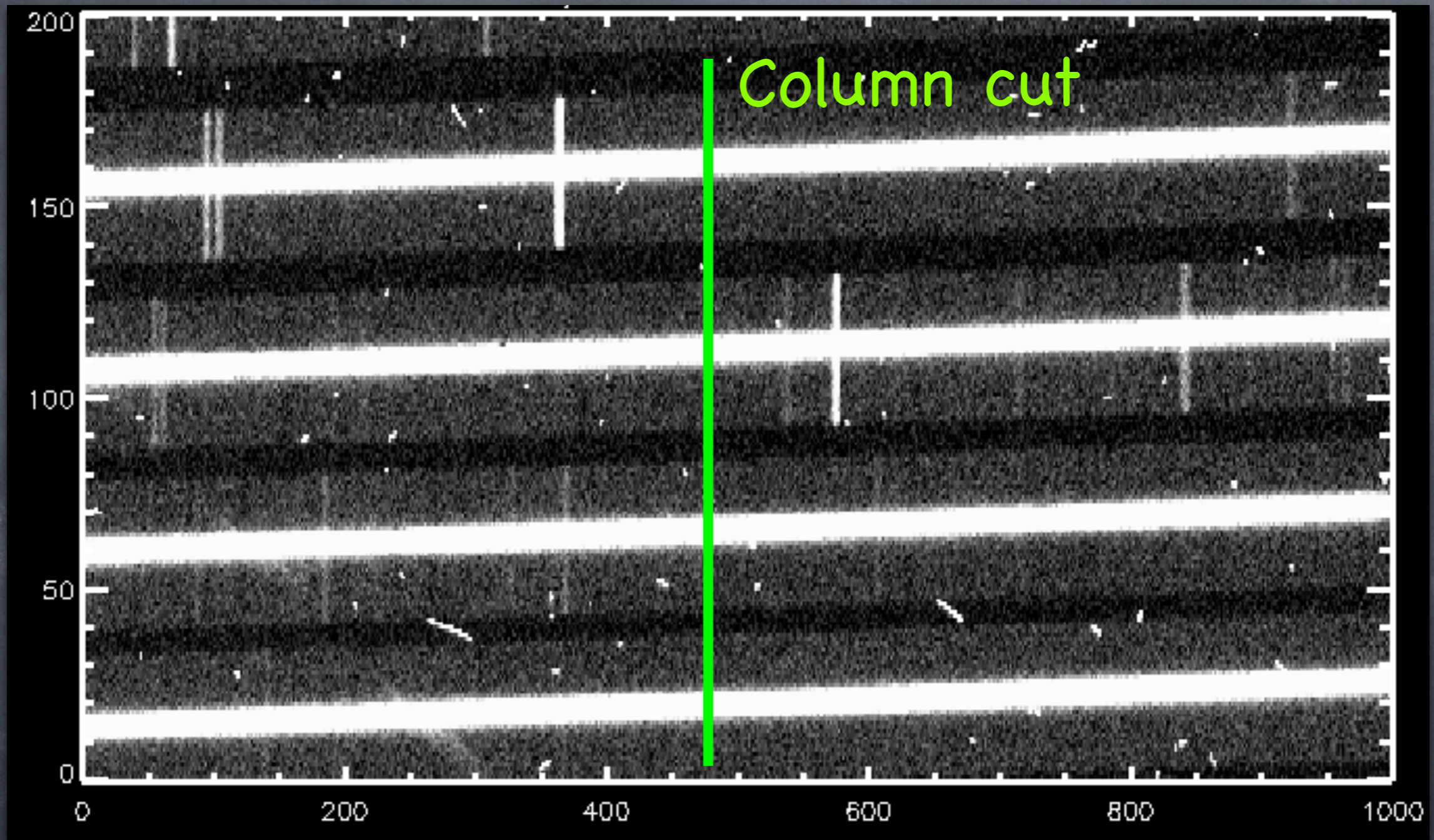
- Guiding
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Sky Contamination – Faint Stars



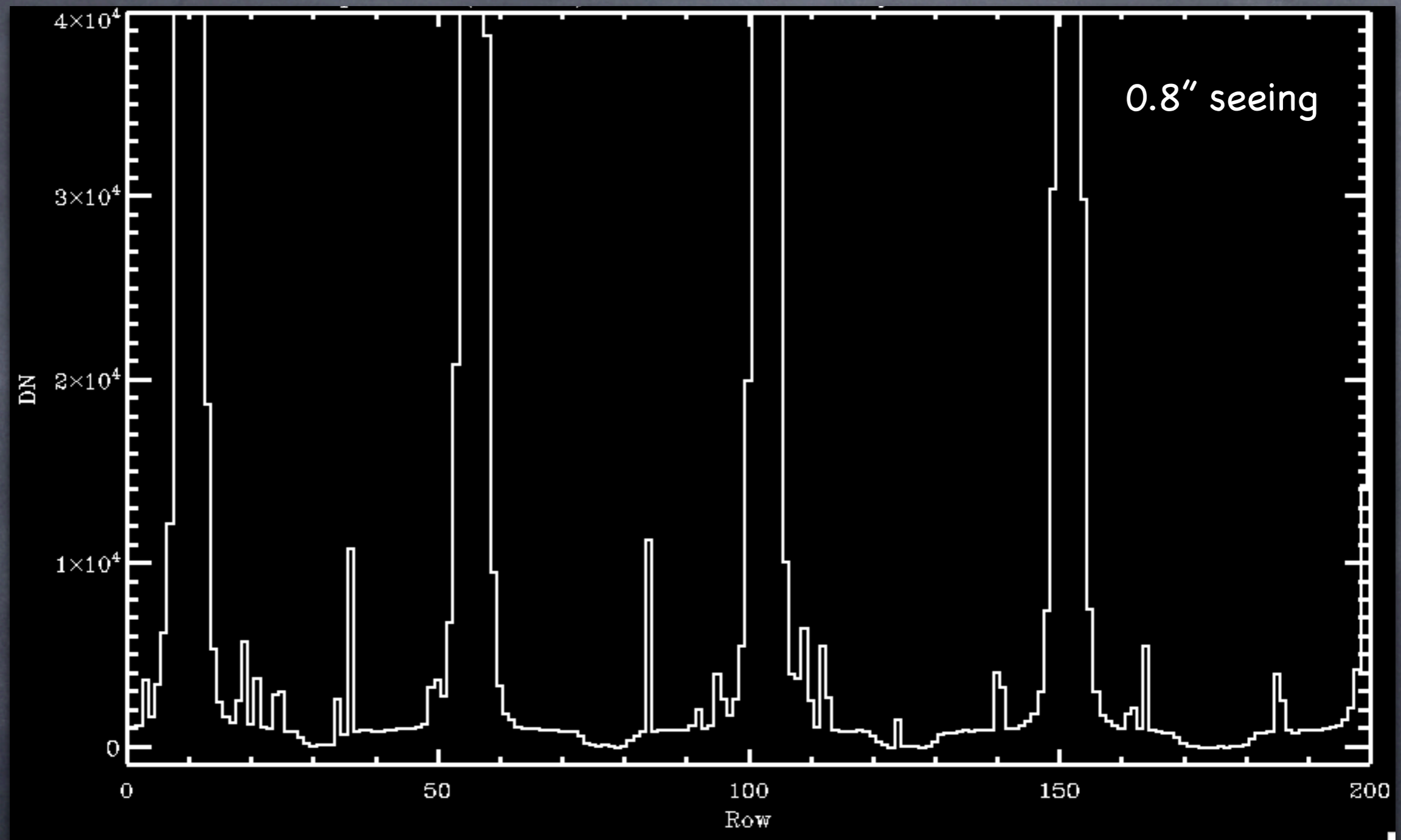
Kepler-8, $V=13.9$ mag (45 min, full moon)
4 Echelle orders: Moonlight, Sky lines, Cosmic rays

Sky Contamination – Faint Stars



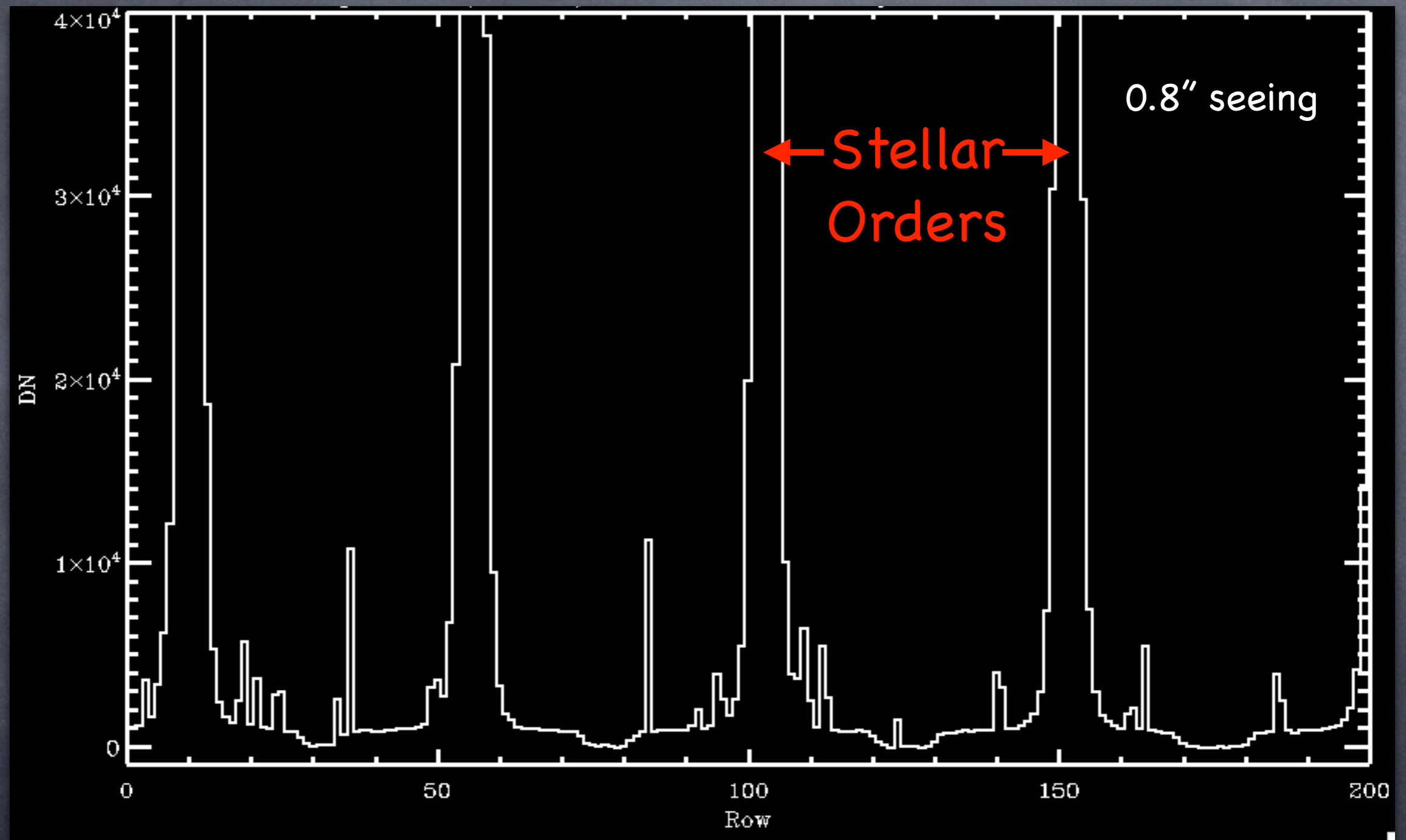
Kepler-8, $V=13.9$ mag (45 min, full moon)
4 Echelle orders: Moonlight, Sky lines, Cosmic rays

Sky Contamination - Faint Stars



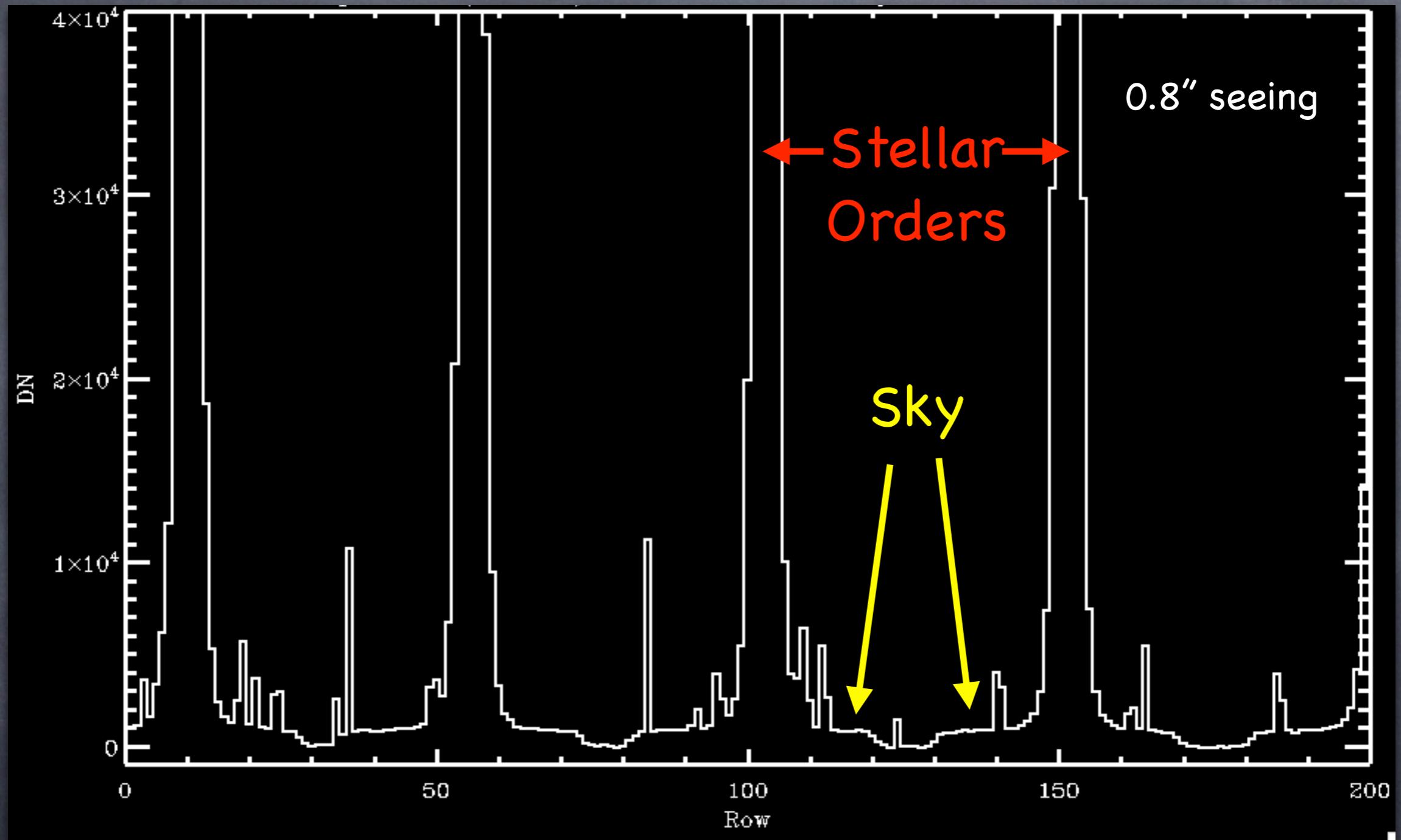
Full Moon, Clear skies: Sky is $\sim 3\%$ of
14th mag star (3 arcsec long slit)

Sky Contamination - Faint Stars



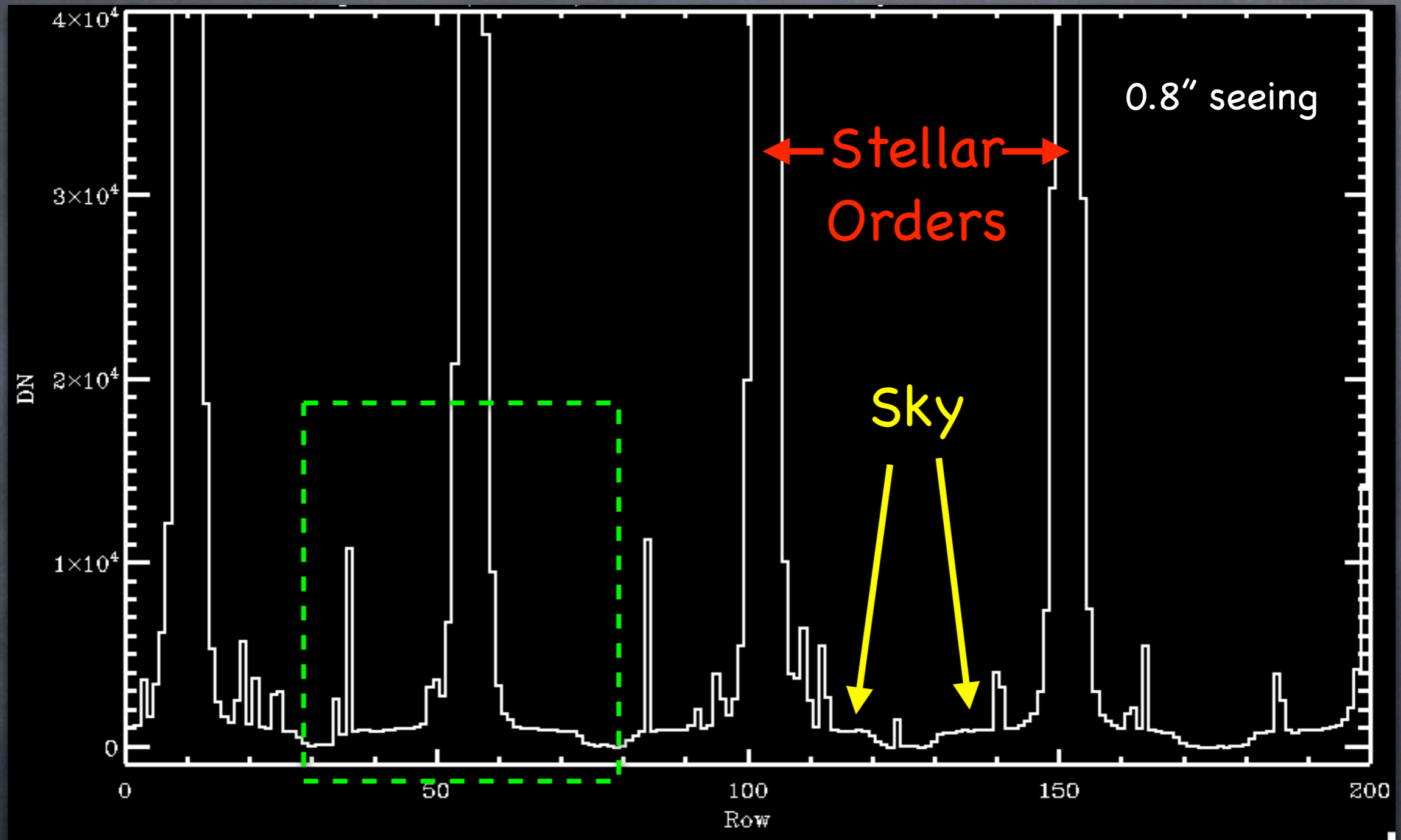
Full Moon, Clear skies: Sky is ~3% of
14th mag star (3 arcsec long slit)

Sky Contamination - Faint Stars



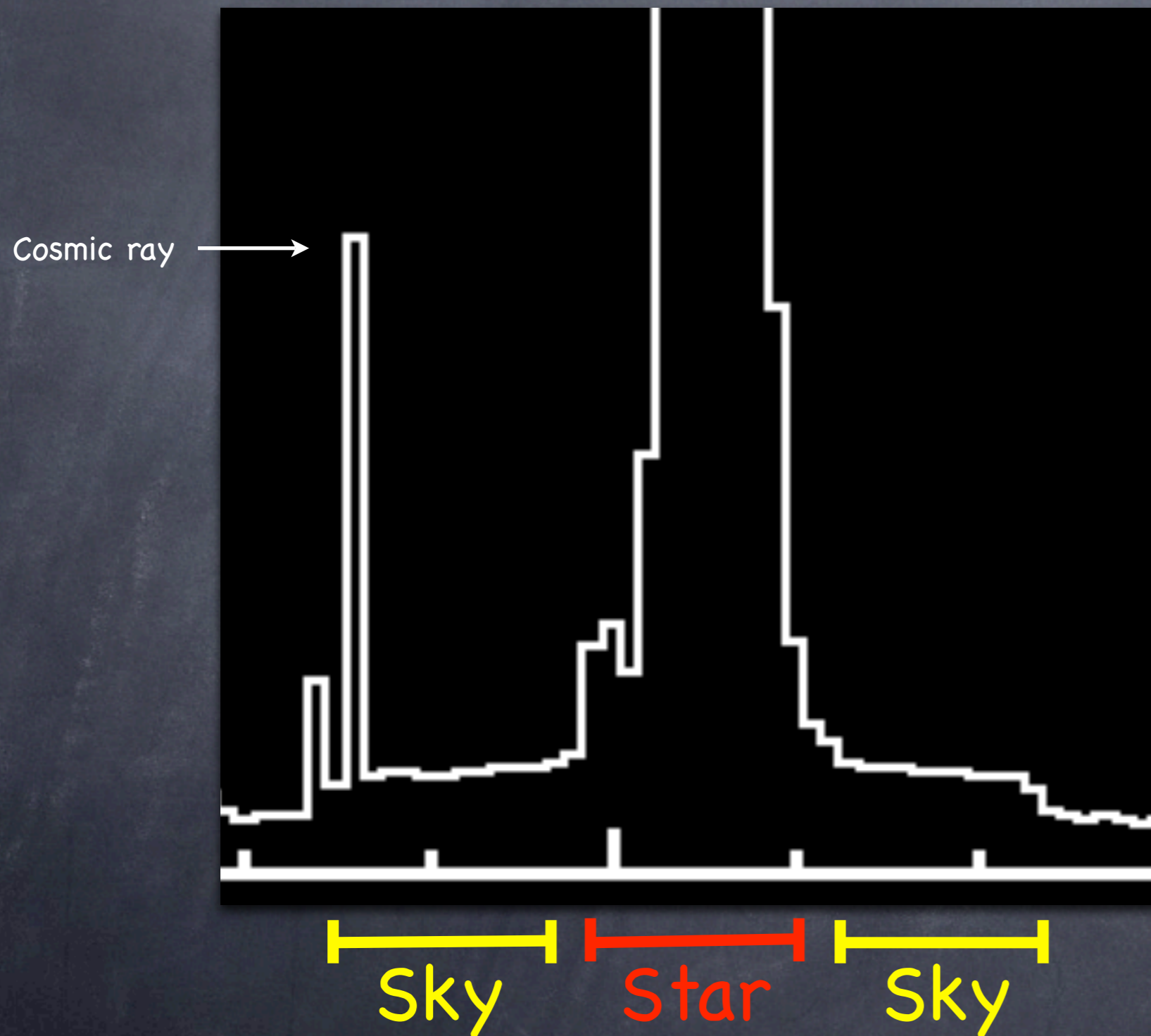
Full Moon, Clear skies: Sky is $\sim 3\%$ of
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Sky Contamination - Faint Stars



Full Moon, Clear skies: Sky is $\sim 3\%$ of
14th mag star (3 arcsec long slit)

Sky subtraction



Subtract median sky value from each pixel in extraction region

Essential for $V \geq 10$ for 1 m/s

Summary:

HIRES RV Errors

- Guiding
- Zonal aberrations / vignetting
- Fibers (The Solution!)
- Scattered light - HIRES
- Sky subtraction for faint targets

Questions?

