

The SHINE exoplanet survey

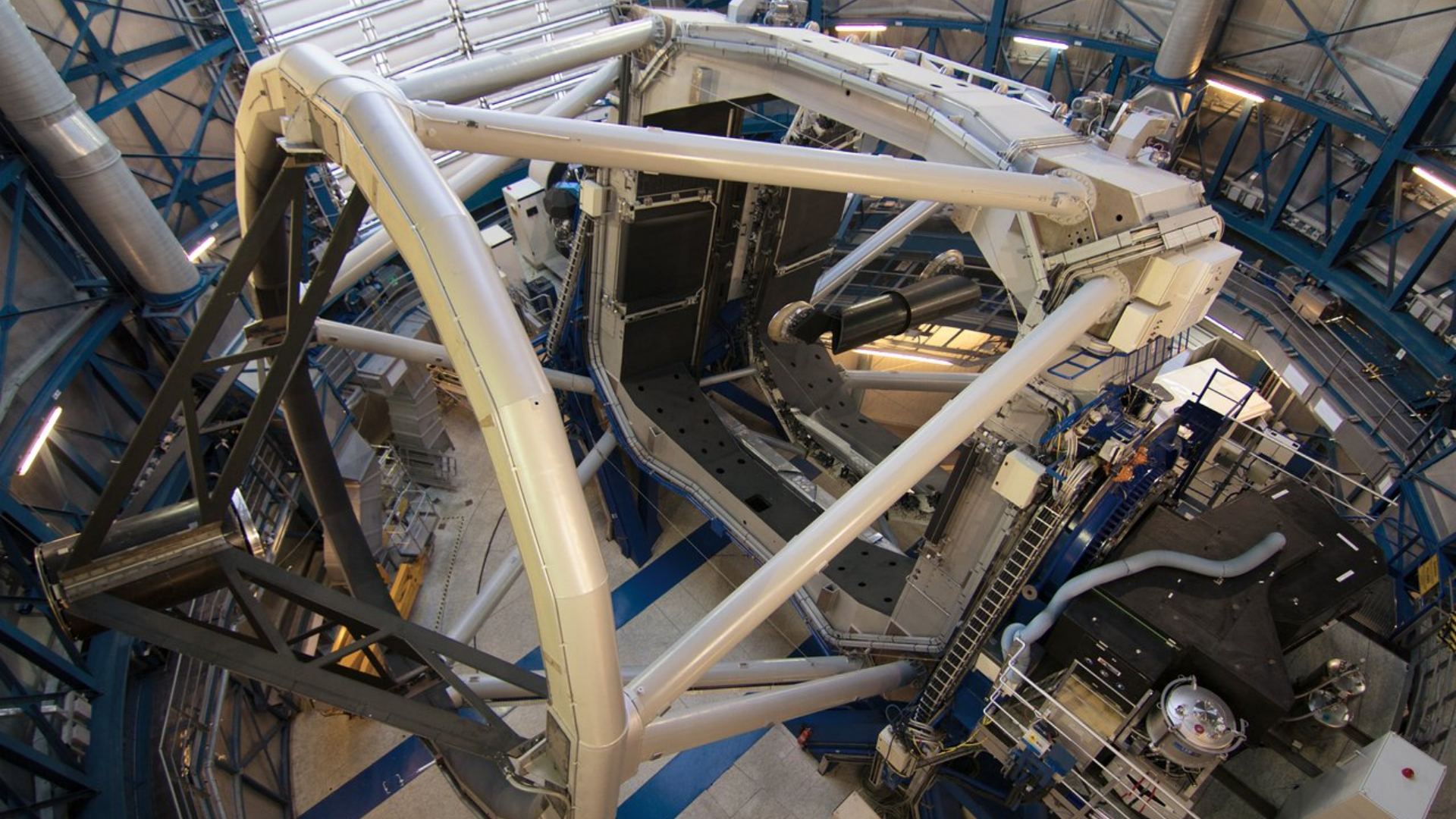
Anthony Cheetham

University of Geneva, Switzerland

SHINE Team: G. Chauvin, S. Desidera, M. Bonnefoy, A. Cheetham, M. Feldt, R. Gratton, A.-M. Lagrange, M. Langlois, M. Meyer, A. Vigan, B. Biller, A. Boccaletti, M. Bonavita, F. Cantalloube, S. Daemgen, P. Delorme, V. D'Orazi, R. Galicher, J. Hagelberg, M. Janson, H. Le Coroller, R. Ligi, A.-L. Maire, S. Messina, A. Mueller, S. Peretti, M. Samland, E. Sissa, C. A. Zurlo + the SPHERE consortium

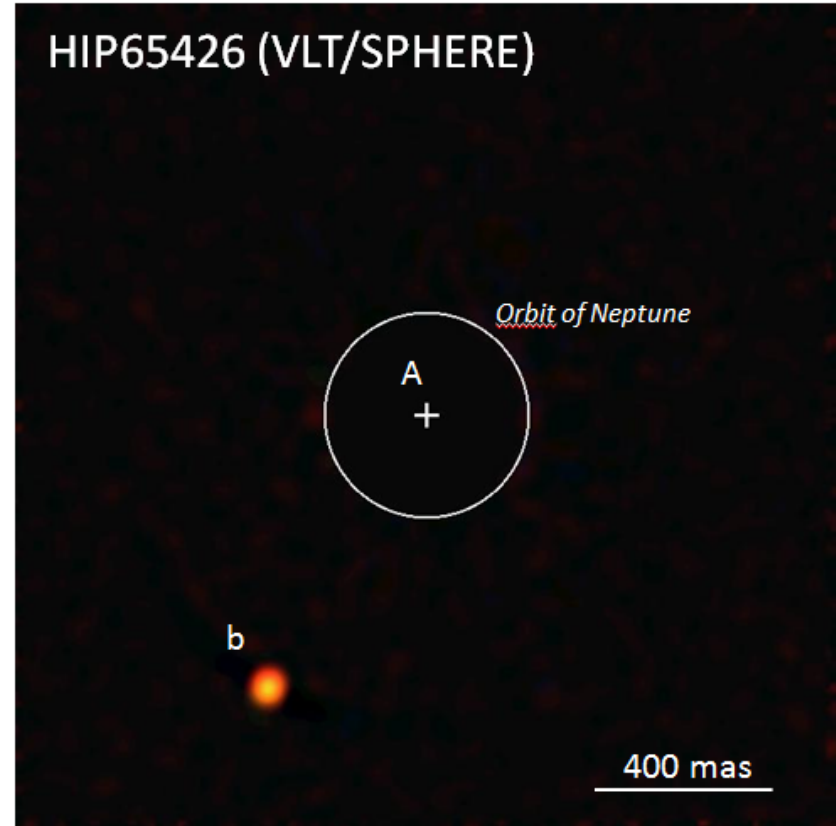
SPHERE PI, Co-PI & CoIs: J.L. Beuzit, M. Feldt, A. Boccaletti, C. Dominik; T. Henning, E. Lagadec, H. Le Coroller, F. Ménéard, H.-M. Schmidt, M. Turatto, S. Udry





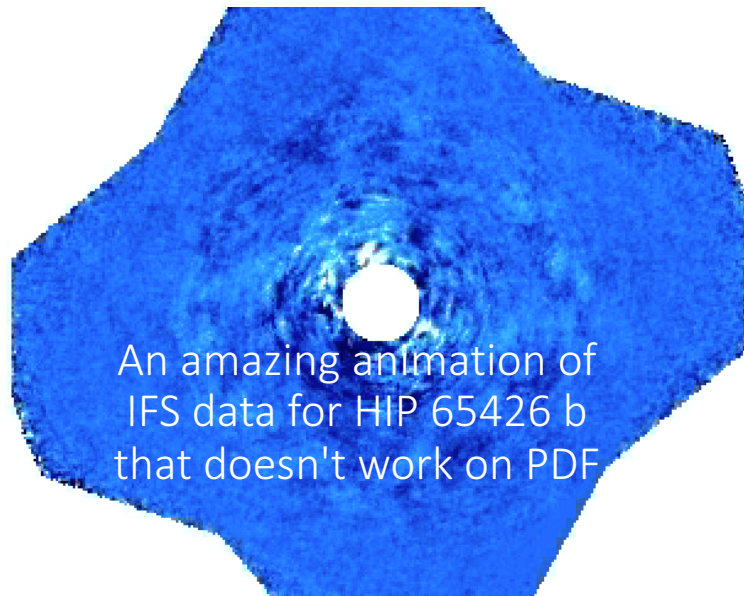
The SHINE survey

- Near-IR imaging survey of exoplanets
- 200 nights
- SPHERE instrument at VLT
 - IRDIS (1.6 μ m, 12" FoV)
 - IFS (0.9-1.4 μ m, 1.7" FoV)
- Statistical sample: 400-600 targets
- Special targets: 50 targets (disks, known companions etc)



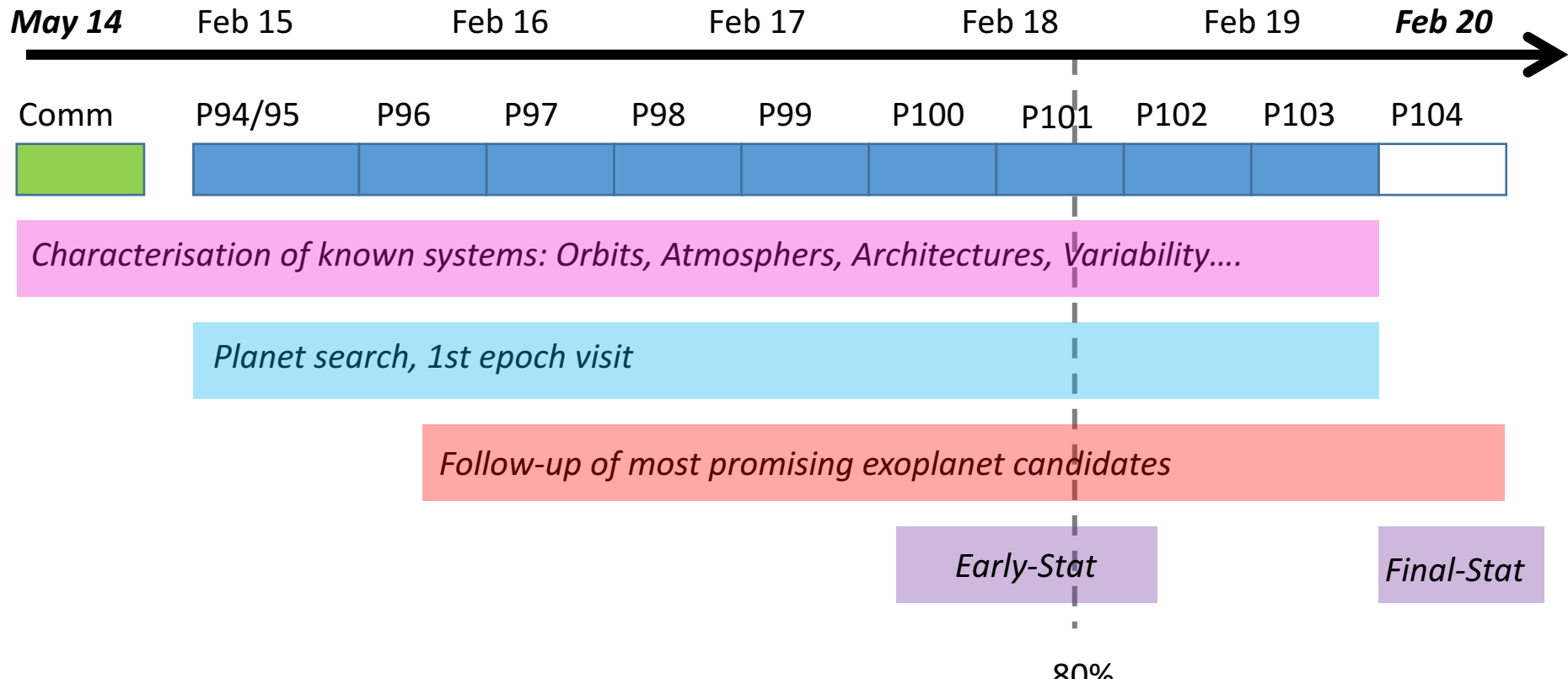
Science with SHINE

- New planet discoveries
- Physics of giant planets
 - Young L, T, Y objects
 - Atmospheres
 - Mass-luminosity
 - Accretion and evolution
- System architectures
 - Planet-disk and planet-planet interactions
- Giant planet occurrence and formation



An amazing animation of
IFS data for HIP 65426 b
that doesn't work on PDF

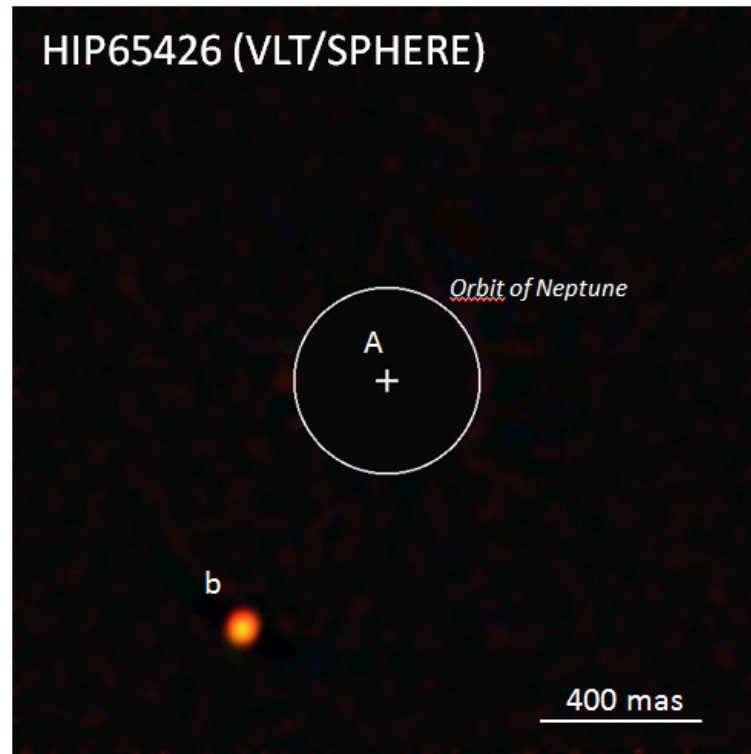
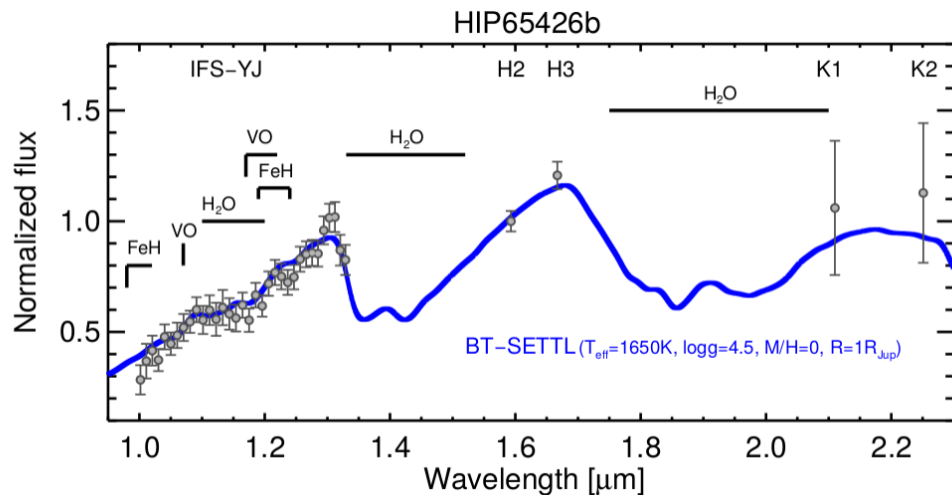
-0.2 -0.15 -0.1 -0.05 0.00024 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2



New discoveries

HIP 65426 b

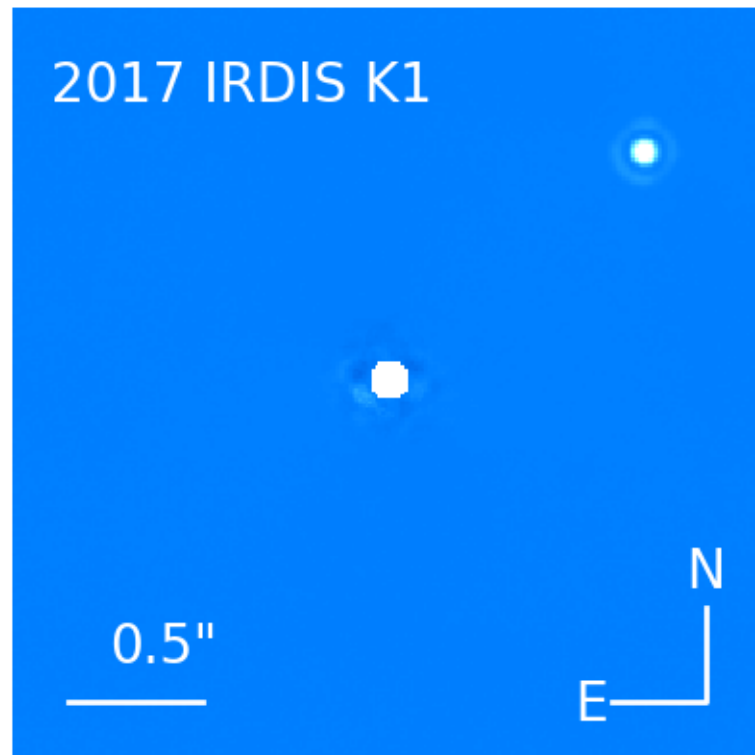
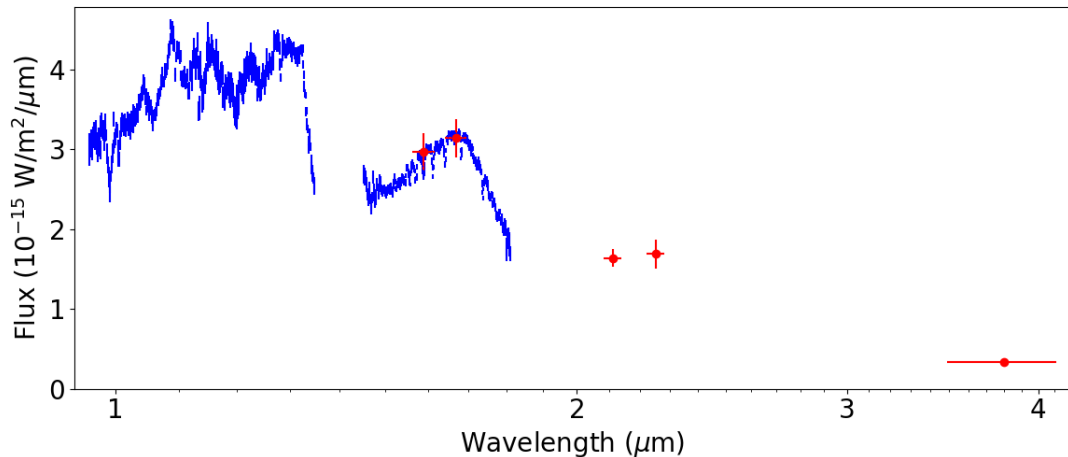
- Host: A2, $1.96M_{\odot}$
- LCC member (14Myr)
- 92 AU
- L5-L7
- 6-12 M_{Jup}
- 1300-1600K
- $\log(g) = 4-5$ dex
- $R = 1.5 R_{Jup}$



First new planet discovery
Chauvin et al. 2017, A&A

HIP 64892 B

- Host: B9, $2.35M_{\odot}$
- LCC member (16Myr)
- 159 AU
- M8-L0
- 29-37 M_{Jup}
- 2500-2700K
- $\log(g) = 3.5-4.5$ dex
- $R = 2.3 R_{\text{Jup}}$

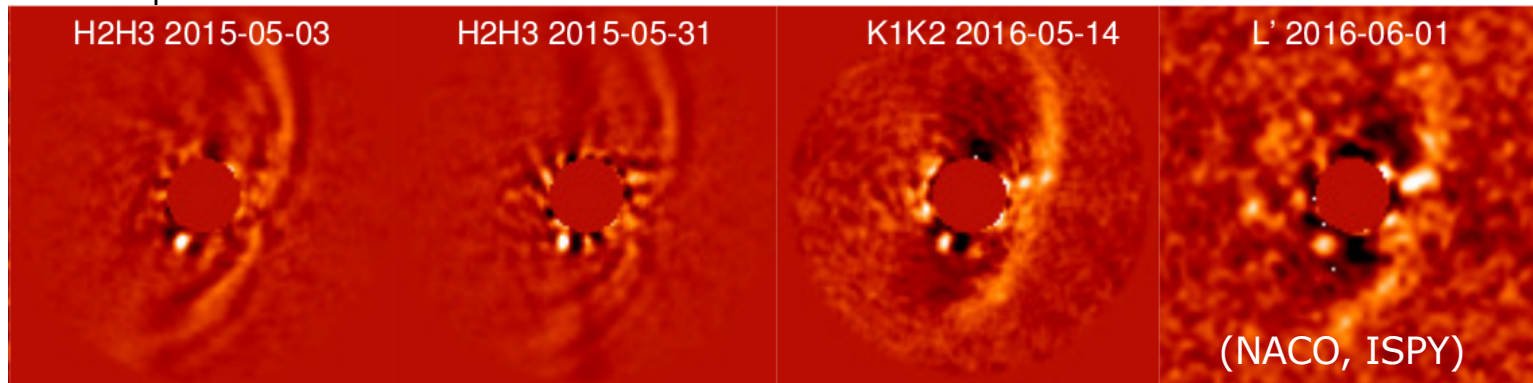
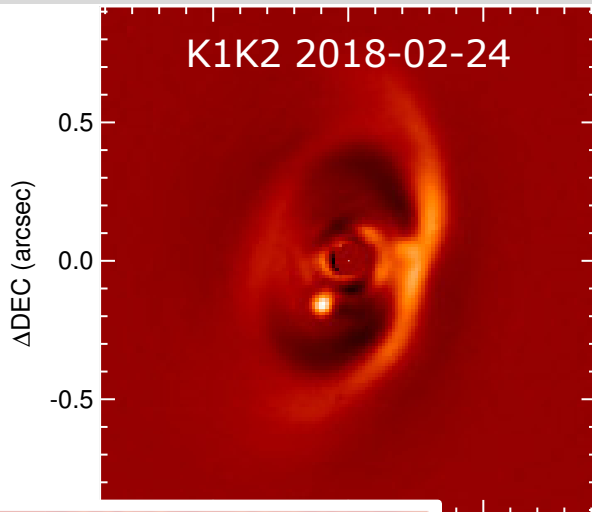


First new brown dwarf discovery
Cheetham et al. 2018, A&A (accepted)

and the newest addition...

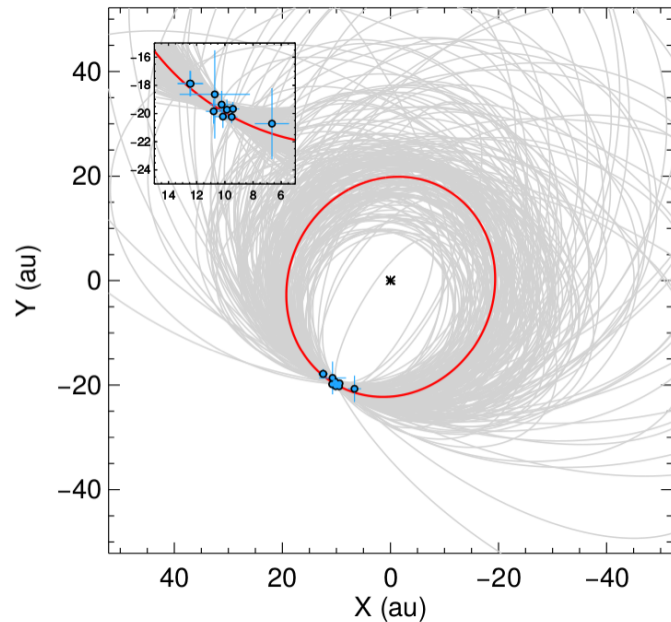
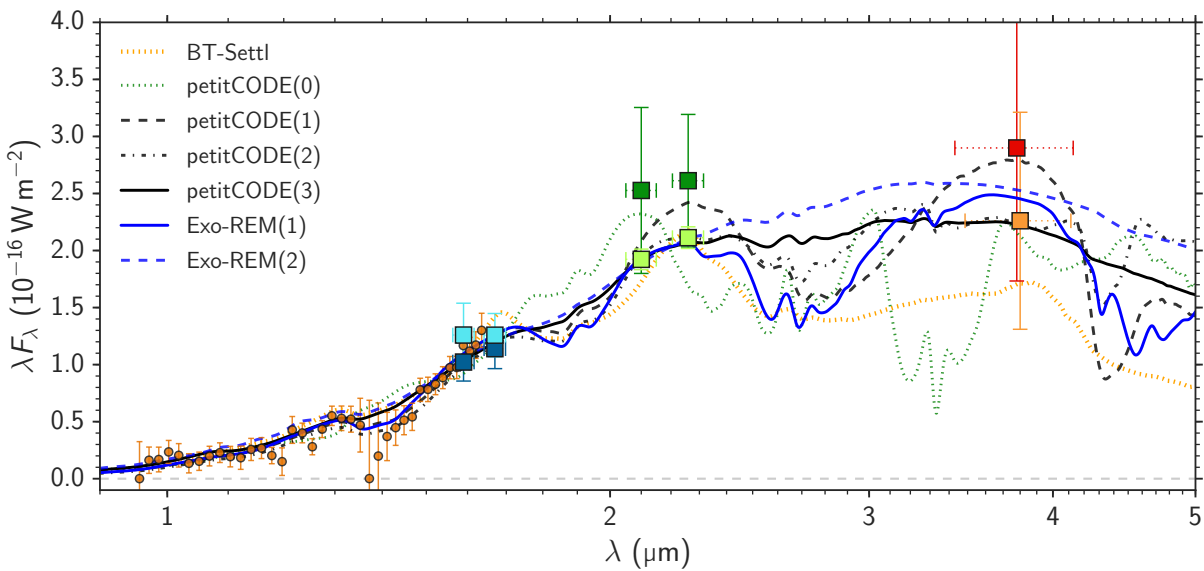
PDS 70 b

- Host: K7, $0.76M_{\odot}$
 - UCL member (5.4 Myr)
 - 22 AU
 - 1050-1600K
 - mid-late L
 - $\log(g) < 3.5$ dex
 - 6-12 M_{Jup}
 - $R = 1.4-3.3 R_{Jup}$
- Keppler, Benisty, Mueller, Henning et al. 2018
Mueller, Keppler, Henning et al. 2018
and ESO press release

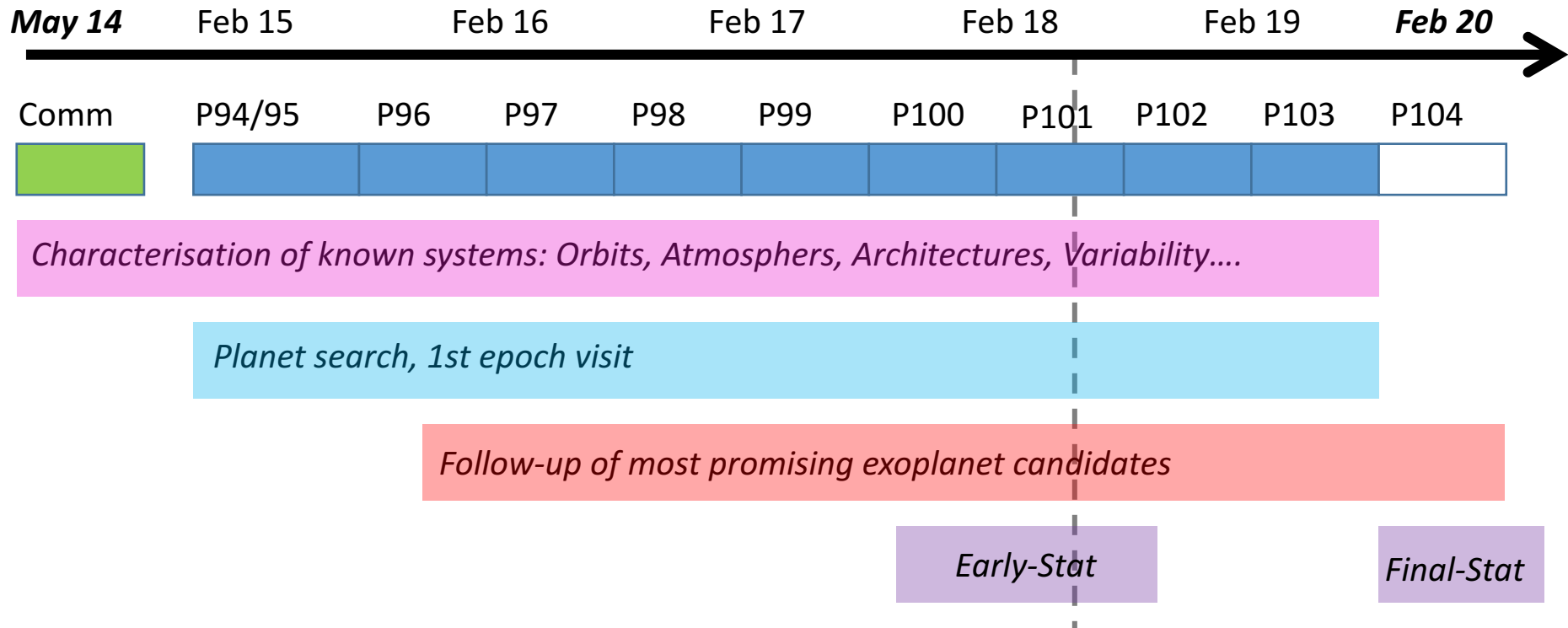


PDS 70 b

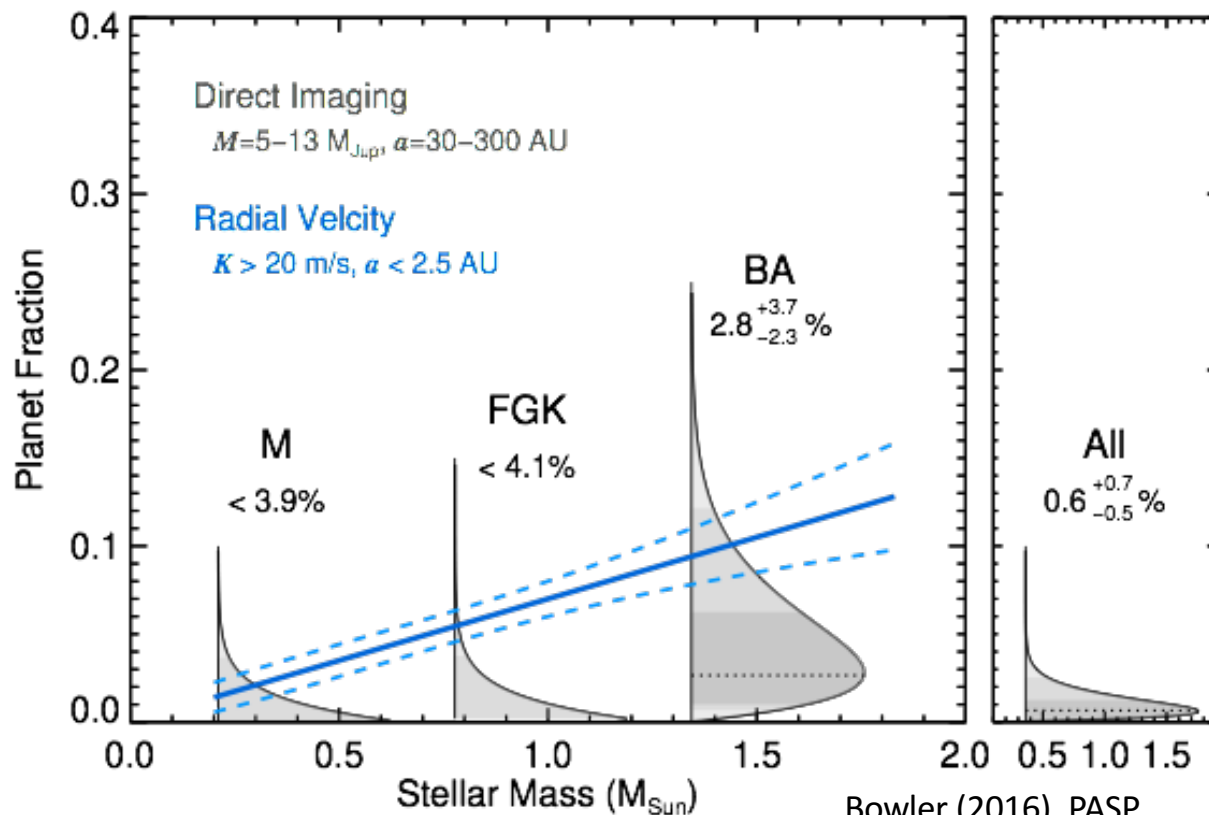
See poster 36 by M. Samland for more details!



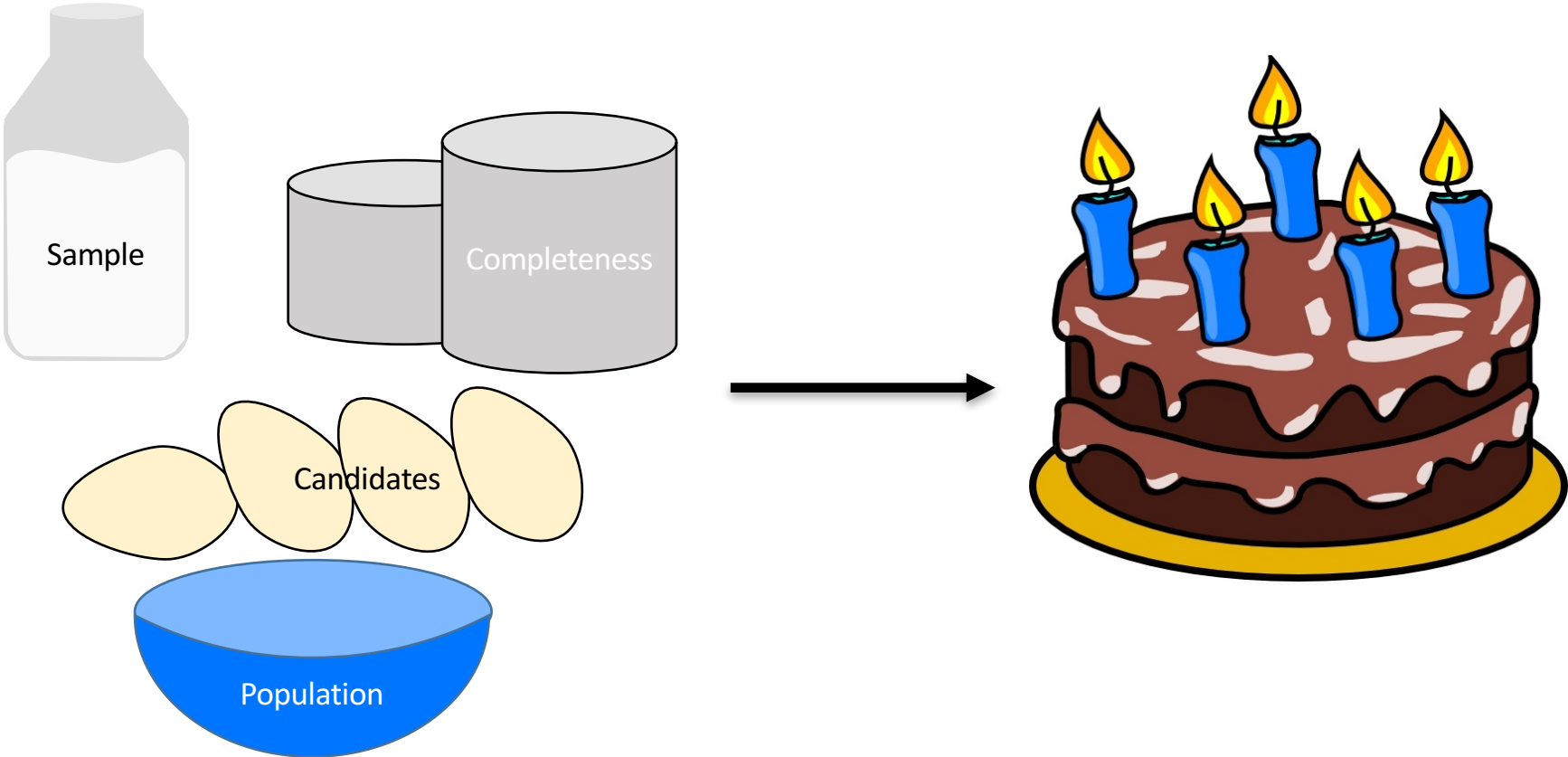
Early Statistical Analysis



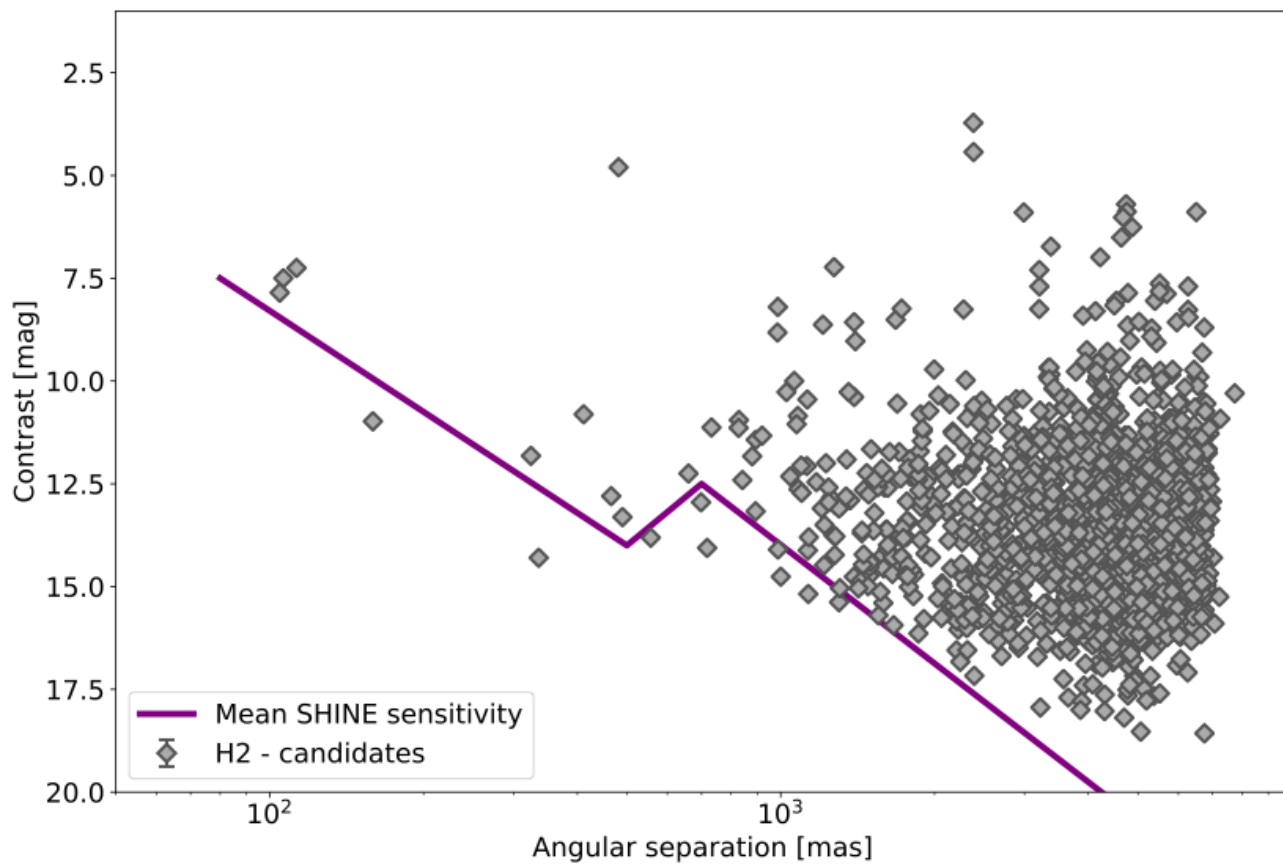
Statistical Constraints



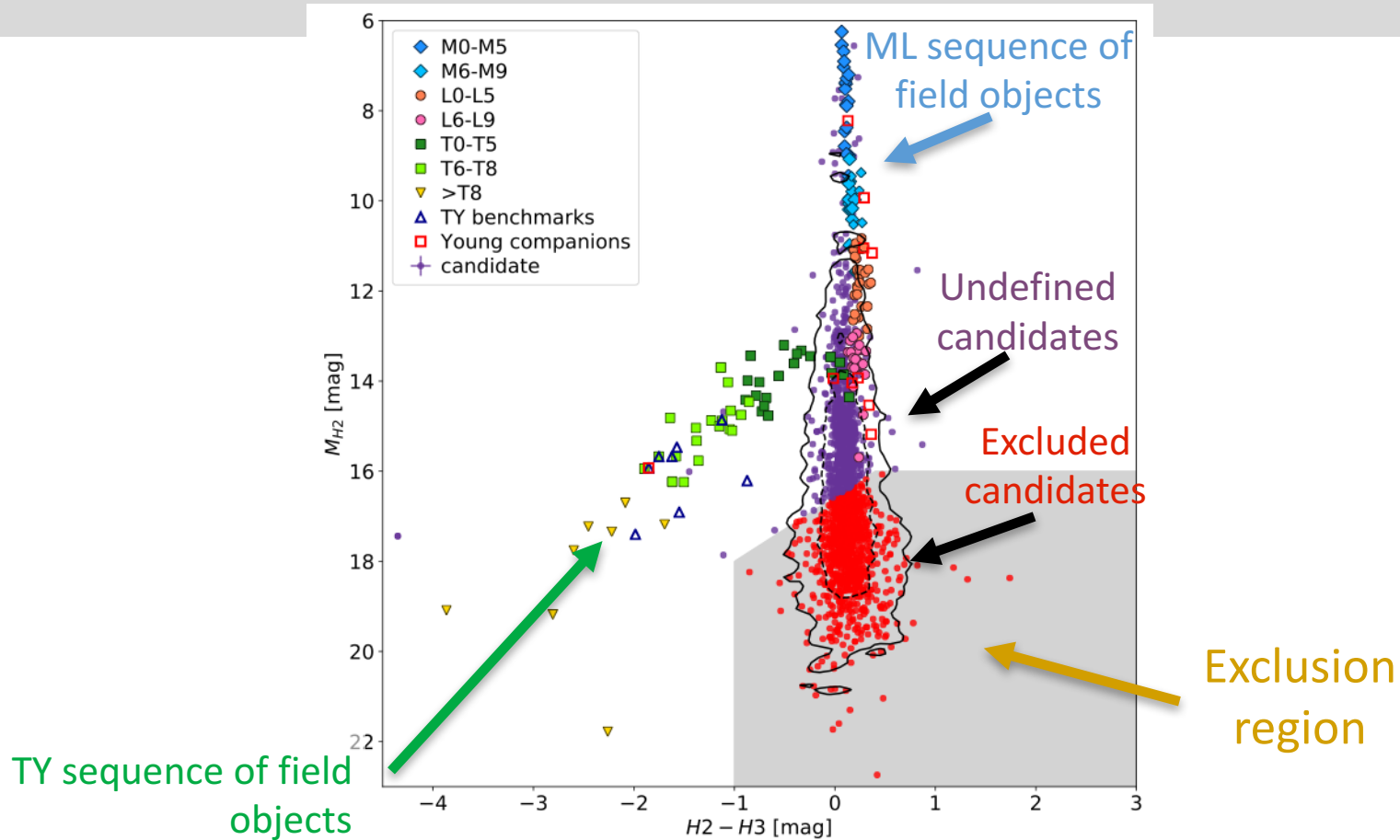
Statistical Constraints



Candidates

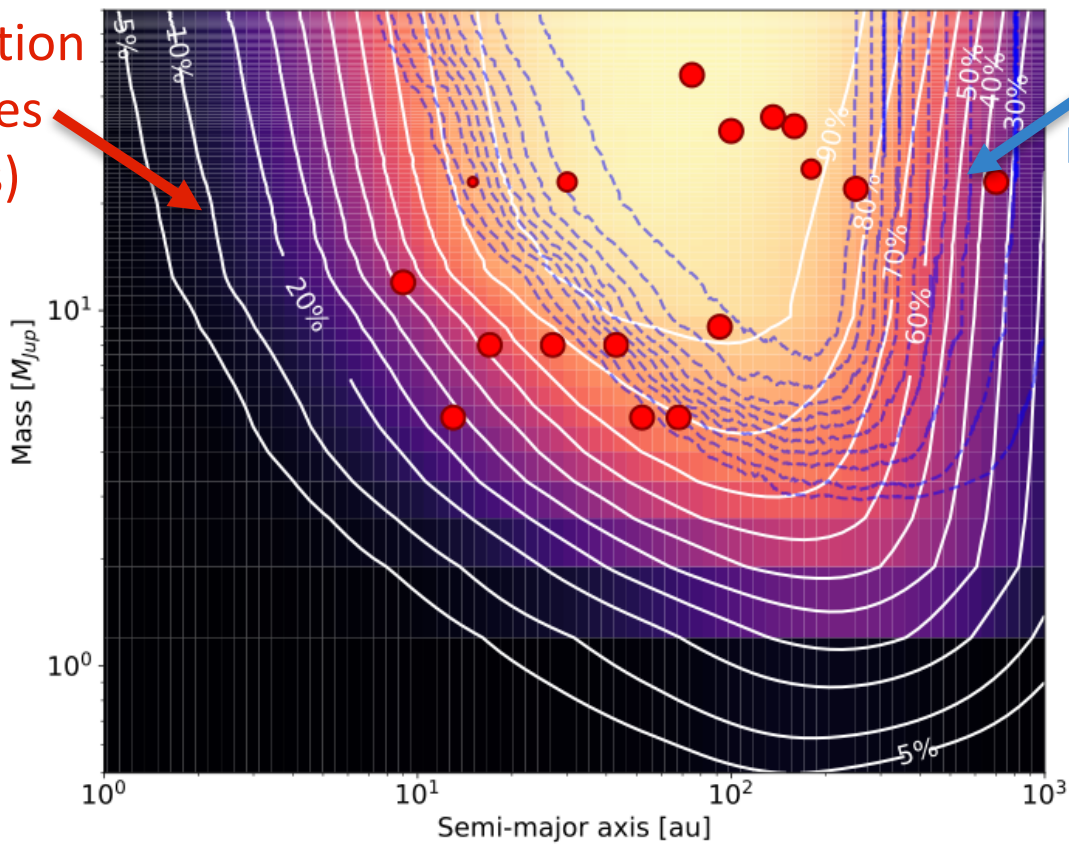


Candidates



Completeness

SHINE detection probabilities (180 stars)



Naco-LP detection probabilities (200 stars)

Mass conversion with Baraffe et al. models (Baraffe+ 2003, 2015)

+ Monte-Carlo analysis with MESS tool (Bonavita+ 2013)

Occurrence Rates

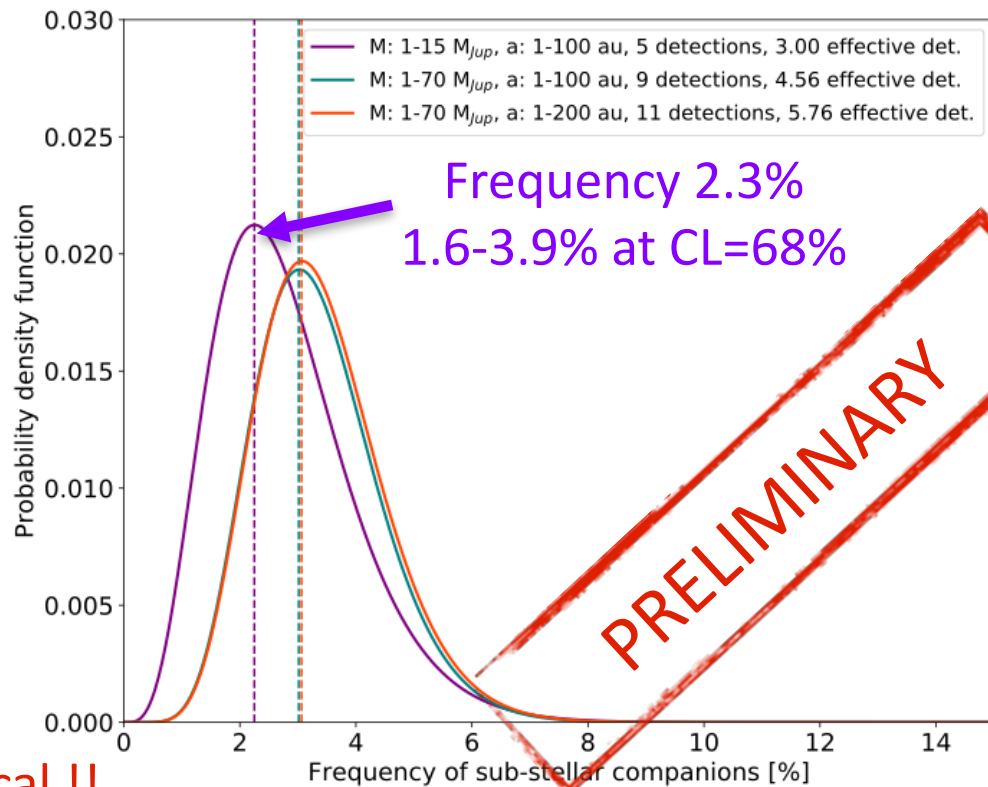
Bayesian estimation of the likelihood
(Lafrenière+ 2007; Vigan+ 2012)

Frequency estimation in several bins of
mass and semi-major axis

Hypotheses:

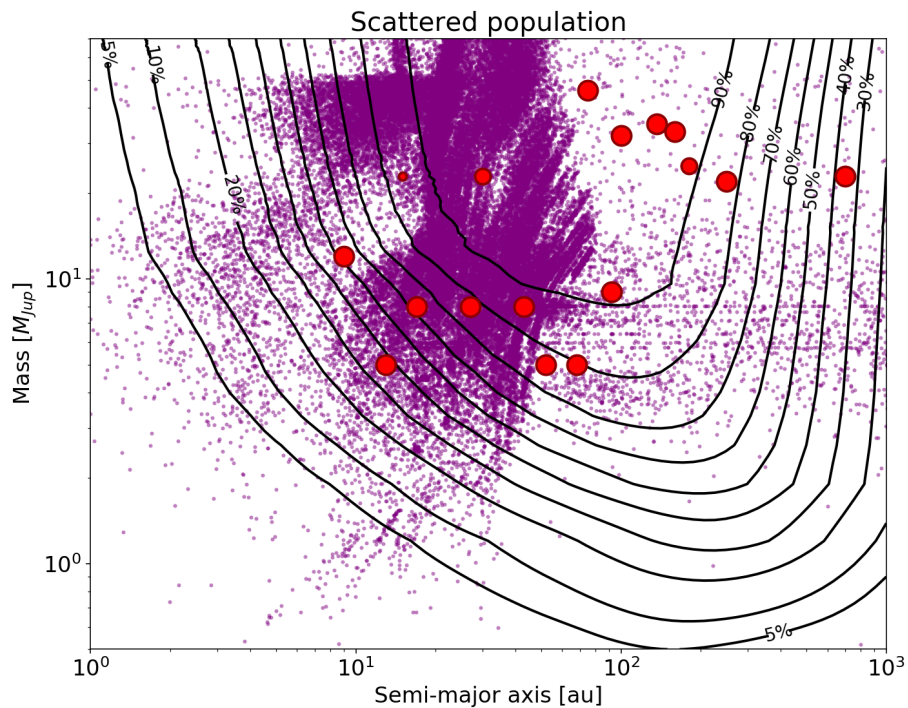
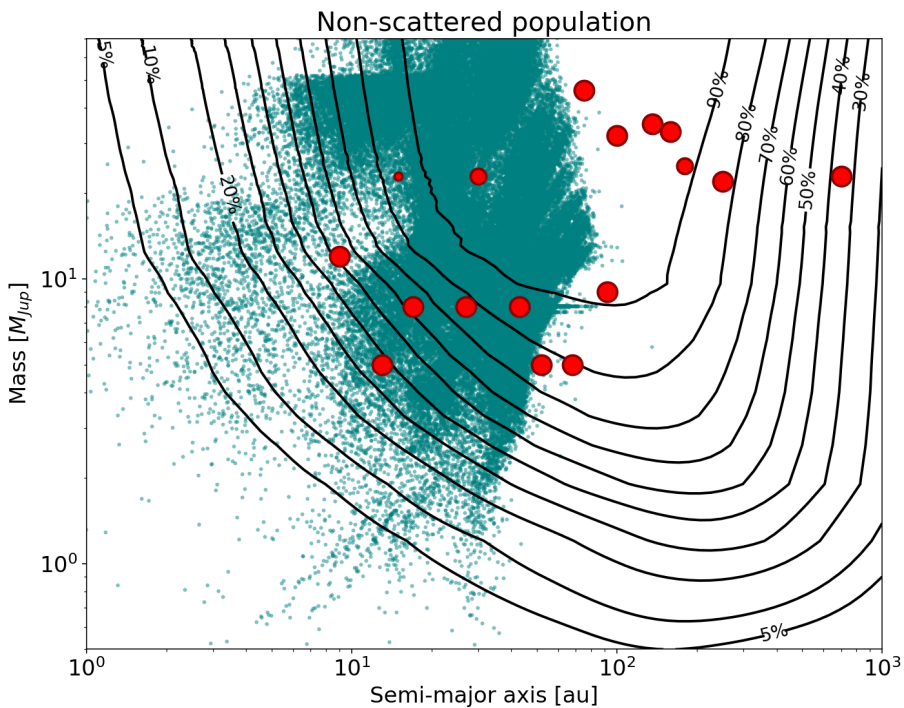
- all spectral types
- nominal age for stars
- undefined candidates ignored → background
- companions distribution:
 - flat in mass
 - flat in semi-major axis

Not physical !!



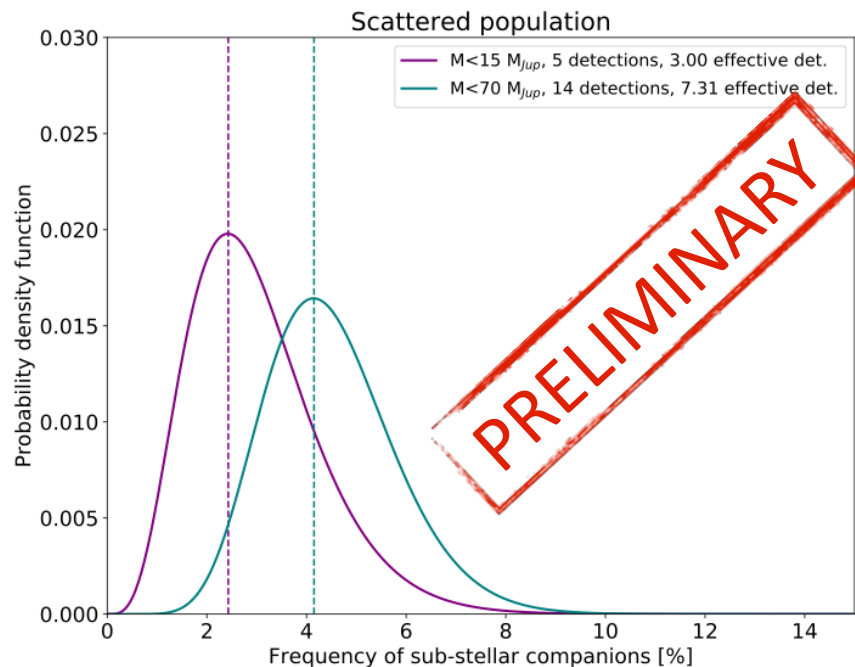
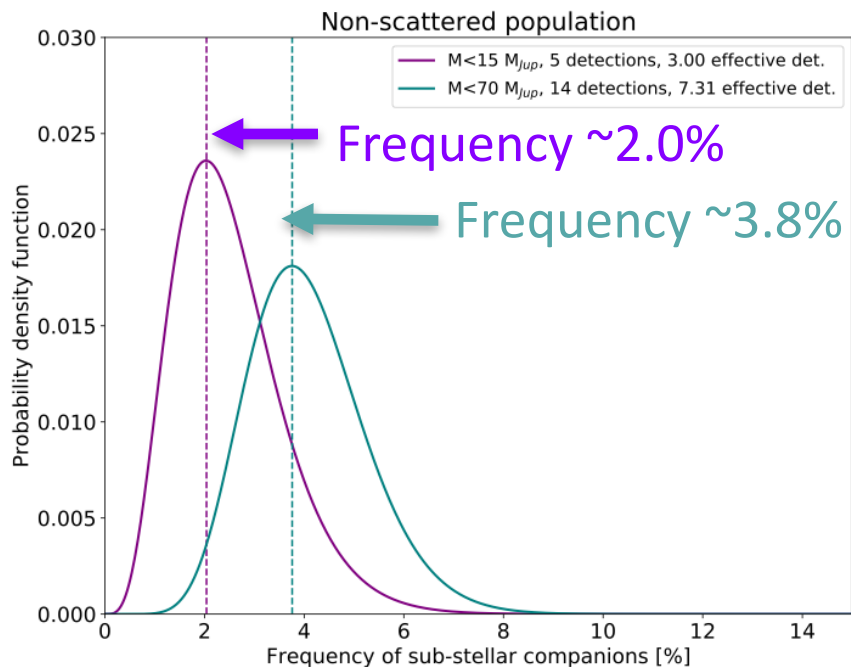
Comparison with Models

- Population synthesis models of Forgan et al. (2013, 2015)
- Gravitational Instability + scattering



Comparison with Models

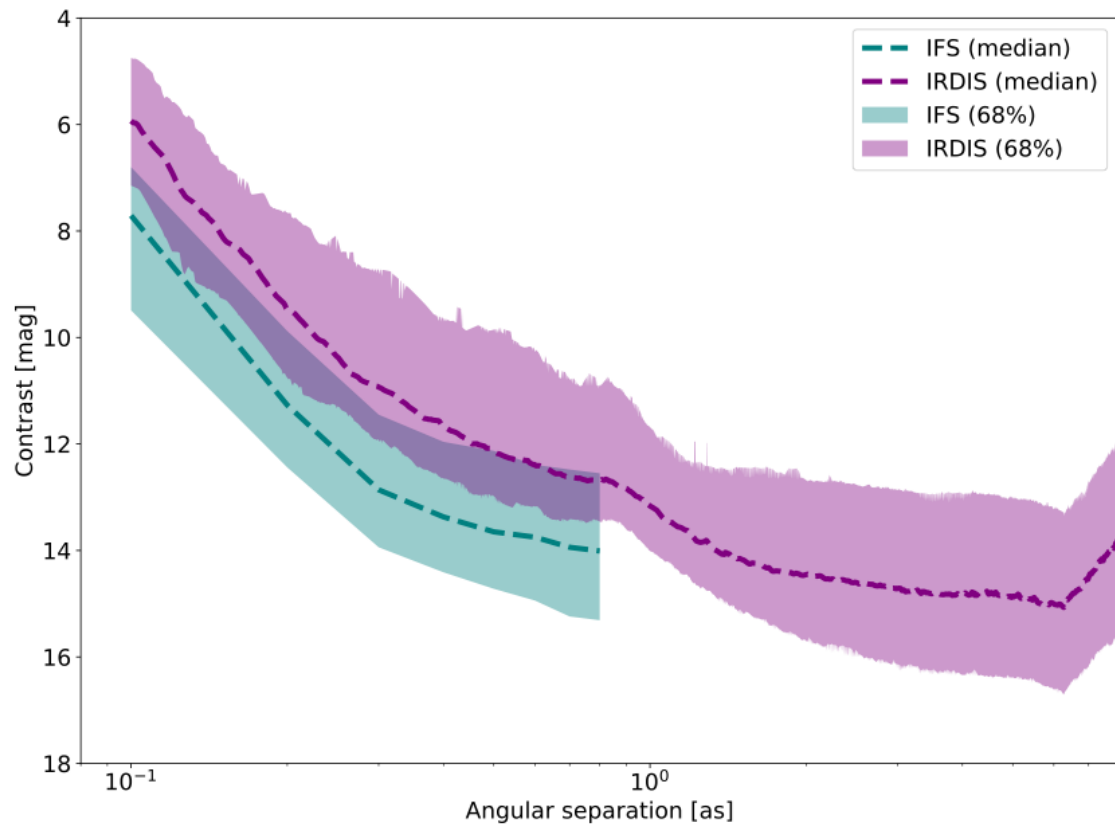
- Frequency estimation compatible with NaCo-LP results ([Vigan et al. 2017](#))
- Similar results without and with scattering



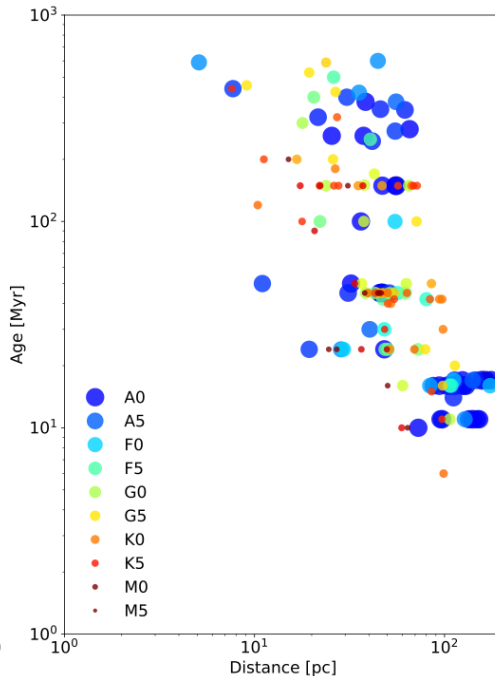
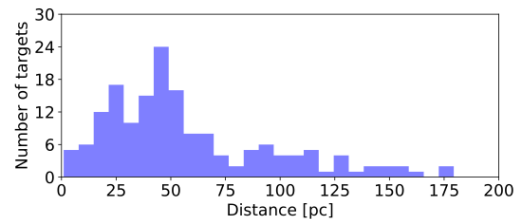
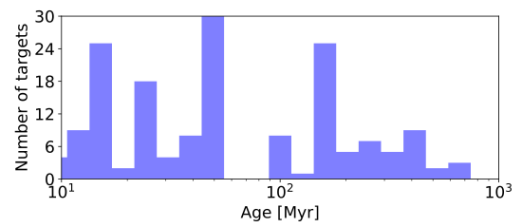
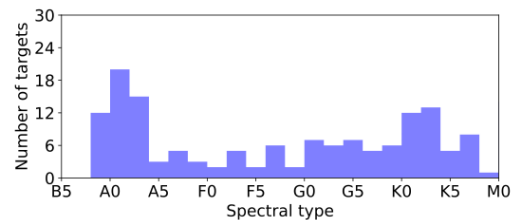
→ Next step: comparison to CA models ([Mordasini et al.](#))

SHINE

- 3.5 / 5 years
- >50 peer-reviewed publications (Nature, A&A, ApJ, MNRAS, ...)
- 7 Press releases (ESO, CNRS, MPIA, INAF, ...)
- Lots of interesting results from known objects
- Many newly imaged disks
- Several new detected planets and brown dwarfs
- More interesting candidates
- Early Statistical analysis in progress (Desidera+ 2018, Langlois+ 2018, Vigan+ 2018)
- Final statistical analysis ~2021



Intermediate SHINE sample



- 167 targets
- 4+1 priority bins:
 - P4 to P1 for standard targets
 - P0 for special targets
- observed by order of priority + external parameters (date, obs. conditions, etc) Desidera et al. in prep.
- intermediate sample representative of the full SHINE sample
- no significant bias in spectral type/distance/age
- **but** bias towards P0 targets because of known companions

Known detections in the sample

2 new

12 known

14 detections

Star	Spectral type	Semi-major axis [au]	Mass [M _{Jup}]	q M _p /M [*]	Original priority	Updated priority	Effective detection
<i>β Pictoris</i>	A3	8-10	12-13	0.7 %	P1	P0	0.60
HR8799	A5	17, 27, 43, 68	4-6, 5-9, 5-9, 5-9	0.2-0.6%	P1	P0	0.60
HD95086	A8	52	3-7	0.4 %	P1	P0	0.60
HIP65426	A2	92	6-12	0.3-0.6%	P1		0.60
GJ504	G0	>27	12-33	0.9-2.5%	P2	P0	0.35
51 Eri	F0	13	2-10	0.1-0.7%	P1	P0	0.60
HIP64892	B9	147-171	29-37	1.3-1.7%	P1		0.60
HIP107412	F5	10-20	15-30	1.1-2.2%	P4	P0	0.01
PZ Tel	G9	70-80	38-54	3.3-4.7%	P1	P0	0.60
<i>η Tel</i>	A0	136	20-50	1.0-2.4%	P1	P0	0.60
GSC 8047-0232	K2	280	15-35	1.6-3.8%	P2	P0	0.35
CD -35 2722	M1	50-152	23-39	4.0-6.8%	P1	P0	0.60
AB Pic	K1	250	13-30	1.3-3.0%	P1	P0	0.60
HIP78530	B9	700	23	1.0 %	P1	P0	0.60

Priority P1: 60% probability of observation (P_{obs})

Priority P2: 35% probability of observation

Priority P4: 1% probability of observation

Change to **P0** creates a real bias

→ count "effective detections" for the analysis

$$N_{det}^{eff} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\star}} P_{obs,i} N_{det,i} = 7.31$$

Exoplanetary Atmospheres

Investigating temperature/gravity/clouds

Today: most imaged exoplanets are young L and early-T types,

Peculiar properties:

- Redder at L/T transition,
- CH₄ absorption inhibited
- Underluminous for various cases,
- Enhanced photometric variability?
> **Clouds/Gravity** & Temperature

Exploring atmospheric diversity:

- Building an homogeneous spectral sequence with SHINE,
- Testing predictions of models (T_{eff} , $\log(g)$, Fe/H), cloud modelling, non-equil. processes,
- Comparison with young BD properties; Formation processes footprint?

