

The **CARMENES** search for exoplanets around **M** dwarfs:

Discovery of two **super-Earth** candidates in the inner edge of the habitable zone.

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IV IPARCOS Congress - 10 /12 /2025



Brief introduction

An **exoplanet** is any planet that orbits a star other than the Sun

M stars

- Habitable zone (HZ) near the star.
- Easier detection of Earth-like planets.

Inconvenients:

- High activity.
- Stellar rotation periods comparable to habitable-zone orbital periods.



Calar Alto high-Resolution search for M dwarfs with Exoearths with Near-infrared and optical echelle Spectrographs

CARMENES

- We analyze the RVs of two targets obtained by the CARMENES consortium.

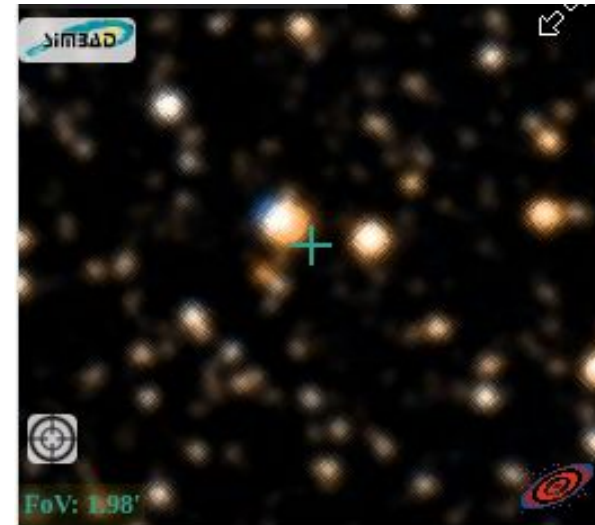


GJ XX



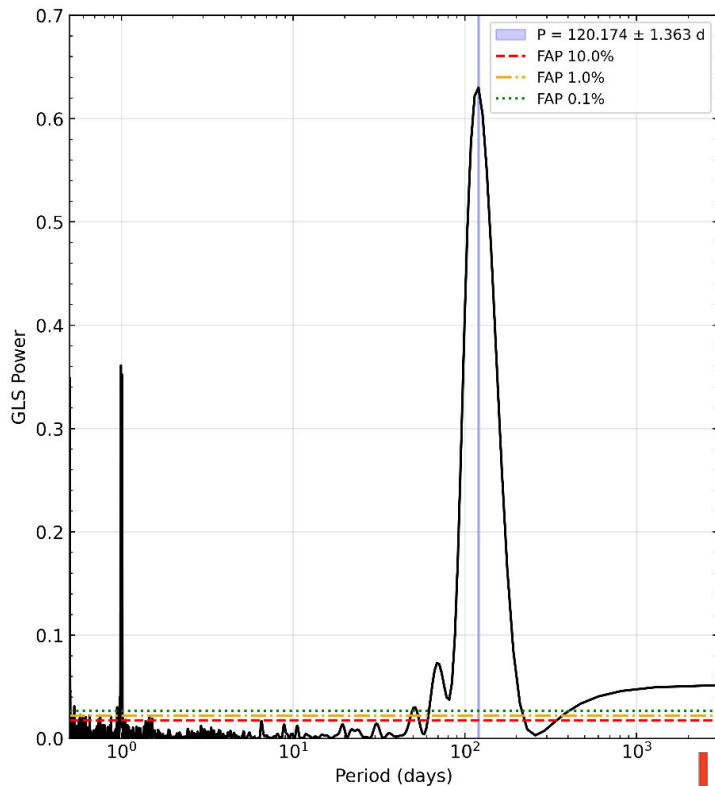
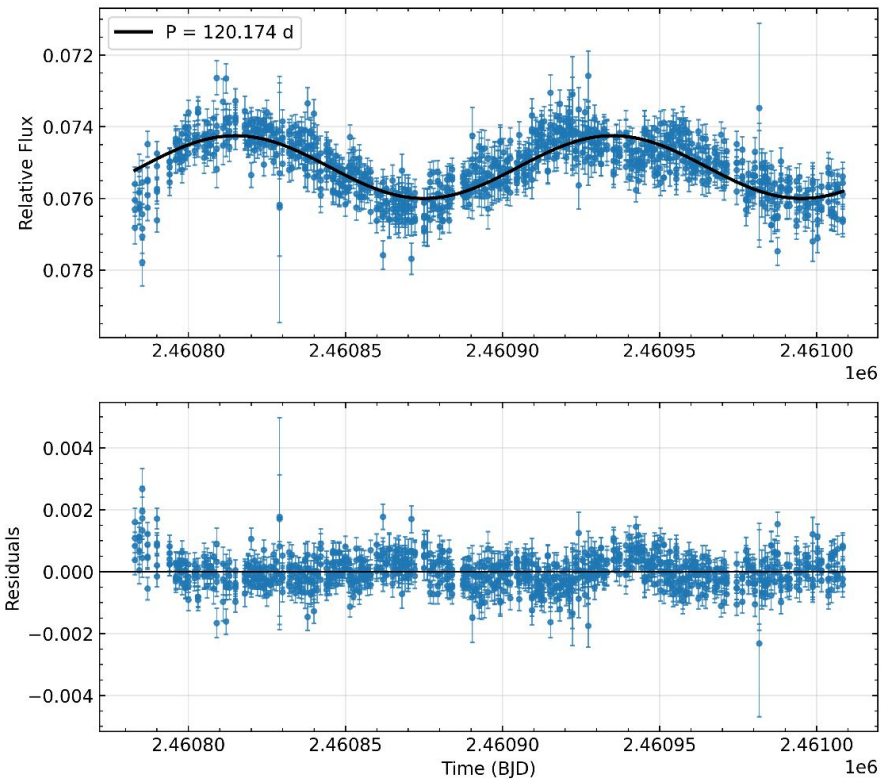
- GJ XX : M4.5 V
- $d \approx 10$ pc

- $M = 0.18777 \pm 0.00943 M_{\odot}$
- $T_{\text{eff}} = 3277 \pm 34$ K
- $\log g = 4.93 \pm 0.13$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.14 \pm 0.16$
- $v \sin i < 2$ km/s



Photometric analysis (LCO)

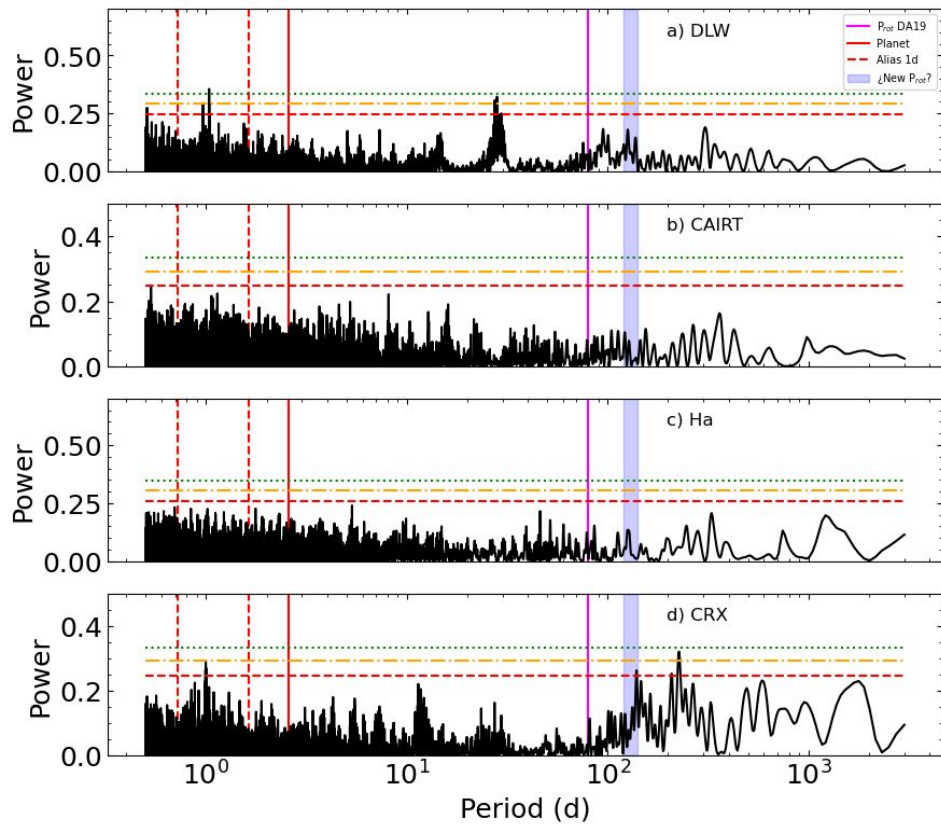
- Photometric data: 957 data
- Timespan: 225 d



$$P_{\text{rot}} = 120.17 \pm 1.36 \text{ d}$$

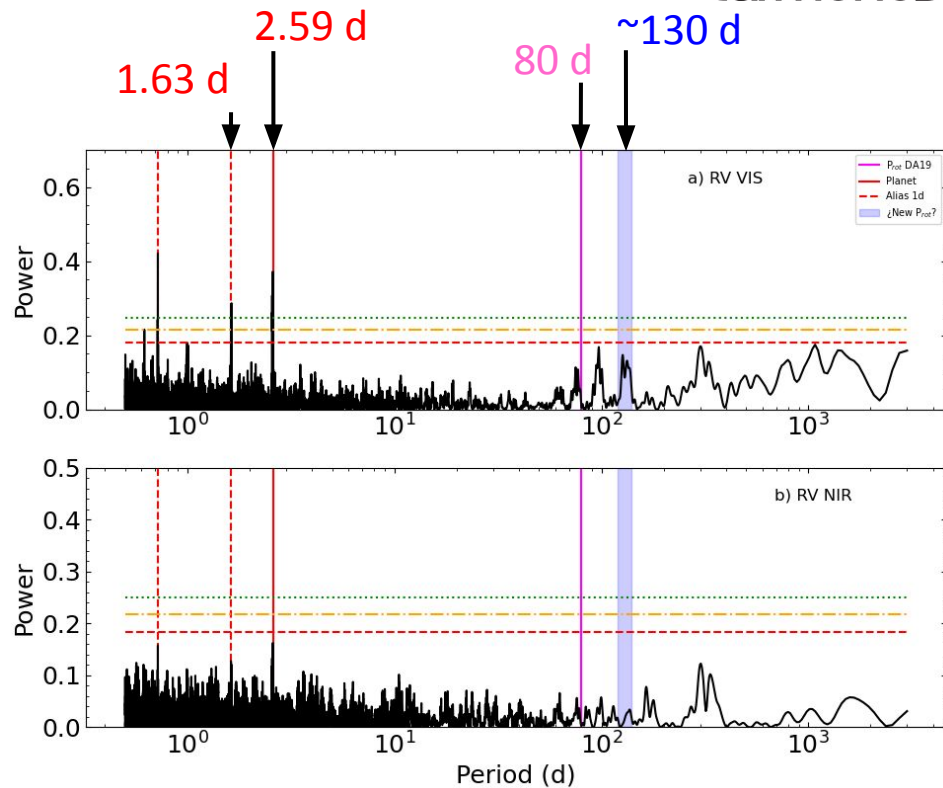
GJ XX : CARMENES data

- Activity indicators



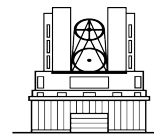
RV VIS+NIR

- CARMENES data: 115 data
- Timespan: 3378 d

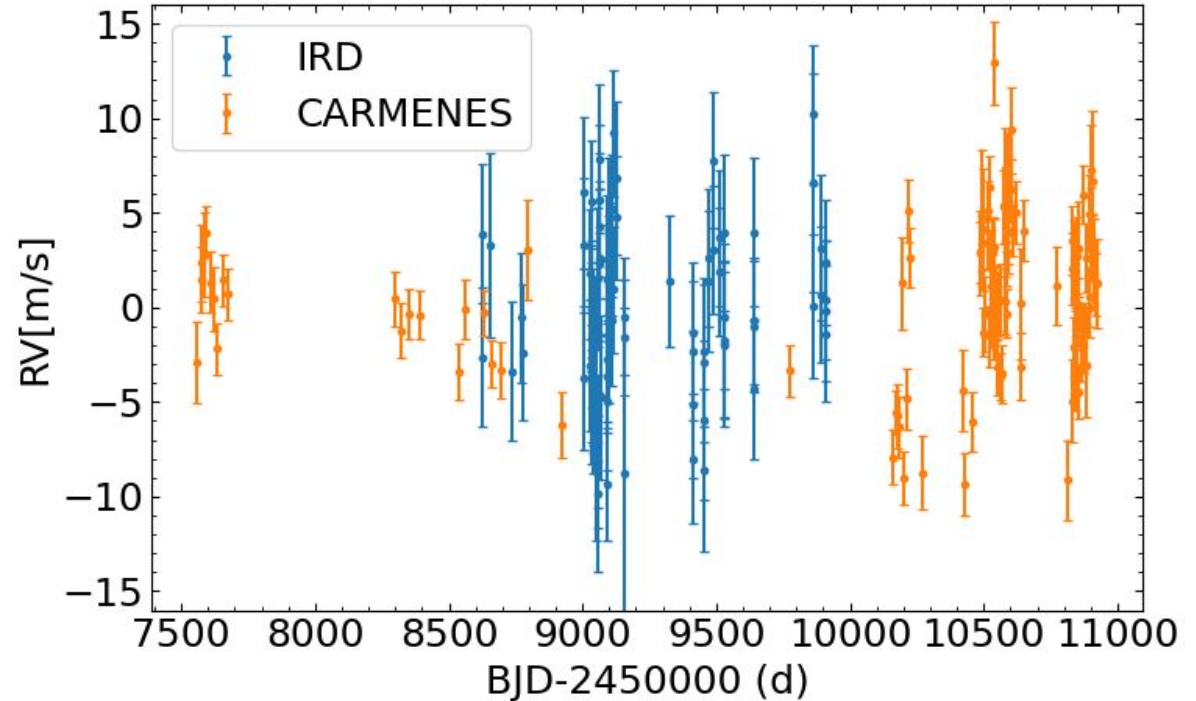


CARMENES & IRD GJ XX

- CARMENES data: 115 data
- Timespan: 3378 d
- IRD data: 89 data
- Timespan: 1283 d

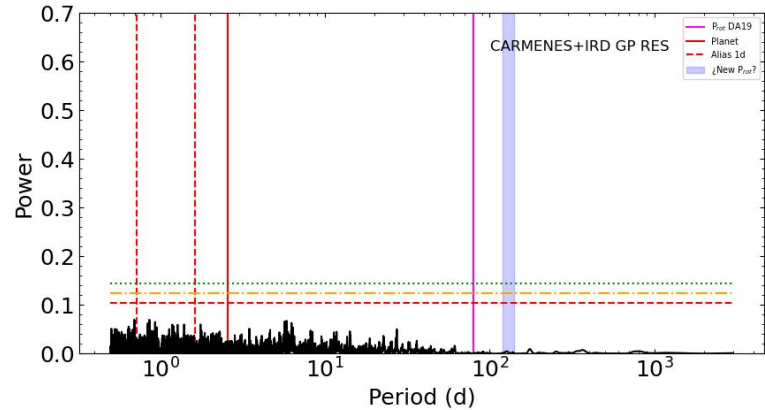
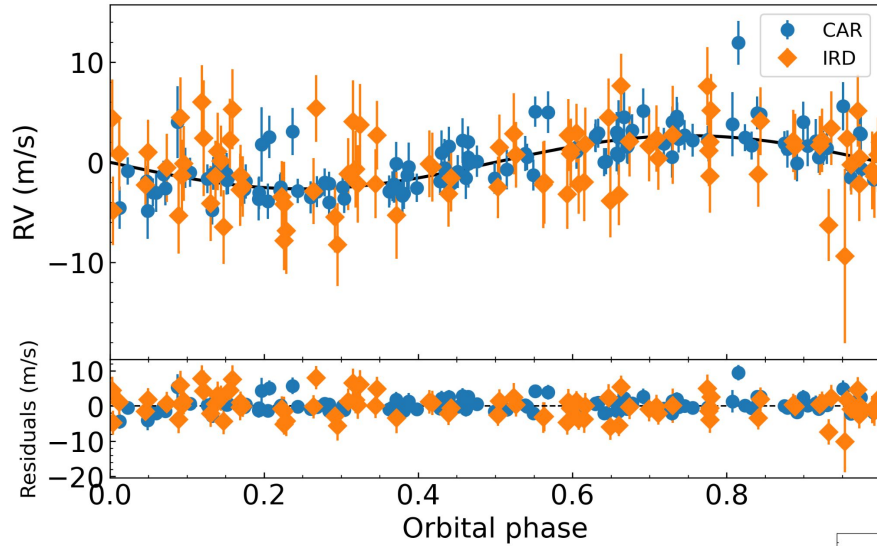


Subaru Telescope
National Astronomical Observatory of Japan



CARMENES+IRD GJ XX

● RV+Gaussian Process (GP) analysis



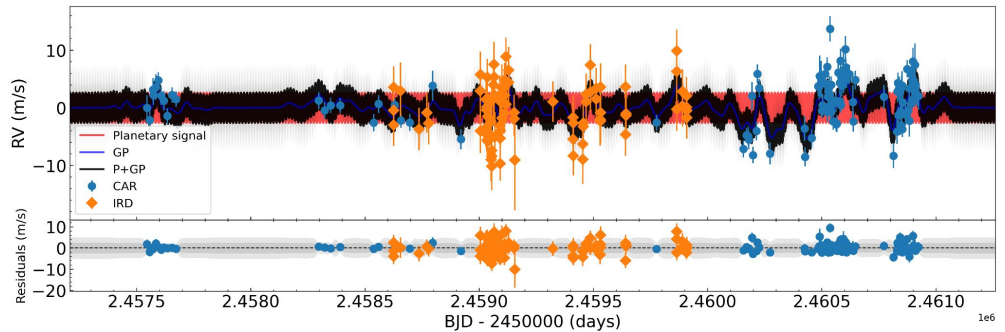
$$P_{pl} = 2.5862 \pm 0.0001 \text{ d} \quad \text{BIC} = -1712.0725$$

$$K_b = 2.65 \pm 0.25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M \sin i = 2.94 \pm 0.18 M_{\oplus}$$

$$P_{rot} = 135 \pm 33 \text{ d}$$

$$\ln \text{likelihood} = 879.9678$$



Ross XX

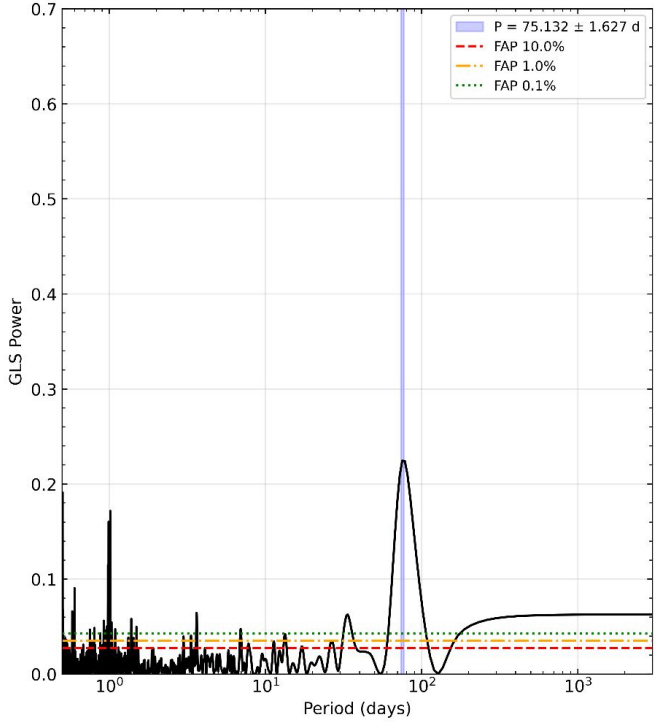
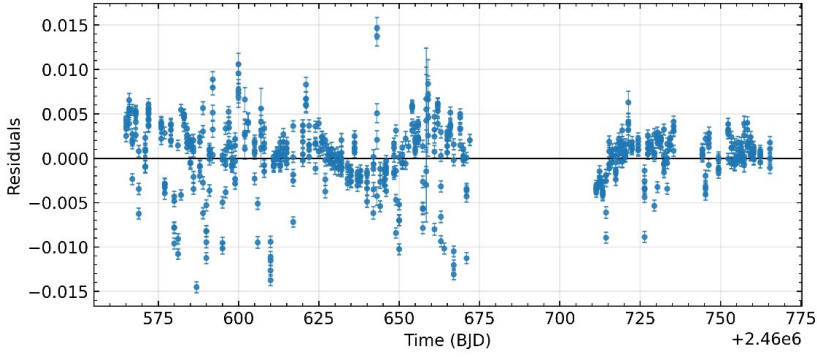
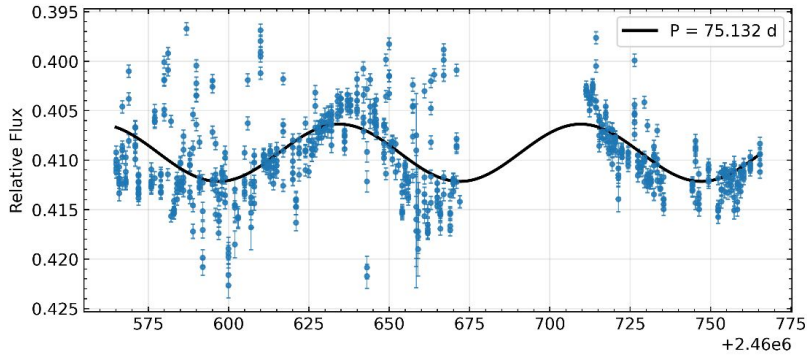
- Ross XX : M3.0 V
- $d \approx 12$ pc

- $M = 0.3484 \pm 0.0109 M_{\odot}$
- $T_{\text{eff}} = 3501 \pm 23$ K
- $\log g = 5.04 \pm 0.11$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.19 \pm 0.1$
- $v \sin i < 2$ km/s



Photometric analysis (LCO)

- Photometric data: 595 data
- Timespan: 200 d

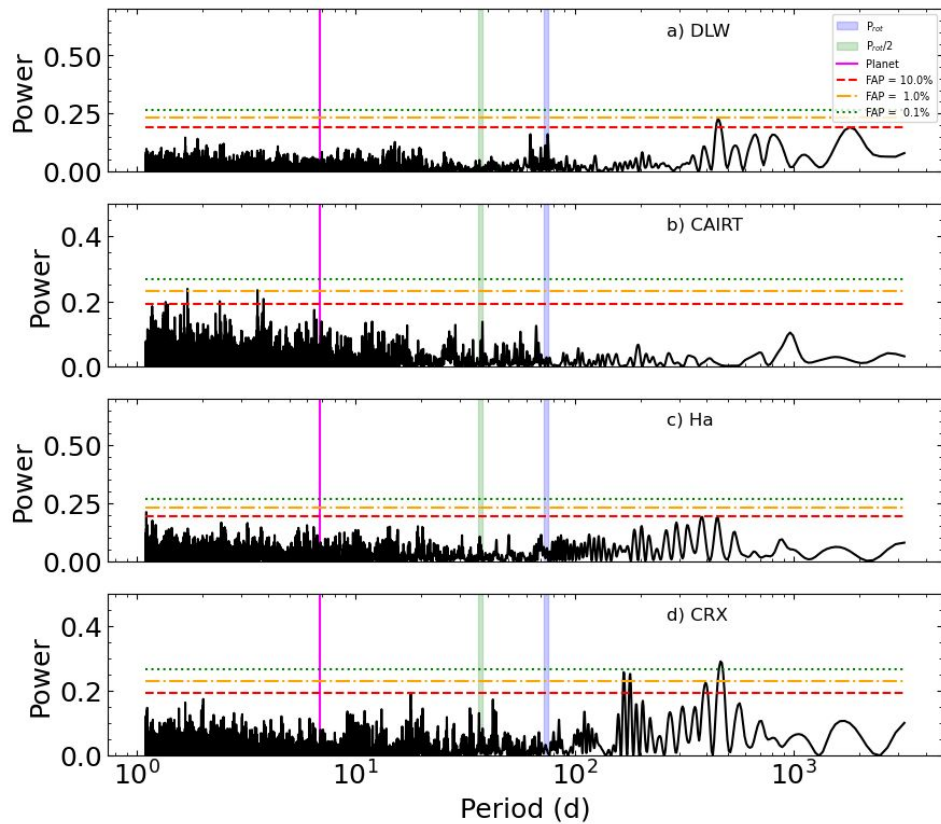


$$P_{\text{rot}} = 75.13 \pm 1.62 \text{ d}$$



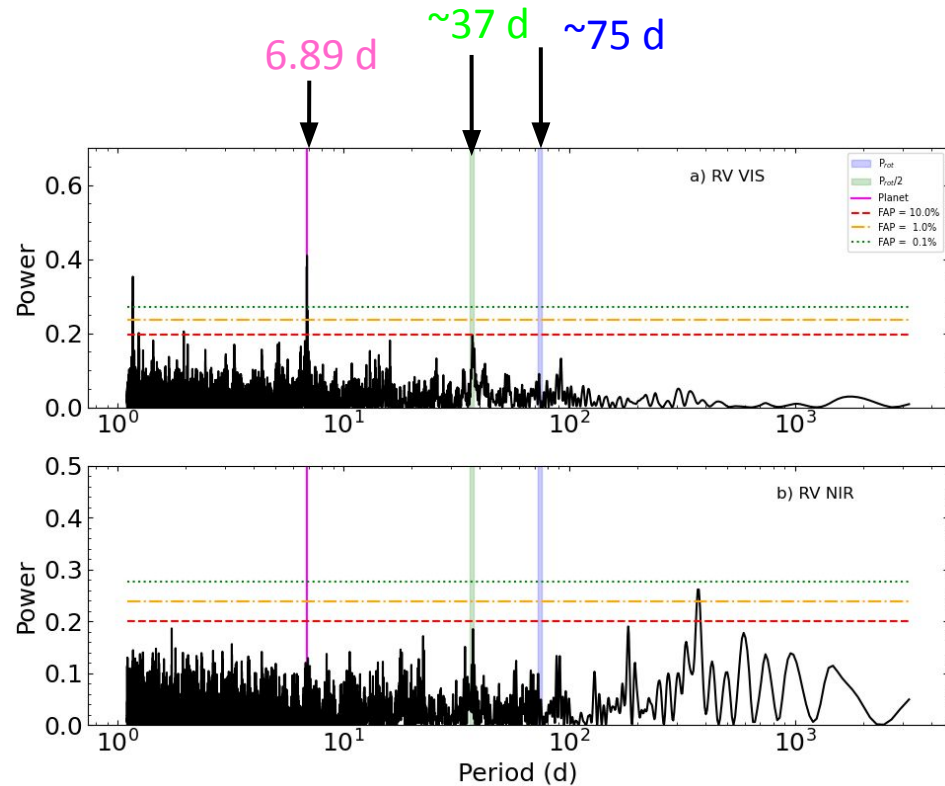
Ross XX : CARMENES data

- Activity indicators



RV VIS & NIR

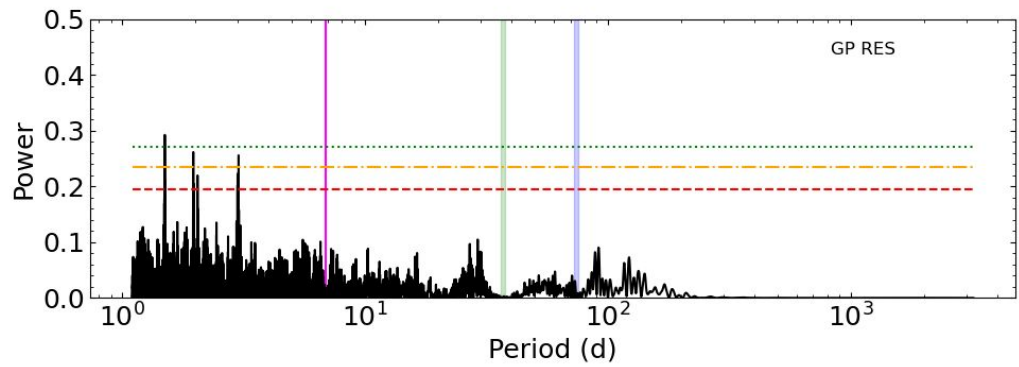
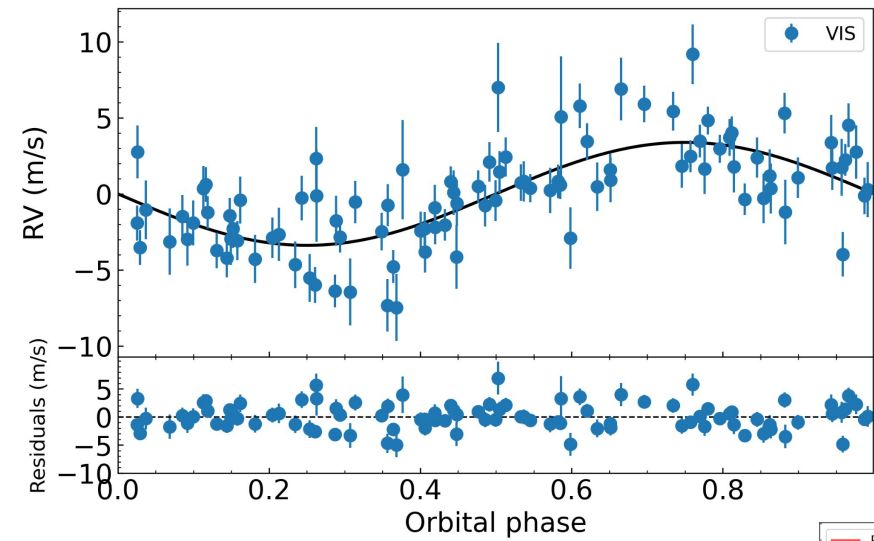
- CARMENES data: 98 data
- Timespan: 3524 d



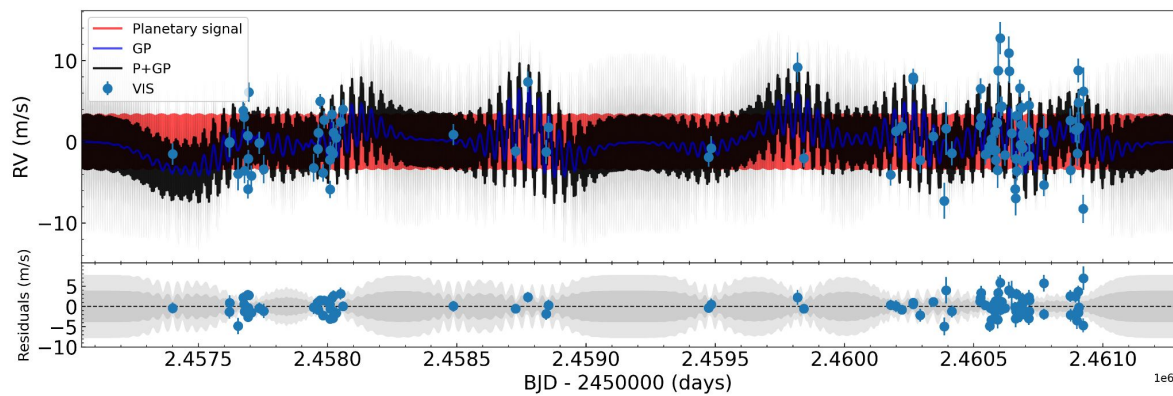
CARMENES Ross XX VIS



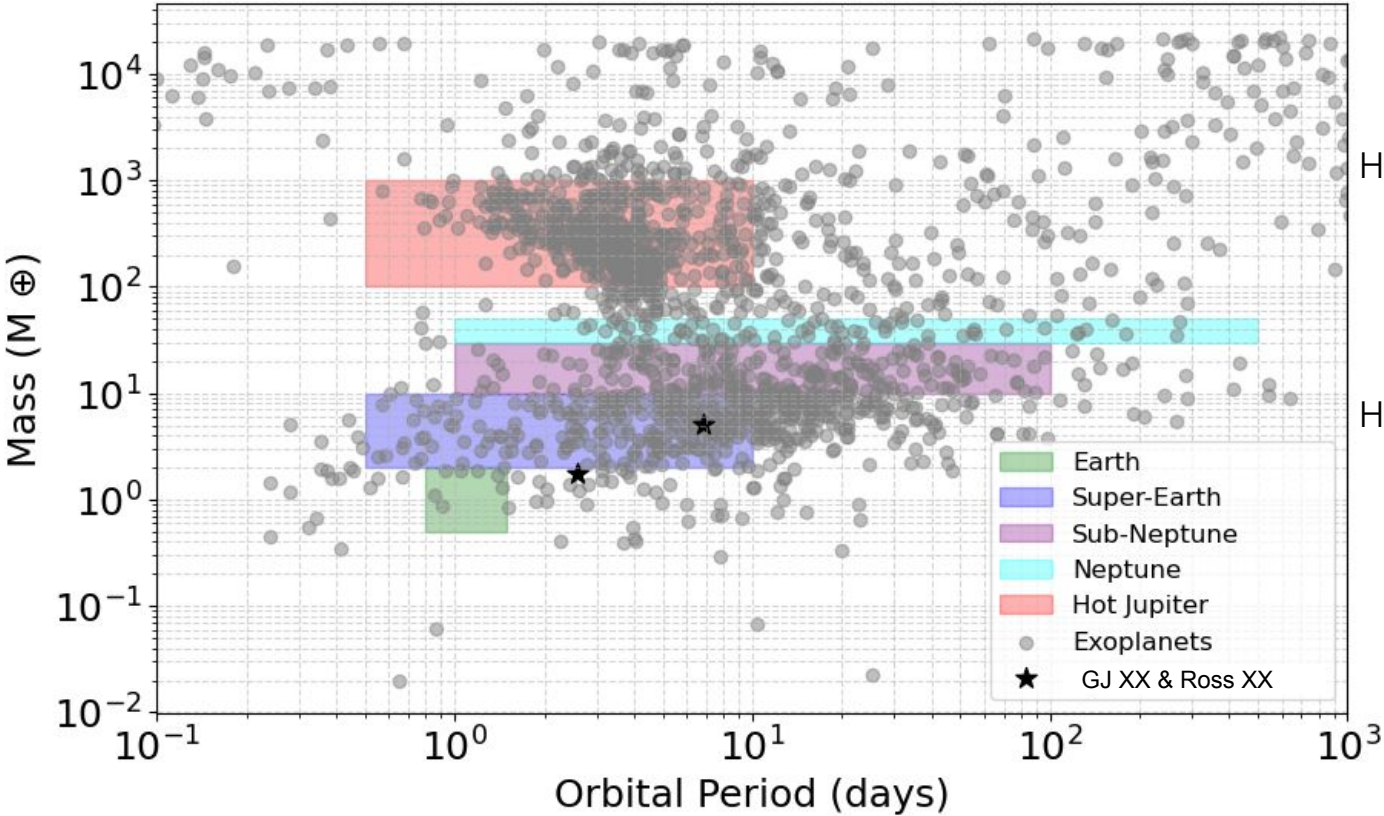
● RV+Gaussian Process (GP) analysis at $P_{\text{rot}}/2$



$P_{\text{pl}} = 6.8877 \pm 0.0003 \text{ d}$ $\text{BIC} = -726.4042$
 $K_b = 3.38 \pm 0.27 \text{ m/s}$
 $M_{\text{sini}} = 5.07 \pm 0.40 M_{\odot}$
 $P_{\text{rot}}/2 = 38.35 \pm 0.80 \text{ d}$
 $\ln \text{likelihood} = 381.5420$



Mass-Period of GJ XX & Ross XX



HZ of GJ XX: 10.7 → 45.5 d

HZ of Ross XX: 21.9 → 91.5 d

Conclusions



- We determined both rotational period of the stars
- For both GJ XX and Ross XX, the best model is 1pl+GP.
- There is no counterpart of the candidate planetary signals in any activity indicator.
- We found two super-Earths at the inner edge of their star's HZ.

Thank you all for your time!



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Gaussian process (GP)



GP approach → Quasic-Periodic Kernel:

$$\gamma_{QP}(t_i, t_j) = A^2 \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sin^2[\pi(t_i - t_j)/P_{GP}]}{2\lambda_p^2} - \frac{(t_i - t_j)^2}{2\lambda_e^2} \right\} \left[\begin{array}{l} - P_{GP} \text{ (Stellar rotational period)} \\ - \lambda_e \text{ (Lifespan of the active regions)} \\ - \lambda_p \text{ (Active region distribution)} \end{array} \right]$$

RV+GP analysis (planet+rotation) \longrightarrow $RV = A_0 G(t) + A_1 \dot{G}(t)$

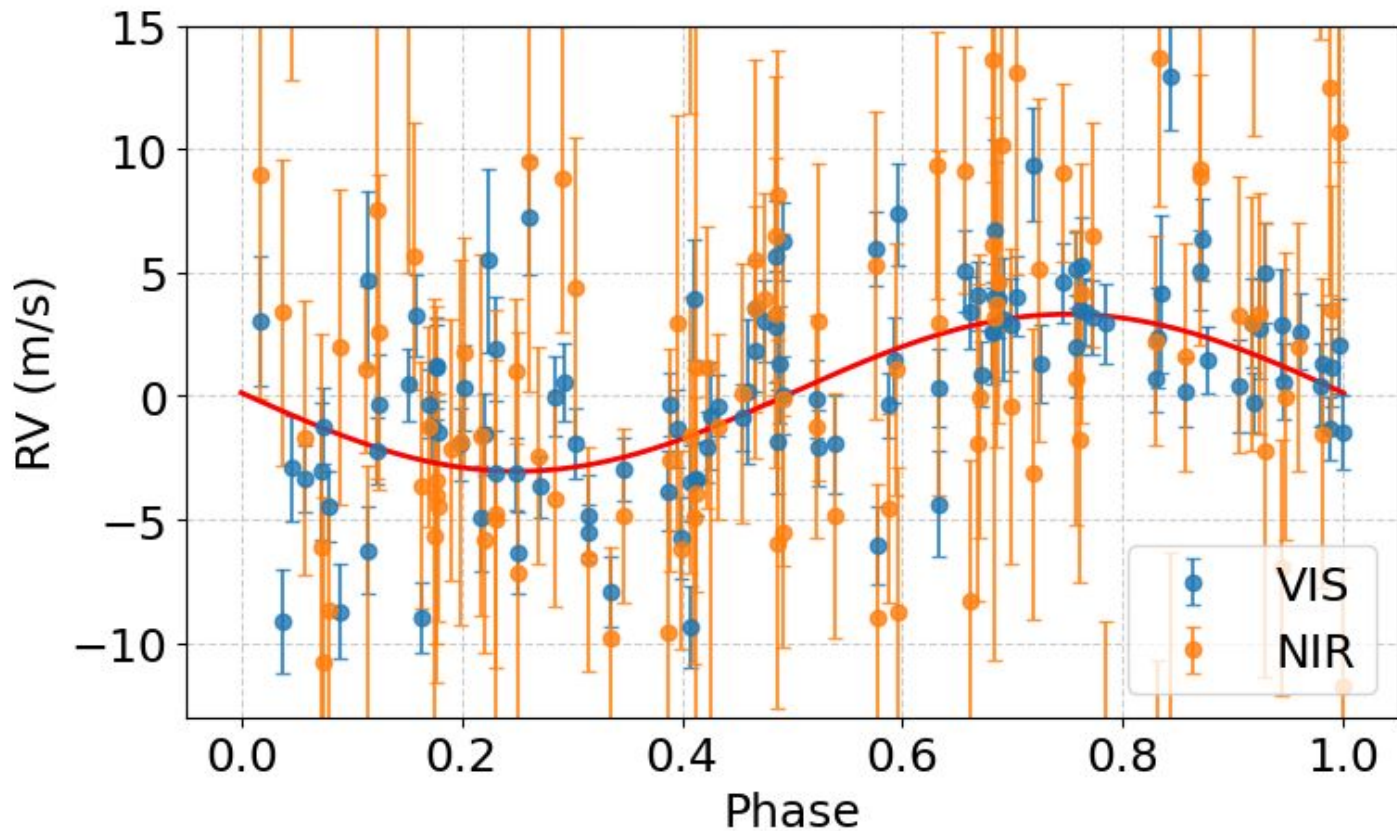
Multi-GP approach → Quasic-Periodic Kernel:

Simultaneous fit RV + activity \longrightarrow

$$RV = A_0 G(t) + A_1 \dot{G}(t)$$
$$H_\alpha = A_2 G(t) + A_3 \dot{G}(t)$$

CARMENES GJ XX VIS & NIR

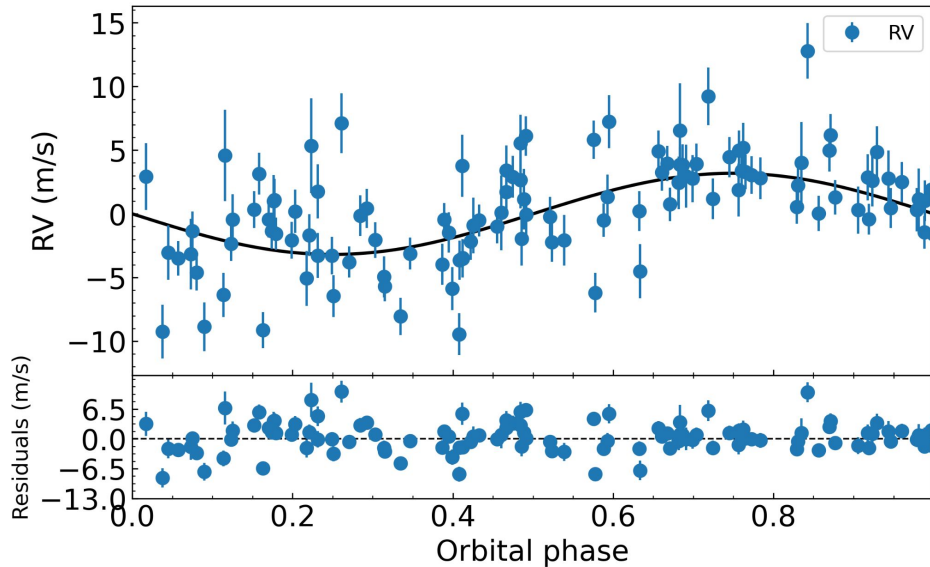
- CARMENES VIS & NIR RVs in 2.58d phase



K=3.2 m/s

CARMENES GJ XX VIS

- Classic Keplerian fit $e=0$



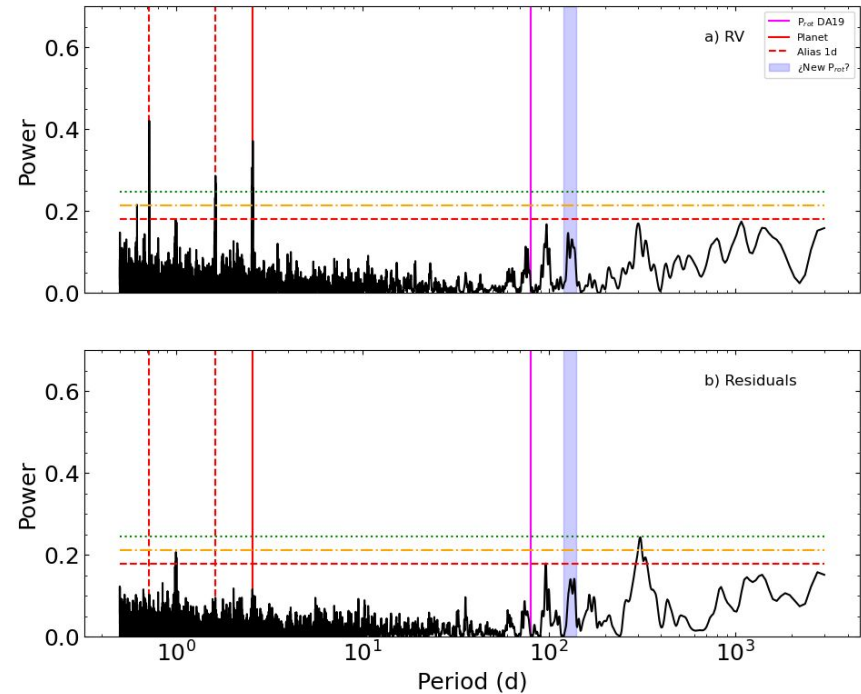
$$P_{\text{pl}} = 2.5863 \pm 0.0008 \text{ d}$$

$$K_b = 3.18 \pm 0.21 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M \sin i = 2.32 \pm 0.16 M_{\oplus}$$

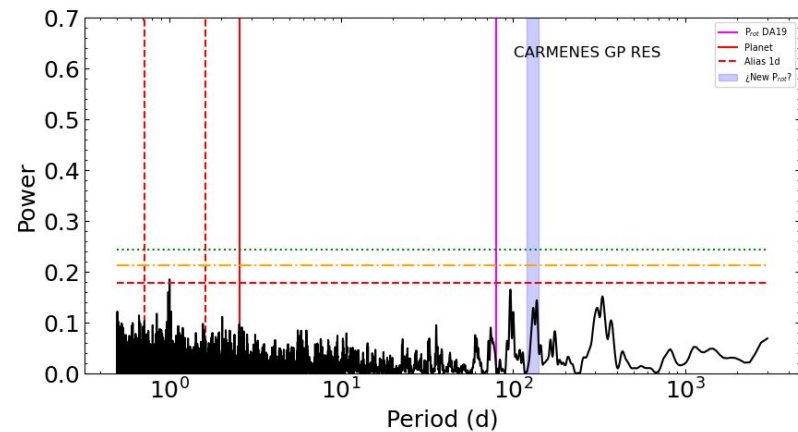
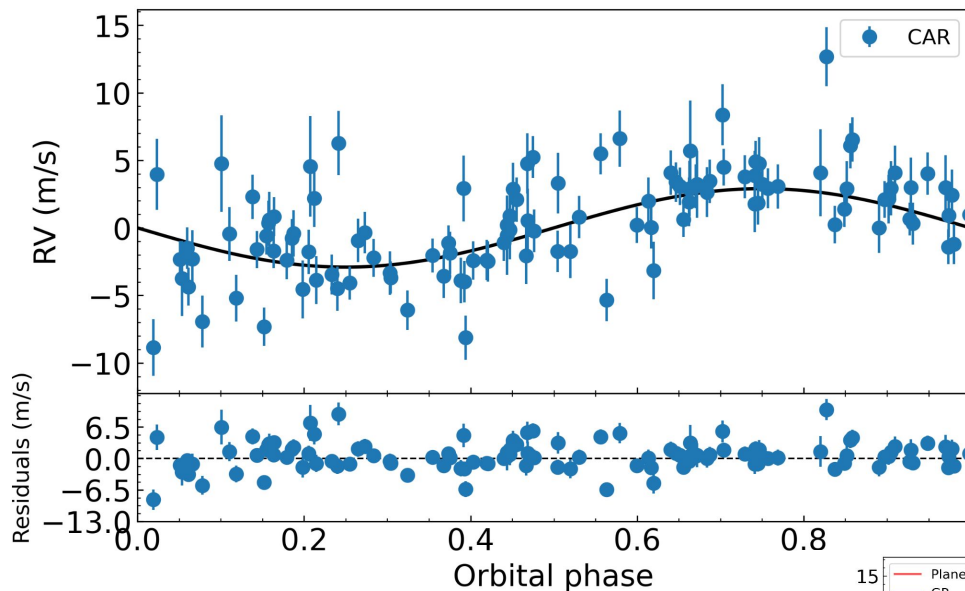
$$\ln \text{likelihood} = 436.5513$$

$$\text{BIC} = -854.1228$$

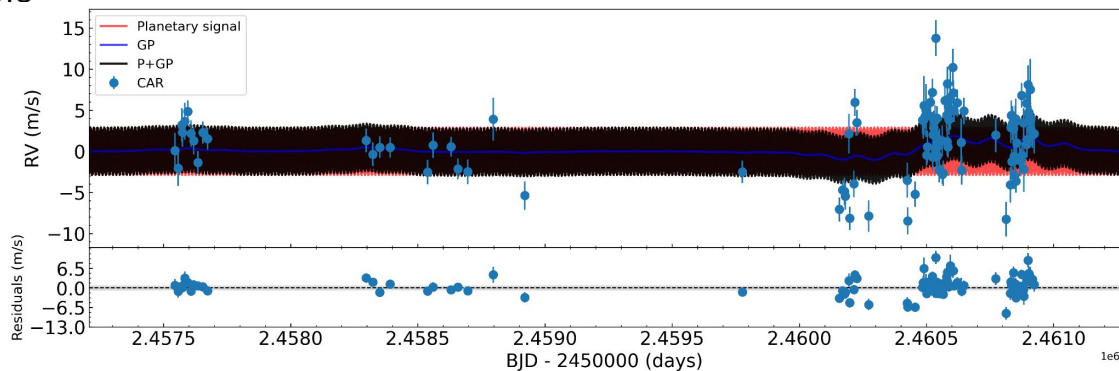


CARMENES GJ XX VIS

- Classic GP fit CARMENES VIS RVs



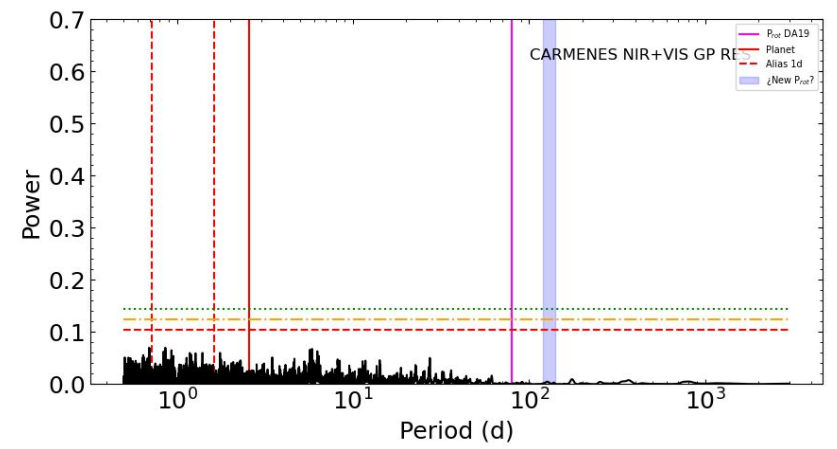
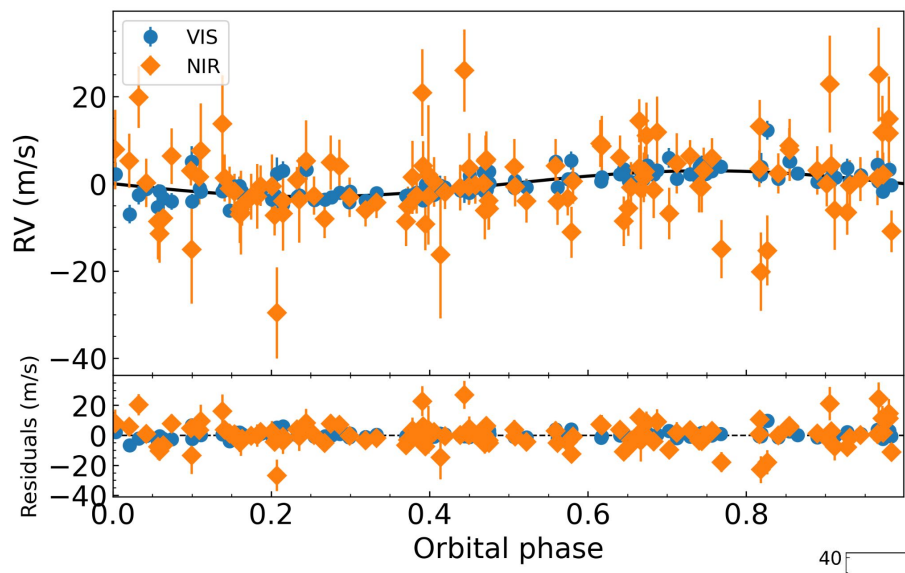
$P_{pl} = 2.5863 \pm 0.0001$ d BIC = -872.9293
 $K_b = 2.90 \pm 0.27$ m/s
 $M_{sini} = 2.11 \pm 0.20 M_{\oplus}$
 $P_{rot} = 154 \pm 33$ d
 $\ln \text{likelihood} = 457.8168$



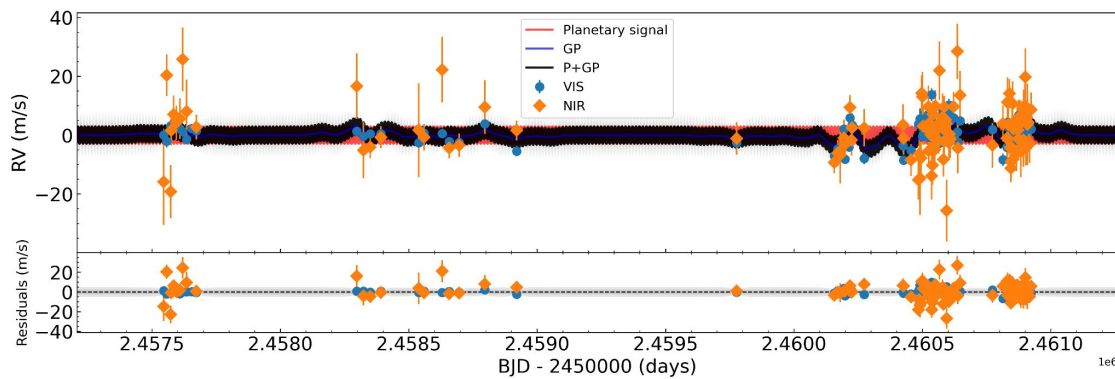
CARMENES GJ XX VIS & NIR



- Classic GP fit CARMENES VIS & NIR RVs

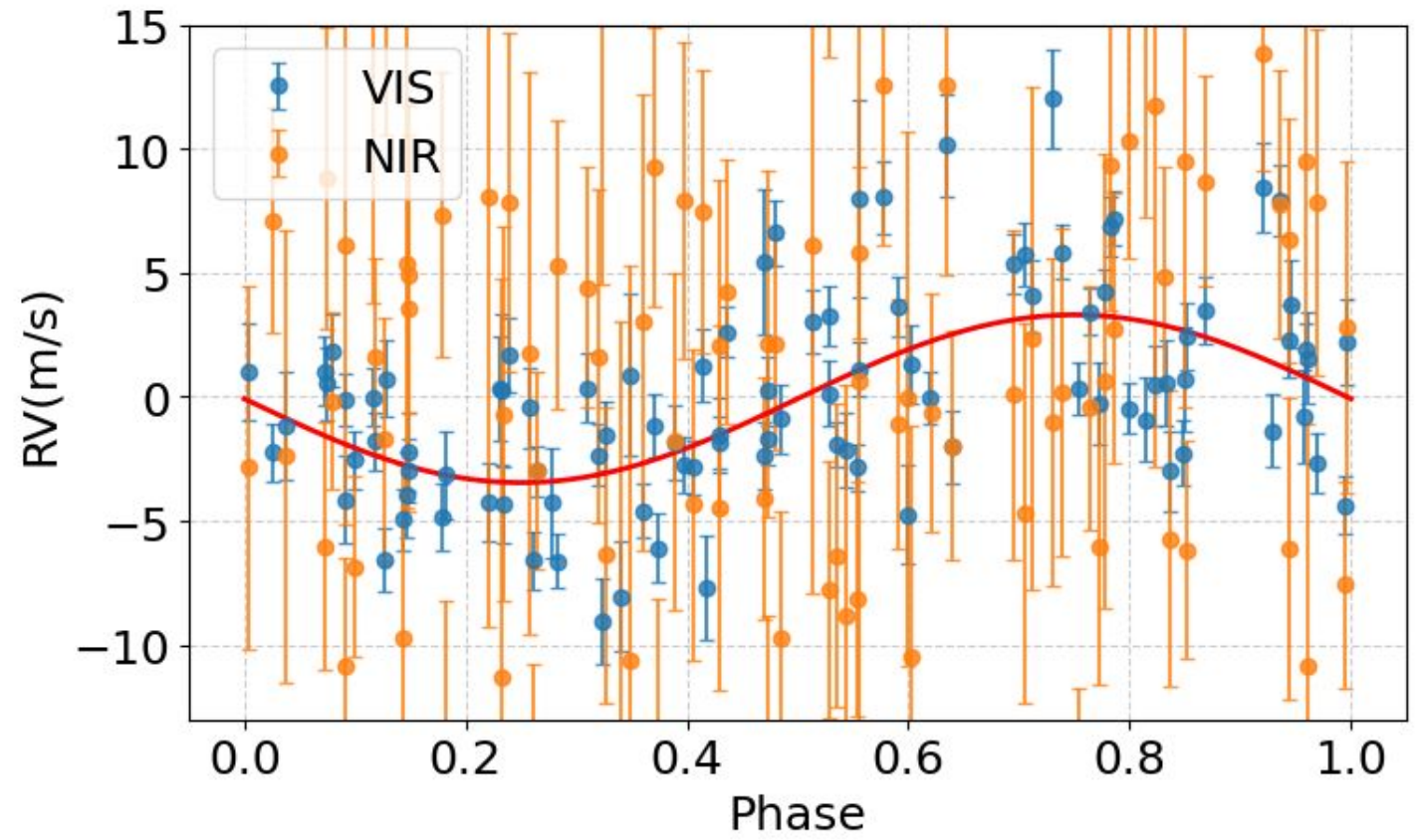


$P_{pl} = 2.5862 \pm 0.0001$ d
 $K_b = 2.96 \pm 0.25$ m/s
 $M_{sini} = 2.16 \pm 0.19 M_{\oplus}$
 $P_{rot} = 146 \pm 28$ d
 $\ln \text{likelihood} = 911.1401$



CARMENES Ross XX VIS & NIR

- CARMENES VIS & NIR RVs in 6.89d phase



K=3.81 m/s