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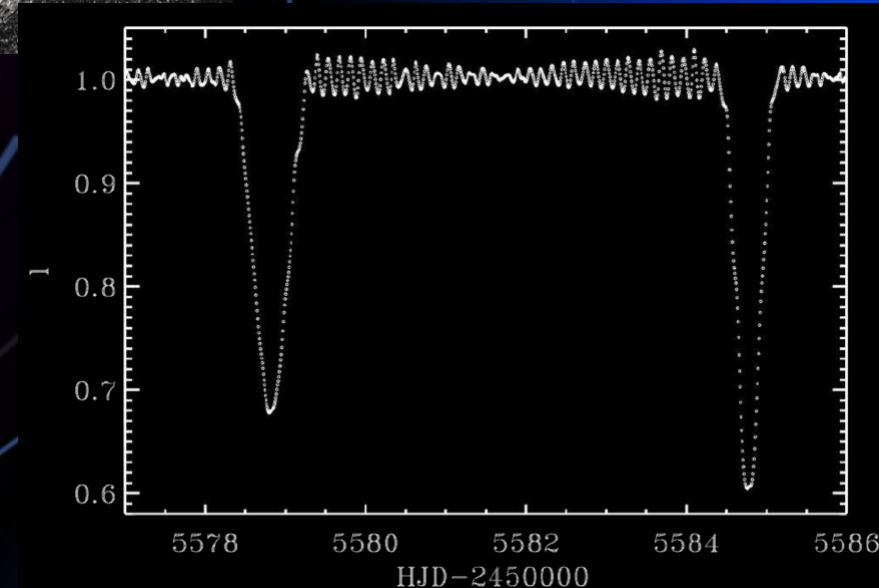
Previously

Chief Scientist, NASA Exoplanet Science Institute
Assoc. Research Scientist, Asst. Research Scientist,
Asst. Staff Scientist

Assistant Scientist, University of Florida
Postdoctoral Research Scientist, University of Florida
Postdoctoral Research Scientist, University of
Wyoming

PhD, Physics, University of Wyoming
BA, Astronomy and Physics, Boston University

The Impact of Kepler



WHAT WERE KEPLER AND K2

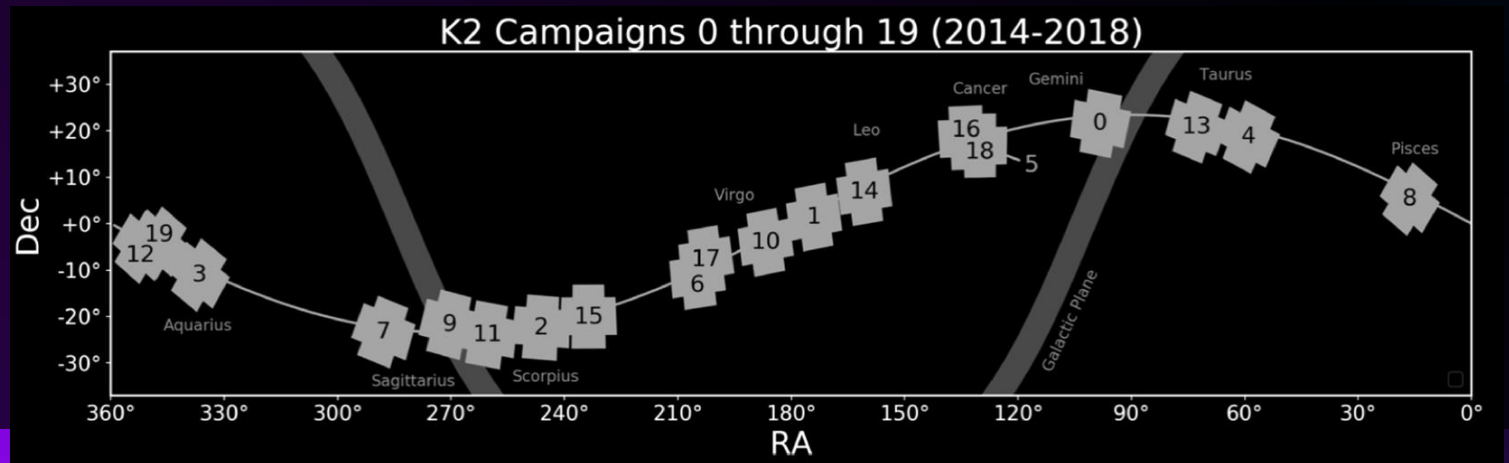
Kepler: 2009-2013

- 1 field
- 3.5 years
- 170,000 stars



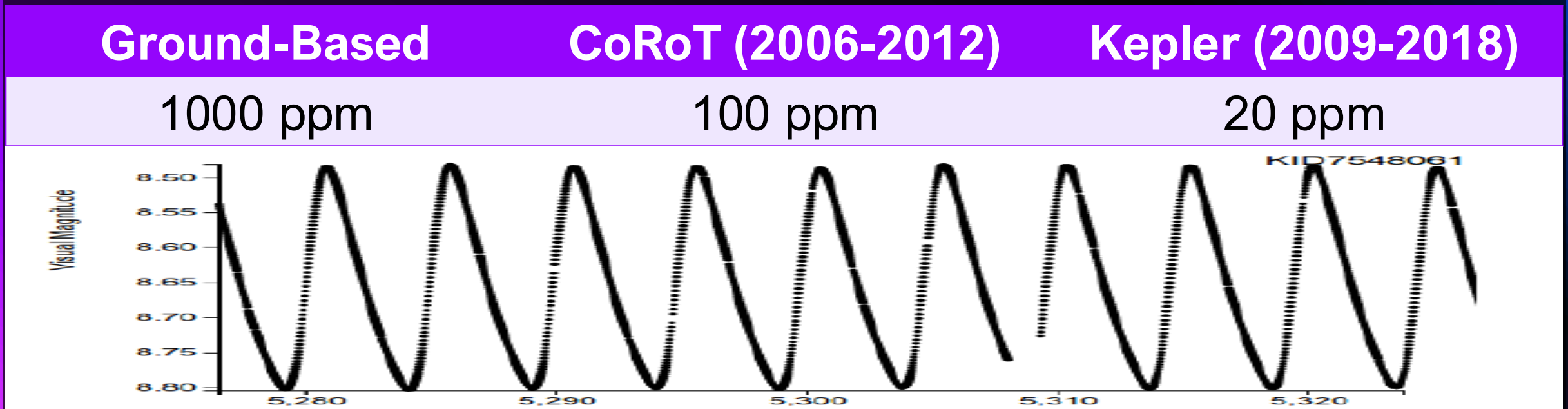
K2: 2013-2018

- 19 fields
- 90 days per field, 6 yrs
- 360,000 stars



WHAT DID KEPLER AND K2 OFFER?

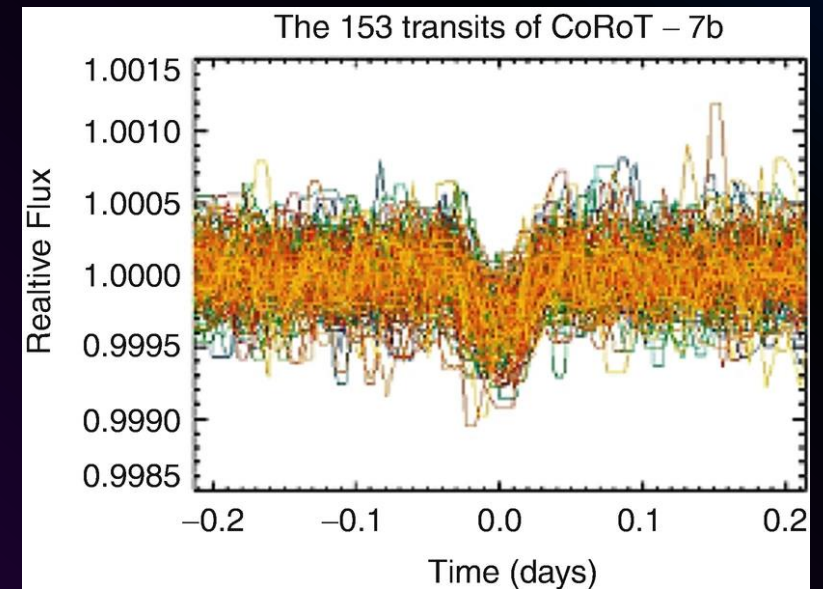
Long time-period, uninterrupted, extremely high precision, well-sampled, time series photometry



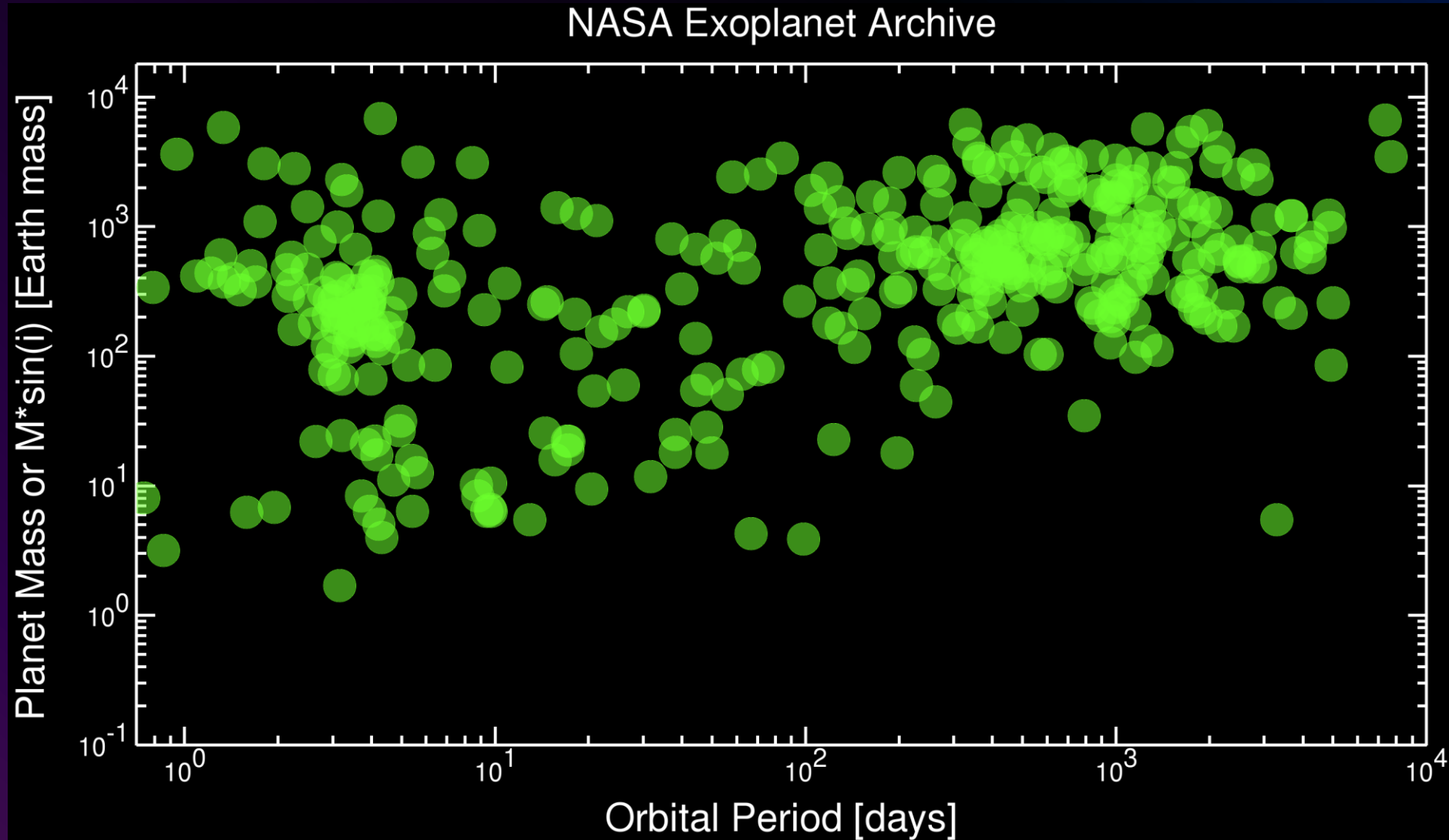
“When I first saw the light curves, I thought they had sent the simulation data and not the real data.”

EXOPLANETS BEFORE KEPLER

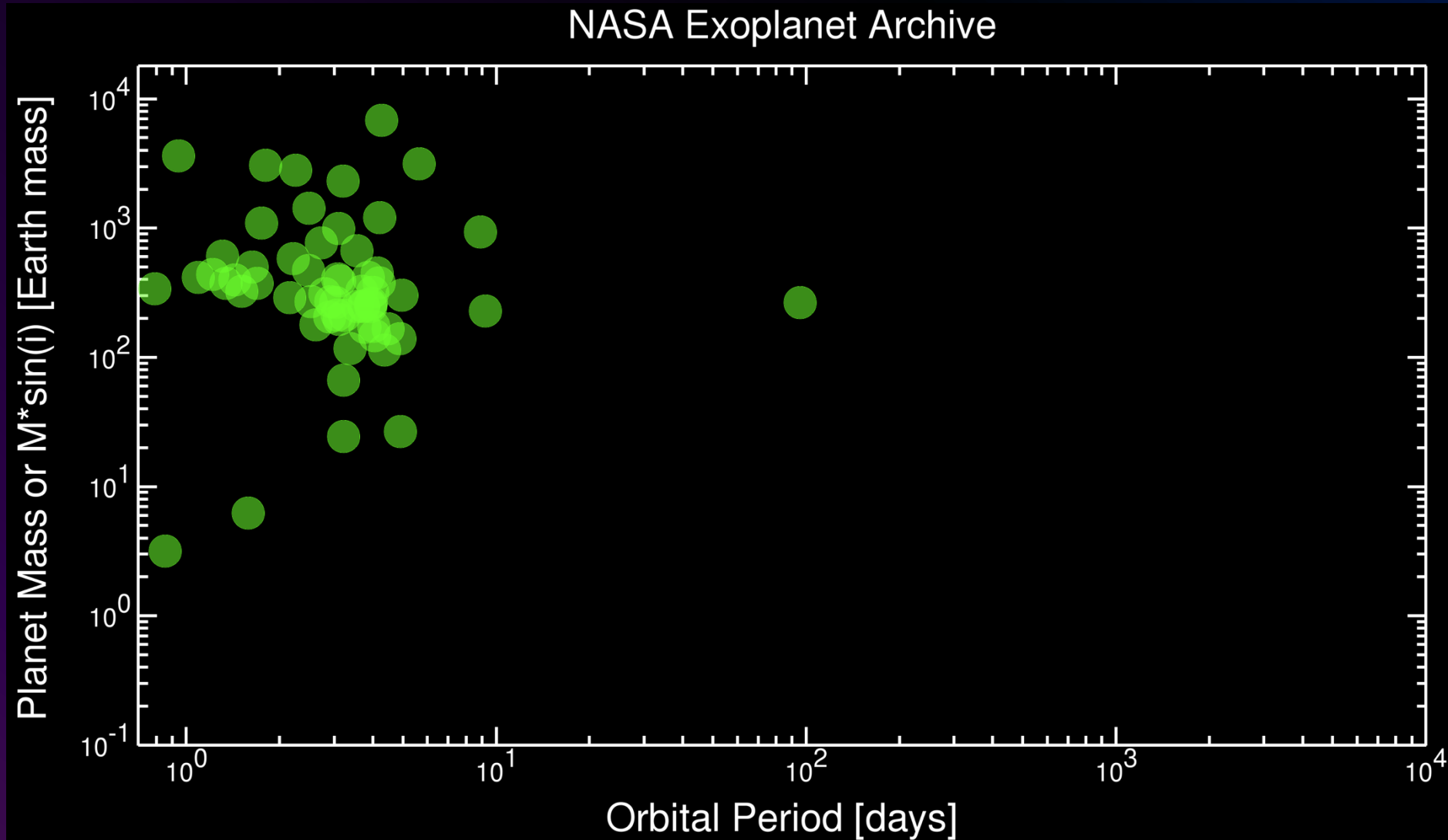
- First planets were discovered from timing variations in pulsars (1992)
- Discoveries dominated by RVs from the ground starting with 51 Peg (1995)
- CoRoT (2006): first mission flown dedicated to the discovery of exoplanets (via transits)



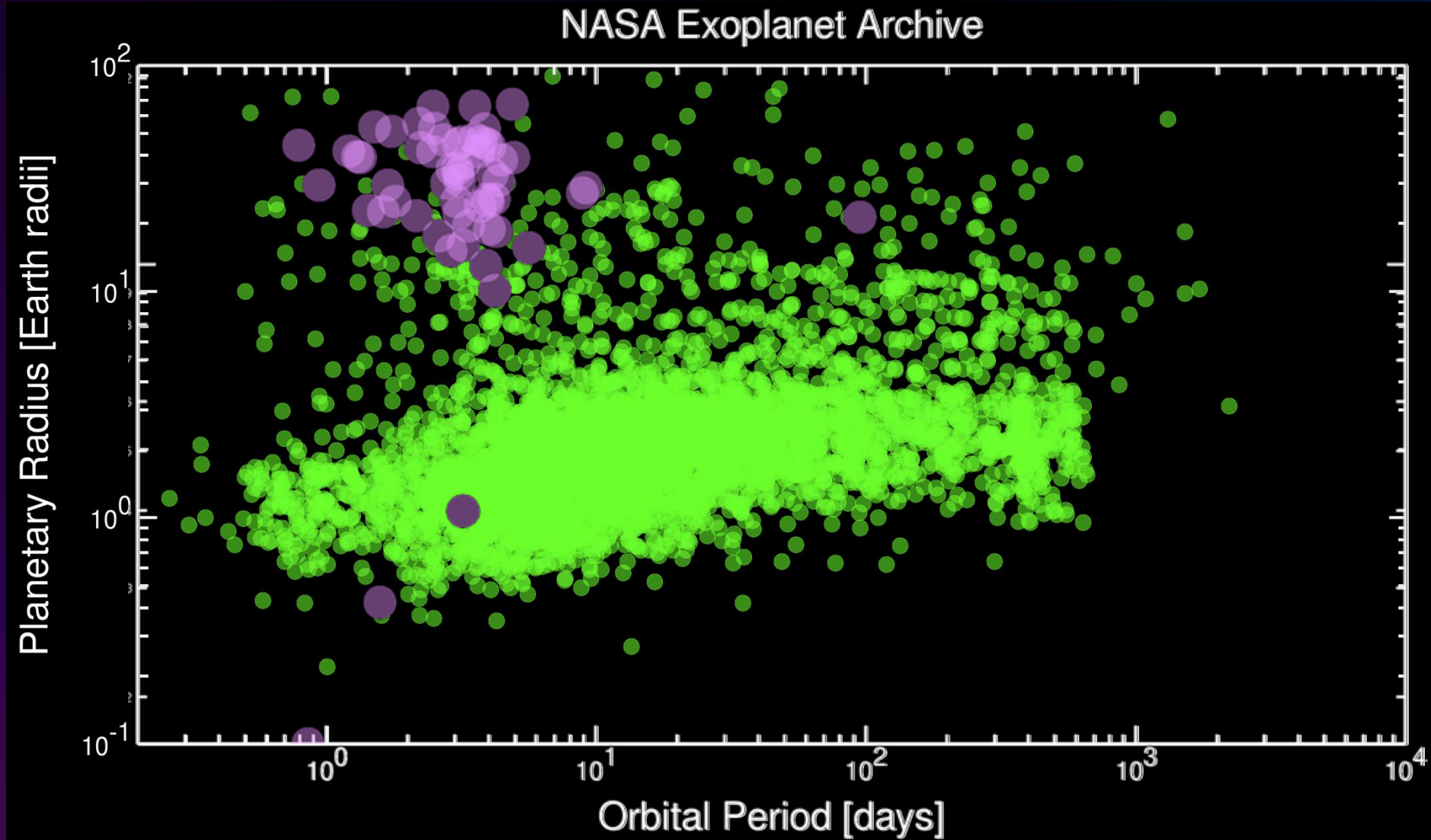
318 EXOPLANETS KNOWN BEFORE KEPLER



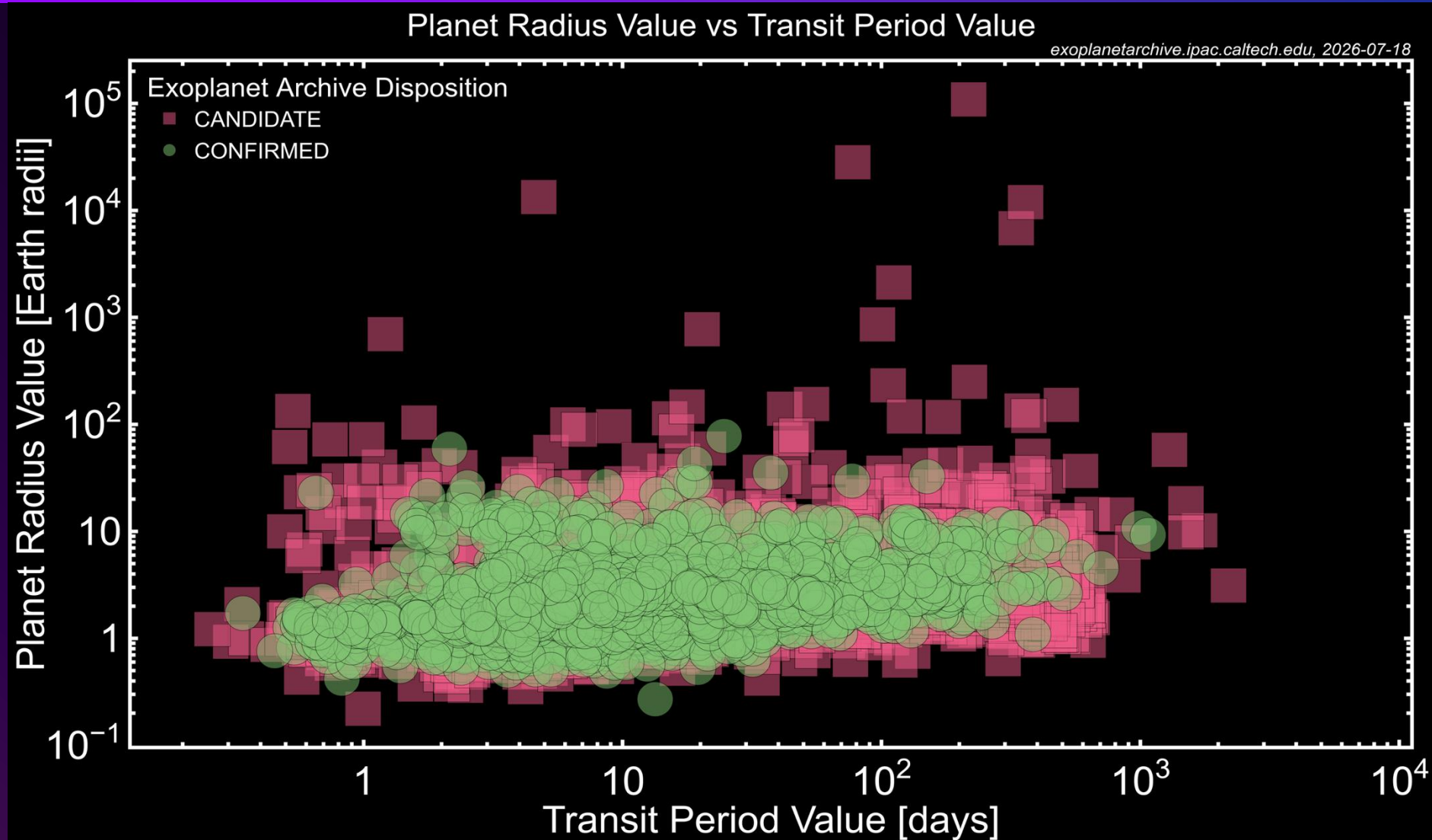
50 TRANSITING EXOPLANETS KNOWN



A WHOLE NEW PARAMETER SPACE OPENED

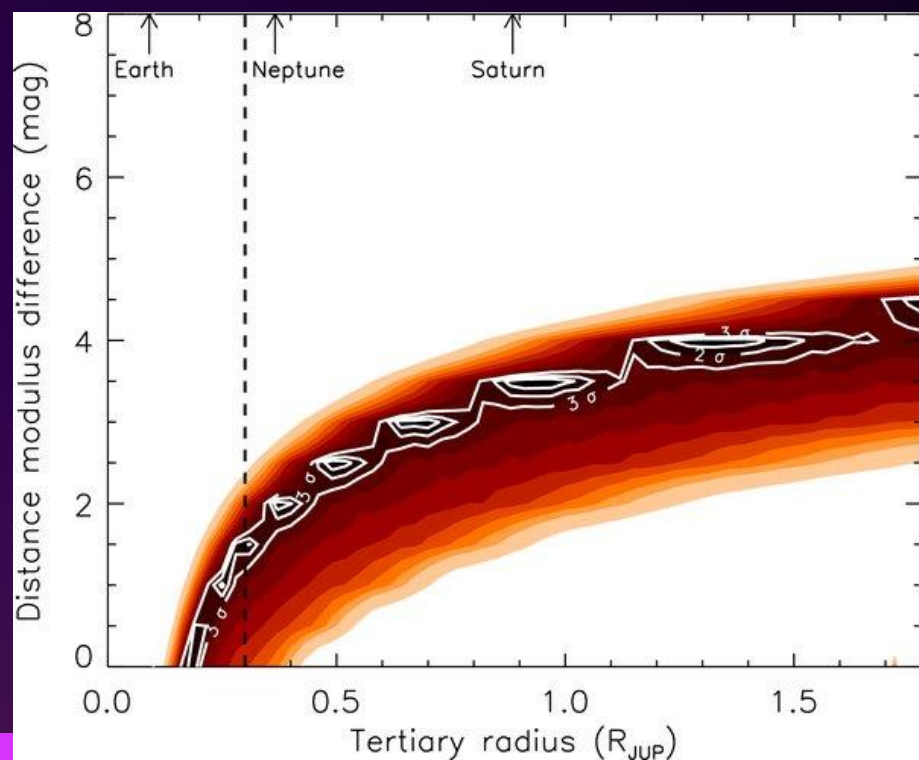


AND, OF COURSE, KEPLER CANDIDATES



STATISTICAL VALIDATION OF PLANETS

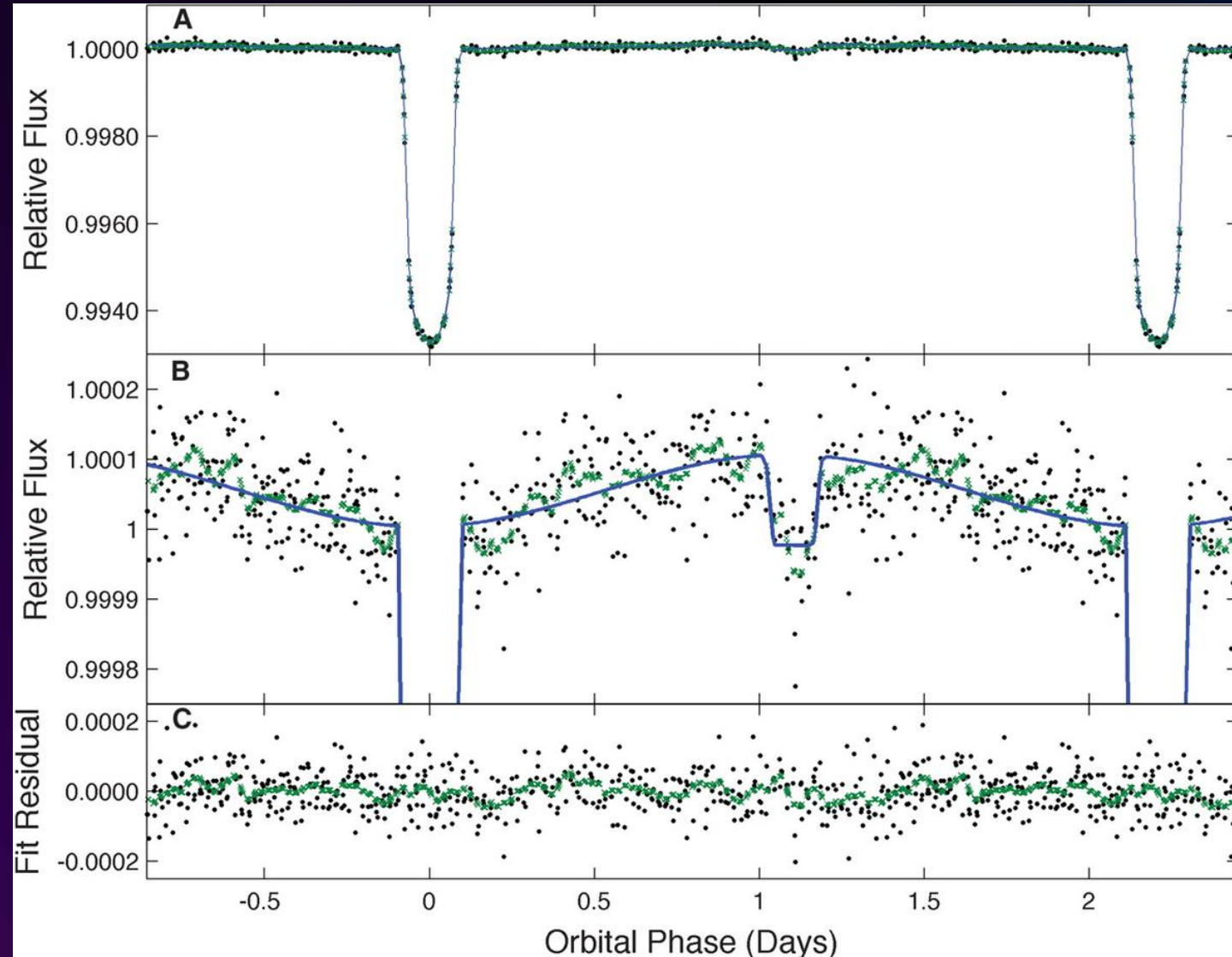
- Planets were often too small or orbited stars that were too faint for effective RV determination of the masses
- Statistical validation was created to assess the discoveries



False positive configuration ^a	Result	Blends ruled out
Hierarchical triple with stellar tertiary, MS	Poor fits	Yes
White dwarf tertiaries	Poor fits	Yes
Hierarchical triple with planetary tertiary, MS	Twin star	Yes (imaging/spec./centr.)
Background EB with stellar tertiary, MS		
With and without extinction	Good fits	Not all
Giant secondaries	<i>P</i> too short	Yes
White dwarf tertiaries	Poor fits	Yes
Twice the period	Poor fits/sec. ecl.	Yes
Background EB with planetary tertiary, MS		
Jupiters, Neptunes, super-Earths, with extinction	Good fits	super-Earths
Giant secondaries	<i>P</i> too short	Yes
White dwarfs, with extinction	Good fits	Yes (imaging/spec./centr.)
Foreground EB with stellar tertiary, MS	Poor fits	Yes
Foreground EB with planetary tertiary, MS	Poor fits	Yes

Kepler-9; Torres et al. 2011

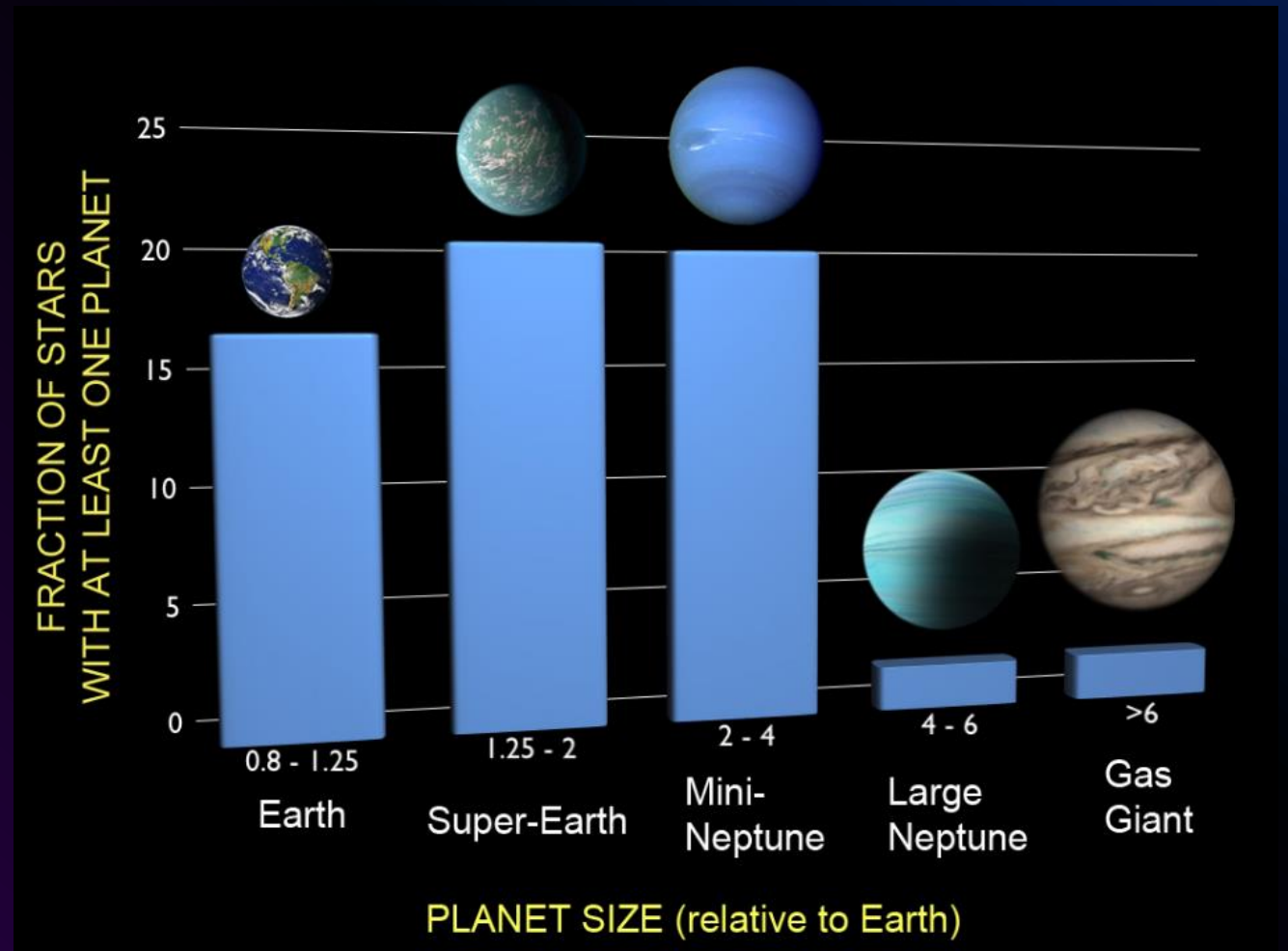
DETAILED STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS



HAT-P7
Borucki et al. 2009

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

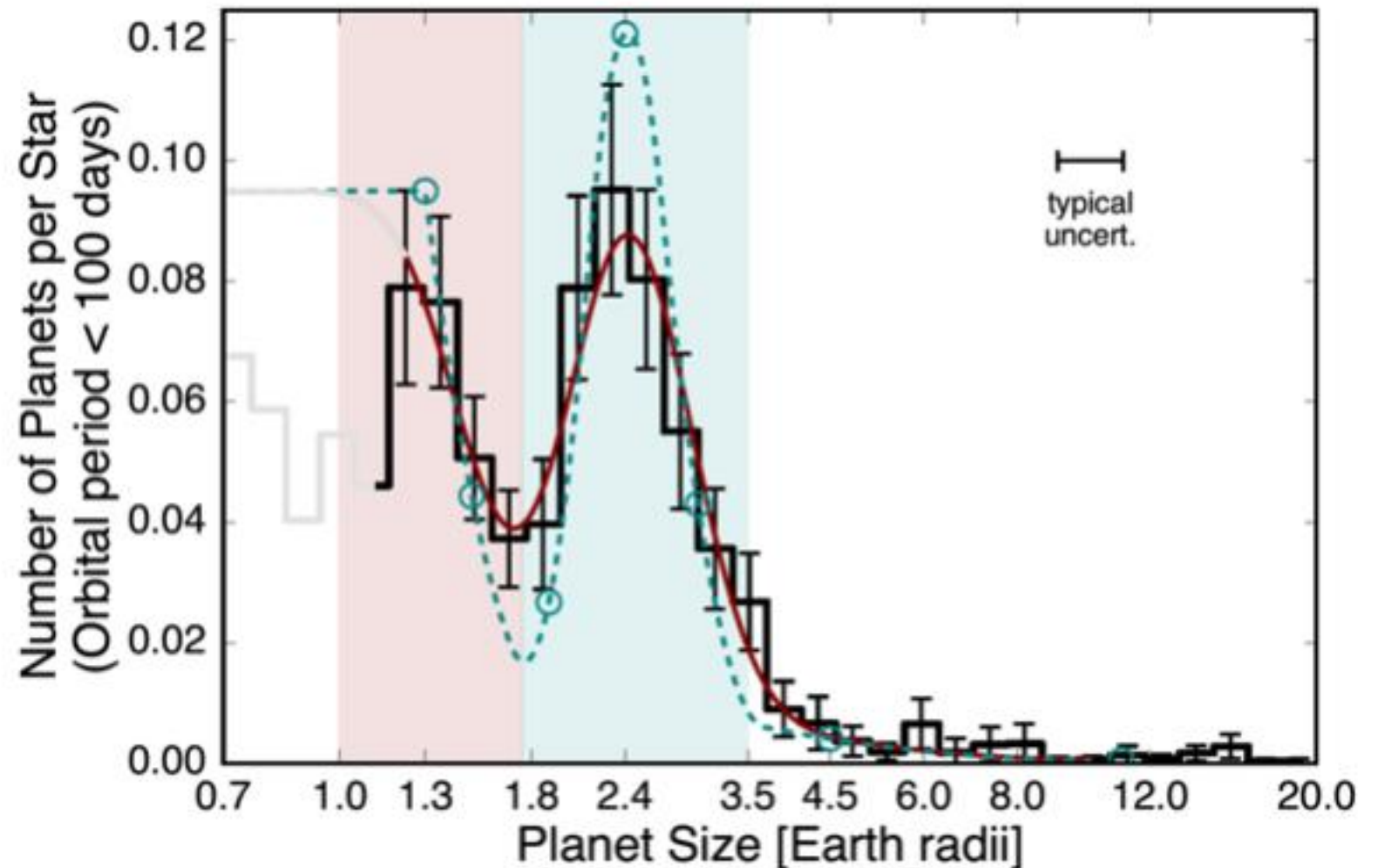
Existence of a planet size not in our Solar System (super-earths, sub-Neptunes)



DEMOGRAPHICS STUDIES

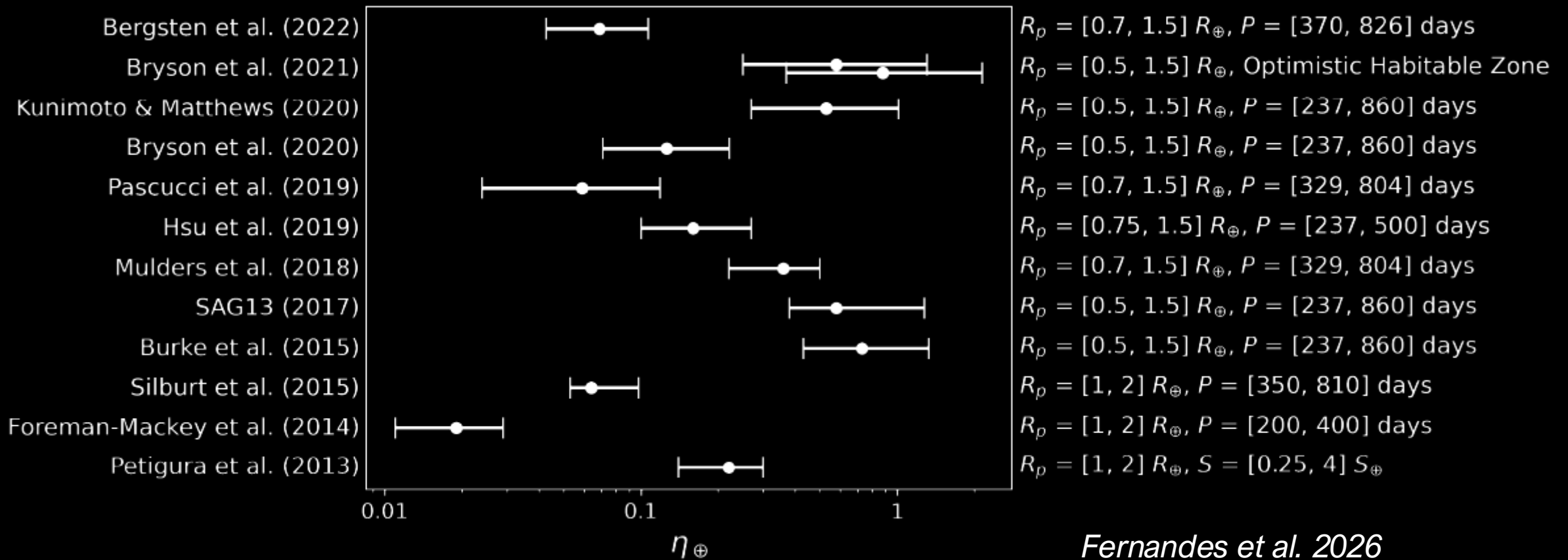
With a gap!

Fulton et al. 2009

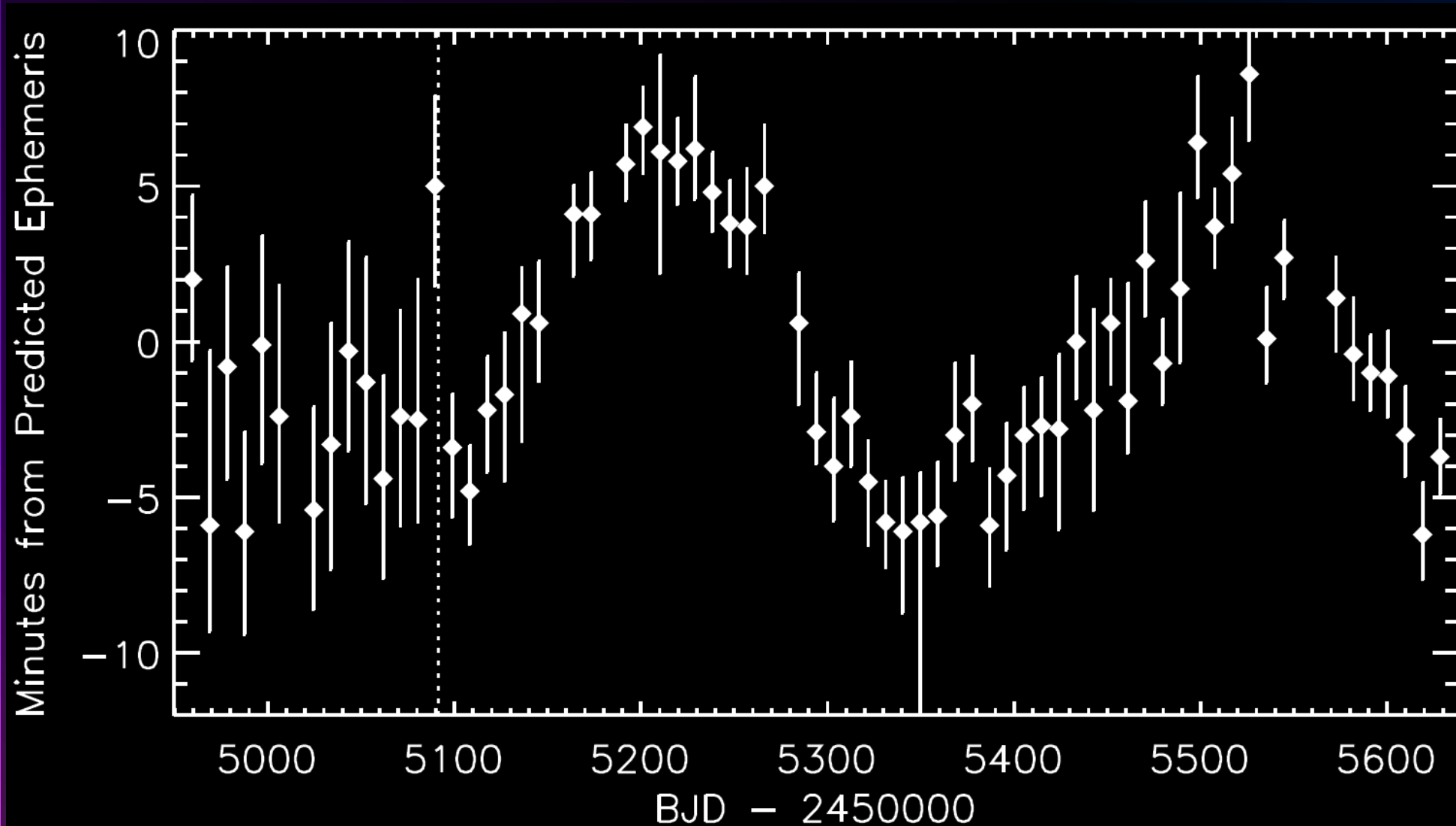


DEMOGRAPHICS STUDIES

- Estimating the frequency of Earths



FIRSTS: TRANSIT TIMING VARIATIONS



Kepler-19
has three
planets

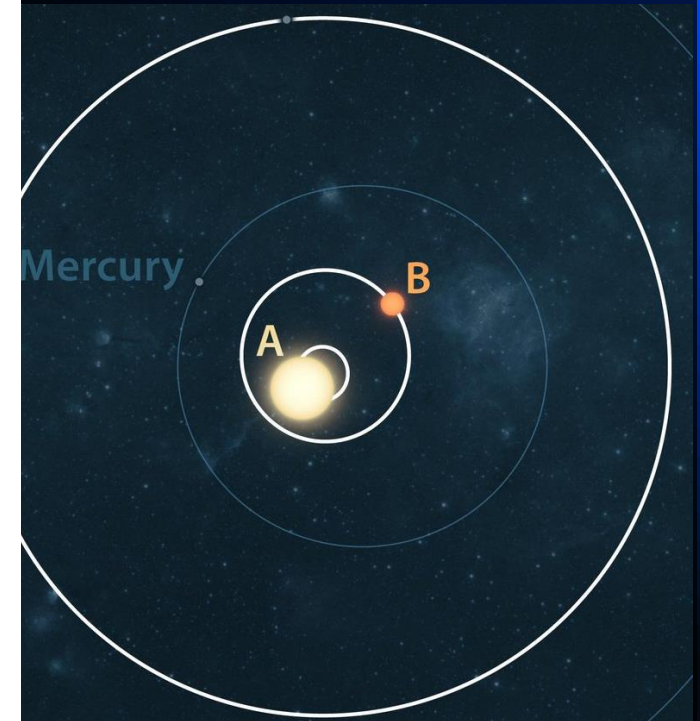
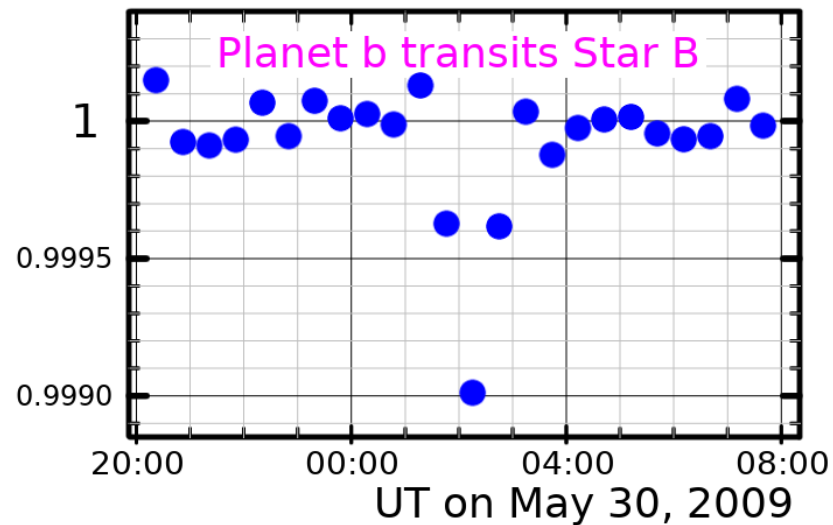
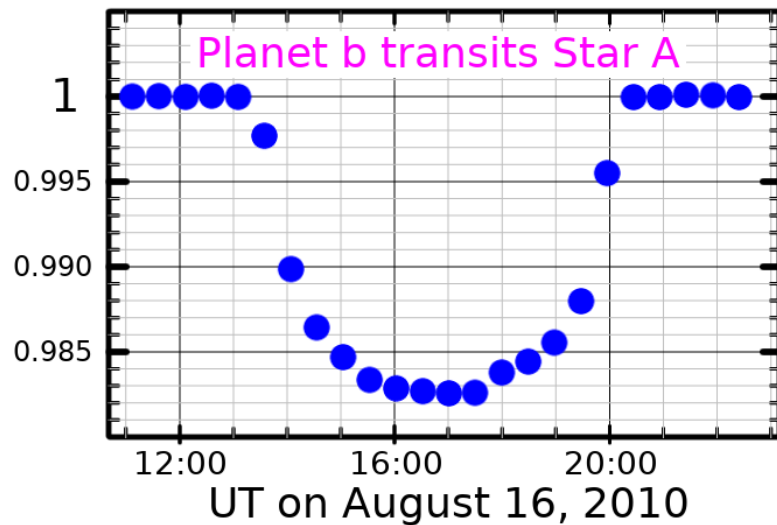
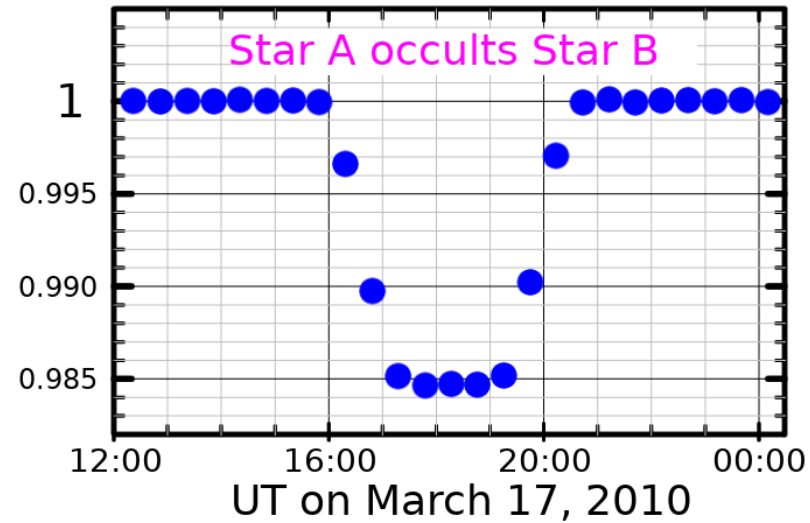
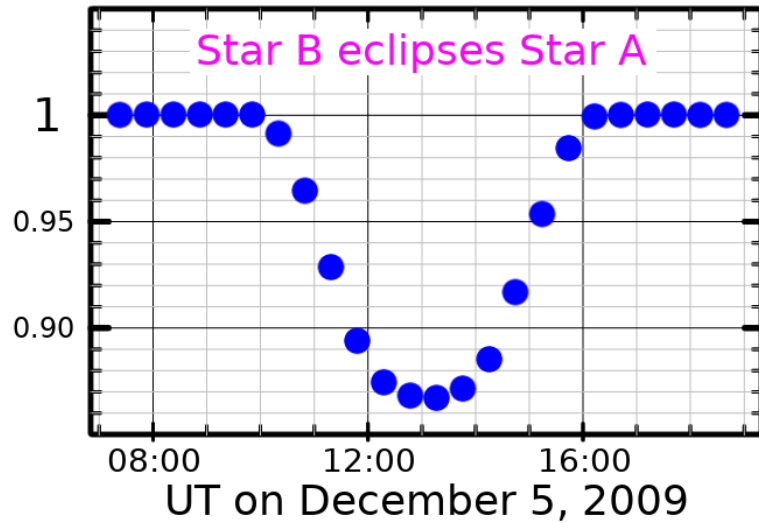
b: transit
c: TTV
d: RV

Kepler-19
Ballard et al. 2011

FIRSTS: CIRCUMBINARY PLANETS

Light Curves for Kepler-16

Normalized Kepler Flux

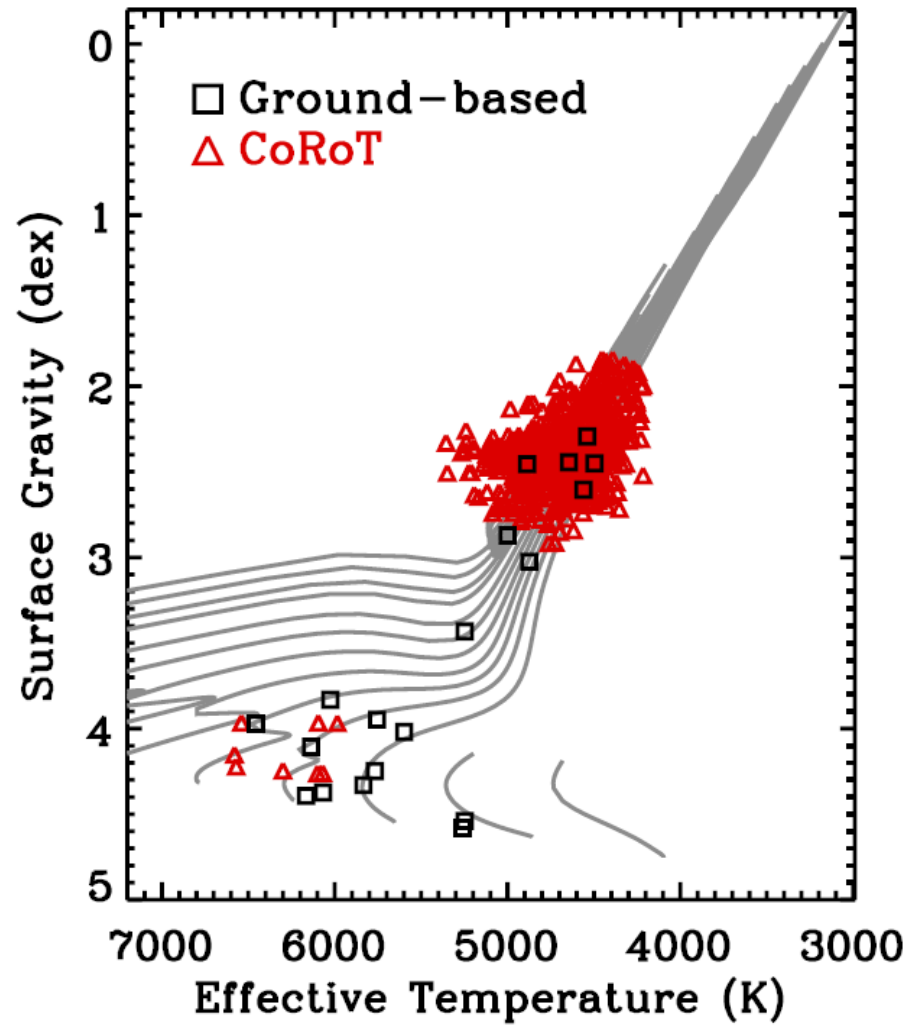
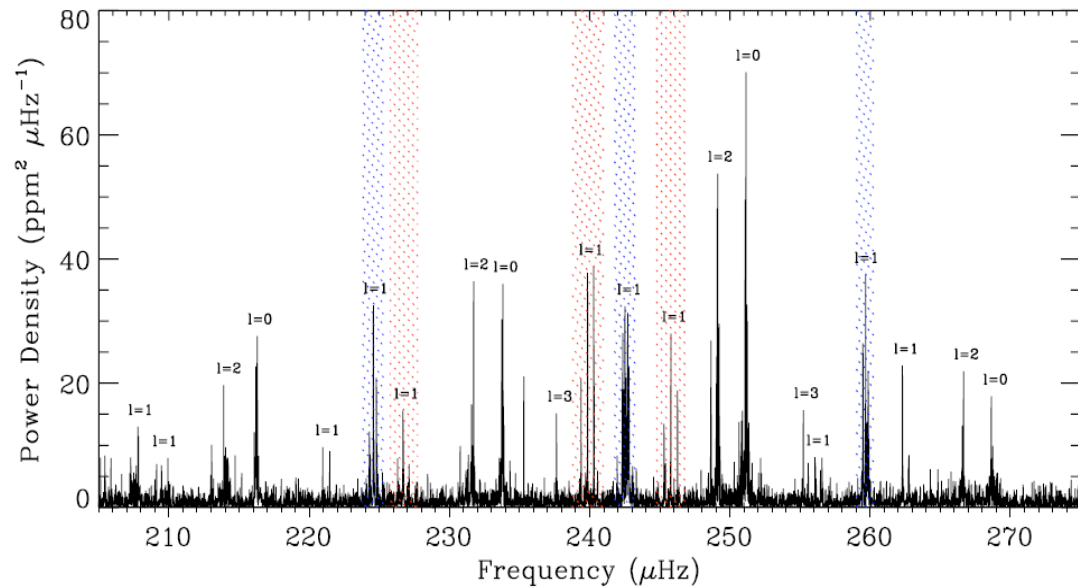
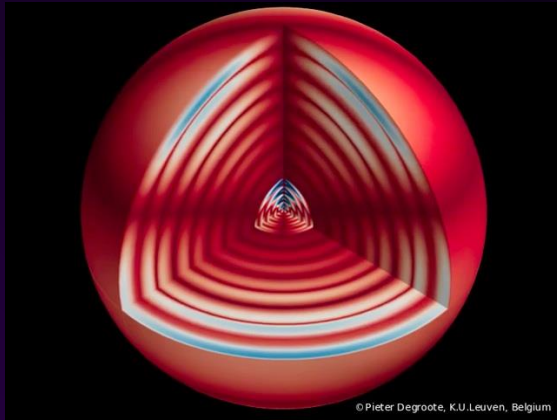


Kepler-16
Doyle et al. 2011

STELLAR ASTROPHYSICS

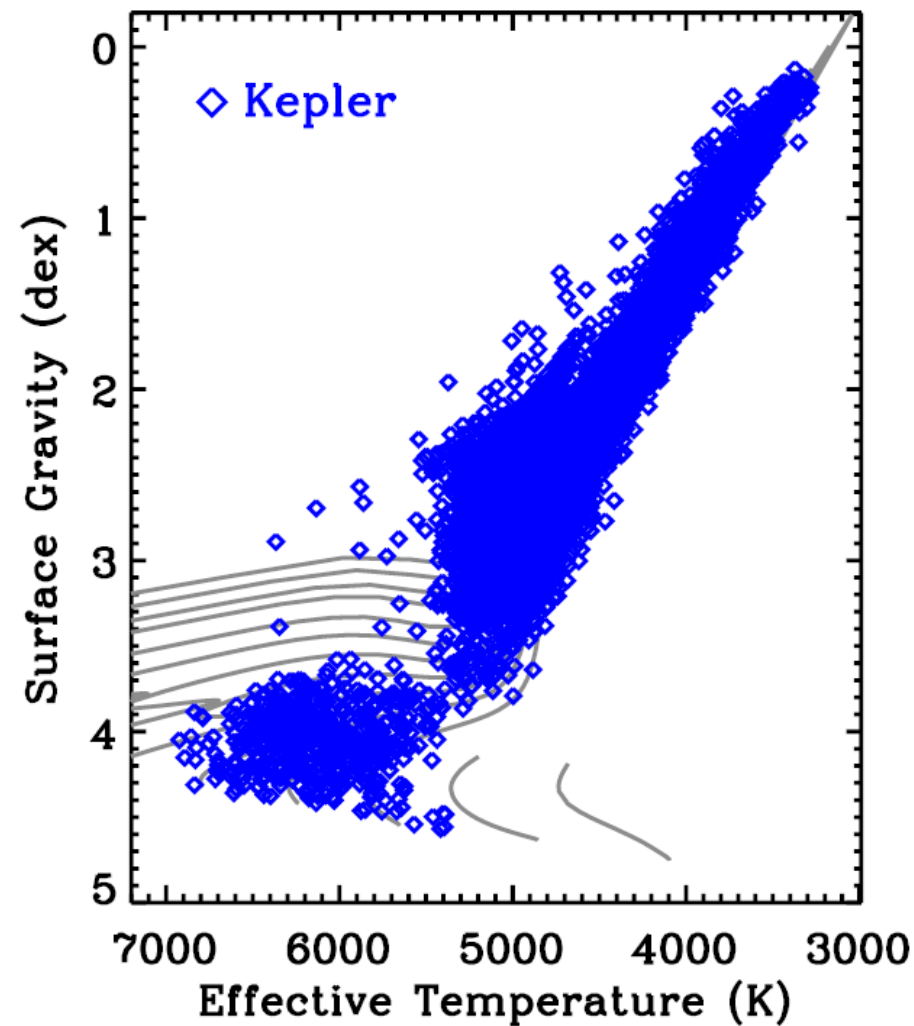
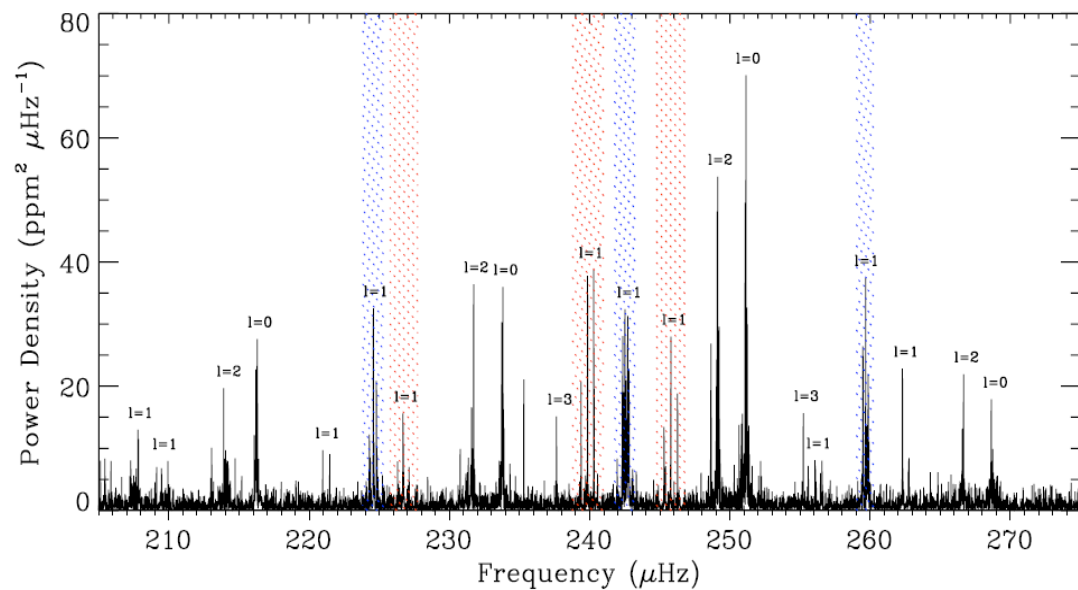
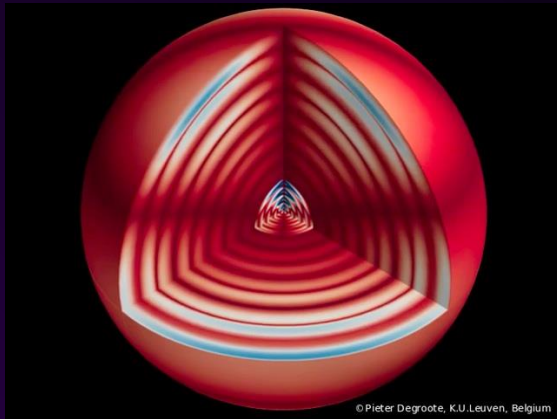
“We will be talking about stellar astrophysics in terms of ‘Before’ and ‘After’ Kepler”

ASTEROSEISMOLOGY REVOLUTION



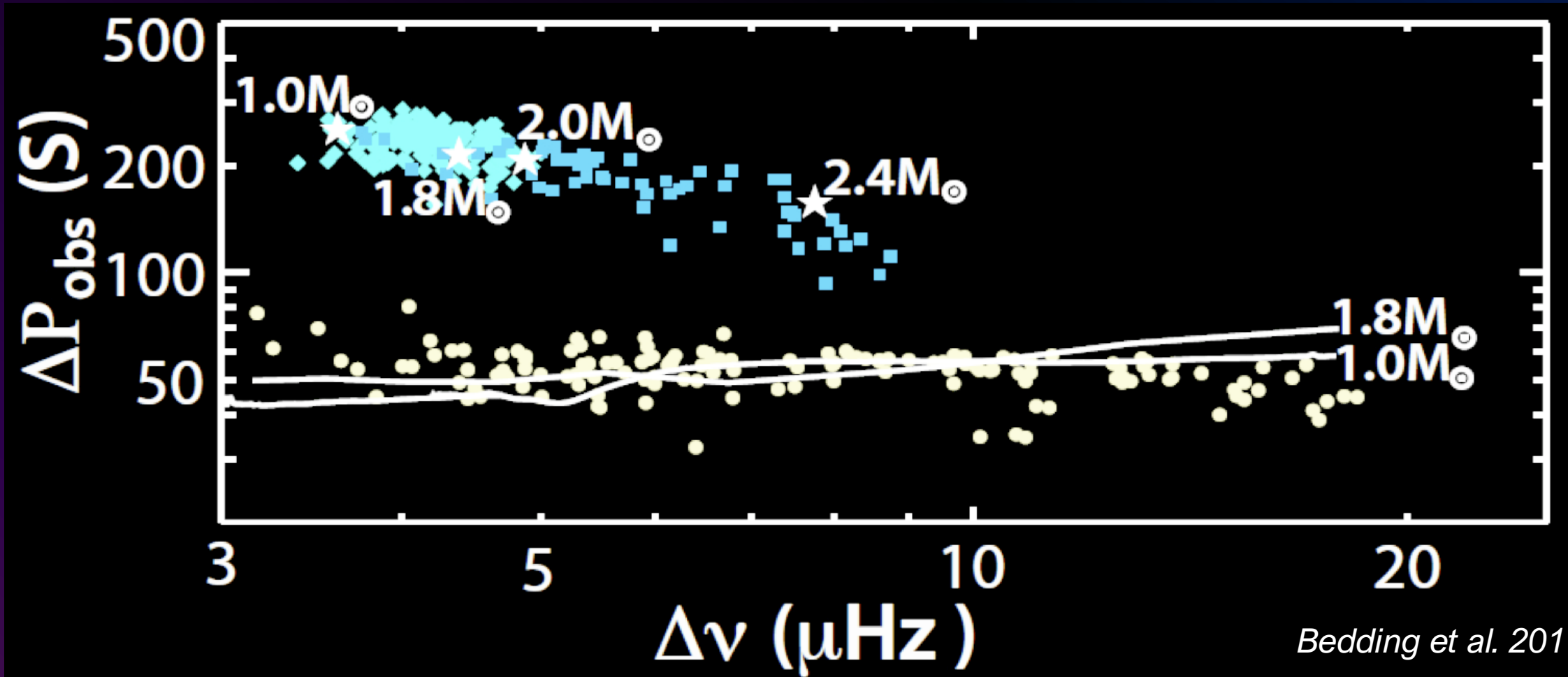
Huber et al. 2016

ASTEROSEISMOLOGY REVOLUTION

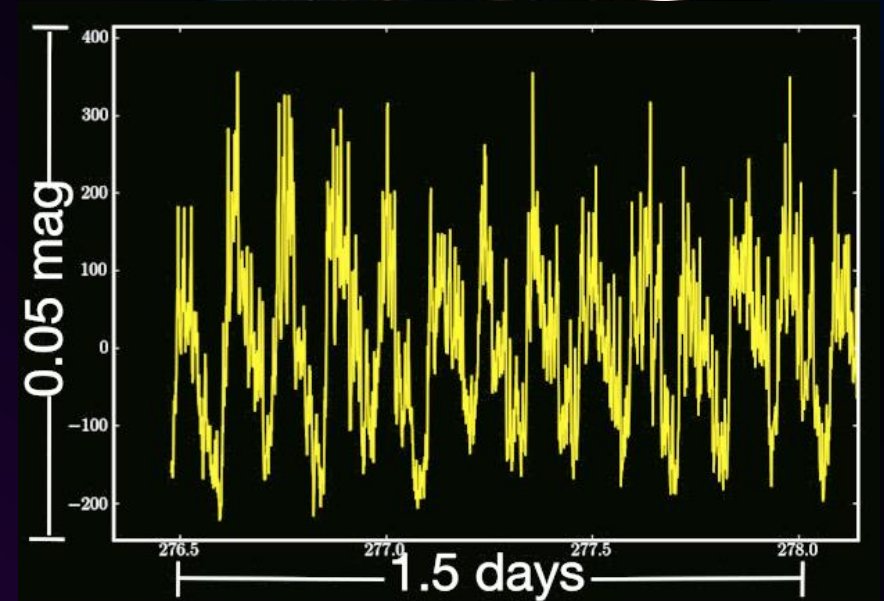
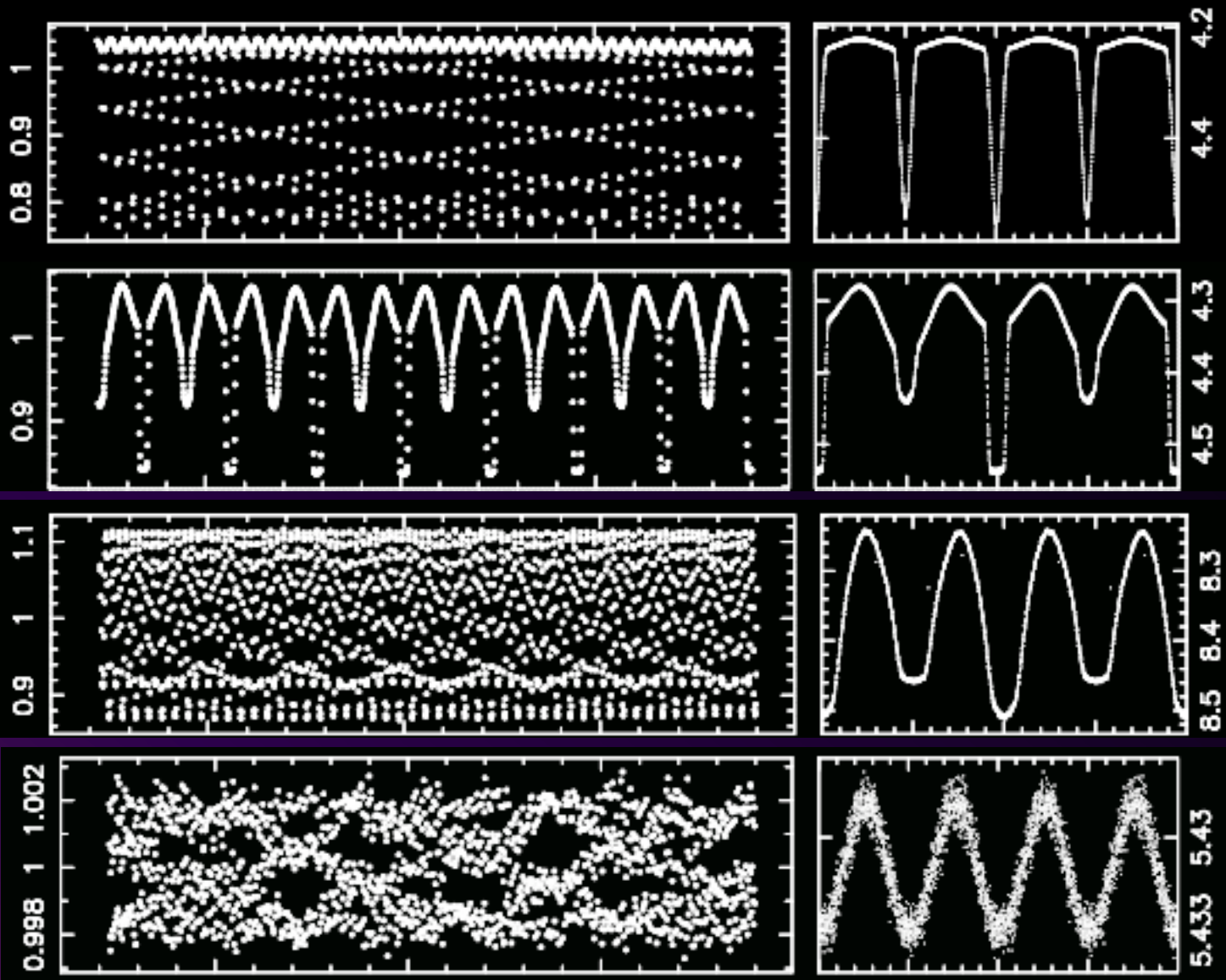


Huber et al. 2016

SEPARATING H-SHELL vs He-CORE RED GIANTS

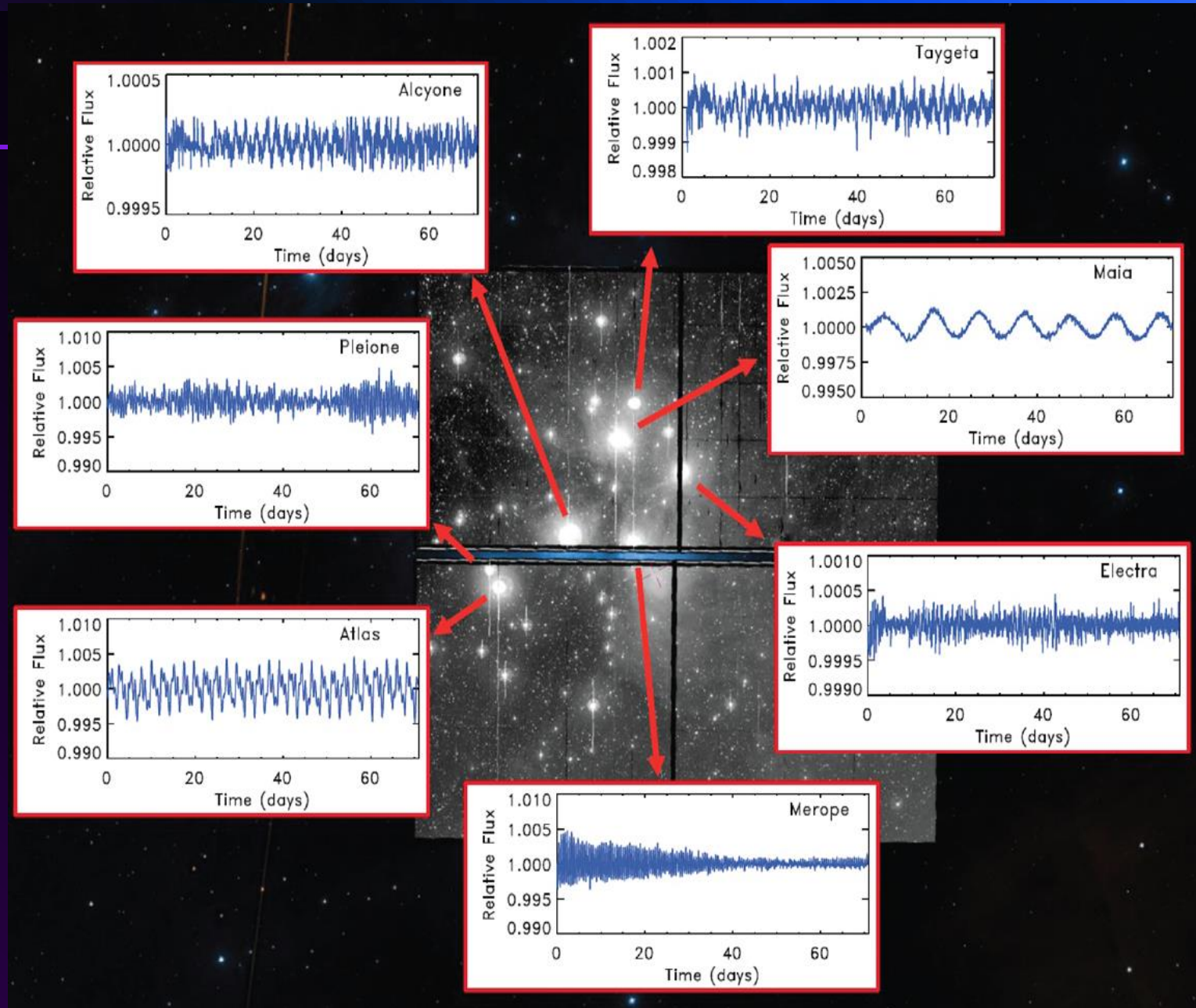


BINARIES, BINARIES, BINARIES ...

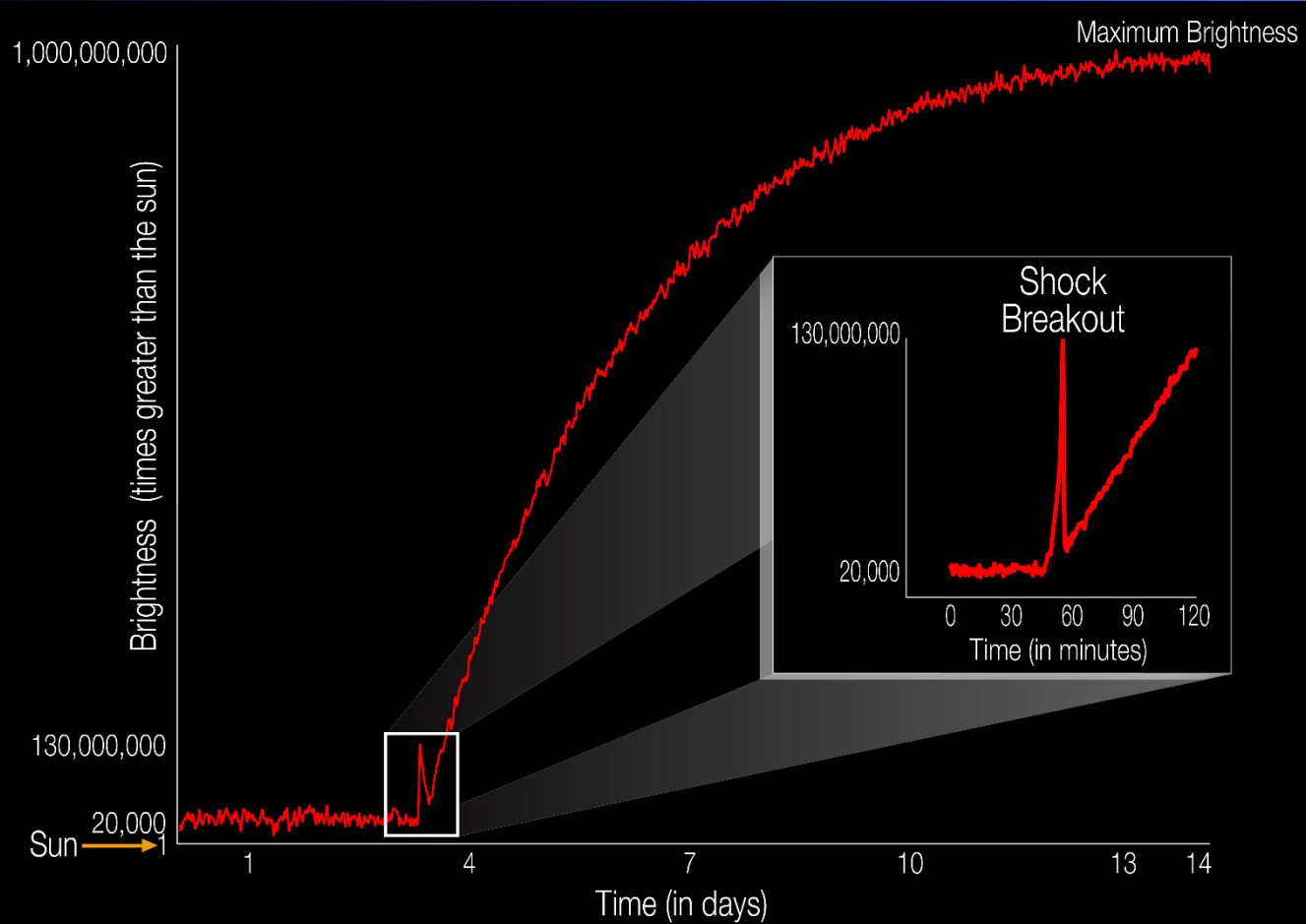
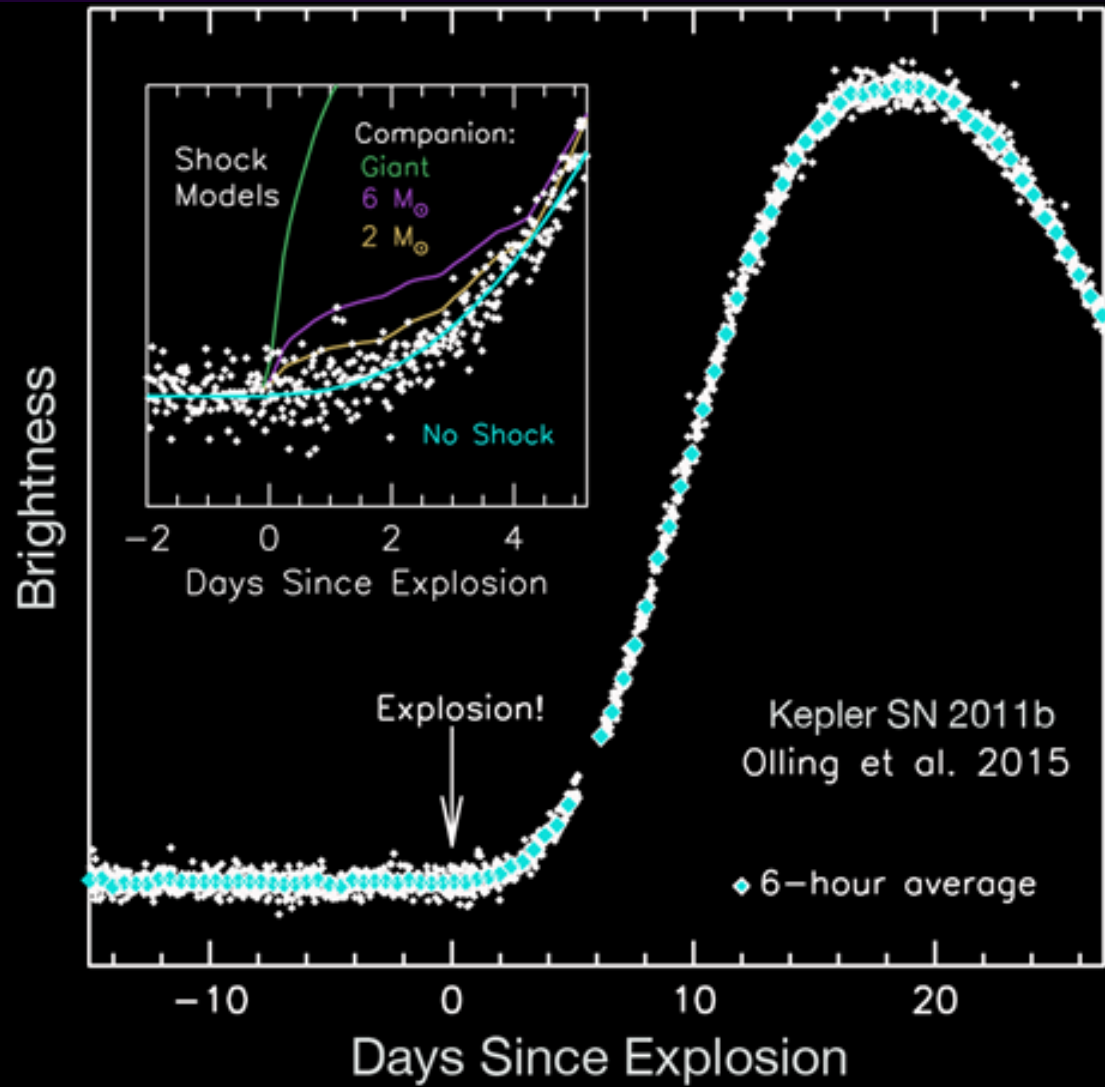


YOUNG STARS

Pleiades stars
nearly equal in
mass and age
but pulsation,
rotation, and
binarity are all
different



SUPERNOVAE



More than 2 dozen SN observed
Enables detailed modeling of
progenitors and explosion

BUT THE REAL CHANGE ...

BUT THE REAL CHANGE ...

... was sociological

BUT THE REAL CHANGE ...

The exoplanet field was
incredibly competitive
dominated by discovery of
individual planets



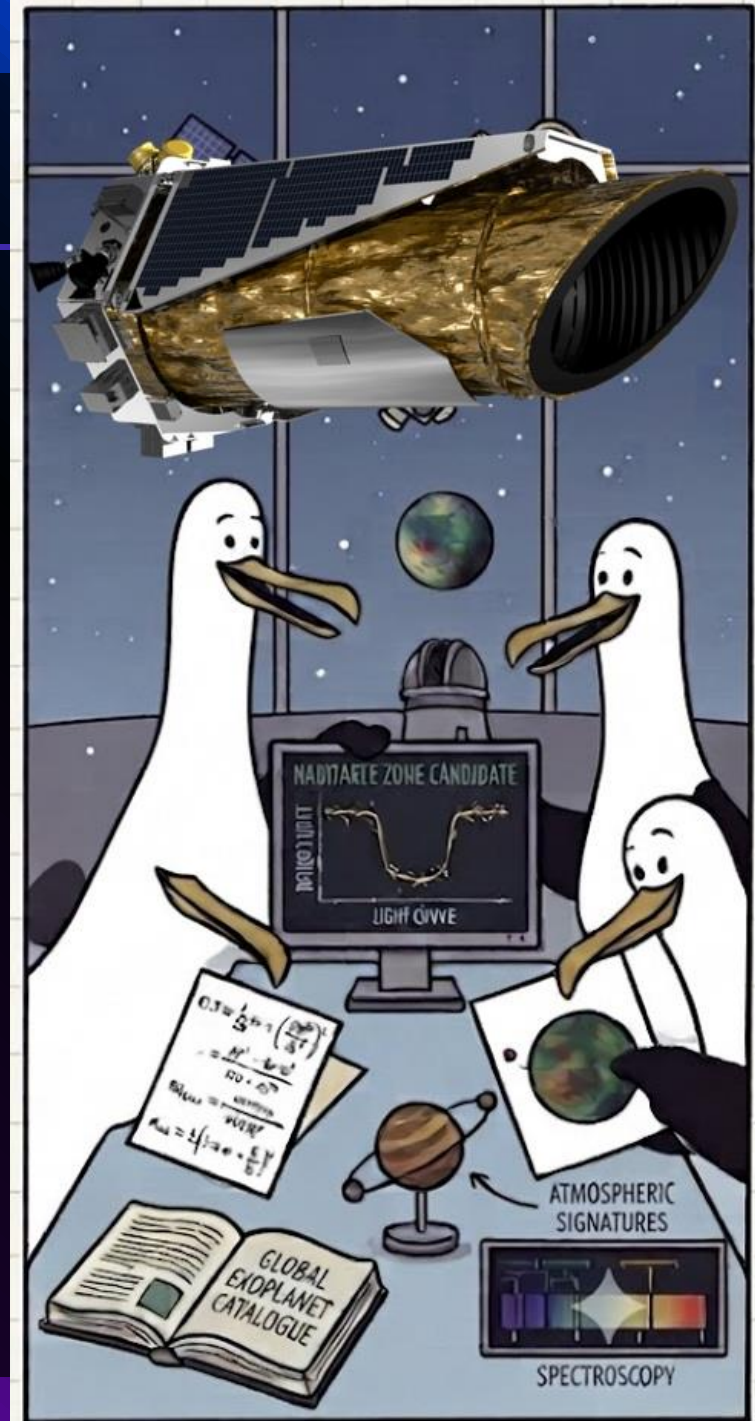
BUT THE REAL CHANGE ...

The plethora of planets from Kepler fundamentally changed how we worked and interacted as a community



BUT THE REAL CHANGE ...

Public release of the Kepler data and planet candidates opened the science to everyone



DEMOCRATIZING THE SCIENCE

- The availability of Kepler and K2 data/candidates enabled a breadth of science previously only imagined and necessitated the community coming together to share results and resources like never before
- TESS data and planet candidates were all immediately open to the public
- All Roman data will be immediately public as well

FUNDED GROUND-BASED PROGRAM

- Ground-based follow-up critical to Kepler's success (KFOP)
 - Spectroscopy
 - High resolution imaging
 - Radial velocities
- Led to today's TESS Follow-up Observation Program (TFOP)
 - Over 1 million files shared on ExoFOP
- Gaia and Plato are organizing community follow-up programs



THE LEGACY OF KEPLER IS FAR-REACHING

Scientifically and Sociologically

