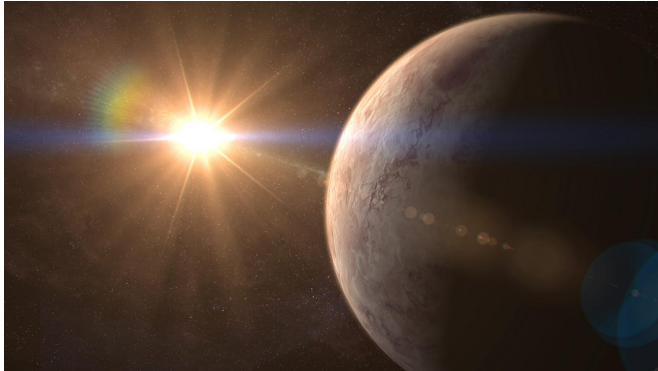


# Scientists discover a nearby superearth

17 November 2016



Artistic design of the "superearth" GJ 536 b and the star GJ 536. Credit: Gabriel Pérez, SMM (IAC).

Ph.D. student Alejandro Suárez Mascareño, of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC) and the University of La Laguna (ULL), and his thesis director, Rafael Rebolo and Jonay Isai González Hernández, have discovered a "superearth"-type planet, GJ 536 b, whose mass is around 5.4 Earth masses, in orbit around a nearby very bright star. The study has been accepted for publication in the journal *Astronomy & Astrophysics*; researchers from several countries are involved.

This exoplanet orbiting the star GJ 536 is not within the star's habitable zone, but its short orbital period of 8.7 days and the luminosity of its star, a red dwarf which is quite cool and near to our sun, make it an attractive candidate for investigating its atmospheric composition. During this research, a cycle of magnetic activity similar to that of the sun has been observed, but with a shorter period, three years.

"So far, the only planet we have found is GJ 536 b, but we are continuing to monitor the star to see if we can find other companions," says Alejandro Suárez Mascareño, who is the first author on the article. "Rocky planets are usually found in groups," he explains, "especially around [stars](#) of this type, and we are pretty sure that we can find

other low-mass planets in orbits further from the star, with periods from 100 days up to a few years. We are preparing a programme of monitoring for transits of this new exoplanet to determine its radius and mean density."

"This rocky exoplanet is orbiting a star much smaller and cooler than the sun," says Jonay Isai González. "But it is sufficiently nearby and bright. It is also observable from both the northern and southern hemispheres, which is very interesting for future high-stability spectrographs, and in particular, for the possible detection of another rocky planet in the habitability zone of the star."

"To detect the planet", says Rafael Rebolo, "we had to measure the velocity of the star with an accuracy of the order of a metre per second. With the construction of the new instrument ESPRESSO, co-directed by the IAC, we will improve this accuracy by a factor of 10, and will be able to extend our search to [planets](#) with conditions very similar to Earth, around this and many other nearby stars."

The planet has been detected in a joint effort between the IAC and the Geneva Observatory, using the HARPS (High Accuracy Radial velocity Planet Seeker) spectrograph on the 3.6M ESO Telescope at La Silla (Chile) and HARPS North, on the Telescopio Nacional Galileo (TNG) at the Roque de los Muchachos Observatory, Garafia (La Palma).

**More information:** "A super-Earth orbiting the nearby M-dwarf GJ 536", by A. Suárez Mascareño, J. I. González Hernández, R. Rebolo, N. Astudillo-Defru, X. Bonfils, F. Bouchy, X. Delfosse, T. Forveille, C. Lovis, M. Mayor, F. Murgas, F. Pepe, N. C. Santos, S. Udry, A. Wünsche and S. Velasco. Accepted for publication in *Astronomy & Astrophysics*.

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