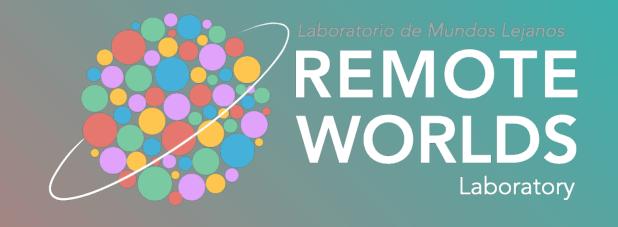
The KoBE experiment

a blind-search survey 30 years after 51 Peg b

Jorge Lillo-Box

Research Scientist
Centro de Astrobiología (CAB, CSIC-INTA)





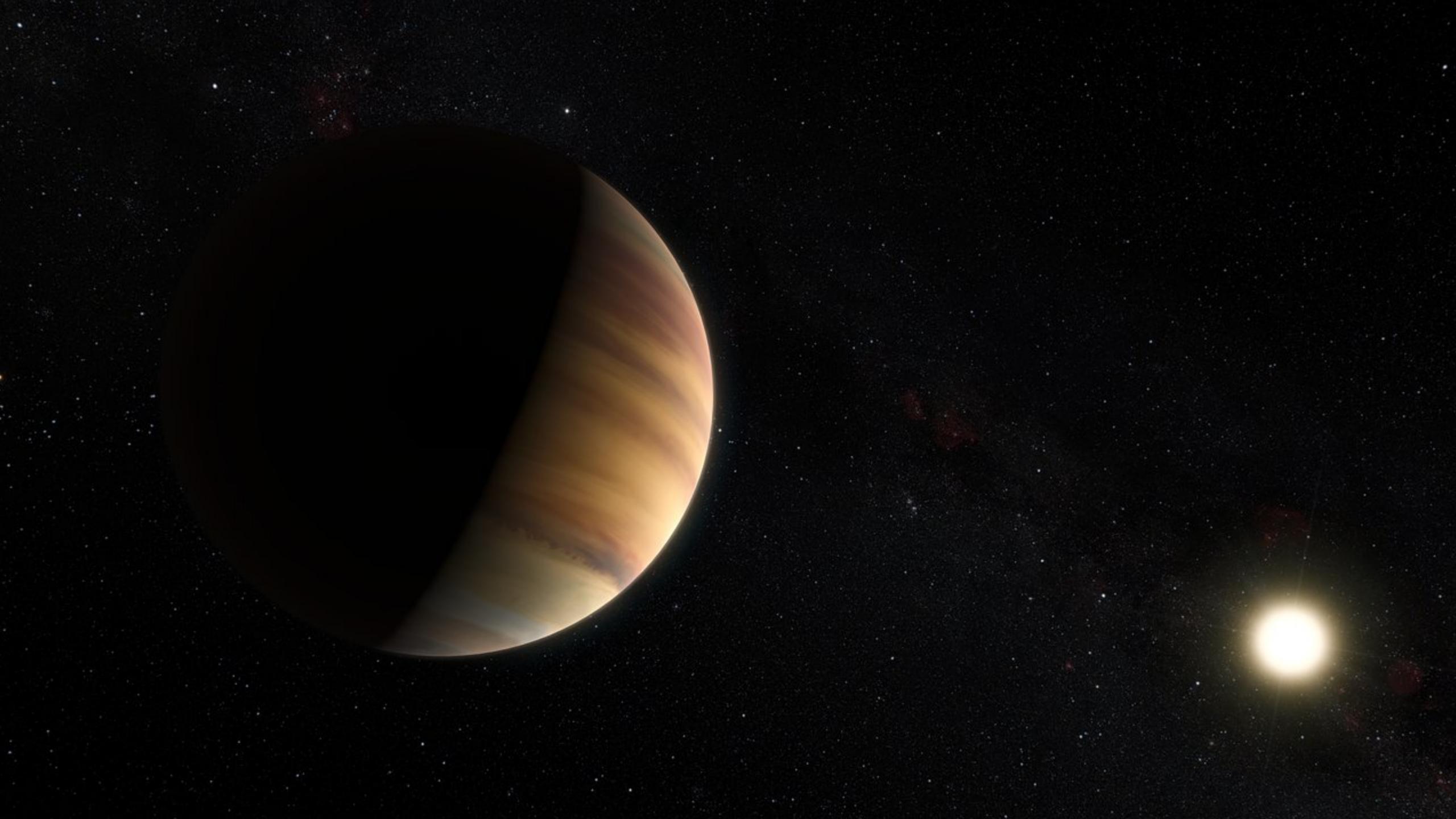






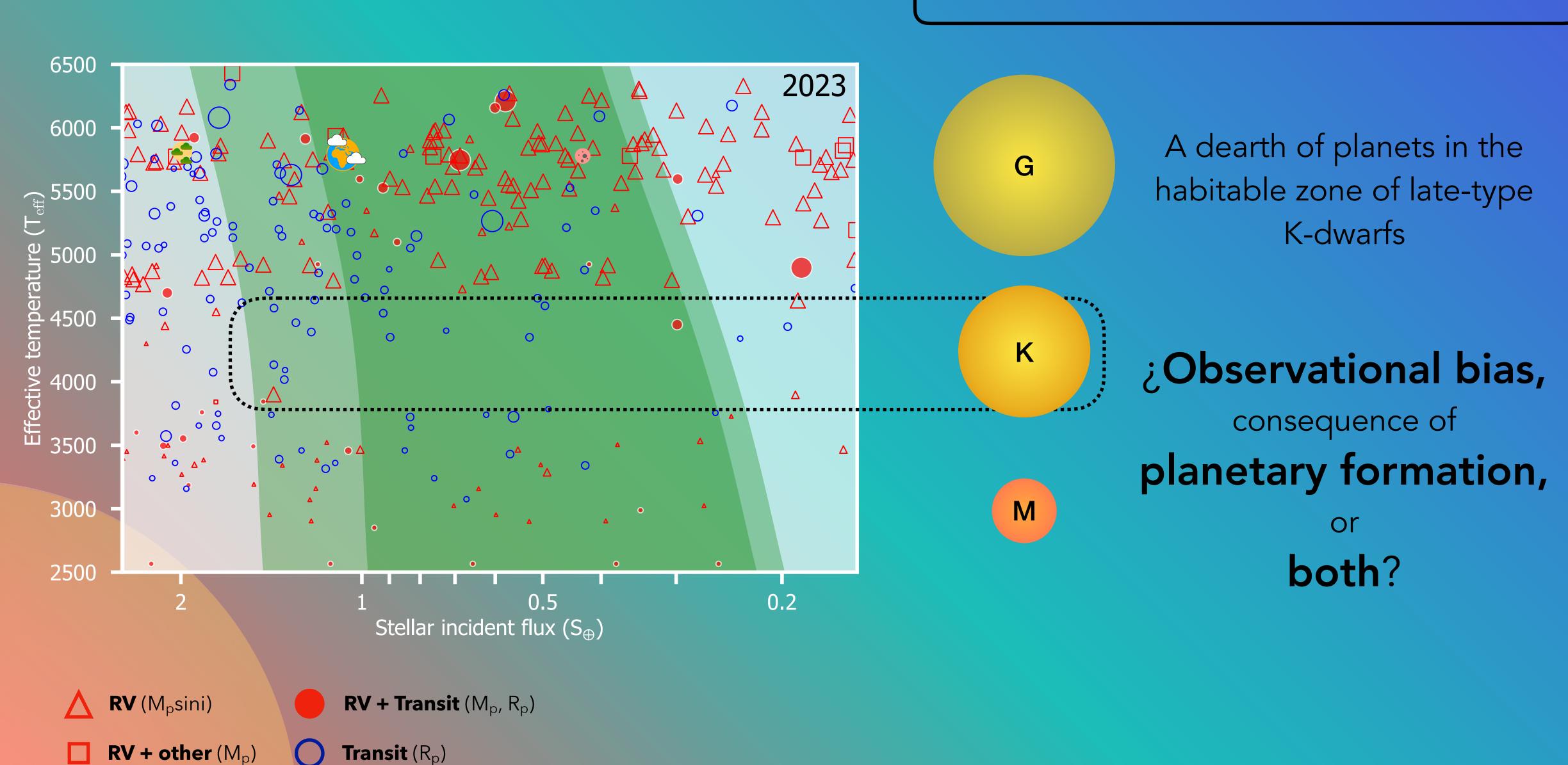




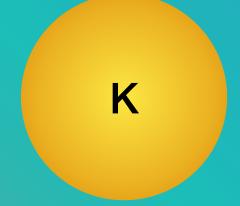




K-dwarfs HZ desert



G



M

DETECTABILITY WISH LIST

0.4 - 2 au	0.1 - 0.3 au	0.05 - 0.15 au	HZ location close to the star to increase transit probability and direct imaging	
0.6-1.7 m/s	2-4 m/s	3.2 - 9 m/s	High RV semi-amplitud within the HZ (values for mp = $10 M_{Earth}$)	
Moderate	Low	High	Low stellar activity to reduce stellar jitter	
~11yr	~8.5 yr	~3-20 yr	Long and low RV amplitude magnetic cycles	
Yes	Moderate	Moderate	Easy determination of stellar parameters (mass, radius, Teff, metallicity)	

HABITABILITY WISH LIST

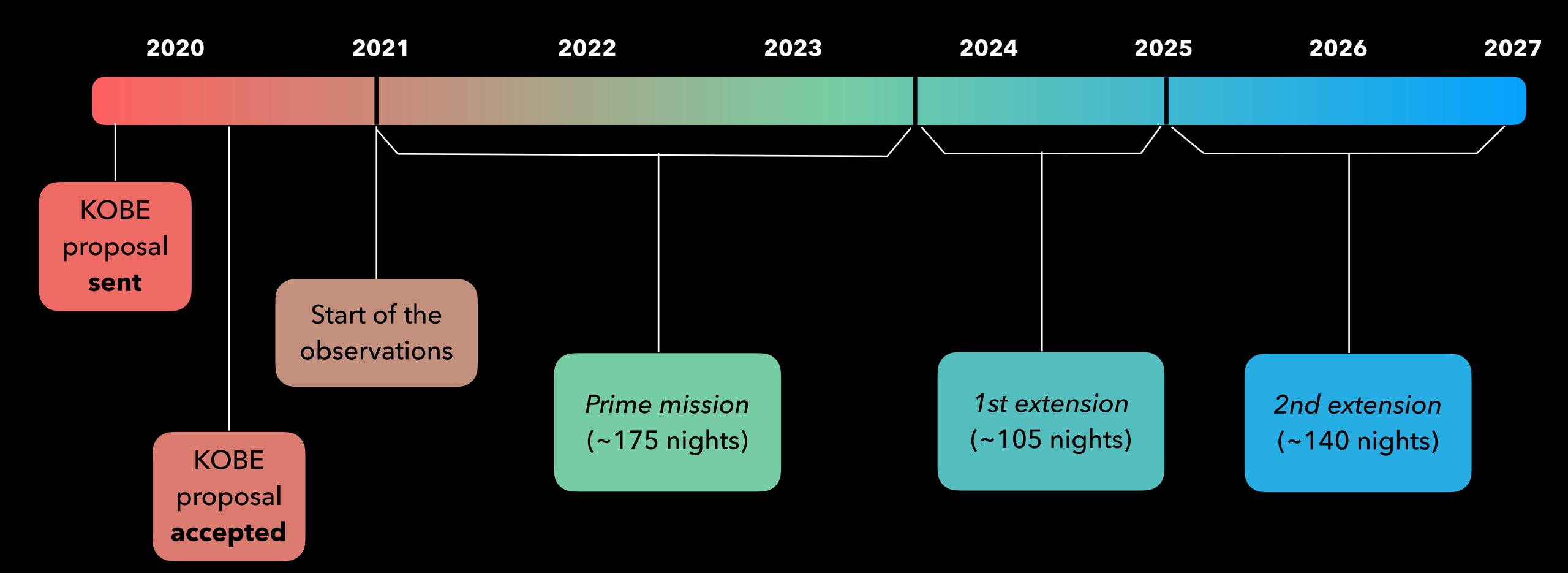
G



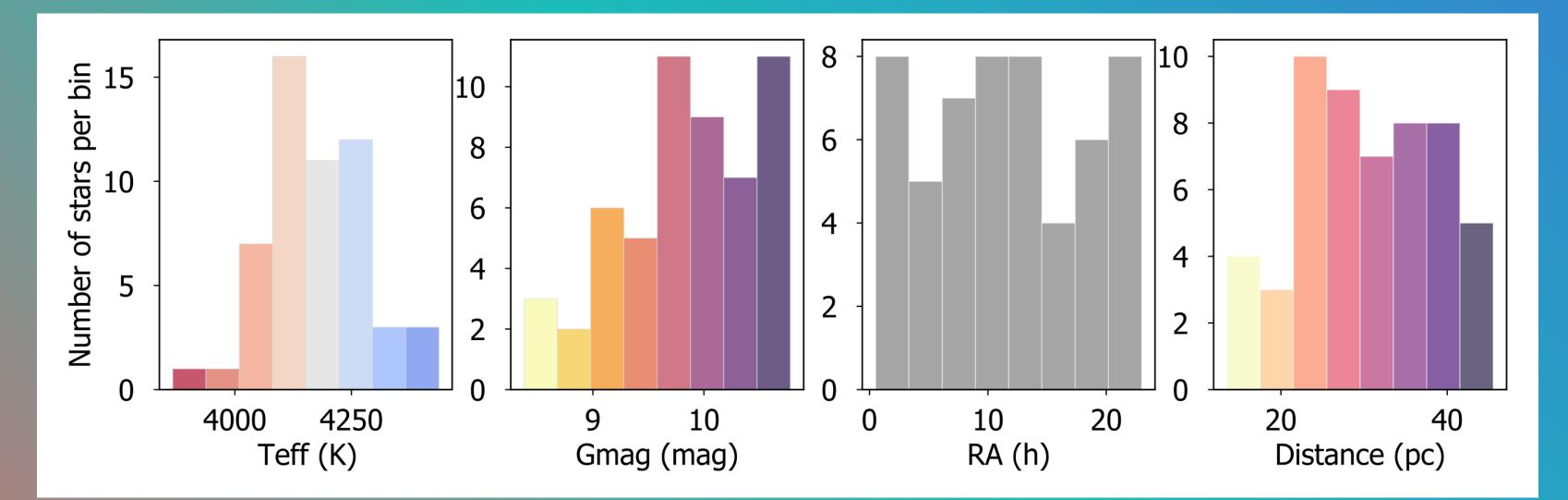
M

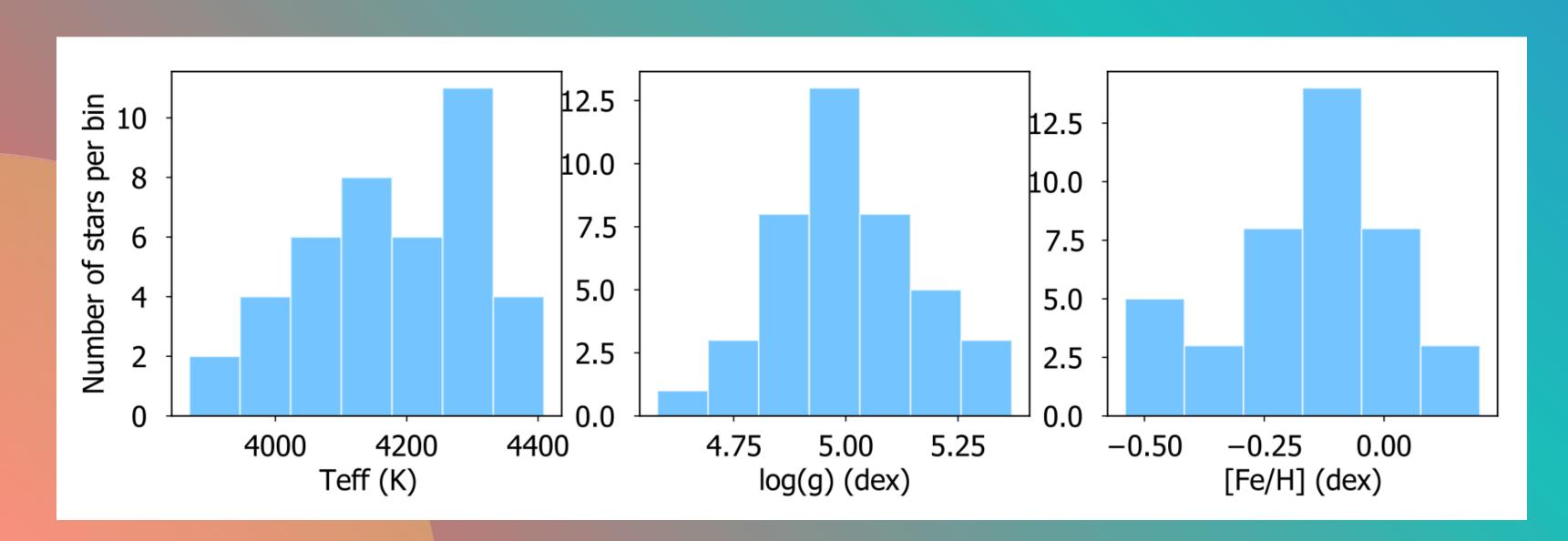
Rocky worlds can reach the habitable zone		
No direct impact of stellar flares at the HZ		
Low UV and X-ray emission (that can erode the atmosphere or damage life on the surface of te planet)		
No tidal locking within the HZ		
Small changes in luminosity (e.g., no flaring)		
Relatively short pre main-sequence lifetime		
Long life spans (to allow life to develop and evolve)		

Mid-to-late Kdwarfs are best overall the **Goldilock habitats** for life to grow, and the optimum range to detect them all

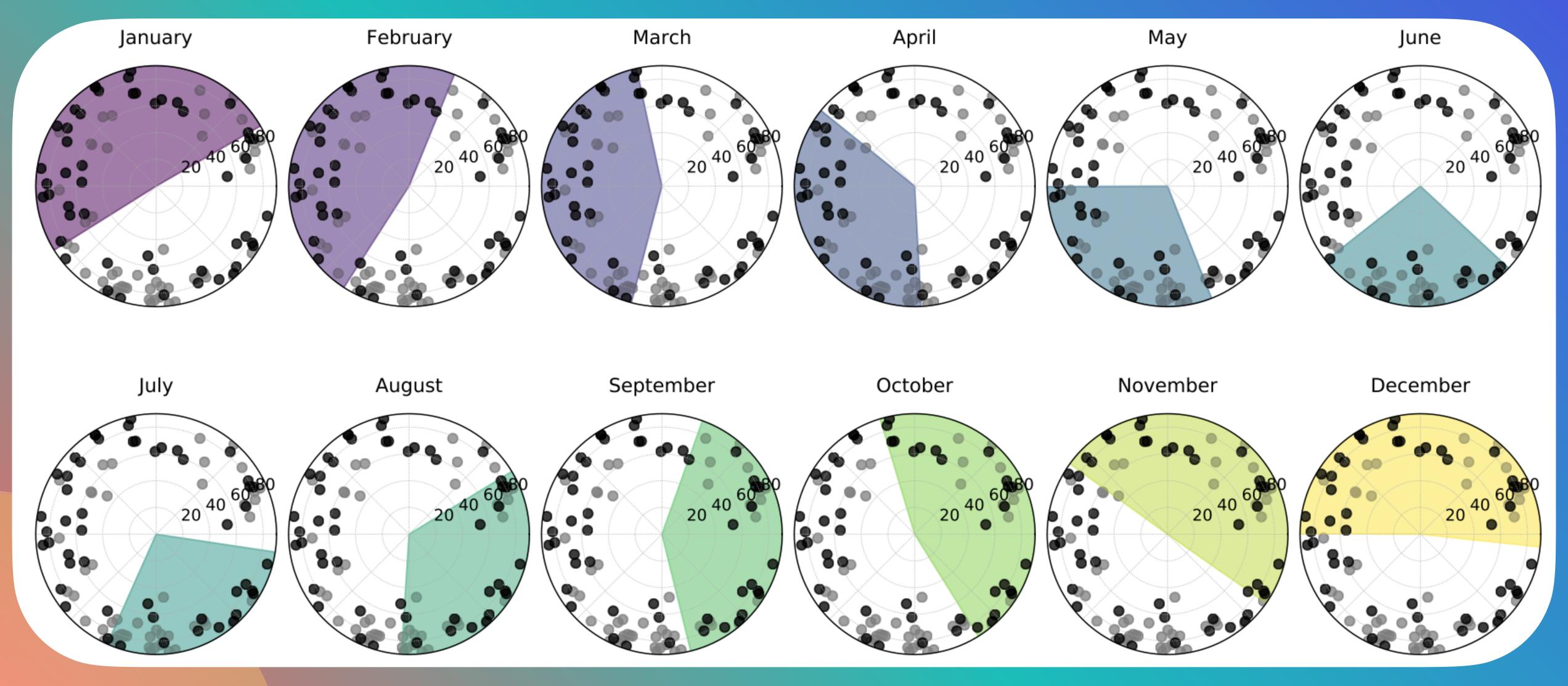


Lillo-Box et al., 2022, A&A

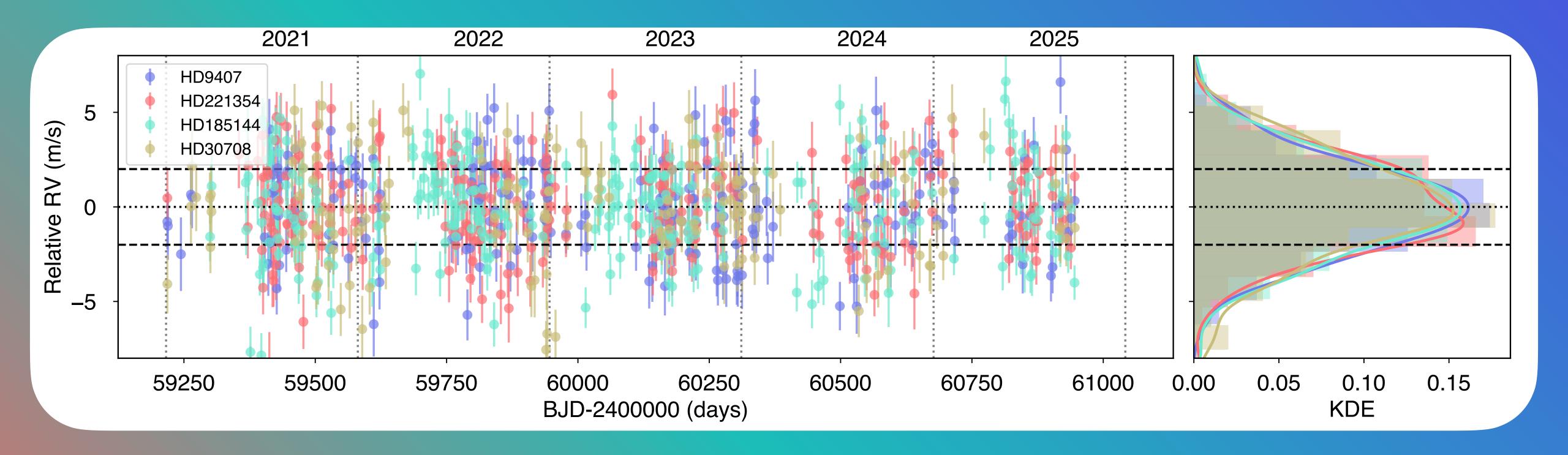




- Targets are closer than 50 pc
- Relatively bright sample
- No metallicity cuts. Final sample is slightly sub-solar average [Fe/H] = -0.07



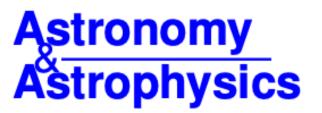
Lillo-Box et al., 2022, A&A



- 3-4 RV standards observed every night
- ~2.3 m/s scatter in 5 years of survey (after correcting for NZPs)



A&A 669, A18 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202243938 © The Authors 2022



KOBEsim: A Bayesian observing strategy algorithm for planet detection in radial velocity blind-search surveys*

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O. Balsalobre-Ruza<sup>1</sup>, J. Lillo-Box<sup>1</sup>, A. Berihuete<sup>2</sup>, A. M. Silva<sup>3,4</sup>, N. C. Santos<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Castro-González<sup>1</sup>, J. P. Faria<sup>3,4</sup>, N. Huélamo<sup>1</sup>, D. Barrado<sup>1</sup>, O. D. S. Demangeon<sup>3,4</sup>, E. Marfil<sup>1</sup>, J. Aceituno<sup>5,6</sup>, V. Adibekyan<sup>3,4</sup>, M. Azzaro<sup>5</sup>, S. C. C. Barros<sup>3,4</sup>, G. Bergond<sup>5</sup>, D. Galadí-Enríquez<sup>5</sup>, S. Pedraz<sup>5</sup>, and A. Santerne<sup>7</sup>
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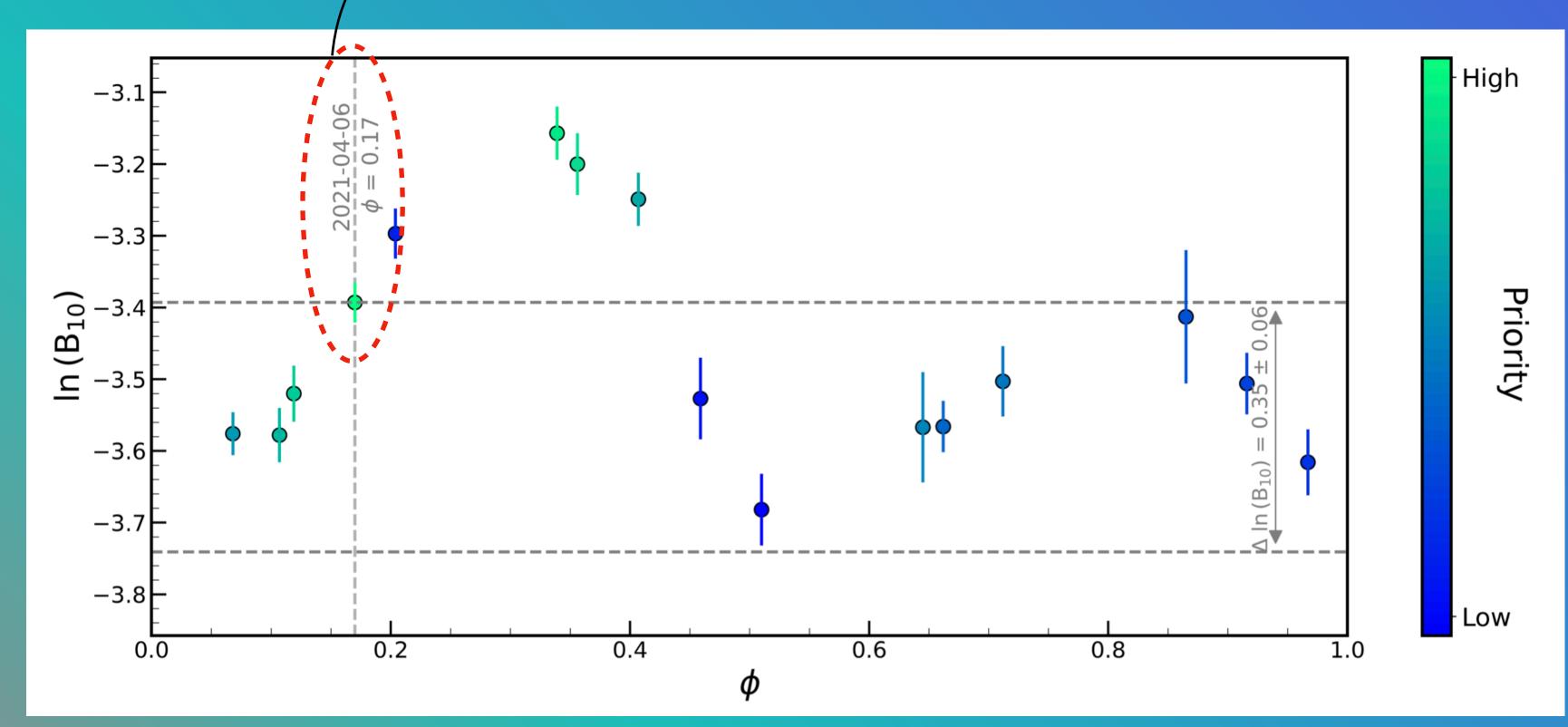
Development of an algorithm (KOBEsim) to improve the efficiency of observations, pursuing candidate periods through a predictive Bayesian inference analysis (Balsalobre-Ruza et al., 2023, A&A, 669, 18)





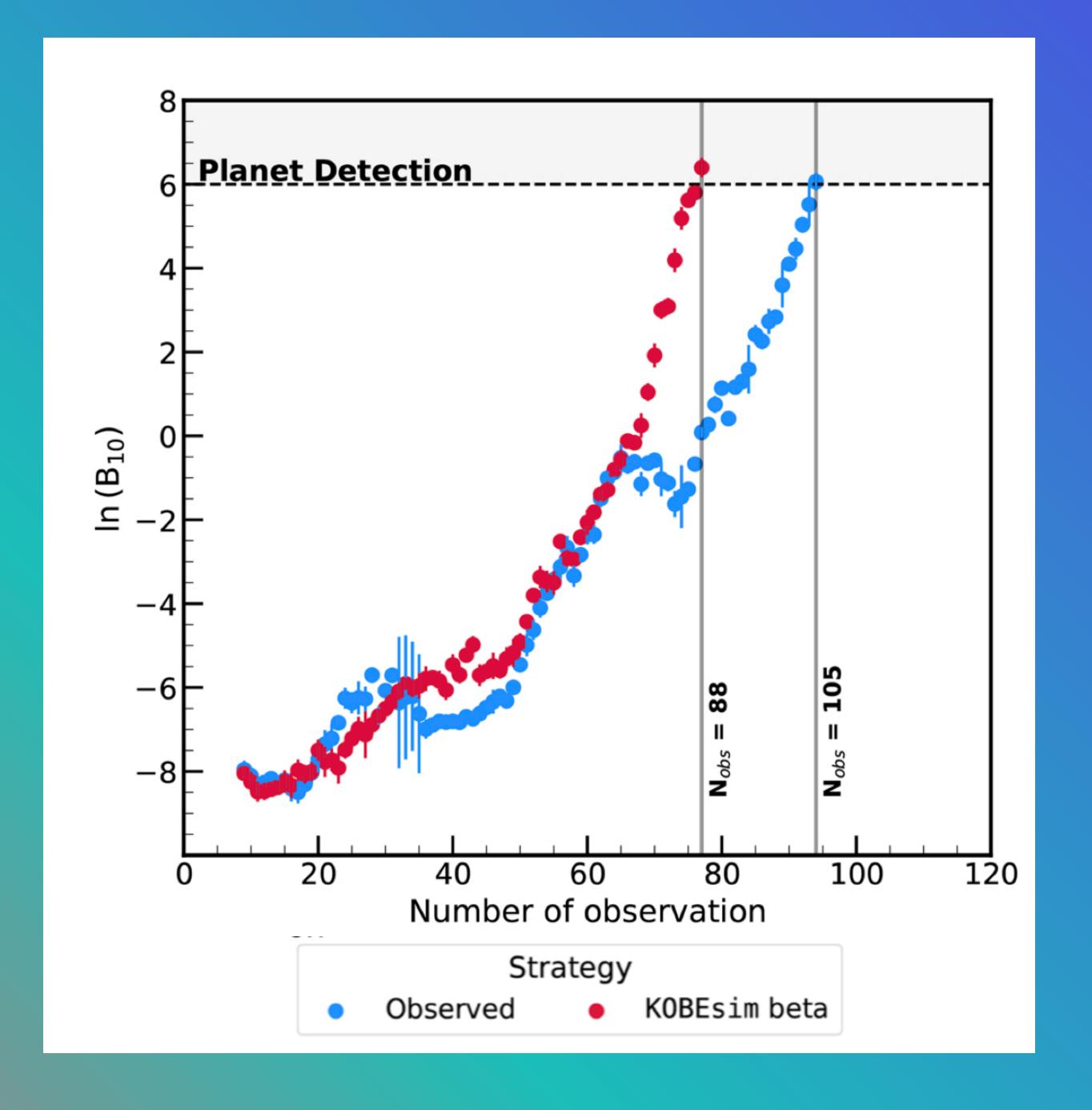
Balsalobre-Ruza et al. (2023)

By observing this proposed date, we will increase the log-evidence by +0.35 and keep a good candence





Balsalobre-Ruza et al. (2023)

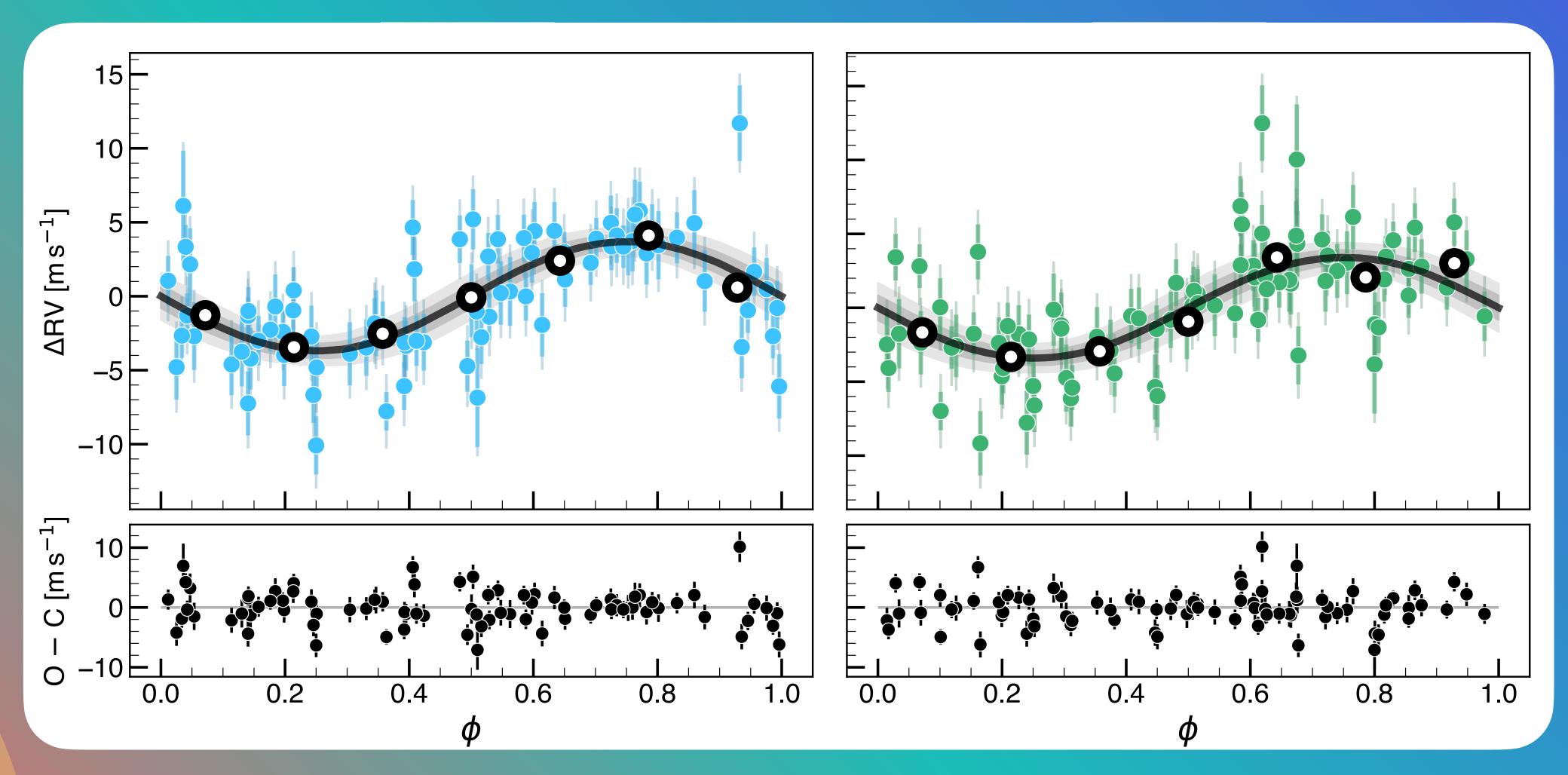


msini = $8.80 \pm 0.76 M_{\oplus}$ P = 8.5 days msini = $12.4 \pm 1.1 M_{\oplus}$ P = 29.7 days

KOBE-1: the first KOBE planetary system

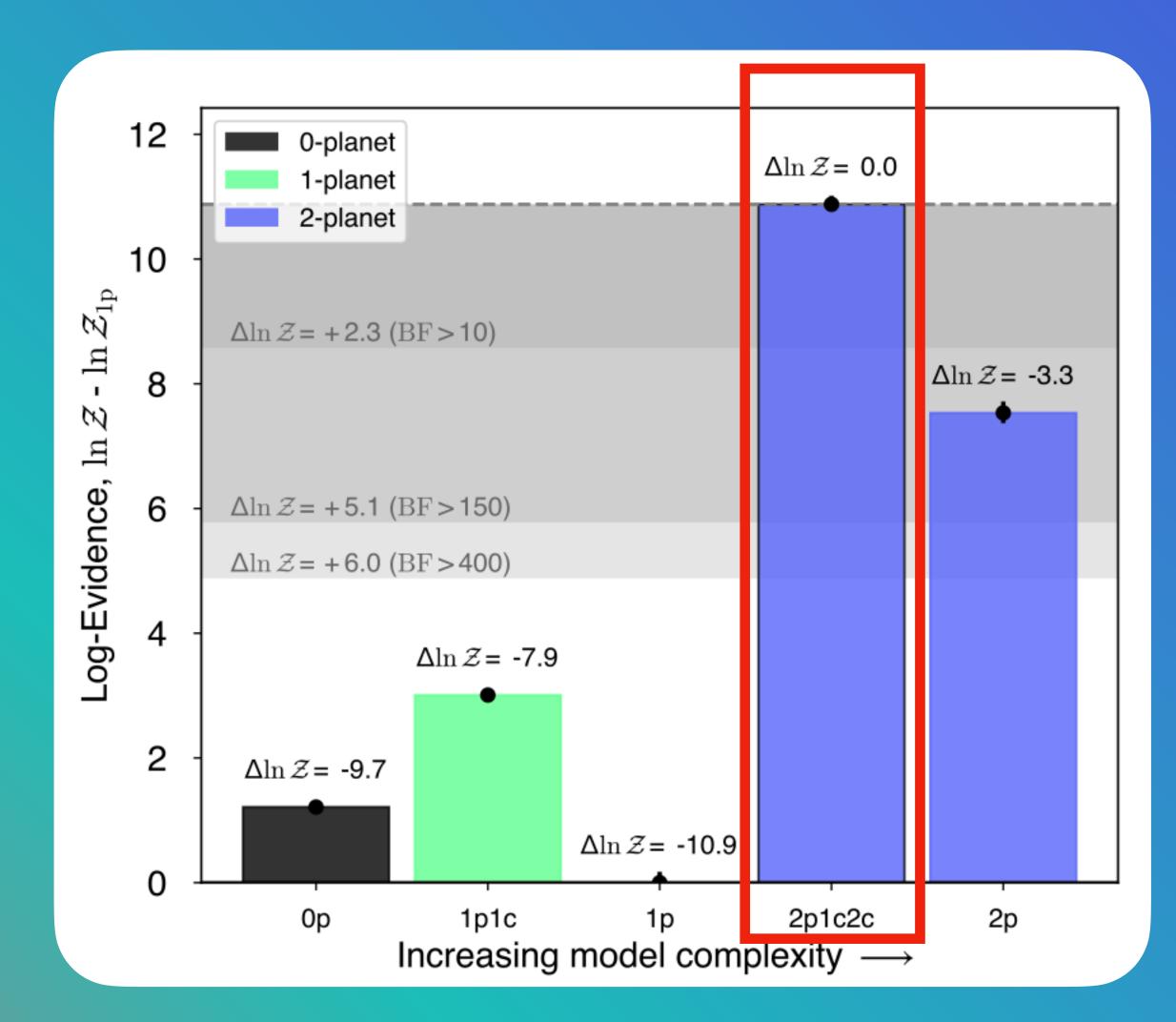
Two new planets orbiting a quiet K7 V

RVs extracted with s-BART (Silva et al., 2024)



KOBE-1: the first KOBE planetary system

Two new planets orbiting a quiet K7 V

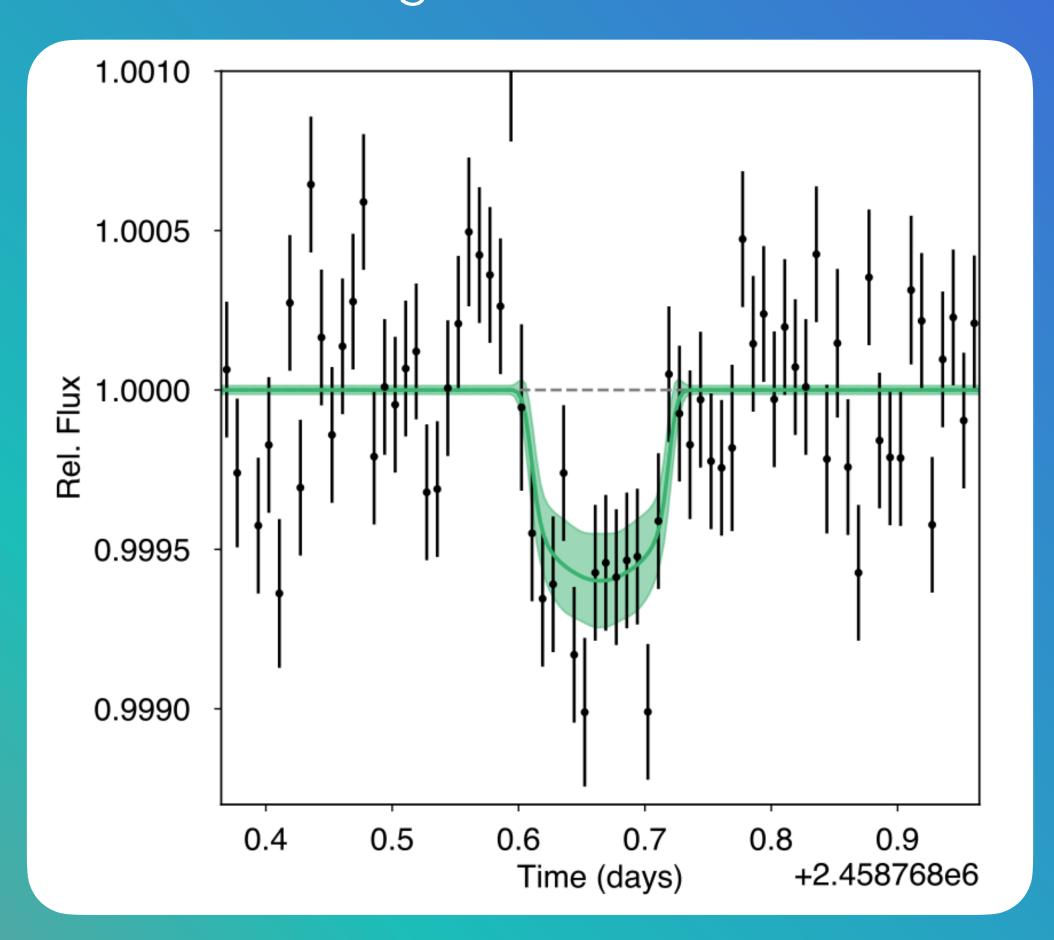


Balsalobre-Ruza et al. (2025), A&A, 694, 15

KOBE-1: the first KOBE planetary system

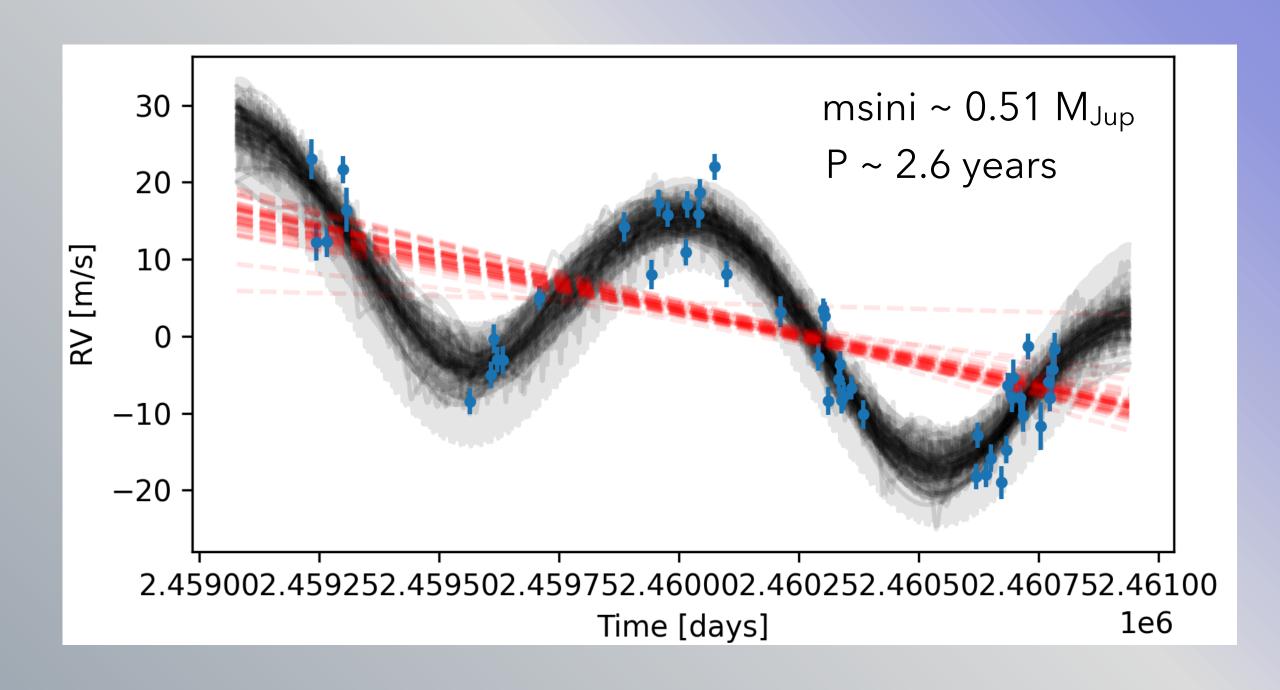
Two new planets orbiting a quiet K7 V

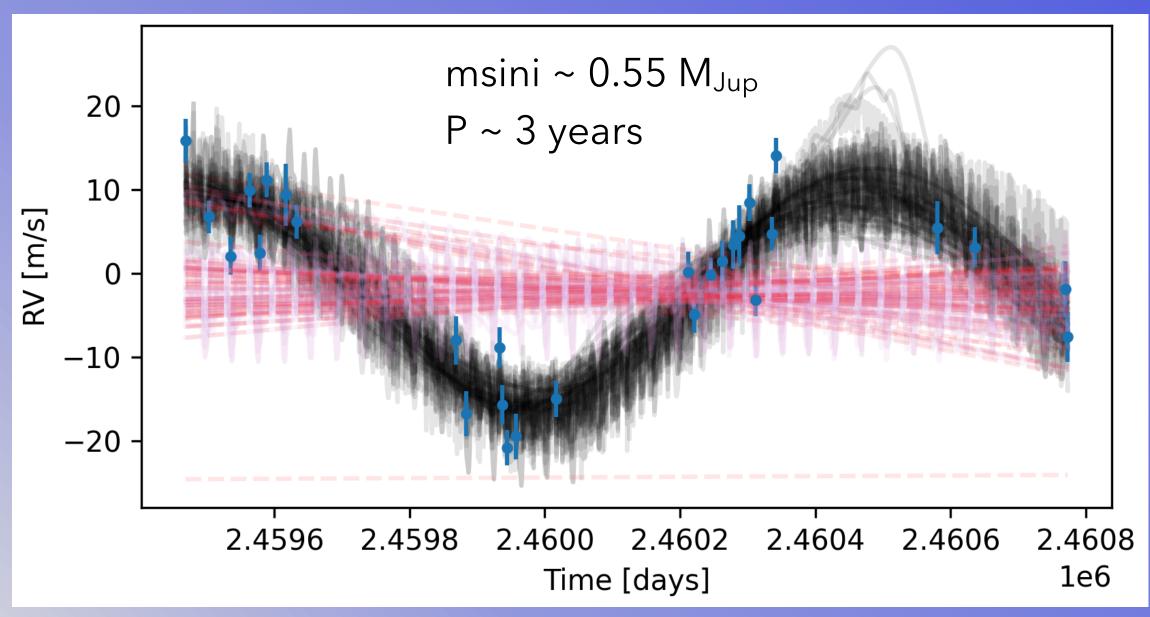
Potential transit signal of KOBE-1c in TESS data

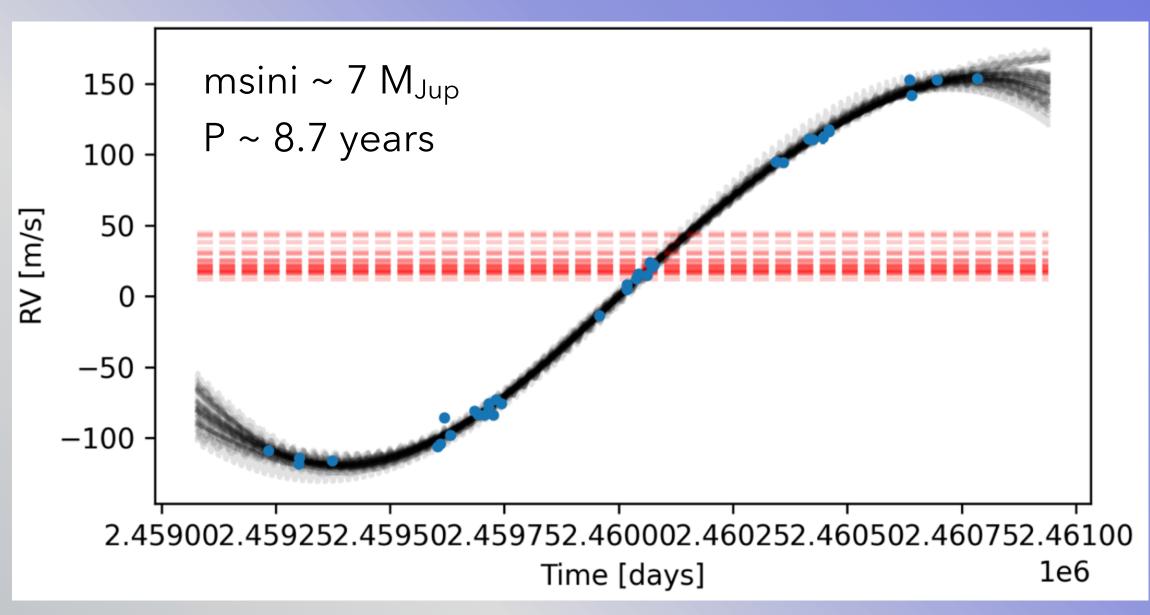


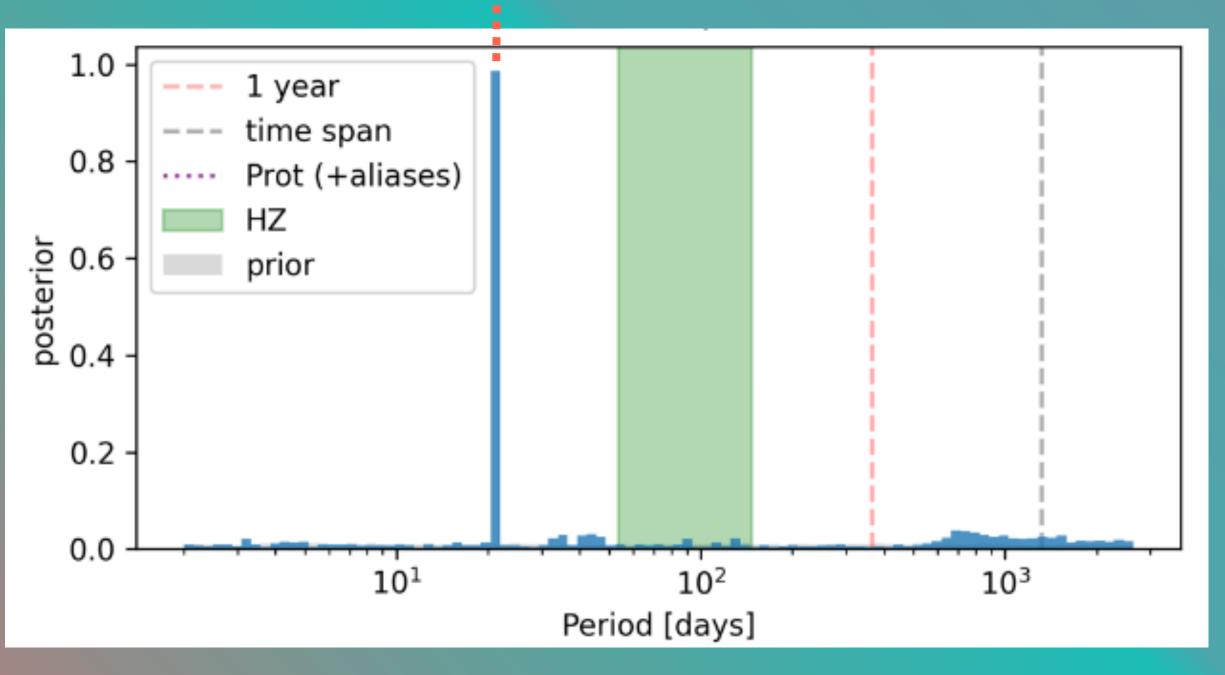
Balsalobre-Ruza et al. (2025), A&A, 694, 15

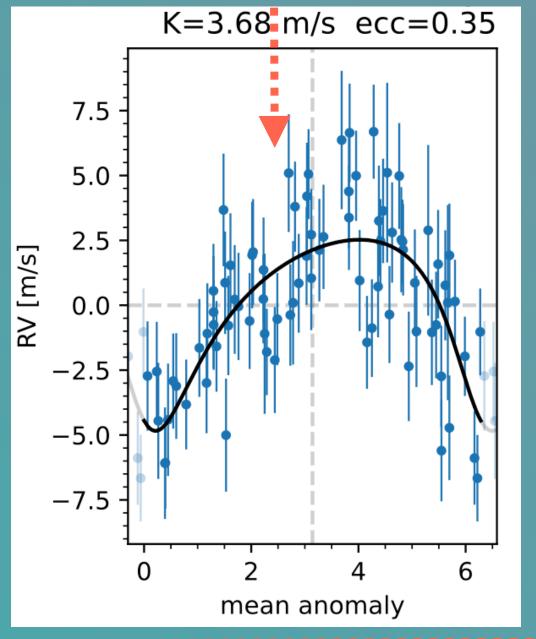
Cool giant candidates in the KOBE survey





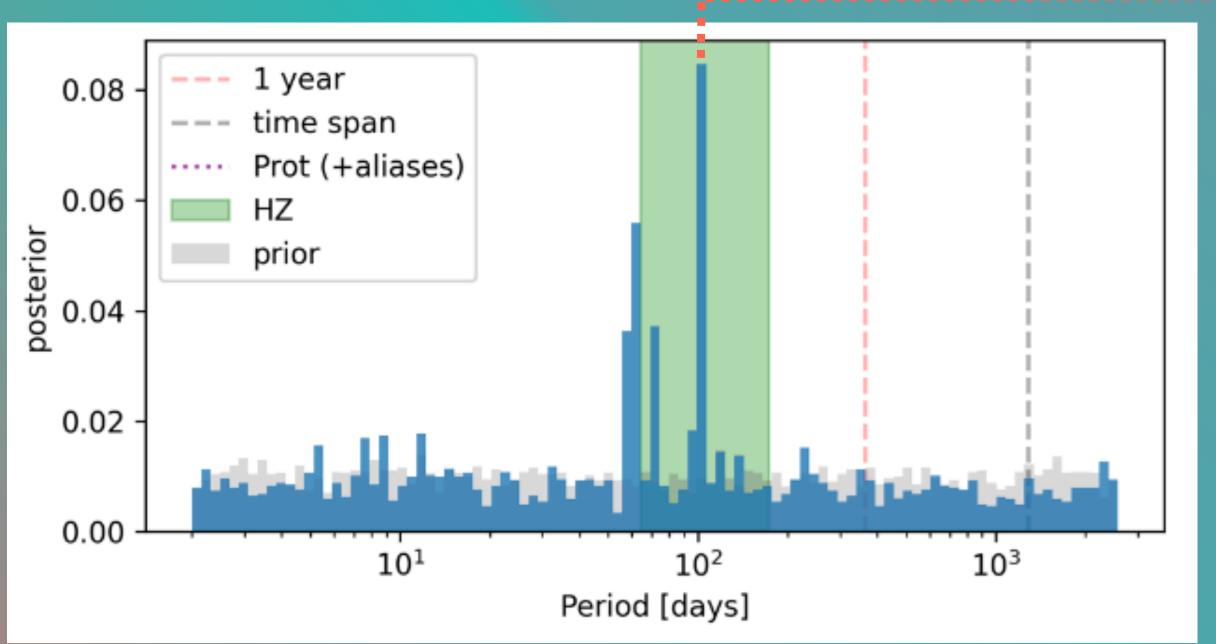


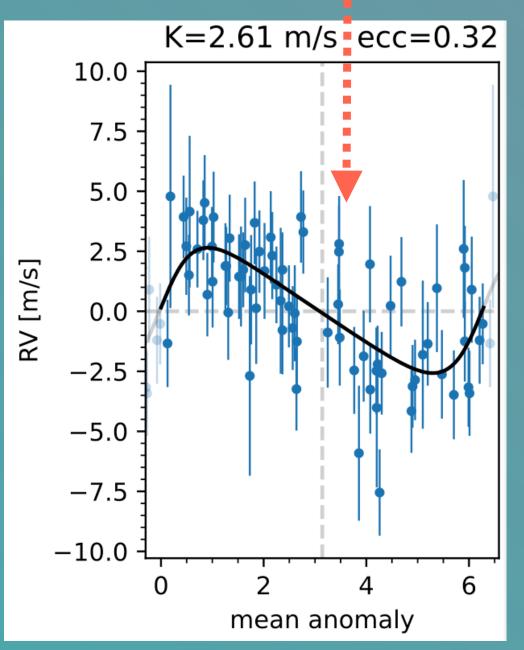


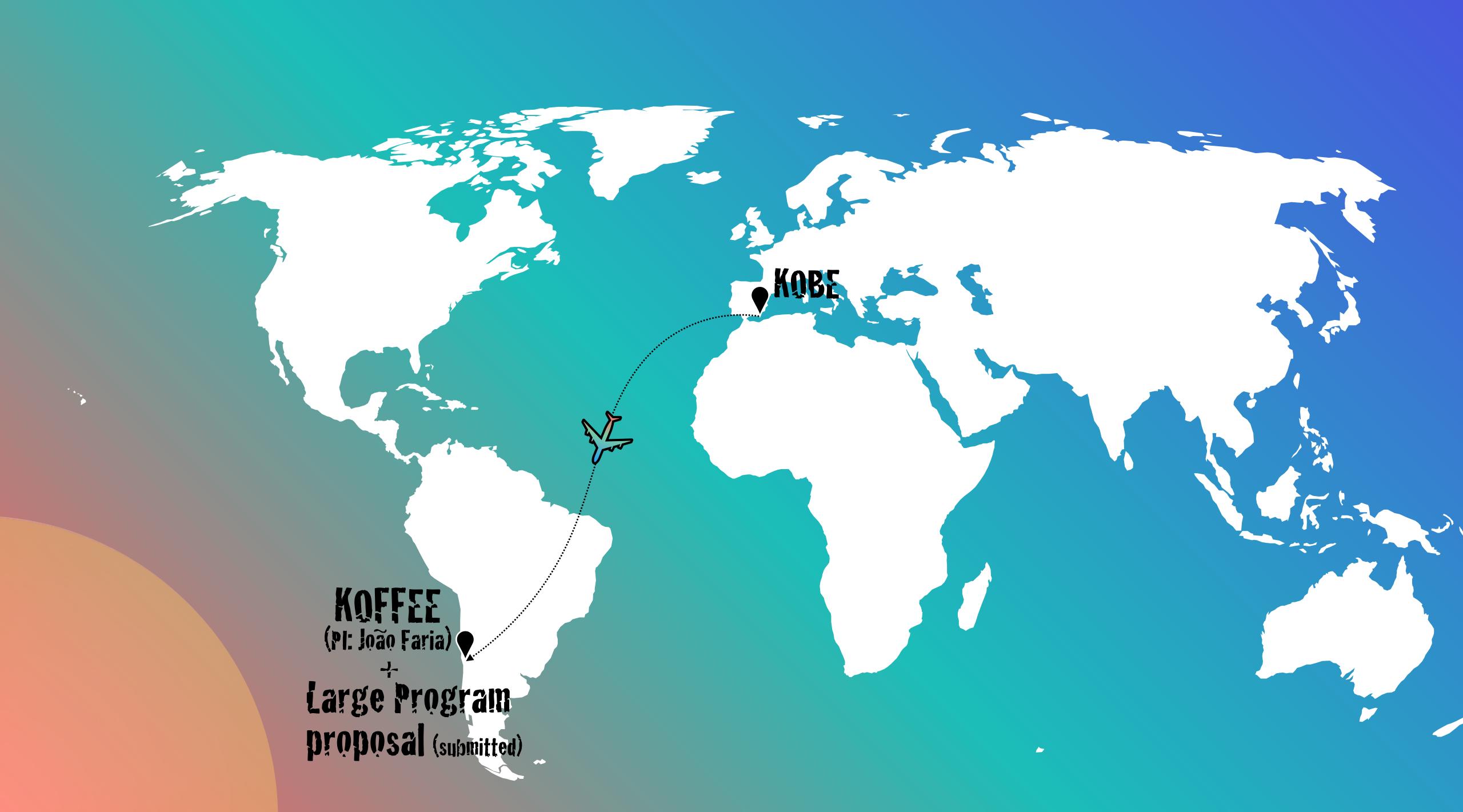


Short-period planetary-mass signals

Habitable-zone candidate signals







Thanks for your attention (and now I'll take any question)