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## Using Gaia to Find The Youngest Planets from the Prime Kepler Mission

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Many processes in planet evolution happen during the first few million years after disk dispersal. However, nearly all known exoplanets are billions of years old. I will discuss how new data from Gaia are helping to rectify this situation, by enabling the discoveries of the youngest planets from the prime Kepler mission. These planets come from a dispersed group of  $38 \pm 6$  million year old stars called the Cep-Her complex. This group includes four previously known Kepler planets that all have typical mini-Neptune sizes (2 to 4 Earth radii) and orbital periods (7 to 24 days). Color-absolute magnitude diagrams from Gaia, all-sky stellar rotation periods from TESS, and ground-based spectra show that these systems are all between 35 and 50 million years old. With help from Gaia and TESS, the main Kepler mission is at last expanding the census of young close-in planets, and is yielding the first empirical demonstration that mini-Neptunes with sizes of  $\approx 2$  Earth radii exist at ages of  $\approx 40$  million years. In the near-future, PLATO's observations of this region could enable us to find even smaller planets, and yield the first observations of rocky exoplanets during an era analogous to the late heavy bombardment.