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Cold Jupiters and improved masses in 38 Kepler and K2 small planet systems from 3661 HARPS-N radial velocities

No excess of cold Jupiters in small planet systems★

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ABSTRACT

The exoplanet population characterized by relatively short orbital periods ($P < 100$ d) around solar-type stars is dominated by super-Earths and sub-Neptunes. However, these planets are missing in our Solar System and the reason behind this absence is still unknown. Two theoretical scenarios invoke the role of Jupiter as the possible culprit: Jupiter may have acted as a dynamical barrier to the inward migration of sub-Neptunes from beyond the water iceline; alternatively, Jupiter may have considerably reduced the inward flux of material (pebbles) required to form super-Earths inside that iceline. Both scenarios predict an anti-correlation between the presence of small planets and that of cold Jupiters in exoplanetary systems. To test that prediction, we homogeneously analyzed the radial-velocity measurements of 38 Kepler and K2 transiting small planet systems gathered over nearly ten years with the HARPS-N spectrograph, as well as publicly available radial velocities collected with other facilities. We used Bayesian differential evolution Markov chain Monte Carlo techniques, which in some cases were coupled with Gaussian process regression to model non-stationary variations due to stellar magnetic activity phenomena. We detected five cold Jupiters in three systems: two in Kepler-68, two in Kepler-454, and a very eccentric one in K2-312. We also found linear trends caused by bound companions in Kepler-93, Kepler-454, and K2-12, with slopes that are still compatible with a planetary mass for outer bodies in the Kepler-454 and K2-12 systems. By using binomial statistics and accounting for the survey completeness, we derived an occurrence rate of $9.3^{+7.7}_{-2.9}\%$ for cold Jupiters with $0.3\text{--}13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ and $1\text{--}10$ AU, which is lower but still compatible at 1.3σ with the value measured from radial-velocity surveys for solar-type stars, regardless of the presence or absence of small planets. The sample is not large enough to draw a firm conclusion about the predicted anti-correlation between small planets and cold Jupiters; nevertheless, we found no evidence of previous claims of an excess of cold Jupiters in small planet systems. As an important byproduct of our analyses, we homogeneously determined the masses of 64 Kepler and K2 small planets, reaching a precision better than 5, 7.5, and 10σ for 25, 13, and 8 planets, respectively. Finally, we release the 3661 HARPS-N radial velocities used in this work to the scientific community. These radial-velocity measurements mainly benefit from an improved data reduction software that corrects for subtle prior systematic effects.

Key words. planetary systems – planets and satellites: detection – planets and satellites: formation – techniques: radial velocities – methods: statistical

1. Introduction

One of the most striking findings from the detection of almost 4000 transiting planets so far is that the most common type of exoplanets in relatively close orbits (orbital periods $P < 100$ d) around solar-type stars are small planets (SPs) with radii of $1 < R_p < 4 R_{\oplus}$. These are hosted by about half of the solar-type stars in the Milky Way (e.g., Winn & Fabrycky 2015 and references therein) and can be subdivided into two main classes: (i) high-density super-Earths with $1.0 \lesssim R_p \lesssim 1.7 R_{\oplus}$ and a rocky composition; and (ii) lower-density sub-Neptunes with $1.7 \lesssim R_p \lesssim 4.0 R_{\oplus}$, which are thought to be ice-rich and/or have

an atmospheric envelope of hydrogen and helium (e.g., Zeng et al. 2019). The rocky and ice-rich compositions, if not considerably altered by post-formation processes such as core-powered mass loss (e.g., Ginzburg et al. 2018; Gupta & Schlichting 2019) or atmospheric photo-evaporation for the hottest planets (e.g., Lopez & Fortney 2014; Owen & Wu 2017), would (in principle) reflect different formation locations, namely, inside or beyond the water iceline (at $\sim 1\text{--}3$ AU around a solar-type star), respectively. Super-Earths and sub-Neptunes appear to be separated by the so-called radius-valley at $R_p \sim 1.7 R_{\oplus}$ in the distribution of planet radii from the Kepler space mission (Fulton et al. 2017; Van Eylen et al. 2018; Zeng et al. 2021), even though there may be a certain mixing of the two populations that occurs (e.g., Lacedelli et al. 2021, 2022).

Despite being very abundant overall, super-Earths and sub-Neptunes are absent in our Solar System – and the reason for that remains an open question. Some theoretical efforts to explain

* Tables 1, A.1 and full Table 2 are available at the CDS via anonymous ftp to cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr (130.79.128.5) or via <https://cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr/viz-bin/cat/J/A+A/677/A33>

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the lack of SPs in the Solar System have been undertaken, for instance, by Izidoro et al. (2015) and Lambrechts et al. (2019). While relying on different frameworks, both works invoke the influence of Jupiter as the possible culprit and generalize their outcomes to exoplanetary systems, so as to place the Solar System in the exoplanet context.

The scenario proposed by Izidoro et al. (2015) assumes that planet cores form preferentially in the proximity of the different icelines (e.g., Drażkowska & Alibert 2017). The innermost core is expected to grow faster due to the strong dependence of the accretion timescale on orbital radius. If such a core becomes a gas giant, it could then block the migration of the outer cores towards the parent star. Occasionally, one core (or more) could jump over the giant planet and move closer to the star, with a “jumping” probability depending on the gas-disk profiles and the initial number and total mass of the cores. In the simulations carried out by Izidoro et al. (2015), with five cores and a total mass of $\sim 30 M_{\oplus}$, the jumping probability was found to be $\lesssim 10\text{--}20\%$ (see their Fig. 3).

According to this scenario, the early formation of Jupiter in the Solar System may have prevented the nuclei of Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune from migrating towards the Sun and, hence, from becoming a compact system of short-period sub-Neptunes such as those observed by the *Kepler*, K2, and TESS space telescopes.

The second framework, described in Lambrechts et al. (2019), is based on the formation of super-Earths inside the water iceline through pebble accretion (e.g., Ogiwara et al. 2015). With extensive simulations, Lambrechts et al. (2019) showed that the outcome in the formation of super-Earths is strongly dependent on the amount of pebble flux drifting inwards from the outer regions of the protoplanetary disk. Low pebble fluxes would generate Mars-mass embryos, which may then grow to terrestrial planets at orbital distances $a \gtrsim 0.4$ AU through mutual collisions after disk dissipation, as has likely occurred in the Solar System (e.g., Raymond et al. 2014). Conversely, higher fluxes of pebbles would produce more massive embryos in shorter time. These could migrate towards their parent star if gas was still present in the disk, thereby forming a compact system of close-in super-Earths (see their Fig. 3).

When a giant planet forms, it opens a gap in the disk, considerably reducing or even halting the inward flux of pebbles from the regions outside its orbit. The formation of Jupiter might thus explain why the Solar System contains no short-period super-Earths, but terrestrial planets only: Jupiter may have reduced the flux of material required to form bigger planets within the water iceline.

Both scenarios above predict an anti-correlation between the presence of short-period SPs and that of cold Jupiters¹ (CJs) in exoplanetary systems, which could be tested observationally. Previous works by Zhu & Wu (2018) and Bryan et al. (2019) seem to contradict this anti-correlation, reporting instead an excess of CJs in SP systems. Specifically, by analyzing 65 transiting and non-transiting systems with low-mass ($1 < M_p < 10 M_{\oplus}$) and short-period ($P < 100$ d) planets, Bryan et al. (2019) found an occurrence rate of $f_{\text{CJ|SP}} = 36^{+7}_{-6}\%$ for gaseous giant planets, with masses of $M_p = 0.5\text{--}13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ and semi-major axes of $a \sim 1\text{--}10$ AU. This rate is higher than that found by Wittenmyer

et al. (2020), that is, $f_{\text{CJ}} = 20.2^{+6.3}_{-3.4}\%$, for $M_p = 0.3\text{--}13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ and $a = 1\text{--}10$ AU, from the AAT, HARPS/ESO, HIRES/Keck, and CORALIE radial-velocity (RV) data of solar-type stars with time spans longer than eight years, irrespective of the presence or absence of SPs.

Other works, based on RV surveys only, have attempted to estimate the frequency of CJs in low-mass planet systems and/or the frequency of low-mass planets in CJ systems, sometimes with apparently conflicting results. For instance, Barbato et al. (2018) reported no low-mass planets with $M_p = 10\text{--}30 M_{\oplus}$ and $P < 150$ d in 20 CJ systems around solar-type stars observed with HARPS. On the contrary, based on the California Legacy Survey conducted with the HIRES/Keck and APF/Lick spectrographs, Rosenthal et al. (2022) found that planets with $M_p = 2\text{--}30 M_{\oplus}$ and $P \lesssim 150$ d may occur approximately twice as frequently around CJ-host stars. However, the latter authors observed no significant differences in the occurrence of inner low-mass planets with and without CJ siblings, when limiting their range in mass to $M_p = 2\text{--}20 M_{\oplus}$.

As also noted by Rosenthal et al. (2022), RV surveys are sensitive to more massive inner planets than transit surveys, besides determining minimum masses only. Moreover, the adopted ranges in semi-major axes by Rosenthal et al. (2022) for both the inner low-mass planets and the outer CJs differ from those in Bryan et al. (2019), and they include, for instance, warm Jupiters with $a = 0.23\text{--}1$ AU. This stands in the way of a straightforward comparison of their results with those in Bryan et al. (2019).

In the present work, we aim to test the theoretical predictions of Izidoro et al. (2015) and Lambrechts et al. (2019) by searching for CJs and determining their occurrence rate in 38 transiting systems: 19 observed by *Kepler* and 19 by K2; 14 of them are in common with the sample studied by Bryan et al. (2019). For this purpose, we used 3661 high-precision HARPS-N radial velocities, 3471 out of which were collected by the HARPS-N Guaranteed Time of Observations (GTO) consortium, and the remaining 190 RVs by other groups, mainly for the purpose of determining the masses and densities of *Kepler* and K2 transiting planets. Nonetheless, we monitored these systems over the years specifically to look for outer giant planets. An important byproduct of our RV analyses is the improvement in the precision and/or accuracy of planetary masses and densities, thanks to the use of a significant number of yet unpublished HARPS-N/GTO RVs as well as the first combination of HARPS-N/GTO RVs with literature measurements.

2. Target selection and radial-velocity data

Among the *Kepler* and K2 systems observed by the HARPS-N/GTO program, we chose those: (i) hosting small (low-mass) planets with a radius of $1 < R_p < 4 R_{\oplus}$, mass of $1 < M_p < 20 M_{\oplus}$, and orbital period of $P < 100$ d; and (ii) having at least 15 HARPS-N RV measurements for a time span longer than ~ 1 yr. This resulted in the selection of the vast majority of *Kepler* and K2 systems monitored by the HARPS-N/GTO program. As in the work by Zhu & Wu (2018), we adopted a wider range in M_p than Bryan et al. (2019), given that several SPs are known to have $M_p > 10 M_{\oplus}$.

We also included *Kepler*-22, even though it meets the second criterion only, because the possible presence of CJs may provide valuable information on the architecture of a system with a planet

¹ We define a cold Jupiter as a planet with mass between 0.3 and $13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ and semi-major axis between 1 and 10 AU. Even though some studies have shown that giant planets might have masses greater than the deuterium burning limit of $13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ (e.g., Chabrier et al. 2014), the above formation models generally refer to cold Jupiters with $M_p < 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$.

² This value was determined by summing up the occurrence rates of cold Jupiters from 300 to 10 000 d in Table 3 of Wittenmyer et al. (2020).

in the habitable zone (Borucki et al. 2012). However, it was not counted in the computation of $f_{\text{CJ,SP}}$ in short-period SP systems, because Kepler-22b has an orbital period of 289 d $>$ 100 d.

The HARPS-N radial velocities used in this work were extracted with the original HARPS-N Data Reduction Software version 3.7 from the stellar spectra obtained before the early failure of the red side of the HARPS-N charge-coupled device (CCD) in late September 2012 (e.g., Bonomo et al. 2014), and with the updated DRS version 2.3.5 from the spectra gathered afterwards. This latter version of the pipeline, adapted from the ESPRESSO spectrograph to HARPS-N (Dumusque 2021), computes a more stable wavelength solution through a careful selection of the lines of the Thorium-Argon calibration lamp, by avoiding saturated Thorium and Argon lines. It also corrects for: (i) possible RV long-term variations due to changing levels in the flux of the Thorium-Argon calibration lamp with time; and (ii) an offset in the DRS v3.7 data, occurring at the beginning of June 2020 for the replacement of the Thorium-Argon calibration lamp.

We observed the majority of the stars in our sample in OBJ_AB observing mode, that is, with fiber A on the target and fiber B on the sky to monitor possible contamination by moonlight. For the brightest stars in our sample, namely Kepler-21, Kepler-37, Kepler-68, Kepler-93, Kepler-409, K2-96/HD 3167, K2-167, K2-222, K2-262/Wolf 503, and K2-312/HD 80563, we used simultaneous calibration with fiber A on the target and fiber B on the calibration Thorium-Argon or Fabry-Perot lamp, to achieve higher accuracy on the relative RVs. We extracted the RVs by cross-correlating the spectra with a stellar template close to the stellar spectral type (e.g., Pepe et al. 2002). The only exception is the early-M-late-K-dwarf K2-3, for which we used the TERRA software (Anglada-Escudé & Butler 2012) to overcome the issue of distorted cross-correlation functions (CCFs) for cooler stars (Rainer et al. 2020), thereby achieving a reduced RV scatter (Damasso et al. 2018). For Kepler-10, we performed an additional reduction using the Yarara-v2 tool (Cretignier et al. 2021, 2022), because it proved to slightly enhance the detectability of the planet-induced Doppler signals (Bonomo et al., in prep.).

Possible contamination of the HARPS-N spectra by moonlight was checked following Malavolta et al. (2017) and corrected by computing the CCF after subtracting the flux of fiber B from the flux of fiber A. This procedure led to a reduced RV scatter in a few systems, the most evident cases being Kepler-19, Kepler-107, and K2-110.

Five systems, namely K2-96/HD 3167, K2-106, K2-111, K2-131, and K2-135/GJ 9827, were also observed with HARPS-N by other groups. To obtain homogeneous HARPS-N datasets across longer time spans and to take advantage of the aforementioned improvements of the HARPS-N pipeline, we recomputed all the HARPS-N RVs with the DRS-v2.3.5 from both the spectra acquired by the GTO and the other publicly available spectra.

For each system, we also collected the published RVs gathered with spectrographs other than HARPS-N, such as HIRES/Keck, HARPS/ESO, ESPRESSO/VLT, PFS/MagellanII, and APF, and analyzed them along with the HARPS-N RVs (see Sect. 3.2). This combination is needed to improve the constraints on the presence or lack of CJs, determine more precise (and accurate) orbital and physical parameters of the detected CJs, and achieve a better precision on the masses and densities of the inner small (low-mass) planets. A few RV datasets with a limited number of RVs and/or considerably lower precision than our HARPS-N RVs were discarded, as they do not yield any improvement in the orbital solution, while requiring

additional free parameters (the radial-velocity zero point and the uncorrelated jitter term; cf. Sect. 3.2). We did not use the 71 available HIRES/Keck RVs (Weiss et al. 2016) for the analysis of the Kepler-10 system, because they tend to reduce the RV semi-amplitudes of the long-period SPs Kepler-10c and Kepler-10d (Sect. 4.3) compared to those obtained with the 291 HARPS-N RV measurements only (Bonomo et al., in prep.), even though the simultaneous modeling of both datasets is mainly driven by the much more numerous HARPS-N RVs. In fact, Weiss et al. (2016) also showed that the signal of Kepler-10c is practically undetected in the HIRES data.

We searched for possible outliers in the RV datasets for each system using the Chauvenet’s criterion³ and removed them. For systems with long-period RV signals, such as long-term slopes and/or Keplerians of CJs, we applied the Chauvenet’s criterion after removing those signals. Through visual inspection we checked that this criterion efficiently removes all the clear outliers.

Table 1 lists the 38 systems in our sample, the multiplicity (single planet or multiple planets) of the transiting SPs, the stellar parameters, the number of both total RVs and HARPS-N RVs used in this work after the removal of outliers, and the total time span of the observations. For each target, Table 2 reports the epochs, values, and formal uncertainties of the HARPS-N RVs, the activity indicators of the CCF, namely, the full width at half maximum (FWHM), the contrast and bisector span of the CCF, as well as the spectroscopic activity indexes S index and $\log R'_{\text{HK}}$. We warn that correlated variations of the FWHM and contrast may have occurred at certain epochs due to changes in the focus of HARPS-N, but do not affect the RVs because the product [FWHM · contrast] remains constant.

3. Data analysis

3.1. Updated atmospheric and physical stellar parameters

To maintain uniformity with previous studies of the systems published by the HARPS-N/GTO consortium, we derived the atmospheric parameters, that is, effective temperature T_{eff} , metallicity [Fe/H], and surface gravity $\log g$, for the host stars Kepler-22, Kepler-109, Kepler-323, Kepler-409, Kepler-1876, K2-12, K2-38, K2-106, K2-131, and K2-167 from the HARPS-N spectra. To this end, we employed two independent methods, ARES+MOOG (e.g., Mortier et al. 2014) and SPC (Buchhave et al. 2012, 2014), and adopted as final parameters and uncertainties the average values and error bars provided by the two methods (see Mortier et al. 2018 for more details).

To determine the stellar physical parameters, we used the EXOFASTv2 tool (Eastman 2017; Eastman et al. 2019), which adjusts the stellar radius, mass, and age through a Bayesian differential evolution Markov chain Monte Carlo (DE-MCMC) method (Ter Braak 2006), by simultaneously fitting the stellar spectral energy distribution (SED) and employing the MESA Isochrones and Stellar Tracks (MIST; Paxton et al. 2015). To sample the stellar SED, we utilized the WISE W1, W2, W3, and W4 infrared magnitudes (Cutri et al. 2021), the 2-MASS near-infrared J , H , and K magnitudes (Cutri et al. 2003), the optical *Tycho* B_T and V_T magnitudes (Høg et al. 2000), and/or the APASS Johnson B , V and Sloan g' , r' , i' magnitudes

³ The Chauvenet’s criterion states that a value from a set of N measurements can be excluded if its deviation from the mean value is so high that the normal distribution probability that one of the N measurements with an equal or greater deviation may occur is less than $1/2N$ (see, e.g., Bol’shev & Ubaidullaeva 1975).

Table 1. *Kepler* and K2 systems in our sample.

System	Multiple/single transiting system	M_* [$M_\odot$]	R_* [$R_\odot$]	T_{eff} [K]	[Fe/H] [dex]	Age [Gyr]	N_{Kv} tot	N_{Kv} HN	N_{dur}	Duration [day]	System and/or literature data reference
Kepler-10	m	0.910 ± 0.021	1.065 ± 0.009	5708 ± 28	-0.15 ± 0.04	$10.6^{+1.3}_{-1.3}$	291	291	2 ⁽¹⁾	4021	1
Kepler-19	s	0.936 ± 0.040	0.859 ± 0.018	5541 ± 60	-0.13 ± 0.06	1.9 ± 1.7	104	104	2 ⁽¹⁾	2912	2, 3
Kepler-20	m	0.929 ± 0.053	$0.916^{+0.087}_{-0.077}$	5495 ± 50	0.07 ± 0.08	$5.6^{+4.5}_{-3.5}$	161	131	2	3669	4, this work ⁽²⁾
Kepler-21	s	$1.408^{+0.021}_{-0.030}$	$1.902^{+0.018}_{-0.012}$	6305 ± 50	-0.03 ± 0.10	2.84 ± 0.35	98	98	1	1972	5, 6
Kepler-22	s	$0.857^{+0.043}_{-0.043}$	0.869 ± 0.011	5596 ± 61	-0.255 ± 0.065	$7.0^{+4.0}_{-4.2}$	70	55	3 ⁽¹⁾	3913	7, this work ⁽²⁾
Kepler-37	m	$0.790^{+0.033}_{-0.030}$	$0.7890^{+0.064}_{-0.056}$	5357 ± 68	-0.36 ± 0.05	$7.6^{+3.4}_{-3.0}$	145	114	2	3424	7, 8
Kepler-68	m	$1.057^{+0.044}_{-0.020}$	1.2564 ± 0.0084	5847 ± 75	0.11 ± 0.06	$6.84^{+0.90}_{-1.04}$	225	143	2	4521	9, 10
Kepler-78	m	$0.779^{+0.032}_{-0.046}$	$0.7475^{+0.0077}_{-0.0078}$	5058 ± 50	-0.18 ± 0.08	N.A.	201	117	2	2312	11, 12, 13
Kepler-93	s	0.911 ± 0.033	0.919 ± 0.011	5669 ± 75	-0.18 ± 0.10	6.6 ± 0.9	153	121	2	4435	14, 15
Kepler-102	m	0.803 ± 0.021	0.724 ± 0.018	4909 ± 98	0.11 ± 0.04	$1.1^{+3.6}_{-0.5}$	146	74	3 ⁽¹⁾	3746	16
Kepler-103	m	$1.212^{+0.024}_{-0.033}$	$1.492^{+0.024}_{-0.022}$	6009 ± 64	0.16 ± 0.04	N.A.	60	60	1	1594	17
Kepler-107	m	1.238 ± 0.029	1.447 ± 0.014	5854 ± 61	0.321 ± 0.065	$4.29^{+0.70}_{-0.36}$	121	121	1	2180	18
Kepler-109	m	$1.094^{+0.086}_{-0.078}$	1.387 ± 0.021	5950 ± 62	-0.020 ± 0.065	$6.2^{+2.2}_{-2.2}$	66	51	2	3663	7, this work ⁽²⁾
Kepler-323	m	$1.015^{+0.072}_{-0.070}$	$1.120^{+0.020}_{-0.018}$	6004 ± 71	-0.14 ± 0.07	$5.4^{+3.4}_{-2.8}$	48	48	1	2237	this work ⁽²⁾
Kepler-409	s	$0.913^{+0.048}_{-0.048}$	$0.897^{+0.018}_{-0.011}$	5421 ± 64	0.05 ± 0.07	$5.8^{+2.8}_{-1.6}$	65	40	2	3362	7, this work ⁽²⁾
Kepler-454	s	$1.03^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	1.066 ± 0.012	5687 ± 49	0.32 ± 0.08	$5.2^{+1.41}_{-1.39}$	147	111	2	4404	19
Kepler-538	s	$0.892^{+0.035}_{-0.031}$	$0.8717^{+0.064}_{-0.064}$	5534 ± 61	-0.09 ± 0.065	$5.3^{+3.0}_{-3.0}$	111	85	2	3336	20
Kepler-1655	s	1.03 ± 0.04	1.03 ± 0.02	6148 ± 71	-0.24 ± 0.05	2.56 ± 1.06	97	97	1	1566	21
Kepler-1876	s	$1.187^{+0.075}_{-0.088}$	$1.477^{+0.021}_{-0.022}$	6104 ± 57	0.01 ± 0.06	$4.4^{+2.1}_{-1.4}$	70	70	1	464	this work ⁽²⁾
K2-2/HIP 116454	s	0.755 ± 0.027	0.716 ± 0.024	5089 ± 50	-0.16 ± 0.08	N.A.	108	108	2	2367	22
K2-3	s	0.62 ± 0.06	0.60 ± 0.06	3835 ± 70	-0.01 ± 0.09	> 1	327	195	3	898	23
K2-12	s	$0.965^{+0.064}_{-0.048}$	1.117 ± 0.014	5672 ± 63	0.00 ± 0.07	$8.9^{+3.0}_{-3.3}$	50	50	1	2535	this work ⁽²⁾
K2-36	m	0.79 ± 0.01	$0.718^{+0.008}_{-0.006}$	4916 ± 37	$-0.09^{+0.06}_{-0.08}$	N.A.	86	86	1	1865	24
K2-38	m	$1.054^{+0.070}_{-0.063}$	1.141 ± 0.012	5705 ± 66	0.235 ± 0.070	$6.1^{+3.4}_{-3.1}$	97	40	4	1576	25, this work ⁽²⁾
K2-79	s	$1.066^{+0.070}_{-0.065}$	$1.265^{+0.041}_{-0.027}$	5897 ± 118	0.035 ± 0.060	6.5 ± 1.3	77	77	1	1517	26
K2-96/HD 3167	m	$0.837^{+0.053}_{-0.043}$	$0.880^{+0.012}_{-0.013}$	5261 ± 60	0.04 ± 0.05	7.8 ± 4.3	471	213	5	1940	13, 27, 28, 29
K2-106	s	$0.950^{+0.048}_{-0.048}$	0.988 ± 0.011	5532 ± 62	0.11 ± 0.07	$7.5^{+3.8}_{-3.0}$	111	44	4	1231	30, 31, this work ⁽²⁾
K2-110	s	0.738 ± 0.018	0.713 ± 0.020	5010 ± 50	-0.34 ± 0.03	8 ± 3	32	15	2	1470	32
K2-111	s	0.84 ± 0.02	1.25 ± 0.02	5775 ± 70	-0.46 ± 0.05	$13.5^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	155	114	1	1590	33, 34
K2-131	s	0.803 ± 0.034	$0.7595^{+0.0087}_{-0.0087}$	5120 ± 71	-0.04 ± 0.07	$5.3^{+4.9}_{-3.7}$	114	83	2	463	35, this work ⁽²⁾
K2-135/GJ 9827	m	$0.606^{+0.014}_{-0.014}$	$0.602^{+0.008}_{-0.008}$	4305 ± 49	-0.26 ± 0.09	10^{+5}_{-3}	127	50	4	3922	36, 37, 38
K2-141	m	0.708 ± 0.028	0.681 ± 0.018	4570 ± 100	0.00 ± 0.06	$6.3^{+6.6}_{-4.7}$	74	49	2	1501	39, 40
K2-167	s	$1.010^{+0.081}_{-0.081}$	$1.494^{+0.035}_{-0.034}$	6011 ± 60	-0.40 ± 0.06	$7.5^{+2.4}_{-1.7}$	82	82	1	2208	this work ⁽²⁾
K2-222	s	$0.989^{+0.070}_{-0.065}$	1.115 ± 0.029	5942 ± 119	-0.315 ± 0.060	$7.1^{+1.5}_{-1.7}$	70	70	1	1599	26
K2-262/Wolf 503	s	$0.688^{+0.032}_{-0.032}$	$0.689^{+0.021}_{-0.021}$	4716 ± 60	-0.47 ± 0.08	11 ± 2	84	25	4	1116	41, 42
K2-263	s	0.88 ± 0.03	0.85 ± 0.02	5368 ± 44	-0.08 ± 0.05	7 ± 4	95	95	1	1545	43
K2-312/HD 80653	s	1.18 ± 0.04	1.22 ± 0.01	5959 ± 61	0.255 ± 0.065	2.67 ± 1.20	208	208	1	1068	44
K2-418/EPIC-229004835	s	0.97 ± 0.04	0.999 ± 0.008	5868 ± 60	-0.12 ± 0.05	$4.9^{+1.9}_{-1.7}$	126	126	1	845	45

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system, the multiplicity of transiting planets, the stellar parameters (mass, radius, effective temperature, metallicity and isochronological age), the number of radial velocities from all surveys (N_{Kv} tot), the number of HARPS-N radial velocities (N_{Kv} HN), the number of radial-velocity datasets (N_{dur}), the total duration of the radial-velocity time series, and the literature references for both the stellar parameters and the radial-velocity measurements. Table also available at the CDS. ⁽¹⁾ Two datasets were considered for the HARPS-N data, because the replacement of the red side of the HARPS-N CCD in late September 2012 resulted in a different zero point for the RVs gathered after that epoch. ⁽²⁾ The new system parameters M_* , R_* , and age were derived with the public EXOFASTv2 tool by fitting the stellar SED and using the MIST evolutionary tracks. Gaussian priors were imposed on the T_{eff} and [Fe/H], as derived from the analysis of the HARPS-N spectra, and on stellar parallax from *Gaia* EDR3 (see text for more details).

References. (1) Dumusque et al. (2014); (2) Ballard et al. (2011); (3) Malavolta et al. (2017); (4) Buchhave et al. (2016); (5) Howell et al. (2012); (6) López-Morales et al. (2016); (7) Bryan et al. (2019); (8) Rajpaul et al. (2021); (9) Mills et al. (2019); (10) Margini et al. (in prep.); (11) Pepe et al. (2013); (12) Howard et al. (2013); (13) Dai et al. (2019); (14) Dressing et al. (2015); (15) Marcy et al. (2014); (16) Brinkman et al. (2023); (17) Dubber et al. (2019); (18) Bonomo et al. (2019); (19) Gettel et al. (2016); (20) Mayo et al. (2019); (21) Haywood et al. (2018); (22) Vanderburg et al. (2015); (23) Damasso et al. (2018); (24) Damasso et al. (2019); (25) Toledo-Padrón et al. (2020); (26) Nava et al. (2022); (27) Christiansen et al. (2017); (28) Gandolfi et al. (2017); (29) Bourrier et al. (2022); (30) Sinukoff et al. (2017); (31) Guenther et al. (2017); (32) Osborn et al. (2017); (33) Fridlund et al. (2017); (34) Mortier et al. (2020); (35) Dai et al. (2017); (36) Teske et al. (2018); (37) Prieto-Arranz et al. (2018); (38) Rice et al. (2019); (39) Malavolta et al. (2018); (40) Barragán et al. (2018); (41) Peterson et al. (2018); (42) Polanski et al. (2021); (43) Mortier et al. (2018); (44) Frustagli et al. (2020); (45) Tronsgaard et al. (in prep.).

Table 2. HARPS-N measurements of radial velocity and activity indicators.

System	Time [BJD _{TDB} - 2.45E06]	RV [m s ⁻¹]	σ_{RV} [m s ⁻¹]	<i>FWHM</i> [m s ⁻¹]	σ_{FWHM} [m s ⁻¹]	C [%]	σ_C [%]	BIS [m s ⁻¹]	σ_{BIS} [m s ⁻¹]	<i>S</i> _{MW}	$\sigma_{S_{MW}}$	log <i>R'</i> _{HK} dex	$\sigma_{\log R'_{HK}}$ dex
Kepler-10	6072.682383	-98 740.32	1.76	6762.45	9.56	45.65	0.05	-23.88	2.49	0.163	0.004	-4.99	0.02
Kepler-10	6072.704768	-98 740.14	1.86	6753.98	9.55	45.70	0.05	-27.56	2.64	0.170	0.005	-4.96	0.02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system, the epoch of the observation, the radial velocity and its uncertainty, the activity indicators full width at half maximum (FWHM), contrast (C), and bisector span (BIS) of the cross-correlation function, and the CaII H&K Mount Wilson *S* index (*S*_{MW}) and log *R'*_{HK} along with their uncertainties. Data are available at both the CDS and DACE databases. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.

(Henden et al. 2016). We imposed Gaussian priors on the T_{eff} and [Fe/H] atmospheric parameters, as derived from the analyses of the HARPS-N spectra, as well as on the *Gaia* EDR3 parallax (Gaia Collaboration 2021). A uniform prior was instead used for the *V*-band extinction, A_V , with upper limits provided by reddening maps (Schlegel et al. 1998; Schlafly & Finkbeiner 2011).

For the remaining 27 systems, we adopted the previously published stellar parameters, giving preference to those derived using the *Gaia* parallaxes and/or asteroseismic analyses of the *Kepler* light curves (e.g., Kepler-10, Kepler-454, and Kepler-107). In one case (Kepler-20), we redetermined the stellar parameters because the prior on the *Gaia* parallax yields slightly more precise and accurate stellar radius and mass. The atmospheric and physical parameters of all the host stars in our sample are listed in Table 1.

3.2. Orbital fitting

We modeled the RV data of all the 38 systems in our sample with non-interacting Keplerian orbits and a slope by maximizing a Gaussian likelihood function (e.g., Ford 2006) through a DE-MCMC technique. The parameters of the Keplerian model for each planet in a given system are the inferior conjunction time, T_c , which is equivalent to the transit midtime for transiting planets; the orbital period, P ; the widely adopted parameterization $\sqrt{e} \cos(\omega)$ and $\sqrt{e} \sin(\omega)$ of eccentricity, e , and argument of periastron, ω ; and the RV semi-amplitude, K . We included linear slopes to check for significant long-term trends and fit for the RV zero point, γ_i , and jitter term, $\sigma_{\text{jit},i}$, for the i -th RV dataset gathered with the i -th spectrograph. The jitter terms, σ_{jit} , were summed in quadrature to the formal RV uncertainties, σ_{RV} , to account for additional white noise of unknown (stellar or instrumental) origin (e.g., Gregory 2005).

Correlated noise in the RV time series caused by stellar magnetic activity was modeled through Gaussian process (GP) regression (e.g., Haywood et al. 2014; Haywood 2015; Grunblatt et al. 2015) within the same DE-MCMC tools, using a covariance matrix described by either the quasi-periodic (QP) kernel in the original form of Rasmussen & Williams (2006):

$$k(t, t') = h^2 \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{(t - t')^2}{2\lambda_1^2} - \frac{2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi(t - t')}{P_{\text{rot}}} \right)}{\lambda_2^2} \right] + [\sigma_{RV}^2(t) + \sigma_{\text{jit}}^2] \cdot \delta_{t,t'}, \quad (1)$$

or the simpler squared-exponential (SE) kernel

$$k(t, t') = h^2 \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{(t - t')^2}{2\lambda_1^2} \right] + [\sigma_{RV}^2(t) + \sigma_{\text{jit}}^2] \cdot \delta_{t,t'}, \quad (2)$$

where h is the semi-amplitude of the correlated noise, λ_1 is the correlation decay timescale, P_{rot} is the period of the quasi-periodic variations, and λ_2 is the inverse complexity harmonic parameter. The hyper-parameters λ_1 , P_{rot} , and λ_2 can be associated respectively with the decay timescale of the active regions, the stellar rotation period and the complexity of the activity signals (with $\lambda_2 \sim 3-5$ approaching simpler sinusoidal signals). We point out that the parameter λ_2 in Eq. (1) is twice the equivalent parameter w in other implementations of the quasi-periodic kernel (e.g., Grunblatt et al. 2015; Damasso et al. 2018).

The QP kernel was used to model correlated noise with a quasi-periodic behavior, namely, in the presence of stellar rotation signals. The latter were identified when a periodicity in the Generalized Lomb-Scargle (GLS) periodogram of the RVs (Zechmeister & Kürster 2009) with a false alarm probability $\text{FAP} < 10^{-3}$ was also found in the *Kepler*/K2 light curves and/or in the CCF or *S*-index activity indicators. This concerns Kepler-21, Kepler-78, Kepler-102, K2-3, K2-36, K2-131, K2-135/GJ 9827, K2-141, and K2-312/HD 80653.

The SE kernel was employed for Kepler-93 and K2-2/HIP 116454 to account for RV variations on timescales longer than the stellar rotation, which are likely due to magnetic activity cycles and/or shorter Rieger-type cycles (Rieger et al. 1984). The DE-MCMC analysis with the SE kernel proved to model such variations efficiently, producing flat and Gaussian-distributed residuals. The analysis of the same data with the QP kernel yielded very low acceptance rates, which indicates that the GP-QP model is more complex than needed to model long-term variations in both systems, leaving the QP hyper-parameters P_{rot} and λ_2 practically unconstrained.

We imposed several priors on the model parameters as well as on the GP hyper-parameters in case GP regression was used (i.e., in the presence of correlated noise). Specifically, we used Gaussian priors on the transit time, T_c , and period, P , of the inner transiting SPs, as provided by the transit ephemerides derived in previous analyses of the *Kepler* and K2 light curves (see the second and third columns, and references in Table A.1). With regard to orbital eccentricities, we adopted: (i) circular orbits for the closest SPs, whose orbital circularization times are considerably shorter than the stellar age (e.g., Matsumura et al. 2008, 2010). Null eccentricities for these planets are also consistent with the observation of their secondary eclipses at orbital phases $\Delta\phi \sim 0.5$ from transits (Singh et al. 2022); (ii) half-Gaussian priors with zero mean and $\sigma_e = 0.098$ for the transiting SPs in multiple systems, following the finding of Van Eylen et al. (2019). This prior prevents the fit from converging to spurious eccentricities, a well-known critical effect occurring for low signal-to-noise Doppler signals (e.g., Zakamska et al. 2011; Hara et al. 2019), given that the typical RV semi-amplitudes

Table 3. Priors imposed on the hyper-parameters of the Gaussian process regression for the stars showing significant magnetic activity variations.

System	Adopted GP kernel SE or QP	h [m s ⁻¹]	λ_1 [day]	λ_2 –	P_{rot} [day]
Kepler-21	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 300]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[10, 15]$
Kepler-78	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 300]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[0, 20]$
Kepler-93	SE	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 500]$	–	–
Kepler-102	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$\lambda_1 > P_{\text{rot}}/2$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[15, 40]$
K2-2 / HIP116454	SE	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 50]$	–	–
K2-3	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[20, 60]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[35, 43]$
K2-36	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 300]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[15, 20]$
K2-131	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 300]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[5, 15]$
K2-135 / GJ 9827	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$U[0, 300]$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[25, 35]$
K2-141	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$\lambda_1 > P_{\text{rot}}/2$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[10, 20]$
K2-312 / HD 80653	QP	$U[0, +\infty[$	$\lambda_1 > P_{\text{rot}}/2$	$U[0.1, 5]$	$U[15, 25]$

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system, the adopted kernel for the covariance function – either squared exponential (SE) or quasi-periodic (QP) kernel – and the priors on the hyper-parameters of the covariance function, namely the radial-velocity semi-amplitude, h , the exponential decay time, λ_1 , the inverse harmonic complexity term, λ_2 , and the rotation period, P_{rot} (the SE kernel has only the two hyper-parameters h and λ_1). U stands for uniform (uninformative) prior.

of the transiting SPs in our sample are usually comparable to the RV scatter. Spurious high eccentricities may also be unphysical, as they would lead to dynamical instabilities (e.g., [Giuppone et al. 2013](#)); (iii) uniform priors $U[0, 1]$ for the single-transiting SPs, except for Kepler-22b, Kepler-454b, Kepler-409b, and Kepler-1876b, for which we used half-Gaussian priors with zero mean and $\sigma_e = 0.45, 0.35, 0.42, 0.37$, respectively, as derived from asteroseismic and transit light-curve analyses ([Van Eylen et al. 2019](#)); and (iv) uniform priors for the long-period, non-transiting CJs. We adopted uninformative priors on the RV semi-amplitudes, K , zero points, γ , jitter terms, σ_{jit} , and slopes, $\dot{\gamma}$.

As for the GP hyper-parameters, we imposed uniform priors with bounds wide enough to encompass the expected values of λ_1 , P_{rot} , and λ_2 , and only a lower bound of 0 m s^{-1} for h . Table 3 lists the adopted priors on the GP hyper-parameters for the systems that required GP regression to model the non-stationary activity variations along with the Keplerian signals. For three systems, namely Kepler-102, K2-141, and K2-132, we further imposed $\lambda_1 > P_{\text{rot}}/2$, otherwise λ_1 converged to very low values, on the order of a couple of days, making the quasi-periodic term practically irrelevant and, hence, unconstrained. Nonetheless, the RV semi-amplitudes obtained with and without this prior (i.e., by also allowing λ_1 to converge towards very low values) are fully consistent.

Additional signals attributed to non-transiting planets were searched for in the RV residuals with GLS periodograms and they were included in the DE-MCMC RV analysis if (i) their $FAP < 10^{-3}$; (ii) their periodicity does not appear in the GLS periodograms of any activity indicator; and (iii) the difference in the Bayesian information criterion (BIC; [Burnham & Anderson 2004](#); [Liddle 2007](#)) between the model with the additional planet and the model without it is $\Delta\text{BIC} > 10$ ([Kass & Raftery 1995](#)). Similarly, possible RV long-term slopes were considered significant if they were detected at more than 3σ and the ΔBIC in favor of the model with the slope is greater than 10.

We determined the values and the 1σ uncertainties of the model and derived parameters from the medians and the 15.87–84.14% quantiles of their posterior distributions. For distributions consistent with zero, such as those of eccentricities or RV semi-amplitudes in cases of non-detection of the Doppler

signals, we provided only the 1σ upper limits defined as the 0–68.27% quantiles. In Table 4 we report for each system the HARPS-N systemic velocities and jitter terms, the GP hyper-parameters in the presence of stellar activity signals, and the linear accelerations. In Tables 6 and 9, we give the parameters of the non-transiting CJs and low-mass planets, respectively. In Table A.1, we give the parameters of the 64 Kepler and K2 transiting SPs in our sample (see Sect. 4).

3.3. Survey completeness

To determine the frequency of CJs in our sample of *Kepler* and K2 systems, we first need to evaluate the sensitivity of our survey to the presence of such planets. Indeed, CJs might not have been detected in some systems because of limited temporal baselines, poor temporal sampling, and/or relatively low precision of the RV measurements. Therefore, our measure of the occurrence rate of CJs has to take the completeness (or recovery rate) of our survey into account.

The completeness can be estimated with experiments of injection and recovery of planetary signals for each system, by considering the real times of the observations and the RV uncertainty of each measurement at time t , that is, $\sigma(t) = \sqrt{\sigma_{\text{RV}}^2(t) + \sigma_{\text{jit}}^2}$. Following [Bryan et al. \(2019\)](#), we simulated signals of CJs in a logarithmic grid of 30×30 cells of planetary mass, ΔM_p , versus semi-major axis, Δa , covering the ranges of $0.3\text{--}20 M_{\text{Jup}}$ in M_p and $0.5\text{--}20 \text{ AU}$ in a . For each cell of a given system, we simulated 300 RV signals of CJs at the epochs of our RV observations by randomly varying (i) M_p and a within the cell bounds; (ii) T_c within the orbital period corresponding to a and the stellar mass M_* (Table 1) from Kepler’s third law; (iii) $\cos i$ from 0 to 1, where i is the orbital inclination; and (iv) the argument of periastron, ω , from 0 to 2π , while drawing the orbital eccentricity, e , from a beta distribution ([Kipping 2013](#)). We then shifted every RV point at time t according to a Gaussian distribution with a mean equal to the RV value and a standard deviation $\sigma(t)$. For simplicity, we did not simulate stellar magnetic activity signals, assuming that those signals would be efficiently modeled with GP regression, as shown in Sect. 4.

Table 4. HARPS-N systemic radial velocities and jitter terms, Gaussian process hyper-parameters, and linear accelerations from the DE-MCMC radial-velocity modeling.

System	$\gamma_{\text{HN-1}}$ [m s ⁻¹]	$\gamma_{\text{HN-2}}$ [m s ⁻¹]	$\sigma_{\text{Jit,HN-1}}$ [m s ⁻¹]	$\sigma_{\text{Jit,HN-2}}$ [m s ⁻¹]	h [m s ⁻¹]	λ_1 [day]	λ_2 -	P_{rot} [day]	$\dot{\gamma}$ [m s ⁻¹ day ⁻¹]	$\Delta\text{BIC} > 10$	Comment
Kepler-10	-98 737.12 ± 0.47	0.09 ± 0.17 ⁽¹⁾	2.52 ^{+0.44} _{-0.40}	2.13 ± 0.15	-	-	-	-	-2.7 E-04 ± 1.6 E-04	-	
Kepler-19	-10 614.72 ± 1.31	-10 762.08 ^{+0.76} _{-0.74}	4.78 ^{+1.20} _{-0.96}	3.51 ^{+0.47} _{-0.42}	-	-	-	-	1.7 E-03 ± 0.9 E-03	-	
Kepler-20	-	-21 070.23 ± 0.95	-	4.06 ^{+0.45} _{-0.41}	-	-	-	-	0.7 E-03 ± 1.2 E-03	-	
Kepler-22	-	-19 322.87 ^{+1.38} _{-1.41}	-	2.61 ± 0.44	4.28 ^{+1.45} _{-0.89}	46 ⁺⁹⁰ ₋₂₁	0.88 ^{+0.47} _{-0.25}	13.42 ^{+0.24} _{-0.47}	-5.6 ^{+1.9} _{-1.7} E-03	-	
Kepler-21	-4076.15 ^{+1.91} _{-1.81}	-4221.01 ± 0.99	5.09 ^{+1.97} _{-1.45}	2.47 ^{+0.62} _{-0.58}	-	-	-	-	1.8 E-04 ± 8.0 E-04	-	
Kepler-37	-	-30 820.12 ± 0.56	-	2.59 ^{+0.51} _{-0.49}	-	-	-	-	6.9 E-04 ± 7.4 E-04	-	
Kepler-68	-	-20 903.57 ^{+0.45} _{-0.36}	-	1.81 ± 0.17	-	-	-	-	-1.2 ^{+0.55} _{-0.48} E-03	-	2 CJs (ro)
Kepler-78	-	-3530.11 ± 3.21	-	1.65 ± 0.33	8.90 ^{+2.13} _{-3.09}	26.7 ^{+6.8} _{-3.0}	0.475 ^{+0.086} _{-0.076}	12.92 ± 0.12	-1.6 E-03 ± 3.2 E-03	-	
Kepler-93	-	27 245.19 ^{+1.23} _{-1.12}	-	1.25 ± 0.16	3.23 ^{+0.73} _{-0.74}	130 ⁺³⁰ ₋₃₄	-	-	3.92 E-02 ± 0.11 E-02	y	BD/LMS
Kepler-102	-28 152.22 ± 1.50	-28 163.26 ± 1.06	< 2.20	< 0.72	3.26 ^{+0.54} _{-0.50}	21.3 ^{+8.9} _{-4.6}	0.73 ^{+0.20} _{-0.16}	27.95 ^{+3.64} _{-1.67}	-7.3 E-04 ± 7.0 E-04	-	
Kepler-103	-	-28 609.58 ± 0.71	-	2.26 ^{+0.98} _{-1.15}	-	-	-	-	-2.3 E-03 ± 1.8 E-03	-	
Kepler-107	-	5536.53 ± 0.87	-	< 2.34	-	-	-	-	-1.2 E-03 ± 1.4 E-03	-	
Kepler-109	-	-37 129.88 ± 1.53	-	2.85 ^{+1.06} _{-1.19}	-	-	-	-	-2.9 E-03 ± 2.0 E-03	-	
Kepler-323	-	13 349.22 ^{+1.61} _{-1.64}	-	< 2.86	-	-	-	-	3.2 E-03 ± 1.4 E-03	-	
Kepler-409	-	-28 541.49 ± 0.57	-	2.39 ^{+0.36} _{-0.29}	-	-	-	-	0.0 E-03 ± 0.4 E-03	-	
Kepler-454	-	-71 463.30 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	-	2.26 ^{+0.53} _{-0.58}	-	-	-	-	9.15 ^{+2.6} _{-1.3} E-03	y	CJ/BD/LMS + 2 CJs (ro)
Kepler-538	-	-37 467.97 ^{+0.80} _{-0.85}	-	2.34 ^{+0.32} _{-0.29}	-	-	-	-	-0.2 E-03 ± 1.1 E-03	-	
Kepler-1655	-	-40 769.17 ± 0.64	-	< 0.91	-	-	-	-	1.8 E-03 ± 1.0 E-03	-	
Kepler-1876	-	7681.39 ± 0.45	-	1.87 ^{+0.39} _{-0.36}	-	-	-	-	7.8 E-03 ± 3.2 E-03	-	
K2-2/HIP 116454	-	-3299.73 ± 0.61 ⁽²⁾	-	0.97 ± 0.45	2.72 ^{+0.47} _{-0.42}	4.15 ^{+2.44} _{-1.05}	-	-	0.2 E-03 ± 1.4 E-03	-	
K2-3	-	-0.06 ± 0.55 ⁽³⁾	-	0.98 ^{+0.24} _{-0.28}	2.60 ^{+0.52} _{-0.58}	41.6 ^{+9.8} _{-8.8}	0.42 ^{+0.21} _{-0.12}	40.71 ^{+0.87} _{-1.56}	-0.4 E-03 ± 1.7 E-03	-	
K2-12	-	17 000.18 ± 0.99	-	4.36 ^{+1.02} _{-0.96}	-	-	-	-	1.884 E-02 ± 0.096 E-02	y	CJ/BD/LMS
K2-36	-	13 625.38 ± 4.25	-	2.64 ± 1.06	15.5 ^{+3.8} _{-2.6}	99 ⁺⁴¹ ₋₂₉	0.67 ^{+0.13} _{-0.12}	17.13 ^{+0.07} _{-0.10}	3.7 E-03 ± 7.3 E-03	-	
K2-38	-	-36 040.15 ± 0.56	-	2.07 ± 0.67	-	-	-	-	-8.2 E-03 ± 3.1 E-03	-	
K2-79	-	-10 314.99 ± 0.76	-	< 1.74	-	-	-	-	1.8 E-03 ± 1.3 E-03	-	
K2-96/HD 3167	-	19 371.36 ± 0.24	-	1.43 ^{+0.10} _{-0.09}	-	-	-	-	1.32 ^{+0.28} _{-0.30} E-03	y	Activity
K2-106	-	-15 735.71 ± 1.12	-	< 1.17	-	-	-	-	-1.4 E-03 ± 2.1 E-03	-	
K2-110	-	-21 798.17 ± 0.93	-	< 1.91	-	-	-	-	0.7 E-03 ± 1.5 E-03	-	
K2-111	-	-16 291.29 ± 0.26	-	< 0.93	-	-	-	-	-1.8 E-03 ± 0.5 E-03	n	
K2-131	-	6855.45 ± 6.17	-	< 1.59	21.38 ^{+4.68} _{-3.35}	31.9 ^{+9.8} _{-7.3}	0.435 ± 0.074	9.194 ± 0.065	3.8 E-02 ± 3.3 E-02	-	
K2-135/GJ 9827	-	31 940.16 ^{+1.38} _{-1.33}	-	< 0.95	3.83 ^{+0.82} _{-0.63}	54 ⁺⁴⁸ ₋₃₆	0.61 ^{+0.17} _{-0.14}	28.90 ^{+1.09} _{-1.03}	-0.6 E-03 ± 1.3 E-03	-	
K2-141	-	-3408.80 ± 4.92	-	< 1.17	12.75 ^{+6.11} _{-3.13}	16.4 ^{+16.2} _{-6.5}	0.94 ^{+0.36} _{-0.23}	15.17 ^{+3.63} _{-2.36}	-1.0 ^{+7.1} _{-7.4} E-03	-	
K2-167	-	-17 550.44 ± 0.50	-	2.36 ^{+0.20} _{-0.24}	-	-	-	-	1.2 E-03 ± 0.6 E-03	-	
K2-222	-	1681.65 ± 0.46	-	1.79 ^{+0.34} _{-0.31}	-	-	-	-	5.8 E-04 ± 7.1 E-04	-	
K2-262/Wolf 503	-	-46 781.43 ± 0.46	-	1.97 ^{+0.42} _{-0.34}	-	-	-	-	6.6 E-03 ± 1.0 E-03	y	Activity
K2-263	-	29 837.72 ± 0.29	-	1.50 ± 0.37	-	-	-	-	4.1 E-04 ± 4.9 E-04	-	
K2-312/HD 80653	-	8323.37 ^{+0.76} _{-0.71}	-	0.64 ± 0.30	2.86 ^{+0.28} _{-0.25}	18.8 ^{+4.1} _{-3.5}	0.46 ^{+0.07} _{-0.06}	19.55 ^{+0.57} _{-0.50}	0.0 ± 1.4	-	1 CJ (ro)
K2-418/EPIC-229004835	-	-31 487.88 ± 0.30	-	2.48 ± 0.24	-	-	-	-	-2.5 E-03 ± 1.1 E-03	-	

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system, the systemic radial velocity (γ), the jitter terms (σ_{jit}), the Gaussian process hyper-parameters – namely radial-velocity semi-amplitude (h), exponential decay time (λ_1), inverse harmonic complexity term (λ_2), and rotation period (P_{rot}) –, the linear acceleration ($\dot{\gamma}$) and the ΔBIC in favor of the model with acceleration. Even though, for simplicity, γ and σ_{jit} are reported for the HARPS-N spectrograph only, the DE-MCMC radial-velocity modeling was carried out by including the data gathered with other spectrographs, when available. Accelerations $\dot{\gamma}$ evaluated as significant, from both a confidence level higher than 3σ and an odds ratio greater than 10 from the ΔBIC , are highlighted in boldface. HN-1 and HN-2 refer to the HARPS-N data collected before and after September 2012, respectively. The last column reports comments about the origin of the detected trends, such as possible cold Jupiter (CJ), brown dwarf (BD), or low-mass star (LMS) companions or stellar magnetic activity, and about the presence of cold Jupiters in resolved orbits (ro), which were modeled with Keplerians and are thus not responsible for the trends. ⁽¹⁾The radial-velocity zero point is close to zero because the radial velocities were extracted with the Yara-v2 tool (Creignier et al. 2022) from the HARPS-N spectra reduced with the DRS-v2.3.5 (see Bonomo et al., in prep.). ⁽²⁾The last observing season was fitted as an independent dataset for the presence of an offset in the RVs of very likely activity origin. The systemic velocity and jitter of this season were found to be $\gamma = -3292.51^{+1.26}_{-1.23}$ m s⁻¹ and $\sigma_{\text{jit}} = 1.70^{+1.43}_{-1.13}$ m s⁻¹. ⁽³⁾The radial-velocity zero point is close to zero because the radial velocities were extracted with the TERRA software (see text for details). The systemic velocity is $30149.2^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$ m s⁻¹ (Damasso et al. 2018).

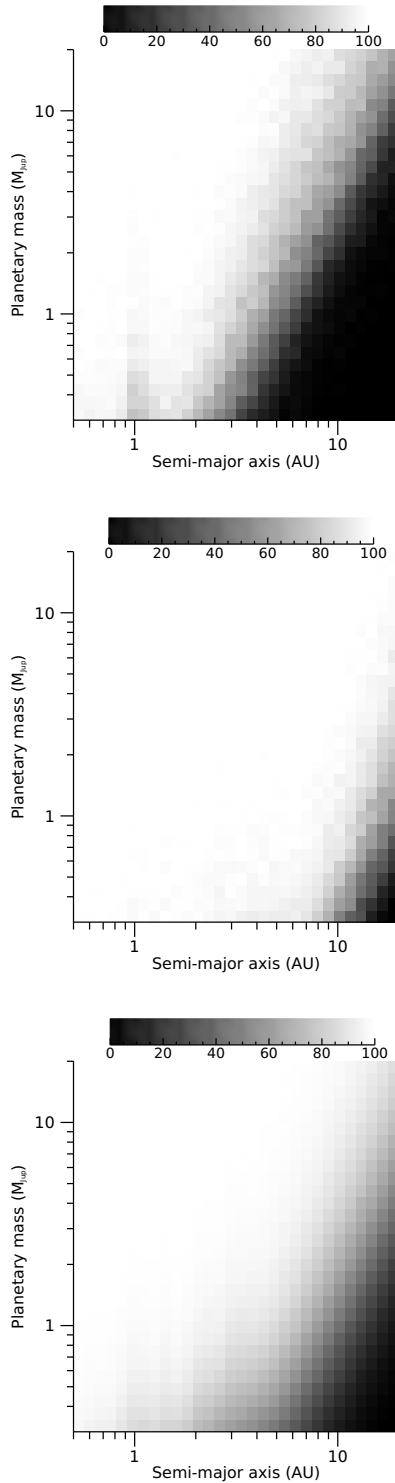


Fig. 1. Recovery rate (completeness) maps of cold Jupiters. Top panel: completeness of Kepler-1876, one of the systems with the worst completeness mainly due to the relatively short temporal baseline of the HARPS-N radial-velocity observations. Black and white indicate 0% and 100% recovery rates, respectively. Middle panel: completeness of Kepler-93, showing a very high detection rate, given the long time span of observations. Bottom panel: mean survey completeness obtained by averaging out the individual completenesses of the 37 systems.

To establish the recovery rate in every ΔM_p - Δa cell, we fit the injected signals with a slope, a quadratic trend and a Keplerian orbit (with input parameters close to the simulated ones) and

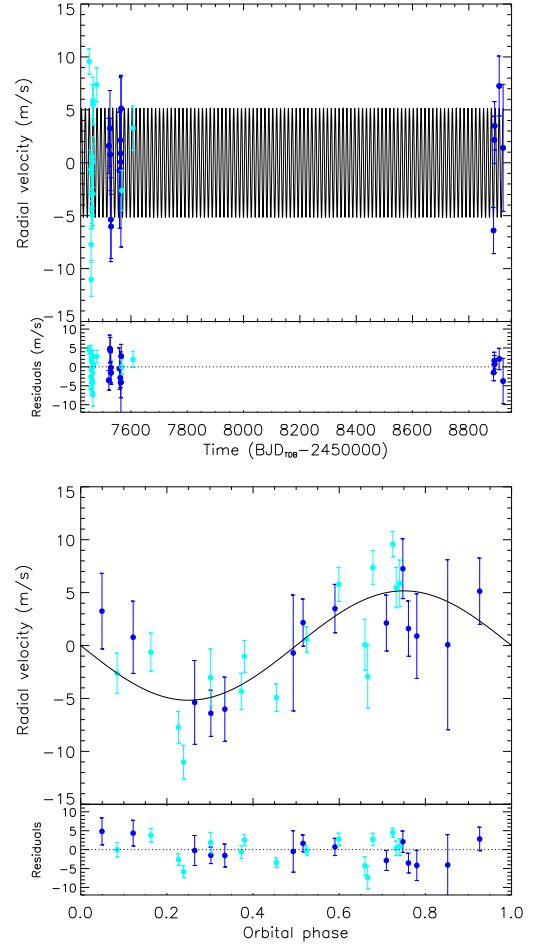


Fig. 2. Radial-velocity measurements of K2-110. Top panel: radial velocities as a function of time, showing no long-term trends. The blue and light blue points display the measurements obtained with the HARPS-N and HARPS spectrographs, respectively, and the black line indicates the Keplerian best-fit model. Bottom panel: same radial velocities as in the top panel, but phase folded at the ephemeris of K2-110b ($P = 13.86$ d).

compared these models with a constant model (i.e., no signal) through the ΔBIC criterion: if $\Delta BIC > 10$ in favor of the model with the planet-induced signal, we recorded a detection of the simulated signal, otherwise its non-detection. Figure 1 shows the completeness of two systems, Kepler-1876 (top panel), and Kepler-93 (middle panel) as one of the worst and best cases in our sample, respectively, and the average completeness of the 37 systems (bottom panel).

4. Results

4.1. Search for and characterization of cold Jupiters

We first present the results of the search for CJs in our survey.

4.1.1. Systems with no long-term trends

Altogether 31 out of 38 systems do not show any significant long-term trend as caused by sufficiently massive outer companions within the completeness limits (Table 4). The RVs of two of these systems, K2-110 (Osborn et al. 2017) and Kepler-78 (Pepe et al. 2013; Howard et al. 2013), are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 as representative cases. Possible extra noise in the K2-110 system

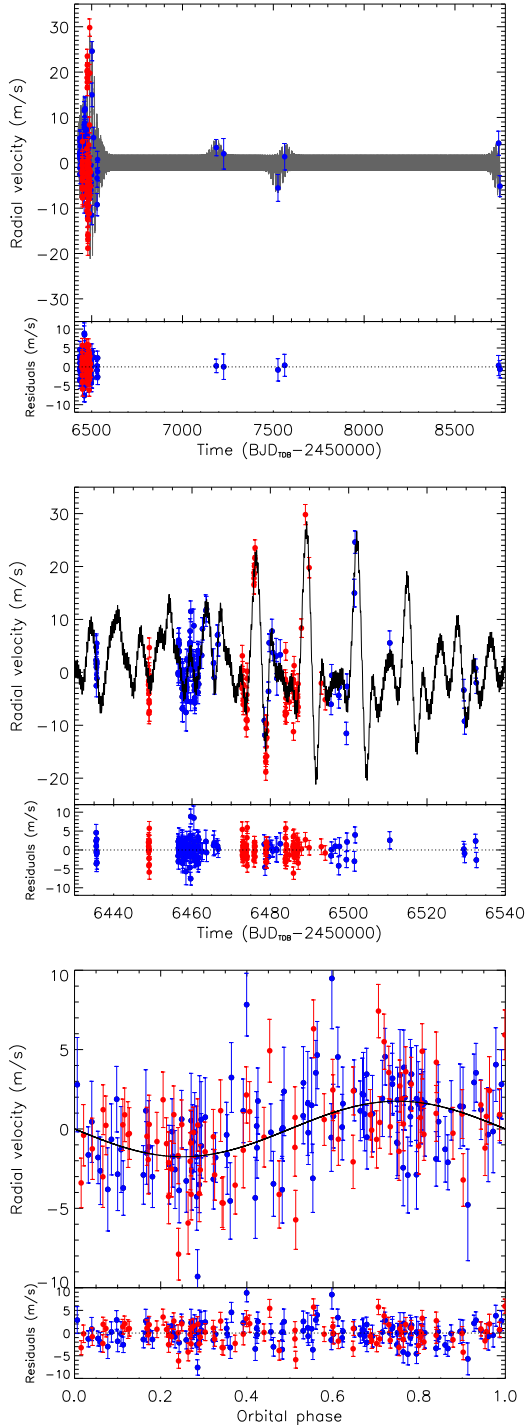


Fig. 3. Radial-velocity measurements of Kepler-78. Top panel: radial velocities as a function of time, showing variations due to both stellar activity and the ultra-short-period planet Kepler-78b, but no significant long-term trends. The blue and red circles indicate the radial-velocity points gathered with the HARPS-N and HIRES spectrographs, respectively. Middle panel: zoom on the first 100 days, mainly showing the non-stationary stellar activity signal, which was modeled with Gaussian process regression and a quasi-periodic kernel (black solid line). Bottom panel: radial velocities phase-folded at the ephemeris of Kepler-78b ($P = 0.35$ d), after removing the Gaussian process model for the stellar activity variations.

was taken into account through the white noise term, σ_{jit} , only, because the host star is not magnetically active. On the contrary,

Table 5. Orbital parameters and minimum masses of the companions causing the long-term trends observed in the Kepler-93, Kepler-454, and K2-12 systems.

System	P [yr]	a [AU]	K [m s ⁻¹]	$M_p \sin i$ [M_{Jup}]
Kepler-93	>48.6	>13.0	>174	>21
Kepler-454	>48.2	>13.4	>40.3	>5.3
K2-12	>27.8	>9.1	>47.8	>5.0

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system and the lower limits to orbital period, semi-major axis, RV semi-amplitude and minimum mass of the companions.

GP regression with a quasi-periodic kernel was needed to model the strongly correlated variations of the active star Kepler-78 (Fig. 3; see also Grunblatt et al. 2015).

4.1.2. Systems with long-term linear trends

Five systems show long-term linear trends, namely Kepler-93 (Dressing et al. 2015; Fig. 4), Kepler-454 (Gettel et al. 2016; Fig. 8), K2-12 (Mayo et al. 2018; Fig. 5), K2-96/HD 3167 (Christiansen et al. 2017; Gandolfi et al. 2017; Fig. 6), and K2-262/Wolf 503 (Polanski et al. 2021). The trends in Kepler-93, Kepler-454 and K2-12 are caused by bound companions, while those in K2-96/HD 3167 and K2-262/Wolf 503 are due to stellar magnetic activity, because similar trends are also seen in the activity indicators (see Fig. 6 for the case of K2-96/HD 3167; cf. also Bourrier et al. 2022). Gaussian processes with a SE kernel were used to model the RVs of Kepler-93 to account for long-term variations overlapping with the linear trend and the signal of the planet Kepler-93b (Fig. 4). Such variations are likely due to stellar activity, as they seem to follow those of the S -index activity indicator after 7000 BJD_{TDB} - 2 450 000 with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.26 ± 0.03 (Fig. 4, right panel).

From the temporal baseline, ΔT , of the RV time series and the amplitude of the trend, $\Delta K = \dot{\gamma} \cdot \Delta T$, we could estimate the lower limits of orbital period, P , and minimum mass, $M_p \sin i$, of the companions producing the trends, by assuming circular or quasi-circular orbits, namely: $P \geq 4 \cdot \Delta T$ and $M_p \sin i \geq (\Delta K / 28.4 \text{ m s}^{-1}) \cdot (M_s / M_\odot)^{2/3} \cdot (P / \text{yr})^{1/3}$. Table 5 reports the lower limits of the orbital parameters and $M_p \sin i$ of the outer companions in the Kepler-93, Kepler-454, and K2-12 systems. The companion generating the linear trend in Kepler-93 is a brown dwarf or a low-mass star, having $M_p \sin i \geq 21 M_{\text{Jup}}$, while the masses of the companions producing the slopes in the Kepler-454 and K2-12 systems are currently compatible with a planetary companion, but further monitoring is needed to unveil their nature.

4.1.3. Systems with Keplerian signals of cold Jupiters

Resolved Keplerian orbits of CJs are observed only in three of the thirty-eight systems, namely: Kepler-68 (Gilliland et al. 2013), Kepler-454 (Gettel et al. 2016), and K2-312/HD 80653 (Frustagli et al. 2020).

The two CJs, Kepler-68d and Kepler-454c, with $P = 633$ and 524 d and $M_p \sin i = 0.75$ and $4.51 M_{\text{Jup}}$, were previously discovered by Gilliland et al. (2013) and Gettel et al. (2016). Moreover, a long-term quadratic trend in Kepler-68 (Mills et al. 2019) and a slope in Kepler-454 (Gettel et al. 2016) were also found in the RV data, revealing the presence of additional outer companions in both systems, given that no trends were seen in the activity

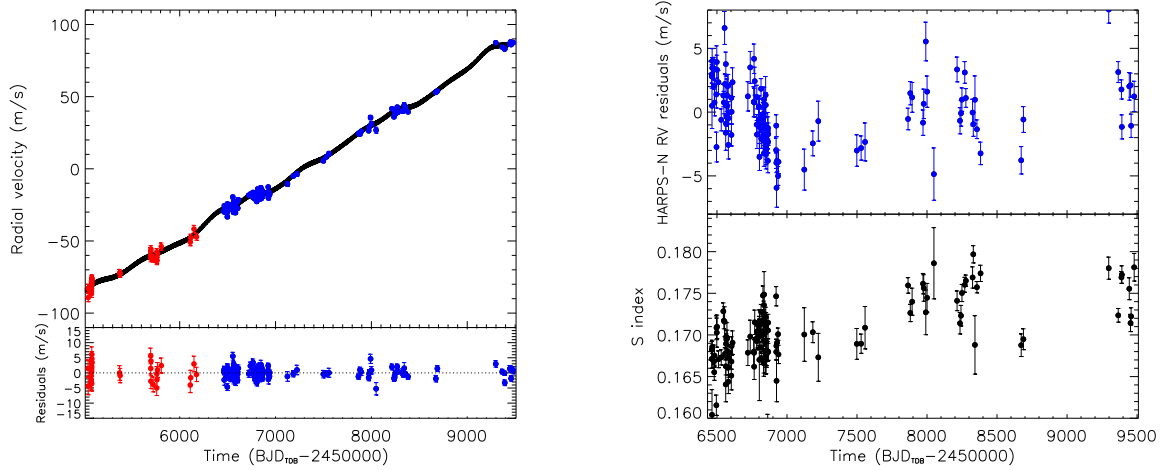


Fig. 4. Radial-velocity and CaII S -index measurements of Kepler-93. Left panel: Hires (red circles) and HARPS-N (blue circles) radial velocities. The black line shows the best-fit model with a long-term linear slope caused by a non-planetary companion, a Keplerian orbit for the transiting planet Kepler-93b ($P = 4.73$ d), and Gaussian process regression with a squared exponential kernel to account for long-term stellar activity variations. Right panel: residuals of the HARPS-N radial velocities after subtracting the linear long-term trend and the signal of Kepler-93b (top), and measurements of the stellar activity S index (bottom). The increase in both the RVs and the S index from ~ 7000 to ~ 8300 BJD_{TDB} - 2 450 000 indicates that the small-amplitude long-term variations superposed to the linear slope seen in the left panel are likely due to stellar magnetic activity.

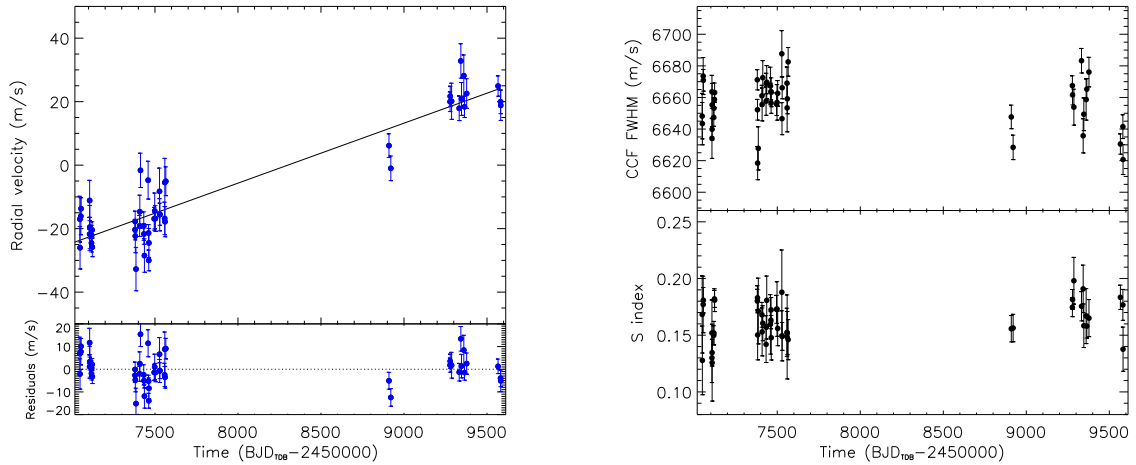


Fig. 5. Radial-velocity and activity index measurements of K2-12. Left panel: HARPS-N radial velocities showing the long-term linear slope due to a companion of yet unknown nature. The Doppler signal of the transiting planet K2-12b ($P = 8.28$ d) is undetected, hence, only an upper limit to its mass could be given. Right panel: FWHM of the cross-correlation function (top) and CaII S -index (bottom) time series showing no significant linear trends. This would indicate that the radial-velocity linear trend in the left panel is caused by a physically bound companion.

Table 6. Parameters of the long-period non-transiting giant planets with resolved orbit.

Name	T_c [BJD _{TDB} - 2.45E06]	P [day]	a [AU]	e	ω [deg]	K [m s ⁻¹]	$M_p \sin i$ [M_{Jup}]
Kepler-68d	5892.0 ± 5.4	632.62 ± 1.03	1.469 ± 0.010	0.102 ± 0.016	256.4 ± 10.4	17.20 ± 0.29	0.749 ± 0.017
Kepler-68e	7791^{+134}_{-126}	3455^{+348}_{-169}	$4.60^{+0.32}_{-0.16}$	0.33 ± 0.11	196^{+17}_{-20}	3.73 ± 0.39	0.272 ± 0.032
Kepler-454c	7151.87 ± 0.69	524.19 ± 0.20	1.287 ± 0.017	< 0.0053	-	111.58 ± 0.55	4.51 ± 0.12
Kepler-454d	8433 ± 26	4073^{+399}_{-186}	$5.10^{+0.34}_{-0.19}$	$0.089^{+0.036}_{-0.027}$	117^{+25}_{-21}	$28.4^{+2.4}_{-1.3}$	$2.31^{+0.27}_{-0.16}$
K2-312c / HD 80653c	8968.80 ± 0.41	921.2 ± 10.8	1.961 ± 0.027	0.853 ± 0.011	41.6 ± 2.2	194^{+17}_{-13}	$5.41^{+0.35}_{-0.44}$

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the system, the inferior conjunction time, the orbital period, the semi-major axis, the eccentricity, the argument of periastron, the radial-velocity semi-amplitude, and the planet minimum mass.

indicators. Our analysis not only allowed us to refine the parameters of the Kepler-68d and Kepler-454c giant planets, but also unveiled two additional CJs, namely: Kepler-68e and Kepler-454d, with $P \sim 3450$ and 4070 d and minimum masses of 0.27

and $2.31 M_{Jup}$, respectively (see also Margini et al., in prep., for Kepler-68). The RVs of both systems as a function of time and the phase-folded RV signals of the CJs Kepler-68d, Kepler-68e, Kepler-454c, and Kepler-454d are shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

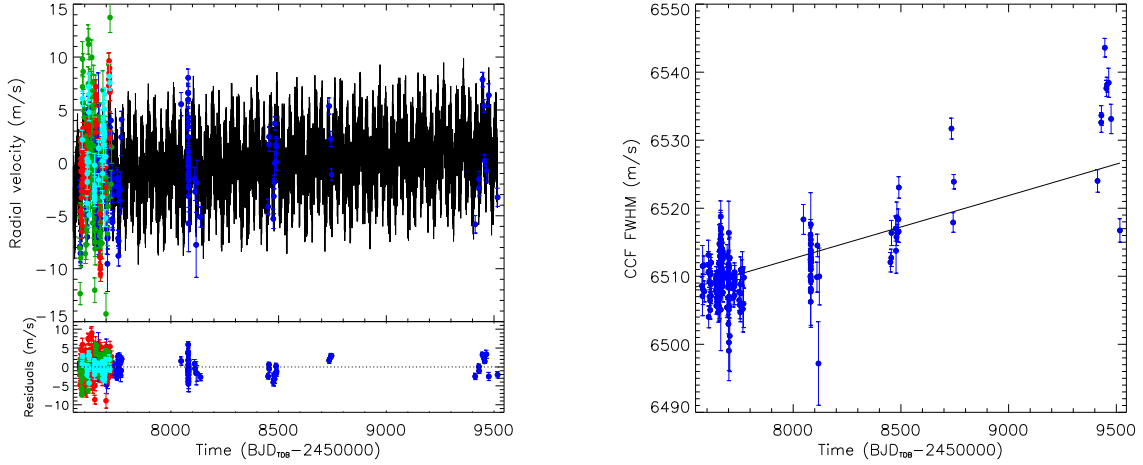


Fig. 6. Radial-velocity and CCF FWHM measurements of K2-96/HD 3167. Left panel: radial velocities showing a long-term linear trend: red, green, blue, and light blue points show the measurements obtained with the HIRES, APF, HARPS-N, and HARPS spectrographs, respectively. Right panel: linear trend observed in the FWHM of the HARPS-N cross-correlation functions. A similar behavior is observed in the CaII *S* index. This implies that the slope observed in the RVs (left panel) is produced by stellar activity, and not by a physical companion.

Table 7. Completeness (recovery rate) and fraction of stars hosting both short-period small planets and cold Jupiters for different intervals of orbital separation.

Orbital separation [AU]	Completeness [%]	$N_{\star,\text{eff}}$	$N_{\star,\text{CJ}}$	$f_{\text{CJ SP}}[\%]$
1 – 2	96.9	35.9	2	$5.6^{+6.5}_{-1.8}$
2 – 4	92.2	34.1	2	$5.9^{+6.8}_{-1.9}$
4 – 10	77.4	28.6	0	< 3.80
1 – 10	87.9	32.4	3	$9.3^{+7.7}_{-2.9}$

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the interval of semi-major axis, the survey completeness, the effective number of stars ($N_{\star,\text{eff}} \leq 37$), the number of systems with detected cold Jupiters ($N_{\star,\text{CJ}}$) in the sample, and the fraction of stars hosting both short-period small planets and cold Jupiters ($f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$).

Table 8. Fraction of stars with cold Jupiters in our sample compared with those from previous works.

Planetary mass [M_{Jup}]	Orbital separation [AU]	$f_{\text{CJ SP}}[\%]$ from Keplerians	$f_{\text{CJ SP}}[\%]$ from Keplerians and trends	$f_{\text{CJ}}[\%]$ (Wittenmyer et al. 2020)	$f_{\text{CJ SP}}[\%]$ ⁽¹⁾ (Bryan et al. 2019)
0.3 – 13	1 – 2	$5.6^{+6.5}_{-1.8}$	-	$8.0^{+3.7}_{-2.2}$	-
0.3 – 13	2 – 4	$5.9^{+6.8}_{-1.9}$	-	$5.3^{+2.8}_{-1.5}$	-
0.3 – 13	4 – 10	< 3.8	-	$6.9^{+4.2}_{-2.1}$	-
0.3 – 13	1 – 10	$9.3^{+7.7}_{-2.9}$	$12.3^{+8.1}_{-3.7}$	$20.2^{+6.3}_{-3.4}$	-
0.5 – 13	1 – 10	$8.8^{+7.4}_{-2.8}$	$11.8^{+7.7}_{-3.5}$	-	36^{+7}_{-6}
0.5 – 13	1 – 20	$8.3^{+7.0}_{-2.6}$	$11.1^{+7.4}_{-3.3}$	-	41^{+8}_{-7}
0.5 – 20	1 – 10	$8.7^{+7.3}_{-2.7}$	$11.3^{+7.7}_{-3.4}$	-	38 ± 7
0.5 – 20	1 – 20	$9.6^{+7.9}_{-3.0}$	$12.7^{+8.3}_{-3.9}$	-	39 ± 7

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the intervals of planetary mass and semi-major axis; the fraction of stars with cold Jupiters ($f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$) in our sample by considering Keplerian signals only (third column) as well as including the long-term trend of K2-12 (fourth column), because it is still compatible with a planetary companion; the occurrence rates of cold Jupiters derived by Wittenmyer et al. (2020) and Bryan et al. (2019). ⁽¹⁾ $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ for $1 < M_p < 10 M_{\oplus}$ instead of the wider range $1 < M_p < 20 M_{\oplus}$ used in both this work and Zhu & Wu (2018).

The RV monitoring of the K2-312 system revealed that the linear trend observed by Frustagli et al. (2020) is due to a very eccentric CJ, namely, K2-312c, with $P = 921$ d, $M_p \sin i = 5.41 M_{\text{Jup}}$, and $e = 0.85$ (Fig. 9; Poretti et al., in prep.). The parameters of the five CJs with resolved Keplerian orbits and their 1σ uncertainties are given in Table 6.

4.2. Occurrence rate of cold Jupiters

By considering the three systems with resolved Keplerian orbits (Kepler-68, Kepler-454, and K2-312) and possibly the K2-12 system, which shows a trend that is currently compatible with a planetary companion at orbital distance $a < 10$ AU, we can

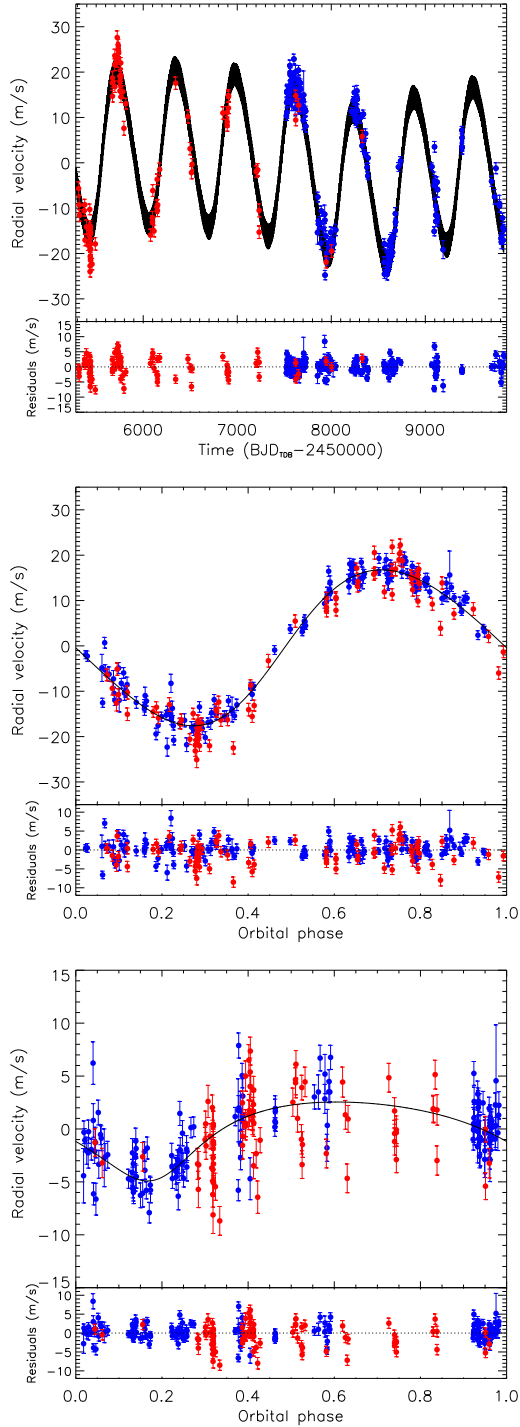


Fig. 7. Radial-velocity measurements of Kepler-68. Top panel: HIRES (red circles) and HARPS-N (blue circles) radial velocities and the best-fit model (black line) with four Keplerians corresponding to the two transiting planets Kepler-68b ($P = 5.40$ d) and Kepler-68c ($P = 9.60$ d), and the two cold giant planets Kepler-68d ($P = 633$ d = 1.7 yr) and Kepler-68e ($P \sim 3450$ d = 9.4 yr). Middle and bottom panels: phase-folded radial-velocity signals of the cold giant planets Kepler-68d and Kepler-68e. Note: orbital phases equal to 0 and 1 correspond to inferior conjunction.

derive the occurrence rate of CJs, $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$, in our sample. From this sample, we have to remove Kepler-22 for the reason explained in Sect. 2, which yields a total of 37 *Kepler* and K2 systems. We

used binomial statistics, namely:

$$b(d|N_{\star,\text{eff}}, f_{\text{CJ|SP}}) = \frac{N_{\star,\text{eff}}!}{d!(N_{\star,\text{eff}} - d)!} f_{\text{CJ|SP}}^d (1 - f_{\text{CJ|SP}})^{N_{\star,\text{eff}} - d}, \quad (3)$$

where d is the number of systems with detected CJs, that is, $d = 3$ or 4, depending on whether K2-12 is included or not; and $N_{\star,\text{eff}}$ is not just the number of systems in our sample $N_{\star} = 37$, but the “effective” number of stars $N_{\star,\text{eff}} = N_{\star} \cdot C$, where C is the average completeness obtained by computing the mean of the completeness maps of the 37 systems (Fig. 1, bottom panel).

To compare our results with those of Wittenmyer et al. (2020), we computed C and $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ for the range $\Delta M_p = 0.3\text{--}13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ in planetary mass, and different intervals $\Delta a = 1\text{--}2$, $2\text{--}4$, $4\text{--}10$, and $1\text{--}10$ AU in semi-major axis (see Table 7). Similarly, we also derived C and $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ for $\Delta M_p = 0.5\text{--}13$, $0.5\text{--}20 M_{\text{Jup}}$, and $\Delta a = 1\text{--}10$ and $1\text{--}20$ AU, for comparison with the $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ found by Bryan et al. (2019). We report our values and 1σ error bars of the occurrence rates of CJs as well as those obtained by Bryan et al. (2019) and Wittenmyer et al. (2020) in Table 8. In summary, we found $f_{\text{CJ|SP}} = 9.3^{+7.7}_{-2.9}\%$ for $d = 3$ and $f_{\text{CJ|SP}} = 12.3^{+8.1}_{-3.7}\%$ for $d = 4$, namely, by considering the long-term trend in K2-12 as planetary in origin, for $\Delta M_p = 0.3\text{--}13 M_{\text{Jup}}$ and $\Delta a = 1\text{--}10$ AU. The former value is lower than that found by Wittenmyer et al. (2020), namely, $f_{\text{CJ}} = 20.2^{+6.3}_{-3.4}\%$, by a factor of 2; however, given the large uncertainties, the two measurements are compatible at 1.3σ . Our $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ is four times lower than that derived by Bryan et al. (2019).

4.3. Non-transiting low-mass planets

By employing GLS periodograms of the RV residuals and Bayesian model comparison through the BIC criterion (Sect. 2), we confirmed the presence of additional RV signals that can be attributed to the non-transiting planets Kepler-10d ($P = 151.0$ d, $M_p \sin i = 12.8 M_{\oplus}$; Bonomo et al., in prep.), K2-96b/HD 3167b ($P = 8.4$ d, $M_p \sin i = 4.3 M_{\oplus}$; Christiansen et al. 2017), K2-96e/HD 3167e ($P = 96.6$ d, $M_p \sin i = 8.4 M_{\oplus}$; Bourrier et al. 2022), and K2-111c ($P = 15.7$ d, $M_p \sin i = 11.1 M_{\oplus}$; Mortier et al. 2020); their orbital parameters and minimum masses are given in Table 9. Concerning K2-96e/HD 3167e, we found a slightly different P than Bourrier et al. (2022), namely, $P_e = 102.09 \pm 0.52$ d, which is likely due to a different treatment of the activity signal: we fit a slope to all the RVs (see Fig. 6), while Bourrier et al. (2022) included in their MCMC analysis two activity-decorrelation terms for the HARPS and HARPS-N spectrographs. In any case, as noted by Bourrier et al. (2022), the observing spectral window allows for different solutions of P_e with multiple peaks in the posterior distribution (see their Fig. 12).

We report a new planet candidate, Kepler-1876c ($P = 15.8$ d, $M_p \sin i = 11.0 M_{\oplus}$), in the single transiting system Kepler-1876 (Fig. 10). The GLS periodogram of the HARPS-N RVs of Kepler-1876 shows a significant periodicity at $P = 15.8$ d with FAP of 5.6×10^{-5} , which does not appear in any of the activity indicators. Nonetheless, the ΔBIC in favor of the two-planet model is currently $\Delta\text{BIC} = 5.3 < 10$; thus, more RVs are needed to confirm the planetary nature of this signal, also by checking that its phase and amplitude do not change with time.

We cannot confirm the signals of the non-transiting planet Kepler-20g (Buchhave et al. 2016) or the non-transiting candidate K2-2c (Vanderburg et al. 2015) with respective periods of $P = 35$ and 45 d and RV semi-amplitudes of $K = 4.1$ and $\sim 2 \text{ m s}^{-2}$. The former signal is no longer present after the

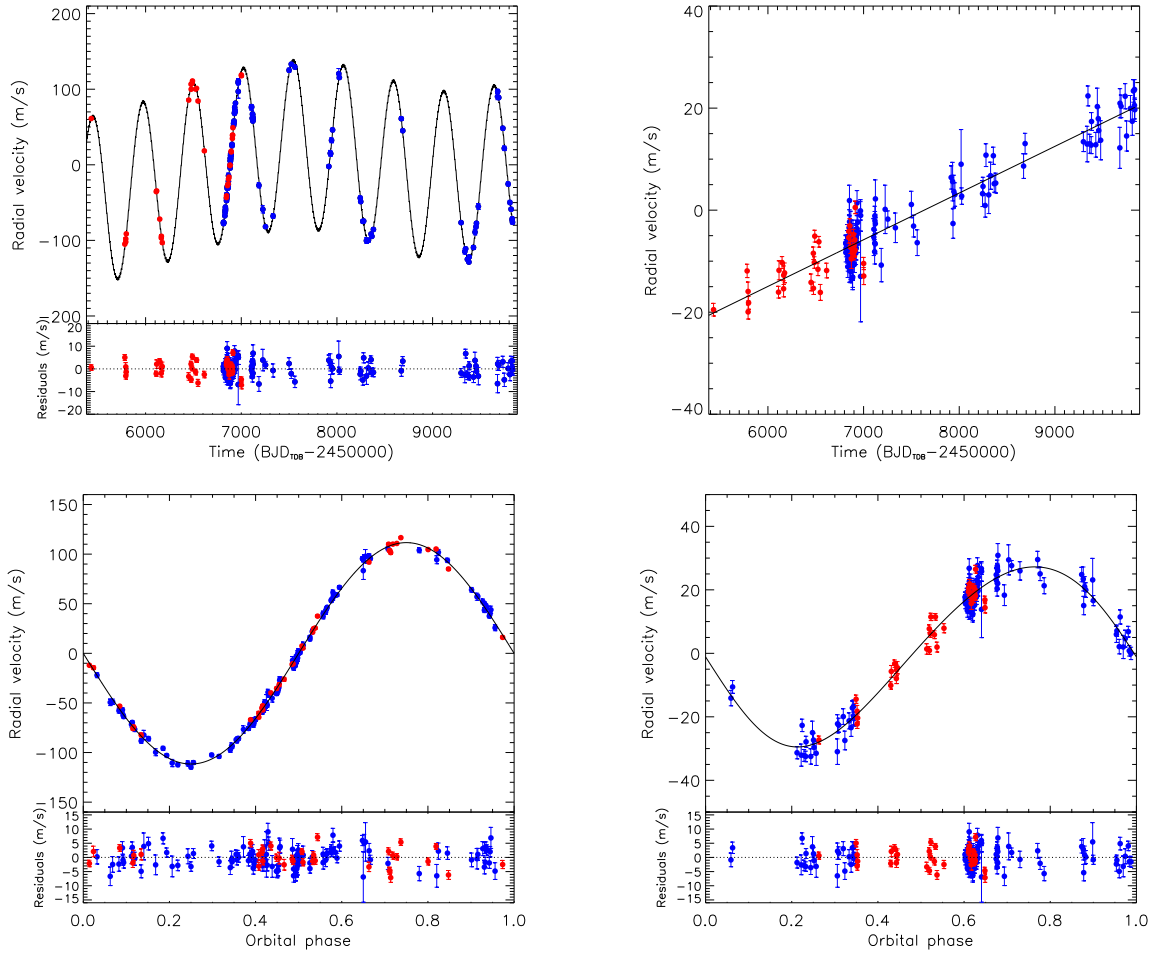


Fig. 8. Radial-velocity measurements of Kepler-454. Top left panel: HRES (red circles) and HARPS-N (blue circles) radial velocities and the best-fit model (black line) with a long-term linear trend and three Keplerians corresponding to the transiting planet Kepler-454b ($P = 10.57$ d) and the two cold giant planets Kepler-454c ($P = 524$ d = 1.4 yr) and Kepler-454d ($P \sim 4070$ d = 11.1 yr). Top right panel: linear trend after removing the three Keplerian signals, which is caused by an additional fourth companion of yet unknown nature. Bottom panels: phase-folded radial-velocity signals of the cold giant planets Kepler-454c (left) and Kepler-454d (right). Note: orbital phases equal to 0 and 1 correspond to inferior conjunctions.

Table 9. Parameters of the non-transiting small planets.

Name	T_c [BJD _{TDB} - 2.45E06]	P [day]	a [AU]	e	K [m s ⁻¹]	$M_p \sin i$ [$M_\oplus$]
Kepler-10d	$7165.4^{+4.7}_{-5.3}$	151.04 ± 0.45	0.5379 ± 0.0044	< 0.26	1.68 ± 0.28	12.68 ± 2.24
Kepler-1876c ⁽¹⁾	$6988.65^{+1.0}_{-1.8}$	$15.76^{+0.10}_{-0.16}$	0.1302 ± 0.0033	< 0.10	2.52 ± 0.59	11 ± 2.7
K2-96d/HD 3167d	7745.37 ± 0.18	8.4112 ± 0.0052	0.0763 ± 0.0015	< 0.12	1.55 ± 0.15	4.33 ± 0.45
K2-96e/HD 3167e	7738.43 ± 2.67	$96.63 \pm 0.29^{(2)}$	0.3885 ± 0.0079	< 0.15	1.33 ± 0.16	8.41 ± 1.02
K2-111c	8119.62 ± 0.33	15.6805 ± 0.0064	0.11569 ± 0.00094	< 0.071	3.19 ± 0.29	11.08 ± 1.03

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the name of the planet, the inferior conjunction time, the orbital period, the semi-major axis, the eccentricity, the radial-velocity semi-amplitude, and the planet minimum mass. The planet candidate Kepler-1876c is also included. ⁽¹⁾Planet candidate. ⁽²⁾Other orbital periods are possible due to aliasing effects (see also [Bourrier et al. 2022](#)).

improvement of the DRS software to extract the HARPS-N RVs (Sect. 2). The latter was likely due to a combination of the spectral window of the original RVs in [Vanderburg et al. \(2015\)](#) and an activity signal with periodicity of ~ 270 d, which is also seen in the GLS periodograms of the S -index and FWHM activity indicators, and was modeled with a GP-SE approach (see Table 4). The fact that the 45 d signal could have originated from

stellar activity variations was already discussed and considered by [Vanderburg et al. \(2015\)](#).

As specified in Sect. 3.2, we used non-interacting Keplerians to model RV planetary signals and GLS periodograms to search for non-transiting planets in the RV residuals. This implies that additional planets revealed by transit timing variations (TTVs), with undetectable signal in the RVs only (according to the

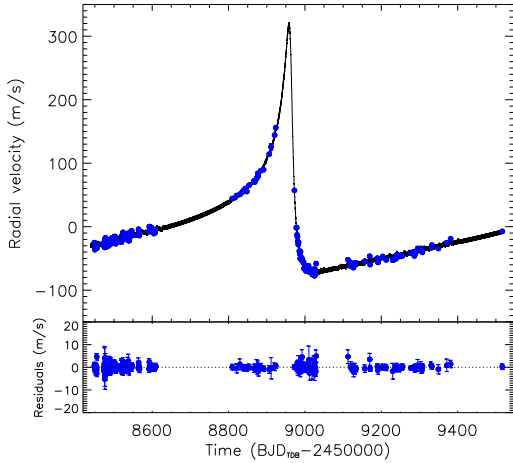


Fig. 9. HARPS-N radial velocities of K2-312/HD 80653 and the best-fit model (black line) with two Keplerians, which correspond to the ultra-short-period transiting planet K2-312b ($P = 0.72$ d) and the eccentric cold giant planet K2-312c ($P \sim 921$ d, $e = 0.85$), and Gaussian process regression with a quasi-periodic kernel.

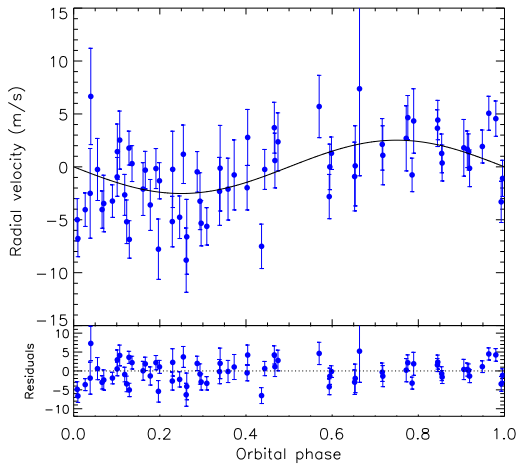


Fig. 10. Phase-folded HARPS-N radial velocities (blue dots) of Kepler-1876 at the period $P = 15.8$ d of the possible planet candidate Kepler-1876c. The black solid line shows the best-fit model.

criteria given in Sect. 3.2), such as Kepler-19c and d (Malavolta et al. 2017), were not modeled in this study for uniformity.

4.4. Improved physical and orbital parameters of 64 Kepler and K2 small planets

As mentioned in Sect. 1, the DE-MCMC analyses of new HARPS-N RVs, combined (in some cases for the first time) with the literature RVs obtained with other instruments, allowed us to update the orbital and physical parameters of the 64 transiting planets. In particular, from the stellar parameters given in Table 1, the transit parameters (P , R_p and i) from the literature⁴, and our updated RV semi-amplitudes K , we re-derived the masses, densities, and surface gravities for all the planets as in Table A.1. We also report in the same table the planet

⁴ For the systems with updated R_* values in Table 1, we recomputed R_p from the R_p/R_* transit parameter and R_* . In cases where the impact parameter b only is provided in literature assuming circular orbits, we derived the orbital inclination as $i = \arccos(b \cdot R_*/a)$.

equilibrium temperature, T_{eq} , assuming a null Bond albedo and full redistribution of heat from the dayside to the nightside (e.g., López-Morales & Seager 2007), and the incident flux, F_p . Both T_{eq} and F_p were updated in case the stellar T_{eff} needed to be re-determined from our HARPS-N spectra (Table 1).

Table A.1 also emphasizes the fundamental contribution of HARPS-N in determining precise masses and densities to infer the composition of SPs. Specifically, the masses of 25 planets are determined with a precision higher than 5σ ($M_p/\sigma_{M_p} > 5$), 13 of which with $M_p/\sigma_{M_p} > 7.5$, and 8 with $M_p/\sigma_{M_p} > 10$. Only upper limits on M_p are given for 20 planets whose induced Doppler signal was not detected. We note that a discussion of the planetary compositions from the measure of planetary masses and densities is beyond the scope of this work⁵.

5. Discussion and conclusions

The value of the occurrence rate of CJs from the sample of 37 Kepler and K2 systems monitored by the HARPS-N/GTO consortium over the long term, namely, $f_{\text{CJ|SP}} = 9.3^{+7.7}_{-2.9}\%$, is lower than the frequency of $f_{\text{CJ}} = 20.2^{+6.3}_{-3.4}\%$ derived by Wittenmyer et al. (2020) for solar-type stars from RV surveys, regardless of the possible presence of inner SPs (Table 8). This might hint at the theoretical anti-correlation between the presence of SPs and CJs predicted by Izidoro et al. (2015) and Lambrechts et al. (2019). However, the large uncertainty on our $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ associated with the inevitably limited target sample does not allow us to draw a firm conclusion. Moreover, the sample considered by Wittenmyer et al. (2020) likely contains a certain fraction of stars hosting SPs, which went undetected through the Doppler method and, thus, a comparison of cold-Jupiter occurrence rates for stars with and without SPs is not straightforward. Nonetheless, assuming that the aforementioned anti-correlation does hold, the possible “contamination” of the sample of Wittenmyer et al. (2020) by SP systems would tend to make f_{CJ} lower than it really is (in other words, f_{CJ} might be higher than $\sim 20\%$ for solar-type stars hosting no SPs).

Our results do not support the claim by Bryan et al. (2019) regarding an excess of CJs in SP systems (see Table 8): according to their $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$, we should have discovered CJs in 12 ± 2 of our systems, while we only found them in 3 systems. The reason for such a discrepancy lies at least in part in an incorrect interpretation of the planetary origin of some linear trends by Bryan et al. (2019, see their Fig. 3): for instance, the trend in the GJ 273 system is due to secular acceleration, the slope in HD 3167 to stellar activity (Fig. 6), and those in Kepler-93b and Kepler-407b are compatible with being generated by brown dwarfs or low-mass stellar companions. In addition, $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ was computed by Bryan et al. (2019) in a different way, namely, by assuming a double power law $f_{\text{CJ|SP}} = A \cdot M_p^\alpha \cdot a^\beta$, deriving the coefficients A , α , and β with a likelihood approach, and integrating $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ over the parameter space. Nonetheless, the exclusion of approximately half of the long-term trends found by Bryan et al. (2019), since they were not due to CJs, would considerably reduce their $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ and make it more compatible with our estimate.

The present work will be extended to a larger sample, including the TESS SPs monitored with HARPS-N since 2019 (e.g., Cloutier et al. 2021; Lacedelli et al. 2021; Naponiello et al. 2022), as well as the K2 and TESS SP systems observed from the

⁵ In particular, we refer the reader to companion papers, which discuss in detail the updated compositions of Kepler-10b and c (Bonomo et al., in prep.), Kepler-68b and c (Margini et al., in prep.) and K2-418b/EPIC-229004835b (Tronsgaard et al., in prep.).

Southern hemisphere with other spectrographs such as ESPRESSO and HARPS. Performing the same analyses of RV data in Sect. 3.2 on a sample at least three times as large will allow us to:

- (i) Derive a more precise $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ in SP systems.
- (ii) Compute $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ as a function of the multiplicity of SPs. Indeed, the predicted anti-correlation between CJs and SPs is expected to be more pronounced for systems with a higher level of multiplicity of SPs, because single cores have a higher probability of “jumping” inside the orbit of the cold gas giant during their inward migration (see Fig. 3 in Izidoro et al. 2015). Detecting non-transiting planets with RVs (Sect. 4.3), especially in single transiting systems, is therefore crucial for more detailed studies of the possible dependence of $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ on the multiplicity of SPs.
- (iii) Compute $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ as a function of the cold-Jupiter multiplicity: if multiple CJs were formed, it would be (in principle) even more difficult for the farther icy cores to migrate inward because the multiple CJs would act as a stronger dynamical barrier than a single CJ. The Jupiter-Saturn pair in the Solar System might have prevented the Uranus and Neptune cores from migrating towards the Sun. Nevertheless, the CJ pairs we discovered in the Kepler-68 and Kepler-454 systems did not hinder the formation of the inner SPs Kepler-68b/c and Kepler-454b.
- (iv) Determine $f_{\text{CJ|SP}}$ as a function of the composition of SPs, which would be mainly ice-rich (sub-Neptunes) in the scenario of Izidoro et al. (2015, cf. also Zeng et al. 2019) or rocky (super-Earths) in the scenario of Lambrechts et al. (2019); this is because they are expected to form beyond or inside the water iceline, respectively. Unveiling a possible anti-correlation between CJs and predominantly ice-rich or rocky SPs may thus yield important clues on the mechanisms of formation of short-period SPs. An anti-correlation between rocky super-Earths and CJs would not be expected instead, if the former mainly originate inside rings of silicate-rich planetesimals at approximately 1 AU and then migrate inward (Batygin & Morbidelli 2023). Actually, a positive correlation could exist if the mass initially in the ring of silicate-rich planetesimals, leading to rocky super-Earths, is correlated with the mass of the ice-rich planetesimals, leading to the formation of the cores of outer giant planets. In this regard, the improvement in the mass determination of several of the 64 Kepler and K2 transiting SPs from our RV analyses (Table A.1) is useful to distinguish between rocky and non-rocky compositions.

For these purposes, we recommend continuing to follow up on SP systems, even after achieving the desired precision on planetary masses for the investigation of SP compositions. This can be done at a very low cost, given that just a few RV measurements over the years would, in principle, be sufficient to search for outer giant planets, provided that the spectrograph is stable. For the brightest targets, additional, complementary information on the presence of CJs will also be provided by the *Gaia* mission (e.g., Holl et al. 2023), starting with the publication of Data Release 4, slated for the end of 2025.

The 3661 HARPS-N RVs and activity indicators used for this work are released to the scientific community via the CDS⁶ and DACE⁷ databases to serve as the basis for further studies.

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Appendix A: Orbital and physical parameters of the 64 transiting Kepler and K2 planets.

Table A.1. Orbital and physical parameters of the 64 transiting Kepler and K2 planets.

Name	T_c [BJD _{TDB} - 2,45E06]	P [day]	R_p [$R_{\oplus}$]	i [deg]	Ref. transits	e	K [m s^{-1}]	M_p [$M_{\oplus}$]	ρ_p [g cm^{-3}]	$\log g_p$ [cgs]	a [AU]	T_{eq} [K]	F_p [$F_{\oplus}$]
Kepler-10b	5034.08687(18)	0.83749070(20)	1.470 $^{+0.030}_{-0.020}$	84.8 $^{+3.2}_{-3.9}$	1	0(fixed)	2.34 $\pm$ 0.21	3.26 $\pm$ 0.30	5.57 $^{+0.61}_{-0.59}$	3.166 $^{+0.042}_{-0.045}$	0.01685 $\pm$ 0.00013	2188 $\pm$ 16	3820 $\pm$ 120
Kepler-10c	5062.26648(81)	45.294301(48)	2.355 $\pm$ 0.022	89.623 $\pm$ 0.011	1, 2	0.130 $\pm$ 0.050	2.19 $\pm$ 0.24	11.4 $\pm$ 1.3	4.78 $^{+0.56}_{-0.54}$	3.302 $^{+0.047}_{-0.051}$	0.2410 $\pm$ 0.0019	578 $\pm$ 4	18.68 $\pm$ 0.57
Kepler-19b	4959.7074(14)	9.2869900(00)	2.209 $\pm$ 0.048	89.940 $^{+0.060}_{-0.44}$	3, 4	< 0.41	2.13 $^{+0.90}_{-0.81}$	6.1 $^{+2.8}_{-2.7}$	3.1 $\pm$ 1.4	3.09 $^{+0.16}_{-0.25}$	0.0846 $\pm$ 0.0012	851 $\pm$ 14	87.6 $\pm$ 6.0
Kepler-20b	4967.50225(33)	3.6961049(16)	1.773 $^{+0.053}_{-0.030}$	87.36 $^{+0.22}_{-1.6}$	5, 6	< 0.083	4.23 $\pm$ 0.54	9.7 $\pm$ 1.3	9.4 $^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$	3.474 $^{+0.060}_{-0.066}$	0.04565 $\pm$ 0.00089	1187 $\pm$ 16	331 $\pm$ 19
Kepler-20c	4971.60886(16)	10.854077(421)	2.894 $^{+0.056}_{-0.033}$	89.815 $^{+0.036}_{-0.63}$	5, 6	< 0.076	3.38 $\pm$ 0.61	11.1 $\pm$ 2.1	2.51 $^{+0.48}_{-0.47}$	3.113 $^{+0.075}_{-0.090}$	0.0936 $\pm$ 0.0018	828 $\pm$ 11	78.7 $\pm$ 4.6
Kepler-20d	4997.7296(11)	77.611455(96)	2.606 $^{+0.036}_{-0.039}$	89.708 $^{+0.17}_{-0.053}$	5, 6	< 0.082	2.12 $\pm$ 0.57	13.4 $^{+3.7}_{-3.6}$	4.1 $^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$	3.28 $^{+0.11}_{-0.14}$	0.3474 $\pm$ 0.0067	430 $\pm$ 6	5.71 $\pm$ 0.33
Kepler-20e	4968.93956(34)	6.0984882(99)	0.821 $\pm$ 0.022	87.63 $^{+1.1}_{-0.13}$	5, 6	< 0.092	< 0.28	< 0.76	< 7.5	< 3.0	0.0637 $\pm$ 0.0012	1004 $\pm$ 14	169.8 $\pm$ 9.8
Kepler-20f	4968.19883(57)	19.578328(48)	0.952 $^{+0.047}_{-0.087}$	88.788 $^{+0.43}_{-0.072}$	5, 6	< 0.094	< 0.35	< 1.4	< 8.4	< 3.2	0.1387 $\pm$ 0.0027	681 $\pm$ 9	35.9 $\pm$ 2.1
Kepler-21b	5093.83716(85)	2.7858212(32)	1.639 $^{+0.019}_{-0.015}$	83.20 $^{+0.28}_{-0.26}$	7	0(fixed)	2.70 $\pm$ 0.46	7.5 $\pm$ 1.3	9.3 $\pm$ 1.6	3.435 $^{+0.069}_{-0.081}$	0.04340 $^{+0.00021}_{-0.00032}$	2015 $\pm$ 16	2749 $\pm$ 90
Kepler-22b	4966.7001(68)	289.863876(13)	2.10 $\pm$ 0.12	89.764 $^{+0.025}_{-0.042}$	8, 9, t.w. ¹	< 0.72	< 1.6	< 9.1	< 5.2	< 3.3	0.812 $^{+0.011}_{-0.013}$	279 $\pm$ 4	1.013 $\pm$ 0.060
Kepler-37b	5017.0473(37)	13.367020(60)	0.3098 $^{+0.0089}_{-0.0076}$	88.63 $^{+0.30}_{-0.53}$	6, 10, t.w. ¹	< 0.098	< 0.25	< 0.79	< 140	< 3.9	0.1019 $\pm$ 0.0014	718 $\pm$ 10	44.5 $\pm$ 2.8
Kepler-37c	5024.83997(87)	21.301848(18)	0.755 $^{+0.033}_{-0.055}$	89.07 $^{+0.19}_{-0.33}$	6, 10, t.w. ¹	< 0.099	< 0.34	< 1.3	< 15	< 3.3	0.1390 $\pm$ 0.0020	615 $\pm$ 9	23.9 $\pm$ 1.5
Kepler-37d	5008.24982(13)	39.792262(65)	2.030 $^{+0.030}_{-0.039}$	89.335 $^{+0.043}_{-0.047}$	6, 10, t.w. ¹	< 0.10	< 0.44	< 2.0	< 1.3	< 2.7	0.2109 $\pm$ 0.0030	499 $\pm$ 7	10.39 $\pm$ 0.65
Kepler-68b	5006.858780(76)	5.39875259(52)	2.357 $\pm$ 0.023	87.23 $^{+0.22}_{-0.17}$	6, 11	< 0.090	2.83 $\pm$ 0.23	8.03 $\pm$ 0.67	3.37 $^{+0.30}_{-0.29}$	3.151 $^{+0.036}_{-0.038}$	0.06135 $\pm$ 0.00043	1275 $\pm$ 17	441 $\pm$ 25
Kepler-68c	4969.3821(11)	9.605027(13)	0.979 $\pm$ 0.019	87.071 $^{+0.087}_{-0.094}$	6, 11	< 0.099	< 0.37	< 1.3	< 7.5	< 3.1	0.09008 $\pm$ 0.00063	1052 $\pm$ 14	204 $\pm$ 12
Kepler-78b	4953.95984(15)	0.355007450(80)	1.201 $\pm$ 0.028	75.2 $^{+2.6}_{-2.1}$	12, t.w. ¹	0(fixed)	1.75 $\pm$ 0.28	1.68 $\pm$ 0.27	5.33 $^{+0.97}_{-0.93}$	3.058 $^{+0.089}_{-0.080}$	0.00901 $^{+0.00012}_{-0.00019}$	2223 $\pm$ 32	4070 $\pm$ 240
Kepler-93b	4944.29227(13)	4.72673978(97)	1.478 $\pm$ 0.019	89.183 $\pm$ 0.044	13	0(fixed)	1.89 $\pm$ 0.21	4.66 $\pm$ 0.53	7.93 $^{+0.96}_{-0.94}$	3.320 $^{+0.048}_{-0.053}$	0.05343 $\pm$ 0.00065	1133 $\pm$ 17	275 $\pm$ 18
Kepler-102b	4968.8696(11)	5.286965(12)	0.460 $\pm$ 0.026	89.78 $\pm$ 0.22	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.100	< 0.47	< 1.1	< 62	< 3.7	0.05521 $\pm$ 0.00049	857 $\pm$ 20	90.0 $\pm$ 9.0
Kepler-102c	4972.9746(24)	7.071392(22)	0.567 $\pm$ 0.028	89.82 $\pm$ 0.15	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.094	< 0.66	< 1.7	< 52	< 3.7	0.06702 $\pm$ 0.00059	777 $\pm$ 18	61.0 $\pm$ 6.1
Kepler-102d	4967.091280(00)	10.3117670(41)	1.154 $\pm$ 0.058	89.49 $\pm$ 0.11	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.092	1.02 $\pm$ 0.44	3.0 $\pm$ 1.3	10.7 $^{+5.1}_{-4.6}$	3.34 $^{+0.16}_{-0.24}$	0.08618 $\pm$ 0.00076	686 $\pm$ 16	36.9 $\pm$ 3.7
Kepler-102e	4967.75370(12)	16.1456994(22)	2.17 $\pm$ 0.11	89.488 $\pm$ 0.051	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.089	1.37 $\pm$ 0.53	4.7 $\pm$ 1.8	2.50 $^{+1.11}_{-0.98}$	2.99 $^{+0.15}_{-0.21}$	0.1162 $\pm$ 0.0010	590 $\pm$ 14	20.3 $\pm$ 2.0
Kepler-102f	4978.0276(16)	27.453592(60)	0.861 $\pm$ 0.022	89.320 $\pm$ 0.037	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.10	< 1.1	< 4.3	< 37	< 3.8	0.1656 $\pm$ 0.0015	495 $\pm$ 11	10.0 $\pm$ 1.0
Kepler-103b	5677.65243(28)	15.9653287(92)	3.486 $^{+0.057}_{-0.054}$	87.914 $^{+0.073}_{-0.072}$	15	< 0.093	2.21 $\pm$ 0.88	9.8 $\pm$ 3.9	1.28 $^{+0.52}_{-0.50}$	2.90 $^{+0.15}_{-0.22}$	0.13223 $^{+0.00085}_{-0.00013}$	973 $\pm$ 13	149.9 $\pm$ 8.6
Kepler-103c	5667.15973(44)	179.60978(20)	5.45 $\pm$ 0.18	87.704 $^{+0.12}_{-0.055}$	15	< 0.095	3.8 $\pm$ 1.7	38 $^{+17}_{-16}$	1.29 $^{+0.58}_{-0.55}$	3.10 $^{+0.16}_{-0.24}$	0.6639 $^{+0.0043}_{-0.0063}$	434.0 $\pm$ 6.0	5.95 $\pm$ 0.34
Kepler-107b	5701.08414(37)	3.1800218(29)	1.536 $\pm$ 0.025	89.05 $\pm$ 0.67	16	< 0.10	1.44 $\pm$ 0.68	3.8 $^{+1.8}_{-1.7}$	5.8 $^{+2.7}_{-2.6}$	3.20 $^{+0.17}_{-0.26}$	0.04544 $\pm$ 0.00036	1592 $\pm$ 19	1073 $\pm$ 53
Kepler-107c	5697.01829(79)	4.9014520(00)	1.597 $\pm$ 0.026	89.49 $^{+0.34}_{-0.44}$	16	< 0.080	3.29 $\pm$ 0.66	10.0 $\pm$ 2.0	13.5 $^{+2.9}_{-2.8}$	3.586 $^{+0.081}_{-0.099}$	0.06064 $\pm$ 0.00048	1378 $\pm$ 16	602 $\pm$ 30
Kepler-107d	5702.9547(60)	7.95839(12)	0.860 $\pm$ 0.060	87.55 $^{+0.64}_{-0.48}$	16	< 0.11	< 2.1	< 7.7	< 67	< 4.0	0.08377 $\pm$ 0.00065	1173 $\pm$ 14	315 $\pm$ 16
Kepler-107e	5694.48550(46)	14.749143(19)	2.903 $\pm$ 0.035	89.67 $\pm$ 0.22	16	< 0.10	3.22 $\pm$ 0.74	14.1 $\pm$ 3.3	3.18 $^{+0.75}_{-0.74}$	3.216 $^{+0.091}_{-0.11}$	0.12638 $\pm$ 0.00099	955 $\pm$ 11	138.7 $\pm$ 6.8
Kepler-109b	4955.97791(60)	6.4816307(48)	2.49 $\pm$ 0.11	87.06 $\pm$ 0.11	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.11	< 1.6	< 4.9	< 1.7	< 2.9	0.0701 $\pm$ 0.0019	1276 $\pm$ 23	442 $\pm$ 34
Kepler-109c	4970.5722(10)	21.222650(27)	2.65 $\pm$ 0.12	89.63 $\pm$ 0.19	6, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.098	< 1.8	< 8.2	< 2.4	< 3.1	0.1546 $\pm$ 0.0042	859 $\pm$ 16	91.0 $\pm$ 7.1
Kepler-323b	4953.9478(14)	1.6783280(15)	1.381 $\pm$ 0.035	88.3 $^{+1.5}_{-3.9}$	9, 17, t.w. ¹	< 0.095	< 2.1	< 3.9	< 8.2	< 3.3	0.02778 $\pm$ 0.00068	1838 $\pm$ 35	1900 $\pm$ 150
Kepler-323c	4956.9823(20)	3.5538229(22)	1.570 $\pm$ 0.040	88.7 $\pm$ 1.3	9, 17, t.w. ¹	< 0.095	2.8 $\pm$ 1.4	6.8 $^{+3.4}_{-3.2}$	9.6 $^{+5.0}_{-4.6}$	3.43 $^{+0.18}_{-0.28}$	0.0458 $\pm$ 0.0011	1431 $\pm$ 27	700 $\pm$ 56
Kepler-409b	5012.0829(34)	68.9583216(39)	1.199 $\pm$ 0.043	86.30 $\pm$ 0.13	9, 14, t.w. ¹	< 0.69	< 1.6	< 6.0	< 19	< 3.6	0.3192 $\pm$ 0.0060	438 $\pm$ 7	6.15 $\pm$ 0.42
Kepler-454b	5008.06758(77)	10.5737534(78)	2.37 $\pm$ 0.13	87.90 $\pm$ 0.20	18	< 0.32	1.64 $\pm$ 0.41	5.4 $\pm$ 1.4	2.23 $^{+0.75}_{-0.64}$	2.98 $^{+0.11}_{-0.14}$	0.09528 $^{+0.0013}_{-0.00091}$	916 $\pm$ 10	117.7 $\pm$ 5.6
Kepler-538b	5044.6789(11)	81.73778(13)	2.215 $^{+0.040}_{-0.034}$	89.730 $^{+0.14}_{-0.060}$	19	< 0.21	2.09 $\pm$ 0.47	12.9 $\pm$ 2.9	6.5 $\pm$ 1.5	3.41 $^{+0.089}_{-0.11}$	0.3554 $^{+0.0068}_{-0.0047}$	417 $\pm$ 5	5.07 $\pm$ 0.29
Kepler-1655b	5013.89795(69)	11.8728787(85)	2.213 $\pm$ 0.082	87.62 $\pm$ 0.55	20	< 0.19	1.51 $\pm$ 0.48	5.4 $\pm$ 1.7	2.72 $^{+0.97}_{-0.90}$	3.03 $^{+0.13}_{-0.17}$	0.1029 $\pm$ 0.0014	938 $\pm$ 15	129.1 $\pm$ 8.8
Kepler-1876b	4971.0510(50)	6.992050(38)	0.853 $^{+0.039}_{-0.026}$	89.13 $^{+0.75}_{-2.0}$	21, t.w. ¹	< 0.098	< 0.71	< 2.4	< 19	< 3.5	0.0758 $\pm$ 0.0019	1299 $\pm$ 22	475 $\pm$ 34
K2-2b / HIP 116454b	6907.887(29)	9.0949(26) ²	2.53 $\pm$ 0.18	88.43 $\pm$ 0.40	22	< 0.089	3.73 $\pm$ 0.42	10.1 $^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$	3.41 $^{+0.94}_{-0.72}$	3.187 $^{+0.079}_{-0.080}$	0.07765 $\pm$ 0.00093	745 $\pm$ 15	51.4 $\pm$ 4.3

Table A.1. continued.

Name	T_c [BJD _{TDB} - 2,45506]	P [day]	R_p [R _J]	i [deg]	Ref.	e	K [ms ⁻¹]	M_p [M _J]	ρ_p [g cm ⁻³]	$\log g_p$ [cgs]	a [AU]	T_{eq} [K]	F_p [F _J]
K2-3b	6813.41843(39)	10.0546260(00)	2.25 ± 0.23	89.588 ^{+0.12} _{-0.100}	23, t.w. ¹	< 0.094	2.66 ± 0.37	6.47 ^{+1.0} _{-0.99}	3.12 ^{+1.3} _{-0.90}	3.10 ± 0.11	0.0778 ± 0.0026	513 ± 29	11.6 ^{+2.8} _{-2.4}
K2-3c	6812.28013(95)	24.646582(39)	1.69 ± 0.17	89.905 ^{+0.066} _{-0.088}	23, t.w. ¹	< 0.095	1.01 ± 0.35	3.3 ± 1.2	3.7 ^{+2.1} _{-1.5}	3.05 ^{+0.16} _{-0.20}	0.1414 ± 0.0047	381 ± 21	3.5 ^{+0.85} _{-0.73}
K2-3d	6826.22347(53)	44.556456(97)	1.62 ± 0.18	89.788 ^{+0.033} _{-0.029}	23, t.w. ¹	< 0.097	< 0.39	< 1.6	< 2.1	< 2.8	0.2097 ± 0.0070	312 ± 17	1.60 ^{+0.38} _{-0.33}
K2-12b	6815.3701(29)	8.28246(52)	2.44 ^{+0.30} _{-0.14}	87.6 ^{+1.8} _{-1.4}	24, t.w. ¹	< 0.50	< 2.1	< 5.2	< 1.6	< 2.9	0.0792 ^{+0.0016} _{-0.0013}	1026 ± 15	185 ± 12
K2-36b	6810.8916(13)	1.422614(38)	1.430 ± 0.080	84.45 ^{+0.78} _{-0.48}	25	< 0.093	2.85 ± 0.92	4.3 ± 1.4	8.0 ^{+3.1} _{-2.7}	3.31 ^{+0.13} _{-0.17}	0.02288 ± 0.00010	1328 ± 12	519 ± 20
K2-36c	6812.84001(71)	5.340888(86)	3.20 ± 0.30	86.917 ^{+0.066} _{-0.056}	25	< 0.089	3.4 ± 1.2	7.9 ± 2.8	1.30 ^{+0.71} _{-0.51}	2.88 ^{+0.16} _{-0.20}	0.05528 ± 0.00023	854 ± 8	89.0 ± 3.4
K2-38b	6896.8786(54)	4.01593(50)	1.655 ± 0.096	88.36 ^{+0.17} _{-0.15}	26, 27, t.w. ¹	< 0.11	3.02 ± 0.43	7.7 ^{+1.2} _{-1.1}	9.3 ^{+2.4} _{-1.9}	3.440 ^{+0.080} _{-0.085}	0.0503 ± 0.0011	1310 ± 22	490 ± 35
K2-38c	6900.4752(33)	10.56103(90)	2.49 ± 0.22	87.68 ^{+0.31} _{-0.28}	26, 27, t.w. ¹	< 0.086	2.11 ± 0.37	7.4 ^{+1.4} _{-1.3}	2.63 ^{+0.10} _{-0.72}	3.07 ± 0.11	0.0959 ± 0.0022	949 ± 16	135.3 ± 9.5
K2-79b	7103.22750(84)	10.99470(47)	4.09 ^{+0.17} _{-0.12}	88.44 ± 0.44	28	< 0.23	2.63 ± 0.69	9.2 ± 2.4	0.73 ^{+0.21} _{-0.20}	2.73 ^{+0.11} _{-0.14}	0.0988 ^{+0.0017} _{-0.0023}	1022 ± 20	181 ± 15
K2-96b/HD 3167b	7394.37454(43)	0.959641(11)	1.670 ^{+0.017} _{-0.010}	83.4 ^{+4.6} _{-7.7}	29, t.w. ¹	0(fixed)	3.56 ± 0.15	4.97 ^{+0.24} _{-0.23}	5.6 ^{+1.2} _{-1.3}	3.227 ^{+0.087} _{-0.072}	0.01796 ^{+0.0037} _{-0.0031}	1774 ± 29	1650 ± 110
K2-96c/HD 3167c	7394.9788(12)	29.8454(12)	3.00 ^{+0.45} _{-0.21}	89.30 ^{+0.50} _{-1.0}	29, t.w. ¹	< 0.060	2.58 ± 0.15	11.13 ^{+0.78} _{-0.74}	2.11 ^{+0.51} _{-0.69}	3.060 ^{+0.064} _{-0.11}	0.1776 ^{+0.0037} _{-0.0031}	564 ± 9	16.9 ± 1.1
K2-106b	7394.01140(00)	0.571292(12)	1.725 ± 0.039	86.4 ^{+2.5} _{-4.1}	30, t.w. ¹	0(fixed)	6.50 ± 0.52	8.21 ^{+0.76} _{-0.74}	8.77 ^{+1.94} _{-0.94}	3.432 ^{+0.044} _{-0.045}	0.01326 ^{+0.0028} _{-0.0023}	2300 ± 36	4670 ± 300
K2-106c	7405.7316(44)	13.33970(96)	2.836 ^{+0.086} _{-0.073}	89.35 ^{+0.43} _{-0.46}	30, t.w. ¹	< 0.13	2.48 ± 0.66	8.9 ± 2.4	2.12 ^{+0.58} _{-0.57}	3.03 ^{+0.10} _{-0.13}	0.1083 ^{+0.0023} _{-0.0018}	805 ± 12	70.0 ± 4.5
K2-110b	7275.32992(61)	13.86375(26)	2.592 ^{+0.098} _{-0.097}	89.35 ^{+0.41} _{-0.24}	31	< 0.13	5.25 ± 0.89	15.9 ± 2.7	5.02 ^{+1.1} _{-0.98}	3.366 ^{+0.077} _{-0.087}	0.10207 ± 0.00083	638 ± 11	27.7 ± 2.0
K2-111b	7100.0768(19)	5.35180(40)	1.820 ^{+0.11} _{-0.090}	86.43 ^{+0.37} _{-0.21}	32	< 0.100	2.30 ± 0.30	5.58 ^{+0.74} _{-0.73}	5.0 ^{+1.1} _{-1.0}	3.212 ^{+0.073} _{-0.079}	0.05650 ± 0.00045	1309 ± 19	490 ± 30
K2-131b	7582.9360(11)	0.3693038(91)	1.690 ^{+0.085} _{-0.068}	85.0 ^{+9.0} ₋₁₀	33, t.w. ¹	0(fixed)	8.0 ± 1.3	7.9 ± 1.3	8.8 ^{+1.9} _{-1.7}	3.426 ^{+0.075} _{-0.084}	0.00936 ± 0.00014	2223 ± 37	4070 ± 280
K2-135b/GJ 9827b	7738.82586(26)	1.2089819(71)	1.577 ^{+0.027} _{-0.031}	86.07 ^{+0.41} _{-0.34}	34	< 0.063	4.31 ± 0.39	5.14 ± 0.47	7.19 ^{+0.81} _{-0.76}	3.306 ^{+0.042} _{-0.045}	0.01880 ± 0.00016	1175 ± 14	318 ± 16
K2-135c/GJ 9827c	7742.19930(73)	3.648096(63)	1.241 ^{+0.024} _{-0.026}	88.19 ^{+0.21} _{-0.18}	34	< 0.094	< 0.75	< 1.3	< 3.7	< 2.9	0.03925 ± 0.00033	813 ± 10	73.0 ± 3.7
K2-135d/GJ 9827d	7740.96115(45)	6.201470(63)	2.022 ^{+0.046} _{-0.043}	87.443 ± 0.045	34	< 0.13	1.73 ± 0.43	3.53 ^{+0.87} _{-0.88}	2.34 ^{+0.62} _{-0.59}	2.926 ^{+0.099} _{-0.13}	0.05590 ± 0.00046	681 ± 8	36.0 ± 1.9
K2-141b	7744.07160(22)	0.2803244(15)	1.510 ± 0.050	86.3 ^{+2.7} _{-3.6}	35	0(fixed)	6.10 ± 0.39	4.97 ^{+0.35} _{-0.34}	7.93 ^{+1.0} _{-0.91}	3.330 ^{+0.041} _{-0.042}	0.00747 ± 0.00010	2103 ± 56	3260 ⁺³⁷⁰ ₋₃₃₀
K2-141c	7751.15460(00)	7.74850(22)	7.0 ^{+4.6} _{-2.8}	87.2 ^{+1.6} _{-2.0}	35	< 0.092	< 3.2	< 8.0	< 0.81	< 1.9	0.06830 ± 0.00091	695 ± 18	39.1 ± 4.3
K2-167b	6979.9368(25)	9.97748(00)	2.30 ^{+0.21} _{-0.14}	88.6 ^{+1.0} _{-2.0}	24, t.w. ¹	< 0.47	1.97 ^{+1.1} _{-0.35}	6.5 ^{+1.6} _{-1.5}	2.87 ^{+0.24} _{-0.36}	3.073 ^{+0.080} _{-0.071}	0.0910 ± 0.0025	1174 ± 24	317 ± 27
K2-222b	7399.0595(16)	15.38857(88)	2.350 ^{+0.080} _{-0.070}	89.12 ^{+0.55} _{-0.41}	28	< 0.16	2.29 ± 0.43	8.7 ± 1.7	3.68 ^{+0.86} _{-0.72}	3.188 ^{+0.085} _{-0.097}	0.1206 ± 0.0029	871 ± 23	96.0 ^{+1.1} _{-0.7}
K2-262b/Wolf 503b	8191.36145(11)	6.001270(21)	2.043 ± 0.069	89.87 ± 0.13	36	0.409 ± 0.085	3.11 ± 0.39	6.27 ^{+0.85} _{-0.84}	4.03 ^{+0.72} _{-0.64}	3.168 ^{+0.063} _{-0.069}	0.05712 ^{+0.00063} _{-0.00045}	789 ± 16	64.7 ± 5.5
K2-263b	8111.1274(12)	50.818947(94)	2.41 ± 0.12	89.240 ^{+0.050} _{-0.070}	37	< 0.15	2.83 ± 0.39	14.9 ± 2.1	5.8 ^{+1.3} _{-1.1}	3.399 ^{+0.073} _{-0.078}	0.2573 ± 0.0030	470 ± 7	8.17 ± 0.52
K2-312b/HD 80653b	8134.42440(70)	0.719573(21)	1.613 ± 0.071	82.1 ± 2.4	38	0(fixed)	3.62 ± 0.21	5.72 ^{+0.36} _{-0.35}	7.47 ^{+1.2} _{-1.00}	3.333 ^{+0.048} _{-0.046}	0.01661 ± 0.00019	2463 ± 30	6130 ± 310
K2-418b/EPIC-22...35b	7920.44584(80)	16.141132(19)	2.332 ^{+0.080} _{-0.094}	88.08 ^{+0.26} _{-0.24}	39	< 0.23	2.76 ± 0.39	10.4 ^{+1.6} _{-1.5}	4.49 ^{+0.92} _{-0.81}	3.272 ^{+0.070} _{-0.077}	0.1237 ± 0.0017	804 ± 10	69.7 ± 3.7

Notes. From left to right, the columns report the planet name, the transit mid-time, the orbital period, the planet radius, the orbital inclination, the references for the transit parameters, the orbital eccentricity, the radial-velocity semi-amplitude, the planet mass, density and surface gravity, the semi-major axis, the equilibrium temperature by considering a null Bond albedo and full heat redistribution from the day to the night side, and the stellar incident flux. Table also available at the CDS.

¹This work: the planet radius was newly determined from the R_p/R_s transit parameter in the literature and the stellar radius R_s as reported in Table 1. ²The orbital period of K2-2b comes from the RVs by imposing a Gaussian prior on T_c only, and slightly differs from the value reported in Vanderburg et al. (2015), which is affected by systematics in the photometric data of the MOST satellite (A. Vanderburg, private communication).

References. (1) Dumusque et al. 2014; (2) Bonomo et al. (in prep.); (3) Ballard et al. 2011; (4) Malavolta et al. 2017; (5) Buchhave et al. 2016; (6) Gajdos et al. 2019 (7) López-Morales et al. 2016; (8) Borucki et al. 2012; (9) Holczer et al. 2016; (10) Barclay et al. 2013; (11) Margini et al. (in prep.); (12) Howard et al. 2013; (13) Ballard et al. 2014; (14) Marcy et al. 2014; (15) Dubber et al. 2019; (16) Bonomo et al. 2019; (17) Rowe et al. 2015; (18) Gettel et al. 2016; (19) Mayo et al. 2019; (20) Haywood et al. 2018; (21) Coughlin et al. 2016; (22) Vanderburg et al. 2015; (23) Kosiarek et al. 2019; (24) Mayo et al. 2018; (25) Damasso et al. 2019; (26) Sinukoff et al. 2016; (27) Toledo-Padrón et al. 2020; (28) Nava et al. 2022; (29) Christiansen et al. 2017; (30) Guenther et al. 2017; (31) Osborn et al. 2017; (32) Mortier et al. 2020; (33) Dai et al. 2017; (34) Rice et al. 2019; (35) Malavolta et al. 2018; (36) Polanski et al. 2021; (37) Mortier et al. 2018; (38) Frustagli et al. 2020; (39) Tronsgaard et al. (in prep.);