

Strenghts	Weakness
The proposal aims to observe the binary system HD213013A which shows a periodic radial variation with amplitude of 3.5 m/s and period 12.54 days. However, the uncertainties are at the moment too large to exclude an activity related origin of the signal. The authors propose to better constrain the period with 9 hrs HARPS-N observations distributed along one month. The proposal is the completion of a previous TNG program. The proposal is well written and the team has a wide experience in the use of TNG instruments.	It is not clear which improvement on the statistic of planets in binary systems can be gathered by the observation of a single candidate.
Interesting project on the research oh planets around binary stars. The present project is a completion of a previous one, both projects based on a selection of three binary stars. Data of the previous project are reduced and archived, but not produced a publication. In the previous related project, the research about two objects was negative and now the team ask new time for the third object, which shows a radial velocity periodicity, whose nature might be linked to the presence of a planet. Indeed, it is worth a second detailed study. Group with a good scientific and observational experience.	It is not clearly explained which is the (statistical) gain in the two previous negative observations and what is the importance of focus so large time on a single (possible) object. moreover, the team asks for a resolution of 1 m/s that it is close to the limit of HARPS-N. This and other observational requirement might be cause some difficulty in the scheduling.
Well written proposal with a clear goal and a well described strategy.	It is not clear if the proposed observations can actually rule out the hypothesis of an origin linked to stellar activity for the observed low-amplitude radial velocity variation.
Finding planets in binary system is important as it has implications for planet formation theories. Relatively few planets have been found in short period binaries. This will be one with one of the smallest mass. This requests a relatively small amount of time to get better cadence sampling to determine which period is correct 12.5 d, or the alias at 25 d. If you want to use this planet as part of the statistics it is important to get the period right. Doing this will complete the project.	The RV period of the planet is dangerously close to a harmonic of the rotation period. Rotation harmonics have fooled planet hunters in the past. The activity indicators, however, show no variations at the RV period. This is just one object, how important is it to get the correct orbital period? If you are a theorist trying to form this planet does it really matter if the orbital period is 12.5 d or 25 d?
It's the completion of a already started programme	itn't clear how these observation can give hints on the formation of super-Earths
The proposal has a clear, well-defined objective. Results from previous run were already analyzed and the proposed observations are needed to break the degeneracy between different scenarios, eventually establishing the formation of a super-Earth planet in a stellar binary system. The proposing team is experienced and likely to successfully achieve the proposed science goals.	The proposal convincingly shows that the current dataset leaves room to ambiguities, however there is little demonstration that the proposed observations will be sufficient to clear up the fog. An adequate discussion of the feasibility and predicted improvements would have med the proposal stronger.