Tess Follow Up Observations 2

February 5, 2025

1 Tess Follow Up Observations 2

This notebook is the second part of a follow-up observation on TESS objects of interest (TOIs). The ultimate goal is to create a list of TOIs observable from Sutherland, South Africa. The list will be used to plan follow-up observations with the SAAO 1.0m telescope. In part 1, I gathered a list of transiting exoplanets which have more than 2 comparisons in the Mookodi field of view. In this notebook, I determine which of these objects have transits which are visible at night from Sutherland during my observing run in mid-February.

```
#convert our RA and DEC into an astropy Sky Coordinate
  star_coordinates = SkyCoord(ra, dec, unit="deg")
  # define details of transit time and such
  primary_eclipse_time = Time(eclipse_time, format='jd')
  orbital_period = orbital_period * u.day
  eclipse_duration = eclipse_duration * u.hour
  # let astroplan know the name and location of our target star
  star= FixedTarget(name=id name, coord=star coordinates)
  #let astroplan know we have a transiting system
  curr_toi = EclipsingSystem(primary_eclipse_time=primary_eclipse_time,
                          orbital_period=orbital_period,__
→duration=eclipse_duration,
                         name=id name)
  # the start time of our observing run
  obs_time = Time(obs_time)
  #approximate number of transits which would be visible in a two week (14u)
→day) period
  num_transits = 14.0/orbital_period.value
  n_transits=round(num_transits - 0.5)
  constraints = [AtNightConstraint.twilight civil(),
              AltitudeConstraint(min=30*u.deg)]
  ing_egr = curr_toi.next_primary_ingress_egress_time(obs_time,_
→n_eclipses=n_transits)
   # using our constraints, determine if the both the ingress and egress are
⇔observable
   # the function is event observable returns a boolean array which lets us |
⇒know which transits are observable.
  can_observe=is_event_observable(constraints, observer, star, __
→times_ingress_egress=ing_egr)
  num_observable = can_observe.sum()
  can_observeT=can_observe.T
  can_obs=np.insert(can_observeT,1,can_observeT[:,0],axis=1)
  observe_times=ing_egr[can_obs]
  t2 = ""
```

```
if( any(observe_times) ) :
            #convert to a more easily readable format
            t2 = Time(observe_times,format='isot')
        return num_observable, t2
[]: # reading csv file created in part 1
    toi = pd.read_csv('Tables/TESS_TOI_28Jan2025_Mookodi.csv')
    toi.head()
[]: # creating empty lists to be turned into columns
    trans_num = []
    trans_time = []
    # looping over all rows in the dataset
    for index, row in toi.iterrows():
        num, time = astroplan init('Sutherland', row['RA (deg)'], row['Dec (deg)'],
      Grow['TOI'], row['Epoch (BJD)'], row['Period (days)'], row['Duration⊔
      trans_num.append(num)
        trans_time.append(time)
[]: # copying the dataframe
    toi_filtered = toi.copy()
    # appending the new columns to the dataframe
    toi_filtered.loc[:,'Num Transits'] = trans_num
    toi_filtered.loc[:,'Transit Times'] = trans_time
```

```
# keeping only rows with at least one observable transit
toi_trans = toi_filtered.loc[toi_filtered['Num Transits'] >= 1]
```

```
[]: # saving to a new csv file
    toi_trans.to_csv('Tables/TESS_TOI_28Jan2025_Mookodi_Transits.csv', index=False)
```

1.0.1 Final lists

below is the code for the lists provided in the writeup

```
[]: | # first 10 potentially observable and number of transits for each
     toi_trans[['TOI', 'Num Transits']].head(10)
```

```
[]: # list the number of TOIs with 1 observable transit
    len(toi_trans[toi_trans['Num Transits'] == 1])
```

```
[]: # list the number of TOIs with 2 observable
    len(toi_trans[toi_trans['Num Transits'] == 2])
```

```
[]: # list the number of TOIs with 3 observable len(toi_trans[toi_trans['Num Transits'] == 3])
```

```
[]: # list the number of TOIs with > 3 observable len(toi_trans[toi_trans['Num Transits'] > 3])
```