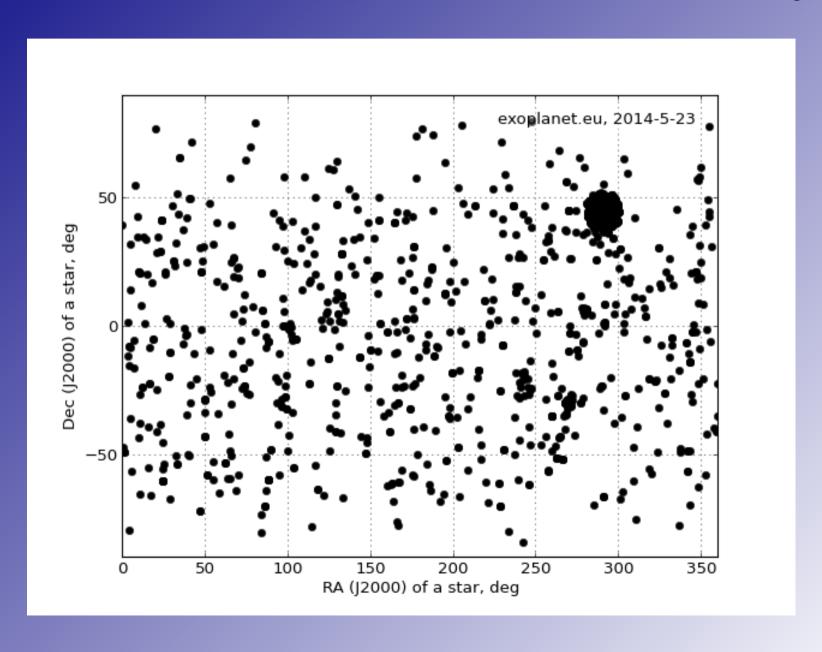
Samuli Kotiranta (Tuorla Observatory)

Astronomer's Days 2014

All known exoplanets on the sky

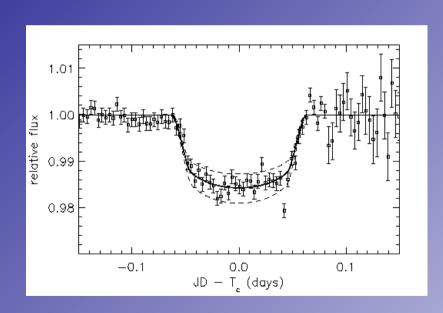


Transit method

If a planet passes between the star and eye there happens slight dimming

Amount of dimming is related to the size

of the planet





Useful while hunting small planets!

Transit method

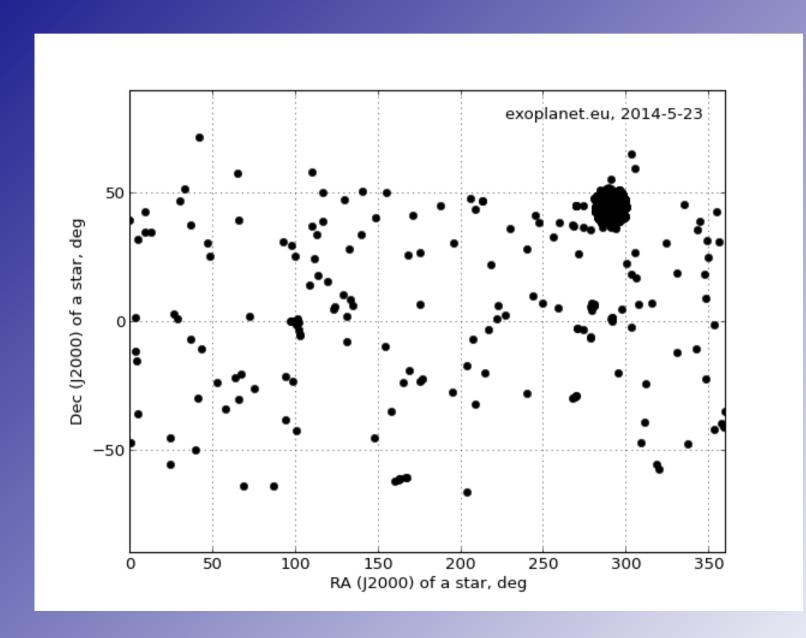
So far 1134 planets in 616 planetary systems seen (not necessarily found!) with TM

- Successful instruments:
 - SuperWASP (UK and ZA)
 - CoRoT (France)
 - Kepler (USA)
 - HAT (Hungary & USA)
 - TrES (USA & Spain)

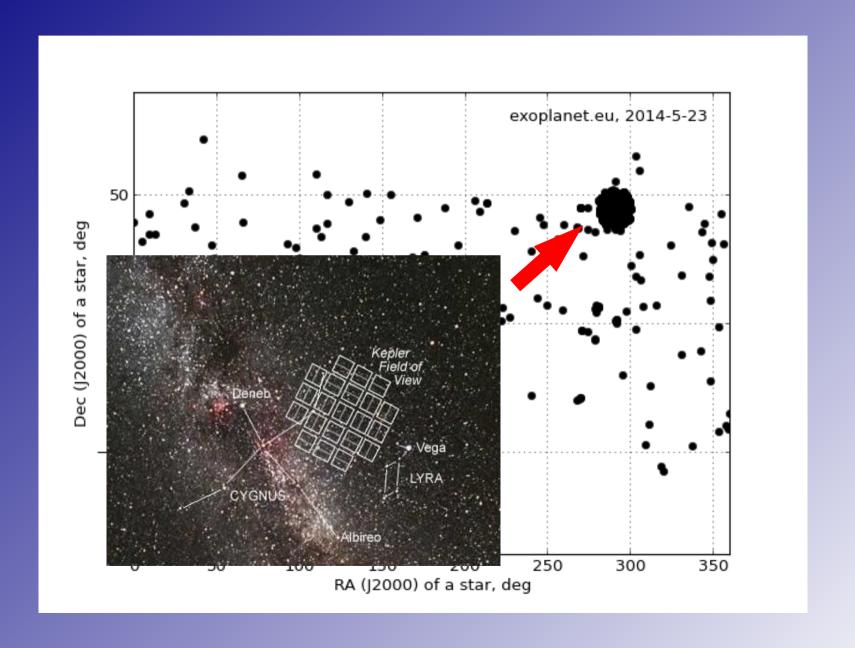


Kepler malfunctioned in May 2013:(

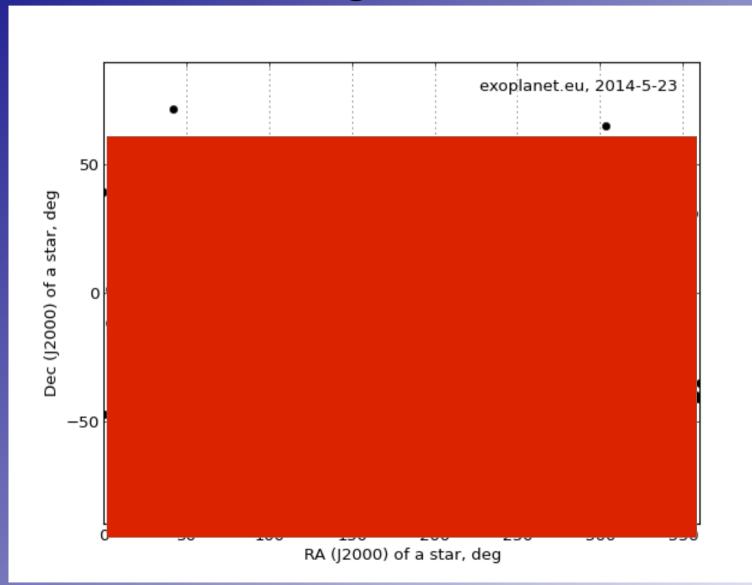
Transiting exoplanets on the sky



This is Kepler's Field of View



Very few transiting planets at declinations higher than +60 deg

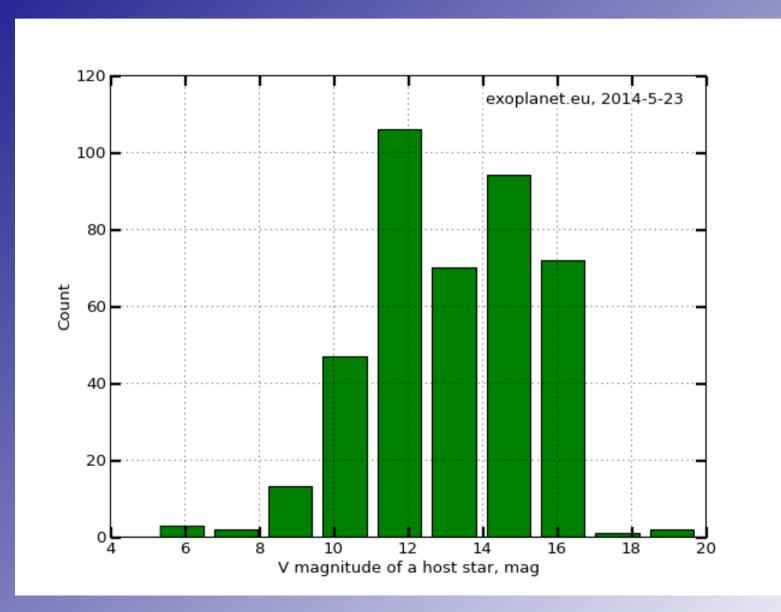


- Photometric study i.e. transit method
- Using Tuorla 0.7m Schmidt telescope
 - Schmidt telescope has wide field
 - Previous example: Kepler satellite

- Location: 60°24′ N,22°26′ E
- Limiting magnitude ~18

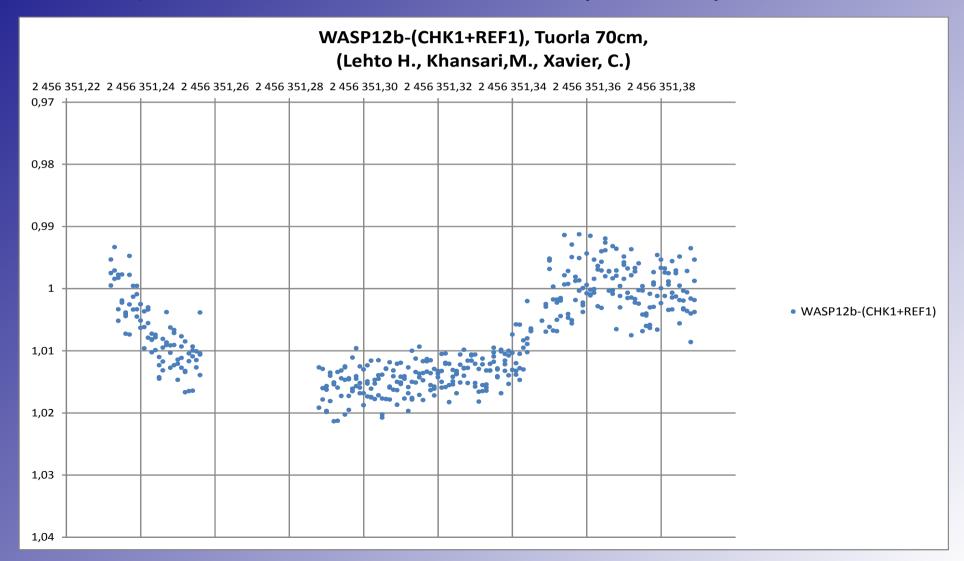


Host stars are generally brighter than V=18

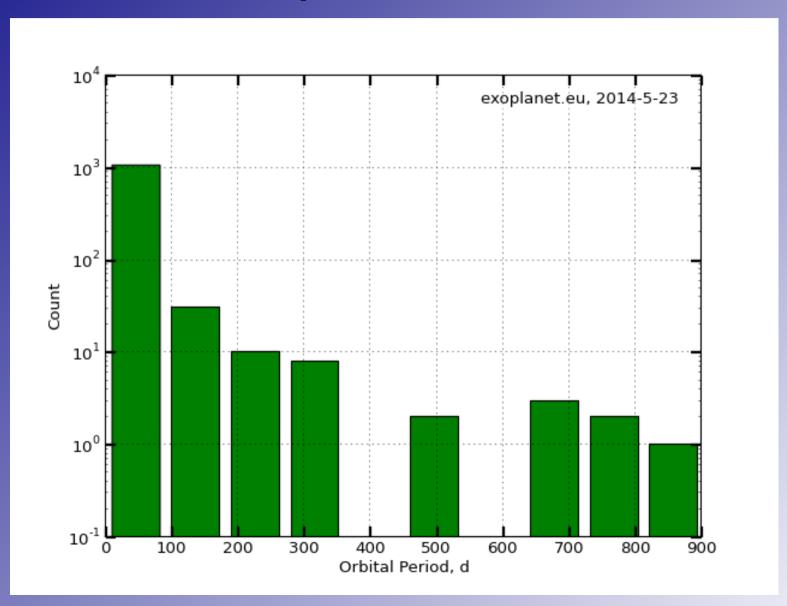


Transits can actually be seen from Tuorla

Example: WASP-12 b transit (V = 11)



There is number of planets with very short period orbits



Problem: summertime:(



Midnight in Malax June 21th 2013



Possible solution: 紫金山天文台 or Purple Mountain Observatory (PMO)

 Headquarters (and old observatory) in Nanjing, China

Useful observatory at Xuyi 32°44′N 18°28′E



- Main instrument: 1.20 m
 Schmidt telescope
- National forest → Very dark place!
- Magnitude limits:

(V,B) = (20.78, 21.38) for CCD photometry



Disadvantage: While summer, northern targets are at relatively low elevation

- More telescopes involved = less weather dependence = more complete time series
- Notable amounts of data is expectable
 - Data storage (CSC has great volume available per user)
 - Automatic pipeline for analyzing the observations is MUST but will be challenging
 - Use for Bayesian methods and neural networks