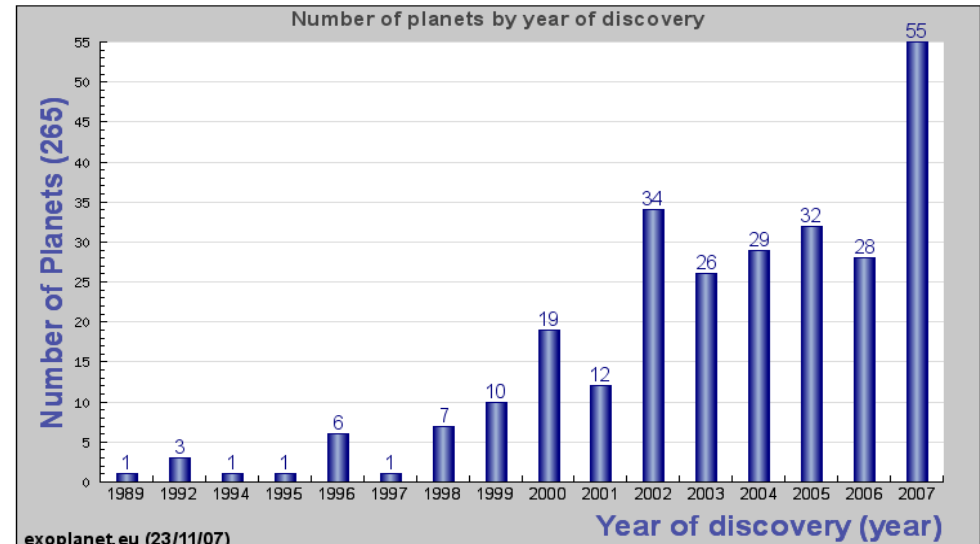
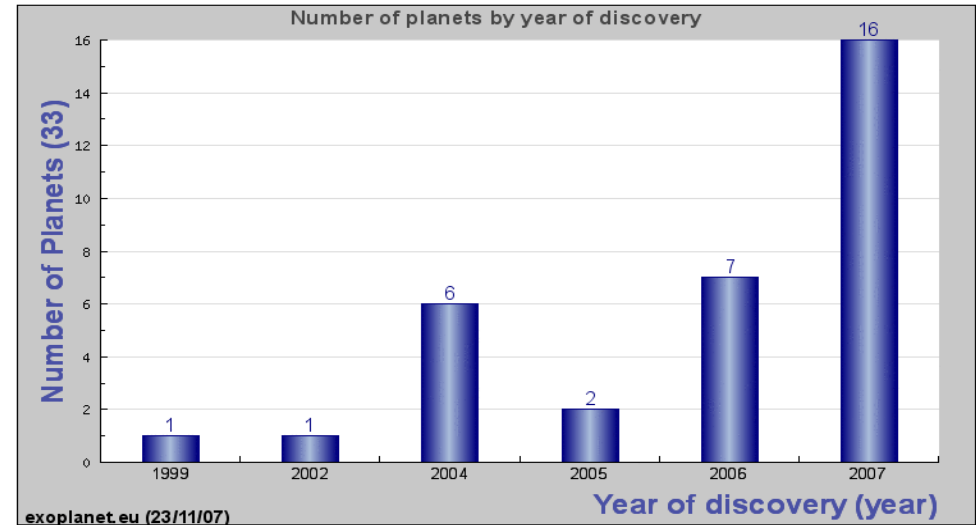
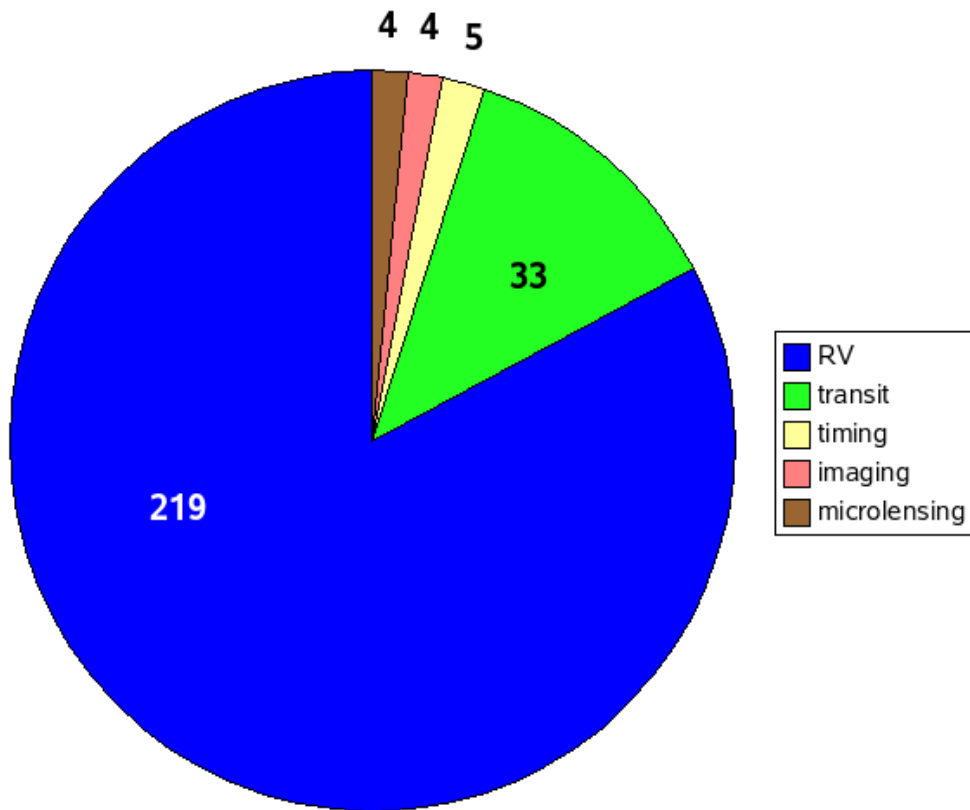


# Searching for transiting Extra-Solar planets “Pre-OmegaTrans” 2007-2008

## Data reduction in AstroWISE

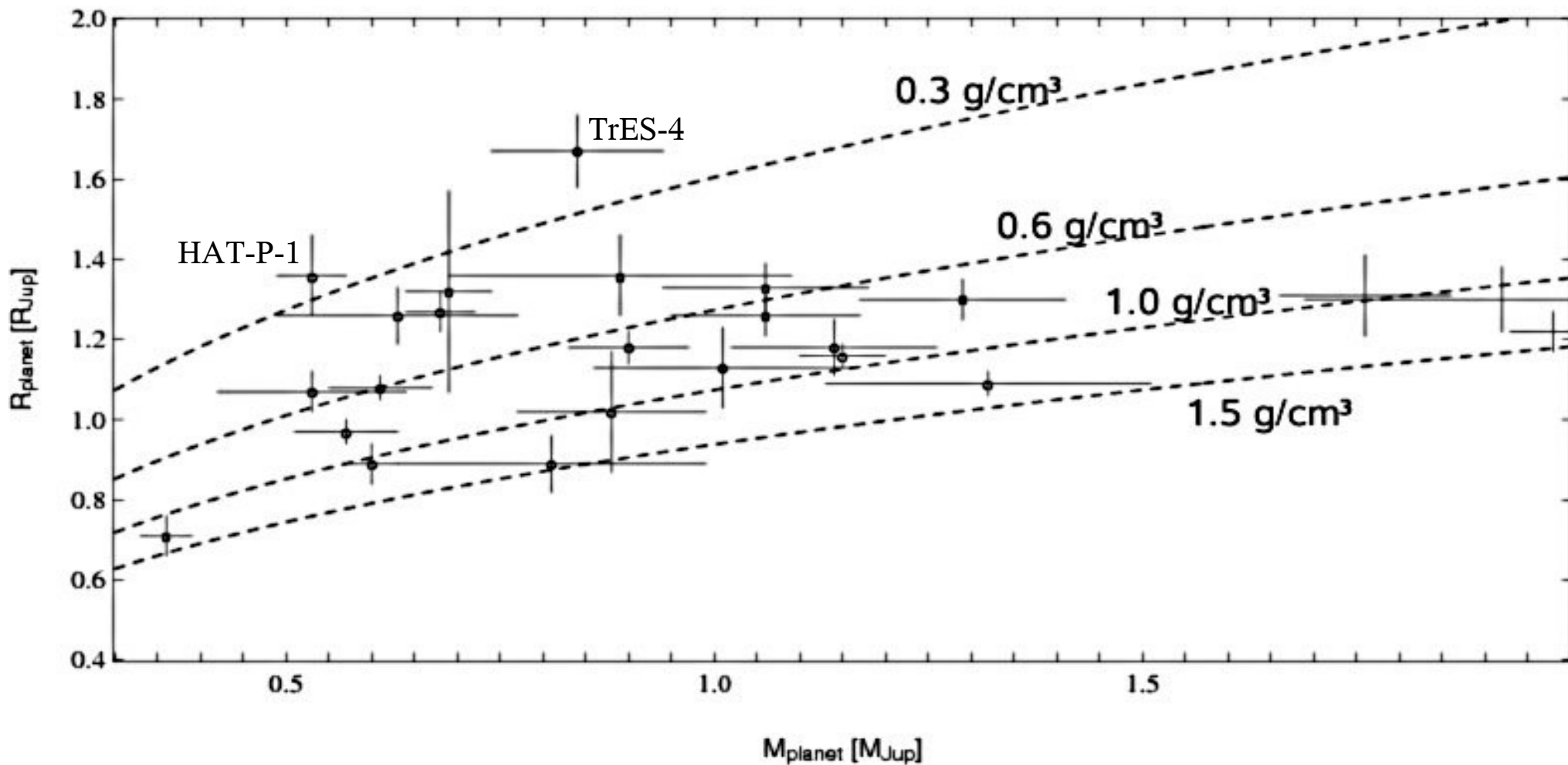
# global statistics:

265 planets found



# measuring radius and density:

$$\Delta F/F = (R_{pl}/R_*)^2 \Rightarrow \rho !!!$$



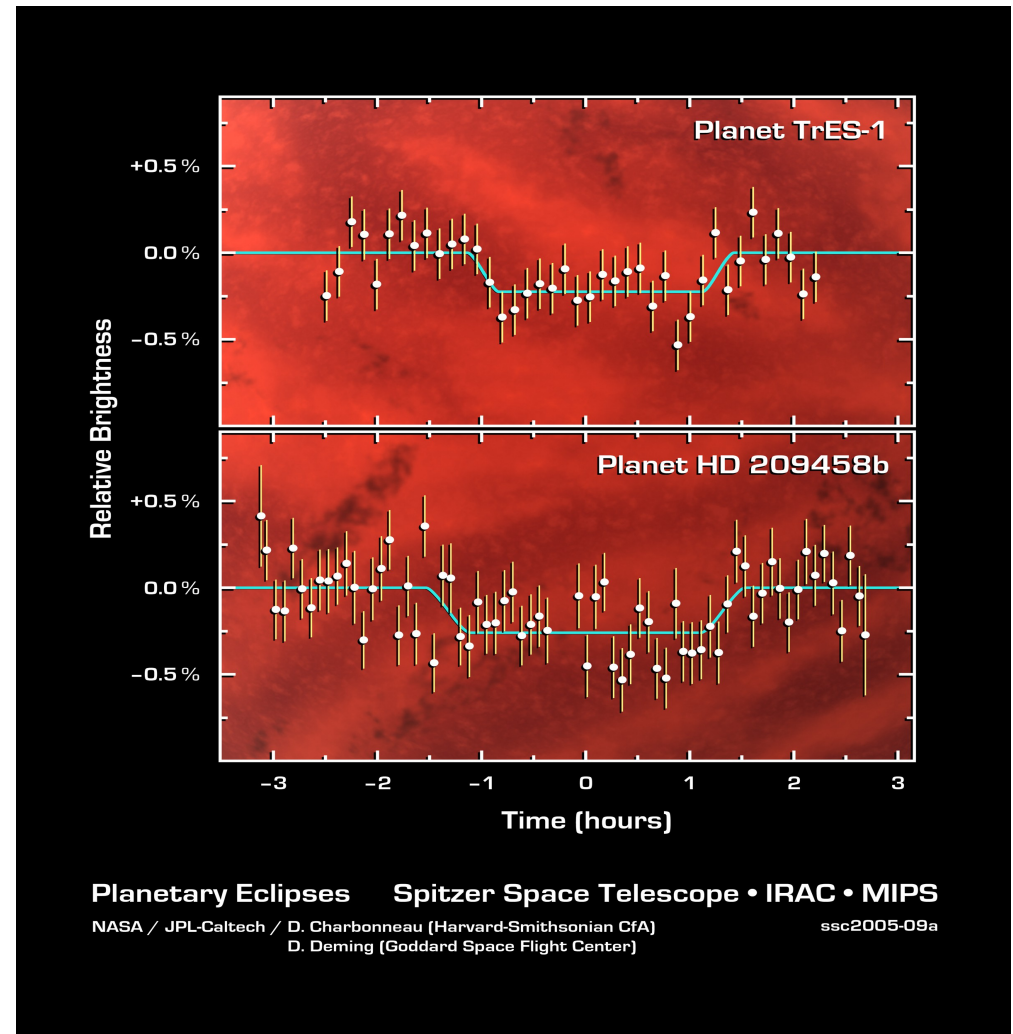
# measuring thermal emission:

TrES-1b:  $T = 1060\text{K} \pm 50\text{K}$   
(Charbonneau et al. 2005)

HD209485b:  $T = 1130\text{K} \pm 60\text{K}$   
(Deming et al. 2005)

GJ436b:  $T = 717\text{K} \pm 35\text{K}$   
(Demory et al. 2007)

HD189733b:  $T = 1212\text{K} \pm 11\text{K}(\text{day})$   
 $T = 973\text{K} \pm 33\text{K}(\text{night})$   
(Knutson et al. 2007)



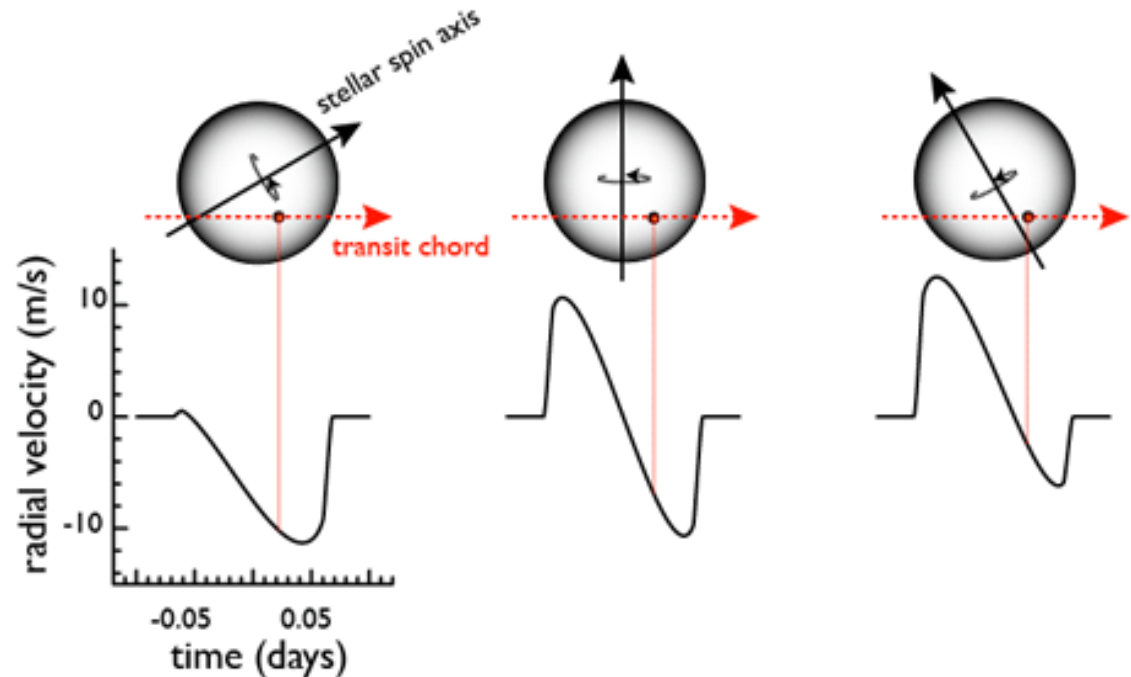
# measuring the spin-orbit alignment:

209458b:  $i = -4.4^\circ \pm 1.4^\circ$   
(Winn et al. 2005)

HD 189733:  $i = -1.4^\circ \pm 1.1^\circ$   
(Winn et al. 2006)

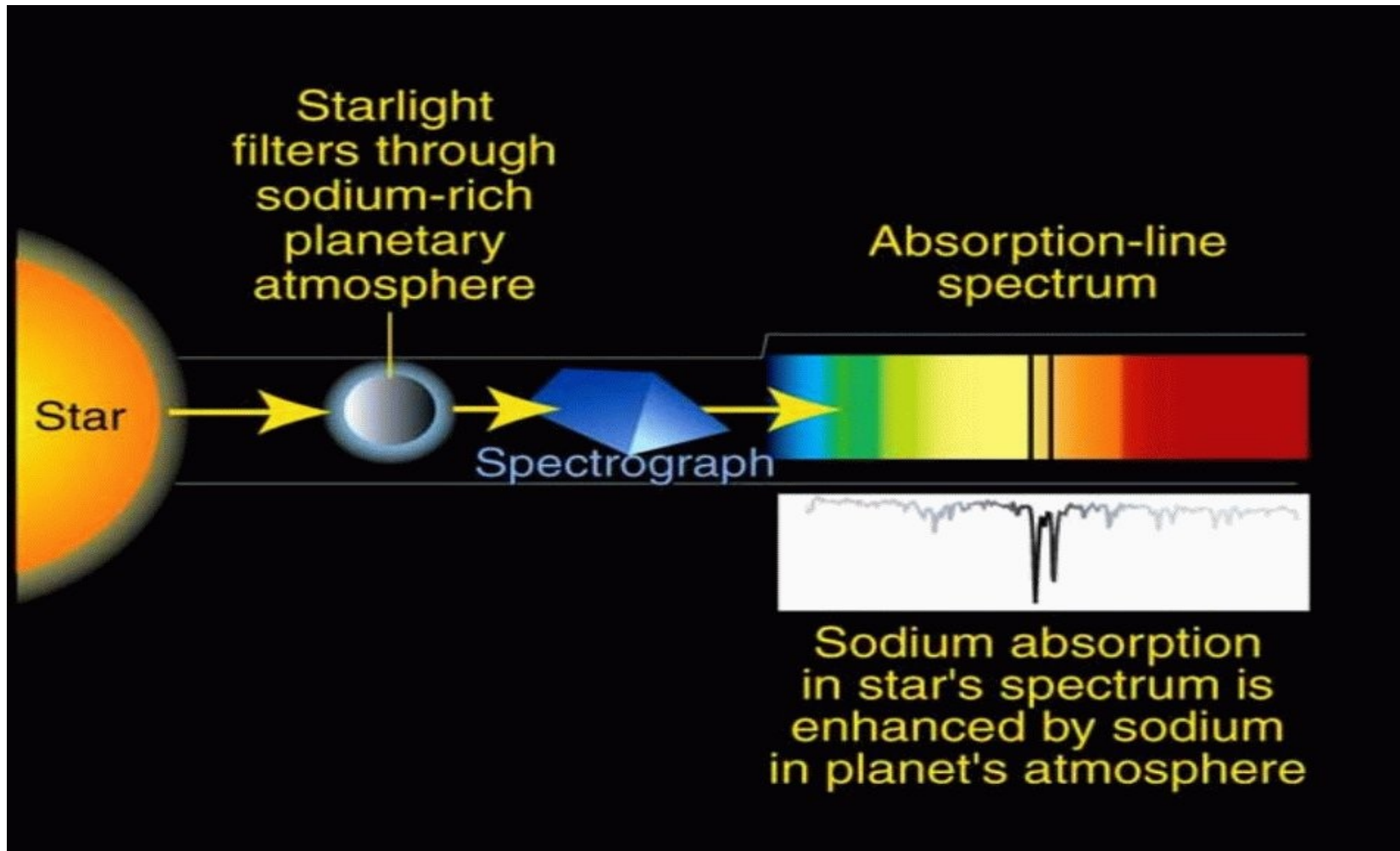
HD149026b:  $i = -12^\circ \pm 15^\circ$   
(Wolf et al. 2007)

HAT-P-2b:  $|i| < 14^\circ$   
(Winn et al. 2007)



Rossiter-McLaughlin-Effect

# transmission spectroscopy:



- 209458b: detection of Na and H (Charbonneau et al. 2002)
- detection of O and C (Vidal-Madjar et al 2004)

# Transit Surveys:

- **wide angle surveys:** small apertures  
bright stars, many fields  
HAT-P, TrES, WASP, XO, TEST, ...
- **deep surveys:** big apertures  
faint stars, few fields  
OGLE (GITPO, Pan-Planets, OmegaTrans, ...)
- **space surveys:** bright and faint stars  
outstanding photometric precision  
detection of Earth-sized planets  
SWEEPS, CoRoT, (Kepler, PLATO?, ...)

# transit surveys at USM/MPE

(Saglia, Koppenhöfer, Bender)

- **2002-2004: Wendelstein Extra-Solar Planet Search (WESPS)**
- **2005-2014: OmegaTranS with OmegaCam@VST (GTO)  
(Sterrewacht Leiden / INAF Napoli)**
- **2006-2008: pre-OmegaTranS with WFI@ESO/2.2m**
- **2008-2012: Pan-Planets  
(MPIA & Pan-Starrs consortium)**
- **2009-2012: OmegaTranS with OmegaCam@VST (GTO)  
(Leiden / Napoli)**



# transit surveys at USM/MPE

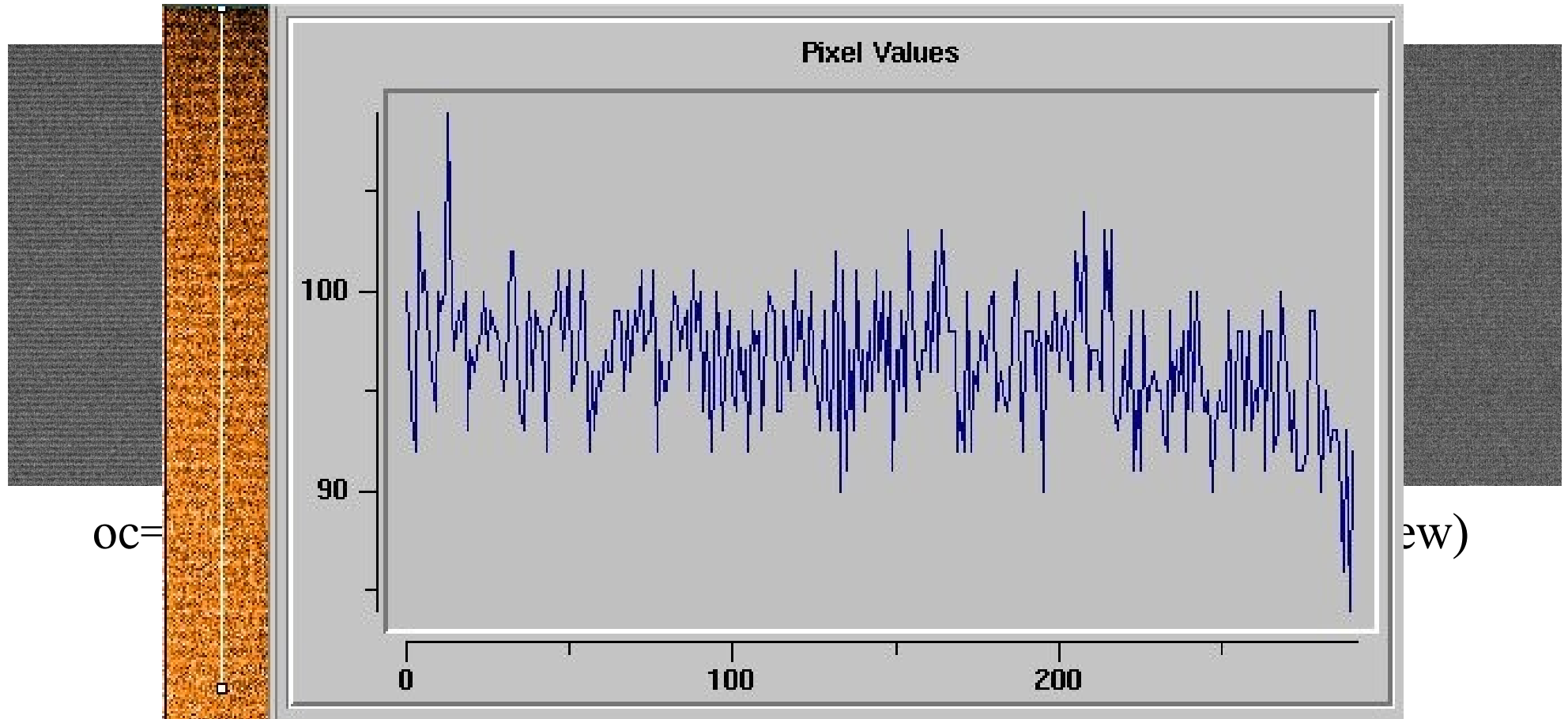
(Saglia, Koppenhöfer, Bender)

- **2002-2004: Wendelstein Extra-Solar Planet Search (WESPS)**
- ~~• **2005-2014: OmegaTranS with OmegaCam@VST (GTO)  
(Sterrewacht Leiden / INAF Napoli)**~~
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- **2008-2012: Pan-Planets  
(MPIA & Pan-Starrs consortium)**
- **2009-2012: OmegaTranS with OmegaCam@VST (GTO)  
(Leiden / Napoli)**

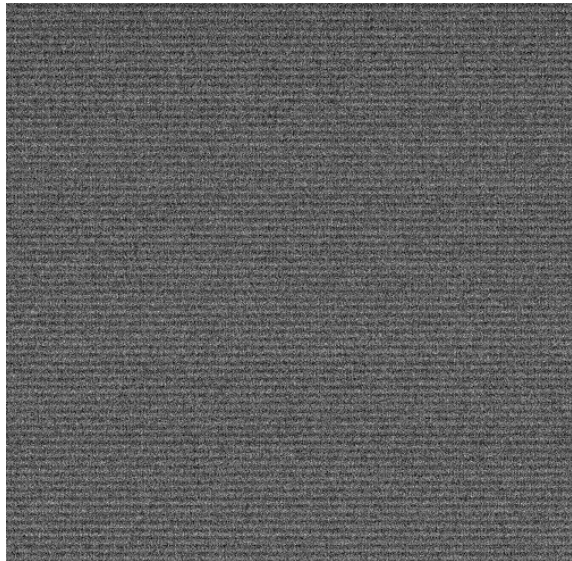
# The data:

- **110h observation time**
- **R-band (#844), 25-30s exposure time, 1.5min cycle**
- **4418 science images, one WFI field**
- **964 calibration images**
- **0.8 TByte raw data (75% science / 25% calibrations)**

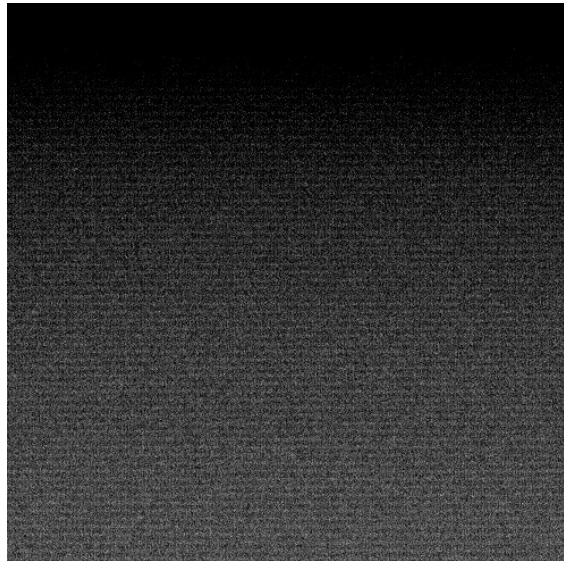
# overscan correction method:



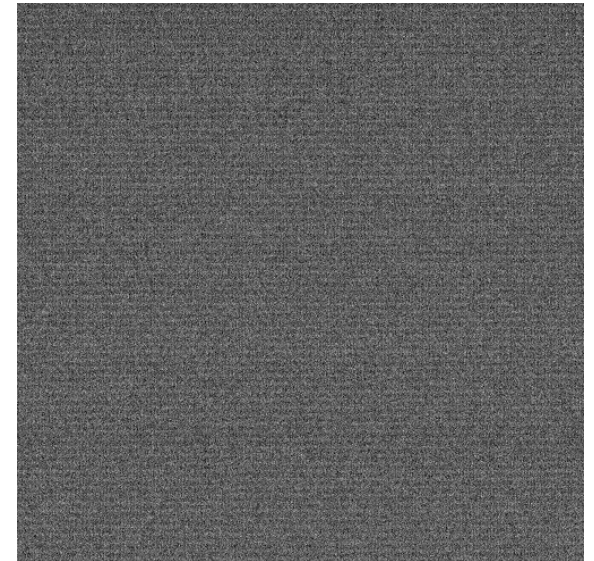
# overscan correction method:



oc=6 (default)

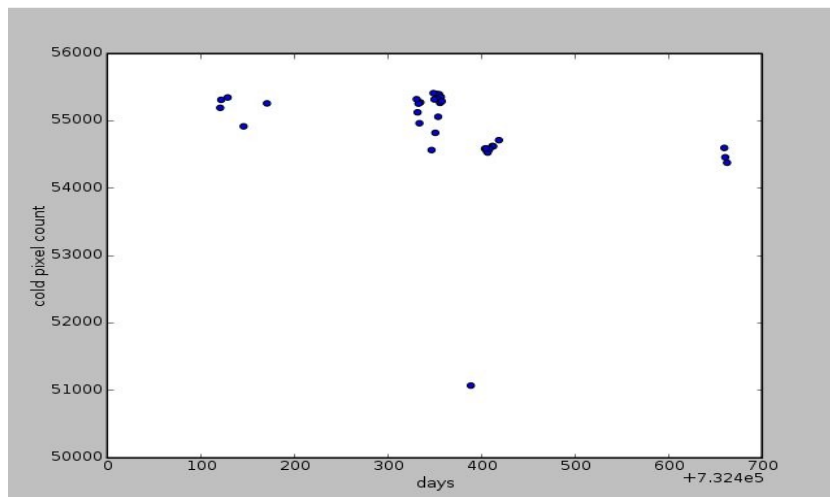
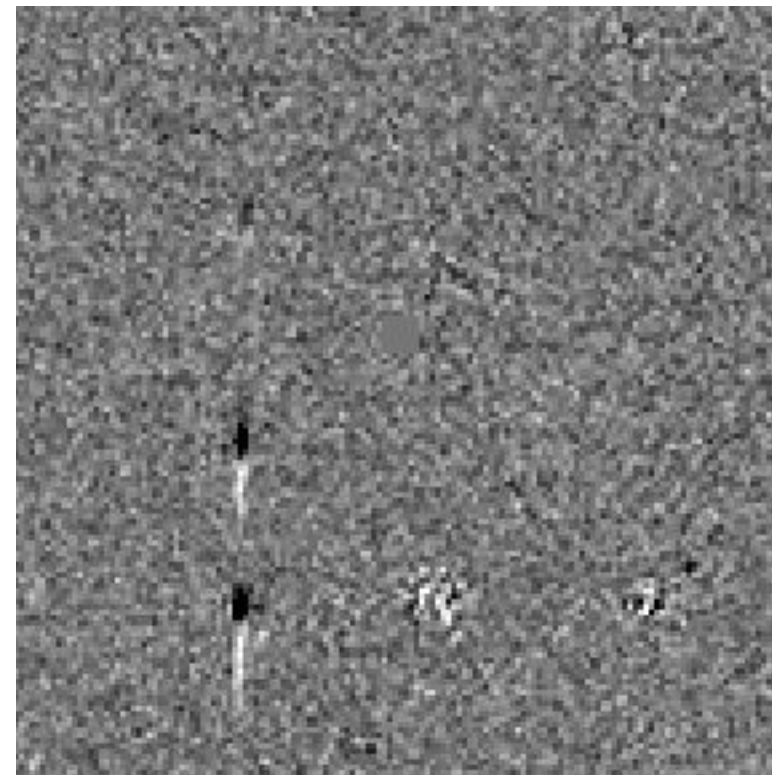
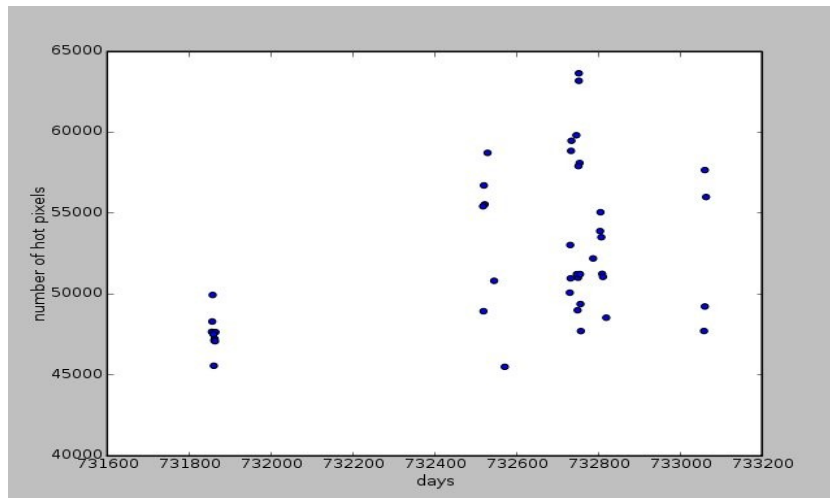


oc=2 (y-smoothed)



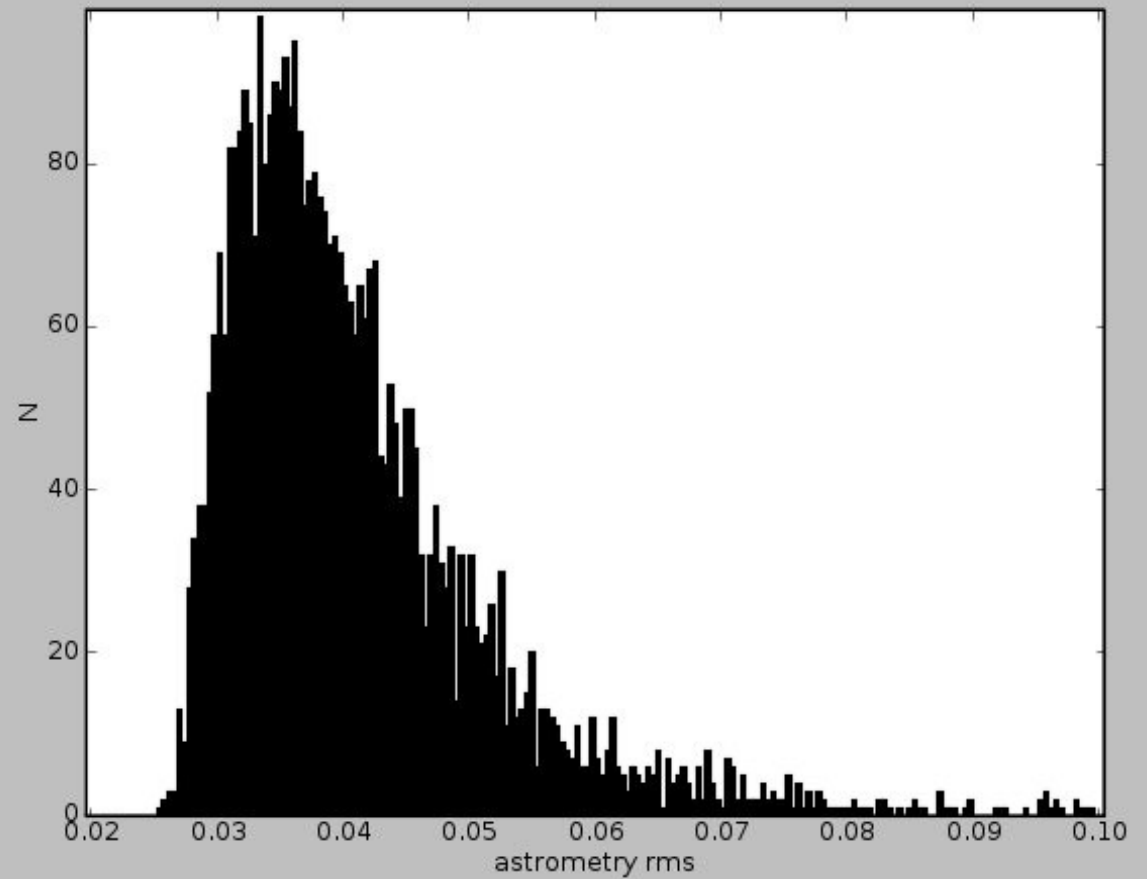
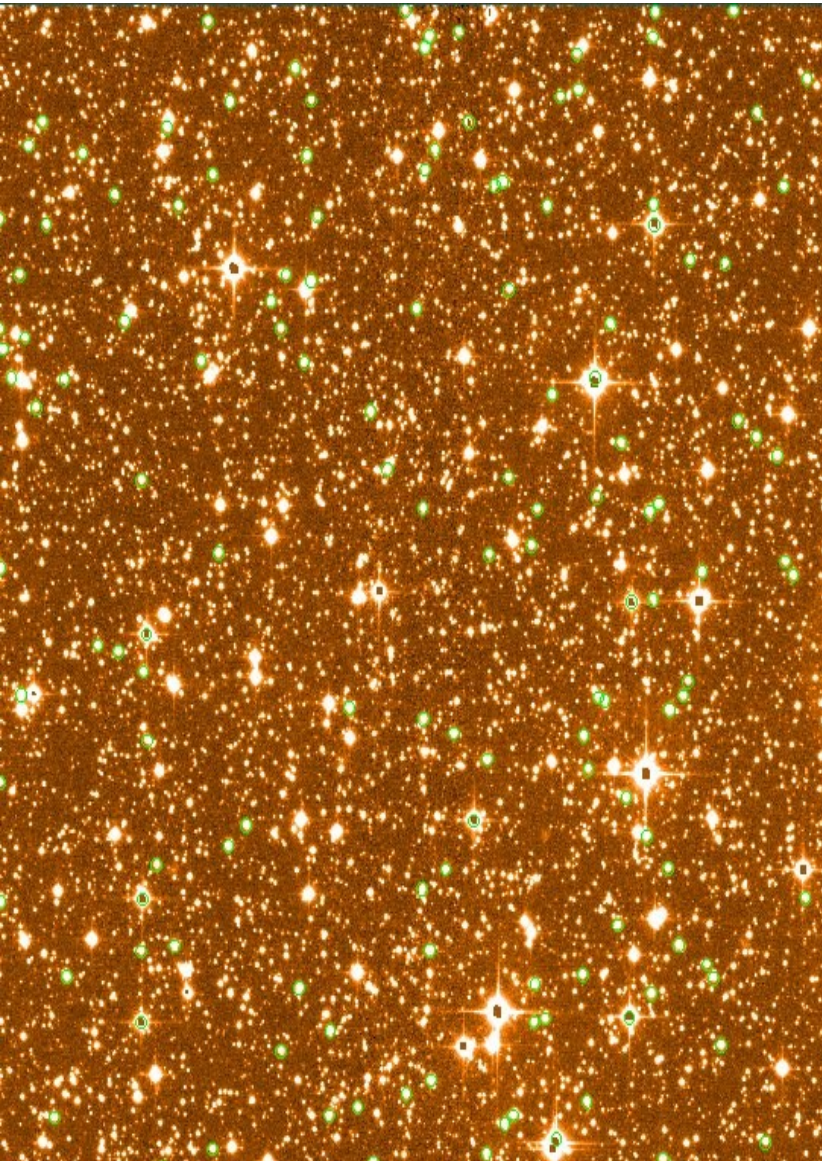
oc=10 (new)

# hot, cold and bad pixels:

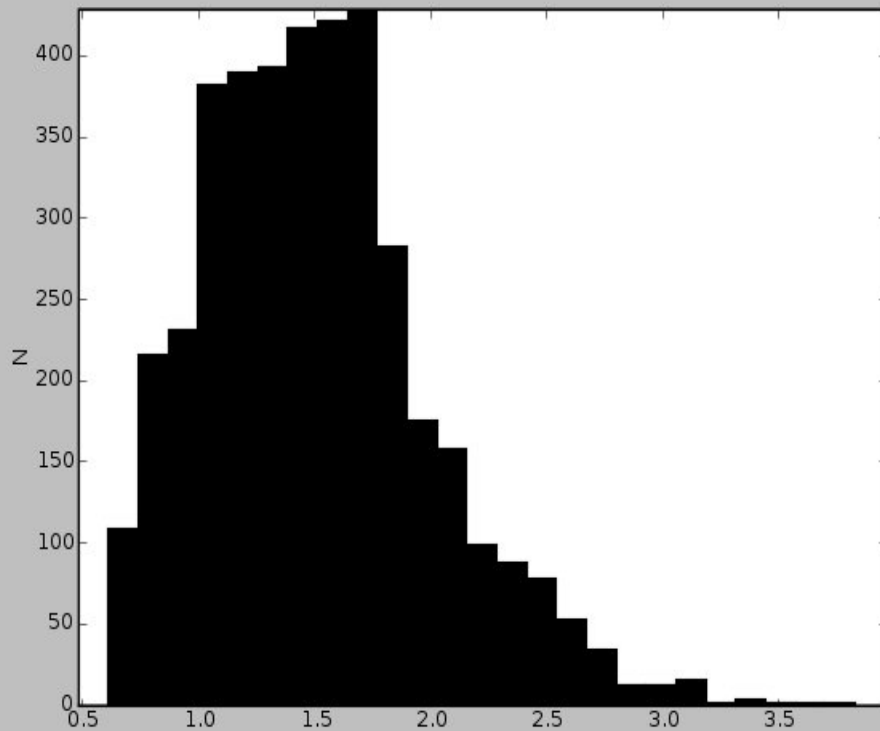


**=> additional masking necessary**

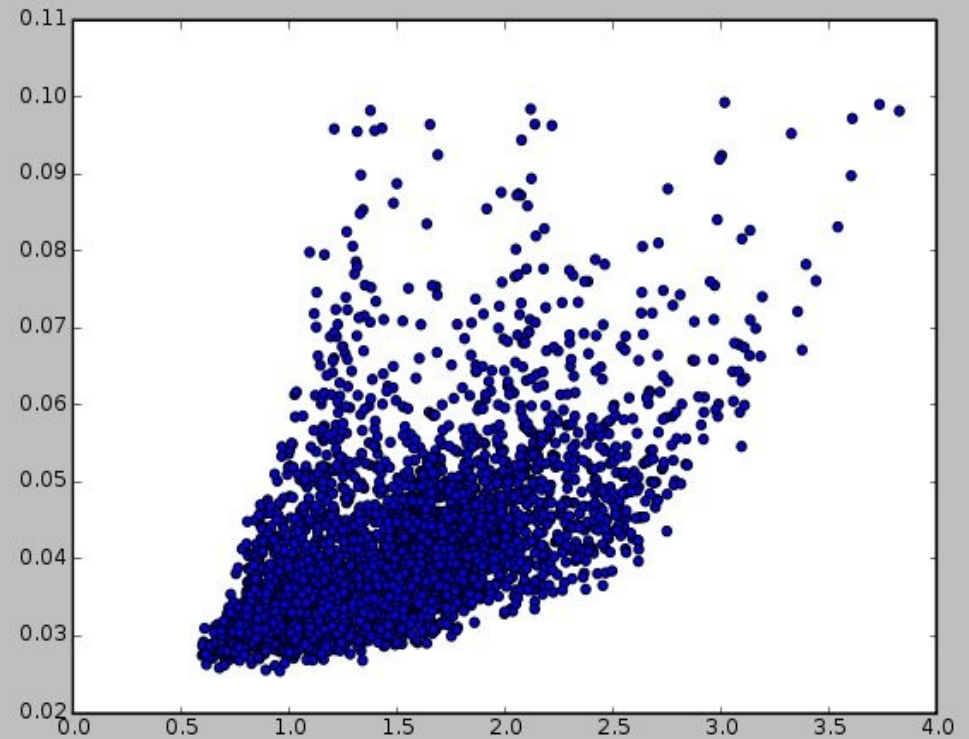
# astrometry:



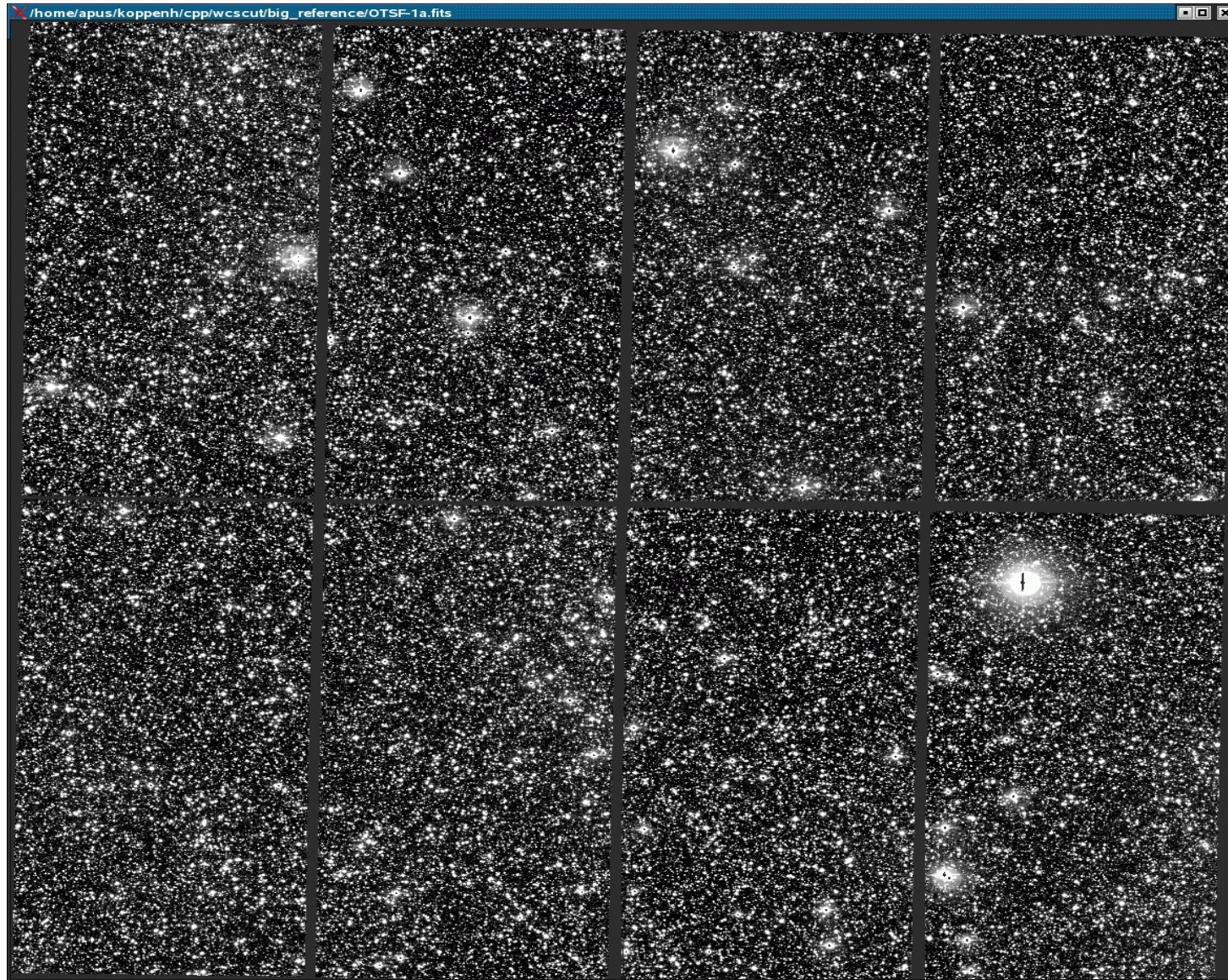
# astrometry vs. seeing:



seeing [arcsec]

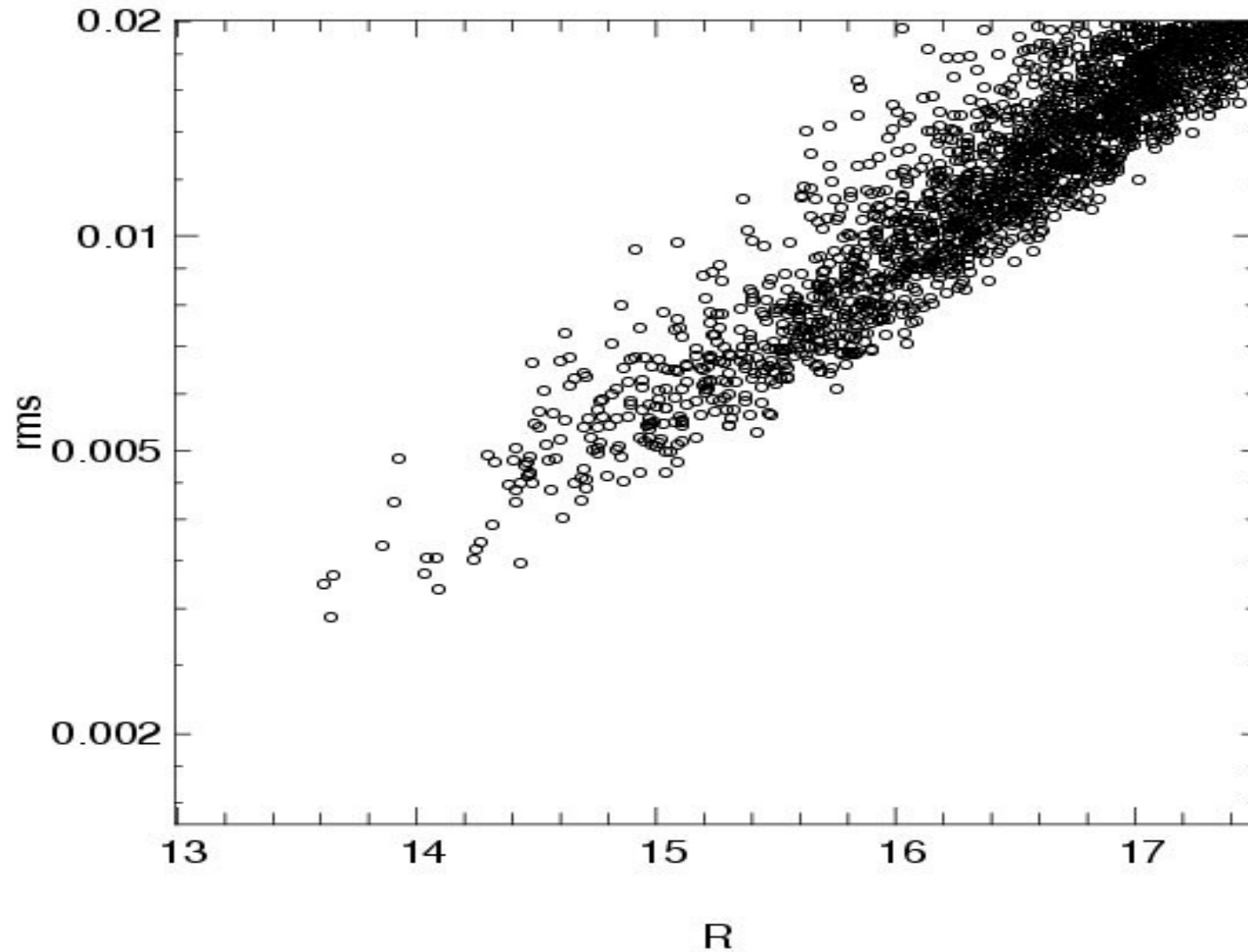


seeing [arcsec]

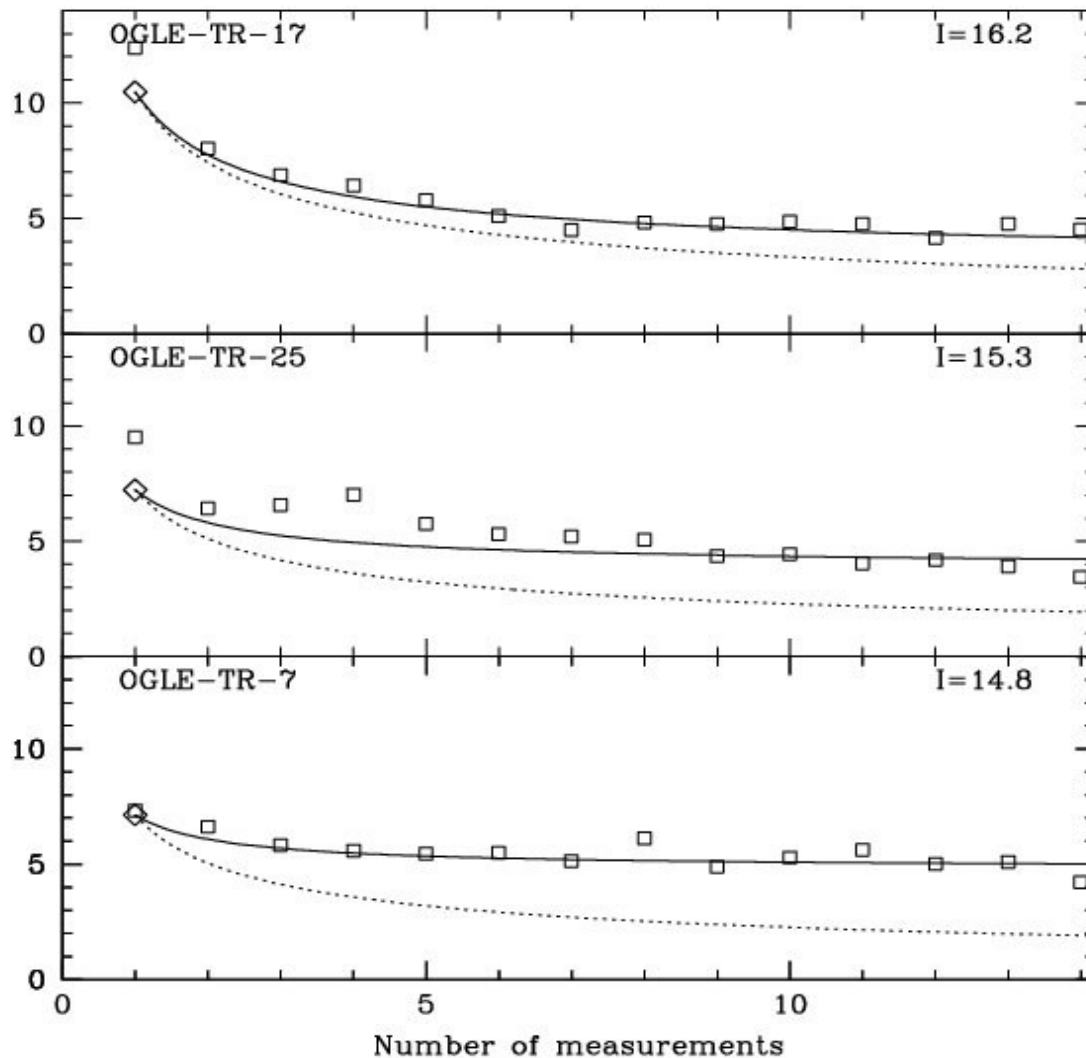




# rms of the lightcurves:



# correlated noise:



Gaussian (white) noise:

$$\sigma_w(N) \sim 1 / \text{sqrt}(N)$$

correlated (red) noise:

$$\sigma(N) = \text{sqrt}(\sigma_w(N)^2 + \sigma_r^2)$$

# removing red noise:

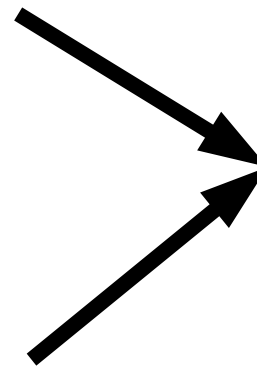
method:           system proposed by Tamuz et al. (2006)  
 initial idea:      correct for a color-dependent extinction residual  $r_{ij}$

fit best colors  $c_i$ :

$$S_i^2 = \sum_j \frac{(r_{ij} - c_i a_j)^2}{\sigma_{ij}^2}$$

fit best airmasses  $a_j$ :

$$S_j^2 = \sum_i \frac{(r_{ij} - c_i a_j)^2}{\sigma_{ij}^2}$$



$$S^2 = \sum_{ij} \frac{(r_{ij} - c_i a_j)^2}{\sigma_{ij}^2}$$

i: star index, j: image index

# removing red

method: system propagation  
 initial idea: correct for color

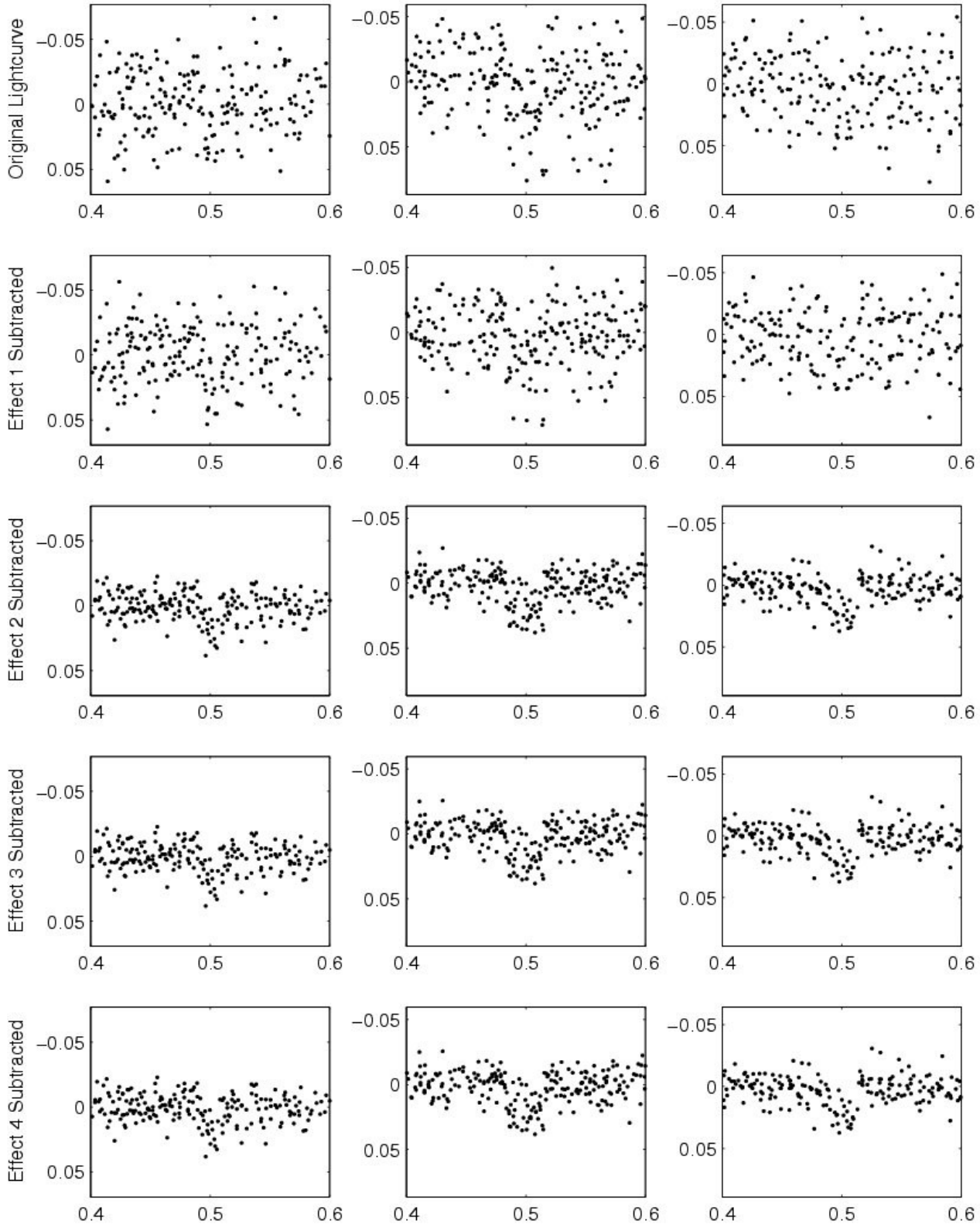
fit best colors  $c_i$ :

$$S_i^2 = \sum_j \frac{(r_{ij} - c_i a_j)^2}{\sigma_{ij}^2}$$

fit best airmasses  $a_j$ :

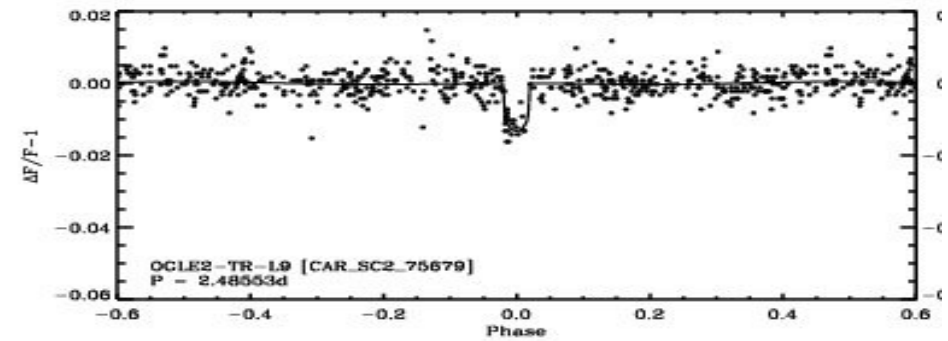
$$S_j^2 = \sum_i \frac{(r_{ij} - c_i a_j)^2}{\sigma_{ij}^2}$$

$i$ : star index,  $j$ : image index

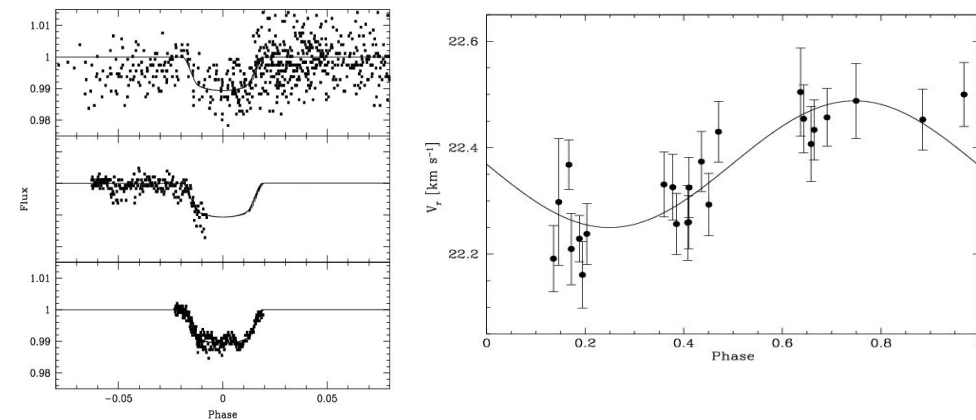


# successful application of sysrem:

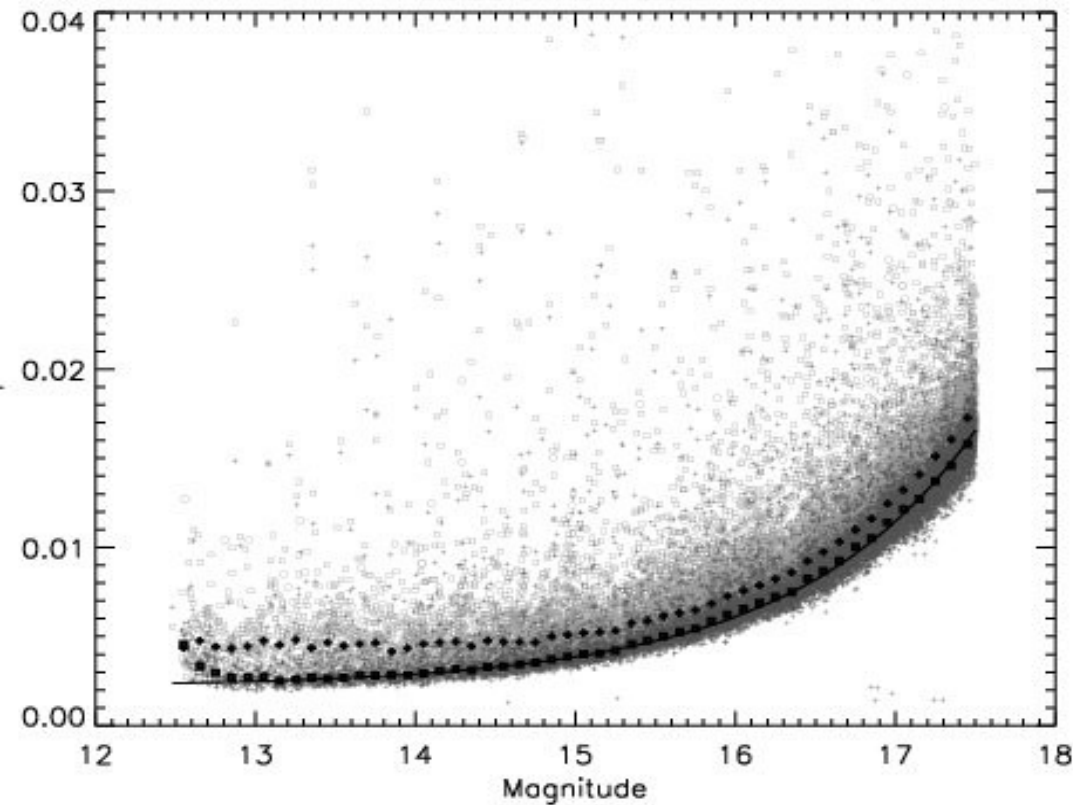
## OGLE2-TR-L9:



## OGLE-TR-182:



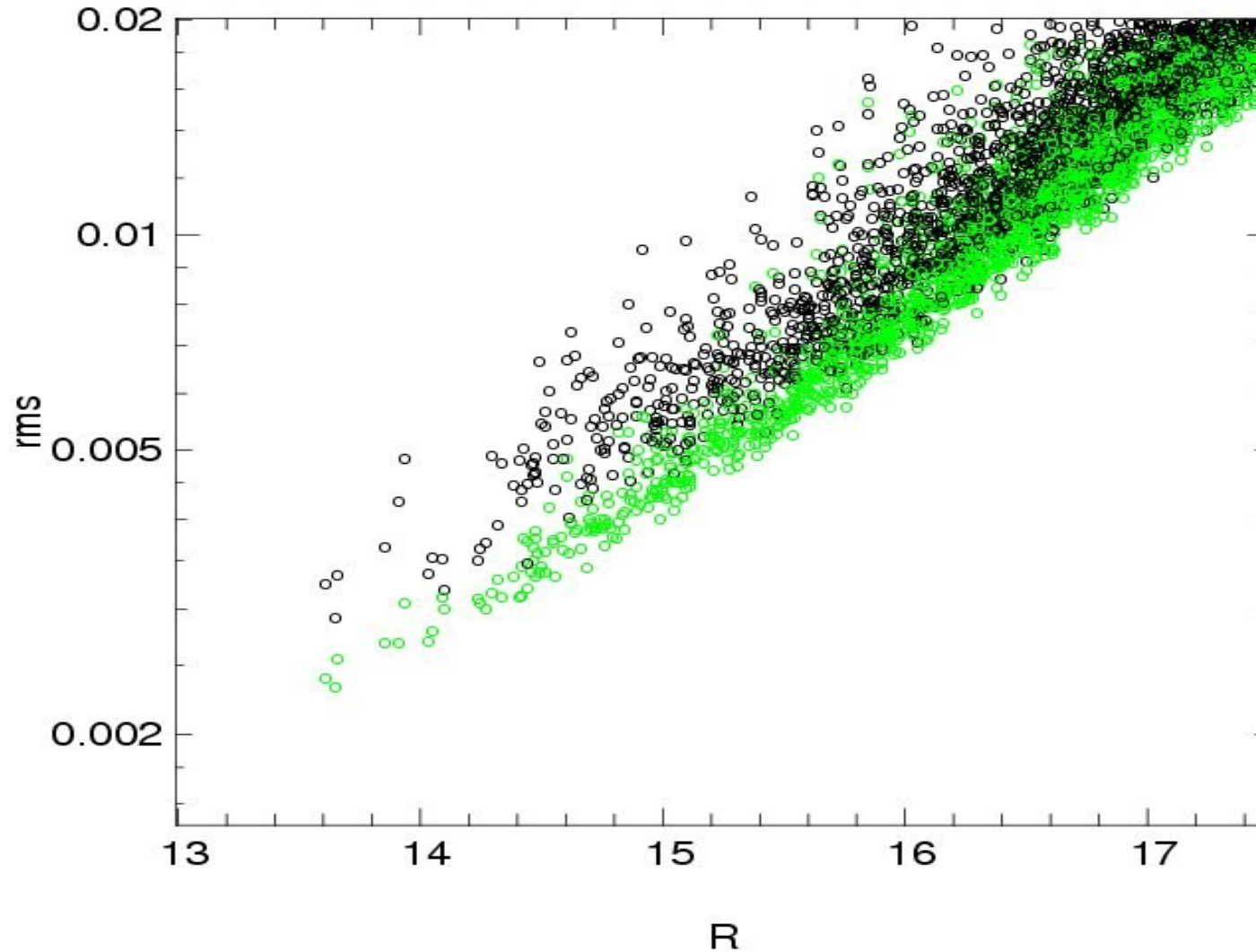
OGLE-II CAR\_SC1



Snellen et al. 2007

Pont et al. 2007

# red noise in WFI data:



# lightcurve analysis:

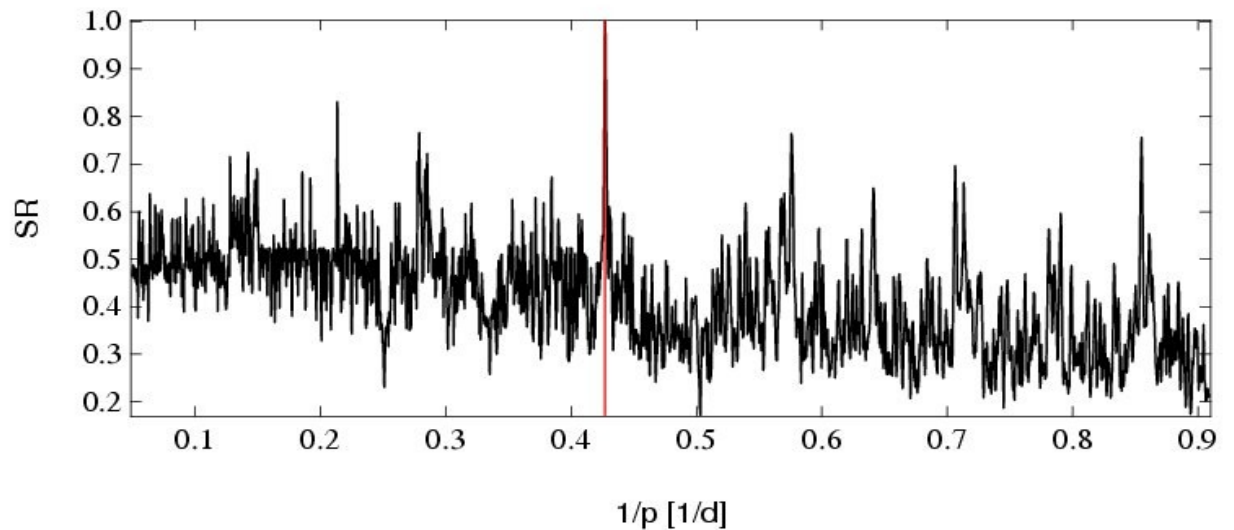
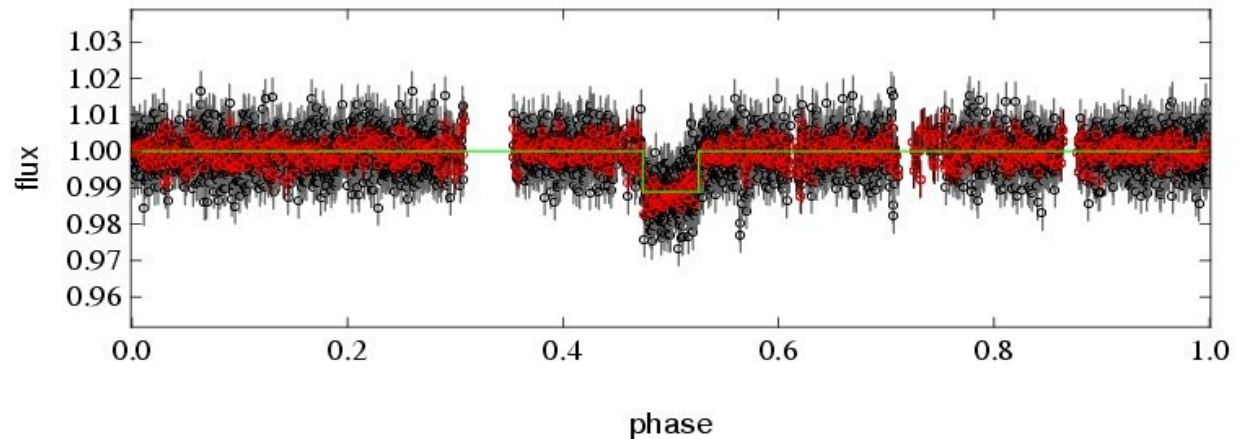
method: Box-Least-Square fitting (BLS) proposed by Kovacs et al. 2002

$$\text{SDE} := (\text{SR}_{\text{peak}} - \langle \text{SR} \rangle) / \sigma_{\text{SR}}$$

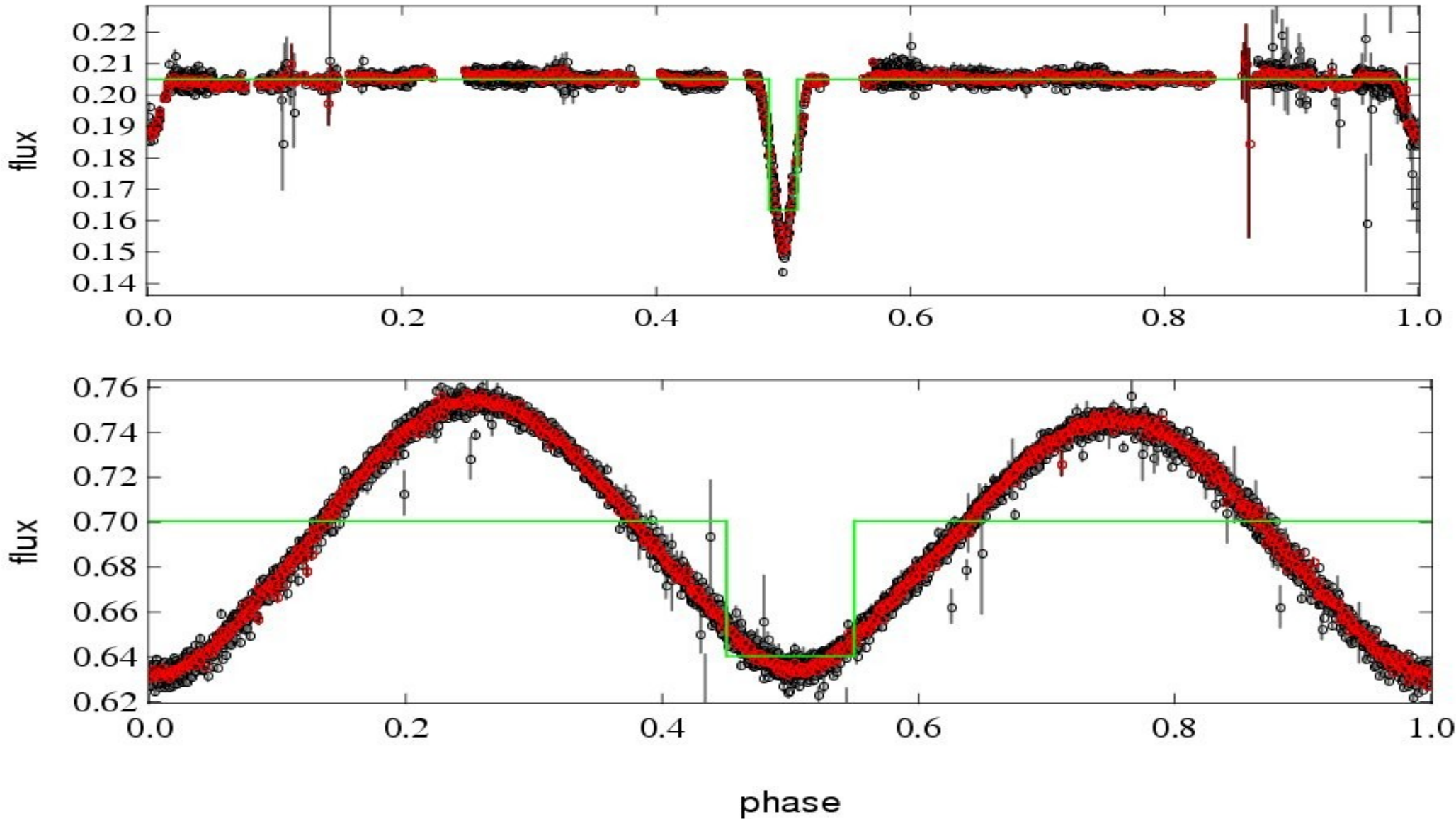
$$\begin{aligned} \text{S/N} &= (\Delta F / F) / \sigma_{\text{Transit}} \\ &= (\Delta F / F) * \text{sqrt}(N) / \sigma_0 \end{aligned}$$

good candidates  $\text{S/N} > 10!!!$

BLS scored best in a blind test initiated by Moutou et al. 2005



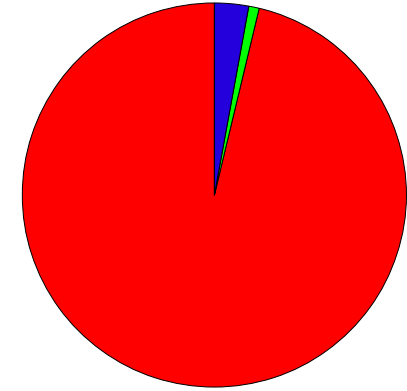
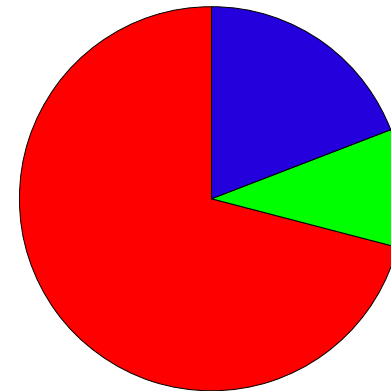
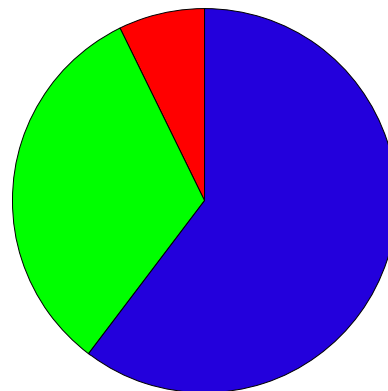
# results: eclipsing binaries





# Computation times:

	single cpu	16x2 cluster	128x4 cluster
Ingest	287.1h	287.1h	287.1h
Bias, Flat, etc.	30.6h	1.0h	0.1h
Reduce	763.2h	23.9h	1.5h
Astrometry	282.5h	8.8h	0.6h
Regrid	205.8h	6.4h	0.4h
Reference	32.0h	4.0h	4.0h
MDia	2353.1h	73.5h	4.6h
<b>Total</b>	<b>3954.3h</b>	<b>395.7h</b>	<b>298.3h</b>



# summary & discussion:

- parallel ingestion needed  
-> already implemented?
- new overscan correction method useful for WFI data  
-> smoothing box size as process parameter?
- for WFI it is highly recommended to add a functionality of bad pixel mask application
- relative astrometry working good with rms  $\sim 0.03''$   
-> ready for check-in