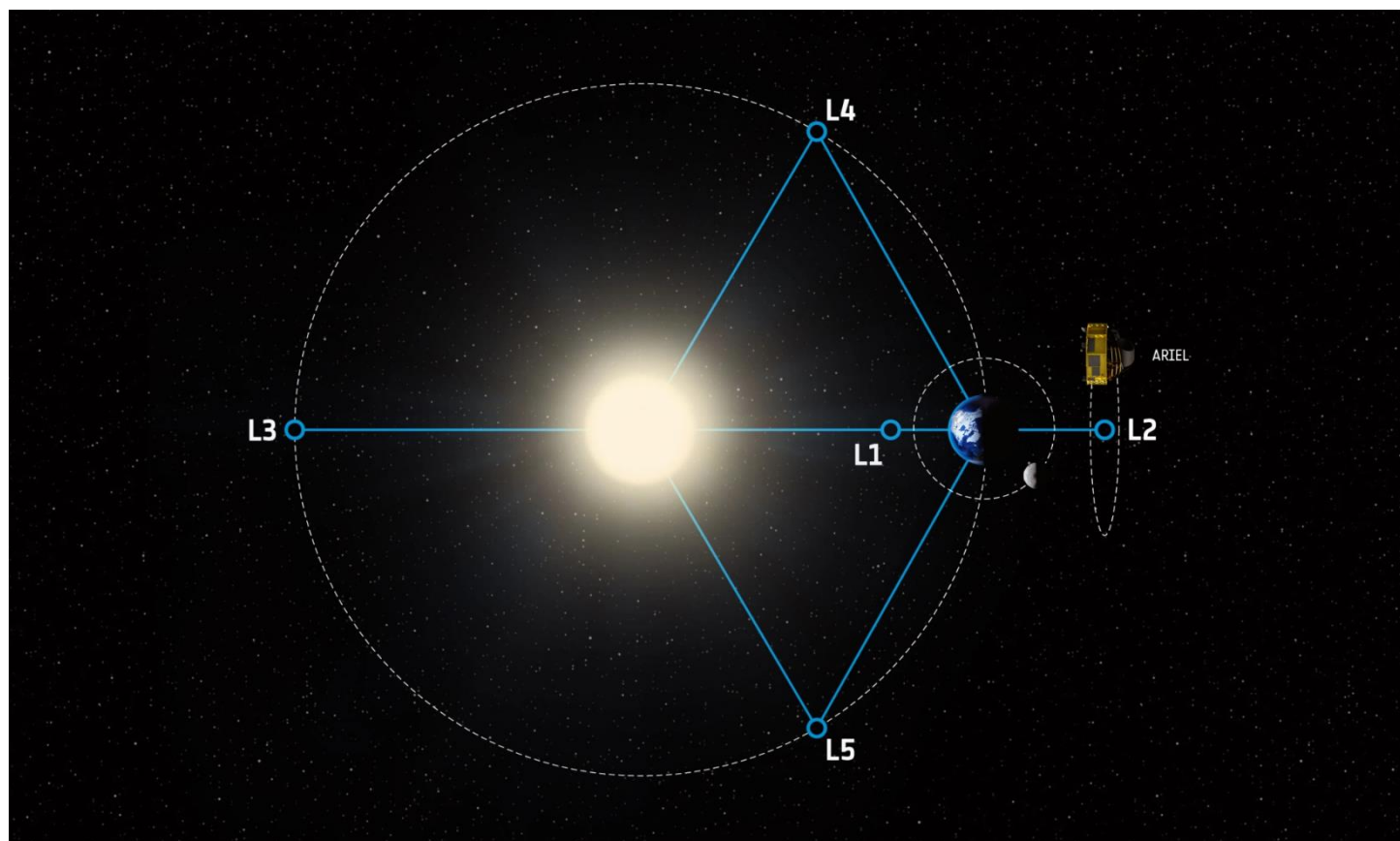




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# Infinite Worlds



Credit: ESA/STFC RAL Space/UCL/Europlanet-Science Office

## ARIEL Space Mission Special Issue

The e-magazine of the  
Exoplanets Division

Of the

## Asteroids and Remote Planets Section

Issue 5

2019 December

### **Section officers**

ARPS Section Director

Dr Richard Miles

Assistant Director (Astrometry)

Peter Birtwhistle

Assistant Director (Occultations)

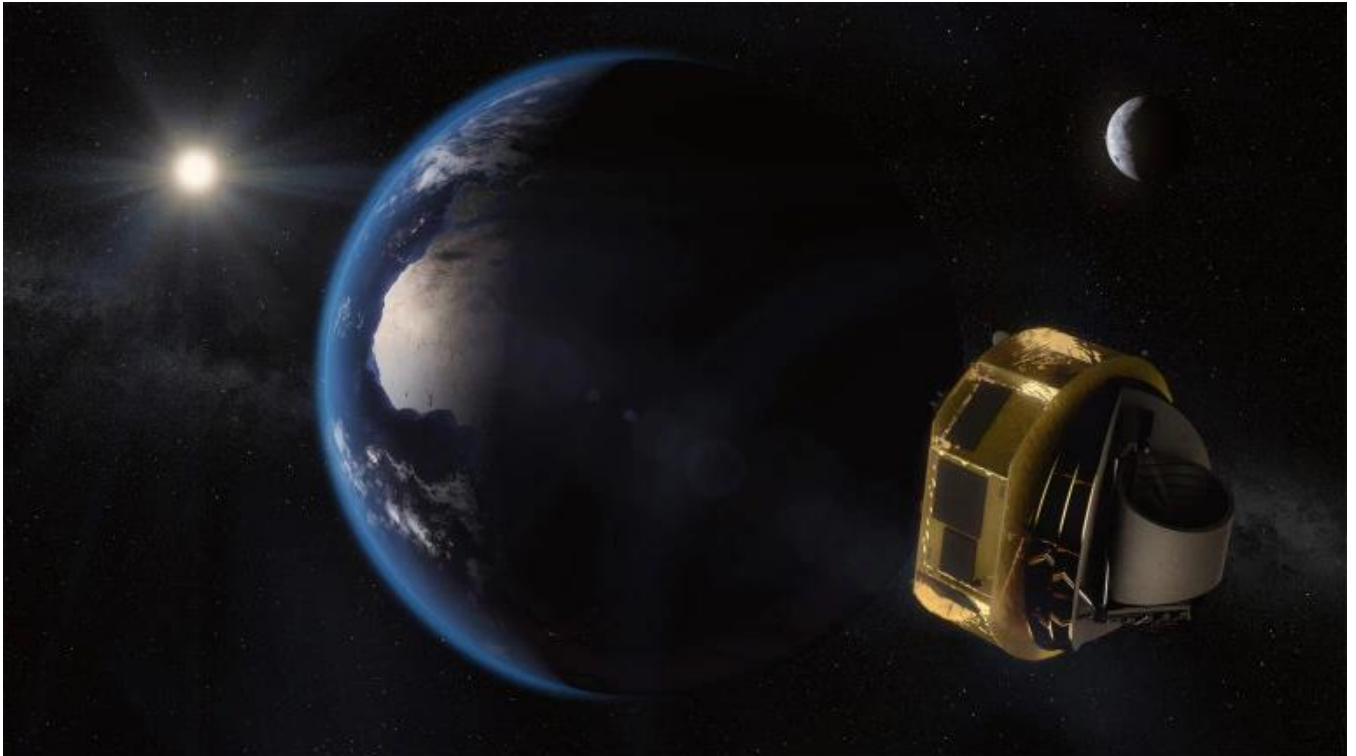
Tim Haymes

Assistant Director (Exoplanets)

Roger Dymock

Exoplanet Technical Advisory Group (ETAG)

Peta Bosley, Simon Downs, George Faillace, Steve Futcher, Paul Leyland, David Pulley,  
Mark Salisbury, Americo Watkins



### **Introduction to this special issue**

This issue is devoted to the ARIEL Space Mission's ExoClock Project. Observers are invited to participate in ground-based observations of exoplanet transits in support of the project.

Please do let me have your comments and whether or not you have found the information included here of use.

This document plus related presentations from the ARPS meeting held recently will be uploaded to the Exoplanets website.

## **ARIEL Space Mission**

### **The ExoClock Project**

Originated 2019 December 5

#### **Contents**

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 The ARIEL space mission
  - 2.1 The ExoClock project
  - 2.2 Exoworldsspies
- 3.0 Imaging and analysis process
- 4.0 Workshop
- 5.0 ARIEL targets
  - 5.1 Target selection
  - 5.2 Comparison stars

Appendix A Target data

Appendix B Python/HOPS installation notes

#### **1.0 Introduction**

The Exoplanet Division is participating in a pro-am project supporting the ARIEL space mission with ground-based exoplanet observations. This is a great opportunity to get started in exoplanet transit observations and make a significant contribution to the mission.

The objective of this document is to encourage participation in this project and provide help in installing the Python/HOPS software, imaging and generating transit light-curves.

Data for an initial selection of target stars is shown in the appendices. More can be found on the [ExoWorlds Spies Transit Scheduler](#).

Mark Salisbury is our contact point with Ariel for this project.

#### **2.0 The ARIEL space mission**

The mission website is at ARIEL Space Mission - <https://arielmission.space/>

ARIEL will use transit spectroscopy to characterise the atmospheres of ~1000 exoplanet.

Relevant documentation;

ESA Assessment Study Report - [https://sci.esa.int/documents/34375/36249/1567260310680-ESA\\_SCI-2017-2\\_ARIEL.pdf](https://sci.esa.int/documents/34375/36249/1567260310680-ESA_SCI-2017-2_ARIEL.pdf)

A chemical study of exoplanets with ARIEL - <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10686-018-9598-x>

Those interested in astrobiology may find much of interest in the above-mentioned documents. The presentation, 'An Introduction to Astrobiology' given by Peta Bosley at the ARPS meeting held on 2019 September 29 can be found here (link to be added when this document is finalised and uploaded to Exoplanets website).

## 2.1 The ExoClock project

Ground-based exoplanet observations in support of the ARIEL space mission - <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/>

There is a need to confirm the ephemerides, transit times, of the approximately 1000 ARIEL targets. Some of these targets will not have been observed for a several years, therefore their predicted transit times could be in error and thus missed by ARIEL when imaging that particular event.

The project offers observers;

- ephemerides
- target prioritisation with alert system
- personalised observation schedule
- direct publications for participants
- continuous feedback to observers

To participate;

- register you telescope and sign up/login at <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/users/login/>
- check your schedule at <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/schedule/today>
- observe a transit; beginners guide at <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/observers/>  
analyse your observation; software at <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/software/>
- upload your light curve; login required

A transit light-curve of WASP-52b obtained by Steve Fletcher, Hampshire Astronomical Group, and Portsmouth University students is shown in Figure 2.1.1. It can also be viewed on the ExoClock Observations webpage at

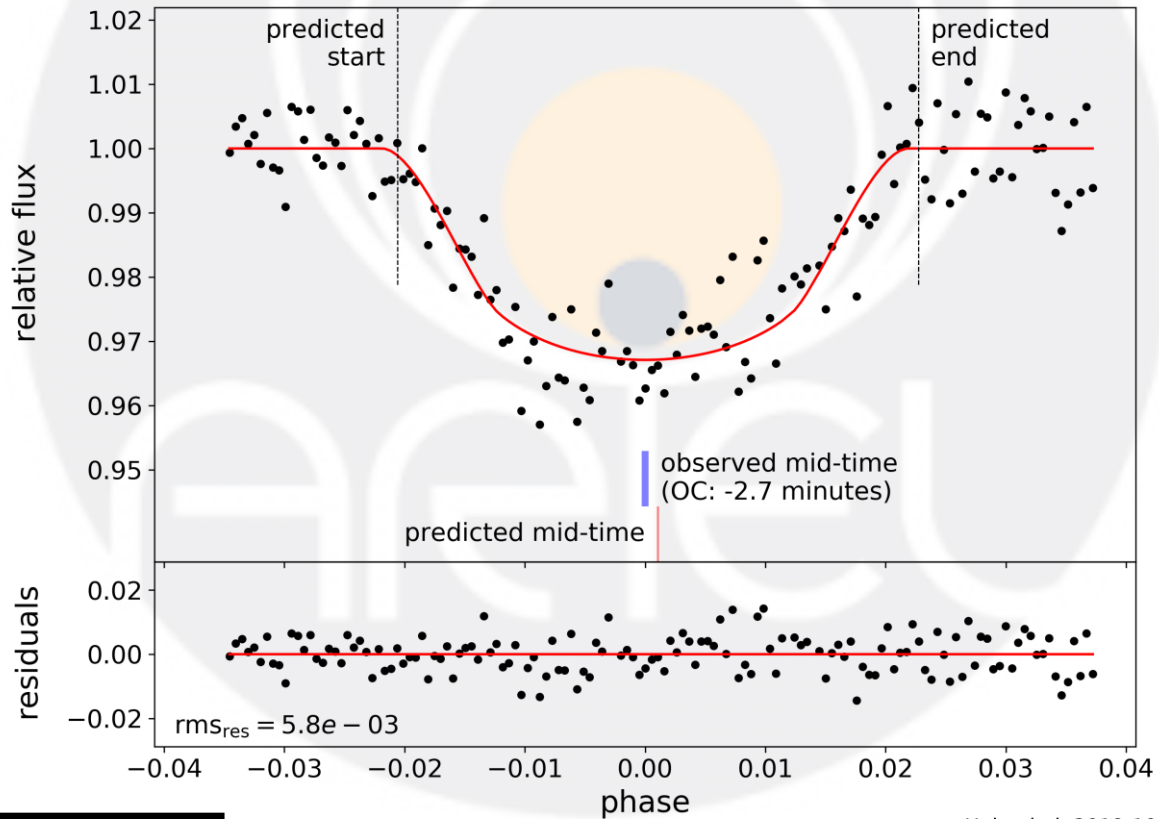
<https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/database/observations>

# WASP – 52b

2018-10-19

Stephen Fitcher\* (Hampshire Astronomical Group), Kirsten Ogilvie-Goddard (University of Portsmouth), Louise Cleaver (University of Portsmouth), and Helena Faustino Vieira (University of Portsmouth)

Hampshire Astronomical Group, Clanfield Observatory / Telescope: Ritchey-Chrétien (24.0")  
Camera: Moravian G4-9000 / Filter: Lum / Exp.: 60.0 s



Uploaded: 2019-10-12

Figure 2.1.1. WASP-52b transit light-curve

You don't have to own your own telescope to participate. Martin Fowler uses the [MicroObservatory robotic telescope](#) to obtain a light-curve of HAT-P-32b – Figure 2.1.2. It can also be viewed on the ExoClock Observations webpage at <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/database/observations>

# HAT – P – 32b

2019-09-28

Martin Fowler\* (South Wonston Exoplanet Factory), in collaboration with the Harvard | Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

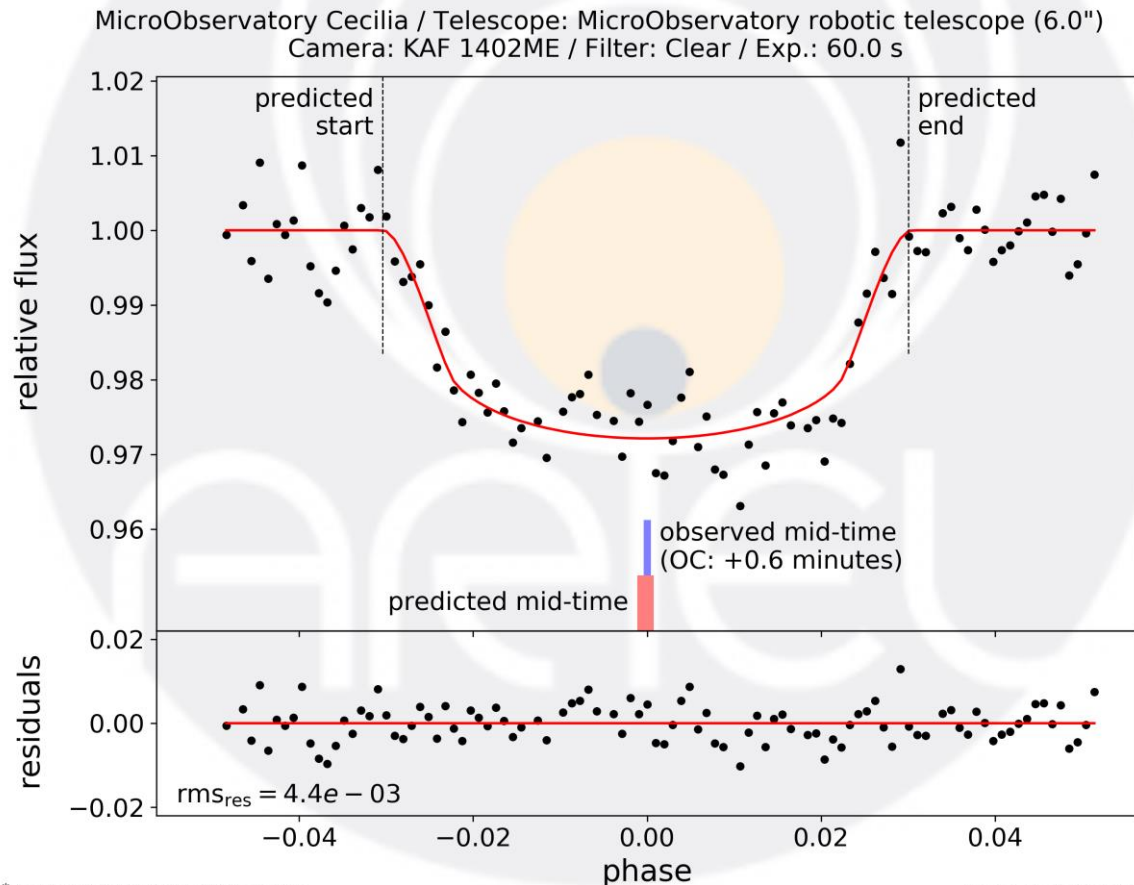


Figure 2.1.2. HAT-P-32b transit light-curve

## 2.2 ExoWorlds Spies

Website at [www.exoworldsspies.com](http://www.exoworldsspies.com). Here observers can find information on;

- installation and use of HOPS software (Software and For observers) – see Appendix B
- practice targets (NAV/For observers) – see Appendix C

## 3.0 Imaging and analysis process

The ExoWorlds Spies website [Observing an exoplanet transit webpage](#) describes the ExoClock projects preferred imaging process. There is a link to the [HOPS user manual](#) – HOPS is the software to be used for image analysis.

The forthcoming workshop – section 4.0. may bring about some modifications to these processes – as they say, watch this space.

It may help observers to obtain consistent results if comparison stars are defined for the ARIEL targets - <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/database/> See appendix A for finder charts



(Guide) and comparison stars plus a link to the relevant entry in the Exoplanet Transit Database. Transit times can be obtained from the [ExoWorlds Spies Transit Scheduler](#), the [Exoplanet Transit Database](#) or [Find Exoplanet Transits](#)

#### **4.0 Workshop**

A workshop, hosted by ARIEL personnel, is planned for 2020 January, Topics under consideration include;

- ARIEL mission update
- understanding of how amateurs can assist the ARIEL mission
- coordination of observing programs of suggested targets
- targets. A list is available at <https://ariel-gbfu.azurewebsites.net/database/>
- comparison stars
- timing e.g. Barycentric Julian Date (BJD) or Heliocentric Julian Day (HJD)
- equipment requirements; e.g. 8in reflector, 6in refractor
- use of robotic telescopes e.g. the MicroObservatory robotic telescope
- imaging techniques
- use of filters e.g. R (Cousin Rc or Sloan r' for example) or Clear
- the photometry process
- familiarisation with HOLOmon Photometric Software (HOPS)

#### **5.0 ARIEL targets**

##### **5.1 Target selection**

Plan is to select a number of targets suitable for UK observers and provide finder charts and comparison star data. See appendices for data for stars listed in Table 5.5.1. If this proves successful, then more charts and data will be generated.

The [ExoWorlds Spies Transit Scheduler](#) can be used to provide targets depending on location and telescope size. The targets listed in Table 5.5.1 were selected using;

- latitude; 54 degrees (Approx UK centre)
- longitude; -1.0 degrees (Approx UK centre)
- telescope aperture; 8 ins
- preferred time zone; 0 hrs
- Next 12 Months

From the list Targets were selected using the following criteria;

- high priority (prediction uncertainty higher than 10 minutes for 2020) – A1 to A8
- medium priority (prediction uncertainty lower than 10 minutes for 2020 but higher than 10 minutes for 2028, or reference older than 2016) – A8 to A10
- V mag brighter than 13
- transit depth  $\geq 10$
- altitude  $> 30$  degrees during transit

For transit times for a specific planet access;

- [Exoworlds Spies Transit Scheduler](#)

or

- [Exoplanet Transit Database](#)

or

- [Find Exoplanet Transits](#)

The link under Target in Table 5.5.1 takes you to the relevant appendix. The link in the table at the beginning of each appendix is to the Exoplanet Transit Database.

Appendix no.	Target	RA	Dec	V mag	Depth (mmag)
A1	<a href="#">HAT-P-20b</a>	07 27 39.95	24 20 11.9	11.34	20
A2	<a href="#">XO-6b</a>	06 19 10.39	73 49 39.7	10.25	14
A3	<a href="#">HAT-P-6b</a>	23 39 05.81	42 27 57.5	10.44	10
A4	<a href="#">WASP-13b</a>	09 20 24.71	33 52 56.8	10.42	10
A5	<a href="#">XO-4b</a>	07 21 33.17	58 16 05.2	10.67	10
A6	<a href="#">HAT-P-8b</a>	22 52 09.86	35 26 49.6	10.30	11
A7	<a href="#">HAT-P-17b</a>	21 38 08.74	30 29 19.4	10.54	20
A8	<a href="#">HAT-P-3b</a>	13 44 22.59	48 01 43.2	11.58	16
A9	<a href="#">WASP-11b</a>	03 09 28.55	30 40 24.9	11.60	23
A10	<a href="#">HAT-P-12b</a>	13 57 33.48	43 29 36.7	12.84	28

Table 5.5.1. Selected targets

Clicking on ‘More’ displays a finder chart and star and transit data – included in appendices.

STScI DSS charts are obtained from [http://archive.stsci.edu/cgi-bin/dss\\_form](http://archive.stsci.edu/cgi-bin/dss_form) using the HST Phase 2 (GSC1) option.

The best time of the year to observe the selected targets can be ascertained using the Object Visibility facility at <http://catserver.ing.iac.es/staralt/> using the Starobs option.

## 5.2 Comparison stars

Comparison stars were selected to be close to the target star in both magnitude and colour i.e.; V mag  $\pm$  1.5 and (B-V)  $\pm$  0.2. Stars may be selected outside these ranges to give a spread of comparison stars across the image and if there are few that meet these criteria. Data extracted from Vizier/APASS catalogue at <http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-3?-source=II/336/apass9&-out.max=50&-out.form=HTML%20Table&-out.add= r&-out.add= RAJ, DEJ&-sort= r&-oc.form=sexa> The AAVSO Variable Star Plotter at <https://www.aavso.org/apps/vsp/> was accessed to check for variable and comparison stars near the target.



## Appendix A1

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-20b</a>	07 27 39.95	24 20 11.9	11.34	1.2	20

Table A1.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

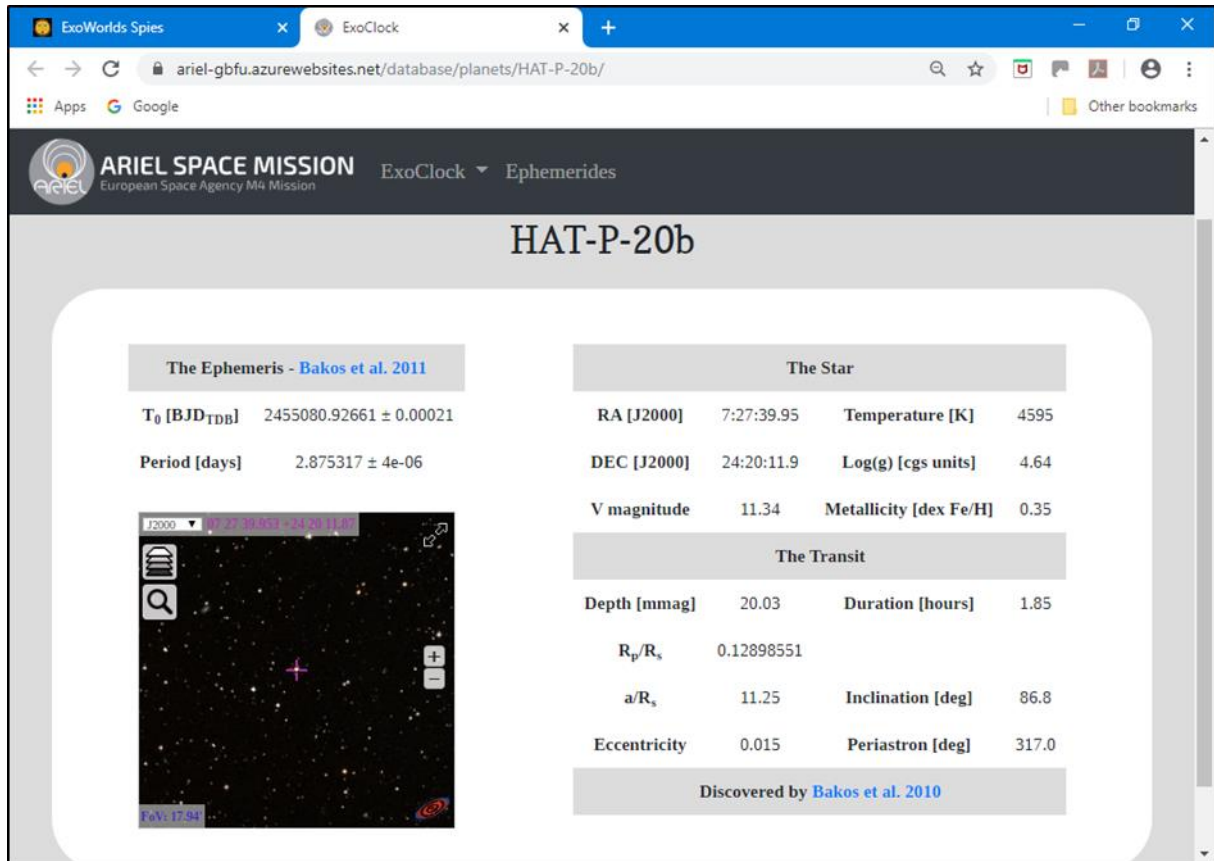


Figure A1.1. Star and transit data

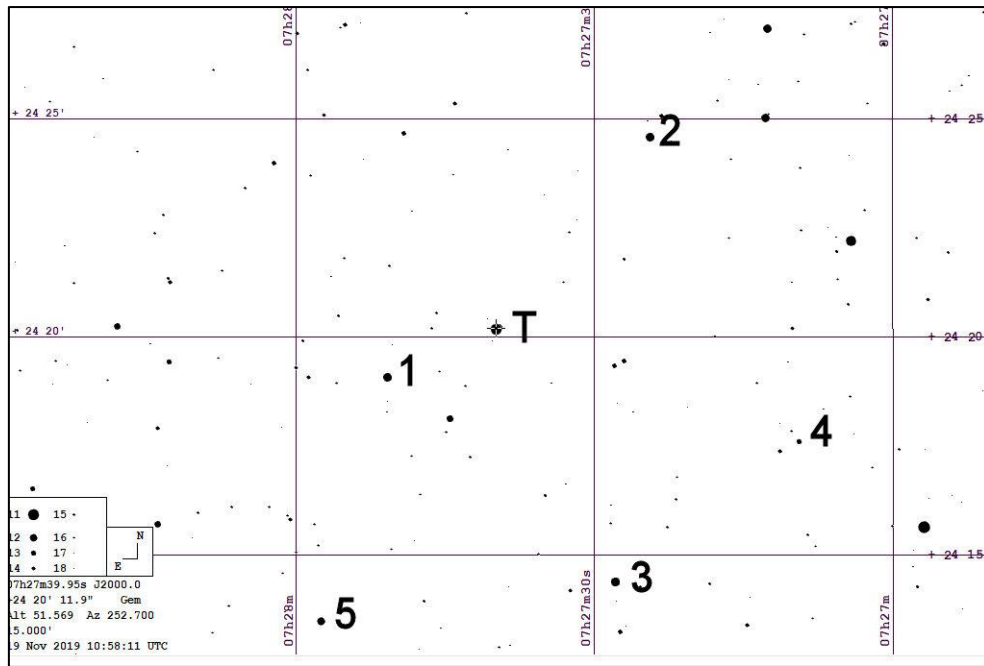


Figure A1.2. Finder chart

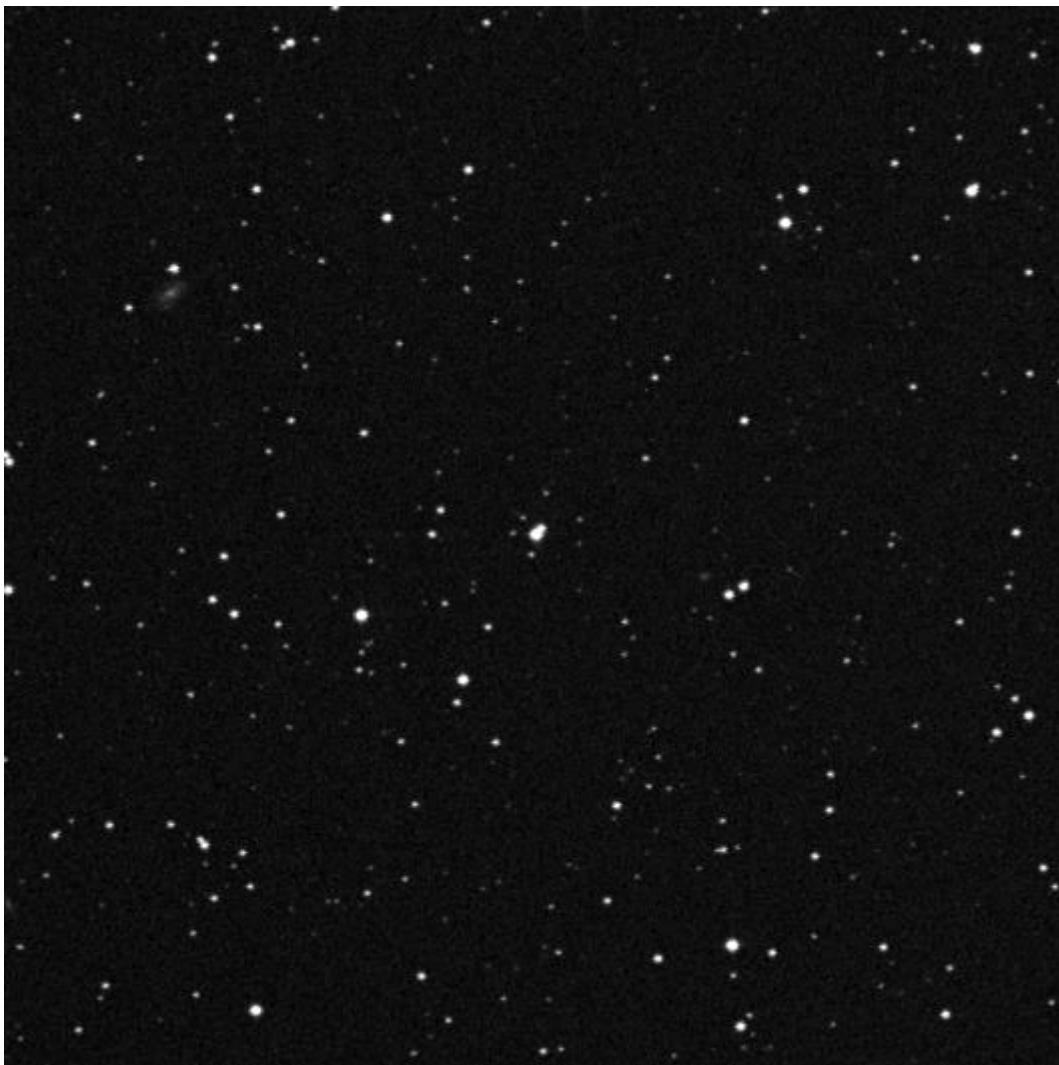


Figure A1.3. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection (can exceeded to obtain spread and number of comparison stars).

$$1.0 < (B-V) < 1.4$$

$$9.84 < (V) < 12.84$$

Comparison star	RA	Dec	V	B-V
1	07 27 50.80	+24 19 04.82	11.481	0.526
2	07 27 24.40	+24 24 36.64	11.891	1.291
3	07 27 27.88	+24 14 23.82	11.770	1.264
4	07 27 09.47	+24 17 38.48	13.128	0.769
5	07 27 57.44	+24 13 29.72	12.089	0.771

Table A1.2. Comparison star data

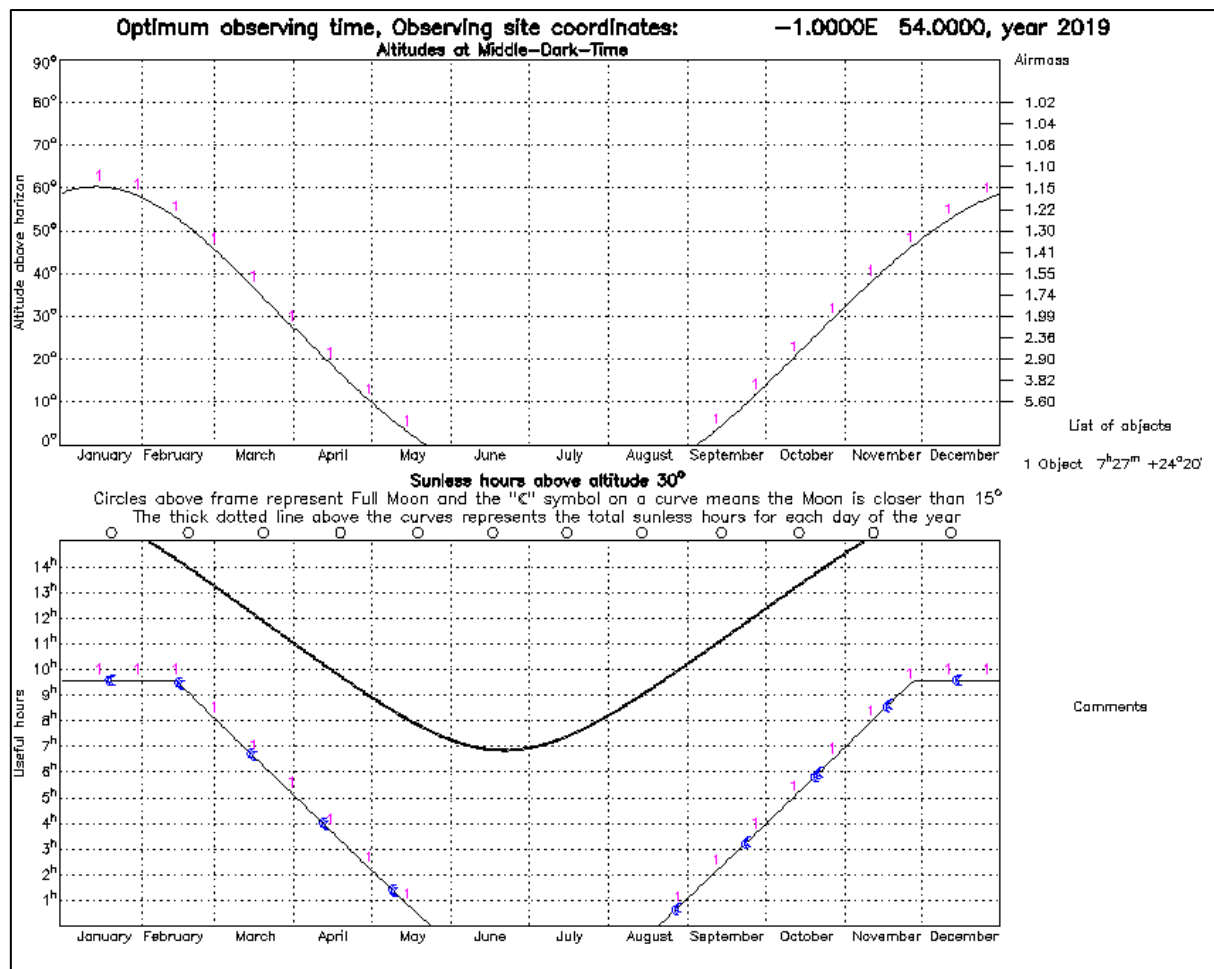


Figure A1.4. Object visibility

## Appendix A2

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (Mmag)
<a href="#">XO-6b</a>	06 19 10.39	73 49 39.7	10.25	0.360	14

[Return to target list](#)

Table A2.1. Target data

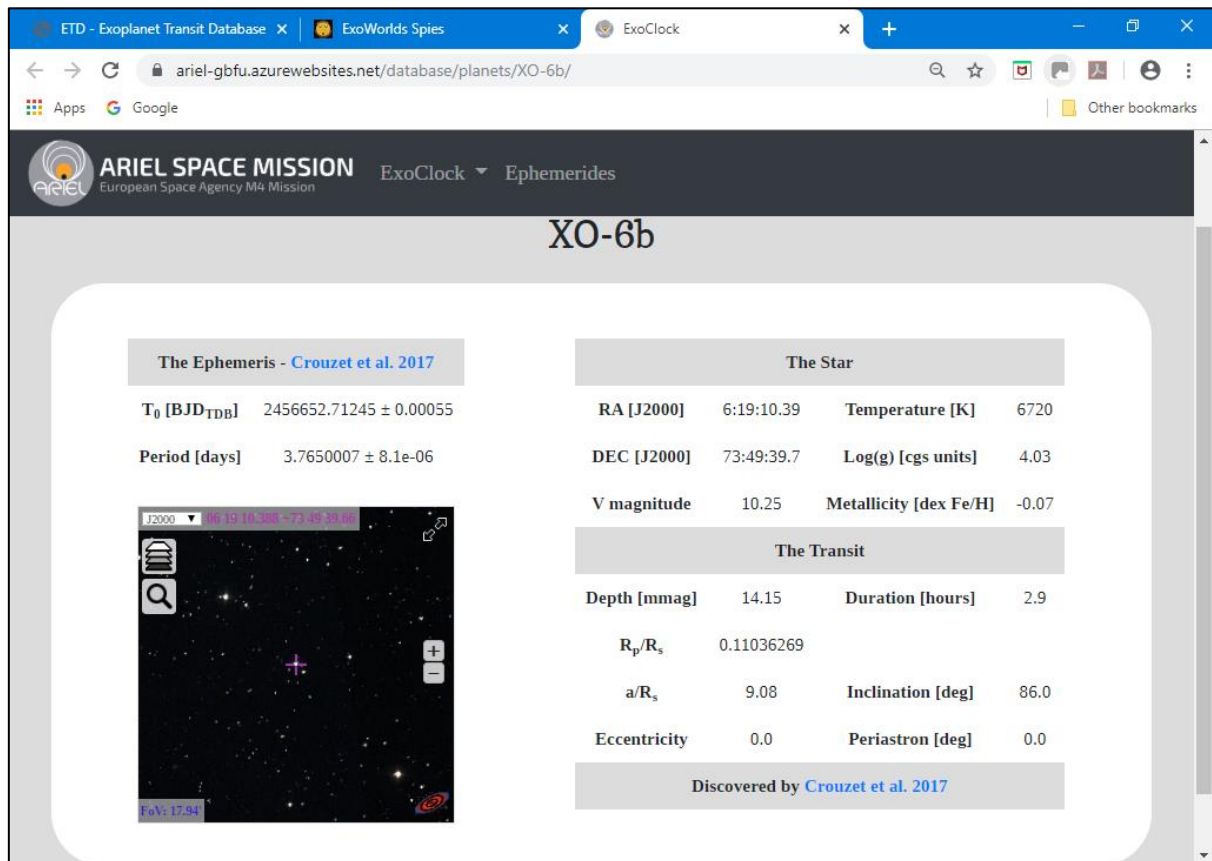


Figure A2.1 Star and transit data

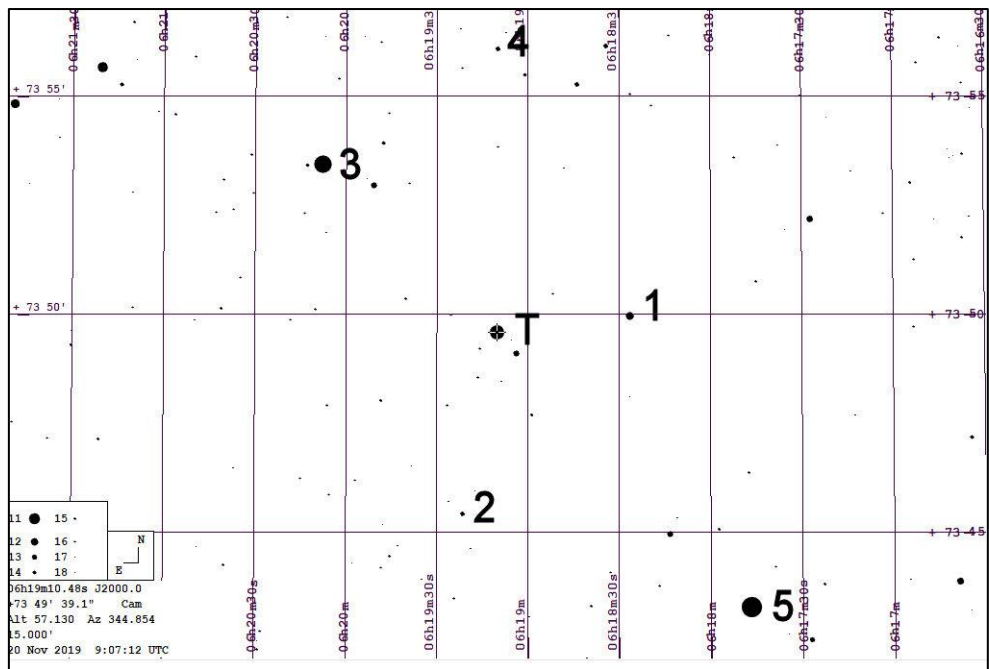


Figure A2.1. Finder chart

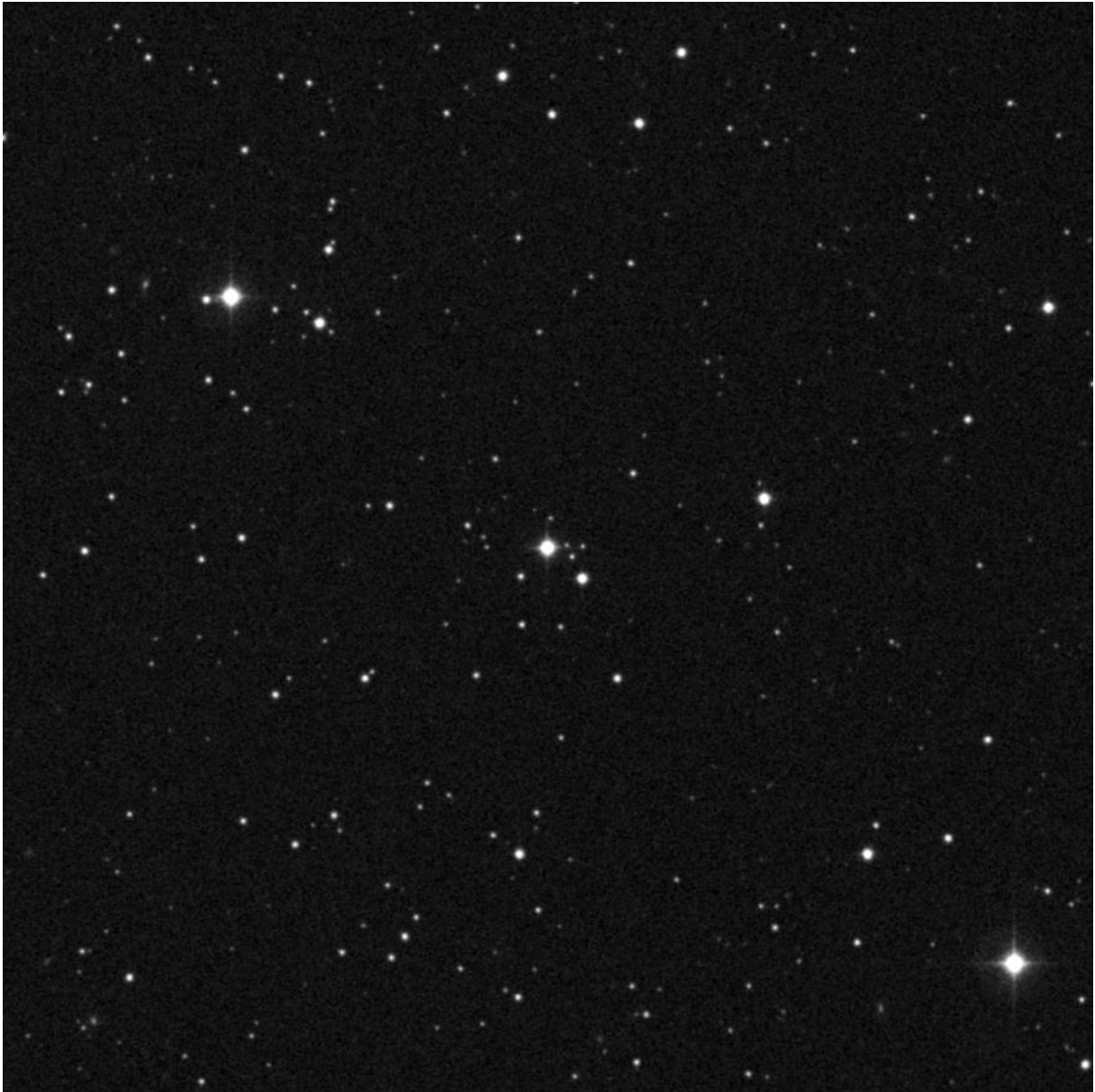


Figure A2.2. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.160 < (B-V=0.360) < 0.560$$

$$8.75 < (V=10.25) < 11.75$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	06 18 26.80	+73 50 02.07	12.012	0.996
2	06 19 50.99	+73 53 02.01	12.510	0.657
3	06 20 07.82	+73 53 29.85	9.843	0.471
4	06 19 10.14	+73 56 09.75	13.302	0.960
5	06 17 47.11	+73 43 20.58	9.450	0.995

Table A2.2. Comparison star data





## Appendix A3

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-6b</a>	23 39 05.81	42 27 57.5	10.44	0.469	14

Table A3.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

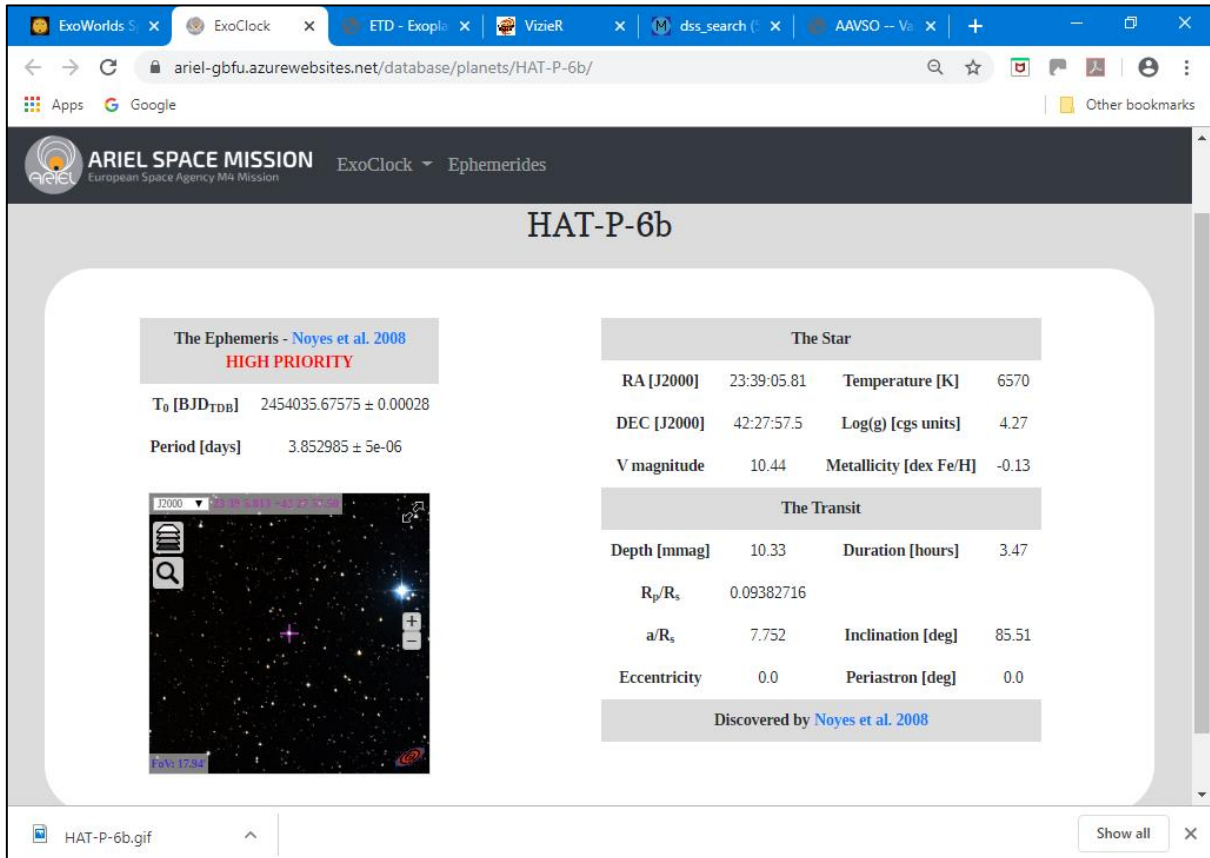


Figure A3.1 Star and transit data

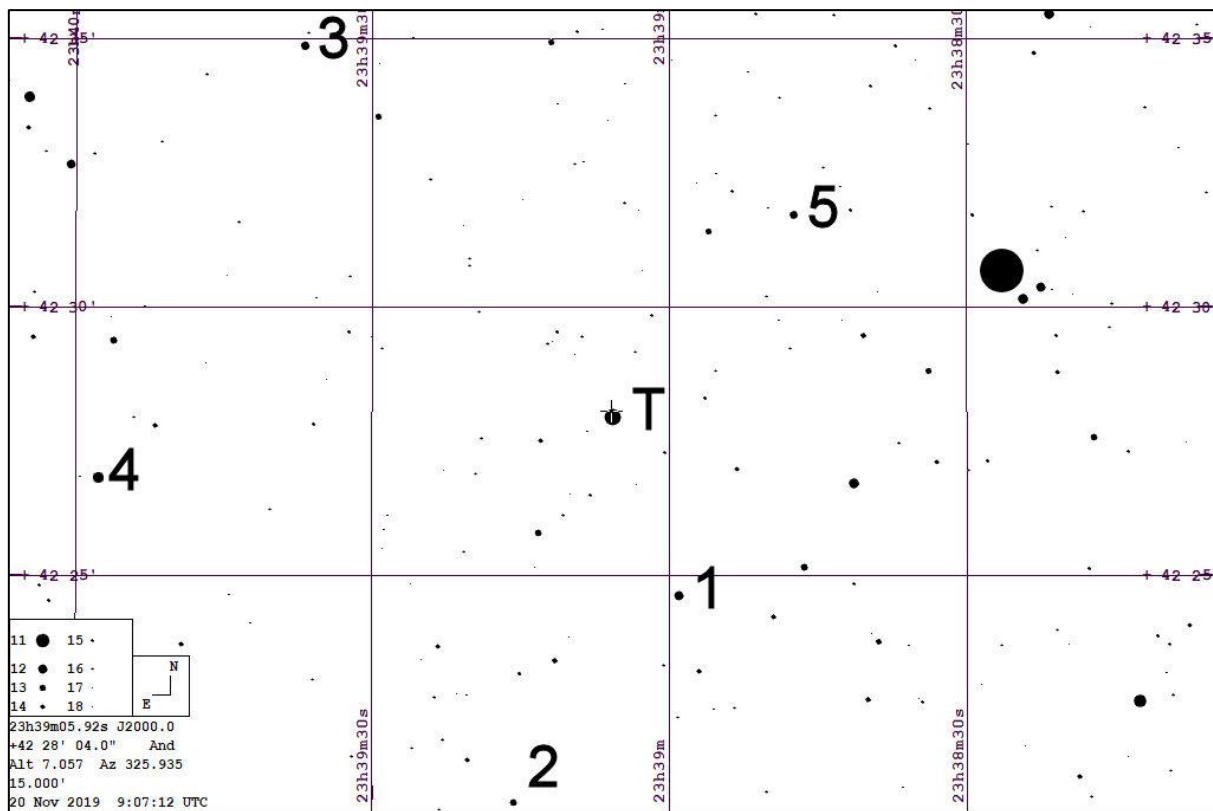


Figure A3.2. Finder chart

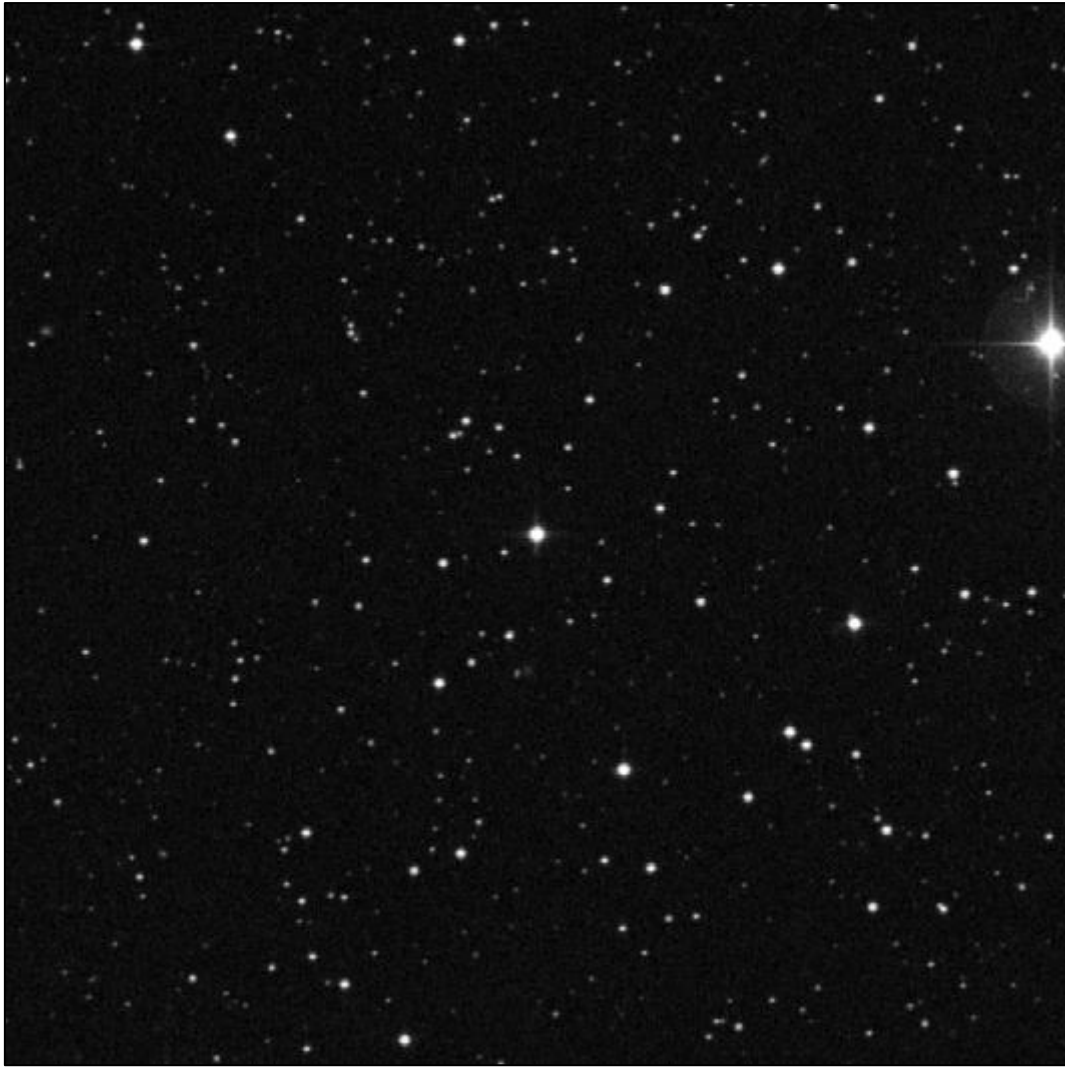


Figure A3.3. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.269 < (B-V=0.469) < 0.669$$

$$8.94 < (V=10.44) < 11.94$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	23 38 59.06	+42 24 38.09	11.710	0.736
2	23 39 15.75	+42 20 47.60	12.752	0.724
3	23 39 36.79	+42 34 51.92	11.826	0.377
4	23 39 37.67	+42 26 49.11	11.450	0.339
5	23 38 47.40	+42 31 44.1	12.451	1.028

Table A3.2. Comparison star data

Note. Data for Comparison star 4 are from Guide and Comparison star 5 from the AAVSO

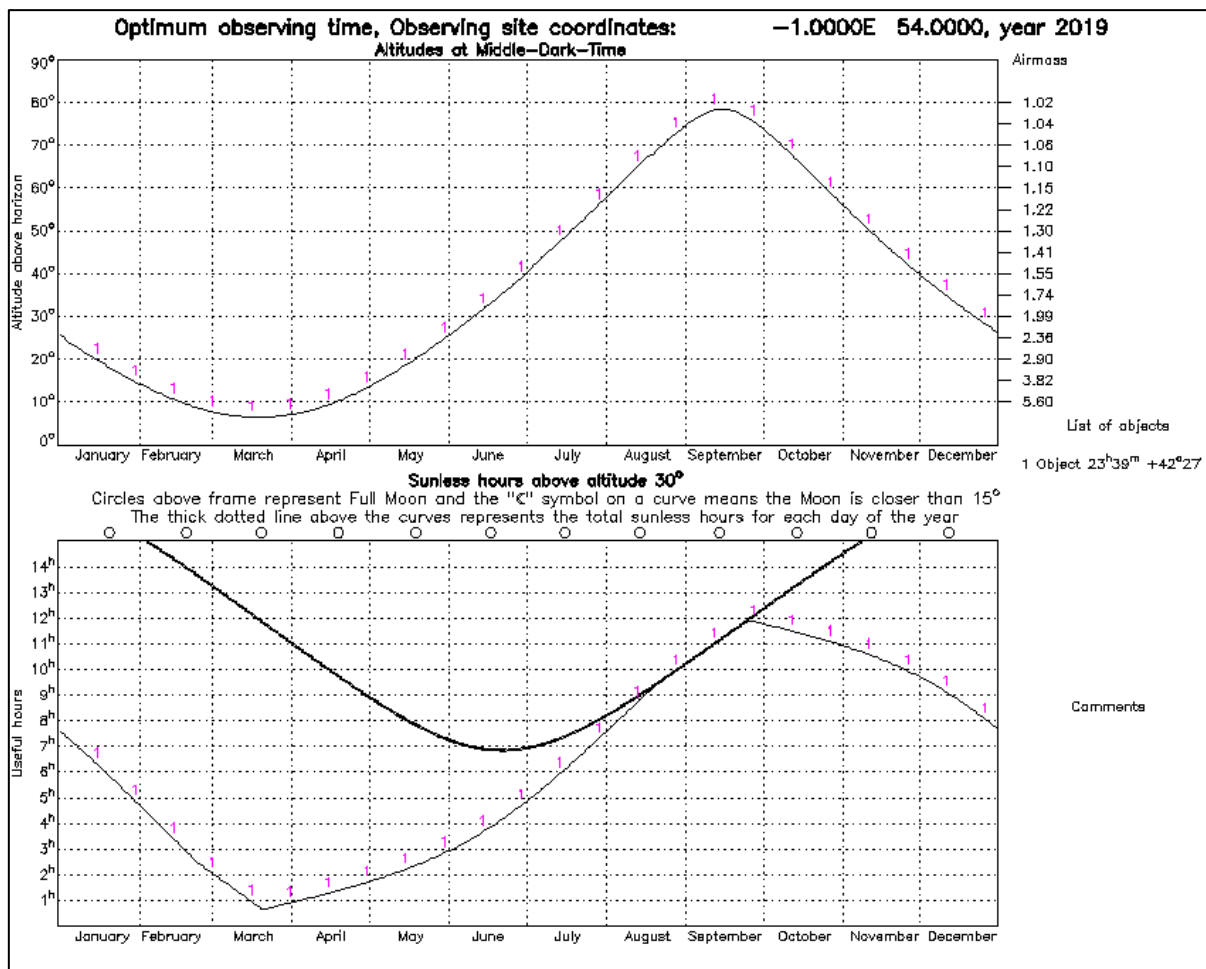


Figure A3.4. Object visibility

## Appendix A4

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">WASP-13b</a>	09 20 24.71	33 52 56.8	10.42	0.459	10

Table A4.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

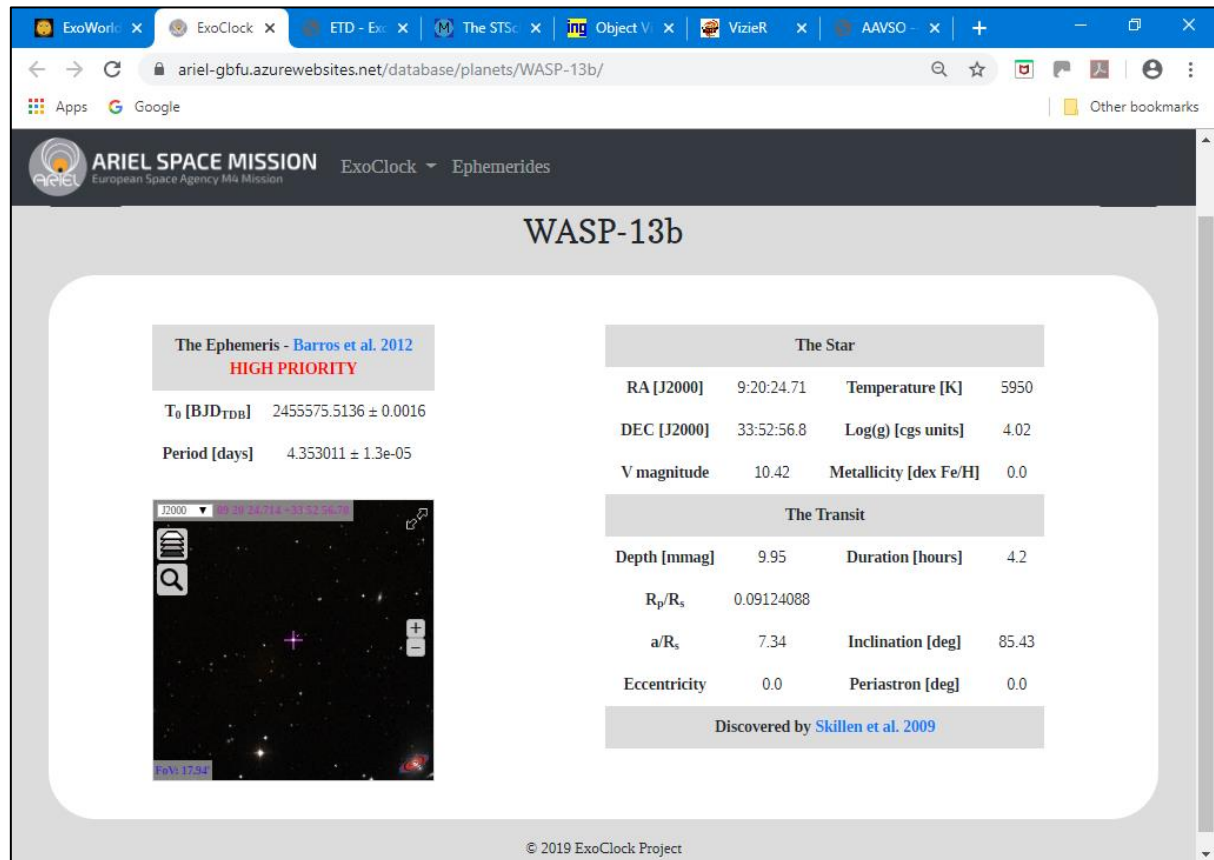
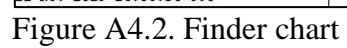


Figure 4.1





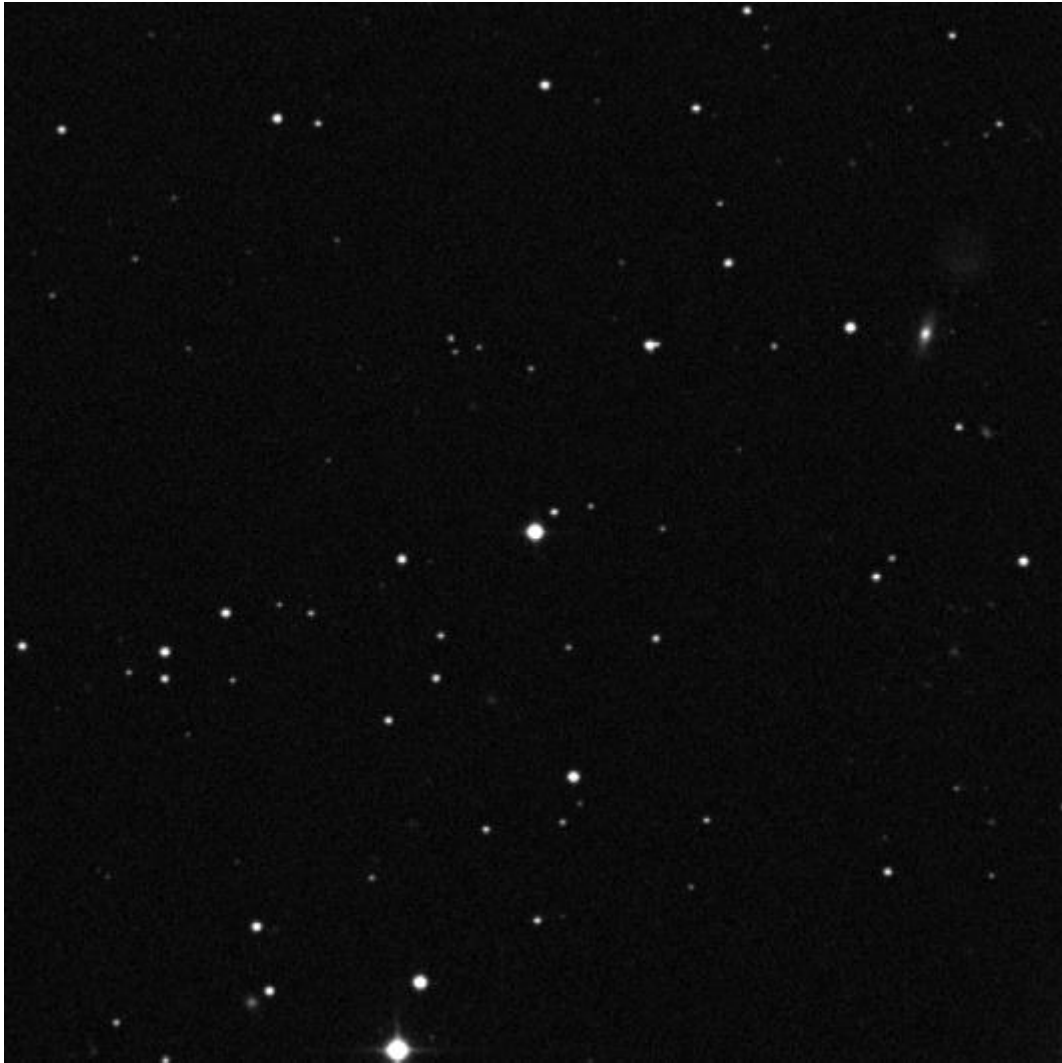


Figure A4.3. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.259 < (B-V=0.492) < 0.659$$

$$8.92 < (V=10.42) < 11.92$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	09 20 23.48	+33 59 16.04	13.872	0.565
2	09 20 02.97	+33 55 45.60	13.240	0.933
3	09 19 51.49	+33 52 23.82	13.867	0.385
4	09 20 33.07	+33 46 36.50	11.653	0.467
5	09 21 08.51	+33 48 20.72	11.092	0.939

Table A4.2. Comparison star data

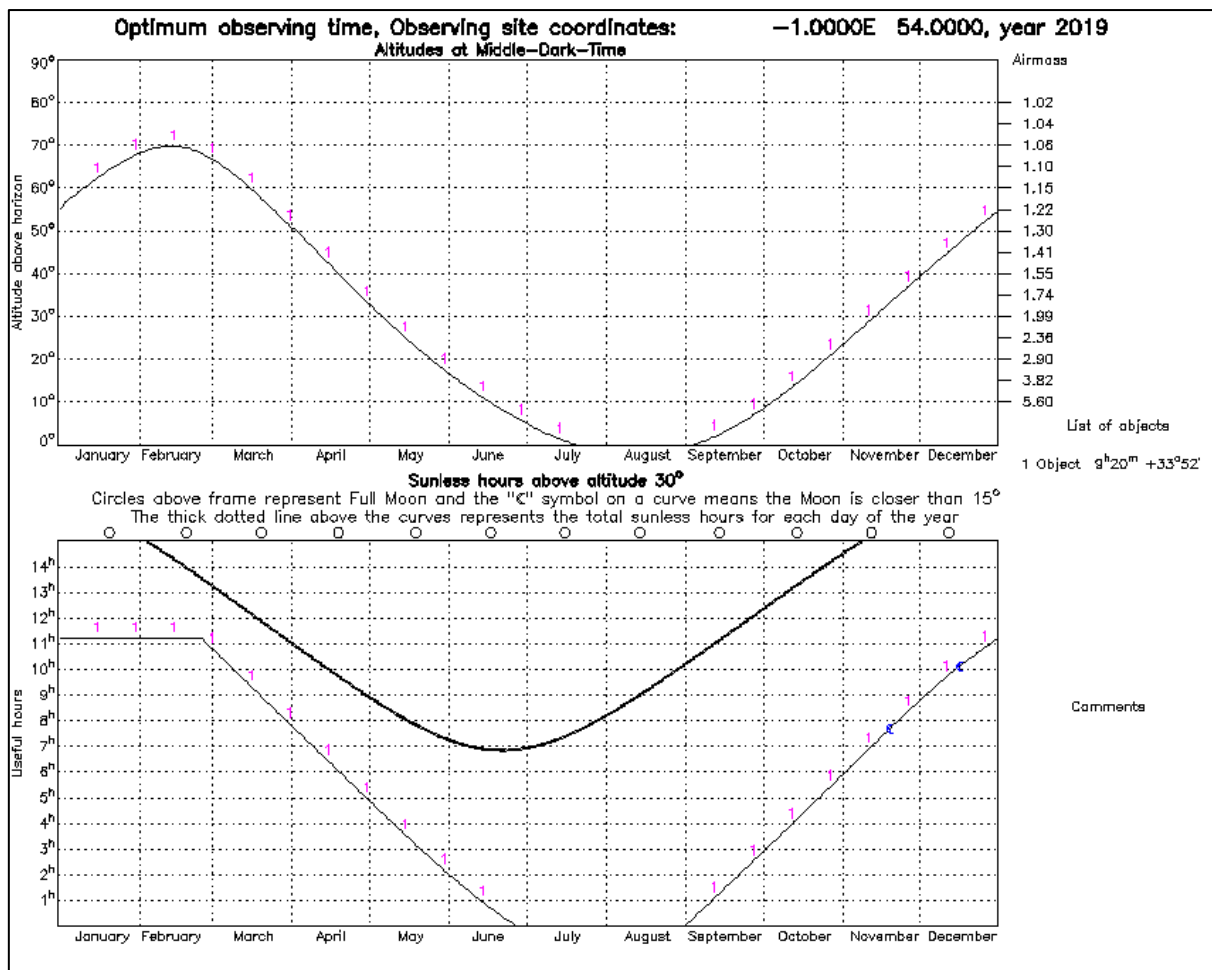


Figure A4.4. Object visibility

## Appendix A5

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">XO-4b</a>	07 21 33.17	58 16 05.20	10.67	0.492	10

Table A5.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

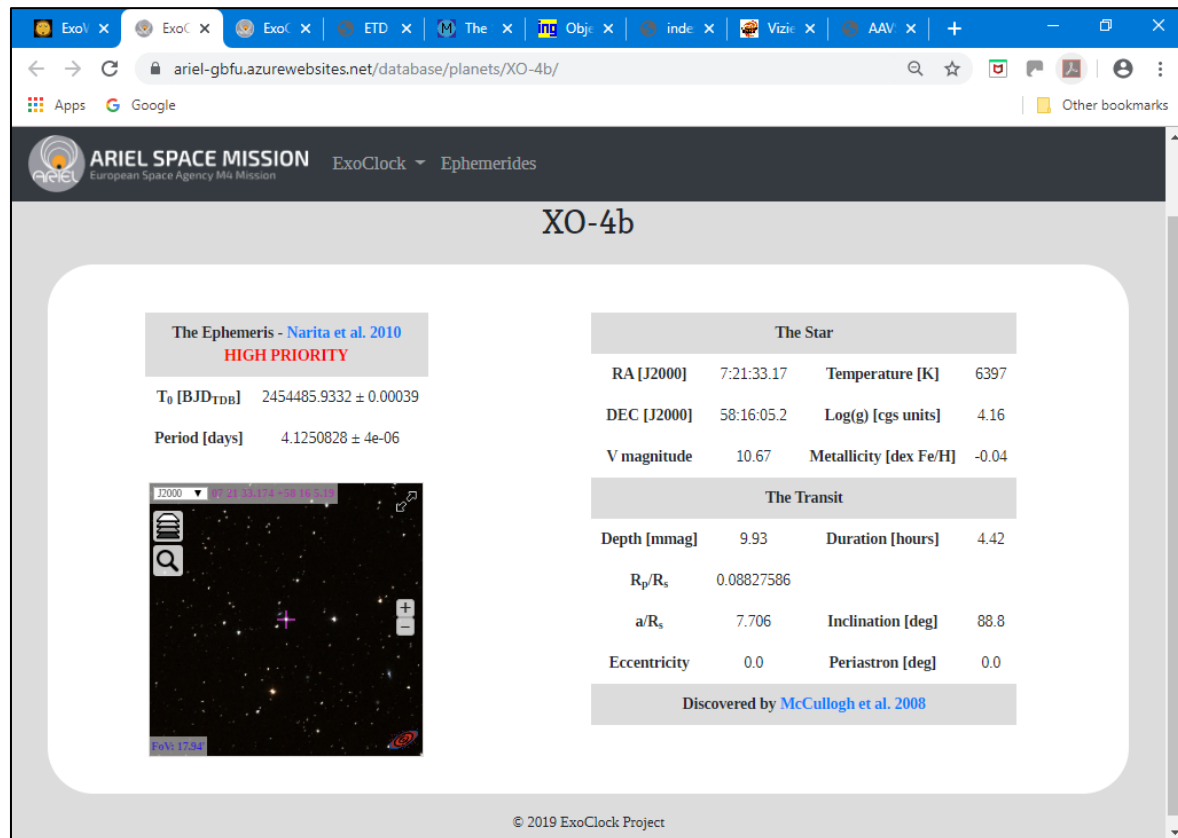


Figure A5.1

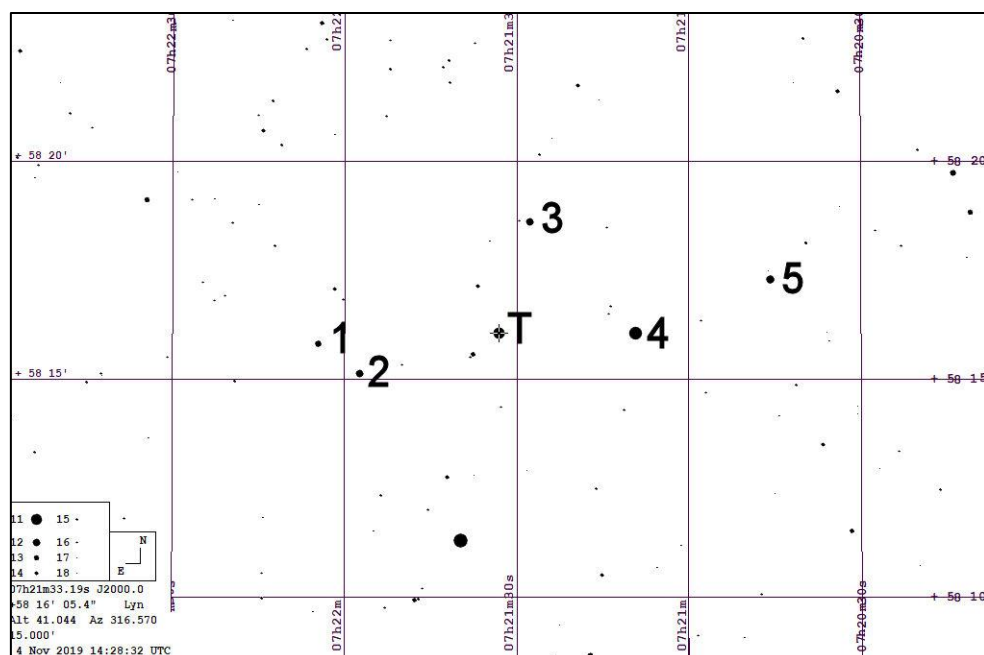


Figure A5.2. Finder chart

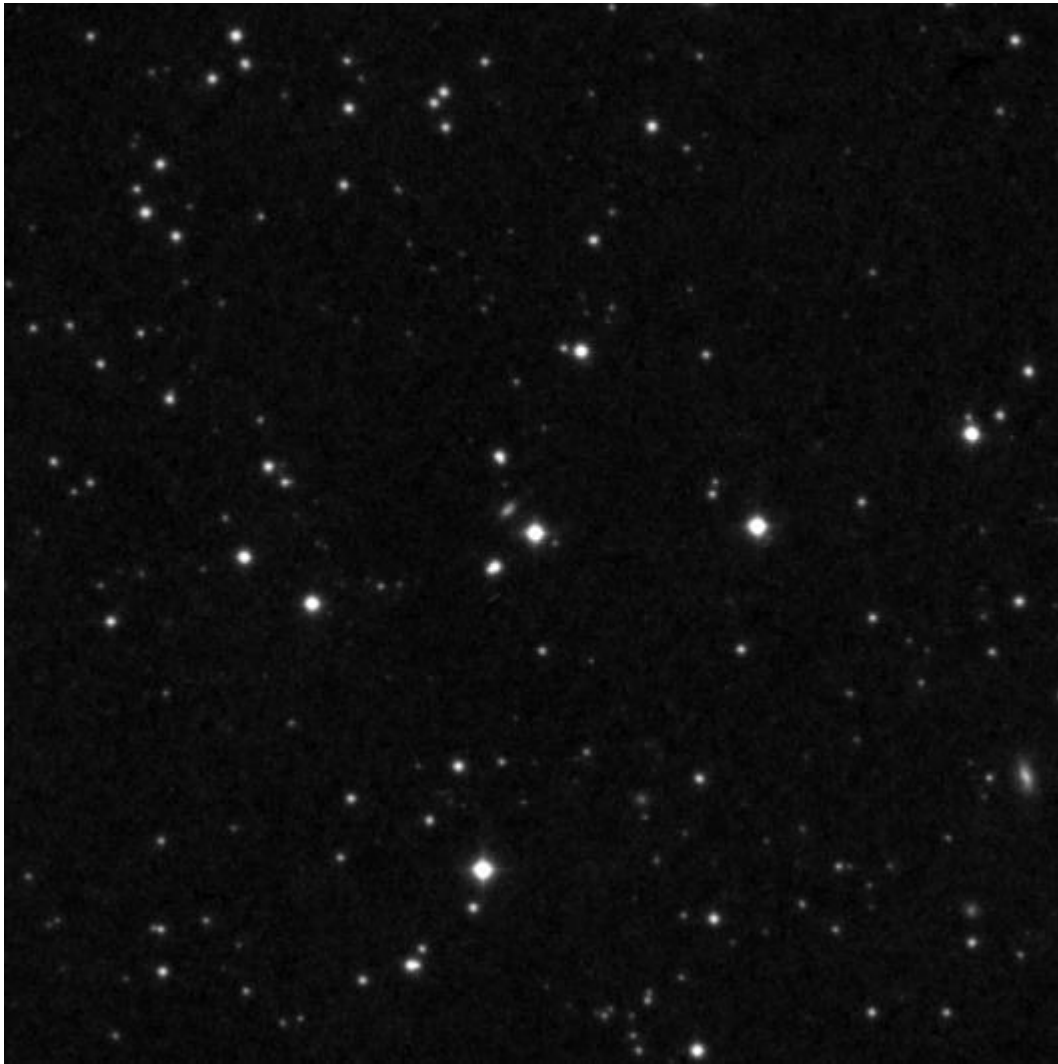


Figure A5.3. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.292 < (B-V) < 0.692$$

$$9.162 < (V) < 12.162$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	07 21 27.73	+58 18 38.25	12.319	0.665
2	07 21 09.31	+58 16 05.17	10.510	0.719
3	07 21 57.40	+58 15 10.08	11.622	0.412
4	07 21 39.81	+58 11 20.18	10.318	1.553
5	07 20 45.90	+58 17 18.44	11.512	1.106

Table A5.2. Comparison star data

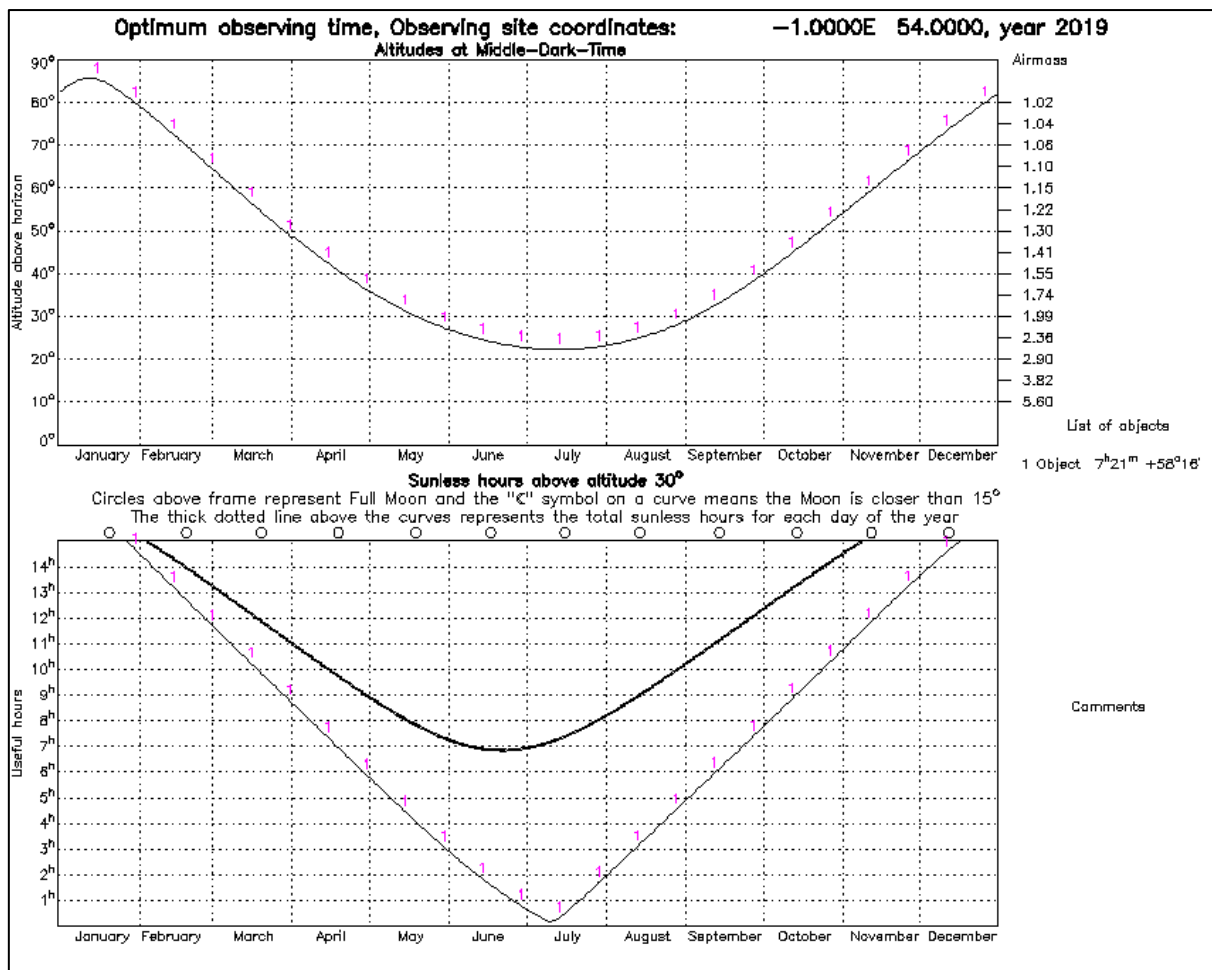


Figure A5.4. Object visibility



## Appendix A6

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-8b</a>	22 52 09.86	35 26 49.60	10.30	0.506	11

Table A6.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

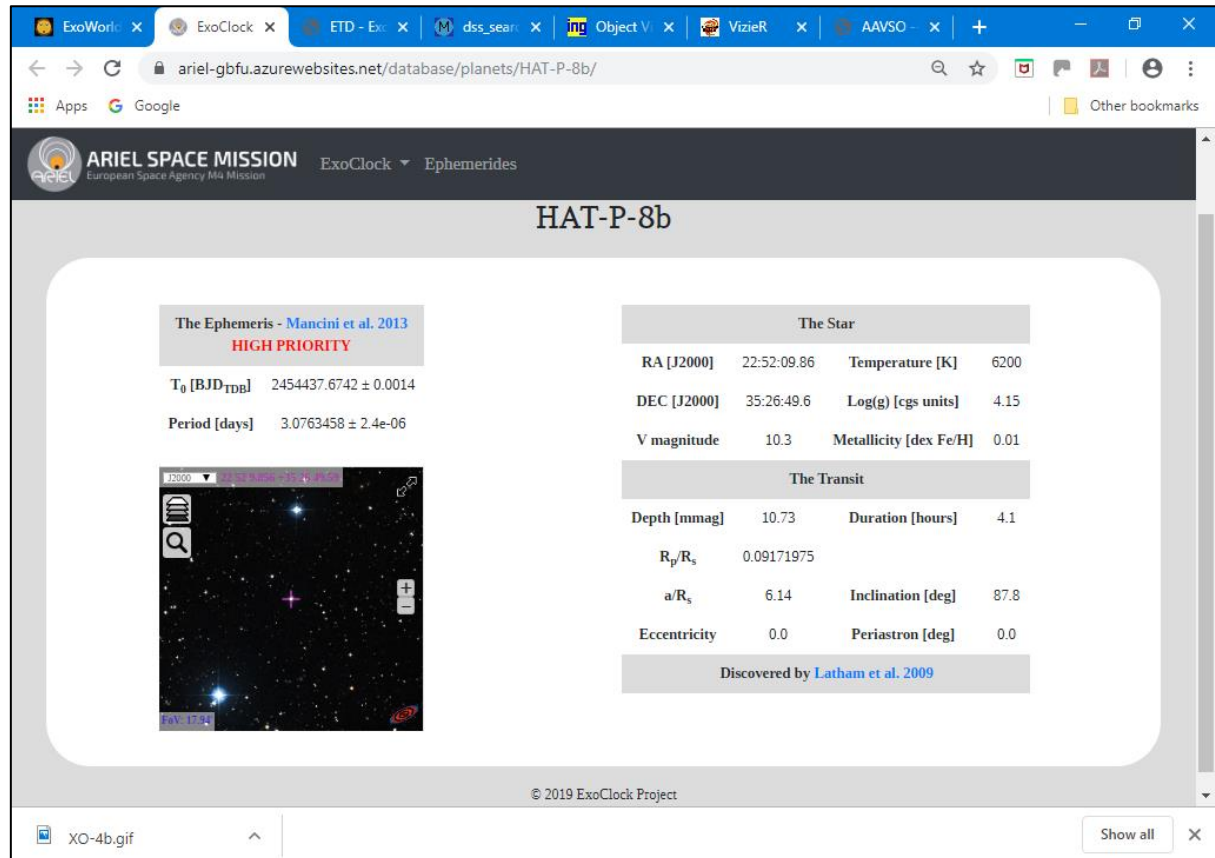


Figure A6.1

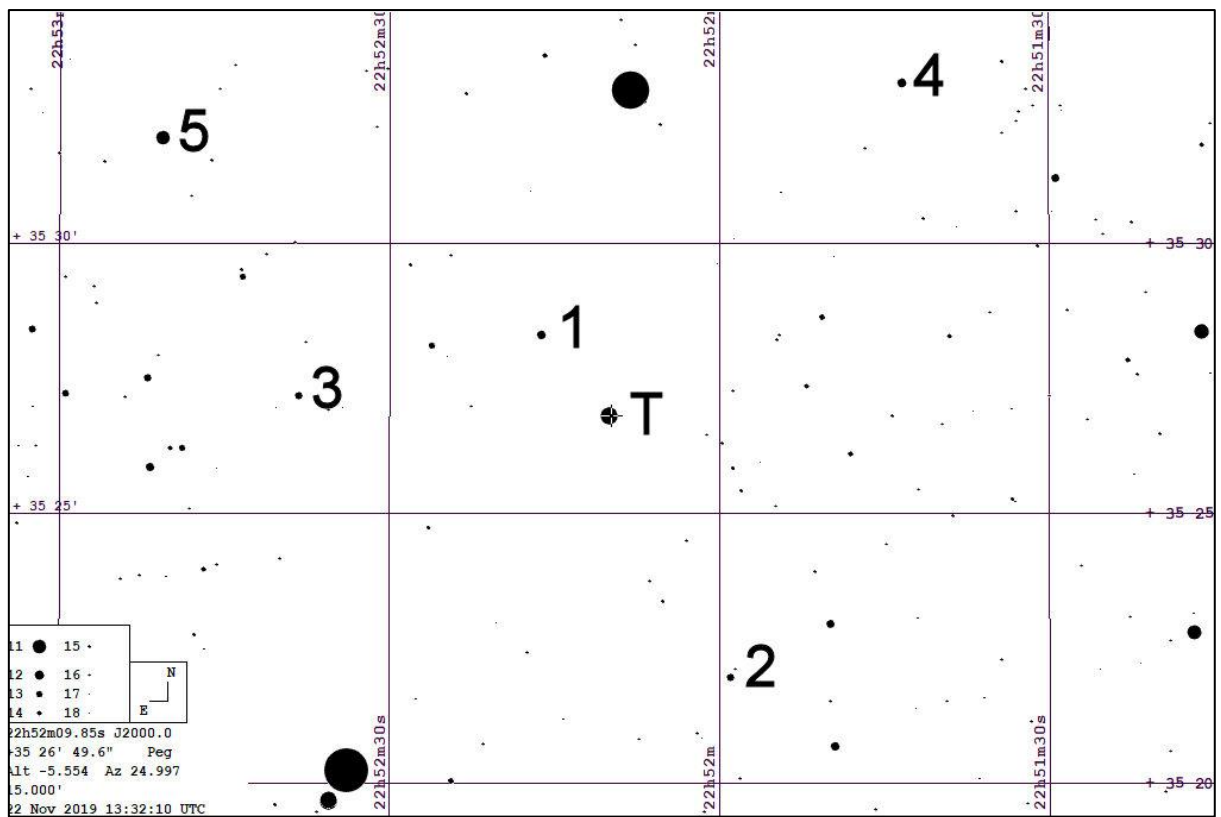


Figure A6.2. Finder chart



Figure A6.3. STScI DSS chart

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.306 < (B-V=0.506) < 0.706$$

$$8.80 < (V=10.30) < 11.80$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	B-V	V mag
1	22 52 16.18	+35 28 19.57	0.464	12.430
2	22 51 58.98	+35 22 00.86	0.557	12.612
3	22 52 38.29	+35 27 13.96	0.745	12.704
4	22 51 43.33	+35 33 00.20	0.541	12.394
5	22 52 50.66	+35 31 58.99	0.452	10.904

Table A6.2. Comparison star data

Note. Data for Comparison star 5 is from Guide



## Appendix A.7

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-17b</a>	21 38 08.74	30 29 19.4	10.54	0.802	20

Table A7.1. Target data

[Return to target list](#)

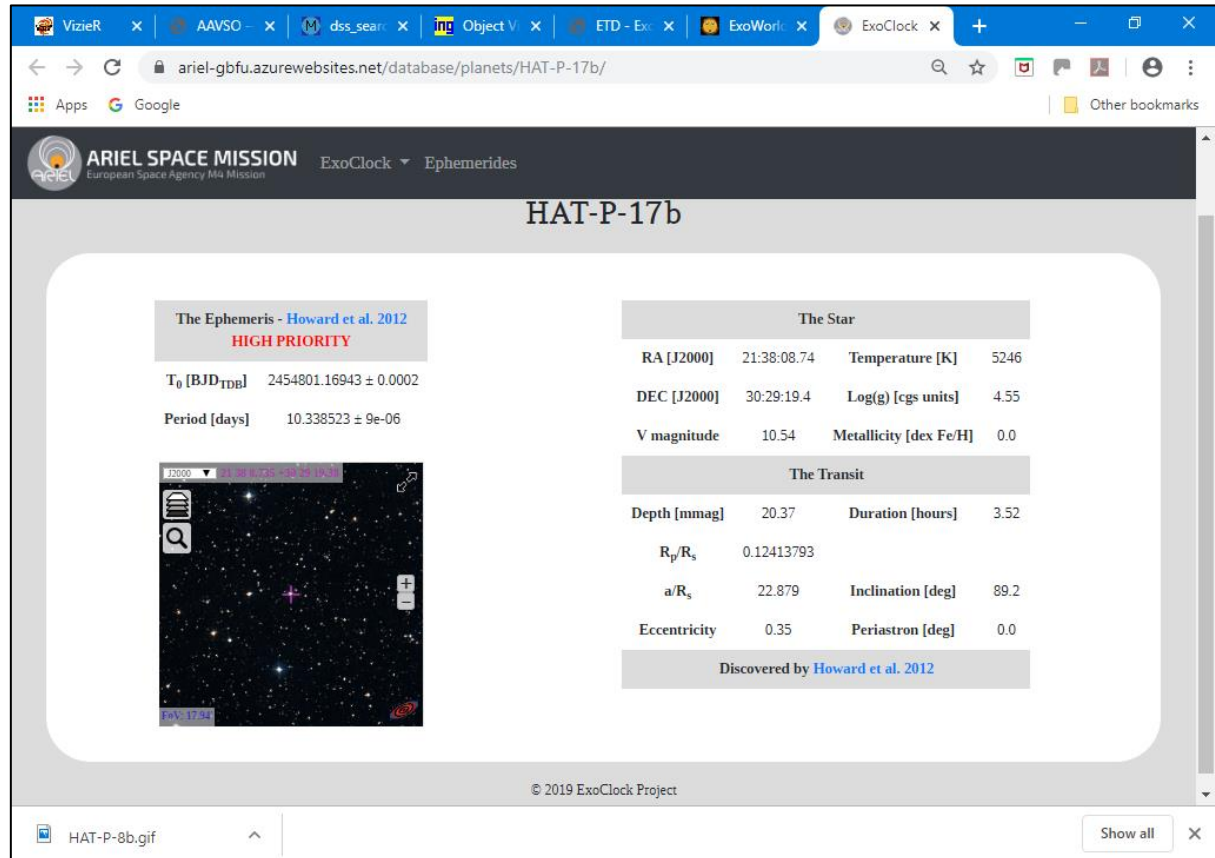


Figure A7.1

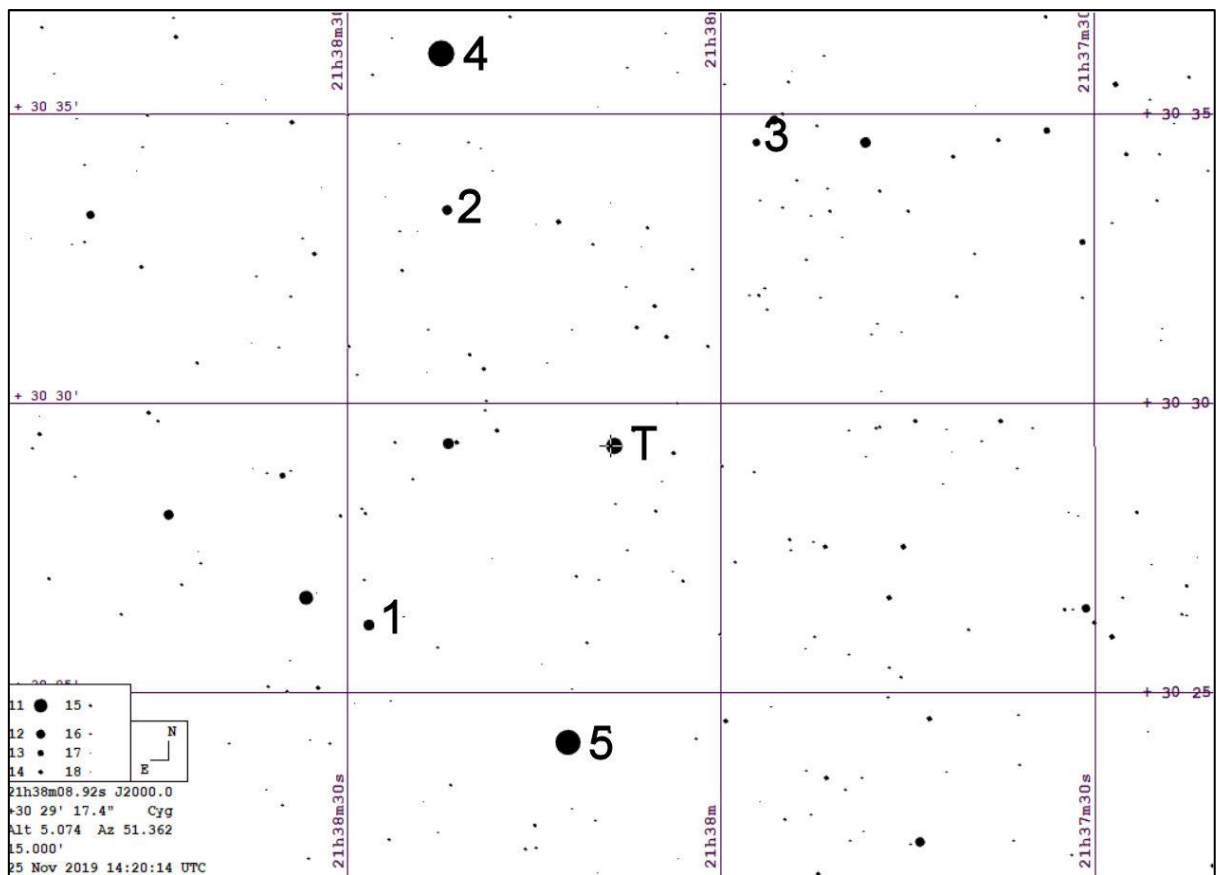


Figure A7.2



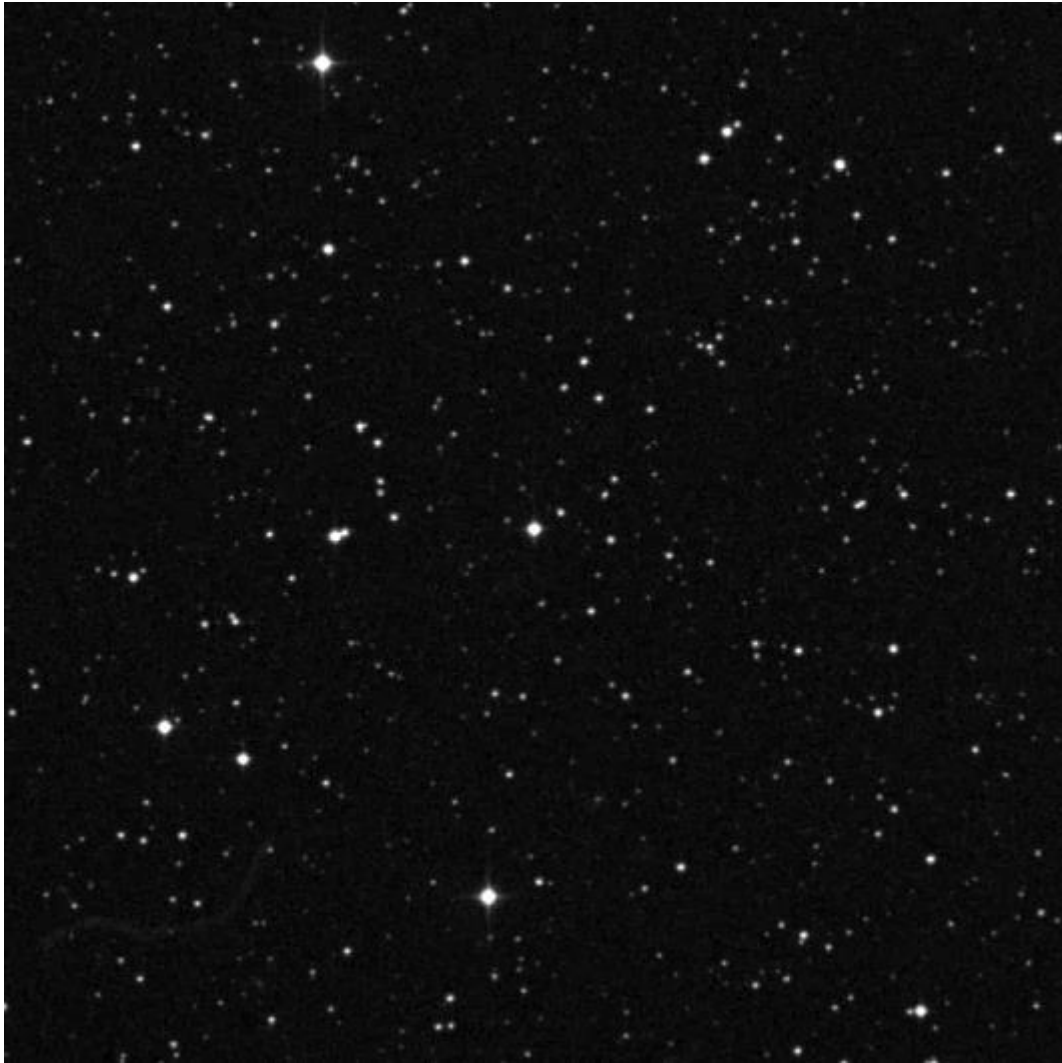


Figure A7,3

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.602 < (B-V=0.802) < 0.1.002$$

$$9.04 < (V=10.54) < 12.04$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	21 38 21.99	+30 33 22.11	11.921	0.270
2	21 38 28.25	+30 26 11.03	11.322	0.400
3	21 37 57.21	+30 34 33.34	12.494	0.598
4	21 38 22.39	+30 36 03.02	9.050	0.503
5	21 38 12.33	+30 24 09.88	9.397	0.301

Table A7.2

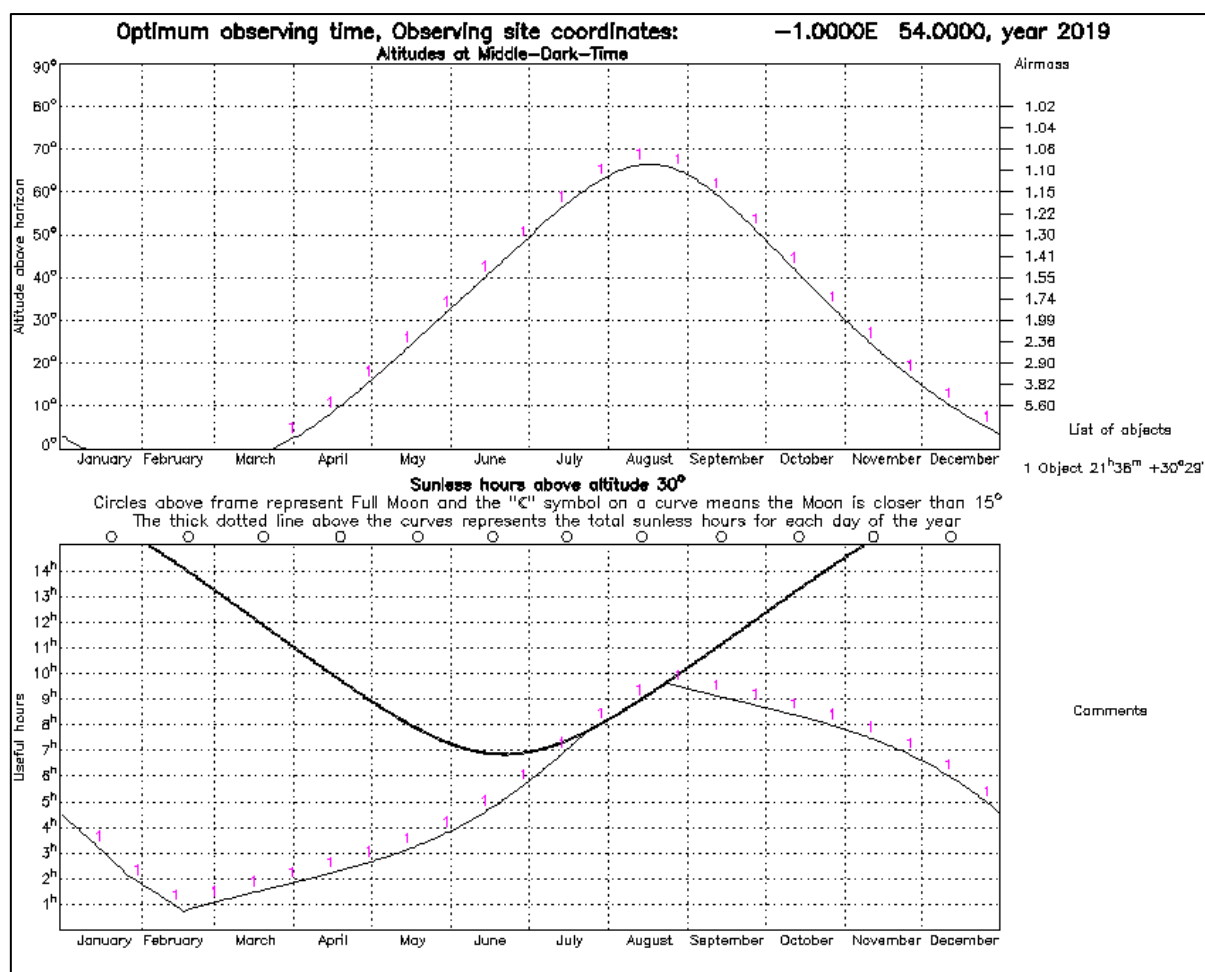


Figure A7.4

## Appendix A.8

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-3b</a>	13 44 22.59	48 01 43.2	11.58	0.817	16

Table A8.1

[Return to target list](#)

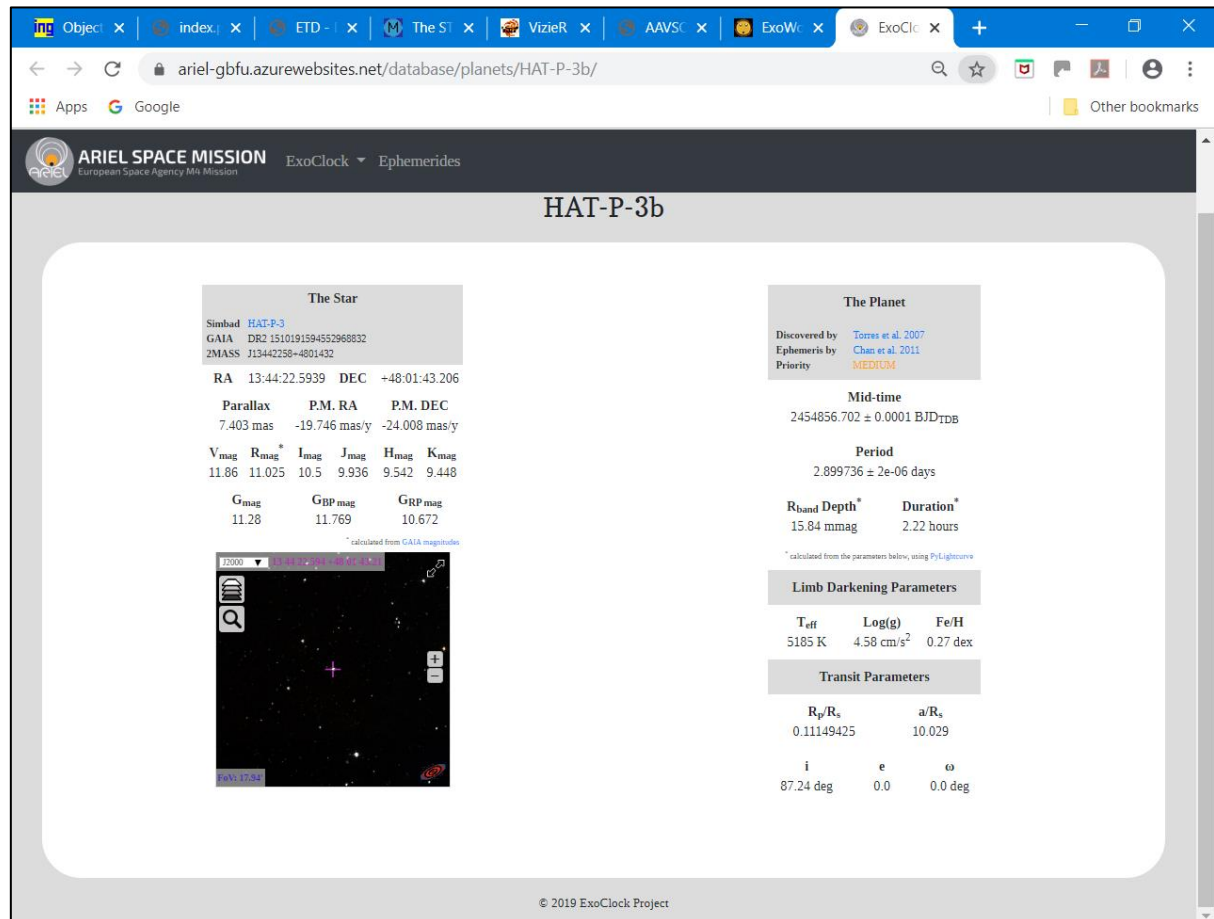


Figure A8.1

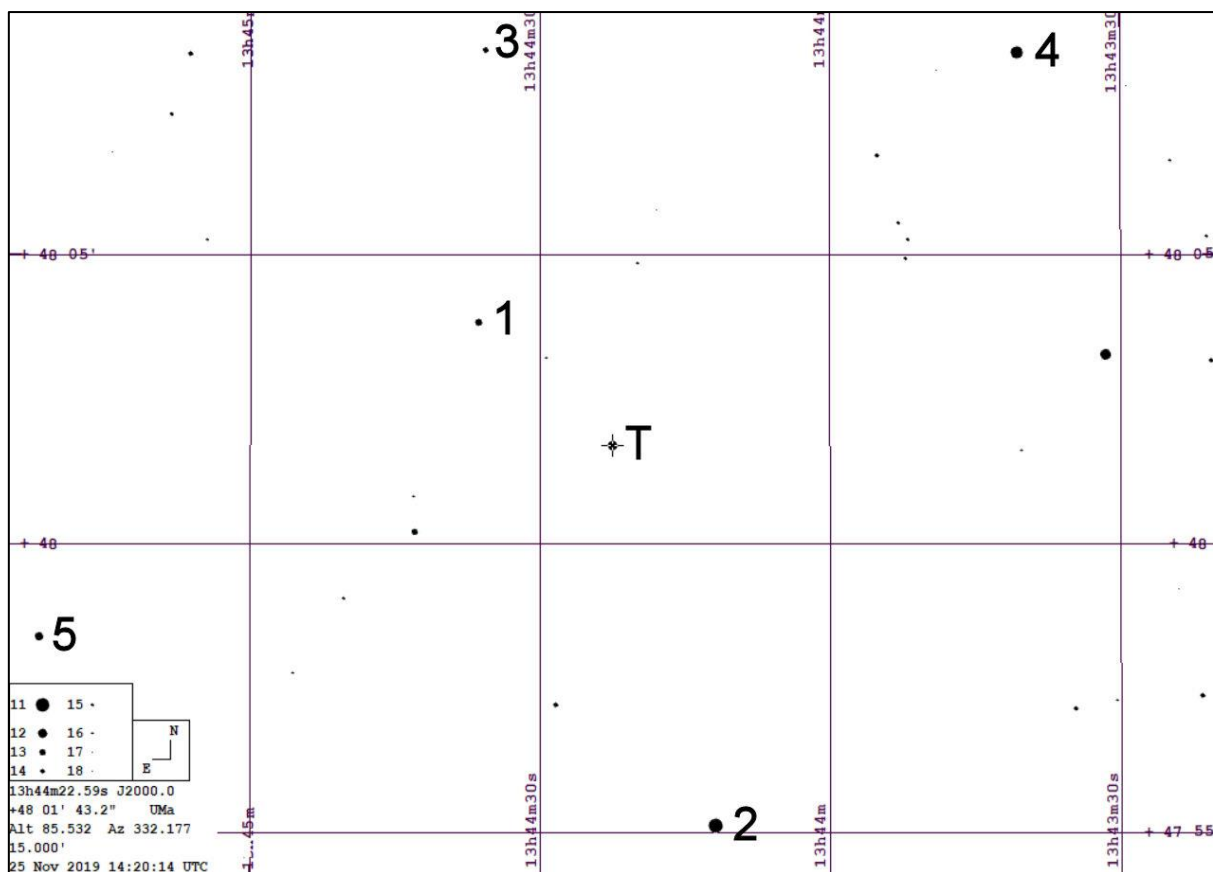


Figure A8.2

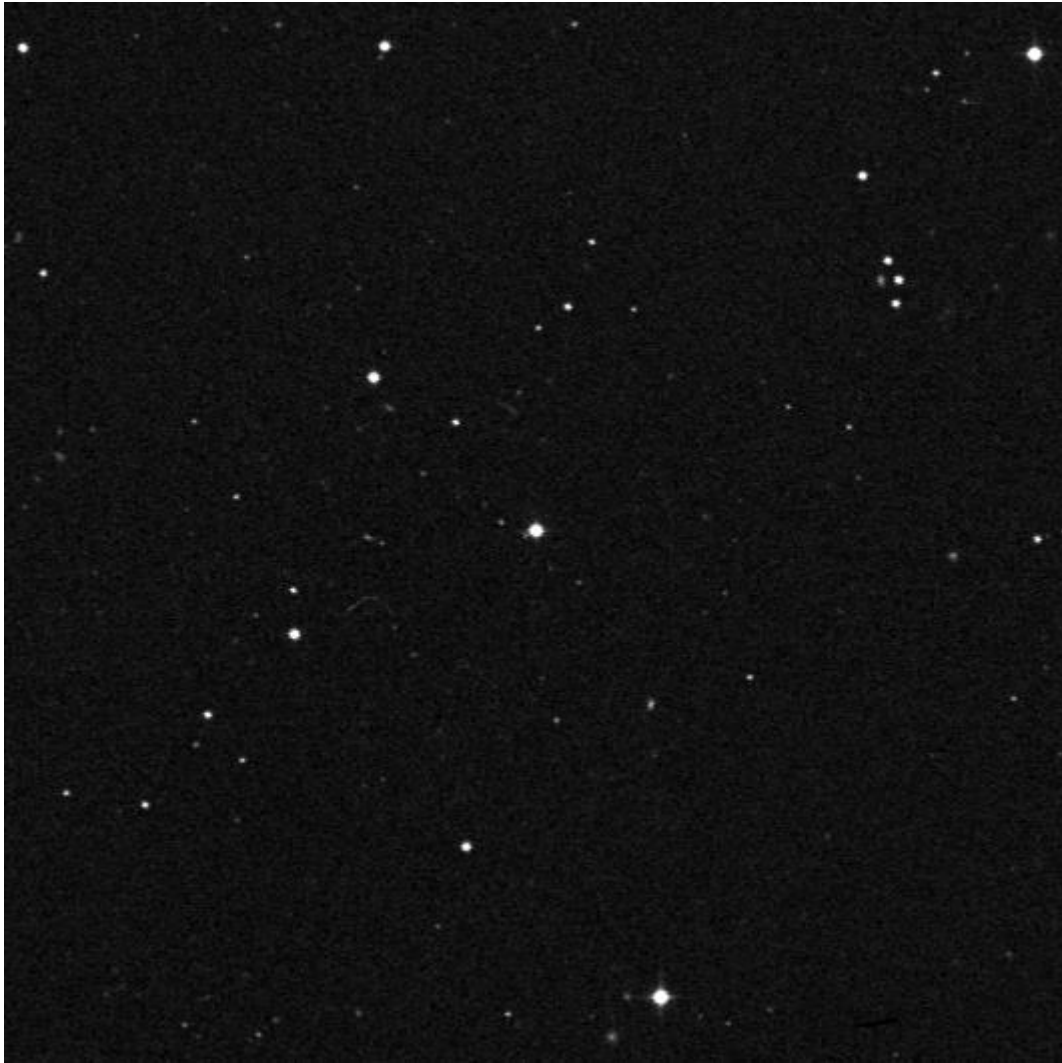


Figure A8.3

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.617 < (B-V=0.817) < 1.017$$

$$10.08 < (V=11.58) < 12.08$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	13 44 36.38	+48 03 52.56	12.770	0.807
2	13 44 11.84	+47 55 08.00	10.694	0.684
3	13 44 35.66	+48 08 33.94	13.193	0.606
4	13 43 40.61	+48 08 30.29	11.178	0.560
5	13 45 21.80	+47 58 24.41	12.575	1.154

Table A8.2



## Appendix A9

Target	RA	Dec	V	B-V	Depth (mmag)
WASP-11b	03 09 28.55	30 40 24.9	11.60	0.964	23

Table A9.1

Note. No ETD entry for this target

[Return to target list](#)

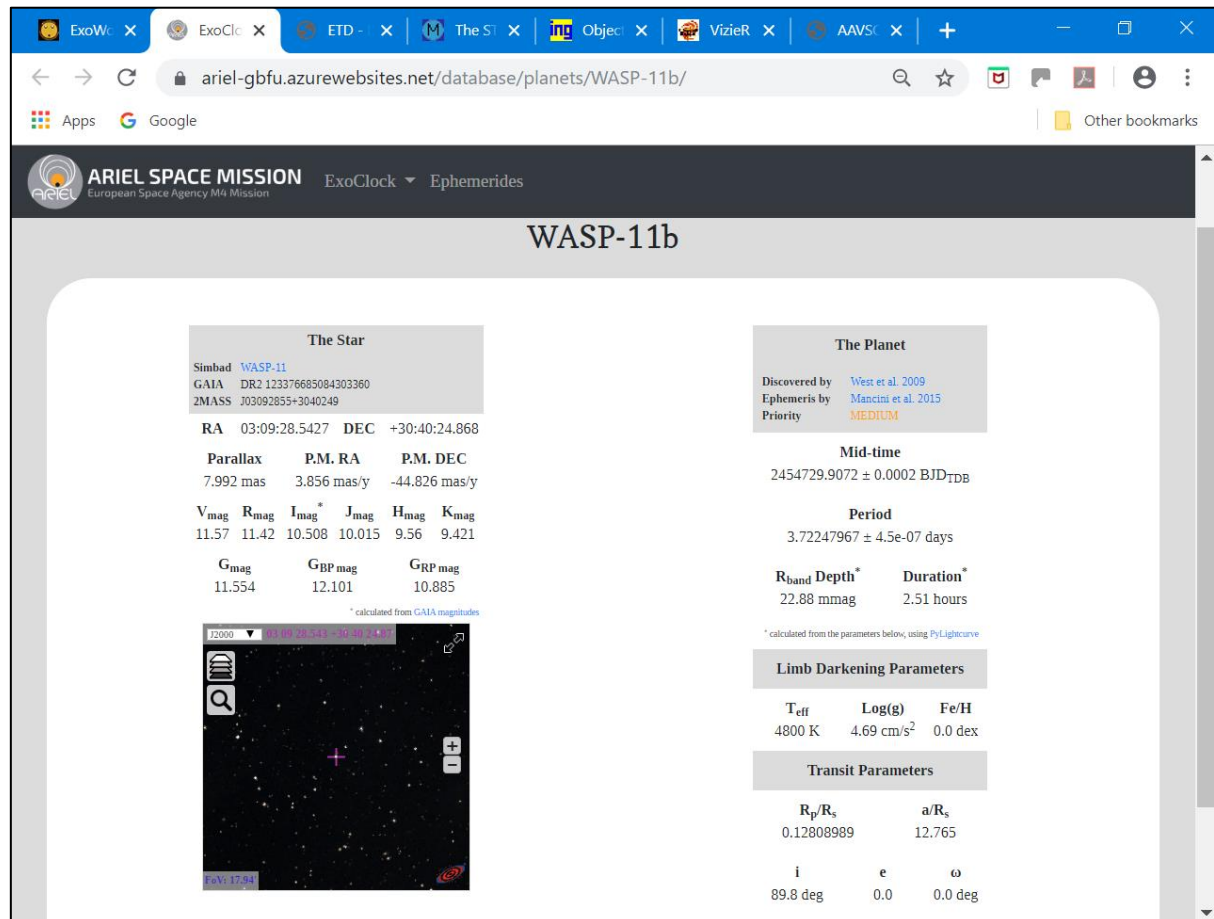


Figure A9.1

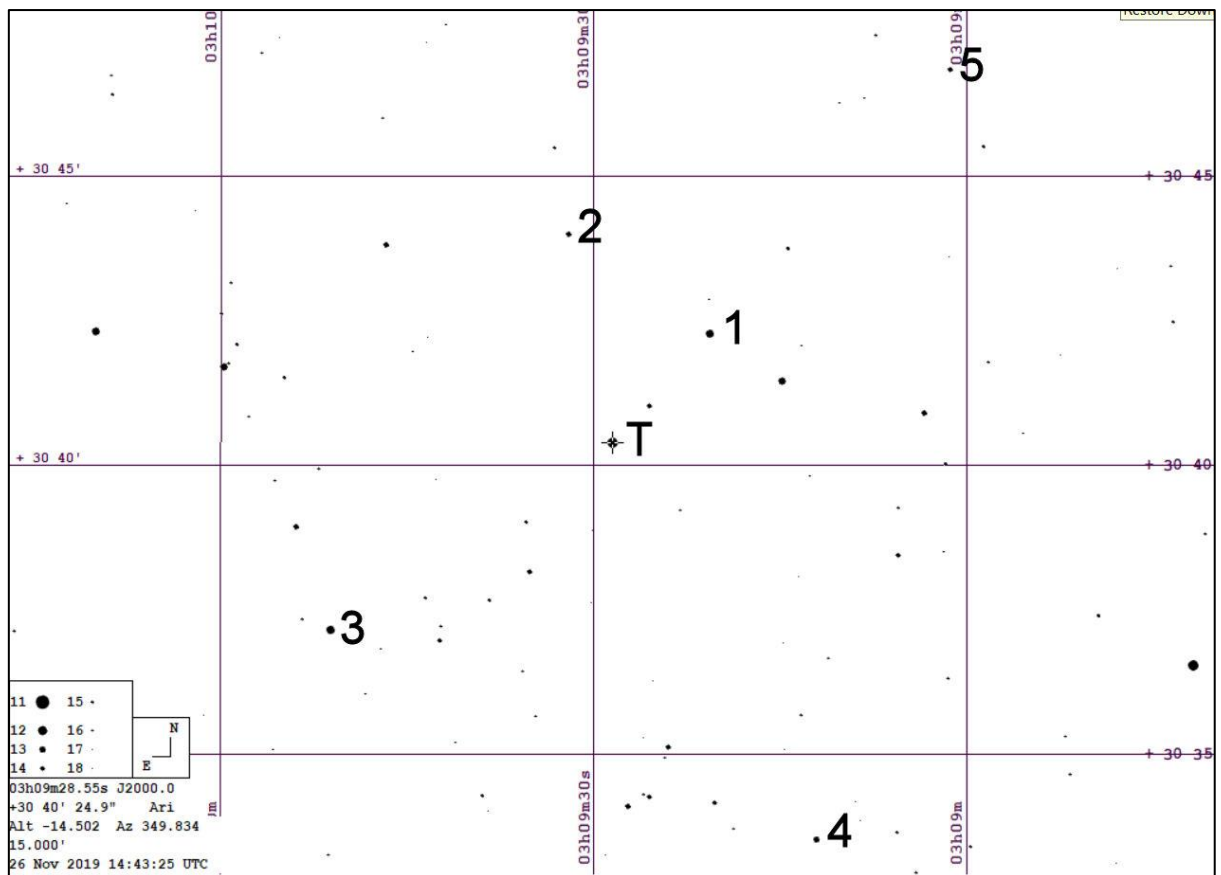


Figure A9.2



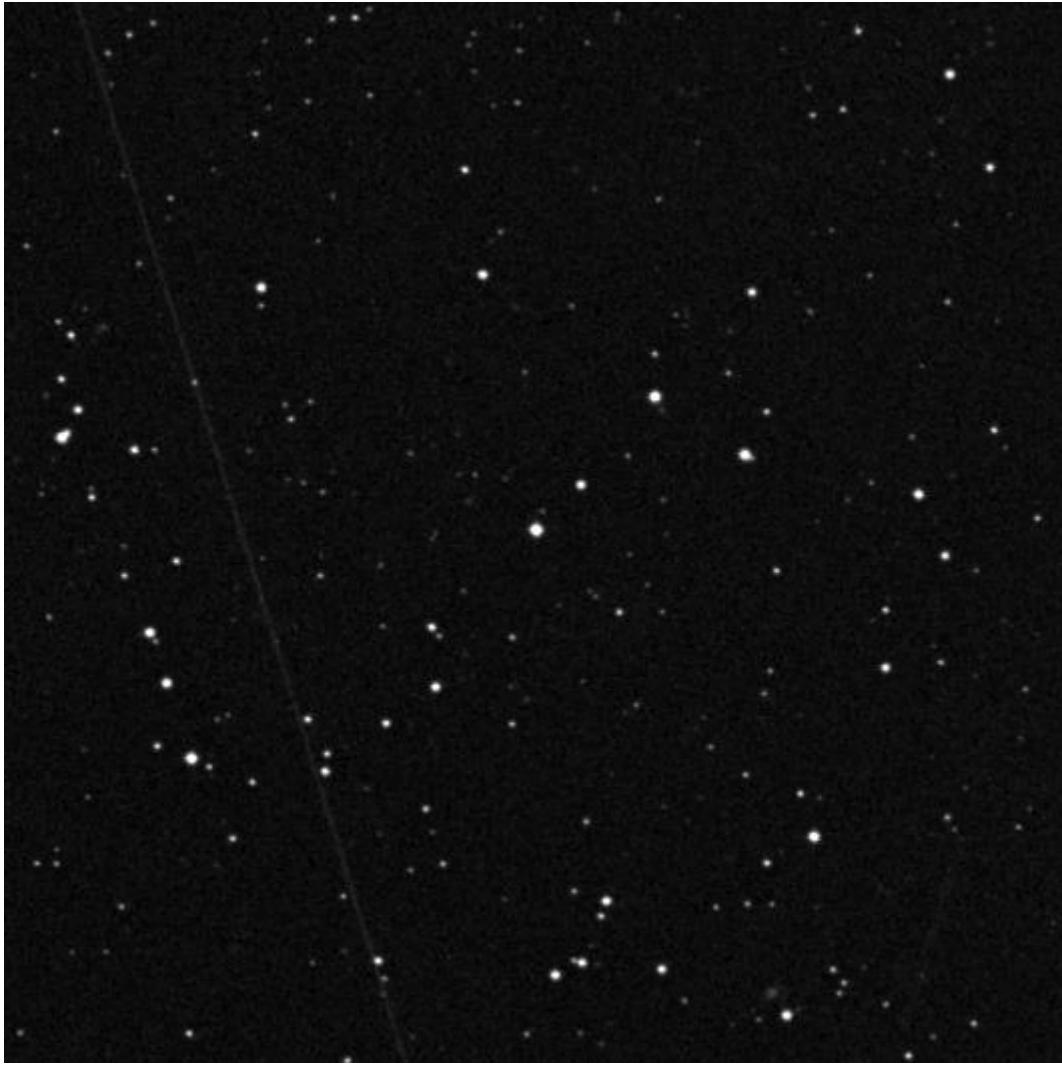


Figure A9.3

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.764 < (B-V=0.964) < 1.164$$

$$10.90 < (V=11.60) < 12.90$$

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	03 09 14.81952	+30 41 29.0436	12.625	0.716
2	03 09 32.07264	+30 44 02.4324	13.567	0.746
3	03 09 51.18816	+30 37 11.2548	12.480	1.120
4	03 09 12.08064	+30 33 33.1380	13.456	1.311
5	03 09 01.28328	+30 46 52.3704	13.853	1.257

Table A9.2

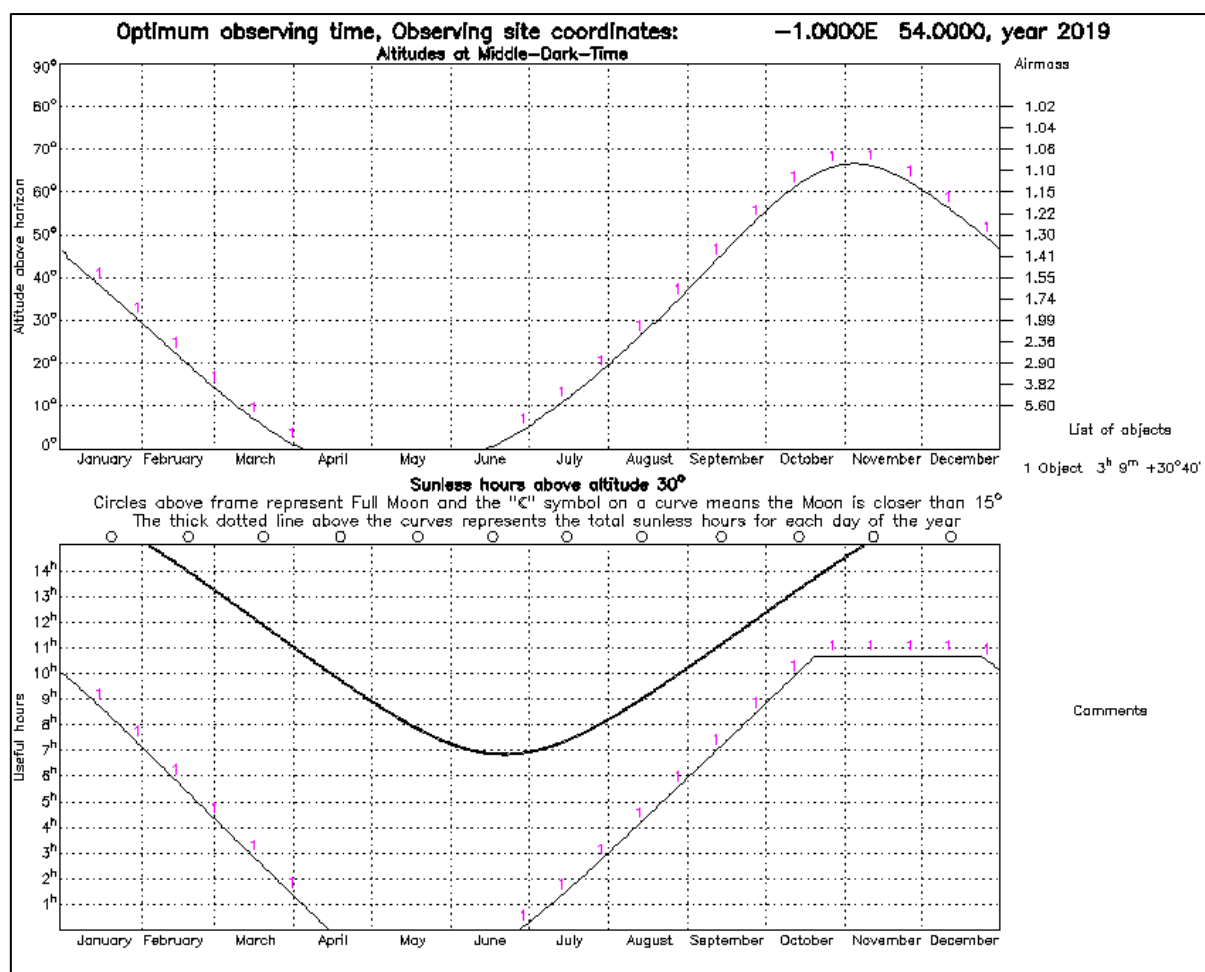


Figure A9.4

## Appendix A10

Target	RA	Dec	V mag	Depth (mmag)
<a href="#">HAT-P-12b</a>	13 57 33.48	43 29 36.7	12.84	28

Table A10.1

[Return to target list](#)

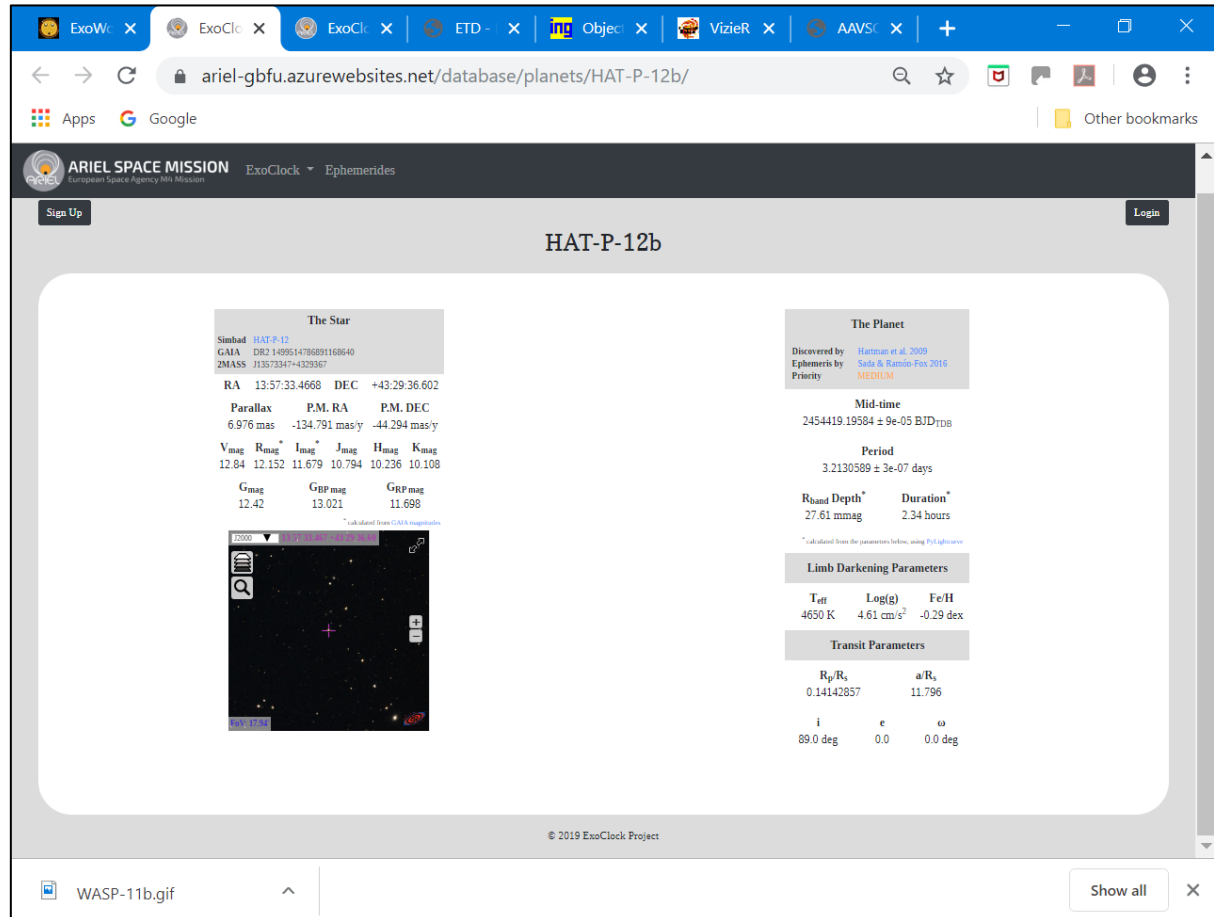


Figure A10.1

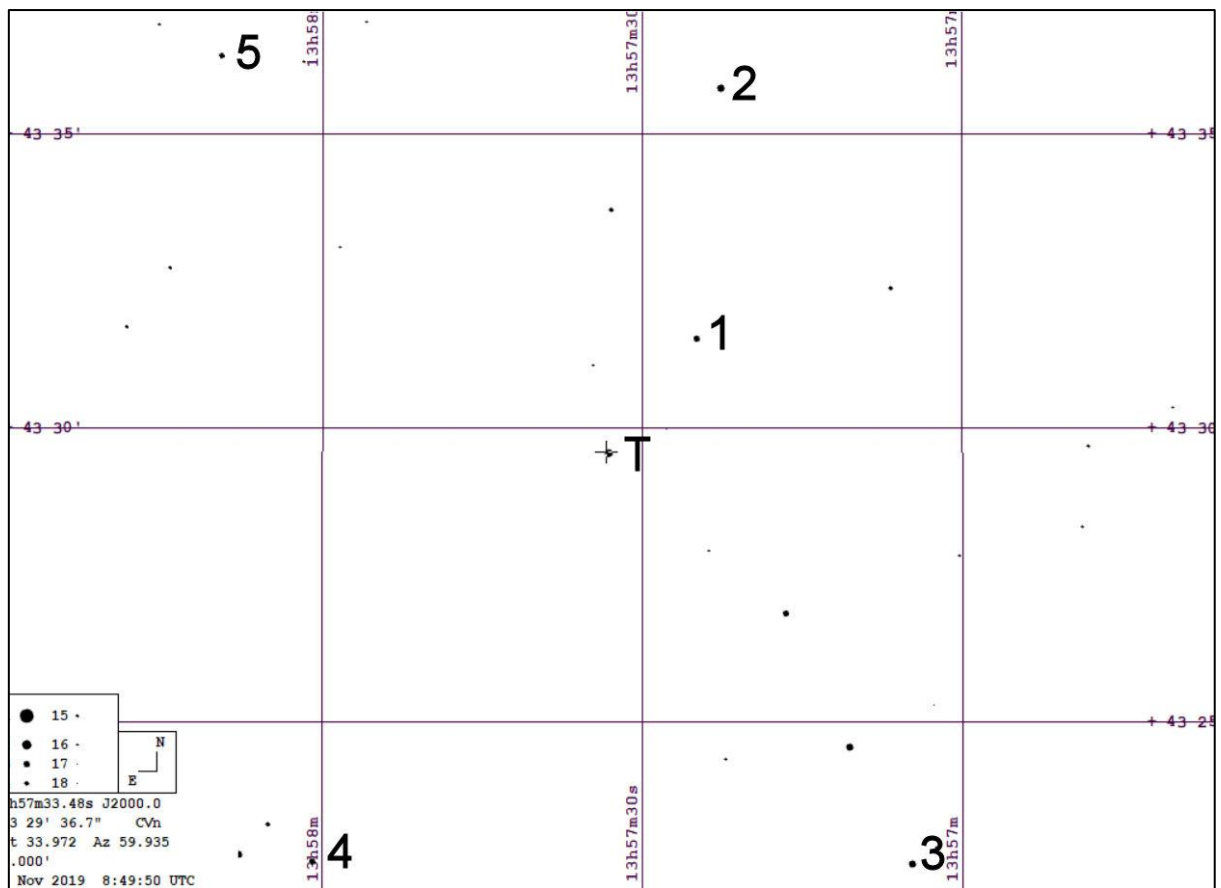


Figure A10.2



Figure A10.3

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection.

$$0.886 < (B-V=1.086) < 1.286$$

$$11.266 < (V=12.766) < 13.266$$

Comp star	RA	Dec	V mag	B-V
1	13 57 24.99	+43 31 33.60	13.130	0.921
2	13 57 22.64	+43 35 48.35	12.626	0.771
3	13 58 00.95	+43 22 39.54	13.197	1.005
4	13 57 04.84	+43 22 36.07	12.811	0.893
5	13 58 09.52	+43 36 21.46	13.305	0.678

Table A10.2



## Appendix B

### Python/HOPS installation notes

#### 1.0 Python Installation

See <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/software/>

Installation has been problematic for some, including myself, so these notes and screenshots will help you through the process. Please follow the installation instructions exactly as described on the above website.

Visit the Anaconda website

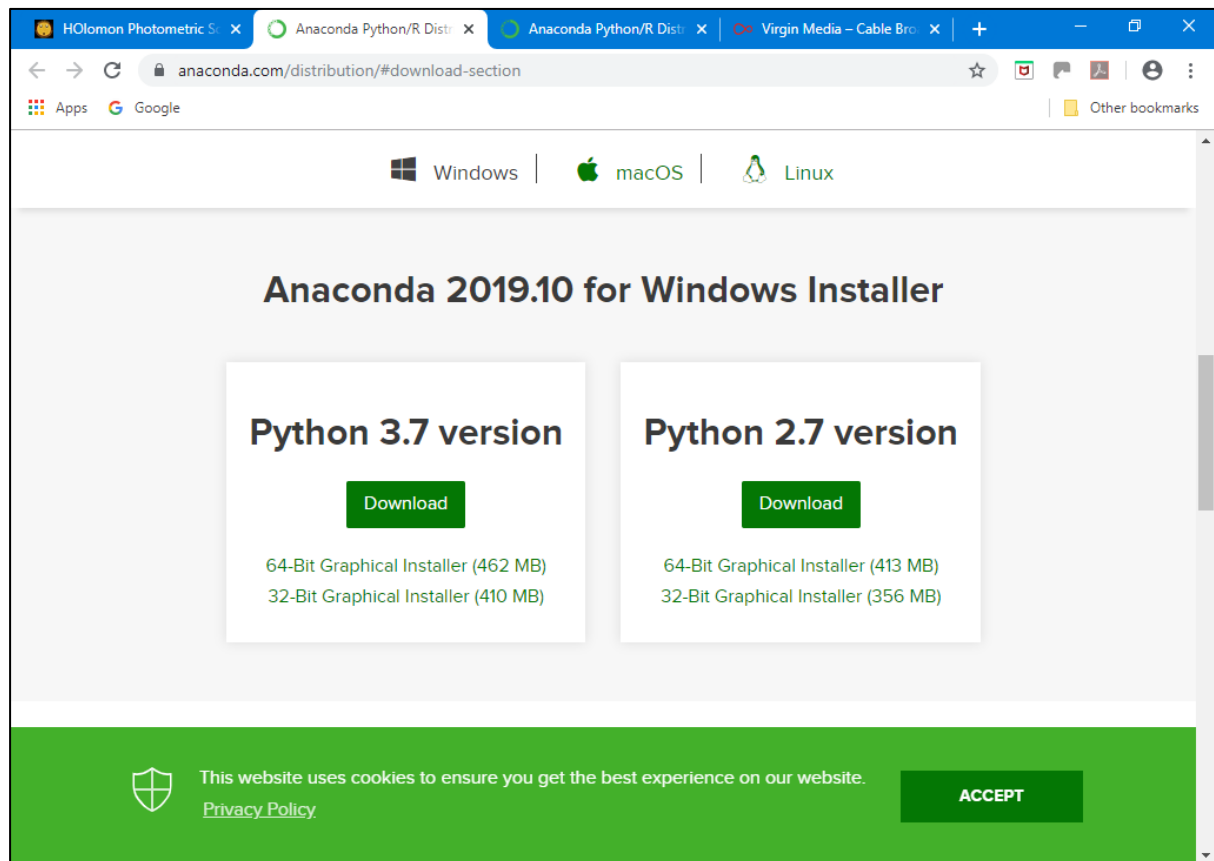


Figure B1.1

Click on “Download” under Python 3.7 version and choose 64 or 32 bits to suit your system and save (in Downloads for example).

Open file



Figure B1.2

Select 'Next'

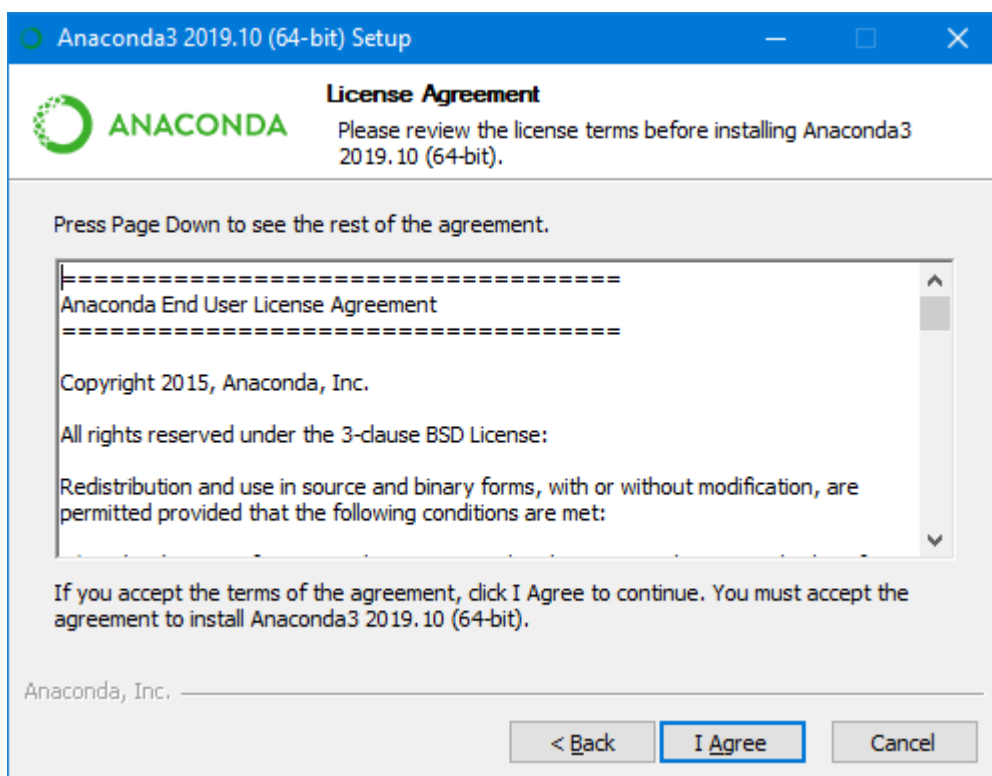


Figure B1.3

Select 'I Agree'



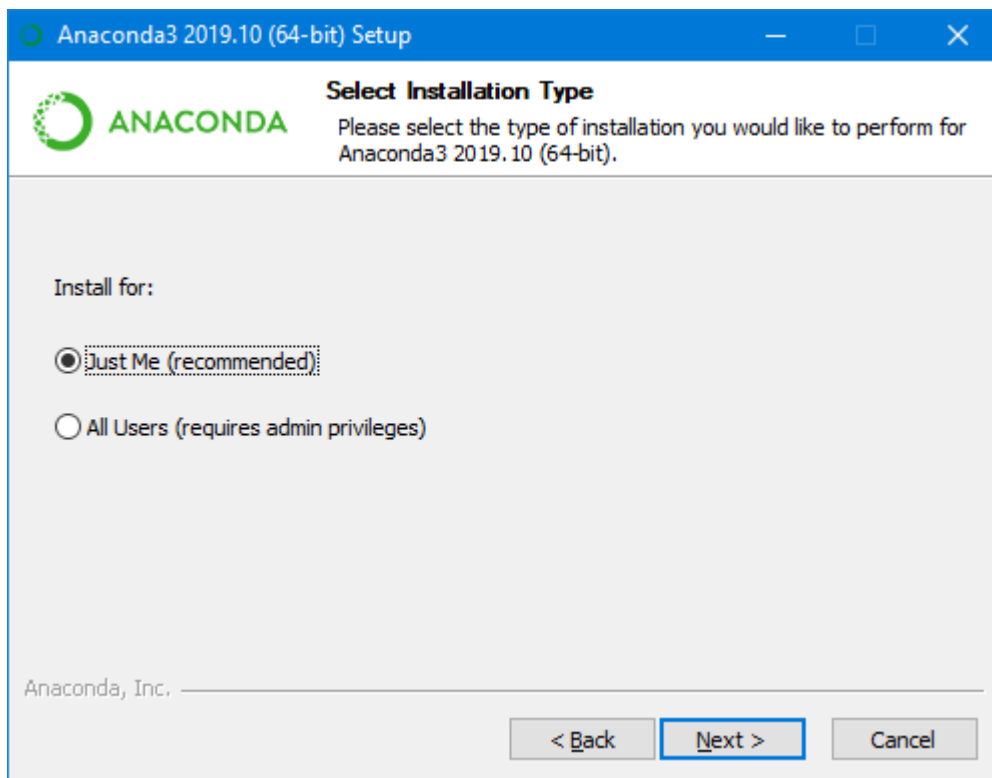


Figure B1.4

Select 'Just Me (recommended)' and then 'Next'

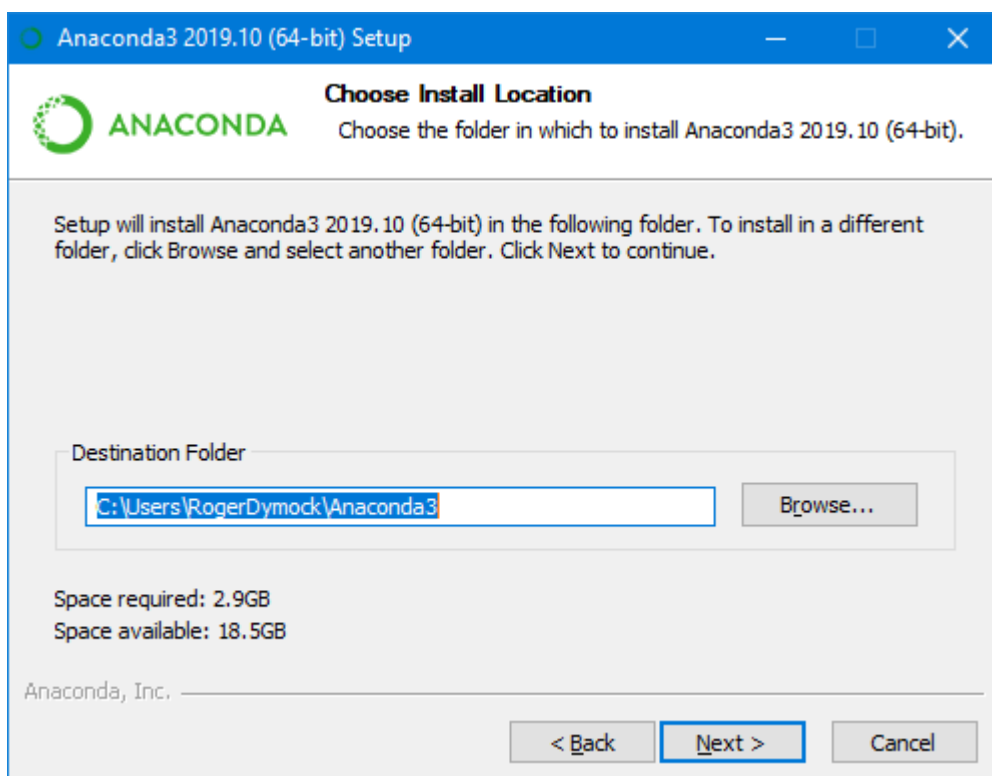


Figure B1.5

Suggest you use whatever destination folder is shown and then select 'Next'

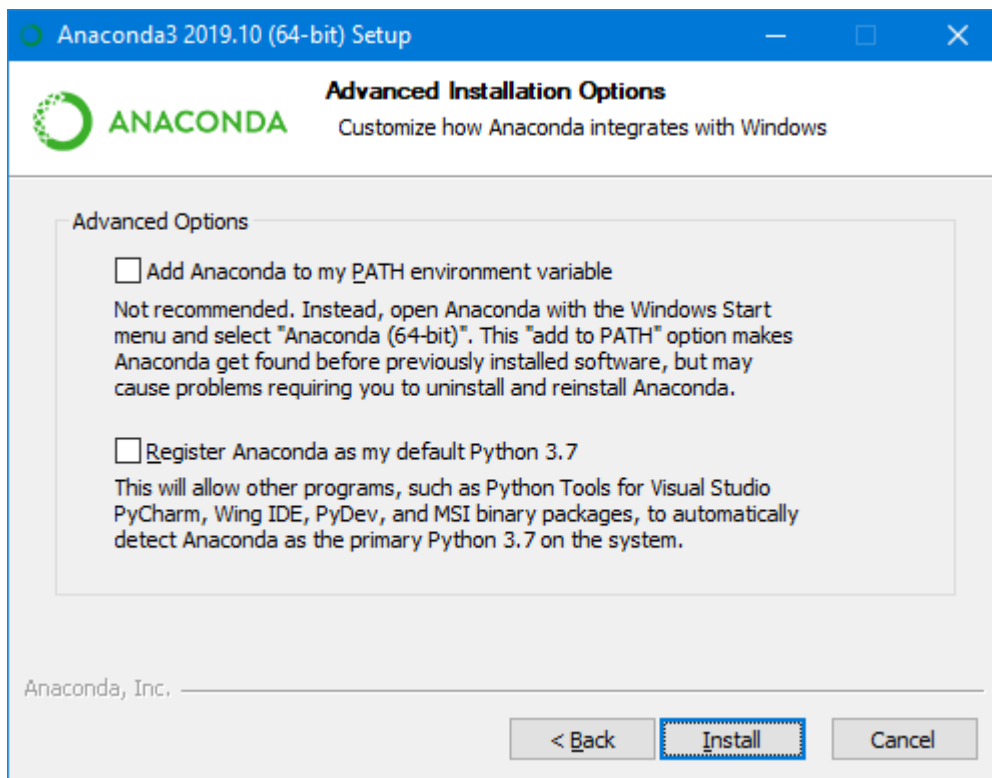


Figure B1.6

**Very important - check both boxes (Don't leave blank as in this screen shot) and then select 'Install'**

This next bit takes several minutes to complete.

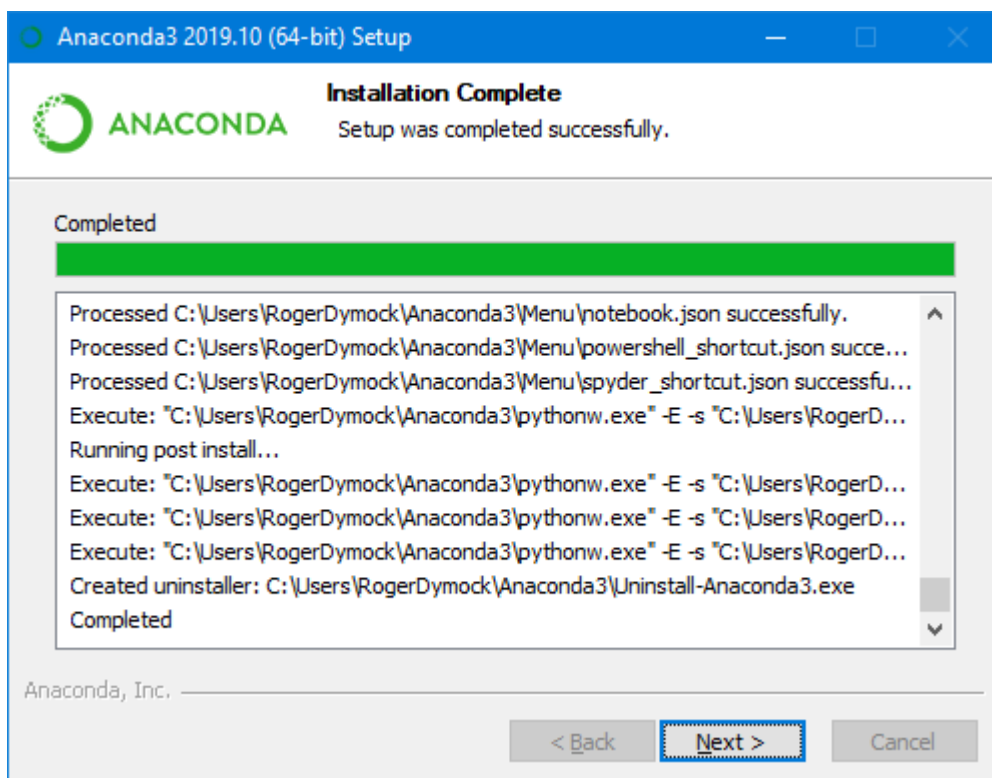


Figure B1.7

Select 'Next'

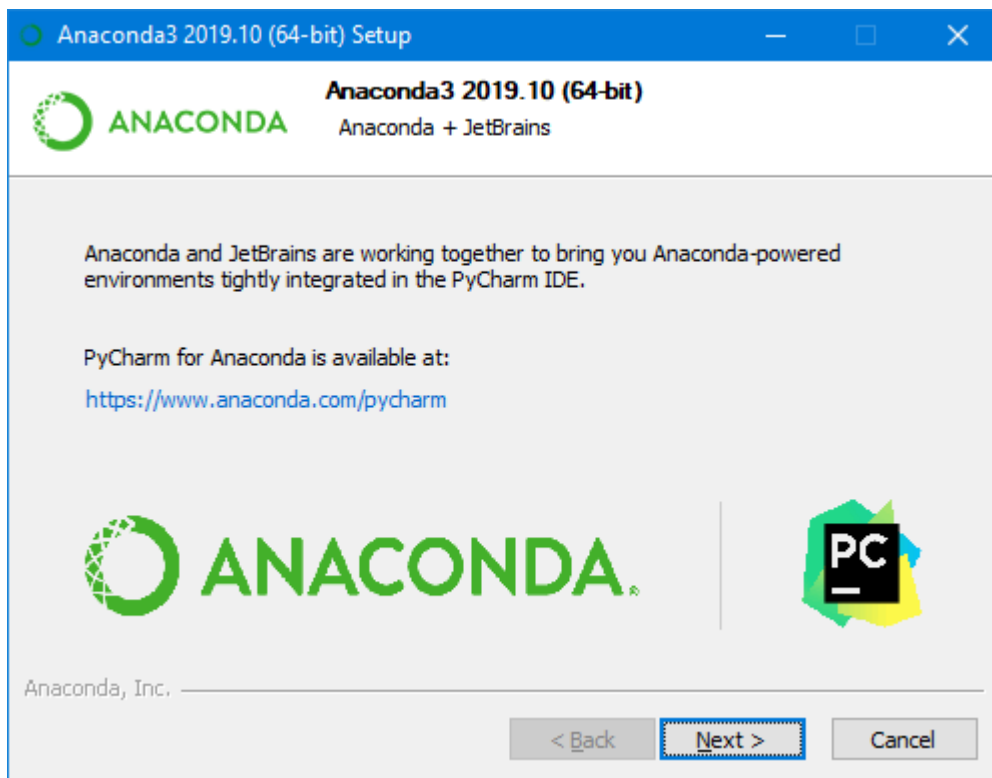


Figure B1.8

Select 'Next'

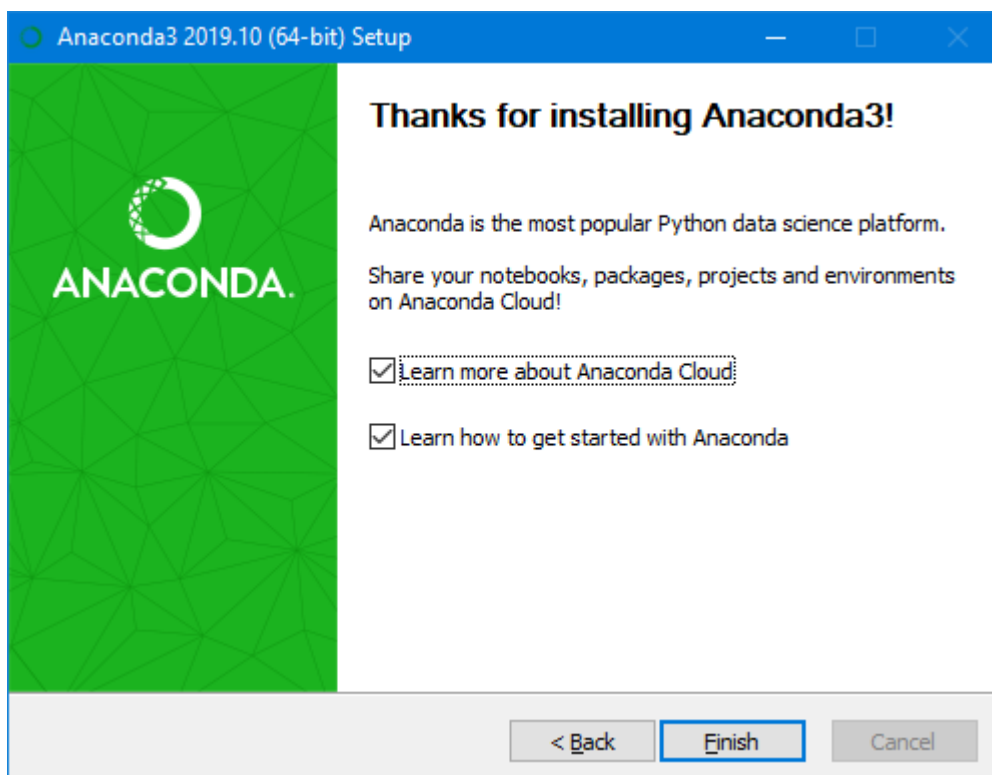


Figure B1.9

Tick or untick two boxes as required and then select 'Finish'

## 2.0 HOPS Installation

Download the code from GITHUB

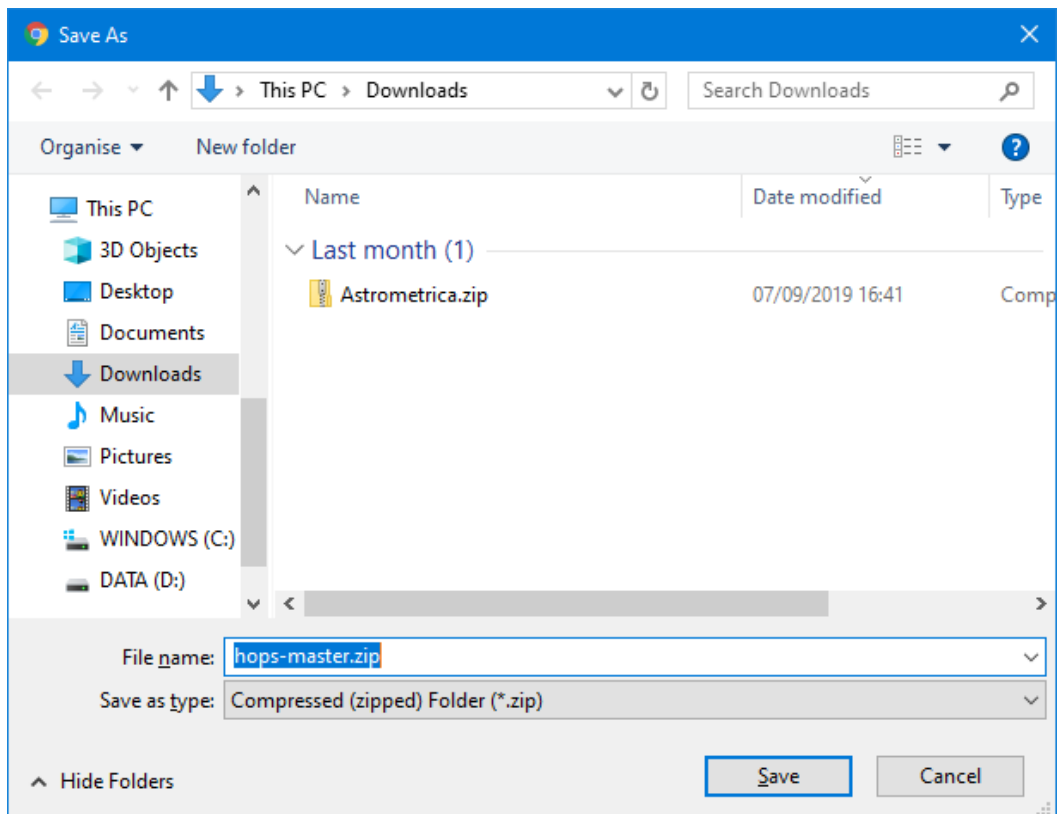


Figure B2.1

Select 'Save'

Unzip by right-clicking on the 'hops-master.zip' file and selecting Extract all.

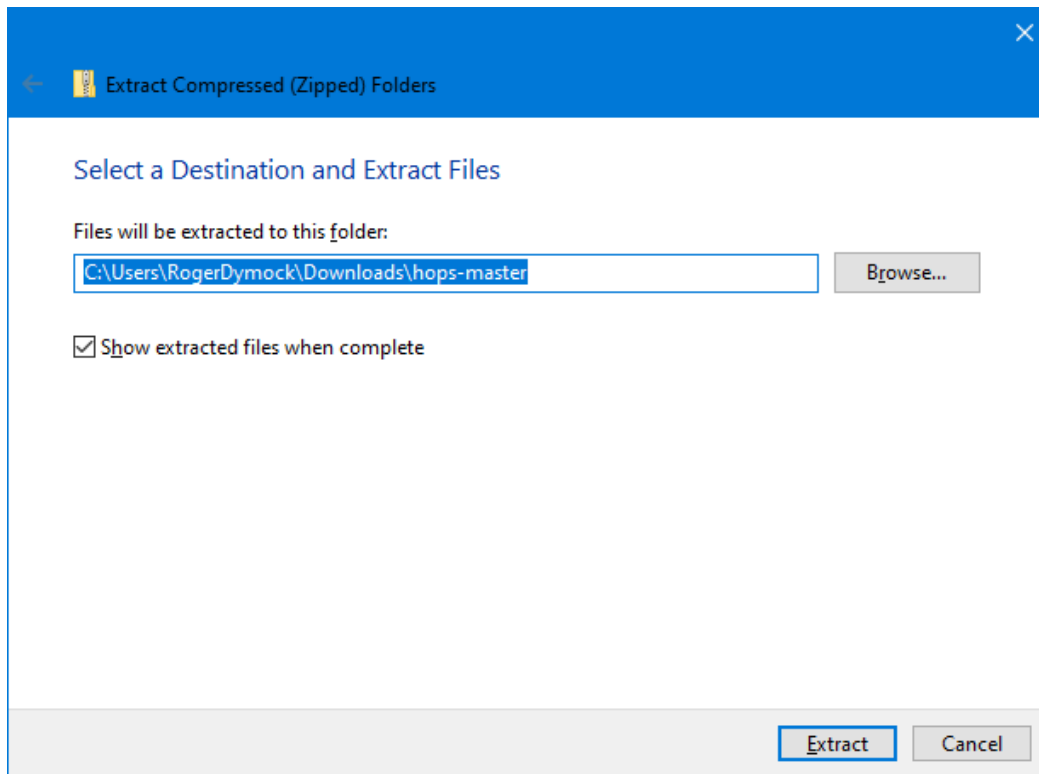


Figure B2.2

Select 'Extract'

In the folder 'hops-master double' click 'windows\_installer.cmd'. This brings up a window similar to that below. Not the actual one but that disappears on completion of installation so couldn't capture it.

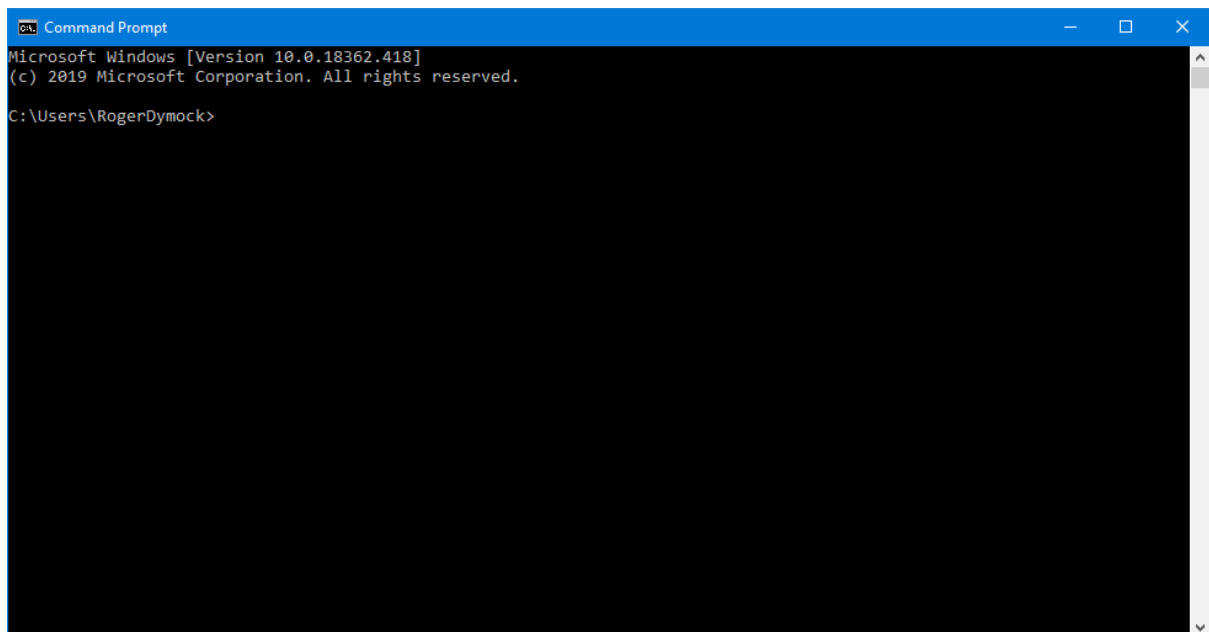


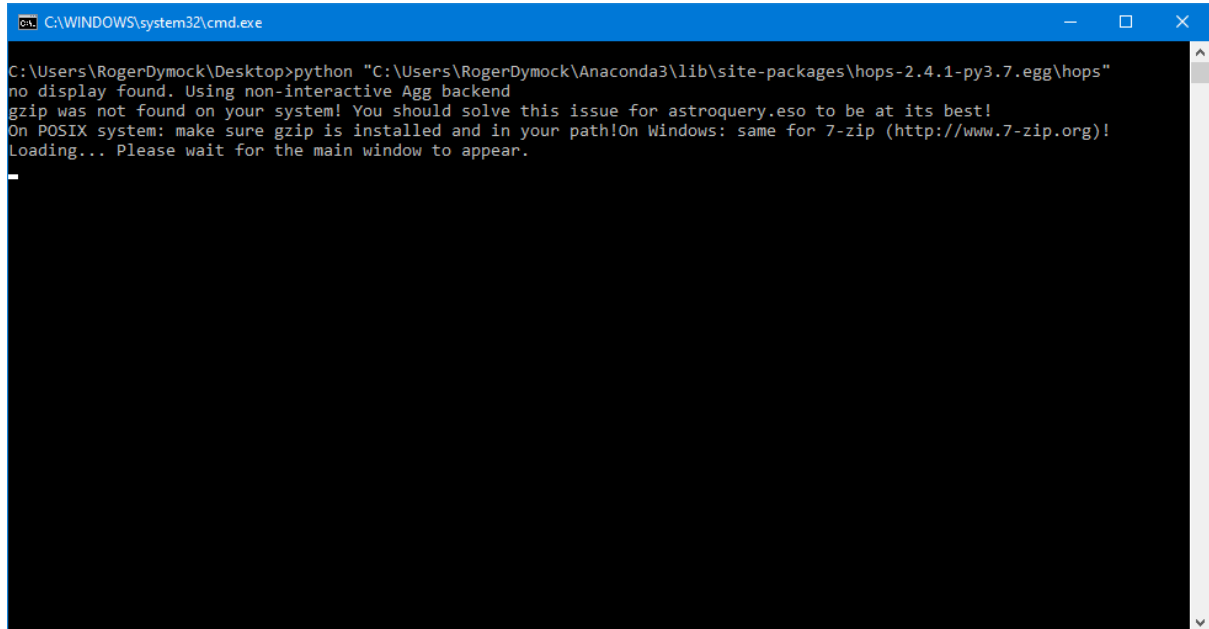
Figure B2.3



hops.cmd

The hops.cmd icon, , is placed on your desktop.


Double clicking on that opens two windows, Figures B2.5 and B2.6.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\RogerDymock\Desktop>python "C:\Users\RogerDymock\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\hops-2.4.1-py3.7.egg\hops"
no display found. Using non-interactive Agg backend
gzip was not found on your system! You should solve this issue for astroquery.eso to be at its best!
On POSIX system: make sure gzip is installed and in your path!On Windows: same for 7-zip (http://www.7-zip.org)!
Loading... Please wait for the main window to appear.
```

Figure B2.5

Reduction & Alignment



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atsiaras@star.ucl.ac.uk

**USER MANUAL**

**OBSERVATION  
PLANNER**

## Reduction & Alignment

**MY PROFILE**

Directory **Choose Directory**

Name identifier for observation files Autosave

Name identifier for bias files bias

Name identifier for dark files dark

Name identifier for flat files flat

Bin fits files (reduced only) 1

**Show files**

Detected target RA DEC None detected ☒ Use detected values

Manual target RA DEC  
(hh:mm:ss +/-ddmm:ss) hh:mm:ss +ddmm:ss

Exposure time header keyword EXPTIME

Observation date header keyword DATE-OBS

Observation time header keyword TIME-OBS

**Show header**

**RUN REDUCTION & ALIGNMENT**

Figure B2.6

That's about it for installation.

## Appendix C

The HOPS User Manual and Data Analysis video at <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/software/> provide detailed instructions on running HOPS but this example may be of help.

### 1.0 Data download

Go to <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/observers/> and choose a dataset – in this example HAT-P32b. The screen shot in Figure C1 will be displayed.

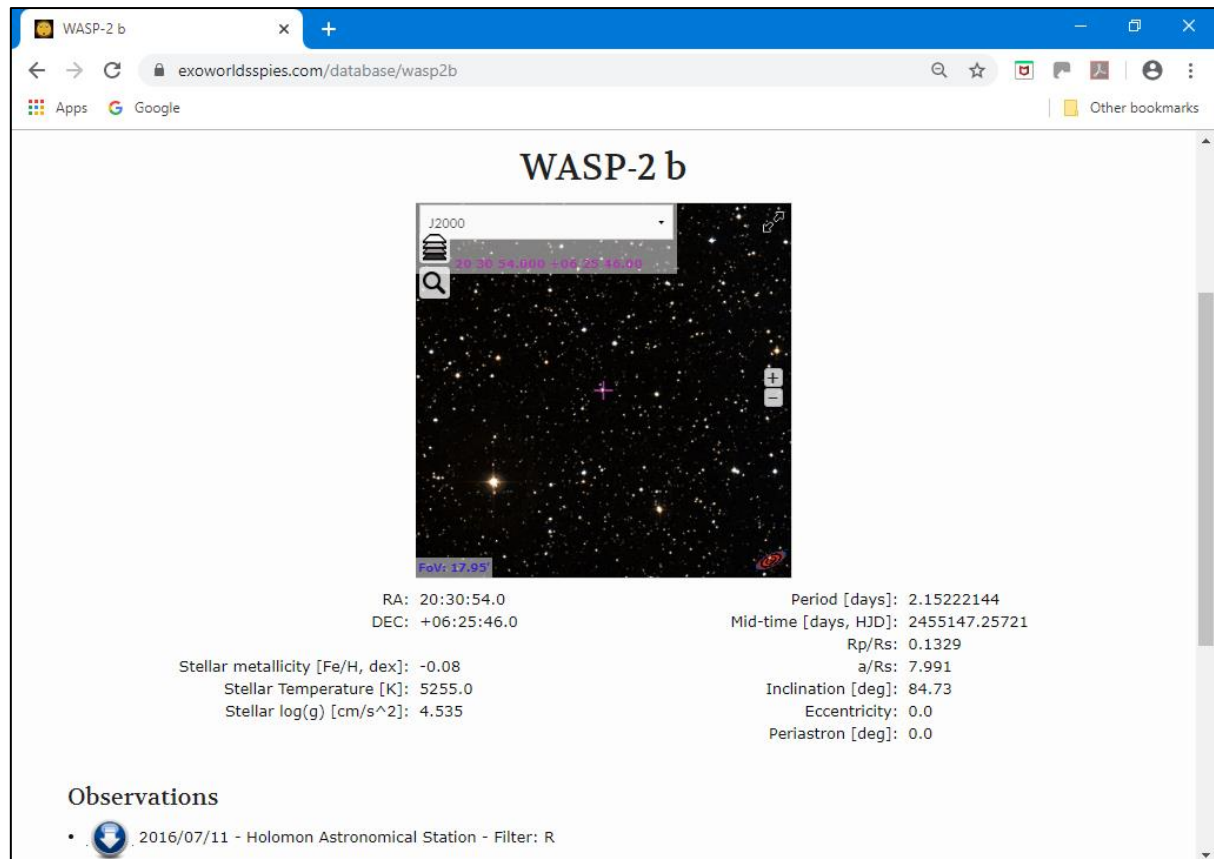


Figure C1.1. Selected target

Click on the arrow below 'Observations' – resulting in Figure C2.



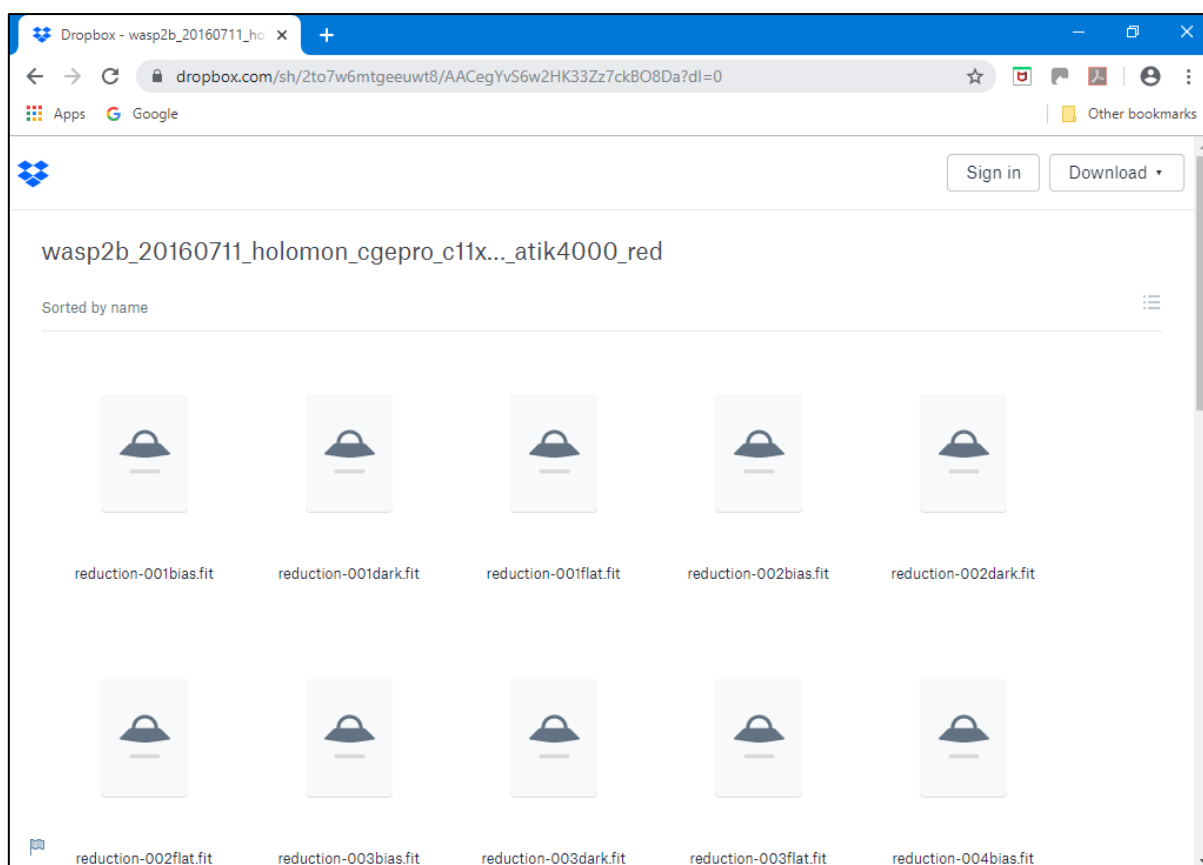


Figure C1.2. Selected data

Select Download/Direct download and save to a convenient folder.

Examine the images and delete those of poor quality or with satellite trails. If there is a meridian flip, as in this case, then reorient the later images to coincide with the earlier ones.

It is convenient to organise your data as per the instructions at

<https://exoworldsspies.com/en/observers/> i.e.

- Keep all scientific and reduction frames in one folder without subfolders
- Use a specific identifier for the scientific frames e.g. WASP-10b-001.fits etc
- Use a specific identifier for the bias frames, not containing the same identifier as the scientific frames e.g. bias-001.fits etc
- Use a specific identifier for the dark frames, not containing the same identifier as the scientific frames e.g. dark-001.fits etc
- Use a specific identifier for the flat frames, not containing the same identifier as the scientific frames e.g. flat-001.fits etc

## 2.0 Target data and selection of comparison stars

RA	Dec	B-V	V mag
20 30 54.14	+06 25 45.90	0.894	11.798

Table C2.1

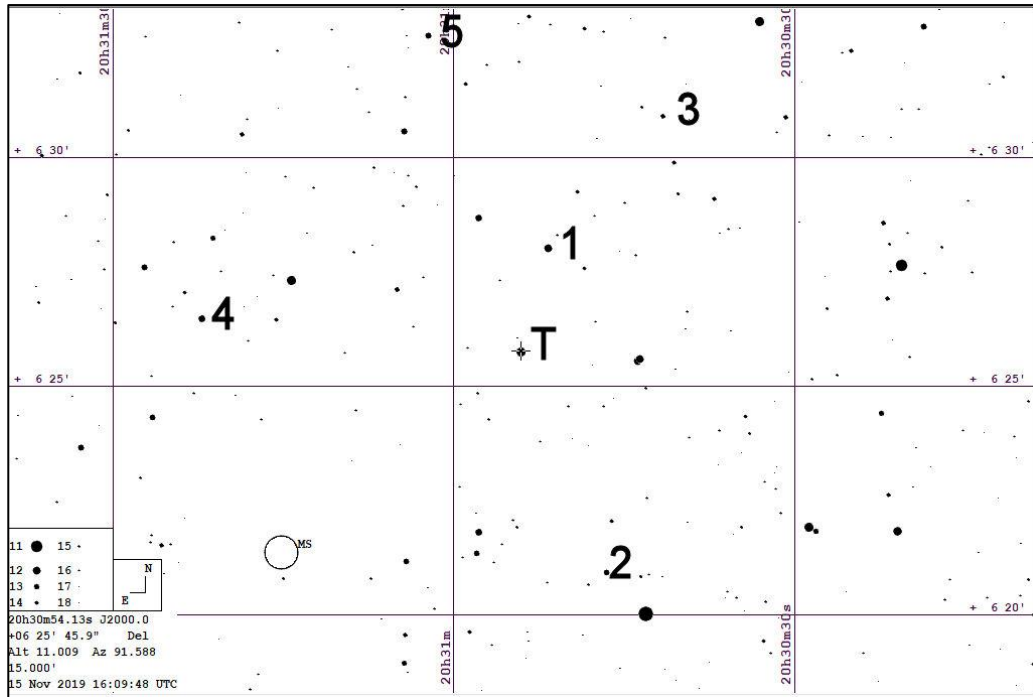


Figure C2.2

Nominal criteria for comparison star selection (data from Vizier/APASS)  
 $0.694 < (B-V=0.894) < 1.094$ ,  $10.298 < (V=11.798) < 13.298$

Comp star	RA	Dec	B-V	V
1	20 30 51.73	+06 28 01.14	0.631	12.028
2	20 30 46.52	+06 20 56.90	0.821	13.046
3	20 30 41.49	+06 30 54.58	0.652	12.985
4	20 31 22.21	+06 26 28.26	0.928	11.924
5	20 31 02.21	+06 32 40.58	0.718	12.663


Table C2.2

### 3.0 Analysis

There is a video at <https://exoworldsspies.com/en/software/> a User Manual below the video window.

Double click on the hops.cmd icon and wait until the window in Figure C3 is displayed.

Reduction & Alignment



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atsiaras@star.ucl.ac.uk

**USER MANUAL**

**OBSERVATION  
PLANNER**

## Reduction & Alignment

**MY PROFILE**

Directory **Choose Directory**

Name identifier for observation files Autosave

Name identifier for bias files bias

Name identifier for dark files dark

Name identifier for flat files flat

Bin fits files (reduced only) 1

**Show files**

Detected target RA DEC None detected ☒ Use detected values

Manual target RA DEC (hh:mm:ss +/-dd:mm:ss) hh:mm:ss +dd:mm:ss

Exposure time header keyword EXPTIME

Observation date header keyword DATE-OBS

Observation time header keyword TIME-OBS


**Show header**

**RUN REDUCTION & ALIGNMENT**

Figure C3.1. Reduction and Alignment window

Select the directory in which the images (observation files in HOPS terminology) are stored by clicking on the Directory box and navigating to the relevant folder. Enter the Name identifier for observation files, wasp-2, bias, dark and flat files and the quantities of images and calibration frames will now be listed. The Reduction and Alignment window is now populated – Figure C3.2.

Reduction & Alignment



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atsiaras@star.ucl.ac.uk

**USER MANUAL**

**OBSERVATION  
PLANNER**

## Reduction & Alignment

**MY PROFILE**

Directory

ARIEL/wasp2b

Name identifier for observation files	<div>wasp-2</div>	135 files found
Name identifier for bias files	<div>bias</div>	5 files found
Name identifier for dark files	<div>dark</div>	5 files found
Name identifier for flat files	<div>flat</div>	5 files found
Bin fits files (reduced only)	<div>1</div>	

Show files

Detected target RA DEC

20:30:55 +06:23:44

☒ Use detected values

Manual target RA DEC  
(hh:mm:ss +/-dd:mm:ss)

20:30:55 +06:23:44

Coordinates accepted

Exposure time header keyword

EXPTIME

Keyword found

Observation date header keyword

DATE-OBS

Keyword found

Observation time header keyword

DATE-OBS

Keyword found

Show header

**RUN REDUCTION & ALIGNMENT**

Figure C3.2

Select My Profile, fill in the observatory data and click on Update – Figure C3.3 shows as much as could be gleaned from the FITS header and a web search. For the purposes of this exercise do not leave ‘None’ in any of the boxes as this will cause an error later.

My Profile

UPDATE

observer_key	OBSERVER	flat_files	flat
observatory_key	OBSERVAT	bin_fits	1
telescope_key	TELESCOP	observatory	Holomon Station
camera_key	INSTRUME	observatory_lat	+40 25 58
filter_key	FILTER	observatory_long	23 30 19
observation_date_key	DATE-OBS	observatory_elev	850
observation_time_key	TIME-OBS	observatory_time_zone	2
target_ra_key	OBJCTRA,RA	observer	Dymock
target_dec_key	OBJCTDEC,DEC	telescope	2800 FL scope
exposure_time_key	EXPTIME	camera	CCD
observation_files	Autosave	filter	R
bias_files	bias		
dark_files	dark		

Figure C3.3

Select Run Reduction and Alignment. On completion the window in Figure C3.4 is displayed in which some images were deselected.

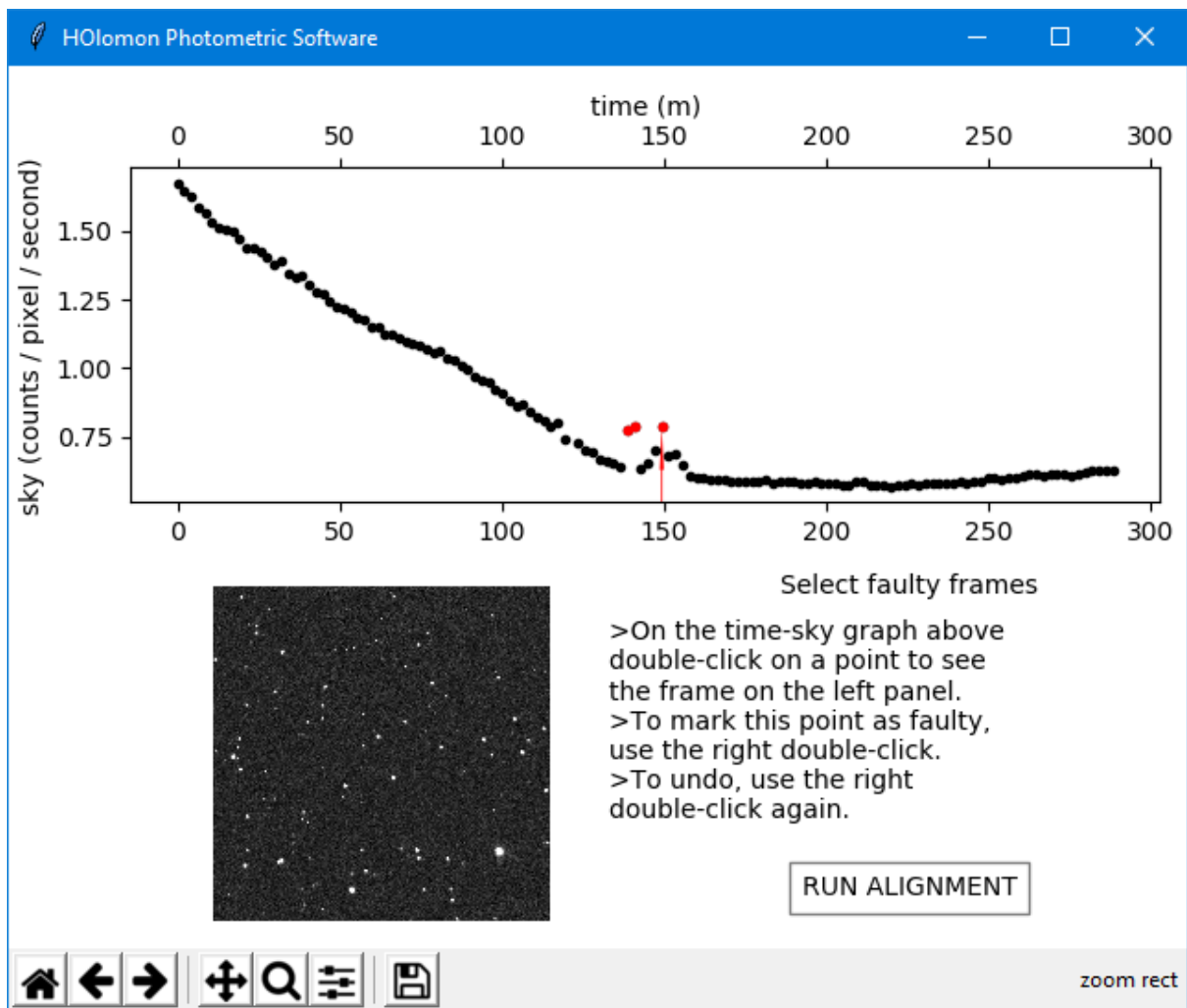


Figure C3.4

Select RUN ALIGNMENT. On completion the Photometry window is displayed – Figure C3.5.

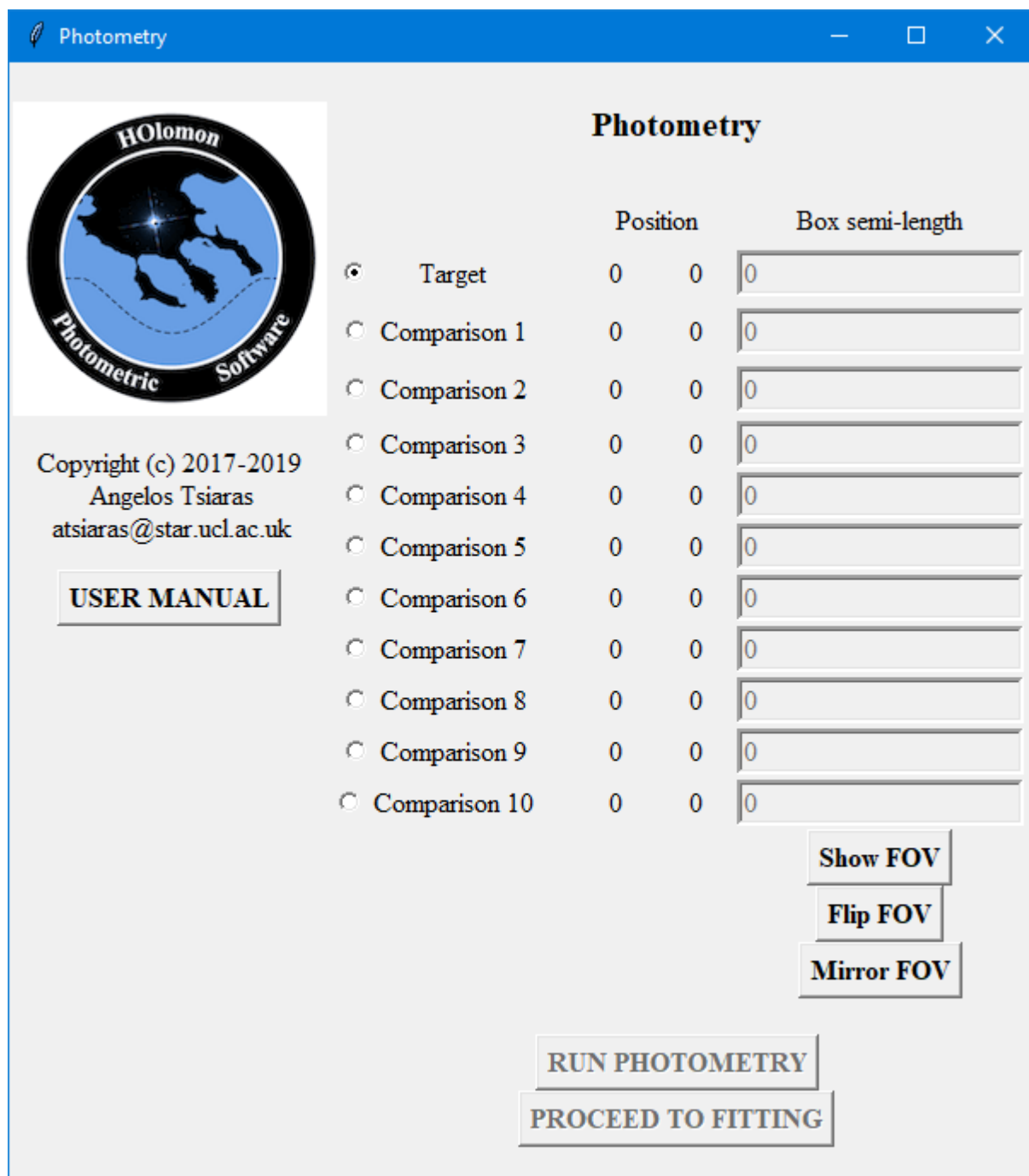


Figure C3.5

Click Show FOV and orientate the image to match the chart in Figure C3.2 – Figure C3.6

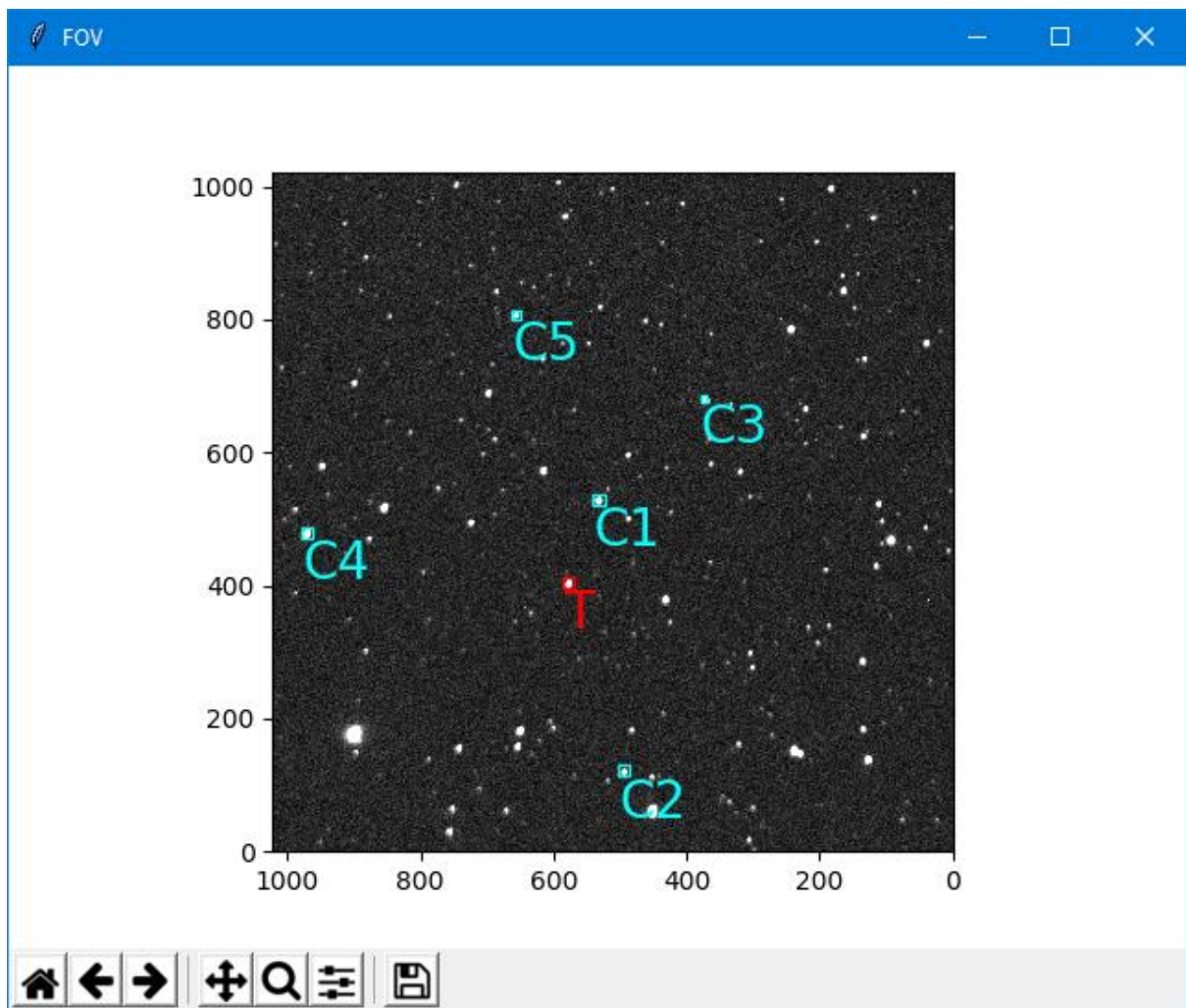



Figure C3.6

Select Target and Comparison stars as listed in Table C2.2 – Figures C3.7 and C3.8





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 atsiaras@star.ucl.ac.uk

**USER MANUAL**

## Photometry

	Position	Box semi-length
<input type="radio"/> Target	576.6 403.3	<input type="text" value="7"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 1	531.1 528.2	<input type="text" value="8"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 2	493.4 120.7	<input type="text" value="8"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 3	373.5 680.4	<input type="text" value="5"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 4	969.0 478.8	<input type="text" value="8"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Comparison 5	655.7 805.9	<input type="text" value="6"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 6	0 0	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 7	0 0	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 8	0 0	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 9	0 0	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="radio"/> Comparison 10	0 0	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**Show FOV**

**Flip FOV**

**Mirror FOV**

**RUN PHOTOMETRY**

**PROCEED TO FITTING**

Figure C3.7

Select Run Photometry to calculate the light curve – Figure C3.8 is displayed.

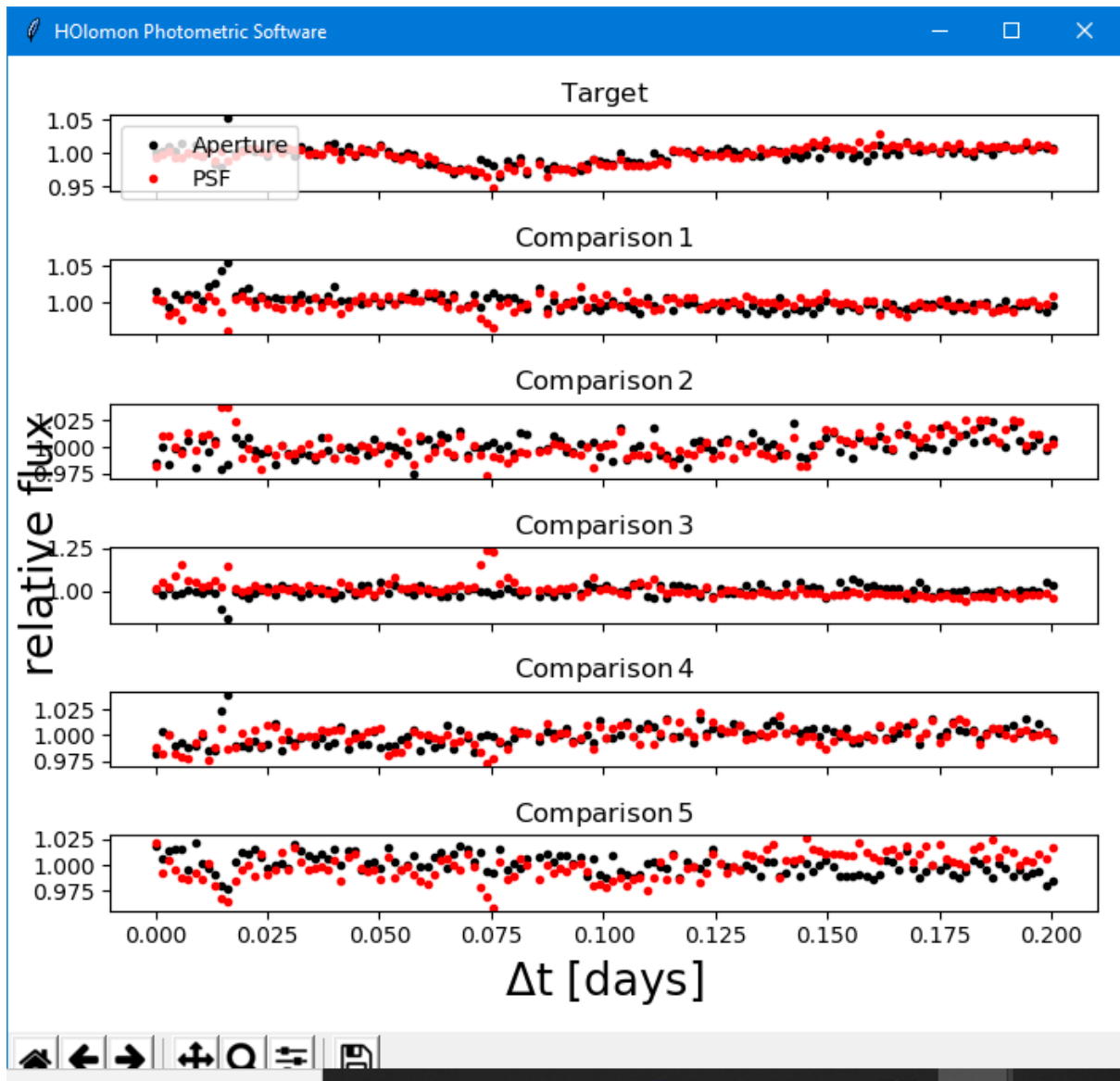



Figure C3.8

Close the window shown in Figure C3.8 and select Proceed to Fitting – Figure C3.9 is displayed which shows observatory, host star and exoplanet data. This data can be verified by referring to, for example, the [Extrasolar Planets Encyclopaedia](#)



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atsiaras@star.ucl.ac.uk

[USER MANUAL](#)

## Fitting

[MY PROFILE](#)

Light-curve file

PHOTOMETRY\_3\PHOTOMETRY\_APERTURE.txt

Binning

1

Scatter limit

3.0

Filter

R

Telescope

2800 FL scope

Camera

CCD

Observatory

Holomon Station

Observer

Dymock

Planet

WASP-2 A b

WASP-2 A b

Planet RA DEC  
(hh:mm:ss +/-ddmm:ss)

20:30:54.0 +06:25:46.0

Coordinates accepted

Period [days]

2.15222144

Mid-time [days, BJD\_TDB]

2455147.25721

Rp/Rs

0.132902050784574

a/Rs

7.989348143714183

Inclination [deg]

84.73

Eccentricity

0.0

Periastron [deg]

0.0

M\* [Fe/H, dex]

-0.08

T\* [K]

5255.0

log(g\*) [cm/s^2]

4.534513495537623

Iterations

130000

Burned iterations

30000

Show Preview

RUN FITTING

RETURN TO PHOTOMETRY

Type here to search



14:35  
15/11/2

Figure C3.9

Select the Light-curve file from your various attempts and aperture or Gauss (psf) fitting you wish to use. Click on Show Preview to see a preview of the fitted light-curve – Figure C3.10.

The raw light-curve and model fit (red line) are shown at the top while the detrended light curve and model fit (red line) and the expected model, cyan line, are shown at the bottom.

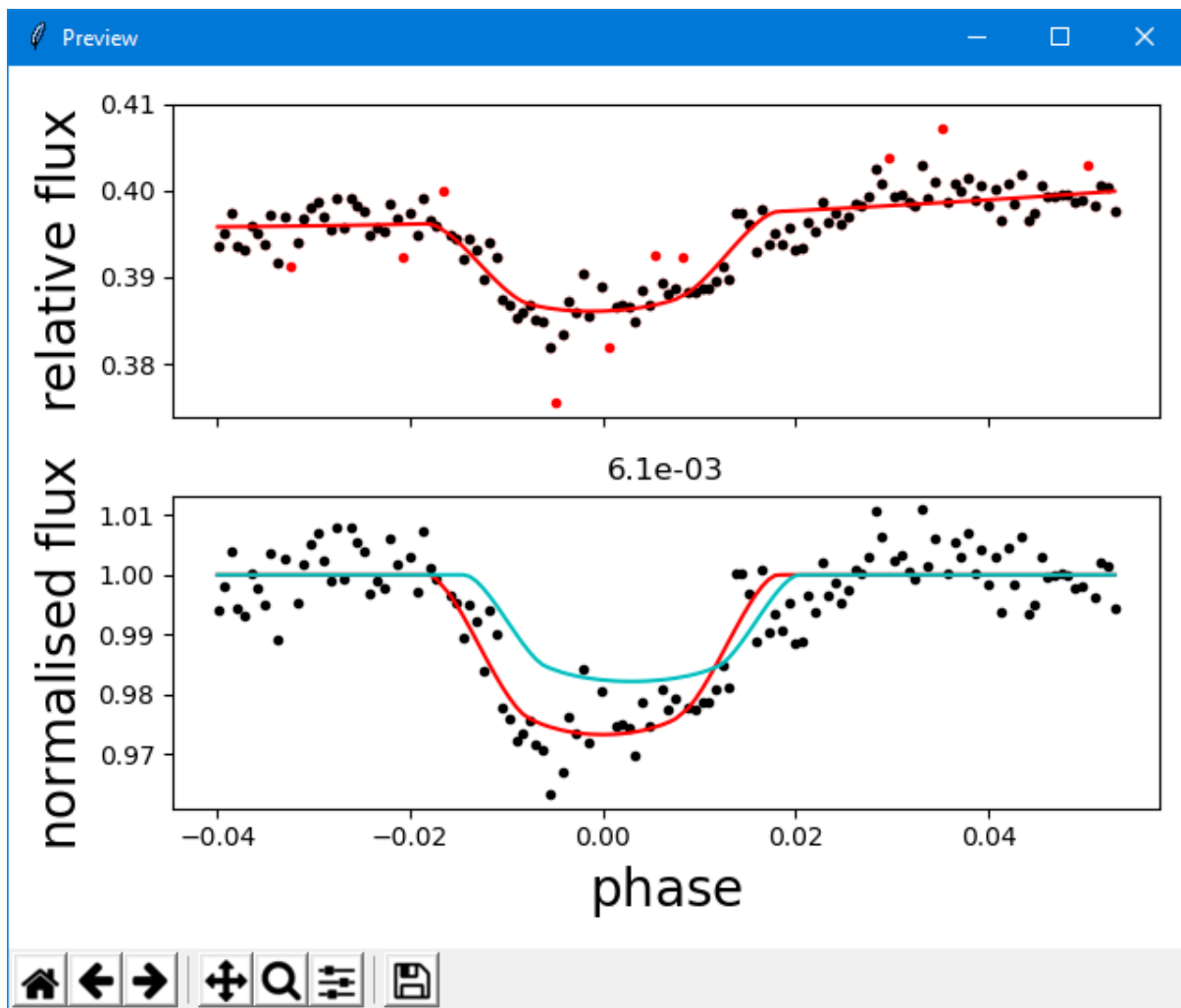


Figure C3.10

If the result is satisfactory click on RUN FITTING to obtain the final result, Figure C3.11. Data included is shown in Figure C.12. obtained from the User Manual.

Other data and images available are itemised in the User Manual PP30-32.

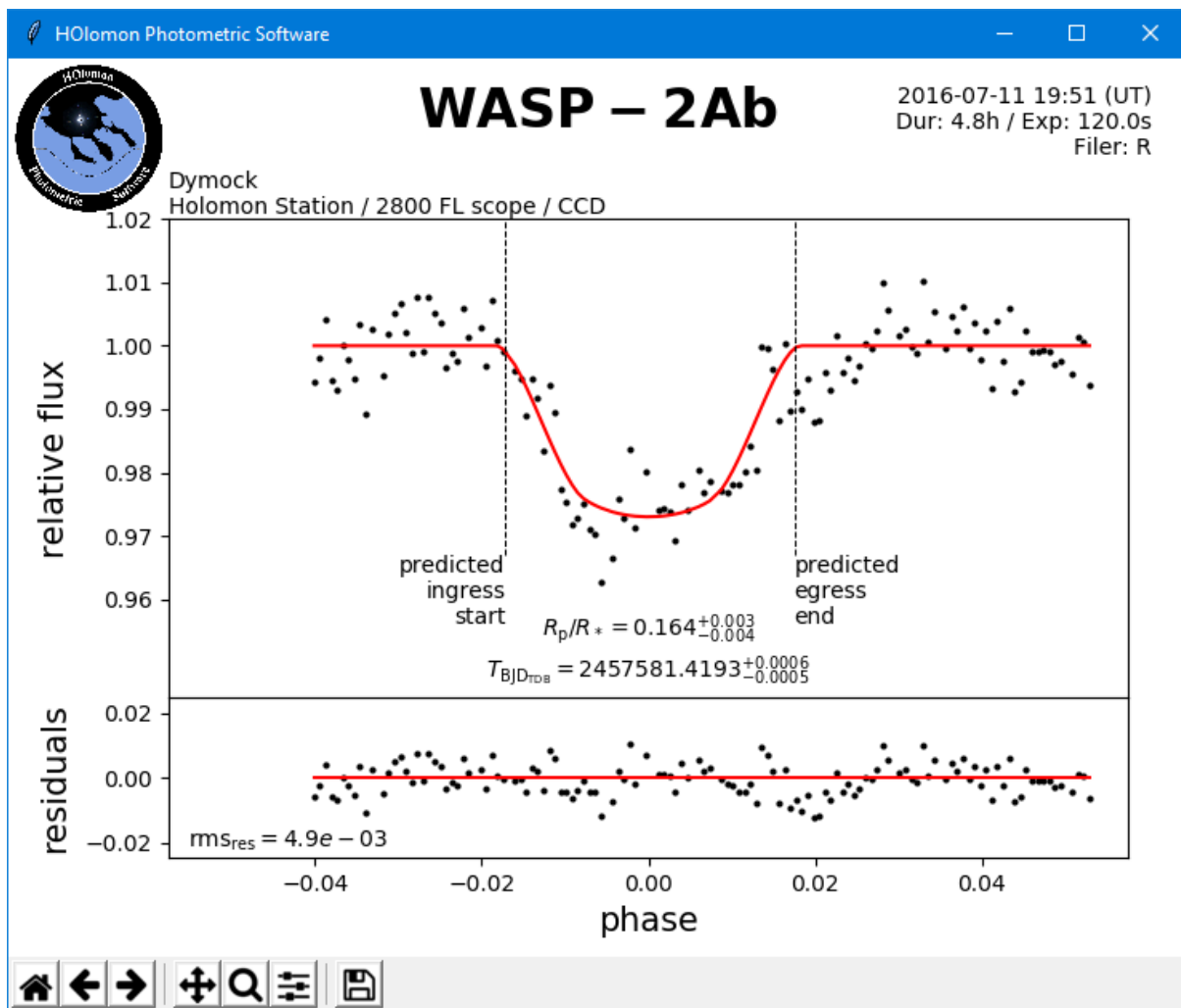


Figure C3.11

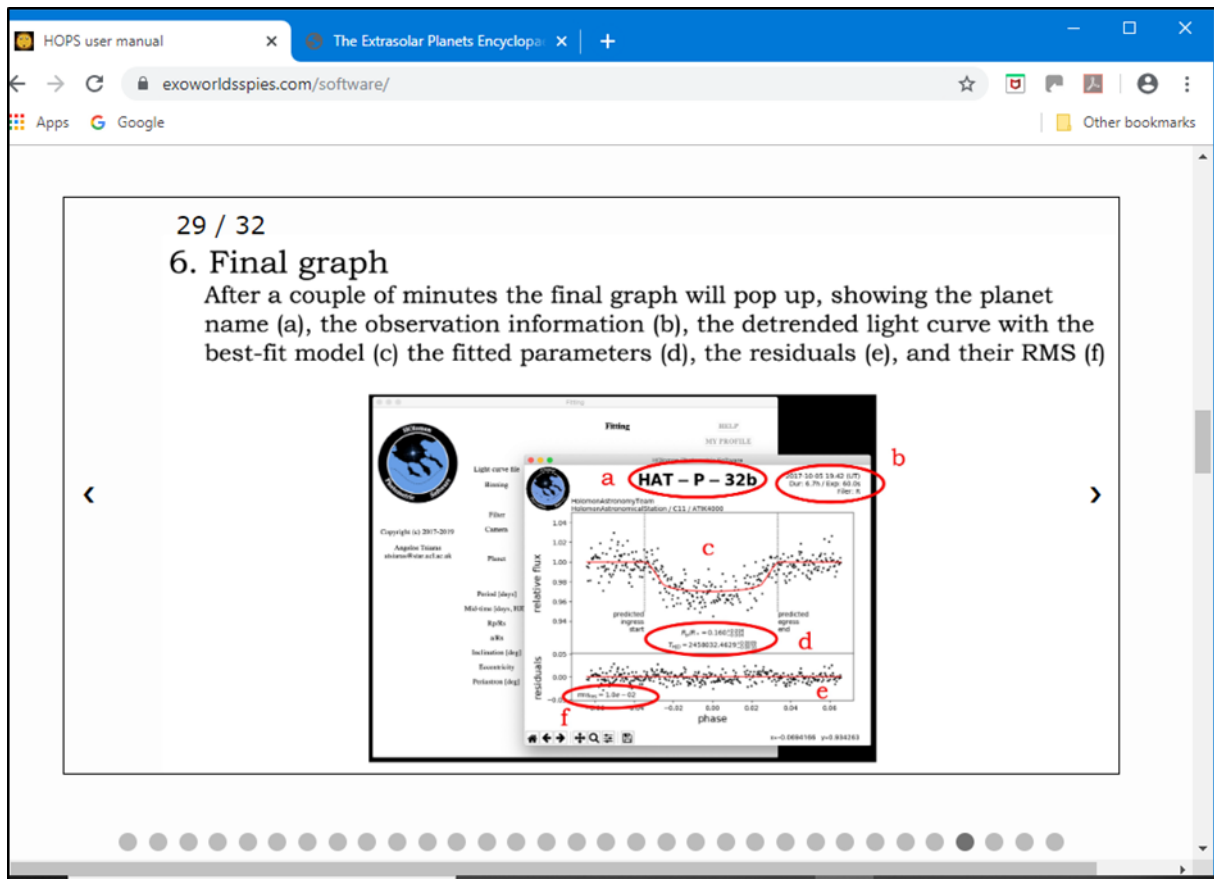


Figure C.12

Roger Dymock  
 Assistant Director ARPS Exoplanets Division  
 2019 December 3