

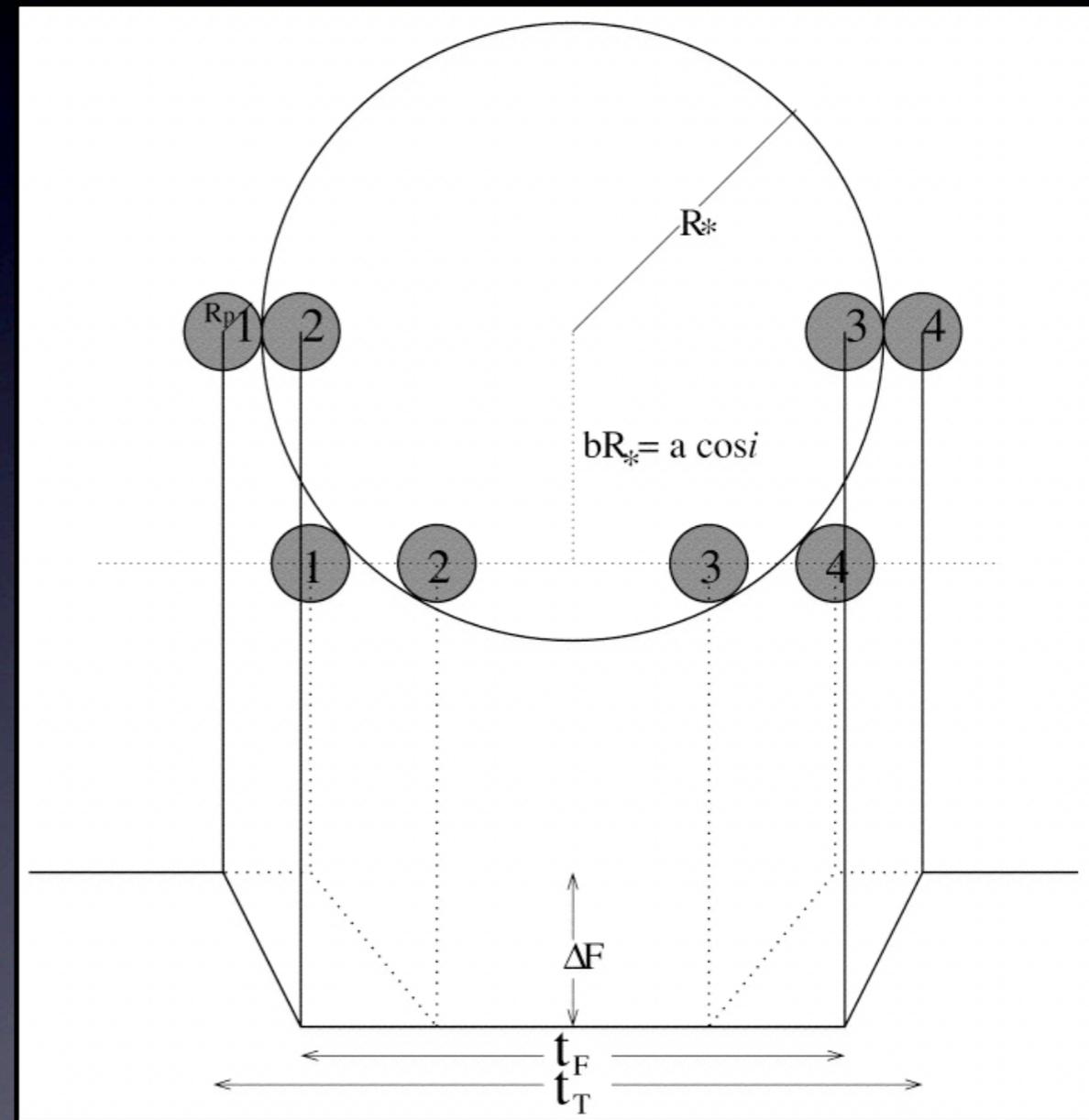
The discovery of transiting planets with the SuperWASP survey



Elaine Simpson, *Queen's University Belfast*
on behalf of the SuperWASP Consortium, SOPHIE & CORALIE planet-search teams

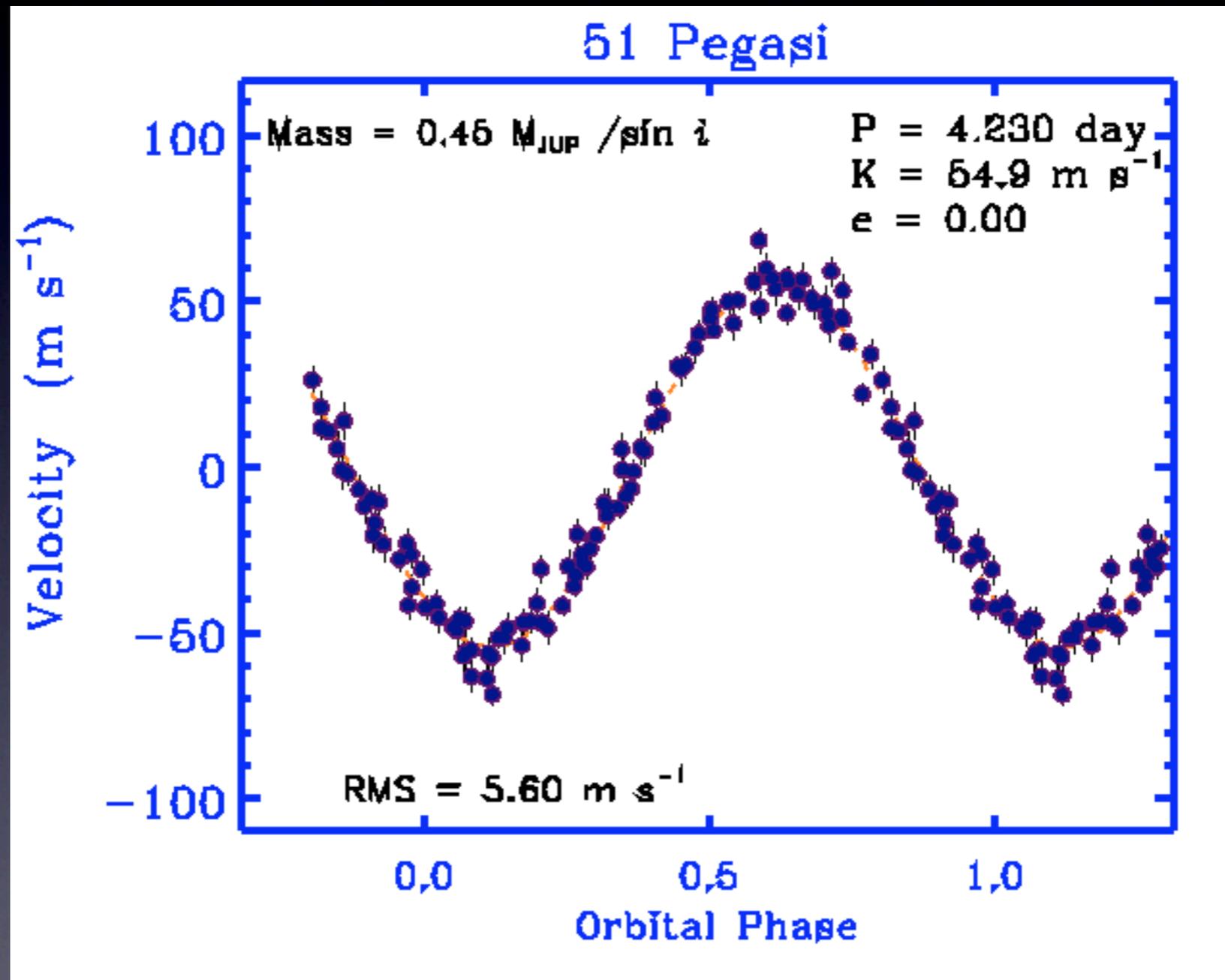
Extrasolar planets

- Hot Jupiters
- Dedicated surveys
 - TrES
 - HAT
 - CoRoT
 - XO
 - SuperWASP
- > 15% transiting

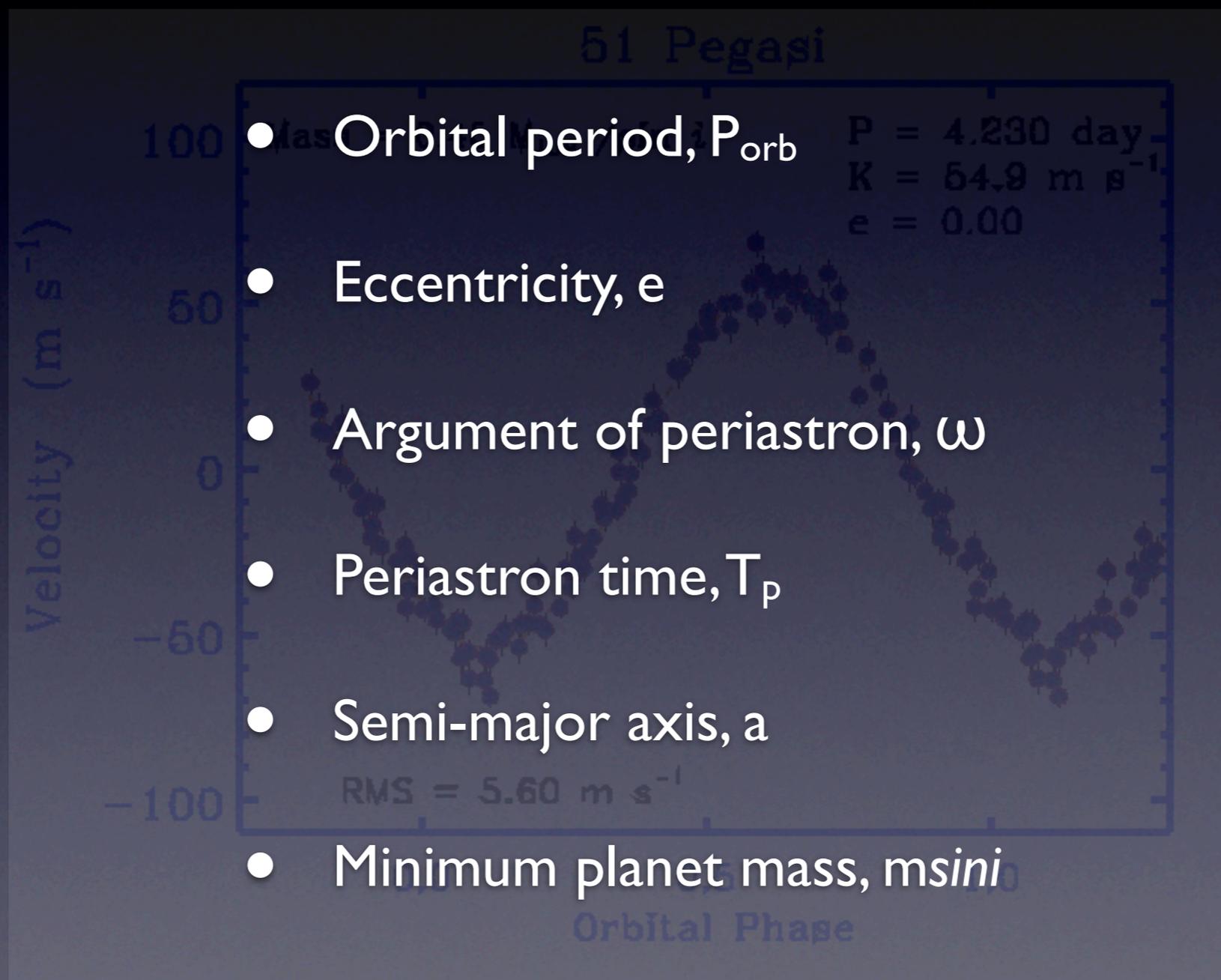


(Seager S., Whitney B. A., Sasselov D. D., 2000, ApJ, 540, 504)

Importance of transits

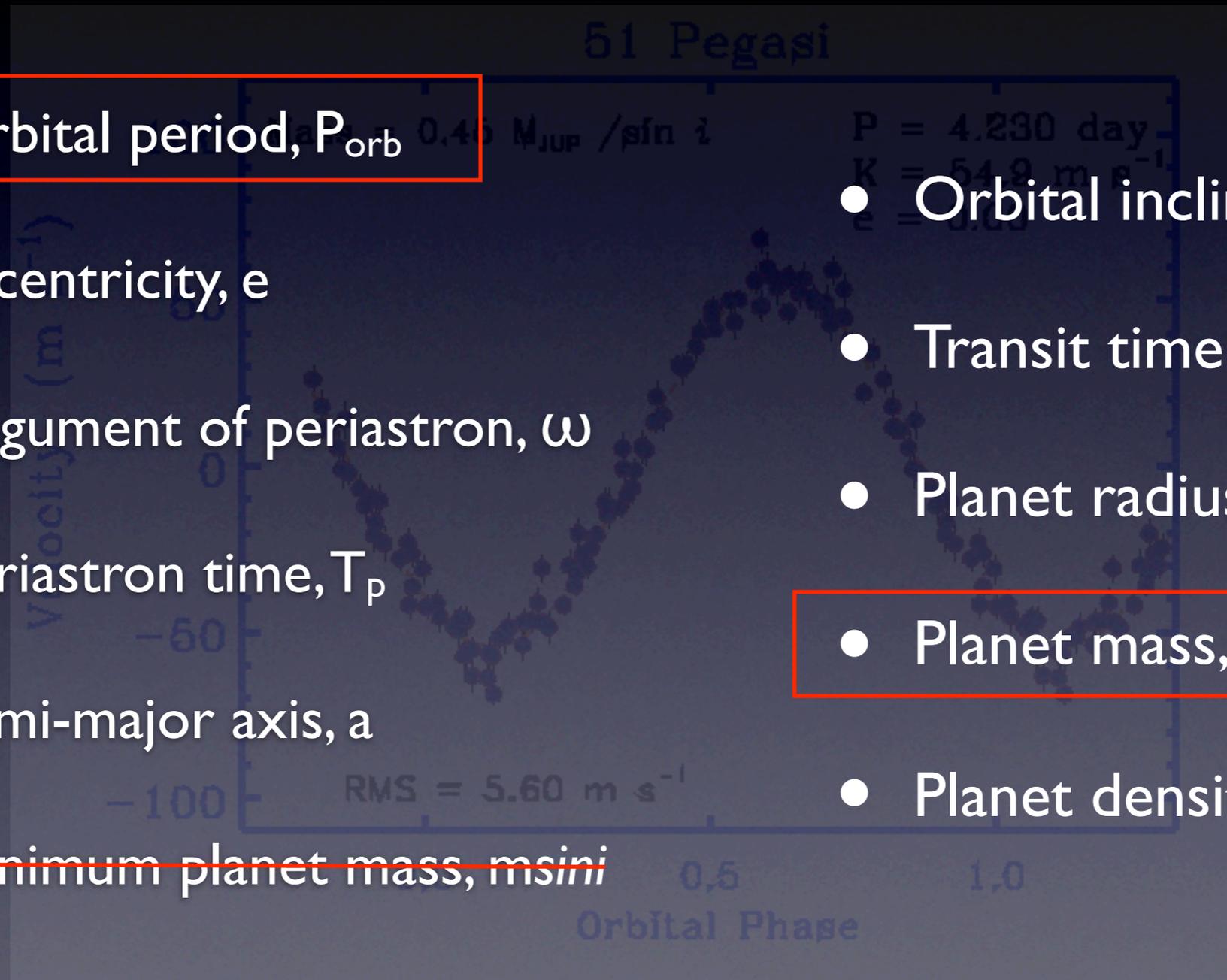


Importance of transits



Importance of transits

- **Orbital period, P_{orb}**
- Eccentricity, e
- Argument of periastron, ω
- Periastron time, T_p
- Semi-major axis, a
- ~~Minimum planet mass, $m \sin i$~~
- **Orbital inclination, i**
- Transit time, T_t
- Planet radius, r_p
- **Planet mass, m_p**
- Planet density, ρ_p

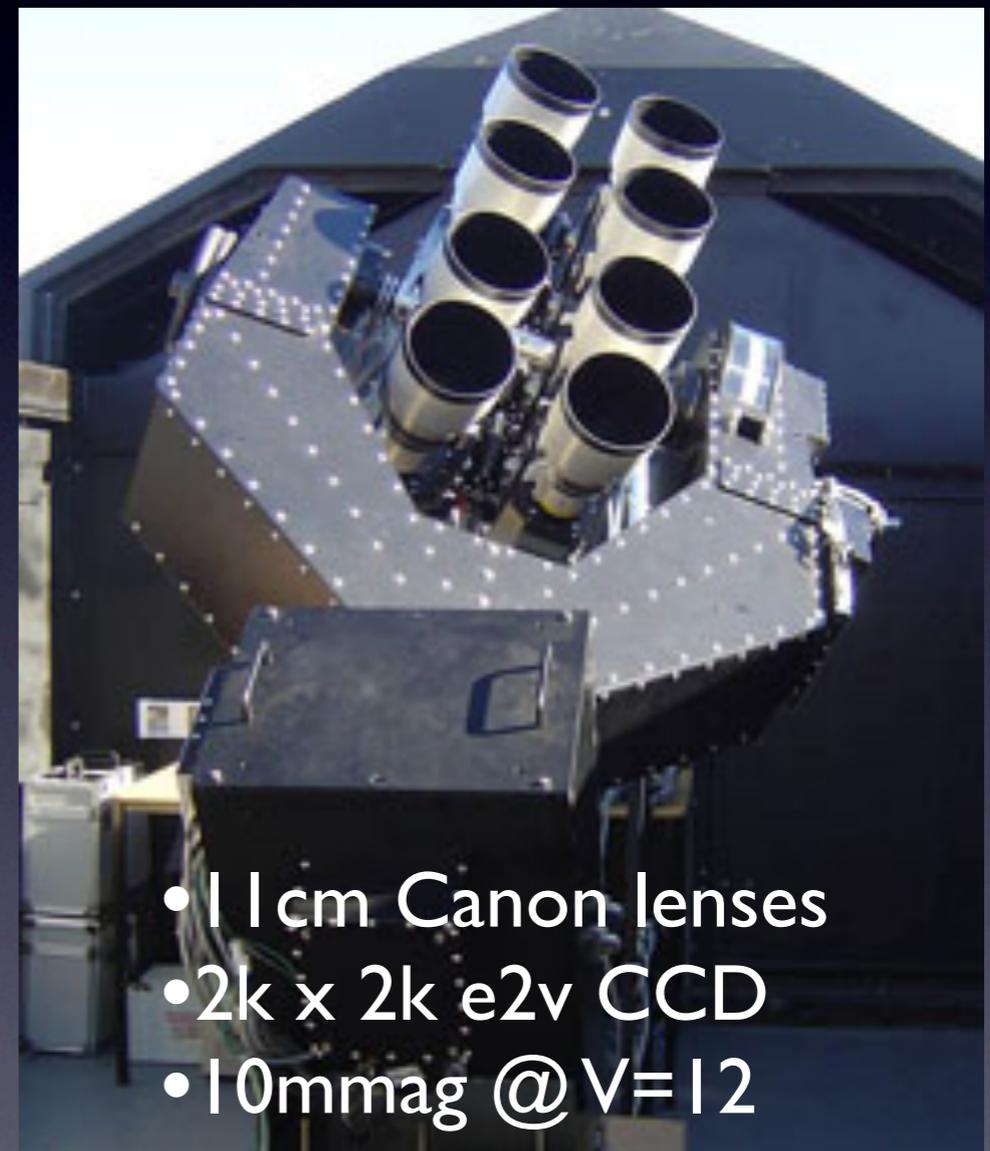


WASP - Wide Angle Search for Planets

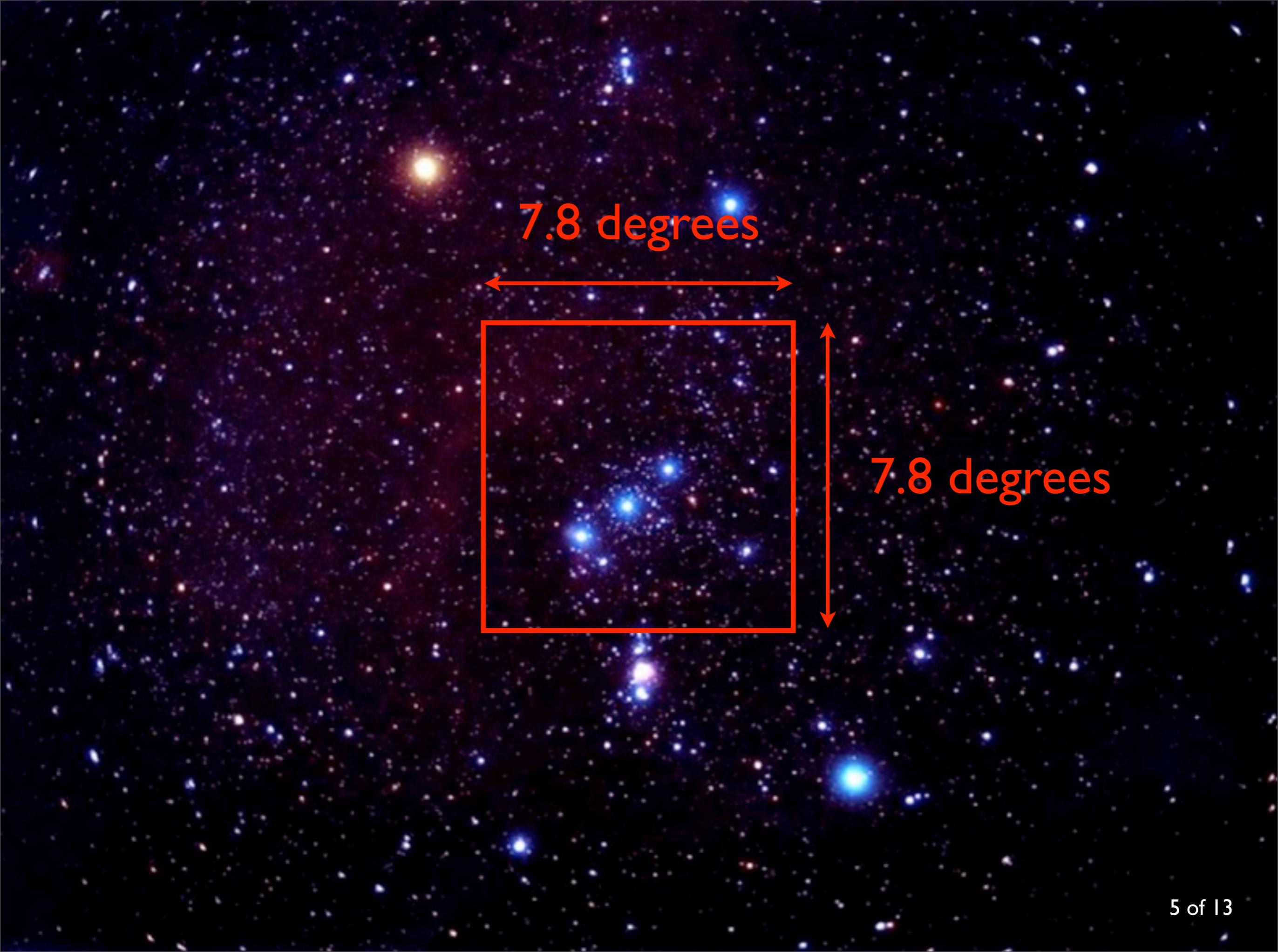


NASA, www.visibleearth.nasa.gov

WASP - Wide Angle Search for Planets



- 11cm Canon lenses
- 2k x 2k e2v CCD
- 10mmag @ V=12



7.8 degrees



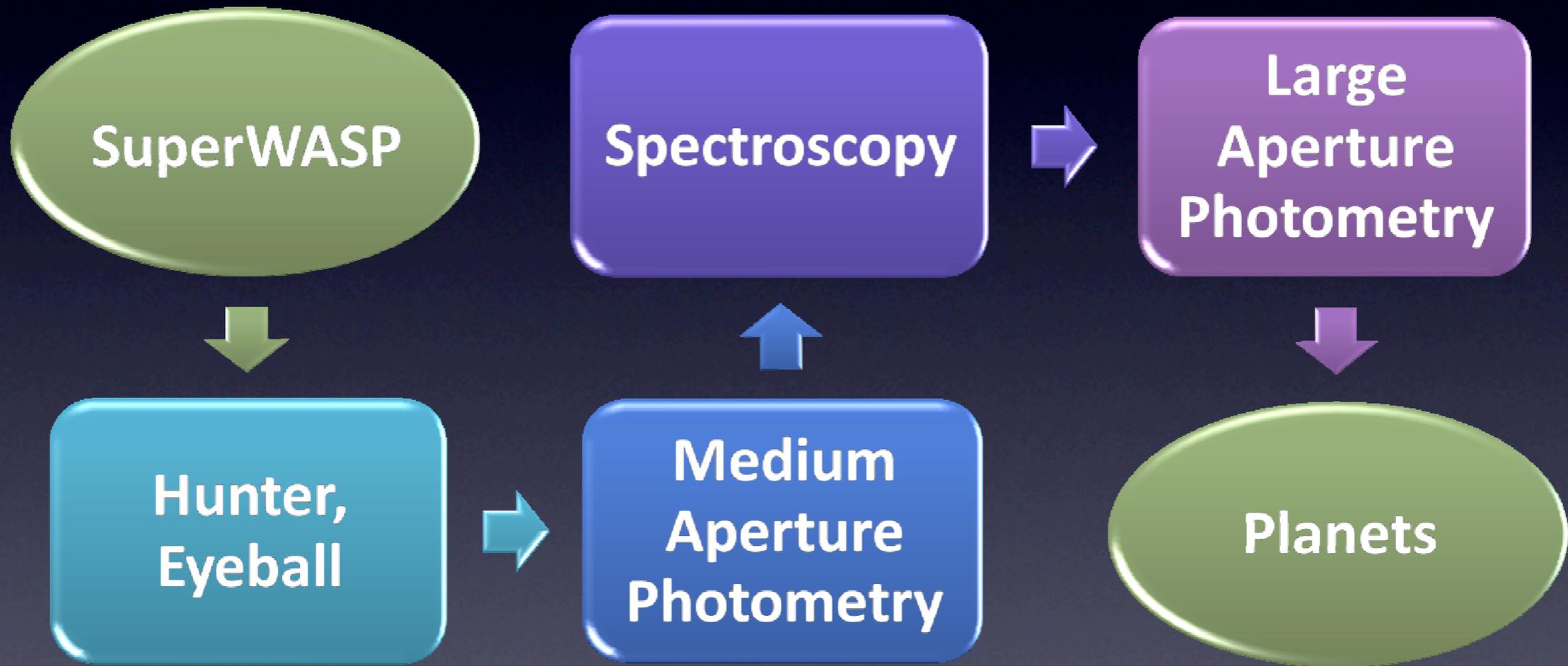
7.8 degrees

2 x 30s exposures
5-10 min cadence



100 GB / night
1 million stars

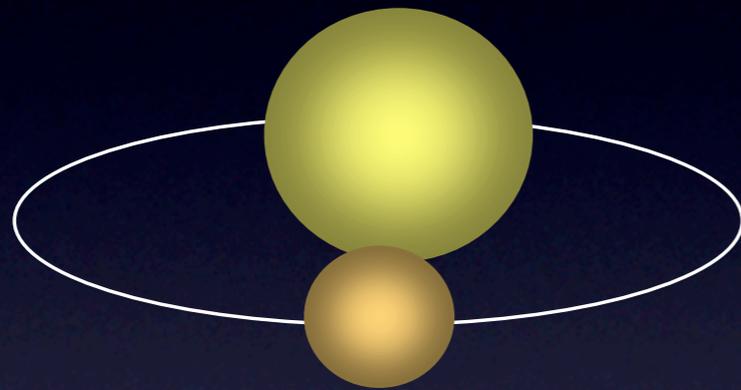
Discovery Flow



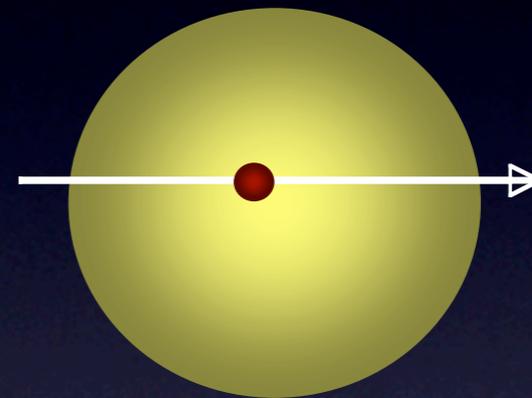


Astronomical False-Positives

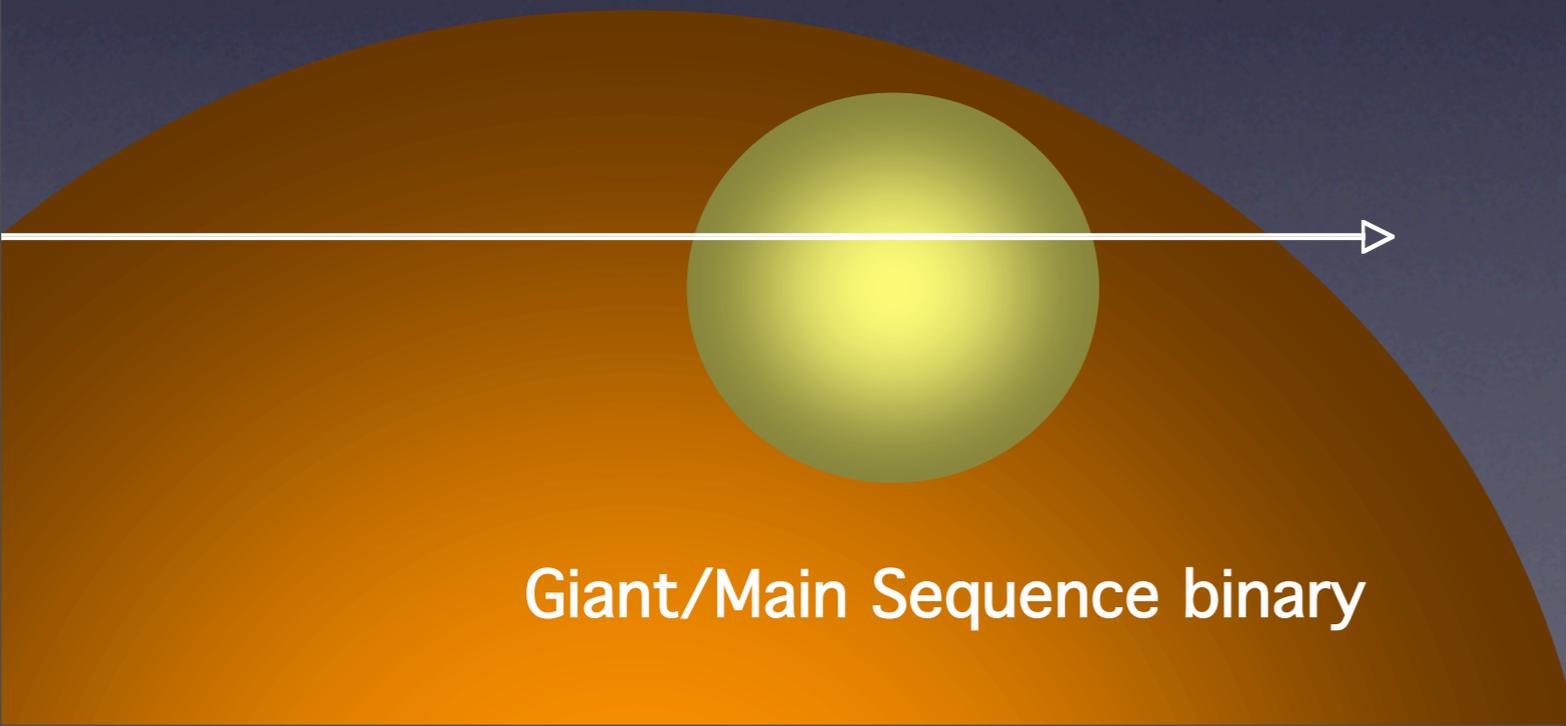
1) Eclipsing Binary



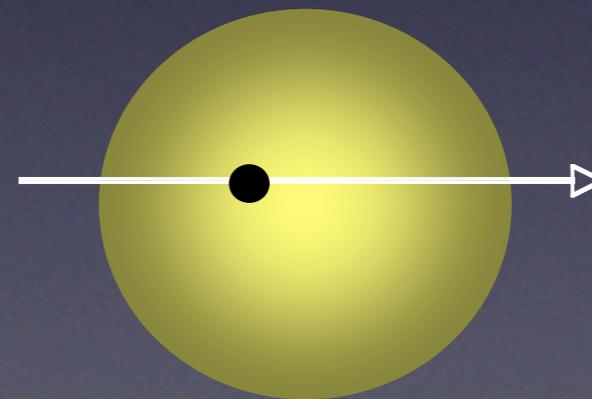
Grazing stellar binaries



Red/brown dwarfs

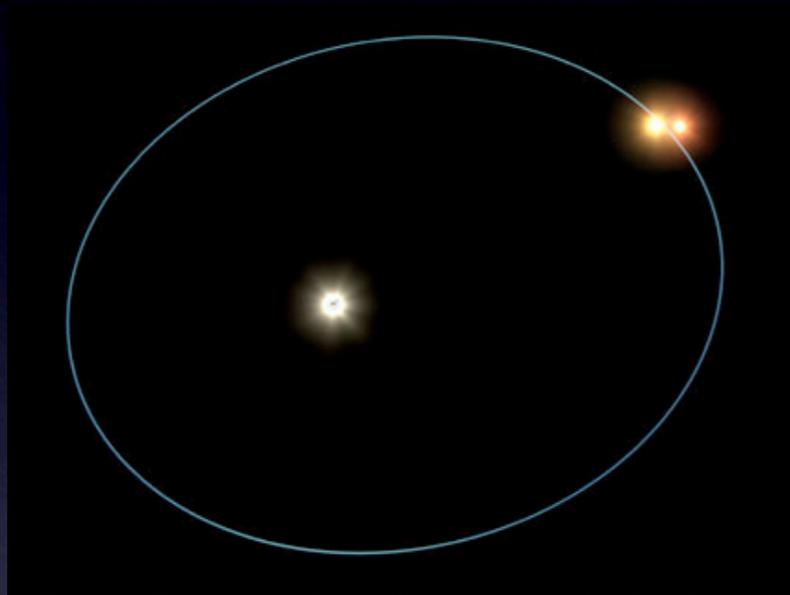


Giant/Main Sequence binary

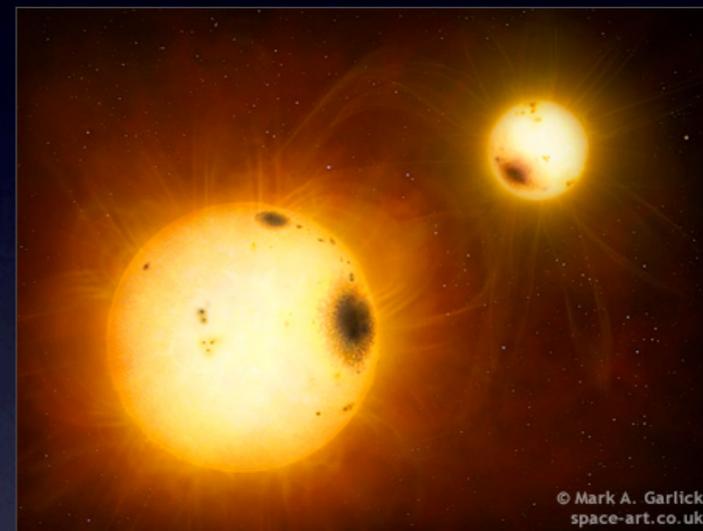


Planets

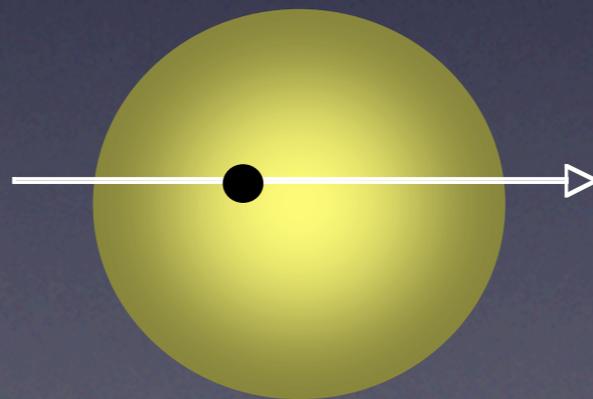
Astronomical False-Positives



2) Blend



3) Stellar Activity



Planets

Summary

Period: 1 - 8 days

Mass: 0.5 M_J - 8 M_J

Radius: 0.9 R_J - 1.8 R_J

Eccentricity: 0 - 0.1

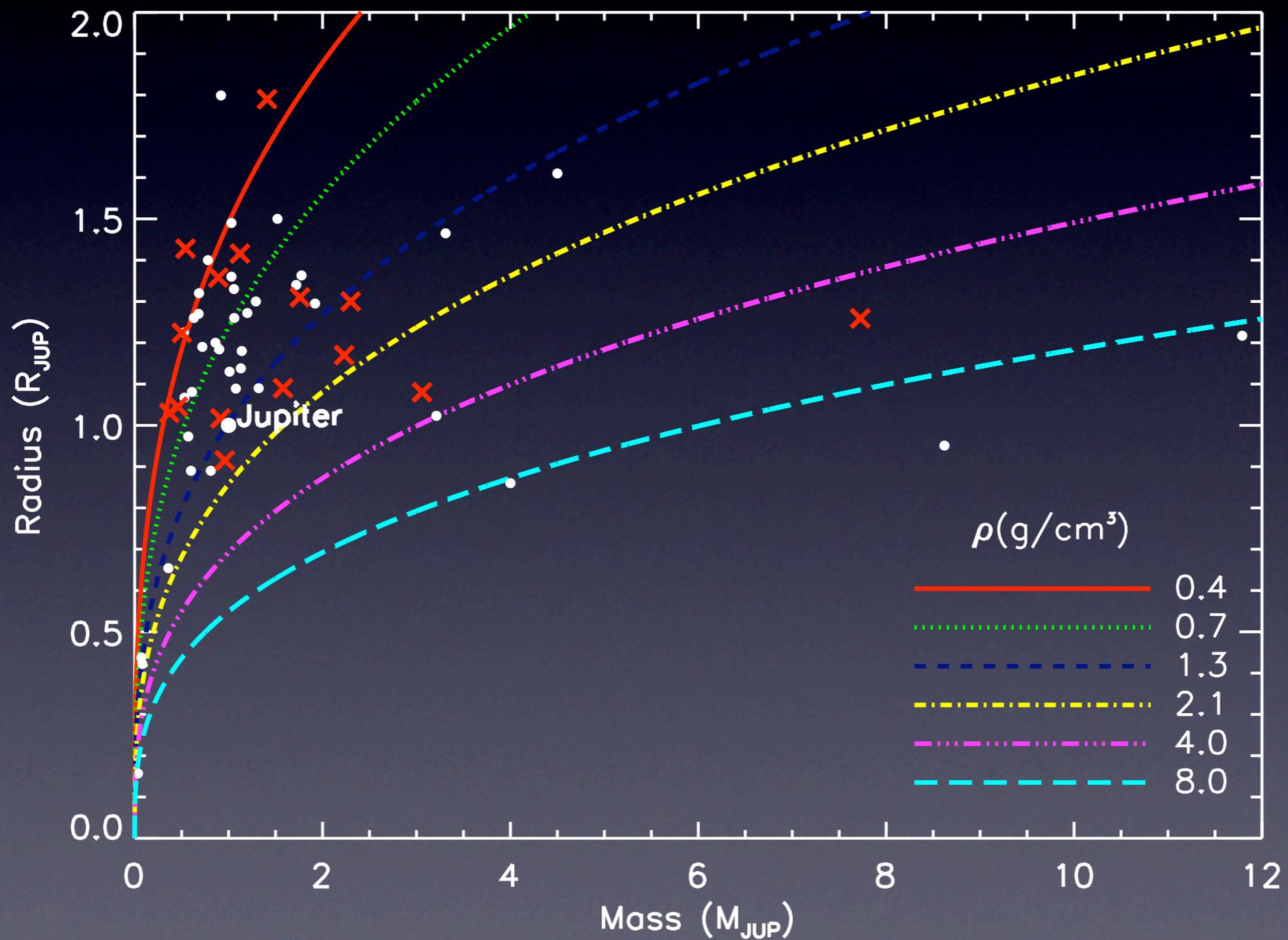
Temperature: 1100 - 2500 K

Spectral Type: F5V - K5V

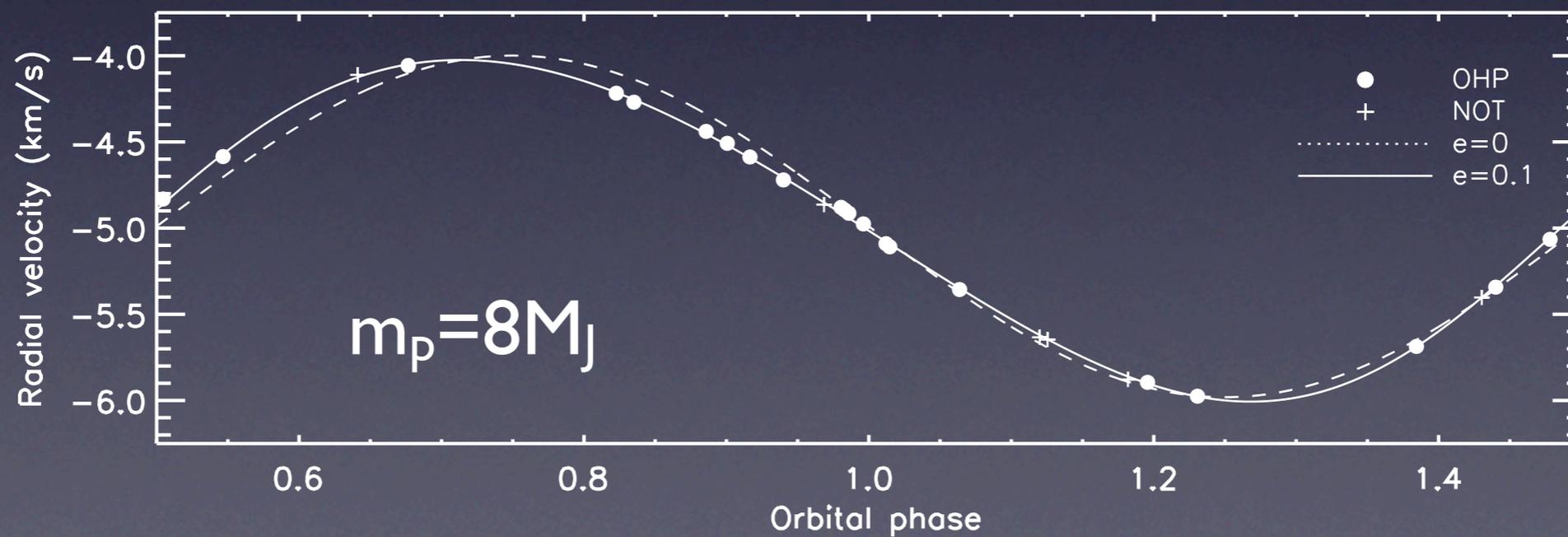
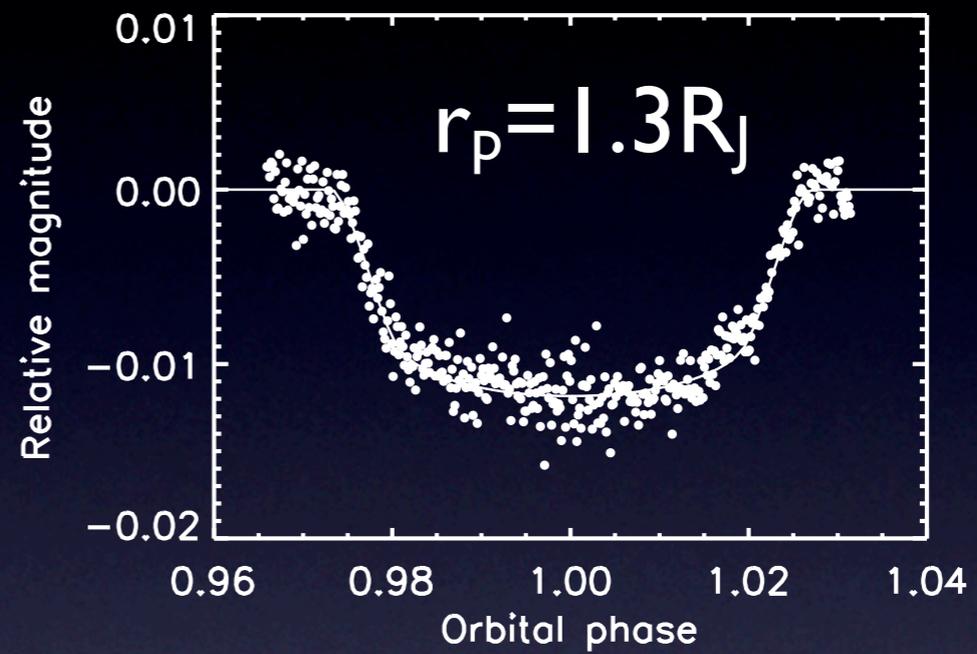
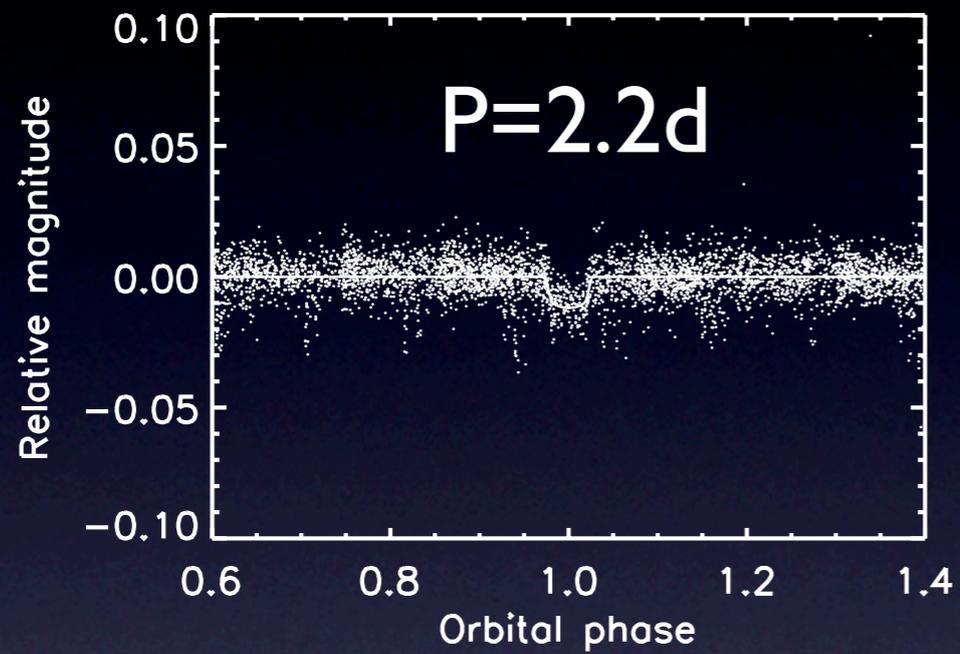
V-Mag: 9.5 - 12.7

**15
planets**

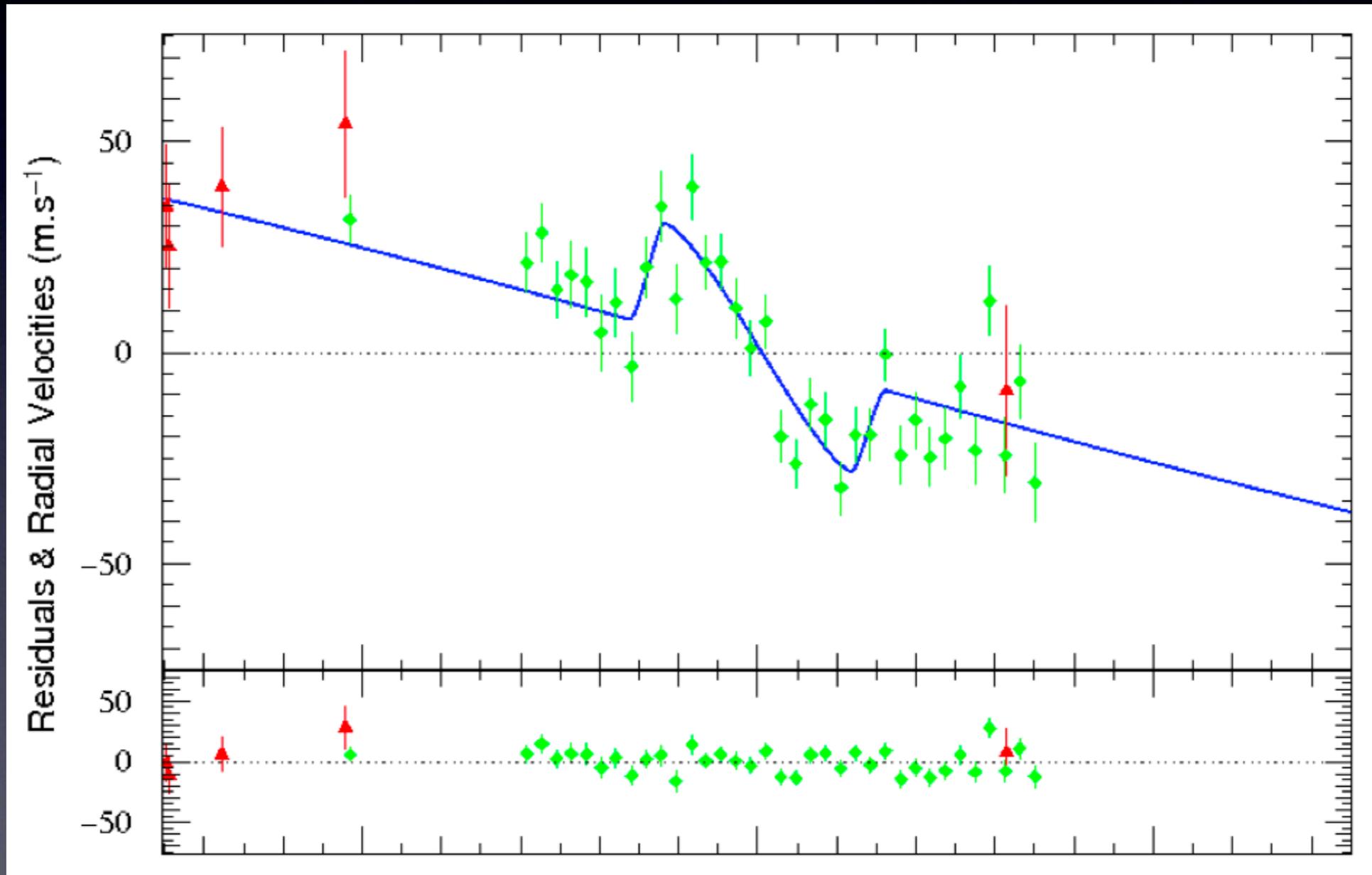
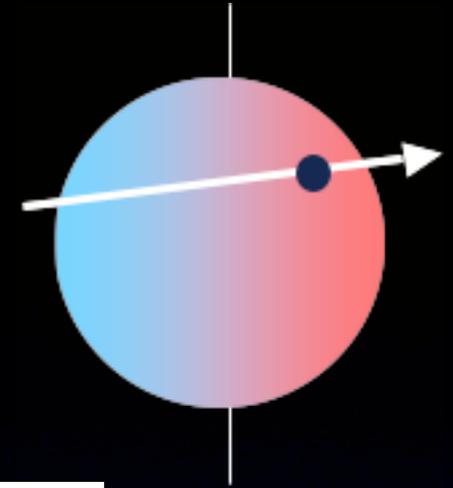
Mass-Radius diagram



WASP-14b



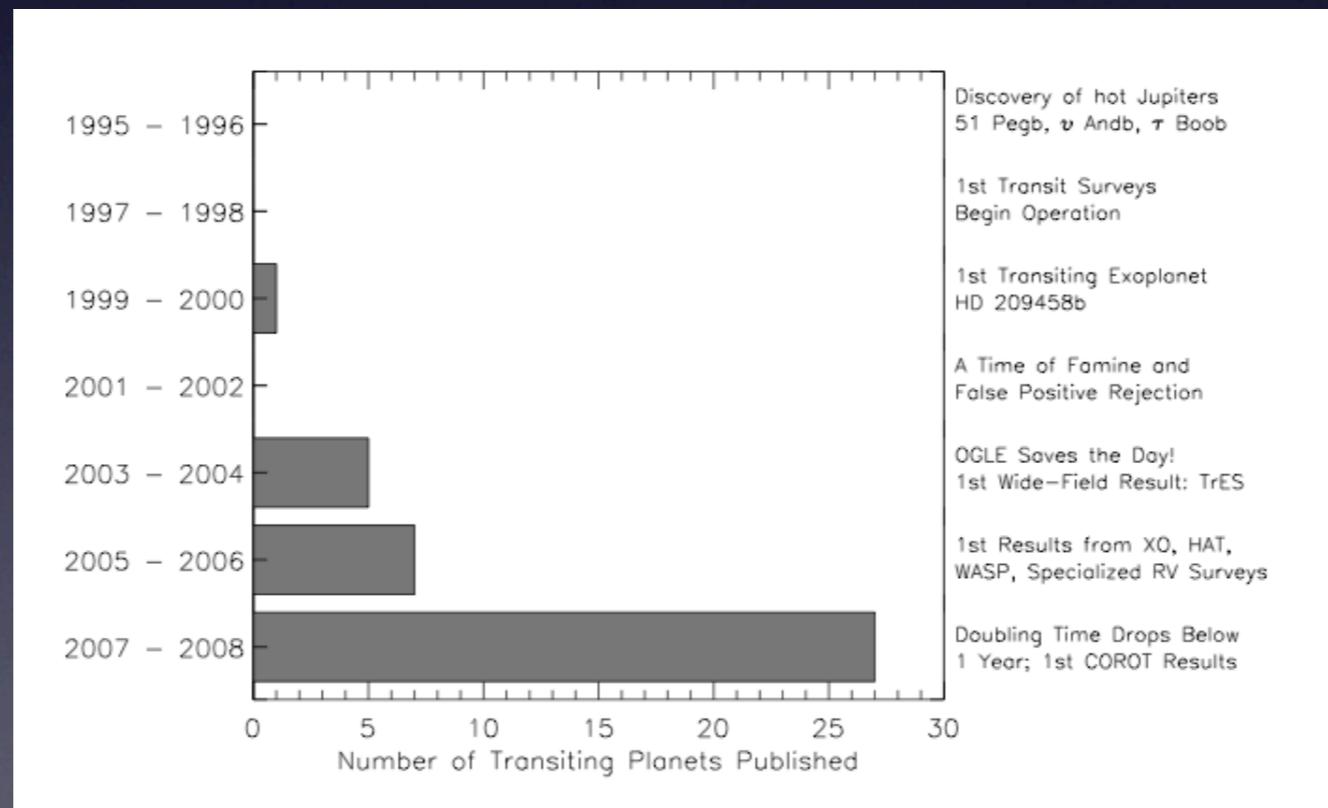
Follow-up



(Guillon M., et al. eprint arXiv:0901.4705)

Future prospects

- New fields
- Reducing systematics
- Characterisation



(Charbonneau, D. 2008, ArXiv e-prints, 808, arXiv:0808.3007)

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