The critical role of small ground-based telescopes in the validation and confirmation of exoplanets discovered by the TESS mission

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Quick introduction to TESS







So Many Planet Candidates, So Few Planets

6400 TOIs

62 sectors

1367 TOIs with TESS Rp < 4 Re

1701 false positives

329 confirmed TESS Planets

Last updated: 4/13/2023



2MASS: October 2000 J-band





1 TESS pixel = 21" (arcseconds)



False Positives and how seeing-limited photometry can help identify them





Testing for Nearby Eclipsing Binaries with Small Ground-Based Telescopes



Some of the telescopes used

LAS CUMBRES OBSERVATORY **GLOBAL TELESCOPE NETWORK**



NGTS (12 20-cm telescopes)



PEST Observatory (Credit: TG Tan)





Some of the telescopes used – citizen





Transit detection from LCO (K. Collins)

Dragomir, Dalba et al., in prep.

Shallow Light Curve Examples



seven 20-cm telescopes

TIC 404518509.01 (TOI-4320.01) @ P=25.1 d on UT 2021-09-07

LCO-CTIO-1m0 telescope (zs-band, exp=24s, vap=23-40-60, foc=2.0 mm)









Transit Timing Variation Light Curve Examples

Peterson et al. (2023), Nature

Takeaway Points

A small telescope in space is discovering thousands of transiting exoplanet science

But it alone cannot verify which candidates are true planets

- Check for chromaticity in the depth of the transit events (chromaticity = eclipsing binary)
- Test whether the transit events are actually off-target (e.g. a nearby eclipsing binary)
- Do both of the above for long transits, while also improving the constraints on the period of the planets Provide observations of multiple transits of Transit Timing Variation analyses

- Small (0.1 1m) ground-based telescopes come to the rescue
 - With ground-based seeing-limited photometry, we can:



