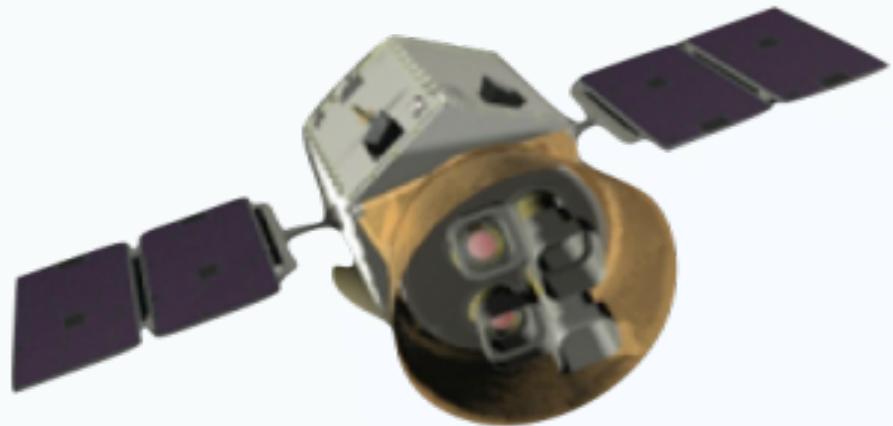


CHEOPS OBSERVATIONS OF TESS PLANETS

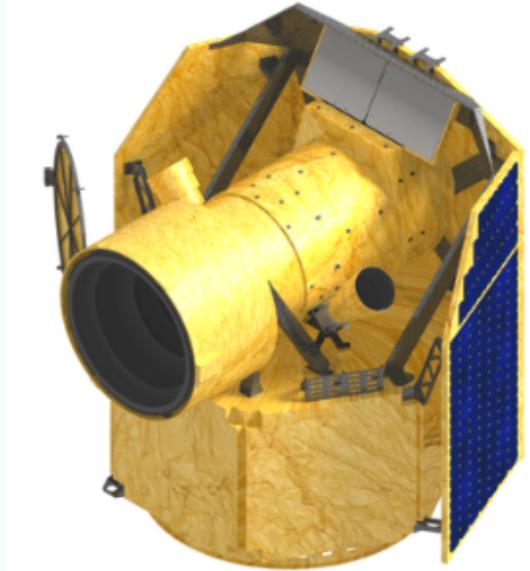
Ignasi Ribas
Institut de Ciències de l'Espai (CSIC-IEEC)

3rd CHEOPS Science Workshop, Madrid, June 2015



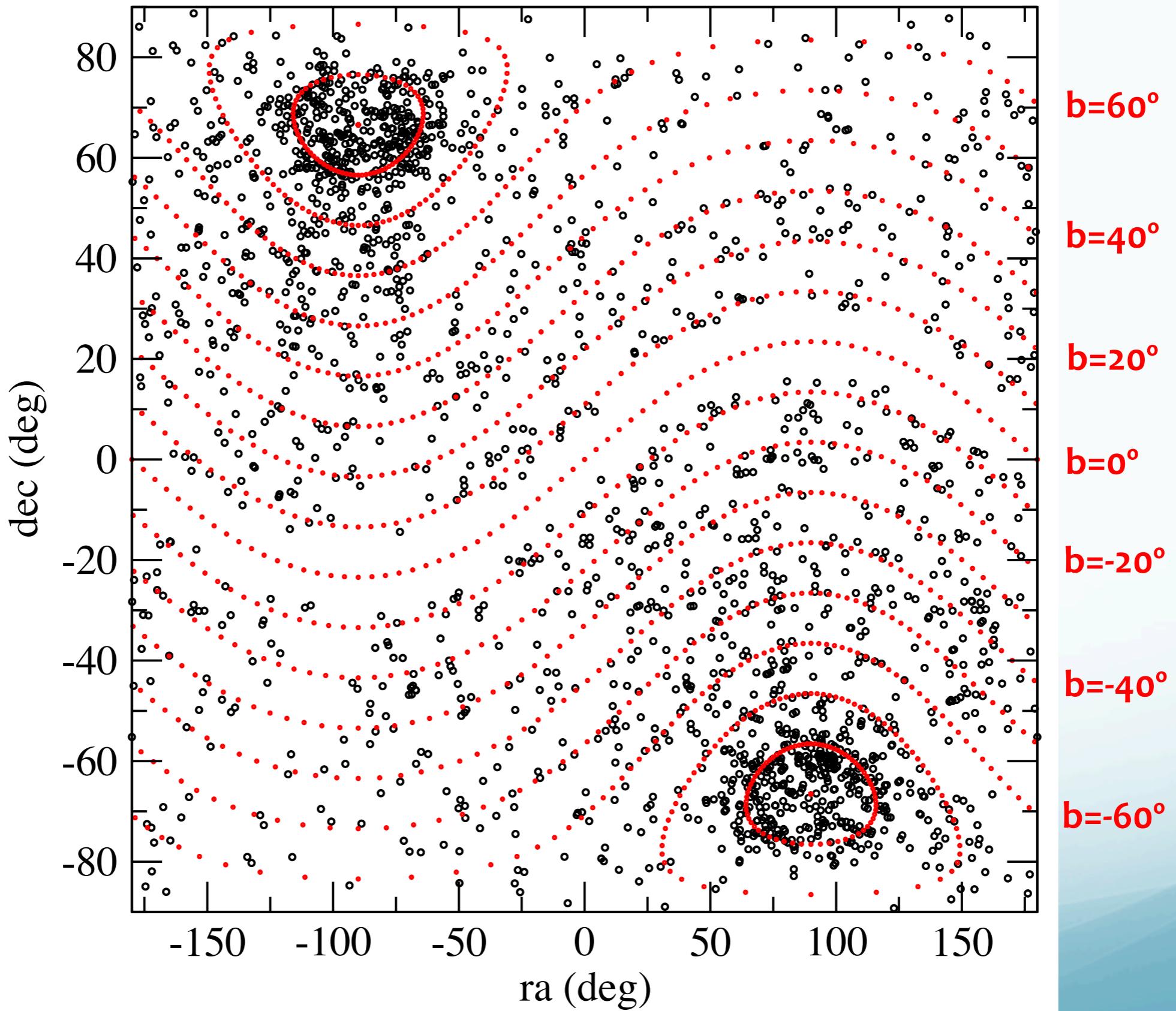


Introduction



- The TESS and CHEOPS missions are highly complementary survey vs. targeted
- TESS will discover a large number of planets around bright stars all over the sky but SNR will not always allow for very high precision in planetary radius.
- From CHEOPS perspective it is a mash-up of 2 requirements
- Simulations of TESS yields suggest 1984 planets may be found

TESS planets - Sky distribution



CHEOPS visibility

Observability (days in 1 yr)	Ecliptic latitude (deg)
70	20
60	35
50	43
40	52
30	57
20	60
10	62

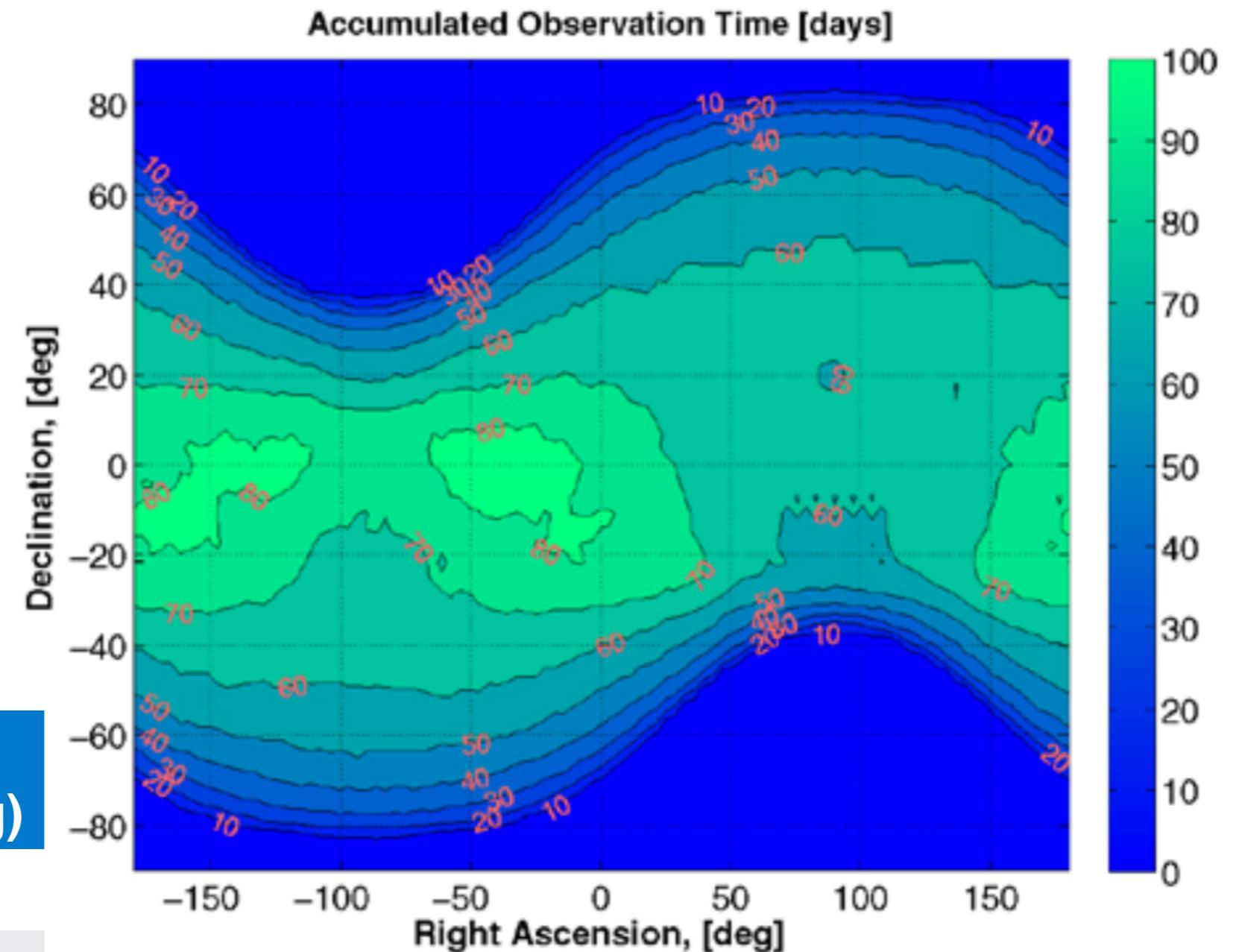
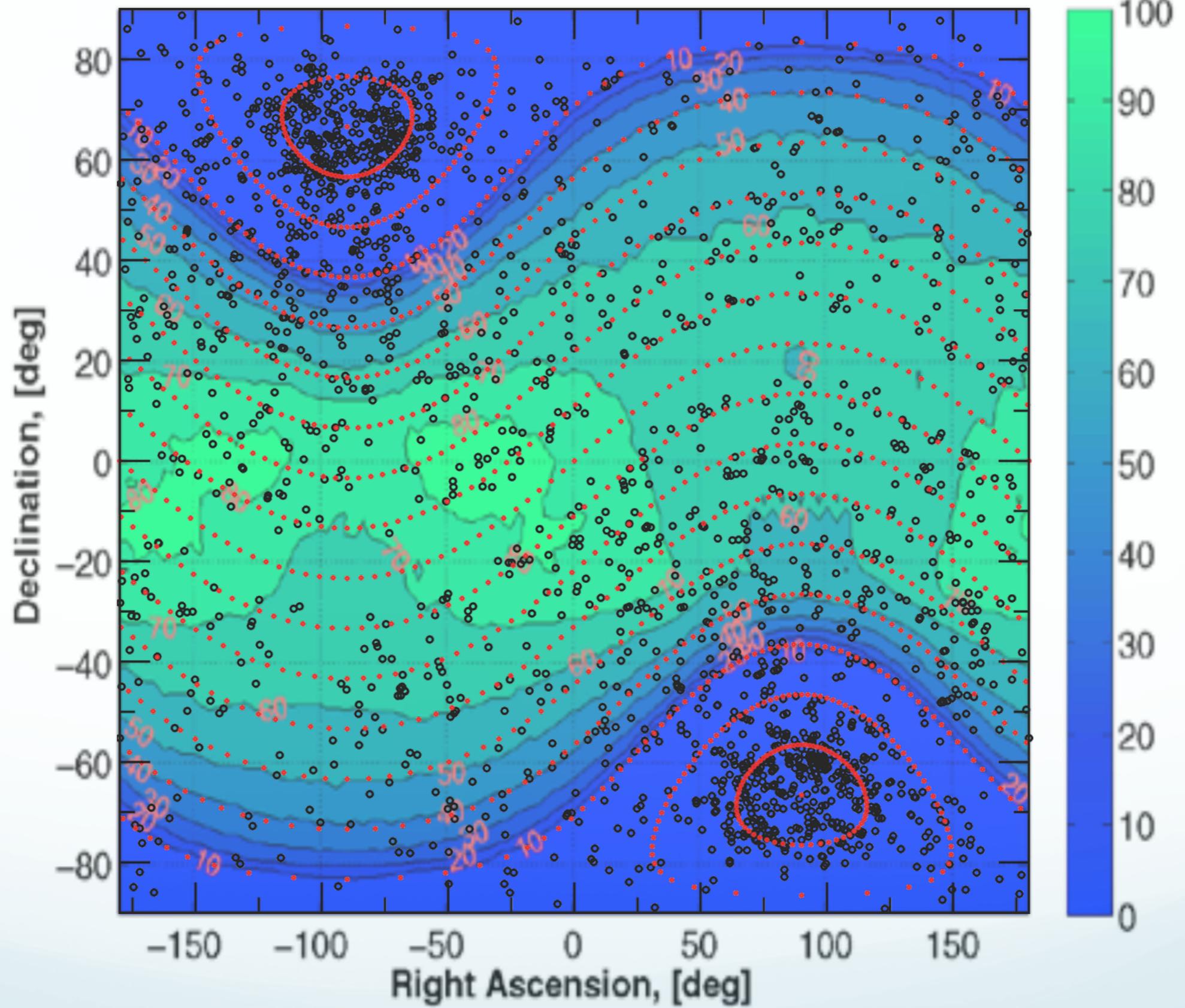


Fig.6 SSO650; CHEOPS-ESOC-TN-003

TESS and CHEOPS sky

Accumulated Observation Time [days]



CHEOPS access to TESS targets

- CHEOPS science requirement is to determine planet radii with $\sigma_R/R < 4\%$
- Considering a reasonable red noise model (5 ppm) it translates into SNR = 30

N _{TESS}	N _{CHEOPS} & TESS SNR < 30	Visibility (days)
1001	0	<10
45	32	10-20
66	56	20-30
89	80	30-40
172	148	40-50
133	114	50-60
245	211	60-70
233	205	>70
1984	846	All

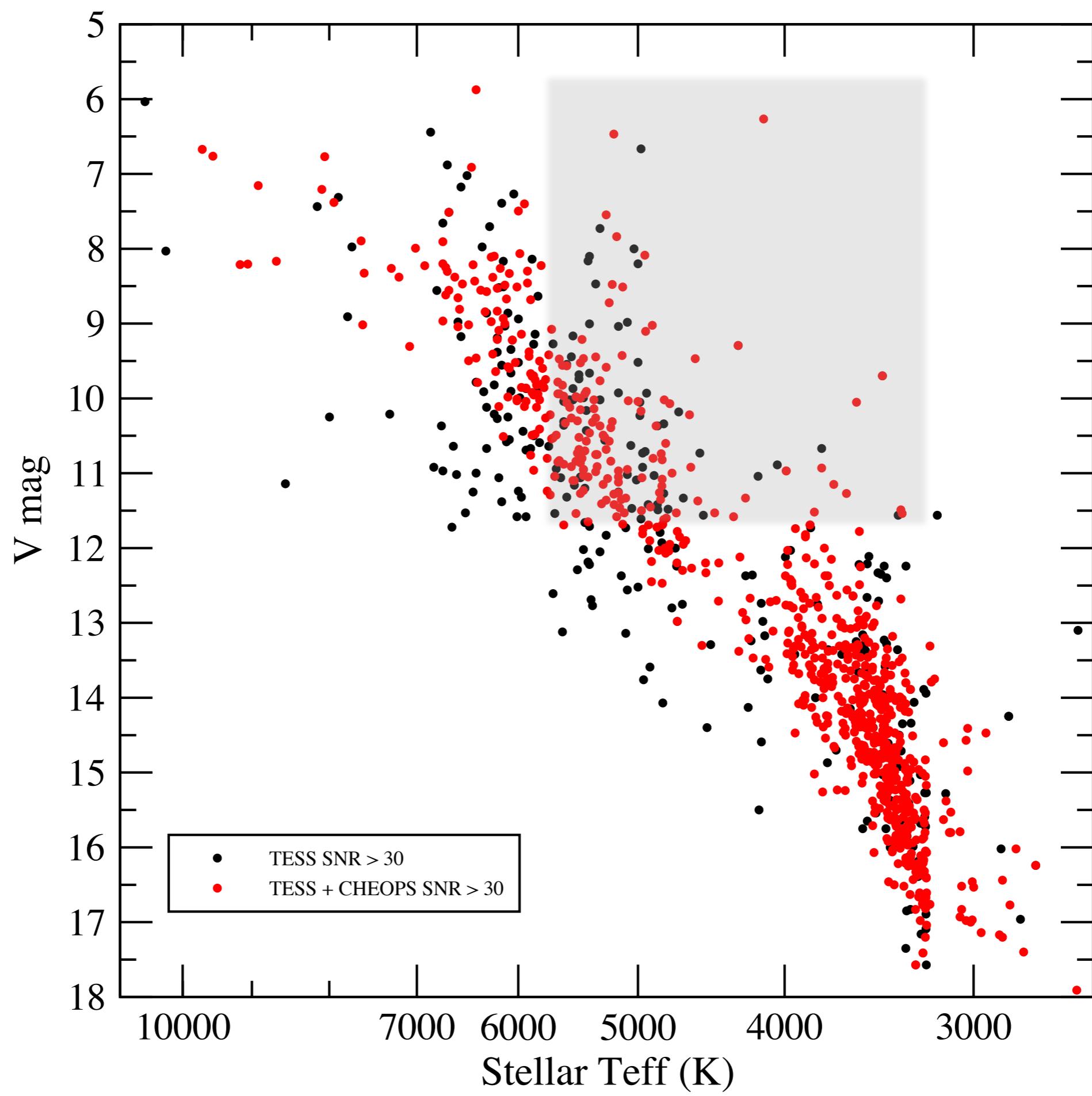
CHEOPS could double the number of TESS planets with SNR=30.

Most interestingly it extends it to the whole sky !

CHEOPS observations of TESS targets

- Interesting extension to longer period transiting planets

N _{CHEOPS} & TESS SNR < 30	N TESS transits
118	1
90	2
71	3
60	4
64	5
49	6
62	7
46	8
44	9
37	10
37	11
32	12
34	13
43	14
30	15
29	16



Conclusions

- High complementarity between TESS and CHEOPS (sky visibility)
- Selection is made to raise SNR
- Improvements → increase in:
 - M star planets
 - Brighter hosts (~ 1.5 mag)
- Possible strategy:
 - Planets with key properties (bright, small, temperate)
 - Collect transits to increase SNR to 30
 - Apply this to 100-200 TESS planets

Work in progress...