

SESW 2016 TRANSIT HANDS ON SESSION

GROUP 4: PLANETARY PARAMETERS

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The Prompt

- Investigate how including additional parameters in your fits affects correlations and uncertainties in the planetary radius (R_p/R^*) for white light curve.
- Start by including the **semi-major axis** (a/R^*) and the **inclination** (i) in the set of fitted parameters, in addition to planetary radius, center of transit time T_0 , and linear limb darkening (u) parameters.
- How do the uncertainties change? Are the results consistent with the three parameter fit? Are there significant correlations?
- Discuss methods to limit parameter correlation and incorporate information from further observations to further constrain your results.
- Use Bayes rule to do parameter inference

Hypotheses

- Increasing the number of parameters used to fit will reduce the errors
 - But there was some dissent in the crowd (“Statistics is dark sorcery”)
- Increasing the number of (chains?) in the MCMC will also reduce error



Strategy

# parameters	nWalkers	Burn-in
3 (R_p/R^* , u , T_0)	100, 500	50
4 (inc , R_p/R^* , u , T_0)	500	50, 1000
4 (a / R^* , R_p/R^* , u , T_0)	100, 500, 1000	50, 1000
5 (R_p/R^* , u , T_0 , a / R^* , i)	500	100, 1000, 4500

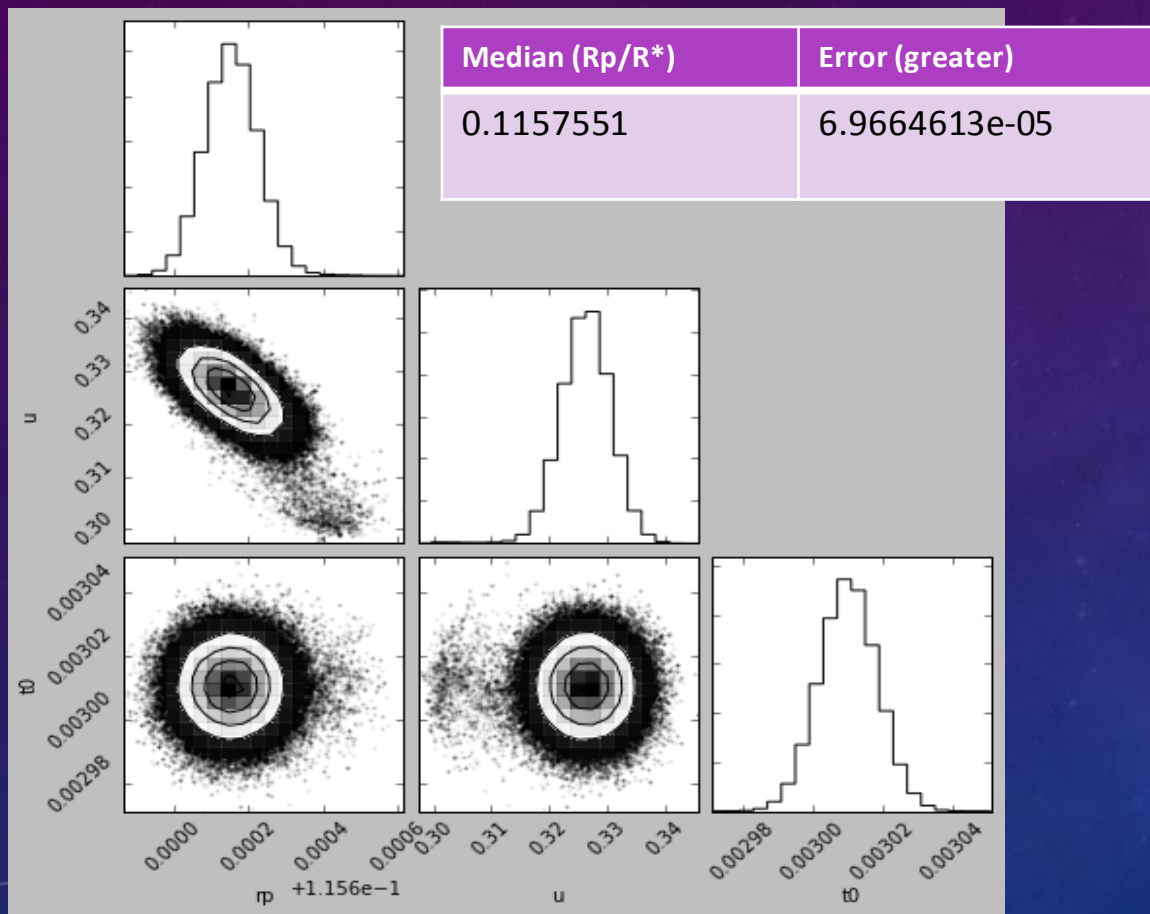


- Assumed uniform distribution for priors
- Constant 5000 iterations

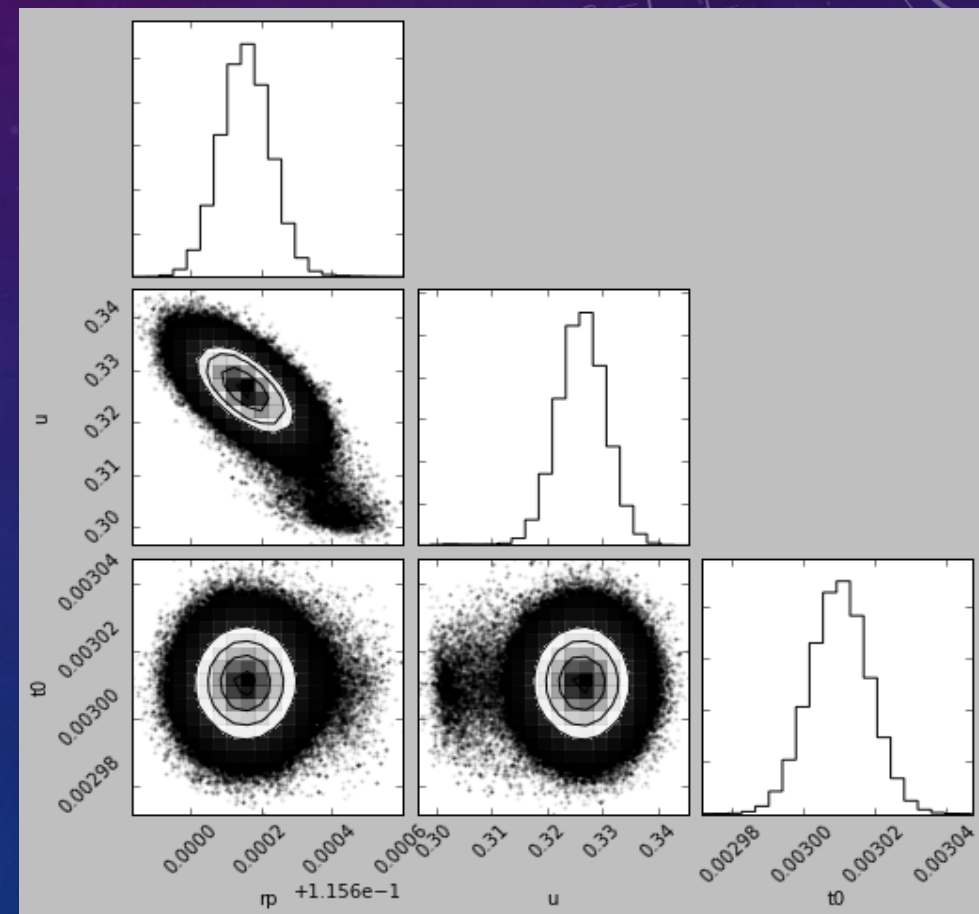


Model Fit with Three Parameters

nWalkers = 100
Burn-In = 50

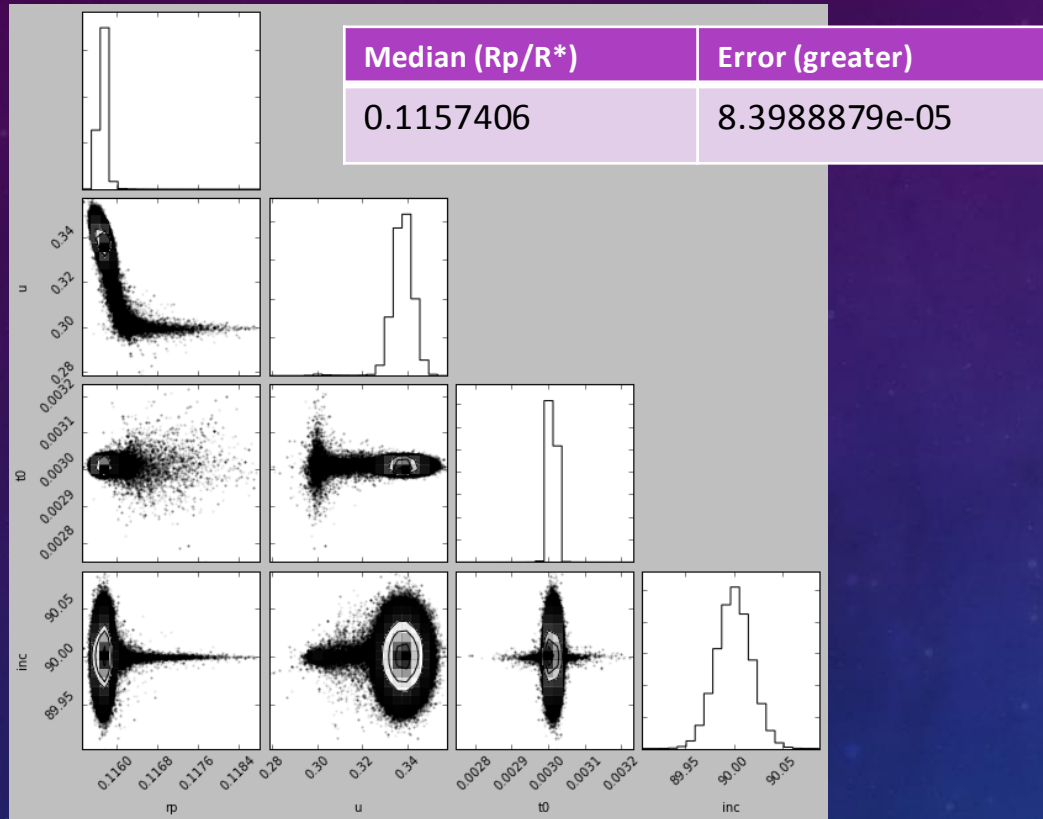


nWalkers = 500
Burn-In = 50



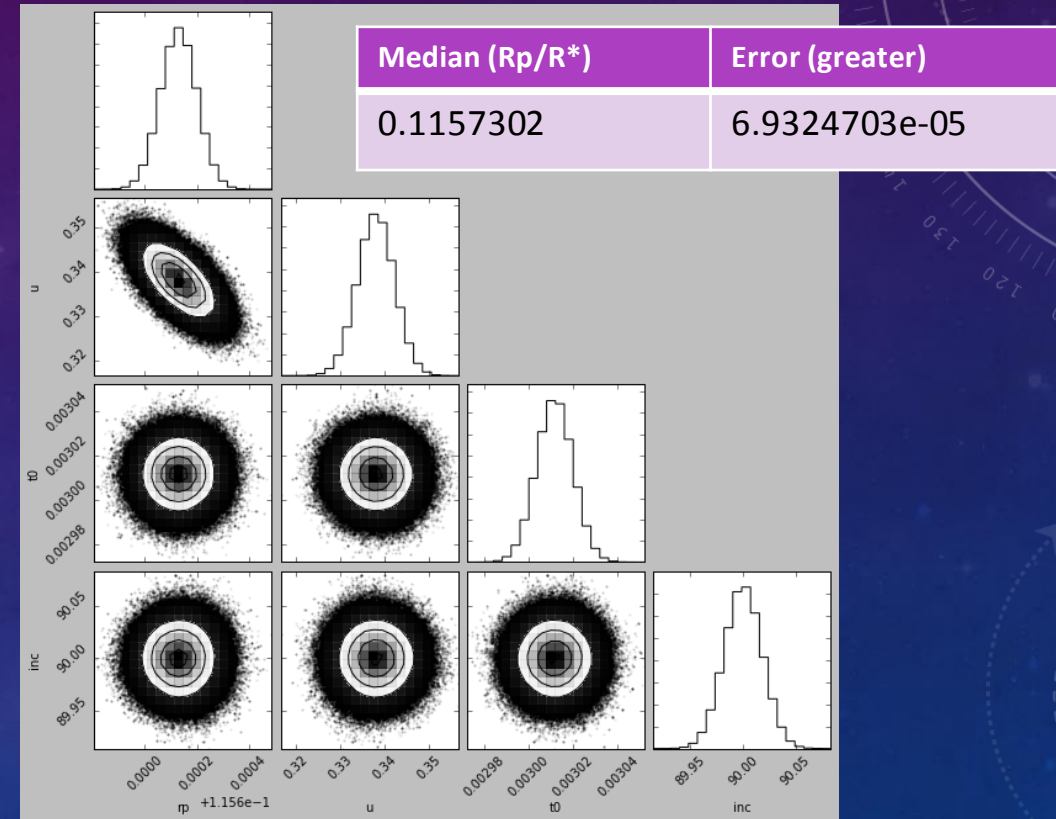
Model Fit with Four Parameters (inc)

nWalkers: 500
Burn In: 50



All parameters we investigated were found to be uncorrelated, with the exception of planet radius and limb darkening.

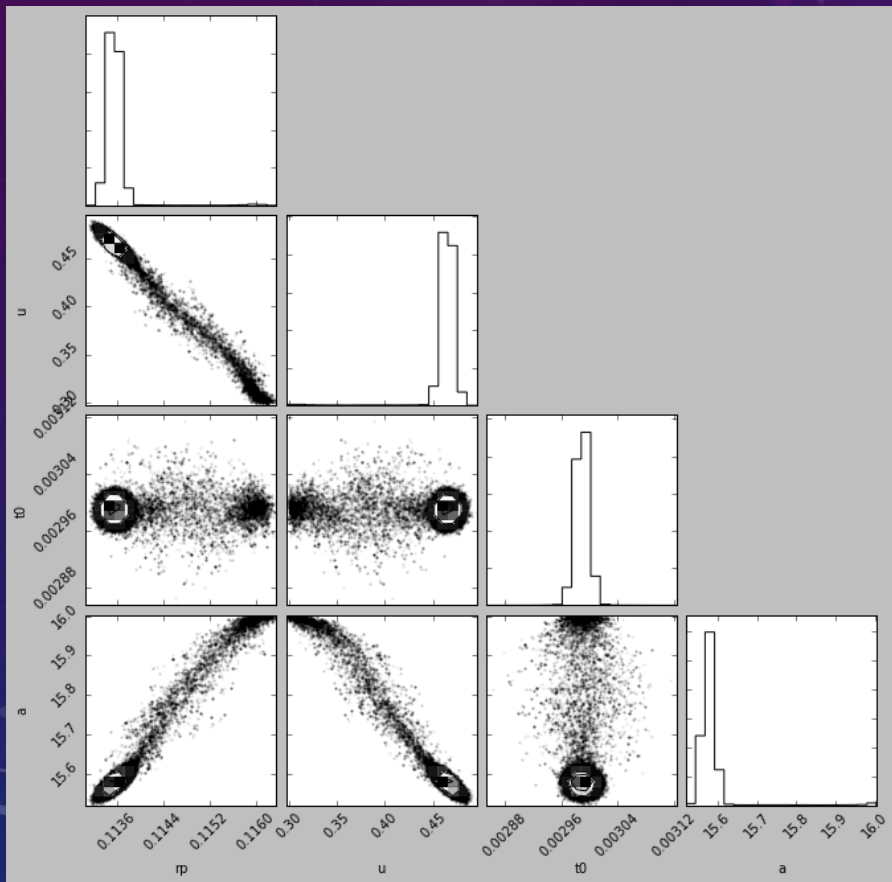
nWalkers: 500
Burn In: 1000



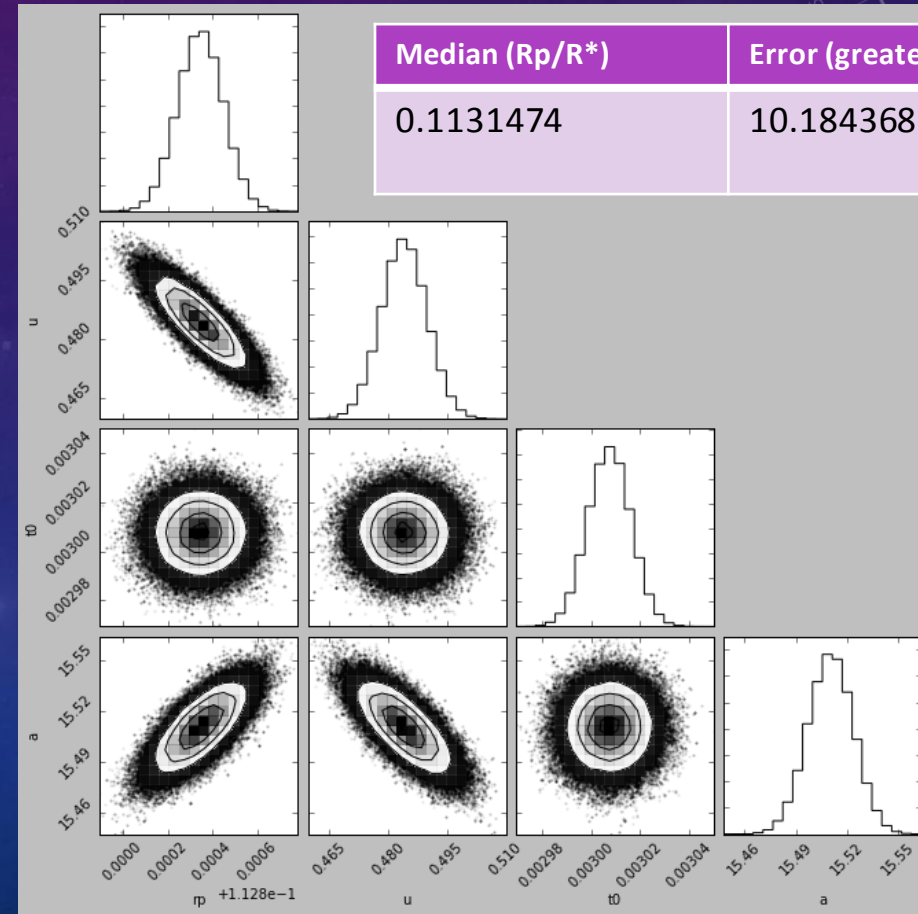
This is to be expected given that limb darkening decreases flux, which in turn affects the calculated estimate of the planet radius.

Model Fit with Four Parameters (a/R^*)

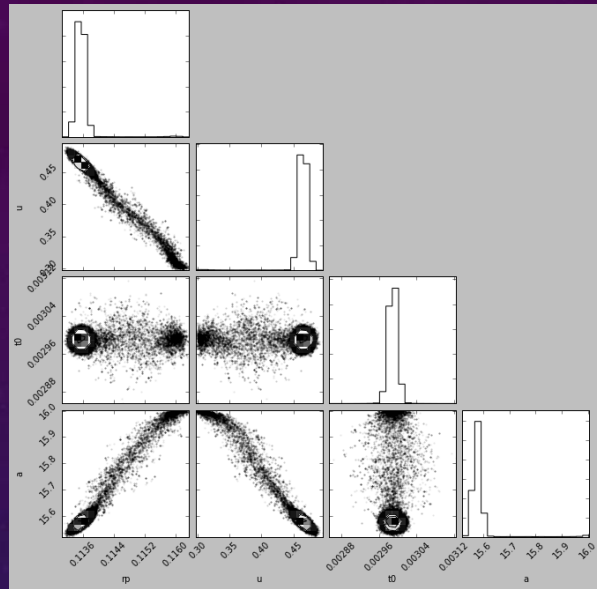
nWalkers: 100
Burn In: 50



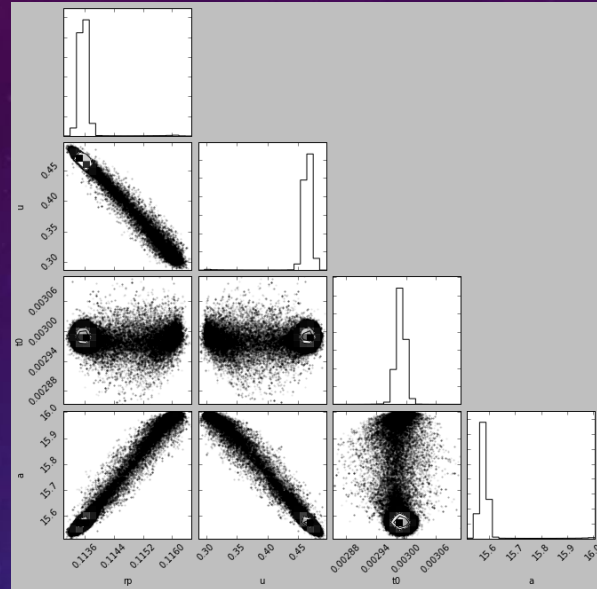
nWalkers = 100
Burn-in = 1000



Model Fit with Four Parameters (a/R^*)



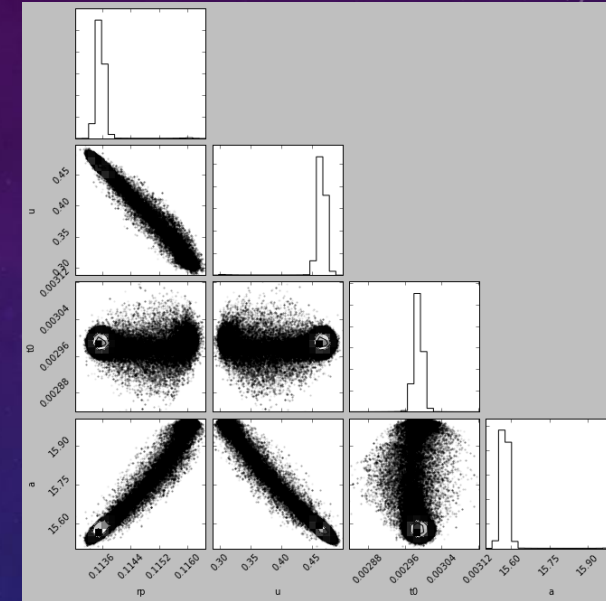
nWalkers: 100
Burn In: 50



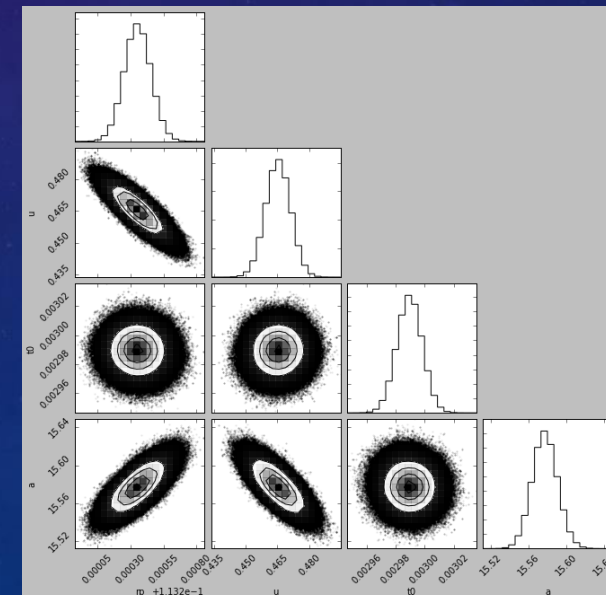
nWalkers: 500
Burn In: 50

Interpretation: that the quality of the MCMC is not improving with more than "nwalker"=100 - instead it kind of gets oversaturated.

Burn-in=1000 shows a significant improvement of the MCMC plot (concentrated in a much smaller area), since we get rid of the first 1000 steps that are more or less random, before they finally converge in a smaller area.



nWalkers: 1000
Burn In: 50

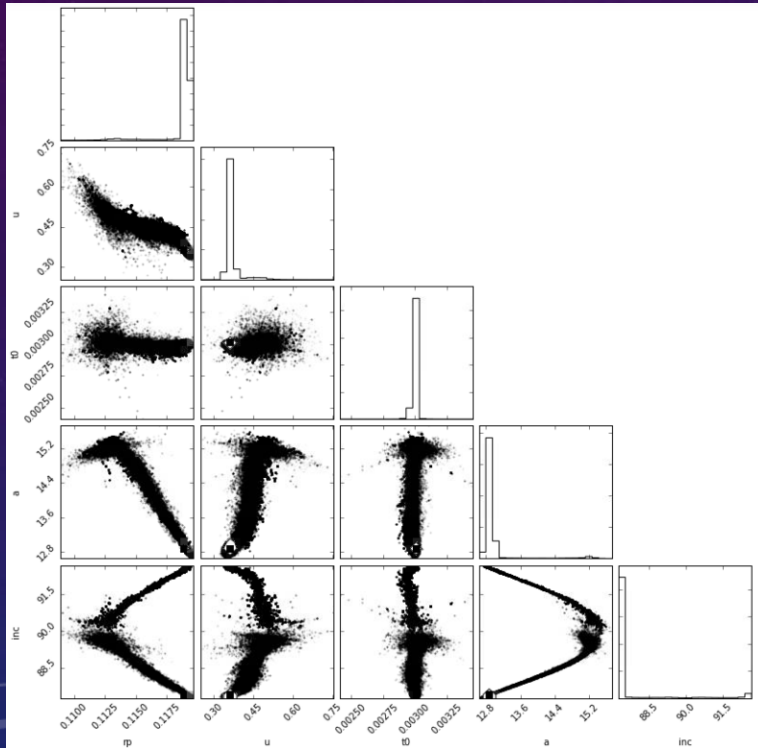


nWalkers: 1000
Burn In: 1000

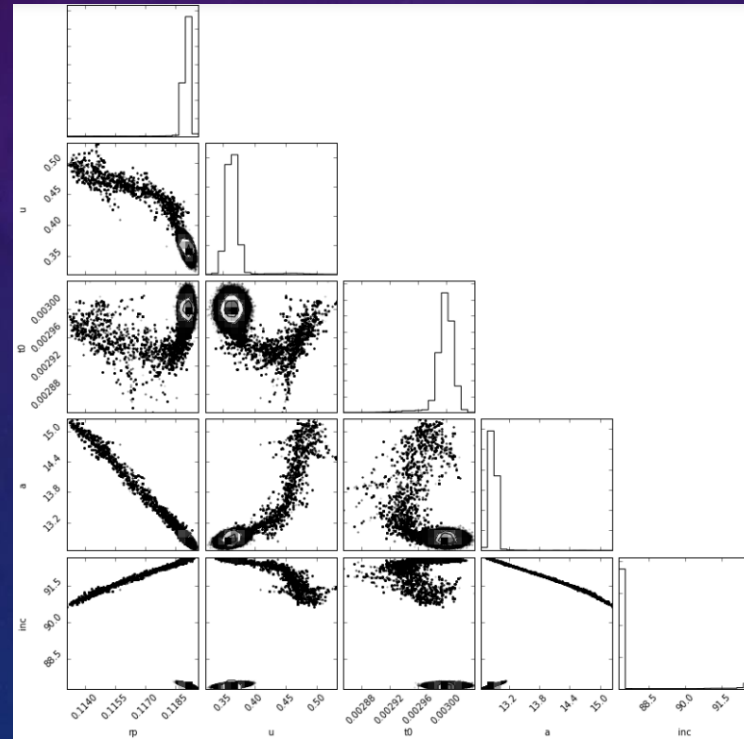
Model Fit with Five Parameters (a/R^* , i)

Median (R_p/R^*)	Error (greater)
0.1190733	12.374173e-05

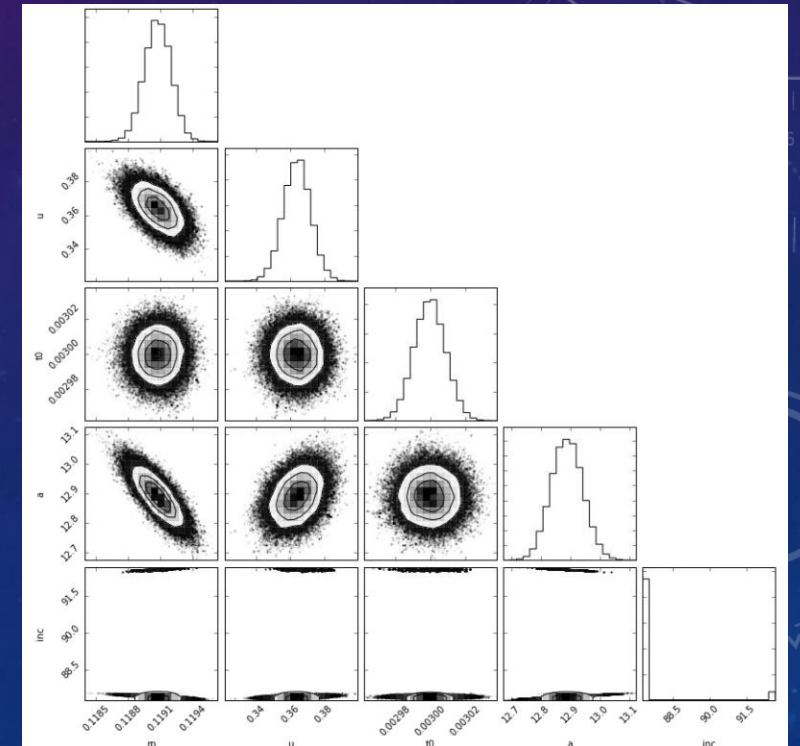
nWalkers = 500
Burn in = 100



nWalkers = 500
Burn in = 1000

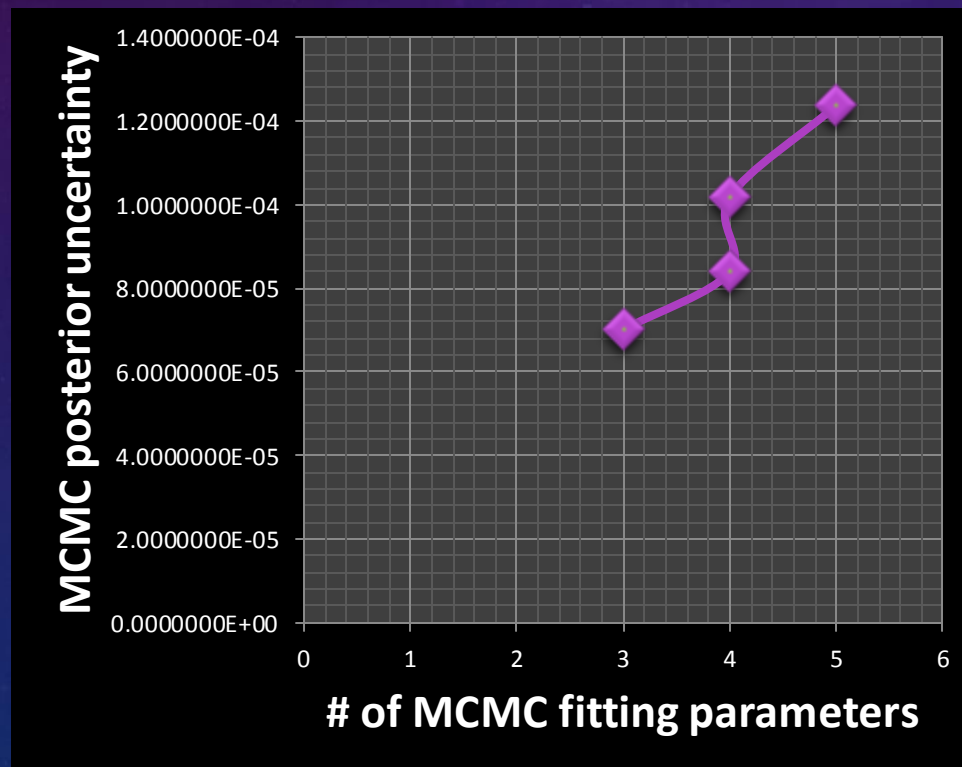


nWalkers = 500
Burn in = 4500



“ALL TOGETHER NOW!”

# parameters	Median (Rp/R*)	Error (greater)
3 (Rp/R*, u, T0)	0.1157561	7.0108477e-05
4 (inc, Rp/R*, u, T0)	0.1157406	8.3988879e-05
4 (a/R*, Rp/R*, u, T0)	0.1131474	10.184368e-05
5 (Rp/R*, u, T0, a/R*, i)	0.1190733	12.374173e-05



SOME PARTING THOUGHTS

- Increasing nWalkers seemed only to increase the error in the fits
- Increasing the number of parameters also increased the error in the fits
- Increasing the burn-in number had the most significant impact on decorrelating the triangle plots
- Our hypotheses were wrong...unless the evil dissenters are correct, in which case...

