Eclipsing binaries and astrophysical false positives in the PLATO fields

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Abstract

We perform binary population synthesis calculations linked to a comprehensive Galactic extinction model to determine the number and type of eclipsing binaries expected in a given field of view with a given magnitude limit. We present selected, preliminary results on fields that are representative of the central, most sensitive region of the PLATO field.

Our technique has two principal applications:

(1) Estimating the number and nature of astrophysical false positive exoplanet transit detections.

(2) Constraining the formation history of binary systems by comparing the synthesised signal with a census from an actually observed field.

Binary population synthesis approach

We use the BiSEPS and population codes as described by Willems et al (2006):

- Employs a stellar and binary evolution scheme as in Hurley et al (2000, 2002).
- Convolves initial distributions of newly forming binaries with Galactic star formation history to map out the present-day binary population.
- Integrates over the stellar number density distribution, taking into account the comprehensive extinction model by Hakkila et al (1997).
- Allows one to determine the total number and characteristics of systems in a given magnitude range per unit area as a function of Galactic longitude and latitude.



The figures give an example of the capabilities of our simulations. Shown are the Galactic distribution of eclipsing binaries:

• In 14°x14° fields, representative of the central region of the PLATO field of view.

• In the magnitude range $8 \le m_v \le 11$.

• For a flat initial mass ratio distribution.

Ongoing work

We are in the process of including

- Grazing eclipses
- Limb darkening
- Blending

Properly represented PLATO fields

References

Willems, B, et al, 2006, MNRAS, 367, 1103 Hurley, J, et al 2000, MNRAS, 315, 543 Hurley, J, et al 2002, MNRAS, 329,897 Catala, C, et al, 2010, ASP, 430, 260 Hakkila, J, et al, 1997, AJ, 114, 2043