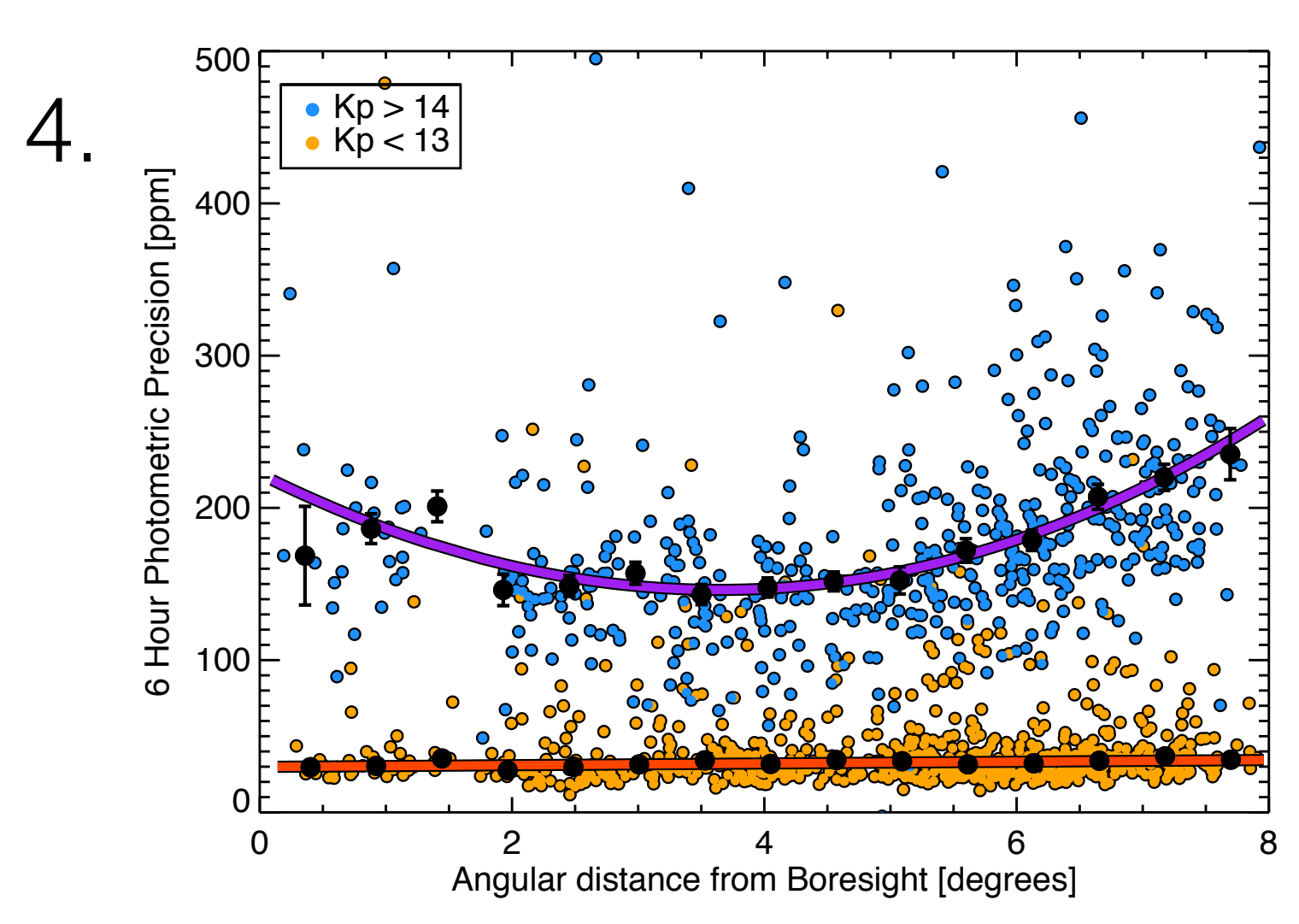
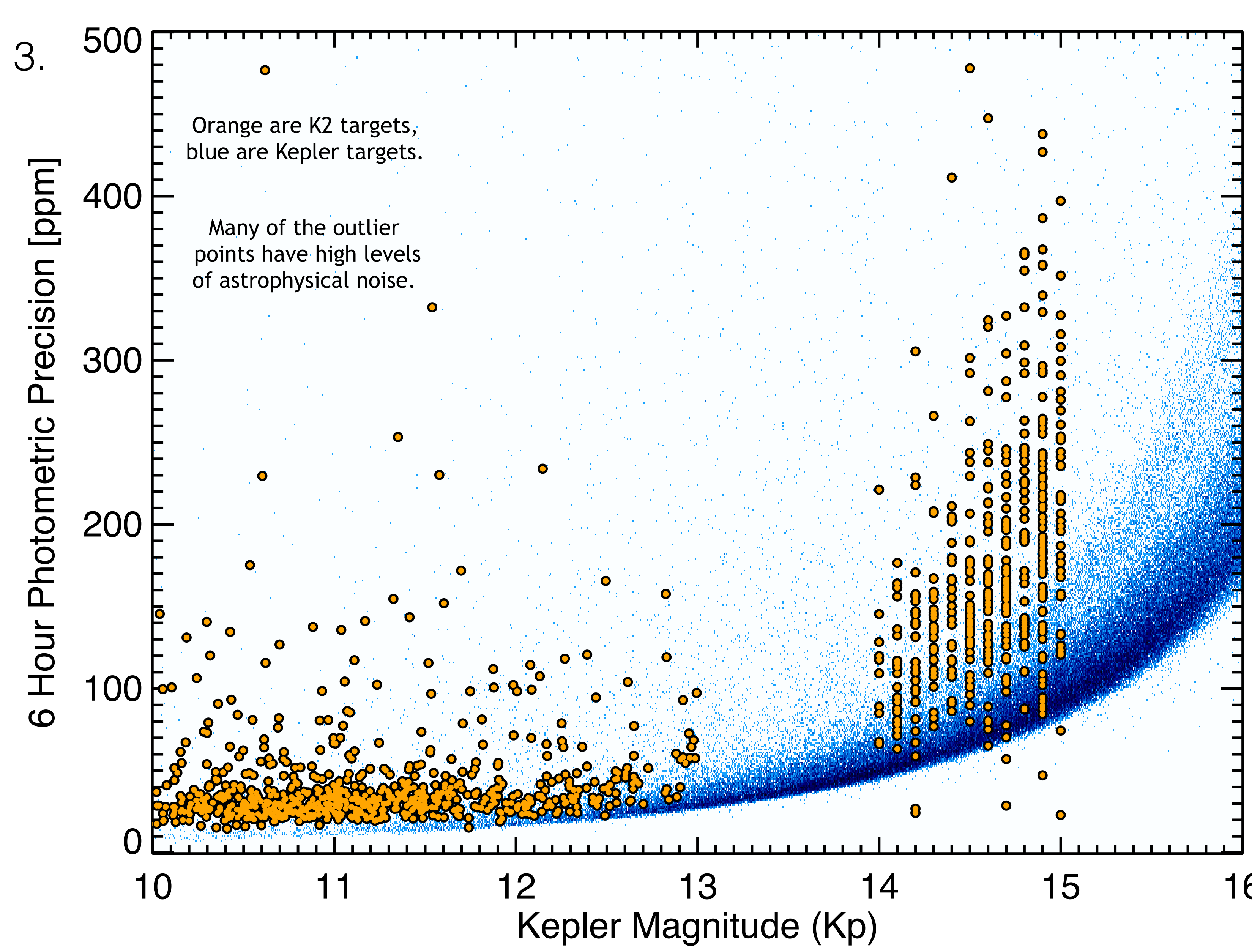
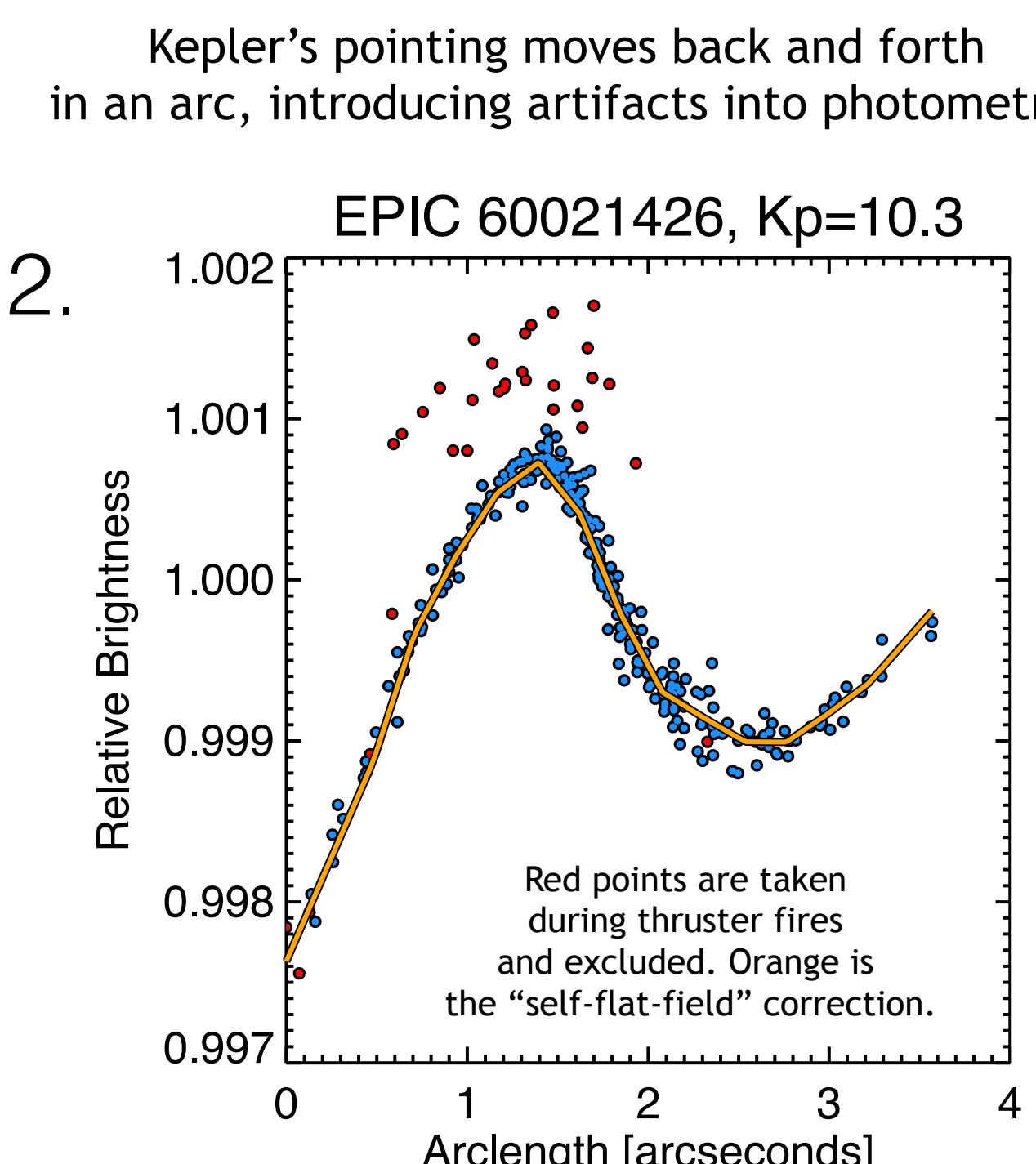
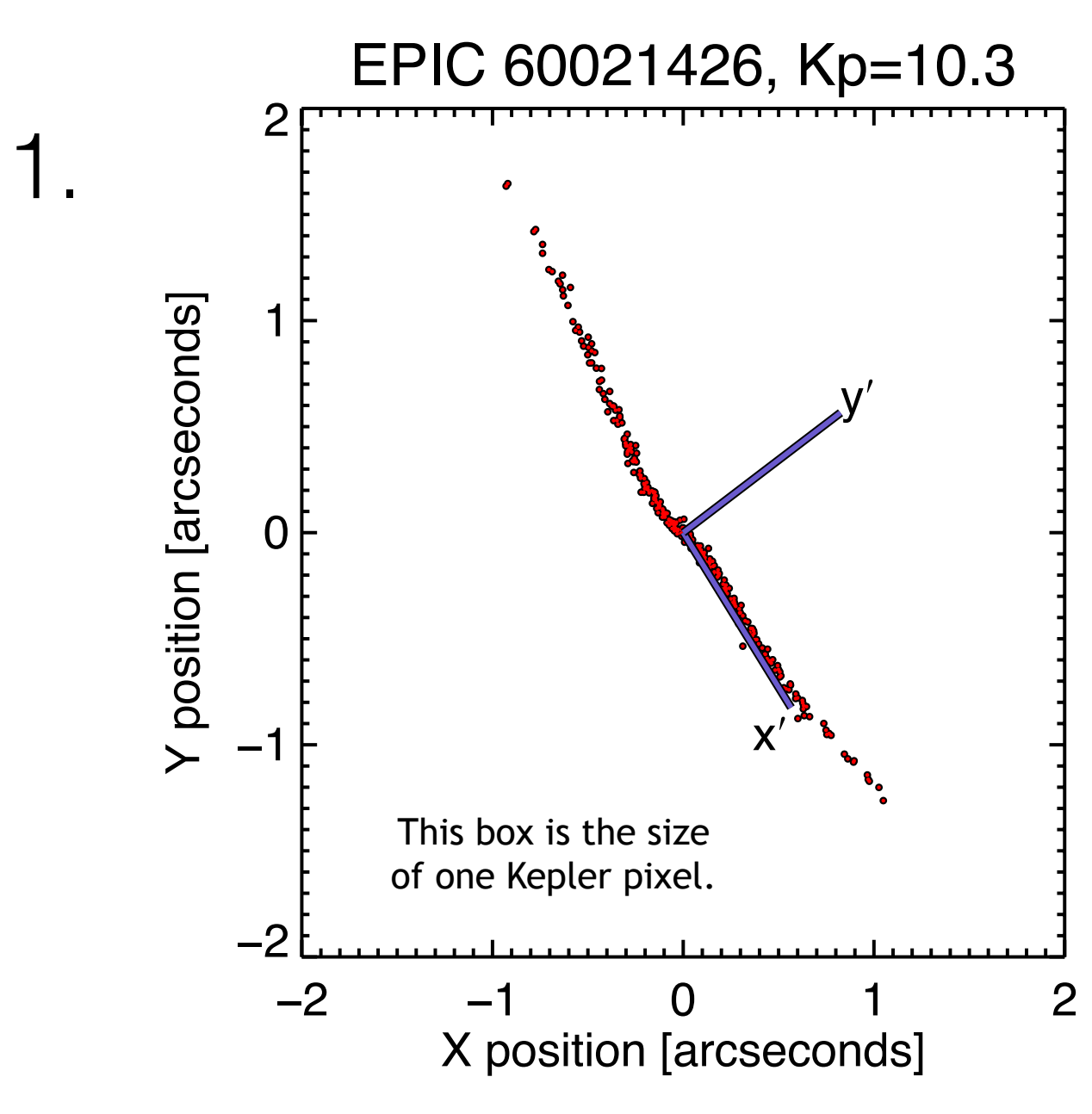
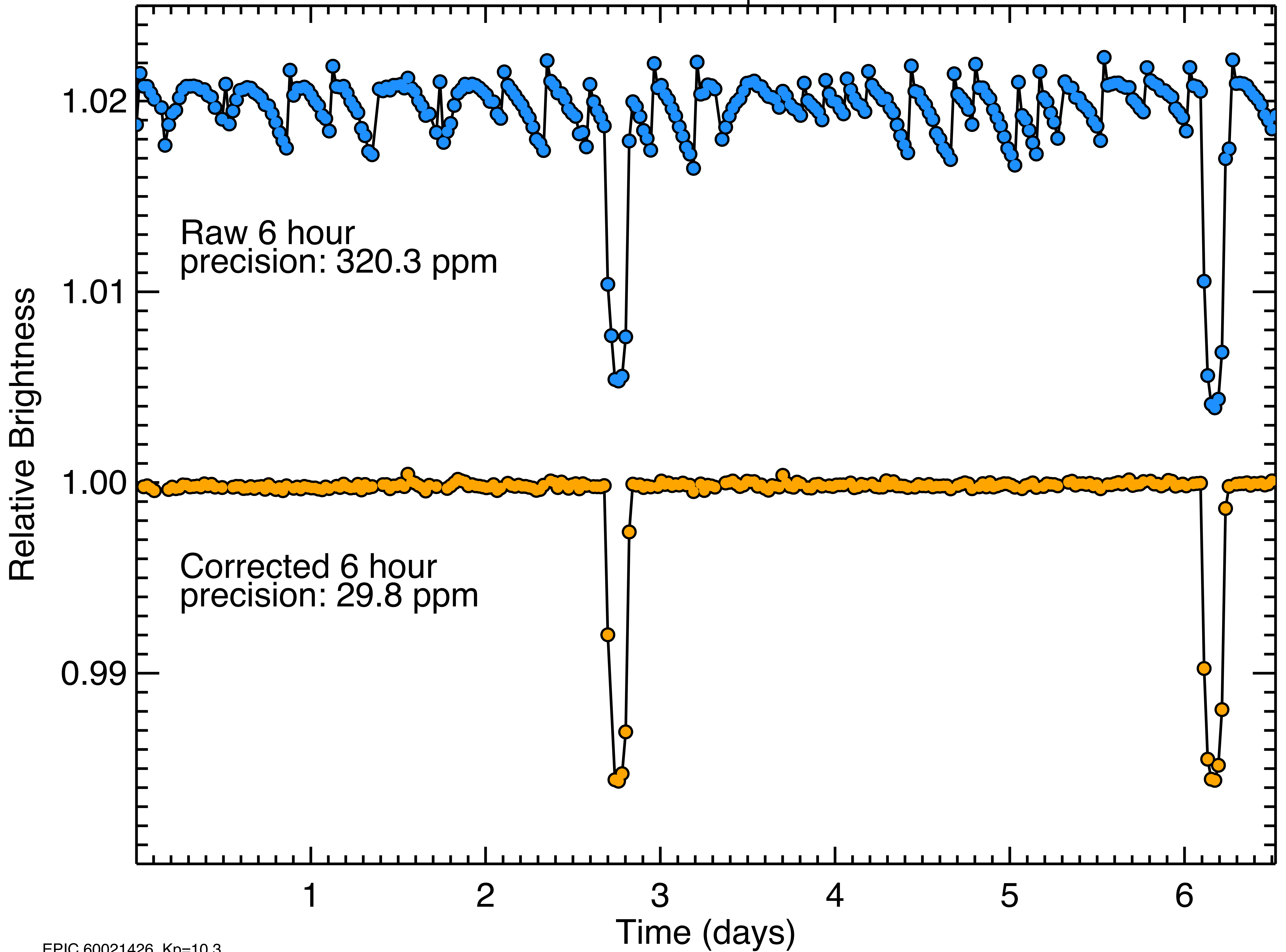


Extracting Precise K2 Photometry

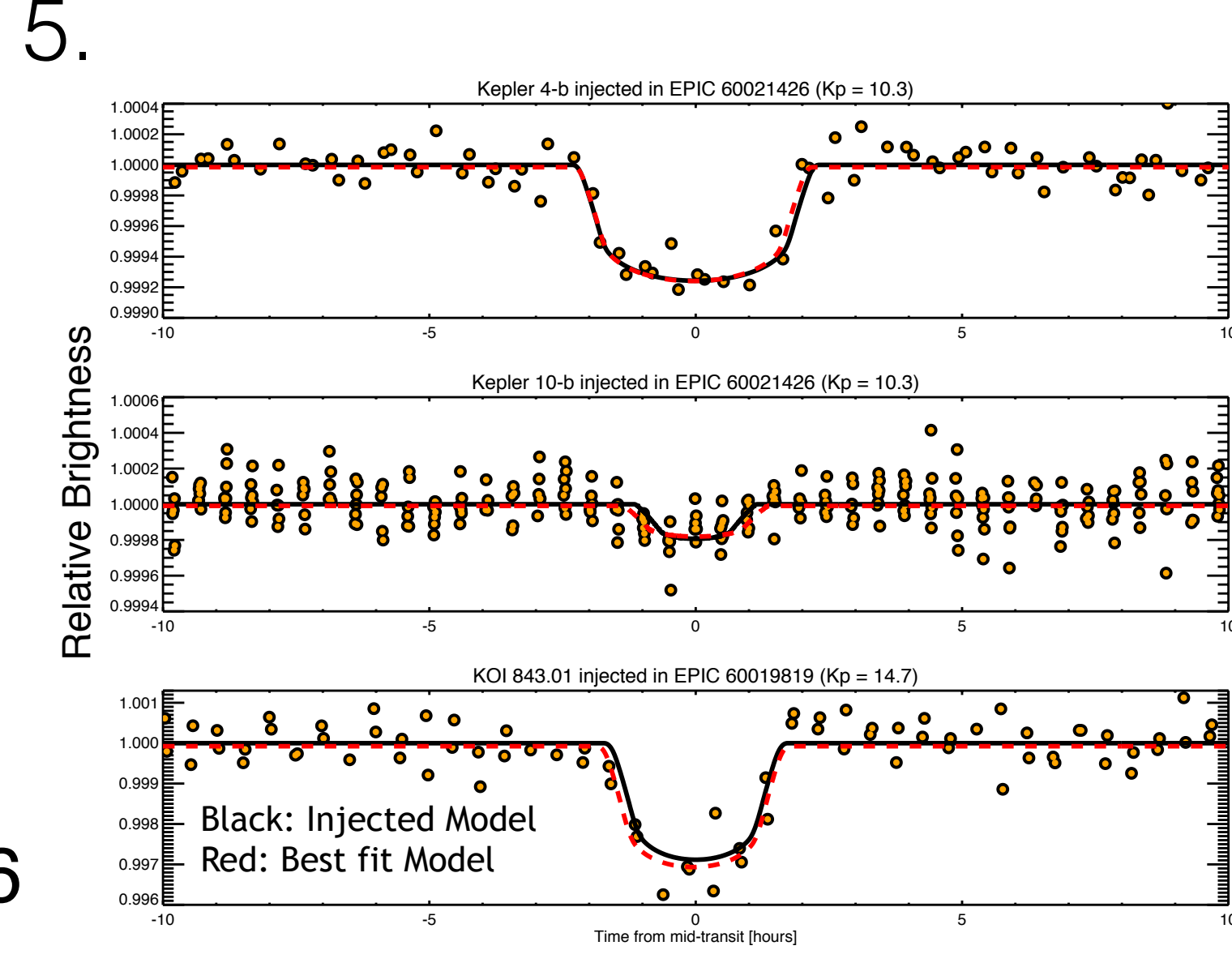
Andrew Vanderburg and John Asher Johnson

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

WASP 28 ($K_p = 11.5$)



Precision worsens farther from the center of Kepler's field of view for bright stars, and worsens both near the center and edge of the field for faint stars.



When we inject K2 targets with transit signals and process with this technique, we recover accurate input parameters, even for very small planets like Kepler 10-b.

But it turns out, the artifacts are reproducible and depend on position on the detector. We can remove this dependence to correct K2 photometry.

See also Y. Shan's poster on K2 planet yields.

Applying the correction to all stars observed in the K2 Engineering Test shows that K2 achieves precision within a factor of 2 of Kepler, and within 35% for stars with $12 < K_p < 13$.

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View light curves here:



Learn more here:

