

EXOPLANET TRANSIT OBSERVATION

Bart Billard & Jerry Hubbell

Outline

- ▣ Introduction and background
 - Basics
 - Bruce Gary's book
 - AAVSO Exoplanet Course and CHOICE program
 - Dennis Conti's book
- ▣ First observation attempt – GJ436
 - Looking at predictions to find observing opportunities
 - Translating identifiers to locate the star
 - Checking field of view (FOV) for its suitability for an observation
 - Locating the FOV with the telescope and taking the data
 - Results
- ▣ Lessons learned and next step
- ▣ Resources

The Kepler Mission

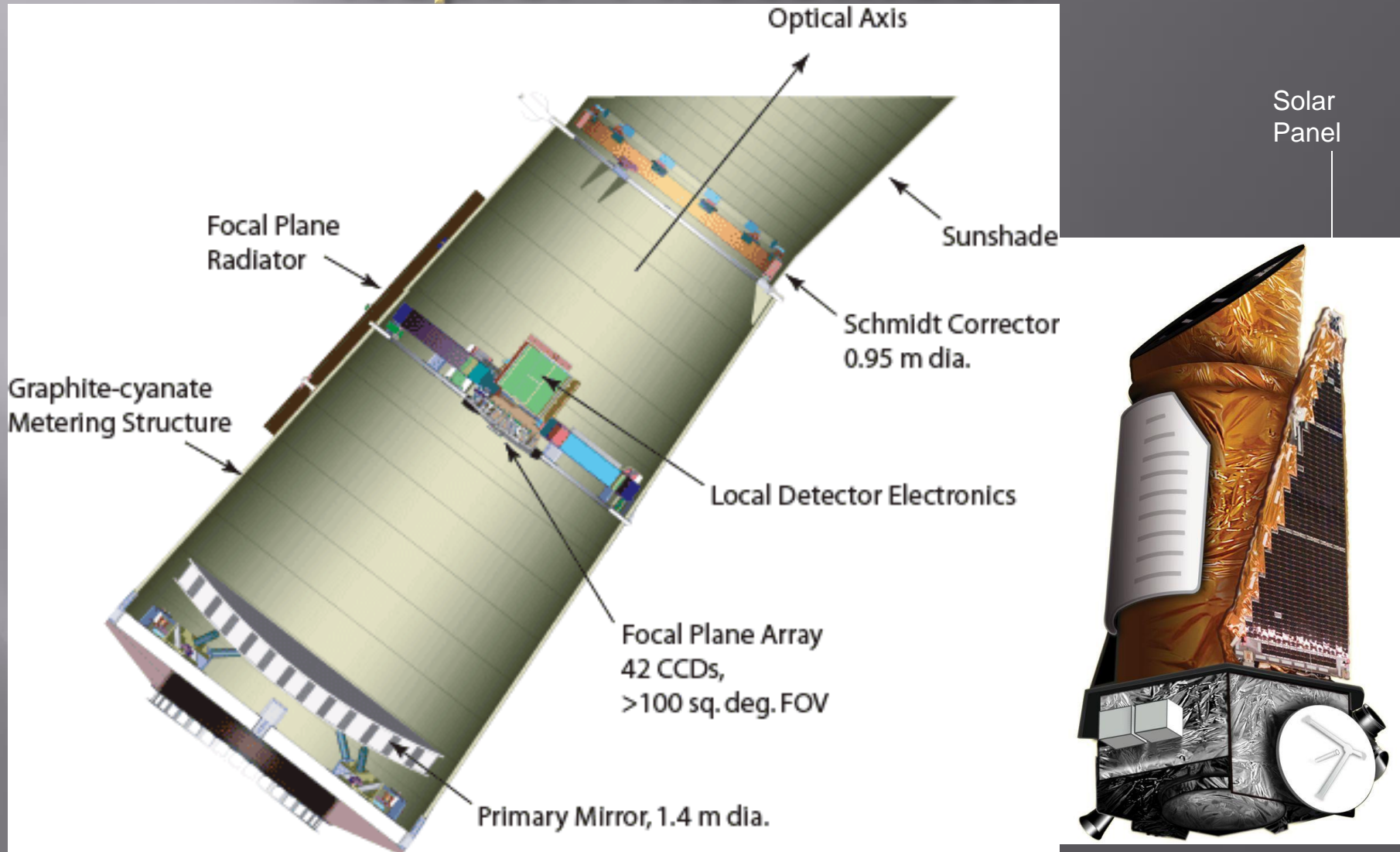


NASA Discovery Mission # 10 “Are there other planets, orbiting other stars, with characteristics similar to Earth?”

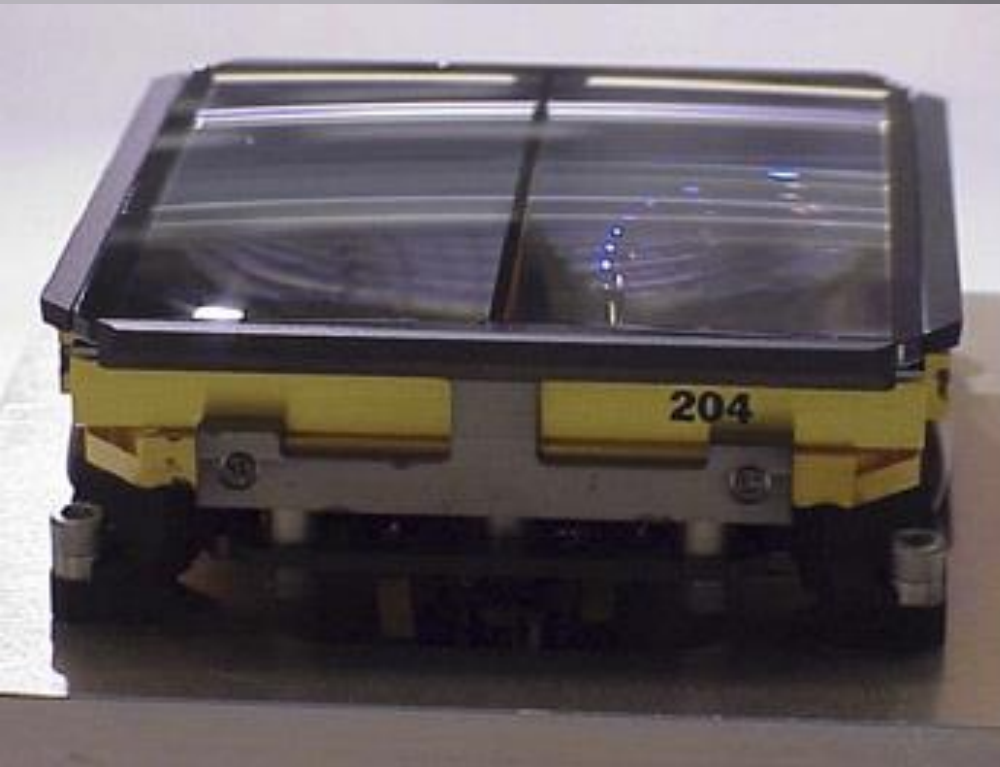
“The Kepler mission will challenge thousands of stars to a staring contest, you know, like the ones you used to have with your siblings when you were younger, and that you have with the cat every once in awhile?”

– Davin Flateau, 365 Days of Astronomy podcast, March 1, 2009

Kepler Photometer



Kepler CCD Array



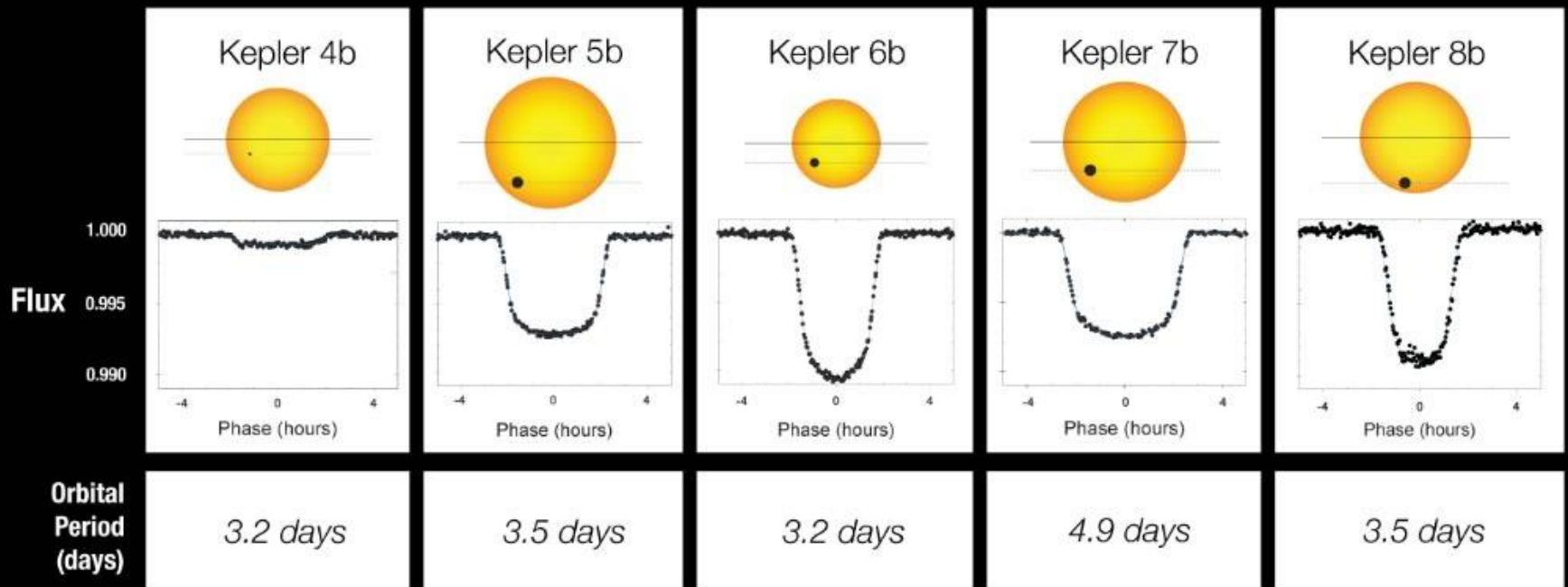
24 pairs of CCD elements, each 2,200 By 1,024 pixels, for 95 megapixels total
—30 pixels for each target star

Covers 15-degree wide field of view in Cygnus and Lyra

Square arrangement can turn 90 degrees each quarter

Detecting Transits with Photometry

Transit Light Curves



Using Bruce Gary's BTE_ephemeris spreadsheet to find out what's happening

17.12.16 05 BTE_ephem.xls [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel non-commercial use

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

I4 =TODAY()-4

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

1 **Instructions for use of BTE_ephem.xls** v20080626a, 201712 This spreadsheet is for predicting transits of the 28 bright transiting exoplanets (BT

2 **This spreadsheet can be used in one of two modes: PAST or FUTURE**

3 **Most users will want the FUTURE mode for learning which transits are available for "tonight" and other dates during the next couple months**

4 **Therefore, the default setting for "start date" is:** 12/15/2017 Year Month Day

5 **If you want to work in PAST mode then enter the date for the "past date of interest" in cells P5,Q5,R5:** (e.g., 2006, 3, 14)

6 **Based on the above here's the mode selected:** FUTURE **using date:** 2017 12 15 (Year, Month, Day format) **as a "Start Date"**

7 **Now specify a minimum elevation [deg] for your observations:** 20 degrees

8 **Finally, enter your site coordinates here:** North Latitude: 36.00

9 E. Longitude: 77.00

10 **You're now ready to view transit events viewable from your site, at night, for dates starting with the "Start Date." Go to next "page" (Ctl-PgD**

11

12

13 As new BTEs are discovered you may insert a work a worksheet (after this one), copy contents of another worksheet to the new one, then modify the BTE cells C2:C6

14

15 These values will be copied to worksheets for all BTEs

	Year	Month	Day	Darkness Starts	Darkness Ends	JD-2450000	Site N.Lat	Site E.Long	a	y
Adopted "start date":	2017	12	15	12.7 UT	0.9 UT	8102.0	36.00	77.00	0	6817

16

17

18

19 These cells (yellow) are calculated from the blue cells; don't alter them.

20

21

22

23 On the exoplanet pages (3rd & following worksheets) columns G, H and I show UT times for ingress, mid-transit and egress for transit events that meet the "minimum eleva

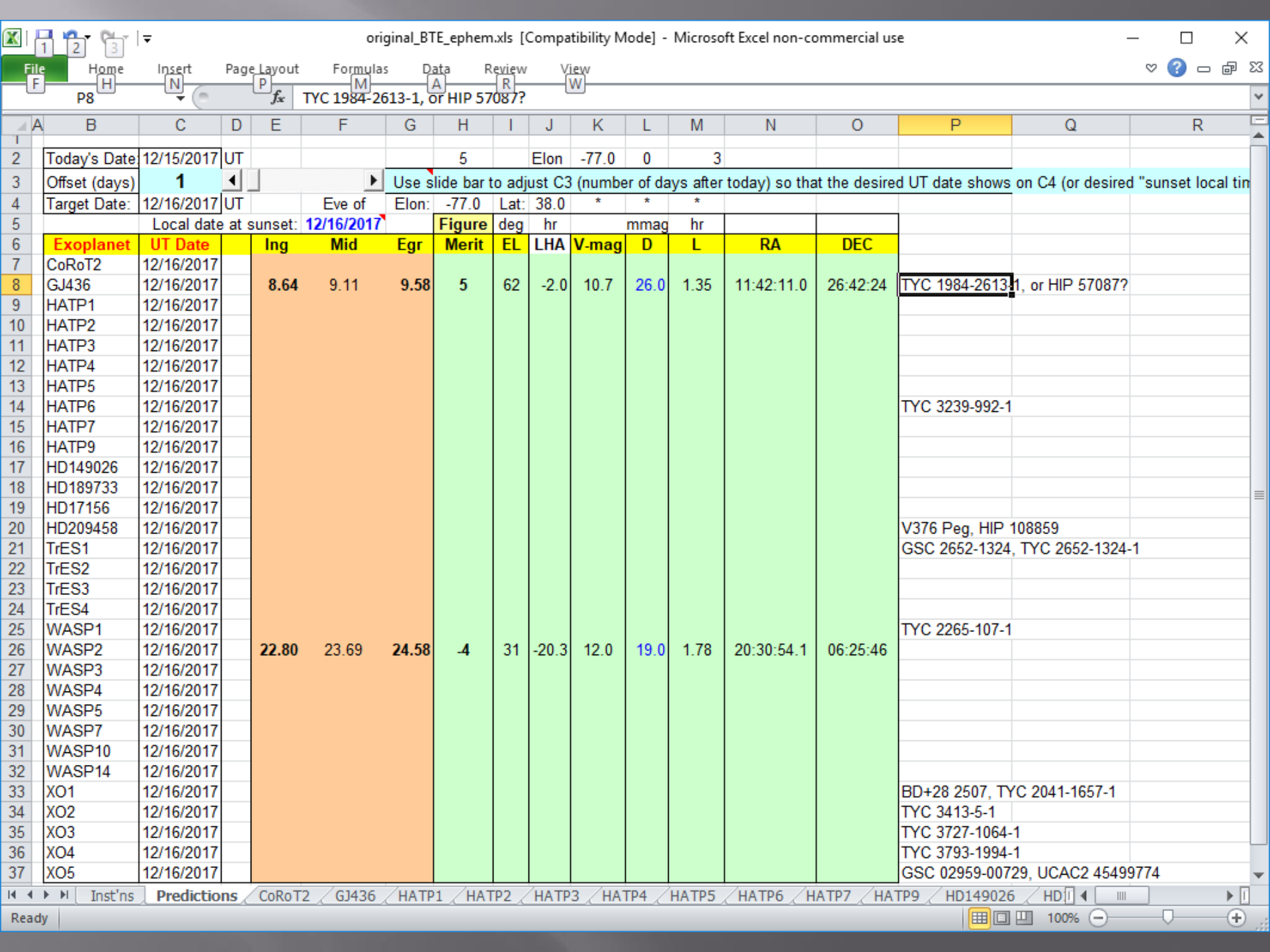
24 UT times are probably accurate to ~0.1 minute. An approximate HJD to JD correction has been applied.

25 Note: I've only checked this spreadsheet for United States longitudes. Sorry if there are problems at other longitudes.

26 There must be other "bugs" in the algorithms so if you notice something unusual I'd appreciate notification so I can attempt an upgrade

Inst'ns Predictions CoRoT2 GJ436 HATP1 HATP2 HATP3 HATP4 HATP5 HATP6 HATP7 HATP9 HD149026 HD11

Ready 100%



Exoplanet	UT Date	Ing	Mid	Egr	Merit	EL	LHA	V-mag	D	L	RA	DEC	
CoRoT2	12/16/2017												
GJ436	12/16/2017	8.64	9.11	9.58	5	62	-2.0	10.7	26.0	1.35	11:42:11.0	26:42:24	TYC 1984-2613-1, or HIP 57087?
HATP1	12/16/2017												
HATP2	12/16/2017												
HATP3	12/16/2017												
HATP4	12/16/2017												
HATP5	12/16/2017												
HATP6	12/16/2017												TYC 3239-992-1
HATP7	12/16/2017												
HATP9	12/16/2017												
HD149026	12/16/2017												
HD189733	12/16/2017												
HD17156	12/16/2017												
HD209458	12/16/2017												V376 Peg, HIP 108859 GSC 2652-1324, TYC 2652-1324-1
TrES1	12/16/2017												
TrES2	12/16/2017												
TrES3	12/16/2017												
TrES4	12/16/2017												
WASP1	12/16/2017												TYC 2265-107-1
WASP2	12/16/2017	22.80	23.69	24.58	-4	31	-20.3	12.0	19.0	1.78	20:30:54.1	06:25:46	
WASP3	12/16/2017												
WASP4	12/16/2017												
WASP5	12/16/2017												
WASP7	12/16/2017												
WASP10	12/16/2017												
WASP14	12/16/2017												
XO1	12/16/2017												BD+28 2507, TYC 2041-1657-1
XO2	12/16/2017												TYC 3413-5-1
XO3	12/16/2017												TYC 3727-1064-1
XO4	12/16/2017												TYC 3793-1994-1
XO5	12/16/2017												GSC 02959-00729, UCAC2 45499774

Finding a star identifier that Cartes du Ciel recognizes

The screenshot shows the SIMBAD Astronomical Database interface. The main navigation menu includes 'Queries', 'Documentation', and 'Information'. The 'Queries' section is highlighted with a red circle around the 'by identifier' option. Below the navigation menu, there are three main content areas: 'Content', 'Basic search', and 'Statistics'. The 'Content' section provides a brief overview of the database. The 'Basic search' section features a search input field and a 'SIMBAD search' button. The 'Statistics' section displays a table of database statistics as of December 18, 2017.

What is SIMBAD ?

Queries	Documentation	Information
basic search	User's guide	Presentation
by identifier	Query by urls	Image thumbnails
by coordinates	Nomenclature Dictionary	SimWatch
by criteria	Object types	Release:
reference query	List of journals	SIMBAD4 1.5.12 - Oct-2017
scripts	Measurement description	Release history
TAP queries	Spectral type coding	
options	User annotations documentation	
Display all user annotations	Acknowledgment	

Content

The SIMBAD astronomical database provides basic data, cross-identifications, bibliography and measurements for astronomical objects outside the solar system.

SIMBAD can be queried by object name, coordinates and various criteria. Lists of objects and scripts can be submitted.

Links to some other on-line services are also provided.

Basic search

identifier, coordinates (radius=10 arcmin), or bibcode

[SIMBAD search](#) [clear](#) [help](#)

[Install the Simbad basic search in your tool bar](#)

Acknowledgment

If the Simbad database was helpful for your research work, the following acknowledgment would be appreciated:

This research has made use of the SIMBAD database, operated at CDS, Strasbourg, France

2000,A&AS,143,9 , "The SIMBAD astronomical database", Wenger et al.

Statistics

Simbad contains on 2017.12.18	
9,293,068	objects
26,862,510	identifiers
338,248	bibliographic references
16,258,468	citations of objects in papers



SIMBAD: Query by identifiers

other query modes :

Identifier query

Coordinate query

Criteria query

Reference query

Basic query

Script submission

TAP

Output options

Help

Query an identifier

Identifier :

GJ436

Examples

sirius, M31, MCG+02-60-010

How to write an identifier can be found in the [dictionary of nomenclature](#)

IAU format can also be used, with the following format:

iau [J|B]1230+08 [enlarging-factor] [= Object-type]*

you can choose to query :

only this object

around the object, define a radius :

2

arc min

submit id

clear

Query a list of identifiers

Enter the name of an ASCII file produced by a text editor containing one identifier per line:

Browse... No file selected.

list display full display

submit file

clear

query around the objects with radius :

2

arc min

Only the list display applies here

GJ436

- other query modes :
- Identifier query
 - Coordinate query
 - Criteria query
 - Reference query
 - Basic query
 - Script submission
 - TAP
 - Output options
 - Help

Query : GJ436

C.D.S. - SIMBAD4 rel 1.5.12 - 2017.12.18CET23:52:28

Available data : [Basic data](#) • [Identifiers](#) • [Plot & images](#) • [Bibliography](#) • [Measurements](#) • [External archives](#) • [Notes](#) • [Annotations](#)

Basic data :
Ross 905 - High proper-motion Star

Other object types: * (Ref,AC,...), PM* (Ref,LHS,...), IR (2MASS), X (1RXS)

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000) : 11 42 11.0932 +26 42 23.653 (Optical) [0.245 0.223 90] A 2016A&A...595A...2G

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000) : 11 42 11.093 +26 42 23.65 [0.245 0.223 90]

FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950) : 11 39 31.17 +26 59 42.9 [10.003 6.204 90]

Gal coord. (ep=J2000) : 210.5419 +74.5689 [0.245 0.223 90]

Proper motions mas/yr : 895.196 -813.717 [0.200 0.124 90] A 2016A&A...595A...2G

Radial velocity / Redshift / cz : V(km/s) 9.61 [0.1] / z(~) 0.000032 [0.000000] / cz 9.61 [0.10]
 A 2002ApJS...141...503N

Parallaxes (mas): 102.58 [0.31] A 2016A&A...595A...2G

Spectral type: M3V B 1991ApJS...77..417K

Fluxes (11) :

- B 12.06 [0.28] D 2000A&A...355L..27H
- V 10.613 [0.01] D 2012yCat.1322...0Z
- R 10.272 [0.01] D 2012yCat.1322...0Z
- I 8.24 [~] D 2004AJ...128..463R
- G 9.411 [0.001] C 2016A&A...595A...2G
- J 6.900 [0.024] C 2003yCat.2246...0C
- H 6.319 [0.023] C 2003yCat.2246...0C
- K 6.073 [0.016] C 2003yCat.2246...0C
- g 11.373 [0.02] D 2012yCat.1322...0Z
- r 10.101 [0.01] D 2012yCat.1322...0Z
- i 9.668 [0.3] E 2012yCat.1322...0Z

SIMBAD with radius arcmin

Interactive [AladinLite](#) view

2MASS DSS SDSS

VizieR [photometry viewer](#)

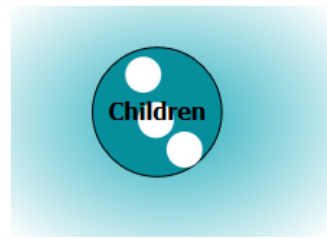
within radius arcsec

notes:

- Hosts a giant planet candidate [GJ 436 b](#) and possibly two others less massive, of which [GJ 436 c](#), see also [GJ 436](#) in the [Extrasolar Planets Encyclopaedia](#).

Hierarchy : number of linked objects
whatever the membership probability is (see description here) :

children : 3 Display criteria : All



Identifiers (37) :

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| LHS 310 | G 120-68 | 2MASS J11421096+2642251 | TYC 1984-2613-1 |
| AC +27 28217 | G 147-68 | MCC 616 | UCAC2 41198281 |
| ASCC 683818 | G 121-7 | NLTT 28288 | UCAC4 584-046777 |
| BPS BS 15625-0002 | GJ 436 | PLX 2704.1 | USNO-B1.0 1167-00204205 |
| CSI+26-11395 | HIC 57087 | PLX 2704.10 | VVO 171 |
| CSI+27-11395 | HIP 57087 | PM J11421+2642 | Zkh 164 |
| CSI+27-11394 | LFT 838 | PM 11395+2700 | [RHG95] 1830 |
| Gaia DR1 4017861056947245696 | LP 319-75 | Ross 905 | |
| GCRV 7104 | LSPM J1142+2642 | 1RXS J114211.9+264328 | |
| GEN# +9.80120068 | LTT 13213 | StKM 2-754 | |

Plots and Images

plot

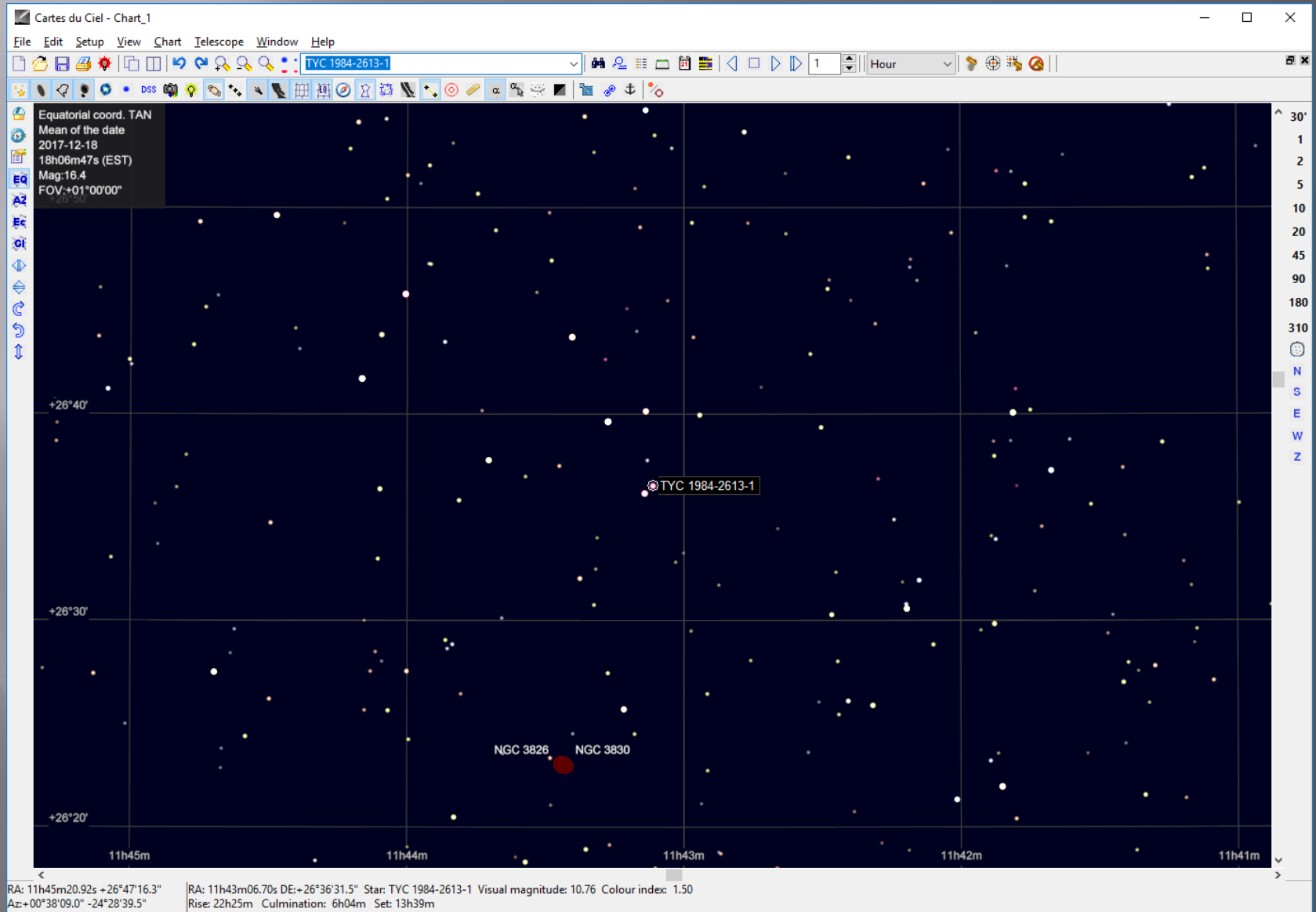
radius arcmin

CDS portal

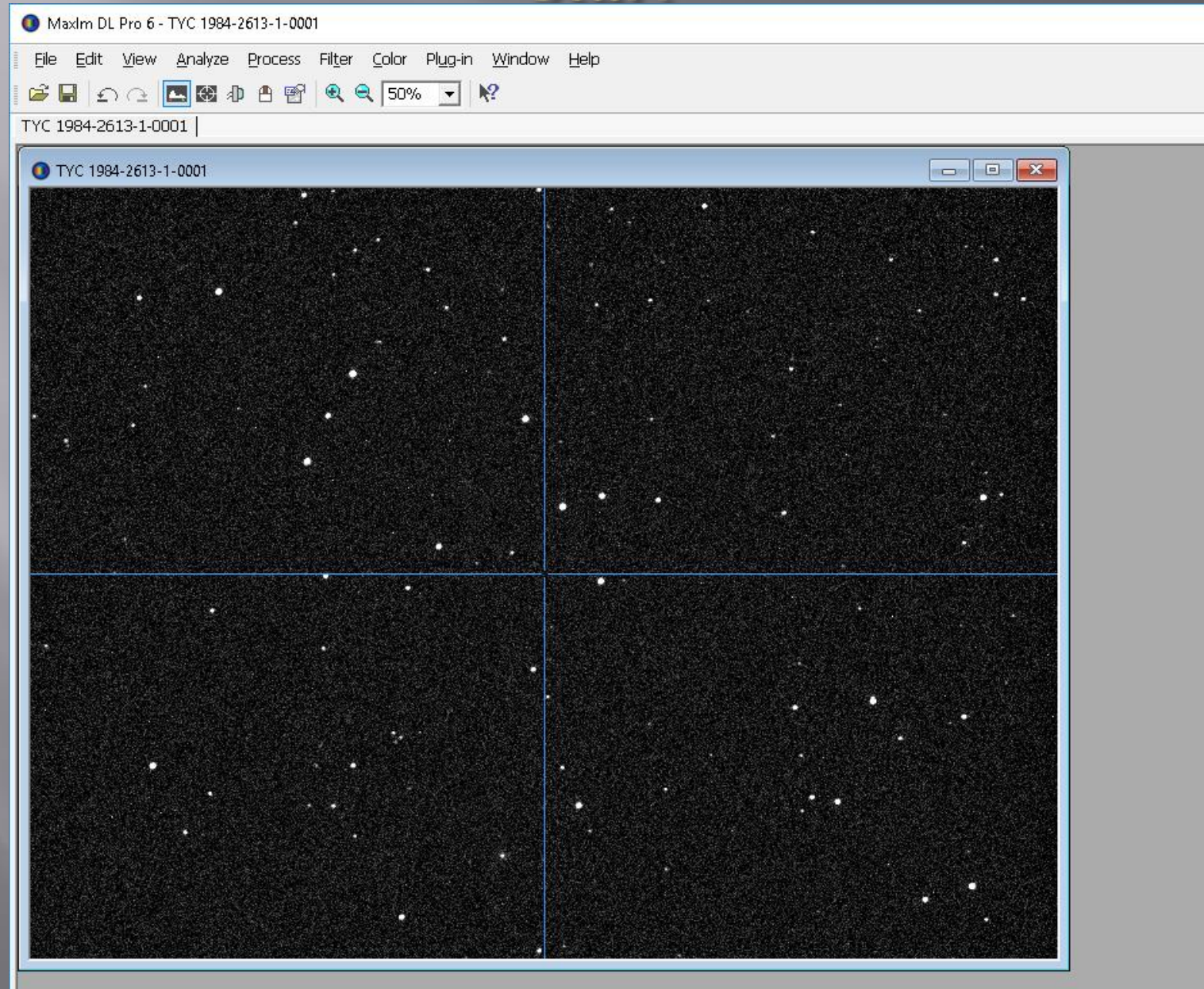
CDS Simplay
(requires flash)

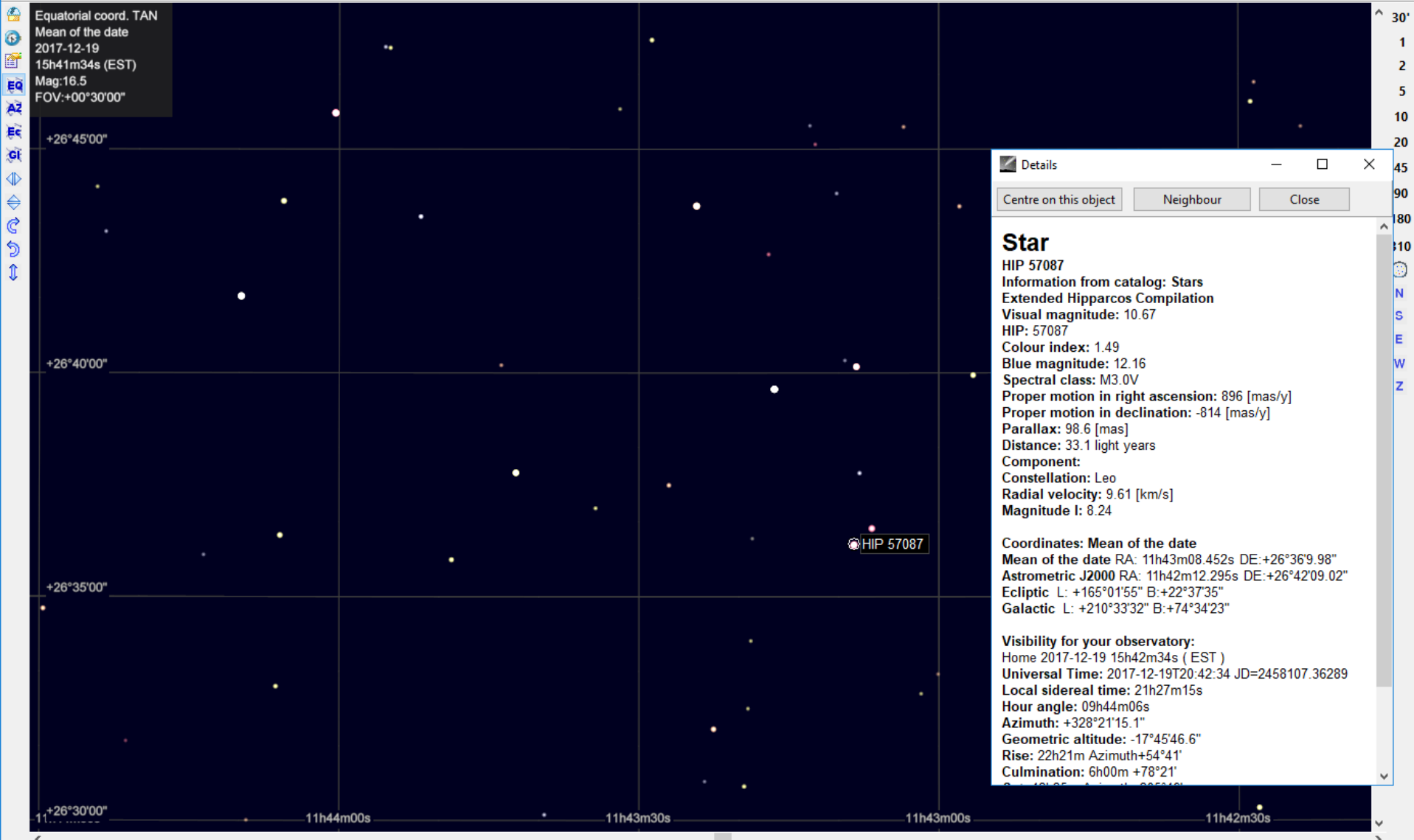
Aladin applet

Found GJ436/Ross 905 in Cartes du Ciel



Located field—but where's the companion star?





Equatorial coord. TAN
 Mean of the date
 2017-12-19
 15h41m34s (EST)
 Mag:16.5
 FOV:+00°30'00"

Centre on this object Neighbour Close

Star

HIP 57087
 Information from catalog: Stars
 Extended Hipparcos Compilation
 Visual magnitude: 10.67
 HIP: 57087
 Colour index: 1.49
 Blue magnitude: 12.16
 Spectral class: M3.0V
 Proper motion in right ascension: 896 [mas/y]
 Proper motion in declination: -814 [mas/y]
 Parallax: 98.6 [mas]
 Distance: 33.1 light years
 Component:
 Constellation: Leo
 Radial velocity: 9.61 [km/s]
 Magnitude I: 8.24

Coordinates: Mean of the date
 Mean of the date RA: 11h43m08.452s DE: +26°36'9.98"
 Astrometric J2000 RA: 11h42m12.295s DE: +26°42'09.02"
 Ecliptic L: +165°01'55" B: +22°37'35"
 Galactic L: +210°33'32" B: +74°34'23"

Visibility for your observatory:
 Home 2017-12-19 15h42m34s (EST)
 Universal Time: 2017-12-19T20:42:34 JD=2458107.36289
 Local sidereal time: 21h27m15s
 Hour angle: 09h44m06s
 Azimuth: +328°21'15.1"
 Geometric altitude: -17°45'46.6"
 Rise: 22h21m Azimuth+54°41'
 Culmination: 6h00m +78°21"

notes:

- Hosts a giant planet candidate [GJ 436 b](#) and possibly two others less massive, of which [GJ 436 c](#), see also [GJ 436](#) in the [Extrasolar Planets Encyclopaedia](#).

Hierarchy : number of linked objects*whatever the membership probability is (see description here) :*

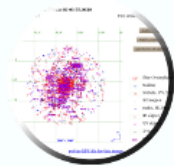
children : 3

Display criteria :

All

**Identifiers (37) :**

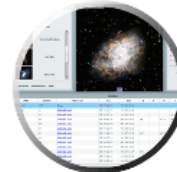
LHS 310	G 120-68	2MASS J11421096+2642251	TYC 1984-2613-1
AC +27 28217	G 147-68	MCC 616	UCAC2 41198281
ASCC 683818	G 121-7	NLTT 28288	UCAC4 584-046777
BPS BS 15625-0002	GJ 436	PLX 2704.1	USNO-B1.0 1167-00204205
CSI+26-11395	HIP 57887	PLX 2704.10	VVO 171
CSI+27-11395	HIP 57087	PM J11421+2642	Zkh 164
CSI+27-11394	LTT 838	PM 11395+2700	[RHG95] 1830
Gaia DR1 4017861056947245696	LP 319-75	Ross 905	
GCRV 7104	LSPM J1142+2642	1RXS J114211.9+264328	
GEN# +9.80120068	LTT 13213	StKM 2-754	

Plots and Images

plot

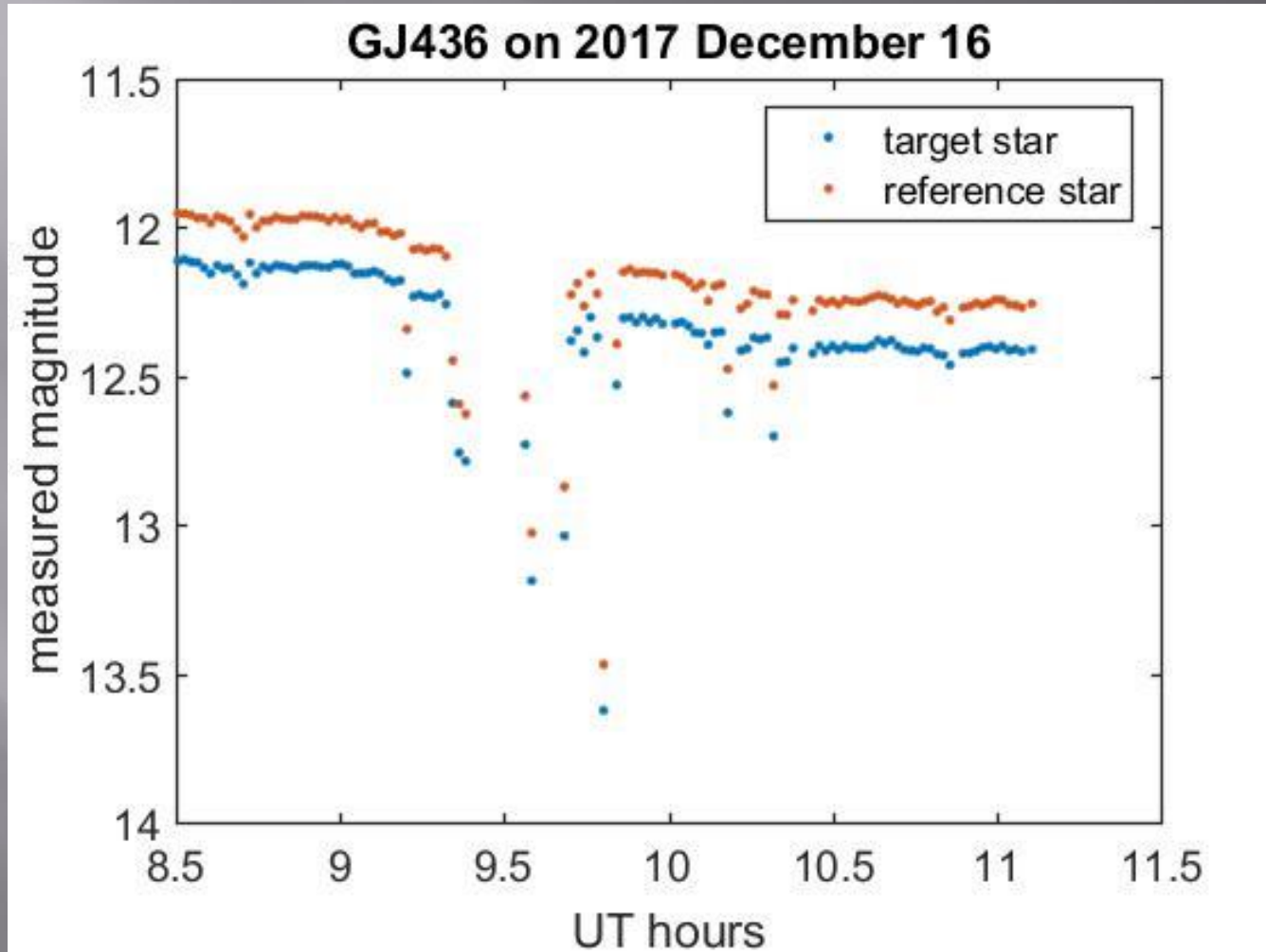
radius arcmin

CDS portal

CDS Simplay
(requires flash)

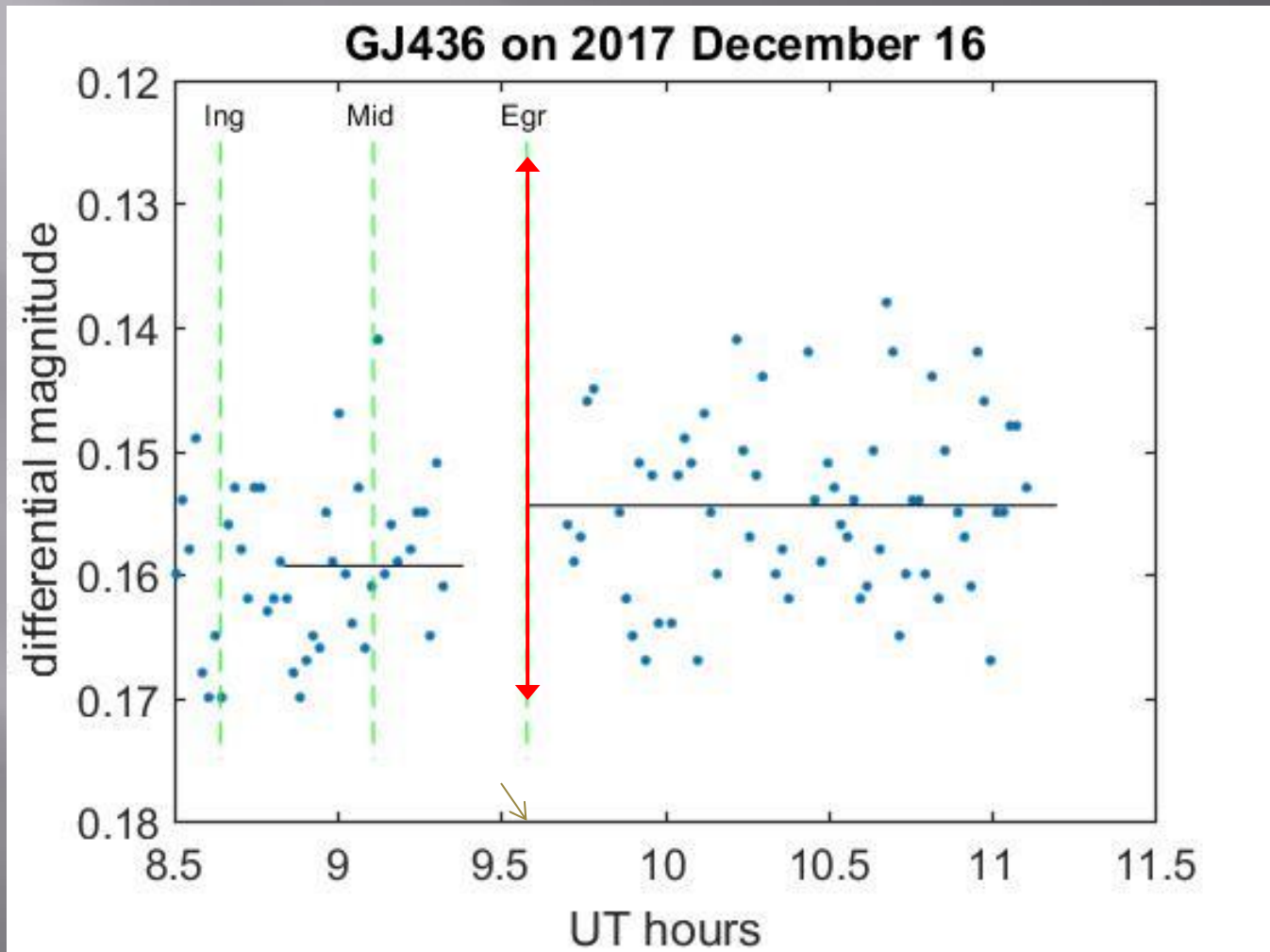
Aladin applet

First observation, 12/16/2017



Clouds and deteriorating transparency?

First light curve



We should have easily seen the expected 26 mmag increase in brightness after egress (at 9.58 hours) compared with mid transit at about 9.11 hours. The average changes from around mid transit to after egress by only 4.9 mmag. What happened?

The BTE_ephemeris had the wrong depth prediction

17.12.16 05 BTE_ephem.xls [Compatibility Mode] - Micro...

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

E3 fx 7.5

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	GJ 436	New	ephemeris			old	57.30	29.09	6.1		UT times are JD (if RA		
2		Tc [HJD]	4222.6159	day	10.7	V-mag		2017	5.1				
3		P	2.643913	hr	7.5	Depth					-1.0 UT (darkness starts)		
4		L	0.94	hr							11.2 UT (darkness ends)		
5		RA	11.70	deg			442	77	3.5	Season[Mo#]			
6		Dec	26.7	deg		desired JD		DOY		20	ELmin		
7			8102				UT	UT	UT	EL			Mid
8	Try	1467	HJD mid	Year	Mo	Day	ing	mid	egr	mid	fr day	UT hr	UT hr
9													
10	GJ 436	1467	8101.236	2017	12	13.736				12	0.24	-6.33	17.66
11	GJ 436	1468	8103.880	2017	12	16.380	8.64	9.11	9.58	63	0.88	9.12	9.1
12	GJ 436	1469	8106.524	2017	12	19.024				-23	0.52	0.58	0.6
13	GJ 436	1470	8109.168	2017	12	21.668				24	0.17	-7.97	16.0
14	GJ 436	1471	8111.812	2017	12	24.312	6.98	7.45	7.92	49	0.81	7.49	7.5
15	GJ 436	1472	8114.456	2017	12	26.956				-27	0.46	-1.06	22.9
16	GJ 436	1473	8117.100	2017	12	29.600				37	0.10	-9.61	14.3
17	GJ 436	1474	8119.744	2018	1	1.244	5.32	5.79	6.26	36	0.74	5.85	5.8
18	GJ 436	1475	8122.388	2018	1	3.888				-27	0.39	-2.70	21.2
19	GJ 436	1476	8125.031	2018	1	6.531				51	0.03	-11.24	12.7
20	GJ 436	1477	8127.675	2018	1	9.175	3.67	4.14	4.61	22	0.68	4.21	4.1
21	GJ 436	1478	8130.319	2018	1	11.819				-23	0.32	-4.34	19.6
22	GJ 436	1479	8132.963	2018	1	14.463	10.57	11.04	11.51	64	0.96	11.12	11.0
23	GJ 436	1480	8135.607	2018	1	17.107				10	0.61	2.57	2.5
24	GJ 436	1481	8138.251	2018	1	19.751				-15	0.25	-5.97	17.9
25	GJ 436	1482	8140.895	2018	1	22.395	8.92	9.39	9.86	77	0.89	9.48	9.4
26	GJ 436	1483	8143.539	2018	1	25.039				-2	0.54	0.93	0.8
27	GJ 436	1484	8146.183	2018	1	27.683				-6	0.18	-7.61	16.3
28	GJ 436	1485	8148.827	2018	1	30.327	7.27	7.74	8.21	80	0.83	7.84	7.7

Inst'ns Predictions CoRoT2 GJ436 HATP1 HATP2 HATP3

Ready 100%

The predictions tab of the spreadsheet did not have the depth prediction from this tab for GJ436. Instead it was showing the depth (and length of transit) from the tab for TrES3.

Lessons learned and next steps

- Even with the deteriorating transparency and interference from clouds, our observation would have detected the transit depth we originally expected
- More preparation is always a good idea
- We should also use the newer prediction resources with more choices of transits we can choose

“Hmm... That was pretty cool. When is the next one?”

Resources

- Bruce Gary's [Amateur Exoplanet Archive](#): has his book, [Exoplanet Observing for Amateurs](#), analyzed transit data, and some tools such as the BTE_ephemeris
- Dennis Conti's [Exoplanet Observing by Amateur Astronomers](#) website: has his book, [A Practical Guide to Exoplanet Observing](#), a planning worksheet tool, and links to AstroImageJ, along with sample data and configuration file for working through an AstroImageJ example
- [EDT](#) (Exoplanet Transit Database) and NASA [Exoplanet Archive](#) – online alternatives to BTE_ephemeris that have larger selections of stars to observe. Also EDT has a tool for fitting transit models.
- AAVSO – [Variable Star Plotter](#) to check comparison stars for suitability & [CHOICE](#) courses including exoplanet observing and photometry

NASA EXOPLANET ARCHIVE

NASA EXOPLANET SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Predicted events occurring between 21 Dec 2017 22:00:00 and 23 Dec 2017 11:00:00 for all Confirmed Transiting Planets which are viewable from lat:38/lon:-77

Select Columns Download Table

Transits													
Row ID	User Name	Planet Name	Source Table	RA [sexagesimal]	Dec [sexagesimal]	Phase	Period [days]	Transit Duration [hours]	TTV flag	Algorithm	Propagated Midpoint Uncertainty [days]	Event Midp Calendar	
36		Kepler-407 b	Confirmed Planets	19h04m08.72s	49d36m52.22s	0.00	0.669310000	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.000000	12/22/2017	
37		Kepler-1565 b	Confirmed Planets	19h51m48.71s	40d48m24.51s	0.00	1.538188437	1.7022	0	Transit Midpoint	0.018042	12/22/2017	
38		Kepler-17 b	Confirmed Planets	19h53m34.87s	47d48m54.02s	0.00	1.485710800	2.2764	1	Transit Midpoint	0.000418	12/22/2017	
39		Kepler-29 b	Confirmed Planets	19h53m23.60s	47d29m28.41s	0.00	10.338400000	N/A	1	Transit Midpoint	0.049100	12/22/2017	
40		Kepler-536 b	Confirmed Planets	19h50m56.73s	49d38m13.75s	0.00	1.827082299	1.9567	0	Transit Midpoint	0.000948	12/22/2017	
41		WASP-12 b	Confirmed Planets	06h30m32.79s	29d40m20.25s	0.00	1.091420300	2.9959	0	Transit Midpoint	0.000326	12/22/2017	
42		WASP-76 b	Confirmed Planets	01h46m31.86s	02d42m01.94s	0.00	1.809886000	3.6936	0	Transit Midpoint	0.001446	12/22/2017	
43		KELT-2 A b	Confirmed Planets	06h10m39.35s	30d57m25.72s	0.00	4.113791200	5.1720	0	Transit Midpoint	0.006015	12/22/2017	
44		HAT-P-30 b	Confirmed Planets	08h15m47.97s	05d50m12.19s	0.00	2.810595000	2.1288	0	Transit Midpoint	0.005090	12/22/2017	
45		K2-104 b	Confirmed Planets	08h38m32.82s	19d46m25.78s	0.00	1.974238000	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.053030	12/22/2017	
46		WASP-78 b	Confirmed Planets	04h15m01.50s	-22d06m59.16s	0.00	2.175176320	4.6872	0	Transit Midpoint	0.005343	12/22/2017	
47		XO-6 b	Confirmed Planets	06h19m10.39s	73d49m39.66s	0.00	3.765000700	2.9000	0	Transit Midpoint	0.003685	12/22/2017	
48		K2-36 b	Confirmed Planets	11h17m47.78s	03d51m59.02s	0.00	1.422660000	1.2060	0	Transit Midpoint	0.047400	12/22/2017	
49		55 Cnc e	Confirmed Planets	08h52m35.81s	28d19m50.95s	0.00	0.736539000	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.022596	12/22/2017	
50		K2-22 b	Confirmed Planets	11h17m55.88s	02d37m08.65s	0.00	0.381078000	0.8000	0	Transit Midpoint	0.004008	12/22/2017	
51		CoRoT-14 b	Confirmed Planets	06h53m41.81s	-05d32m09.73s	0.00	1.512140000	1.6632	0	Transit Midpoint	0.290910	12/22/2017	
52		CoRoT-1 b	Confirmed Planets	06h48m19.17s	-03d06m07.73s	0.00	1.508955700	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.016855	12/22/2017	
53		K2-100 b	Confirmed Planets	08h38m24.30s	20d06m21.83s	0.00	1.673916000	1.5500	0	Transit Midpoint	0.007384	12/22/2017	
54		HAT-P-44 b	Confirmed Planets	14h12m34.58s	47d00m52.87s	0.00	4.301219000	3.1248	0	Transit Midpoint	0.010899	12/22/2017	
55		K2-131 b	Confirmed Planets	12h11m00.37s	-09d45m54.78s	0.00	0.369303800	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.014086	12/22/2017	
56		K2-45 b	Confirmed Planets	11h18m31.89s	-01d46m26.87s	0.00	1.729268400	1.6890	0	Transit Midpoint	0.005369	12/22/2017	
57		K2-137 b	Confirmed Planets	12h27m28.97s	-06d11m42.81s	0.00	0.179715000	0.6288	0	Transit Midpoint	0.003332	12/22/2017	
58		Qatar-1 b	Confirmed Planets	20h13m31.60s	65d09m43.35s	0.00	1.420024200	1.6610	0	Transit Midpoint	0.000351	12/22/2017	
59		Qatar-2 b	Confirmed Planets	13h50m37.41s	-06d48m14.50s	0.00	1.337116470	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.000570	12/22/2017	
60		Kepler-1421 b	Confirmed Planets	19h06m19.34s	48d32m39.11s	0.00	6.913111200	4.7681	0	Transit Midpoint	0.078060	12/22/2017	
61		Kepler-1072 b	Confirmed Planets	19h28m10.65s	46d19m44.49s	0.00	1.569066502	2.7835	0	Transit Midpoint	0.007390	12/22/2017	
62		Kepler-186 c	Confirmed Planets	19h54m36.65s	43d57m18.06s	0.00	7.267302000	N/A	0	Transit Midpoint	0.006374	12/22/2017	
63		Kepler-1152 b	Confirmed Planets	19h21m44.17s	44d06m27.54s	0.00	1.646801908	1.2561	0	Transit Midpoint	0.006464	12/22/2017	
64		Kepler-561 c	Confirmed Planets	19h34m59.30s	45d06m25.99s	0.00	5.350161983	2.2430	0	Transit Midpoint	0.003194	12/22/2017	
65		Kepler-240 b	Confirmed Planets	19h24m38.11s	40d45m00.95s	0.00	4.144495000	2.3688	0	Transit Midpoint	0.023078	12/22/2017	
66		Kepler-578 b	Confirmed Planets	19h15m01.19s	39d33m49.16s	0.00	1.616883696	1.5845	0	Transit Midpoint	0.002975	12/22/2017	
67		HAT-P-11 b	Confirmed Planets	19h50m50.24s	48d04m51.08s	0.00	4.887816200	2.2968	0	Transit Midpoint	0.005411	12/22/2017	