DIRECT IMAGING POTENTIAL **OF OUTER COMPANIONS** OF ECLIPSING BINARY **STARS WITH 4-METER TELESCOPE OF THE EASTERN ANATOLIA OBSERVATORY (DAG)**



ÜNİVE



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Doğu Anadolu Gözlemevi (DAG) Eastern Anatolia Observatory

Location	Karakaya, Erzurum, Türkiye
Altitude	3170 m
Seeing (lowest, median)	0.3"-0.9"
Primary Mirror	4 m
Focal Length	56 m

GOALS

* Select "the best" candidates for hierarchical triples with sub-stellar companions

* Select them based on various observables such as Eclipse Timing Variations (ETVs), light curve solutions with third light, RV variatons compatible with a third body, literature findings...

* Eclipsing binaries provide a magnitude (hence contrast) advantage during their eclipses

* Calculate the contrast ratios in the relevant wavelength range (H-band) and their angular separations based on orbital parameters

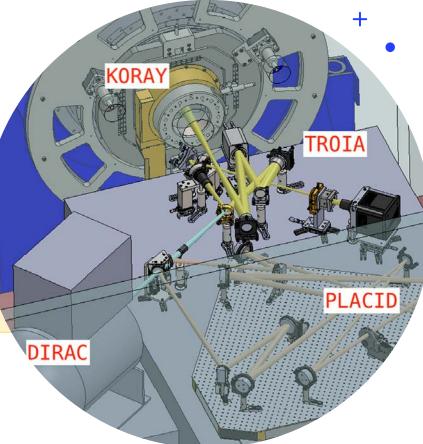
* Verify these detections with follow-up imaging observations

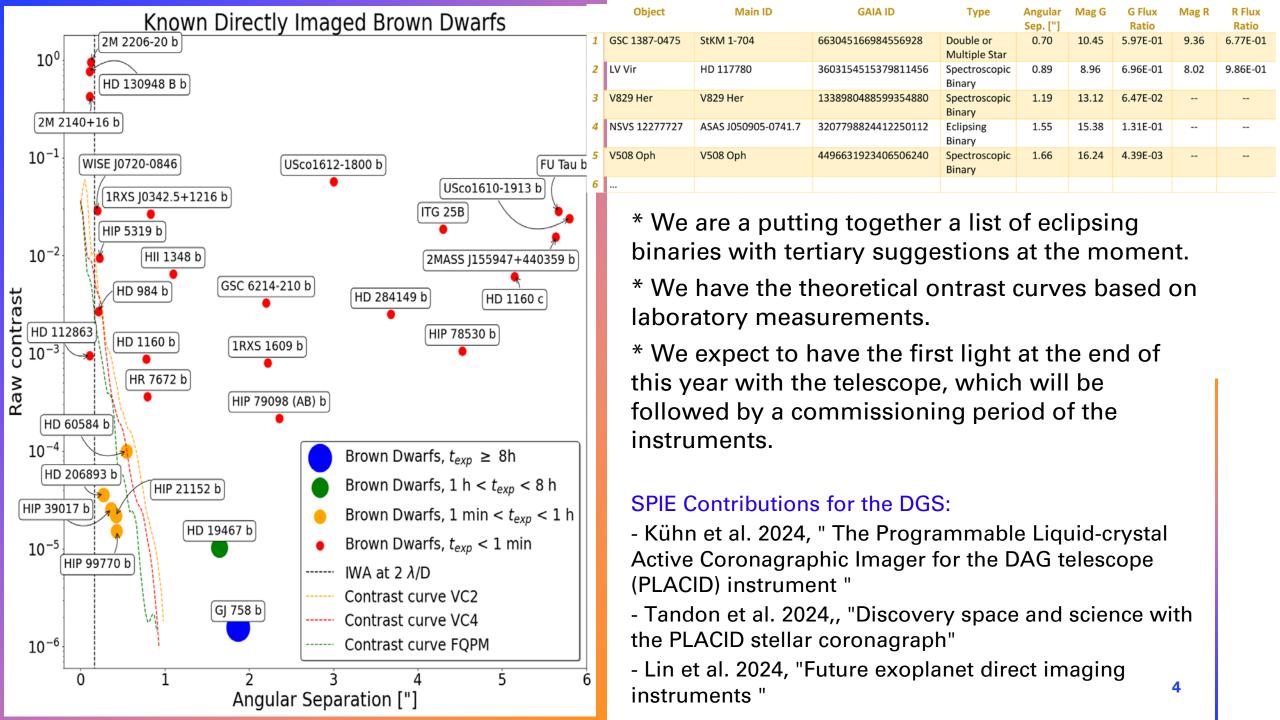
* Determine the limits of the DAG telescope and its its coronographic imaging system (DGS) with objects spanning a broad range of magnitudes and spectral types

DAG DGS SYSTEM

The Programmable Liquid-crystal Active Coronagraphic Imager for the DAG Telescope PLACID

Observing Bands	H-Band: 1.63 μm, Ks-band: 2.15 μm
SLM Specification	1920 x 1152 pixels, 8 bits
Field of View	16" x 9.6"
λ/D at H-Band	85 mas
Optical Throughput	22%
Raw Contrast at 2 λ/D	< 5.3x10 ⁻²
Raw Contrast at 5 λ/D	< 5.3x10 ⁻⁴







THANK YOU

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