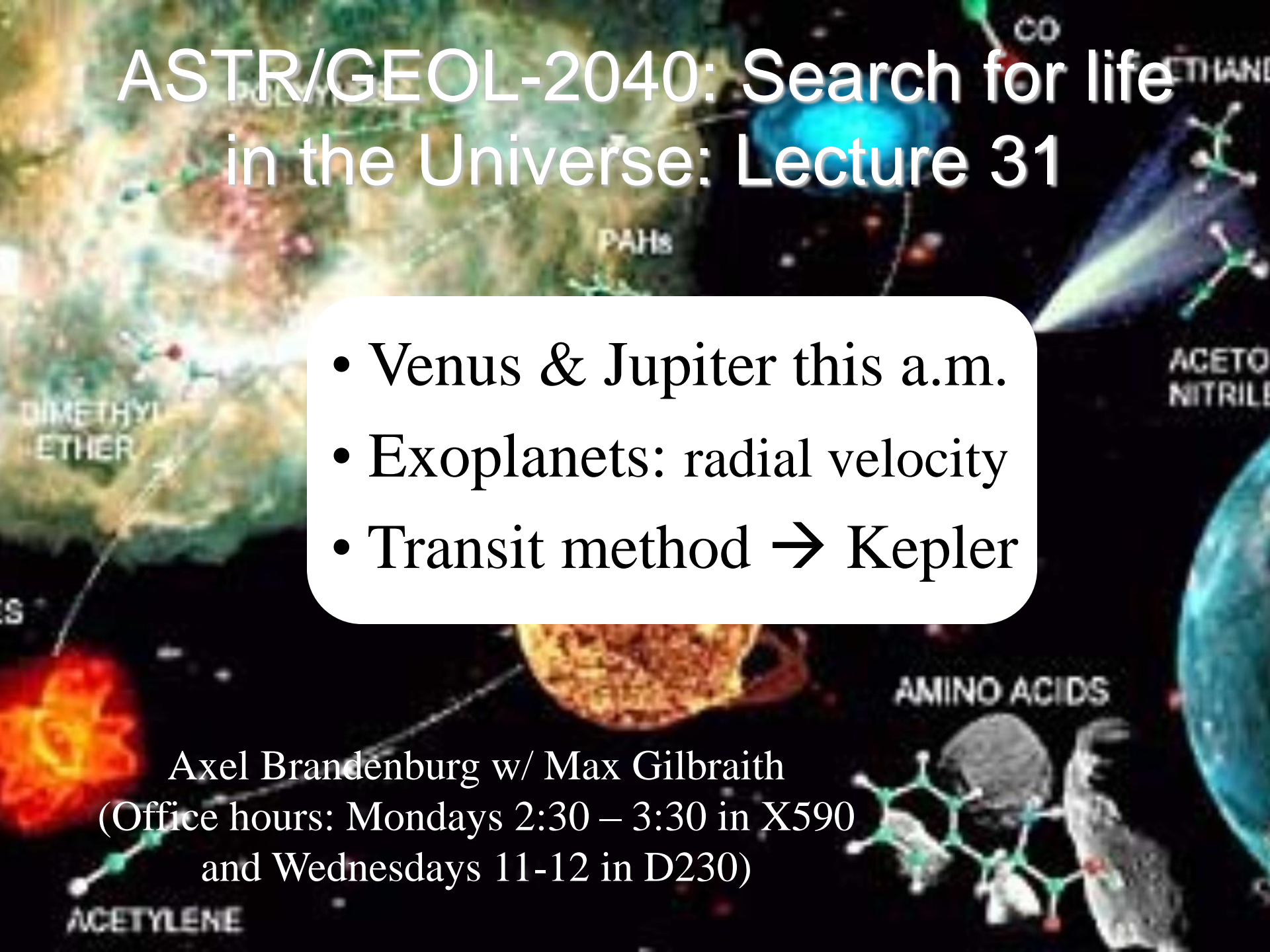


ASTR/GEOL-2040: Search for life in the Universe: Lecture 31

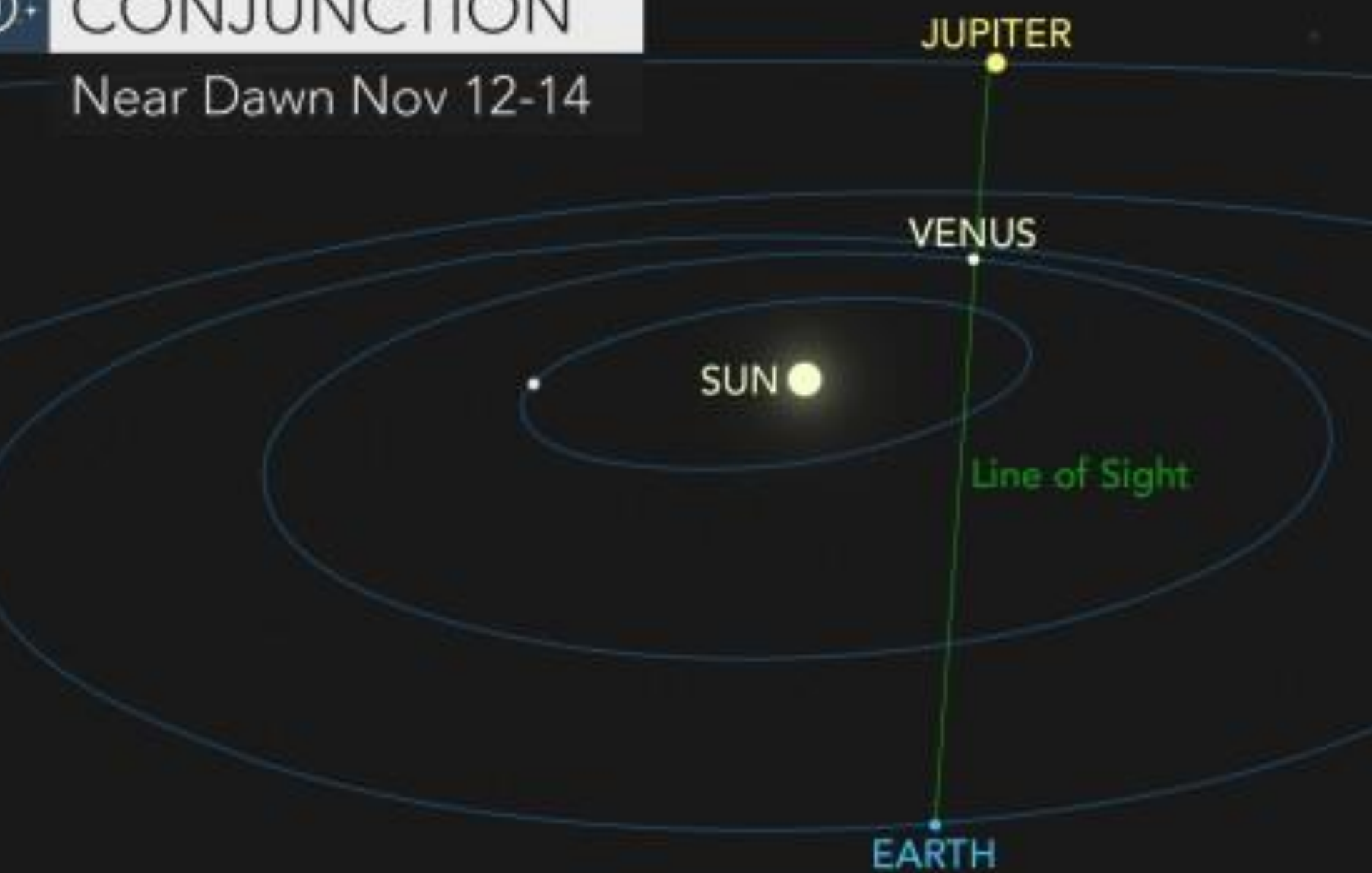
- Venus & Jupiter this a.m.
- Exoplanets: radial velocity
- Transit method → Kepler

Axel Brandenburg w/ Max Gilbraith
(Office hours: Mondays 2:30 – 3:30 in X590
and Wednesdays 11-12 in D230)



CONJUNCTION

Near Dawn Nov 12-14



Venus & Jupiter

- A. Venus appears to move faster
- B. Jupiter appears to move faster
- C. Both move at the same speed

Venus & Jupiter

- A. Venus appears to move faster
- B. Jupiter appears to move faster
- C. Both move at the same speed



Boulder

E

ESE

SE

<https://in-the-sky.org>



Boulder

E

ESE

SE
<https://in-the-sky.org>



Boulder

E

ESE

SE

<https://in-the-sky.org>



oulder

E

ESE

SE
<https://in-the-sky.org>

In-The-Sky.org

Guides to the night sky

Home Charts



The In-The-Sky.org Planetarium

by Dominic Ford

Date

14 Nov 2017

Time

06 : 15

Time slider



Date slider



Limiting magnitude

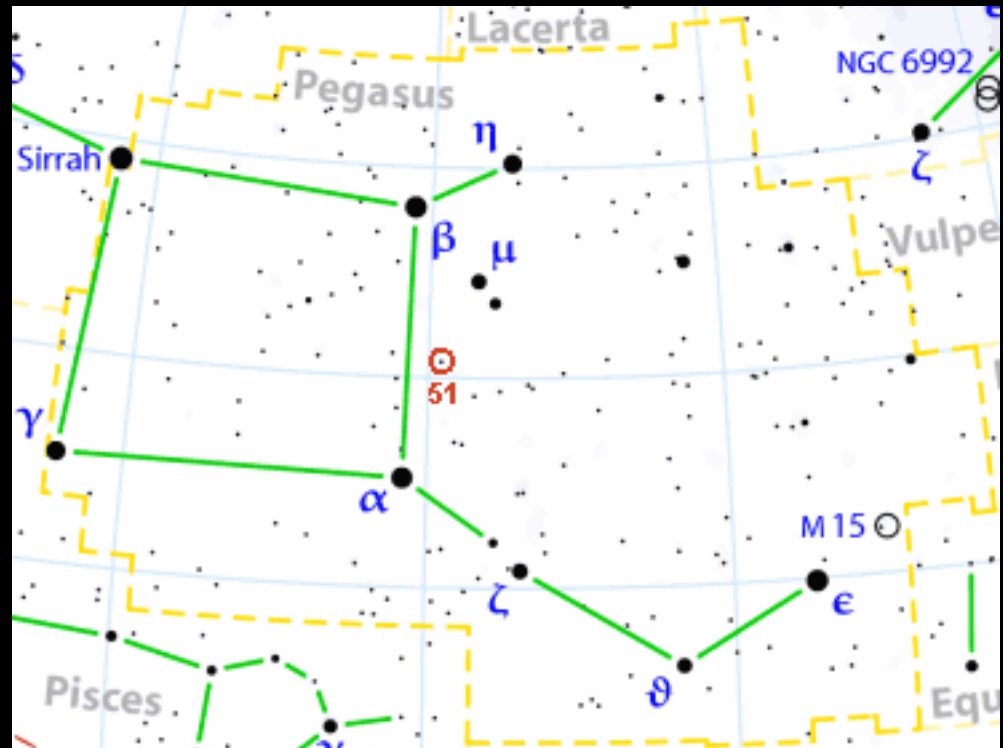
Faint

Showing stars down to mag 6.5

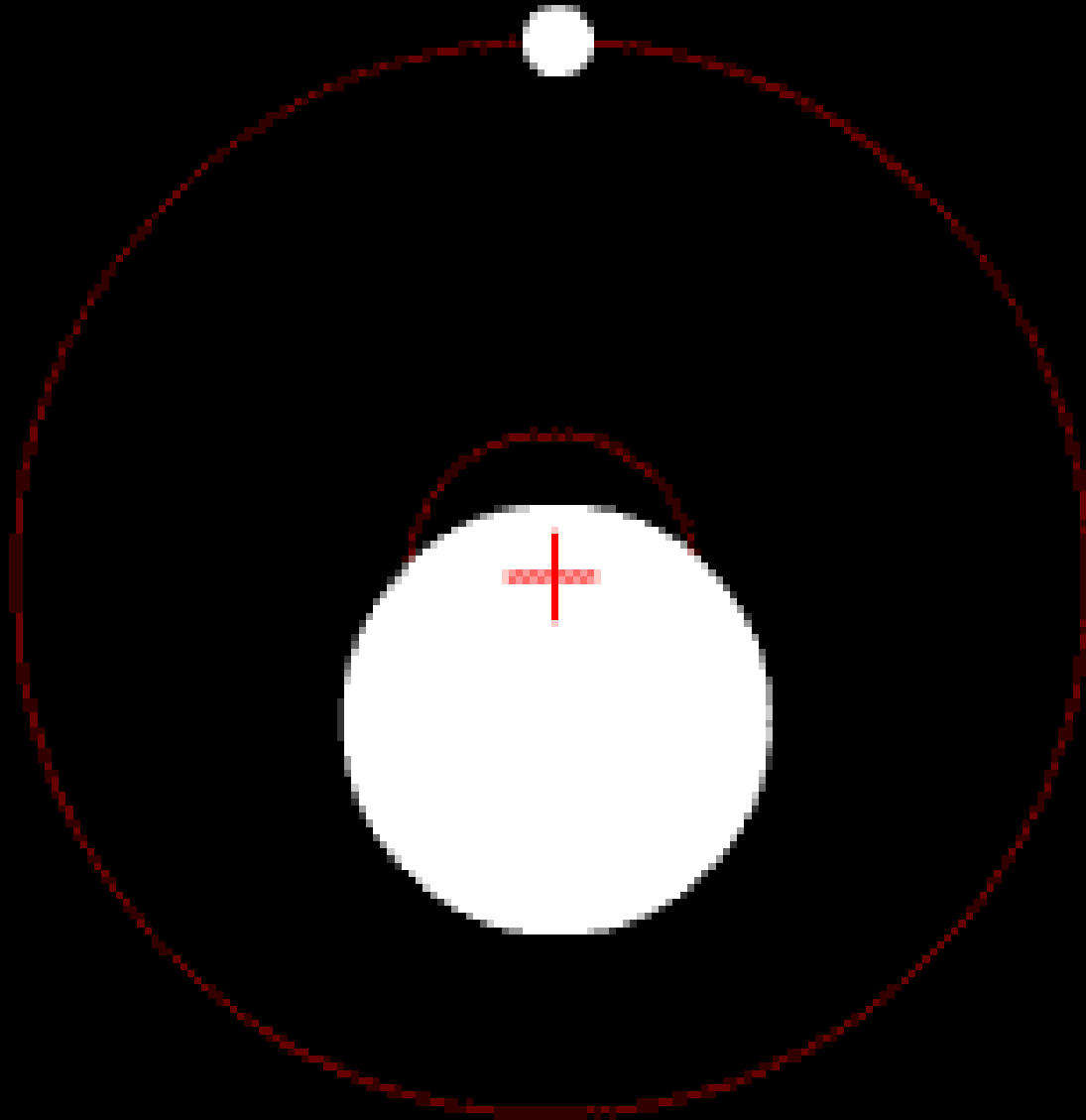


51 Pegasi b (=51 Peg b)

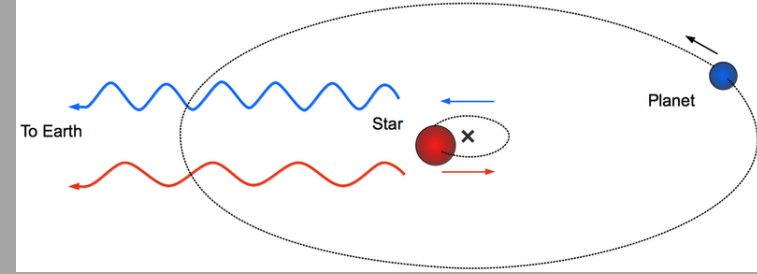
- First confirmed exoplanet discovery
- Hot Jupiter



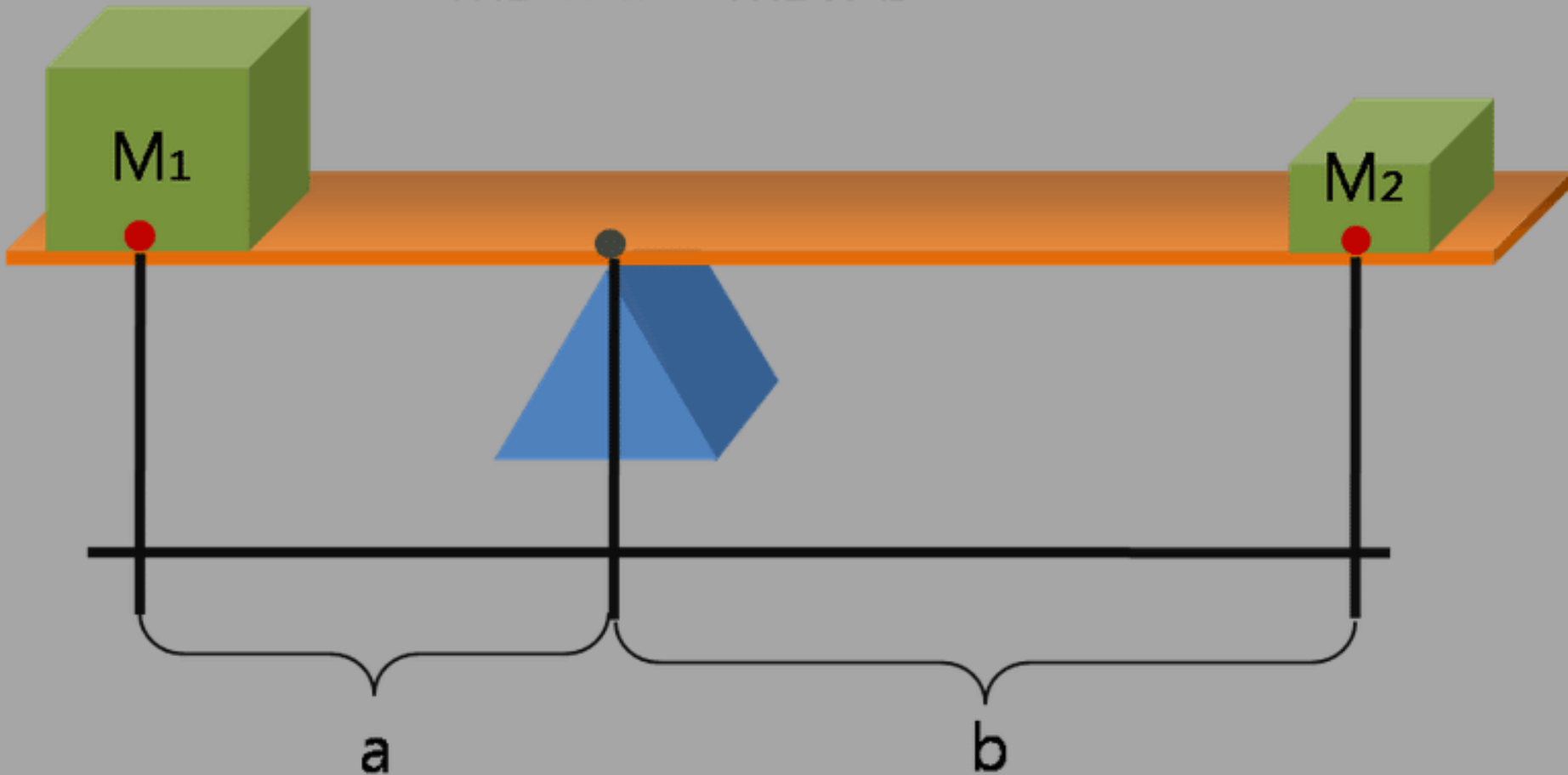
Find it in the sky!



Wobble of host star



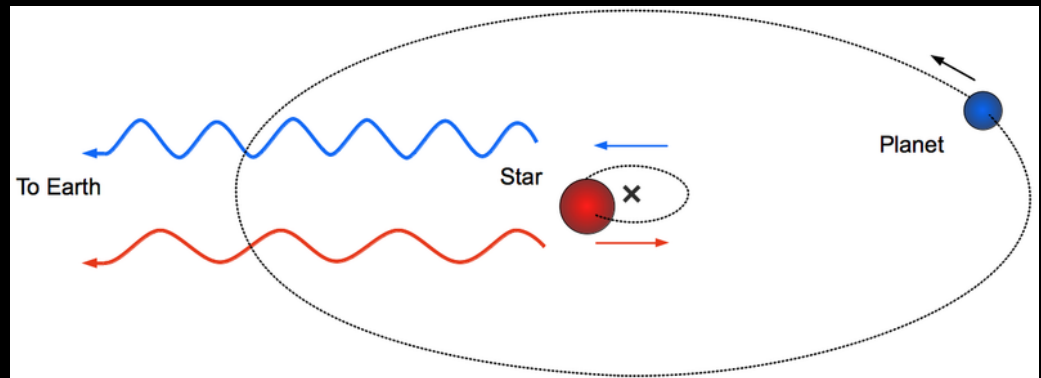
$$M_1 \times a = M_2 \times b$$



Example of last lecture

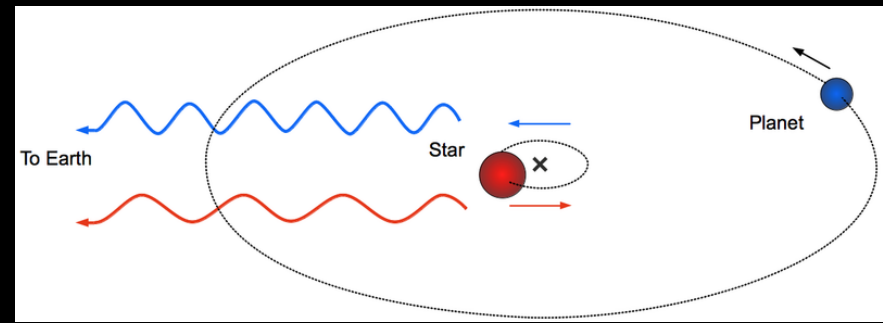
- Jupiter-mass planet around solar-mass star
- $10^{-3} M_{\text{sun}}$ around $1 M_{\text{sun}}$
- at 0.1 AU
- Distance of star to center of mass?

- A. 10^{-4} AU
- B. 10^{-3} AU
- C. 10^{-2} AU



$$MR = mr, \text{ so } R = r * m / M = 0.1 * 10^{-3} / 1 = 10^{-4}$$

Speed



- Circumference: $2 \pi 10^{-4} \text{ AU} = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ AU}$
- Period $0.1^{3/2} \text{ yr} = 0.03 \text{ yr} \sim 10 \text{ days}$
- Speed = $6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ AU} / 10 \text{ d}$
 $= 6 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m} / 10^6 \text{ s}$
 $= 10^8 / 10^6 \text{ m/s} = 100 \text{ m/s}$
- But what if orbit tilted??

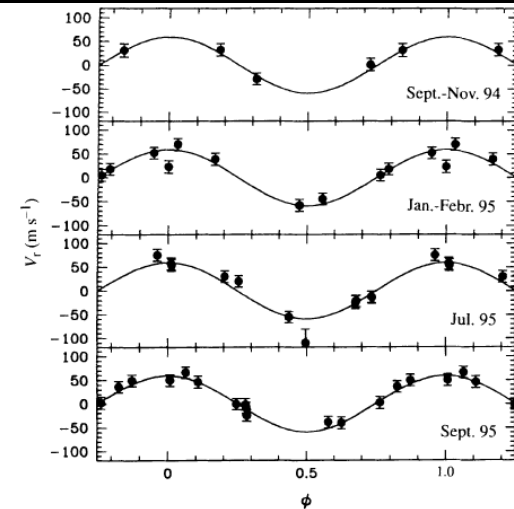
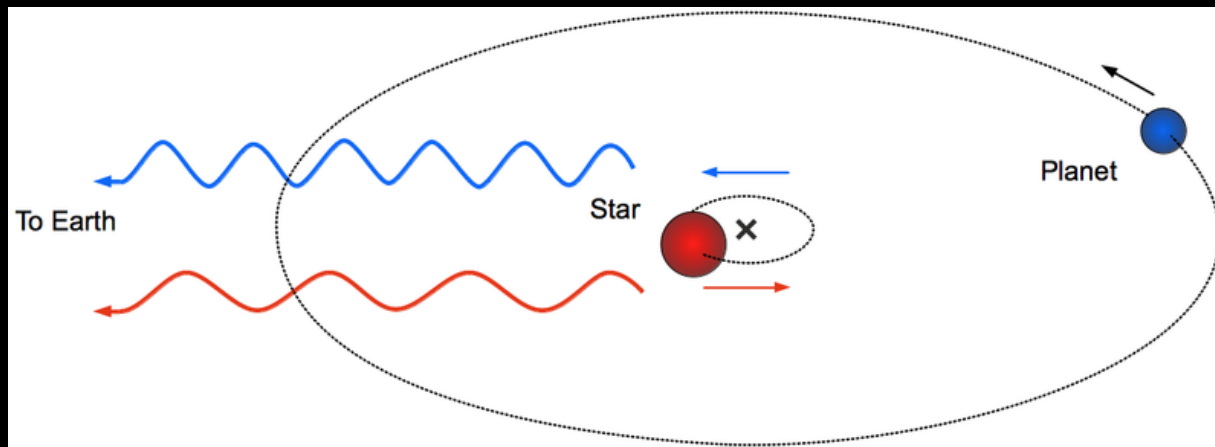
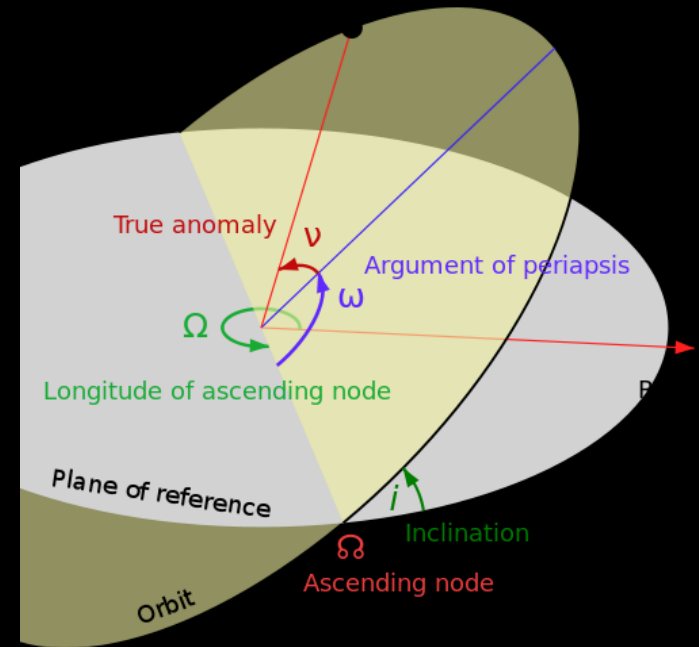


FIG. 2 Orbital motion of 51 Peg at four different epochs corrected from the γ -velocity. The solid line represents the orbital motion fitted on each time span with only the γ -velocity as a free parameter and with the other fixed parameters taken from Table 1.

Inclined orbit

A. Actual velocity larger?

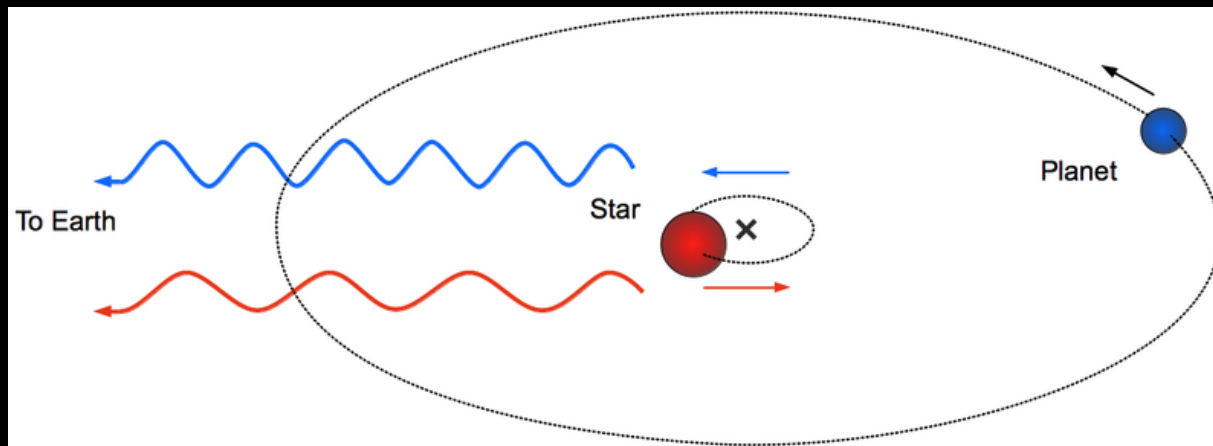
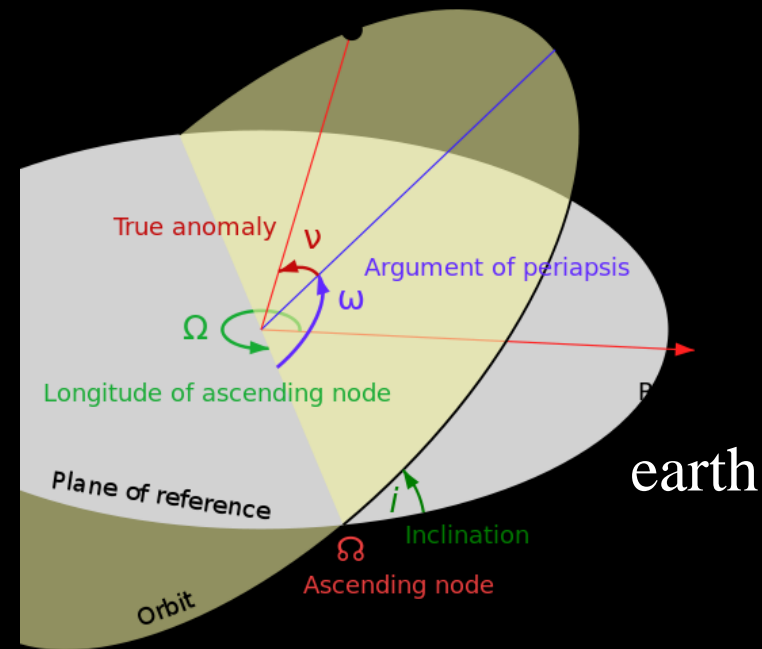
B. Actual velocity smaller?



Inclined orbit

A. Actual velocity larger?

B. Actual velocity smaller?

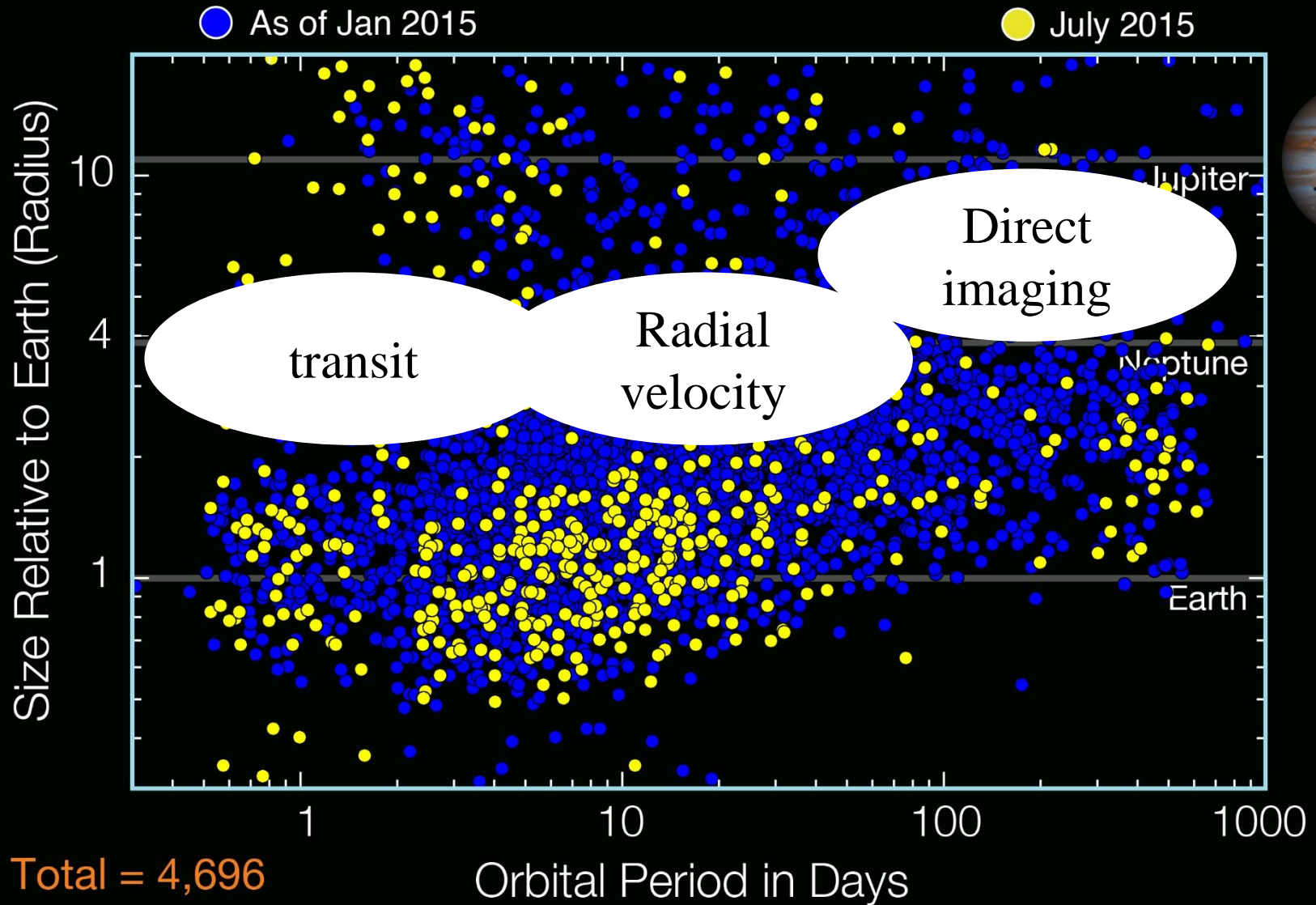


Larger wobble, larger mass

→ Only know minimal mass
of the planet!!

New Kepler Planet Candidates

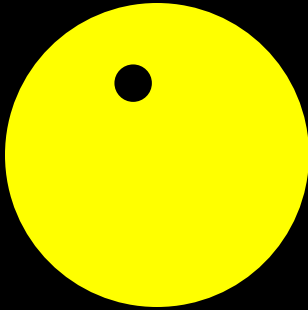
As of July 23, 2015



Transit method

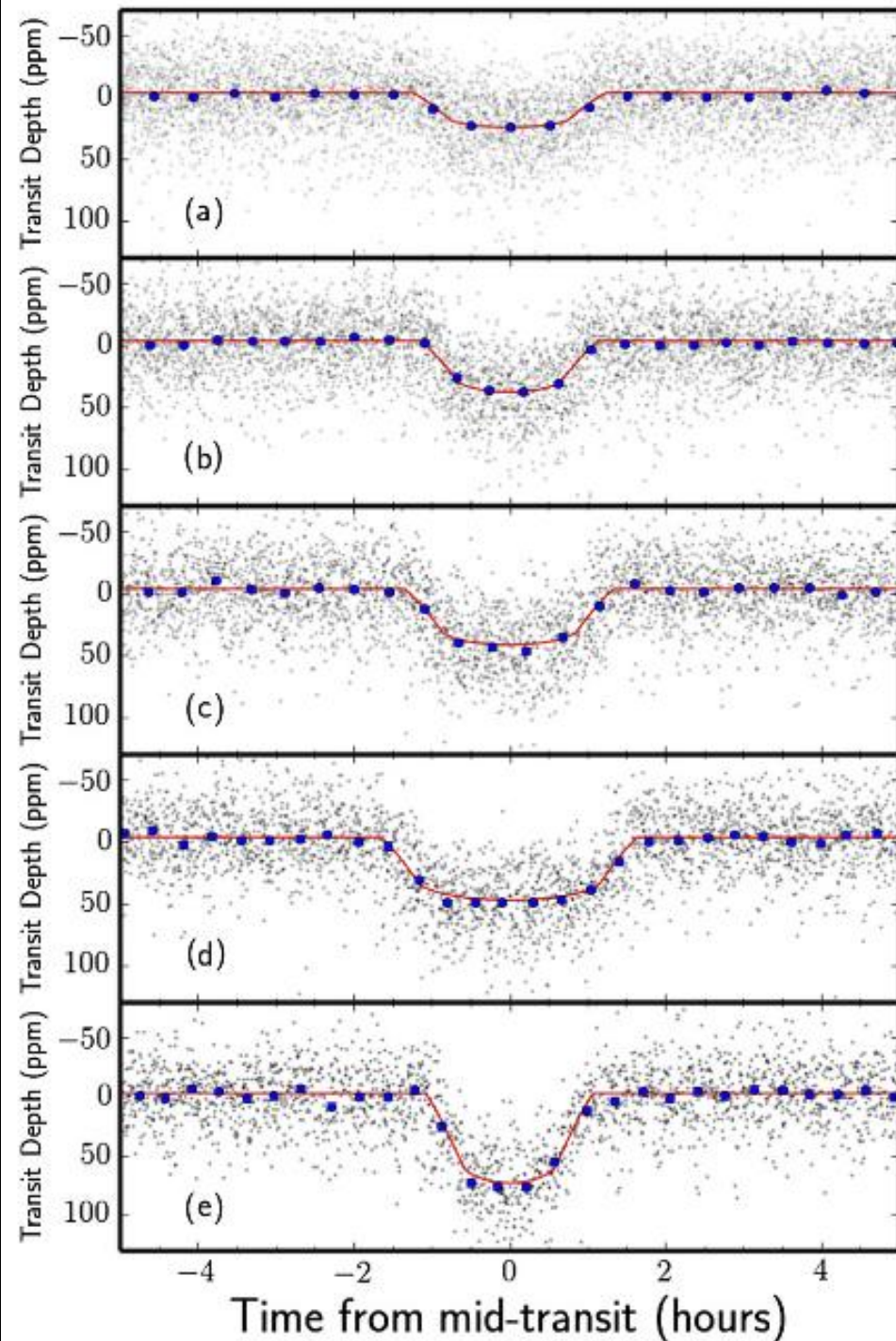
Kepler-444

- Actually 5 planets
- ~ 100 ppm



$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R^2} = \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

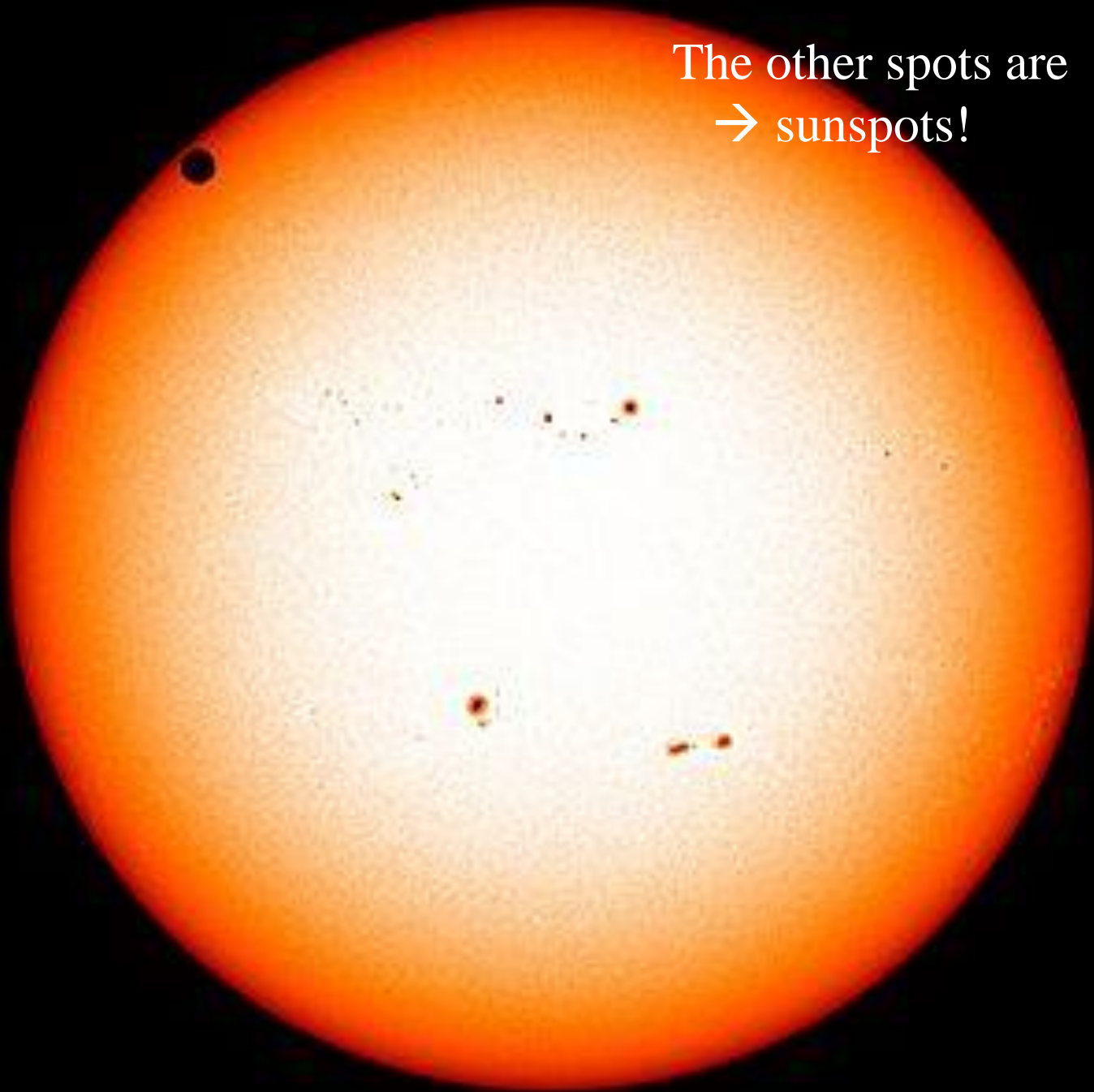
$$r/R = (10^{-4})^{1/2} = 10^{-2}$$



23:36 UTC
8:36 JST

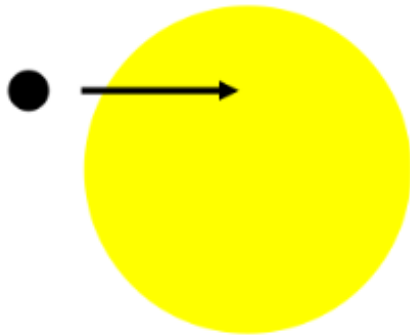


The other spots are
→ sunspots!

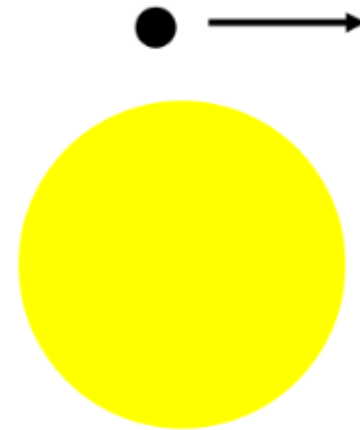
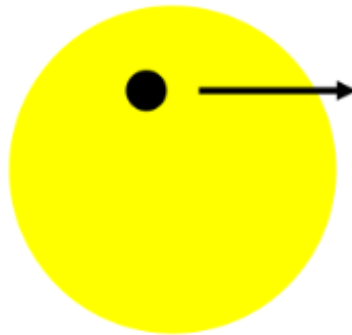


We'll miss most of the planets!

moments before transit
(light curve is flat)



during transit
(dip in light curve)

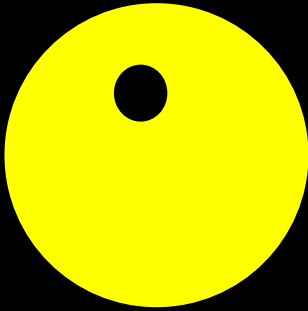


never a transit!
(planet's orbit is tilted relative to the observer)

“Only” ~2% of all Kepler stars show transits

But: can “easily” observe Earth-sized planets → 100 ppm

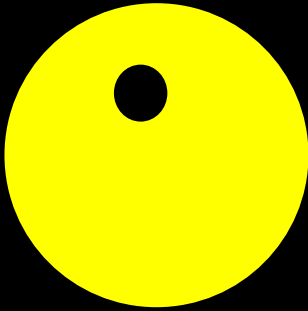
Jupiter sized planet



$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R^2} = \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

- A. 10%
- B. 1%
- C. 1 permille
- D. 100 ppm
- E. 10 ppm

Jupiter sized planet



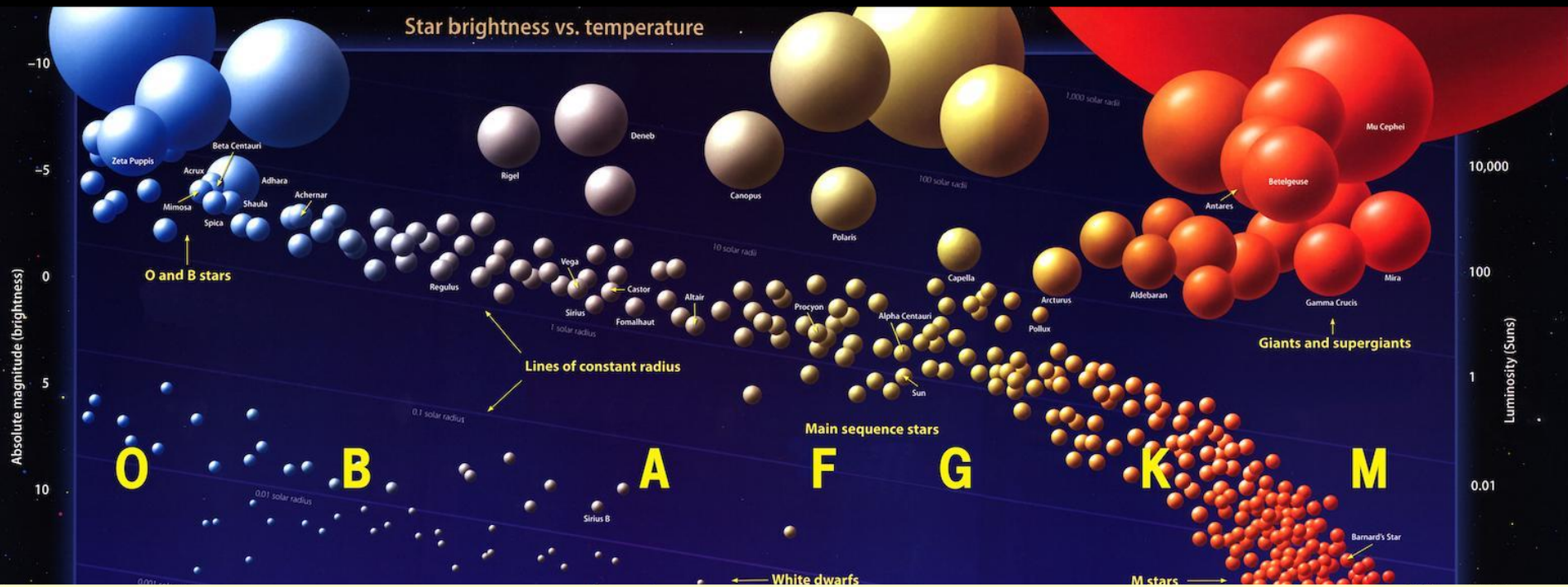
$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R^2} = \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

- A. 10%
- B. 1%
- C. 1 permille
- D. 100 ppm
- E. 10 ppm

Jupiter's radius is 10% of the Sun's radius
→ it's area is therefore 1% of the solar disk

Which stars can host planets?

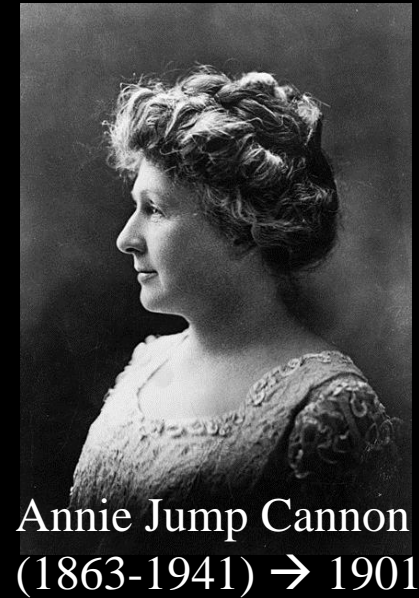
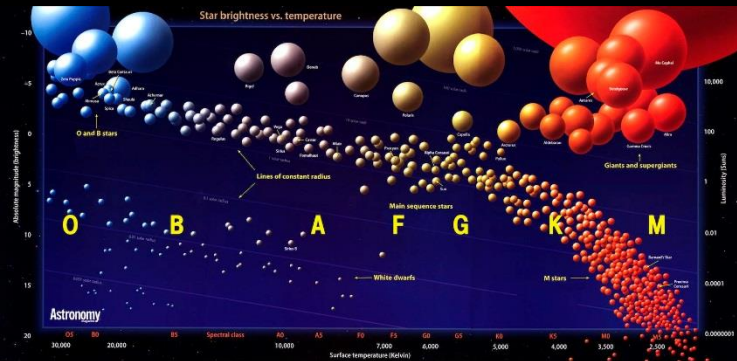
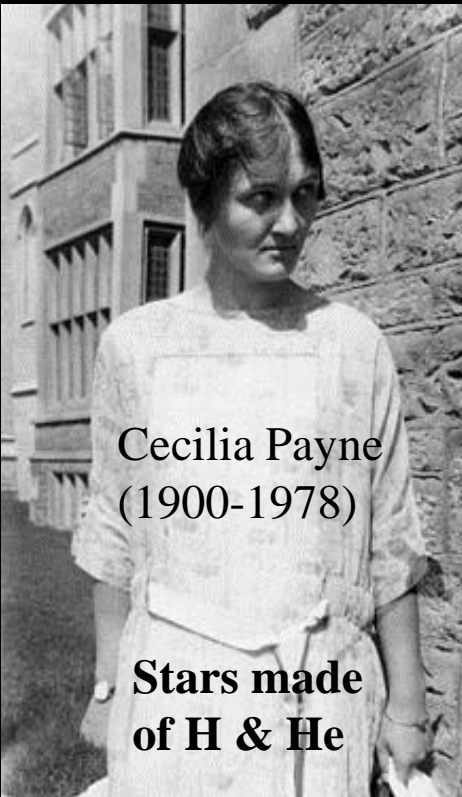
- Need long-term stability?
- Fraction of heavy elements?



1. Oh Be A Fine [Guy/Gal/Girl] Kiss Me (Right Now [Smack/Sweetheart]).
2. Oh Begone, A Friend's Gonna Kiss Me (Right Now Smack).
3. Only Boys Accepting Feminism Get Kissed Meaningfully.

From classification to understanding

- Originally A, B, C, D, ...
- Later reorganized by temperature



“There is no joy more intense than that of coming upon a fact that cannot be understood in terms of currently accepted ideas.”
—Cecilia Payne

What are the stars made of? The answer to this fundamental question of astrophysics was discovered in 1925 by Cecilia Payne and explained in her Ph.D. thesis. Payne showed how to decode the complicated spectra of starlight in order to learn the relative amounts of the chemical elements in the stars. In 1960 the distinguished astronomer Otto Struve referred to this work as “the most brilliant Ph.D. thesis ever written in astronomy.”

Enough time for life?

Spectral Type	M/Msun	Life span [Gyr]	Percentage
O	60	0.0005	0.001
B	6	0.05	0.1
A	2	1	1
F	1.5	2	2
G	1	10	7
K	0.7	20	15
M	0.2	600	75

- Life might not emerge on O, B, and A stars
- But they make up small percentage

Kepler-444 is 11.2 Gyr old!
→ it was born when Universe was

- A. 2% of its current age
- B. 5%
- C. 10%
- D. 20%
- E. 50%

Kepler-444 is 11.2 Gyr old!
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D. 20%

E. 50%

13.8 Gyr

-11.2 Gyr

2.6 Gyr

$$2.6/13.8 = 0.2 = 20\%$$

Born when Universe was

A. 2% of its current age

B. 5%

C. 10%

D. 20%

E. 50%

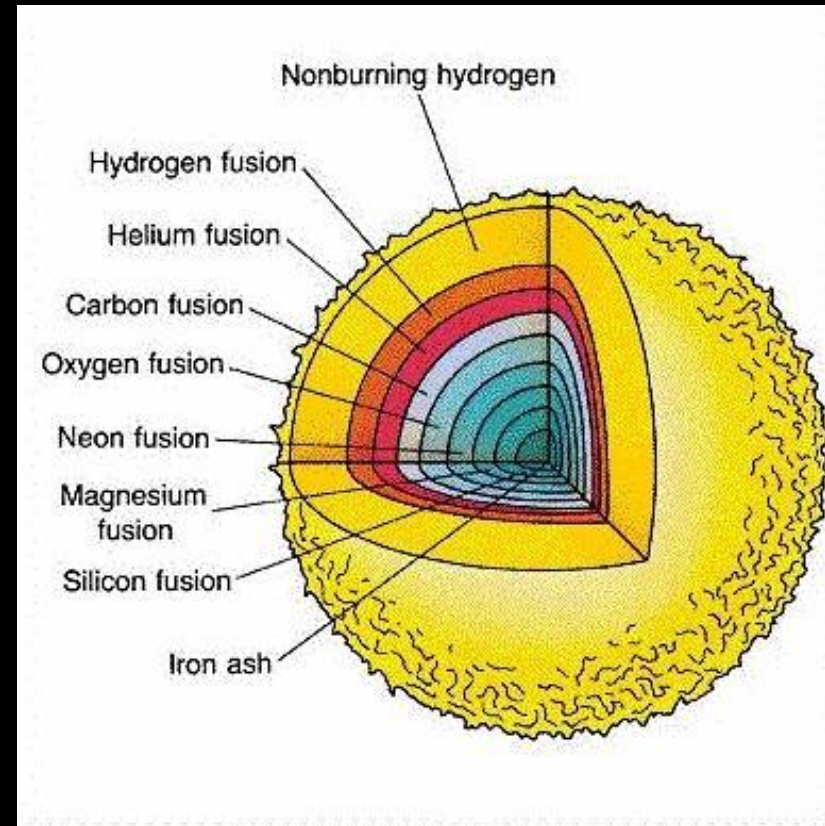
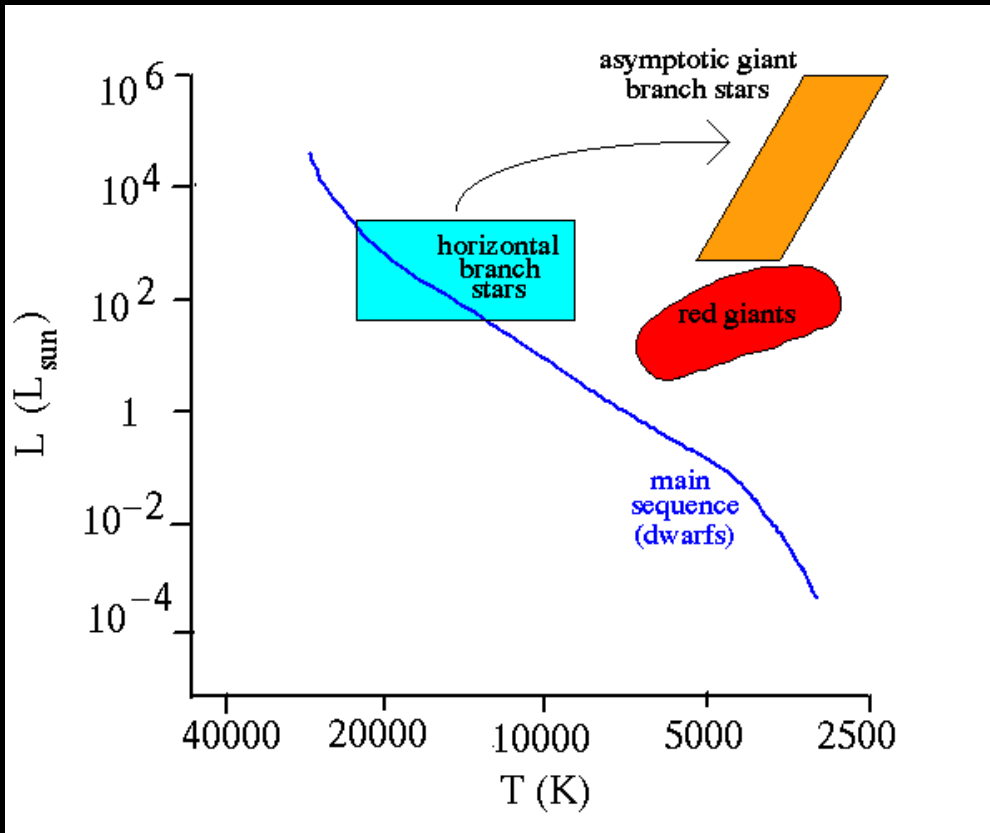
13.8 Gyr

-11.2 Gyr

2.6 Gyr

$$2.6/13.8 = 0.2 = 20\%$$

Organic matter in the Universe



Quiz on Wednesday

- All topics will come up
- See sample example
 - And its model solutions
- 15 min Q/A before the quiz
- Friday: Carol Cleland:
 - shadow biosphere