

Introductory Astronomy

Week 3: Solar System(s)

Clip 11: We May Not Be Alone

Planets Elsewhere?

- Protoplanetary Disks and universality suggest **many** stars have **planets**
- First discovery in **1988**. Now **853** around **672** stars
- **Finding** planets is tough: dim, small, near **bright** star. **32 planets** in **28 systems** detected by **imaging**

Who Orbits Whom?

- Planet and Star orbit common center of mass

$$M_p R_p = M_s R_s$$

$$R = R_s + R_p = R_s (1 + M_s/M_p)$$

$$R_s = (M_p/M) R$$

$$R_s = (M_J/M_\odot) \cdot 7.79 \times 10^{12} \text{ m} = 7.44 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$$

- One detection by Astrometry

How Fast?

$$\frac{GM_s M_p}{R^2} = \frac{M_s v_s^2}{R_s} \quad v_s^2 = \frac{GM_p R_s}{R^2} = \frac{GM}{R} \left(\frac{M_p}{M} \right)^2$$

$$v_s = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R} \left(\frac{M_p}{M} \right)} = v_{\text{Jup}} (M_{\text{Jup}}/M_{\odot}) = 12.5 \text{ m/s}$$

- 498 planet in 386 systems detected by radial velocity measurements

Transiting Planets

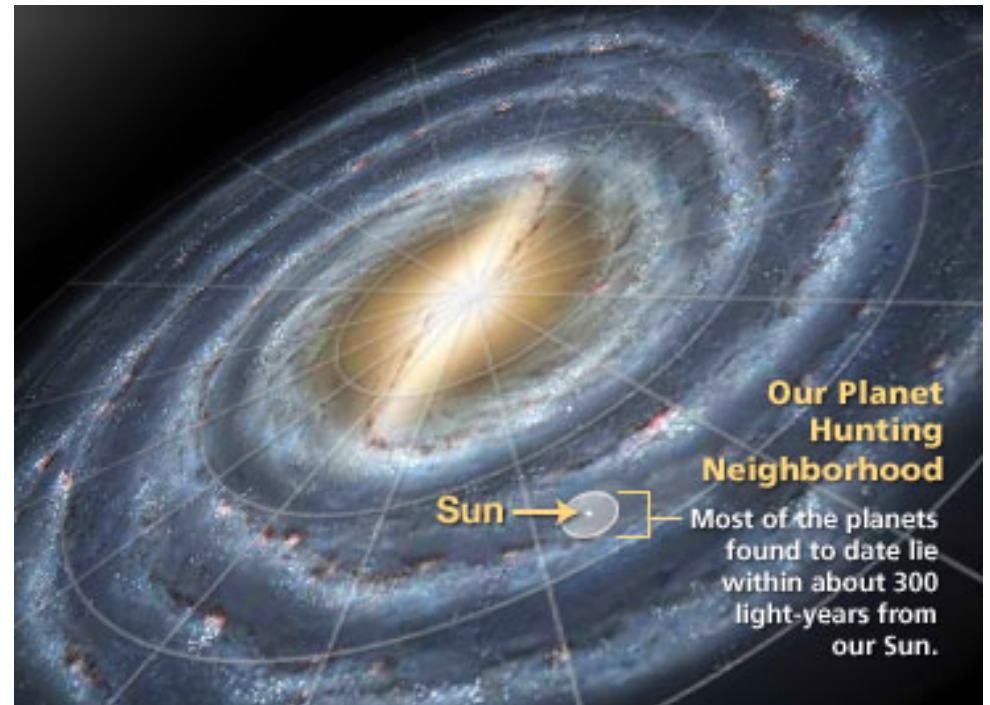
- If planet eclipses star can observe light curve
- Shape of curve helps find size, mass, even properties of atmosphere of planet
- 290 planets in 235 systems detected via transit
- Kepler has 2321 candidate planets in 1290 systems

Other Methods

- Gravitational **lensing** of starlight by planet. **16** **planets** in **15** **systems**
- **Transit Timing Variation** uses discrepancies in transit times of eclipsing planet to predict others in same system

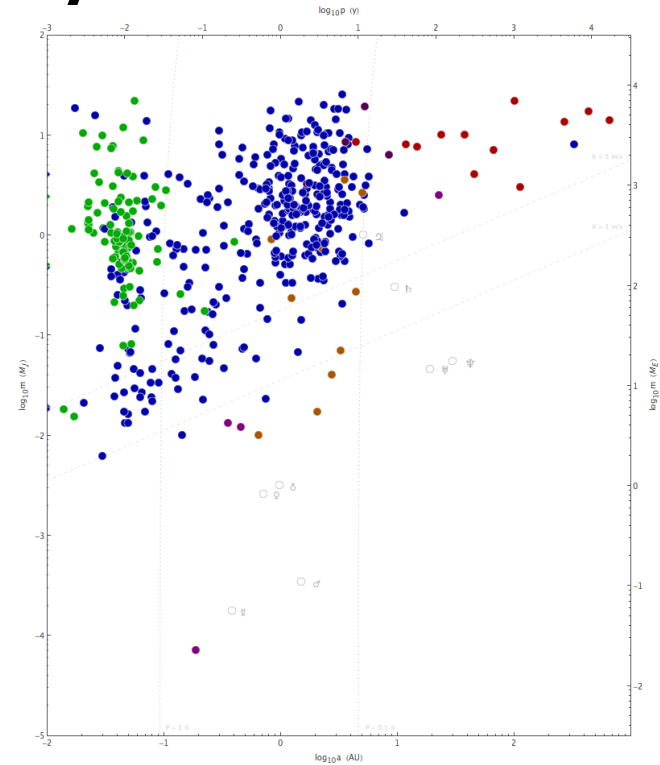
What Have We Found?

- **1-40%** of (Sunlike) stars have planets. Planets are **ubiquitous!**
- Our methods are most sensitive to **hot Jupiters** so these are mostly what we find
- Migration is **common** as are strongly interacting orbits



What Are They Like?

- Taking selection bias into account, super Earths outnumber Jupiters
- Some SuperJupiters
- Kepler-16b orbits two stars



Summary

- Lots to learn in our own neighborhood
- Much of it being learned still
- **Physics** starting to pay off
- Exoplanets likely to revolutionize our understanding – **Stay Tuned!**

Credits

- Astronomy Animations: University of Nebraska-Lincoln Astronomy Education Group
<http://astro.unl.edu/>
- Exoplanet Data: The Extrasolar Planets Encyclopedia, Jean Schneider, CNRS/LUTH - Paris Observatory <http://exoplanet.eu/>