

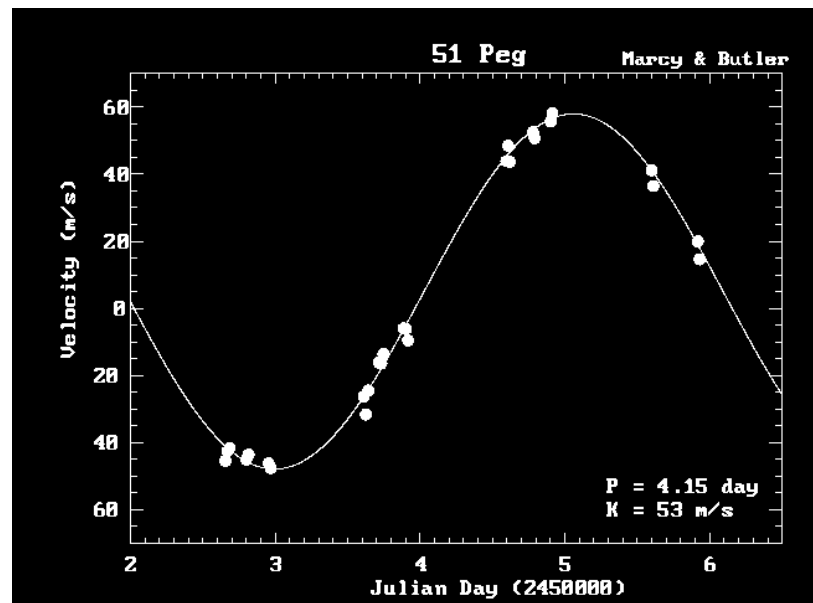
## Life on Other Planets?

Four hundred years ago an advocate of the idea that planets orbited stars other than our Sun was burned at the stake. Giordano Bruno, a rebellious, independent Dominican monk (until he was kicked out of the order) further infuriated religious leaders by asserting in the late 16th century that beings like humans inhabited these other worlds. Let us now begin our study of extrasolar planets.



## A Planet Around 51 Pegasus

Consider the data below which shows the oscillations in the speed of the star 51 Pegasus implying the existence of an unseen, orbiting companion. What is the period of the oscillation? How is this period related to the distance from 51 Pegasus to the unseen companion? What do these result imply about the maximum mass of the unseen companion? Assume the mass of 51 Pegasus is  $m_s = 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$  from its spectral type.



## 'Wobbling' Stars

Consider a solar system that consists only of the Sun and Jupiter orbiting each other about the center of mass. What is the size of the Sun's 'wobble' as it orbits the center of mass? What is the size of the angular displacement when viewed from a distance of 42 ly (the distance to 51 Pegasus). Compare the wobble with the radius of the Sun.

Jupiter's mass	$1.90 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg}$
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Sun's mass	$1.99 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$
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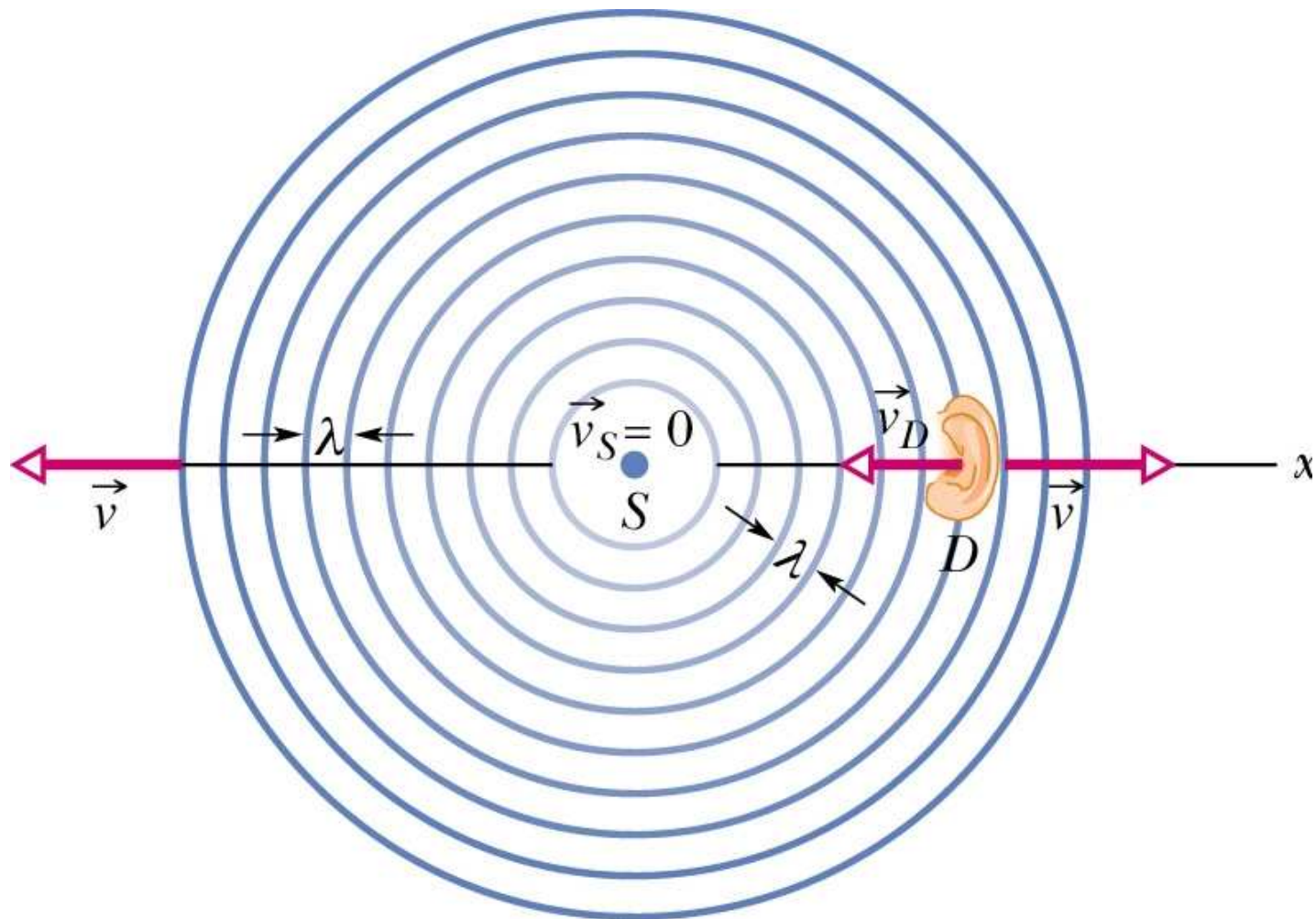
Sun-Jupiter distance	$7.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$
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Sun's radius	$6.96 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$
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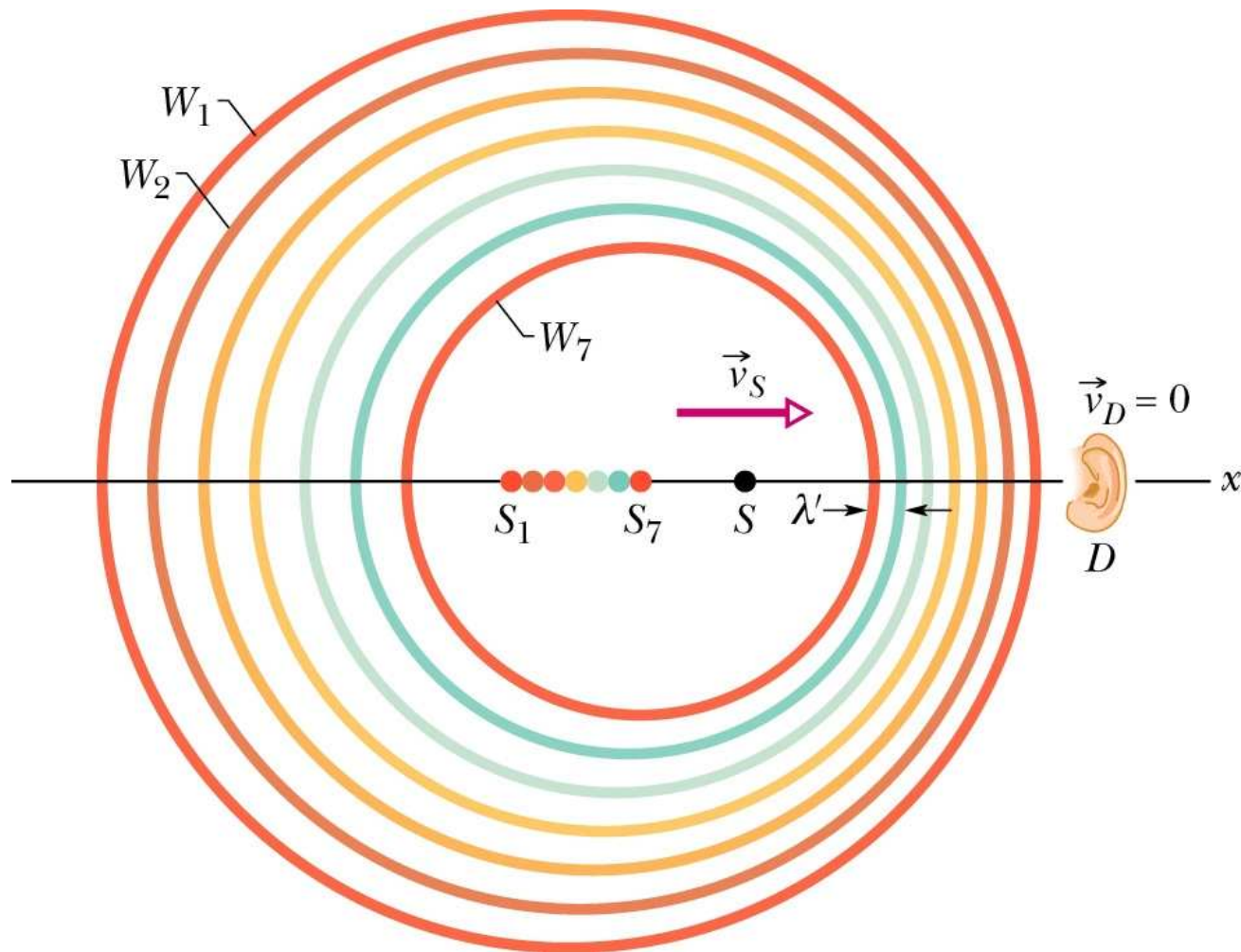
1 light-year	$9.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$
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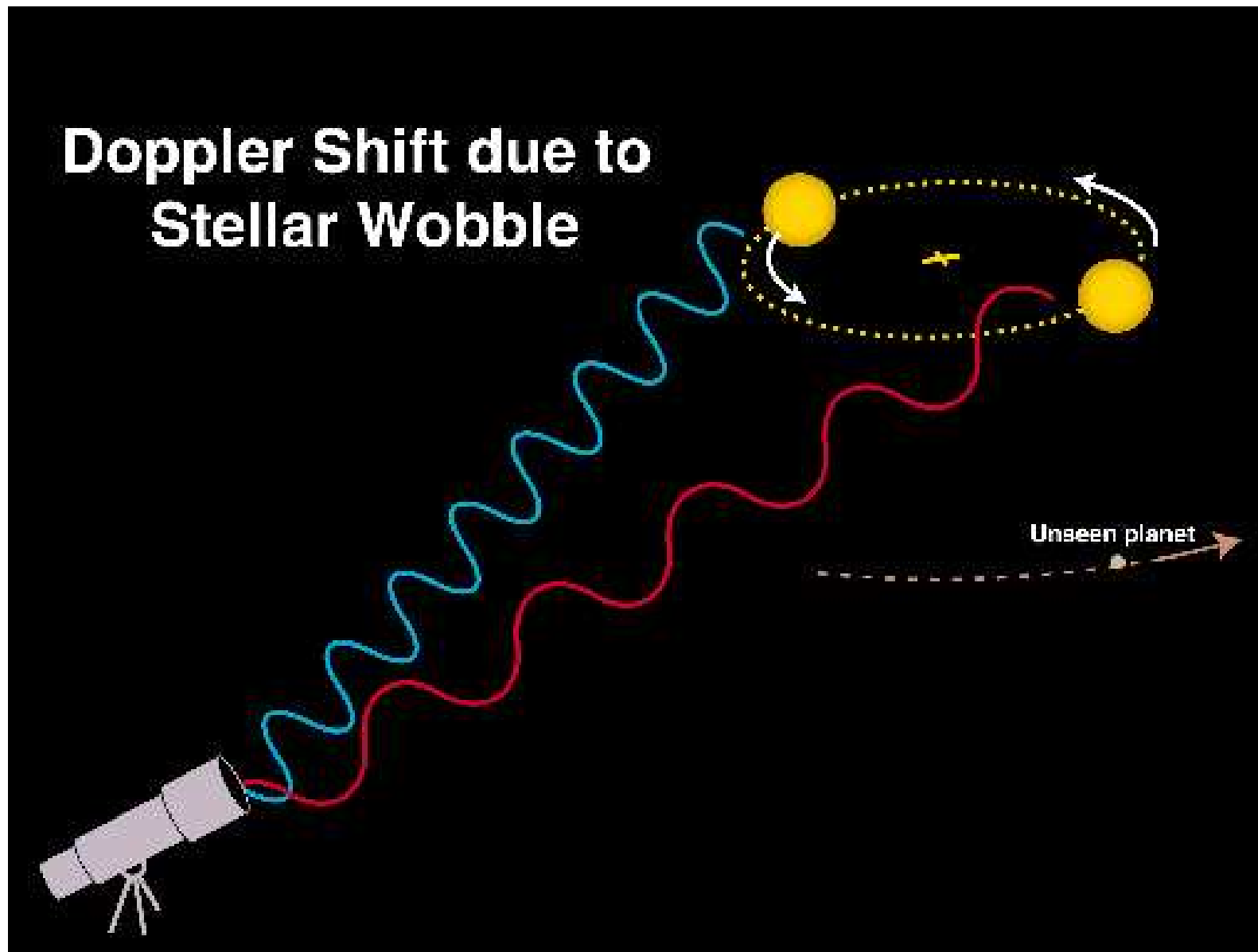
# The Doppler Effect



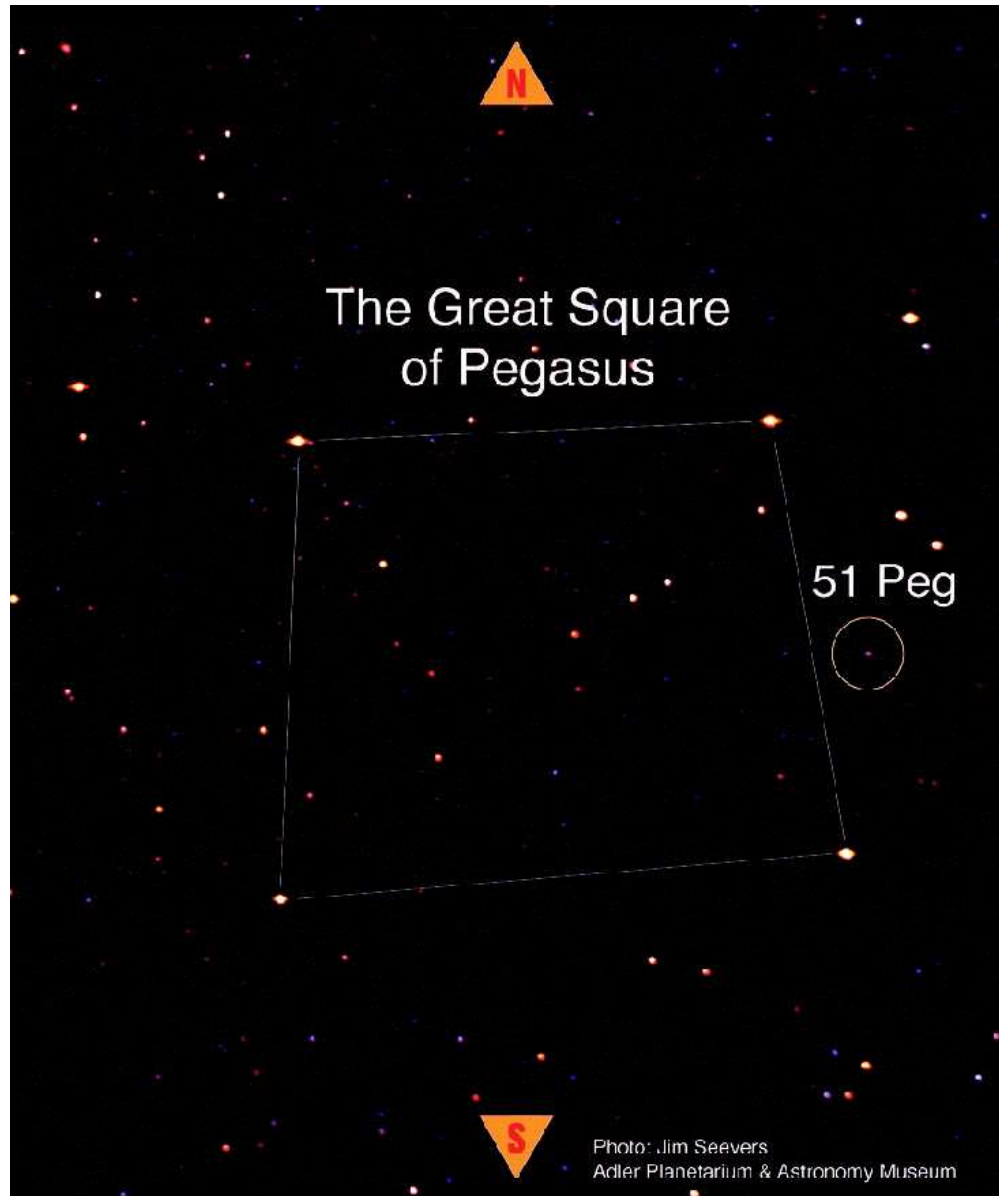
# The Doppler Effect



# Wobbling Stars



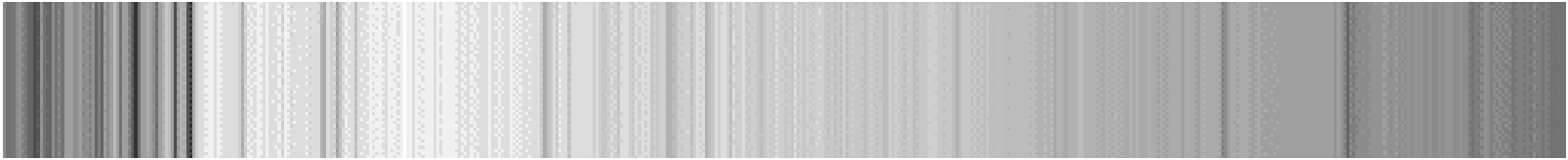
# 51 Pegasus



# Stellar Spectra



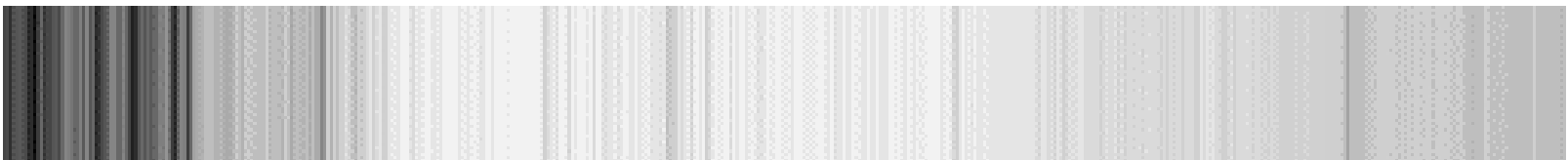
**G-type**



**A-type**



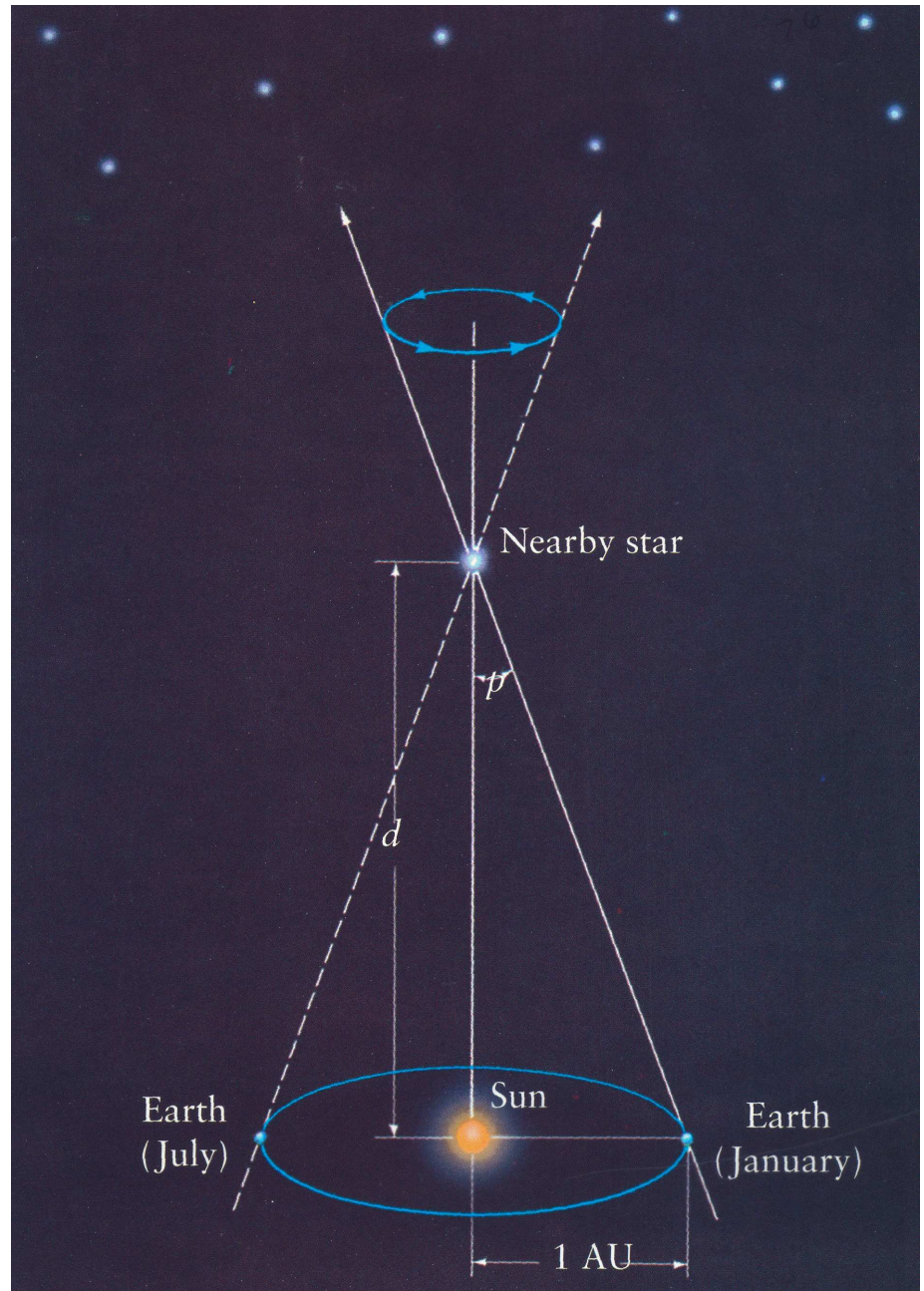
**K-type**





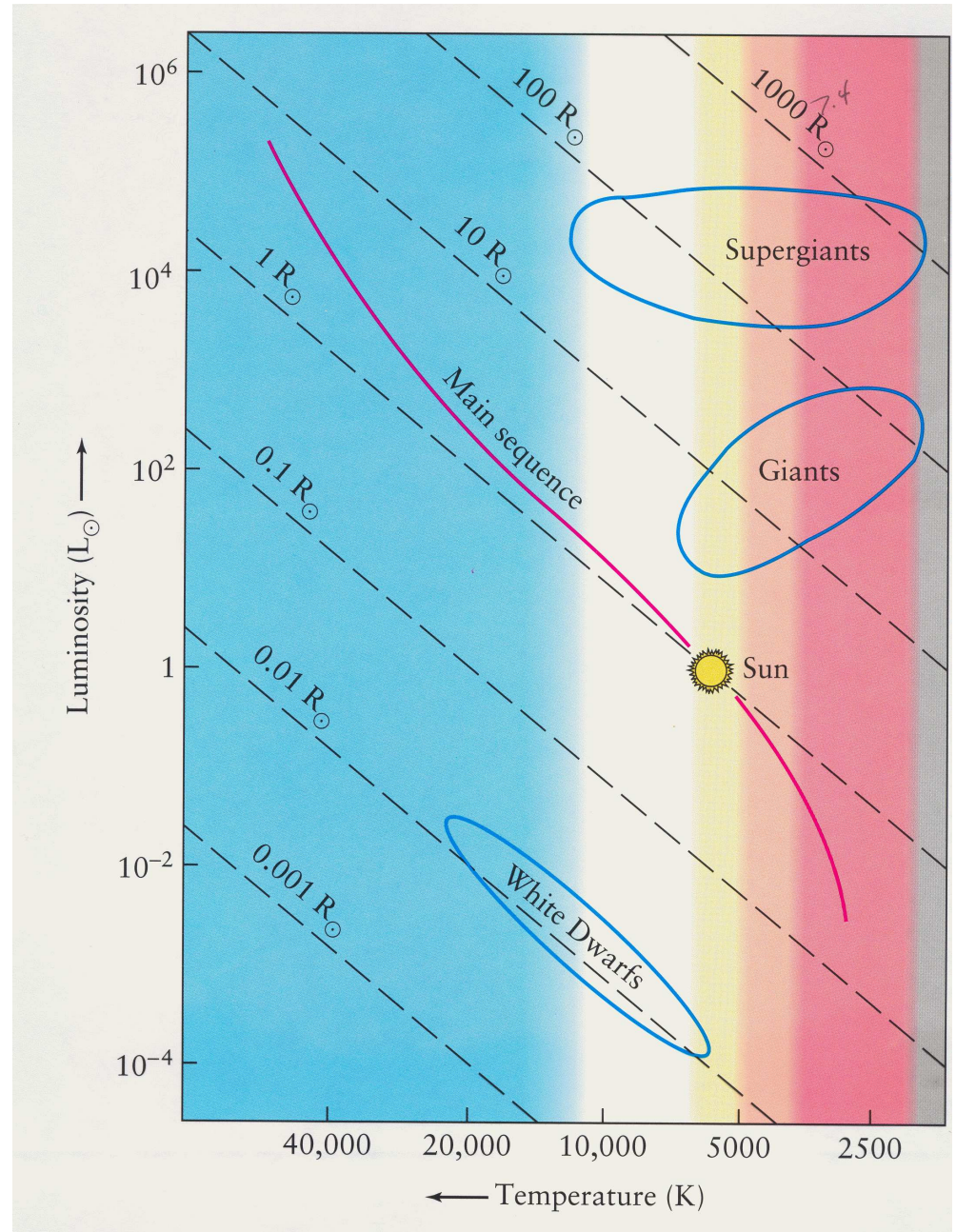
# The Method of Trigonometric Parallaxes

Nearby stars appear to move with respect to more distant background stars due to the motion of the Earth around the Sun. This apparent motion (it is not "true" motion) is called Stellar Parallax.



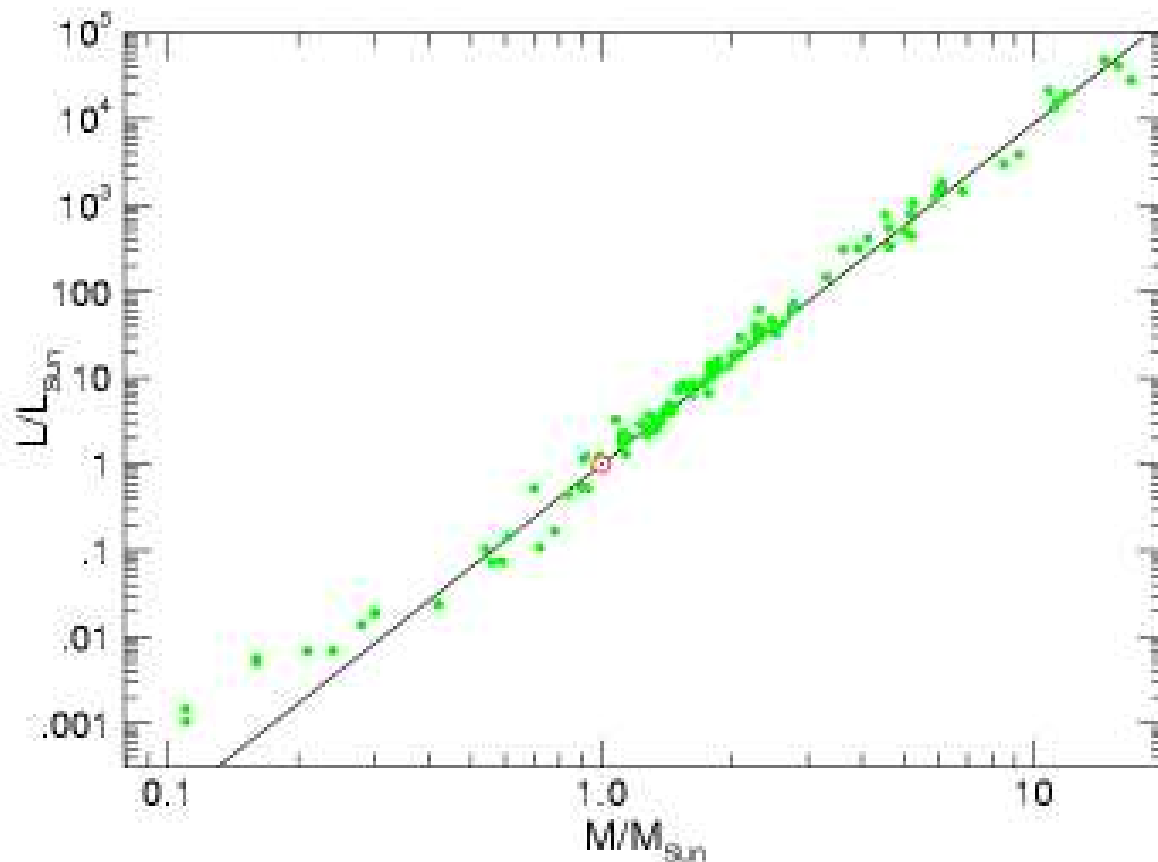
# The Main Sequence

The main sequence of the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram is the curve where the majority of stars are located in this diagram. This line is so pronounced because both the spectral type and the luminosity depend on a star's mass only to zeroth order as long as it is fusing hydrogen.



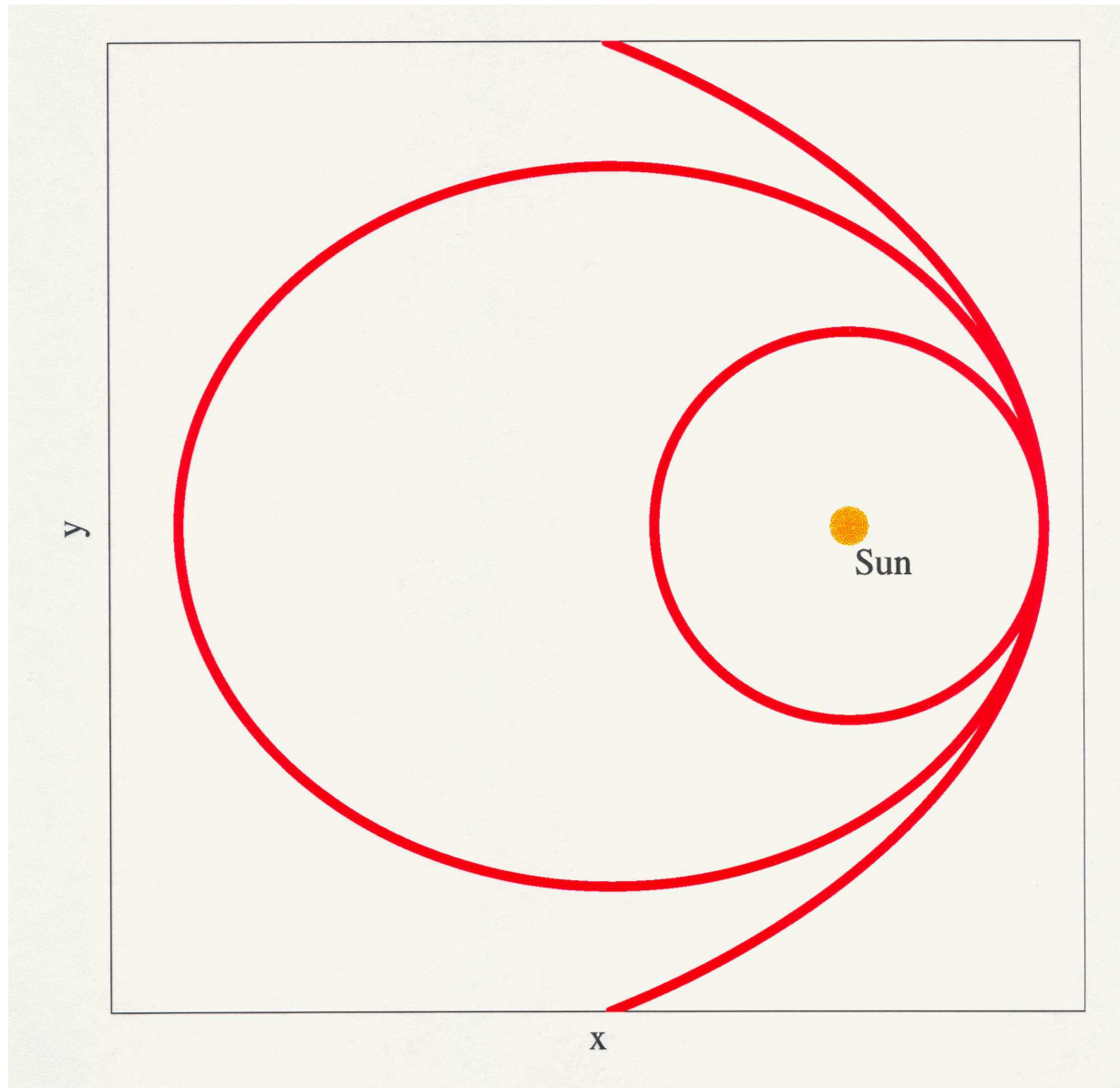
## Getting the Mass of the Star

The luminosity of main sequence stars is proportional to their mass as shown in the plot below. Thus identifying the spectral type places the star on the main sequence and then measurements of its luminosity can be directly related to its mass.

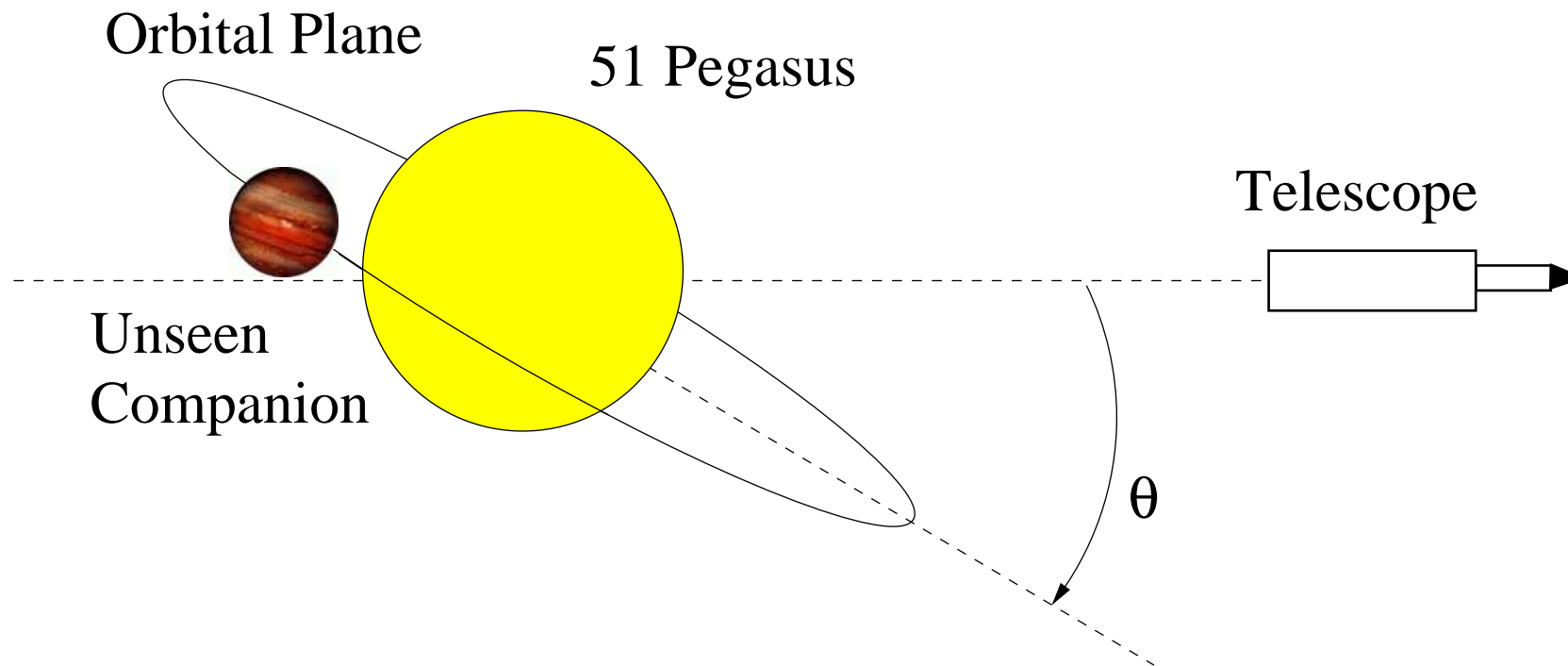




# Bound Orbits



# Orbital Plane Tilt



# A Comparison of the 51 Pegasus Planet with the Solar System

