

# Exoplanets

A photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the atmosphere. The sun is rising over the horizon, creating a bright glow and lens flare effects. The sky is dark blue, and the Earth's surface is a mix of blue oceans and brown/green landmasses.

**Petr Kabáth**  
**Lecture 1 Fall 2020/2021**  
**09 October 2020**

# Career in astronomy

- High School Slovanské náměstí 6 (Brno)
- Masaryk university Brno (physics)
- AsÚ Ondřejov
- Freie Universitaet Berlin (physics)
- Technische Uni. Berlin/DLR Berlin
- European Southern Observatory Chile
- AsÚ Ondřejov
- Leader exoplanet group
- PI of PLATOSPec and CZ PLATO participation



Ground-based support  
for exoplanetary  
space missions.



# Blog ERASMUS+ - erasmus.asu.cas.cz



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## OUR BLOG

### The largest optical telescope in the world, within the ERASMUS+ program - part 1



🕒 18 SEP, 2019

### Hasta mañana!



🕒 27 AUG, 2019

Hello. My name is Patrik Čechvala. I would like to tell you a story about one lost



Webpage of Exoplanet research group at ASU

<http://stelweb.asu.cas.cz/exogroup/>



2



# What will be the lecture about?

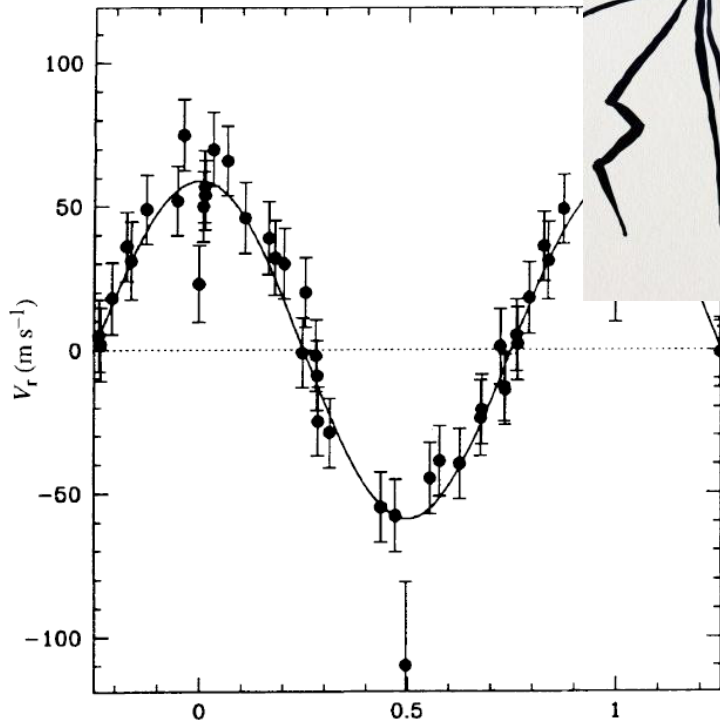
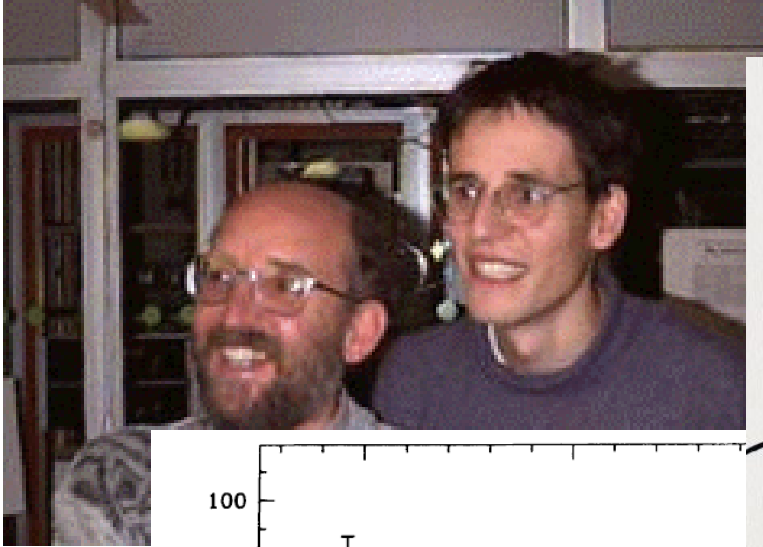


Image from Mayor and Queloz, 1995, Nature

# Hot topic?

- Physics Nobel Prize winning theme ( $1/2$ )
- Detection of the first exoplanet around a Sun like star
- Seeking for our place in the Universe
- In the Czech Republic there was no working group on the new topic



# PLATO Community





# Exoplanets lecture 2020/2021

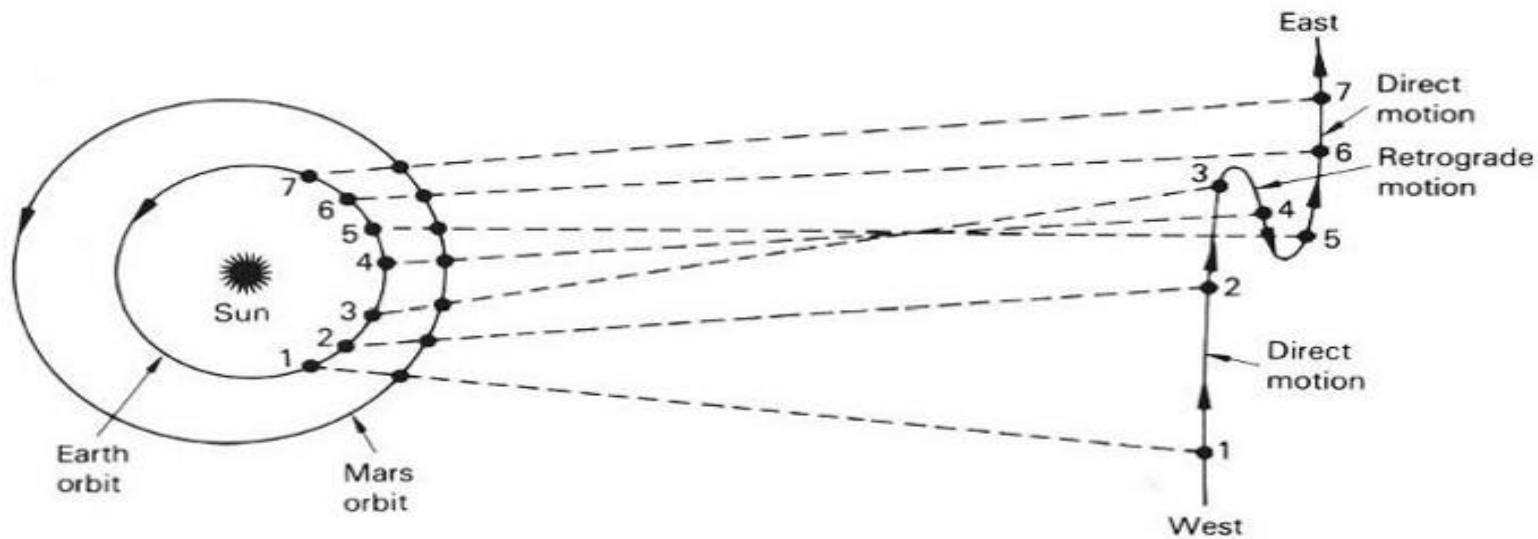
1. History of search for exoplanets. Precise radial velocity measurements and what preceded the discovery of the 51 Peg b.
- 2. Methods of detection of exoplanets – spectroscopy and radial velocities, photometry, eclipses and direct imaging, the role of adaptive optics
- 3. Which detection methods are most successful? How to combine them the most efficient way?
- 4. The role of space missions
- 5. Instrumentation used for detection of exoplanets
- 6. Exoplanets and statistics
- 7. Mass and radius diagram of exoplanets
- 8. Exoplanetary systems and their evolution (and brown dwarfs)
- 9. Characterisation of exoplanetary atmospheres
- 10. Exoplanets and habitability
- 11. Influence of host stars on exoplanets
- 12. What can we expect on the field of exoplanetary research – discussion
- One lecture will be held in Ondrejov and an observing session can be arranged for interested students

# Literature

- **Peryman - Exoplanet Handbook, Cambridge Univ. Press (2018), ISBN: 9781108419772**
- **Sagan - Cosmos : The Story of Cosmic Evolution, Science and Civilisation, ISBN: 0349107033**
- **Winn - Transits and Occultations, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1001.2010>**

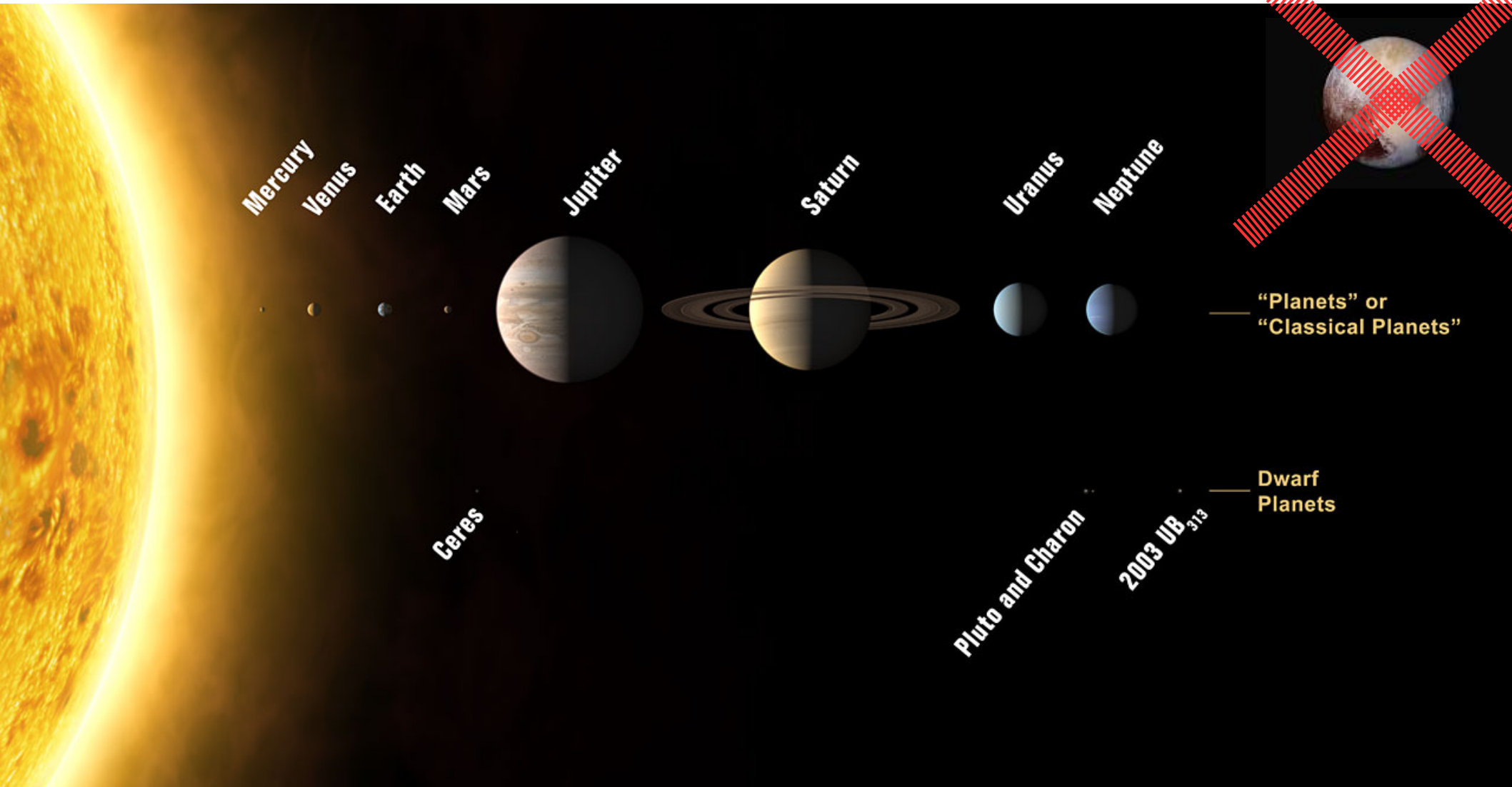
# A planet

Πλανήτης - planetés – „tulák“





# Definition of a planet IAU



# An Exoplanet

A planet orbiting a star  
other than Sun

# Exoplanetary Science Questions

- We are eager to understand statistical distribution of exoplanets in the Universe
- How do exoplanetary systems evolve?
- How do exoplanets compare to the Solar system?
- Are we unique?
- Life in the Universe

# Observations of Venus

- Babylonian observations of Venus span of more than 20 years in approx. 17th century BC
- This copy from 7 BC in cuneiform
- Recognition of periodicity (Venus cycles)
- First recorded astronomical observations
- [Ammisaduqa](#) 4th after Hammurabi

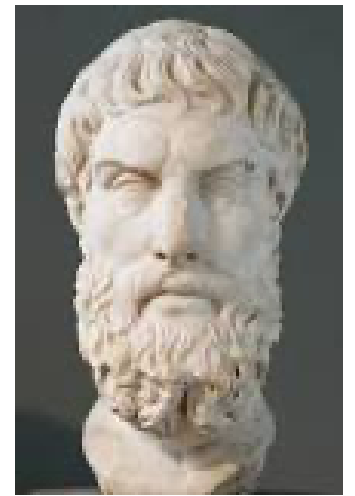
[V. G. Gurzadyan](http://arxiv.org/pdf/physics/0311035v1.pdf) - <http://arxiv.org/pdf/physics/0311035v1.pdf>

[http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight\\_objects/me/c/cuneiform\\_venus.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/me/c/cuneiform_venus.aspx)





# Ancient times



Wikipedia

- Epicurius (341-270 BC)

“There are infinite worlds both like and unlike this world of ours” inhabited by “living creatures and plants and other things we see in this world.

- Letter to Herodotus about 300 BC

<http://users.manchester.edu/Facstaff/SSNaragon/Online/texts/316/Epicurus,%20LetterHerodotus.pdf>

# Ancient times

- There are innumerable worlds of different sizes. In some there is neither sun nor moon, in others they are larger than in ours and others have more than one. These worlds are at irregular distances, more in one direction and less in another, and some are flourishing, others declining. Here they come into being, there they die, and they are destroyed by collision with one another. Some of the worlds have no animal or vegetable life nor any water.

Democritus 460-370 BC

# Giordano Bruno

- Disputed the uniqueness of the Earth
- Supports Copernicus's model of the Solar system
- Proposes that there are other planets in the Universe

De l'infinito universo et mundi

(On the Infinite Universe and Worlds, 1584)



# Copernicus (1473-1543)

- Copernicus proposes that Earth orbits the Sun with other planets
- Solar system with a Sun as a central body
- **HELIOCENTRIC MODEL** (publ. 1543)

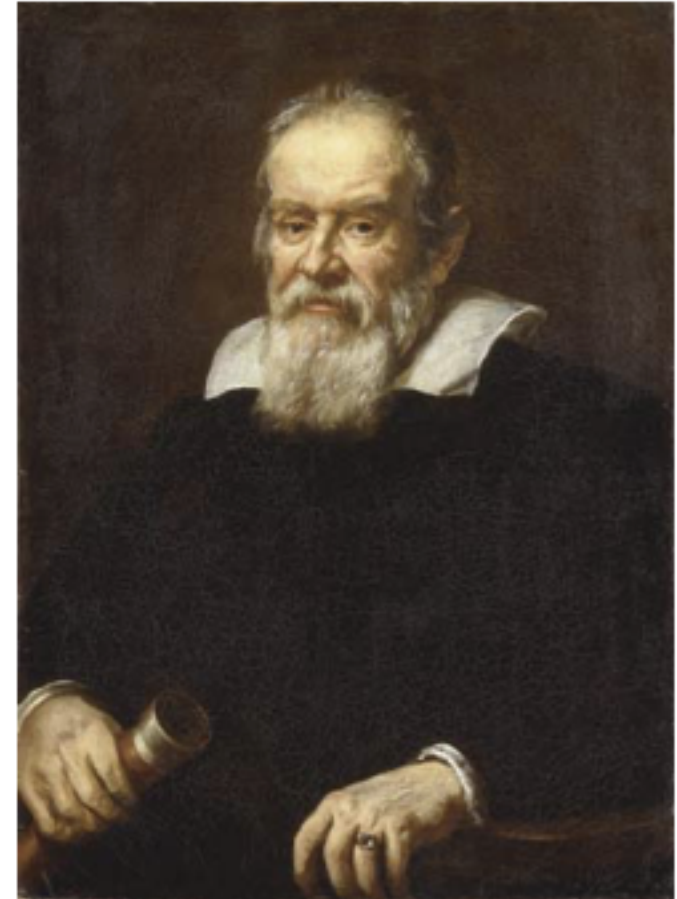


Jan Matejko's 1872 painting, Wikipedia



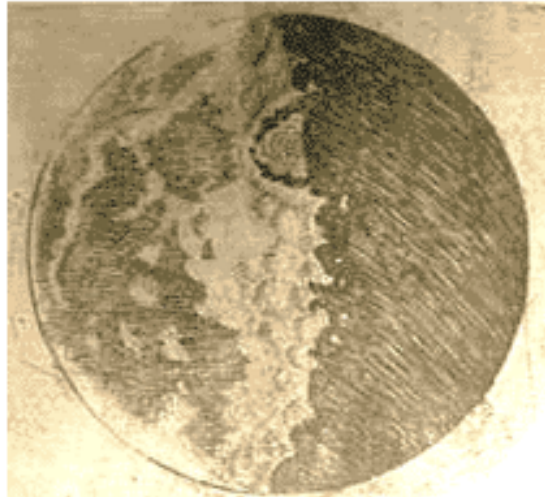
# Galileo (1564-1642)

- Telescope
- First observations:
  - planets in the Solar system
  - Gallielan moons
  - Moon details



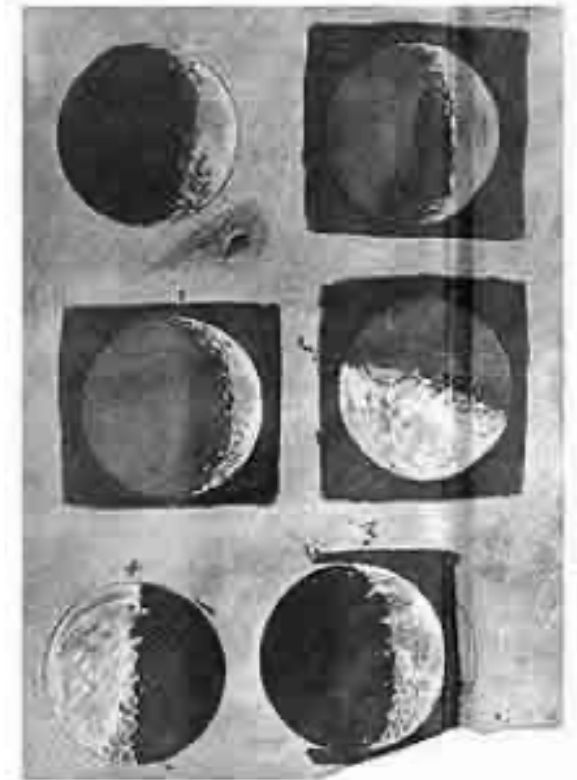
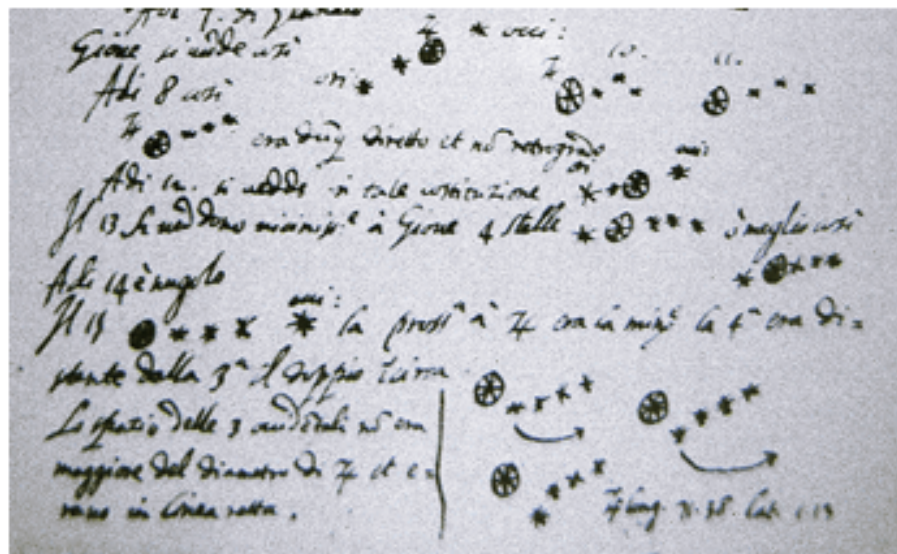
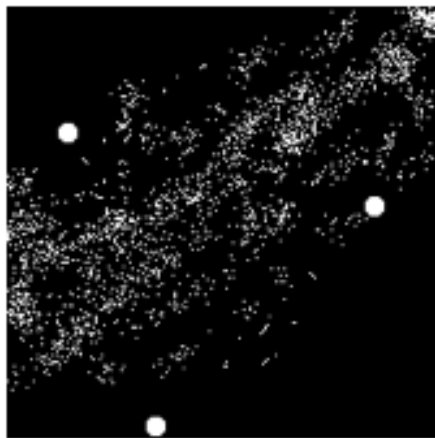
Wikipedia

# First discoveries with the telescope



One of Galileo's drawings of the moon. 1610 A. D.

- The Moon
- Galilean moons (Shepherd moons)
- Sun spots
- Planets drawings
- The Milky way



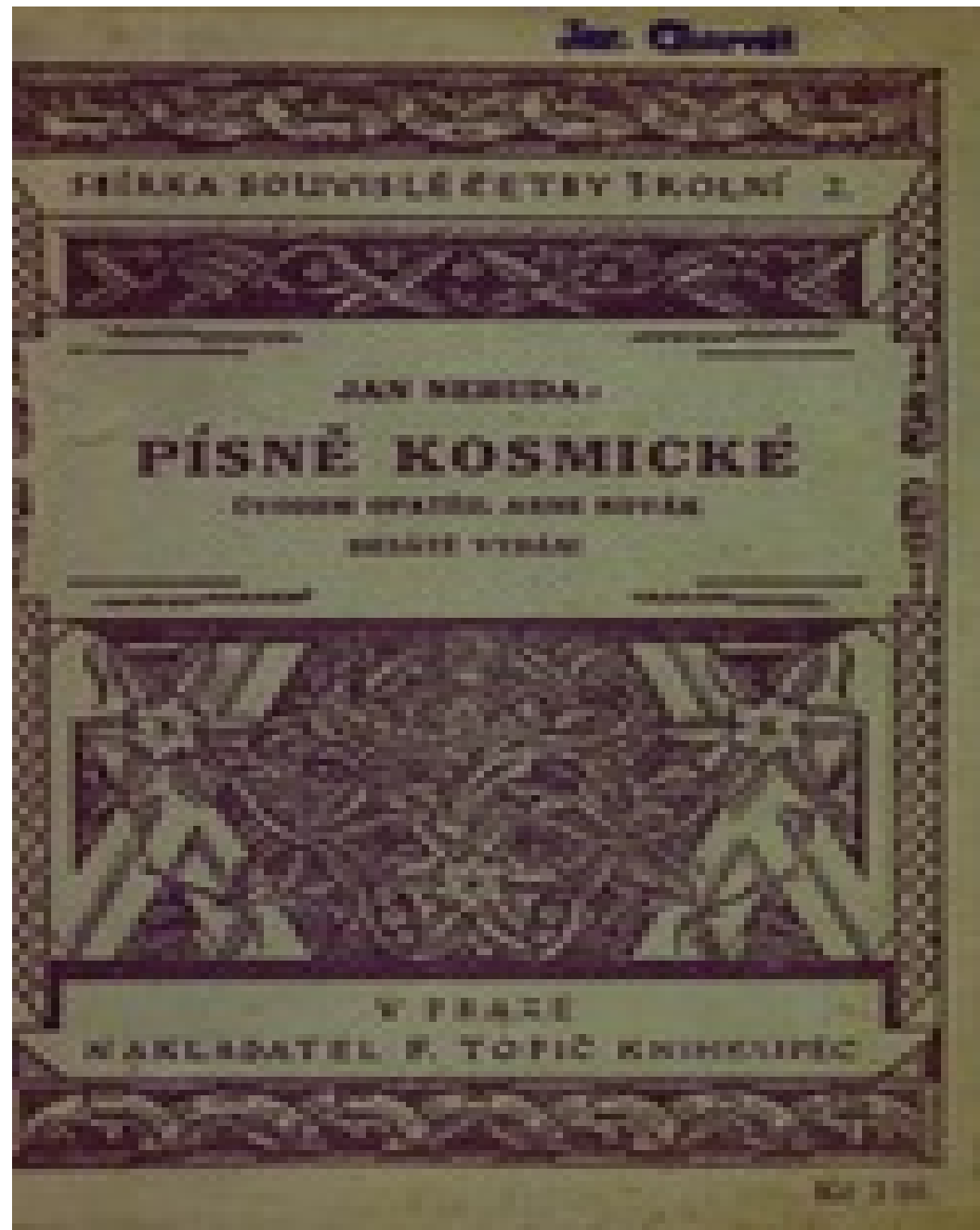
# Christian Huygens

- Work *The Cosmotheoros* (1698)
  - how would life on other planets be?
  - planets similar to Earth
  - water and life as we know it from the Earth

[http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/huygens/huygens\\_ct\\_en.htm](http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/huygens/huygens_ct_en.htm)



# Jan Neruda





O hvězdách potom podotknul,  
po nebi co jich všude,  
skoro že samá slunce jsou,  
zelené, modré, rudé.

Vezmem-li pak pod spektroskop  
paprsek jejich světla,  
že v něm nálezném kovy tyž,  
z nichž se i Země spletla.

Umlknul. Kolem horlivě  
šuškájí posluchači.  
Žabák se ptá, zdaž o světech  
ještě cos zvědít ráci.

„Jen bychom rády věděly,“  
vrch hlavy poulí zraky,  
„jsou-li tam tvoři jako my,  
jsou-li tam žáby taky!“

Modern days

# Otto Struve (1897-1963)

- First thoughts how to detect the alien worlds
  - spectroscopy
  - photometry
- Paper from 1952 – On high precision radial velocities
- measurements



McDonald Observatory archives

there is a good chance that by using somewhat larger equipment at the next eclipse, definite and accurate measurements of line width will become available.

I should like to say here how indebted we are to Professor Redman who at very short notice acquired a site for us at Khartoum and without whose assistance we should hardly have been able to set up our instruments in the short time available to us.

*Mr. Sadler.* I ask you to return your thanks to Prof. Brück and to all those who have taken part in this Colloquium. It is my task to predict eclipses, not to observe them but we have all found these preliminary accounts of the results expected, with varying degrees of optimism, most interesting. The meeting is now adjourned at 12<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup>.

## PROPOSAL FOR A PROJECT OF HIGH-PRECISION STELLAR RADIAL VELOCITY WORK

*By Otto Struve*

With the completion of the great radial-velocity programmes of the major observatories, the impression seems to have gained ground that the measurement of Doppler displacements in stellar spectra is less important at the present time than it was prior to the completion of R. E. Wilson's new radial-velocity catalogue.

I believe that this impression is incorrect, and I should like to support my contention by presenting a proposal for the solution of a characteristic astrophysical problem.

One of the burning questions of astronomy deals with the frequency of planet-like bodies in the galaxy which belong to stars other than the Sun. K. A. Strand's<sup>1</sup> discovery of a planet-like companion in the system of 61 Cygni, which was recently confirmed by A. N. Deitch<sup>2</sup> at Poulkovo, and similar results announced for other stars by P. Van de Kamp<sup>3</sup> and D. Reuyl and E. Holmberg<sup>4</sup> have stimulated interest in this problem. I have suggested elsewhere that the absence of rapid axial rotation in all normal solar-type stars (the only rapidly-rotating G and K stars are either W Ursae Majoris binaries or T Tauri nebular variables,<sup>5</sup> or they possess peculiar spectra<sup>6</sup>) suggests that these stars have somehow converted their angular momentum of axial rotation into angular momentum of orbital motions of planets. Hence, there may be many objects of planet-like character in the galaxy.

But how should we proceed to detect them? The method of direct photography used by Strand is, of course, excellent for nearby binary systems, but it is quite limited in scope. There seems to be at present no way to discover objects of the mass and size of Jupiter; nor is there much hope that we could discover objects ten times as large in mass as Jupiter, if they are at distances of one or more astronomical units from their parent stars.



But there seems to be no compelling reason why the hypothetical stellar planets should not, in some instances, be much closer to their parent stars than is the case in the solar system. It would be of interest to test whether there are any such objects.

We know that *stellar* companions can exist at very small distances. It is not unreasonable that a planet might exist at a distance of  $1/50$  astronomical unit, or about 3,000,000 km. Its period around a star of solar mass would then be about 1 day.

We can write Kepler's third law in the form  $V^3 \sim \frac{1}{P}$ . Since the orbital velocity of the Earth is 30 km/sec, our hypothetical planet would have a velocity of roughly 200 km/sec. If the mass of this planet were equal to that of Jupiter, it would cause the observed radial velocity of the parent star to oscillate with a range of  $\pm 0.2$  km/sec—a quantity that might be just detectable with the most powerful Coudé spectrographs in existence. A planet ten times the mass of Jupiter would be very easy to detect, since it would cause the observed radial velocity of the star to oscillate with  $\pm 2$  km/sec. This is correct only for those orbits whose inclinations are  $90^\circ$ . But even for more moderate inclinations it should be possible, without much difficulty, to discover planets of 10 times the mass of Jupiter by the Doppler effect.

There would, of course, also be eclipses. Assuming that the mean density of the planet is five times that of the star (which may be optimistic for such a large planet) the projected eclipsed area is about  $1/50$ th of that of the star, and the loss of light in stellar magnitudes is about 0.02. This, too, should be ascertainable by modern photoelectric methods, though the spectrographic test would probably be more accurate. The advantage of the photometric procedure would be its fainter limiting magnitude compared to that of the high-dispersion spectrographic technique.

Perhaps one way to attack the problem would be to start the spectrographic search among members of relatively wide visual binary systems, where the radial velocity of the companion can be used as a convenient and reliable standard of velocity, and should help in establishing at once whether one (or both) members are spectroscopic binaries of the type here considered.

Berkeley Astronomical Department,  
University of California.  
1952 July 24.

#### References

1. *A.J.*, **51**, 12, 1944; *Pub. A.S.P.*, **55**, 29, 1952.
2. *Izvestia Gl. Astr. Obs., Poulkovo*, **18**, No. 146, 1951.
3. *A.J.*, **51**, 7, 1944.
4. *Ap. J.*, **97**, 41, 1943.
5. See G. Herbig's paper presented at the Victoria 1952 meeting of the *A.A.S.* and *A.S.P.*
6. See P. W. Merrill's note on HD 117555 in *Pub. A.S.P.*, **60**, 382, 1948.

# Life in the Galaxy

- Are we alone?
- Frank Drake - 1960



$$N = R^* \times fp \times ne \times fl \times fi \times fc \times L$$

N – number of civilizations able of radio comm.

- $R^*$  = the average rate of star formation in our galaxy
- $fp$  = the fraction of those stars that have planets
- $ne$  = the average number of planets that can potentially support life per star that has planets
- $fl$  = the fraction of planets that could support life that actually develop life at some point
- $fi$  = the fraction of planets with life that actually go on to develop intelligent life (civilizations)
- $fc$  = the fraction of civilizations that develop a technology that releases detectable signs of their existence into space
- $L$  = the length of time for which such civilizations release detectable signals into space

So the answer was (in 1960)?

10-20

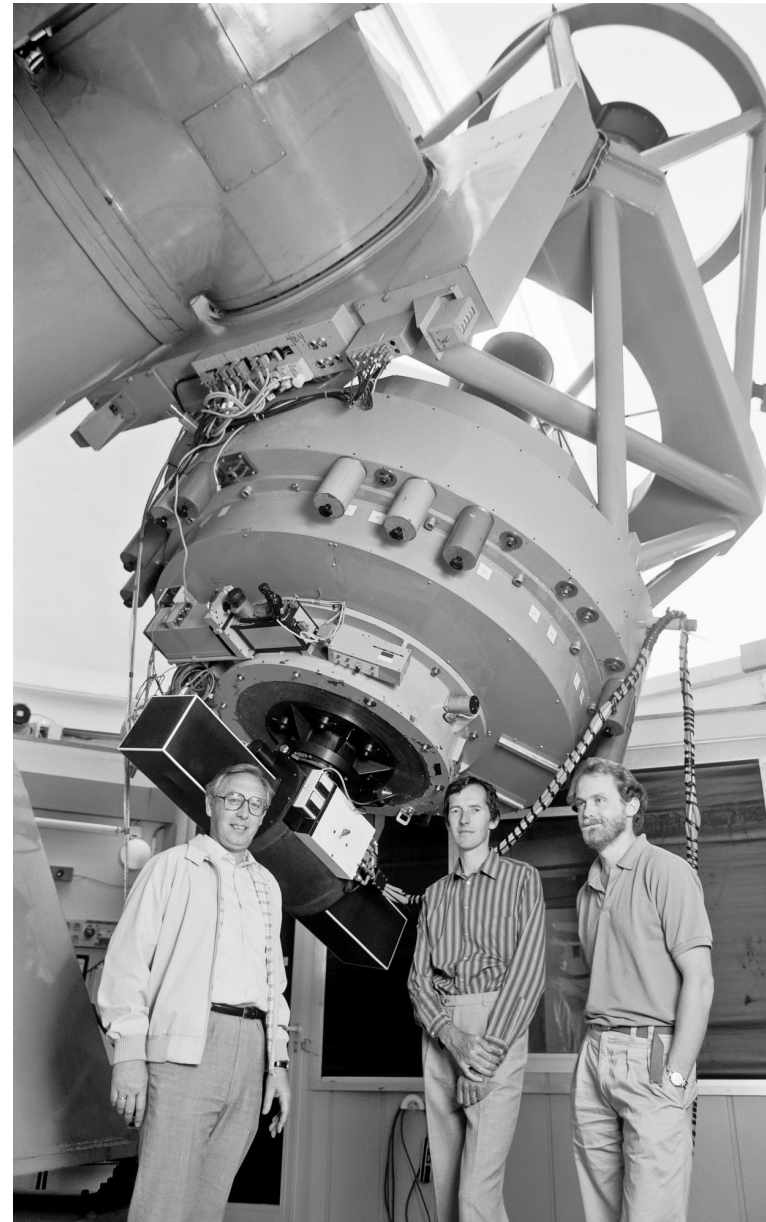


# But where all the planets are?

- Since Struve's proposal of RV measurements
  - no planets detected, yet
- There was instrumentation to detect planets in 1950s, so where are all the planets?
  - a transit can be detected by 20cm telescope
- First Radial Velocity surveys targeting specific stars
  - solar type stars – because of assumption of possible life friendly environment

# CORAVEL

- Spectrograph at Daniosh 1.54 at ESO Chile
- Project started 1971  
Marseilles and Geneva teams
- RV accuracies 250 m/s
- Decommissioned 1998



Credit: ESO

# Gordon Walker & Bruce Campbell

- Started around 1971, calibration with HF lamp
- First real planet detected but retracted
- Precisions in RVs down to 3 m/s
- Gamma Cephei story to be discussed next time

**And finally, first exoplanets detected**



# Detection of extreme planets

**A planetary system  
around the millisecond  
pulsar PSR1257 + 12**

*A. Wolszczan &*

*D. A. Frail*

Letters to Nature

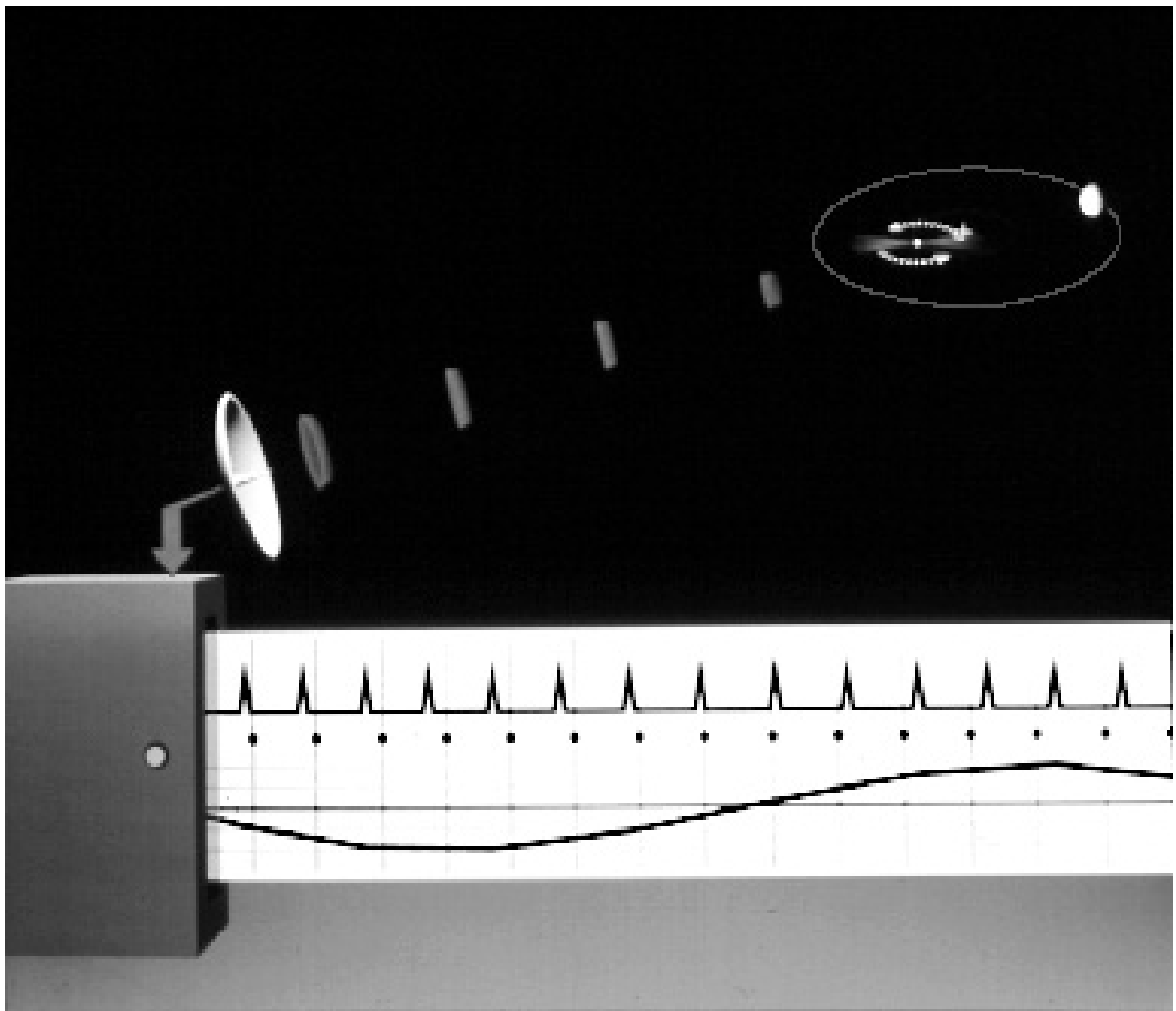
Nature 355, 145 - 147

(09 January 1992);

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v355/n6356/abs/355145a0.html>



Wikipedia



[http://www2.astro.psu.edu/users/alex/pulsar\\_planets\\_text.htm](http://www2.astro.psu.edu/users/alex/pulsar_planets_text.htm)

# How did they form?

- Evidence of the disk around pulsars (2006 Spitzer)
- Forming after the death of the star?

## **A debris disk around an isolated young neutron star**

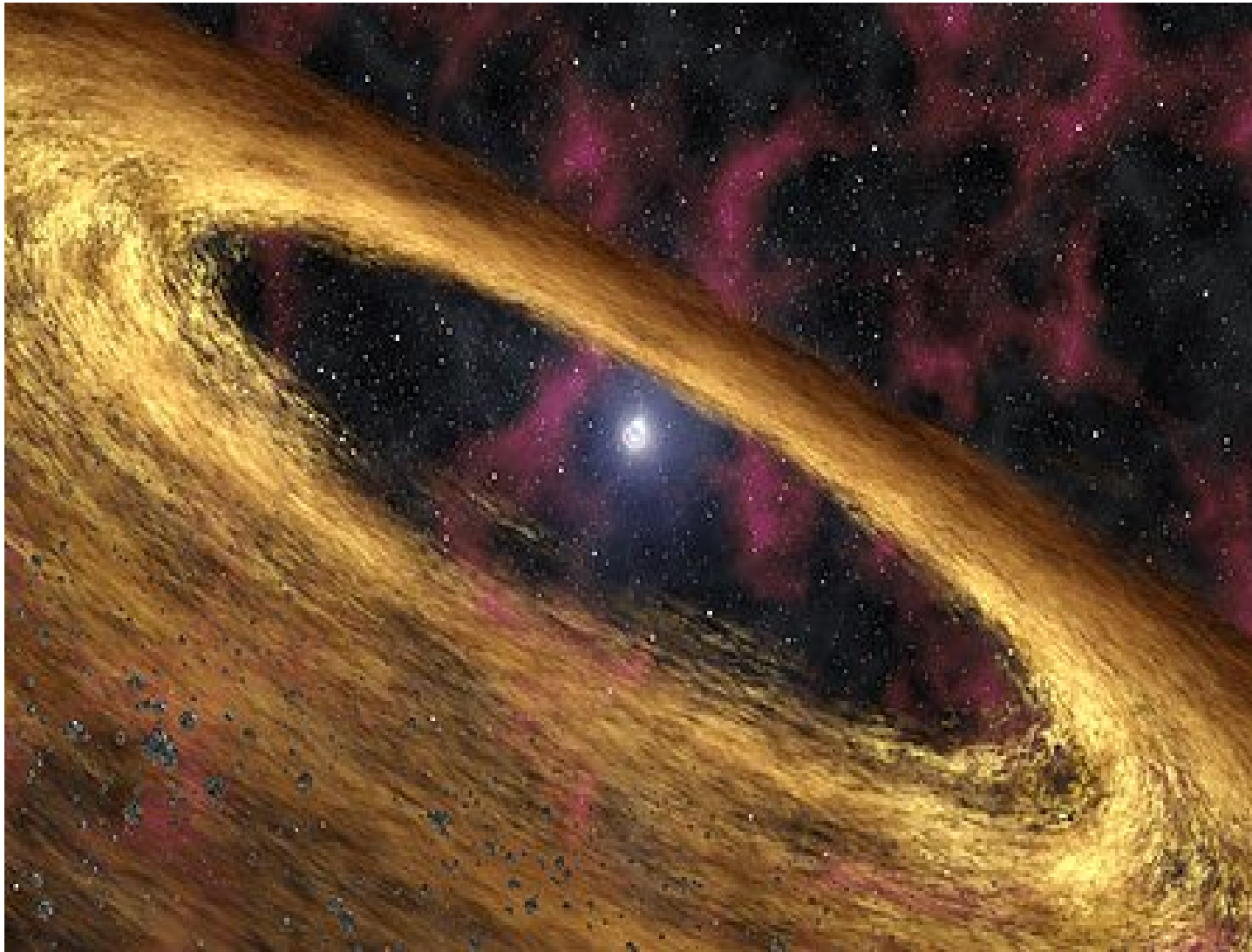
*Zhongxiang Wang<sup>1</sup>, Deepto Chakrabarty<sup>1</sup> & David L. Kaplan<sup>1</sup>*

Nature 440, 772-775 (6 April 2006) | doi:10.1038/nature04669; Received 5 August 2005; Accepted 21 February 2006

### **Reading:**

[http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2006/05apr\\_pulsarplanets/](http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2006/05apr_pulsarplanets/)

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v440/n7085/full/nature04669.html>



[http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2006/05apr\\_pulsarplanets/](http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2006/05apr_pulsarplanets/)

# But well, ....

- Pulsars environments are the most hostile places for life
- One of the main motivation is to find the extraterrestrial life, defined as we know it from the Earth (water, organic molecules, etc.)
- Therefore, planets around solar type stars are more suitable targets for surveys
- Solar type (spectral type similar F-K), Solar analogs (similar  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ), solar twins (same  $T_{\text{eff}}$ , same metallicity)



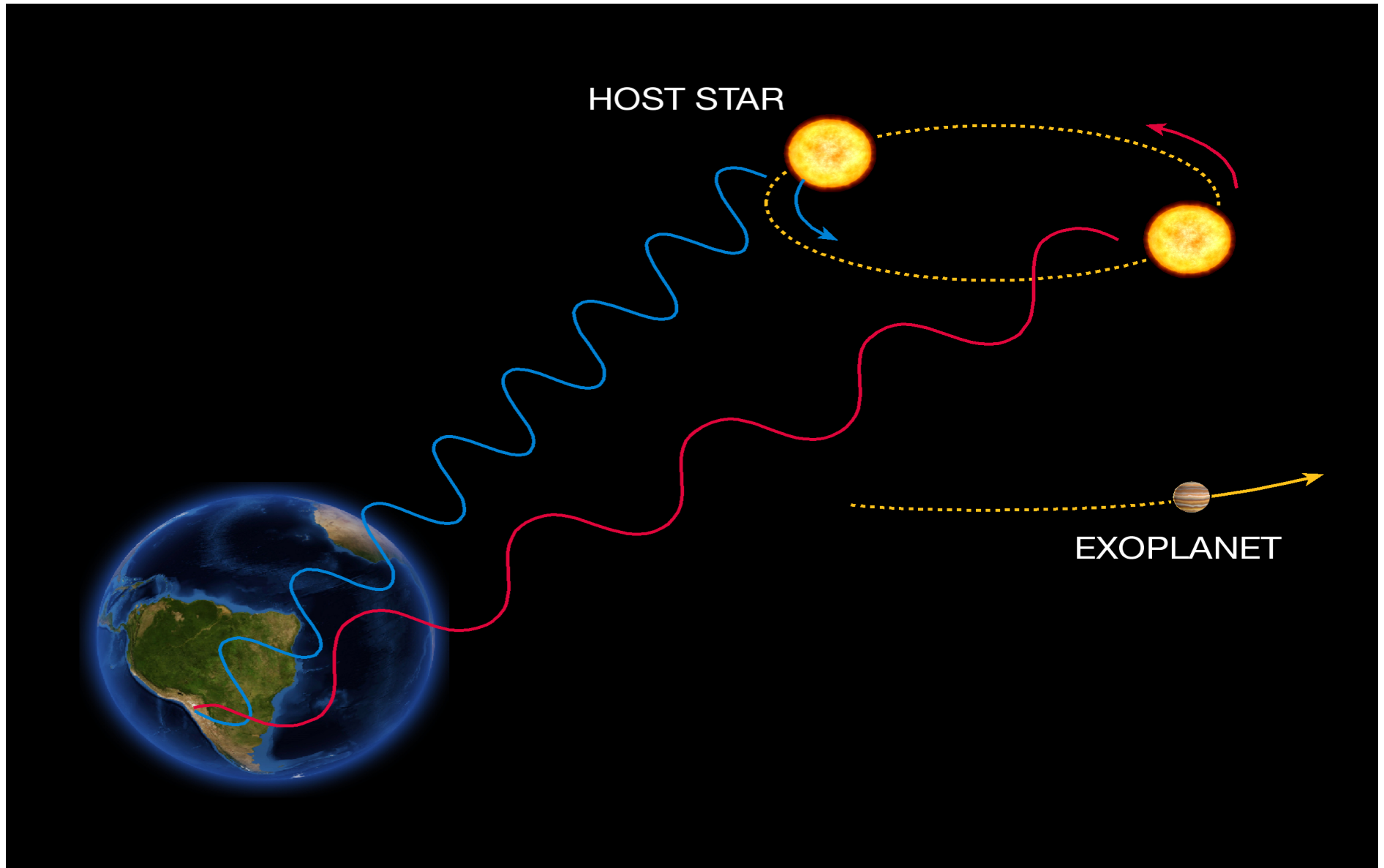
# Radial Velocity surveys

- Measurements of Radial Velocities with high accuracies (m/s regimes)
- Spectral type catalogs
- Searching among bright stars in the solar neighbourhood
- First planet around solar type star detected by radial velocity survey in 1995
- So how does radial velocity measurement work?

# Like for binaries just,

- the mass of the object causing the radial velocity variation is much smaller  
(planets are defined as less massive than 13 Jupiter Masses)
- So, the accuracies needed are m/s instead of km/s as for binaries
- targeting suitable stars

# Radial velocity method



## The Radial Velocity Method

ESO Press Photo 22e/07 (25 April 2007)

This image is copyright © ESO. It is released in connection with an ESO press release and may be used by the press on the condition that the source is clearly indicated in the caption.



A dramatic sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The sky is filled with dark, heavy clouds, and a bright, golden light source is visible on the horizon, creating a strong reflection on the water's surface. The overall color palette is dominated by warm, golden, and dark brown tones.

# The Case of 51 Peg

# ELODIE at OHP

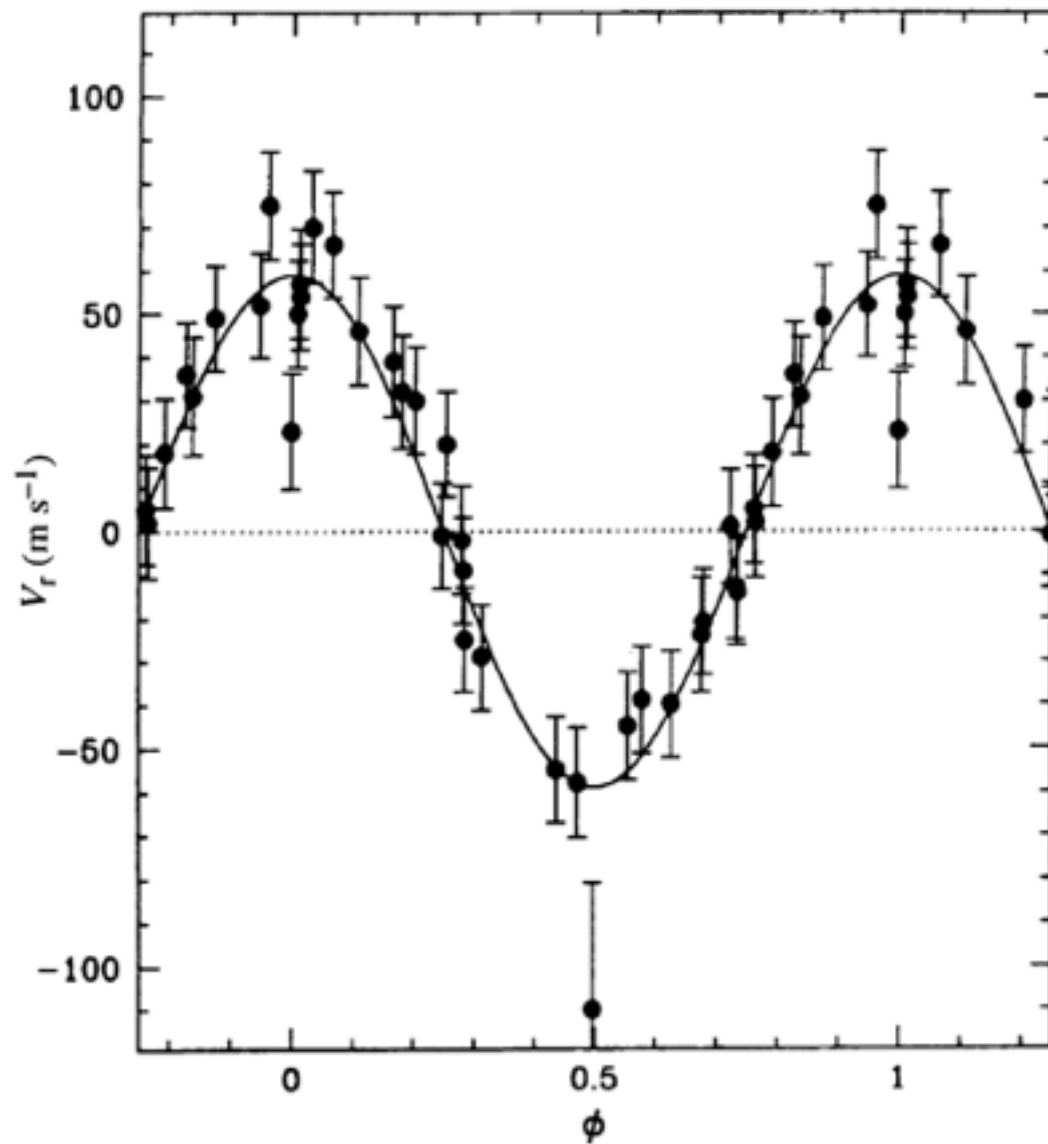




# ELODIE

- Echelle-spectrograph was located at Observatoire de Haute Provence at 1.93m telescope (now replaced by SOPHIE)
- Permitted measurements with accuracy down to 15m/s for 9 mag stars
- **JUST A NOTE – WEATHER ABOUT 15 percent better than Ondrejov (ONLY)**

[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle\\_query?1996A%26AS..119..373B&data\\_type=PDF\\_HIGH&whole\\_paper=YES&type=PRINTER&filetype=.pdf](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle_query?1996A%26AS..119..373B&data_type=PDF_HIGH&whole_paper=YES&type=PRINTER&filetype=.pdf)



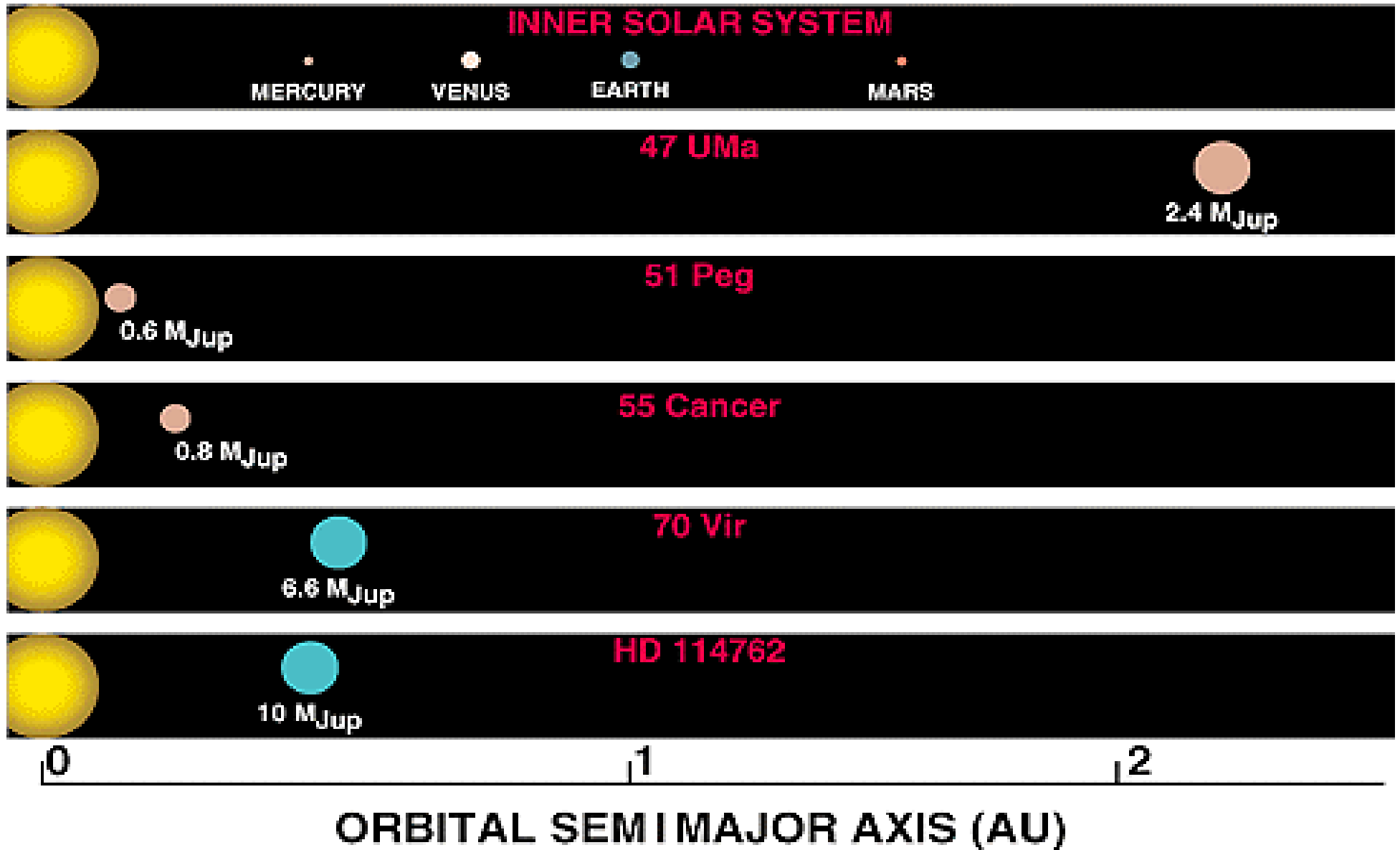
Mayor and Queloz,  
1995, Nature

FIG. 4 Orbital motion of 51 Peg corrected from the long-term variation of the  $\gamma$ -velocity. The solid line represents the orbital motion computed from the parameters of Table 1.

# 51 Peg

- Characteristics:
  - detected 1995, Mayor and Queloz, Nature
  - Mass: 0,45 M Jupiter
  - Radius : 1,9 R Jupiter
  - Period : 4.23 days
  - Semi.-m.axis: 0.052 AU
  - Star: G2 IV
- Mayor and Queloz, 1995, Nature, 378, 355  
(<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v378/n6555/abs/378355a0.html>)

# 51 Peg compared

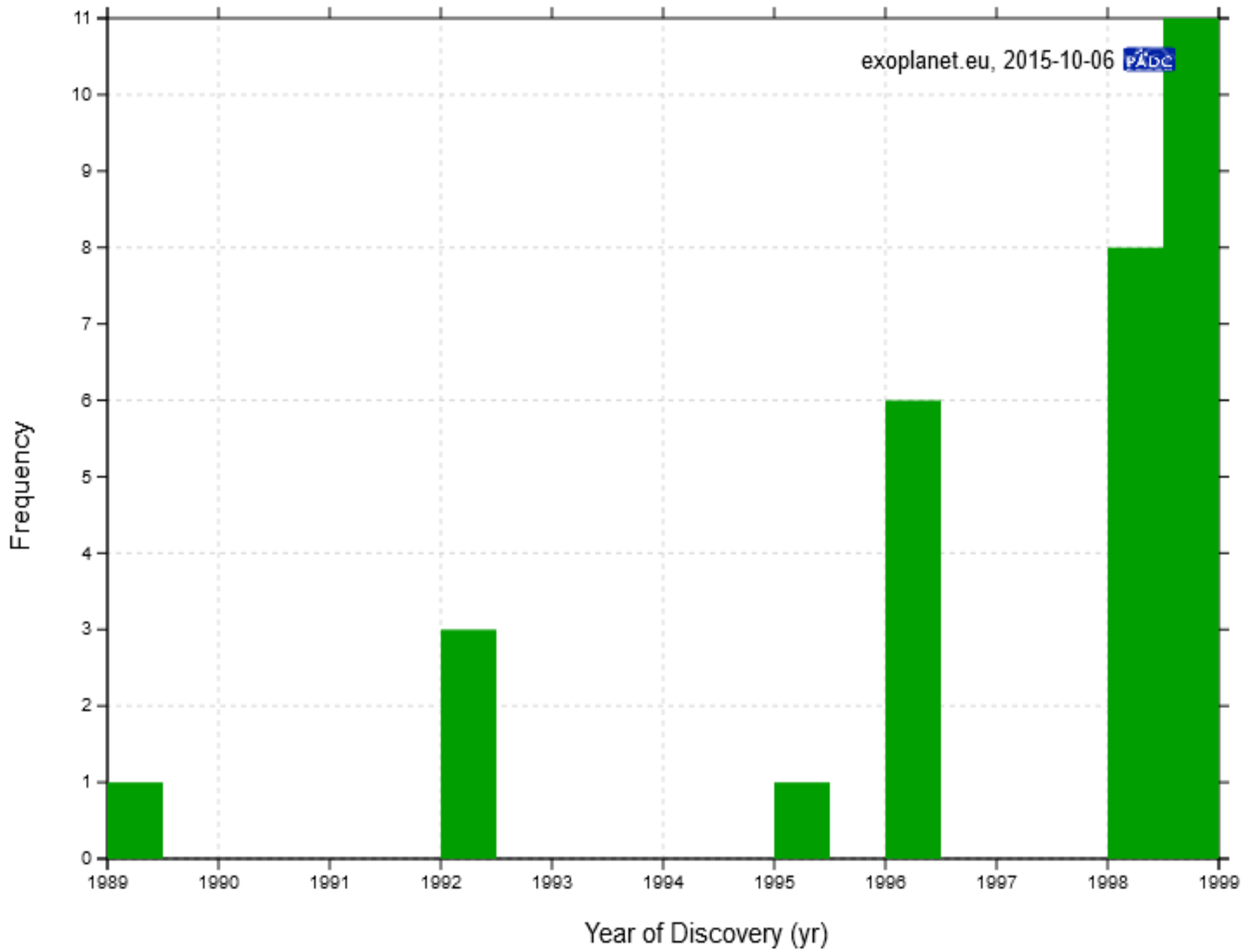


# RV surveys and planet types

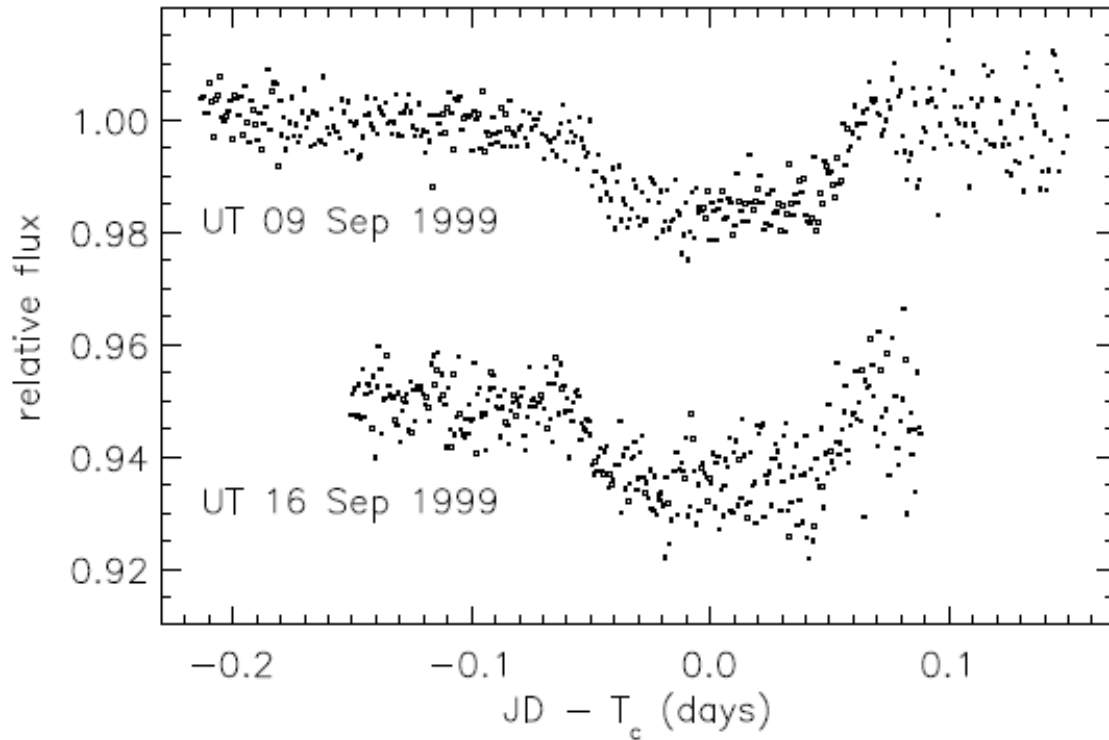
- After 51 Peg Radial velocity surveys begin to report new planets
- Mostly they are so-called hot-Jupiters a new class of planets – close to the host, hot, Jupiter-sized, short orbital period
- How did they get so close to the host star?
- What is the composition of their atmosphere?
- How common are they?
- And are there smaller planets too?



# Exoplanets in 2000

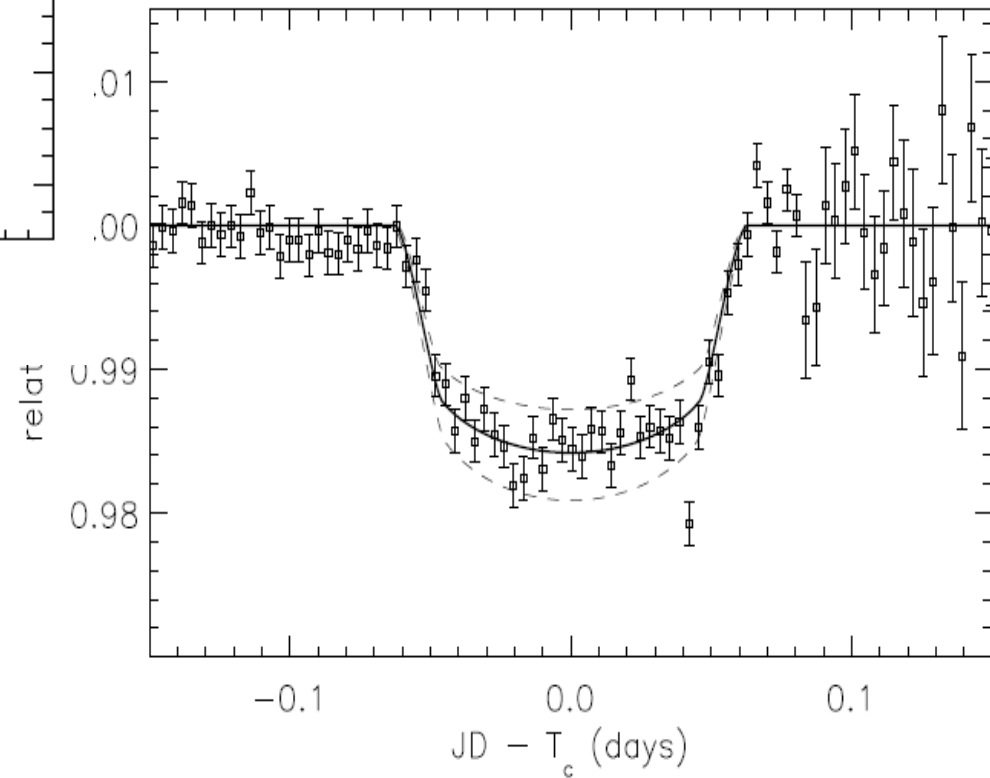


# When the planet eclipses its star

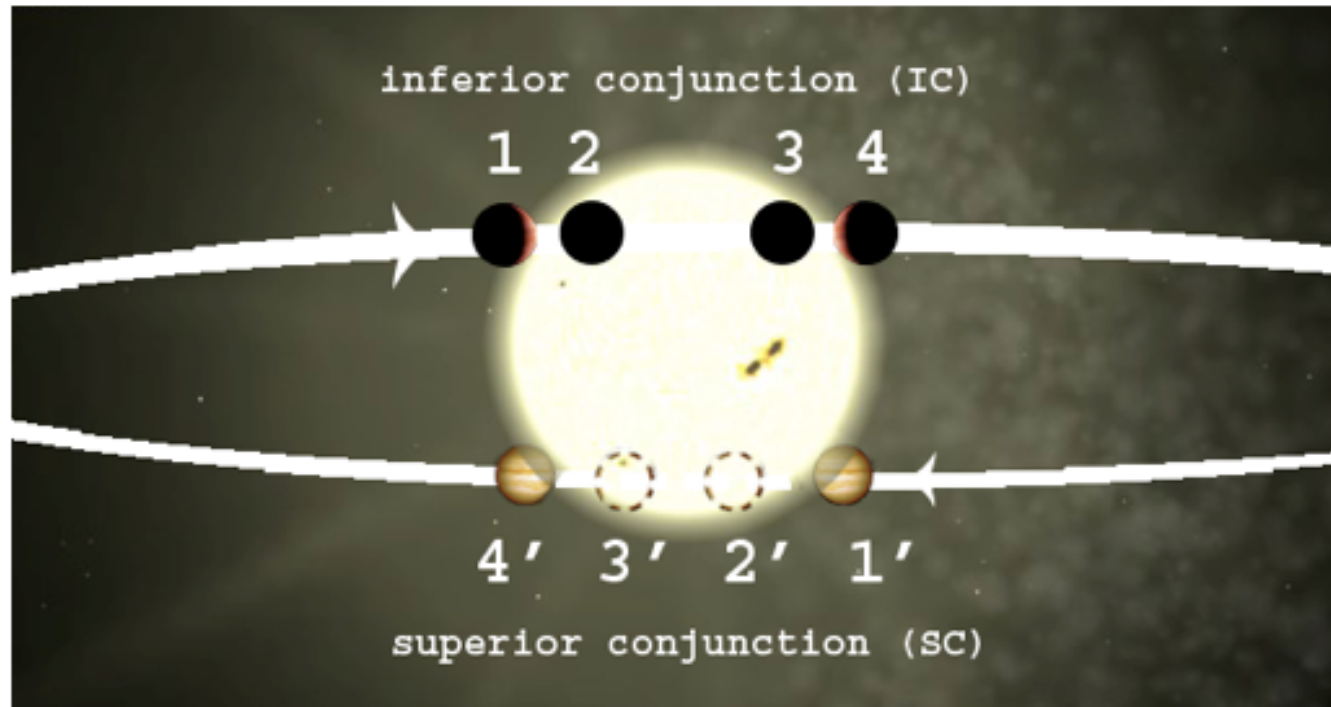


HD209458b

Charbonneau et al. 2000



# Eclipses/transits



From Angerhausen et al. 2008

## Transit Properties of Solar System Objects

Planet	Orbital Period P (years)	Semi-Major Axis a (A.U.)	Transit Duration (hours)	Transit Depth (%)	Geometric Probability (%)	Inclination Invariant Plane (deg)
Mercury	0.241	0.39	8.1	0.0012	1.19	6.33
Venus	0.615	0.72	11.0	0.0076	0.65	2.16
Earth	1.000	1.00	13.0	0.0084	0.47	1.65
Mars	1.880	1.52	16.0	0.0024	0.31	1.71
Jupiter	11.86	5.20	29.6	1.0100	0.089	0.39
Saturn	29.5	9.5	40.1	0.75	0.049	0.87
Uranus	84.0	19.2	57.0	0.135	0.024	1.09
Neptune	164.8	30.1	71.3	0.127	0.015	0.72
	$P^2 M^* = a^3$		$13\sqrt{a}$	$\% = (d_p/d^*)^2$	$d^*/D$	phi

# HD209458b

- Parameters
  - Mass : 0.69M<sub>J</sub>
  - Radius : 1.38 R<sub>J</sub>
  - O. period : 3.5 days
  
- Star: G0V
  - brightness: 7 mag (V)
  - T<sub>eff</sub>: 6092 K
  - Metallicity: 0.02



# And are hot-Jupiters common?

- What is the occurrence rate for hot-Jupiters?
  - Fischer claim around 1 percent
  - Jupiter sized planets probably more common but difficult to detect (long orbital period)
- Where are the small planets (Neptune - Earth)?
  - undetected, high accuracy of cm/s needed but they seem to be very common

As of 2006

# Ground based transit survey projects

SuperWasp – the most successful ground based survey operated by UK universities

2 robotic observatories – La Palma, Spain and South Africa

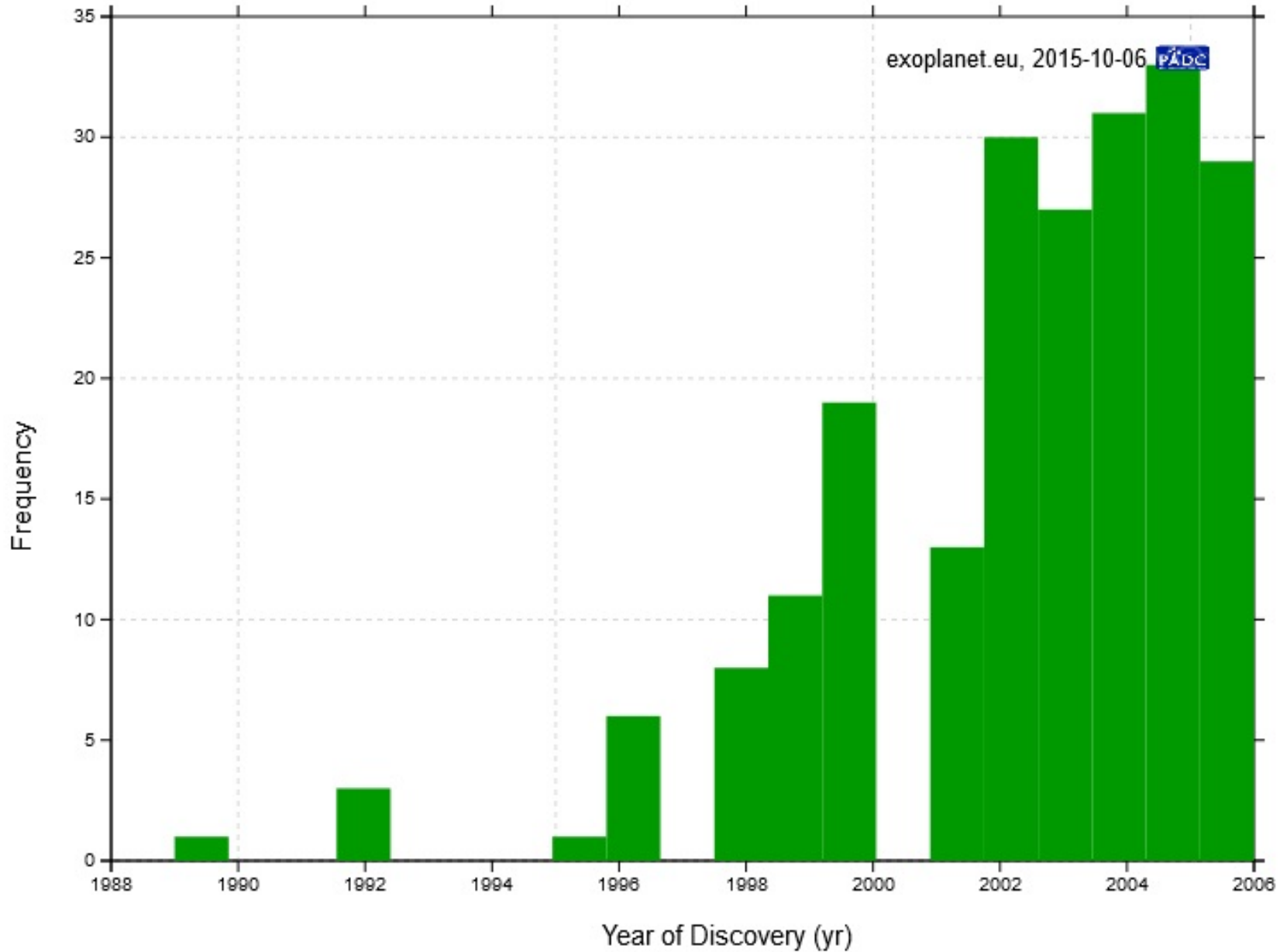
Each site consists of 8 telescopes with wide angle CCDs



More than 100 planets discovered since 2002

<http://www.superwasp.org/index.html>

# How many stars do have planets? (2006)



# New planets detected – small planets

- GJ436b – Neptune-sized planet detected, first of its kind
- Warm Neptune
- Mass:  $0.07M_j$
- Radius:  $0.38 R_j$
- Star: M2.5
- SMALL PLANETS DO EXIST

BUTLER P., VOGT S., MARCY G., FISCHER D., WRIGHT J., HENRY G.,  
LAUGHLIN G. & LISSAUER J.

ApJ. Letters, 617, 580

# Spectroscopic parameters for 451 stars in the HARPS GTO planet search program<sup>★,★★</sup>

## Stellar [Fe/H] and the frequency of exo-Neptunes

S. G. Sousa<sup>1,2</sup>, N. C. Santos<sup>1,3</sup>, M. Mayor<sup>3</sup>, S. Udry<sup>3</sup>, L. Casagrande<sup>4</sup>, G. Israelian<sup>5</sup>, F. Pepe<sup>3</sup>,  
D. Queloz<sup>3</sup>, and M. J. P. F. G. Monteiro<sup>1,2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

To understand the formation and evolution of solar-type stars in the solar neighborhood, we need to measure their stellar parameters to high accuracy. We present a catalogue of accurate stellar parameters for 451 stars that represent the HARPS Guaranteed Time Observations (GTO) “high precision” sample. Spectroscopic stellar parameters were measured using high signal-to-noise ( $S/N$ ) spectra acquired with the HARPS spectrograph. The spectroscopic analysis was completed assuming LTE with a grid of Kurucz atmosphere models and the recent ARES code for measuring line equivalent widths. We show that our results agree well with those ones presented in the literature (for stars in common). We present a useful calibration for the effective temperature as a function of the index color  $B - V$  and [Fe/H]. We use our results to study the metallicity-planet correlation, namely for very low mass planets. The results presented here suggest that in contrast to their jovian counterparts, neptune-like planets do not form preferentially around metal-rich stars. The ratio of jupiter-to-neptunes is also an increasing function of stellar metallicity. These results are discussed in the context of the core-accretion model for planet formation.

**Key words.** methods: data analysis – techniques: spectroscopic – stars: fundamental parameters – stars: planetary systems – stars: planetary systems: formation – Galaxy: solar neighborhood



# OBSERVE AS MANY STAR AS POSSIBLE TO FIND TRANSITS





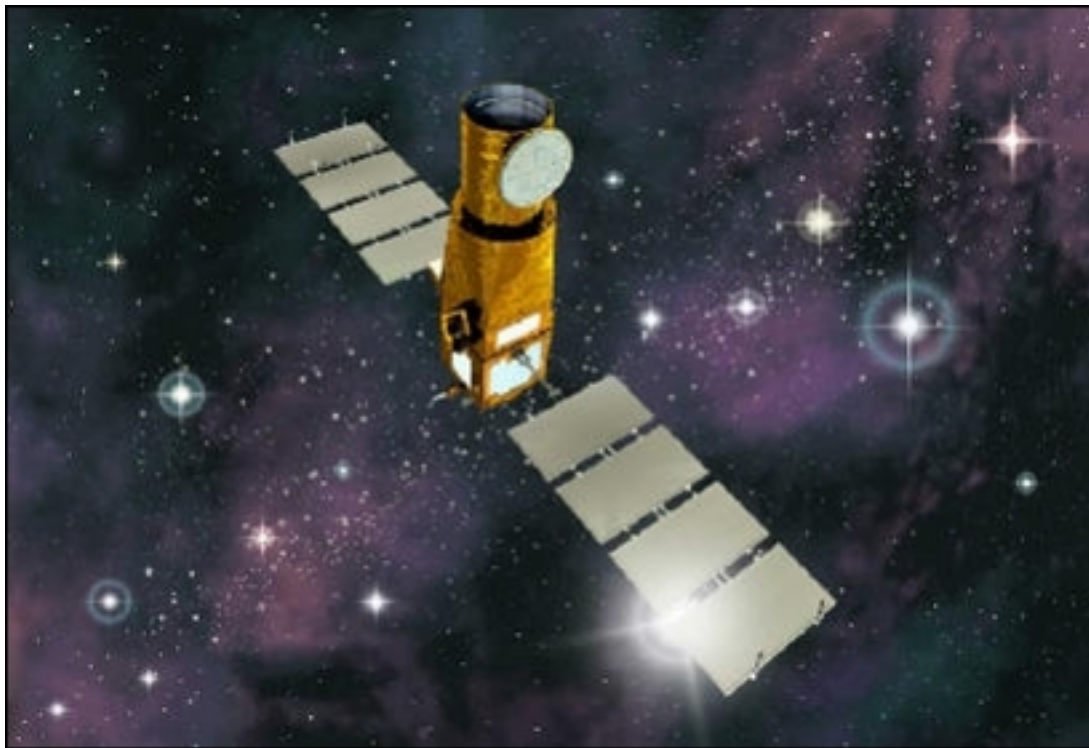
# Space missions

# CoRoT

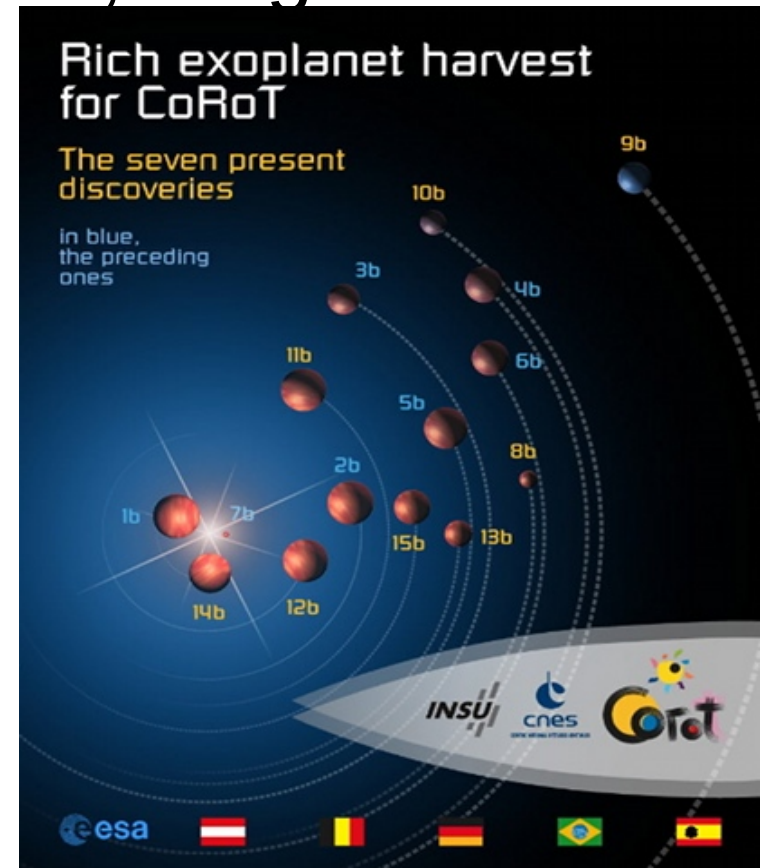
Convection, Rotation and planetary Transits

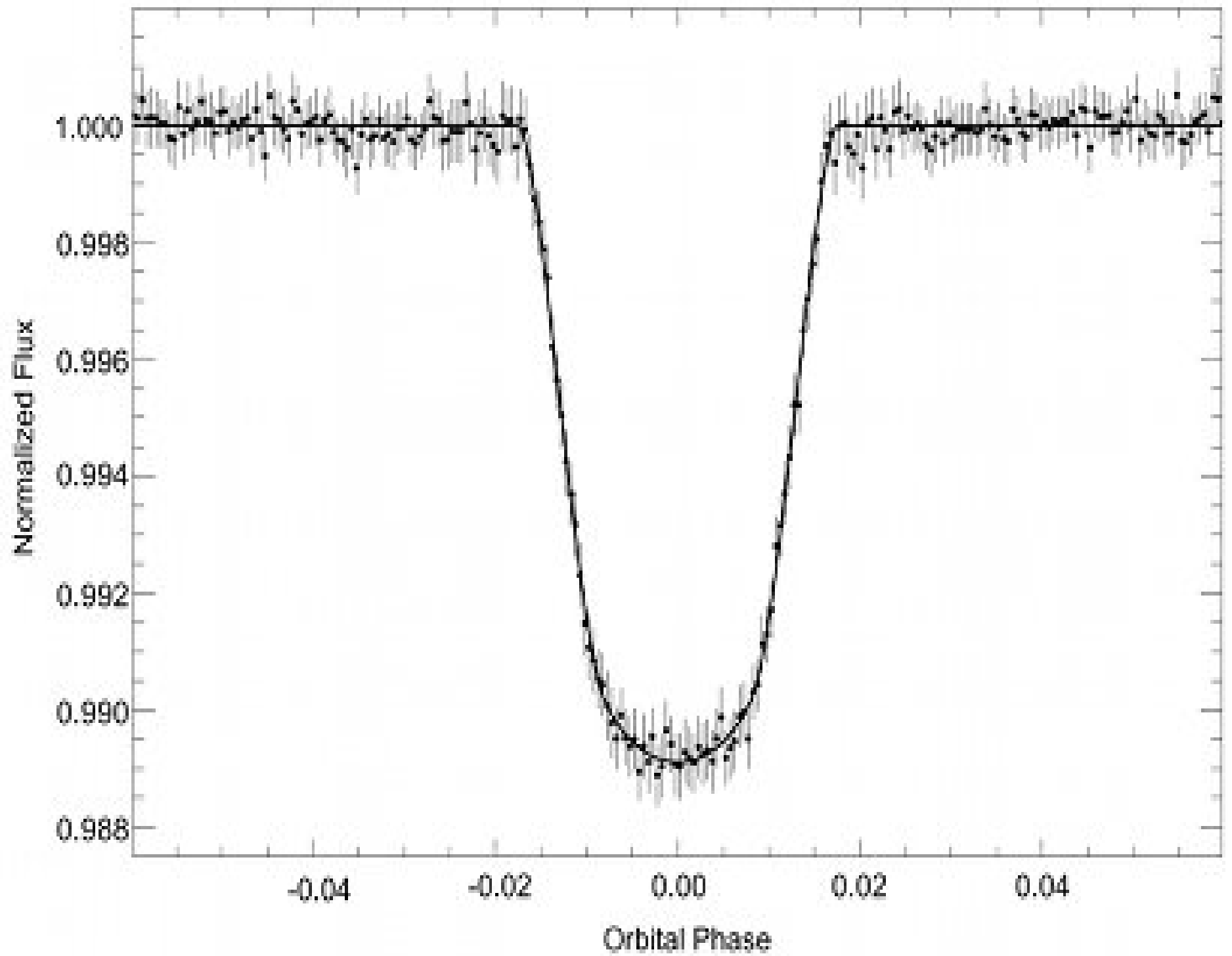
Launched 2006 – mission end 2013

28cm mirror, 4 detectors of 1,5x1,5deg



ESA webpages

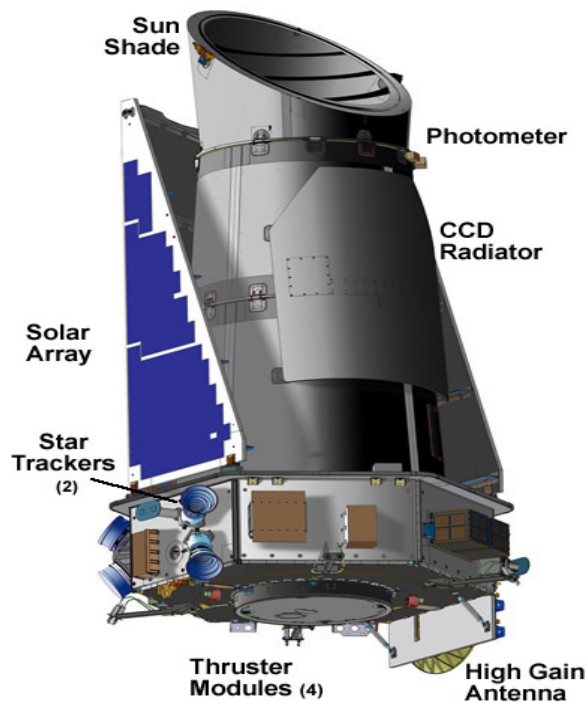




ESA webpages

# Kepler

- 1.4-m mirror, telescope equipped with an array of 42 CCDs, each of 50x25 mm CCD has 2200x1024 pixels.
- launch March 2009, now continuing as K2



Monitored 100k stars in Cygnus constellation

Detected 1030 confirmed planets

More to come from K2

Kepler webpage - <http://kepler.nasa.gov/>

# Kepler

Determine the abundance of terrestrial and larger planets in or near the habitable zone of a wide variety of stars;

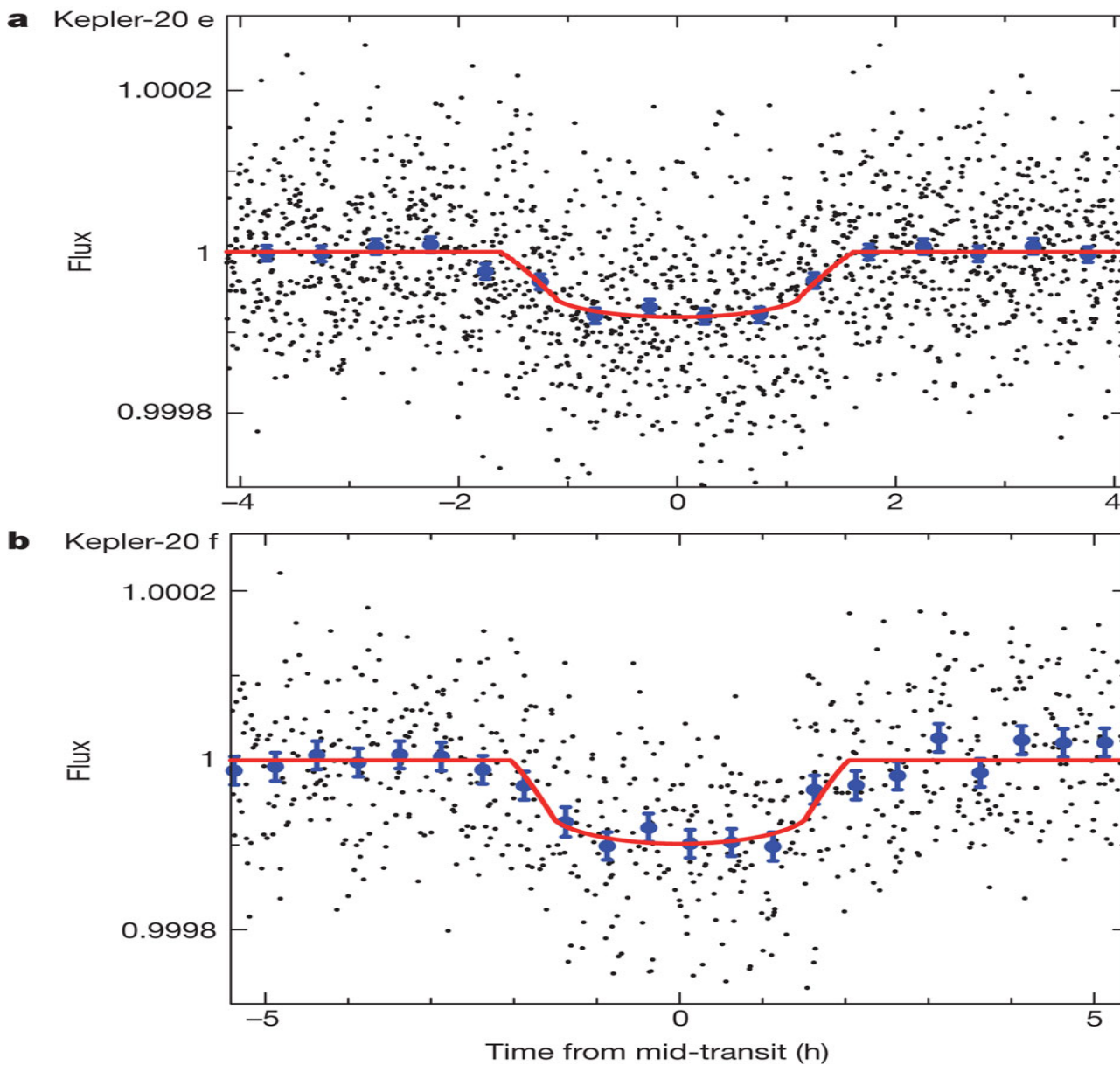
Determine the distribution of sizes and shapes of the orbits of these planets;

Estimate how many planets there are in multiple-star systems;

Determine the variety of orbit sizes and planet reflectivities, sizes, masses and densities of short-period giant planets;

Identify additional members of each discovered planetary system using other techniques; and

Determine the properties of those stars that harbor planetary systems.



F Fressin *et al.* *Nature* **000**, 1-5 (2011) doi:10.1038/nature10780

Note: This figure is from a near-final version AOP and may change prior to final publication in print/online

**nature**

2 Earth like planets – Kepler 20 e and f

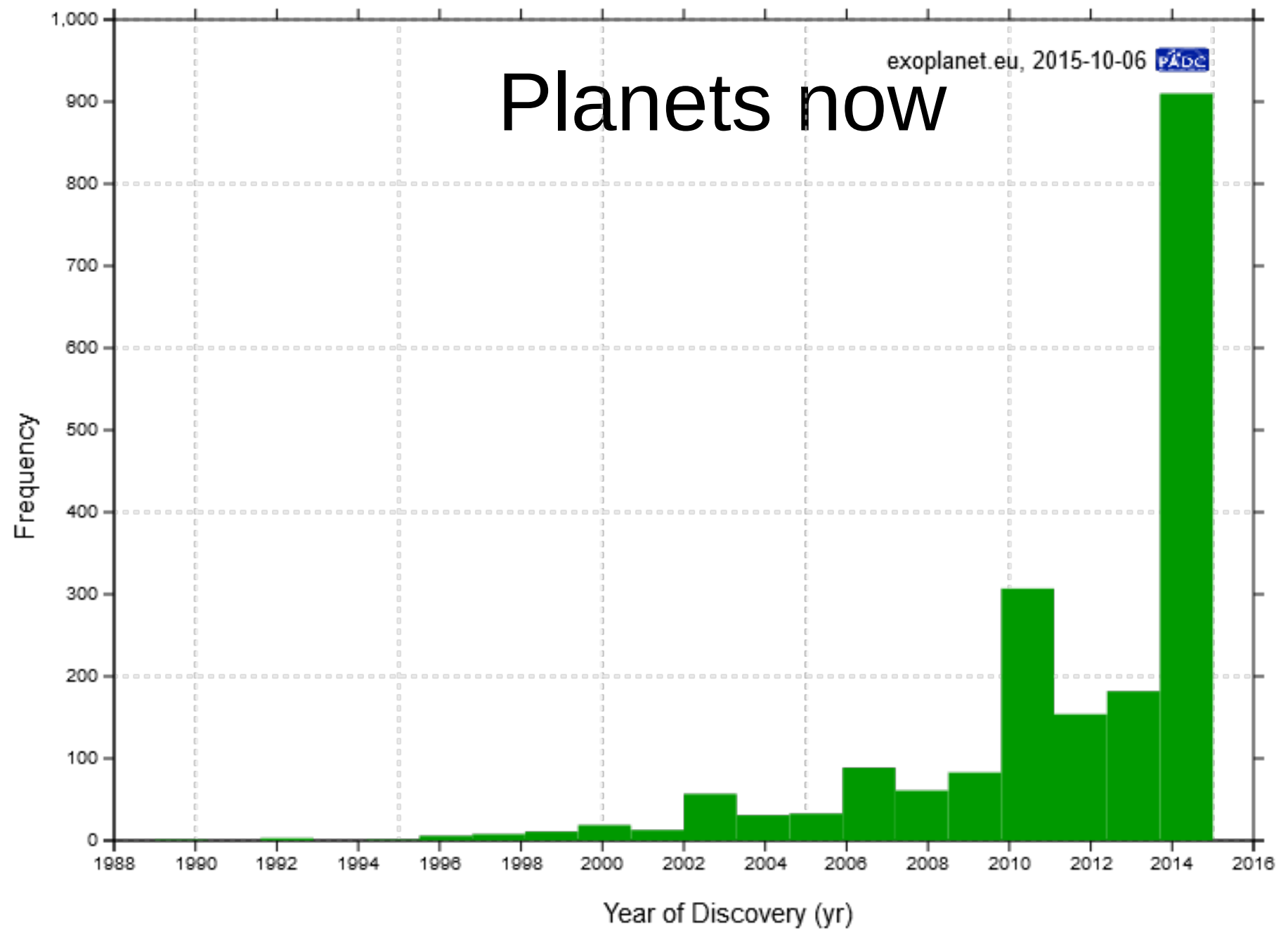


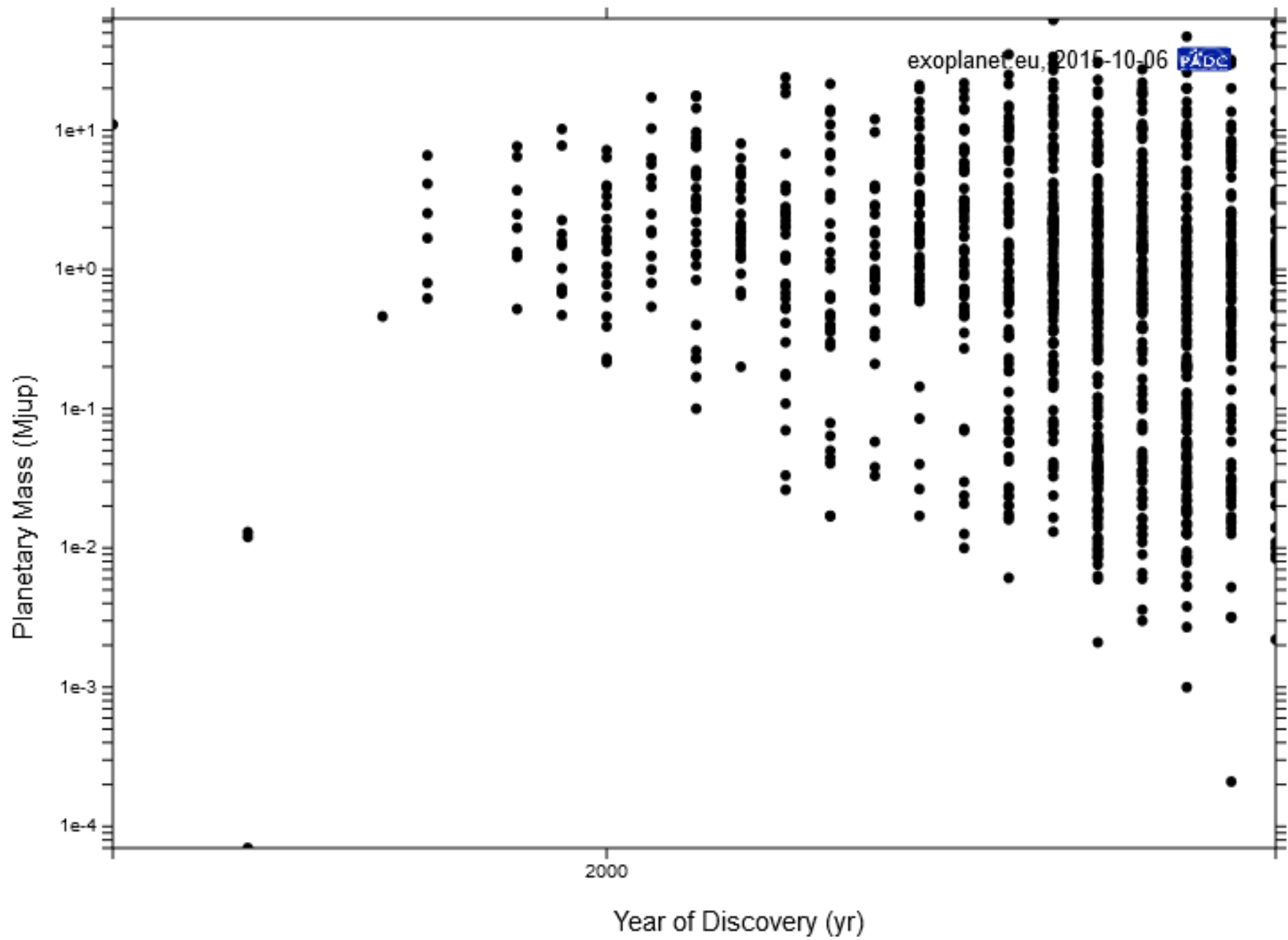
<http://kepler.nasa.gov/Mission/discoveries/>

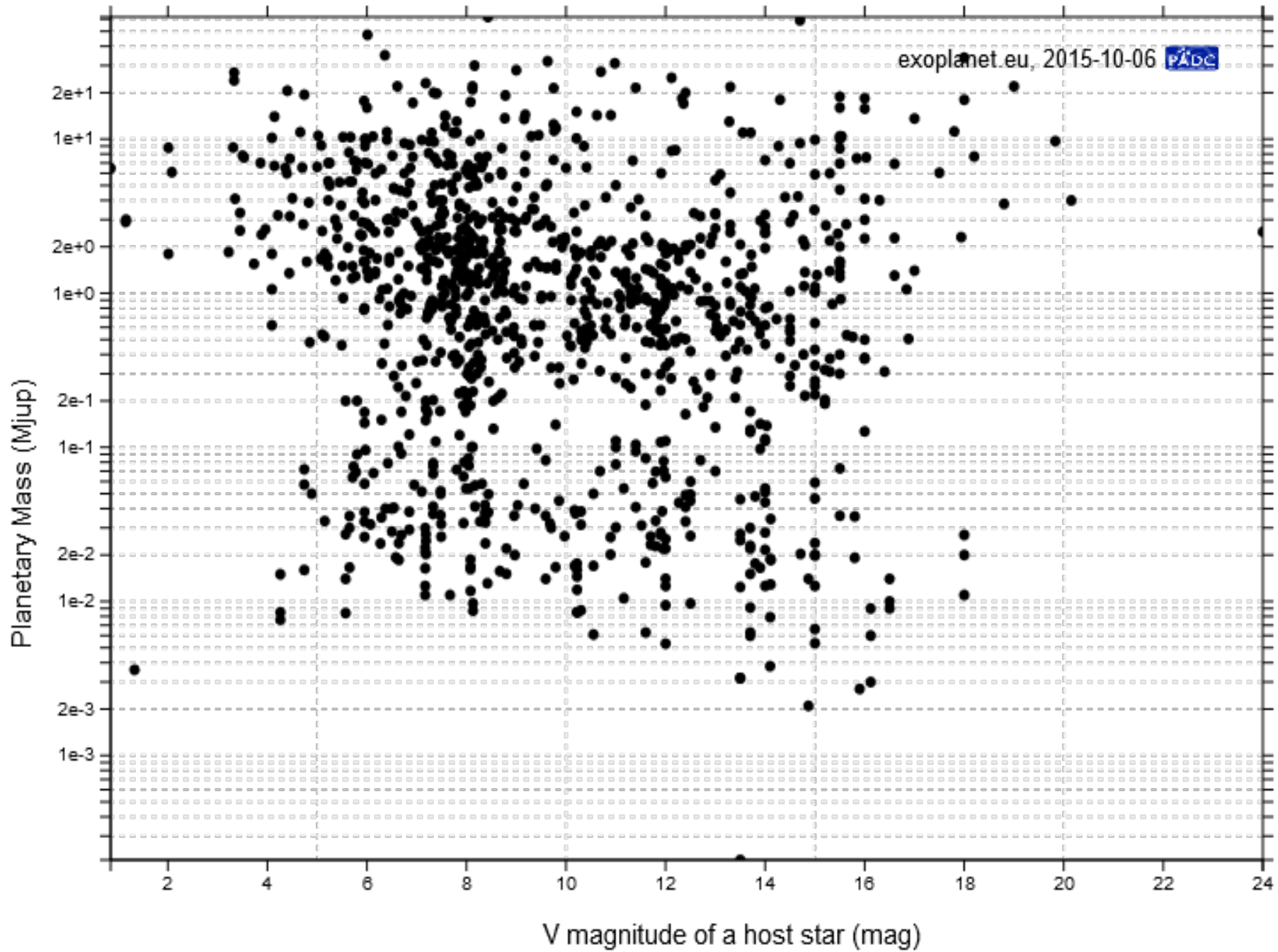
How many planets do we know  
today? State of the art

# Planets now

exoplanet.eu, 2015-10-06 







# TESS



## Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite

### Launch Vehicle



- SpaceX Falcon 9 v1.1
- High Earth Orbit (HEO)
- 2:1 Resonance with Moon's Orbit

### Observatory



- Orbital LEOSTar-2
- Instrument-in-the-loop attitude control

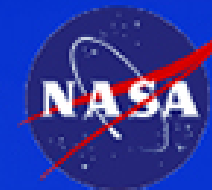
### Science Instrument



- Four Wide Field-of-View CCD Cameras
- 24°x 24° Field-of-View
- Well defined spacecraft interfaces

## Project Overview

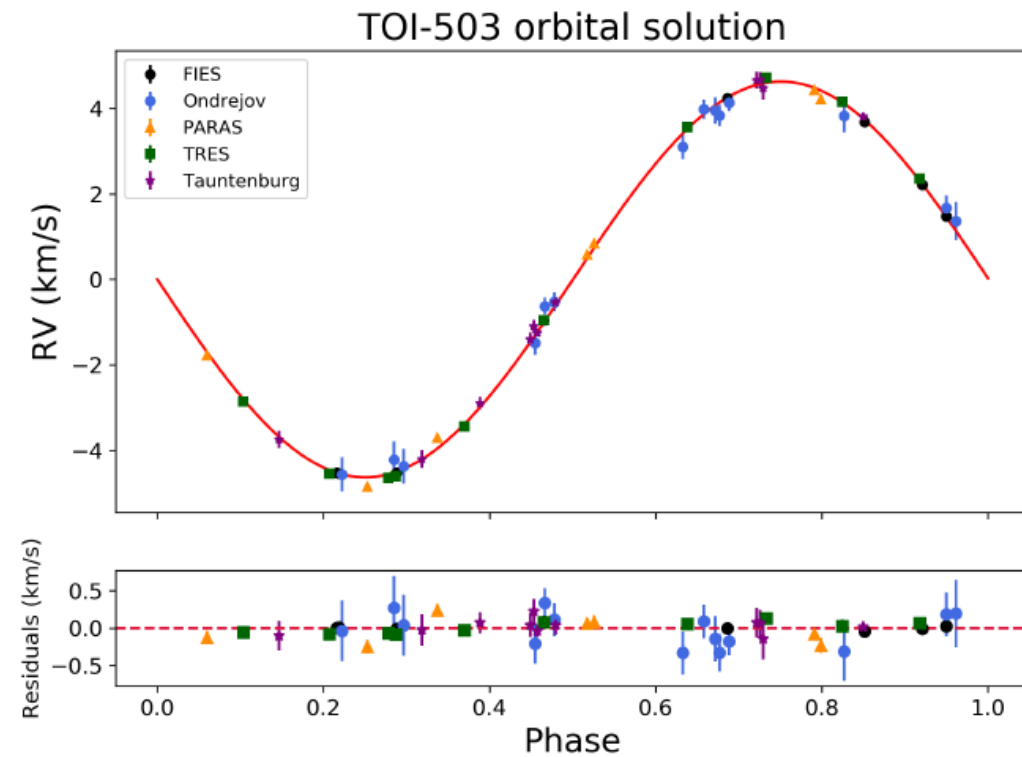
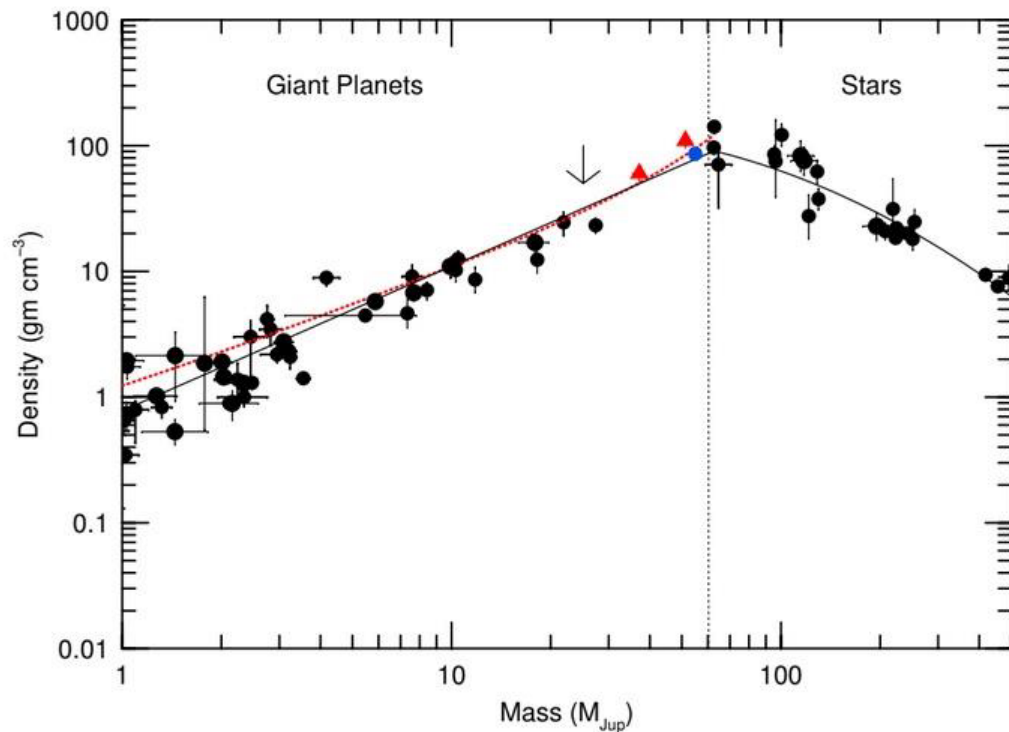
- Transiting exoplanet discovery mission
- 2 month Commissioning period
- 2 year all-sky survey (3 year science mission)
- Identifies best targets for follow-up characterization
- Deep Space Network (DSN) primary support
- Category II, Class C
- Planned Launch Readiness Date: August 2017
- PI Cost Cap: \$228.3 M (RYS)





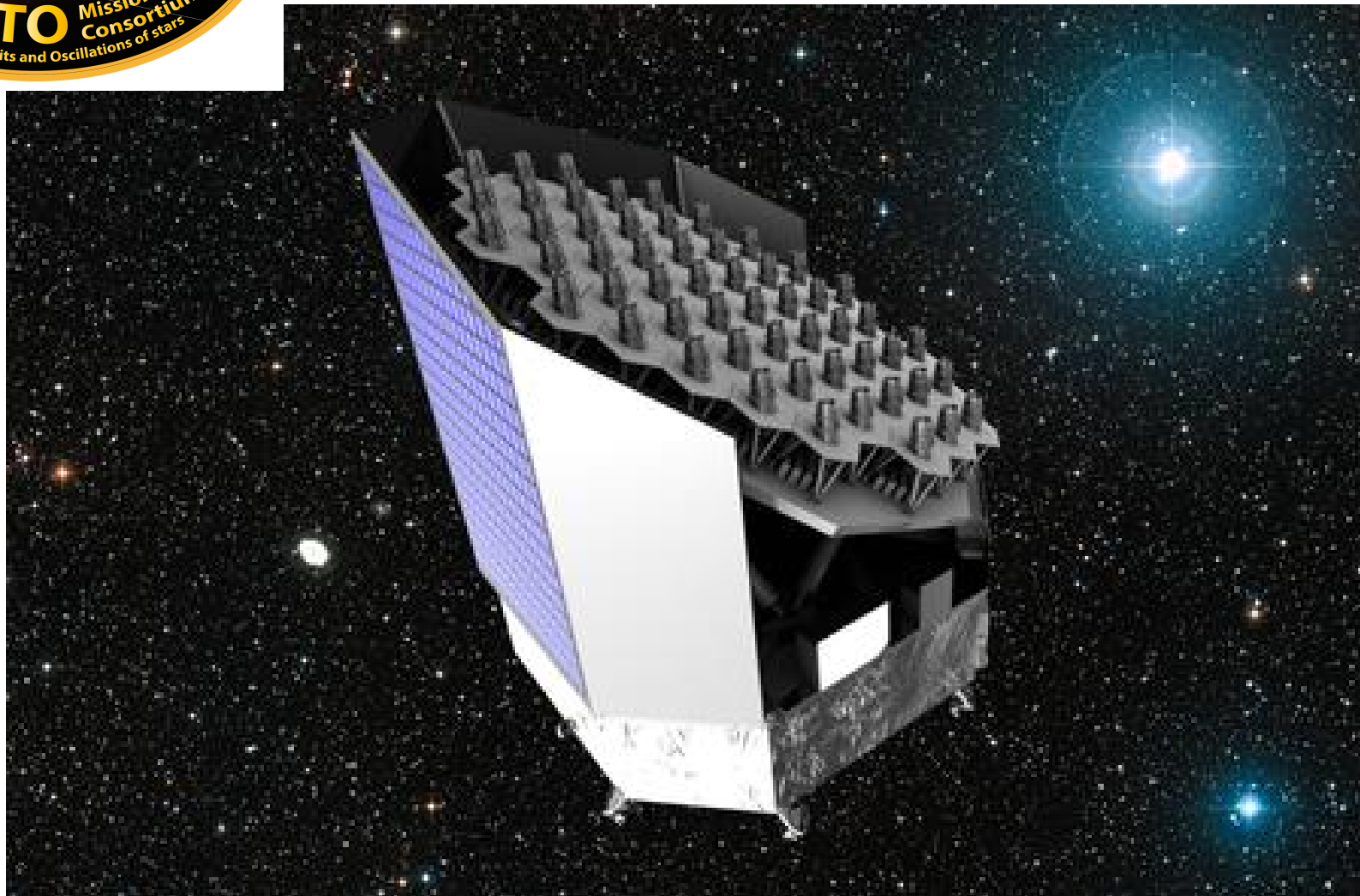
# First Brown Dwarf from Ondřejov

- Mass – 53 Jupiter masses
- Radial velocities between -5 a +5 km/s



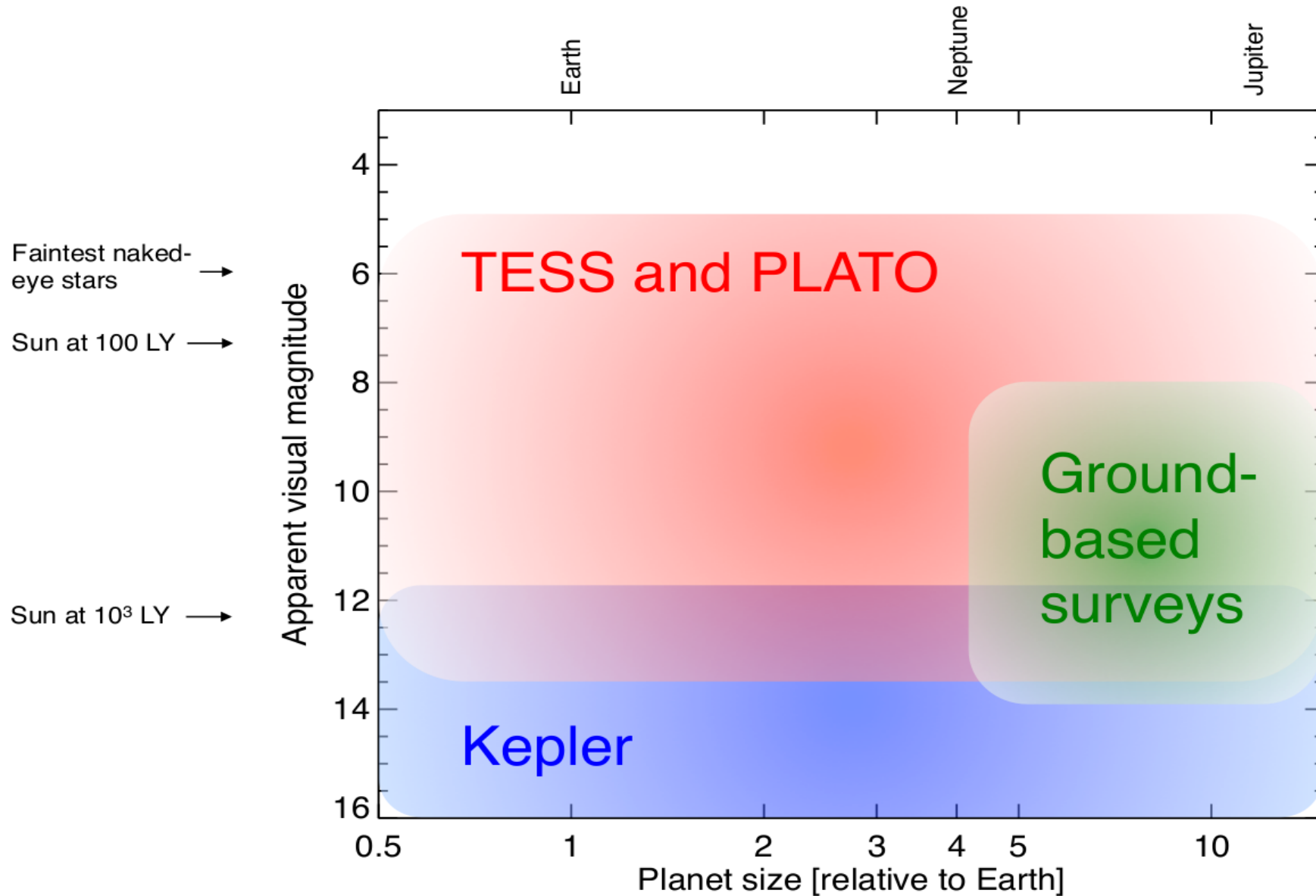


# Plato Space mission



**Fig.1:** *PLATO Space mission is the motivation for PLATOSpec. PLATO will need large amount of ground based support. Credit: Thales Alenia Space*

# Space missions compared



# Participation in Ariel

- CZ contribution is being defined
- Leaders:  
ÚFCHJH  
S. Civis and  
M. Ferus
- P. Kabath is in  
WG Stellar charac.



Elliptical primary mirror: 1.1 x 0.7 metres

# Reading

- Mayor and Queloz 1995,  
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v378/n6555/abs/378355a0.html>
- [http://mintaka.sdsu.edu/faculty/wfw/CLASSE/S/ASTR510/PAPERS/Mayor-Queloz\\_51Peg.pdf](http://mintaka.sdsu.edu/faculty/wfw/CLASSE/S/ASTR510/PAPERS/Mayor-Queloz_51Peg.pdf)
- **ELODIE:**  
[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle\\_query?1996A%26AS..119..373B&data\\_type=PDF\\_HIGH&whole\\_paper=YES&type=PRINTER&filetype=.pdf](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle_query?1996A%26AS..119..373B&data_type=PDF_HIGH&whole_paper=YES&type=PRINTER&filetype=.pdf)
- <http://lasp.colorado.edu/education/outerplanets/exoplanets.php#detection>
- **HUYGENS**  
[http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/huygens/huygens\\_ct\\_en.htm](http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/huygens/huygens_ct_en.htm)
- Epicurus Letter to Herodotus  
<http://users.manchester.edu/Facstaff/SSNaragon/Online/texts/316/Epicurus,%20LetterHerodotus.pdf>

# Next lecture

- Methods of detection of exoplanets

HAVE A GREAT WEEK