

John?

## PROBLEM 1

- a) (3 points) Calculate the orbital semi-major axis ( $a_{\text{sun}}$ ) of the Sun's orbit about the barycenter of the Solar System, in AU, in response to Jupiter's orbital motion. Since Jupiter constitutes  $\sim 70\%$  of the non-solar mass of our Solar System, you can ignore Solar System bodies less massive than Jupiter in your computation. Assume  $a_{\text{Jupiter}} = 5.2$  AU.
- b) (2 points) To an external observer, what would be the transit depth of an Earth-size planet located at  $a=0.1$  AU (assume circular orbit) about a M dwarf star (Mass =  $0.3 M_{\text{sun}}$ ; Radius =  $0.8 R_{\text{sun}}$ )?
- c) (3 points) To an external observer, what would be the transit duration (in hours) of an Earth-size planet located at  $a=0.1$  AU (assume circular orbit) about a M dwarf star (Mass =  $0.3 M_{\text{sun}}$ ; Radius =  $0.8 R_{\text{sun}}$ )?
- d) (2 points) To an external observer located 20 pc away, what would be the angular separation in arcseconds between an Earth-size planet located at  $a=0.1$  AU and its host star?

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# Astro #1

- a) \* Bodies orbit mutual center of mass; Assuming point particles



\* Assuming  $M_J \sim \frac{M_\odot}{1000}$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{cm} &= \frac{\sum_i x_i m_i}{\sum_i m_i} \\ &= \frac{M_\odot \cdot 0 + 5.2 \text{ AU} \cdot \frac{M_\odot}{1000}}{M_\odot + \frac{M_\odot}{1000}} \\ &= \frac{5.2 \text{ AU} / 1000}{1 + \frac{1}{1000}} \\ &= 7.79 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\text{sun}} &= x_{cm} - R_\odot \\ &= 7.9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- b) \* Assuming no emission from planet

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta L}{L} &= \frac{4\pi\sigma T^4 (r_s^2 - r_p^2)}{4\pi\sigma T^4 r_s^2} \\ &= \frac{r_s^2 - r_p^2}{r_s^2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{r_p^2}{r_s^2} \\ &= 1 - \boxed{8.4 \cdot 10^{-5}} \\ &= .999916 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{R_\oplus}{R_\odot} = \frac{6.37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}}{6.95 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_\oplus &= 9.1 \cdot 10^{-3} R_\odot \\ &= .009 R_\odot \end{aligned}$$

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#1 (cont.)

$$c) \quad F = \frac{GMm}{r^2} = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{GM}{r} = v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{g}^{-1}}{\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{33} \text{g}}{1.5 \cdot 10^{12} \text{cm}}}$$

$$= 9.43 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$R_{\oplus} = 6.37 \cdot 10^8 \text{cm}$$

$$R_{\odot} = 7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{cm}$$

\* From first to last contact

$$t = \frac{2R_{\odot} + 2R_{\oplus}}{v}$$

$$= \frac{1.4 \cdot 10^{11} + 1.27 \cdot 10^9}{9.43 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$= 149 \cdot 10^4 \text{s}$$

$$= 4.16 \text{ hrs}$$

$$d) \quad d = \frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ pc}$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)''$$

$$= .05 \text{ arcsec}$$