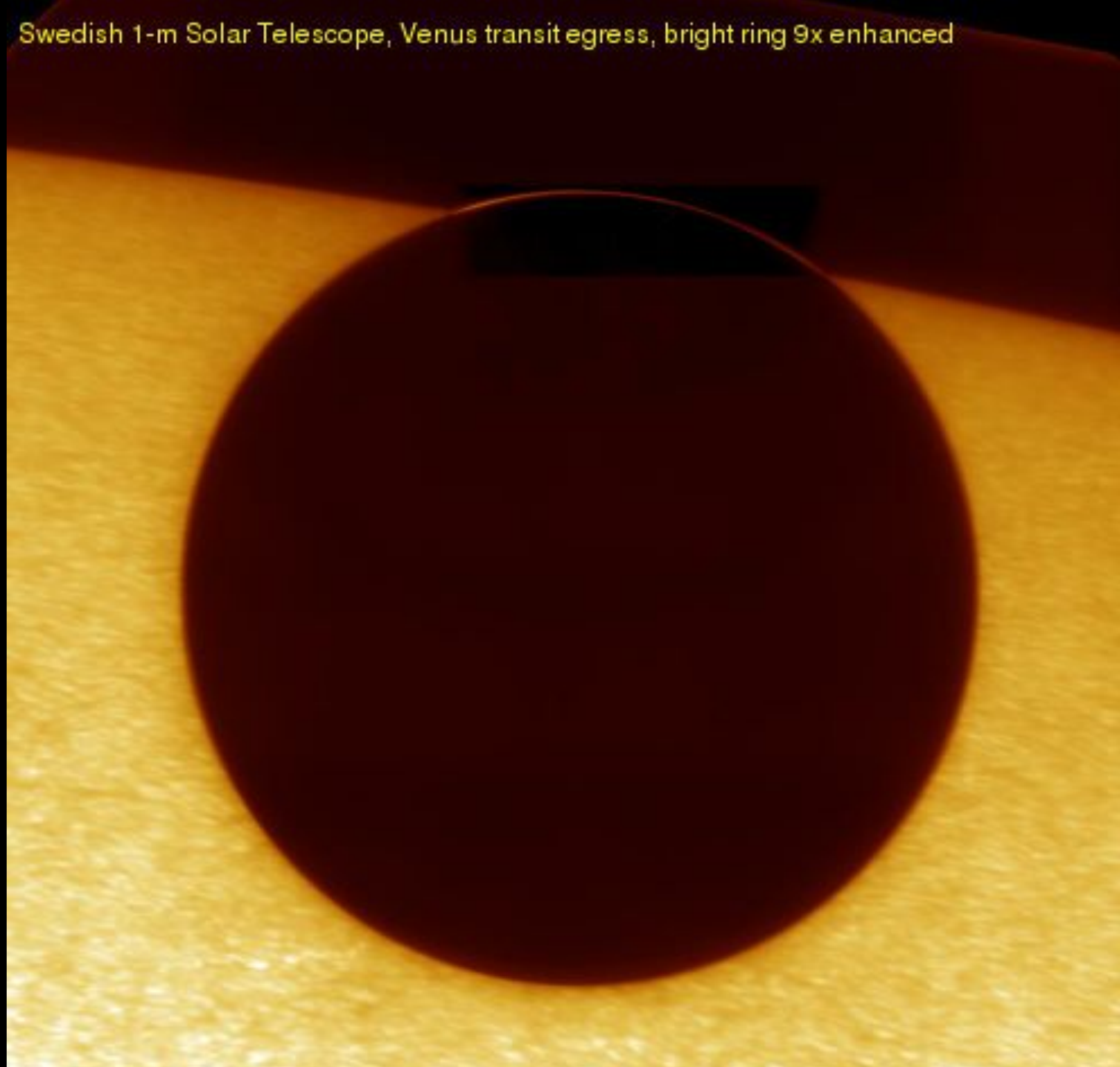


**How the Hunt for  
Habitable Worlds  
Can Inspire  
Physics Students.**

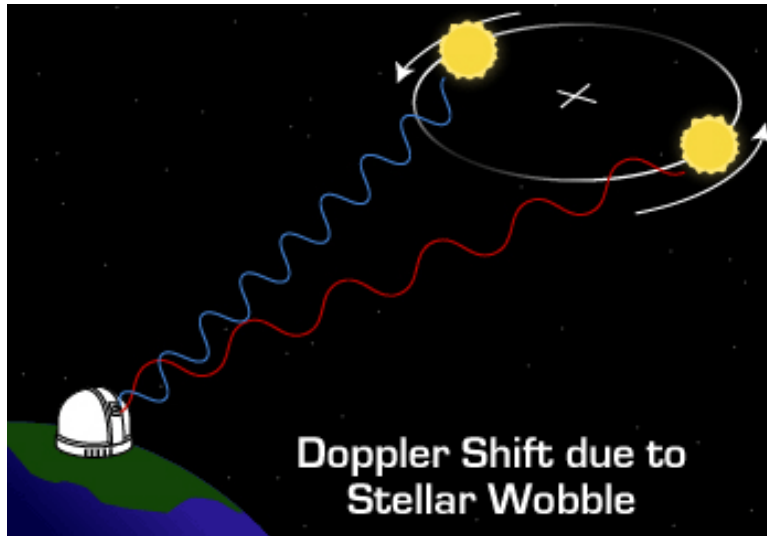




Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope, Venus transit egress, bright ring 9x enhanced



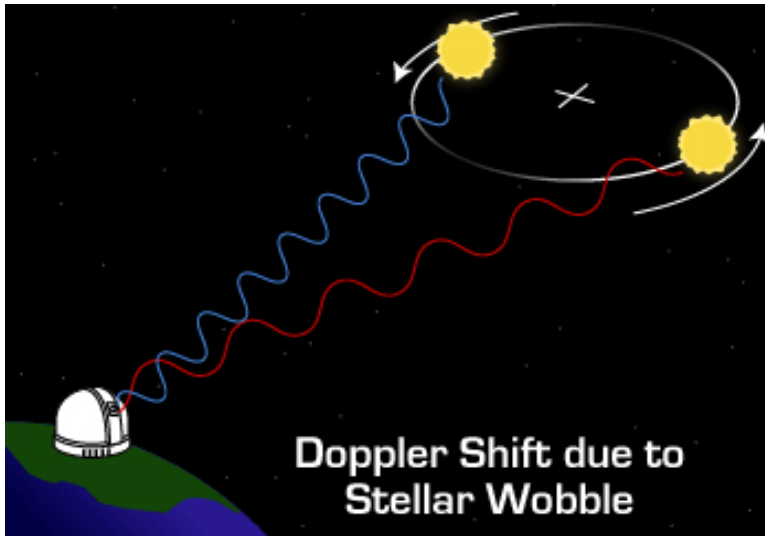
Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets



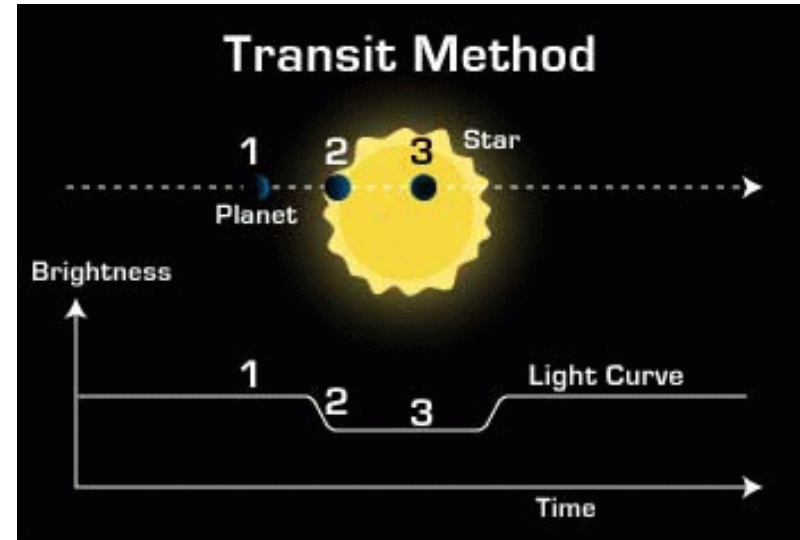
Doppler Method

Determine Planet Mass

# Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets

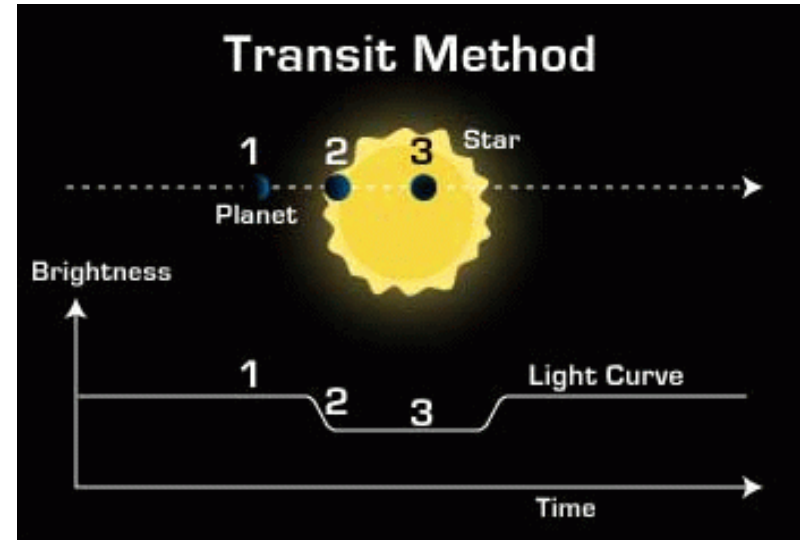
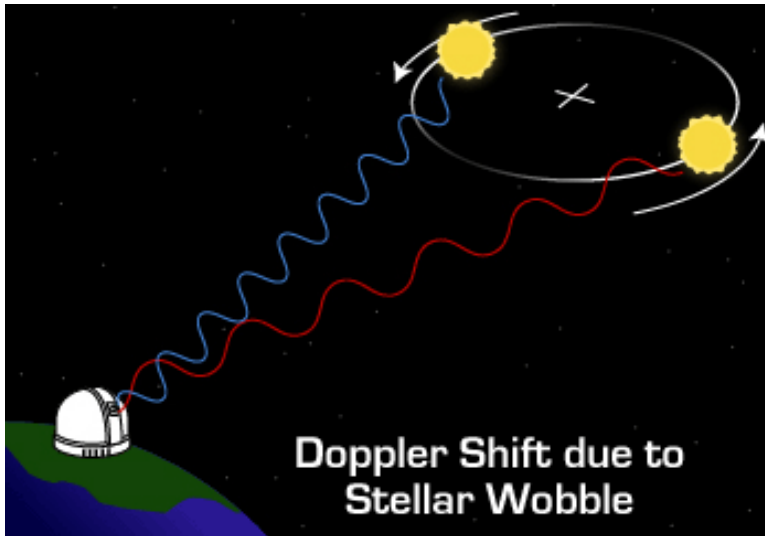


Doppler Method  
Determine Planet Mass



Transit Method  
Determine Planet Diameter

# Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets

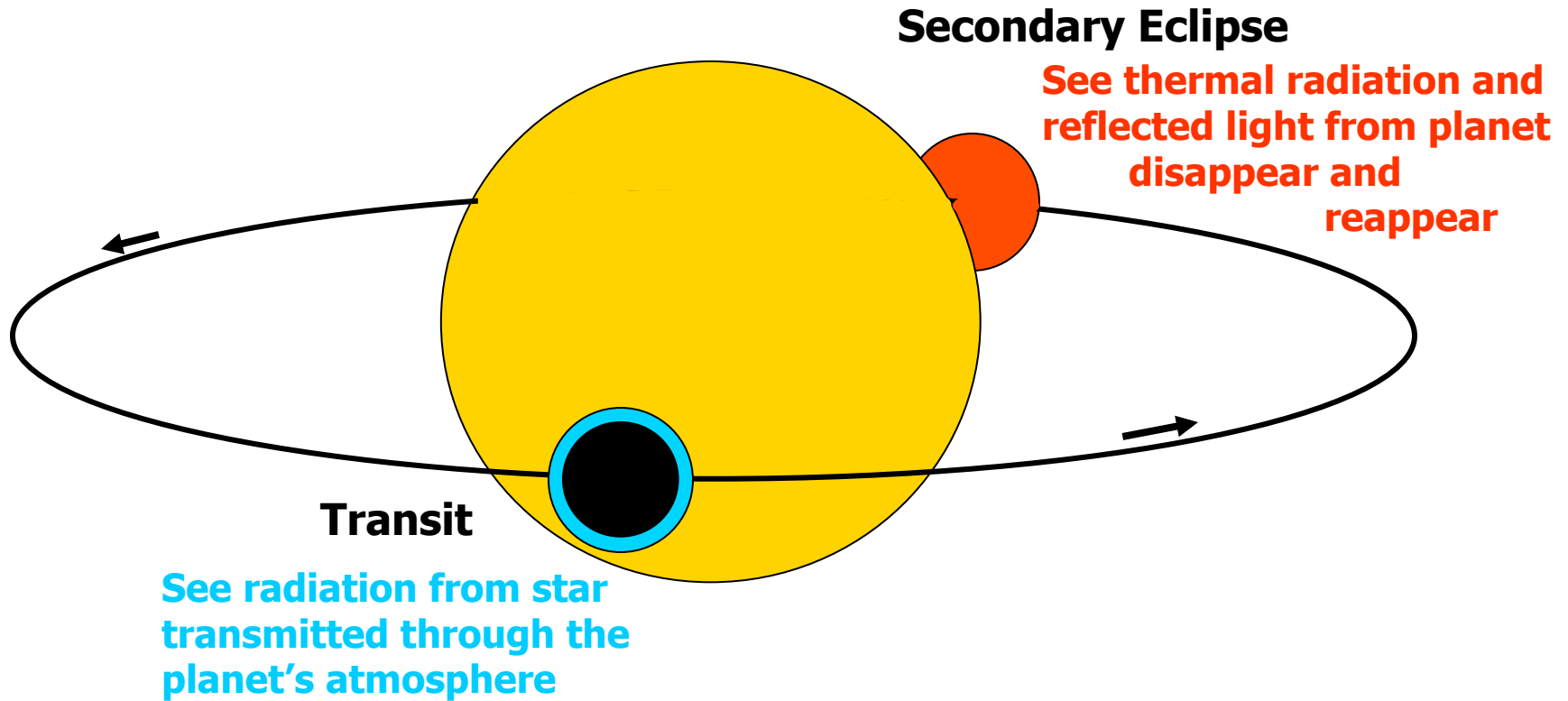


Doppler Method  
Determine Planet Mass

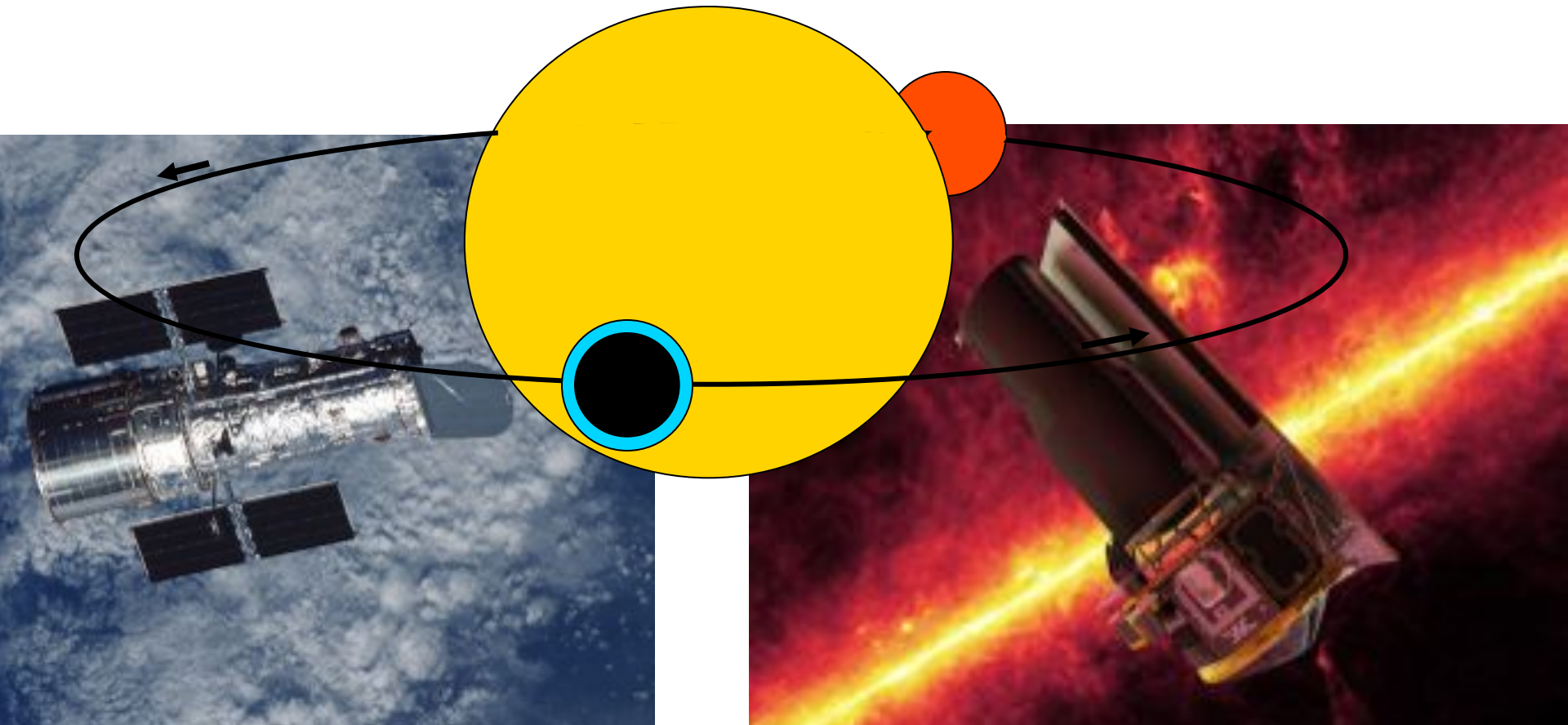
Transit Method  
Determine Planet Diameter

Calculate Planet Density and Infer Composition:  
Gas giant (Jupiter), Ice giant (Neptune), or Rocky planet (Earth)

# Transits Allows Studies of the Atmospheres That Are Not Possible for Non-Transiting Planets



# Transits Allows Studies of the Atmospheres That Are Not Possible for Non-Transiting Planets

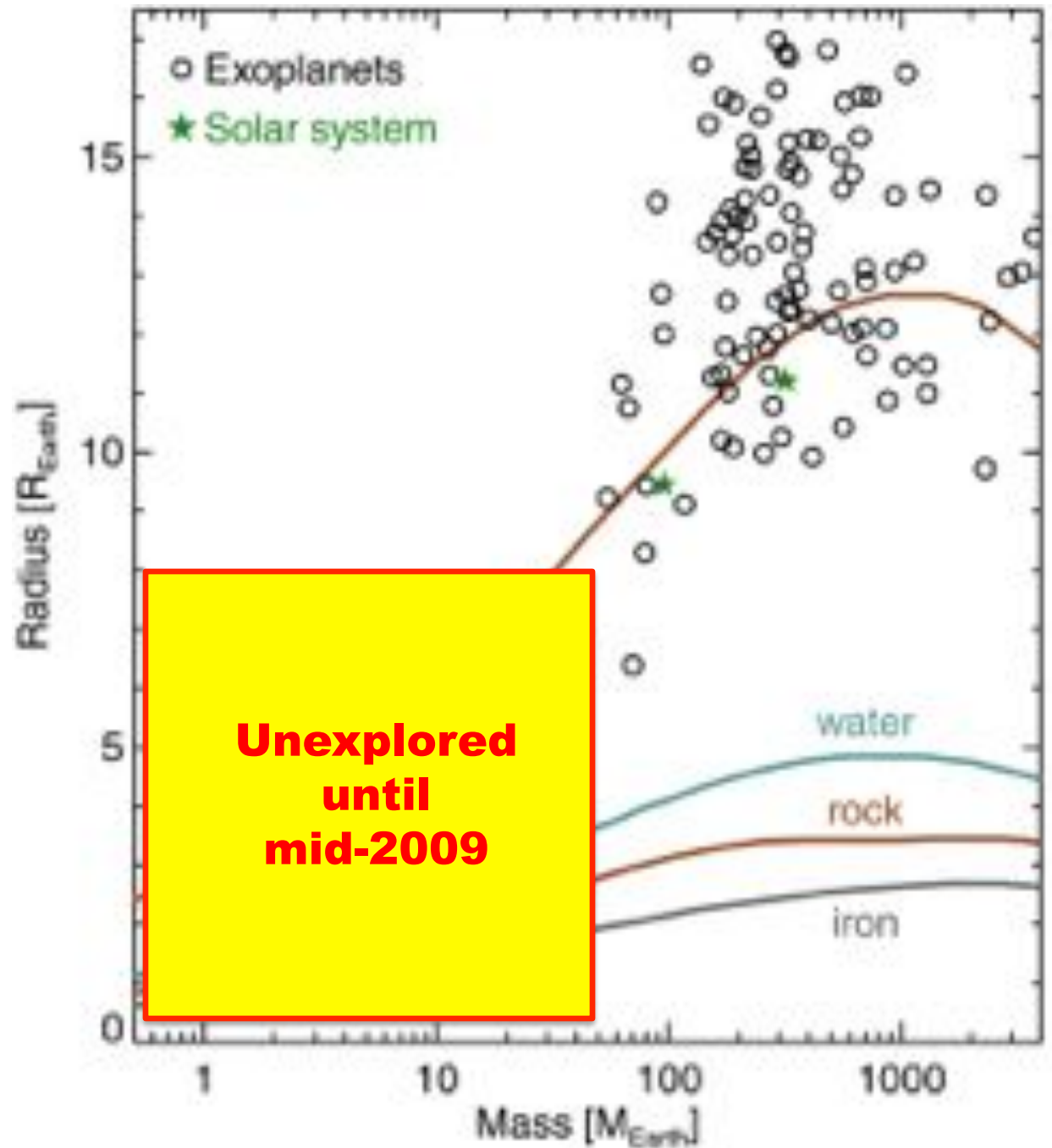




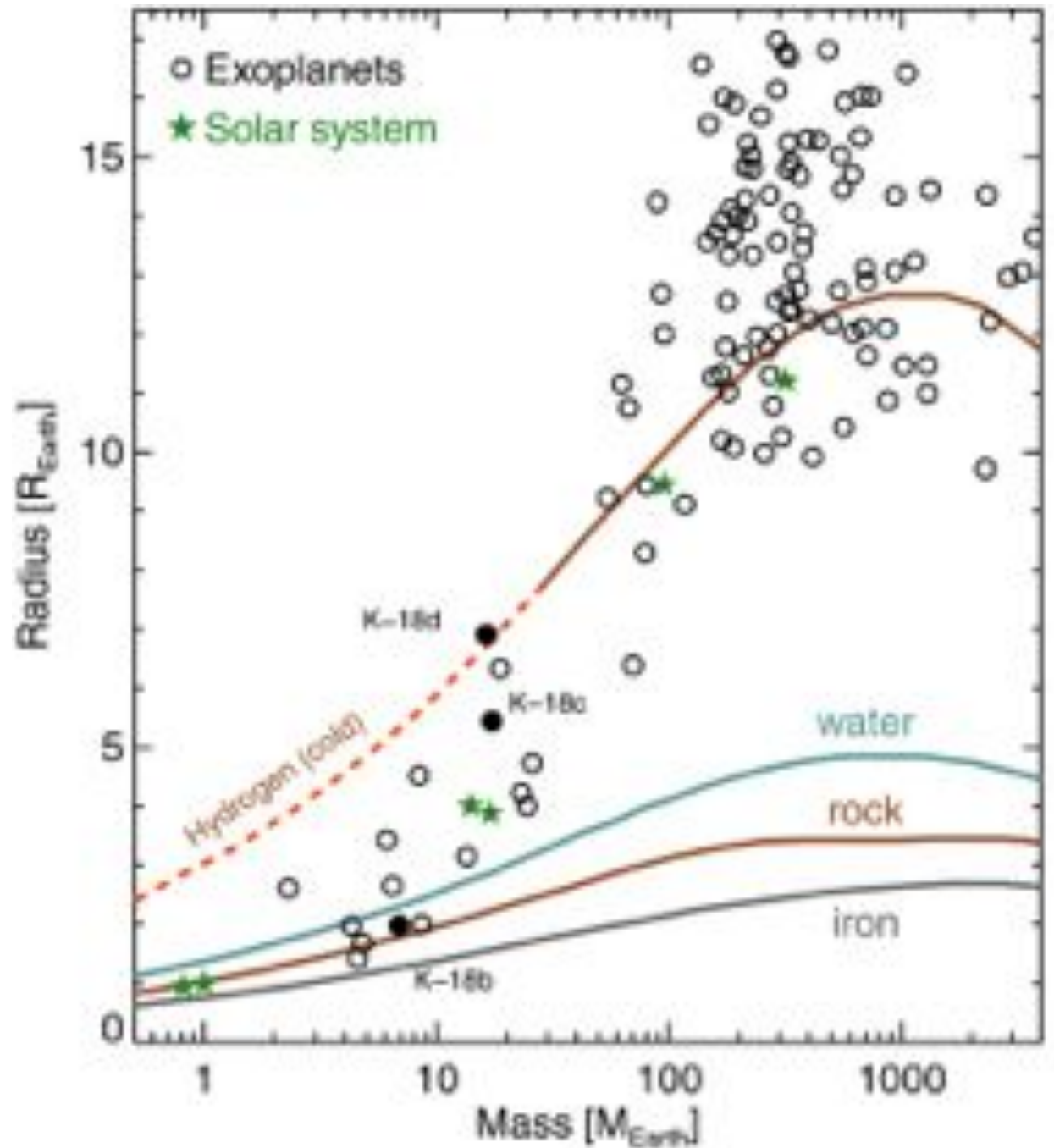
Exoplanet

Mass-  
Radius

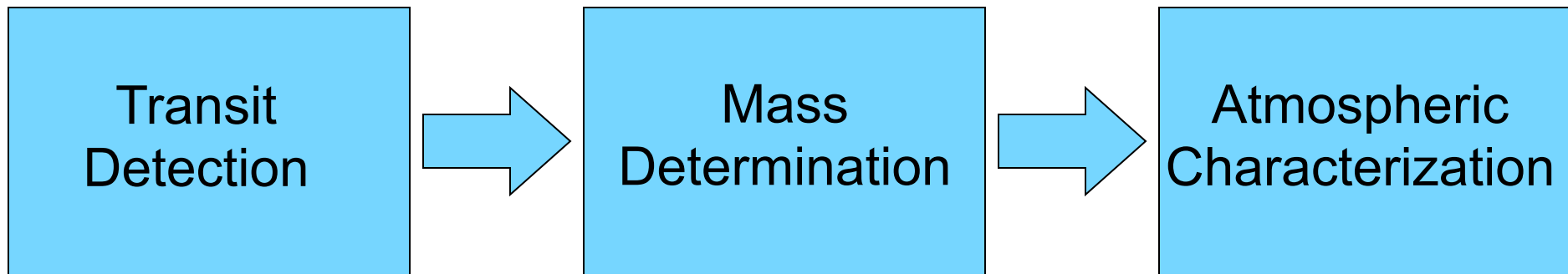
Diagram



Exoplanet  
Mass-  
Radius  
Diagram



# ***A Brief History of Progress in Comparative Exoplanetology***



How can we use these techniques  
to study the atmosphere  
of a habitable exoplanet?



*If life requires liquid water,  
then the planets must be at just  
the right distance from the star.*



Too hot!

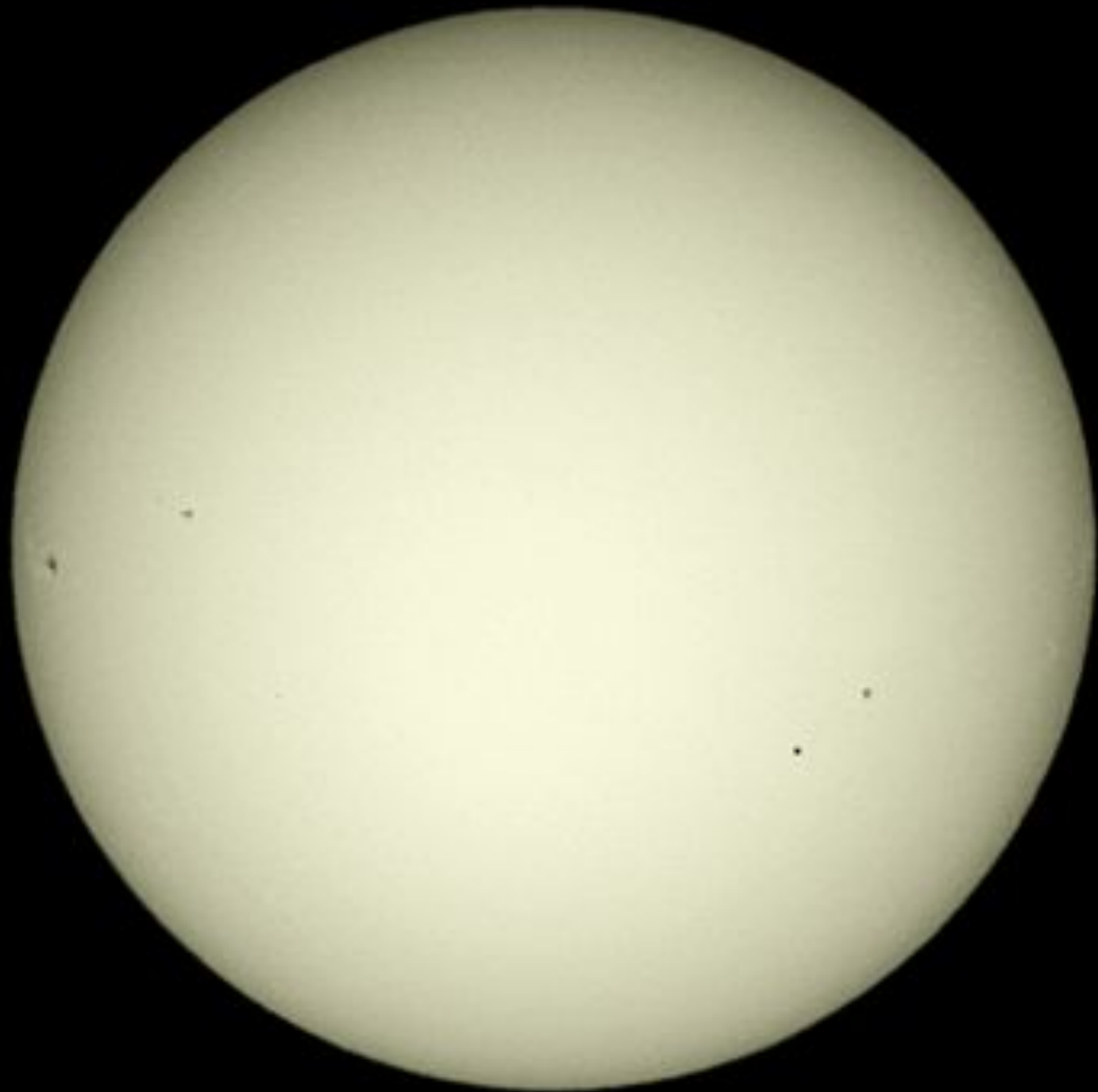


Just right!

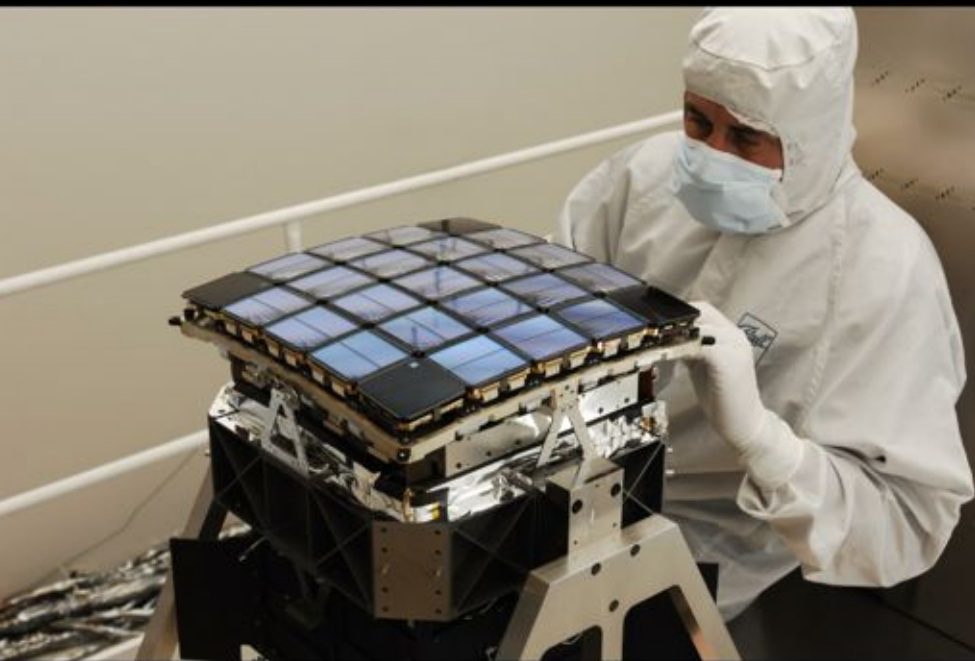


Too cold!

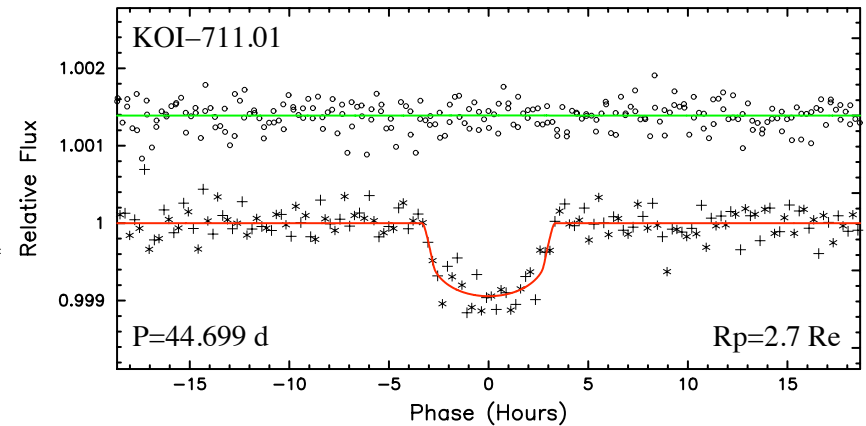
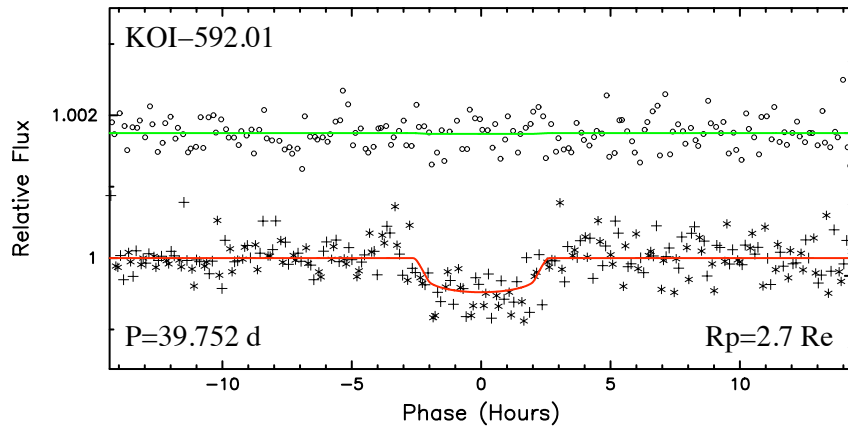
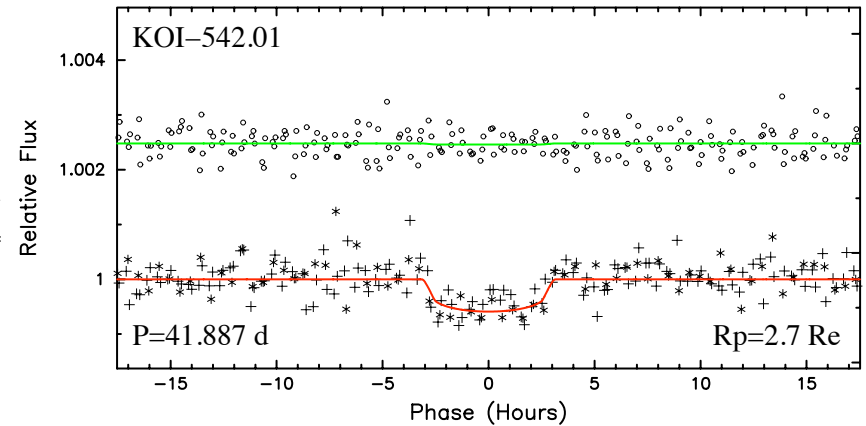
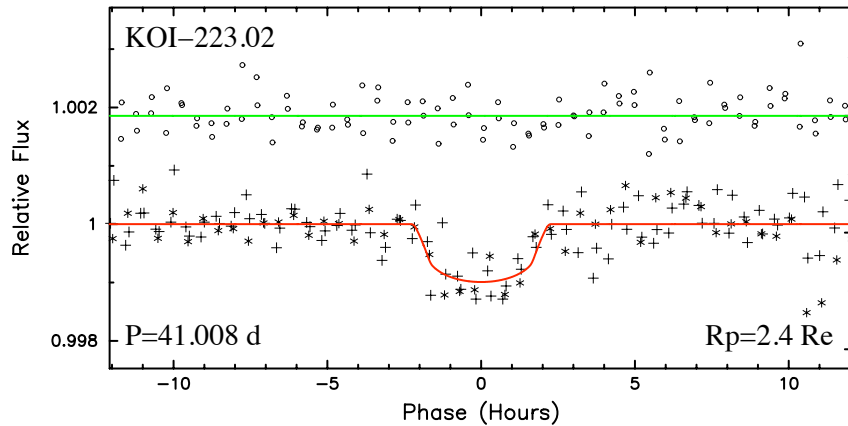
*We call this the Habitable Zone.*



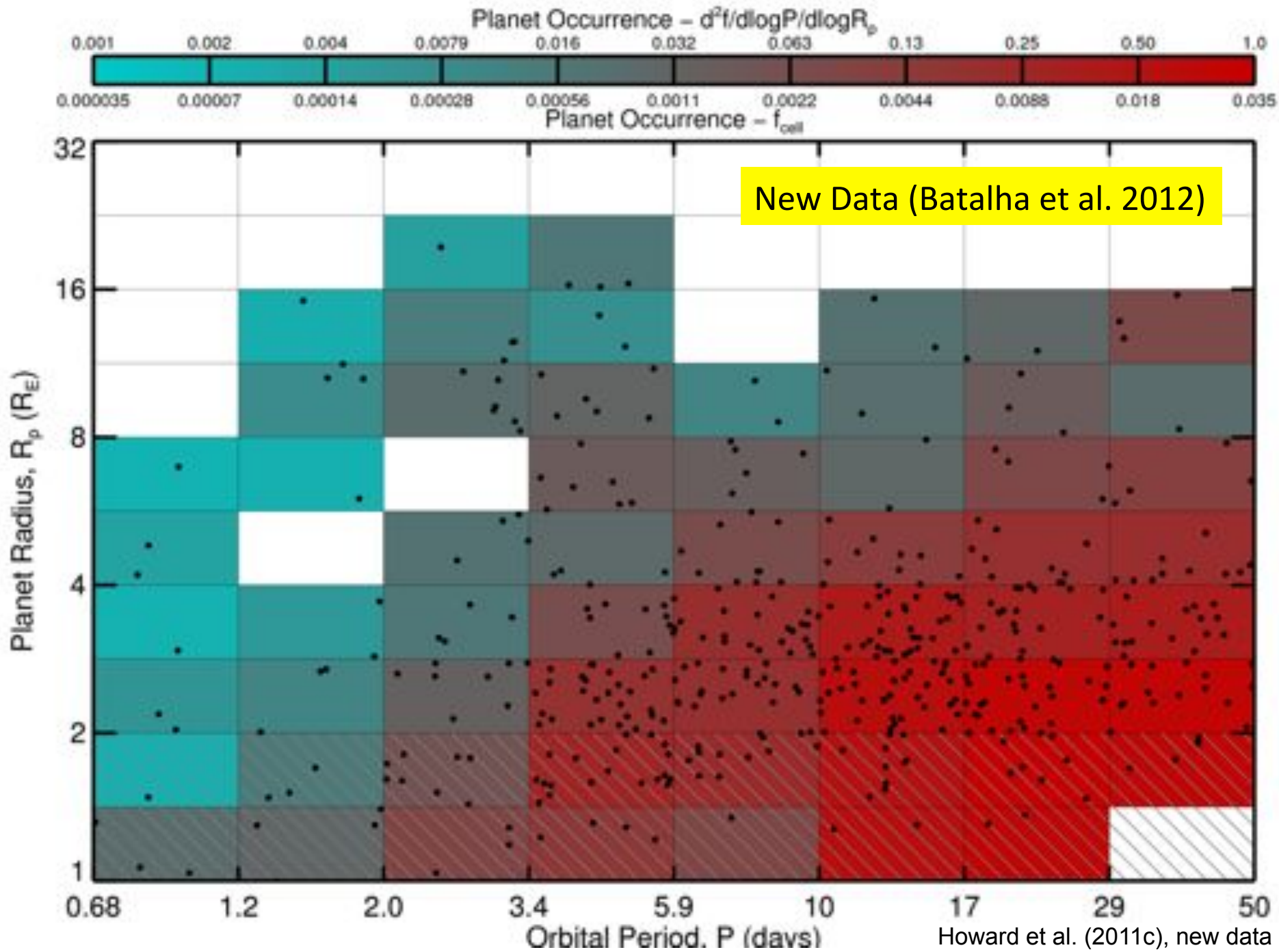
# Kepler Mission gathering photometry since May 2009



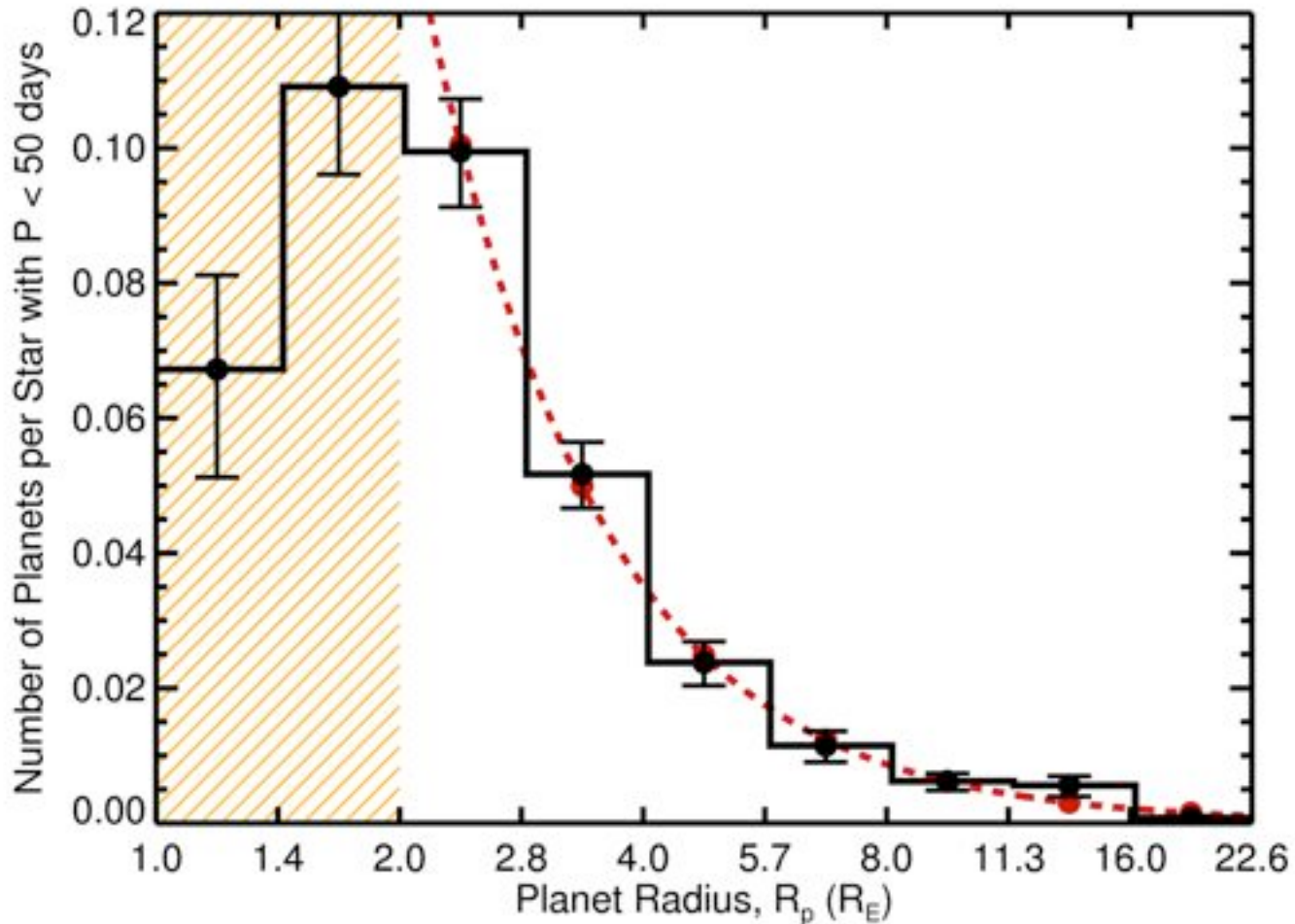
# Some Representative Transit Candidates from the Kepler Data Releases







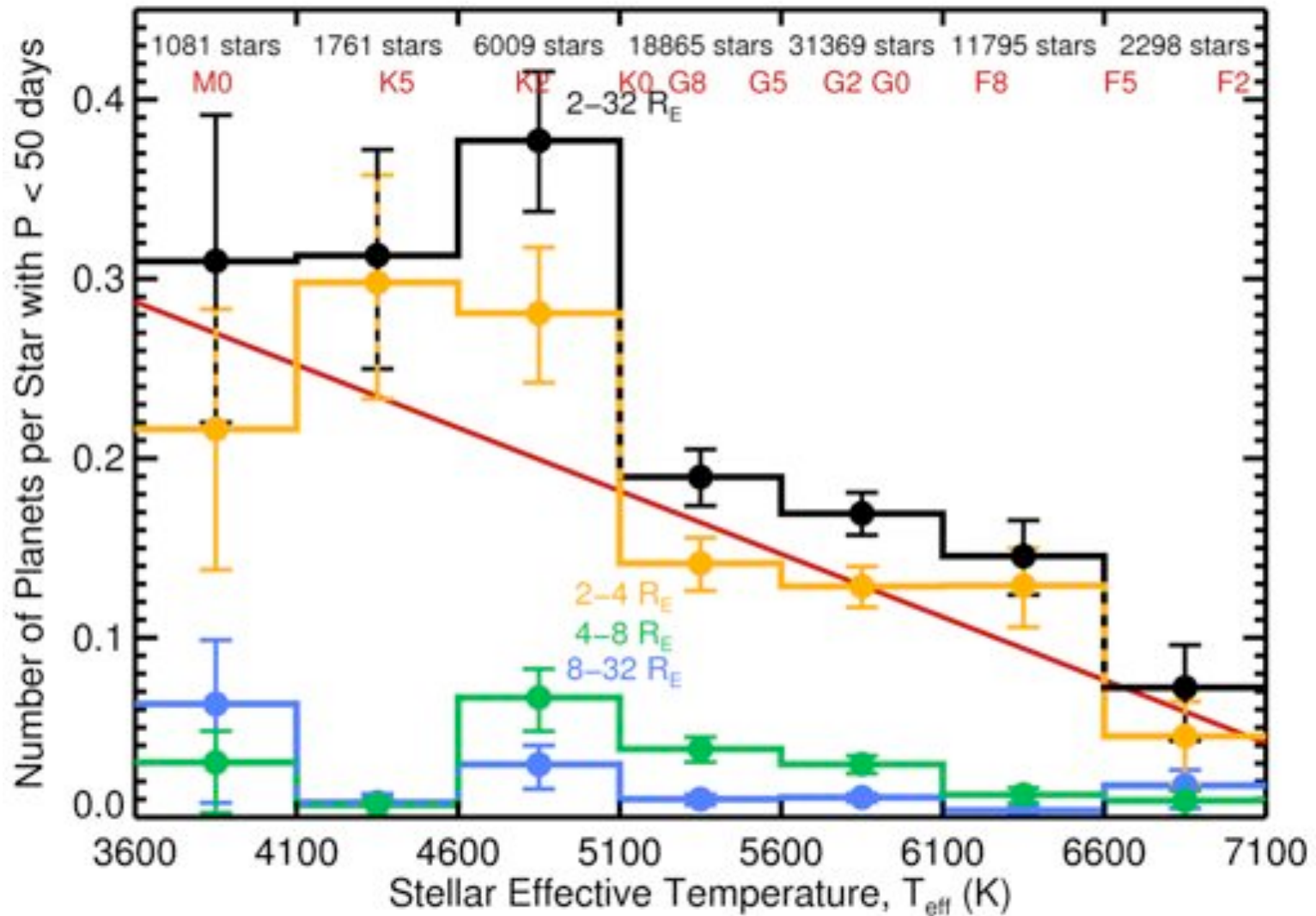
# Planet Radius Distribution

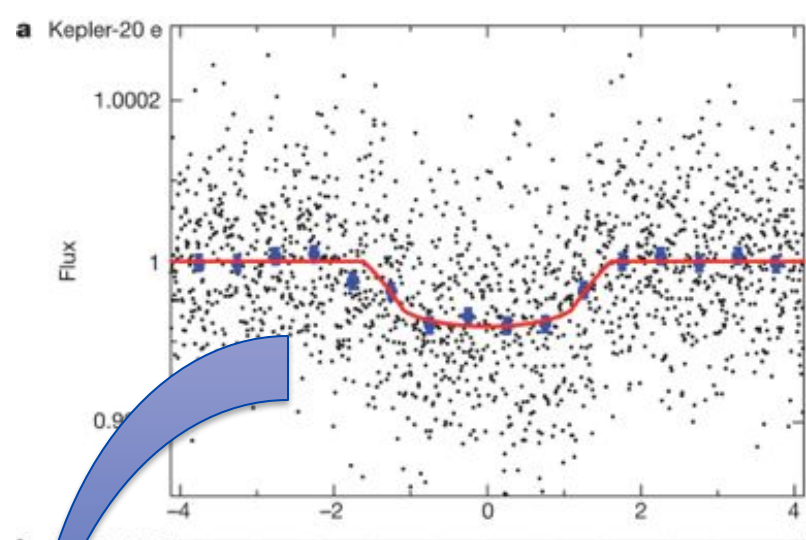


Power law:  
 $dN/d\log R = kR^\alpha$

$k = 3.8 \pm 0.3$   
 $\alpha = -2.01 \pm 0.09$

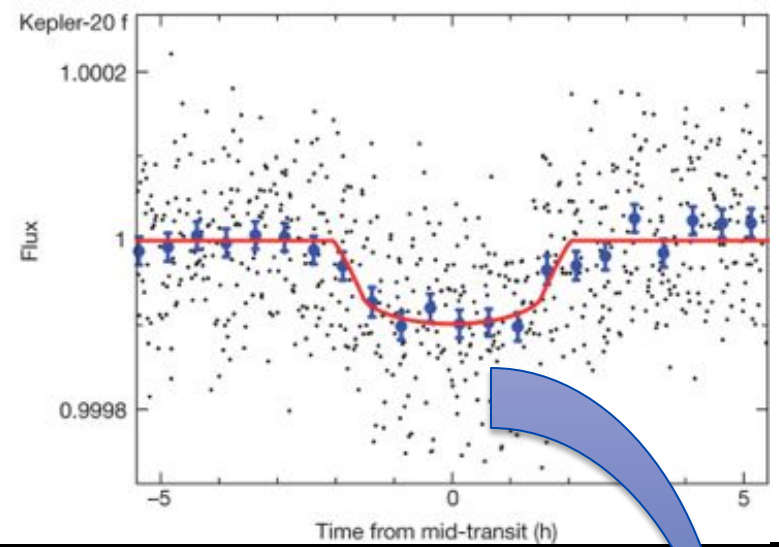
# Planet Occurrence vs. Stellar Temperature





The First  
Earth-sized  
Exoplanets  
(but they are  
too hot)

Fressin, et al. Nature  
20 December 2011

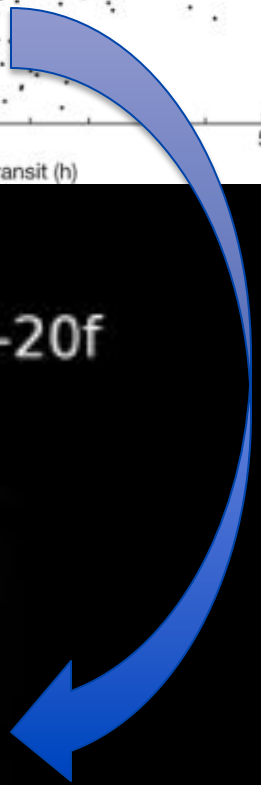
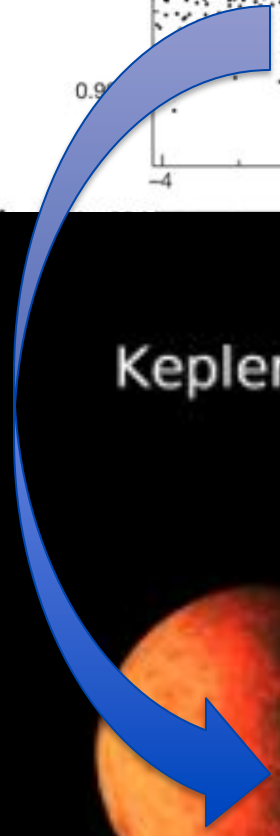
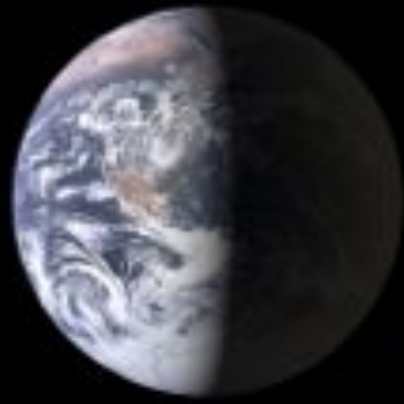


Kepler-20e

Venus

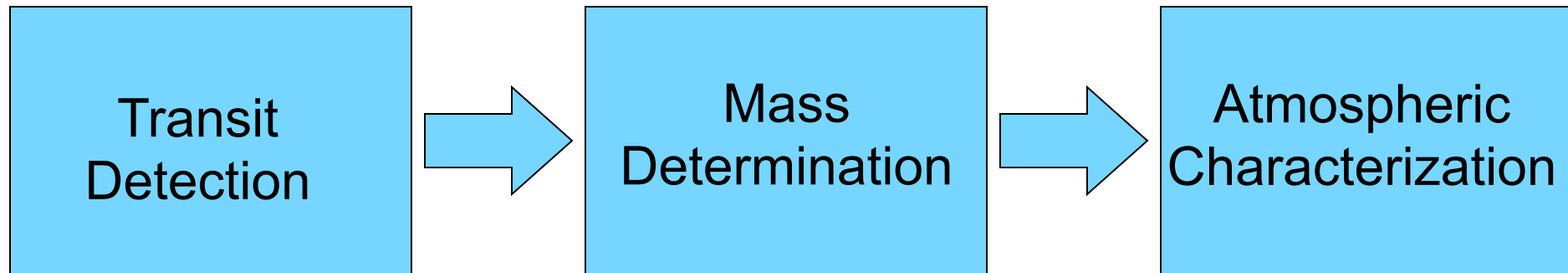
Earth

Kepler-20f

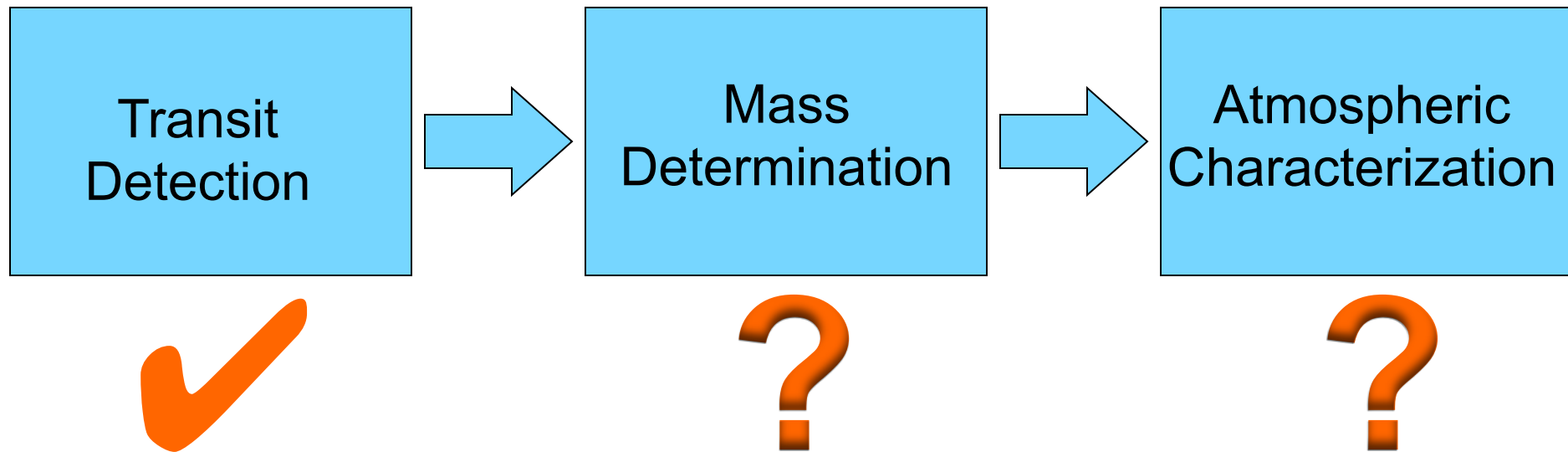


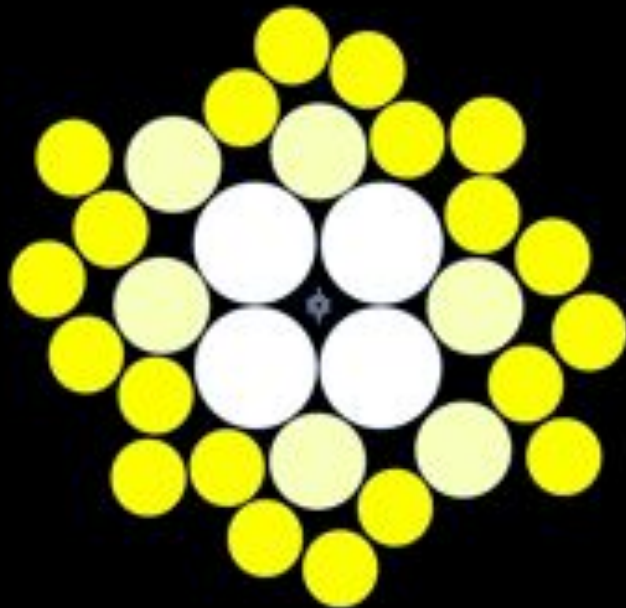


# ***A Brief Look Ahead at the Path Ahead for Kepler-Detected Worlds***



# ***A Brief Look Ahead at the Path Ahead for Kepler-Detected Worlds***





wd 20

O 0

B 0

A 4

F 6

G 20





wd 20

O 0

B 0

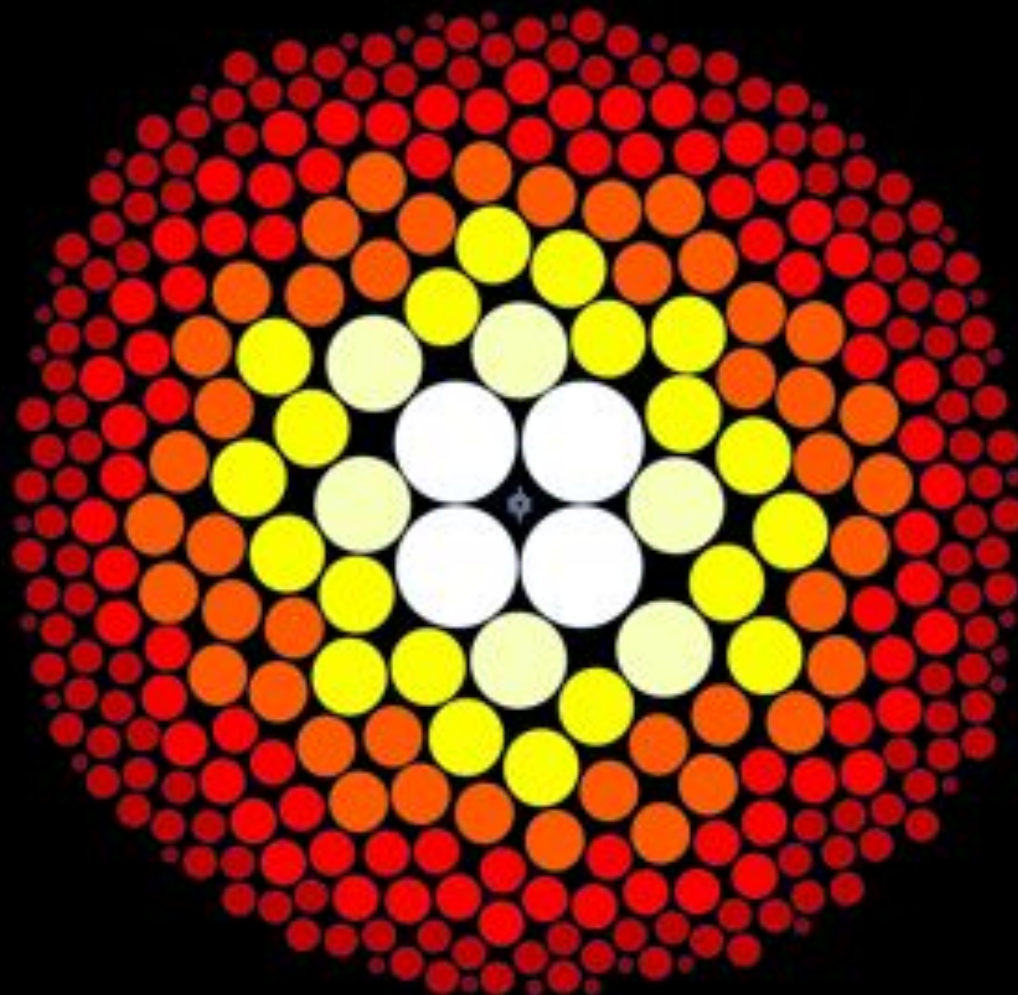
A 4

F 6

G 20

K 44





wd	20
O	0
B	0
A	4
F	6
G	20
K	44
M	246

Data from RECONS, image courtesy Todd Henry



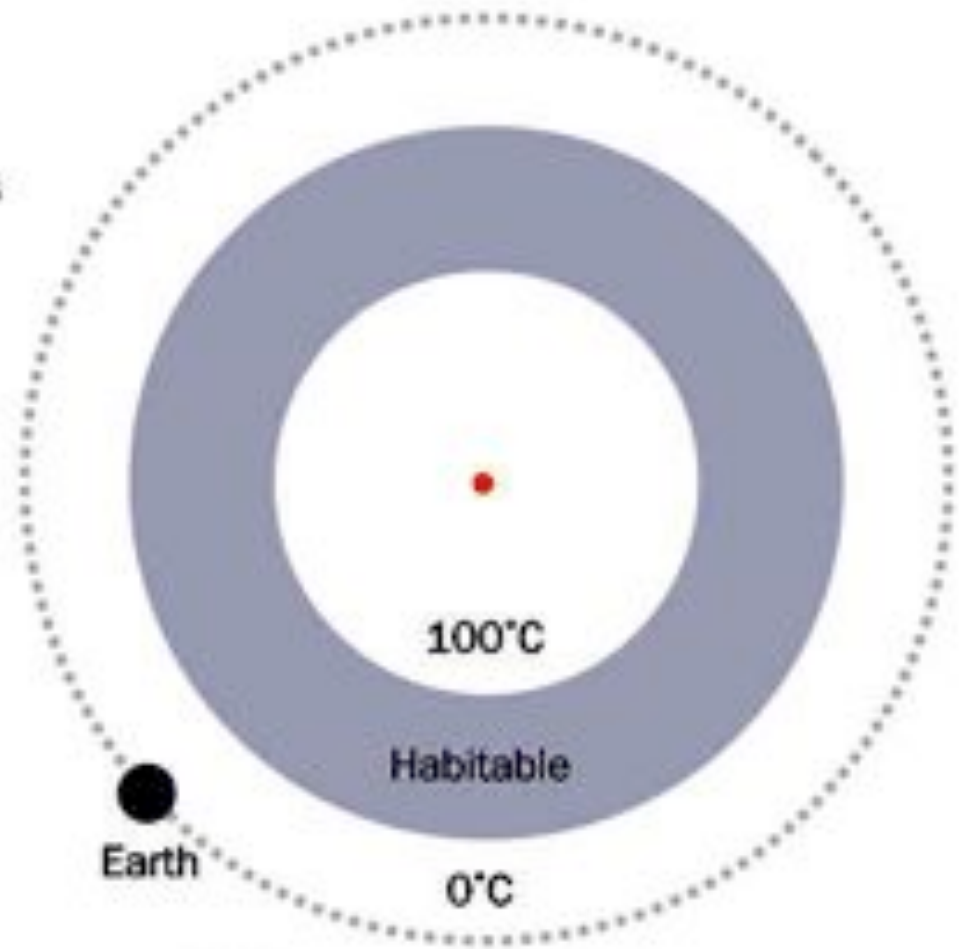
# The Small Star Opportunity

## Habitable Zones

The habitable zone (gray)—the region where water stays liquid—lies much closer to tiny M stars (below left) than it does to brighter, more massive stars like the sun (right). Earth's orbit lies beyond the sun's habitable zone, but atmospheric gases warm the planet.



M star's habitable zone



Solar system's habitable zone

# The M<sub>Earth</sub> Project

Nutzman & Charbonneau 2008; Irwin et al. 2008



Using 8 X 40cm telescopes, we are surveying the 2000 nearest low-mass stars for planets as small as  $2 R_{\text{Earth}}$  orbiting within the habitable zone.

**M<sub>Earth</sub> is different: Monitor stars sequentially & detect transits in progress**

We moved into an existing building on Mt Hopkins, Arizona September 2008

Expanding to southern hemisphere (Chile) in 2012

# The MEarth Project

Nutzman & Charbonneau 2008; Irwin et al. 2008



Using 8 X 40cm telescopes, we are surveying the 2000 nearest low-mass stars for planets as small as  $2 R_{\text{Earth}}$  orbiting within the habitable zone.

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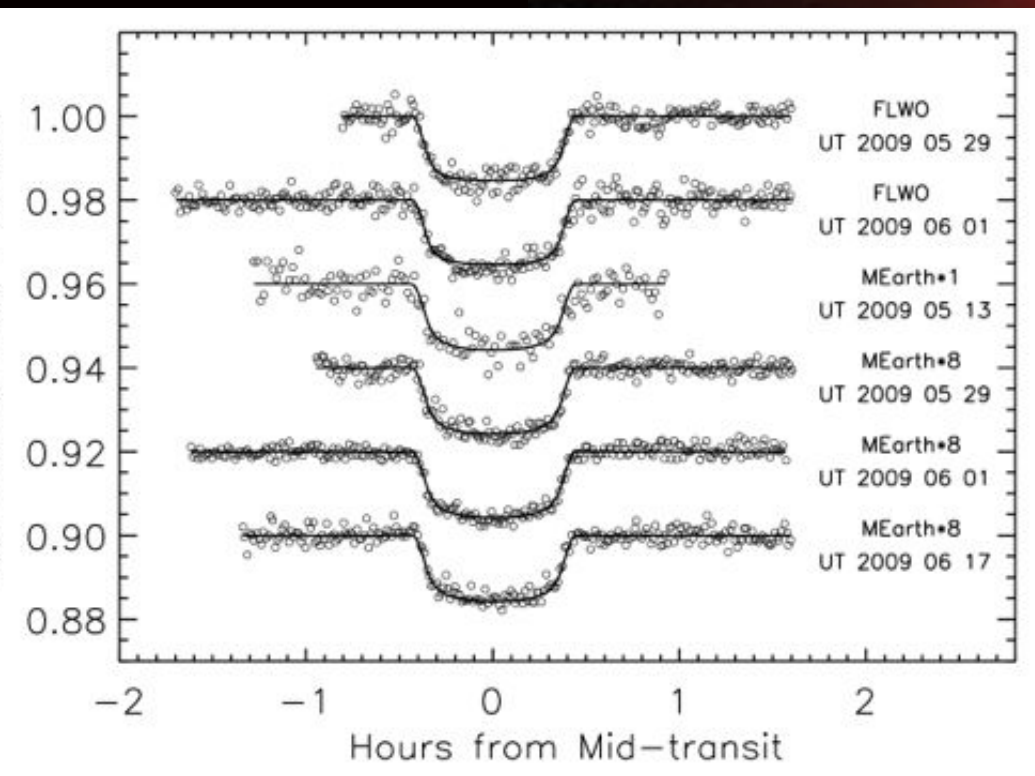
Expanding to southern hemisphere (Chile) in 2012



**MEarth Project, Whipple Observatory, AZ**



# M<sub>Earth</sub> Discovers the First Nearby Super-Earth

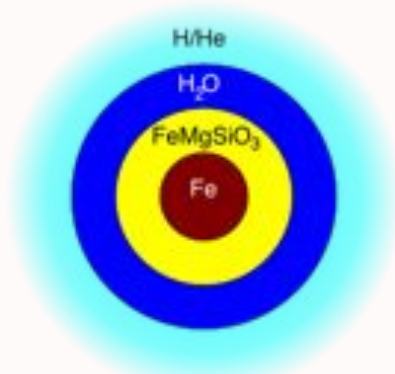




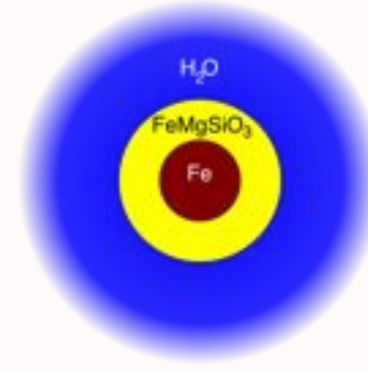
# Two Scenarios for GJ 1214b

Rogers and Seager (2010)

## Mini Neptune



## Water World

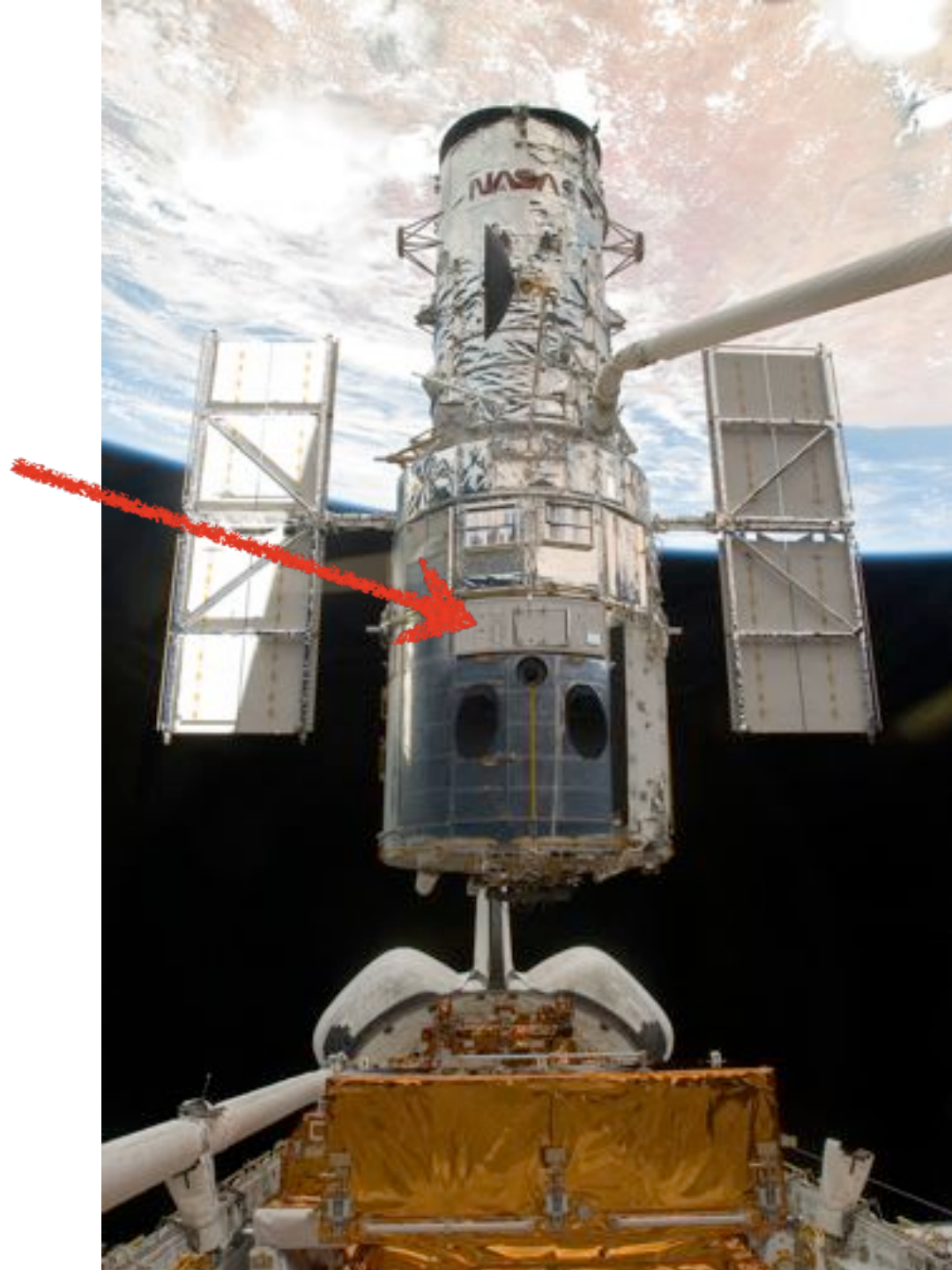


## Next Step:

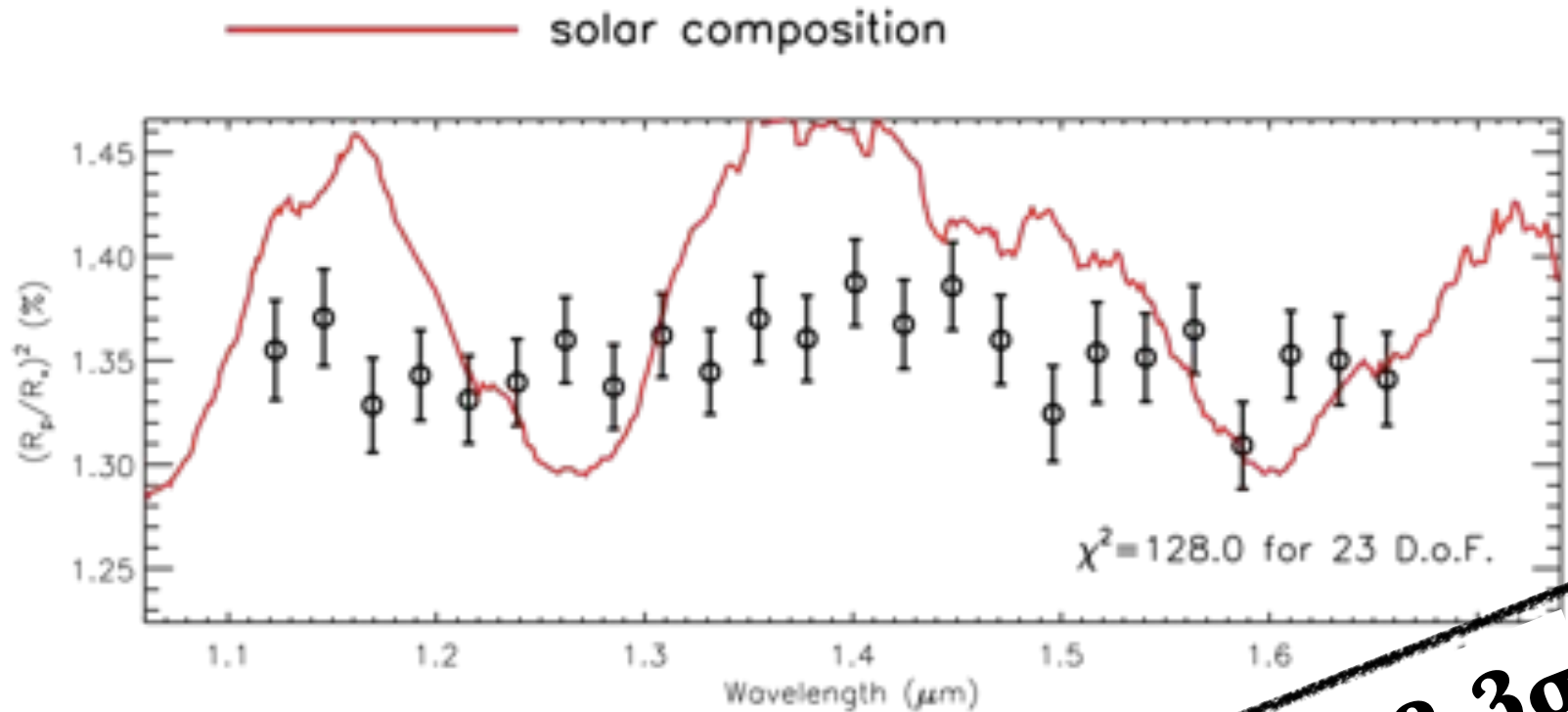
Use the transmission spectroscopy  
to determine  
atmospheric scale height and abundances.

# Hubble Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3)

three transits  
of  
**GJ1214b**  
with  
**1.1-1.7 $\mu$ m**  
grism spectroscopy  
(WFC3/IR G141;  
P.I. = Z. Berta)



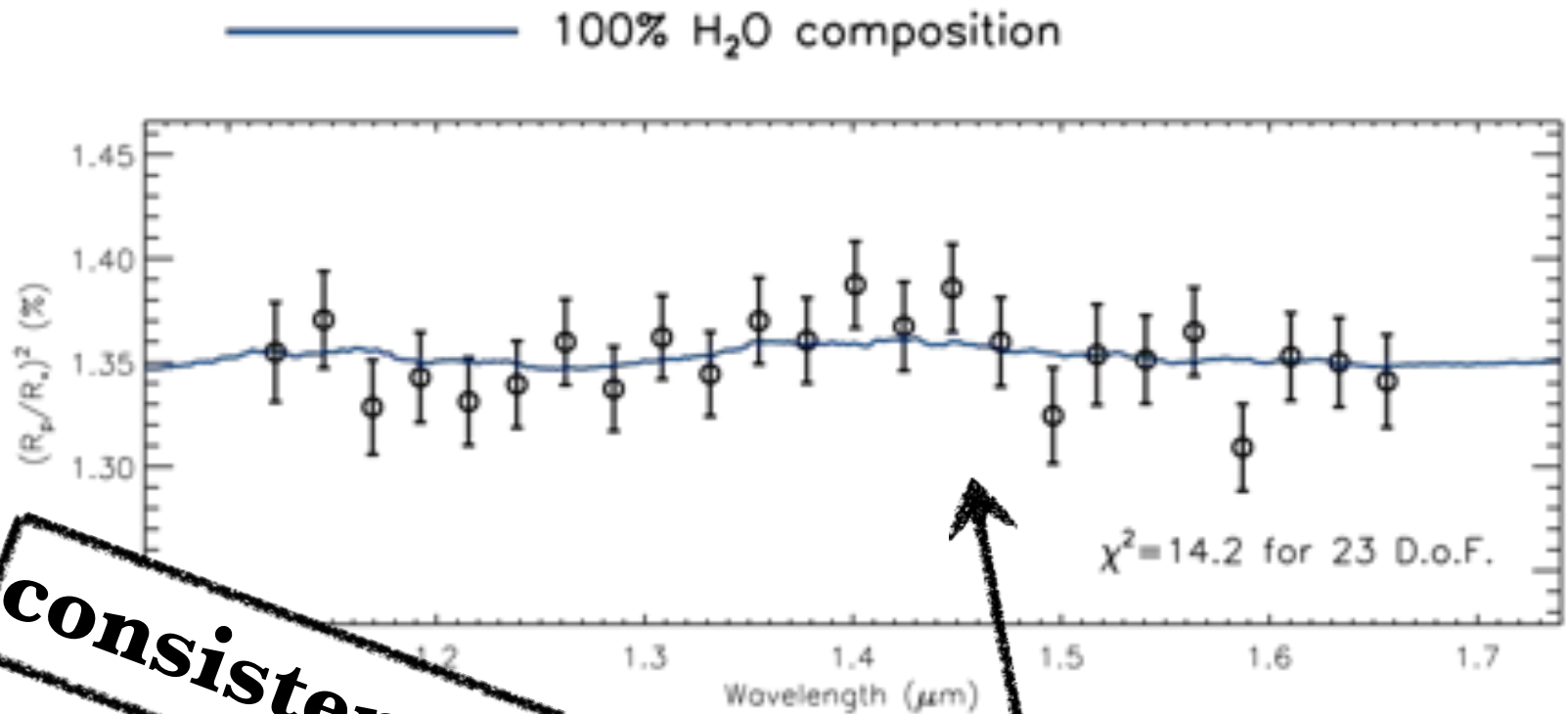
# modeling GJ1214b's WFC3 transmission spectrum



**ruled out at  $8.3\sigma$**

*models from  
Miller-Ricci (Kempton)  
& Fortney (2010)*

# modeling GJ1214b's WFC3 transmission spectrum

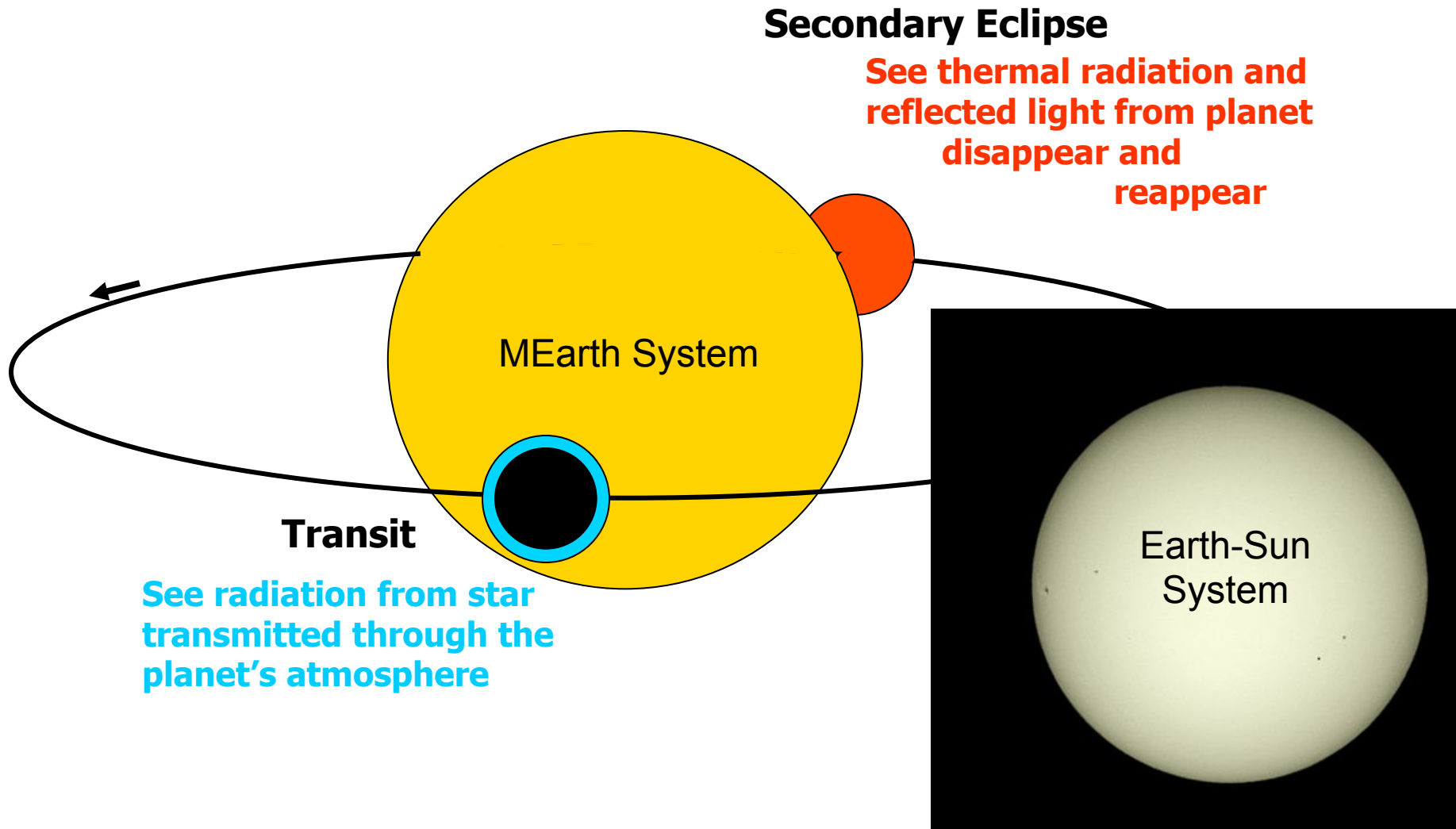


**consistent!**

**water fractions above 20%**  
(70% by mass) are good fits to  
the WFC3 spectrum

models from  
Miller-Ricci (Kempton) & Fortney (2010)

# Transit Studies of the Atmospheres Are Facilitated by the Small Size of the Star





*MEarth Exoplanet Observatory, Mt Hopkins, AZ*



**Some Ideas for Using Exoplanets  
to Engage Students in Physics**

# *Are We Alone?*



*This is arguably the greatest question in all of science.  
It is a physics question.*

# Specific Learning Objectives

- Equations of Motion and Newtonian Gravity
  - Concepts: Center of mass, gravitational force, Kepler's third law, conservation laws.
  - Supplement transits with RV data and they can calculate planet density and infer composition from fundamental physics.
- Energy Balance and Planet Temperature
  - Concepts: Stefan-Boltzmann law, radiation balance; use period to estimate planet temperature.
  - Discussion of habitability and greenhouse effect.
- Data Analysis and Propagation of Uncertainties
  - Comparison of uncertainty due to statistical error (photon noise) and systematic error (stellar radius estimate) on quantity of interest (exoplanet radius).

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*This fall, begin your introductory physics course by telling your students...*

1. The first earth-like exoplanet will likely be announced before they graduate,

and,

2. they need to understand physics to understand how that discovery was made,

then

**3. challenge them to prove for themselves the existence of exoplanets!**

# My Objectives

- What I hope to achieve:
  - Inspire you to include an exoplanet lab in an introductory physics course
  - Reassure you that such a lab can be undertaken with a typical college rooftop telescope
  - Supply you with the basic know-how to implement the lab
- What I won't cover:
  - This is not a complete learning exercise
  - I have not identified the major misconceptions that confront this activity
  - I have not studied outcomes of this activity for student learning

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# Equipment (& Common Misconceptions)

- **Telescope:**
  - Seeing, read noise, dark current, sky brightness are all irrelevant. I have done this from LA and Boston!
  - Smaller is better.
  - Tracking vs. guiding.
- **CCD camera:** Without anti-blooming.
- **Filter:** Narrow & red is best. Doesn't need to be a standard bandpass.
- **Computer with Analysis Software:** Maxim DL, CCDSoft, or similar, for extracting time series from images. This is a considerable improvement over IDL/IRAF scripts.
- **Weather:** Ask students to reserve many nights, and issue a go / no-go decision 1-hour before meeting.

# Target Selection

Three groups of transiting planet hosts:

- ~~RV-detected Hot Jupiter systems (HD stars)~~
- Transit-detected Hot Jupiter systems (HAT, TrES, WASP, XO, MEarth, Qatar)
- ~~Kepler- & CoRoT-detected systems (rocky worlds!)~~

## Why?

Your field of view will typically be 15' x 15' (1024 x 1024 CCD) and you need several calibrators of the same brightness as the target.

***There are currently 80 such planets known, guaranteeing several targets on any given night!***

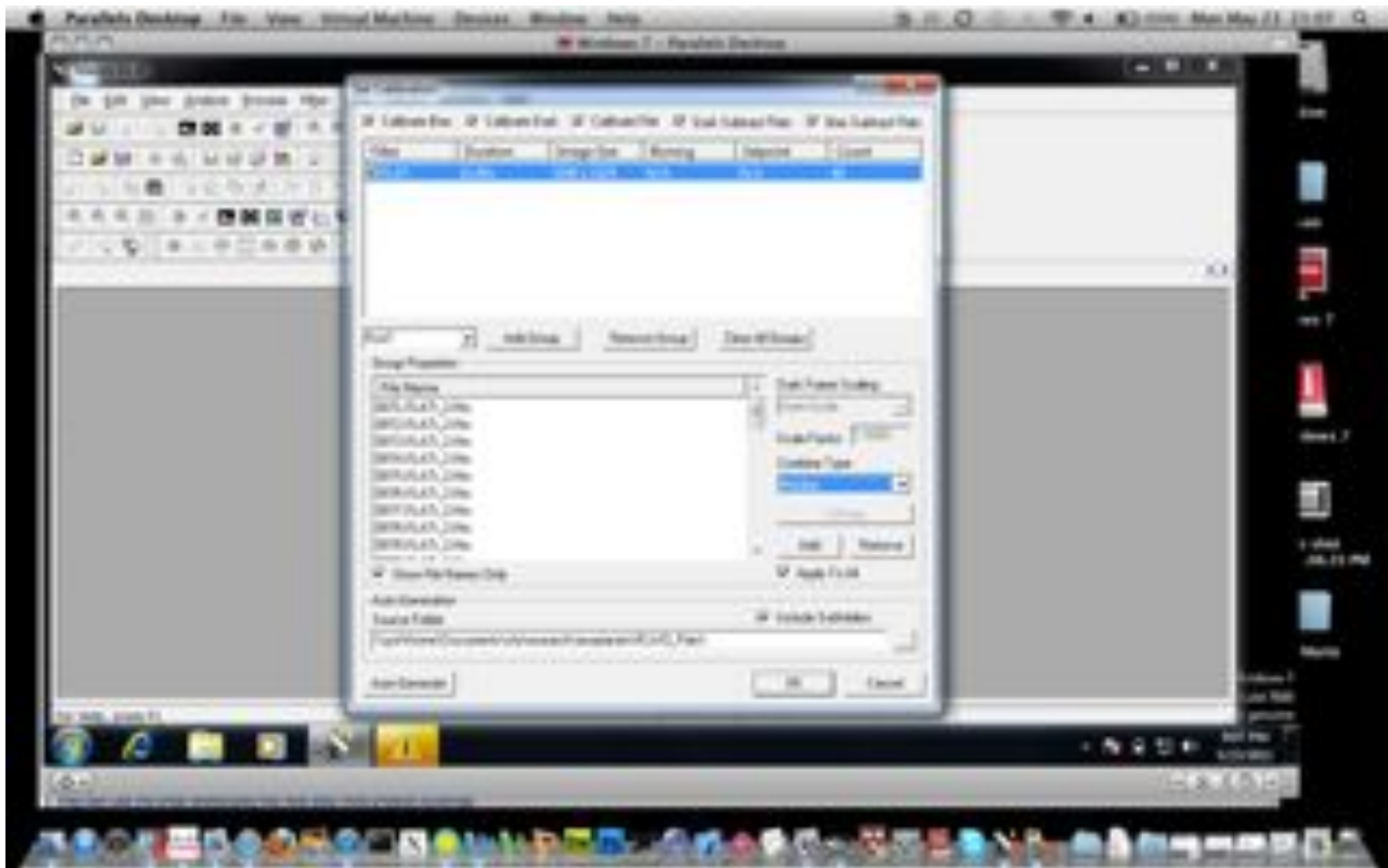
Exoplanet Transit Database: <http://var2.astro.cz/ETD/index.php>





# How to Analyze the Data

Step 2: Click Process --> Set Calibration (this opens a new window) Click Select Files to select flats to be median combined, then hit "OK". Click Process --> Calibrate All.





# How to Analyze the Data

Step 4: Click on the view graph plot (in the photometry window) to display a plot of the light curves. Click on 'save data' to export to an Excel compatible file.



# other worlds / other earths...

Field Test Version 2.0

Project  
Overview

Telescope  
Access

Get  
Images

Process  
Images

Process  
Data

Published  
Findings

Modeling  
Lab

## Join the Search for Other Worlds!

You and your students are about to explore one of the great frontiers of science: the search for other worlds and other life. Using a telescope that you control online, you'll take your own images of distant solar systems, interpret the data you gather, and become one of the few humans to detect a planet orbiting a star beyond our Sun.



This project is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, "Exploring Frontiers of Science with Online Telescopes," Grant No. DRL 0733252.



[HOME](#) | [ABOUT THIS PROJECT](#) | [SITE MAP](#) | [PRIVACY](#)

Produced for NSF by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics  
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[http://iya.cfa.harvard.edu/dev/Other\\_Worlds\\_inc/index.php](http://iya.cfa.harvard.edu/dev/Other_Worlds_inc/index.php)



# Gallery of Results from Harvard Clay 16" Telescope

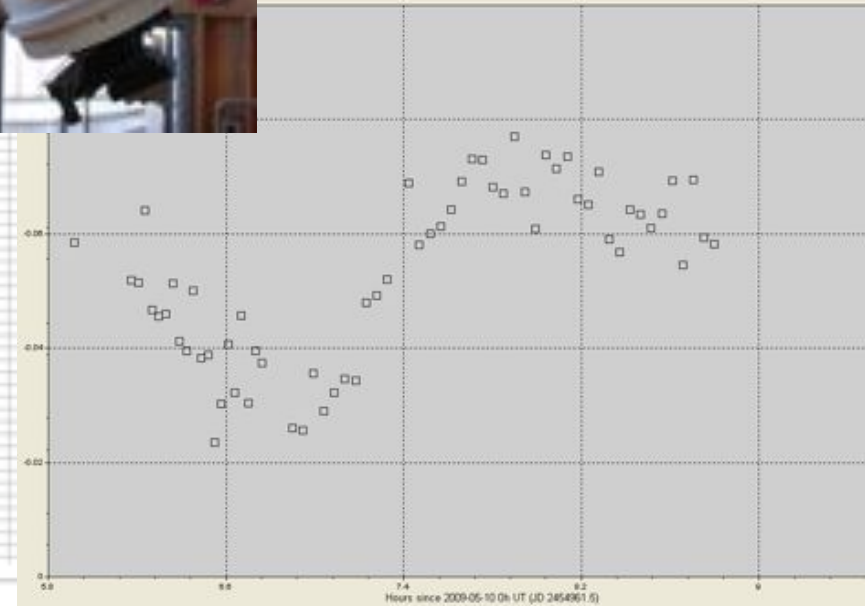
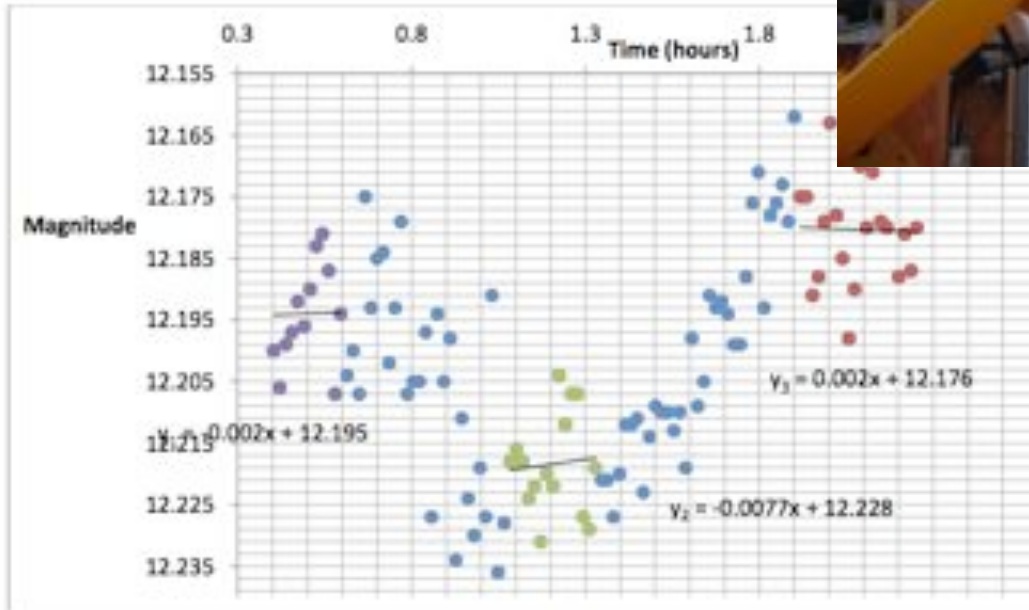
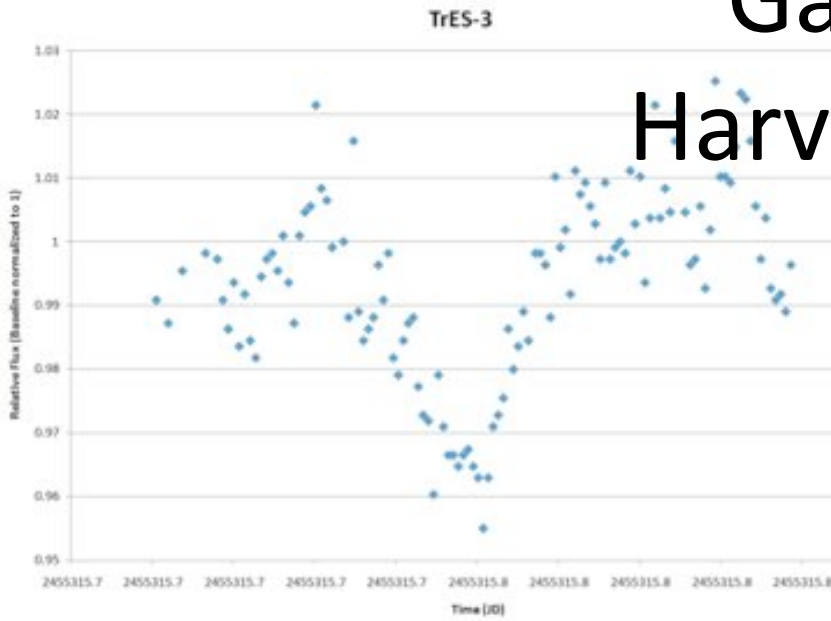


Figure 10

# Undergraduate Exoplanet Lab

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  - Supplied you with the basic know-how to implement the lab







**M-Planet Project  
Whipple Observatory, AZ**

**Coming Soon: Transiting Habitable Super-Earths**