# 巨行星的探测方法

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#### 说明

• 本次报告的重点在于给大家简要介绍一下探索巨行星的方法、原理及成果,不涉及定量的具体运算。

#### 探测方法

#### 直接观测

和恒星的光相比, 行星的光过于微弱

#### 间接观测

- 脉冲星计时(Pulsar Timing)
- 多普勒光谱(Doppler Spectroscopy)
- 天体测量(Astrometry)
- 测光法 (Transit Photometry)
- · 微透镜/引力透镜 (Microlensing)

因为技术的限制, 目前探测到的很多行星都是巨行星

# 脉冲星计时

## 脉冲星

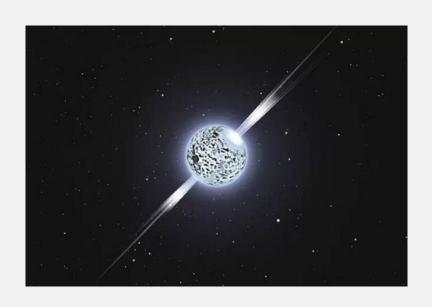
中子星 高速旋转 有强磁场



两极放出射线

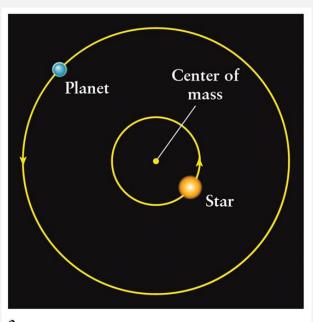


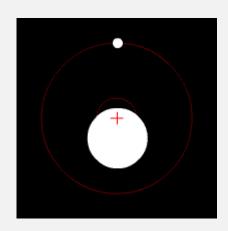
地球能有规律 地探测到射线



### 行星对脉冲星运动的影响

靠近地球移动: 周期变短 远离地球移动: 周期变长





### 结果

- 推测围绕这个脉冲星运动的行星的存在;
- 推测行星轨道的半长轴;
- 推测行星质量的下限。

#### 优势 & 缺点

- 灵敏,可以探测非常小的行星
- 不仅可以用来探测行星,还可 以探测星系内其他的成员
- 只能探测围绕脉冲星运动的 行星
- 脉冲星是超新星爆发后的结果,超新星爆发过程中,其周围的、原来的存在的行星很有可能会被毁掉。

### 成果(WOLSZCZAN, 1994)

The discovery of two Earth-mass planets **orbiting an old** (~10^9 years), rapidly spinning neutron star, the 6.2-millisecond radio pulsar PSR B1257+12, was announced in early 1992. It was soon pointed out that the approximately 3:2 ratio of the planets' orbital periods should lead to accurately predictable and possibly measurable gravitational perturbations of their orbits. The unambiguous detection of this effect, after 3 years of systematic timing observations of PSR B1257+12 with the 305-meter Arecibo radiotelescope, as well as the discovery of another, moon-mass object in orbit around the pulsar, constitutes irrefutable evidence that **the first planetary system** around a star other than the sun has been identified.

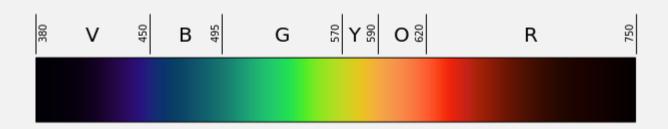
# 多普勒光谱

径向速度法(Radical Velocity )有着相似的原理

#### 多普勒效应

当波源和观察者有相对运动的时, 观察者所观察到的波长会有变化。 当波源靠近观察者时,观测到的波长会变短 当波源远离观察者时,波长会变长。

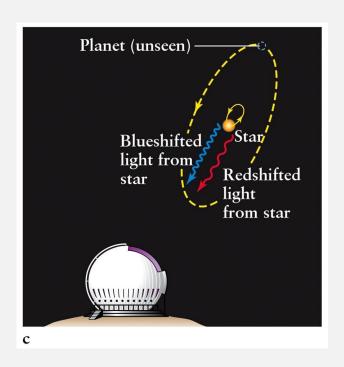




光有波动性。 光源靠近观察者时,光会蓝移。 光源远离时,光会红移。

### 原理

行星运动影响恒星运动 恒星运动使它发出的光出现多普勒效应



#### 结果&优势

- 推测围绕这个恒星运动的行星的存在;
- 推测行星轨道的半长轴;
- 推测行星质量的下限。

- 围绕恒星运动的行星比围绕 脉冲星的更为常见
- 是目前探测行星的主要方法

## 成果I(MAYOR & QUELOZ, 1995)

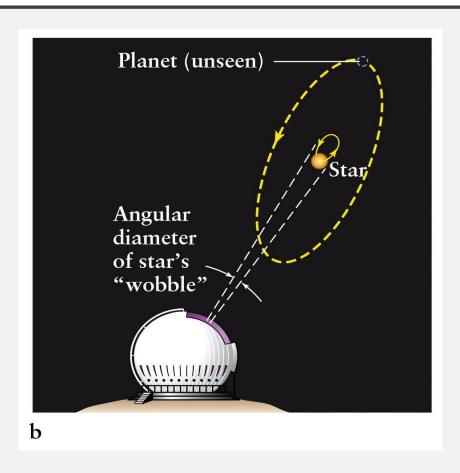
Pegasi is inferred from **observations of periodic variations in the star's radial velocity**. The companion lies only about eight million kilometres from the star, which would be well inside the orbit of Mercury in our Solar System. This object might be a gas-giant planet that has migrated to this location through orbital evolution, or from the radiative stripping of a brown dwarf.

### 成果2 (MARCY & BUTLER, 1998)

Eight extrasolar planet candidates have now been identified, all revealed by **Keplerian Doppler shifts** in their host stars. **The masses (m sin i)** lie between 0.5 and 7 M<sub>IUP</sub>, and the semimajor axes are less than 2.1 astronomical units (AU). Doppler detectability favors high masses and small orbits, and improvements will render Saturn masses detectable within a few years. The substellar mass function (dN/dM) for companions is roughly flat from 70 down to  $10 M_{IUP}$  but it exhibits a sharp increase for masses below 5  $M_{IUP}$  For three of these companions (47 UMa,  $\rho$  Crb, and 55 Cnc), their circular orbits must be primordial (not tidally induced), indicating formation in a disk, as presumed for Solar System planets. Eccentric orbits may be explained by gravitational perturbations, either by companion stars, other planets, or disk resonances. The detections imply that  $\sim$ 6% of solar-type stars have giant planets within 2 AU. The small orbits (a < 2 AU) imply that the planets formed either in situ, without the benefit of ice grains, or suffered inward migration. Orbital decay within I Myr in disks appears inevitable and may shape the planet mass distribution. The observed stability of spectral line shapes suggests that nonradial stellar oscillations do not affect the planet detections.

# 天体测量

#### FACE-ON & EDGE-ON



#### 原理

- 还是依赖于行星运动对恒星的扰动
- 测量不同时刻恒星的位置
- Face-on: 探测到圆周运动
- Edge-on: 往返运动

#### 优势 & 缺点

可以直接估计行星的质量, 而不是估计质量下限。

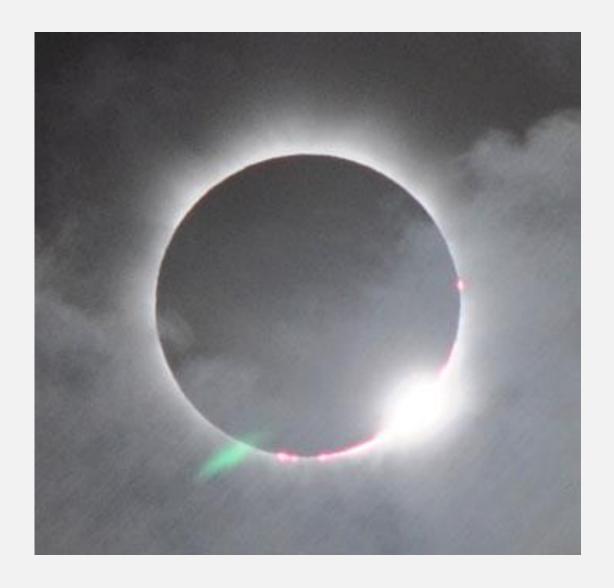
- 只能观测到视直径/角直径 (angular diameter),不是 真正的轨迹直径(diameter)
- 当恒星和地球距离非常远的 时候,观测到的视直径就非 常小了。
- 需要长期观测

### 成果

- 星系HD 176051
- 联星系统, 距地球49光年, 质量分别为1.07和0.71倍太阳质量 (Muterspaugh, et al., 2006)
- 行星HD 176051b
- 质量在1.5木星质量左右

# 测光法

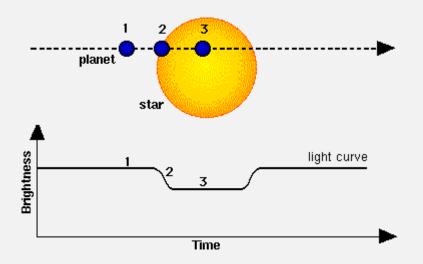
也叫凌日法



Source: https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/interactable/11/

#### 原理

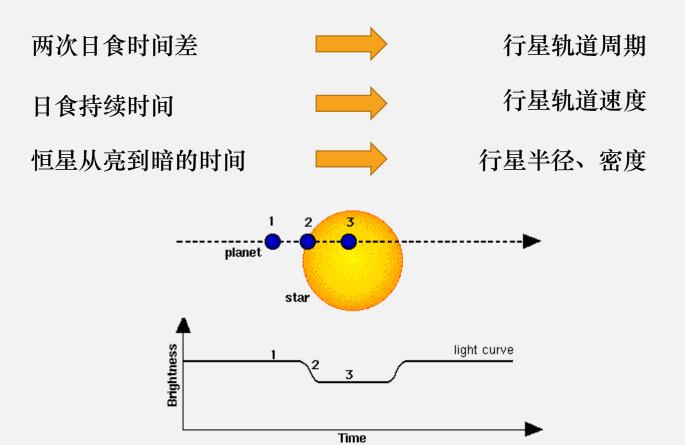
• 如果观测台和一个行星系统是edge-on,每一次行星经过观测台和恒星的连线时,都会触发**日偏食**,恒星亮度降低。



#### 特点

- 日偏食的持续时间和强度取决于恒星与行星相对表面积 之比。
- 如果比例和太阳: 木星相当, 亮度降低1%。
- 已经足够人们探测到。
- · 空间望远镜(比如Kepler)的重要任务之一。

### 结果



#### 局限

• 概率小

行星必须要刚好经过观测台和恒星的连线

概率和恒星直径及轨道半径的比有关

对于一个轨道半径是IAU,绕一个太阳大小的恒星的行星,出现这种对齐的概率是0.47%。

- 容易误报,一般和其他方法一起使用。
  - 2012年有个报道称Kepler通过这个方法观测一个行星系统的时候,误报的几率可能高达35%。(Santerne, et al., 2012)

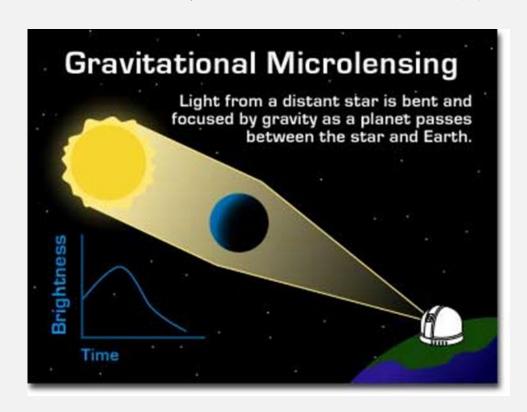
## 成果

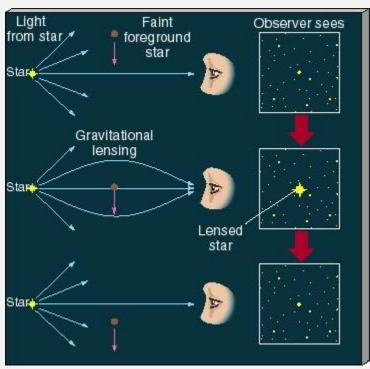
• 已经探测到2729个行星 (NASA, 2017)

# 引力透镜

#### 引力透镜

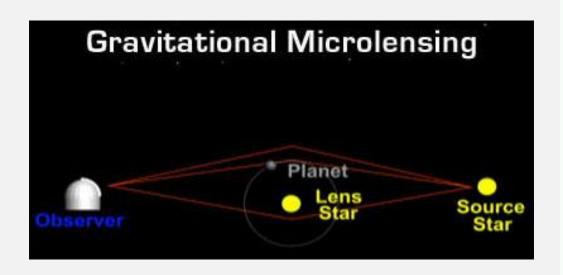
• 广义相对论: 光线经过强引力场的时候会被扭曲

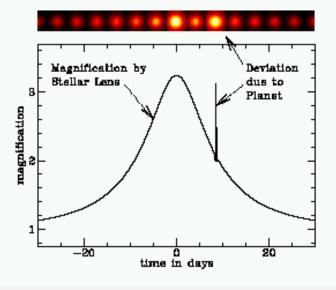




### 行星的存在的影响

- 行星的存在造成透镜的扭曲(defect)
- 使源恒星亮度出现一次急剧升高(spike)





#### 优点 & 缺点

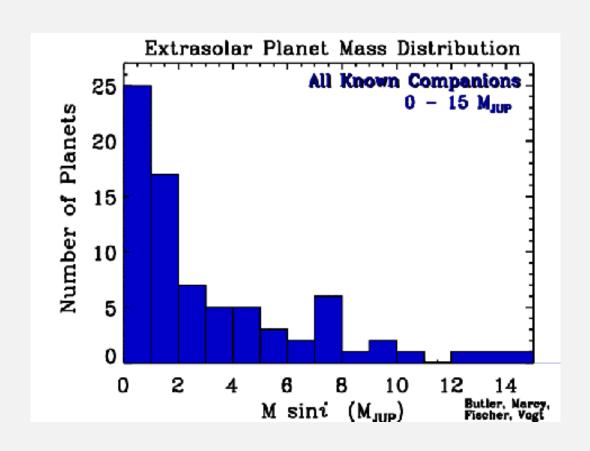
- 唯一有能力探测主序星附 近地球大小的行星的办法
- 到目前已经有4颗被确认
- 引力透镜现象发生不频繁
- 对大量恒星进行观测
- 两个恒星之间存在相对运动,引力透镜活动是一次性的

### 其他方法

- 直接成像(Direct imaging)
  - 红外成像,适用于离地球近、距恒星远以及体积巨大的行星
- 极化测定 (Polarimetry) (Schmid, et al., 2006)
  - 从恒星出发的非极化的光被行星反射后会被极化

# 总结

### 行星质量分布



#### 引用

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methods\_of\_detecting\_exoplanets

#### 推荐阅读

- https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/interactable/11/
  - NASA官方网站,通过动画等介绍探测系外行星的方法和目前进展等
- http://www.astro.wisc.edu/~townsend/static.php?ref=diploma-2
  - University of Wisconsin-Madison威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校天文系的 Rich Townsend副教授
- <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methods\_of\_detecting\_exoplanets">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methods\_of\_detecting\_exoplanets</a>
  - 维基百科
- <a href="https://www.eso.org/public/outreach/eduoff/cas/cas2004/casreports-2004/rep-228/">https://www.eso.org/public/outreach/eduoff/cas/cas2004/casreports-2004/rep-228/</a>
  - European Southern Observatory欧洲南方天文台的官方网站

## **THANKS**

And Q&A