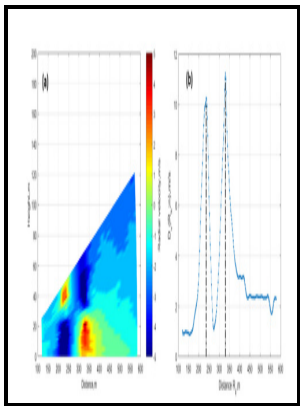
Wave-Length Standards For Radial-Velocity Determinations From B-Type Spectra.

- - Radial velocity



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Radial velocity

The radial velocity of a or other luminous distant objects can be measured accurately by taking a high-resolution and comparing the measured of known to wavelengths from laboratory measurements. However, due to and effects over the great distances that light typically travels to reach the observer from an astronomical object, this measure cannot be accurately transformed to a geometric radial velocity without additional assumptions about the object and the space between it and the observer.

Radial velocity

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Radial velocity

A plane flying past a radar station: the plane's velocity vector red is the sum of the radial velocity green and the tangential velocity blue.

Radial velocity

In astronomy, the point is usually taken to be the observer on Earth, so the radial velocity then denotes the speed with which the object moves away from the Earth or approaches it, for a negative radial velocity. By contrast, astrometric radial velocity is determined by observations for example, a in the annual. When the star moves towards us, its spectrum is blueshifted, while it is redshifted when it moves away from us.

Radial velocity

Radial velocity can be used to estimate the ratio of the masses of the stars, and some , such as and.

Radial velocity

The radial velocity of an object with respect to a given point is the rate of change of the distance between the object and the point. It has been suggested that planets with high eccentricities calculated by this method may in fact be two-planet systems of circular or near-circular resonant orbit.

Radial velocity

Radial velocity methods alone may only reveal a lower bound, since a large planet orbiting at a very high angle to the will perturb its star radially as much as a much smaller planet with an orbital plane on the line of sight. Diagram showing how an exoplanet's orbit changes the position and velocity of a star as they orbit a common center of mass.

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