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1. The brightness of an object depends on both distance and energy output. If both the distance and brightness of a star can be measured, then its luminosity can be calculated.
2. Luminosity refers to the amount of light that is emitted by an object. It is a star's intrinsic brightness, as well as Luminosity (L) is the energy per second. Apparent brightness (m) is the amount of starlight the manages to reach the Earth
3. There are two kinds of brightness. Apparent magnitude (m) is how bright an object appears to us on Earth. Absolute magnitude (M) is how bright a star actually is, (intrinsic brightness)
4. There are three types of binary stars; Visual Binary, Eclipsing Binary, and Spectroscopic Binary.
5. In terms of stellar properties; the parallax tells us the distances to the nearest stars. We can calculate a star's luminosity if we can measure a star's apparent brightness and distance. A star's temperature is reflected by both the star's color and spectral type. Newton's version of Kepler's 3rd law can tell us the total mass of a binary system such as; measuring the orbital period, average orbital separation of the system.