## **Orbital Parameters**

| Parameter   | Symbol | Code<br>Name    | Description  | Range/Units  |
|---|--------|-----------------|--|--|
| Mass  | М      | mass            | Mass of the star/planet  | stars: M <sub>⊙</sub><br>planets: M <sub>Jup</sub> |
| Semi-major<br>axis                                  | а      | а               | Average size of the orbit  | AU   |
| Eccentricity  | е      | е               | How circular or elliptical the orbit is  0.0 0.5 0.75 0.9        | 0 - 1<br>(no units;<br>0=circle,<br>1=line)        |
| Inclination   | i      | i               | Tilt of the orbit relative to a reference                        | 0 - 90<br>(degrees)                                |
| Argument of pericenter, Longitude of ascending node | ω, Ω   | omega,<br>Omega | Angles that describe the orientation of a planet's orbit         | 0 - 360<br>(degrees)                               |
| True<br>anomaly                                     | f      | f               | Angle that describes a planet's current position along its orbit | 0 - 360<br>(degrees)                               |

## **Activity 2: Simulating a Hot Jupiter Exoplanet**

Which hot Jupiter did you choose? Write down the quantities you'll need for your simulation.

Sketch the orbit you saw in your simulation below. Be sure to include axis labels and units!

Activity 3: Simulating the Solar System

Below is a table of orbital parameters for objects in our Solar System. What do you notice about the properties of the planets in our Solar System?

| Star             | Mass (M <sub>☉</sub> )   | а    | е    | i    | ω   | Ω   | f   |
|------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Sun              | 1                        | -    | -    | -    | -   | -   | -   |
|                  |                          |      |      |      |     |     |     |
| Planet           | Mass (M <sub>Jup</sub> ) | а    | е    | i    | ω   | Ω   | f   |
| Mercury          | 0.00017                  | 0.38 | 0.22 | 7.1  | 30  | 48  | 201 |
| Venus            | 0.0026                   | 0.74 | 0.02 | 3.4  | 91  | 7   | 347 |
| Earth            | 0.0031                   | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.0  | 335 | 133 | 86  |
| Mars             | 0.00034                  | 1.51 | 0.09 | 1.9  | 292 | 49  | 281 |
| Jupiter          | 1.0                      | 5.2  | 0.05 | 1.3  | 275 | 101 | 268 |
| Saturn           | 0.30                     | 9.5  | 0.05 | 2.5  | 339 | 114 | 202 |
| Uranus           | 0.046                    | 19.2 | 0.05 | 0.8  | 97  | 74  | 225 |
| Neptune          | 0.054                    | 30.1 | 0.01 | 1.8  | 274 | 132 | 302 |
| Pluto-<br>Charon | 0.000007                 | 39.5 | 0.25 | 17.1 | 114 | 110 | 69  |

## Activity 3 wrap-up & Activity 4 preparation: How to Break the Solar System What does it mean to "break" the Solar System? Which parameters do you think the Solar System's stability is most sensitive to? Think in terms of the orbital elements, time, etc. For each of the following Solar System objects, do they need to be included in your simulations? Why or why not? (a) Sun (b) Inner planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth Mars) (c) Outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) (d) Pluto-Charon

In your groups, decide on the **specific** criteria will you use to determine if the Solar System "breaks" during a simulation:

## **Activity 4: Breaking the Solar System**

Record what you learn from the simulations into the table below.

| Parameter tested. How did you test it (e.g., what values did you use)? | Describe what happens to the Solar System. | Did you break the<br>Solar System? How<br>long did it take? |
|--|--|---|
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