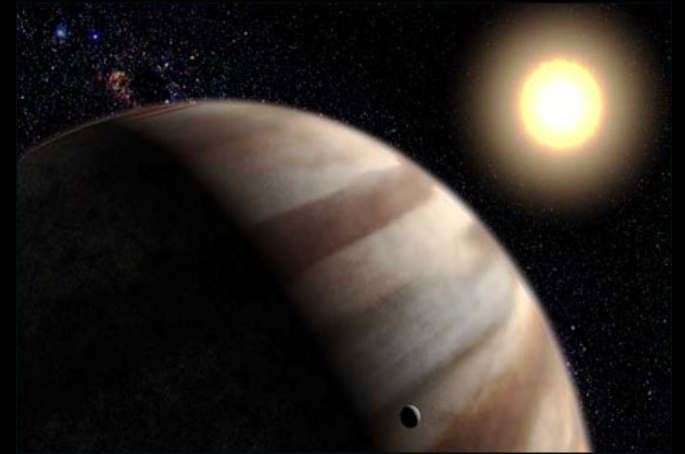


EN BUSCA DE SISTEMAS PLANETARIOS ANALOGOS AL NUESTRO

Salvador Curiel

INSTITUTO DE ASTRONOMÍA, UNAM



EXO-PLANETAS: PLANETAS FUERA DEL SISTEMA SOLAR

0.- Antecedentes

I.- Técnicas usadas

- 1.- Velocidad Radial ---- Efecto Doppler
- 2.- Tránsito
- 3.- Astrometría
- 4.- Imagen directa
- 5.- Otros métodos (por ejemplo, lente gravitacional)

II.- Zona Habitable

III. Futuro – Nuevas Técnicas

IV.- Búsqueda de Exoplanetas en México

EL SISTEMA SOLAR

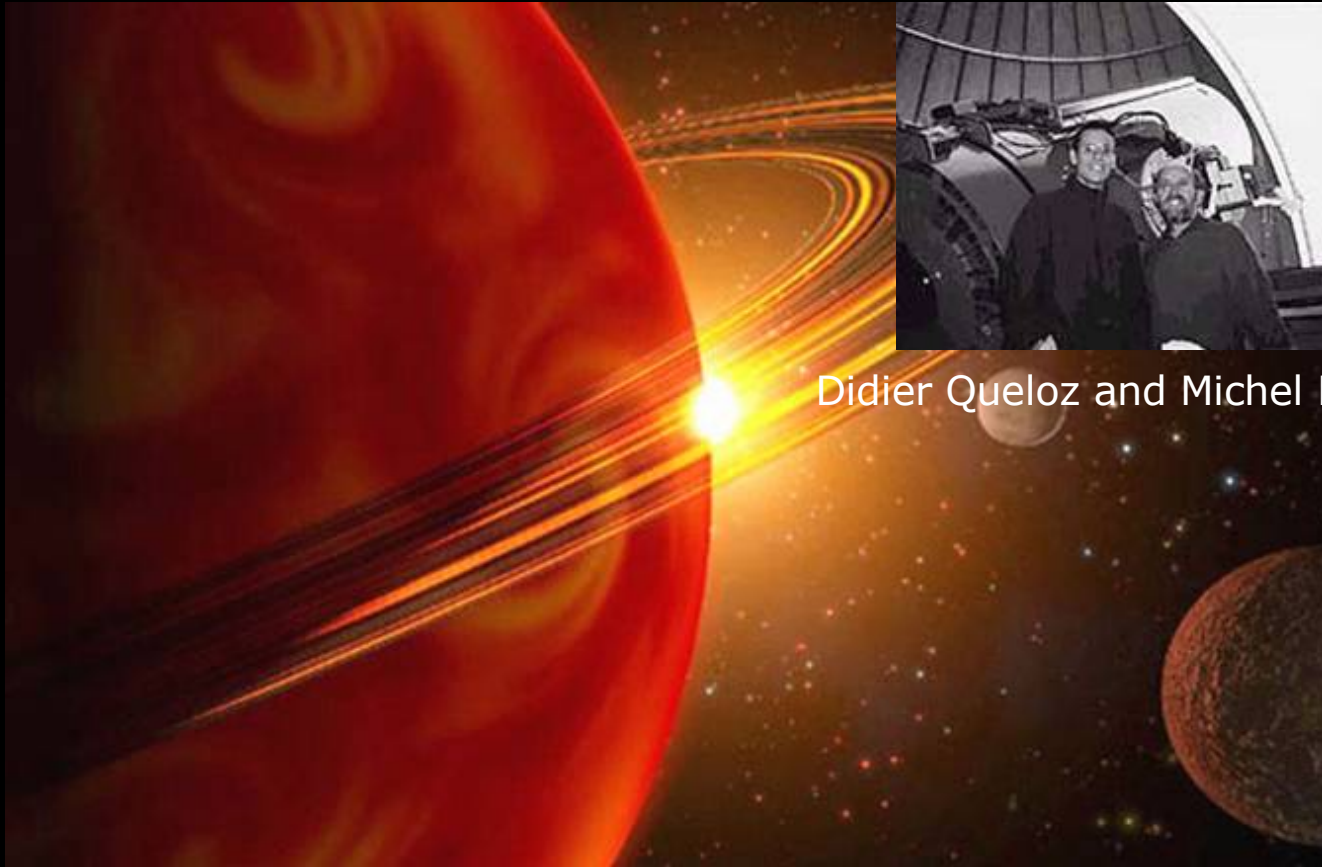


Los Primeros Exoplanetas

Un poco de historia:

1. En 1844, Friedrich Bessel es el primero en detectar, a través de un método indirecto, un compañero invisible orbitando en torno a una estrella (Sirio).
2. En 1862, Alvan Clark identificó al compañero de Sirio utilizando un telescopio más potente. La compañera es 10,000 veces menos intensa que la estrella principal.
3. En 1930. Los descubrimientos de Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar permitieron determinar que Sirio B es una “Enana Blanca”
4. A mediados del siglo XX se obtuvieron las primeras posibles detecciones de planetas gracias a la llegada de mejores telescopios y mejores técnicas fotográficas.
5. Durante la segunda guerra mundial se publicó la detección de varios planetas pero posteriormente se encontró que no lo son: o son estrellas o se deben a errores instrumentales.
6. En 1969, Piet van de Kamp publicó la detección de 2 planetas similares a Júpiter alrededor de la estrella Barnard. Sin embargo, en 1973, George Gategood y Heinrich Eichorn llevan a cabo un estudio que demuestra que los Planetas alrededor de la estrella Barnard no son reales, son el resultado de problemas instrumentales.
7. En 1974, Van de Kamp publica la detección de un planeta alrededor de épsilon Eridani. Sin embargo, estudios posteriores muestran que no hay tal planeta.
8. Entre 1973 y 1990, George Gategood se encargó de enterrar varios posibles planetas. Con esto se ganó el sobre nombre de “Enterrador de Planetas”. En 1996, George Gategood publicó la detección de un planeta que no ha sido confirmado a la fecha.
9. En 1995, Didier Queloz y Michel Mayor, usando una técnica distinta (efecto dopler), descubren el primer planeta fuera del sistema Solar. Este descubrimiento fue fortuito ya que ellos buscaban estrellas frías girando alrededor de estrellas similares al Sol. Este descubrimiento fue confirmado ese mismo año.

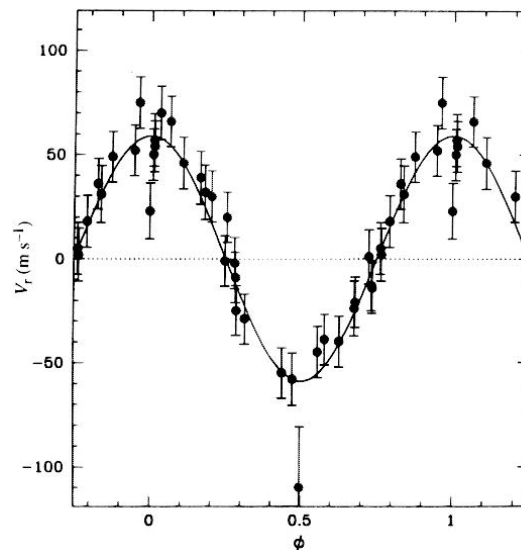
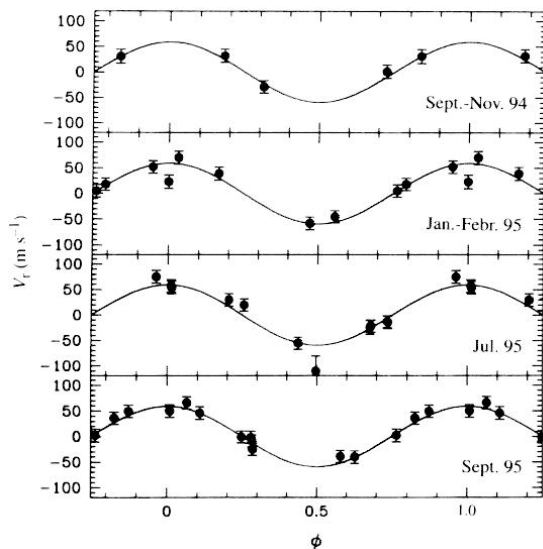
*En Octubre de 1995, por fin se logró:
El primer planeta alrededor de otra estrella.*



Didier Queloz and Michel Mayor

**Un grupo Suizo descubre un planeta - 51 Pegasi -
a 48 años luz de la Tierra.**

51 Pegasi b



$M = 1.11 M_{\text{sun}}$
 $D = 14.7 \text{ pc}$
 $\text{Age} = 4.0 \text{ Gyr}$

P	$4.2293 \pm 0.0011 \text{ d}$
T	$2,449,797.773 \pm 0.036$
e	0 (fixed)
K_1	$0.059 \pm 0.003 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
$a_1 \sin i$	$(34 \pm 2) 10^5 \text{ m}$
$f_1(m)$	$(0.91 \pm 0.15) 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$
N	35 measurements
$(O-C)$	13 m s^{-1}

P , period; T , epoch of the maximum velocity; e , eccentricity; K_1 , half-amplitude of the velocity variation; $a_1 \sin i$, where a_1 is the orbital radius; $f_1(m)$, mass function; N , number of observations; $(O-C)$, r.m.s. residual.

$M \sin i = 0.47 M_{\text{Jup}}$

Periodo = 4.2 días

Radio $\sim 0.1 \text{ UA}$

Distancia = 48 años luz

Masa $\sim 0.0005 M_{\text{sun}}$

EL SISTEMA SOLAR



Esto sólo fue el inicio de la aventura:

"New Planet Seen Outside Solar System"
New York Times
April 19, 1996

"10 More Planets Discovered"
Washington Post
August 6, 2000

"First new solar system discovered"
USA TODAY
April 16, 1999



CNN.com / SPACE

SEARCH GO

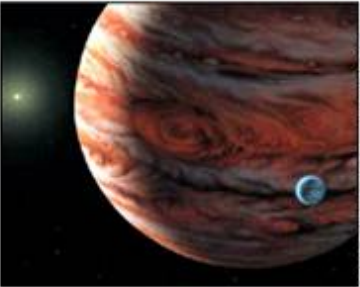
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Exoplanet toll hits 100 as another Jupiter found

June 20, 2002 Posted: 10:07 AM EDT (1407 GMT)

By Richard Stenger
CNN



(CNN) -- Astronomers said this week they had identified at least eight more planets outside our solar system, bringing the number of known or suspected exoplanets to about 100.

The group, unveiled during an unprecedented string of planet discoveries, includes one much like Jupiter, the second such rare find announced within days.

Artist's concept of an exoplanet

Exoplanetas encontrados hasta ahora:

4,107 Planets

2,955 Transiting Exoplanets

3,057 Stars with Planets

667 Multi-Planet Systems

1 Astrometry

132 Imaging

855 Radial Velocity

2955 Transit

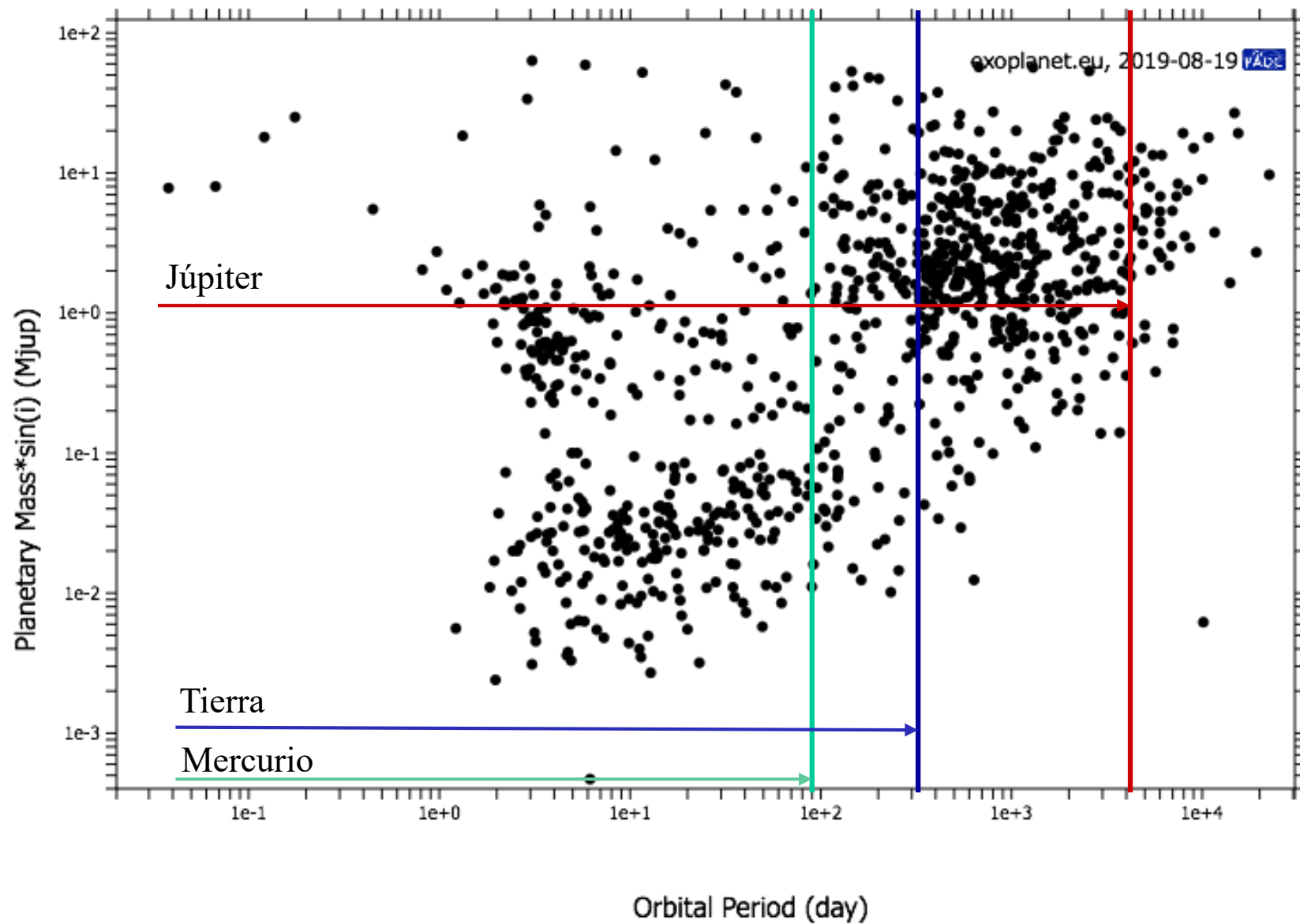
155 Other technics

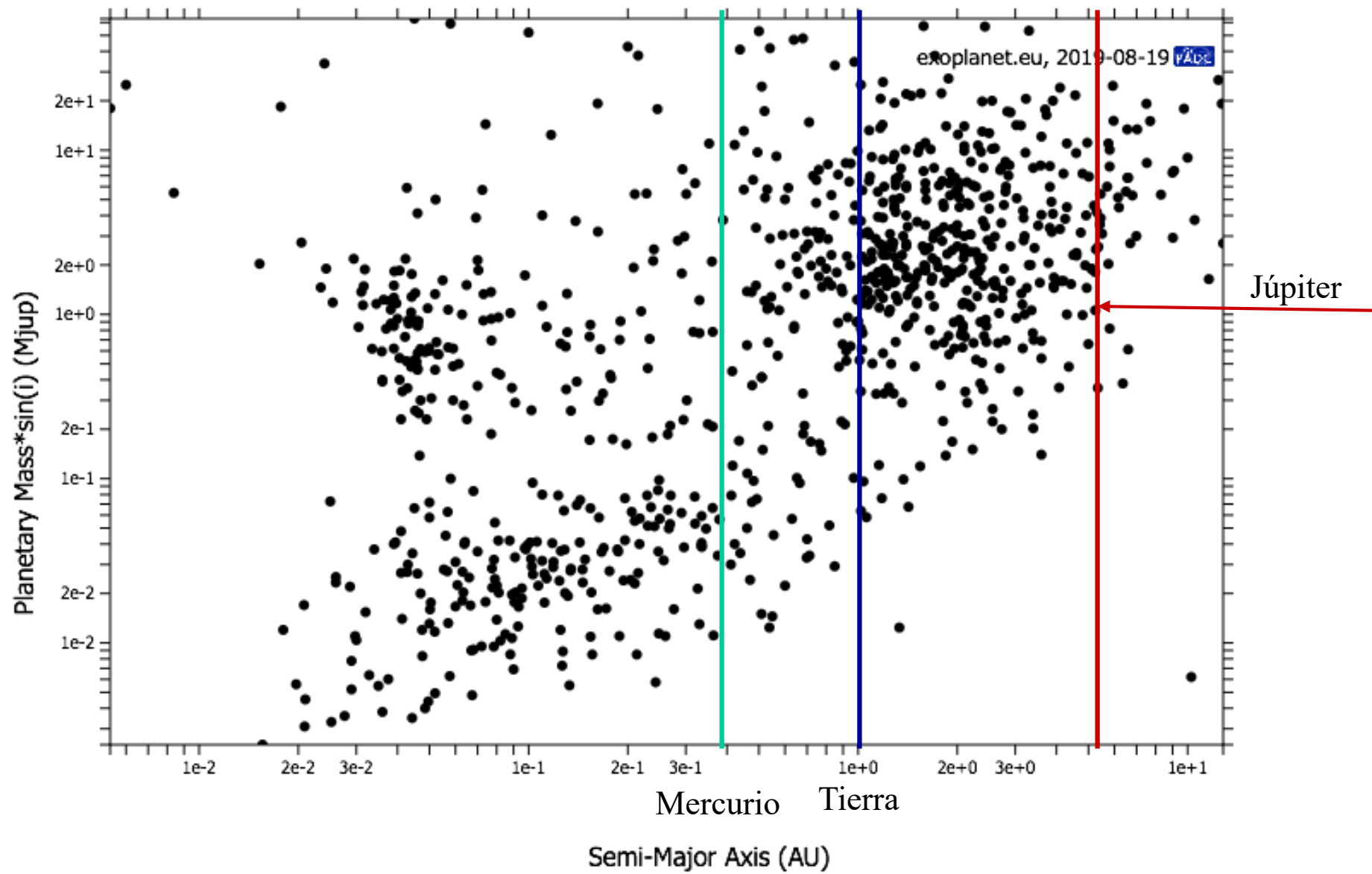
2492 Kepler Candidates yet to be confirmed

<http://exoplanet.eu> <http://exoplanets.org>

<https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu>

19 Aug 2019: 4107 confirmed planets!





+ Definition of a planet

IAU Resolution in 2003 from the exoplanet working group:

- A simple definition is based on **mass**:

- **Stars**: burn hydrogen

$$M > 0.075 M_{\text{sun}}$$

- **Brown dwarfs**: burn deuterium

$$13 M_{\text{jup}} < M < 0.075 M_{\text{sun}}$$

- **Planets**: do not burn deuterium

$$M < 13 M_{\text{jup}}$$

- Deuterium burning limit occurs at around 13 Jupiter masses, e.g., Chabrier et al 2000

- $1 M_{\text{jup}} = 1.9 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg} \approx 10^{-3} M_{\text{sun}}$

$$M_{\text{sun}} \sim 1000 M_{\text{jup}}$$

- Around stars or stellar remnants, no matter how they formed

Hidrógeno = protón + electrón

Deuterio = protón + neutrón + electrón (0.015% hidrógeno)

Hay aprox 1 átomo de deuterio por cada 6600 átomos de hidrógeno

EXO-PLANETAS: PLANETAS FUERA DEL SISTEMA SOLAR

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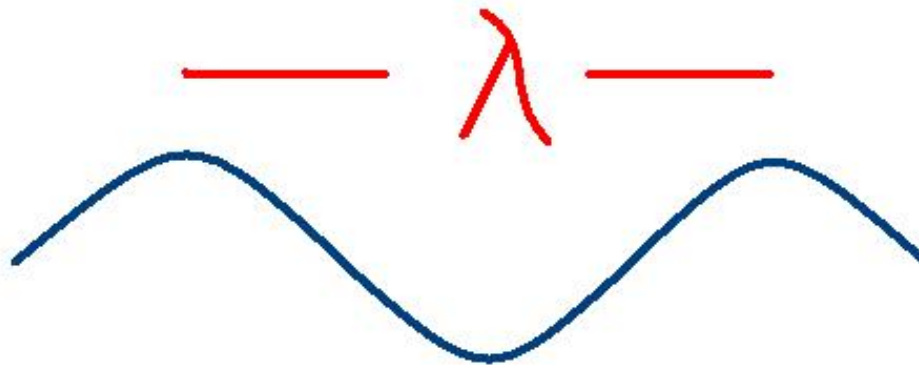
III. Futuro – Nuevas Técnicas

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1.- Velocidad Radial ó Efecto Doppler

La radiación electromagnética (luz, ondas de radio, rayos X, etc) se transmite en forma de ondas

Las ondas están caracterizadas por λ , su longitud de onda

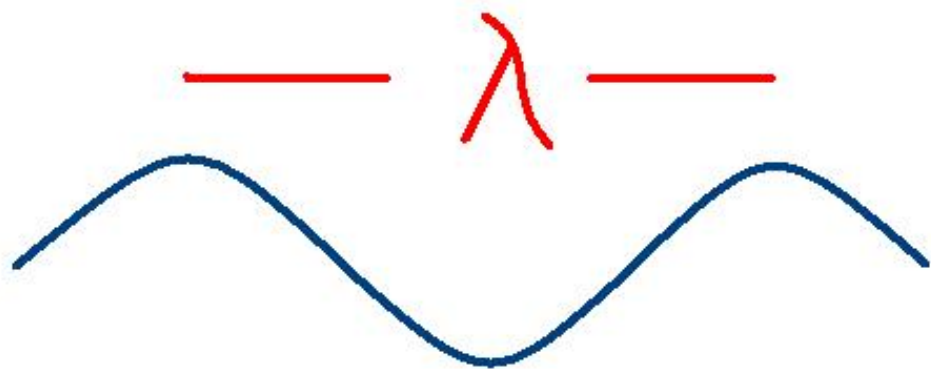


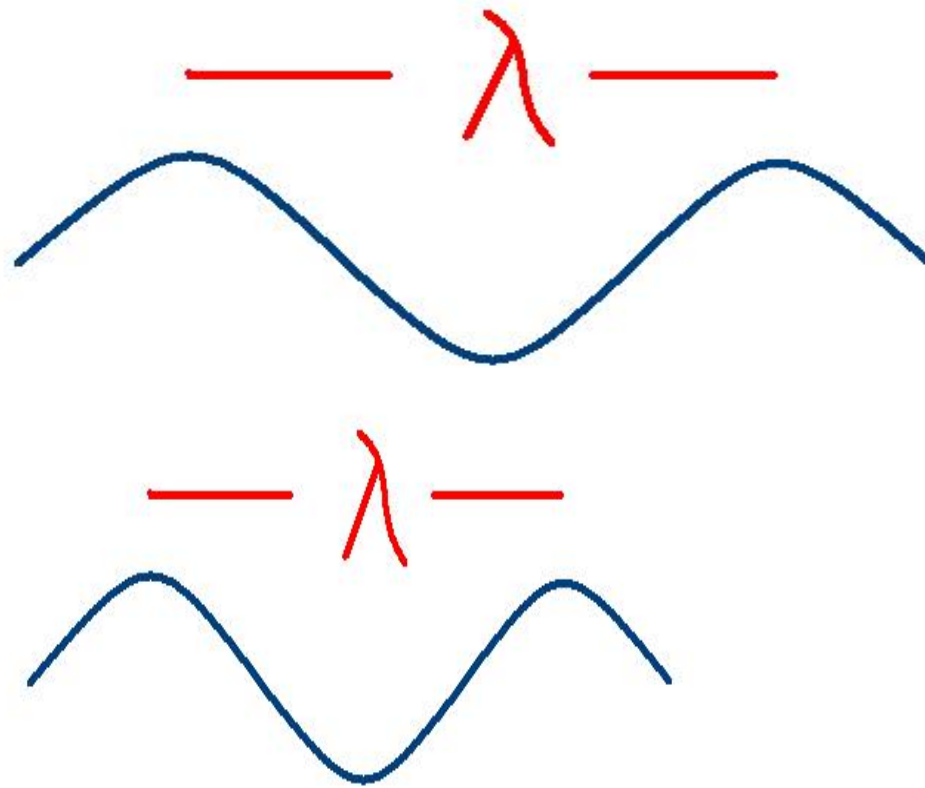
$$\nu = c / \lambda \quad (\text{Hertz o } s^{-1})$$

$$c = 300,000 \text{ km/s}$$

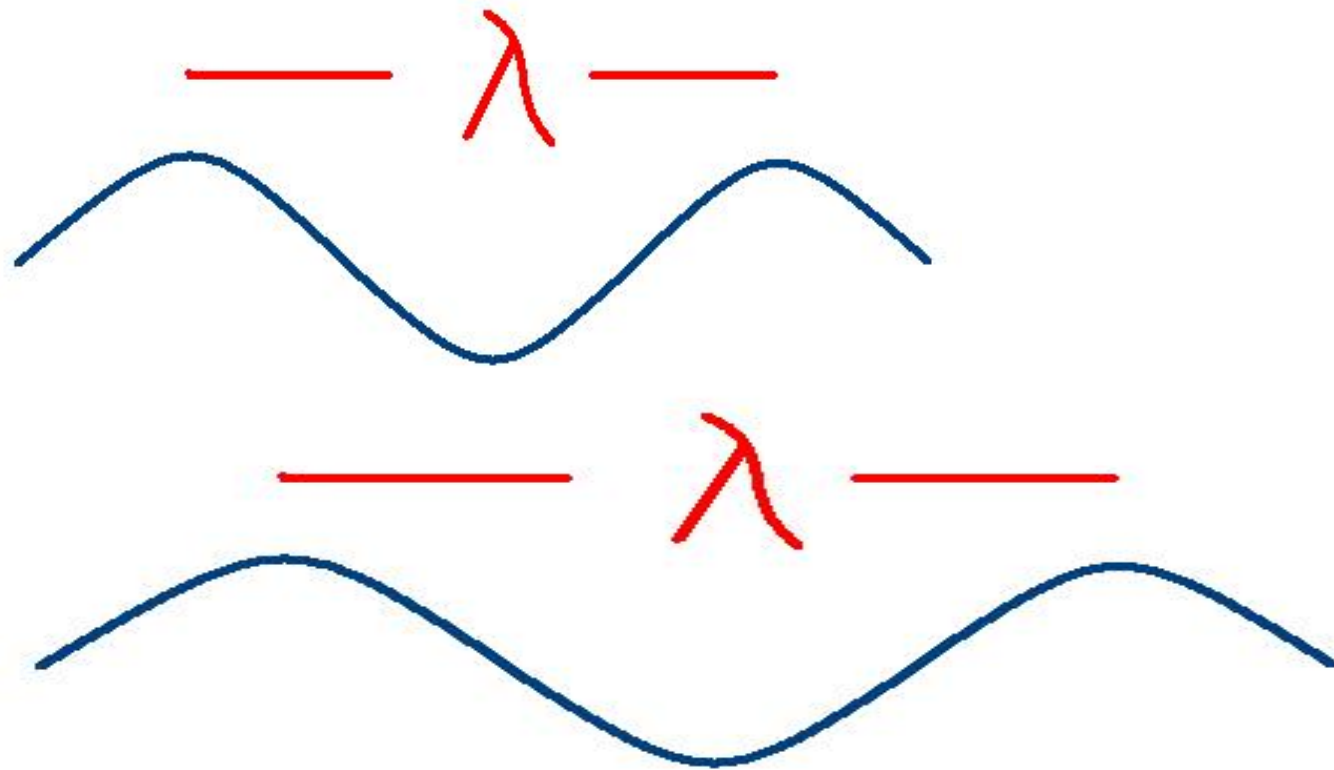
ν en KHz, MHz, GHz

λ en nanómetros, micras, cm, etc.





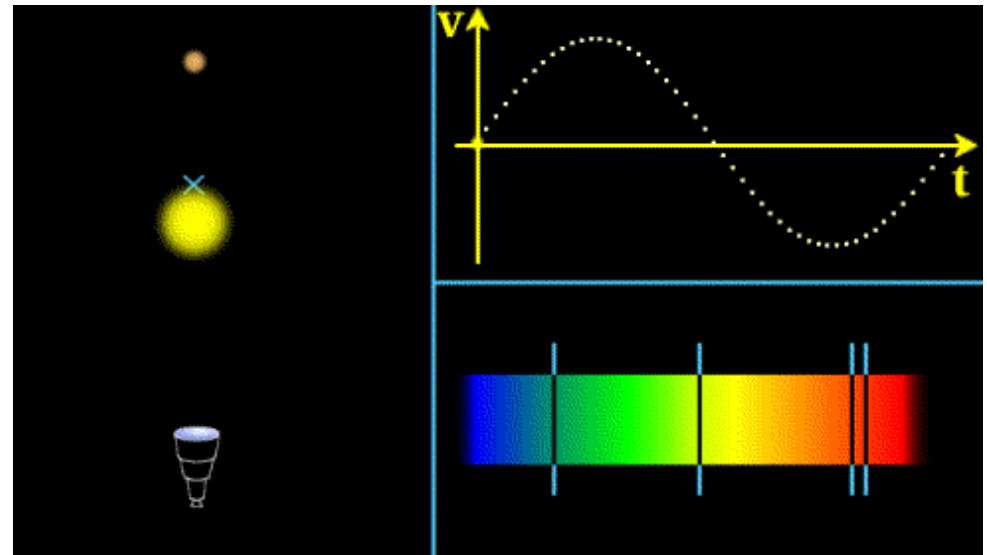
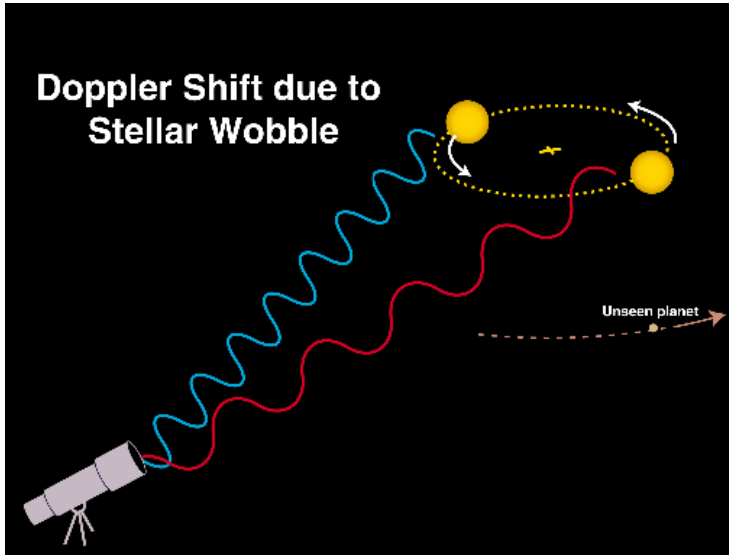
Luz corrida al azul



Luz corrida al rojo

$$f - f_0 = f_0 (v_0 - v)/c$$

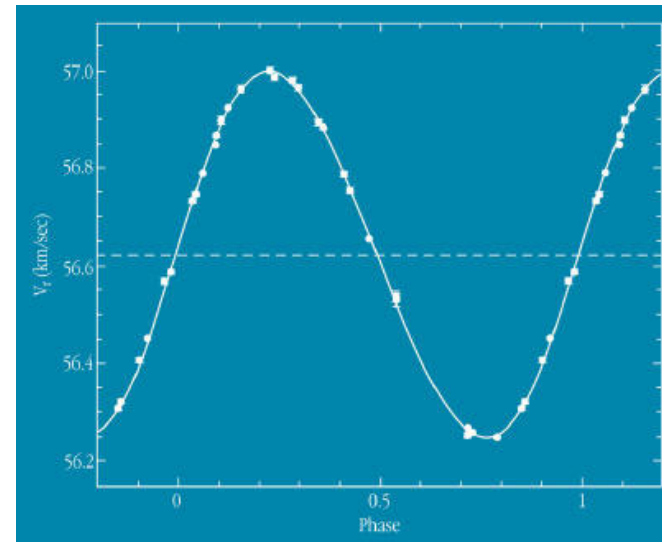
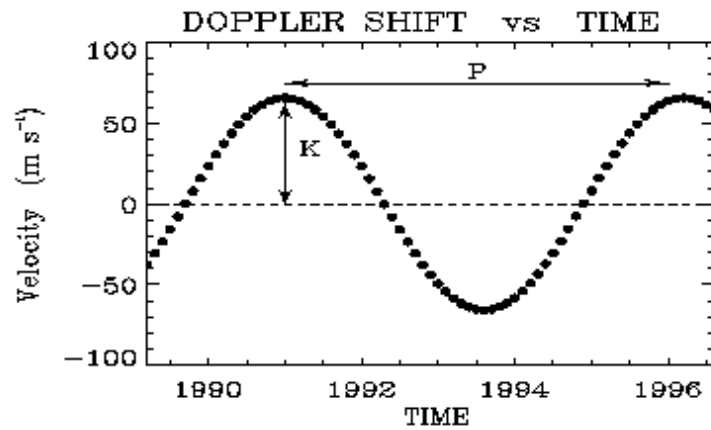
$$f = f_0 (1 + (v_0 - v)/c)$$



Con el telescopio se mide el cambio de la longitud de onda (color) de la luz que nos llega de Estrellas cercanas al Sol. Los datos se obtienen durante periodos de días, semanas, meses y años. Este cambio de longitud de onda es el corrimiento Doppler de la luz que resulta del movimiento orbital de la estrella alrededor del centro de masa del sistema estrella-planeta. Por ejemplo, la gravedad de Júpiter produce que el Sol gire en un círculo alrededor de un punto cerca de su superficie con una velocidad de 13 metros por segundo (13 m/s).

Planeta	a	P	M	V_sun	V_sun
	(UA)	(años)	(tierra)	(m/s)	(km/h)
Mercurio	0.3871	0.24085	0.055	0.01	0.04
Venus	0.7233	0.61521	0.82	0.09	0.3
Tierra	1.0000	1.000021	1.00	0.09	0.3
Marte	1.5237	1.88089	0.107	0.01	0.04
(Ceres)	2.7673	4.604			
Júpiter	5.2028	11.86223	317.9	13.06	47
Saturno	9.5388	29.4577	95.2	2.90	10
Urano	19.182	84.013	14.6	0.30	1.1
Neptuno	30.038	164.793	17.2	0.54	1.9
Plutón	39.518	248.43	0.11		

7.7 seg



Kepler:

$$r^3 = \frac{GM_*}{4\pi^2} P^2$$

Observe Period.

$$V_{PL} = \sqrt{GM_*/r}$$

→ Vel. of Planet .

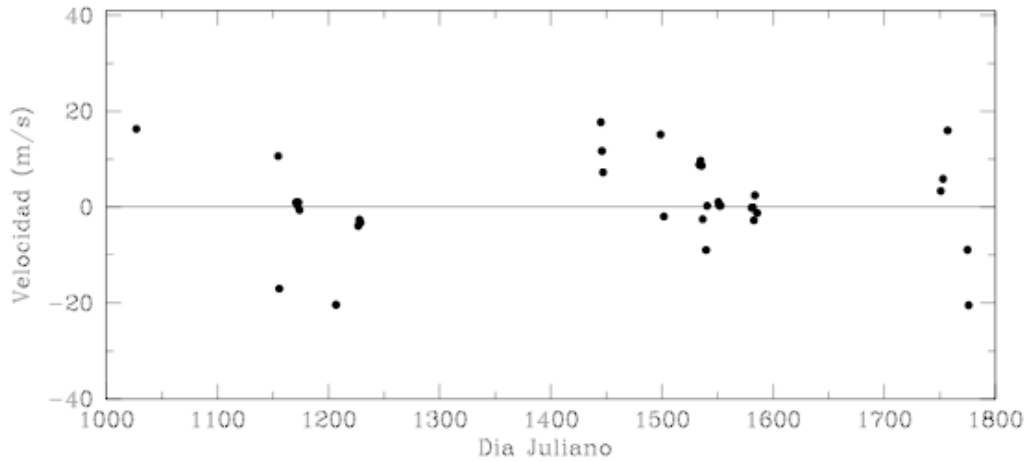
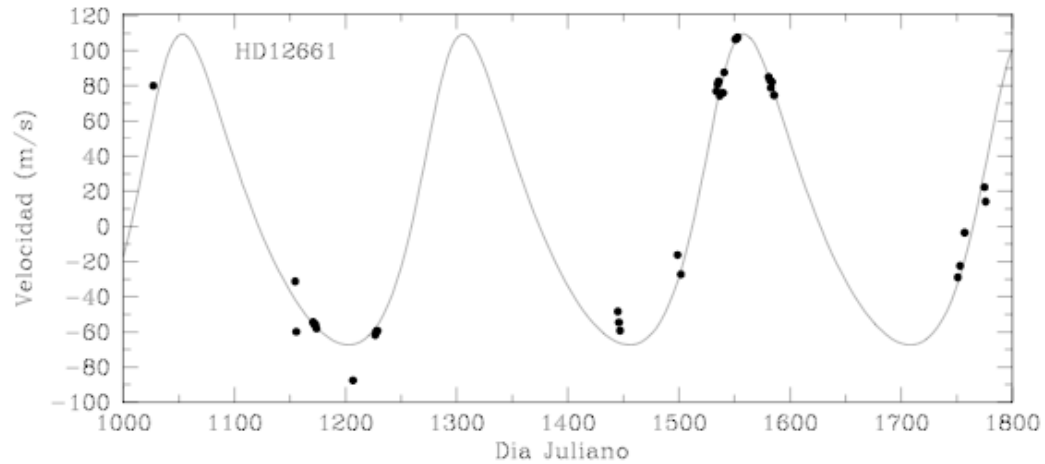
Momentum Conservation:

$$M_{PL} = M_* V_* / V_{PL}$$

Observe $K = V_* \sin i$

$$M_{pl} a_{pl} = M_* a_*$$

$$\implies M_{PL} \sin i$$



HD 12661

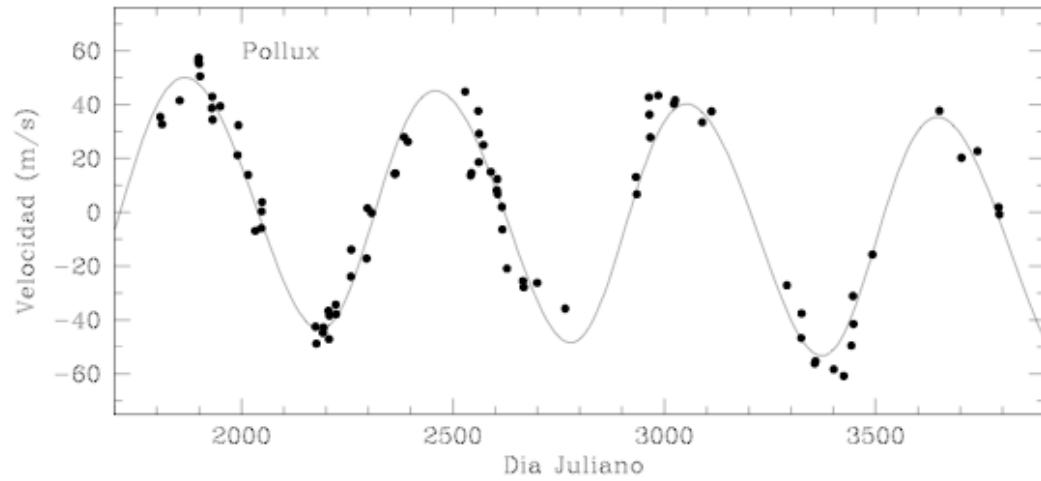
Distancia = 121.3 años luz

Masa* = 1.07 M_{sol}

$M_{\text{p}} \sin(i) = 2.79 M_{\text{J}}$

Periodo = 253 días

Butler et al. (2005) y Maness et al. (2007)



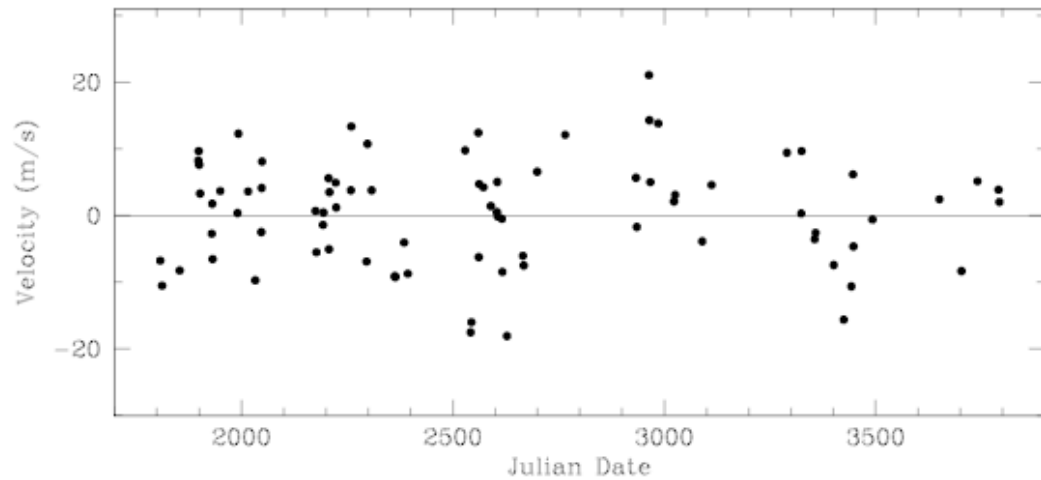
POLLUX

Distancia = 33.6 años luz

Masa = $1.86 M_{\text{sol}}$

$M \sin(i) = 2.9 M_{\text{J}}$

Periodo = 589 días

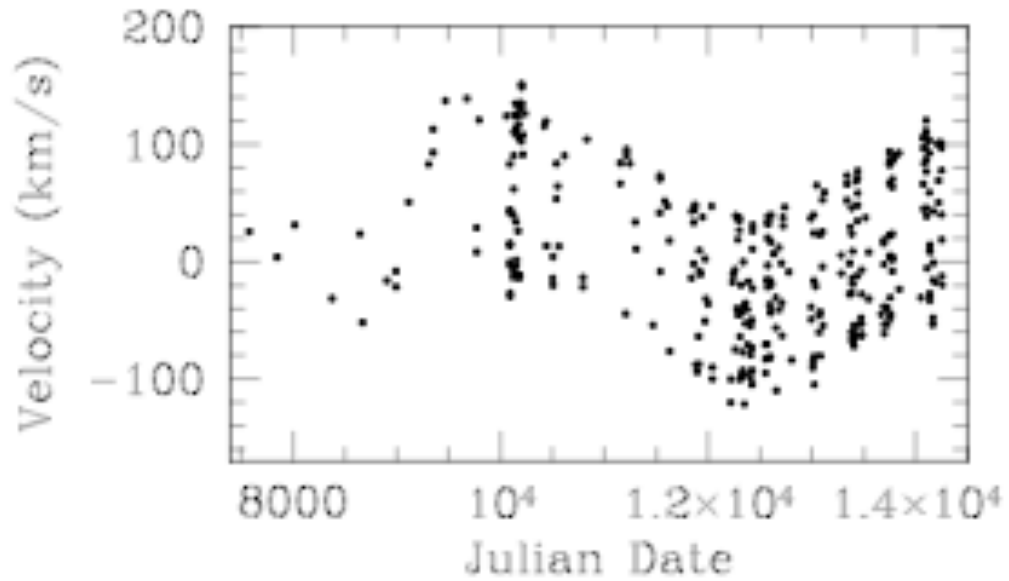


Butler et al. (2005) y Maness et al. (2007)

55 CANCRI

Distancia = 40 años luz

Masa = $0.94 M_{\text{sol}}$



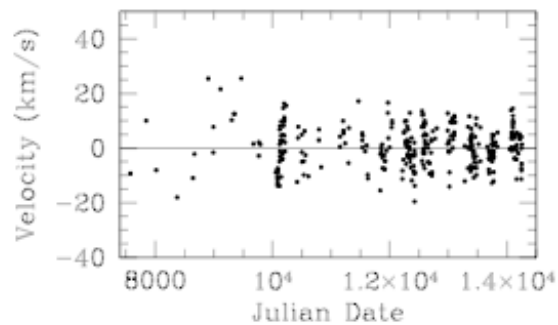
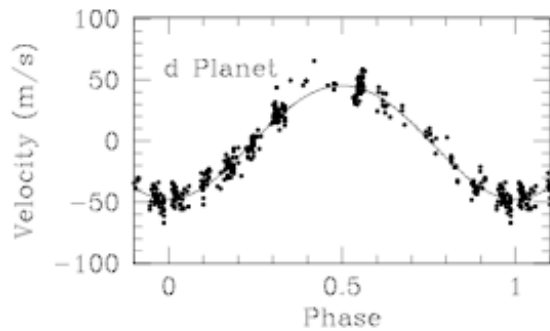
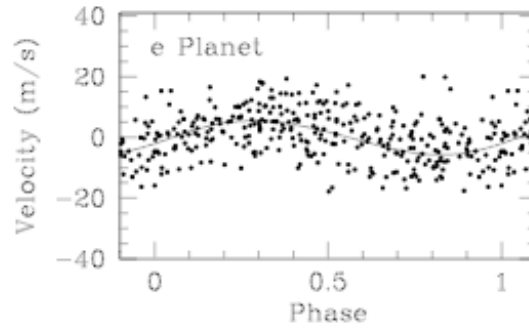
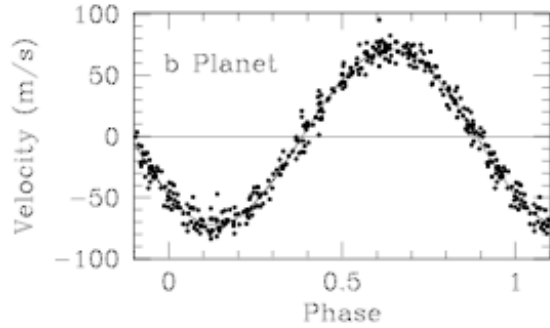
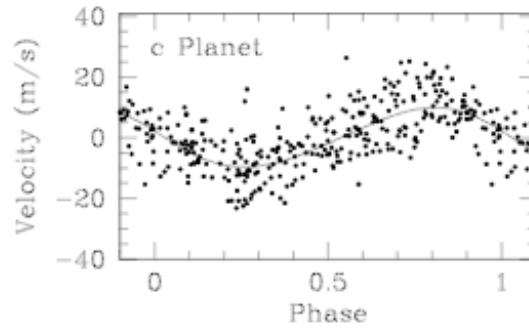
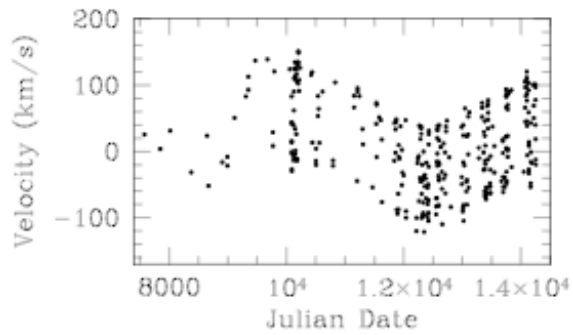
Fisher et al. (2007)

55 CANCRI

Distancia = 40 años luz

Masa = $0.94 M_{\text{sol}}$

4 exoplanetas tipo Jupiter



Fisher et al. (2007)

Star : 55 Cnc

55 CANCRI

THE STAR

- Basic data :

Name	55 Cnc
Distance	13.02 (\pm 0.4) pc ref.
Spectral Type	G8 V
Apparent Magnitude V	5.95
Mass	1.03 M_{sol}
Age	5.5 Gyr ref.
Effective Temperature	5243 (\pm 93) K ref.
Radius	1.15 (\pm 0.035) R_{sol} ref.
Metallicity [Fe/H]	0.29
Right Asc. Coord.	08 52 37
Decl. Coord.	+28 20 02

- More data :

- [Basic data](#) (from [Simbad](#))
- [Most recent ref](#) (from [ADS](#))

Distancia = 40 años luz

Masa = 0.94 M_{sol}

4 exoplanetas tipo Jupiter

1 exoplaneta \sim 14 M_{earth}

(\sim Uranus)

$M_{\text{jup}} \sim 318 M_{\text{tierra}}$

$M_{\text{tierra}} \sim 0.0031 M_{\text{jup}}$

5 PLANETS

- Basic data :

Name	55.Cnc.b	55.Cnc.c	55.Cnc.d	55.Cnc.e	55.Cnc.f
Discovered in	1996	2002	2002	2004	2007
Mass	0.824 (\pm 0.007) M_J ref.	0.169 (\pm 0.008) M_J ref.	3.835 (\pm 0.08) M_J ref.	0.034 (\pm 0.0036) M_J ref.	0.144 (\pm 0.04) M_J
Semi major axis	0.115 (\pm 0.0001) AU ref.	0.24 (\pm 4.5e-05) AU ref.	5.77 (\pm 0.11) AU ref.	0.038 (\pm 1e-06) AU ref.	0.781 (\pm 0.007) AU
Orbital period	14.65162 (\pm 0.0007) days ref.	44.3446 (\pm 0.007) days ref.	5218 (\pm 230) days ref.	2.81705 (\pm 0.0001) days ref.	260 (\pm 1.1) days
Eccentricity	0.014 (\pm 0.008) ref.	0.086 (\pm 0.052) ref.	0.025 (\pm 0.03) ref.	0.07 (\pm 0.06) ref.	0.2 (\pm 0.2)
Omega	131.94 deg.	244.39 (\pm 11) deg.	181.3 (\pm 32) deg. ref.	248.9 (\pm 38) deg. ref.	181.1 (\pm 60) deg.
T_{peri}	2450002.94749 (\pm 1.2) ref.	2449989.3385 (\pm 3.3) ref.	2452500.6 (\pm 230) ref.	2449999.83643 (\pm 0.0001) ref.	2450080.9108 (\pm 1.1)
Update	06/11/07	06/11/07	06/11/07	06/11/07	06/11/07

Marcy et al. (2008)

GJ 581

4

M. Mayor et al.: An Earth-type planet in GJ 581 planetary system

Table 2. Fitted orbital solution for the GJ 581 planetary system: 4 Keplerians. The model imposes circular orbits for planets GJ 581 b & e, since the derived eccentricities for a full Keplerian solution are insignificant (see text).

Parameter		GJ 581 e	GJ 581 b	GJ 581 c	GJ 581 d
P	[days]	3.14942 ± 0.00045	5.36874 ± 0.00019	12.9292 ± 0.0047	66.80 ± 0.14
T	[JD-2400000]	54716.80 ± 0.01	54712.62 ± 0.02	54699.42 ± 0.87	54603.0 ± 2.2
e		0 (fixed)	0 (fixed)	0.17 ± 0.07	0.38 ± 0.09
ω	[deg]	0 (fixed)	0 (fixed)	-110 ± 25	-33 ± 15
K	[m s ⁻¹]	1.85 ± 0.23	12.48 ± 0.23	3.24 ± 0.24	2.63 ± 0.32
V	[km s ⁻¹]		-9.2082 ± 0.0002		
$f(m)$	[10 ⁻¹⁴ M _⊙]	0.21	108.11	4.34	10.05
$m_2 \sin i$	[M _⊕]	1.94	15.65	5.36	7.09
a	[AU]	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.22
N_{meas}			119		
Span	[days]		1570		
σ (O-C)	[ms ⁻¹]		1.53		
χ^2_{red}			1.49		

GJ 581

Masa $\sim 0.3 M_{\text{sun}}$

Luminocidad $\sim 0.013 L_{\text{sun}}$

Distancia = 20.55 años Luz

$M_{\text{jup}} = 317.9 M_{\text{earth}}$

$M_{\text{saturn}} = 95.2 M_{\text{earth}}$

$M_{\text{uranus}} = 14.6 M_{\text{earth}}$

$M_{\text{neptune}} = 17.2 M_{\text{earth}}$

Mayor et al. 2010, ApJ

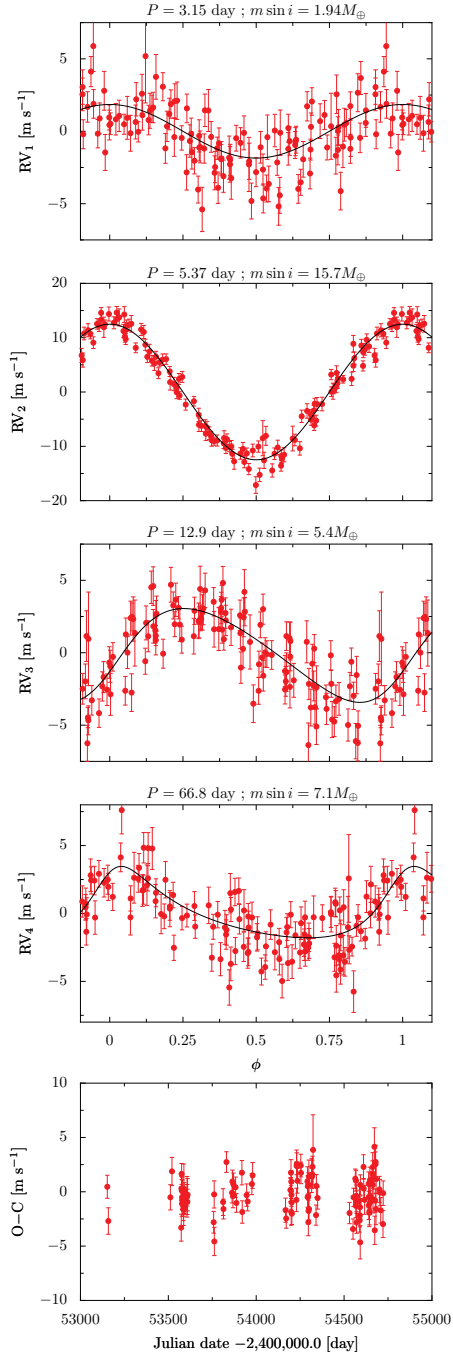
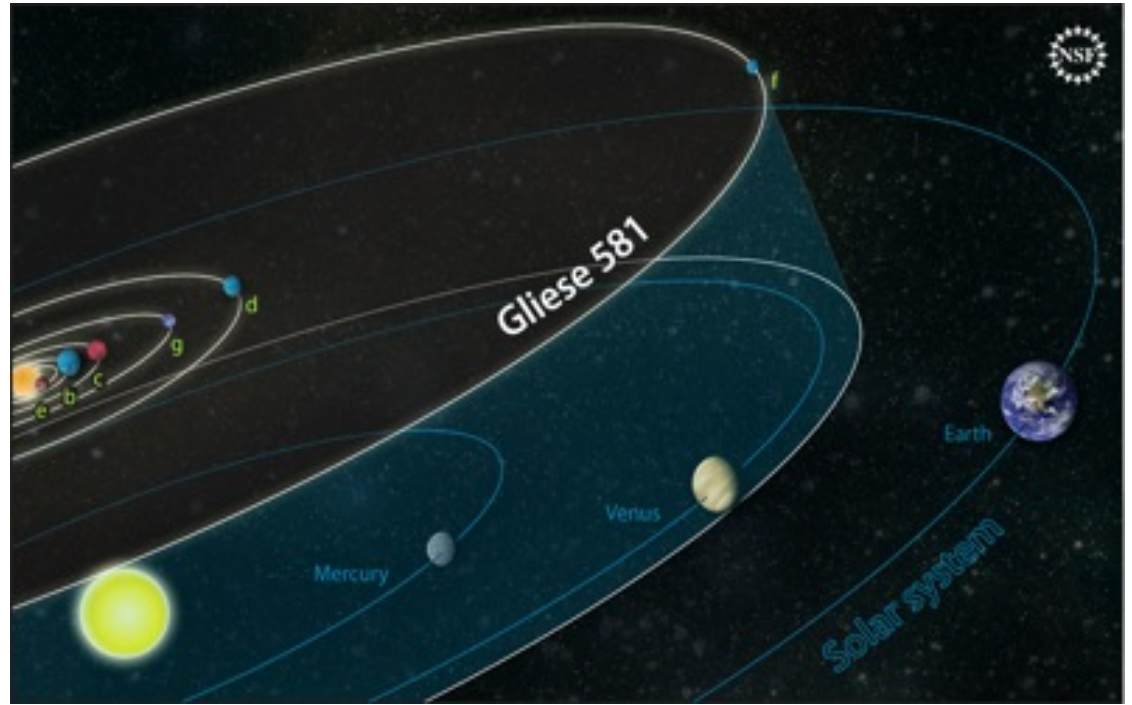
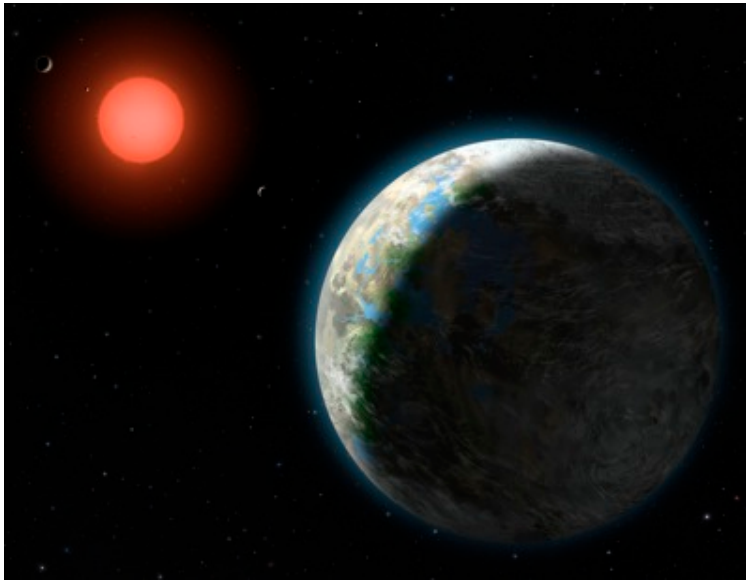


Fig. 2. Radial velocity curves for planets e, b, c and d, from top to bottom. The lowest panel displays the residual to the four-planets keplerian fit.

Gliese 581



Gliese 581		
Planeta	Masa (m_tierra)	Perido (días)
e	1.94	3.15
b	15.65	5.35
c	5.36	12.93
g	3.1	36.6
d	7.09	66.8
f	7.0	433

GJ 581
 Masa $\sim 0.3 M_{\text{sun}}$
 Luminocidad $\sim 0.013 L_{\text{sun}}$
 Distancia = 20.55 años Luz

$M_{\text{jup}} = 317.9 M_{\text{earth}}$
 $M_{\text{saturn}} = 95.2 M_{\text{earth}}$
 $M_{\text{uranus}} = 14.6 M_{\text{earth}}$
 $M_{\text{neptune}} = 17.2 M_{\text{earth}}$

Mayor et al. 2010, ApJ
 Vogt et al. 2010

A simple algorithm for optimization and model fitting: AGA (asexual genetic algorithm)

J. Cantó, S. Curiel, and E. Martínez-Gómez

Instituto de Astronomía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apdo. Postal 70-264, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, 04510, Mexico
e-mail: scuriel@astroscu.unam.mx; affabeca@gmail.com

Cantó et al. (2009)

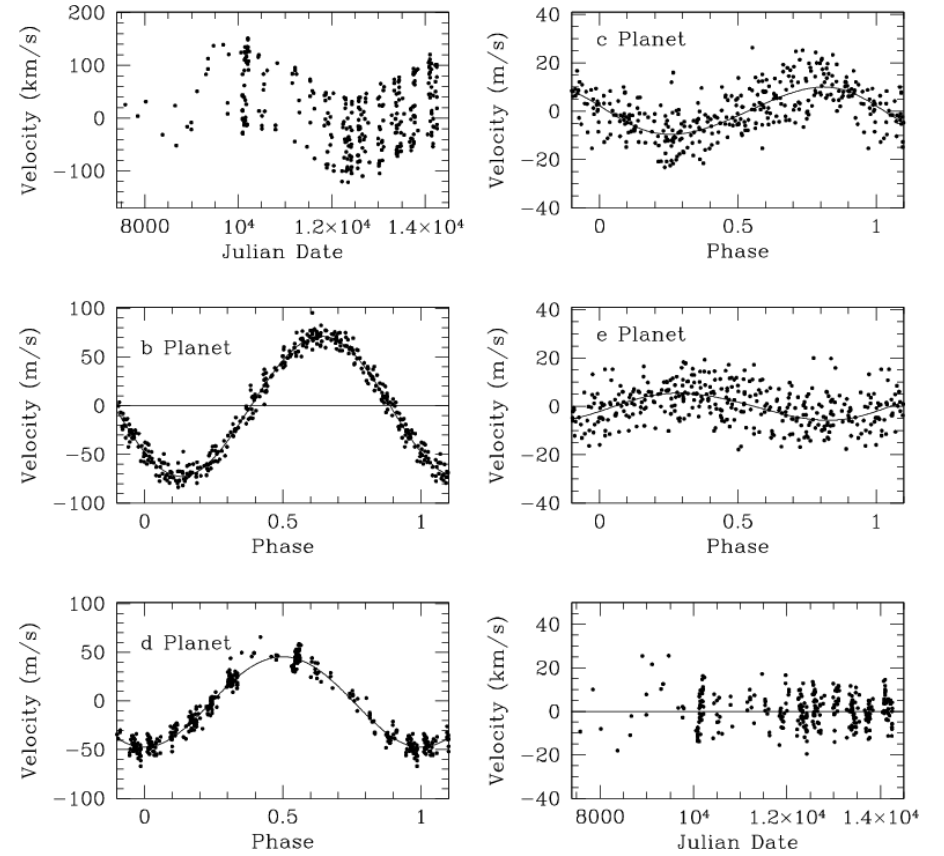


Table 4. Our estimated values for the five parameters of the four exoplanets around 55 Cancri.

Planet	T (days)	t_0 (JD)	e	(deg)	K_1 (m s^{-1})	$\frac{2}{\text{red}}$
e	2.8170 ± 0.0932	10000.0046 ± 0.3250	0.07 ± 0.0016	250.2326 ± 0.4613	5.4311 ± 0.2241	2.0314
b	14.6515 ± 0.0002	10002.8917 ± 0.0549	0.0145 ± 0.0005	130.9176 ± 0.4591	71.7606 ± 0.3140	
c	44.3298 ± 0.0059	9989.9237 ± 0.4637	0.0853 ± 0.0014	78.2384 ± 0.4662	9.9820 ± 0.2075	
d	5218.3339 ± 0.5246	12500.7572 ± 0.3713	0.0250 ± 0.0006	180.2123 ± 0.2645	46.6872 ± 0.1431	

The planets are listed in order of increasing orbital period, and the planet designations, b–e, correspond to the notation given by Marcy et al. (2002) and Fischer et al. (2008). The value for the $\frac{2}{\text{red}}$ is also included.

Table 5. Our derived values for the mass of the planet and the major semiaxis for the four-planet fitting.

Planet	This work	This work	Fischer et al.	Fischer et al.
	$M_p \sin i$ (M_J)	a (AU)	$M_p \sin i$ (M_J)	a (AU)
e	0.0361 ± 0.0014	0.0383 ± 0.0008	0.034 ± 0.0036	$0.038 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$
b	0.8285 ± 0.0036	$0.1148 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	0.824 ± 0.007	$0.115 \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$
c	0.1661 ± 0.0035	$0.2402 \pm 2.1 \times 10^{-5}$	0.169 ± 0.008	$0.240 \pm 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$
d	3.8201 ± 0.0117	5.7705 ± 0.0004	3.835 ± 0.08	5.77 ± 0.11

For comparison, we also show the values obtained by Fischer et al. (2008) for their five-planet model, where we have removed the fifth body.

55 Cancri

A fourth planet orbiting ν Andromedae

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S. Curiel et al.: A fourth planet orbiting ν Andromedae

Table 1. Fitted orbital solutions for the ν And planetary system: 4 Keplerians^a.

Parameter	ν And-b	ν And-d	ν And-c	ν And-e
P [days]	4.617033(23)	241.258(64)	1276.46(57)	3848.86(74)
T [JD-2440000]	10005.368(49)	10157.78(84)	11347.48(48)	9535.95(76)
e	0.02150(70)	0.2596(79)	0.2987(72)	0.00536(44)
ω [deg]	324.9(3.8)	241.7(1.6)	258.82(43)	367.3(2.3)
K [m s ⁻¹]	70.51(45)	56.26(52)	68.14(45)	11.54(31)
a [AU]	0.05922166(20)	0.827774(15)	2.51329(75)	5.24558(67)
$m \sin i$ [M_{Jup}]	0.6876(44)	1.981(19)	4.132(29)	1.059(28)

Notes. ^(a) The χ^2_{red} and rms of the residuals for the four Keplerian orbit fit are 1.11 and 13.76 m s⁻¹, respectively. We found that the systemic velocity of the data is $V_0 = 3.37$ m s⁻¹. The data contains 385 measurements taken within a span of time of 7383 days, about twice the estimated period for planet e. The errors in the derived parameters are in brackets and represent the uncertainties in the last two digits of the corresponding figures.

Curiel et al. (2011)

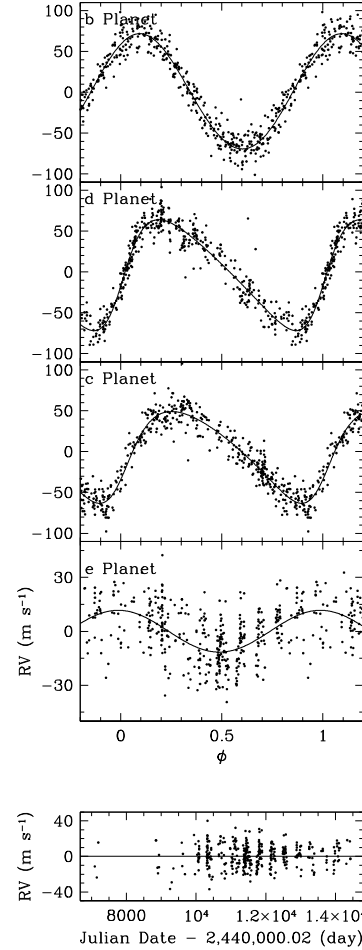


Fig. 2. Quadruple-Keplerian orbit fit to the velocities for ν And. The velocities and fits for each of the four planets are shown separately for clarity by subtracting the effects of the other three planets. The panels contain inner planet b (top), second planet d (second panel), third planet c (third panel) and outer planet e (fourth panel). This figure also shows the residuals after subtracting the four planets (bottom). For a comparison with a 3-planet fit model see Fig. 1. The data taken at the Lick observatory and with ELODIE have a mean velocity uncertainty of ~ 7.44 m s⁻¹.

A78, page 4 of 5

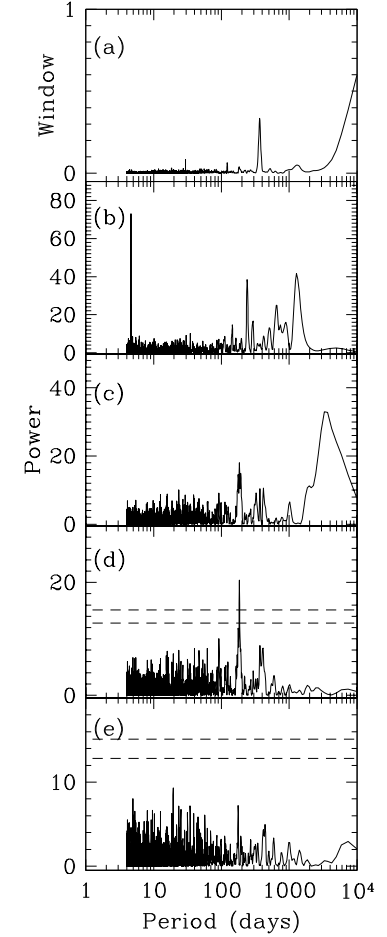
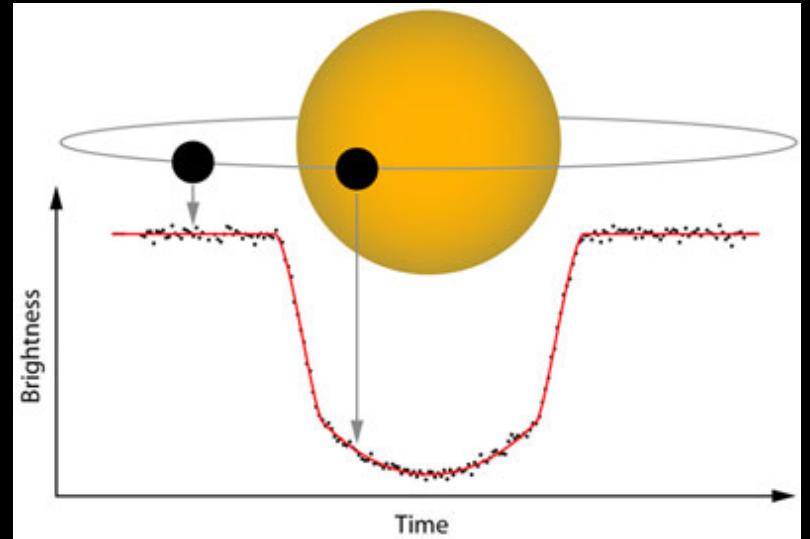
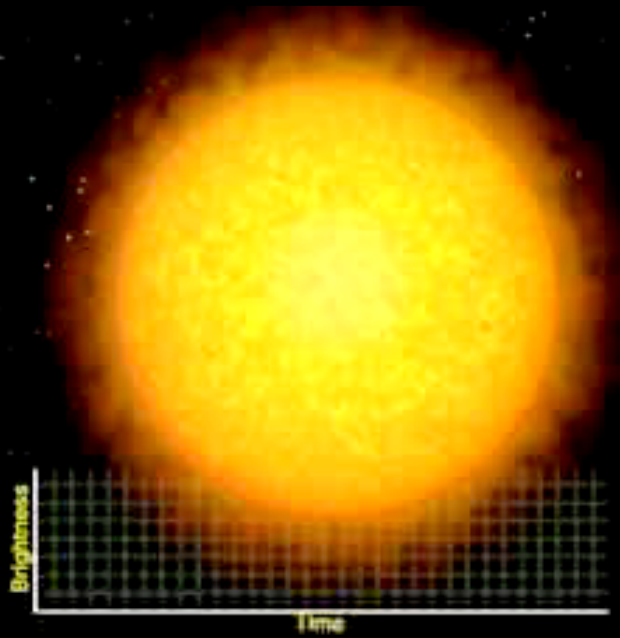


Fig. 3. a) Window Function for the data taken with the Lick observatory. b) Periodogram of the data showing the periods of the 3 planets previously known (ν And-b, c and d). c) Periodogram of the residuals after subtracting planets b, c and d. This periodogram shows a strong peak at a period of about 3800 days, which corresponds to planet e (see main text). d) Periodogram of the residuals after subtracting 4 orbits. This periodogram shows a strong peak (with a FAP ~ 0.000005) at a period of about 183 days. e) Periodogram of the residuals after subtracting 5 orbits. This periodogram shows no significant peak. FAP thresholds of 1% and 0.1% are indicated as dashed lines.

2.- Tránsito del Planeta frente a la Estrella



Alonso et al. 2004

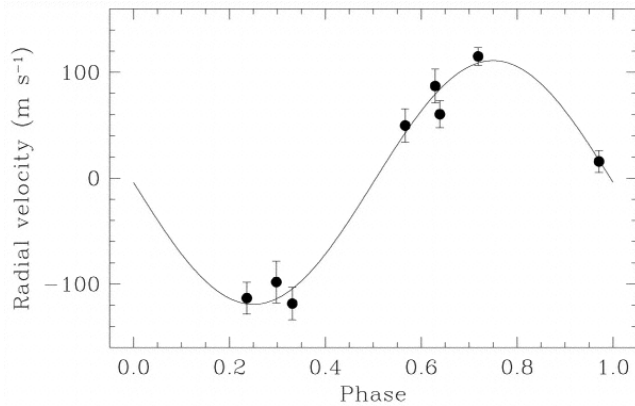
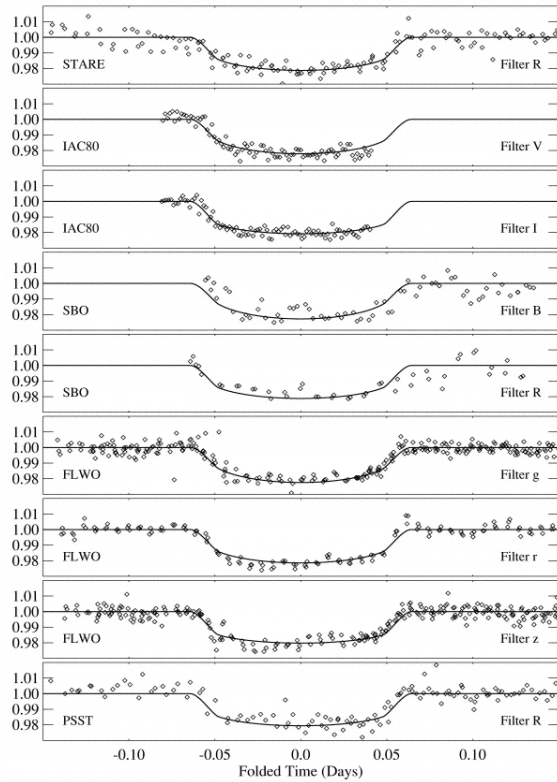


TABLE 2
TrES-1 PLANET

Parameter	Value
Orbital	
P	$3.030065 \pm 8 \times 10^{-6}$ days
T_c	$2,453,186.8060 \pm 0.0002$ (HJD)
a	0.0393 ± 0.0011 AU
i	$88.5^{+1.5}_{-2.2}$ deg
K	115.2 ± 6.2 m s ⁻¹
Physical	
M_p	$(0.75 \pm 0.07)M_{\text{Jup}}$
R_p	$1.08^{+0.18}_{-0.04}R_{\text{Jup}}$
R_p/R_s	$0.130^{+0.009}_{-0.003}$

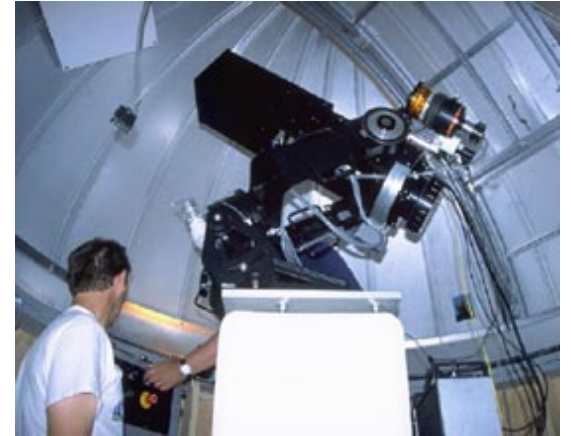
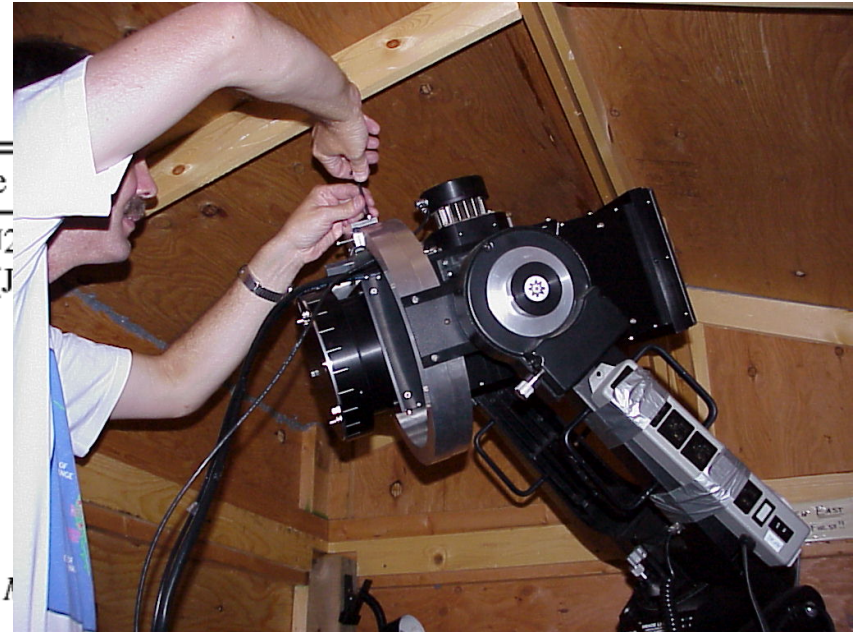
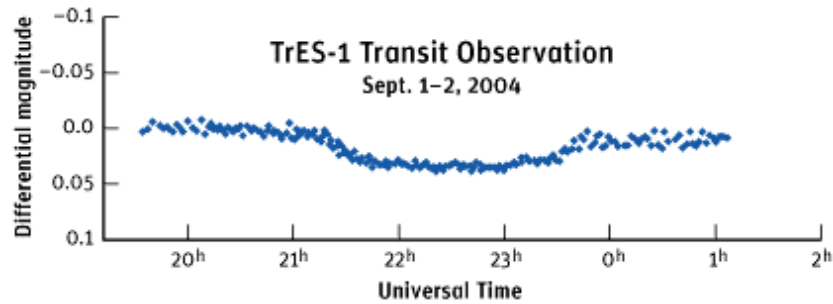


TABLE 1
TrES-1 PARENT STAR

Parameter	Value
R.A.	$19^{\text{h}}04^{\text{m}}09^{\text{s}}.8$ (J2000)
Decl.	$+36^{\circ}37'57''$ (J2000)
R	11.34
V	11.79
$B - V$	0.78
J	10.294
$J - H$	0.407
$J - K$	0.475
Spectrum	K0 V
M_s	$0.88 \pm 0.07 M_{\odot}$
R_s	$0.85^{+0.10}_{-0.05} R_{\odot}$
GSC	02652-01324
2MASS	19040985+3637574



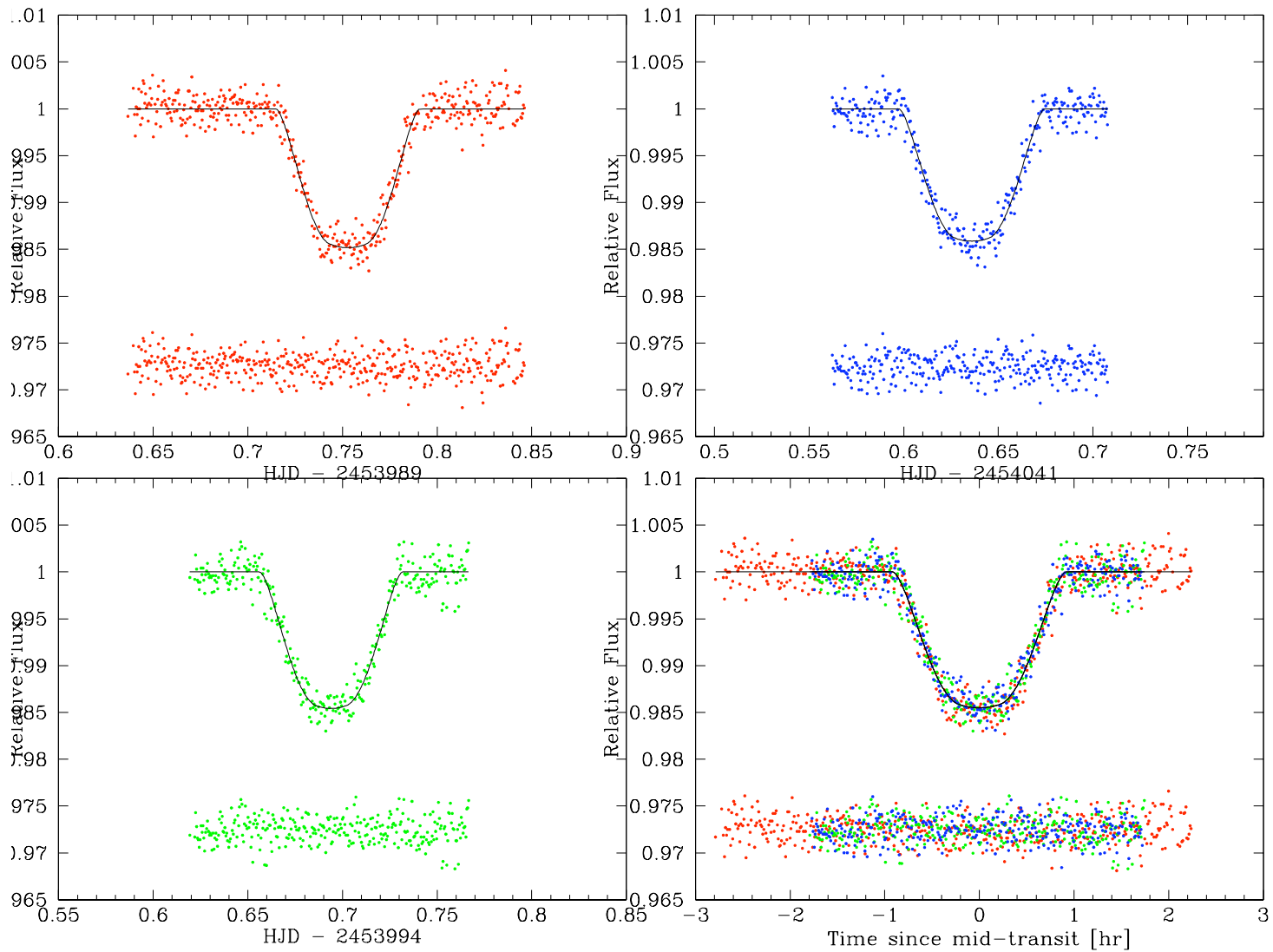
Celestron C-14 + SBIG ST-7XME CCD



Tonny Vanmunster usó un Telescopio Celestron C-14 junto con una cámara CCD SBIG ST-7XME (sin filtros) para detectar el transito del Planeta TrES-1.



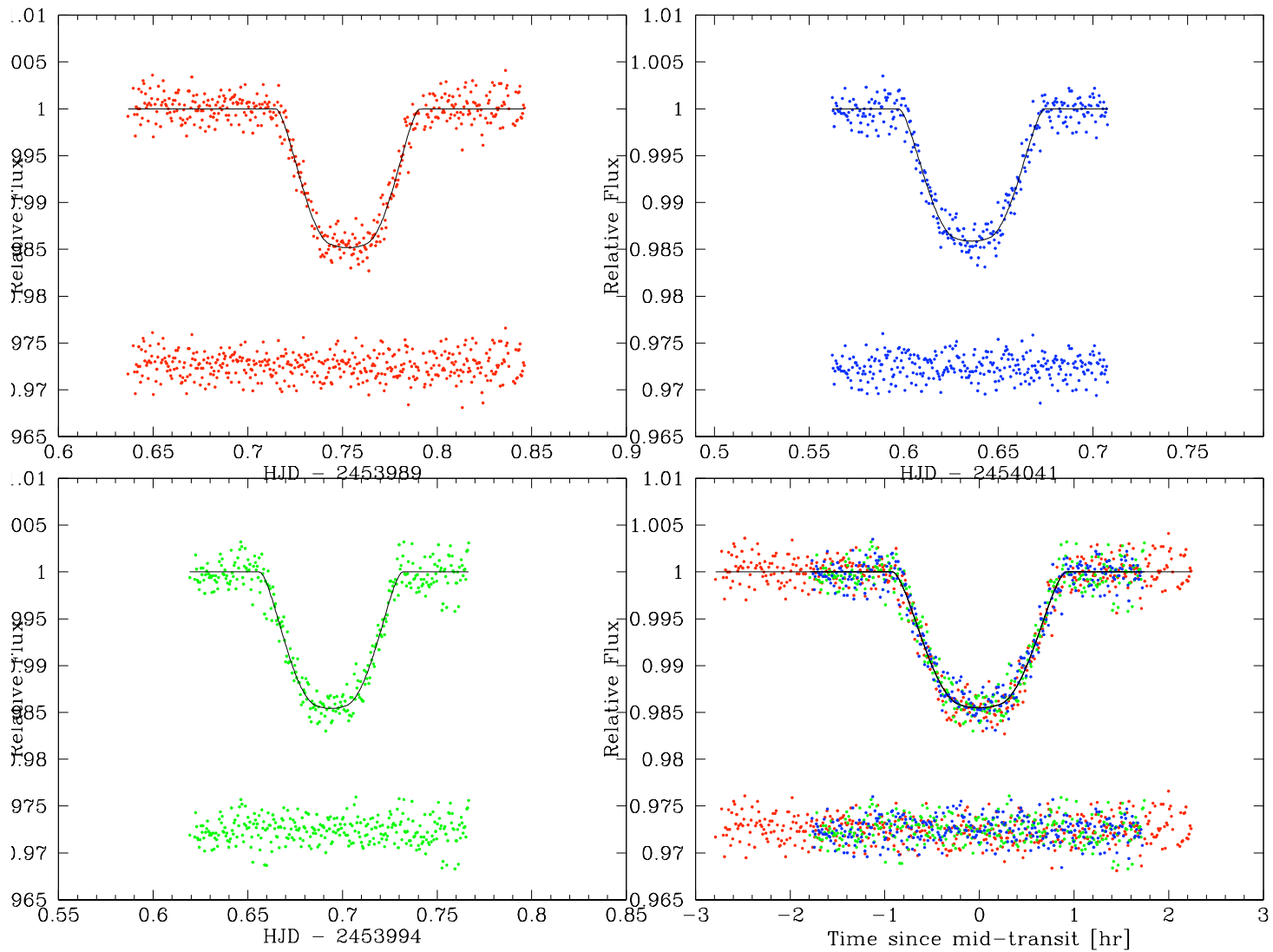
TrES-2



Holman et al. 2007, ApJ, 664, 1185-1189

	D (km)	Area
Sol	1392,000	100
Júpiter	139,822	1
Saturno	116,464	0.7
Tierra	12,742	0.008
Luna	3,742	0.0007

TrES-2



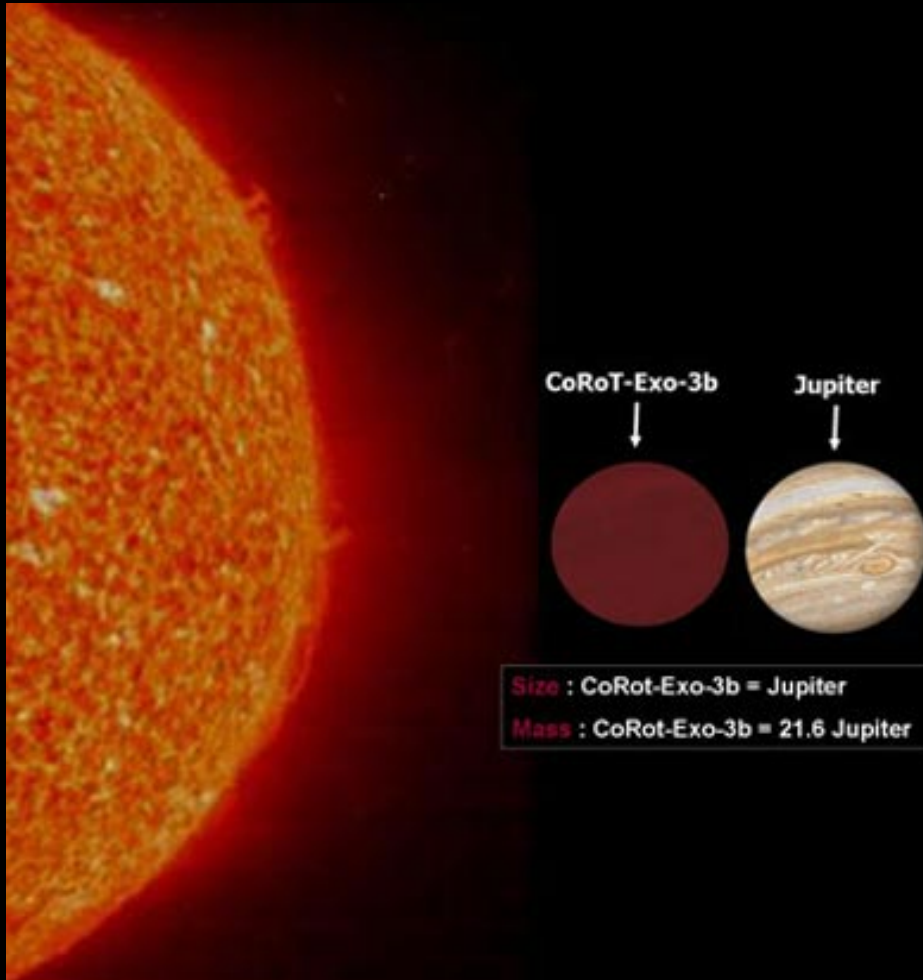
Holman et al. 2007, ApJ, 664, 1185-1189

COROT

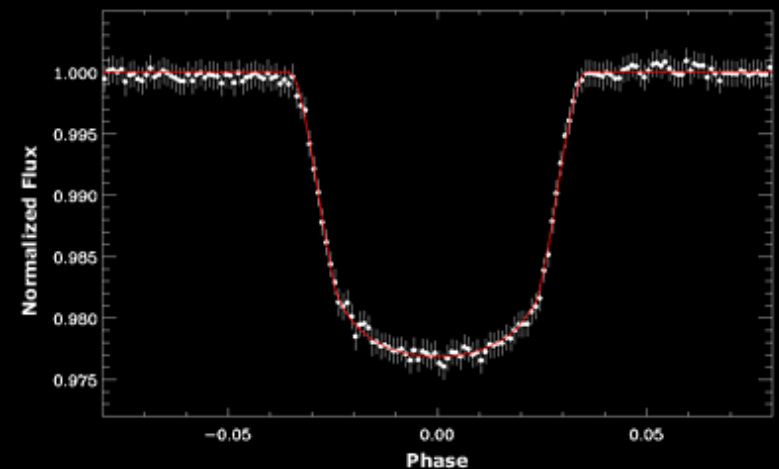
El planeta está a 330 UA de la estrella y a 500 años luz de la Tierra

Gemini en Mauna Kea

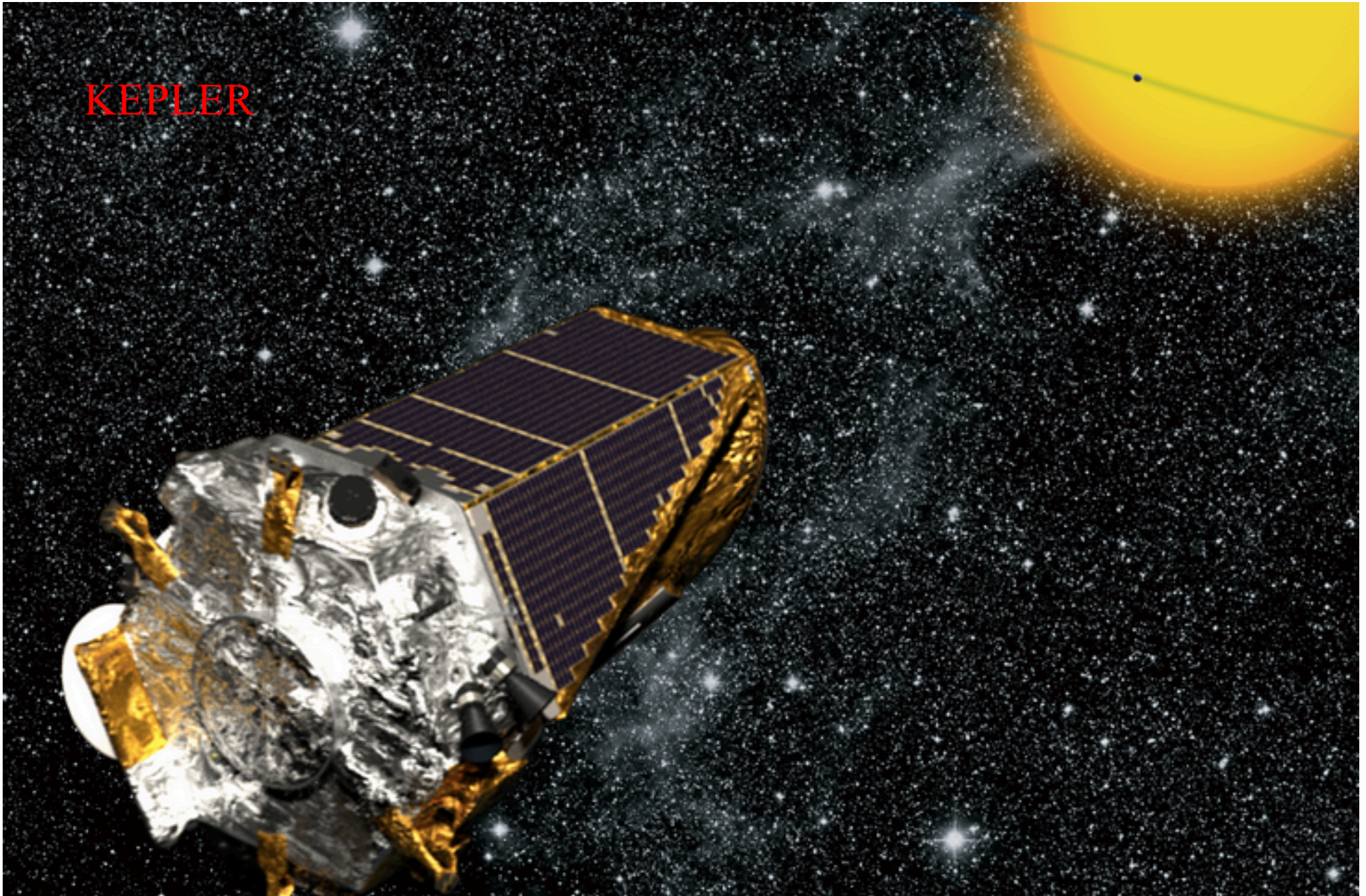
Lafrenicre et al. (2008)



CoRot-1b

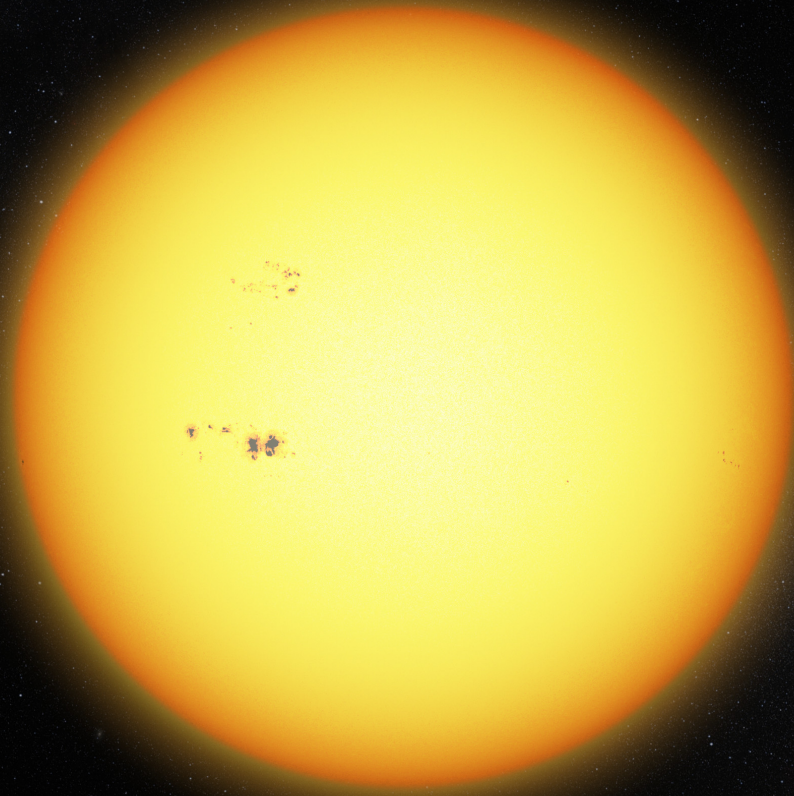


KEPLER



TRAPPIST 1

(Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope)



Sun



TRAPPIST-1

M Dwarf M8V

$M = 0.08 M_{\text{sun}}$

$L_{\text{bol}} = 5.25 \cdot 10^{-4} L_{\text{sun}}$

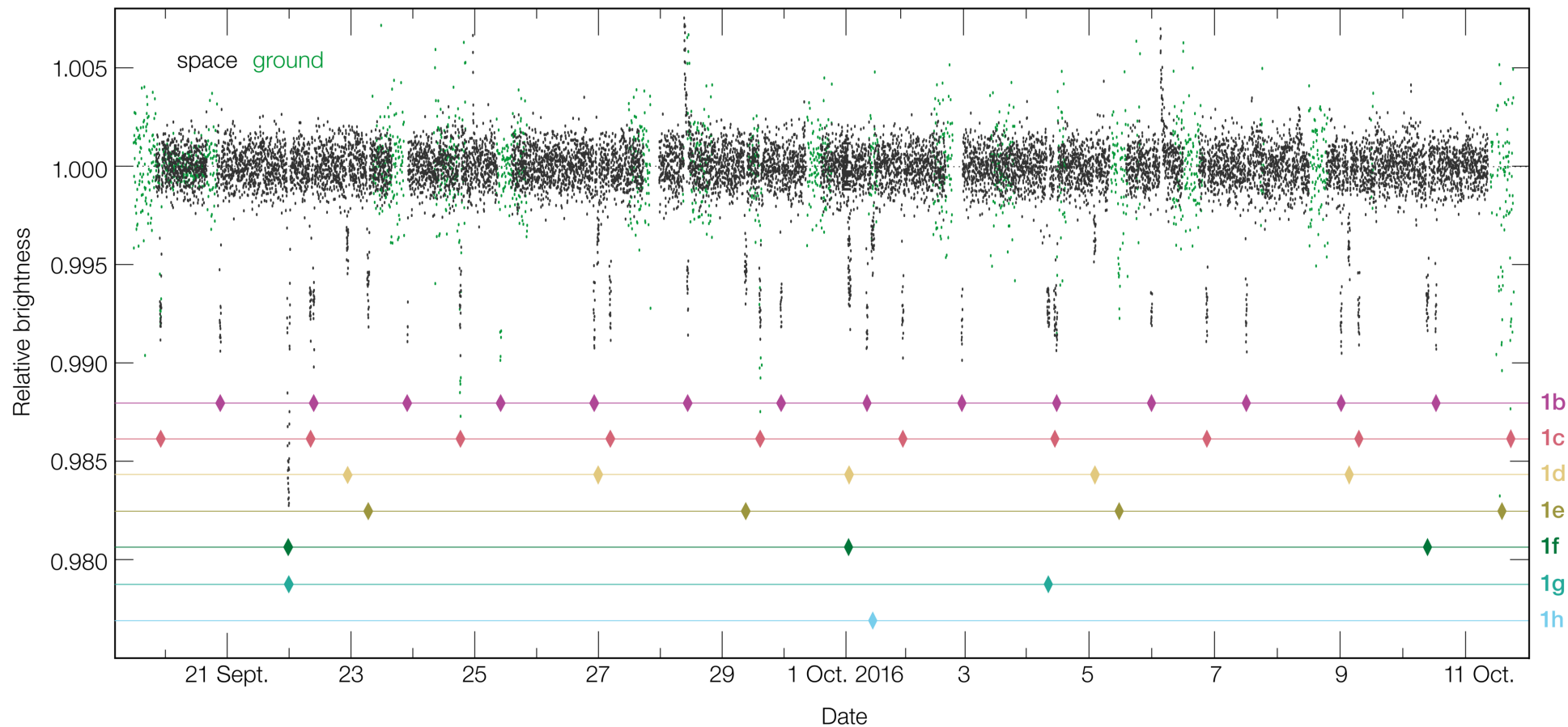
Dist = 39.5 ly (12.1 pc)

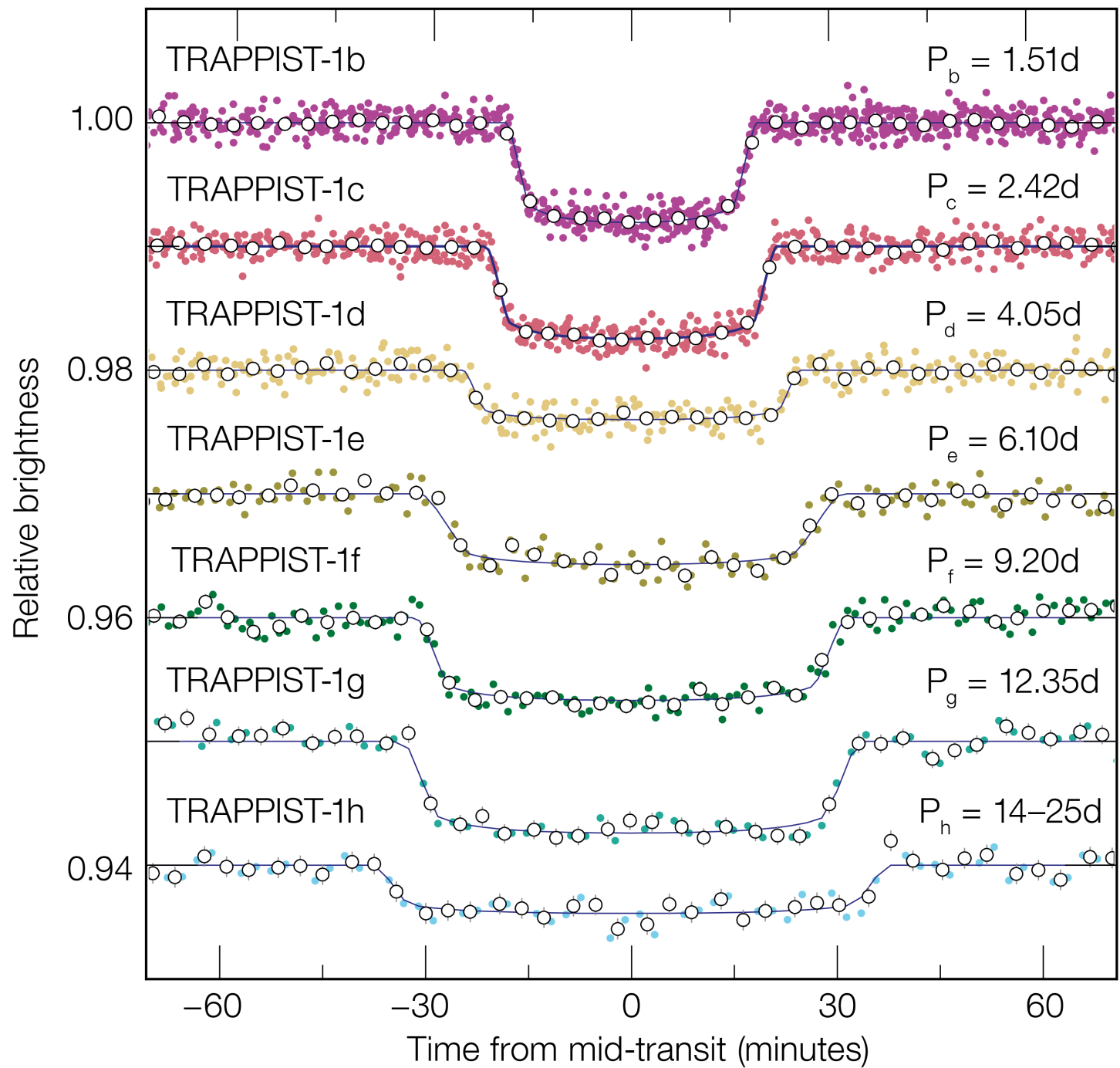
Temp = 2550 K

Age = 3-8 Gyr

TRAPPIST 1

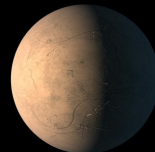
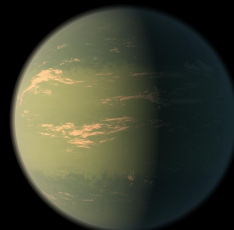
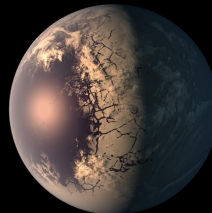
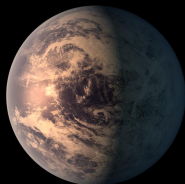
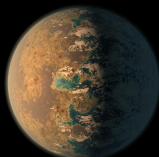
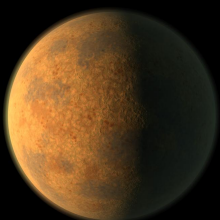
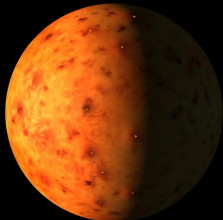
Kepler Space Telescope + VLT
~23 días de observación continua





Illustrations

TRAPPIST-1 System



b

c

d

e

f

g

h

Orbital Period
days

1.51 days

2.42 days

4.05 days

6.10 days

9.21 days

12.35 days

~20 days

Distance to Star
Astronomical Units (AU)

0.011 AU

0.015 AU

0.021 AU

0.028 AU

0.037 AU

0.045 AU

~0.06 AU

Planet Radius
relative to Earth

1.09 R_{earth}

1.06 R_{earth}

0.77 R_{earth}

0.92 R_{earth}

1.04 R_{earth}

1.13 R_{earth}

0.76 R_{earth}

Planet Mass
relative to Earth

0.85 M_{earth}

1.38 M_{earth}

0.41 M_{earth}

0.62 M_{earth}

0.68 M_{earth}

1.34 M_{earth}

—

Solar System Rocky Planets



Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Orbital Period
days

87.97 days

224.70 days

365.26 days

686.98 days

Distance to Star
Astronomical Units (AU)

0.387 AU

0.723 AU

1.000 AU

1.524 AU

Planet Radius
relative to Earth

0.38 R_{earth}

0.95 R_{earth}

1.00 R_{earth}

0.53 R_{earth}

Planet Mass
relative to Earth

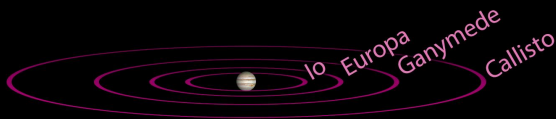
0.06 M_{earth}

0.82 M_{earth}

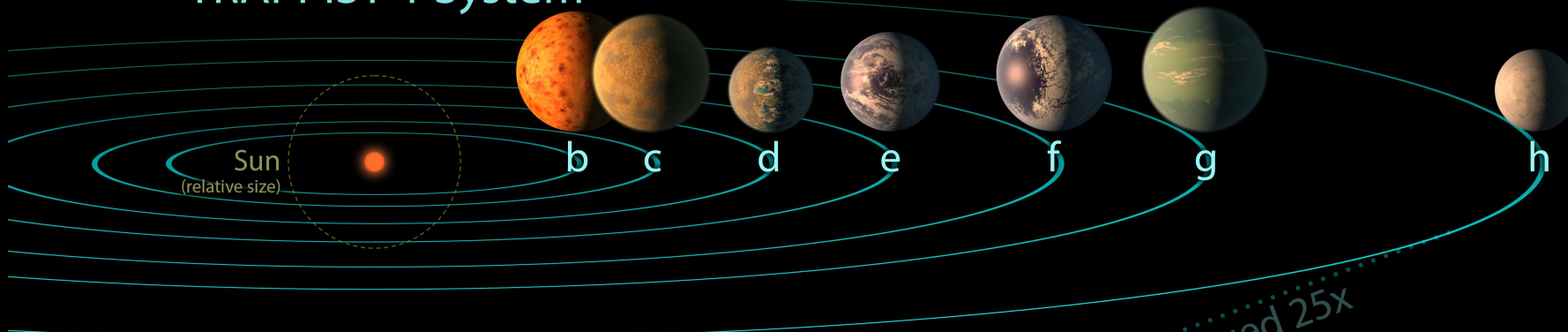
1.00 M_{earth}

0.11 M_{earth}

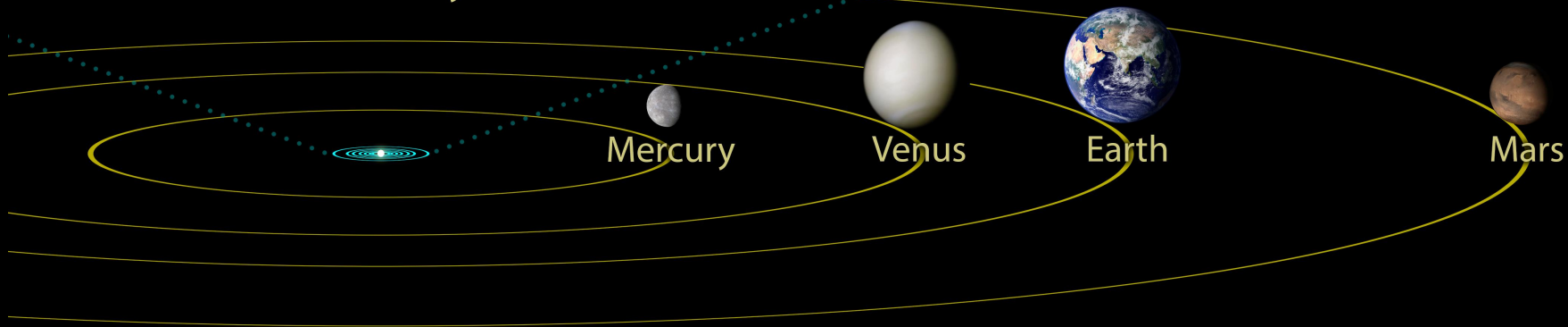
Jupiter & Major Moons



TRAPPIST-1 System



Inner Solar System



Orbits Enlarged 25x

Ricci et al (2015)

TABLE 3
FIT RESULTS OF THE PHYSICAL AND ORBITAL PARAMETERS OF WASP-39b
AND WASP-43b OBTAINED WITH TAP

Parameter	Filter	WASP-39	WASP-43
i [°]		87.78 ± 0.43	81.92 ± 0.54
a/R_*		11.32 ± 0.42	4.82 ± 0.11
R_p/R_*	U	0.1462 ± 0.0116	
	V		0.1615 ± 0.0041
	R	0.1424 ± 0.0023	0.1599 ± 0.0025
P [d]	I	0.1424 ± 0.0023	0.1653 ± 0.0054
	i		0.1738 ± 0.0033
		4.055259	0.81347437
e		0	0
ω [°]		0	0
l_1	U	0.950	
	V		0.750
	R	0.425	0.599
	I	0.335	0.451
	i		0.485
l_2	U	-0.086	
	V		0.040
	R	0.246	0.137
	I	0.250	0.193
	i		0.183

NOTES.—The fit of the period and the period variation are described in § 4. The upper part of the table shows the fitted parameters, while the lower part shows the fixed values: P from Faedi et al. (2011) for WASP-39b and from Chen et al. (2014) for WASP-43b; l_1 and l_2 from the ExoFast online tool (Eastman et al. 2013).

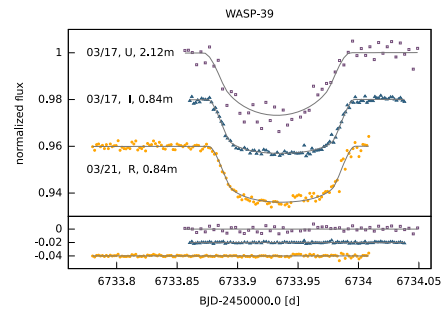


FIG. 3.—Light curves of WASP-39b obtained with the 0.84 m telescope in R and I bands and with the 2.12 m telescope in the U band. For displaying purposes, the light curves were reported to the time of the last observation (2014 March 21), and an arbitrary shift is applied. The fit of the light curves (solid lines) is also shown, as well as the residuals in the lower box. See the online edition of the *PASP* for a color version of this figure.

WASP 39 y 43

WASP-43

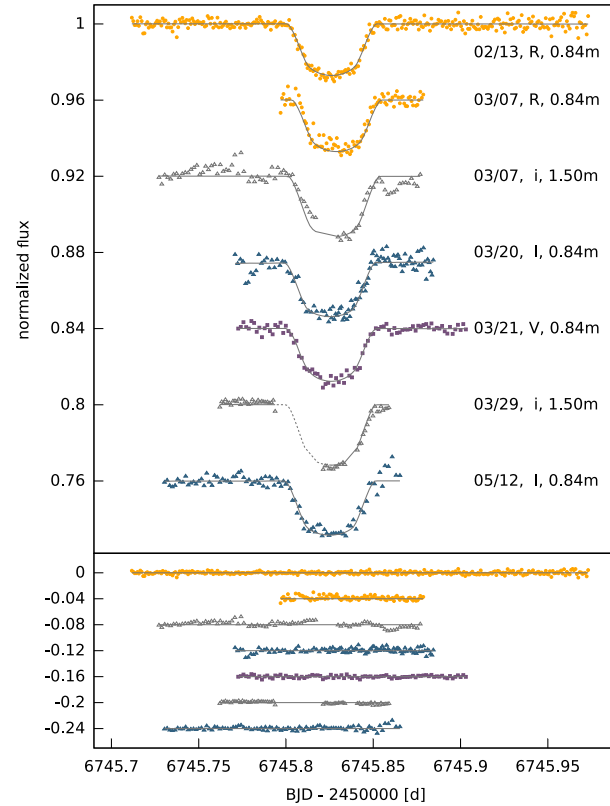
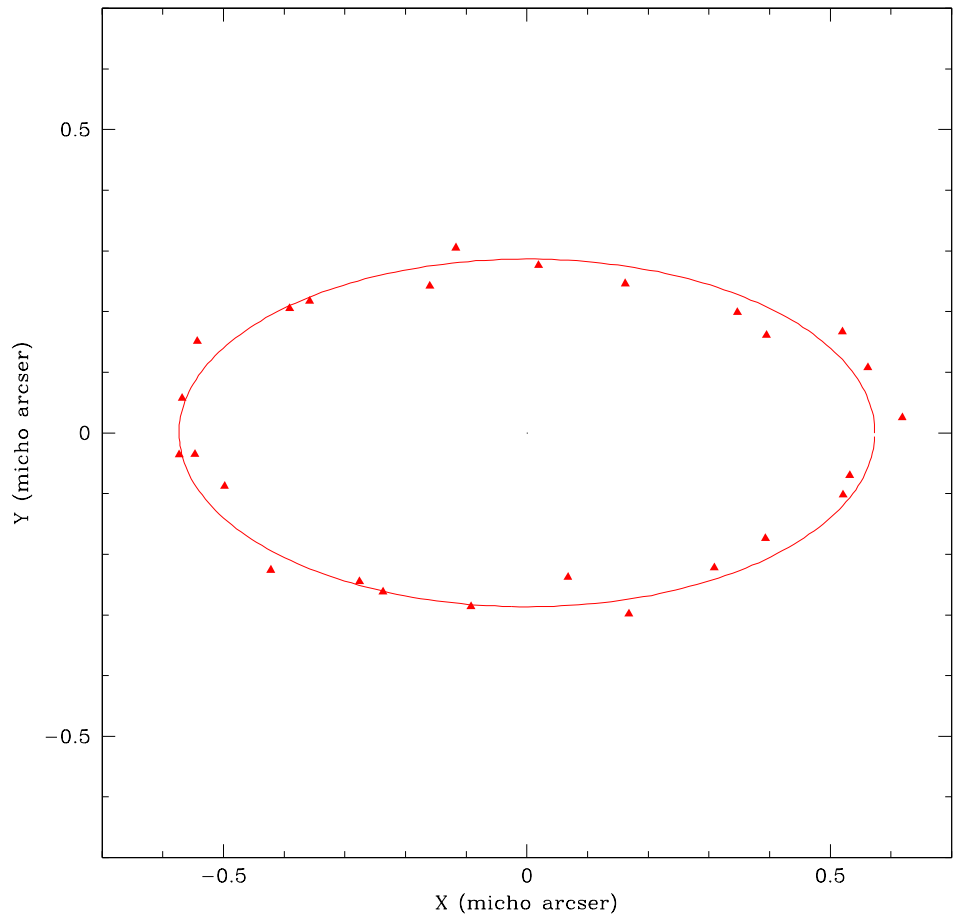
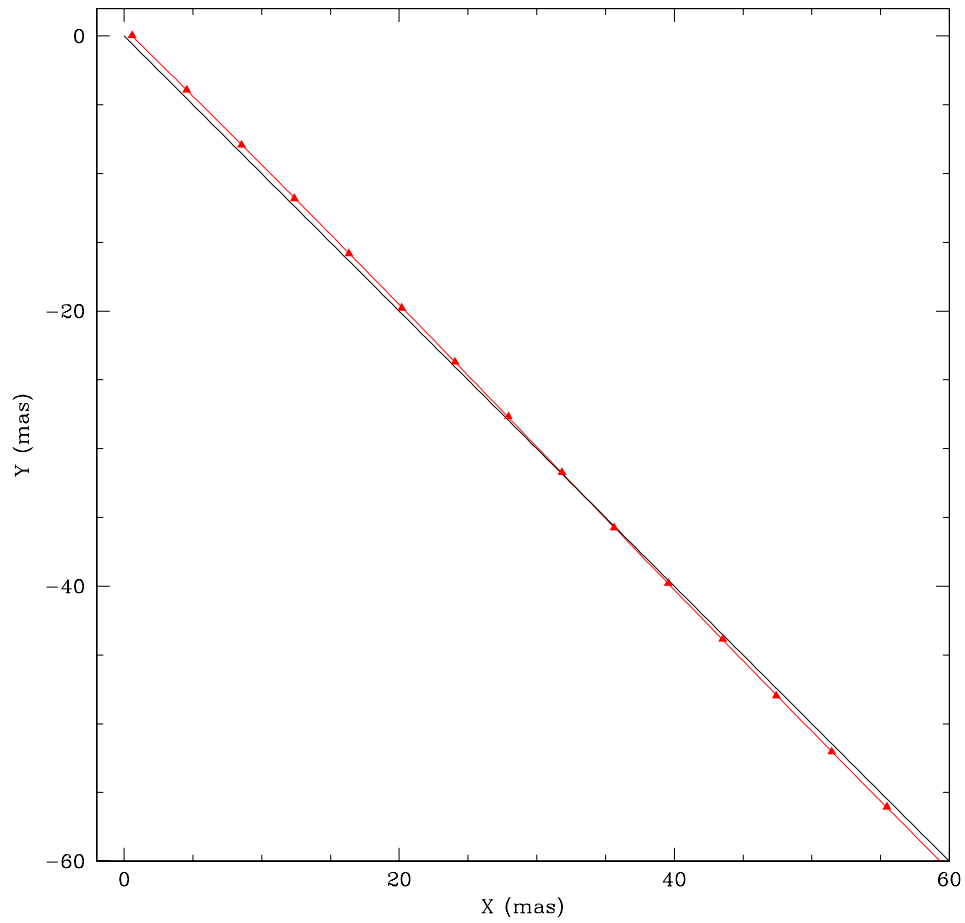


FIG. 4.—Light curves of WASP-43b obtained with the 0.84 m telescope in VRI bands and with the 1.50 m telescope in the Gunn- i band, reported to the time of the observation of 2014 March 29, and arbitrarily shifted. The fit and the residuals are also shown. The dashed line represent an interpolation of the model. See the online edition of the *PASP* for a color version of this figure.

3.- Astrometría

Movimientos propios + ???

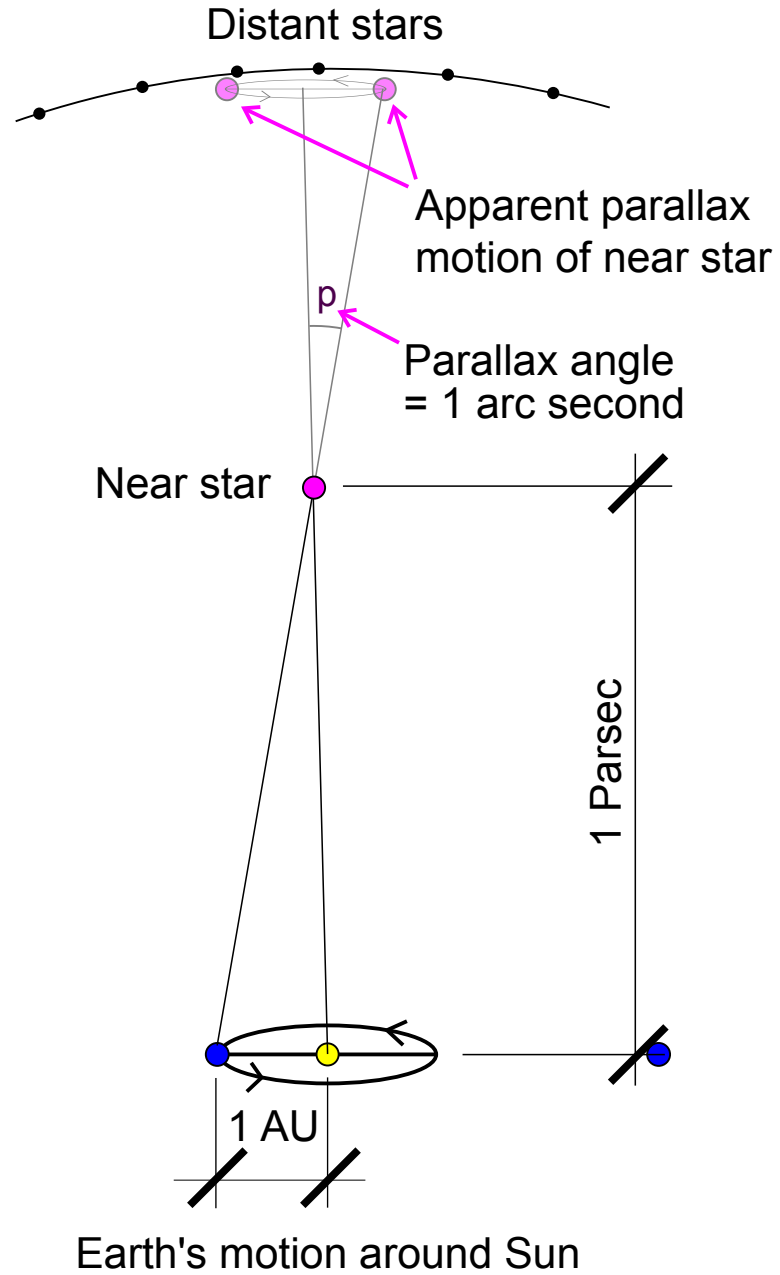


Paralaje aparente

$$d = 1/p$$

d en parsecs

p en arc sec



Paralaje aparente + Movimientos propios + Compañera

$$\alpha = 16.44 \text{ h}$$

$$\delta = -24.39 \text{ deg}$$

$$\mu_\alpha = -2.11 \text{ mas/yr}$$

$$\mu_\delta = -26.75 \text{ mas/yr}$$

$$PI = 7.68 \text{ mas} = 130.22 \text{ pc}$$

$$P = 1.74 \text{ yr}$$

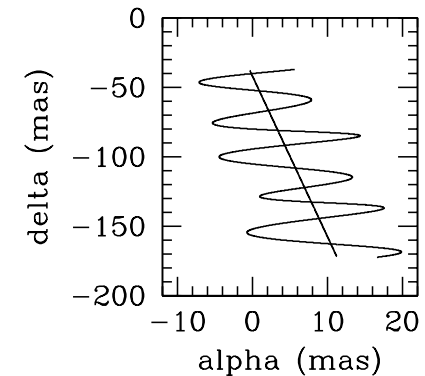
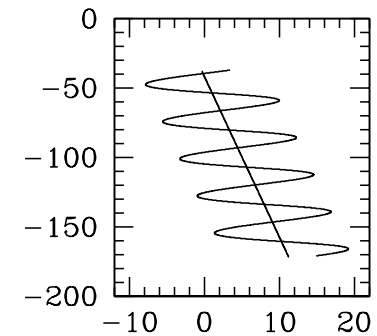
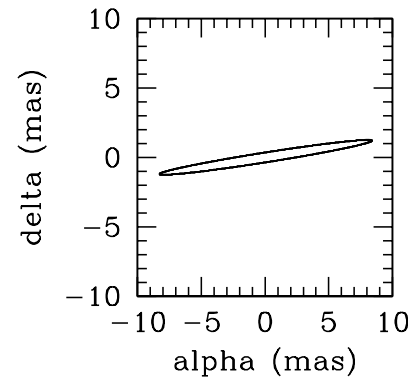
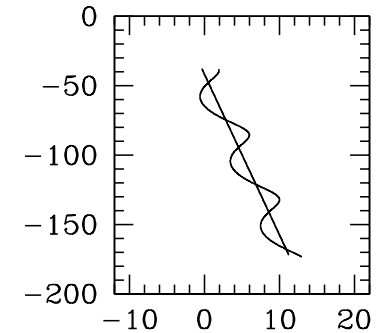
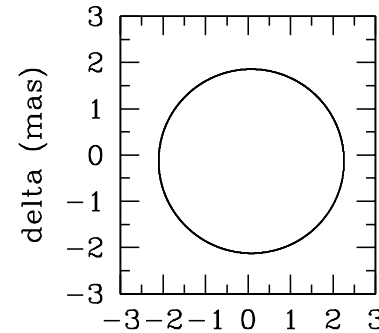
$$m_1 = 5.41 M_\odot$$

$$m_2 = 0.59 M_\odot$$

$$a_1 = 2.0 \text{ mas}$$

$$e = 0.1$$

$$i = 180 \text{ deg}$$



1 micro-arcsec es aproximadamente el tamaño de una moneda de 10 pesos en la superficie de la Luna vista desde la Tierra.

DE 0823-49

Distancia = 20.8 pc

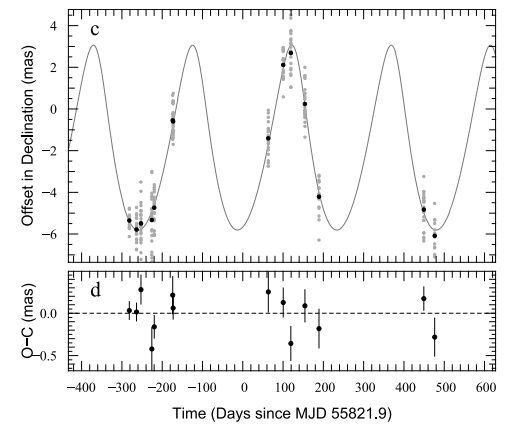
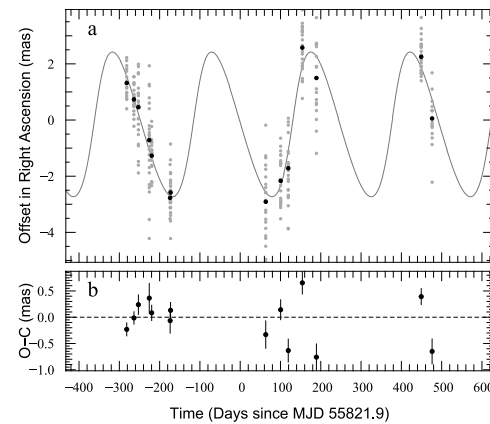
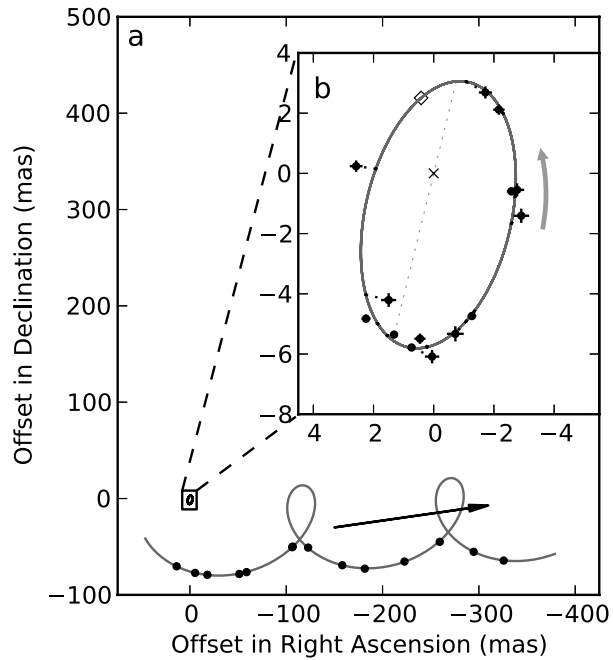
$M_* = 78.4 M_{\text{jup}}$

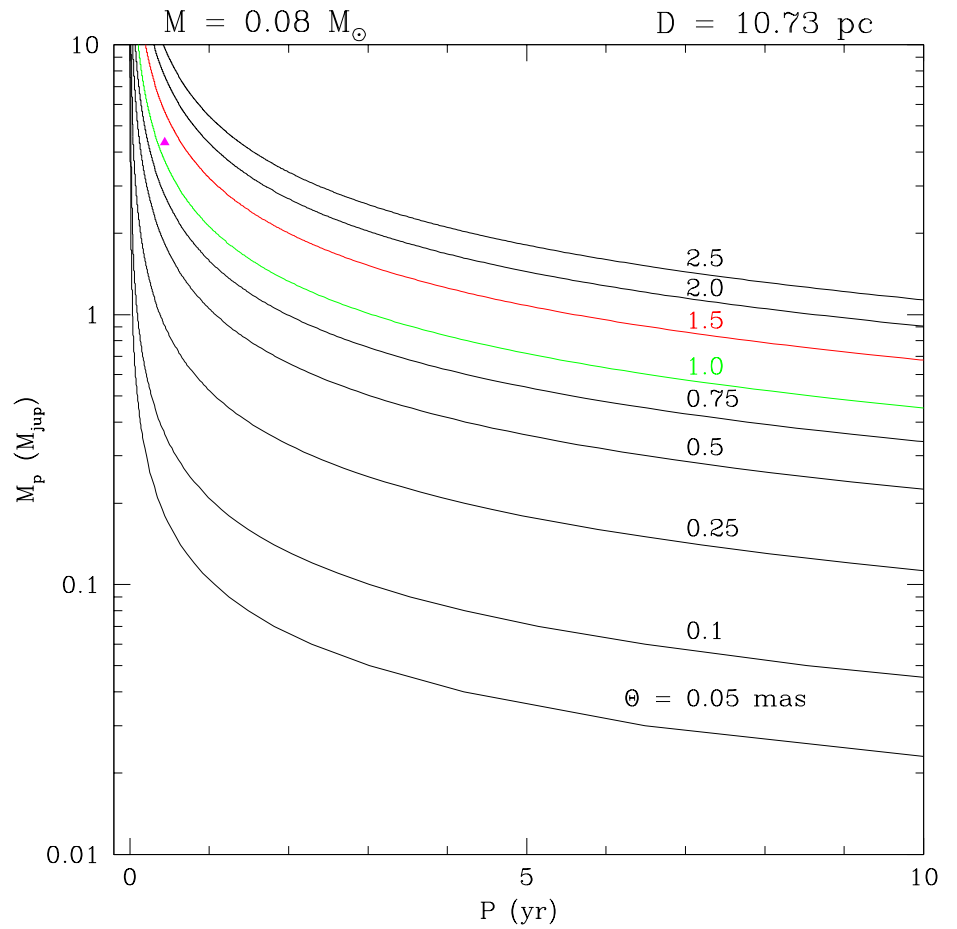
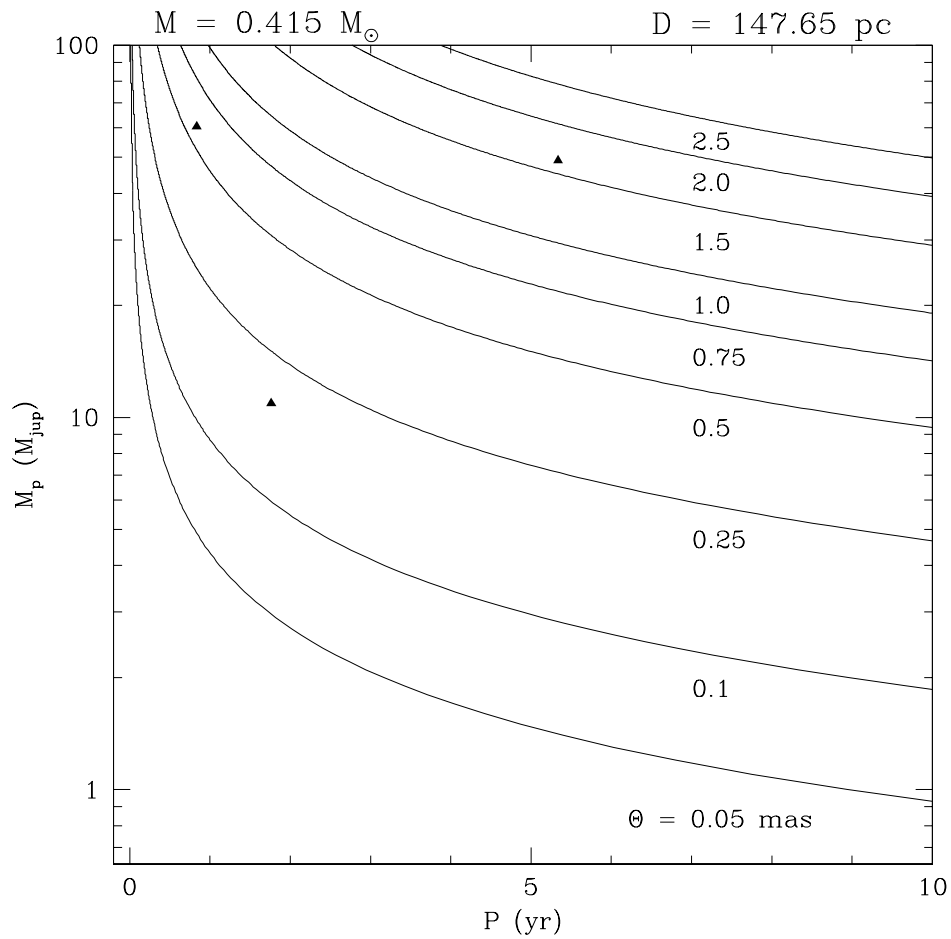
$M_p = 28.5 M_{\text{jup}}$

$P = 246.4$ days

$a_p = 0.36$ AU

Sahlmann et al. 2013





1 micro-arcsec es aproximadamente el tamaño de una moneda de 10 pesos en la superficie de la Luna vista desde la Tierra.

Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)

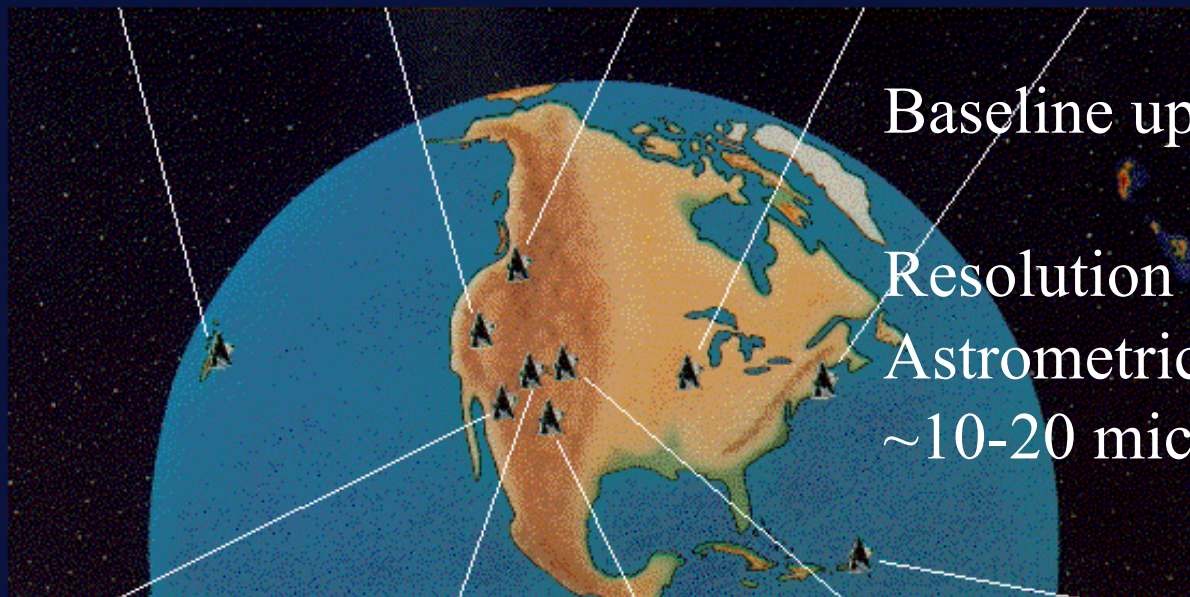
Hawaii



Washington



New Hampshire



Baseline up to 8000 km

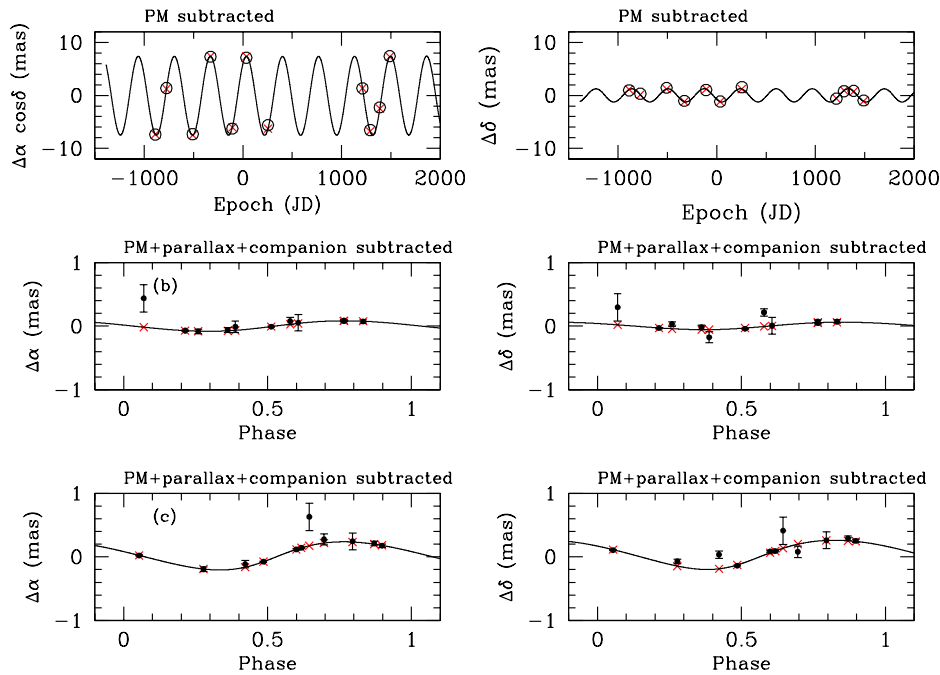
Resolution of $\sim 1-0.5$ mas

Astrometric accuracy of
 $\sim 10-20$ micro-arcseconds



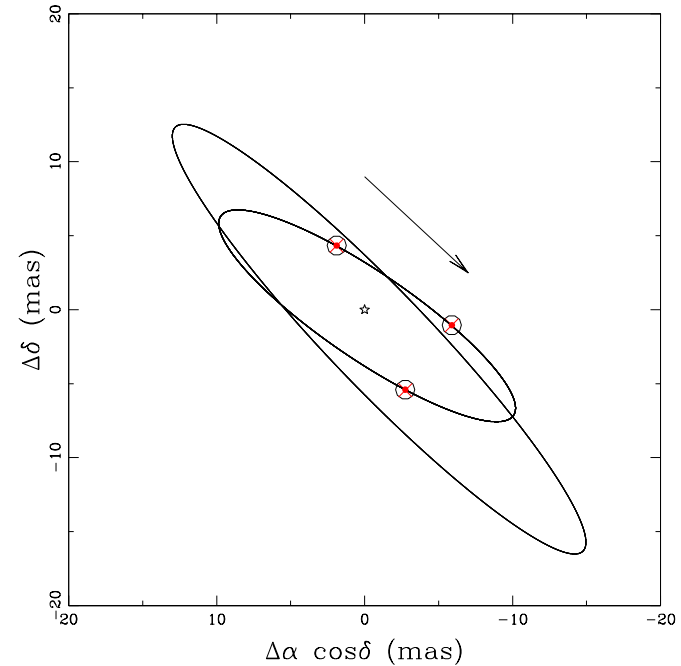
St. Croix
Virgin Islands

DoAr 21



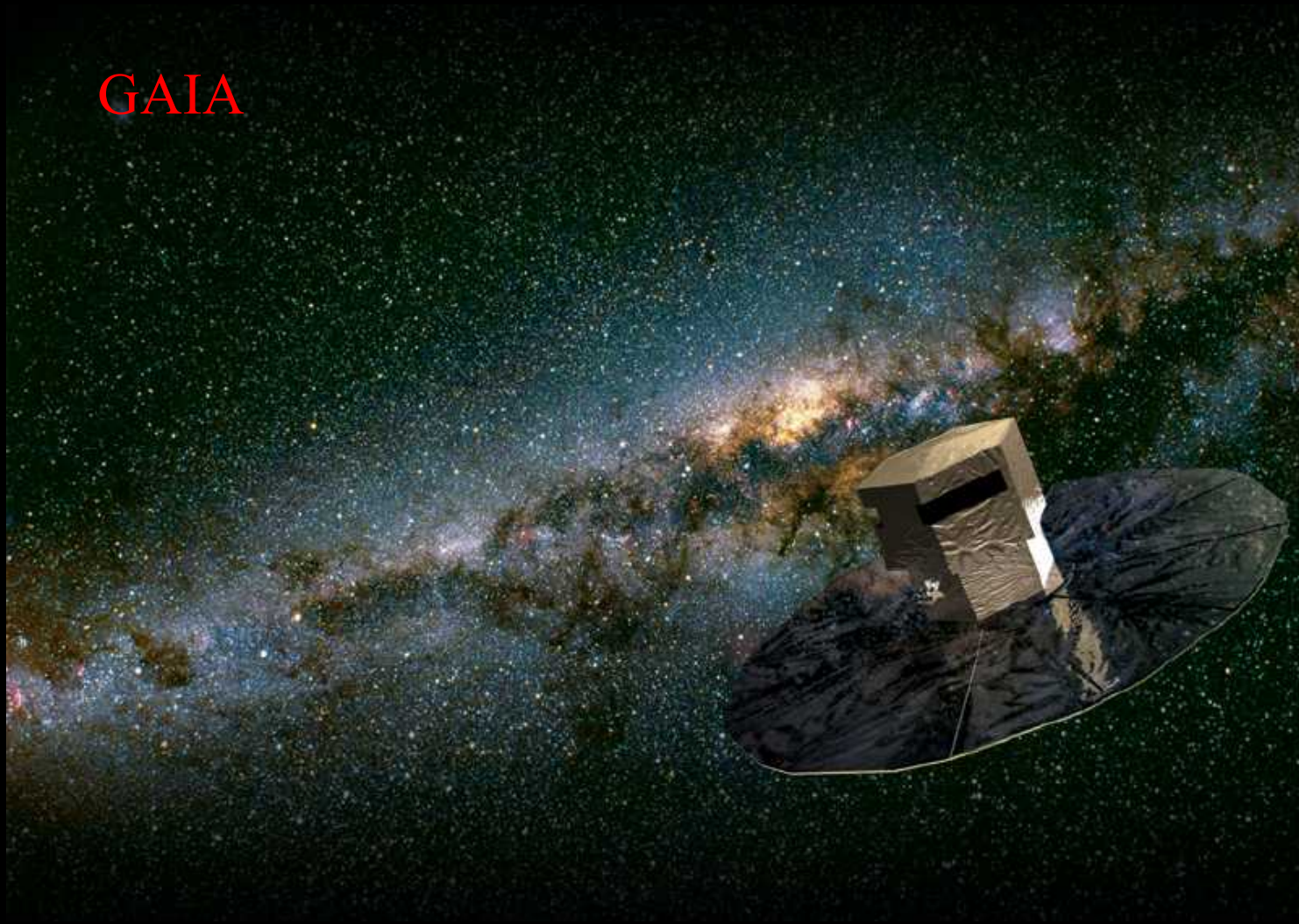
Distance = 134.6 pc
 $M = 2.04 M_{\text{sun}}$
 $M_2 = 0.35 M_{\text{sun}}$
 $m_p = 35.5, 44.0 m_{\text{jup}}$

Curiel et al. (2019)



Observaciones Astrométricas
con el VLBA

GAIA



GAIA: Búsqueda Astrométrica de Exoplanets

- Duración de la misión: 5 años
- Precisión esperada en observaciones individuales: 60 micro-segundos de arco
- Precisión esperada al final de la misión: 10 micro-segundos de arco para las estrellas más brillantes
- Más de 10,000 Exoplanetas hasta 500 parsecs (1600 años luz)
- Se estima que entre 1000-1500 de los planetas estén asociados a estrellas enanas tipo M (M-type dwarf stars: entre 0.08 y 0.5 M_{sun}) a distancias menores a 100 parsecs (320 años luz)
- Es posible que se detecten algunos tránsitos

(1 micro-arcsec es aproximadamente el tamaño de una moneda de 10 pesos en la superficie de la Luna vista desde la Tierra.)

4.- Imagen Directa del Planeta

*Las Estrellas son
más brillantes...*

millones de veces



...que los Planetas

*...Ocultos en el
resplandor.*

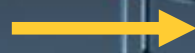




Imagen Directa de Planetas

La detección directa de los planetas consiste en obtener una imagen parcial o total del sistema planetario. Este es por mucho el mejor método de todos ya que permite un mejor estudio de los planetas.

Hay dos regímenes distintos en los cuales se puede observar luz del planeta:

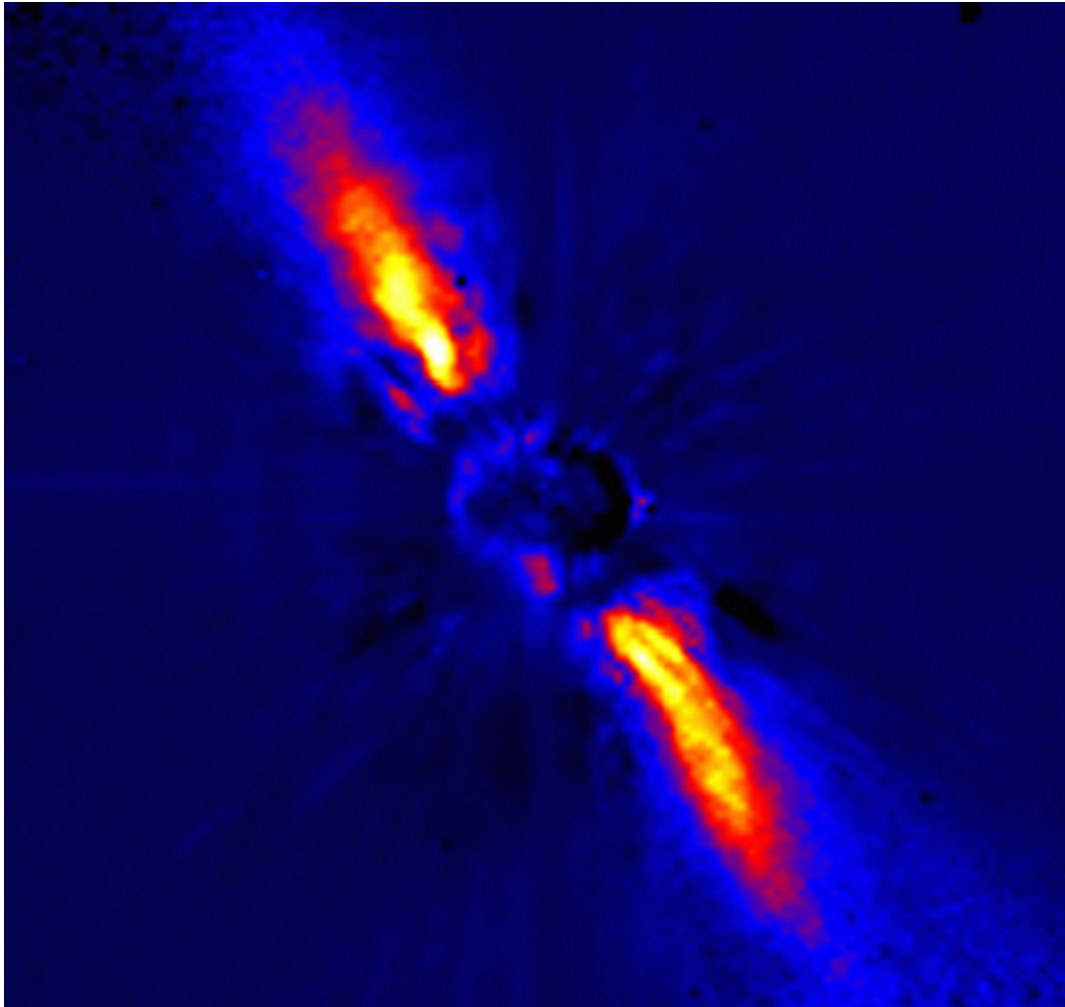
- a) **Luz reflejada de la Estrella.** (Por ejemplo la Luna)
- b) **Emisión térmica del Planeta.** (Por ejemplo Júpiter)

El parámetro crítico en ambos casos es el cociente de flujo entre la Estrella y el Planeta. En ambos casos este cociente es muy pequeño por lo que es muy difícil *VER* al planeta. Debido a esto se usan técnicas que permiten disminuir u ocultar a la estrella. El método más usado es el Coronografía.

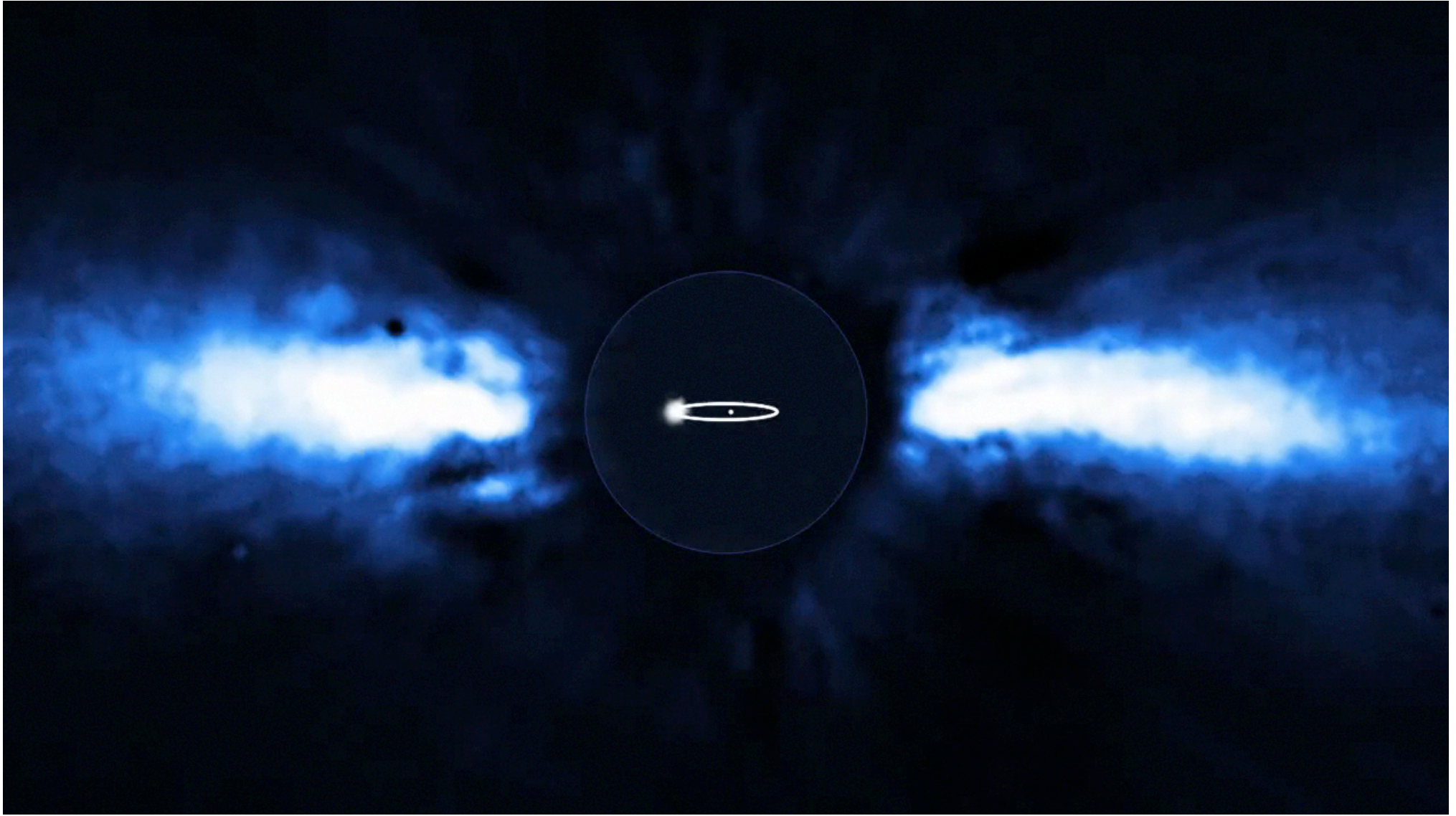
Coronografía. En pocas palabras, este método consiste en ocultar a la estrella con un “parche” (mascara coronográfica) en el plano de la imagen (sin ocultar al Planeta).

Evidencia directa de Planetas fuera del Sistema Solar

-beta Pictoris muestra evidencias de la presencia de uno o más planetas en su disco: brecha, alabeo



t~100 millones de años



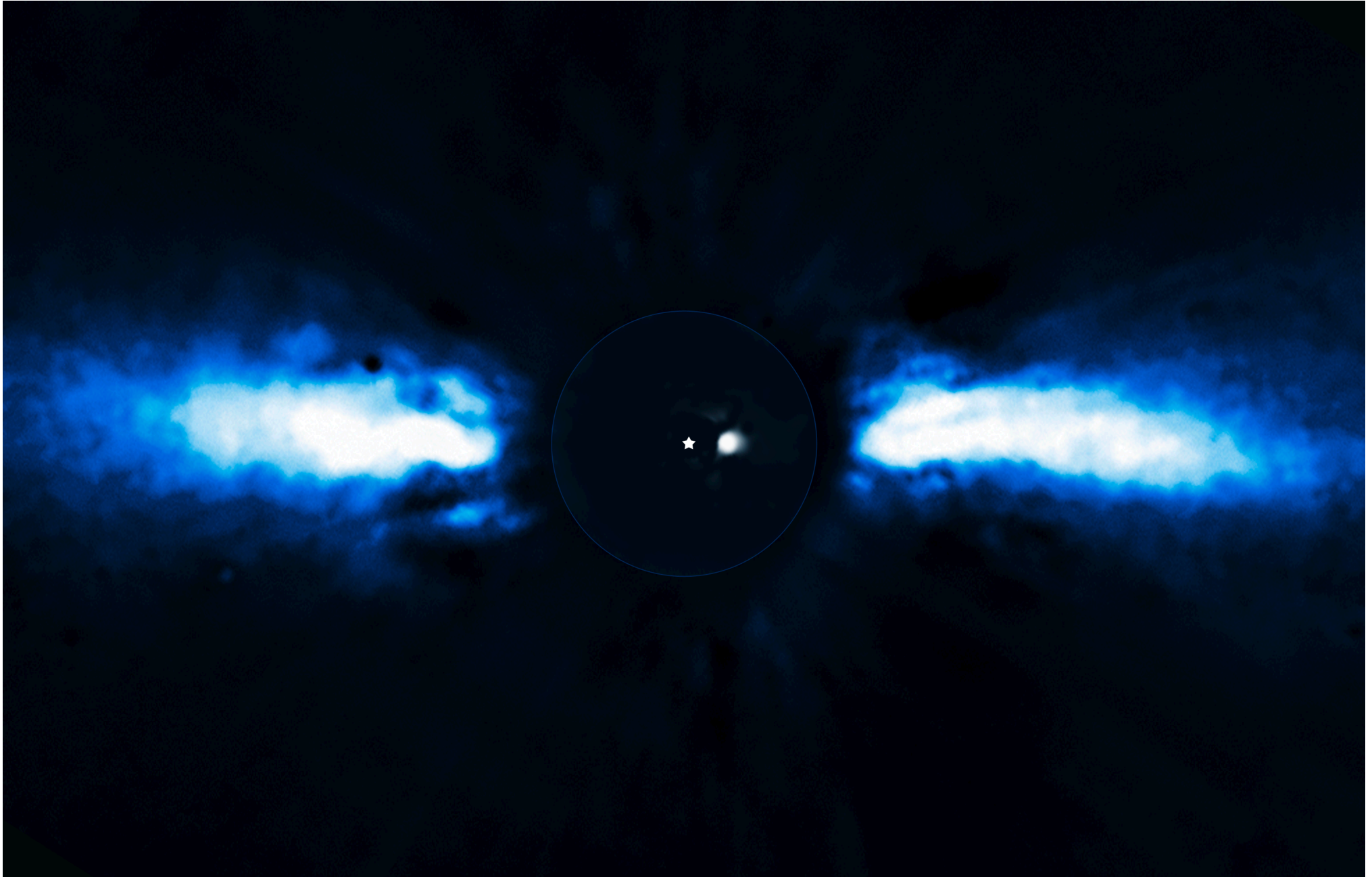
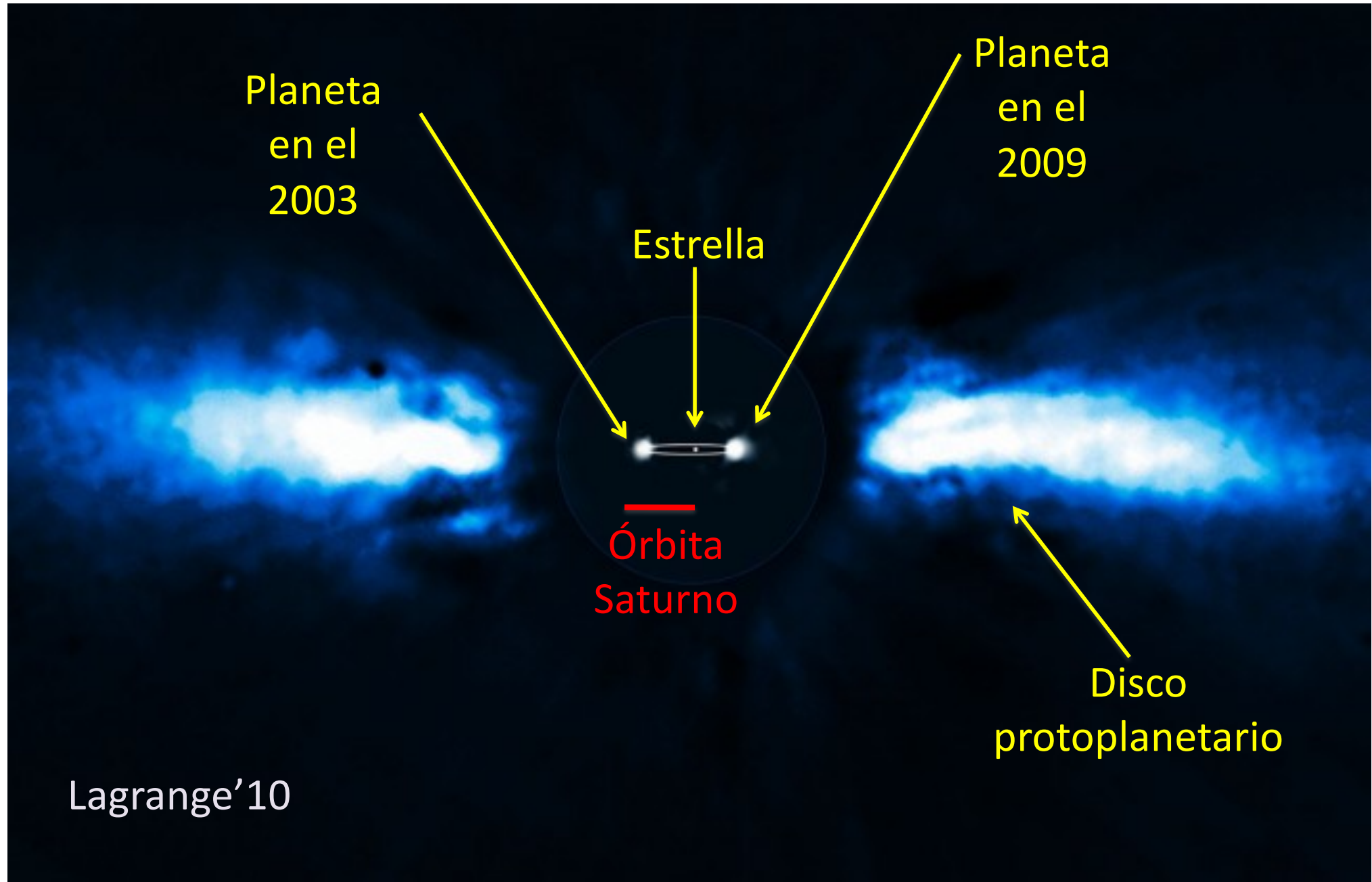
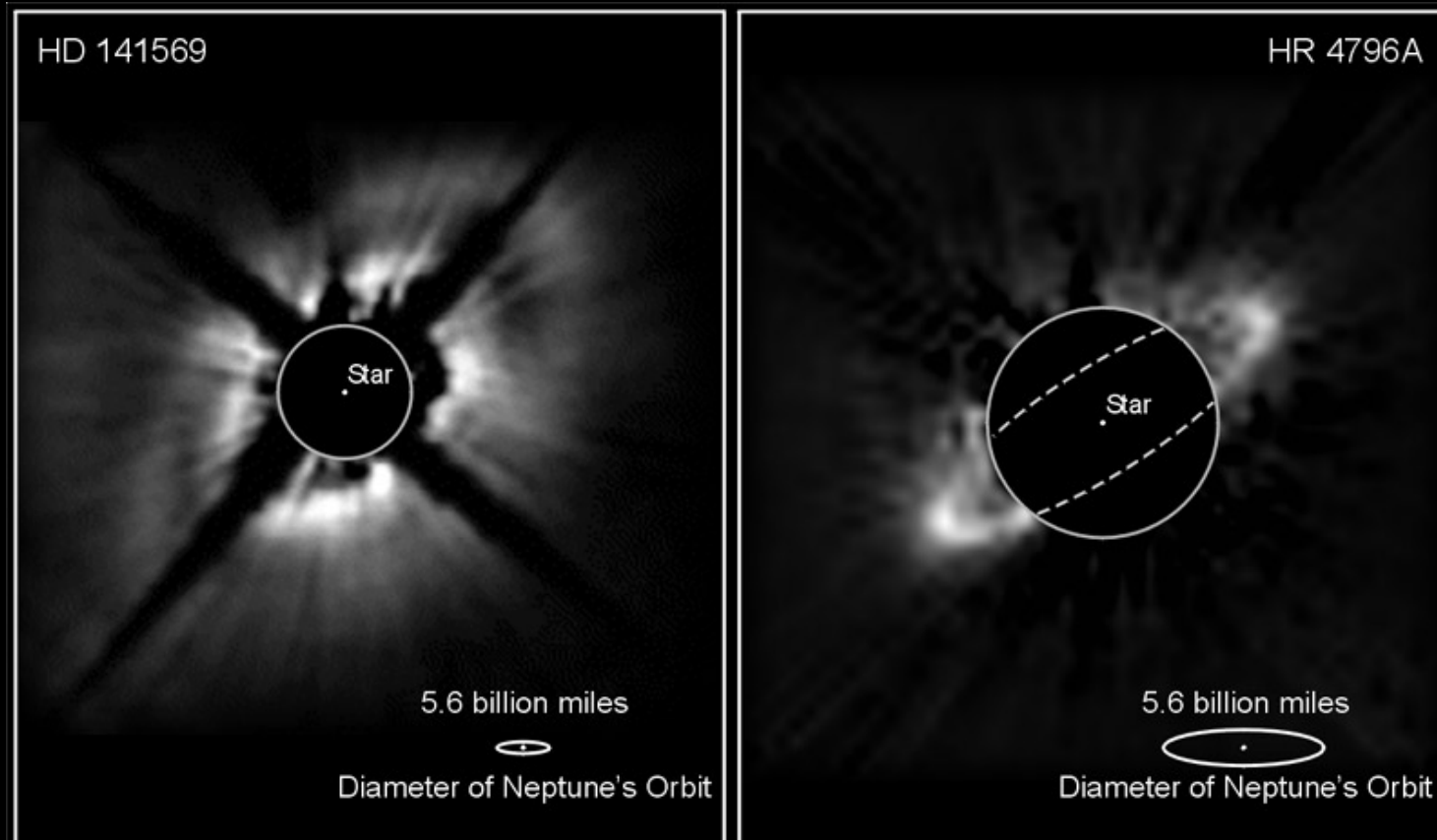


Imagen directa de un planeta: β -Pic b



Otros discos muestran evidencias de perturbaciones, probablemente debidas a planetas masivos

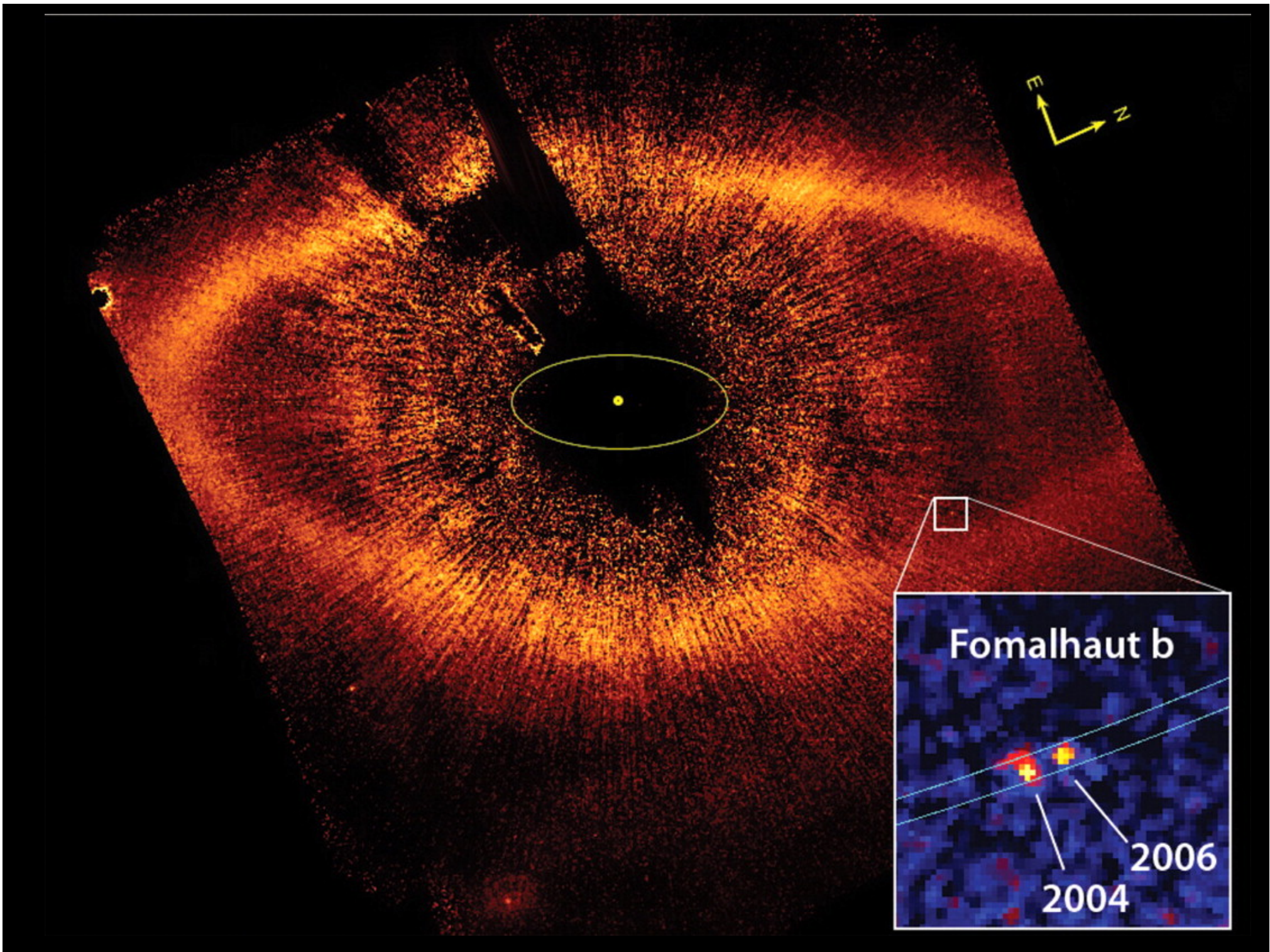


Dust Disks around Stars

PRC99-03 • STScI OPO • January 8, 1999

B. Smith (University of Hawaii), G. Schneider (University of Arizona),
E. Becklin and A. Weinberger (UCLA) and NASA

HST • NICMOS



FOTOGRAFIA HISTORICA

M1207, 2M1207A o 2MASSW J1207334–393254 es una enana marrón localizada en la constelación de Centauro. El compañero de esta estrella, 2M1207b, podría ser el primer Exoplaneta detectado por imagen directa. Además es el primer Exoplaneta asociado a una enana marrón.

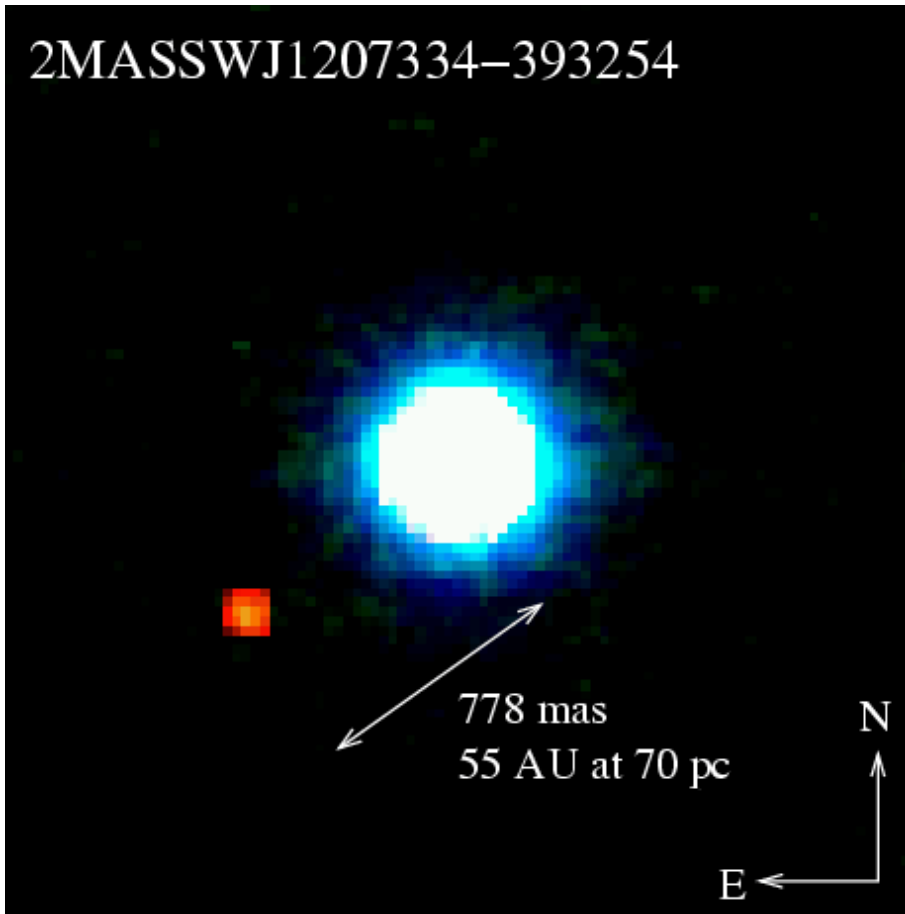
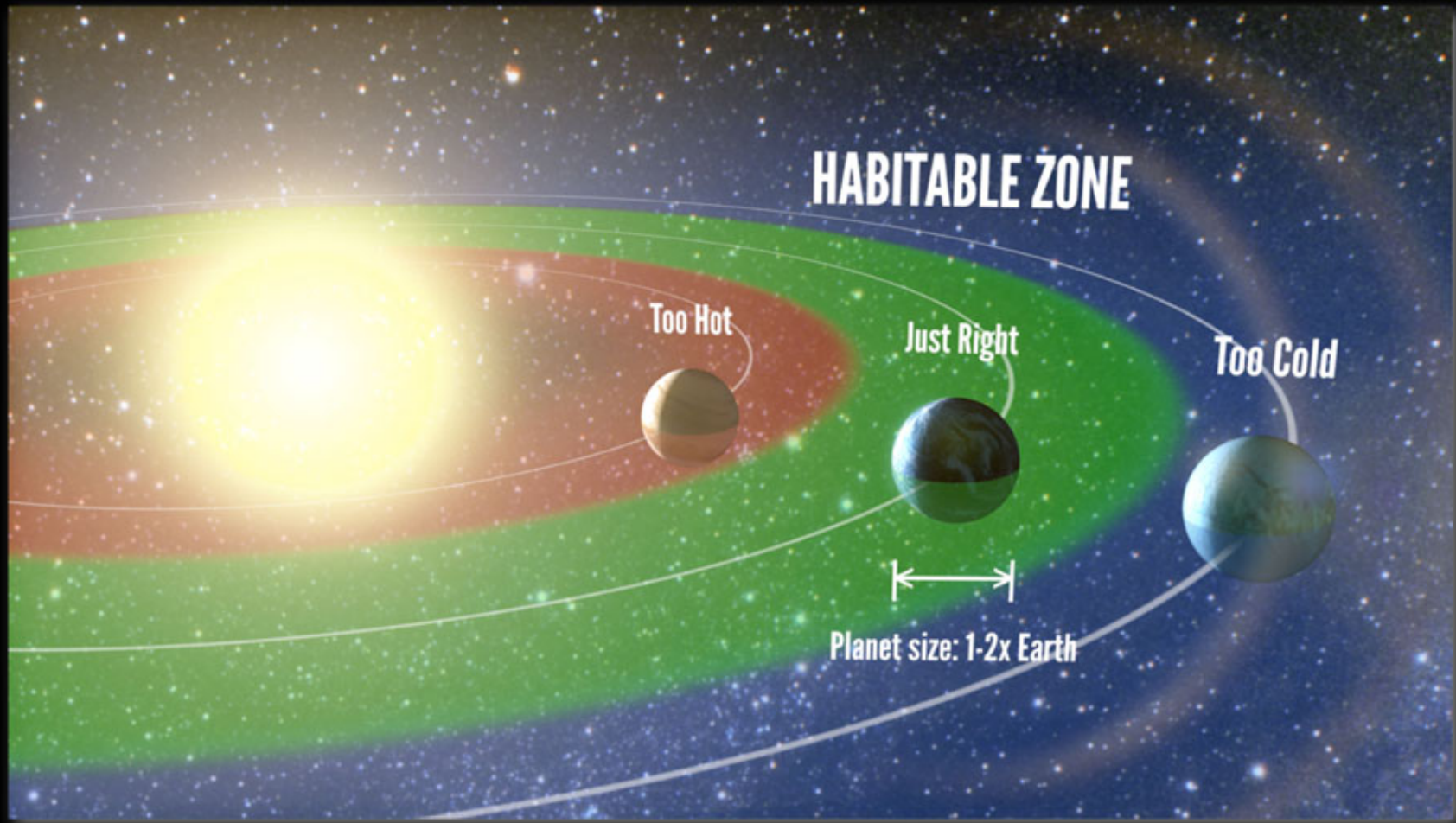


Imagen Infrarroja tomada con el ESO VLT/NACO

Chauvin et al. (2004)

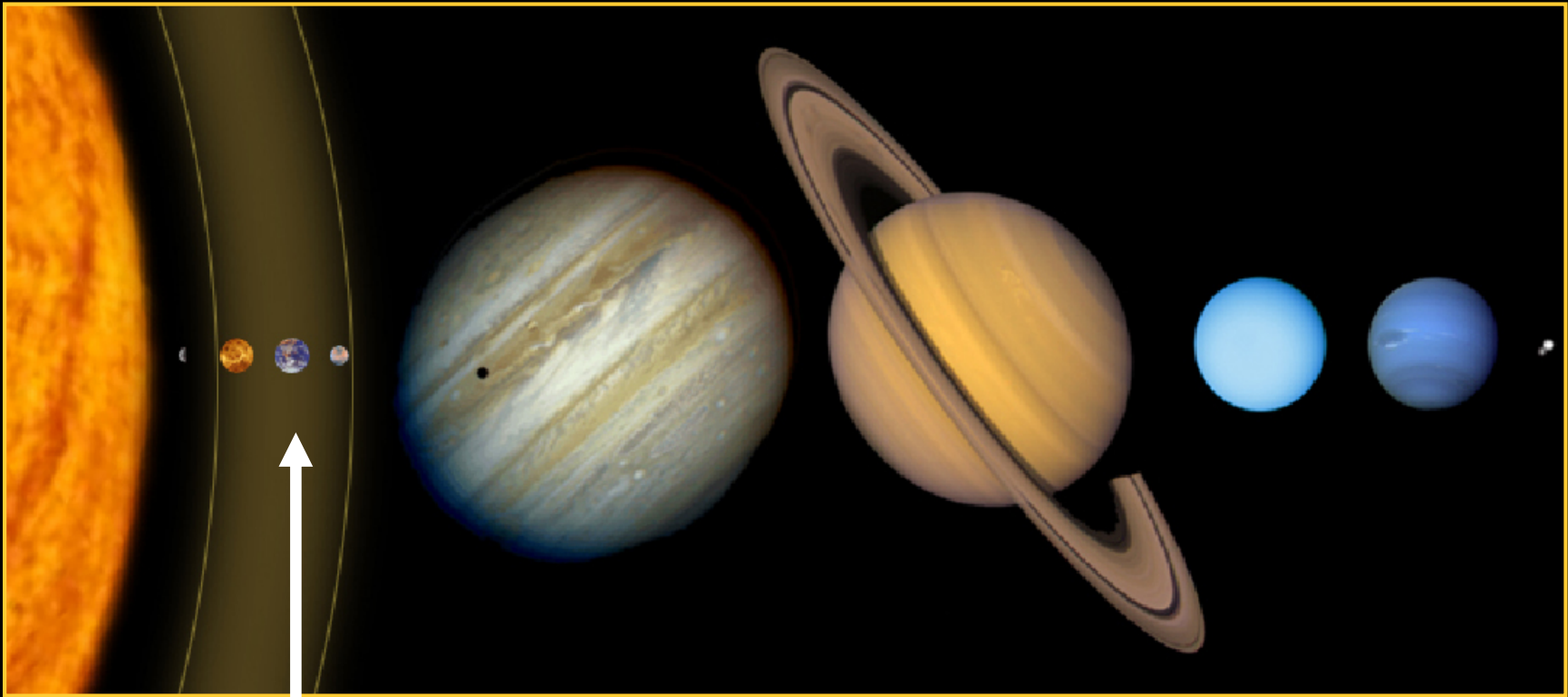
II. ZONA HABITABLE



The habitable zone corresponds to the range of orbital distances where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface.

Zona habitable: 0-100°C

La mayoría de los Planetas descubiertos son gigantes como Júpiter y Saturno y se encuentran en el lugar equivocado.

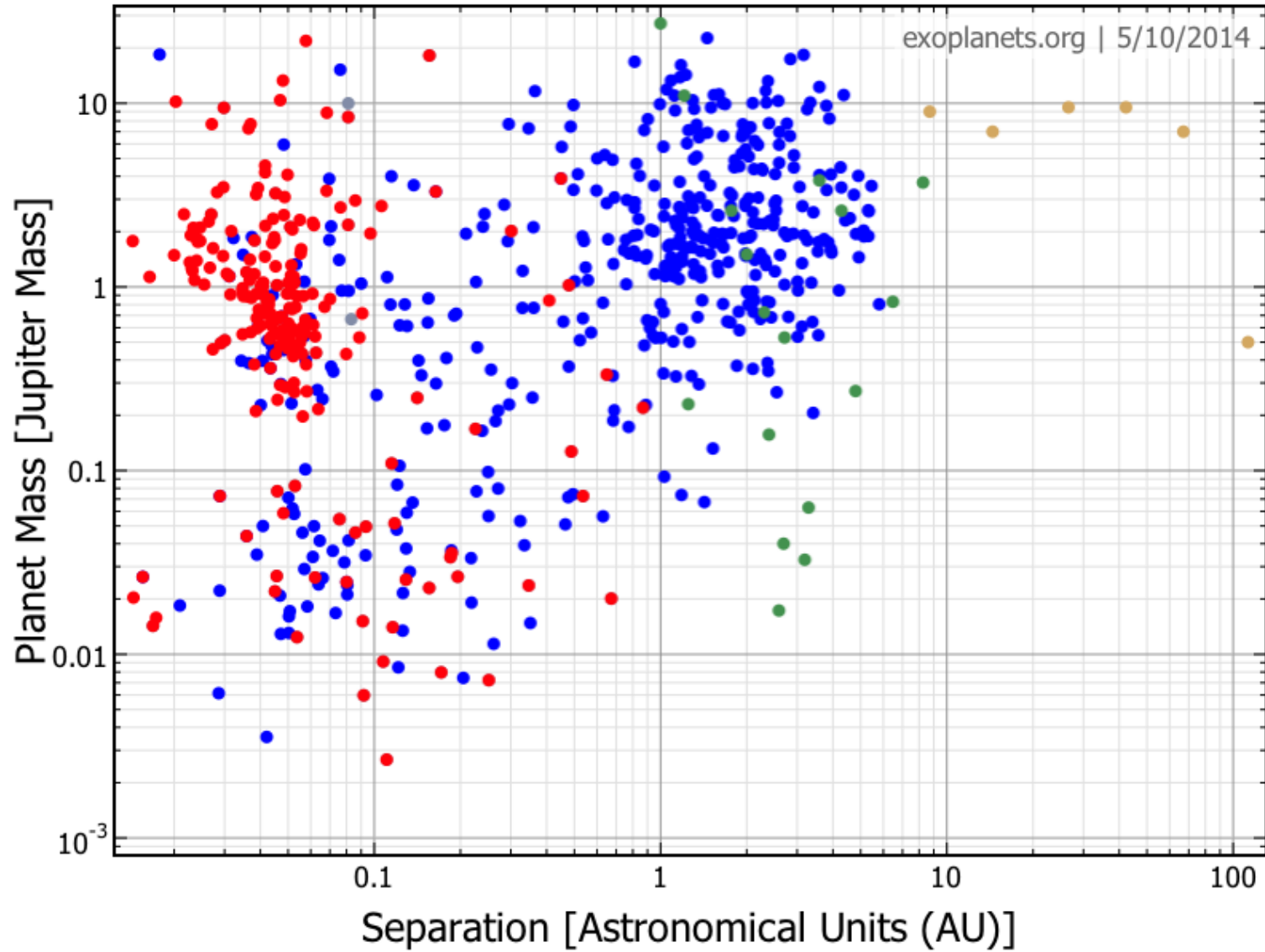


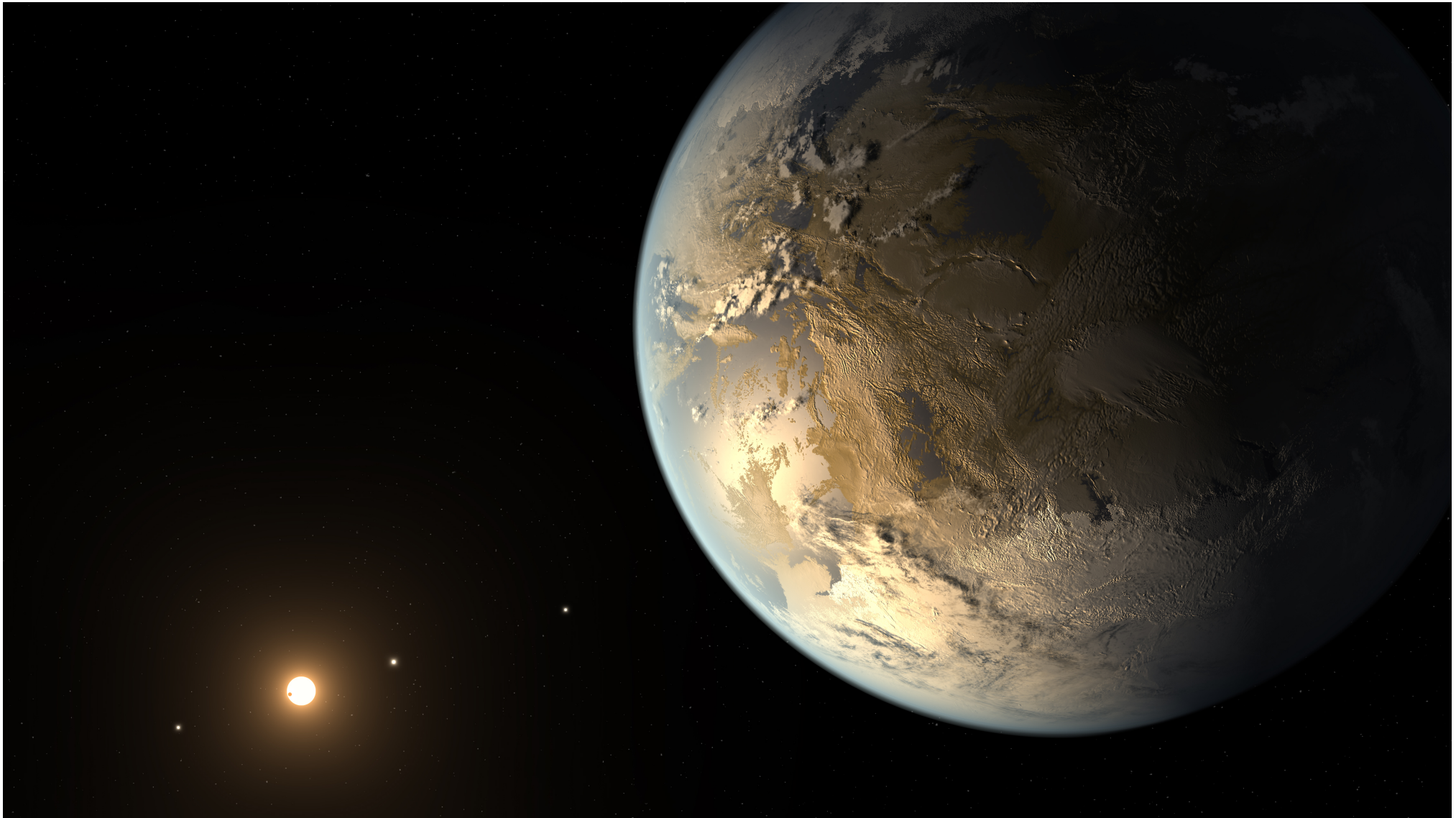
El lugar correcto en nuestro Sistema Solar

Lista de Planetas en zonas habitables

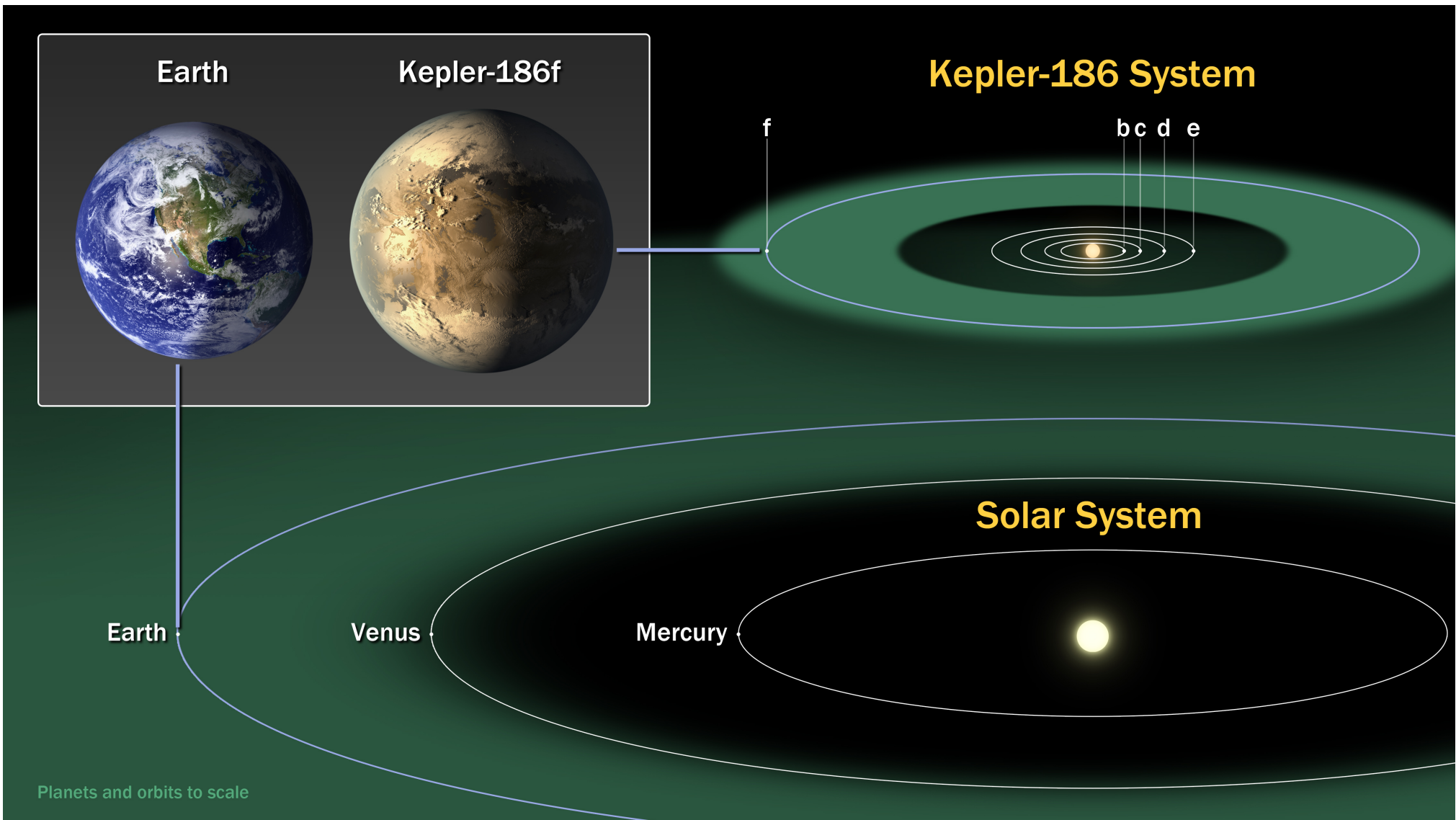
Rank	Planet name	Planet Mas (Jup)	a (AU)	Eccentricity	P (dias)	Star Name	D (pc)	Spectral Type	Star Mass (Sun)	Luminosity (L_sun)	HabZone	HabZone
0	Earth	0.00315	1	0.017	365.26	Sol	0	G2 V	1	1	0.95	1.37
1	GJ 667C f	0.0085	0.156	0.03	39.026	GJ 667C	6.84	M1.5V	0.33	0.019	0.13	0.19
2	Gliese 876 c	0.637	0.12959	0.002	30.23	Gliese 876	4.7	M4 V	0.334	0.009	0.09	0.13
3	HD 40307 g	0.0223	0.6	0.29	197.8	HD 40307	12.8	K2.5V	0.77	0.358	0.57	0.82
4	HD 38858 b	0.0961	1.0376	0.27	407.15	HD 38858	15.2	G4V	0	1.056	0.98	1.41
5	HD 10180 g	0.06733	1.422	0.19	601.2	HD 10180	39.4	G1V	1.06	2.028	1.36	1.96
6	HD 147513 b	1.21	1.32	0.26	528.4	HD 147513	12.9	G3/G5V	0.92	1.322	1.1	1.58
7	HD 7199 b	0.29	1.36	0.19	615	HD 7199	36	K0IV/V	0.89	1.249	1.07	1.54
8	mu Ara b	1.676	1.5	0.128	643.25	mu Ara	15.3	G3 IV-V	1.08	2.277	1.44	2.07
9	HD 216435 b	1.26	2.56	0.07	1311	HD 216435	33.3	G0 V	1.3	4.796	2.09	3.01
10	HD 218566 b	0.21	0.6873	0.3	225.7	HD 218566	29.94	K3V	0.85	0.511	0.68	0.98
11	HD 63765 b	0.64	0.949	0.24	358	HD 63765	32.6	G9V	0.865	0.683	0.79	1.14
12	BD-082823 c	0.33	0.68	0.19	237.6	BD-082823	42.2	K3V	0.74	0.327	0.55	0.79
13	HD 134606 d	0.121	1.1567	0.46	459.26	HD 134606	26.5	G6IV	0	1.427	1.14	1.64
14	Kepler-22 b	0.11	0.849	0	289.8623	Kepler-22	190	G5	0.97	0.639	0.76	1.1
15	HD 23079 b	2.5	1.5	0.02	626	HD 23079	34.8	F8/G0 V	1.1	1.955	1.33	1.92
16	HD 137388 b	0.223	0.89	0.36	330	HD 137388	38	K0/K1V	0.86	0.765	0.83	1.2
17	HD 10697 b	6.38	2.16	0.1	1076.4	HD 10697	32.56	G5 IV	1.15	3.609	1.81	2.61
18	HD 114729 b	0.84	2.08	0.32	1135	HD 114729	35	G3 V	0.93	2.885	1.62	2.33
19	HD 216437 b	1.82	2.32	0.29	1256	HD 216437	26.5	G4 IV-V	1.06	2.955	1.64	2.36
20	HD 34445 b	0.79	2.07	0.27	1049	HD 34445	46.5	G0	1.07	2.877	1.62	2.33
21	HD 210277 b	1.23	1.1	0.472	442.1	HD 210277	21.29	G0	1.09	1.128	1.01	1.46
22	HD 159868 b	2.1	2.25	0.01	1178.4	HD 159868	52.7	G5V	1.09	3.941	1.89	2.73
23	HD 181720 b	0.37	1.78	0.26	956	HD 181720	56	G1V	0.92	2.514	1.51	2.18
24	HD 73534 b	1.15	3.15	0.046	1800	HD 73534	96.99	G5IV	1.29	5.314	2.2	3.17
25	ups And d	10.19	2.55	0.274	1302.61	ups And	13.47	F8 V	1.27	3.722	1.84	2.65
26	16 Cyg B b	1.68	1.68	0.689	799.5	16 Cyg B	21.41	G2.5 V	1.01	1.695	1.24	1.79
27	HD 30562 b	1.29	2.3	0.76	1157	HD 30562	26.5	F8V	1.219	3.065	1.67	2.4
28	BD14 4559 b	1.47	0.777	0.29	268.94	BD14 4559	50	K2V	0.86	0.567	0.72	1.03
29	HD 190647 b	1.9	2.07	0.18	1038.1	HD 190647	54.2	G5	1.1	2.535	1.52	2.19
30	HD 187085 b	0.75	2.05	0.47	986	HD 187085	44.98	G0 V	1.22	2.924	1.63	2.35
31	HD 11506 b	3.44	2.43	0.22	1270	HD 11506	53.82	G0V	1.19	3.205	1.71	2.46
32	HD 13908 c	5.13	2.03	0.12	931	HD 13908	71.2	F8V	1.29	4.456	2.01	2.9
33	OGLE-2009-BLG-151 MOA-2009-232 b	7.5	0.31	0	0	OGLE-2009-BLG-151 MOA-2009-232	390	?	0.018	0.054	0.22	0.32
34	HD 141937 b	9.7	1.52	0.41	653.22	HD 141937	33.46	G2/G3 V	1.1	1.574	1.2	1.72
35	HD 43197 b	0.6	0.92	0.83	327.8	HD 43197	54.9	G8V	0.96	0.885	0.9	1.29
36	HD 213240 b	4.5	2.03	0.45	951	HD 213240	40.75	G4 IV	1.22	3.534	1.79	2.58
37	HD 20782 b	1.9	1.381	0.97	591.9	HD 20782	36.02	G2 V	1	1.618	1.21	1.75
38	HD 183263 b	3.67	1.51	0.357	626.5	HD 183263	53	G2IV	1.17	2.252	1.43	2.06
39	HD 4113 b	1.56	1.28	0.903	526.62	HD 4113	44	G5V	0.99	1.524	1.18	1.7
40	HD 38529 c	17.7	3.695	0.36	2134.76	HD 38529	39.28	G4 IV	1.48	7.25	2.57	3.7
41	HD 23127 b	1.5	2.4	0.44	1214	HD 23127	89.1	G2V	1.13	3.279	1.73	2.49
42	HD 28254 b	1.16	2.15	0.81	1116	HD 28254	56.2	G1IV/V	1.06	2.907	1.63	2.34
43	HD 125612 b	3	1.37	0.46	502	HD 125612	52.82	G3V	1.1	1.478	1.16	1.67
44	HD 132406 b	5.61	1.98	0.34	974	HD 132406	71	G0V	1.09	2.347	1.46	2.1
45	HD 222582 b	7.75	1.35	0.725	572.38	HD 222582	42	G5	0.99	1.639	1.22	1.76
46	HD 86264 b	7	2.86	0.7	1475	HD 86264	72.6	F7V	1.42	5.034	2.14	3.08

Lista de Planetas en zonas habitables



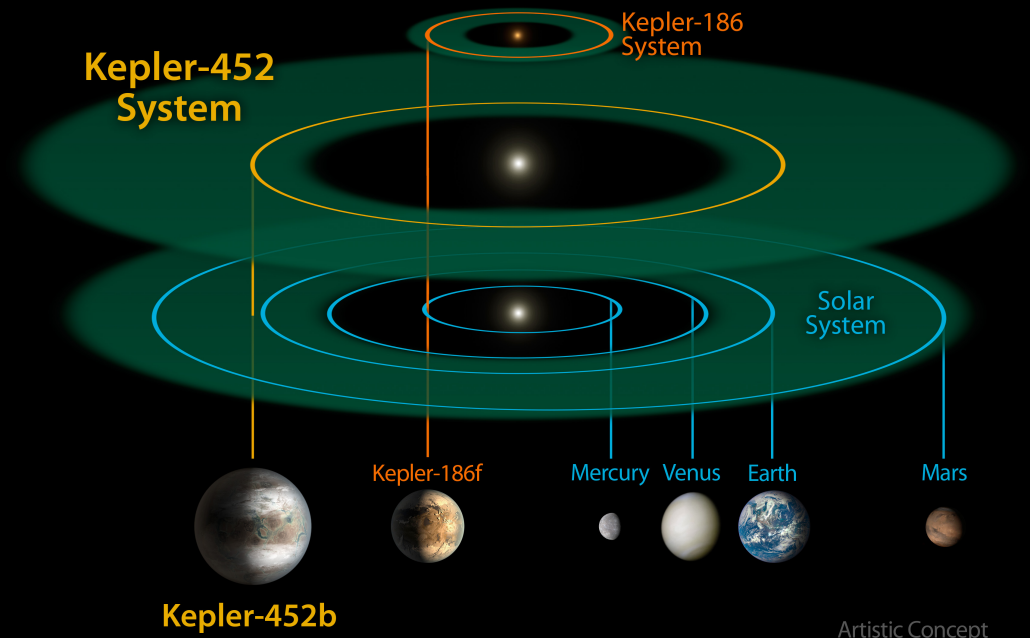


17 Abril 2014, NASA anuncia
Kepler-186f: radio de la tierra...

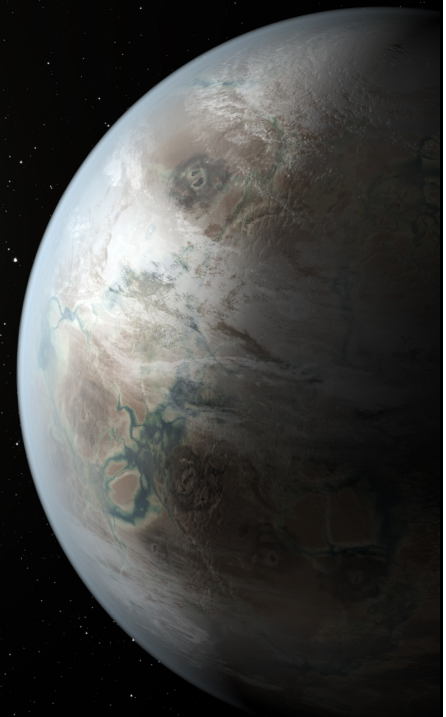


17 Abr 2014:
Kepler-186f: en la zona habitable!

NASA's Kepler Mission Discovers Bigger, Older Cousin to Earth

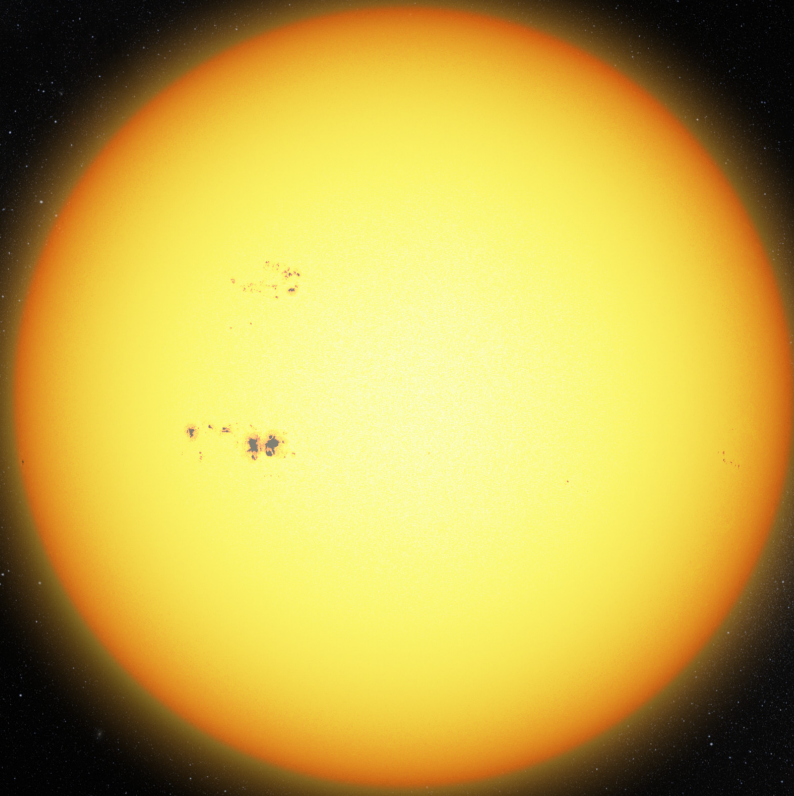


1400 años luz
Cygnus



TRAPPIST 1

(Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope)



Sun



TRAPPIST-1

M Dwarf M8V

$M = 0.08 M_{\text{sun}}$

$L_{\text{bol}} = 5.25 \cdot 10^{-4} L_{\text{sun}}$

Dist = 39.5 ly (12.1 pc)

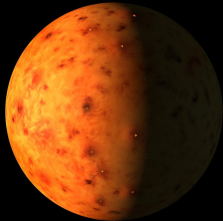
Temp = 2550 K

Age = 3-8 Gyr

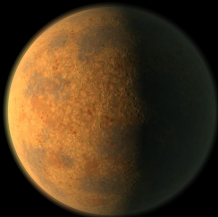
Habitable Zone

Illustrations

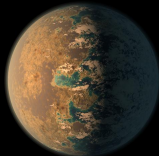
TRAPPIST-1 System



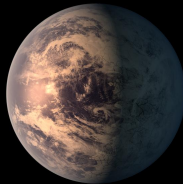
b



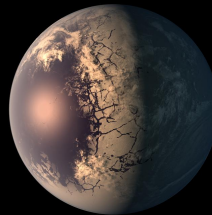
c



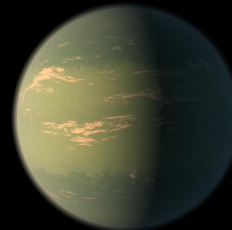
d



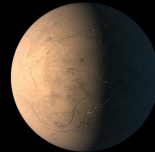
e



f



g



h

Orbital Period
days
Distance to Star
Astronomical Units (AU)
Planet Radius
relative to Earth
Planet Mass
relative to Earth

1.51 days
0.011 AU
1.09 R_{earth}
0.85 M_{earth}

2.42 days
0.015 AU
1.06 R_{earth}
1.38 M_{earth}

4.05 days
0.021 AU
0.77 R_{earth}
0.41 M_{earth}

6.10 days
0.028 AU
0.92 R_{earth}
0.62 M_{earth}

9.21 days
0.037 AU
1.04 R_{earth}
0.68 M_{earth}

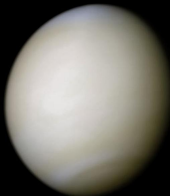
12.35 days
0.045 AU
1.13 R_{earth}
1.34 M_{earth}

~20 days
~0.06 AU
0.76 R_{earth}
—

Solar System Rocky Planets



Mercury



Venus



Earth



Mars

Orbital Period
days
Distance to Star
Astronomical Units (AU)
Planet Radius
relative to Earth
Planet Mass
relative to Earth

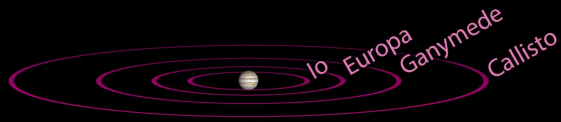
87.97 days
0.387 AU
0.38 R_{earth}
0.06 M_{earth}

224.70 days
0.723 AU
0.95 R_{earth}
0.82 M_{earth}

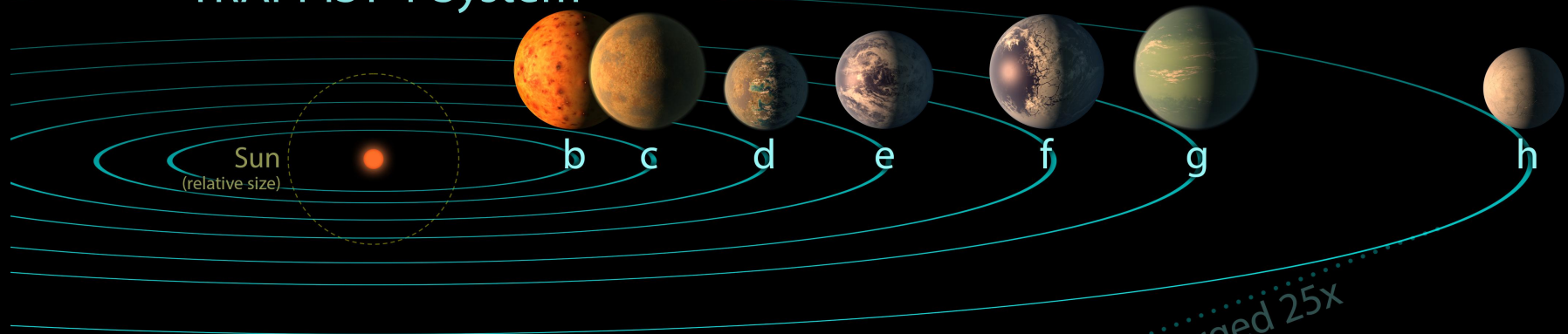
365.26 days
1.000 AU
1.00 R_{earth}
1.00 M_{earth}

686.98 days
1.524 AU
0.53 R_{earth}
0.11 M_{earth}

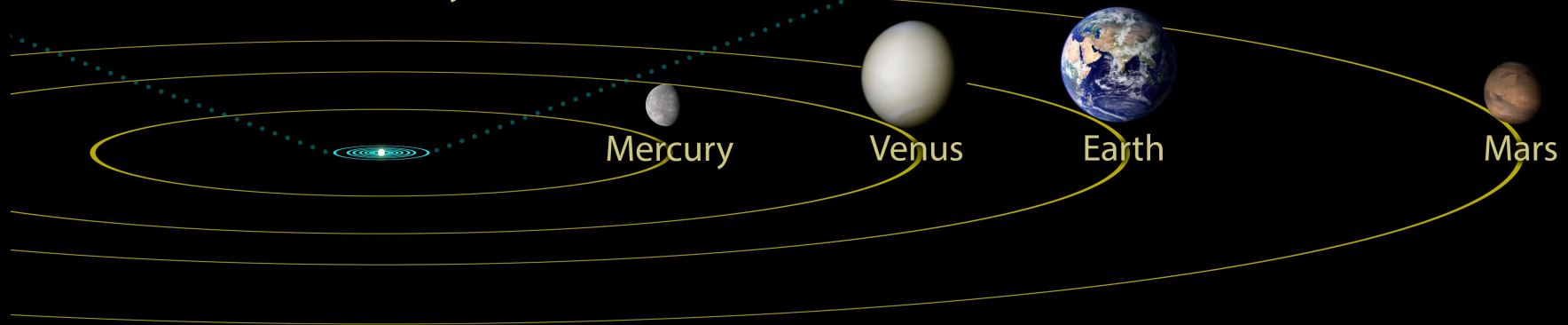
Jupiter & Major Moons



TRAPPIST-1 System



Inner Solar System



III. NUEVAS TECNICAS PARA LA BUSQUEDA DE EXOPLANETAS

Astronomical Image Reconstruction with Convolutional Neural Networks

Rémi Flamary
Université Côte d'Azur
Lagrange, OCA, CNRS
Nice, France
Email: remi.flamary@unice.fr

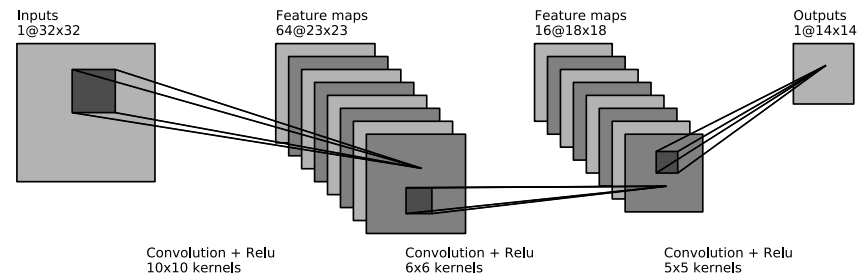
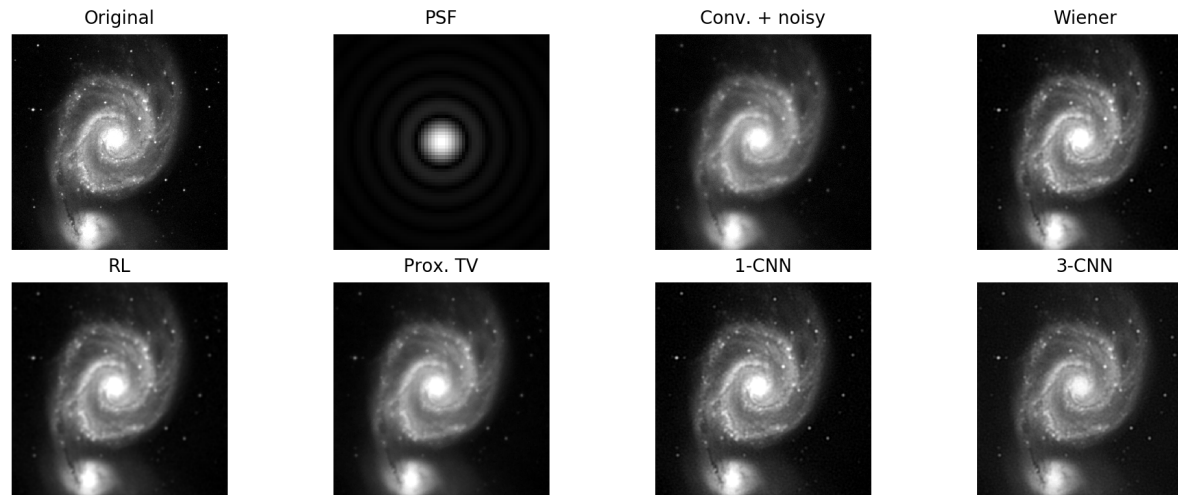
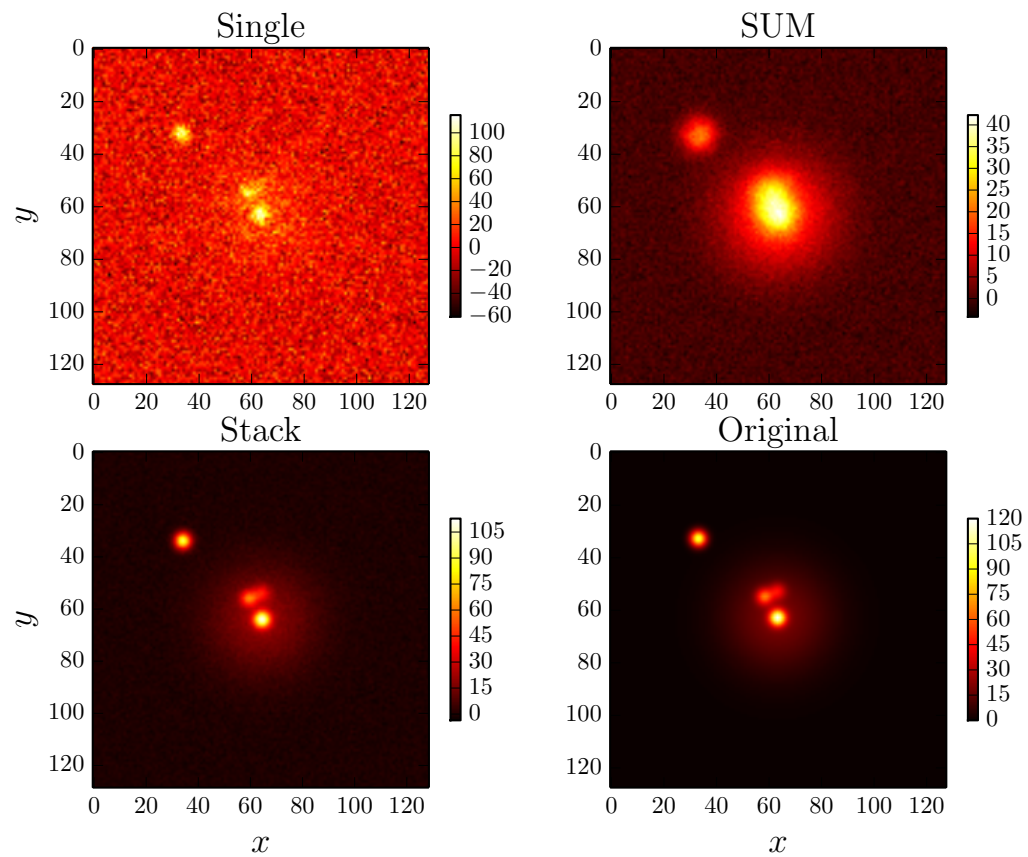


Fig. 1. Architecture of the proposed convolutional neural network. On the upper part are reported the size of the input, intermediary images and outputs. On the lower part the parameters and size of the filters for each layer.



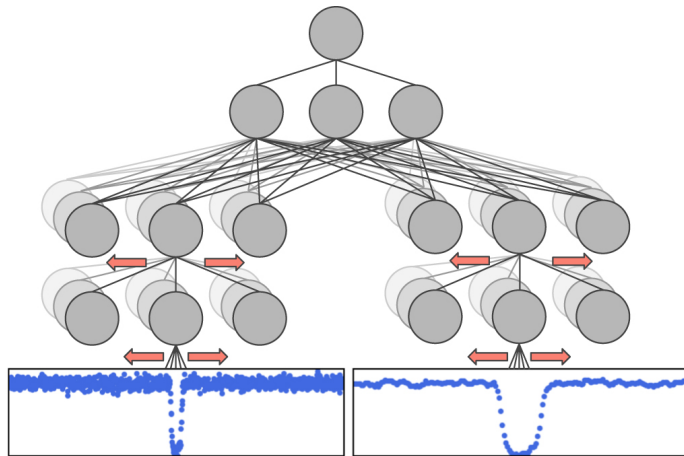
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.04526.pdf>
http://archive.stsci.edu/cgi-bin/dss_form

Lucky Imaging: Shift-and-Add Correction

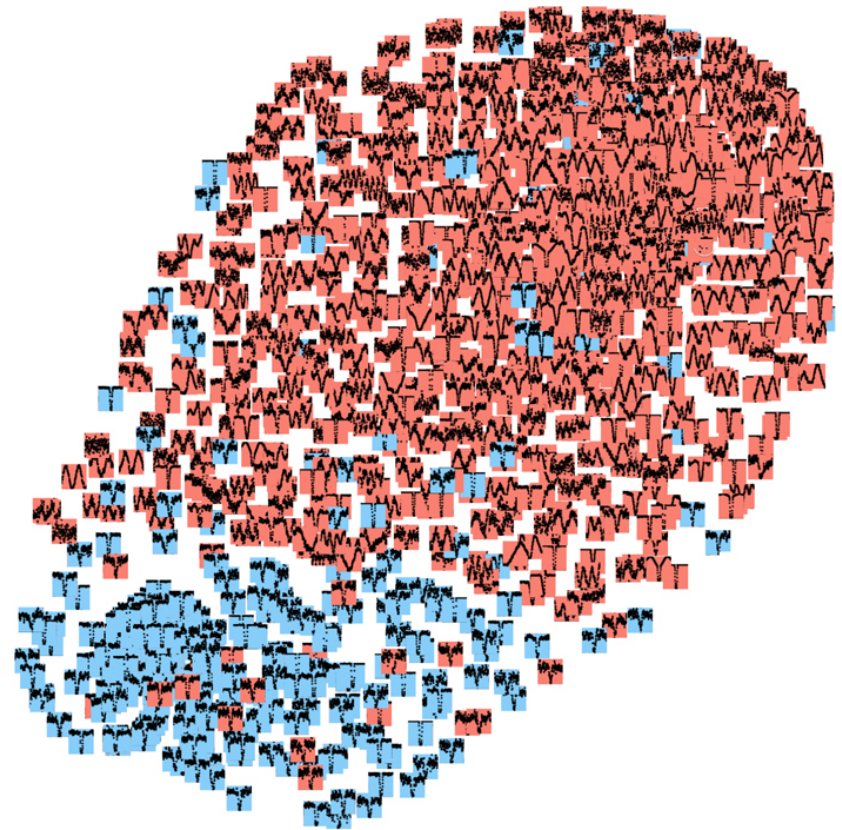


Identifying Exoplanets with Deep Learning: A Five-planet Resonant Chain around Kepler-80 and an Eighth Planet around Kepler-90

Christopher J. Shallue (Google Brain) and Andrew Vanderburg (U. Texas and CFA)
(ApJ, 2018, Volume 155, number 2, 21 pp)



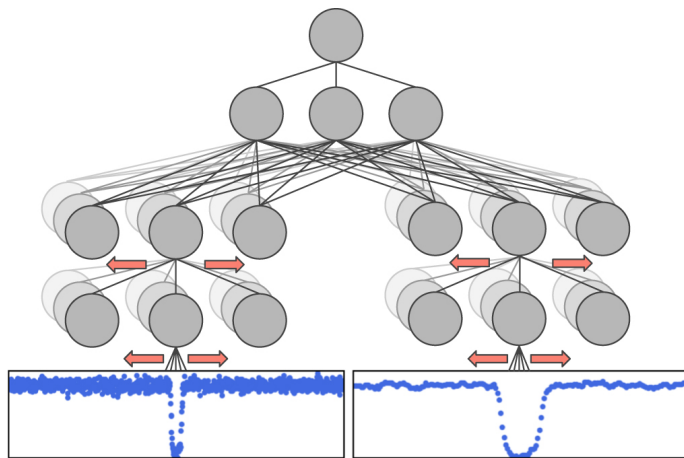
Convolutional neural network architecture for classifying light curves, with both global and local input views.



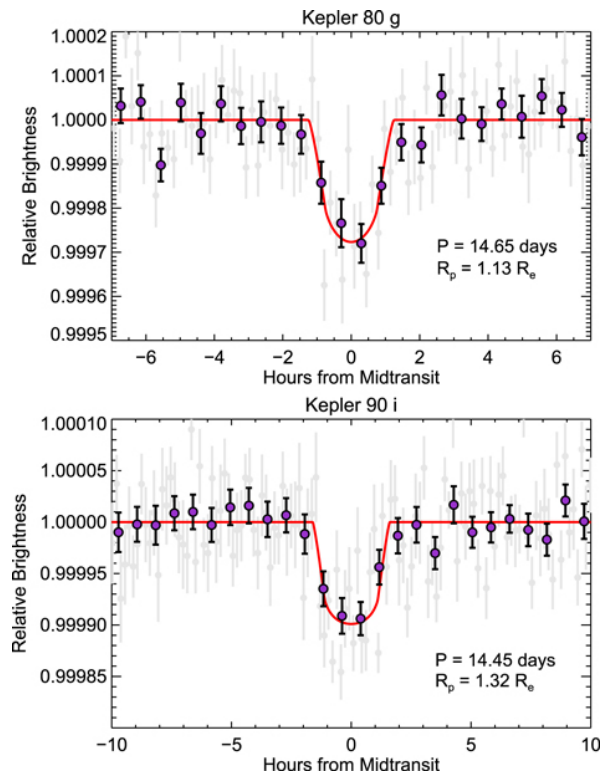
Visualizing the geometric space in which the convolutional neural network embeds its input light curves.

Identifying Exoplanets with Deep Learning: A Five-planet Resonant Chain around Kepler-80 and an Eighth Planet around Kepler-90

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Convolutional neural network architecture for classifying light curves, with both global and local input views.



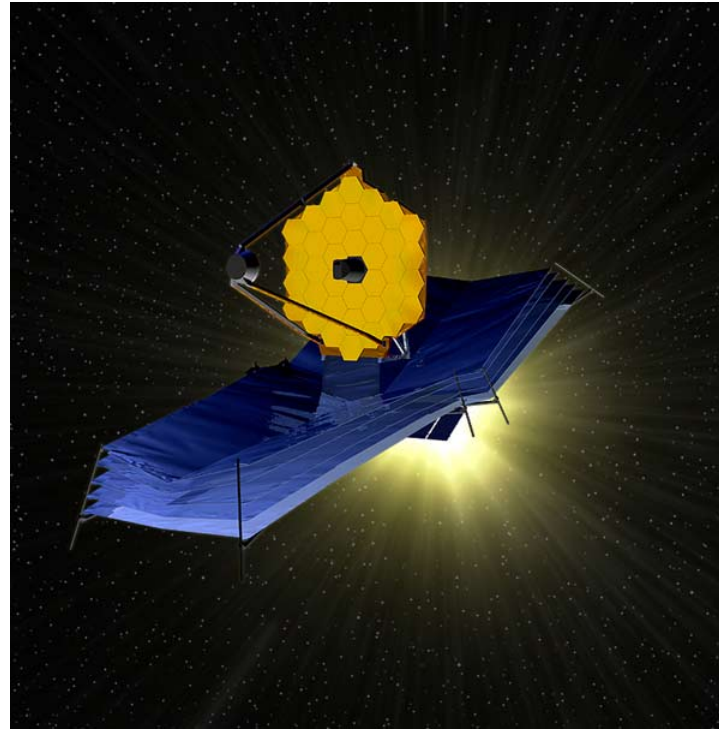
Transit light curves and best-fit models for the newly discovered planets around Kepler-80 and Kepler-90.

Proyectos Futuros: Imagen Directa

Esta es la técnica más prometedora por lo que se están desarrollando varios proyectos tanto en tierra con en el espacio. Se espera que esta técnica permita estudiar cosas tales como:

- La atmósfera (densidad, composición, etc.)
- La superficie (color, morfología de los océanos/continentes, etc.)
- Rotación de los planetas (por ejemplo, la duración del día)
- Satélites, anillos, etc.

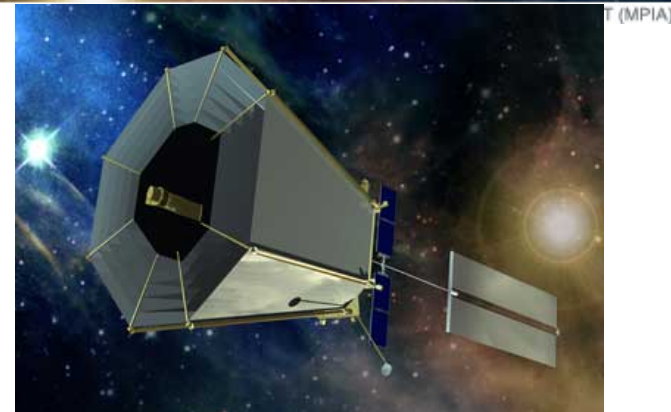
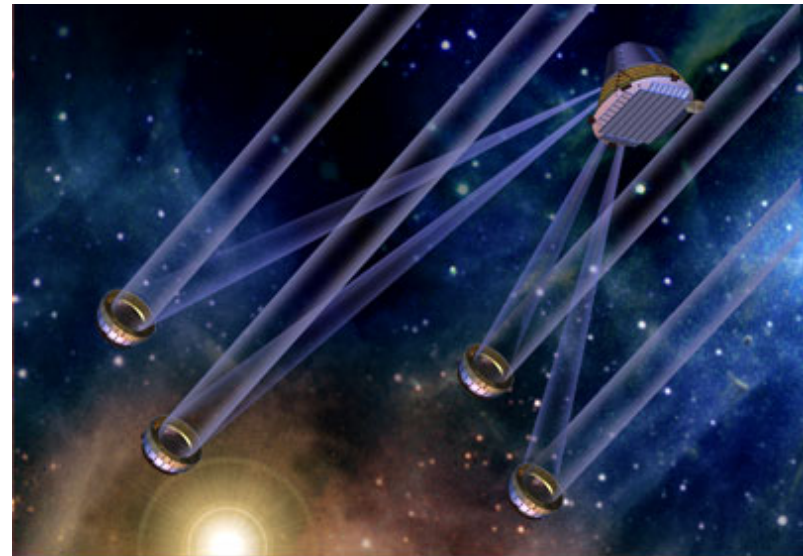
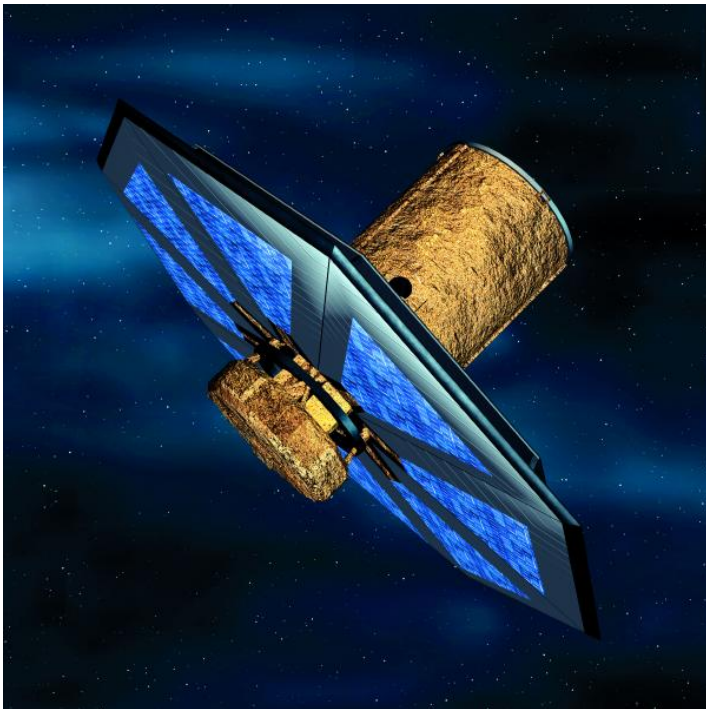
JWST (James Web Space Telescope) será el sucesor del HST y tendrá un espejo de 7m y varios instrumentos de nueva generación (espectrógrafos y cámaras en el óptico y el cercano infrarrojo). Este telescopio tendrá una serie de coronógrafos dedicados a la búsqueda de planetas. Fecha - 2020?.



Proyectos Futuros: Imagen Directa

DARWIN será un telescopio espacial (varios telescopios) que se espera de muchas de las respuestas, incluyendo si hay posibilidad de vida en los planetas. Estudiará del orden de 200 Estrellas cercanas. Fecha de lanzamiento después del 2025?.

TPF (Terrestrial Planet Finder) es un interferómetro que intentara contestar la pregunta fundamental: ¿Existe vida en otros mundos? El objetivo principal es buscar planetas tipo Tierra y determinar si pueden sustentar vida en ellos. Todavía no hay posible fecha para su construcción.



IV. BUSQUEDA DE EXOPLANETAS EN MEXICO

Búsqueda de Exoplanetas en México

- No hay un grupo dedicado a la búsqueda y caracterización de Exoplanetas.
- Hay varios investigadores que dedican parte de su tiempo a la búsqueda o al estudio de Exoplanetas.
- Se está construyendo el telescopio TAOS II para la búsqueda de cuerpos menores en la parte externa del Sistema Solar. Se espera también encontrar Tránsitos de Exoplanetas.
- Se está construyendo el telescopio óptico SAINT-EX de 1 metro de diámetro en SPM, el cual estará dedicado a la búsqueda de Exoplanetas usando la técnica de Tránsito.
- Se esta iniciando un proyecto para la búsqueda Astrométrica de Exoplanetas usando el VLBA y GAIA.
- Se espera que en los próximos años se forme al menos un grupo dedicado a la búsqueda y caracterización de Exoplanetas.

TAOS II

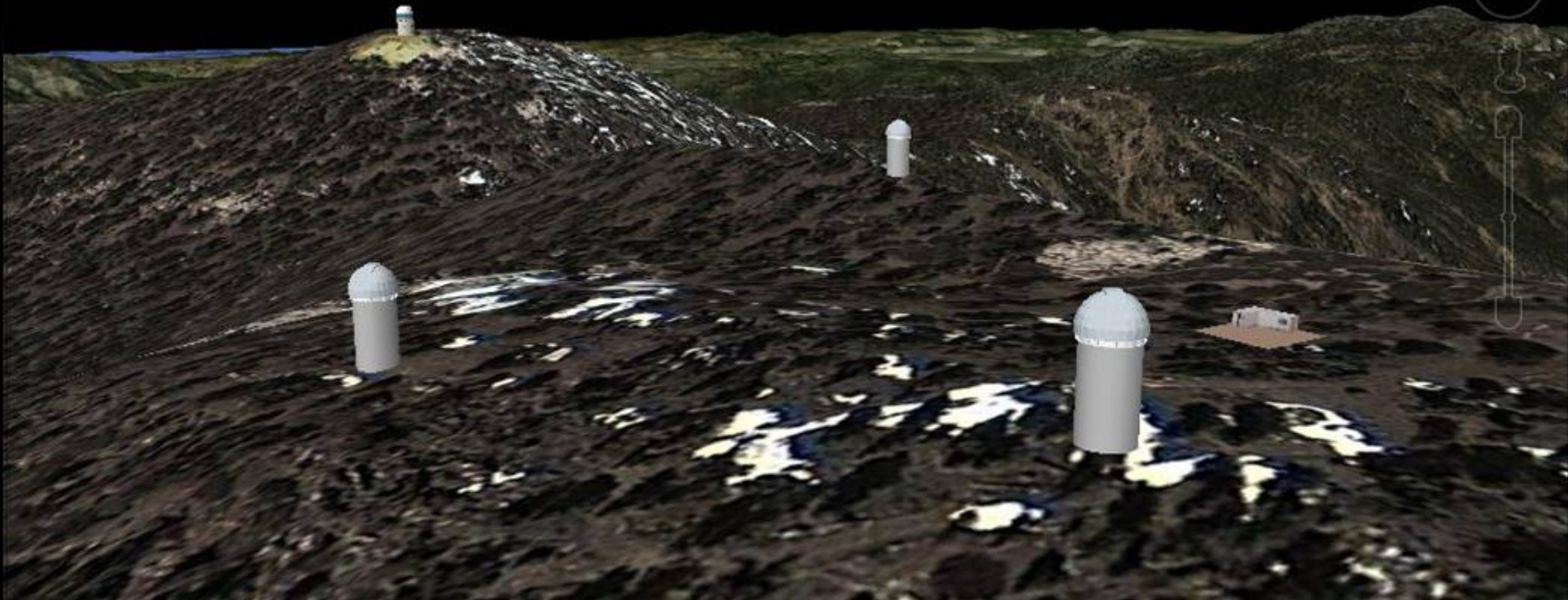
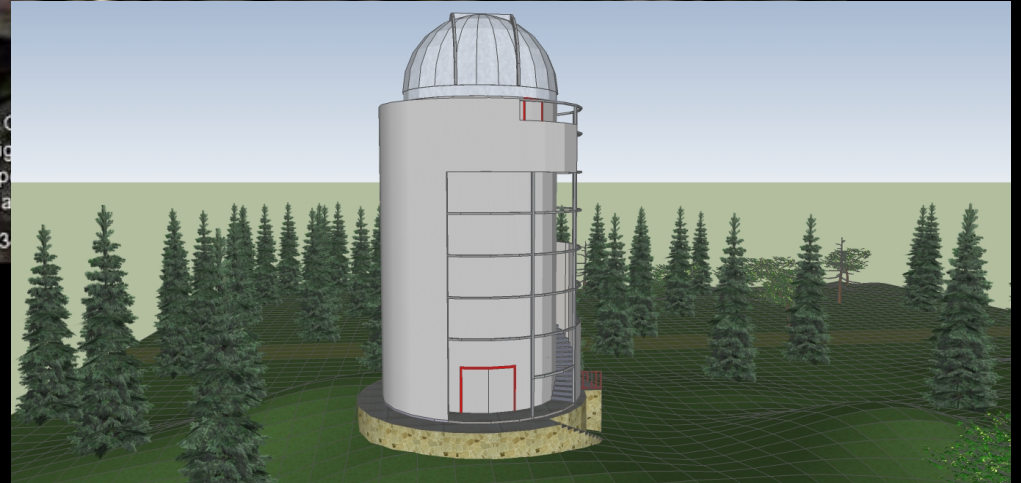
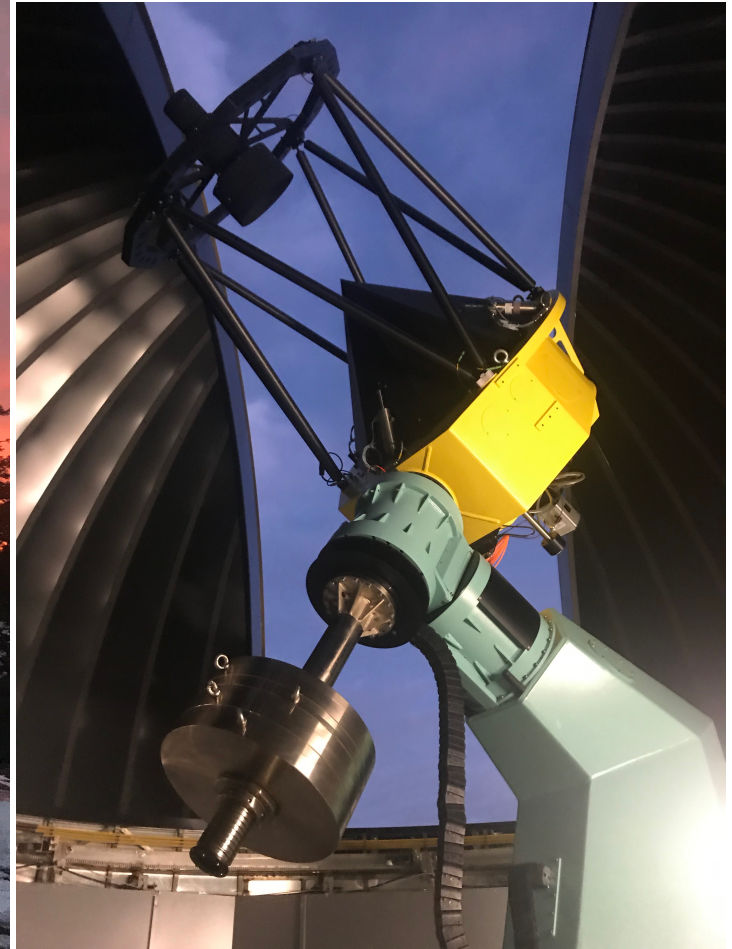
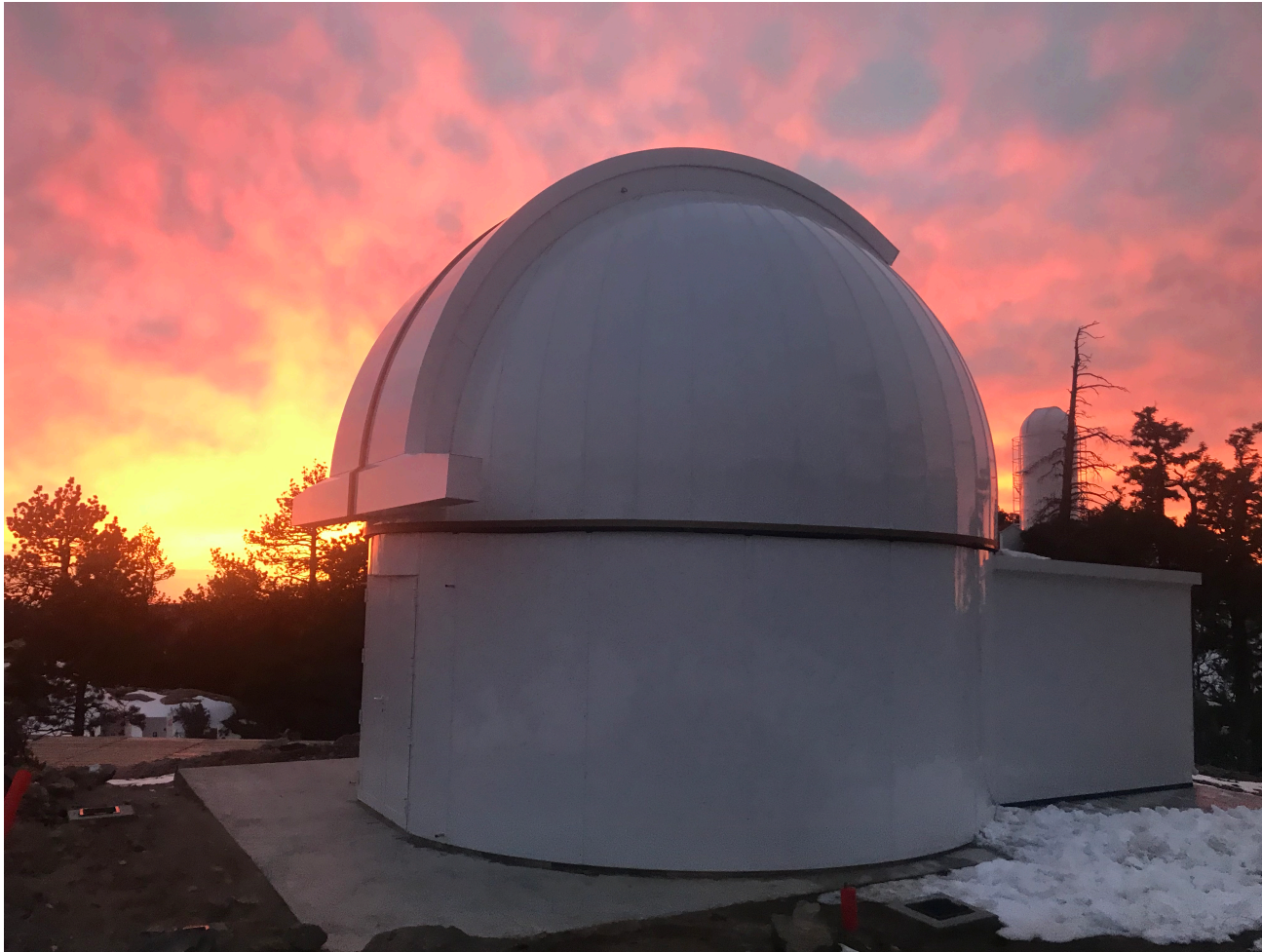


Image © 2012 C
Image © 2012 Dig
Sp
Na
3



SAINT-EX

(Searching And characterisING Transiting Exoplanets)



Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)

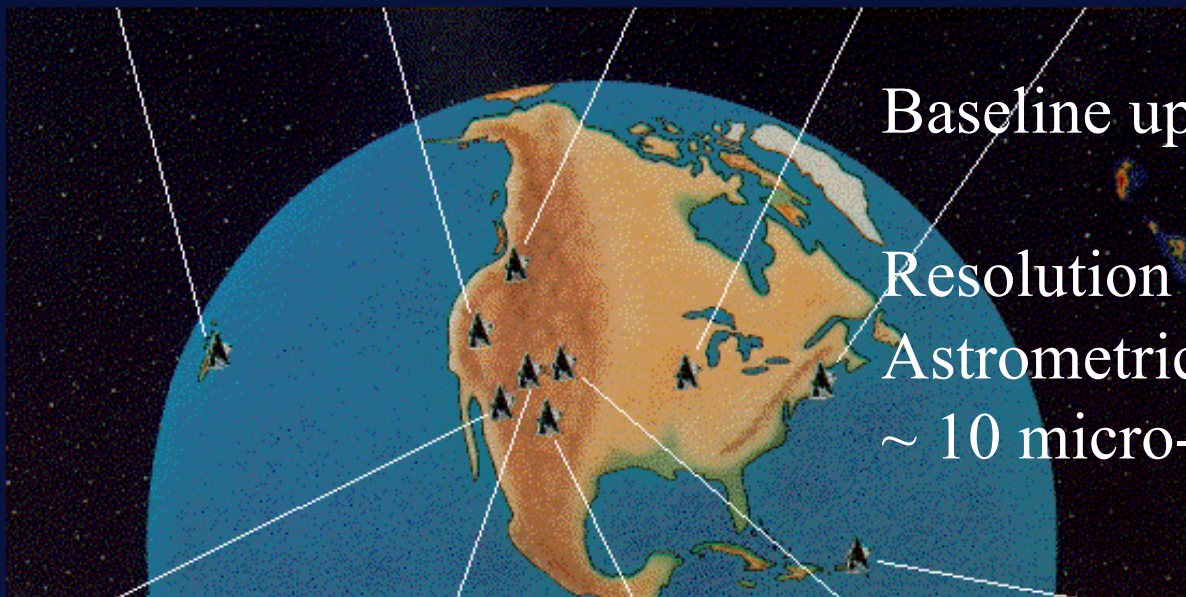
Hawaii



Washington



New Hampshire



Baseline up to 8000 km

Resolution of $\sim 1-0.5$ mas

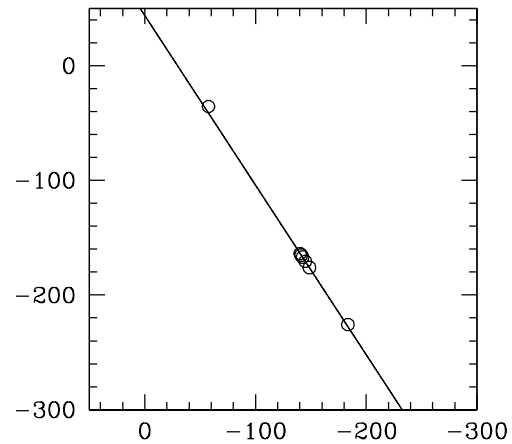
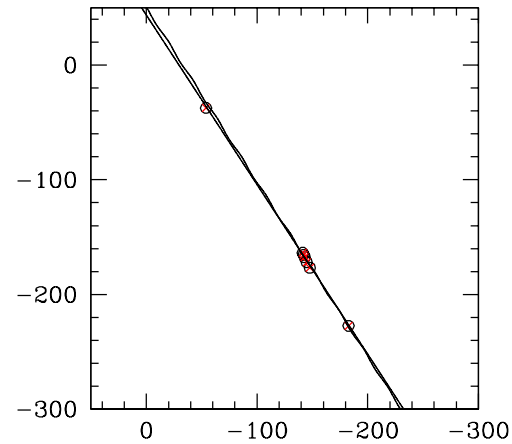
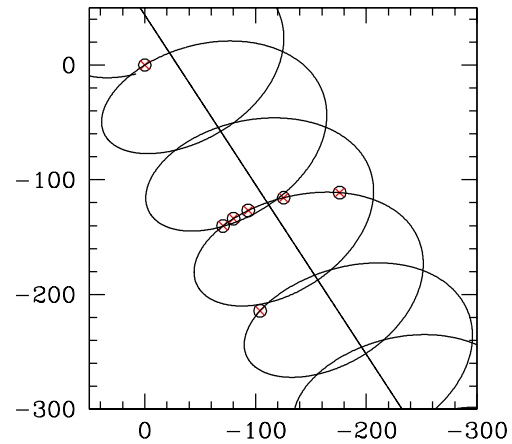
Astrometric accuracy of
 ~ 10 micro-arcseconds



St. Croix
Virgin Islands

TVLM 513 M8.5
M-Dwarf

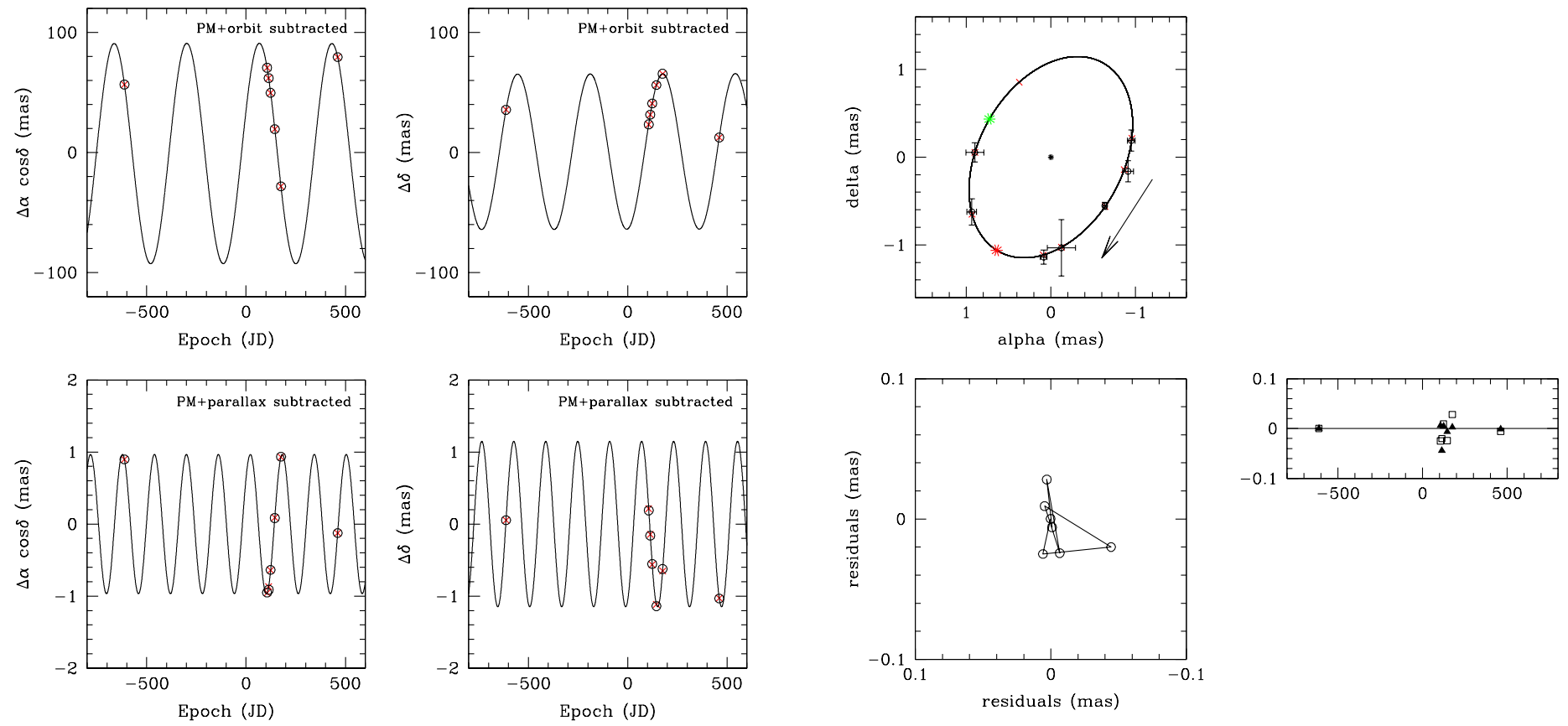
$M = 0.076 M_{\text{sun}}$, $D = 10.46 \text{ pc}$
 $P = 0.44 \text{ yrs}$, $a_p = 0.24 \text{ AU}$, $e_p = 0.0$, $i = 133 \text{ deg}$,
 $m_p = 4.4 m_j$



Curiel et al. (2019)

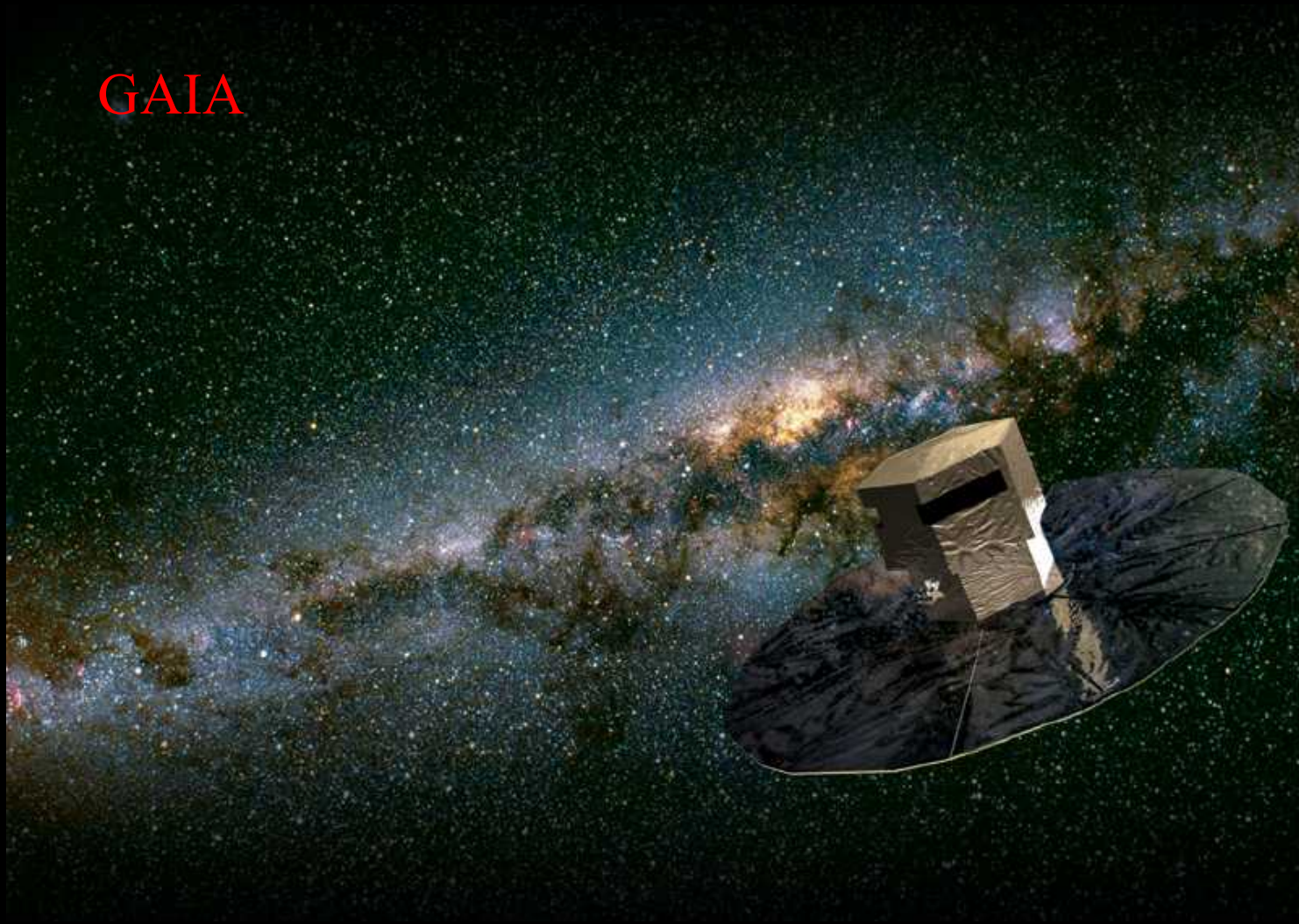
TVLM 513 M8.5 M-Dwarf

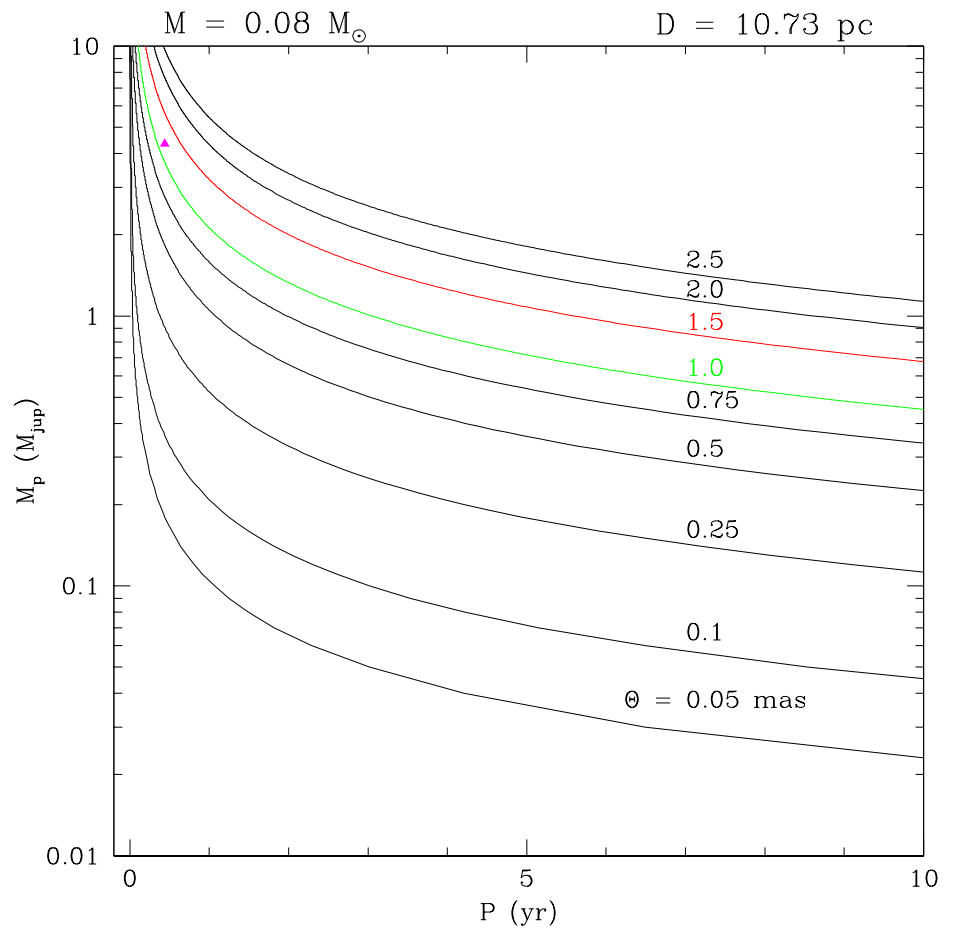
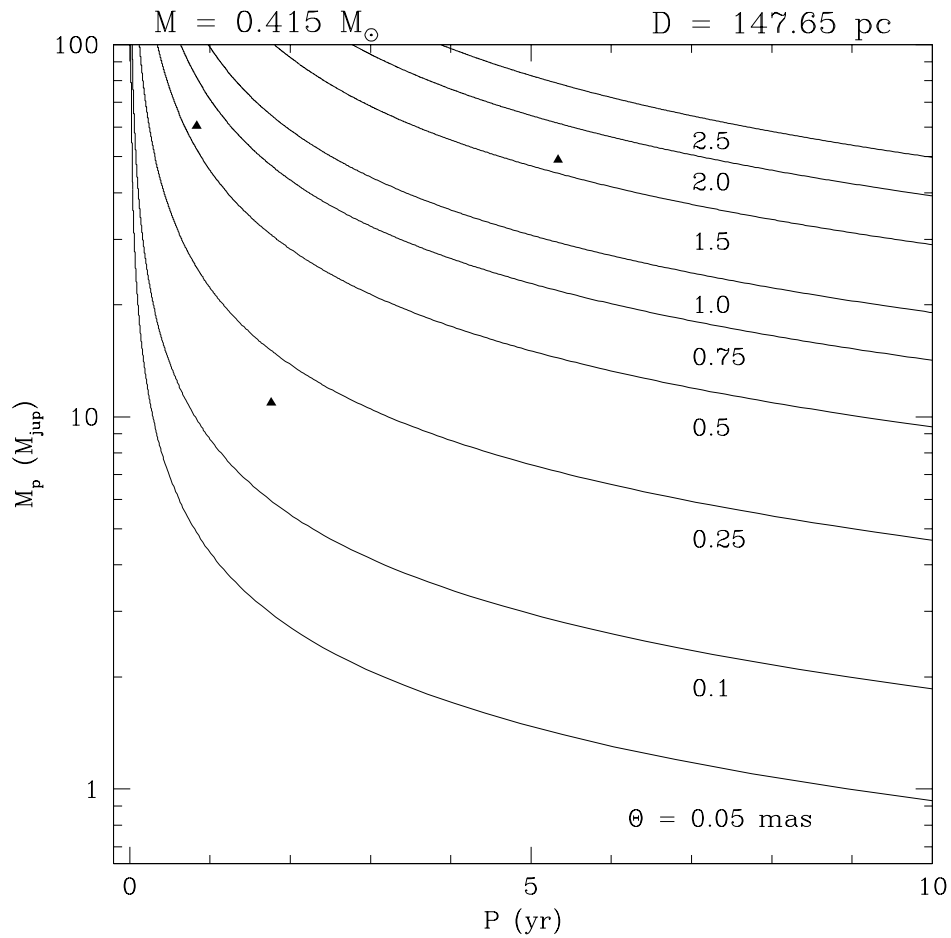
$M = 0.076 M_{\text{sun}}$, $D = 10.46 \text{ pc}$
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 $m_p = 4.4 m_j$



Curiel et al. (2019)

GAIA



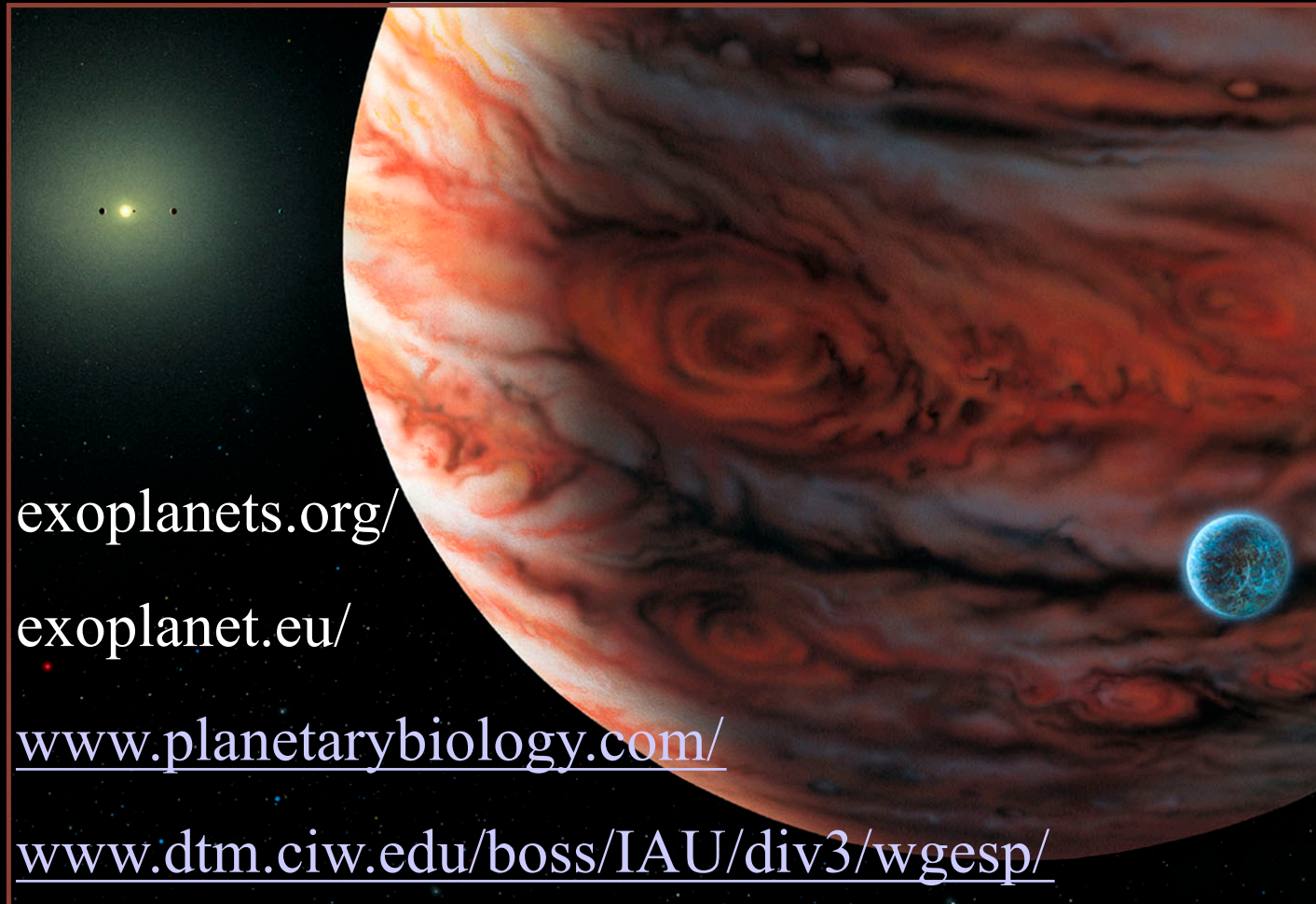


1 micro-arcsec es aproximadamente el tamaño de una moneda de 10 pesos en la superficie de la Luna vista desde la Tierra.

VLBA: Búsqueda Astrométrica de Exoplanetas

- Precisión esperada en observaciones individuales: 10-20 microsegundos de arco
- Es posible encontrar Enanas Marrón y planetas masivos asociados a estrellas tipo solar y menos masivas a distancias menores de unos 150 parsecs
- Es posible encontrar planetas tipo Júpiter y menos masivos asociados a estrellas enanas tipo M (M-type dwarf stars: entre 0.08 y 0.3 M_{sun}) y a Enanas Marrón (entre 30 y 80 M_{jup}) a distancias menores a 50 parsecs (160 años luz)
- Enanas Marrón y Planetas asociados a Estrellas muy Jóvenes

(1 micro-arcsec es aproximadamente el tamaño de una moneda de 10 pesos en la superficie de la Luna vista desde la Tierra.)



exoplanets.org/

exoplanet.eu/

www.planetarybiology.com/

www.dtm.ciw.edu/boss/IAU/div3/wgesp/



CFA Press release:

<http://www.cfa.harvard.edu/news/archive/pr0427.html>

Sky and Telescope:

<http://www.skyandtelescope.com/news/3309441.html?page=1&c=y>

Sky and Telescope:

<http://www.skyandtelescope.com/news/3309506.html>

TRANSITSEARCH:

<http://transitsearch.org/>

Detection of Transits of Extrasolar Giant Planets with Inexpensive Telescopes and CCDs:

<http://www.aavso.org/publications/ejaavso/v33n1/1.shtml>

Durante la noche podemos ver algunas de las estrellas que tienen Planetas...



...si sabemos donde buscar

