

La révolution des exoplanètes

A composite image of the solar system. On the left is a large, bright orange-yellow Sun. To its right are the planets Mercury, Venus, and Earth in increasing size. The Earth is the largest and most detailed, showing blue oceans, white clouds, and brown/green landmasses. The Moon is visible to the left of Earth. The background is a dark space filled with numerous small white stars.

3 août 2014

Festival d'astronomie de Fleurance

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CNRS

Institut d'astrophysique de Paris

Observatoire de Haute-Provence

M V T Ma

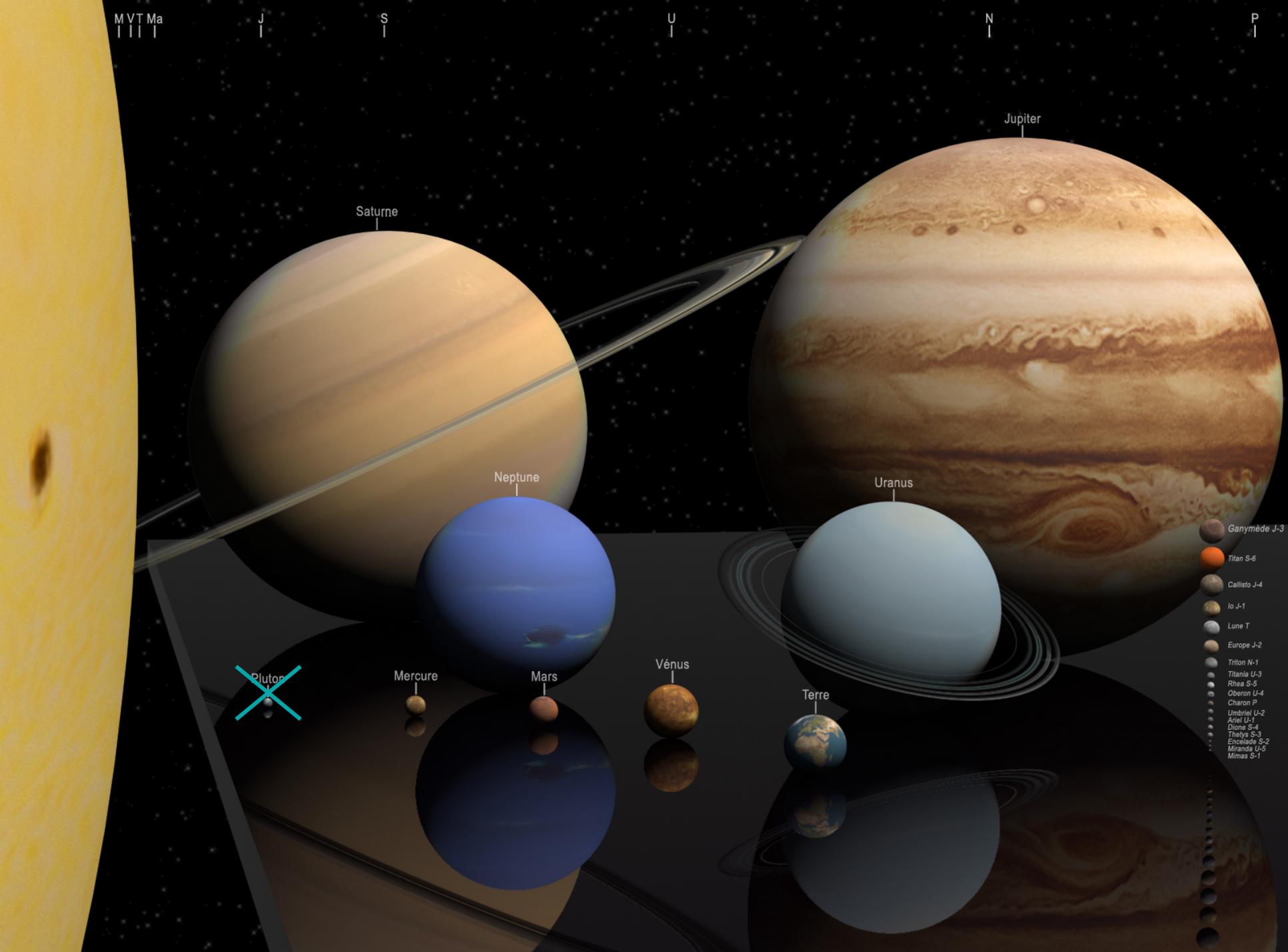
J

S

U

N

P



Saturne

Jupiter

Neptune

Uranus

~~Pluton~~

Mercure

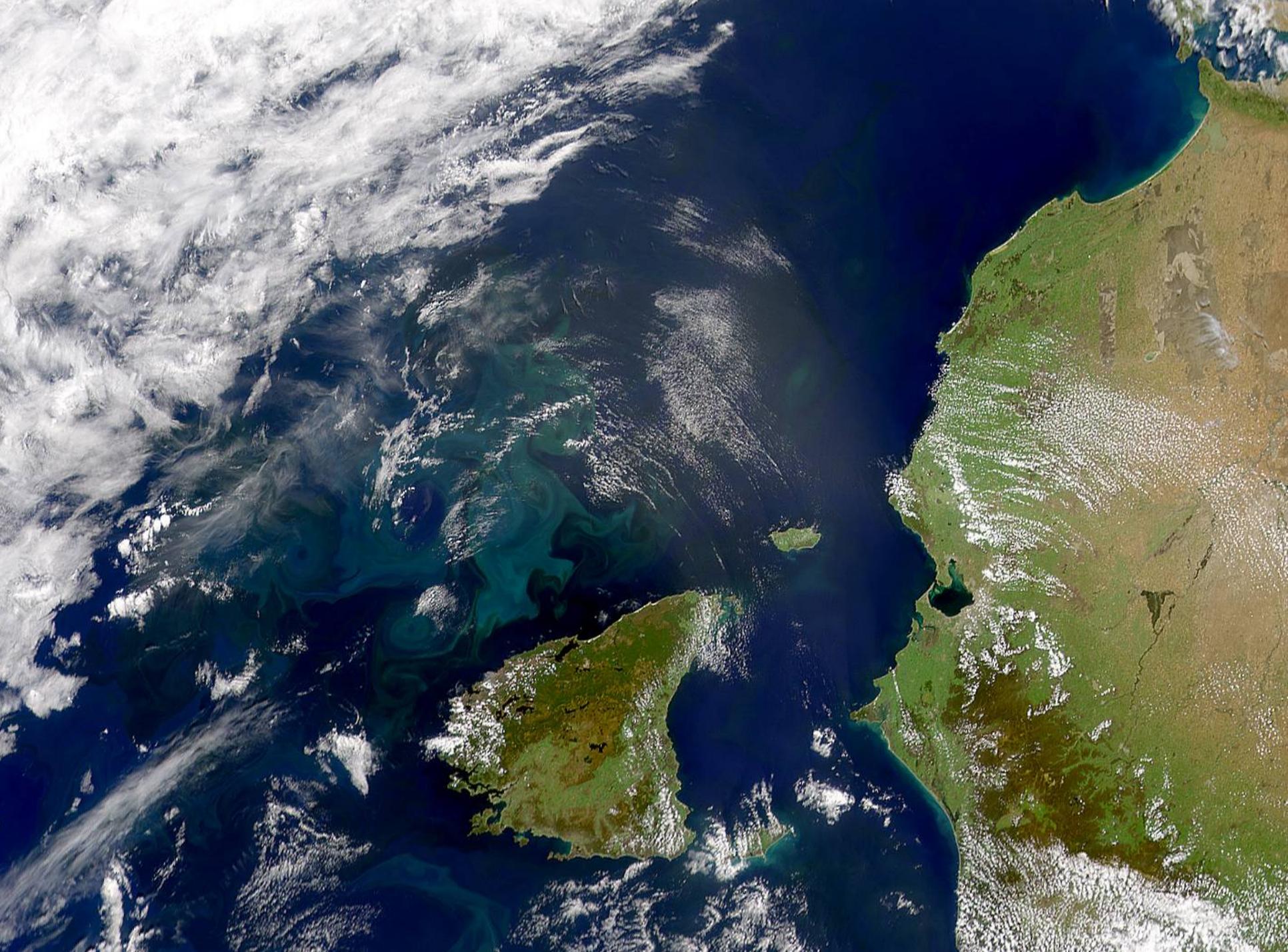
Mars

Vénus

Terre

-  Ganymède J-3
-  Titan S-6
-  Callisto J-4
-  Io J-1
-  Lune T
-  Europe J-2
-  Triton N-1
-  Titanie U-3
-  Rhea S-5
-  Oberon U-4
-  Charon P
-  Umbriel U-2
-  Ariel U-1
-  Dione S-4
-  Thetys S-3
-  Encelade S-2
-  Miranda U-5
-  Mimas S-1







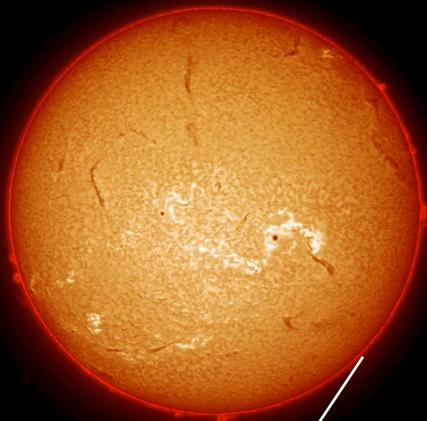


Comment détecter
une planète extra-solaire ?

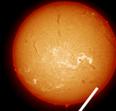
La détection directe

2 énormes difficultés

1. Une séparation angulaire minuscule

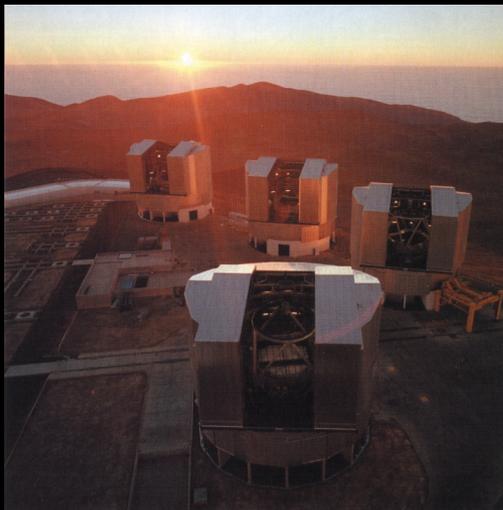
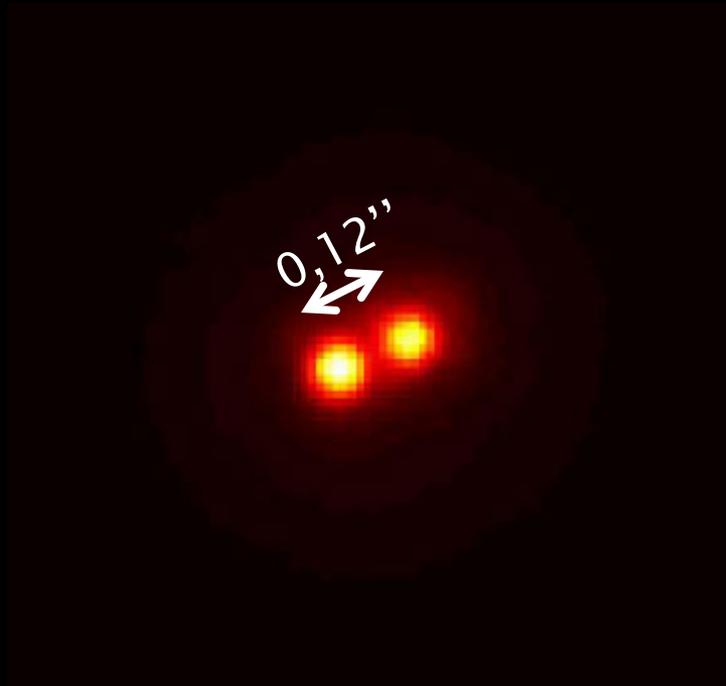


Soleil-Jupiter à 4 années-lumière
→ 4 secondes d'angle (= 1/900 degré)
→ 1 main vue à 3 km !



Soleil–Jupiter à 100 années–lumière
→ 0,15'' (= 1/24 000 degré)
→ 1 main vue à 200 km !!

Soleil–Terre à 100 années–lumière
→ 0,03''
→ 1 main vue à 1000 km !!!



Soleil–Jupiter à 100 années–lumière

→ **0,15''** (= 1/24 000 degré)

→ 1 main vue à 200 km !!

Soleil–Terre à 100 années–lumière

→ **0,03''**

→ 1 main vue à 1000 km !!!

La détection directe

2 énormes difficultés

1. Une séparation angulaire minuscule
2. Un gigantesque contraste en luminosité

L'étoile est jusqu'à 10 000 000 000 plus brillante que la planète !



1995 : Observatoire de Haute-Provence



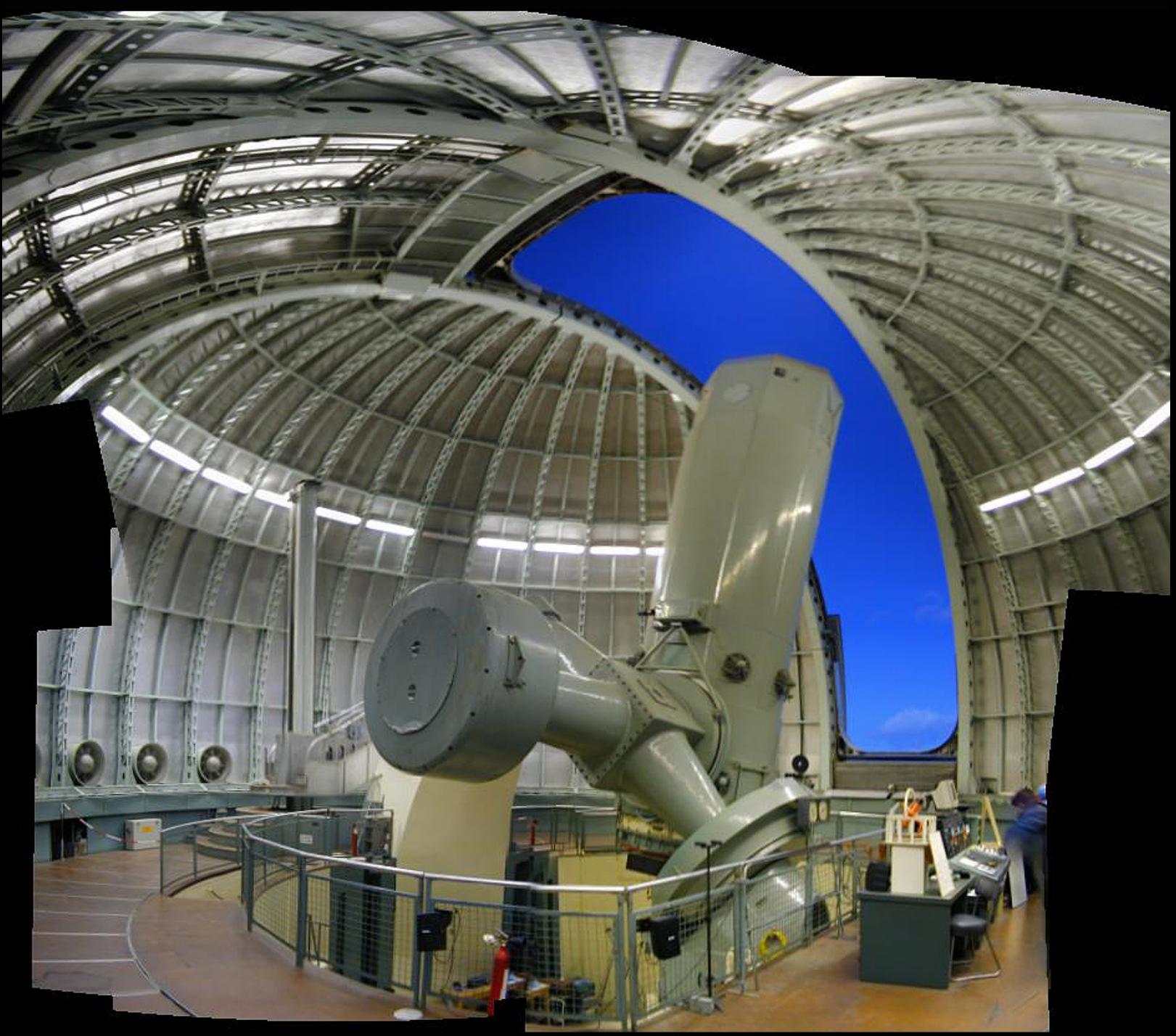


Photo : Hervé Dole

La détection indirecte

« l'étoile perturbée »

L'étoile perturbée

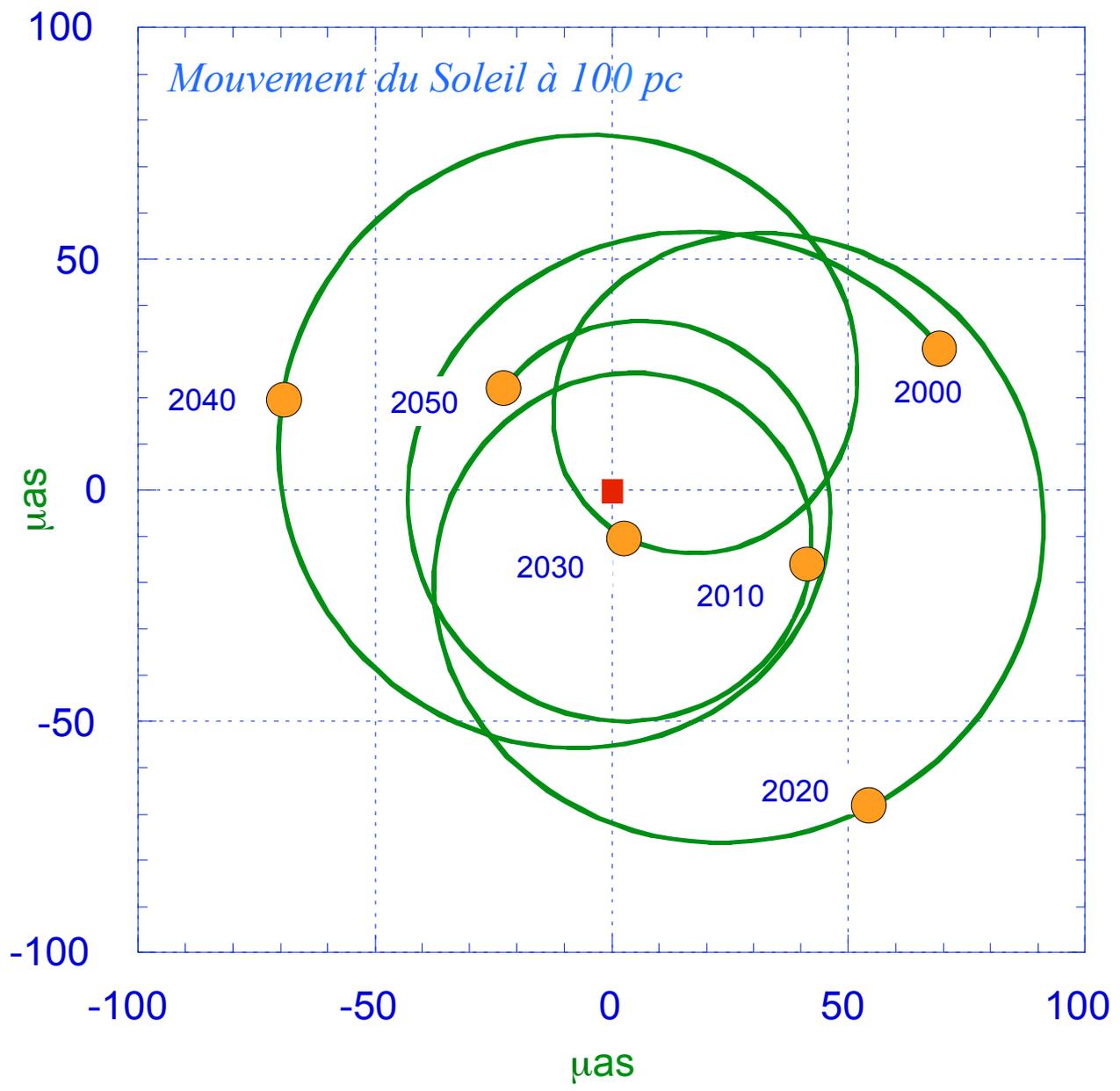
mesurer la **perturbation gravitationnelle** induite par la planète sur son étoile

⇒ le lanceur de marteau

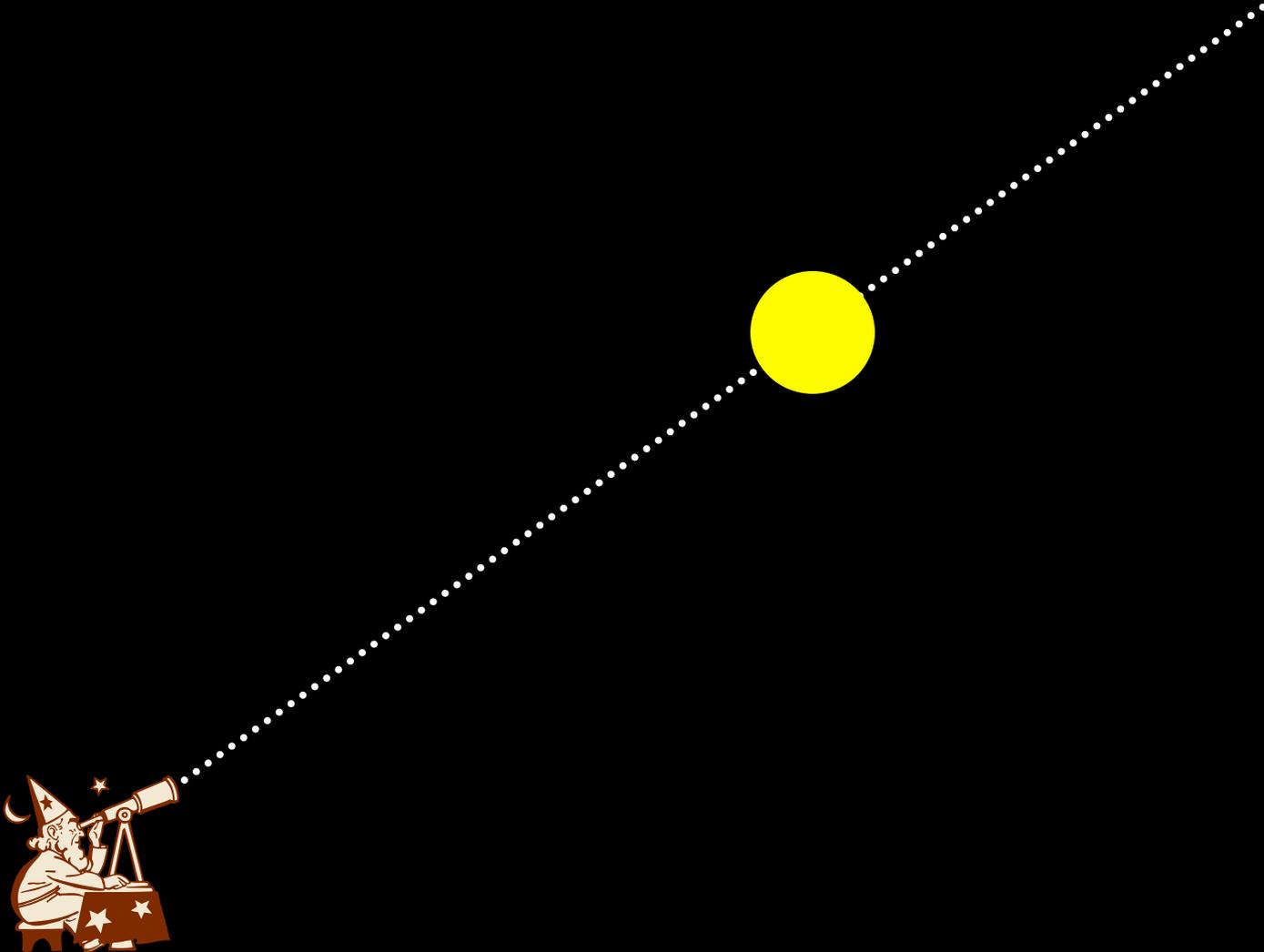




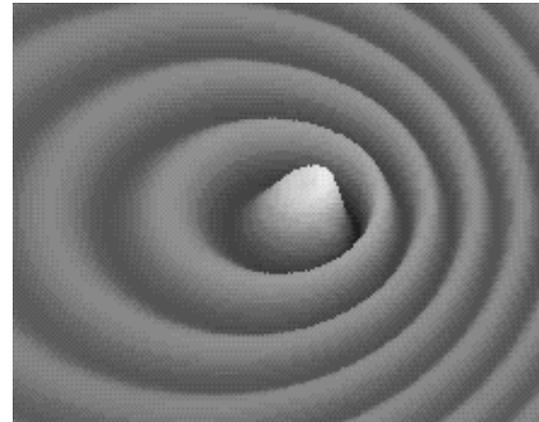
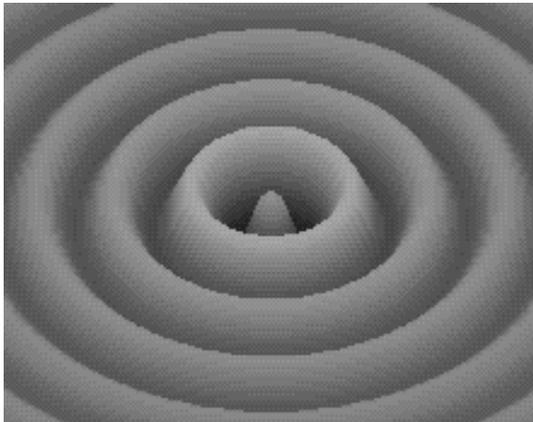
Mark Thiessen - Lance Deal - *National Geographic* (décembre 2004)



L'étoile perturbée



Effet Doppler : mesure de la vitesse des astres



L'effet Doppler

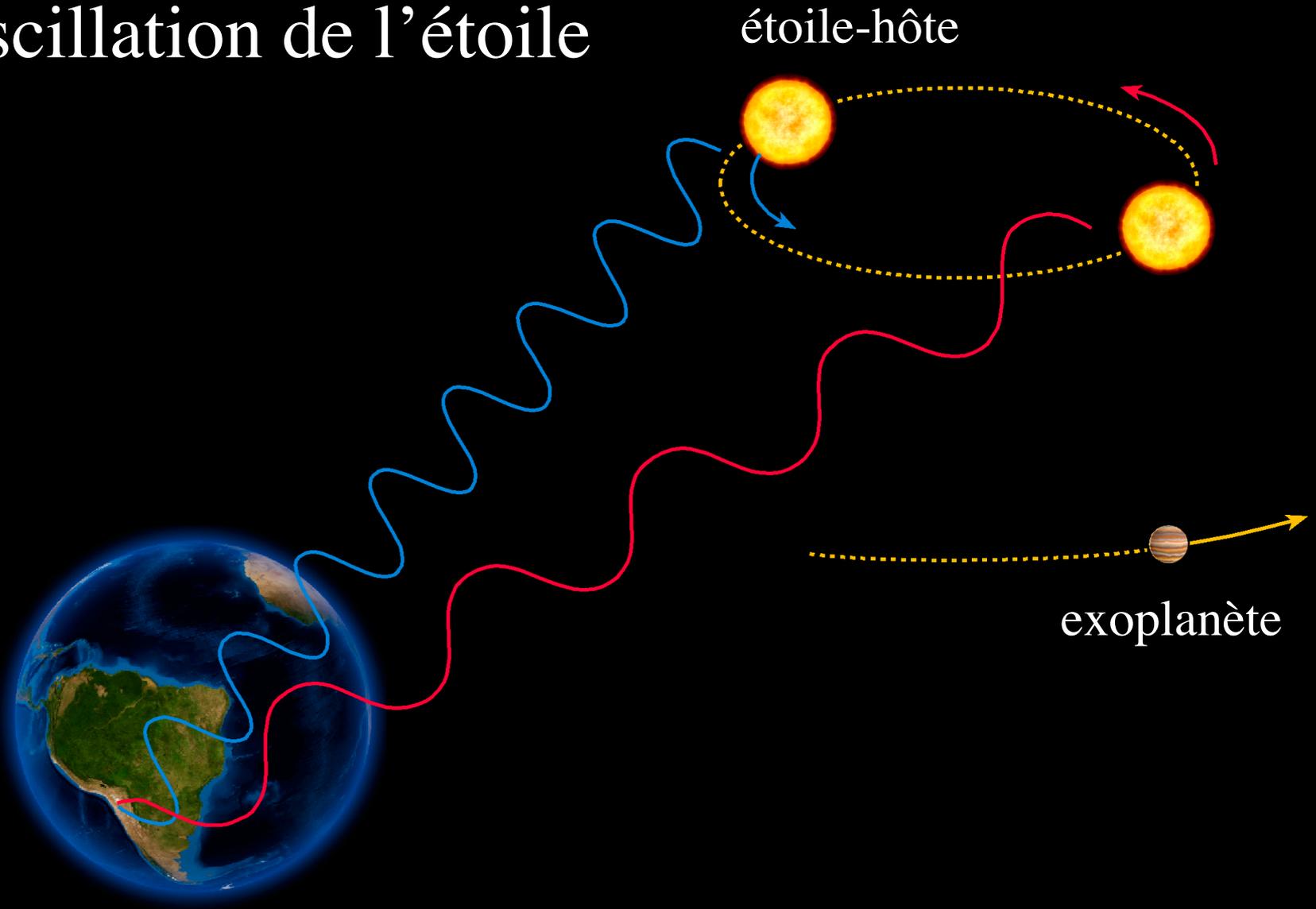


Δf est proportionnel à la **variation de vitesse radiale** de l'étoile.
la variation de vitesse radiale de l'étoile est proportionnelle à la **masse** de la planète

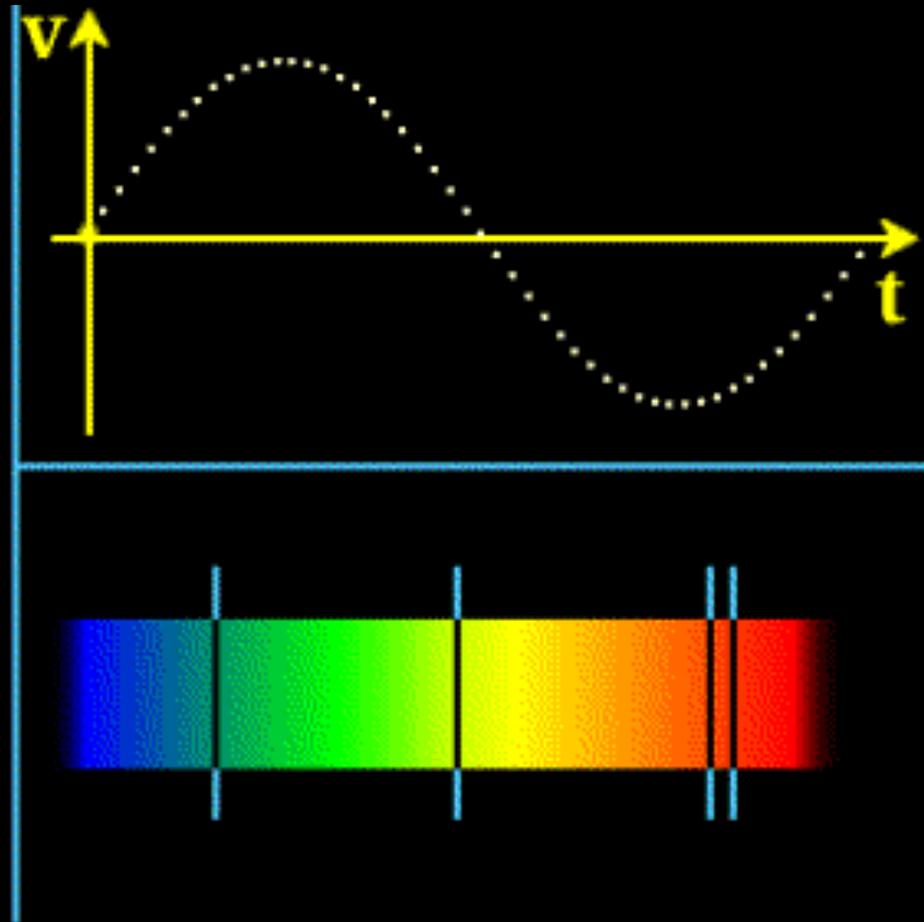
f_0

fréquence

Décalage Doppler dû à l'oscillation de l'étoile



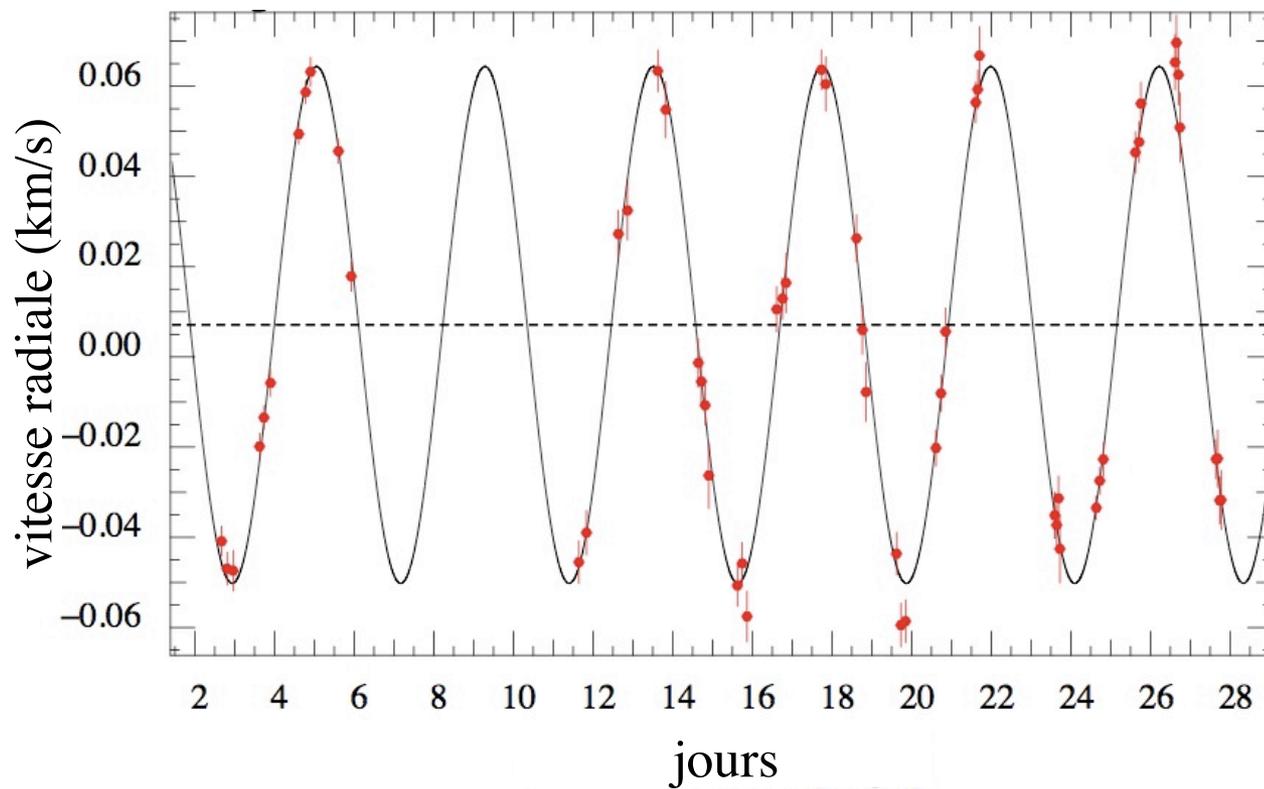
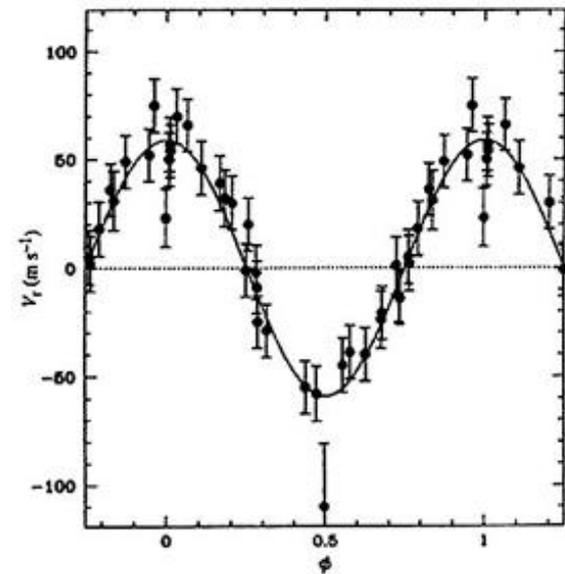
Décalage Doppler dû à l'oscillation de l'étoile



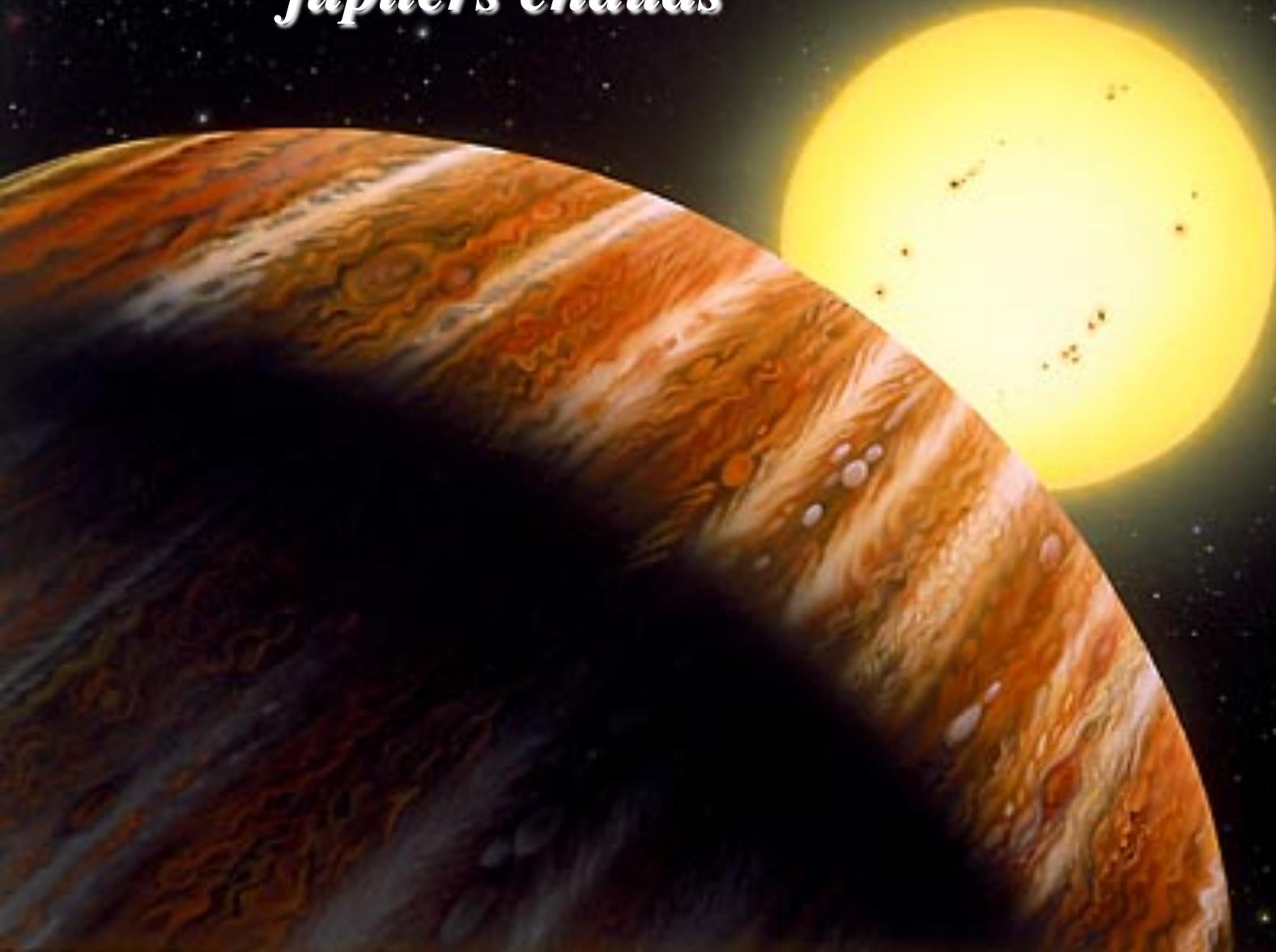


1995 : Michel Mayor & Didier Queloz

51 Pegasi b

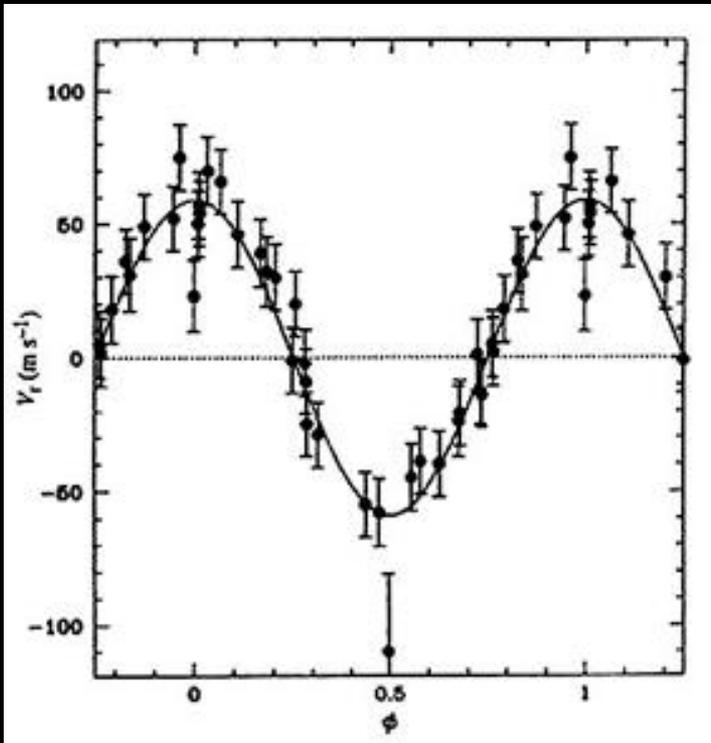


“jupiters chauds”



Méthode des vitesses radiales

Décalage Doppler dû aux oscillations de l'étoile



$$K = \frac{m \sin i}{(M_* + m)^{2/3}} \times \frac{(2\pi G)^{1/3}}{P^{1/3} \sqrt{1 - e^2}}$$

$m \ll M_*$ et $e = 0$:

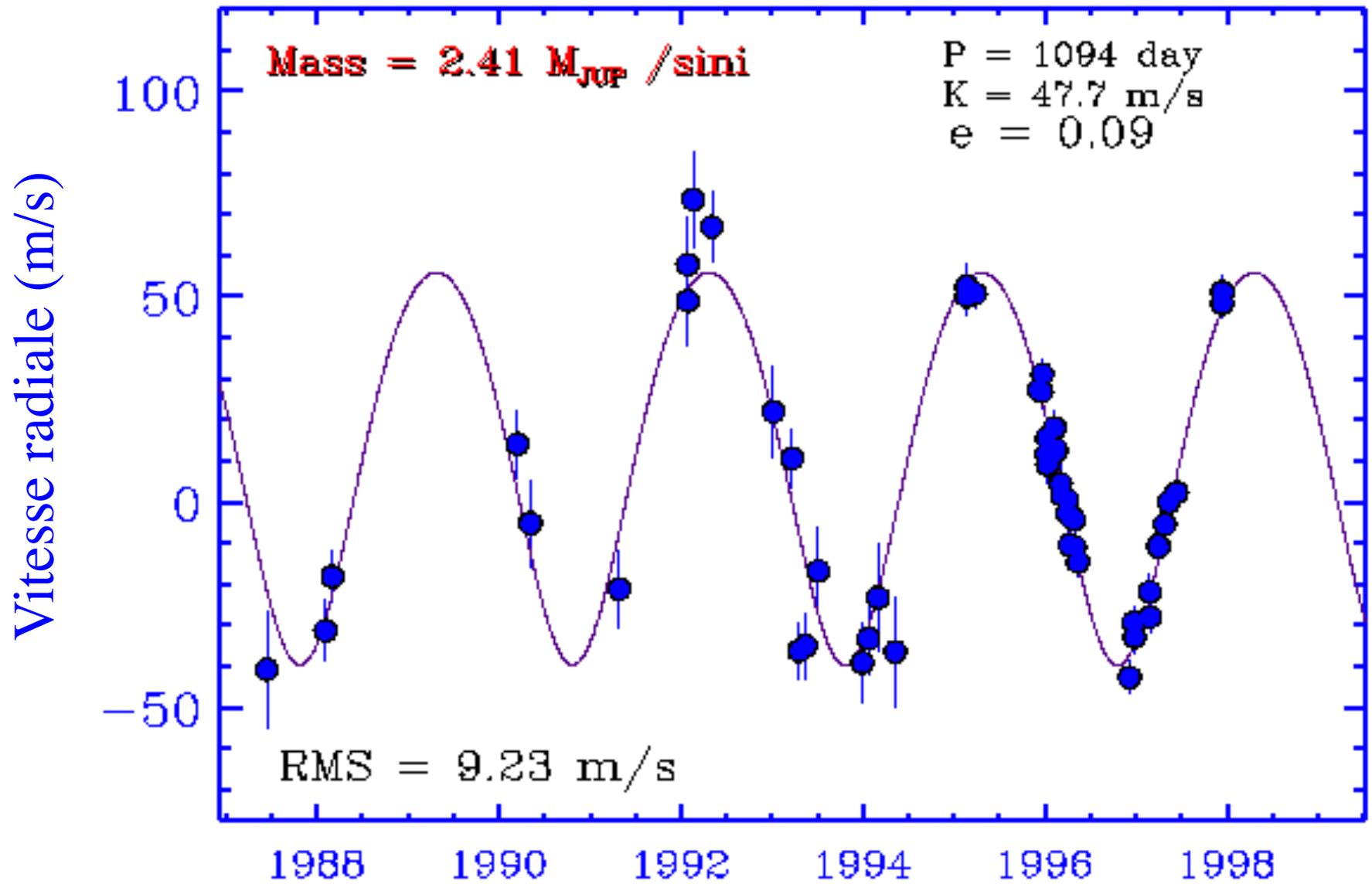
$$K = 203 \frac{m \sin i}{M_*^{2/3} P^{1/3}}$$

$K(\text{m/s})$ $m(M_{\text{Jup}})$ $M_*(M_{\text{Sun}})$ $P(\text{jours})$

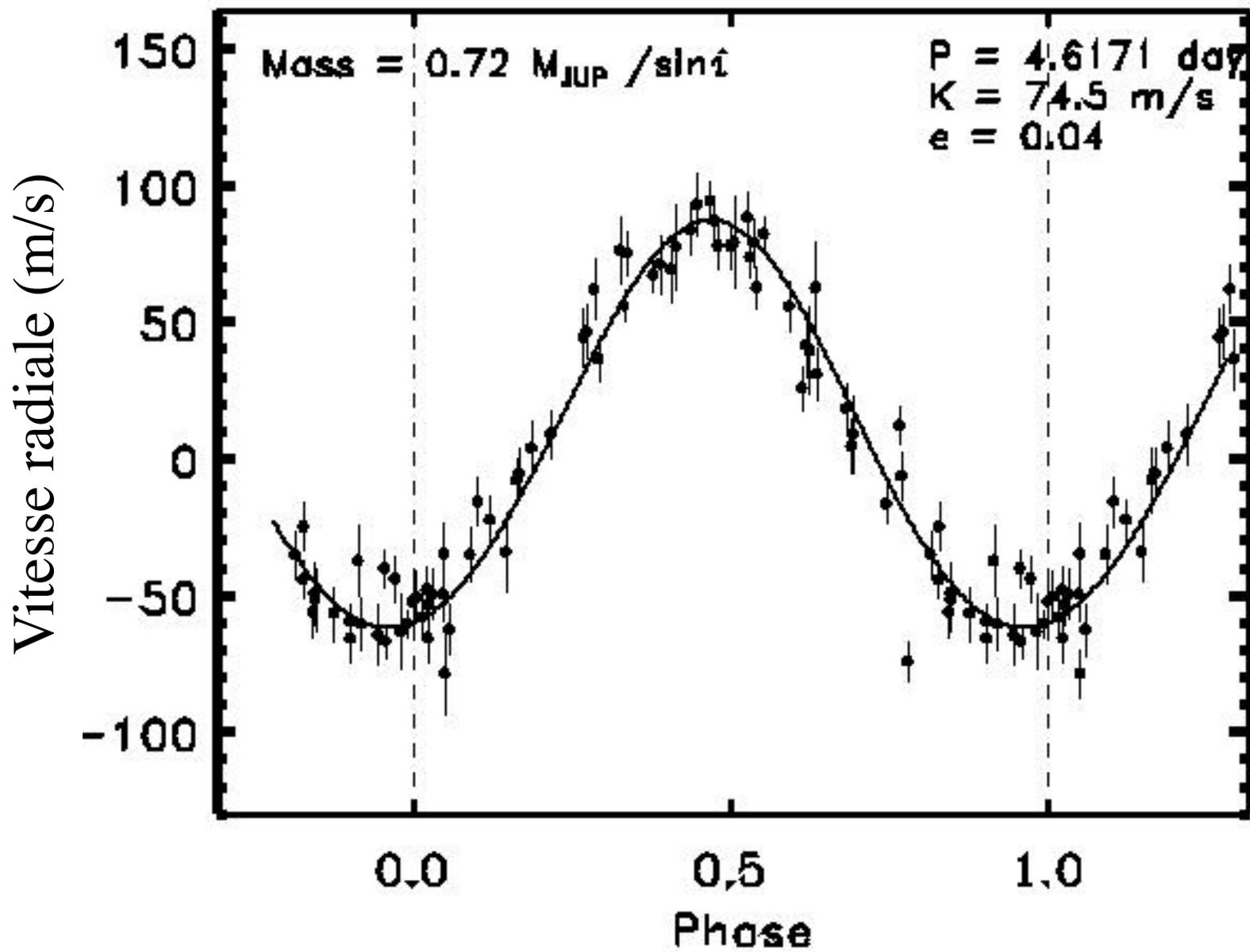
Jupiter chaud : +/- 100 m/s sur quelques jours

Jupiter : +/- 12 m/s sur 12 ans

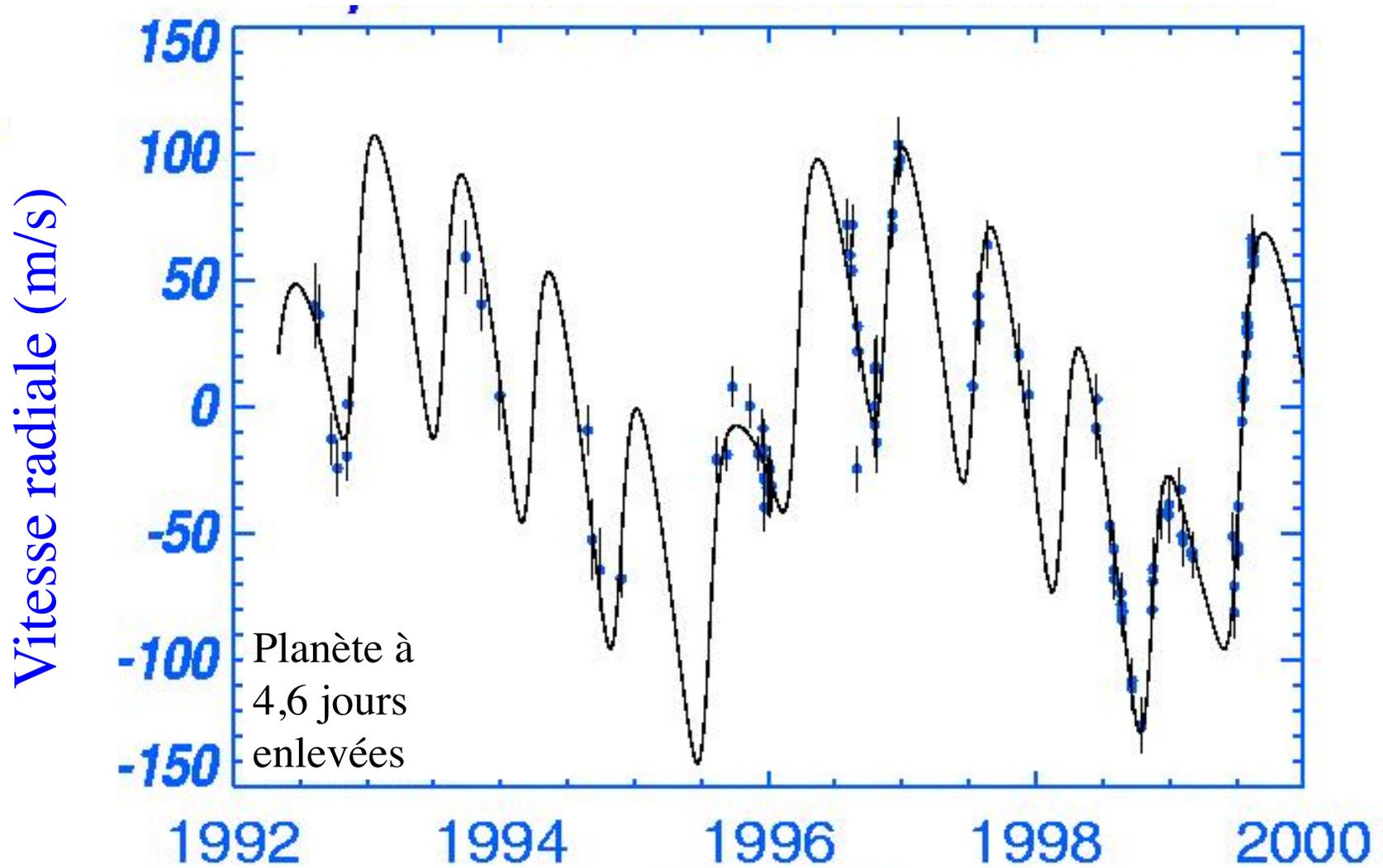
Terre : +/- 9 cm/s sur 365 jours



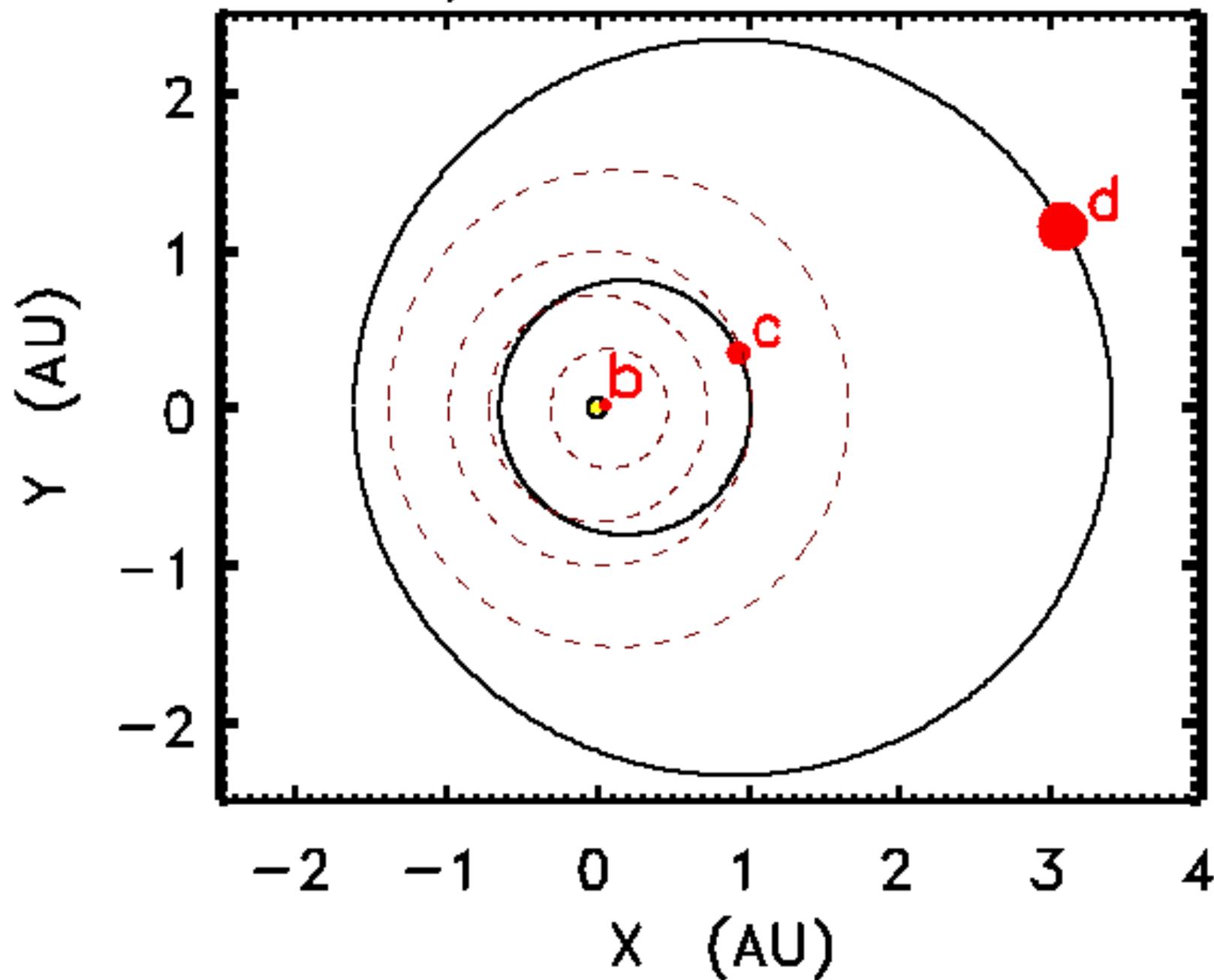
Upsilon Andromedae b



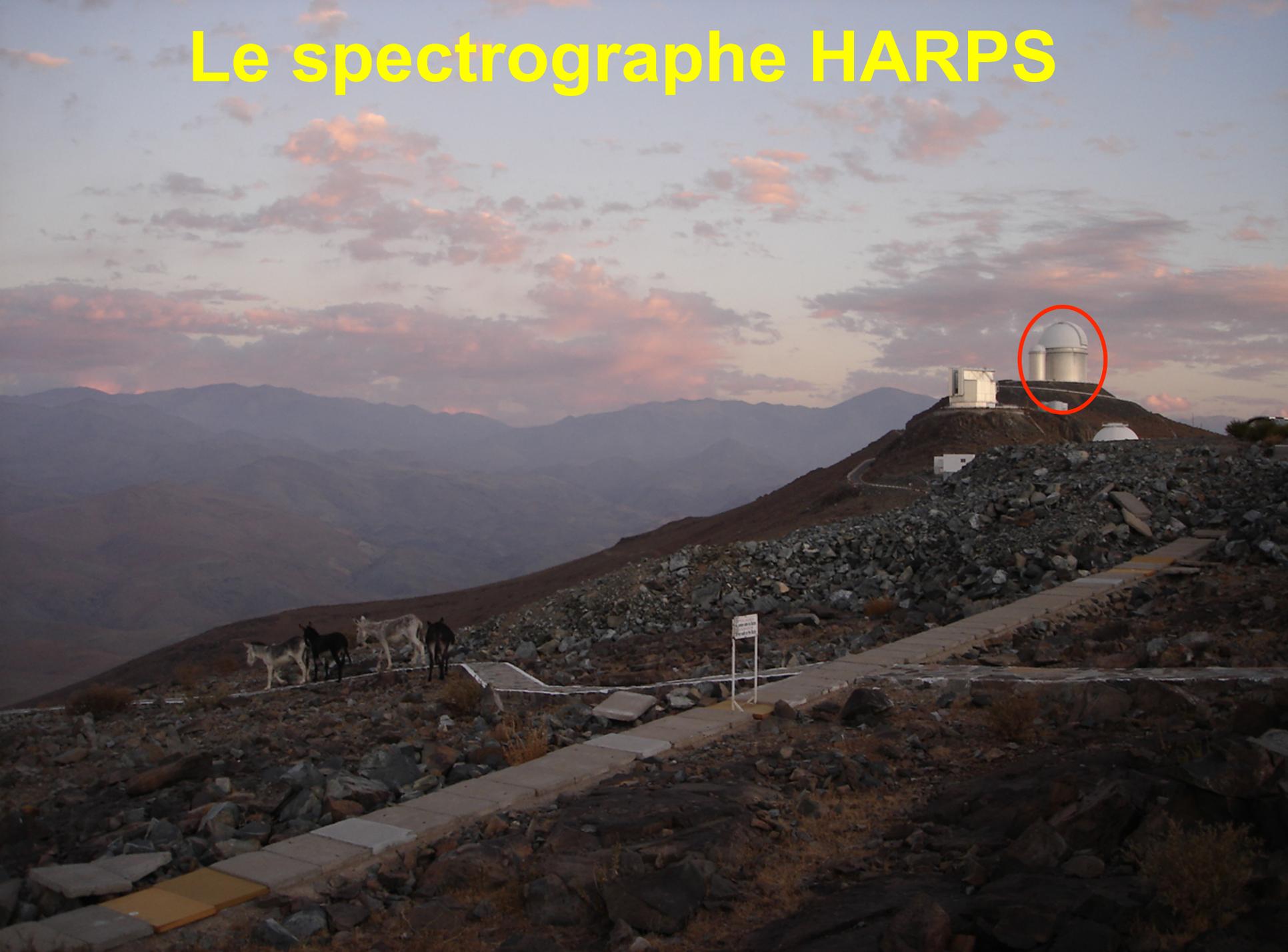
Upsilon Andromedae c, d : les deux planètes externes



Upsilon Andromedae

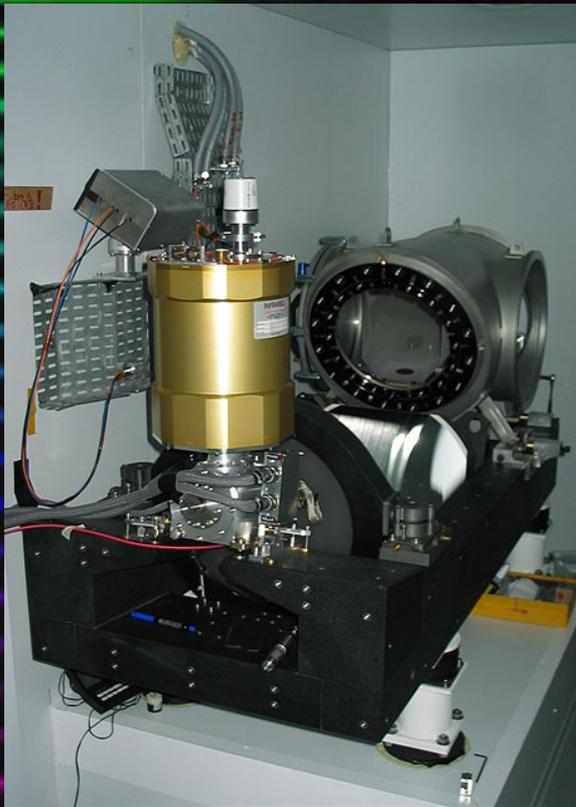


Le spectrographe HARPS





le spectrographe
de l'Observatoire de Haute-Provence



Il pleut des planètes !

1811 exoplanètes

1126 systèmes exoplanétaires

466 systèmes multiples

http://nameexoworlds.org

NameExoWorlds

The Process

The Rules

Get Involved

The ExoWorlds



International Astronomical Union

ZOONIVERSE

NameExoWorlds

Help decide the names of planets orbiting other stars

For Public and Astronomy-Interested Organisations

To submit a naming proposal, register your club with the IAU.

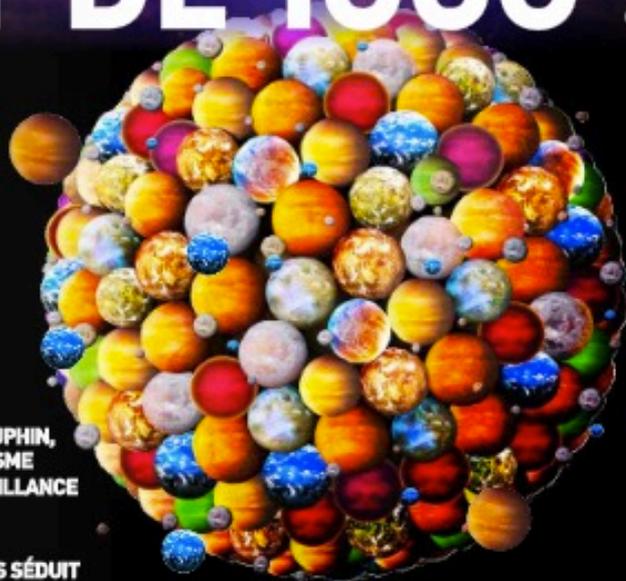
Register

For individuals

To vote, sign up, and we'll let you know when we're ready for you!

Sign Up

L'INCROYABLE MOISSON D'EXOPLANÈTES ET DE 1000 !



ÉVÈNEMENT

**NOVA DU DAUPHIN,
UN CATACLYSME
SOUS SURVEILLANCE**

REPORTAGE

**LE PLAT PAYS SÉDUIT
PAR LES NUITS MAROCAINES**



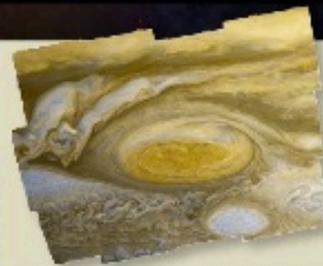
M 01362 - R21 - F - 5,20 € - RD



LE GUIDE D'OBSERVATION

**TROIS FAÇONS
D'OBSERVER URANUS**

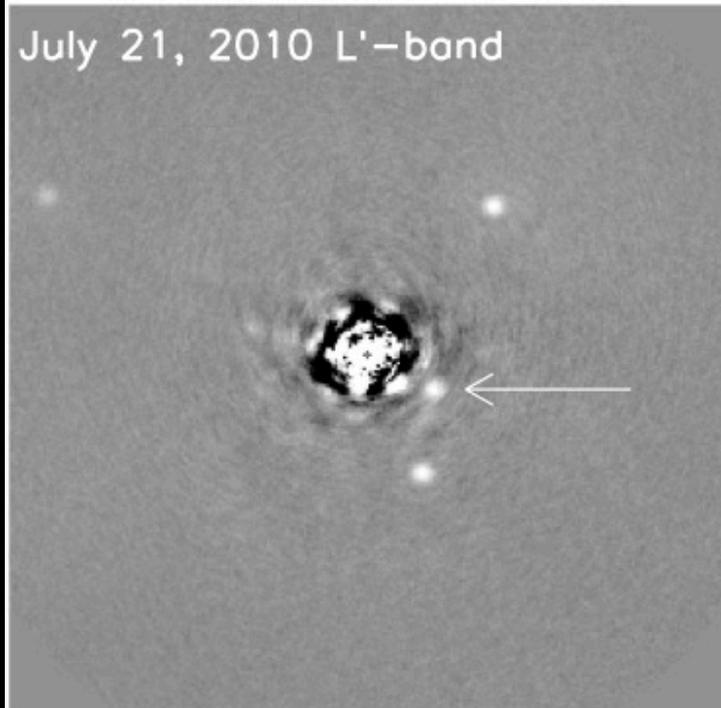
**PREMIERS PAS :
RÉGLEZ VOTRE
SCHMIDT-CASSEGRAIN**



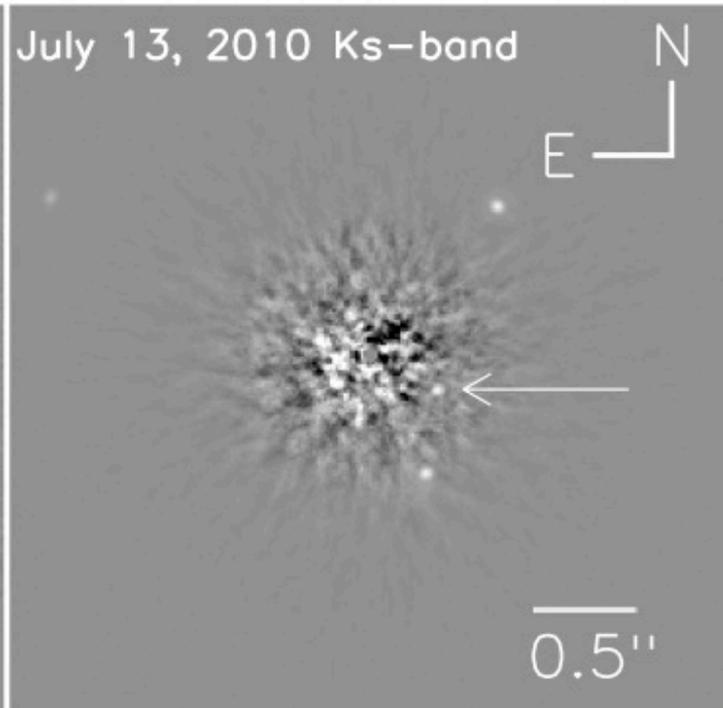
THÈMA

**JUPITER
PLANÈTE
DES NUAGES**

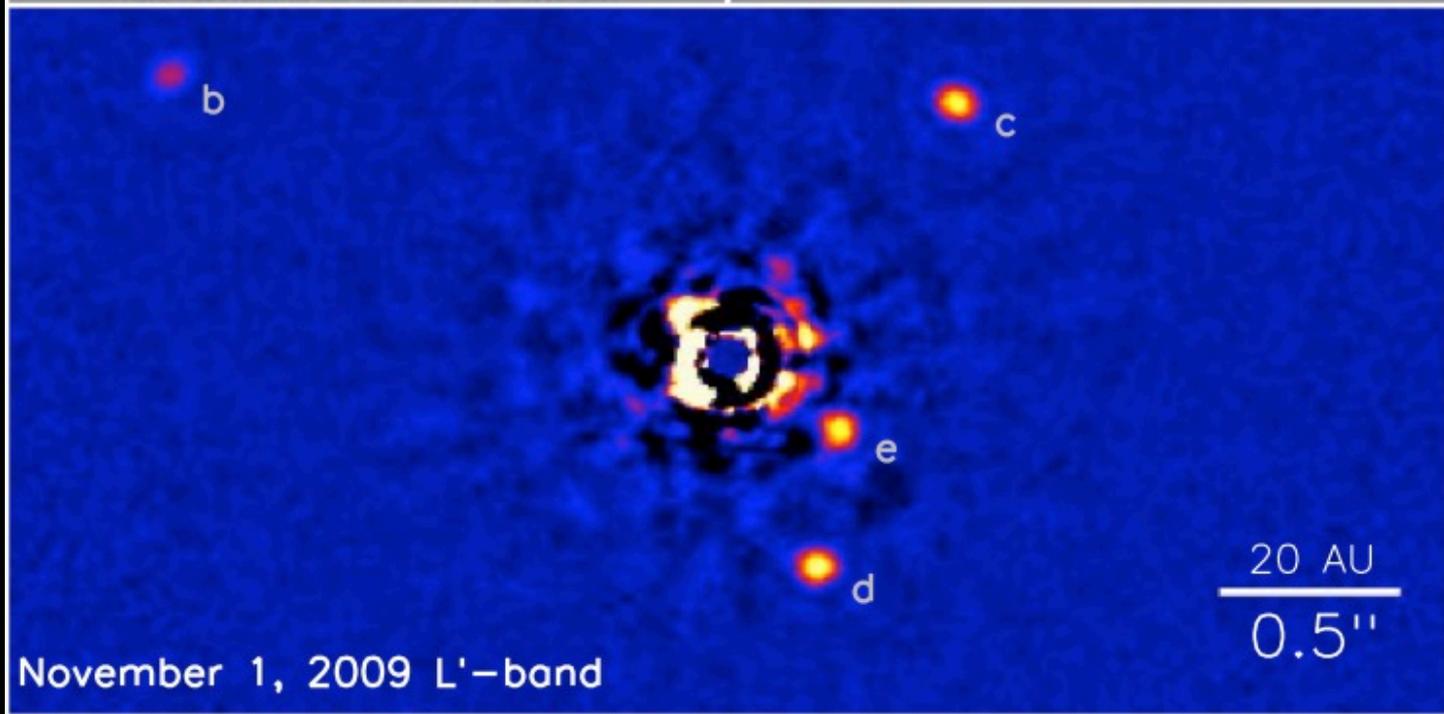
July 21, 2010 L'-band



July 13, 2010 Ks-band



November 1, 2009 L'-band



Disque de débris

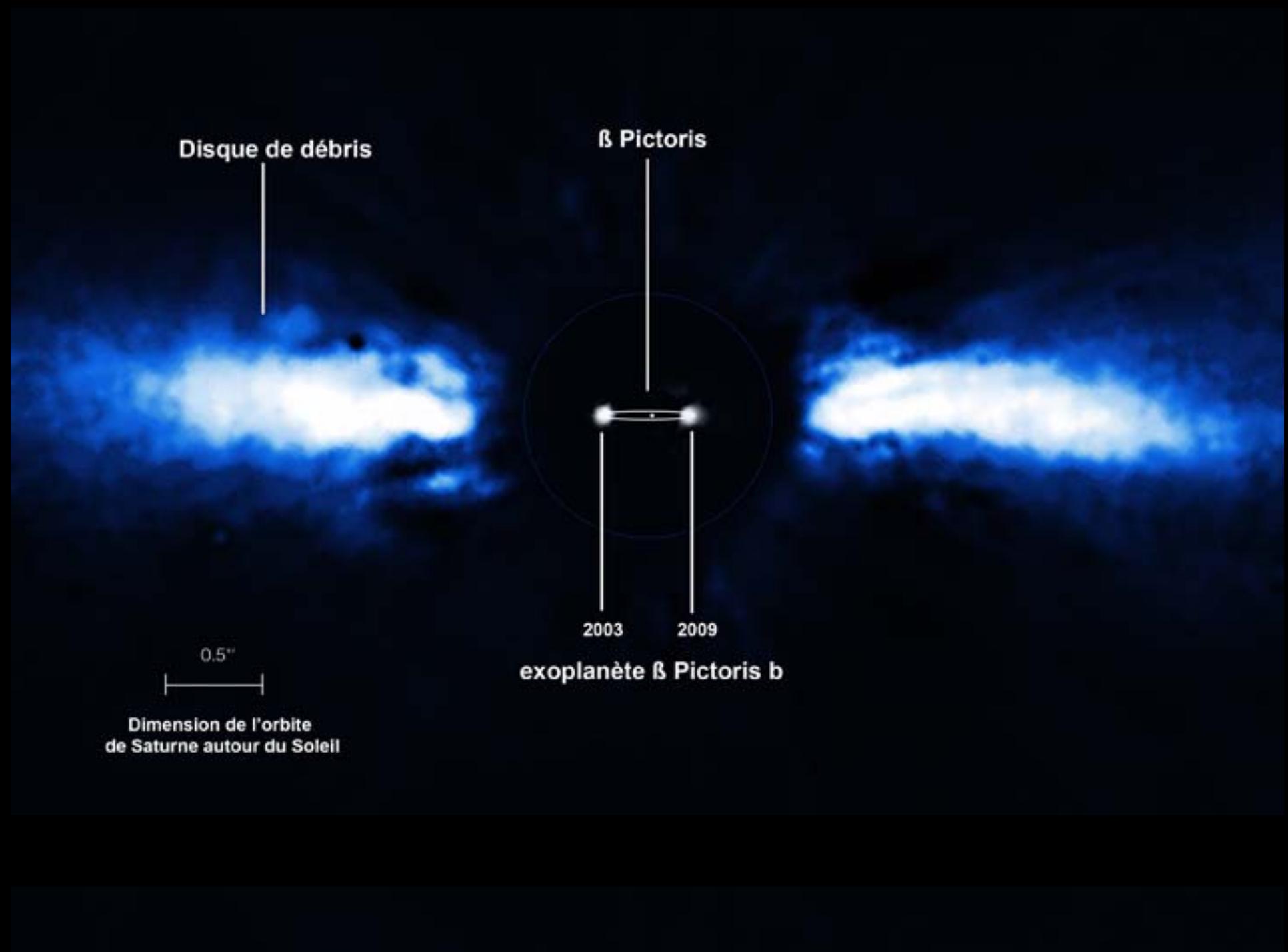
β Pictoris

0.5''

Dimension de l'orbite
de Saturne autour du Soleil

2003 2009

exoplanète β Pictoris b



L'étoile occultée

Éclipse d'une étoile,
passage, occultation ou *transit*
d'un objet devant une étoile

L'étoile occultée

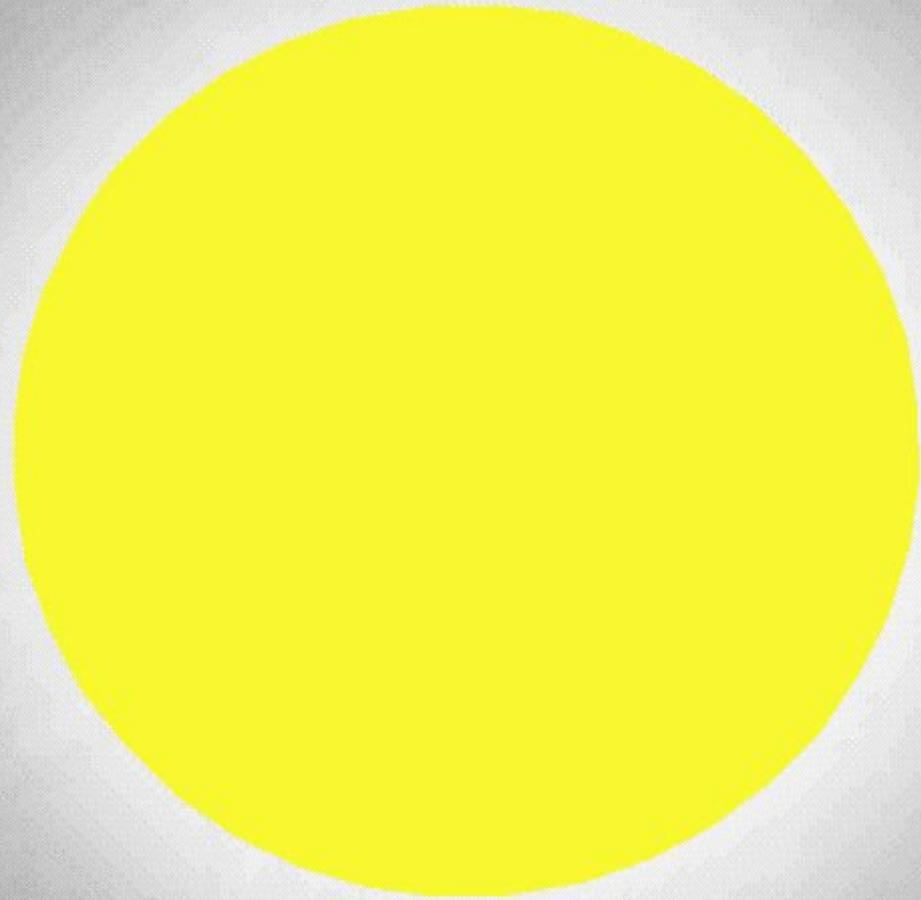
A large, textured orange sphere representing the Sun, with a small black dot at the bottom right representing a star being occulted.

Dernier transit de Vénus :

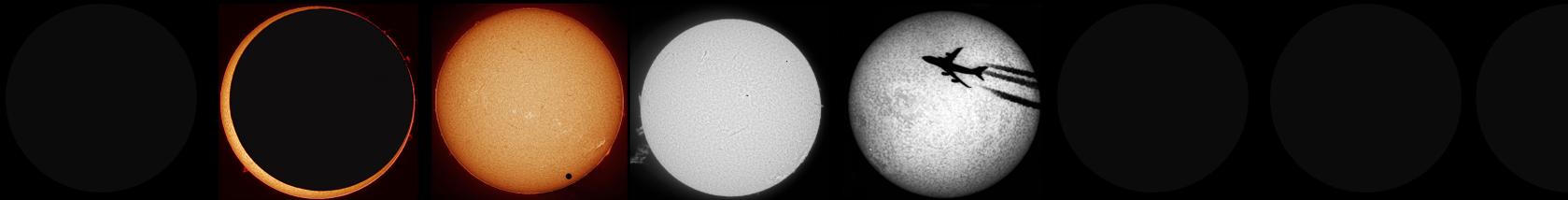
- le matin du 6 juin 2012 en France.

Prochain transit de Vénus :

- 11 décembre 2117.



L'étoile occultée

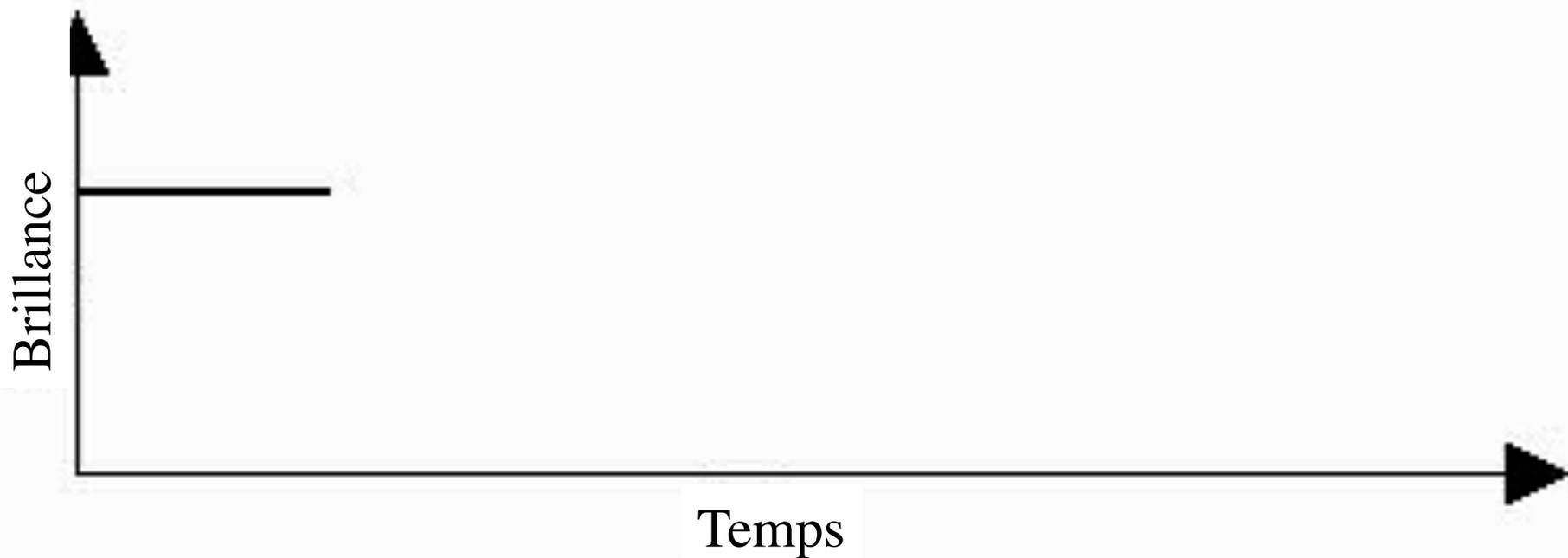
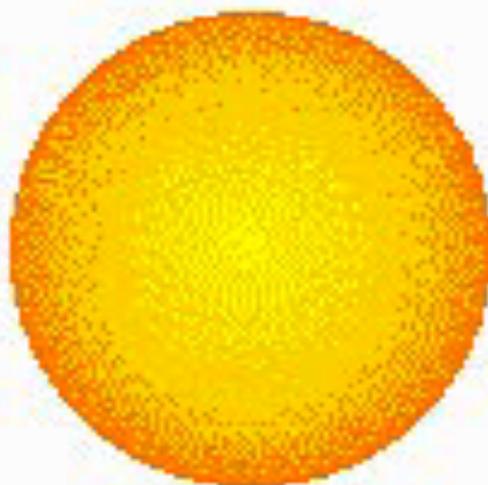


L'étoile apparaît
moins brillante
lors d'une occultation

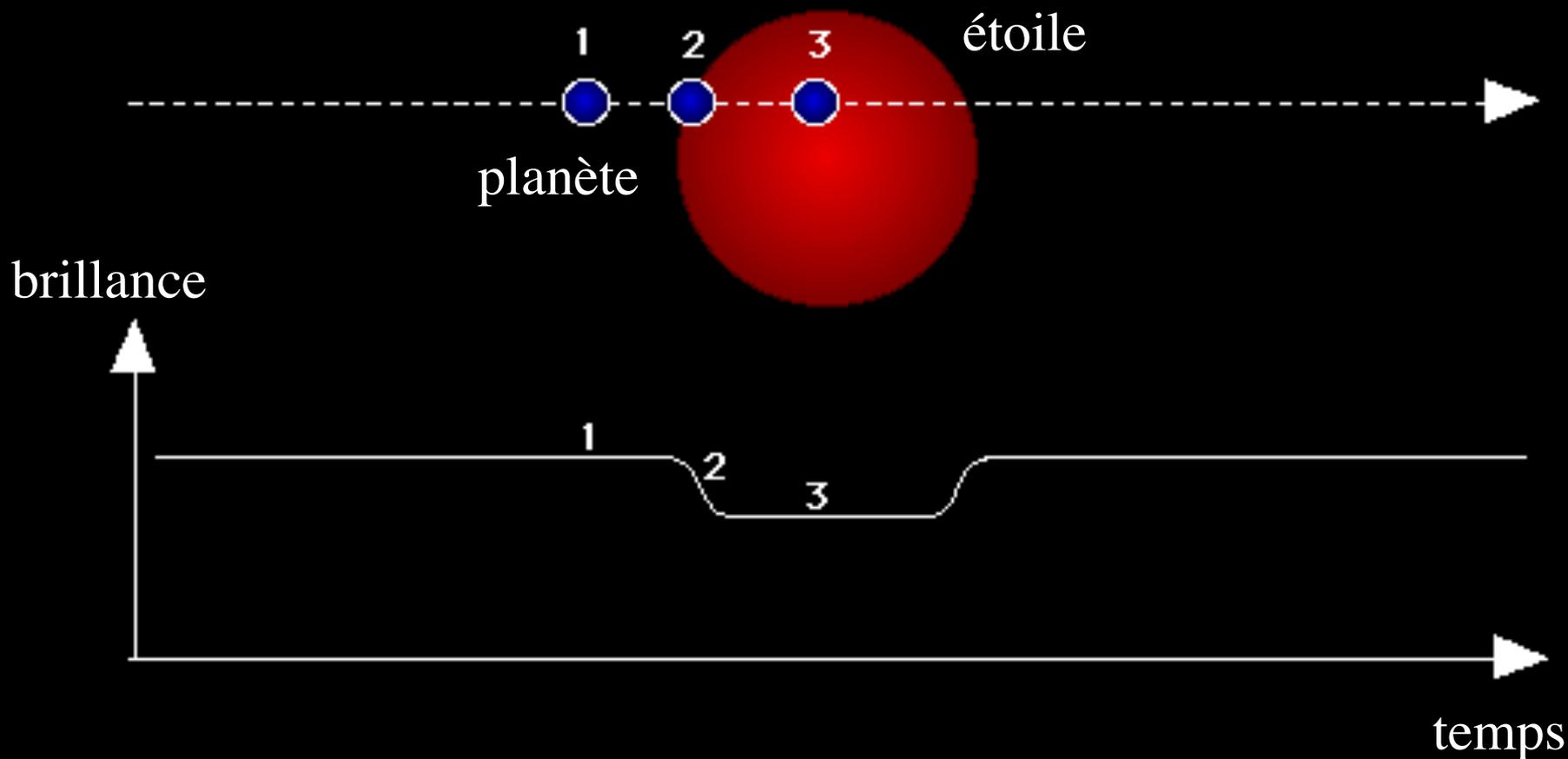
L'étoile occultée



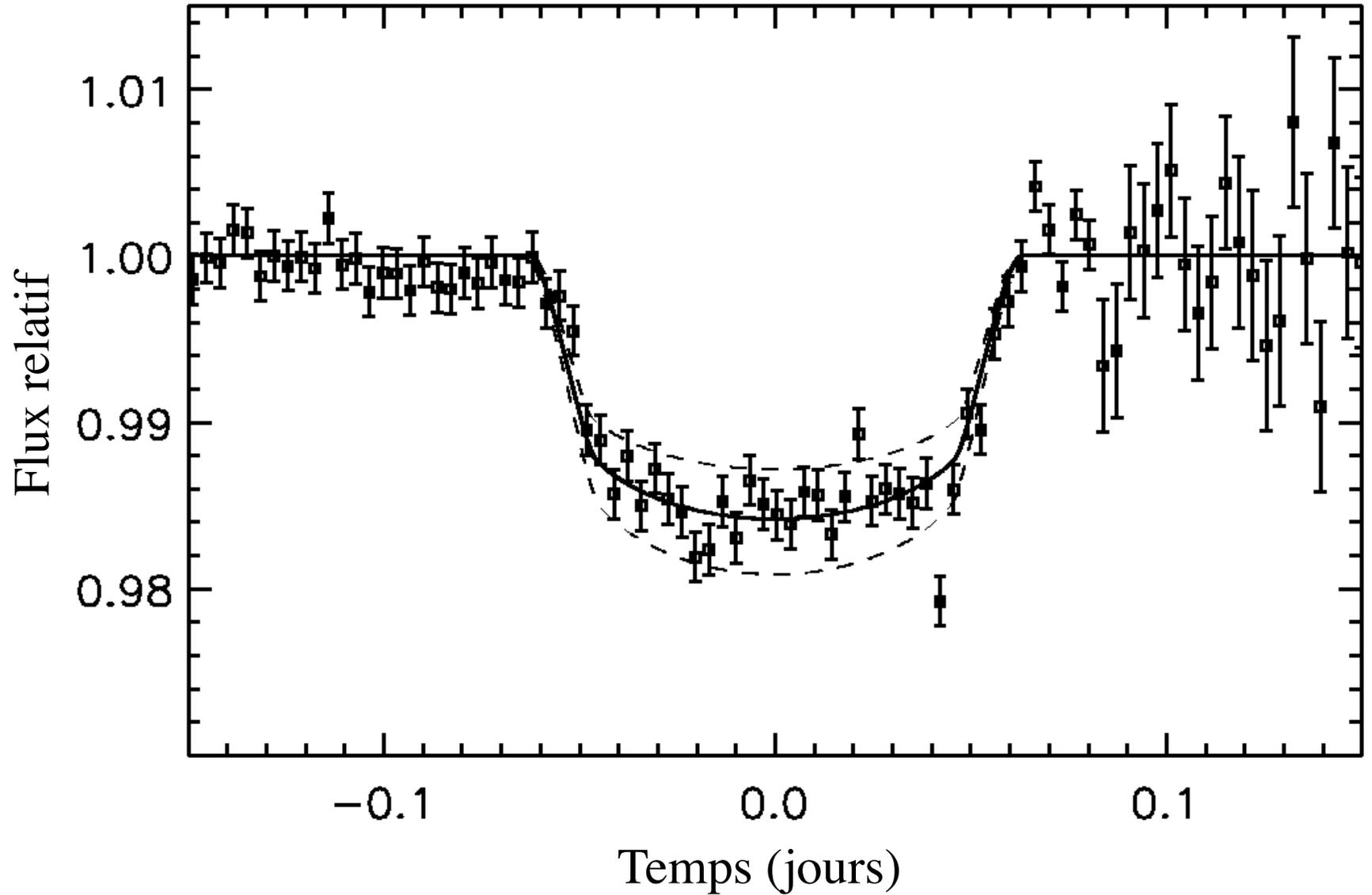
Transits



Transits

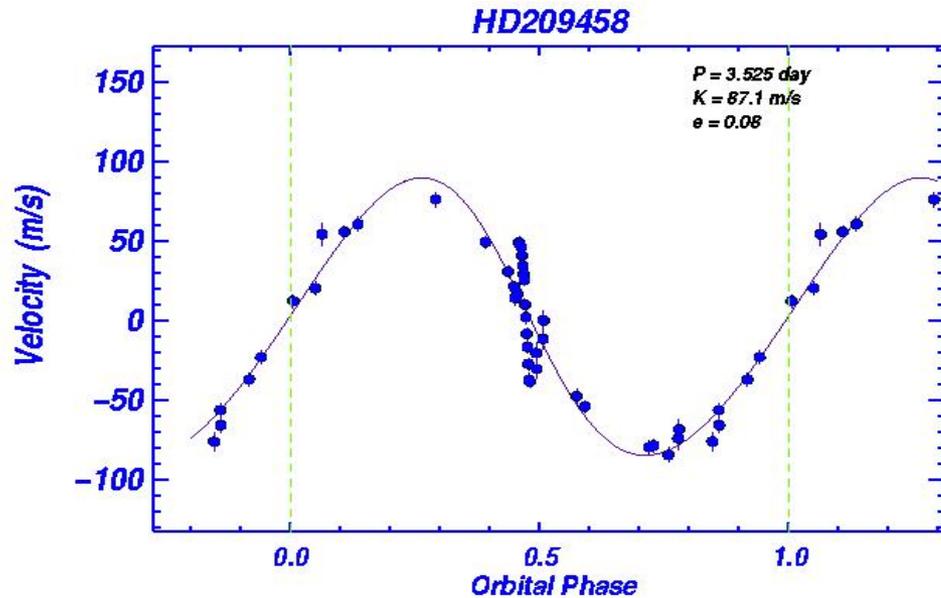


Occultation de HD 209458



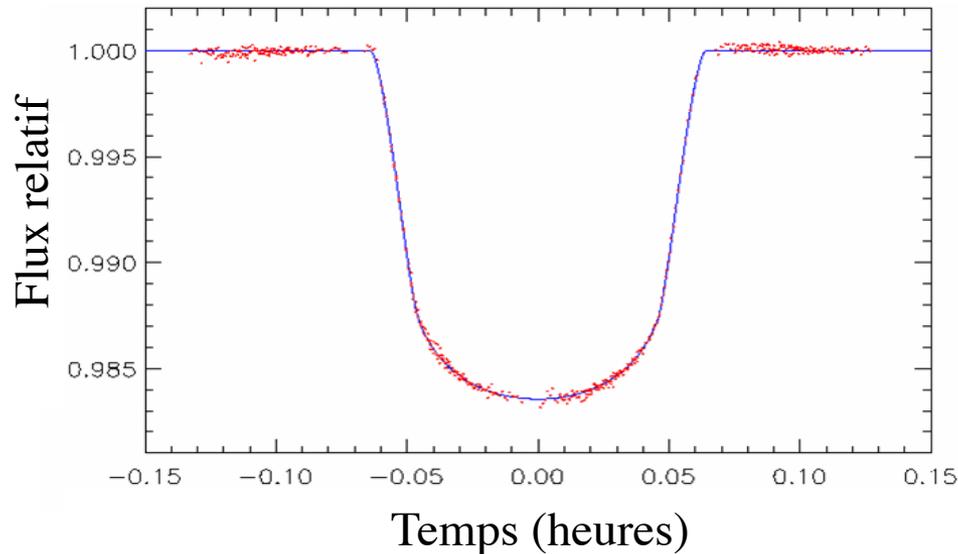
Vitesse radiale / Occultations

HD 209458b



Période = 3,524738 jours

Masse = $0,69 \pm 0,05 M_{\text{Jupiter}}$



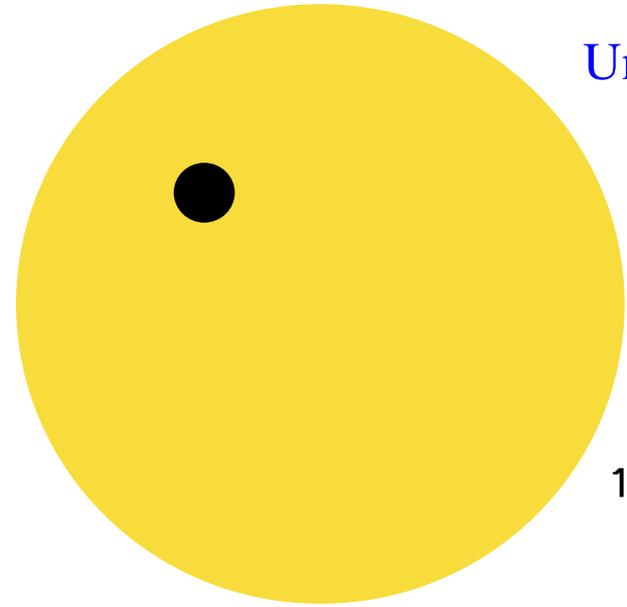
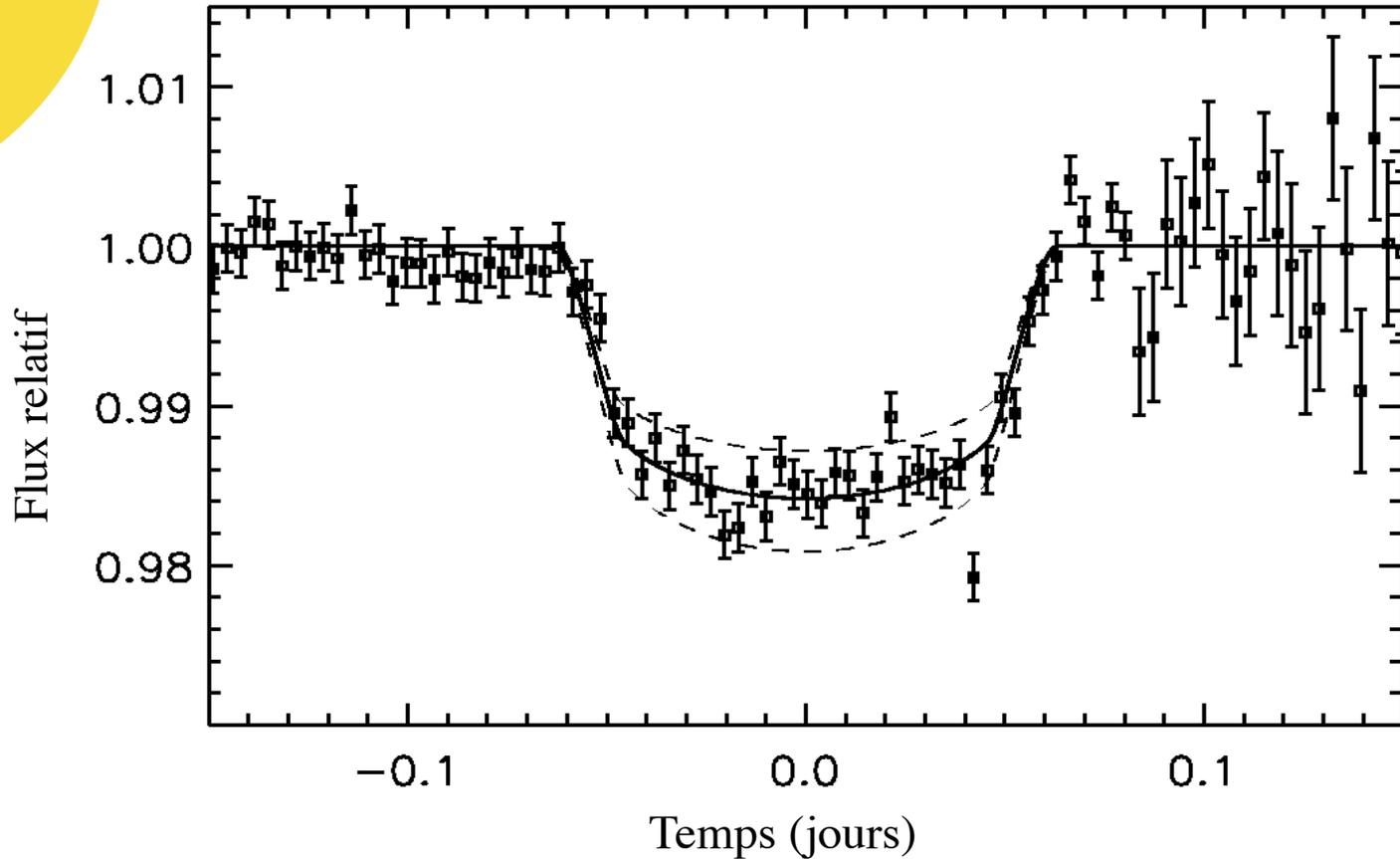
Rayon = $1,35 \pm 0,04 R_{\text{Jupiter}}$

Densité = $0,35 \pm 0,05 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Profondeur du transit ?

1%

Un Jupiter devant un Soleil $\rightarrow R_{\text{Jupiter}} = 0,1 R_{\text{Soleil}}$



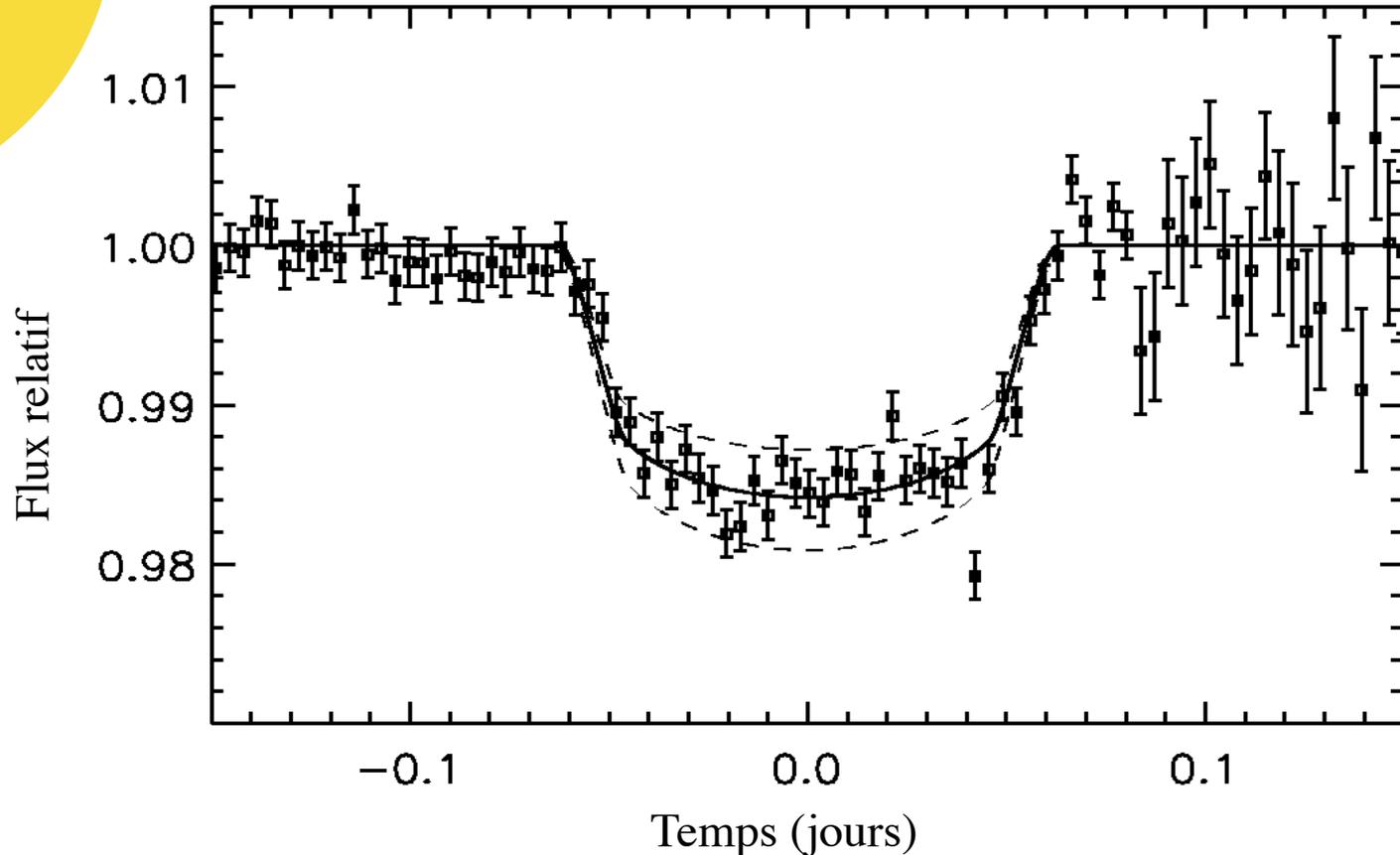
Profondeur du transit ?

1 %

Un Jupiter devant un Soleil $\rightarrow R_{\text{Jupiter}} = 0,1 R_{\text{Soleil}}$

Une Terre devant un Soleil $\rightarrow R_{\text{Terre}} = 0,01 R_{\text{Soleil}}$

0,01 %



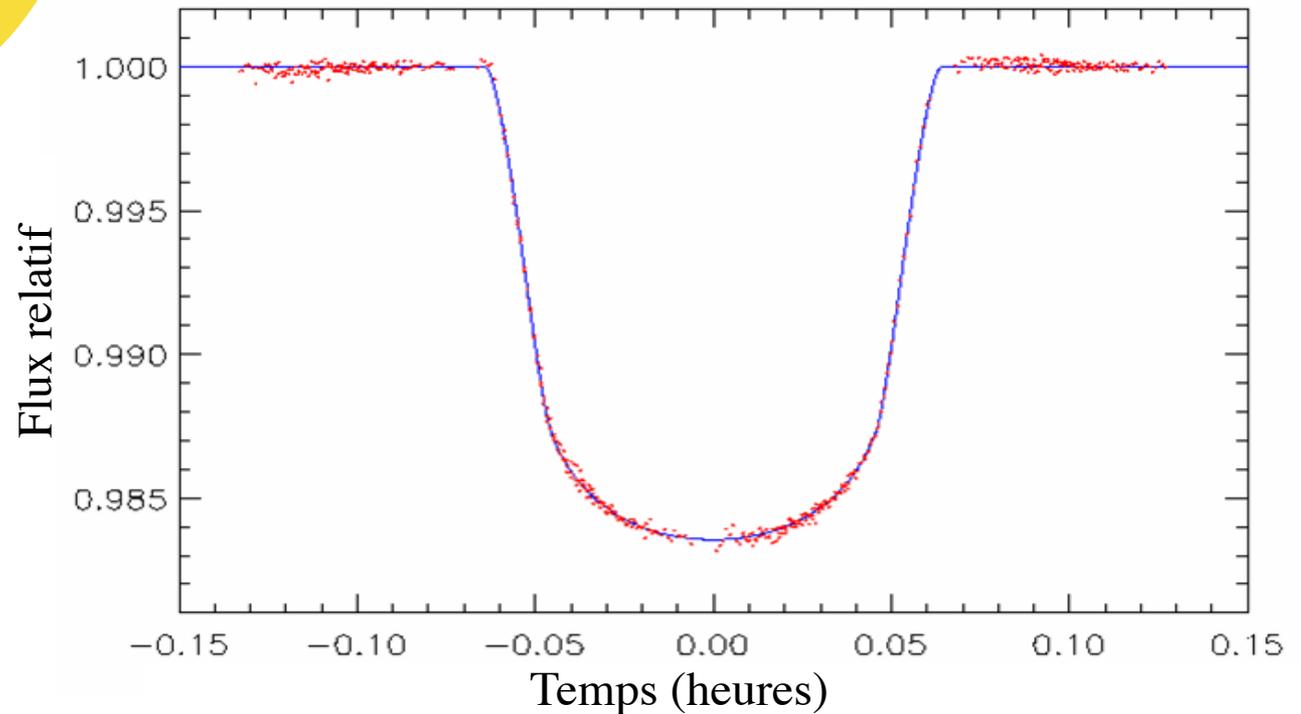
Profondeur du transit ?

1 %

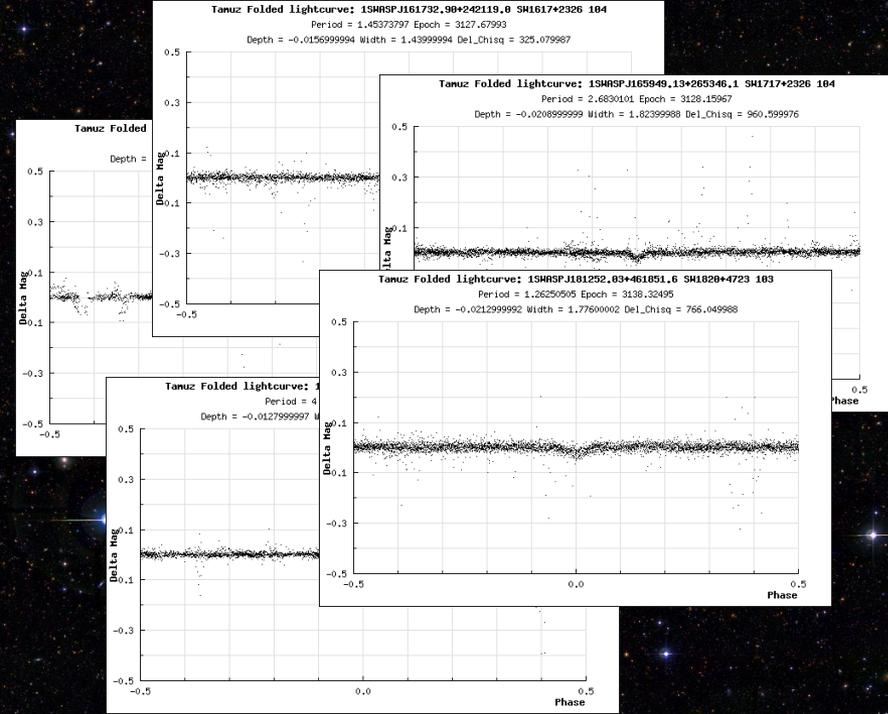
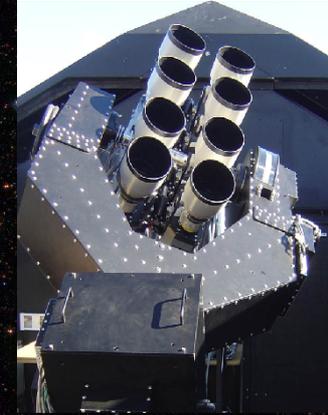
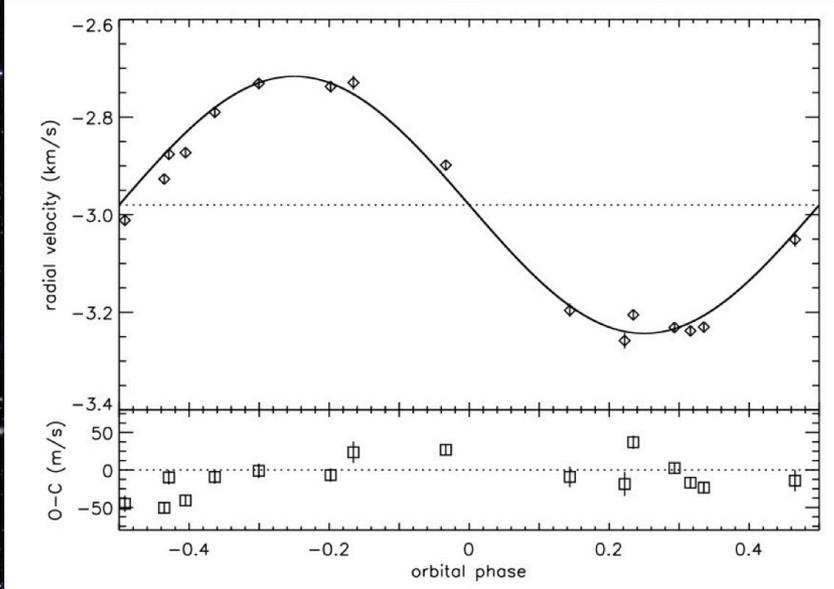
Un Jupiter devant un Soleil → $R_{\text{Jupiter}} = 0,1 R_{\text{Soleil}}$

Une Terre devant un Soleil → $R_{\text{Terre}} = 0,01 R_{\text{Soleil}}$

0,01 %

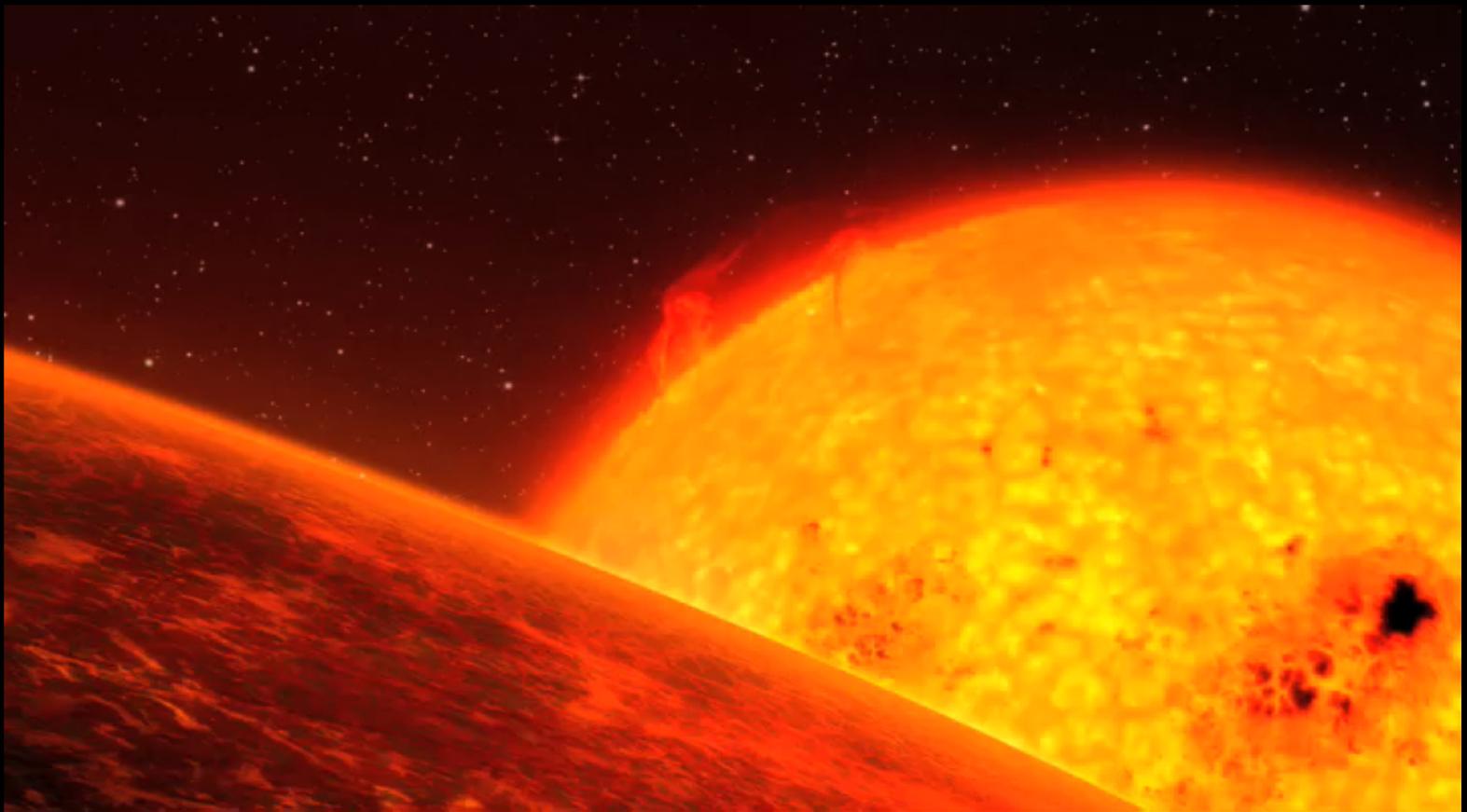


Sondages photométriques au sol pour recherche des planètes en transits





CoRoT-7b :
première super-Terre avec mesure de masse et de rayon



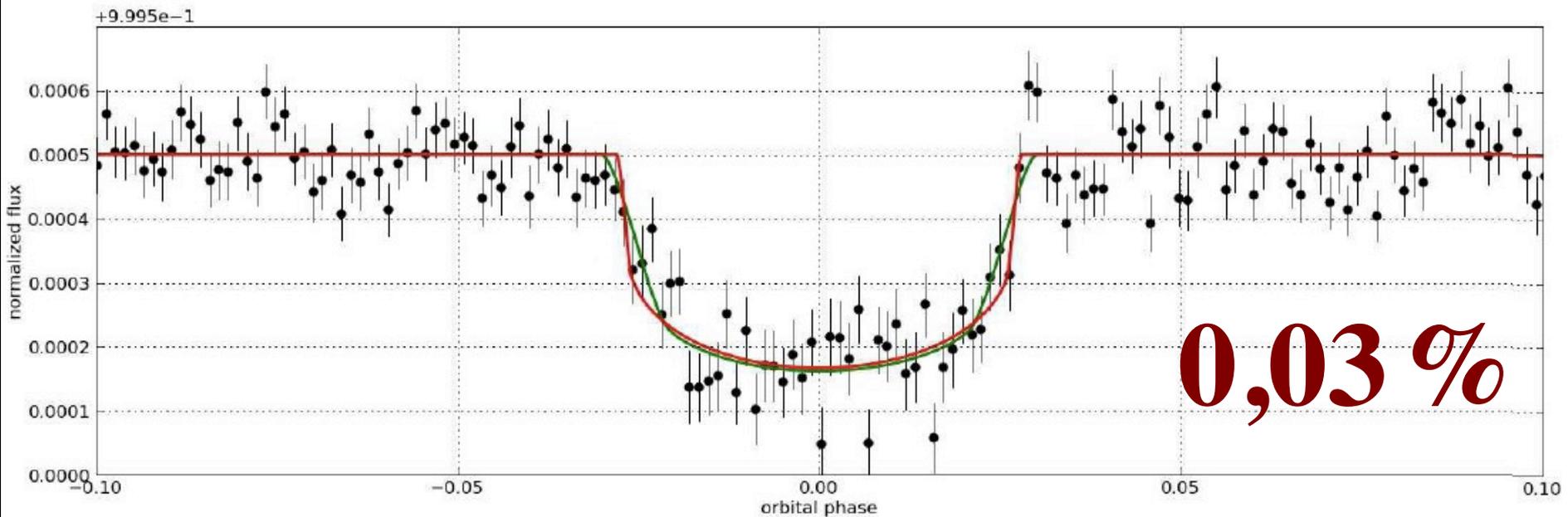
5 masses terrestres

1,7 rayon terrestre

Densité : 5,5 g/cm³ (Jupiter : 1,3 / Terre : 5,5)

CoRoT-7b : première super-Terre avec mesure de masse et de rayon

Corot-7b best-fit transit model

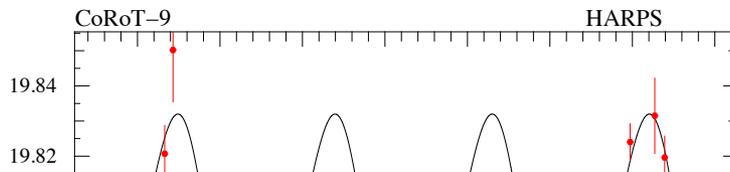
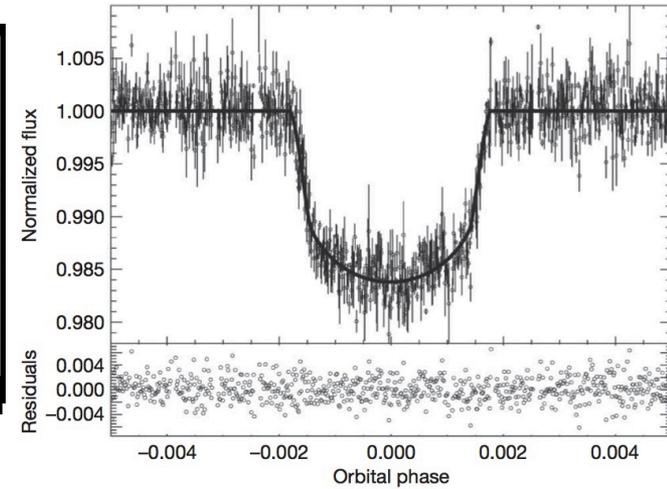
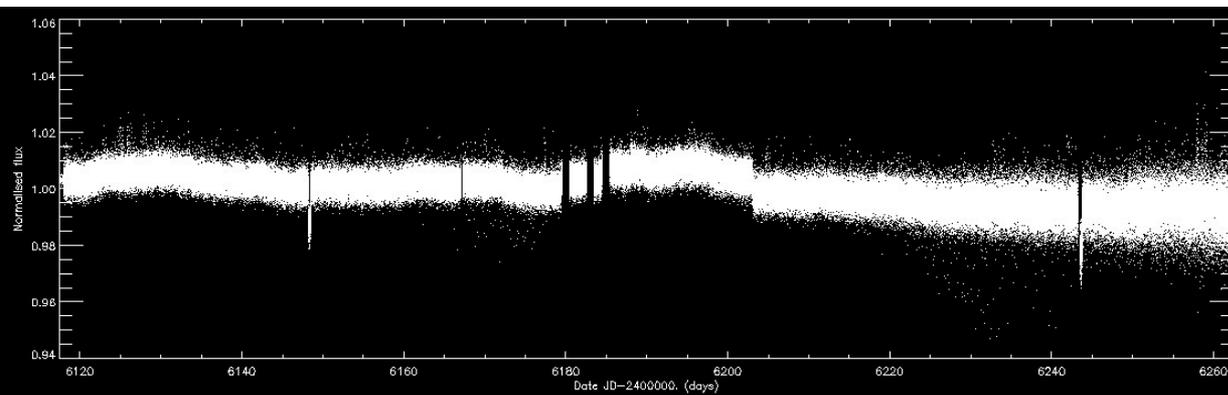


5 masses terrestres

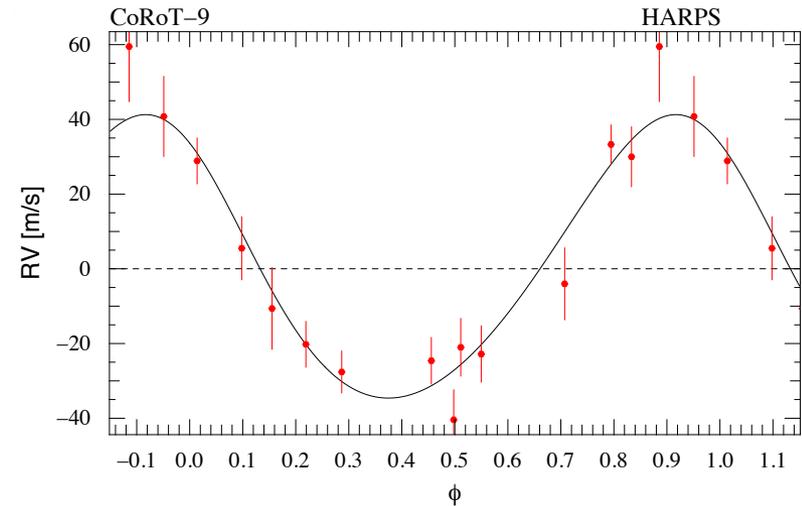
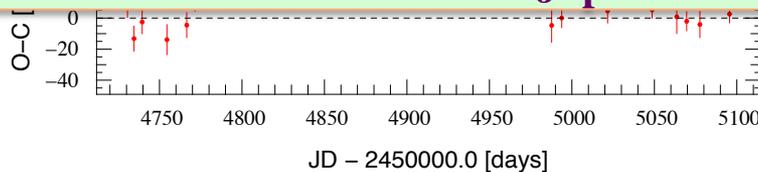
1,7 rayon terrestre

Densité : 5,5 g/cm³ (Jupiter : 1,3 / Terre : 5,5)

CoRoT-9b : un Jupiter en transit sur une orbite similaire à celle de Mercure



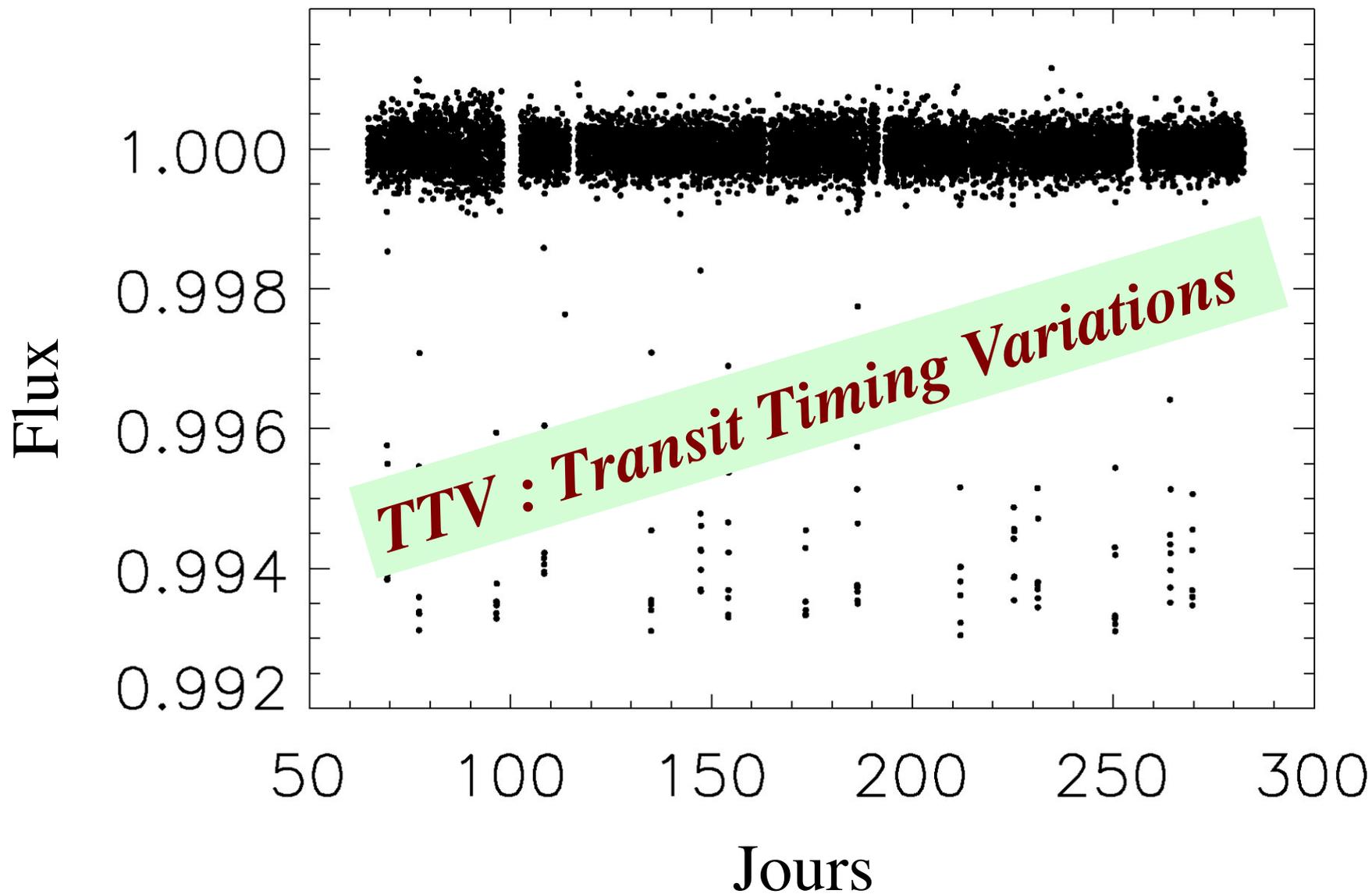
$P = 95,2738 \pm 0.0014$ jours
 $e = 0,11 \pm 0.04$
 $M_p = 0,84 \pm 0.07 M_{Jup}$
 $R_p = 1,05 \pm 0.04 R_{Jup}$



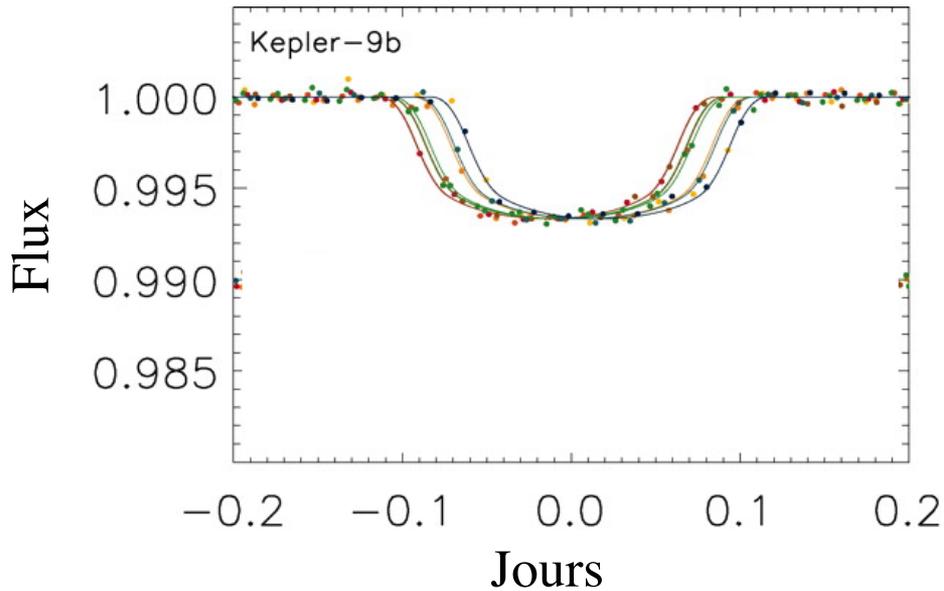


Le satellite *Kepler*

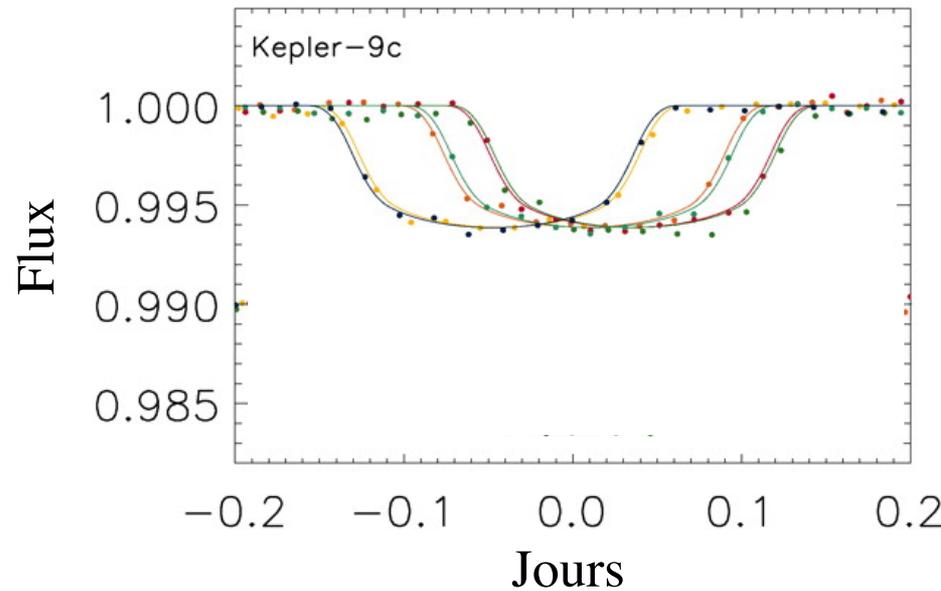
Kepler-9



Kepler-9b et c



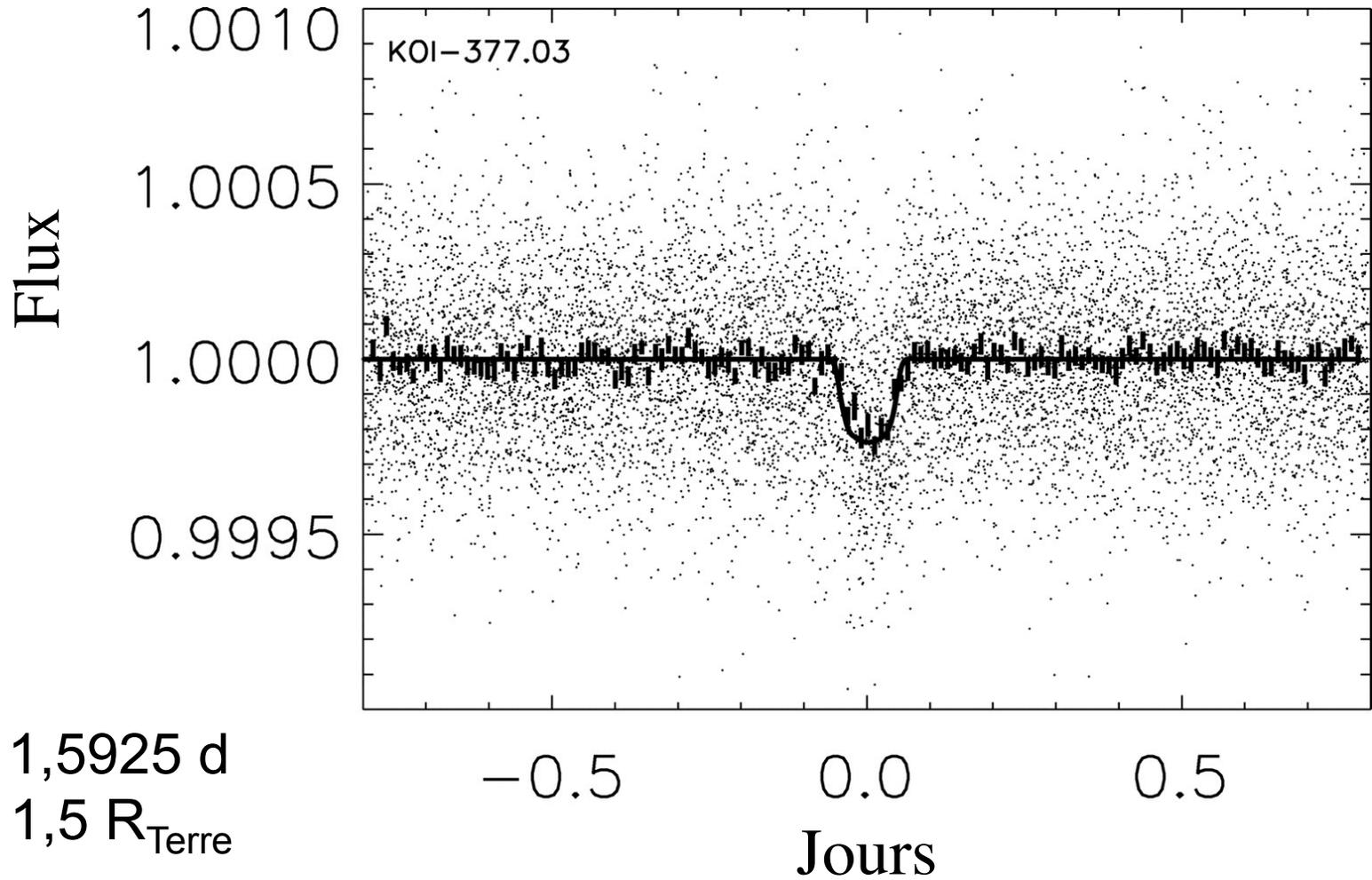
$P = 19,2$ jours
 $r_p = 0,84 R_{Jup}$
 $m_p = 0,25 M_{Jup}$



$P = 38,9$ jours
 $r_p = 0,82 R_{jup}$
 $m_p = 0,17 M_{Jup}$

2:1

Kepler-9d



$$P = 1,5925 \text{ d}$$

$$r_p = 1,5 R_{\text{Terre}}$$

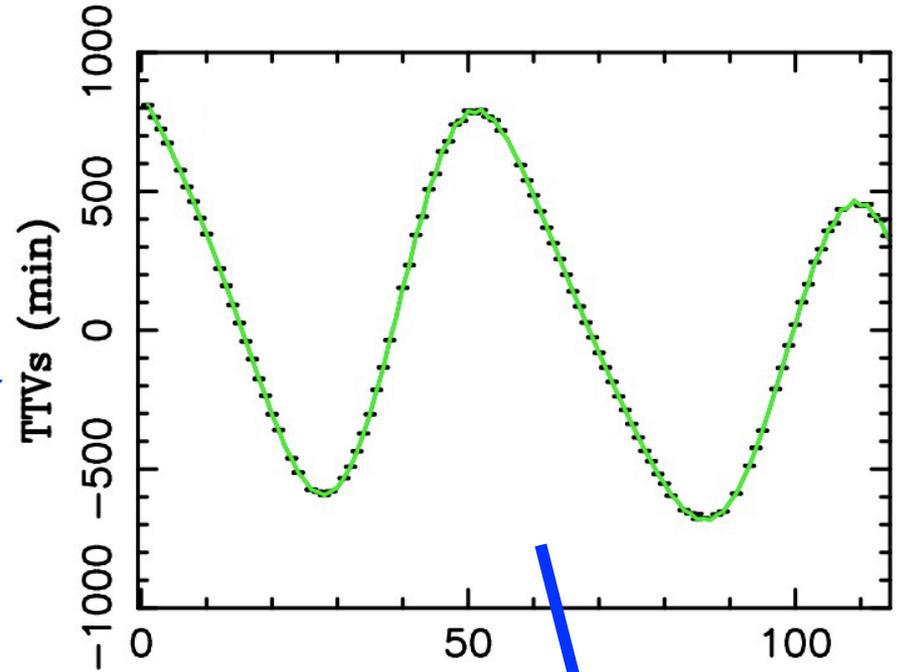
$$K = 1,5 \text{ m/s ?}$$

0,025 %

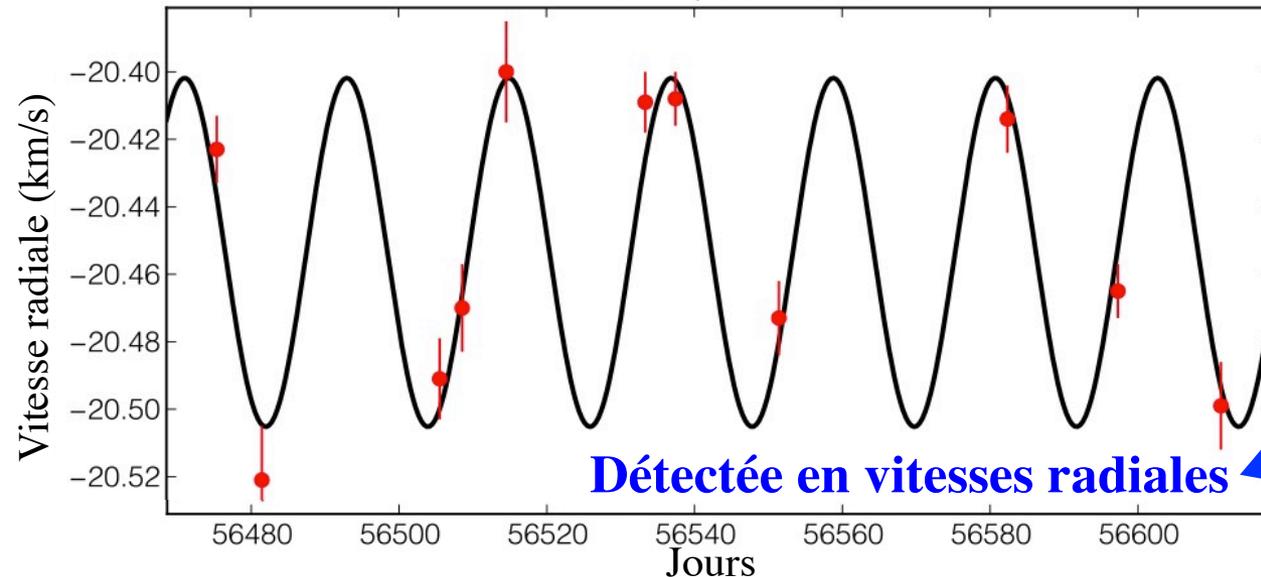
KOI-142 : la reine des TTVs

KOI-142b : super-Terre
en transit, de 10,95 jours
de période.

Énormes TTVs



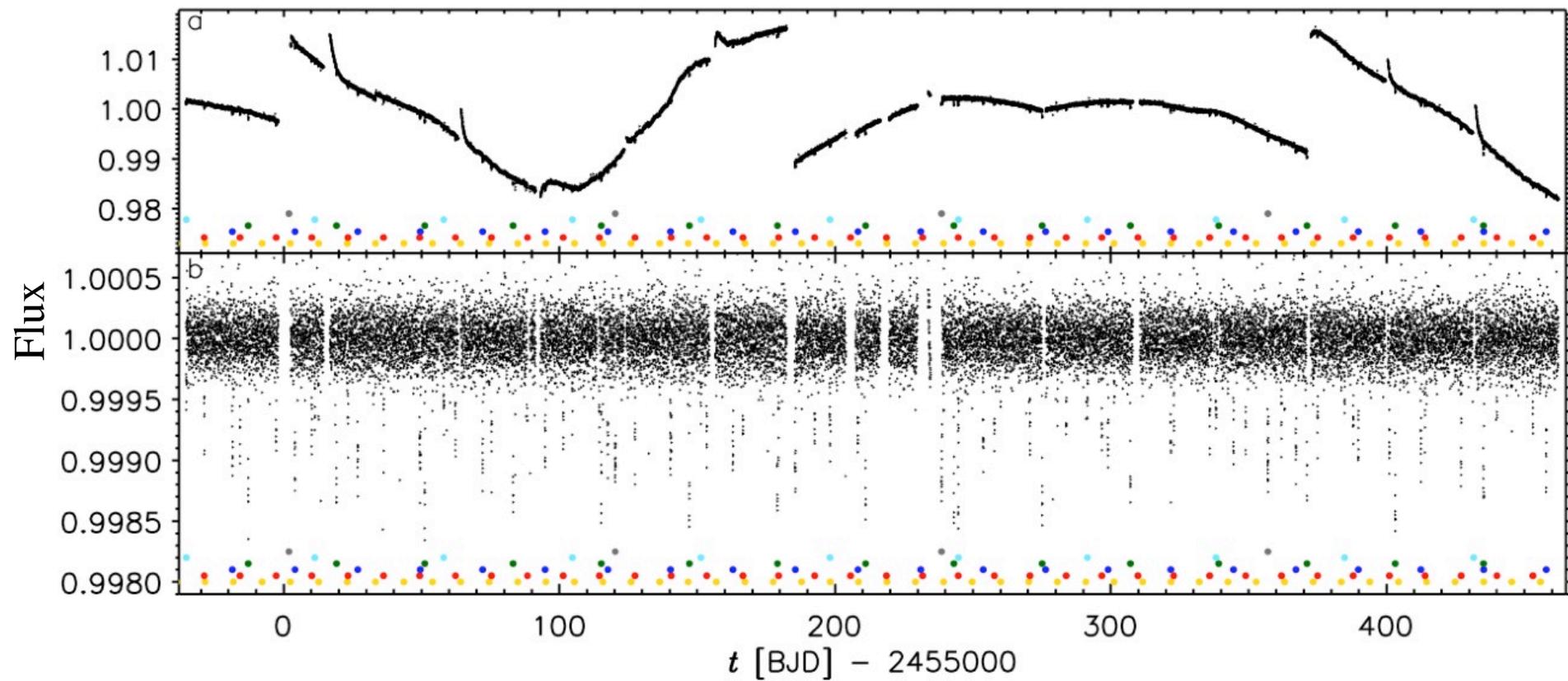
SOPHIE; KOI-142 c



**Prédiction de
KOI-142c
($P=22,34j$ & $0,7 M_{Jup}$)**

Détectée en vitesses radiales

Kepler-11



$P = 10,3 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 2,0 R_{\text{Terre}}$

$m_p = 4,3 M_{\text{Terre}}$

0,03 %

$P = 13,0 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 3,1 R_{\text{Terre}}$

$m_p = 13,5 M_{\text{Terre}}$

0,08 %

$P = 22,7 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 3,4 R_{\text{Terre}}$

$m_p = 6,1 M_{\text{Terre}}$

0,10 %

$P = 32,0 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 4,5 R_{\text{Terre}}$

$m_p = 8,4 M_{\text{Jup}}$

0,14 %

$P = 46,7 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 2,6 R_{\text{Terre}}$

$m_p = 2,3 M_{\text{Jup}}$

0,05 %

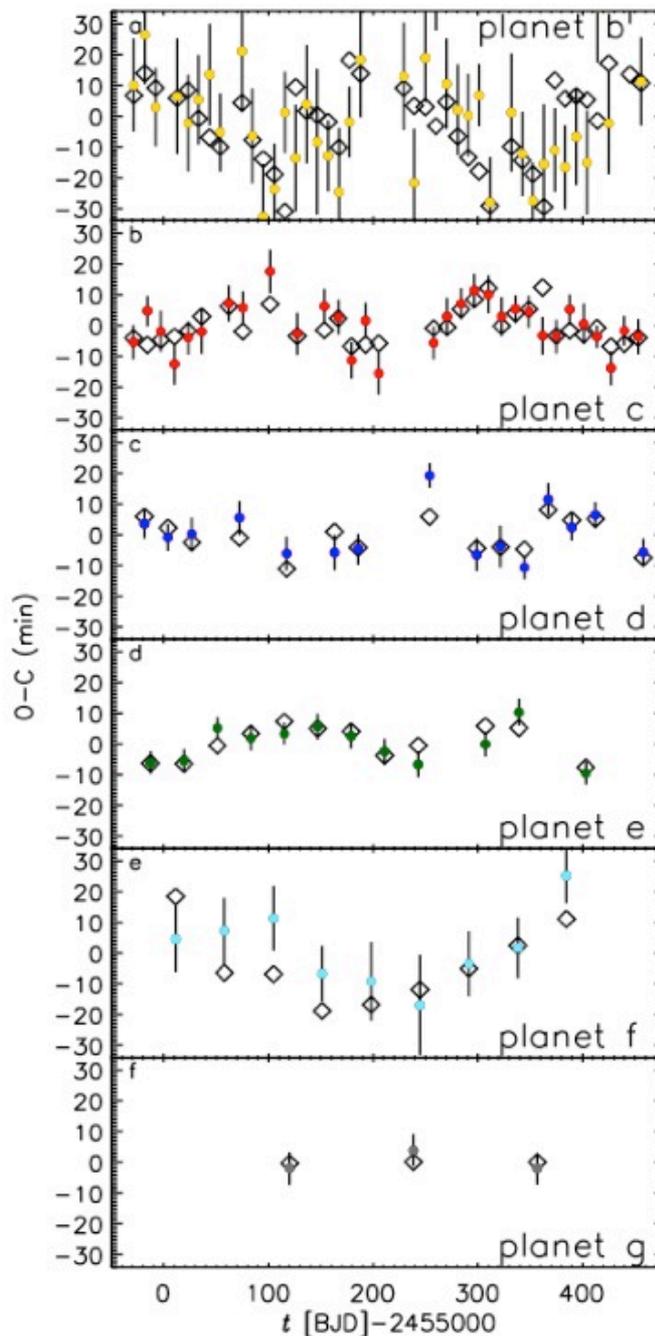
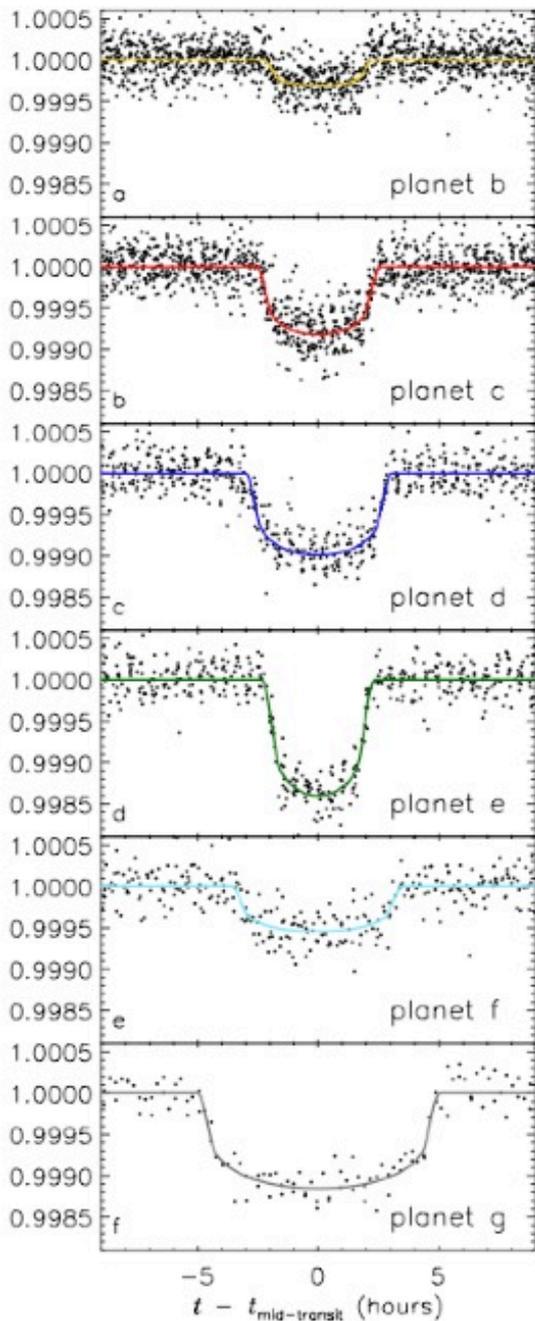
$P = 118,3 \text{ j}$

$r_p = 3,7 R_{\text{Terre}}$

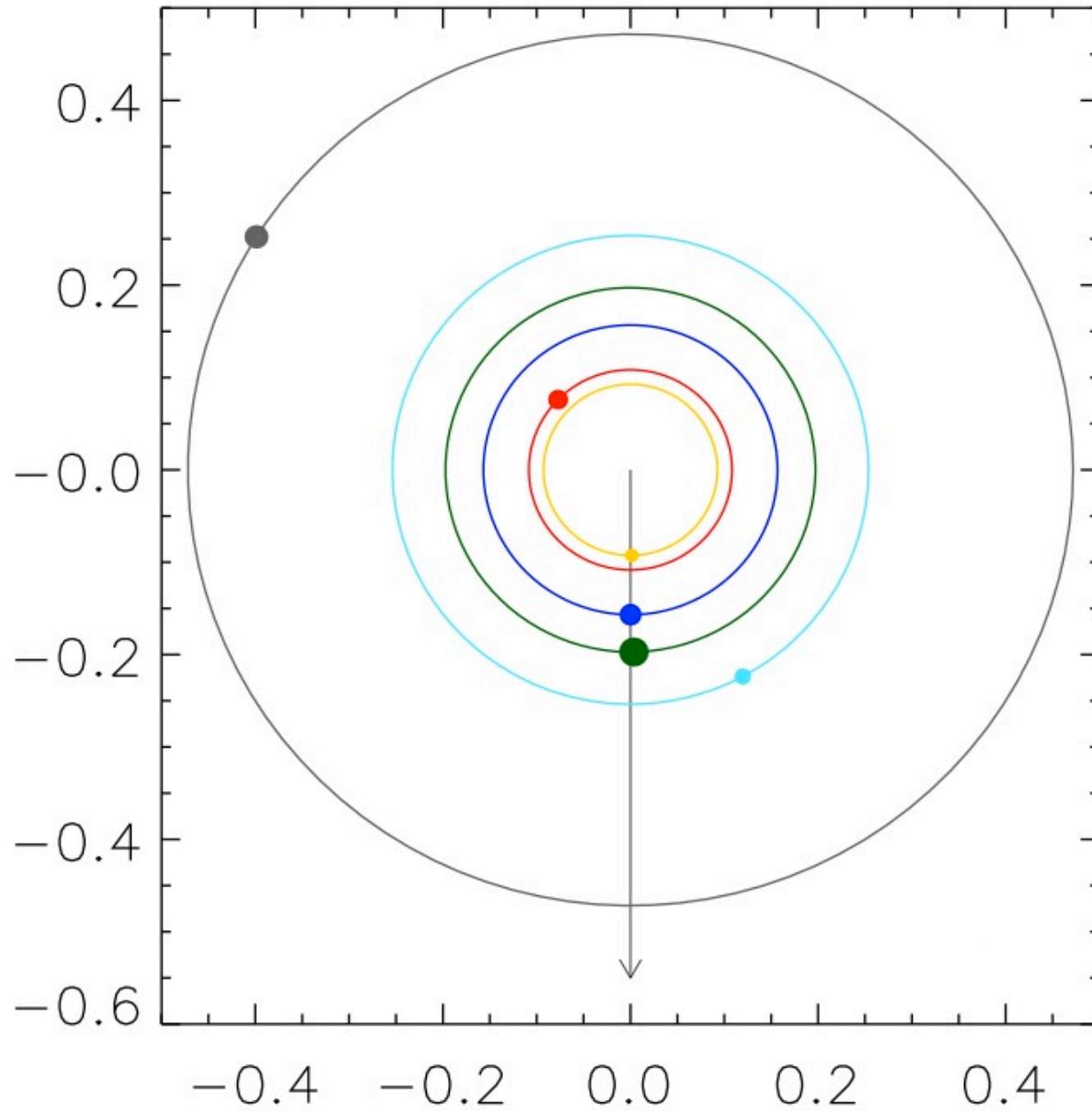
$m_p < 300 M_{\text{Jup}}$

0,12 %

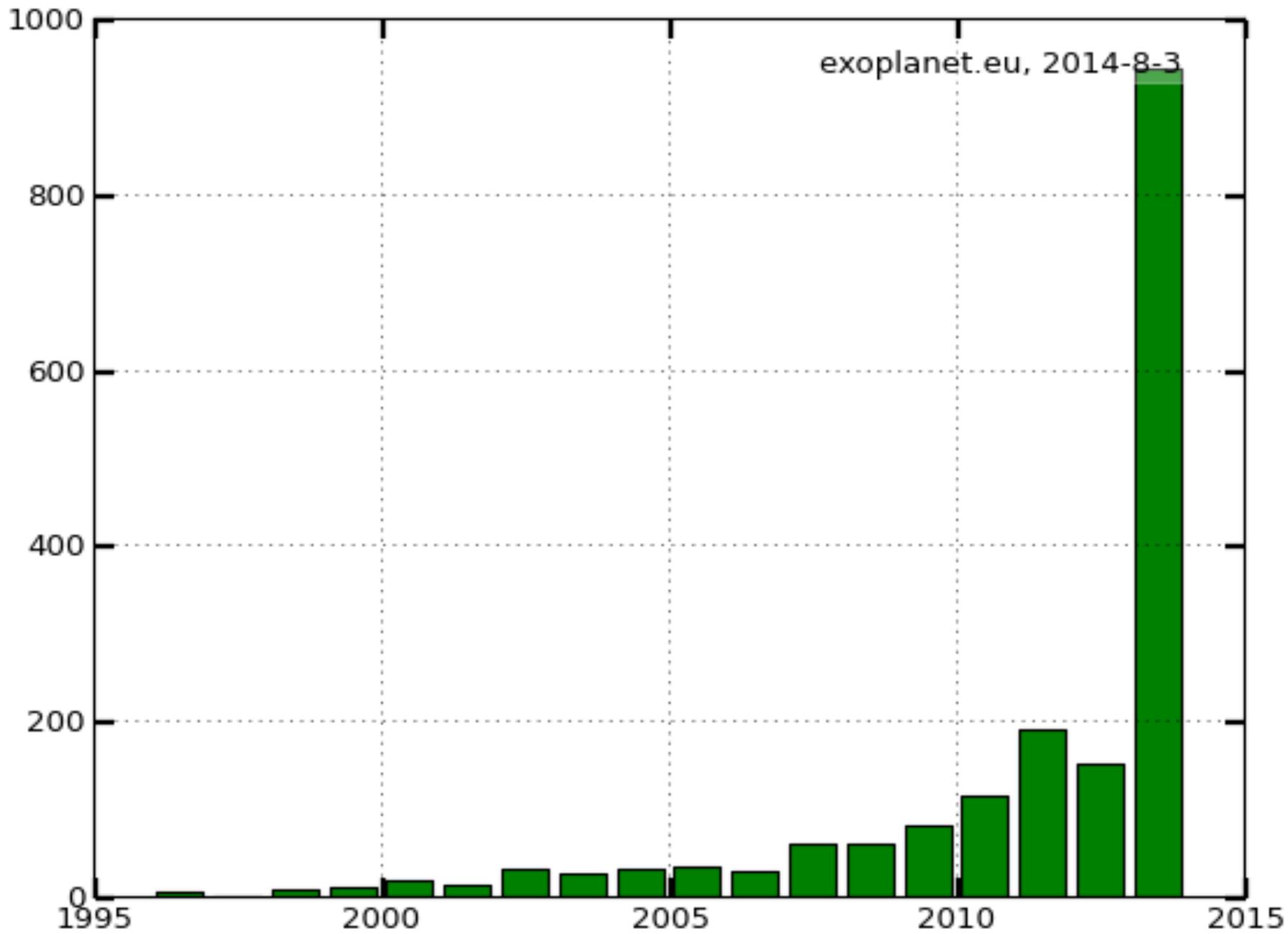
Flux



Kepler-11

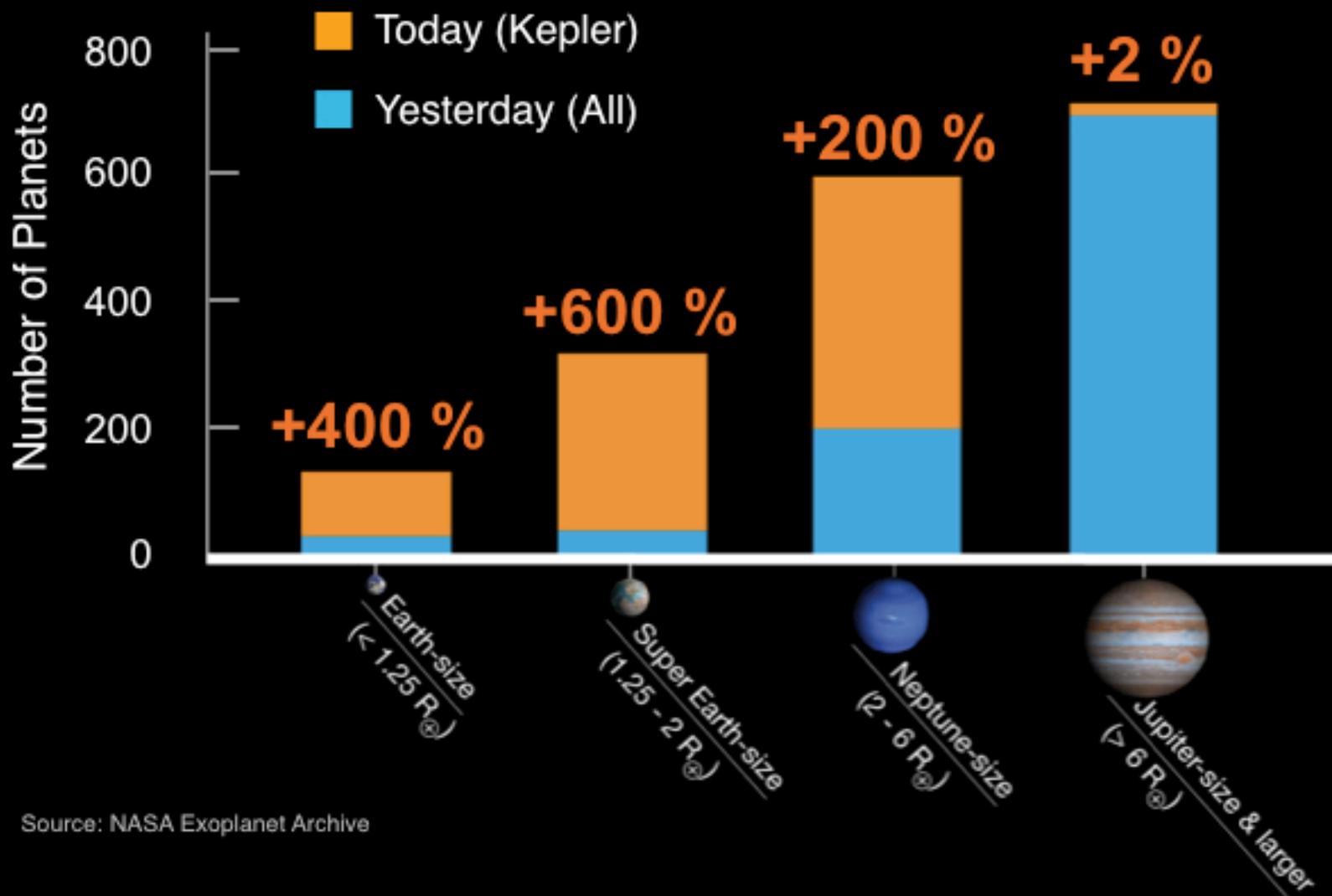


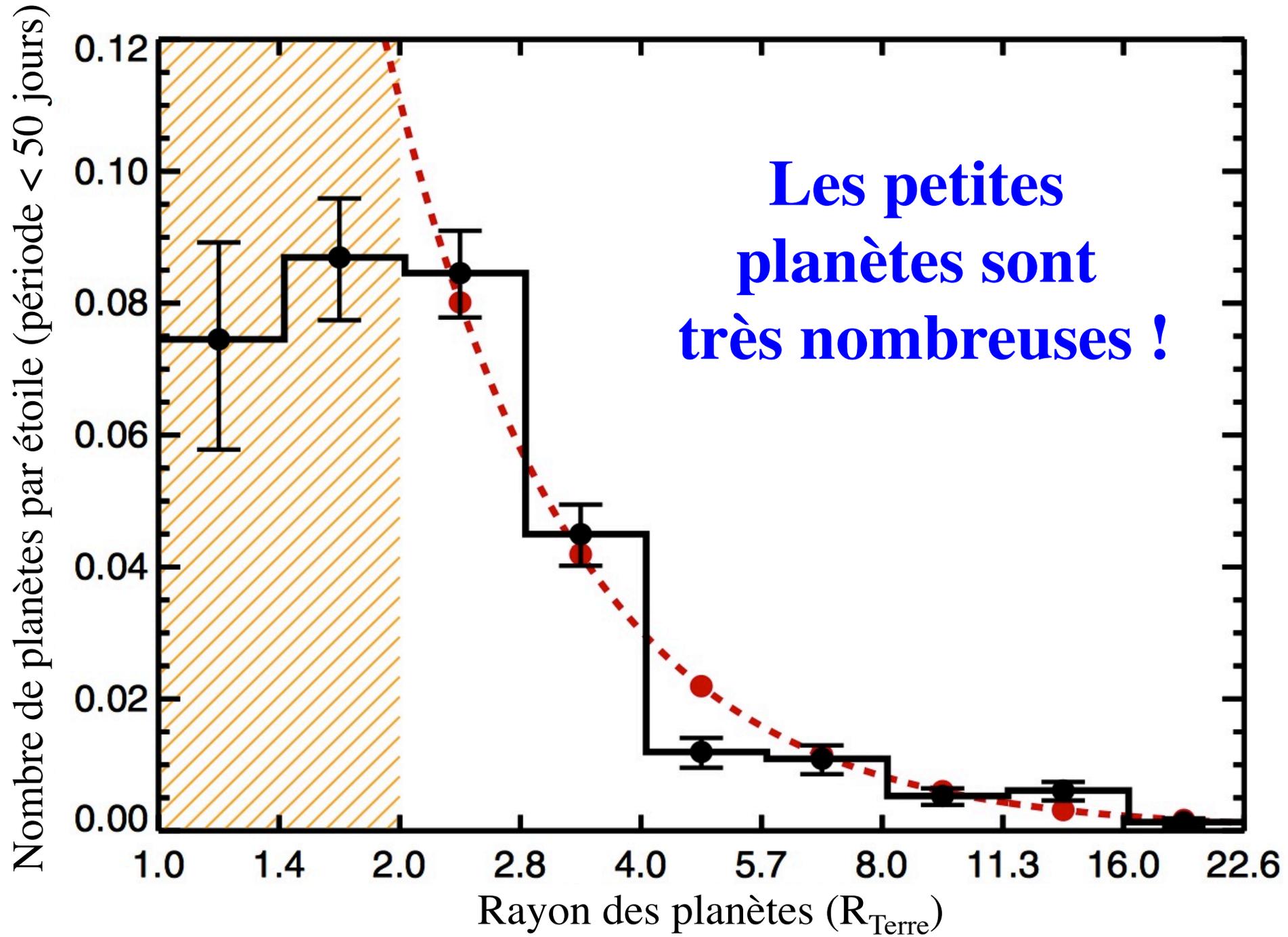
Nombre de planètes découvertes par année



Sizes of Known Exoplanets

As of February 26, 2014



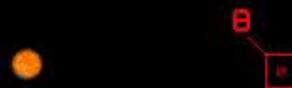


Kepler-16

credit: J. Carter

Kepler Perspective

Stellar Binary



Face On

Radii $\times 50$



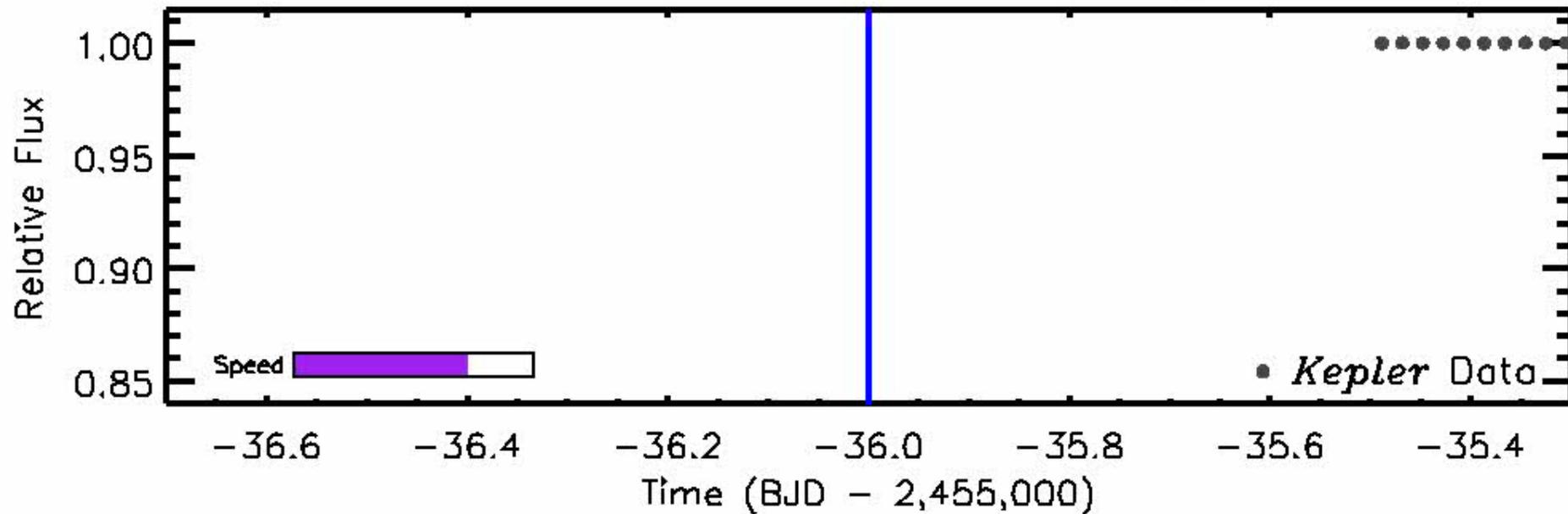
Star A

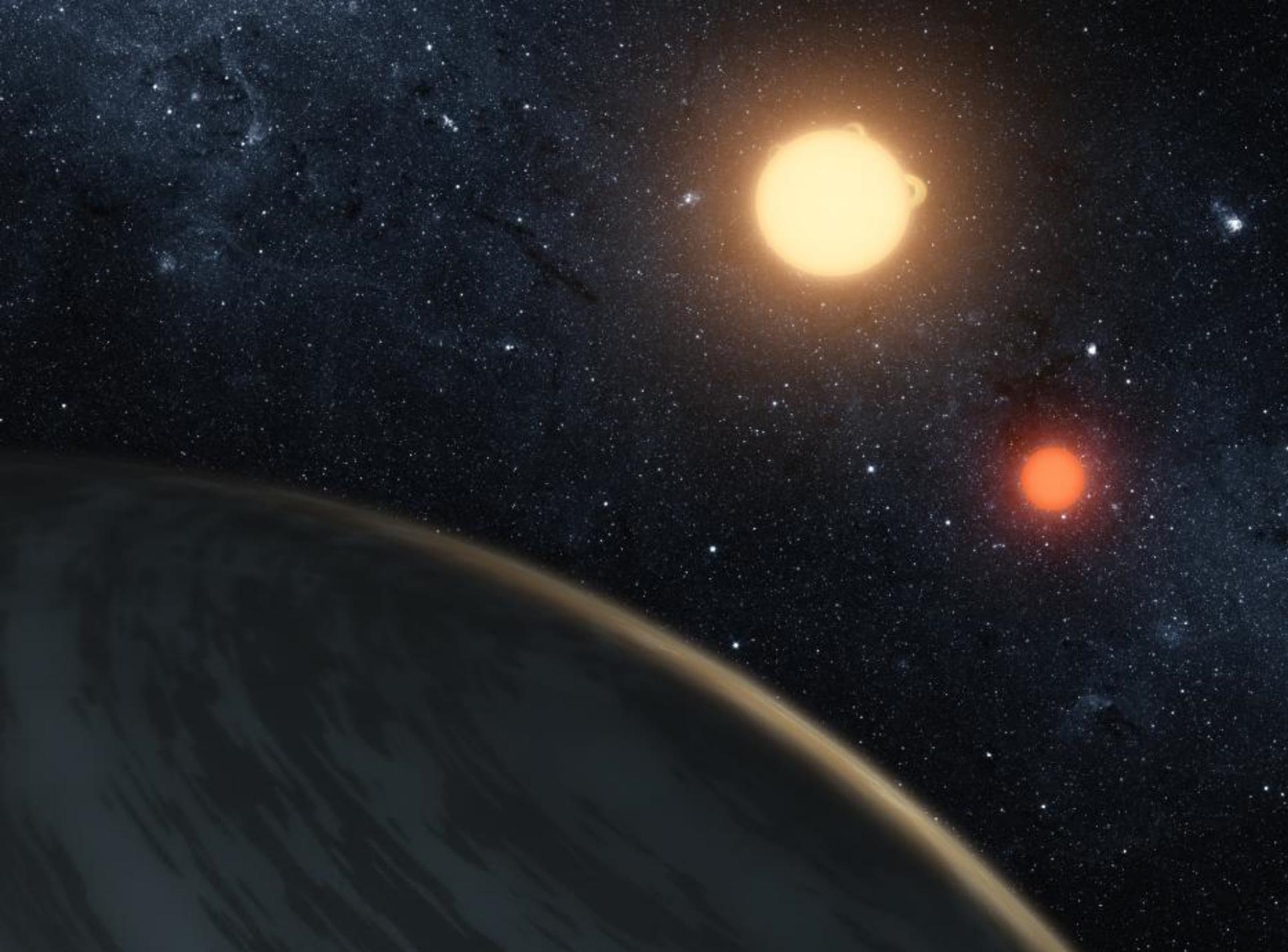


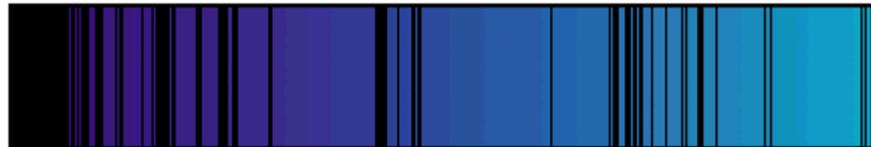
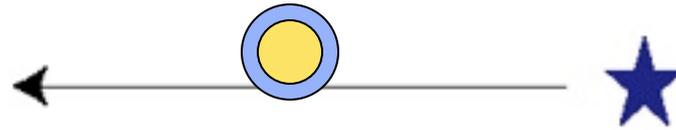
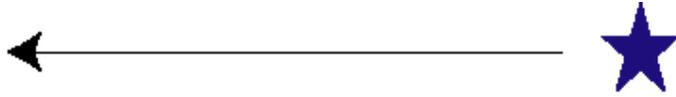
Star B



Planet b





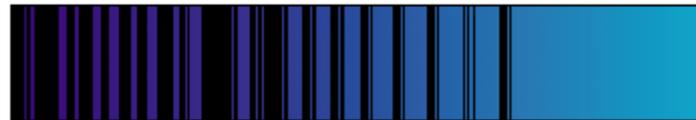




Hydrogène (H)



Deutérium (D)



Hydrogène moléculaire (H₂)



Carbone (C)



Azote (N)



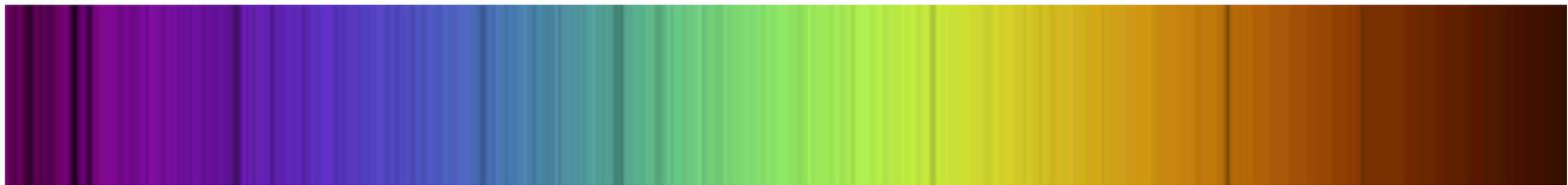
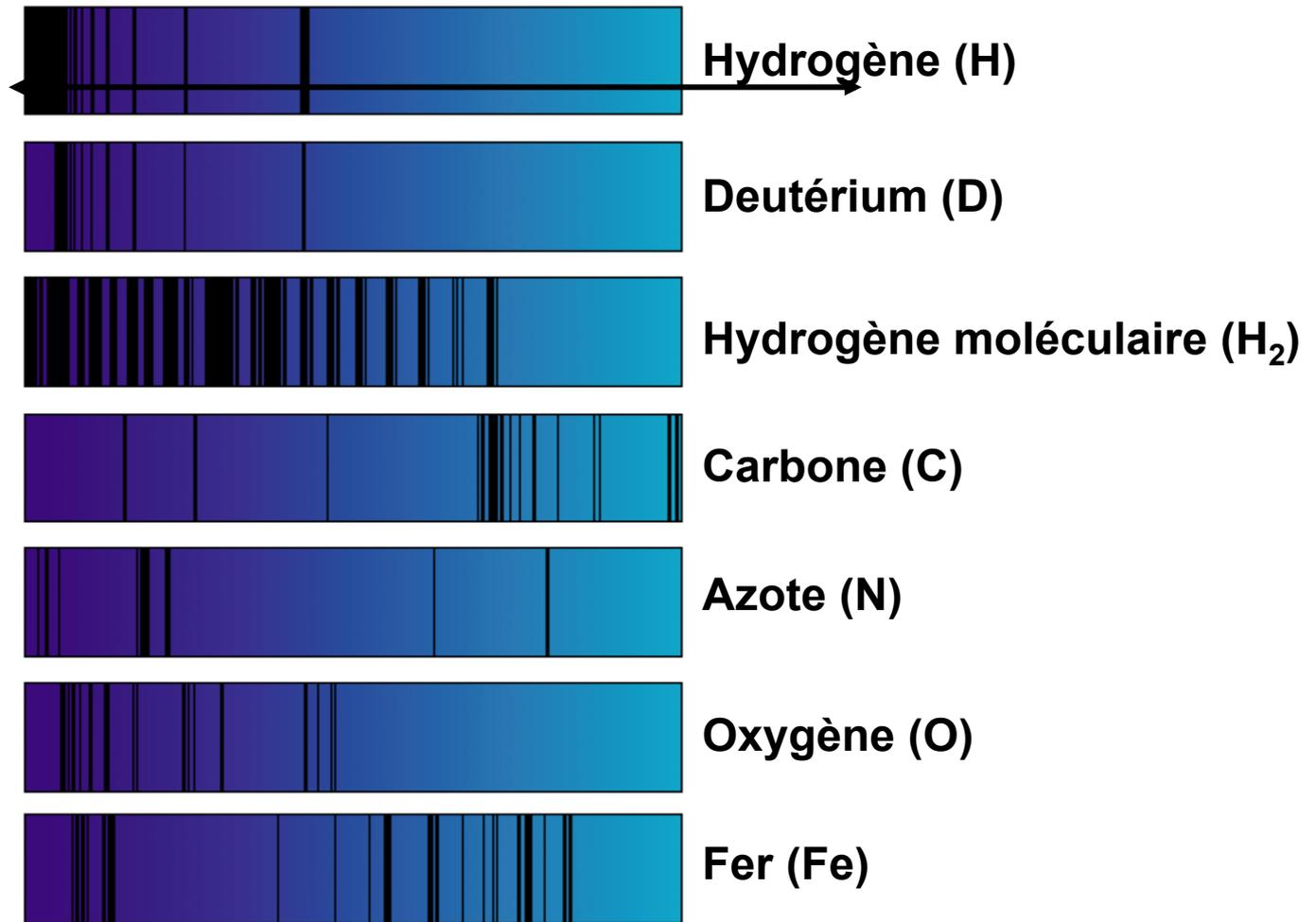
Oxygène (O)



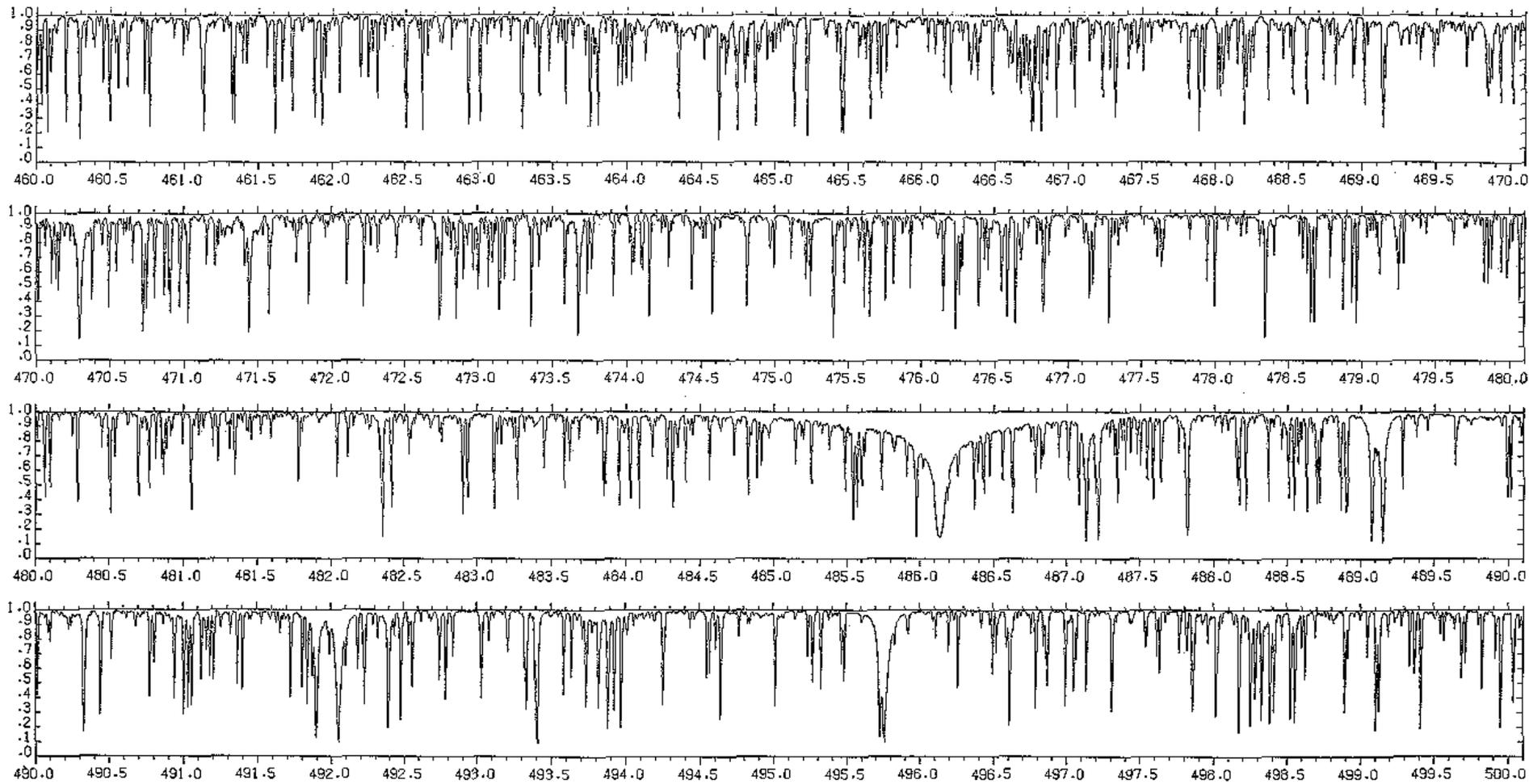
Fer (Fe)



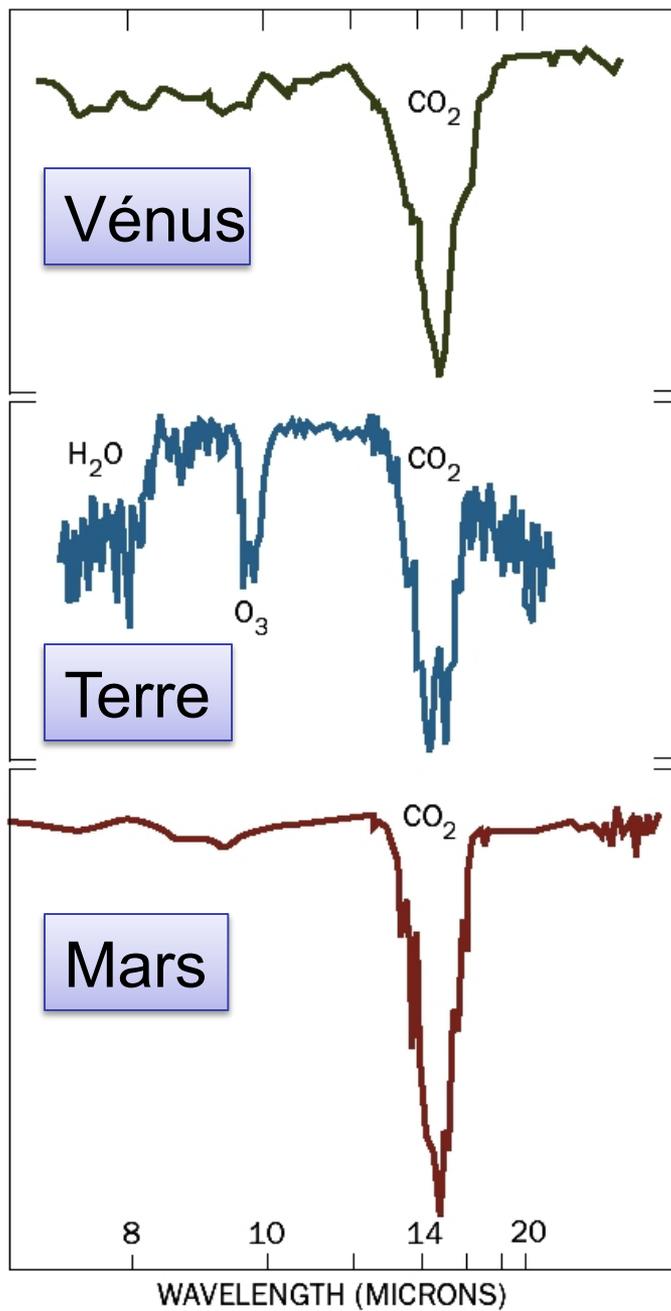
H + O + C + N



Spectre du Soleil

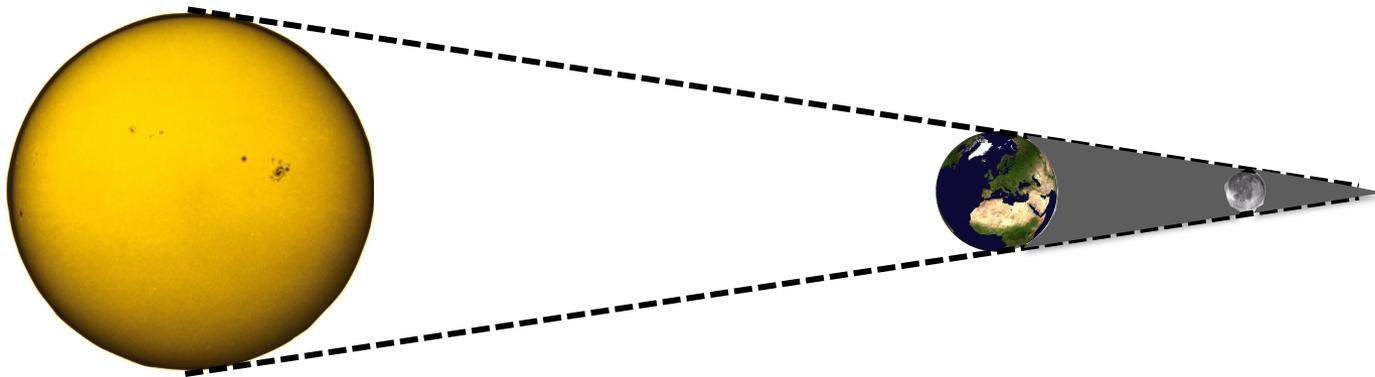


Spectre du Soleil

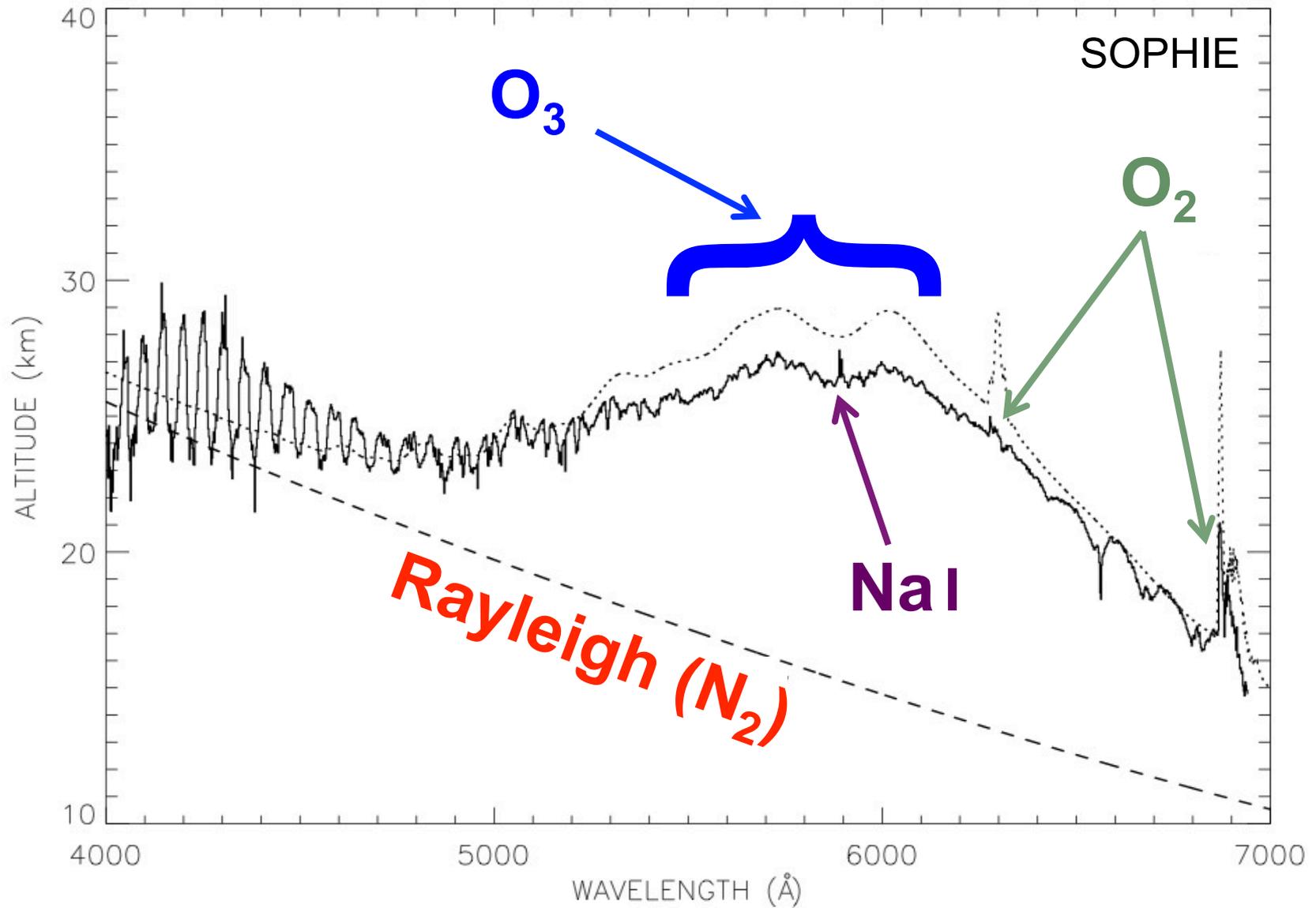


La Terre vue comme une exoplanète

Éclipse de Lune



La Terre vue comme une exoplanète



Éclipse de Lune du 16 août 2008

Futurs instruments

