

Journey times to alien worlds

Key Stage 3

Topics covered: speed, distance, time, light-years, standard form, extrasolar planets

Watch the video "Are there aliens?", <u>https://vimeo.com/122515138</u>



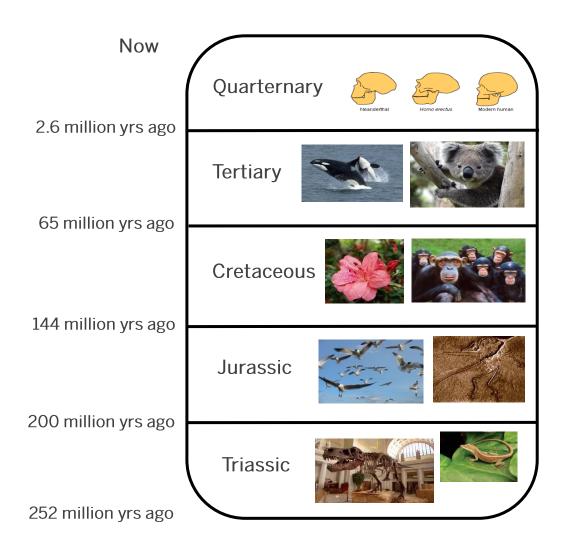
The first extrasolar planets were discovered in 1992. Since then potentially thousands have been discovered and they are tens or hundreds of light-years away. Imagine you set off on a journey to each of the 6 planets below, travelling at the maximum launch speed of a space shuttle, s = 28 000 km/h.

$$D = st \tag{1}$$

D = distance (km); s = speed (km/h); t = time (hours)

Extrasolar Planet	Distance from Earth (light-years)		
XO-2b	484		
Corot 3b	2211		
HAT-P-11b	126		
Corot 14b	4316		
GJ 1214b	42		
XO-3b	842		

- 1. Convert the distance to each planet into kilometres. 1 light-year is the distance that light travels in a year = 9.5×10^{12} km. So 2 light-years = $2 \times (9.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ km}) = 1.9 \times 10^{13}$ km.
- 2. Calculate the journey time to each of the 6 planets using equation 1. Rearrange equation 1 to make t the subject of the equation. Convert your journey times from hours to years.
- 3. If hypothetical aliens from each of those planets landed in Greenwich Park today, how long ago would they have had to set off? Use your answers from question 2 and write the name of the planet in the correct period in the diagram below.





Journey times to alien worlds: **ANSWERS**

Key Stage 3

- 1. Distances of the extrasolar planets in kilometres (table below)
- 2. Journey times in years (table below)
- 3. Journey time vs geological period of Earth (table below)

Extrasolar Planet	Distance from Earth (kilometres)	Journey time (years)	Geological period
XO-2b	4.6 x 10 ¹⁵	18.6 million	Tertiary
Corot 3b	2.1 x 10 ¹⁶	84.8 million	Cretaceous
HAT-P-11b	1.2 x 10 ¹⁵	4.7 million	Tertiary
Corot 14b	4.1 x 10 ¹⁶	167 million	Jurassic
GJ 1214b	4.0 x 10 ¹⁴	1.62 million	Quarternary
XO-3b	8.0 x 10 ¹⁵	32.4 million	Tertiary