

# Hayden Planetarium Times

Isaac Asimov Memorial Debate 2009

## Planets to Plutoids: Our New Solar System

Pluto: Down but  
Maybe Not Out  
*Robert Roy Britt, Space.  
com,*

August 31, 2006

If you did not like Pluto's demotion, don't give up hope. A number of new, improved definitions for "planet" are likely to continue at least until 2011, and astronomers can take it much that remains to be clarified and refined.

While it's unlikely much of the definition could ever be altered enough to restore Pluto as a planet, astronomers may yet explore some changes.

In a comment during the largest group of planetary scientists in the world offered a better compromise for the definition, which was adopted last week at a vote of just a few hundred astronomers at the International Astronomical Union (IAU) General Assembly meeting in Prague.

International support

The IAU in its 125-year history has the tightest rules of any scientific organization that the planets must be round and orbit the sun.

That's because the IAU's definition of

planets requires them to be spherical and

orbit the sun.

Nonetheless, the Division for Planetary Sciences (DPS) of the American Astronomical Society (AAS) voted to support the IAU's decision to create a new category of objects, "M dwarf planets," that do not fit either of those criteria.

"What does it mean, what does 'spherical' really mean? What does it mean to 'orbit a star'?"

The argument suggests there are four

views of what constitutes a planet:

"These are not real planets," he added.

By David Morrison, an astronomer at NASA's Ames Research Center, who helped chair the IAU's working group on planetary systems.

There is still work to be done, in particular, in defining what is applicable to extrasolar planetary systems. There and other groups, called "minor planets," presumably will be addressed at the next IAU General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro in 2009, and the DPS community will continue to be involved in all aspects of the process.

Other astronomers have said an indicated that the IAU's decision might not carry much weight.

David Morrison, an astronomer at NASA's

Ames Research Center was in Prague for the

debates and the vote. He said the resolution

defining the status of Pluto has triggered the IAU's

process "should immediately."

"The IAU's decision is about a planet primarily

as it exists in our solar system, not in the

rest of the galaxy," Morrison told SPACE.com.

"The issue is of interest between mass limits,

including widths of orbits in velocity, and a

definition. Now they have one. But it is not obvious to me that it is the best one, or that it applies to the same things that the IAU's does."

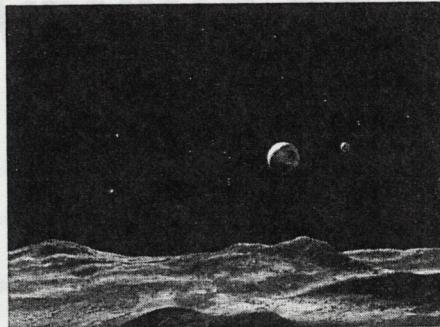
The IUGA's final proposal was handed out.

In many ways, it is having been shaped

together at the last minute and for not adhering to a consensus. But no separate committee

met to discuss the matter. Morrison was on an IAU committee of astronomers that deliberated months on

a definition proposal. The one they adopted,



### Pluto Gets the Boot

as Planet Count

Drops  
*Stephen Battersby, New  
Scientist, August 24, 2006*

It's official: Pluto is no longer a planet. It is now just a "dwarf planet," one of three in

the solar system.

It's the result of a vote by the International Astronomical Union in Prague.

They agreed to an initial resolution that requires a "planet" to dominate its neighborhood, while most other stuff, such as a path of "dwarf planets," on the other hand are large enough to share to make their own rules, but not big enough to do so on their own.

The result of that vote was that the IAU's members would have to vote on a new class of objects to define the new category of "dwarf planet," which could have seemed to be an equal finding. But it was voted down, nevertheless.

The scientific community has realized that the classification used for Pluto for 75 years was not correct," says Guyots, "one of the University of Cambridge's leading experts on

planetary systems.

The decision to make Pluto one of even

three "dwarf planets" would have been a step

toward creating two categories of planets,

the eight "real planets" as well as "dwarf

planets," that could have seemed to be unequal

feeling. But it was voted down, nevertheless.

The scientific community has realized that

the classification used for Pluto for 75 years was

not correct," says Guyots, "one of the University of Cambridge's leading experts on

planetary systems.

The IUGA's final proposal was handed

out. In many ways, it is having been shaped

together at the last minute and for not adhering

to a consensus. But no separate committee

met to discuss the matter. Morrison was on an IAU committee of

astronomers that deliberated months on

a definition proposal. The one they adopted,

### Pluto Demoted, No

Longer a Planet

*Francie Grace, CBS,*

August 24, 2006

Planets followed the sun as a cosmic order, assigned to a committee who considered it too chaotic and distant, too uninteresting, stripped of its status as a planet. That day,

The International Astronomical Union dramatically reordering, only just a week after giving the label of "dwarf planet" to Pluto, and adding three more to Earth's neighborhood, declared that another world from the sun is indeed a new celestial body.

"There is nothing that can mean one of planetary objects," astronomer Sir Patrick Moore told CBS Evening News anchor Bob Schieffer.

If we call Pluto a planet, there are others: Venus, Uranus, Triton, Ceres ... the list is endless. In fact, that's exactly what it is.

The day before, the world's teachers' conference made it clear: planets just as schools open for the fall term.

"It will all take some explanation, but it's really got to go into it," Moore said. "I can see that it will cause any problems," said Neil Chapman, who teaches science at a high school outside London. "But I think it's an exciting subject and should sell it."

Presented as a series of events and are changing the way they view the mechanics of the solar system and beyond. But the scientists at the conference showed a cool side, waving photos of the Webb Telescope, due to be launched in 2013, and naming the planet's spot will live on in the exciting discoveries yet to come.

And the debate continues, and the idea of planets can be questioned because they're known since we learn in school, said Richard Binzel, a professor of planetary sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who helped hammer out the new definition.

"This is really all about science, which is all about getting new to it," he said. "Science has marched on." Many great planets wait to be discovered.

Pluto, a planet since 1930, got the boot because it didn't meet the new rules, which say a planet must orbit the sun and be large enough to assume a nearly round shape, but not "like the neighborhood around its orbit." That's disqualifying Pluto, which, along with Neptune, has been kicked out. One convention point was that Pluto and its companion Charon would have become a double planet, but that idea has been dropped. Charon remains a moon.

Astronomers have labored without a

universal definition of a planet since well before

exceeding beyond Neptune, in a region called the Kuiper Belt, pronounced KY-per.

"Pluto is not only by its orbitally unique in the IAU's definition," Dr. Richard P. Binzel, a professor of planetary science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Rose Institute. "It's also a uniquely compact," he said.

"It's absurd. The astronomical community has settled this issue. There is no issue."

The International Astronomical Union,

LeFrak Theater - American Museum of Natural History

Tuesday - March 10, 2009 - 7:30 PM

When the International Astronomical Union of 2006 reclassified Pluto as a dwarf planet, controversy followed over this most beloved object in the solar system. Recent discoveries of icy Kuiper belt objects and hot exoplanets have forced scientists to re-think previous classification schemes and their associated nomenclature.

For more information about this topic, we recommend the following articles:

<http://astro.berkeley.edu/~basri/defineplanet/index.html>

<http://www.ifa.hawaii.edu/faculty/jewitt/kb.html>

[http://sciencenews.org/view/access/id/38812/title/ALAN\\_STERN](http://sciencenews.org/view/access/id/38812/title/ALAN_STERN)

Full texts of the articles featured on the cover are available online at these sites:

*Pluto: Down but Maybe Not Out*

[http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/060831\\_planet\\_definition.html](http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/060831_planet_definition.html)

*Pluto Gets the Boot as the Planet Count Drops*

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn9824>

*Pluto Demoted, No Longer a Planet*

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/08/24/tech/main1931722.shtml>

*Pluto's Not a Planet? Only in New York*

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B0DE2D8133CF931A15752C0A9679C8B63>

## ABOUT THE PARTICIPANTS

# THE EVENING PROGRAM

*Alan Starchas*

Welcome & Introduction of the Panelists

*John Gribble*

Opening Questions to Panelists

*David H. Freedman*

Directed Free Debate among Panelists

*Mark A. Stachowicz*

Questions from Audience

*John Gribble*

Adjourn

*John Gribble*

Book Sale/Book & Program Signing

*Hall of Northwest Coast Indians*

Author, *Decades, Days, and Hours*, of

*The Isaac Asimov Debate*

Now and Is Author most rapidly of *The*

### Program Note:

*The Isaac Asimov debate is not a formal panel but is conceived as a free flowing, adversarial conversation such as what might occur in the coffee lounges of academia. Think of yourself not as a member of an audience but rather as an eavesdropper on the scientific process.*

*Screened in the Hall of Northwest Coast Indians  
Society*

# ABOUT THE PARTICIPANTS

## Panelists

### Gibor Basri

is on the faculty at UC Berkeley. He studies newly born stars and their disks, which are the sites for planet formation, and brown dwarfs: objects between stars and planets in mass. He is now involved in NASA's Kepler mission, which is a space-based transit search for terrestrial planets around other stars.

### Jack Lissauer

is a research scientist who has been at NASA's Ames Research Center, California since 1996. Principally a theorist, he also searches for exosolar planetary systems, both from ground-based as well as space borne telescopes.

### Sara Seager

is the Ellen Swallow Richards Associate Professor of Planetary Science and Associate Professor of Physics at MIT. She was part of a team that co-discovered the first detection of light emitted from an exoplanet and the first spectrum of an exoplanet.

### Steven Soter

is a planetary scientist (PhD Cornell University) at AMNH, and a visiting professor in the Environmental Studies Program at New York University. He was co-author with Carl Sagan and Ann Druyan of the "Cosmos" television series.



NOTES

## **Alan Stern**

is a planetary scientist and an expert in the origin and evolution of our outer solar system. He is also a Principal Investigator on several NASA planetary exploration missions and the former head of all science missions at NASA Headquarters.

## **Mark V. Sykes**

is director of the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, AZ. His research interests include the origin and evolution of dust in the solar system. He is former president of the Division of Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society.

## **Host & Moderator**

### **Neil deGrasse Tyson**

is an Astrophysicist with the American Museum of Natural History where he also serves as the Fredrick P. Rose Director of the Hayden Planetarium. Holder of nine honorary doctorates, Tyson is also host of the acclaimed PBS series *NOVA Science Now* and is author most recently of *The Pluto Files*.

## **The late Dr. Isaac Asimov,**

one of the most prolific and influential authors of our time, was a dear friend and supporter of the American Museum of Natural History.

In his memory, the Hayden Planetarium is honored to host the annual Isaac Asimov Memorial Debate, generously endowed by relatives, friends, and admirers of Isaac Asimov and his work bringing the finest minds in the world to the Museum each year to debate pressing questions on the frontier of scientific discovery.

Proceeds from ticket sales of the Isaac Asimov Memorial Debates benefit the scientific and educational programs of the Hayden Planetarium.

- 2001 The Theory of Everything
- 2002 The Search For Life In the Universe
- 2003 The Big Bang
- 2004 The Dark Side
- 2005 The Enigma of Alien Solar Systems
- 2006 Universe: One or Many?
- 2007 The Pioneer Anomaly
- 2008 Mining The Sky

