

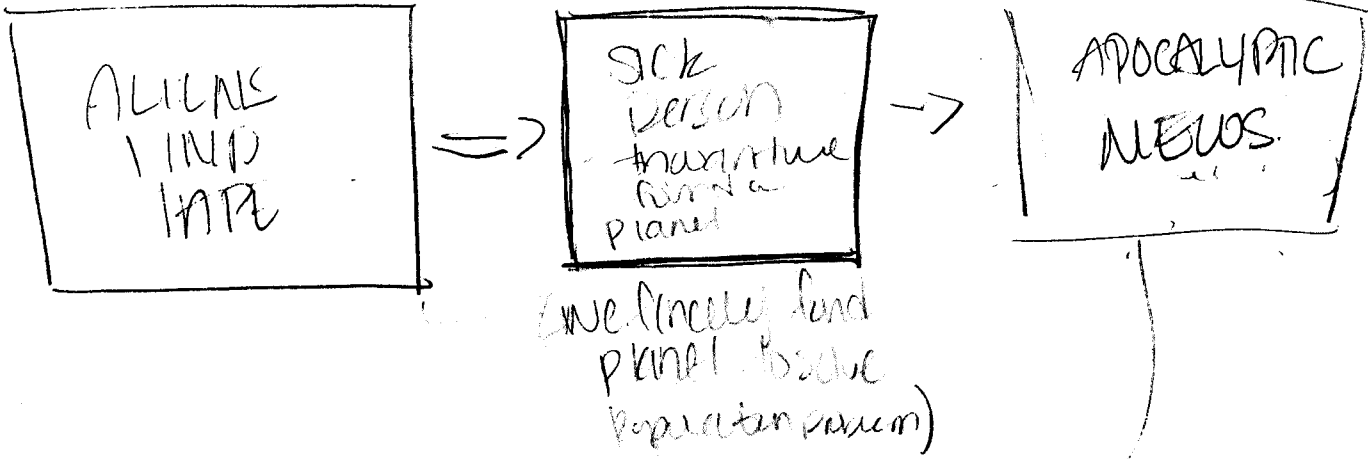
Project Discussion Paper

“One Voice in the Cosmic Fugue”

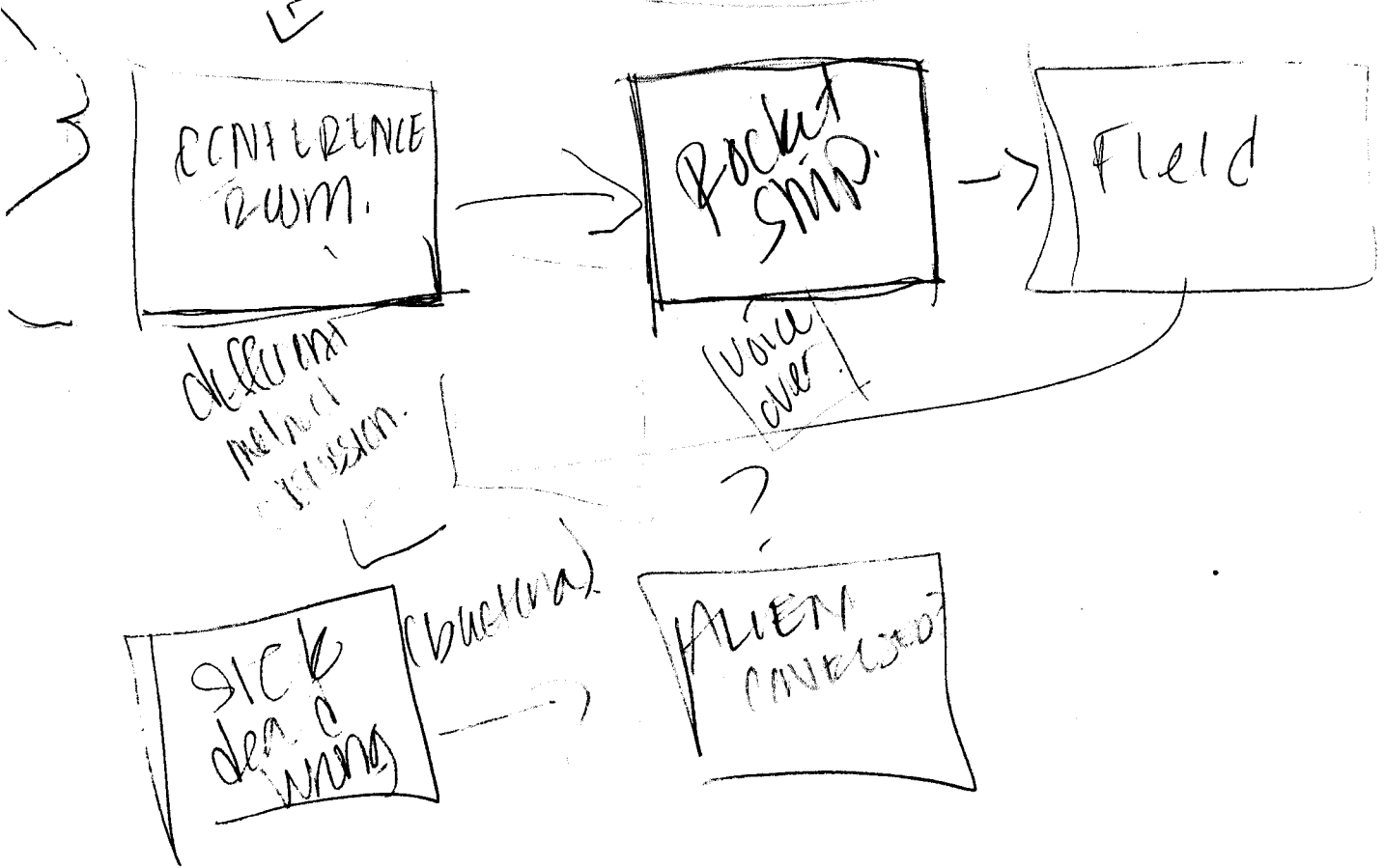
In making a movie, a great amount of input is needed. Therefore, it would have been impossible for Damon and I to split the work and do it separately. We started writing the script for our movie together and that took about 4 or 5 hours. The next day, we began filming and Damon got the video camera, while we used my iMovie to edit. It was my idea to have the alien in the beginning find a random DVD in an abandoned house and Damon's idea to have a population problem. I did the hair and makeup for both of us. I played one role the whole time, the doctor, while Damon played many different roles. We finished filming and decided to edit the next day and I did the second half of the editing, e.g. putting transitions between the clips and also trimming them. I also burned the movie onto the DVD using iDVD. This was difficult to do and definitely would have been nearly impossible to do alone.

IDEAS

- FLASHBACK - EARTH TO EXTRA SOLAR PLANET



direct imaging better for finding big planets.



Scene 1

The scene begins with an "alien" walking a round in a field. He discovers a computer which he examines for a bit before taking home where the viewer sees the alien has amassed a pile of human junk (plaid, swiss army knife, + computer.) alien mashes a bit, then stares at the screen. camera pans into screen leads to scene 2.

Scene 2

* Static *

Opens with disheveled woman, turns on camera. Goes to seat, faces camera, begins speaking.

Dr. Shea: * cough * My name is Dr. Elize Shea, it is November 18th 2099. I don't know who I'm sending this to, but hopefully someone finds it. - brief pause -

We thought we had finally found it. The solution to all of our problems.

Scene 3

Opens with news caster on TV screen.
News caster: There was another food riot today in Ruddrick square, 300 people were reported slain. That would be the 3rd...

CONFIDENCE

and in other news scientists have finally perfected cryogenic stasis. This makes stellar space travel possible as the human body will be preserved in a cryogenic state as space shuttles travel to distant destinations.

Dr. Shea closes her laptop.

Dr. Shea: Basically what it all boils down to is the fact that our planet has become overpopulated. Our natural resources are dwindling rapidly and if we don't do something soon, soon as we know it will cease to exist. What we need to do is find a hospitable planet, to relieve some of the burden from Mother Earth's shoulders.

Damon #1: Well how do you propose we go about that?

Dr. Shea: That's why I've gathered you here today, we need to find a suitable exoplanet to colonize.

Damon #2: Well there's several different detection methods, what about all the direct imaging techniques? We could use a ground based infrared telescope + some visible light detection from the Hubble Space Telescope to pinpoint the location of a suitable planet.

Dr. Shea: Well if we do use direct imaging it's often difficult to discern background "specks" from planets or even to determine how massive the planets are. Also the planets detected would have wide orbits, so it's probably not the best method of finding a planet sufficient for our needs.

Damon 3: How about the planetary transit method? I mean we could measure the apparent brightnesses of a star & see if there's a planet orbiting the star.

Damon 1: So what do you mean by that?

Dr. Shea: Well what we do is measure the relative intensity of a star over time & look for dips which might signify a planet as it passes in front of or behind a nearby star.

Damon 2: That could take decades depending on the planet's orbital period. Unless the planet is really close to the sun in which case the planet would be inhospitable because of the heating of its atmosphere anyway.

Dr. Shea: What about using the change in radial velocity of a star to detect appropriately massed planets around it? We could use the differences in the back & forth motion of stars to look for Earth-like planets.

Damon 4: That could work, but how do you feel about using astrometric detection to verify our results? We could observe stellar wobbles as the star is pulled by a planet's gravity.

Dr. Shea: That could work, though it would take several years to verify results produced by this method. We don't have that much time but we can use the data already collected by our forefathers.

Doppler Shift

3

Direct Imaging How does it work?

- ↳ Taking direct images of the planets
- Better to detect bigger planets
- b/c you have to see them w/ your eye
- Provides actual evidence that planet is there rather than inferring from wobbles
- Spectra we see can't not be planets

Radial Velocity How does it work?

- ↳ detects changes in stars radial velocity so it can figure out where gravity from planet pulls the star.
- Detects. Midwards & Super Earths

* Rocketship clip *

Dr. Shea voice over: we decided to combine records from all the methods & found (insert planet name here) ~~apparently~~ with oceans and it's slightly closer to its star than our earth.

Scene 4

Two scientists from the earlier conference get off a "rocket ship"
 Dr. Shea: We've finally done it. Welcome to our new home.

Scene 5

Fades to Dr. Shea sick Dr. Shea coughing.

Dr. Shea: But we were wrong. Days after we arrived on the planet people started to

get sick. In less than five days half of the original colonists were dead. You see the atmosphere harbored a type of miniature parasite that needs temperatures of over $37.3^{\circ}\text{Kelvin}$ in order to reproduce. This made the human body the perfect vessel for them. Unfortunately all the ~~no~~ little parasites. First the liver starts to fail, then the kidneys and before you know it, the host is gone.

- Dr. Shea gets up + shuts off the video camera -
- Pan out on intently watching alien -

My Contribution to the Assignment

12/7/09

- 1) Wrote part of the script
- 2) Acted several parts
- 3) Did camera work
- 4) Helped find outside resources
- 5) Did works cited
- 6) Helped Edit film

Works Cited

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