

**EXHIBIT 8 TO LI-A-PING DECLARATION IN SUPPORT
OF DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Epsilon Boötis

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Epsilon Boötis (**ε Boötis**, abbreviated **Epsilon Boo**, **ε Boo**), also named **Izar**,^[12] is a binary star in the northern constellation of Boötes. The star system can be viewed with the unaided eye at night, but resolving the pair with a small telescope is challenging; an aperture of 76 mm (3.0 in) or greater is required.^[13]

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Nomenclature

ε Boötis (Latinised to *Epsilon Boötis*) is the star's Bayer designation.

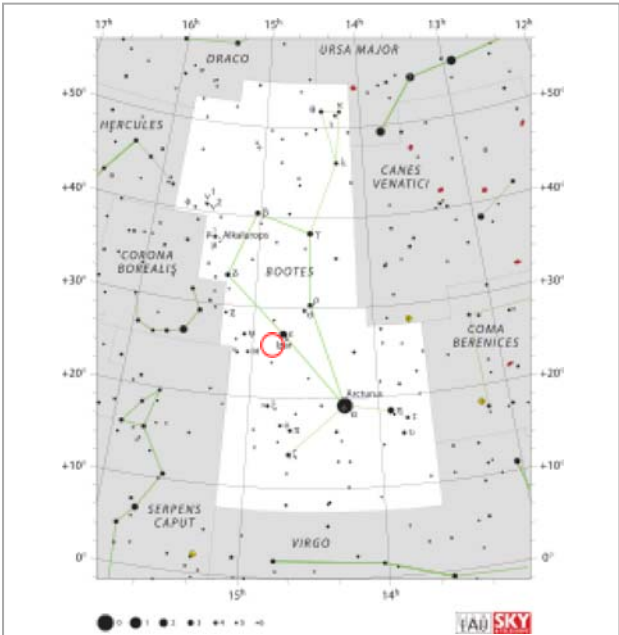
It bore the traditional names *Izar*, *Mirak* and *Mizar*, and was named *Pulcherrima* by Otto Struve.^[14] *Izar*, *Mirak* and *Mizar* are derived from the Arabic *إزار* *'izār* meaning 'veil' and *المراق* *al-maraqq* meaning 'the loins'; 'Pulcherrima' is Latin for 'loveliest'.^[15] In 2016, the International Astronomical Union organized a Working Group on Star Names (WGSN)^[16] to catalogue and standardize proper names for stars. The WGSN approved the name *Izar* for this star on 21 August 2016 and it is now so entered in the IAU Catalog of Star Names.^[12]

In the catalogue of stars in the *Calendarium of Al Achsasi Al Mouakket*, this star was designated *Mintek al Aoua* (منطقة العواء - *minṭāqa al awwa*), which was translated into Latin as *Cingulum Latratoris*, meaning *belt of barker*.^[17]

In Chinese, 梗河 (Gěng Hé), meaning *Celestial Lance*, refers to an asterism consisting of Epsilon Boötis, Sigma Boötis and Rho Boötis.^[18] Consequently, Epsilon Boötis itself is known as 梗河一 (Gěng Hé yī, English: the First Star of Celestial Lance.)^[19]

Properties

Epsilon Boötis A/B

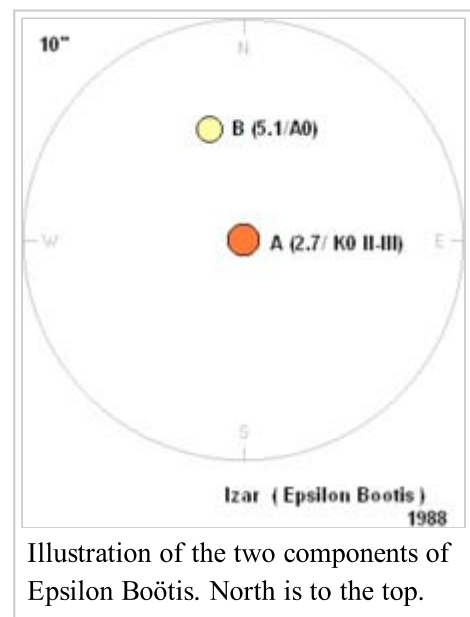


Location of ε Boötes (circled)

Observation data

	Epoch J2000	Equinox J2000
Constellation	Boötes	
Right ascension	14 ^h 44 ^m 59.21746 ^s ^[1]	
Declination	+27° 04′ 27.2099″ ^[1]	
Apparent magnitude (V)	2.37 ^[2] / 5.12 ^[3]	
Characteristics		
Spectral type	K0 II-III ^[4] + A2 V ^[5]	
U−B color index	+0.73 ^[2]	
B−V color index	+0.97 ^[2]	
Astrometry		
Radial velocity (R _v)	−16.31 ^[6] km/s	
Proper motion (μ)	RA: −50.95 ^[1] mas/yr Dec.: +21.07 ^[1] mas/yr	
Parallax (π)	16.10 ± 0.66 ^[1] mas	
Distance	203 ± 8 ly (62 ± 3 pc)	

Details



Epsilon Boötis consists of a pair of stars with an angular separation of 2.852 ± 0.014 arcseconds at a position angle of $342.^\circ 9 \pm 0.^\circ 3$.^[20] The brighter component (A) has an apparent visual magnitude of 2.37,^[2] making it readily visible to the naked eye at night. The fainter component (B) is at magnitude 5.12,^[3] which by itself would also be visible to the naked eye. Parallax measurements from the

Hipparcos astrometry satellite^{[21][22]} put the system at a distance of about 203 light-years (62 parsecs) from the Earth.^[1] This means the pair has a projected separation of 185 Astronomical Units and they orbit each other with a period of at least 1,000 years.^[15]

The brighter member has a stellar classification of K0 II-III,^[4] which means it is a fairly late-stage star well into its stellar evolution, having already exhausted its supply of hydrogen fuel at the core. With more than four times the mass of the Sun,^[7] it has expanded to about 33 times the Sun's radius and is emitting 501 times the luminosity of the Sun.^[6] This energy is being radiated from its outer envelope at an effective temperature of 4,550 K,^[6] giving it the orange hue of a K-type star.^[23]

The companion star has a classification of A2 V,^[5] so it is a main sequence star that is generating energy through the thermonuclear fusion of hydrogen at its core. This star is rotating rapidly, with a projected rotational velocity of 123 km s^{-1} ^[9] By the time the smaller main sequence star reaches the current point of the primary in its evolution, the larger star will have lost much of its mass in a planetary nebula and will have evolved into a white dwarf. The pair will have essentially changed roles: the brighter star becoming the dim dwarf, while the lesser companion will shine as a giant star.^[15]

In culture

In one *Star Trek* episode Whom Gods Destroy the major character Kelvar Garth is also referred to as Garth of Izar.

In 1973, the Scottish astronomer and science fiction writer Duncan Lunan claimed to have managed to interpret a message caught in the 1920s by two Norwegian physicists^[24] that, according to his theory, came from a probe orbiting the Moon and sent there by the inhabitants of a planet orbiting Epsilon Boötis.^[25] The story was even reported in *Time* magazine.^[26] Lunan later withdrew his Epsilon Boötis theory, presenting proofs against it and clarifying why he was brought to formulate it in the first place but would later go on to revoke his withdrawal.^[27]

A	
Mass	$4.6^{[7]} M_{\odot}$
Radius	$33^{[6]} R_{\odot}$
Luminosity	$501^{[6]} L_{\odot}$
Surface gravity (log g)	$2.2^{[6]} \text{ cgs}$
Temperature	$4,550^{[6]} \text{ K}$
Metallicity	$-0.13^{[6]}$
Rotational velocity ($v \sin i$)	$10.9^{[6]} \text{ km/s}$
Age	$37.4 \pm 4.2^{[8]} \text{ Myr}$
B	
Rotational velocity ($v \sin i$)	$123^{[9]} \text{ km/s}$
Other designations	
Eps Boo, Izar, Pulcherrima, Mirac, Mirak, Mirach, 36 Boo, BD +27 2417, HIP 72105 ^[10]	
A: HD 129989, HR 5506, SAO 83500. ^[11]	
B: HD 129988, HR 5505. ^[3]	

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External links

- HR 5506 (<http://webviz.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-S?HR%205506>)
- HR 5505 (<http://webviz.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-S?HR%205505>)
- CCDM J14449+2704 (<http://webviz.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-S?CCDM%20J14449%2b2704A>)

- Image Epsilon Boötis (<http://aladin.u-strasbg.fr/AladinPreview?-c=14+44+59.208%2B27+04+27.38&ident=HD+129989&submit=Aladin+previewer>)
- The Constellations and Named Stars (<http://www.purplehell.com/riddletools/stars.htm>)

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| Bayer objects | Boötes (constellation) | K-type bright giants | K-type giants | A-type main-sequence stars
| Stars with proper names

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