

# Observing other worlds: Exoplanetary Systems



Ignas Snellen



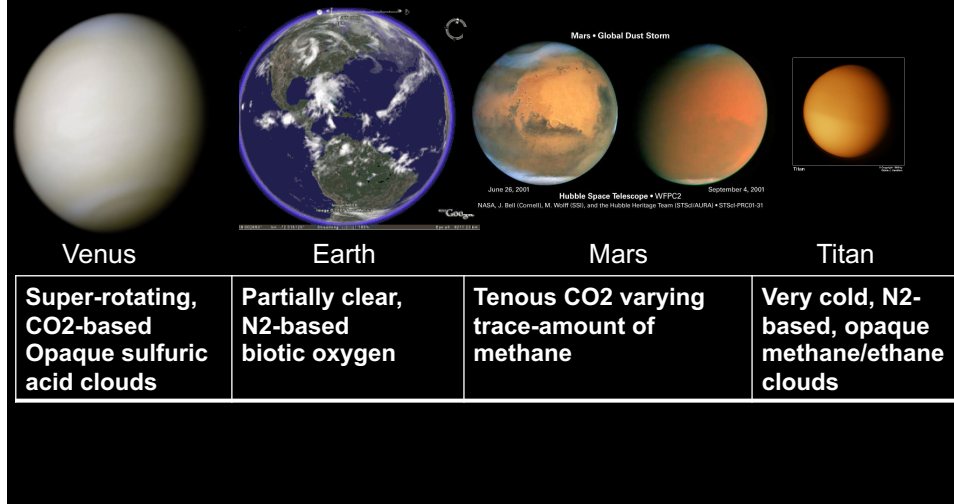
Universiteit  
Leiden

## How 'normal' is our solar system?

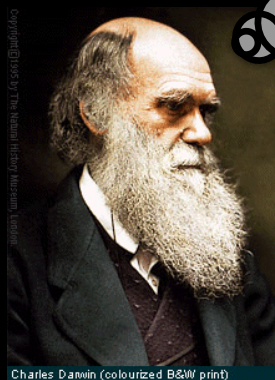


## How unique is the Earth?

## Solar system planets show an immense complexity and diversity

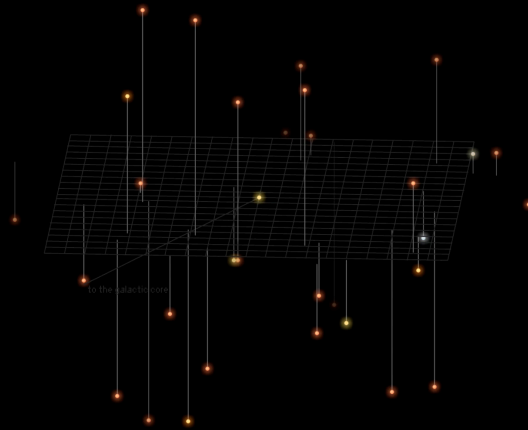


## Solar System:



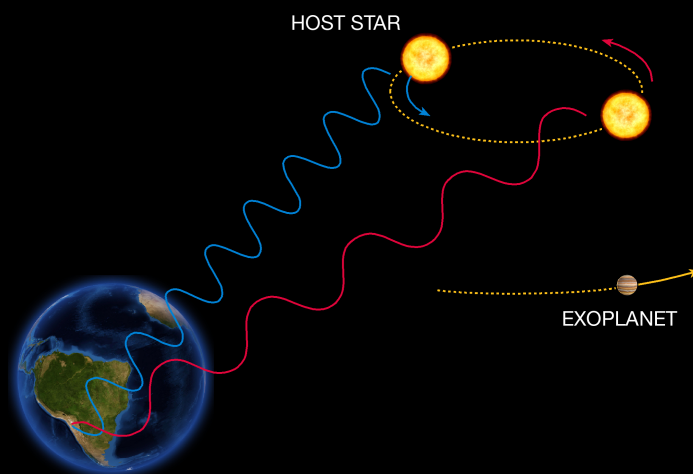
Trying to comprehend **Tree of Life** using three animals"

## Planets around other stars are very difficult to observe

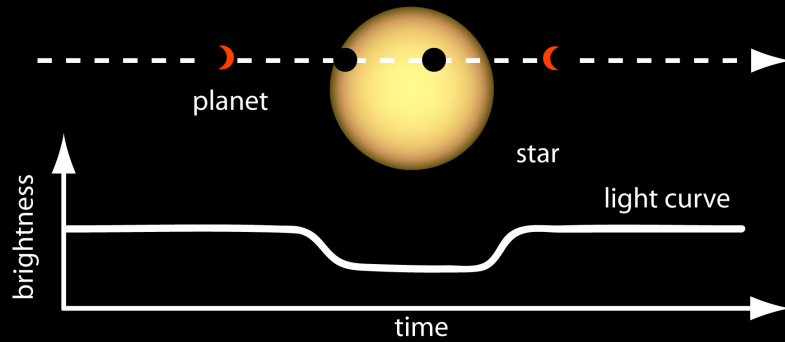


Majewski

## Indirect methods



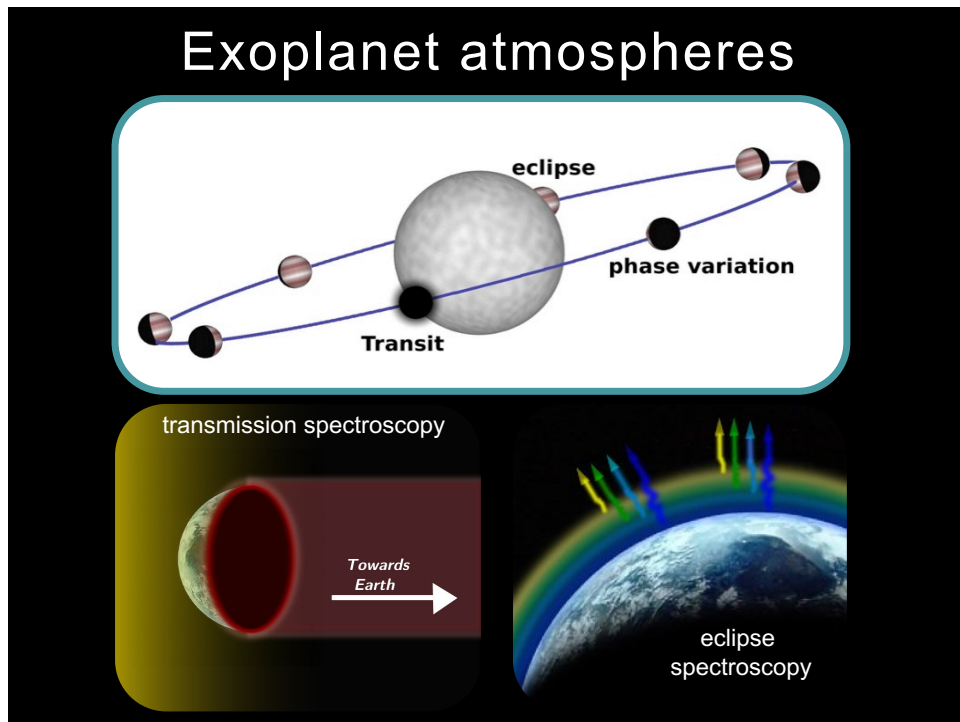
## Indirect methods



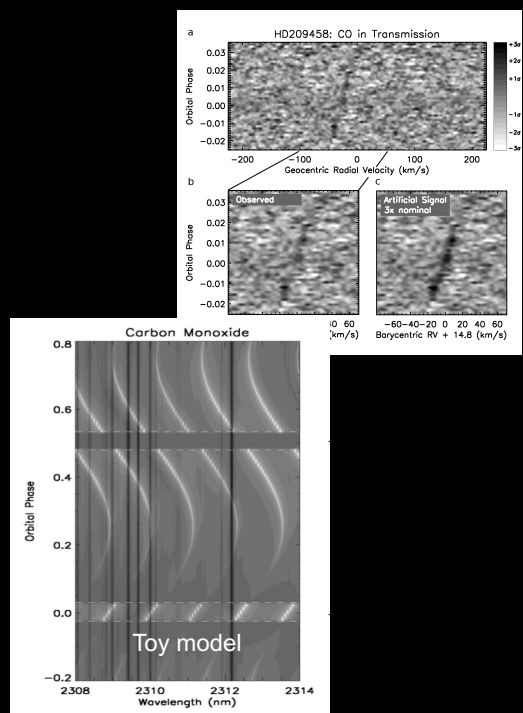
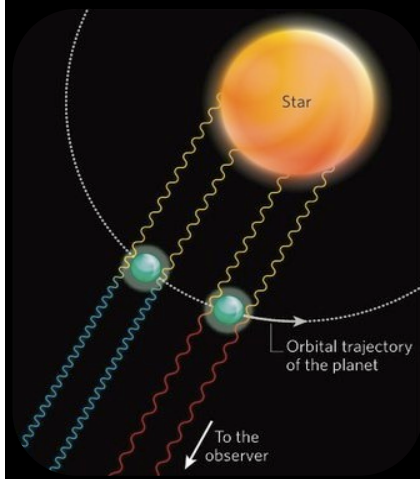
## 25 years of exoplanets studies

- Thousands of exoplanets found
- Diversity even larger than in Solar System
  - Hot Jupiters on close-in orbits
  - Super-Earths/mini-Neptunes
  - Super-Jupiters at very large distances
- 1:10 stars host Jupiter-mass planets
- 1:5 stars host Neptune-mass planets
- Most stars host Earth-mass planets

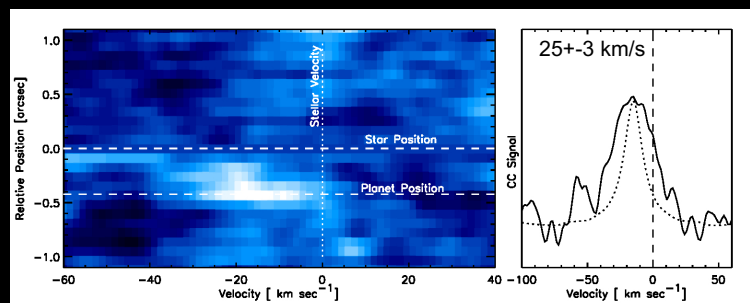
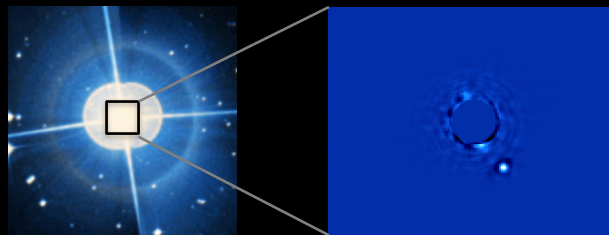




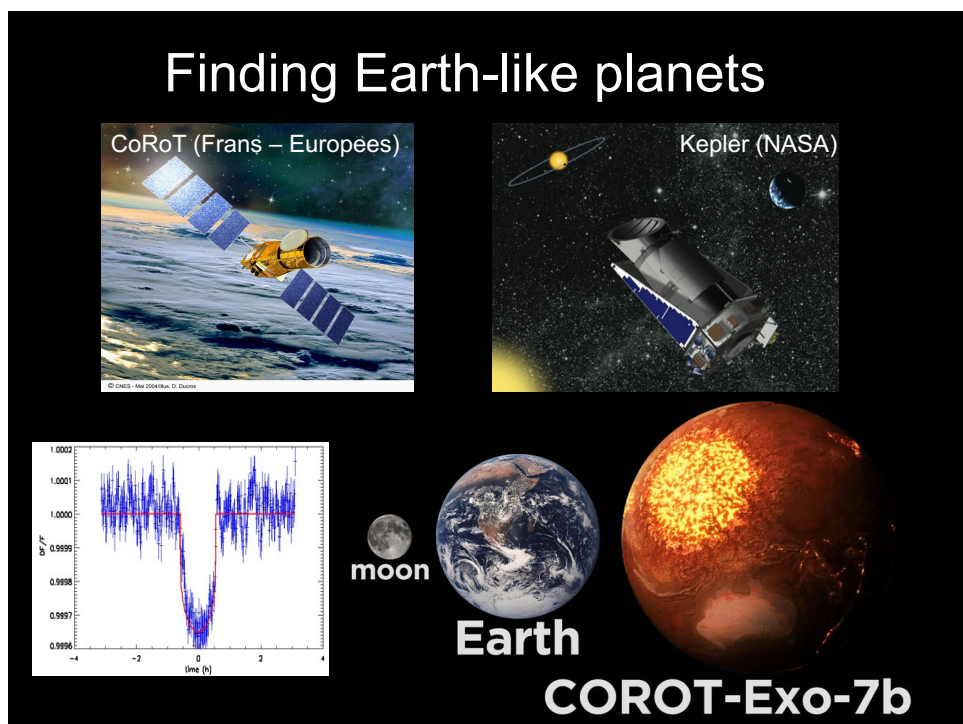
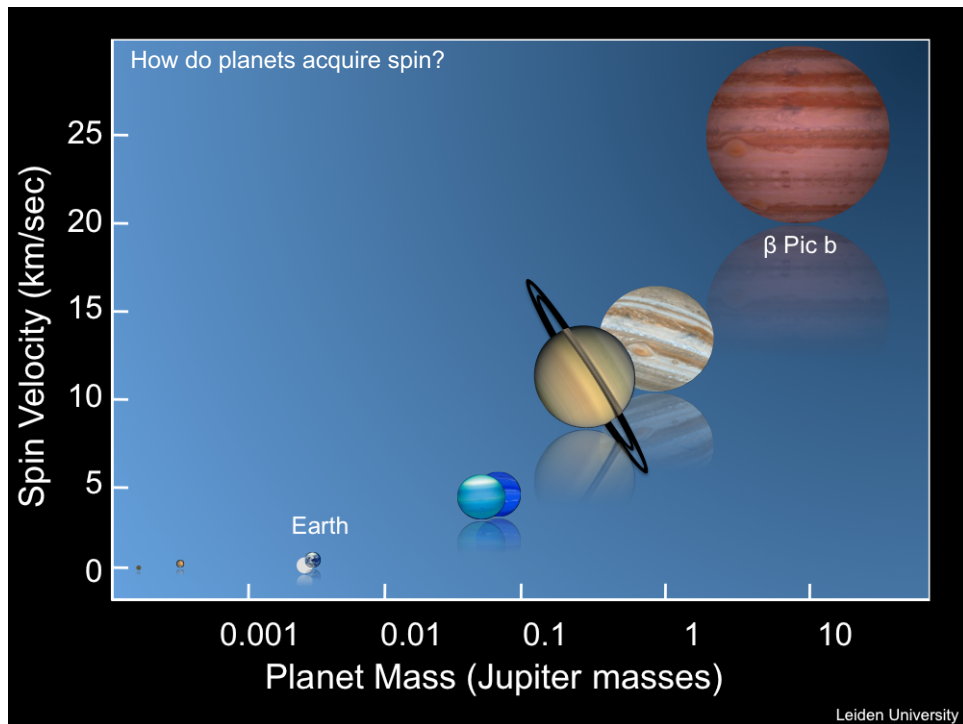
# High-dispersion spectroscopy



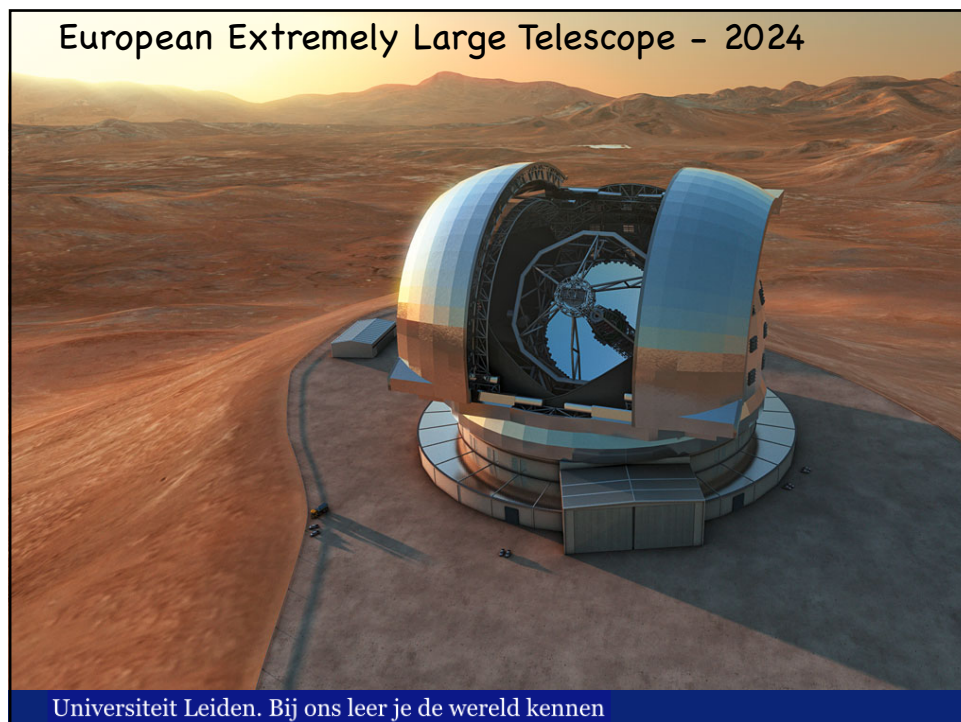
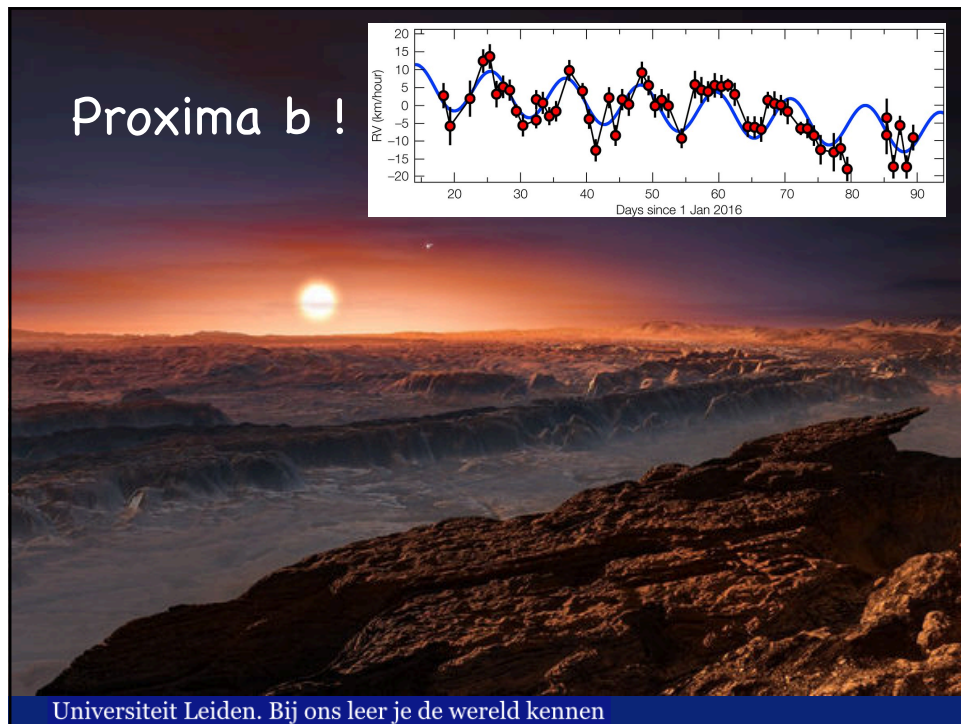
## High Dispersion Spectroscopy + high-contrast imaging



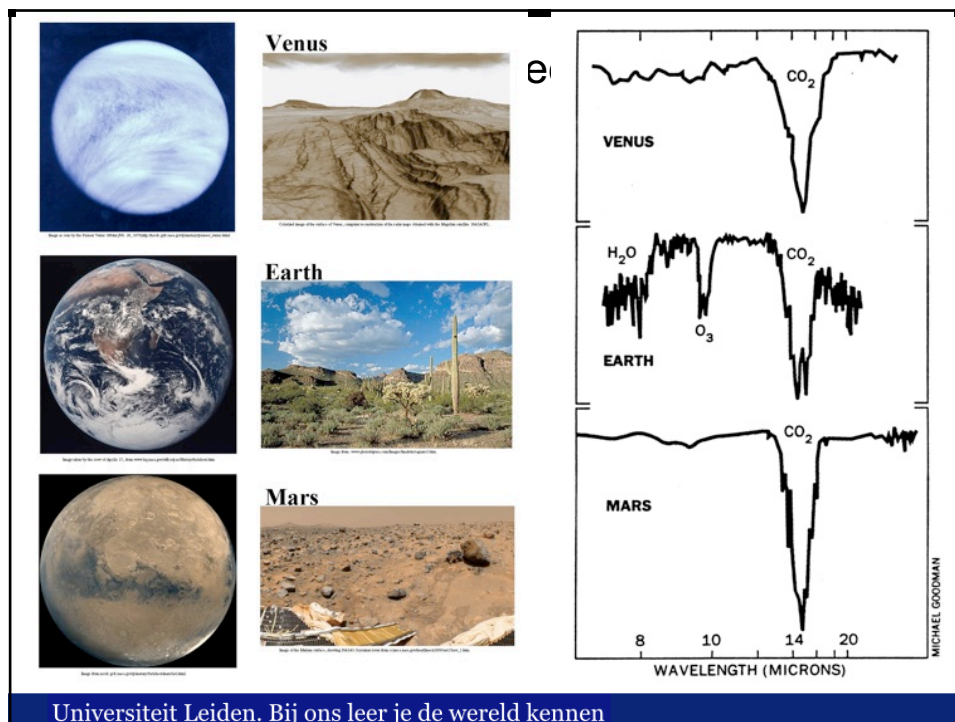
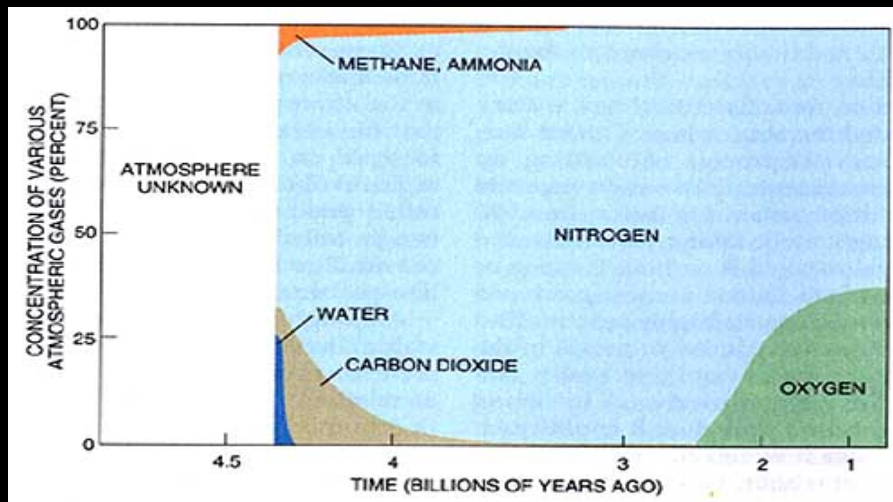
Length of Day on Beta Pictoris b ~8 hours







## Finding evidence for Life



# How common is extraterrestrial life?

## Philosophy for astronomers

### 1. The Copernican Principle:

We do not observe the universe from a special place → the Earth is a common planet

### 2. The Antropic Principe:

Our place in the universe needs to be able to sustain life → the Earth is special

