

# 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

Venus	Earth	Mars	Titan
Super-rotating, CO <sub>2</sub> -based Opaque sulfuric acid clouds	Partially clear, N <sub>2</sub> -based biotic oxygen	Tenuous CO <sub>2</sub> varying trace-amount of methane	Very cold, N <sub>2</sub> - based, opaque methane/ethane clouds

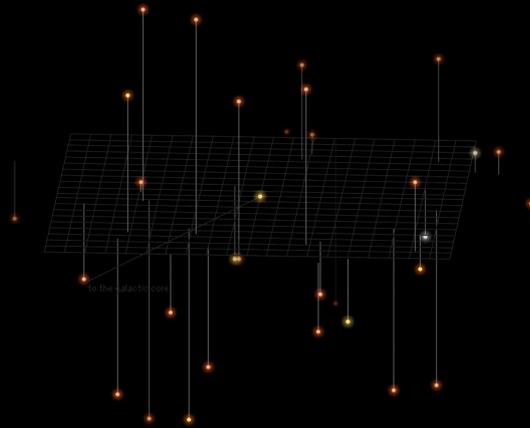
## Solar System:

Copyright © used by The Human History Museum, London

Charles Darwin (colorized B&W print)

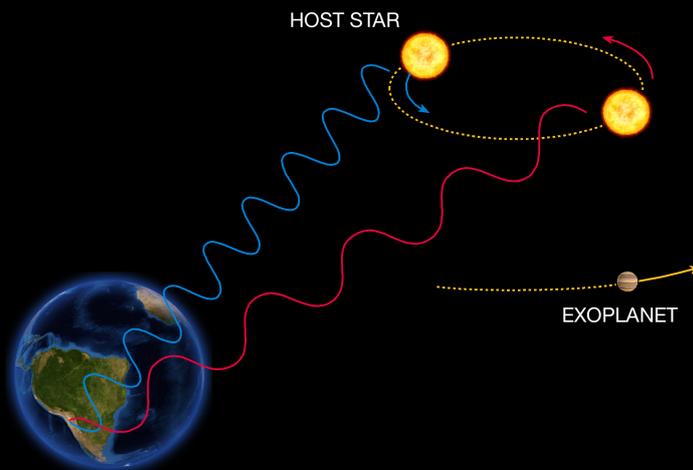
Trying to comprehend **Tree of Life**  
using three animals”

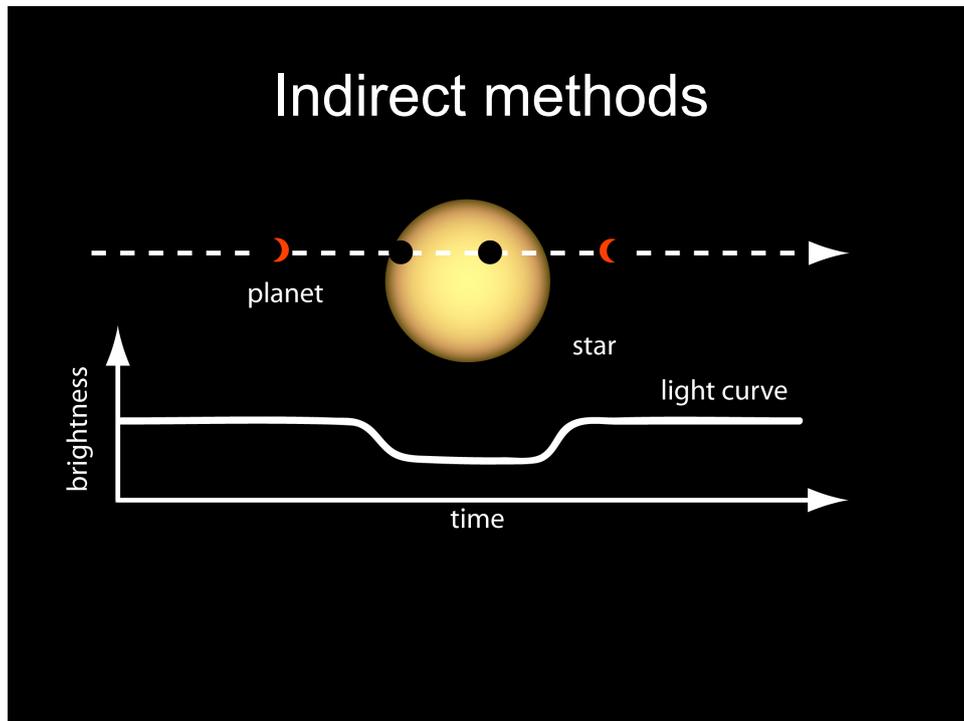
# Planets around other stars are very difficult to observe



Majewski

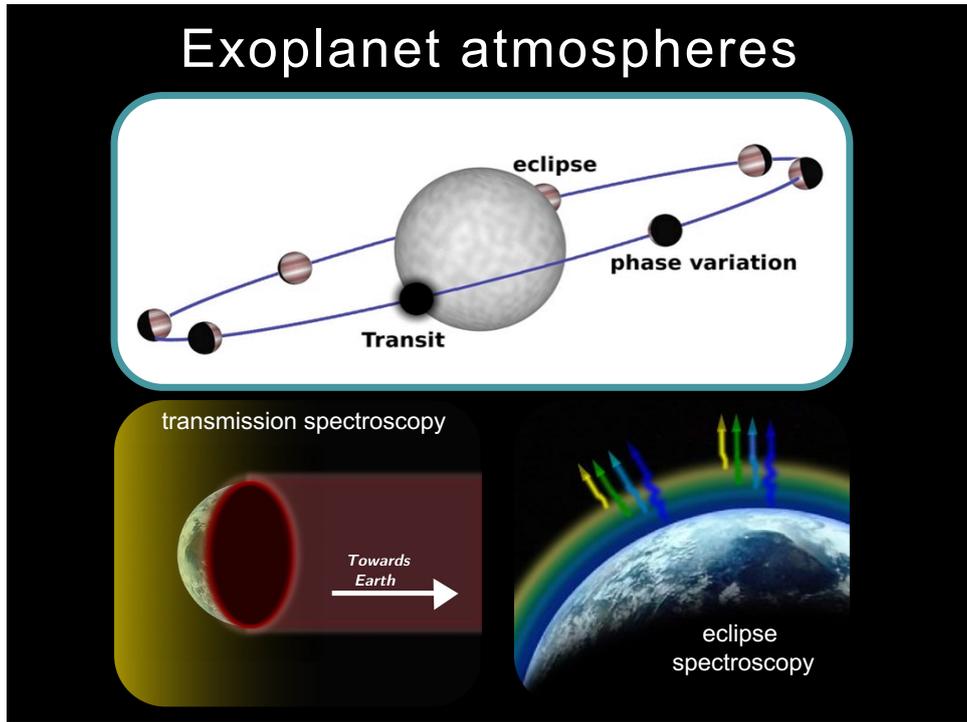
## Indirect methods

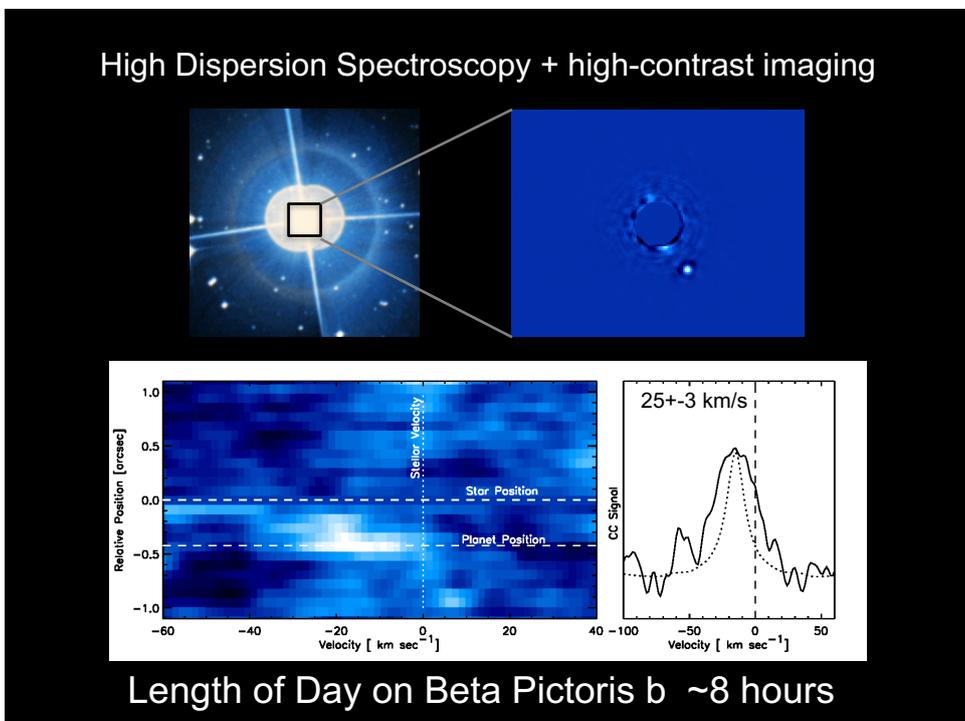
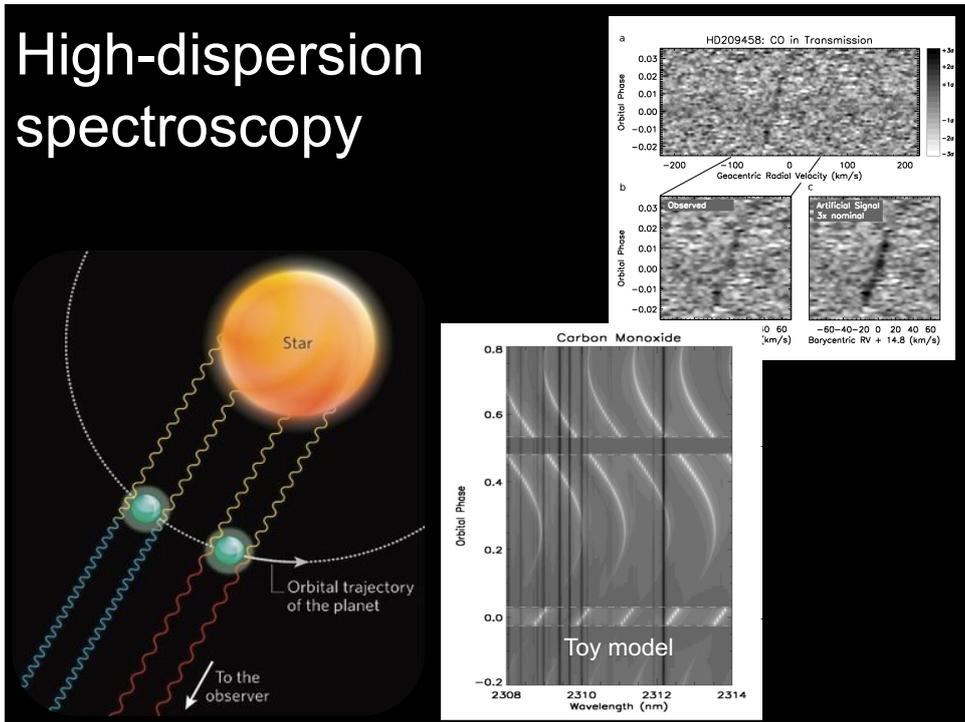


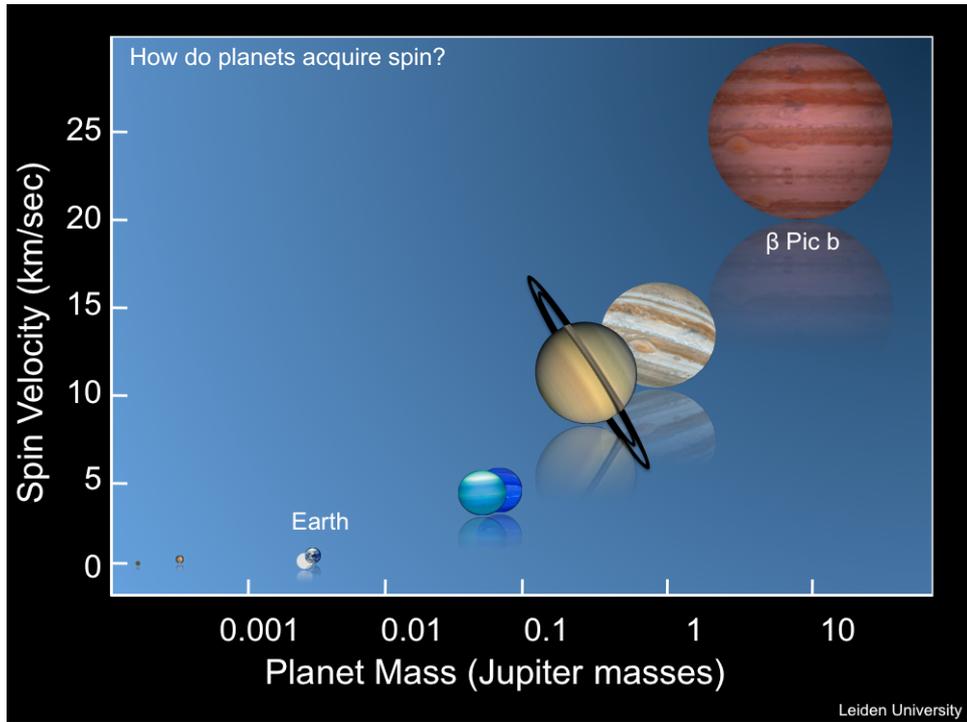


## 25 years of exoplanets studies

- 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







## Finding Earth-like planets

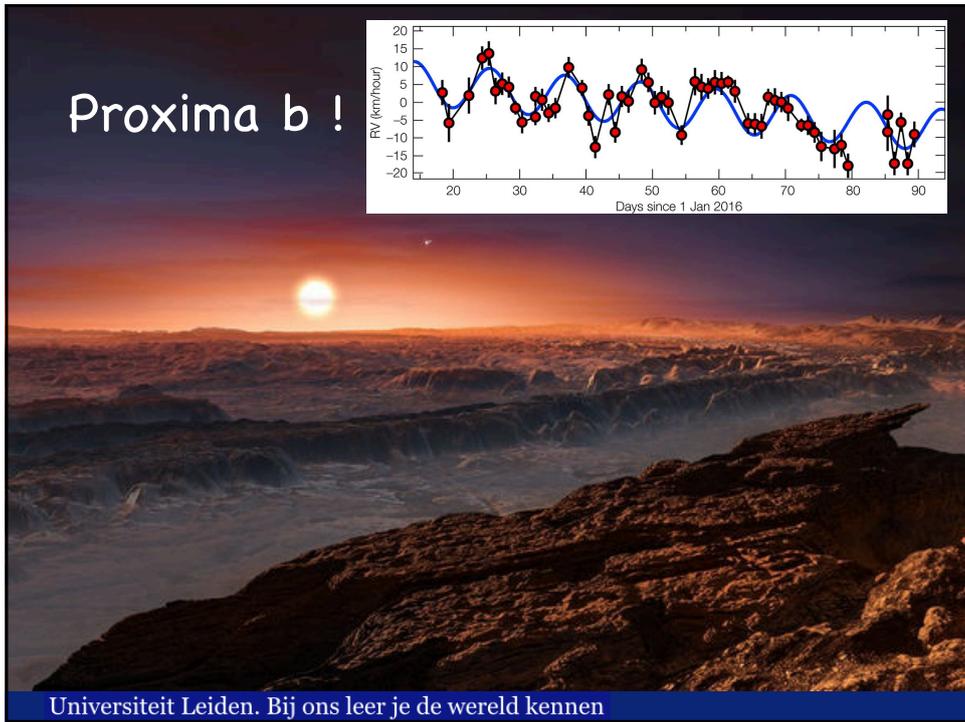
CoRoT (Frans – Europées)

Kepler (NASA)

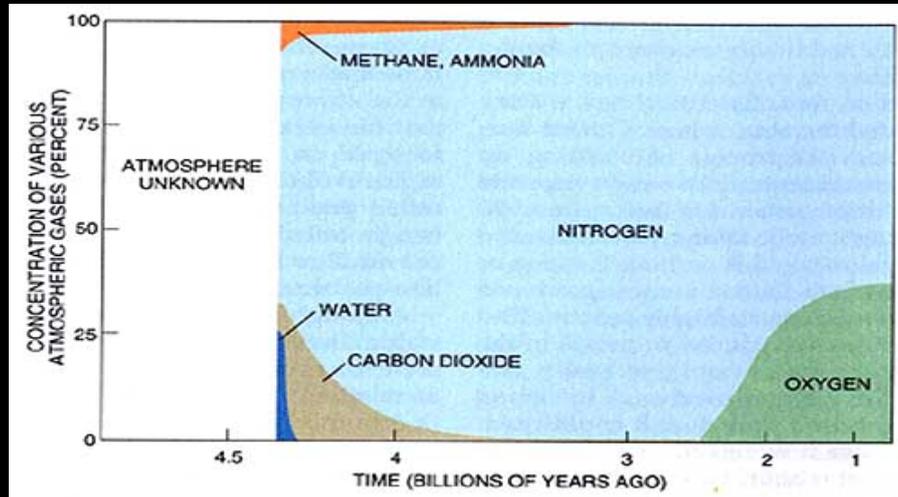
moon

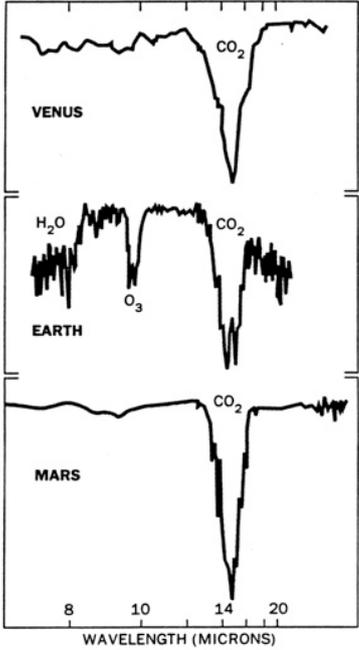
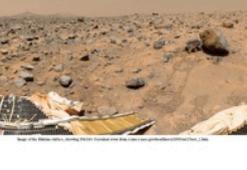
Earth

**COROT-Exo-7b**



# Finding evidence for Life



	<b>Venus</b> 	e)  WAVELENGTH (MICRONS)
	<b>Earth</b> 	
	<b>Mars</b> 	

Universiteit Leiden. Bij ons leer je de wereld kennen

# How common is extraterrestrial life?

## Philosofy for astronomers

### 1. The Copernican Principe:

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

