

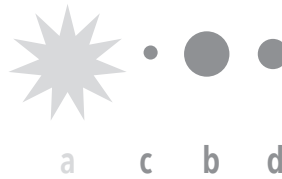
# THE EXOPLANETS



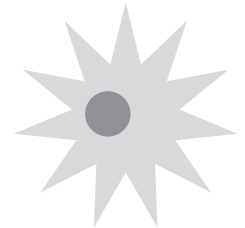
Many stars have planets. Our Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars and therefore could contain many hundreds of billion of planets.



Finding Earth-like worlds in the Goldilocks (just right for liquid water) habitable zone around a Sun-like star is one of the principle goals of exoplanet research.

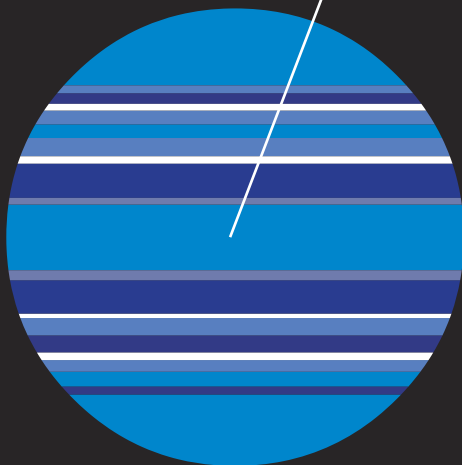


It's impractical to name every planet so the name of their parent star is taken plus a lower case letter starting at b and assigned in order of discovery.



Tiny wobbles or slight dimming of stars suggest the presence of far fainter orbiting planets.

Speculated that it rains molten glass, sideways at 1000°C and 7000 km/h

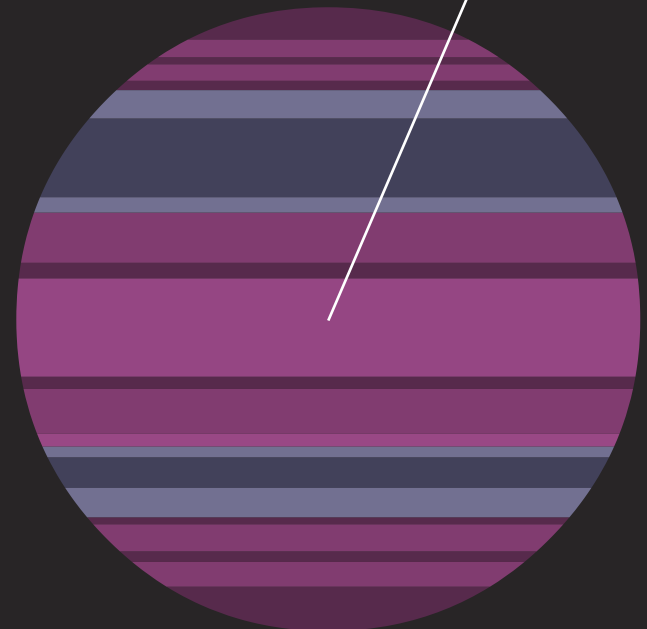


Modeling suggests its surface is covered in liquid water



Size of Earth's Moon

Drifts in open space rather than orbiting a star



	<b>HD 189733 b</b>	<b>KEPLER-37b</b>	<b>KEPLER-62e</b>	<b>PSO J318.5-22</b>
<i>SIMILAR TO...</i>	Hot Jupiter	Hot Mercury	Super-Earth Waterworld	Rogue gas giant
<i>SIZE (RADIUS)</i>	1.1 x Jupiter	0.3 x Earth	1.6 x Earth	1.5 x Jupiter
<i>DISTANCE</i>	63 light years	210 light years	1200 light years	80 light years
<i>DISCOVERED</i>	2005	2013	2013	2013