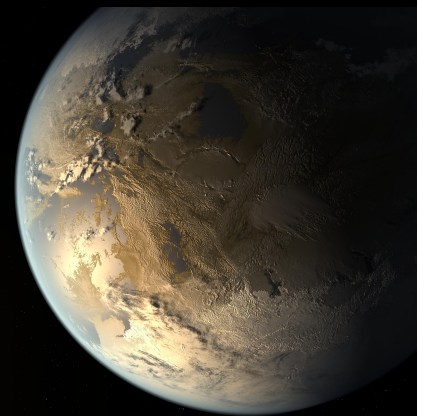


STEFAN WALLNER, MSC

EXOPLANETEN

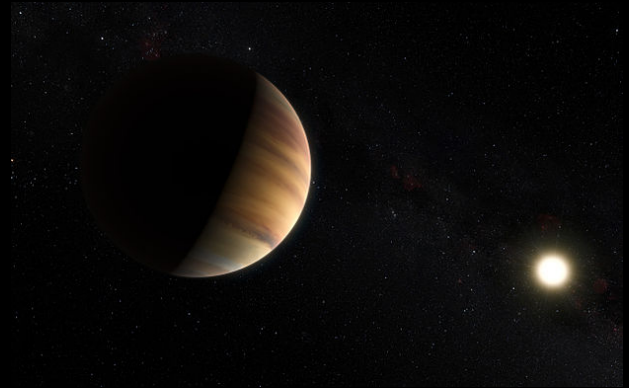
DEFINITION

Planetarer Himmelskörper
außerhalb des
Einflussbereiches der Sonne
→ anderes Sonnen- bzw.
Planetensystem



DER ERSTE - DIMIDIUM (51 PEGASI B)

- 6. Oktober 1995
- Messungen der Radialgeschwindigkeit des Sterns (Wackeln)
- $M = 0.46 M_{\text{Jupiter}}$
- $r \sim 45$ Lichtjahre
- $P = 4.23$ Tage



5 WEGE PLANETEN ZU FINDEN

Beobachtung des Sternenwackelns

Die Suche nach Schatten

Direkte Bildaufnahmen

Licht in Gravitationslinsen

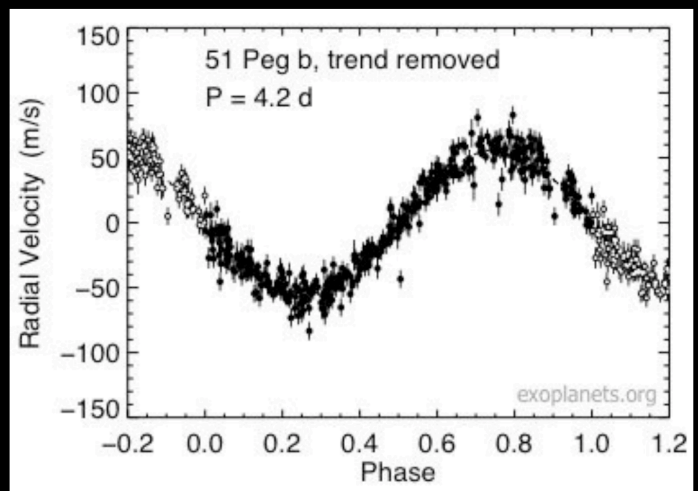
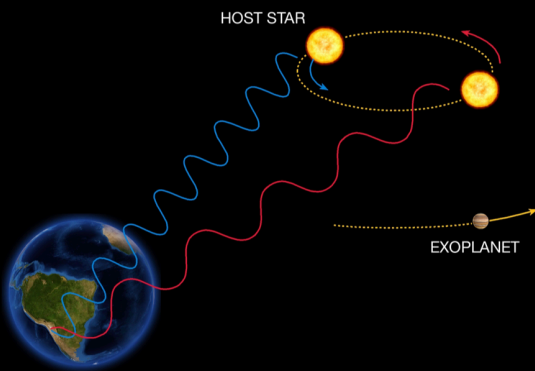
Winzige Bewegungen

WACKELNDE STERNE - RADIALGESCHWINDIGKEITSMESSUNG

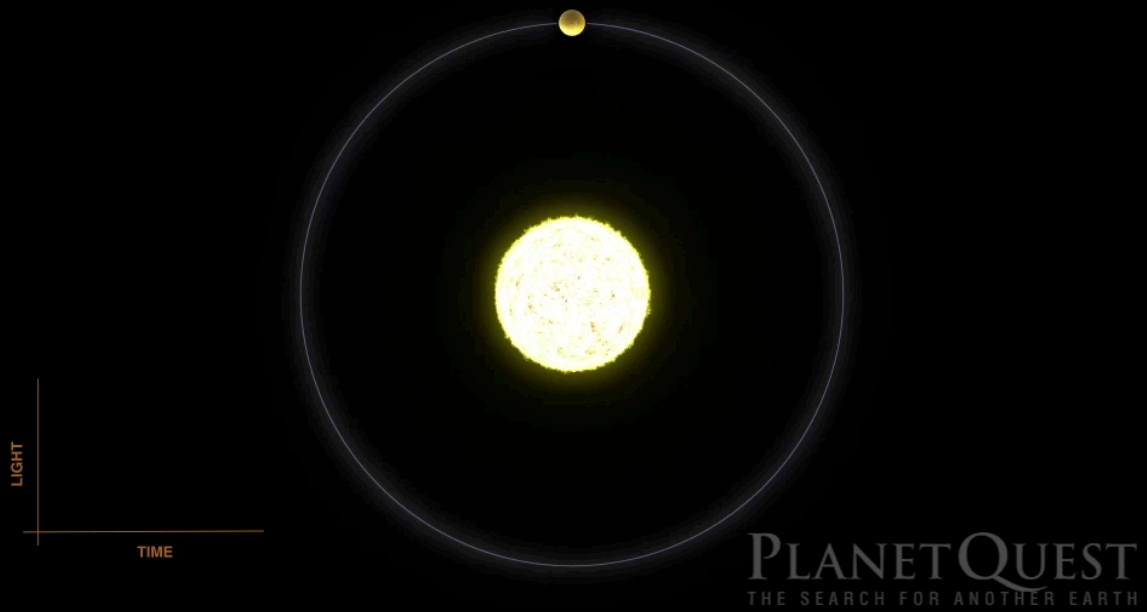
PLANET QUEST
THE SEARCH FOR ANOTHER EARTH



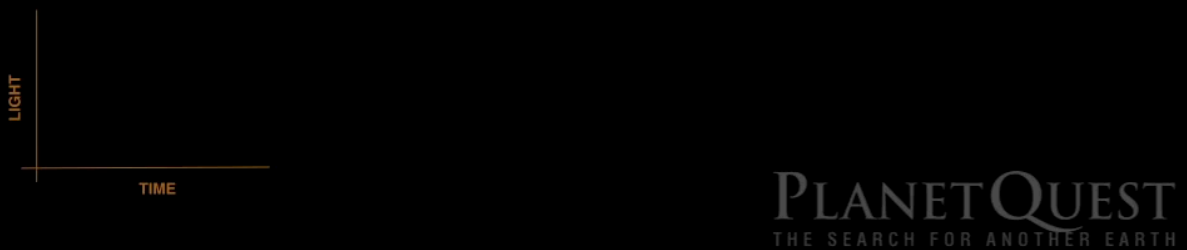
RADIALGESCHWINDIGKEITSMESSUNG BEI 51 PEGASI



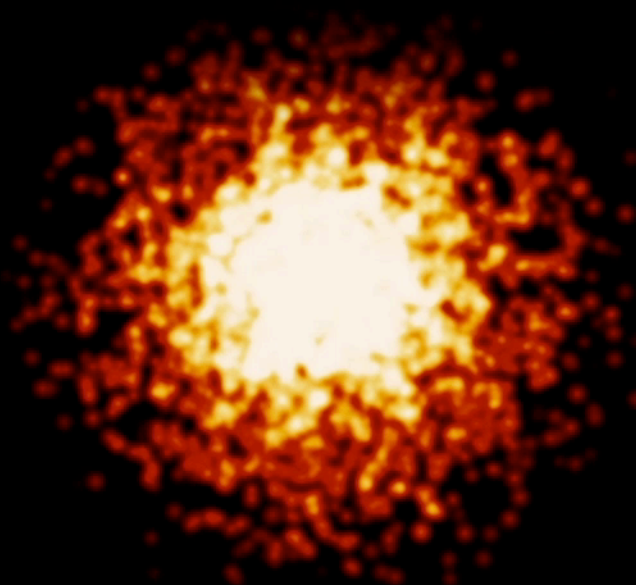
DIE "TRANSITMETHODE" - EIN PLANET



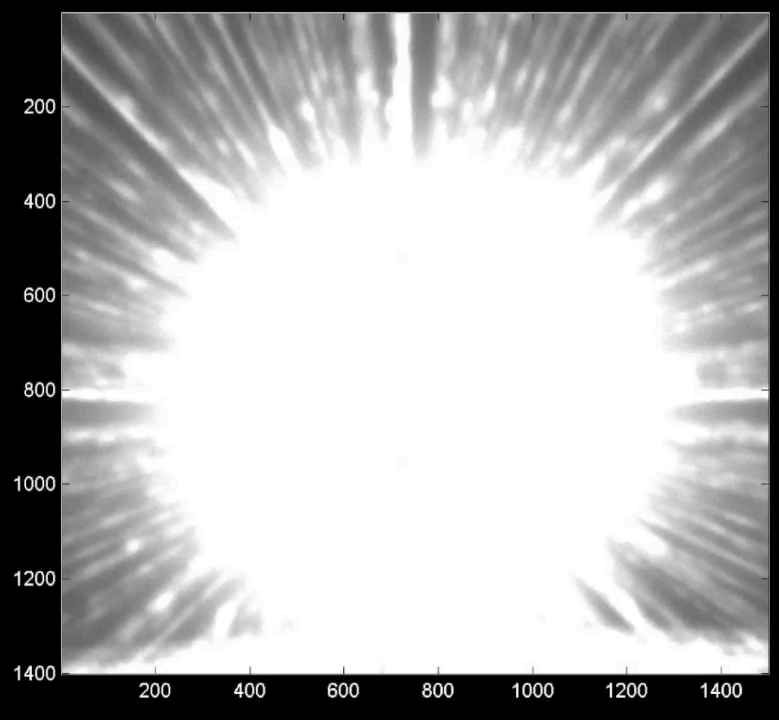
DIE "TRANSITMETHODE" - MEHRERE PLANETEN



DIREKTE AUFNAHMEN - ABDECKUNG DER ÜBERSTRAHLUNG



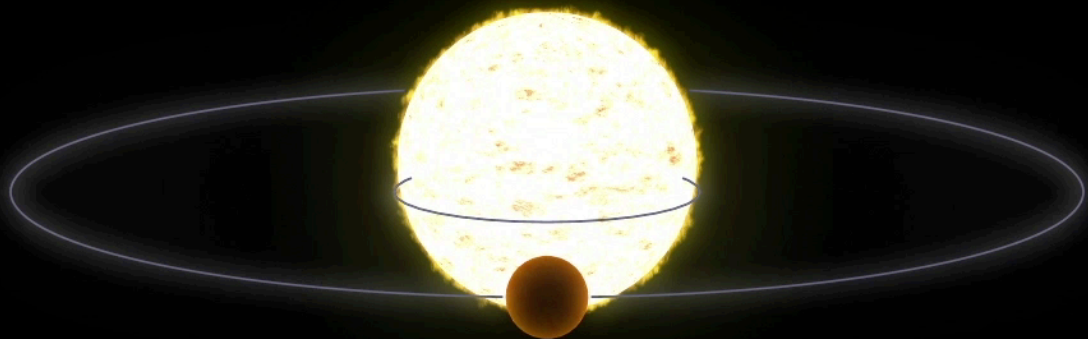
PLANET QUEST
THE SEARCH FOR ANOTHER EARTH



GRAVITATIVES MIKROLENSING

PLANETQUEST
THE SEARCH FOR ANOTHER EARTH

MINI-BEWEGUNGEN - ASTROMETRIE



PLANETQUEST
THE SEARCH FOR ANOTHER EARTH

DIE MISSION "KEPLER"

Suche nach Exoplaneten durch Transits

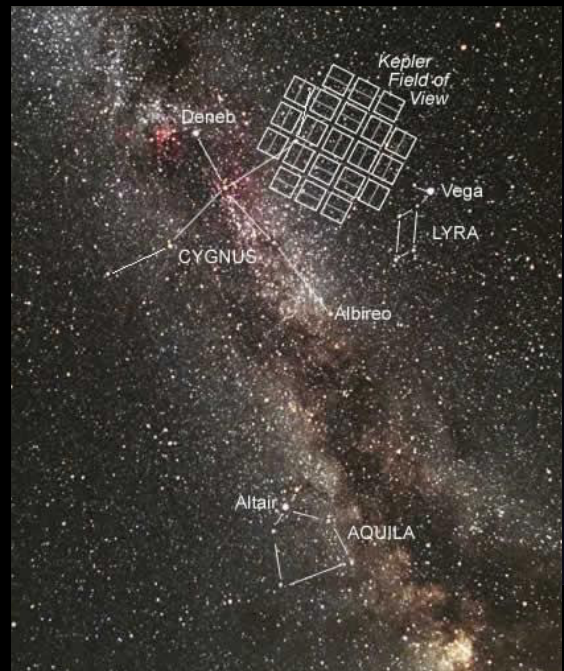
Blickfeld im Sternfeld Schwan

~190,000 Sterne

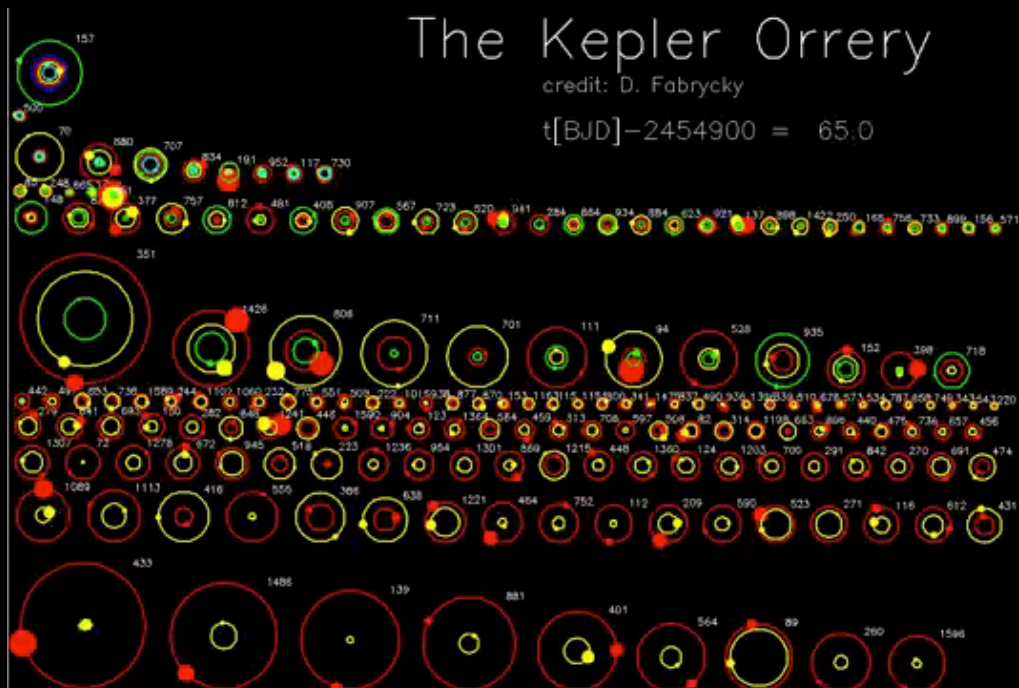
Launch 7. März 2009

Probleme 2013, modifizierte Mission ab 2014

Ende 2018 (Treibstoffmangel)



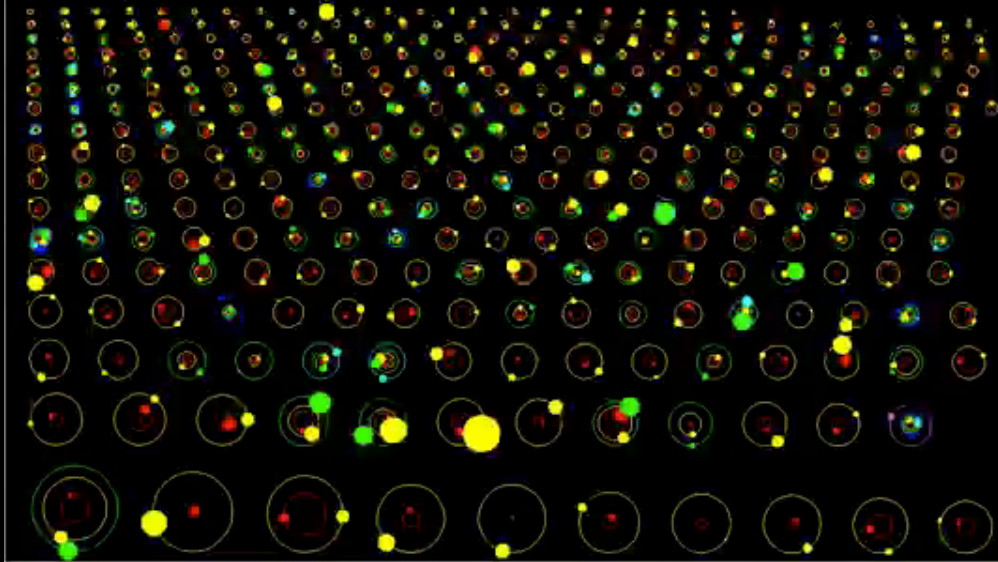
2011



The Kepler Orrery II

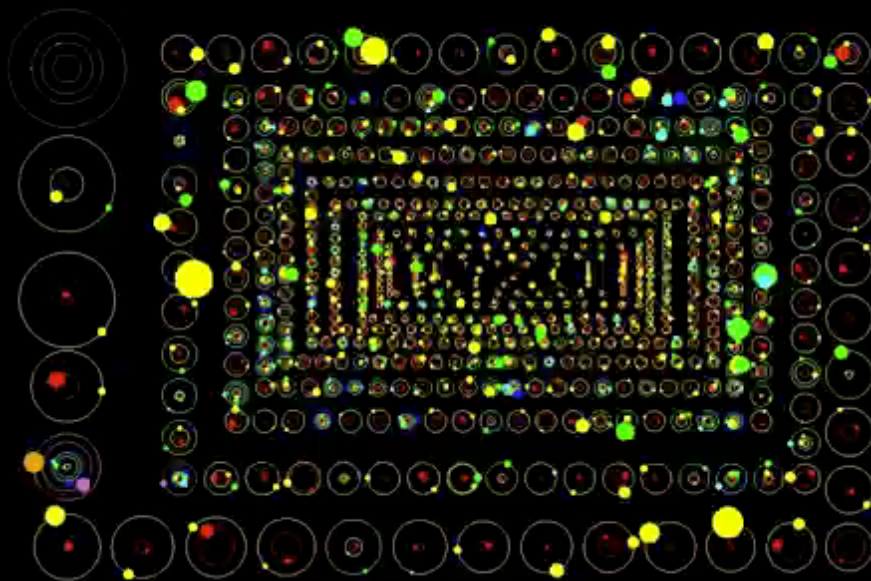
t[BJD] = 2454965

D. Fabrycky 2012

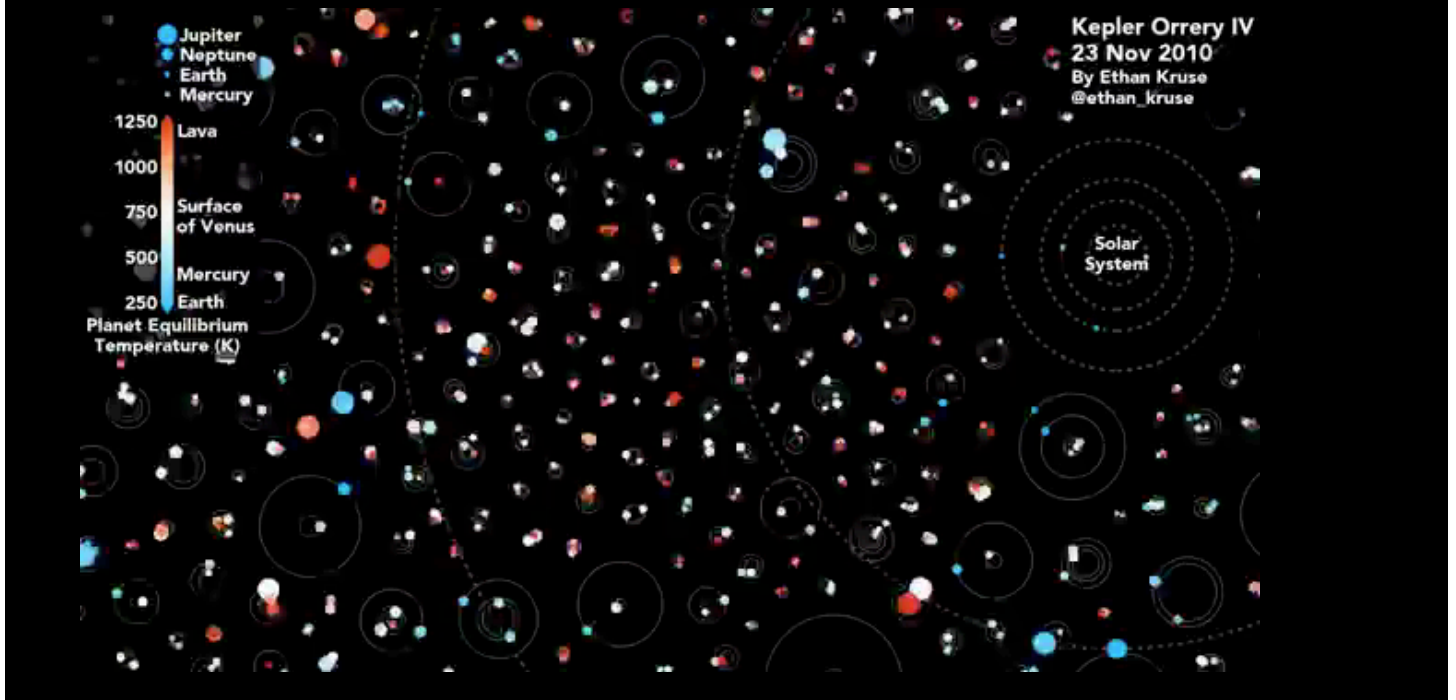


The Kepler Orrery III

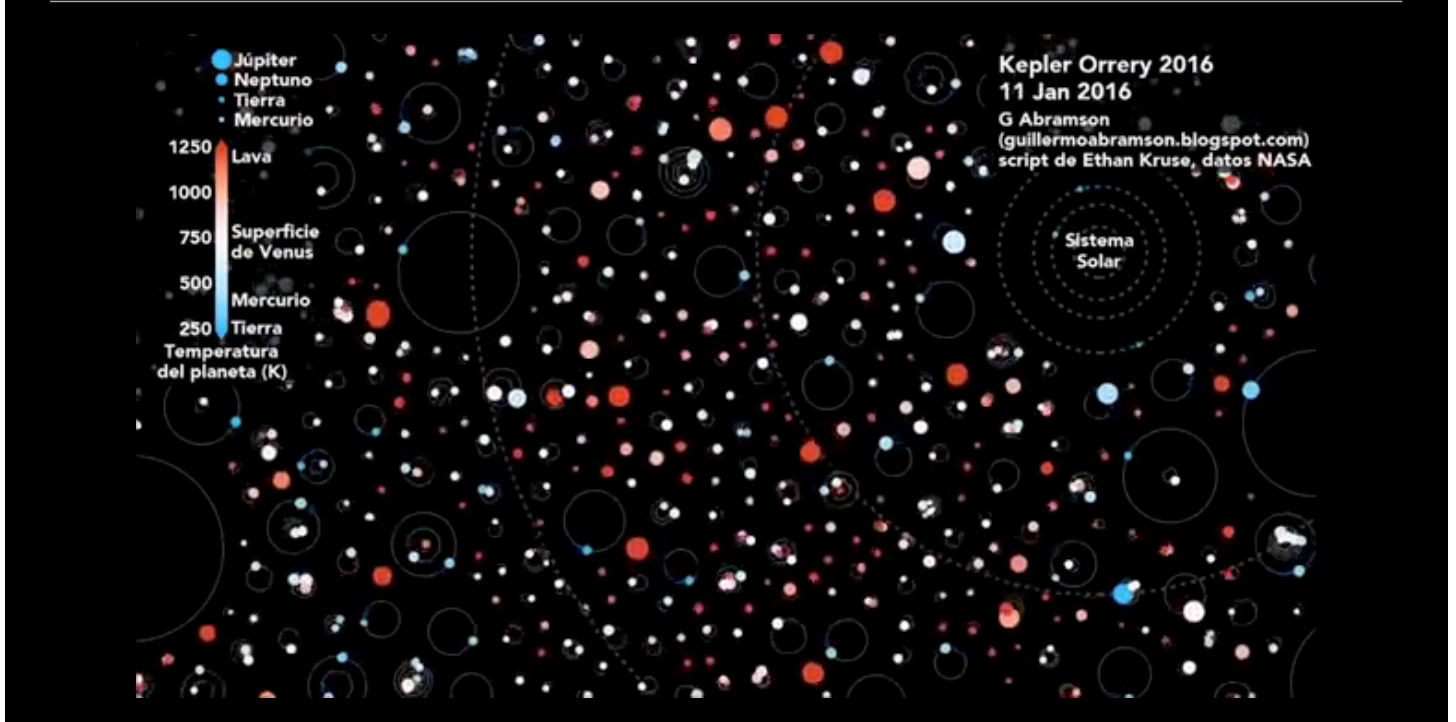
t[BJD] = 2455215



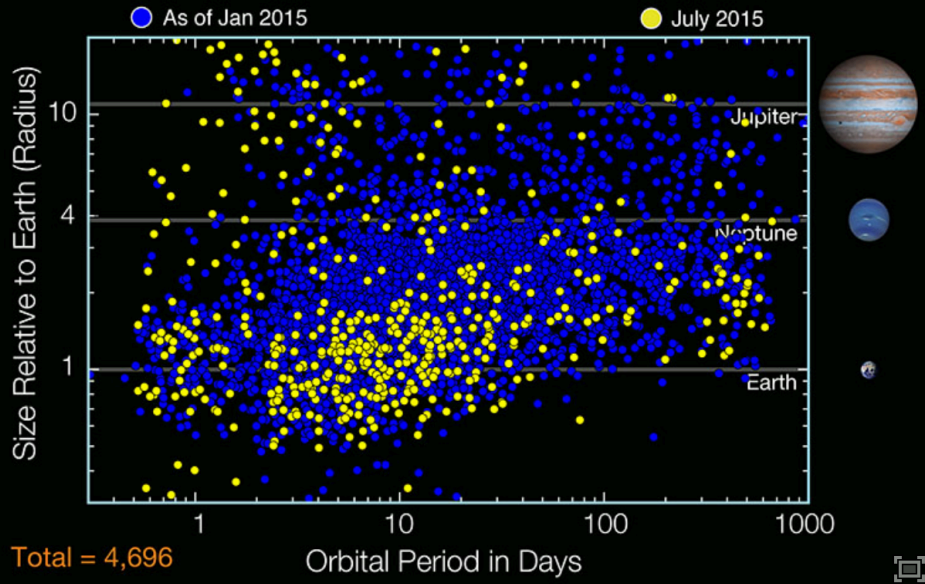
NOV. 2015 - 1705



MAI 2016 - 2289



New Kepler Planet Candidates
As of July 23, 2015



KEPLER-452B - 23. JULI 2015

Sonnenähnlicher Stern im System von Kepler-452b

Stern 10 % größer als Sonne

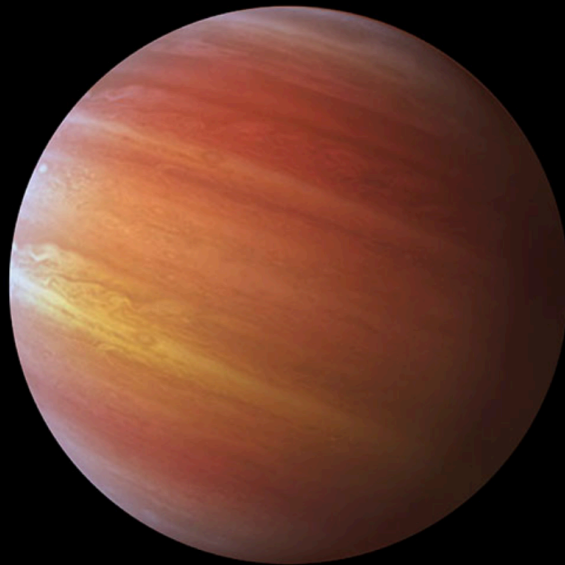
Umkreist Stern mit Periode von 385 Tagen

1.6-mal so groß wie Erde

Entfernung ~1400 Lichtjahre



Twenty Years of Progress



KEPLER-452b
July 23, 2015

51 PEG b
Oct. 6, 1995

ARTISTIC CONCEPT

Credit: Fahad Sulehria

TYPEN

Gesteinsplaneten

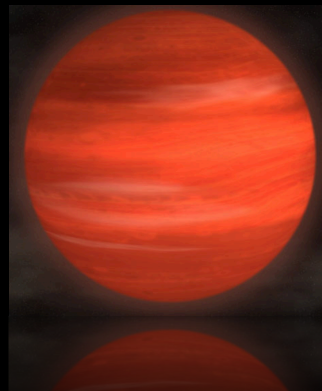
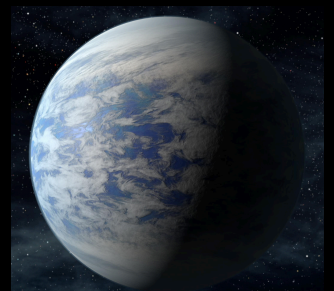
- ▶ erdähnlich
- ▶ mehrere Erdmassen: "Supererden"

Gasriesen

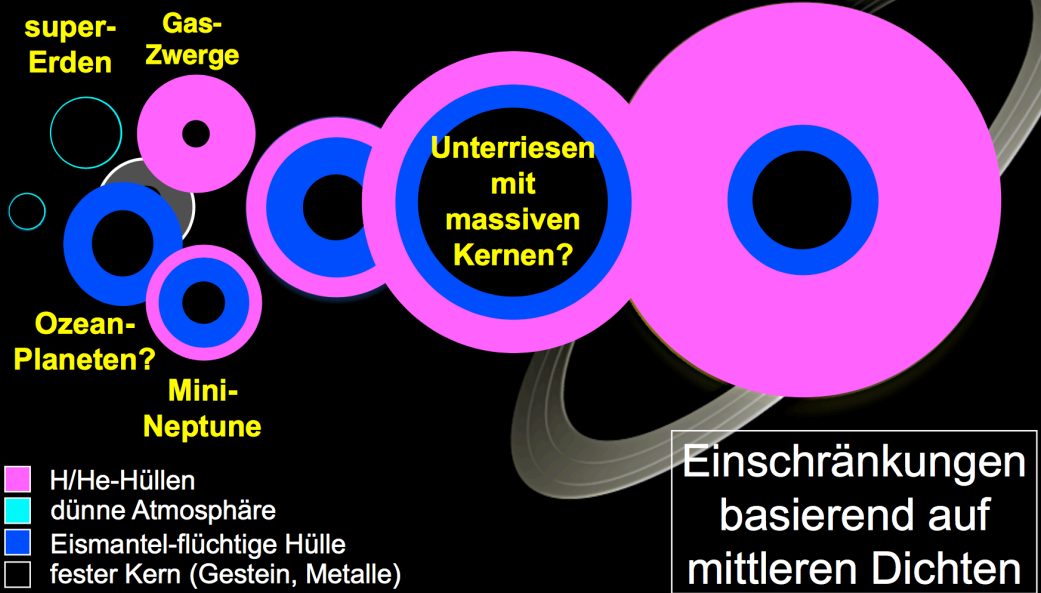
- ▶ jupiterähnlich
- ▶ große Nähe zum Stern: "Hot Jupiters"

Gasplaneten

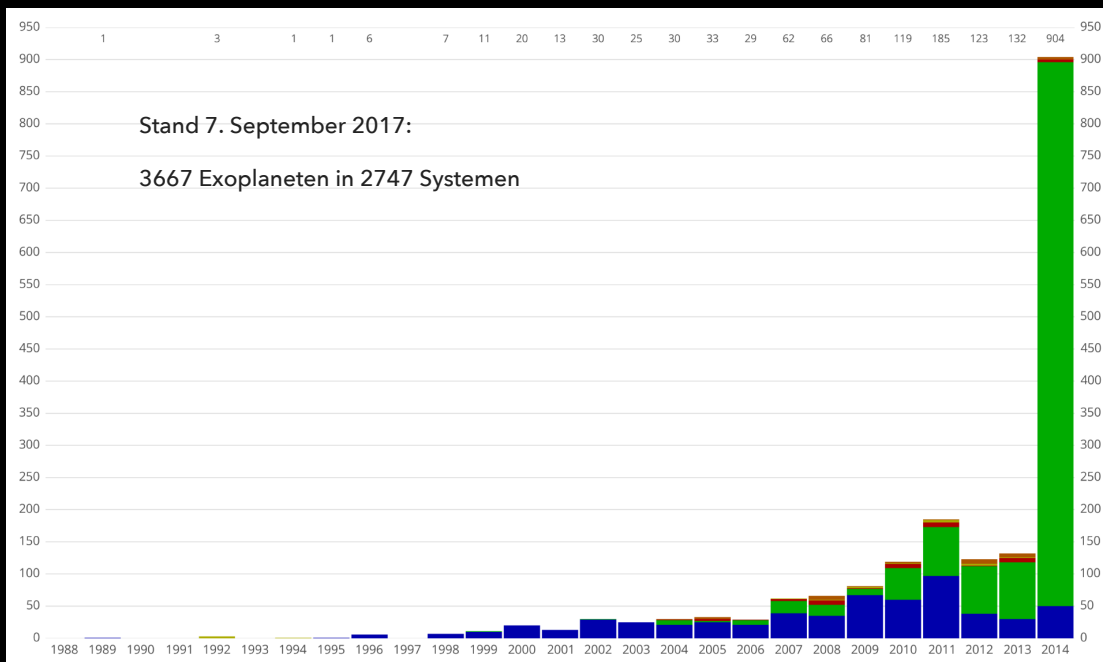
- ▶ neptunähnlich
- ▶ "Hot Neptunes"



AUFBAU

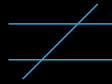


EXOPLANETEN



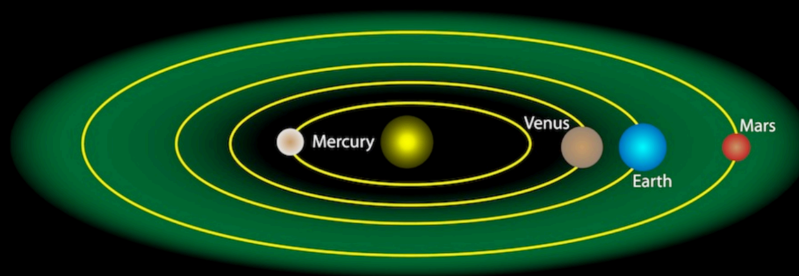
2015: 182
2016: 1458
2017: 90

Exoplaneten



Leben

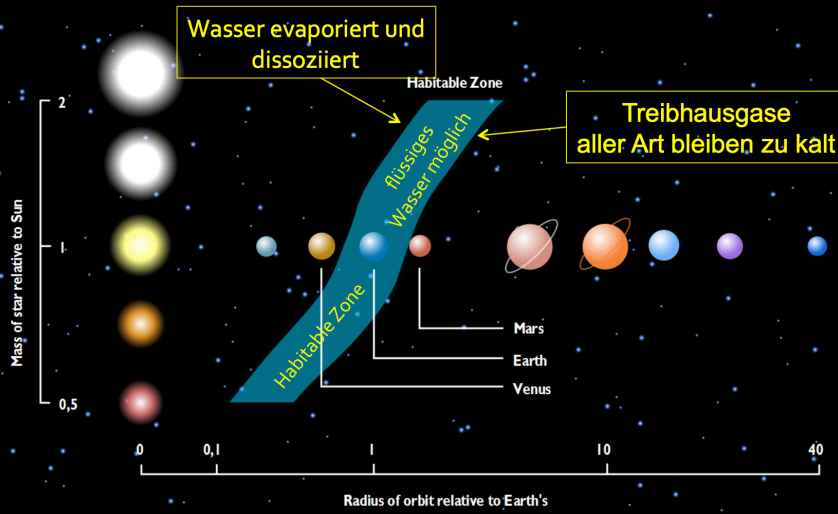
Habitable Zonen:
Orte, wo Planeten mit
flüssigem Oberflächenwasser im Prinzip möglich sind



Hängt von der stellaren Strahlung ab, daher von der
Distanz vom Stern.
Bedingt die Anwesenheit einer Atmosphäre

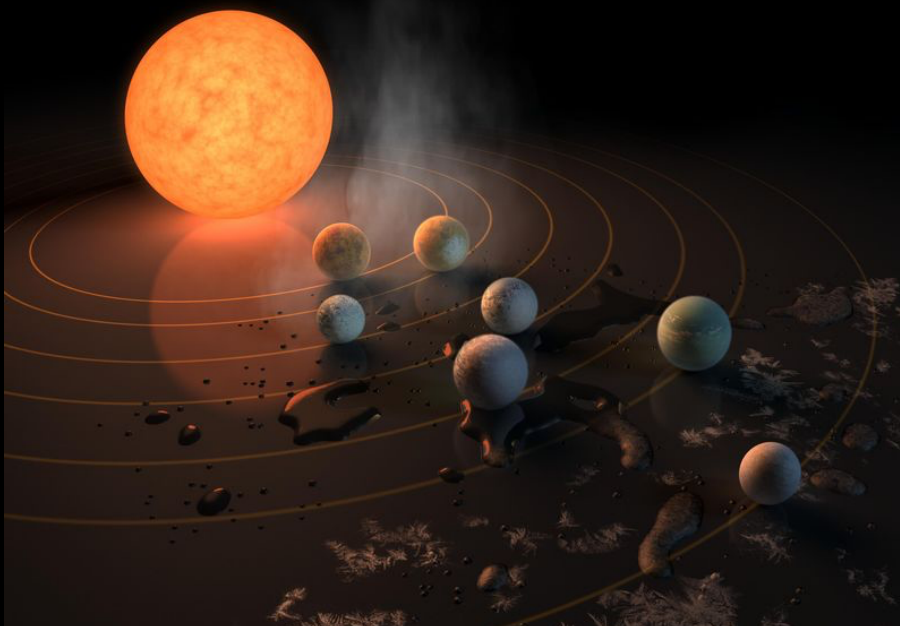
DIE HABITABLE ZONE IM SONNENSYSTEM

Habitable Zone in Abhängigkeit vom Sterntyp

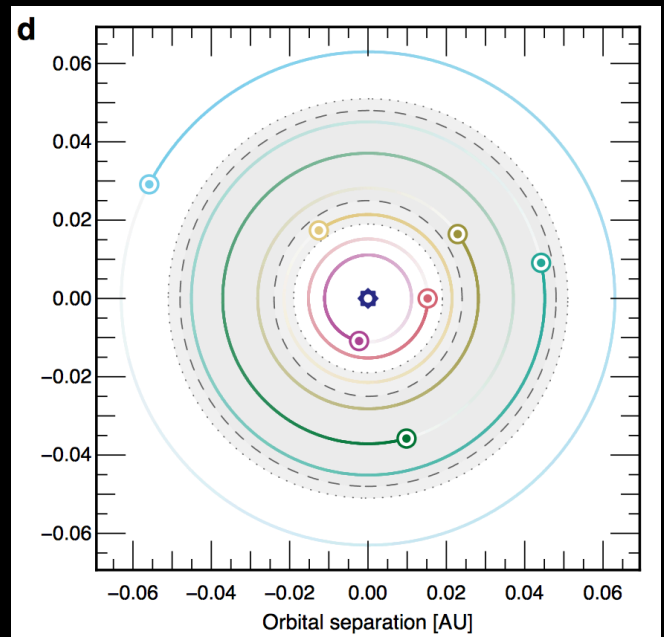
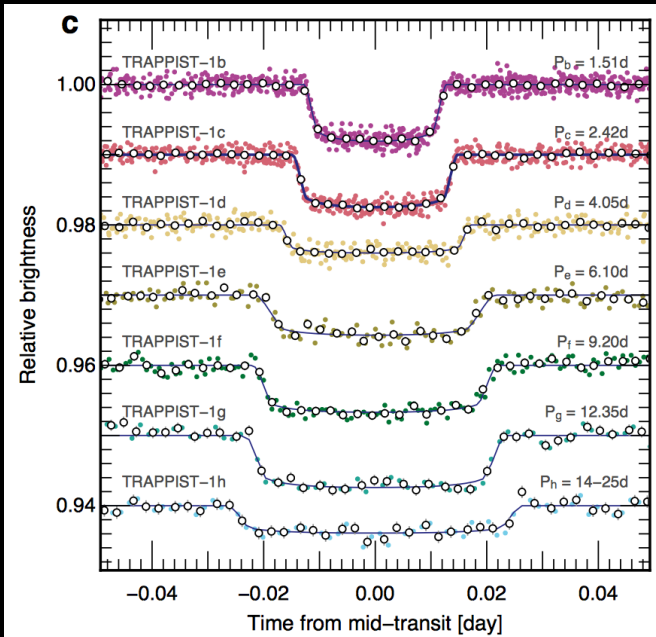


(Kasting et al. (1993); http://www.dlr.de/en/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-5170/8702_read-15322/8702_page-2/)

TRAPPIST-1



TRAPPIST-1



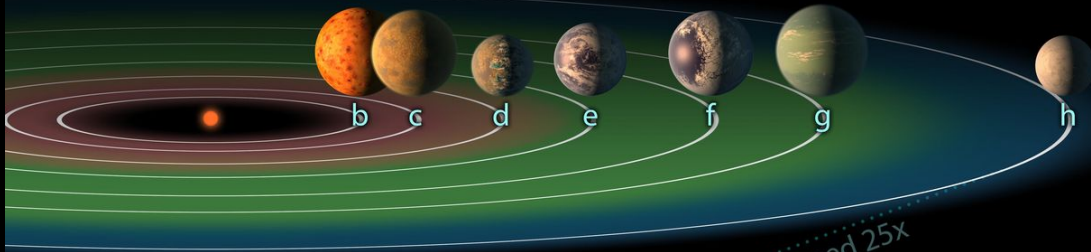
Gillon et al. 2017

TRAPPIST-1

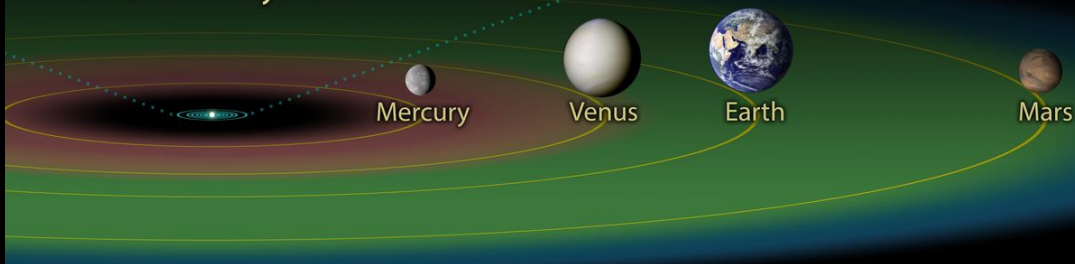


TRAPPIST-1

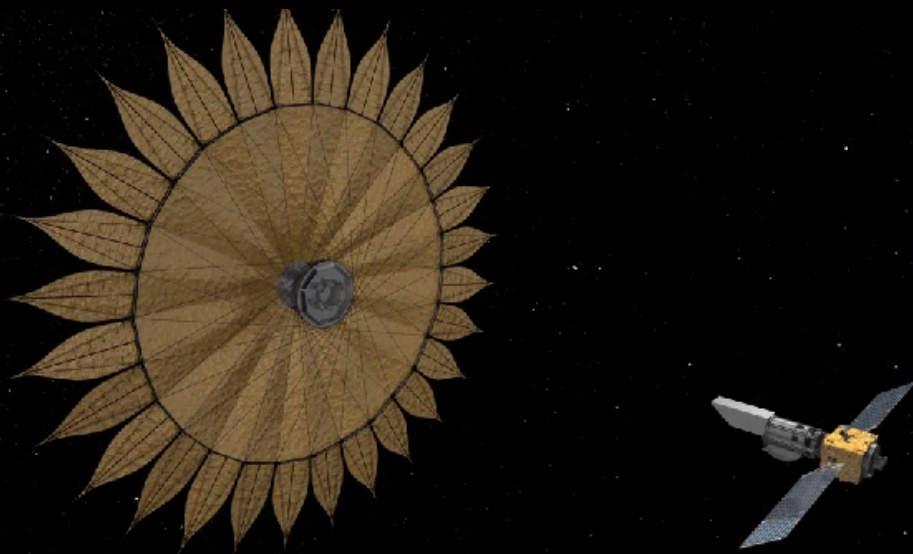
TRAPPIST-1 System



Inner Solar System



DIE ZUKUNFT - DAS STARSHADE PROJECT (WFIRST)



DIE ZUKUNFT - DAS STARSHADE PROJECT

DIE ZUKUNFT - DAS STARSHADE PROJECT

Starshade Deployment Technology Demo

August 2013

Gefunden:
3667

Planeten
(nur in unserer eigenen Galaxie):
~400 000 000 000



Vielen Dank!