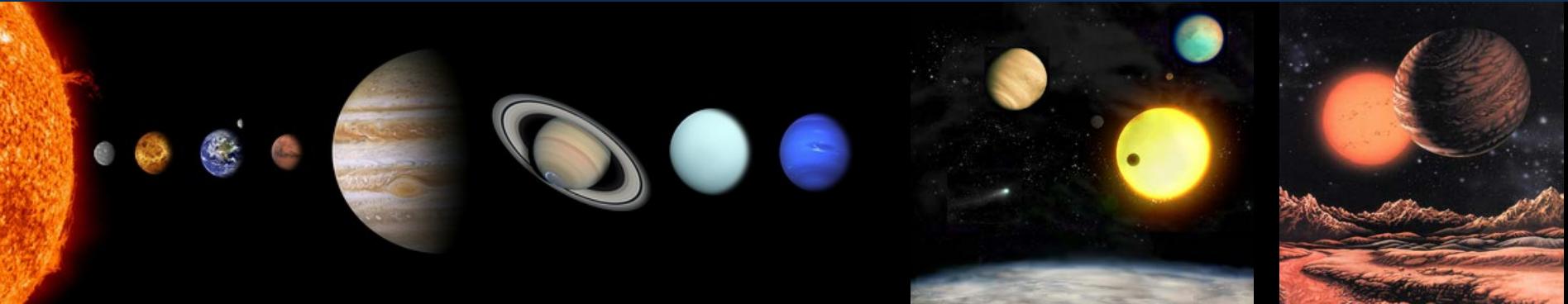


Exceptional service in the national interest



How many planets are there in the universe?

Brent Jones

Sandia National Laboratories

Presentation to Ms. Montoya's 2nd grade class

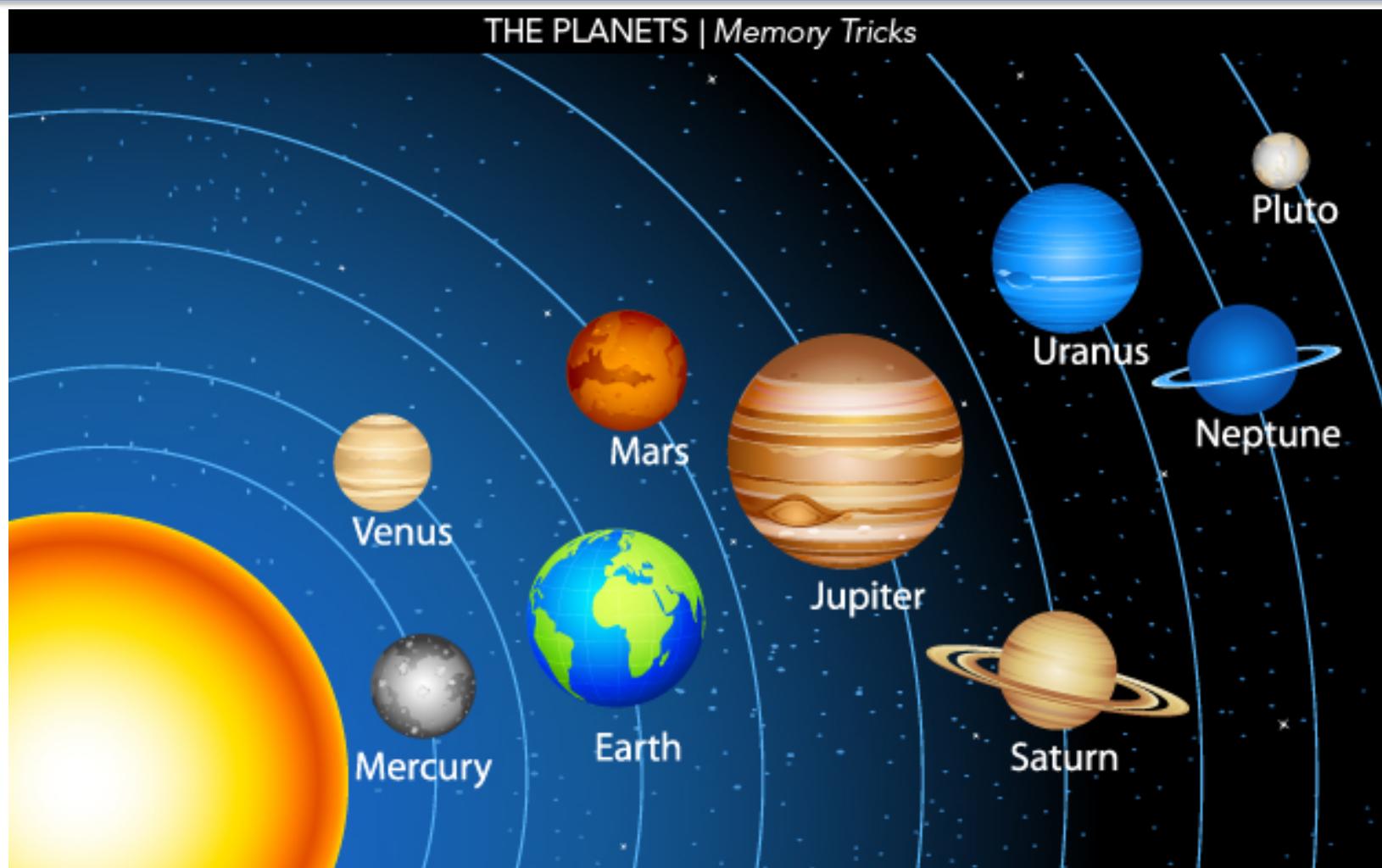
Georgia O'Keefe Elementary School

November 13, 2015



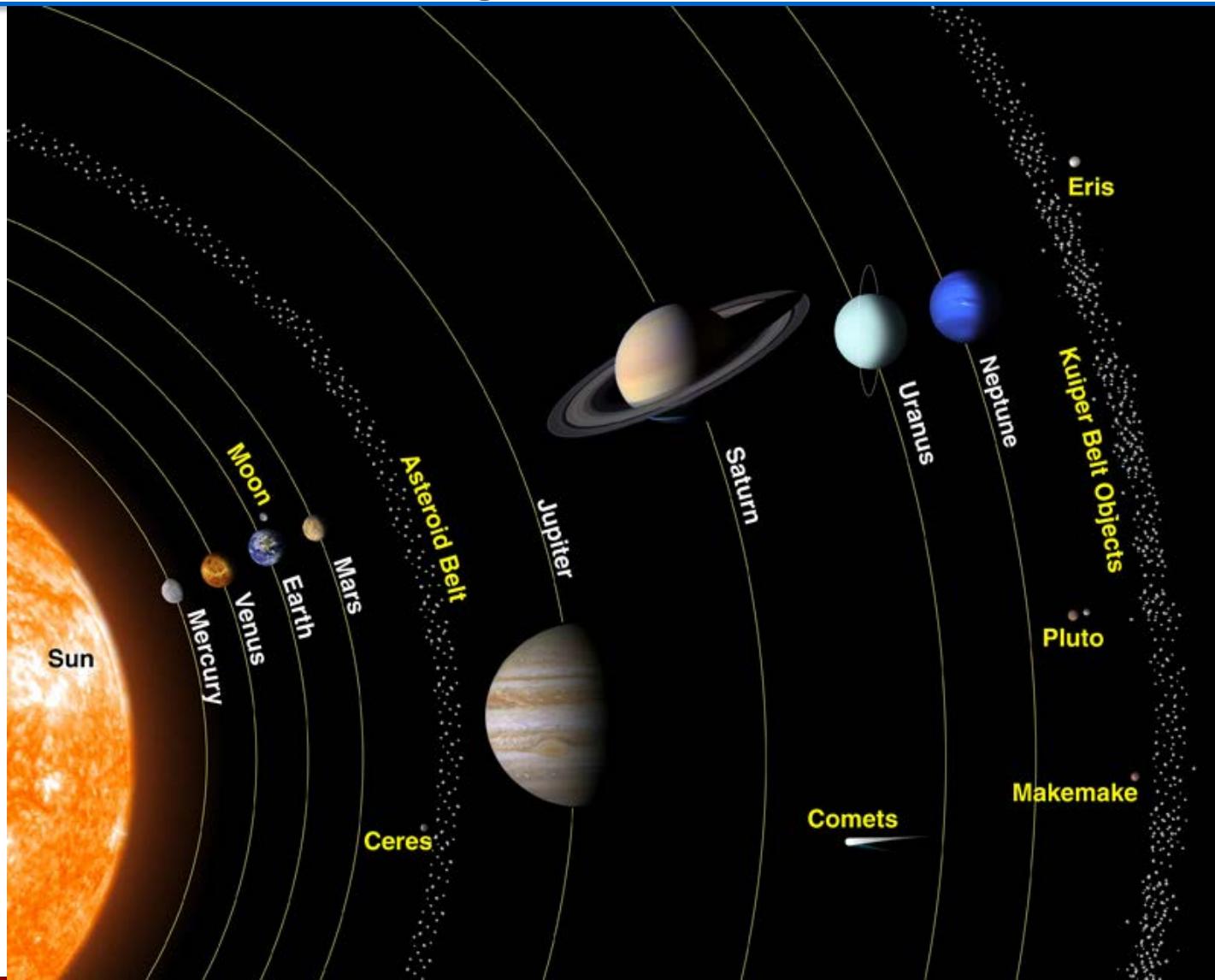
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Our solar system has nine planets...or is it eight?

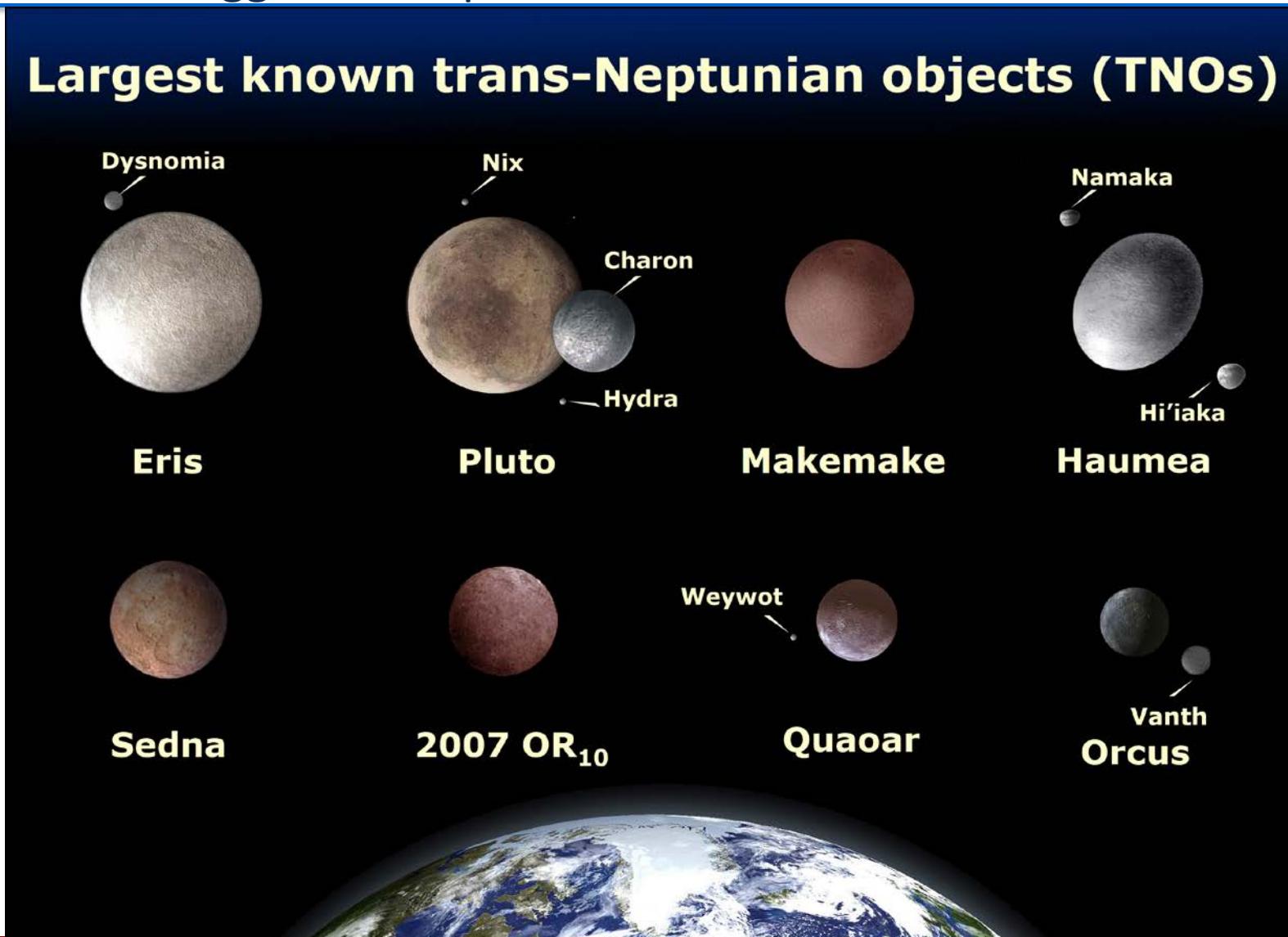


My, Very, Easy, Method: Just, Set, Up, Nine, Planets

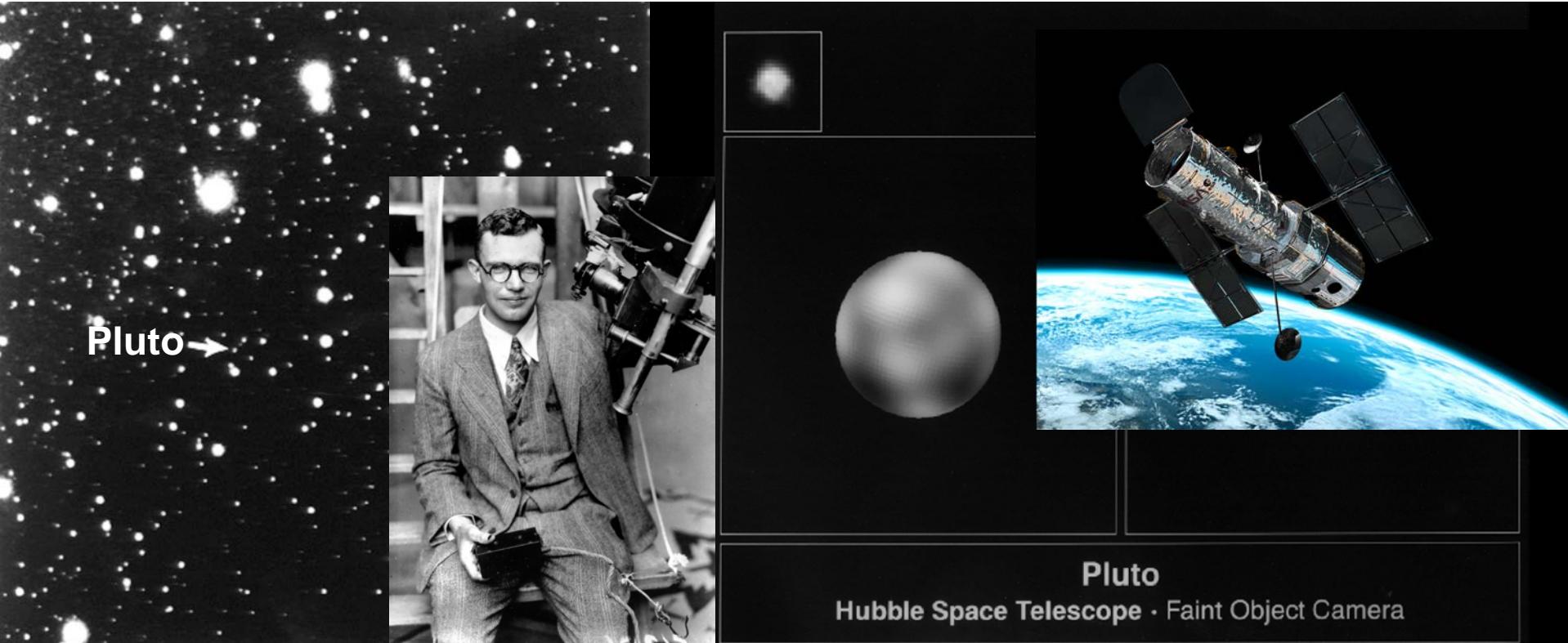
Our solar system has planets, plus dwarf planets, asteroids, comets, solar wind, magnetic fields...and more!



There are many objects in the outer solar system—
Eris is a bigger dwarf planet than Pluto



Pluto is so far away, that it is hard to take a good picture of it



- Pluto was discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh
- In 2006, the International Astronomical Union declared it a dwarf planet (but Pluto is a planet by law in New Mexico)

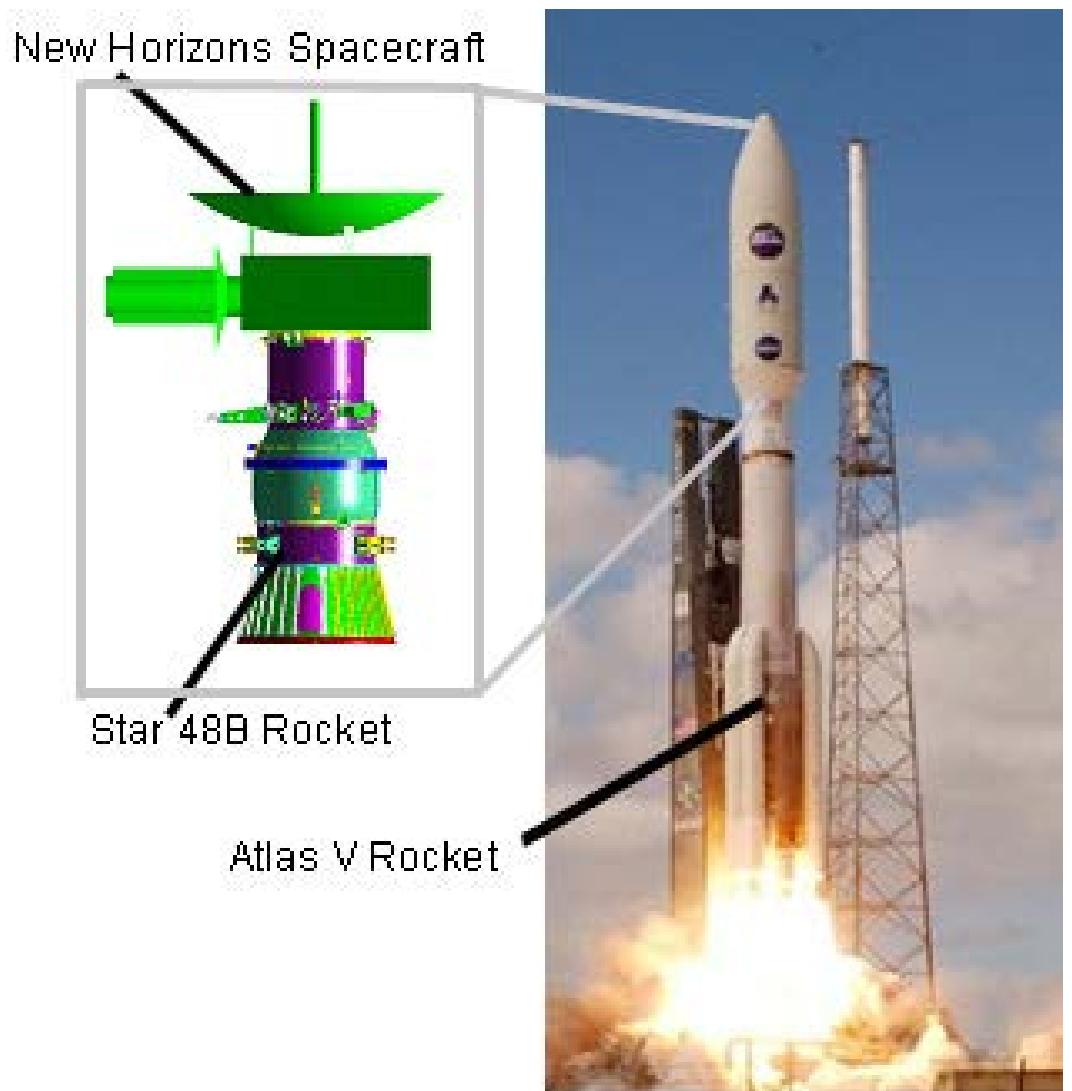
The NASA spacecraft New Horizons is exploring the Pluto system



The New Horizons spacecraft launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in 2006 on an Atlas V rocket



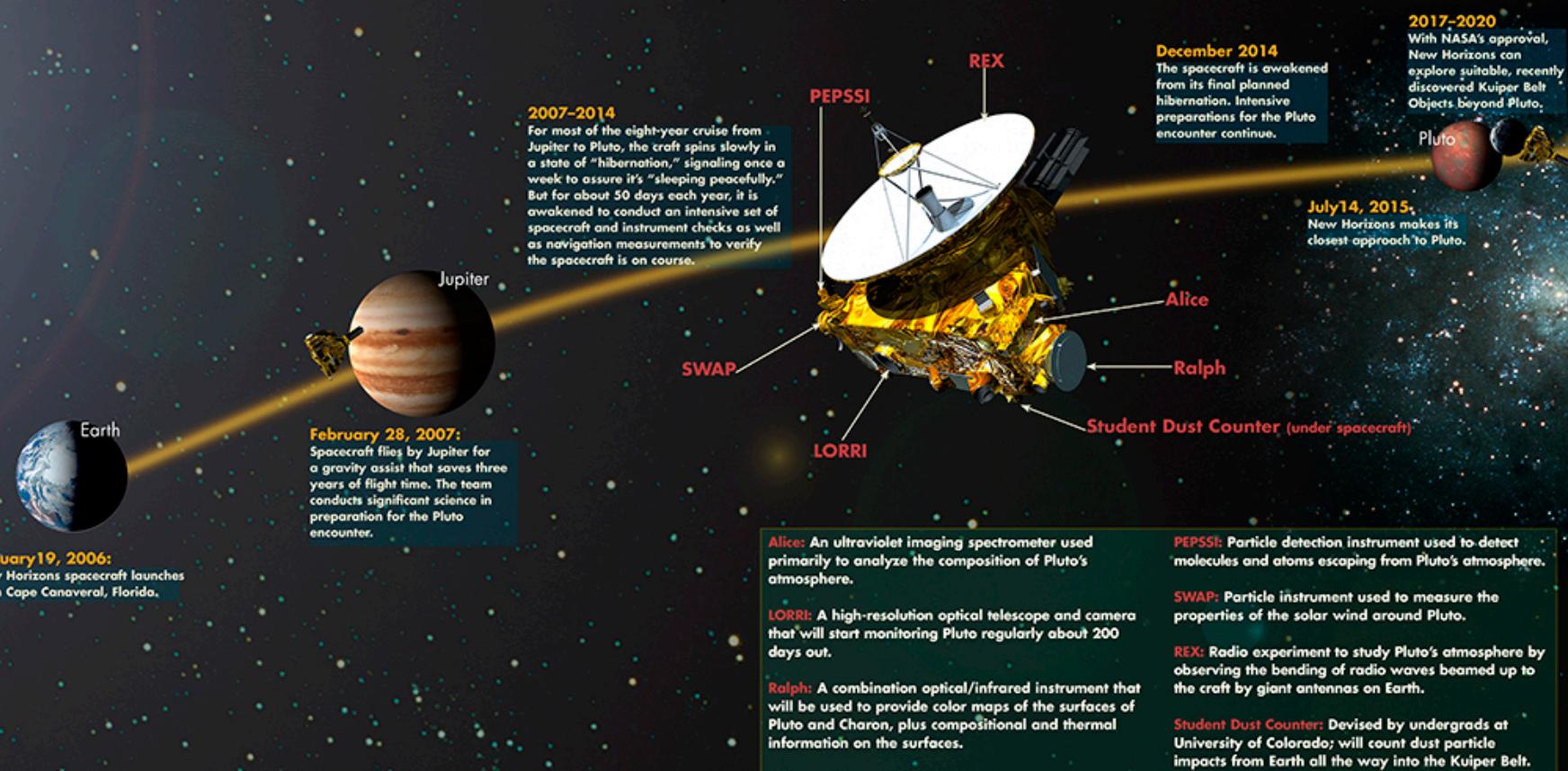
The New Horizons spacecraft launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in 2006 on an Atlas V rocket



Alice Bowman
Mission Operations Manager

Complex space missions require planning over decades

Ten Years and Three Billion Miles...



In 2015, New Horizons has returned stunning images of Pluto and its moons...

Charon and the Small Moons of Pluto



Charon

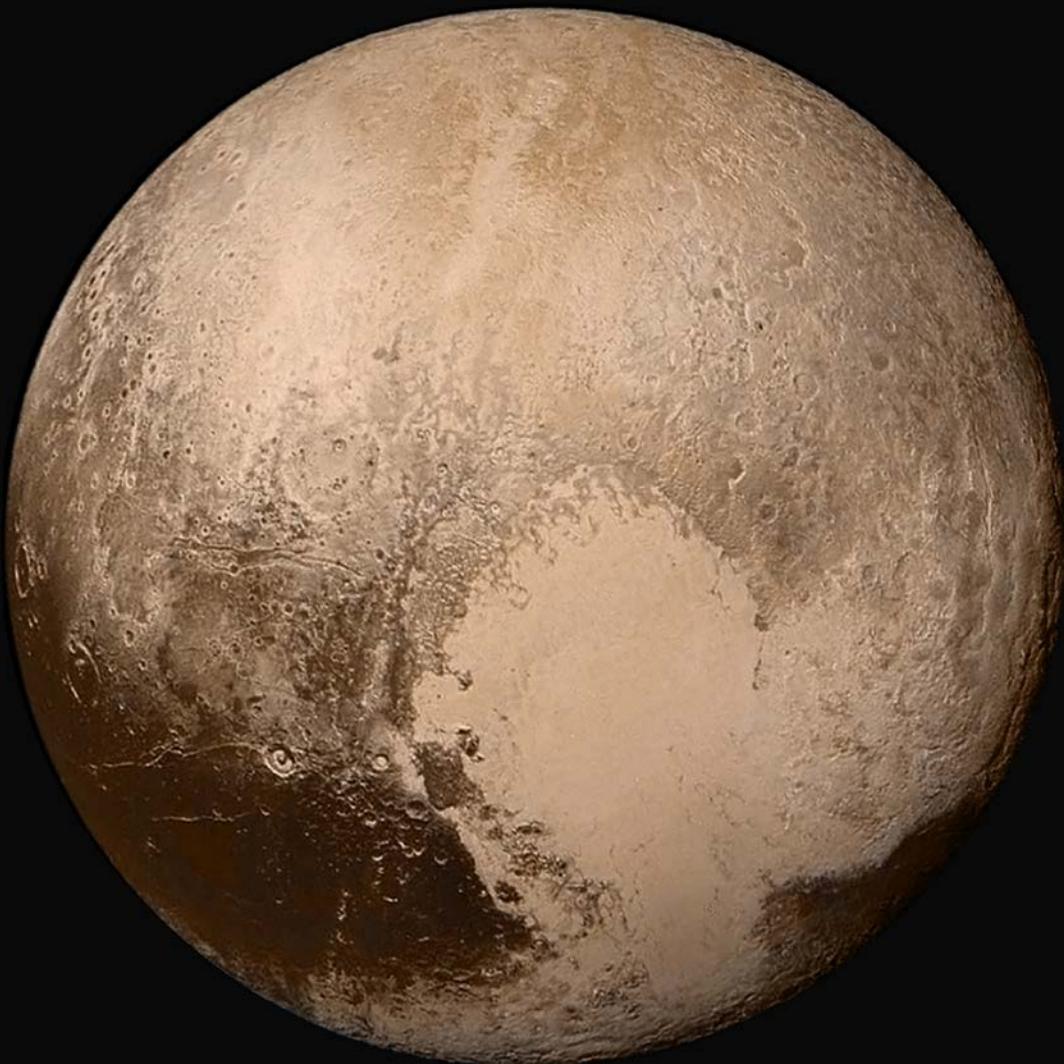


...and it took teamwork!



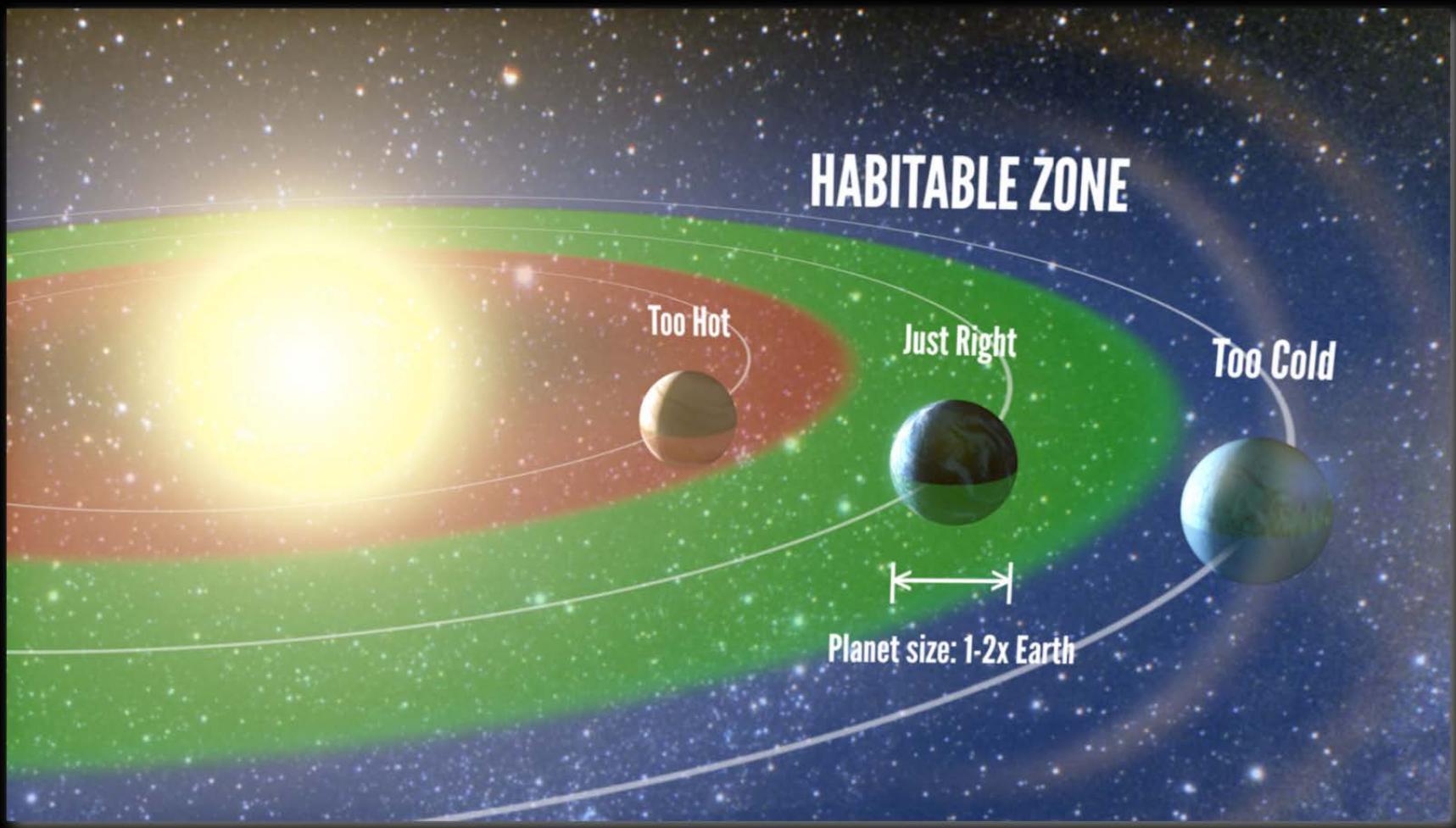
Pluto

Could we live on Pluto?



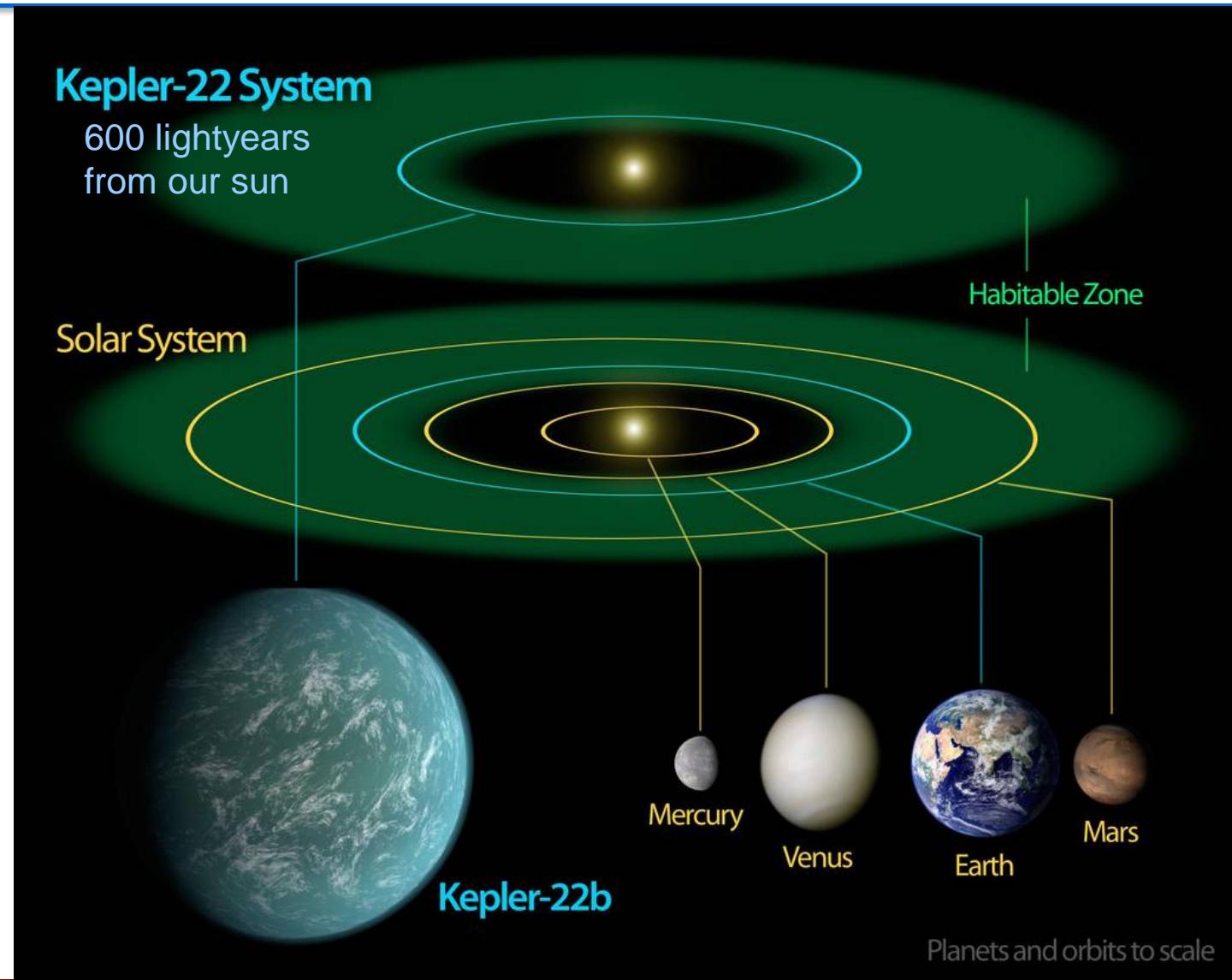
...but it is too cold for water to be liquid.

The Goldilocks Zone is a range of distances from a star where life might exist

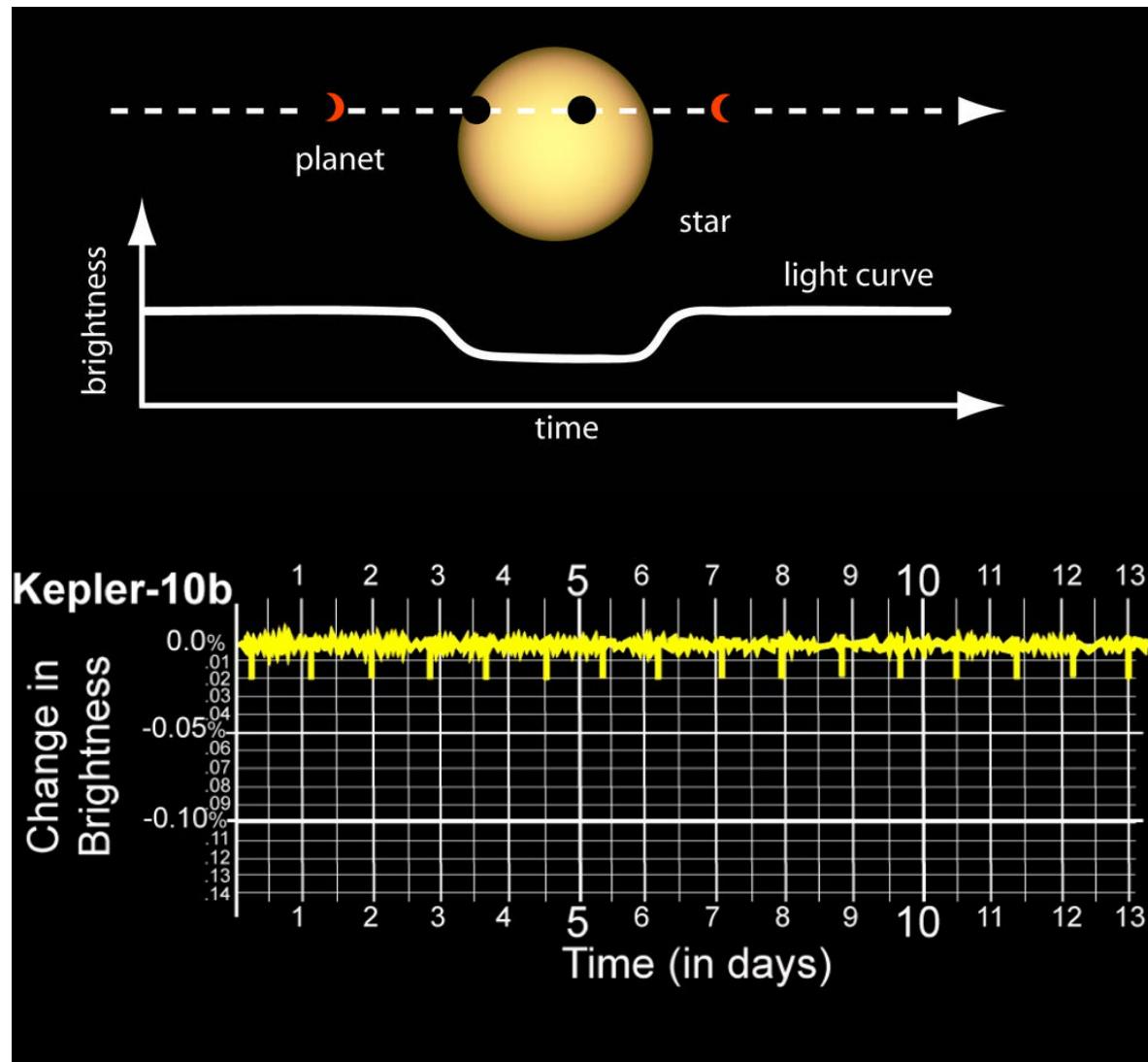
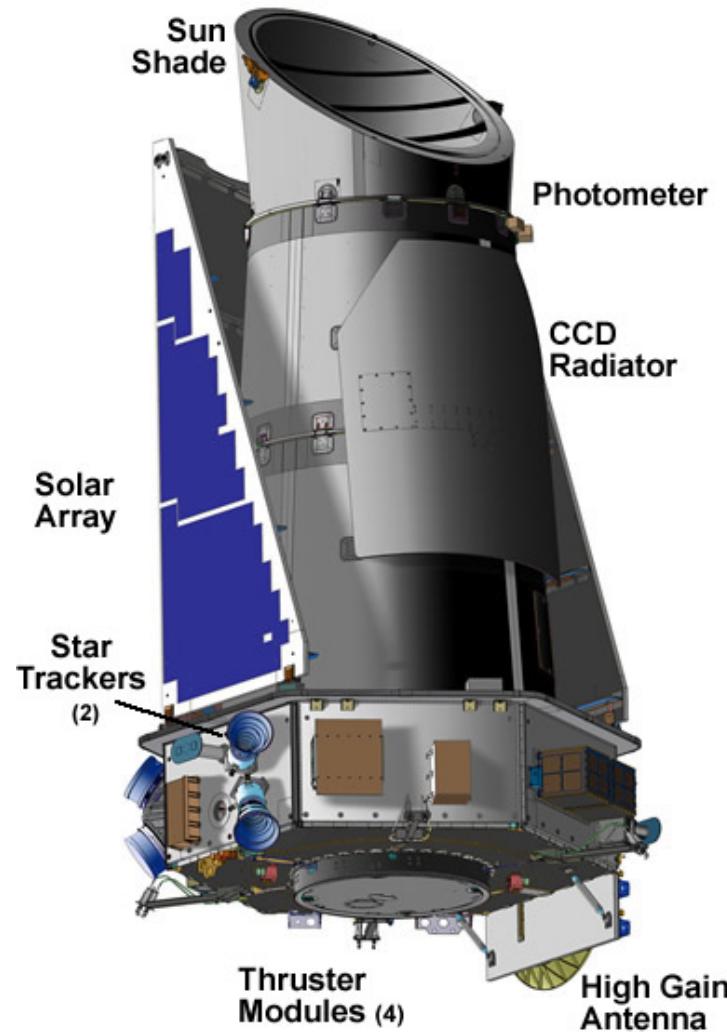


The habitable zone corresponds to the range of orbital distances where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface.

We have found planets orbiting other stars that are in the habitable zone



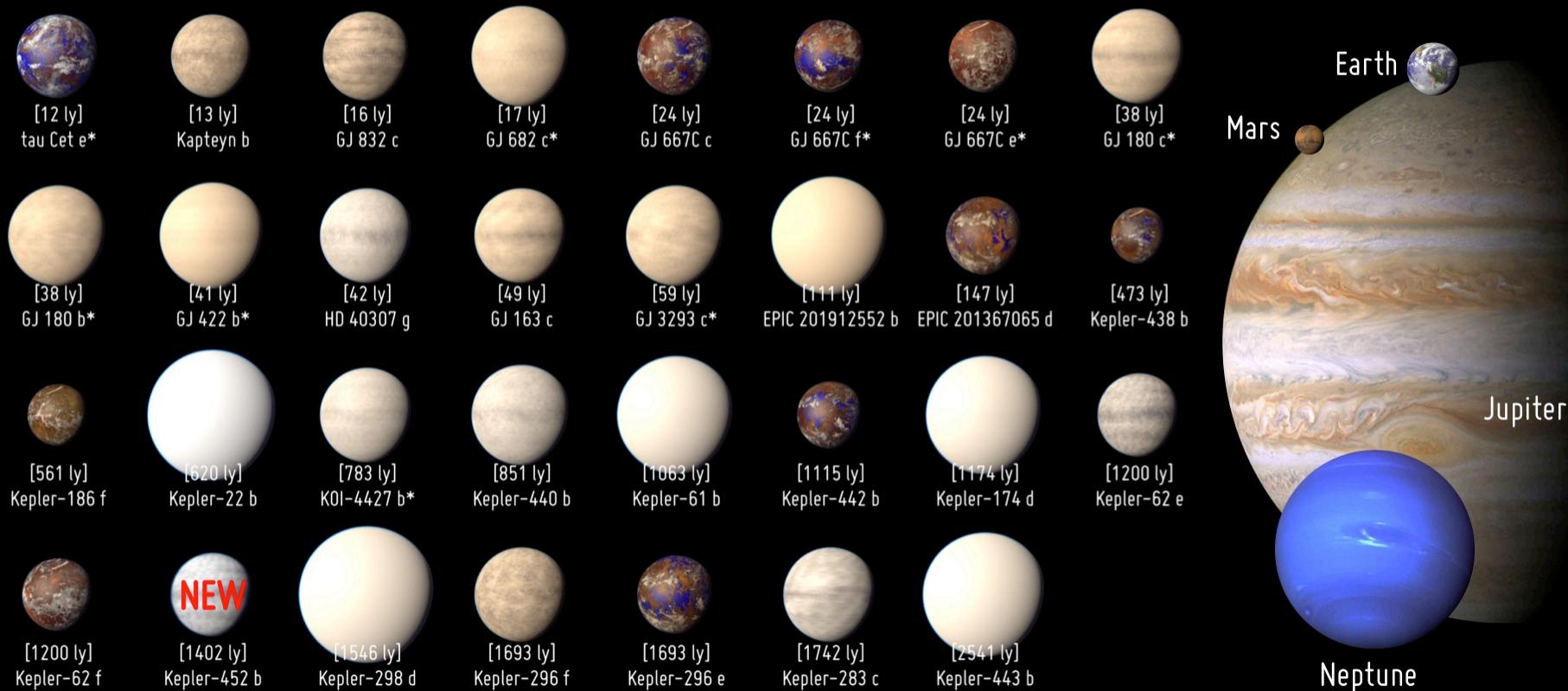
The Kepler spacecraft has detected more than 1000 exoplanets by looking for a dip in brightness as they cross their host star



Many planets have been detected in the Goldilocks Zone

Potentially Habitable Exoplanets

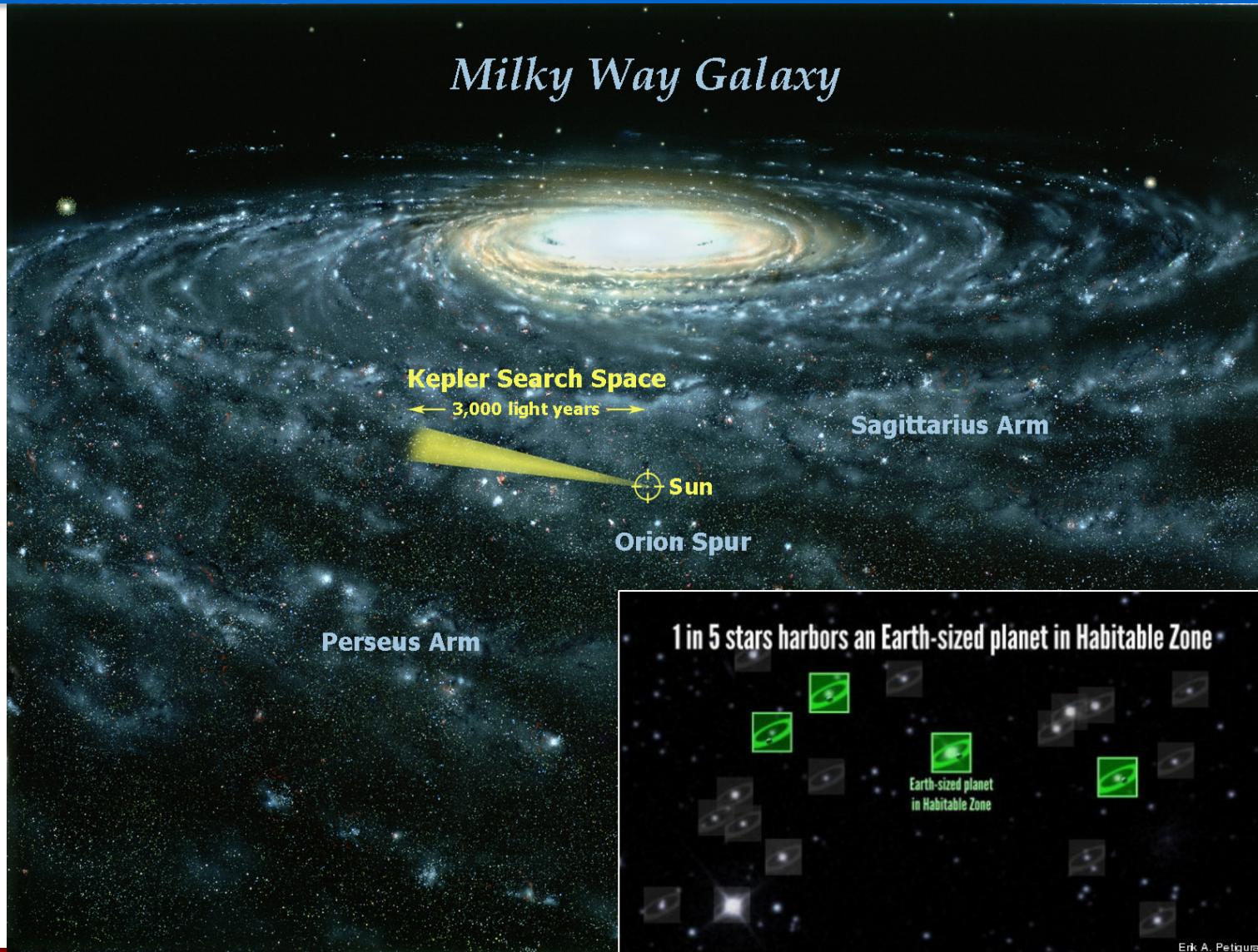
Ranked by Distance from Earth (light years)



Artistic representations. Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune for scale. Distance is between brackets. Planet candidates indicated with asterisks.

CREDIT: PHL @ UPR Arecibo (phl.upr.edu) July 23, 2015

The Kepler spacecraft is looking at only a small part of the sky, so we can expect there are many more planets out there



Erik A. Petigura

We can estimate how many planets there are in the universe from the Kepler data and other astronomical information

200,000,000,000 galaxies in the known universe

x 100,000,000,000 planets per galaxy

= 20,000,000,000,000,000,000 planets in the universe

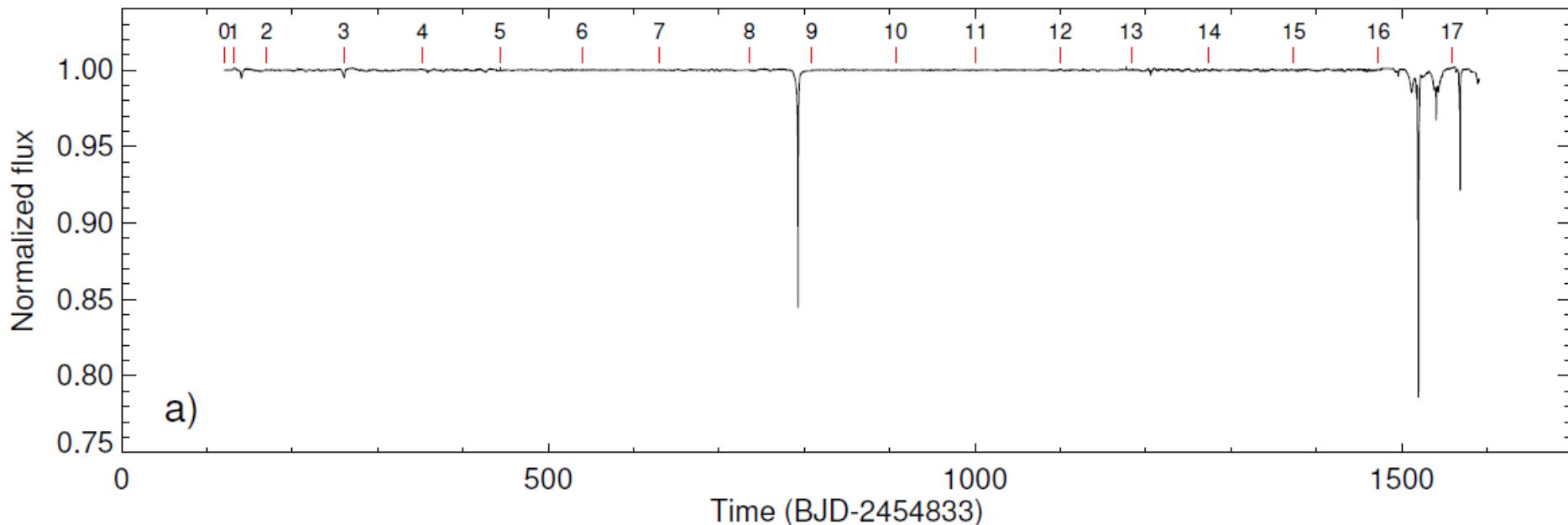
Since about 1 in 5 planets may be Earth-sized in habitable zones,

about 4,000,000,000,000,000,000 planets in the universe may be capable of supporting life.

This is about as many grains of sand are on all the beaches on Earth.

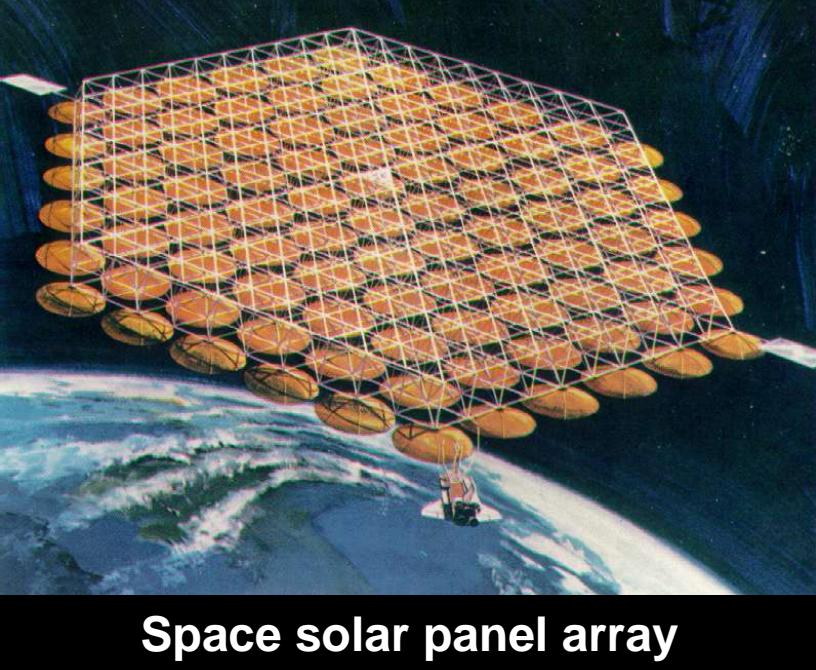
Supercomputer model of clusters of galaxies in the universe

Could other objects be orbiting distant stars?



- The star KIC 8462852 (1500 lightyears away) shows irregular, large dips in the light signal
- There could be many comets randomly passing in front of the star
- Could there be anything else shadowing the star?

Could the light variations in KIC 8462852 be caused by a large structure built by an advanced civilization?



Space solar panel array

Is this science or science fiction?
Is there life on other planets?
How could we know for sure?

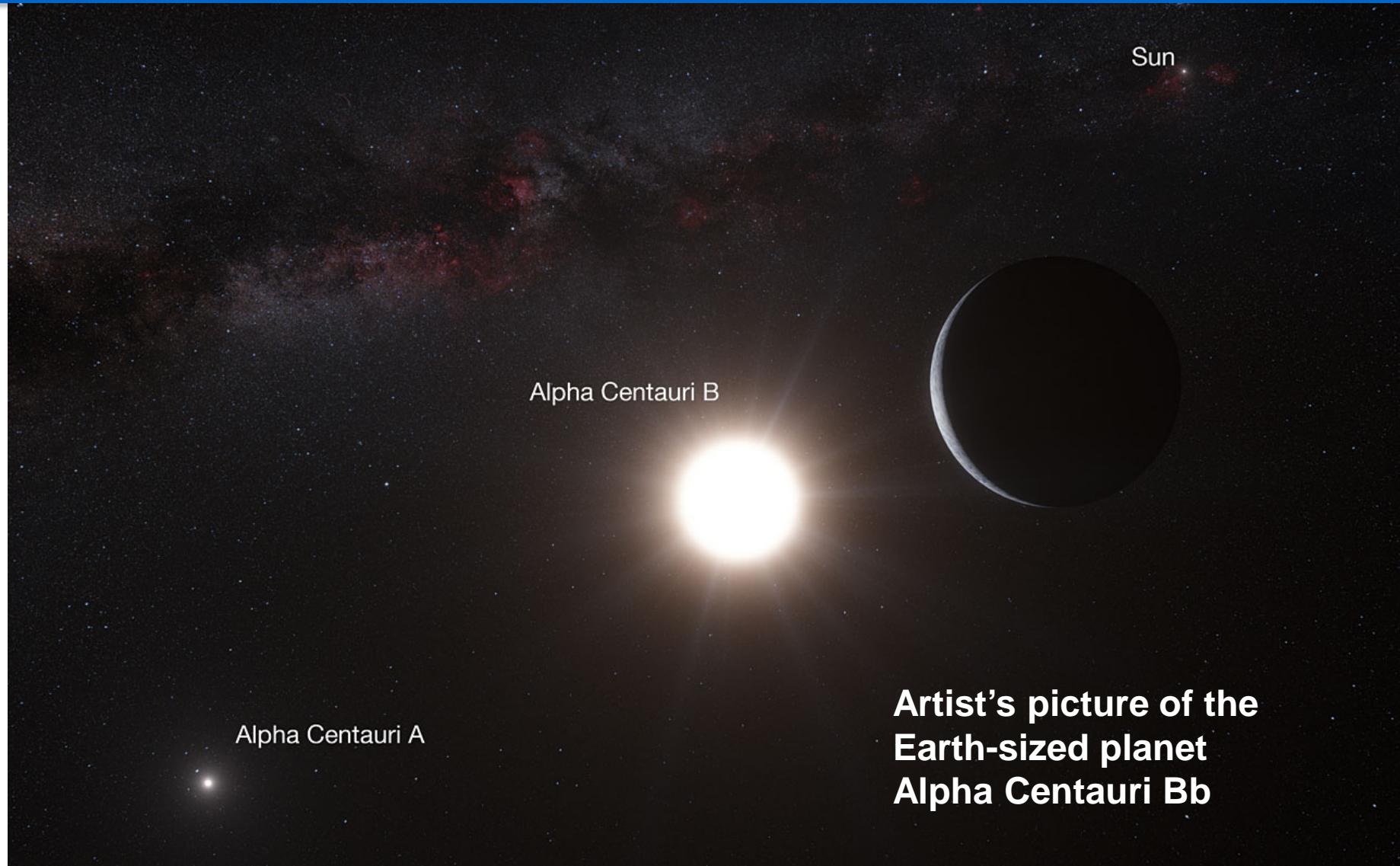


Dyson sphere

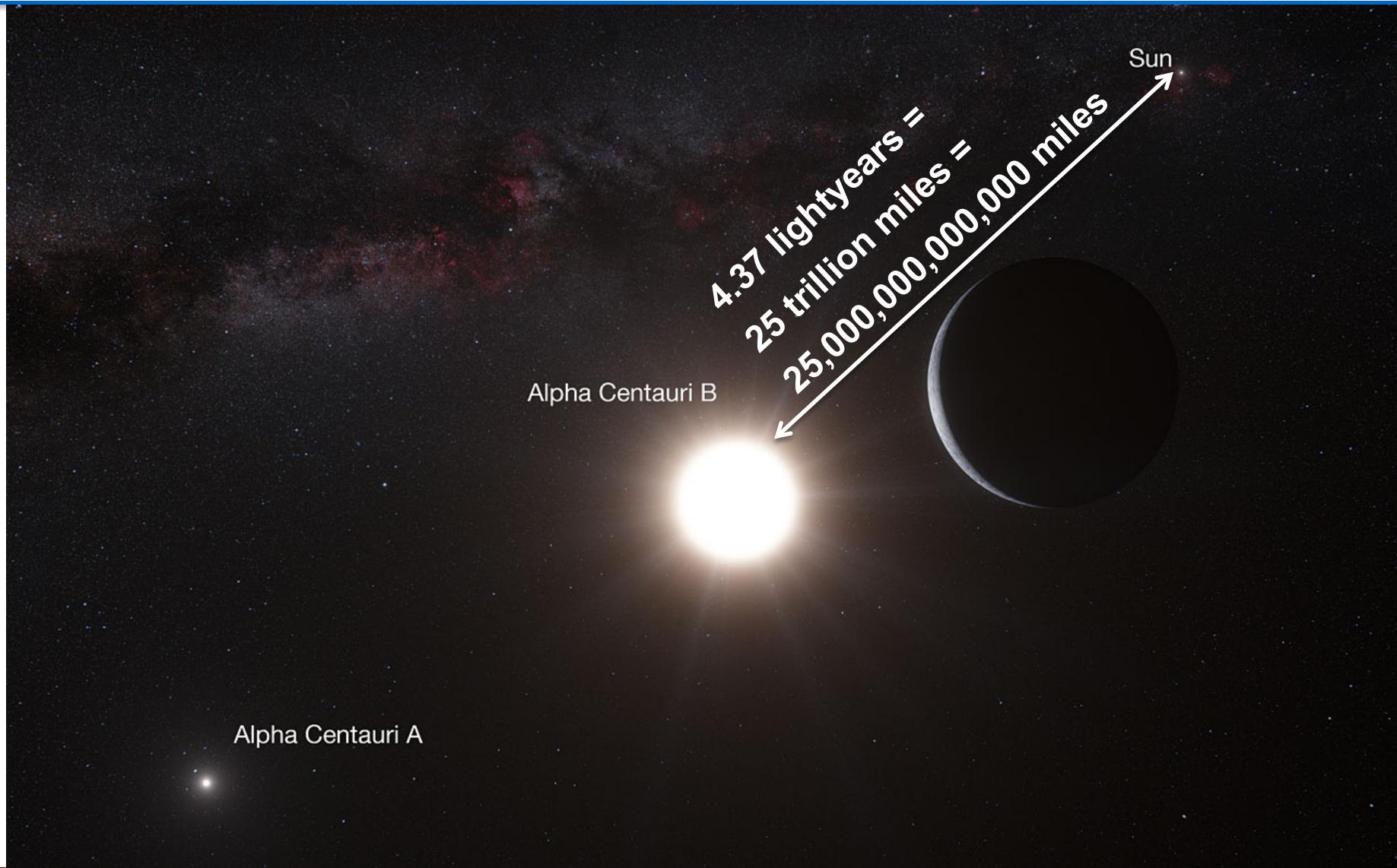
<http://www.capnhack.com>

CP

Our closest star neighbors, the Alpha Centauri system, have planets...



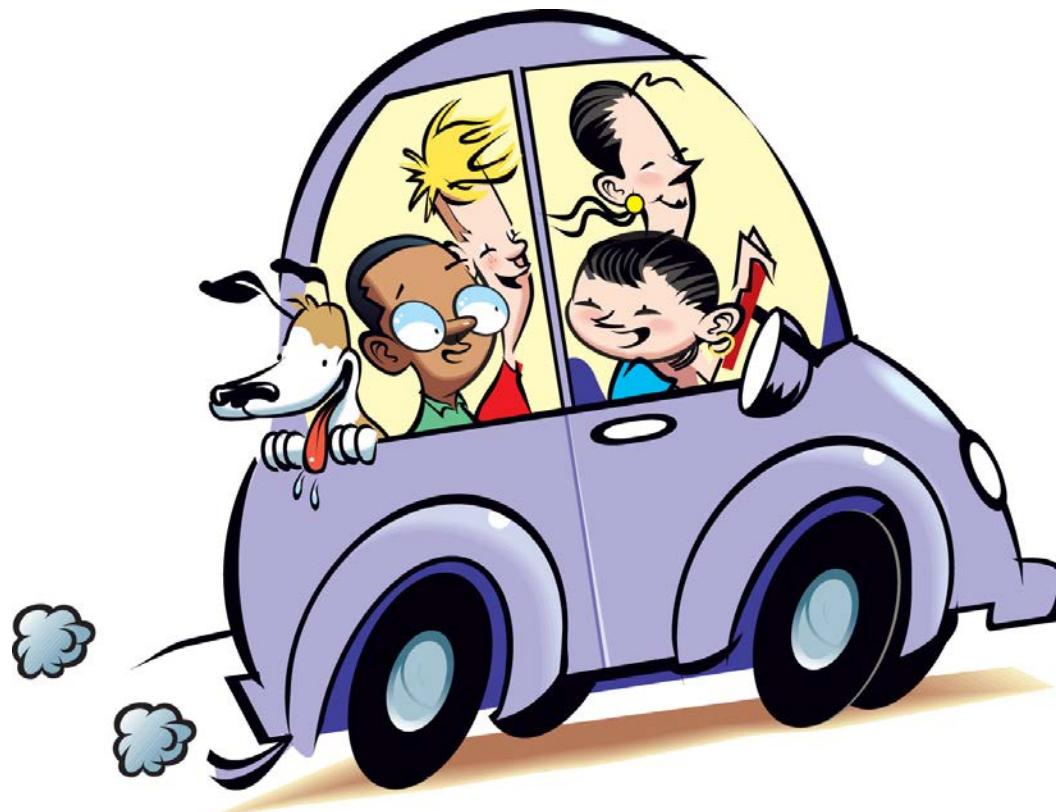
Our closest star neighbors, the Alpha Centauri system, have planets...but could we ever get there?



How fast can we go?

Your car driving on the freeway

70 mph



How fast can we go?

Your car driving on the freeway		70 mph
Land speed record	Thrust SSC	763 mph

**Thrust Supersonic Car
is basically a race car
with two jet engines
attached**



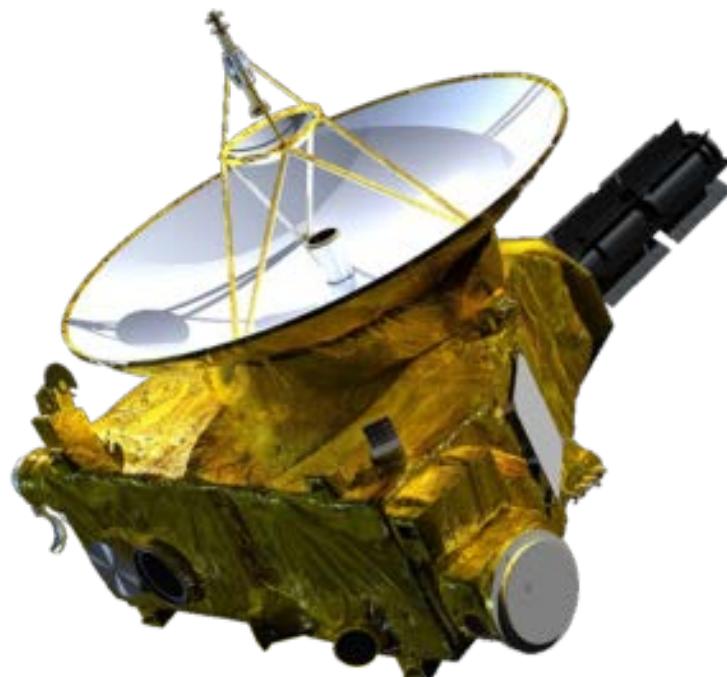
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Spacecraft relative to Earth	New Horizons	36,000 mph



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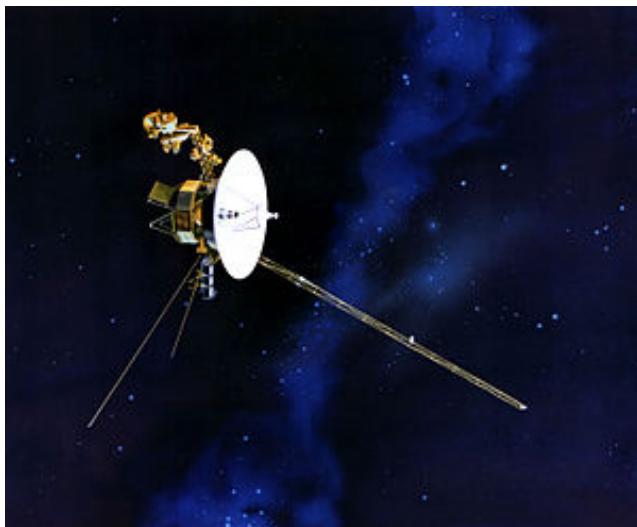
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Spacecraft relative to Sun	Helios 2	157,000 mph

Helios 2 flew toward the Sun, and sped up due to the Sun's gravity pulling it inward



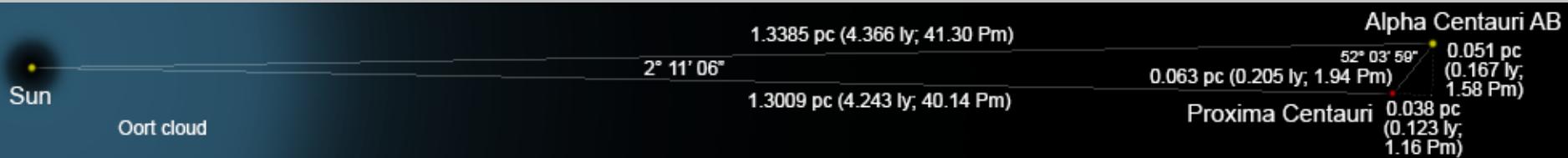
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Spacecraft relative to Earth	New Horizons	36,000 mph
Spacecraft relative to Sun	Helios 2	157,000 mph
Spacecraft leaving the solar system	Voyager I	38,000 mph



**38,000 miles per hour is more than
300,000,000 miles per year**

Let's calculate how long it might take to get to Alpha Centauri



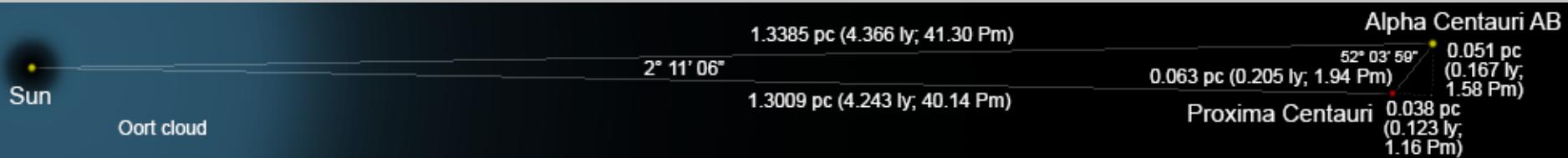
Let's round the distance to 30 trillion miles

Let's assume the speed is 300 million miles per year

Then, the time to travel this distance would be

30,000,000,000,000 miles divided by
300,000,000 miles per year

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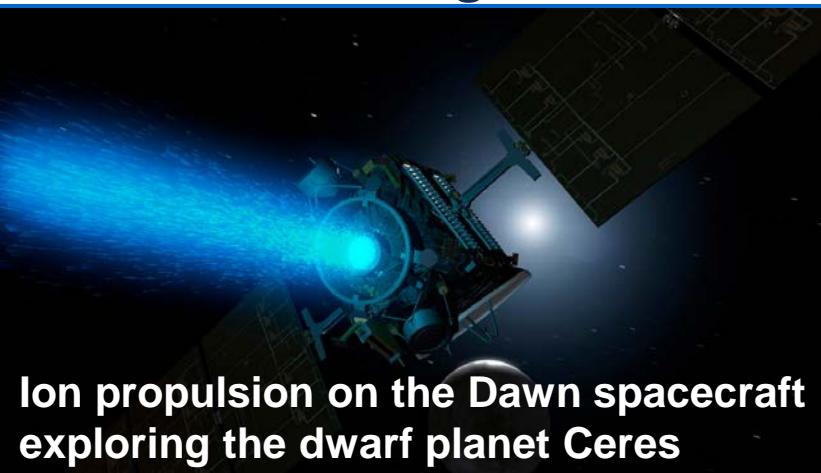
30,000,000,000 miles divided by

300,000,000 miles per year

= 100,000 years

That is a long time!

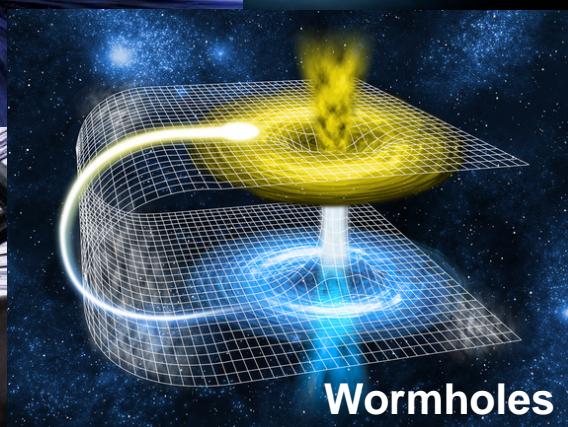
How could we get to another star system faster? Who will figure out if these are possible?



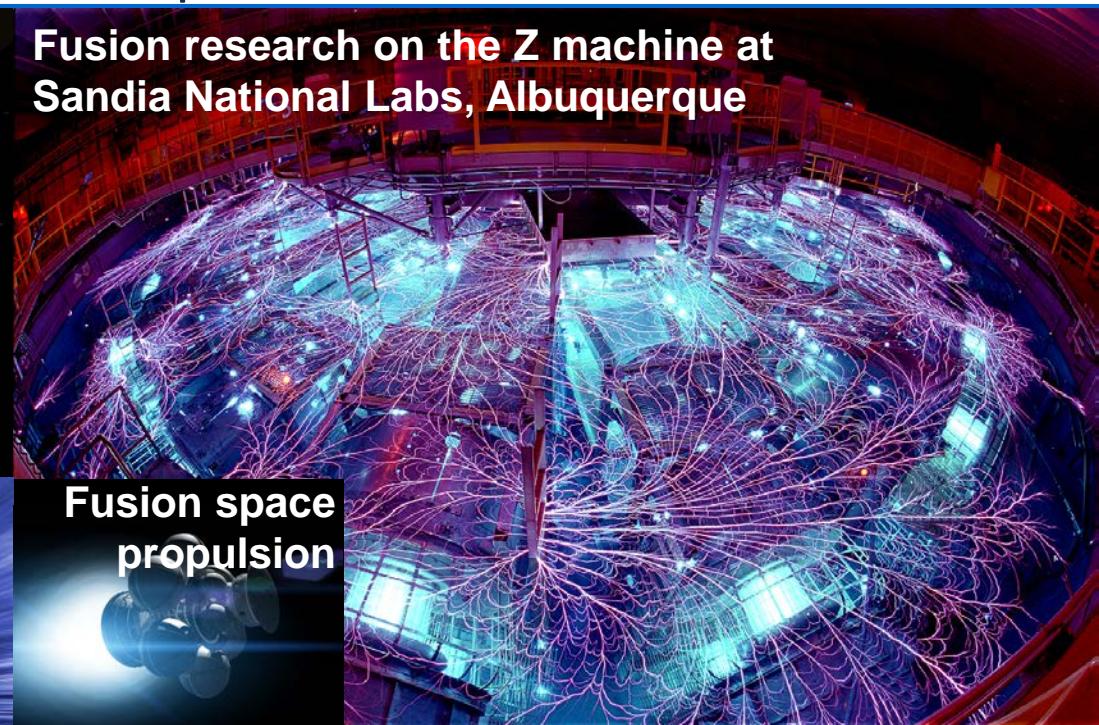
Ion propulsion on the Dawn spacecraft exploring the dwarf planet Ceres



Warp drive or hyperspace



Wormholes



Fusion space propulsion



Generation ships