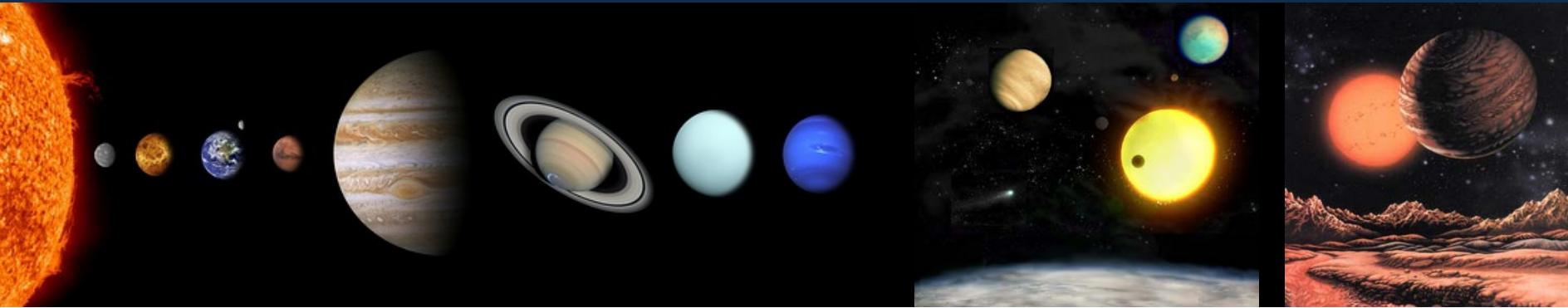


*Exceptional service in the national interest*



Sandia  
National  
Laboratories  
SAND2015-9919PE



# How many planets are there in the universe?

Brent Jones

*Sandia National Laboratories*

*Presentation to Ms. Montoya's 2nd grade class*

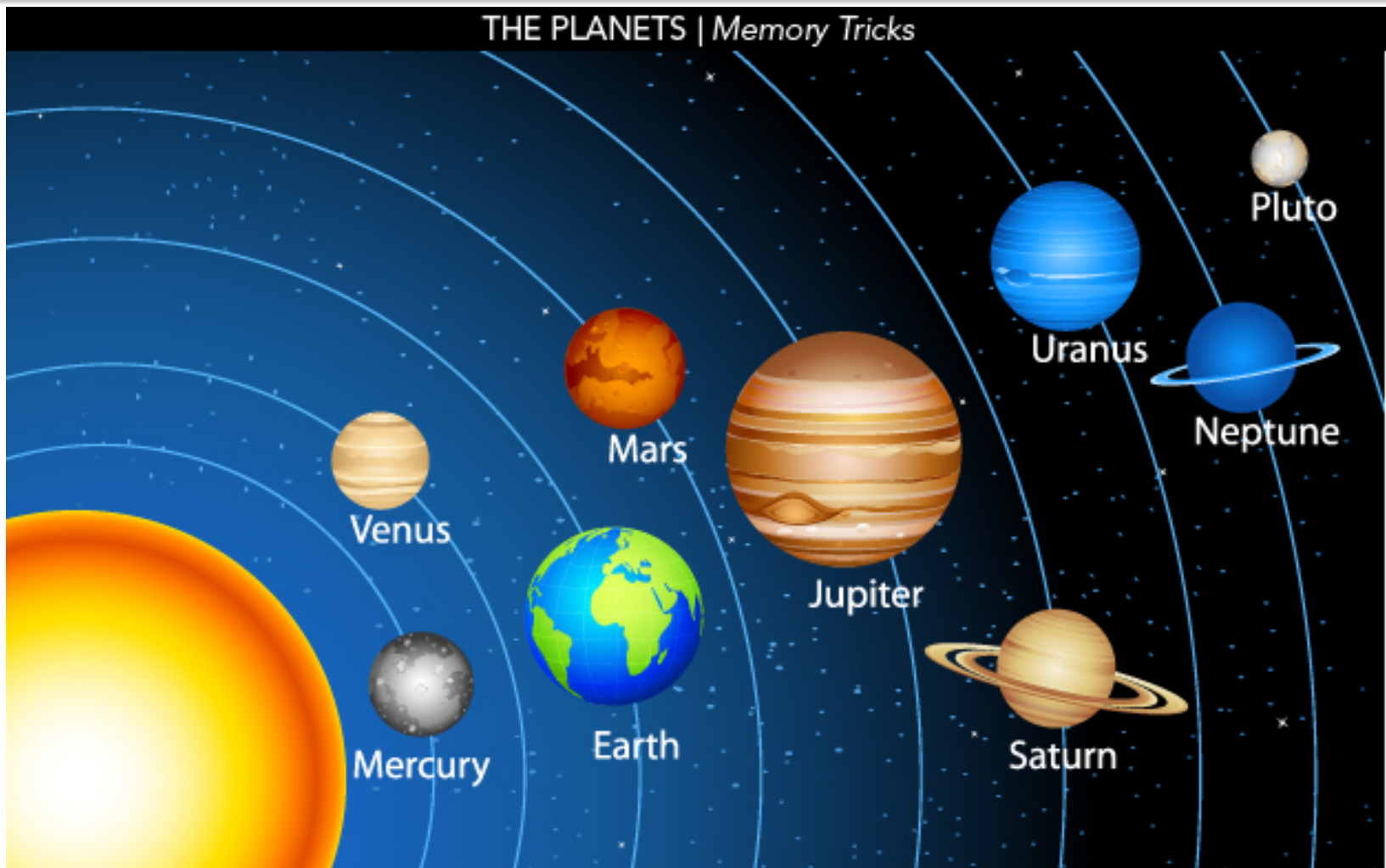
*Georgia O'Keefe Elementary School*

*November 13, 2015*



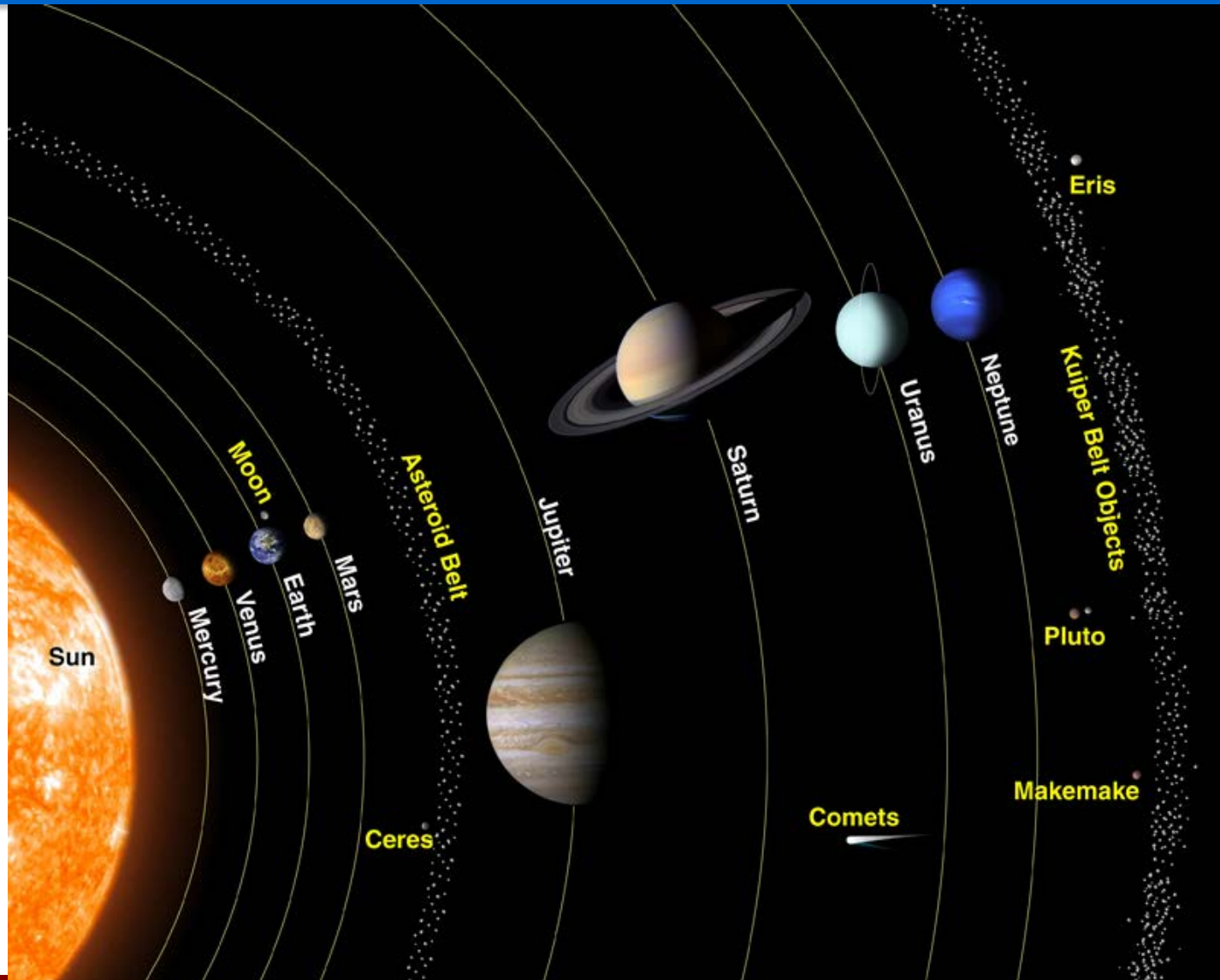
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

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

## Largest known trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs)



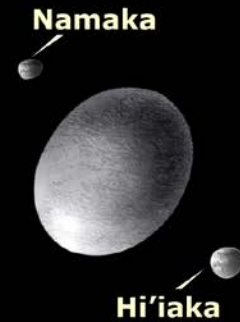
**Eris**



**Pluto**



**Makemake**



**Haumea**



**Sedna**



**2007 OR<sub>10</sub>**



**Quaoar**

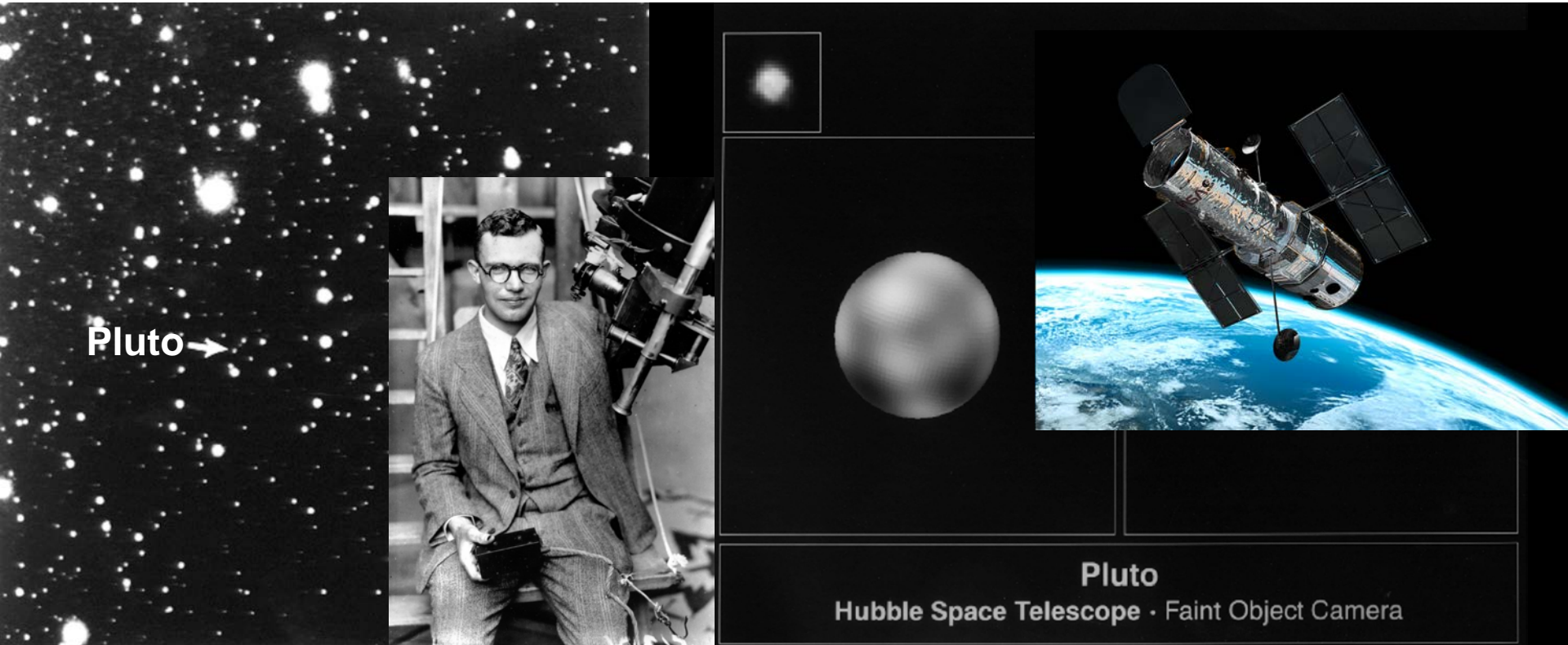


**Orcus**





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



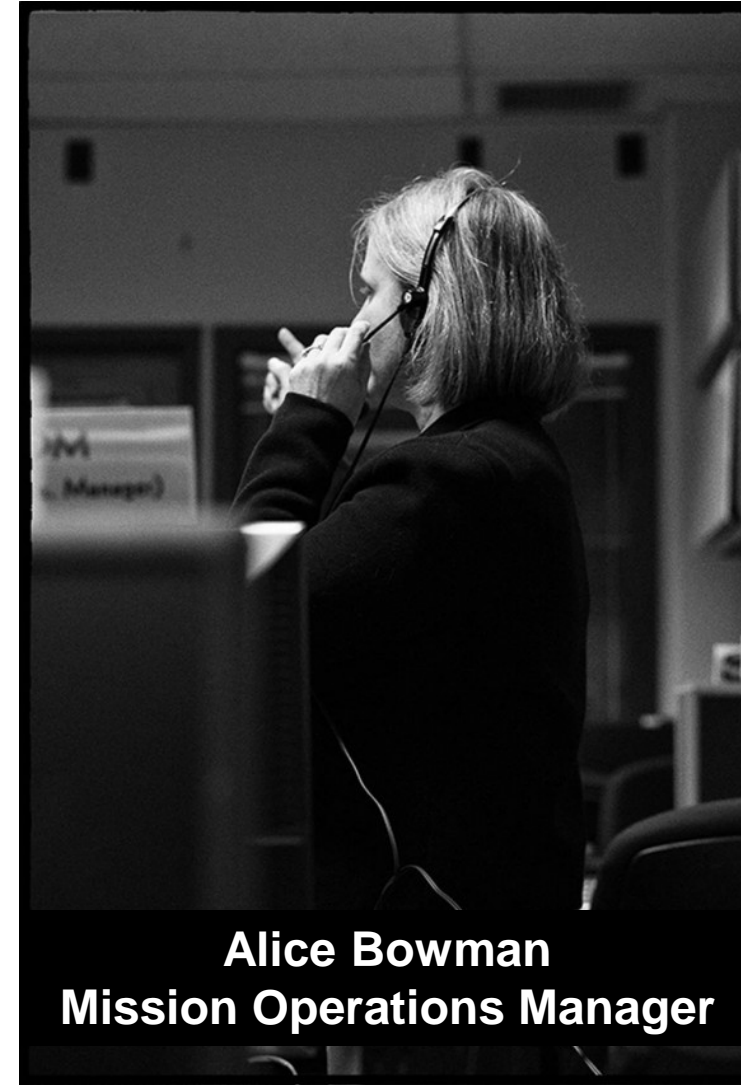
# The New Horizons spacecraft launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in 2006 on an Atlas V rocket

New Horizons Spacecraft



Star 48B Rocket

Atlas V Rocket

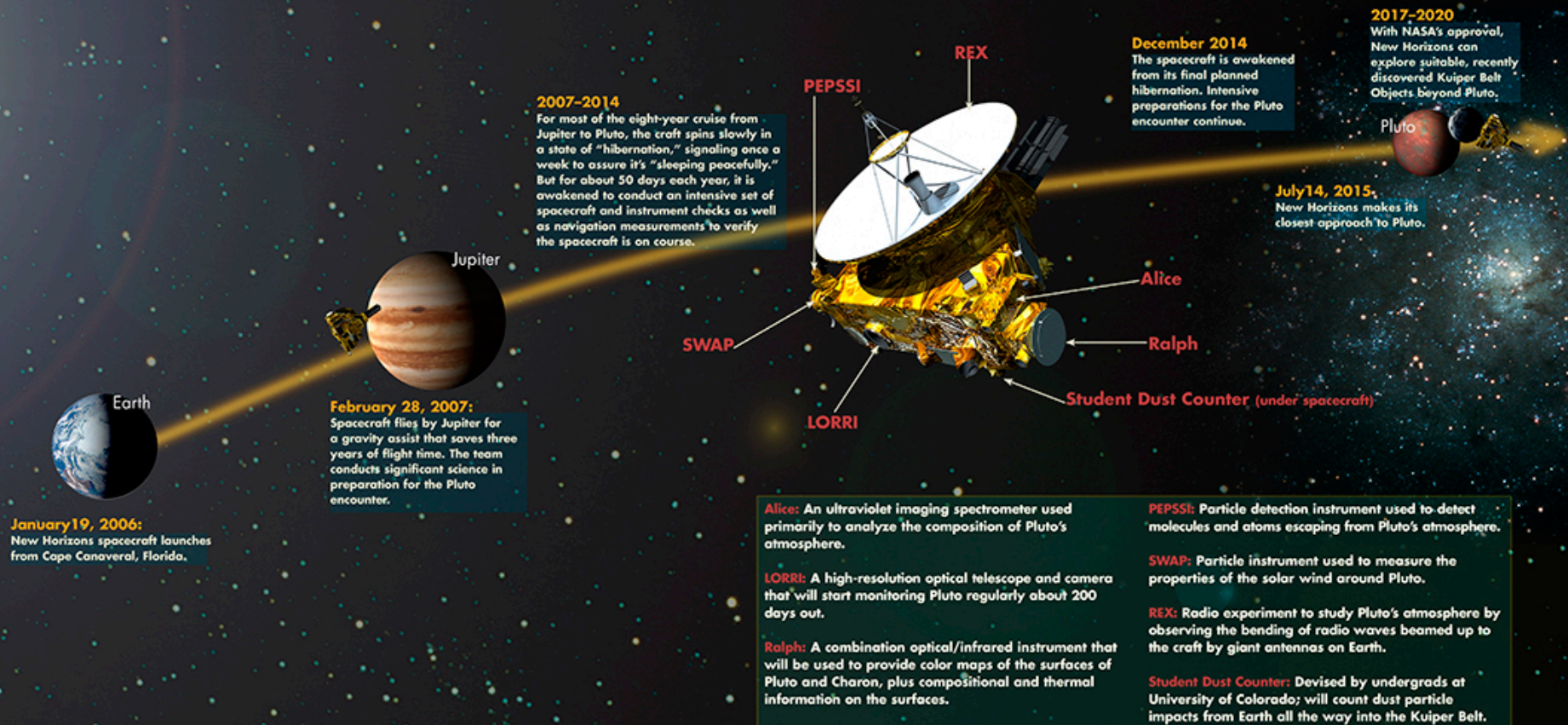


**Alice Bowman**  
**Mission Operations Manager**



# 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**



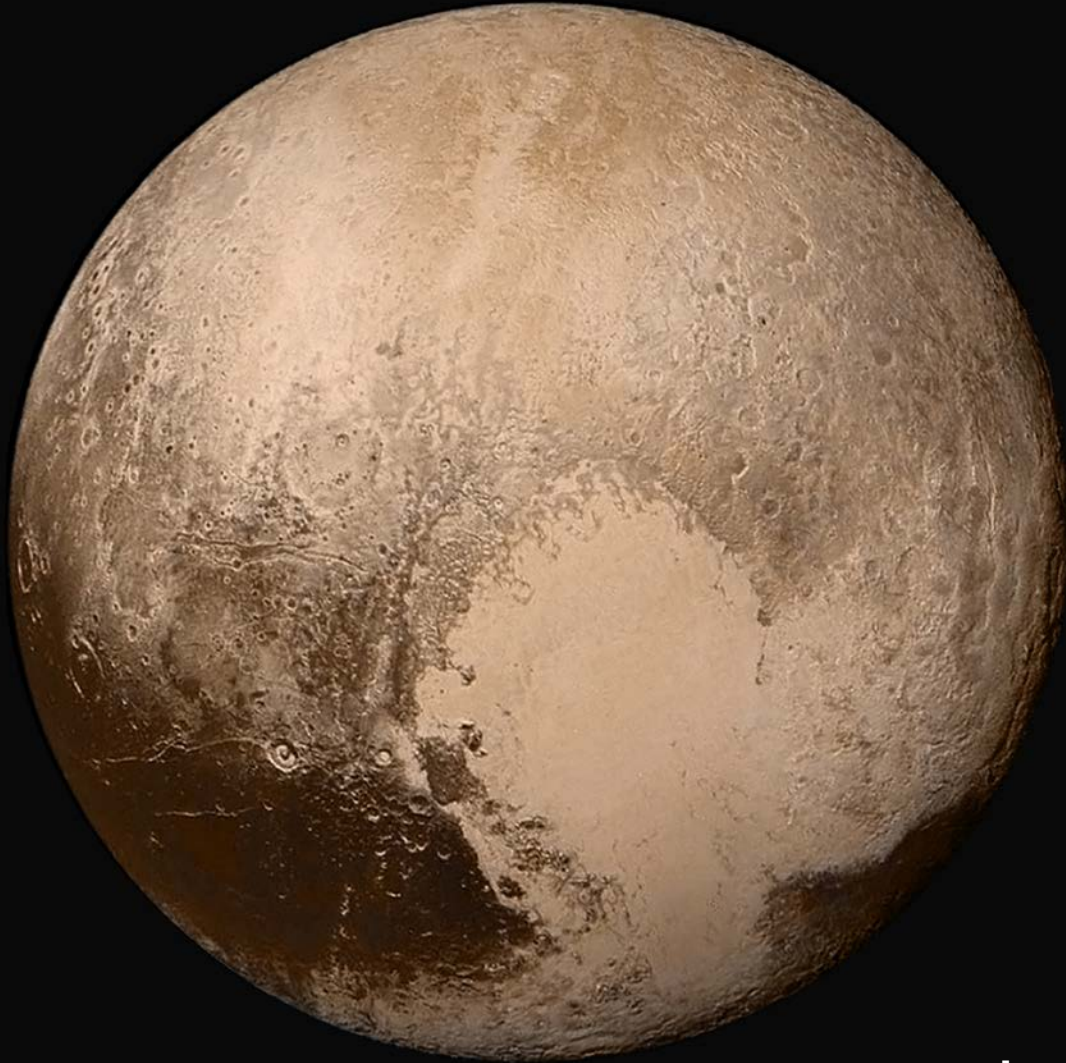
...and it took teamwork!



**Pluto**



# Could we live on Pluto?



**Pluto has icy mountains...**

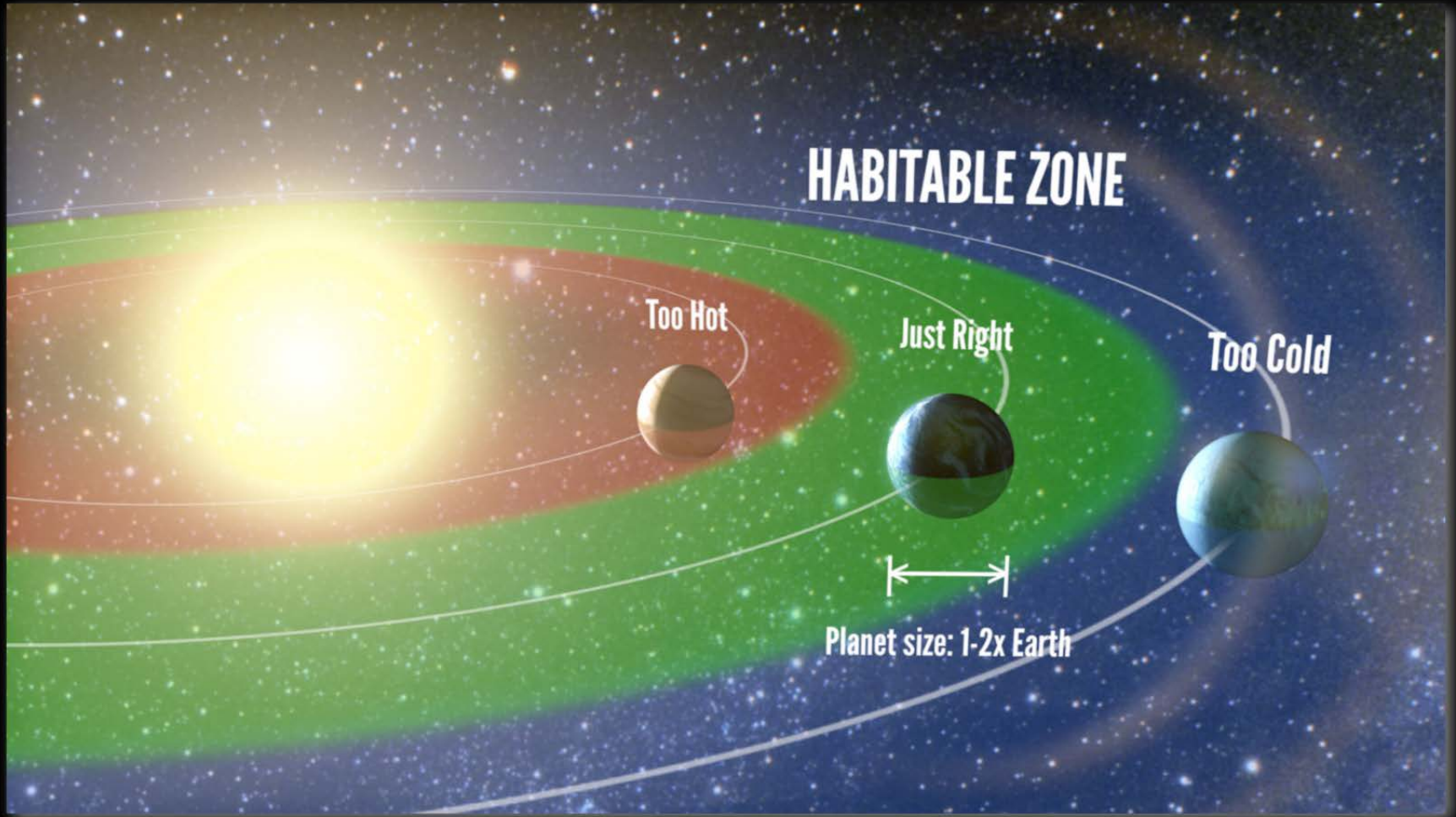


**...and a blue sky...**

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

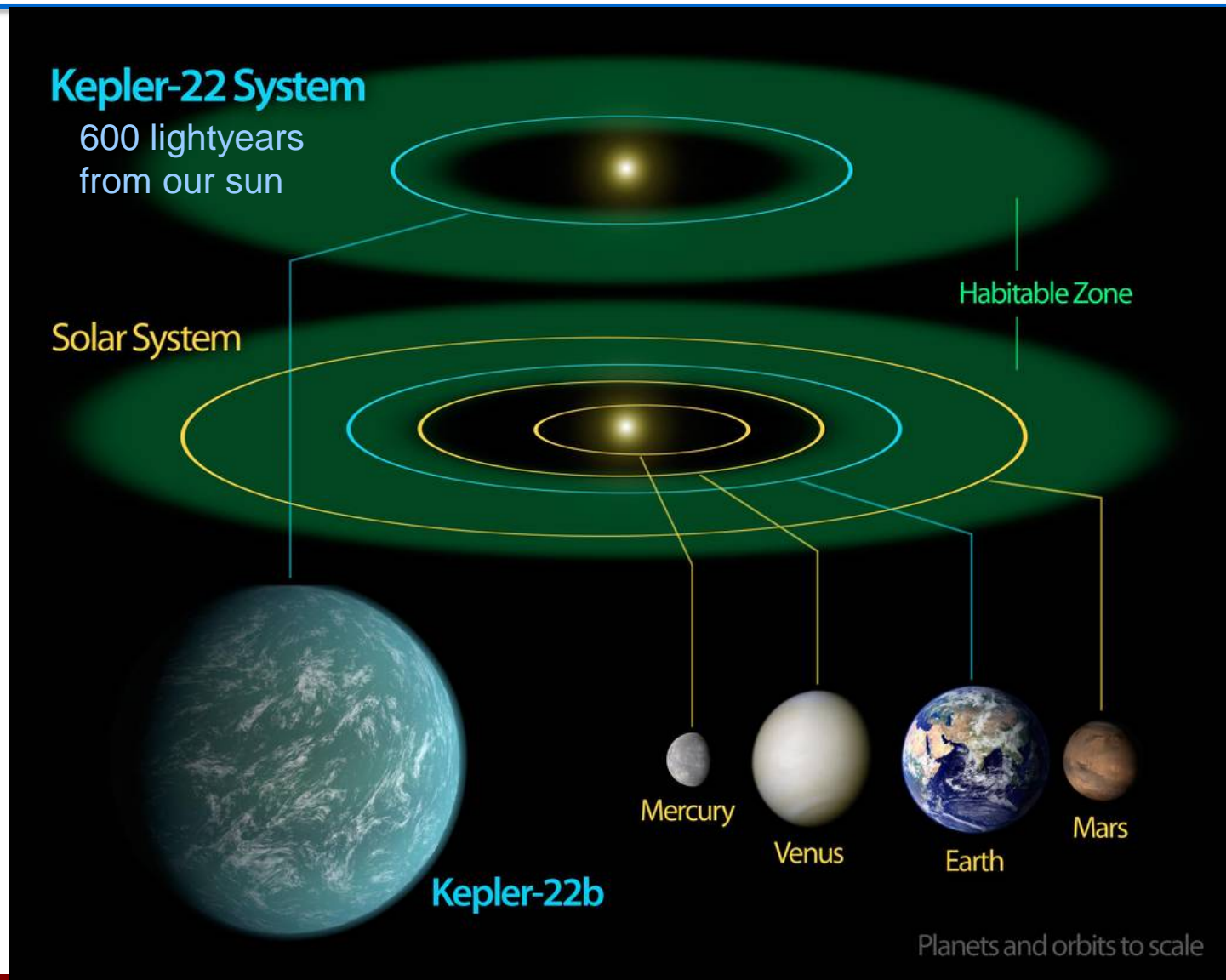


The Goldilocks Zone is a range of distances from a star where life might exist

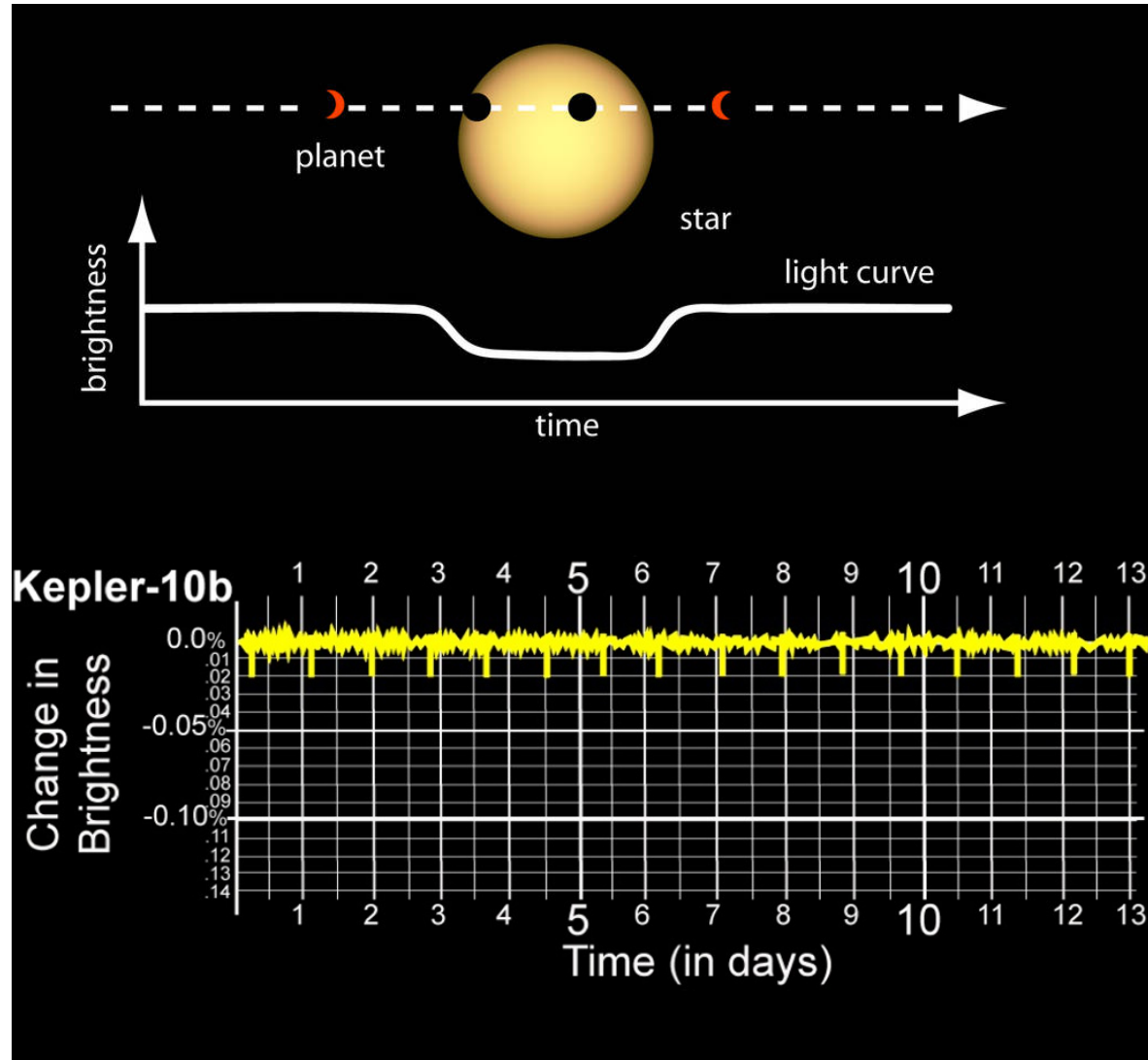
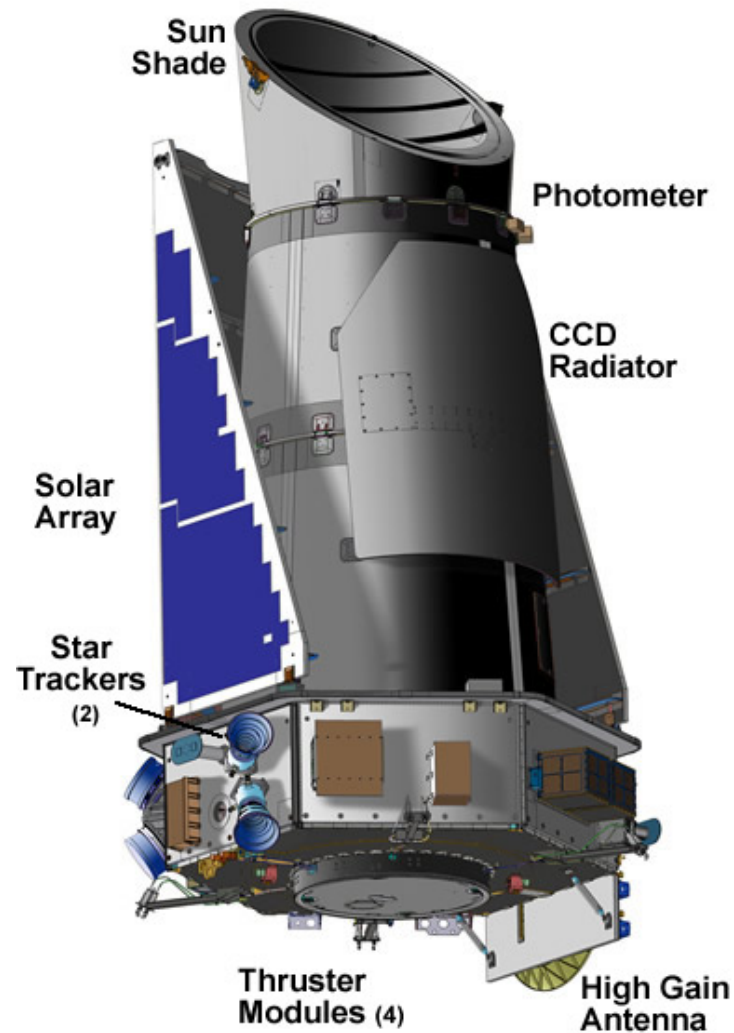


The habitable zone corresponds to the range of orbital distances where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface.

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

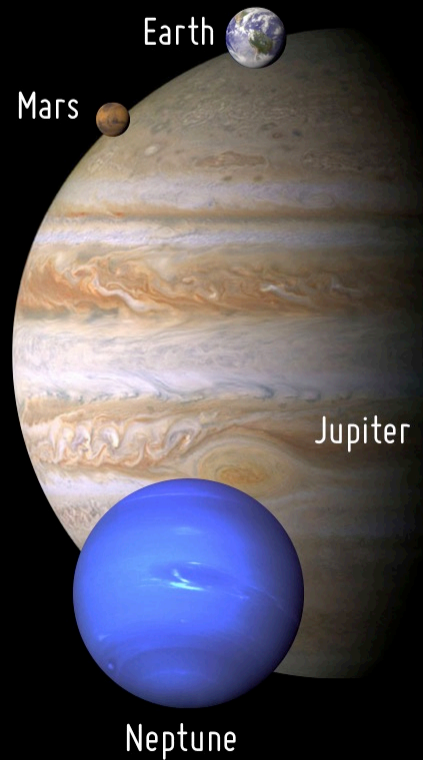
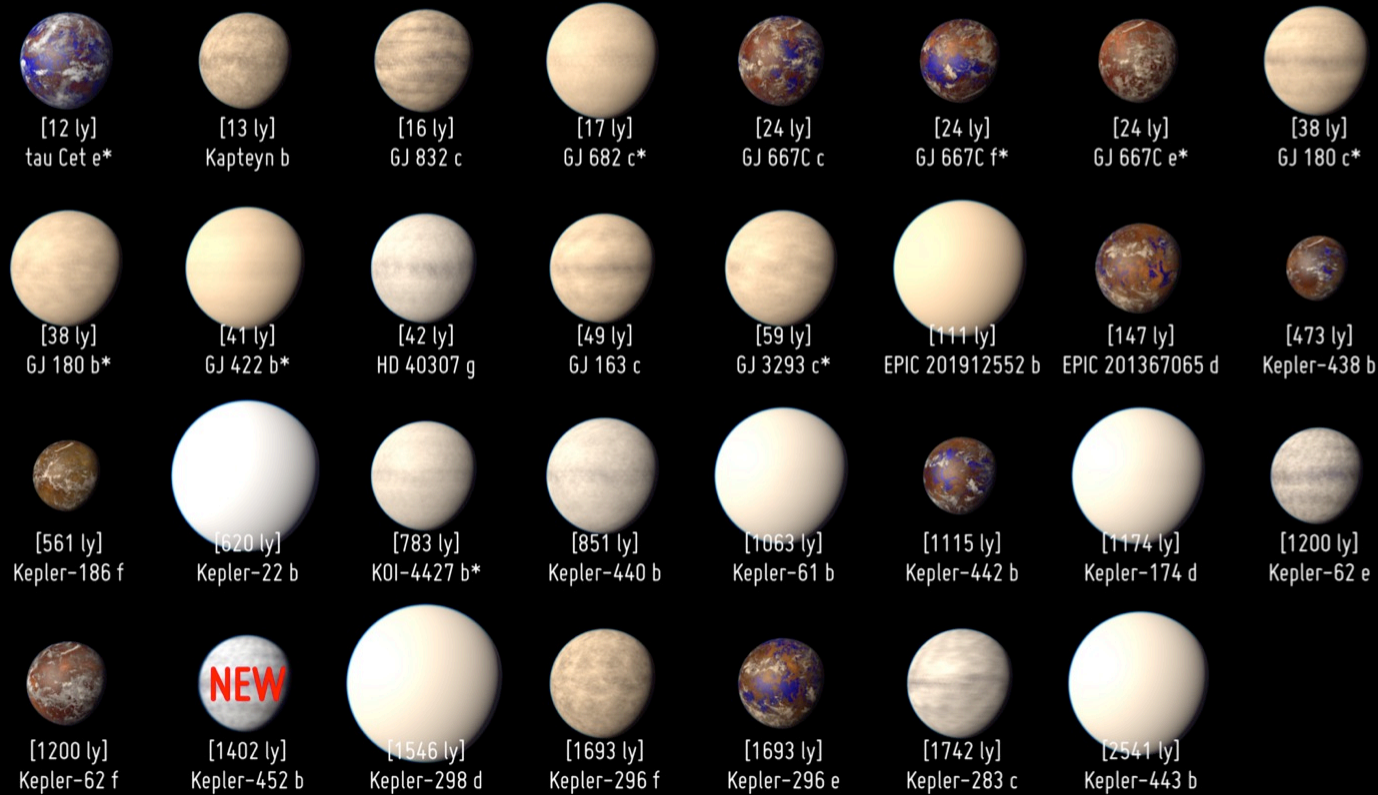




# Many planets have been detected in the Goldilocks Zone

## Potentially Habitable Exoplanets

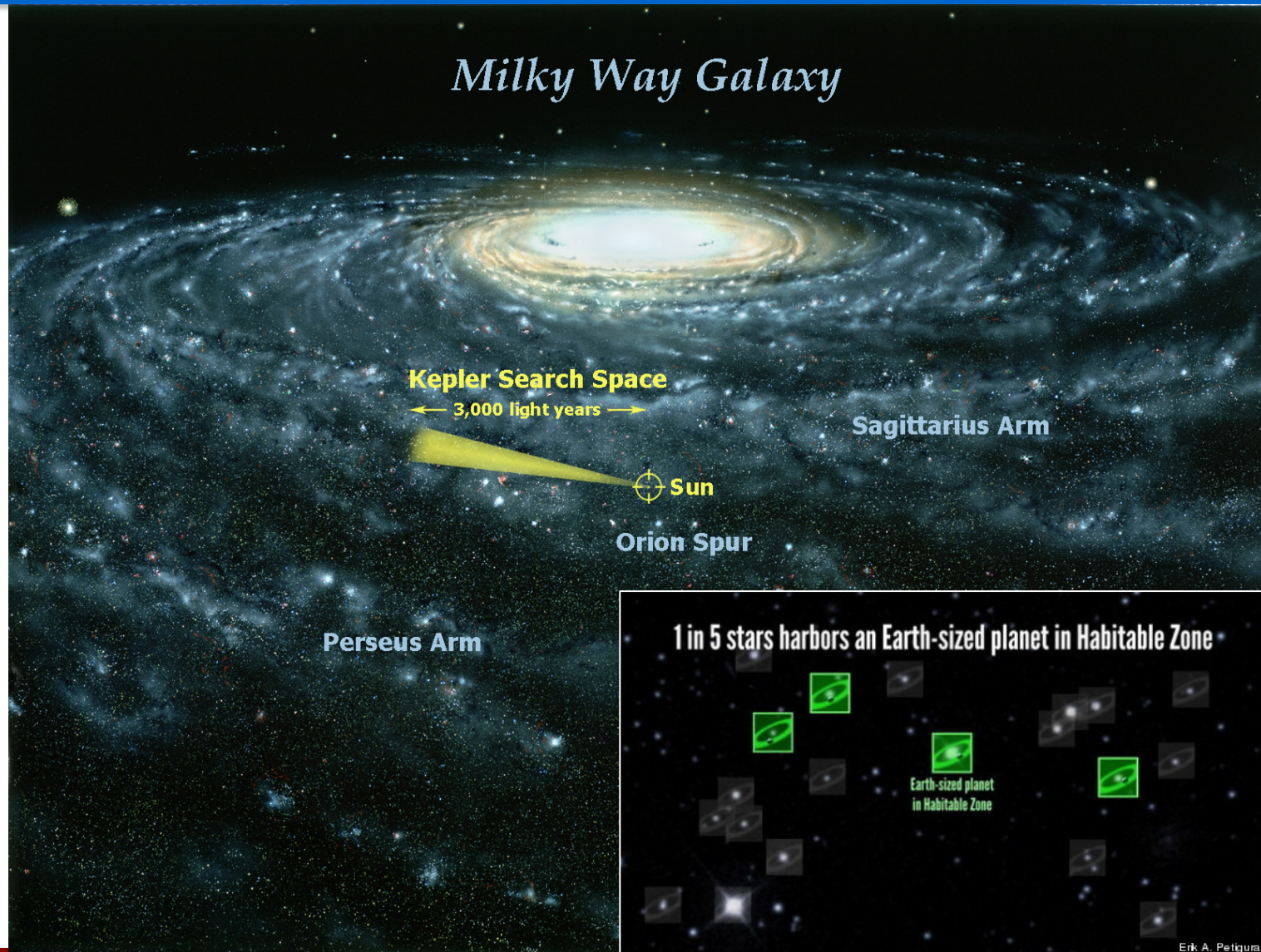
Ranked by Distance from Earth (light years)



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

CREDIT: PHL @ UPR Arcibo (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





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**

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

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

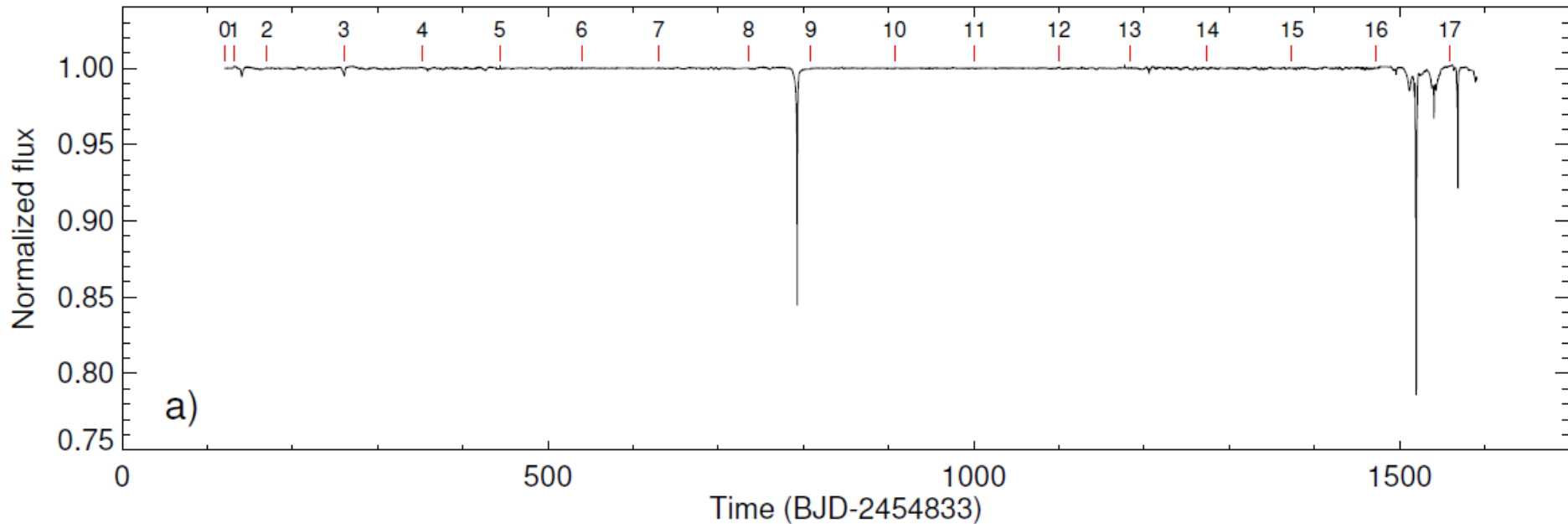
**about 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 planets in the universe may be capable of supporting life.**

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

**Supercomputer model of clusters of galaxies in the universe**

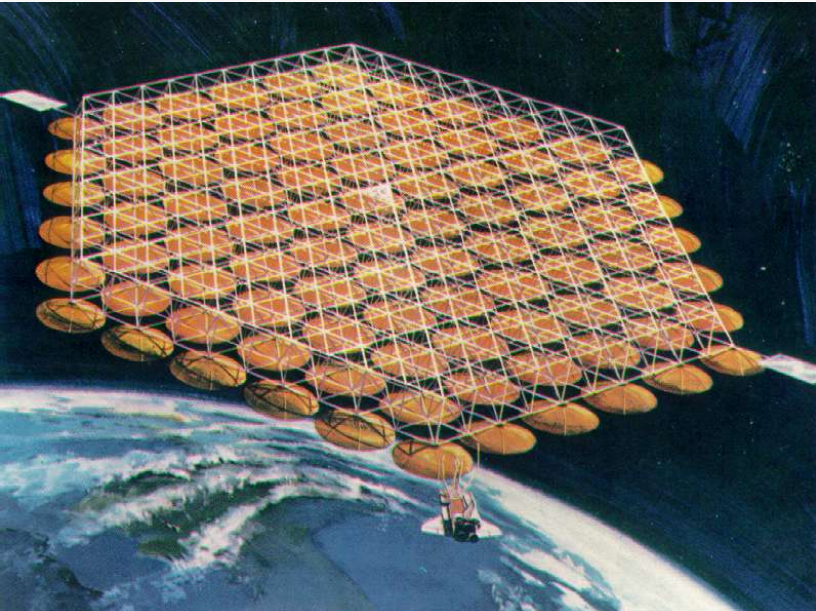


## Could other objects be orbiting distant stars?



- 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?

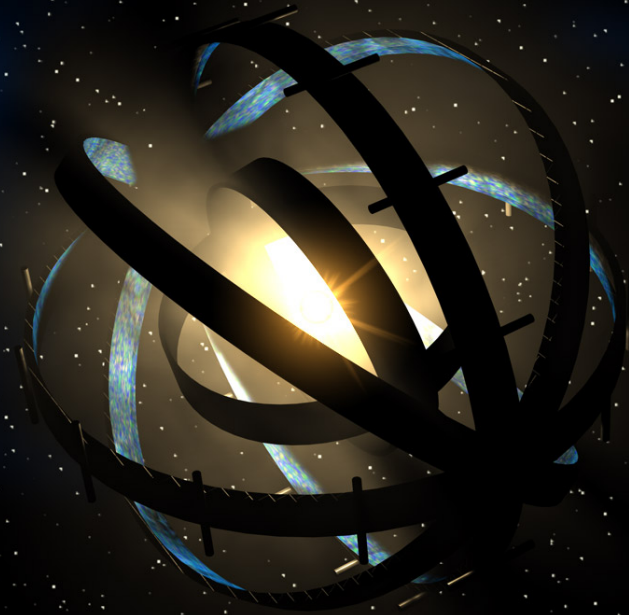
Could the light variations in KIC 8462852 be caused by a large structure built by an advanced civilization?



**Space solar panel array**

<http://www.caprhack.com>

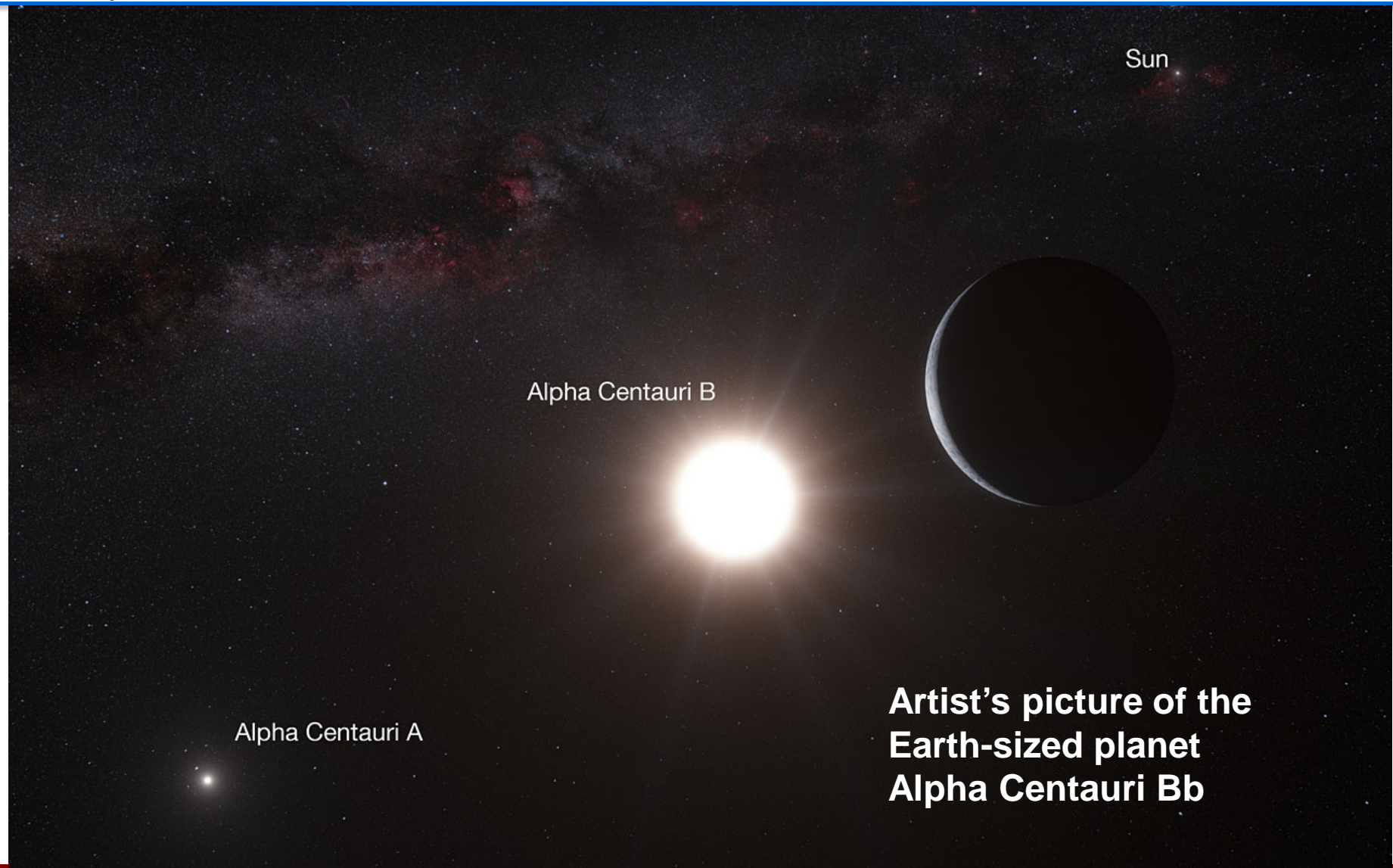
**Is this science or science fiction?  
Is there life on other planets?  
How could we know for sure?**



**Dyson sphere**

CP

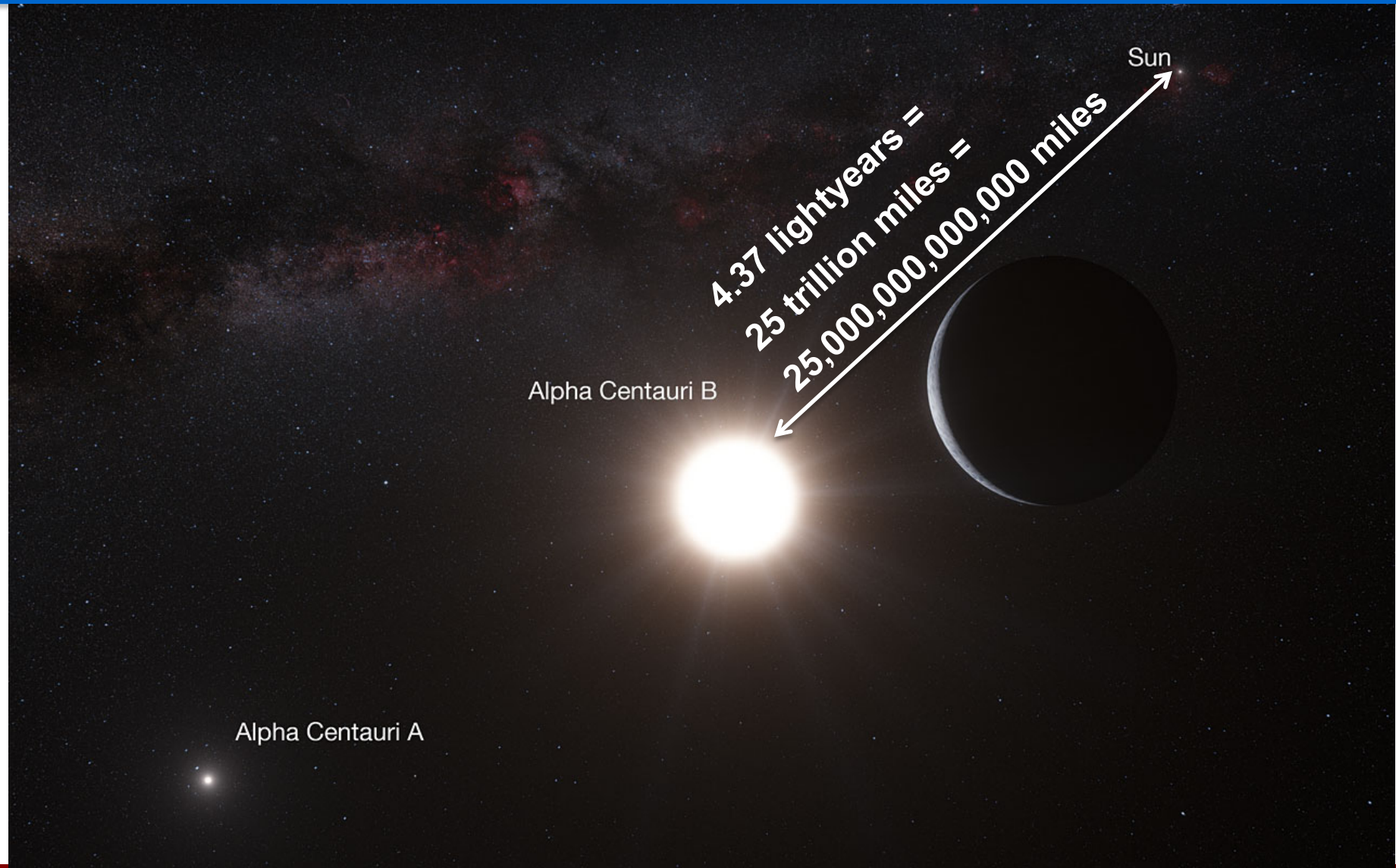
Our closest star neighbors, the Alpha Centauri system, have planets...



**Artist's picture of the  
Earth-sized planet  
Alpha Centauri Bb**



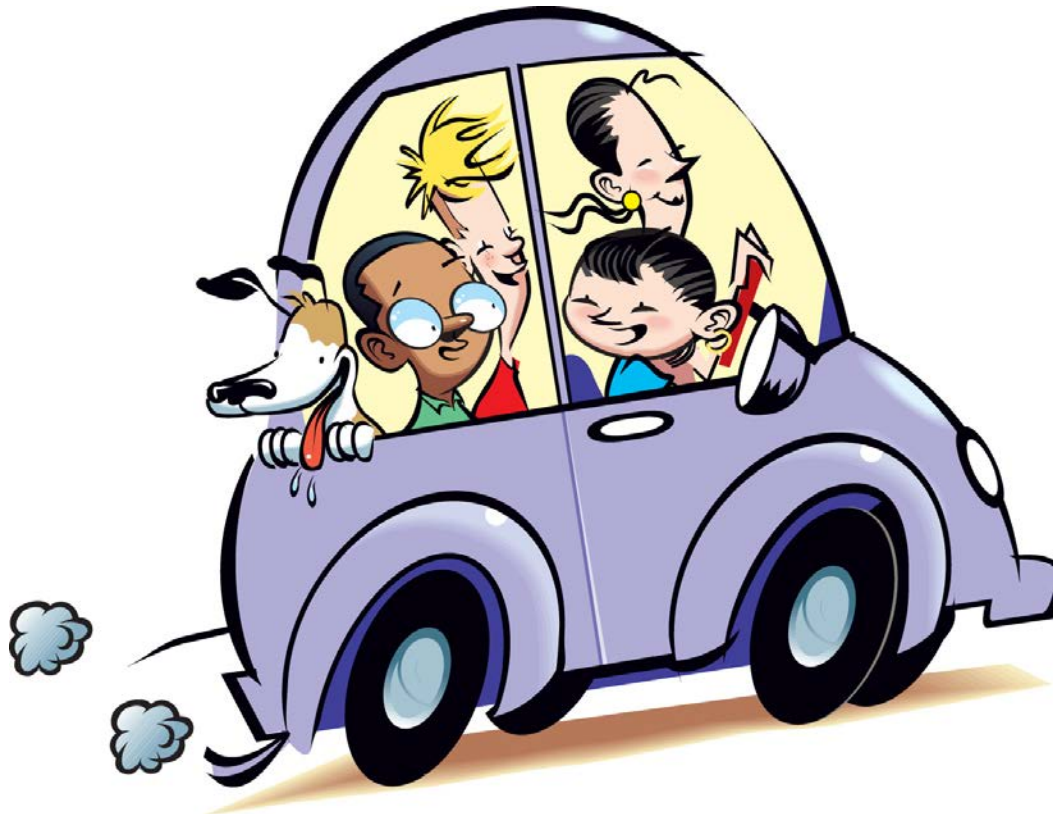
Our closest star neighbors, the Alpha Centauri system, have planets...but could we ever get there?



# How fast can we go?

Your car driving on the freeway

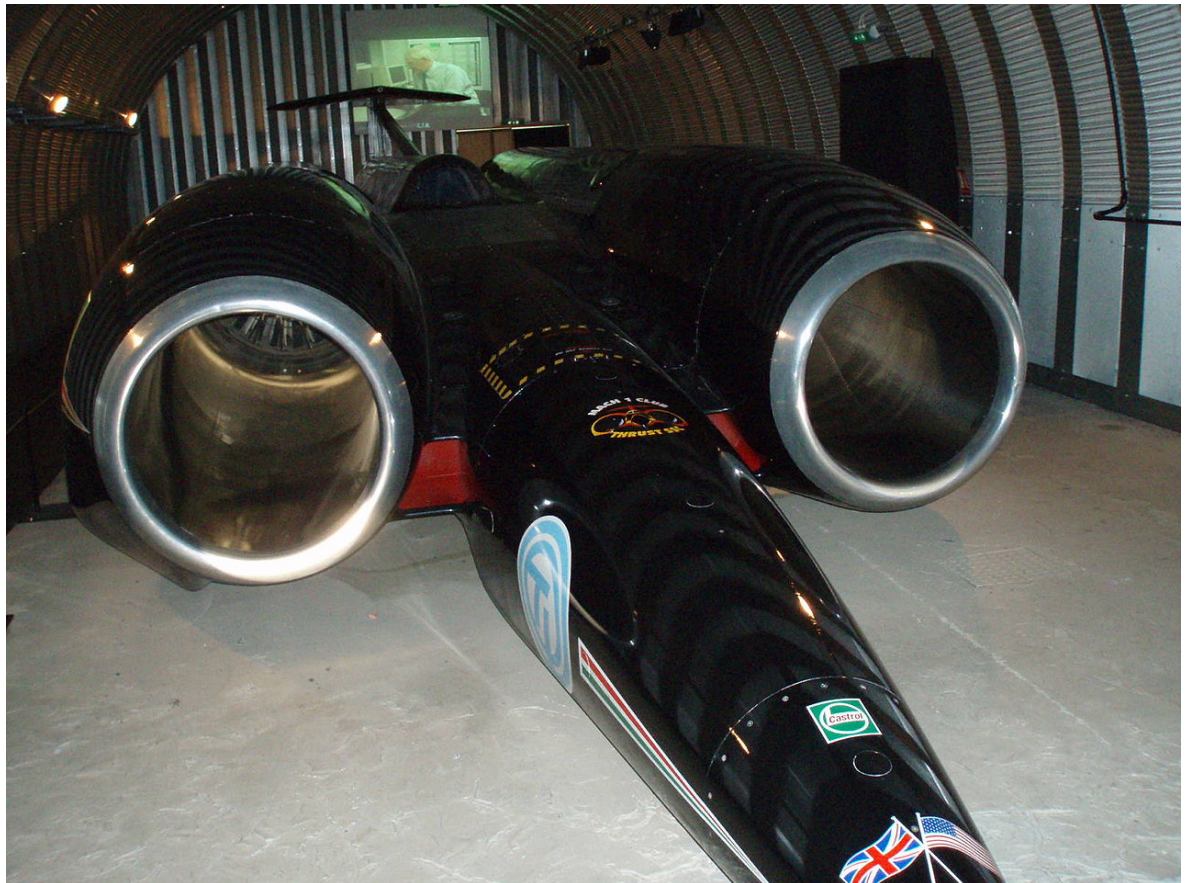
70 mph



# 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**





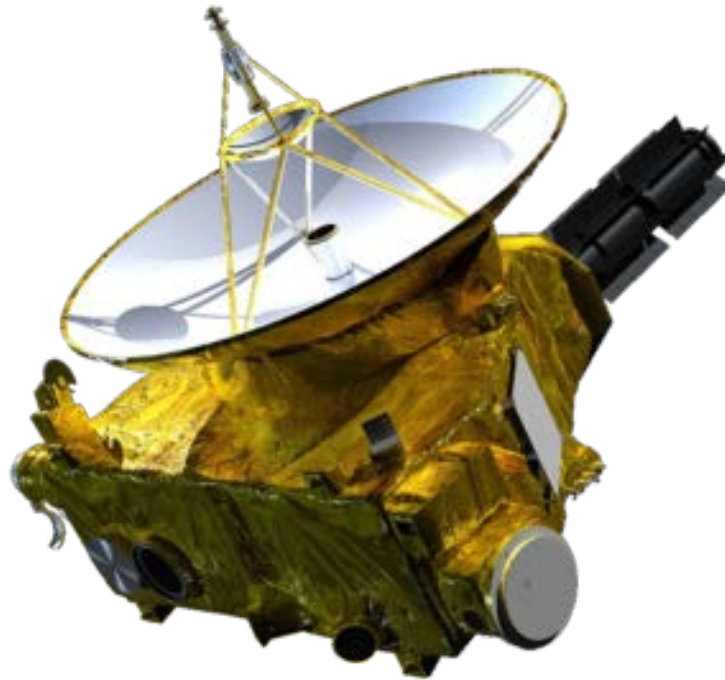
# How fast can we go?

Your car driving on the freeway		70 mph
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Manned air-breathing airplane	SR-71A Blackbird	2,190 mph



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Spacecraft relative to Sun	Helios 2	157,000 mph

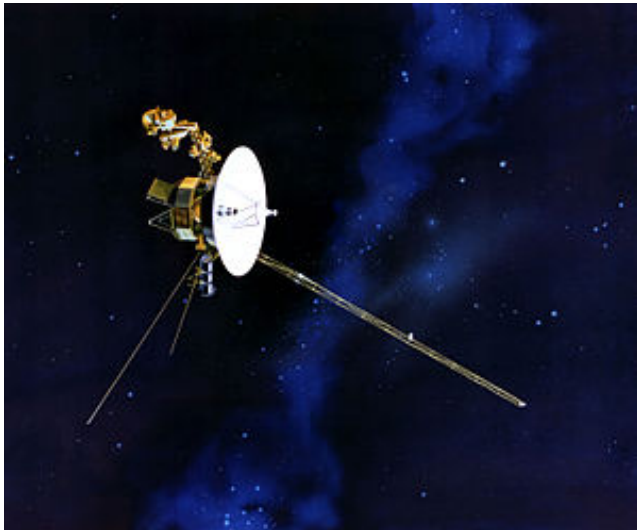
**Helios 2 flew toward the Sun, and sped up due to the Sun's gravity pulling it inward**





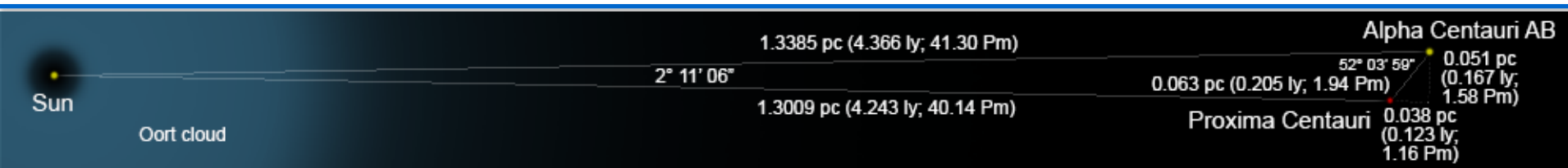
# How fast can we go?

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Land speed record	Thrust SSC	763 mph
Manned air-breathing airplane	SR-71A Blackbird	2,190 mph
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**

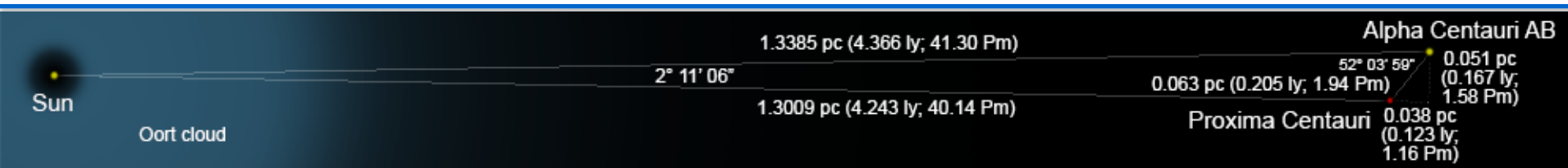
**Then, the time to travel this distance would be**

**30,000,000,000,000 miles      divided by**

**300,000,000 miles per year**



# 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**

**= 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?

