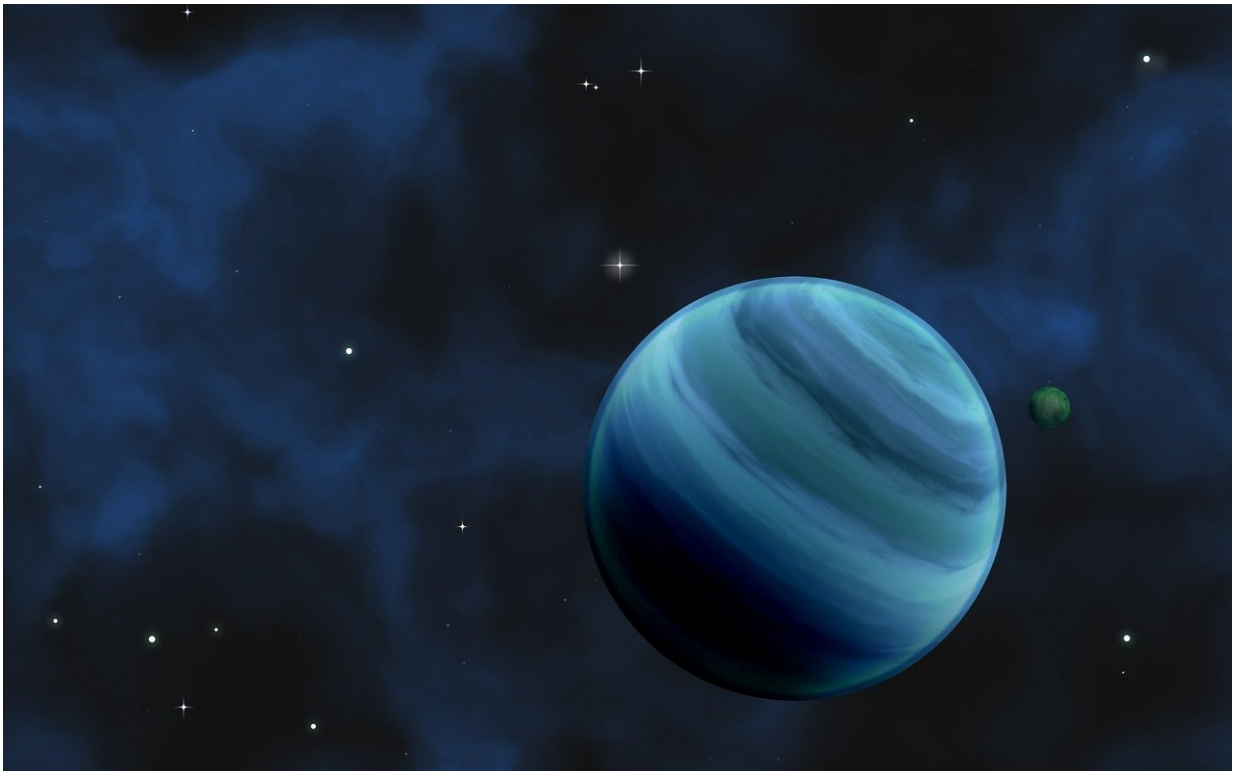


Smile, wave: Some exoplanets may be able to see us, too

October 21 2020, by Blaine Friedlander



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Three decades after Cornell astronomer Carl Sagan suggested that Voyager 1 snap Earth's picture from billions of miles away—resulting in the iconic Pale Blue Dot photograph—two astronomers now offer another unique cosmic perspective:

Some exoplanets—planets from beyond our own solar system—have a direct line of sight to observe Earth's biological qualities from far, far away.

Lisa Kaltenegger, associate professor of astronomy in the College of Arts and Sciences and director of Cornell's Carl Sagan Institute; and Joshua Pepper, associate professor of physics at Lehigh University, have identified 1,004 main-sequence [stars](#) (similar to our sun) that might contain Earth-like planets in their own habitable zones—all within about 300 light-years of Earth—and which should be able to detect Earth's chemical traces of life.

The paper, "Which Stars Can See Earth as a Transiting Exoplanet?" was published Oct. 21 in the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

"Let's reverse the viewpoint to that of other stars and ask from which vantage point other observers could find Earth as a transiting planet," Kaltenegger said. A transiting planet is one that passes through the observer's line of sight to another star, such as the sun, revealing clues as to the makeup of the planet's atmosphere.

"If observers were out there searching, they would be able to see signs of a biosphere in the atmosphere of our Pale Blue Dot," she said, "And we can even see some of the brightest of these stars in our night sky without binoculars or telescopes".

Transit observations are a crucial tool for Earth's astronomers to characterize inhabited extrasolar [planets](#), Kaltenegger said, which astronomers will start to use with the launch of NASA's James Webb Space telescope next year.

But which stars systems could find us? Holding the key to this science is

Earth's ecliptic—the plane of Earth's orbit around the Sun. The ecliptic is where the exoplanets with a view of Earth would be located, as they will be the places able to see Earth crossing its own sun—effectively providing observers a way to discover our planet's vibrant biosphere.

Pepper and Kaltenegger created the list of the thousand closest stars using NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) star catalog .

"Only a very small fraction of exoplanets will just happen to be randomly aligned with our line of sight so we can see them transit." Pepper said. "But all of the thousand stars we identified in our paper in the solar neighborhood could see our Earth transit the sun, calling their attention."

"If we found a planet with a vibrant biosphere, we would get curious about whether or not someone is there looking at us too," Kaltenegger said.

"If we're looking for [intelligent life](#) in the universe, that could find us and might want to get in touch" she said, "we've just created the star map of where we should look first."

More information: L Kaltenegger, J Pepper. Which stars can see Earth as a transiting exoplanet? *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society: Letters*, Volume 499, Issue 1, November 2020, Pages L111–L115, Published: 20 October 2020
doi.org/10.1093/mnrasl/slaa161

Provided by Cornell University

Citation: Smile, wave: Some exoplanets may be able to see us, too (2020, October 21) retrieved

25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-10-exoplanets.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.