

SPACE SCOOP

DES NOUVELLES DES QUATRE COINS DE L'UNIVERS



A Bright Spark of an Idea to Study Dim Planets

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Astronomers have used a new technique to see the faint light from a planet that is orbiting a distant star. This is incredible, because planets are much dimmer than stars and are usually drowned out by starlight. (It's like trying to see a glow-in-the-dark toy in a room that is brightly lit.)

Nearly 800 exo-planets (what astronomers call planets that are not in our Solar System) have already been found. Because they are very dim and far away, they didn't see most of them directly through a telescope. Instead, astronomers found them by looking for telltale clues, such as how the light from a star dims when an exo-planet passes in front of it, or how it wobbles because of the pull of an exo-planet's gravity.

Astronomers can learn a lot about exo-planets that move in front of their stars. This is because the starlight passes through the exo-planet's atmosphere on its way to Earth. This leaves a message about the exo-planet's atmosphere hidden in the starlight for astronomers to uncover.

However, there is a problem: Planets that pass in front of their stars are rare, as it requires the distant star, the exo-planet and Earth to be perfectly lined up.

But now astronomers have come up with a clever new technique that means it is possible to pick out the dim light from an exo-planet, without it being drowned out by starlight. And unlike the handful of exo-planets that have been photographed before, astronomers can use this new method to study the light from exo-planets. This means that they can learn about their atmospheres and what the environment is like on many more of these distant worlds!

▲ COOL FACT!

If an alien observed our Solar System, the Earth would be about 10 billion (10,000,000,000) times dimmer than our Sun!