Exoplanet

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An exoplanet (UK /ˈɛk.səʊ.plæn.tə/, US /ˈɛk.souˈplæn.tə/) or extrasolar planet is a planet outside of our solar system that orbits a star. The first scientific detection of an exoplanet was in 1988. However, the first confirmed detection came in 1992; since then, and as of 1 May 2017, there have been 3,608 exoplanets, in 2,702 planetary systems and 610 multiple planetary systems, confirmed detections.[4]

HARPS (since 2004) has discovered about a hundred exoplanets while the Kepler space telescope (since 2009) has found more than two thousand. Kepler has also detected a few thousand[5][6] candidate planets,[7][8] of which about 11% may be false positives.[9] On average, there is at least one planet per star, with a percentage having multiple planets.[10] About 1 in 5 Sun-like stars[3] have an "Earth-sized"[b] planet in the habitable zone.[c] Assuming there are 200 billion stars in the Milky Way,[d] one can hypothesize that there are 11 billion potentially habitable Earth-sized planets in the Milky Way, rising to 40 billion if planets orbiting the numerous red dwarfs are included.[11]

The least massive planet known is Draugr (also known as PSR B1257+12 A or PSR B1257+12 b), which is about twice the mass of the Moon. The most massive planet listed on the NASA Exoplanet Archive is DENIS-P J082303.1-491201 b,[12][13] about 29 times the mass of Jupiter, although according to some definitions of a planet, it is too massive to be a planet and may be a brown dwarf instead. There are planets that are so near to their star that they take only a few hours to orbit and there are others so far away that they take thousands of years to orbit. Some are so far out that it is difficult to tell whether they are gravitationally bound to the star. Almost all of the planets detected so far are within the Milky Way, but there have also been a few possible detections of extragalactic planets. The nearest exoplanet is Proxima Centauri b, located 4.2 light-years (1.3 parsecs) from Earth and orbiting Proxima Centauri, the closest star to the Sun.[14]

The discovery of exoplanets has intensified interest in the search for extraterrestrial life. There is special interest in planets that orbit in a star's habitable zone, where it is possible for liquid water, a prerequisite for life on Earth, to exist on the surface. The study of planetary habitability also considers a wide range of other factors in determining the suitability of a planet for hosting life.[15]
Then they listed a few websites for more information that it's taken me this long to find.

These are the "balls" humans should be "playing" with working with our brains to turn these raw planets into habitable places, let by getting gases together to create water, I guess.

However planets are created I guess, it's like learning to ride a bicycle and the creator was able to just keep making some of these "balls" for us to get started turning into future homes for ourselves and they likely go on infinitely once the creator got the hang of making them.

They're all wanting out there but we got this developmental disability, this head injury that we have to treat and get over.

I think it's called Terraforming that we're supposed to be doing but the Autism - or brain damage - afflicted got it in mind to despise spirit-bodies and do the opposite of desirable for the #1 Spirit (the Creator - or "real" intelligence, etc., etc.)