

SOURCES

<https://www.space.com/25959-how-many-stars-are-in-the-milky-way.html> : How many stars
milky way

<https://www.space.com/milky-way-3d-map-warped-shape.html>: Shape of the milky way

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1086/321556/pdf>: Three-Dimensional Structure of the Milky
Way Disk, Ronald Drimmel (one with the gas distributions)

https://www.nasa.gov/centers/goddard/news/topstory/2006/milkyway_seven.html : star
formation per year

[https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/cgi-bin/TblView/nph-tblView?app=ExoTbls&config=koi
app&constraint=pp_host_prob_score%3E0.3](https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/cgi-bin/TblView/nph-tblView?app=ExoTbls&config=koiapp&constraint=pp_host_prob_score%3E0.3): NASA Kepler data (can see as interactive table)

<https://www.nasa.gov/kepler/overview/abouttransits>: Transit definition

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3845182/> : sun like stars with earth like planets

[https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/kepler/news/17-percent-of-stars-have-earth-size-planets.h
tml](https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/kepler/news/17-percent-of-stars-have-earth-size-planets.html): Percentage of stars with Earth Like planet

<http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu//full/2001JRASC..95...32L/0000033.000.html>: Percent of stars
for each type of star

<https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/level5/March16/Gonzalez/Gonzalez3.html>: Age of the bulge

https://www.eso.org/sci/meetings/2015/Rainbows2015/Talk_Files/DAY3/WeggC.pdf: Mass of the
bulge

[https://web.archive.org/web/20140813125916/http://hypertextbook.com/facts/2000/AlinaVayntru
b.shtml](https://web.archive.org/web/20140813125916/http://hypertextbook.com/facts/2000/AlinaVayntrub.shtml): Mass of Milky Way

<https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1612/1612.07781.pdf>: Mass of Bulge and Milky Way

<https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/level5/Sept16/Sofue/Sofue4.html>: Mass distribution in disk galaxies

https://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2014/26aug_localbubble/ : Supernova
in milky way

Dragicevich, P., Blair, D. and Burman, R., 1999. [Why are supernovae in our Galaxy so frequent?](#) *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 302(4), pp.693-699 (PDF):
Distribution of supernovae in Milky Way

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140723213047/http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2012/07/full/>: Every star in the galaxy should have at least 1 planet

METALLICITY

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006AJ....132..902L/abstract>

This is if metallicity decreases at a constant gradient

Lineweaver, C., 2001. An Estimate of the Age Distribution of Terrestrial Planets in the Universe: Quantifying Metallicity as a Selection Effect. *Icarus*, 151(2), pp.307-313. - An Estimate of the Age Distribution of Terrestrial Planets in the Universe: Quantifying Metallicity as a Selection Effect

GALAXY HABITABLE ZONE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galactic_habitable_zone: Wikipedia page

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2015/12/most-likely-spots-life-milky-way#>: Where is life most likely in the galaxy

Forgan, D., Dayal, P., Cockell, C. and Libeskind, N., 2016. Evaluating galactic habitability using high-resolution cosmological simulations of galaxy formation. *International Journal of Astrobiology*, 16(1), pp.60-73. - The habitable areas of the galaxy

<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/303/5654/59.full> - Lineweaver, C., 2004. The Galactic Habitable Zone and the Age Distribution of Complex Life in the Milky Way. *Science*, 303(5654), pp.59-62.
- The galactic habitable zone