

Detecting Life on Extrasolar Planets with Future Telescopes

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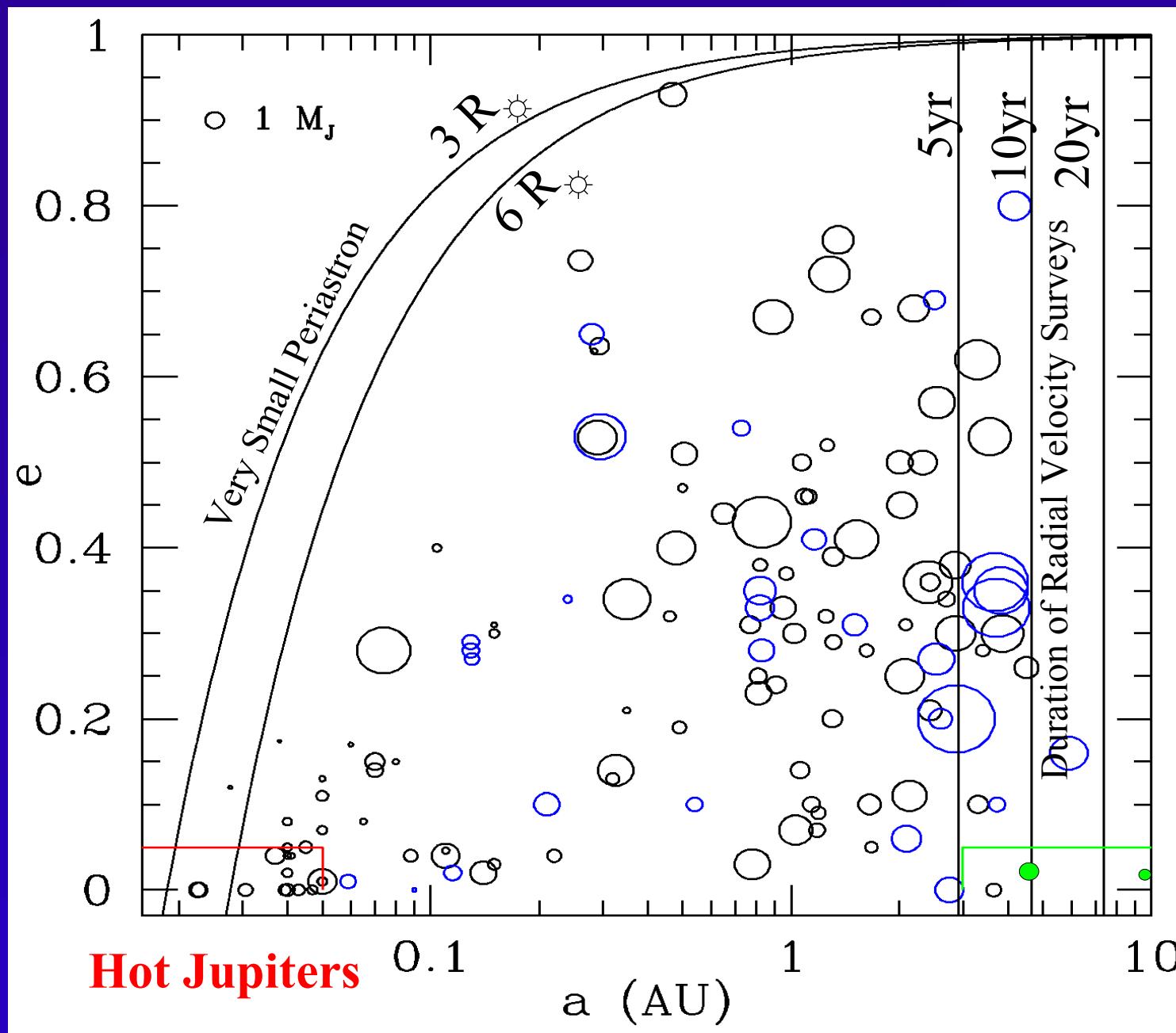
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Northwestern Astrobiology Workshop

Collaborators: Debra Fischer, Geoff Marcy, Fred Rasio, Scott Tremaine, Sara Seager, Justin Schaefer, Wes Traub, Ed Turner

Motivation

- Understand Formation of Planetary Systems & Life
- Are planetary systems like our own common/rare?
 - Are Giant Planets in circular orbits at 5 AU common?
 - Are Terrestrial Planets common?
 - In the Habitable Zone?
 - With Favourable Climates?
 - With Chemistry suitable for life?
- Do nearby stars have planets that harbour life?
- Rapid & dramatic increase in observational data

Diversity of Extrasolar Planets



Eccentric Planets

Multiple Planet Systems

Solar System Giant Planets

Ford

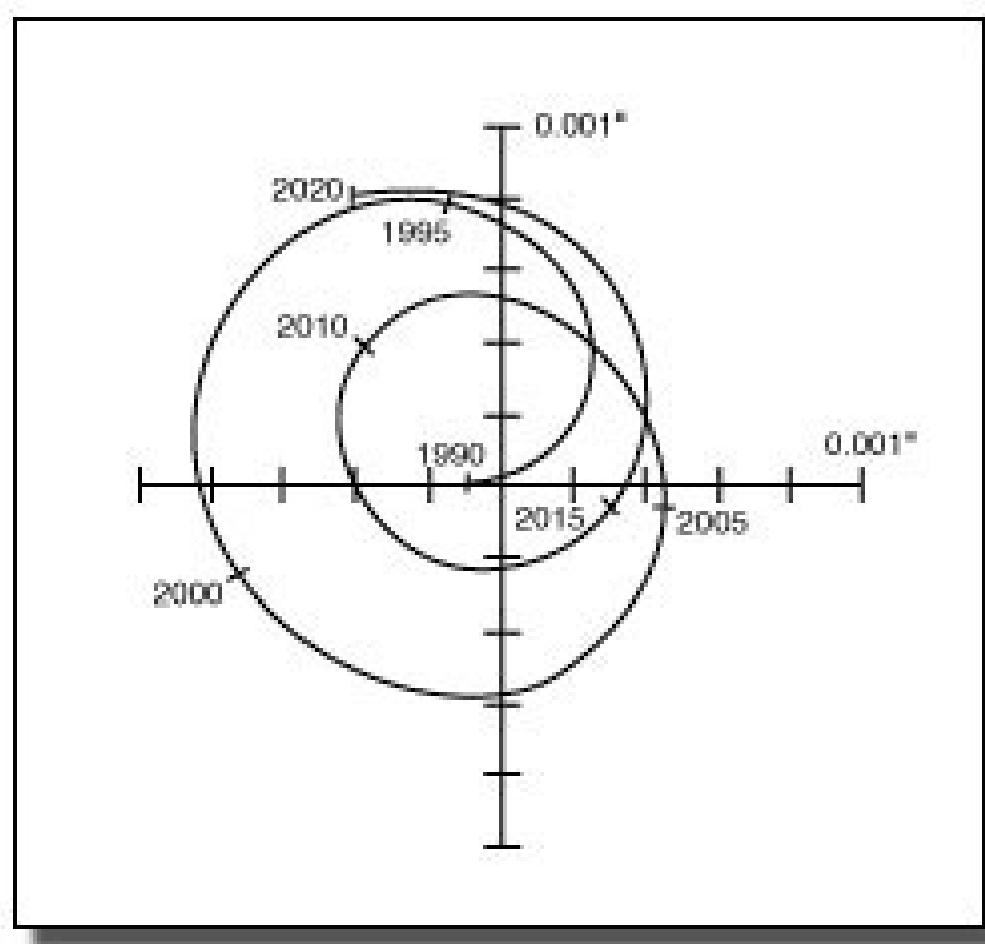
Future of Extrasolar Planet Observations

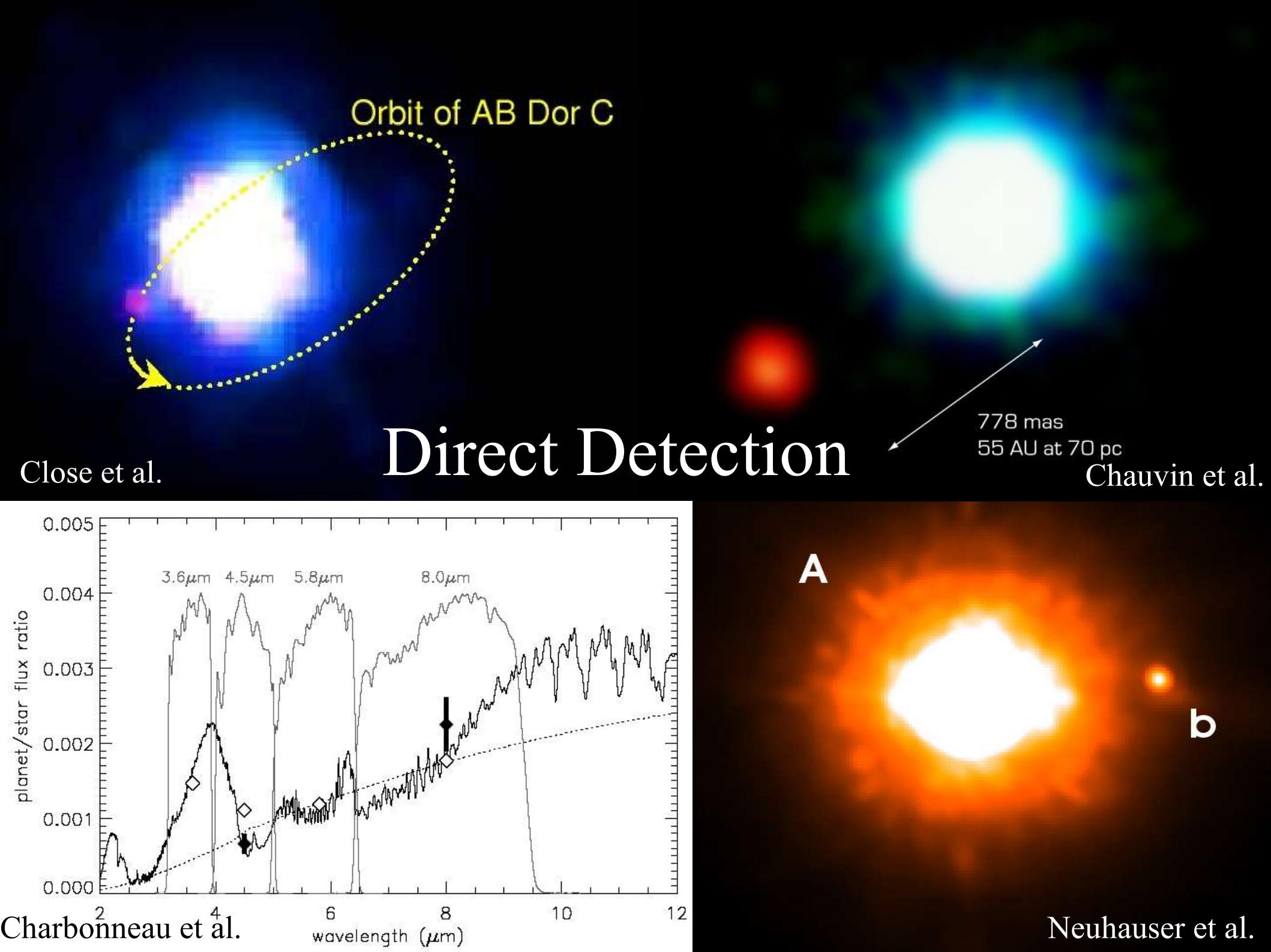
- Radial Velocity Surveys:
 - Systems with Multiple Giant Planets
 - Giant Planets with Long Orbital Periods
 - Terrestrial Planets in Short-Period Orbits
- Transit Searches
 - Frequency of Terrestrial Planets in Habitable Zone
- Astrometry: Space Interferometry Mission – Planetquest
 - Orbits of Terrestrial Planets in Habitable Zone
- Direct Detection
 - Ground-based
 - Terrestrial Planet Finder – Coronagraph
 - Terrestrial Planet Finder – Interferometer

Astrometry: Space Interferometry Mission - Planetquest

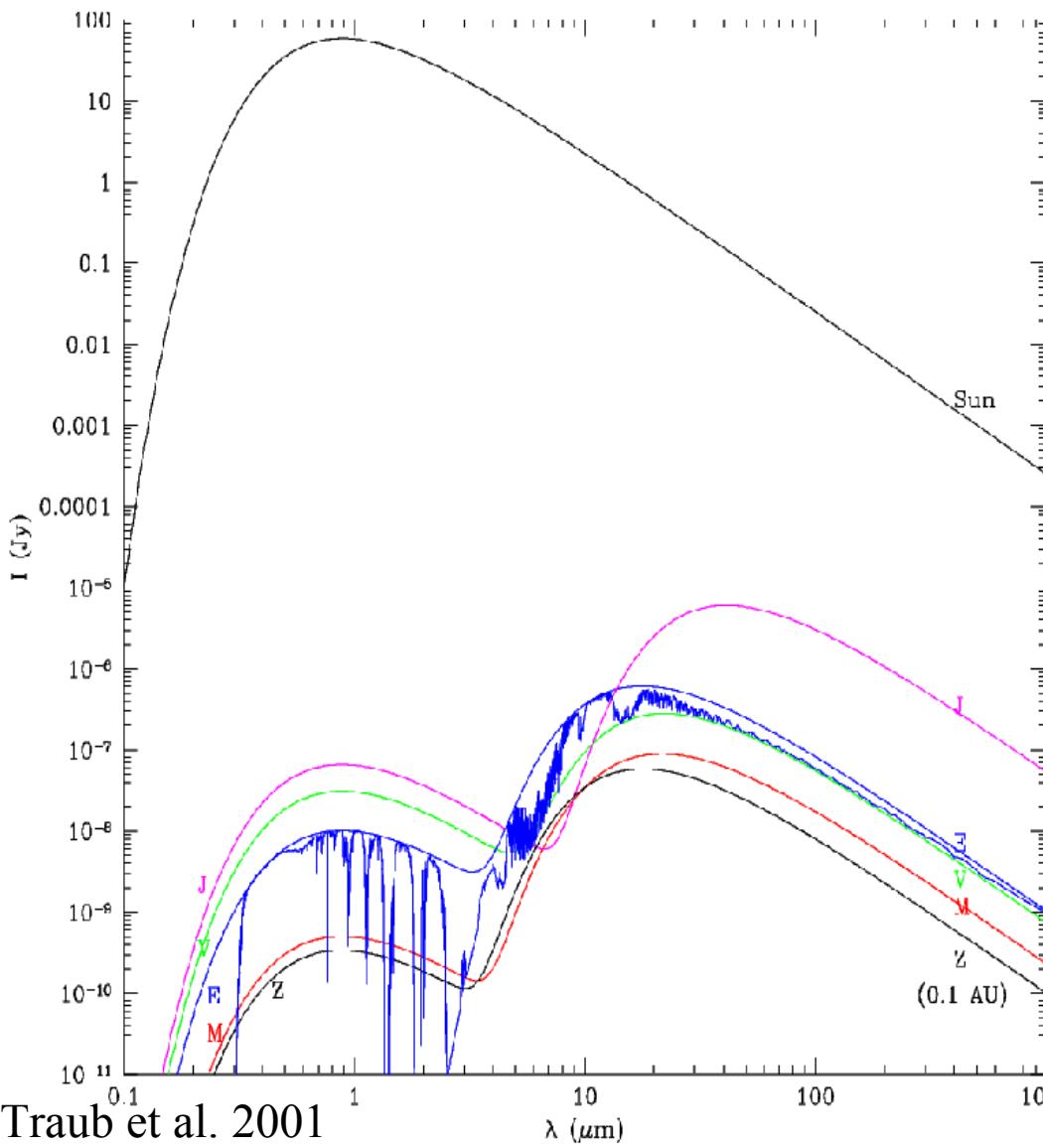


NASA

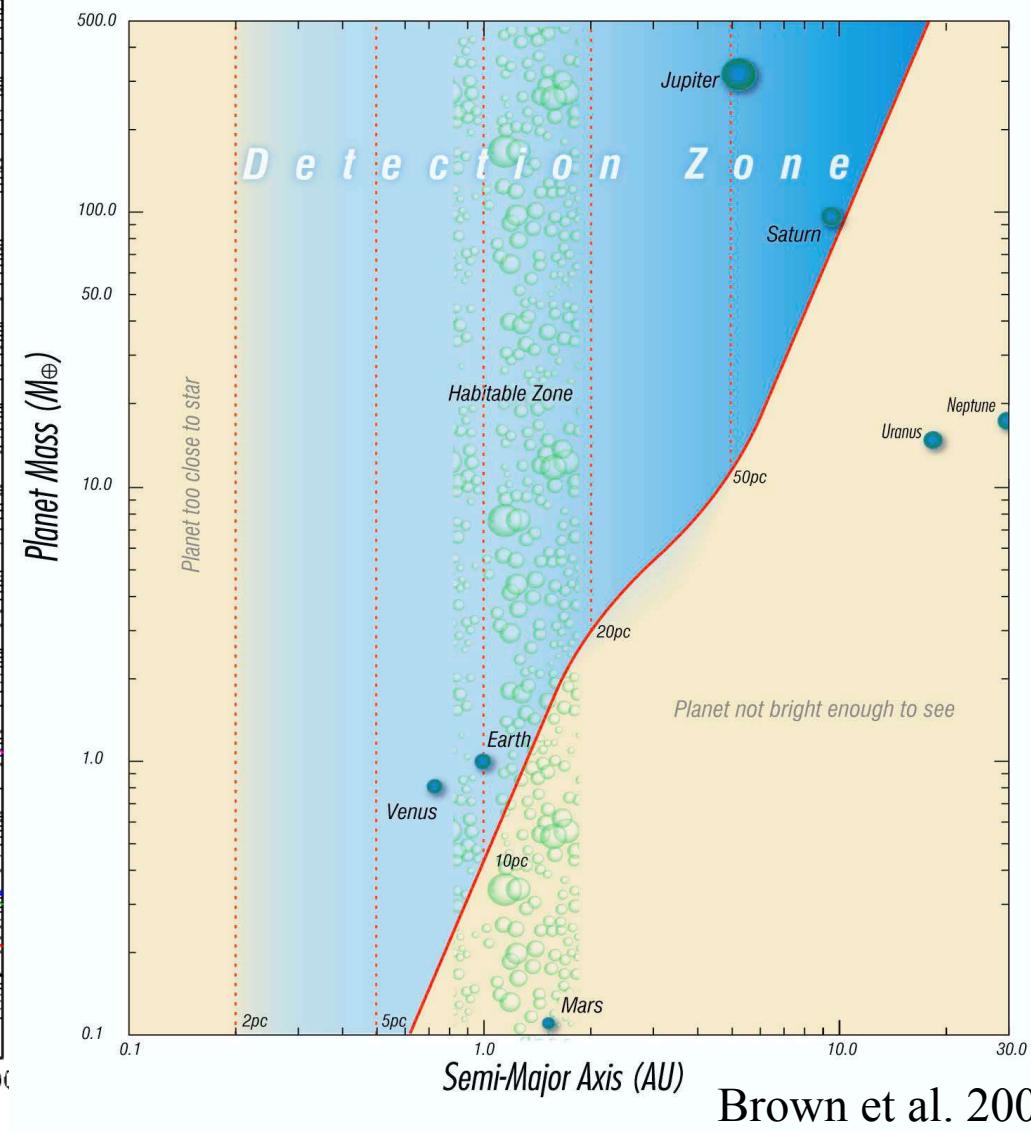




Terrestrial Planets: What Wavelength?



Traub et al. 2001



Brown et al. 2002

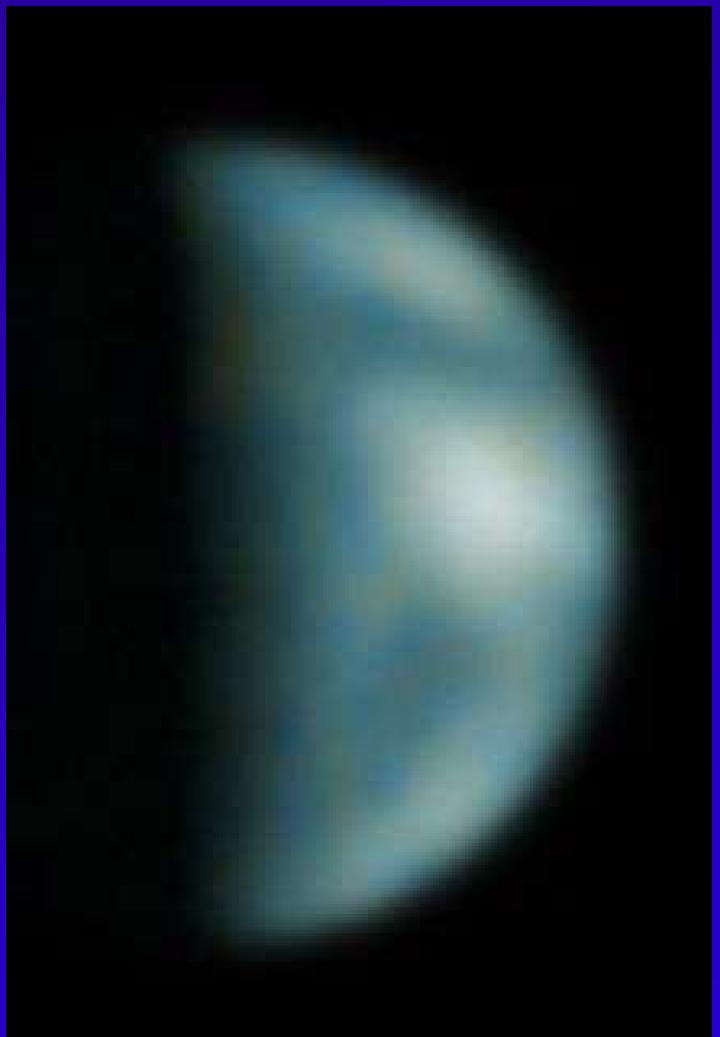
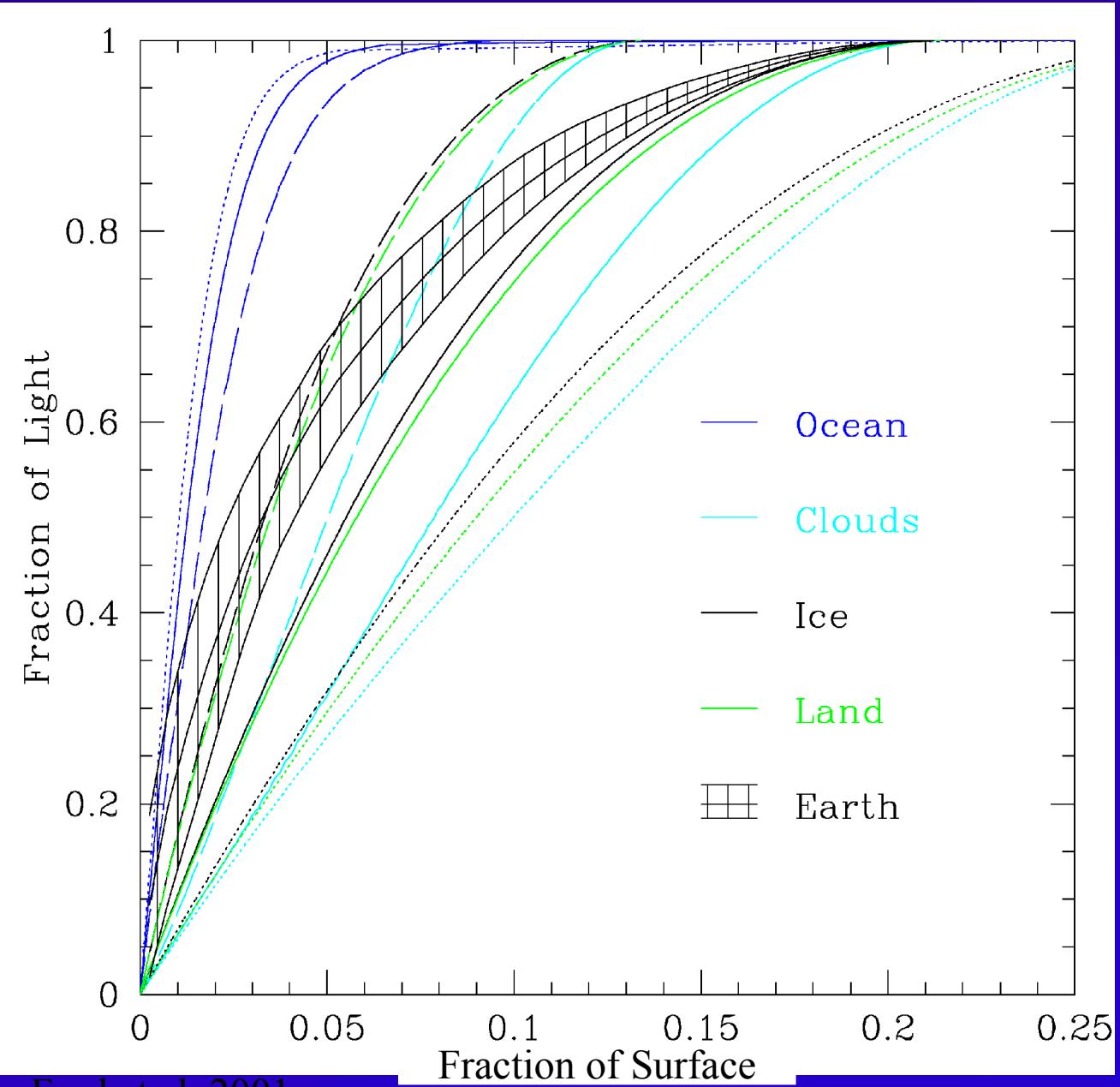
Direct Detection: Terrestrial Planet Finder



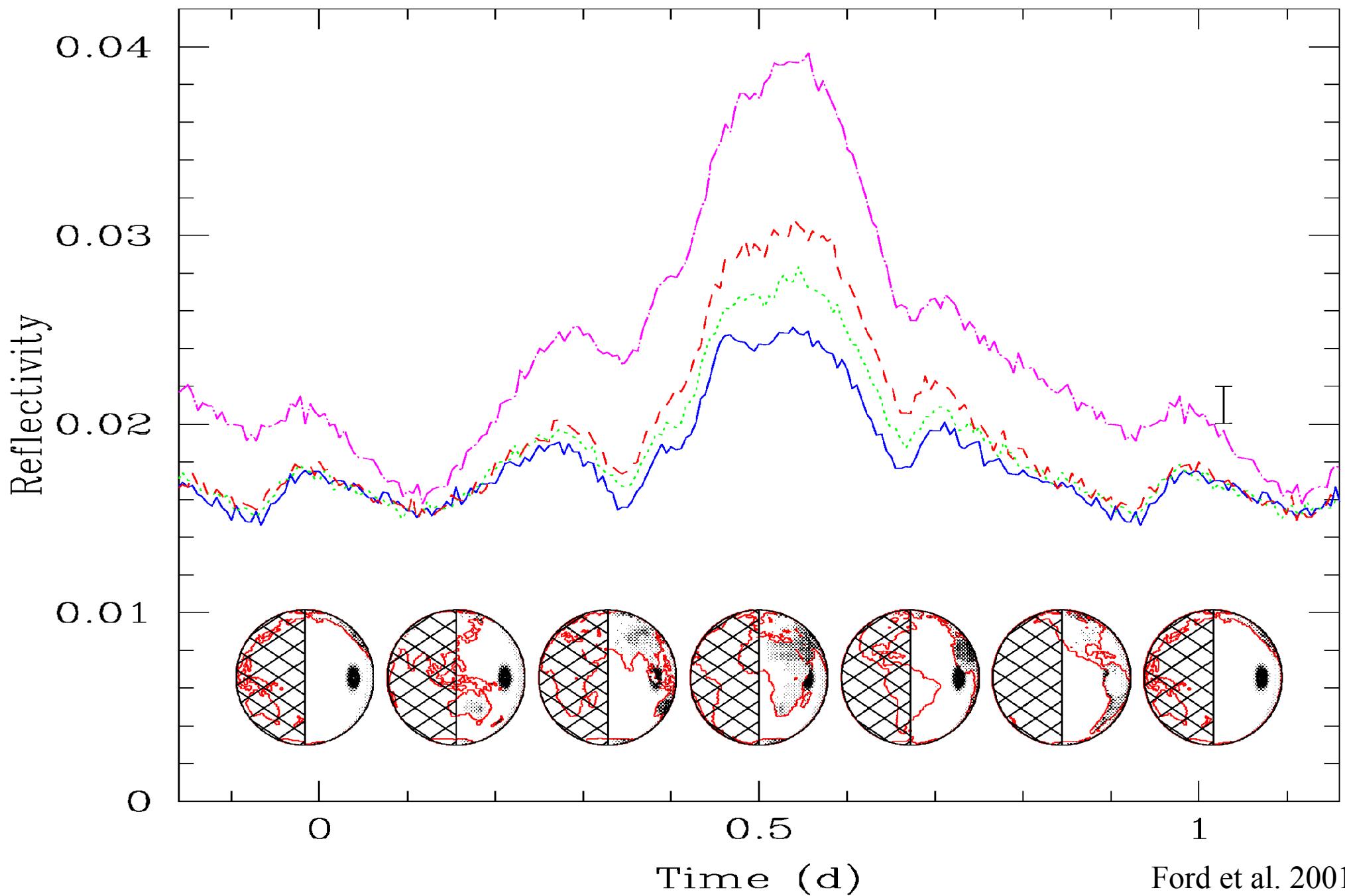
TPF-C

TPF-I

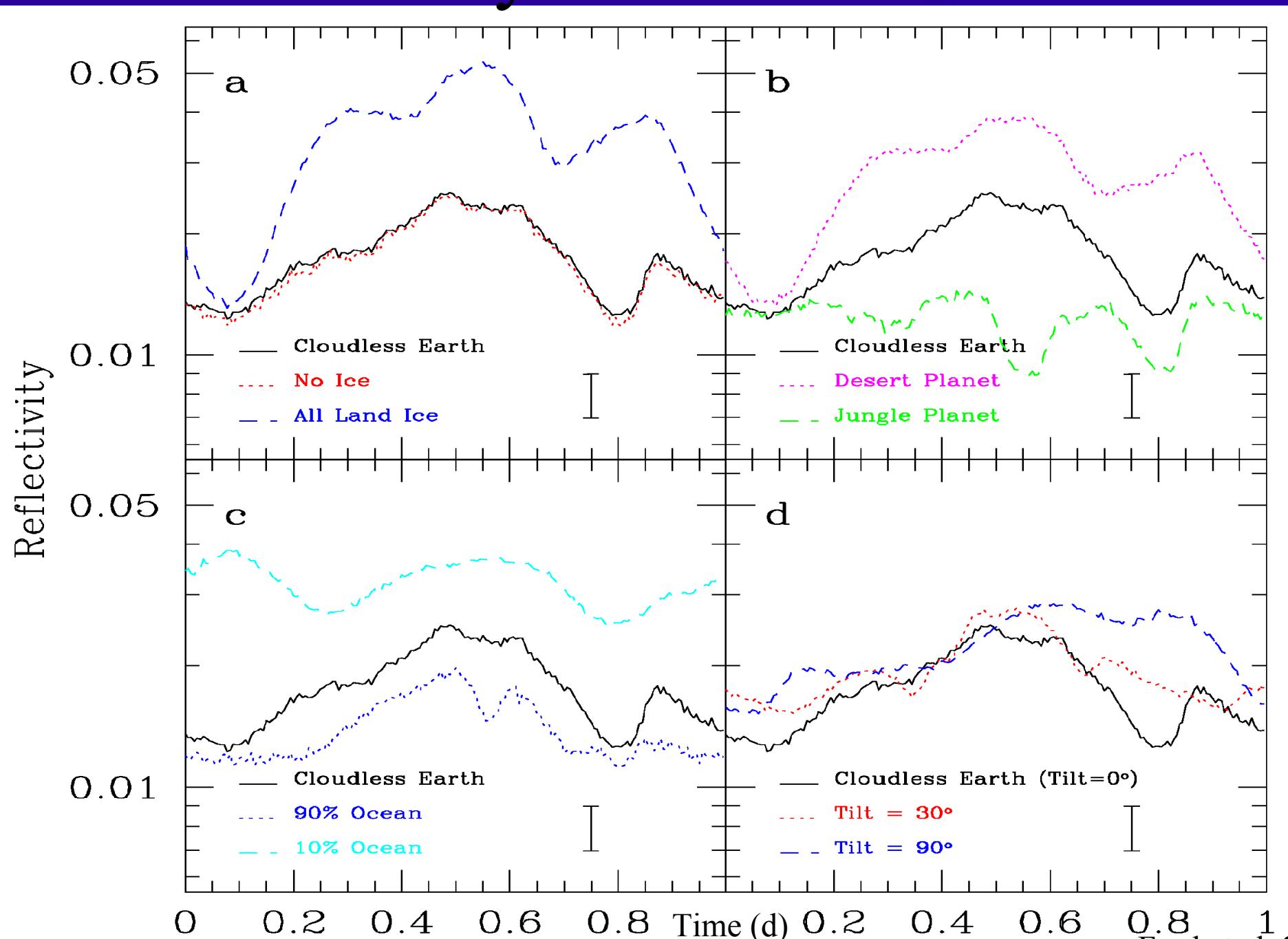
Direct Detection: Variability



Light curve for cloudless Earth

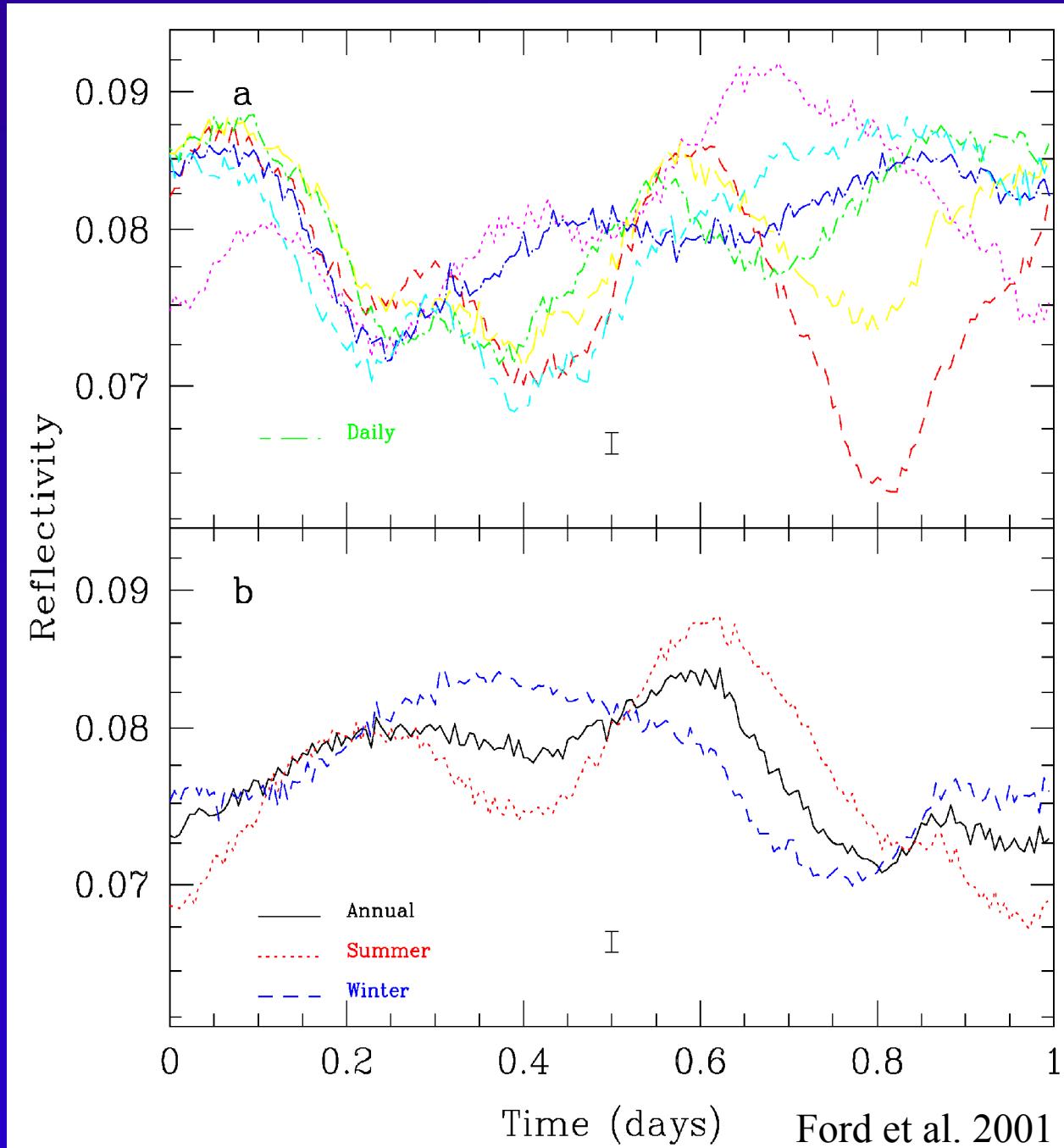


Variability of Other Worlds



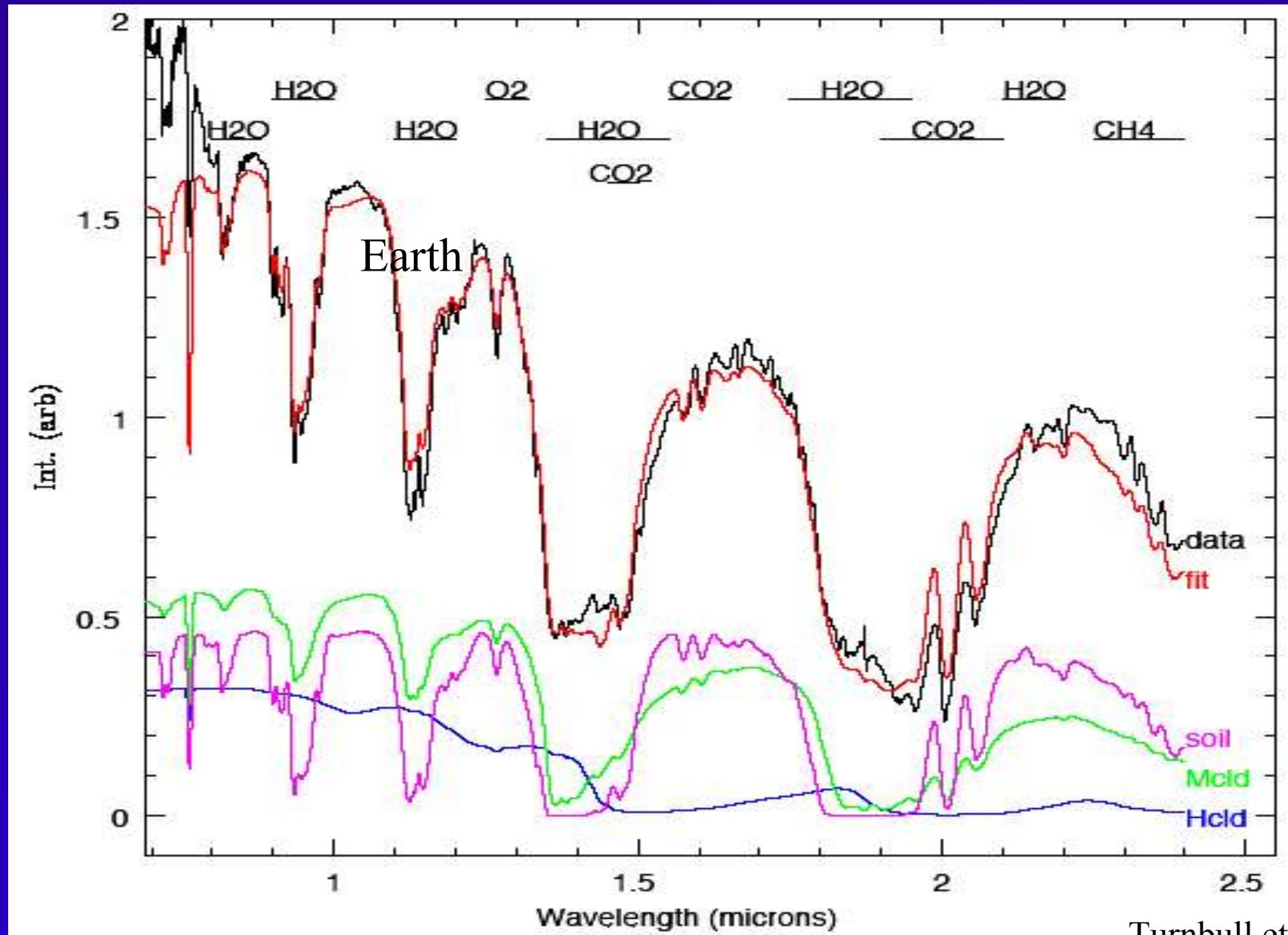
Earth Model with Clouds

- Clouds increase Earth's albedo
- Clouds reduce Earth's fractional variability due to surface features
- Weather patterns cause additional variability
- Seasonal Effects

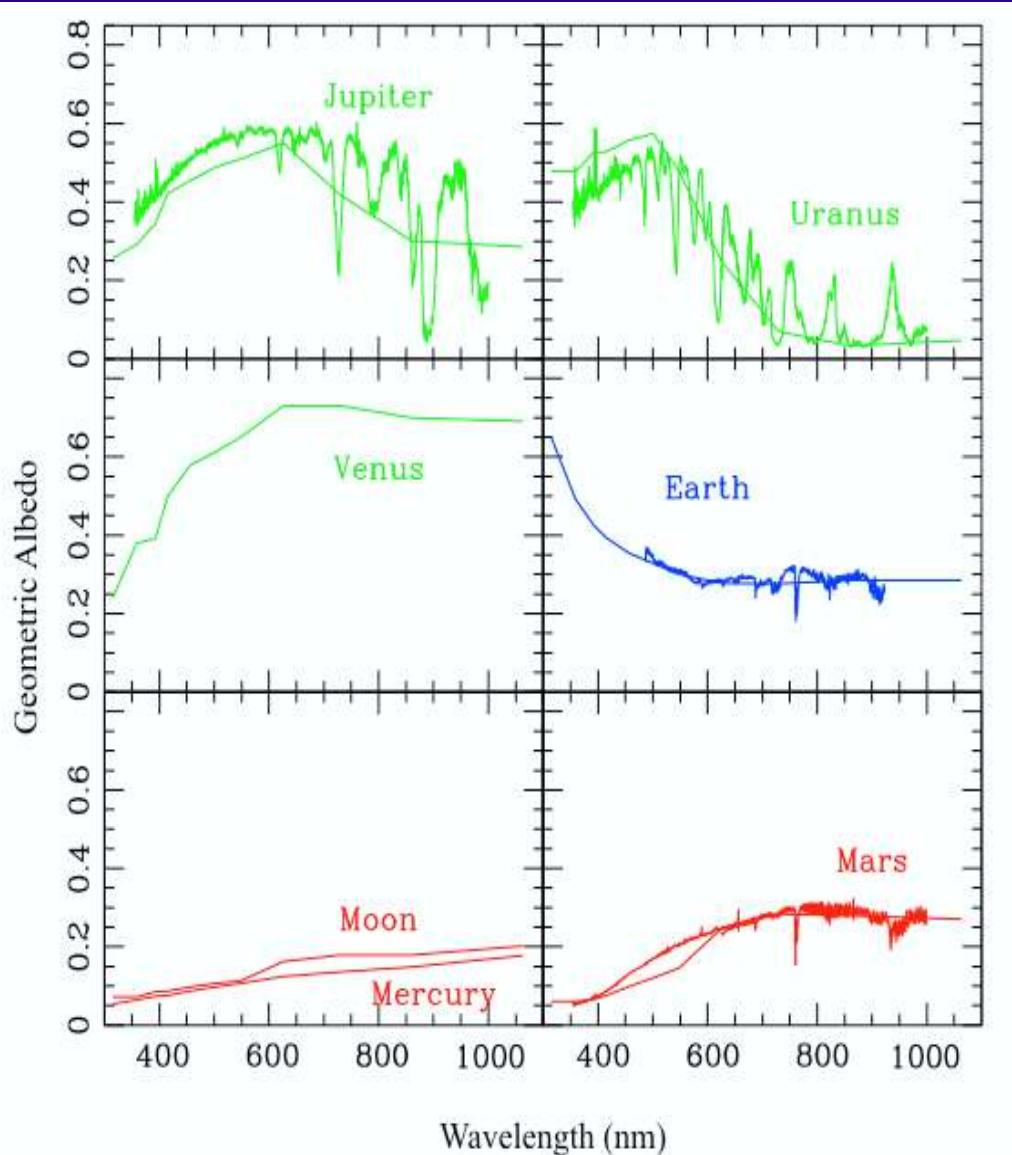


Ford et al. 2001

IR Spectra & Biomarkers

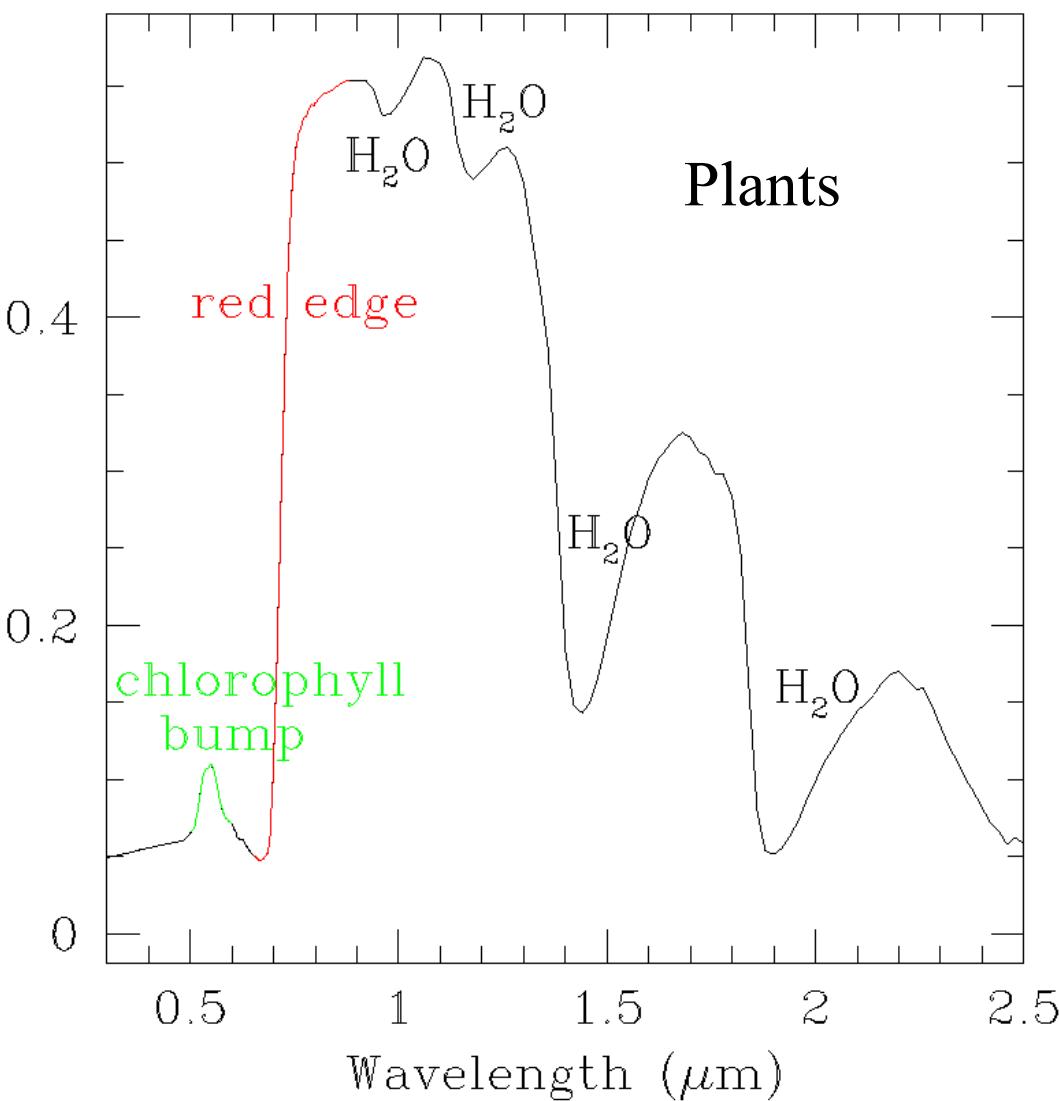
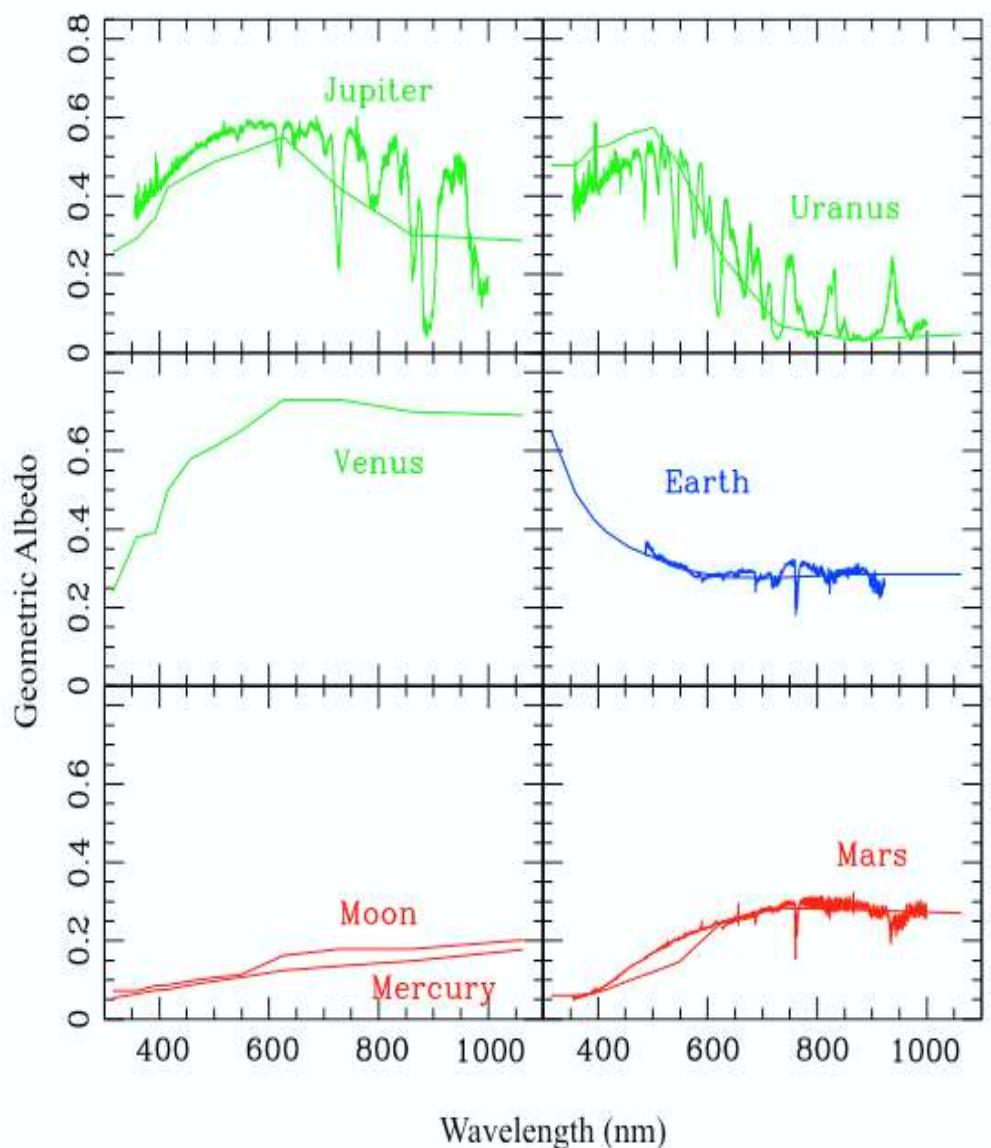


Optical Spectra & Biomarkers



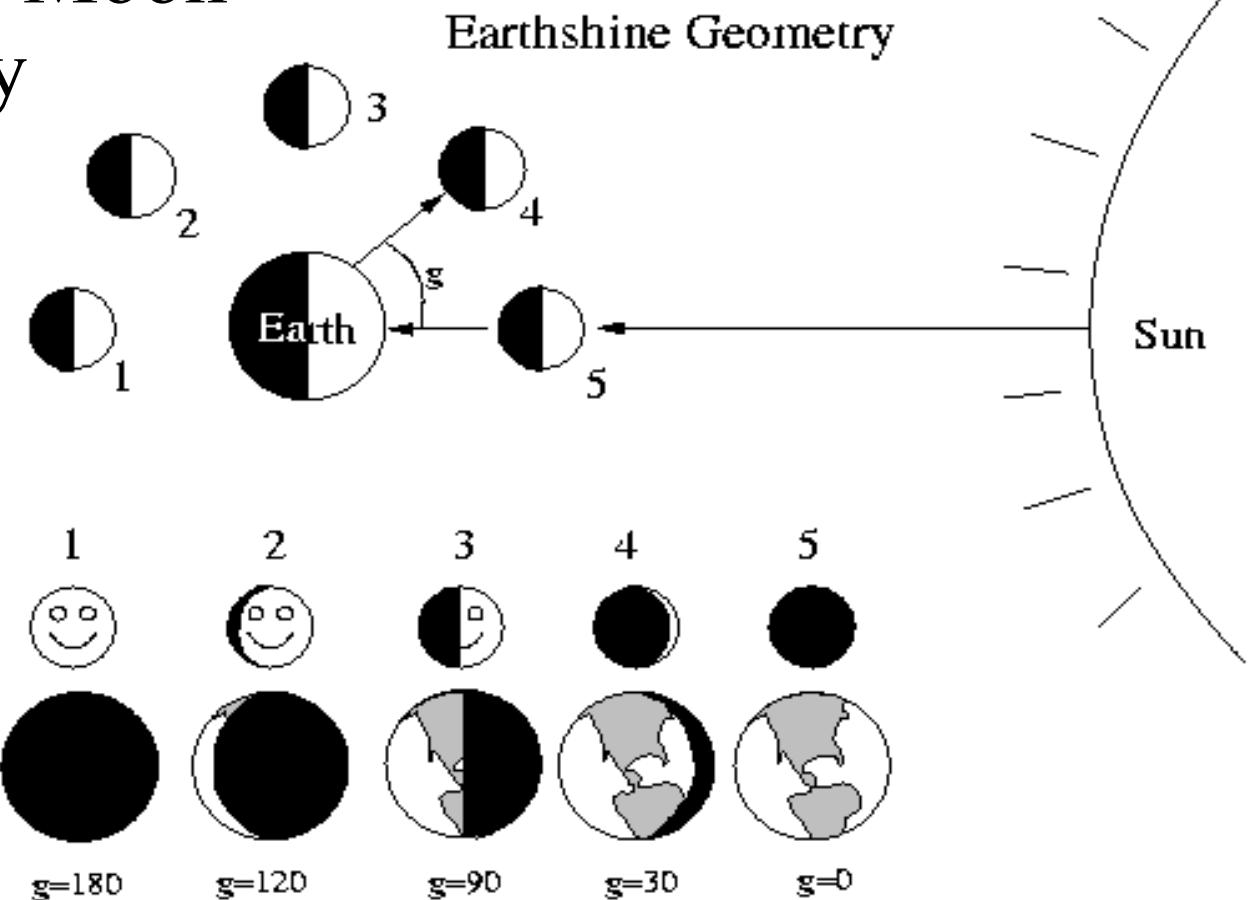
- **Planet mass & radius** (albedo)
- **Atmospheric mass** (Rayleigh)
- O_2 (760nm A-band)
- O_3 (580, 320nm)
- H_2O (940, 820, 720nm)
- CO_2 (1050nm, if abundant)
- CH_4 (890, 790nm, if abundant)
- **Chlorophyll** (\sim 720nm)

Optical Spectra & Biomarkers

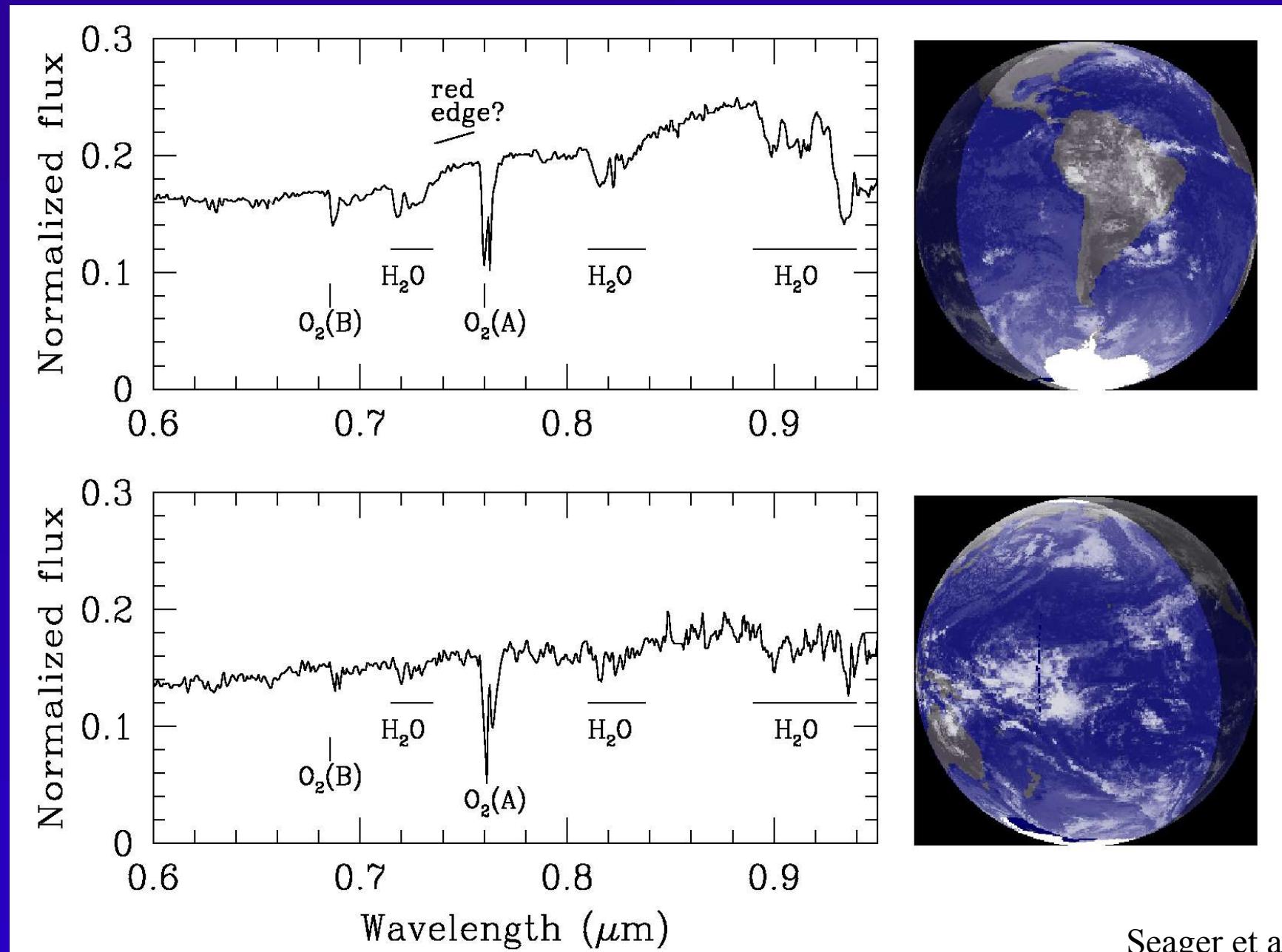


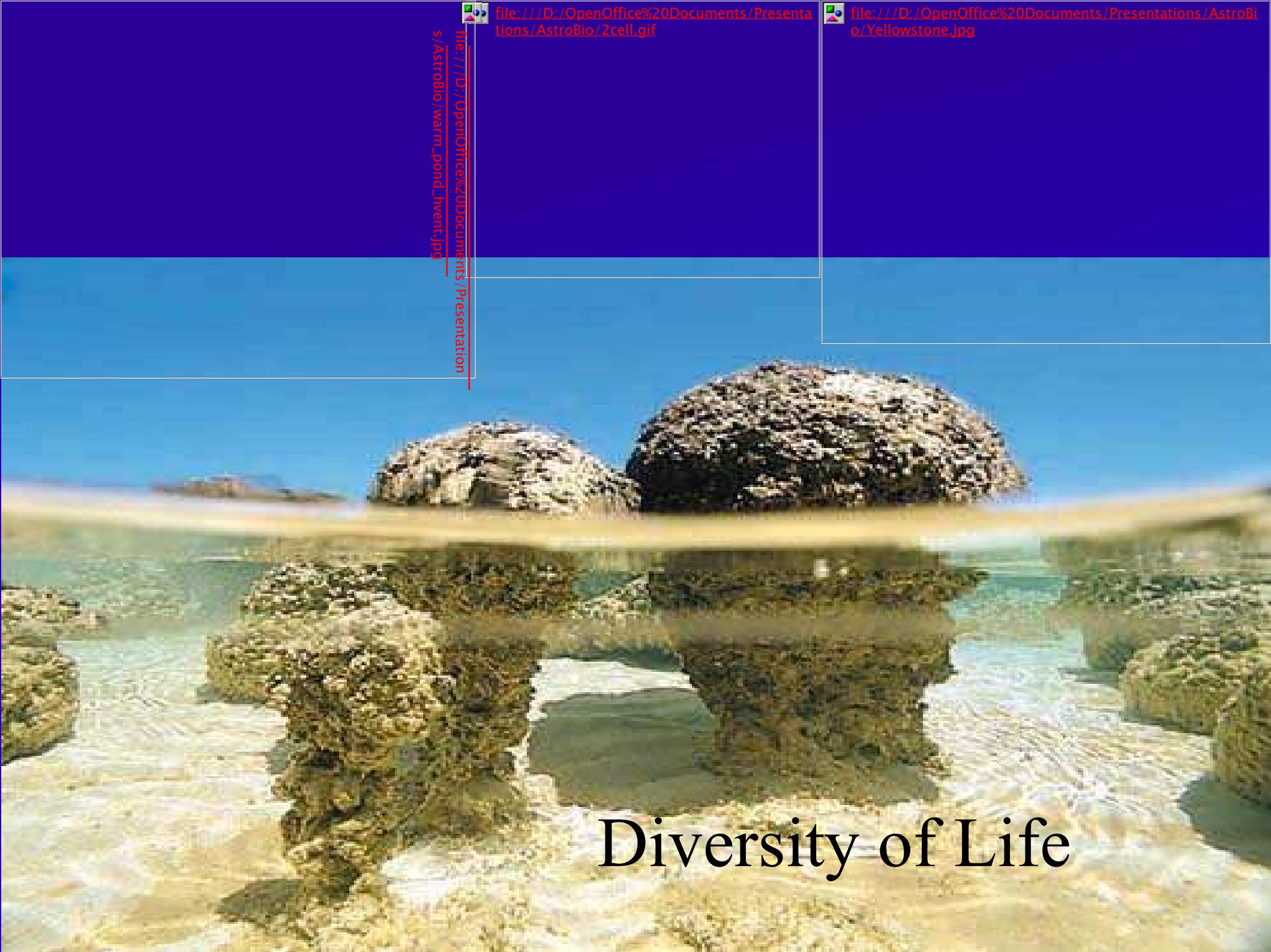
Earthshine Observations

Dark side of the Moon
is illuminated by
Earthshine



Earthshine Spectra





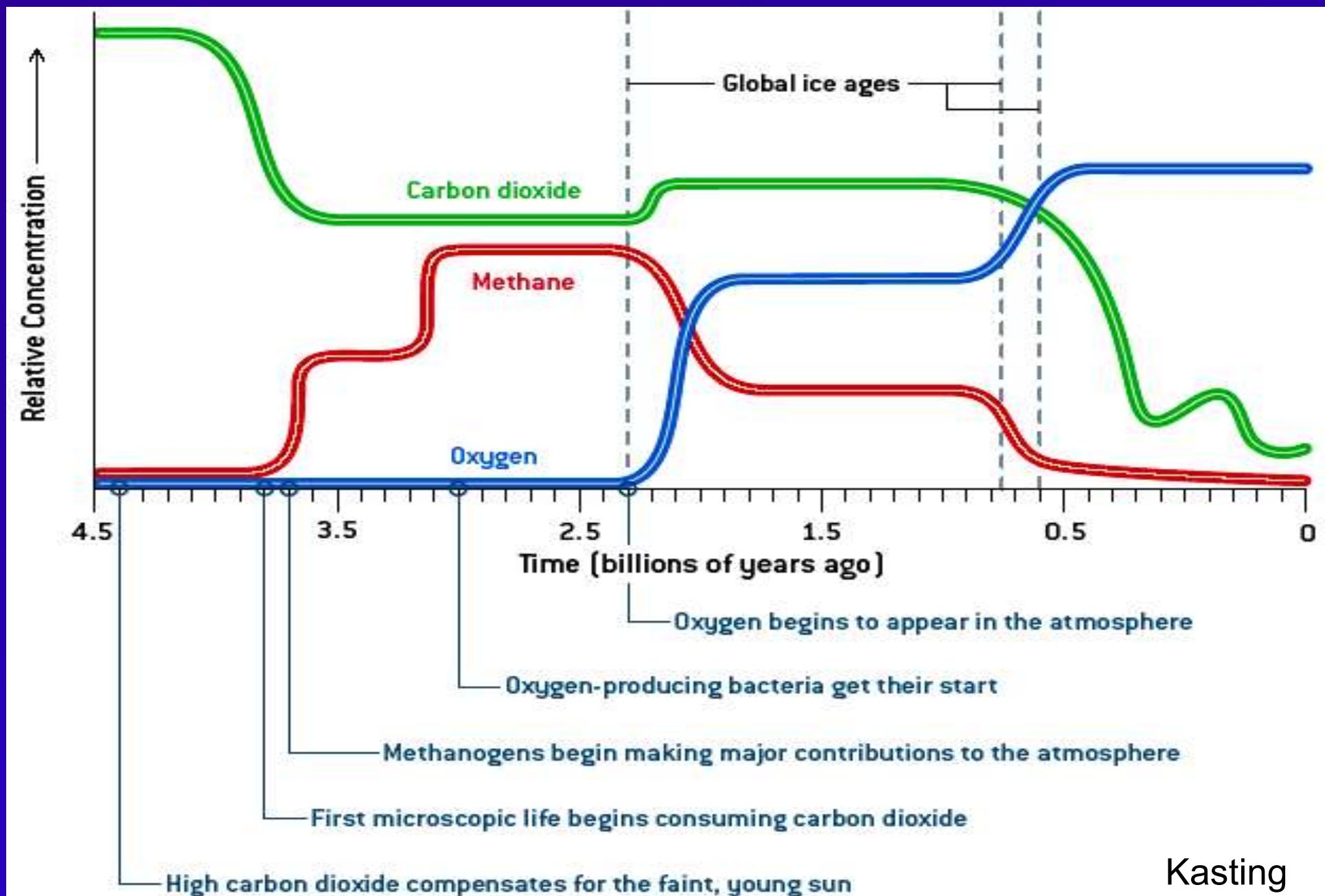
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Diversity of Life

Evolving Earth



Kasting

Questions?



MOON



EARTH