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Search for Life

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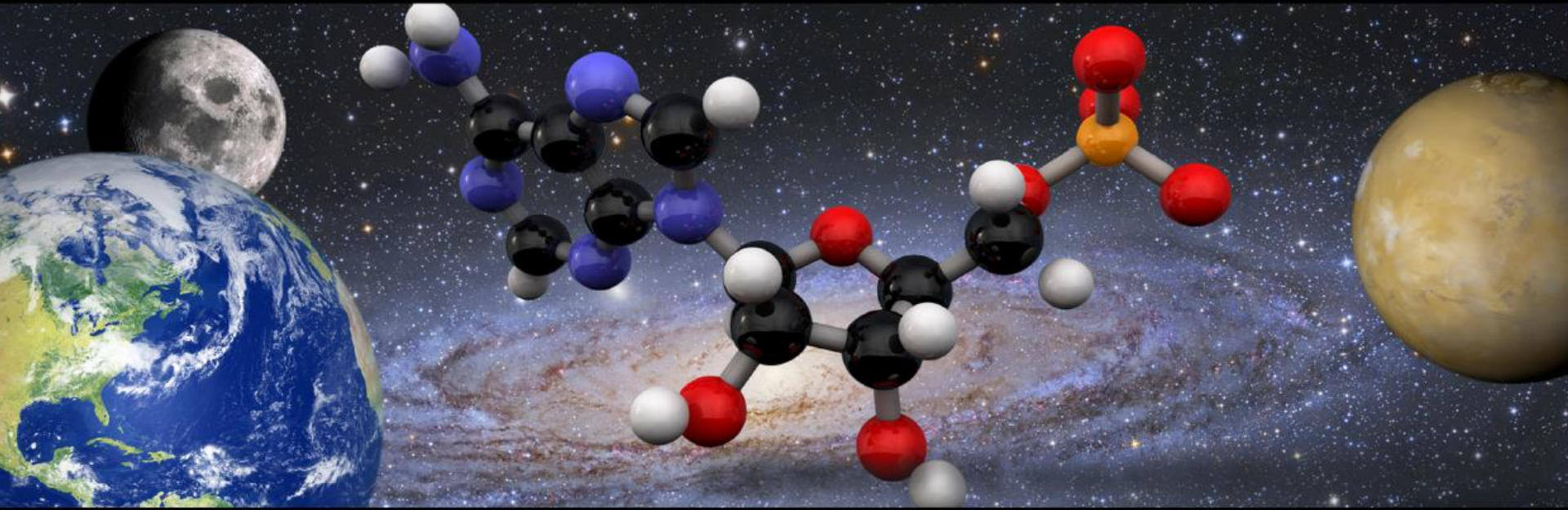
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NASA's Search for Life beyond the Earth

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NASA's Space Launch System (SLS)

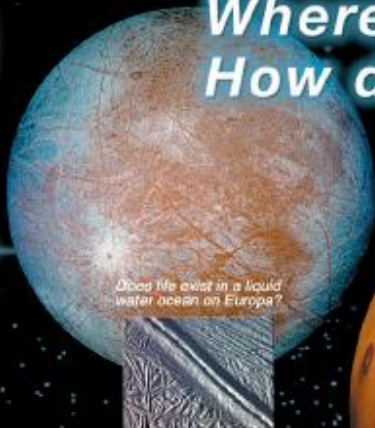
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLQL2TfPHQA>



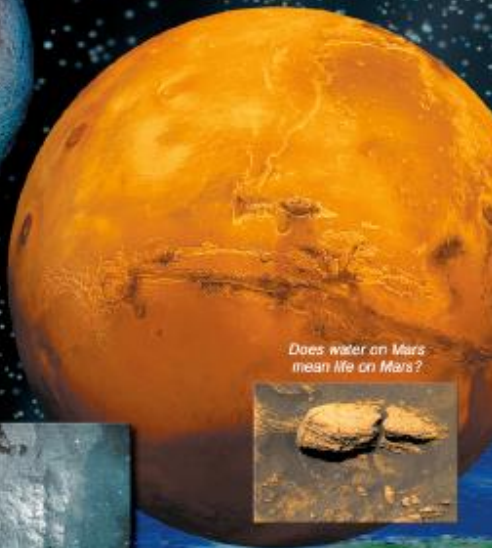
**Life: What is it?
Where is it?
How do we find it?**



What lies within and below Titan's thick atmosphere?



Does life exist in a liquid water ocean on Europa?



Does water on Mars mean life on Mars?



Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park

hot



Microscopic bacteria cover the walls around a hot spring



bottom of the sea

These vents are often part of hydrothermal vent ecosystems



These bacteria live in liquid water beneath deep-sea seafloor



high acidity



The discovery that life is found at high mineral concentrations in the water

Red Tinto in Spain



deep

These bacteria live in saline groundwater trapped below permafrost in the north

These bacteria live in saline groundwater trapped below permafrost in the north



cold

Shoofly Falls, Lake Bonney, McMurdo Dry Valley, Antarctica

What is Astrobiology?
It is a multidisciplinary science with the goal of understanding the origin, evolution, and distribution of life in the Universe.

Chemistry, microbiology, biochemistry, geochemistry, planetary science, astrophysics, geophysics, paleontology

ASTROBIOLOGY

* * QUESTIONS * *

❖ **What is life?**

❖ **Are planets common in the Universe?**

❖ *Is our solar system typical?*

❖ **In what ways is planet Earth unusual?**

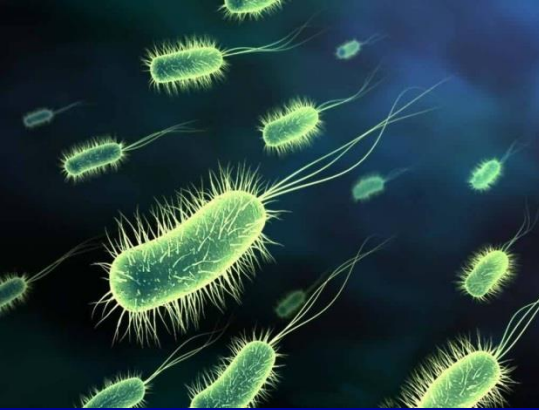
❖ *Is most life likely to be carbon-based?*

❖ **Is complex life common in the Universe?**

❖ *Does life elsewhere follow similar evolutionary trends and evolutionary rates?*

❖ **Is intelligence inevitable during evolution?**

❖ *What was the Earth like when life formed?*



How diverse is life on Earth?

❖ **Green plants:** $>10^5$ species

❖ **Animals:** $>10^6$ species

❖ **Bacteria:** $>6 \times 10^3$ species

❖ **Fungus:** $>10^6$ species

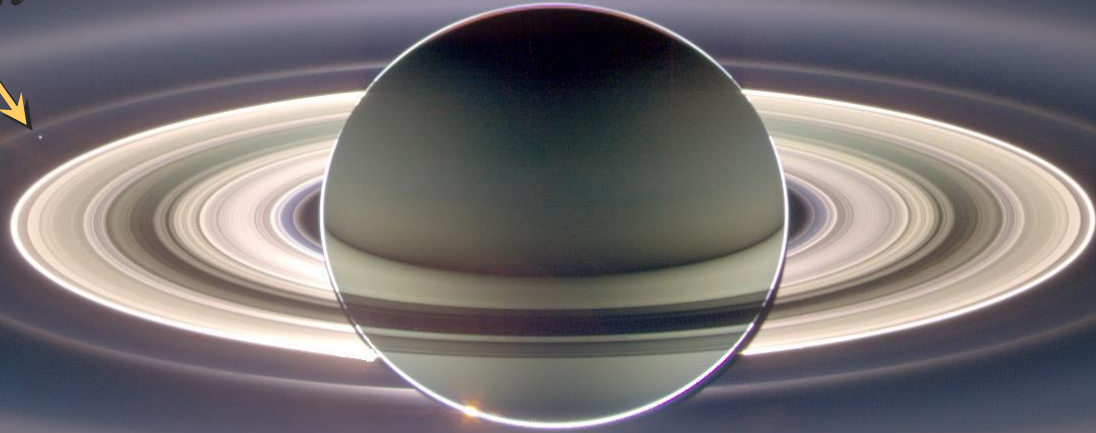
❖ **Viruses:** $>3.6 \times 10^3$



Is there anyone else out there?



Earth



**The pale blue dot of Earth as seen from
NASA's *Cassini* orbiter at Saturn**

Andromeda galaxy

~2.5 million light years away



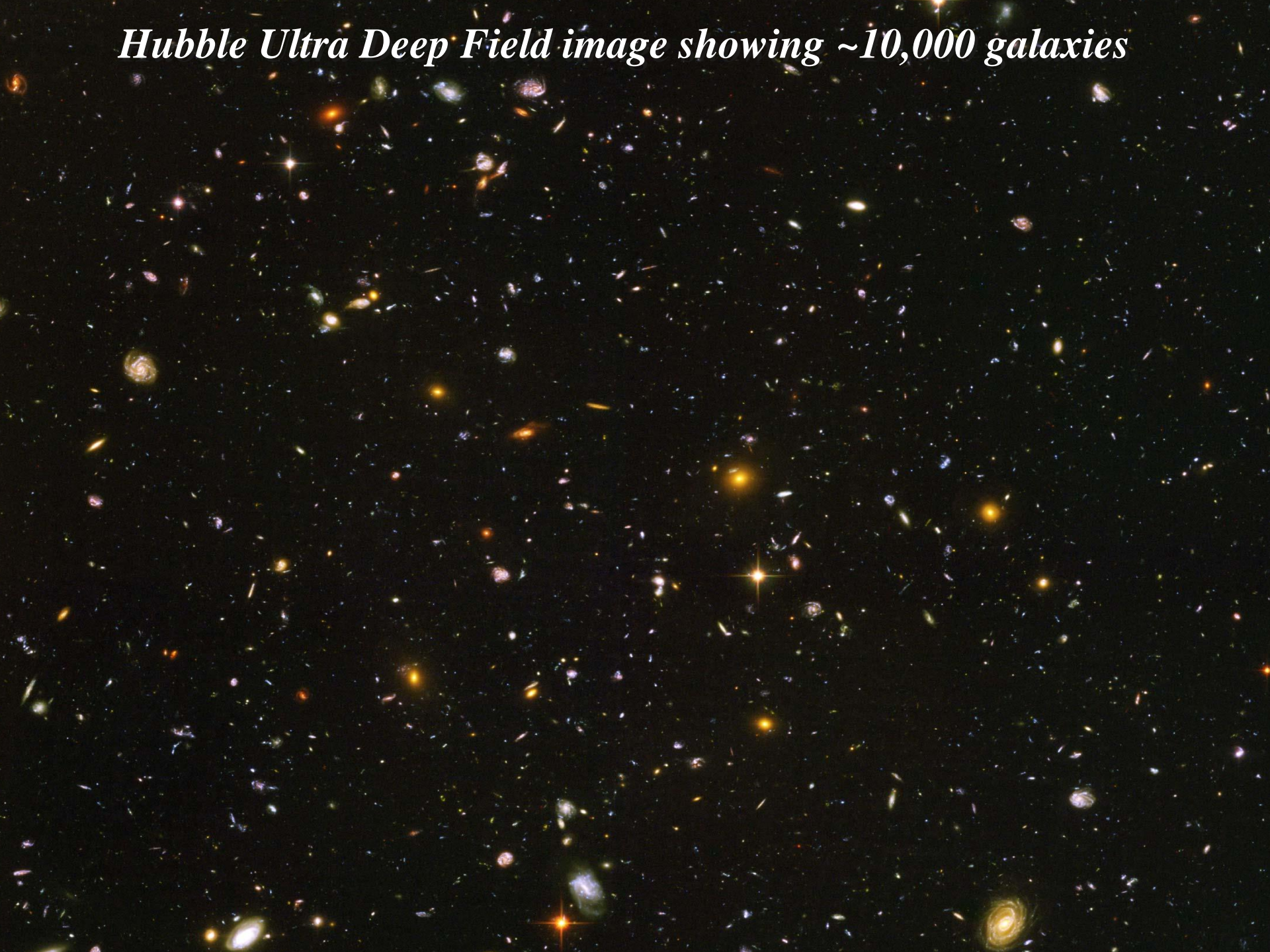
130,000 light years



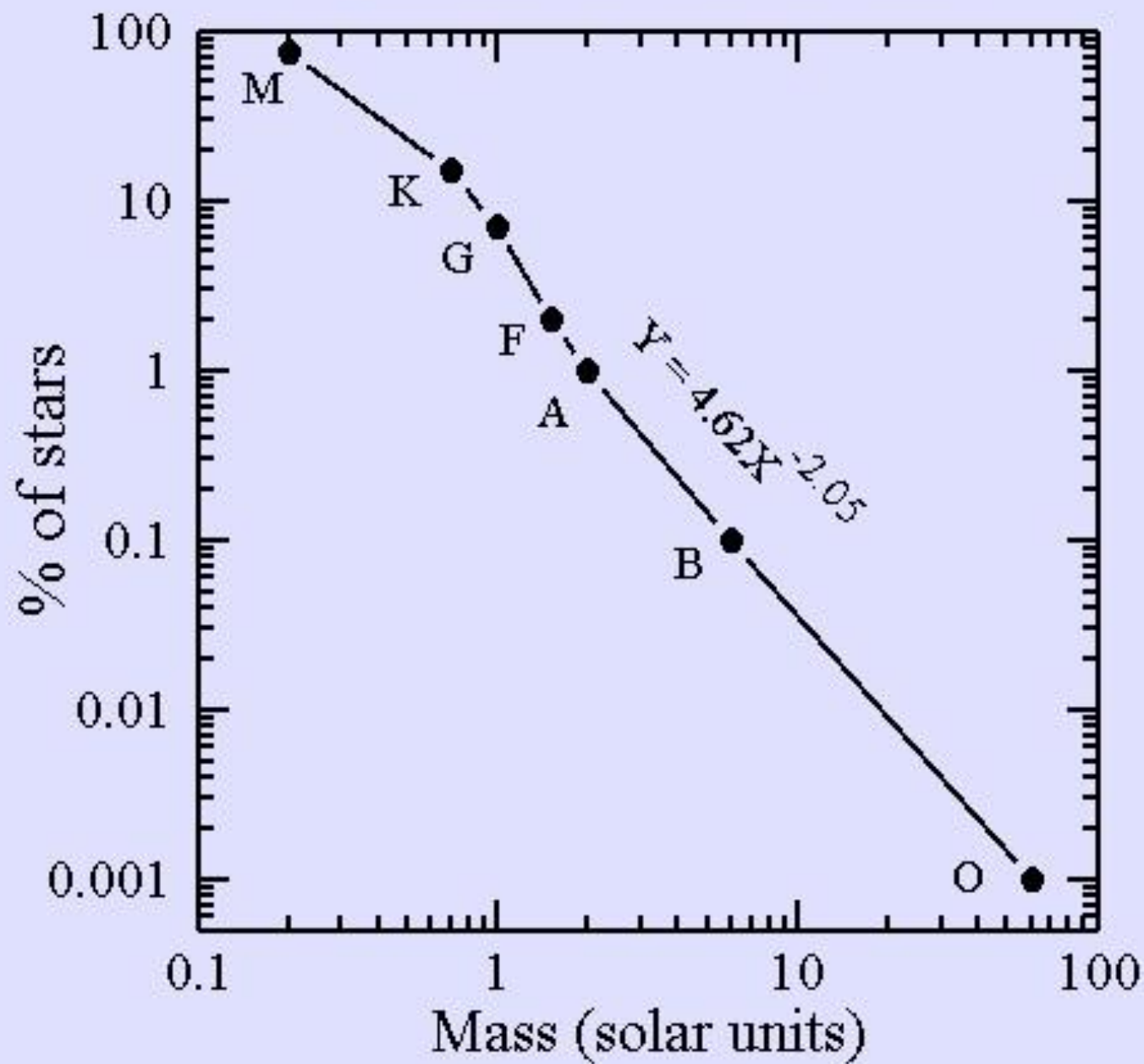
NGC 7331

~50 million light-years away

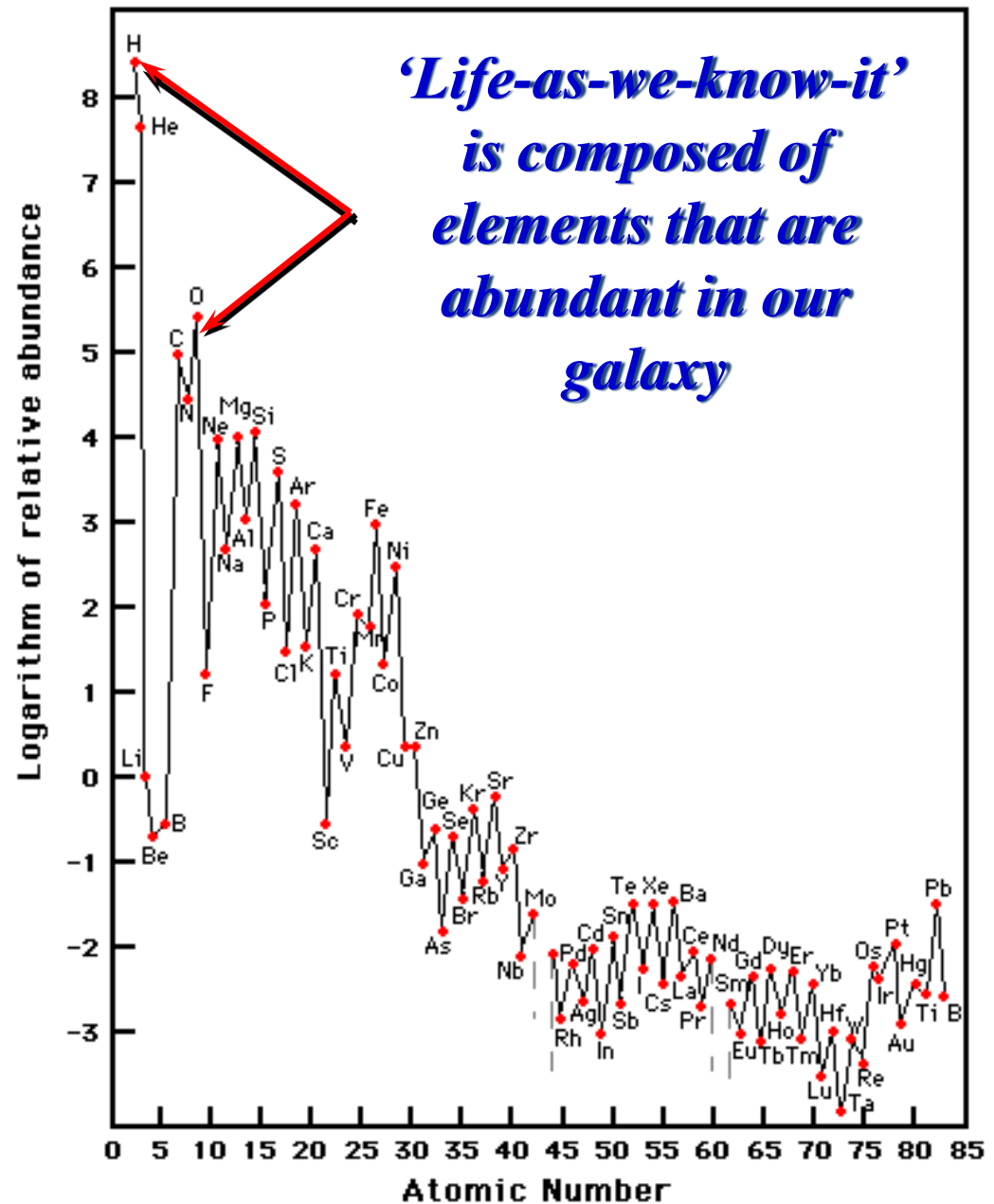
Hubble Ultra Deep Field image showing ~10,000 galaxies



Spectral classes of stars



Is most life elsewhere likely to be carbon-based?



Relative abundance of the elements in the Universe. Abundances are scaled so that silicon (Si) = 10000. From Mason (1968).

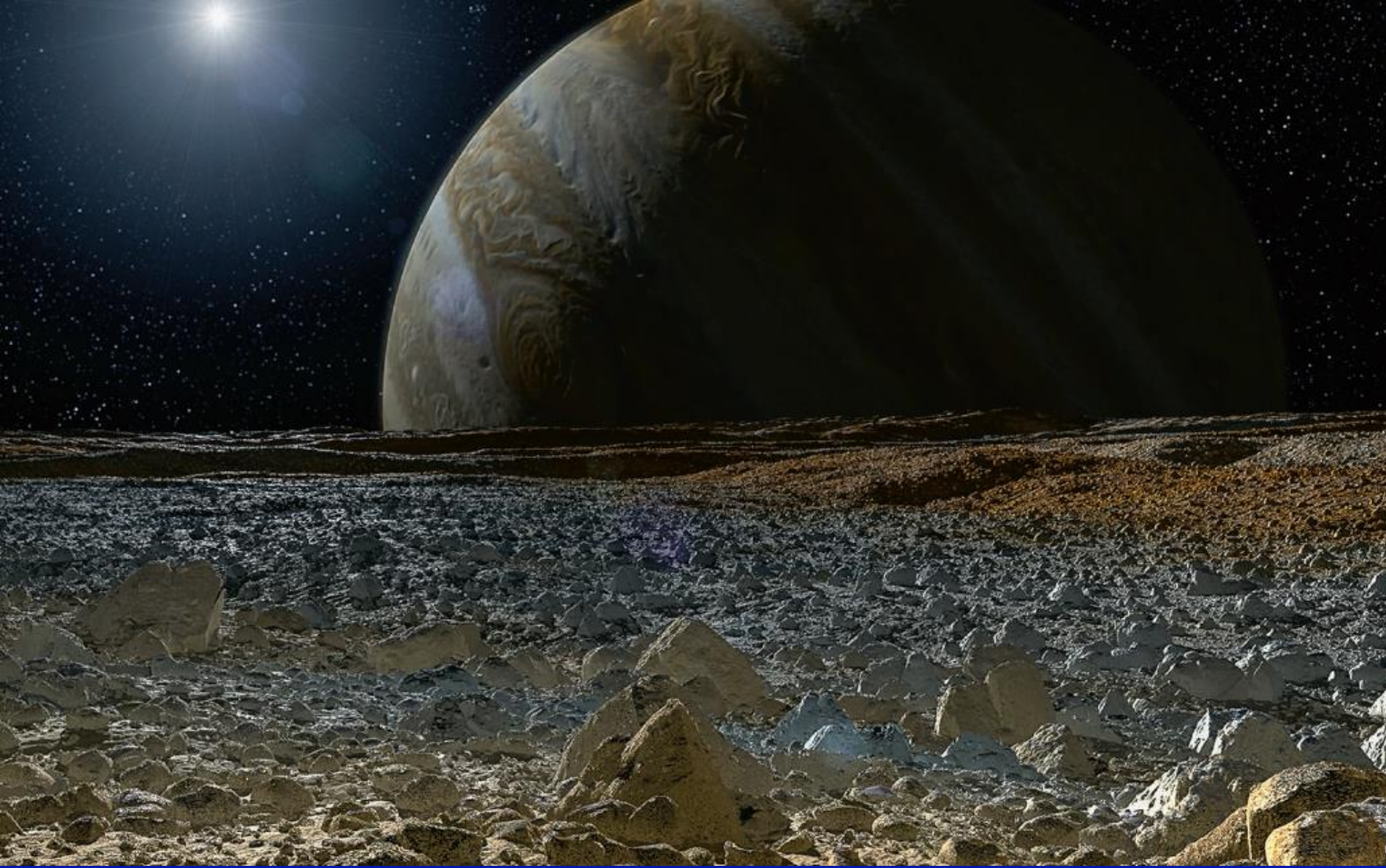
Carbonaceous chondrite (meteorite)







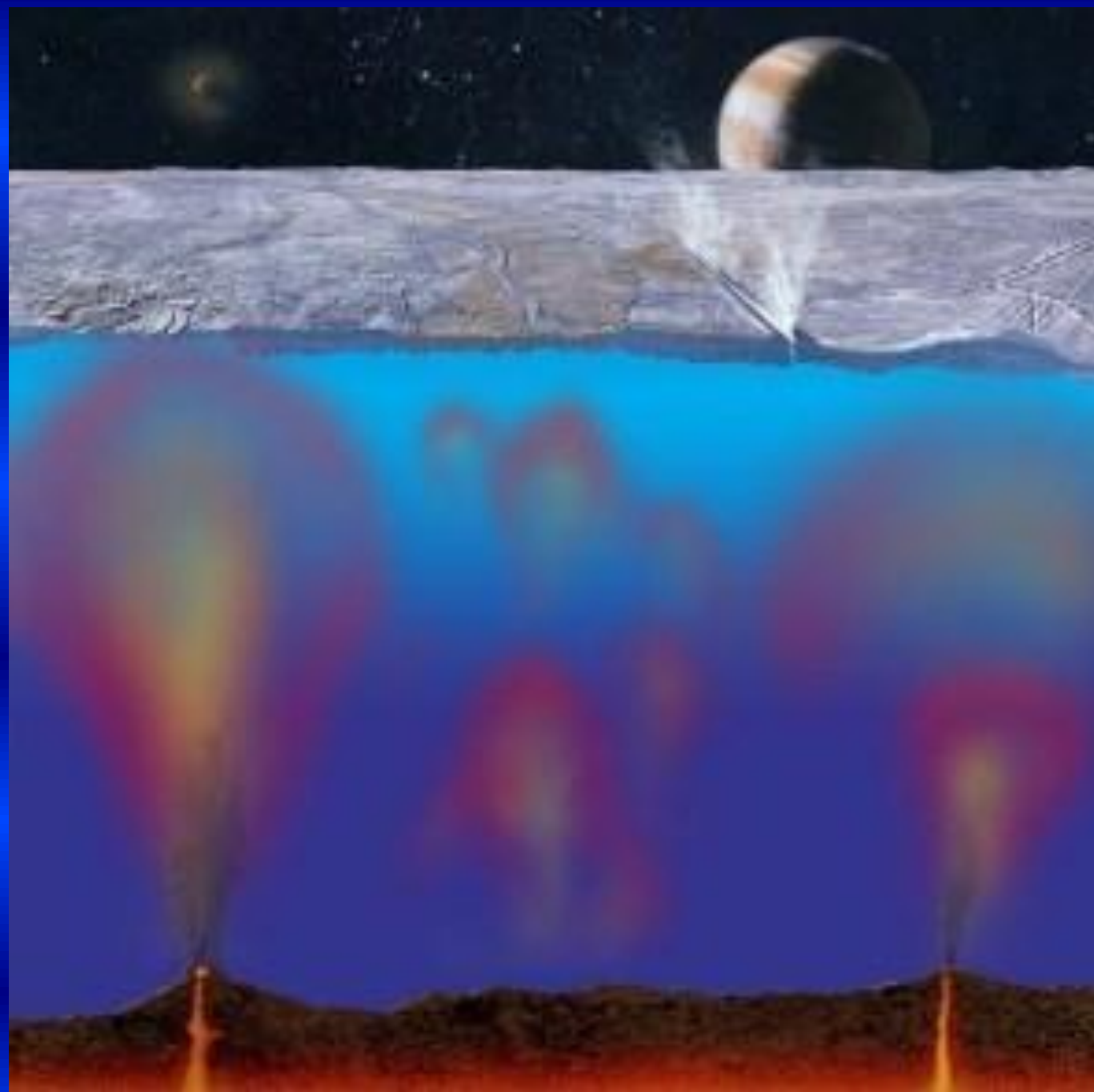
**Mt. Sharp as viewed by NASA's *Curiosity* rover
in Gale Crater on Mars**



**E. Hand (2015) *Plumes on Europa tease NASA mission planners.*
Science, 347, 932-933.**



**E. Hand (2015) *Plumes on Europa tease NASA mission planners.*
Science, 347, 932-933.**



Data for exoplanets prior to 1995

Planetary Radius [Jupiter Radii]

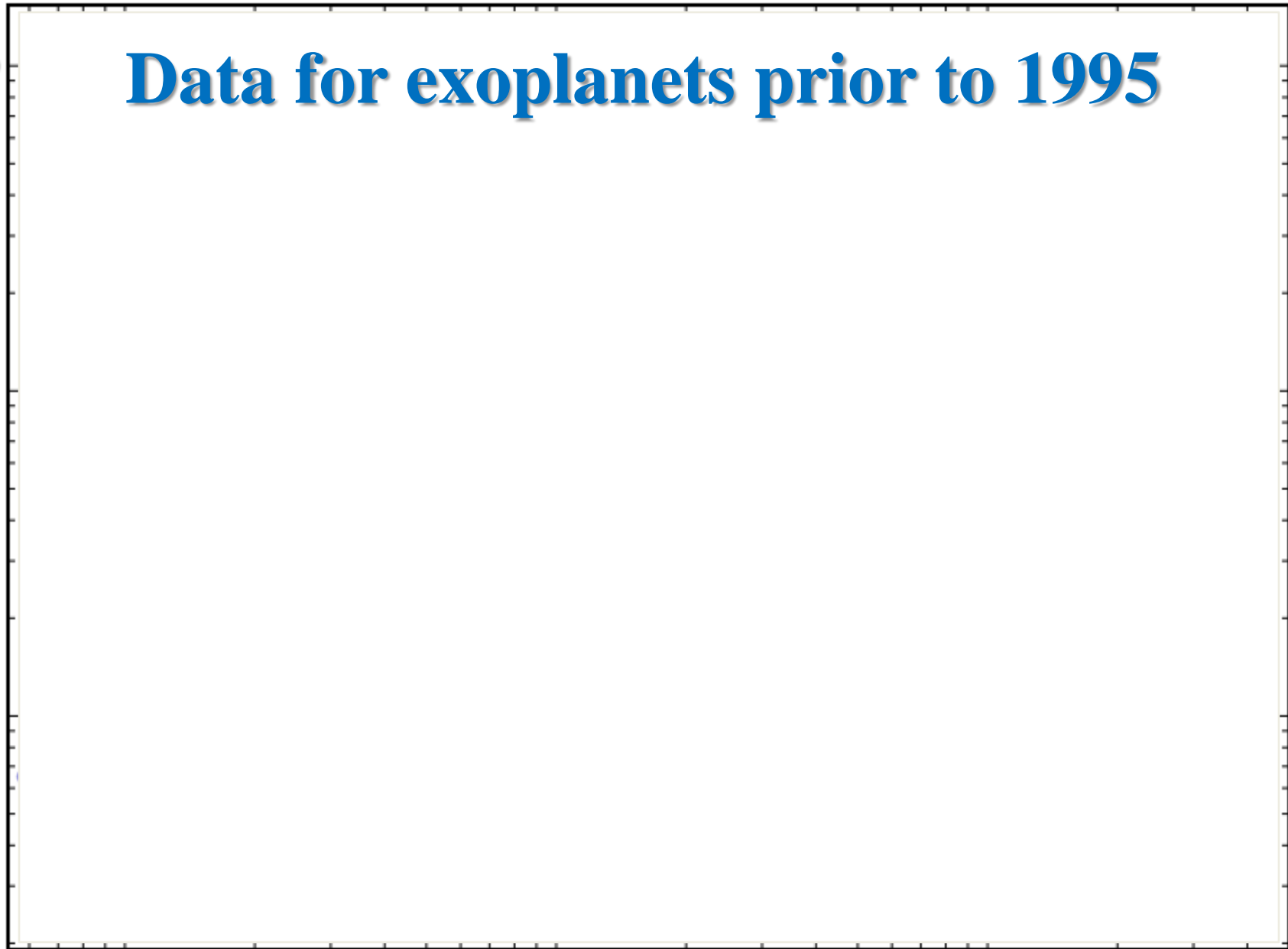
10
1
0.1

0.01

0.1

1

Semi-Major Axis [Astronomical Units (AU)]



Planetary Radius [Jupiter Radii]

10
1
0.1

0.01

0.1

1

Semi-Major Axis [Astronomical Units (AU)]



KEPLER

<http://www.kepler.arc.nasa.gov>

**Launched on
March 6, 2009**

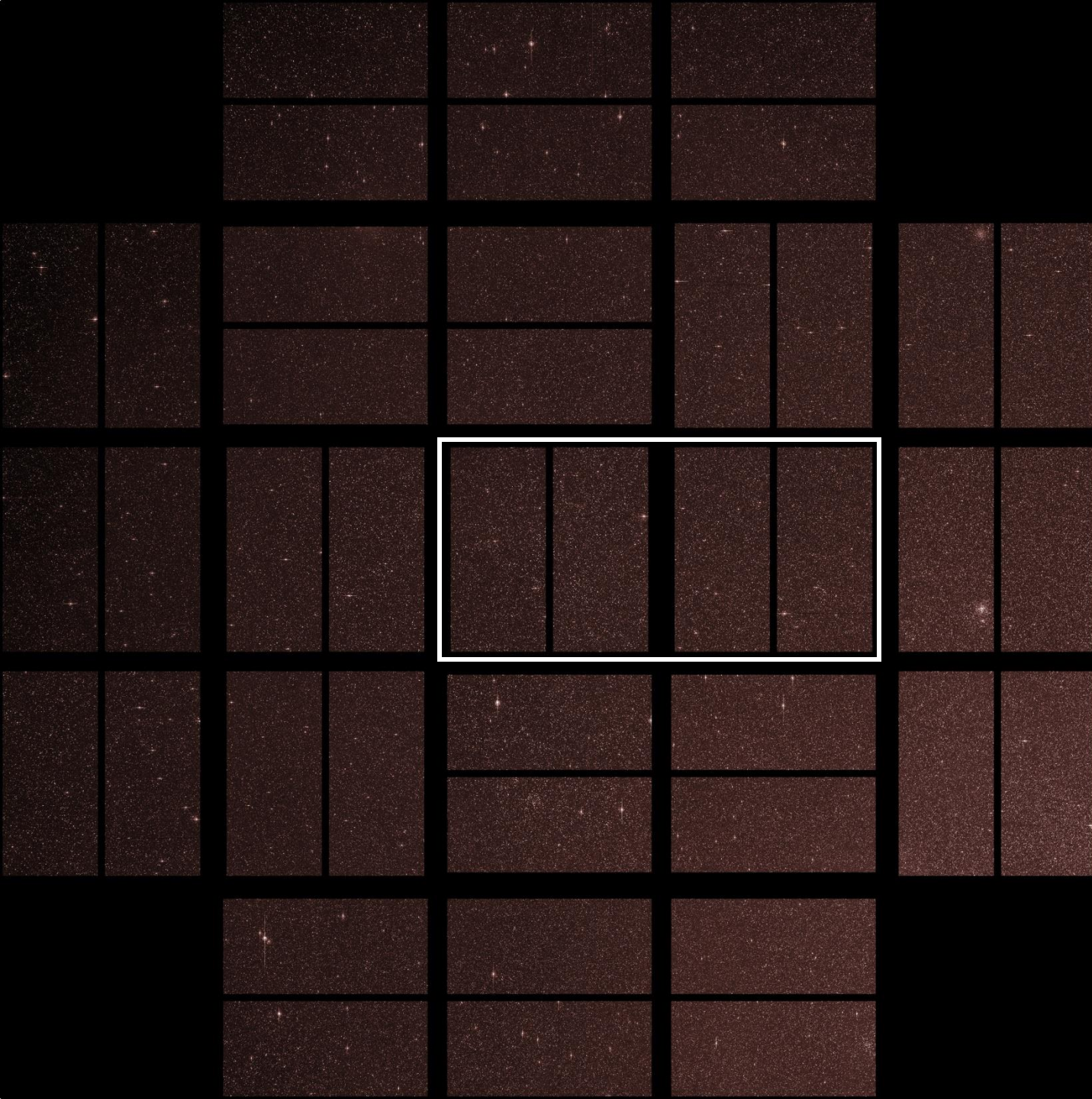
**1.4-meter primary mirror
~ 10^5 stars on 4-yr mission
20 ppm detection limit
0.002% on 12th mag. star
430 - 890 nm**



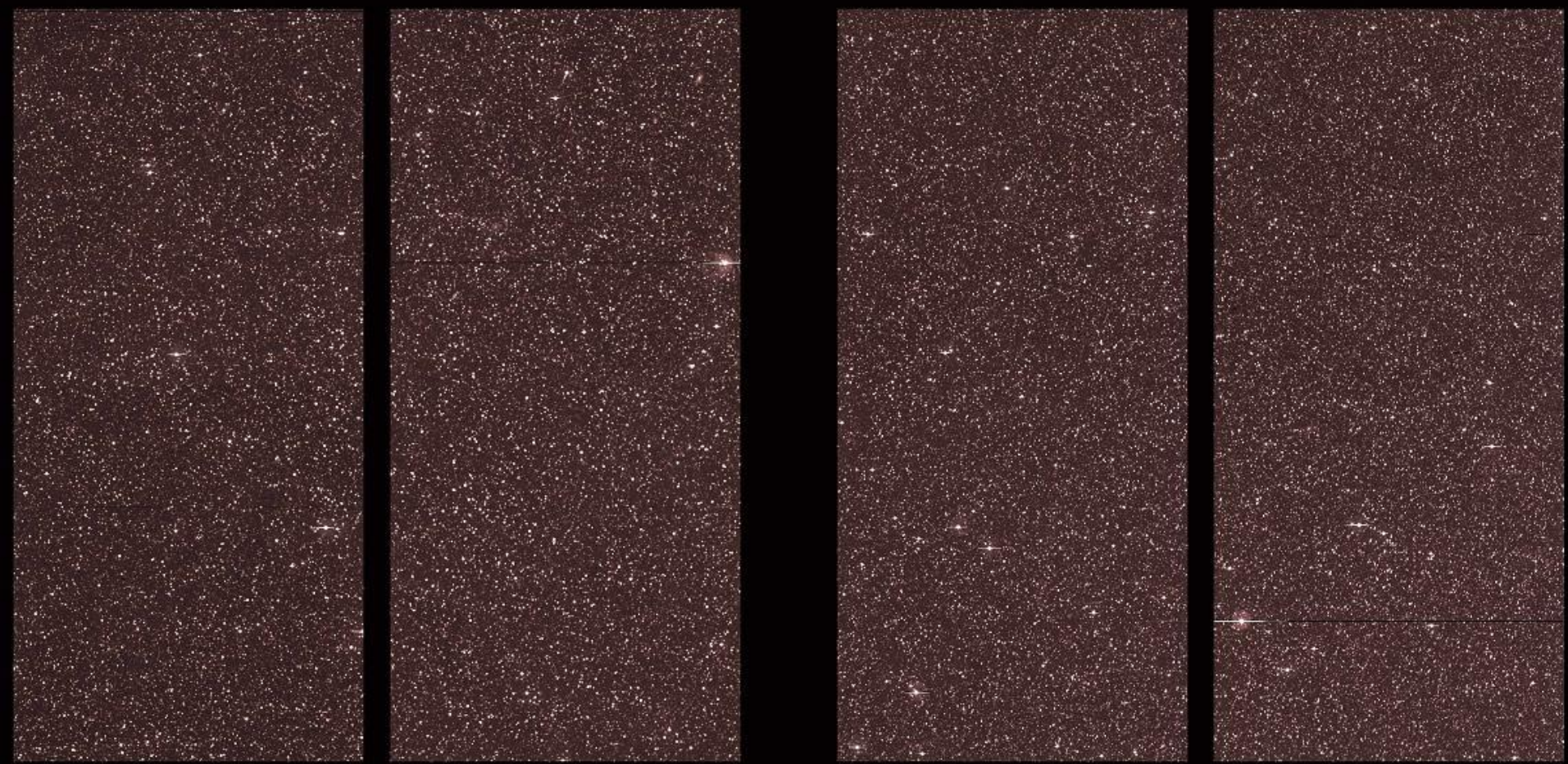
Animation of NASA's *Kepler* spacecraft in orbit

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=54fnbJ1hZik>





Kepler images
of stars being
continuously
monitored
for variations
in brightness



***Kepler* images of stars being continuously monitored for variations in brightness**

Venus transit: June 5, 2012



Dimming = 0.0078%

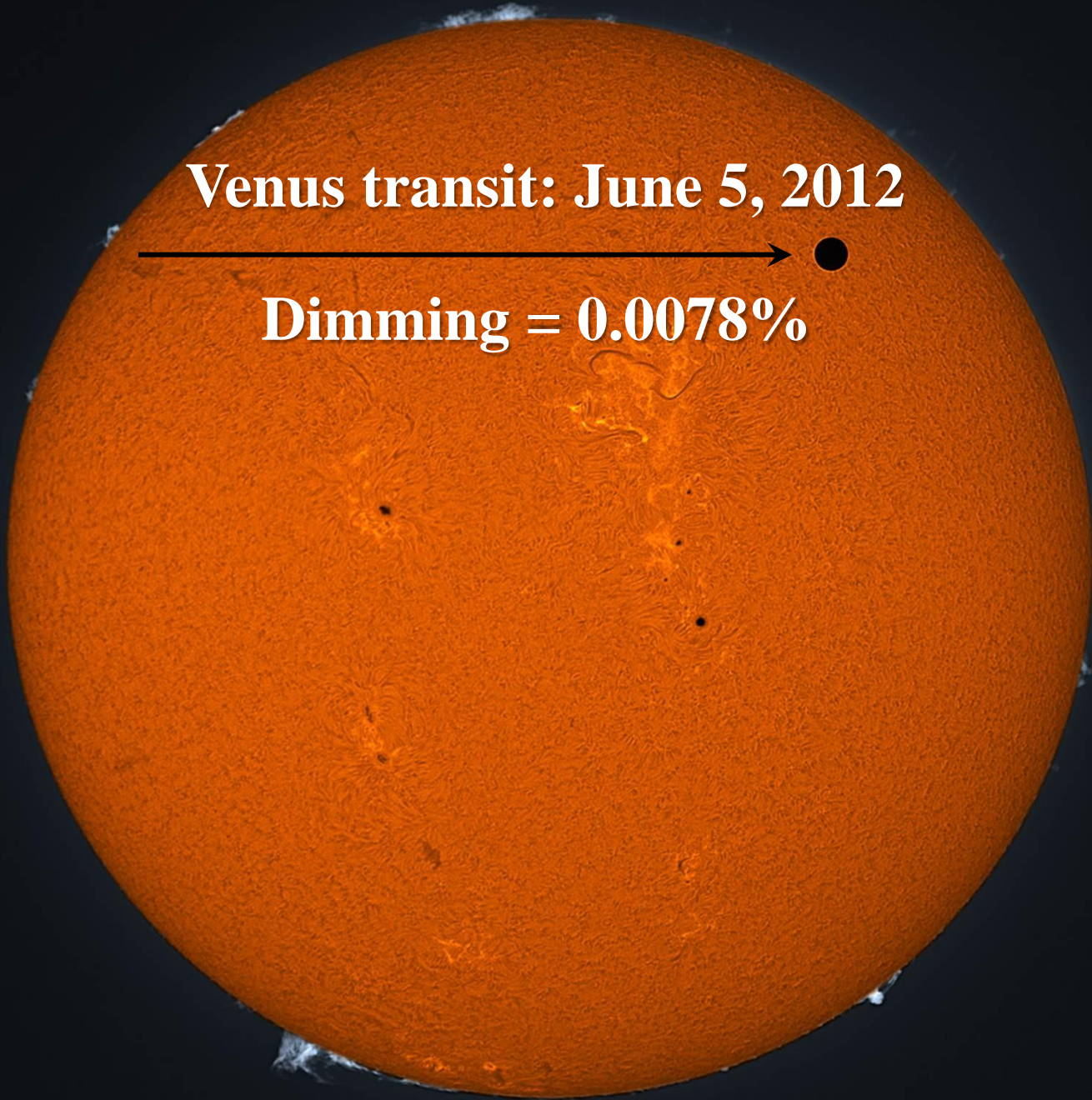


Illustration of dimming caused by a transit

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjdxJQj4QH&feature=autoplay&list=PL19C72465C51B6BE0&playnext=2>



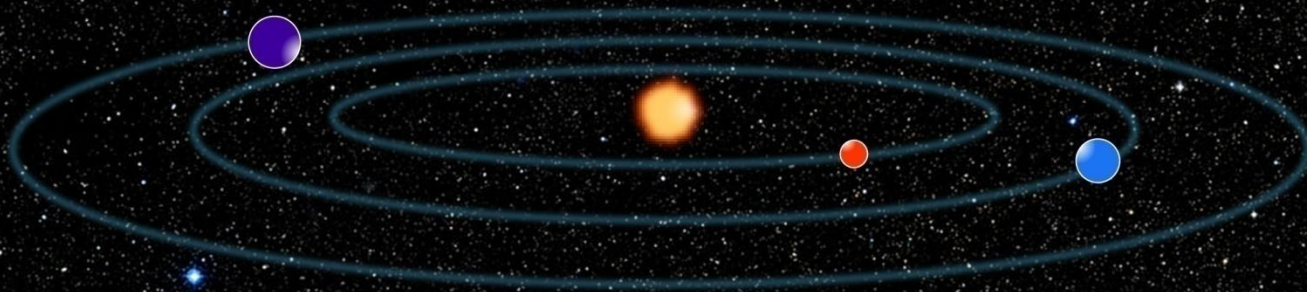
From Earth, the transiting planet dims the starlight during its transit.

The fraction of dimming is the ratio of their projected cross-sections.

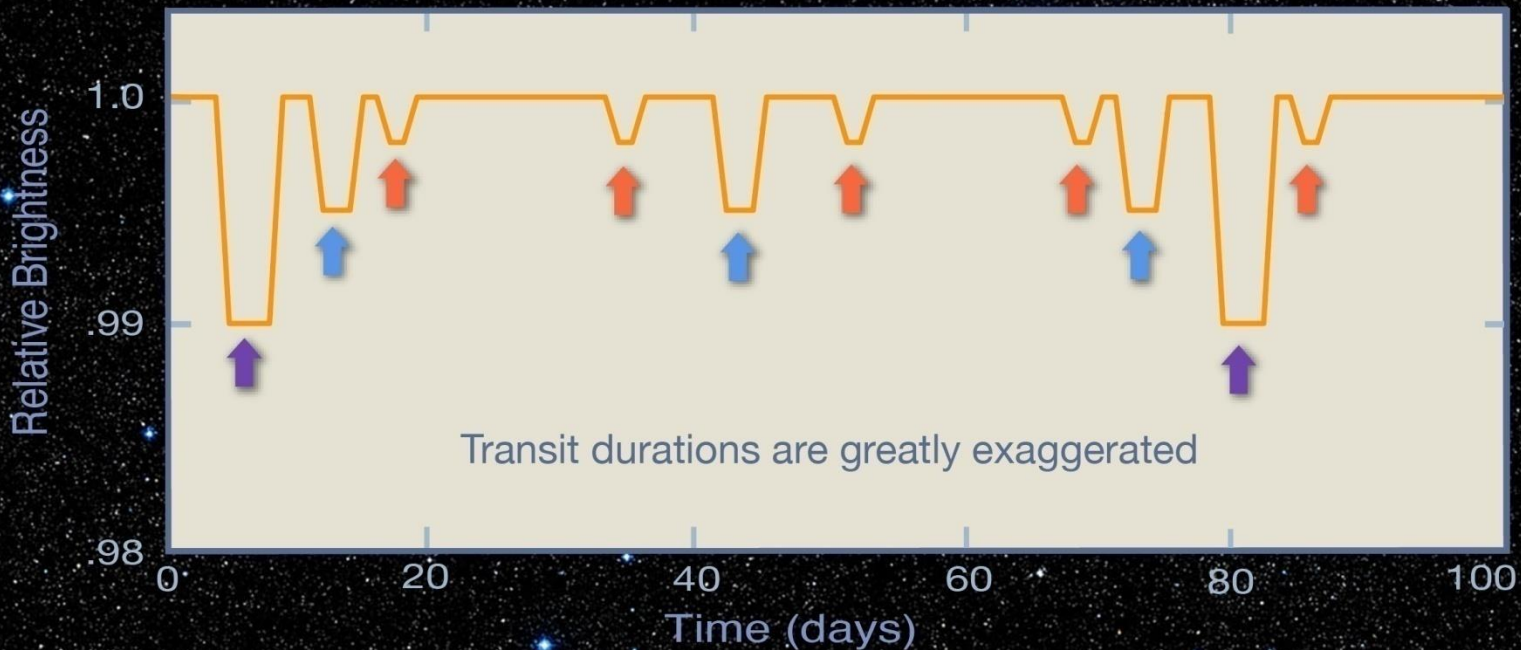
$$\frac{A_p}{A_s} = \frac{\pi r_p^2}{\pi R_s^2}$$



Transit Signature of a Multiple-Planet System



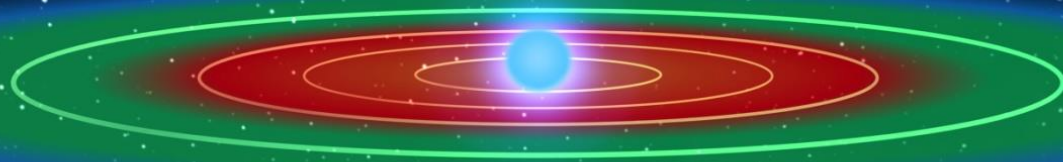
- Planets can be distinguished by:
- Different periods
 - Different depths
 - Different durations



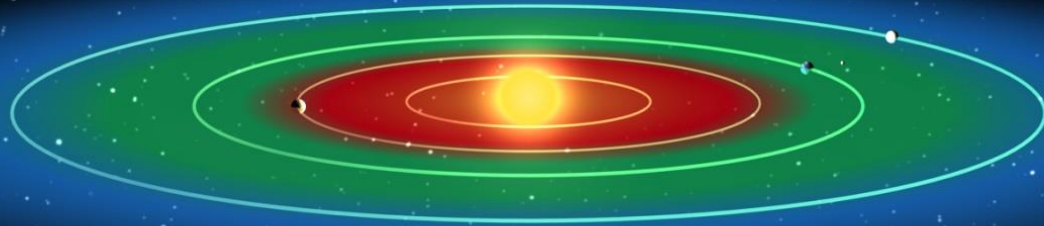
$$P^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{GM}$$

Kepler's 3rd Law

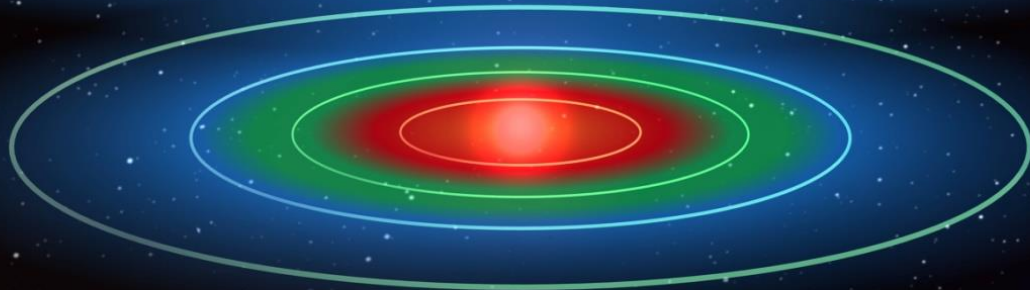
Hotter Stars



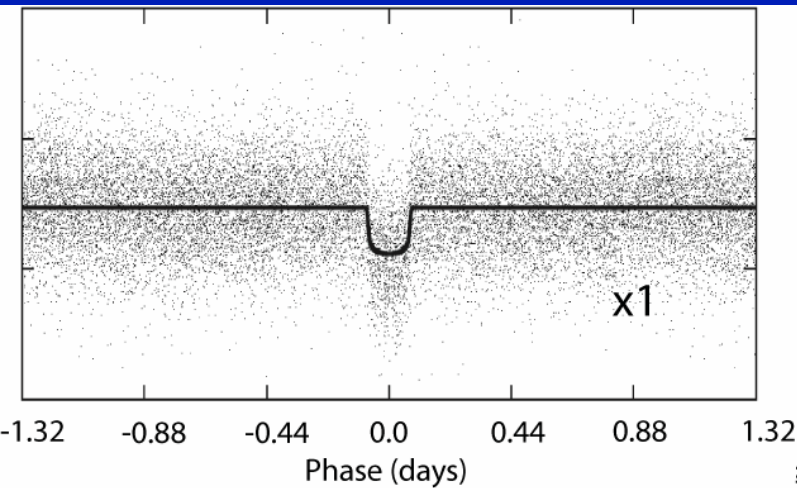
Sunlike Stars



Cooler Stars



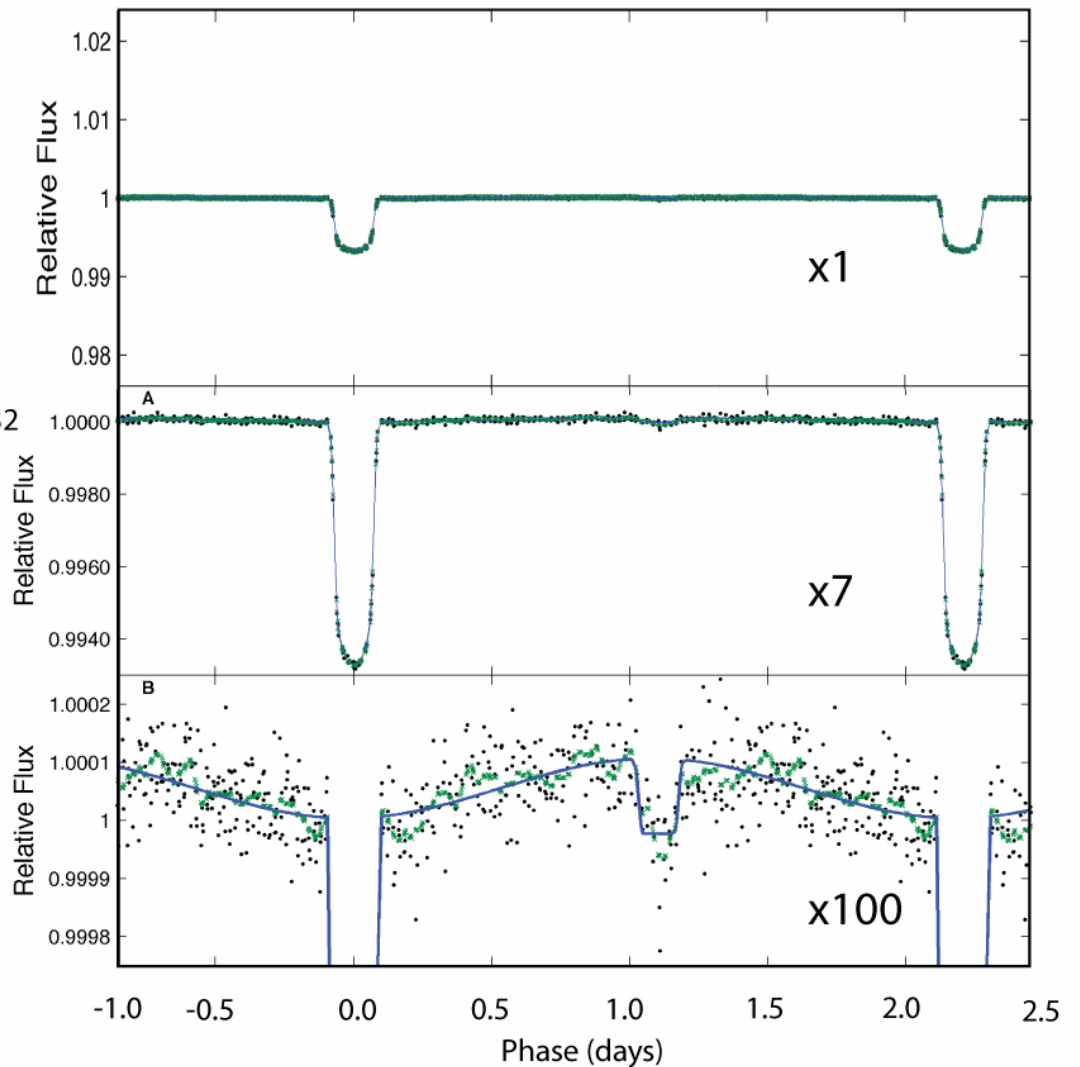
Habitable Zone is the green region



16,620 HATNet data points (57.7 days of data)

HAT-P-7b data from the ground
A. Pal et al., 2008

**Comparison of data
from ground-based
instrument and the
Kepler spacecraft**

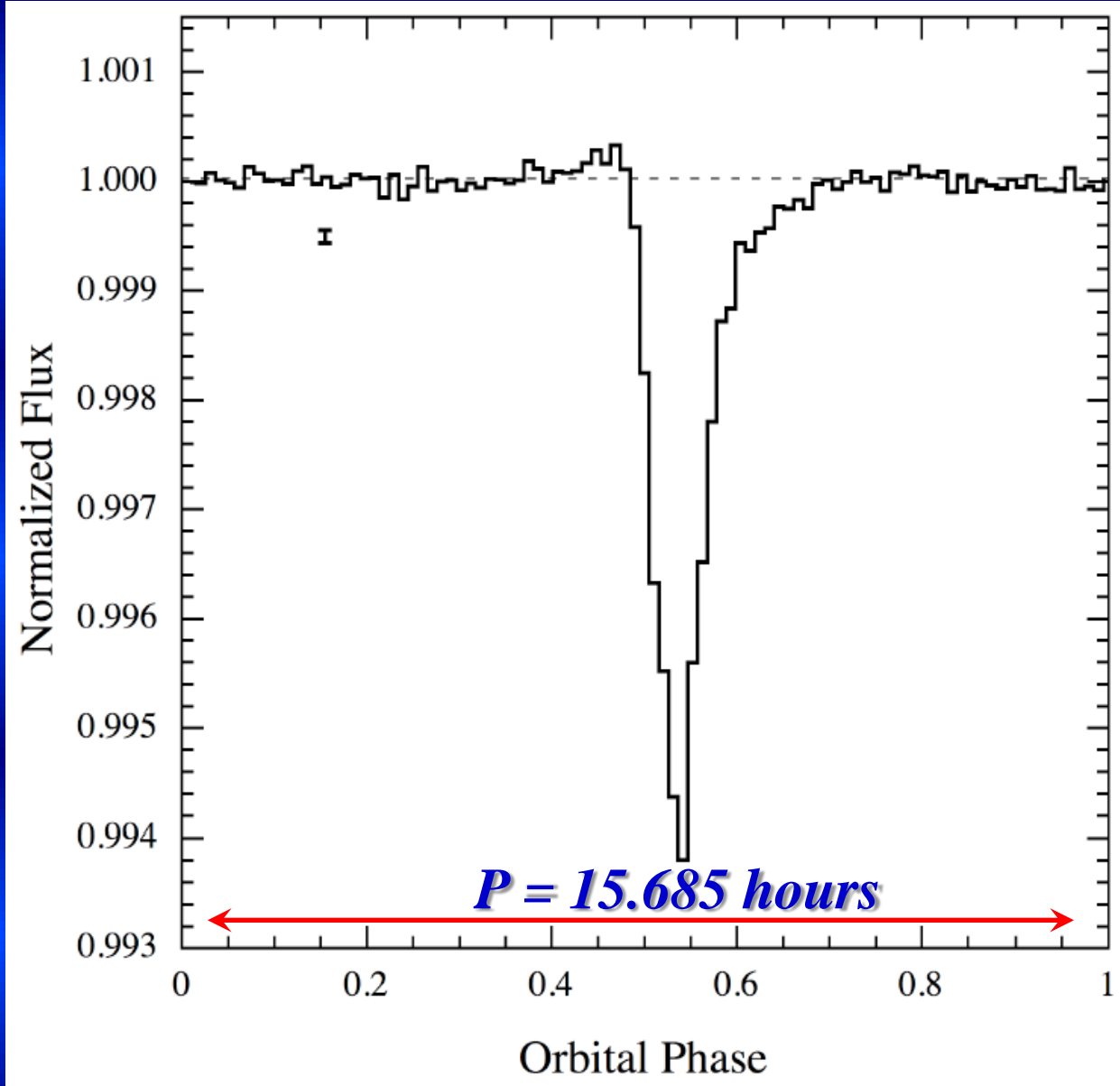


Kepler Commissioning data (10 days)
W. Borucki et al., 2009

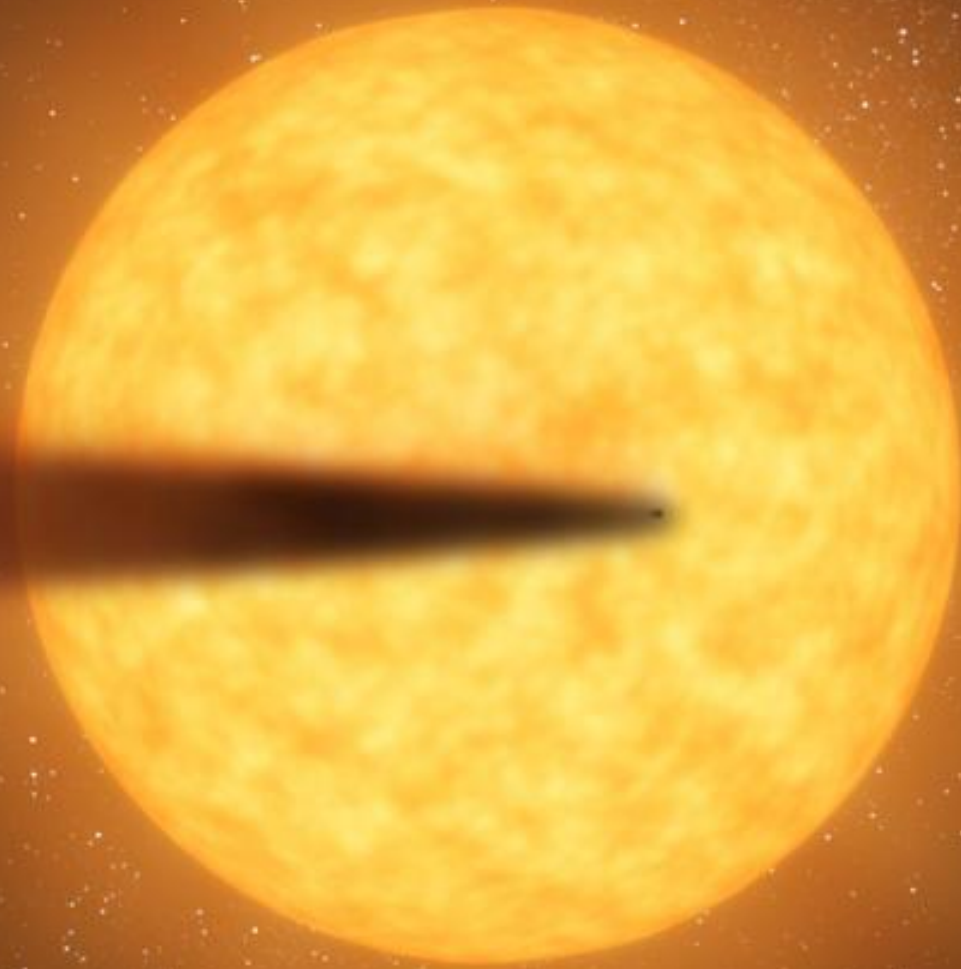
Simulation of the HAT-P-7 light curve measured by NASA's *Kepler* spacecraft

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-U5xbO5OUUo>





Rappaport et al. (2012) *Possible disintegrating short-period super-Mercury orbiting KIC 12557548. Astrophysical J., 752 (1), 13p.*
doi: 10.1088/0004-637X/752/1/1

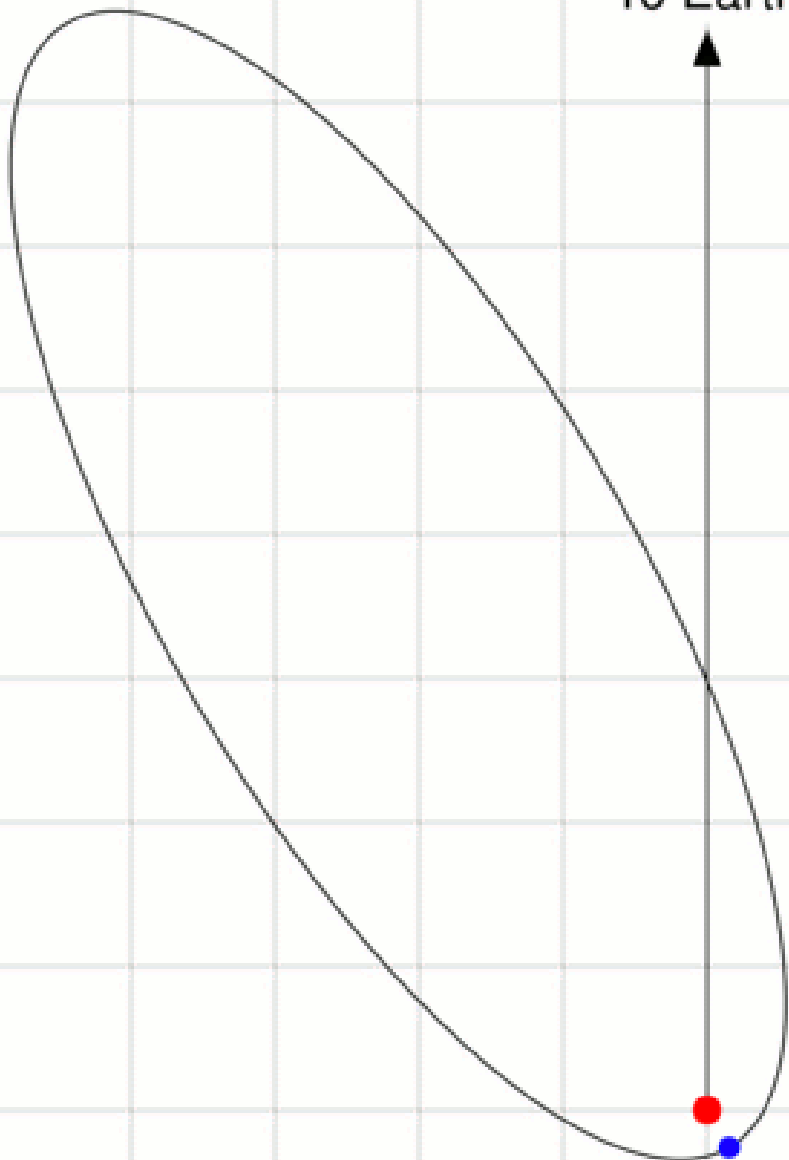


KIC 12557548 K4V ~1530 light years $0.7 M_{\odot}$ ~4300 K

Planet's radius ~ $0.5R_{\oplus}$ Planet's surface temperature ~ 1816°C

8 km/sec

190 ly
To Earth



228 km/sec

Each grid square = 0.1 AU × 0.1 AU

Planet and star not drawn to scale

HD 80606 (binary star
system: 1200 AU)

G5V star; 190 light years

5370 K

[Fe/H] = 0.34

~7.6 Gyr

0.782 L_{Sun}

0.850 M_{Sun}

HD 80606b

a = 0.453 AU

e = 0.9336

t = 111.436 days

$\rho \sim 4440 \text{ kg/m}^3$; 9.6 g

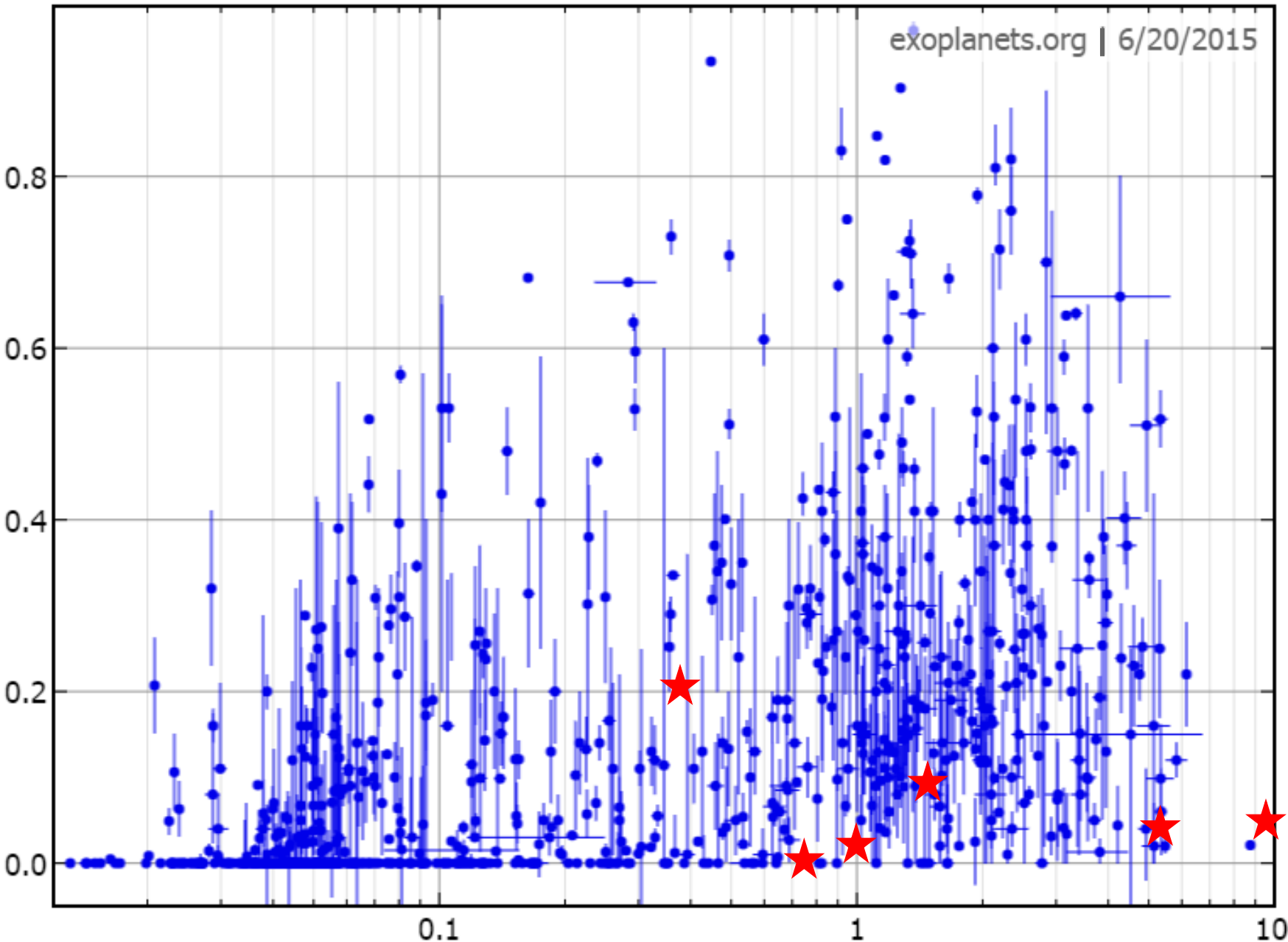
0.921 R_{Jupiter}

3.94 M_{Jupiter}

transit = 12.1 hours

~10,000 ppm dimming

Orbital Eccentricity



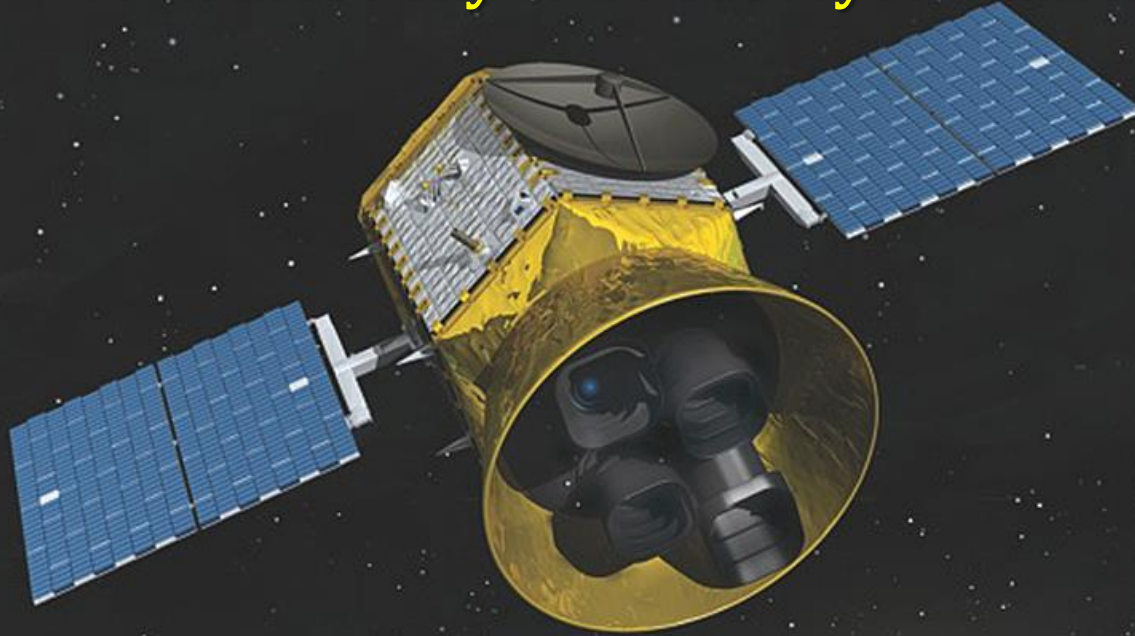
Semi-Major Axis [Astronomical Units (AU)]



Gliese 667Cc at 22.1 light years

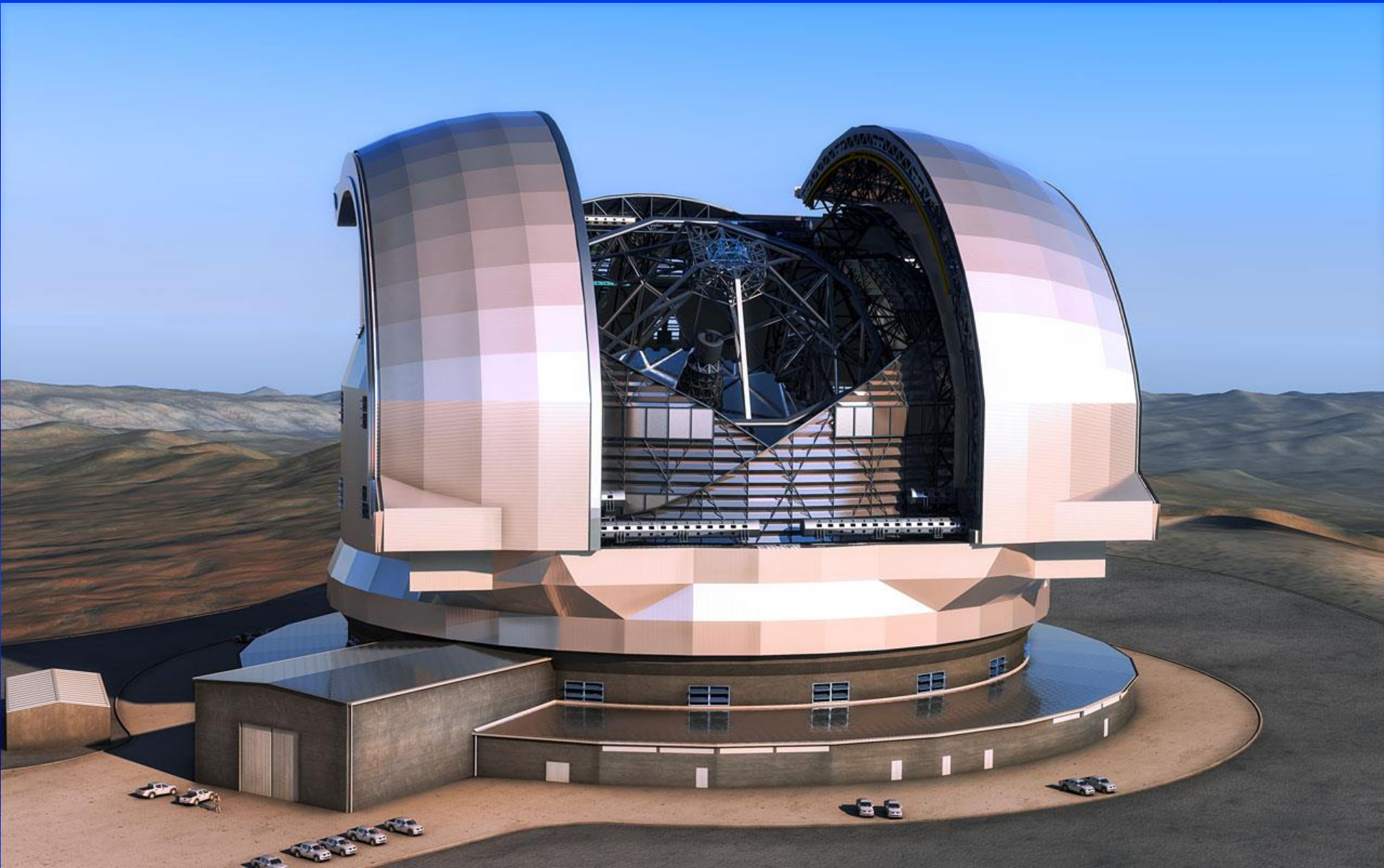
TESS = Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (launch in 2017)

~2 million, G- and K-type stars to be studied
~400x more sky to be surveyed than *Kepler*



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mpViVEO-ymc>

European Extremely Large Telescope (E-ELT)
(39-meters in diameter; Atacama Desert in Chile)



SOMEWHERE

by Ray Goodwin

*Somewhere there are mountains
Glistening in the snow
Somewhere there are mountains
That we shall never know*

*Somewhere there are rivers
Flowing fast and free
Somewhere there are rivers
That we can never see*

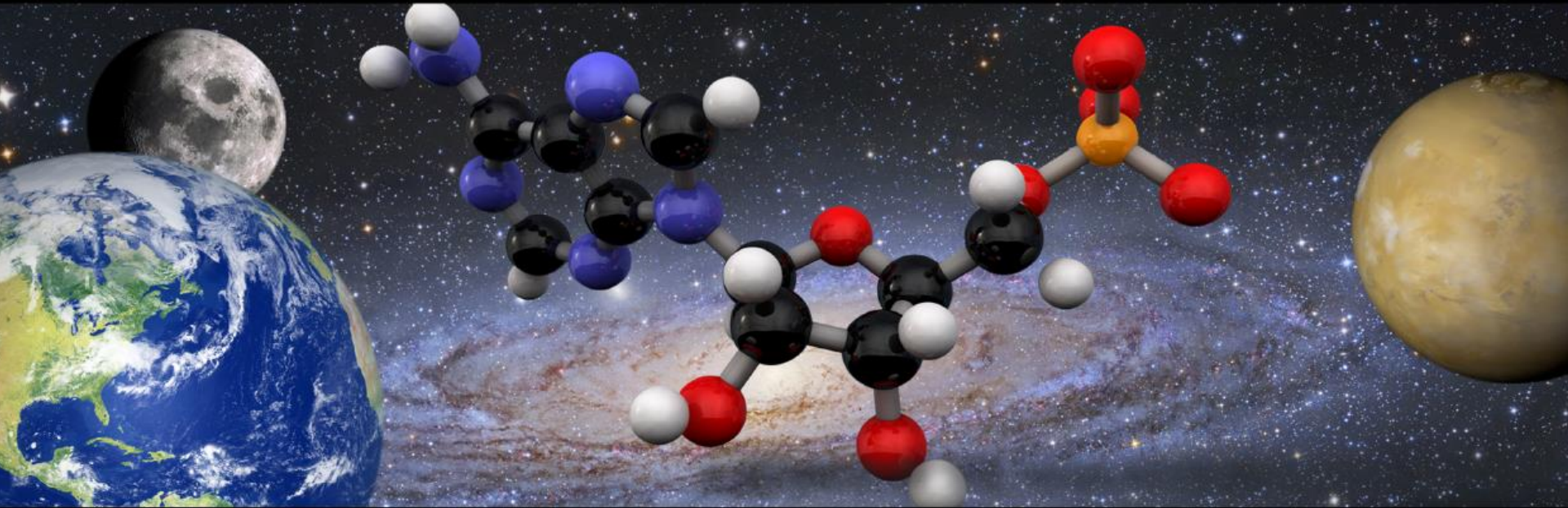
*Somewhere there are oceans
And sun drenched island sands
Forests full of creatures
In vastly distant lands*

*Somewhere there's a planet
Beneath an alien star
The people watch our tiny sun
And wonder where we are*

*One day perhaps we'll find them
Across the void of space
Perhaps through ways as yet not known
We'll meet them face to face*

Slide from William Borucki NASA
Ames Research Center
Principal Investigator, *Kepler* mission





NASA's Search for Life beyond the Earth

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