

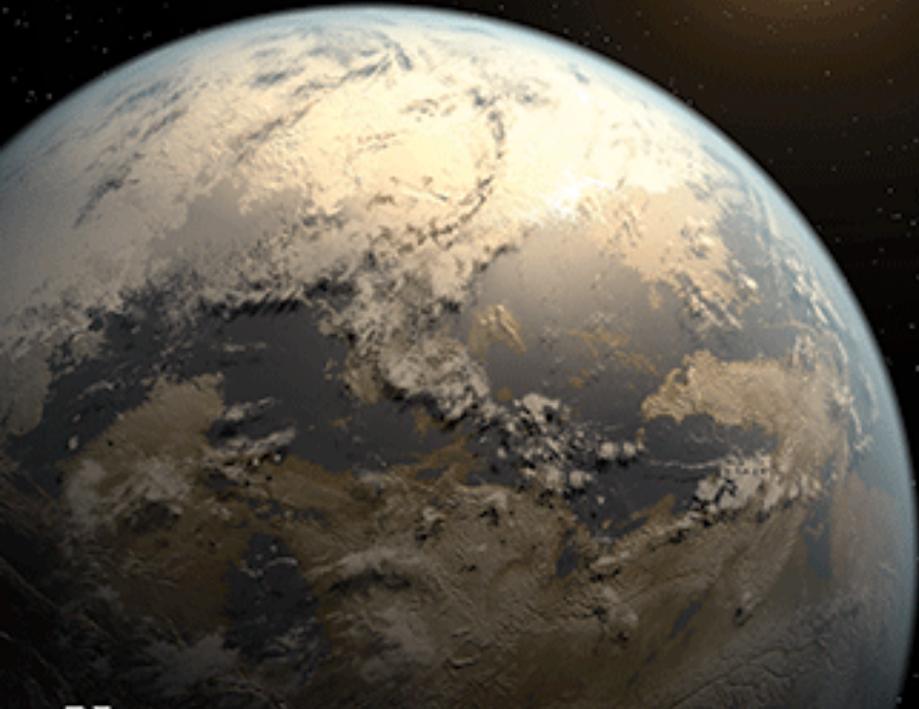
Biosignatures in context

Franck Selsis

Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Bordeaux
(CNRS, Université Bordeaux 1) fselsis@gmail.com

18 April 2014 | \$10
Science

A Wink in the Sky



2005

SPACE SCIENCES SERIES OF ISSI

Strategies of Life Detection

O. Botta, J.L. Bada, J. Gomez-Elvira,
E. Javaux, F. Selsis and R. Summons (Eds.)



 Springer

 INTERNATIONAL
SPACE
SCIENCE
INSTITUTE

At this stage, the best strategy to search for life on exoplanets may be to have no strategy but exploration.

This exploration may reveal anomalies (\neq fingerprint)

2005

SPACE SCIENCES SERIES OF ISSI

Strategies of Life Detection

O. Botta, J.L. Bada, J. Gomez-Elvira,
E. Javaux, F. Selsis and R. Summons (Eds.)



 Springer

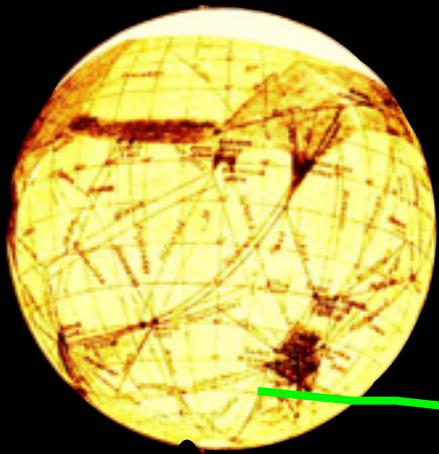
 INTERNATIONAL
SPACE
SCIENCE
INSTITUTE

no shortcut to finding extrasolar life

exploration must come first and be as unbiased as possible

- **exploration of a large variety of planets**
comparative planetology

- **exploration of a given target**
anomalies can only arise from a comprehensive characterization of the target (and its host star & system)



**martian
biosphere**

**observing
power**

1869

today



MÉMOIRES ET OBSERVATIONS.

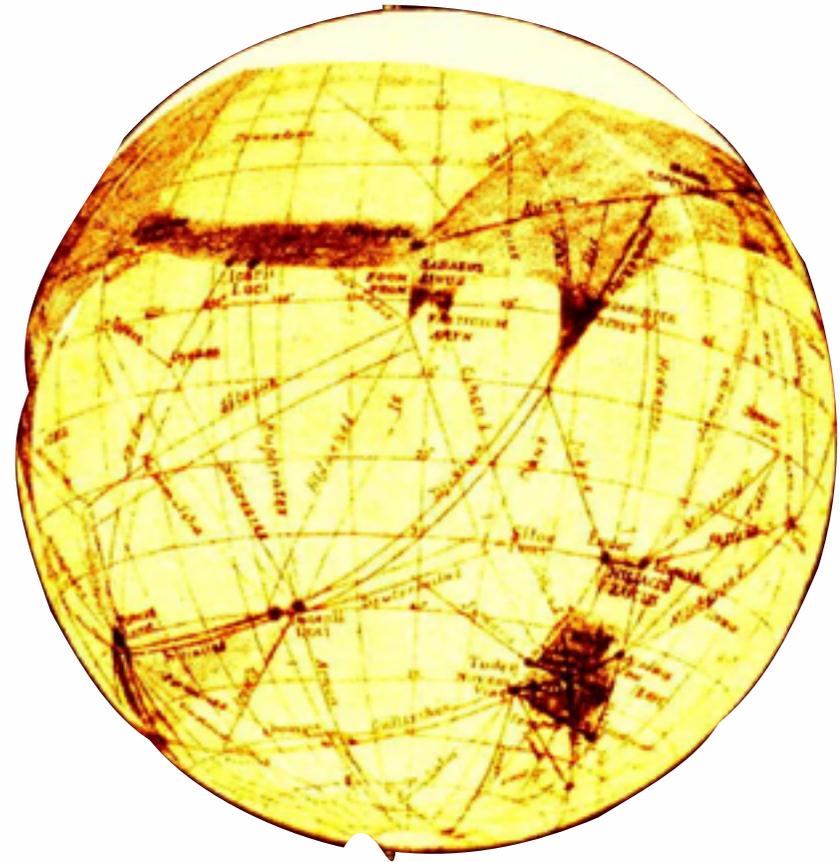
PRIX PROPOSÉS PAR L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES.

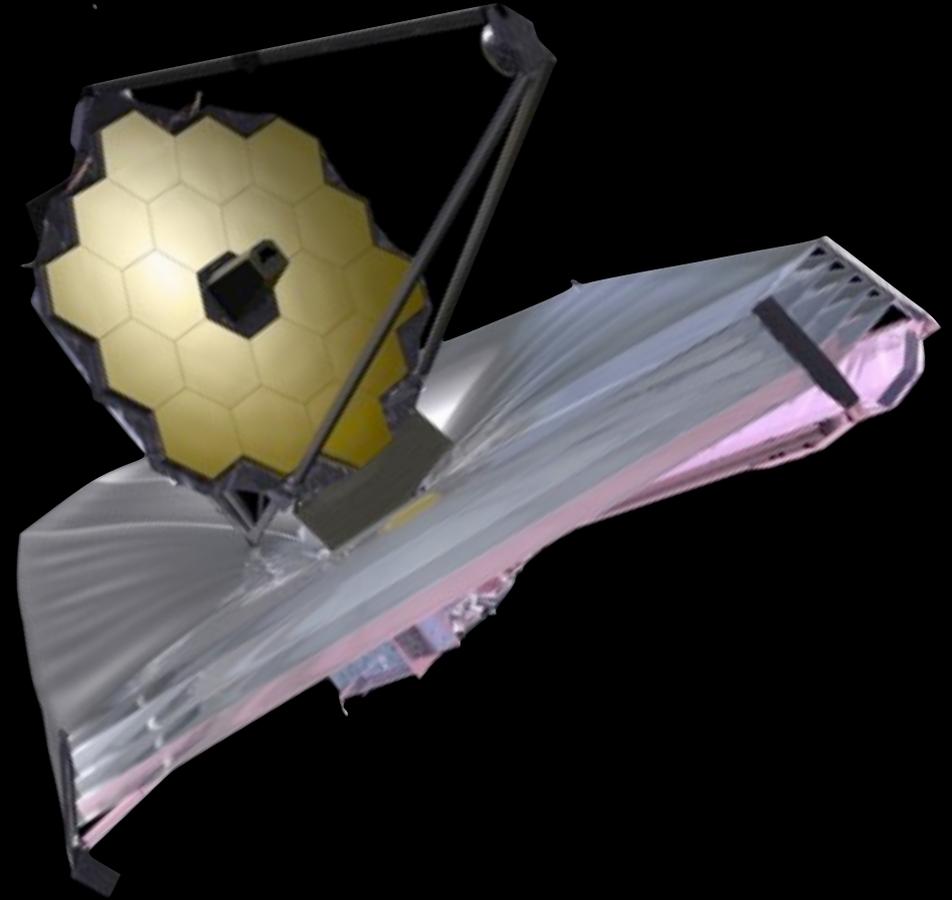
Prix Pierre Guzman (100 000^{fr}).

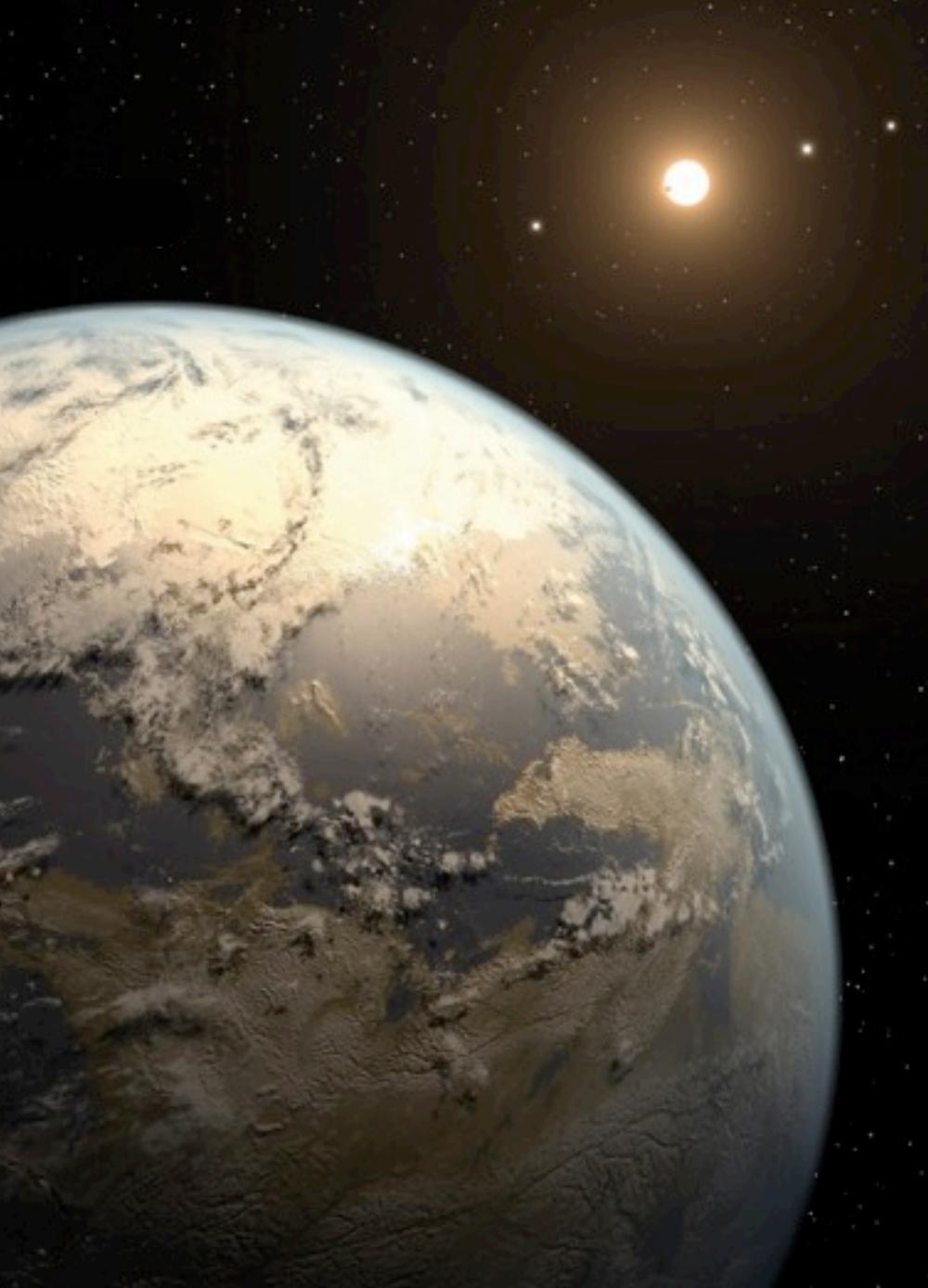
M^{me} V^{ve} *Guzman* a légué à l'Académie des Sciences une somme de *cent mille francs* pour la fondation d'un prix qui portera le nom de *prix Pierre Guzman*, en souvenir de son fils, et sera décerné à celui qui aura trouvé le moyen de communiquer avec un astre autre que la planète Mars.

Prévoyant que le prix de *cent mille francs* ne serait pas décerné tout de suite, la fondatrice a voulu, jusqu'à ce que ce prix fût gagné, que les intérêts du capital, cumulés pendant cinq années, formassent un prix, toujours sous le nom de *Pierre Guzman*, qui serait décerné à un savant français, ou étranger, qui aurait fait faire un progrès important à l'Astronomie.

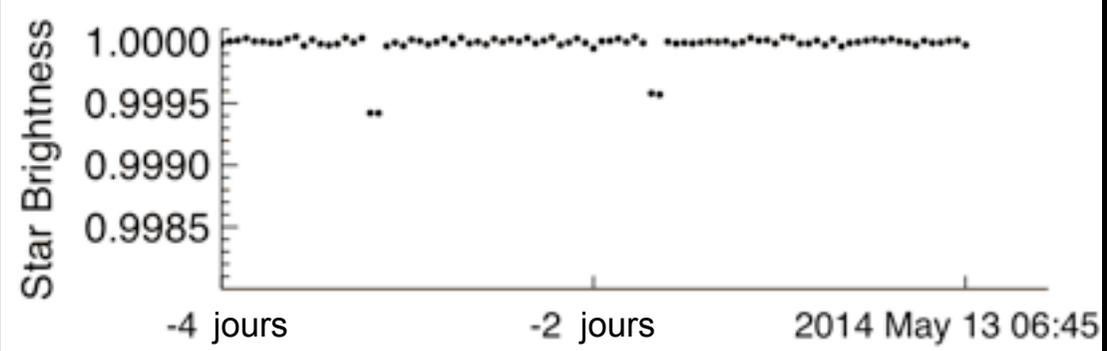
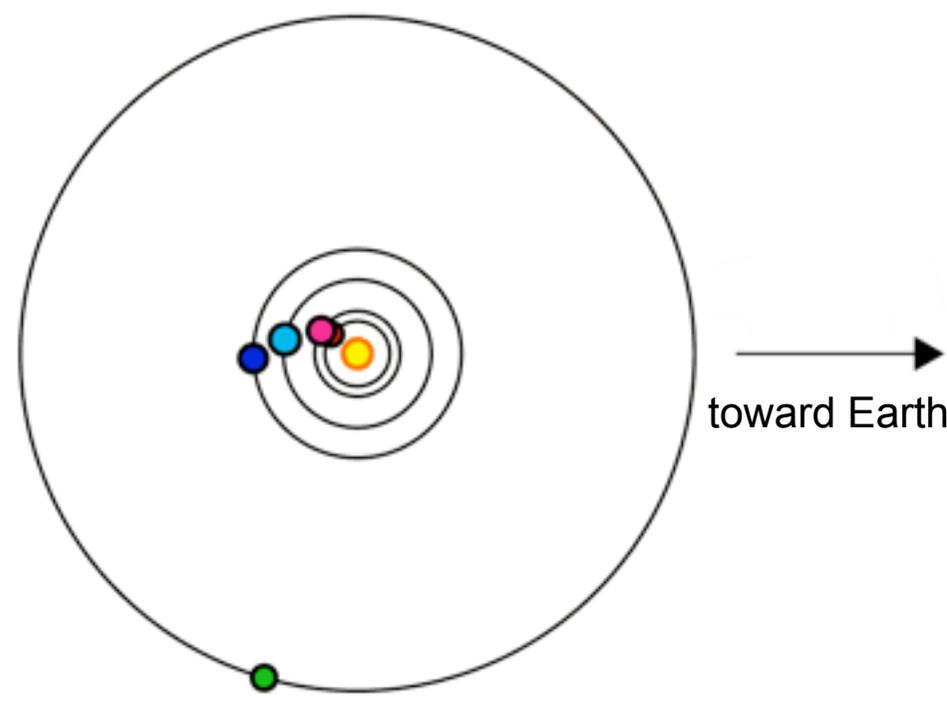
Le prix *quinquennal*, représenté par les intérêts du capital, sera décerné, s'il y a lieu, en 1910.





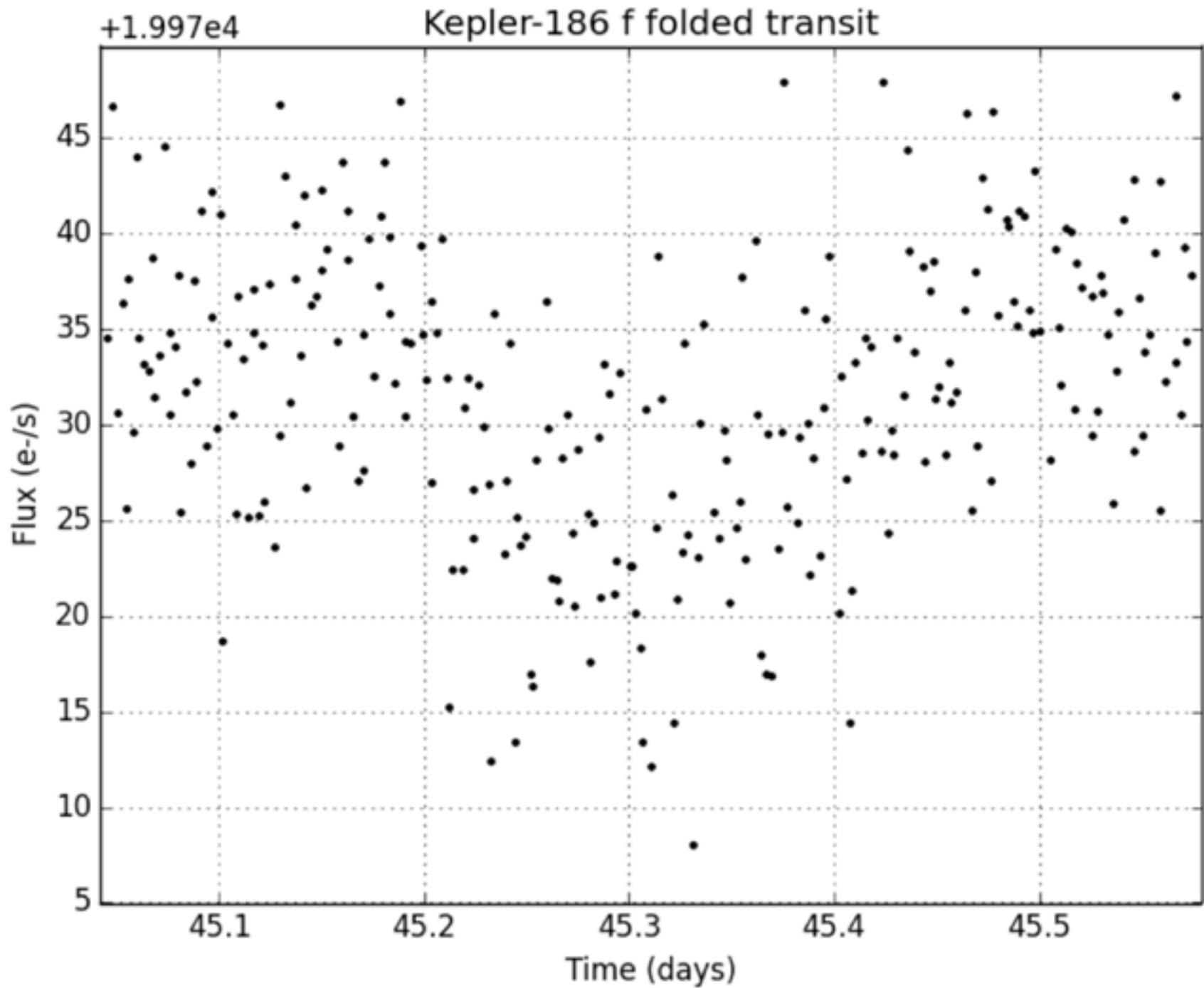


The Kepler-186 planetary system

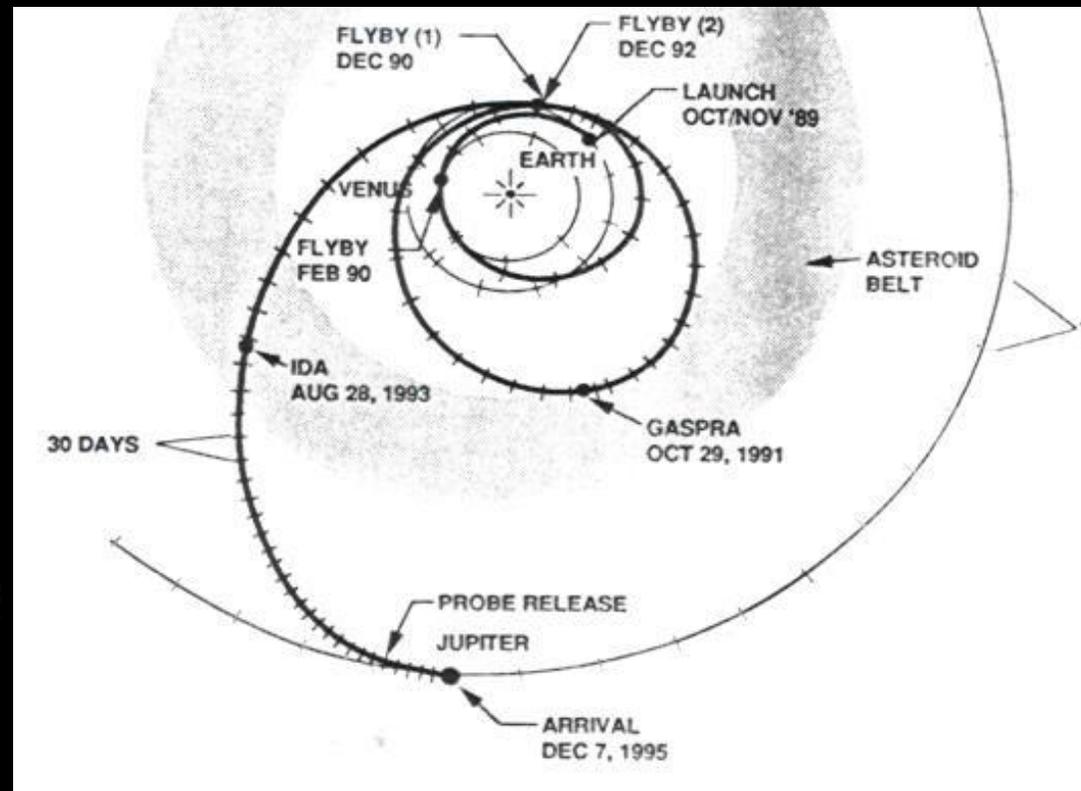
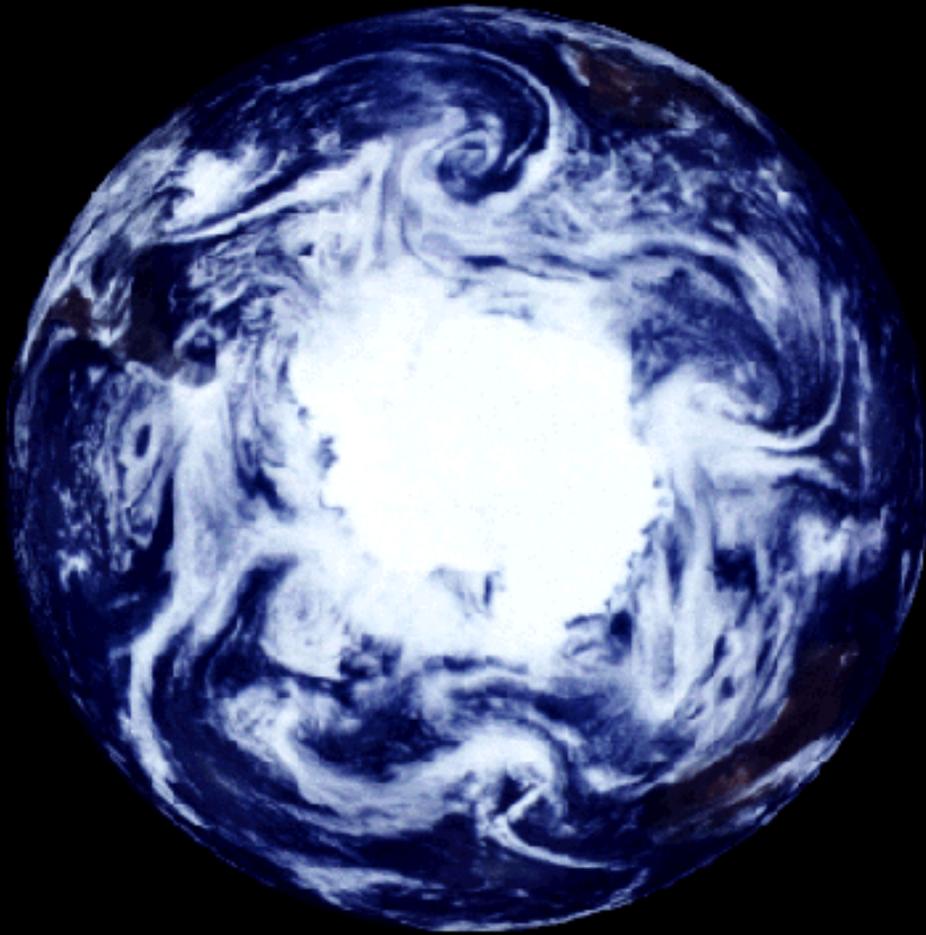


Quintana et al., 2014

animation by Sean Raymond



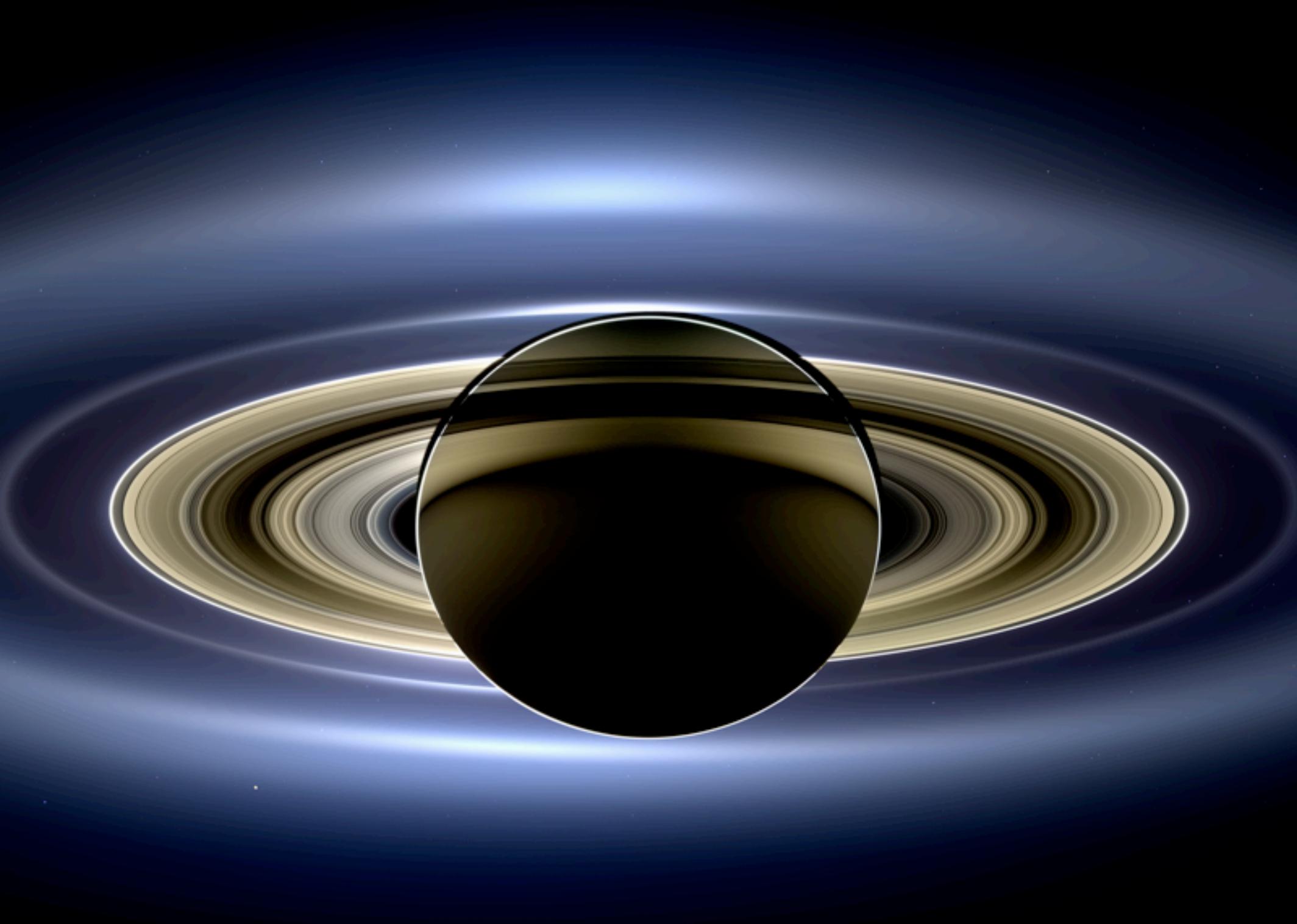
a point of darkness (E. Gaidos' talk)



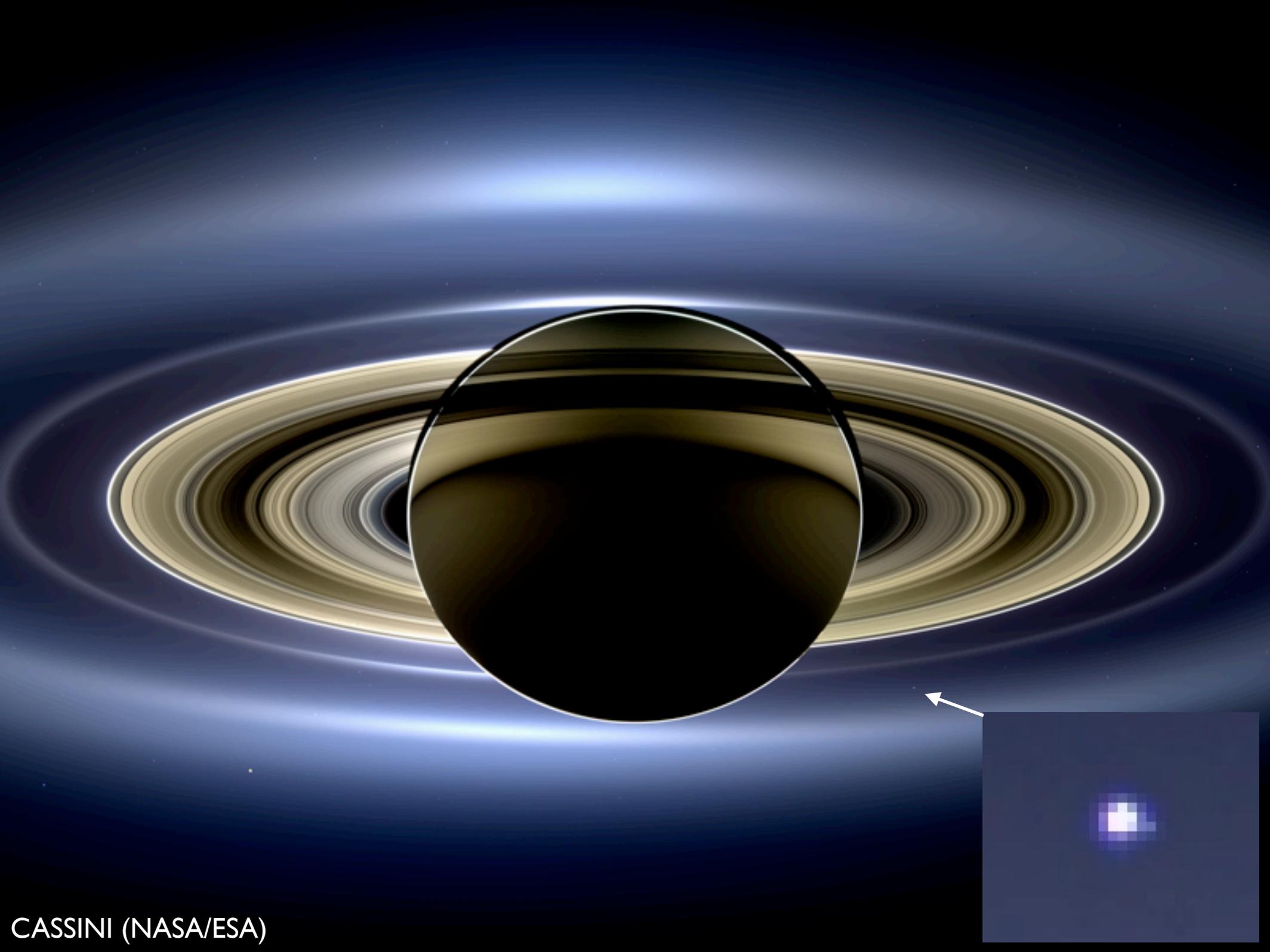
A search for life on Earth from the Galileo spacecraft
1993, Sagan et al.

In its December 1990 fly-by of Earth, the Galileo spacecraft found evidence of abundant gaseous oxygen, a widely distributed surface pigment with a sharp absorption edge in the red part of the visible spectrum, and atmospheric methane in extreme thermodynamic disequilibrium; together, these are strongly suggestive of life on Earth. Moreover, the presence of narrow-band, pulsed, amplitude-modulated radio transmission seems uniquely attributable to intelligence. These observations constitute a control experiment for the search for extraterrestrial life by modern interplanetary spacecraft.

inspired by Lovelock, 1975



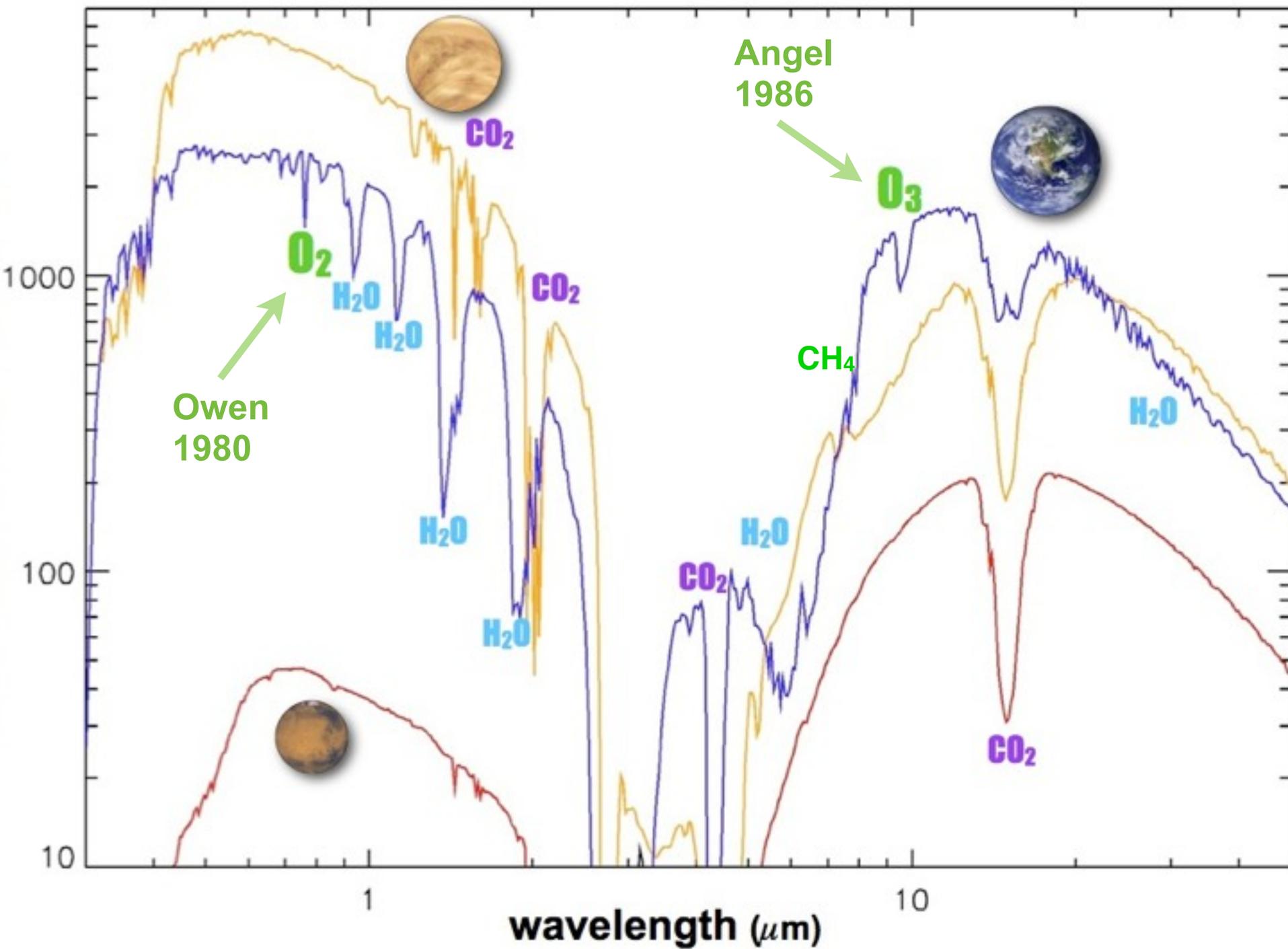
CASSINI (NASA/ESA)



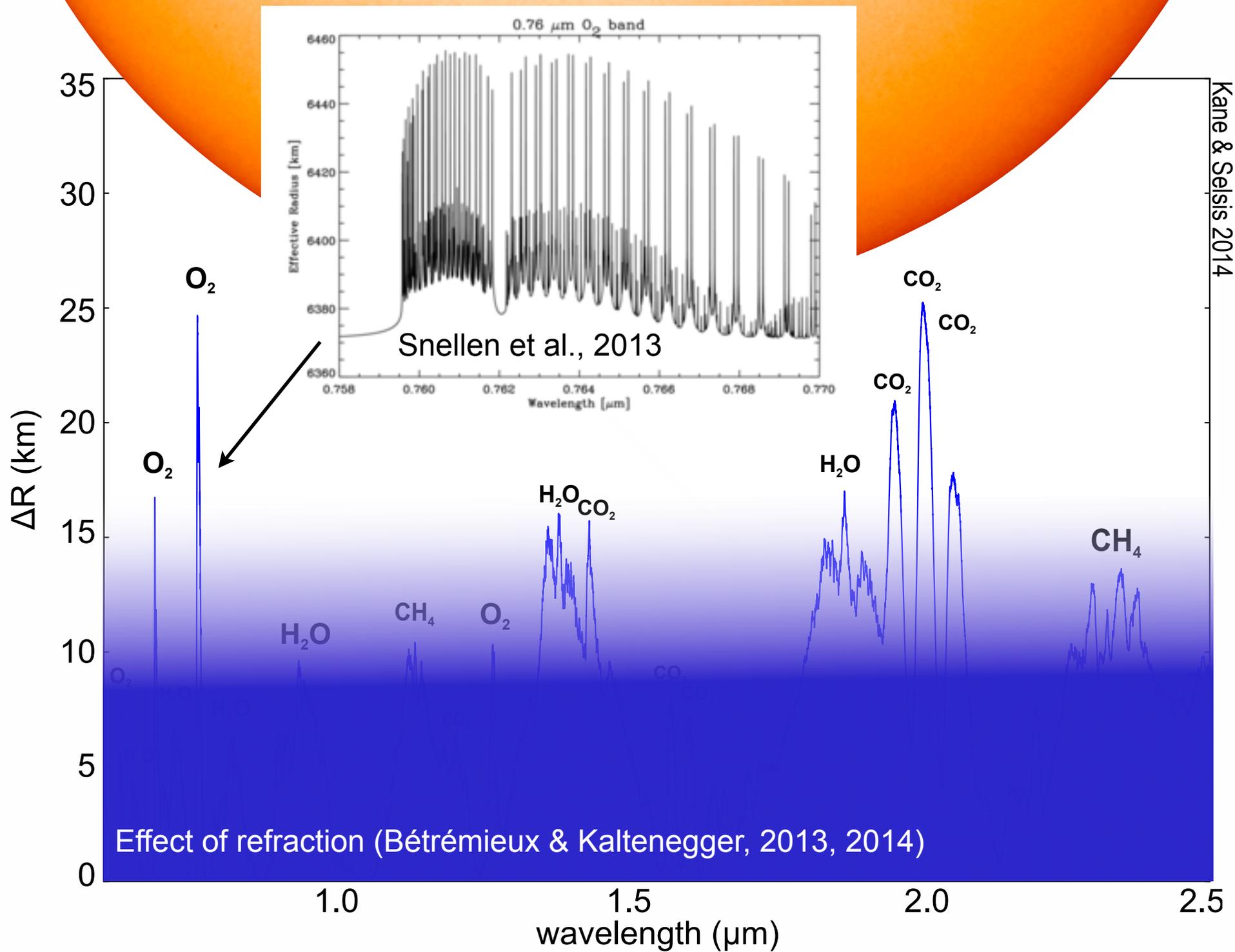
CASSINI (NASA/ESA)



Photon flux at 10 pc ($\text{m}^{-2} \mu\text{m}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)

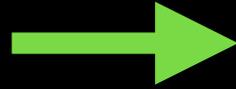


(Selsis & Tinetti, Darwin Proposal, 2007)





Life



altered
observables

instrumentation



Observer

Interpretation ?



x10¹²



Oxygenic photosynthesis



photosynthesis



respiration
or
oxidation

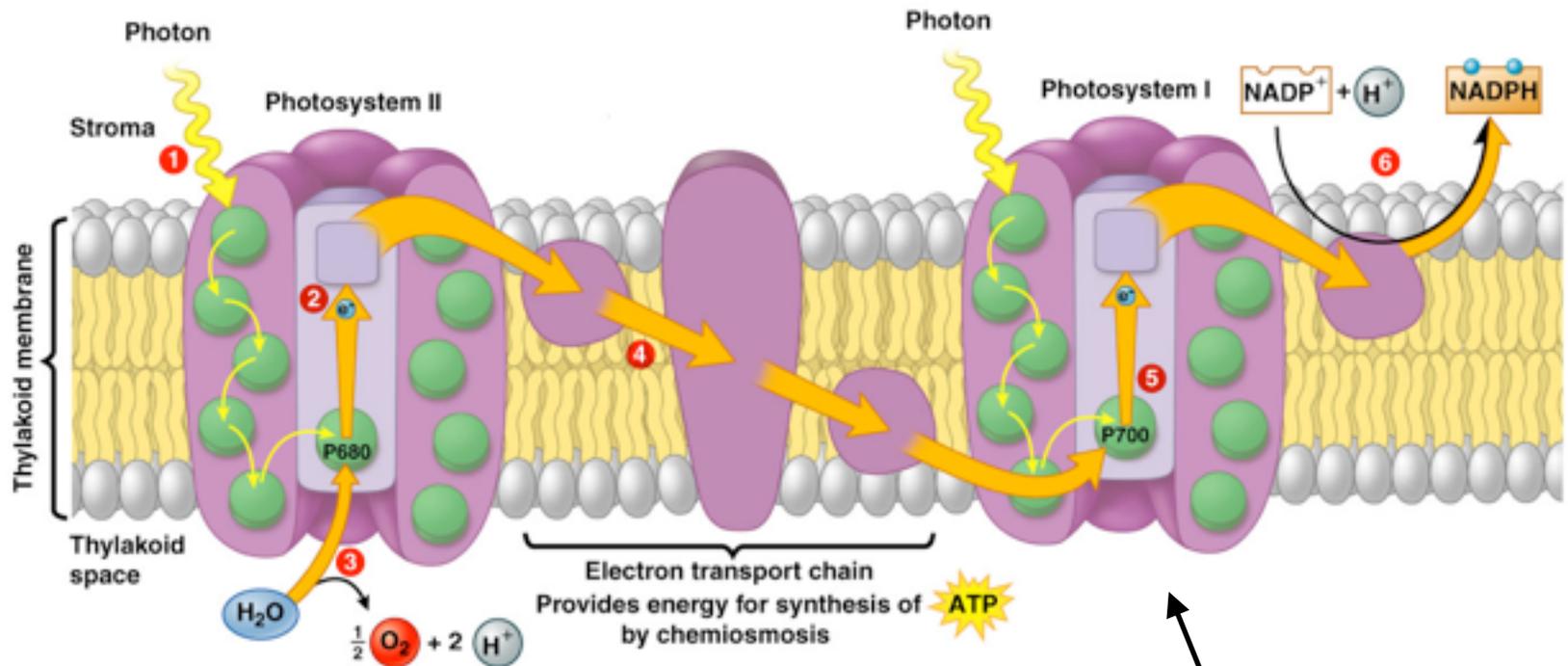


Net release of
atmospheric
O₂

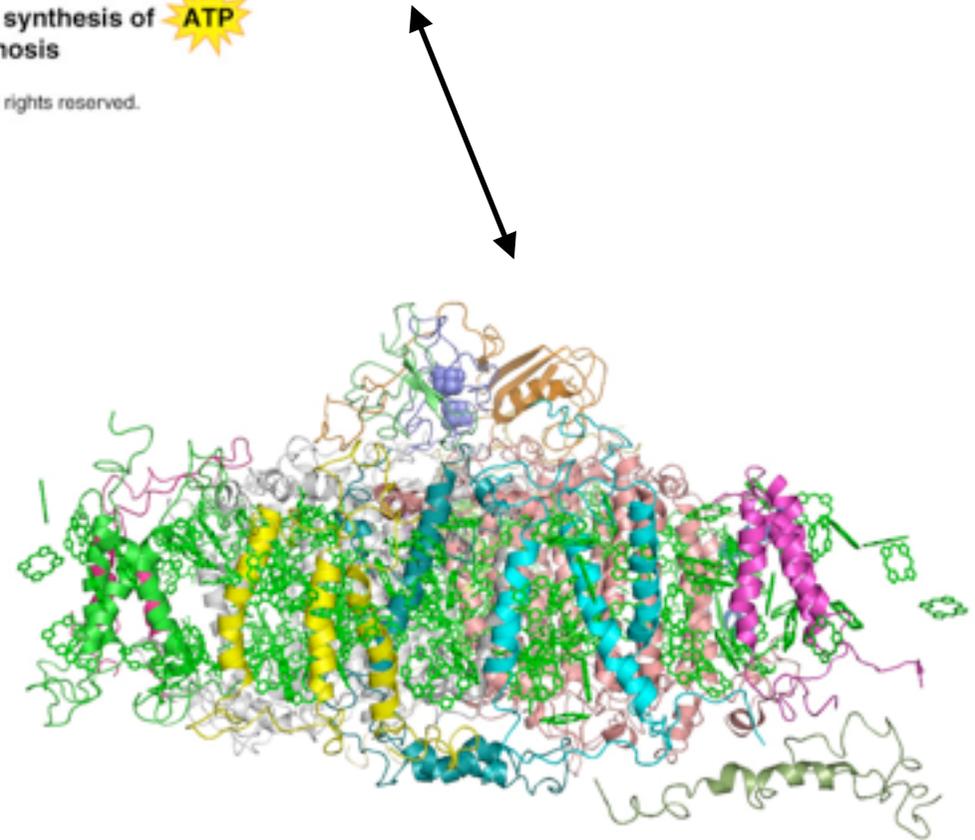
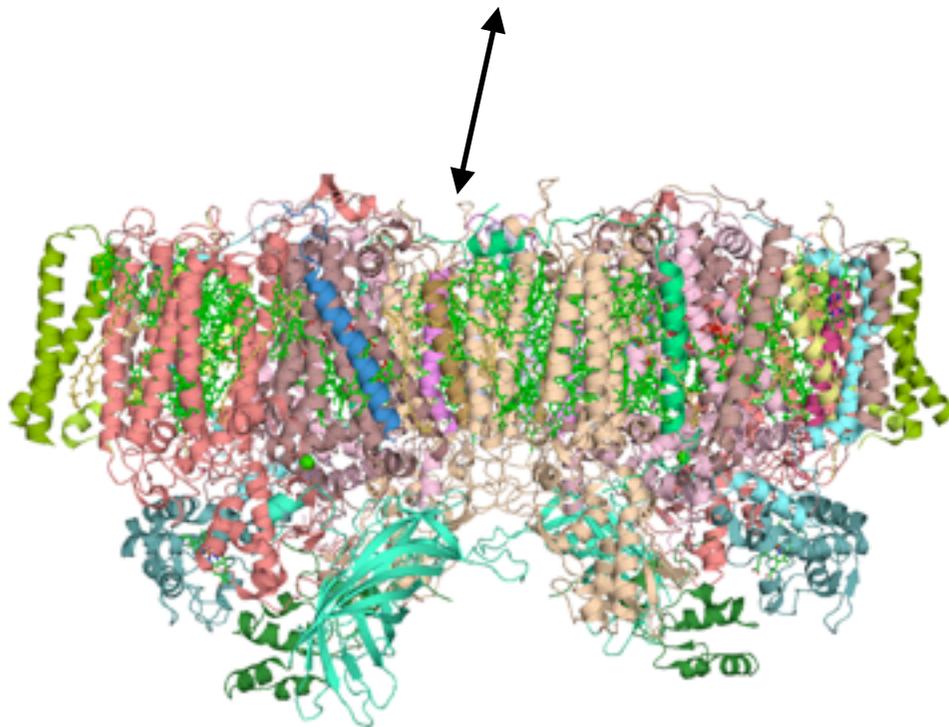


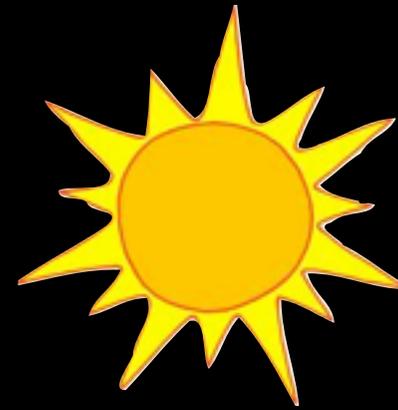
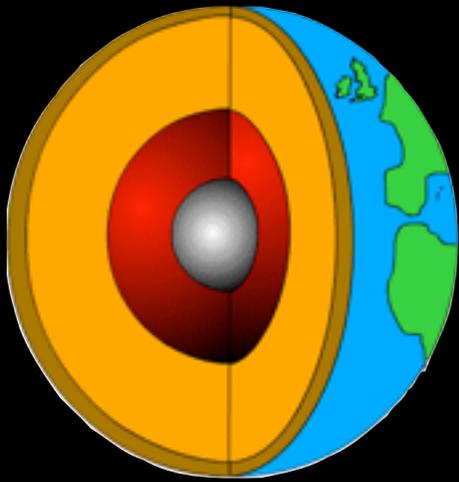
Burial of
organic carbon

2850 kJ/mole of glucose (72 g of carbon)



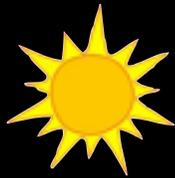
Copyright © 2005 Pearson Education, Inc. Publishing as Pearson Benjamin Cummings. All rights reserved.



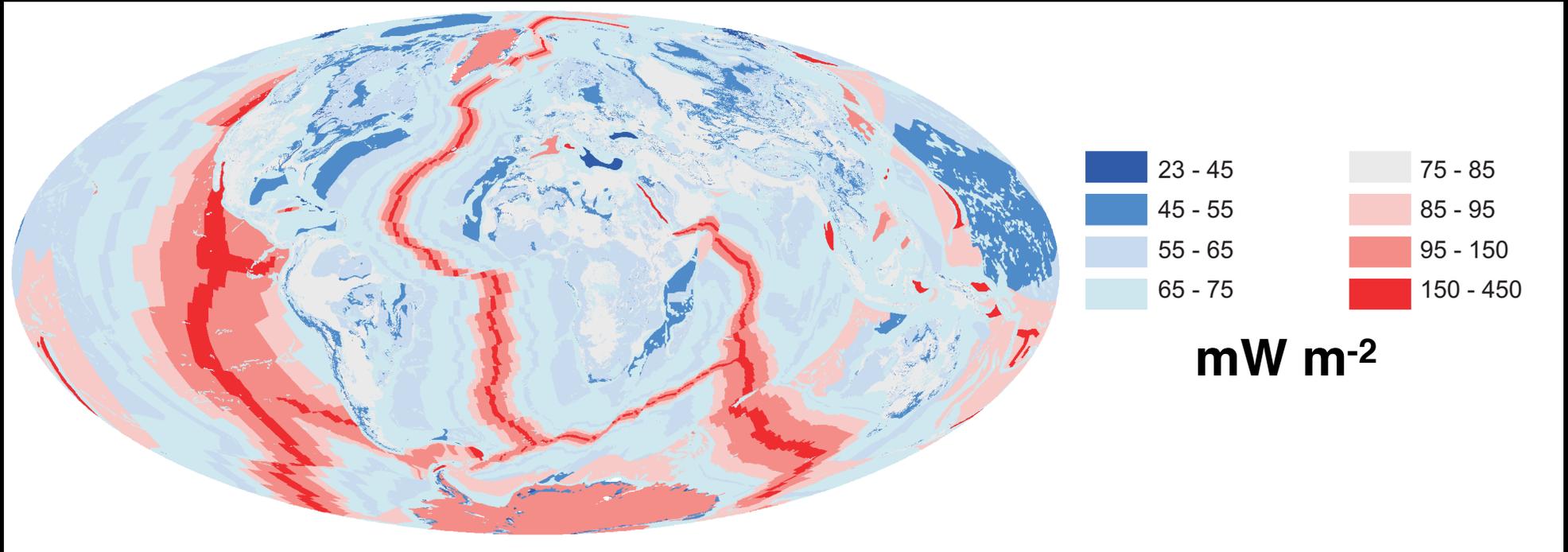


- solar flux at Earth surface: 163 W/m^2 (340 W/m^2 -30% reflected back to space - 77 W/m^2 absorbed by the atmosphere)
- carbon fixation by photosynthesis: 70×10^9 tons of carbon /yr
- the fixation of 72 g of carbon costs 2850 kJ

About 0.16% (0.268 W/m^2) is converted by photoautotrophic life into chemical energy.



0.268 W/m² of sunlight is converted by photoautotrophic life into chemical energy

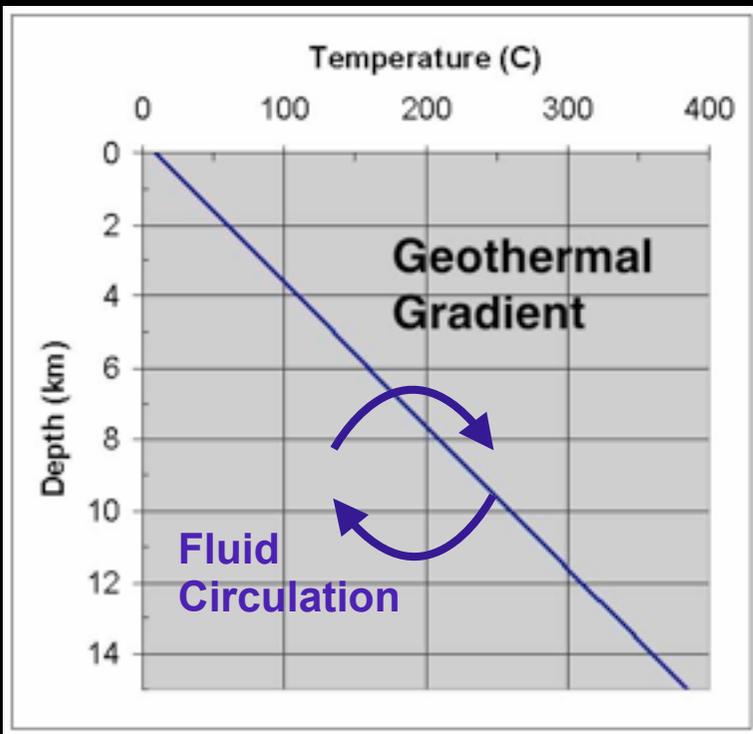


The average internal heat flux dissipated by the Earth is 0.075 W/m² in average

Less than 10⁻⁶ of this heat flux is converted by life into chemical energy (Rosing et al., 2005, 2006)

Photosynthetic life fixes at least 10 000 000 times more carbon than other primary producers (chemoautotrophs)

Chemoautotrophic life relies on the thermal gradient (25K/km in average) produced by the internal heat flux and the redox gradient it generates



200 gC/yr/m²

< 56 gC/Myr/m²



Although Chemoautotrophy is known since 1890, the Earth *deep biosphere* was discovered only in the 1970s

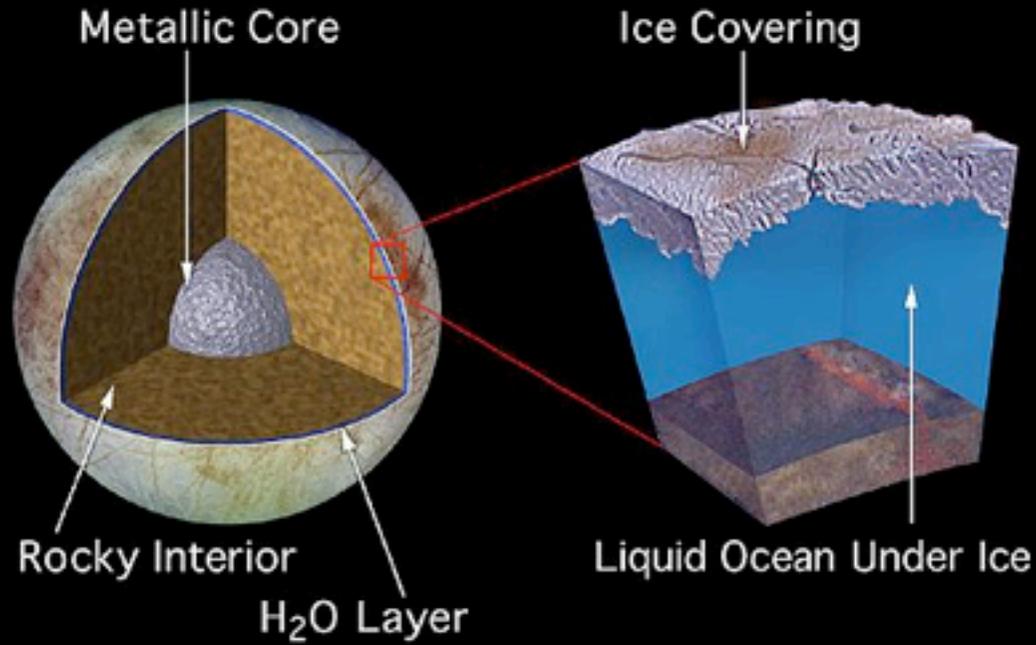
In a world with a purely chemoautotrophic primary production, the organic sequestration would cause no significant biological effect on the global carbon cycle in the absence of photosynthesis (Rosing et al., 2006)

200 gC/yr/m²

< 56 gC/Myr/m²



Biosignatures and the Habitable Zone

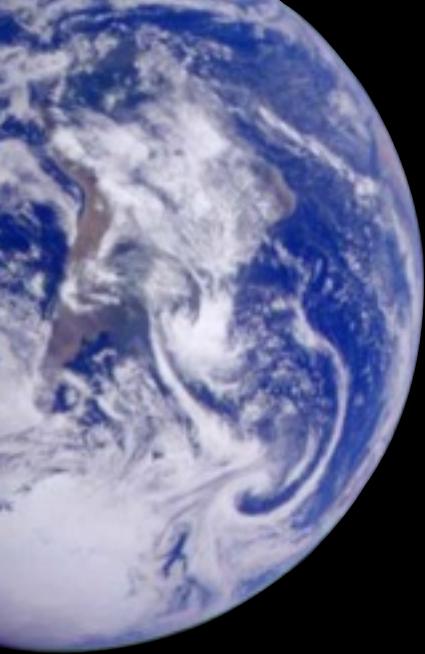


Surf Zone ?

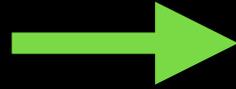
The *Habitable Zone*
(defined as the region where surface
liquid water is stable)
is where liquid water and stellar light
are simultaneously available.

Life may exist outside the HZ but can
it be found by remote observations ?





Life



altered
observables

instrumentation

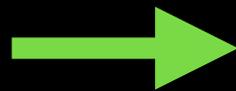


Observer

Interpretation ?



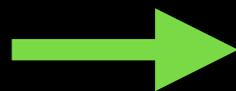
Life



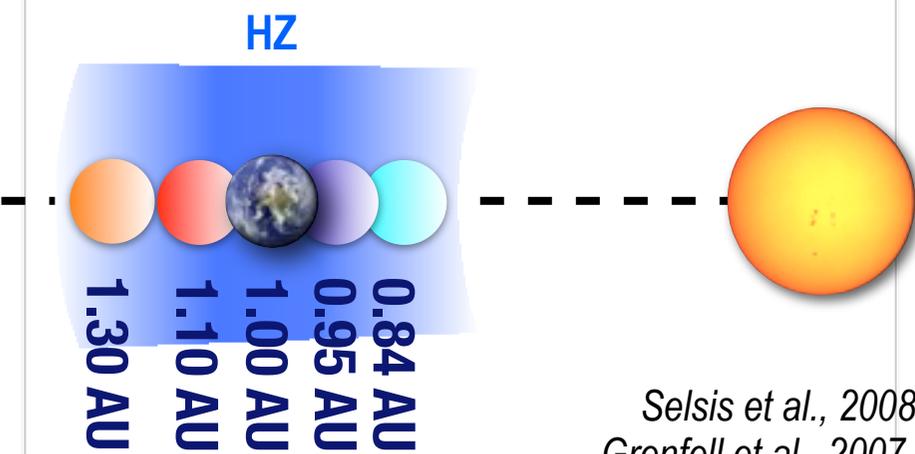
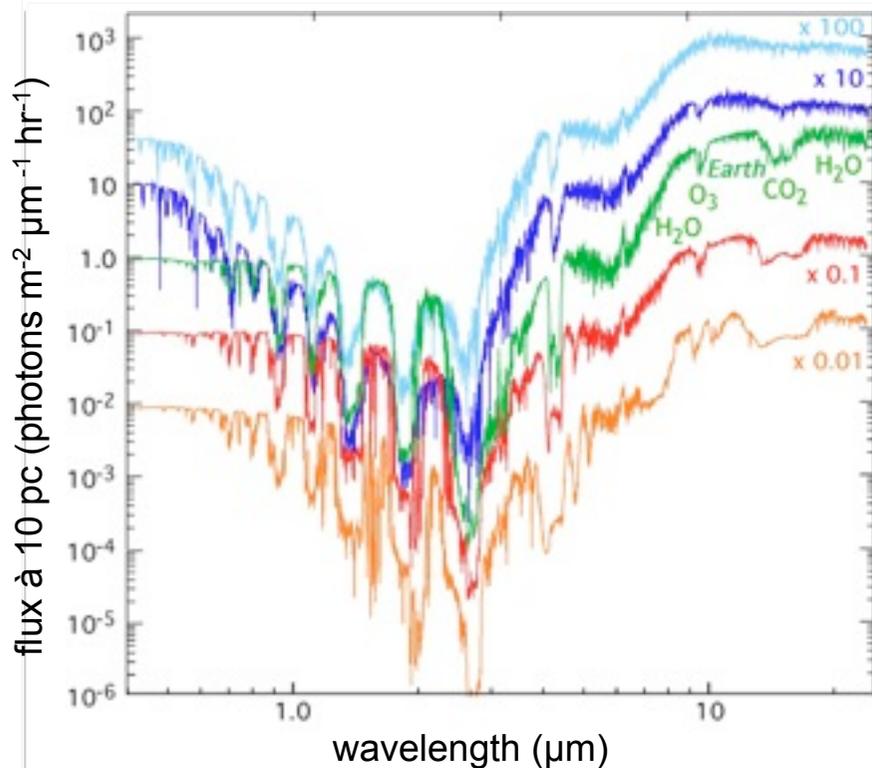
altered observables



Life



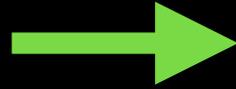
altered observables



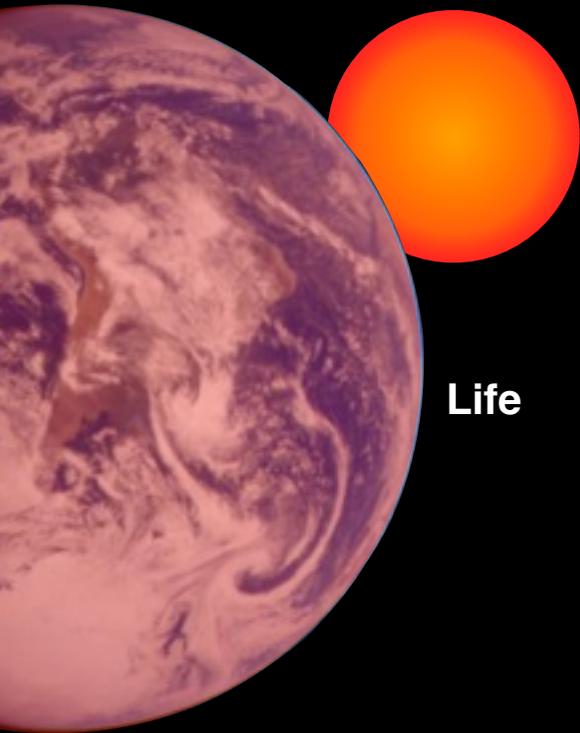
Selsis et al., 2008
Grenfell et al., 2007



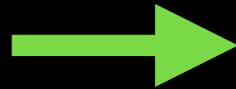
Life



altered
observables



Life



altered
observables

K, G, F stars

Selsis, 2000

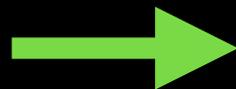
Segura et al., 2003

Hedelt et al., 2013

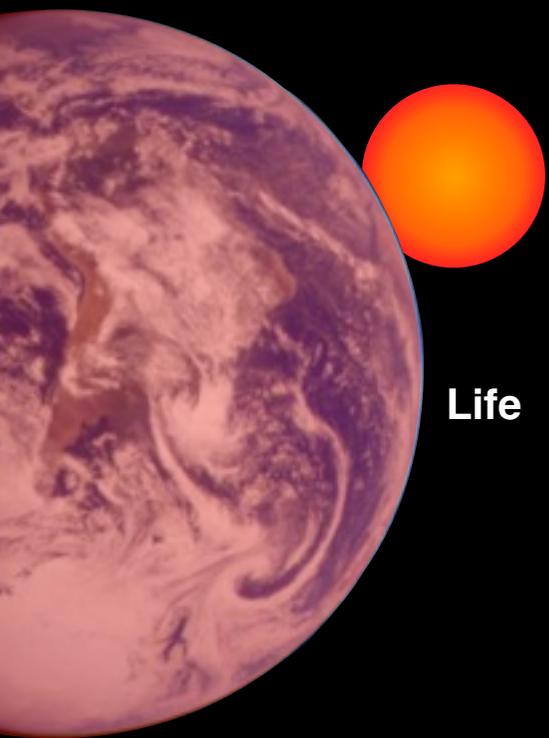
Rugheimer et al., 2013



Life



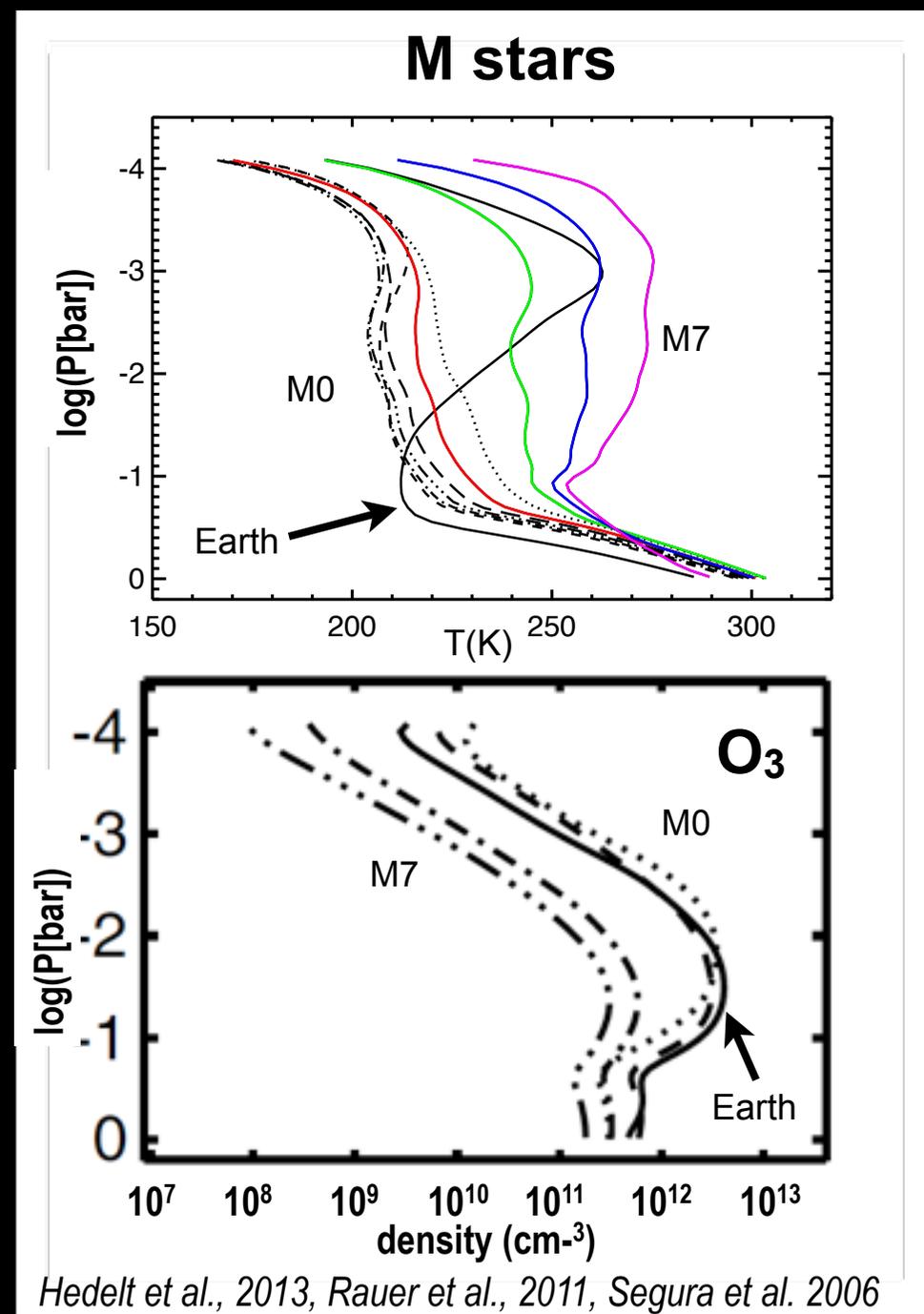
altered observables



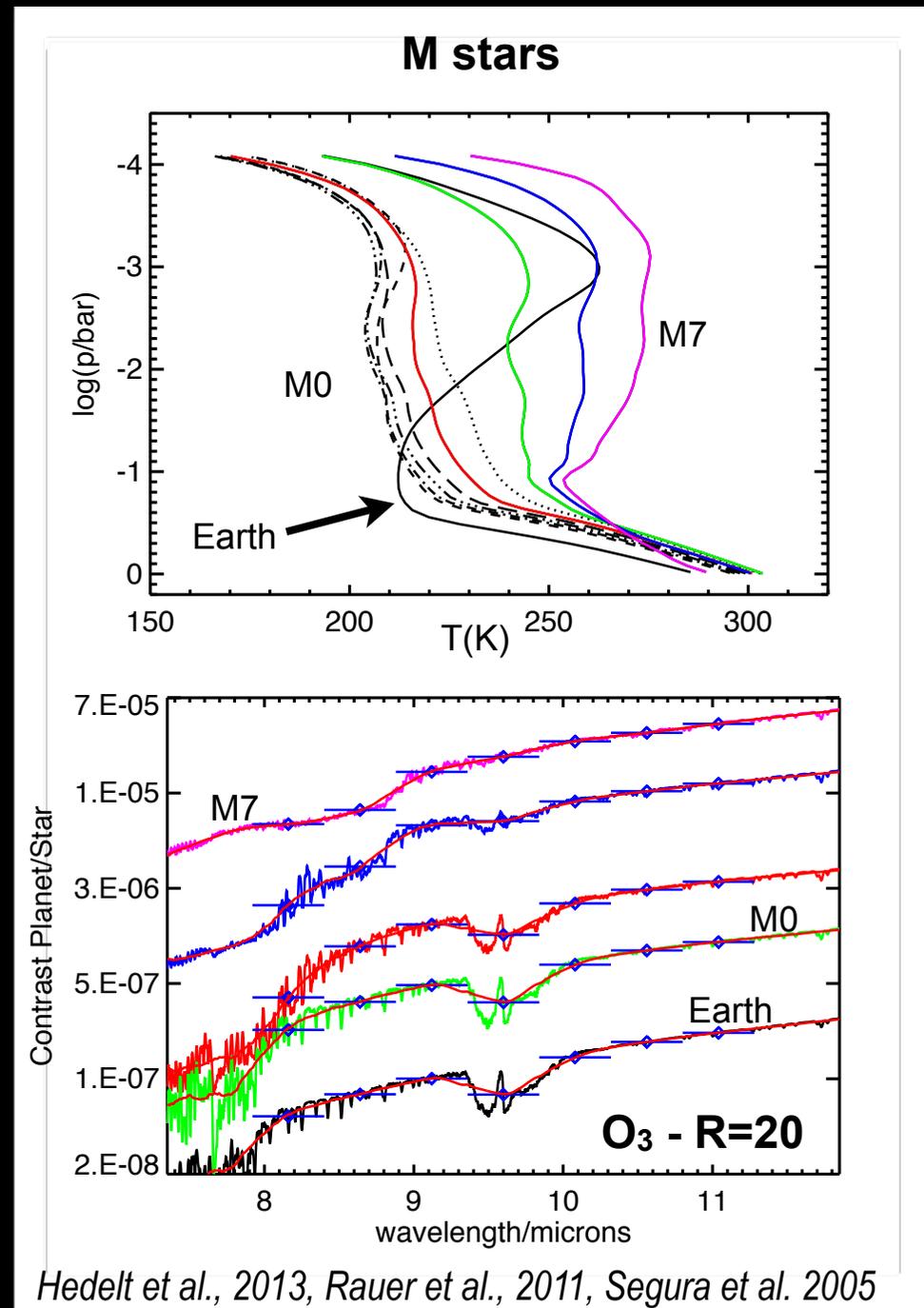
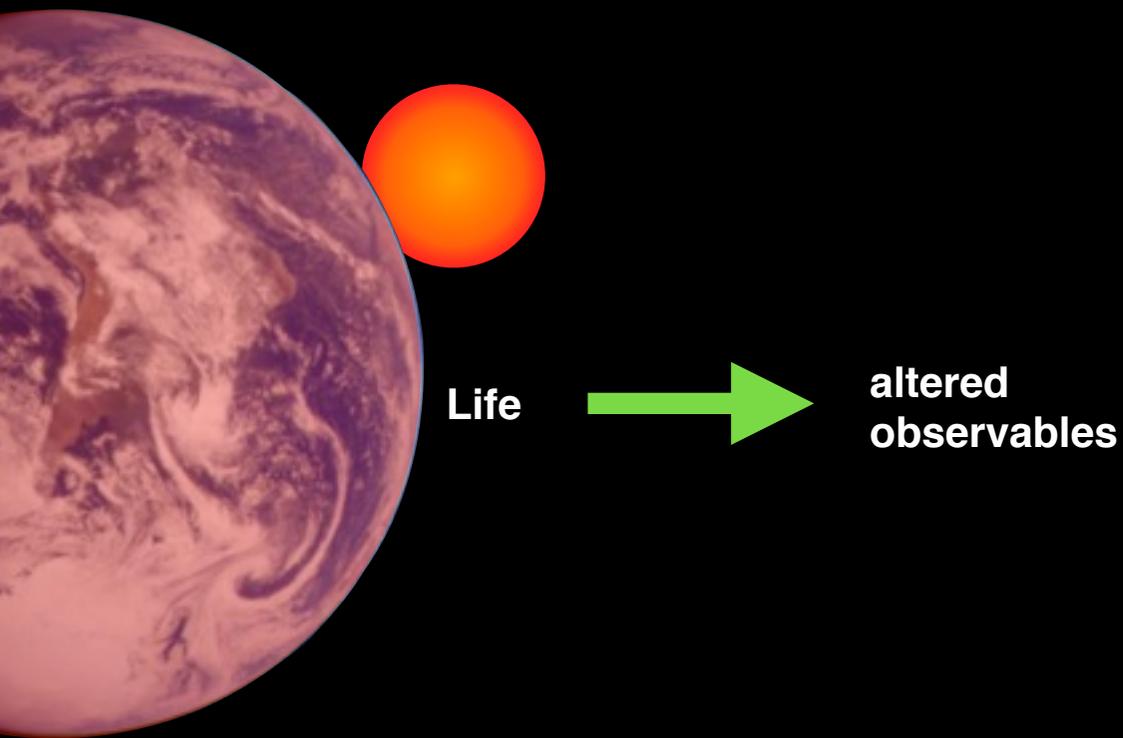
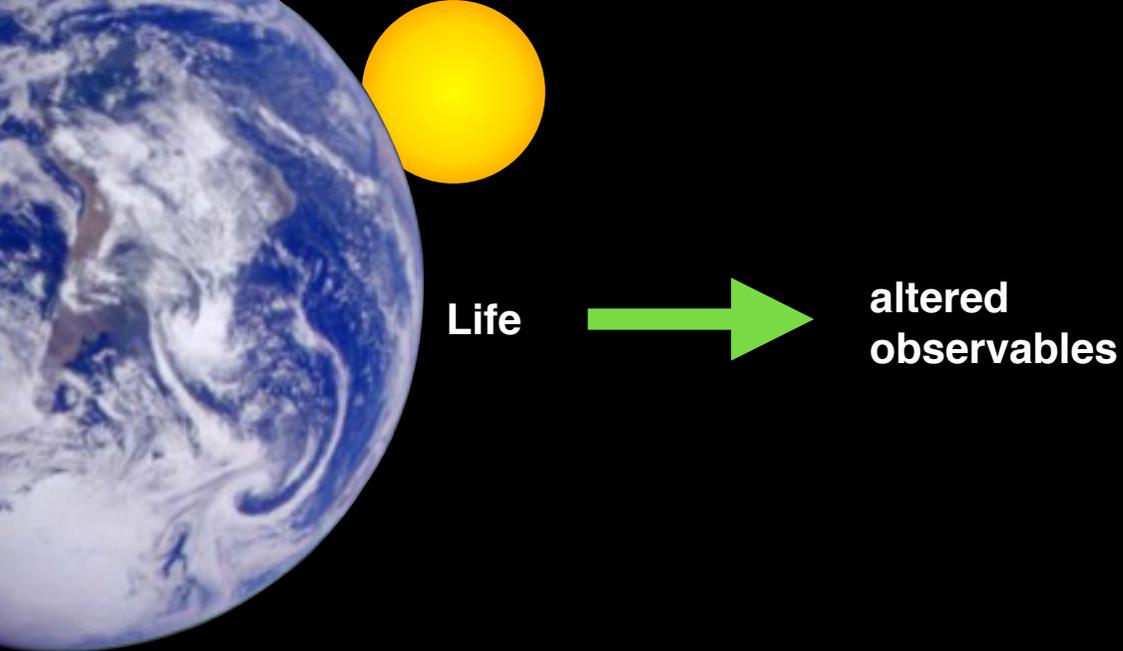
Life

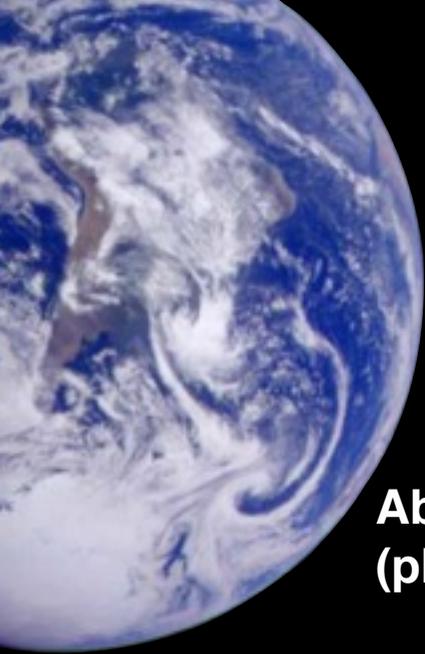


altered observables

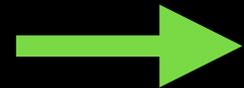


Hedelt et al., 2013, Rauer et al., 2011, Segura et al. 2006

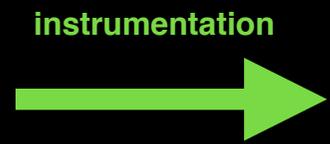




Life



altered observables



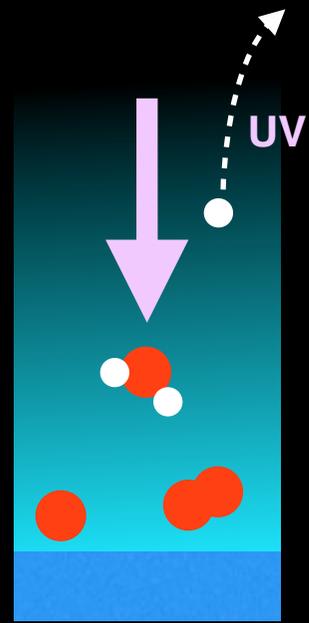
Observer

Interpretation ?

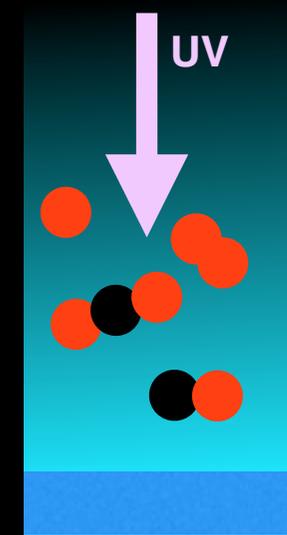
Abiotic
(photo)chemistry



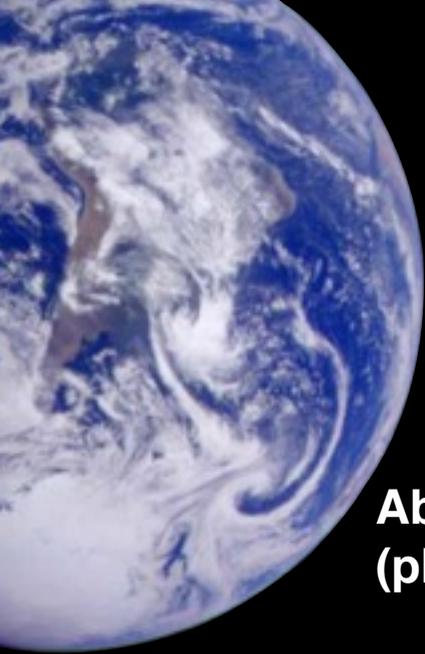
?



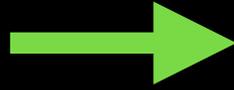
early Venus
Icy satellites



Mars
Venus



Life



altered observables



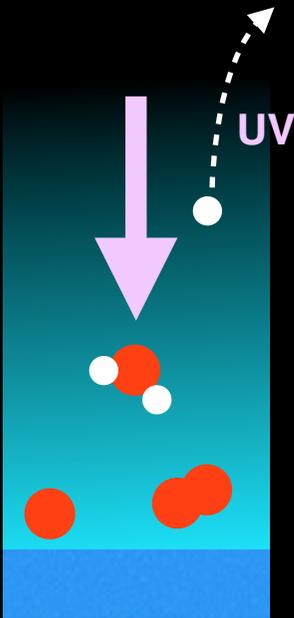
Observer

Interpretation ?

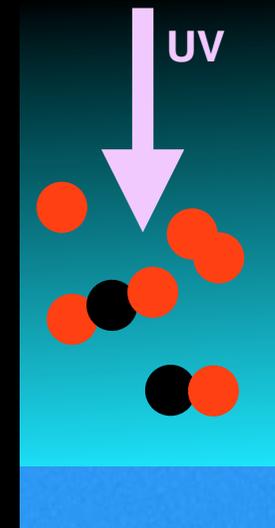
Abiotic
(photo)chemistry



The efficiency of these processes depends - among other things - on the UV intensity and spectral distribution



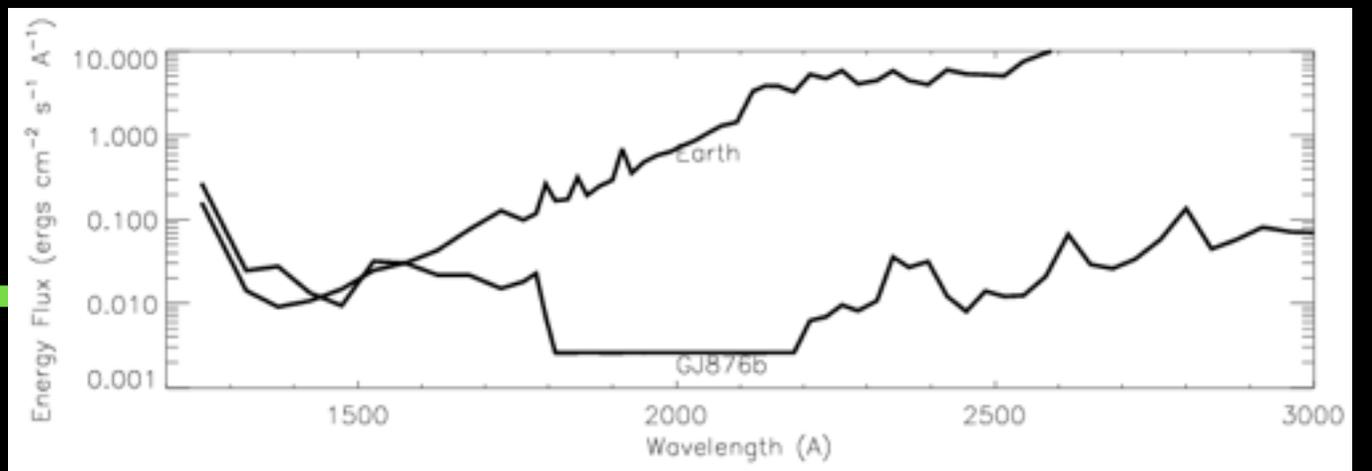
early Venus
Icy satellites



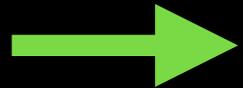
Mars
Venus



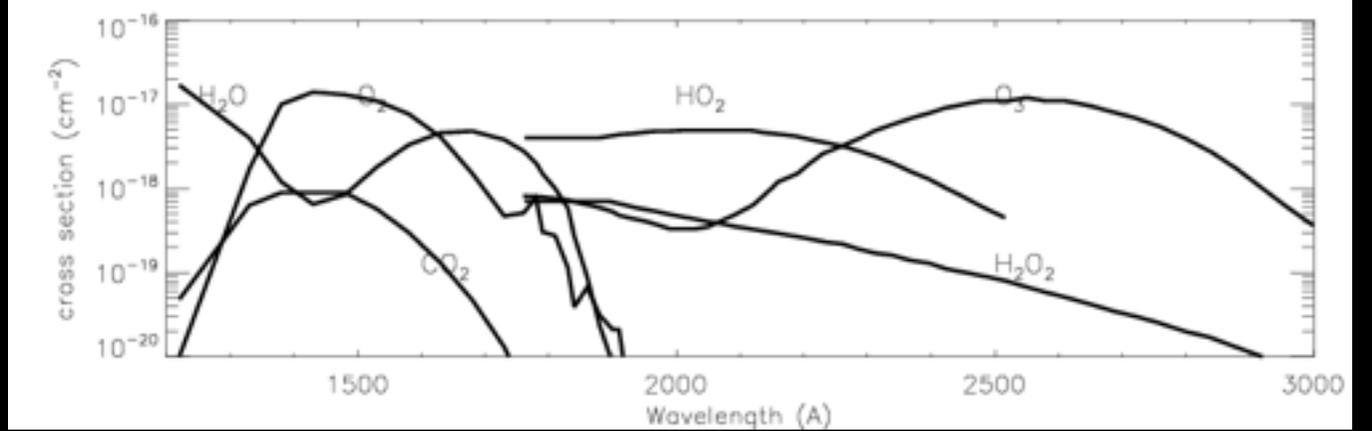
Life



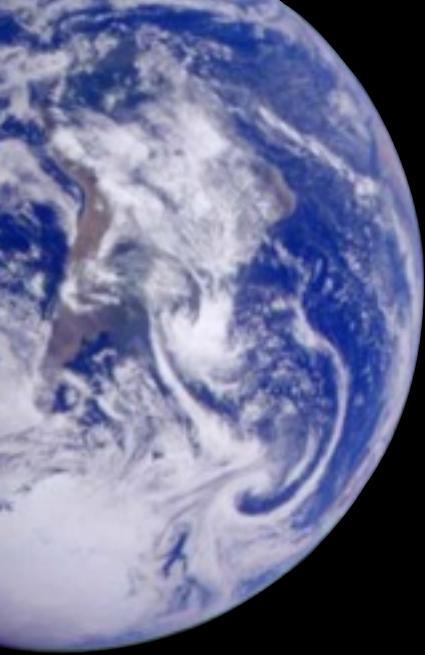
Life



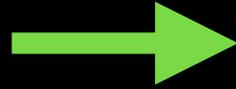
altered
observables



France et al. 2013, Tian et al. 2013



Life



altered
observables

instrumentation



Observer

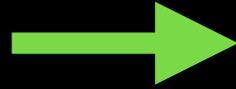
Interpretation ?

planetary atmospheres are not at chemical equilibrium

- UV → photochemistry
- thermal gradient + transport
- at habitable temperatures, endothermic reactions are extremely low
- exchange with a hot interior



Life



altered
observables

instrumentation



Observer

Interpretation ?

Eventually, disequilibrium must be quantified, for instance in terms of ΔG (Gibbs free energy) and compared with possible abiotic sources of ΔG

Doable for UV. Much more difficult for quenching (exchange with a hot interior).

Implies a comprehensive knowledge of the atmospheric elemental composition.

context is the key

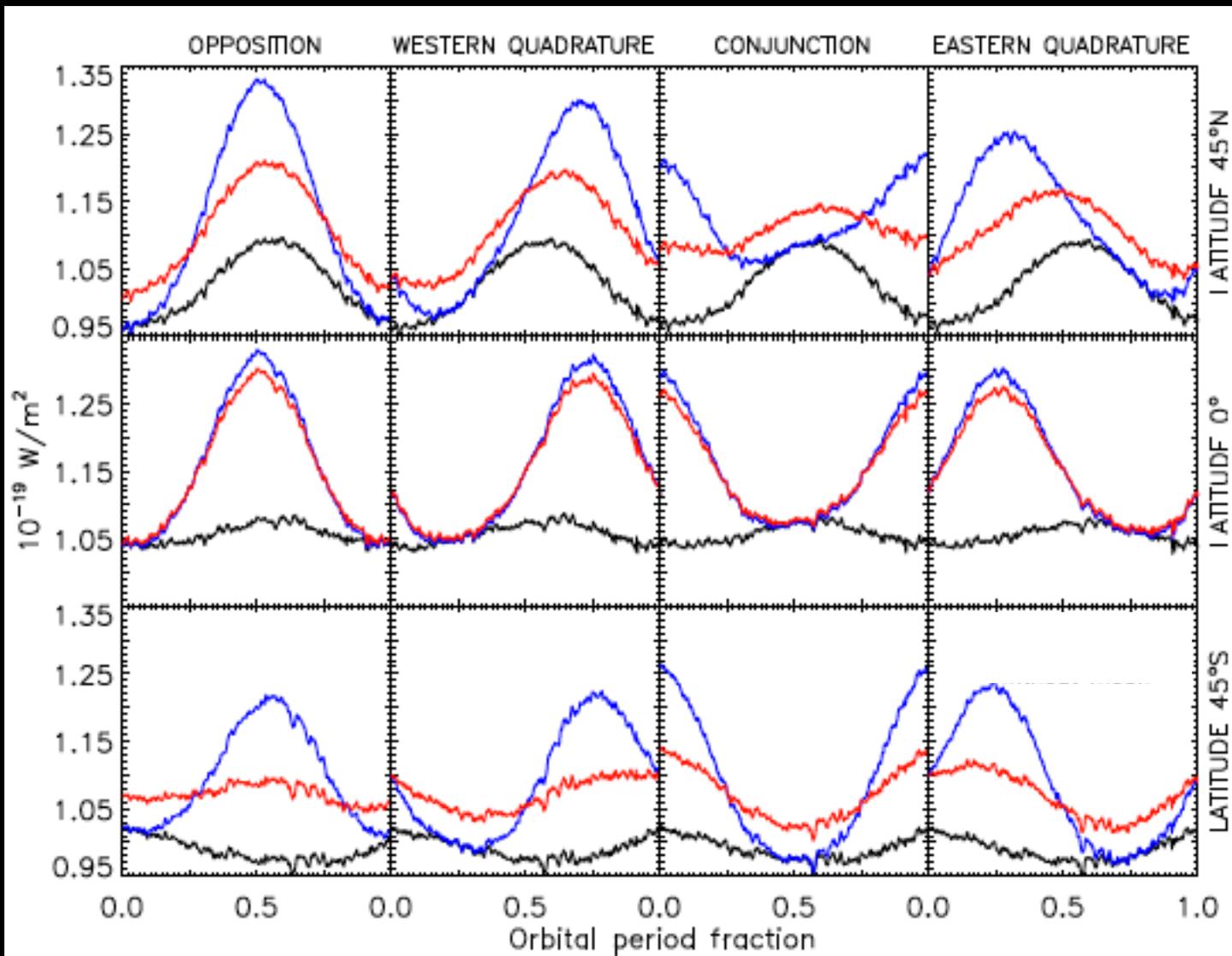
“if information from other experiments [...] had not been available this set of data would almost certainly have been interpreted as presumptive evidence for biology”

Klein, H. P.: 1978, 'The Viking Biological Experiments on Mars', *Icarus* 34, 666–674.



some concluding remarks

- attributing a spectral/chemical anomaly to the presence of life (if possible) will require many multiwavelength high-snr observations from different instruments
- The detection of such an anomaly is not the ultimate goal. It would be the beginning of the story.
- *dosit facit venenum* (measurement vs detection)
- we need to observe/study many different planets to understand the processes controlling their diversity
- the success of the search for life does not depend only on our technology but also on the actual distribution/diversity of life in the Universe. It is therefore impossible to predict if/when such a discovery will be made.
- always question the assumptions !



Gomez-Leal et al., *ApJ*, 2012

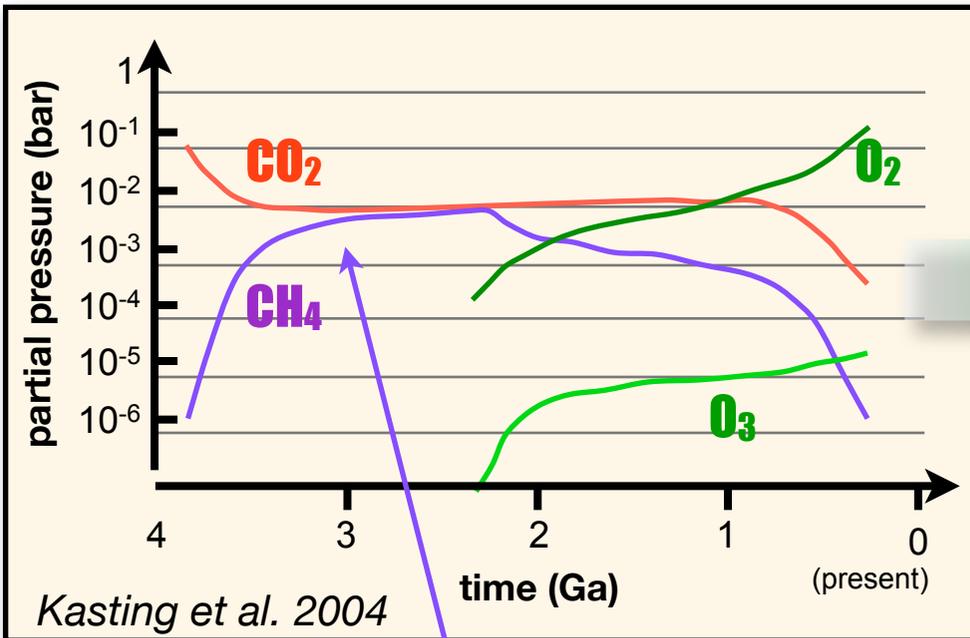
planet bern042



Earth in time

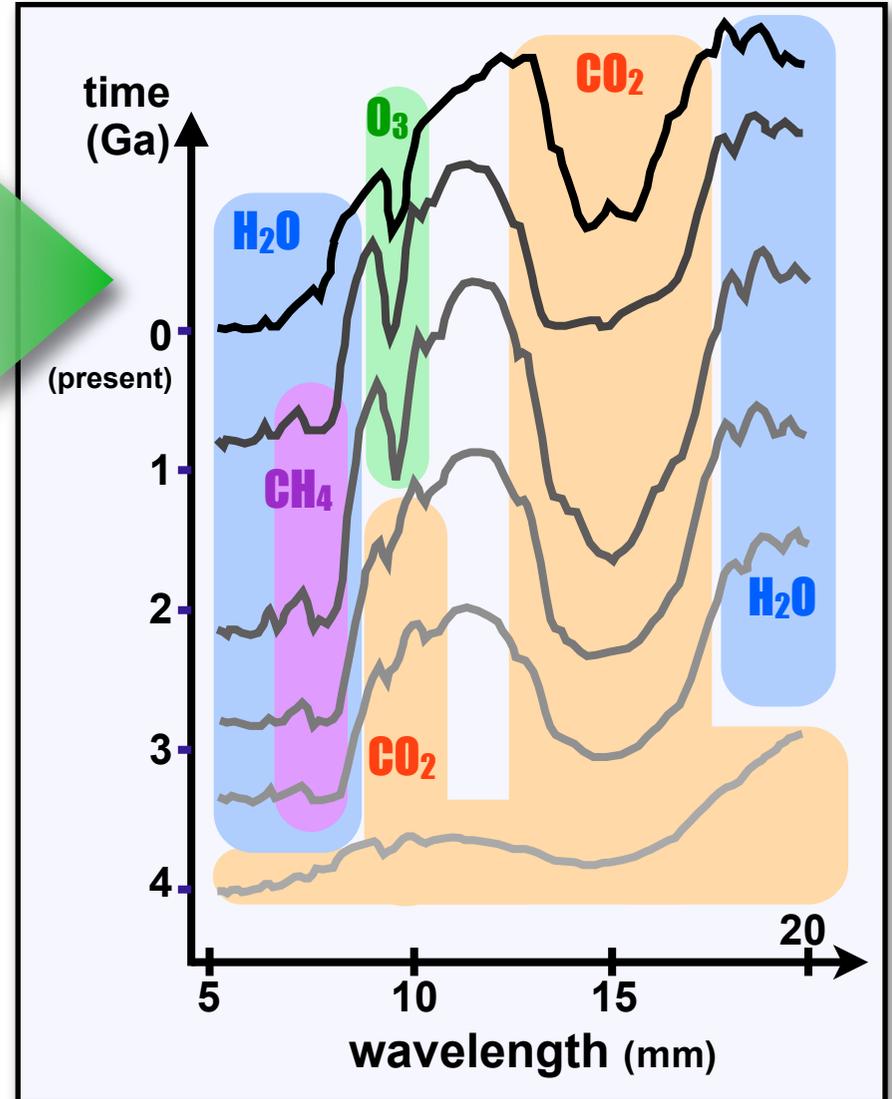


From atmospheric evolution...



An era of biogenic methane before the rise of oxygen ?

... to spectral evolution



Kaltenegger et al. 2006