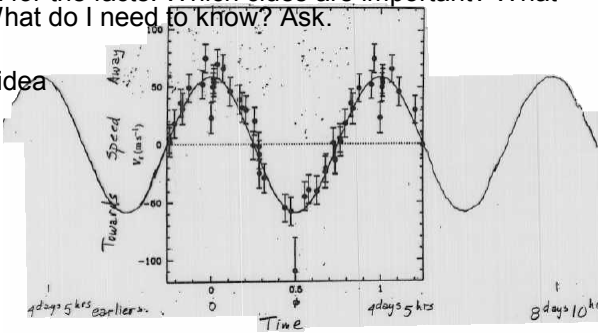


Life & Mystery Topic

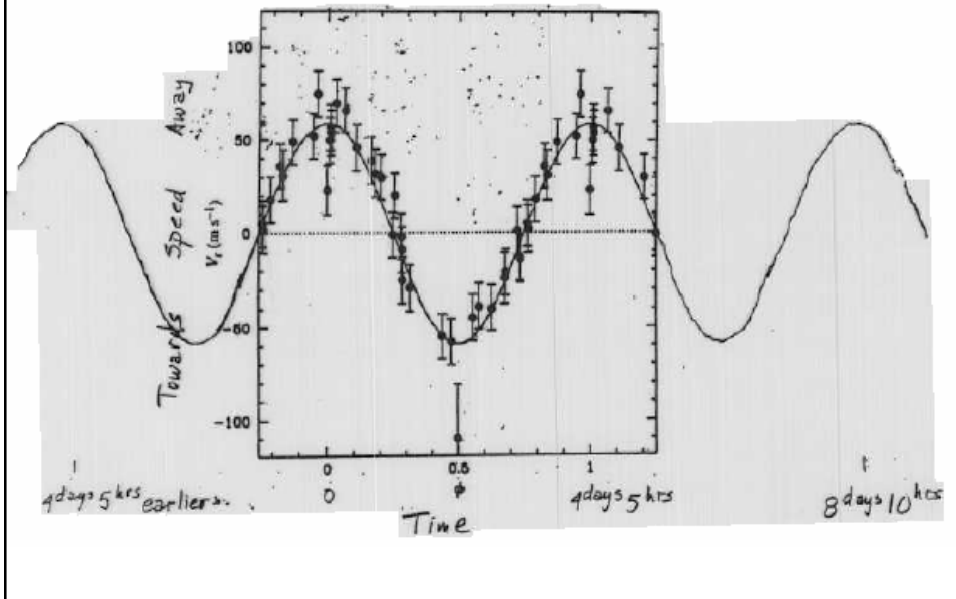
- Mystery topic
- What is needed for life?
- Test 2 on Tues, Feb 27
 - Large majority on solar system
 - Some question on telescopes & topics covered in test 1
 - Format similar to Test 1
 - Practice test: link on syllabus
 - Life & mystery not on test.
- Missouri “Show Me” Club
 - Today, 7:30-8:30pm, here

51 Pegasi

- Michael Mayor & Didier Queloz discovered something important by studying the star 51 Pegasi.
 - M&Q measured the speed of the star using Doppler effect
 - Doppler effect (p. 116): motion of star or us changes wavelength of light
 - Doppler effect measures only speed toward or away from us.
- Steps
 - Examine the data for the facts. Which clues are important? What is remarkable? What do I need to know? Ask.
 - Brainstorming
 - Developing your idea
 - Testing your idea.



Motion of 51 Peg Away & Towards Us

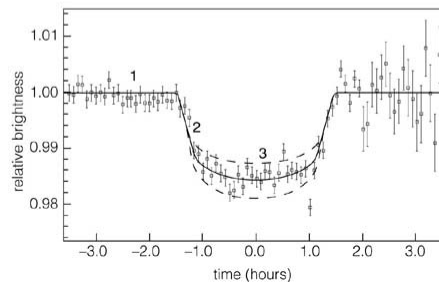
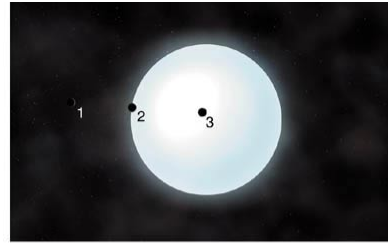


Extrasolar planets

- What did Mayor & Queloz discover?
- Q What key clue says they discovered a planet and not a faint star?
 - a. Period is 4days 5hr.
 - b. Speed of star is 60m/s.
 - c. Motion repeats.
 - d. They did not see the companion object.

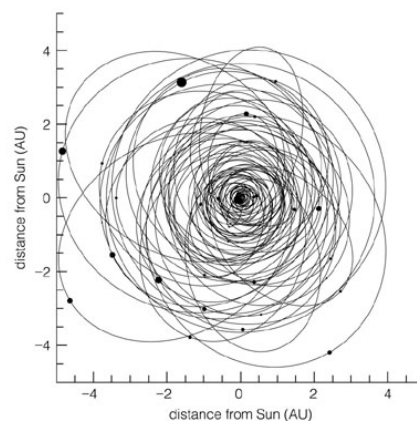
Other ways to find extrasolar planets

- Observe light of planet
 - Did M&Q see what they discovered? No
 - Light from star overwhelms light from planet.
- Occultation
 - Planet partially blocks light of star
 - Need planet, star, Earth alignment.
 - Can measure size of planet.



Info from extrasolar planets

- Selection bias
 - Massive planets
 - Short periods
- Median distance <1AU
- Mass
 - Most are more massive than Jupiter
 - None are as massive as Earth.
- Density (few known)
 - Like Jupiter
- Orbital eccentricity
 - More eccentric than planets in solar system



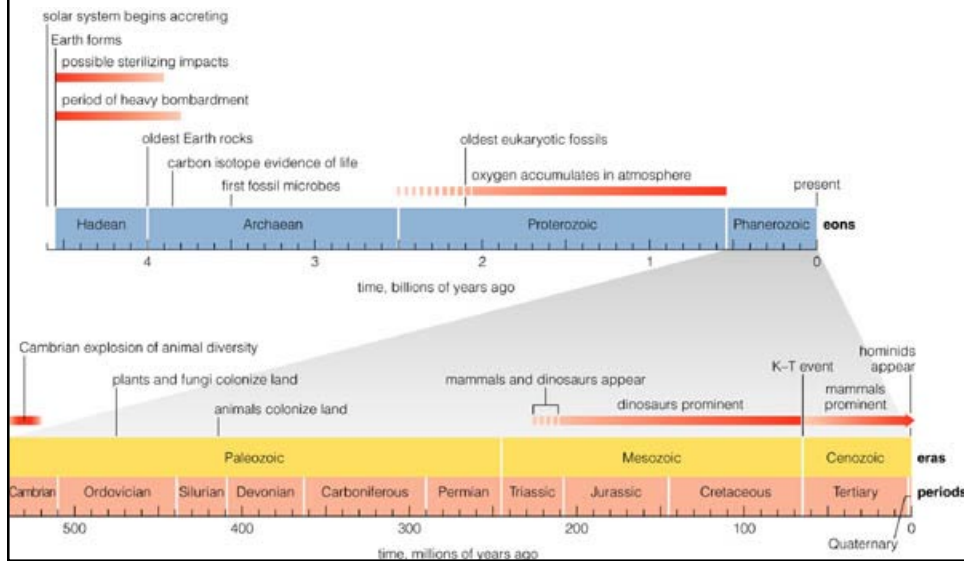
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- Q: Which observations, when paired together, are surprising?
 - a. Mass & density
 - b. Mass & distance

Info from extrasolar planets

- Selection bias
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- Orbital eccentricity
 - More eccentric than planets in solar system
- Q: Which observations, when paired together, are surprising?
 - a. Mass & density
 - b. Mass & distance
- Planets close to the star “should” be rocky and not massive.
- Best idea:
 - Planet did form far from star. Planet migrated close to star.

Life on earth



Evidence for life on the new Earth

- **C12/C13 ratio**
 - Living things have higher ratio of C12 than in non-living things.
 - Carbon in rock from 3.85Byr contain same higher C12/C13 ratio.
 - Carbon-incorporating life existed 3.85Byr ago
- **Stromatolite (mats of bacteria)**
 - Bacteria existed 3.5Byr ago



Fig 18-4 This section of a 3.5-billion-year-old stromatolite shows a structure nearly identical to that of a living mat. Thus, it offers strong evidence of having been made by microbes, including some photosynthetic ones, that lived 3.5 billion years ago.

How did life on Earth start?

- Urey-Miller experiment
 - With lightening, gases assemble into organic molecules
 - Life formed from these organic molecules
- Migration from outside Earth
 - Martian meteorite

Necessities for life

- Water
- Source of energy
- Building material
- Q: What is the source of energy for a tomato plant?
 - a. Sunlight
 - b. Heat from a volcano
 - c. Radioactivity
- Q: What is the primary source of building materials for an oak tree?
 - a. Ground
 - b. Air

Bare necessities

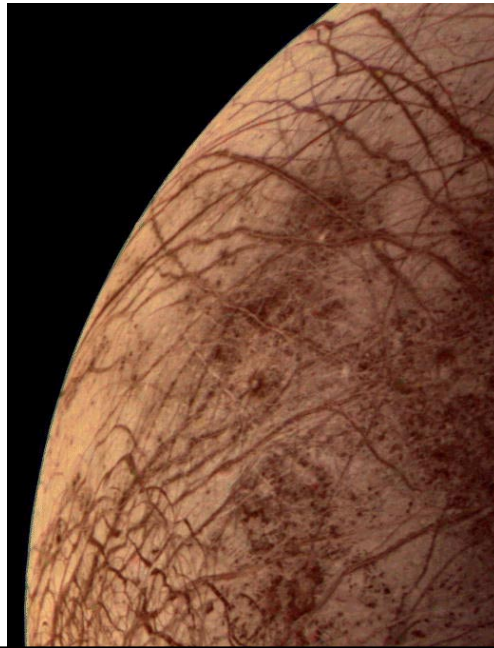
- Time scale for life
 - Seconds
 - Could be millions of years
- Is sunlight absolutely necessary?
 - No: bacteria live near volcanic vents in the ocean.
- Is liquid water absolutely necessary?
 - An experiment
 - Place bacteria in a cold environment with radioactive nutrients
 - Wait a long time.
 - Did bacteria use the nutrients? Are bacteria radioactive?

Life in the solar system

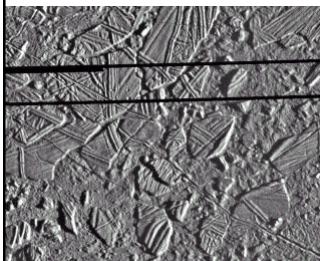
- Requirements
 - Water
 - Energy
 - Building material

Europa

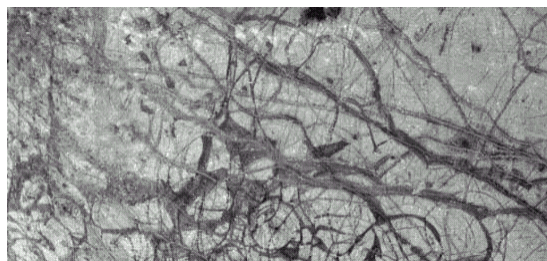
- *Not* made of ice.
 - Density similar to Moon
- Tidal forces keep it geologically active.
- Covered by layer of water ice.
 - Appears to be “pack ice” on top of an ocean.
 - Water must be warmed by heat from Europa’s interior.



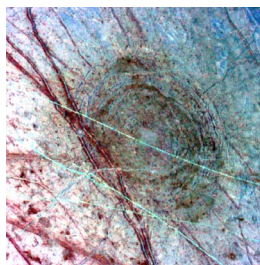
Europa's surface



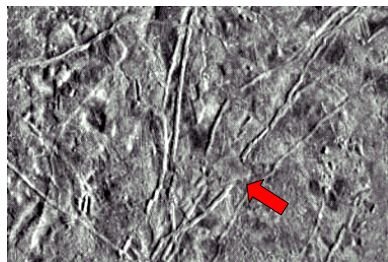
Ice rafts



Nebraska-sized area showing ice and channels.

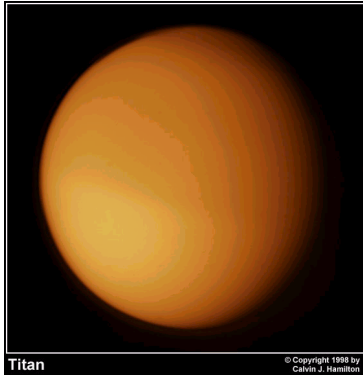


+ the occasional impact crater

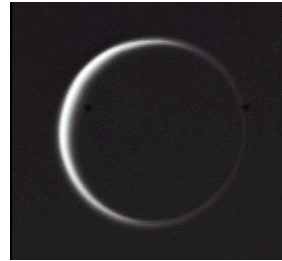


Ice flow cutting across ridge

Titan



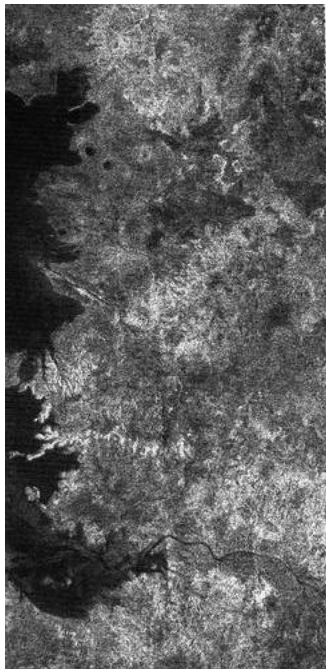
In visible light, from Voyager



Looking back at Titan

- Composition: half ice, half rock.
- Has an atmosphere, with many similarities to Earth's.

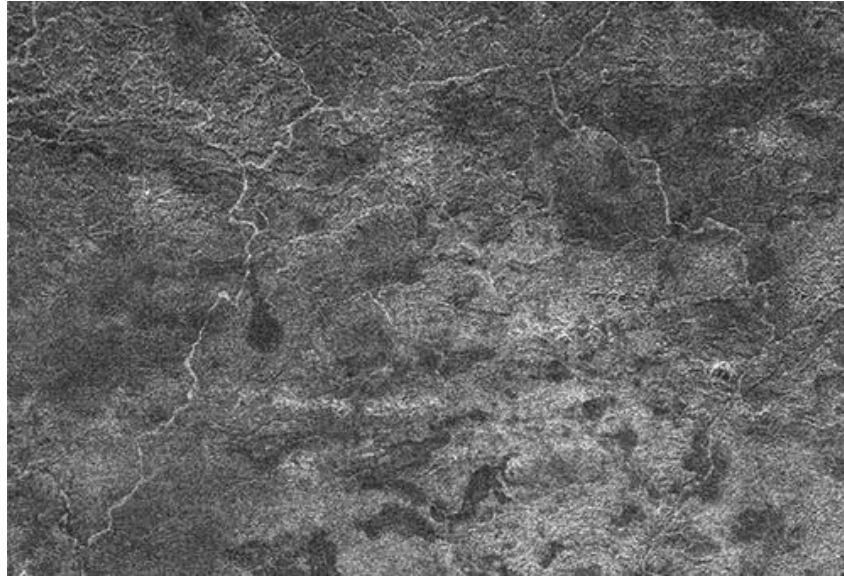
Cassini Satellite: Radar images



Liquid Lakes on Titan

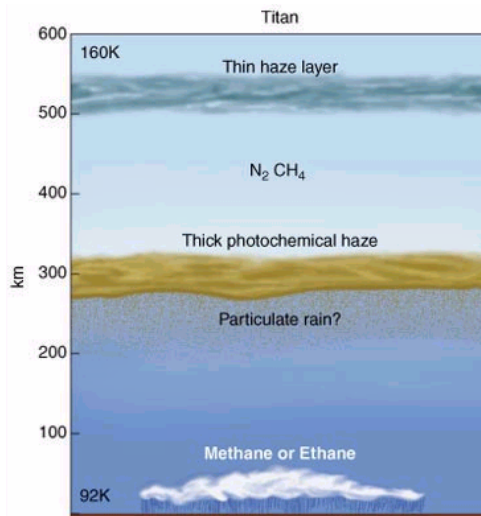


Titan Dunes over Possible Craters
saturn.jpl.nasa.gov



Meandering Rivers

Titan's atmosphere



- Density about same as Earth's 1.5 bars
- Primarily N₂, but also:
 - carbon monoxide (CO)
 - methane (CH₄)
 - ethane (C₂H₆)
 - propane (C₃H₈)
 - hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
 - a building block of DNA
 - C₂N₂, HC₃N
- Q: Which life-indicating gas is missing? A: CO₂; B: O₂; C: Neon; D: