

Astronomy 330:

# Extraterrestrial Life



This class (Lecture 12):

Life in the Solar System

**Stephanie Gerstetter**

**John Ryan**

Next Class:

Life in the Solar System



Alien boogers

**HW #5 due Sunday night.  
No Class March 19th**

Music: *Venus as a Boy*— Bjork

## HW #2



Akshay Murthy

<http://www.ufosonearth.com/site/cia-agent-claims-to-have-seen-direct-evidence-of-alien-visitation/>

Roswell incident— now, and only now, a CIA agent, Chase Brandon, has come out and said that it "was a craft that did not come from this planet"

Tyler Blum

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2843871/Ancient-Martian-civilisation-wiped-nuclear-bomb-wielding-aliens-attack-Earth-claims-physicist.html>

John Brandenburg presents his theory that there was a nuclear war on the face of Mars based on Xenon

2

## Earth-Mercury Comparison



Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. Mercury has the most elliptical orbit of any planet and orbits in a 3:2 spin resonance.

Radius	0.38 Earth
Surface gravity	0.38 Earth
Mass	0.06 Earth
Distance from Sun	0.39 AU
Average Temp	167 C (> 600 C Sunward)
Year	87.97 Earth days
Length of Day	<b>58.6 Earth days</b>
Atmosphere	Vacuum

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/mercuryfact.html>

## Drake Equation

That's 24 planetary systems/year

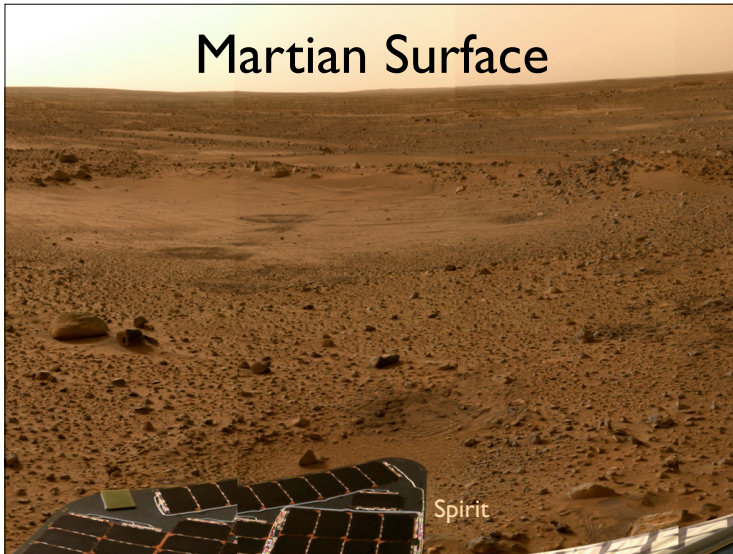
Frank  
Drake



$$N = R_* \times f_p \times n_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$

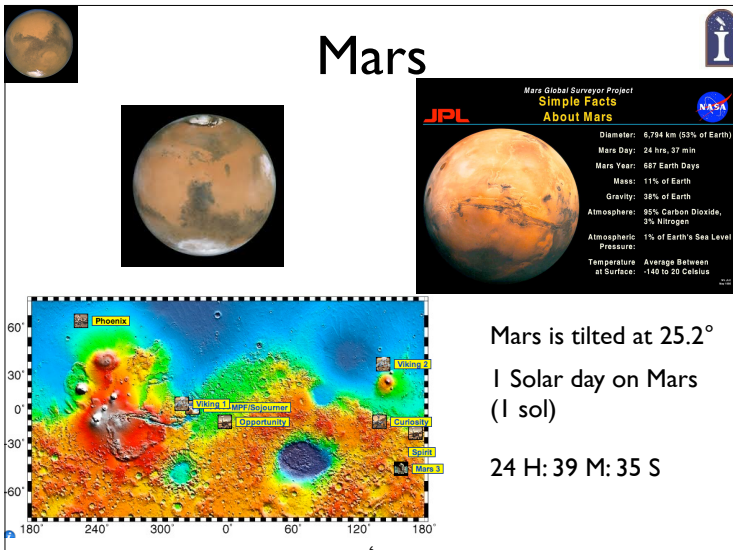
# of advanced civilizations we can contact in our Galaxy today	Star formation rate	Fraction of stars with planets	# of Earthlike planets per system	Fraction on which life arises	Fraction that evolve intelligence	Fraction that commu- nicate	Lifetime of advanced civilizations
30 stars/ yr	0.8 systems/ star	planets/ system	life/ planet	intel./ life	comm./ intel.	yrs/ comm.	


## Martian Surface




[http://osoncie.tripod.com/planeti/04Mars/mars\\_spiritcolor\\_PIA05015\\_c1.jpg](http://osoncie.tripod.com/planeti/04Mars/mars_spiritcolor_PIA05015_c1.jpg)

## Mars





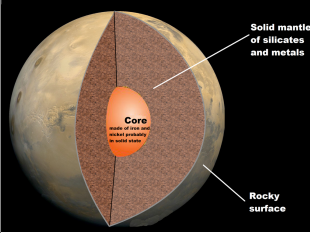
# Martian Interior



Mars has an Iron core  
(Half of the Planet's radius)

Heavily contaminated with Sulfur

Weak magnetic field: thin outer liquid Iron layer?



**Core**  
Solid mantle of silicates and metals  
Rocky surface

**Inside Planet MARS**

Often visible as a reddish light in Earth's sky, Mars captured the imaginations of those who dream of space travel. The planet's thin atmosphere is hostile to human life, but Mars has many interesting geological features similar to those on Earth, such as volcanoes and canyons.

**THIN ATMOSPHERE**  
95.32% carbon dioxide, 2.7% nitrogen, 1.6% argon, 0.13% oxygen, 0.08% carbon monoxide

**GRAVITY**  
0.38 OF EARTH

**SURFACE CONDITIONS**  
AIR PRESSURE: 0.7% of Earth  
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE: -67 °F (-55 °C)

**LIQUID IRON-SULFUR CORE**

**MANTLE**

**POSSIBLE SOLID INNER CORE**

**CRUST**

**Earth Mars**  
10 R 26.3 ft  
Dunk Dunk


Martian sunset photographed by the Spirit rover at Gusev crater in 2003

Mars, 4,222 mi (6,794 km) in diameter, is slightly over half the size of Earth


SOURCE: ARGONNIE NATIONAL LABORATORY, NASA, HST/CI

KARL TATE, SPACE.com

7

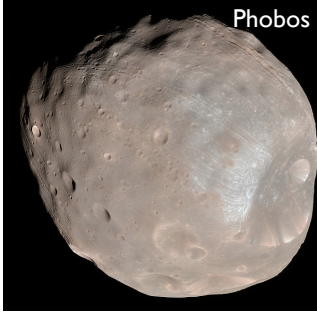


# Martian Satellites




Captured Asteroids?

15-25 km across: potato shaped.




Phobos




Deimos

8

Phobos, only orbiting 6,000 km (3,700 mi), is getting closer to Mars by one meter every century, predicted that in 50 million years it will collide with the planet or break up into a planetary ring



# Question



Mars has more what than the other three terrestrial planets combined?

- a) Water Ice
- b) Iron Sulfides
- c) Aliens
- d) Moons
- e) Combat victories

iClicker

9

C

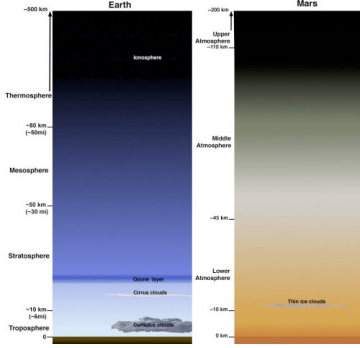


# Martian Atmosphere

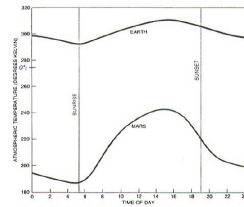


Large daily and seasonal swings in surface temperature

A Comparison of the Atmospheres of Earth and Mars



Large daily temperature swings



Surface Pressure: 40 km in Earth's Atmosphere

10



# Martian Atmosphere

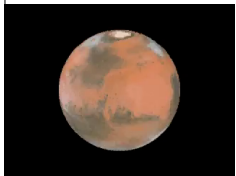


<http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/solar-system/mars/1999/27/video/a/>

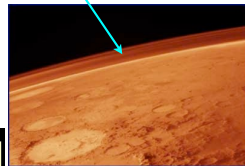
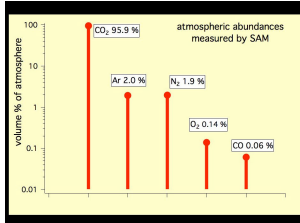
95% carbon dioxide. Atmospheric pressure 0.6% of Earth's - like 40 km altitude on Earth. Too thin for significant greenhouse effect. Pressure is too low for liquid water. Not protected by a global magnetosphere like Earth's

Mars might have had an oxygen rich atmosphere billions of years ago

Atmosphere:  
1% Earth



Interplay between Polar Caps & Atmosphere



Pressure too low for Liquid Water

Atmosphere too thin for Greenhouse Effect



# Martian Surface



Mars is a desert! Iron oxide in soil gives reddish cast.

Iron Oxide:  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

Desert



12

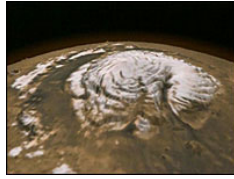


## Water on Mars

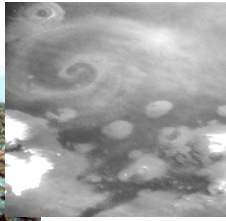
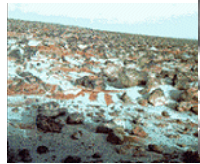


There is water on Mars

- North and south polar caps (but mostly CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Some water vapor in the air
- Frost on rocks
- Clouds (ice crystals)



No *liquid* water now

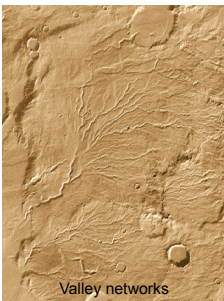


## Liquid water on Mars?

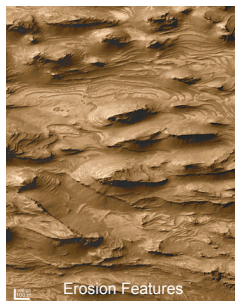


Water erosion features visible from space

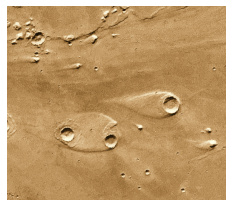
Today atmospheric pressure too low for liquid water to exist



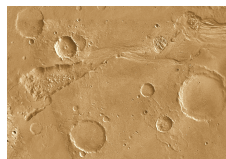
Valley networks



Erosion Features

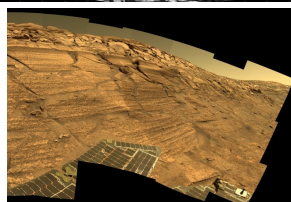
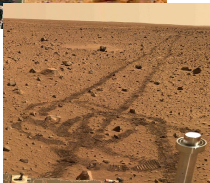


"Islands"

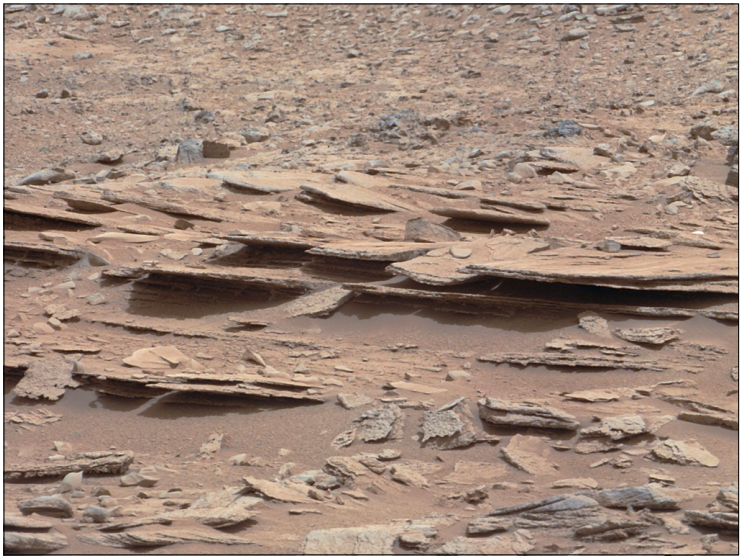


Flood erosion

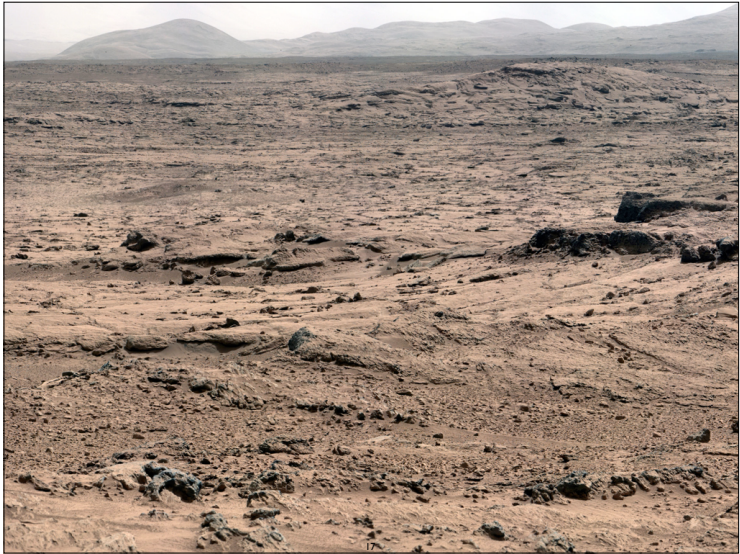
## Roving on Mars



[http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/spd/image/0413/comp/comp\\_0413.jpg](http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/spd/image/0413/comp/comp_0413.jpg)



<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/images/msl/20121211/pia16550-43.jpg>



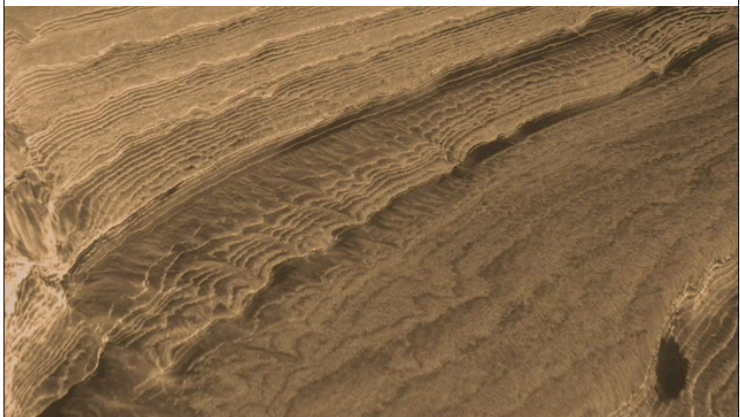
<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/images/msl/20121126/pia16453-43.jpg>



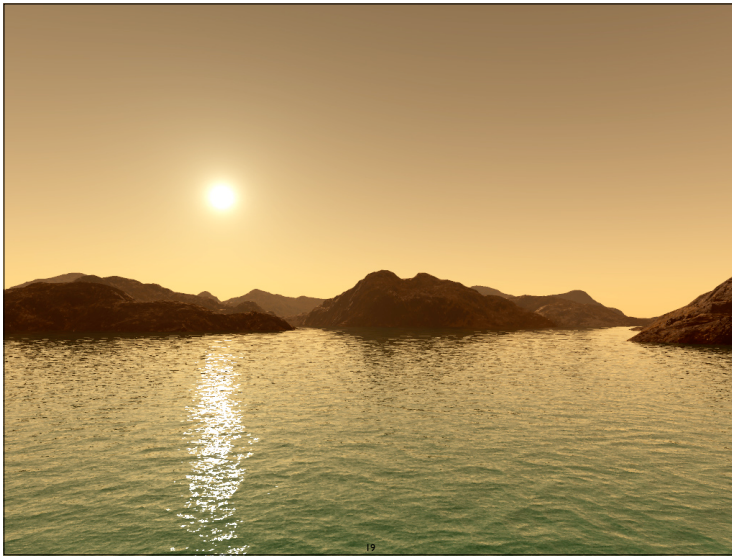
## Becquerel Crater



Layered sedimentary rocks!





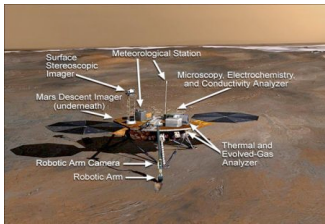
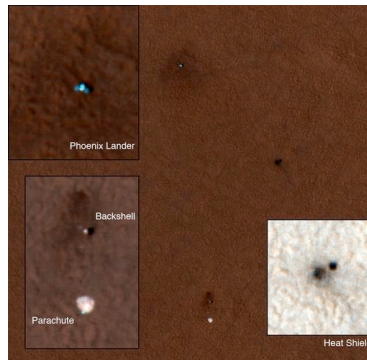
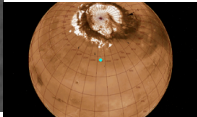


[http://www.ig.utexas.edu/research/projects/mars/education/pictures/others/mars\\_pond\\_day.jpg](http://www.ig.utexas.edu/research/projects/mars/education/pictures/others/mars_pond_day.jpg)



# Phoenix at the Poles

Phoenix: Analyze Water at North Pole

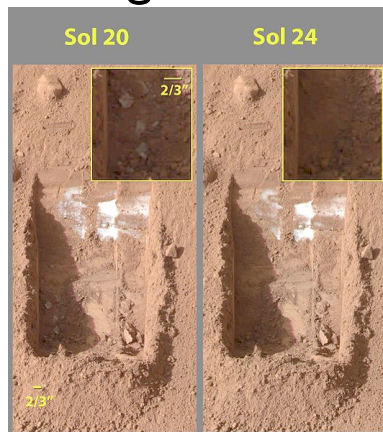
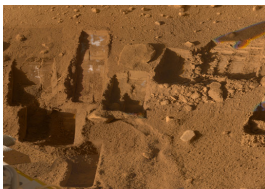


20



# Phoenix Digs

Phoenix:  
Confirmed  
surface water ice  
CO<sub>2</sub> would  
sublimate more  
quickly



21



# Phoenix Water Drops

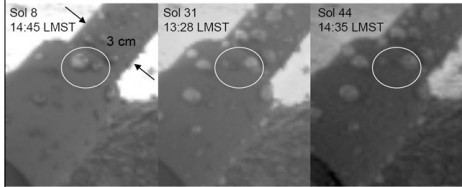
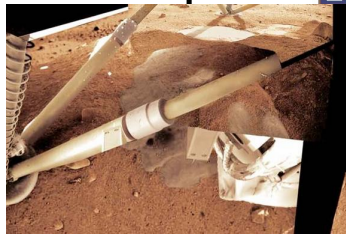


Phoenix:

Blob merge (Between 8 & 31)

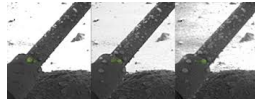
Liquid (Saltwater?)

Splashed up during landing?



Hypothesis:  
Perchlorate Salts

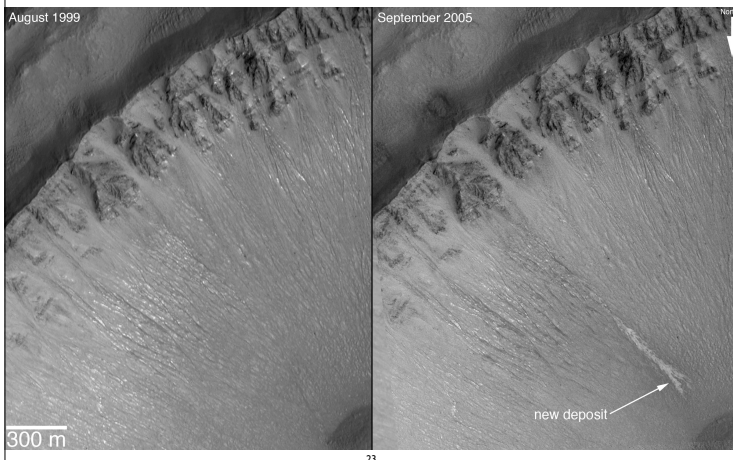
Still Controversial



22



# Underground Water?



23



# What Happened?



WATER ON MARS

Internet : 1  
NASA : 0

The **BIG** question!

Evidence exists for water  
both now and in the past

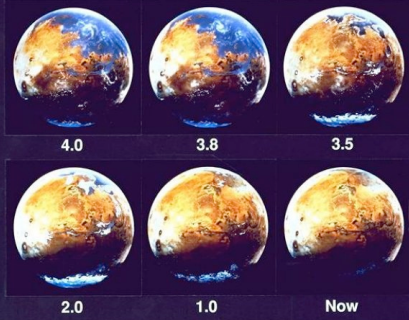
Did surface water escape  
into space with atmosphere?

How much water is frozen  
beneath the surface?

24



## HISTORY OF WATER ON MARS b.y.a.



Early Mars: Geologically active

Volcanic eruptions lead to  $\text{CO}_2$  + N atmosphere.

Greenhouse effect warmed planet to allow liquid water

Oceans, Rivers? Polar Glaciers, Life?

25



## What Happened?



Mars was too small

Insufficient internal heat

Plate tectonics stopped

Shield volcanoes parked  
over hotspots, grew large

Atmosphere escaped

Planet Froze

Life?

26

## Question



Which of the following is not likely to have happened during the past on Mars?

- a) Water on surface
- b) Growth of large shield volcanoes
- c) Greenhouse effect
- d) Bulk of atmosphere escaped into space
- e) Human colonization

iClicker

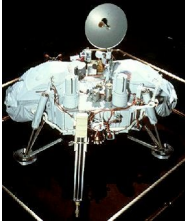
27

E





# Martian Life



## Viking I & 2: Life Experiments

Four Biological Experiments

Labeled Release: Positive Result

Other experiments negative

*Inconclusive!*

Reanalysis suggests Viking did find Organics.

Perchlorate Salts in soil would destroy

Subsequent Math test: Signal was real.

*Controversial Still!*

28

Orbiter mission operational from the 70's until the 80's. Landers operational for about 6 years.

Perchlorate will destroy any organics when heated— producing chloromethane and dichloromethane, which were detected by both Viking landers



# Martian Life



## Martian Meteorite: Discovered in Antarctica



Found in August 1996  
3 Gyrs old



Microscopic Shapes

Fossil nanobacteria?

versus

Organic chemical  
compounds?

14 known Martian meteorites known.

29

Microscopic shapes that resemble living and fossil bacteria on Earth— nanobacteria, but much smaller than on Earth.  
Microscopic mineral grains like some produced by living and fossil bacteria on Earth  
Organic chemical compounds that resemble the decay products of bacteria on Earth.  
In the end, not compelling enough. Non-biological processes can probably produce the observed features