Planetary Diversity

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Caltech

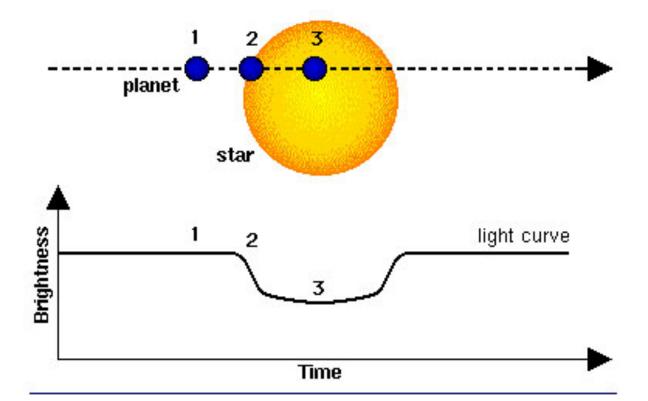
"Sky and Telescope" Cruise 2010

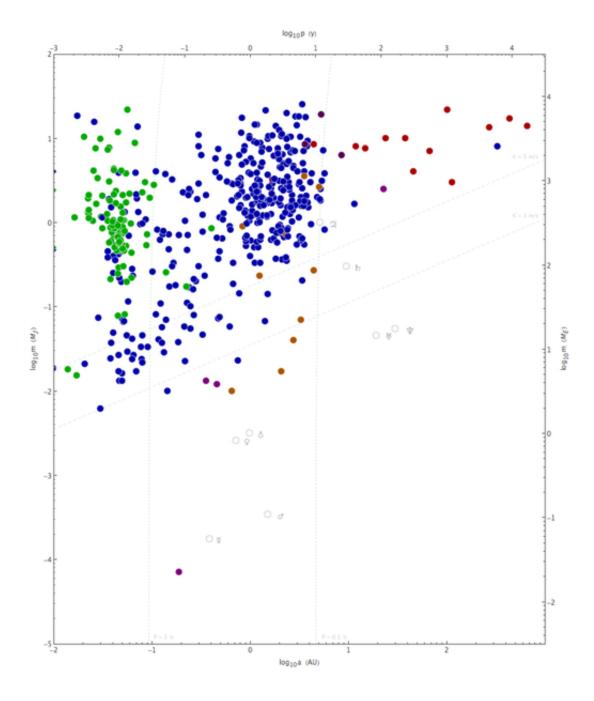
How many planets in the Universe?

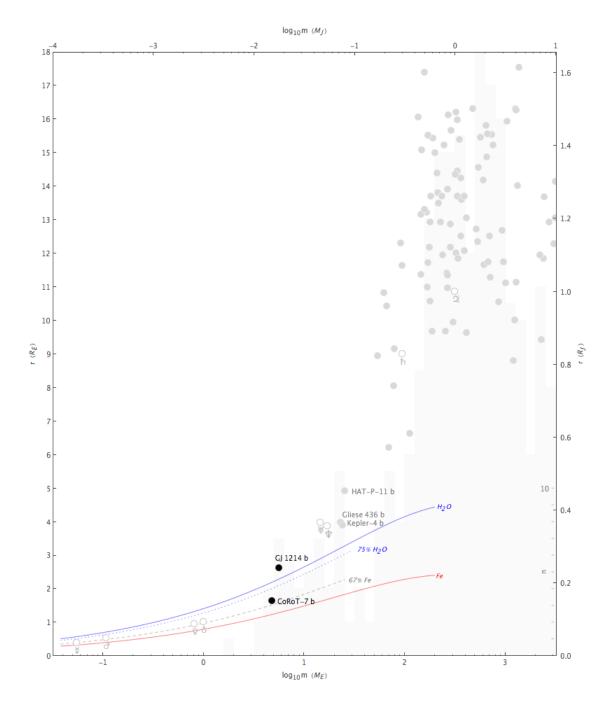
- There are roughly 100 billion (10¹¹) stars in the milky way
- There are roughly 10 billion (10^{10}) galaxies.
- So there are roughly 10^{21} stars in the "known" universe.
- We think that there is 0.1 to several planets per star. (Some stars have none; some have several)
- So there are maybe 10^{21} planets. Enormous compared to the number of known biological species ($\sim 10^8$). What is their diversity?

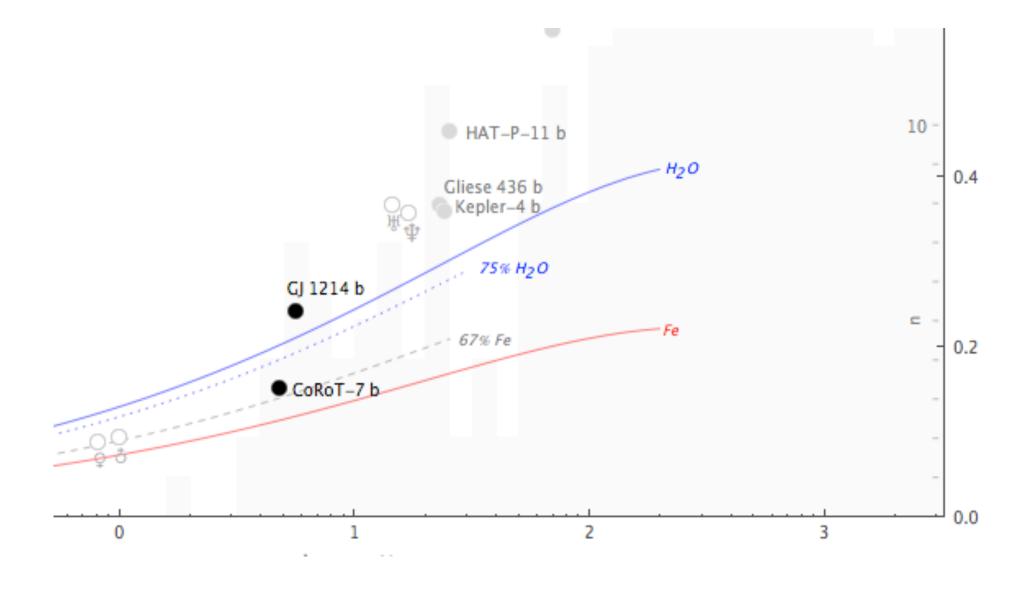
Planets we know about

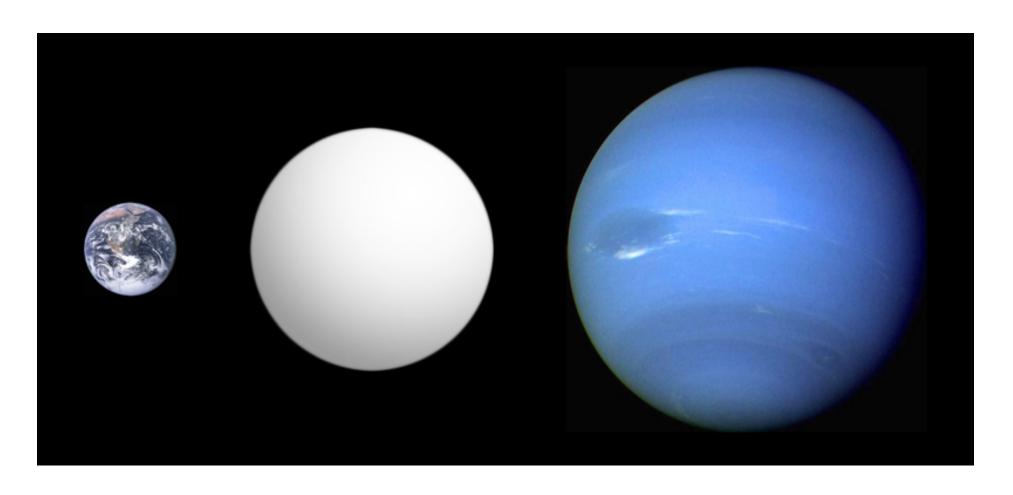
- Mostly found by Doppler (many hundreds)
 - Actually gives only Msini where M=mass and i is inclination of orbit along line of sight.
- Also found by transit- very important because you get radius of planet and (sometimes) atmospheric composition
- Direct imaging is difficult; eventually possible (but at least a decade away for Earth mass bodies).











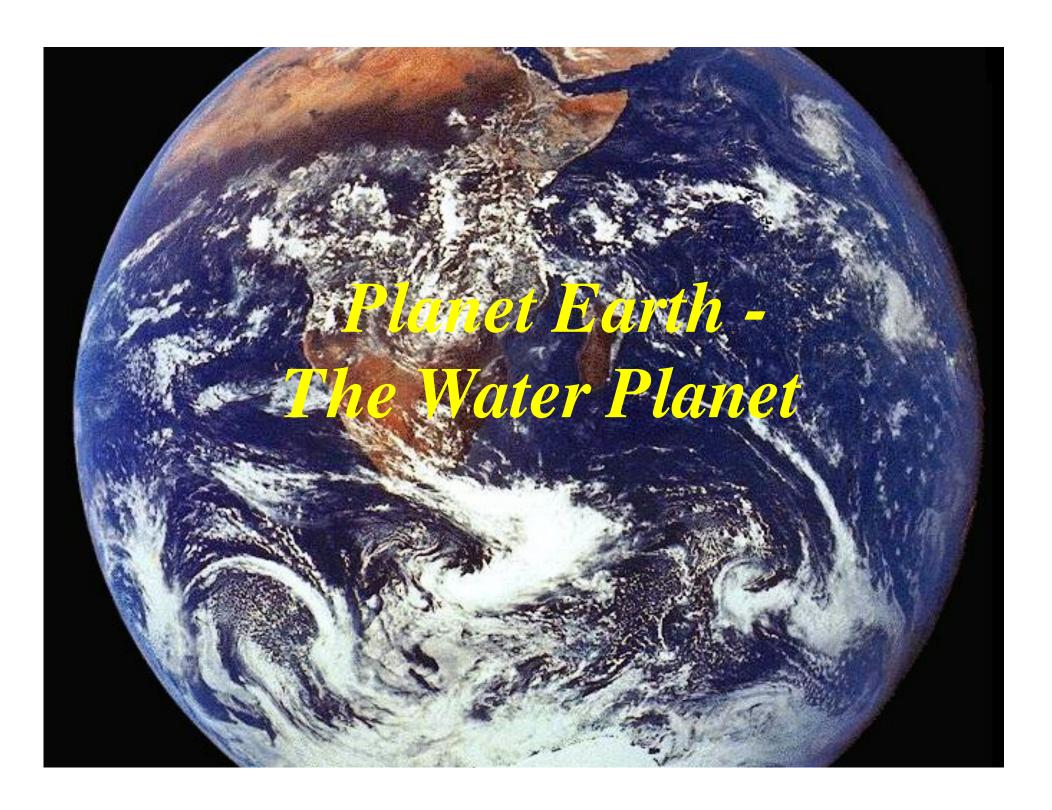
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Why is Planetary Diversity an Interesting Issue?

- Remarkable *observed* diversity.
- NASA assumes "if we find an Earth mass planet at 1AU around a Sun-like star then it will be an Earthlike planet." We need a more informed expectation!
- Life!

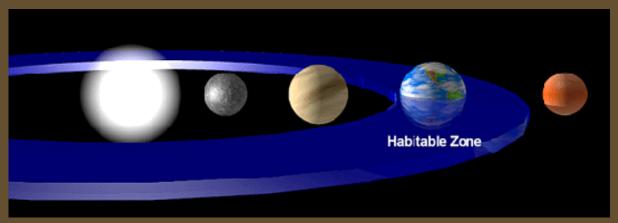


Possible TPF design



Popular Concept of a Habitable Zone

Goldilocks scenario

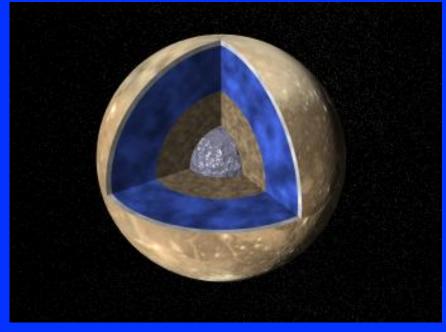


- Location, location!
- Size matters
- Also depends on availability of H₂O. Very abundant in the Universe... very under-abundant on Earth

Solid Planets

- Terrestrial
 (silicates, oxides
 and iron alloy) Mercury, Venus, Earth,
 Moon, Mars, Io
- Large icy
 satellites
 (terrestrial +ice)
 Europa, Ganymede,
 Callisto, Titan, Triton,
 Pluto...





Fluid Planets

• Gas Giants (primarily hydrogen and helium)Jupiter and Saturn

• Ice Giants (everything, but including large amounts of H_2O at high P,T) Uranus and Neptune

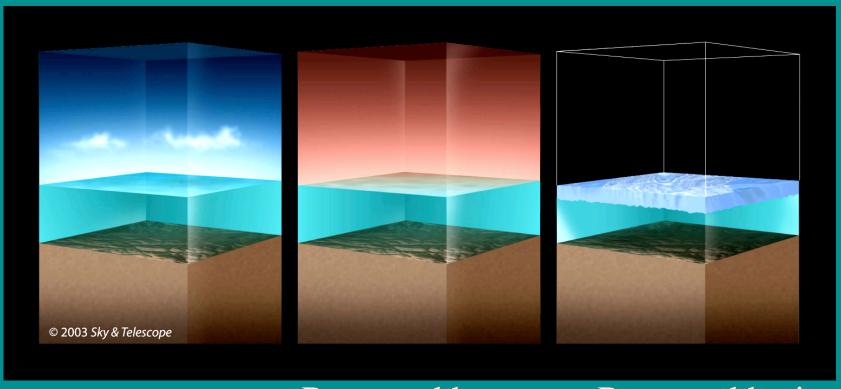




Main Propositions

- The planets in our solar system exhibit great diversity
- The planets in our solar system are a small, unrepresentative sample of all planets.
- The extrasolar planets found thus far are different but still unrepresentative!
- Most notions of the habitable zone are anthropocentric. The habitable zone may be almost everywhere in the Universe if we include all places with energy sources & liquid water.

Three Kinds of Oceans



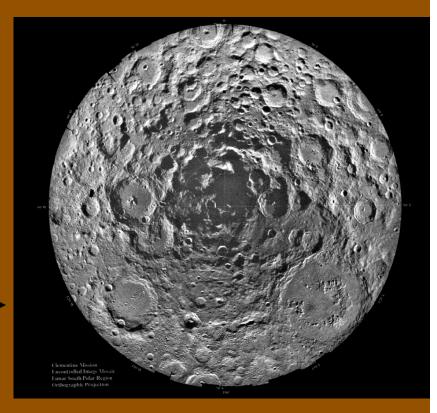
Earthlike

Protected by a dense atmosphere (e.g.,greenhouse)

Protected by ice



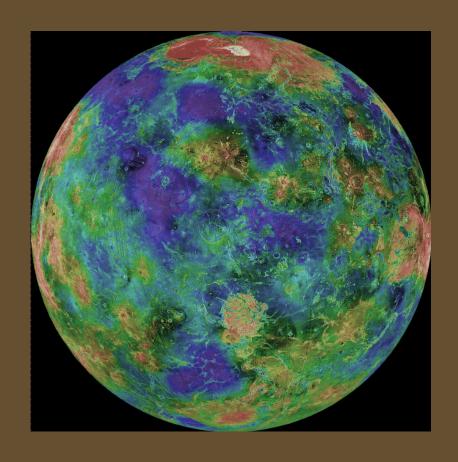
Mercury & Moon



- High reflectivity for Radar near Mercury poles. Evidence of ice(?)
- Possible radar, neutron evidence on Earth's moon also.
- In either case, this is most likely exogenic and represents a very small reservoir.

Venus

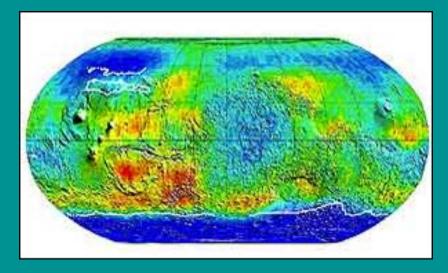
- Surely received water (because Earth did).
- Dry now (even inside?)
- Hydrogen loss and lack of plate tectonics..all tied to a dense CO₂ atmosphere and strong greenhouse



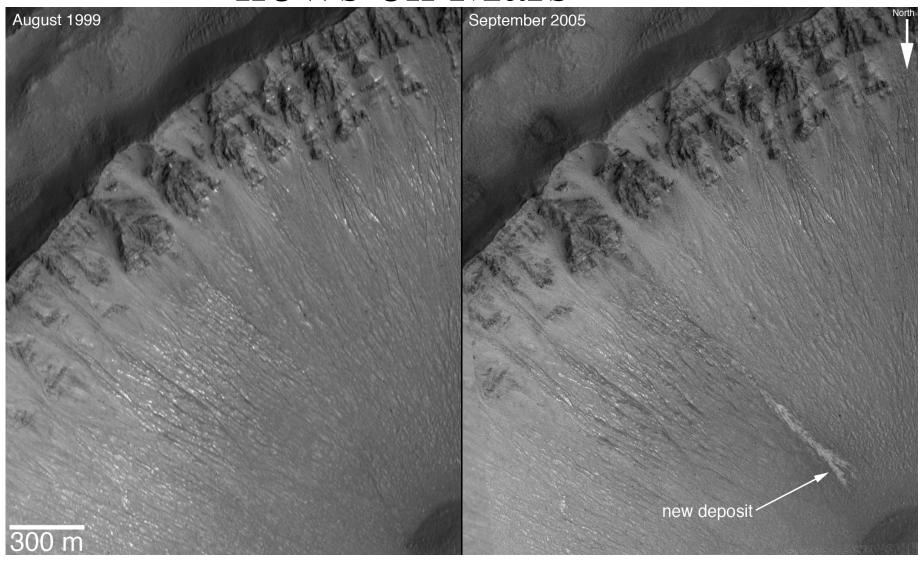
Mars

- Water ice at the poles.
- Hydrogen detected subsurface at many latitudes
- Evidence of features that may have formed by flowing water
- Some people think there may have been oceans.
- Most likely, liquid water was very localized and ice covered, all or most of the time





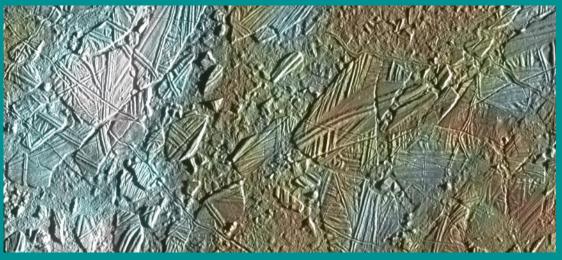
Evidence for recent Water flows on Mars



Europa

- Second large
 moon out from
 Jupiter (the first
 with lots of
 water ice)
- Surface shows remarkable evidence of geological activity (ice "rafting")



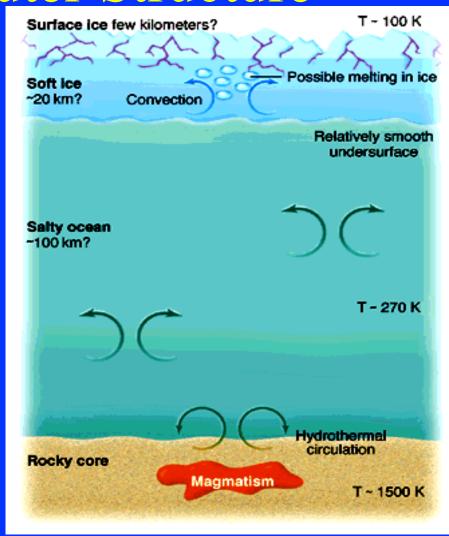


Europa Surface



Europa's Outer Structure

- Low pressure
 environment; thin ice
 layer maintained by
 tidal flexing
- Ice may convect and melt internally
- Salty water chemistry
 & hydrothermal chemistry

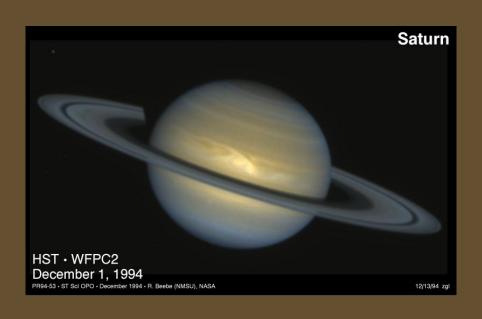


Exploring Europa's Ocean



- Limited energy sources.. But there may be volcanism on the ocean floor
- If there is life, perhaps it is more "different" than on earth or Mars

Titan

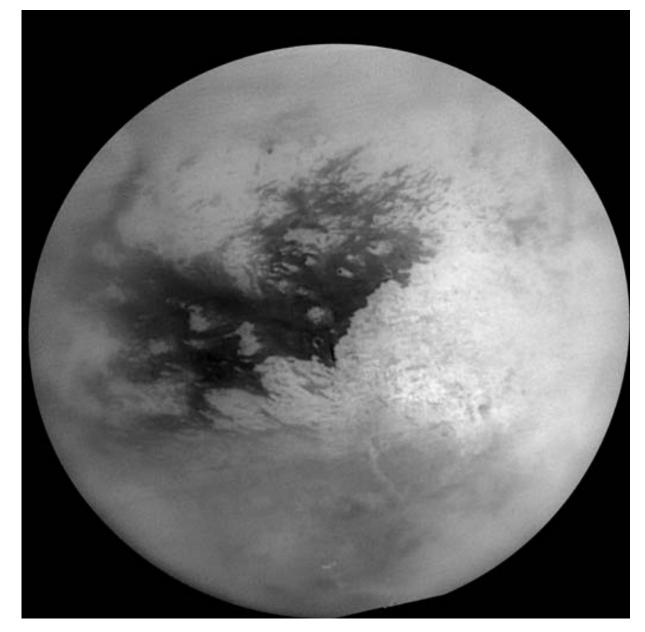




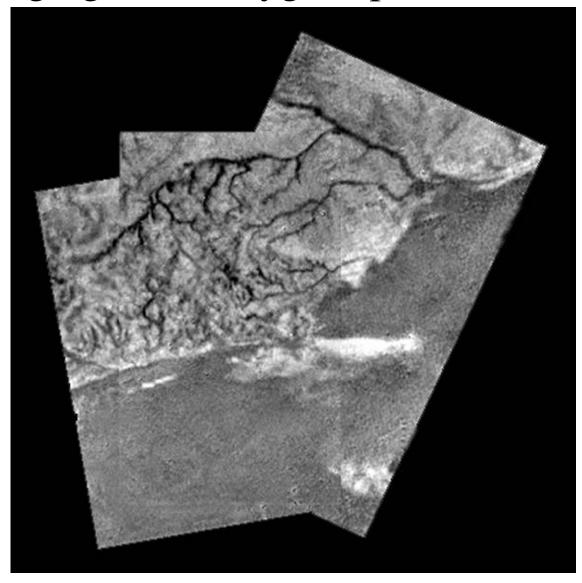
- Titan is the only large moon of Saturn
- Dense N₂ -CH₄ atmosphere; the methane is continually resupplied from a surface or subsurface reservoir. Suggests more volatile ices than merely water ice.

Titan from Cassini

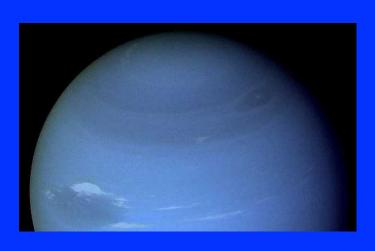
- Visual appearance (near IR)
- Quite sharp boundaries between dark (tarlike?) terrains and brighter terrains.

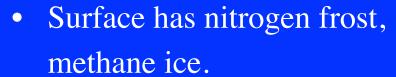


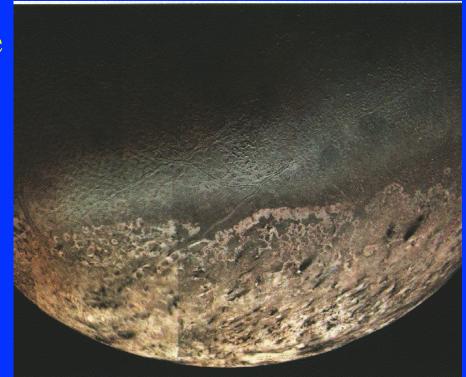
Imaging from Huygens probe descent



Triton Large Moon of Neptune



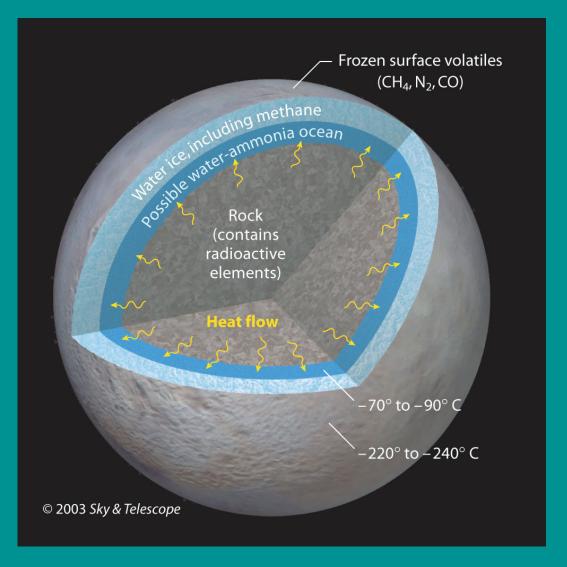


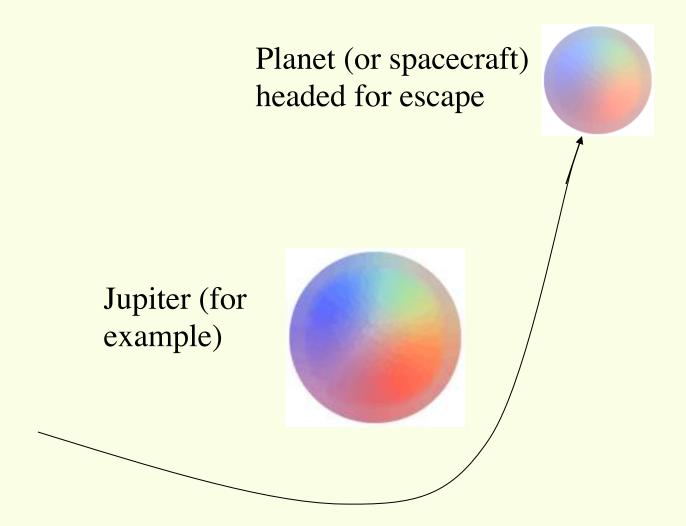


- Impact craters not maintained; suggests underlying ocean? H₂O-NH₃ mixture.
- Also Pluto?

Oceans in Triton and Pluto?

- May depend on presence of ammonia
- Also helped by presence of large rocky core





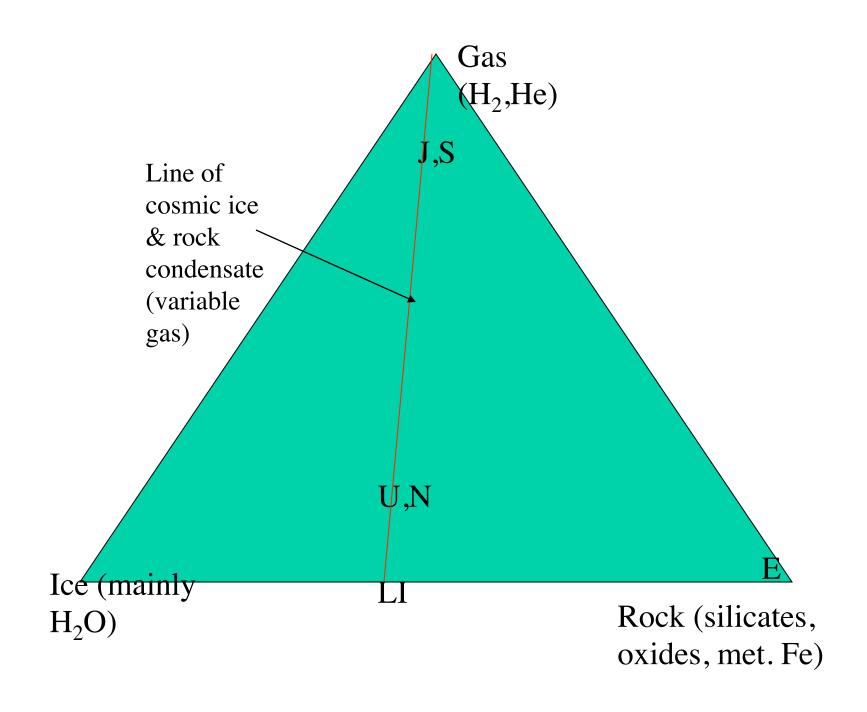
Interstellar Planets?

What kinds of planets might we find (that are different from what we have?)

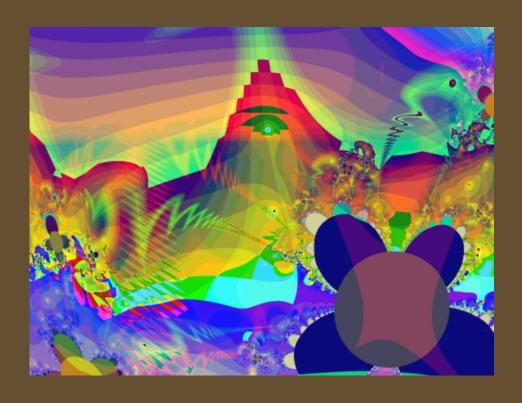
- SuperGanymedes (water worlds)
- Carbon-rich planets (lots of diamond)
- Low mass gas balls
- Livable moons around giant planets
- Interstellar planets
- Iron planets
- Planets with liquid hydrogen or neon oceans
- •

Cosmic (~Solar) Abundances

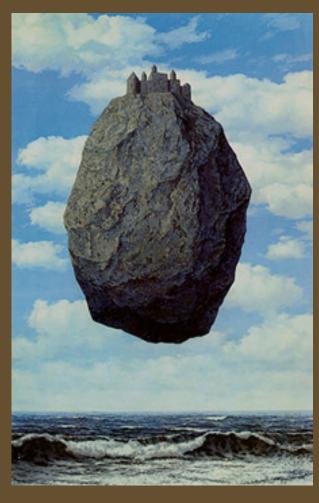
Element	Number Fraction	Mass Fraction
Н	0.92	0.71
Не	0.08	0.27
О	7 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.011
С	4×10^{-4}	0.005
Ne	1.2×10^{-4}	0.002
N	1 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.0015
Mg	4 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.001
Si	4 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.0011
Fe	3×10^{-5}	0.0016



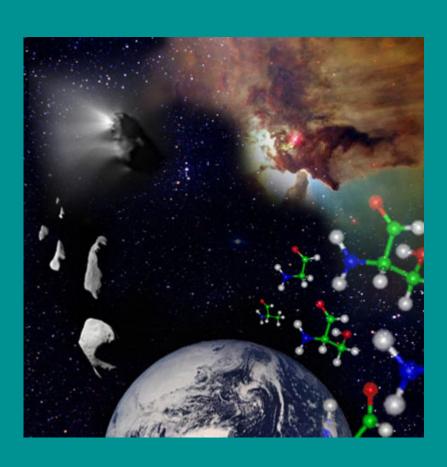
Fantasy or Reality?



- Ideas firmly based in cosmochemistry & physics
- History of astronomy shows that all niches are occupied



Legacy of the Earth and Other Waterworlds



- Stars provided the ingredients
- Planets provided the processing
- We are part of the process -but we haven't figured it out yet.

