

# Conditions for Life in the Universe

Group F – Liam Duffy, Darsh Kodwani and Stuart Keenan

# Introduction

- Conditions for Life on Earth – Liam Duffy
- The Drake Equation – Darsh Kodwani
- SETI, Are we alone in the universe – Stuart Keenan
- Question and hopefully answer session

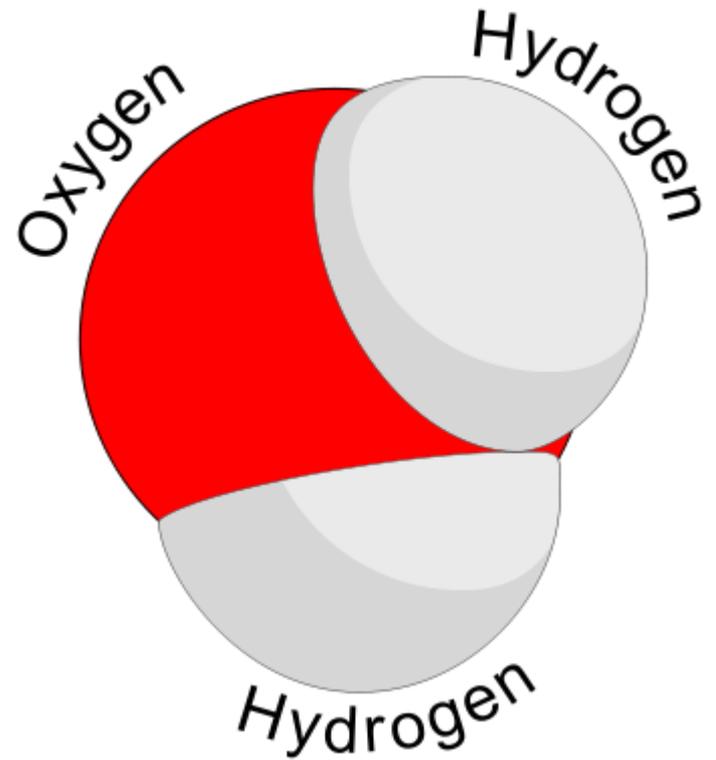
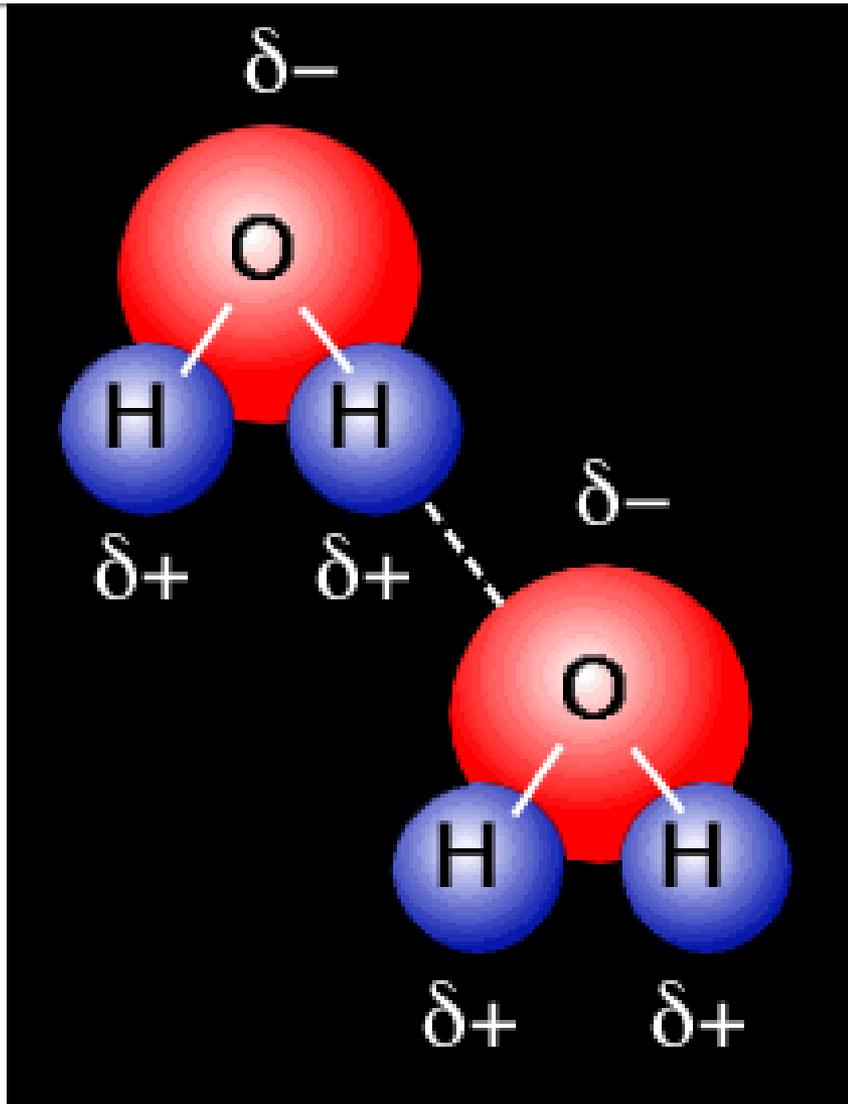
# Conditions for Life on Earth



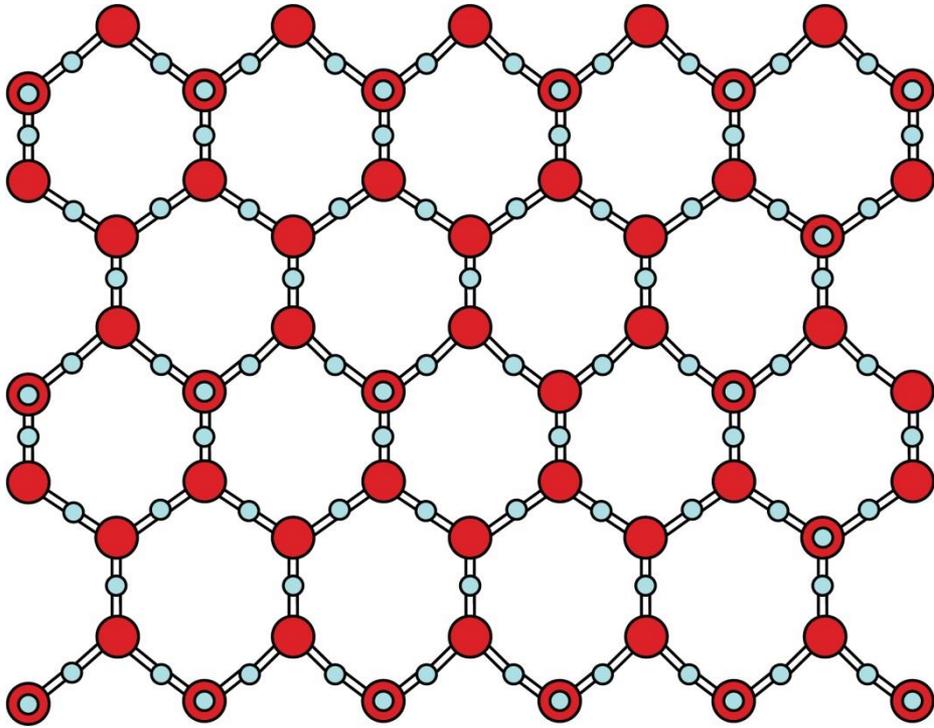
# Importance of Water

- Medium for transportation of molecules
- Excellent solvent
- Ice protects against extreme temperatures
- Absorbs powerful UV rays

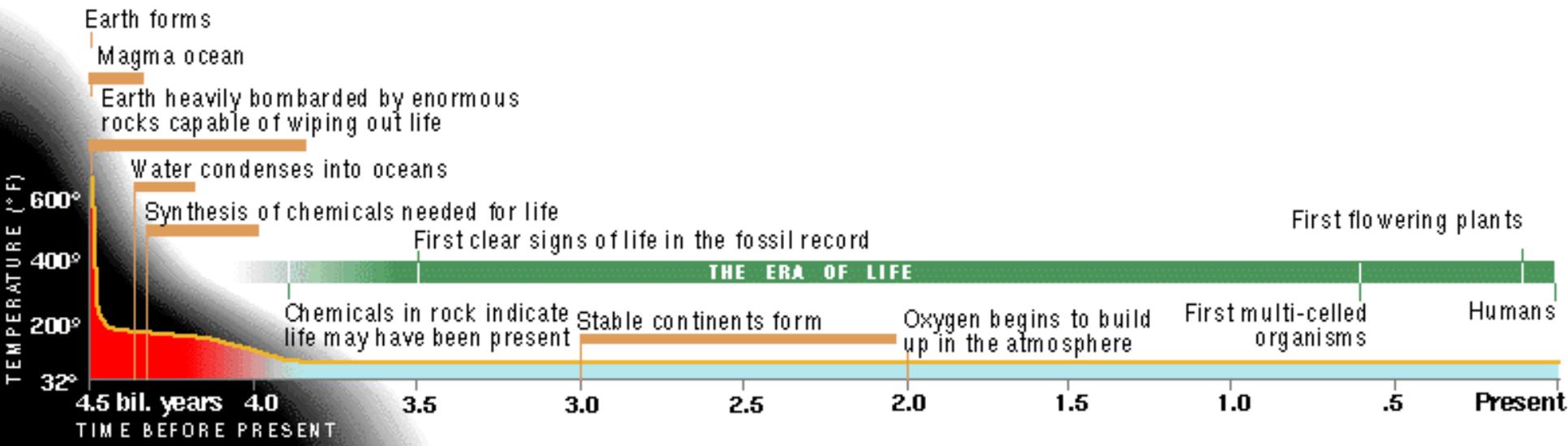
# Water Molecule Structure



# Ice Crystal Structure



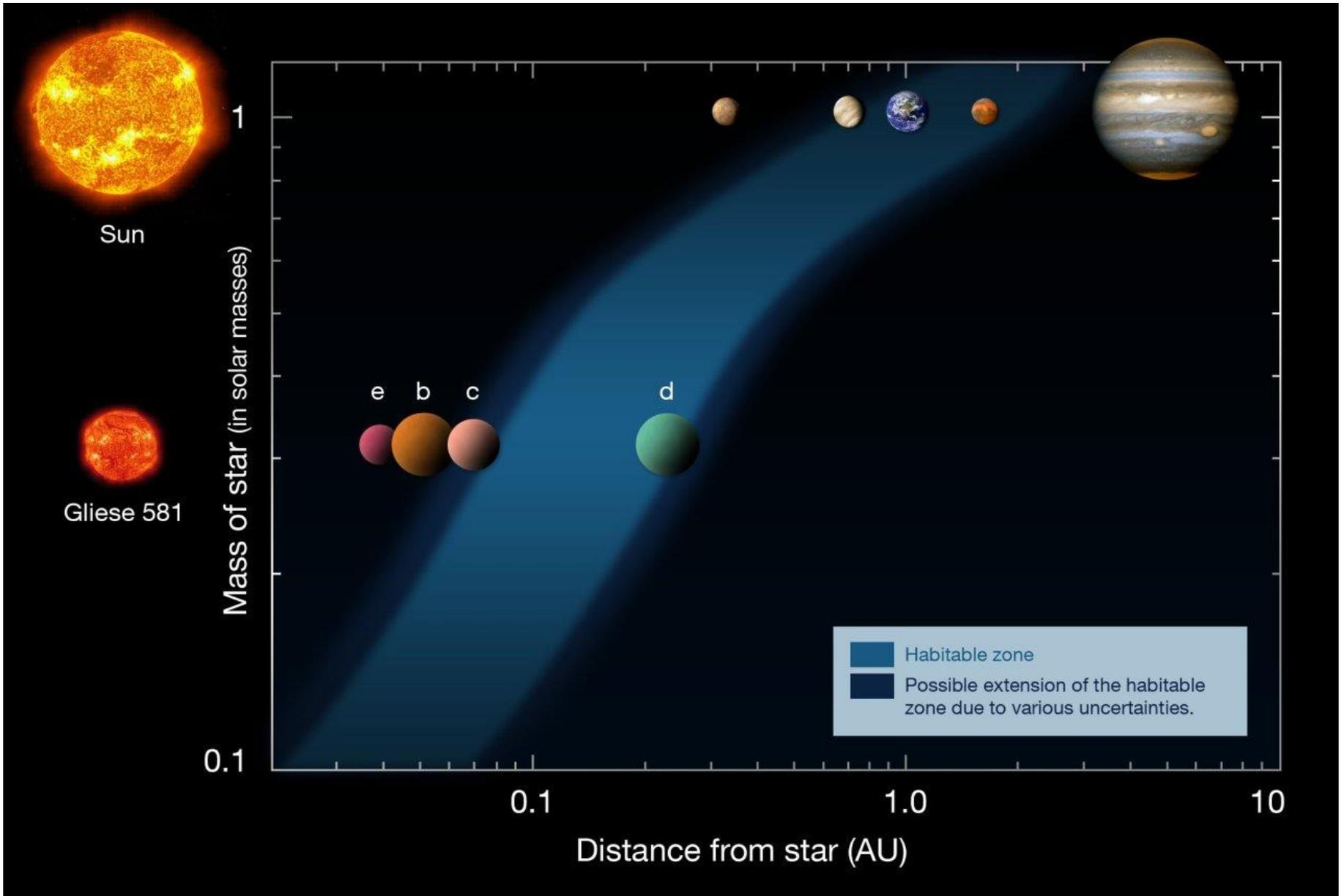
# Stable Temperature Range



- Result of Solar System Arrangement
- Result of Conditions on Earth

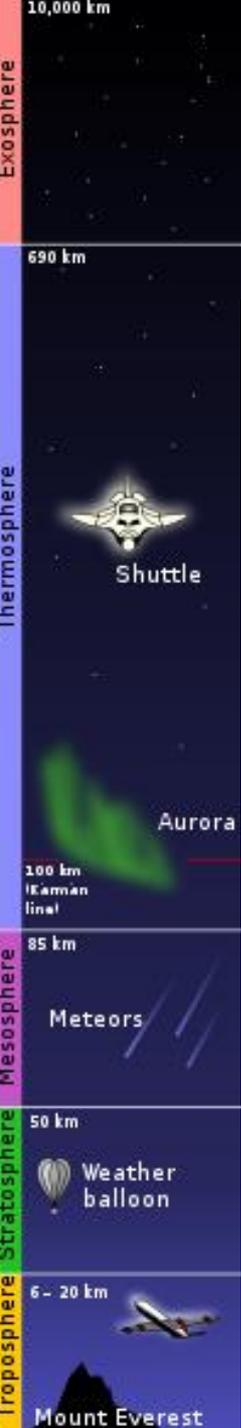
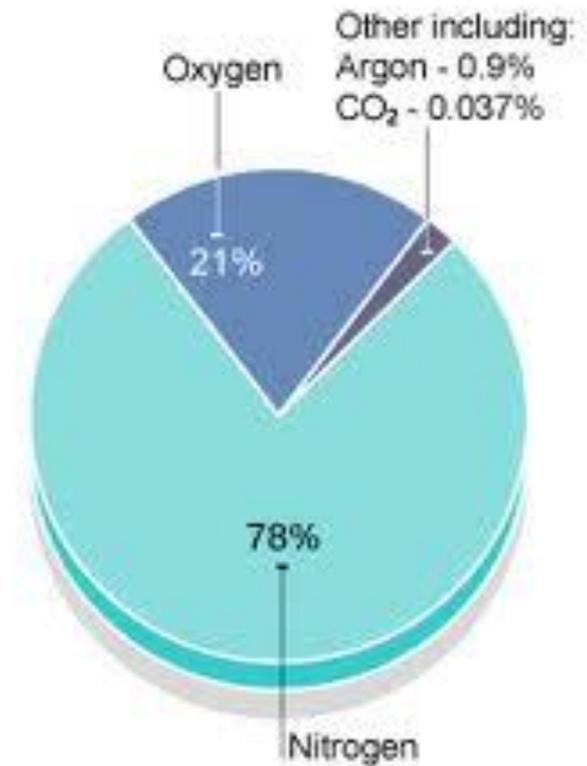
# Habitable Zone Model

- Planets absorb incident radiation from the Sun and to remain in equilibrium must radiate the same energy
- Assume Planet is a Black Body
- Determine temperature by equating planetary luminosity to solar irradiance

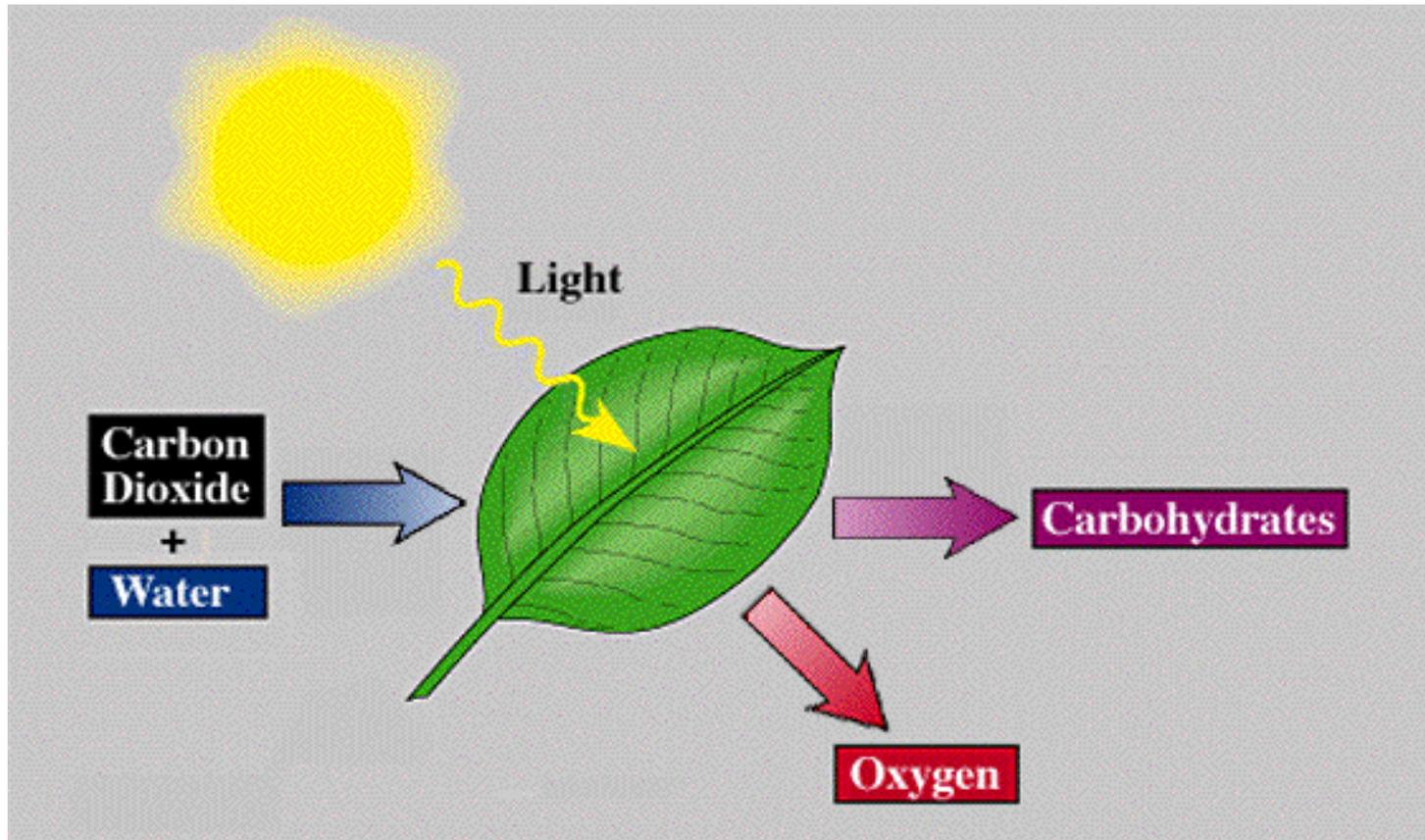


# The Earth's Atmosphere

- Keeps heat in
- Acts as a shield
- Consists of Nitrogen, Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen
- Consists of 5 layers



# Photosynthesis



# The Greenhouse Effect



Solar radiation:  
343 Watts per  
 $m^2$

Some of the solar radiation is reflected by the atmosphere and the Earth's surface

Outgoing solar radiation: 103 Watts per  $m^2$

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere and out into space

Outgoing infrared radiations: 240 Watts per  $m^2$

Solar radiation passes through the atmosphere  
Incoming solar radiation: 240 Watts per  $m^2$

About half the solar radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface

Absorption solar radiation: 168 Watts per  $m^2$

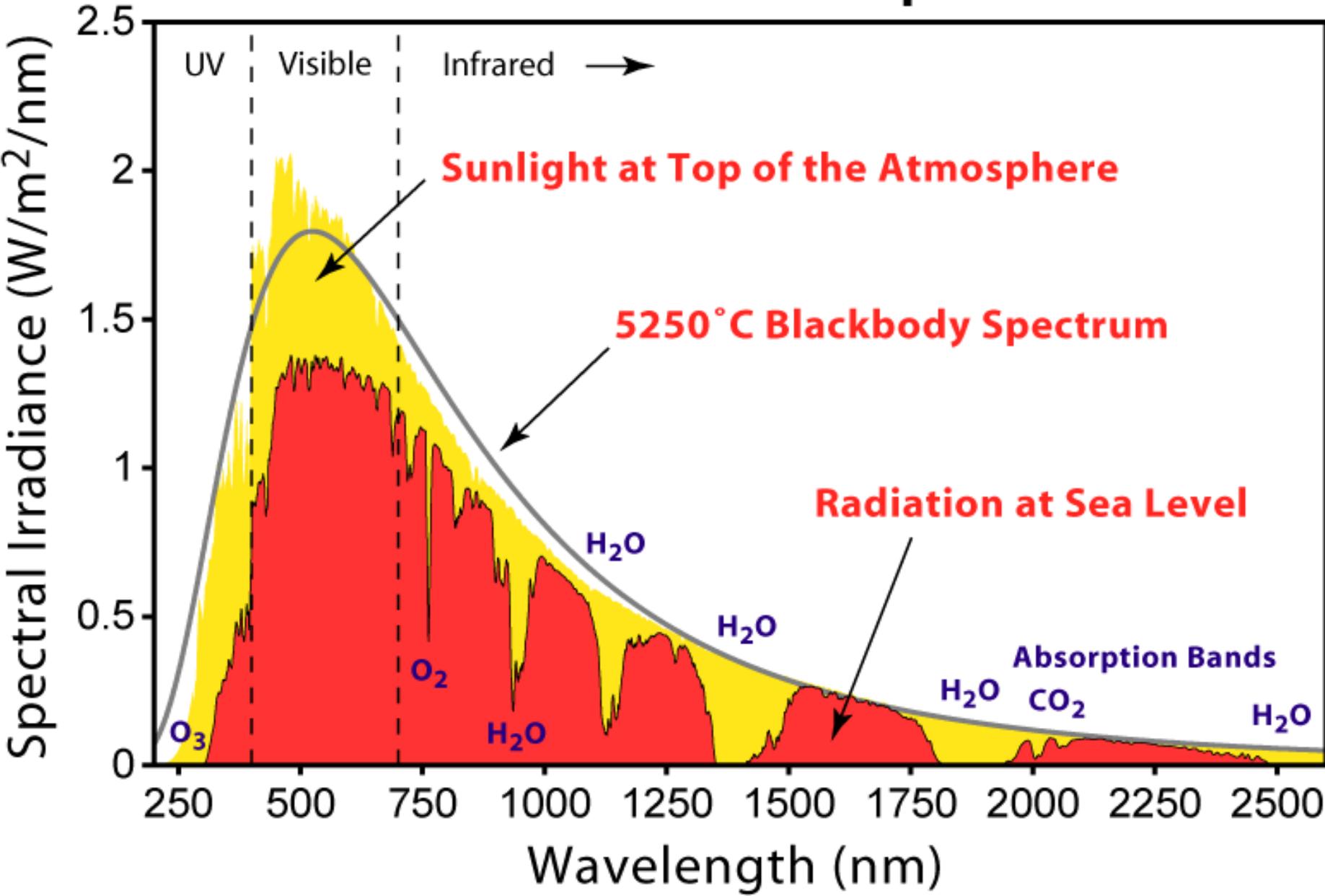
Some of the infrared radiation is absorbed and re-emitted by the greenhouse gas molecules.

Radiation is converted to heat energy, causing the emission of longwave (infrared) radiation back to the atmosphere

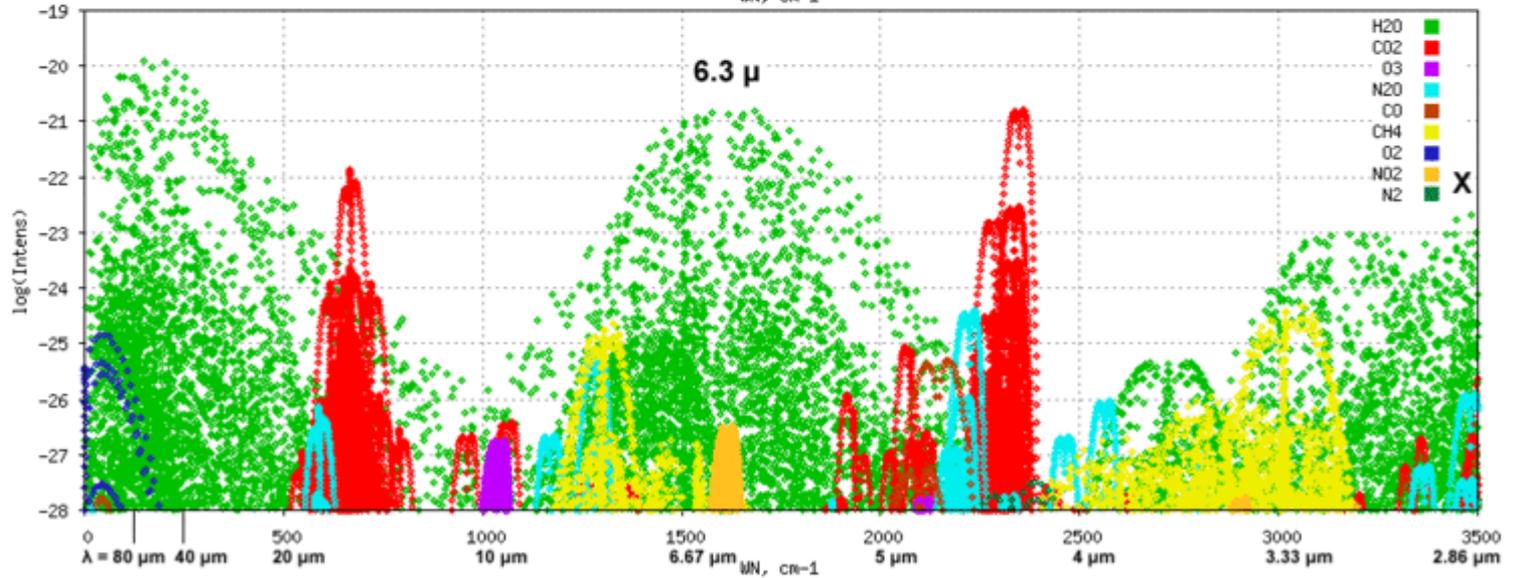
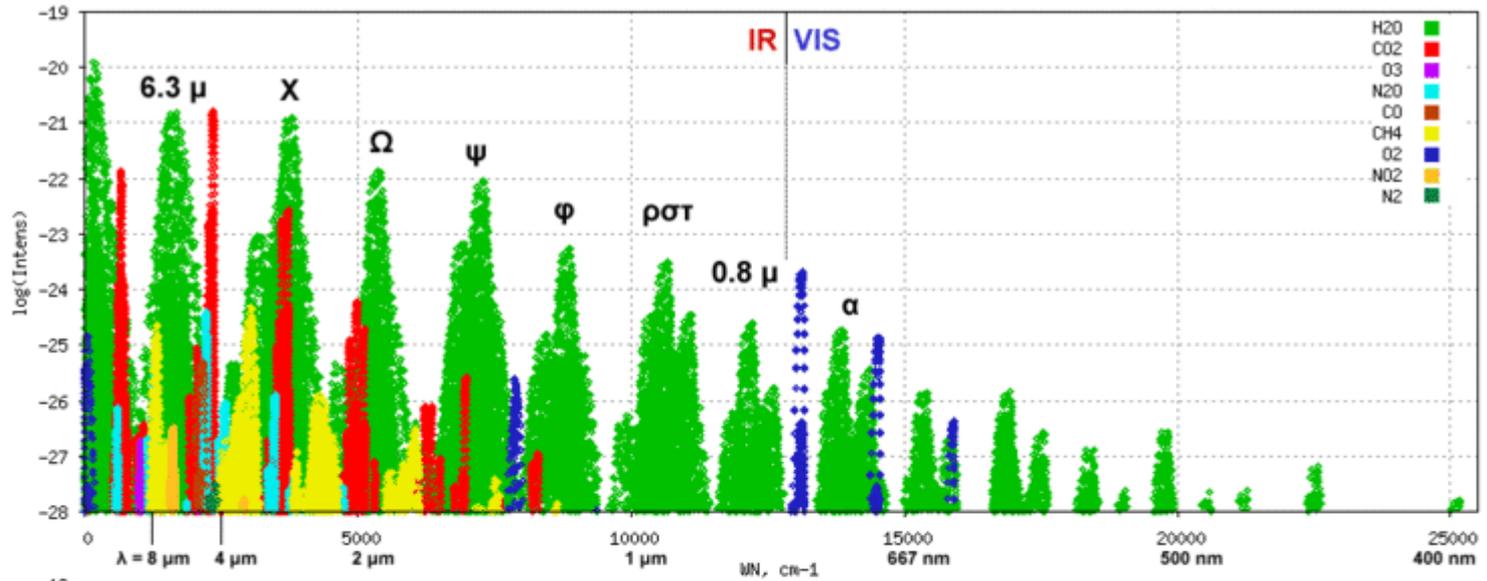
Atmosphere  
Greenhouse Gases

Earth

# Solar Radiation Spectrum



HITRAN on the Web. Gas mixture: Atmosphere of Earth. Stick spectrum at T=239.79834301K.



# The Drake Equation

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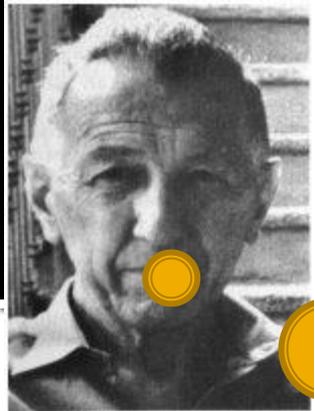


# Giuseppe Cocconi

- Italian physicist, who was director of the Proton Synchrotron in CERN Geneva.



- In 1959 he and another physicist, Philip Morrison wrote a paper titled:
- “Searching for Interstellar Communications”



“No theories yet exist which enable a reliable estimate of the probabilities of

- 1) Planet formation
- 2) Origin of life
- 3) Evolution of societies possessing advanced scientific capabilities “

# 21 cm Hydrogen line

- Emission line from neutral hydrogen atoms.
- Comes from the transition between two hyperfine levels of hydrogen  $1s$  ground state.
- Transparent to cosmic dust



# Frank Drake

- American astronomer and astrophysicist .
- He tried to “listen” for this 21 cm line signal at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, but after two years he had heard nothing.



- In 1961, he hosted a meeting for the “search for extra-terrestrial intelligence”



**I have an answer for you Cocconi!**

- $R^*$  = the average number of star formed per year in our galaxy
- $f_p$  = the fraction of those stars that have planets
- $n_e$  = the average number of planets that can potentially support life per star that has planets
- $f_l$  = the fraction of planets that could support life that actually develop life at some point

- $f_i$  = the fraction of planets with life that actually go on to develop intelligent life (civilizations)
- $f_c$  = the fraction of civilizations that develop a technology (before blowing themselves up!) that releases detectable signs of their existence into space
- $L$  = the length of time for which such civilizations release detectable signals into space

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



# Original estimate

- It was first estimated by Drake, that his equation would yield a number between 1000 and 100,000,000 civilizations in the Milky Way galaxy.

# Original estimate: Key facts

- $f_\ell = 1$  (100% of these planets will develop life)
- $f_i = 1$  (100% of which will develop intelligent life)
- $f_c = 0.1-0.2$  (10-20% of which will be able to communicate)

Are we alone in the universe?

**SETI**

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# What is SETI?

- SETI stands for Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence.
- Collection of projects run by various institutions.
- Most well-known include Harvard, Berkeley and the University of California, as well as the SETI Institute.

# A very brief history...

- First SETI experiment performed in 1960 by Frank Drake
- First SETI conference took place in 1961
- 'Big Ear' telescope set up at Ohio State University in 1963; site of the Wow! signal in 1977
- Government funding stopped in 1995

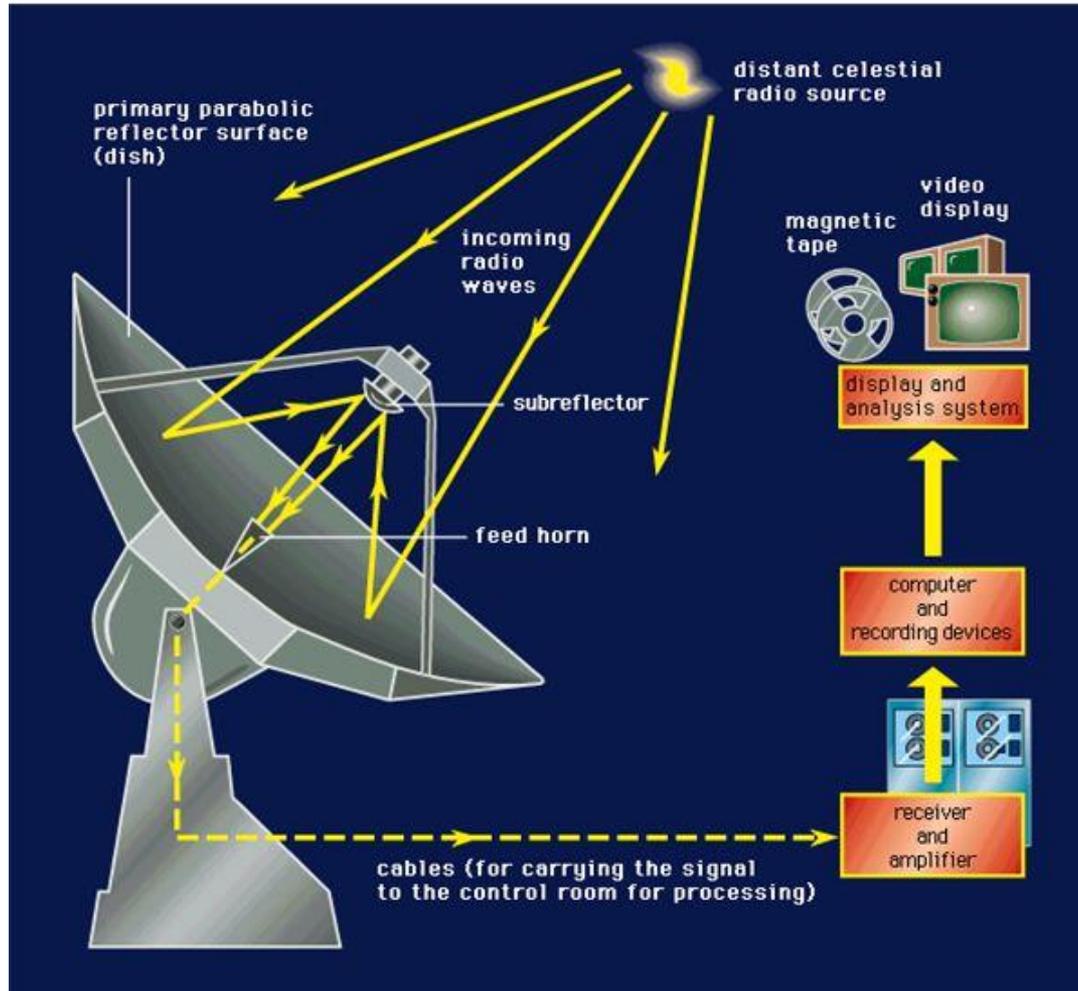
# What does SETI do?

- Majority of experiments involve scanning the reaches of space for any radio waves ETI may have sent.
- Microwave radiation has also been looked for.
- Optical detection (laser beams) were deemed impractical for communication.
- Gamma-ray bursts also considered as a potential communication candidate.

# What does SETI use?

- Bulk of experiments performed by radio telescopes
- Large collection of volunteer and amateur detectors.
- SETI@home

# How do radio telescopes work?



# Arecibo Observatory – Puerto Rico



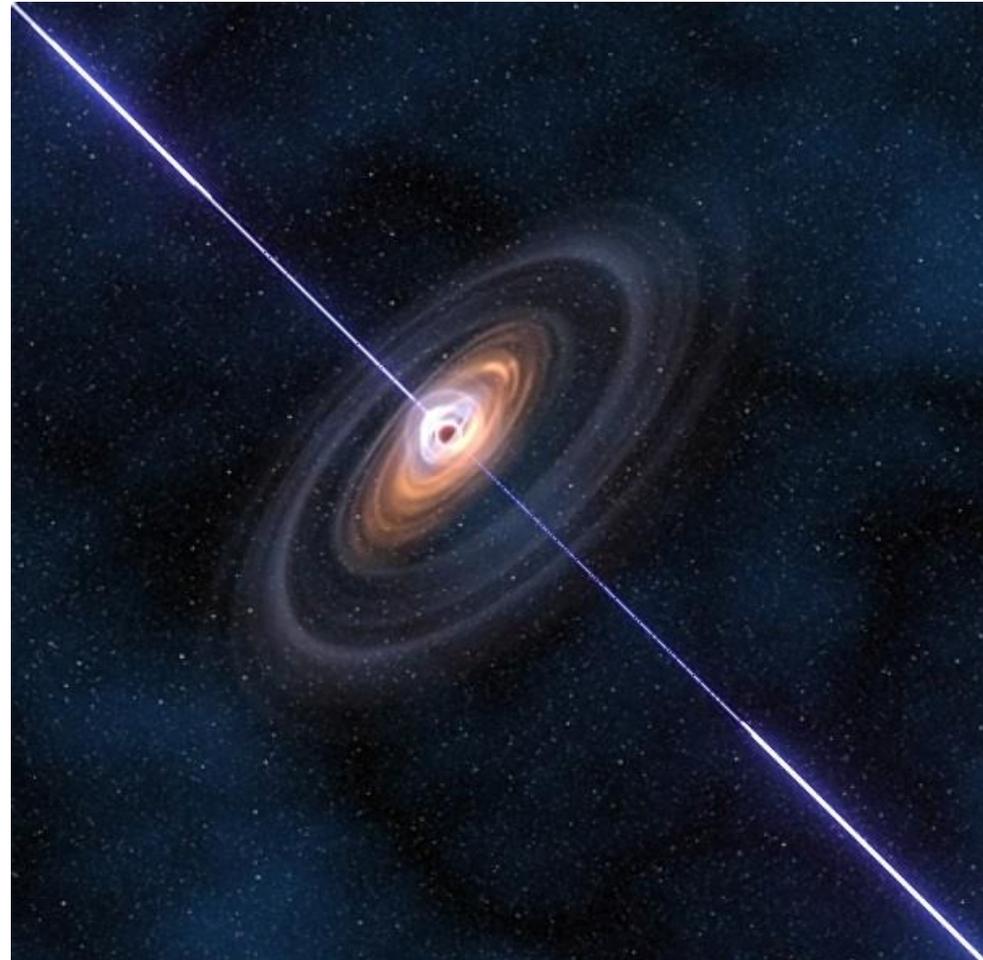
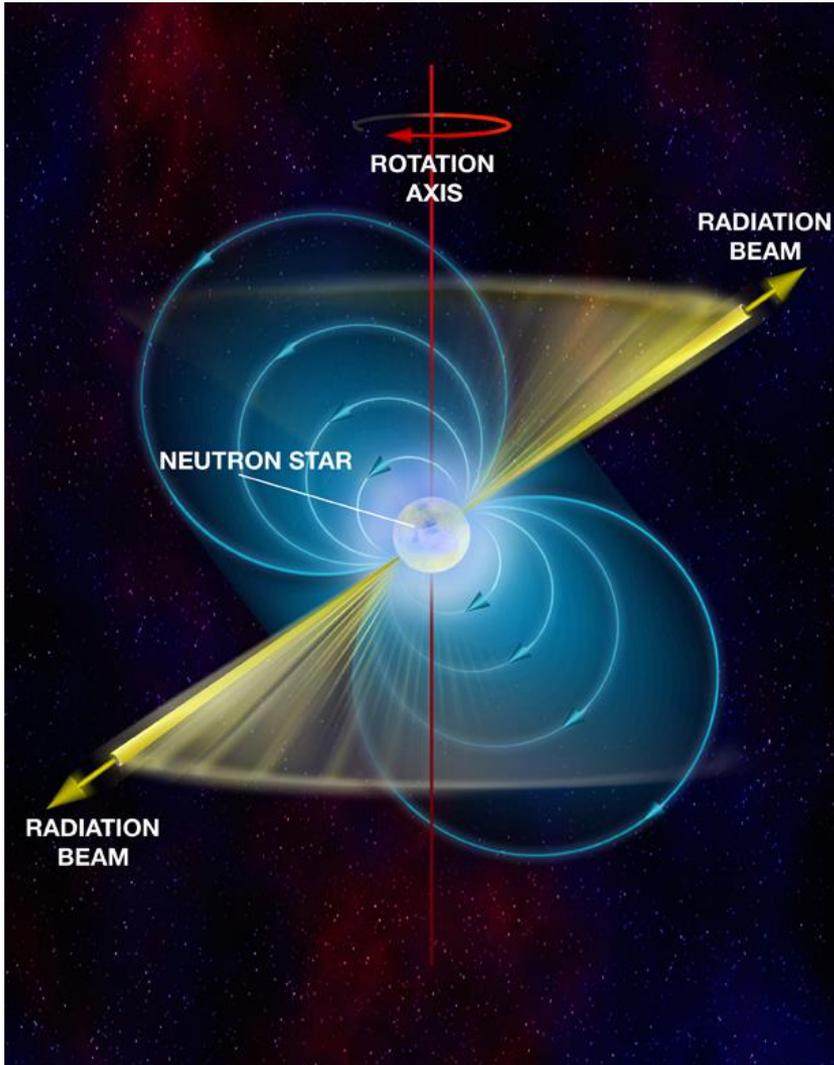
# What has SETI found?

- Quasars
  - Initially postulated to be signs of ETI
- Pulsars
  - Nicknamed LGM-1, for Little Green Men
- Life?

# Quasar



# Pulsar



# The Wow! signal

- In 1977, a particularly strong signal was detected by the Big Ear project at Ohio State University.
- Considered the best sign of ETI since SETI started.
- Never been detected again.

Wow!

1		2				1	4	3
1	16	1			1		1	
1	11	1		1			11	1
	1					3	1	
6	2					31		
1E24	3	12		1	21	1		
Q	1	16	1	2	1	1		1
U	31	1			3	7	1	
2J1	31	3	111	1		11	1	1
5	1					1	1	
	14	1		113		2	11	
1	3	1		1		1		
1	4			1	1	1	11	
	4	1	1	1	11		111	
	1				1		2	1
1	1	1				11	1	
	1			1			14	