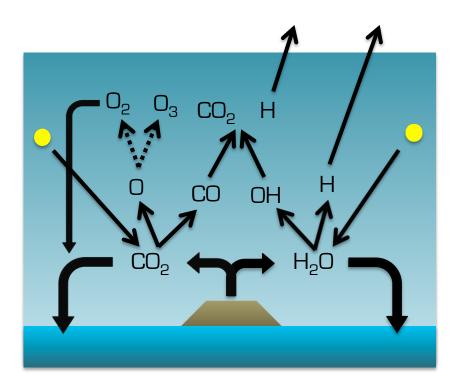
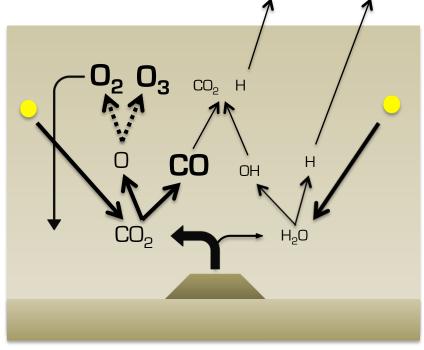
#63429: Stability of CO₂ Atmospheres on Desiccated M Dwarf Exoplanets

Peter Gao, Renyu Hu, Tyler D. Robinson, Cheng Li, and Yuk L. Yung

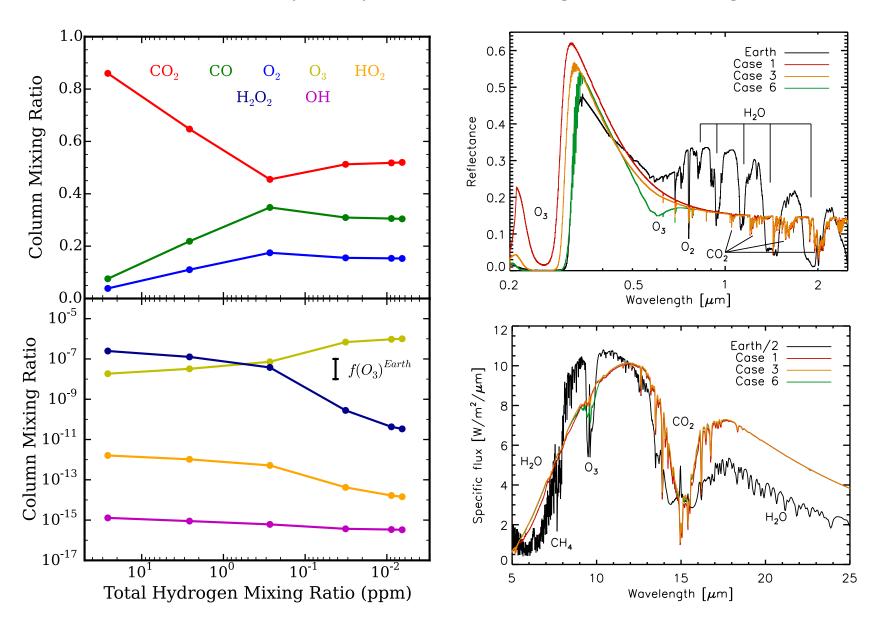
Terrestrial planets orbiting M dwarfs in their main sequence habitable zones could suffer severe water loss and oxidation due to the high luminosity of M dwarfs during their pre-main sequences (Hamano et al. 2013, Luger & Barnes 2015, Tian & Ida 2015).



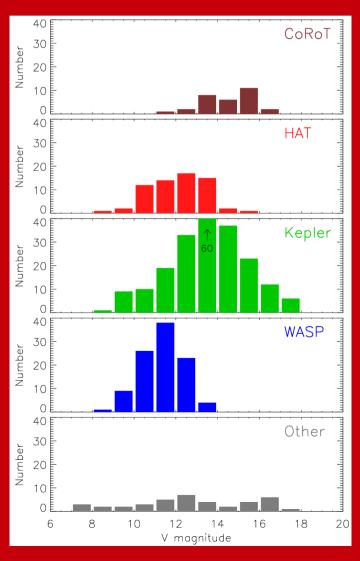


#63429: Stability of CO₂ Atmospheres on Desiccated M Dwarf Exoplanets

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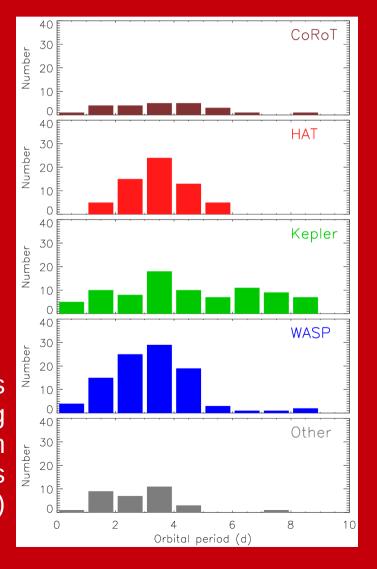
COMPARISON OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEMS FOUND BY DIFFERENT TRANSIT SURVEYS



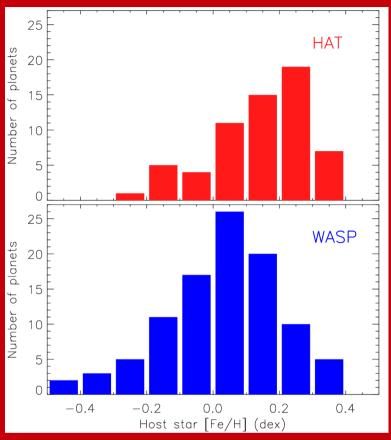
John Southworth Keele University

V-band magnitudes of transiting planet host stars found from different surveys

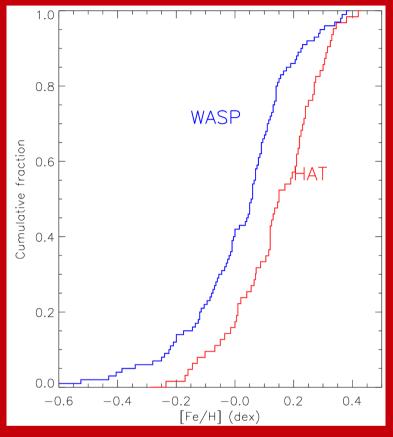
> Orbital periods of the transiting planets from different surveys (1-10 days only)



Comparison between the WASP and HAT surveys



[Fe/H] values for HAT (red) and WASP (blue)

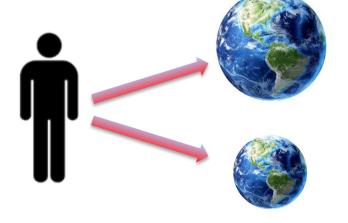


Cumulative distributions of the [Fe/H] values

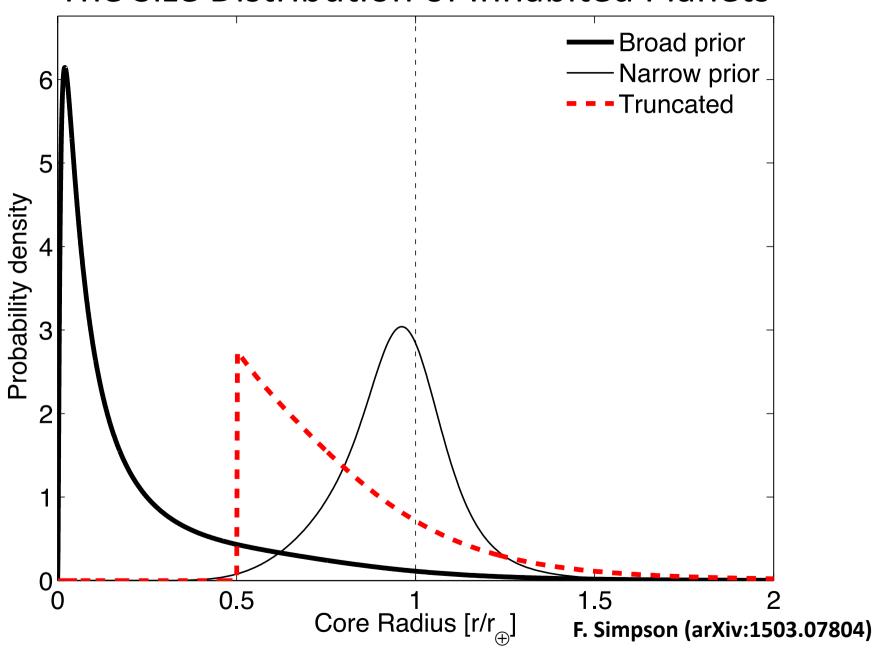
The samples of planets and host stars are the same But the [Fe/H] values disagree (0.01% probability)
Systematic error of 0.12 dex in [Fe/H] scale?







The Size Distribution of Inhabited Planets



CELESTA: the Catalog of Earth-Like Exoplanet Survey Targets

Colin Orion Chandler¹, Iain Mcdonald², & Stephen Kane¹
¹San Francisco State University ²Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics

Introduction

CELESTA provides a database of habitable zones as a target selection tool for ongoing and future missions.

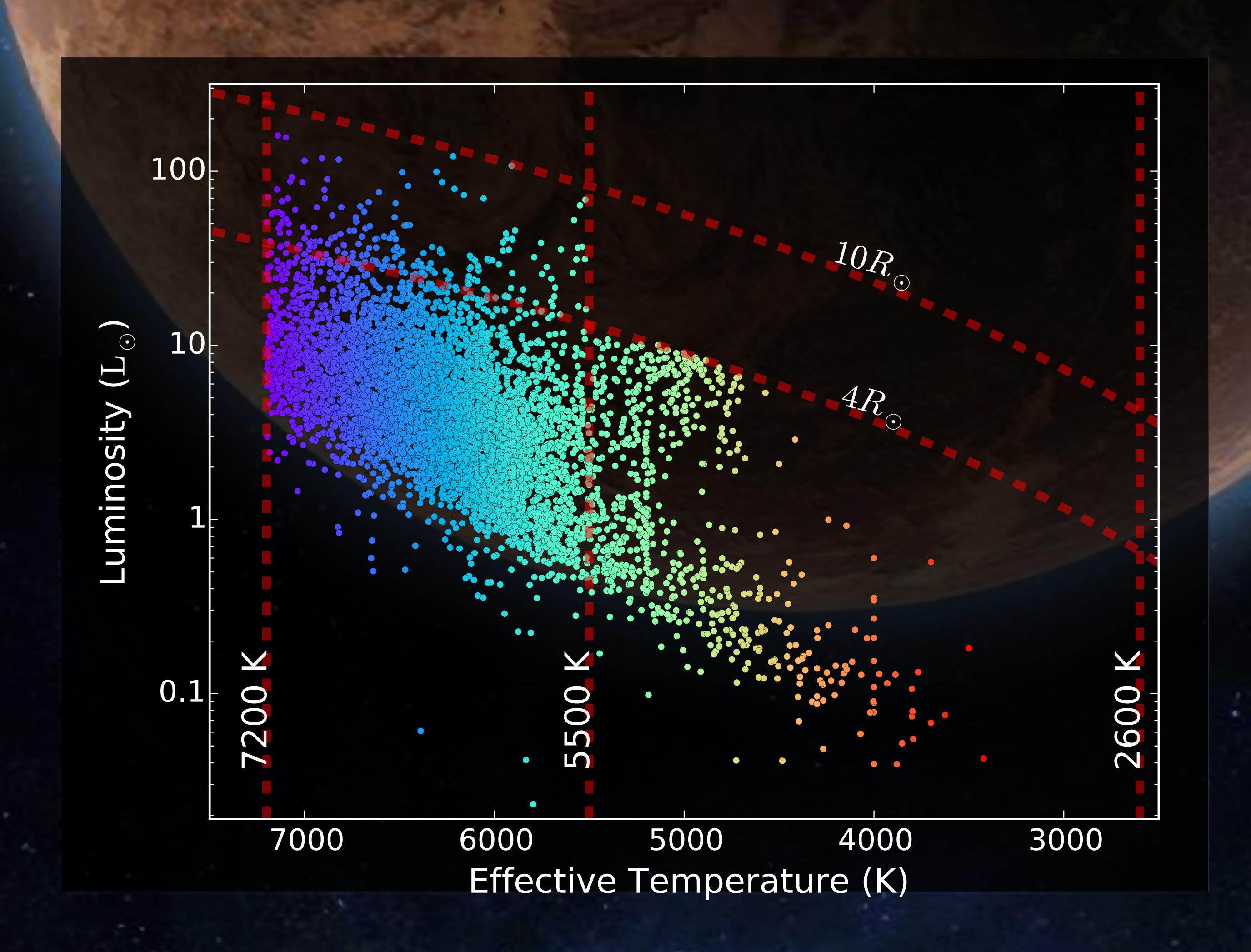
Step 1: Aggregate Data

Star catalogs utilized for stellar parameters:

- Hipparcos: parallax for distances.
- We created a Stellar Parameter Catalog building upon the work of McDonald et al.³: stellar tempratures and luminosities.
- Kopparapu et al.²: HZ coefficients
- Gaia: future ugprades to CELESTA

Step 2: Star Selection

- Stellar temperature: 2,600 K to 7,200 K.
- Error in parallax: <30 % for analysis
- Main-sequence (MS) branch stars, chosen by radii.





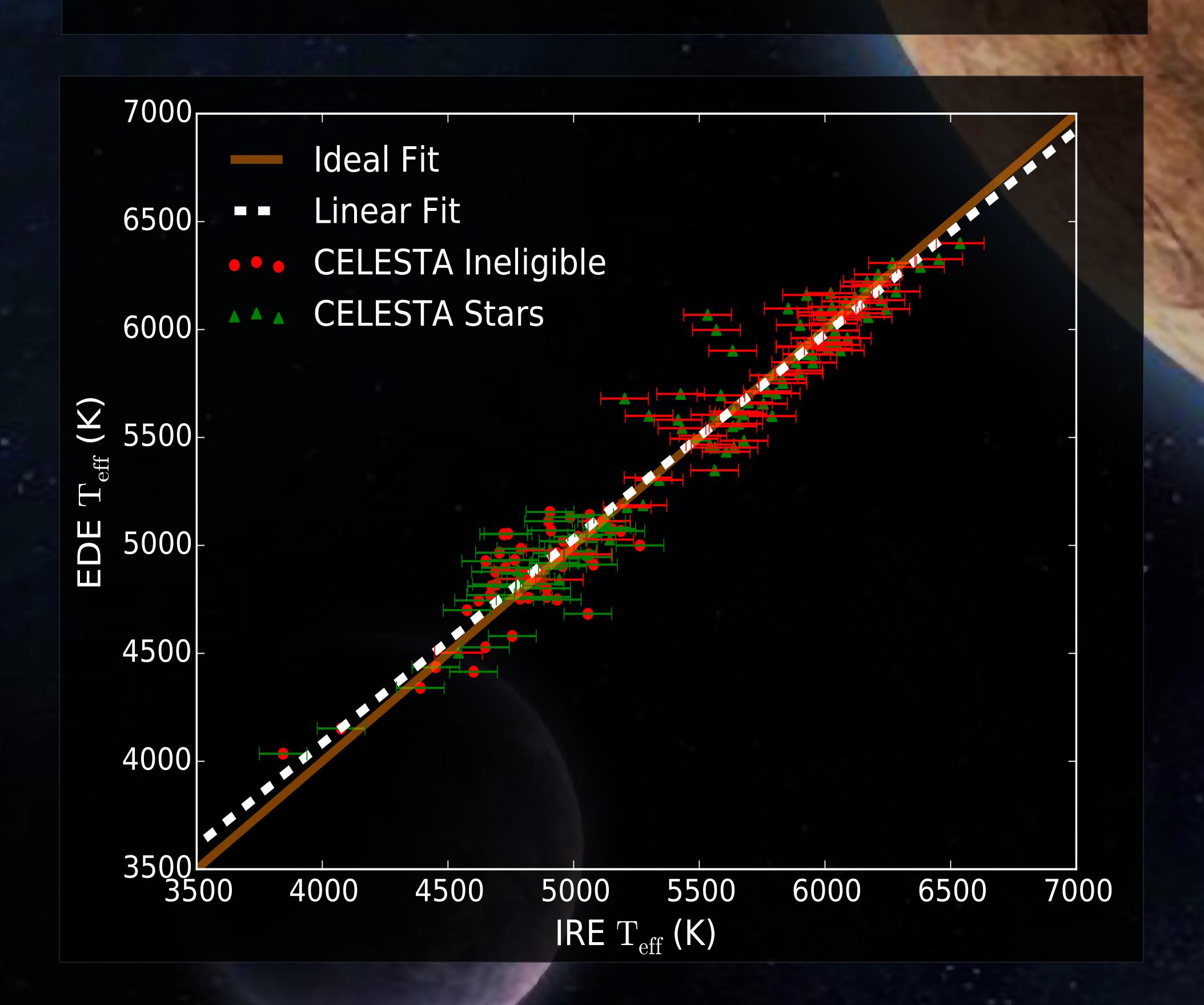


CELESTA: the Catalog of Earth-Like Exoplanet Survey Targets

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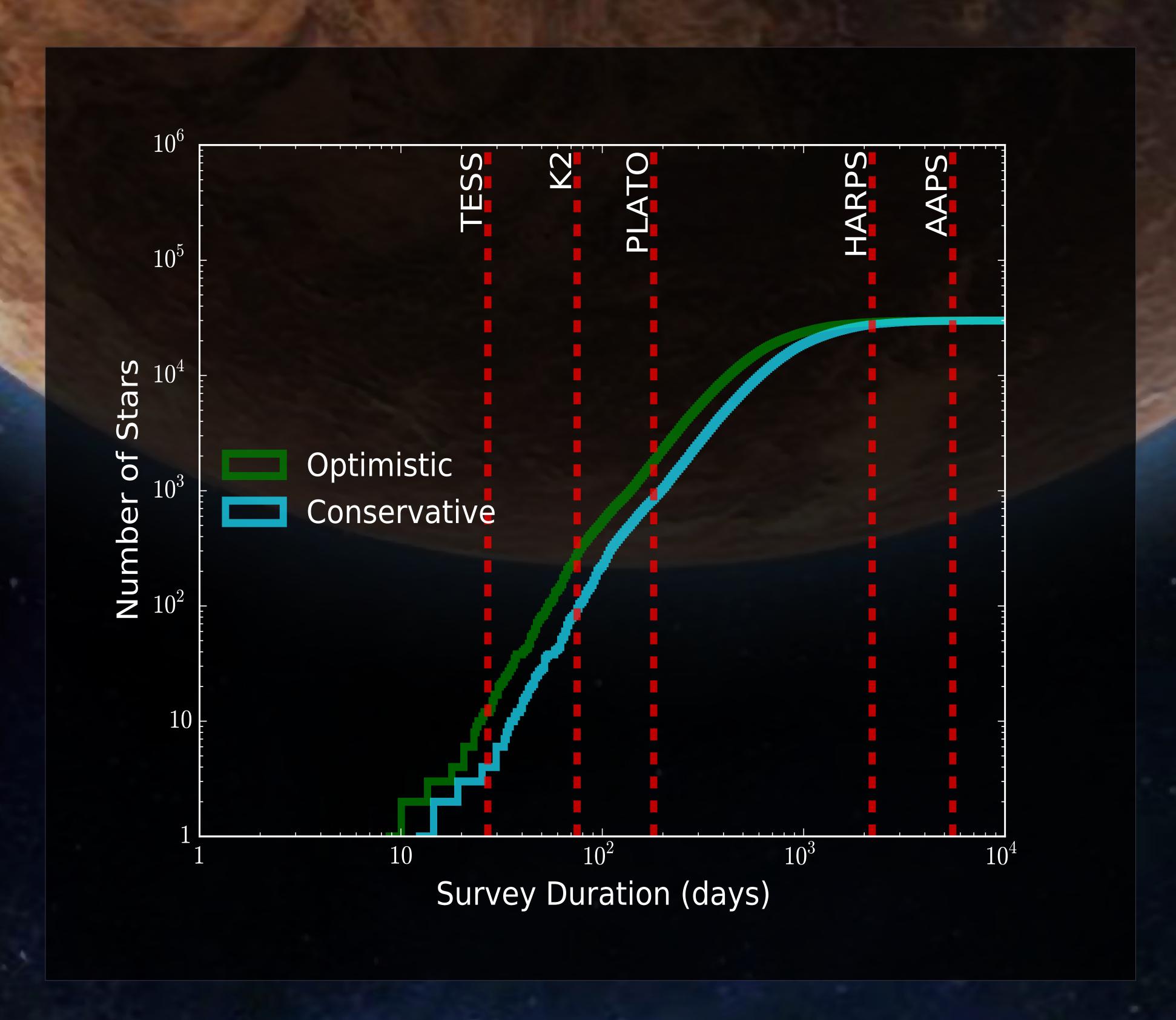
Step 3: Analyze

- Comparison of CELESTA to EDE¹
- Uncertainty in CELESTA temperature: ±100 K.



Step 4: Application

- CELESTA is as an input catalog for target selection with current and upcoming exoplanet surveys.
- Transit and radial velocity (RV) survey sensitivity to planets within the HZ increases as the survey duration increases.





References

¹http://www.exoplanets.org

²Kopparapu, R.K. et al., 2014. Habitable Zones around Main-sequence Stars: Dependence on Planetary Mass. Astrophysical Journal Letters, 787(2), p.L29.

³McDonald, I., Zijlstra, A.A. & Boyer, M.L., 2012. Fundamental parameters and infrared excesses of Hipparcos stars. Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 427(1), pp.343–357.



Visit CELESTA.info for more information.

THE HOMOGENEITY OF NATURE PRINCIPLE AND LIFE AS COSMIC IMPERATIVE

LUDWIK KOSTRO -physicist (studied: Sapienza, Rome)

- -philosopher (studied Gregorianum, Rome),
- -present affiliation: ATENEUM School of Higer
- **Education, Gdańsk, Poland,**
- -Prof. emeritus University of Gdańsk

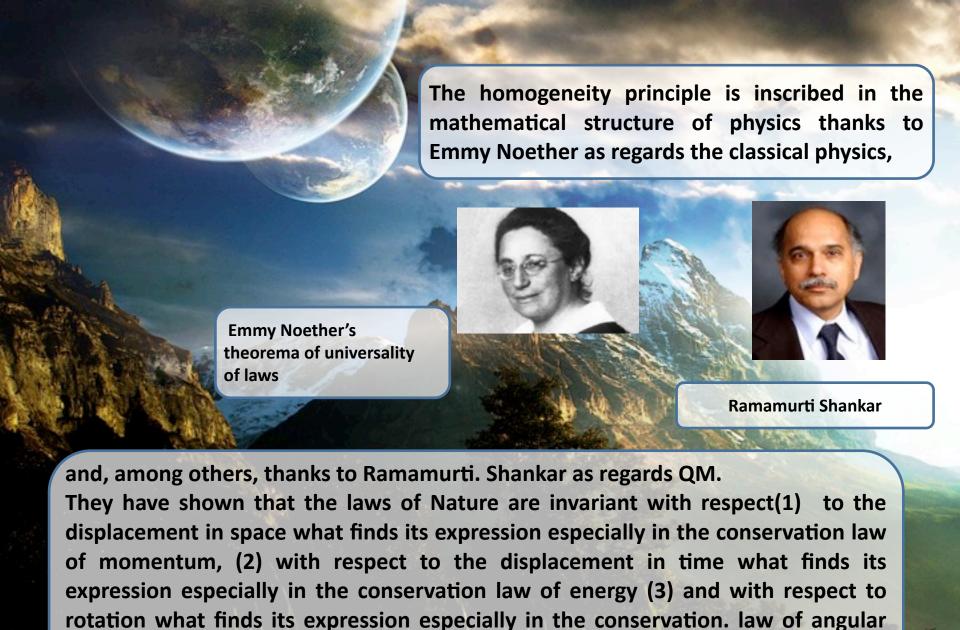
The homogeneity principle plays a fundamental part in scientific thinking. It confers to it an enough high degree of sureness. The purpose of my litle contribution is to show that it conducts us even to the statement that life is a cosmic imperative as was indicated by Christian de Duve. We can be enough sure that we are going to discover step by step the second Big Bang. The Big Bang of life, consciousness and intelligence



Nobel Price Christian de Duve

The homogeneity principle can be defined:

What the laws of nature admit here and now happens spontaneously everywhere in space-time, under similar competent conditions. This definition concerns also statistical laws: the same statistical physical phenomena given the same statistical circumstances run spontaneously the same statistical way.

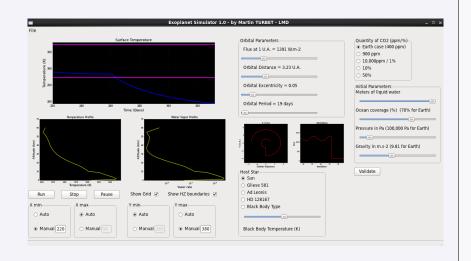


Not every physicist and philosopher are aware of this fact.

momentum

The Habitability of terrestrial exoplanets with a time-marching climate model: an educational tool.

M. Turbet, F. Forget, J. Leconte, C. Schott



A GCM that reproduces the Classical limits of the HZ and their dependencies to:

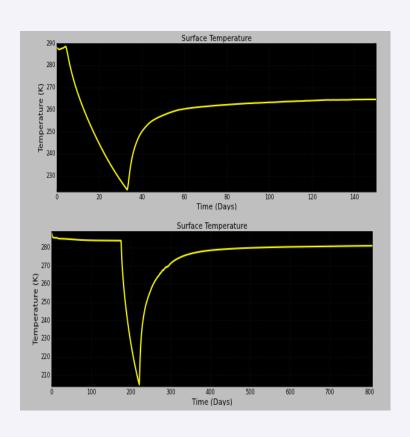
- the External Forcing (Insolation, Star spectrum, ...)
- → the Planet (Gas composition, Surface pressure, Amount of water, ...)







A user-friendly accelerated Climate Model for students to understand the Habitable Zone limits



An exemple, the **Outer Limit of the HZ**:

- → around Sun-like Stars.
- → around M-Stars.



Come at my Poster Presentation for the GCM live show!

