Non-habitability

Yann Alibert & Daniel Kitzmann







CSH
CENTER FOR SPACE AND
HABITABILITY

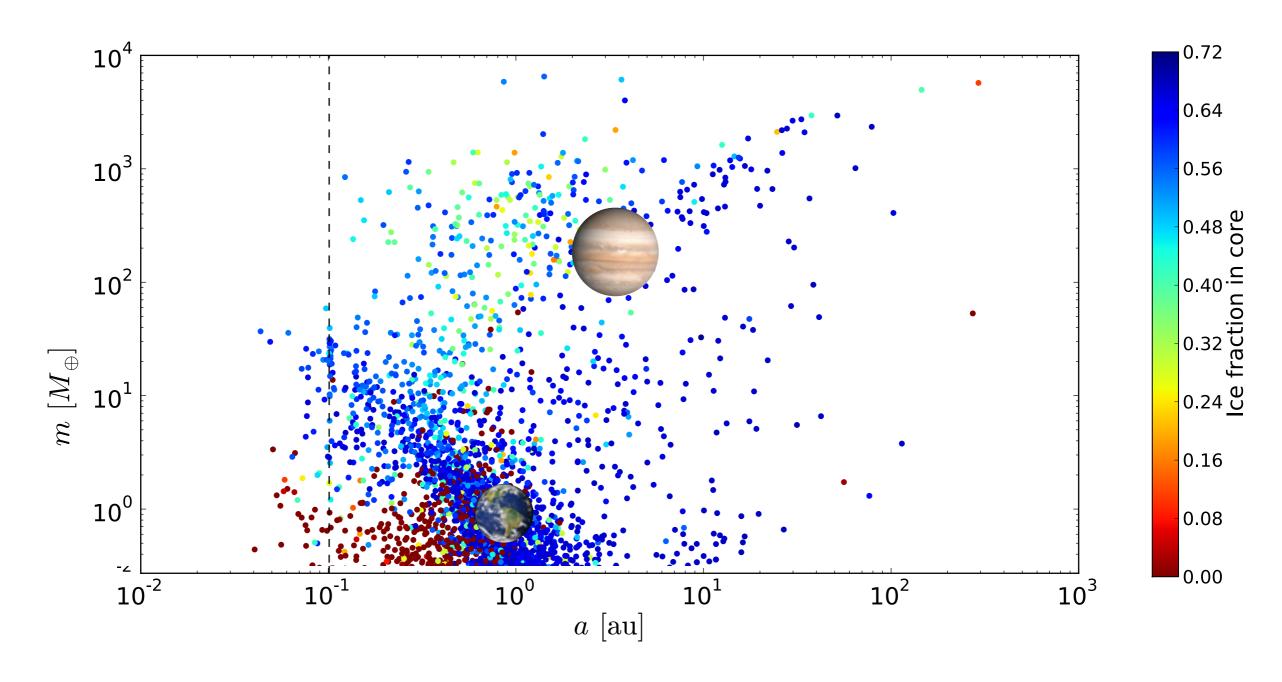


European Research Council



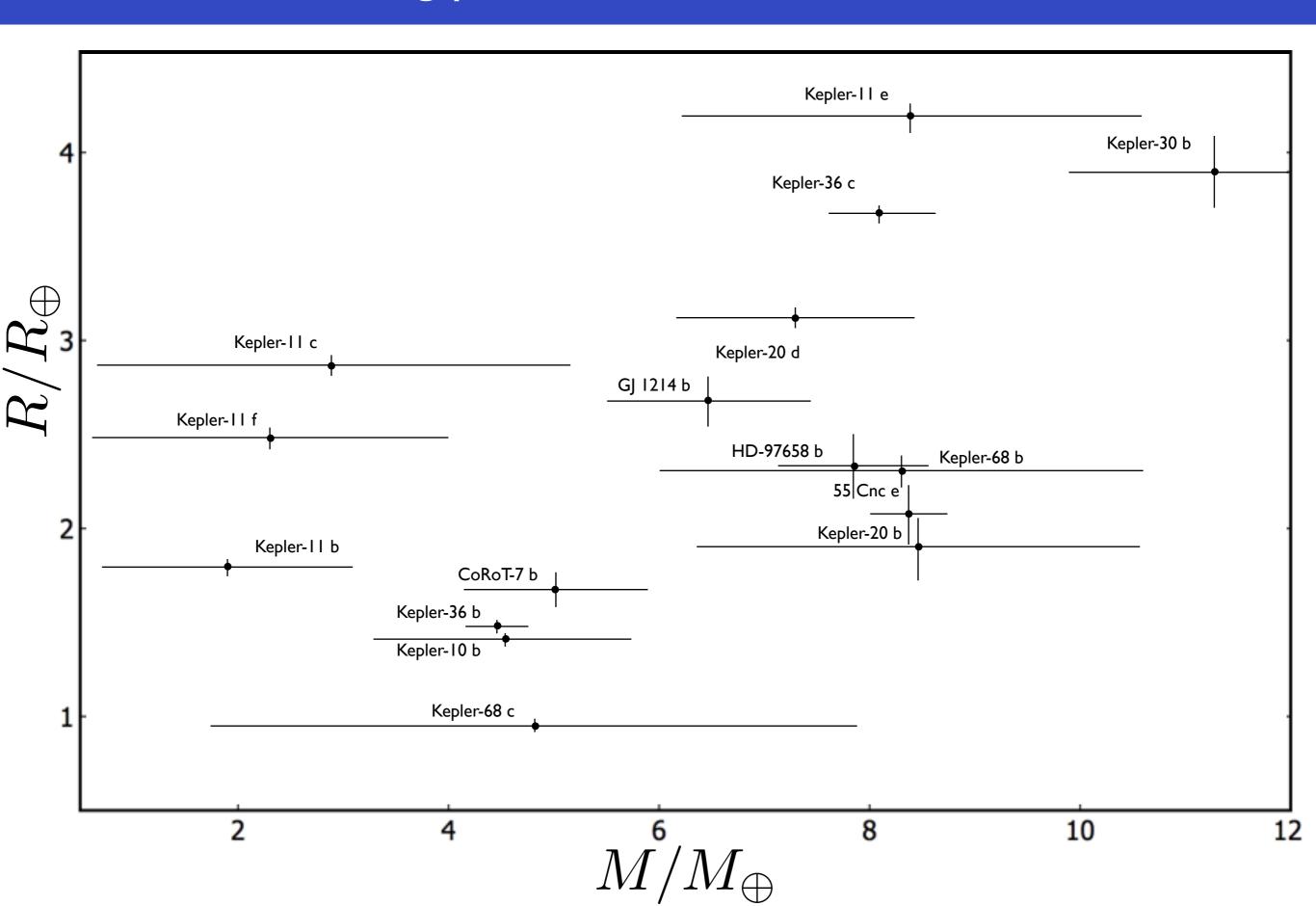


Results from planet formation models

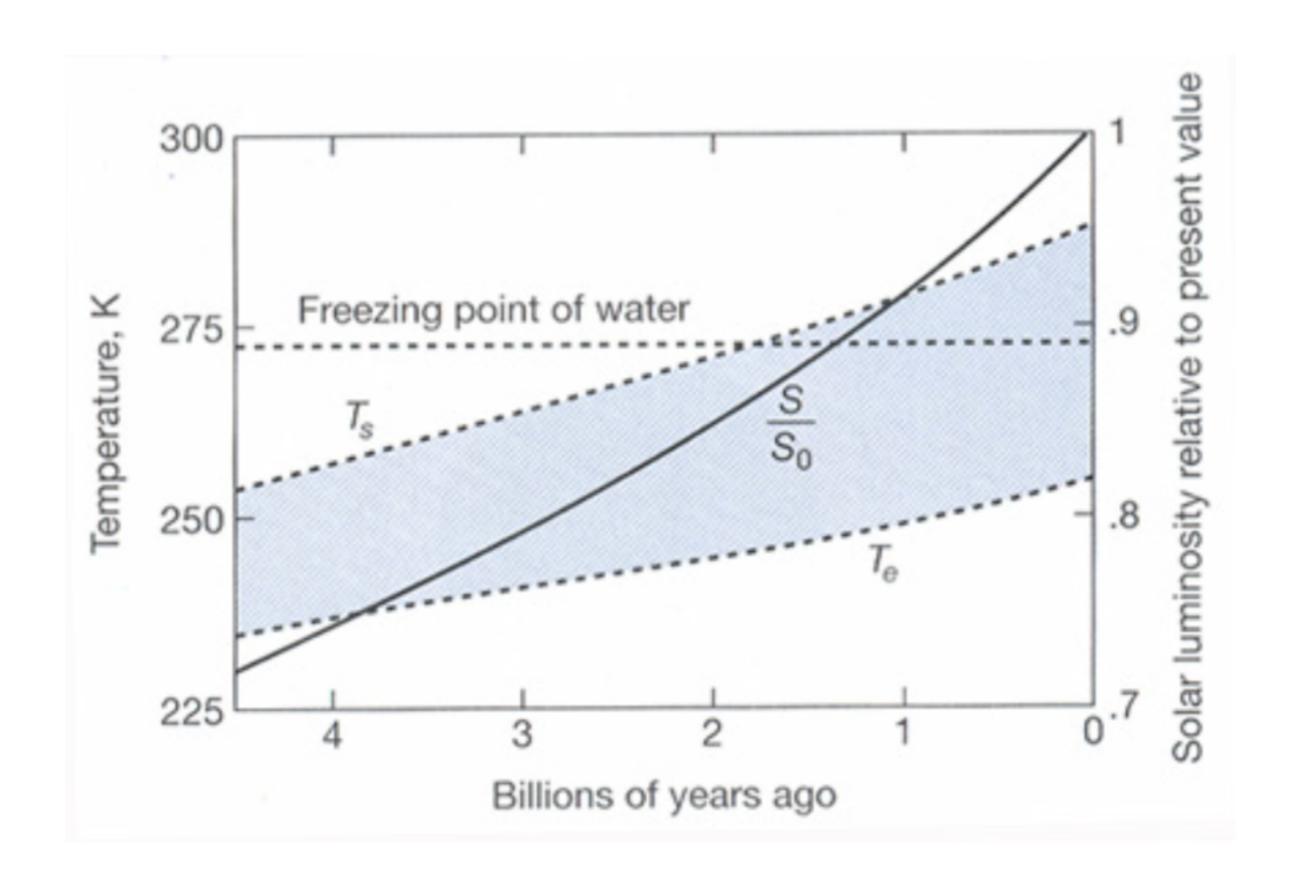


Water-rich planets may be common - are they habitable?

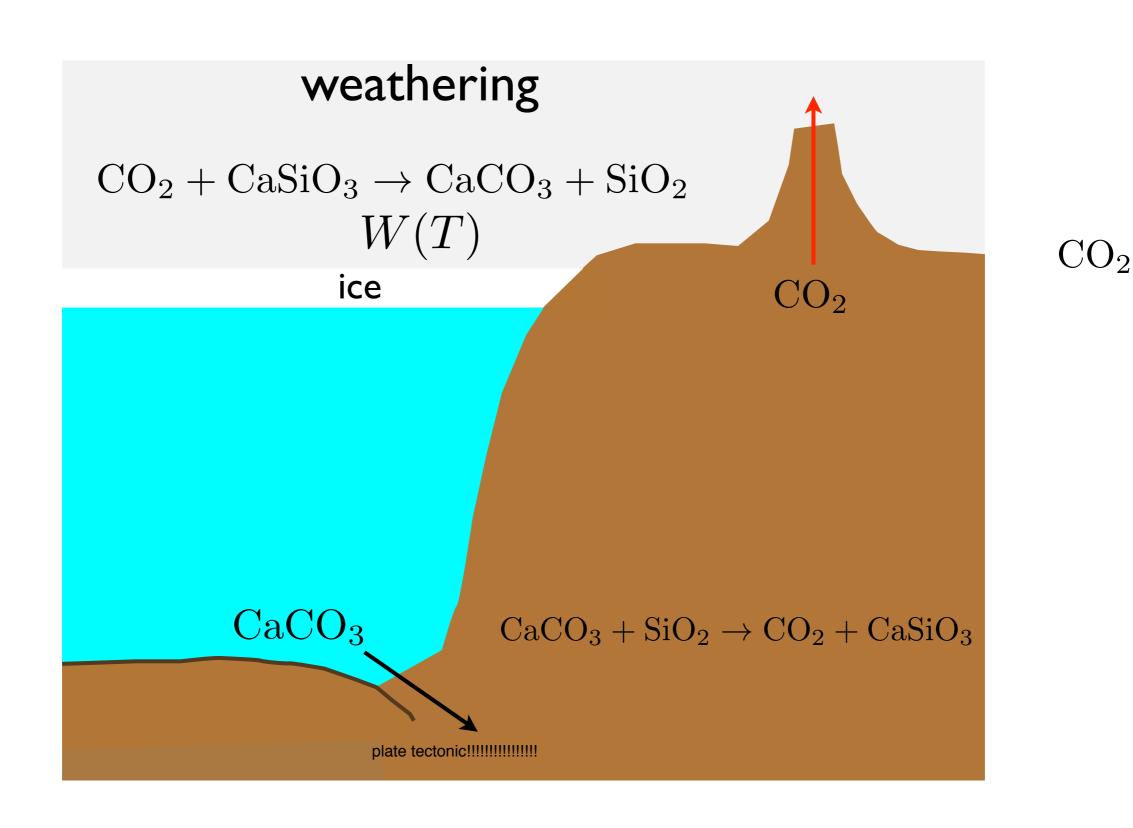
Low mass transiting planets



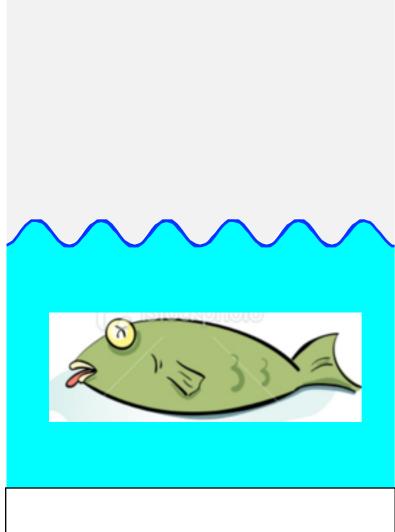
The Sun's luminosity



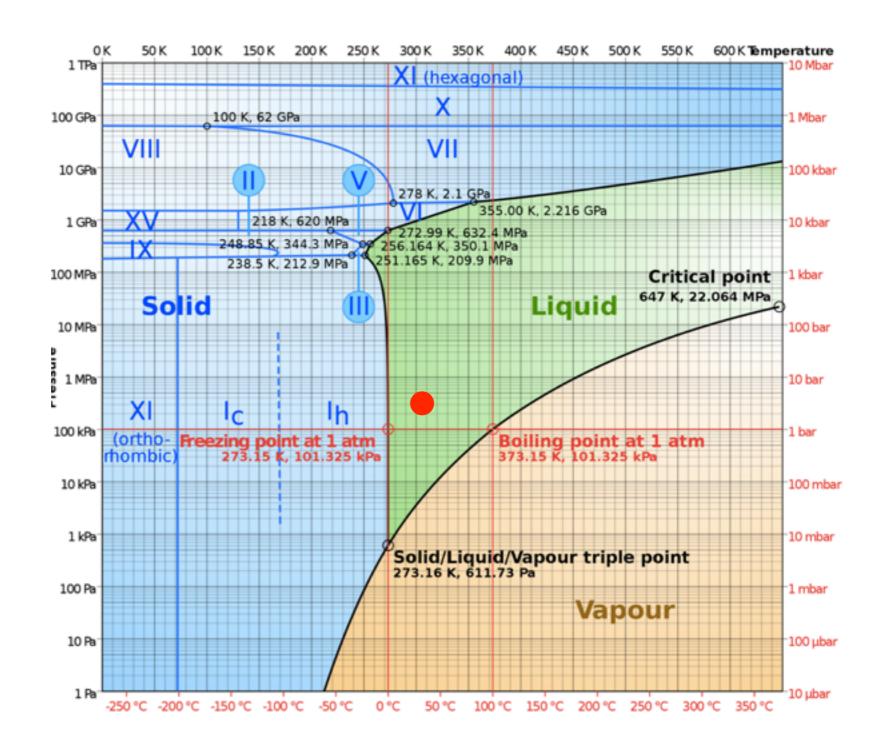
The geological C cycle stabilizes the surface temperature



Effect of Ocean mass

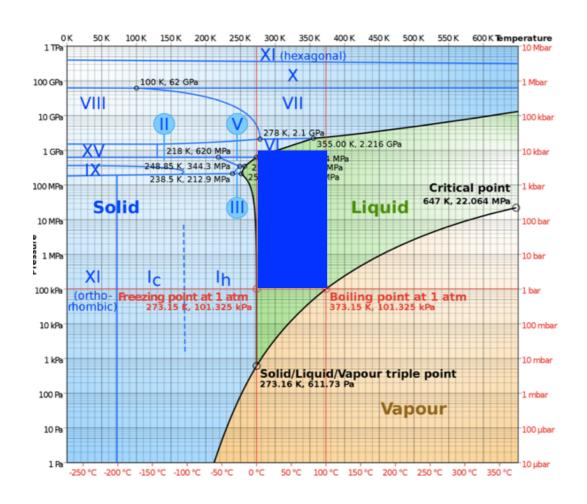






Necessary condition for habitable planet

I - the surface temperature and pressure are 'nice'



2- there is a CO2 cycle

the pressure at the bottom of the (global) ocean cannot be too high

A maximum radius for habitable planets

Large radius implies

large water fraction

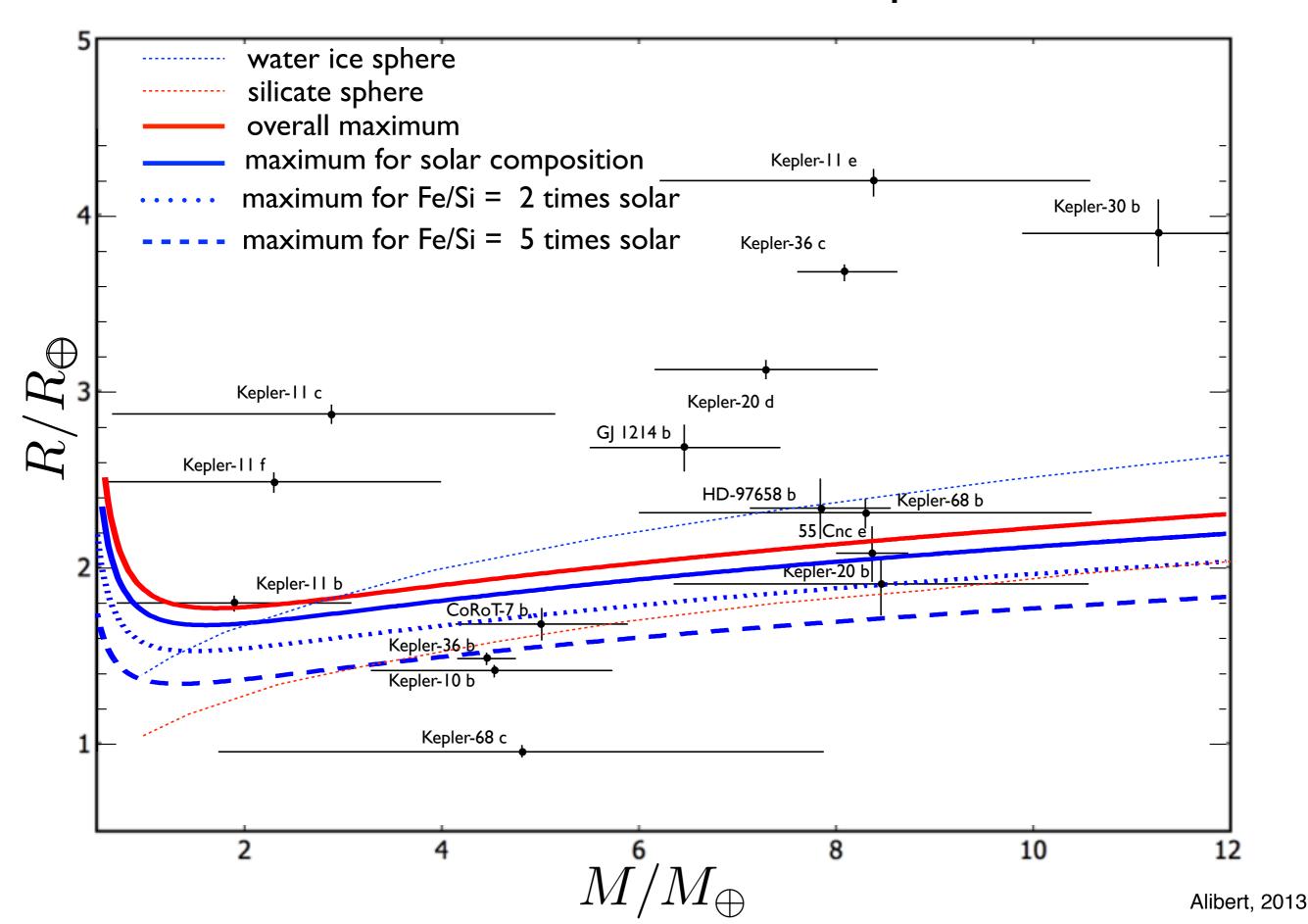
no CO2 cycle

large gas fraction

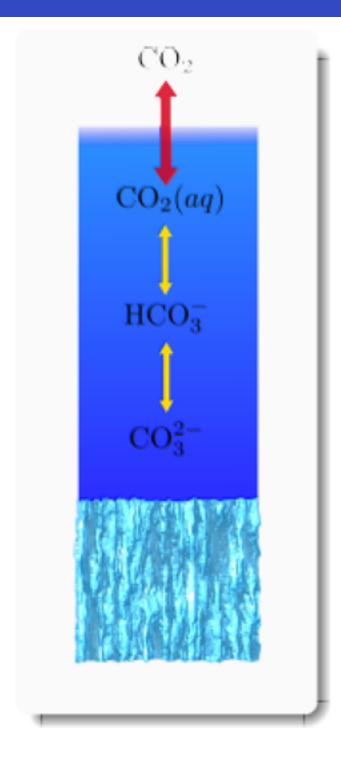
surface T,P outside of the 'nice' zone

large-R planets are NOT habitable small-R planets: we don't know

Maximum radius of habitable planets



CO2 equilibrium on ocean planets



atmospheric pressure of CO₂ given by

$$p_{CO_2} = K_H(T)c_{CO_2(aq)}$$

further reactions within the ocean

$$CO_2(aq) + H_2O \Longrightarrow HCO_3^- + H^+$$

$$HCO_3^- \Longrightarrow CO_3^{2-} + H^+$$

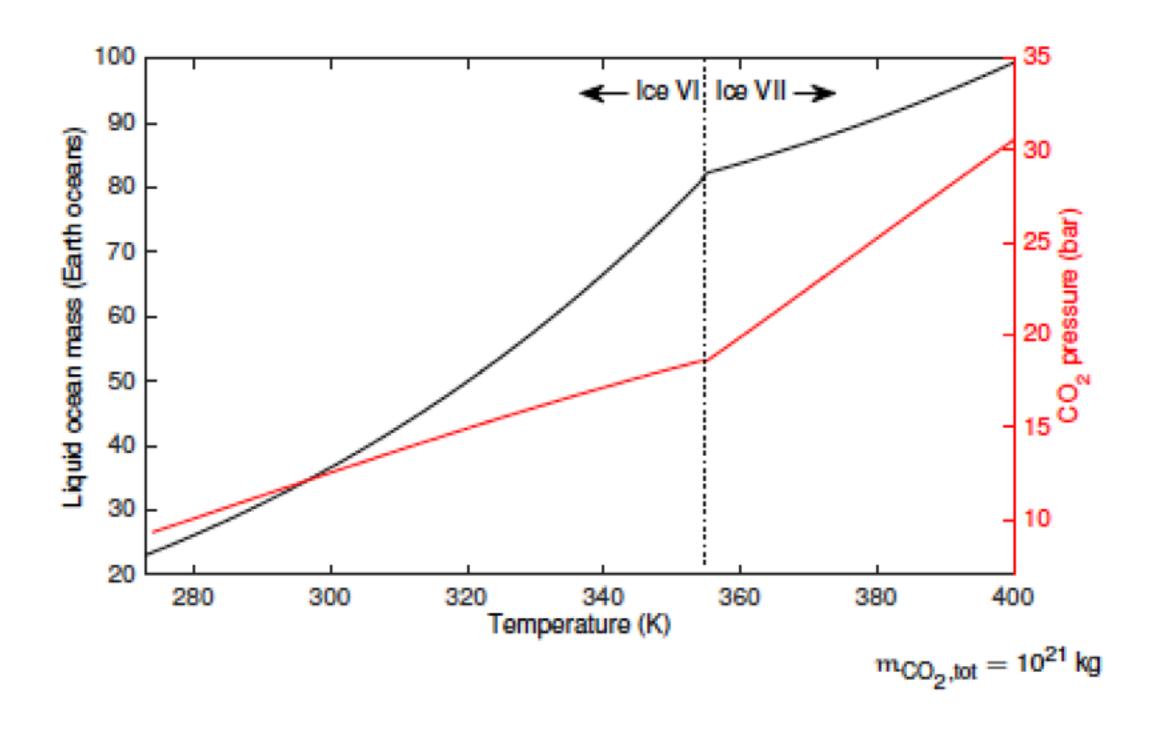
$$H_2O \Longrightarrow H^+ + OH^-$$

additional constraint: charge balance

$$[H^+] = [HCO_3^-] + 2[CO_3^{--}] + [OH^-]$$

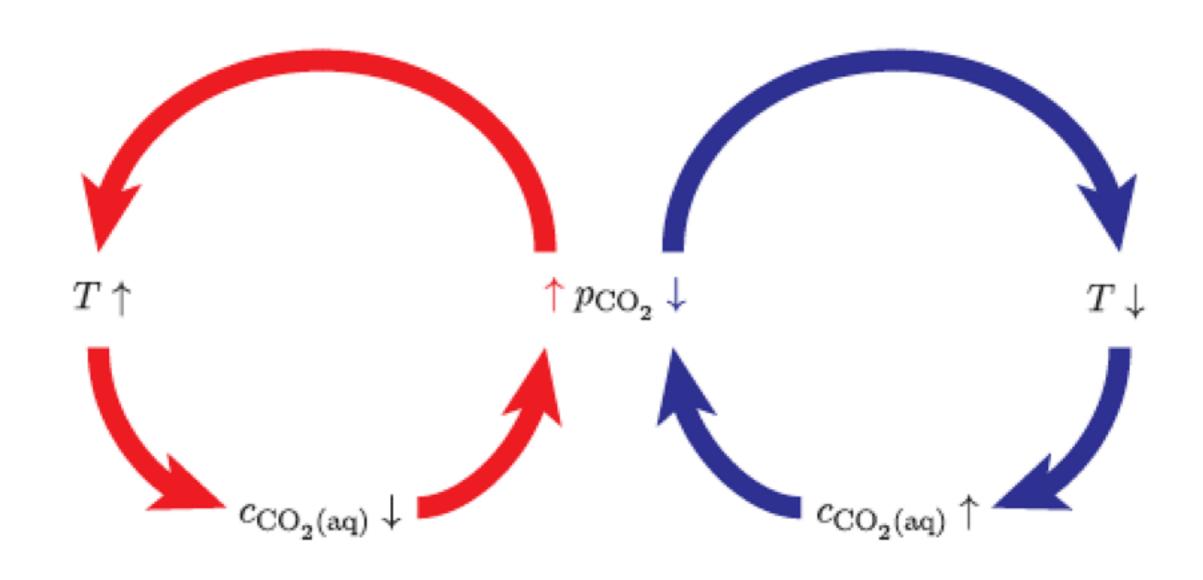
- ⇒ strongly temperature-dependent
- ⇒ determined by available liquid water inventory

Atmospheric CO2 pressure depends on temperature



⇒ unstable, positive CO₂ feedback cycle

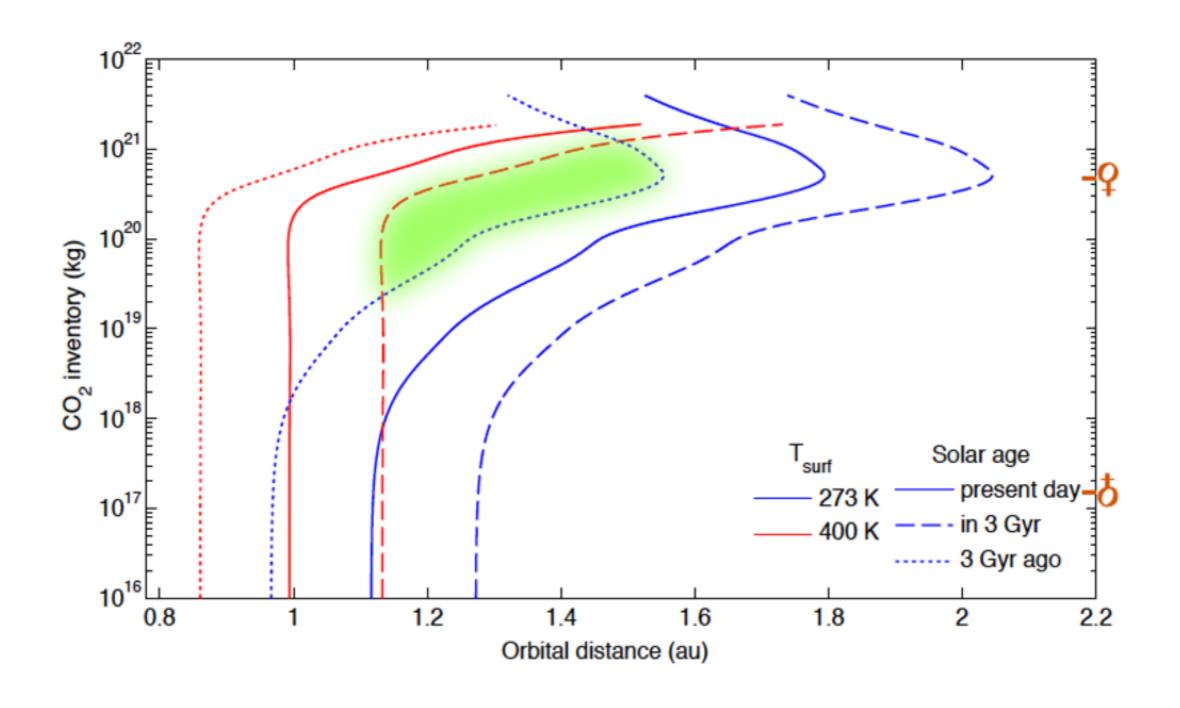
The unstable CO2 cycle



-> the habitable zone of ocean planet is reduced

The 'habitable zone'

CO2 cycle + atmospheric model = habitable zone



Non-habitability vs habitability

Habitability is an ill-defined concept

Non-habitability can be used to select follow-up observations

Large radius planets are not habitable

Too much water is bad for life

The habitable zone of water-rich planets is reduced by the unstable CO2 cycle