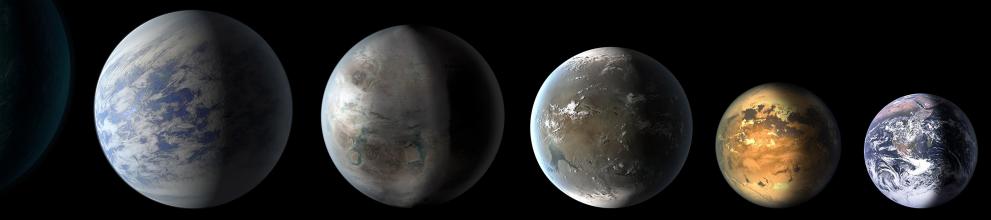
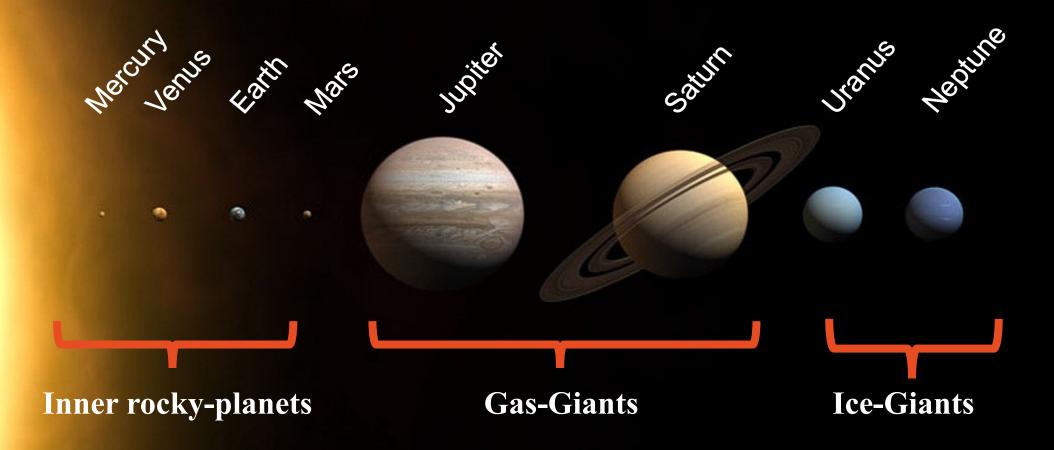
Detecting Potential Biosignatures in super-Earth atmospheres with JWST

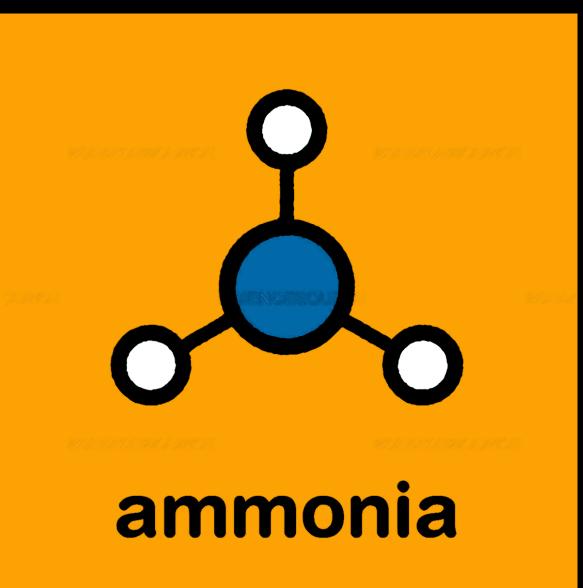


Caprice Phillips Pronouns: She/her/hers The Ohio State University

> Collaborators: Ji Wang (OSU), Sarah Kendrew (STScI), Tom Greene (NASA Ames), Renyu Hu, (JPL) Jeff Valenti (STScI), Wendy Panero (OSU), Joe Schulze (OSU)

super-Earths Are Not Found In The Solar System





Ammonia as a Biosignature

Microbial life can break apart bonds in hydrogen and nitrogen to produce ammonia

 $3H_2 + N_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$

Seager et al. 2013

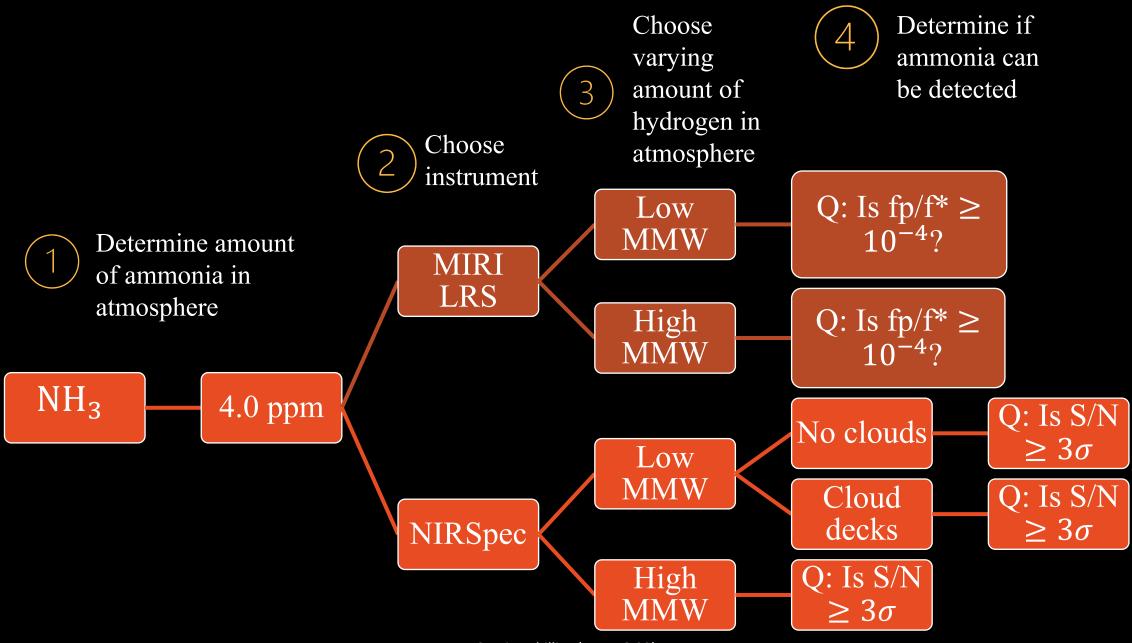
JWST Will Probe super-Earth Atmospheres

TRANSMISSION SPECTROSCOPY

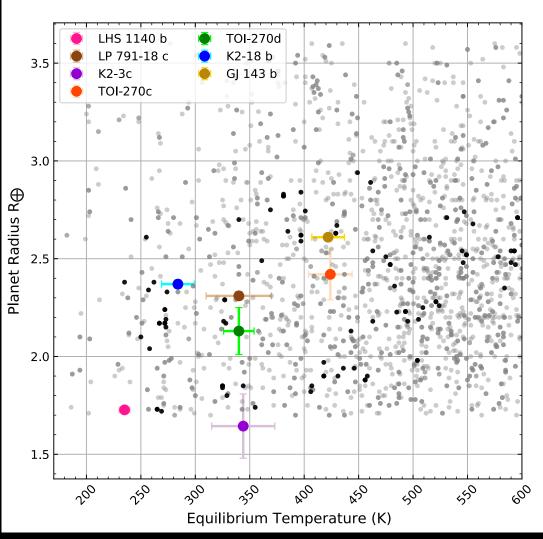
SECONDARY

ECLIPSE/THERMAL

EMISSION



Selection Criteria for Targets

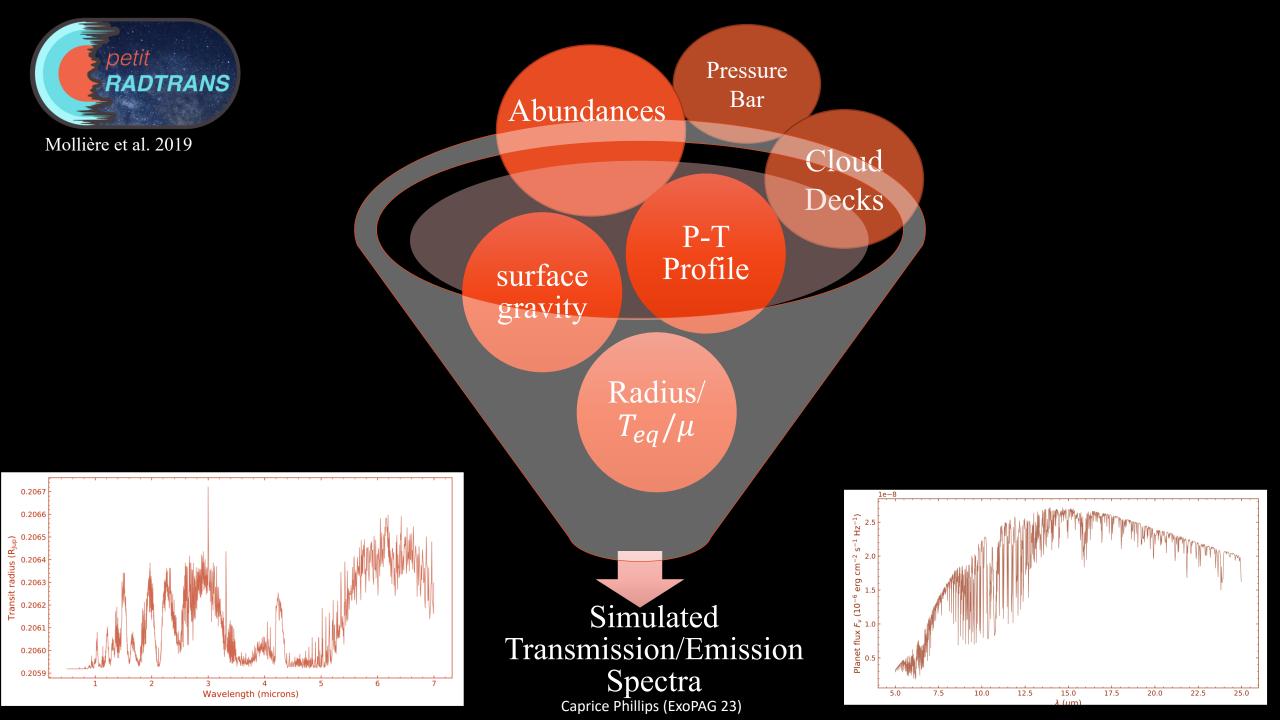


- Planet radii between 1.7 and 3.4 R_{\oplus}
- Equilibrium temperature below 450 K
- Distance within 50 pc

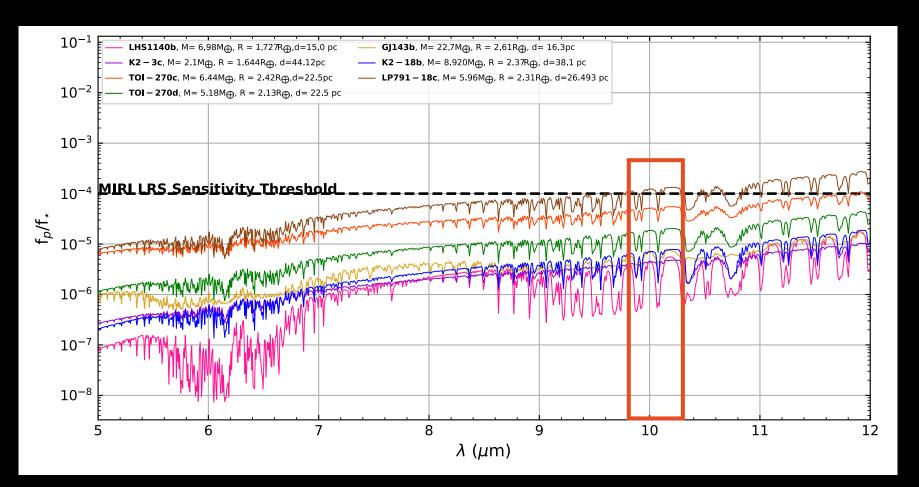
Targets for Study

- LHS 1140 b
- LP 791-18 c
- K2-3c
- TOI-270 c

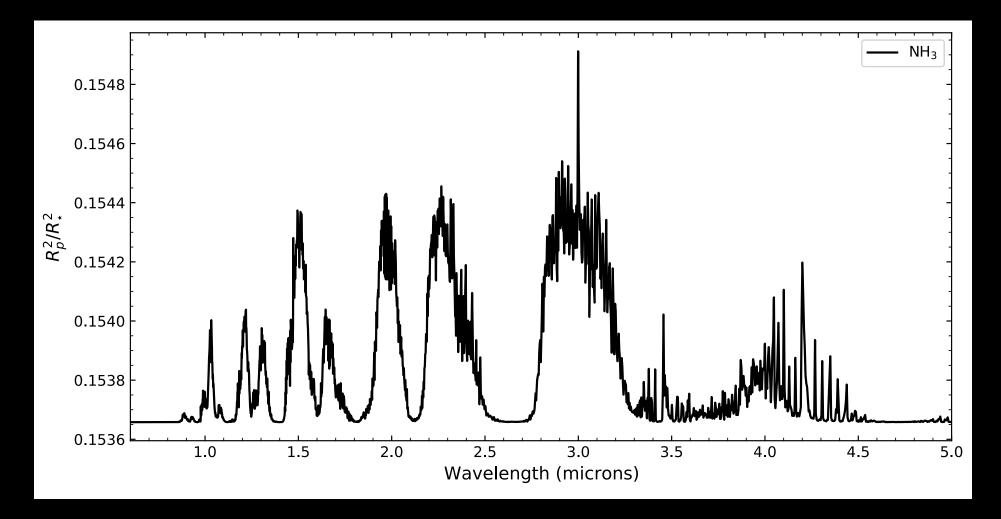
- TOI-270 d
- K2-18 b
- K2-3c
- GJ 143 b



10µm Ammonia Feature Is Difficult to Detect withPhillips et al. 2021 (In Prep)MIRILRS



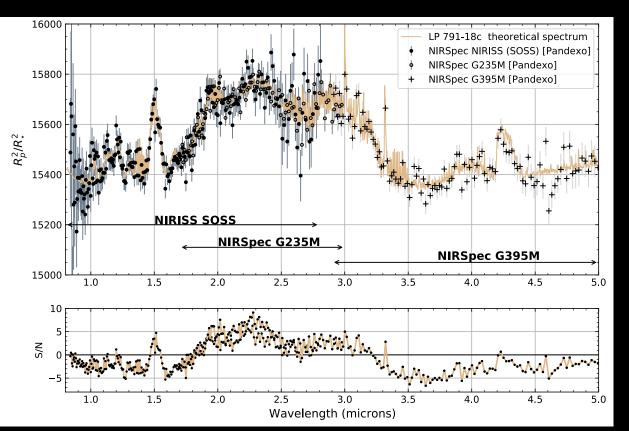
Ammonia has many features in the NIR

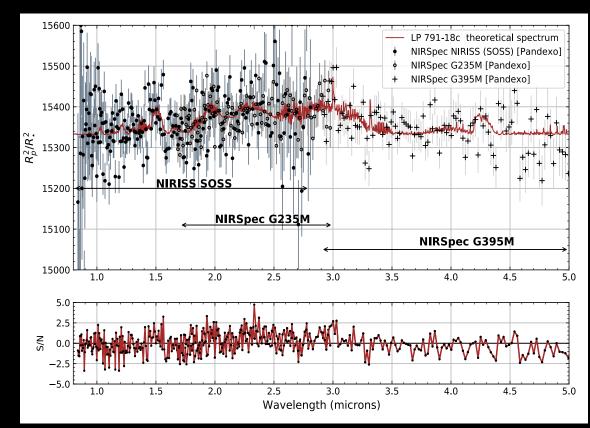


Signal-To-Noise Scales with $\frac{1}{n}$

→ Mean Molecular Weight

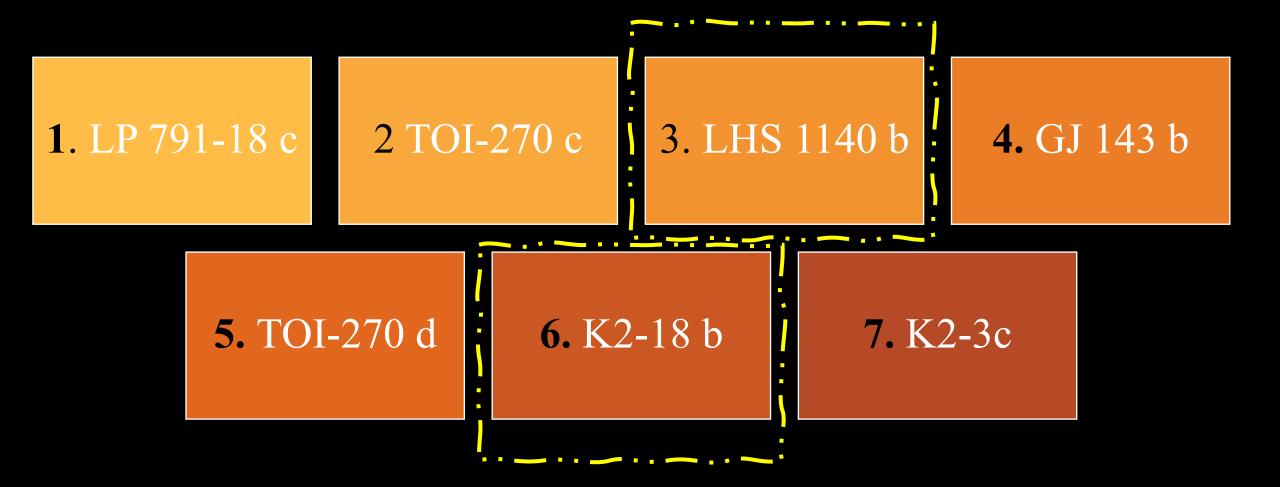
μ~4.55 (90%H₂:10% N₂) μ~21.5 (25% H₂:75% N₂)





Phillips et al. 2021 (In Prep)

Rank List of Targets



Takeaways

- super-Earths are more massive/common than Earth and are promising sites to look for signs of life
- Ammonia is a biosignature unique to a hydrogen dominated atmosphere
- The $10\mu m$ ammonia feature is difficult to detect with the MIRI LRS instrument
- A lower mean molecular weight atmosphere produces stronger features with transmission spectroscopy
- NIRSpec may be a better tool than MIRI LRS to detect ammonia in the atmosphere of super-Earths