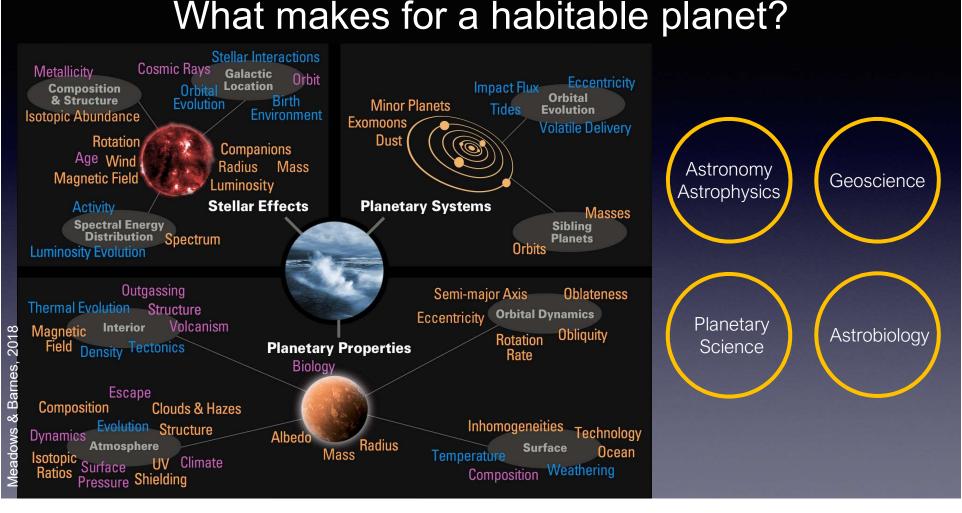


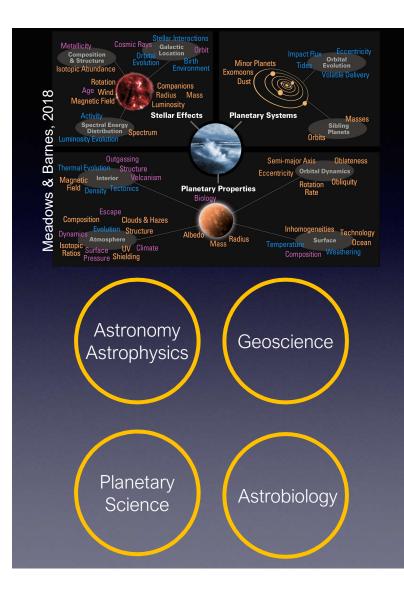
NExSS HabWorlds 2 Pre-Meeting Update

Cayman Unterborn
ASU



What makes for a habitable planet?





Individual Fields have:

- Different definitions "Core"
- Different contexts
 Planet Formation
- Different levels of importance for habitability

Age? Role of tectonics?

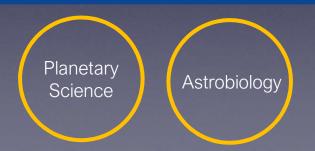
 Different levels of feasibility/uncertainties Atmosphere/Interior compositions



Individual Fields have:

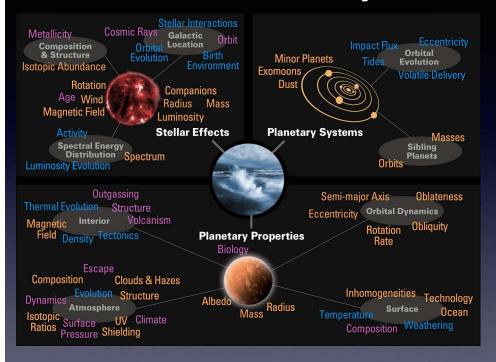
Different definitions

Can create a language "barrier"



 Different levels of feasibility/uncertainties Atmosphere/Interior compositions

Form: bit.ly/HabWorld2021Define



How would you define this term for a non-expert? *	
Your answer	
Why is this term important for planetary habitability and the detectability of life?	Ī
Your answer	
Which other topics does this term relate to?	
Activity	
Age	
Albedo	
Atmosphere	
Biology	

Definitions: bit.ly/HabWorlds2021Defs

Definitions and Concepts (please edit!)

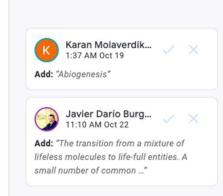
Activity

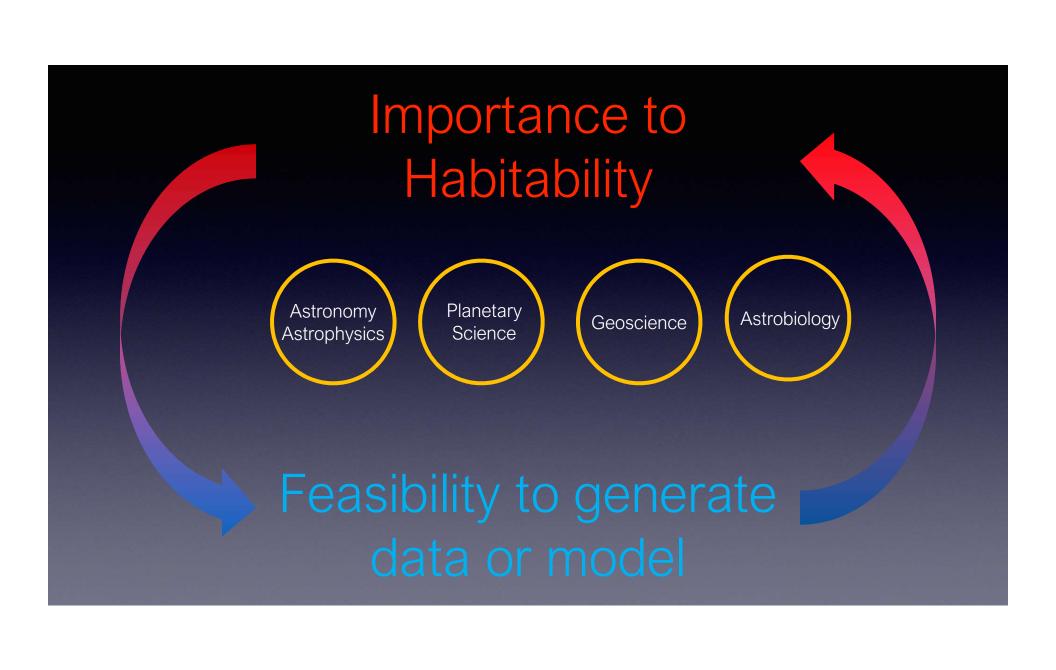
Abiogenesis

The transition from a mixture of lifeless molecules to life-full entities. A small number of common molecules is at the basis of the cells, which are the starting point of life. This similarity tends to show that lipids, nucleotides and amino acids are mandatory for the outbreak of life. These building blocks of life could have either come from space by meteorites or they could have already been present on the primitive Earth. Amphiphilic compounds, nucleotides and amino acids, were found in different amounts in carbonaceous meteorites, and glycine (the simplest amino acid) is present in very small parts in interstellar dust. Research in prebiotic chemistry has given several plausible explanations for the formation of important biomolecules, such as amino acids and nucleotides, and different chemical approaches have been considered.

Age

The age of a star is the time elapsed since it formed. The exact moment of formation is ambiguous, but solar-type stars last for ~10 billion years, and the ambiguity is <~1 million years, and so is of no real consequence.





Survey



Q1. What is your core area of expertise? (you may select only one)

Earth Science

Astronomy/Astrophysics

Planetary Science

Astrobiology

Other (Please specify)

22 participants
Completed Survey

13 Astronomers

9 Everyone Else

Survey

Items
Stellar Activity
Chemical Activity
Planet Age
Albedo
Atmosphere
Biology

High Impact

Medium Impact
Low Impact
Unsure

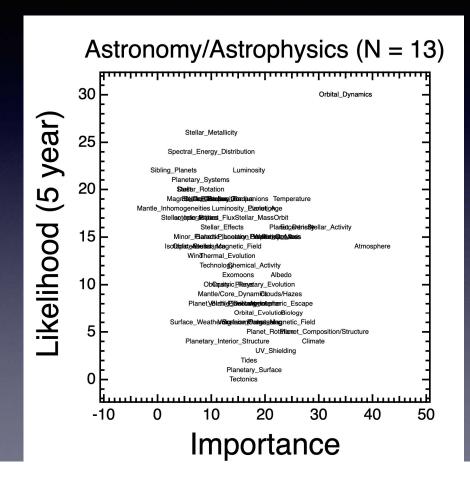
Unsure

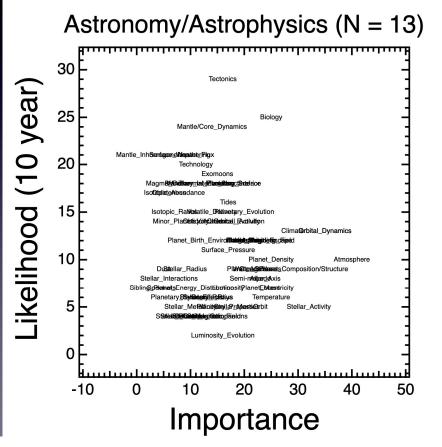
3 Subsequent Questions:

Rate the importance to habitability

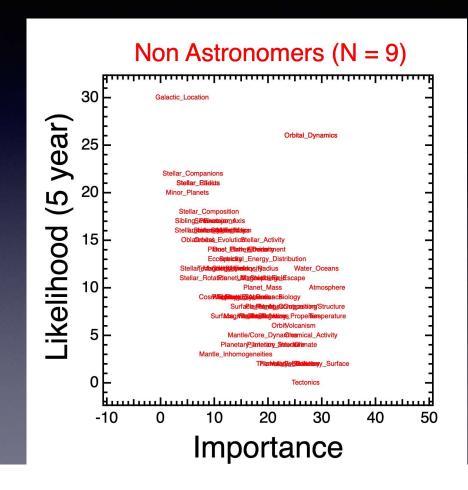
Feasibility of acquiring data to assess habitability w/in 5 & 10 years

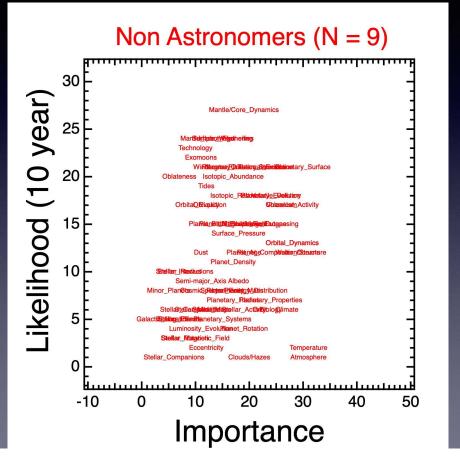
Results Astronomers





Results Non-Astronomers





Overall Results

- All Fields found these important: mantle / core dynamics; volatile cycling; and orbital dynamics
- Important to Astronomy but not to planetary/Earth Science: stellar activity
- Important to planetary/Earth scientists but not to astronomers: tectonics, thermal evolution, and magma oceans
- Generally agreed on feasibility in 5/10 year timescales w/ exception of "Biology"

Astronomers: VERY feasible in 10 years

Non-Astronomers: Not at all in 10 years

Next Steps

- Wiki-ify definitions for online distribution
- Repeat survey before and after workshop
- Publish results of survey in the literature