

ICCUB Winter meeting 2024

The Galactic Habitable Zone

Chloé Padois

PhD supervisors: Friedrich Anders & Daniel del Ser



MWGaiaDN

This project is a Horizon Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Doctoral Network funded under grant agreement no. 101072454.



Institut de Ciències del Cosmos
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

- 1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population
- 2) Galactic habitability: the Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)
- 3) PhD work & goals

- First detection of an exoplanet around a Sun-like star: Nobel Prize 2019

ARTICLES

A Jupiter-mass companion to a solar-type star

Michel Mayor & Didier Queloz

Geneva Observatory, 51 Chemin des Maillettes, CH-1290 Sauverny, Switzerland

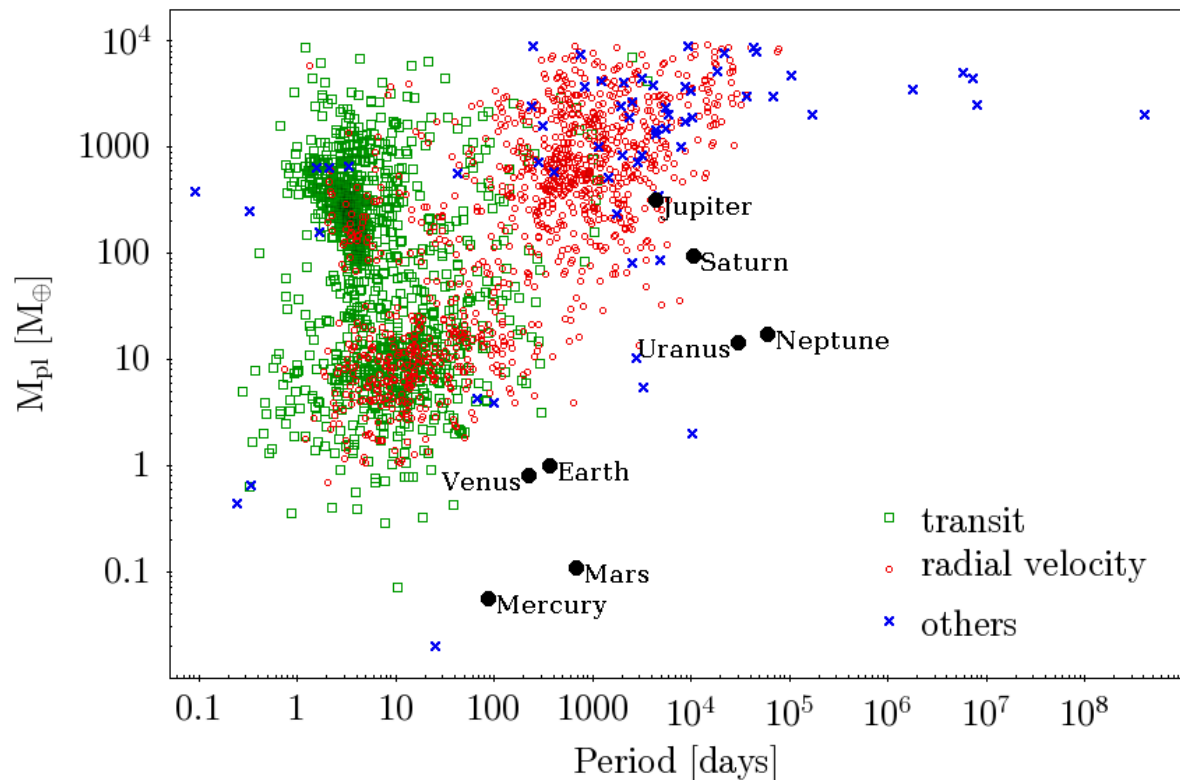
The presence of a Jupiter-mass companion to the star 51 Pegasi is inferred from observations of periodic variations in the star's radial velocity. The companion lies only about eight million kilometres from the star, which would be well inside the orbit of Mercury in our Solar System. This object might be a gas-giant planet that has migrated to this location through orbital evolution, or from the radiative stripping of a brown dwarf.

NATURE · VOL 378 · 23 NOVEMBER 1995

- 5572 confirmed detections since 1995 (<https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/>)

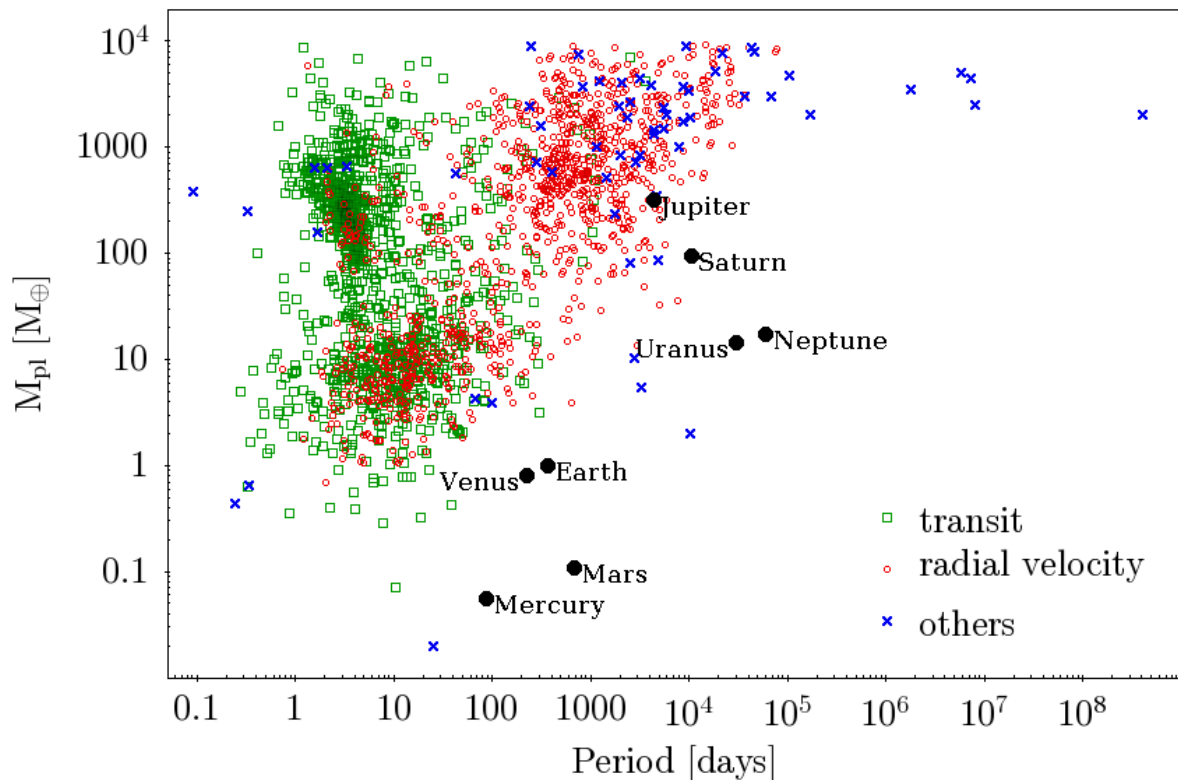
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Classified in \neq categories:
 - super-Earths
 - hot / cold Jupiters
 - and others...



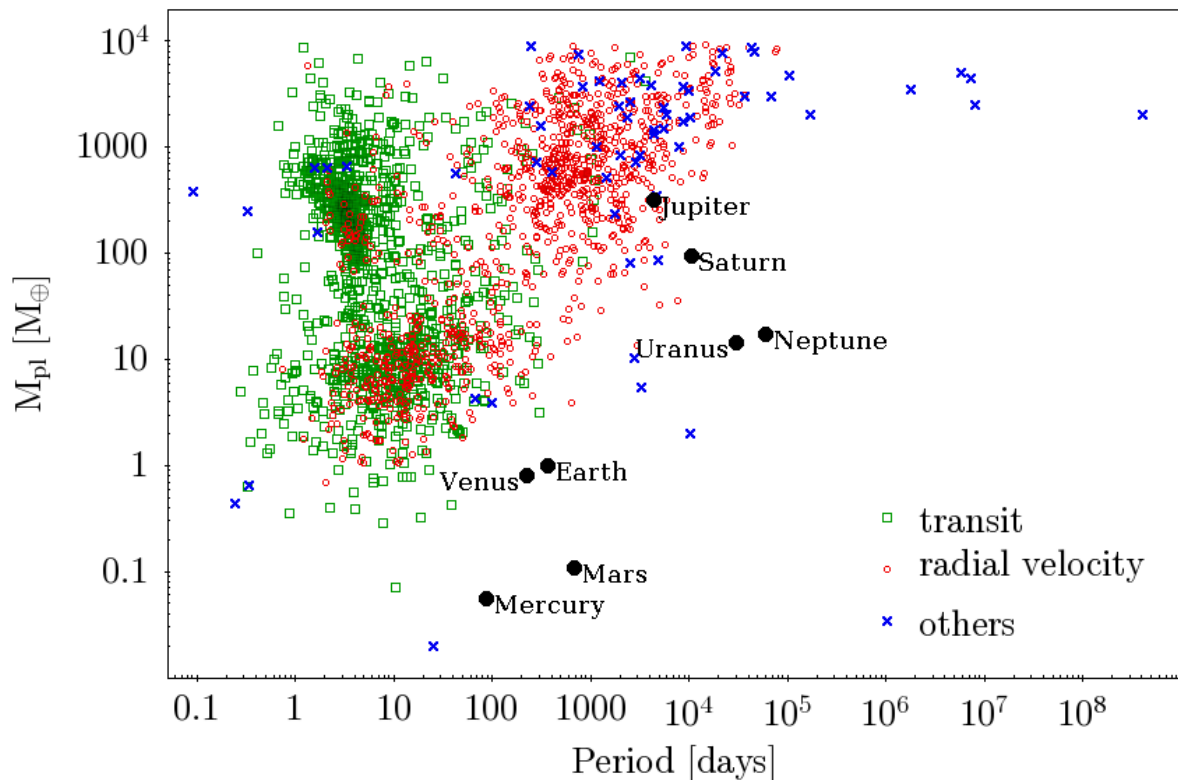
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Classified in \neq categories:
 - super-Earths
 - hot / cold Jupiters
 - and others...
- Detection of only a small fraction of all exoplanets:
 - Instrumental limitations
 - Systems configuration



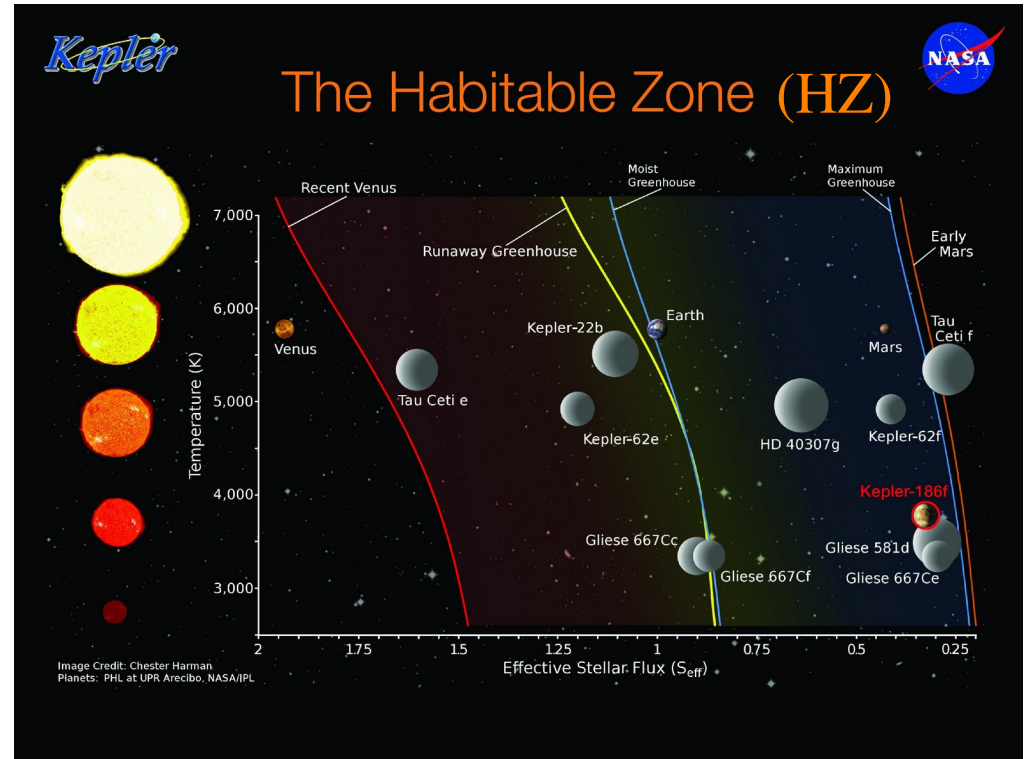
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Classified in \neq categories:
 - super-Earths
 - hot / cold Jupiters
 - and others...
- Detection of only a small fraction of all exoplanets:
 - Instrumental limitations
 - Systems configuration
- Where are habitable planets?



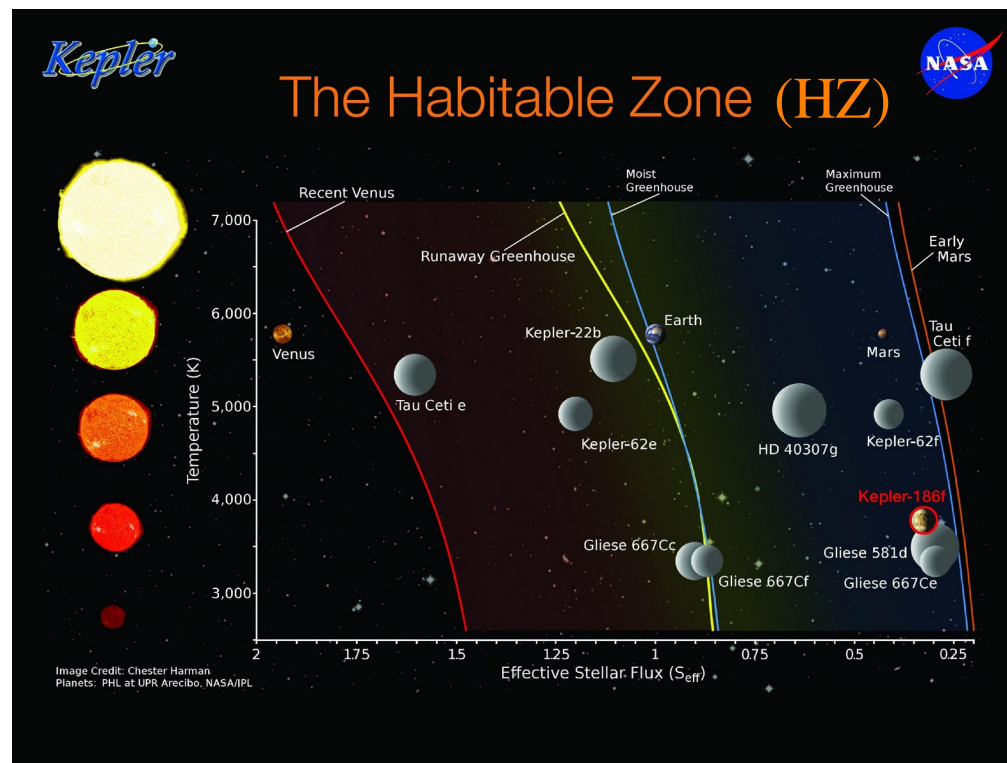
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Definition of an “habitable” planet:
 - rocky planet
 - can host liquid water (depend on star’s properties and distance)
 - definition of the HZ, atmosphere, etc...



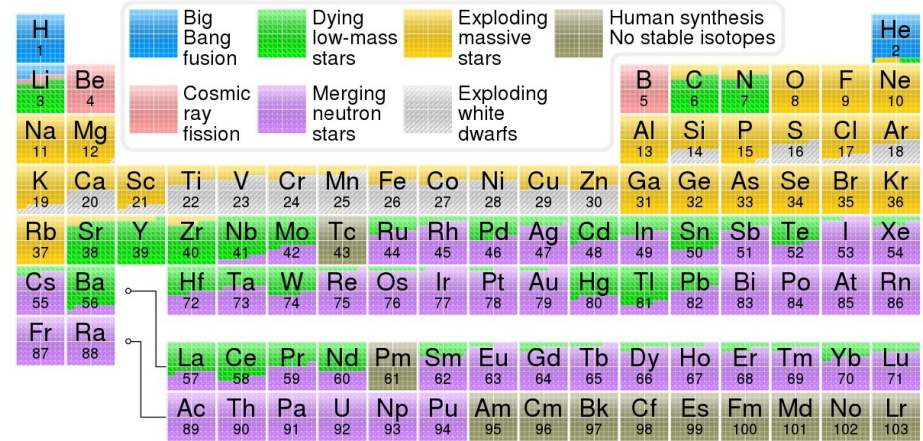
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Definition of an “habitable” planet:
 - rocky planet
 - can host liquid water (depend on star’s properties and distance)
- Can rocky planets appear around all types of stars?
 - new criteria: the hoststar **metallicity**



1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Definition of an “habitable” planet:
 - rocky planet
 - can host liquid water (depend on star’s properties and distance)
- Can rocky planets appear around all types of stars?
 - new criteria: the hoststar **metallicity**

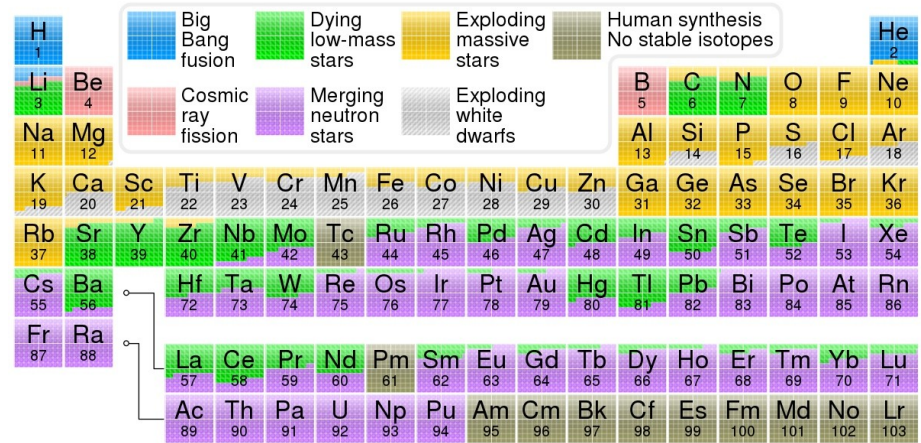


$$X + Y + Z = 1$$

$$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\star} - \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\odot}$$

1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Definition of an “habitable” planet:
 - rocky planet
 - can host liquid water (depend on star’s properties and distance)
- Can rocky planets appear around all types of stars?
 - new criteria: the hoststar **metallicity**



$$X + Y + Z = 1$$

$$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\star} - \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\odot}$$

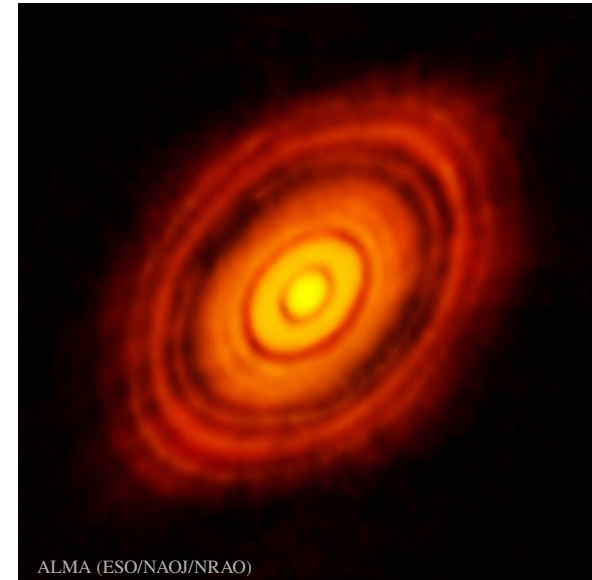
Hypothesis: minimal amount of metals needed to form rocky planets

1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Definition of an “habitable” planet:
 - rocky planet
 - can host liquid water (depend on star’s properties and distance)
- Can rocky planets appear around all types of stars?
 - new criteria: the hoststar **metallicity**

$$X + Y + Z = 1$$

$$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\star} - \log_{10} \left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}} \right)_{\odot}$$



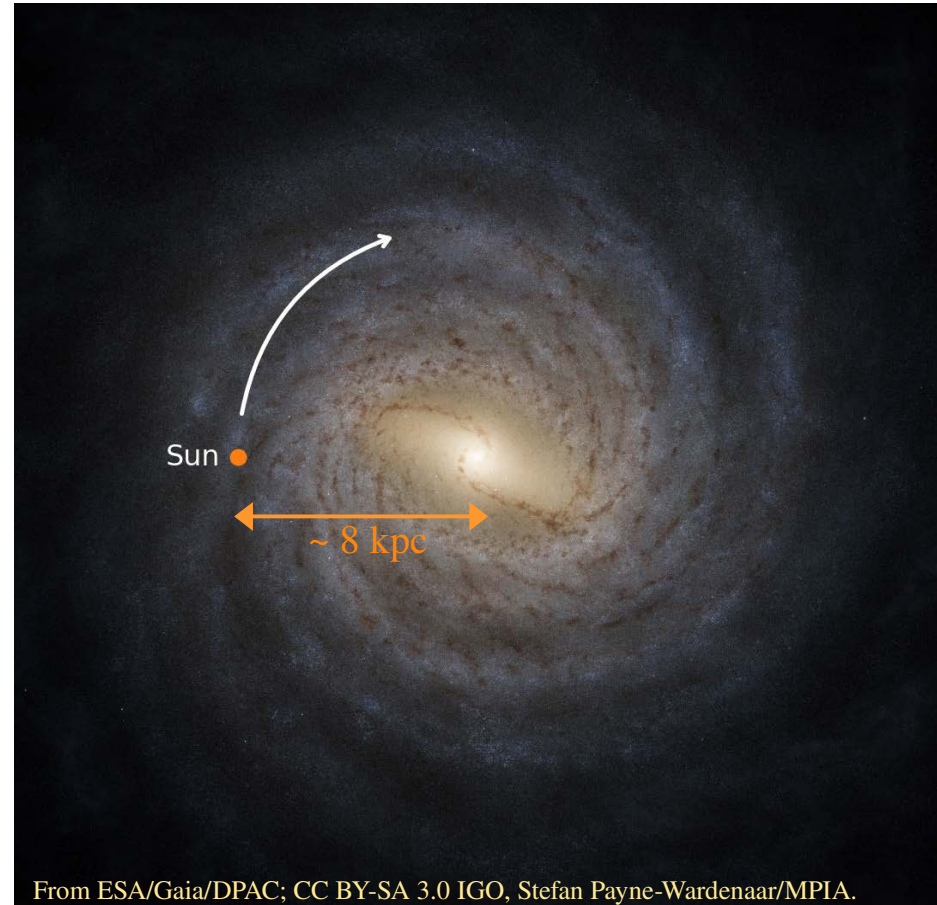
Probability of forming rocky planets related to the star metallicity.



Hypothesis: minimal amount of metals needed to form rocky planets

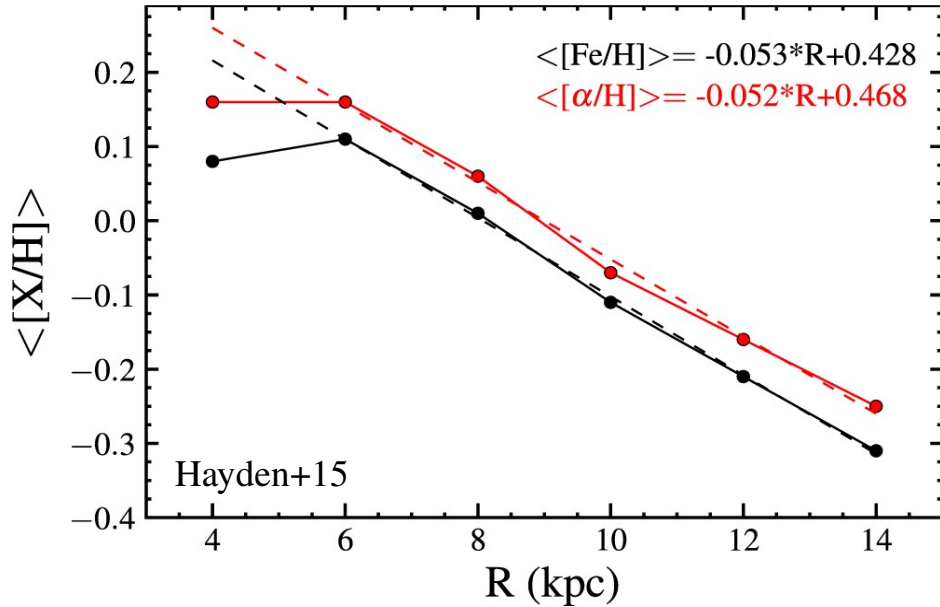
1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Can we find rocky planets everywhere in the galaxy?
 - Metallicity is not uniform in the MW

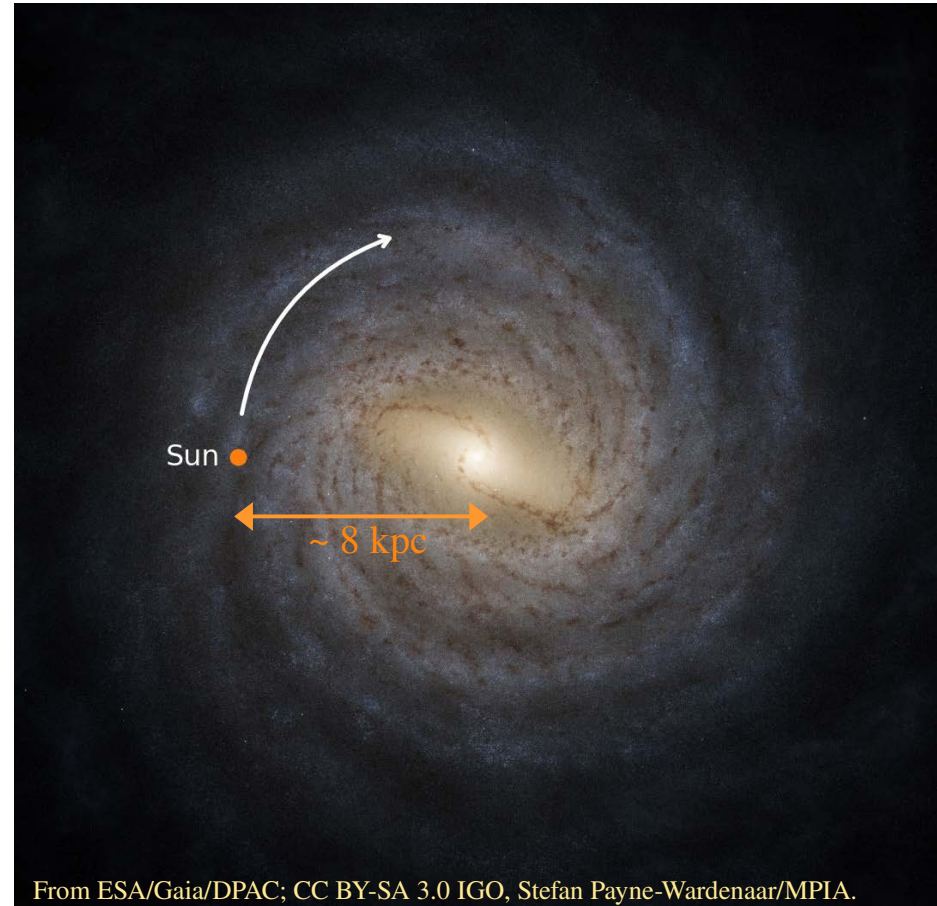


1) Overview of current knowledge on exoplanet population

- Can we find rocky planets everywhere in the galaxy?
 - Metallicity is not uniform in the MW

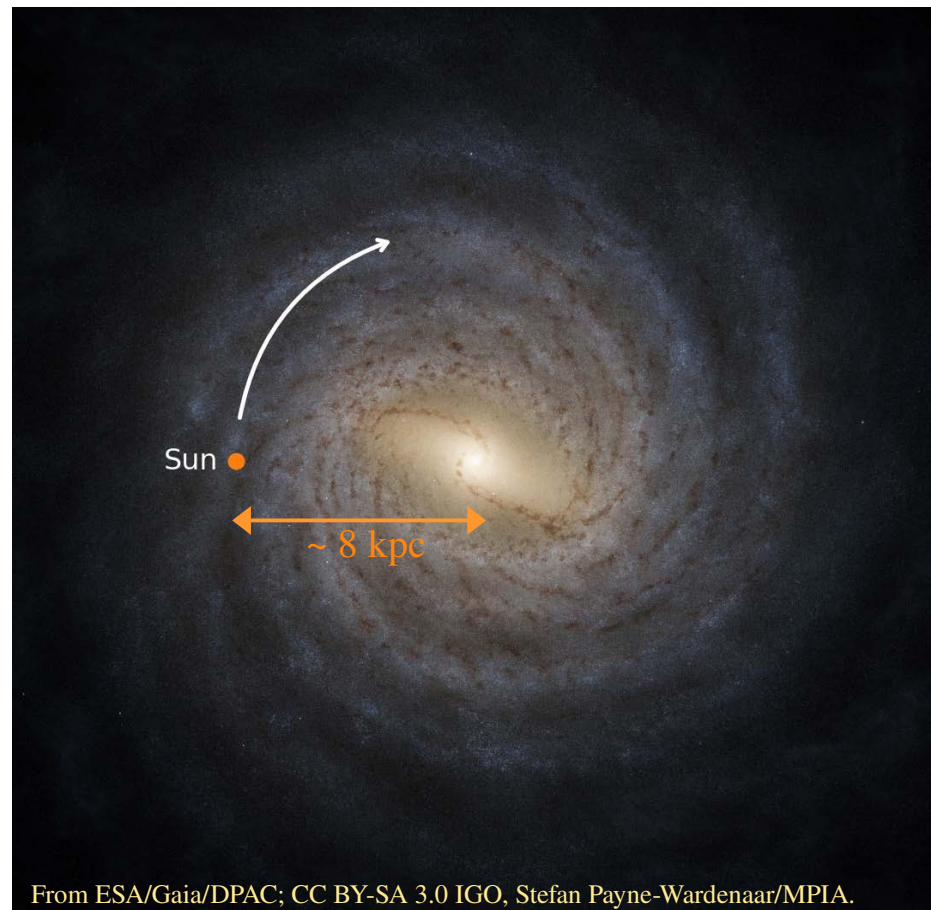


GHZ: the Galactic Habitable Zone



2) The Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)

$$P_{\text{GHZ}} \sim \text{SFR} \times P_{\text{metals}} \times P_{\text{SN}}$$

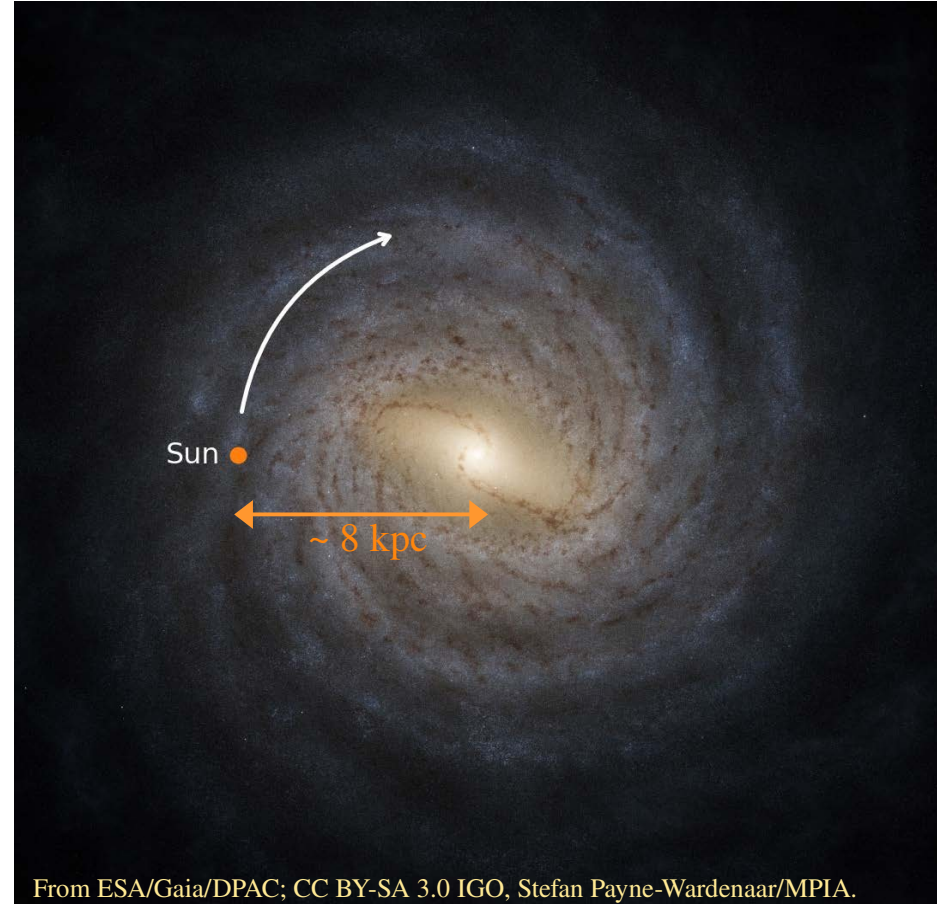


2) The Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)

$$P_{\text{GHZ}} \sim \text{SFR} \times P_{\text{metals}} \times P_{\text{SN}}$$

SFR: Star Formation Rate

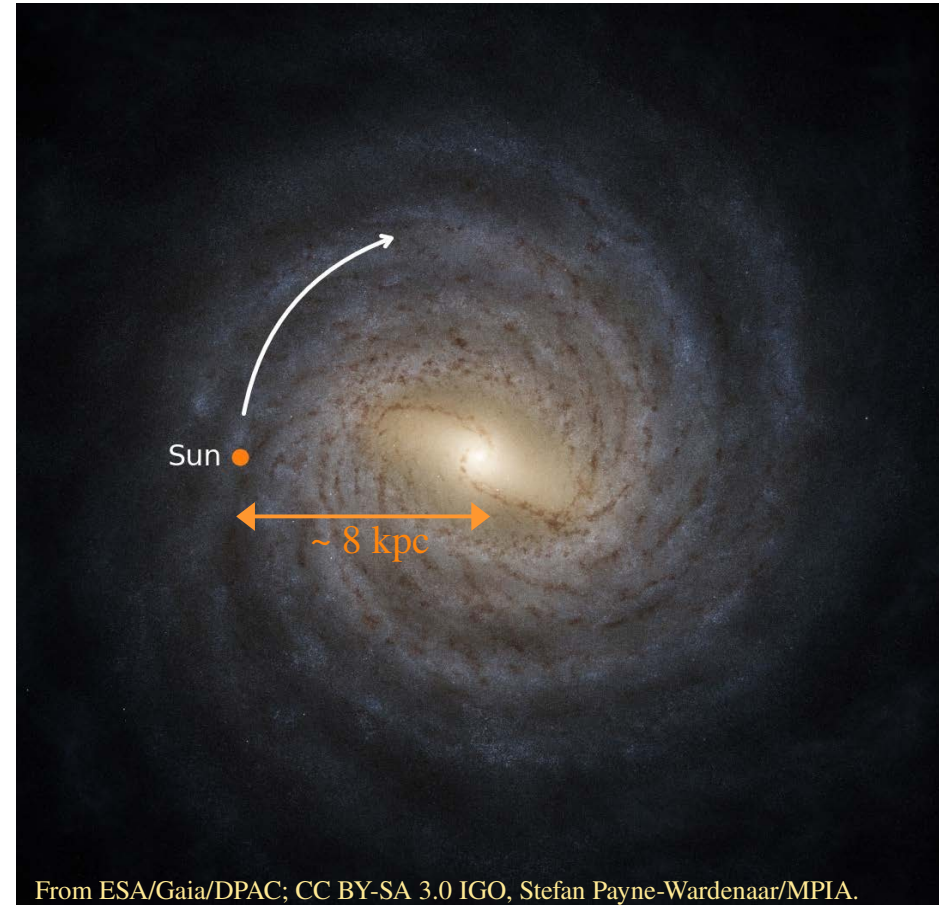
$$M_{\odot} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$$



2) The Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)

$$P_{\text{GHZ}} \sim \text{SFR} \times P_{\text{metals}} \times P_{\text{SN}}$$

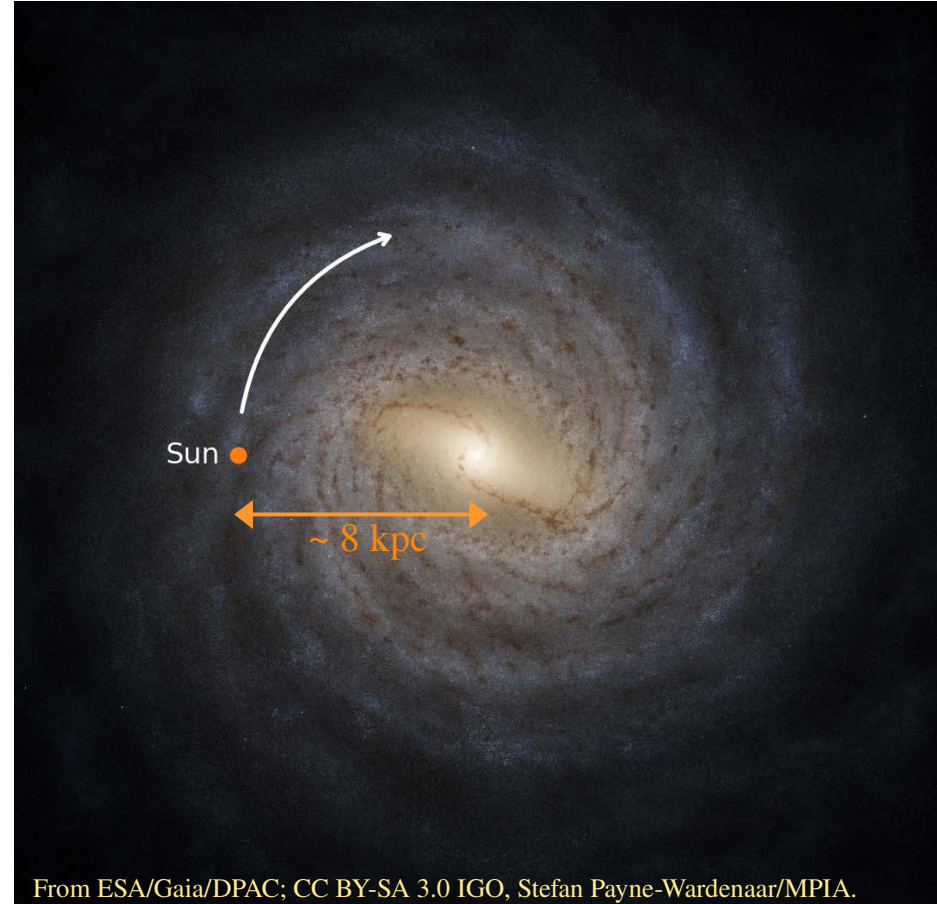
P_metal = probability of having a rocky planet around a star given its metallicity



2) The Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)

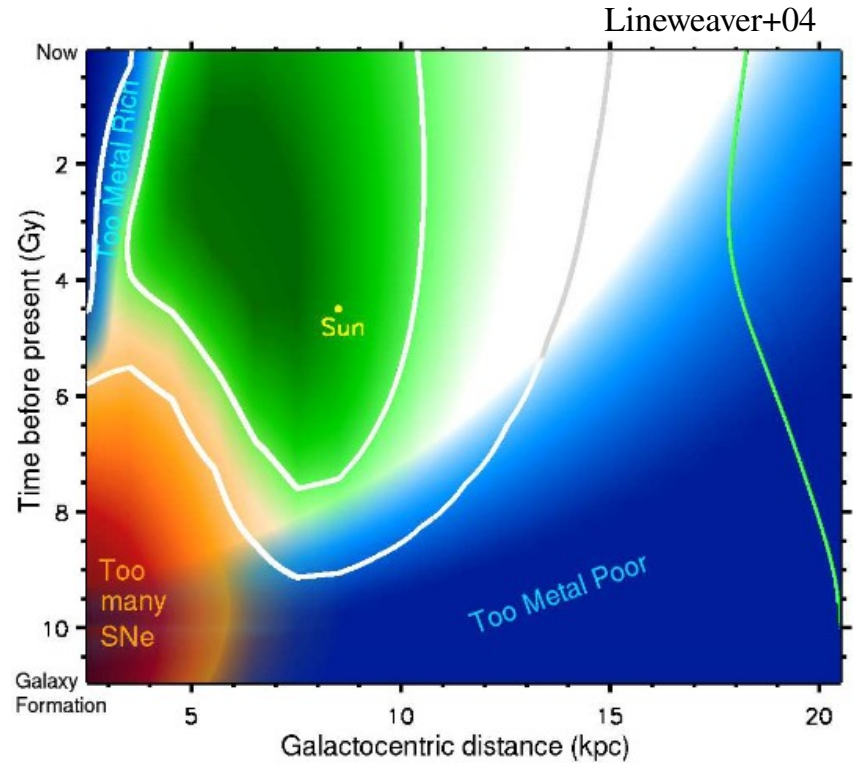
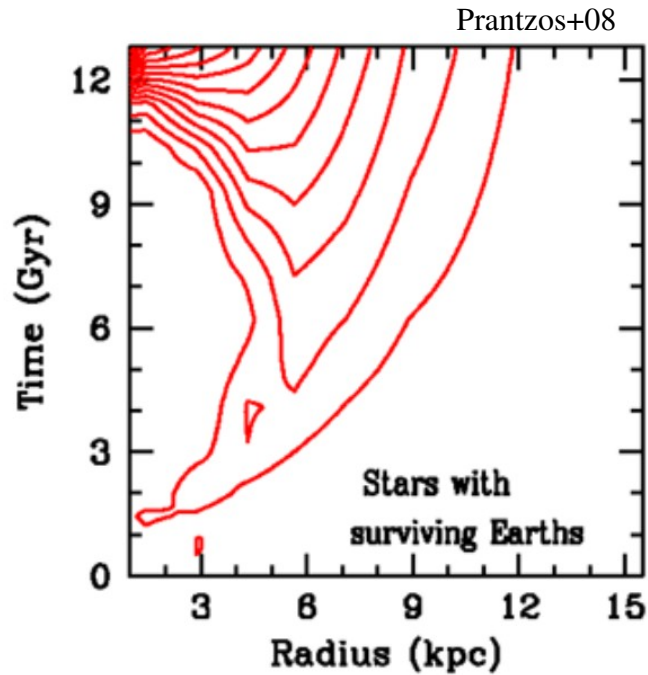
$$P_{\text{GHZ}} \sim \text{SFR} \times P_{\text{metals}} \times P_{\text{SN}}$$

P_{SN} = survival probability of life given the local SN rate

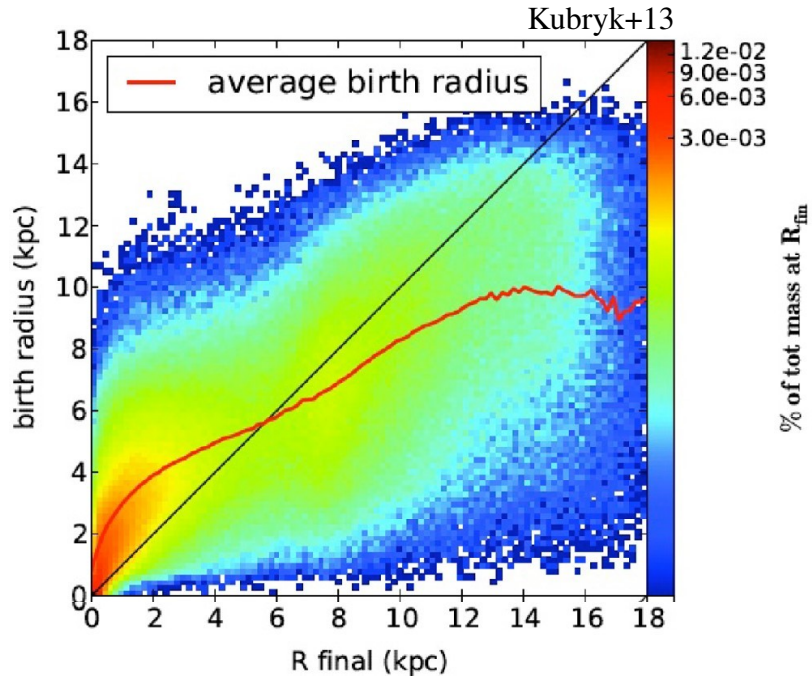


2) The Galactic Habitable Zone (GHZ)

$$P_{\text{GHZ}} \sim \text{SFR} \times P_{\text{metals}} \times P_{\text{SN}}$$



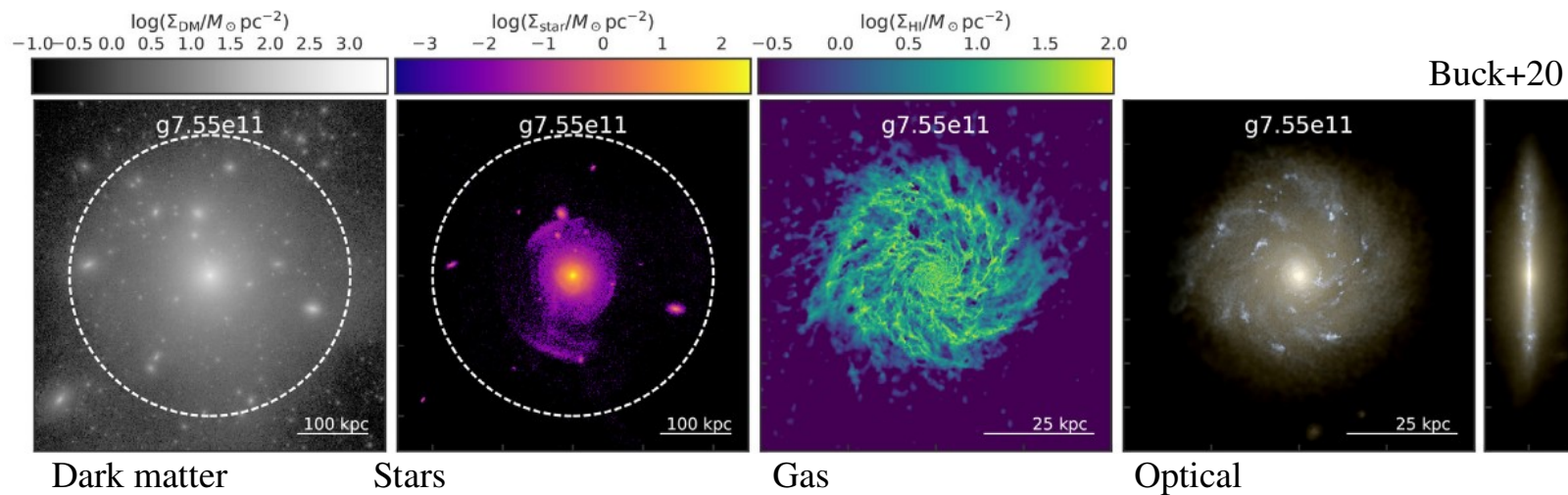
- Challenges: **radial mixing** induces a blurring of the GHZ boundaries



→ simulations needed to integrate radial migration in the GHZ study

- Simulate a realistic exoplanet population (ongoing)
 - Solar neighbourhood
 - Kepler's field
 - entire Galaxy...
- Compare with actual observations (future)
- Study the radial mixing influence (future)

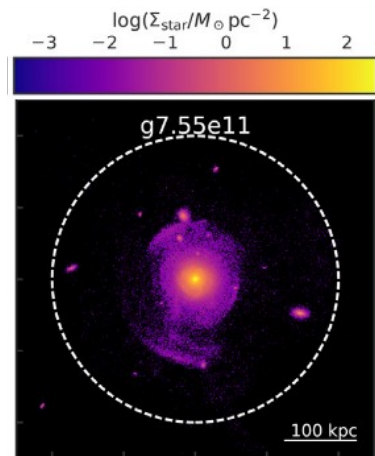
- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population
 - Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW



- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW

4.556.857
“stellar particles”

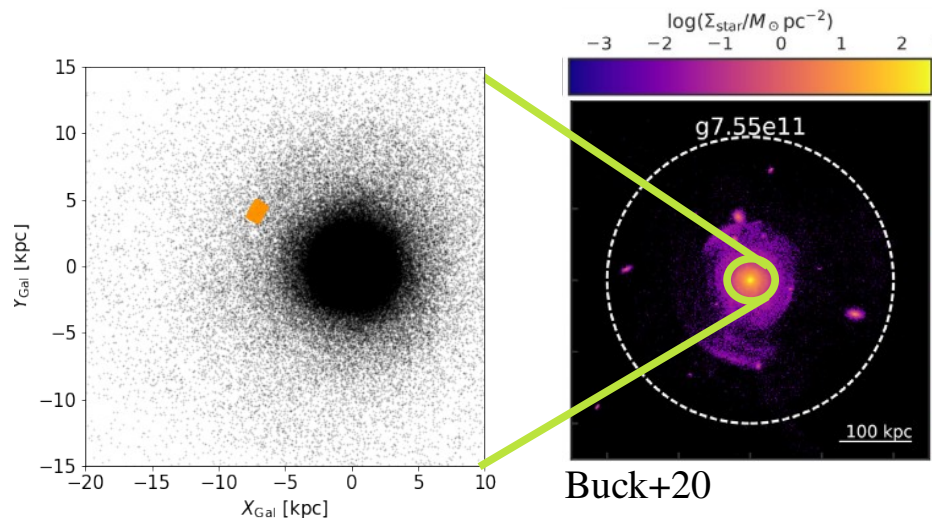


Buck+20

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)

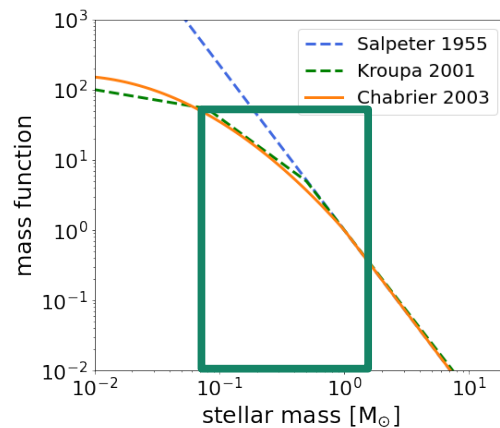
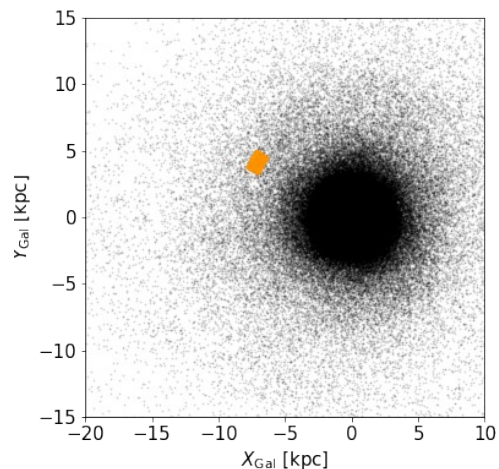
4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147



3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population
 - Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
 - Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
 - “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
 “stellar particles”
 1.147

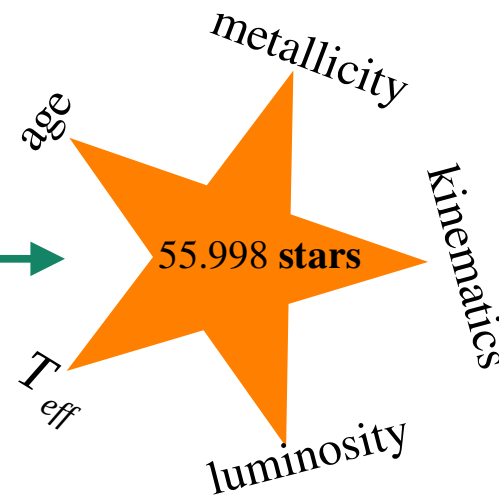
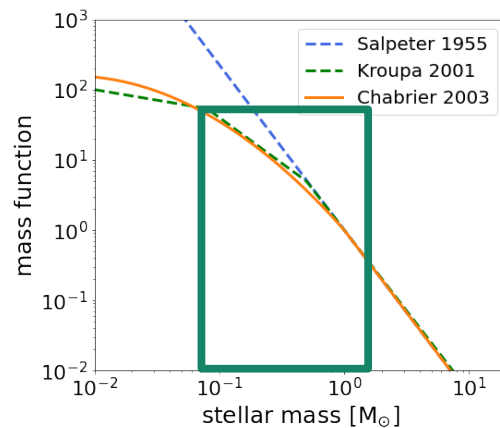
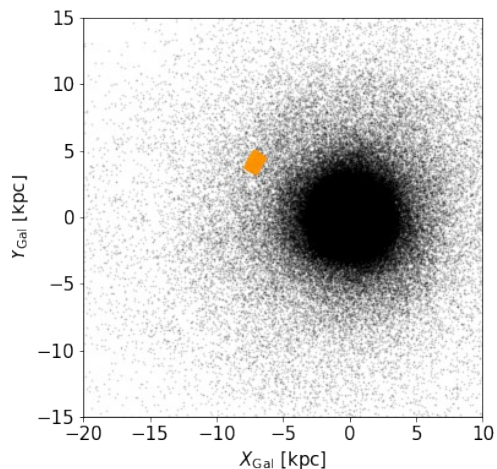


3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
 1.147

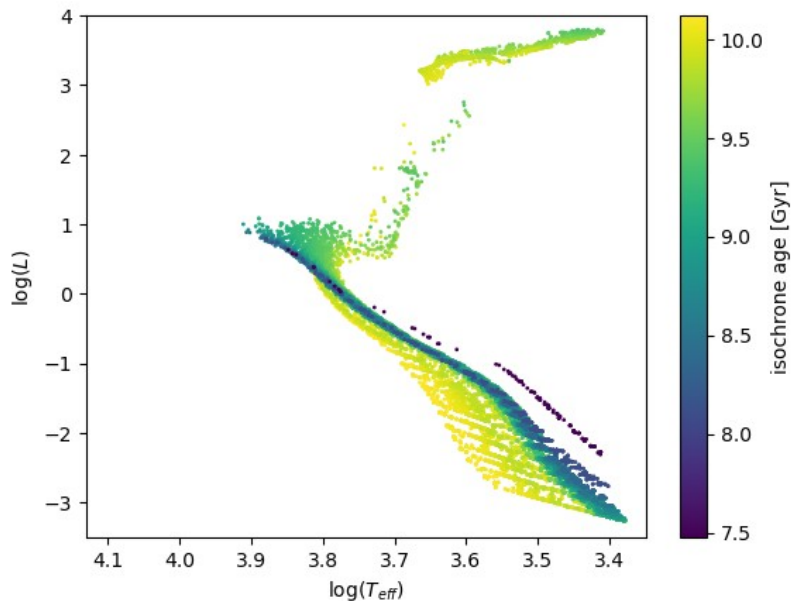


3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population
 - Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
 - Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
 - “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147

55.998
stars



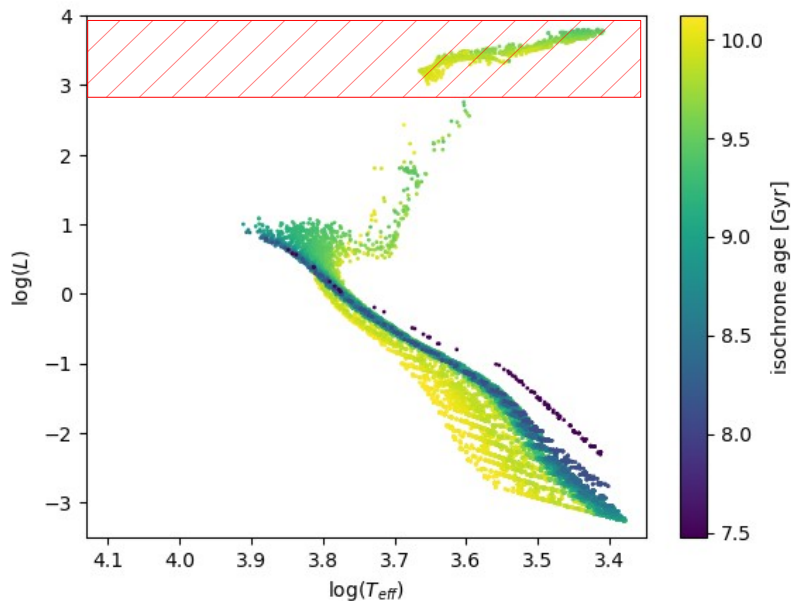
3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147

55.998
stars



- Exclusion of stars too young/old

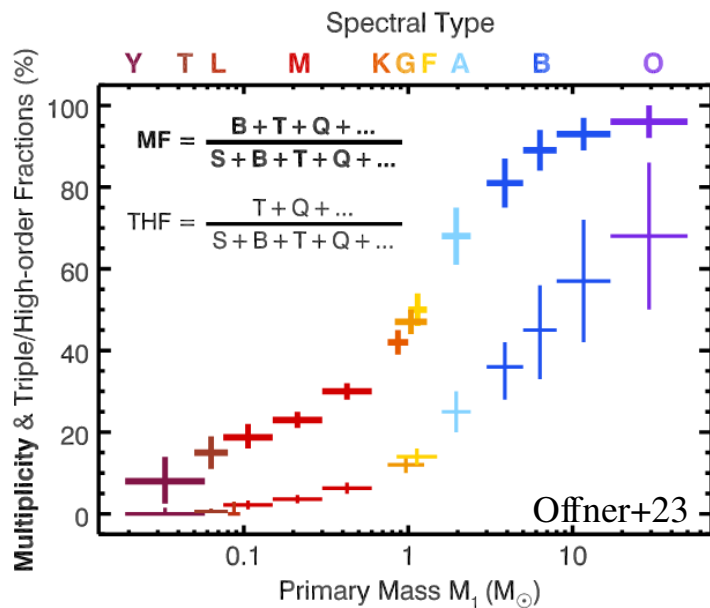
3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147

55.998
stars



- Exclusion of stars too young/old
- Exclusion of binaries

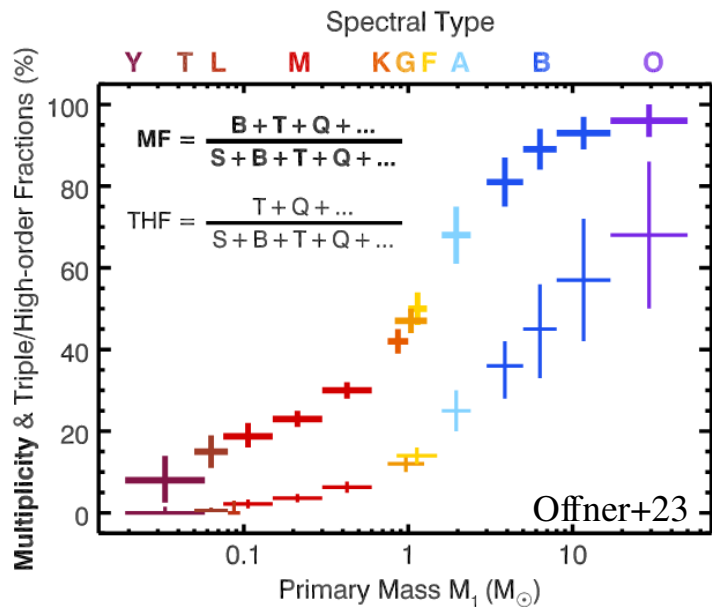
3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147

55.998
stars



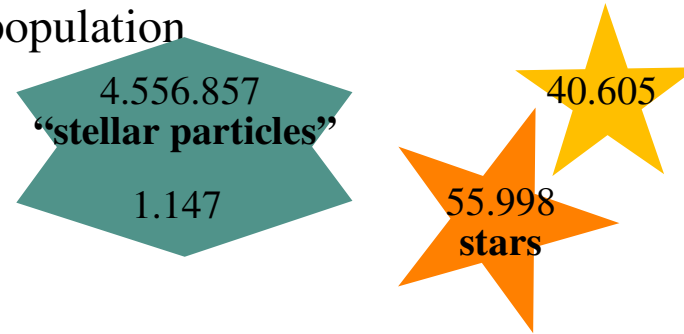
- Exclusion of stars too young/old
- Exclusion of binaries

40.605
stars

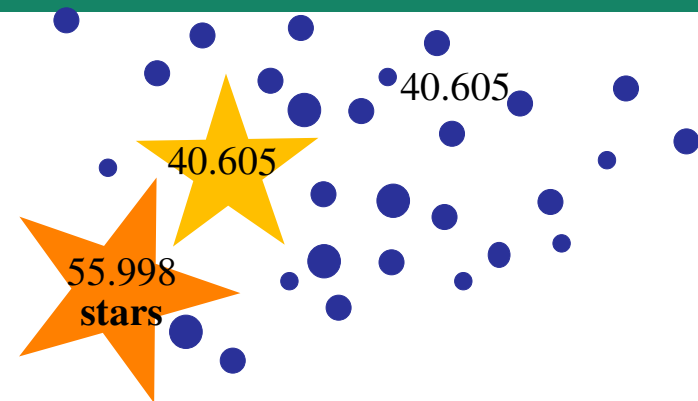
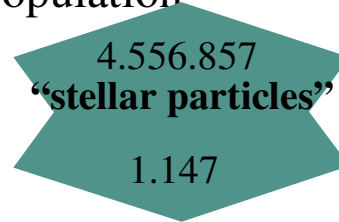
- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

- “creation” of 1 exoplanet per star



- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population
 - Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
 - Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
 - “creation” of a population of stars
 - “creation” of 1 exoplanet per star:
 - Semi-major axis: uniform distribution from relative a_{Mercury} to a_{Jupiter}
 - Radius: uniform distributions from $0.4 R_{\oplus}$ to $2 R_{\oplus}$

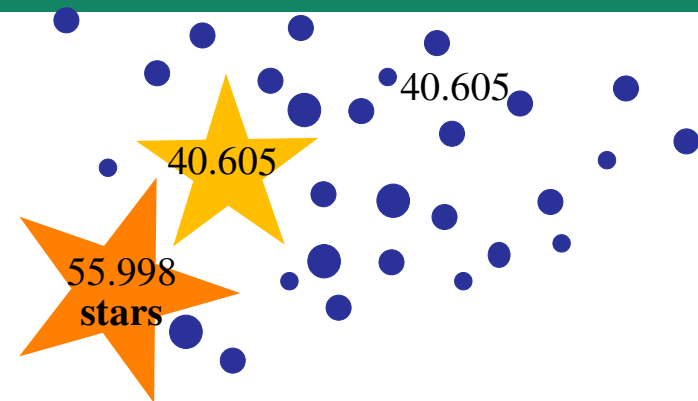


3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

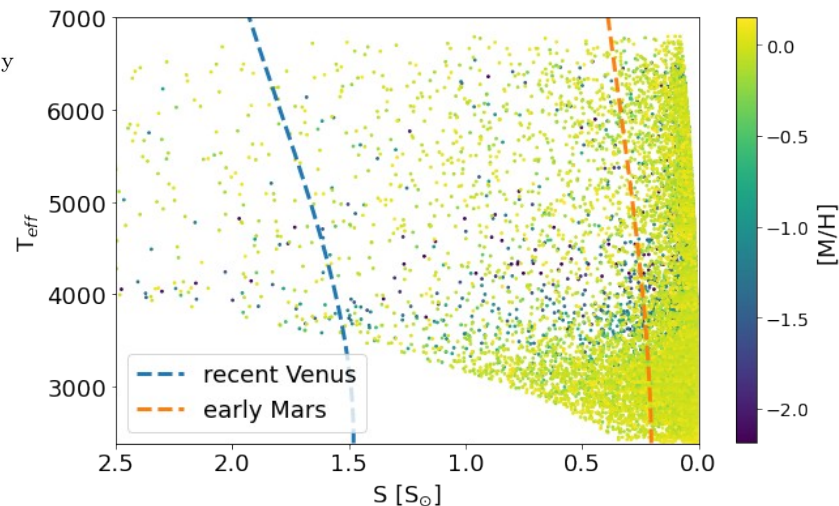
- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147



- “creation” of 1 exoplanet per star:

- Semi-major axis: uniform distribution from relative a_{Mercury}
- Radius: uniform distributions from $0.4 R_{\oplus}$ to $2 R_{\oplus}$
- Are they in the HZ of their hoststar?

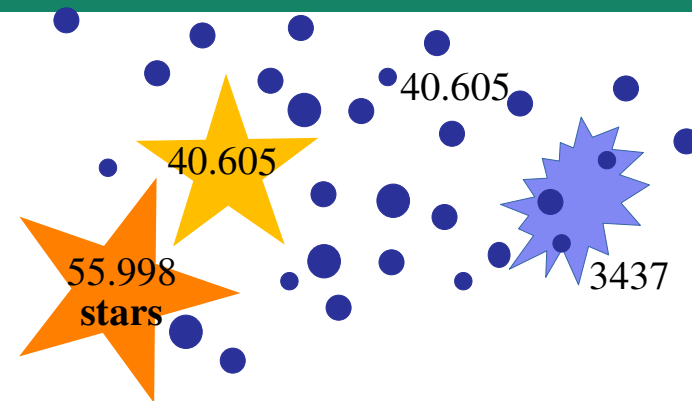


3) PhD work & goals

- Simulate the Solar neighbourhood exoplanet population

- Simulation of a Galaxy similar to the MW
- Selection of the solar neighbourhood (SN)
- “creation” of a population of stars

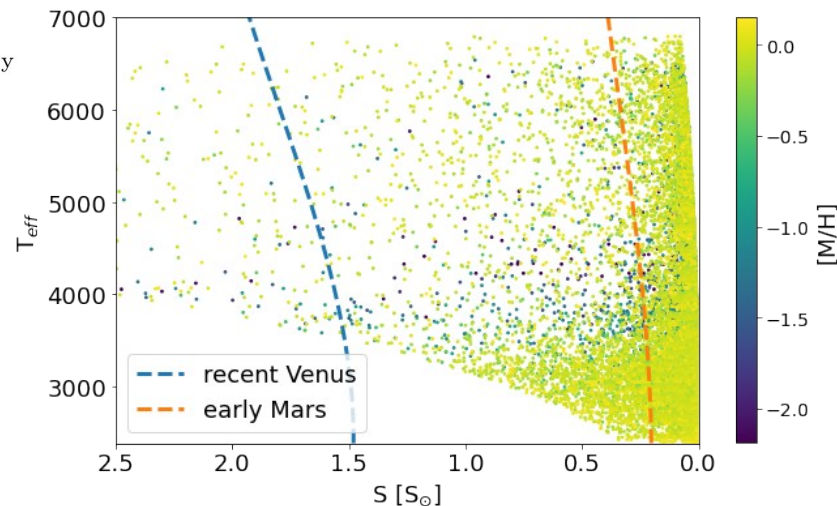
4.556.857
“stellar particles”
1.147



- “creation” of 1 exoplanet per star:

- Semi-major axis: uniform distribution from relative a_{Mercury}
- Radius: uniform distributions from $0.4 R_{\oplus}$ to $2 R_{\oplus}$
- Are they in the HZ of their hoststar?

3437
planets \in HZ



Main goals:

- Complexify exoplanet simulation
 - more realistic radius and distance distributions
 - multi-planetary systems
 - others: include all types of exoplanets, include binaries, ...
- Apply an observational selection function to the simulated exoplanet population: compare the result with actually observed population
- Extend the simulation to the entire galaxy
- Study stellar migration and its influence on the (past & present) GHZ boundaries

ICCUB Winter meeting 2024

The Galactic Habitable Zone

moltes gràcies!

Chloé Padois

PhD supervisors: Friedrich Anders & Daniel del Ser



MWGaiaDN

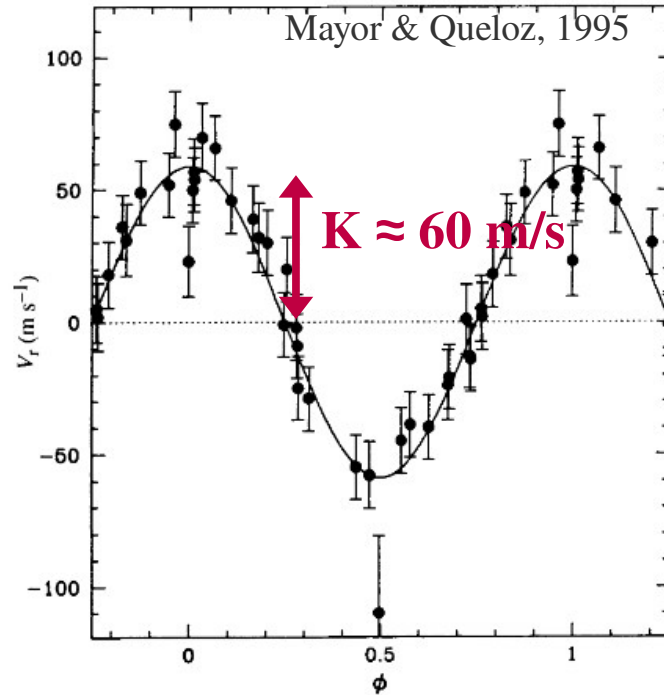
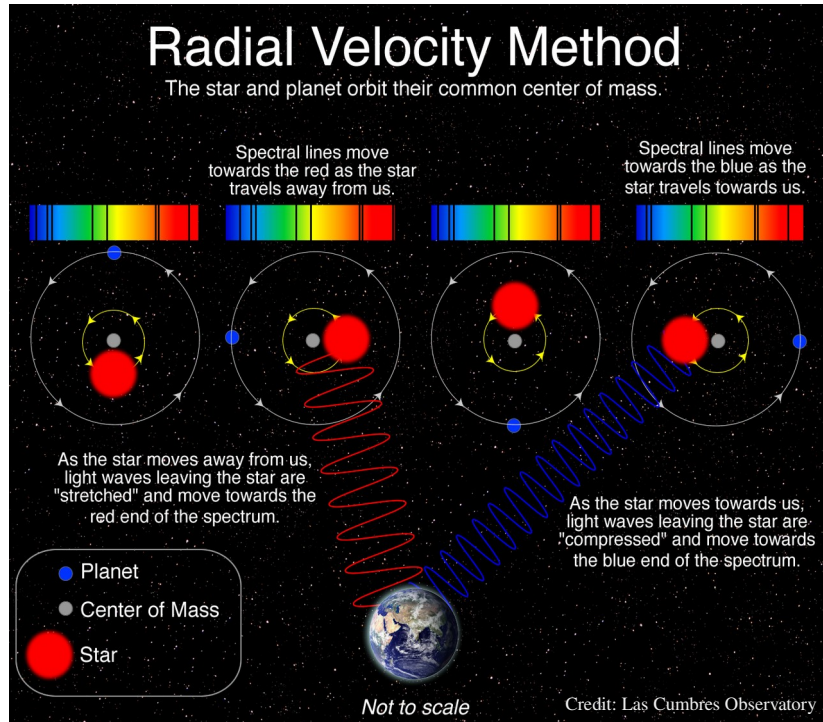
This project is a Horizon Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Doctoral Network funded under grant agreement no. 101072454.



Institut de Ciències del Cosmos
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

Radial Velocity (RV)

Spectroscopy: ELODIE (OHP), HARPS (ESO), etc.



$K_{\text{Jupiter}} \approx 12.5 \text{ m/s}$
 $K_{\text{Earth}} \approx 0.09 \text{ m/s}$

$$M_{\text{pl}} \cdot \sin i \propto K P^{1/3} (M_s + M_{\text{pl}})^{2/3}$$

The Habitable Zone

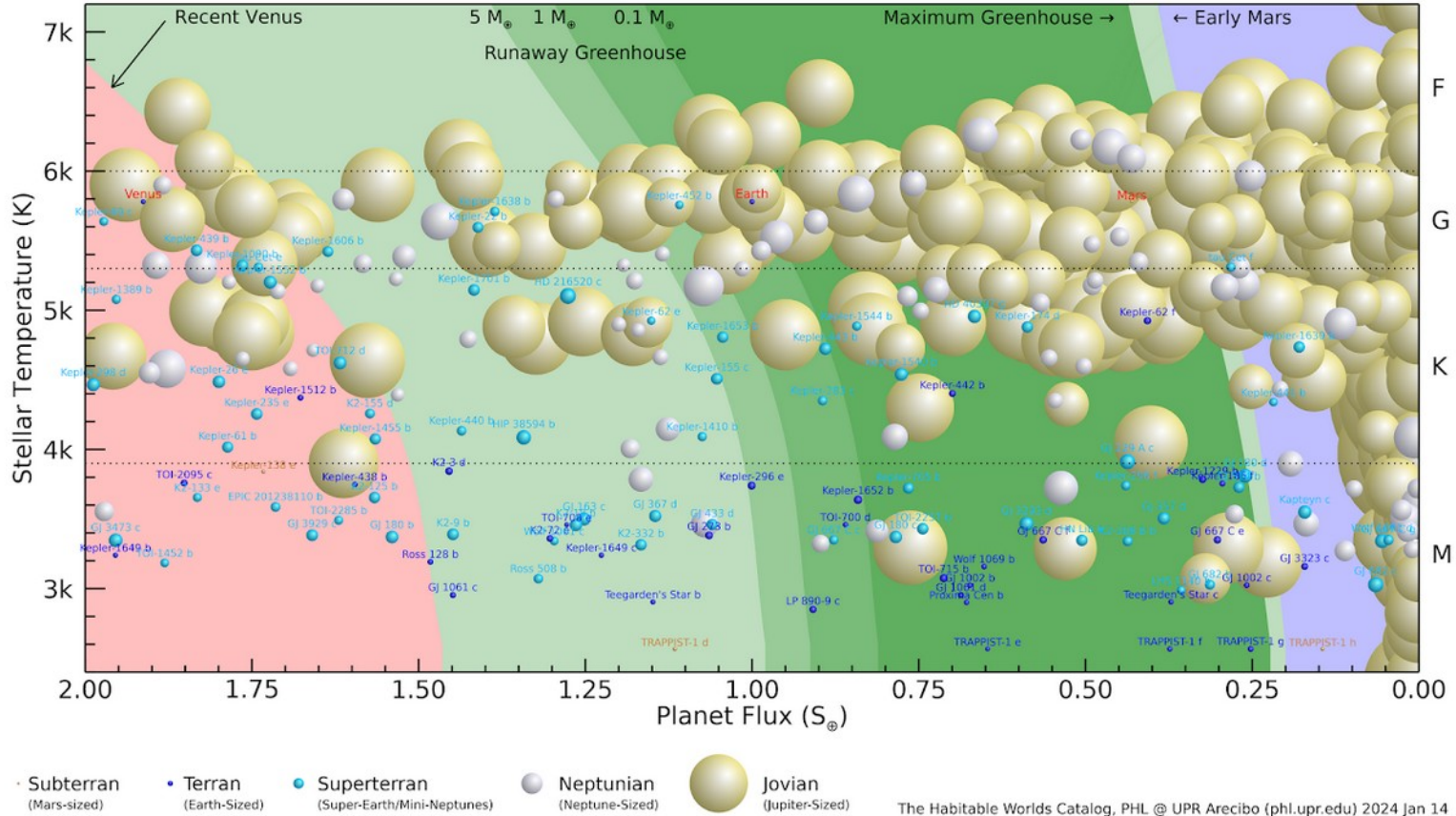
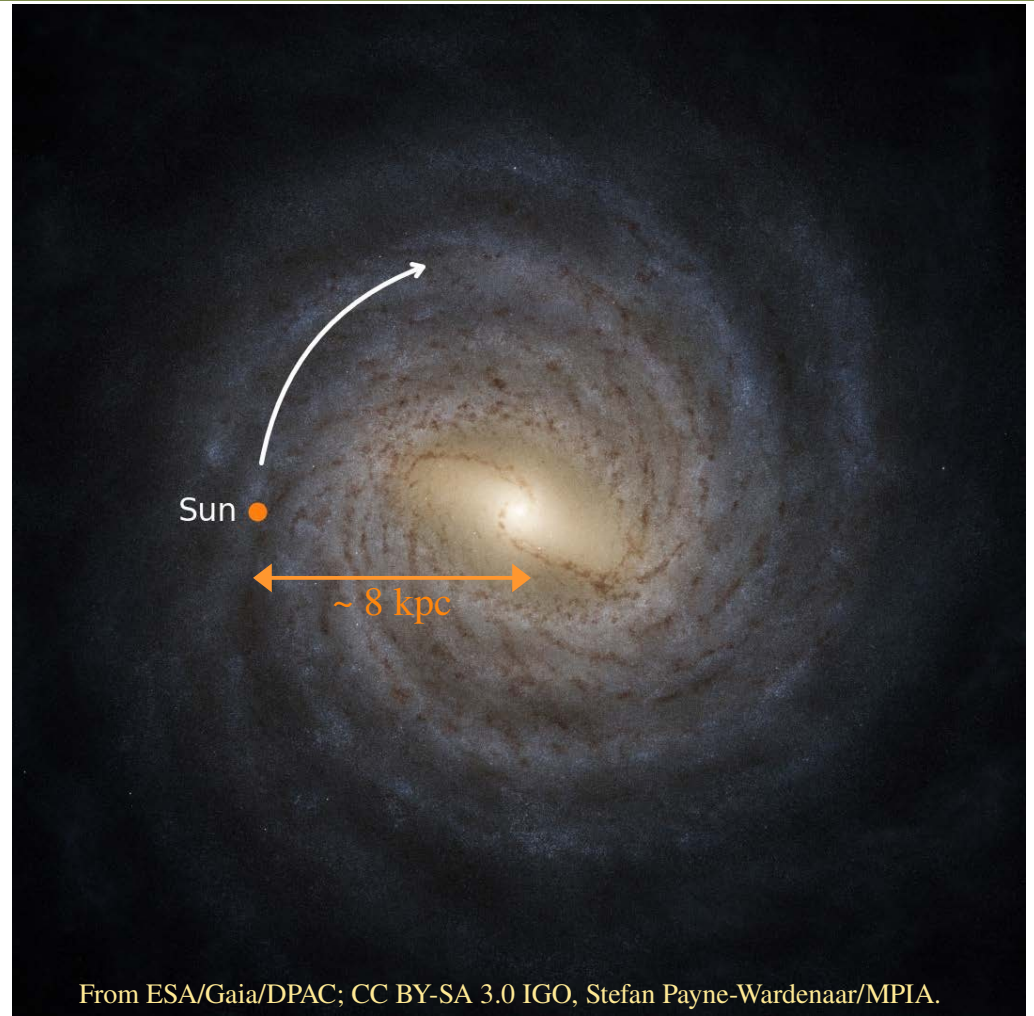
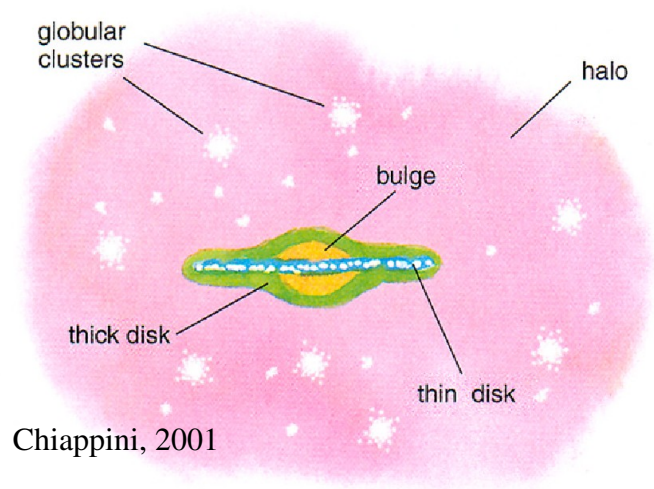


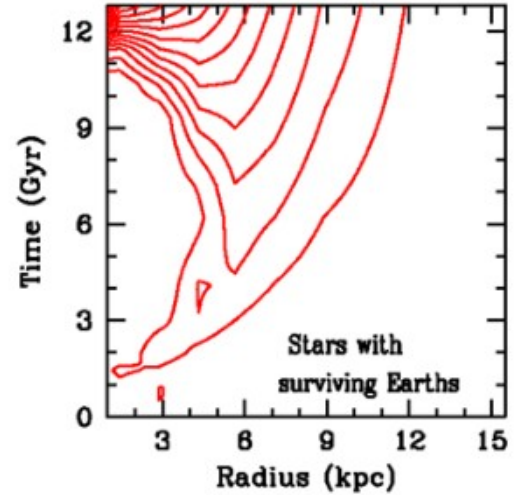
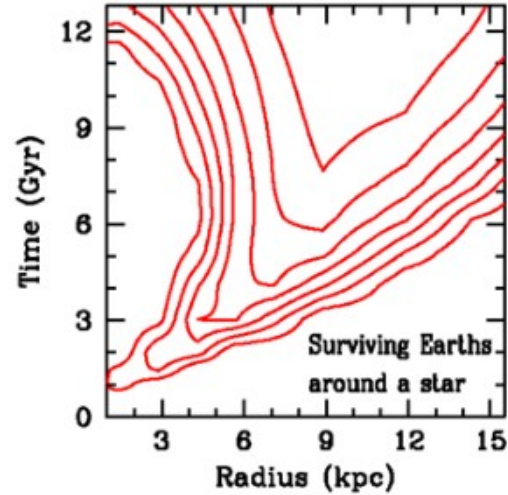
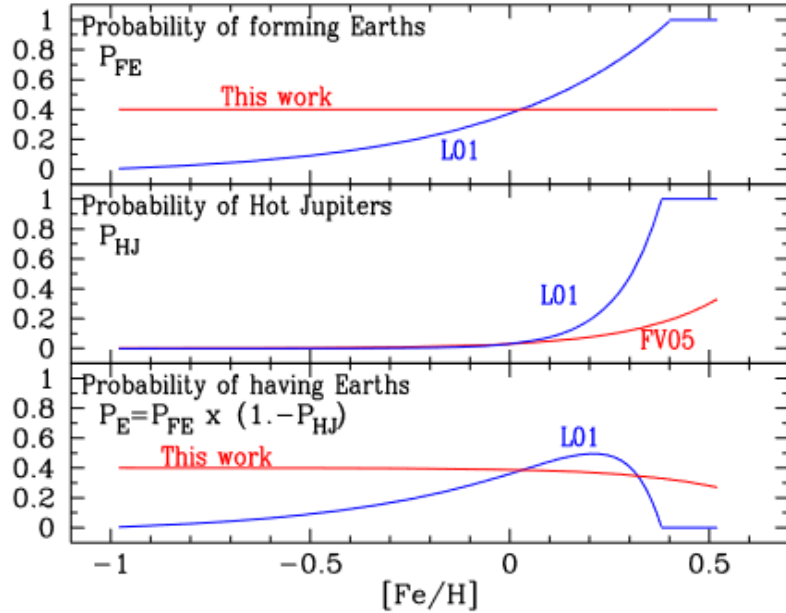
Figure 2. All planets near the habitable zone (the darker green shade is the conservative habitable zone, and the lighter green shade is the optimistic habitable zone). Only those planets with less than 10 Earth masses or 2.5 Earth radii are labeled. Credit: PHL @ UPR Arcibo.

additional



additional

Prantzos+08



$$P_{GHZ} = SFR \times P_{metals} \times P_{SN}$$