



ASTROBIOLOGIA: A VIDA NO CONTEXTO CÓSMICO

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Um Universo Biofílico

Um Universo favorável à vida - que podemos chamar de biofílico - tem que ser especial em diversos aspectos. Os pré-requisitos para qualquer forma de vida (estrelas com vida longa, uma tabela periódica, desvio do equilíbrio termodinâmico, química complexa, etc.) são extremamente sensíveis às leis físicas e não poderia ter aparecido, a partir de um "Big Bang", cuja receita fosse minimamente diferente da que conhecemos.

Sir Martin Rees

"Our Cosmic Habitat" (2001)



O que é Astrobiologia?

- A consideração da vida no universo em outras partes além da Terra (Laurence Lafleur 1941)
- The study of the living universe (NASA Astrobiology Institute [NAI] 1995)
- O estudo multidisciplinar da origem, evolução, distribuição e destino da vida no Universo
- Atualmente, **a astrobiologia incluiu o estudo da vida na Terra**



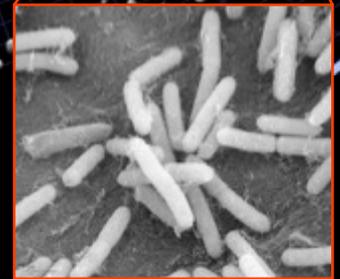
Multi e transdisciplinar por natureza!



Astrobiologia: ciências de base e eixos de pesquisa

- Astronomia/Astrofísica
- Bioquímica/Química
- Ciências Planetárias
- Geologia/Geofísica
- Meteorologia/Oceanografia
- Engenharias
- Física/Teoria da informação
- Nanociências
- Microbiologia/Biologia Molecular
- Ecologia/Sistemas Complexos

- 
- A diagram of the solar system is shown in the background, featuring a large orange sun at the center, several planets (including Saturn with its rings), and their respective elliptical orbits. The text of the research axes is overlaid on this diagram.
- **História da complexidade cósmica**
 - **Universo molecular**
 - **Habitabilidade**
 - **Sistema Solar**
 - **Exoplanetas**
 - **Extremófilos**
 - **Origens da vida**
 - **Bioassinaturas**
 - **Evolução das biosferas**
 - **Ação humana na Terra e além**



The Astrophysical Context of Life
(<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11316.html>)



POR ONDE COMEÇAR?

- ✓ A vida é um “imperativo cósmico” ou simplesmente um evento ao acaso?
- ✓ A vida é formada e se desenvolve a partir de processos físico-químicos locais?
- ✓ Existem condições realistas, no Sistema Solar e fora dele, para a origem e evolução da vida da forma como a conhecemos?

Como definir vida?

J. Schneider, astro-ph/9604131; Szostak et al., Nature, 2001;
Bains, Astrobiology 2004; Lunine 2005

- Sistema com interação complexa e diversificada com o ambiente
- Sistema em “desequilíbrio” termodinâmico
- Existência de um mecanismo de memória e leitura
- **Grande conteúdo de informação**
- **Capacidade de auto-replicação**

Hipóteses mais restritivas...

- Que tipo de sistema complexo? Cristais líquidos, plasmas...
- Sistemas químicos baseados em...? C, Si?
- Meio líquido é necessário? Por que a água?
- A existência de uma interface sólido-líquida é necessária?

Como definir vida?

J. Schneider, astro-ph/9604131; Szostak et al., Nature, 2001;
Bains, Astrobiology 2004; Lunine 2005



Vida é um sistema químico auto-sustentado capaz, no sentido Darwiniano, de evoluir (Joyce 1994).



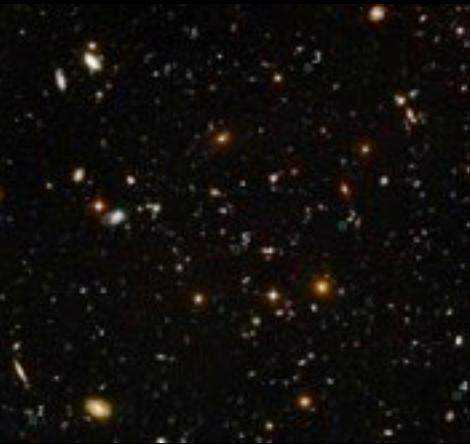
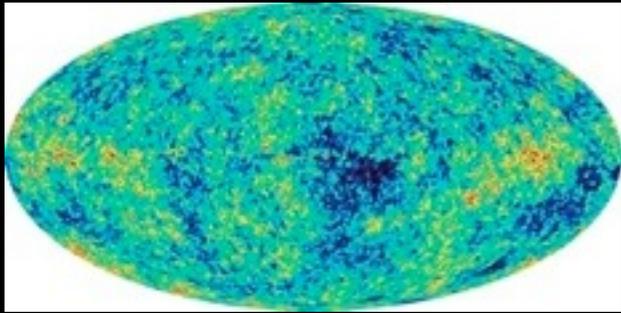
**O QUE COSMOLOGIA
E ASTROFÍSICA TEM A
VER COM A ORIGEM E
EVOLUÇÃO DA VIDA???**



Considerações fundamentais...

- ✓ Do ponto de vista da cosmologia e da astrofísica, temos que lembrar o seguinte:
 - ✓ A taxa de expansão do Universo é importante!
 - ✓ Os valores das constantes físicas devem ser **CONSTANTES MESMO!**
 - ✓ Os elementos químicos necessários para a formação da vida estão disponíveis desde que o Universo tinha somente 200 milhões de anos (hoje tem quase 14 BILHÕES...)
 - ✓ Idade das estrelas “hospedeiras de vida” deve ser \sim idade do Sol
- ✓ Zona Habitável: \sim 10% das estrelas da Galáxia

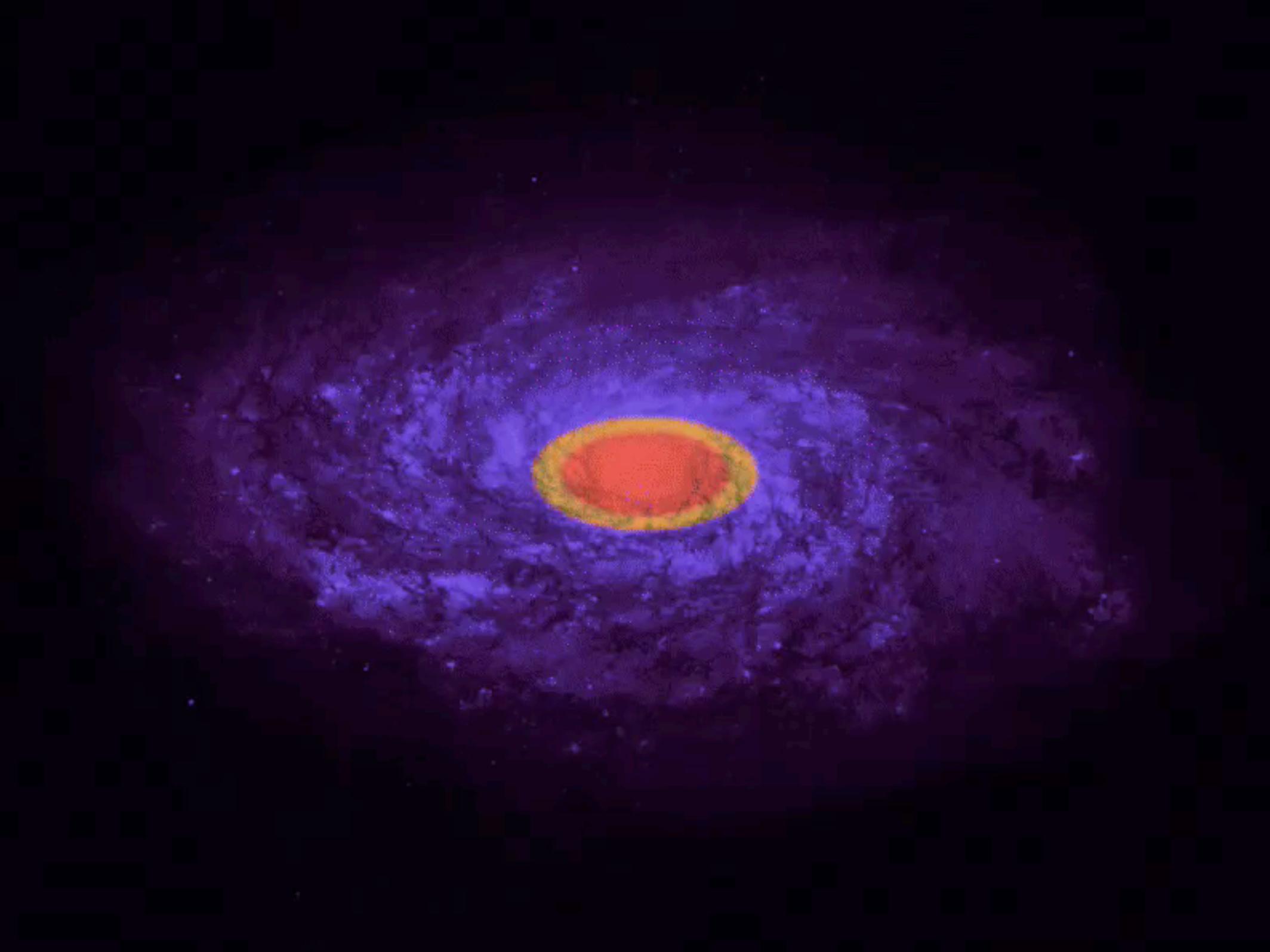
A busca astronômica das origens



VIDA

Não necessariamente inteligente...







A origem da Tabela Periódica

hydrogen		lanthanides		nitrogen group	
alkali metals		actinides		chalcogens	
alkaline earth metals		boron group		halogens	
transition metals		carbon group		noble gases	

1A	2A											3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	
H	Be											B	C	N	O	F	He
Li	Be											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ne
Na	Mg	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A	8A	8A	1B	2B	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118

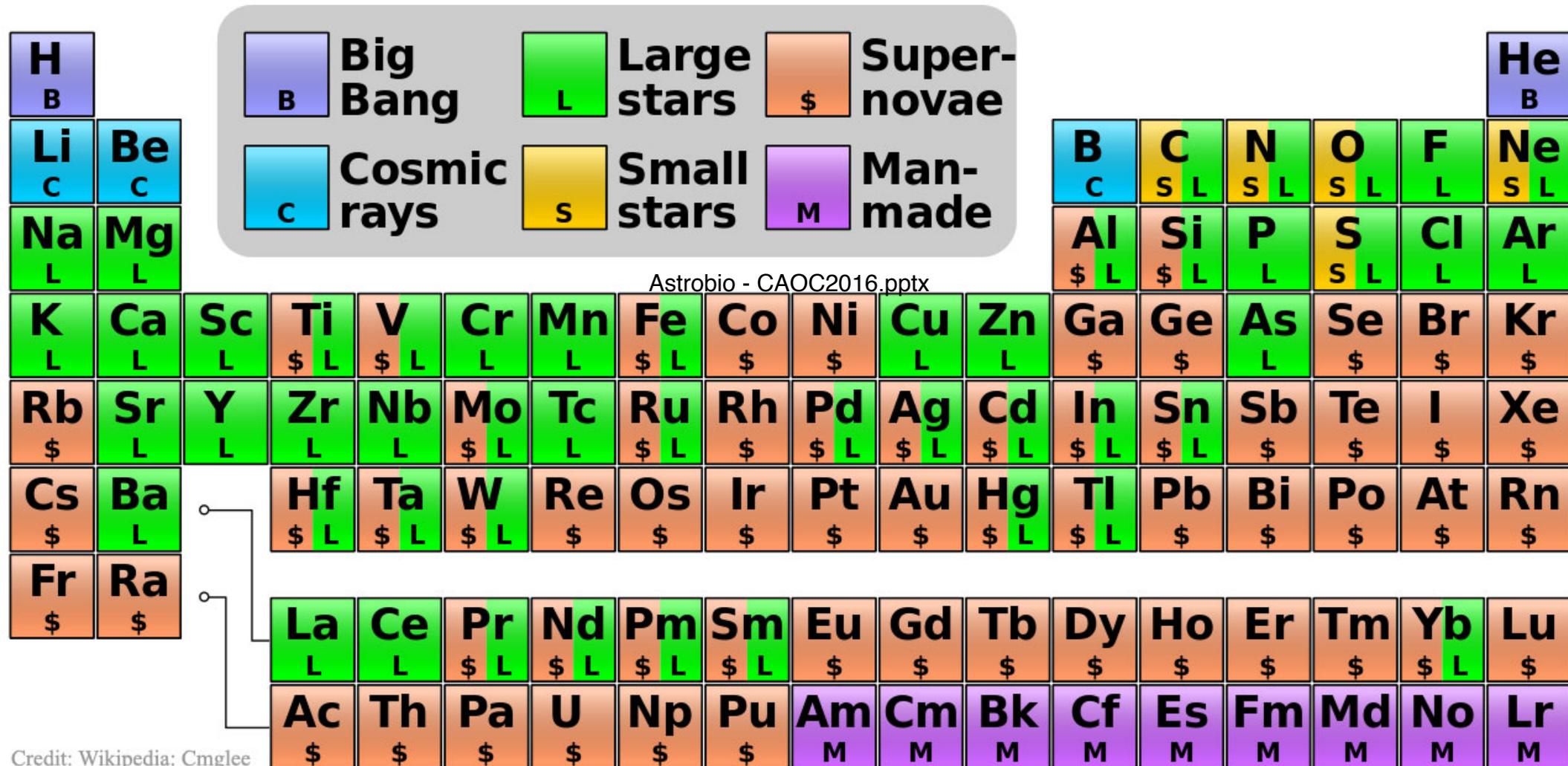
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

Table Form:

Group Numbering:



A origem da Tabela Periódica



Credit: Wikipedia: Cmglee

A TABELA PERIÓDICA DOS ASTRÔNOMOS

H

(Ben McCall)

He

□ □ □ □
C N O Ne

□
Mg

· · ·
Si S Ar

□
Fe



O princípio do LEGO®: os tijolos químicos são assentados no sentido do aumento de complexidade!

- ✓ 20 aminoácidos \Rightarrow todas as proteínas
- ✓ 4 nucleobases \Rightarrow todo o DNA
- ✓ precursores do acetato (isopentenil-pirofosfato) \Rightarrow lipídios





A complexidade química da vida

Os “tijolos químicos” da vida são:

- ✓ Hidrogênio (H)
- ✓ Carbono (C)
- ✓ Nitrogênio (N)
- ✓ Oxigênio (O)
- ✓ Enxofre (S)
- ✓ Ferro (Fe)
- ✓ Magnésio (Mg)
- ✓ Fósforo (P)

Eles formam **aminoácidos**, **açúcares** e **nucleotídeos**, que, por sua vez, formam os **polímeros orgânicos** necessários à vida: **polissacarídeos**, **proteínas** e **ácidos nucleicos**

Classe importante na formação de membranas: **Lipídeos**

Table 1: As 151 moléculas detectadas no espaço, em ordem crescente de massa.

Espécie	Massa	Espécie	Massa	Espécie	Massa	Espécie	Massa
H ₂	2	NO	30	HOCO ⁺	45	CH ₃ CONH ₂	59
H ₃ ⁺	3	CF ⁺	31	NH ₂ CHO	45	HNCS	59
CH	13	CH ₃ NH ₂	31	PN	45	C ₃	60
CH ⁺	13	H ₃ CO ⁺	31	AlF	46	CH ₂ OHCHO	60
CH ₂	14	HNO	31	C ₂ H ₂ OH	46	CH ₃ COOH	60
CH ₃	15	CH ₃ OH	32	CH ₃ OCH ₃	46	HCOOCH ₃	60
NH	15	SiH ₄	32	H ₂ CS	46	OCS	60
CH ₄	16	HS	33	HCOOH	46	SIS	60
NH ₂	16	HS ⁺	33	NS	46	C ₃ H	61
NH ₃	17	H ₂ S	34	CH ₃ SH	48	AlCl	62
OH	17	H ₂ S ⁺	34	SO	48	HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	62
OH ⁺	17	C ₃	36	SO ⁺	48	HC ₄ N	63
H ₂ O	18	HCl	36	C ₄ H	49	CH ₃ C ₄ H	64
H ₂ O ⁺	18	c-C ₃ H	37	C ₄ H ⁻	49	S ₂	64
NH ₄ ⁺	18	l-C ₃ H	37	NaCN	49	SiC ₃	64
H ₃ O ⁺	19	c-C ₃ H ₂	38	C ₃ N	50	SO ₂	64
HF	20	H ₂ CCC	38	H ₂ CCCC	50	CH ₂ CCHCN	65
C ₂	24	HCCN	39	HCCOCH	50	CH ₃ C ₃ N	65
C ₂ H	25	C ₂ O	40	MgCN	50	C ₃ S	68
C ₂ H ₂	26	CH ₃ CN	40	MgNC	50	FeO	72
CN	26	CH ₃ OCH	40	HC ₃ N	51	C ₆ H	73
CN ⁺	26	SiC	40	HCCNC	51	C ₆ H ⁻	73
HCN	27	CH ₃ CN	41	HNCCC	51	C ₅ N	74
HNC	27	CH ₃ NC	41	c-SiC ₂	52	C ₆ H ₂	74
C ₂ H ₄	28	H ₂ CCO	42	C ₃ O	52	HCCCCCCH	74
CO	28	NH ₂ CN	42	H ₂ C ₃ N ⁺	52	HC ₅ N	75
CO ⁺	28	SiN	42	AlNC	53	KCl	75
H ₂ CN	28	CP	43	CH ₃ CHCN	53	NH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	75
HCNH ⁺	28	HNCO	43	c-H ₂ C ₃ O	54	SiC ₄	76
N ₂ ⁺	28	HNCO ⁻	43	HC ₂ CHO	54	C ₆ H ₆	78
CH ₂ NH	29	c-C ₂ H ₄ O	44	SiCN	54	C ₇ H	85
HCO	29	CH ₃ CHO	44	SiNC	54	CH ₃ C ₆ H	88
HCO ⁺	29	CO ₂	44	CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	55	C ₈ H	97
HN ₂ ⁺	29	CO ₂ ⁺	44	C ₂ S	56	C ₈ H ⁻	97
HOC ⁺	29	CS	44	C ₃ H ₄ O	56	HC ₇ N	99
SiH	29	NoO	44	CH ₂ CH ₂ CHO	58	HC ₆ N	123

Formamida

Ácido acético

Etanol

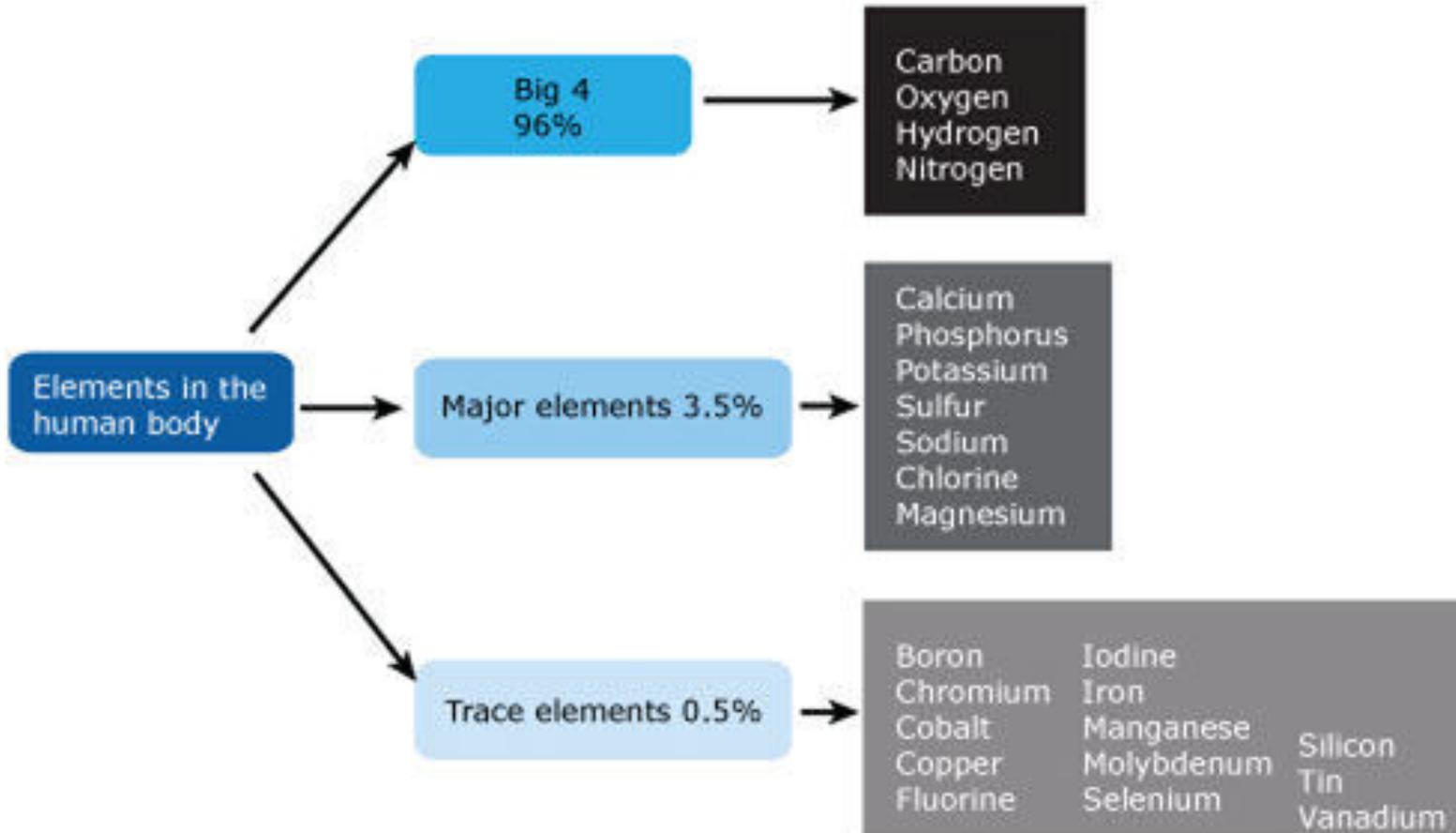
Até Novembro de 2014, foram encontradas mais de 180 moléculas no meio interestelar e envoltórios estelares (151 listadas ao lado), 56 moléculas de origem extragaláctica e quase 800 espécies! Muitas delas desempenham um papel importante na bioquímica terrestre, entre ácidos, álcoois, cetonas, éteres, ésteres, aldeídos e açúcares.

Benzeno

Glicina

Álcool + açúcar + gelo + água + ... = ????

Nós e a química do Universo



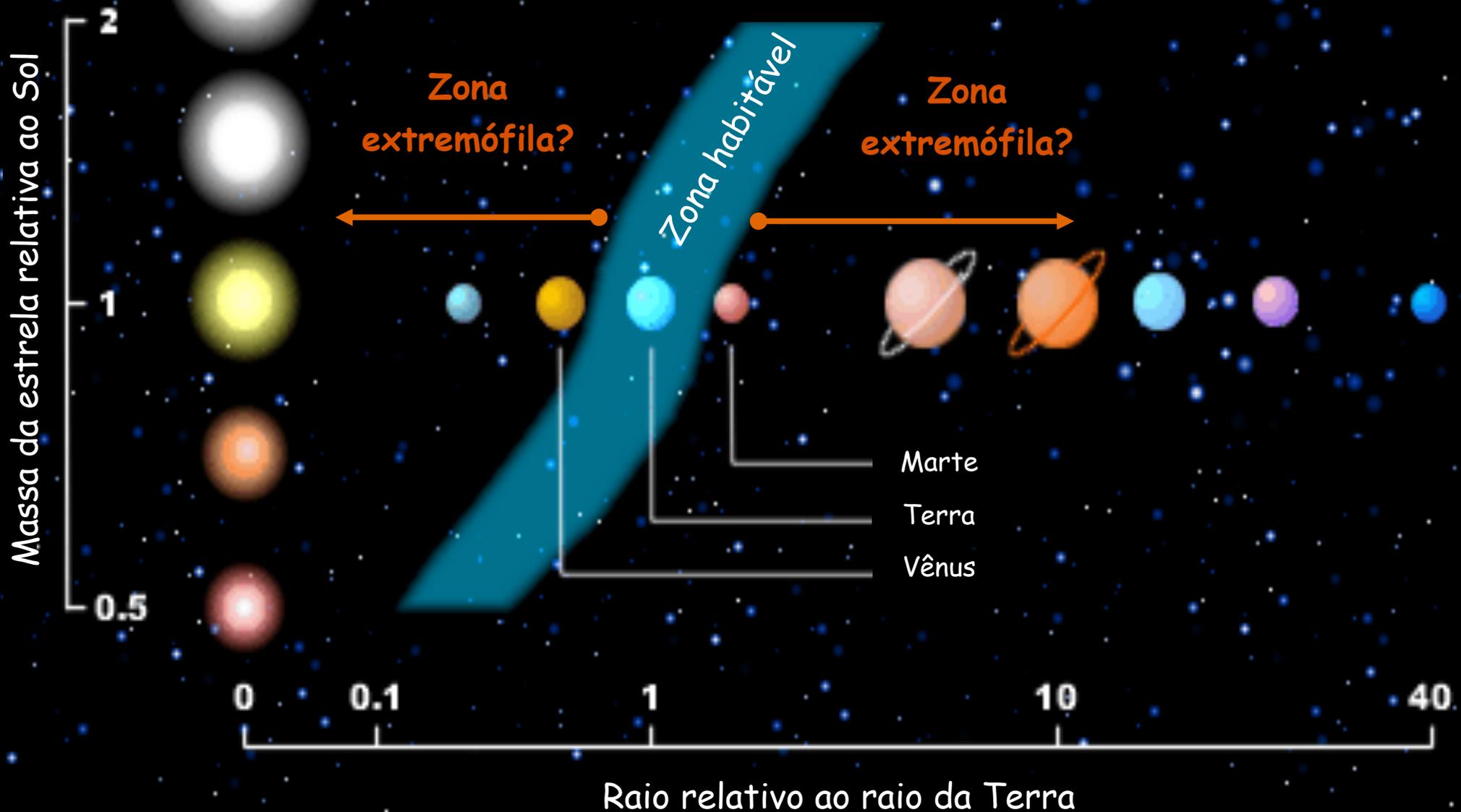


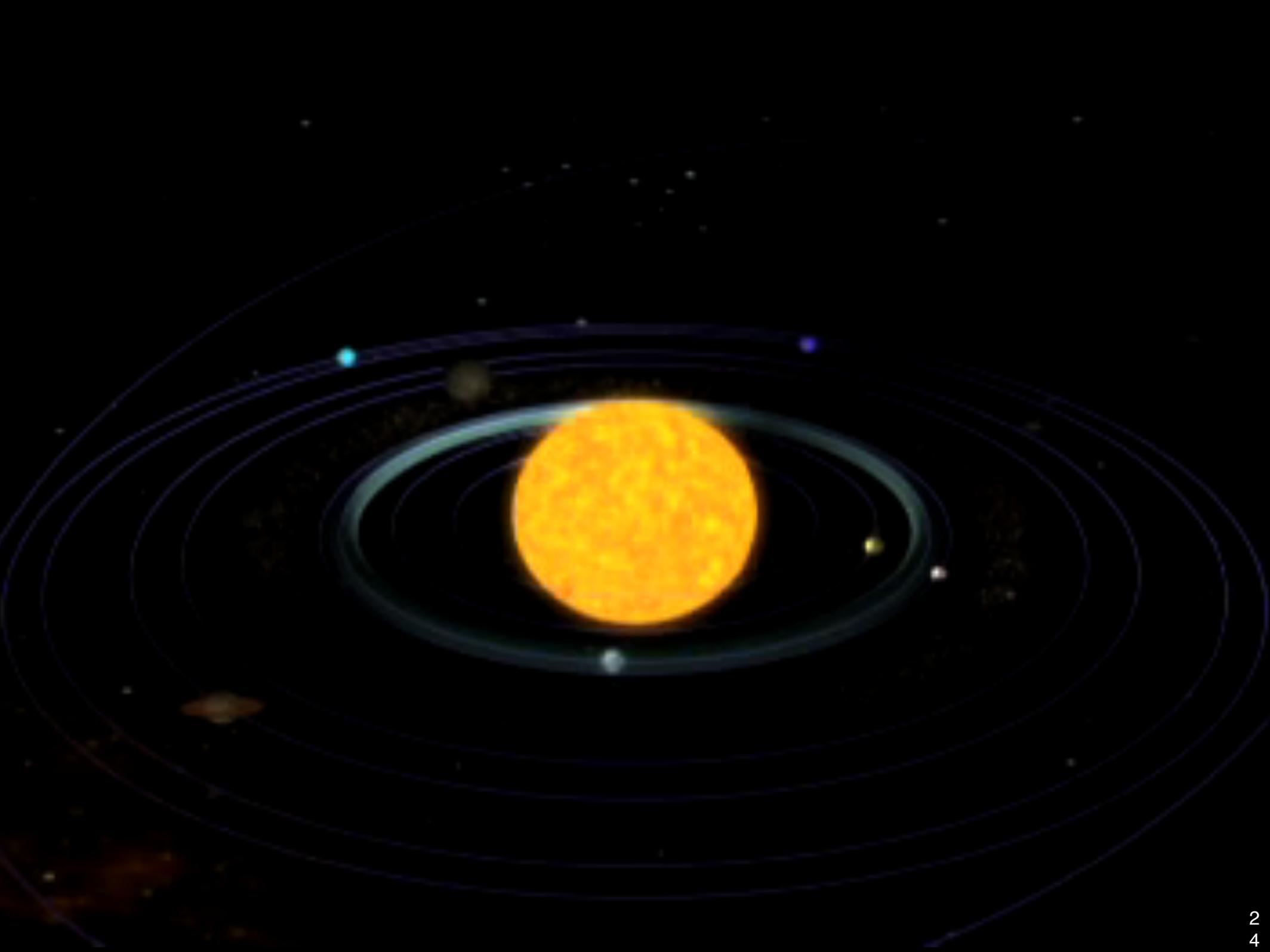
**PORQUE NOSSO
PLANETA É HABITÁVEL?**

**O QUE HÁ DE ESPECIAL
NELE?**

Zona habitável estelar?

Principal requisito: água no estado líquido!!!







Cometas e asteróides

(killerasteroids.org)



253 Mathilde - 66 × 48 × 44 km
NEAR, 1997



243 Ida - 58.8 × 25.4 × 18.6 km
Galileo, 1993



433 Eros - 33 × 13 km
NEAR, 2000



951 Gaspra
18.2 × 10.5 × 8.9 km
Galileo, 1991



5535 Annefrank
6.6 × 5.0 × 3.4 km
Stardust, 2002



2867 Steins
5.9 × 4.0 km
Rosetta, 2008



25143 Itokawa
0.5 × 0.3 × 0.2 km
Hayabusa, 2005



9969 Braille
2.1 × 1 × 1 km
Deep Space 1, 1999



Dactyl
[(243) Ida I]
1.6 × 1.2 km
Galileo, 1993



1P/Halley - 16 × 8 × 8 km
Vega 2, 1986



9P/Tempel 1
7.6 × 4.9 km
Deep Impact, 2005



19P/Borrelly
8 × 4 km
Deep Space 1, 2001



81P/Wild 2
5.5 × 4.0 × 3.3 km
Stardust, 2004

Importantes para
formação (**deposição
de orgânicos e H₂O**)
e aniquilação
(**extinção em massa**)
da vida na Terra

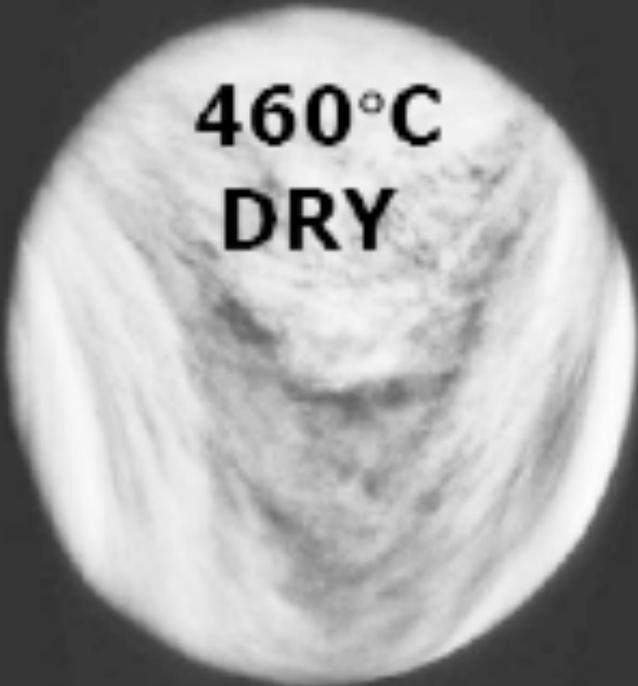


3 planetas diferentes, 3 climas diferentes

Vênus
Efeito estufa forte

Terra

Marte
Muito frio



460°C
DRY

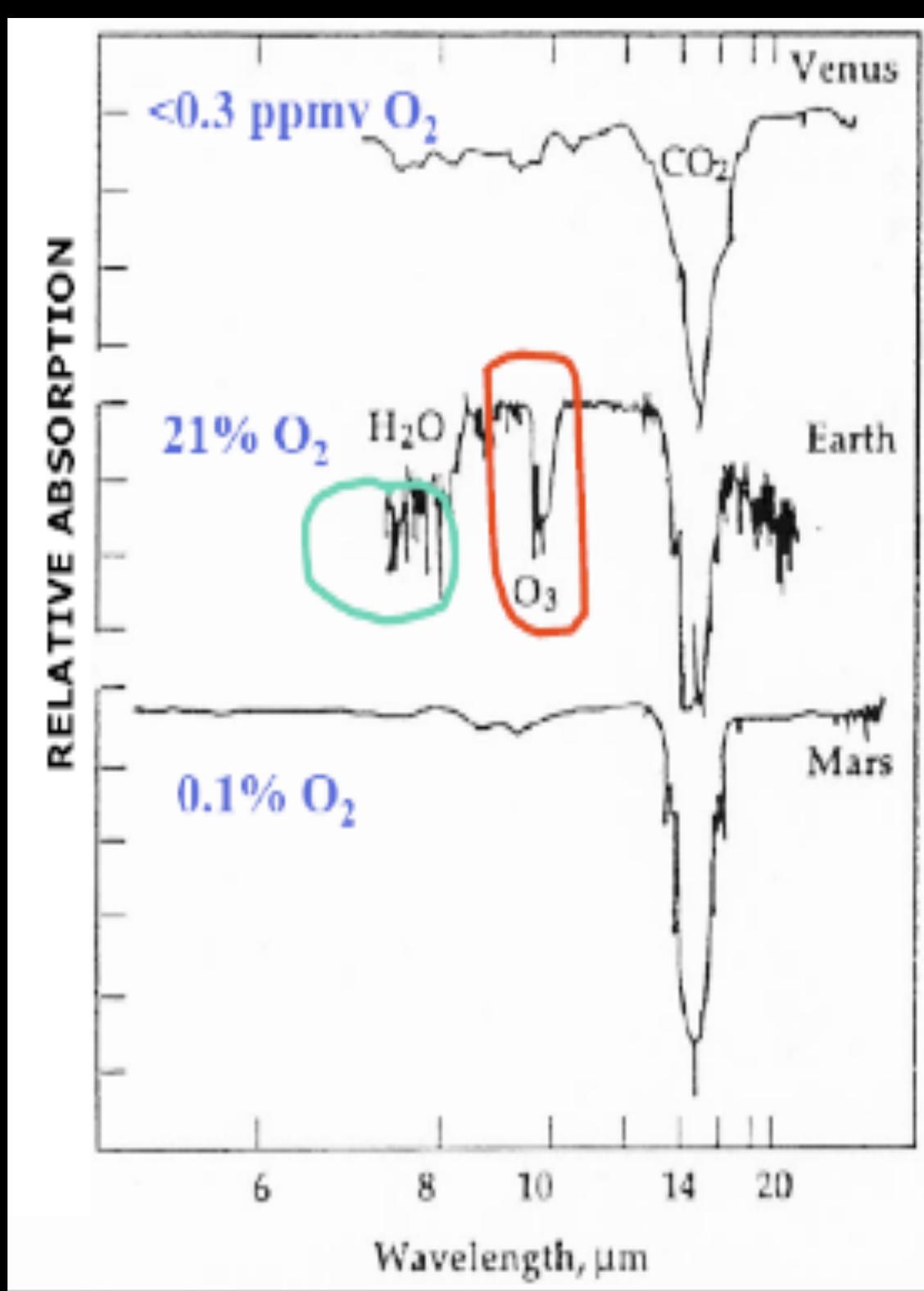
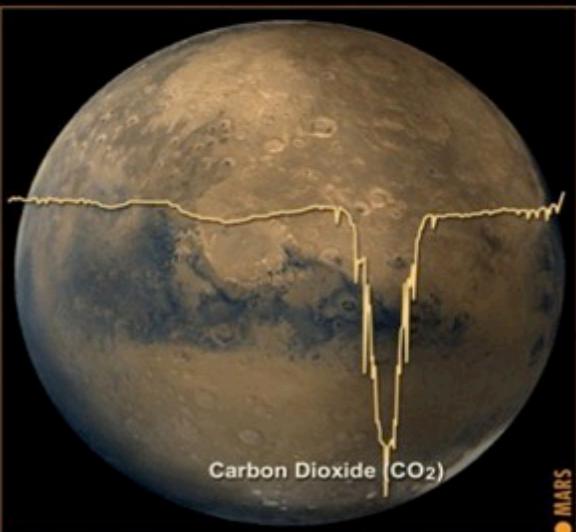
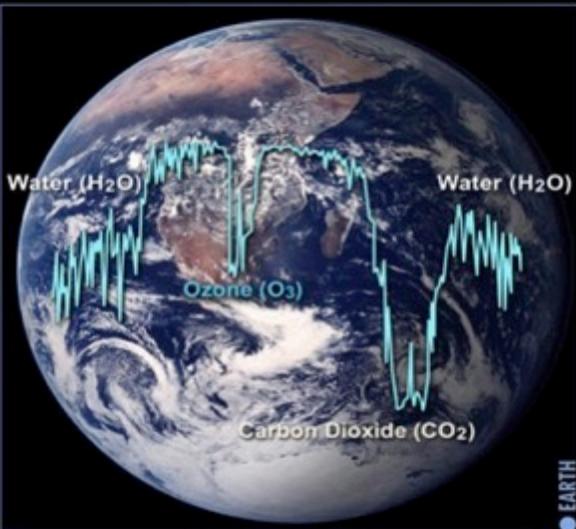
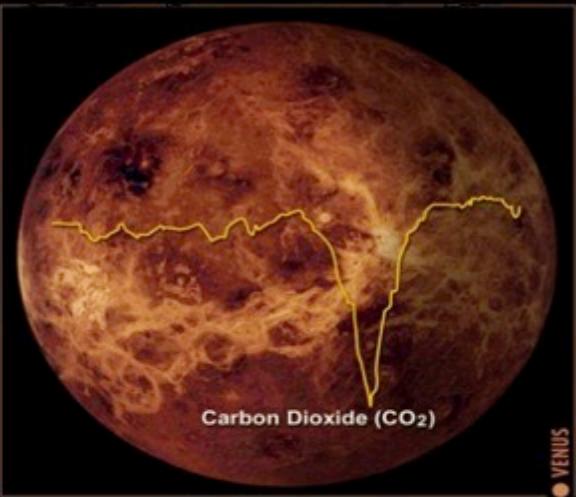
A grayscale image of the planet Venus, showing a dense, swirling atmosphere. The text '460°C' and 'DRY' is overlaid on the image.

15°C
WET

A grayscale image of the planet Earth, showing the continents and oceans. The text '15°C' and 'WET' is overlaid on the image.

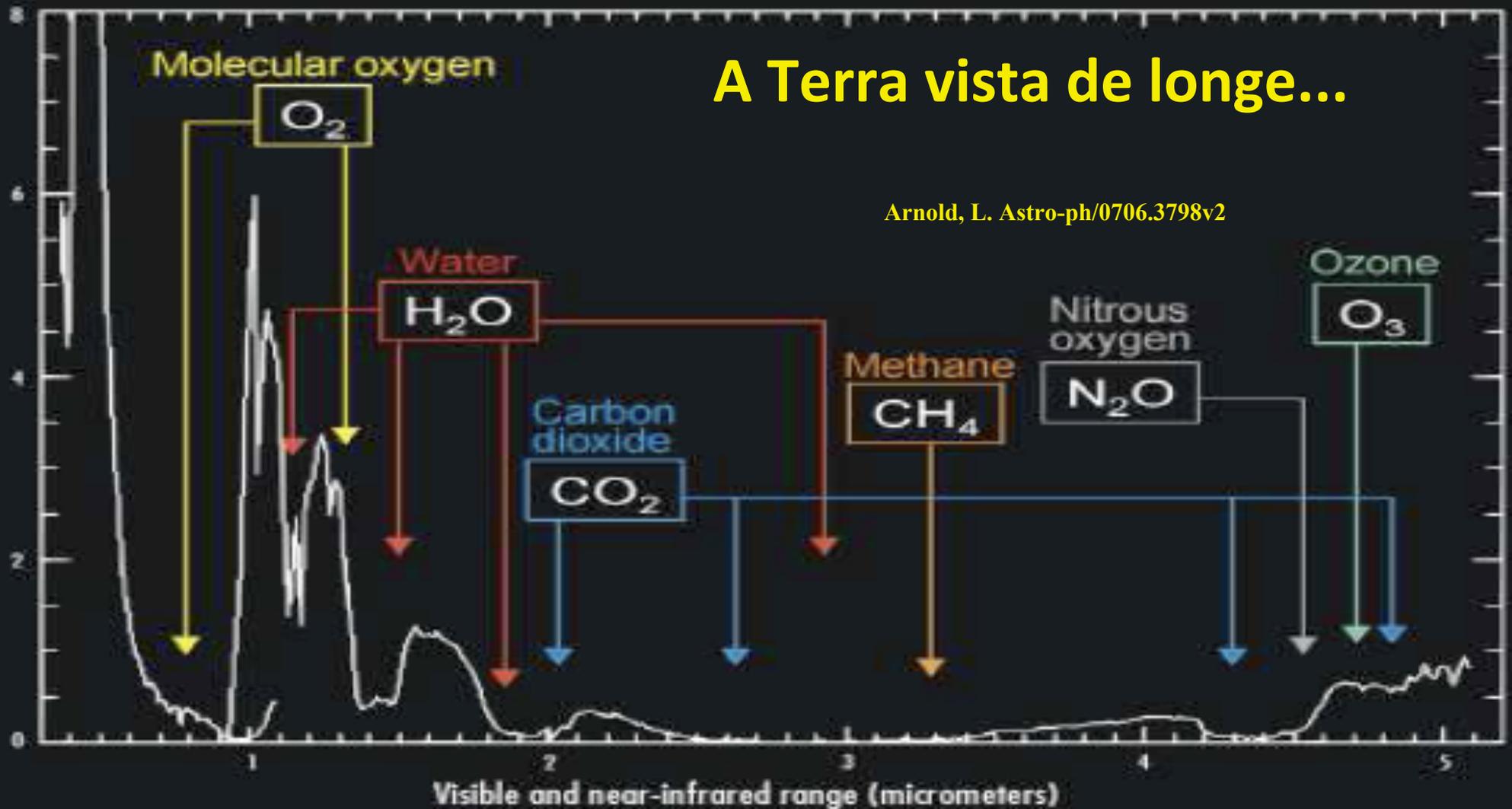
-55°C
DRY

A grayscale image of the planet Mars, showing a desolate, rocky surface. The text '-55°C' and 'DRY' is overlaid on the image.



A Terra vista de longe...

Arnold, L. Astro-ph/0706.3798v2



Composition of the Earth by the Mars Express OMEGA Spectrometer
3 July, 2003

Fig. 2 Mars Express recorded the Earth spectrum with its OMEGA instrument in July 2003 while it was traveling to Mars. This picture illustrates how could look like an Earth-like extrasolar planet spectrum recorded with a high signal to noise ratio (figure adapted from <http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/express/newsroom/pressreleases/20030717a.html>).



A search for life on Earth from the Galileo spacecraft

**Carl Sagan^{*}, W. Reid Thompson^{*}, Robert Carlson[†], Donald Gurnett[‡]
& Charles Hord[§]**

^{*} Laboratory for Planetary Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA

[†] Atmospheric and Cometary Sciences Section, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California 91109, USA

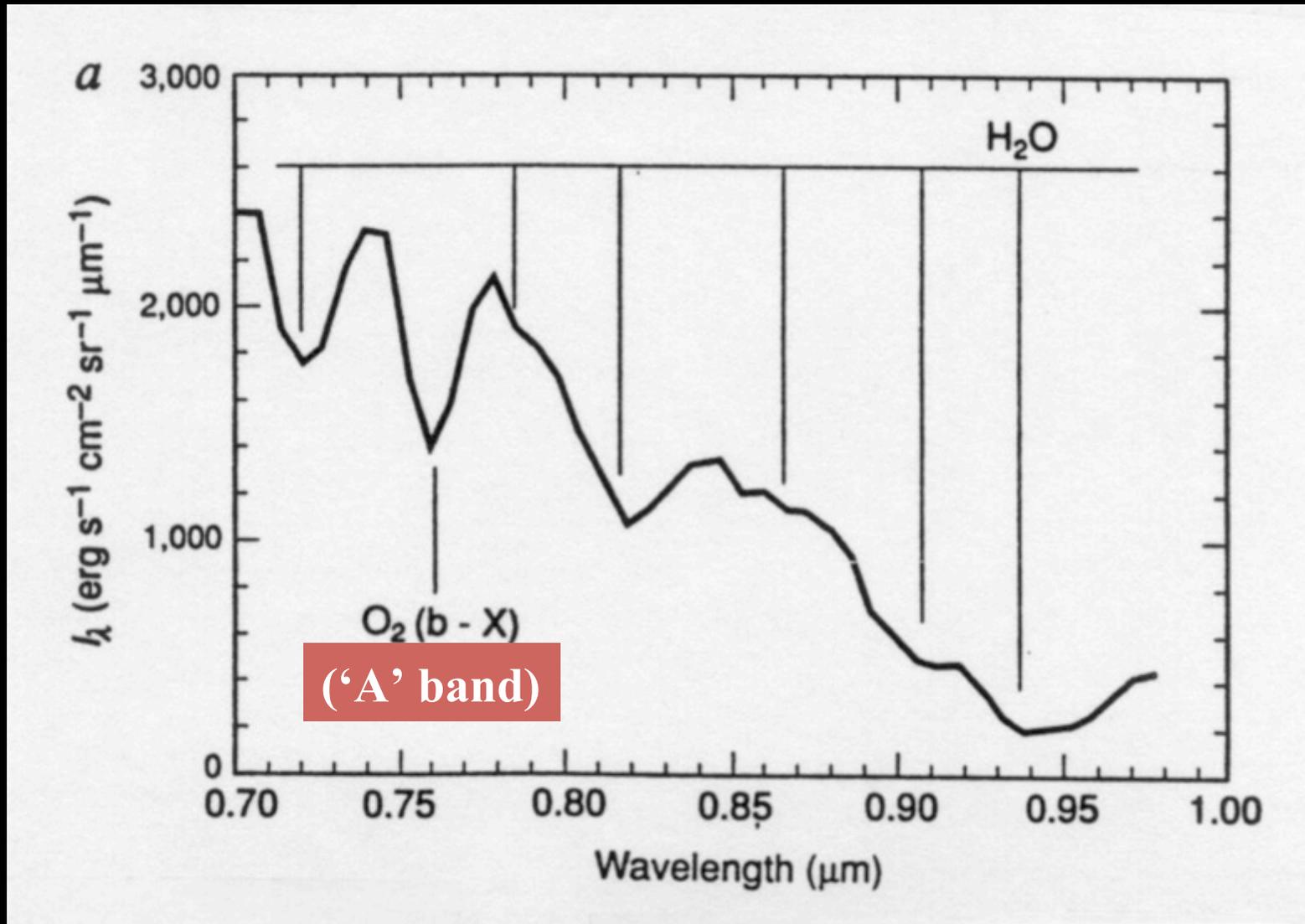
[‡] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1479, USA

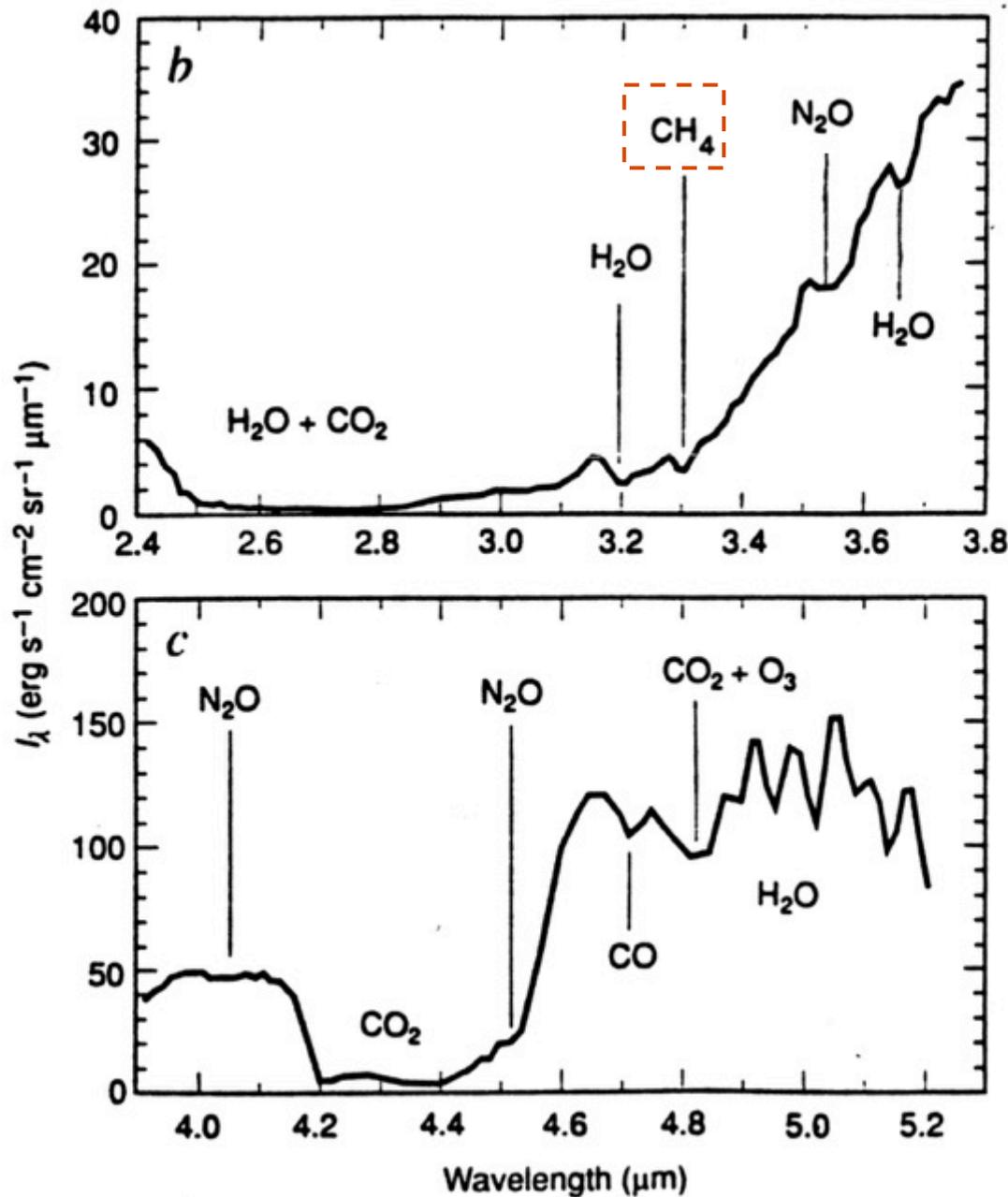
[§] Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

In its December 1990 fly-by of Earth, the Galileo spacecraft found evidence of abundant gaseous oxygen, a widely distributed surface pigment with a sharp absorption edge in the red part of the visible spectrum, and atmospheric methane in extreme thermodynamic disequilibrium; together, these are strongly suggestive of life on Earth. Moreover, the presence of narrow-band, pulsed, amplitude-modulated radio transmission seems uniquely attributable to intelligence. These observations constitute a control experiment for the search for extraterrestrial life by modern interplanetary spacecraft.



NIMS Data (from Galileo)



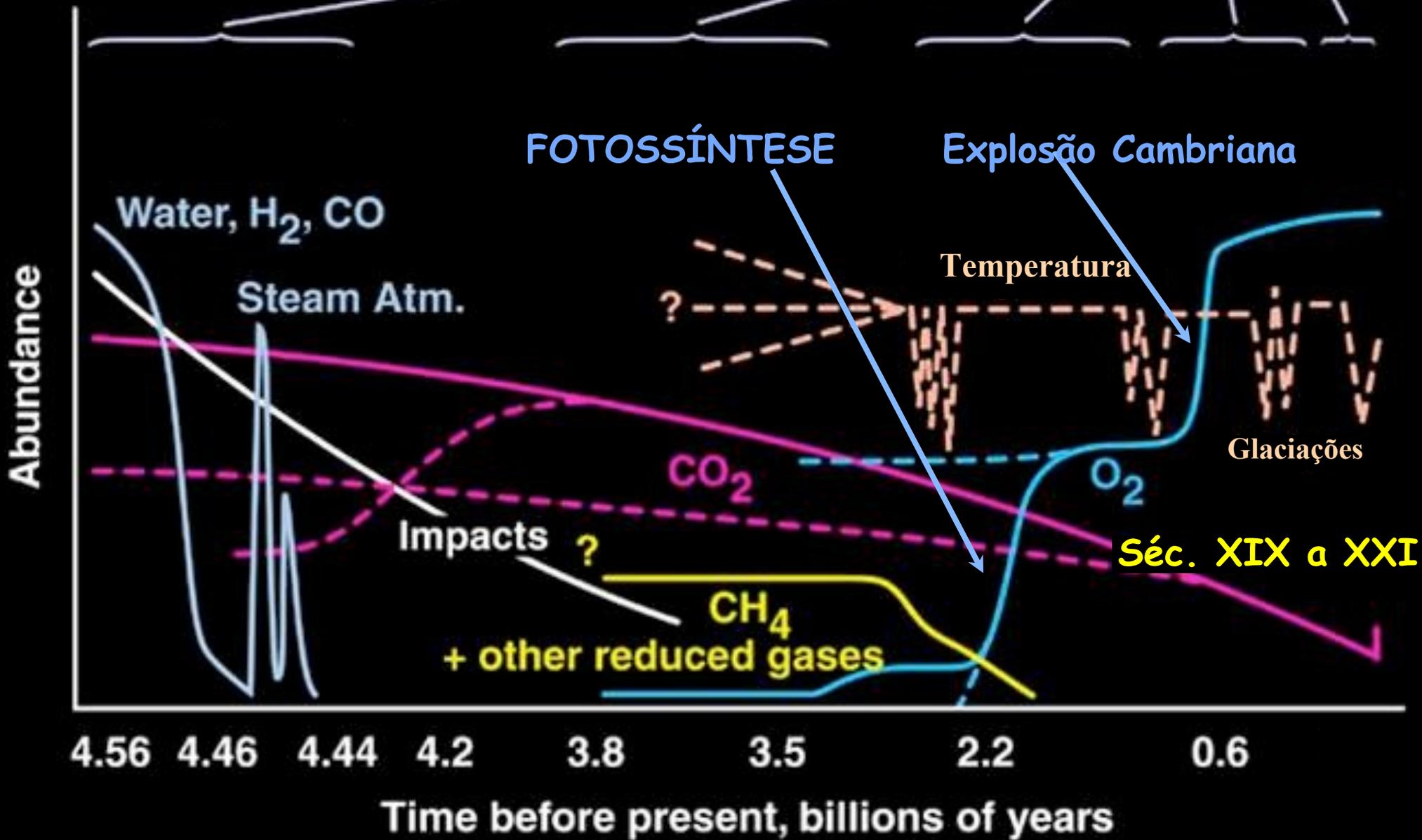


NIMS data in the near-IR

- Simultaneous presence of O_2 and a reduced gas (CH_4 or N_2O) is the best evidence for life

*Credit Joshua Lederburg and James Lovelock for the idea (1964)

Earth's Atmosphere Through Time





Condições de habitabilidade (a **NOSSA** receita)

- ✓ **Água na superfície** por, pelo menos, um bilhão de anos
- ✓ Intenso **bombardamento** por meteoritos no início da formação da Terra (primeiros 700 milhões de anos)
- ✓ **Resistência a catástrofes** por ~ 1 bilhão de anos
- ✓ Intensa **atividade geológica**
- ✓ Existência de **campo magnético**
- ✓ **Estabilidade climática** por longos períodos (dezenas a centenas de milhões de anos)
- ✓ **DISPONIBILIDADE DE OXIGÊNIO** - Essencial para o aumento da complexidade biológica

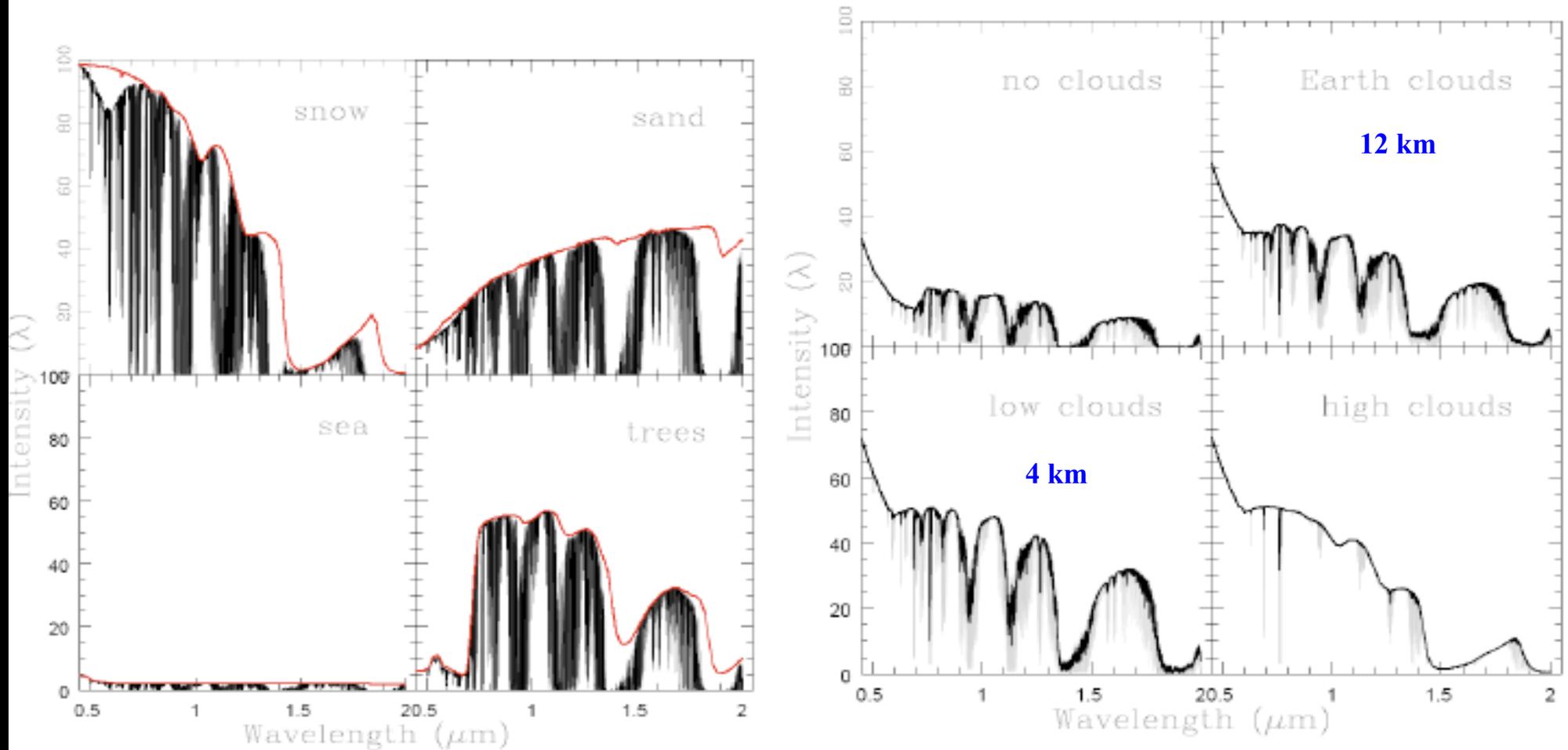


UM POUCO DA HISTÓRIA GEOLÓGICA DA TERRA E A FRAGILIDADE DA VIDA



Espectro da atmosfera terrestre

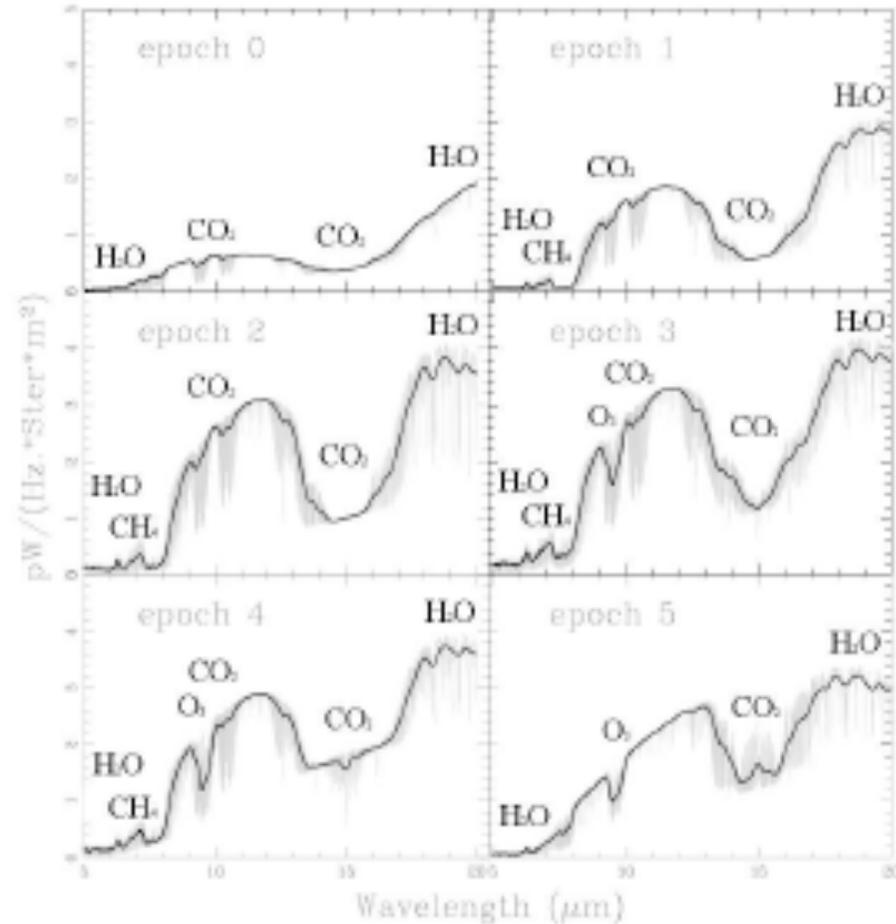
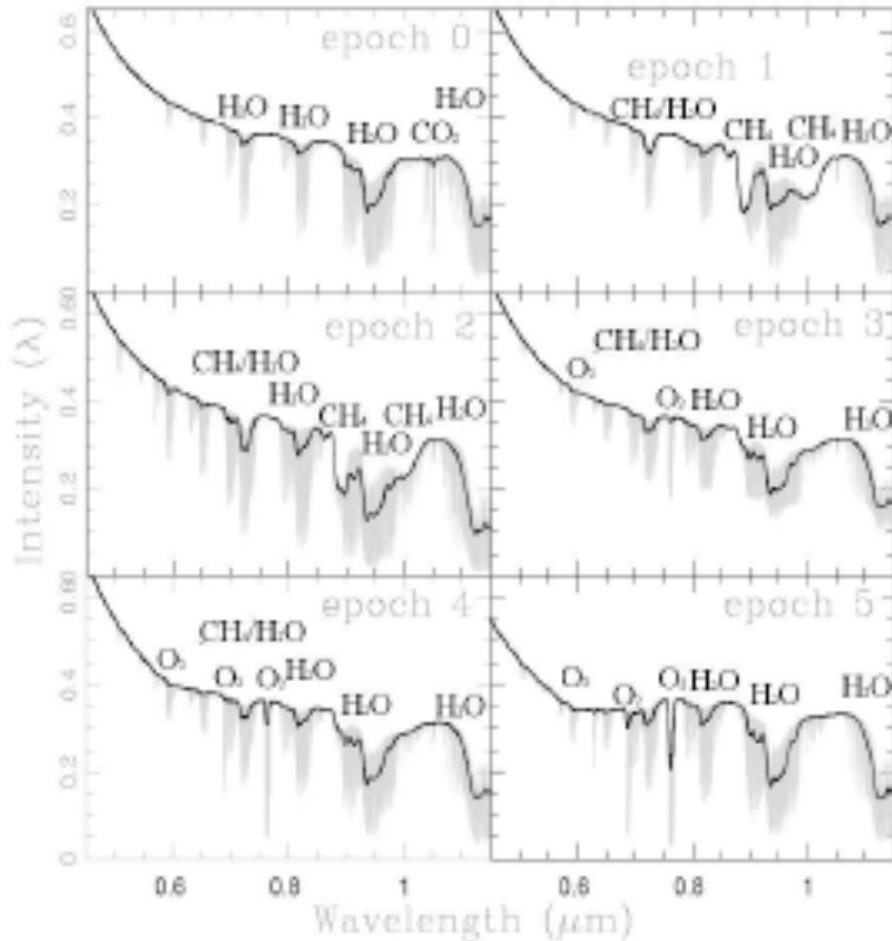
Kaltenegger, Jucks, Traub



Kaltenegger L., Jucks K., Traub W.
Direct Imaging of Exoplanets: Science and Techniques
Proceedings IAU Colloquium No. IAUC200, 2005

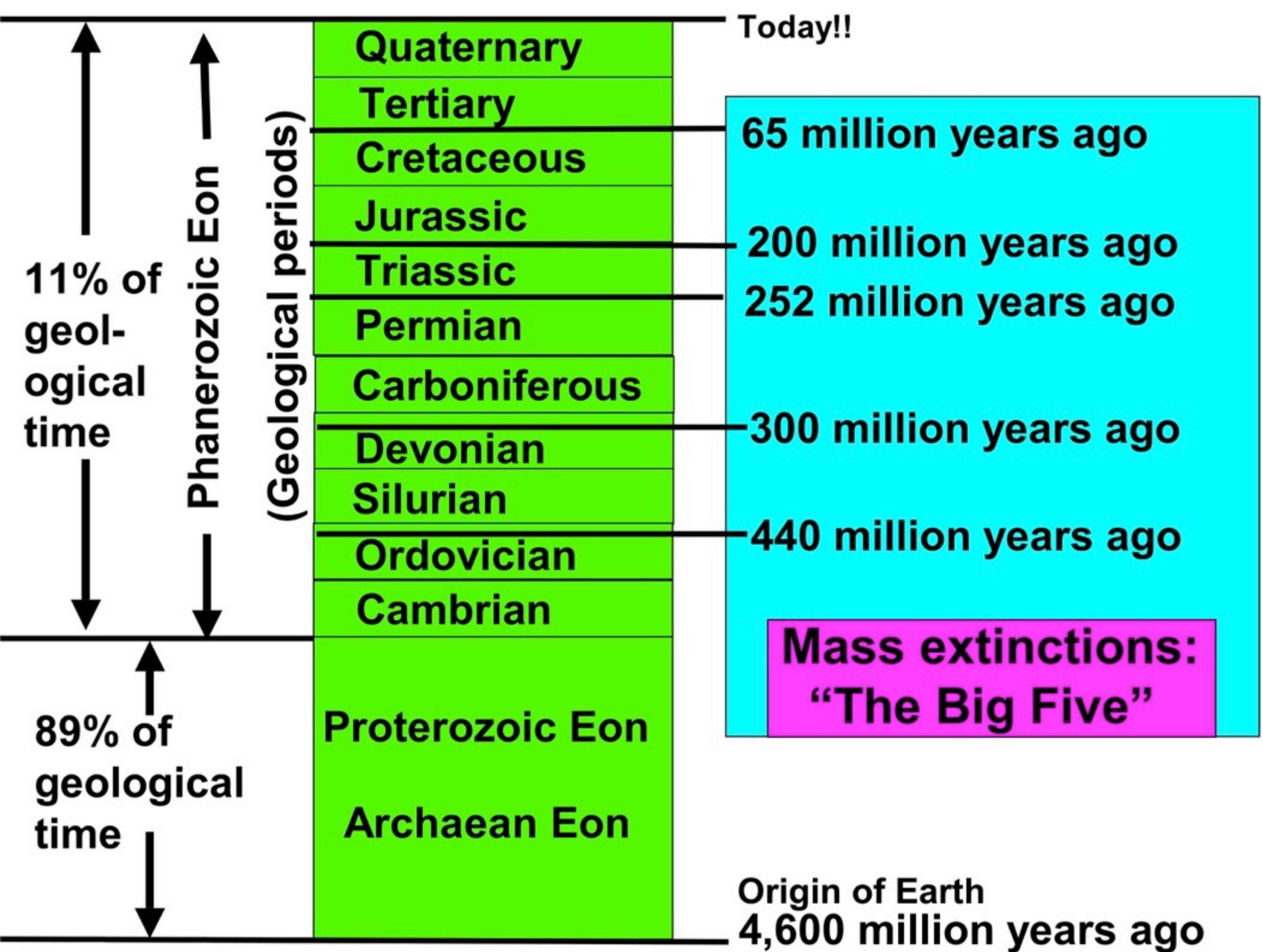
Espectro da atmosfera terrestre

Evolution of Atmospheric Biomarkers





EON	ERA	PERIOD	MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO	KEY EVENTS
Phanerozoic	Caenozoic	Quaternary	1.6	Humans evolve
		Tertiary		
	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	138	Extinction of Dinosaurs
		Jurassic		
		Triassic		
	Paleozoic	Permian	240	Permian mass extinction
		Carboniferous	330	
		Devonian	410	Invertebrates become common
		Silurian		
		Ordovician		
Cambrian				
Proterozoic	Also known as Precambrian	3500	Earliest life	
Archean				
Hadean				



Event	Estimated Epoch	Proposed causes	Estimated devastation
Ordovician	ended ~ 443 Myr ago; within 3.3 to 1.9 Myr	Onset of alternating glacial and interglacial episodes. Sequestration of CO ₂ .	57% of genera, 86% of species.
Devonian	ended ~359 Myr ago; within 29 to 2 Myr	Global cooling/warming, drawdown of global CO ₂ . Evidence for widespread deep-water. Impact???	35% of genera, 75% of species
Permian	ended ~251 Myr ago; within 2.8 Myr to 160 Kyr	Siberian volcanism. Global warming. Spread of deep marine anoxic waters. Impact???	56% of genera, 96% of species

Triassic

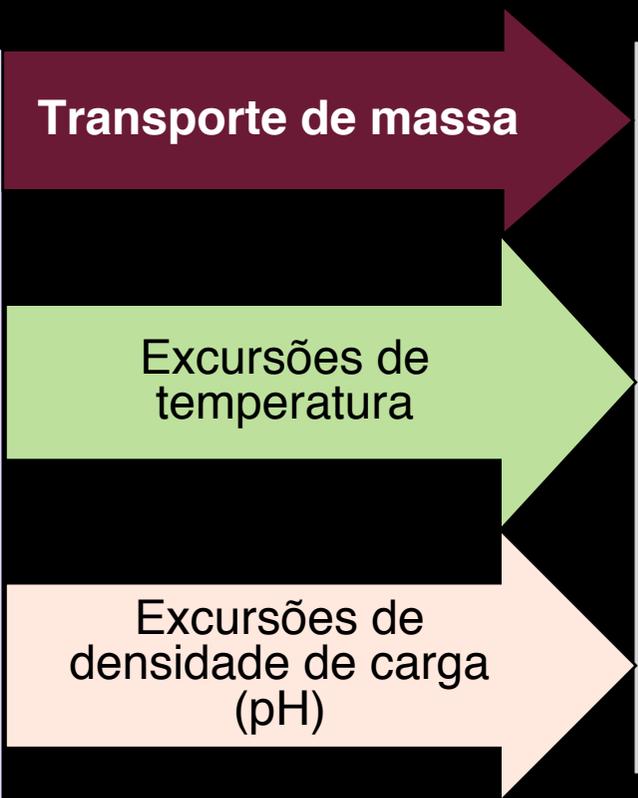
Has the Earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived?
Anthony D. Barnosky et al. *Nature* 471, 51–57 (03 March 2011)
 crisis in the world ocean

Cretaceous	ended ~65 Myr ago; within 2.5 Myr to less than a year	impact in the Yucatán led to a global cataclysm and caused rapid cooling. CO ₂ spike just before extinction, drop during extinction	40% of genera, 76% of species
------------	-------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

**EXTREMÓFILOS OU... A VIDA
PODE SER BEM MAIS
RESISTENTE DO QUE
IMAGINAMOS**



Mecanismos
pré-bióticos



Interface
de
substrato



Fontes
orgânicas
abiogênicas
e iônicas

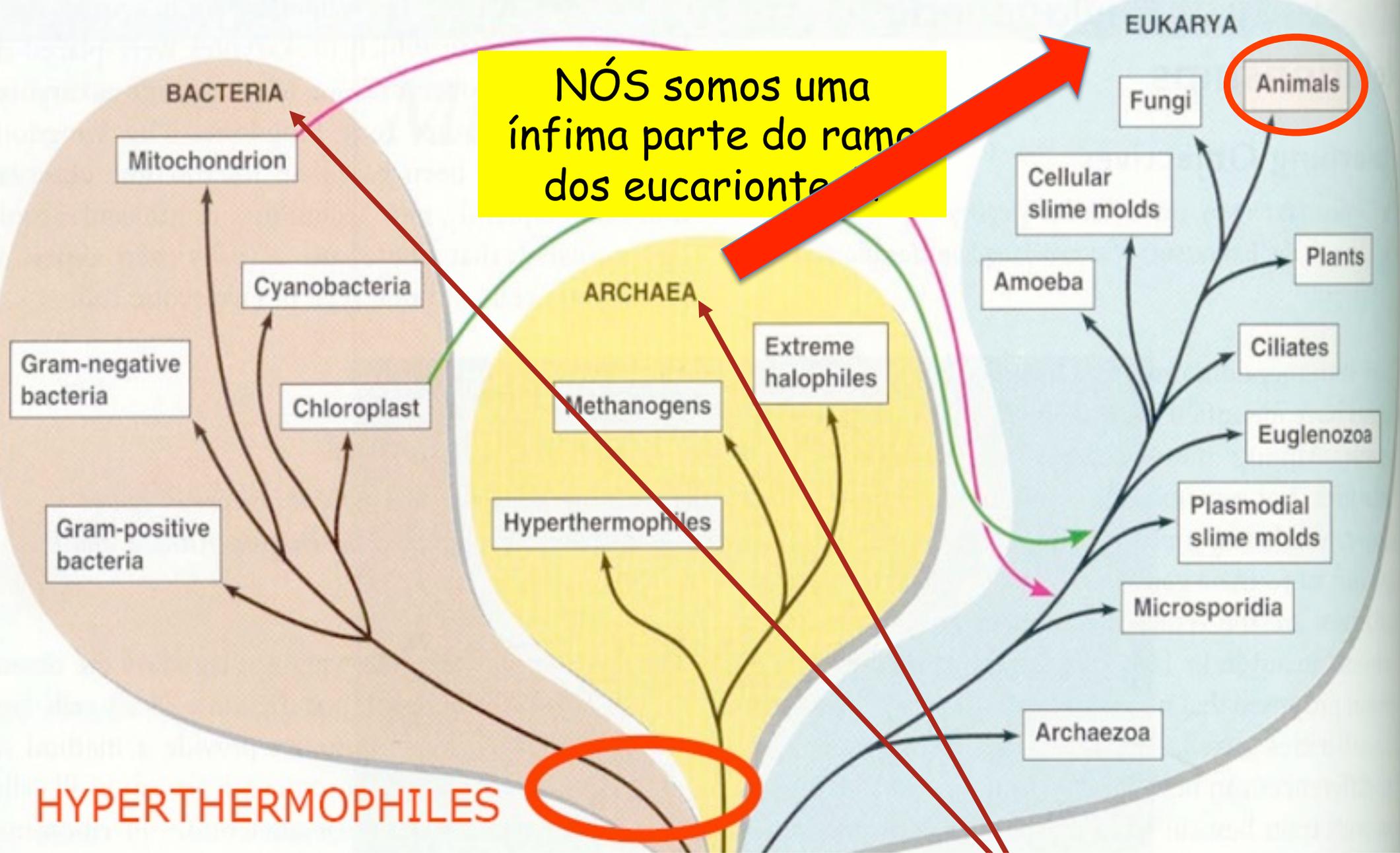
Casca mineral

O₂ é ESSENCIAL

Aumento de complexidade

Auto-montagem molecular

A chave do mistério



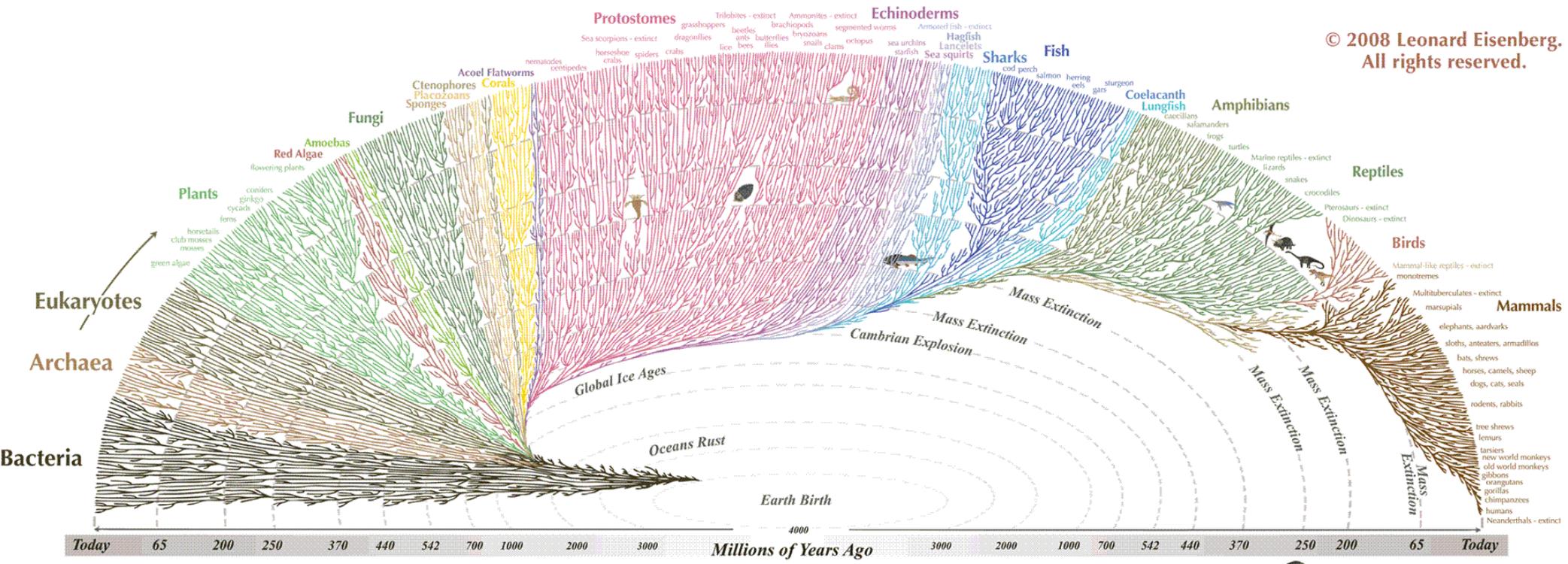
<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/07/science/under-the-sea-a-missing-link-in-the-evolution-of-complex-cells.html>

Bacteria and Archaea are both single-celled life

90% de toda a biomassa da Terra!

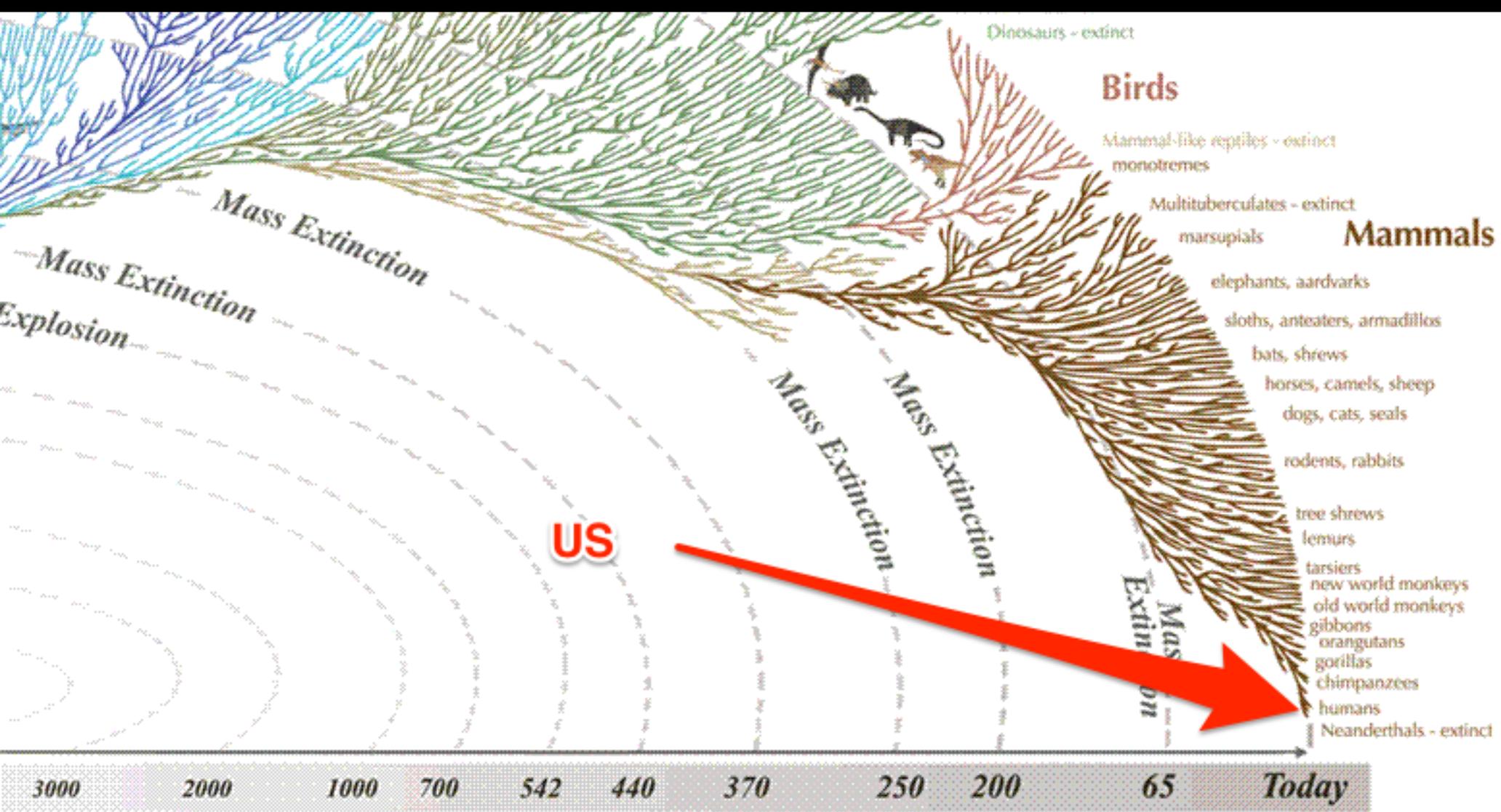


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All the major and many of the minor living branches of life are shown on this diagram, but only a few of those that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct 

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Species that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct

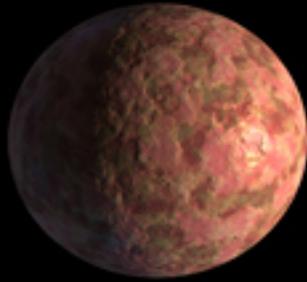




Microorganismos extremófilos

- Temos mais células de micróbios (cerca de **1 trilhão na pele**, **10 bilhões na boca** e **100 trilhões no trato intestinal**) do que células humanas (10 trilhões) no nosso próprio corpo!!!
- A primeira forma de vida na Terra foi um micróbio, e foi a única existente durante os 3 primeiros bilhões de anos
- Há mais vida “dentro do solo” do que na superfície da Terra
- Micróbios podem viver em condições REALMENTE extremas.
- Candidatos **mais prováveis** a E.T!!!

**A PROCURA POR VIDA
FORA DA TERRA: O QUE A
CIÊNCIA TEM ENCONTRADO
NO SISTEMA SOLAR?**



Sedna

800-1100 miles
in diameter



Quaoar
(800 miles)



Pluto
(1400 miles)



Moon
(2100 miles)



Earth
(8000 miles)



Procurando vida...

- Não inteligente...
 - Busca de bio-traçadores no Sistema Solar.
 - Busca de planetas extra-solares.
 - Busca de bio-traçadores em planetas extra-solares.
- Inteligente...
 - Busca de sinais “não-naturais” vindos de outro local do Universo (SETI).



Duas estratégias clássicas

1. Siga a água!

2. Busque fontes abundantes e disponíveis de energia!

- ✓ **Condição fundamental para habitabilidade**
- ✓ **Disponibilidade de energia torna possível a reprodução de estados “químicos” de baixíssima probabilidade (=vida!?!?!)**
- ✓ **Identificação de **biotraçadores (bioassinaturas)** pode ser muito mais eficiente (vida é moldada e, ao mesmo tempo, molda o meio ambiente).**



BIOTRAÇADORES: **SIGA A VIDA**

- Siga a água
- Siga o carbono
- Siga o nitrogênio
- Siga o fósforo
- Siga a energia
- Siga a entropia
- Siga a informação
- Siga o significado

Nosso Sistema Solar...

- Vários locais no nosso Sistema Solar podem ter sido, ou ainda ser, favoráveis à vida.
 - Marte?
 - Europa?
 - Titã?
 - Encelado?





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Letter

Nature **459**, 401-404 (21 May 2009) | doi:10.1038/nature07978; Received 19 August 2008; Accepted 16 March 2009

Stability against freezing of aqueous solutions on early Mars

Alberto G. Fairén¹, Alfonso F. Davila¹, Luis Gago-Duport², Ricardo Amils^{3,4} & Christopher P. McKay¹

1. Space Science and Astrobiology Division, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035, USA
2. Departamento de Geociencias Marinas, Universidad de Vigo, Lagoas Marcosende, Vigo 36200, Spain
3. Centro de Astrobiología, CSIC-INTA, Torrejón de Ardoz 28850, Madrid, Spain
4. Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa, CSIC-UAM, Cantoblanco 28049, Madrid, Spain

Correspondence to: Alberto G. Fairén¹ Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A.G.F. (Email: alberto.g.faircn@nasa.gov).

Many features of the Martian landscape are thought to have been formed by liquid water flow^{1,2} and water-related mineralogies on the surface of Mars are widespread and abundant³. Several lines of evidence, however, suggest that Mars has been cold with mean global temperatures well below the freezing point of pure water⁴. Martian climate modellers^{5,6}

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• Abstract

• Methods Summary



Água líquida 2009!!!

ScienceNOW Daily News - 20 May 2009

ScienceNOW Daily News - 20 May 2009

- Excesso de sais pode ter impedido a água em Marte de congelar-se facilmente
- Interações químicas entre a água e sais compostos de Enxofre, Ferro, Silício, Magnésio, Cálcio, Cloro, Sódio, Potássio e Alumínio, em 4 regiões diferentes de Marte, fazem a água congelar a temperaturas muito inferiores a 0°C (Fairén et al., Nature, 2009)
- Observações feitas ao vivo (jipes Spirit e Opportunity) e por sensoriamento remoto (sondas Viking 1 e Pathfinder)



Água líquida 2015!!!!

- Perclorato de cálcio
- Medidas do instrumento REMS
- Jipe Curiosity, no Lago Gale (Marte)



<http://phys.org/news/2015-04-mars-liquid-curiosity-rover-brine.html>



E a existência de gás metano?

- Detectado depois de anos (marcianos...) de observação da atmosfera (15/01/2009)
- Impossível de existir por longos períodos de tempo nas condições atmosféricas de Marte
- Origem geológica ou biológica recente!
- Níveis comparáveis aos emitidos por poços de petróleo na Terra



Como é produzido?

Crédito: <http://science.nasa.gov>

Carlos Alexandre Wuensche (INPE)



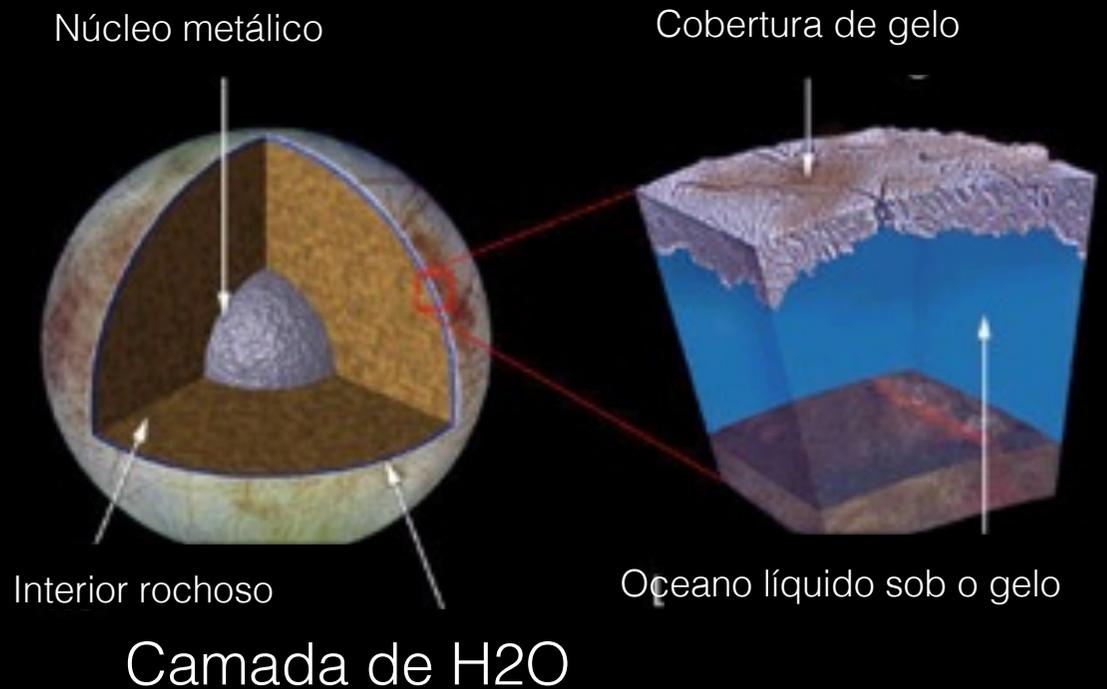
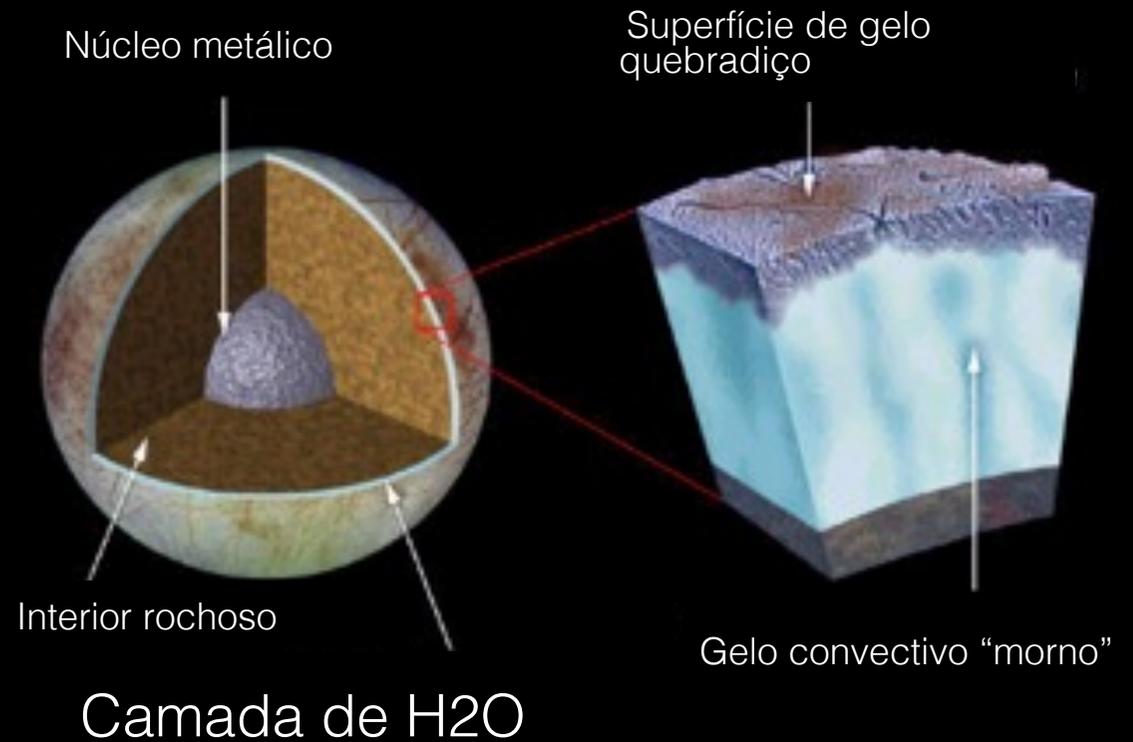
Onde é produzido?
O que é produzido?



EUROPA (Satélite de Júpiter)

Capa de gelo?

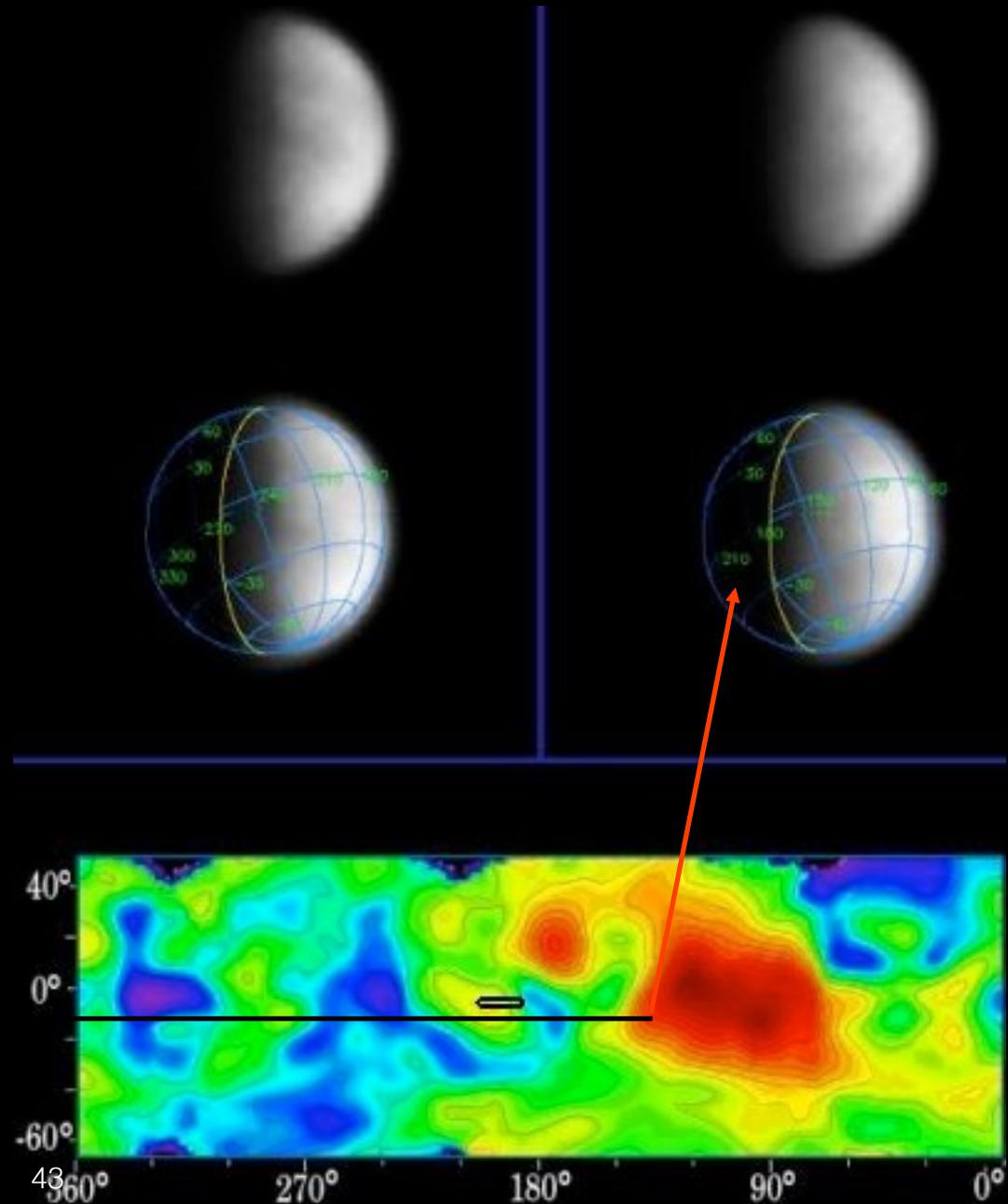
Ou um oceano submerso?



Titã – A Lua de Saturno

- ✓ Atmosfera muito diferente da Terra (com nitrogênio e amônia).
- ✓ Maior que a Lua e Mercúrio
- ✓ Clima inóspito ($T \sim -180^{\circ} \text{C}$)

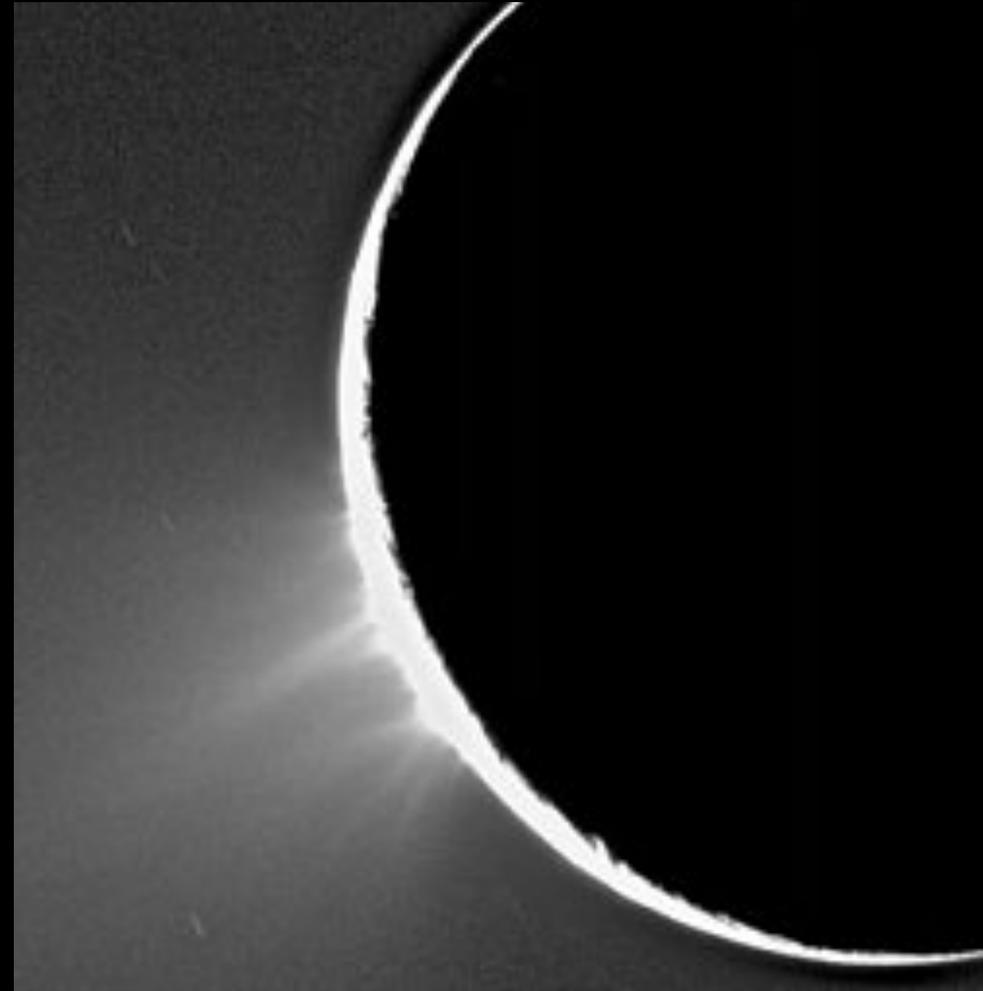
Variação de brilho nas imagens à direita sugerem a existência de um "continente" em Titã





Água em Enceladus?

- ✓ Observações da sonda Cassini indicam grande possibilidade da presença de água LÍQUIDA numa erupção (Nasa News, 09/03/2006).
- ✓ Existência de vulcanismo (anteriormente, somente a Terra, Io e Tritão).





Outros alvos em potencial para exploração “in situ”

- ✓ Europa e Ganimedes (Júpiter)
- ✓ Encelado (Saturno)
- ✓ **E paramos por aí...**
- ✓ A viagem até estrela mais próxima, Alfa Centauri, situada a 4,5 anos-luz (42,5 trilhões de km), levaria cerca de **173,5 mil anos para ser percorrida no ônibus espacial, a uma velocidade de 28000 km/h**
- ✓ A sonda Juno é o objeto mais veloz produzido pelo homem e se move a 264.000 km/h



PLANETAS FORA DO SISTEMA SOLAR: UM PASSO DISTANTE!



Em 25/07/2006

- 185 planetas confirmados
- 151 sistemas planetários
- 19 sistemas com múltiplos planetas

Em 30/09/2010

492 planetas confirmados

388 sistemas planetários

45 sistemas com múltiplos planetas

Em 15/11/2014

1849 planetas confirmados

1160 sistemas planetários

471 sistemas com múltiplos planetas

Em 12/03/2015

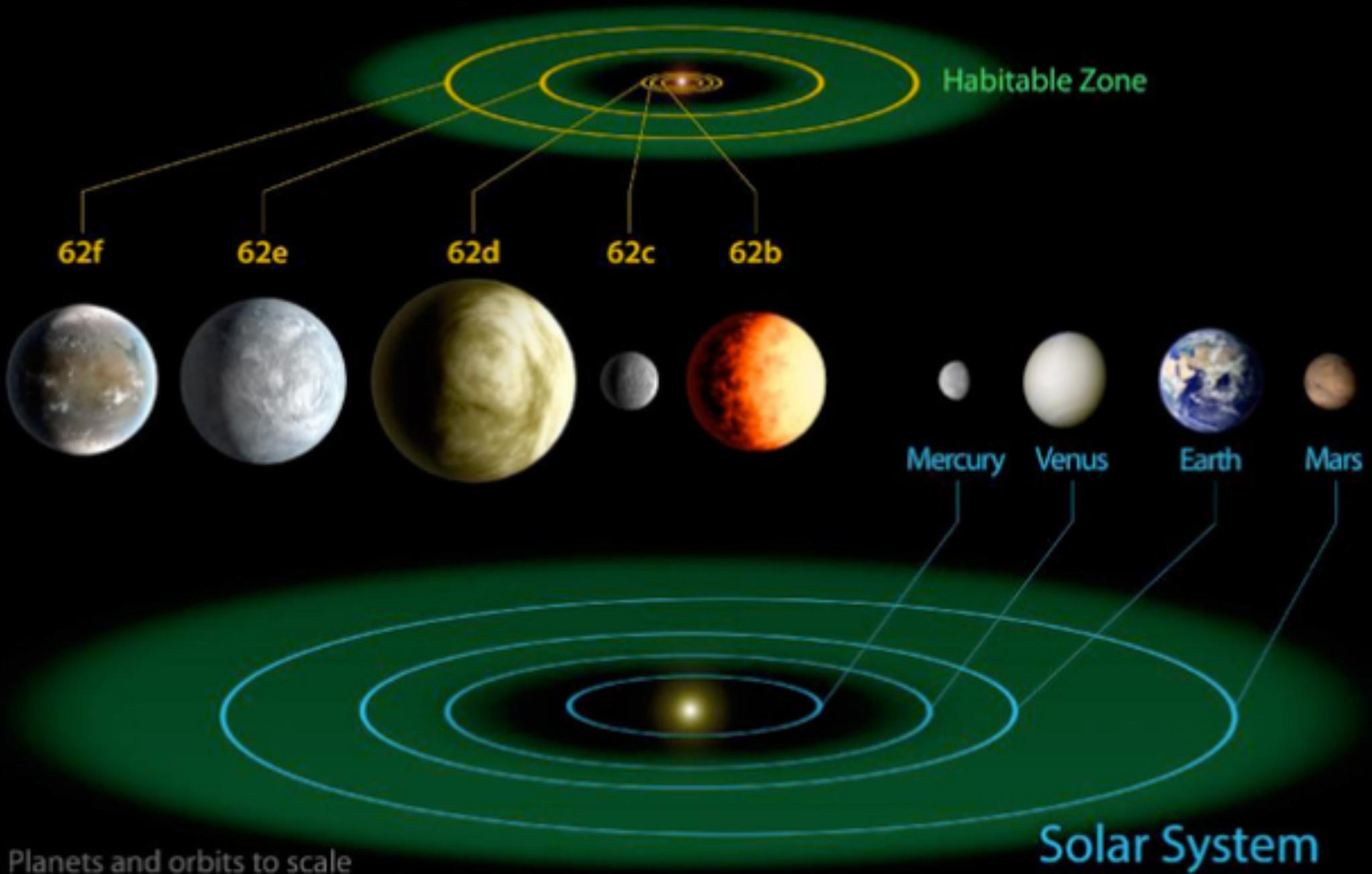
1894 planetas confirmados

1192 sistemas planetários

478 sistemas com múltiplos planetas

Kepler-62 System

Borucki et al. Science, 340, 6132, pp. 587-590 (3 May 2013)





Kepler's Six Years In Science (and Counting)

By The Numbers*

2,258 DAYS
IN SPACE

2 MISSIONS
Kepler and K2

306,604
STARS OBSERVED

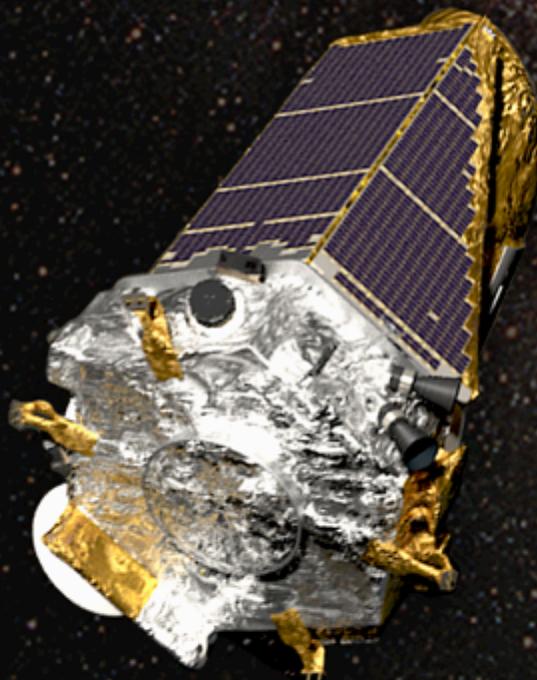
4,601
CANDIDATE
exoplanets

12.5 BILLION
brightness
measurements of stars

1,024
CONFIRMED
exoplanets

20.9
TERABYTES
publicly available data

8 CONFIRMED
SMALL HABITABLE ZONE
EXOPLANETS



64 MILLION MILES AWAY
trailing Earth around the sun



www.nasa.gov/kepler

* As of May 12, 2015



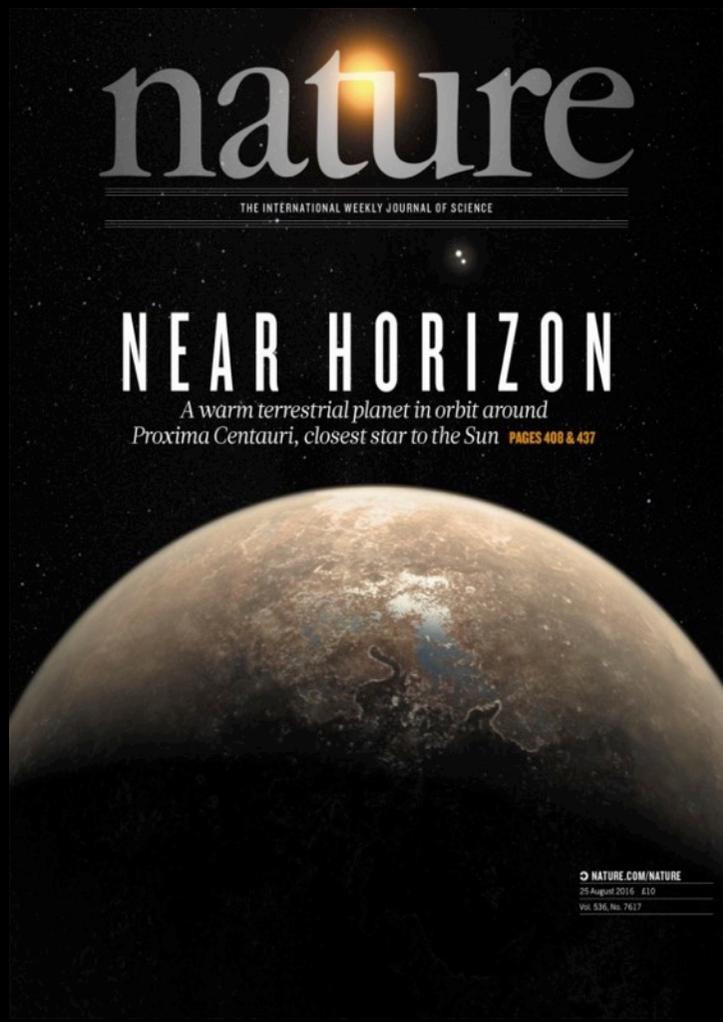
Proxima Centauri b

- O exoplaneta rochoso mais próximo da Terra
- Estrela Hospedeira: anã vermelha ($0,15 M_{\text{Sol}}$)
- Período anual: 11,2 dias
- Massa: $1,3 M_{\text{T}}$
- Distância: 4,2 anos luz
- Distância à estrela: 7,5 milhões de km
- G. Anglada-Escudé et al. Nature (2016)

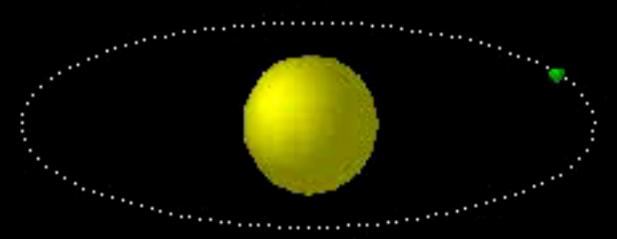


Créditos: ESO



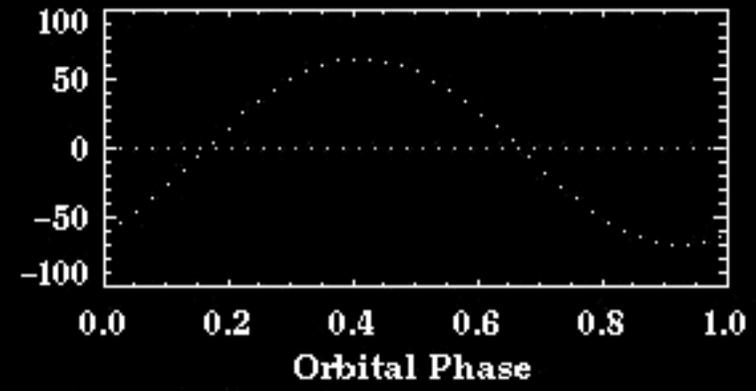


Circular Orbit: rho CrB

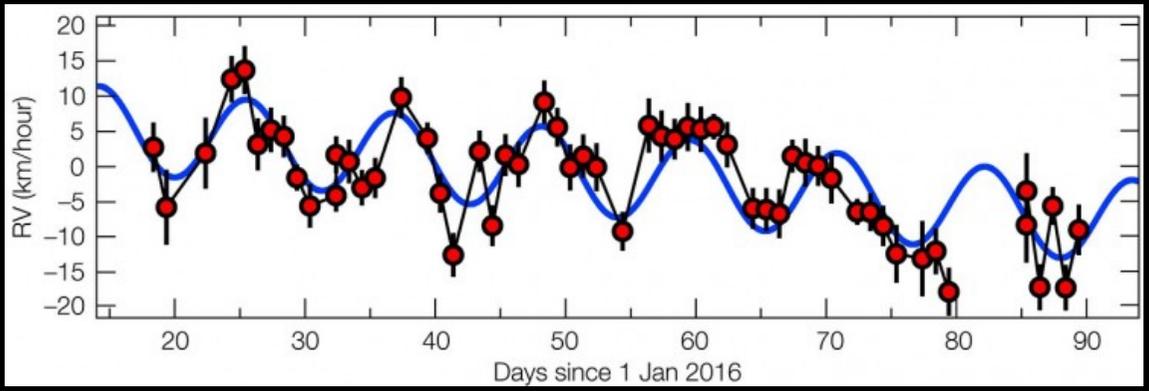


$K = 67.4 \text{ m/s}$ $e = 0.03$
 $\omega = 210.0 \text{ deg.}$ $\sin(i) = 0.3 (*)$

Radial Velocity Curve of the Star [m/s]

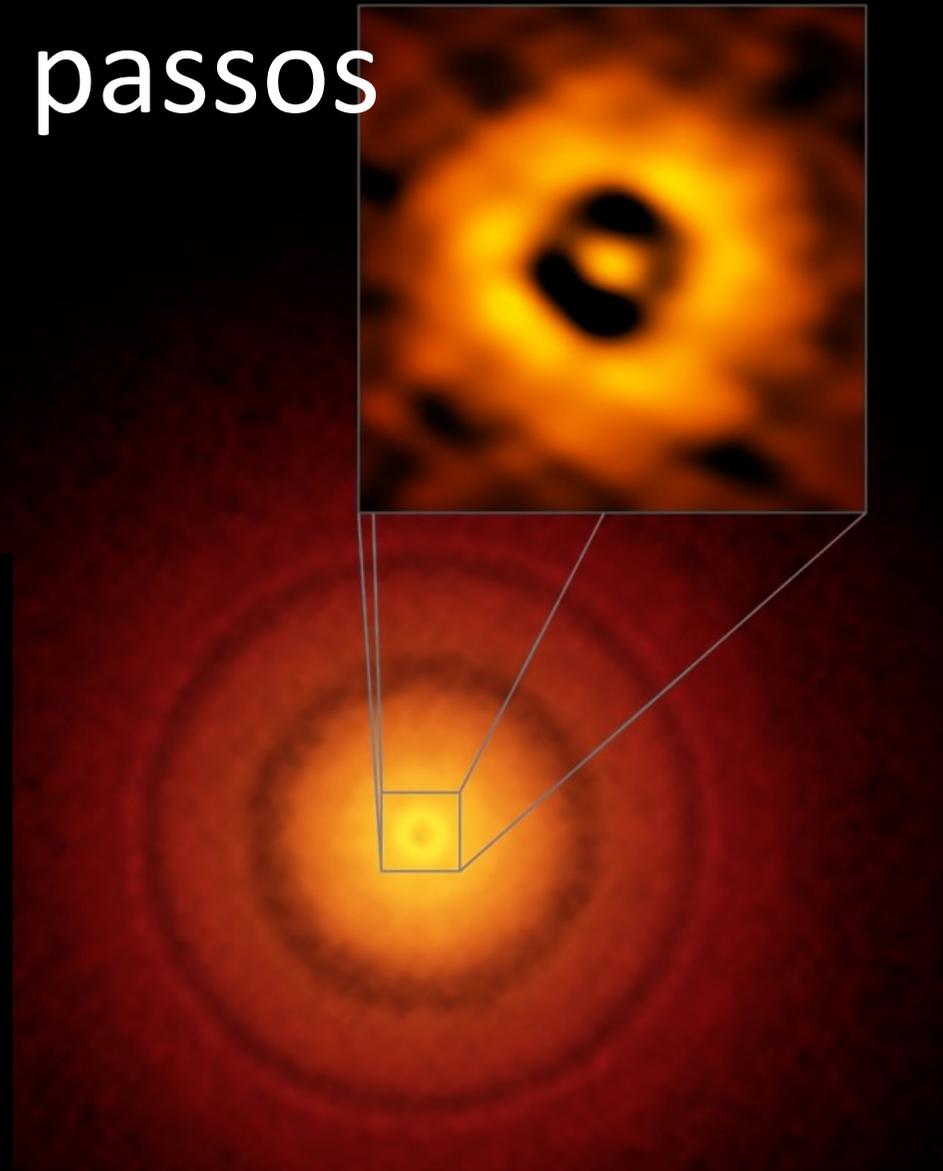
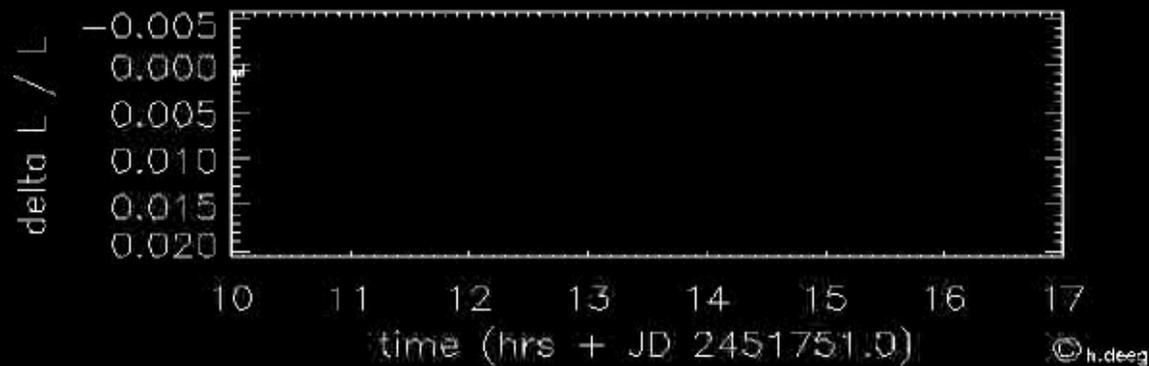
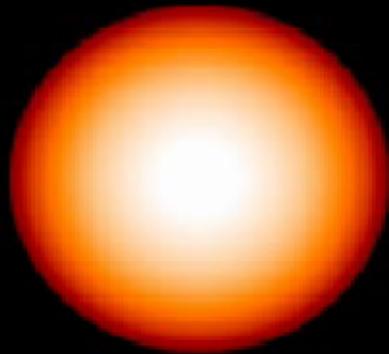


S.G. Korzennik (CfA, © 1997)



Os próximos passos

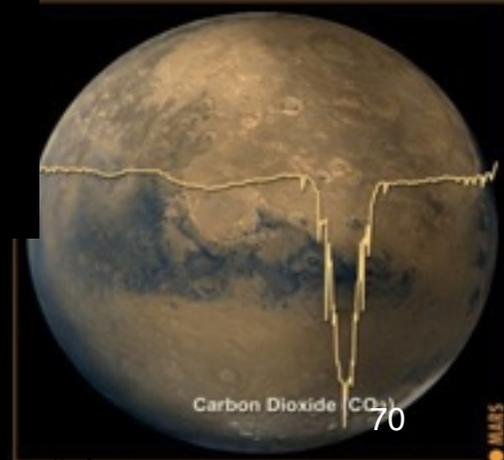
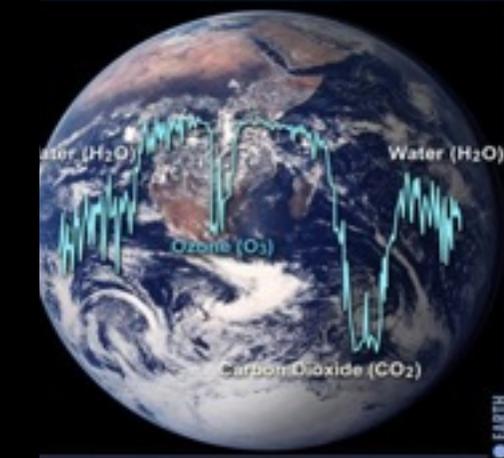
- Medidas de trânsitos planetários



Disco protoplanetário medido pelo telescópio ALMA



Possibilidade de detecção remota de vida





Como saber se um planeta hospeda vida?

Procure O₃

O₃ Ozone, produced by plants, algae

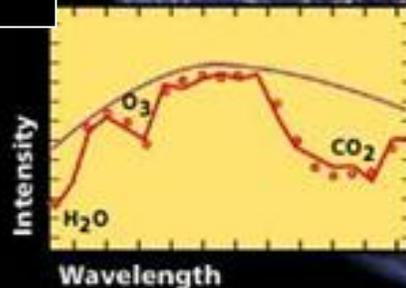


Procure água líquida

H₂O Liquid water



Analise a luz refletida pelo planeta para ver se existe uma atmosfera



Procure sinais de atividade biológica (metano)



Methane produced by living organisms

E não descarte outras explicações!



E A QUÍMICA DA VIDA NO RESTO DO UNIVERSO?



Two Highly Complex Organic Molecules Detected In Space

ScienceDaily (Apr. 22, 2009) — Scientists from the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy (MPIfR) in Bonn, Germany, Cornell University, USA, and the University of Cologne, Germany, have detected two of the most complex molecules yet discovered in interstellar space: ethyl formate and n-propyl cyanide.

See Also:

- Space & Time**
- Astrophysics
 - Space Telescopes
 - Astronomy
- Matter & Energy**
- Organic Chemistry
 - Chemistry
 - Nature of Water

Reference

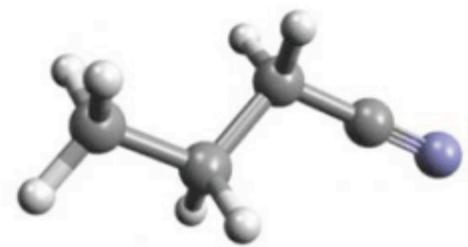
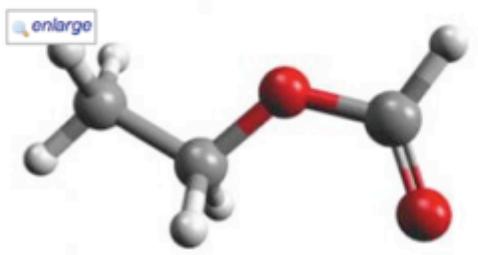
- Molecule
- Interstellar medium
- Spectroscopy
- Radio telescope

Their computational models of interstellar chemistry also indicate that yet larger organic molecules may be present – including the so far elusive amino acids, which are essential for life.

The results will be presented at the European Week of Astronomy and Space Science at the University of Hertfordshire on Tuesday 21st April.

The IRAM 30 m telescope in Spain was used to detect emission from molecules in the star-forming region Sagittarius B2, close to the center of our galaxy. The two new molecules were detected in a hot, dense cloud of gas known as the "Large Molecule Heimat", which contains a luminous

newly-formed star. Large, organic molecules of many different sorts have been detected in this cloud in the past, including alcohols, aldehydes, and acids. The new molecules ethyl formate (C₂H₅OCHO) and n-propyl cyanide (C₃H₇CN) represent two different classes of molecule – esters and alkyl



Two new highly complex organic molecules detected in space. Top: Ethyl formate (C₂H₅OCHO). Bottom: n-Propyl cyanide (C₃H₇CN). Colour code of the atomic constituents of both molecules: hydrogen (H): white, carbon (C): grey, oxygen (O): red and nitrogen (N): blue. (Credit: Oliver Baum, University of Cologne)

Ads by Google

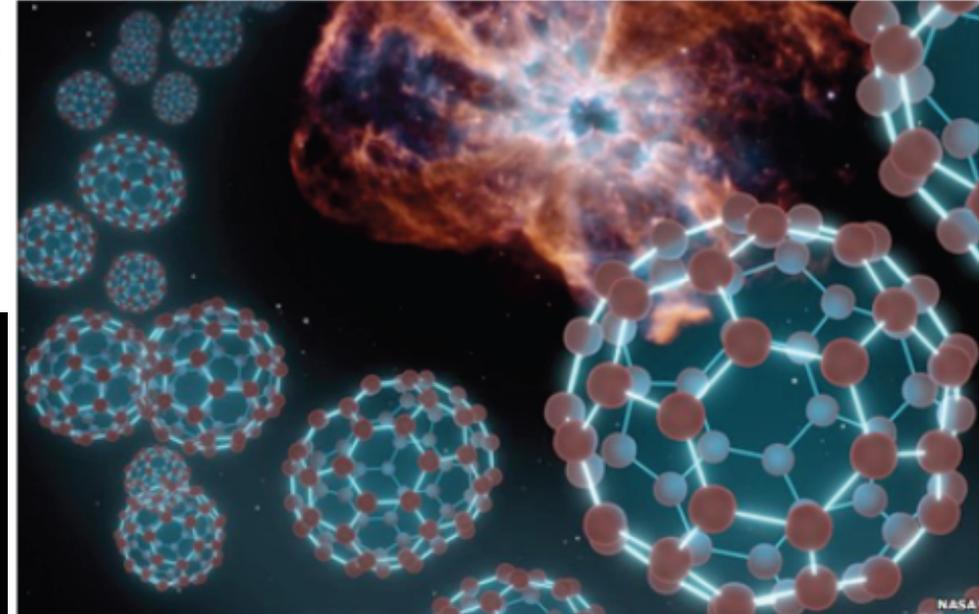
Visit us at the British Council in Dhaka on 6th October. Click here to find out more

22 July 2010 Last updated at 18:14 GMT



Stars reveal carbon 'spaceballs'

By Victoria Gill
Science reporter, BBC News

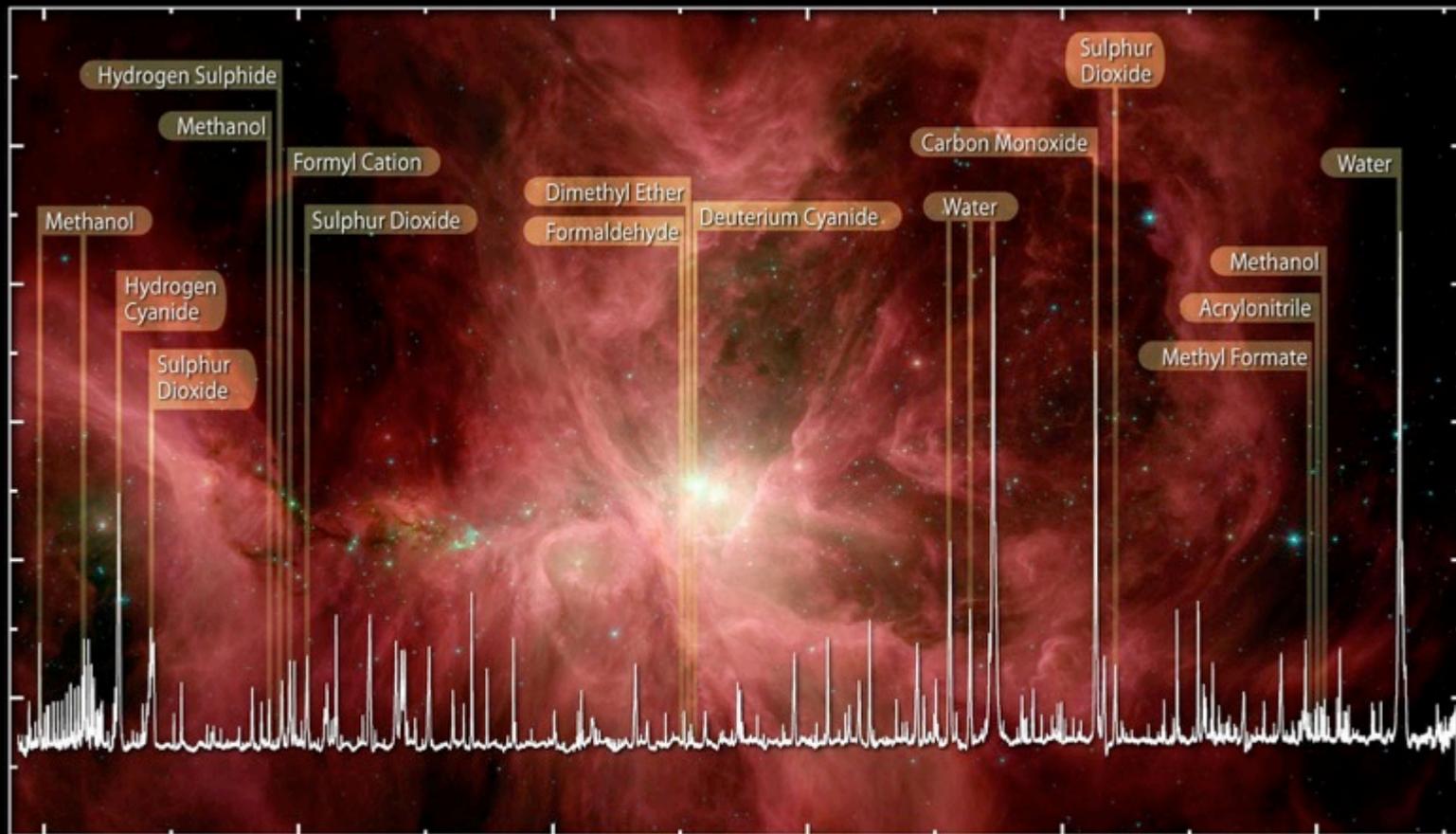


The football-shaped molecules are the largest molecules ever found in space

Scientists have detected the largest molecules ever seen in space, in a cloud of cosmic dust surrounding a distant star.

The football-shaped carbon molecules are known as buckyballs, and were only discovered on Earth 25 years ago when they were made in a laboratory.

Herschel Finds Possible Life-Enabling Molecules in Space

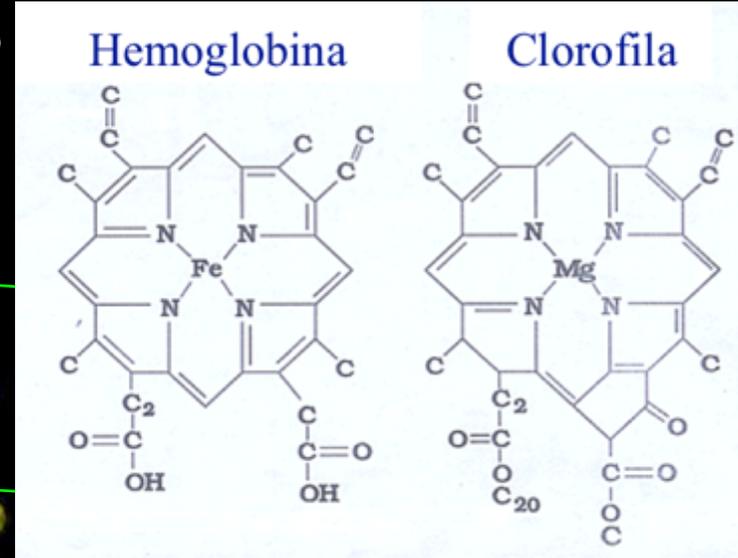
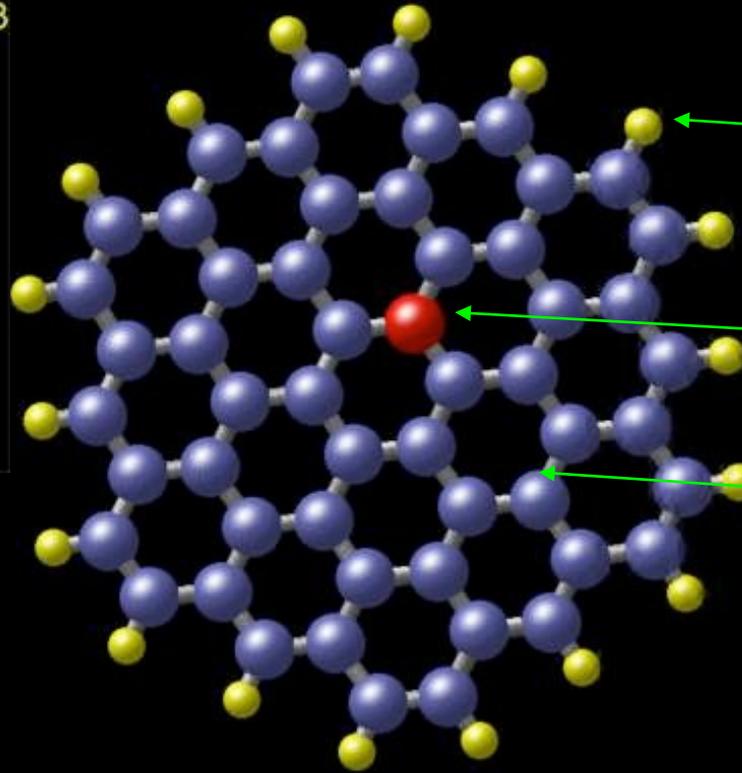
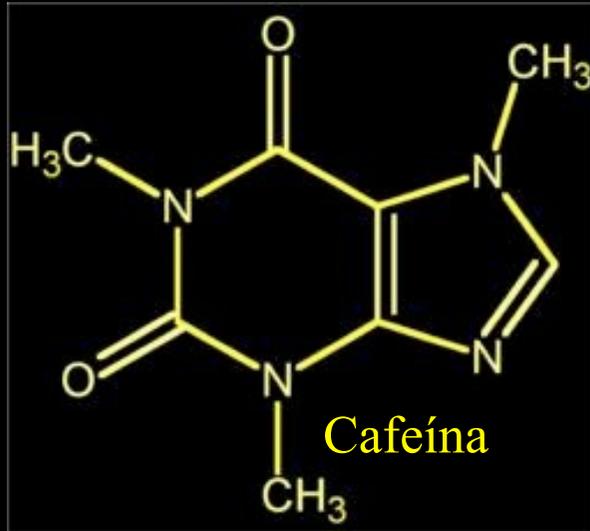


HIFI Spectrum of Water and Organics in the Orion Nebula

© ESA, HEXOS and the HIFI consortium
E. Bergin

Detecção de um PANH na faixa IV

Hudgins et al. ApJ, 2005



C

- ✓ PANH - Polycyclic Aromatic Nitrogen Heterocycle
- ✓ Detectado pelo satélite Spitzer em diversas galáxias, além da nossa.
- ✓ Primeira evidência da presença de um composto pré-biótico interessante no meio interestelar
- ✓ Presença de N é essencial em compostos biologicamente interessantes (clorofila).
- ✓ A presença de um planeta não é mais necessária para a formação de um PANH.



Compostos bioquímicos pré-bióticos
são comuns no Universo e as fontes
adequadas de energias estão
disponíveis “desde sempre”

QUANTIDADE
ABUNDANTE DE
“BUILDING
BLOCKS”



PROBABILIDADE QUASE
INEXISTENTE (1^{100}) DE
AUTO-MONTAGEM
MOLECULAR AO ACASO

Uma vez presente na Terra, a vida não se extinguiu mais,
“evoluindo” desde então!



A BUSCA DE VIDA INTELIGENTE E O PROJETO SETI

SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence)

- Recepção de sinais de rádio (~ 1 a 3 GHz)
 - ☑ A Terra vem emitindo em radio frequências durante a maior parte do séc. XX
 - ☑ A Terra emite mais intensamente que o Sol em radio frequências.
 - ☑ A faixa de frequências entre 1 e 3 GHz é boa para comunicação interestelar
- O conceito do programa SETI data do início da década de 60 e continua ativo!
- Postura atual: ouvintes ativos, emissores passivos.



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Account information

Name	Carlos Alexandre Wuensche
Email address	ca.wuensche@inpe.br
URL	http://www.das.inpe.br/~alex
Country	Brazil
Postal code	12227-210
SETI@home member since	25 May 1999
Change	email address · password · other account info
User ID <i>Used in community functions</i>	1352239
Account keys	View

Preferences

When and how BOINC uses your computer	Computing preferences
Message boards and private messages	Community preferences
Preferences for this project	SETI@home preferences

Computing and credit

Total credit	249,125
Recent average credit	16.94
SETI@home classic workunits	1,147
SETI@home classic CPU time	5,532 hours
Computers on this account	View
Tasks	View
Cross-project statistics	Free-DC BOINC Combined Statistics



Fluxograma de operação do SETI



Current Progress Summary

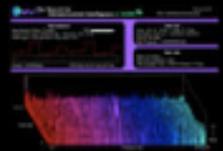
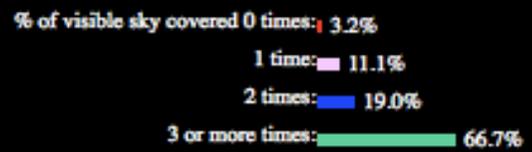
Last updated: Fri Jan 13 14:48:32 2006 [UTC](#)

Click a step below for details.

Current progress



1. Collect Data



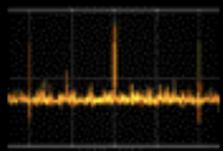
2. Find Candidate Signals



Gaussians: 475,124,353
Spikes: 5,054,849,233



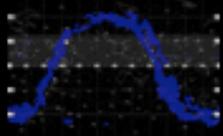
3. Check Data Integrity



4. Remove Radio Interference

Signals rejected as RFI

Spikes	Gaussians	Pulses	Triplets
36,638,104	4,713,382	6,013,803	5,846,121



5. Identify Final Candidates



The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence at HOME

Version 1.0
<http://setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu>

Data Analysis

Chirping data 100%
 Doppler drift rate: 2.2460 Hz/sec
 Frequency resolution: 0.074506 Hz
 Strongest Peak: power 156.39
 (2887.2 Hz at 67.11 seconds, drift rate 0.349 Hz/sec)
 Strongest Gaussian: power 1.51, fit 25.491
 (2150.5 Hz at 43.62 seconds, drift rate 1.775 Hz/sec)

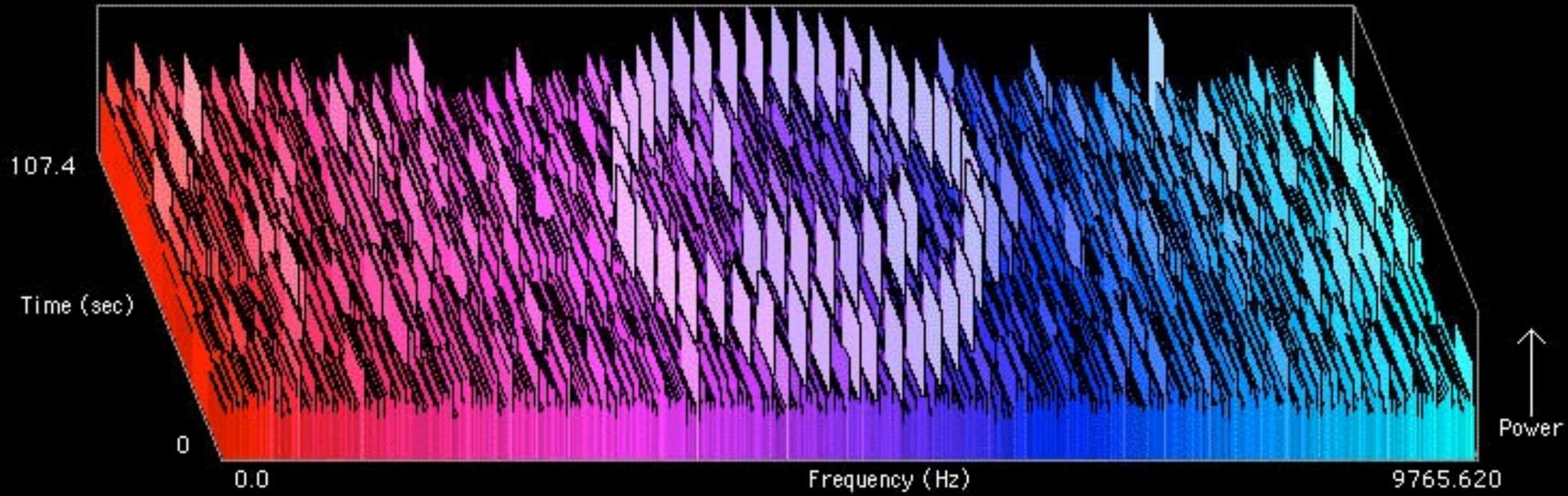
 Overall: 17.960% done CPU time: 4 hr 49 min 37.9 sec

Data Info

From: 10 hr 32 min 45 sec RA, + 20 deg 12 min 35 sec Dec
 Recorded on: Fri Jan 8 07:07:30 1999 GMT
 Source: Arecibo Radio Observatory
 Base Frequency: 1.418886717 GHz

User Info

Name: Bob van de Walle
 Data units completed: 4
 Total computer time: 247 hr 56 min 26.7 sec





CONCLUSÕES



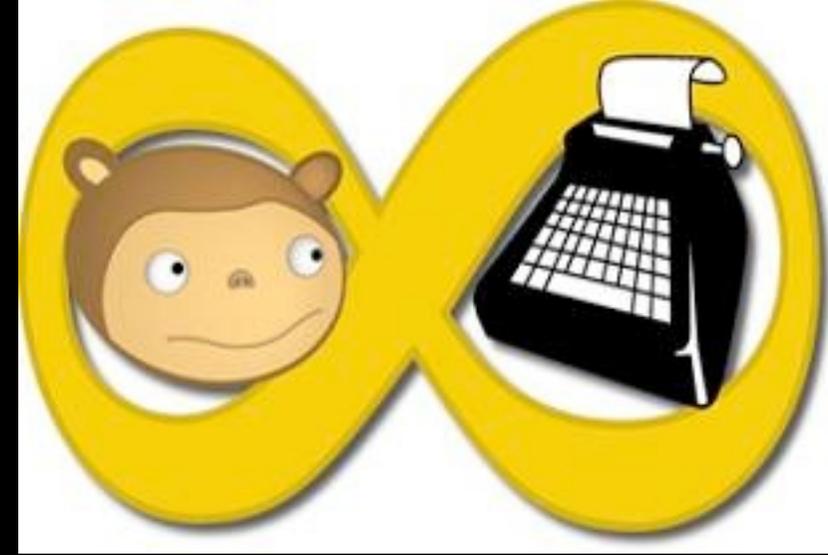
Resultados dos últimos 20 anos

- Os elementos e condições básicas para a formação da vida como a conhecemos estão espalhados pelo Universo.
- Existe vida em condições extremas na Terra e já se sabe que sua sobrevivência é possível no espaço.
- Foram encontrados até hoje milhares de planetas extra-solares desde 1995 e quatro de tamanho comparável à Terra (até 2013)
- A busca de sinais extraterrestres inteligentes pelos diferentes instrumentos do SETI ainda não apresentou, depois de mais de 50 anos, nenhum resultado positivo confirmado.



Ainda não sabemos se...

- a origem da vida é um acidente ou um mecanismo comum
- há relação entre vida complexa e inteligência



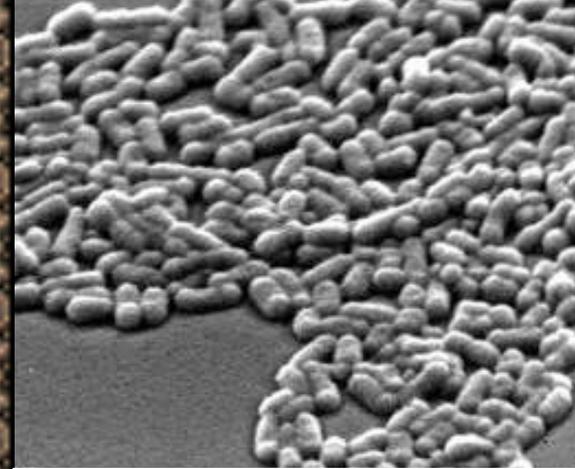
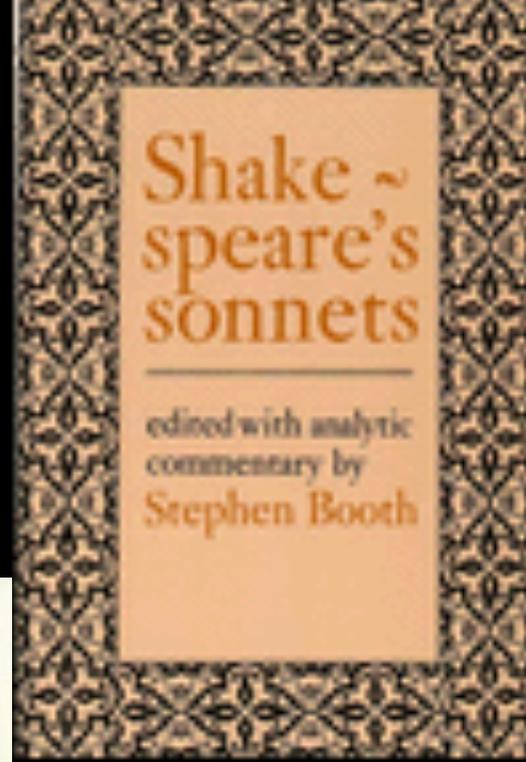
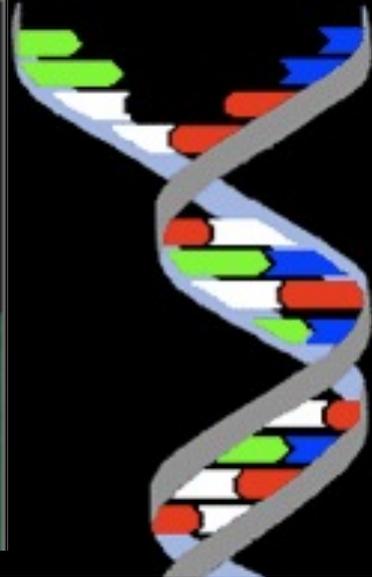
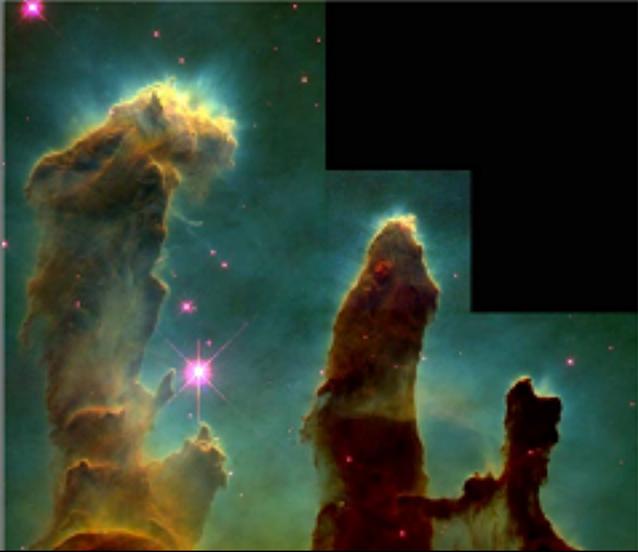
Algumas opiniões com base nas evidências atuais:

- Se a origem da vida é somente um acaso, então estamos, provavelmente, isolados (talvez só) no Universo, mesmo que planetas “terrestres” sejam comuns
- Mesmo que a origem da vida seja um mecanismo universal e que planetas terrestres sejam comuns, vida complexa não deve ser um fato comum no Universo



Perspectivas...

- Radiotelescópios, satélites, e missões espaciais continuarão procurando evidências de bio-traçadores nos planetas e satélites do Sistema Solar
- Idem, para planetas extra-solares e sinais de vida inteligente em estrelas próximas.
- Extremófilos são, de longe, a nossa melhor aposta para ETs.
- A “química do Silício”, ligada ao aparecimento de computadores inteligentes, pode originar uma forma de “vida artificial”, mas o problema da criação da vida permanece.
- Podemos imaginar a existência de vida inteligente baseada em outros processos, físico-químicos ou não?





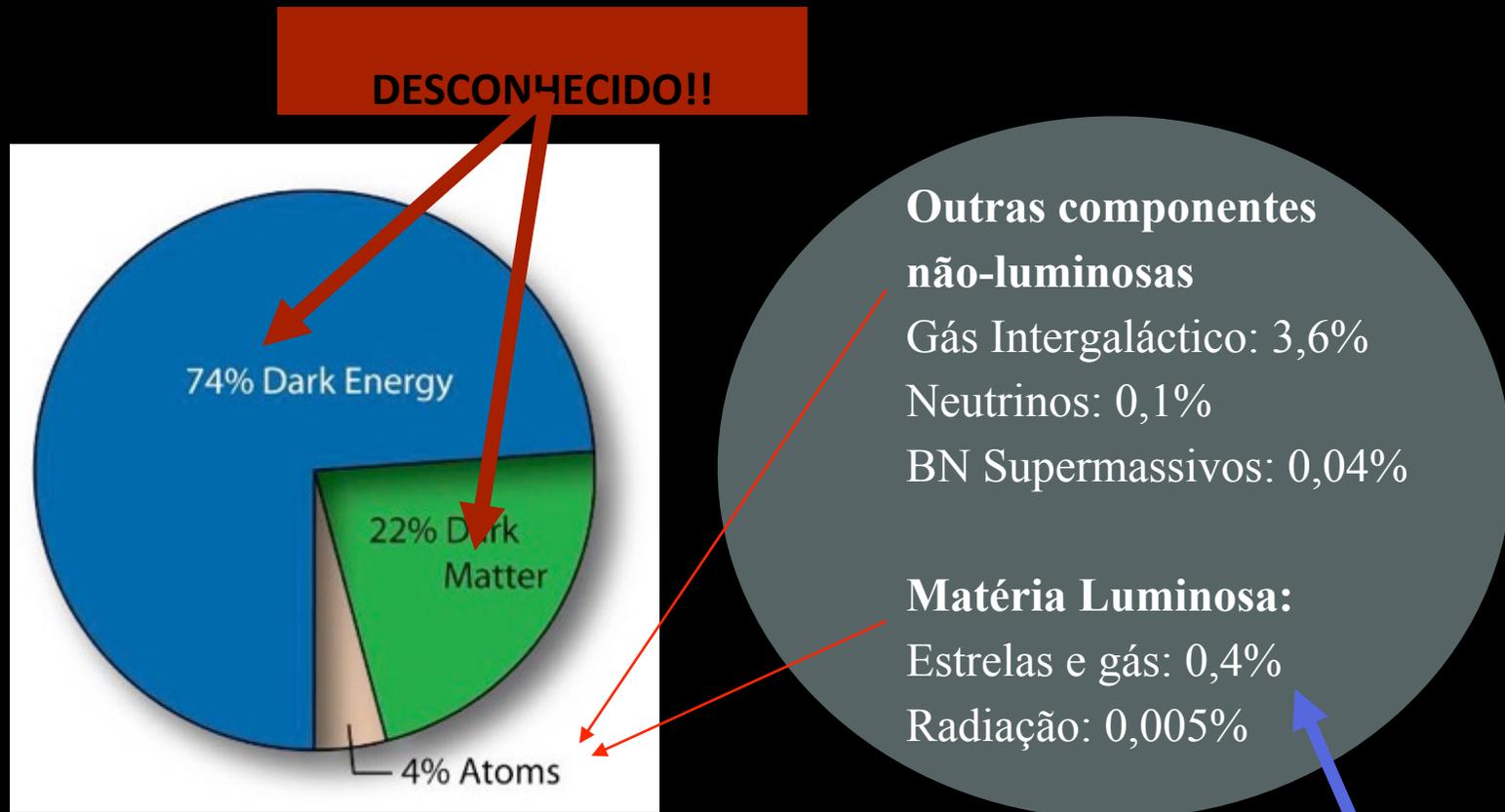
FIM



FIM



Uma perspectiva cosmológica para a busca de vida no Universo

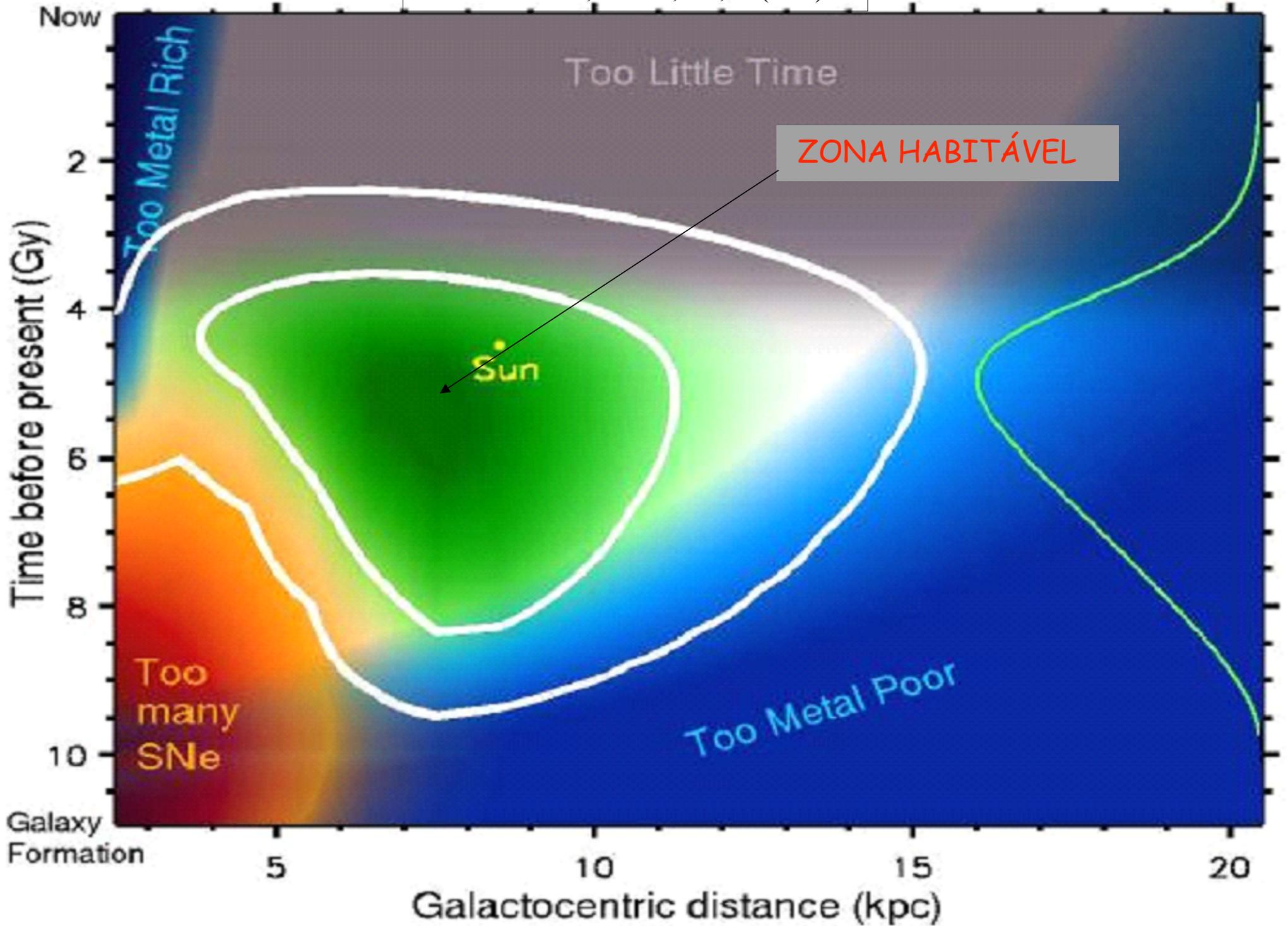


Constituintes da vida vêm destes componentes



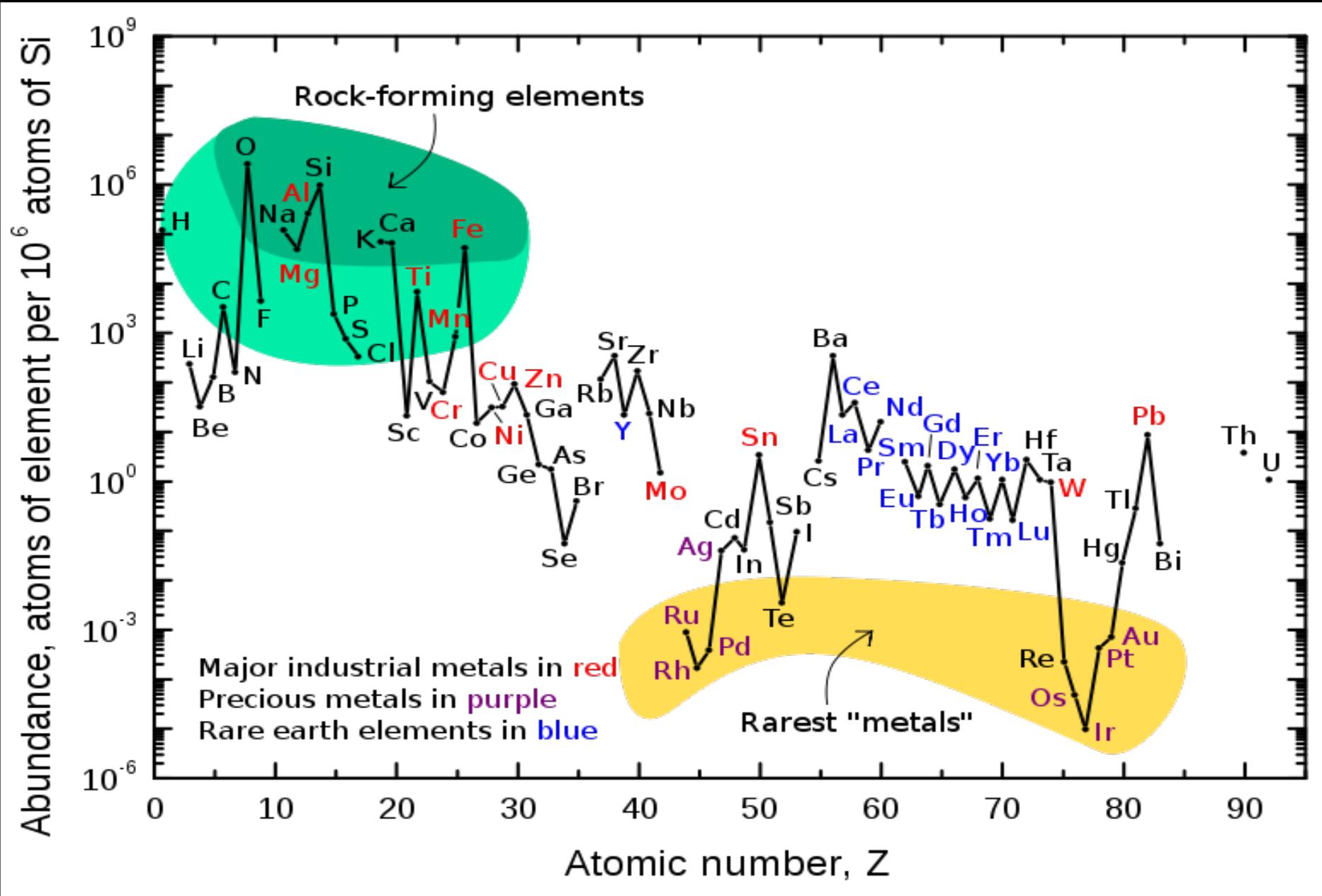
Considerações Galácticas

- ✓ Tempo de vida estelar típico
 - ✓ $4,5 \times 10^9$ anos $< t < 13,9 \times 10^9$ anos
 - ✓ (entrada da \star na SP $< t < \text{exaustão do combustível nuclear}$)
- ✓ Metalicidade: Fe $\sim 1\%$ da abundância H
- ✓ Ausência de explosões de supernovas
- ✓ Estimativa: $\leq 10\%$ das estrelas da Galáxia estão na
“Zona Habitável”.

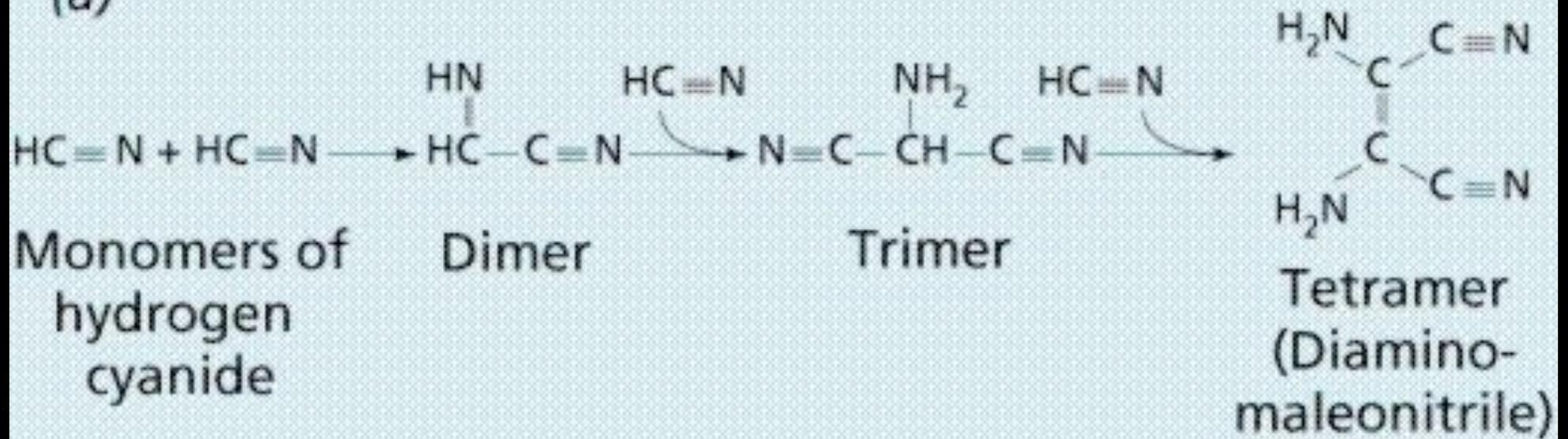




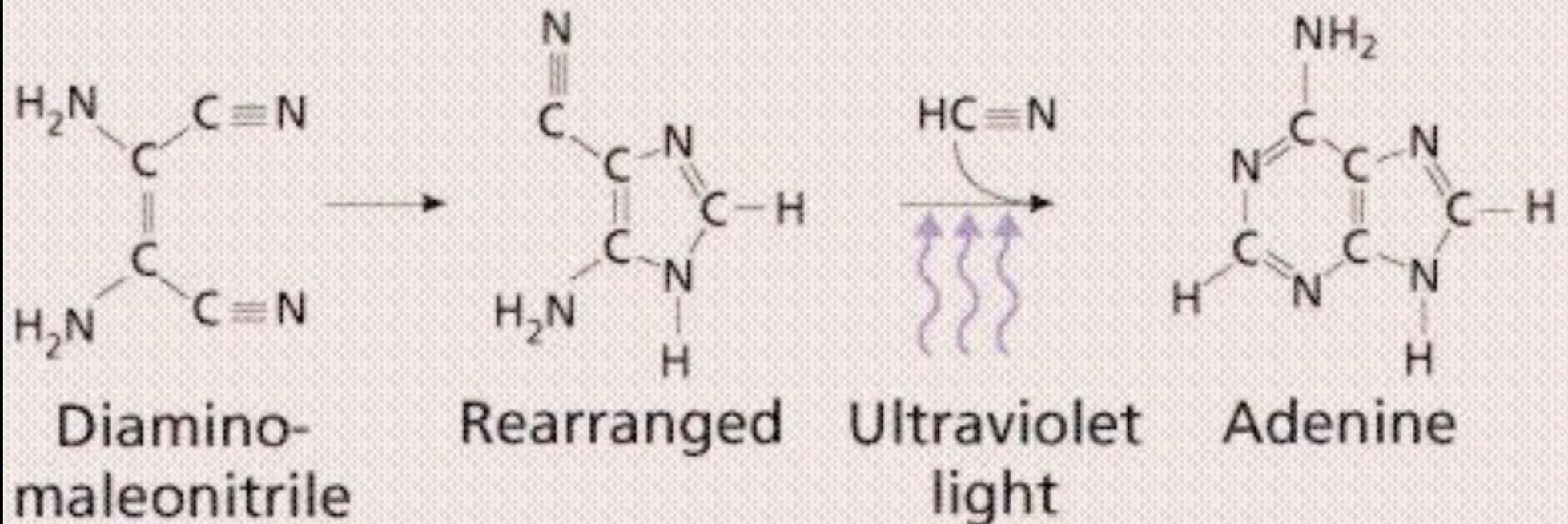
Abundâncias dos Elementos na Crosta Terrestre



(a)



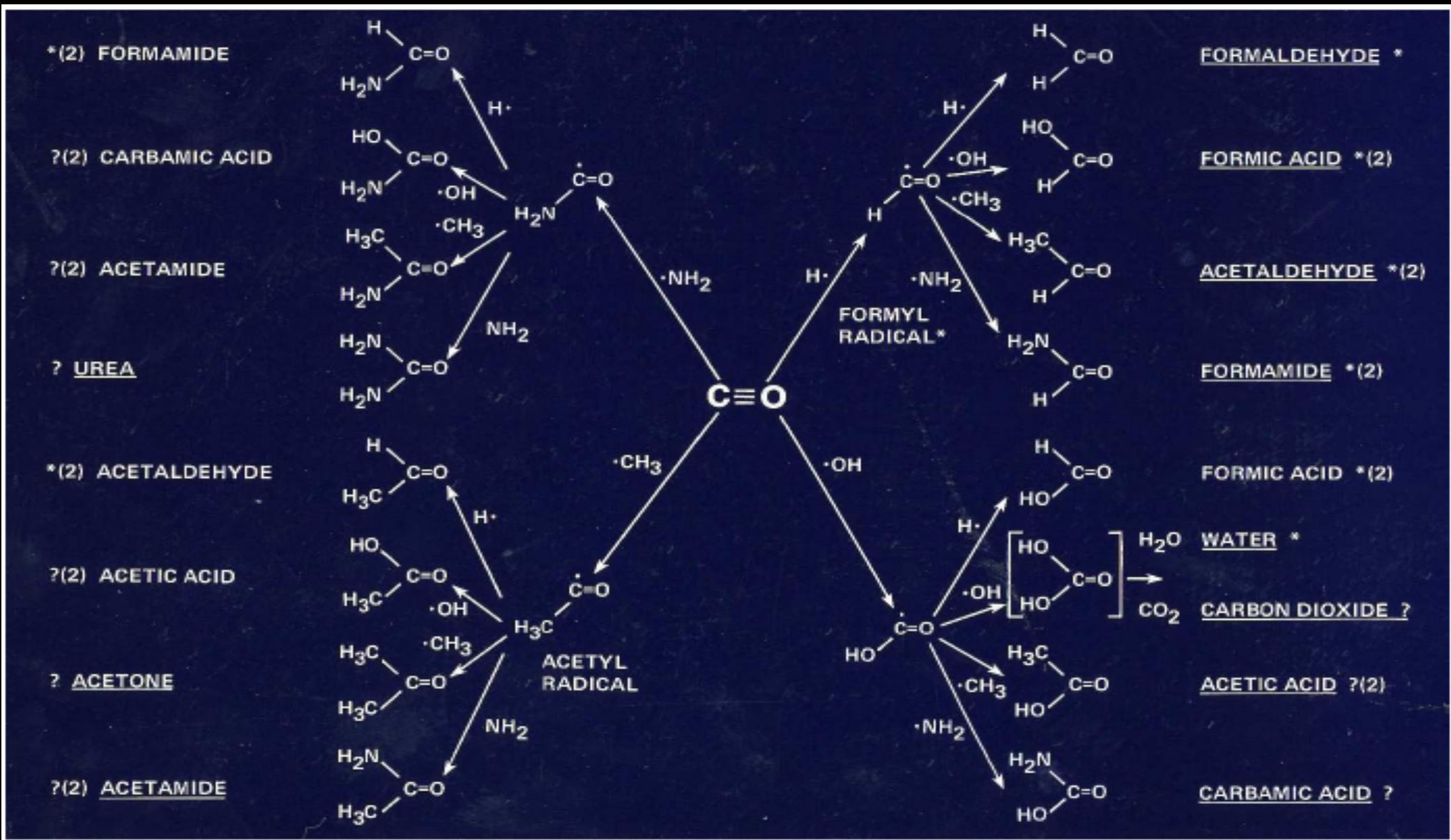
(b)

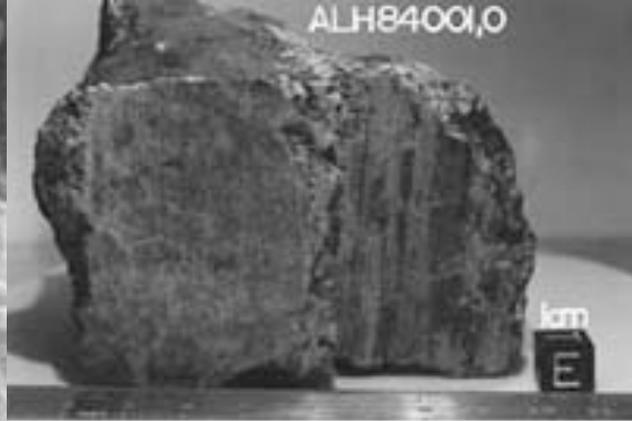
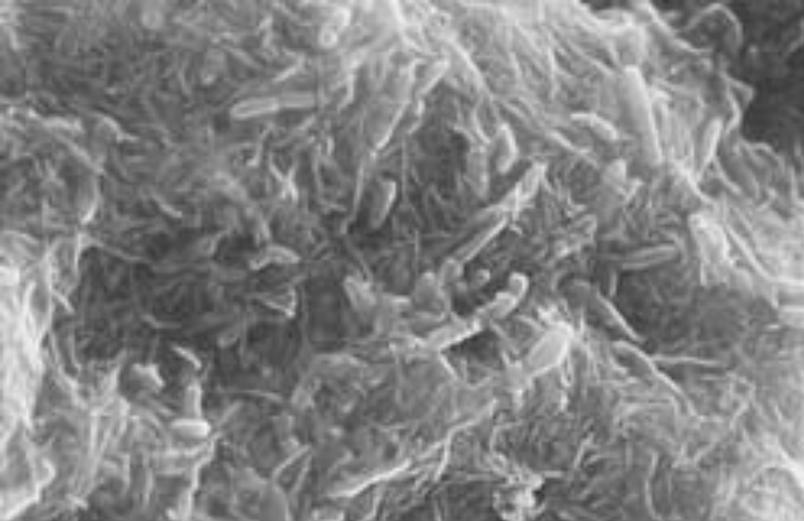




Por que o Carbono?

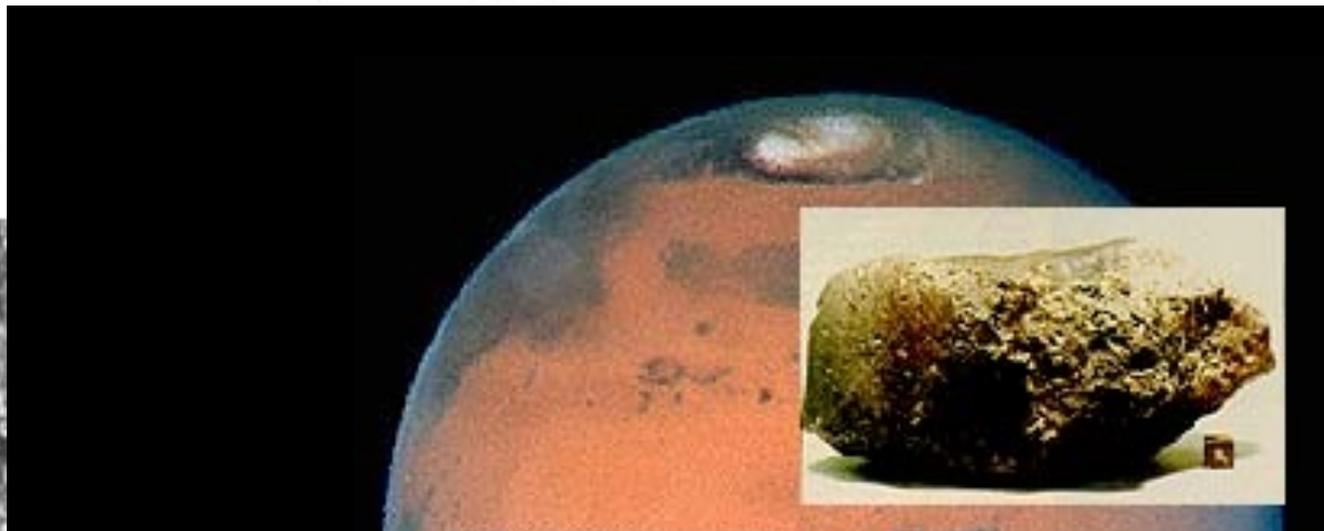
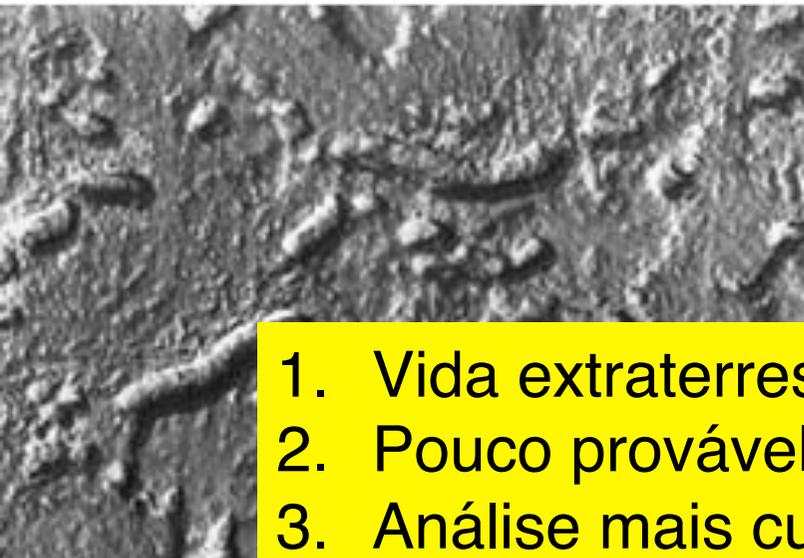
Combinação de CO com os radicais H, OH, CH₃ possibilita uma "química versátil"





A meteorite called ALH84001 (left) found on the Antarctic ice-fields proved to be an ancient Martian rock. Slices of the rock (right) contain organic material and, more controversially, evidence for fossilized microbes.

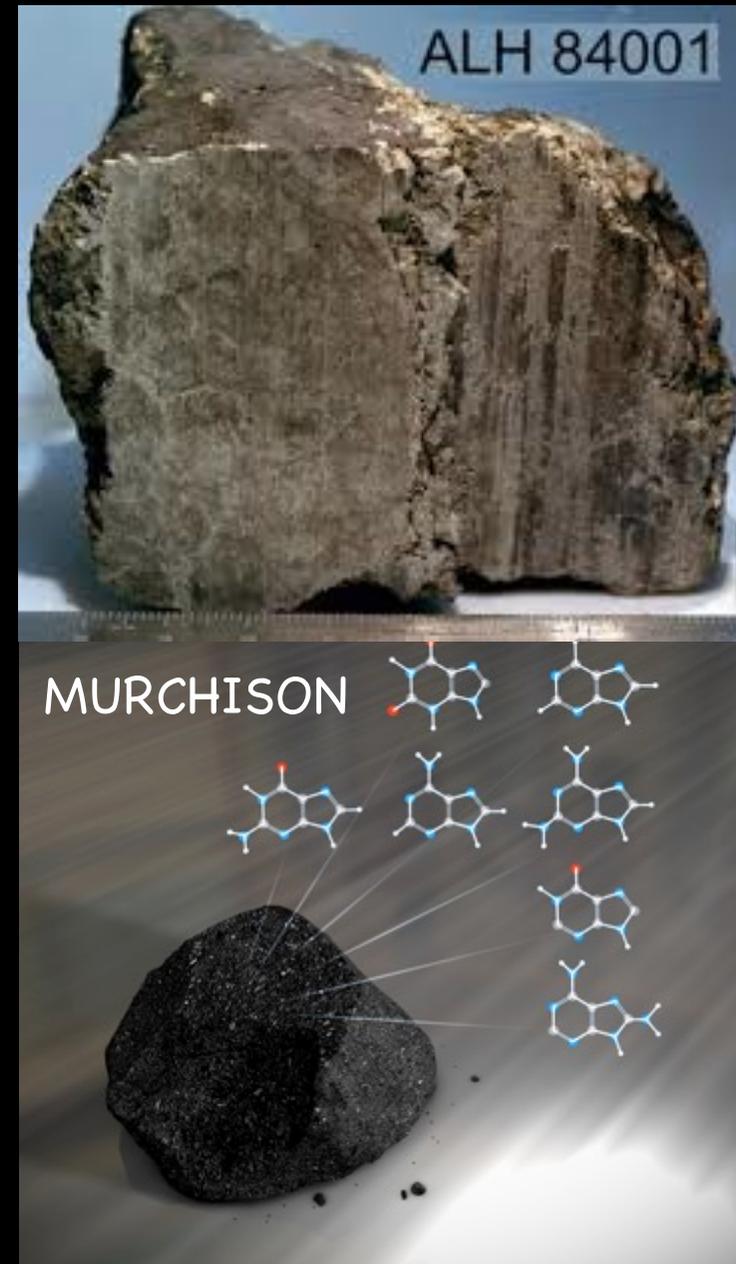
Images of microorganisms on Earth (top, thick rods about 3 micrometers long) and of possible fossils of microorganisms found within a rock from Mars (bottom, rods about 0.1 micrometers long) hint that life might be found beyond Earth.



1. Vida extraterrestre? (McKay, 1996)
2. Pouco provável (% aminoácidos ~ algumas ppb)
3. Análise mais cuidadosa \Rightarrow Aminoácidos de origem terrestre
4. Possível fração “marciana” < 1 ppb (Bada et al. 1998)

Alguns asteróides famosos...

- ALH84001 (Antártica): presença de um tipo de magnetita que somente é criado na presença de bactérias - não foi possível reproduzir o resultado no laboratório
- Murchison (Austrália): forte presença de estruturas bioquímicas, incluindo diversos aminoácidos conhecidos - proporção racêmica igual descarta origem de vida extraterrestre
- Yamato 000593 (Antártica): estudo em andamento sobre a possível origem marciana das estruturas presentes, baseadas em carbono (White et al., *Astrobiology*, 14, 2, pp. 170 - 181 (2014))



O asteróide Yamato 000593

CARBON-BEARING FEATURES IN YAMATO 000593

175

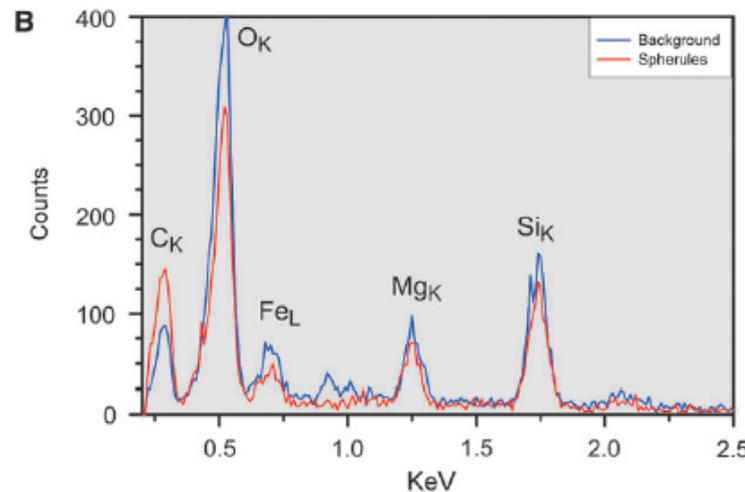
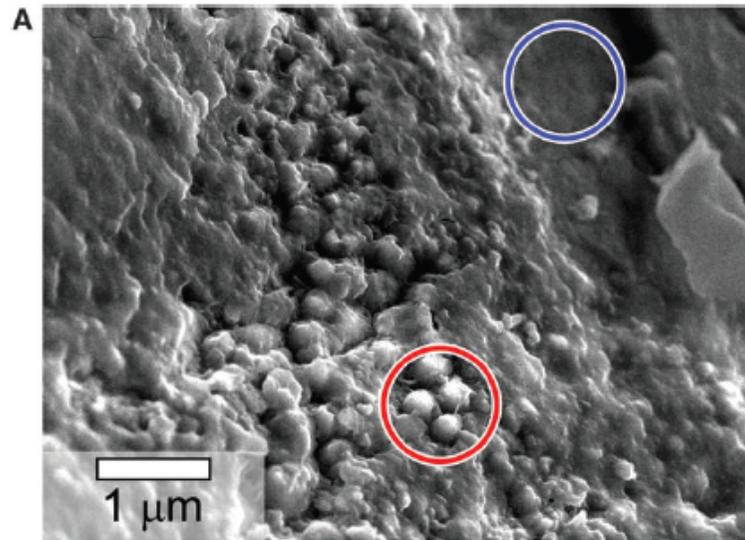
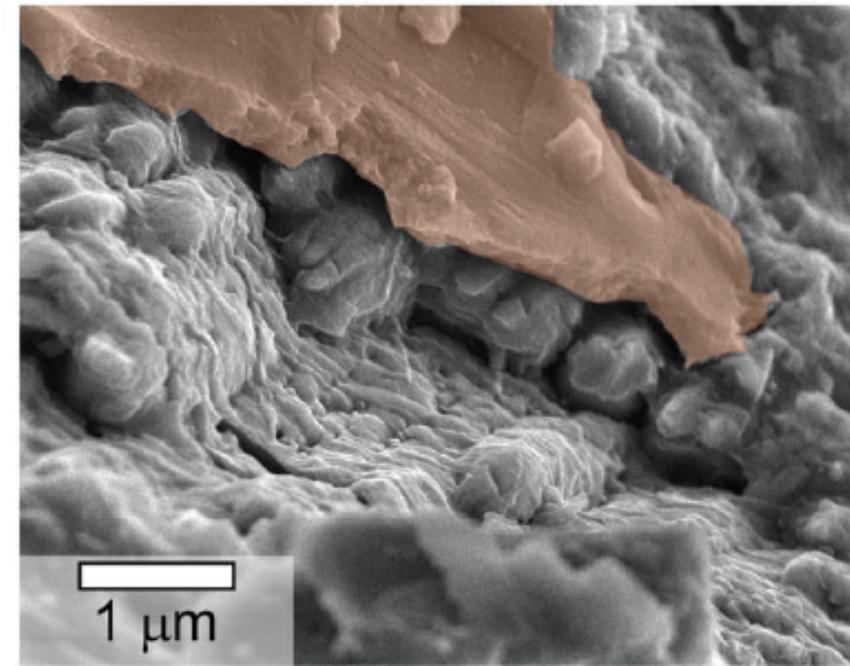


FIG. 4. (A) SEM view of spheroidal features embedded in a layer of iddingsite. Locations of EDS spectra of the spherules and background are given by the red and blue circles, respectively. (B) EDS spectra of spherules (red) and background (blue). The spherules are enriched ~2 fold in carbon compared to the background. (C) SEM view of spherulitic features encased in both an upper (false-colored orange) and lower layer of iddingsite.



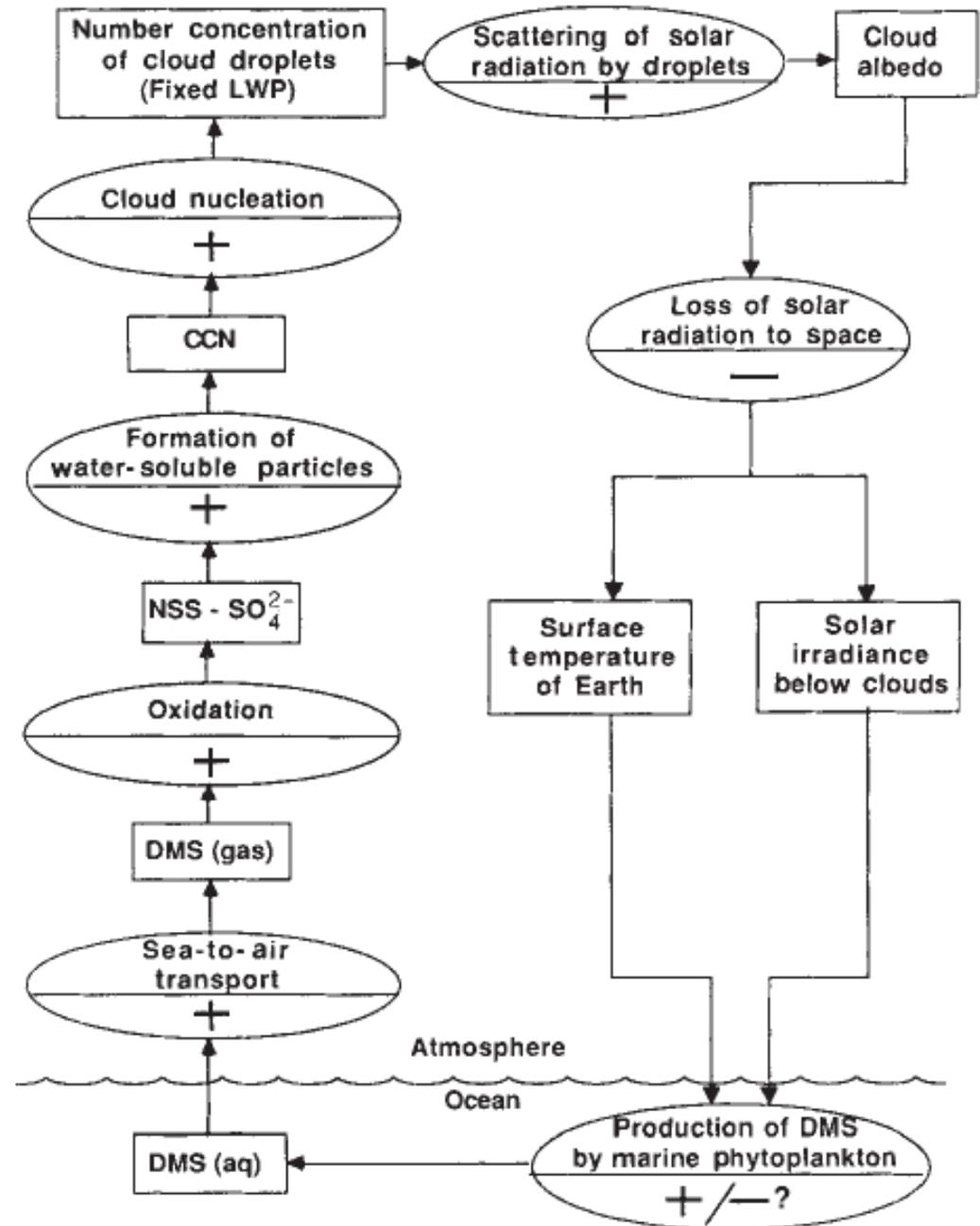


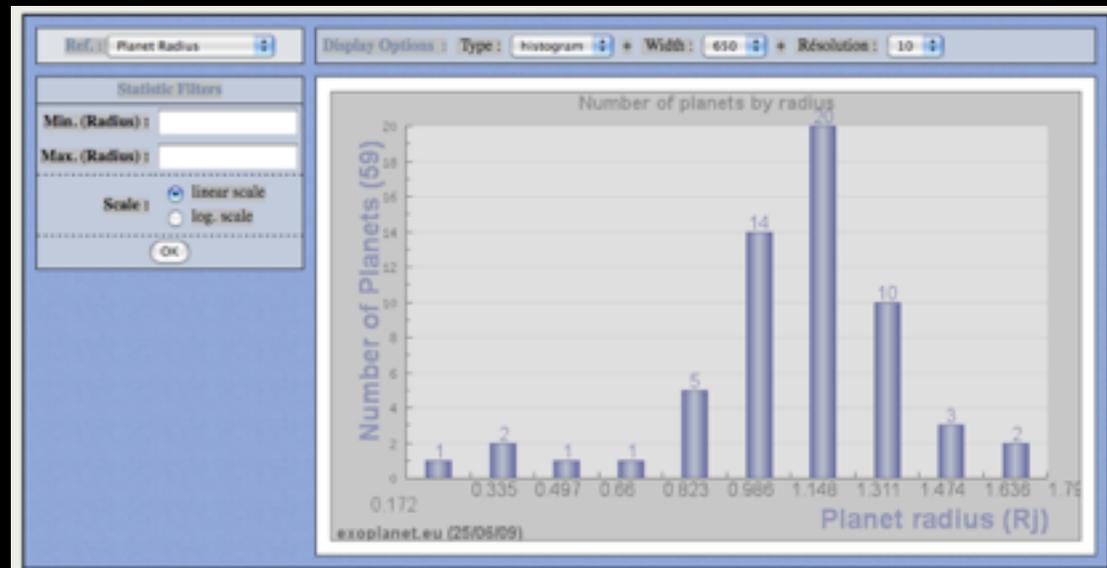
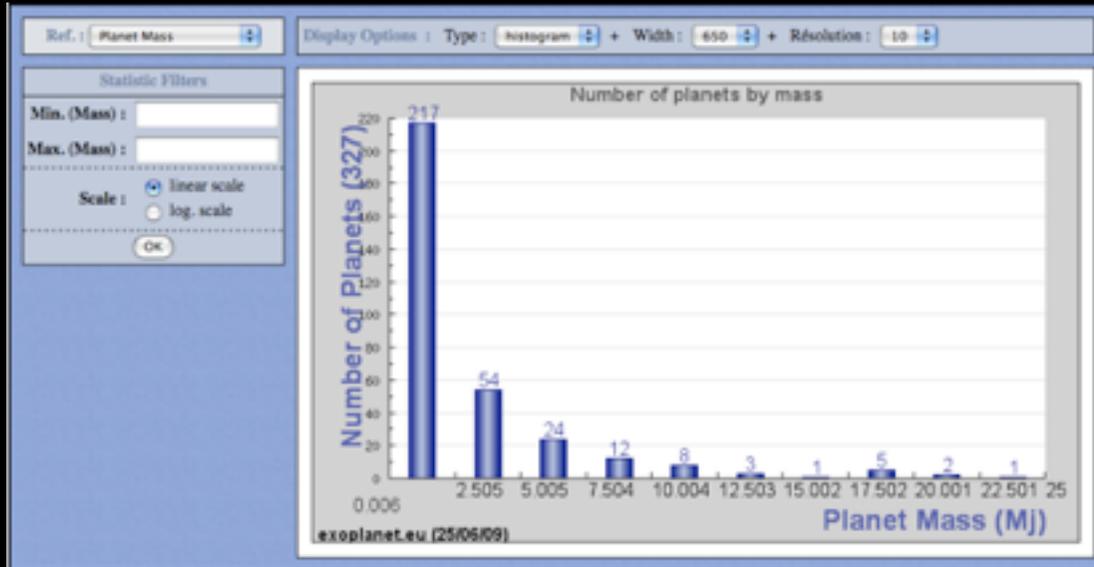
Oceanic phytoplankton, atmospheric sulphur, cloud albedo and climate

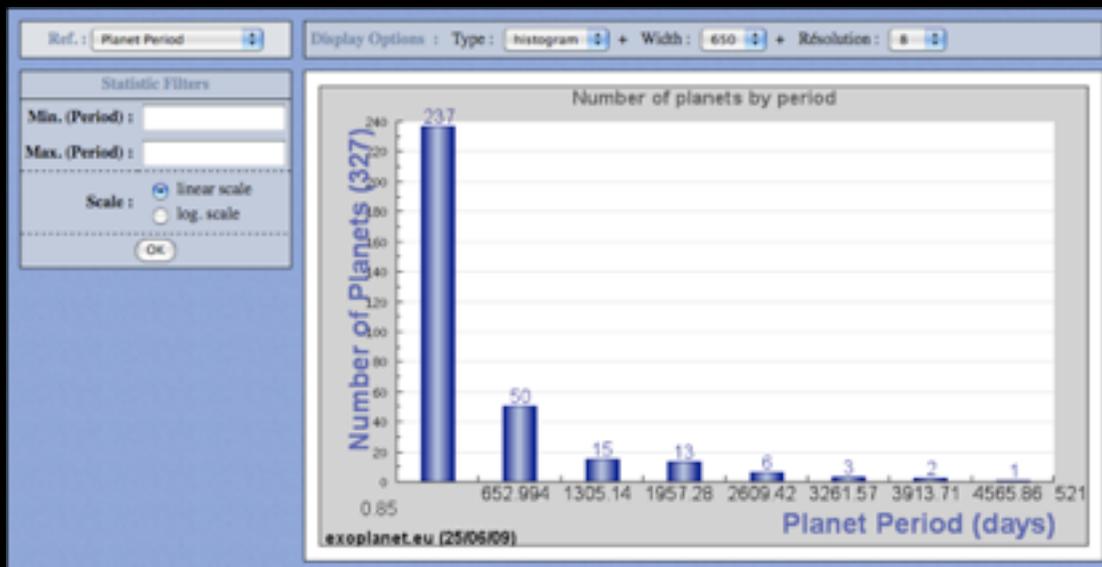
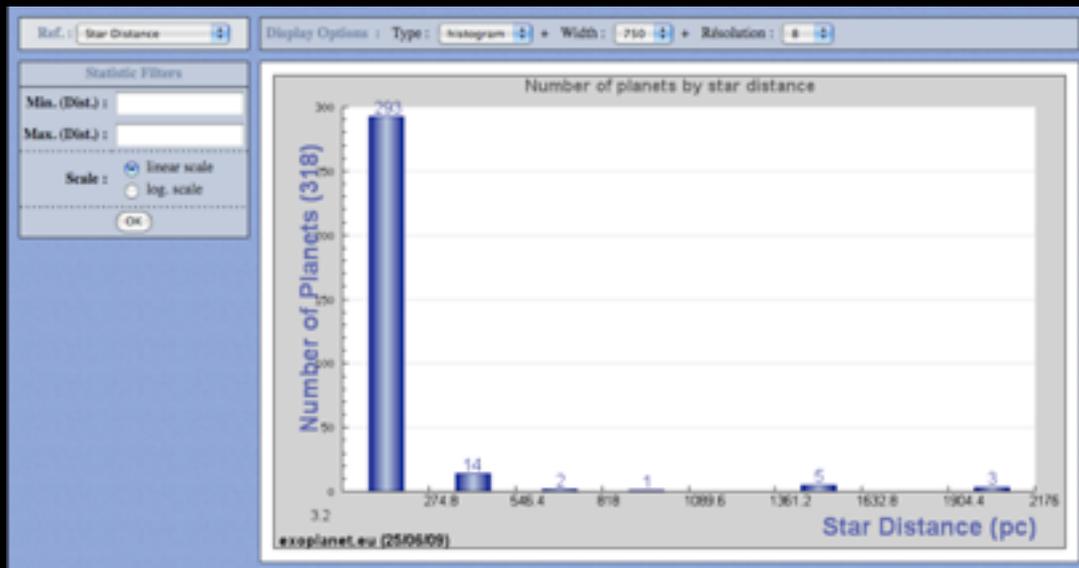
Robert J. Charlson^{*}, James E. Lovelock[†], Meinrat O. Andreae[‡] & Stephen G. Warren^{*}

NATURE VOL. 326 16 APRIL 1987

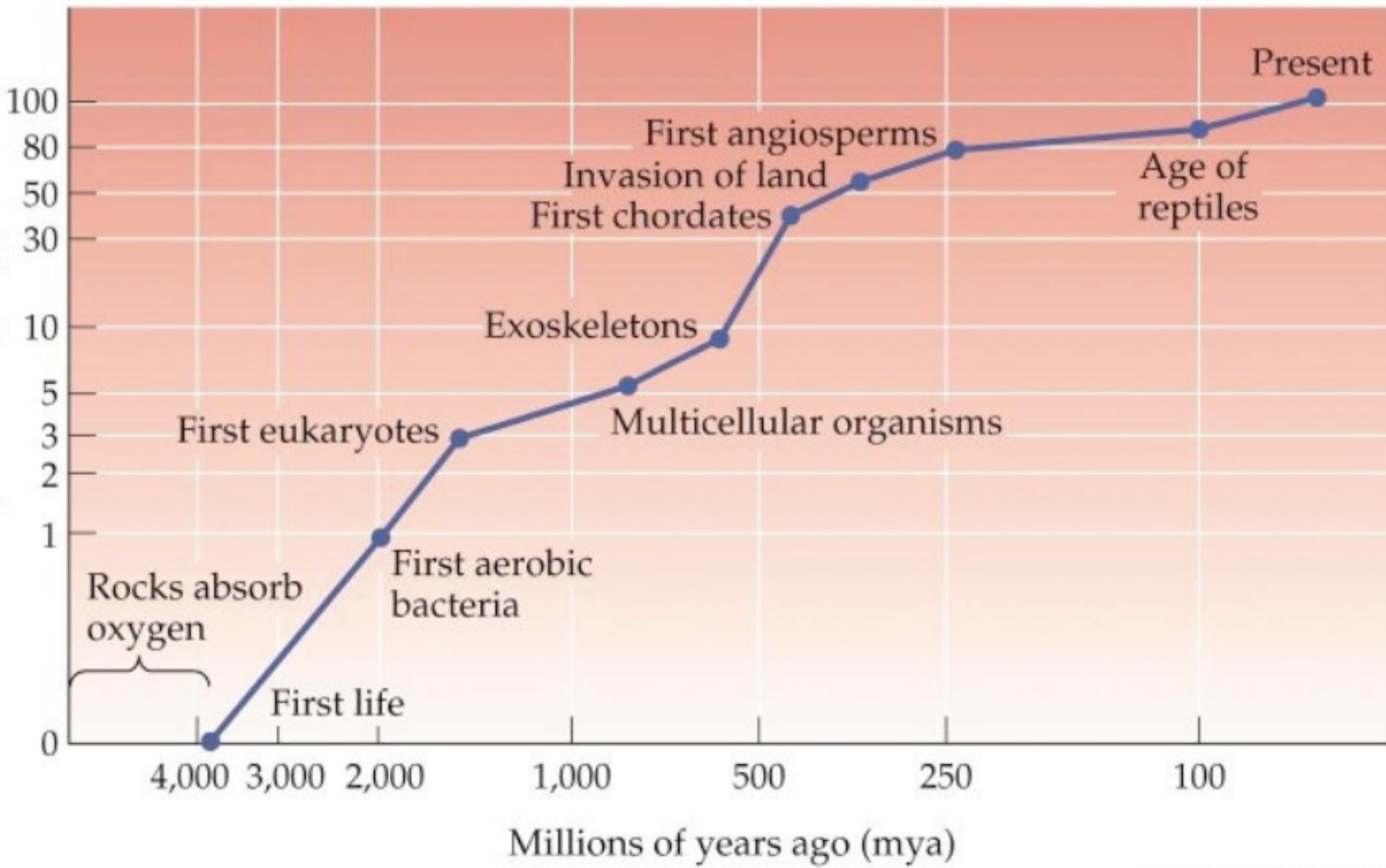
CLAW





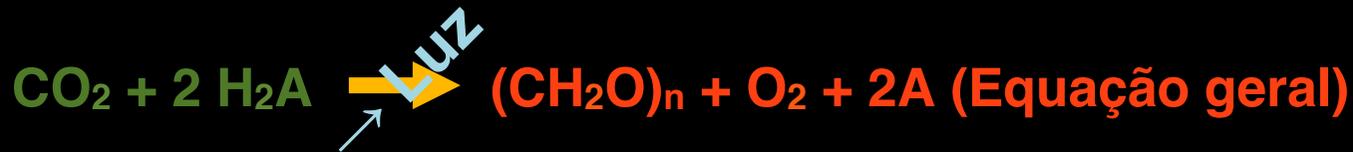


Percent of present-day oxygen levels





Reações de fotossíntese



Outros processos (e.g., usados por micróbios no Lago Mono - Califórnia) substituem água por outros compostos (Arsenito) no papel de doador de elétron. A equação fica, então:



A reação mais conhecida de fotossíntese, transformando gás carbônico em oxigênio é:

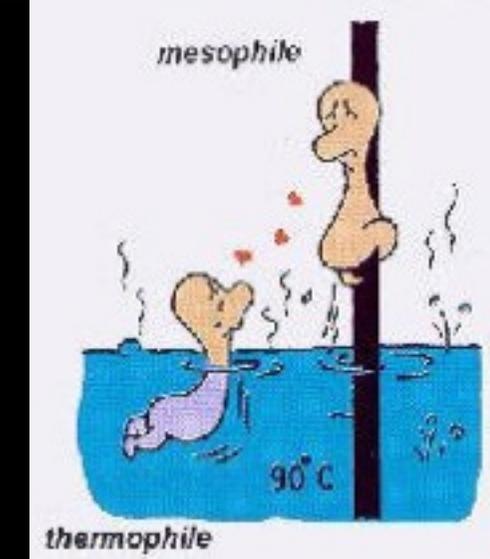
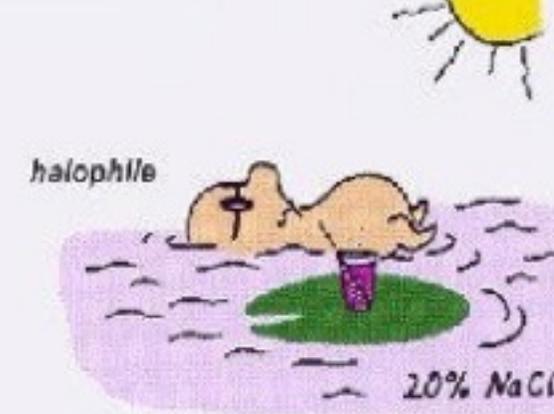
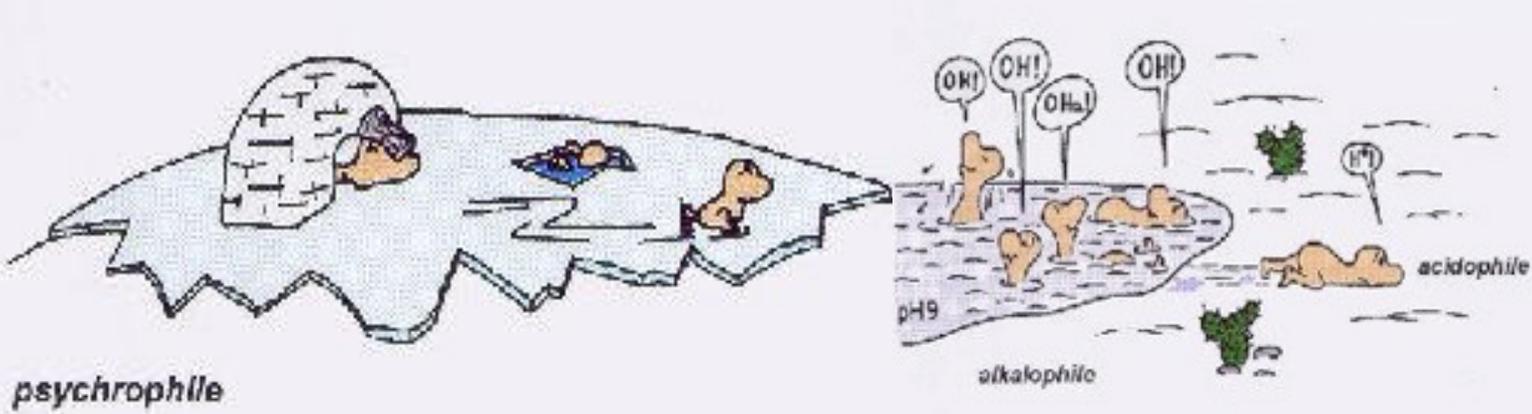


MUITO MAIS EFICIENTE QUE TODAS AS OUTRAS!

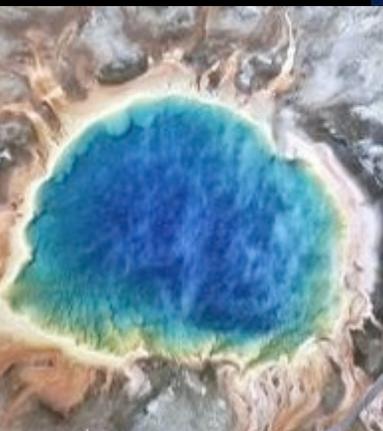


METANOGENÊSE

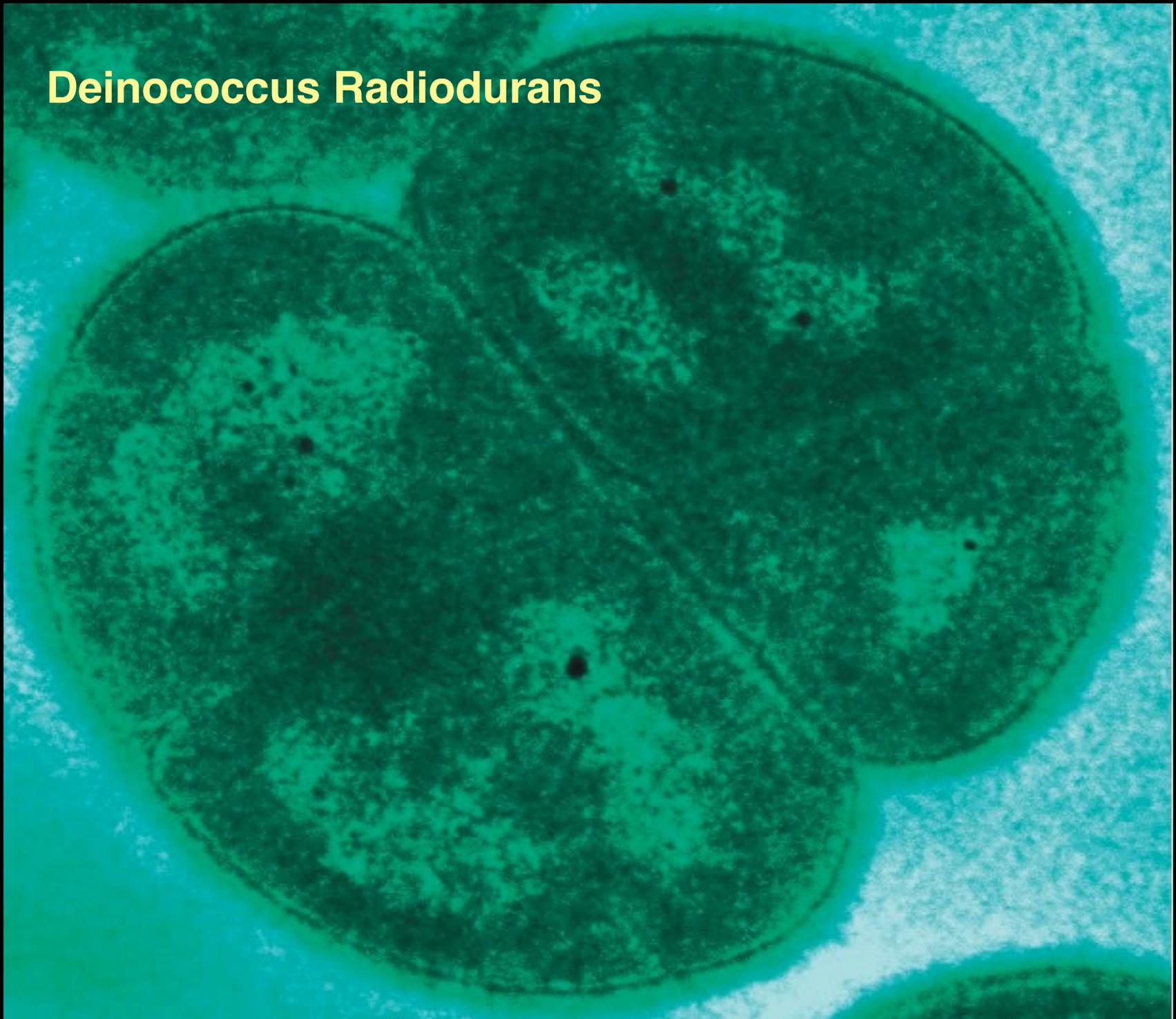




- Temperatura: $-15^{\circ} \text{C} < T < 121^{\circ} \text{C}$
- $0,06 < \text{pH} < 12,8$
- $0 < \text{Press\~ao} < 1200 \text{ atm}$
- Metabolismo n\~ao necessariamente baseado em Oxig\~enio
- 20-40 milh\~oes de anos de dorm\~encia
- 2,5 anos na Lua, sem nutrientes, \~agua e expostos ao frio e radia\~ao solar (*Strep. Mitis*) - *Resultados (controversos...) do programa Apolo 12*



Deinococcus Radiodurans



ARTICLES

Major viral impact on the functioning of benthic deep-sea ecosystems

Roberto Danovaro¹, Antonio Dell'Anno¹, Cinzia Corinaldesi¹, Mirko Magagnini¹, Rachel Noble², Christian Tamburini³ & Markus Weinbauer⁴

Viruses are the most abundant biological organisms of the world's oceans. Viral infections are a substantial source of mortality in a range of organisms—including autotrophic and heterotrophic plankton—but their impact on the deep ocean and benthic biosphere is completely unknown. Here we report that viral production in deep-sea benthic ecosystems worldwide is extremely high, and that viral infections are responsible for the abatement of 80% of prokaryotic heterotrophic production. Virus-induced prokaryotic mortality increases with increasing water depth, and beneath a depth of 1,000 m nearly all of the prokaryotic heterotrophic production is transformed into organic detritus. The viral shunt, releasing on a global scale ~0.37–0.63 gigatonnes of carbon per year, is an essential source of labile organic detritus in the deep-sea ecosystems. This process sustains a high prokaryotic biomass and provides an important contribution to prokaryotic metabolism, allowing the system to cope with the severe organic resource limitation of deep-sea ecosystems. Our results indicate that viruses have an important role in global biogeochemical cycles, in deep-sea metabolism and the overall functioning of the largest ecosystem of our biosphere.



Science News

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First Earth-Like Planet Spotted Outside Solar System Likely a Volcanic Wasteland

ScienceDaily (Jan. 7, 2010) — When scientists confirmed in October that they had detected the first rocky planet outside our solar system, it advanced the longtime quest to find an Earth-like planet hospitable to life.

See Also:

Space & Time

- [Extrasolar Planets](#)
- [Solar System](#)
- [Pluto](#)
- [Astronomy](#)
- [Jupiter](#)
- [Kuiper Belt](#)

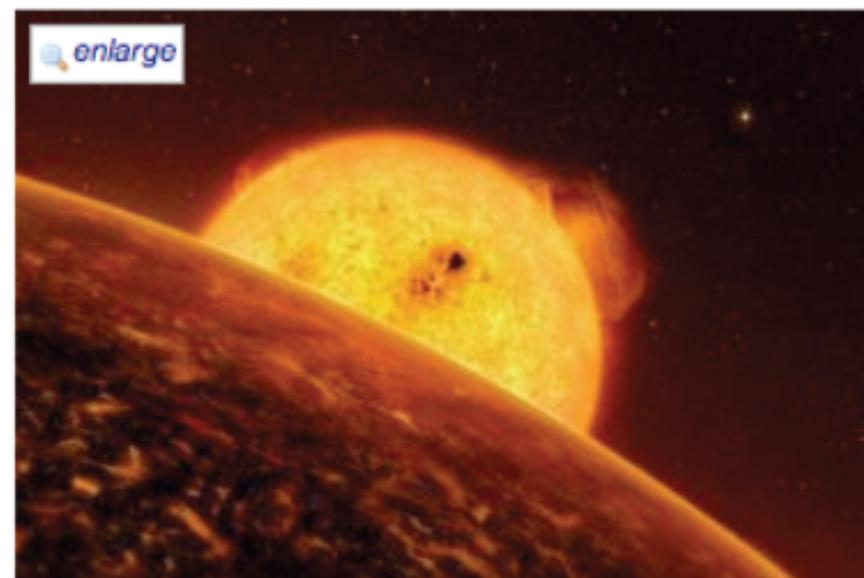
Reference

- [Gas giant](#)
- [Equatorial bulge](#)
- [Neptune's natural satellites](#)
- [Asteroid belt](#)

Rocky planets -- Earth, Mercury, Venus and Mars -- make up half the planets in our solar system. Rocky planets are considered better environments to support life than planets that are mainly gaseous, like the other half of the planets in our system: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The rocky planet CoRoT-7 b was discovered circling a star some 480 light years from Earth. It is, however, a forbidding place and unlikely to harbor life. That's because it is so close to its star that temperatures might be above 4,000 degrees F (2,200 C) on the surface lit by its star and as low as minus 350 F

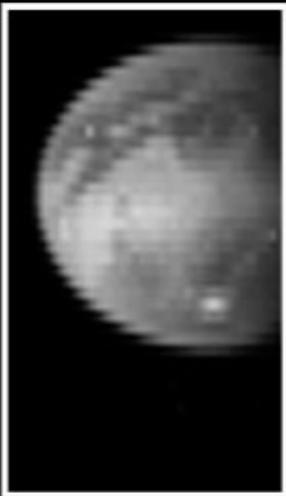
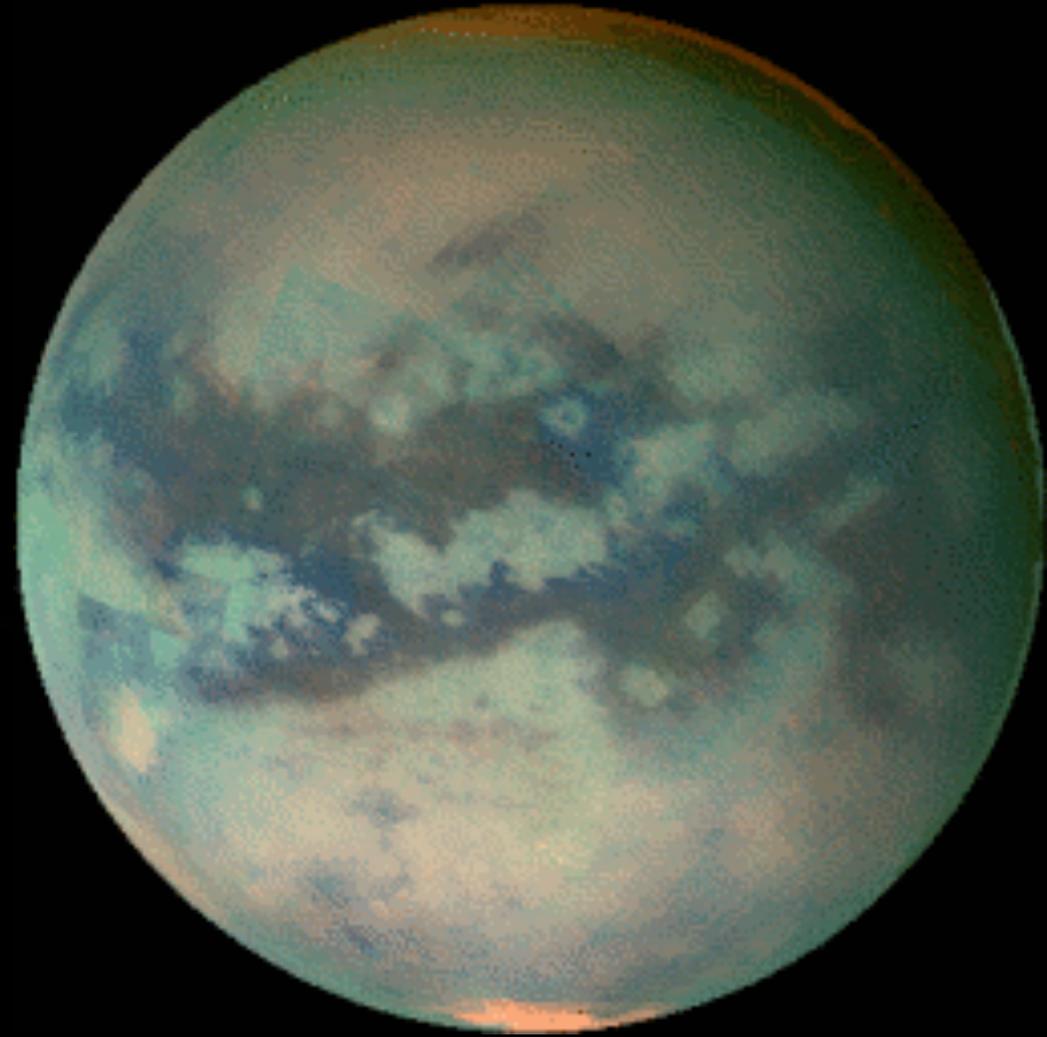
(minus 210 C) on its dark side.



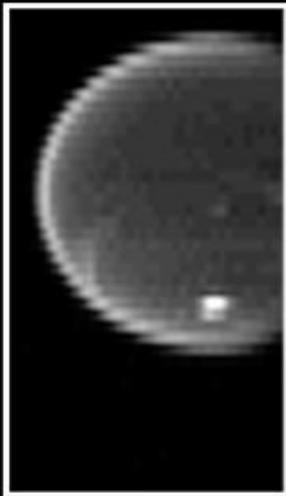
How similar is exoplanet CoRoT-7b to Earth? The newly discovered extra-solar planet (depicted in the above artist's illustration) is the closest physical match yet, with a mass about five Earths and a radius of about 1.7 Earths. Also, the home star to CoRoT-7b, although 500 light years distant, is very similar to our Sun. Unfortunately, the similarities likely end there, as CoRoT-7b orbits its home star well inside the orbit of Mercury, making its year last only 20 hours, and making its peak temperature much hotter than humans might find comfortable. (Credit: ESO/L. Calçada)



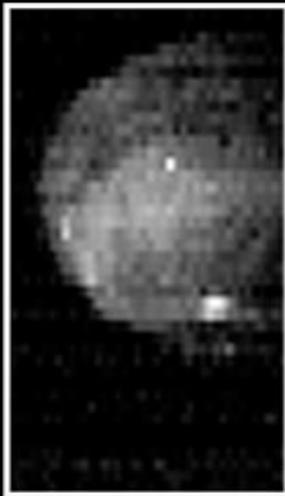
Titã visto pela Cassini Julho/2004



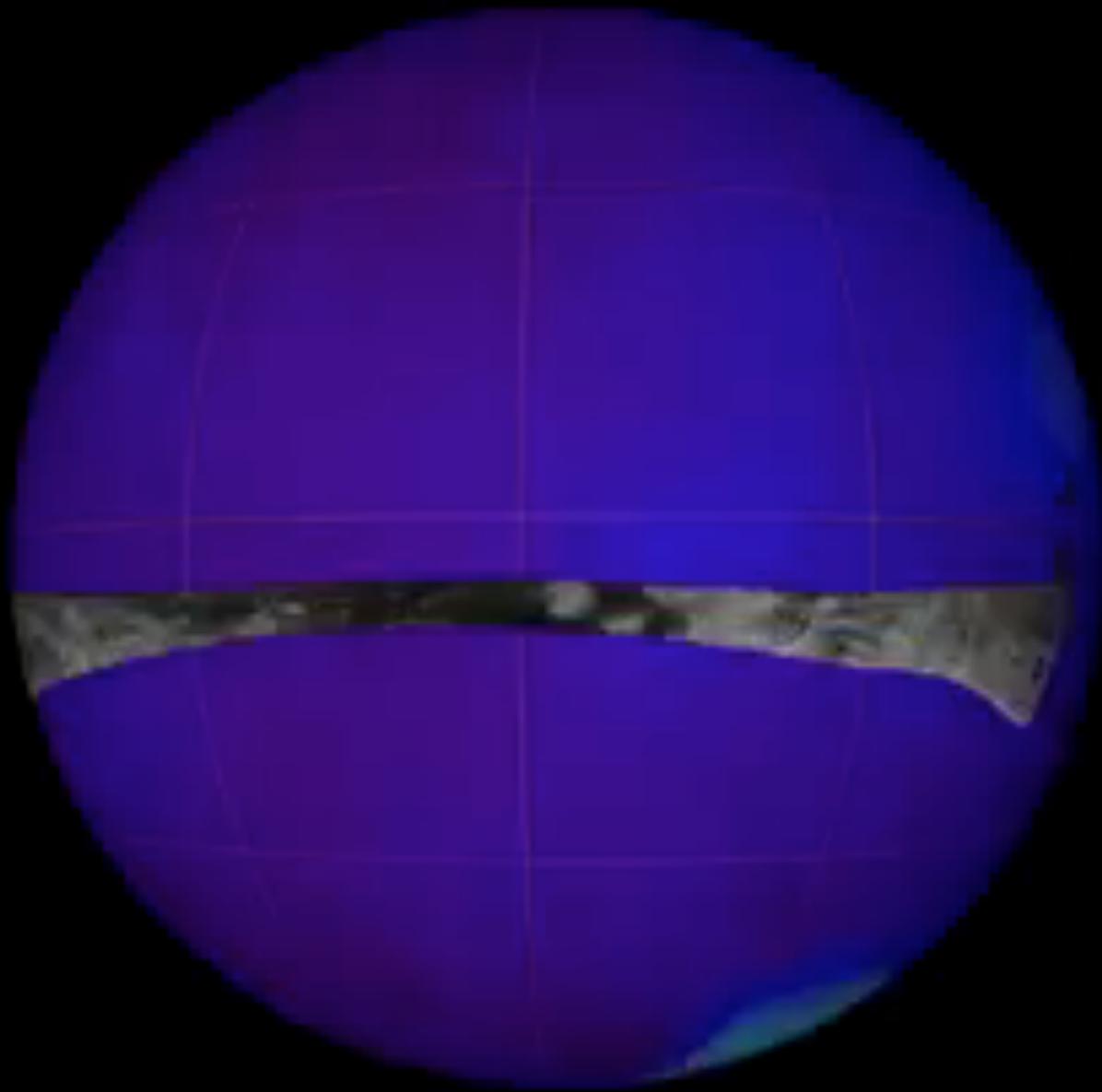
surface



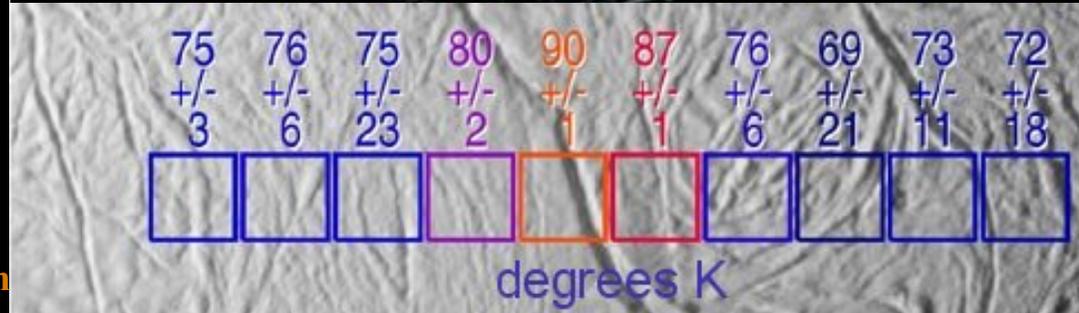
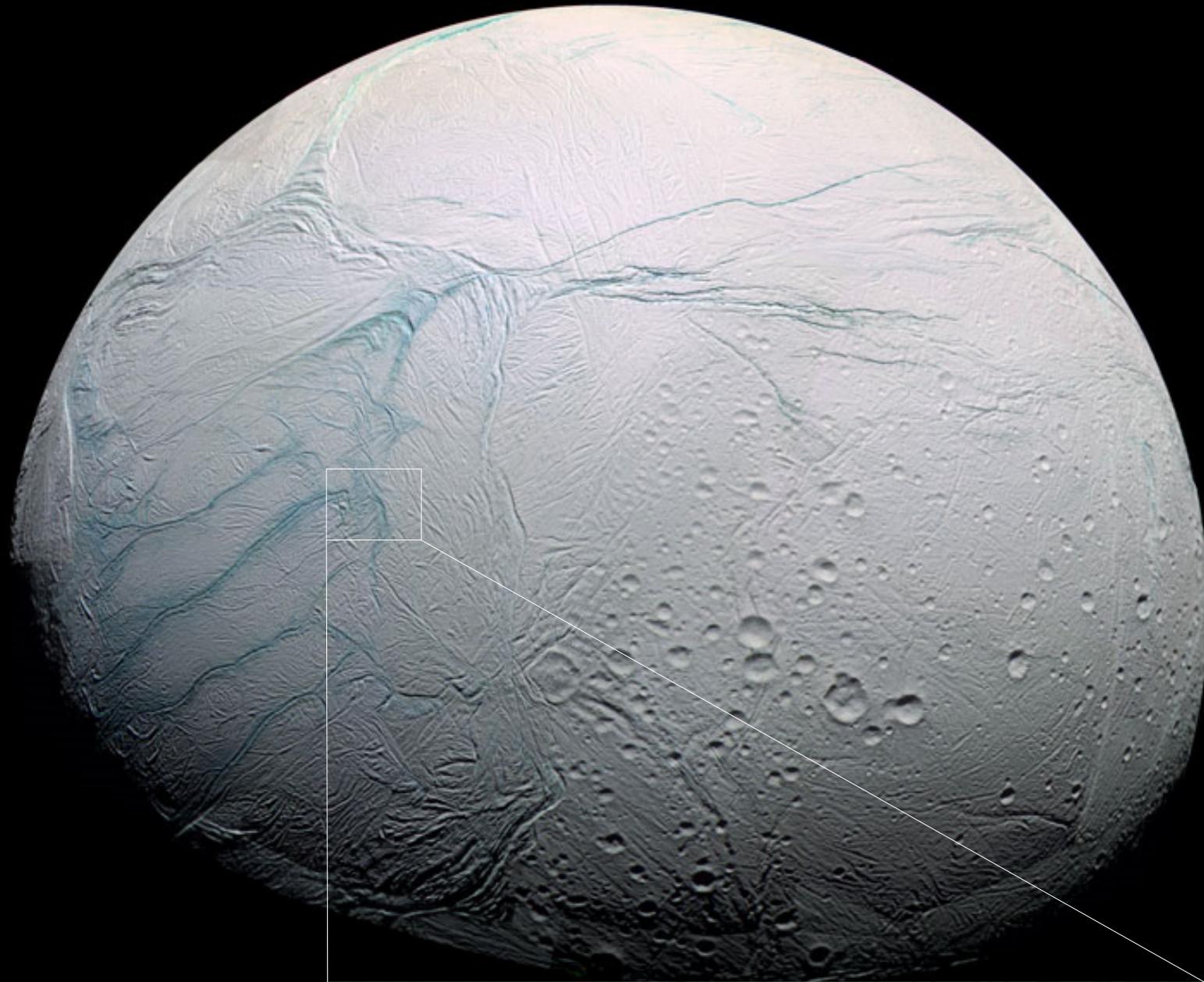
ices



organics?



Fonte: <http://science.nasa.gov>

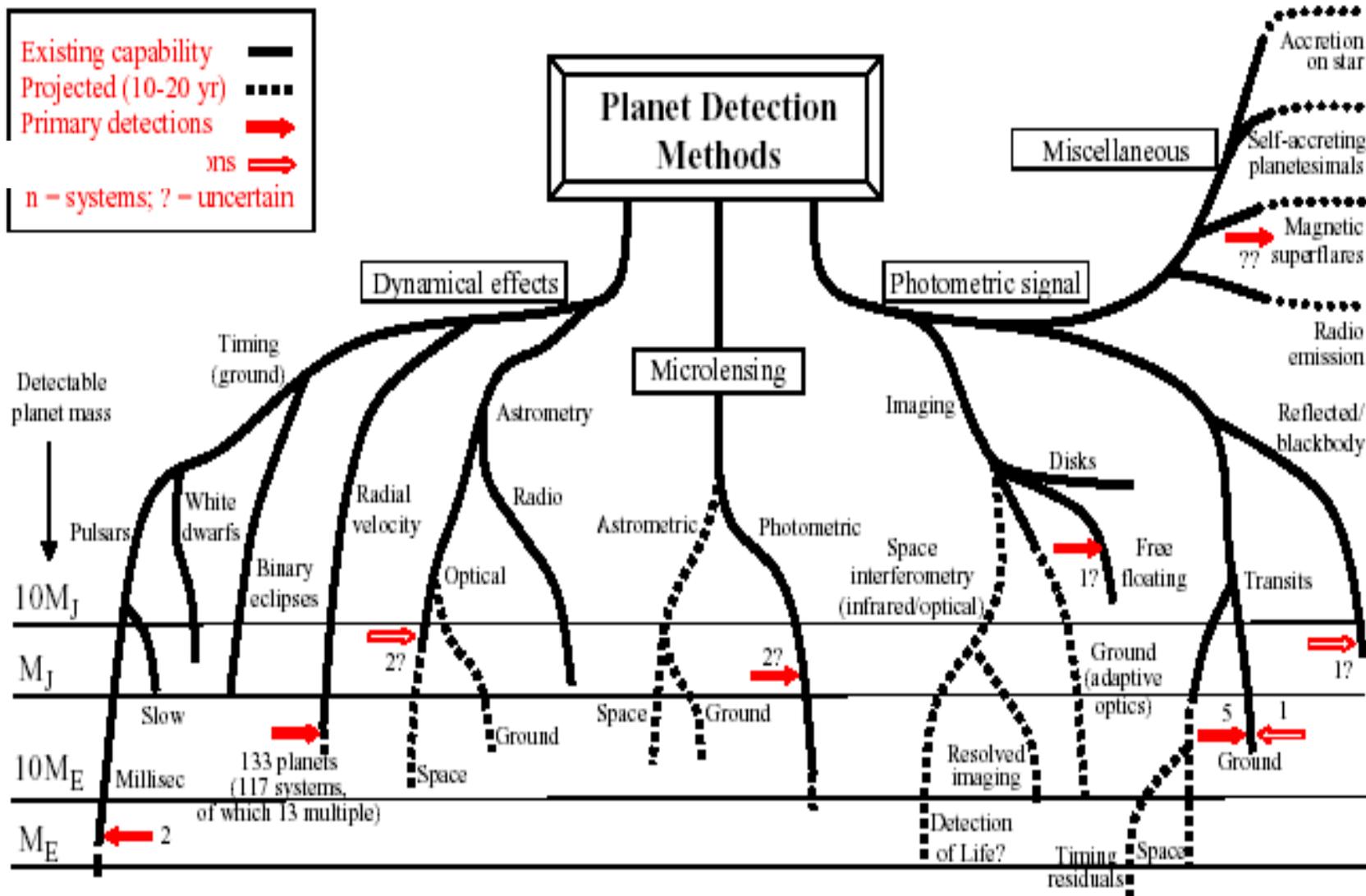




Planet Detection Methods

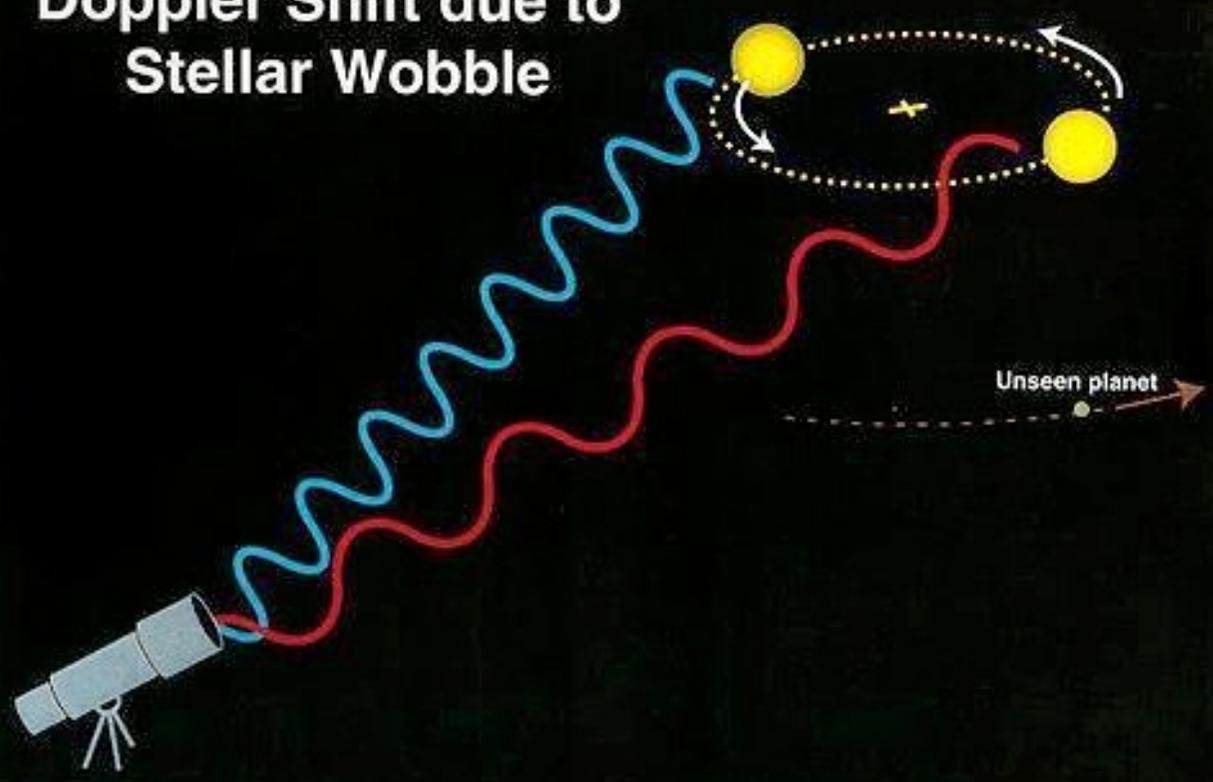
Michael Perryman, Rep. Prog. Phys., 2000, 63, 1209 (updated November 2004)

[corrections or suggestions please to michael.perryman@esa.int]

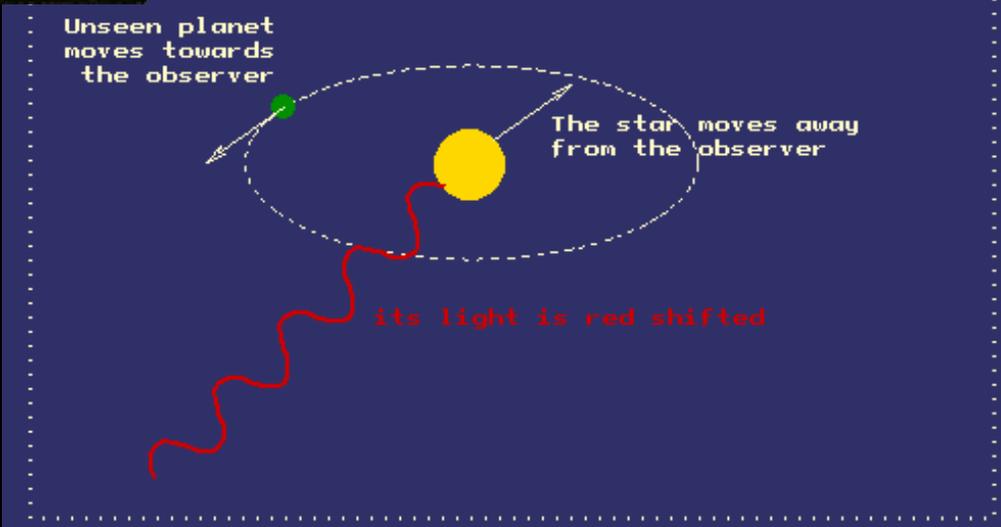
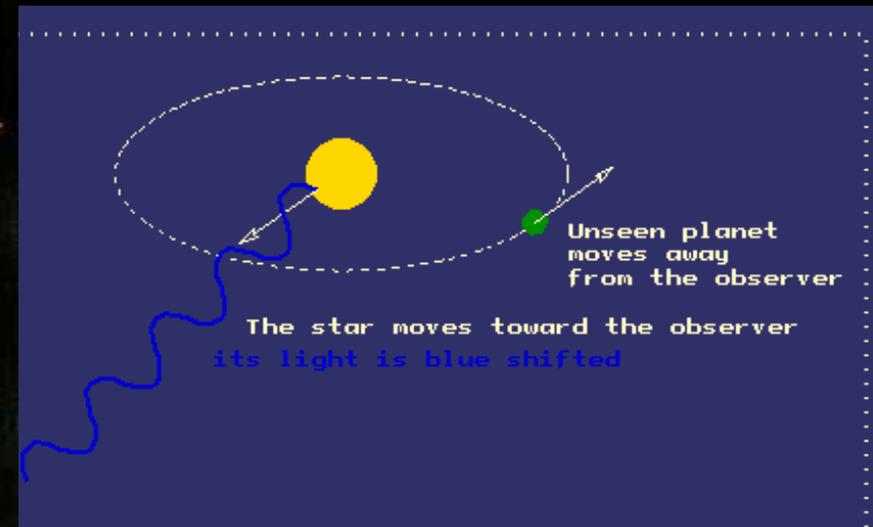




Doppler Shift due to Stellar Wobble

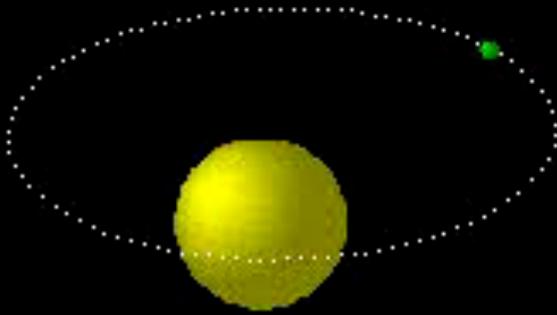


Velocidade Radial



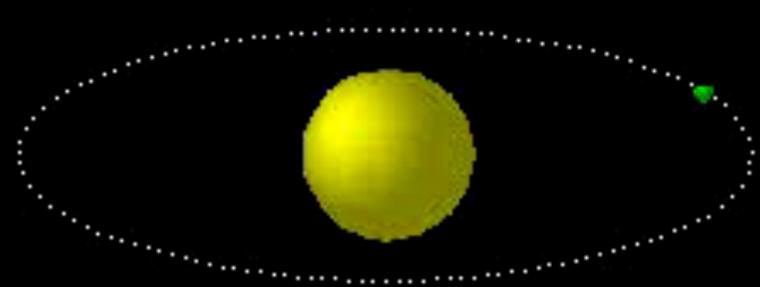
Métodos de detecção de exoplanetas

Highly Eccentric Orbit: 16 Cyg B



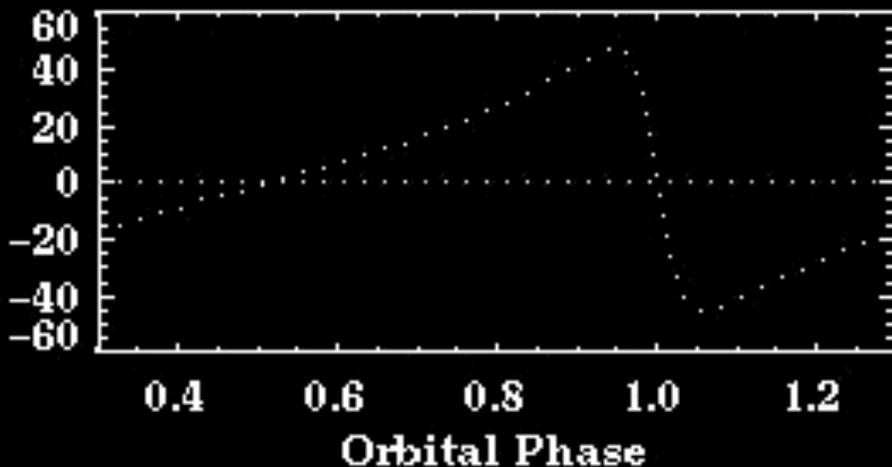
$K = 46.6 \text{ m/s}$ $e = 0.67$
 $\omega = 86.8 \text{ deg.}$ $\sin(i) = 0.3 (*)$

Circular Orbit: rho CrB

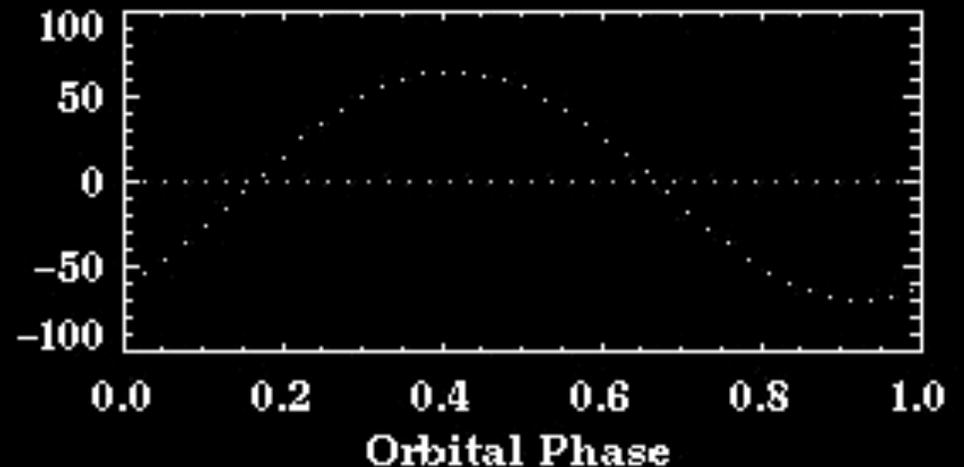


$K = 67.4 \text{ m/s}$ $e = 0.03$
 $\omega = 210.0 \text{ deg.}$ $\sin(i) = 0.3 (*)$

Radial Velocity Curve
of the Star [m/s]



Radial Velocity Curve
of the Star [m/s]

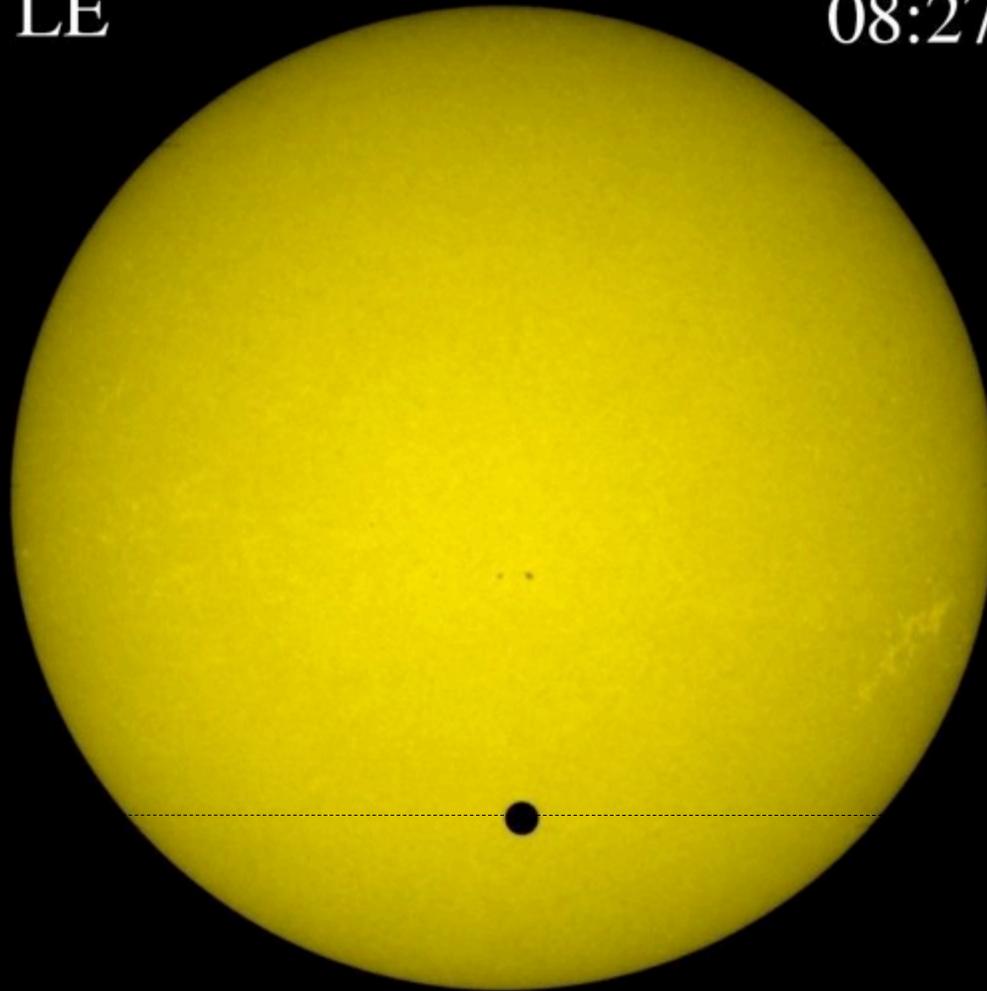




Trânsito de Vênus – 8 Junho 2004

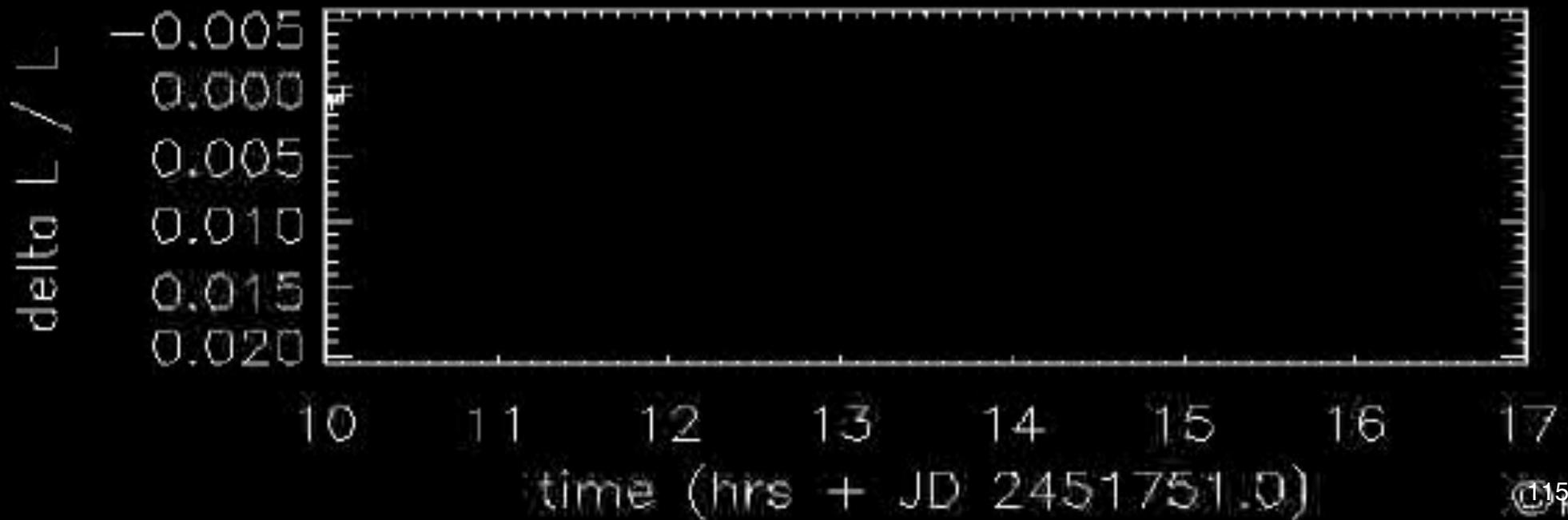
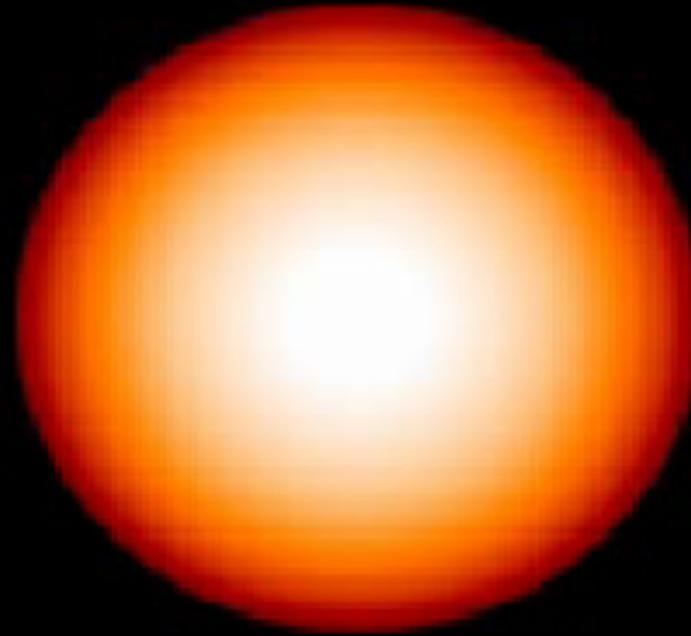
LE

08:27



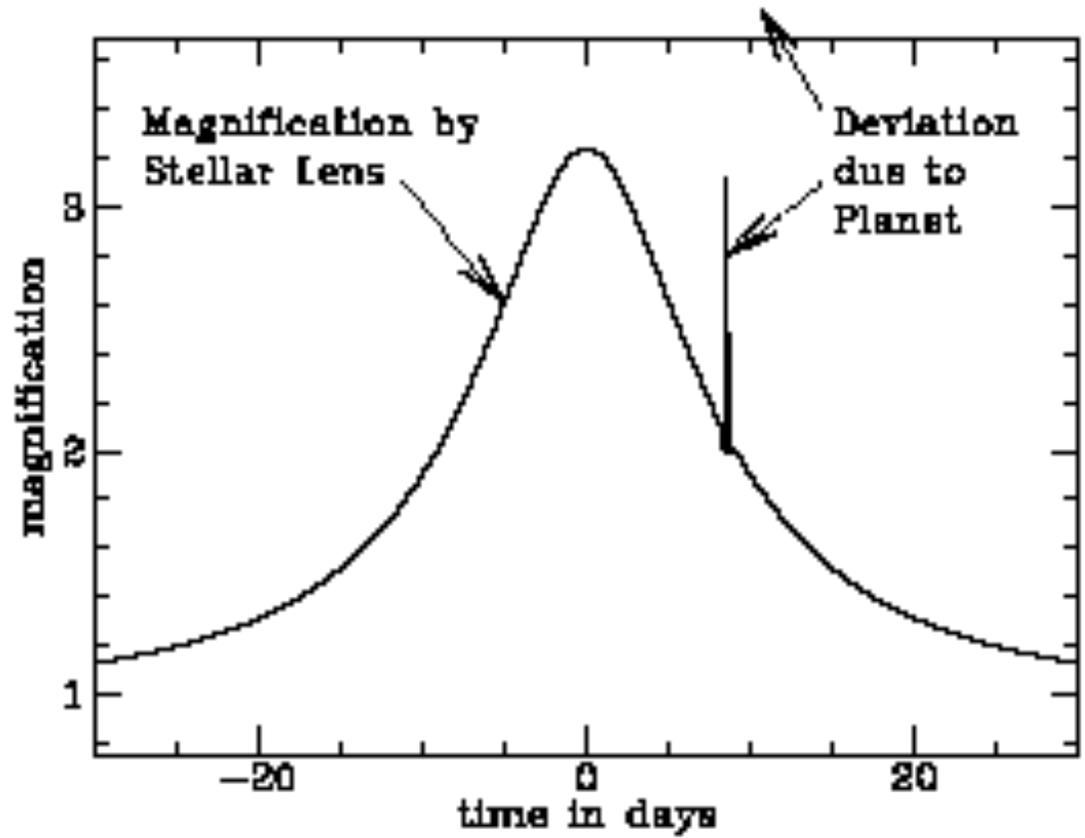
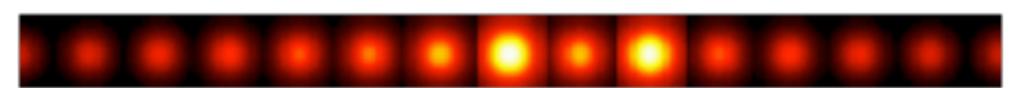
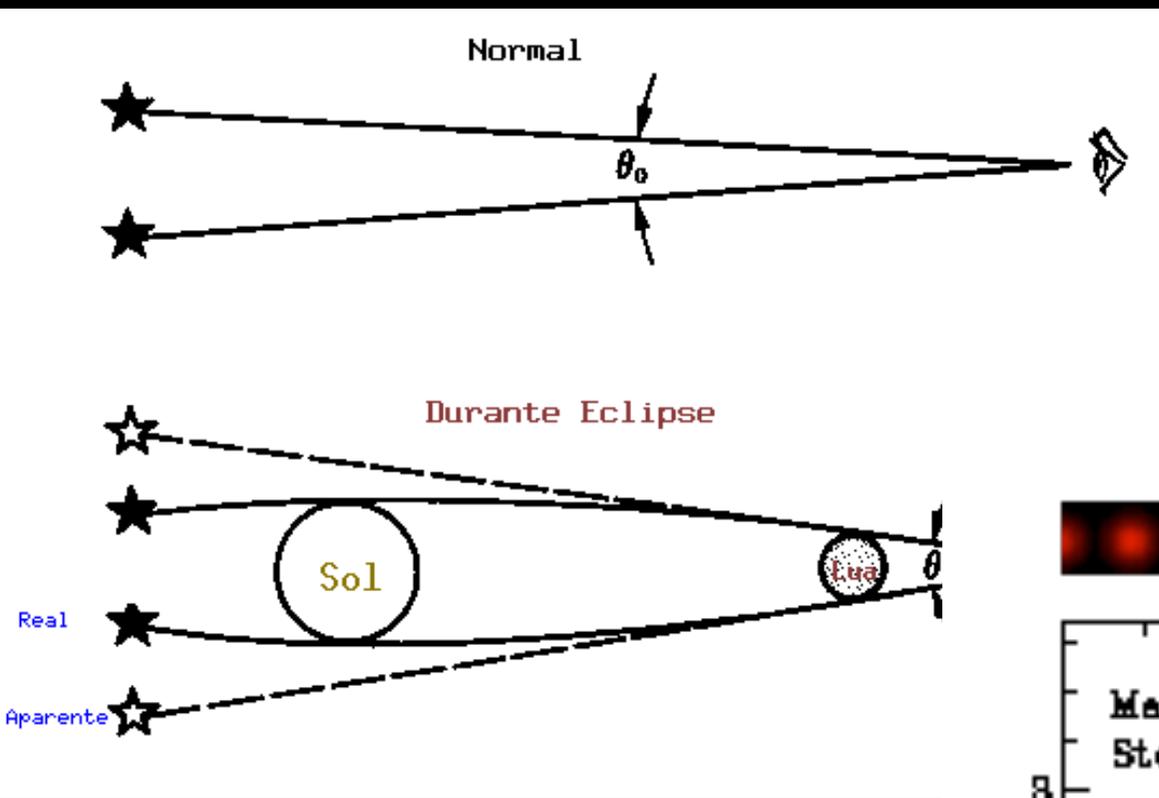


Métodos de detecção de exoplanetas



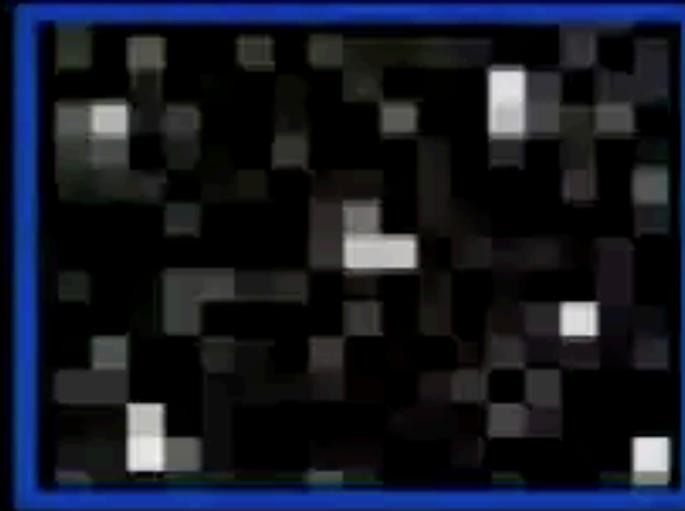


Lente Gravitacional



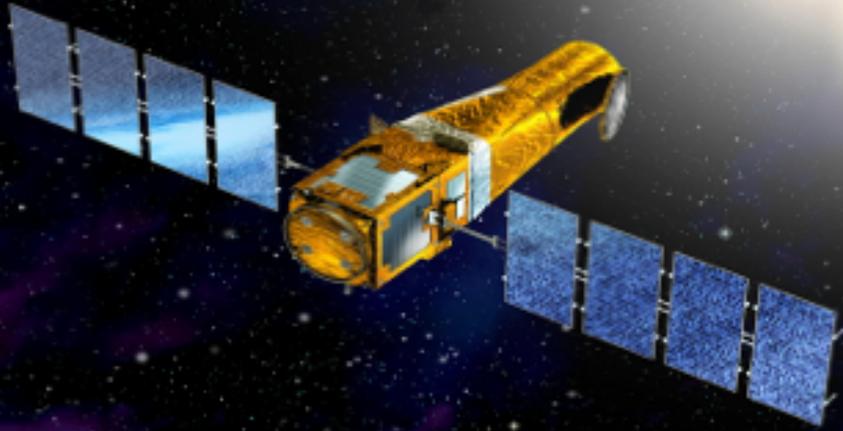


Métodos de detecção de exoplanetas



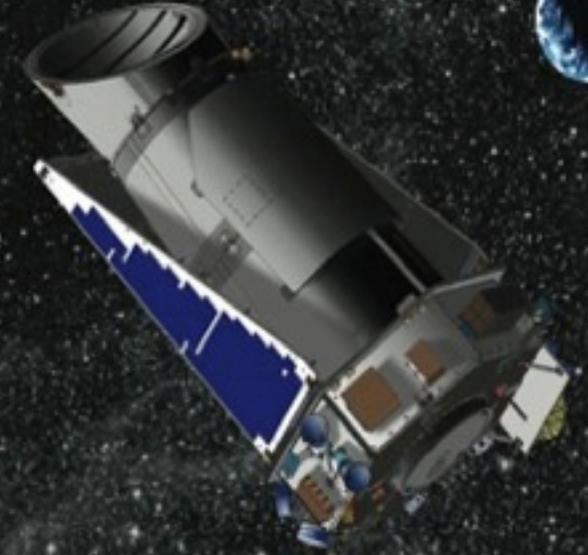
COROT

com 30% de participação brasileira
(INPE também)!



Kepler

NASA's first mission capable of finding Earth-size and smaller planets

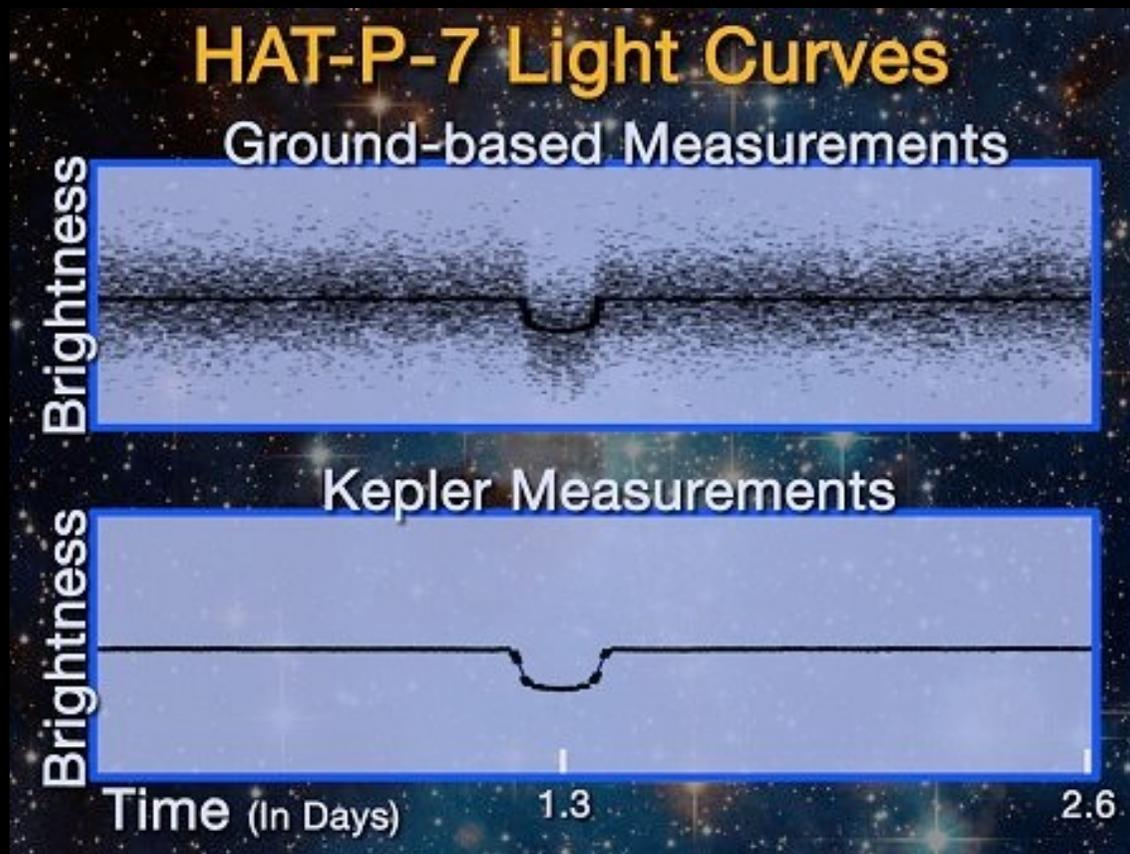


Darwin





Primeira observação da atmosfera de um exoplaneta pelo satélite Kepler (06/08/2009)

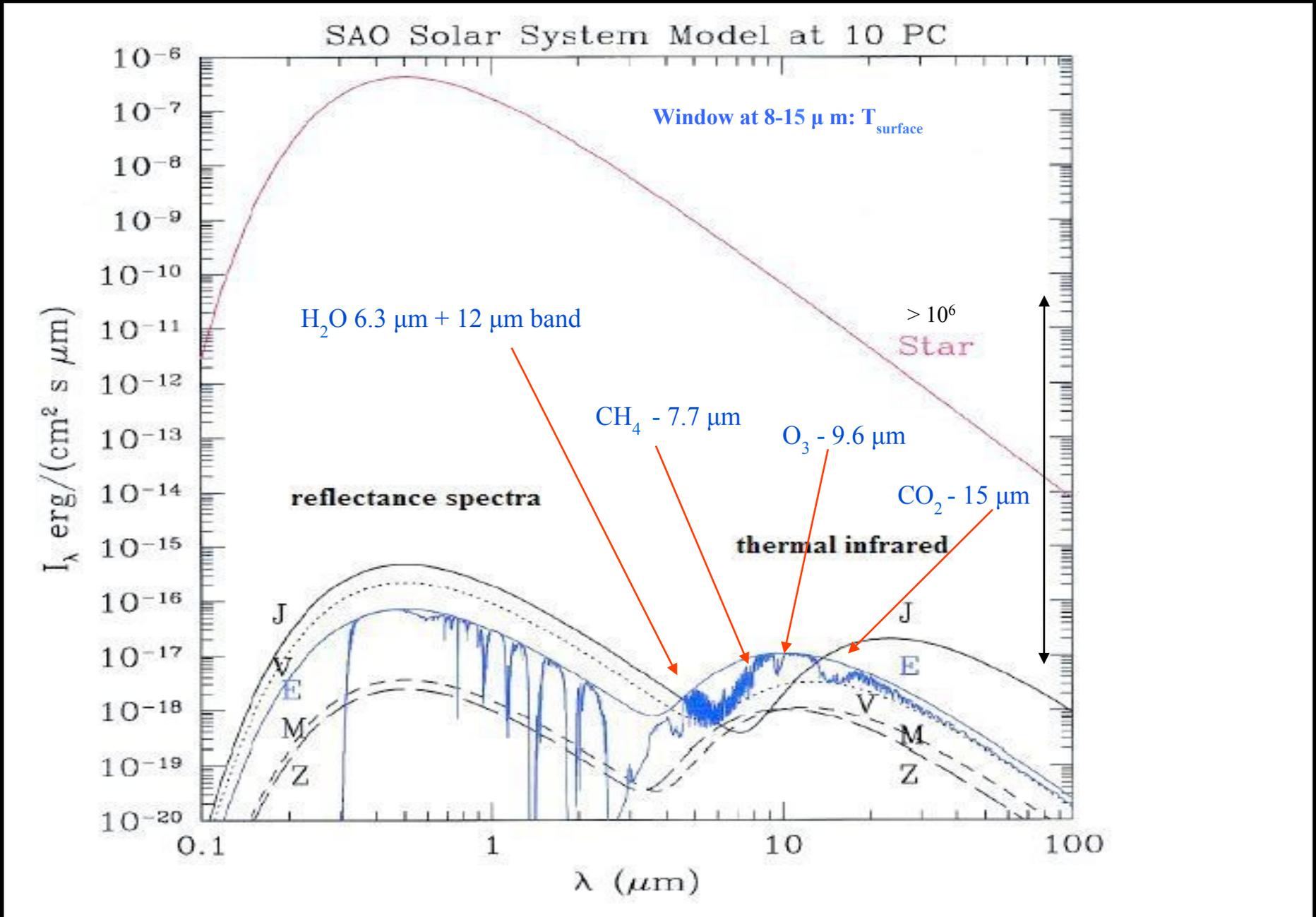


- ✓ localizado em torno de uma estrela cerca de 1000 anos-luz da Terra
- ✓ Translação: 2,2 dias, massa $\sim M_{\text{Júpiter}}$ ($\sim 318 M_{\text{Terra}}$), raio da órbita: 5,7 milhões de km (26 vezes mais próxima da estrela do que a Terra do Sol)

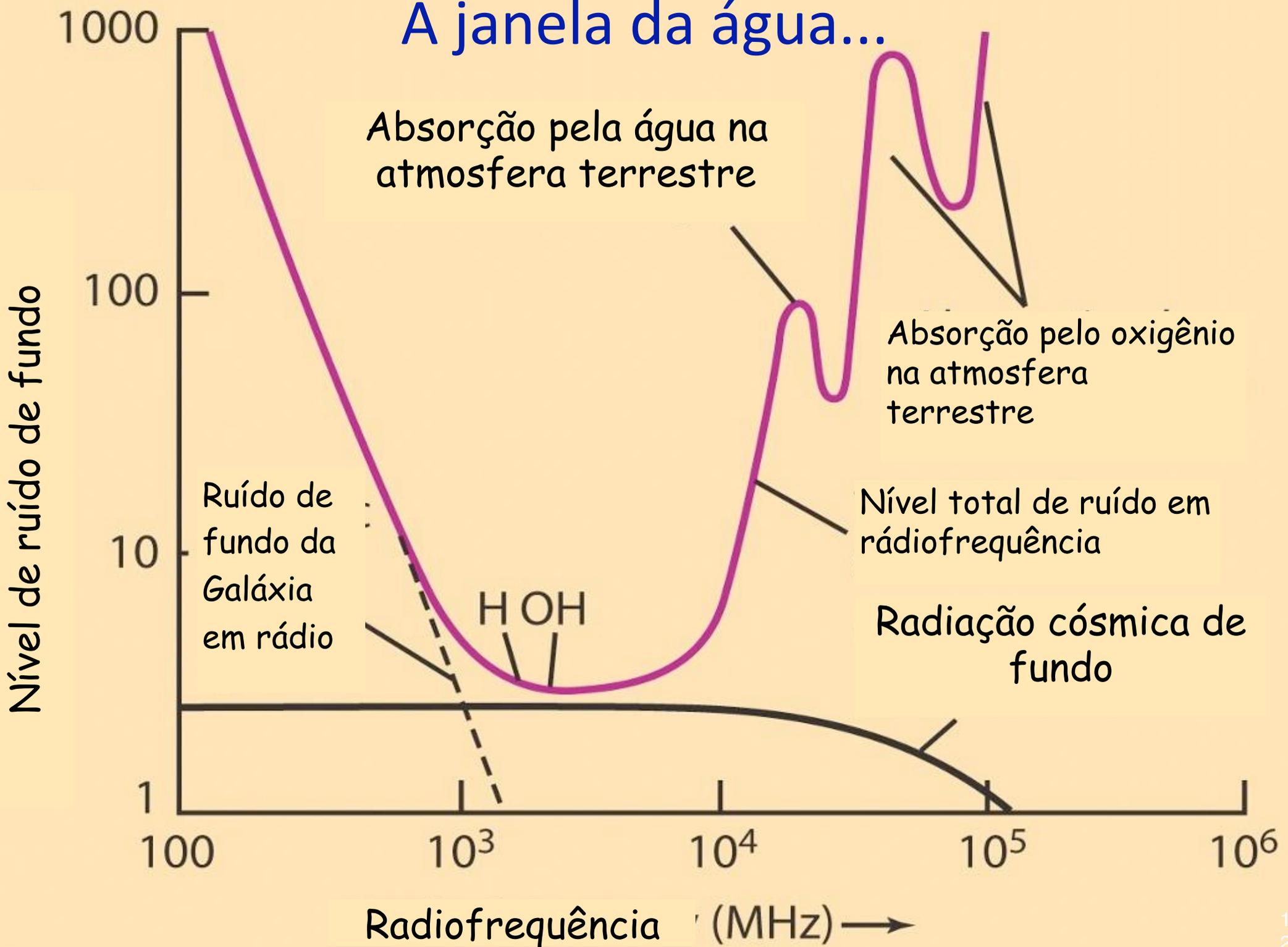


Possibilidade de detecção remota de vida

Explorar o contraste estrela/planeta **no IV térmico** (Des Marais et al. 2002, Segura et al. 2003)



A janela da água...





The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence at HOME



Press F1 for info

Version 1.06

<http://setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu>

Data Analysis

Chirping data

100%

Doppler drift rate: 0.0166 Hz/sec

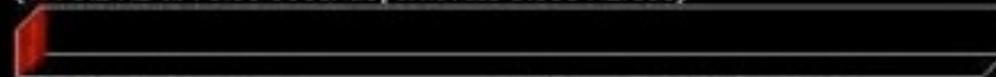
Frequency resolution: 0.074506 Hz

Strongest Peak: power 1059.99

(4770.2 Hz at 26.84 seconds, drift rate 0.017 Hz/sec)

Strongest Gaussian: power 2.98, fit 20.836

(4770.2 Hz at 75.50 seconds, drift rate 0.000 Hz/sec)



Overall: 0.409% done

CPU time: 0 hr 05 min 05.3 sec

Data Info

From: 9 hr 42 min 7 sec RA, + 8 deg 5 min 24 sec Dec

Recorded on: Fri Mar 05 03:18:34 1999 GMT

Source: Arecibo Radio Observatory

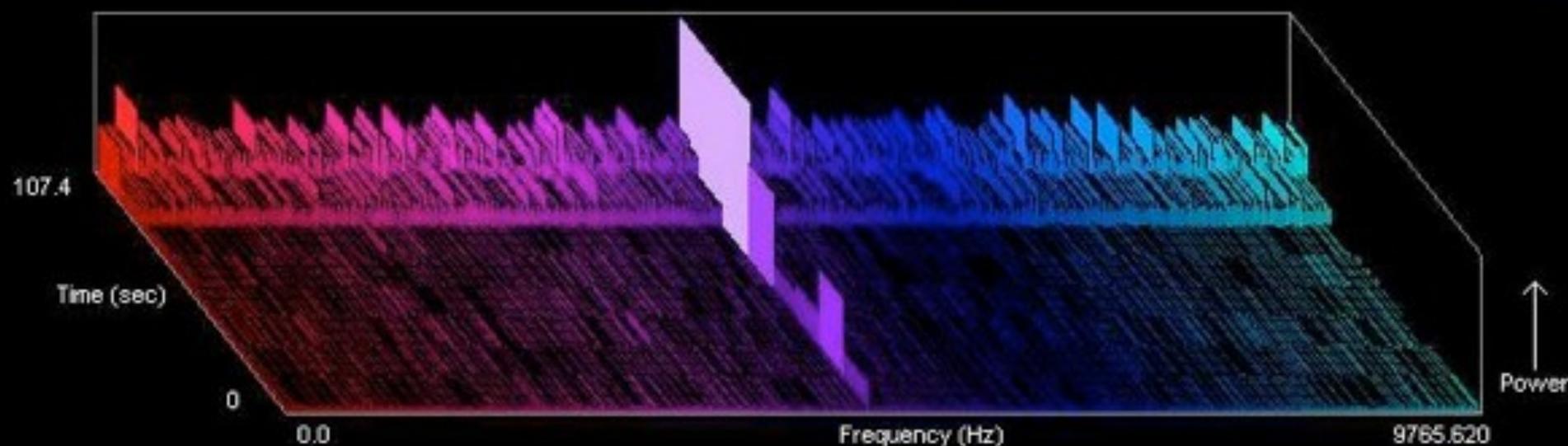
Base Frequency: 1.419921873 GHz

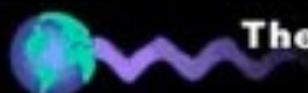
User Info

Name: Bandito

Data units completed: 30

Total computer time: 965 hr 01 min 34.5 sec





Data Analysis

Computing Fast Fourier Transform

81% 

Doppler drift rate: -8.7472 Hz/sec

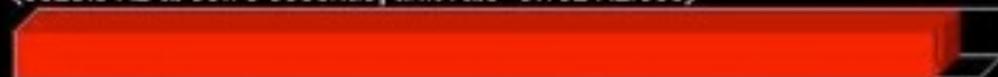
Frequency resolution: 0.149012 Hz

Strongest Peak: power 3430435.00

(95.7 Hz at 73.82 seconds, drift rate -8.363 Hz/sec)

Strongest Gaussian: power 2.16, fit 10.644

(5829.3 Hz at 68.79 seconds, drift rate -6.152 Hz/sec)



Overall: 95.355% done

CPU time: 52 hr 26 min 02.5 sec

Data Info

From: 5 hr 58 min 22 sec RA, + 27 deg 23 min 23 sec Dec

Recorded on: Sun Mar 07 23:45:18 1999 GMT

Source: Arecibo Radio Observatory

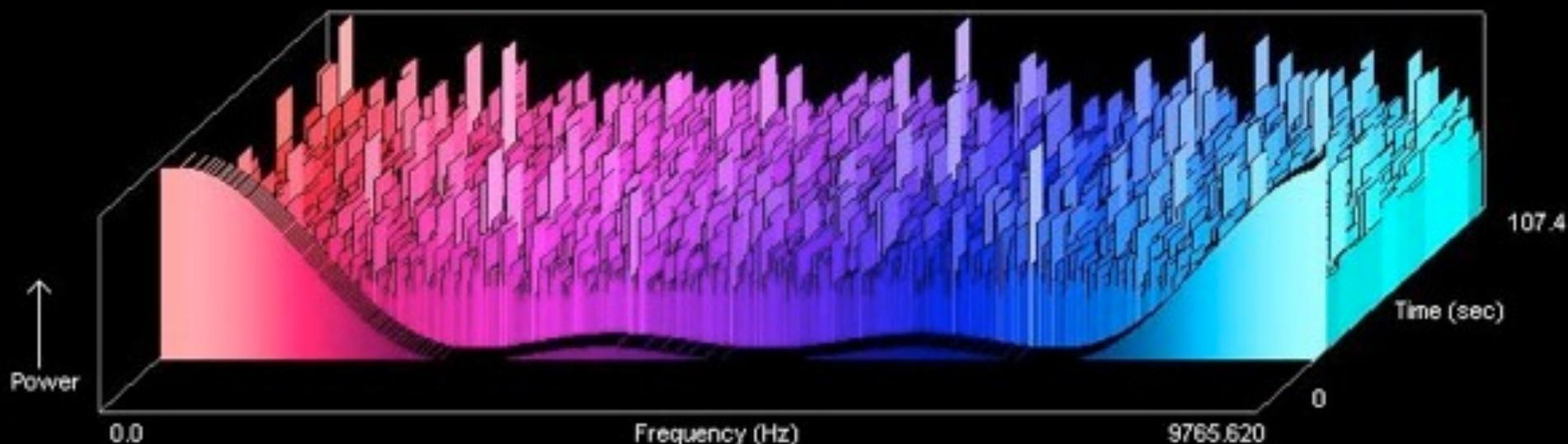
Base Frequency: 1.421044920 GHz

User Info

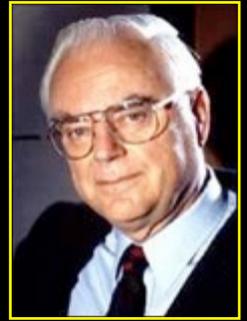
Name: Rick Delahanty

Data units completed: 35

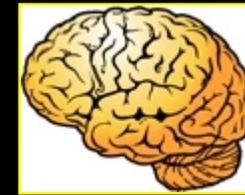
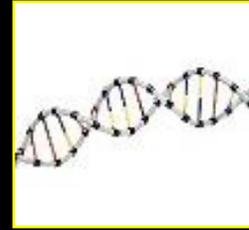
Total computer time: 1816 hr 38 min 41.0 sec



Equação de Drake



Frank Drake



100 anos?

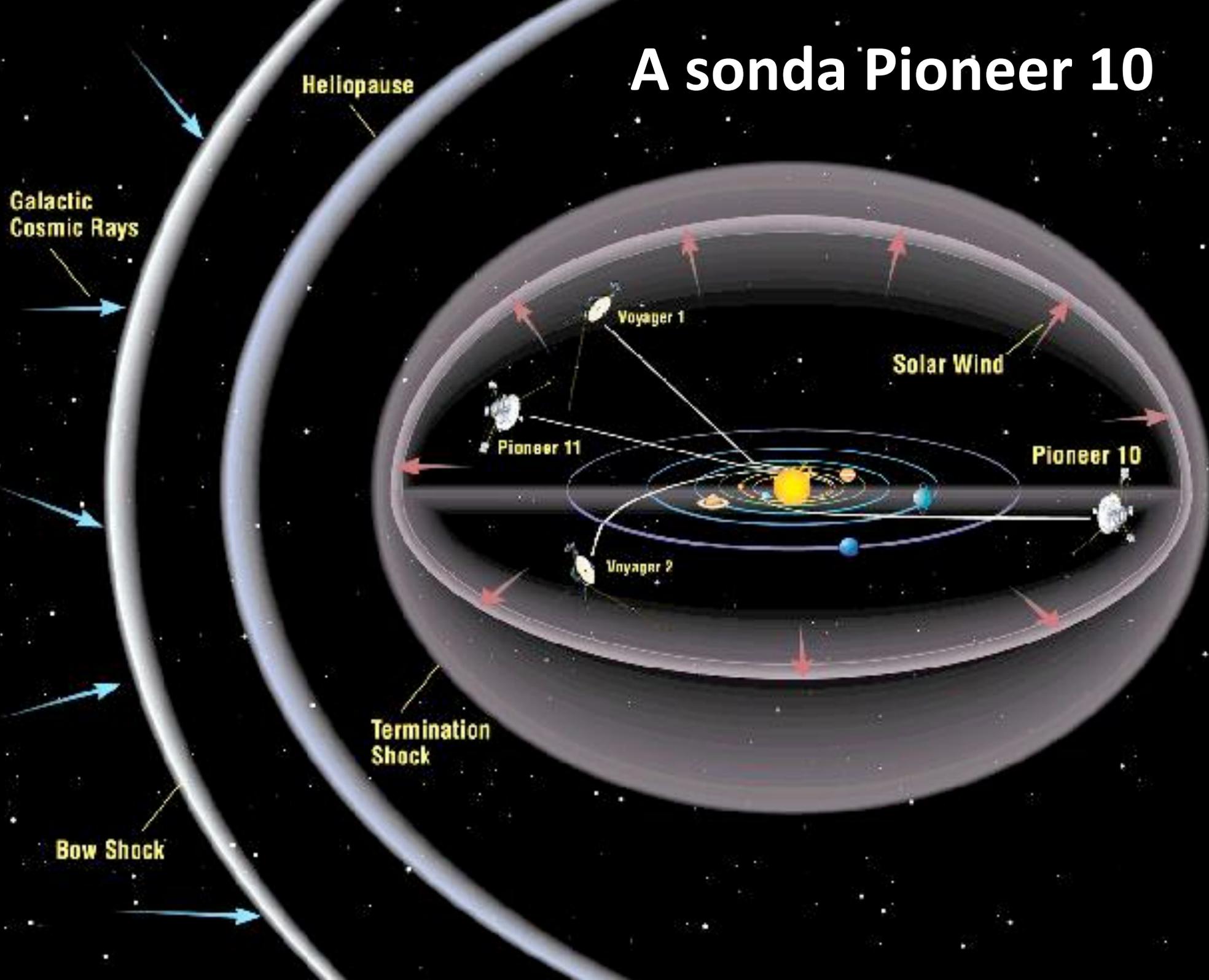
$$N = R_* \cdot f_p \cdot n_e \cdot f_l \cdot f_i \cdot f_c \cdot L$$

10 ~ 1/ano ~ 1 ~0.1? ~1?? ~1???



$$N = 1000 \text{ ou } 0,0000000001 \dots$$

A sonda Pioneer 10





Codificação das informações na Pioneer 10

