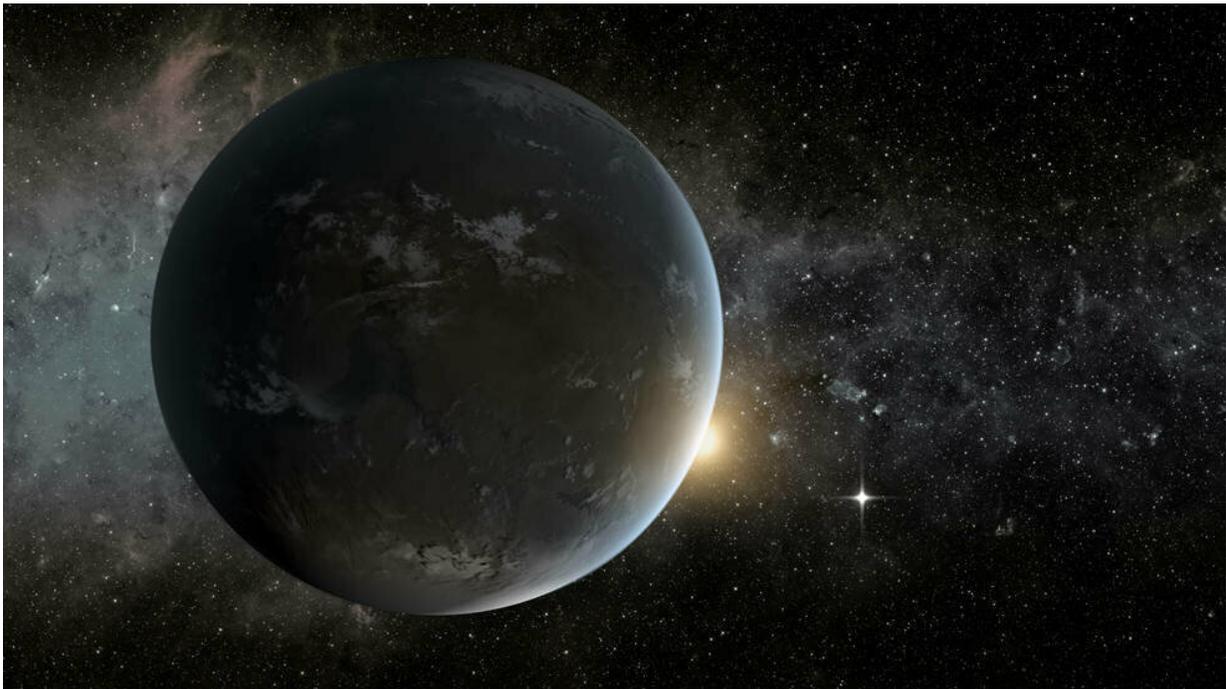


Strong planetary magnetic fields like Earth's may protect oceans from stellar storms

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The artist's concept depicts NASA's Kepler mission's smallest habitable zone planet. Seen in the foreground is Kepler-62f, a super-Earth-size planet in the habitable zone of a star smaller and cooler than the sun, located about 1,200 light-years from Earth in the constellation Lyra. Kepler-62f orbits its host star every 267 days and is roughly 40 percent larger than Earth in size. The size of Kepler-62f is known, but its mass and composition are not. However, based on previous exoplanet discoveries of similar size that are rocky, scientists are able to determine its mass by association. Much like our solar system, Kepler-62 is home to two habitable zone worlds. The small shining object seen to the right of Kepler-62f is Kepler-62e. Orbiting on the inner edge of the habitable zone, Kepler-62e is roughly 60 percent larger than Earth. Credit: NASA Ames/JPL-

Caltech/Tim Pyle

A study by scientists at ANU on the magnetic fields of planets has found that most planets discovered in other solar systems are unlikely to be as hospitable to life as Earth.

Plants and animals would not survive without water on Earth. The sheer strength of Earth's [magnetic field](#) helps to maintain liquid water on our blue planet's surface, thereby making it possible for life to thrive.

Scientists from the ANU Research School of Astronomy and Astrophysics modelled the magnetic fields of exoplanets—planets beyond our [solar system](#)—and found very few have a magnetic [field](#) as strong as Earth.

They contend that techniques for finding exoplanets the size of Earth are more likely to find slowly rotating planets locked to their [host star](#) in the same way the Moon is locked to Earth, with the same side always facing their host star.

The lead author of the study, Ph.D. scholar Sarah McIntyre, said [strong magnetic fields](#) may be necessary to keep wet rocky exoplanets habitable.

"Magnetic fields appear to play an essential role in making planets habitable, so I wanted to find out how Earth's magnetic field compared to those of other potentially habitable planets," she said.

Ms McIntyre said Earth's strong magnetic field had probably played an important role in protecting the atmosphere from the [solar wind](#) and keeping the planet wet and habitable.

"Venus and Mars have negligible magnetic fields and do not support life, while Earth's magnetic field is relatively strong and does," she said.

"We find most detected exoplanets have very weak magnetic fields, so this is an important factor when searching for potentially [habitable planets](#)."

Associate Professor Charley Lineweaver, a co-author, said scientists had detected hundreds of rocky exoplanets during the past decade.

"Do any of these planets have water on their surfaces? Do they harbor life?" Associate Professor Lineweaver said.

"To help answer these questions, we decided to model their magnetic fields. Strong magnetic fields could protect and preserve a wet surface in a way that weak fields cannot."

Co-researcher Associate Professor Michael Ireland said finding planets with strong magnetic fields was critical to the search for life elsewhere in the universe.

"Finding and characterising planets most likely to be wet and temperate will require ambitious yet feasible space missions," he said.

The study is published online in the journal *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

More information: Sarah R N McIntyre et al. Planetary Magnetism as a Parameter in Exoplanet Habitability, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* (2019). [DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stz667](https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stz667)

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