

# New study dramatically narrows the search for advanced life in the universe

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Three planets orbiting TRAPPIST-1 fall within that star's habitable zone. Credit: R. Hurt/ NASA/JPL-Caltech

Scientists may need to rethink their estimates for how many planets outside our solar system could host a rich diversity of life.

In a new study, a UC Riverside-led team discovered that a buildup of toxic gases in the atmospheres of most [planets](#) makes them unfit for [complex life](#) as we know it.

Traditionally, much of the search for [extraterrestrial life](#) has focused on what scientists call the "[habitable zone](#)," defined as the range of distances from a star warm enough that liquid water could exist on a planet's surface. That description works for basic, single-celled microbes—but not for complex creatures like animals, which include everything from simple sponges to humans.

The team's work, published today in *The Astrophysical Journal*, shows that accounting for predicted levels of certain toxic gases narrows the safe zone for complex [life](#) by at least half—and in some instances eliminates it altogether.

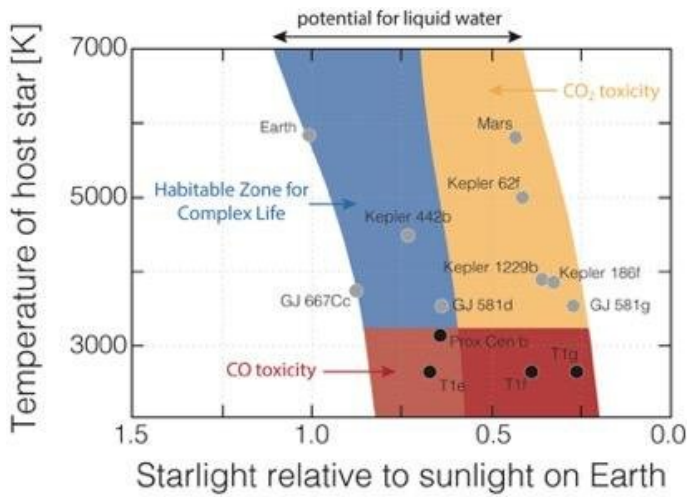
"This is the first time the physiological limits of life on Earth have been considered to predict the distribution of complex life elsewhere in the universe," said Timothy Lyons, one of the study's

co-authors, a distinguished professor of biogeochemistry in UCR's Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, and director of the Alternative Earths Astrobiology Center, which sponsored the project.

"Imagine a 'habitable zone for complex life' defined as a safe zone where it would be plausible to support rich ecosystems like we find on Earth today," Lyons explained. "Our results indicate that complex ecosystems like ours cannot exist in most regions of the habitable zone as traditionally defined."

Using computer models to study atmospheric climate and photochemistry on a variety of planets, the team first considered [carbon](#) dioxide. Any scuba diver knows that too much of this gas in the body can be deadly. But planets too far from their [host star](#) require carbon dioxide—a potent greenhouse gas—to maintain temperatures above freezing. Earth included.

"To sustain liquid water at the outer edge of the conventional habitable zone, a planet would need tens of thousands of times more carbon dioxide than Earth has today," said Edward Schwieterman, the study's lead author and a NASA Postdoctoral Program fellow working with Lyons. "That's far beyond the levels known to be toxic to human and [animal life](#) on Earth."



Credit: University of California - Riverside

The new study concludes that carbon dioxide toxicity alone restricts simple animal life to no more than half of the traditional habitable zone. For humans and other higher order animals, which are more sensitive, the safe zone shrinks to less than one third of that area.

What is more, no safe zone at all exists for certain stars, including two of the sun's nearest neighbors, Proxima Centauri and TRAPPIST-1. The type and intensity of ultraviolet radiation that these cooler, dimmer stars emit can lead to high concentrations of carbon monoxide, another deadly gas. Carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin in animal blood—the compound that transports oxygen through the body. Even small amounts of it can cause the death of body cells due to lack of oxygen.

Carbon monoxide cannot accumulate on Earth because our hotter, brighter sun drives chemical reactions in the atmosphere that destroy it quickly. Although the team [concluded recently](#) that microbial biospheres may be able to thrive on a planet with abundant carbon monoxide, Schwieterman emphasized that "these would certainly not be good places for human or animal life as we know it on Earth."

Scientists have confirmed [nearly 4,000 planets](#) orbiting stars other than the sun, but none of them

will be possible to visit in person. They are simply too far away. Closest is Proxima Centauri b, which would take 54,400 years for current spacecraft to reach. Using telescopes to detect abundances of certain gases in their atmospheres is one of the only ways to study these so-called exoplanets.

"Our discoveries provide one way to decide which of these myriad planets we should observe in more detail," said Christopher Reinhard, a former UCR graduate student now an assistant professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology, co-author of this study, and co-leader of the Alternative Earths team. "We could identify otherwise habitable planets with [carbon dioxide](#) or carbon monoxide levels that are likely too high to support complex life."

Findings from the team's previous work is already informing next-generation space missions such as NASA's proposed Habitable Exoplanet Observatory. For example, because oxygen is essential to complex life on Earth and can be detected remotely, the team has been studying how common it may be in different planets' atmospheres.

Other than Earth, no planet in our solar system hosts life that can be characterized from a distance. If life exists elsewhere in the solar system, Schwieterman explained, it is deep below a rocky or icy surface. So, exoplanets may be our best hope for finding habitable worlds more like our own.

"I think showing how rare and special our planet is only enhances the case for protecting it," Schwieterman said. "As far as we know, Earth is the only planet in the universe that can sustain human life."

**More information:** Edward W. Schwieterman et al. A Limited Habitable Zone for Complex Life, *The Astrophysical Journal* (2019). [DOI: 10.3847/1538-4357/ab1d52](#)

Provided by University of California - Riverside

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