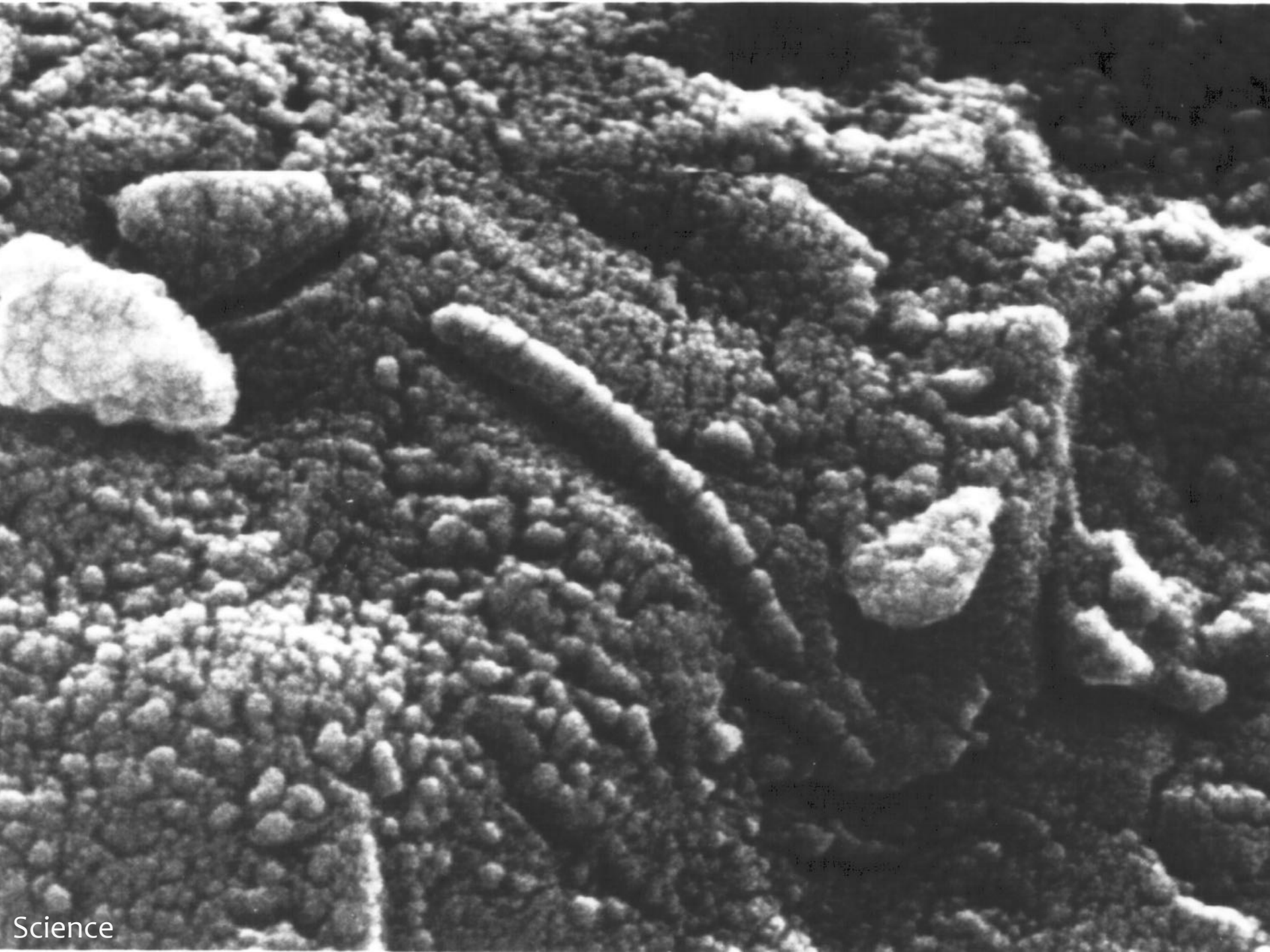


# Mechanisms for Generating False Positives for Extrasolar Life

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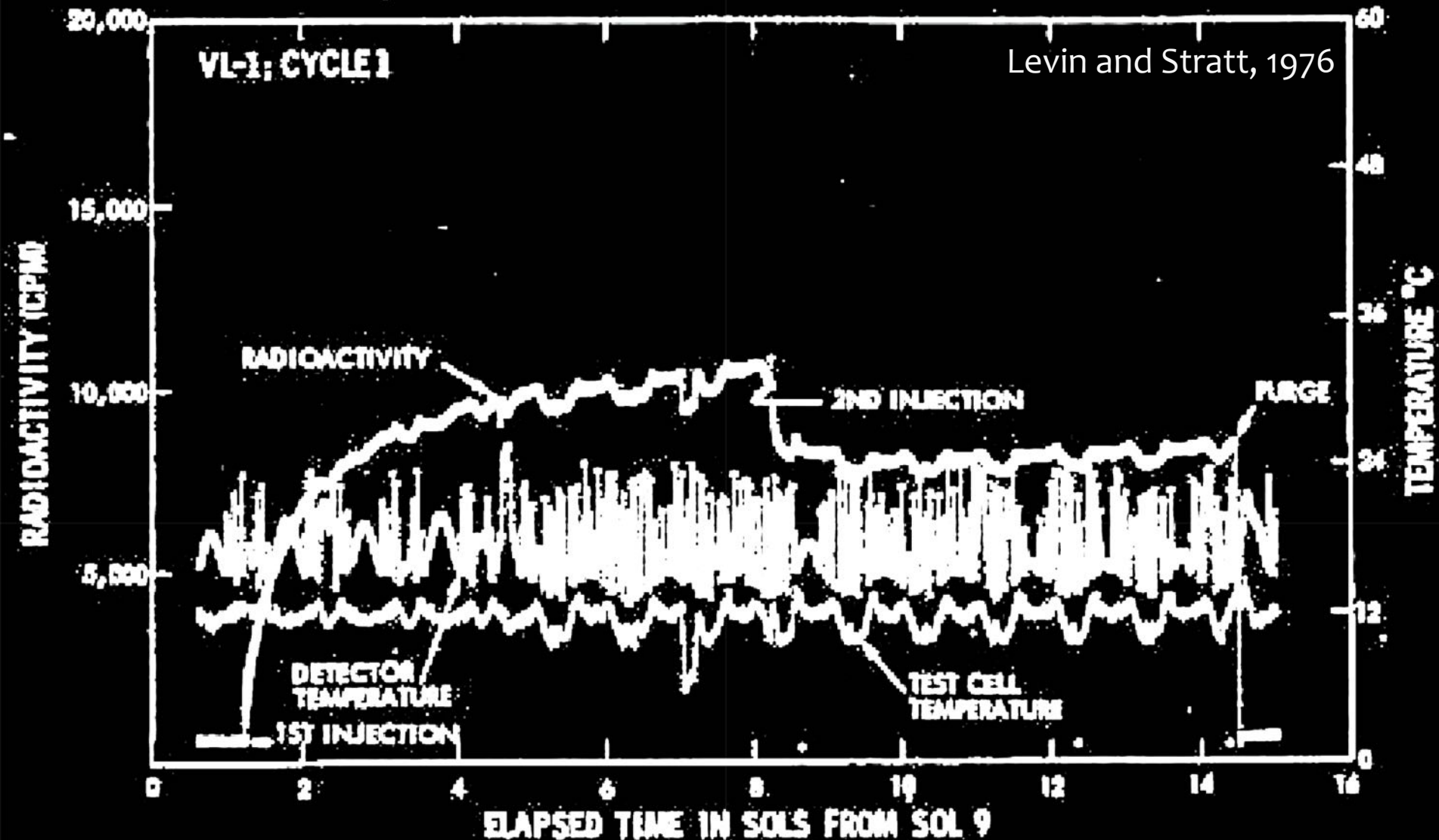
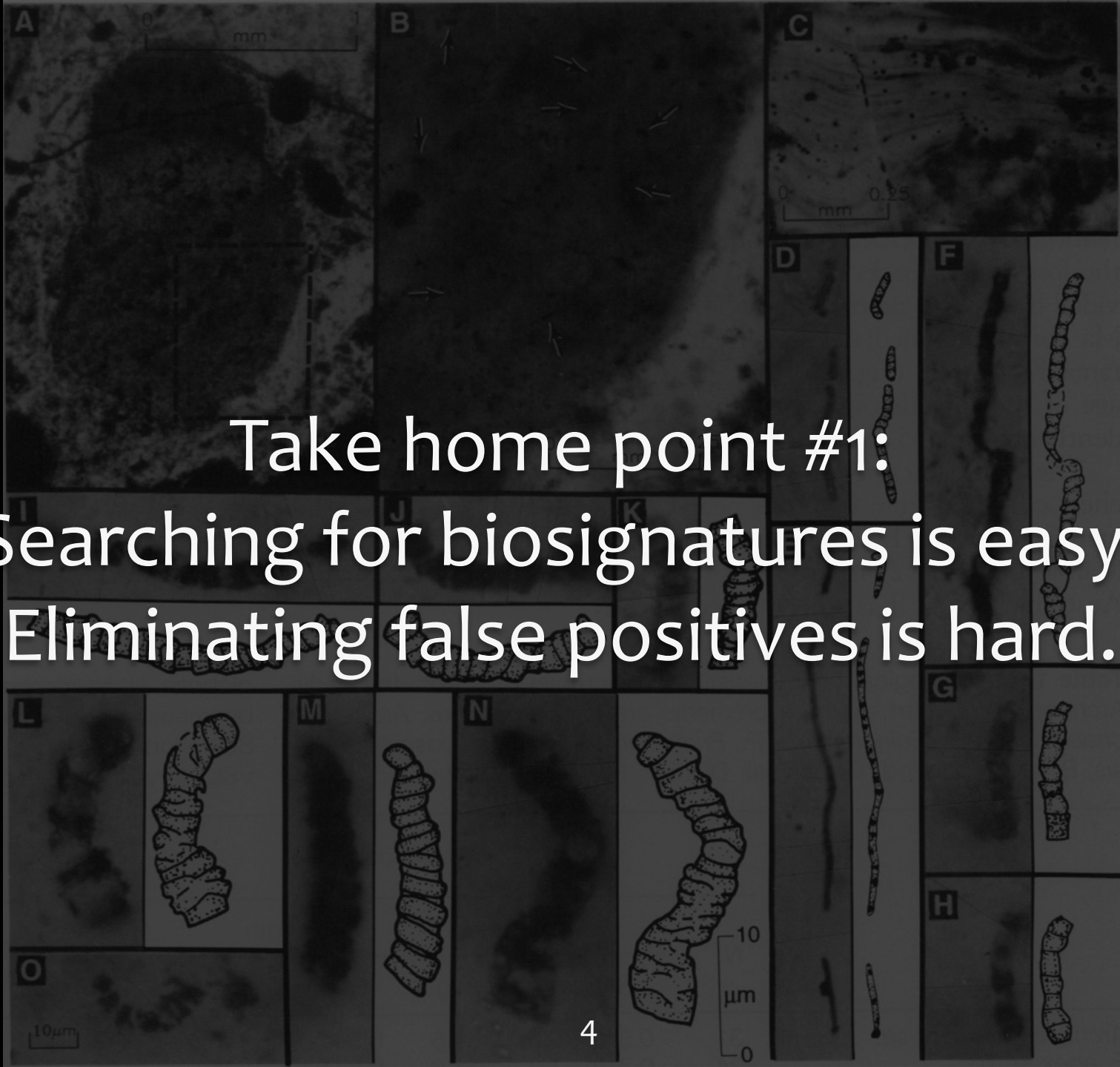
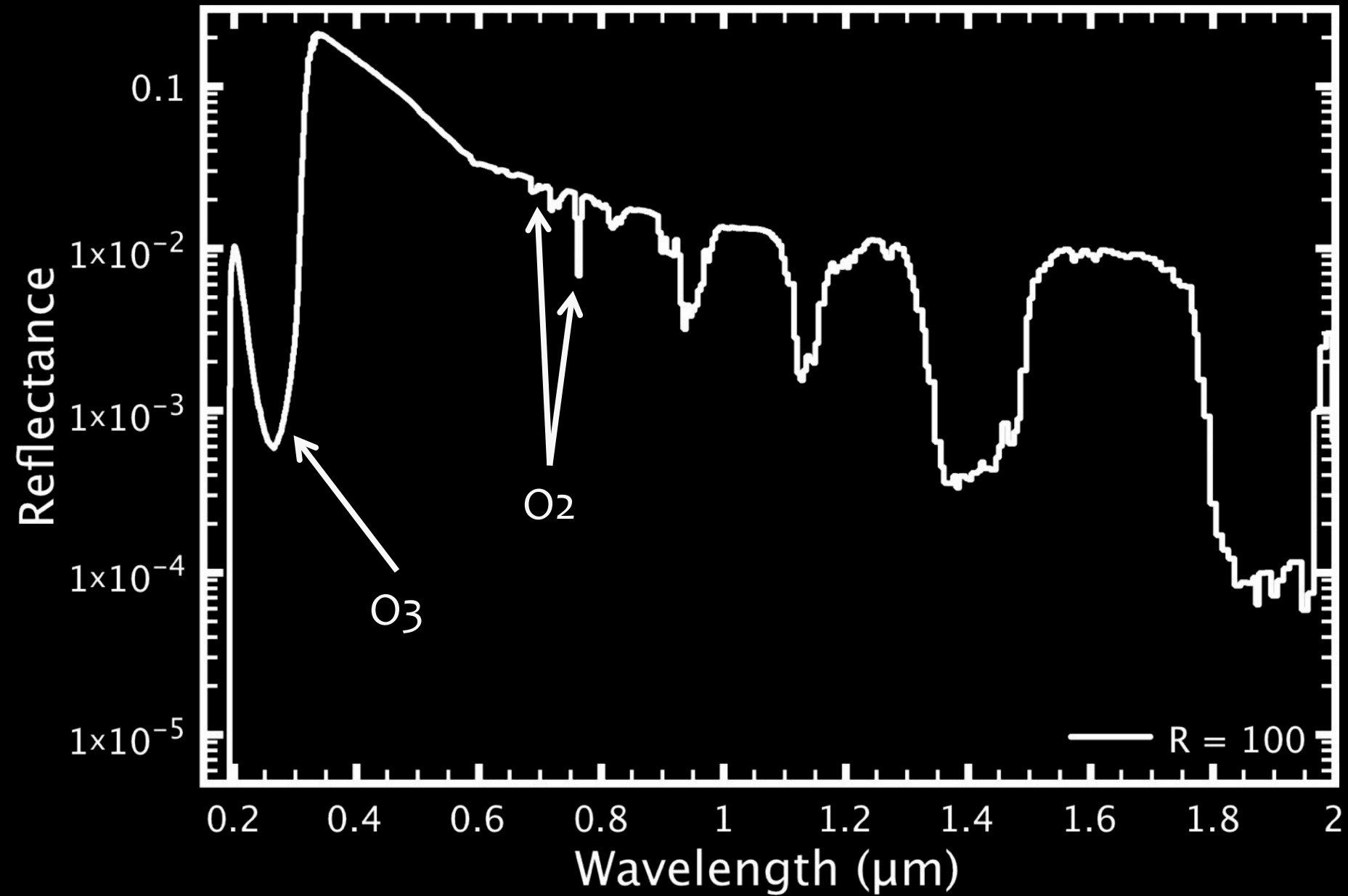


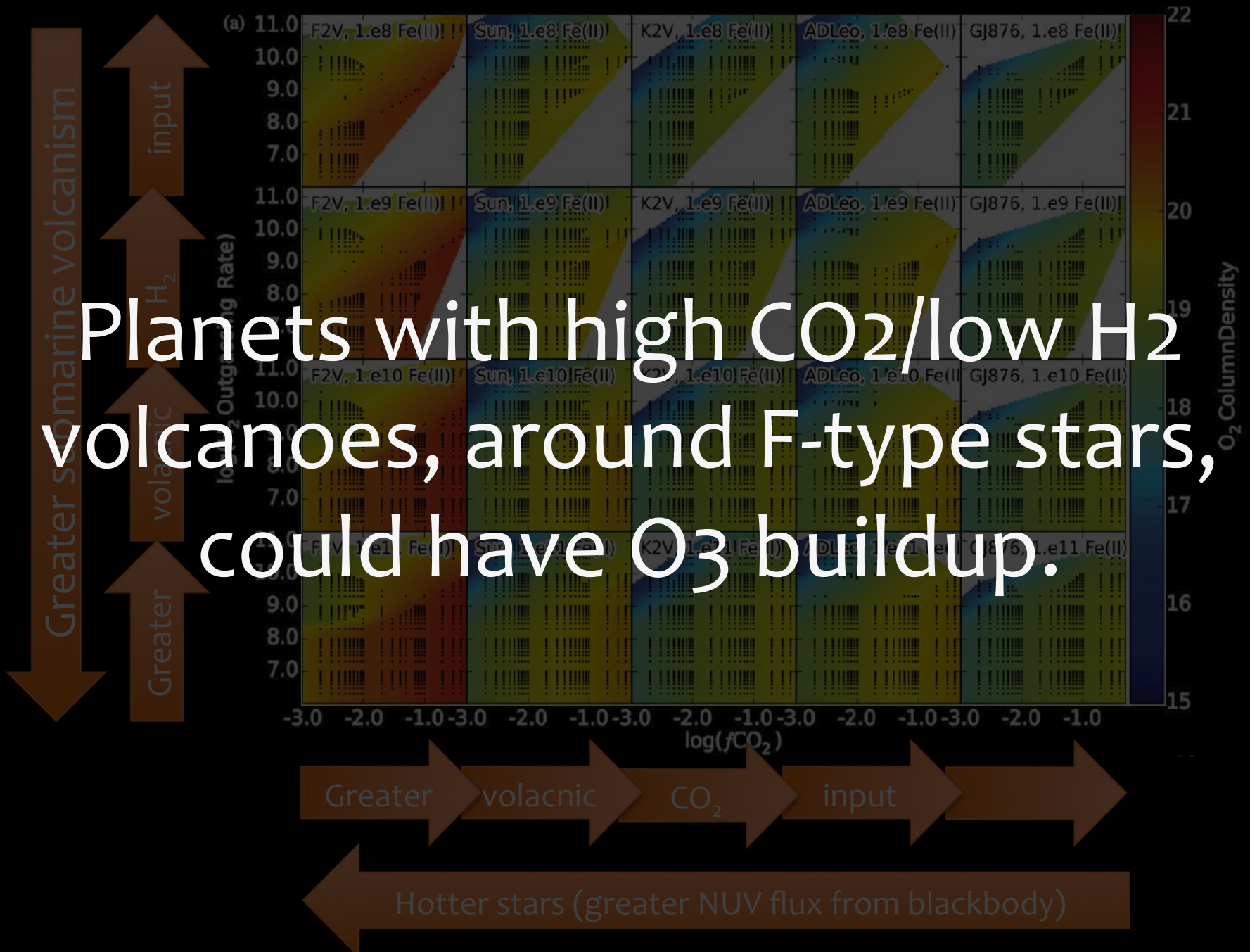
Fig. 1. Plot of LR data from first sample analysis on VL1. An active sequence was used on a fresh surface sample. Radioactivity was measured at 16-minute intervals throughout the cycle except for the first 2 hours after the first nutrient injection when readings were taken every 4 minutes. Radioactivity data include a background count of 490 cpm prior to the onset of the cycle. Detector and test cell temperatures were monitored every 16 minutes.

Take home point #1:  
Searching for biosignatures is easy.  
Eliminating false positives is hard.





Planets with high  $\text{CO}_2$ /low  $\text{H}_2$  volcanoes, around F-type stars, could have  $\text{O}_3$  buildup.



Greater submarine volcanism

input

$\text{H}_2$

Greater volcanic

Greater

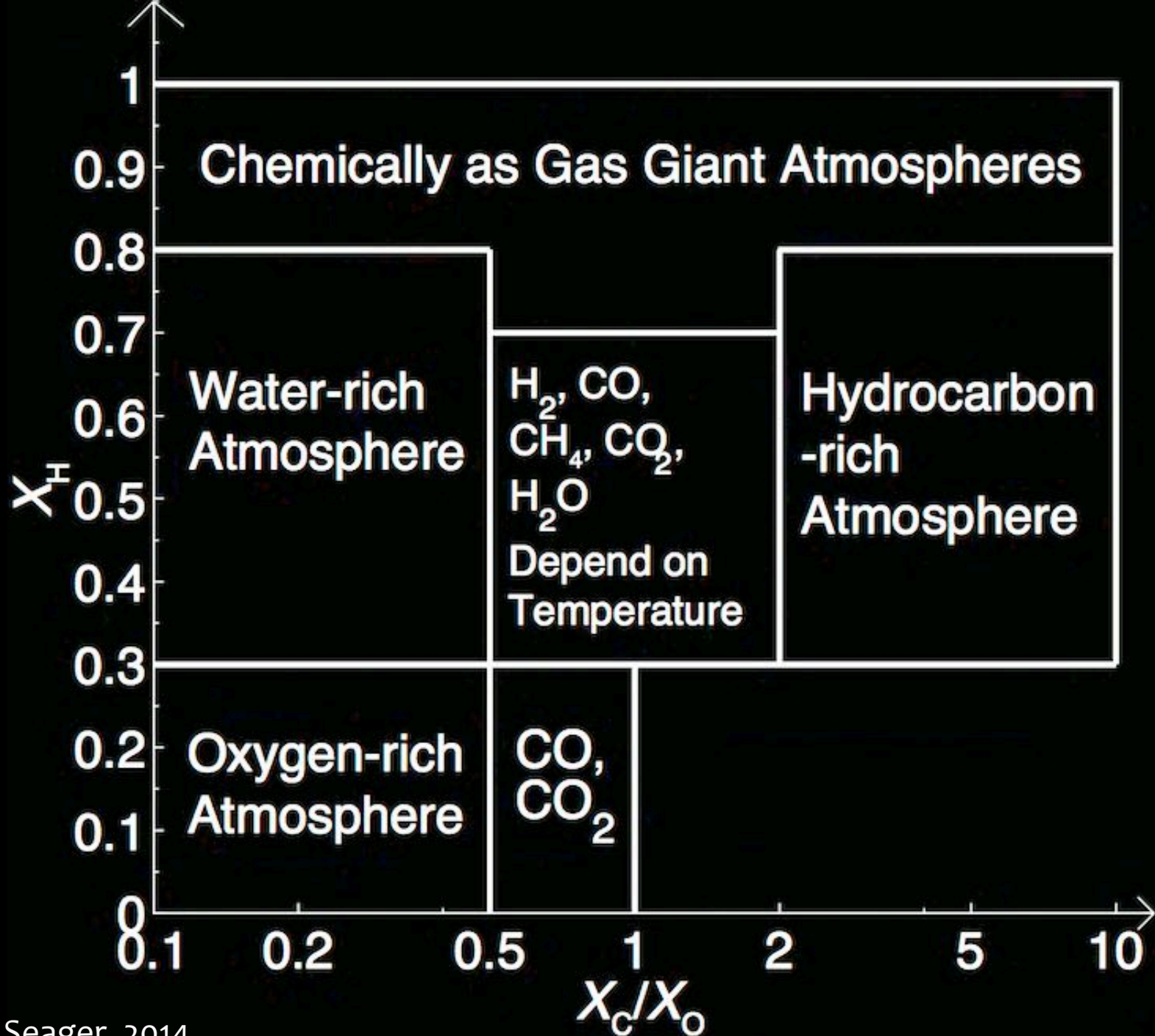
Greater

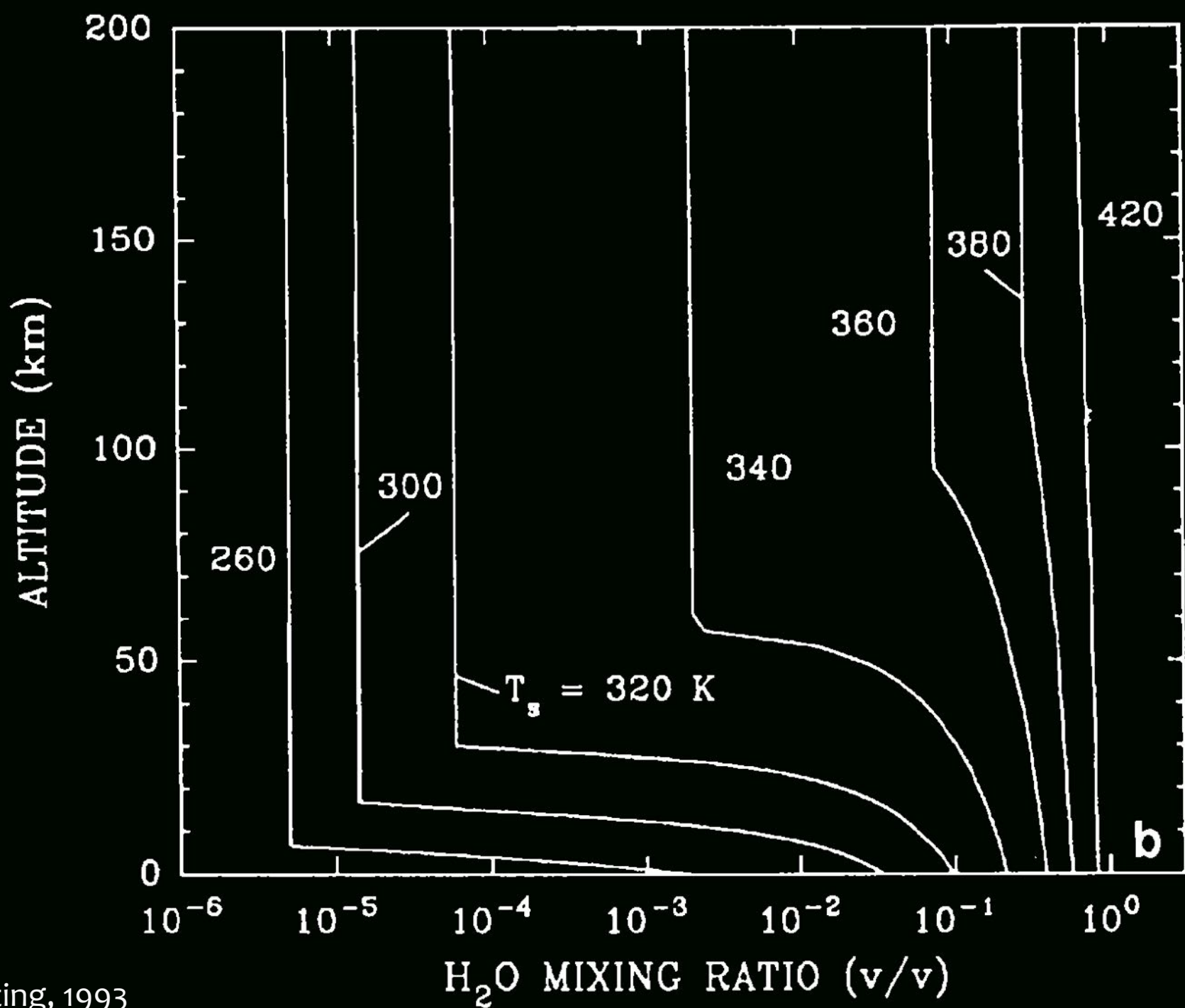
volcanic

$\text{CO}_2$

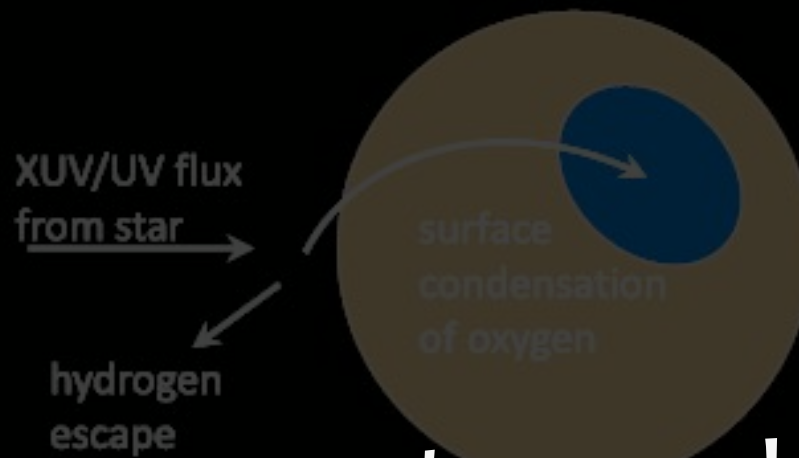
input

Hotter stars (greater NUV flux from blackbody)



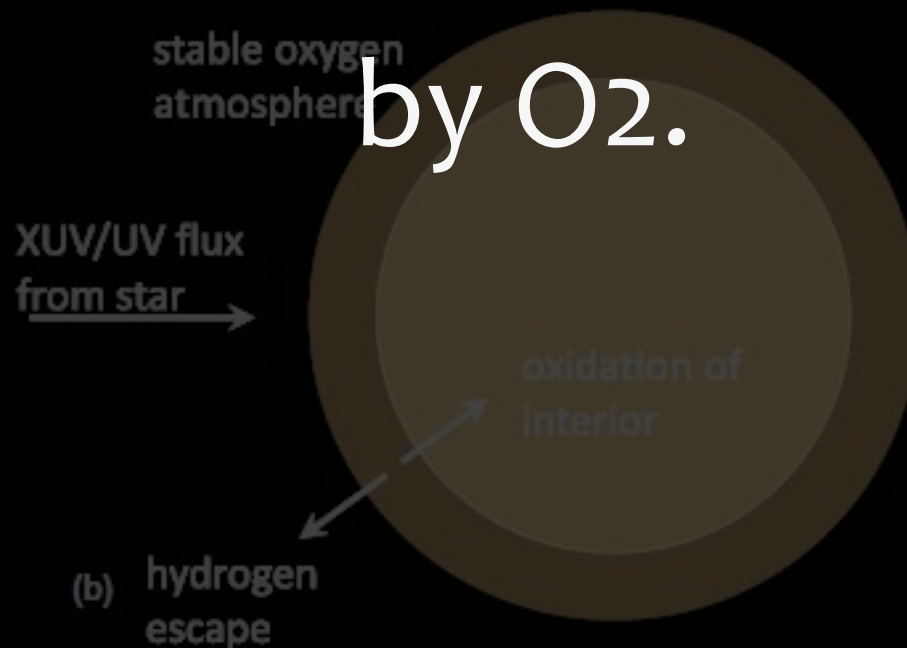




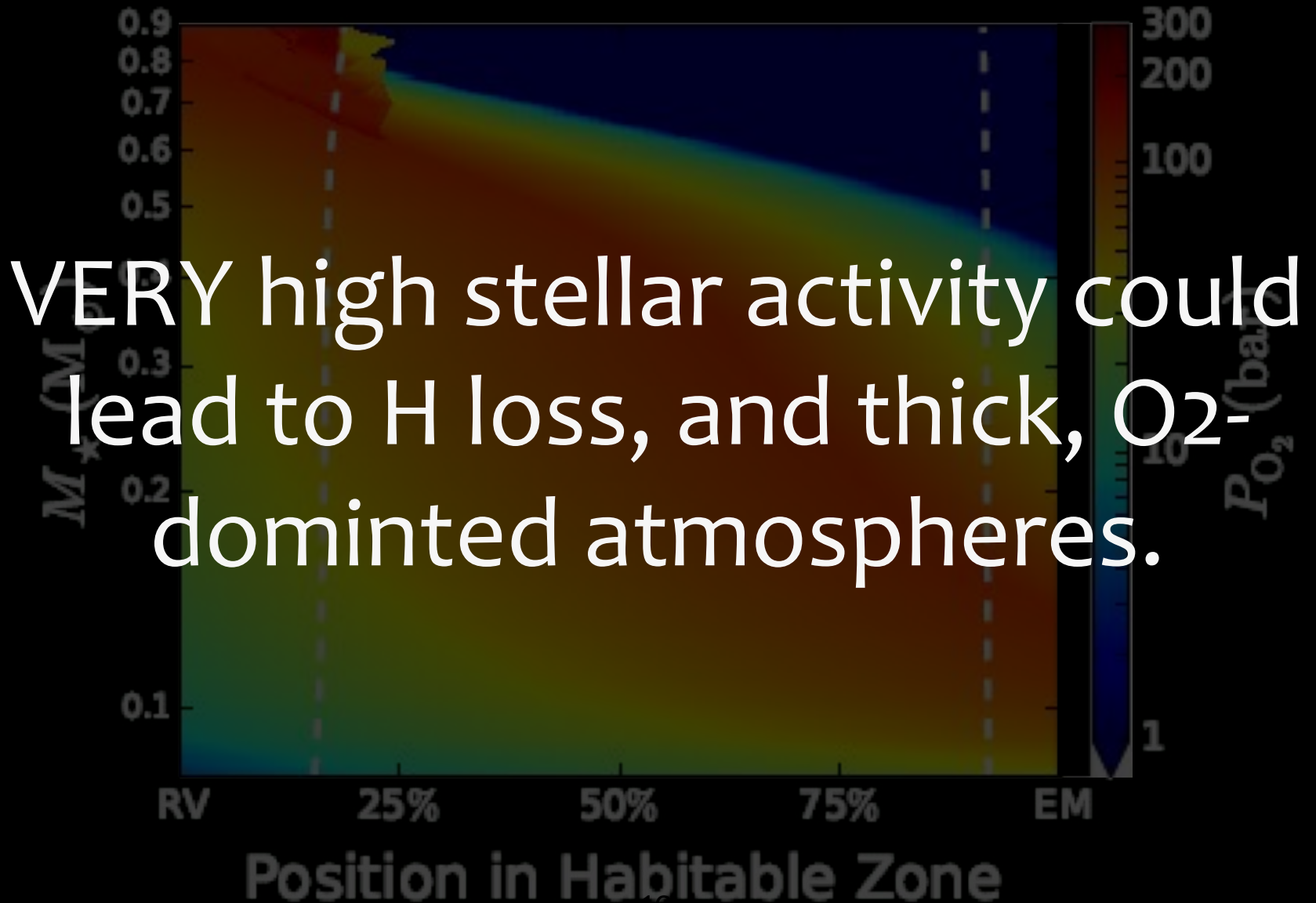


Low-pressure atmospheres could lead to H-loss and be dominated

by O<sub>2</sub>.



(b) Oxygen Absorbed by Surface



# Review

Finding biosignatures is (relatively) EASY!

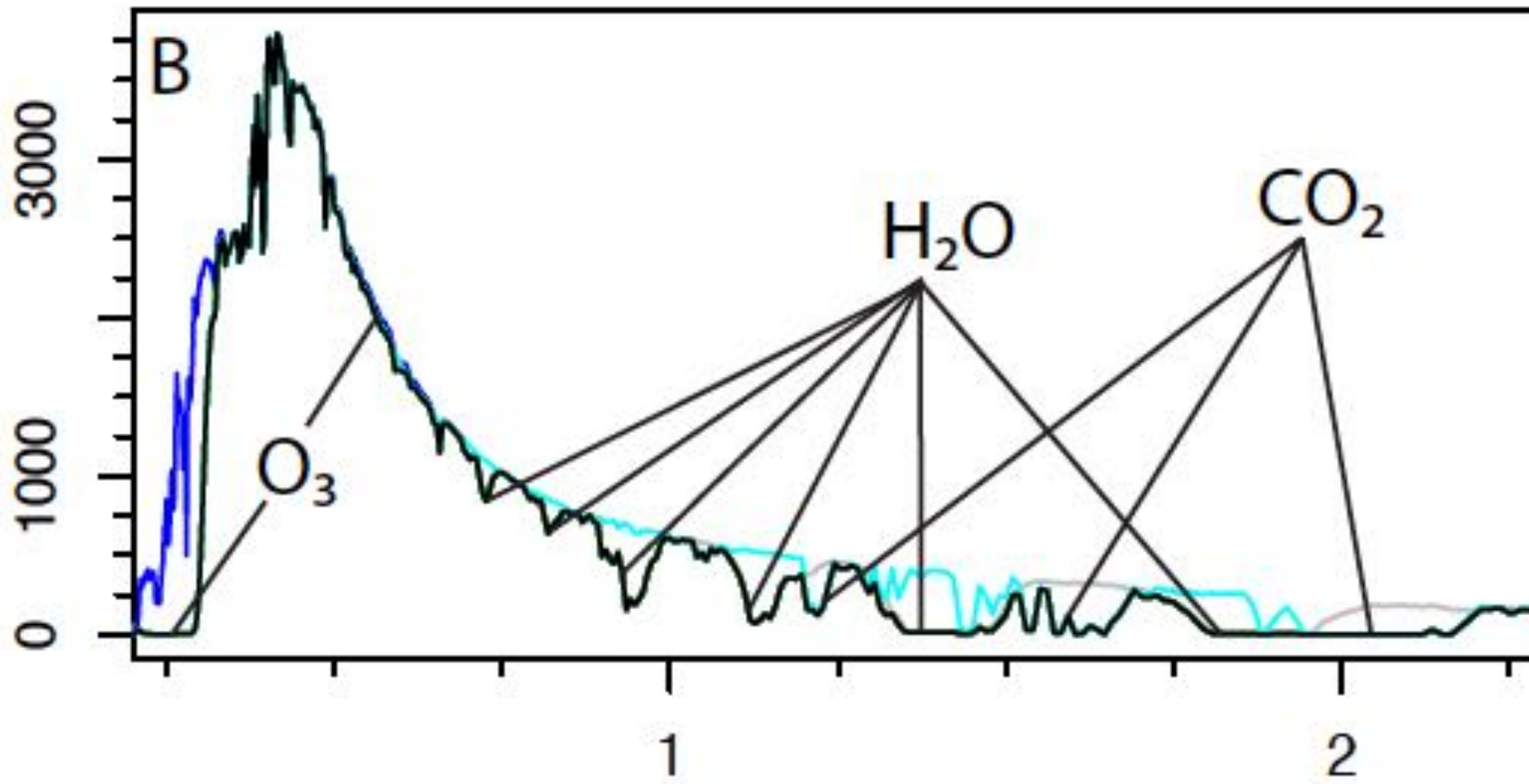
Confirming life as the source of these gases – and ruling out false positives is the HARD part.

CH<sub>4</sub> is the best discriminator...

Stellar spectra are also critical for all false positives.

For identifying photochemical false positives, we want to measure/constrain CO<sub>2</sub> and CO.

For identifying false positives from H-loss, we want to know the pressure of the atmosphere.



Domagal-Goldman et al., ApJ 2014