### Synergies between ESA space missions

### and the Remote Worlds Lab





### Jorge Lillo-Box

Junior Leader Fellow -> RyC Centro de Astrobiología (CAB)



## EMOTE De team





#### Jorge Lillo-Box

Junior Leader Fellow Ramón y Cajal (from 2023)

#### **Olga Balsalobre-Ruza**

PhD co-supervised with Nuria Huélamo



#### **Amadeo Castro-González**

PhD co-supervised with David Barrado

#### **Asier Abreu**

PhD co-supervised with Ana Pérez García











### the KOBE experiment













TRO

## the hunt for the first exotrojan planets

the KOBE experiment





see talk by Olga Balsalobre-Ruza







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# -dwarfs Orbiteo By habitable Exoplanets

















#### 5-semesters legacy program at Calar Alto Observatory

175 nights (35 nights/semester)

CARMENES instrument for precise radial velocity monitoring of 50 late-K dwarfs to look for habitable-zone planets.

Observations started in 2021 and ill finish in 2024 (including extension)









#### Habitable Zone

Gaia: Key in the target selection for the KOBE experiment, based on Gaia derived stellar parameters



#### Synnergies with ESA missions







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#### Habitable Zone



**PLATO:** KOBE planets might transit. detecting them transiting would be key to understand their properties and trigger astrobiological studies (atmospheric characterization, etc.)



#### Synnergies with ESA missions





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Habitable Zone

**LIFE:** the HZ of KOBE stars is located at typical separations of 5-37 mili-arcsec at the KOBE stars (distances between 15-40 pc). They will then be detectable by missions like LIFE. This will enable atmospheric studies of this prime astrobiological targets.













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**PiGs** 





# Pigs

### Planets in Giant stars

(in collaboration with E. Pallé & R. Luque)











#### REMOTE boratorio de Mundos Lejanos MORLOS Laboratory





Reflexion

Ellipsoidal

Beaming









Search and characterization of close-in planets around giant stars using the **REBs** technique

TESS mission





Orbital phase





Search and characterization of close-in planets around giant stars using the **REBs** technique

### Synnergies with ESA missions

TESS mission





plato







Search and characterization of close-in planets around giant stars using the **REBs** technique

### Synnergies with ESA missions

TESS mission

ARIEL mission



Would any terrestrial organism survive on a given exoplanet?

Which ones would? What would be their dominant biosignatures?







(in collaboration with P. Cruz, A. Álvarez-Saavedra, C. Escudero, D. Ruano, M. Moreno)











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Unknown

Organisms A,B can survive











#### PHASE 1



#### Inhabitability Decision Tree

Determination of the key parameters involved in the development and survival of life

#### **Artificial Neural Network**

Inference of the probability of survival of earth's organisms based on input parameters defining a specific environment

PHASE 2

PHASE 3





#### **Ecosystem to biomarkers**

Use of bioinformatics to create an ecosystem based on the living organisms predicted by the ANN to survive in the given conditions and provide the expected biosignatures detectable in the exoplanet's atmosphere



Teff < 2300K < 1 Gyr age < 1e-5 Lx location a < a\_HZin Parameters Teq Teq < 185 k Mag. field < 0.8xBearth Planet density rho < 2Surf. press. Psurf < 0.1 bar Water Mass WMF < 0.001 % Fraction Surf. temp. Tsurf < -20 deg рΗ · pH < 0.06 salinity S < 1.2% Water activity --- Aw < 0.6

TROY







life = yes lif

life = no





#### REMOTE BORNER Laboratory DECES

#### Synnergies with ESA missions

Rank known extrasolar planets by their ability to sustain Earth-like life • **Prioritise** known exoplanets for astrobiological observations with ESA missions (e.g., atmospheric characterization with **ARIEL**, target selection for LIFE, etc.) Infer predominant life/ genomics population and consequently unveil the most prominent biomarkers to search for (LIFE, Ariel, JWST).











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#### REMOTE BORNERS Laboratory

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(PhD by Asier Abreu, co-supervised by Ana Pérez-García and J. Lillo-Box)



## exoplanet Artificial Intelligence detection





### What is the probability of a given star to host a planetary system?

How can we take profit of all observational information to answer that question?

> We are testing different Al methodologies using infromation from Gaia and other surveys



#### Synnergies with ESA missions

- Efficient selection of targets for planet hunting missions (e.g., PLATO)
- Use of space-based mission catalogs (e.g., Gaia, Kepler, TESS, PLATO) to train AI techniques
- Classification of stars according to their probability to host a given type of planet. Key for missions like LIFE.















### Synergies between ESA space missions

### and the Remote Worlds Lab



### Thanks!