

Planetary Magnetism as a Parameter in Exoplanet Habitability (No 189)

📅 29.06.2020 ⌚ 15:40 - 15:55 📍 Amsterdam 🗨️ Contributed talk 🔗 SS14b

[Sarah R.N McIntyre](#)¹, Charles H Lineweaver^{1,2}, Michael J Ireland¹

¹ Research School of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Australian National University

² Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University

Evidence from the solar system suggests that, unlike Venus and Mars, the presence of a strong magnetic dipole moment on Earth has helped maintain liquid water on its surface. Therefore, planetary magnetism could have a significant effect on the long-term maintenance of atmosphere and liquid water on rocky exoplanets. We use Olson & Christensen's (2006) model to estimate magnetic dipole moments of rocky exoplanets with radii $R_p \leq 1.23 R_\oplus$. Even when modelling maximum magnetic dipole moments, only Kepler-186 f has a magnetic dipole moment larger than the Earth's, while approximately half of the rocky exoplanets detected in the circumstellar habitable zone have a negligible magnetic dipole moment. This suggests that planetary magnetism is an important factor when prioritizing observations of potentially habitable planets.