

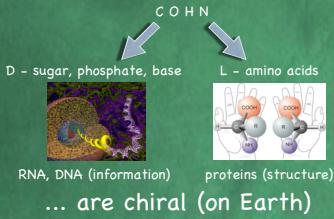


# Search for Chiral Signatures in the Earthshine

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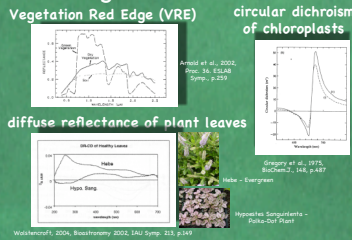
We search for circular polarization in the spectrum of the earthshine as induced by chiral molecules of living material on the surface of the Earth. Chiral molecules with the helical molecular structure is known to produce circular polarization of reflected light up to levels of a few percent, thus in the range of detectability of FORS1 mounted at the Very Large Telescope in Paranal/Chile. Organic material on Earth is abundant, but its detectability using astronomical remote sensing techniques, e.g. through the vegetation red edge, is usually difficult, and not undisputed. Our experiment is a benchmark required for future attempts to detect biotic material in other astronomical objects. Preliminary results of the experiment show that circular polarization in the Earthshine can be detected, and correlates with the fractional vegetation cover observed.

## The Building Blocks of Life ...



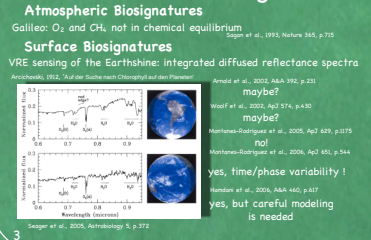
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## Signatures of Life



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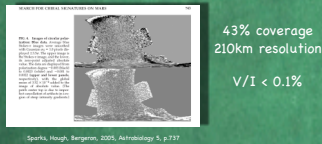
## Remote Sensing



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## Search for Chiral Signatures on Mars

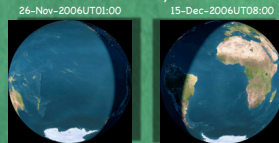
NB imaging-polarimetry w/ FORS1 during 2003 Mars opposition



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## Chiral Signatures on Earth?

- compare two phases w/ different vegetation cover  
- search for a differential signal in Stokes V/I with a precision of  $< 10^{-4}$  @ 750nm (VRE)  
Earth as seen by the Moon



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## Sources of Circular Dichroism

**C.D. Expectation in the Earthshine**

- assume 1% C.D. from diffuse reflectance of leaves VRE:  $10^{-2}$
- assume a dilution factor of 10 (from VRE experiments):  $10^{-3}$
- depolarization by lunar diffuse backscattering:  $10^{-4}$

Hilde, et al., 2005, App. Opt., Vol. 44, No. 26, p.5456

**C.D. other sources ("dirt effects")**

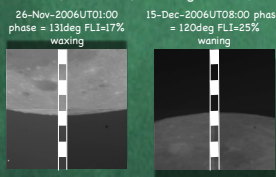
- scattering from lunar surface  $[V/I] < 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  at the poles  
Muehrhann et al., 2002, ESA SP-516, p.243
- zodiacal dust scattering, aerosols: negligible  $< 10^{-5}$   
Wahrenhoff, 1995, IAU Symp. 122, p.171

- instrument: crosstalk from linear polarization: spatial + chromatical  
 $< 1\%$  requires careful calibration, characterization, MM modeling

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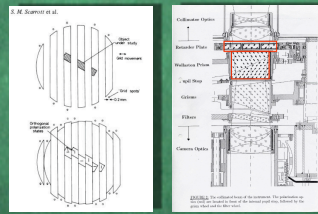
## Spectropolarimetry w/ FORS1

- wavelength coverage 600 - 1000nm  
- spectral resolution R ~ 660  
- dark limb (earthshine) and bright limb (moonshine)



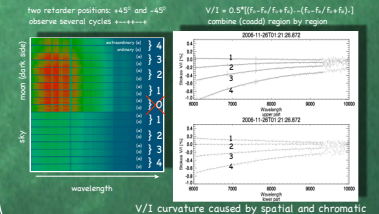
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## Polarimetry w/ FORS1



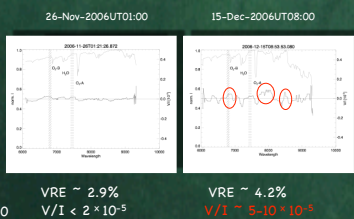
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## Data Signatures



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## C.D. Spectra: Earthshine



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## Caveats

- linear to circular crosstalk model and/or calibr.
- V/I noise and error budget analysis
- quantitative analysis of cloud coverage
- rigorous VRE analysis
- "Moonshine" should be parallel to "Earthshine"
- data from Dec. are of lower quality (CCD 4x4)
- reproducibility?

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## Conclusions

- Precision measurements of circular polarization of the Earthshine are possible
- V/I <  $10^{-5}$  can be achieved in low-res. spectra
- Significant levels and variation of circular polarization appear related to the VRE (800nm)
- Circular polarization levels measured depend on the phase of Earthshine observations
- Relatively higher levels of C.D. are correlated with a higher fraction of vegetation coverage as seen in the Earthshine
- First things first:  
Find Life on Earth, then elsewhere ...

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