

AST251 Project 3 – Evaluating Claims of Extraterrestrial Messaging ocampoc3 Planet 2

Friday 22nd January, 2094

We have identified what may be an indication of extraterrestrial intelligence, as well as the planet where it may have originated. This document summarizes the information gathered so far about the candidate message and its candidate planet of origin.

Potential evidence for extraterrestrial intelligence

Astronomers have detected a broadband radio transmission that appears to have originated from this planet's solar system. The transmission is believed to contain an image and is displayed below with the most likely aspect ratio. The transmission lasted a short duration and then stopped. The transmission is shown below:

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11000011000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000011
11000111100010100010000000010001000000000000000000011
00001111100010101010001000010101000001000000100000000
11001111100010100010000000010001000000000000000000011
11000111101000000000000000000000000000000000000000000011
```

This signal was first noticed at UTC 2092-11-23/20:32.

Parameters of the candidate planet of origin and its host star

Spectral Type	K
Stellar Luminosity (Solar Units)	0.037
Stellar Mass (Solar Masses)	0.439
Distance to Star (lightyears)	273.0
Planet Mass (Earth masses)	1.4
Atmospheric Pressure (atm)	0.6

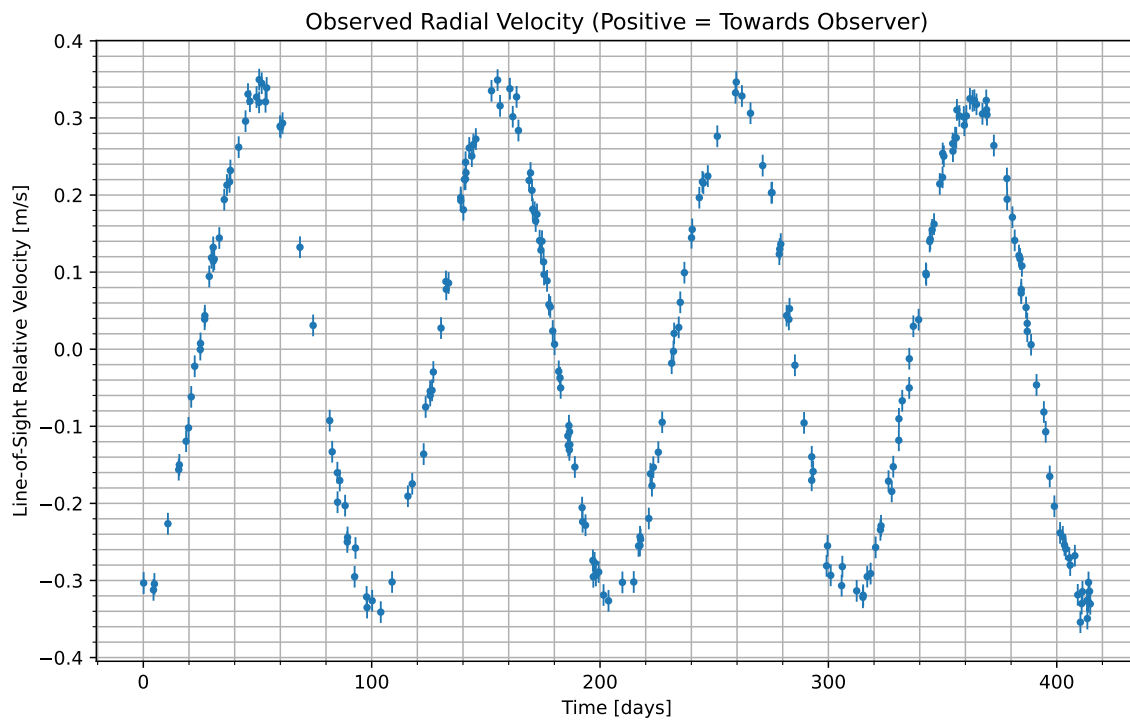


Figure 1: We have isolated the radial velocity of the host star due to the candidate planet. Data begins at UTC 2092-11-24/19:14. Positive values indicate the velocity at which the star is moving towards us; negative indicate the velocity at which it is moving away.

Atmospheric composition of the candidate planet (percent by volume)

Molecule	Concentration
N_2	9.75
CO_2	47.1
O_2	29.3
H_2O	13.7
O_3	0.138

Gas Abundance (percent by volume)

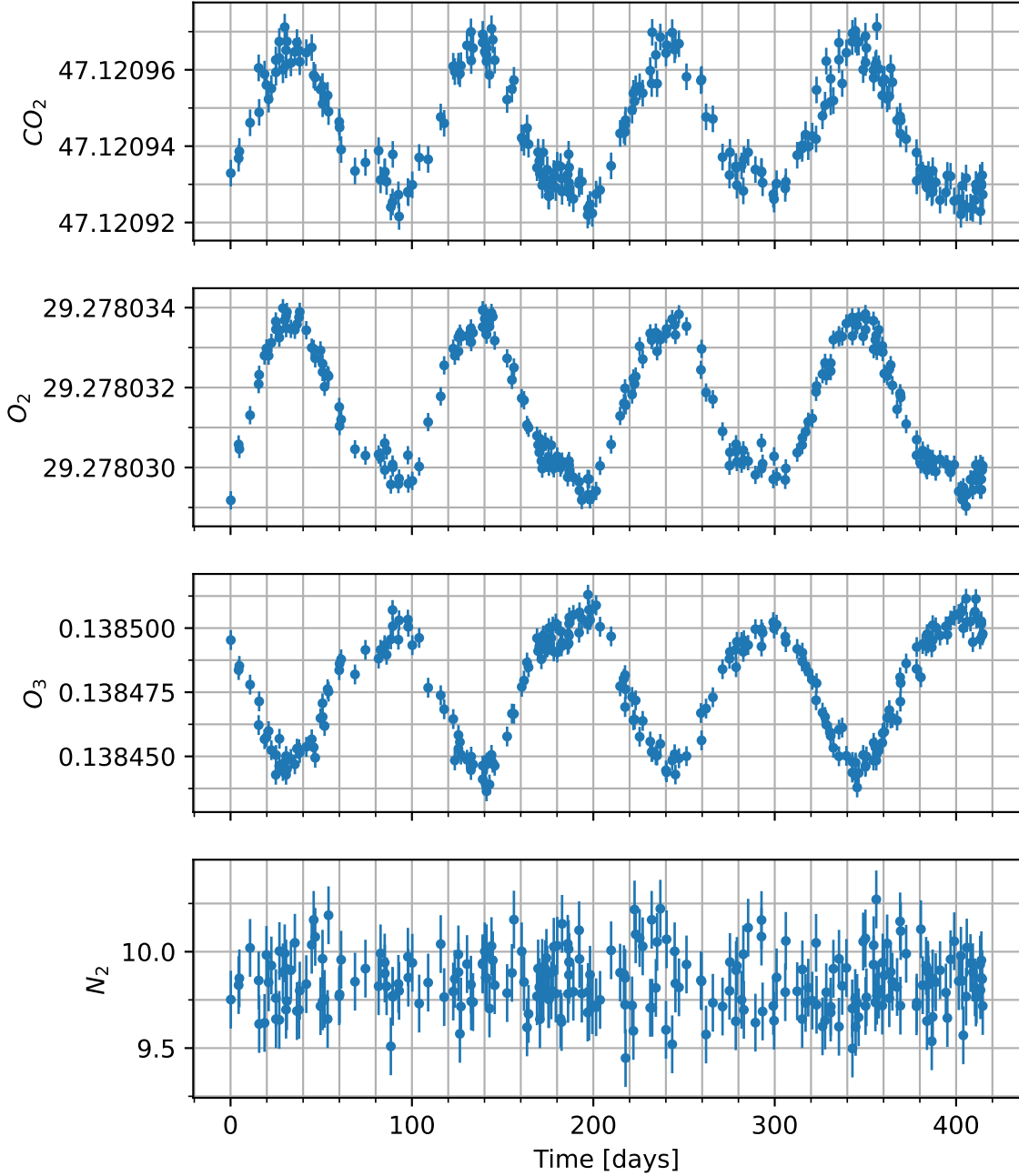


Figure 2: Concentration of various gases in the atmosphere of the candidate planet versus time. Note that the y-axis will usually only show the variation multiplied by some factor, shown in the upper left, and then added to some normal amount, also in the upper-left.

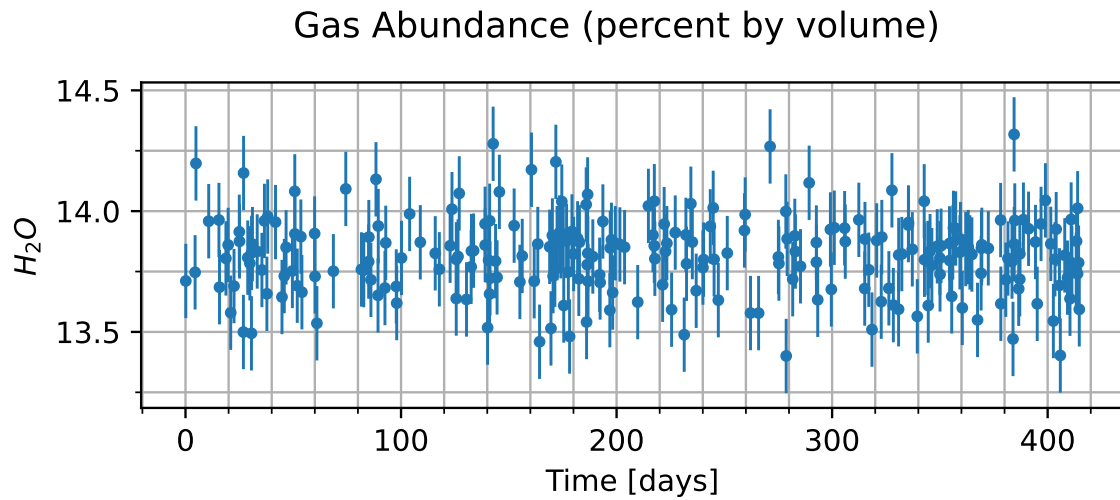


Figure 3: Concentration of various additional gases in the atmosphere of the candidate planet versus time. Note that the y-axis will usually only show the variation multiplied by some factor, shown in the upper left, and then added to some normal amount, also in the upper-left.

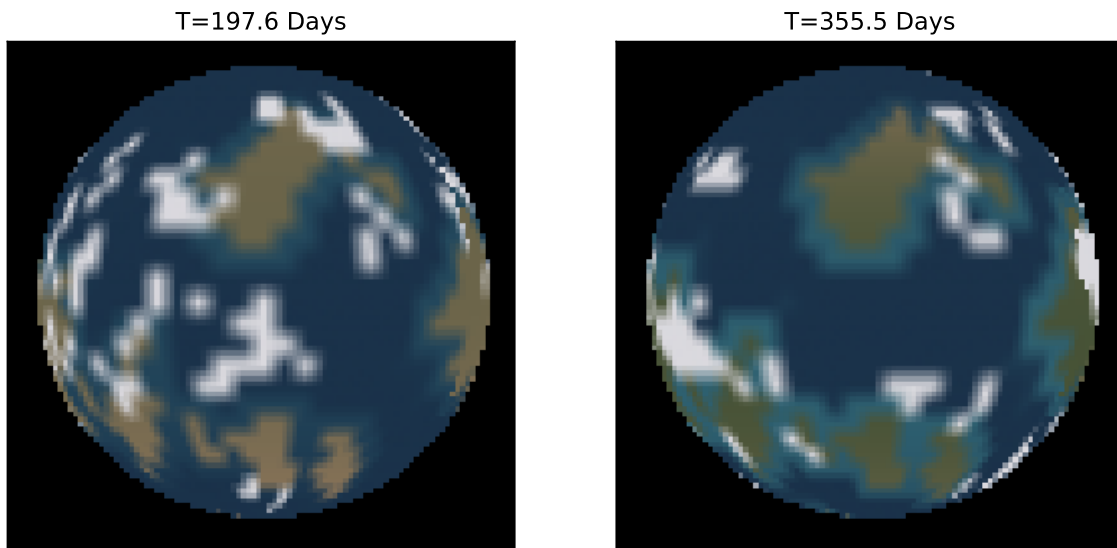


Figure 4: Maps of the surface of the candidate planet taken at two different times. Times are indicated above each image relative to the times shown in the radial velocity curve. Those maps are shown here. Tan areas indicate what we believe to be land, while blue-ish areas indicate what we believe to be liquid regions of some kind. Other colors present reflect the visible color as best as we are able to measure.