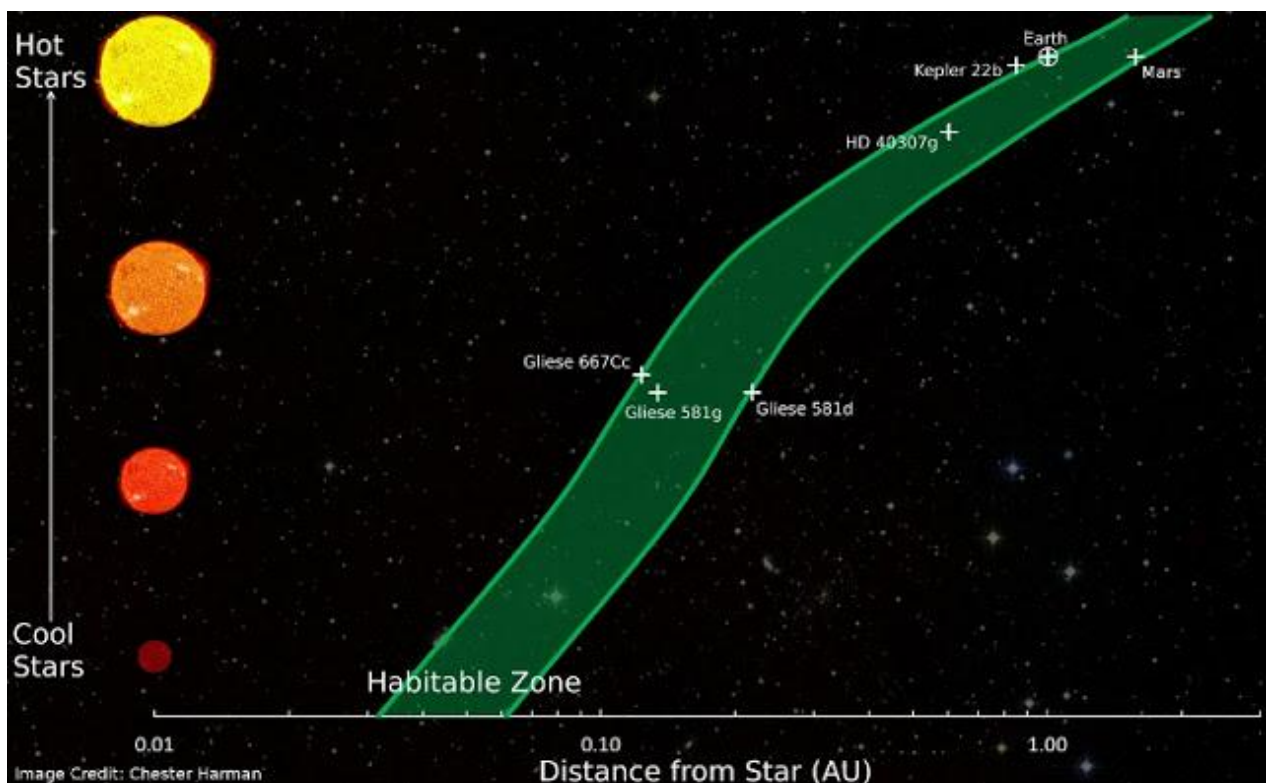


# AMOUNT OF SOLAR RADIATION RECEIVED AND GRAVITY

Depending on the distance to the star of the planet and the size of the star, the amount of energy received by the planet varies; If this distance is only changed by 5% on Earth, that would be very difficult for the water had on the same planet the three states of known water, making it very difficult development and existence of life.

This is what scientists call "**Zona Habitable**"; a narrow strip in which the energy received from the sun is the right for life to originate and develop.



Redefining the habitable zone

Moreover, **the ellipse of translation of the earth around the sun should be enough to move the temperature differences between seasons are not excessive** . Because the Earth is slightly elliptical, we seasons, changing the pitch angle of incidence of the sun on earth.

But if that ellipse out more exaggerated, excessive temperature change on the planet could make it very difficult life.

## **Gravity**

**The planet must be sufficiently large to prevent gases from the atmosphere to disperse, but not too large because the pressure would cause the water was solid state, despite temperatures.**

Furthermore the planet's mass intervenes directly on the rate it is cooled, too small planet soon would be geologically dead (as discussed in the next section, the importance of a molten core with a certain amount of nuclear reactions is crucial).

It is considered that a planet with a mass less than 0.3 times the mass of Earth could not harbor life.

Source: <http://crecimiento-sostenible.blogspot.in/2015/01/can-there-be-life-on-other-planets.html>