

The background of the slide is a deep space scene. On the left, a large, curved portion of a blue and white planet is visible. In the center, a smaller, dark planet with a thin ring system is seen. To the right, a bright yellow star is shining, creating a lens flare effect. The overall scene is set against a black background filled with distant stars.

“Planetary systems in Universidade de Aveiro”

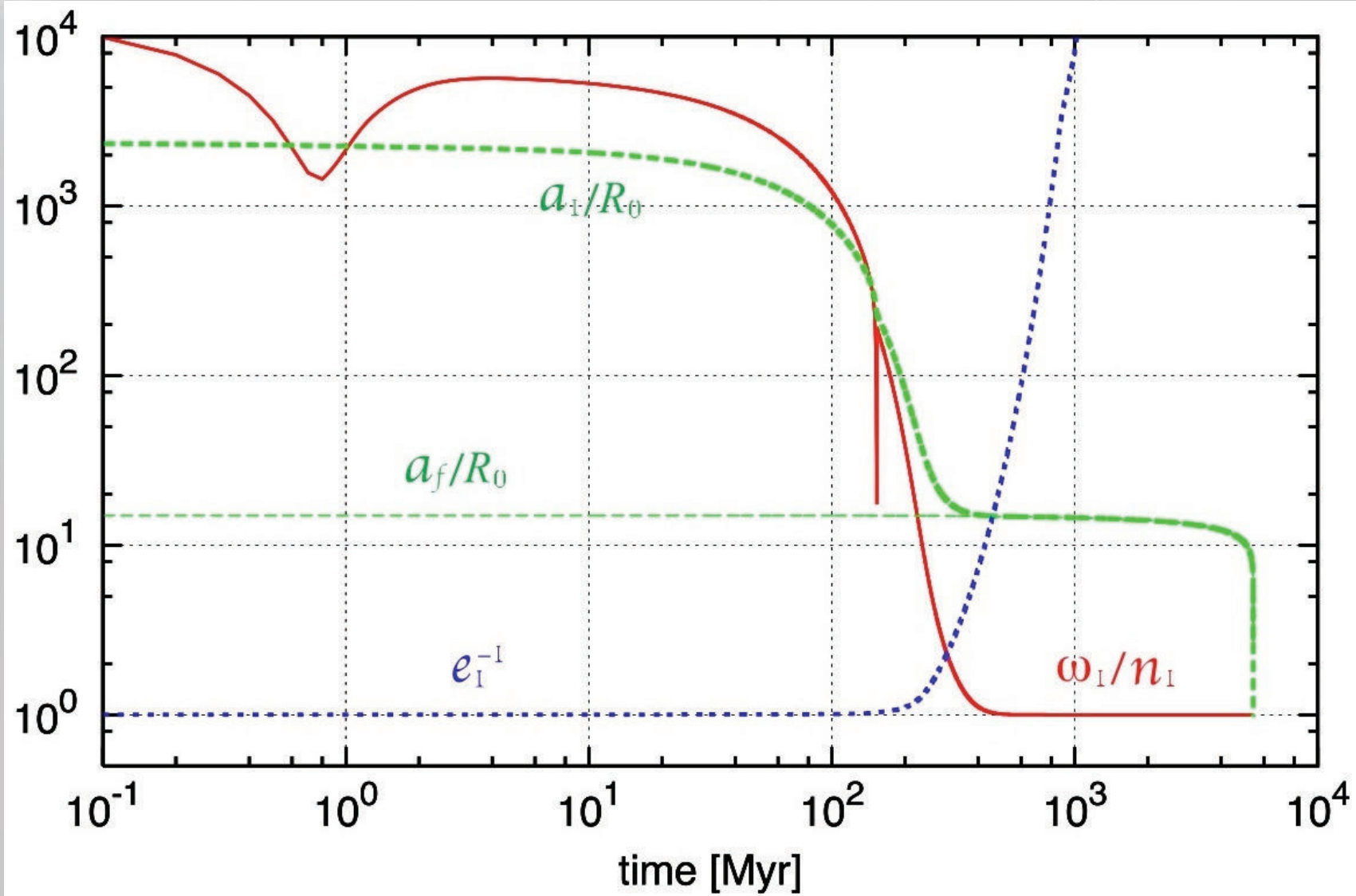
Alexandre Correia (Ass. Prof.)
Helena Moraes (Ciência 2008)
André Gomes (Bach. Student)
Diana da Cunha (Ms. Student)
Álvaro Almeida (Ms. Student)

CAUP, 22 June 2010

Main research lines:

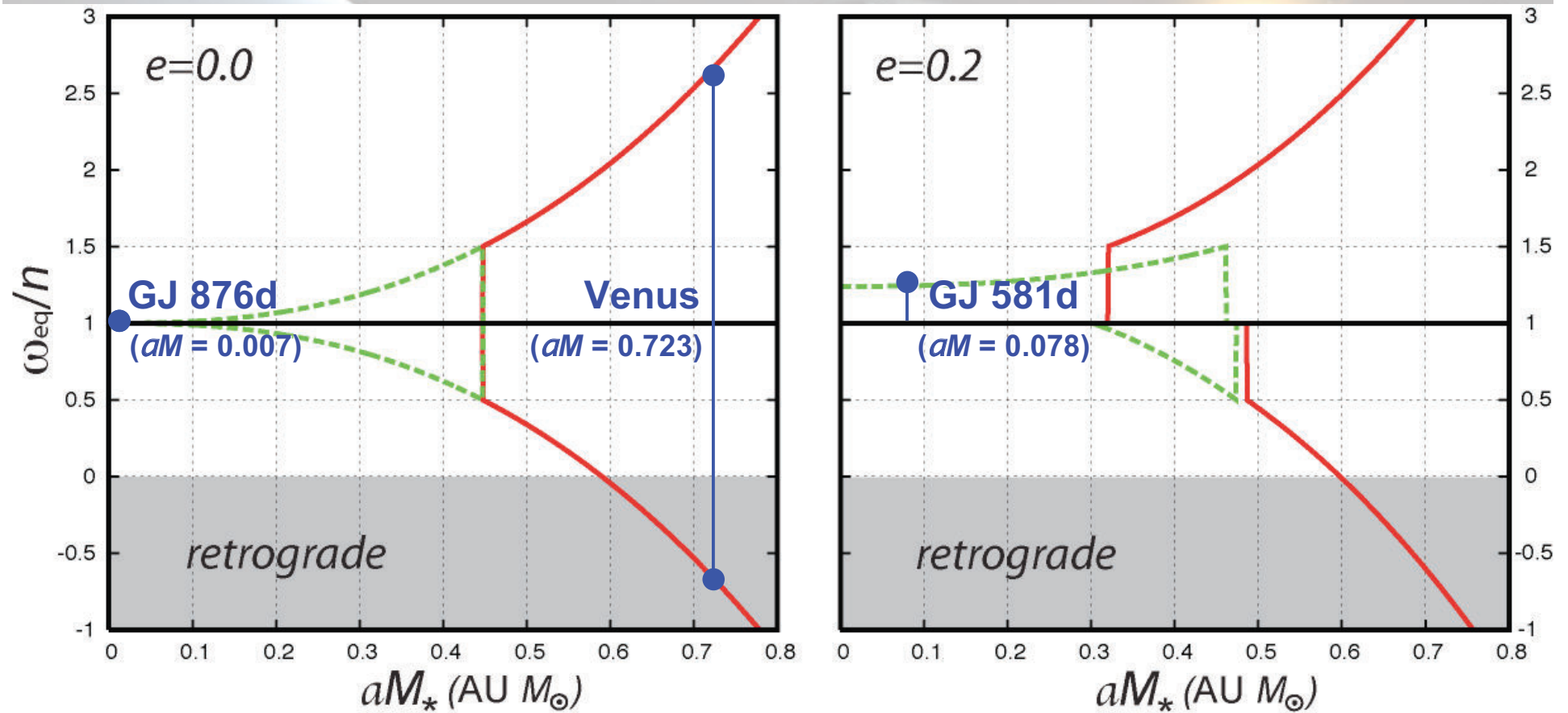
- Solar System evolution: we try to explain the presently observed configurations from initial formation models.
- Solar System evolution: we try to explain the future evolution of the system.
- Extra-solar systems: we help the observers to better constrain the observational data.
- Extra-solar systems: we analyze the already detected systems searching for coherence in the orbits and derive additional constraints.
- Extra-solar systems: we try to estimate the spin evolution of the planets in order to obtain climate constraints.

Tidal evolution of Triton



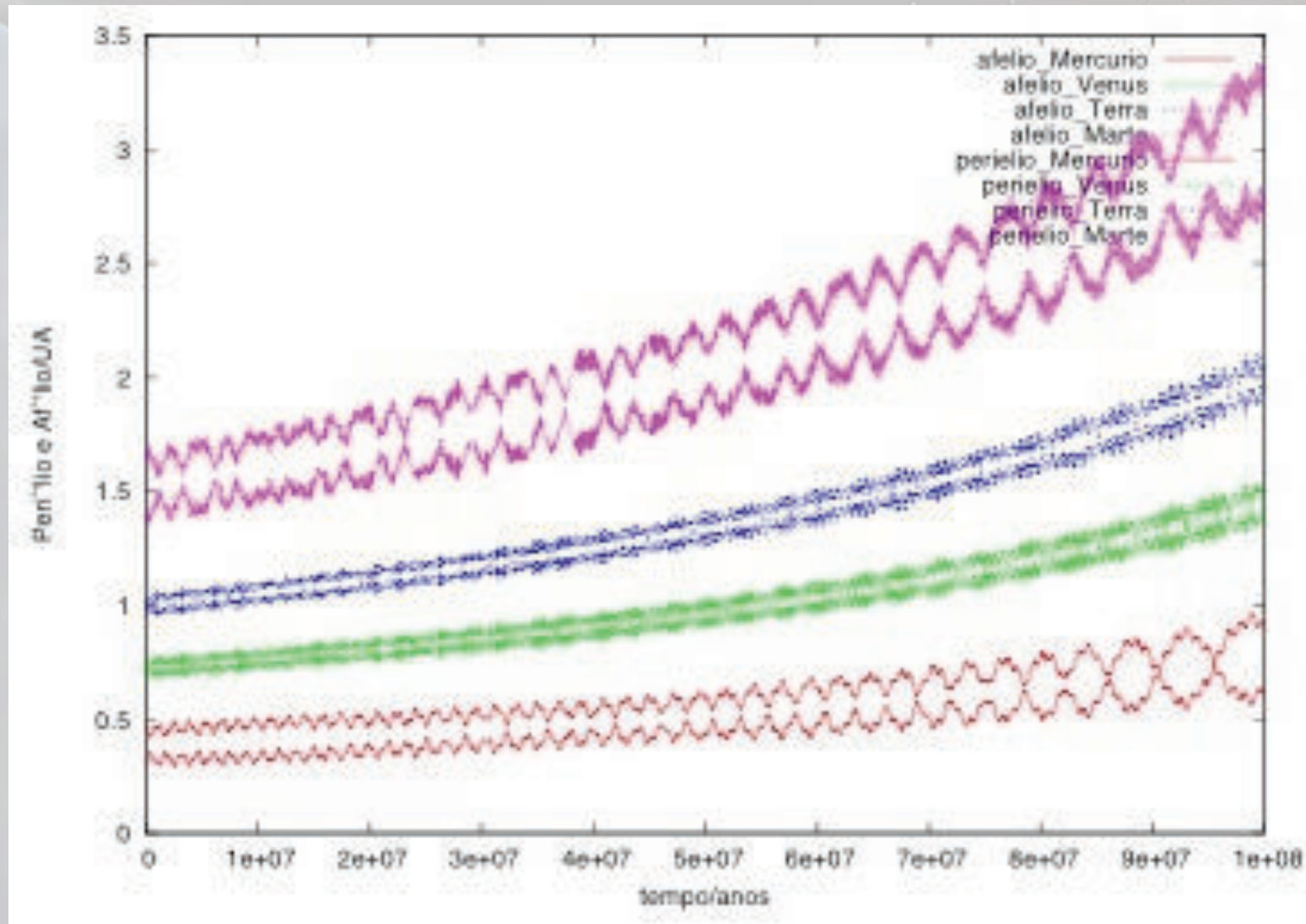
Correia, Aph.J.Lett. (2009)

Equilibrium Spin for Super-Earths



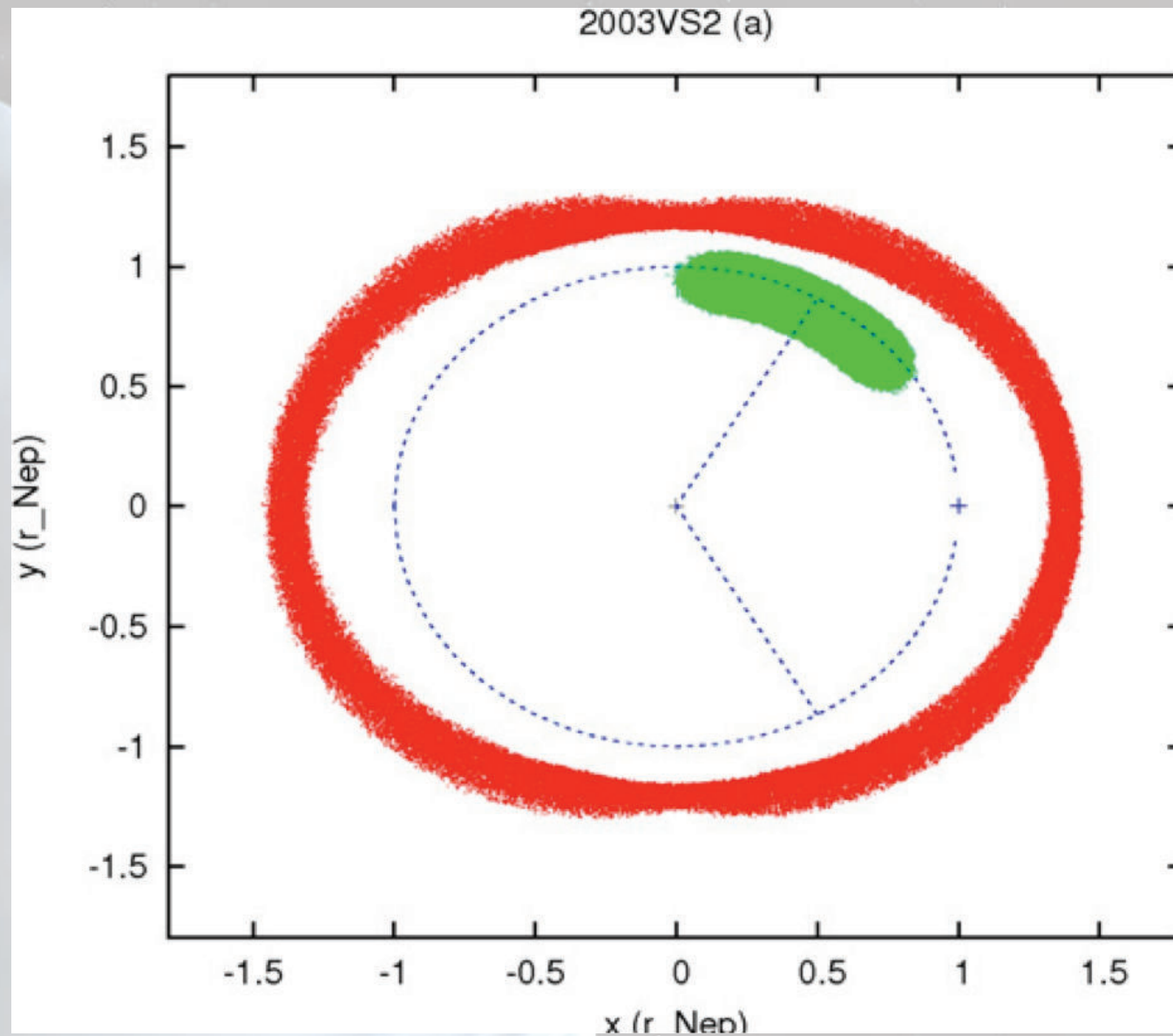
Cunha et al., sub, (2010)

Final evolution of the Solar System



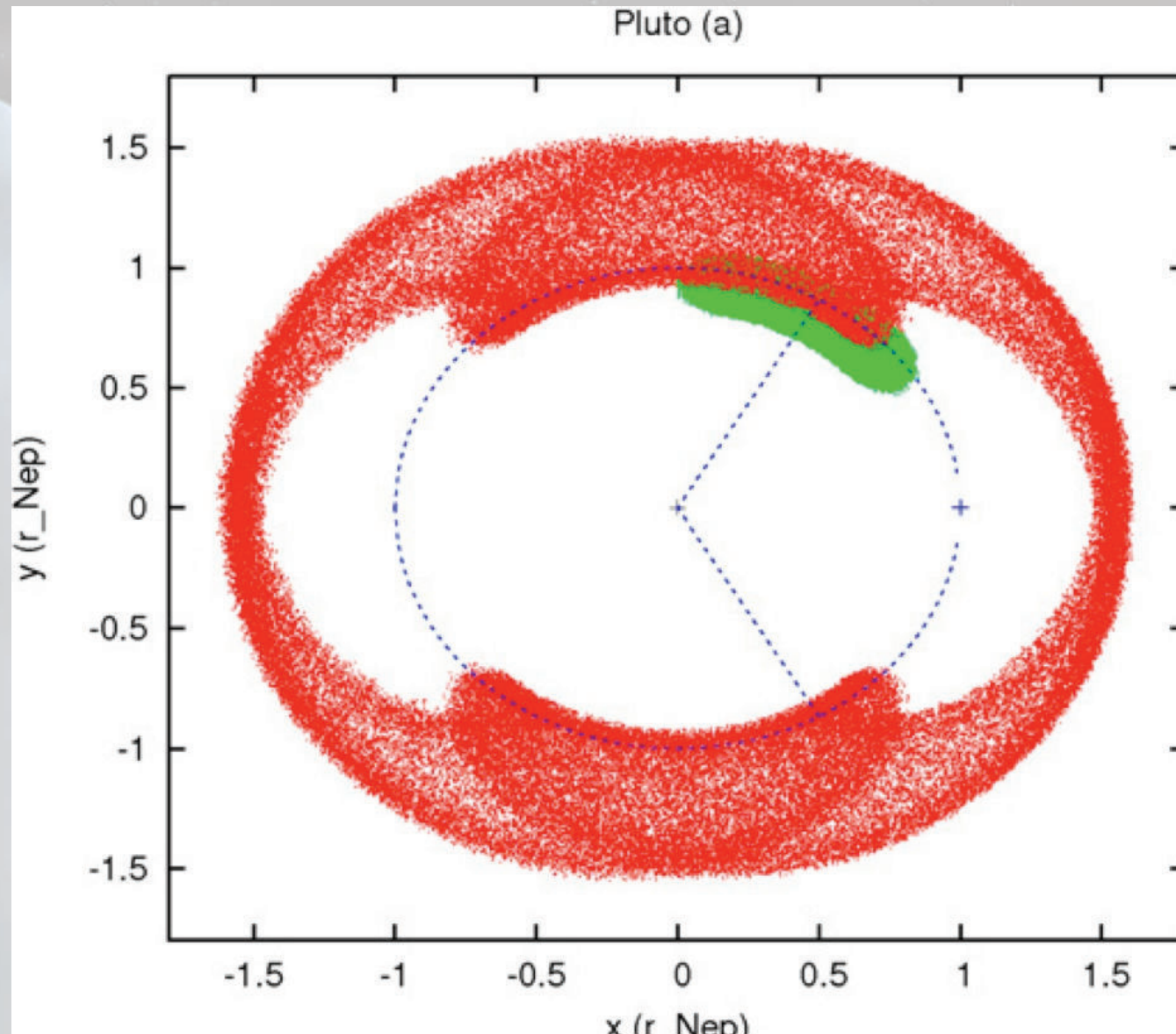
Gomes et al., sub, (2010)

Possible collisions between TNOs



Almeida, Peixinho et al., A&A, (2009)

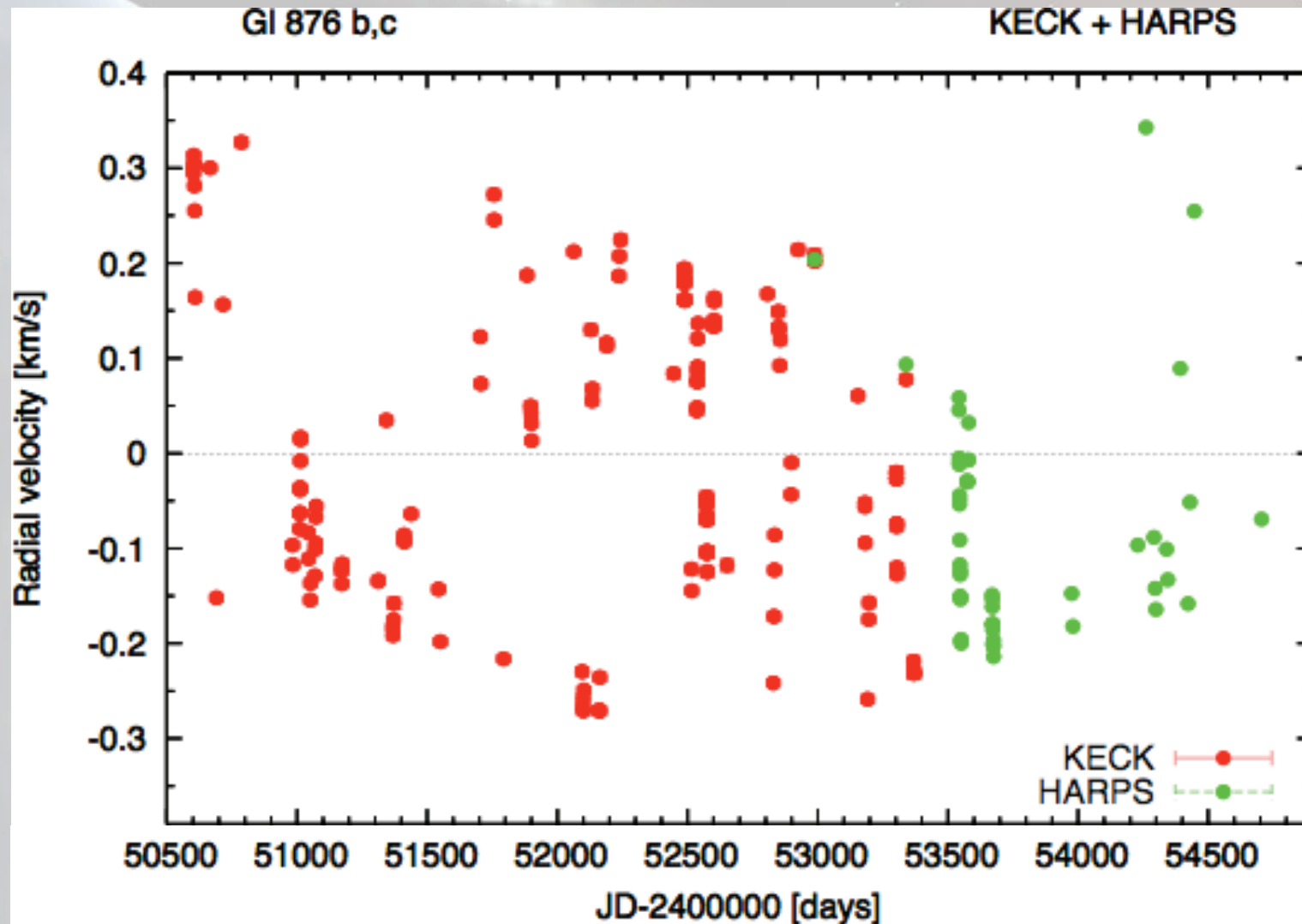
Possible collisions between TNOs



Almeida, Peixinho et al., A&A, (2009)

GJ 876, a “case study”

KECK - *HARPS*



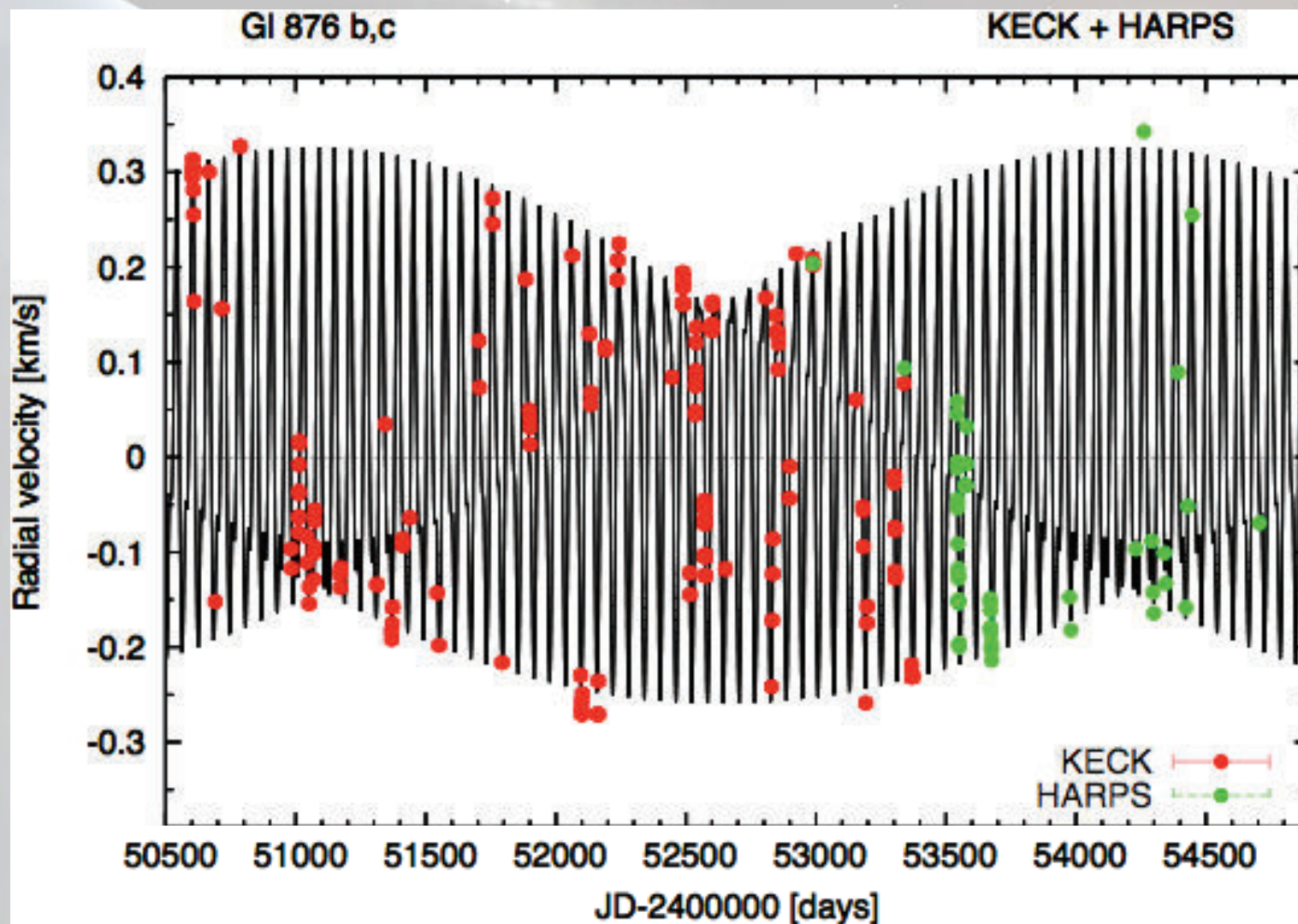
Correia et al A&A (2010)

2 planets, two keplerian orbits

$$\chi^2=6.41$$

$$i = ??$$

$$rms = 11.0 \text{ m/s}$$

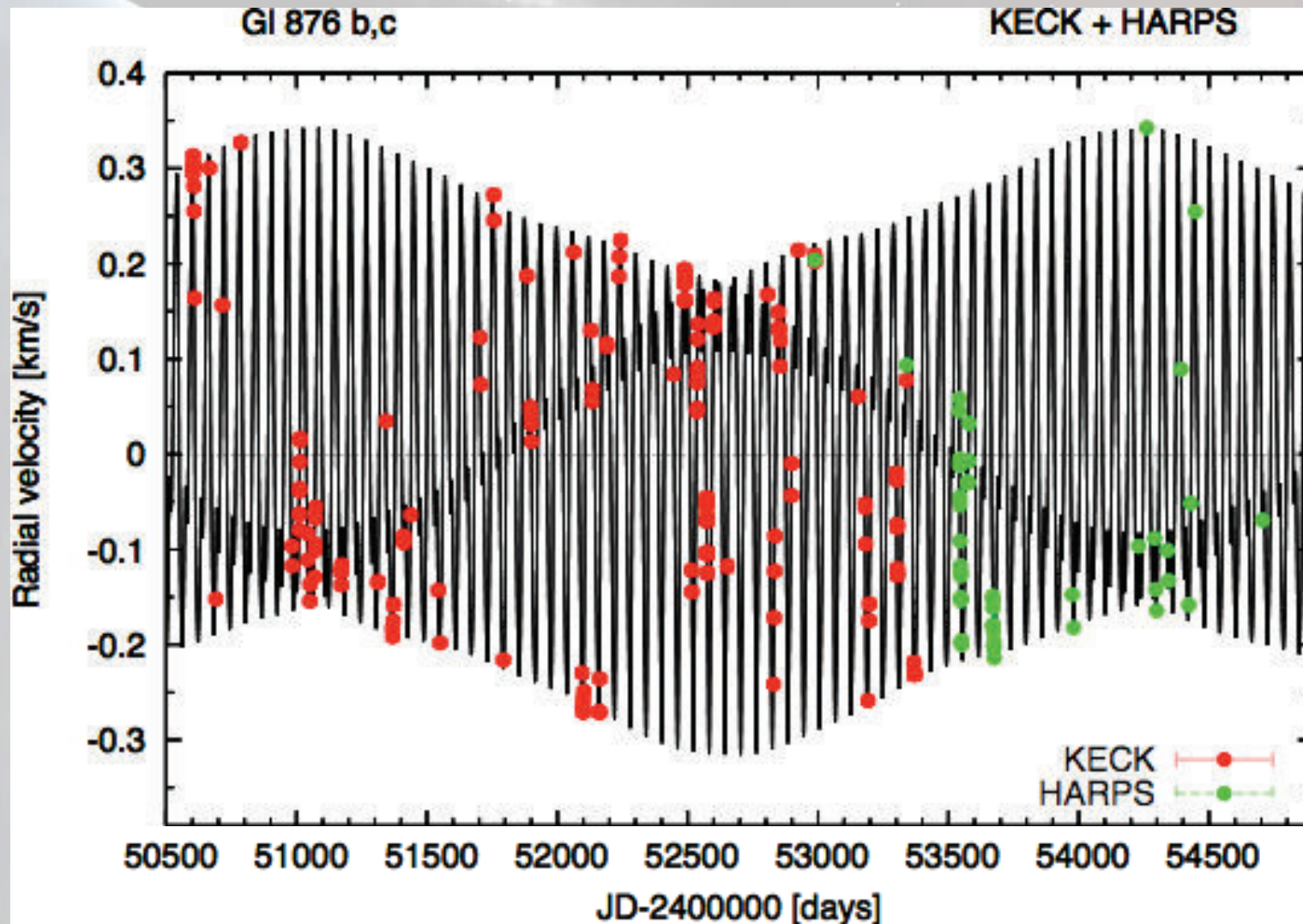


2 planets, planet-planet interaction

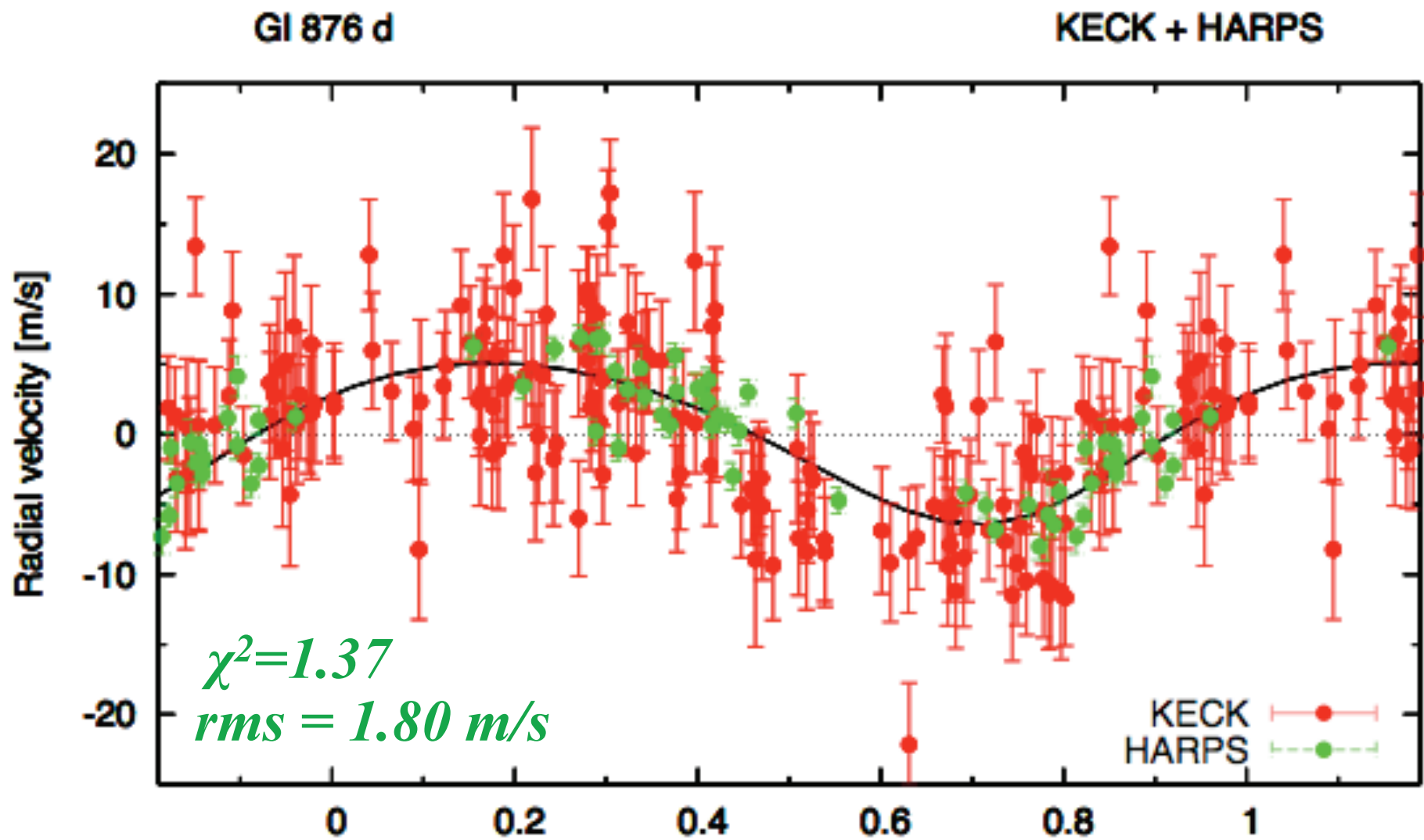
$$\chi^2=2.60$$

$$i = 49^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

$$rms = 4.45 \text{ m/s}$$

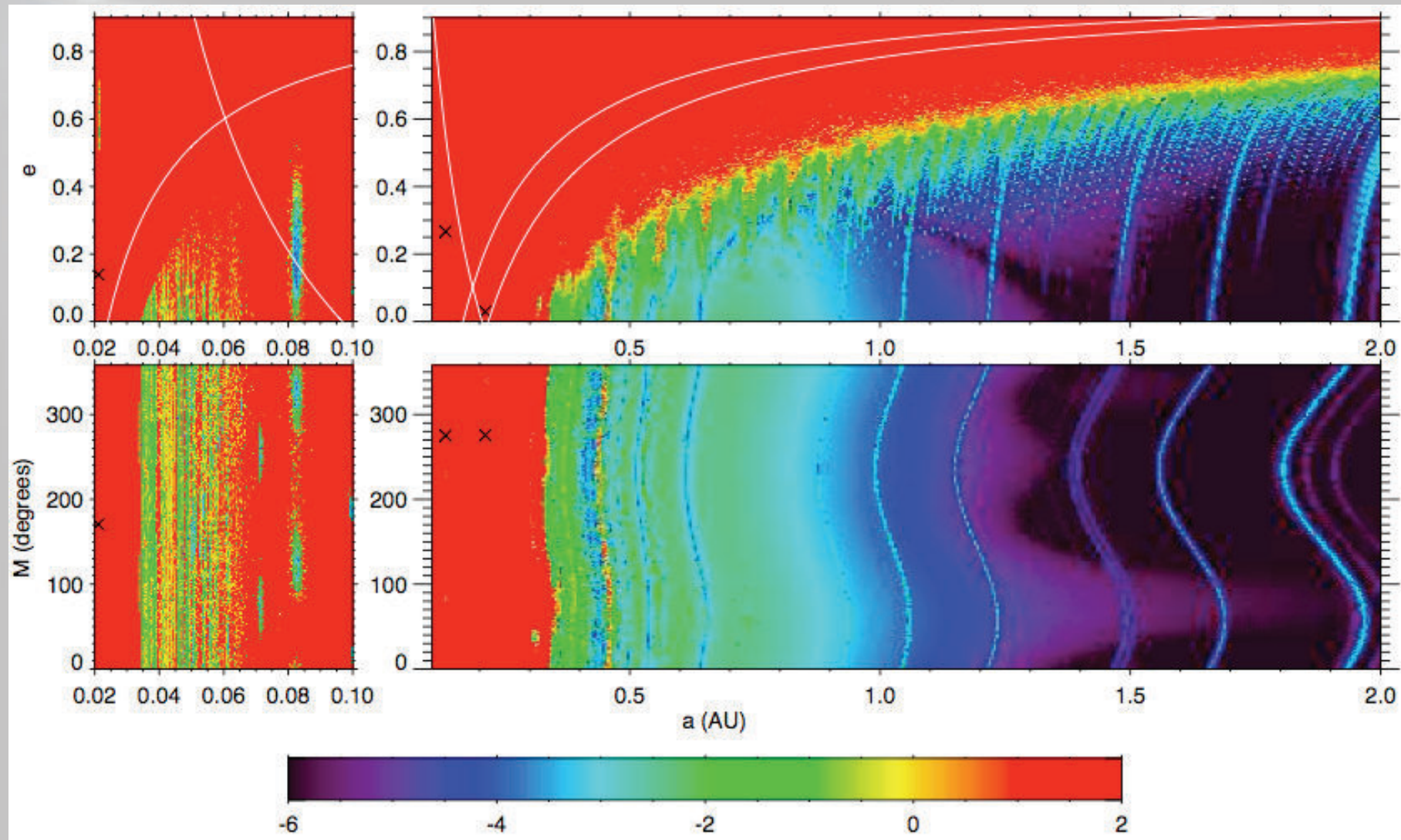


3rd planet with 6 M_E



Correia et al., A&A, (2010)

Additional planets?



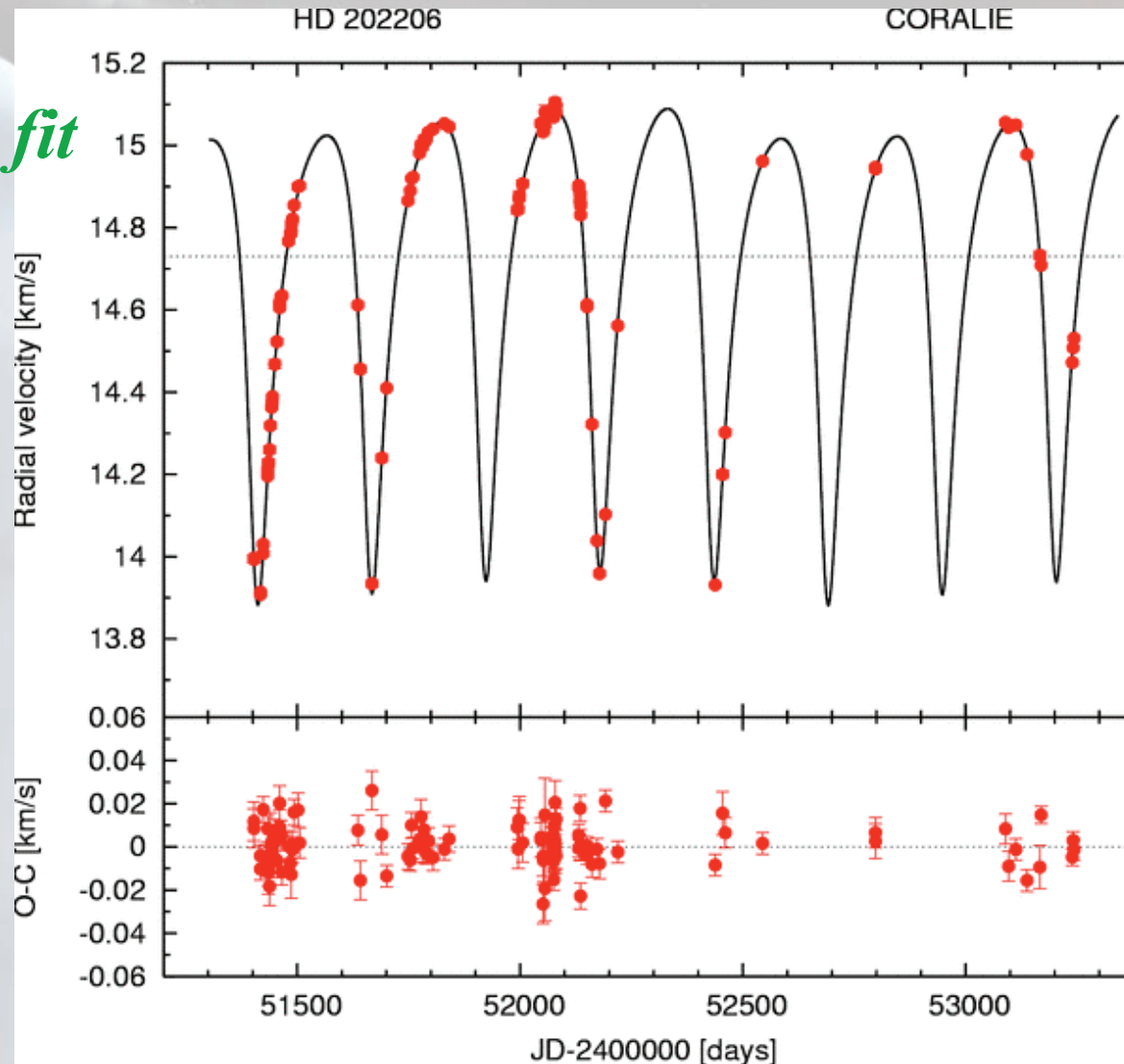
Correia et al., A&A, (2010)

HD202206 (5:1 resonance)

keplerian fit

$$\chi^2 = 1.53$$

$$rms = 9.81 \text{ m/s}$$

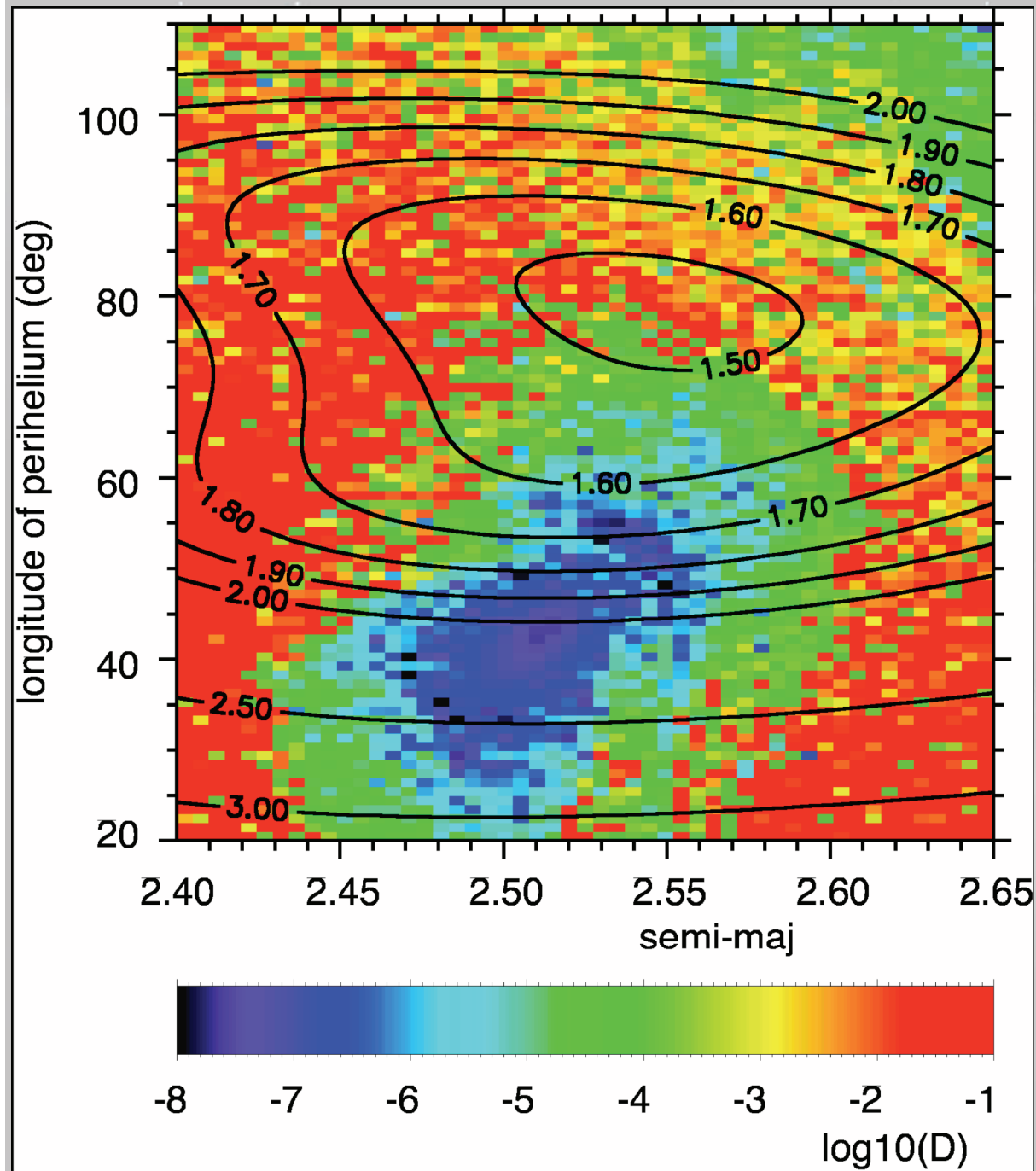


N-body fit

$$\chi^2 = 1.47$$

$$rms = 9.65 \text{ m/s}$$

Correia et al., A&A, (2005)



$$a = 2.55 \text{ AU}$$

$$\omega = 79.0^\circ$$

$$\chi^2 = 1.47$$

$$rms = 9.65 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 2.54 \text{ AU}$$

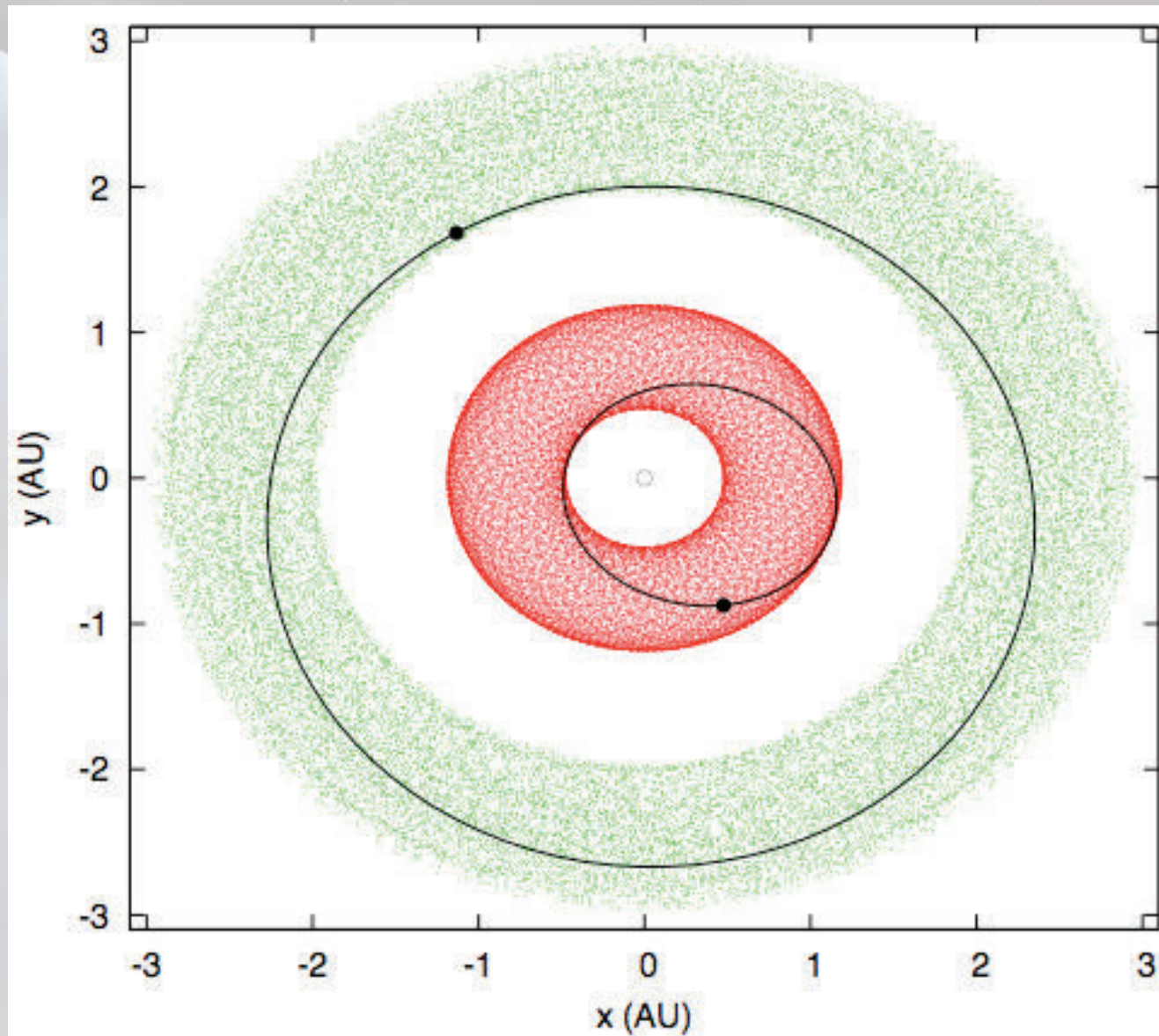
$$\omega = 55.5^\circ$$

$$\chi^2 = 1.67$$

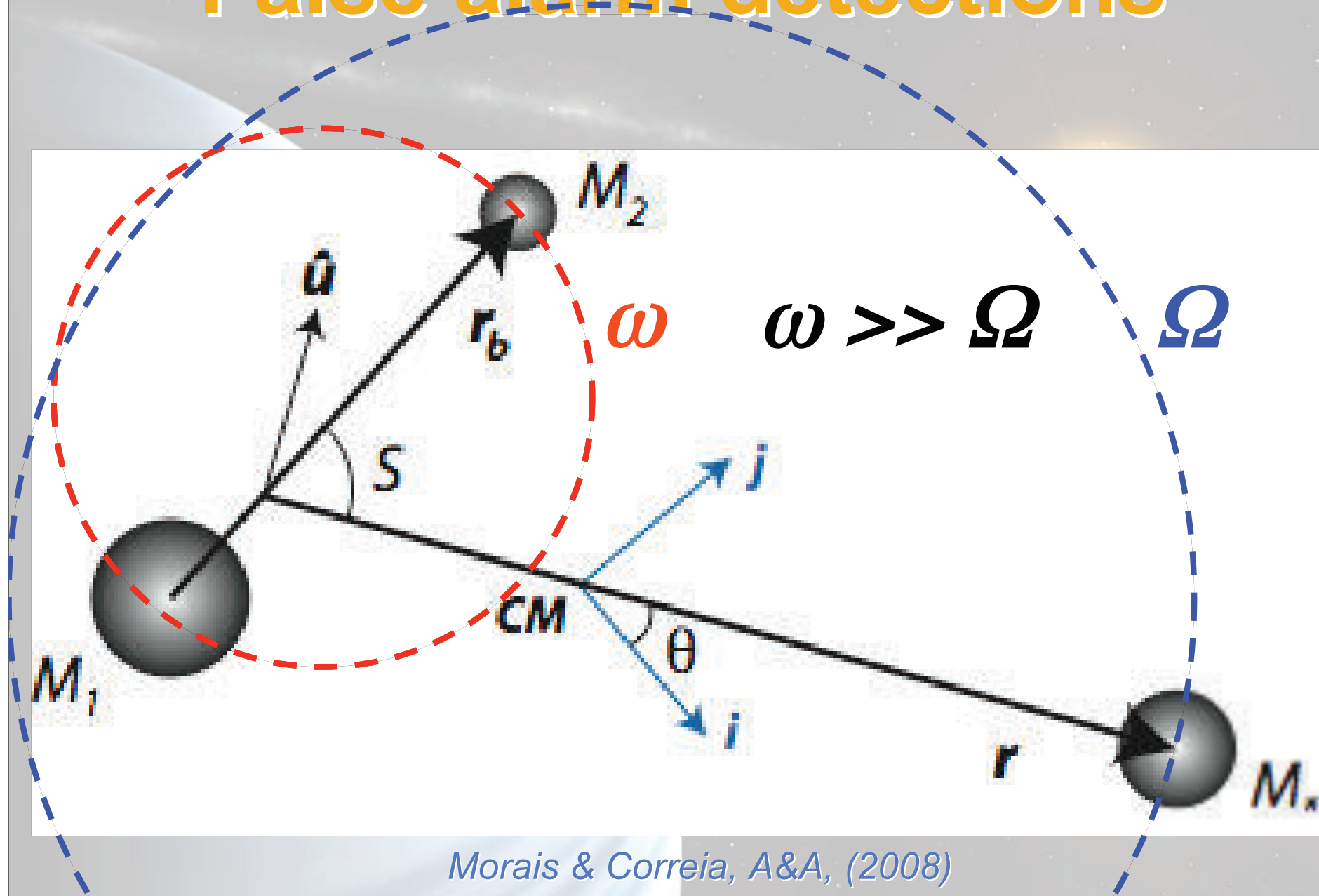
$$rms = 10.7 \text{ m/s}$$

Correia et al., A&A, (2005)

Stability over 5 Gyr

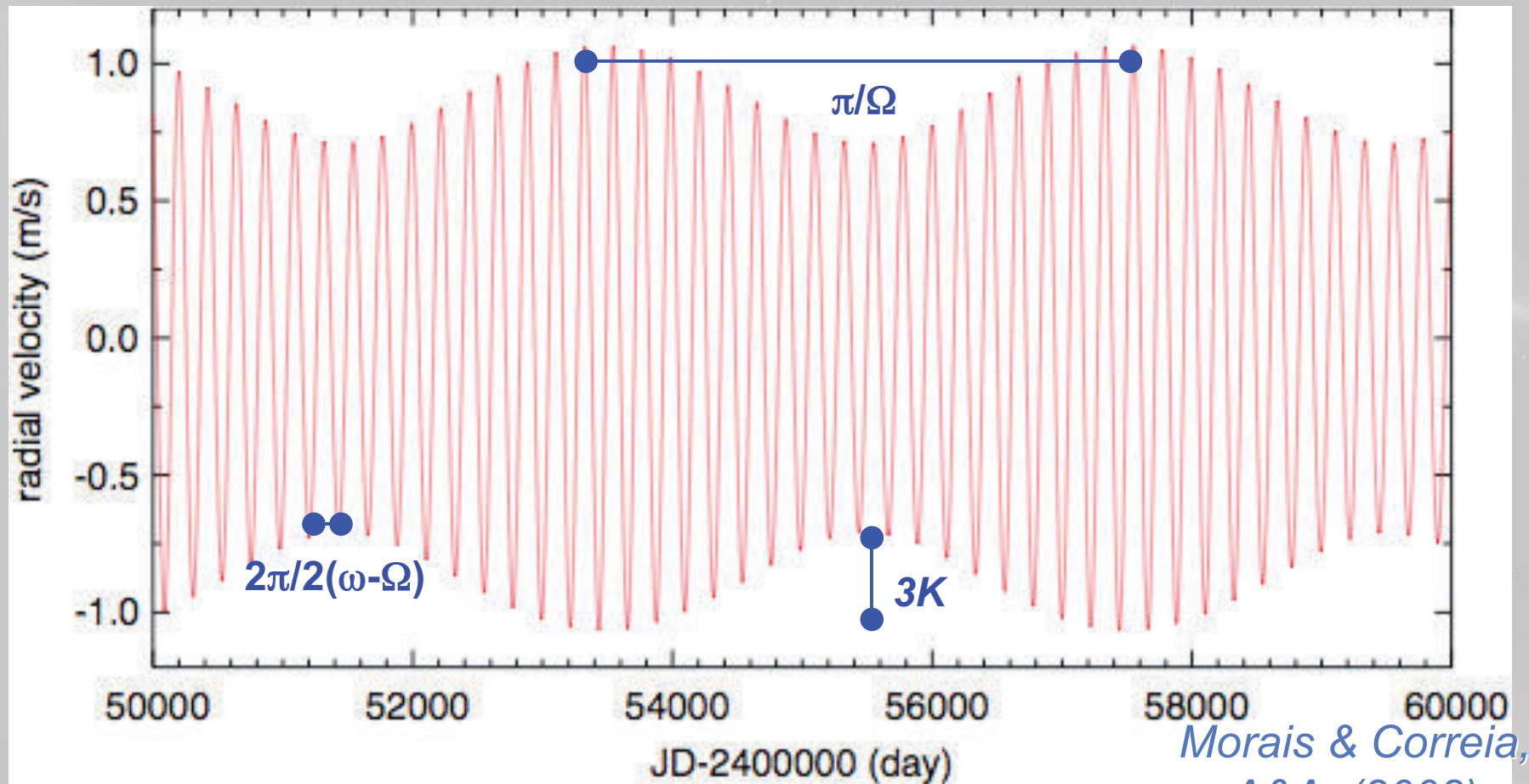


False alarm detections



Morais & Correia, A&A, (2008)

binary wobble



Morais & Correia,
A&A, (2008)

$$V_b = K [6 \cos(2(\omega-\Omega)t) \cos(\Omega t) + 9 \sin(2(\omega-\Omega)t) \sin(\Omega t)]$$

Expertises:

- N-body simulations, gravitational interactions, relativistic effects.
- Secular evolution of planetary systems.
- Geophysical effects on stars and planets (gravitational tides, atmospheric tides, core-mantle friction).
- Minimization of data generated by N-body systems.
- Numerical simulations (symplectic integrators, MPI parallel computing, etc.).