

Planets and evolved stars

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Sun Low Mass Star Brown Dwarf Lupitor



Absolute magnitude (brightness)

MOTIVATION OF OUR WORK

- Determine how the planet formation process depends on the mass of the star (BY TARGETING EVOLVED SYSTEMS M>1M_{SUN}.)
- Explore the chemistry of planet formation (WE GO TO LOW Z).
- Test the physics of star-planet interaction processes: i.e tidal forces, stellar mass-loss, planetary irradiation(WE HAVE THE THEORY TOOLS).
- Explore the diversity of planetary systems.



RV VARIABLES AND LOW ACTIVITY

1000 STARS FOLLOWED AT THE HOBBY-EBERLY TELESCOPE SINCE 2004





Niedzielski, Villaver et al. (2015, 2016, 2021), Villaver et al. (2014,2017); Adamów et al. (2014,15, 18)

Selection effects: more jitter Primordial differences in planet formation?



ECCENTRICITY EVOLUTION AND MASS-LOSS



Villaver et al. (2014)

TAPAS IV: WARM (HOT) JUPITER TYC 3667–1280–1



Niedzielski, Villaver, et al. (2016)

Niedzielski et al. (2015); tracks from Villaver et al.

Mass-Metallicity relation: the star

Exoplanet composition from Polluted WDs

Kepler-84 10⁶ 10⁵ Semimajor axis [au] 104 10³ 10² 10¹ 10⁰ Planet 5 Planet 4 10^{-1} Planet 3 Planet 2 10^{-2} Planet 1 10-3 -2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 0 Time [Myr]

Multiple planetary systems

Maldonado, R., Villaver et al. (2021ab, 2022)

