PLANET FORMATION & COMPOSITION AROUND LOW-MASS STARS Yamila Miguel Leiden Observatory





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Motivation

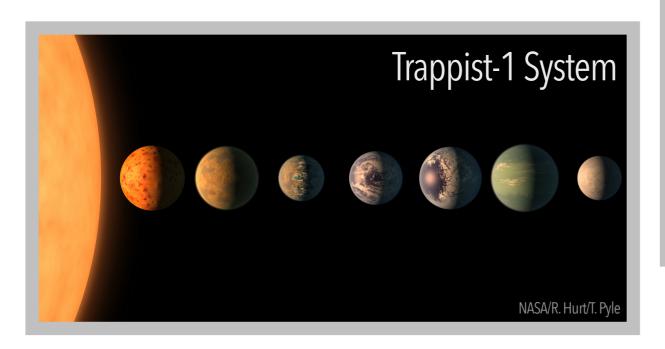
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- Small stars are the most common
- ▶ Rocky planets might be ubiquitous around them
- The habitable zone around small stars is closer in and their planets easier to be detected
- ► The formation of these systems is poorly known







HOW DO PLANETS AROUND SMALL Stars form?

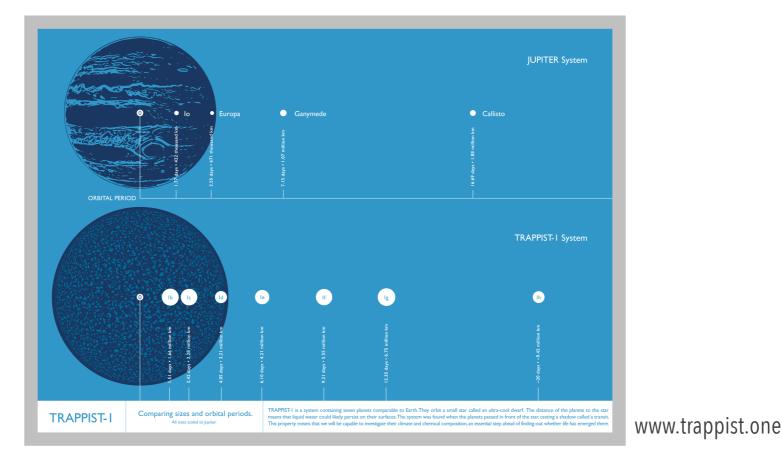
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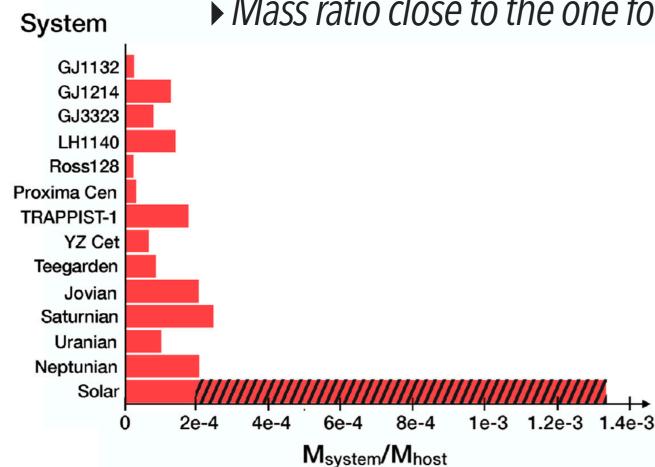
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- Compact systems, planets with short periods
- ► Most planets are rocky with very little gas



► Mass ratio close to the one found in satellites systems





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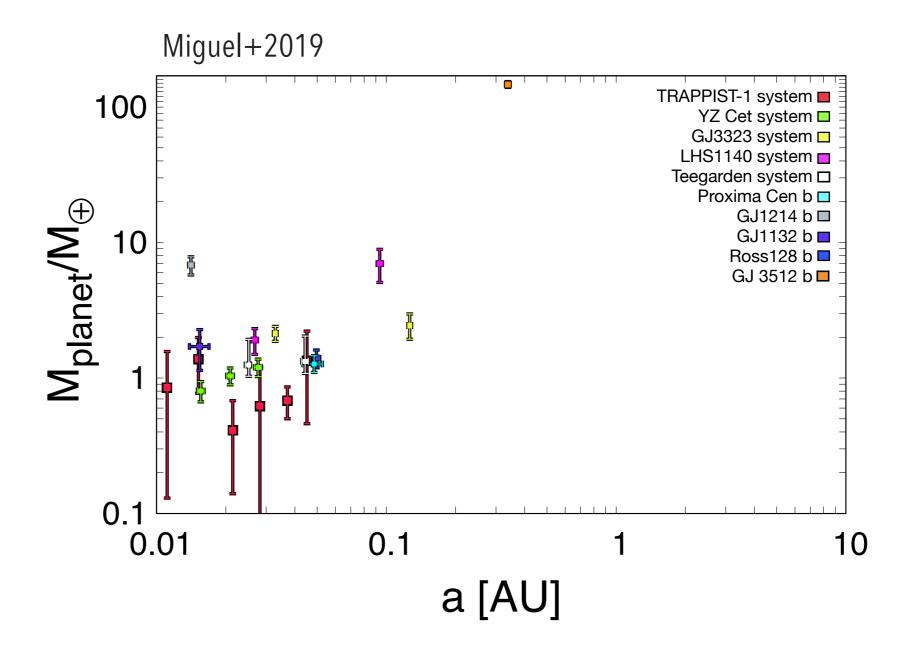
Method

MODEL FOR FORMATION OF PLANETS AROUND SMALL STARS

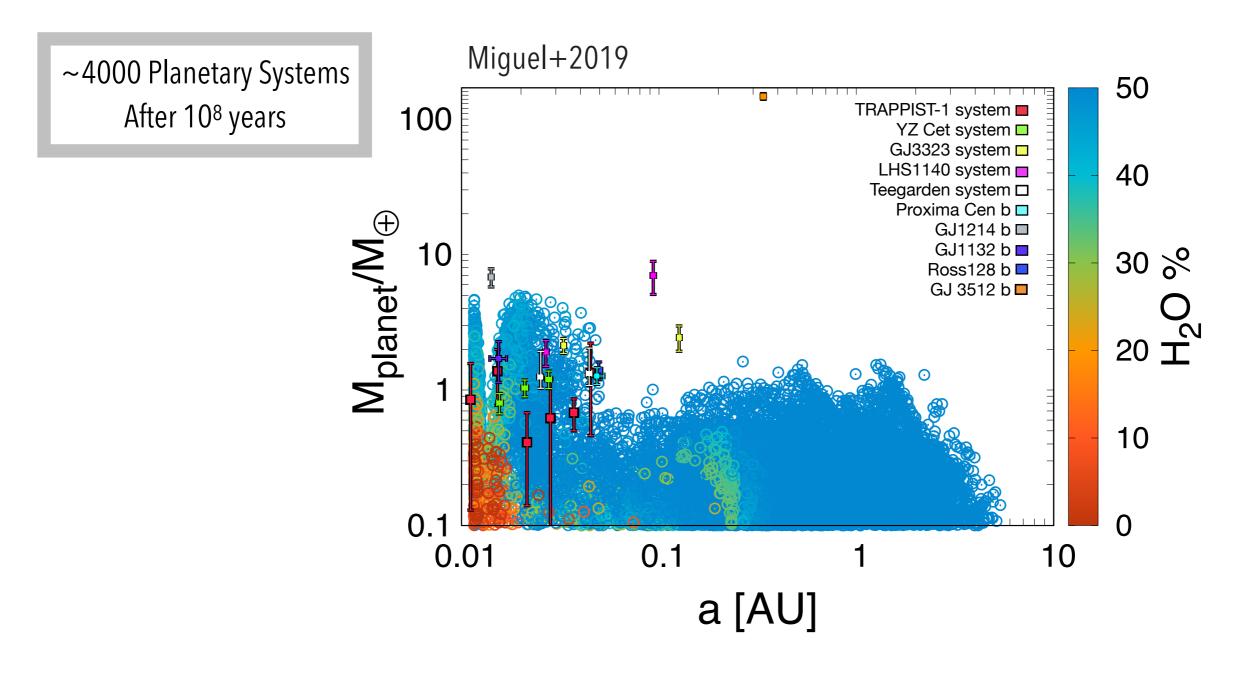
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- They can further evolve through close encounters and collisions after gas dissipation

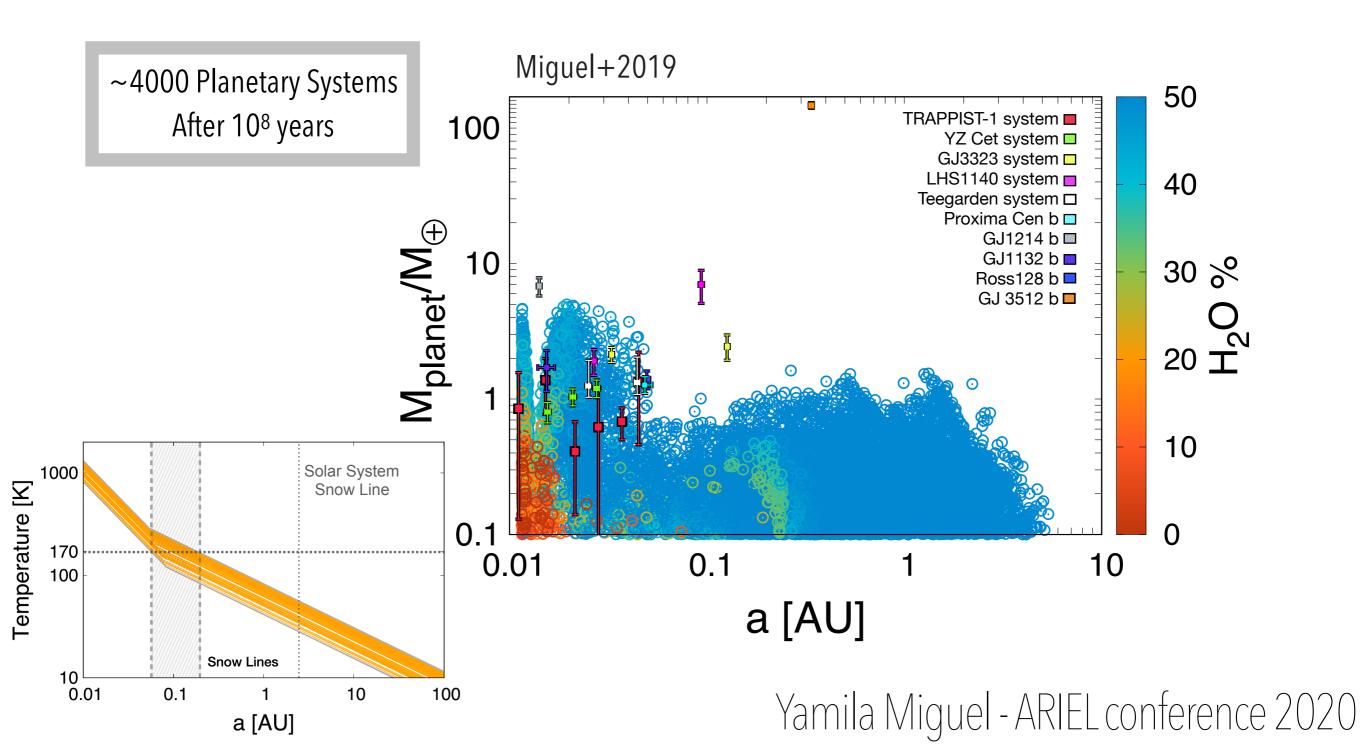
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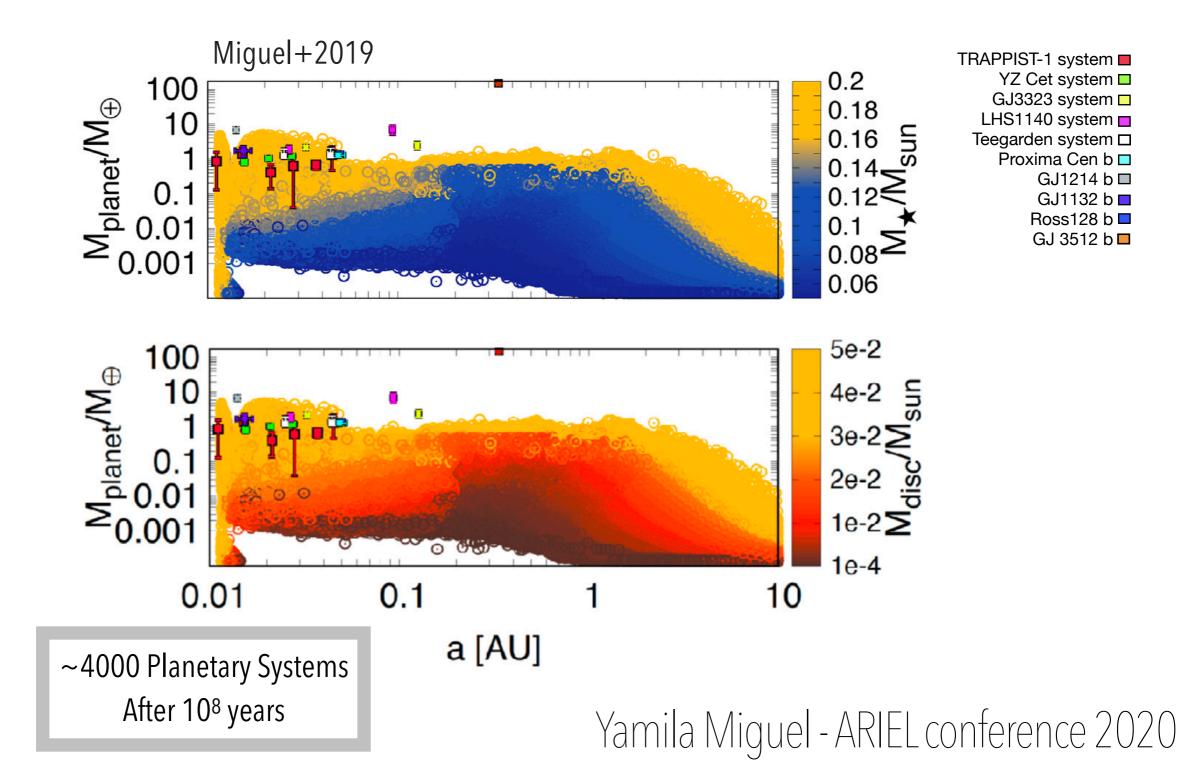


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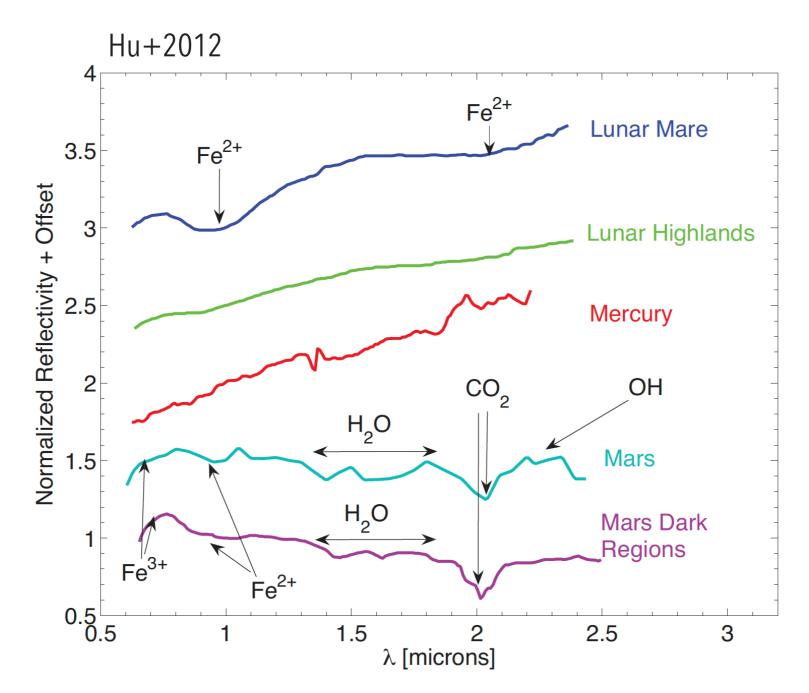


DISKS & STELLAR MASSES

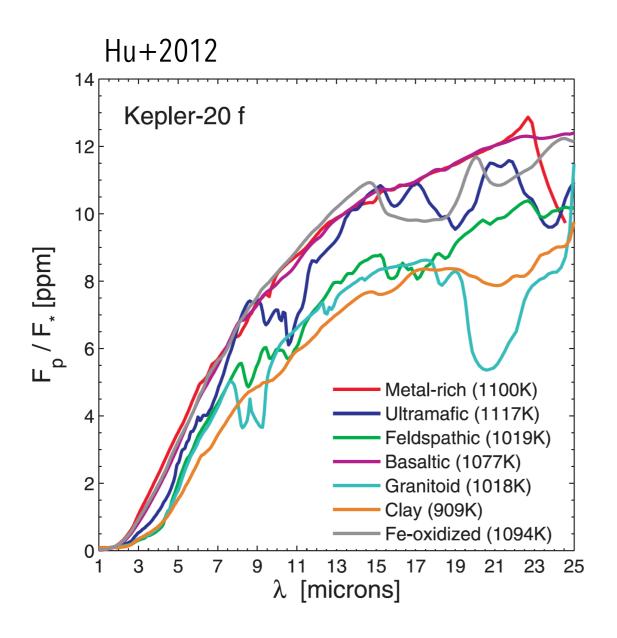




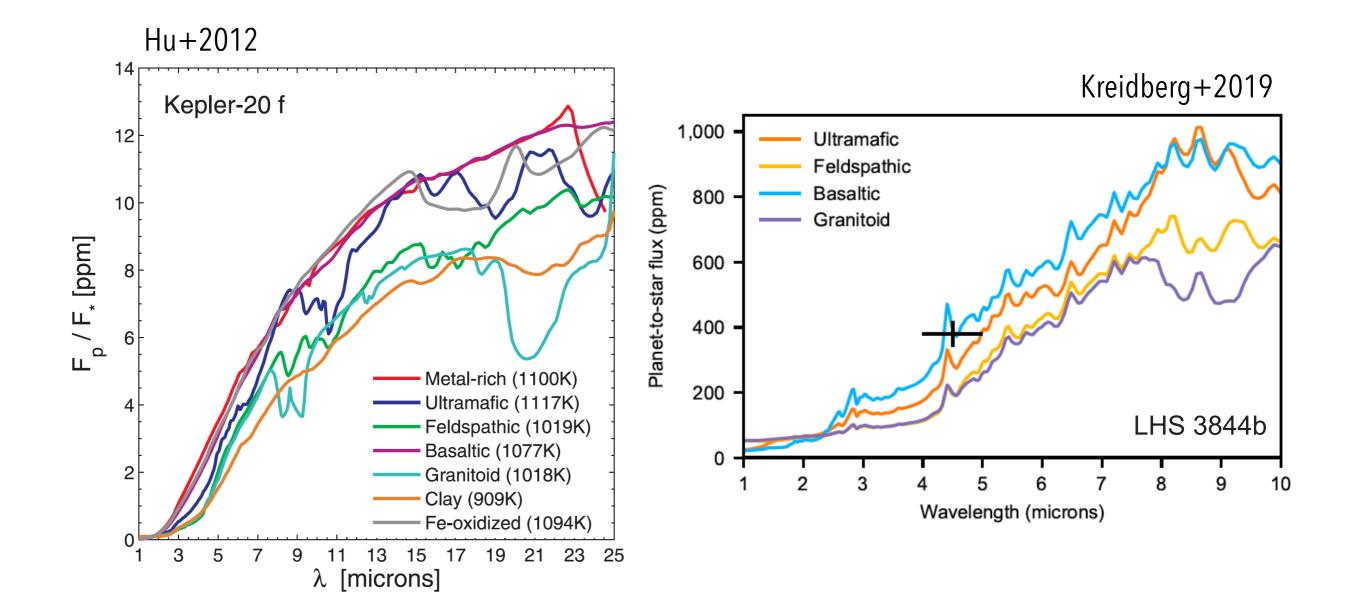












TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Population synthesis model for the Galilean Satellites– applied to planet formation around small stars (Miguel+2019)
- Compact systems with many planets
- $M_{\bigstar} > 0.07 \, M_{\odot}$ are needed to form planets larger than Mars
- and M_{disks} > 0.01M $_{\odot}$, either disks are more massive than thought or large exoplanets form with pebbles?
- Planets are mostly rocky & icy, with no gas, because they don't start gas accretion
- These planets might have no atmosphere, but we might be able to characterise their surfaces with ARIEL
 Yamila Migue

Yamila Miguel www.YamilaMiguel.com @AstroYamila

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Collaborators: Alex Cridland, Chris Ormel, Jonathan Fortney & Shigeru Ida

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