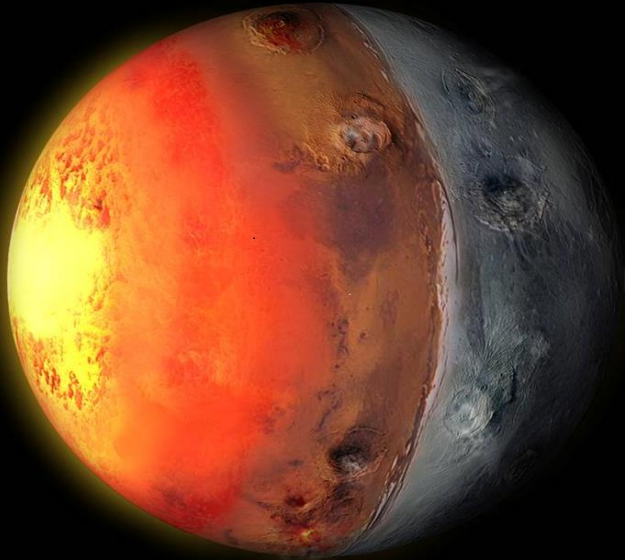


# Planetas Extra-Solares ou Exoplanetas



Sylvio Ferraz Mello

Instituto de Astronomia,  
Geofísica e Ciências  
Atmosféricas

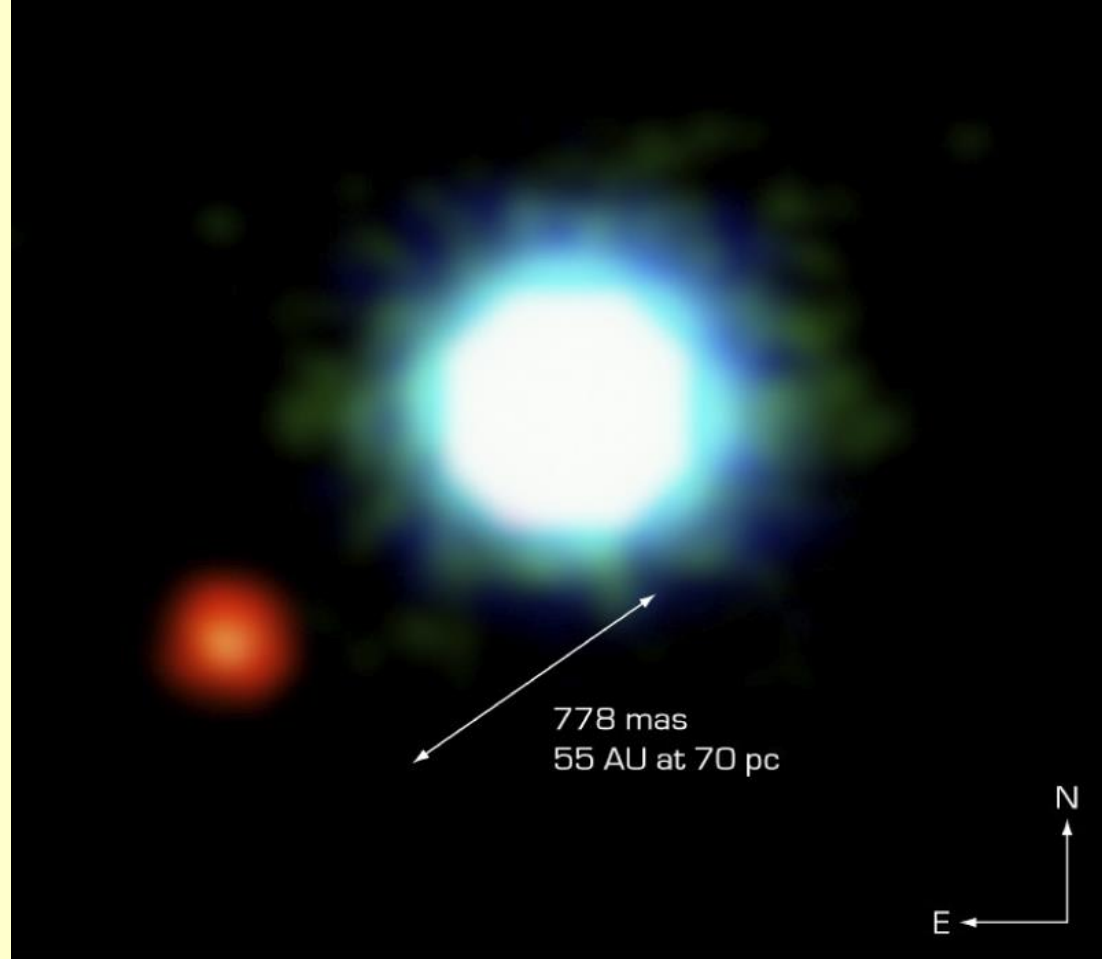
Universidade de São  
Paulo

# IMAGENS

Luminosidade  
de um planeta  
igual a Júpiter

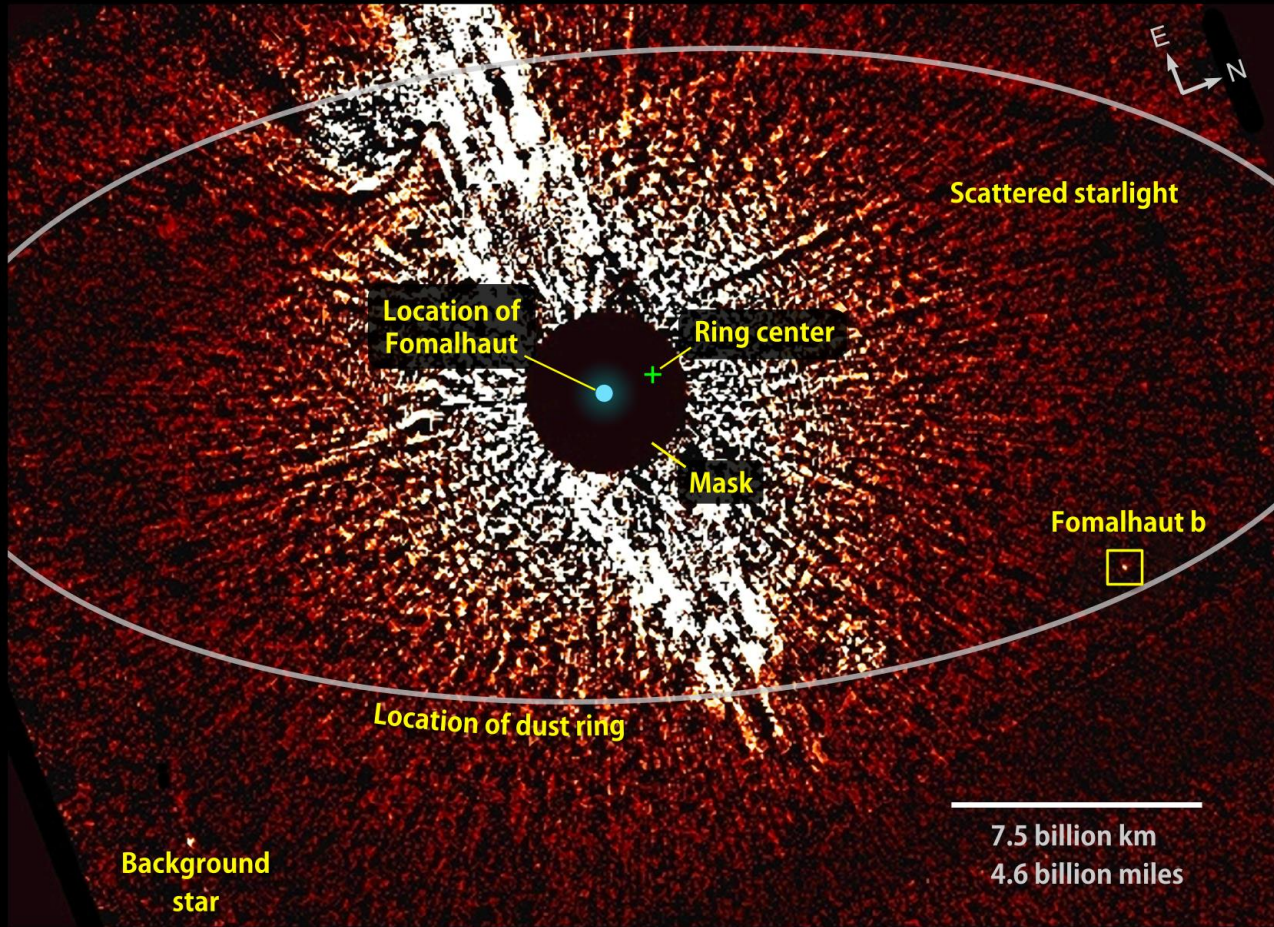
=

Luminosidade do Sol  
1 000 000 000



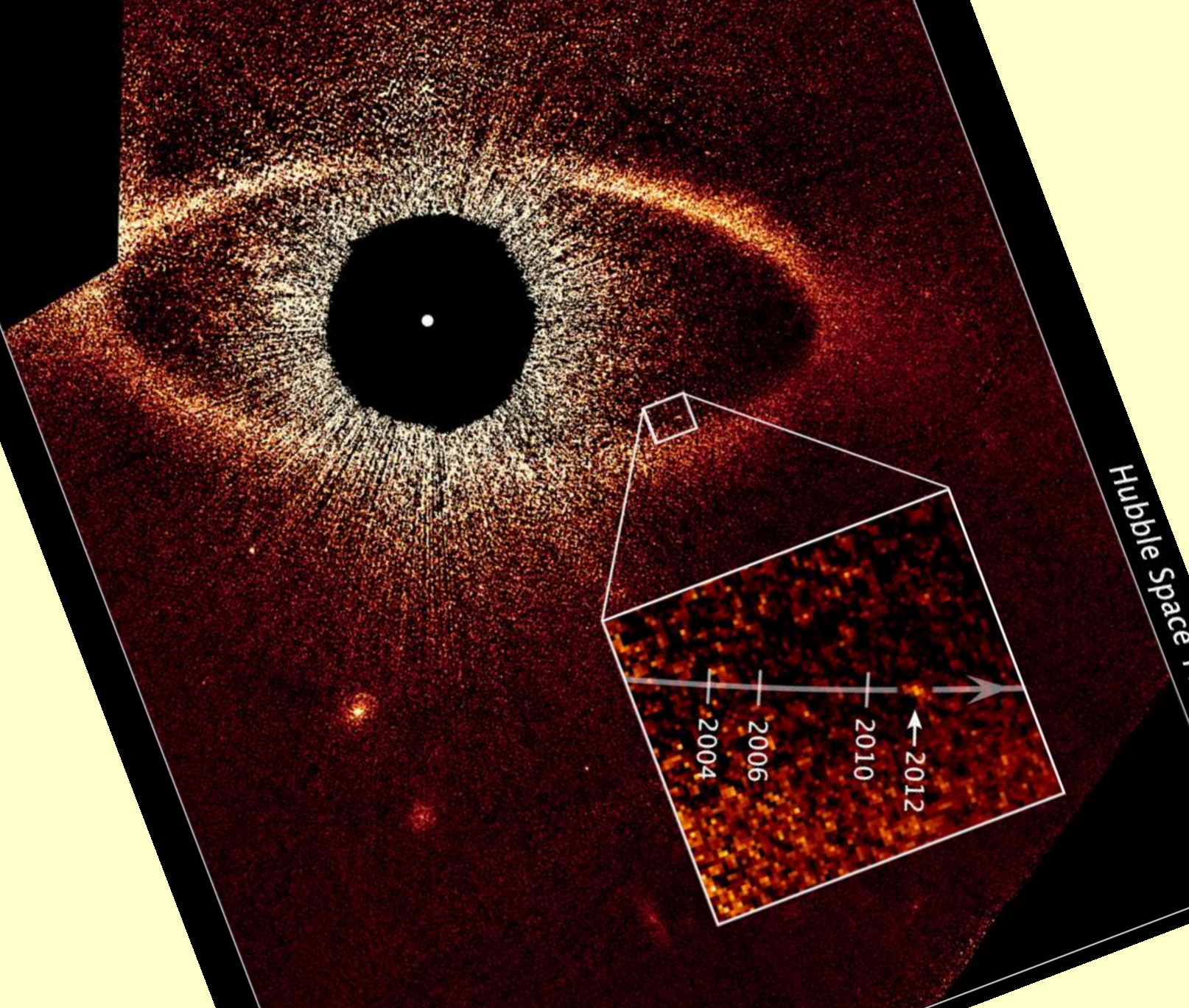
The Brown Dwarf 2M1207 and its Planetary Companion  
(VLT/NACO)

ESO PR Photo 14a/05 (30 April 2005)





NASA and ESA



Hubble Space Telescope • STS

# Fomalhaut's ring shepherd planets





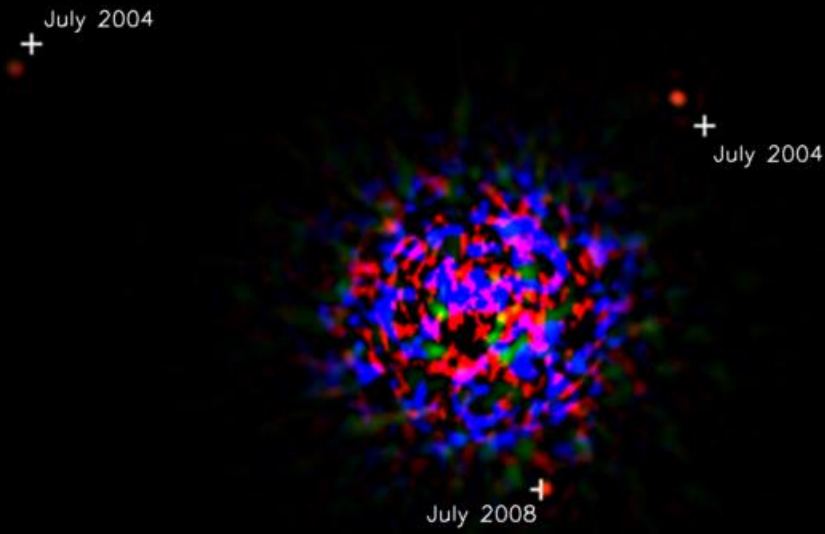
HD 19467



1"  
30.9 AU

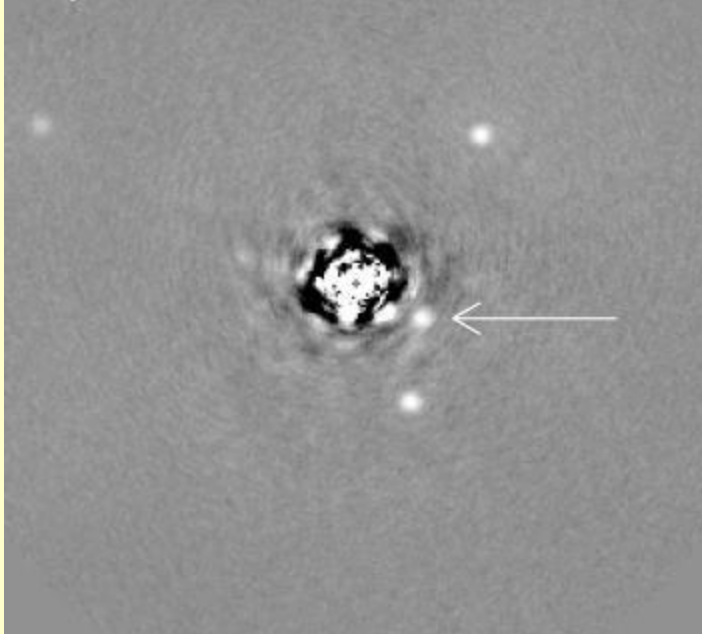


# Planets Orbiting HR 8799 (Sept. 2008)

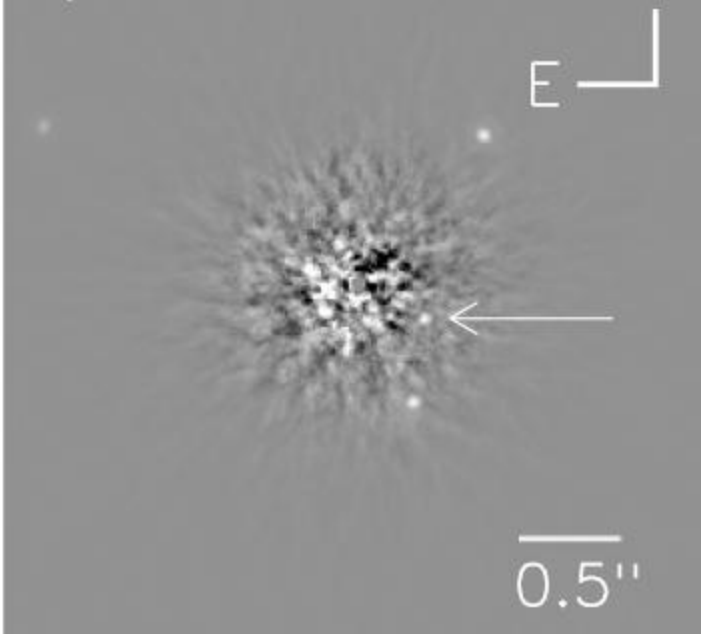


0.5 arcsec  
20 AU

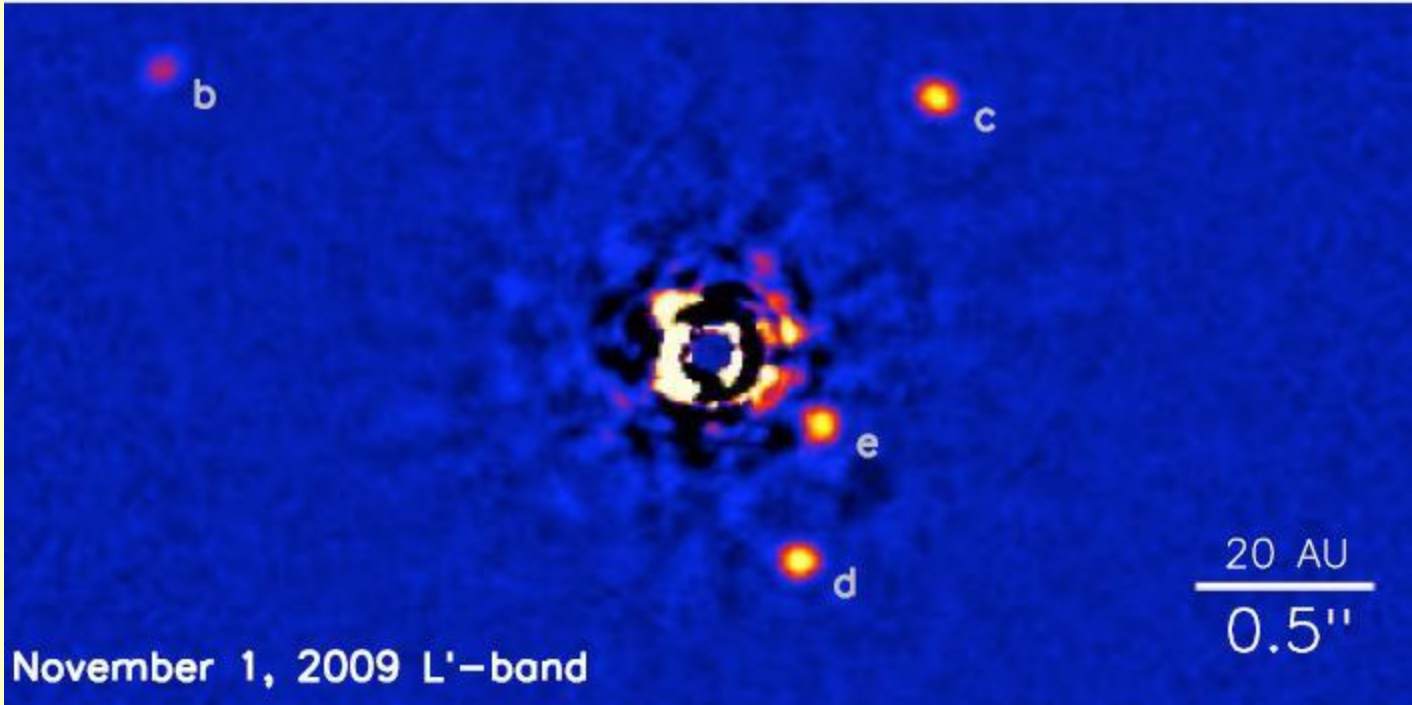
July 21, 2010 L'-band



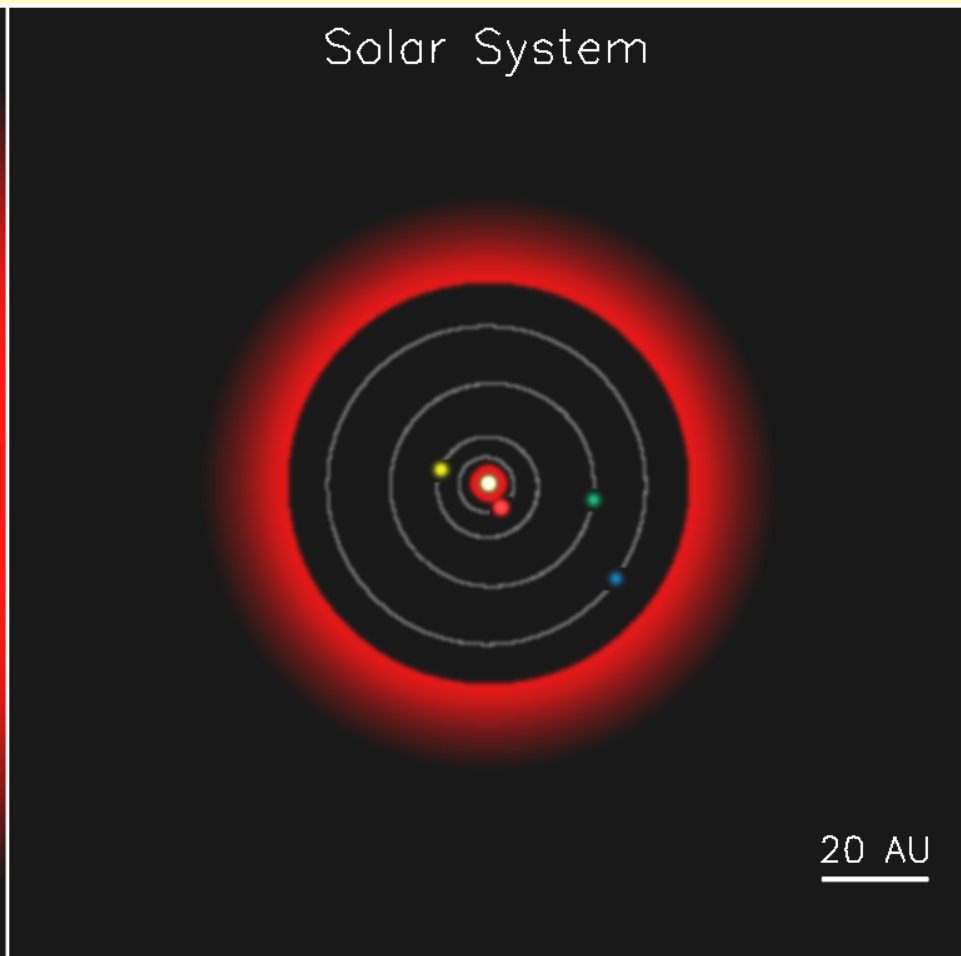
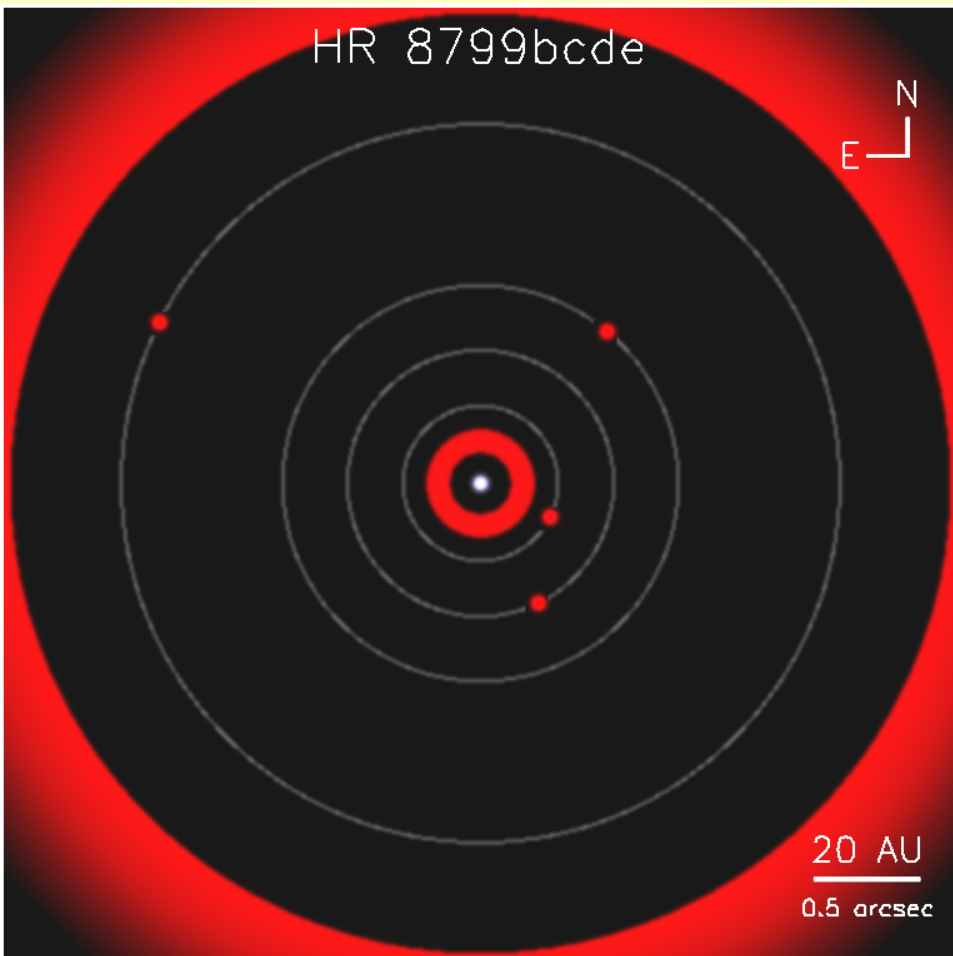
July 13, 2010 Ks-band

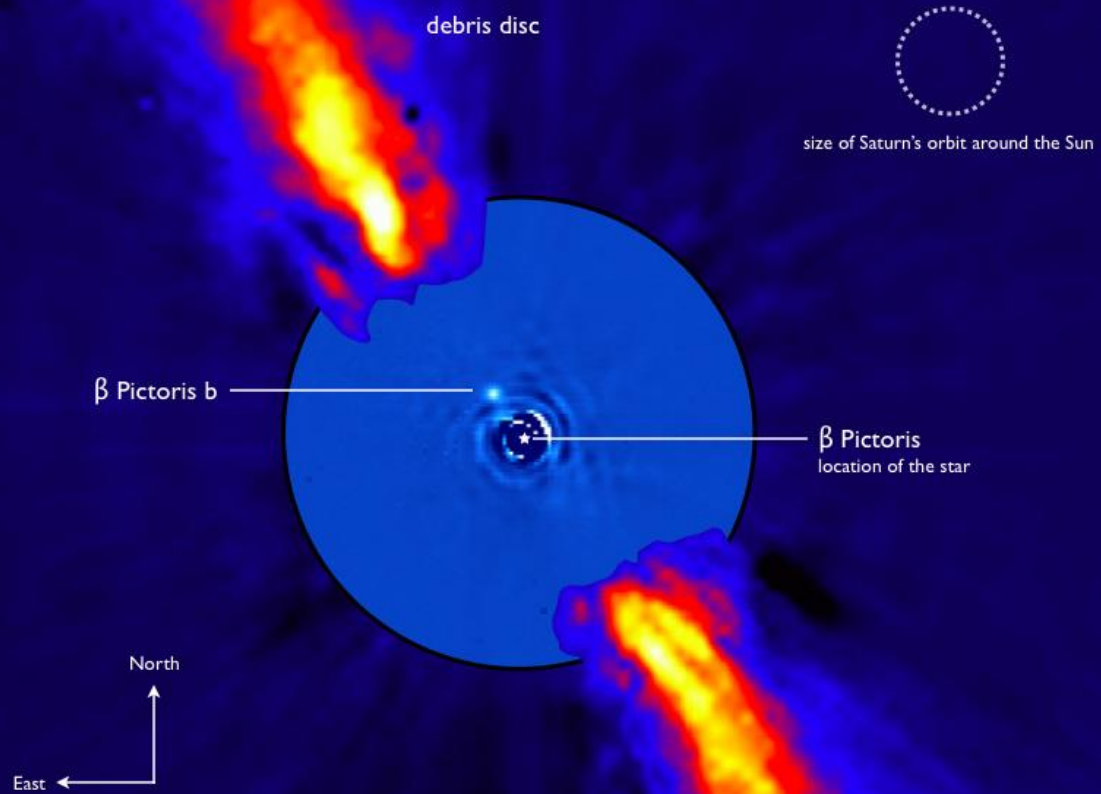


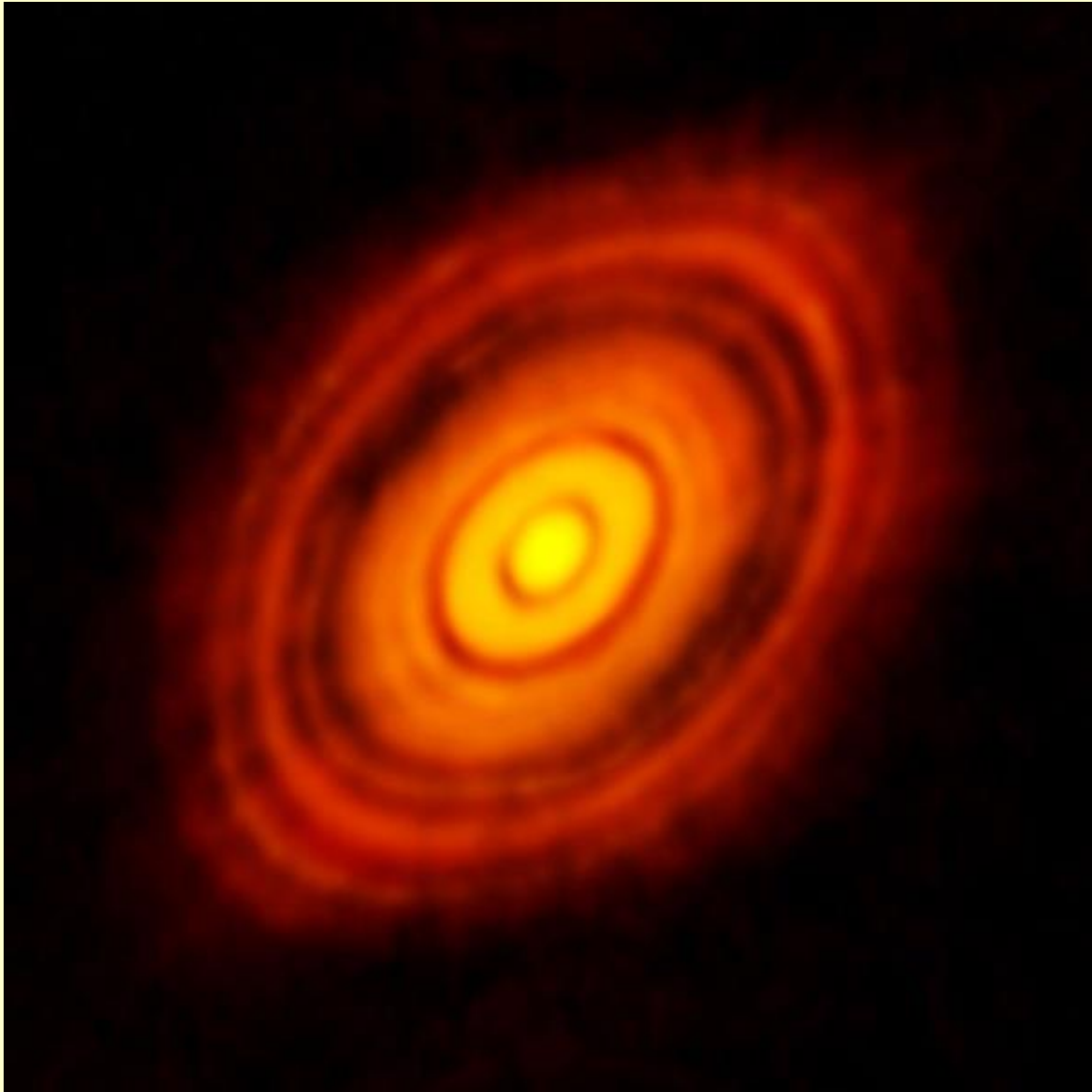
November 1, 2009 L'-band





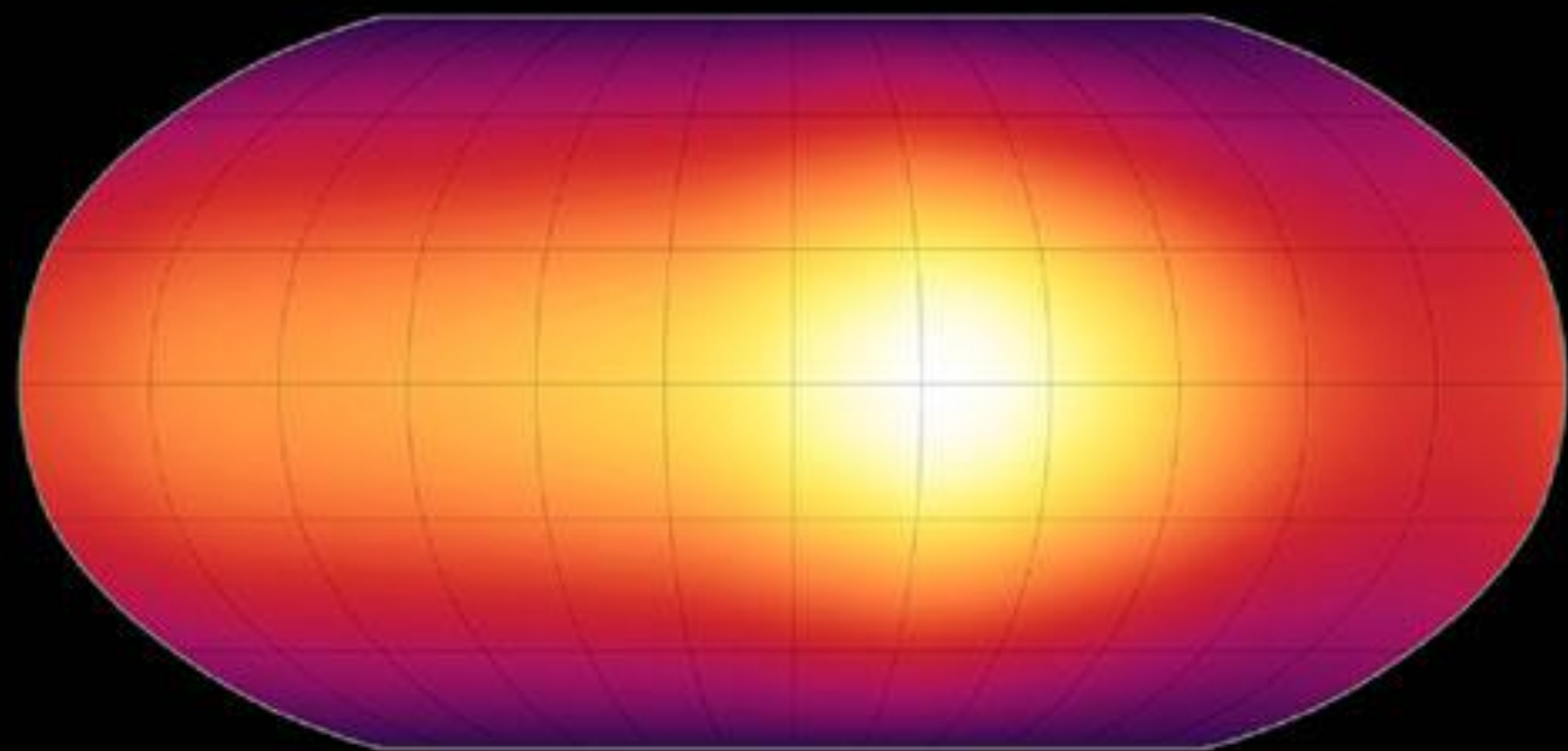






HL Tauri





Sun-Facing Longitude

(Grid Spacing: 30°)

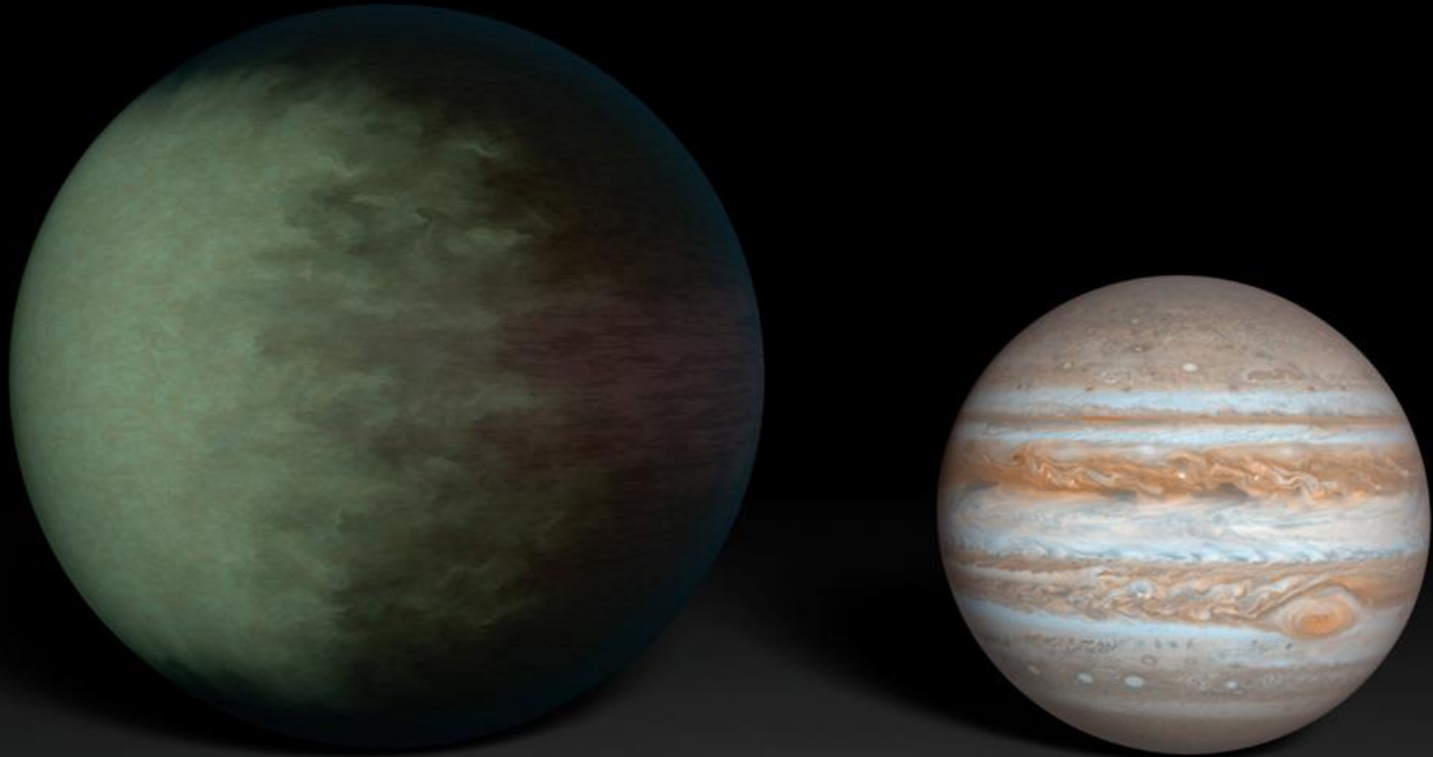
**Global Temperature Map for Exoplanet HD 189733b**

NASA / JPL-Caltech / H. Knutson (Harvard-Smithsonian CfA)

**Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC**

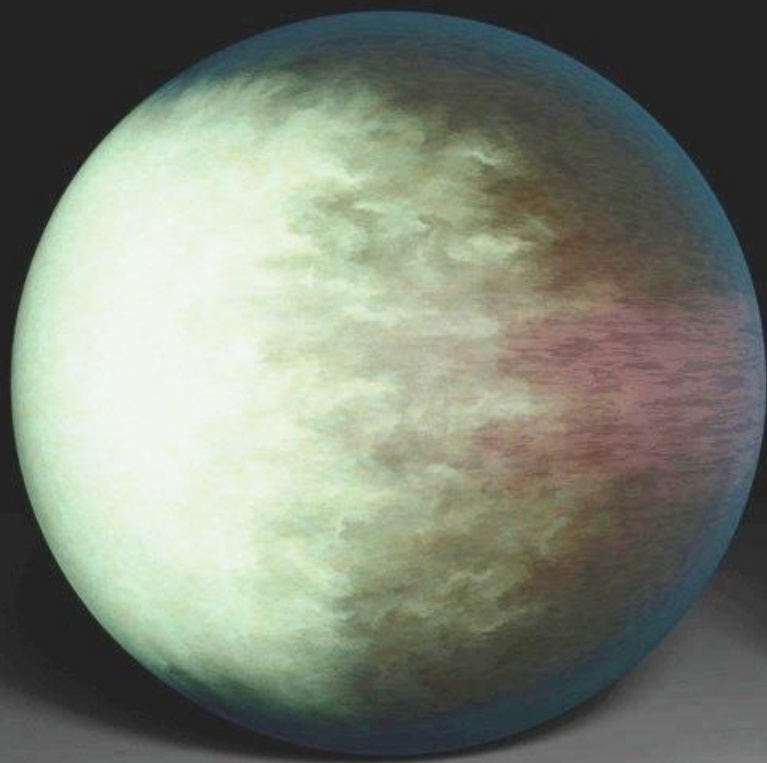
ssc2007-09a

# Kepler 7b (IR/Spitzer)



$T \sim 1400 \text{ K}$

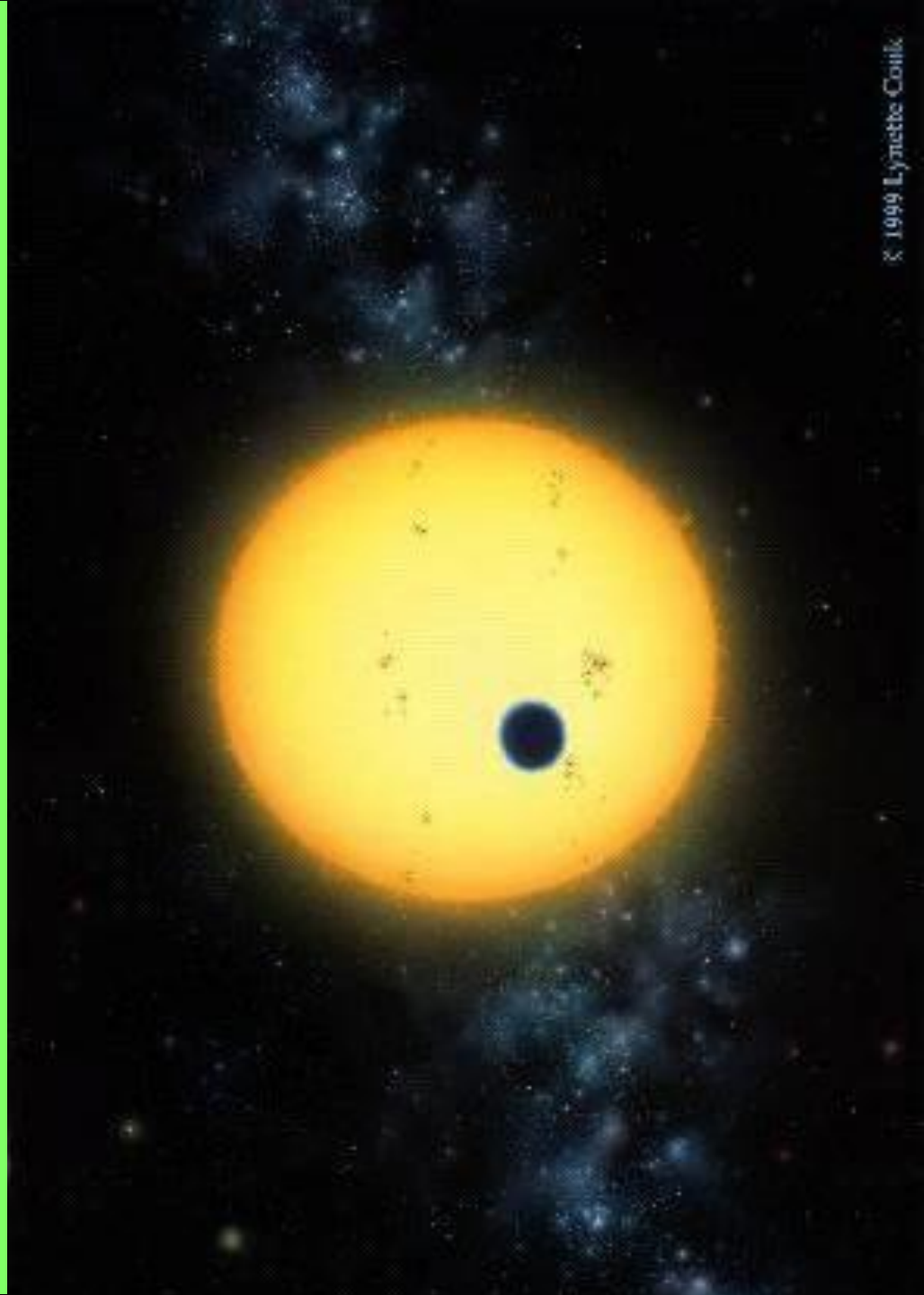
$a \sim 9 \text{ million km}$

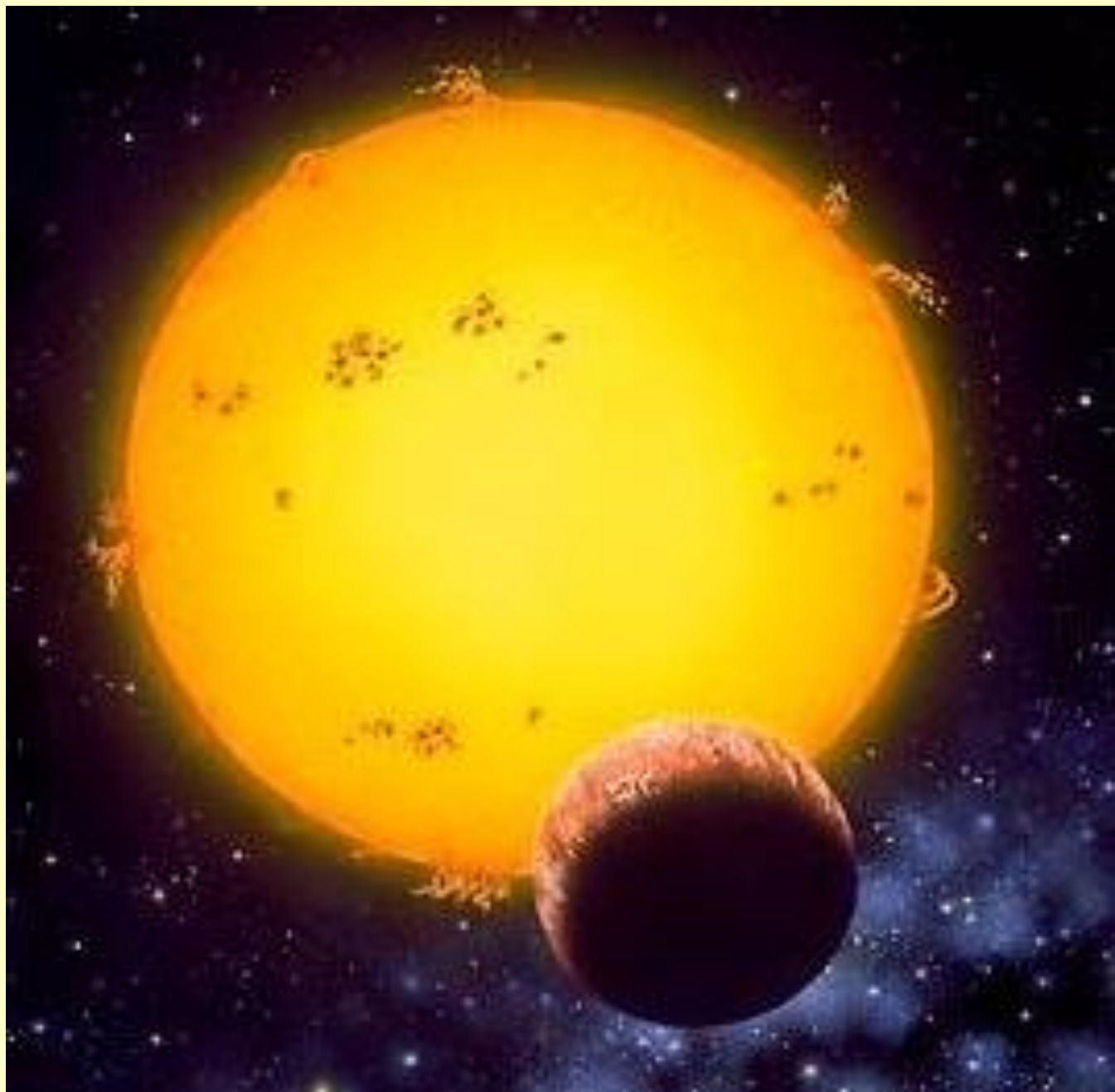


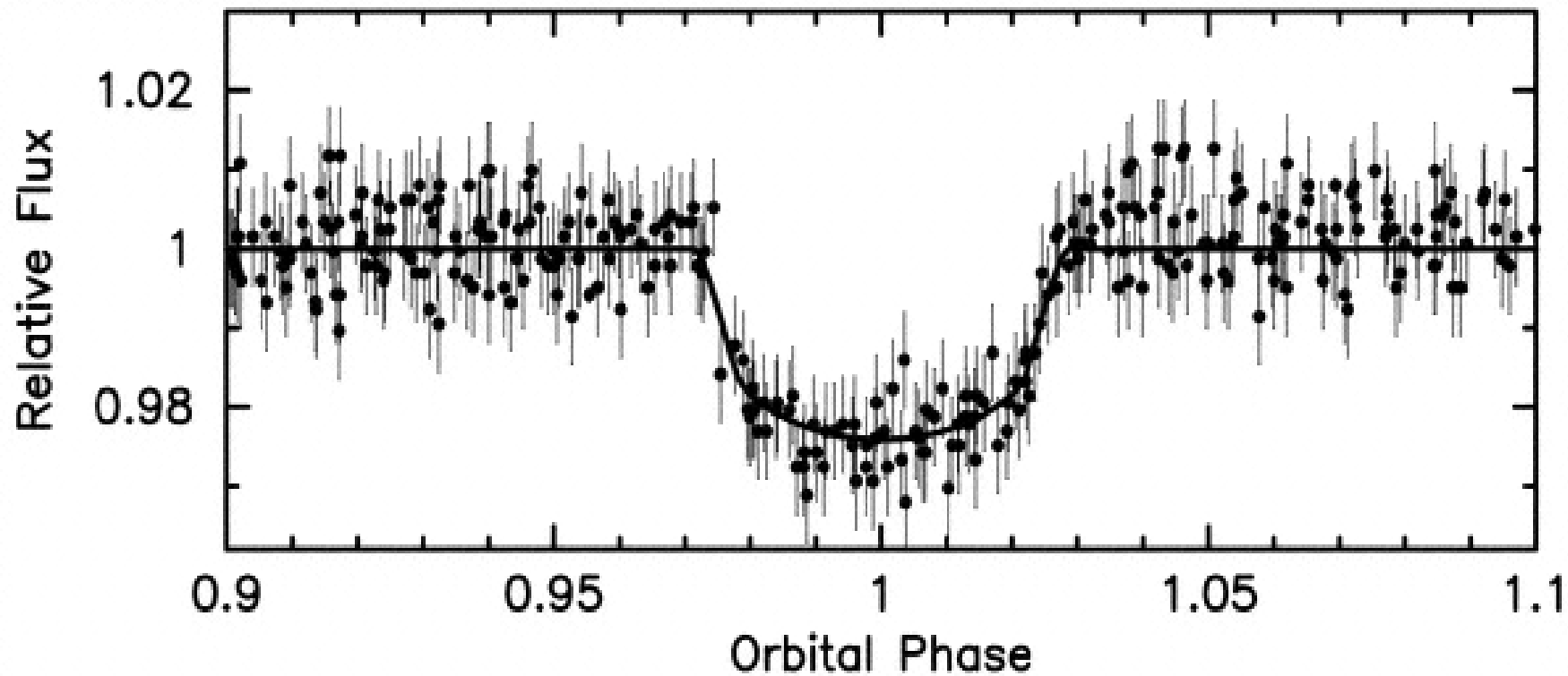


# TRÂNSITOS

(O tamanho  
dos Planetas)











(CNES+ESA+ ... + Brasil)

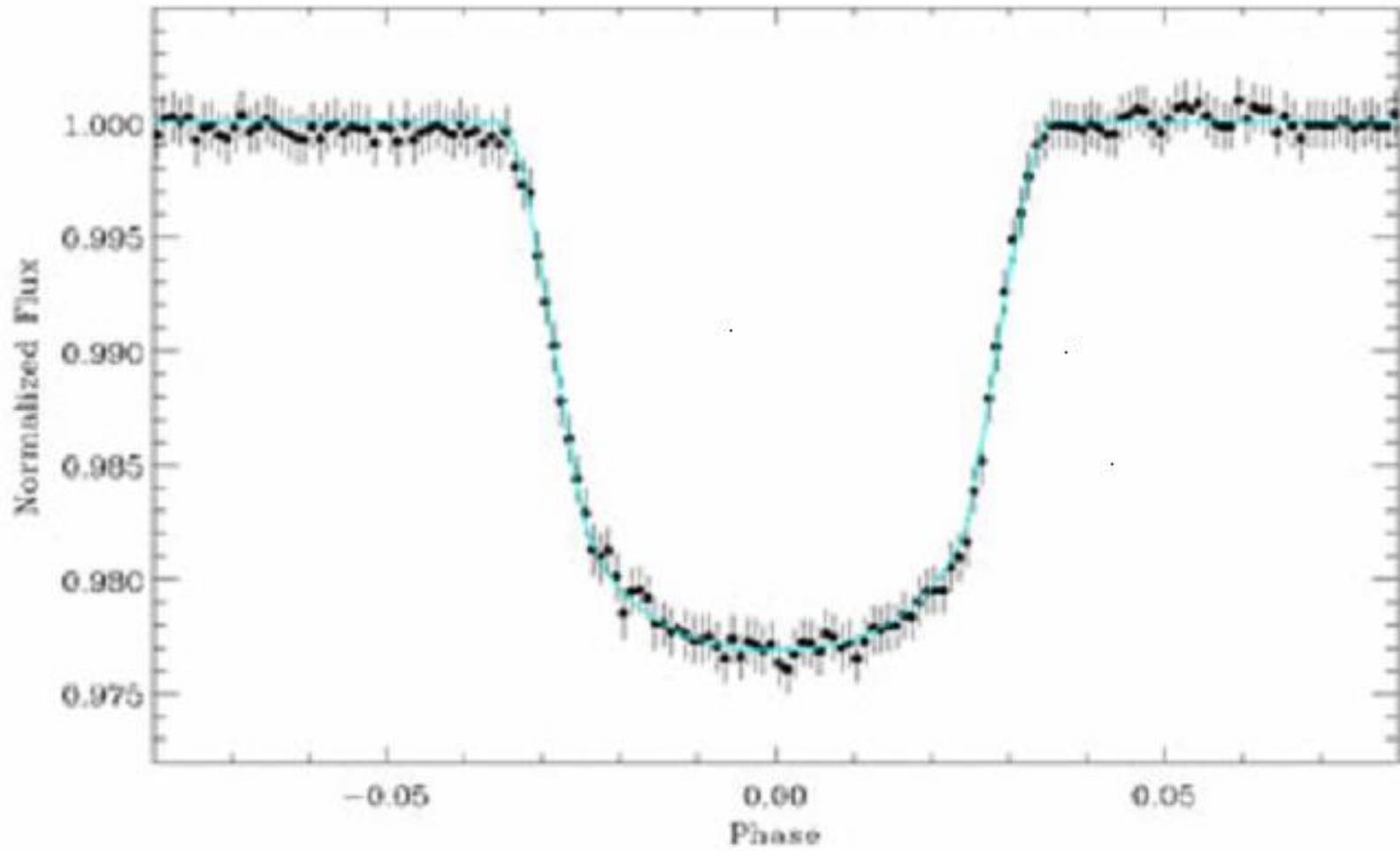
2006 – 2014

ø 20 cm telescope

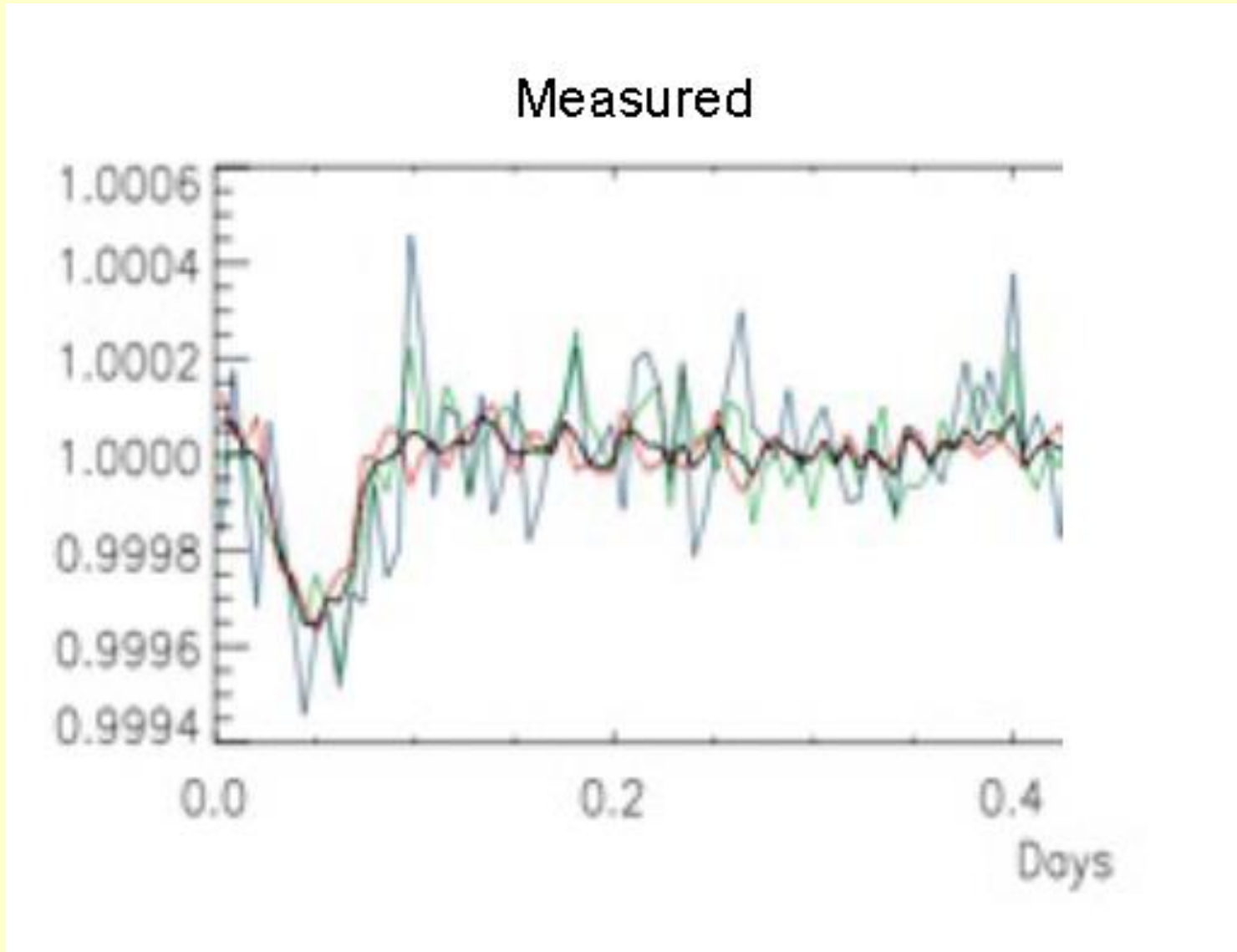
4 fields



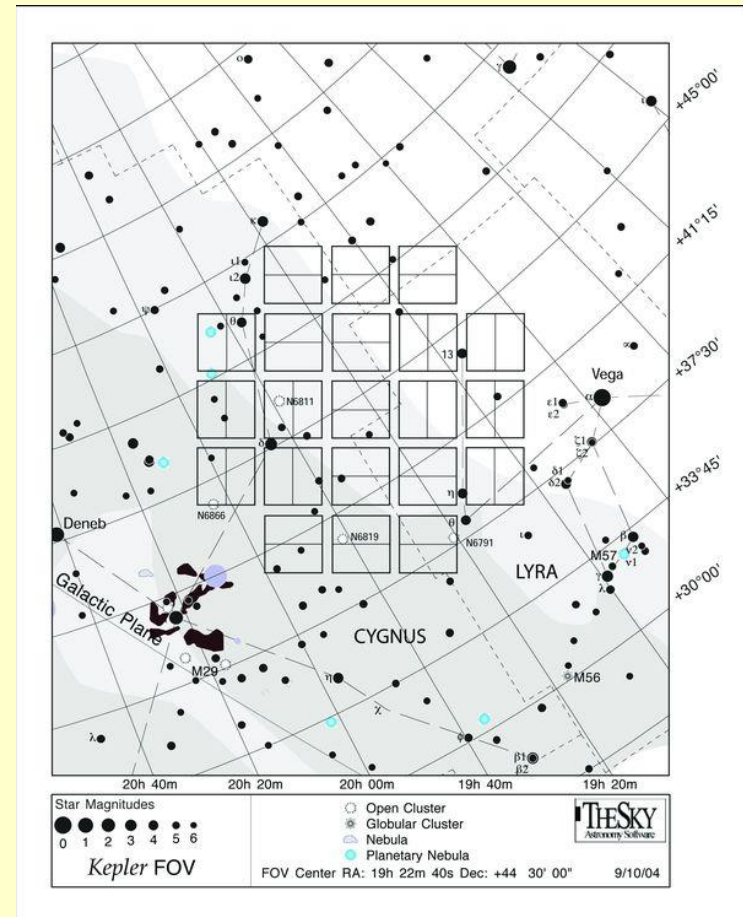
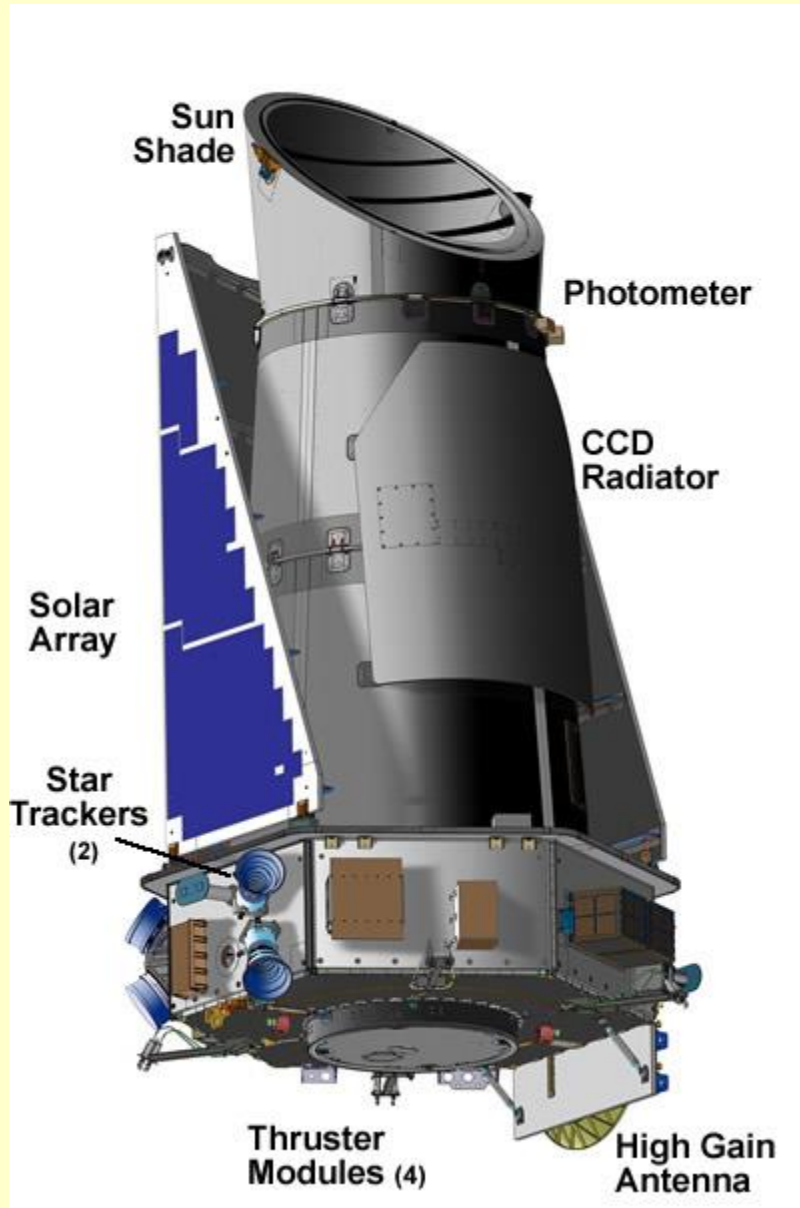
# CoRoT-exo-1b



# CoRoT 7b (Variação 0.0004)



**V=11.7**

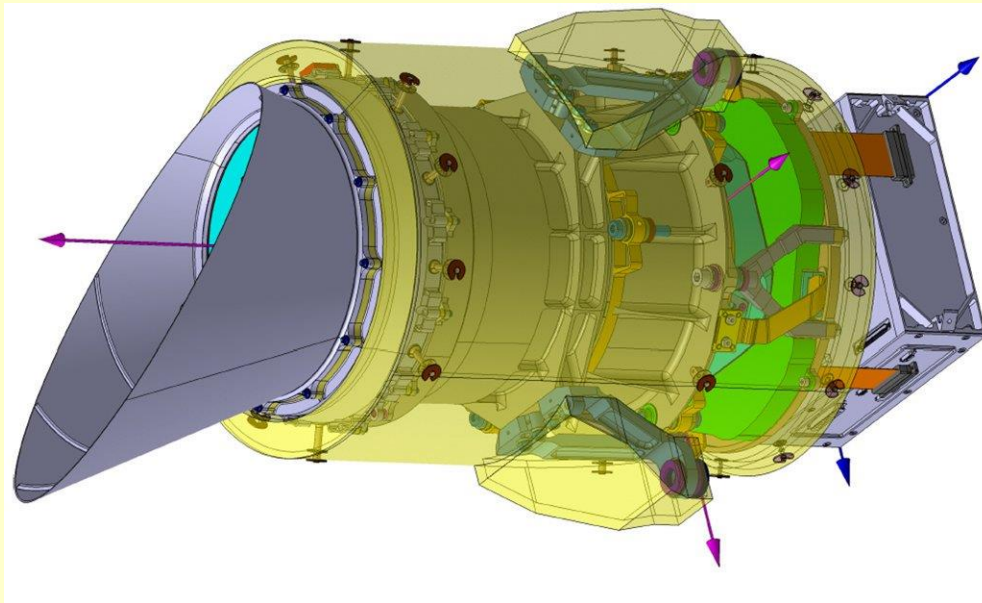


KEPLER (NASA)  
 2009 -  
 ø 1m telescope  
 21 fields





2018  
TESS (NASA)  
ø 10.5 cm telescope  
4 fields



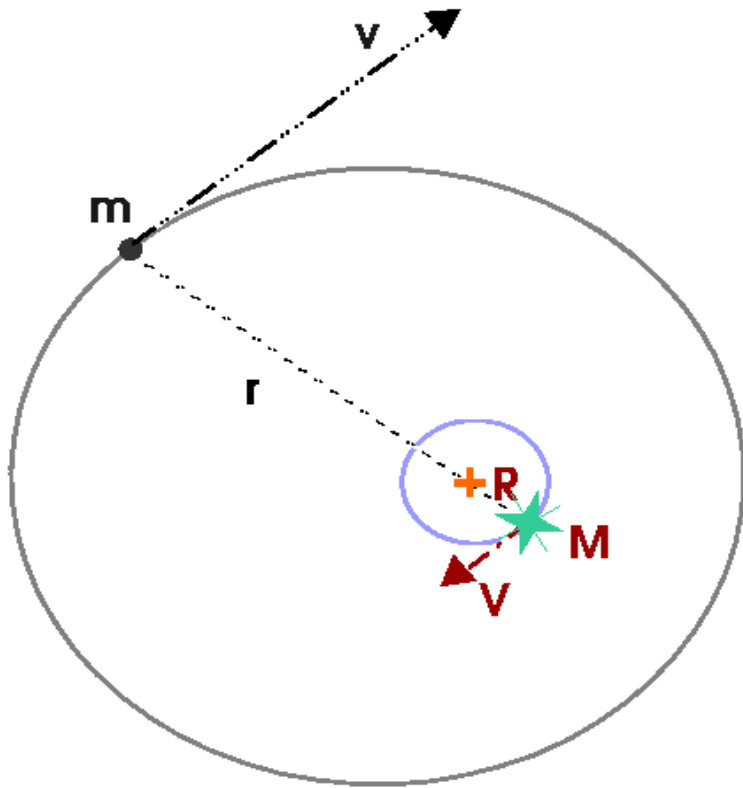
2026

PLATO (ESA + ... + Brasil)

ø 12 cm telescope

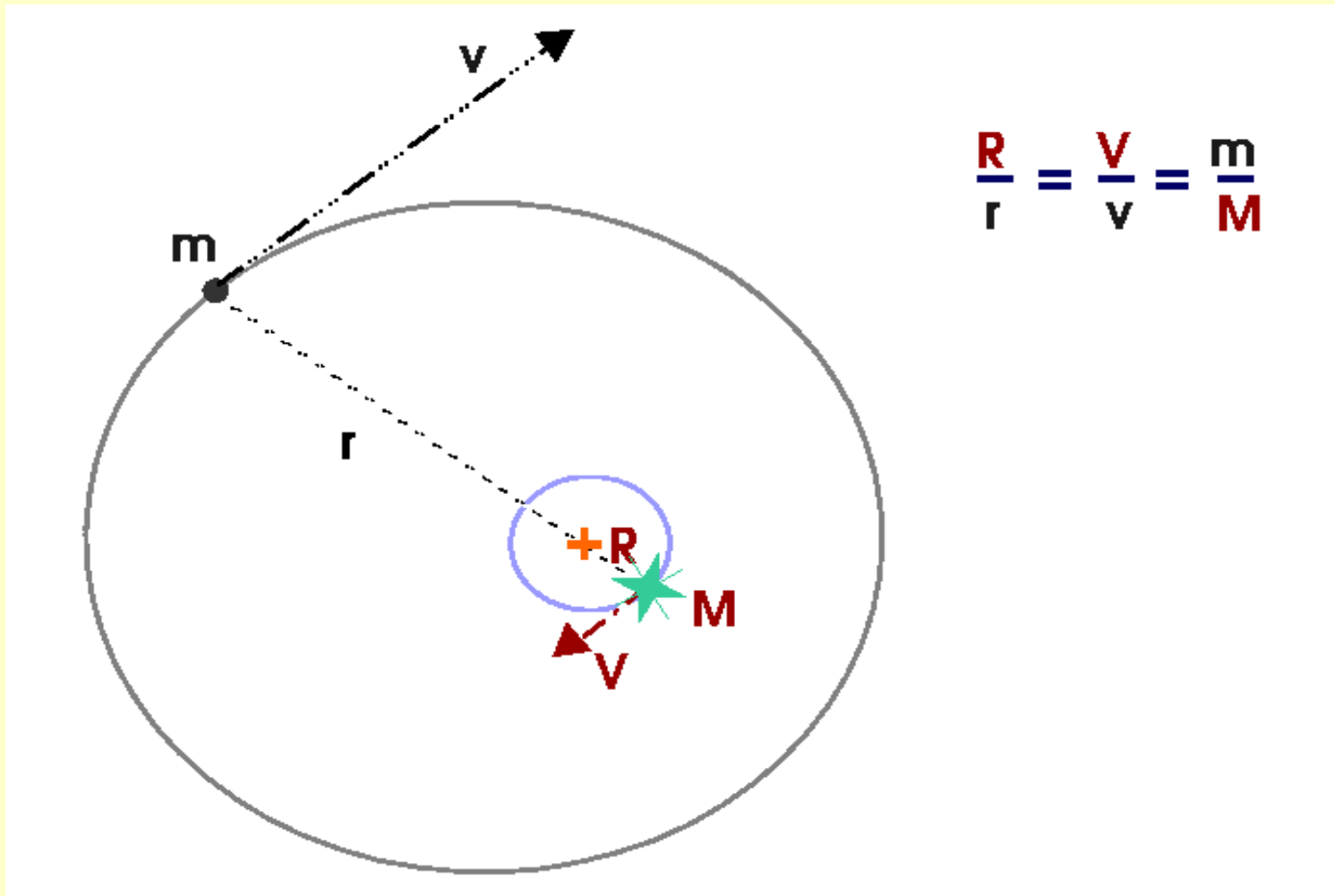
24 cameras

# VELOCIDADES RADIAIS (Massas dos planetas)



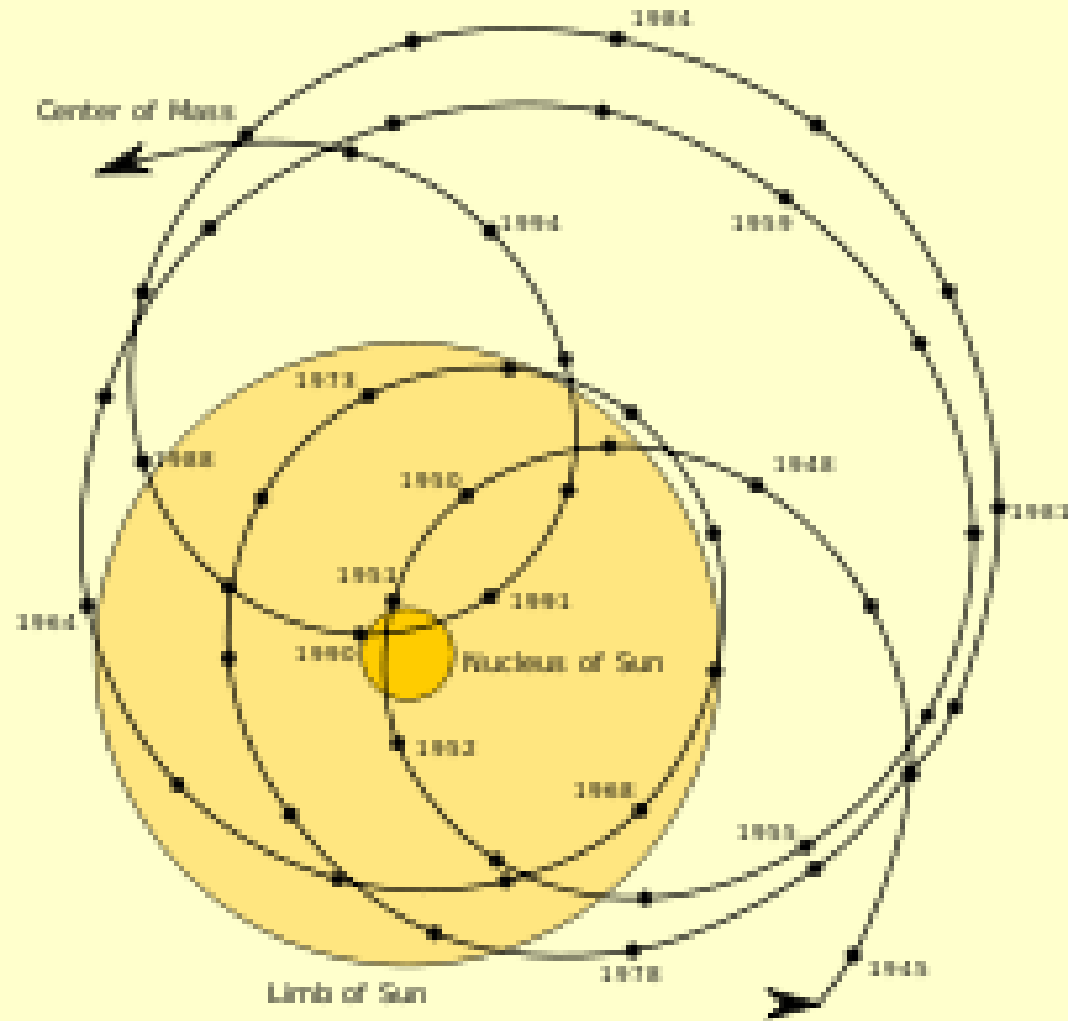
$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{V}{v} = \frac{m}{M}$$

$r, v, R, V$  são  
coordenadas e  
velocidades  
baricêntricas

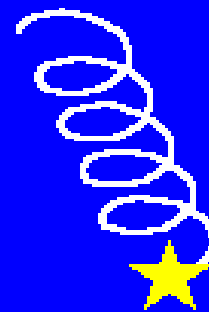
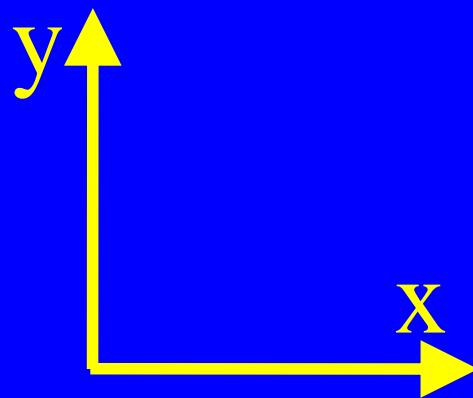


$r, v, R, V$  são coordenadas e velocidades baricêntricas

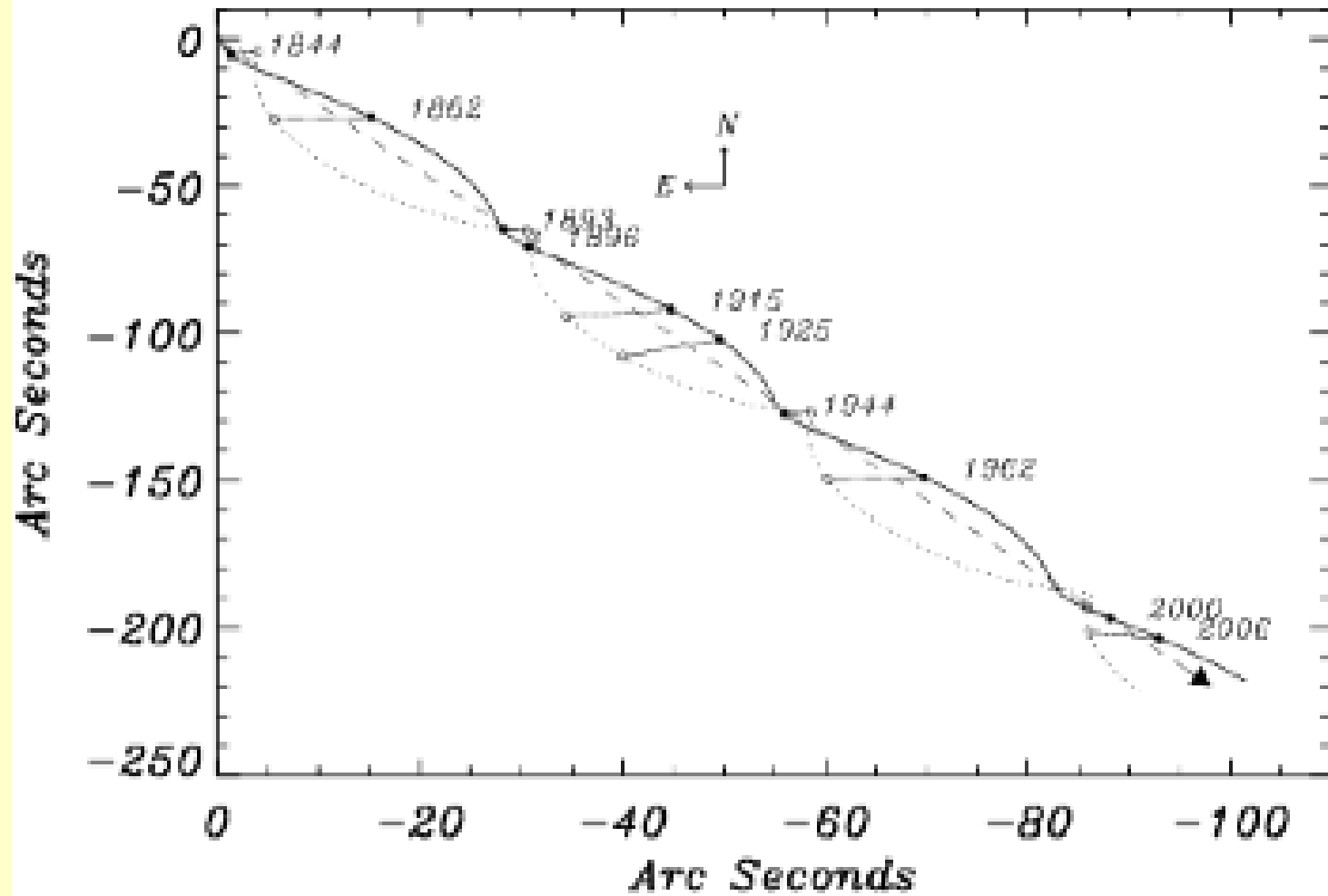


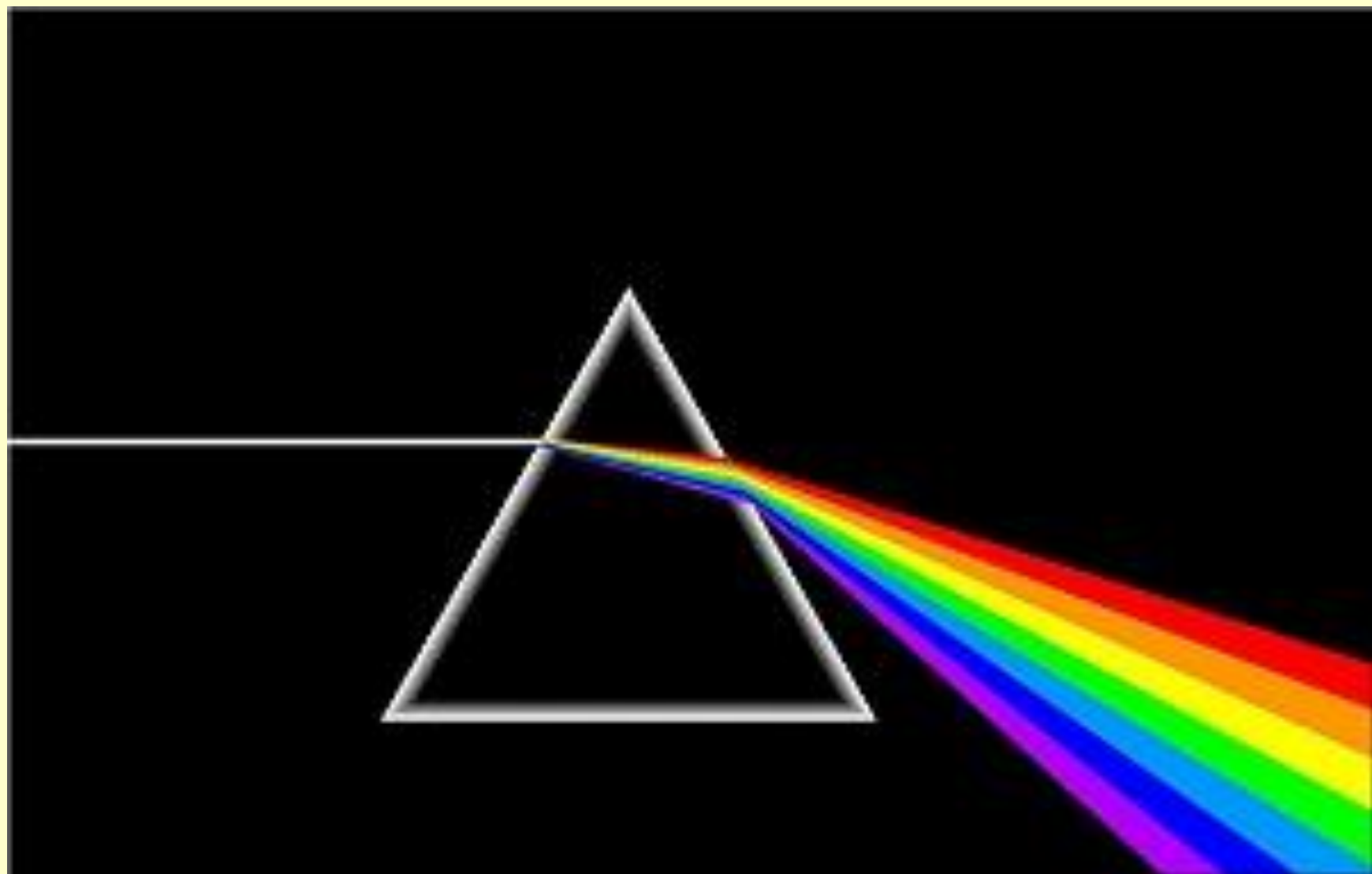


Movimento do Sol relativo ao centro do S.Solar



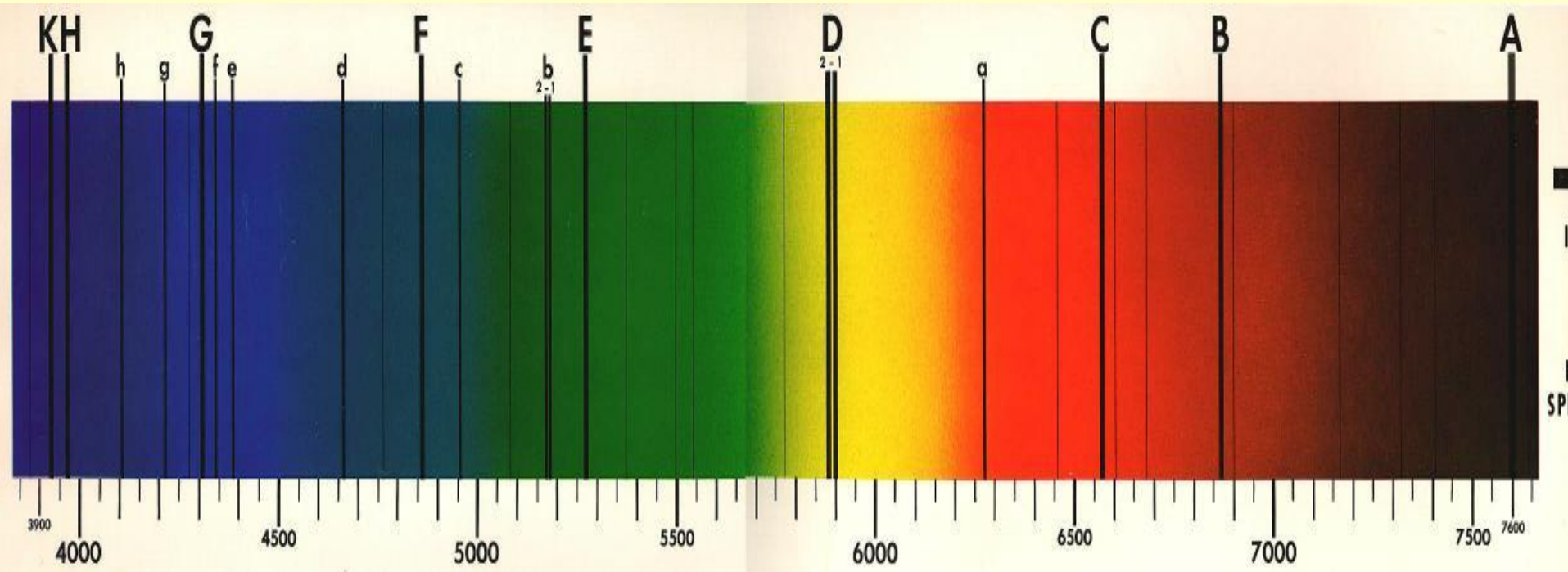
# Sirius A+B



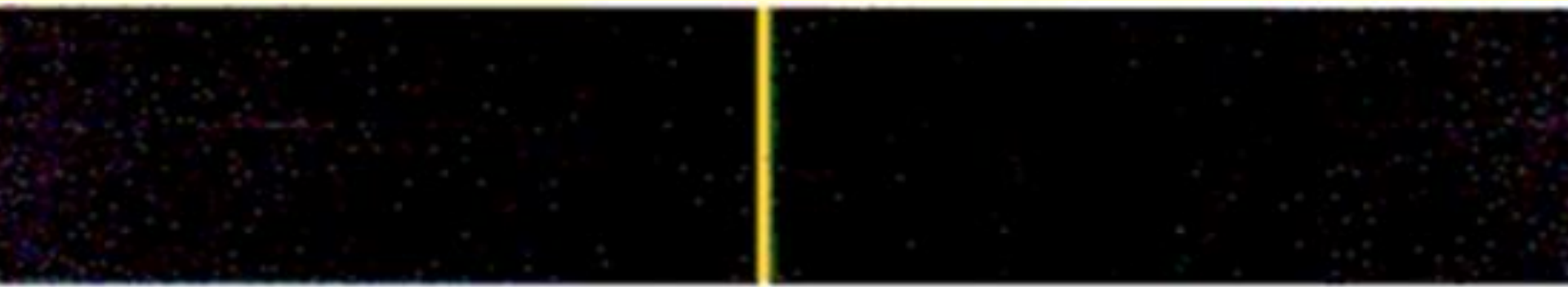


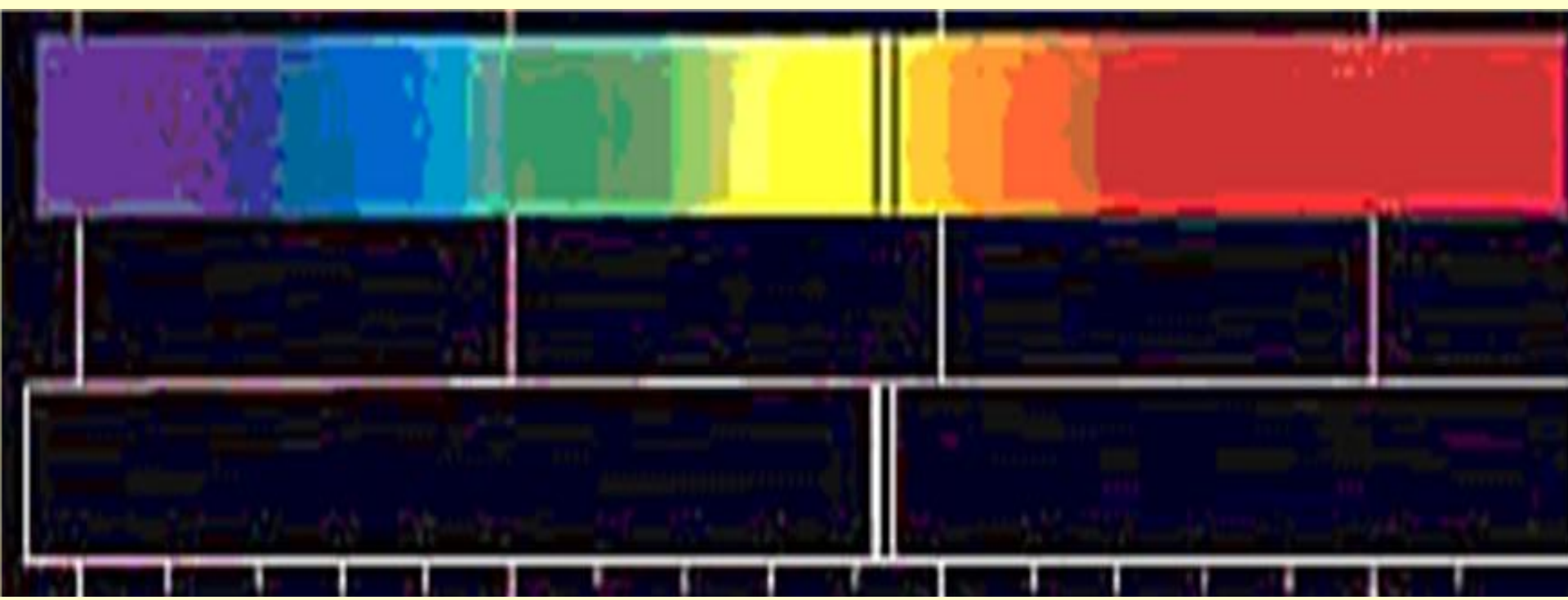


# Espectro do Sol (Fraunhofer)

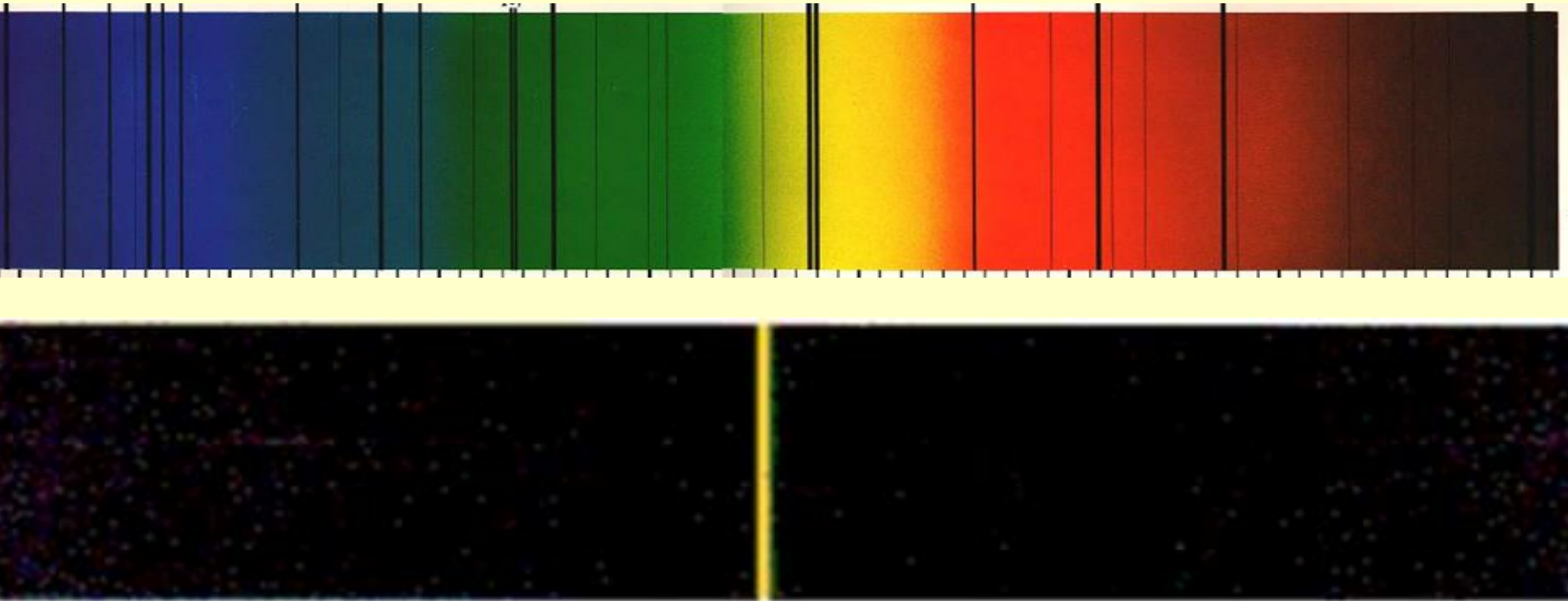


# Lâmpada de Sódio





# Efeito Doppler

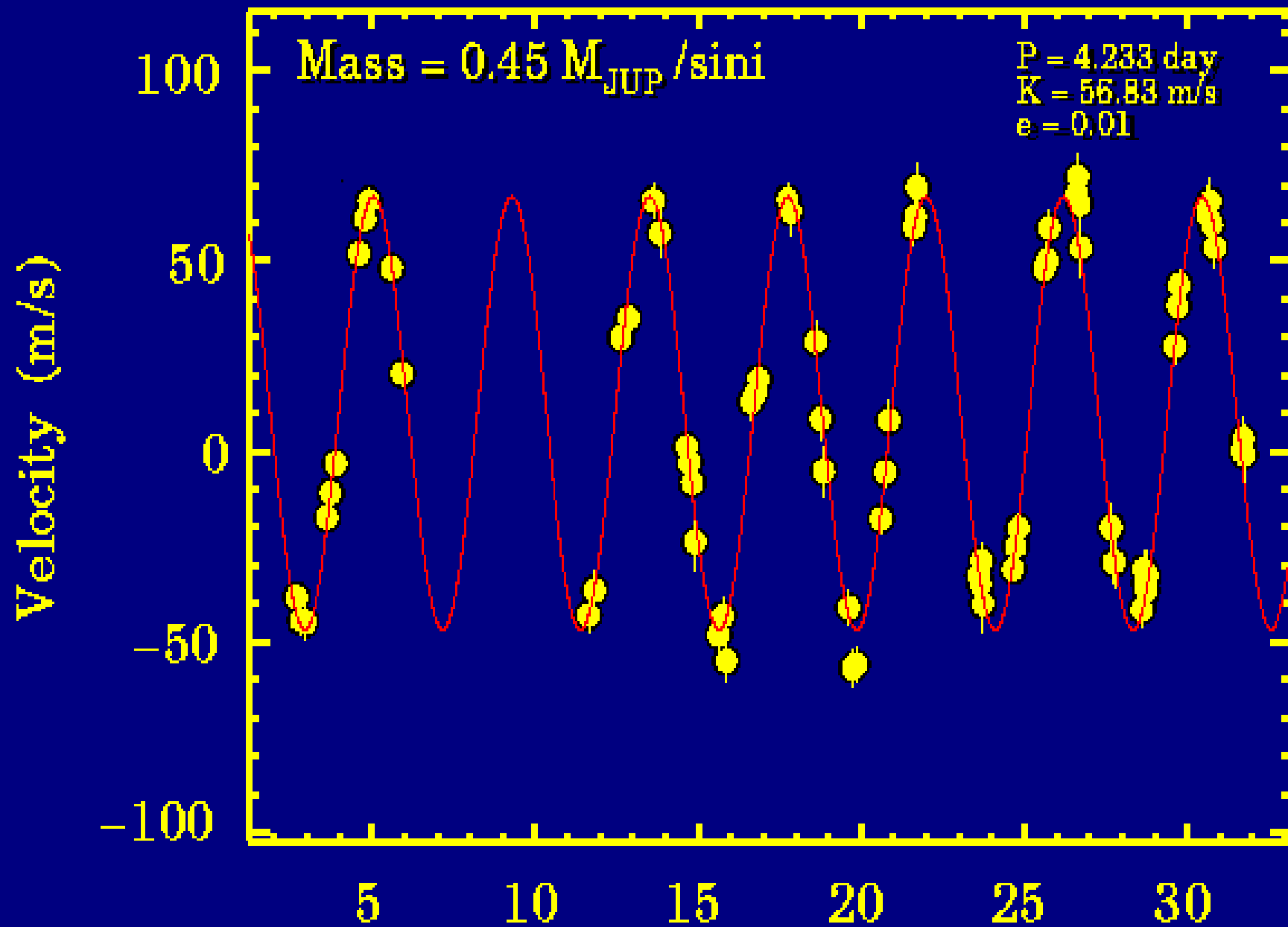


**Exemplos: Sol-Júpiter ~ 13 m/s**  
**Sol-Terra ~ 9 cm/s**



# 51 Pegasi

Marcy & Butler



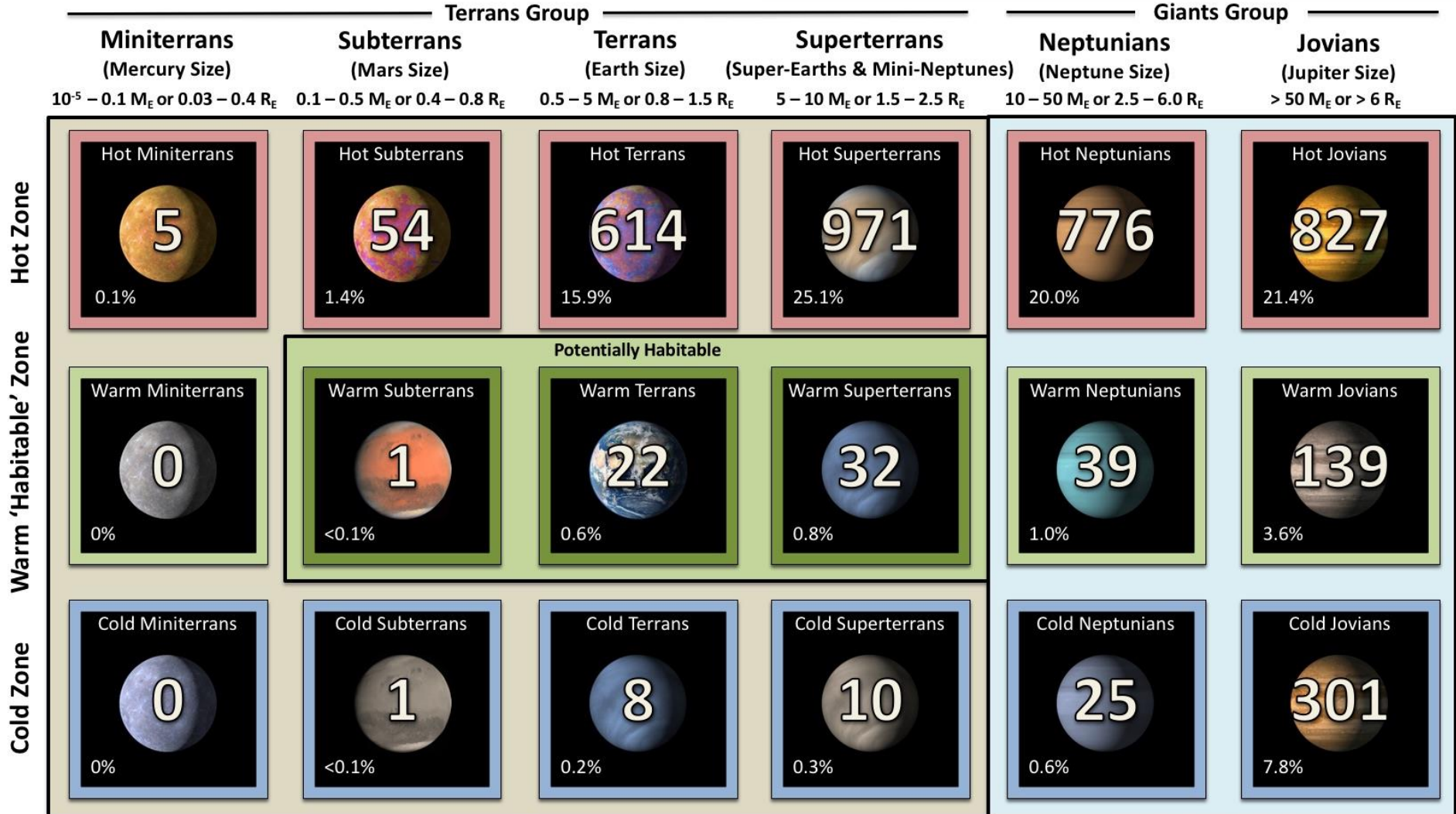
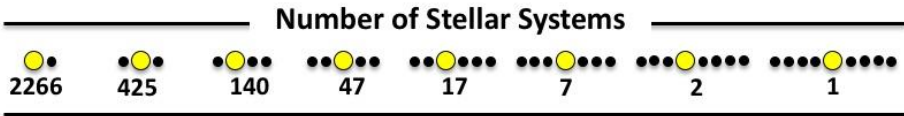


**Harps at ESO (Chile)**



# The Periodic Table of Exoplanets

## Over 3800 Exoplanets



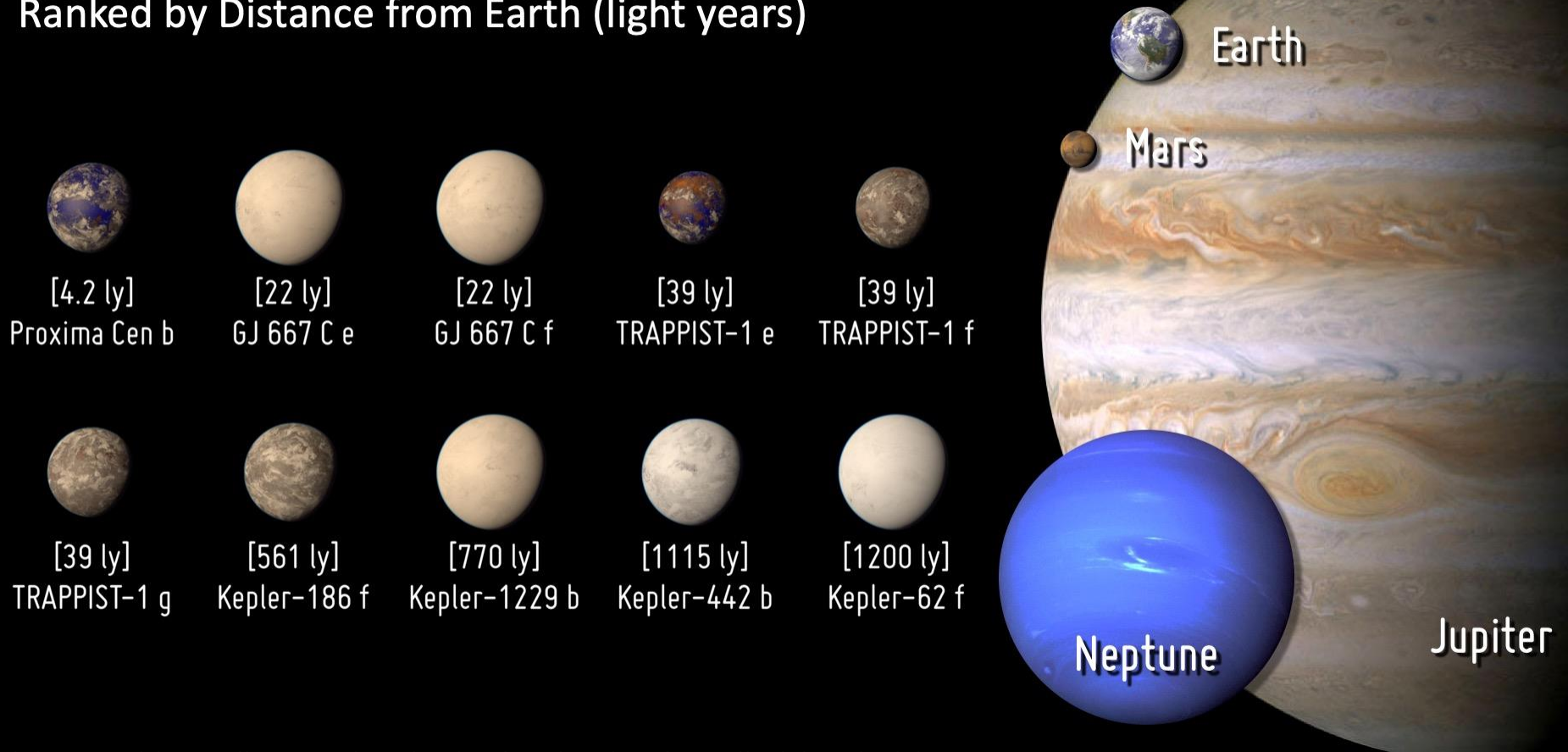
$M_E$  = Earth Mass,  $R_E$  = Earth Radius

CREDIT: PHL @ UPR Arcibo (phl.upr.edu) Jul 2018

(2018)

# Potentially Habitable Exoplanets

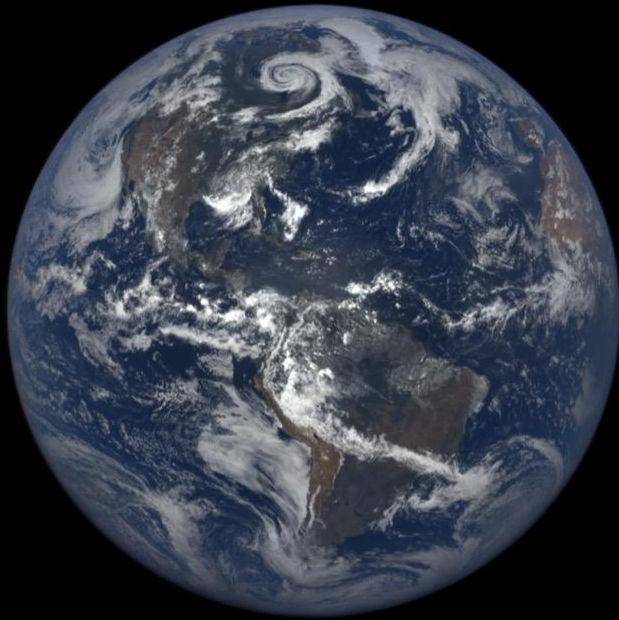
Ranked by Distance from Earth (light years)



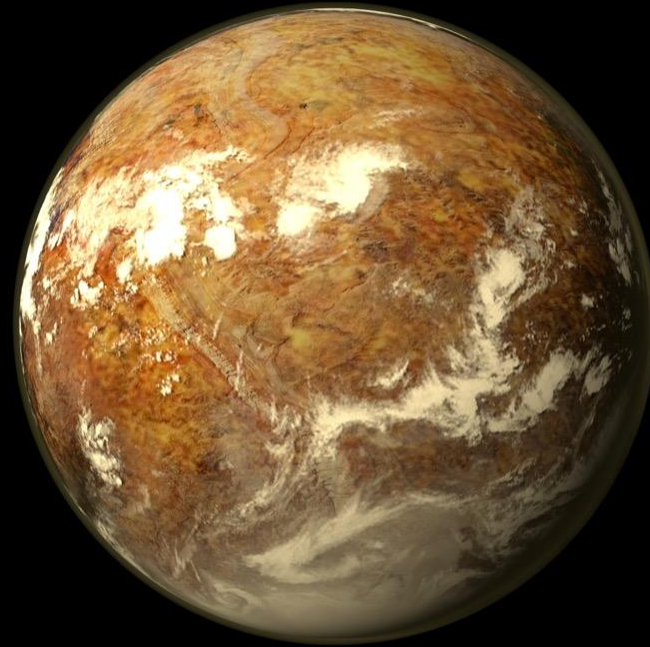
Artistic representations. Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune for scale. Distance from Earth is between brackets.

CREDIT: PHL @ UPR Arcibo (phl.upr.edu) Feb 1, 2019





**Earth**



**Proxima b**

(artistic representation)



# Three Potentially Habitable Worlds Around Gliese 667C



Gliese 667C c



Gliese 667C f



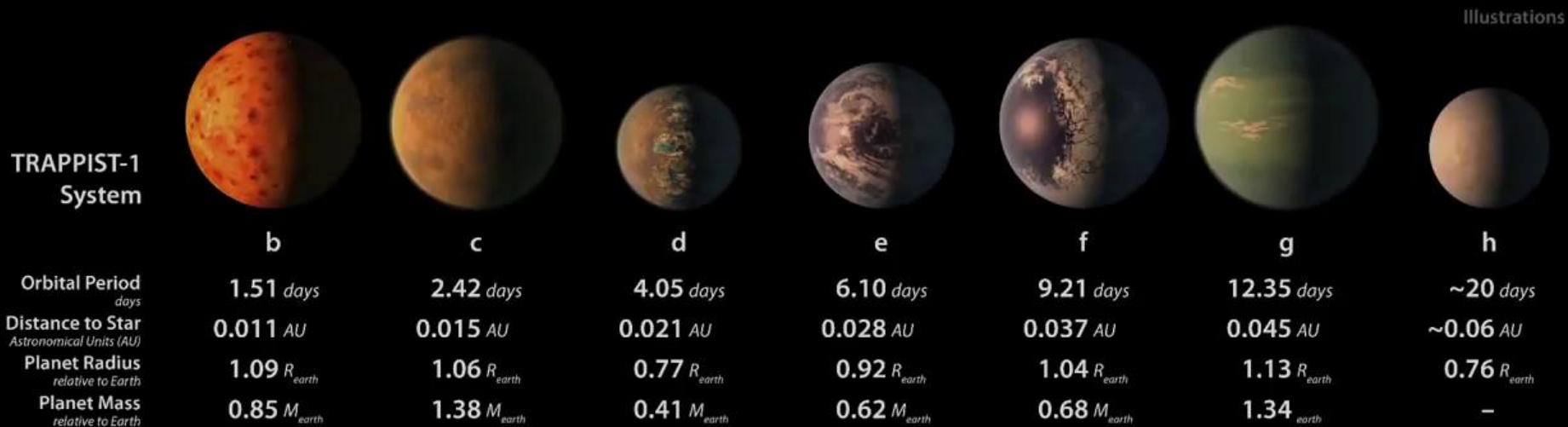
Gliese 667C e



Earth

# TRAPPIST-1 System

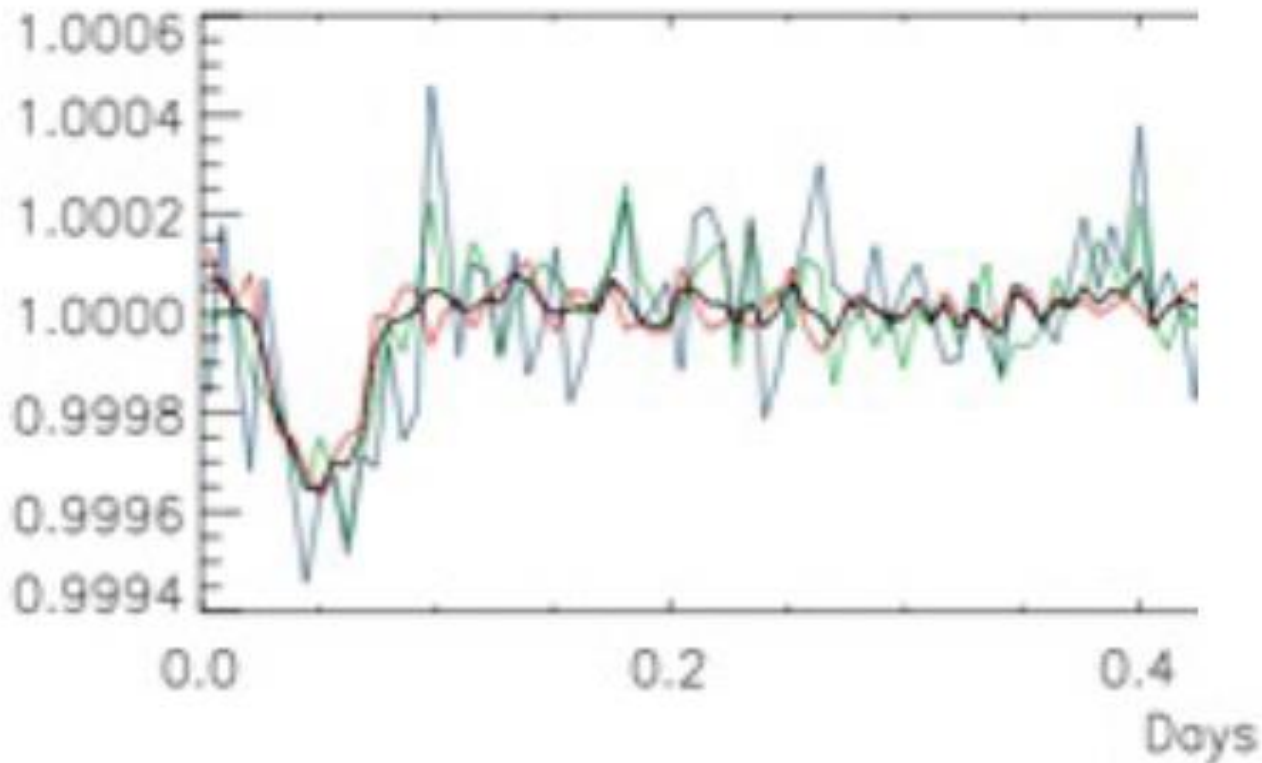
500 hours of Spitzer data have revealed extensive details about these planets, validating and expanding greatly upon the initial discovery by the TRAPPIST telescope in Chile



**FIM**

# CoRoT-7b

Measured



# Corot - 7B

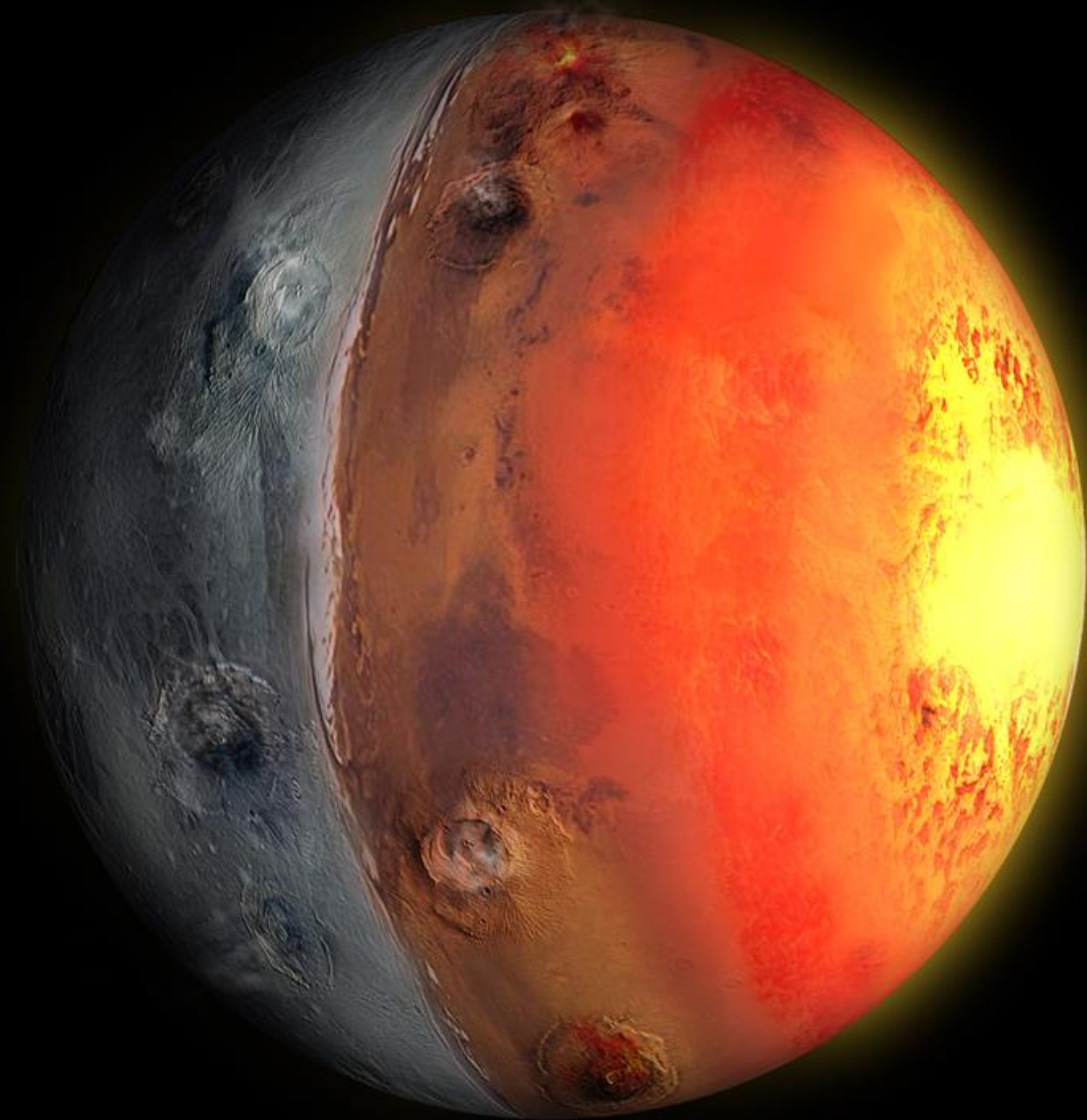
**m = 5T**

**P = 0.85 d**

**a = 2.5 milhões km**

**R = 11000 km**

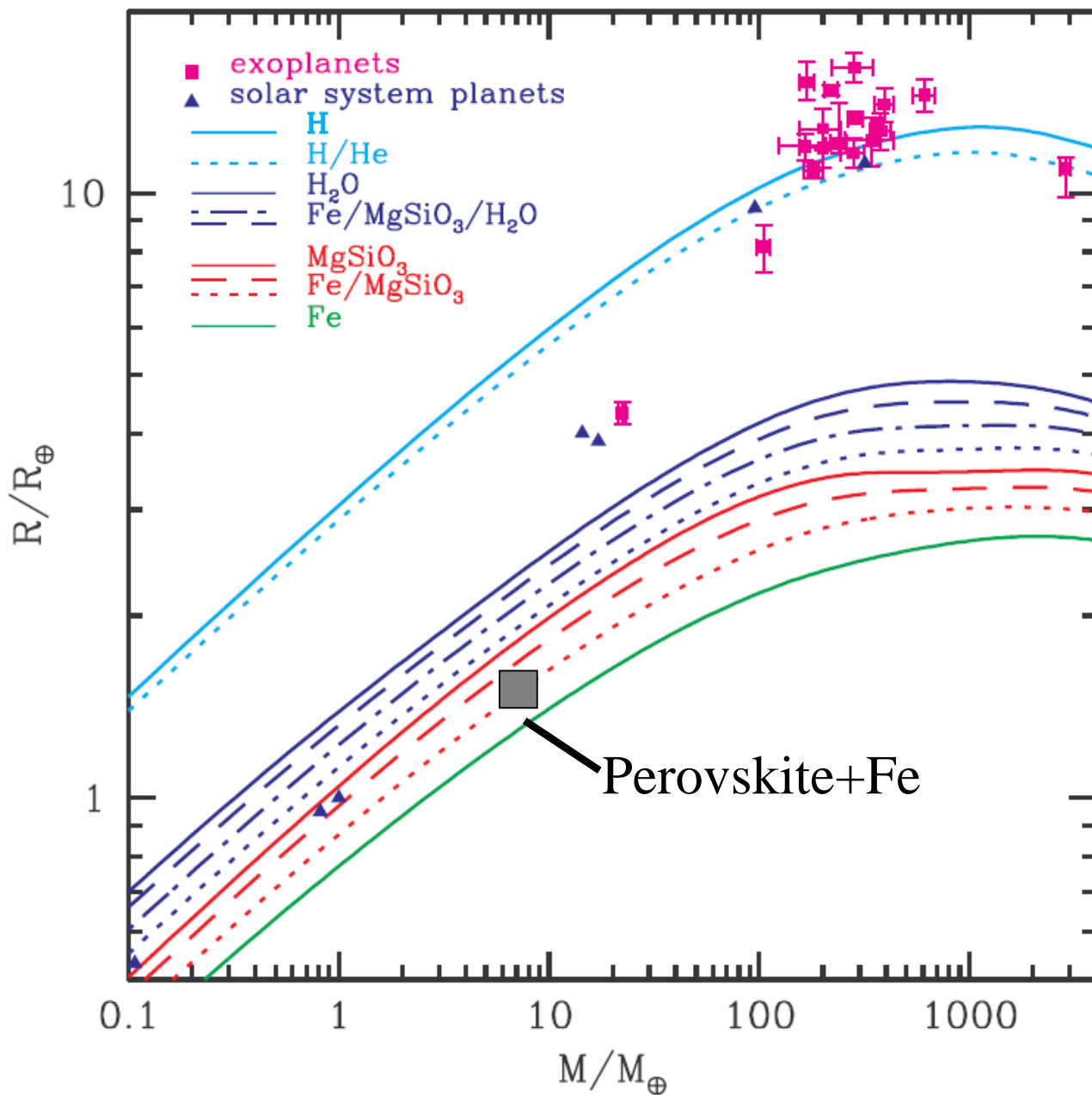
**(maré = +65/  
-20 km)**



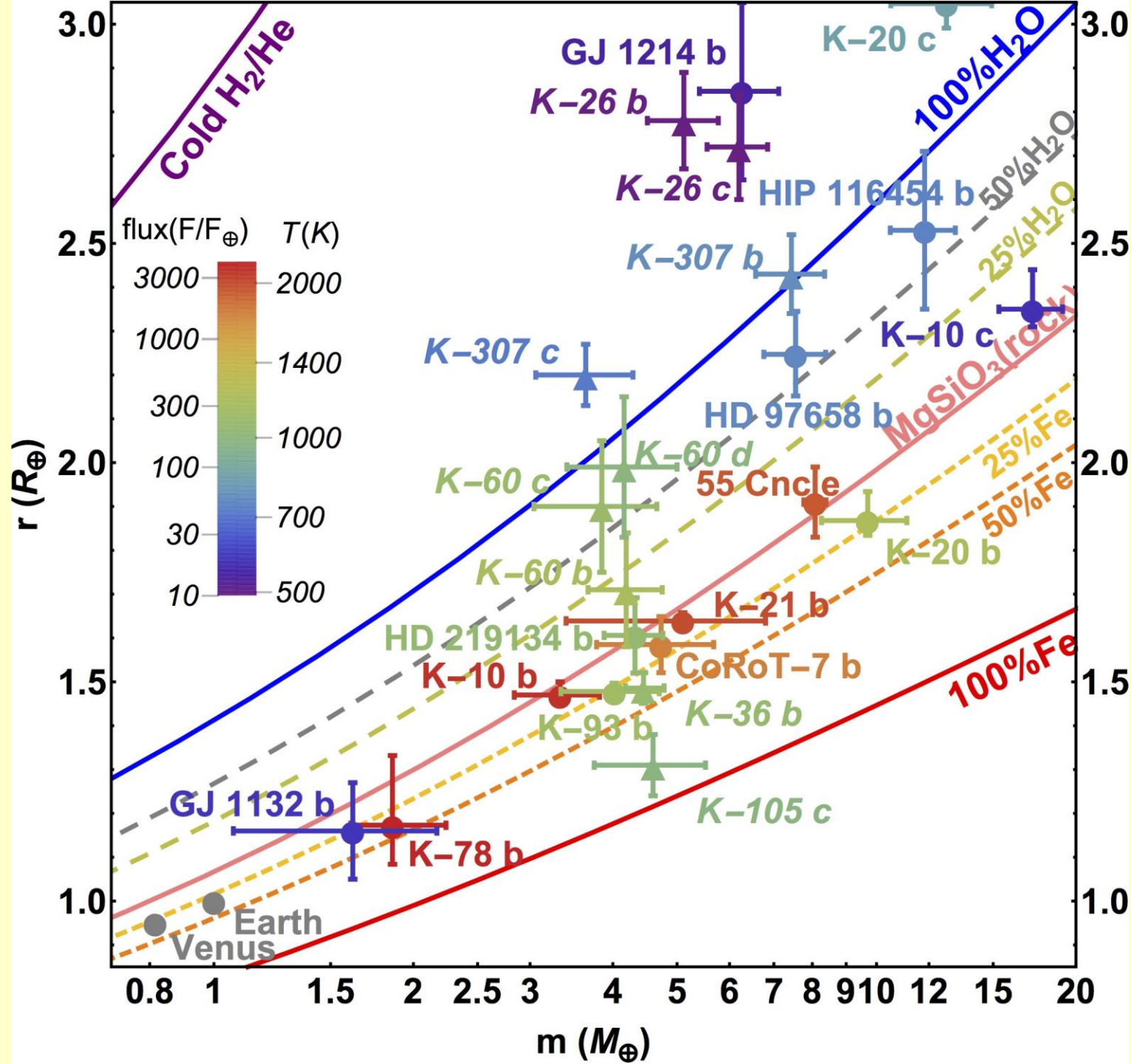
**Ref: CoRoT + IAG 2010**



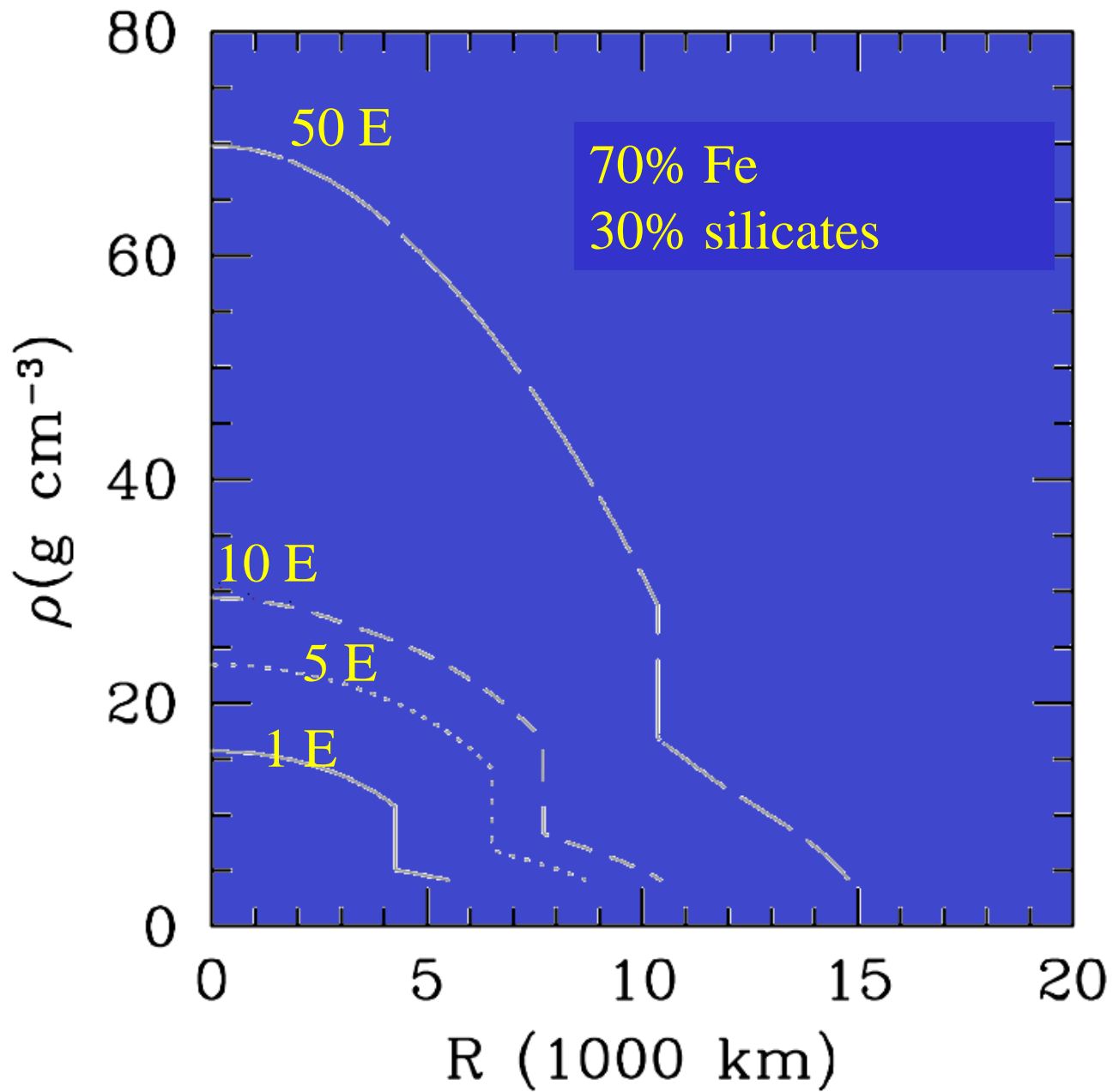
Seager  
et al.  
ApJ 669,  
2007



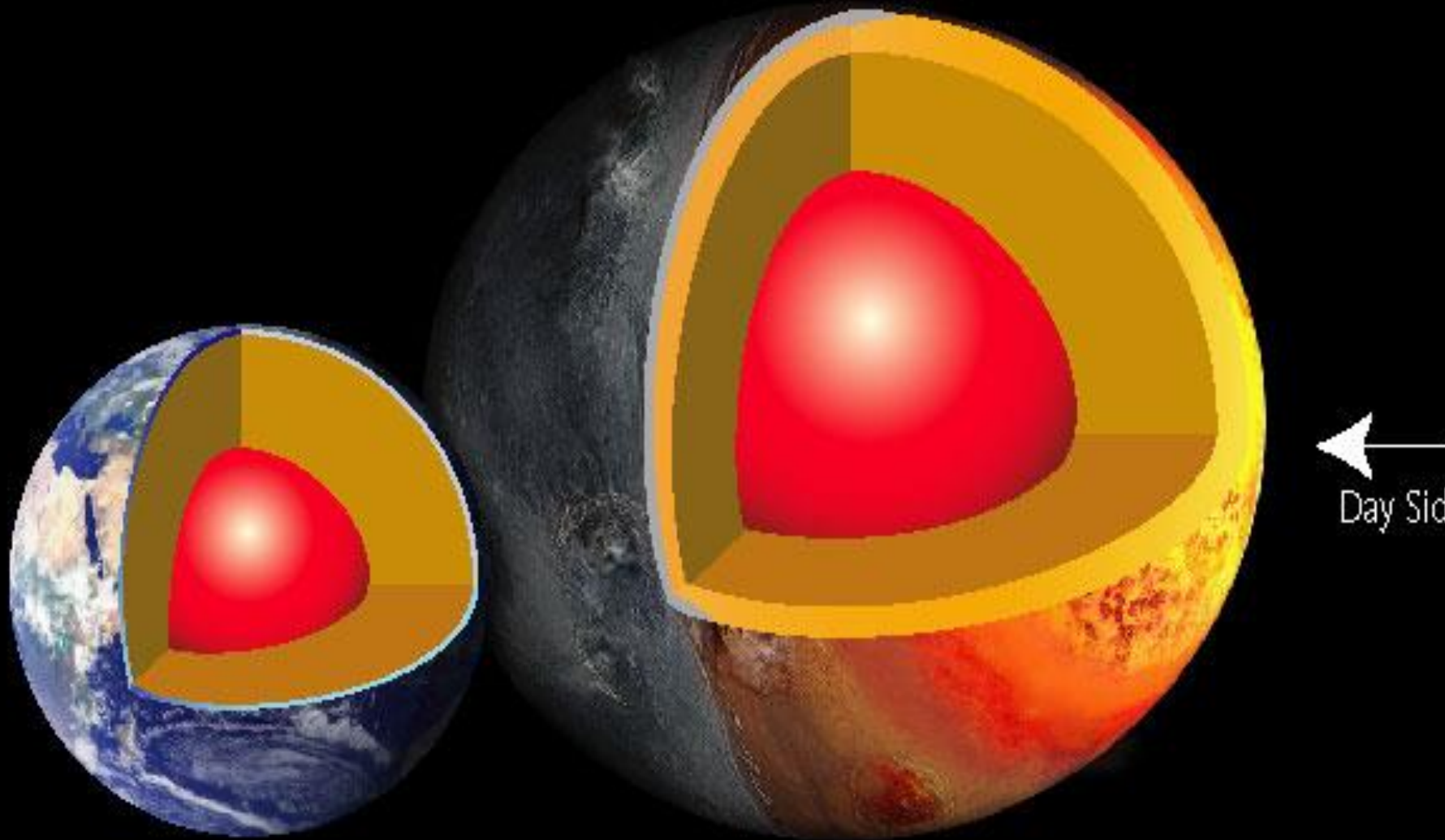
ABO<sub>3</sub>



Seager  
id.




# Possible internal structure (compared to Earth)

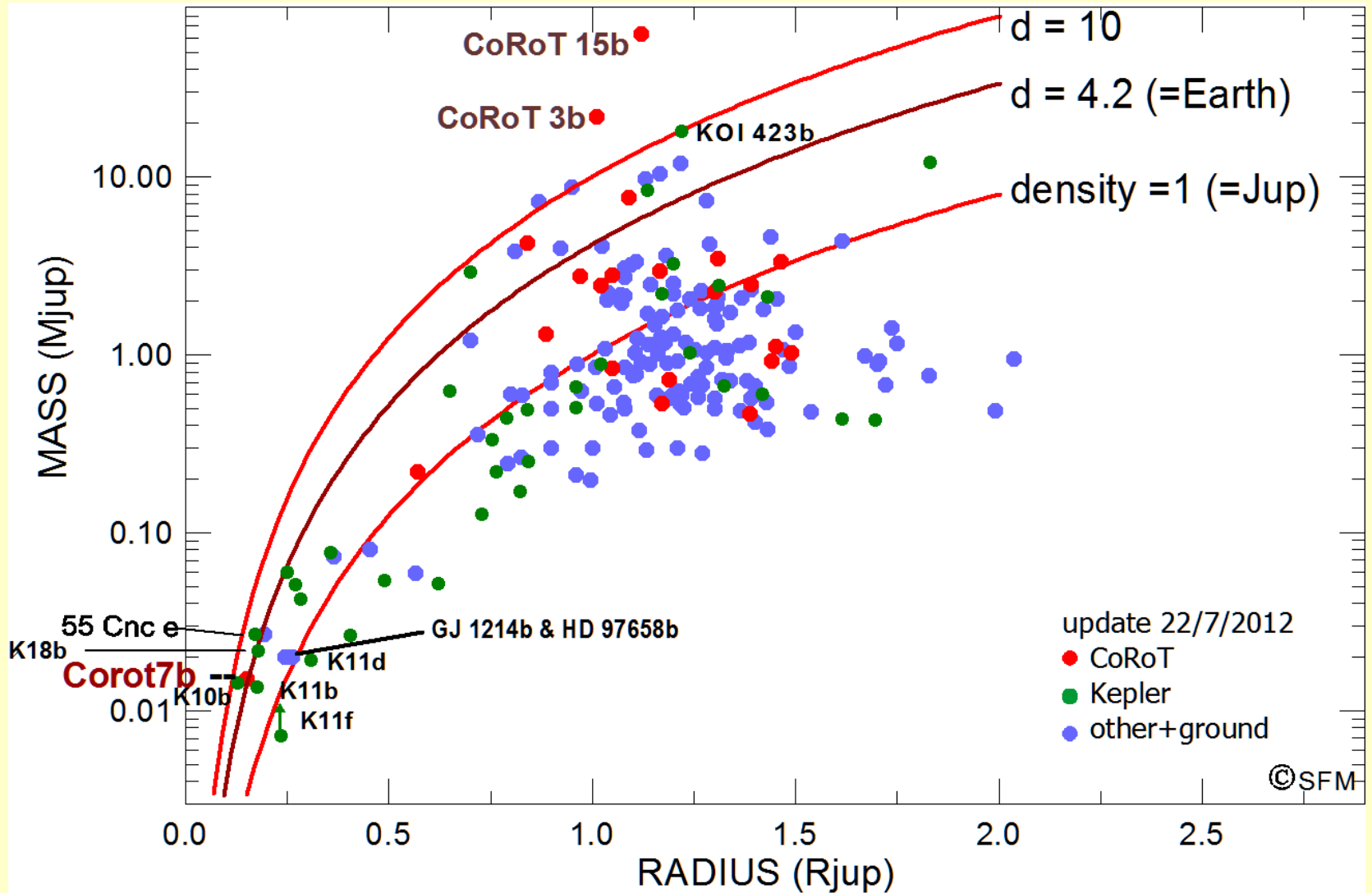


 Iron core

 Silicate mantle

 Lava ocean

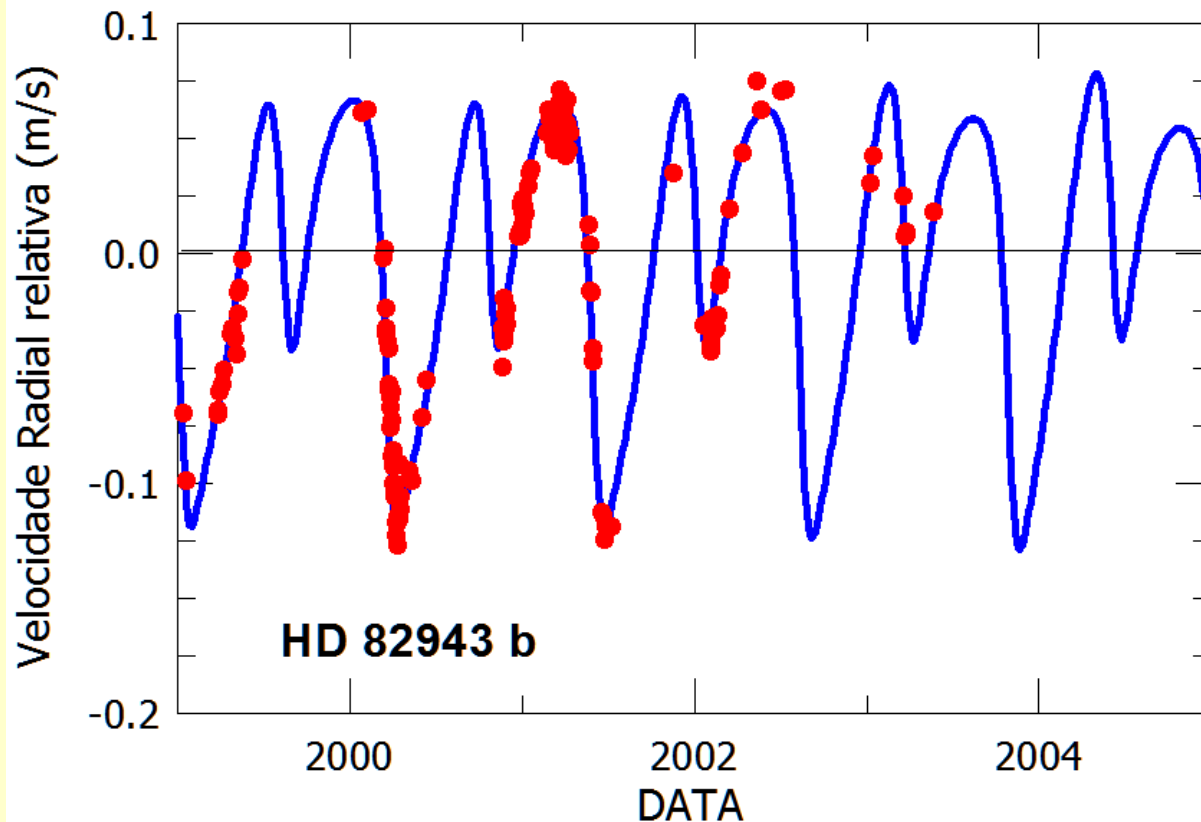
 Silicate crust



Relação Massa – Raio

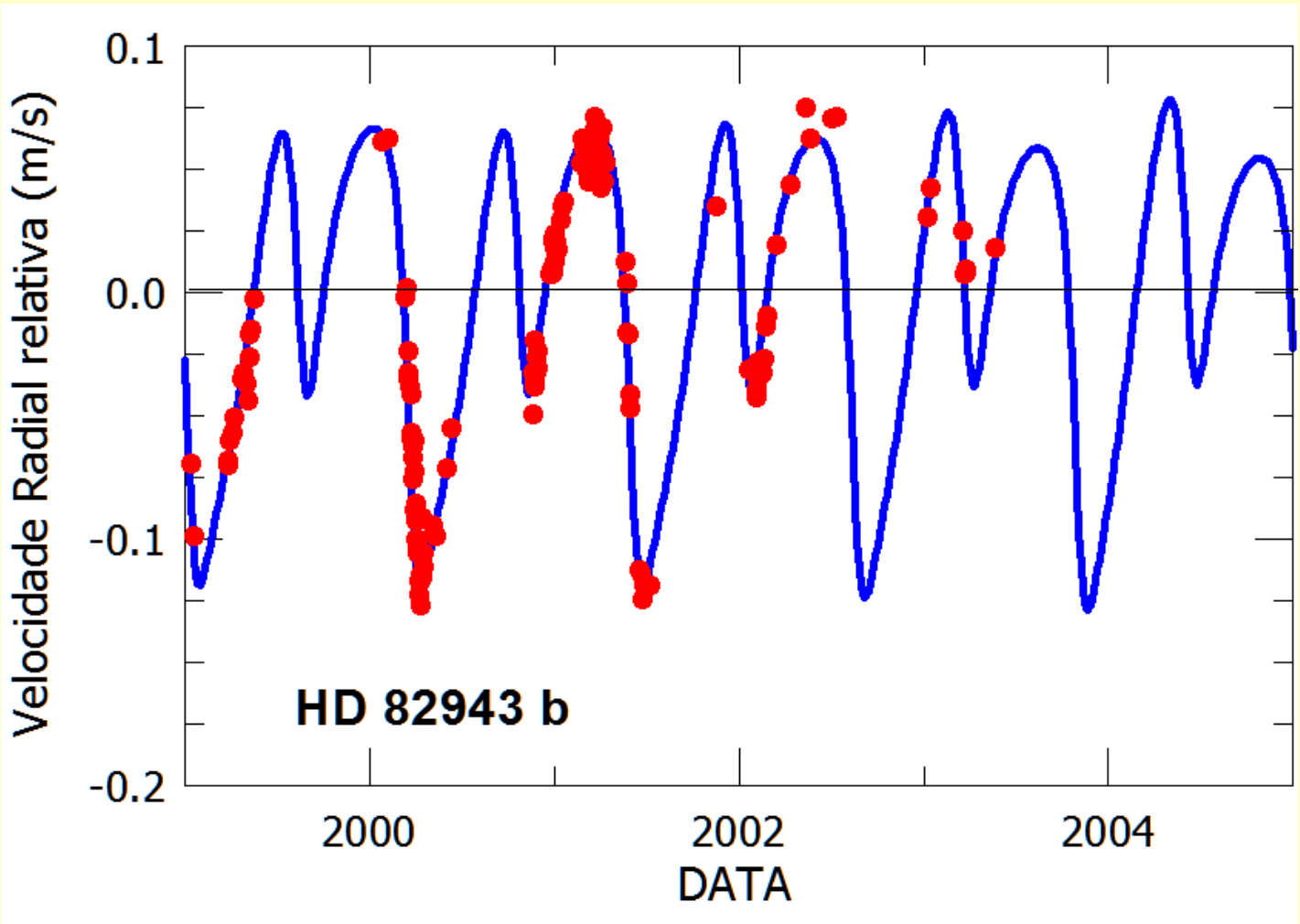
Linhas de densidade (1=Jup)

# SISTEMAS COM MÚLTIPLOS PLANETAS





# Radial velocity of a star with two planets (variation)



Masses (x Sin I)  
1.78 Jup  
1.84 Jup

Periods  
219.44 d  
436.90 d

SFM et al. 2005

# OS PLANETAS DE UPSILON ANDROMEDA

MASSAS

[unidade: Júpiter]

~~(B) 0.69 5.9~~

~~(C) 1.98 14.57~~

~~(D) 3.95 10.19~~

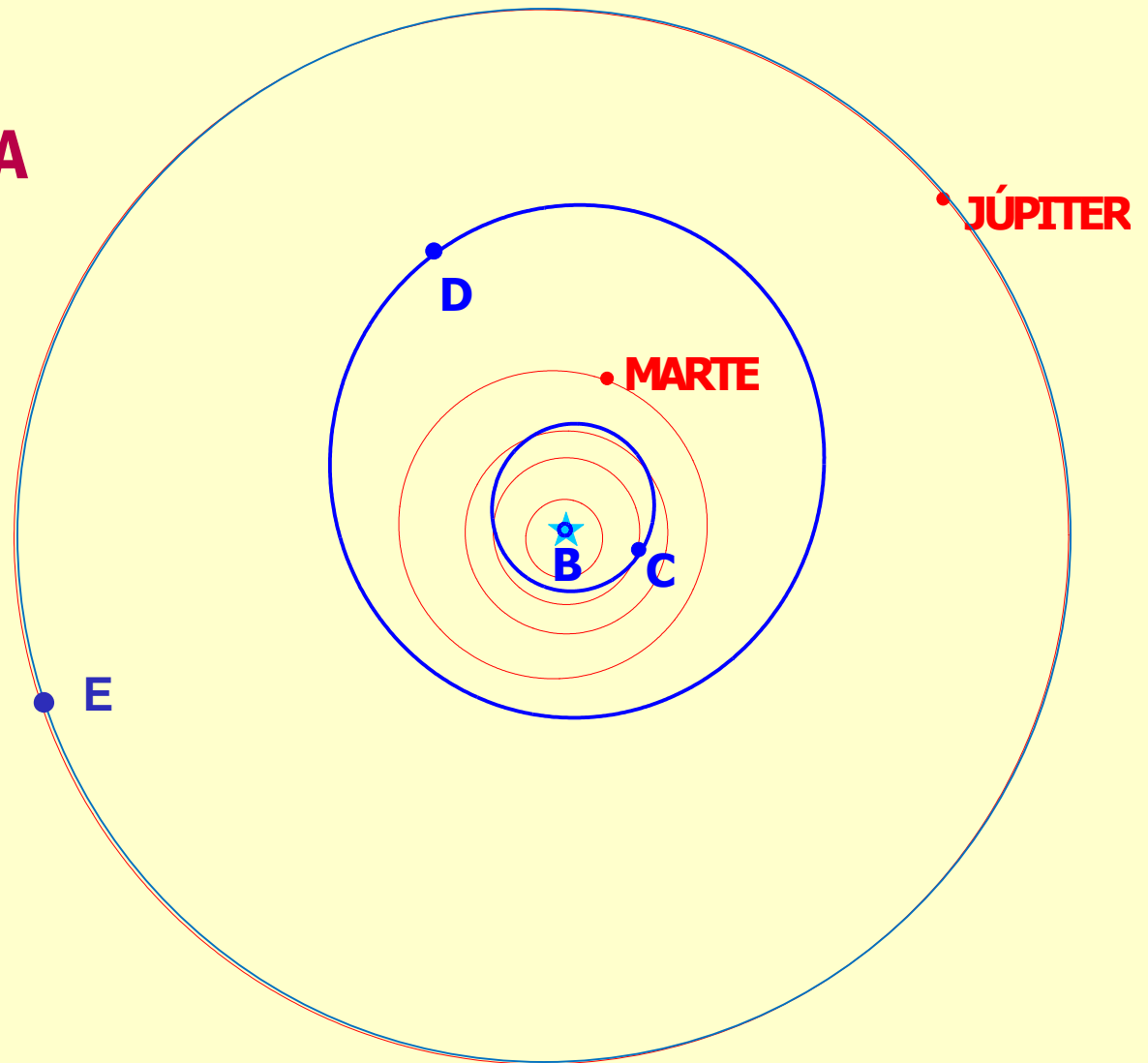
(E) 1.06 ?

Periodos: 4.6 d

241 d

3a + 194 d

10a+196 d



Inclinações: 7-15°











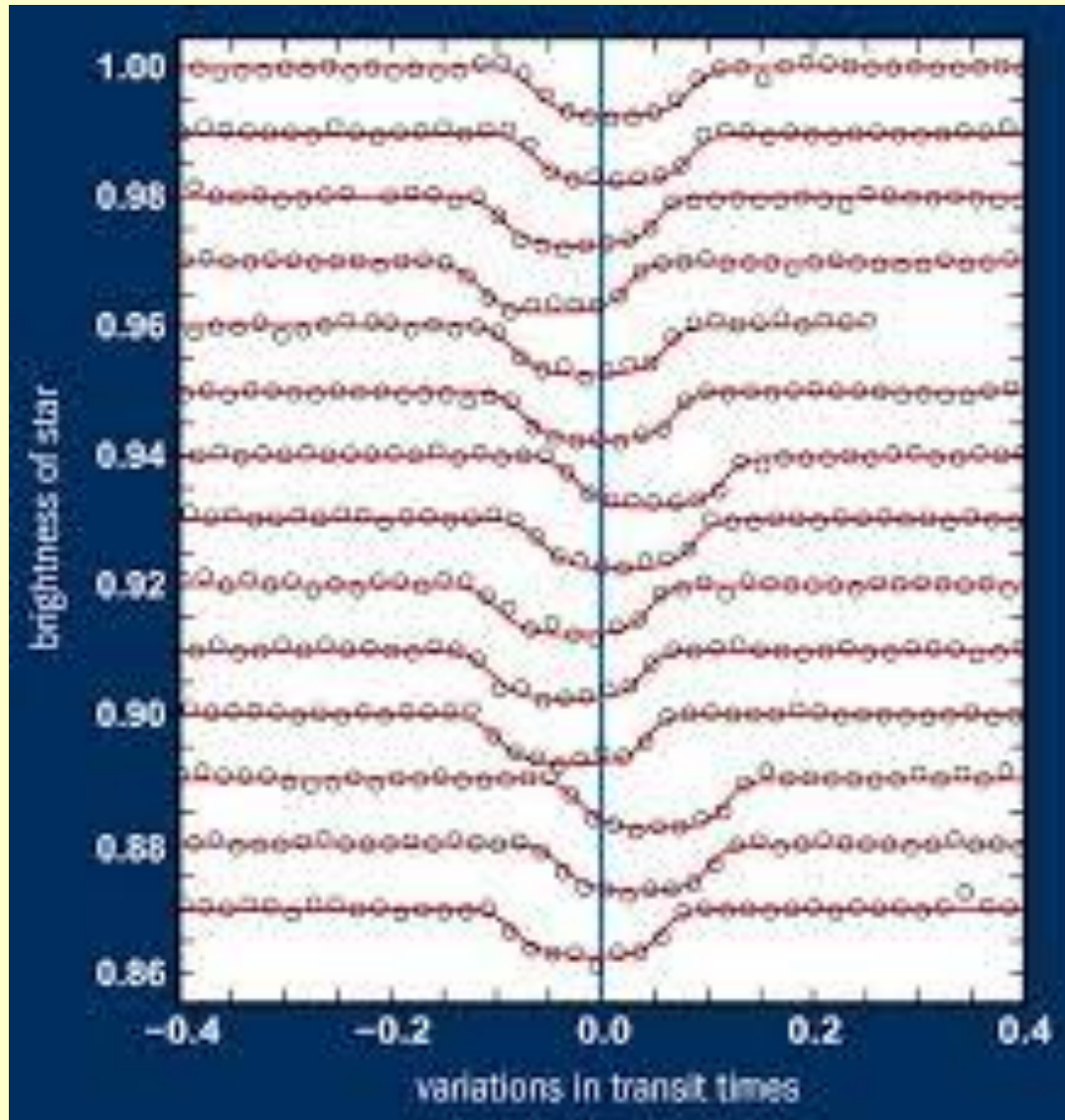
$$RV = \text{proj}_{\text{linha de visada}} \vec{V} = K [\cos(v + \omega) + e \cos \omega]$$

$$K = \frac{m}{m + M} \frac{na \sin i}{\sqrt{1 - e^2}}$$

**Exemplos: Sol-Júpiter ~ 13 m/s**  
**Sol-Terra ~ 9 cm/s**

Não é possível separar os valores de  
**M, m e sin i.**

TTV = Transit time variations



# Super-terras

## A zona habitável

H. Rauer, DLR, 2014-2-24 (based on exoplanet.eu)

