# Rocky Planets Around Cool Stars

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# • Previous

## Ongoing

## Future



## About my past.....





## First steps as an Astronomer.....

Thesis: BVRI Surface Photometry of Isolated Spiral Galaxies

Photometric properties:
Apparent magnitudes
Absolute Magnitude
Colors B-V and B-I
Structural parameters CAS



## Master

Thesis: Atmospheric mass loss by stellar winds ablation on planets around main sequence M stars.

## Astrobiology-New habitable worlds



Mass 0.08 and 0.6 M<sub>☉</sub>
Luminosities: 10<sup>-1</sup> - 10<sup>-3</sup>L<sub>☉</sub>
Main sequence life time ~10<sup>11</sup>yrs
75 % population (*Tarter et al. 2007*)

## The habitable zone for a M dwarf:

d ≈ 0.2 UA



#### Disadvantages

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"Tidally locked planets"-Freezing the dark zone of the planet.

Strong outflows of UV radiation coming from the -chromospheric activity.

High X-ray emission, coronal mass ejections and stellar winds.

### Main goal:

Considering that the presence of an atmosphere on a planet is crucial to consider it as habitable world. I estimated the time-scale which the planet would lose completely its atmosphere due to the interaction with stellar winds using a mixing-layer model for stellar flows.







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#### Transit method.....





Analyzing lightcurves from WF-Camera Transit Survey (WTS), using the box-fitting algorithm (Kovács et al. 2002) to detect new candidates.



## Future work.....

• I will be still analyzing the actual and new light curves from WTS (difference imaging...) and using computational algorithms to search and identify new candidates.

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 A visit to Cambridge in the very near future would be nice to learn more about this field.

