Online Material

for

"Evolution of dust trails into bands"
(D. Vokrouhlický et al., ApJ, submitted, 2007)

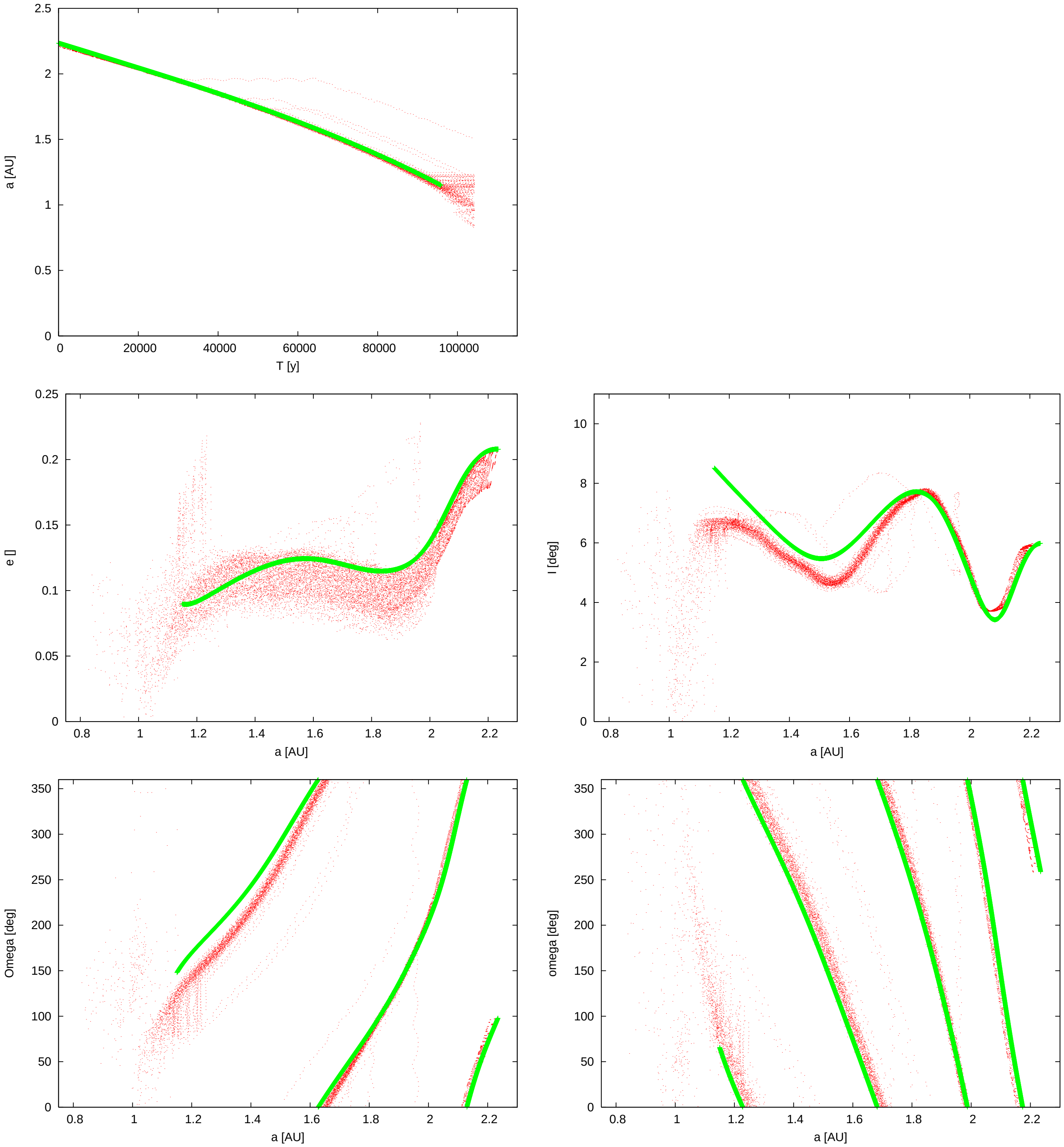

Figure 1: Orbital evolution of $D = 50\,\mu$m size particles from Datura cluster: (i) red are tracks of 100 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (1270) Datura, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

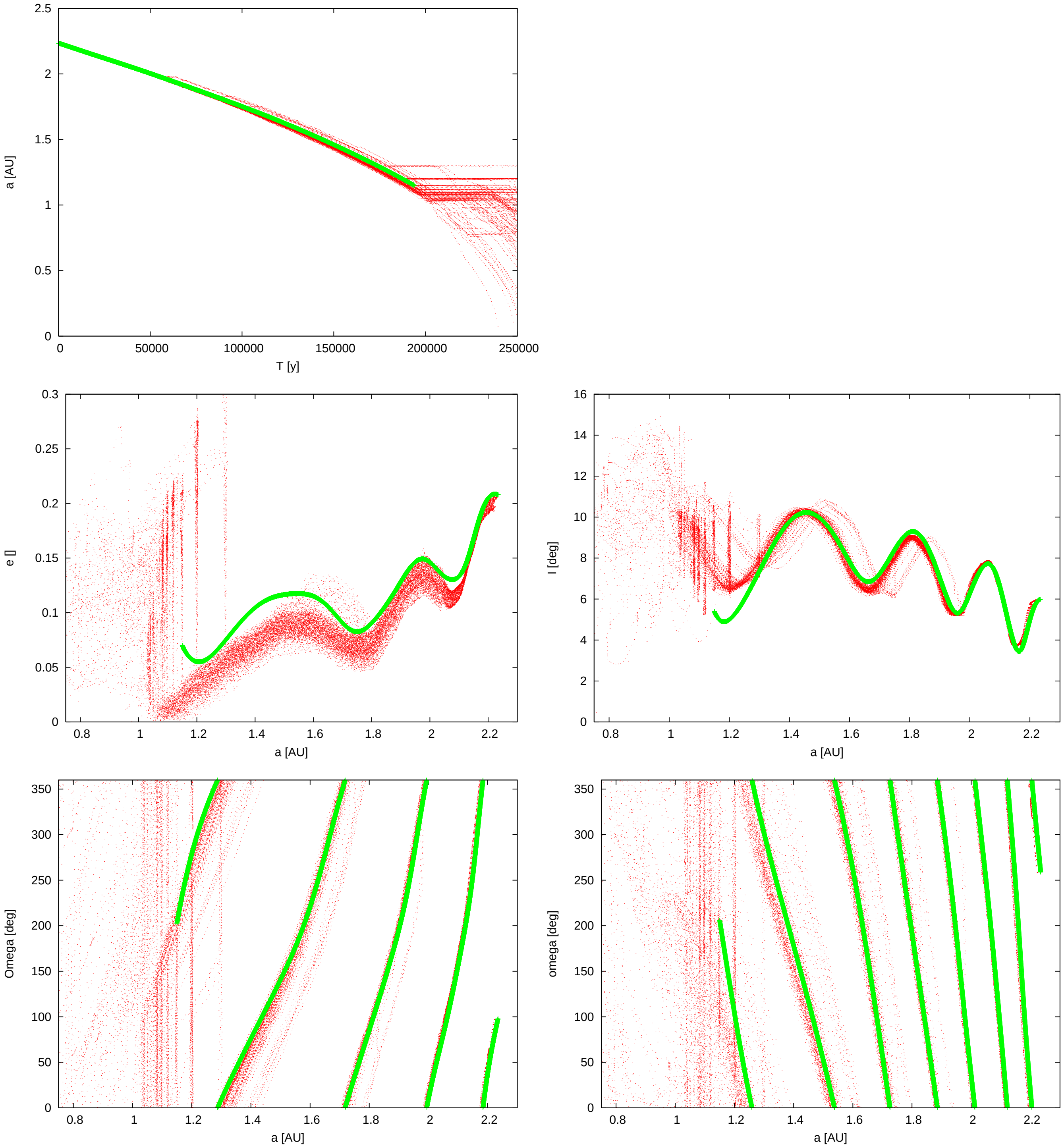

Figure 2: Orbital evolution of $D = 100\,\mu$m size particles from Datura cluster: (i) red are tracks of 100 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (1270) Datura, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

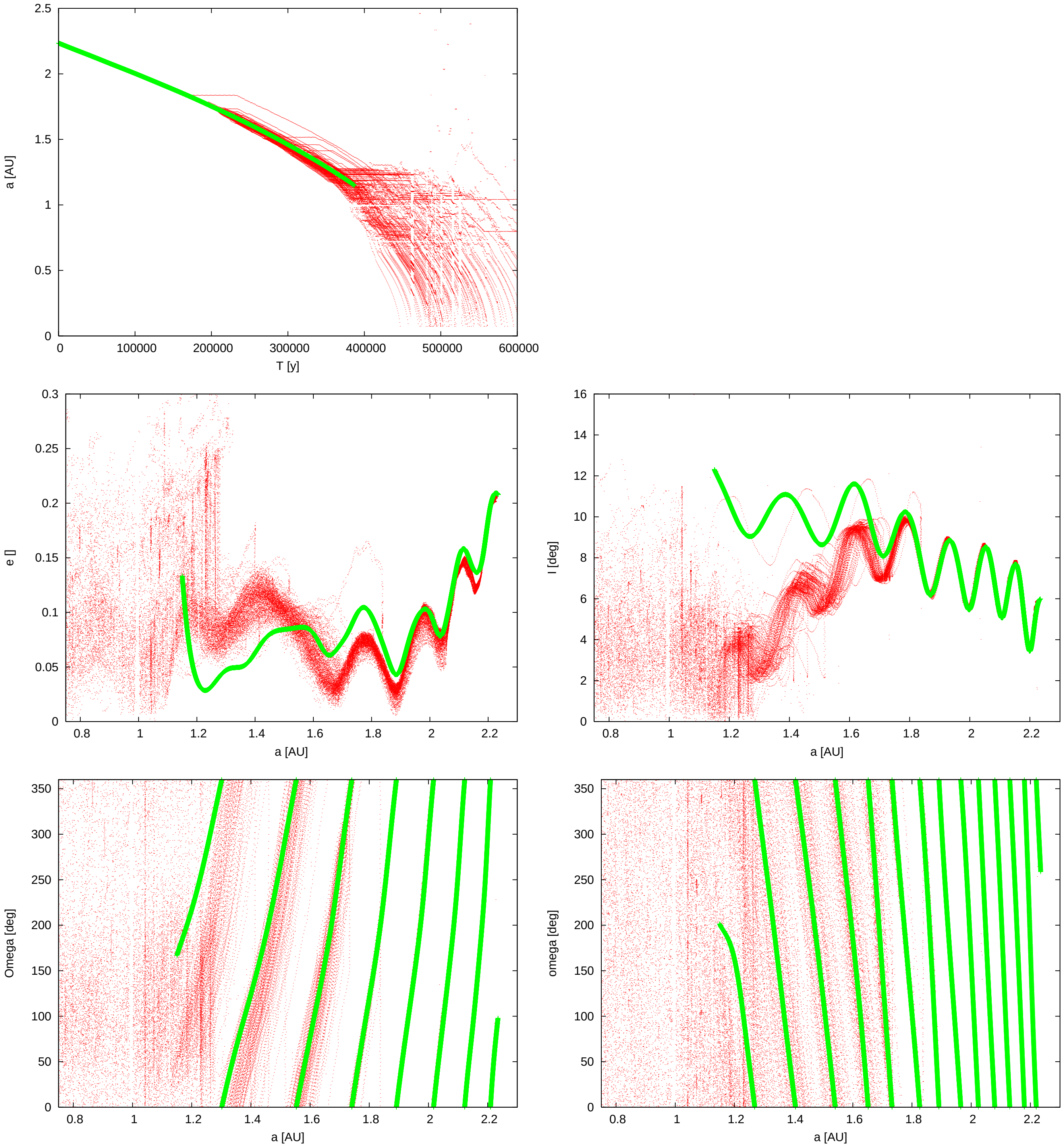

Figure 3: Orbital evolution of $D = 200\,\mu$m size particles from Datura cluster: (i) red are tracks of 100 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (1270) Datura, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

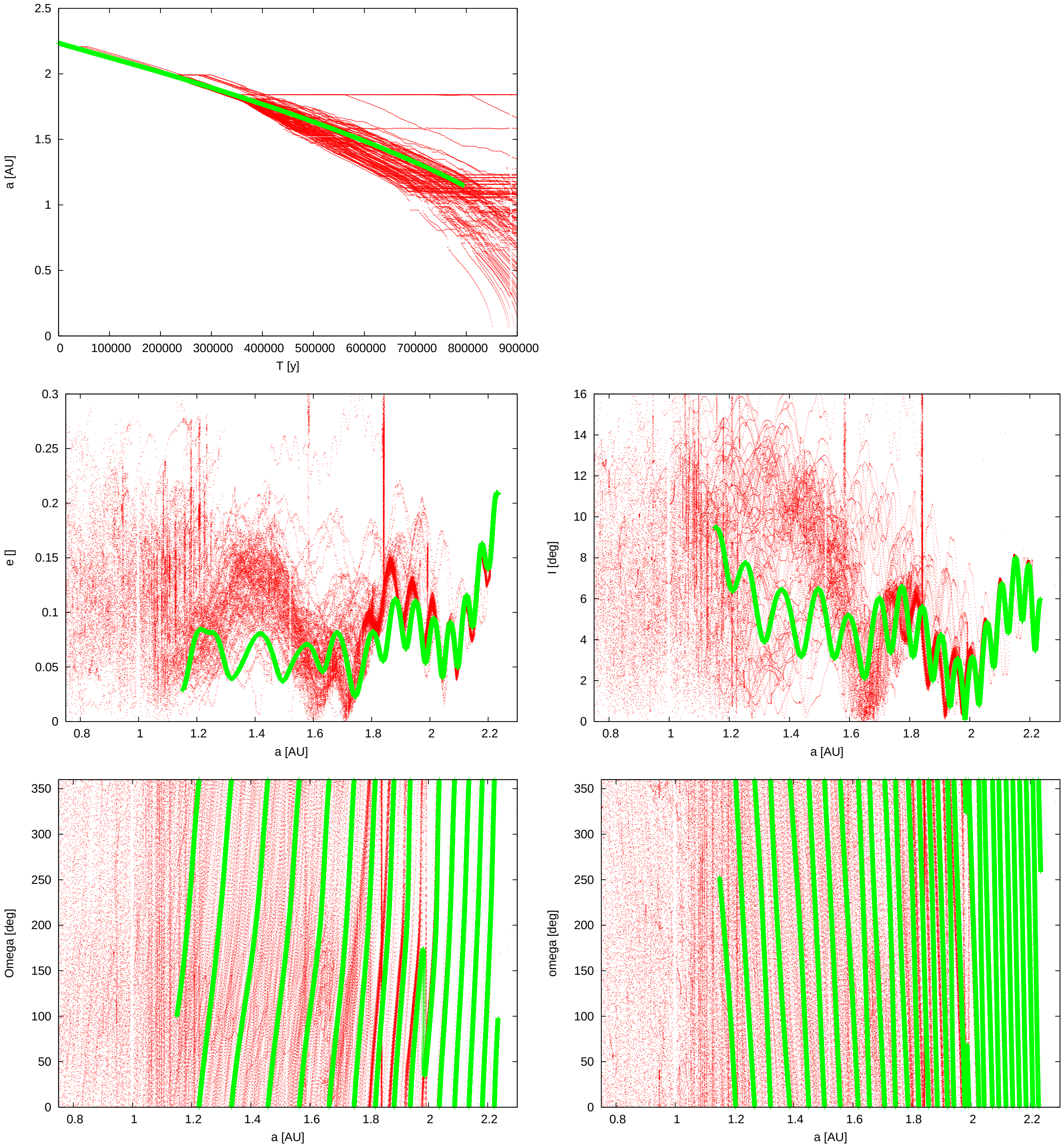

Figure 4: Orbital evolution of $D = 400\,\mu$m size particles from Datura cluster: (i) red are tracks of 100 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (1270) Datura, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

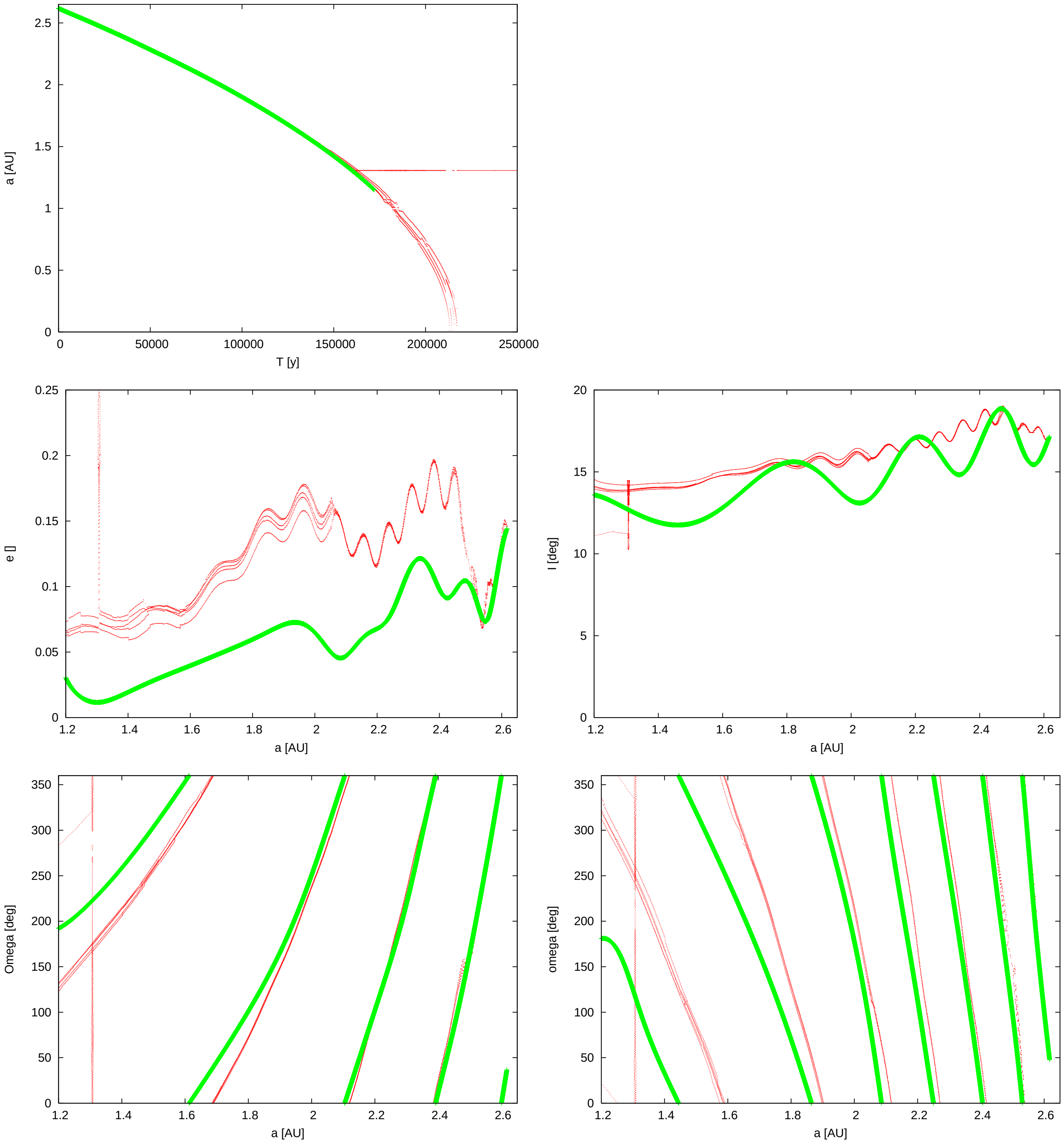

Figure 5: Orbital evolution of $D = 50\,\mu$m size particles from Emilkowalski cluster: (i) red are tracks of 20 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (14627) Emilkowalski, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

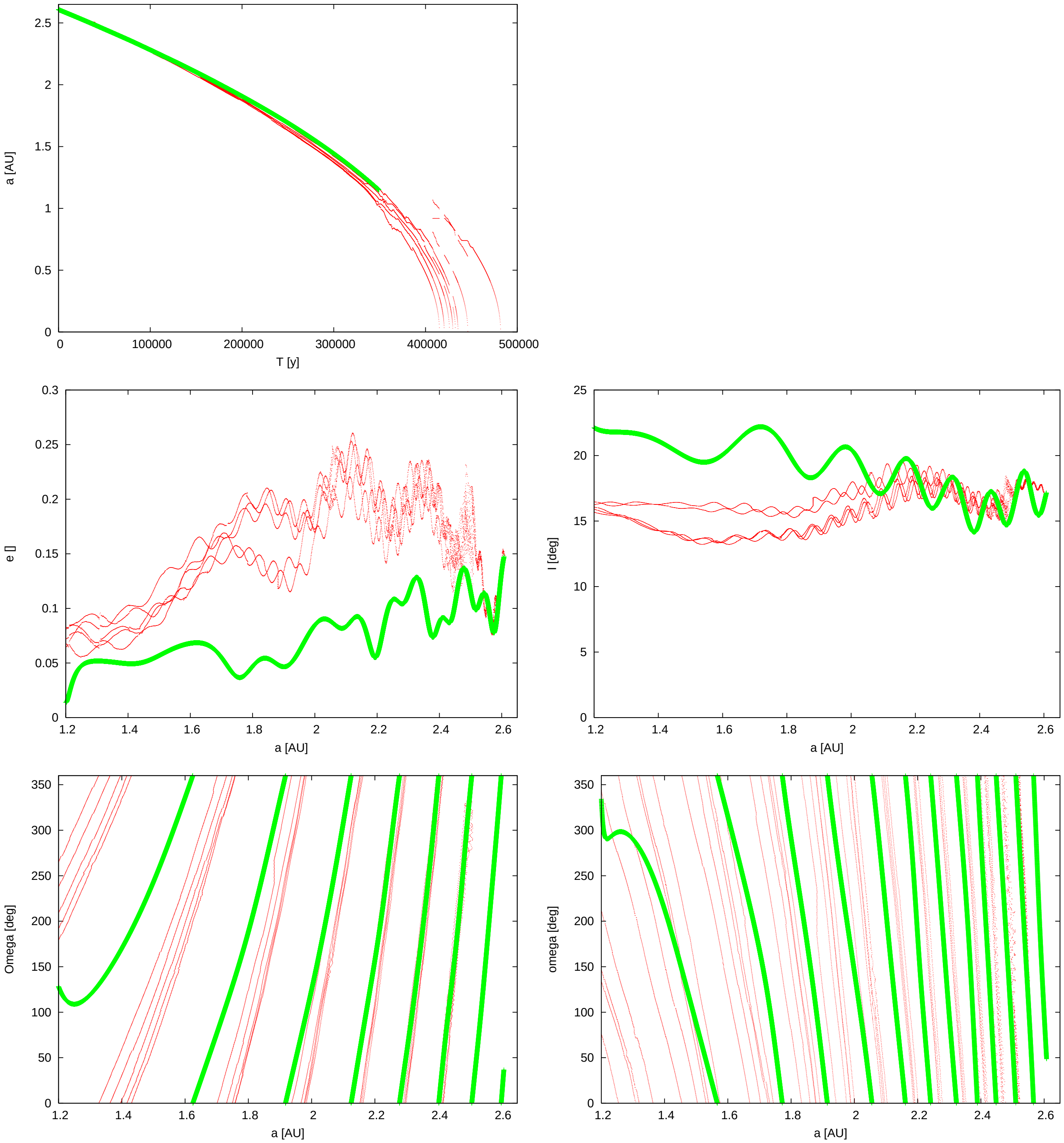

Figure 6: Orbital evolution of $D = 100\,\mu$m size particles from Emilkowalski cluster: (i) red are tracks of 20 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (14627) Emilkowalski, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).

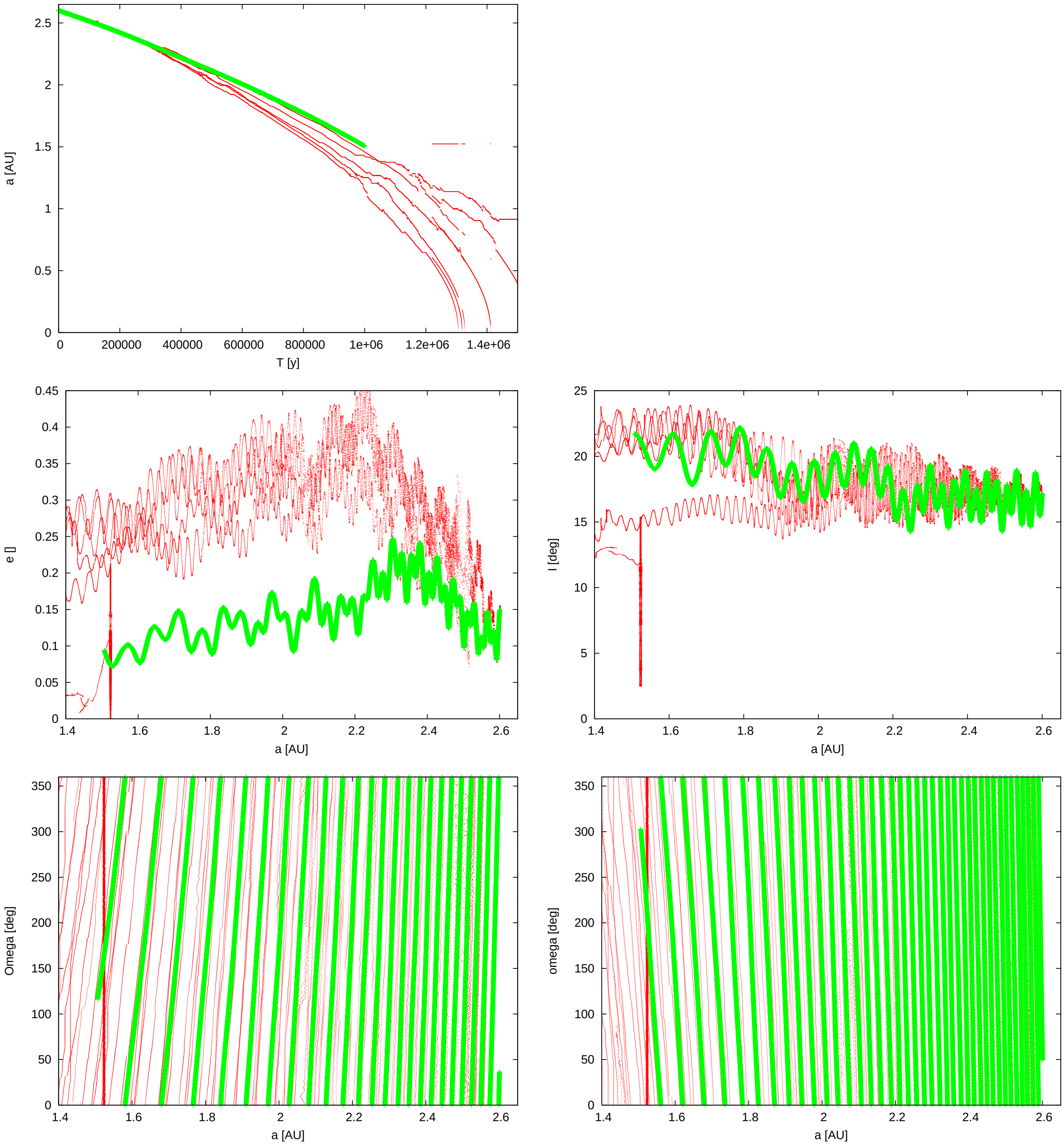

Figure 7: Orbital evolution of $D = 400\,\mu$m size particles from Emilkowalski cluster: (i) red are tracks of 20 numerically integrated particles (using `symba` integrator) that were initially a very compact cluster about (14627) Emilkowalski, and (ii) green is a result of of secular 3rd-order integrator used in the manuscript. Top panel shows semimajor axis vs time. Next panels show sequentially semimajor axis vs (i) eccentricity (middle and left), (ii) inclination (middle and right), (iii) longitude of node (bottom and left), and (iv) argument of pericenter (bottom and right).