

Rocky and Vapor Worlds: Composition and Structure

Diana Valencia, 7 June 2011
NASA Sagan Fellow, MIT

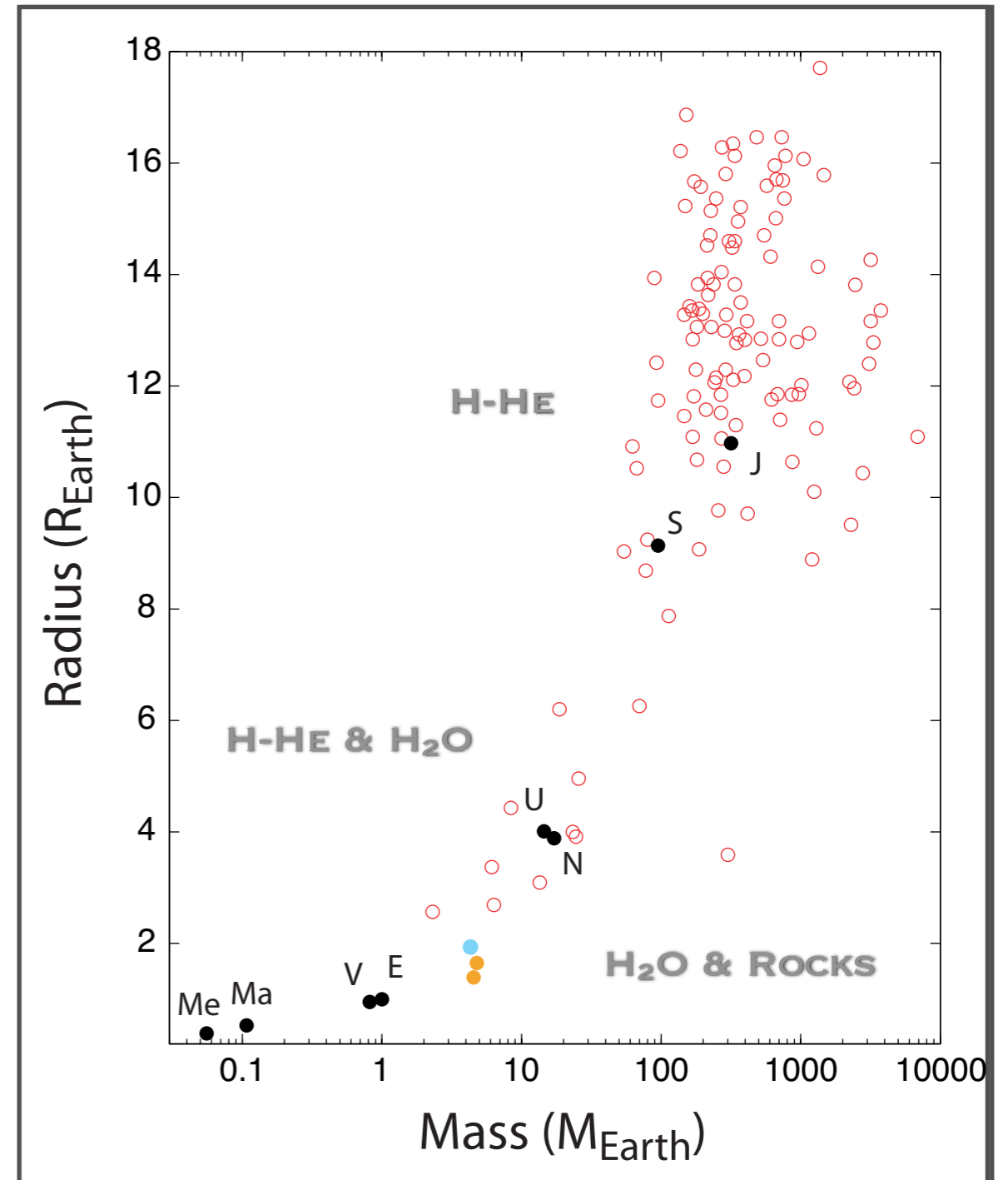
Extrasolar Planets: Towards Comparative
Planetology beyond the Solar System

Super-Earths in the context of exoplanets

Super-Earths complete the inventory of planets for formation models

Intermediate objects that allow for comparative planetology

May be habitable

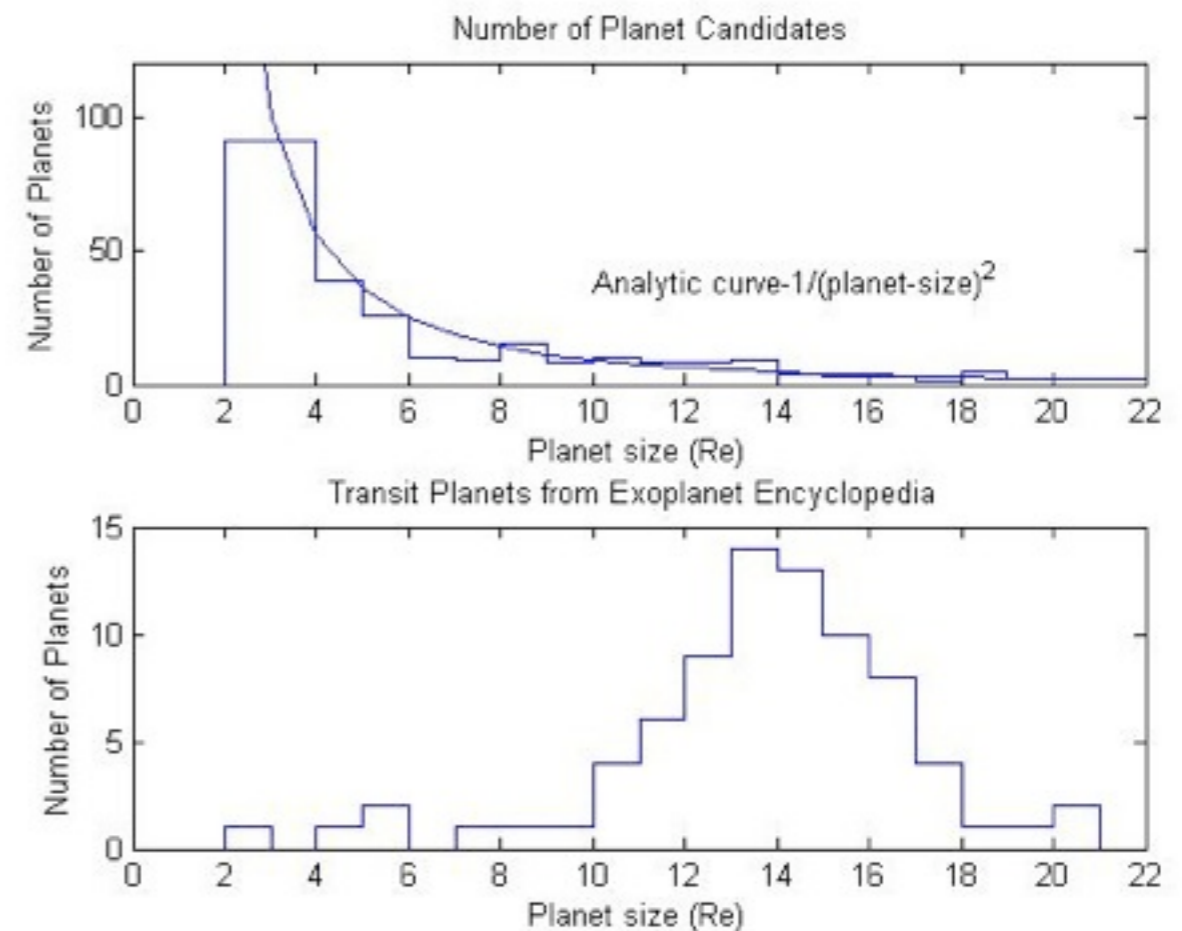


Super-Earths

Measured masses and radii of Super-Earths

About 15% of stars have SE planets (perhaps up to 40%)

Spectroscopy of super-Earths



Borucki, '10

Data & Challenges

Period & estimates of T_{eff} , Age
Minimum Mass -- RV surveys
Radius Only -- Kepler Candidates
M & R
Coarse Spectroscopy
Phase Curves

Complexity in Composition
Complex Dynamic Interiors
Complex Atmospheres
Few data points in the Solar System

Characterizing super-Earths



Characterizing super-Earths

Are they habitable?

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Characterizing super-Earths

Are they habitable?

What are
they made of?

Characterizing super-Earths

Are they habitable?

How do they form?

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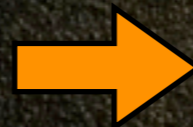
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What is their atmosphere like?

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What are they made of?

Single Planets



Population

Characterizing super-Earths

Are they habitable?

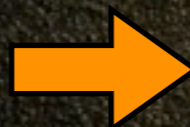
How do they evolve?

What is their atmosphere like?

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What are they made of?

Single Planets



Population

Now we have M & $R + P$, T_{eff} , Age

The First Transiting super-Earths

	CoRoT-7B	KEPLER-10B	55CNC-E	GJ 1214B
RADIUS (R_E)	1.58 ± 0.1	^{+0.033} 1.416 _{-0.036}	1.63 ± 0.16 ^{+0.13} 2.13 _{-0.14}	2.678 ± 0.13 2.27 ± 0.08
MASS(M_E)	4.8 ± 0.8, 6.9 ± 1.5 8.0 ± 1.2, 5.7 ± 2.5, 2.3 ± 1.8 7.26 ± 1.36	^{+1.17} 4.56 _{-1.26}	8.57 ± 0.64 8.0 ± 0.7	6.55 ± 0.98
PERIOD (J)	0.854	0.837	0.74	1.58
AGE (GY)	1.2 - 2.3	11.9 (± 4.5)	~ 5	3-10
TEMP (K)	1800	1800	2000	393-555
REF.	LEGER ET AL '09, QUELOZ ET AL '09, PONT ET AL '10, HATZES ET AL '10 & '11, BOISE ET AL '10, FERRAZ-MELLO ET AL '10	BATALHA ET AL 2010	WINN ET AL 2011 DEMORY ET AL 2011	CHARBONNEAU ET AL 2009, CARTER ET AL 2011



Recipe: Internal Structure Model

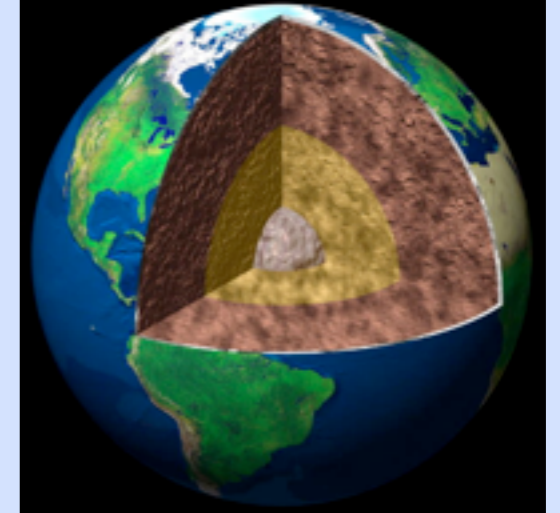
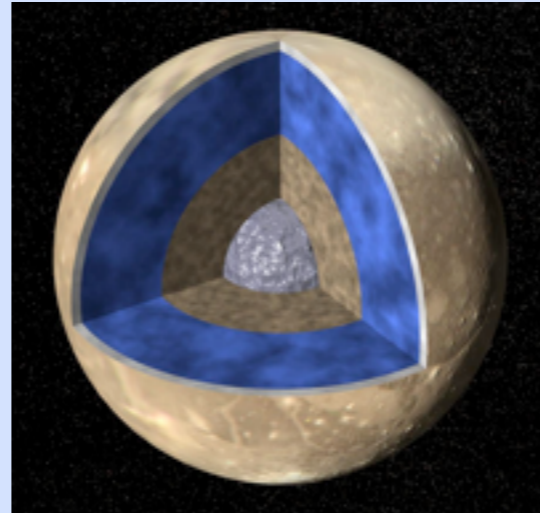
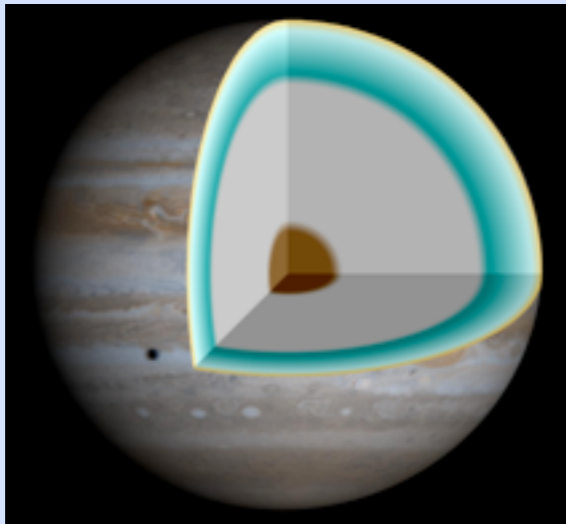


Assume a composition

H-He

H_2O, CH_4, \dots

Si, O, Mg, Fe



Solve structure equations

(M, ρ, P, g, T, S)



Need an **EQUATION OF STATE**



Recipe: Internal Structure Model

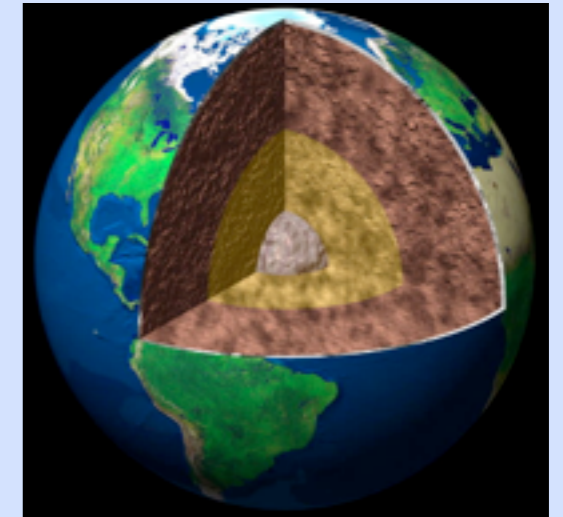
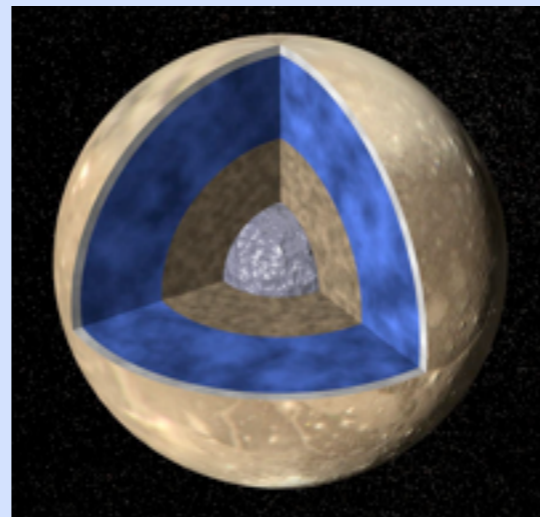
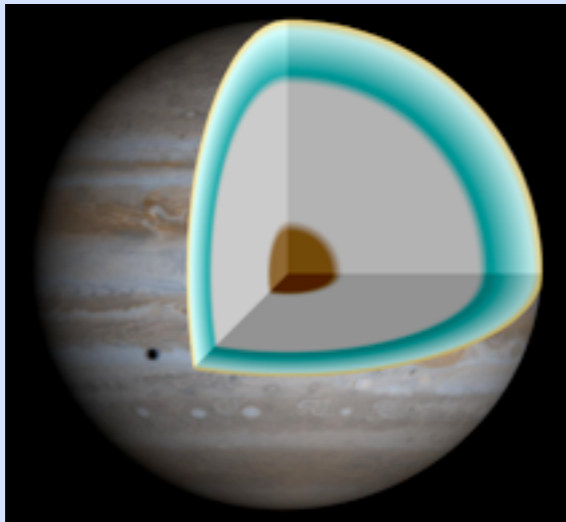


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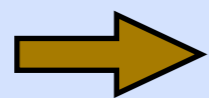


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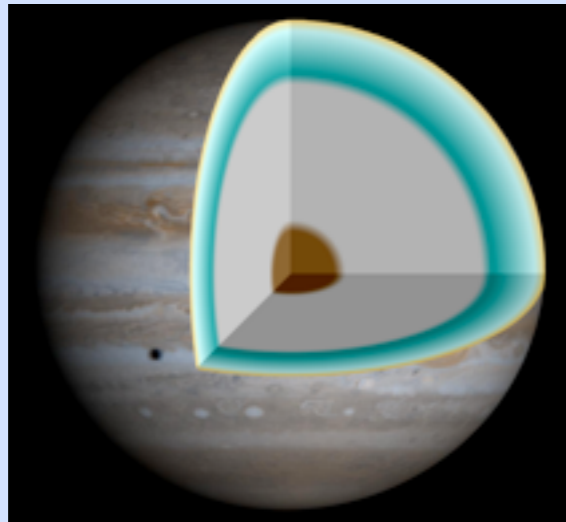
Obtain: $R(M; \chi)$



Recipe: Internal Structure Model

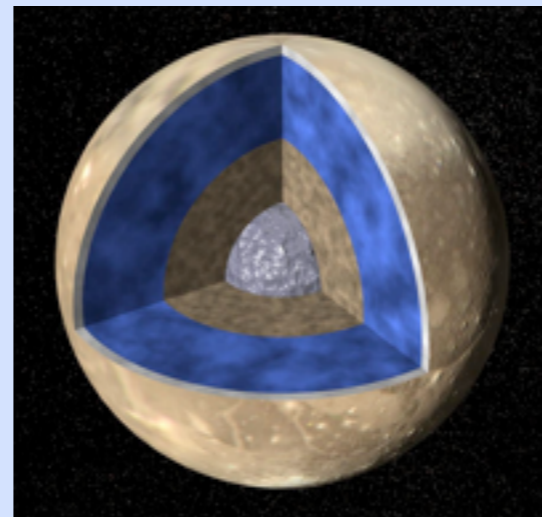


H-He

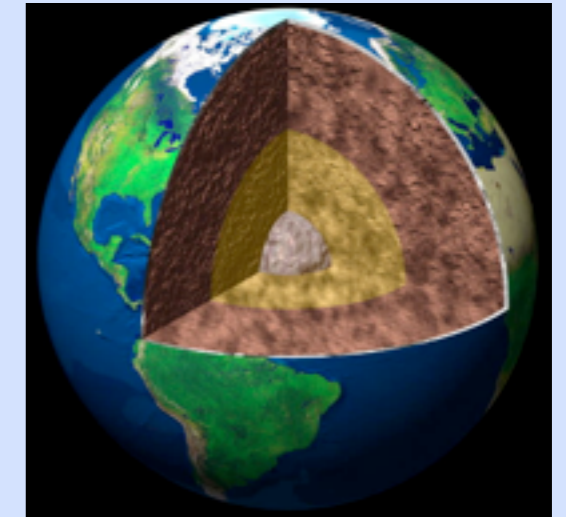


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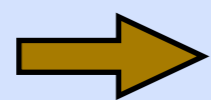


Si, O, Mg, Fe



Solve structure equations
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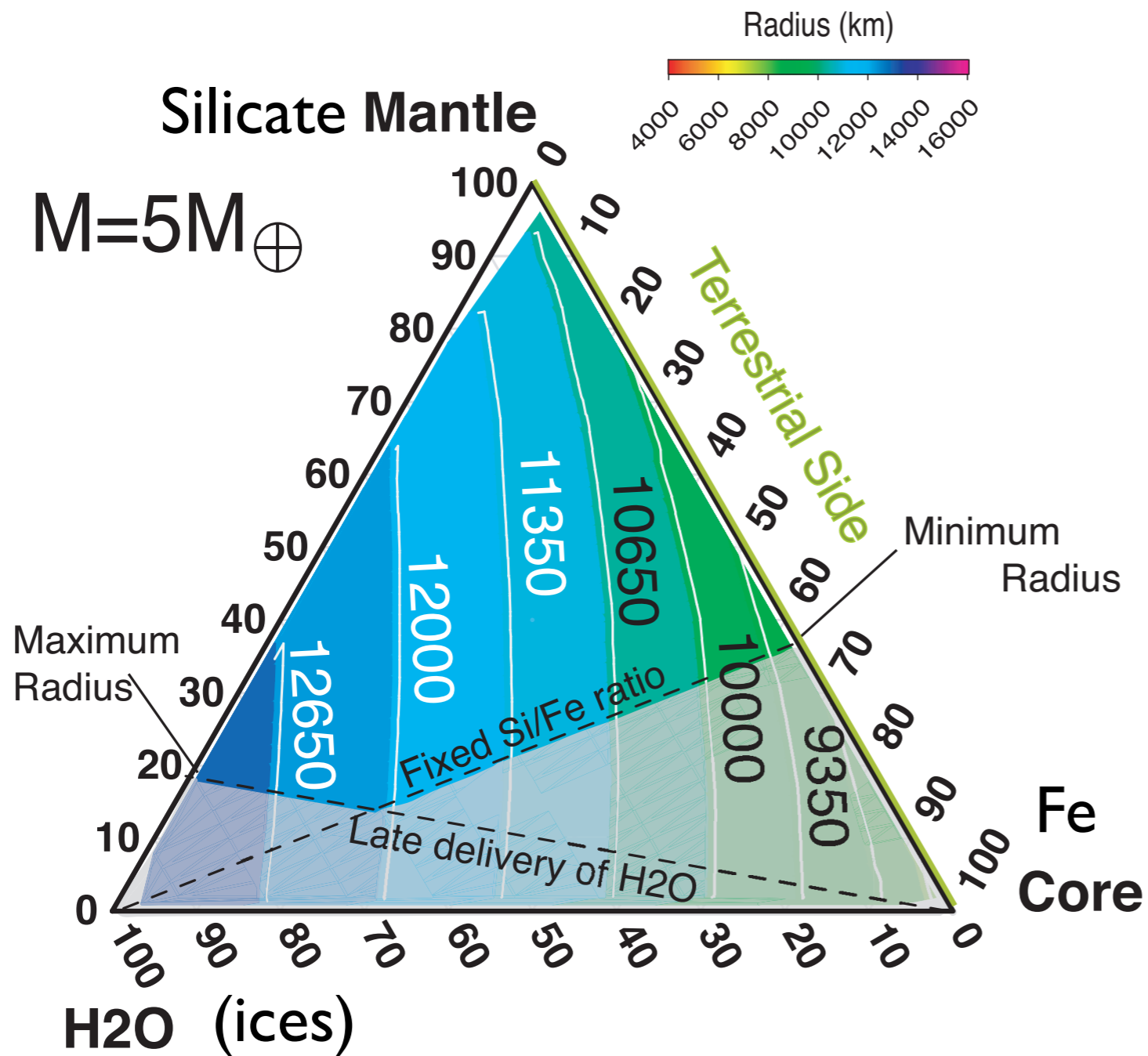
Need an **EQUATION OF STATE**



Obtain: $R(M; \chi)$

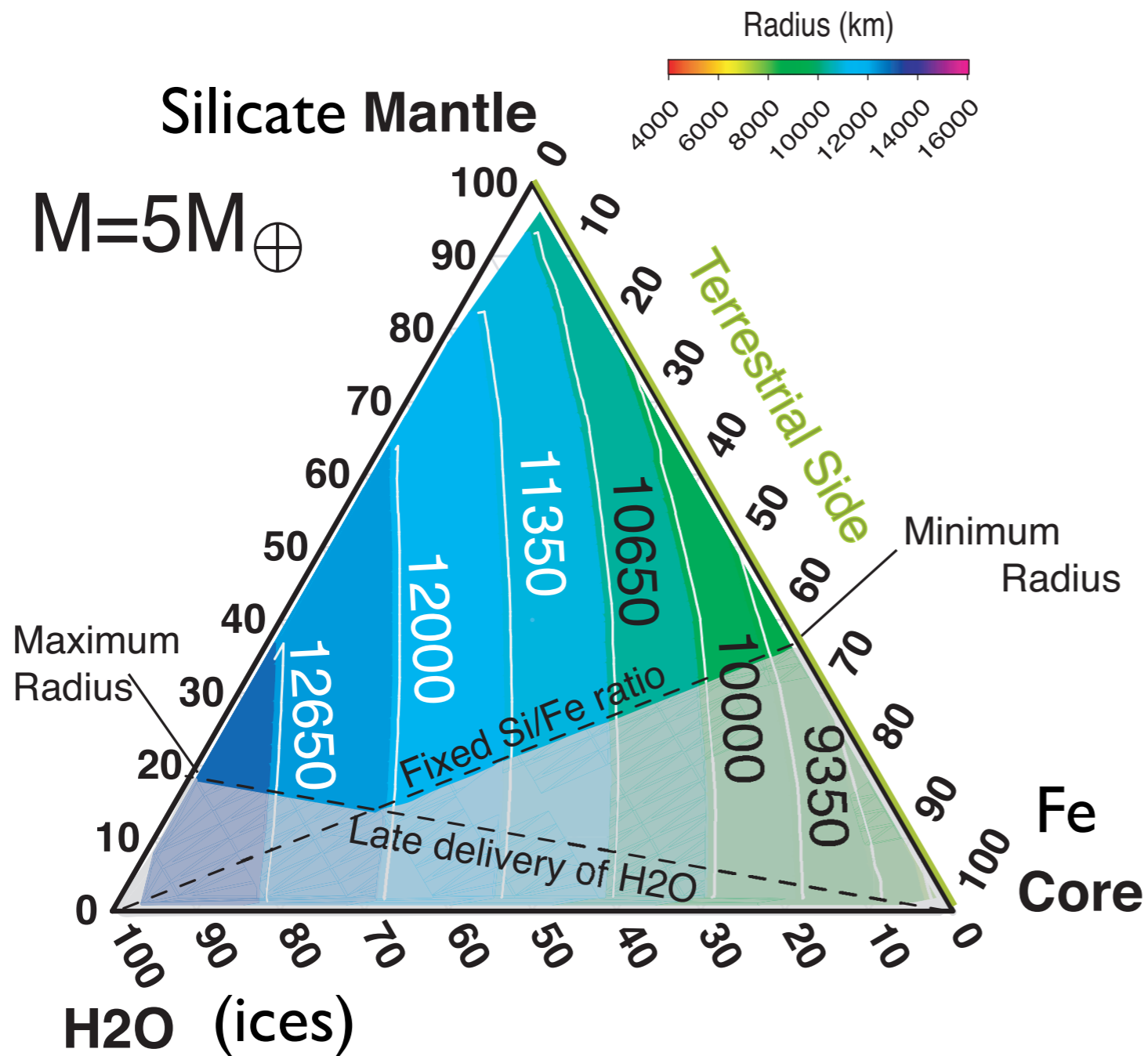
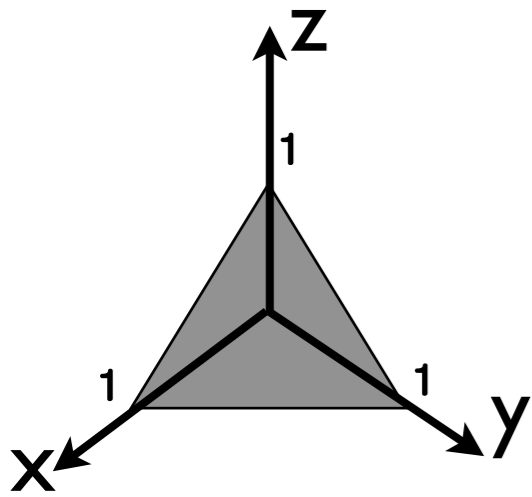
Valencia et al '06, Fortney et al '07, Grasset et al '07, Seager et al '07,
Valencia et al '10, Rogers and Seager '10, Nettleman & Fortney '10,
Wagner et al 2011

Super-Earth Composition



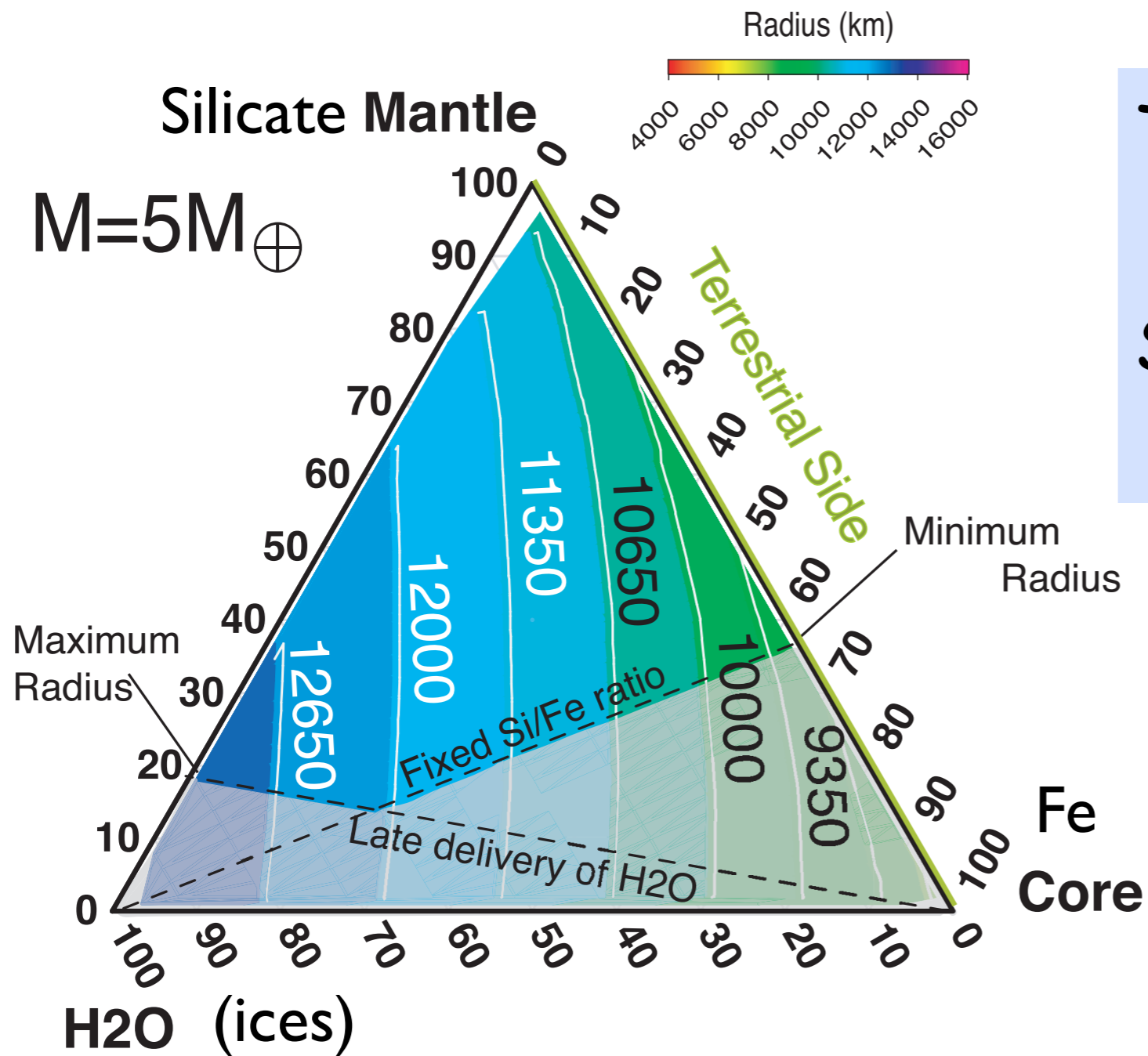
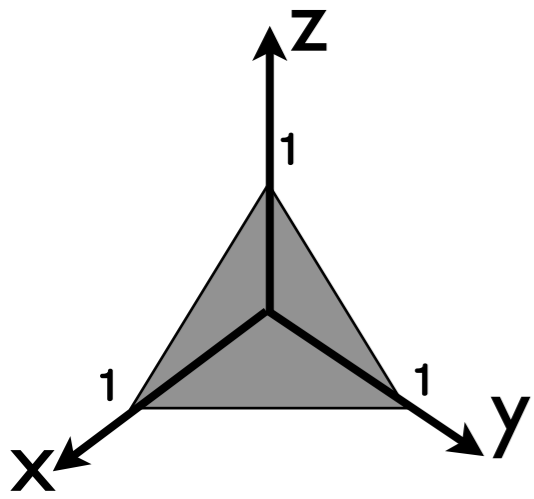
Valencia et al. 2007b,
see also Rogers and
Seager 2010

Super-Earth Composition



Valencia et al. 2007b,
see also Rogers and
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Super-Earth Composition



There is degeneracy in composition. Some compositions are improbable.

Valencia et al. 2007b, see also Rogers and Seager 2010

Earth's Structure: Fe, Mg, Si, O, Ca, Al, Ti

MANTLE



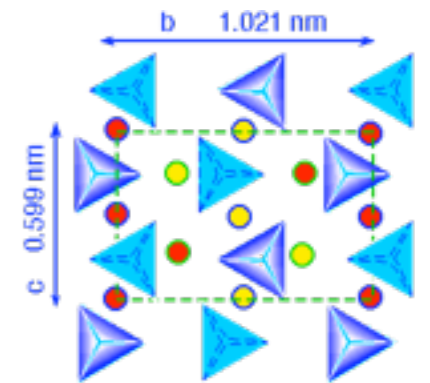
Olivine + Pyroxene
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4 + (\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$

Perovskite + Magnesiowustite
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_3 + (\text{Mg,Fe})\text{O}$

Post - Perovskite + Magnesiowustite
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_3 + (\text{Mg,Fe})\text{O}$

Iron + alloy
 $\text{Fe} + (\text{S, Si, O, H, C})$

Iron-Nickel



Variety in Rocky Compositions

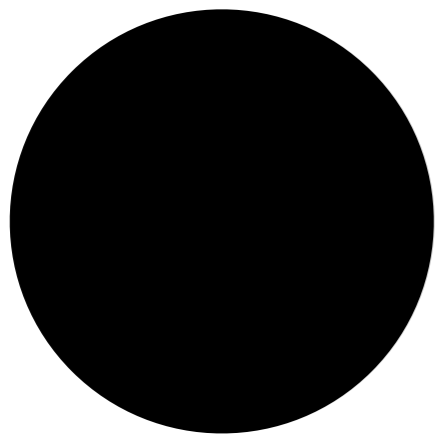
Fe, Mg, Si, O, Ca, Al, Ti

1. The planet has an Fe/Si, Fe/Mg ... budget which depends on its formation inventory and subsequent early evolution (giant impacts + atmospheric erosion)

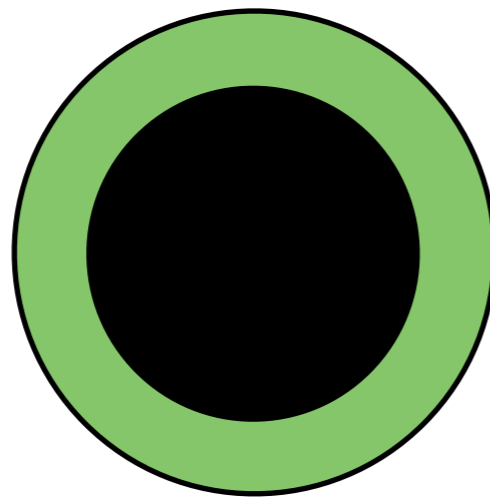
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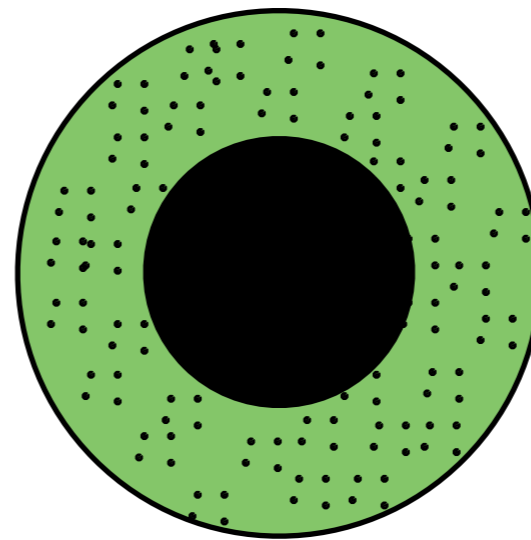


Iron



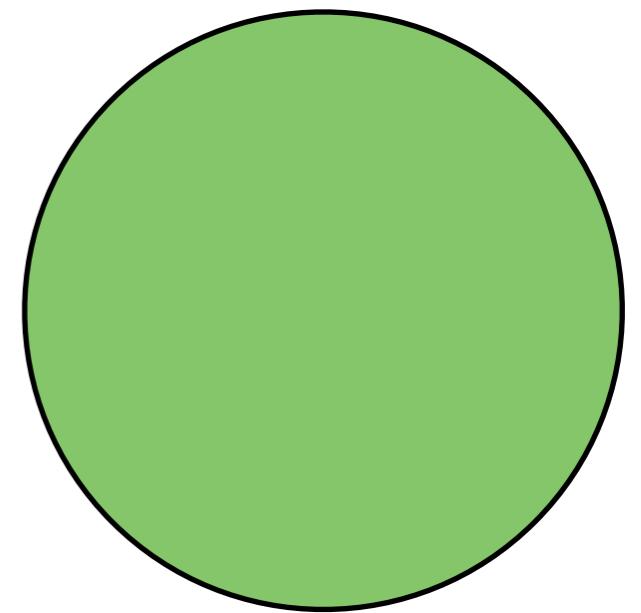
Iron-rich

(65% iron core
37 silicate mantle, no iron)



Earth-like

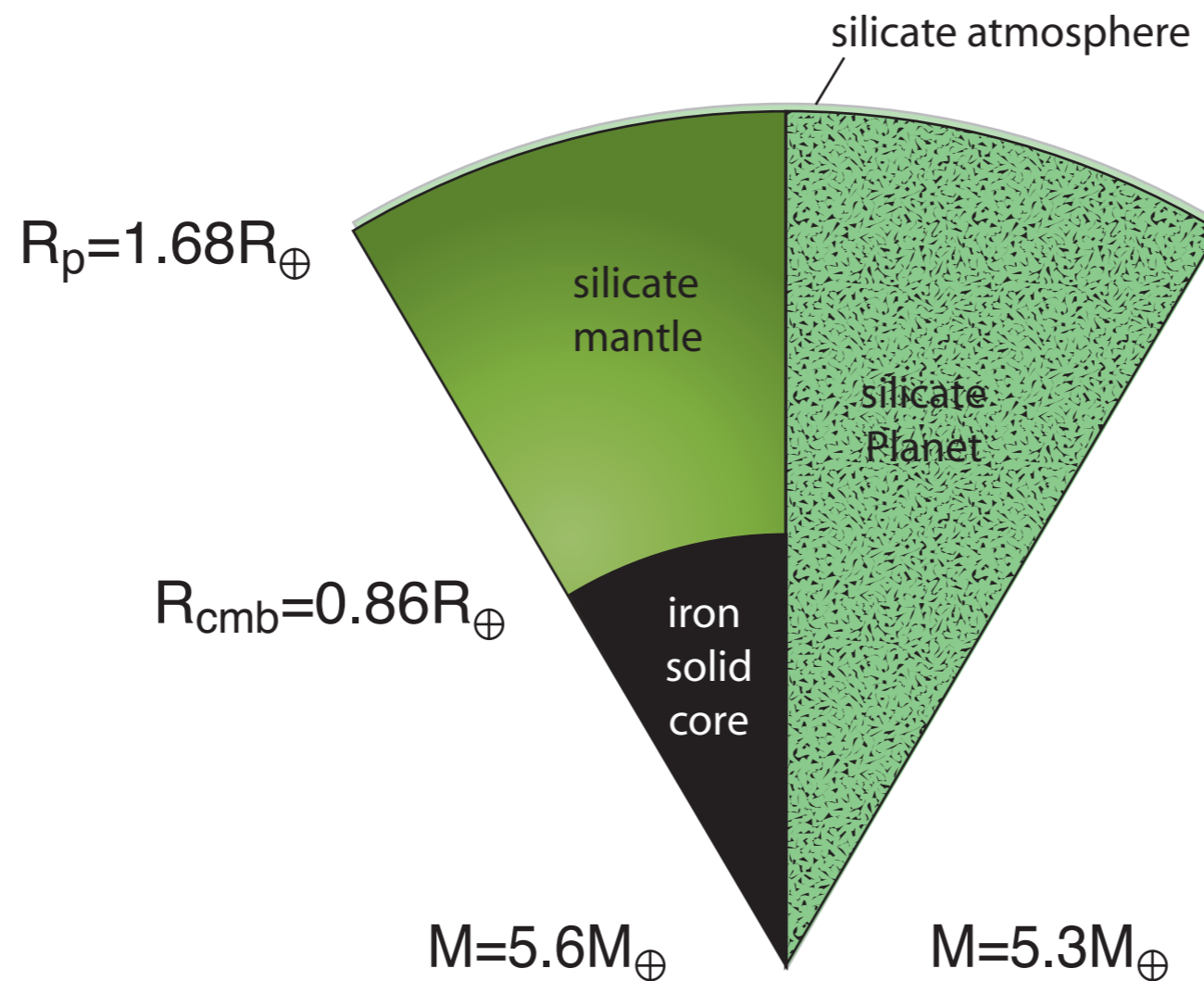
(33% iron core
67 silicate mantle,
10% iron by mol)



no-iron
(pure Mg-
silicate)

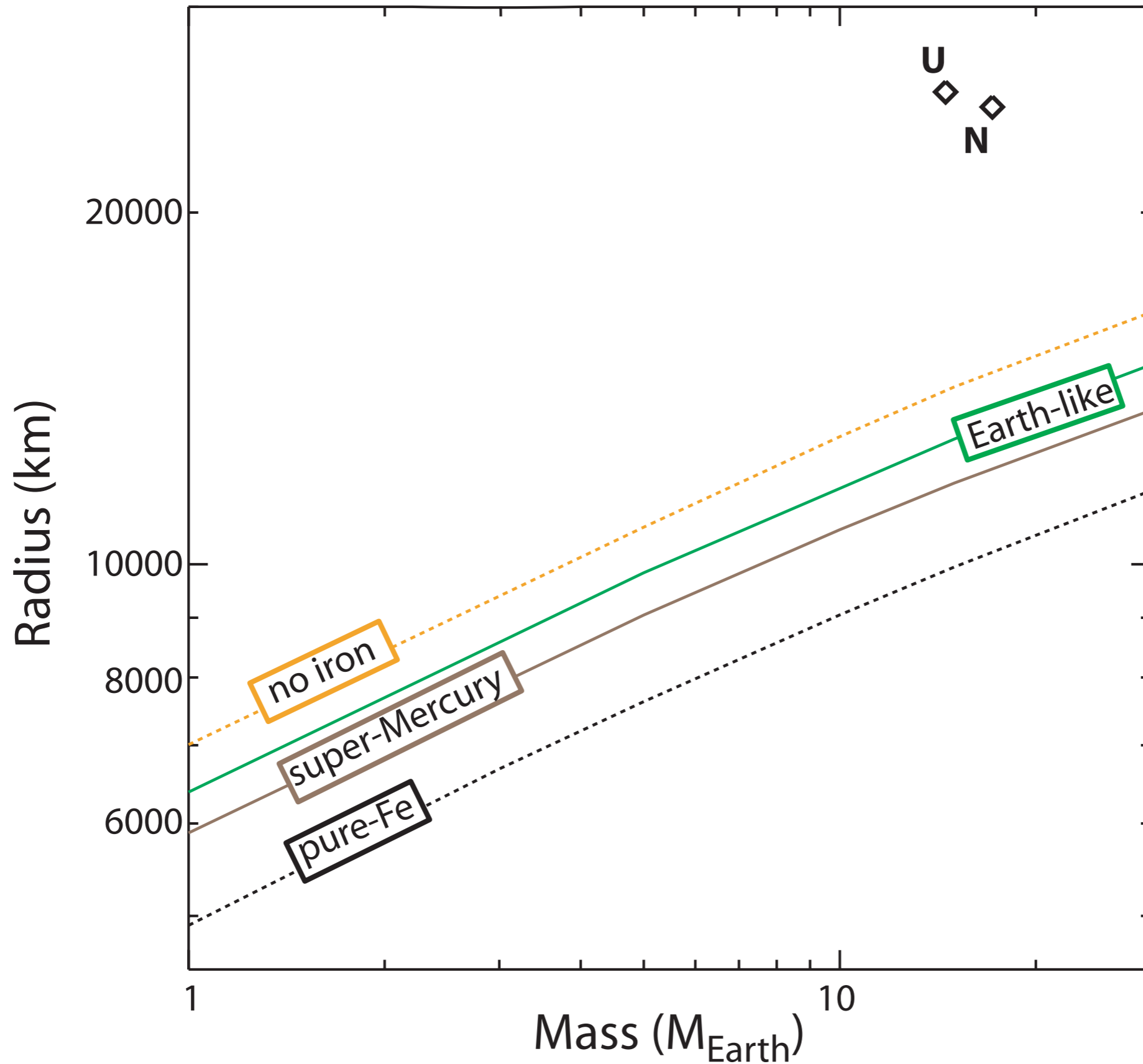
Variety in Rocky Compositions

2. Differentiated vs Undifferentiated planet

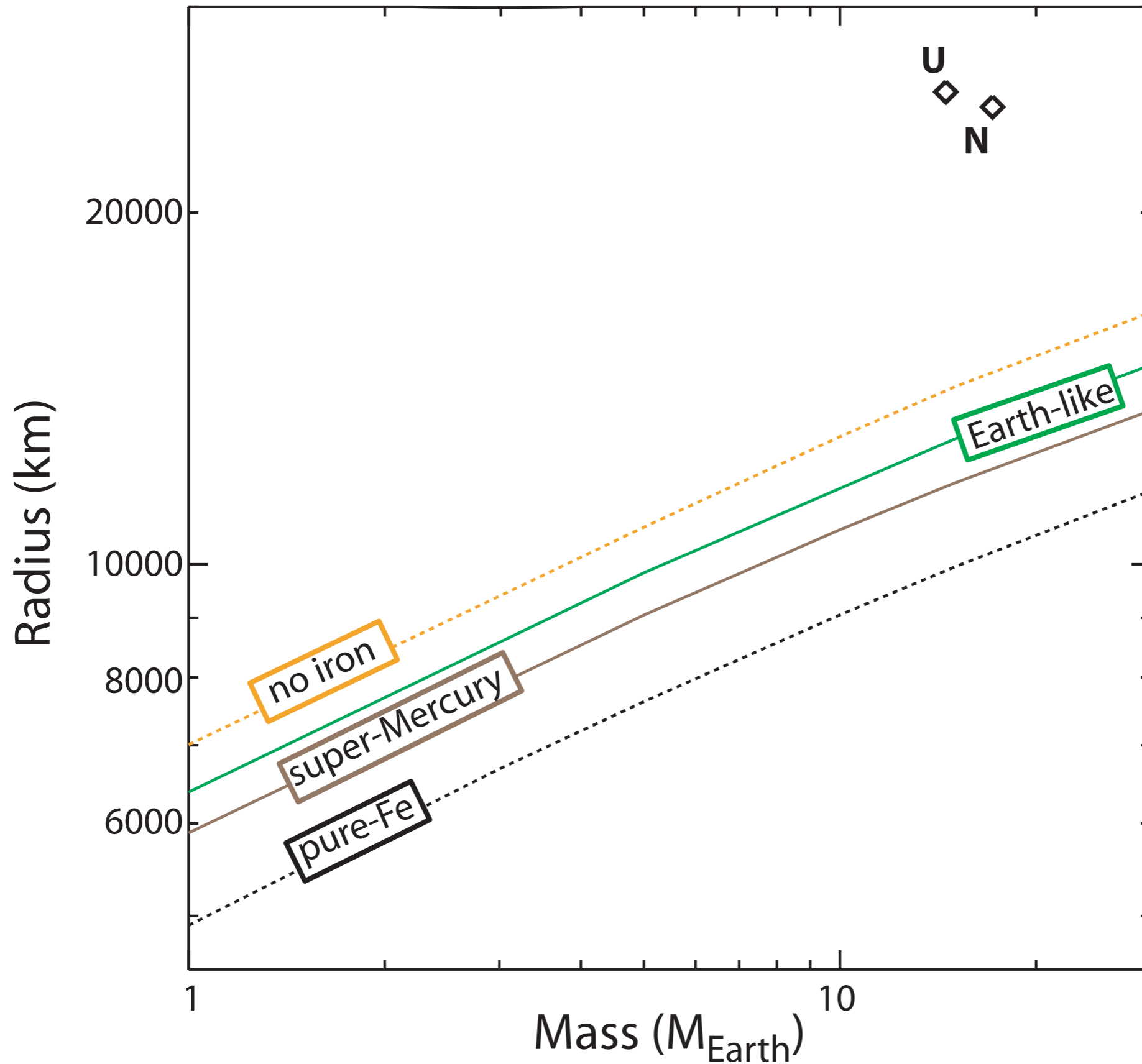


For CoRoT-7b first reported mass value Valencia et al, 2010; see also Tanton-Elkins and Seager 2009 for a mechanism for a coreless planet

Rocky Compositions

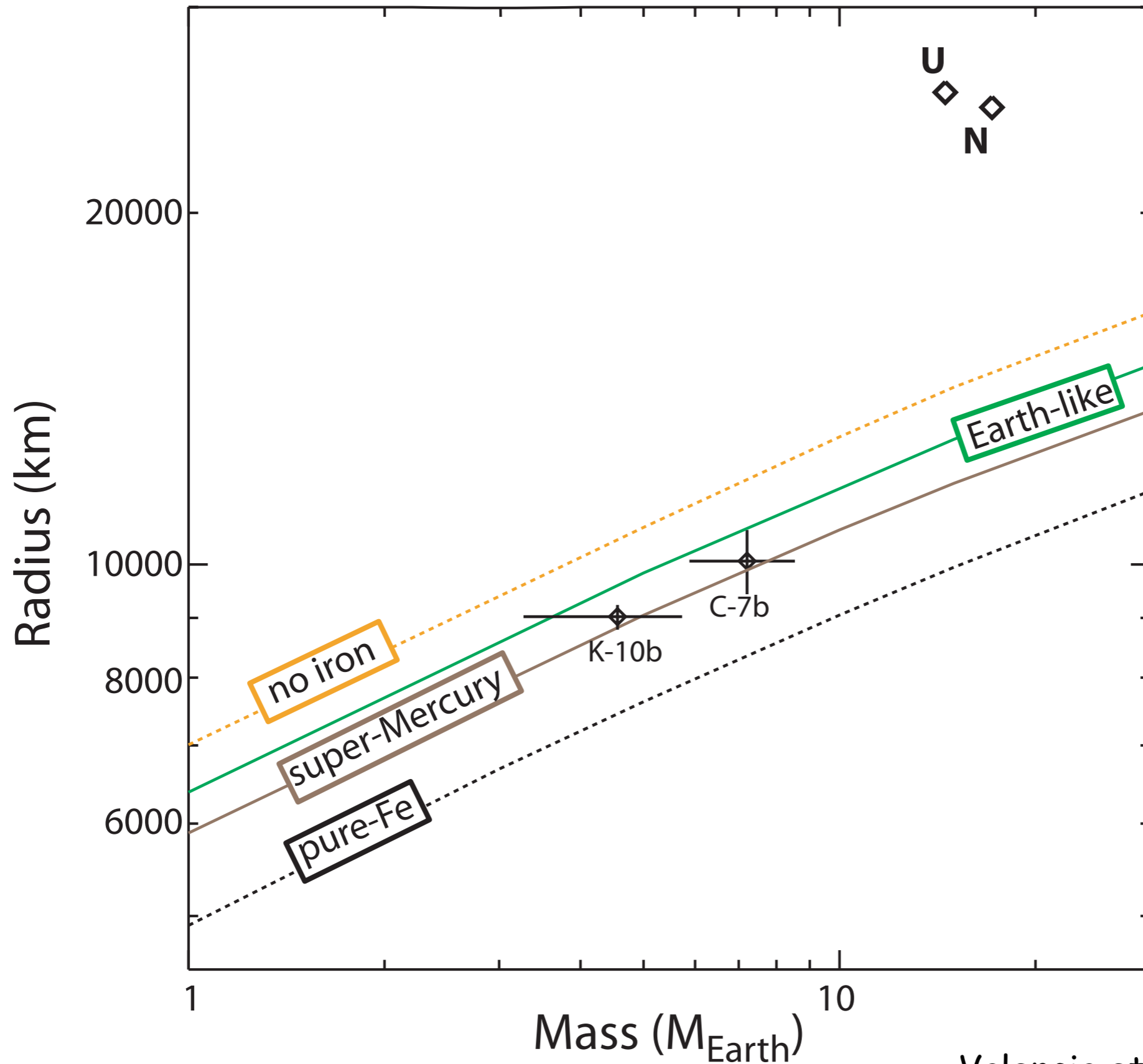


Rocky Compositions



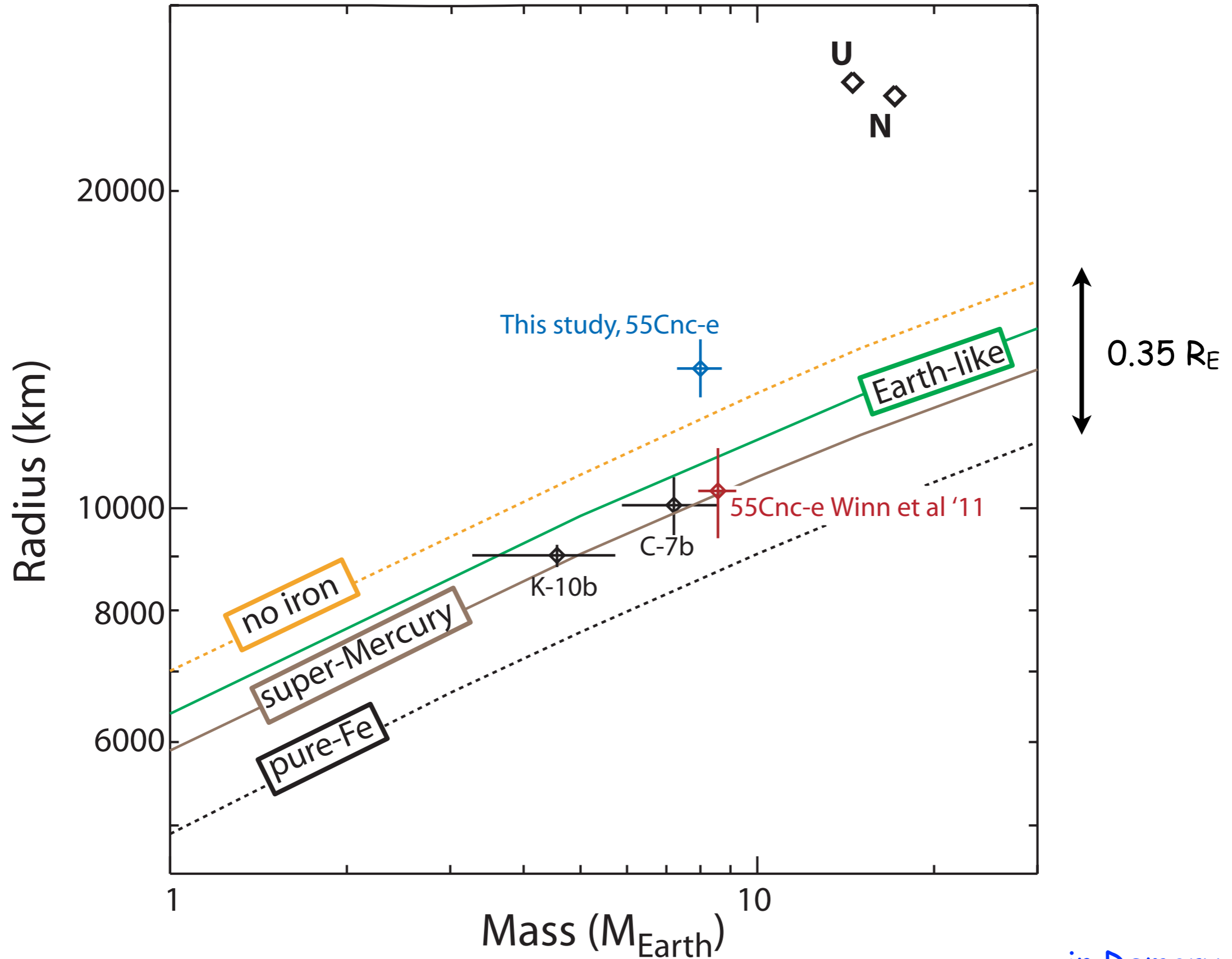
For a probable upper limit to the Fe/Si lower ratio see Marcus et al '10

Rocky Compositions



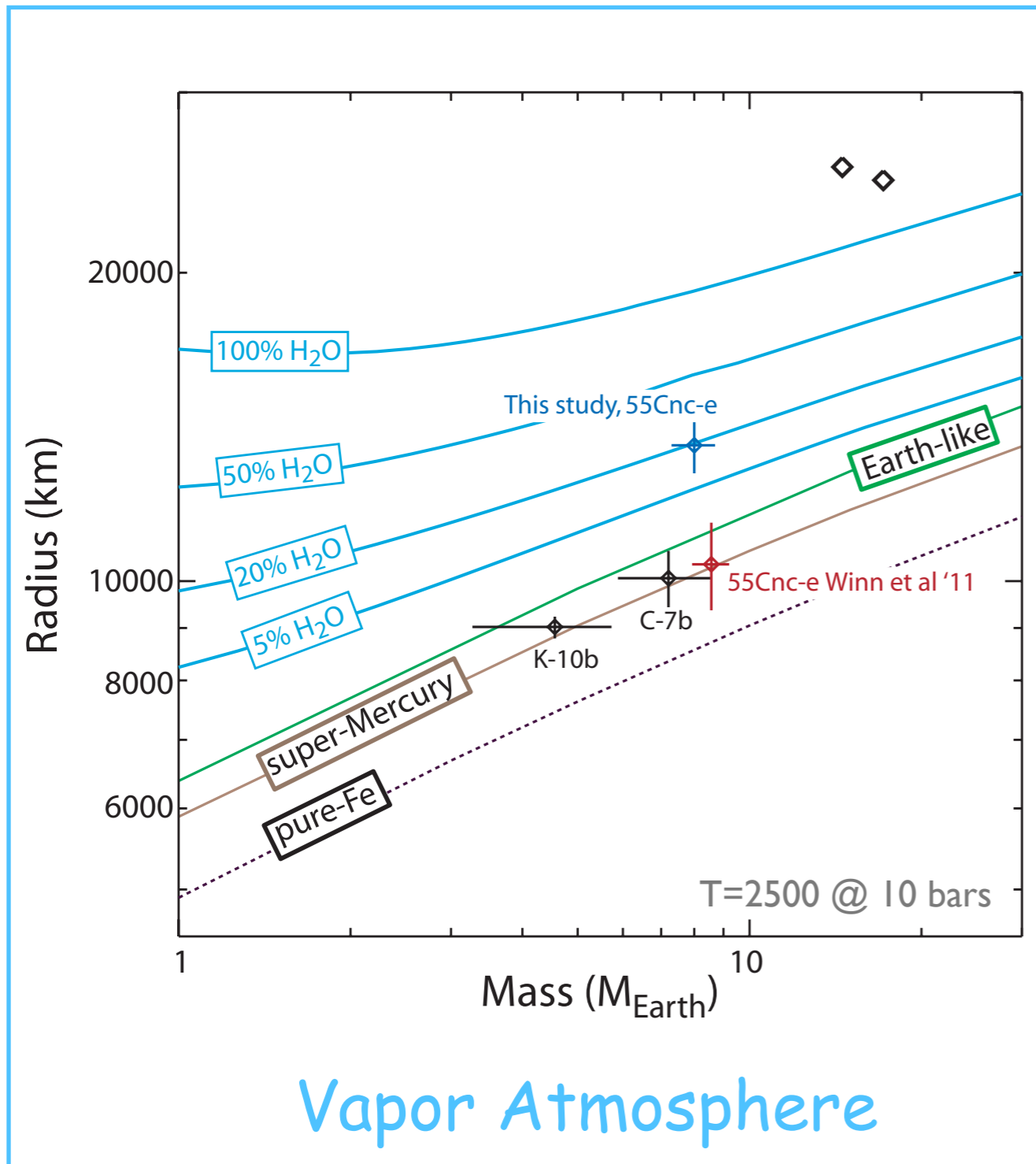
Valencia et al 2010, Valencia 2011

Rocky Compositions



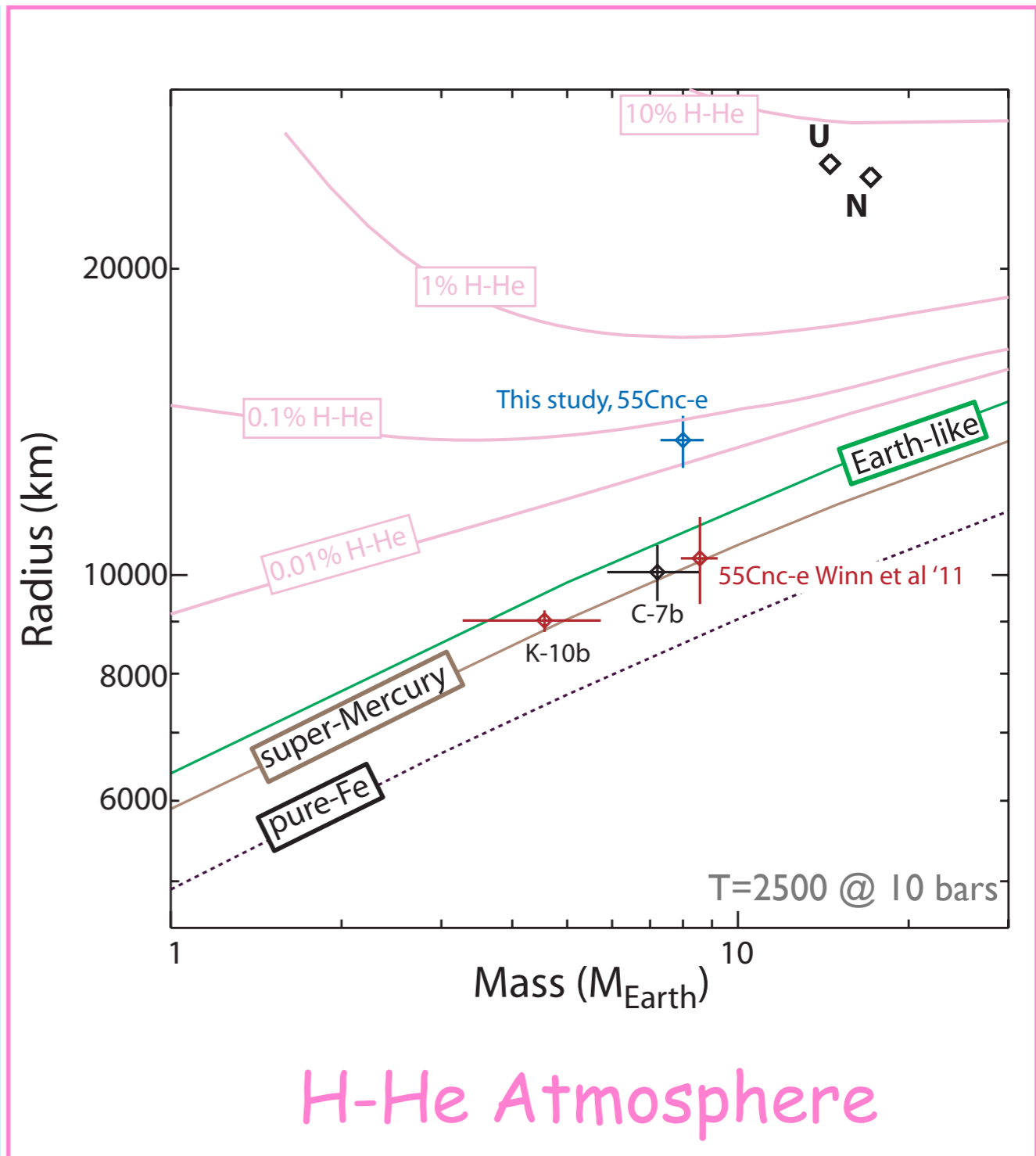
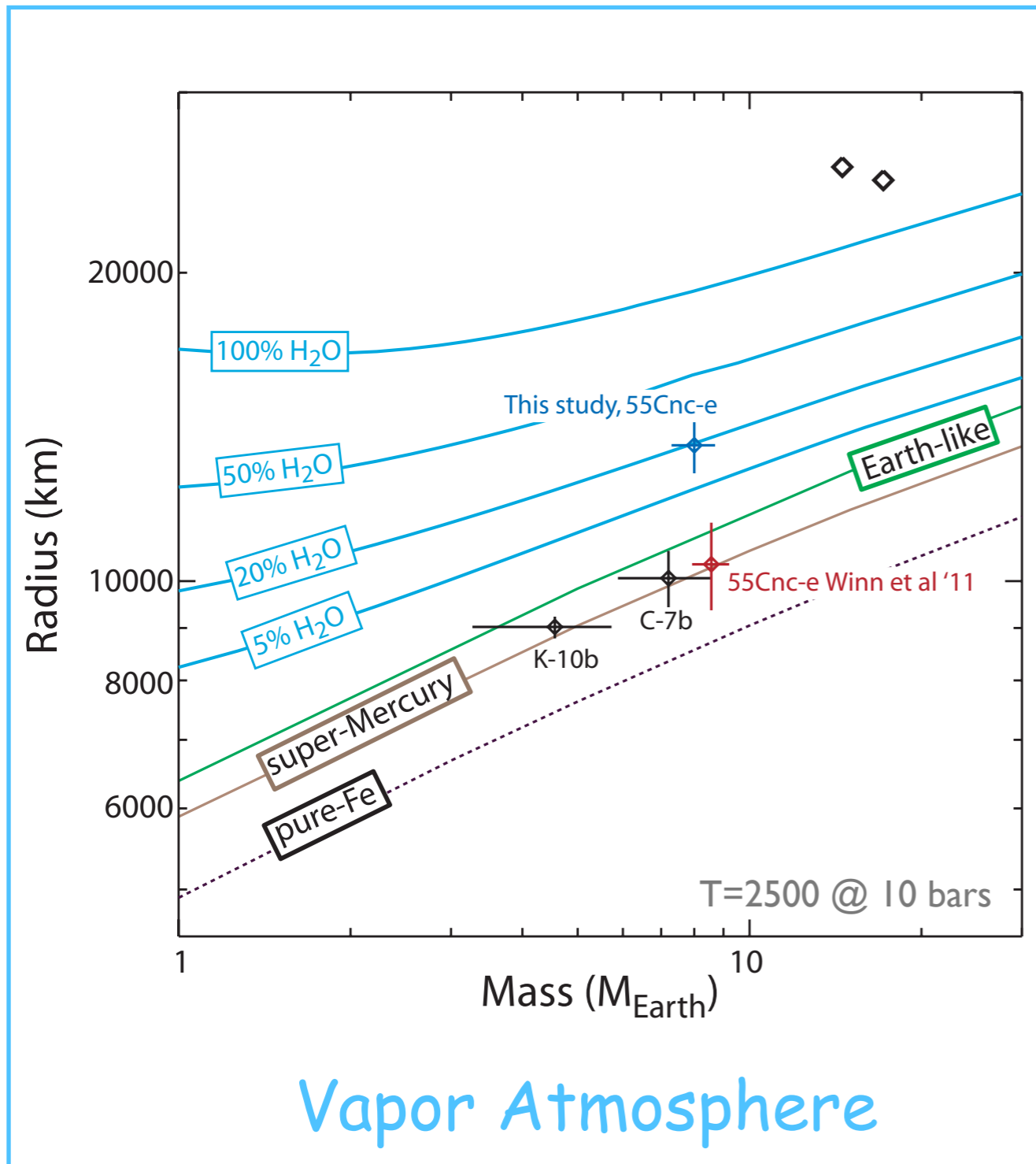
in Demory et al 2011

What about their envelopes?



Valencia et al, 2010, Valencia 2011, Demory et al 2011

What about their envelopes?



Valencia et al, 2010, Valencia 2011, Demory et al 2011

Atmospheric Erosion

Energy limited calculation based on UV flux

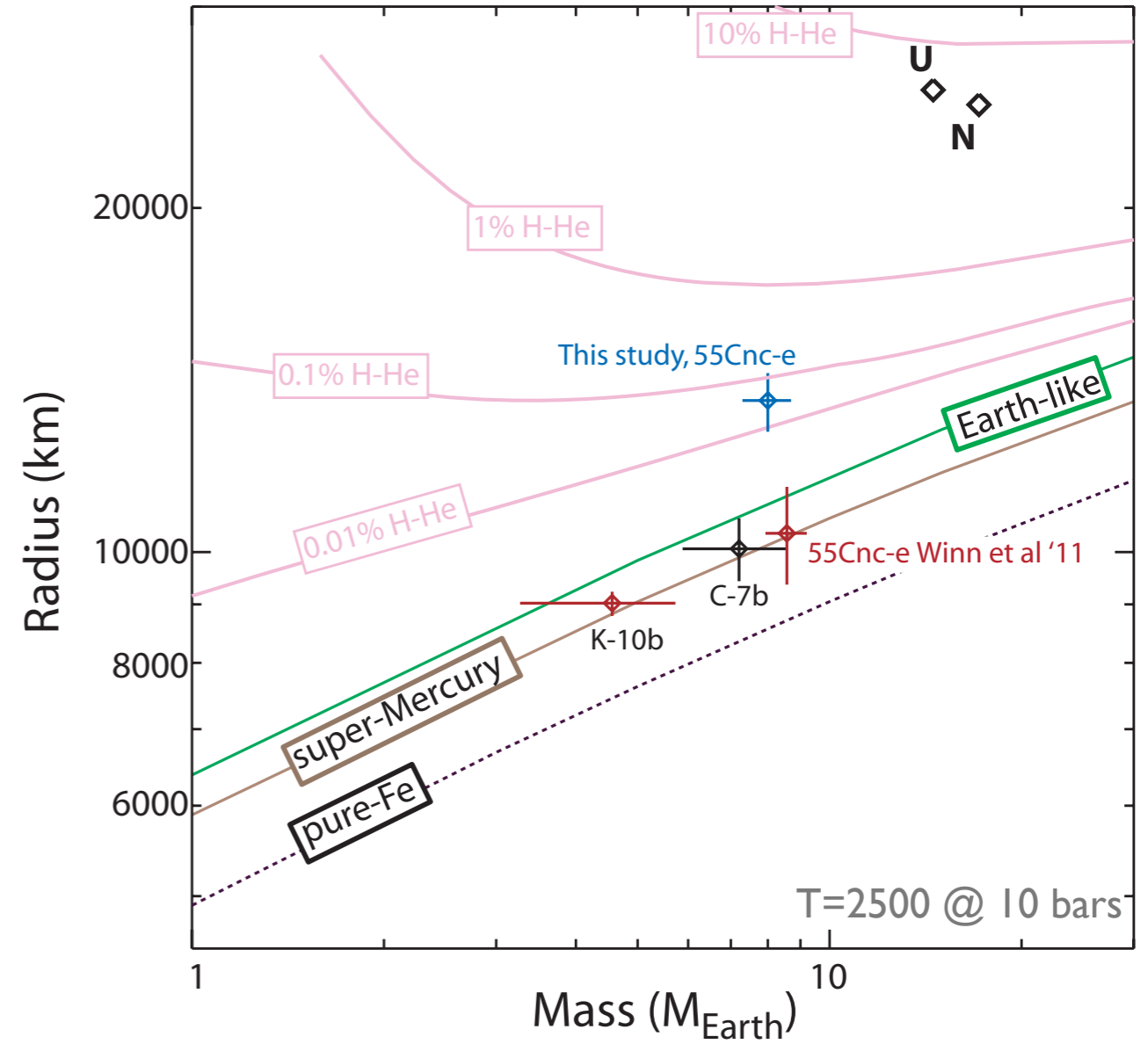
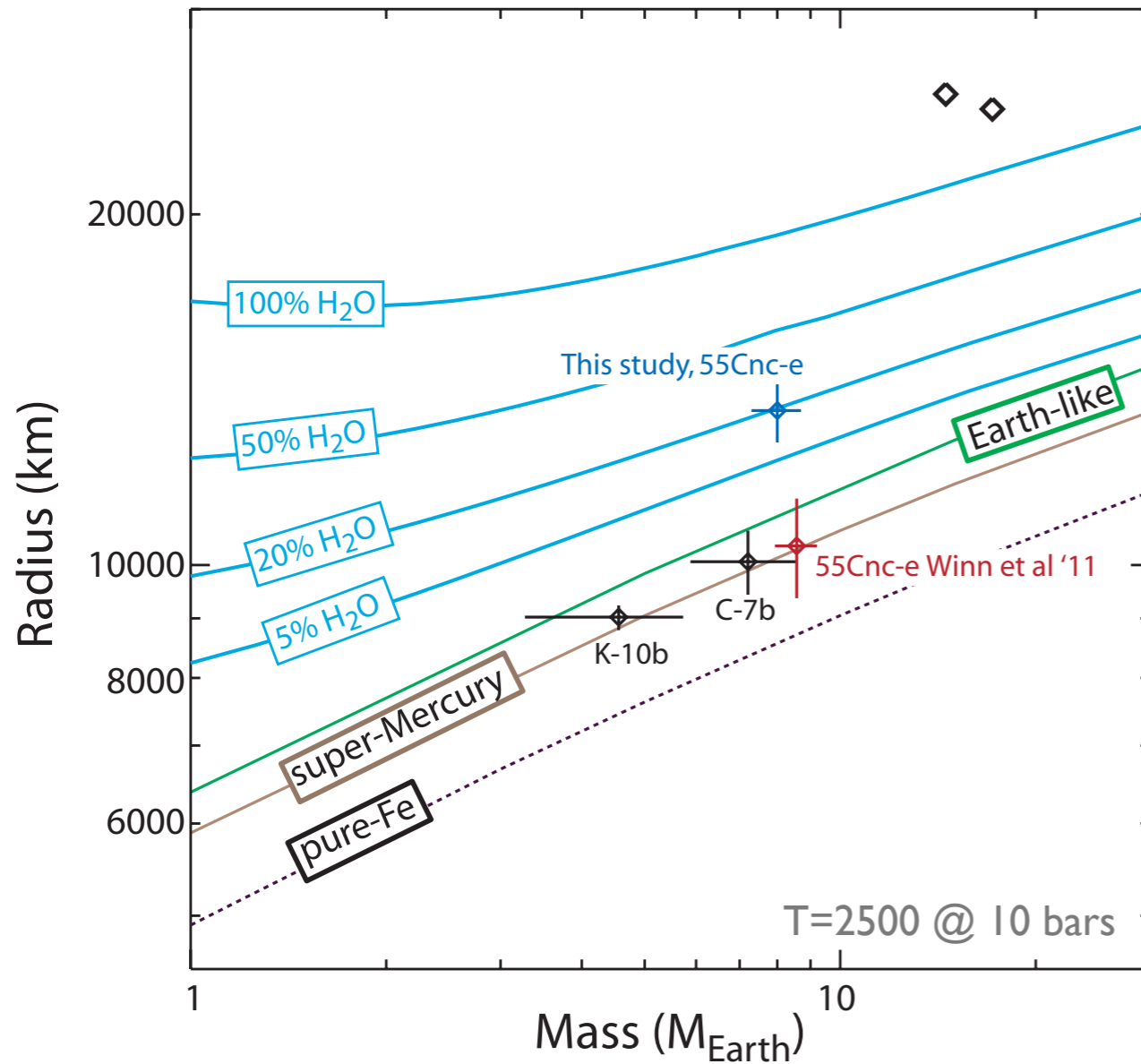
$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{3 \varepsilon F_{\text{EUV}}}{4 G \rho K_{\text{tide}}} = 10^{11} \text{ g/s}$$

For more details on ε
see Lammer et al 09

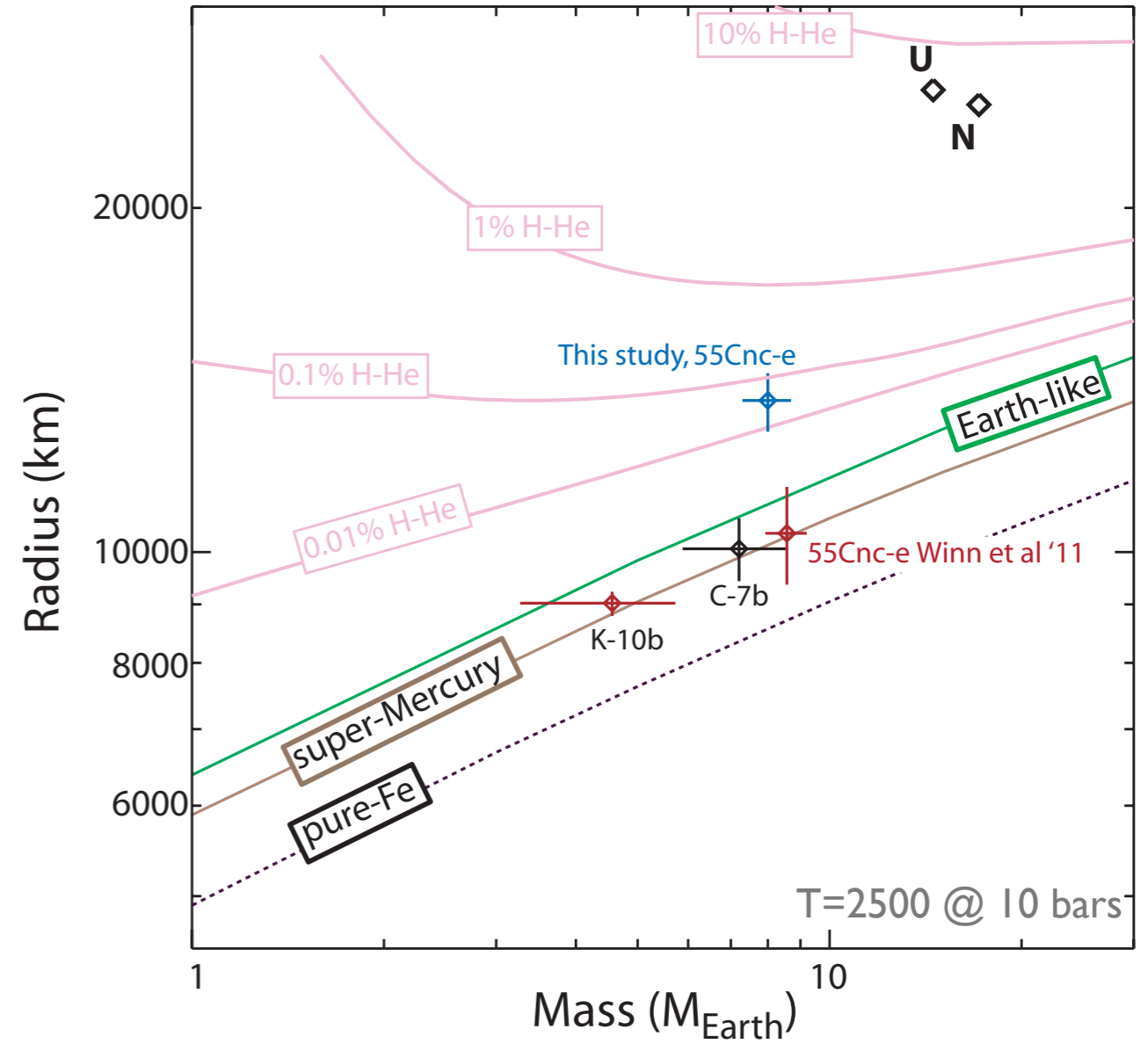
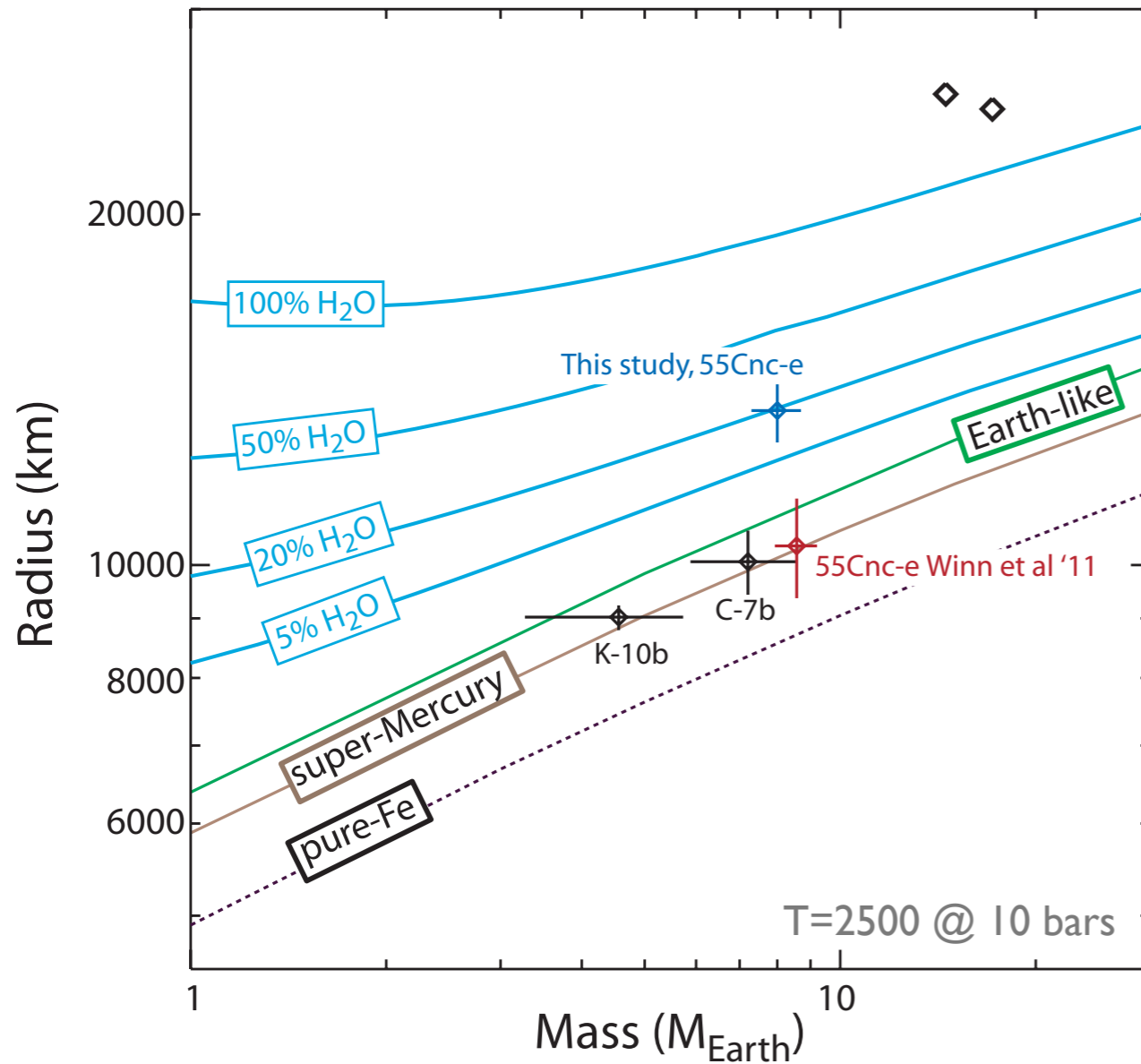
within an order of magnitude of the escape rate
of HD 209458b

Even if it has a silicate atmosphere, it is thick
enough for UV absorption

What about their envelopes?

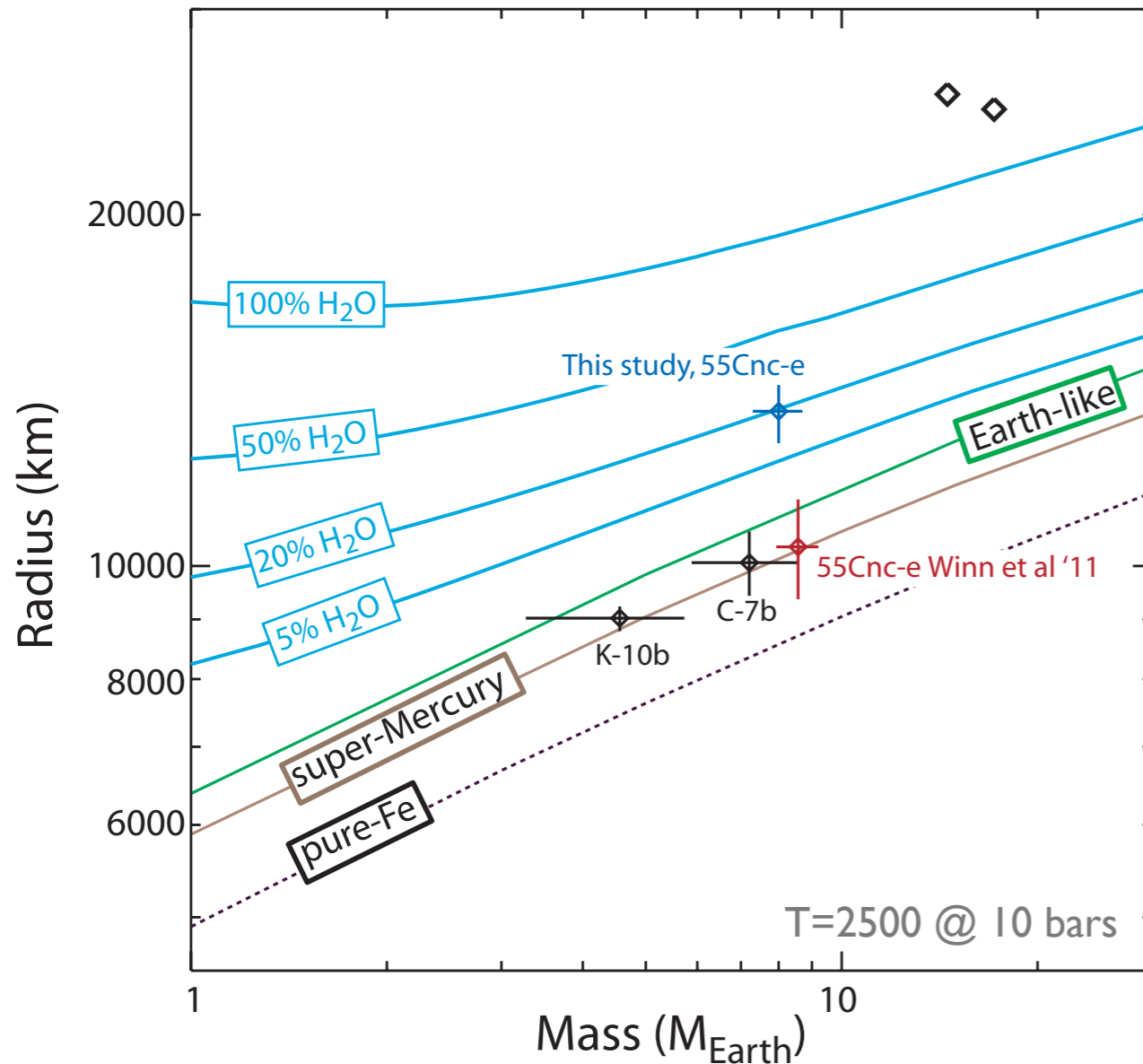


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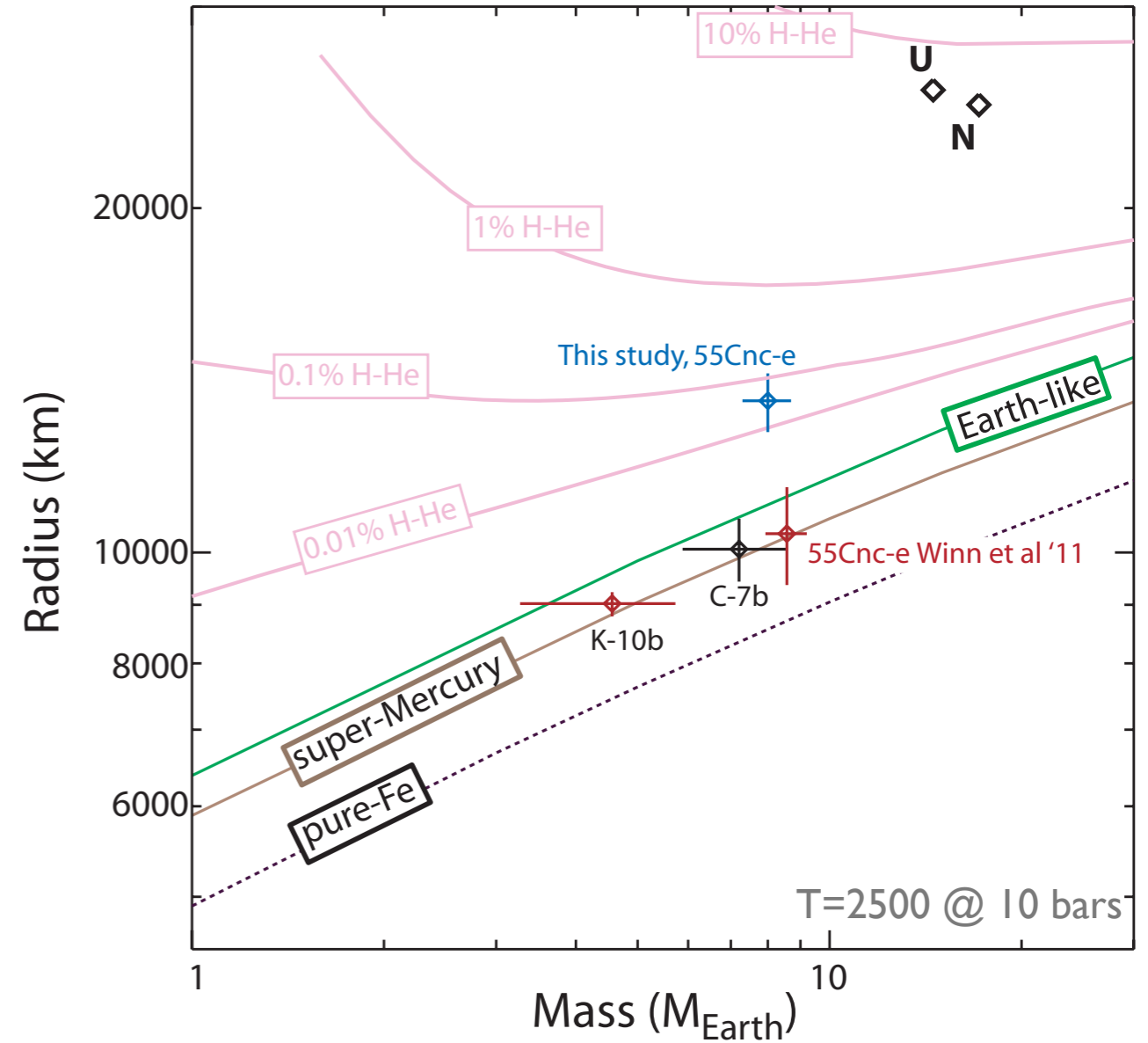


Evaporation
Timescale ~ 1 Gy

What about their envelopes?



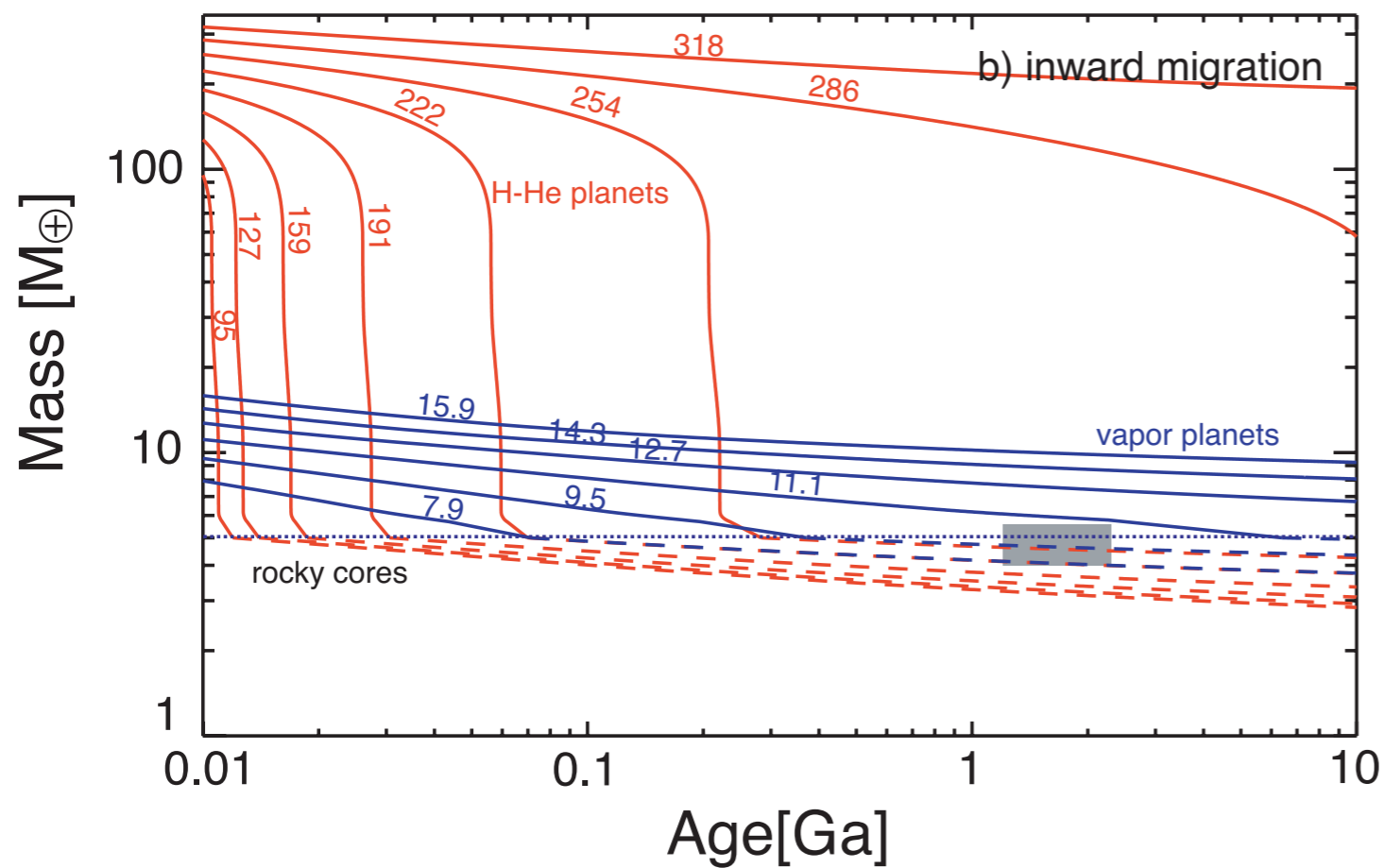
Evaporation
Timescale ~ 1 Gy



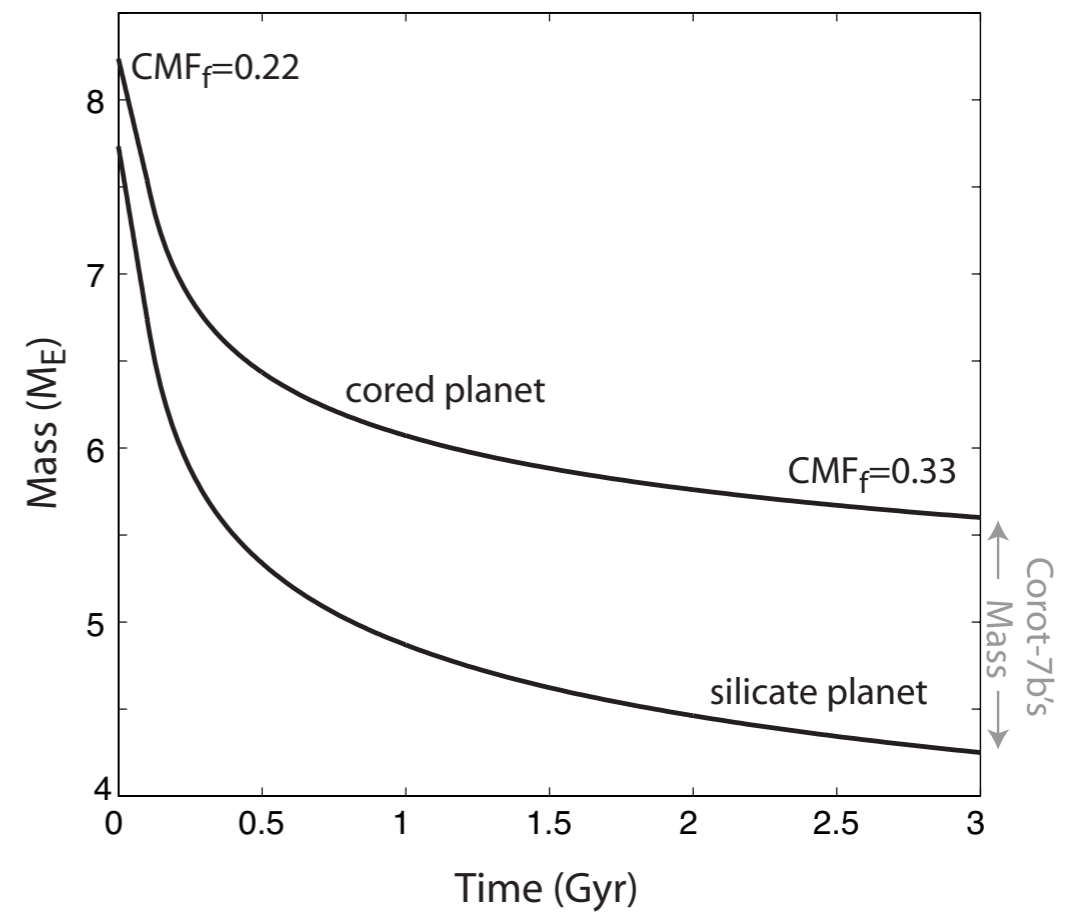
Evaporation
Timescale ~ 1 Myr!

CoRoT-7b's origin?

Volatile Origin



Rocky Origin



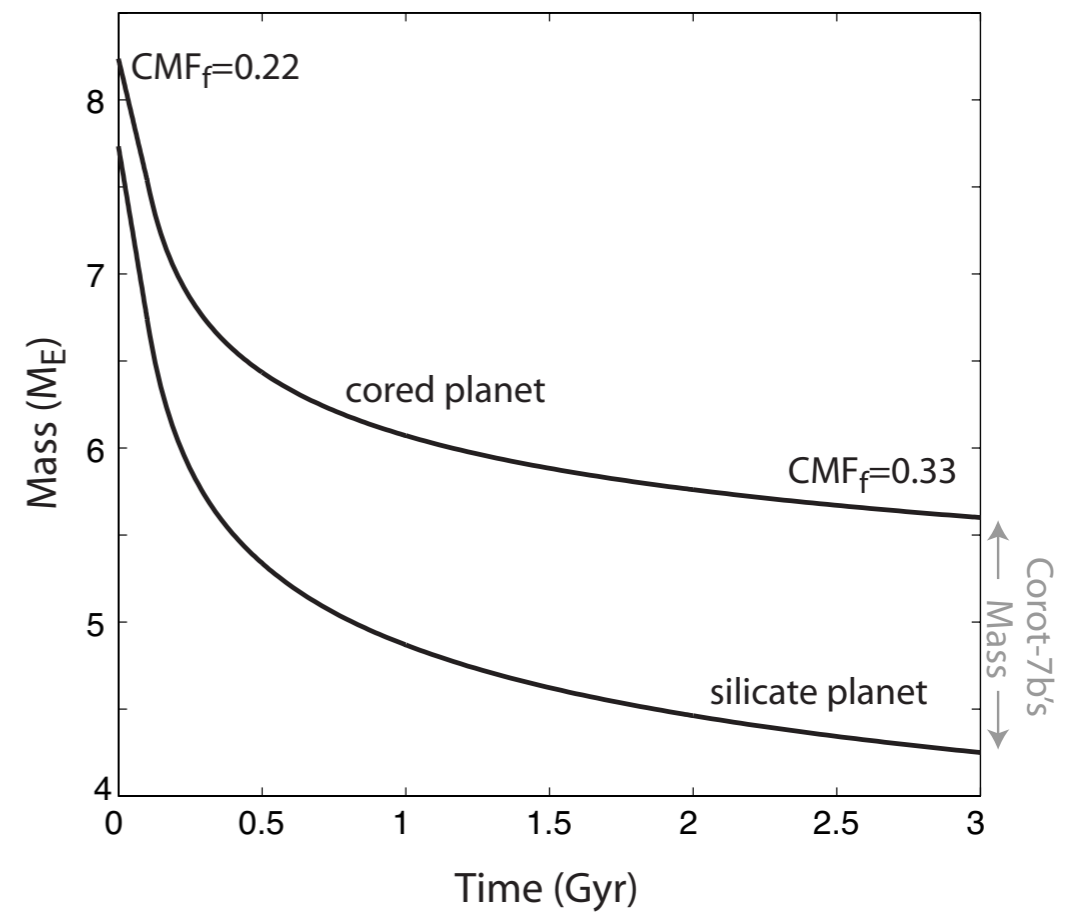
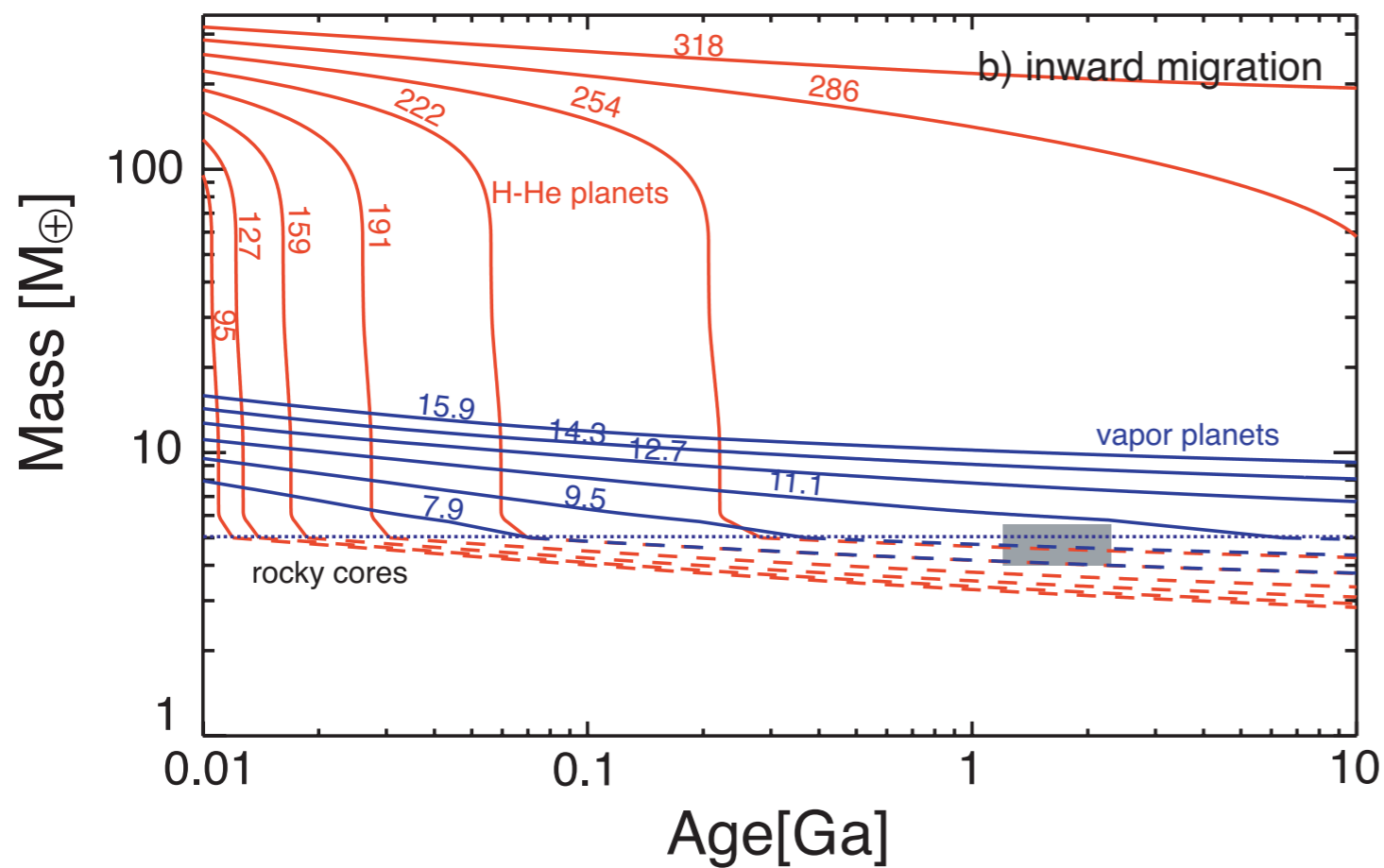
Valencia et al. 2010, see also Jackson et al 2010

CoRoT-7b's origin?

Unconstrained

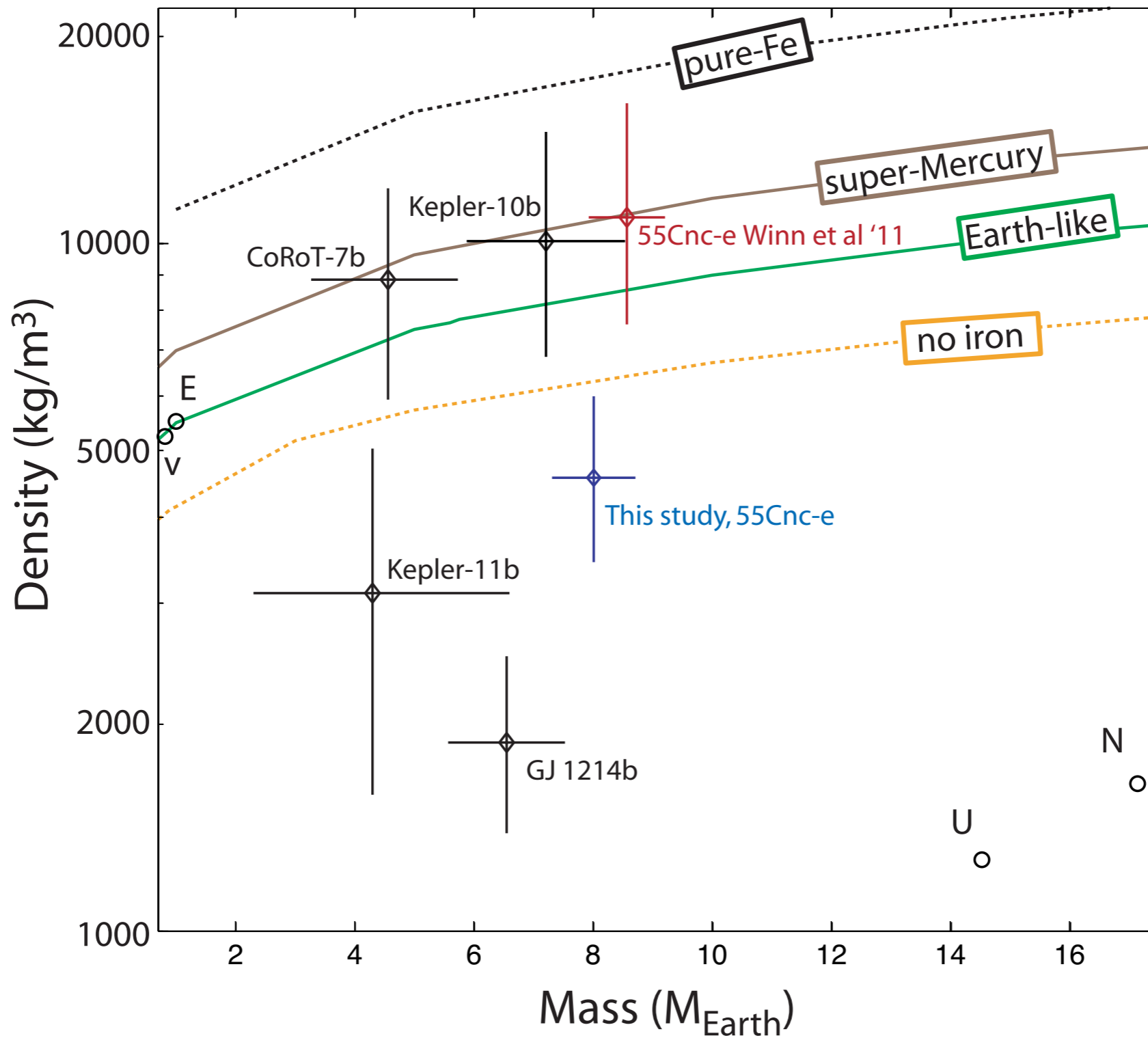
Volatile Origin

Rocky Origin



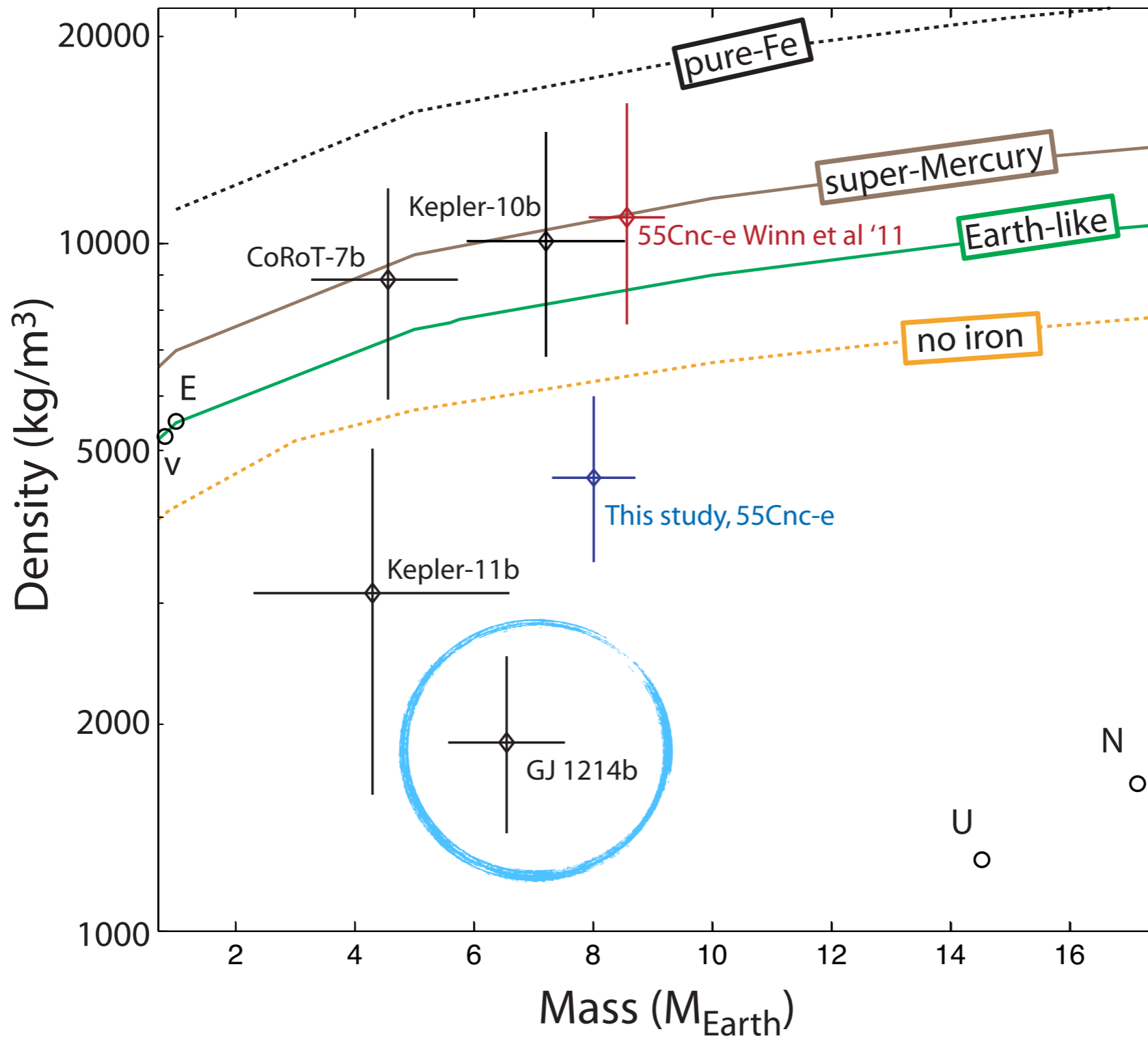
Valencia et al. 2010, see also Jackson et al 2010

Rocky or Vapor?



in Demory et al 2011

Rocky or Vapor?



in Demory et al 2011

GJ 1214b



Radius = $2.678 \pm 0.13 R_{\text{Earth}}$

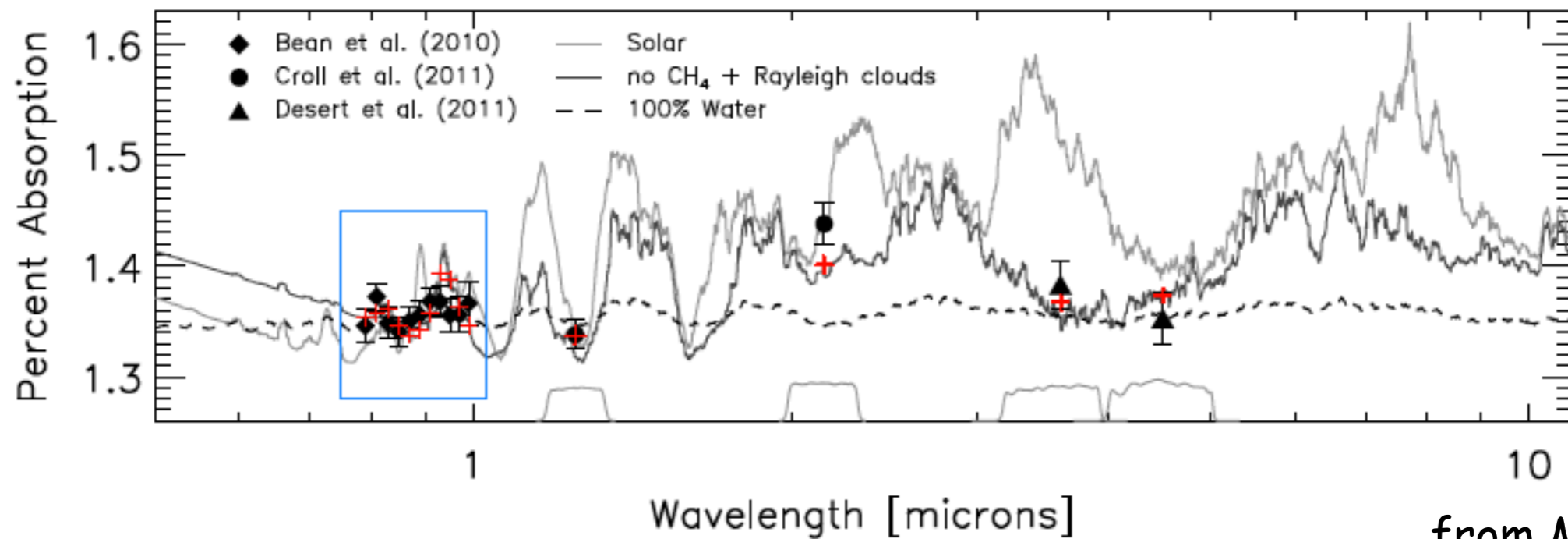
Mass = $6.55 \pm 0.98 M_{\text{Earth}}$

Period = 1.58 days

Age = 3-10 Gy

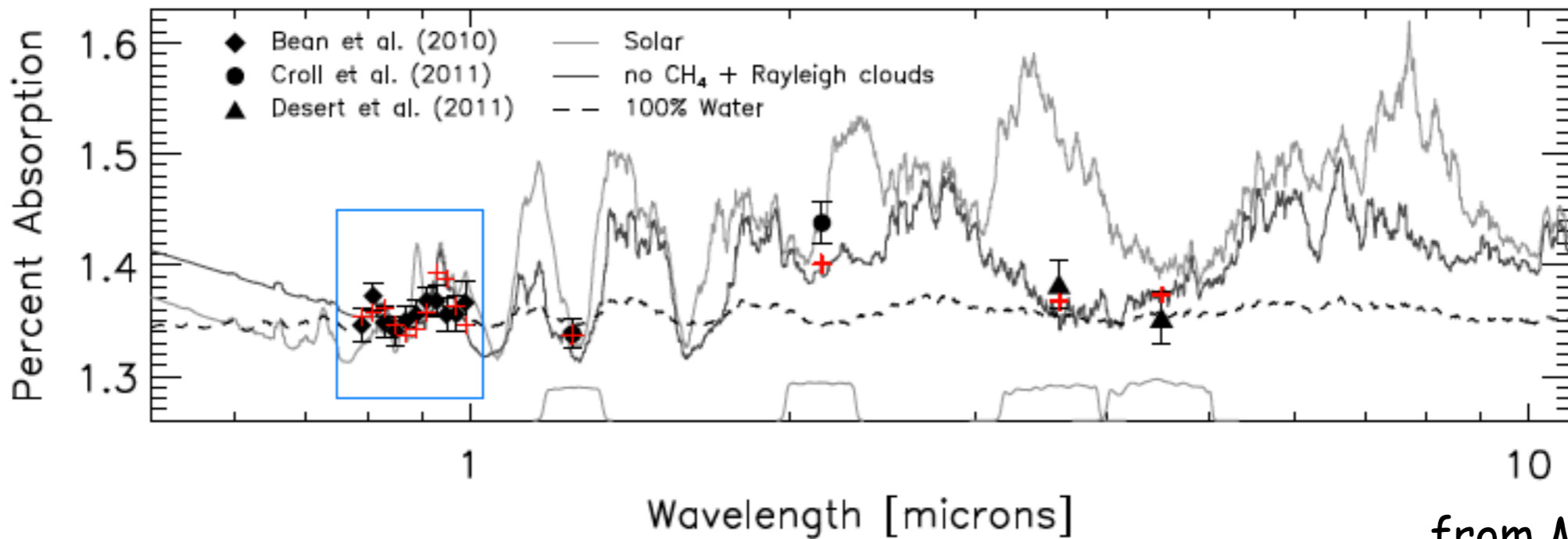
T = 393-555 K

GJ 1214b's atmosphere

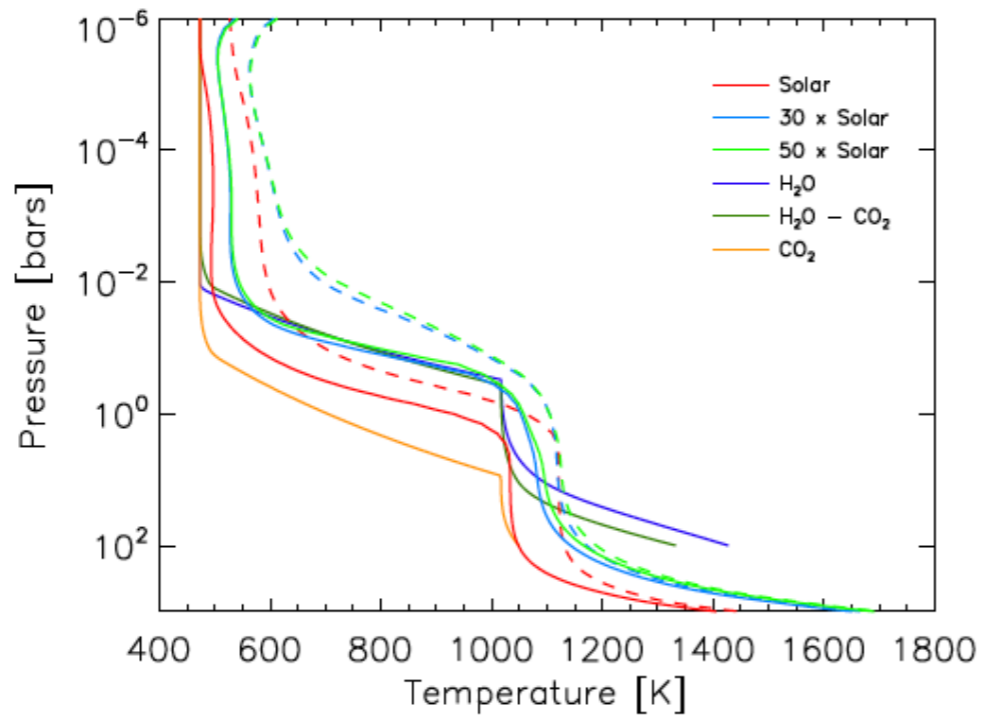


from Miller-Ricci-Kempton et al '11

GJ 1214b's atmosphere

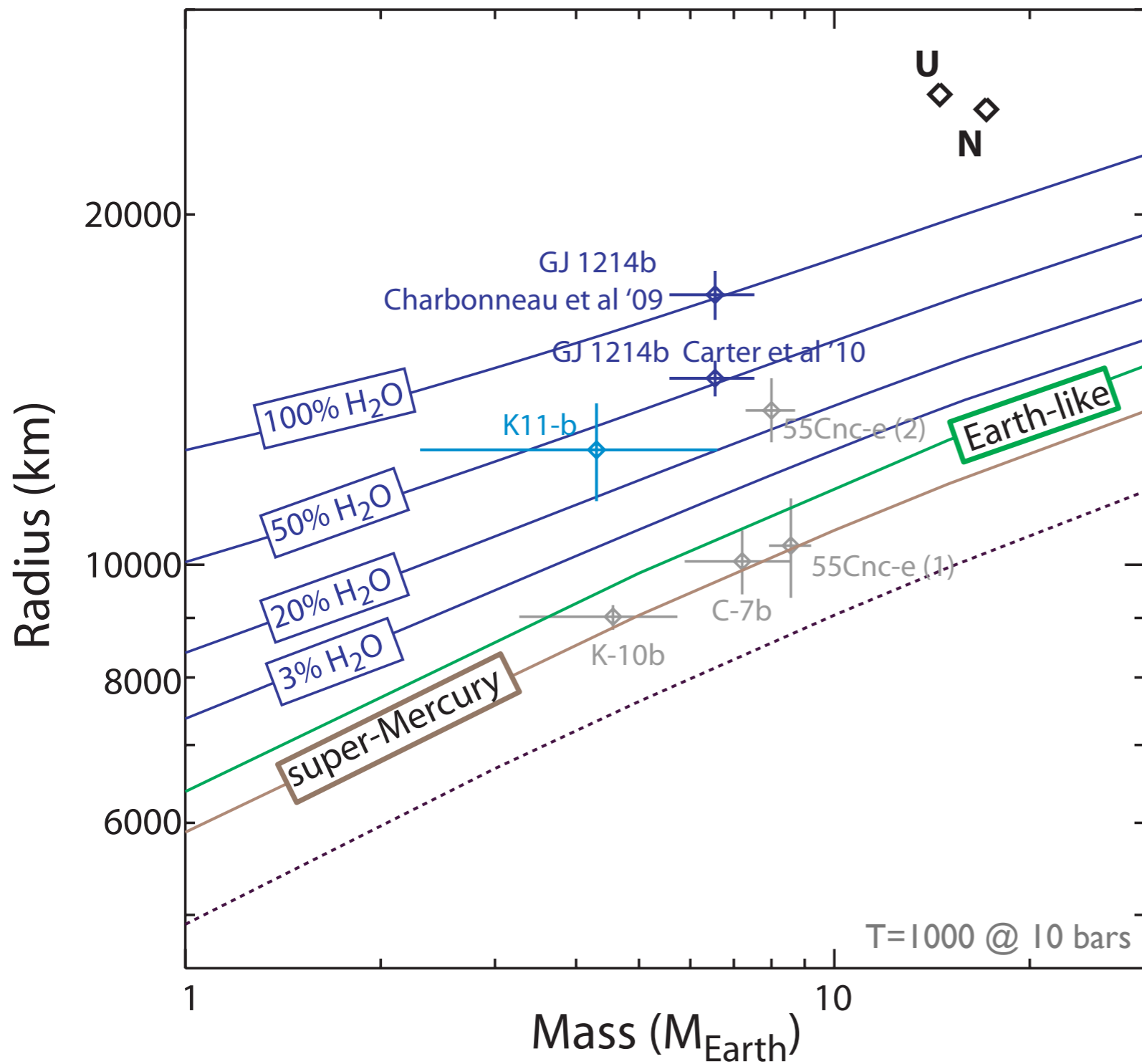


from Miller-Ricci-Kempton et al '11



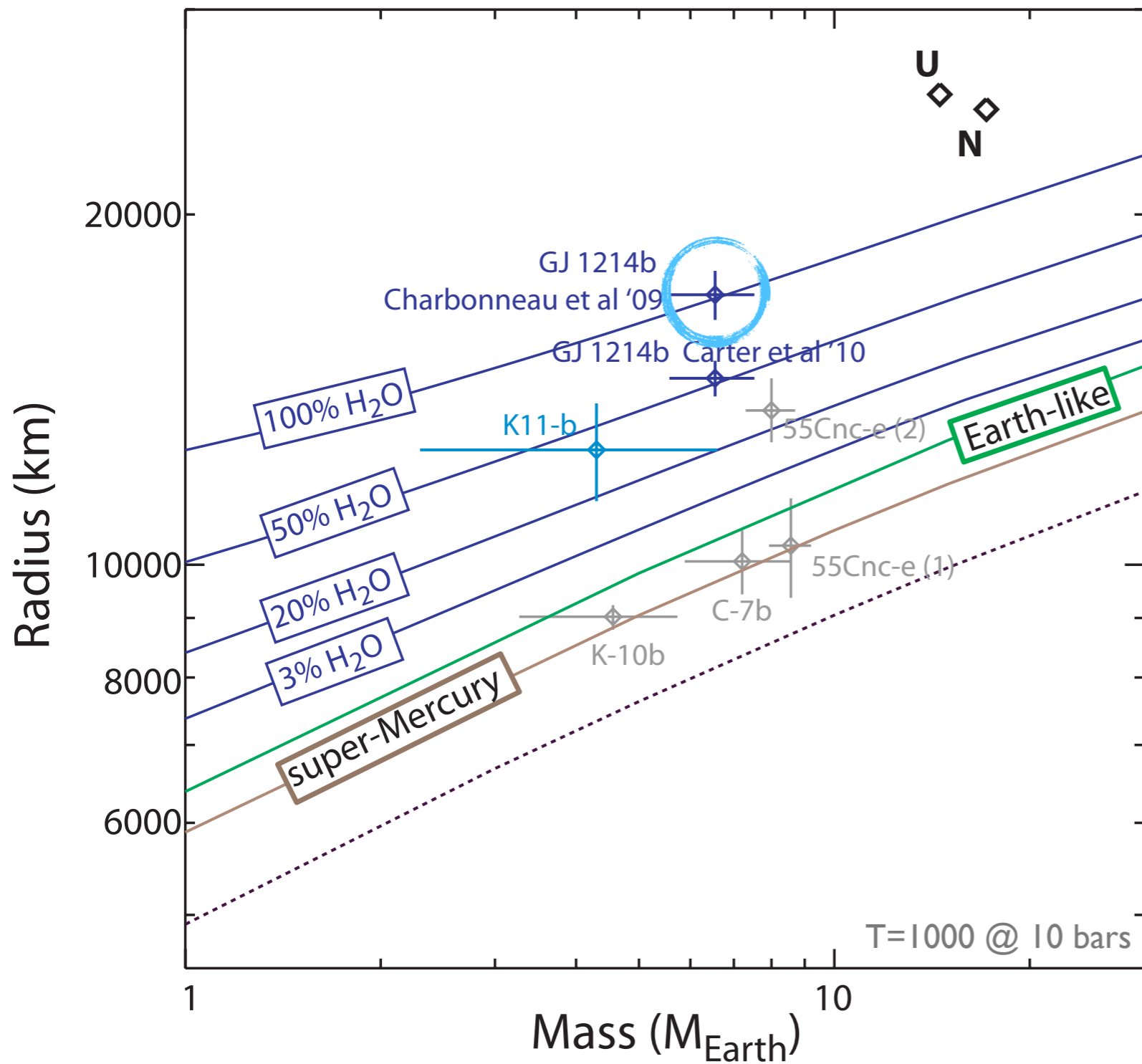
Miller-Ricci & Fortney 2010

GJ 1214b Composition



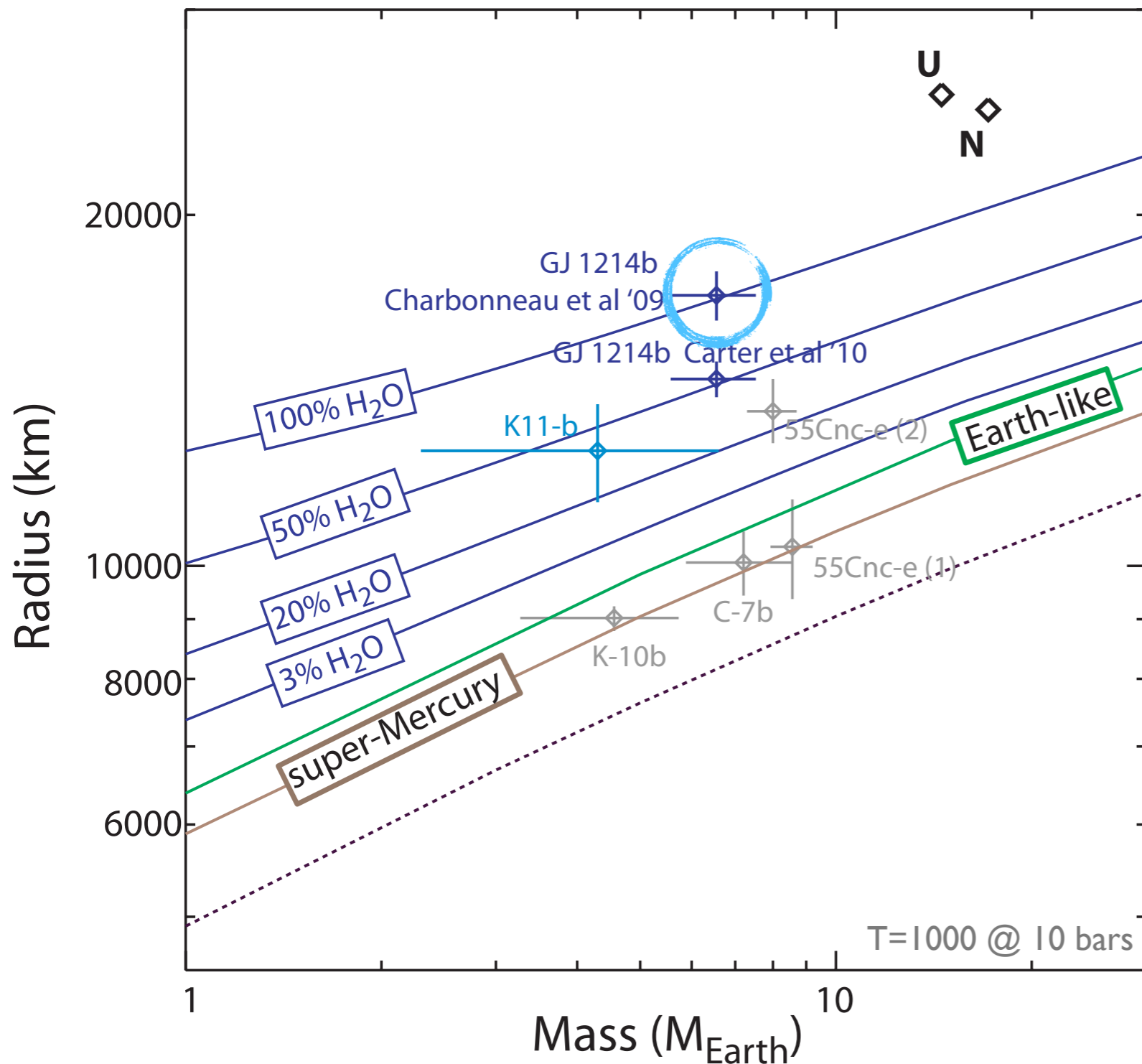
see also Rogers and Seager 2010
Nettlemann & Fortney 2010

GJ 1214b Composition



see also Rogers and Seager 2010
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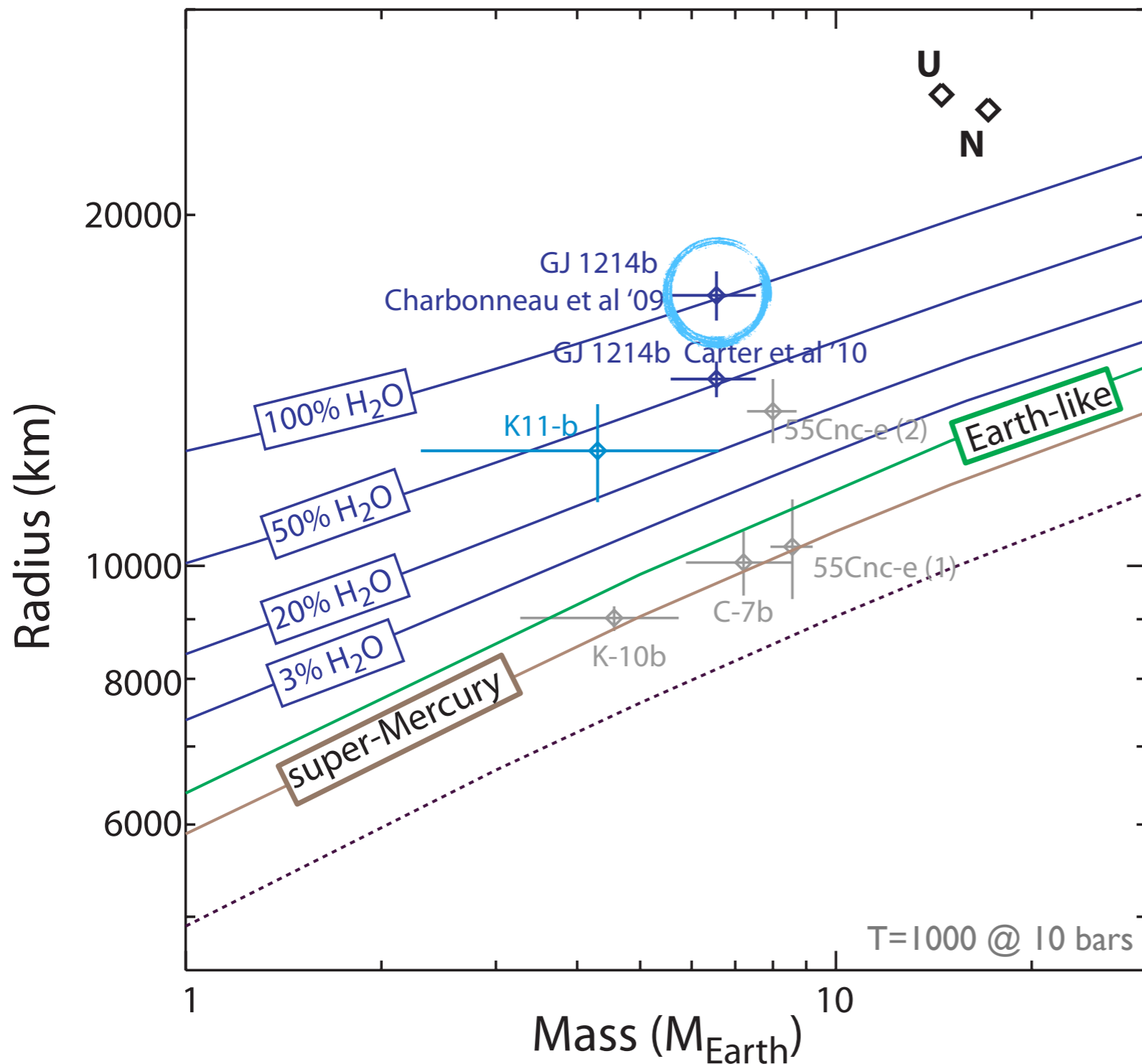
GJ 1214b Composition



Because we expect some component of rocky material, GJ 1214b has some H-He.

see also Rogers and Seager 2010
Nettlemann & Fortney 2010

GJ 1214b Composition



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We calculate that H-He is present in amounts less than ~8%

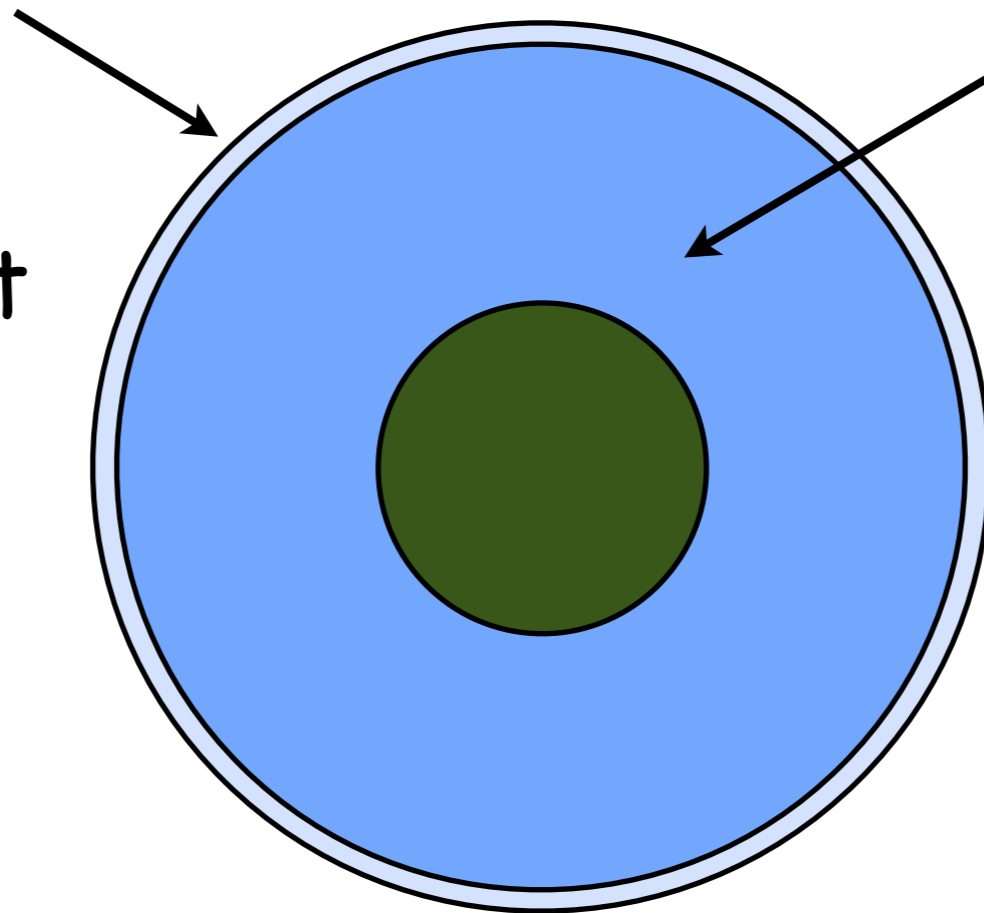
see also Rogers and Seager 2010
Nettlemann & Fortney 2010

GJ1214b: Unfolding picture

Observations at the \sim millibar level

low or high
molecular weight
atmosphere?

What is the
composition of the
nucleus?



Interior models
start \sim bar level

From discovery
paper:
Atmosphere
probably has
H-He

With small R (from Carter et al '11),
very little room for H-He

Summary I

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- The composition of CoRoT-7b and Kepler-10b is very similar: iron-enriched (by $\sim 3x$ compared to Earth)
- 55Cnc-e is a vapor planet with an H₂O-rich envelope of $\sim 20\%$ by mass
- GJ1214b undoubtedly has a volatile envelope. The observations of the atmosphere seem to be (somewhat) conflicting about its composition. Interior models predict at most $\sim 10\%$ of H-He by planetary mass.

Characterizing super-Earths

Are they habitable?

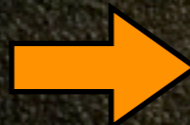
How do they evolve?

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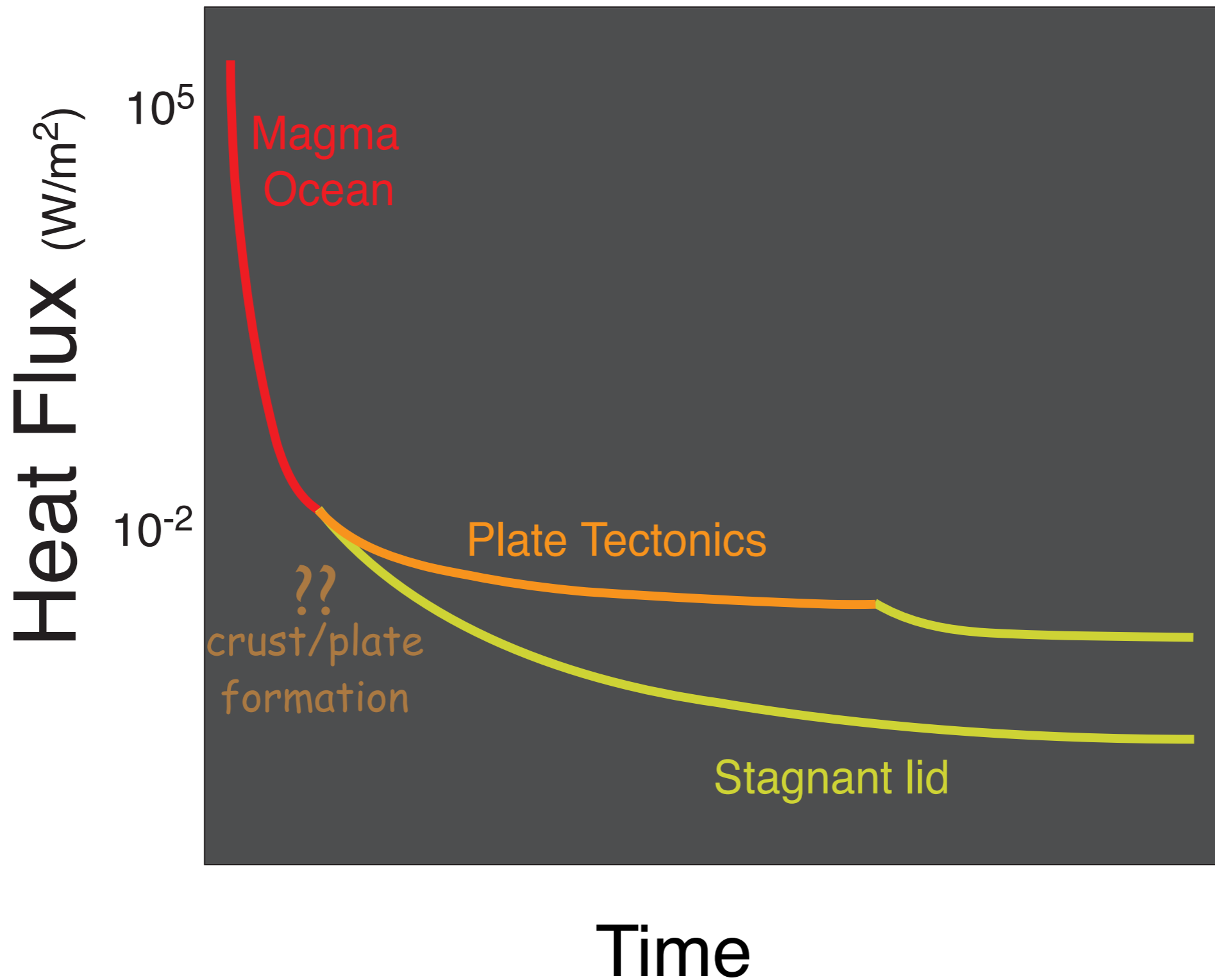
What are they made of?

Single Planets



Population

Terrestrial Evolution



Terrestrial Evolution

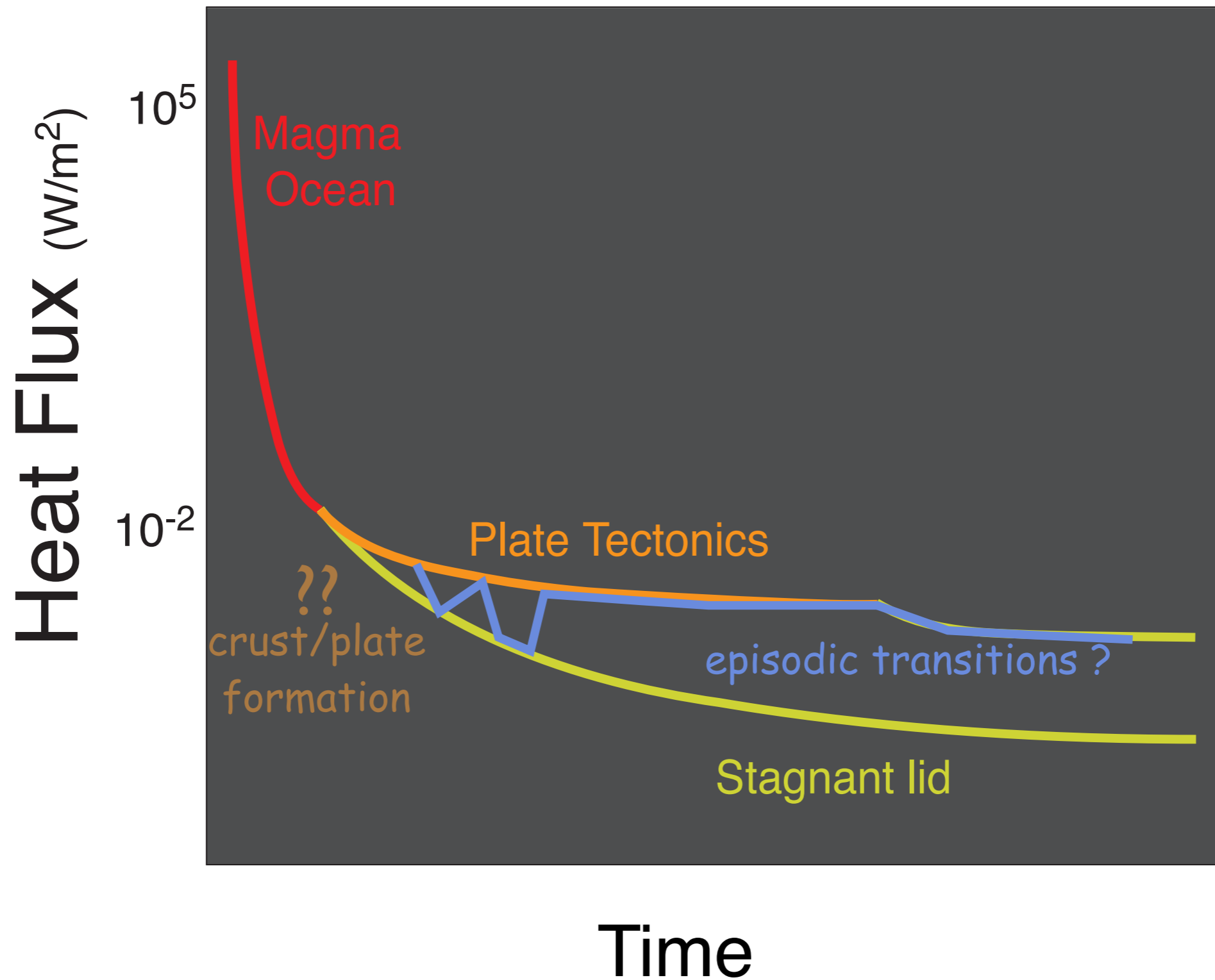
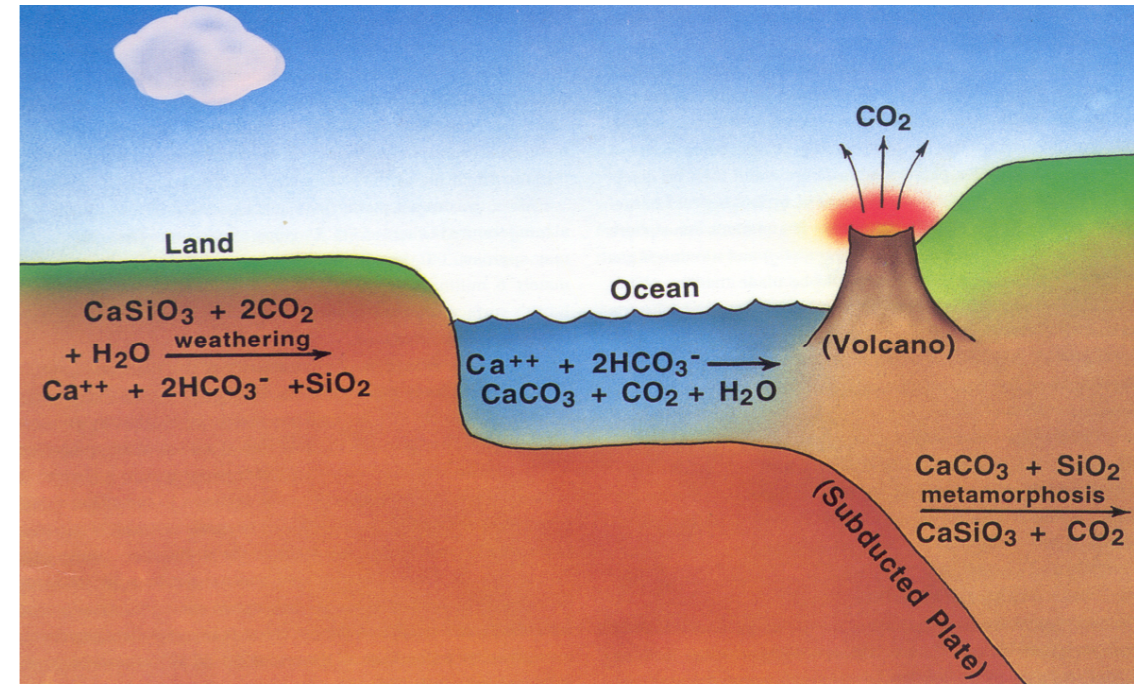
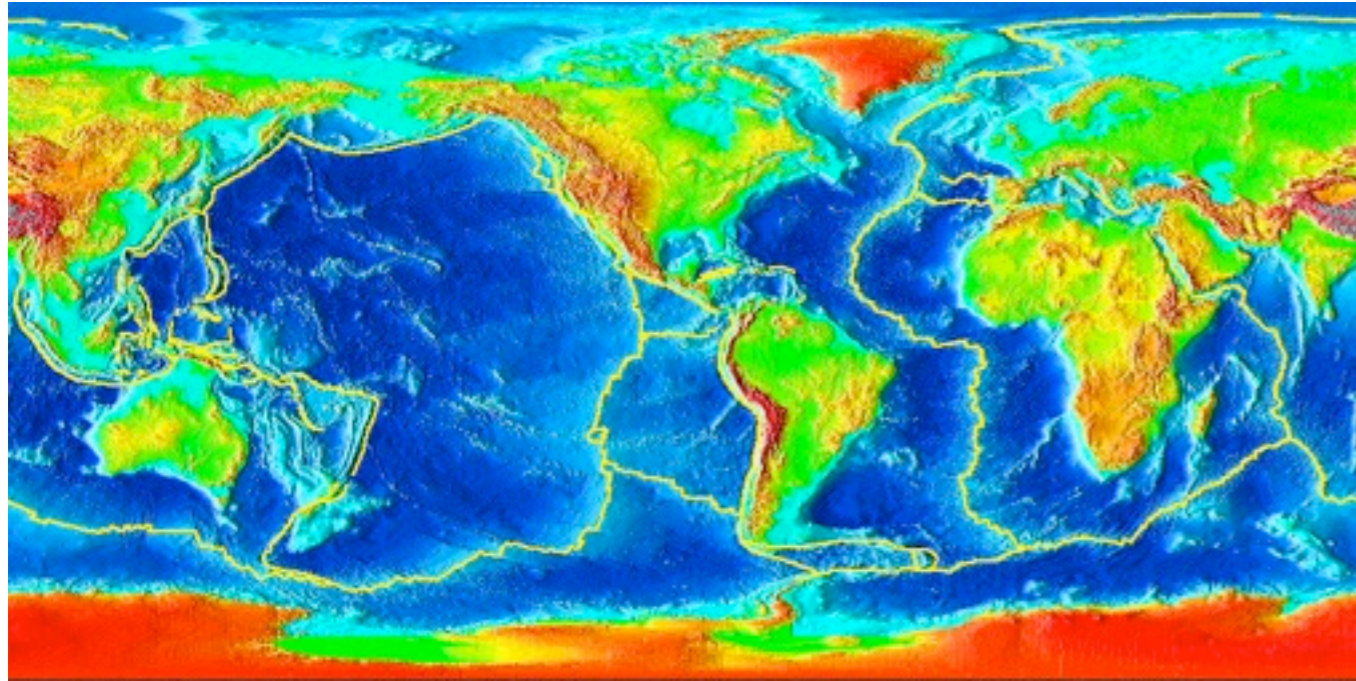


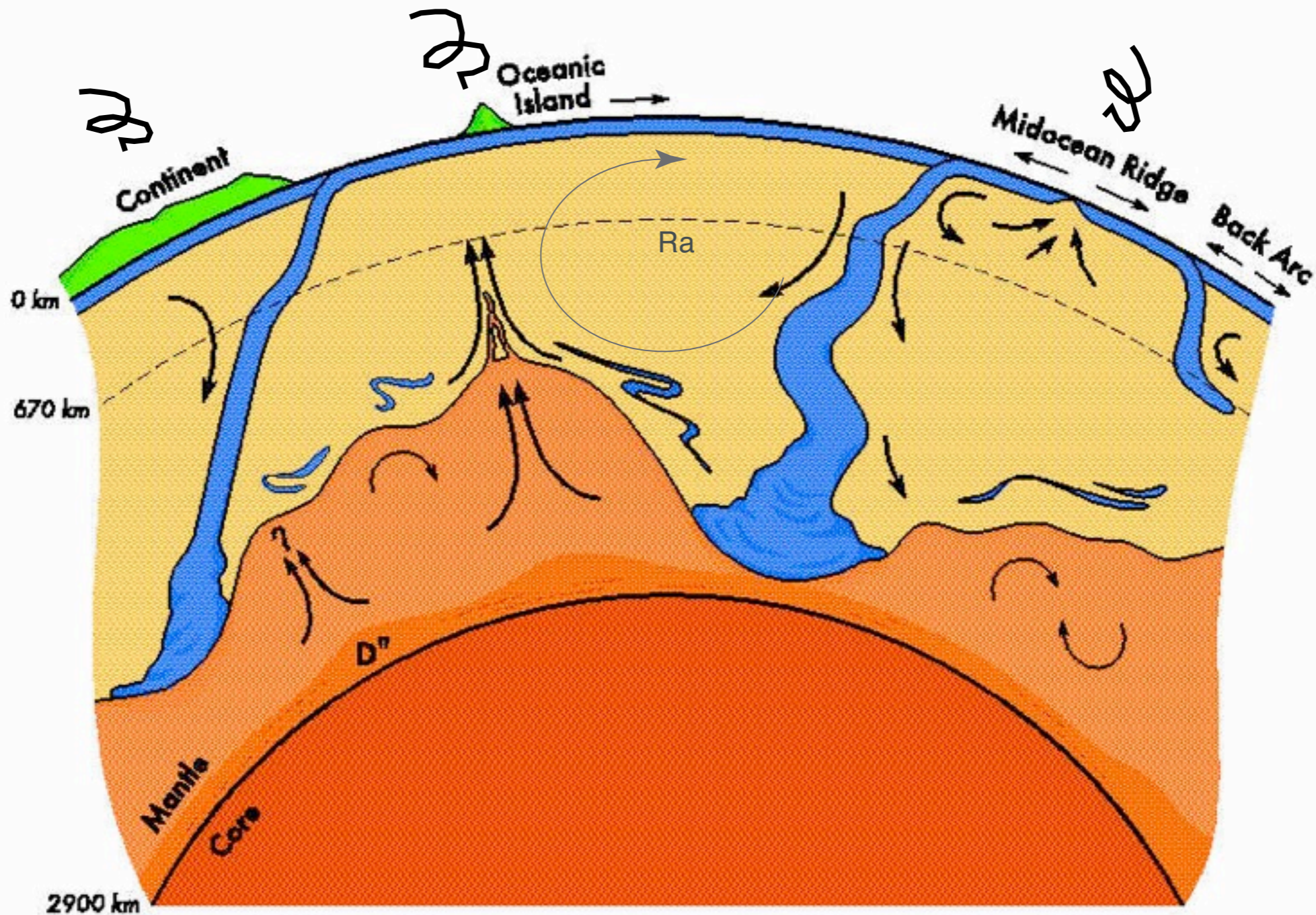
Plate Tectonics



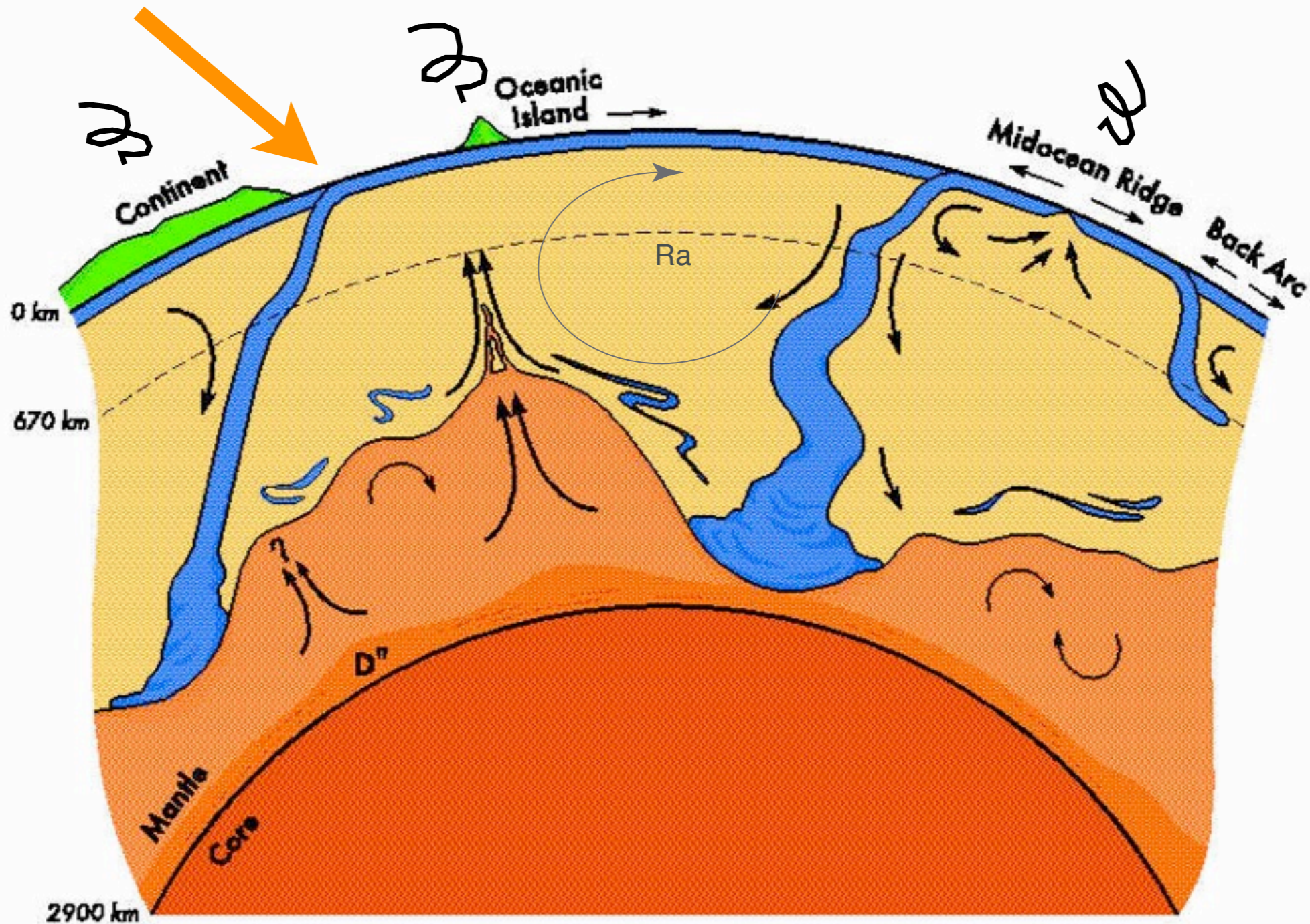
Walker 1981, Kasting 1996

Strong, coherent plate; deformation on boundaries
PT is the surface expression of mantle convection
PT has enabled the C-Si cycle to operate (which acts as a thermostat) on Earth over geological timescales

Interior dynamics and the atmosphere

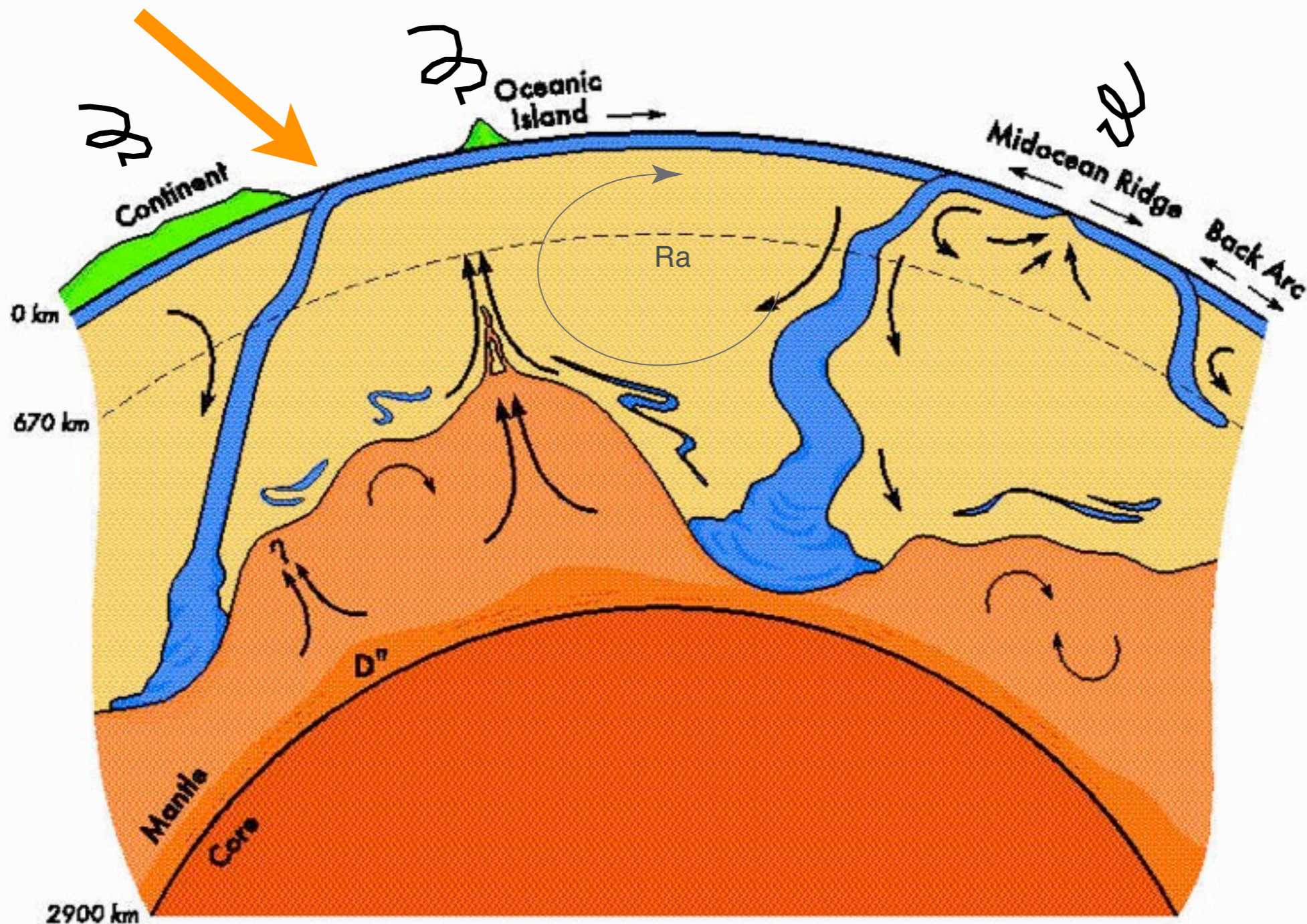


Interior dynamics and the atmosphere

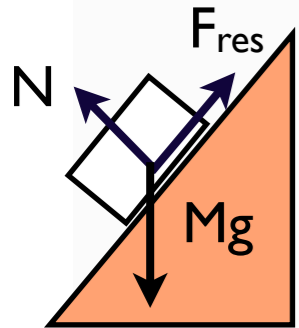


Interior dynamics and the atmosphere

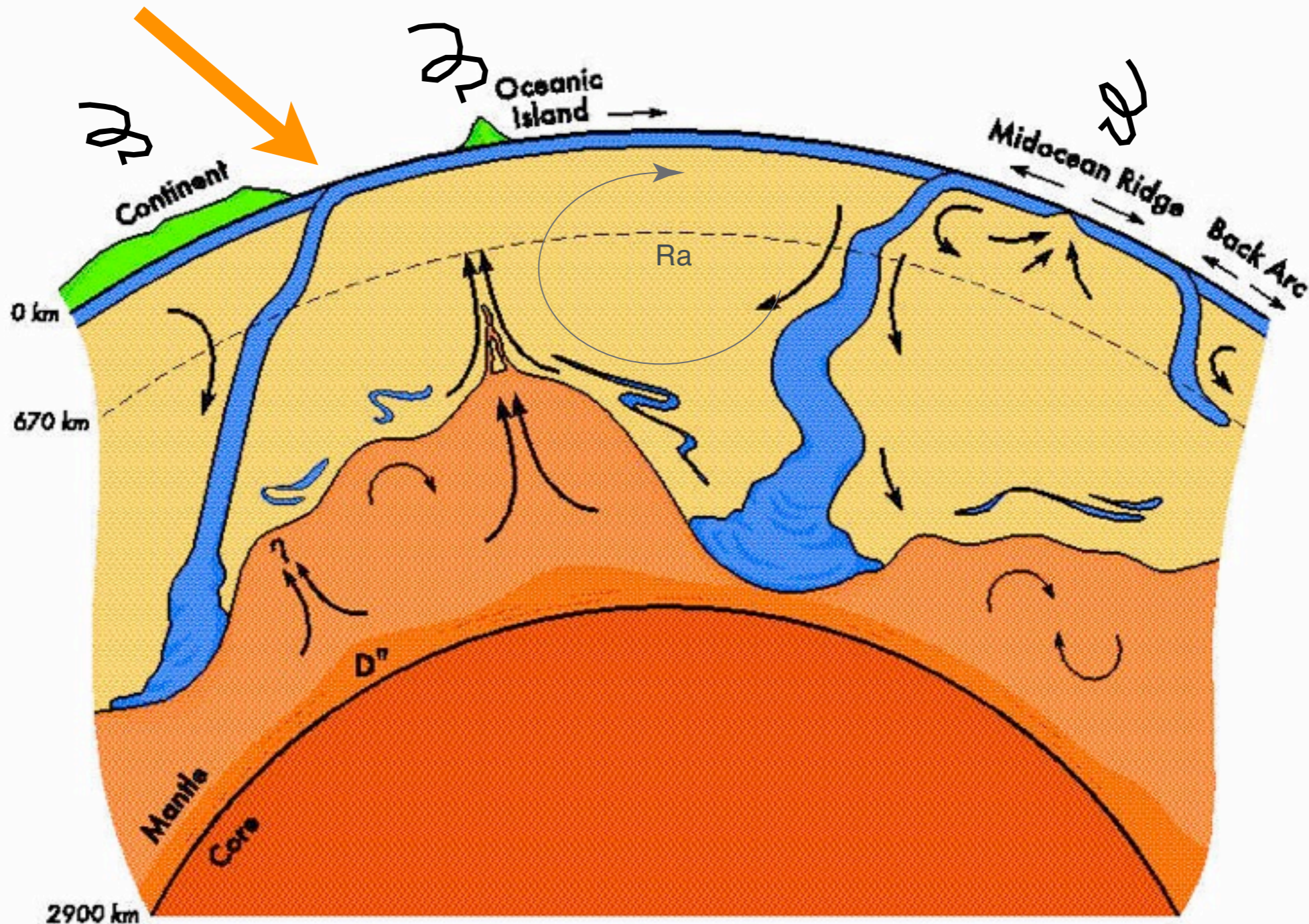
Coulomb failure criterion for plate deformation



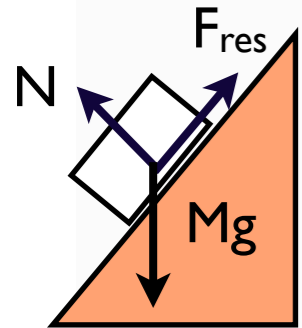
Interior dynamics and the atmosphere



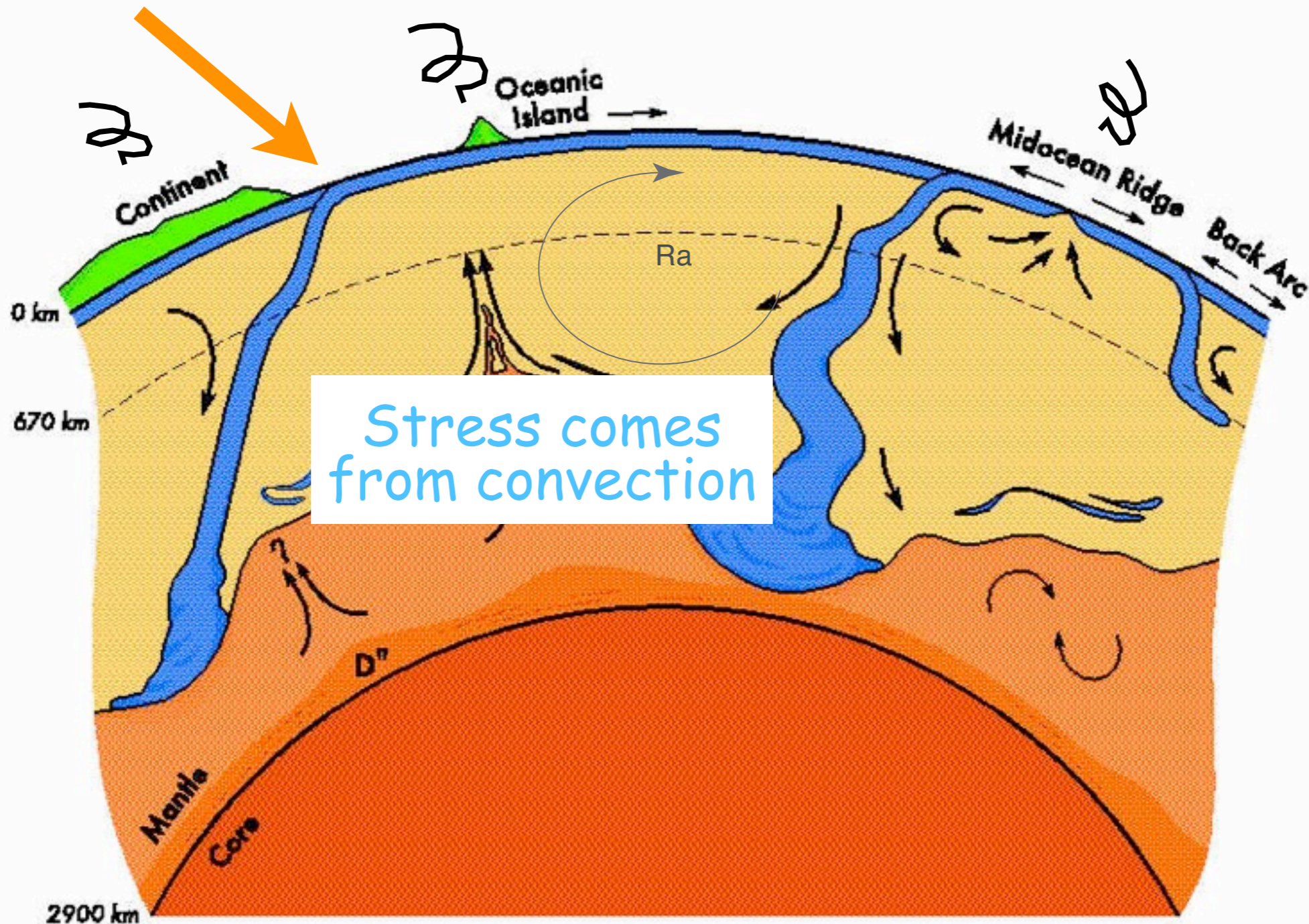
Coulomb failure criterion for plate deformation



Interior dynamics and the atmosphere

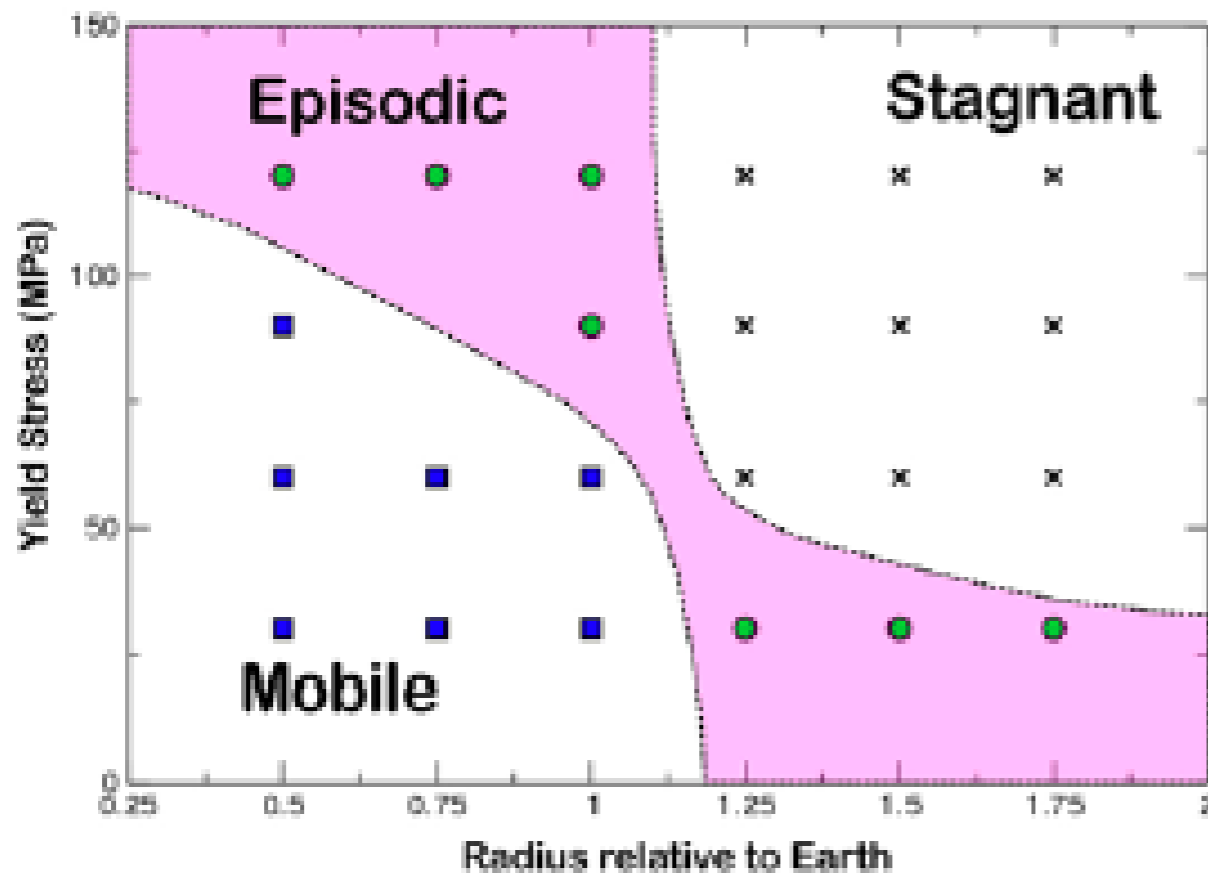


Coulomb failure criterion for plate deformation

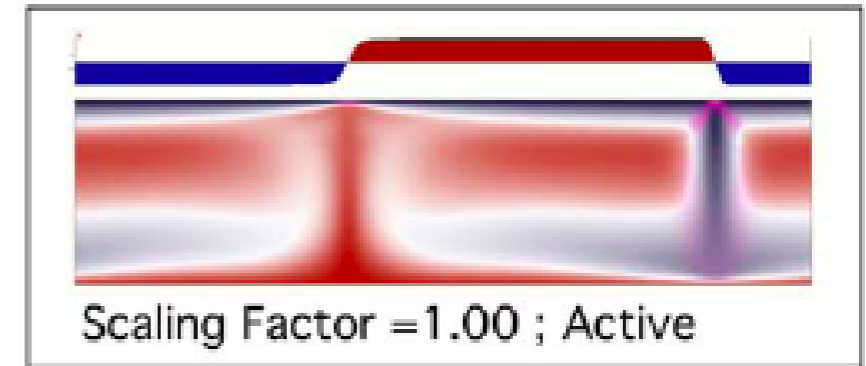


Stress comes from convection

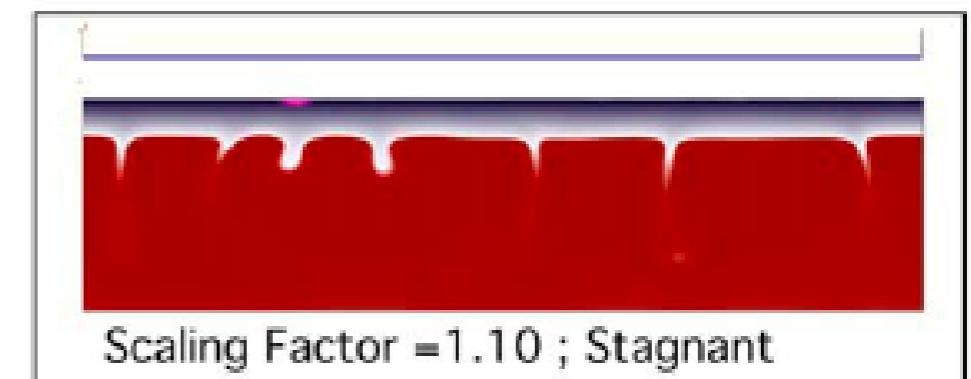
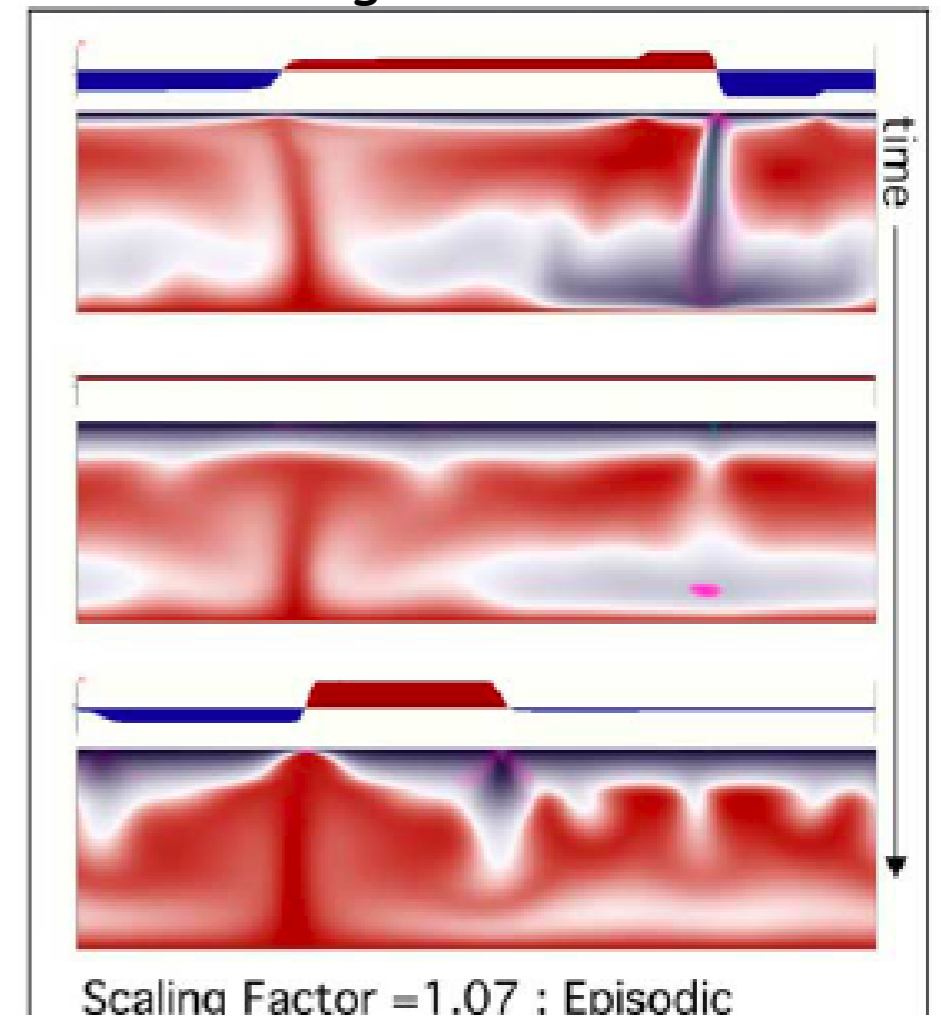
O'Neill & Lenardic '07: at most
 in an episodic regime
 Argue that faults are too
 strong due to high g



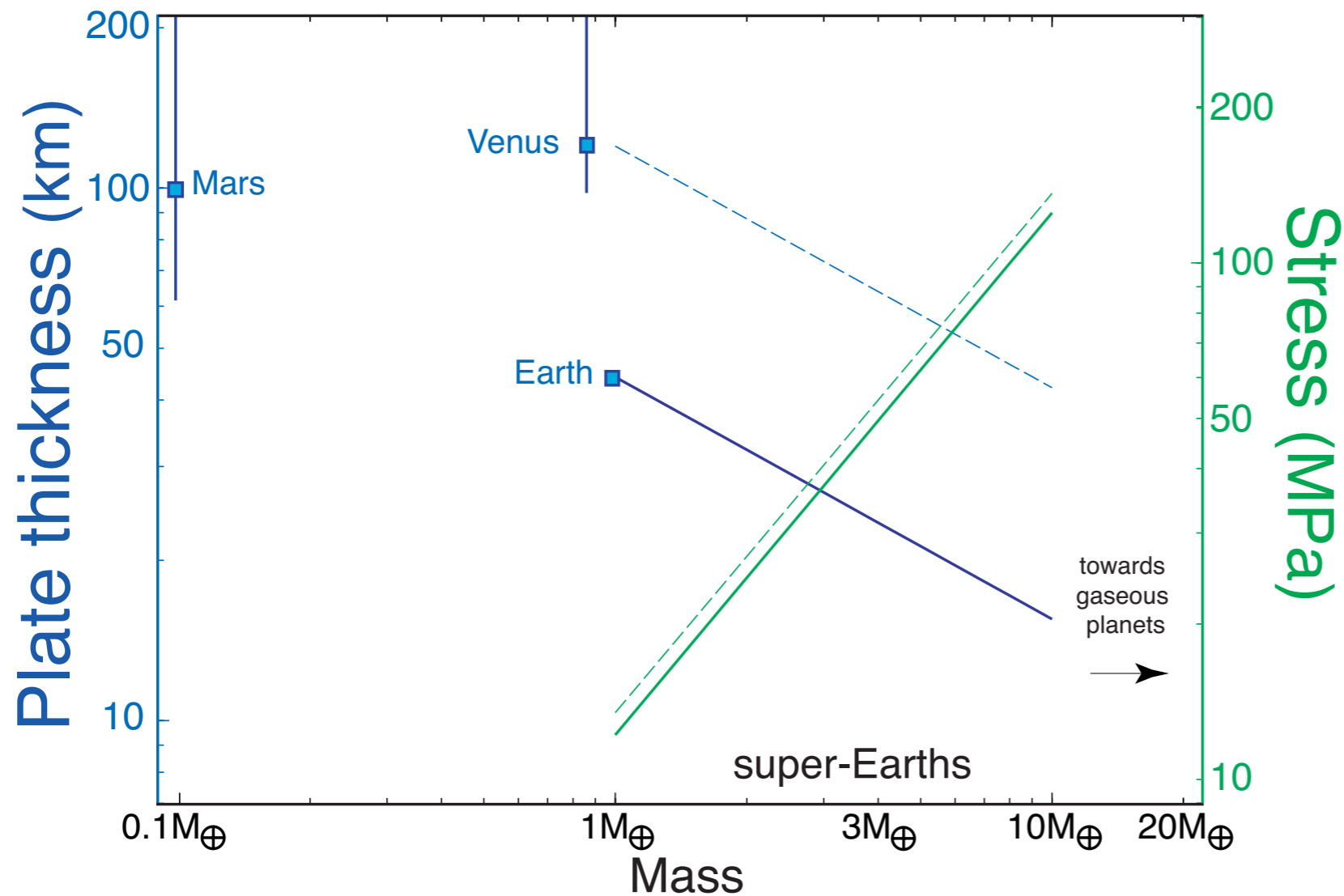
O'Neill & Lenardic, 2007



Scaling Factor = R/R_E



Valencia et al '07: more likely to have PT, based on thinner planets and larger convective stresses



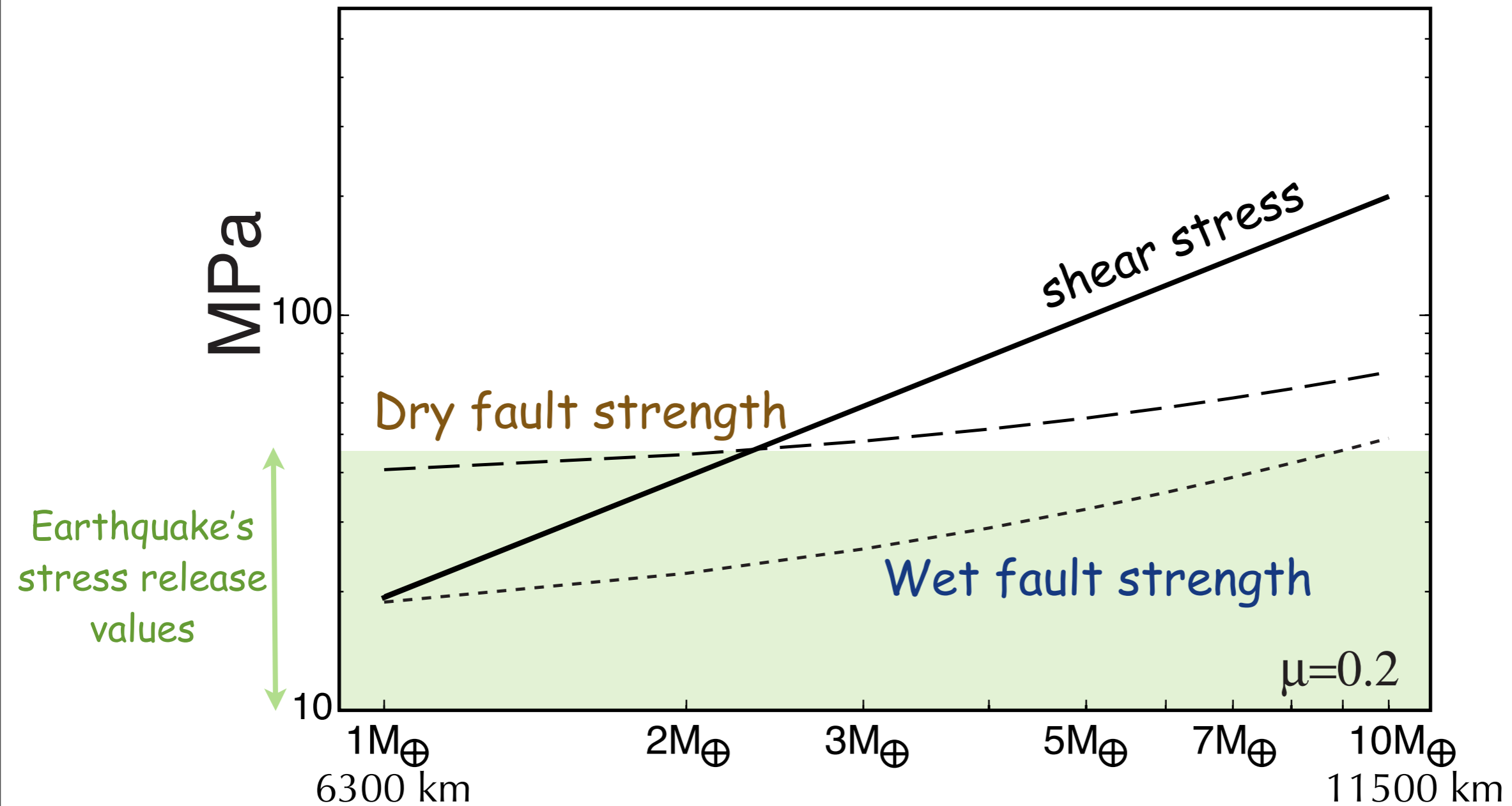
$$\delta \sim D/2 (Ra/R_{ac})^{-1/4}$$

$$u \sim \kappa/D (Ra/R_{ac})^{1/2}$$

$$\Delta \tau_{xy} \sim \eta(T) u/D$$

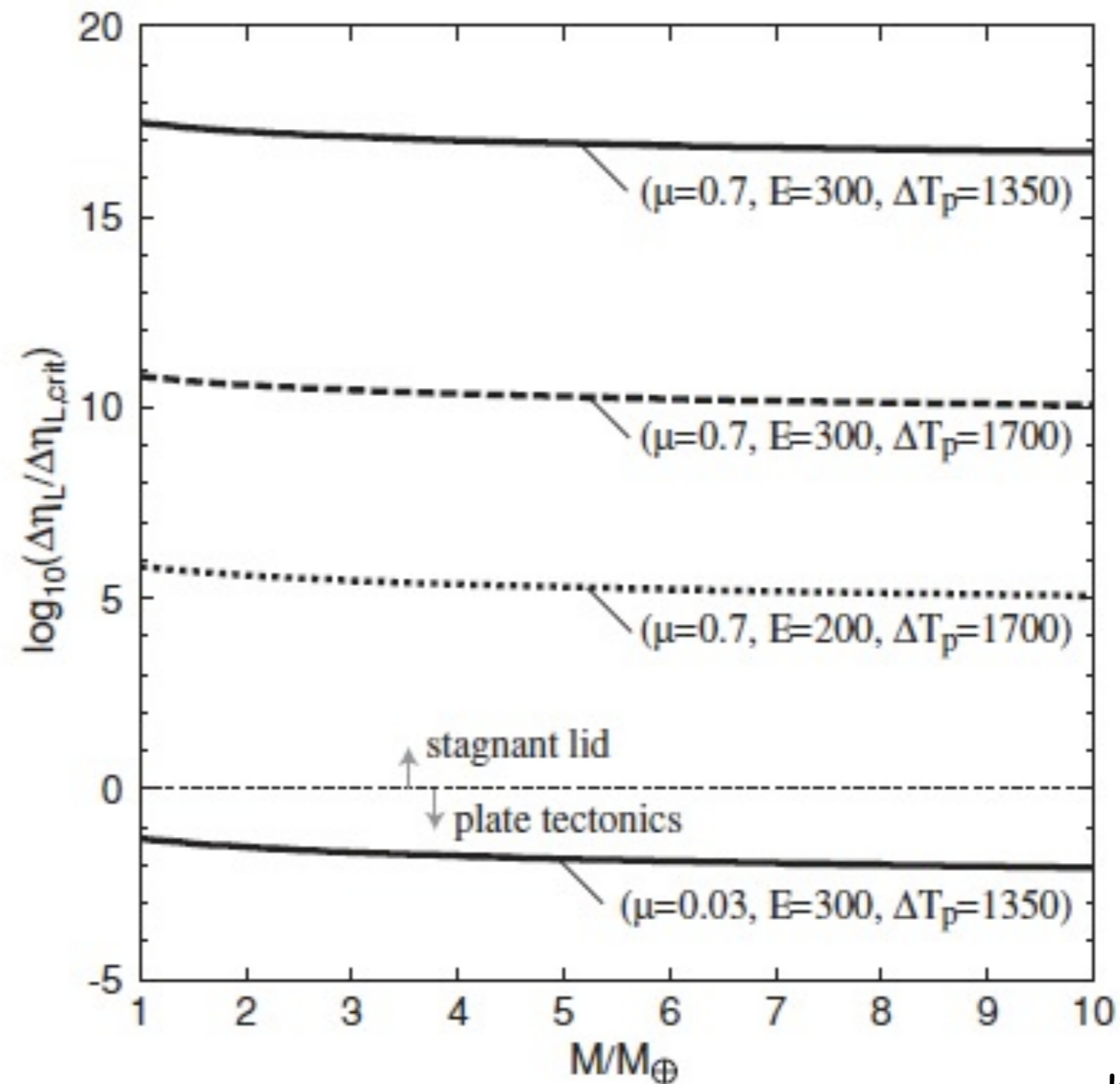
Valencia et al., 2007c

Valencia & O'Connell '09: faults do become stronger
but driving stresses can overcome the plates
resistance to deformation



Valencia et al., 2009b

Korenaga 2010: even though SE might have better conditions, the most important factor is to have a low coefficient of friction, which can be achieved with water



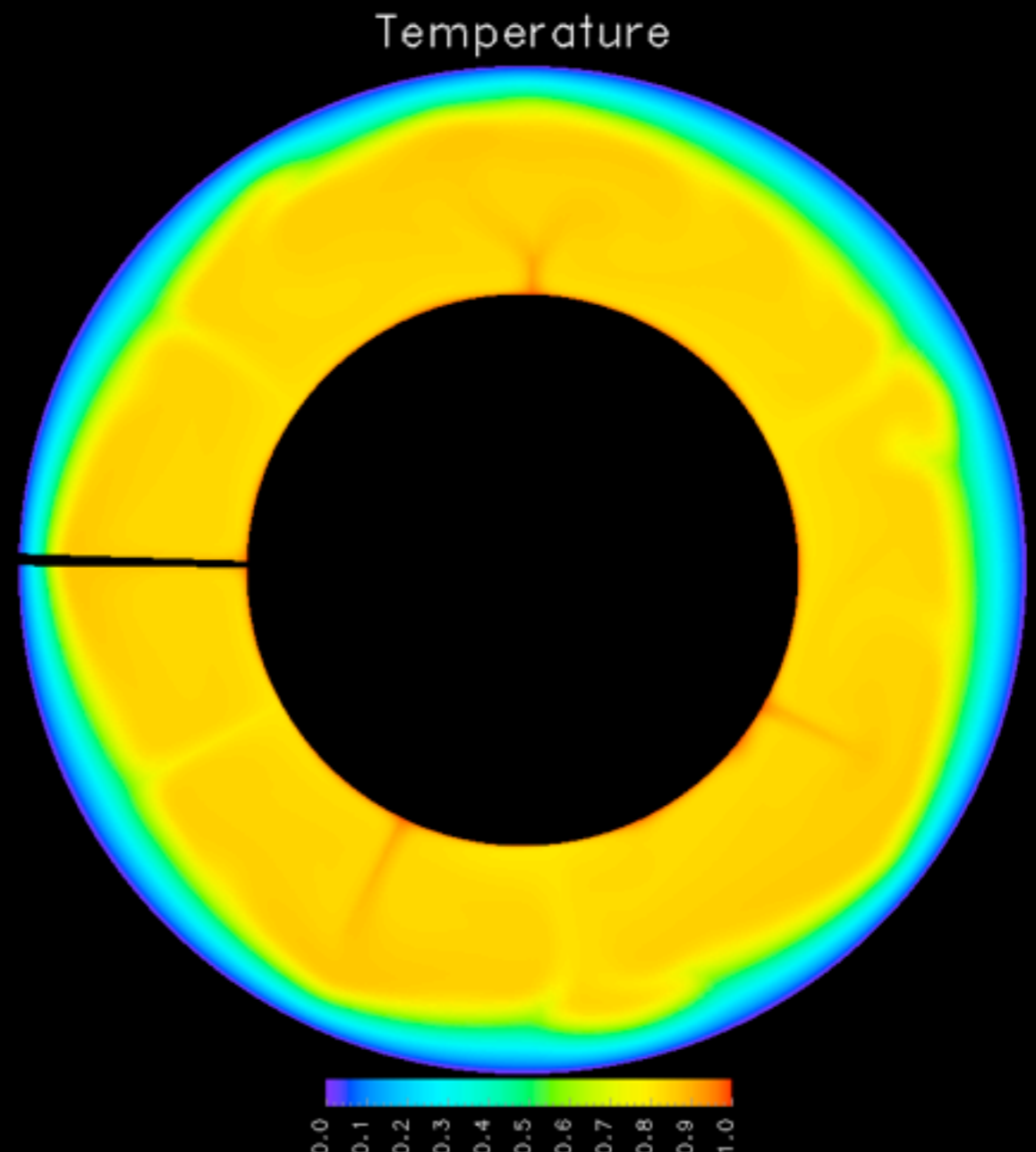
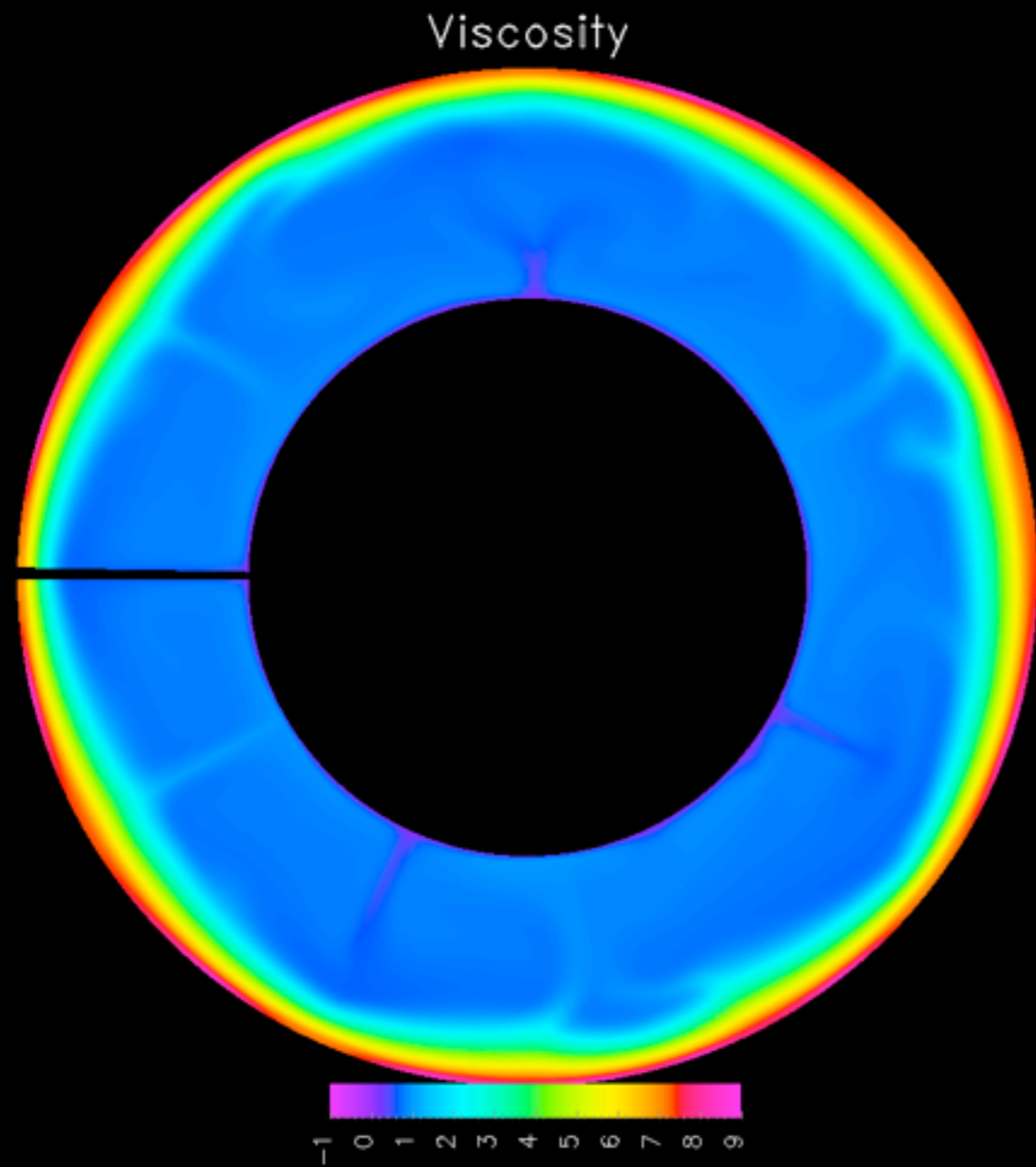
Korenaga 2010

Plate Tectonics on Exo-Earths?

$$R/R_E=2$$

Van Heck & Tackley, 2009

Plate Tectonics on Exo-Earths?



$R/R_E = 2$

Van Heck & Tackley, 2009

Summary II

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- Low-mass planets evolve habitable conditions.
- Their atmosphere is tied to interior dynamics, expect diversity!
- Plate Tectonics on SE is under debate: role of water, role of surface temperature, depth dependent rheology, etc...

Additional Slides

