

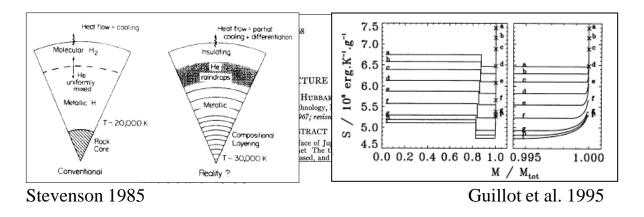
Convection and Mixing in Giant Planet Evolution

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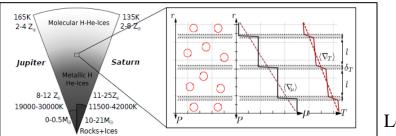
> IAP - From Super-Earths to Brown Dwarfs: Who's Who? June 29th – July 3rd 2015

Giant Planet Evolution

Heat transport efficiency affects radius-mass-luminosity in time.



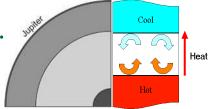
"The assumption of large-scale convection in planetary interiors has never been proven to be correct and even slightly inefficient convection can have a major impact on the planet's structure and evolution." (Chabrier & Baraffe 2007)



Leconte & Chabrier 2012

Internal Structure Composition Distribution

Composition distribution affects the heat transport (Ledoux).➢ Different internal structures have different cooling rates.



The primordial internal structure?

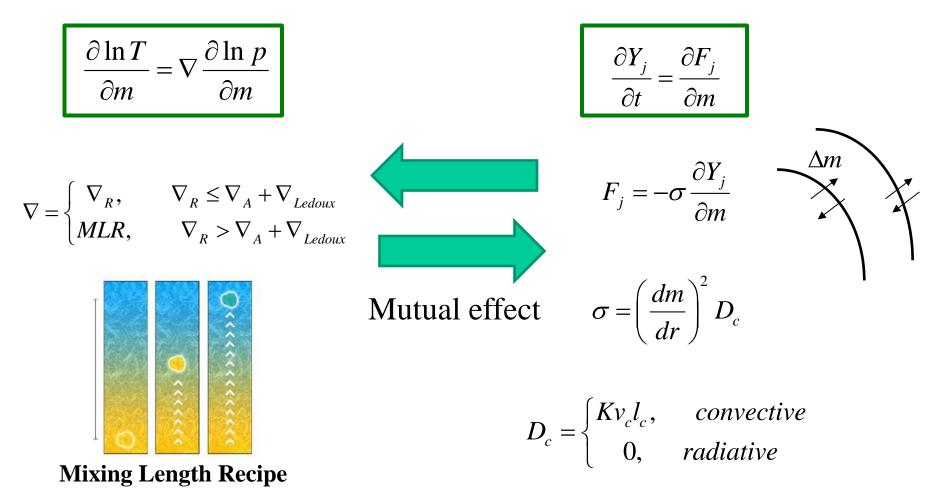
- Uniformly mixed / distinct homogeneous regions.
- Composition gradients:
 - Immiscibility of materials in hydrogen, helium phase separation (rain). Stevenson & Salpeter 1977, Wilson & Militzer 2012
 - Planetesimal dissolution in the envelope e.g., Iaroslavitz & Podolak 2007
 - Core erosion Stevenson 1982, Guillot et al. 2004, Lissauer et al. 2007
 - Rotation and magnetic fields effects Chabrier et al. 2007

Internal structure → convection efficiency → cooling rate Convective regions → mixing of materials

Modeling Convective-Mixing

Heat transport

Material transport



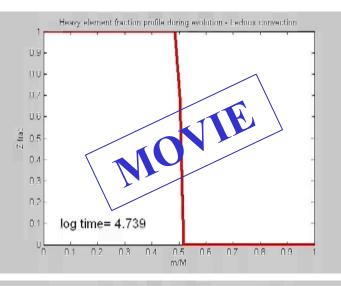
Evolution Model

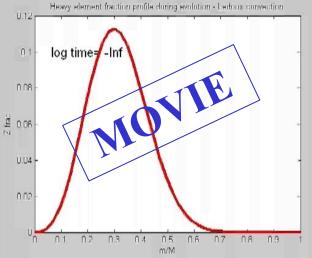
Continuity	$\frac{\partial}{\partial m}\frac{4\pi}{3}r^3 = \frac{1}{\rho}$
Hydrostatic equilibrium	$\frac{\partial p}{\partial m} = -\frac{Gm}{4\pi r^4}$
Energy transfer	$\frac{\partial \ln T}{\partial m} = \nabla \frac{\partial \ln p}{\partial m}$
Energy balance	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{\rho} = q - \frac{\partial L}{\partial m}$
Composition balance $\frac{\partial Y_j}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y_j}{\partial t}$	$R_j - \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial m}; \qquad F_j = -\sigma_j \frac{\partial Y_j}{\partial m}$
Adaptive mesh grid: $f = \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{2/3} - c_2 \ln p - c_3 \ln \left(\frac{T}{T + c_4}\right) + c_5 \ln \left(r^2 + c_6\right)$	

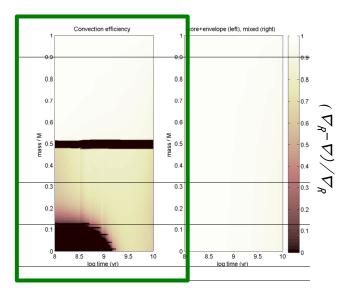
Opacity: radiative + conductive

EOS for a mixture

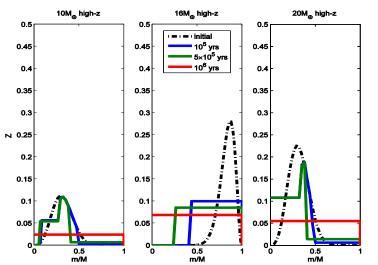
Internal structure Heat transport





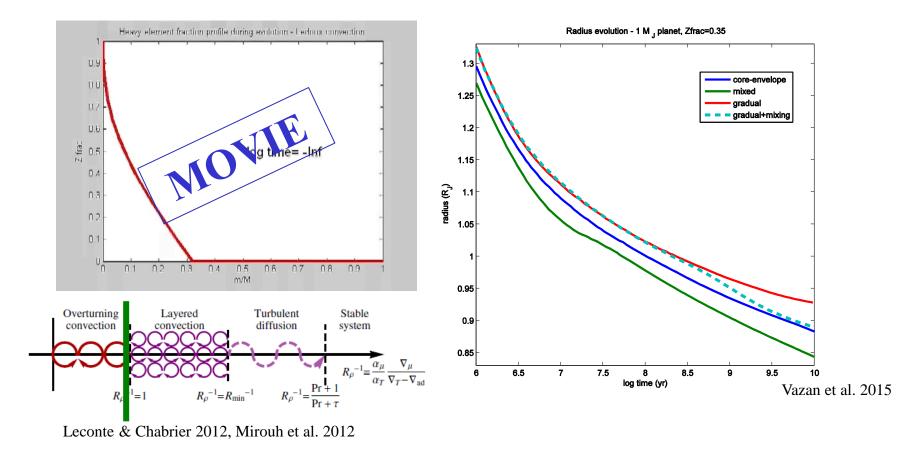


Core-envelope boundary prevents convection and convective-mixing.



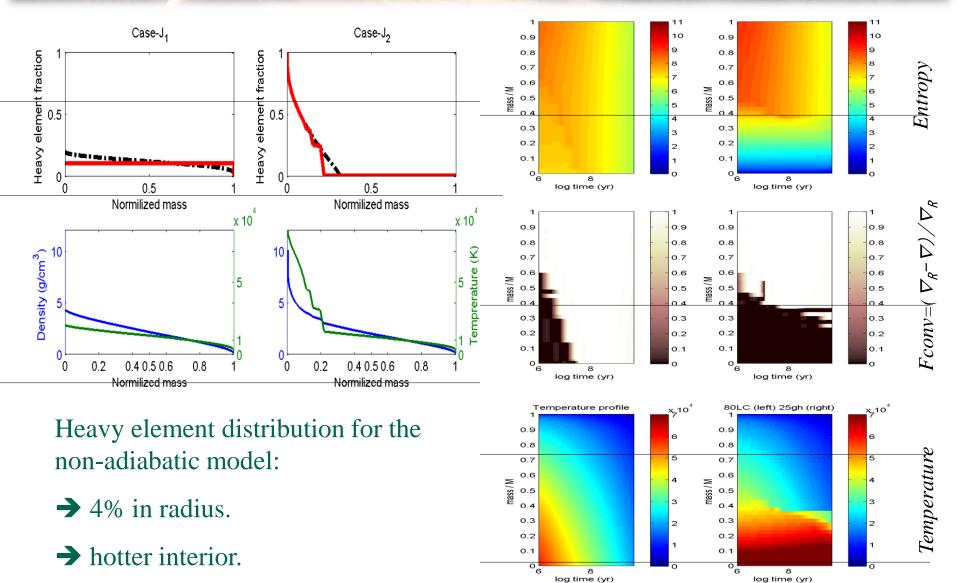
Local high-z concentration is mixed efficiently.

Composition Gradients Convective-Mixing



Composition gradients decrease the heat transport rate. Convective-mixing enriches the envelope in high-Z material.

Jovian Planets Convective Mixing



Conclusions

- The primordial internal structure has an important effect on the long term evolution of giant planets.
- Internal structure can evolve, the current-state structure is not always the initial.
 - Steep composition gradient reduces the cooling rate of the planet. $\mathbb{R} \uparrow$
 - Convective regions can evolve (expand) inward during evolution.
 - Mixing enriches the planetary envelope with heavy materials. $\mathbb{R} \downarrow$
- → Characterization of planets by observed parameters can have greater ambiguity than expected.
- → Giant planet modeling requires linking of formation, evolution, and internal structure self-consistently.

