

Luminosities of young directly-detectable gas giants

Gabriel-Dominique Marleau

Ch. Mordasini, A. Cumming, H. Klahr
M. Bonnefoy, Th. Henning



Overview

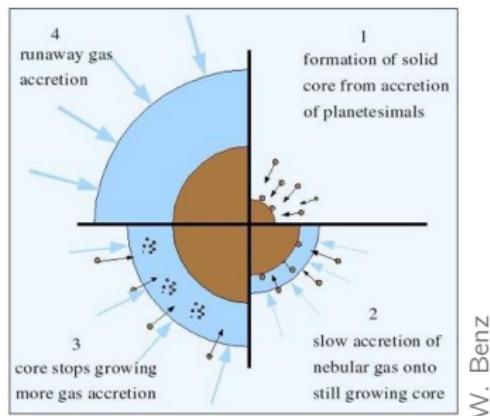
- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook

Overview

- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook

Gas giant formation scenarios

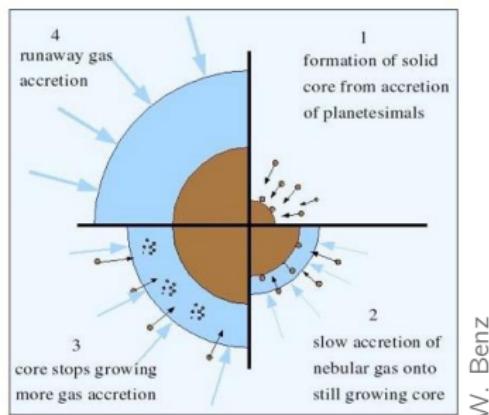
- Core accretion $\rightarrow M_p \lesssim 30 M_J$, closer-in, higher [Fe/H]
- Gravitational instability \rightarrow heavier, $\gtrsim 10\text{--}30$ au



W. Benz

Gas giant formation scenarios

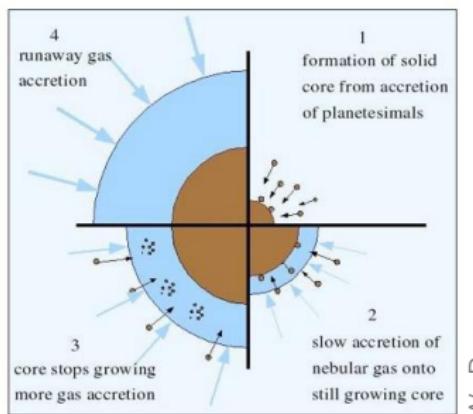
- Core accretion $\rightarrow M_p \lesssim 30 M_J$, closer-in, higher [Fe/H], colder (?)
- Gravitational instability \rightarrow heavier, $\gtrsim 10\text{--}30$ au, hotter (?)
- Big uncertainty: post-formation thermal state (luminosity, entropy)



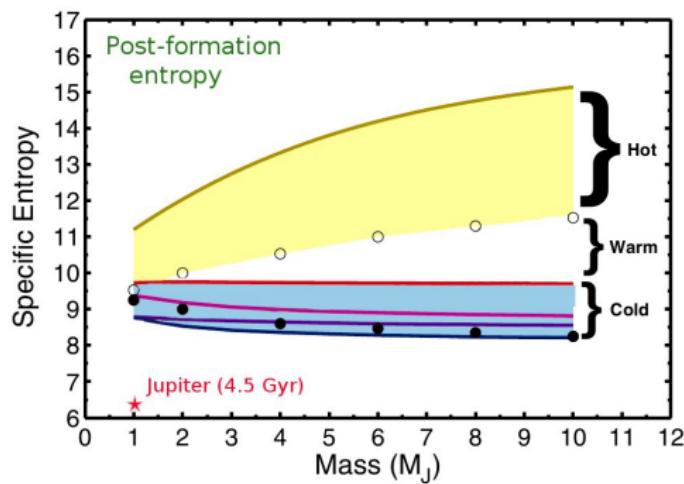
W. Benz

Gas giant formation scenarios

- Core accretion $\rightarrow M_p \lesssim 30 M_J$, closer-in, higher [Fe/H], colder (?)
- Gravitational instability \rightarrow heavier, $\gtrsim 10\text{--}30$ au, hotter (?)
- Big uncertainty: post-formation thermal state (luminosity, entropy)
- Extremes: hot and cold starts; reality: continuum (?)



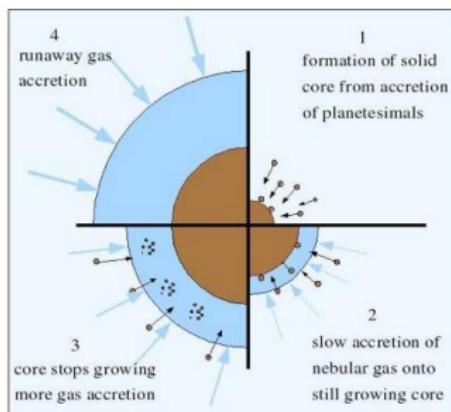
W. Benz



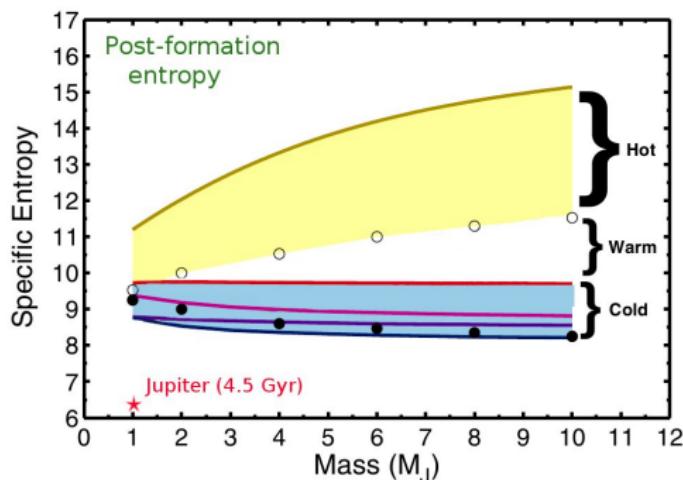
Spiegel & Burrows (2012)

Gas giant formation scenarios

- Core accretion $\rightarrow M_p \lesssim 30 M_J$, closer-in, higher [Fe/H], colder (?)
- Gravitational instability \rightarrow heavier, $\gtrsim 10\text{--}30$ au, hotter (?)
- Big uncertainty: post-formation thermal state (luminosity, entropy)
- Extremes: hot and cold starts; reality: continuum (?)

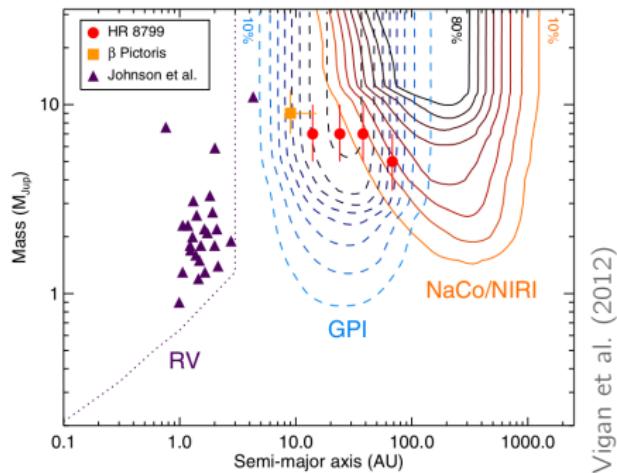


W. Benz

Given composition: $L = L(M, S)$

Direct imaging

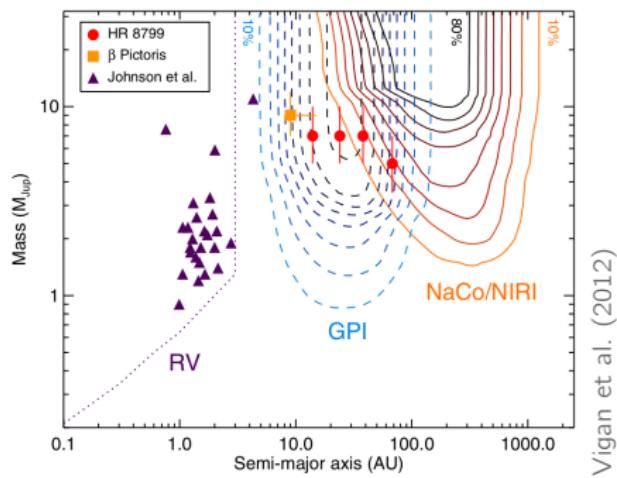
- Probe far/closer in, CA–GI boundary, interaction with disc, . . .
- In particular: infant planets → remember birth process
- ! Caveat: Conversion from brightness to mass not trivial



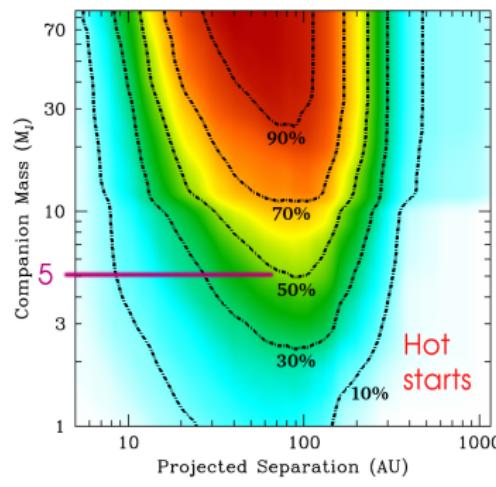
Vigan et al. (2012)

Direct imaging

- Probe far/closer in, CA–GI boundary, interaction with disc, ...
- In particular: infant planets → remember birth process
- ! Caveat: Conversion from brightness to mass not trivial



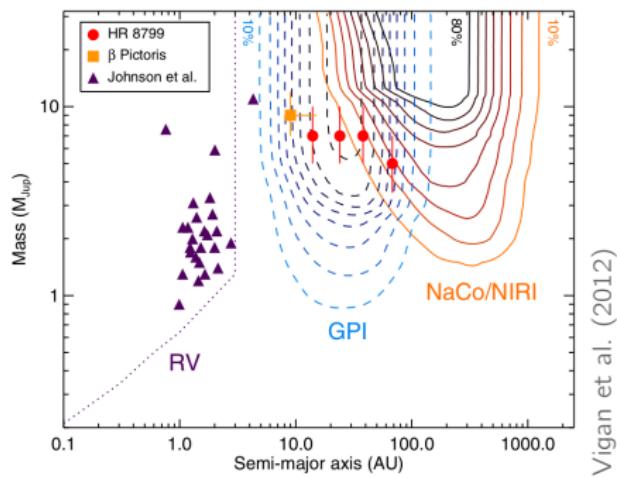
Vigan et al. (2012)



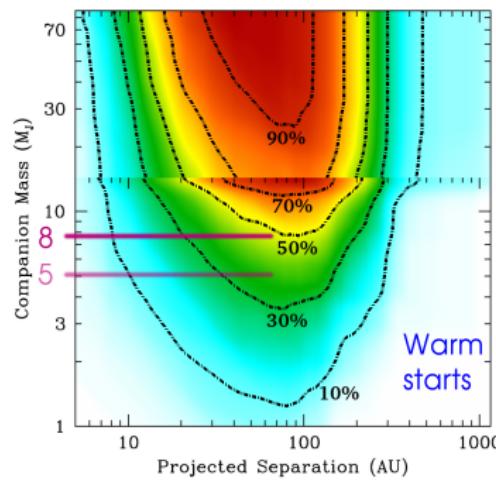
Brandt et al. (2014)

Direct imaging

- Probe far/closer in, CA–GI boundary, interaction with disc, ...
- In particular: infant planets → remember birth process
- ! Caveat: Conversion from brightness to mass not trivial



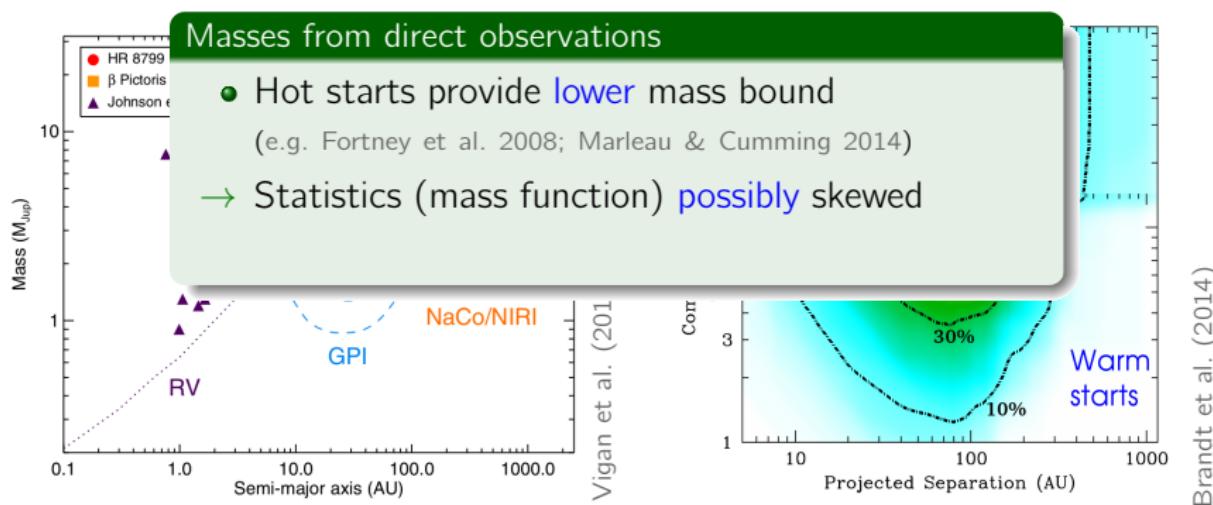
Vigan et al. (2012)



Brandt et al. (2014)

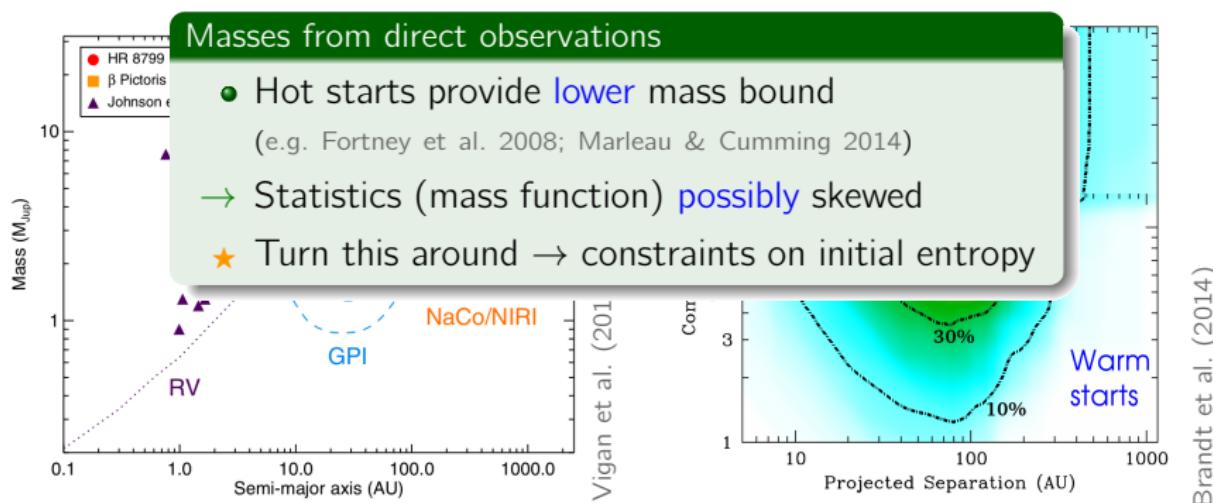
Direct imaging

- Probe far/closer in, CA–GI boundary, interaction with disc, ...
- In particular: infant planets → remember birth process
- ! Caveat: Conversion from brightness to mass not trivial



Direct imaging

- Probe far/closer in, CA–GI boundary, interaction with disc, ...
- In particular: infant planets → remember birth process
- ! Caveat: Conversion from brightness to mass not trivial

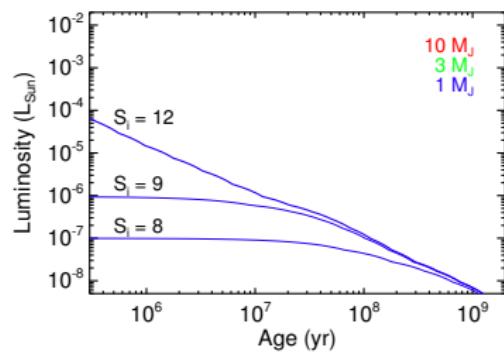


Overview

- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook

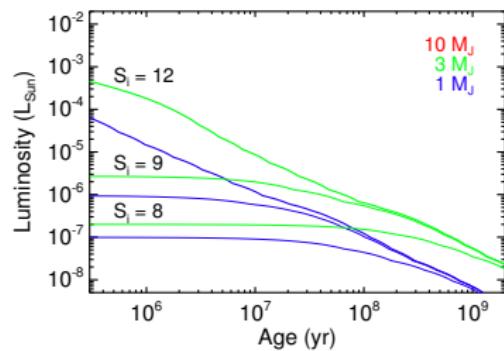
Standard cooling tracks for gas giant planets

- ! Low entropy \rightarrow long cooling time t_{cool}
- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx remember initial entropy
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx power law
(Burrows & Liebert 1993; Arras & Bildsten 2006)



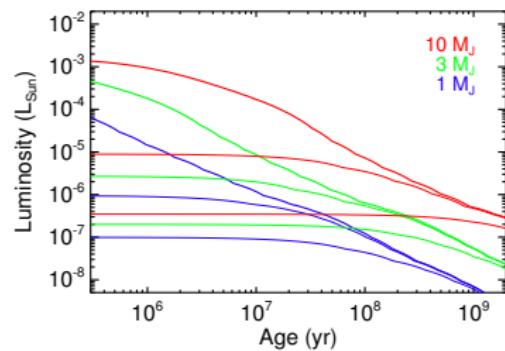
Standard cooling tracks for gas giant planets

- ! Low entropy \rightarrow long cooling time t_{cool}
- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx remember initial entropy
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx power law
(Burrows & Liebert 1993; Arras & Bildsten 2006)



Standard cooling tracks for gas giant planets

- ! Low entropy \rightarrow long cooling time t_{cool}
- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx remember initial entropy
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$: \approx power law
(Burrows & Liebert 1993; Arras & Bildsten 2006)



Standard cooling tracks for gas giant planets

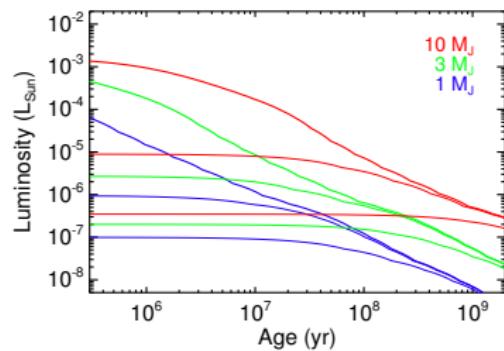
! Low entropy → long cooling time t_{cool}

- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$: ≈ remember initial entropy
 - $t > t_{\text{cool}}$: ≈ power law
- (Burrows & Liebert 1993; Arras & Bildsten 2006)

Analytical approximation

⇒ Cooling curve with arbitrary L_{init} :

$$\frac{1}{L(t)} = \frac{1}{L_{\text{init}}} + \frac{1}{L_{\text{hot start}}(t)}$$



Standard cooling tracks for gas giant planets

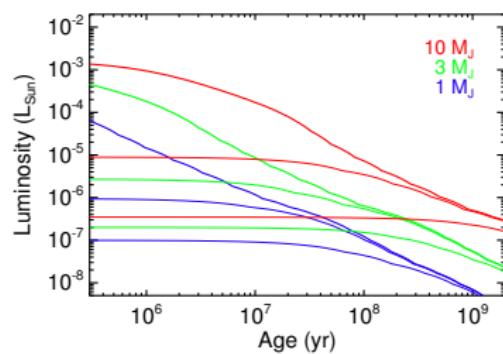
! Low entropy → long cooling time t_{cool}

- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$: ≈ remember initial entropy
 - $t > t_{\text{cool}}$: ≈ power law
- (Burrows & Liebert 1993; Arras & Bildsten 2006)

Analytical approximation

⇒ Cooling curve with arbitrary L_{init} :

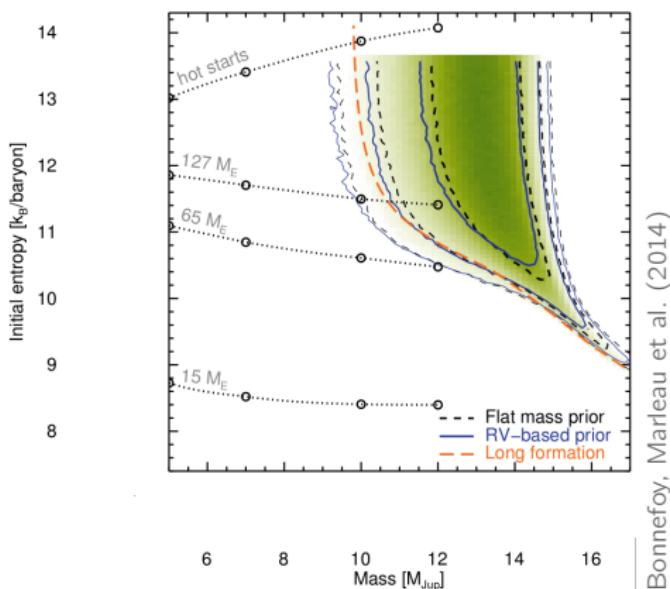
$$\frac{1}{L(t)} = \frac{1}{L_{\text{init}}} + \frac{1}{L_{\text{hot start}}(t)}$$



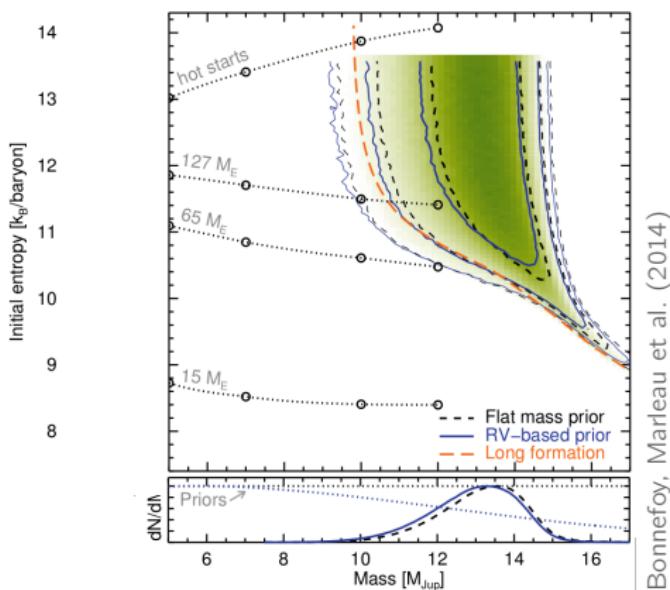
→ Map $(t, L)_{\text{obs}}$ point to $M_p(L_{\text{init}})$ curve (Marleau & Cumming 2014)

- General principle—valid for all sets of cooling curves
(vary atmospheric grids, semi-convection, etc.)

β Pictoris b

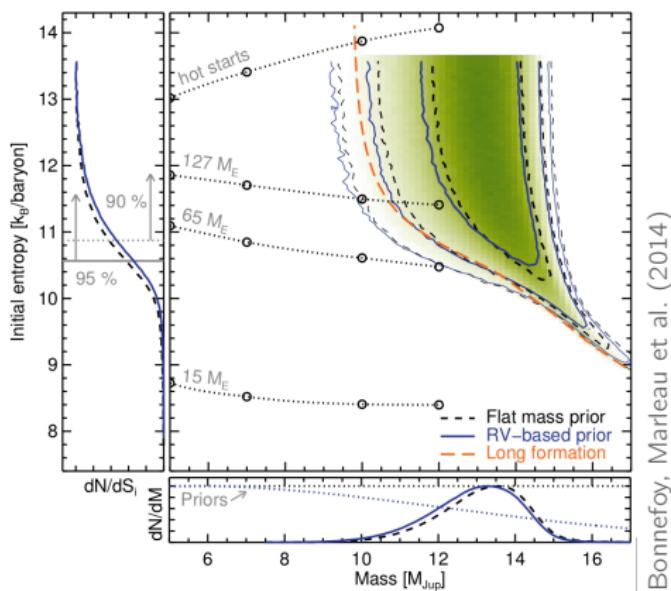


- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect)

β Pictoris b

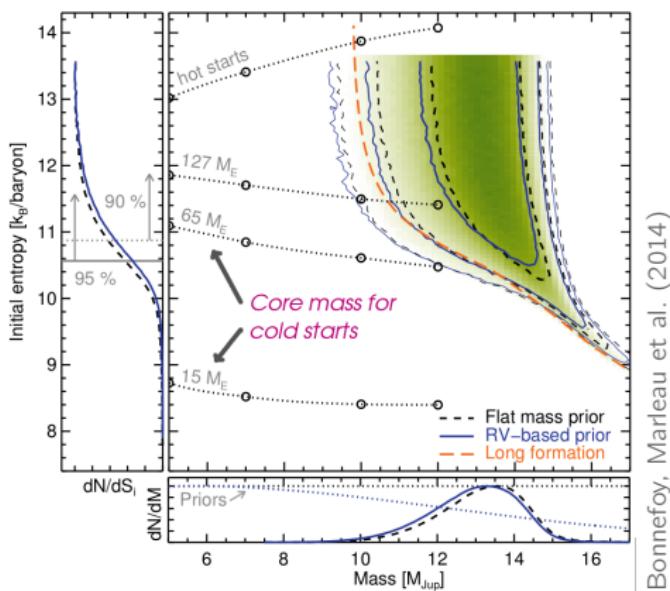
Bonnefoy, Marleau et al. (2014)

- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect)

β Pictoris b

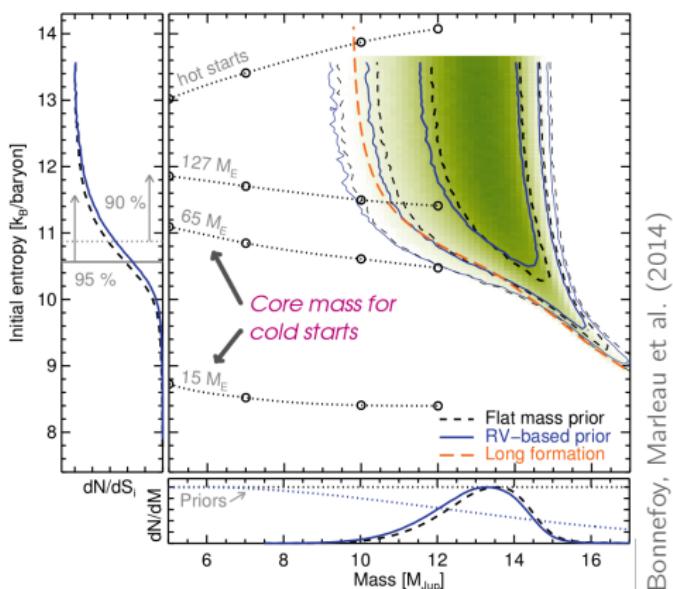
Bonnefoy, Marleau et al. (2014)

- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect)

β Pictoris b

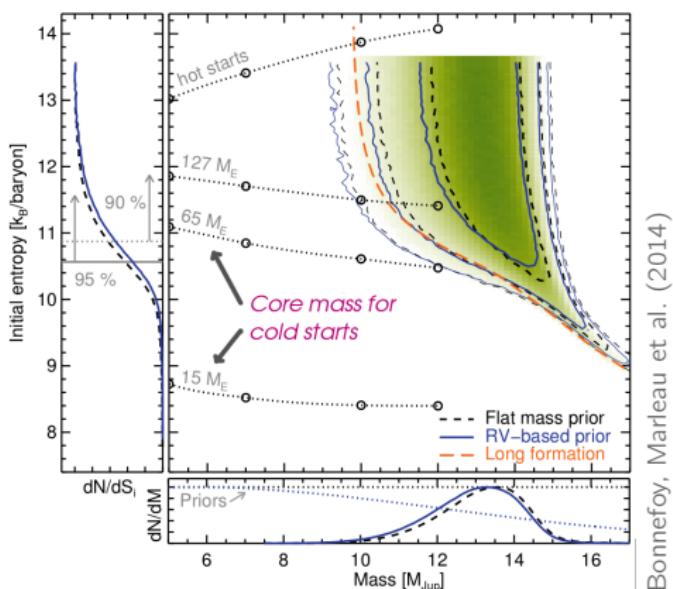
Bonnefoy, Marleau et al. (2014)

- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect)

β Pictoris b

Bonnefoy, Marleau et al. (2014)

- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect)
- Core mass $\geq 65 M_{\oplus}$ if cold start
- ★ Robust against age uncertainty

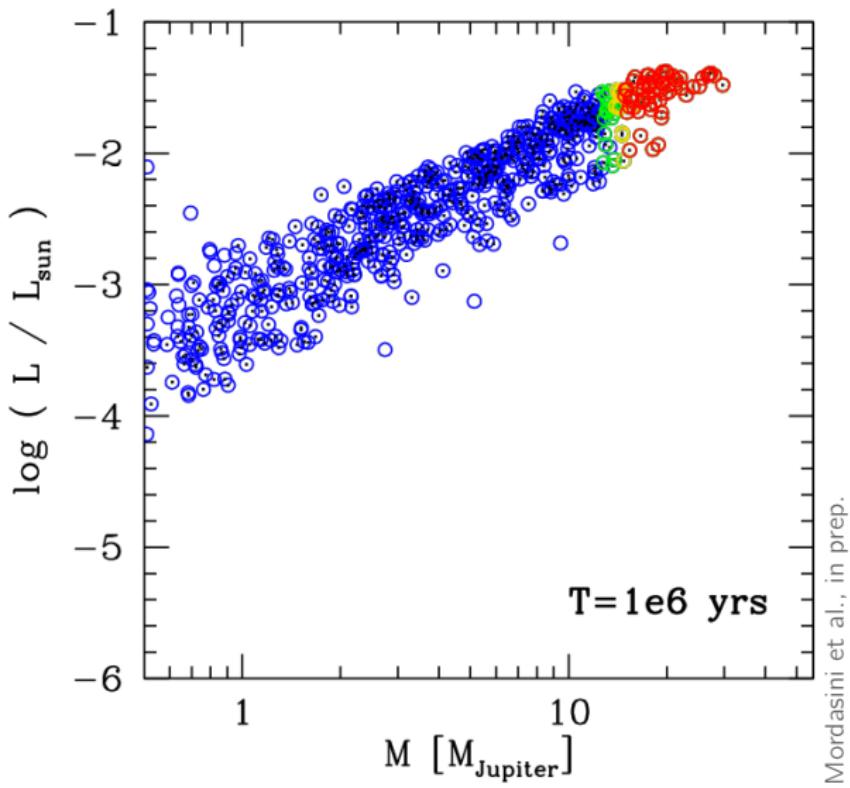
β Pictoris b

Bonnefoy, Marleau et al. (2014)

- MCMC for 21 ± 4 Myr and $\log L = -3.90 \pm 0.07$
- Use RV constraints (here, small effect), more dynamical modelling useful
- Core mass $\geq 65 M_{\oplus}$ if cold start
- ★ Robust against age uncertainty

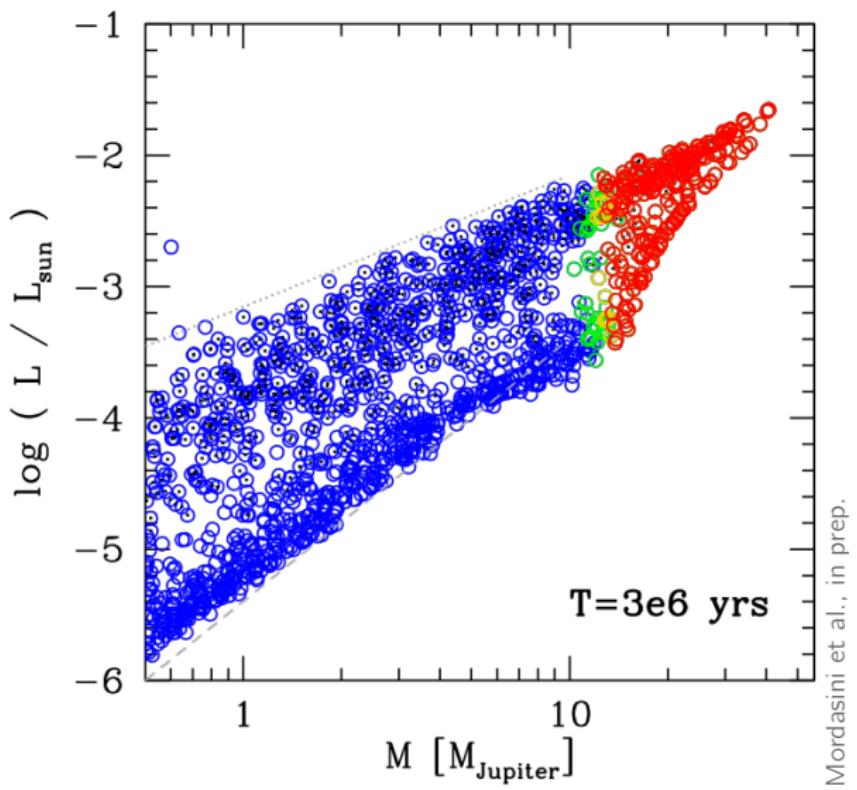
Overview

- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook



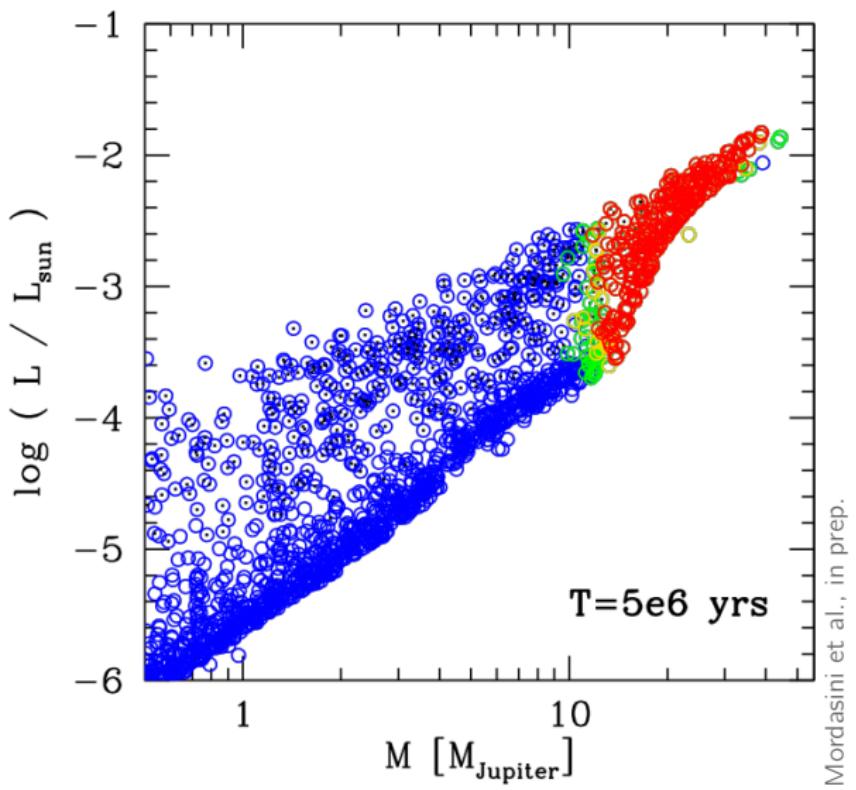
Mordasini et al., in prep.

- D-burning
- $L_D \geq 5\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 25\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 50\% L_{\text{int}}$
- Big L spread (~ 1.5 dex)
 - ! All have same opacity...



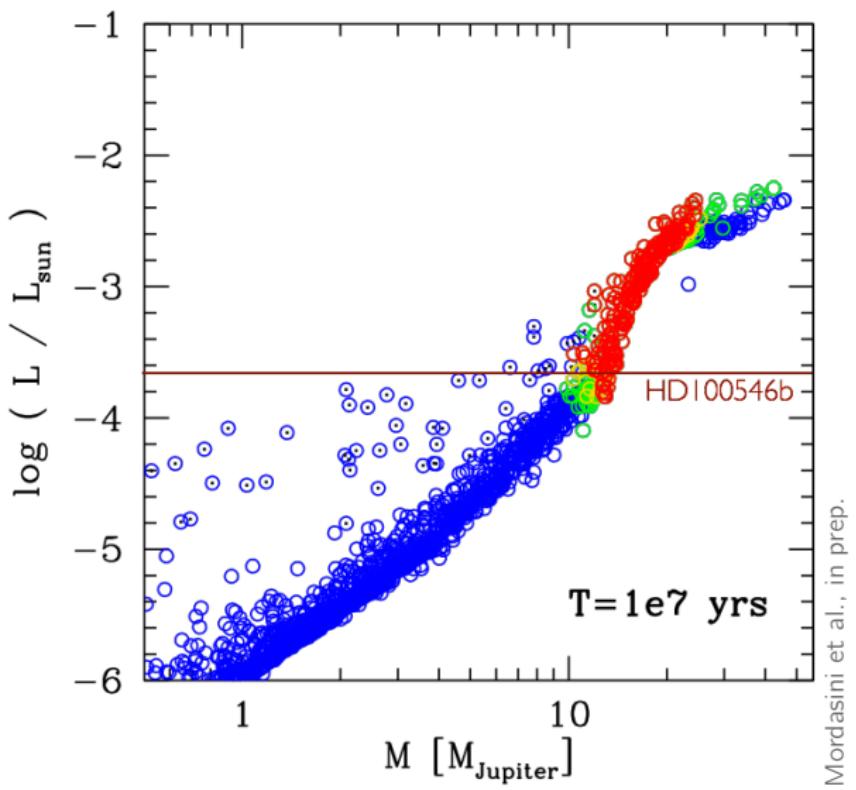
Mordasini et al., in prep.

- D-burning
- $L_D \geq 5\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 25\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 50\% L_{\text{int}}$
- Big L spread (~ 1.5 dex)
 - ! All have same opacity...



Mordasini et al., in prep.

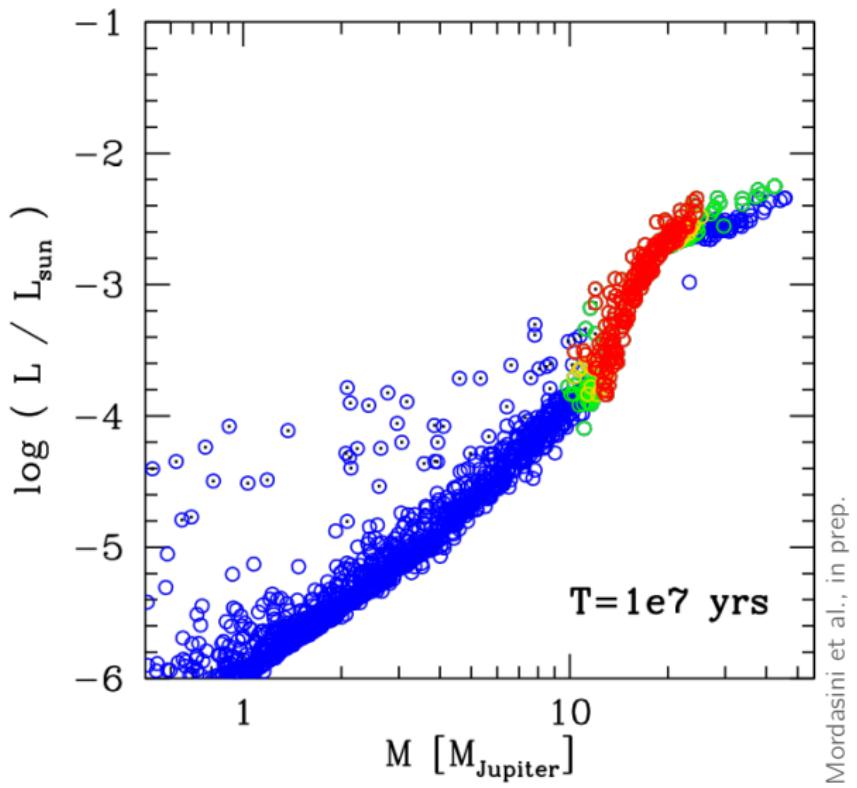
- D-burning
- $L_D \geq 5\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 25\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 50\% L_{\text{int}}$
- Big L spread (~ 1.5 dex)
 - ! All have same opacity...



Mordasini et al., in prep.

- D-burning
- $L_D \geq 5\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 25\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 50\% L_{\text{int}}$

- Big L spread (~ 1.5 dex)
- ! All have same opacity...
- HD 100546 b: interpretation?
(Quanz et al. 2015)



Mordasini et al., in prep.

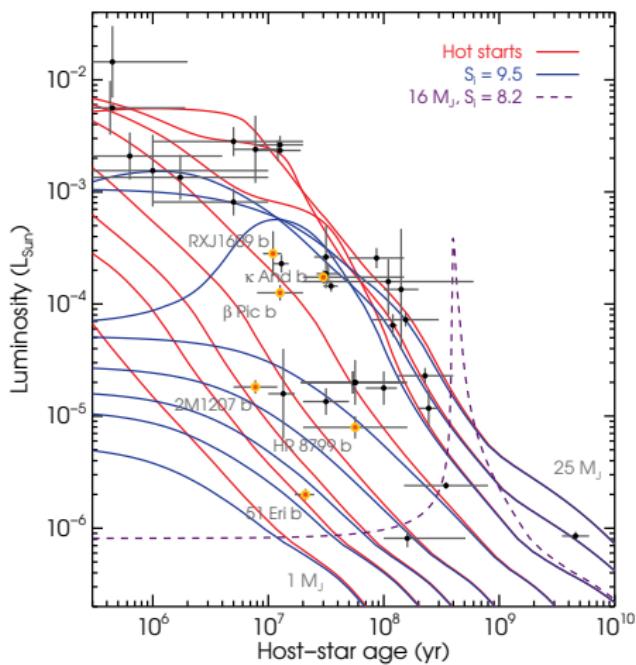
- D-burning
- $L_D \geq 5\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 25\% L_{\text{int}}$
 - $L_D \geq 50\% L_{\text{int}}$

- Big L spread (~ 1.5 dex)
- ! All have same opacity...
- HD 100546 b: interpretation?
(Quanz et al. 2015)

Overview

- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook

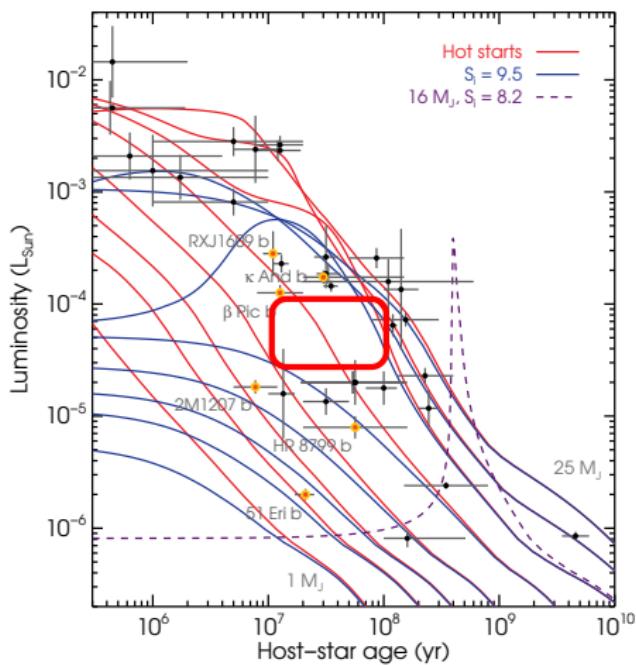
A feature of the L - t diagram?



Hot-start mass $\leq 25 M_J$
 (Neuhäuser & Schmidt 2012, updated)
 Cooling curves for 1–25 M_J

(Marleau & Cumming 2014)

A feature of the L - t diagram?



Hot-start mass $\leq 25 M_J$

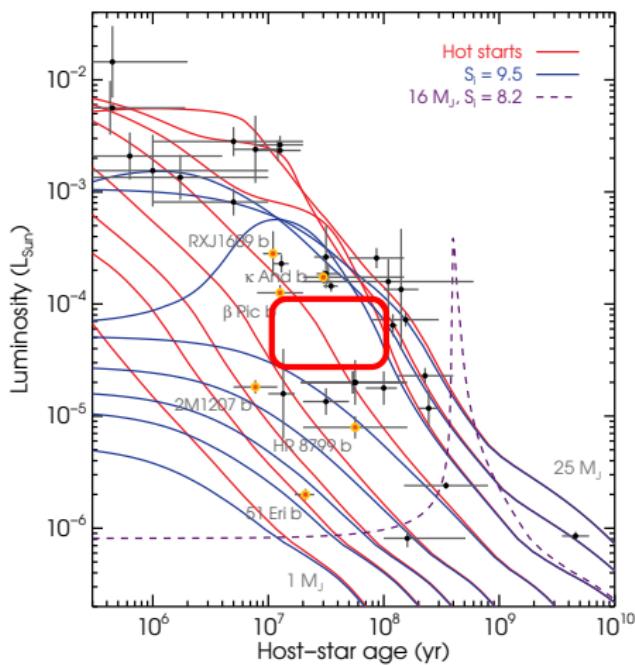
(Neuhäuser & Schmidt 2012, updated)

Cooling curves for 1–25 M_J

- Gap in data around $10^{-4} L_\odot$?

(Marleau & Cumming 2014)

A feature of the L - t diagram?



Hot-start mass $\leq 25 M_J$

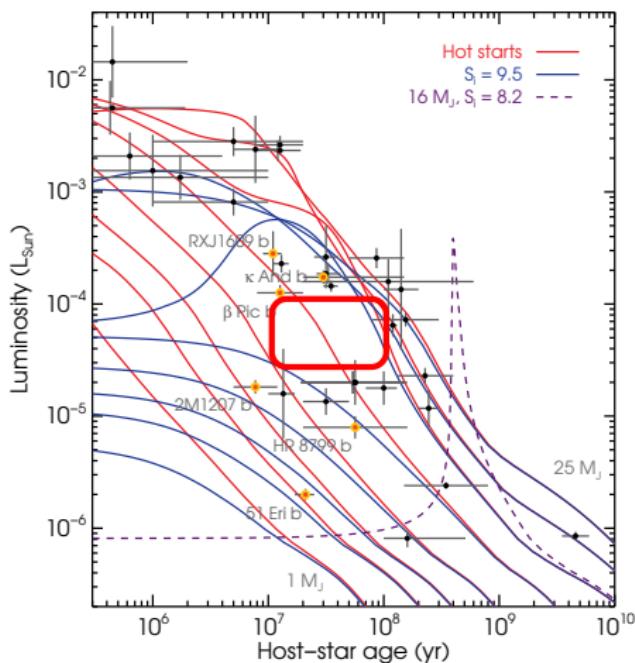
(Neuhäuser & Schmidt 2012, updated)

Cooling curves for $1-25 M_J$

- Gap in data around $10^{-4} L_{\odot}$?
- ★ Lower density in cooling curves...
- ... if uniform mass function over deuterium-burning limit

(Marleau & Cumming 2014)

A feature of the L - t diagram?



Hot-start mass $\leq 25 M_J$

(Neuhäuser & Schmidt 2012, updated)

Cooling curves for 1–25 M_J

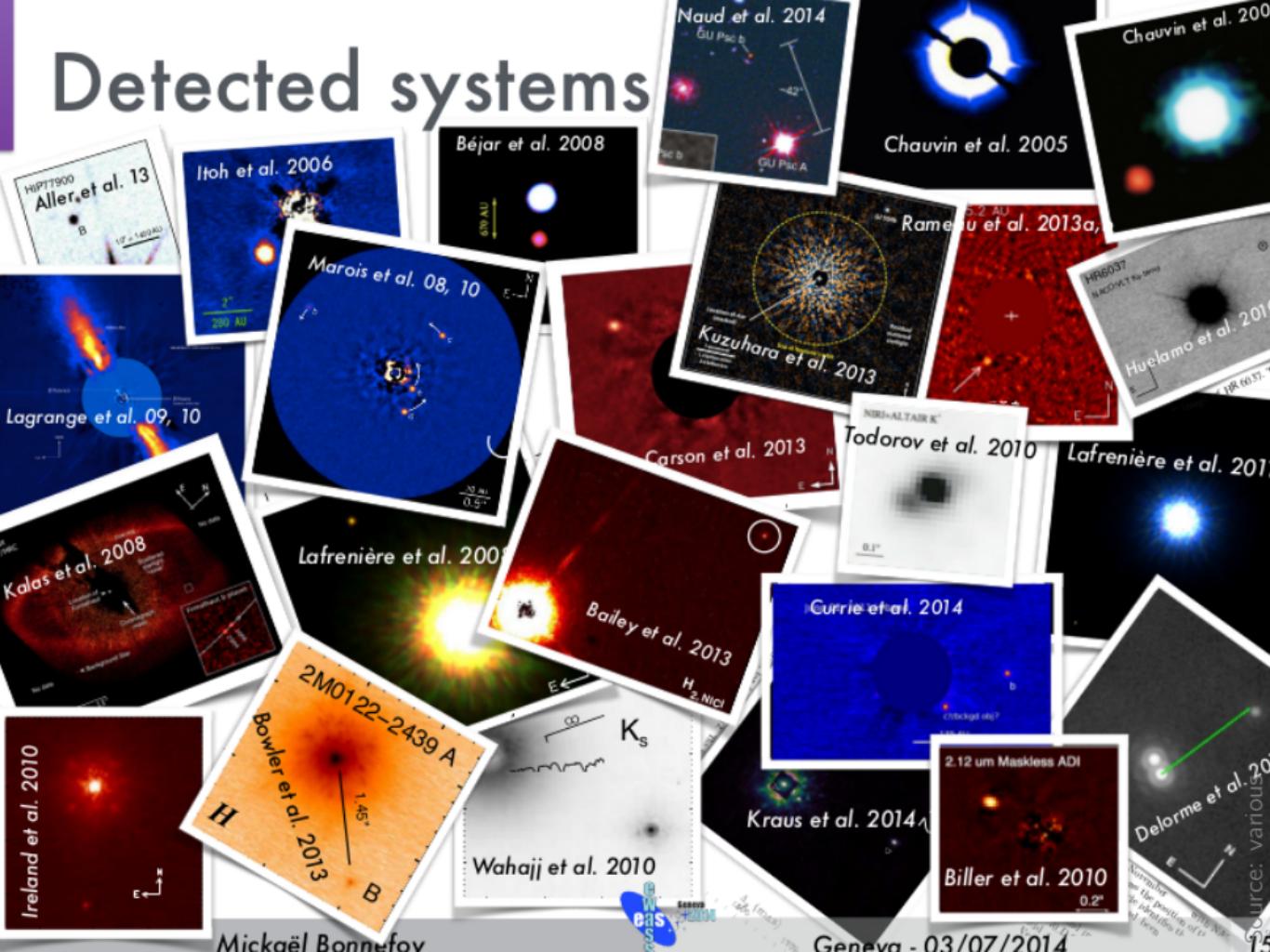
- Gap in data around $10^{-4} L_\odot$?
- ★ Lower density in cooling curves...
- ... if uniform mass function over deuterium-burning limit
- Speculative
- See what surveys say!

(Marleau & Cumming 2014)

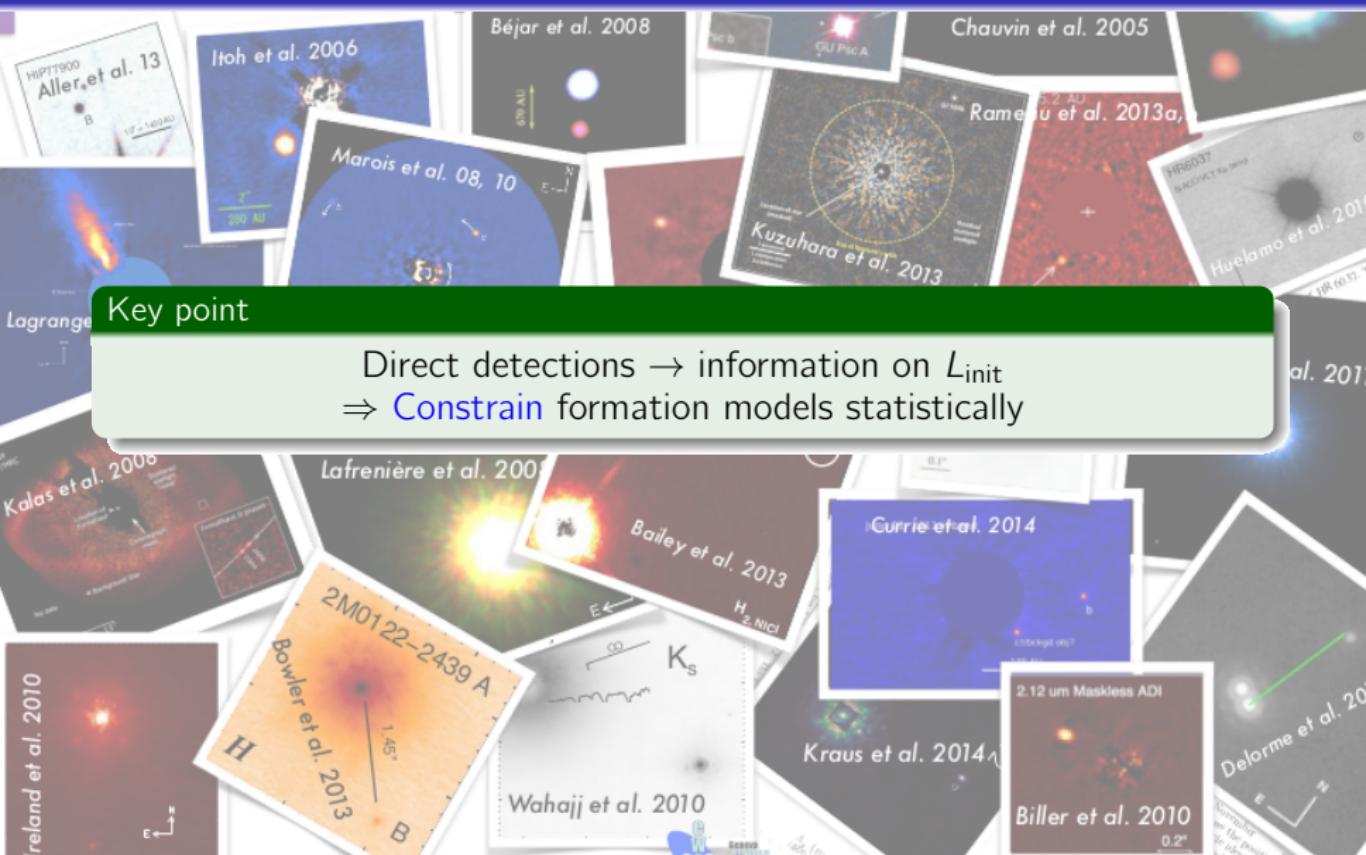
Overview

- 1 Uncertain theory + Unique observations = Great opportunity
- 2 Inferring M and S_i from L and age
- 3 Population synthesis results
- 4 Bonus: Speculation
- 5 Summary and outlook

Detected systems



Summary and outlook



Summary and outlook

Key point

Direct detections \rightarrow information on L_{init}
 \Rightarrow Constrain formation models statistically

- Application to β Pic b: $S_i > 10.5$ (non-cold start)
- Population synthesis: tool for statistical comparison to theory
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being directly detected (SPHERE, GPI, CHARIS, etc.)

Summary and outlook

Thank you for your attention!

Key point

Direct detections \rightarrow information on L_{init}
 \Rightarrow Constrain formation models statistically

- Application to β Pic b: $S_i > 10.5$ (non-cold start)
- Population synthesis: tool for statistical comparison to theory
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being directly detected (SPHERE, GPI, CHARIS, etc.)