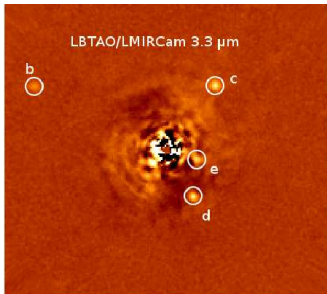


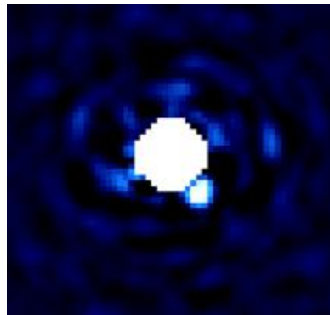
# Constraining the initial entropy of directly-detected exoplanets

Gabriel-Dominique Marleau<sup>1,2</sup>   Andrew Cumming<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MPIA (Heidelberg)   <sup>2</sup> McGill University (Canada)



Skemer et al. (2012)



Currie et al. (2011)

# Overview

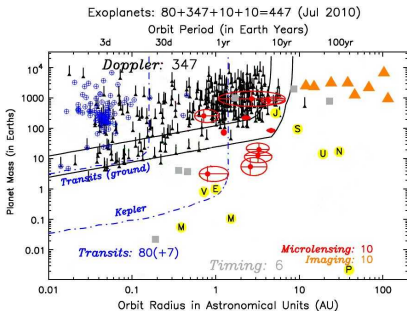
- 1 Motivation
  - Direct detection surveys
  - Uncertainty in post-formation conditions
- 2 Inferring  $M$  and  $S_i$  from  $L$  and age
  - Cooling models
  - Applications
- 3 Conclusion

# Overview

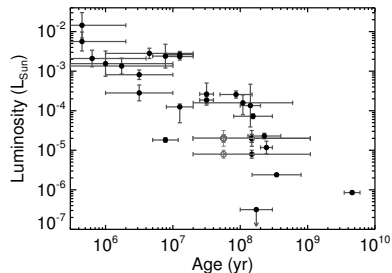
- 1 Motivation
  - Direct detection surveys
  - Uncertainty in post-formation conditions
- 2 Inferring  $M$  and  $S_i$  from  $L$  and age
  - Cooling models
  - Applications
- 3 Conclusion

# Direct imaging

- Bias towards young, massive, and hot planets
  - Many surveys on now or soon: SPHERE, GPI, VLT, HiCIAO, JWST, etc.
- Dramatic increase in number and detection of core-accretion candidates



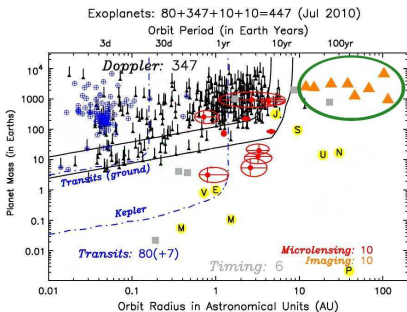
Dominik (2011), modif.



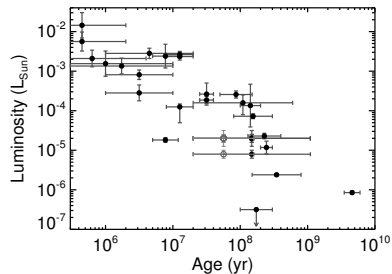
Neuhäuser & Schmidt (2012)

# Direct imaging

- Bias towards young, massive, and hot planets
  - Many surveys on now or soon: SPHERE, GPI, VLT, HiCIAO, JWST, etc.
- Dramatic increase in number and detection of core-accretion candidates



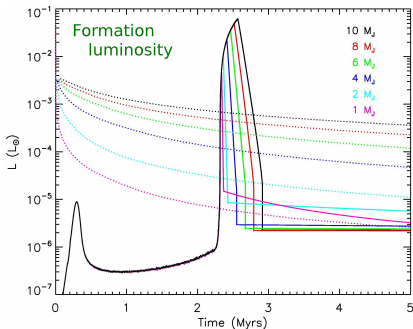
Dominik (2011), modif.



Neuhäuser & Schmidt (2012)

## Hot start or cold start?

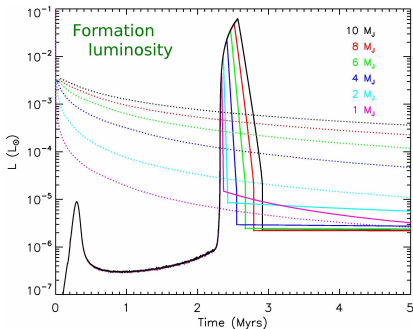
- Core accretion: closer-in, less massive, **colder** (lower  $S$ )
- Gravitational instability: tens of AU, heavier, **hotter**
- ★ Actually, uncertain initial conditions →



Marley et al. (2007)

## Hot start or cold start?

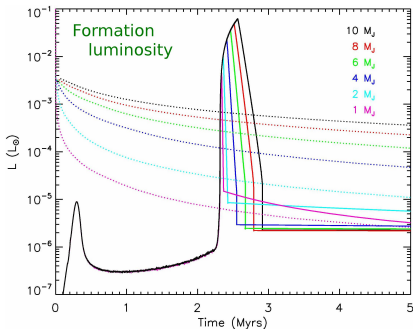
- Core accretion: closer-in, less massive, **colder** (lower  $S$ )
- Gravitational instability: tens of AU, heavier, **hotter**
- ★ Actually, **uncertain** initial conditions → need to consider arbitrary  $S_i$



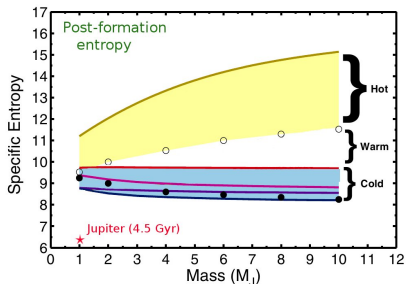
Marley et al. (2007)

## Hot start or cold start?

- Core accretion: closer-in, less massive, **colder** (lower  $S$ )
- Gravitational instability: tens of AU, heavier, **hotter**
- ★ Actually, uncertain initial conditions → **need to consider arbitrary  $S_i$**



Marley et al. (2007)



Spiegel &amp; Burrows (2012)



# Consequences

- Hot-start models used for planning → overpredict yields
- Masses assigned from hot starts → wrong statistics
- Conversely: use detections to inform formation scenarios

# Consequences

- Hot-start models used for planning → overpredict yields
- Masses assigned from hot starts → wrong statistics
- Conversely: use detections to inform formation scenarios

## Constraining the mass and initial entropy of directly-detected planets

- Make planet models with arbitrary entropy →  $L(M, S(t))$
- Given  $L$  and age, find which  $(M, S_i)$  correspond to this

# Consequences

- Hot-start models used for planning → overpredict yields
- Masses assigned from hot starts → wrong statistics
- Conversely: use detections to inform formation scenarios

## Constraining the mass and initial entropy of directly-detected planets

- Make planet models with arbitrary entropy →  $L(M, S(t))$
- Given  $L$  and age, find which  $(M, S_i)$  correspond to this
- ★ Independent of formation model!

# Consequences

- Hot-start models used for planning → overpredict yields
- Masses assigned from hot starts → wrong statistics
- Conversely: use detections to inform formation scenarios

## Constraining the mass and initial entropy of directly-detected planets

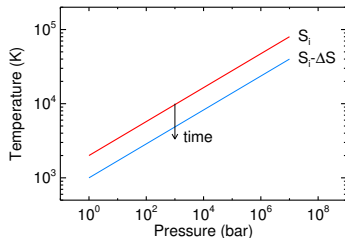
- Make planet models with arbitrary entropy →  $L(M, S(t))$
- Given  $L$  and age, find which  $(M, S_i)$  correspond to this
- ★ Independent of formation model!

# Overview

- 1 Motivation
  - Direct detection surveys
  - Uncertainty in post-formation conditions
- 2 Inferring  $M$  and  $S_i$  from  $L$  and age
  - Cooling models
  - Applications
- 3 Conclusion

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets

- Standard opacities and composition
- Usual constant- $S$  structure equations
- Given  $M$  and  $S \rightarrow L_{\text{bol}}$  and  $t_{\text{cool}}$
- (Found  $L_{\text{bol}}(M, S)$ ) explainable

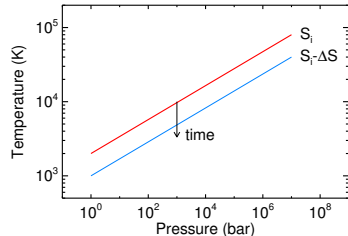
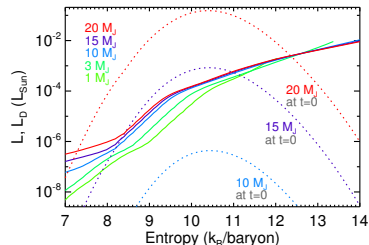


Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets

- Standard opacities and composition
- Usual constant- $S$  structure equations
- Given  $M$  and  $S \rightarrow L_{\text{bol}}$  and  $t_{\text{cool}}$
- (Found  $L_{\text{bol}}(M, S)$ ) explainable

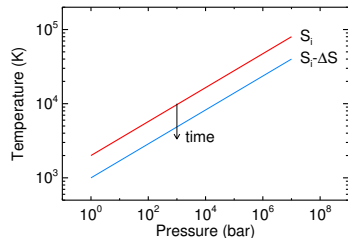
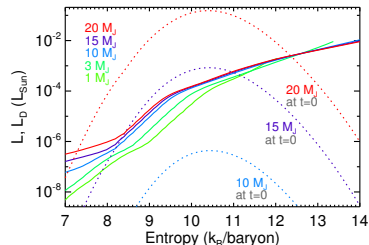
→ Grid of models specified by  $M$  and  $S$



Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets

- Standard opacities and composition
  - Usual constant- $S$  structure equations
  - Given  $M$  and  $S \rightarrow L_{\text{bol}}$  and  $t_{\text{cool}}$
  - (Found  $L_{\text{bol}}(M, S)$ ) explainable
- Grid of models specified by  $M$  and  $S$



Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

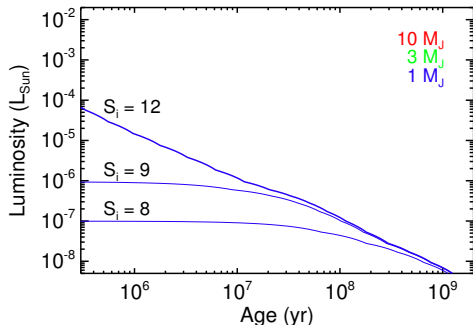


# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets (cont'd)

Cooling curves:

! Low  $S$  means long  $t_{\text{cool}}$

- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  remember i.c.
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  power law



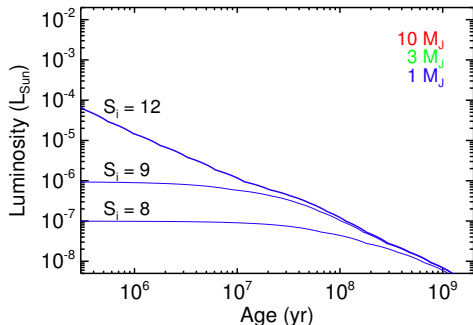
Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets (cont'd)

Cooling curves:

! Low  $S$  means long  $t_{\text{cool}}$

- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  remember i.c.
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  power law

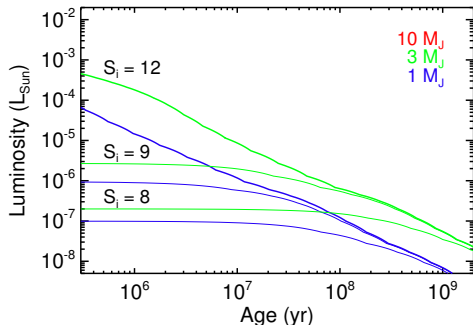


Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets (cont'd)

Cooling curves:

- ! Low  $S$  means long  $t_{\text{cool}}$
- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  remember i.c.
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  power law

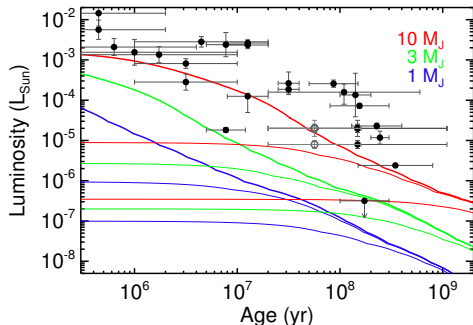


Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Thermal evolution of gas giant planets (cont'd)

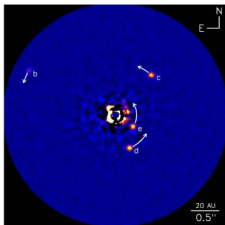
Cooling curves:

- ! Low  $S$  means long  $t_{\text{cool}}$
- $t < t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  remember i.c.
- $t > t_{\text{cool}}$ :  $\approx$  power law

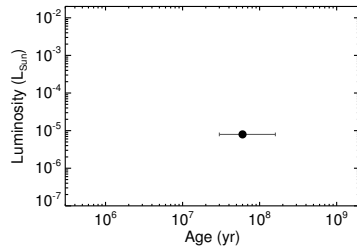


Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)  
Neuhäuser & Schmidt (2012)

## HR 8799 b

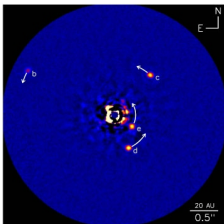


Marois et al., Zuckerman (2010)



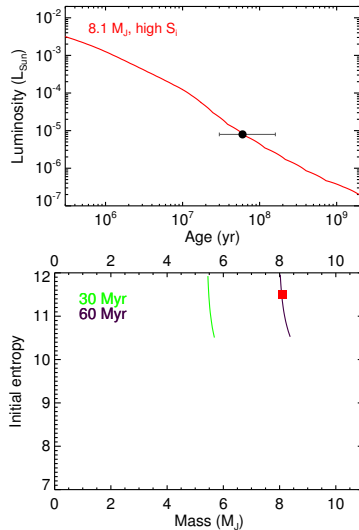
- Hot-start masses

## HR 8799 b

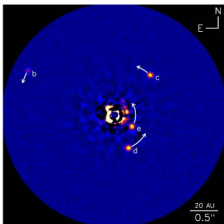


Marois et al., Zuckerman (2010)

- Hot-start masses

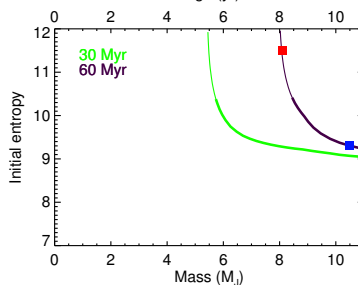
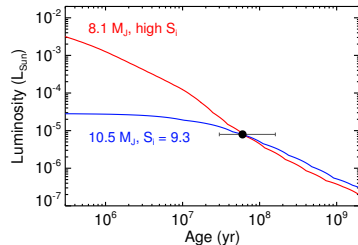


## HR 8799 b

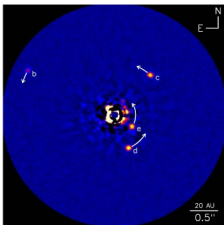


Marois et al., Zuckerman (2010)

- Hot-start masses
- Multiple system → dynamical info
- Lower bound on  $S_i$

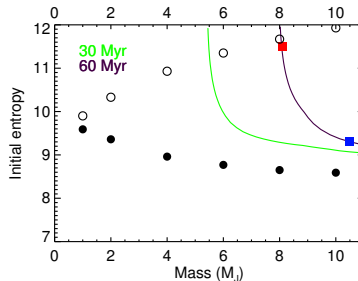
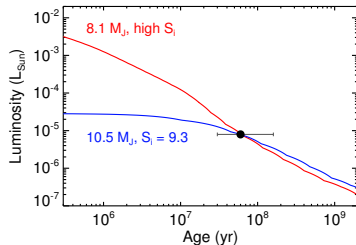


## HR 8799 b



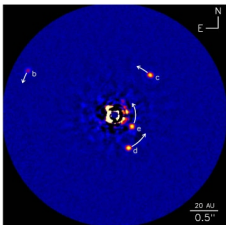
Marois et al., Zuckerman (2010)

- Hot-start masses
- Multiple system  $\rightarrow$  dynamical info
- $\rightarrow$  Lower bound on  $S_i$
- CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 0.5$  but ok



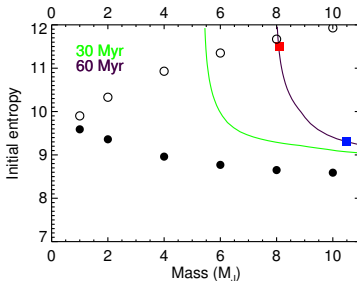
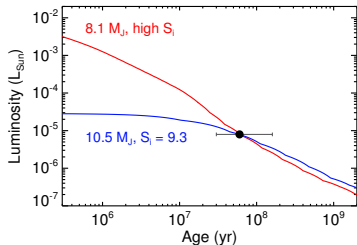


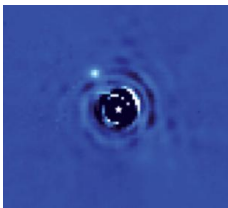
## HR 8799 b



Marois et al., Zuckerman (2010)

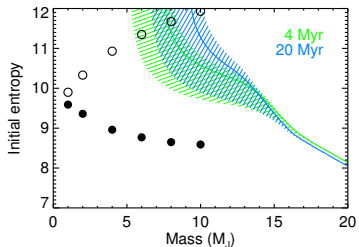
- Hot-start masses
- Multiple system  $\rightarrow$  dynamical info
- $\rightarrow$  Lower bound on  $S_i$
- CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 0.5$  but ok



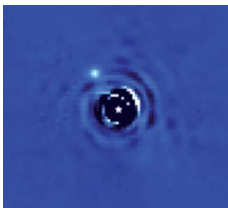
$\beta$  Pic

Lagrange et al. (2011)

- Upper mass from RV  $\rightarrow$  minimum  $S_i$

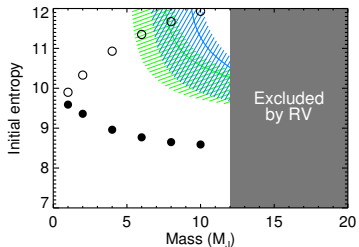


Marleau &amp; Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

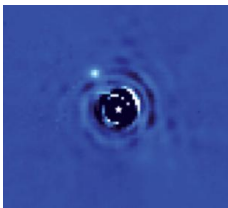
$\beta$  Pic

Lagrange et al. (2011)

- Upper mass from RV  $\rightarrow$  minimum  $S_i$
- Traditional CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 1.5$

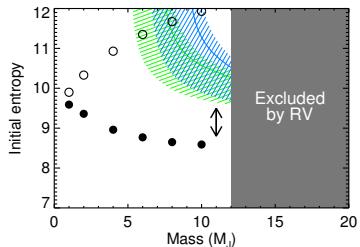


Marleau &amp; Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

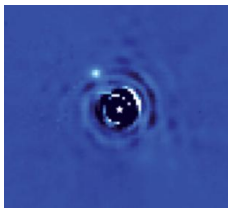
$\beta$  Pic

Lagrange et al. (2011)

- Upper mass from RV  $\rightarrow$  minimum  $S_i$
- Traditional CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 1.5$

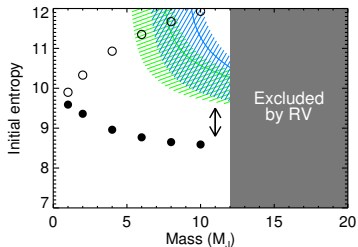


Marleau &amp; Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

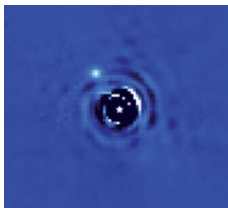
$\beta$  Pic

Lagrange et al. (2011)

- Upper mass from RV  $\rightarrow$  minimum  $S_i$
- Traditional CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 1.5$  (but more realistic shock  $\rightarrow$  ok?)
- Assume  $dN/dM \rightarrow$  posterior on  $S_i$

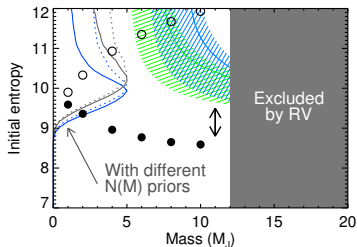


Marleau &amp; Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

$\beta$  Pic

Lagrange et al. (2011)

- Upper mass from RV  $\rightarrow$  minimum  $S_i$
- Traditional CA too cold by  $\Delta S = 1.5$  (but more realistic shock  $\rightarrow$  ok?)
- Assume  $dN/dM \rightarrow$  posterior on  $S_i$



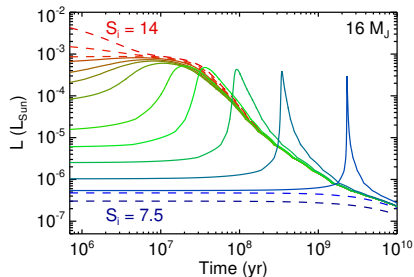
Marleau &amp; Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

## Complication: Deuterium burning

Add deuterium burning ( $M \gtrsim 13 M_J$ ):

$$L_{\text{bol}} = -\frac{dS}{dt} \int T dm + L_D$$

- Cooling slowed down
- Gives late-time D flashes
- Can realistically be formed?



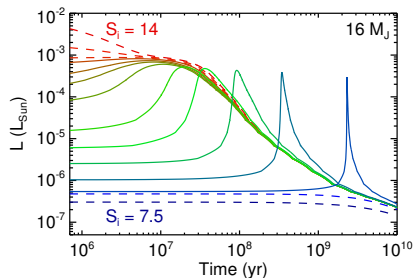
Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

## Complication: Deuterium burning

Add deuterium burning ( $M \gtrsim 13 M_J$ ):

$$L_{\text{bol}} = -\frac{dS}{dt} \int T dm + L_D$$

- Cooling slowed down
  - Gives late-time D flashes
  - **Can realistically be formed?**
- Observational consequences
- Detectable by D in spectrum?



Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

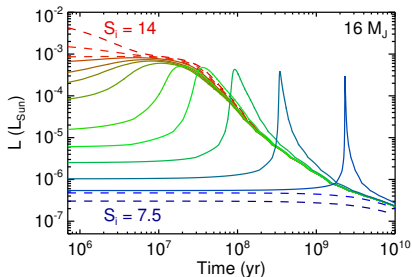


## Complication: Deuterium burning

Add deuterium burning ( $M \gtrsim 13 M_J$ ):

$$L_{\text{bol}} = -\frac{dS}{dt} \int T dm + L_D$$

- Cooling slowed down
  - Gives late-time D flashes
  - Can realistically be formed?
- Observational consequences
- Detectable by D in spectrum?



Marleau & Cumming 2012 (in prep.)

# Overview

- 1 Motivation
  - Direct detection surveys
  - Uncertainty in post-formation conditions
- 2 Inferring  $M$  and  $S_i$  from  $L$  and age
  - Cooling models
  - Applications
- 3 Conclusion

## Summary and outlook

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\gg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start  
 $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)

## Summary and outlook

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\gg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start
- $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)
  - Application to HR 8799 system and  $\beta$  Pic: their  $S_i > 9.5$
- $\rightarrow$  Need to tweak core accretion to explain  $\beta$  Pic

## Summary and outlook

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\gg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start
- $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)
- Application to HR 8799 system and  $\beta$  Pic: their  $S_i > 9.5$
- $\rightarrow$  Need to tweak core accretion to explain  $\beta$  Pic
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being detected

## Summary and outlook

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\gg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start
- $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)
- Application to HR 8799 system and  $\beta$  Pic: their  $S_i > 9.5$
- $\rightarrow$  Need to tweak core accretion to explain  $\beta$  Pic
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being detected

## Summary and outlook

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\ggg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start
- $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)
- Application to HR 8799 system and  $\beta$  Pic: their  $S_i > 9.5$
- $\rightarrow$  Need to tweak core accretion to explain  $\beta$  Pic
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being detected

*Marleau & Cumming (2012) soon on arXiv!*

## Summary and outlook

★ Thank you for your attention! ★

- Proper interpretation of direct detections  $\rightarrow M$  possibly  $\ggg M_{\text{hot start}}$

### Key point

Given  $L$  at  $t$ , can calculate curve of allowed  $M-S_i$

- Other  $M$  information  $\rightarrow$  constrain hot-/coldness of start
- $\rightarrow$  Statistically compare with formation models (population synthesis)
- Application to HR 8799 system and  $\beta$  Pic: their  $S_i > 9.5$
- $\rightarrow$  Need to tweak core accretion to explain  $\beta$  Pic
- Exciting future as close-in planets start being detected

*Marleau & Cumming (2012) soon on arXiv!*