

Revisited relations for exoplanets mass-radius below $120 M_{\oplus}$

Otegi et al. 2020

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Outline

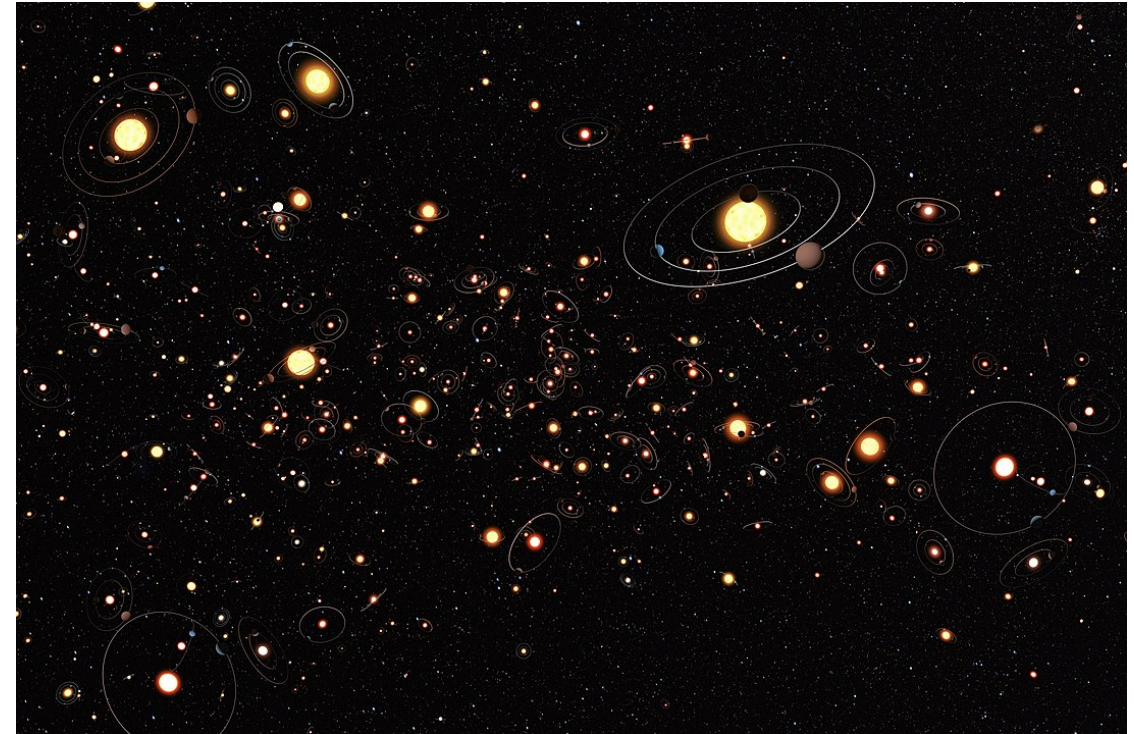
- An introduction to the exoplanets
 - Methods of detecting exoplanets
- Mass-radius (M-R) relations
 - Analysis of the M-R diagram
- Summary and my questions

Exoplanets



Exoplanets:

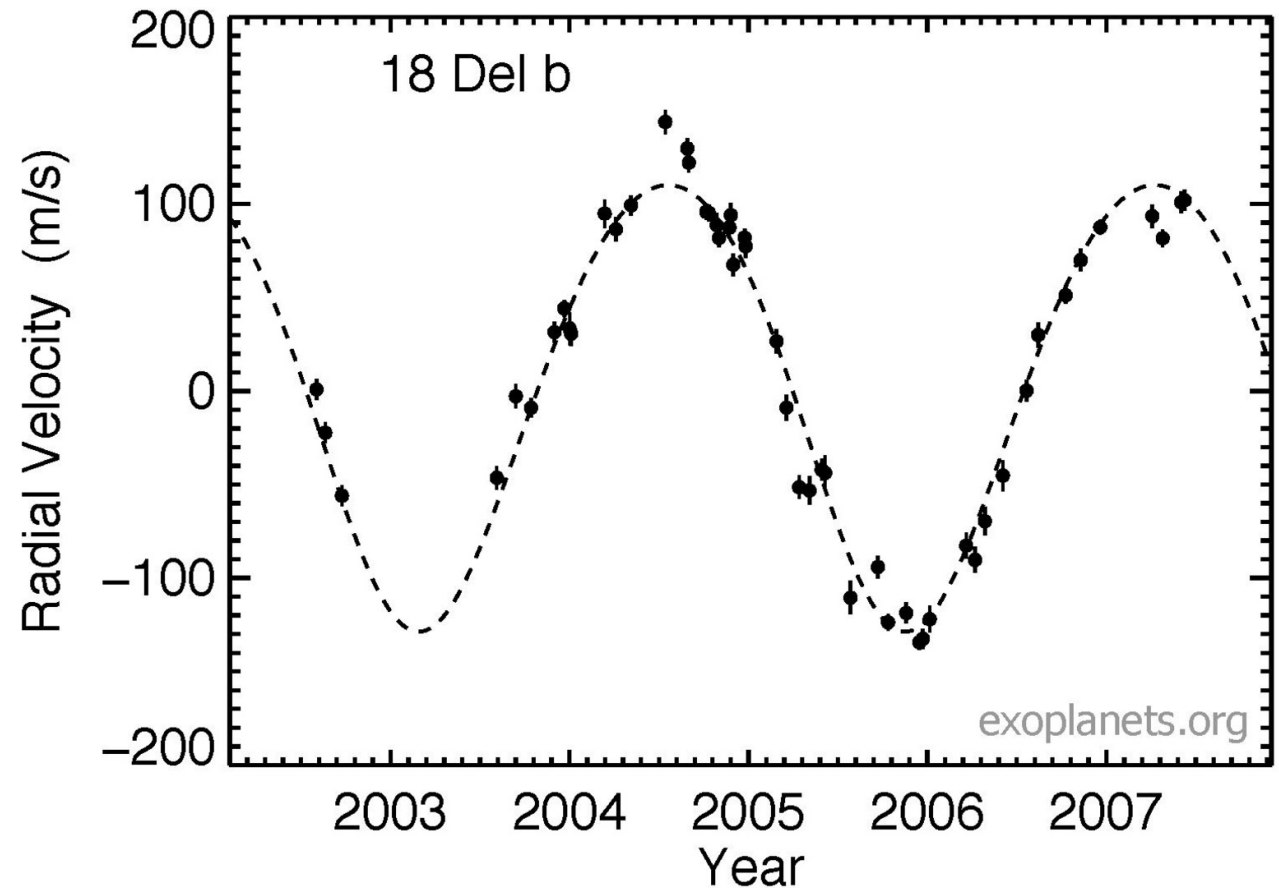
- The planets outside the Solar System
 - M below the limiting mass for thermonuclear fusion of deuterium ($\approx 13 M_{Jupiter}$)
 - orbit stars or stellar remnants
 - cleared its neighbouring region of planetesimals
 -



Artist's impression (not to scale) of how commonly planets orbit the stars in the Milky Way.

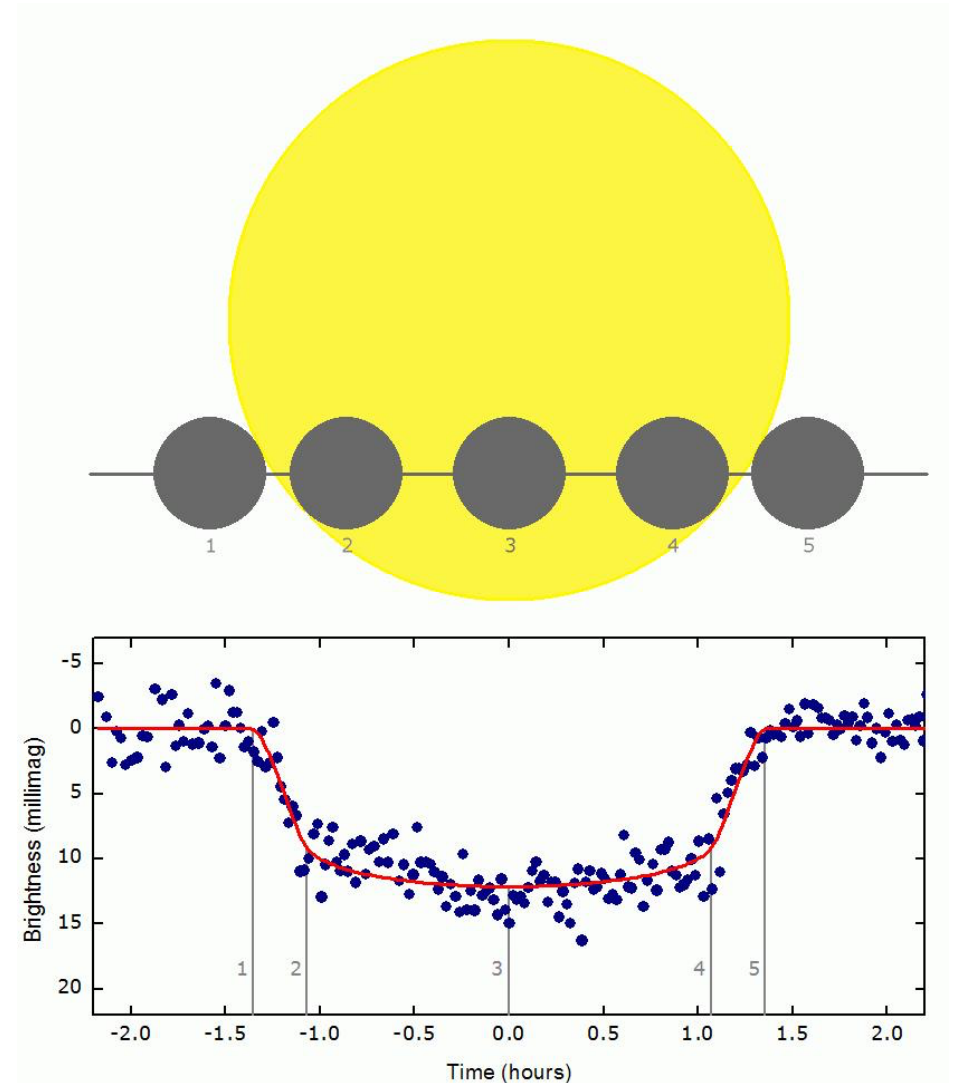
Methods of detecting exoplanets

- Radial velocity (RV) method
 - A star with a planet will move in its own small orbit in response to the planet's gravity.



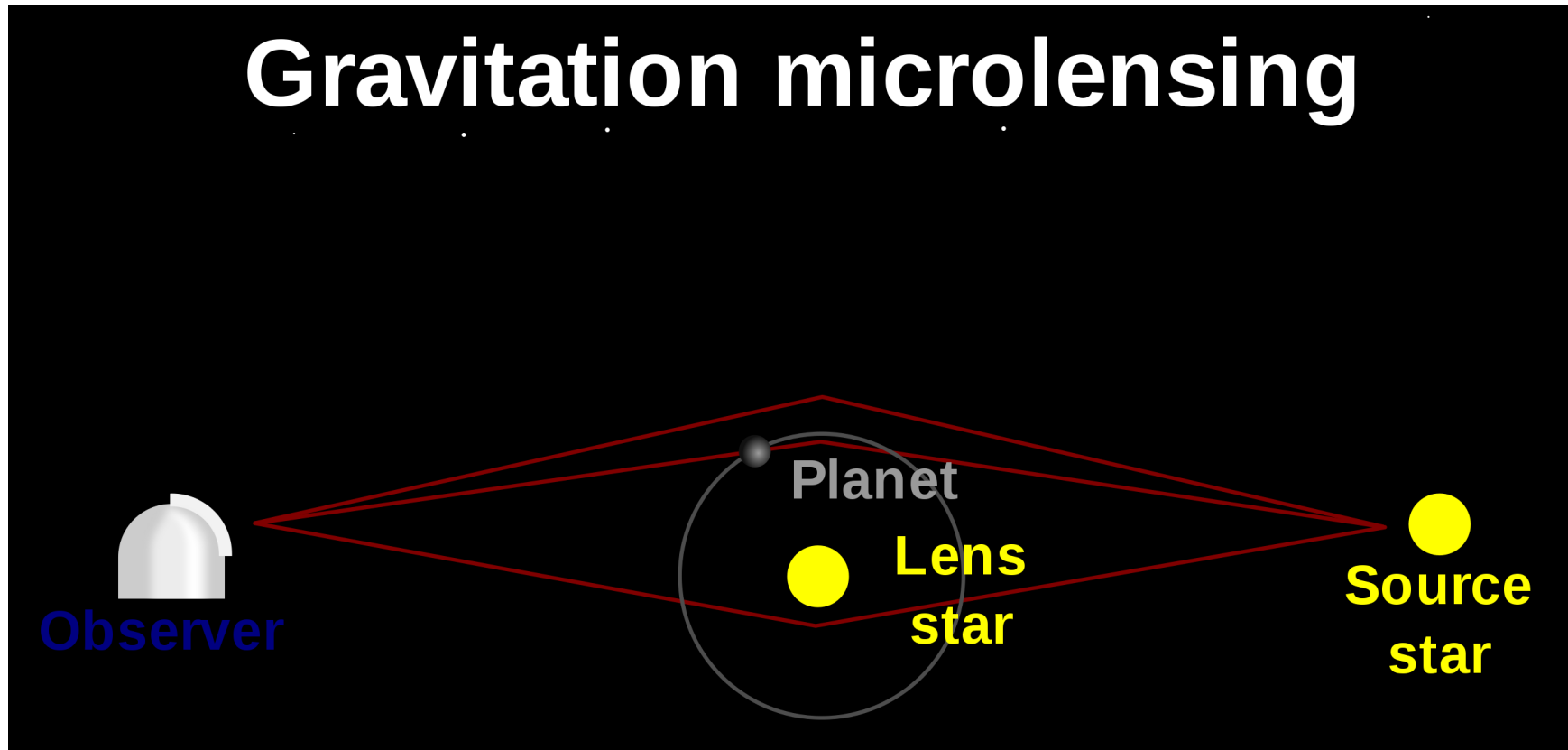
Methods of detecting exoplanets

- The transit photometry
 - If a planet crosses (transits) in front of its parent star's disk, then the observed visual brightness of the star drops



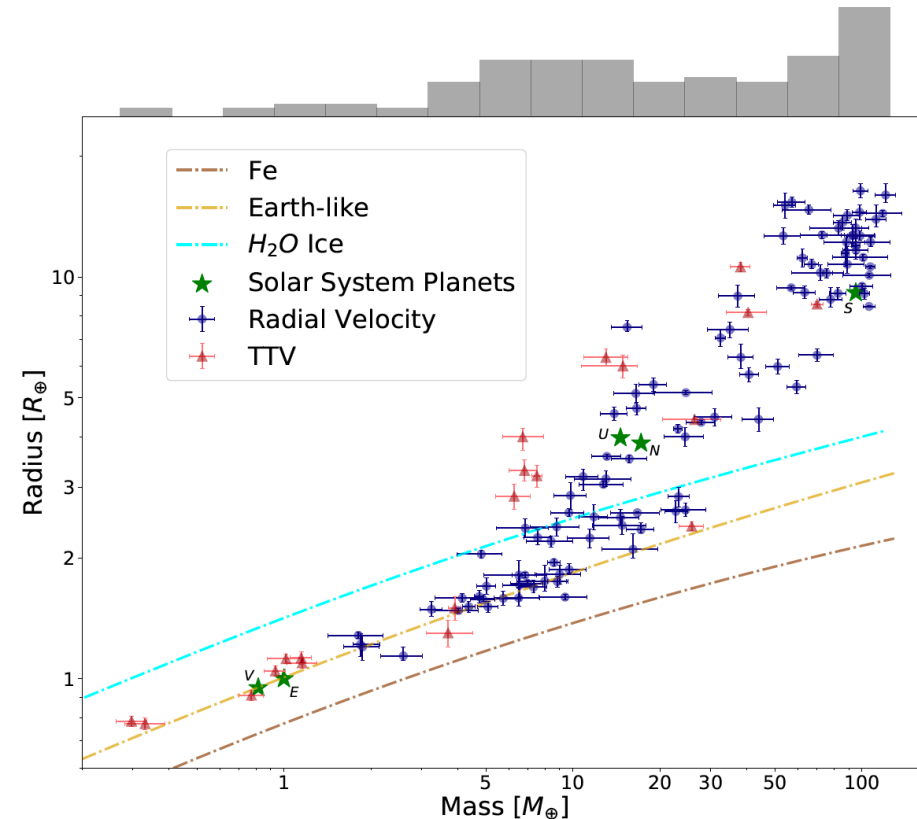
Methods of detecting exoplanets

- Microlensing
 - The planet's own gravitational field can make a detectable contribution to the lensing effect.



Mass-radius relations

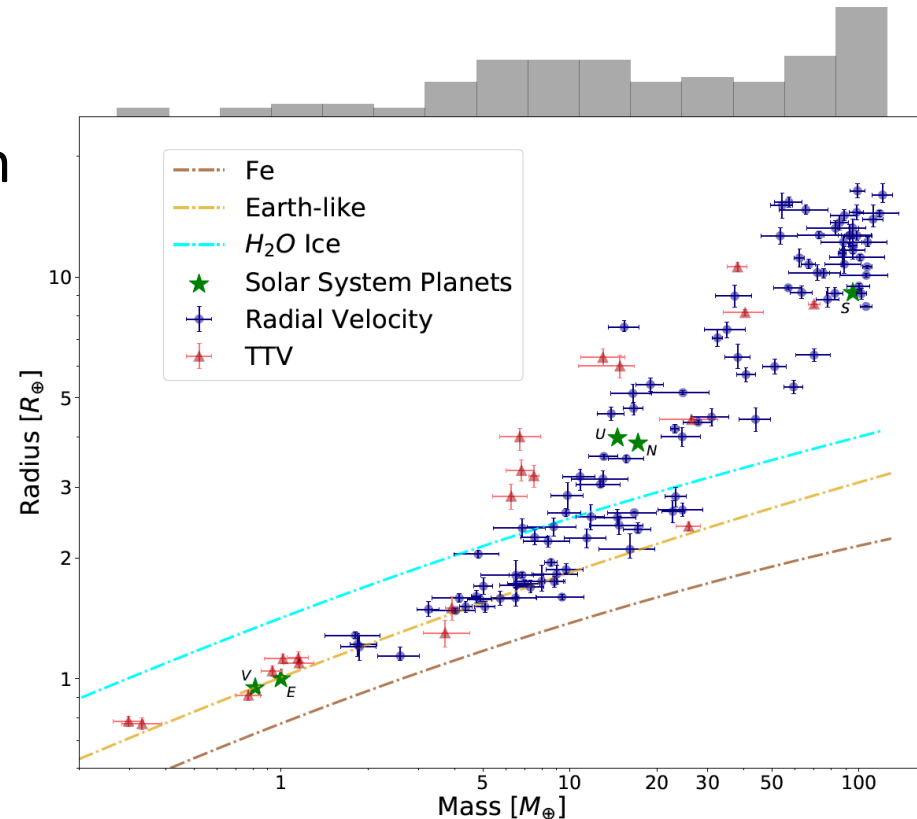
- To date, more than 4000 exoplanets have been discovered
- Knowledge of both the mass and radius
 - estimate the planetary bulk density
 - infer the possible compositions and internal structures



Revisited M-R diagram with relative uncertainties smaller than 25% for mass and smaller than 8% for radius (Otegi et al. 2020)

Mass-radius relations

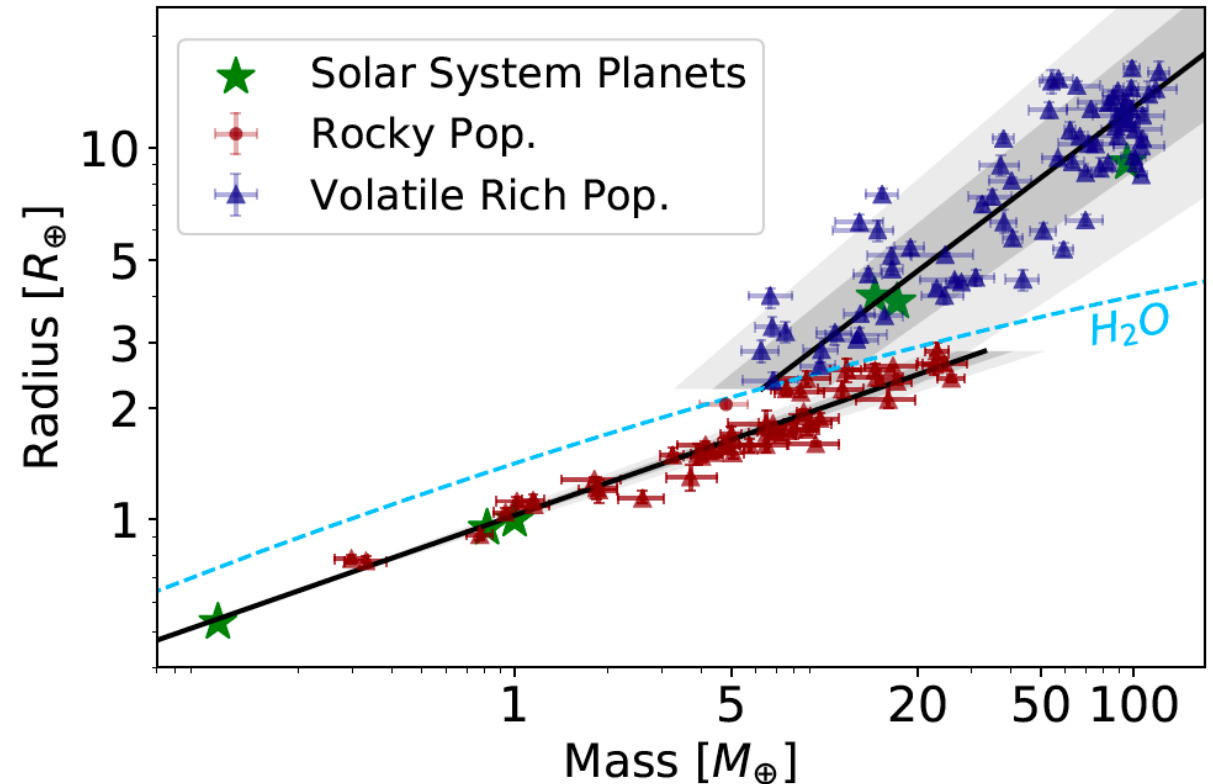
- Explore the demographic of exoplanets in a statistical sense
- Planet formation and evolution
 - The planetary mass function
 - primordial atmosphere mass
 - migration
 - atmospheric loss
 - ...



Revisited M-R diagram with relative uncertainties smaller than 25% for mass and smaller than 8% for radius (Otegi et al. 2020)

Two distinct exoplanet populations

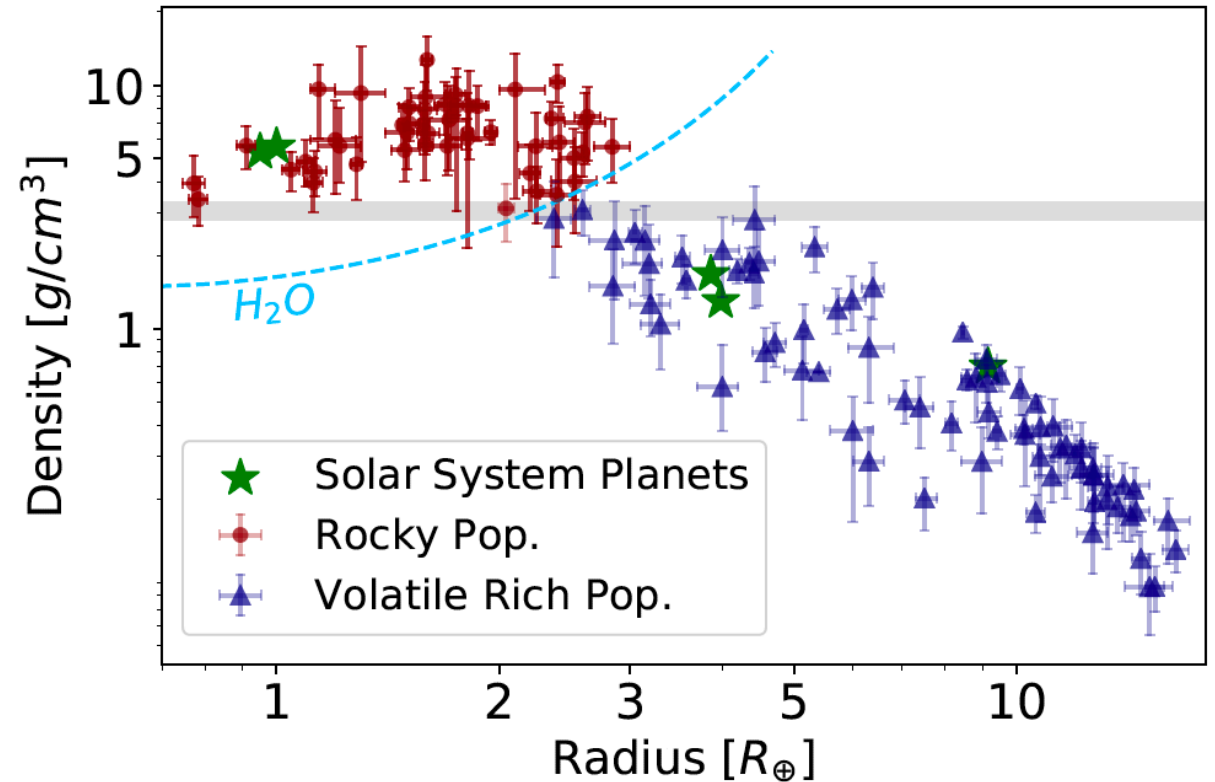
- Dashed line : The composition line of pure water
- Rocky populations' upper limit:
 - $25 M_{\oplus}$ (giant planet formation models with pebble accretion)
- Volatile-rich populations lower limit (may):
 - $5 M_{\oplus}$



M-R relations fitting rocky and volatile-rich populations (Otegi et al. 2020)

Two distinct exoplanet populations

- The pure-water composition curve is less arbitrary and is based on physical arguments



density against radius for the catalogue (Otegi et al. 2020)

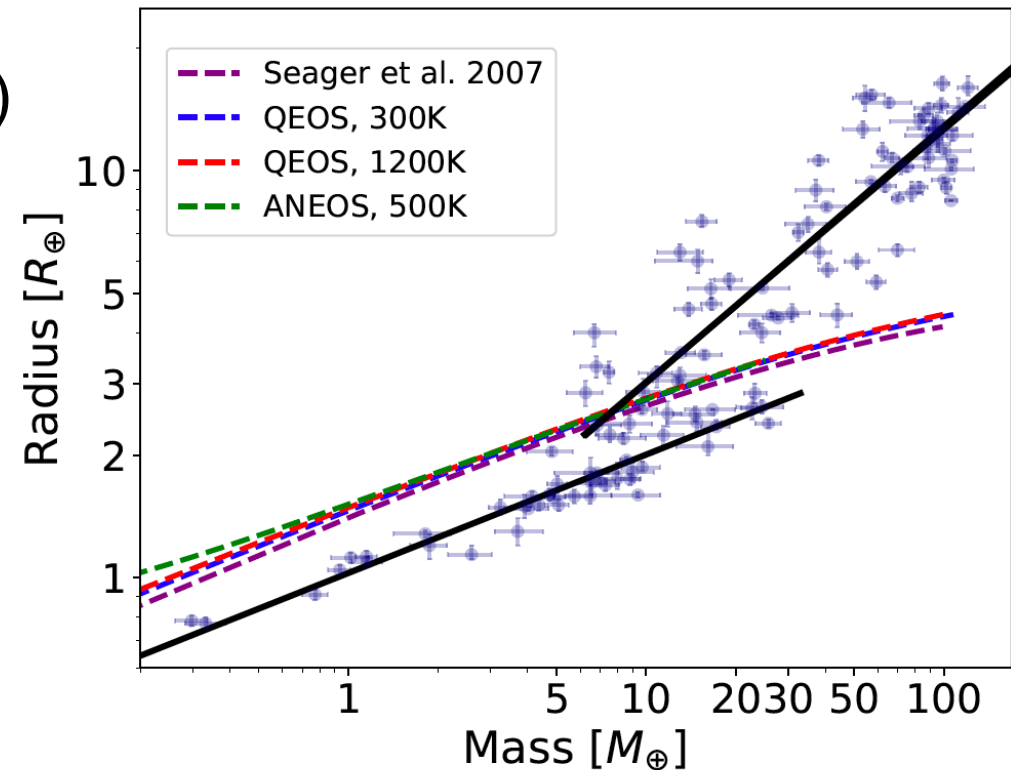
Mass-radius relations

- The composition line of pure-water depends on the EOS (Equation of State) used and the planetary temperature.

$$R = \begin{cases} (1.03 \pm 0.02) M^{(0.29 \pm 0.01)}, & \text{if } \rho > 3.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ (0.70 \pm 0.11) M^{(0.63 \pm 0.04)}, & \text{if } \rho < 3.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}, \end{cases}$$

or

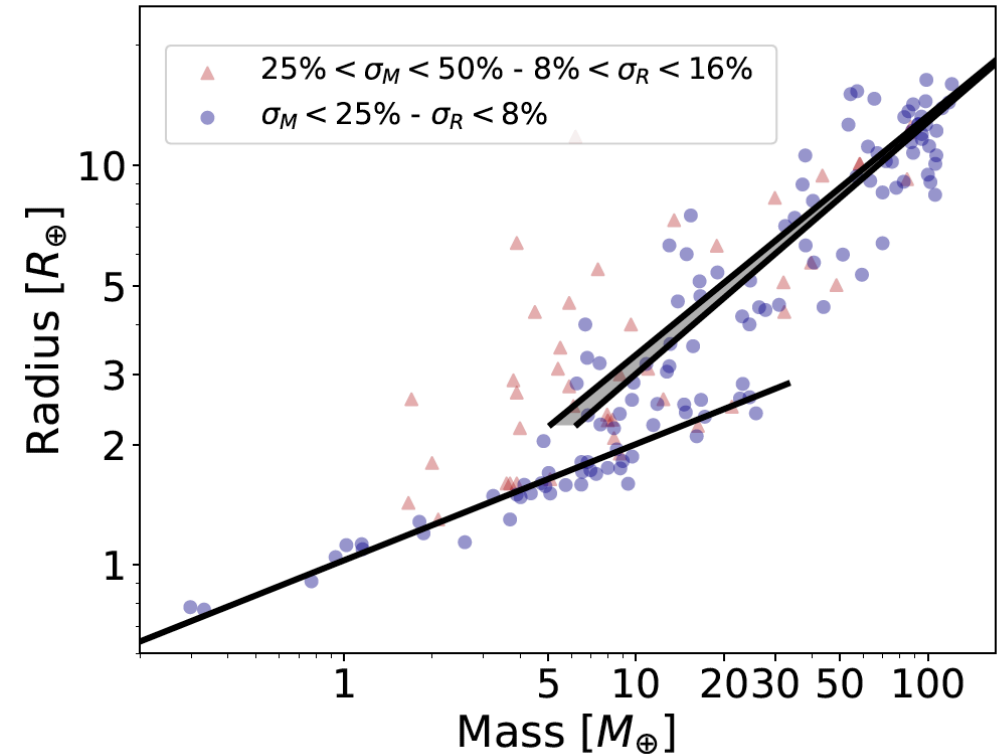
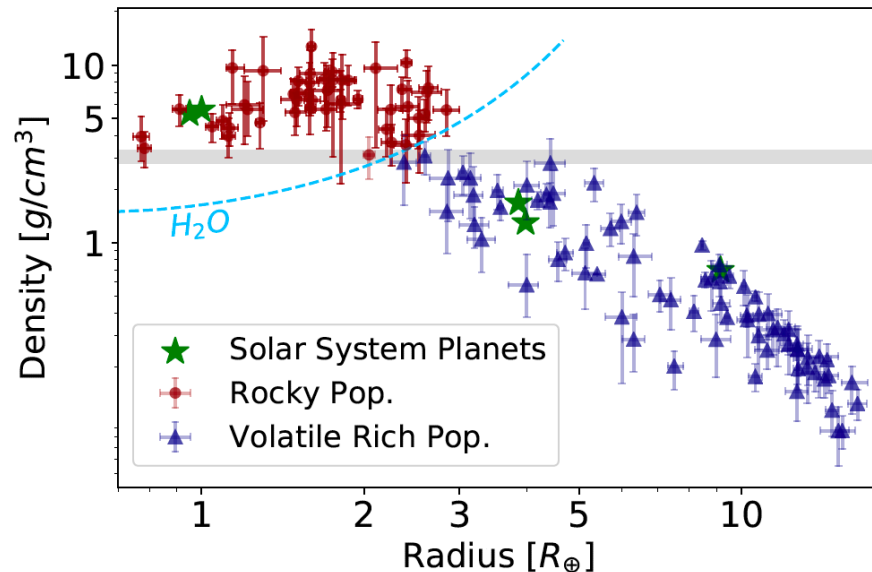
$$M = \begin{cases} (0.90 \pm 0.06) R^{(3.45 \pm 0.12)}, & \text{if } \rho > 3.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ (1.74 \pm 0.38) R^{(1.58 \pm 0.10)}, & \text{if } \rho < 3.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}. \end{cases}$$



M-R diagram comparing obtained M-R relations when using different Equation of State (EOS) for water (Otegi et al. 2020)

Mass-radius relations

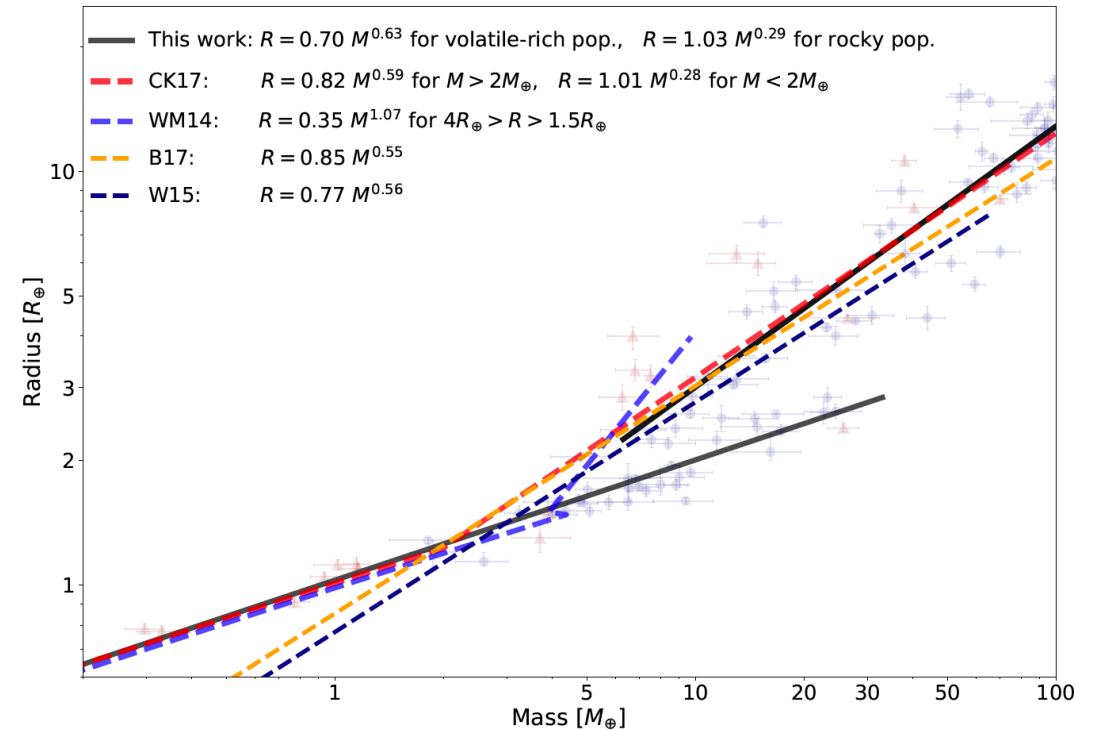
- Rocky population : density is nearly constant.
 - made of refractory materials
- volatile-rich populations: density scale with M^{-1}



M-R diagram comparing obtained M-R relations when using different cuts for the mass and radius uncertainties (Otegi et al. 2020)

Comparison of the M-R relations

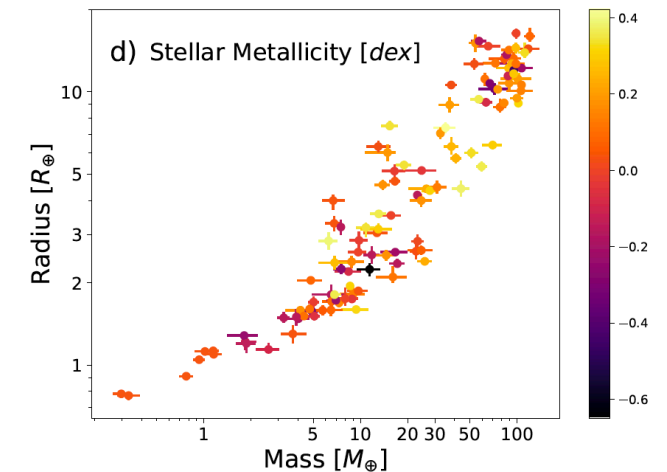
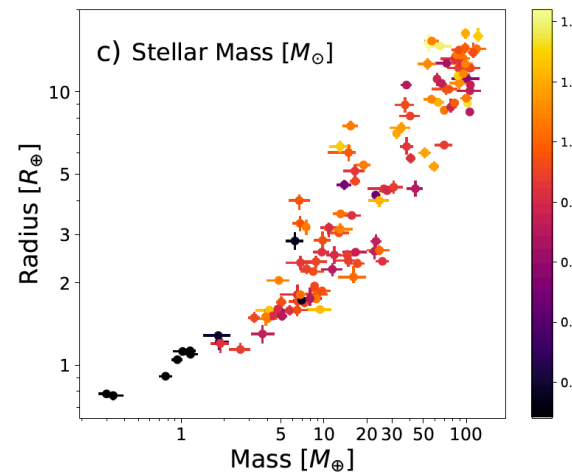
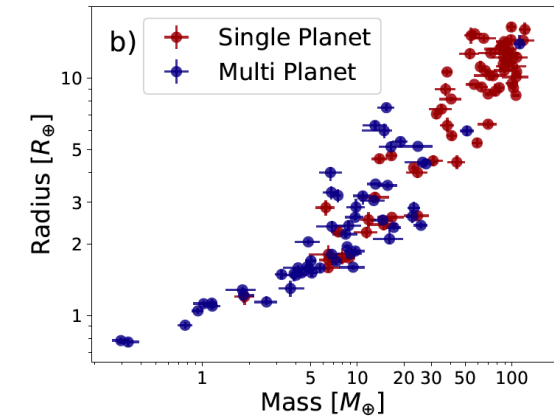
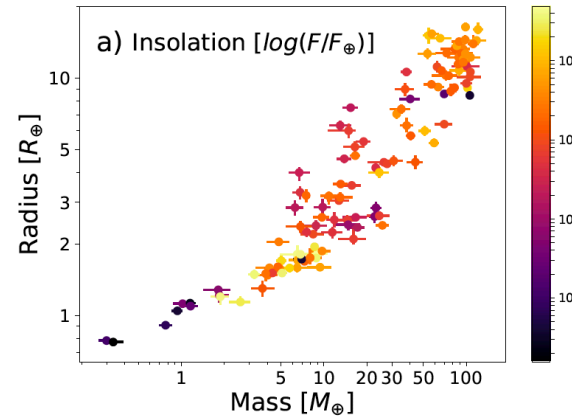
- Other articles usually only use one or not very suitable formula to describe the relations
- Focus on the transition from the rocky to the volatile-rich regime



Comparison of M-R relations in the literature with the one obtained from Otegi et al. 2020

Dependence on other parameters

- The dependence of M-R diagram with:
 - (a) insolation
 - (b) multiplicity
 - (c) stellar mass
 - (d) stellar metallicity





Summary

- Present an updated exoplanet catalogue and the resulting mass-radius (M-R) diagram shows two distinct populations
- Present new empirical M-R relations based on this catalogue and give some analysis
- Show the dependence on other parameters



Questions

- Why the volatile-rich exoplanet' density scale with M^{-1} ?
- Is there a way to remove the degeneracy of planetary components ?
- How the single exoplanets and multi-planetary systems might affect the M-R relations?