Owen & Wu (2017)

* Goal: explain the valley separating low mass Kepler planets with peaks at 1.3 and 2.6 R\_E
* Timescale for envelope erosion is longest for planets with envelopes of a few percent, which swell their sizes by a factor of two
* Shorter timescales for lighter envelopes, and also for heavier envelopes because the envelope swells up faster than the addition of envelope mass
* => either bare cores, 1.3 R\_E, or those with double the core radius, 2.6 R\_E
* planets are clustered around 3 M\_E in mass
* photoevaporation model fails to account for bare planets beyond ~50 days