

LOWER LIMITS ON THE CORE MASS FOR GIANT PLANETS

ANA-MARIA PISO

Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

ANDREW N. YODIN

JILA, University of Colorado

1. INTRODUCTION

Background topics to mention include: core accretion history, giant planets at wide separations and theoretical challenges posed (GI probably too big, core accretion maybe too slow).

Describe goals and approach of this paper.

This paper is organized as follows: (section summaries).

2. QUASISTATIC TWO LAYER MODEL

2.1. Model Assumptions

Describe basic assumptions, perhaps in list format. Will need to describe basic scales and idea that atmosphere is 1D and matches smoothly onto disk. However we may want to separate these standard assumptions from our more unique ones that are part of the two layer model.

2.2. Structure Equations

Give in pressure coordinates. Put EOS (polytrope and detailed) and opacity laws (noting that we only consider cool radiative zones with dust opacities).

2.3. Boundary Conditions: Core and Disk

2.4. Radiative Zone Solutions

Give analytic solution valid for power law opacity and lack of self-gravity.

2.5. Matching at the Radiative-Convective Boundary (RCB)

Include figure of an example atmospheric profile.

2.6. The Gravothermal Catastrophe

Show and explain double valued solutions, including caveat that upper branch breaks several model assumptions.

3. COOLING HISTORY

start with basic idea of quasistatic contraction and $L = -\dot{E}$

3.1. Role of Finite Pressure

Give more more general result, but defer derivation to Appendix ??.

3.2. Estimating a Critical Core Mass

Describe how and why we use the time to gravothermal catastrophe as estimate of minimum core mass

4. CRITICAL CORE MASS

These are the take home results!

4.1. Role of Disk Temperature and Pressure

4.2. Core Mass vs. Disk Radius

4.3. Opacity Dependence

4.4. EOS Tables

compare polytrope vs. real EOS, this could go first or last.

5. CONCLUSIONS

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APPENDIX

A. EXTENDING THE EOS TABLES

B. VIRIAL EQUILIBRIUM AND COOLING

C. ANALYTIC COOLING MODEL