

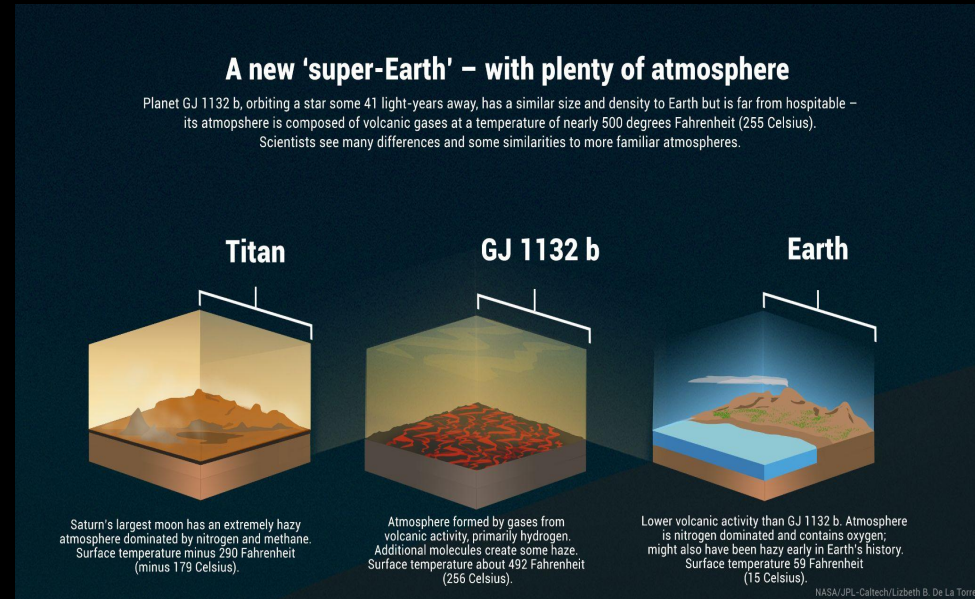
Building GJ 1132 b

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Why build our own planet and why GJ 1132 b?

- GJ 1132 b is relatively close and might have a second atmosphere.
- Can use ExoMars to explore the interior of the rocky planet
- Allows us to see how different parameters affect the planet



What's Exoplex doing?

Input:

Planet Mass
Fe/Mg ratio
Si/Mg ratio
mol_frac_Fe_mantle
wt_frac_Si_core



Exoplex distributes the elements and adds oxygen to the silicates.
Radius of the planet is then calculated using hydrostatic equilibrium and the equation of state.



Output:

Radius of the planet
Core mass fraction
Core Radius Fraction
CMB Pressure

How did we do it?

- Assumed planet matches stellar abundance
- Fe/H taken from Berta-Thompson et al. 2015
- Assumed that Mg/H tracked with Fe/H
- Si/Mg = 0.879, Fe/Mg = 0.93

Table 1. Median high-1a (top) and low-1a (bottom) sequences for APOGEE DR16+ α -elements and light-Z elements. We calculate medians in bins with a width of 0.1 dex in [Mg/H], requiring > 20 stars per bin. Zero-point shifts discussed in Section 4.1 are included.

[Mg/H]	[O/Mg]	[Na/Mg]	[Al/Mg]	[Si/Mg]	[P/Mg]	[S/Mg]	[K/Mg]	[Ca/Mg]
-0.262	-0.044	0.002	—	-0.085	-0.018	0.022	0.025	—
-0.149	-0.017	0.019	-0.041	-0.036	-0.004	0.022	0.022	0.048
-0.043	-0.022	0.008	-0.090	-0.003	-0.018	0.014	-0.006	-0.028
0.056	-0.012	0.005	-0.044	0.013	-0.017	0.002	-0.029	-0.017
0.153	0.001	-0.003	0.012	0.025	-0.017	-0.004	-0.034	0.007
0.255	0.008	-0.010	0.081	0.026	-0.018	-0.027	-0.041	0.020
0.354	0.013	-0.020	0.170	0.023	-0.014	-0.056	-0.051	0.065
0.445	0.010	-0.030	0.230	0.019	-0.014	-0.070	-0.057	0.073
0.532	-0.000	-0.043	0.266	0.003	-0.021	-0.091	-0.069	0.094

From Griffith et al. 2020

Physicist	Astronomers working galaxies	Astronomers working on stars
Mole ratio between O and H	Log of mole ratio between O and H and add an offset of 12	$\log\left(\frac{N_{\text{O}}/N_{\text{H}}}{(N_{\text{O}}/N_{\text{H}})_{\odot}}\right)$
$N_{\text{O}}/N_{\text{H}}$	$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$	[O/H]
5.3×10^{-4}	8.73	0.0

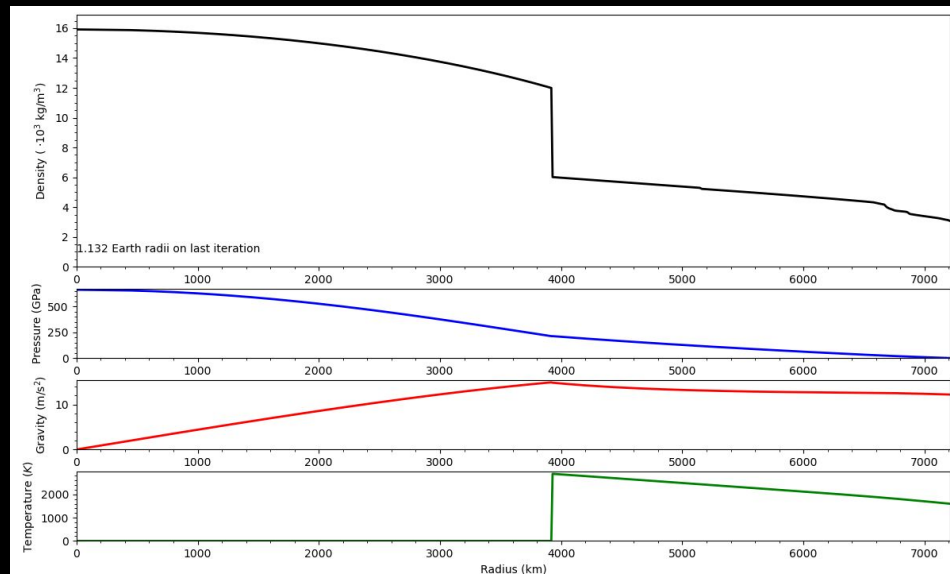
Our Results

From Bonfils et al. 2018

- $M_p = 1.66 M_\oplus$, $R_p = 1.13 R_\oplus$ and $\rho = 6.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$

The closest we get to this is from parameters

- $M_p = 1.6 M_\oplus$, $\text{Fe/Mg} = 0.98$, $\text{Si/Mg} = 0.8$
- Results in $R_p = 1.132 R_\oplus$ and $\rho = 6.03 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $\text{CMF} = 36.22$
- $\text{CRF} = 54.50$



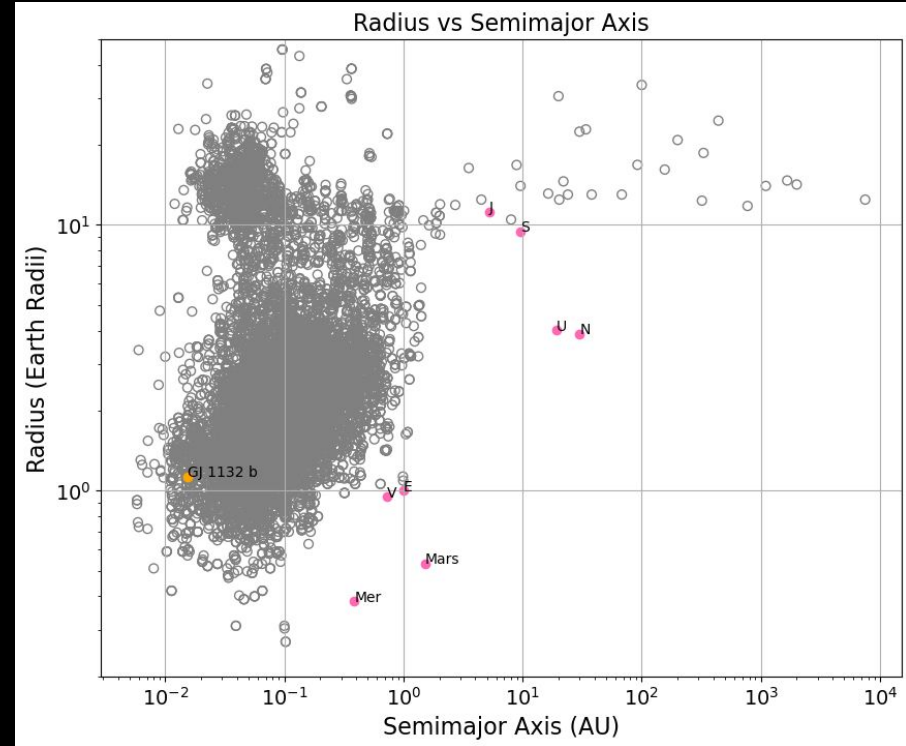
The parameter's effects

The radius of our planet increases if

- $\text{mol_frac_Fe_mantle} \uparrow$
- $\text{wt_frac_Si_core} \uparrow$

The radius decreases if

- $\text{Fe/Mg} \uparrow$
- $\text{Si/Mg} \downarrow$



GJ 1132 b vs Earth

- Too close to be in the habitable zone
- Possible secondary atmosphere
- Rampant volcanism might be present
- Interior composition very close to earth

Compound	Earth	GJ 1132 b	Ratio
FeO	0	0	Nan
SiO ₂	52.555	49.6126	0.944
MgO	39.171	41.6	1.06
CaO	3.81	4.05	1.06
Al ₂ O ₃	4.46	4.74	1.06



Conclusion

- Strikingly similar composition to Earth
- Tidally locked which leads to tidal heating
- Interesting candidate for atmospheric studies

