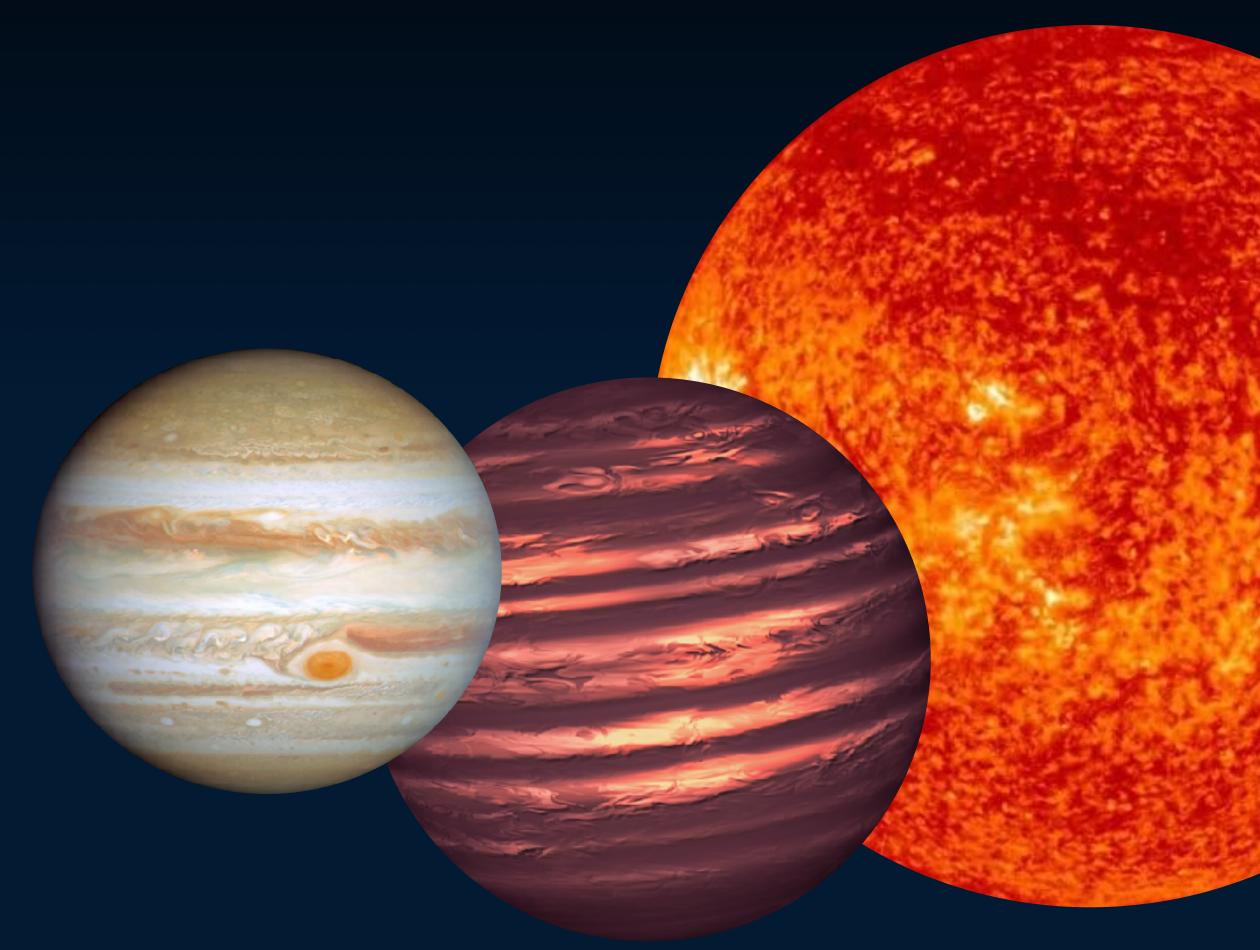
What's the difference between a giant planet and a brown dwarf?

Greg Gilbert (Caltech)

Collaborators: Judah Van Zandt, Steven Giacalone, Andrew Howard, Erik Petigura, Luke Handley



Giant Planets



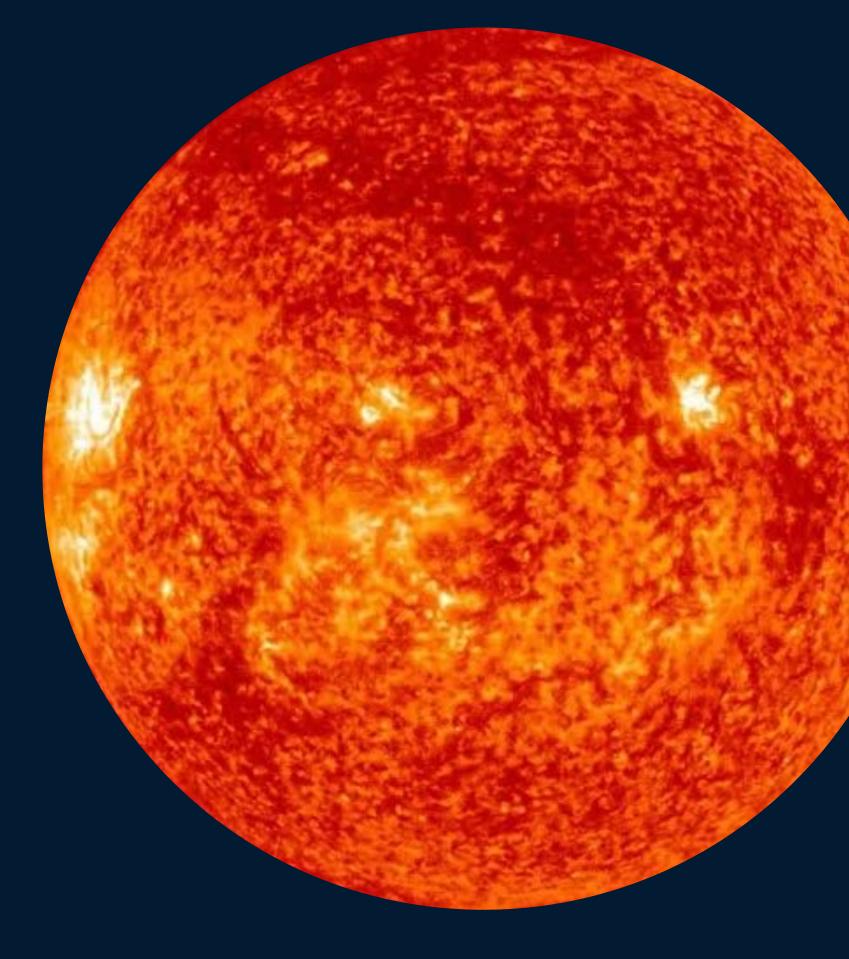
up to ~13 $M_{\rm Jup}$

Brown Dwarfs



~13-80 $M_{\rm Jup}$ Deuterium fusion

Stars

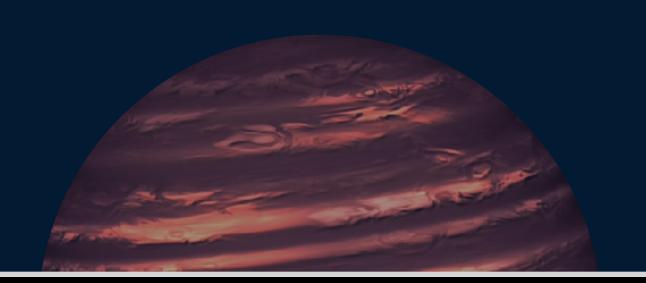


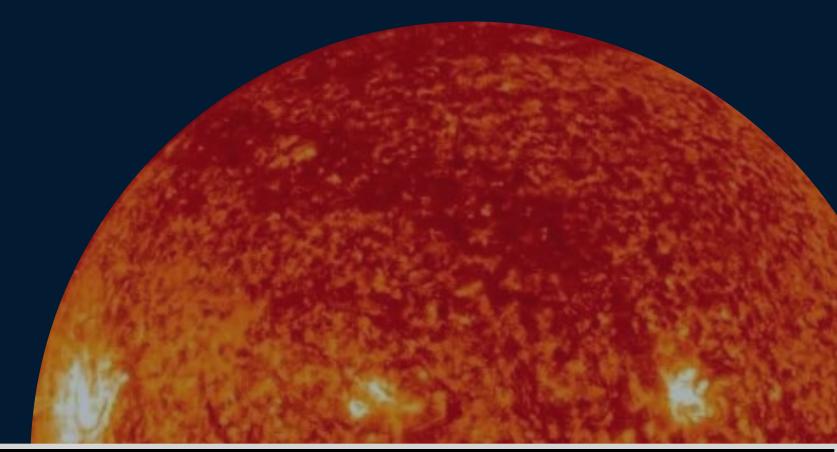
over 80 $M_{
m Jup}$ Hydrogen fusion

Stars

Giant Planets

Brown Dwarfs





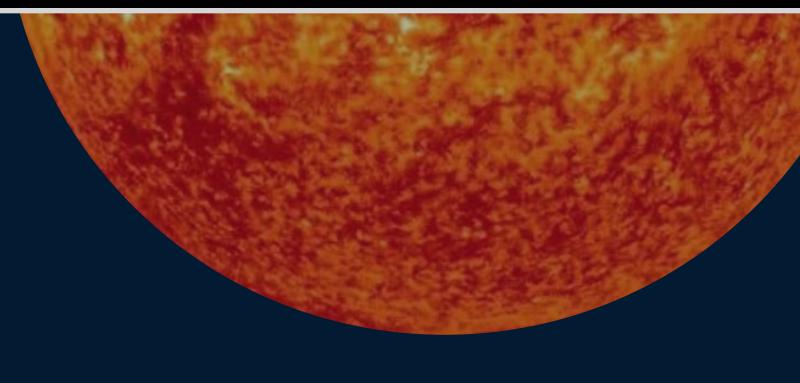
Are brown dwarfs over-sized planets or failed stars?



up to ~13 $M_{
m Jup}$



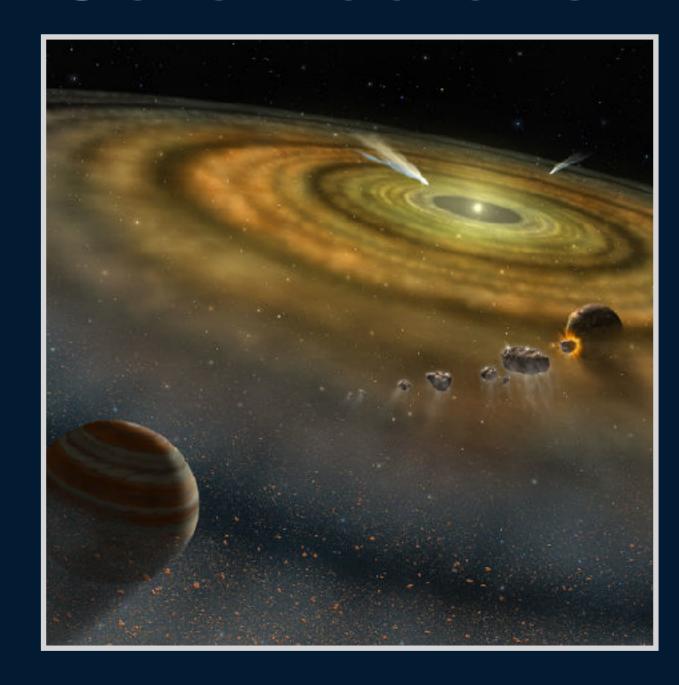
~13-80 M_{Jup} Deuterium fusion



over 80 M_{Jup} Hydrogen fusion

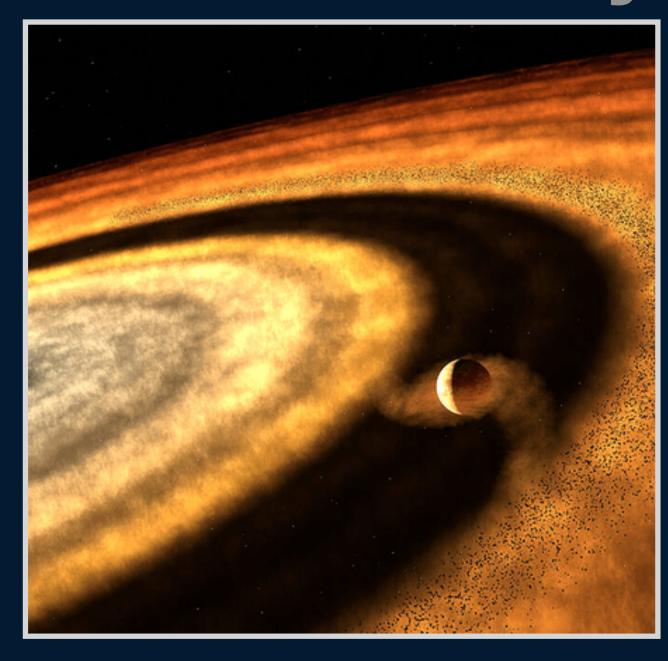
Definitions based on formation mechanism

Core Accretion



Bottom-up
Planet-like

Disk Instability

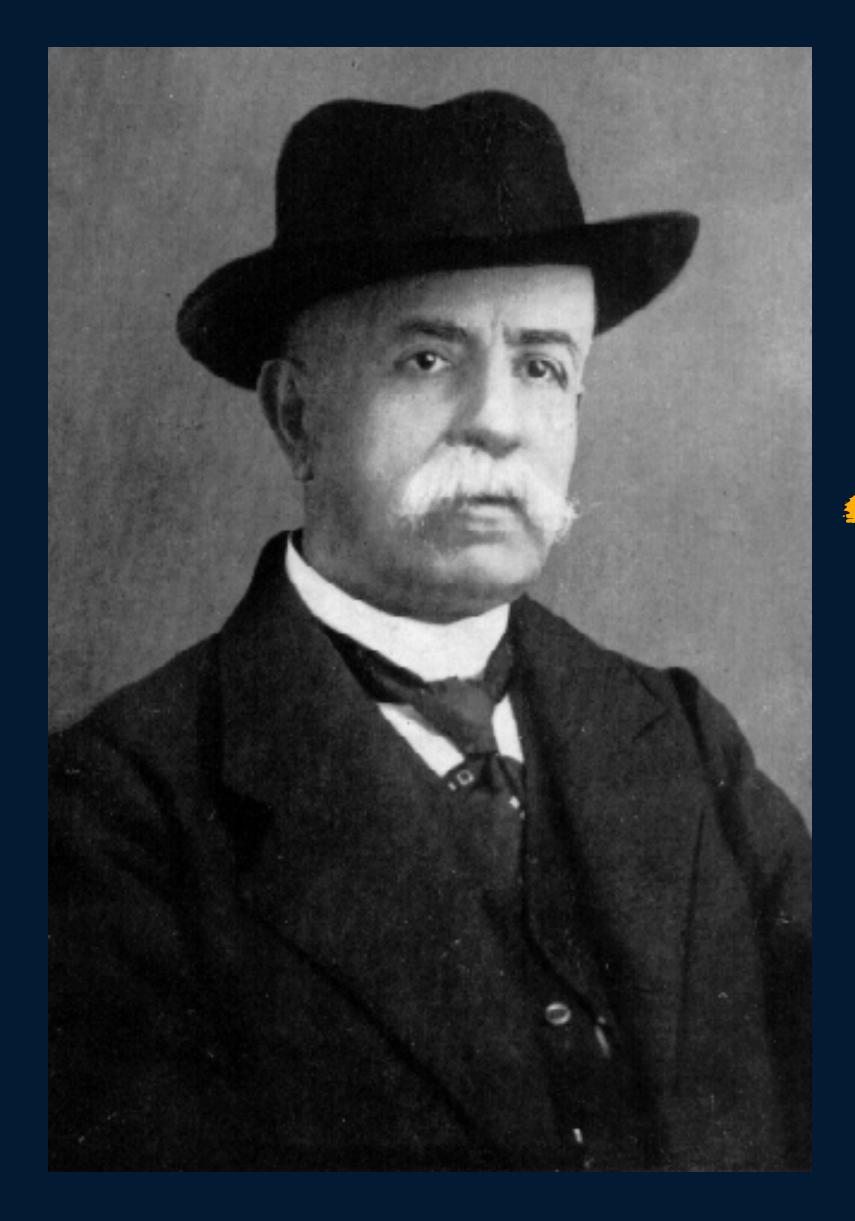


Top-down
???

Cloud Fragmentation



Top-down Star-like

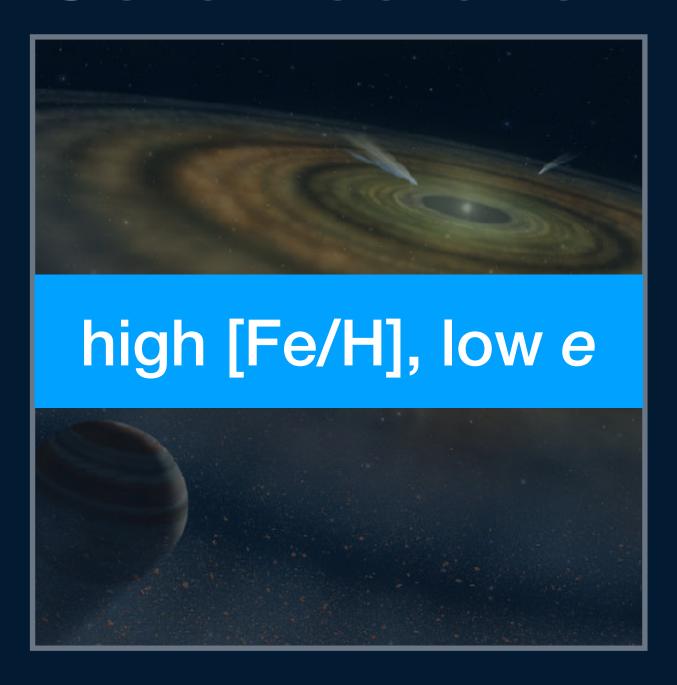


"Atensor is an object that transforms like a tensor"

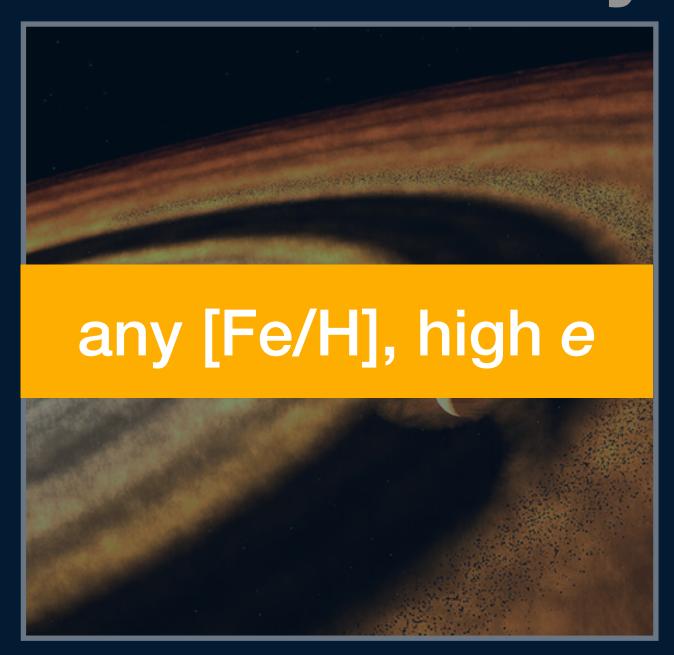
— Grigori Ricci Curbastro

Definitions based on formation mechanism

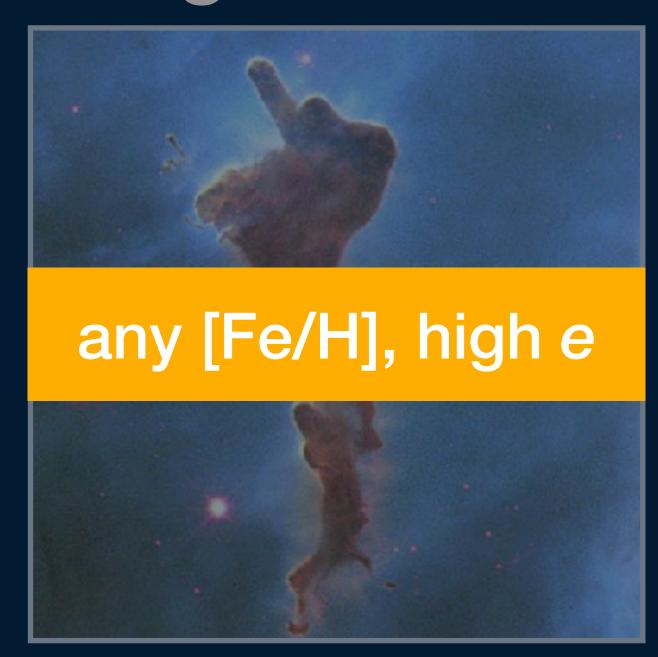
Core Accretion



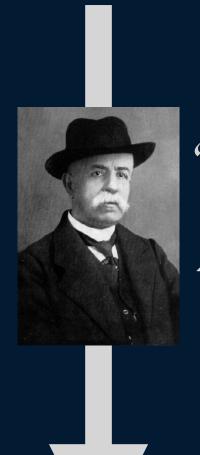
Disk Instability



Cloud Fragmentation



Core Accretion



"It forms like a planet, I say"

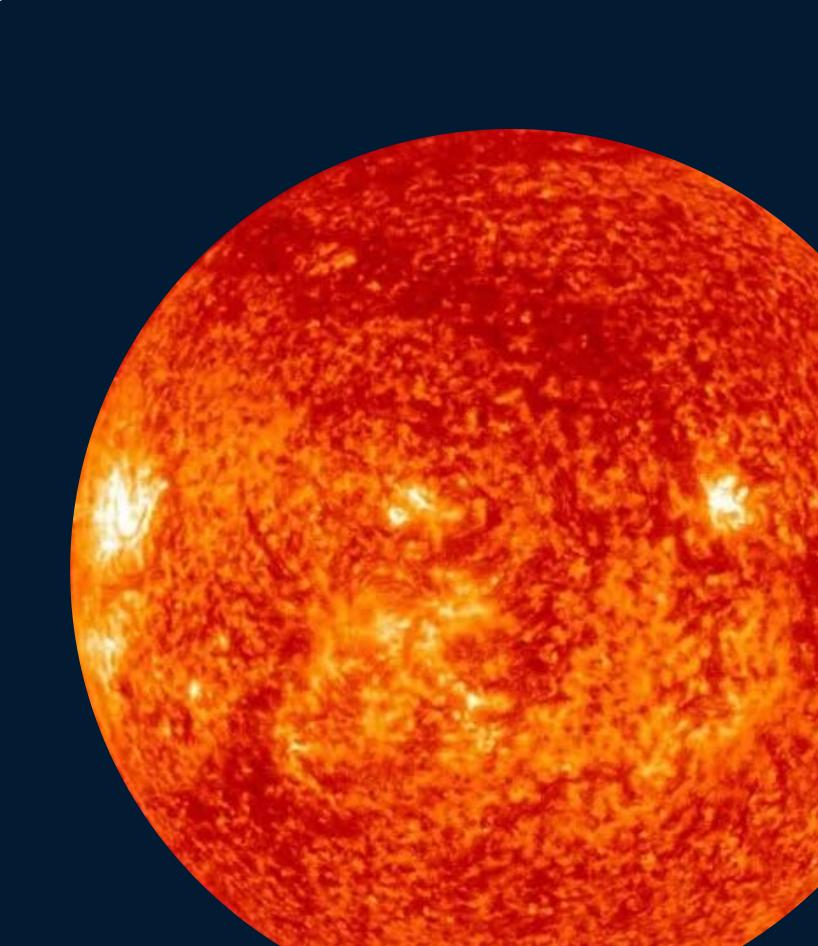


Disk Instability

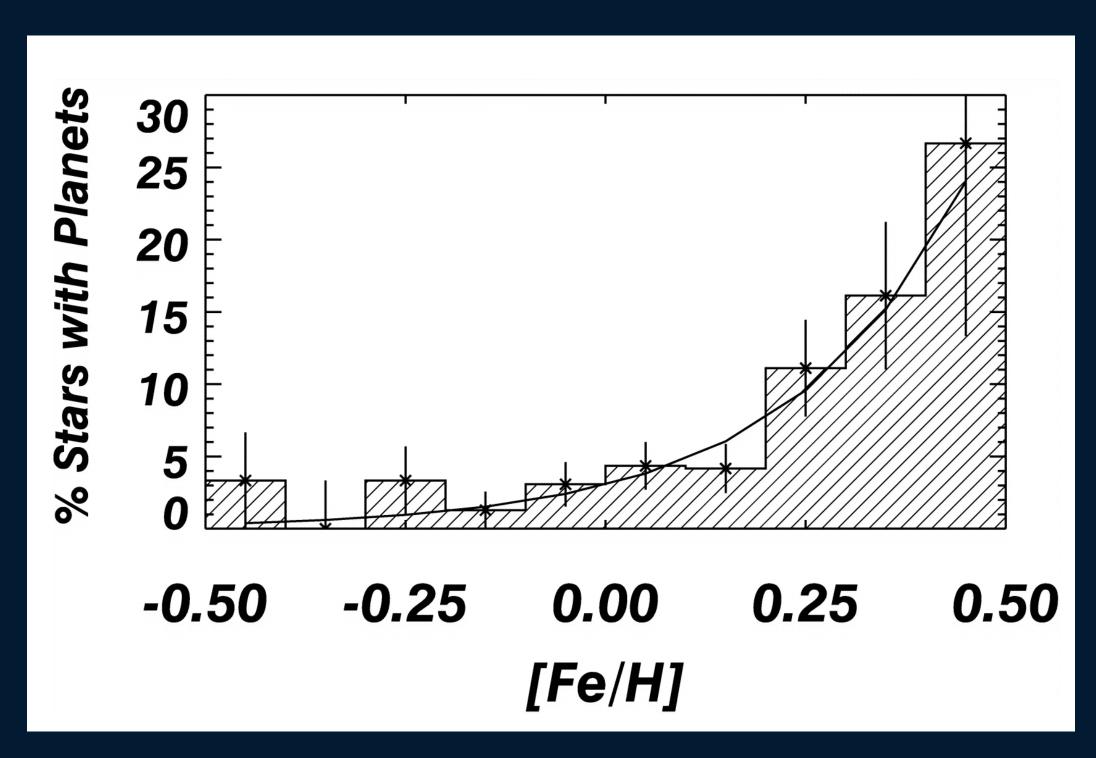




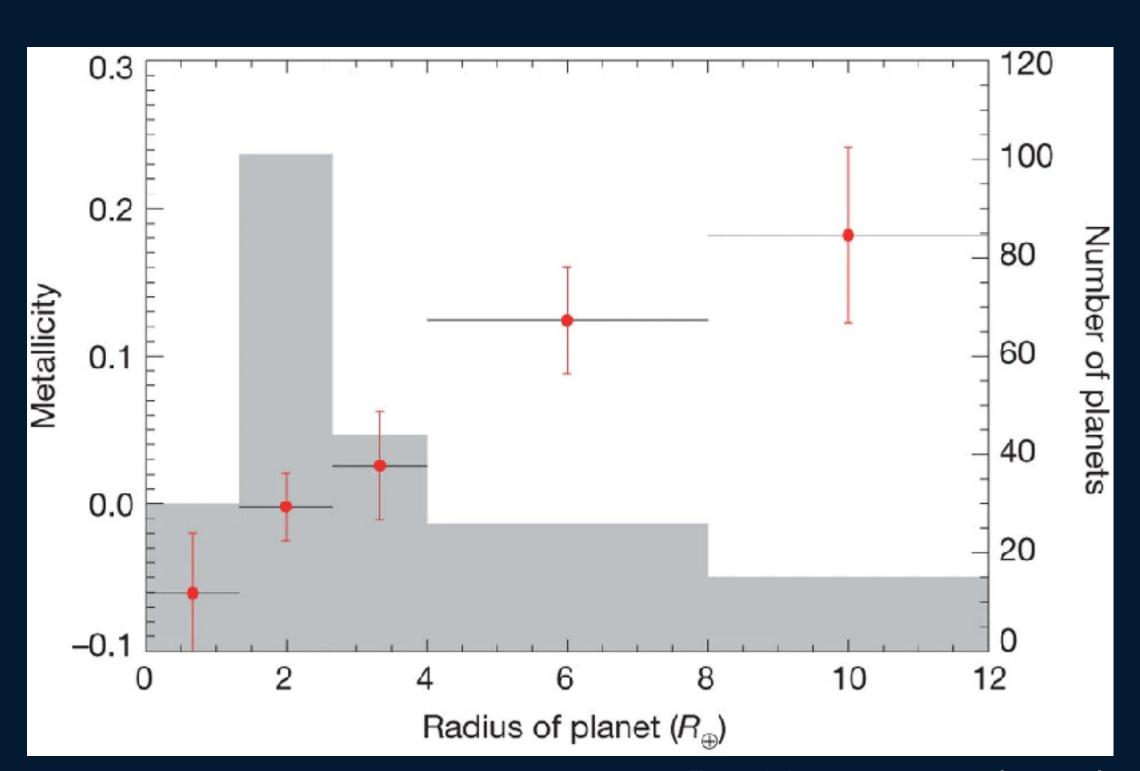
Cloud Fragmentation



[Fe/H] previous results



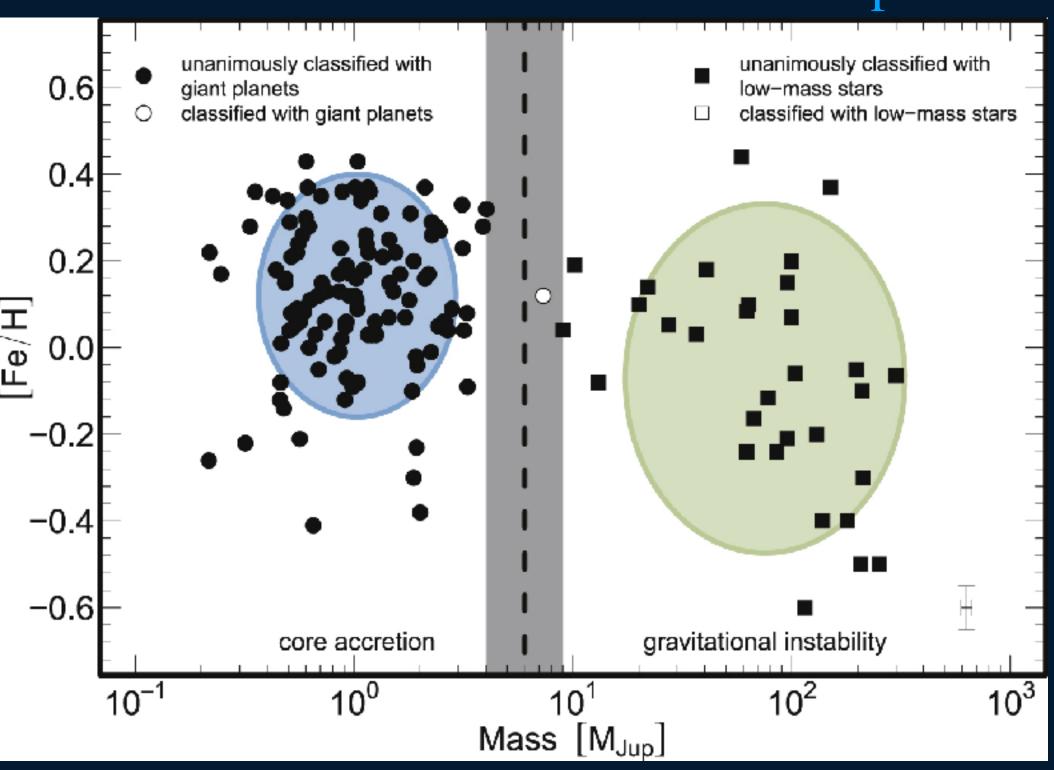
Fischer & Valenti (2005)



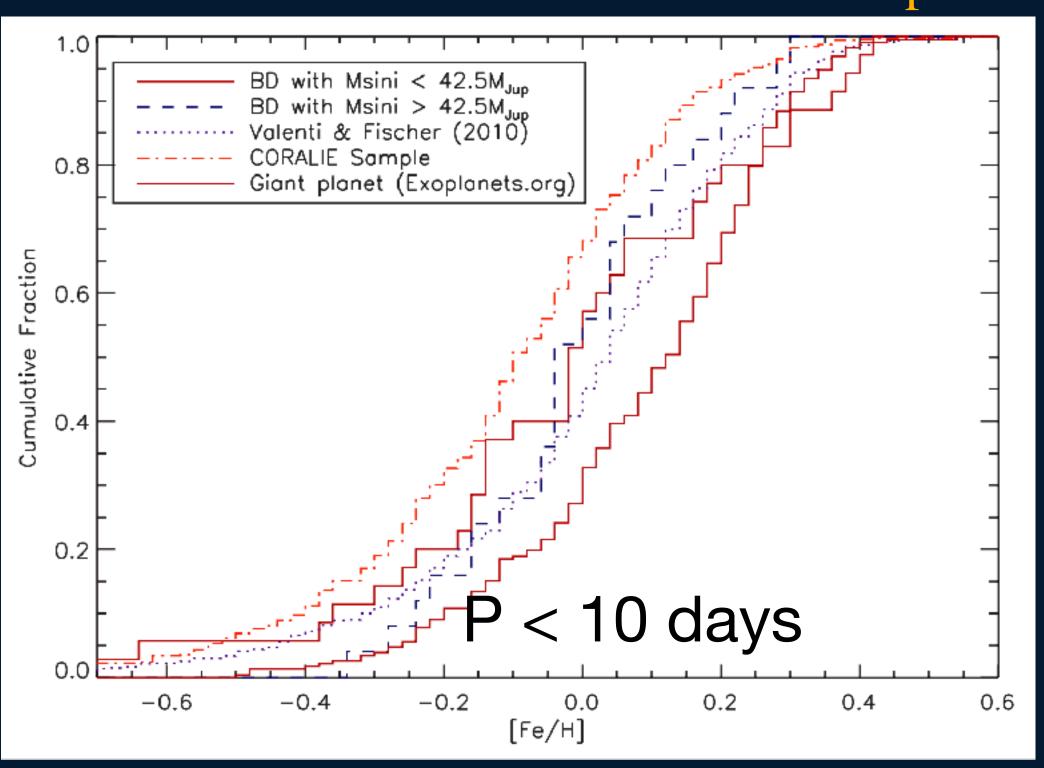
Buchhave et al. (2012)

[Fe/H] previous results

$P < 10 \text{ days} \rightarrow \sim 6M_{\text{Jup}}$



$P < 100 \text{ days} \rightarrow \sim 42 M_{\text{Jup}}$

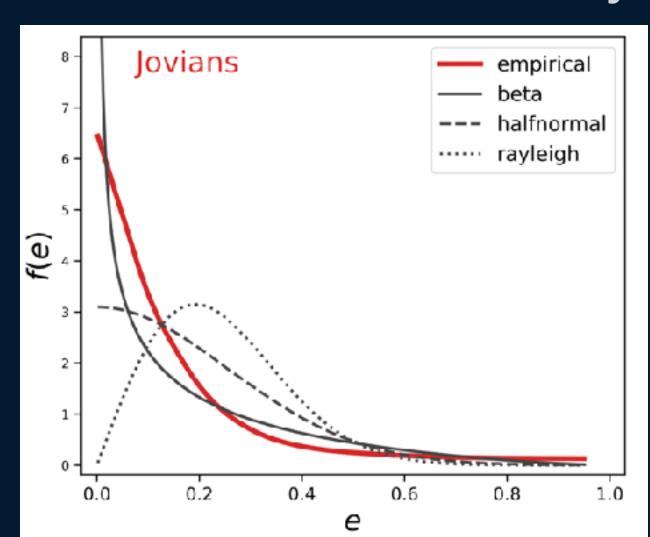


Schlaufman 2018

Ma & Ge 2014

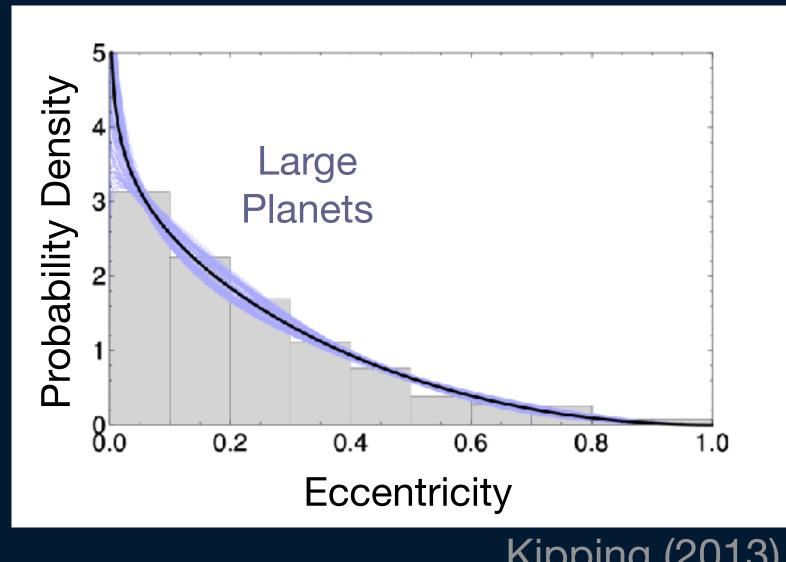
Eccentricity previous results

Transits, P < 100 days



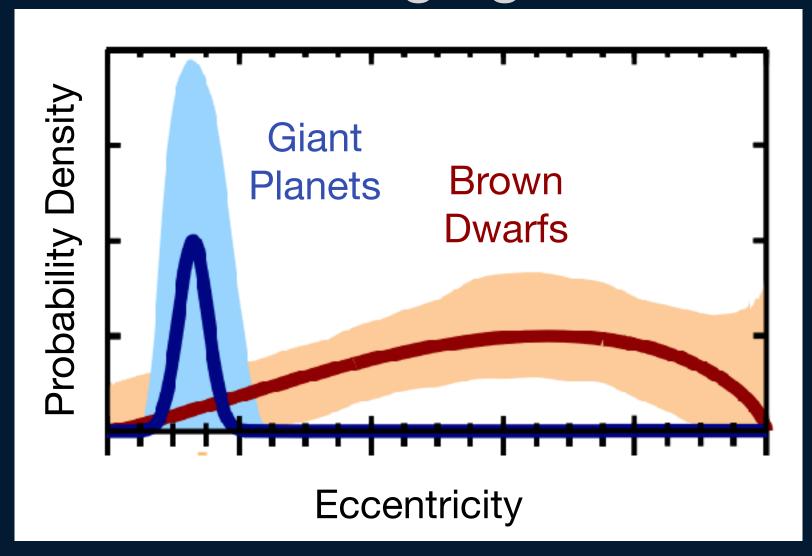
Gilbert, Petigura, & Entrican (2025)

Doppler $\langle P \rangle \approx 400$ days



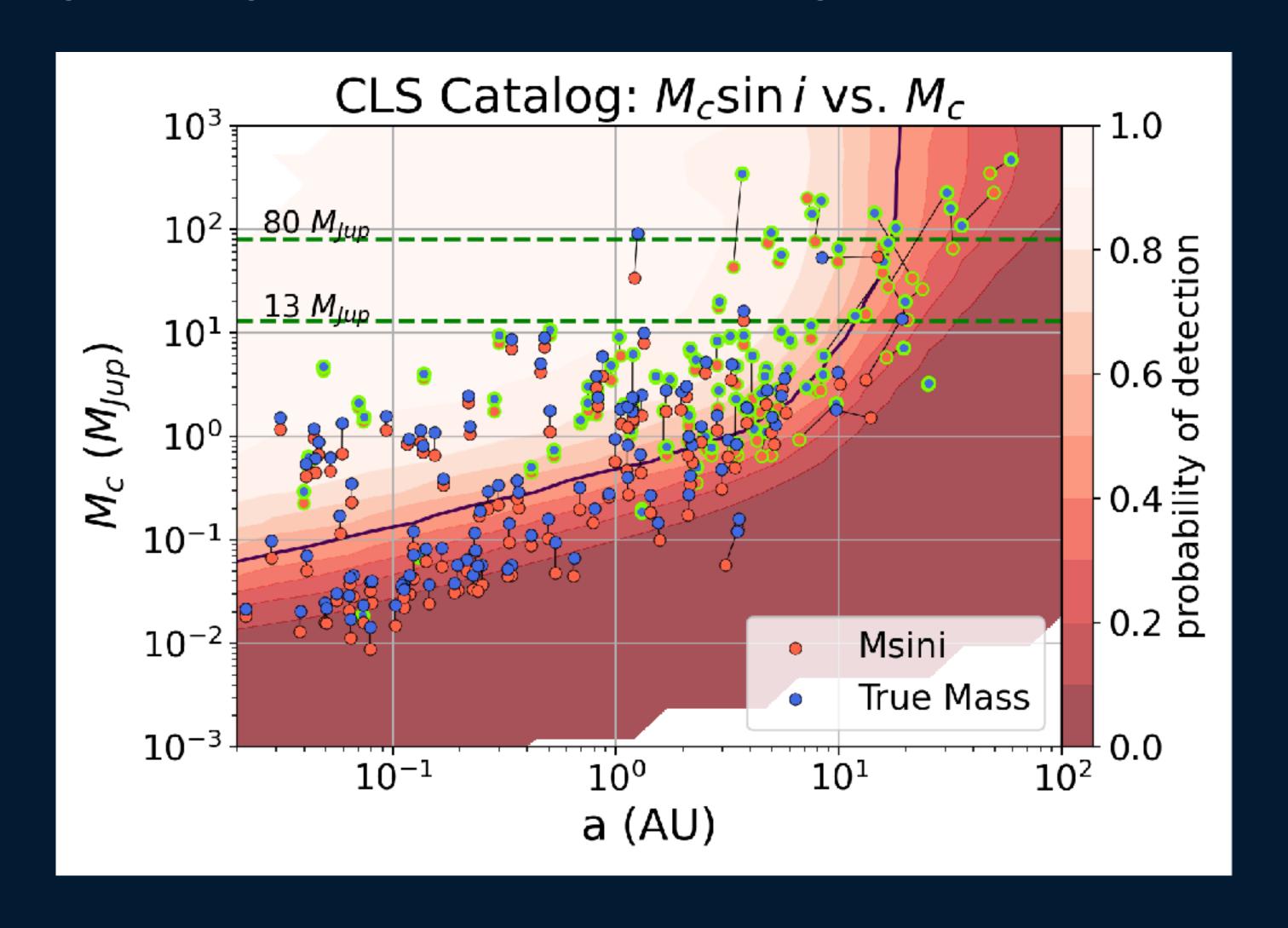
Kipping (2013)

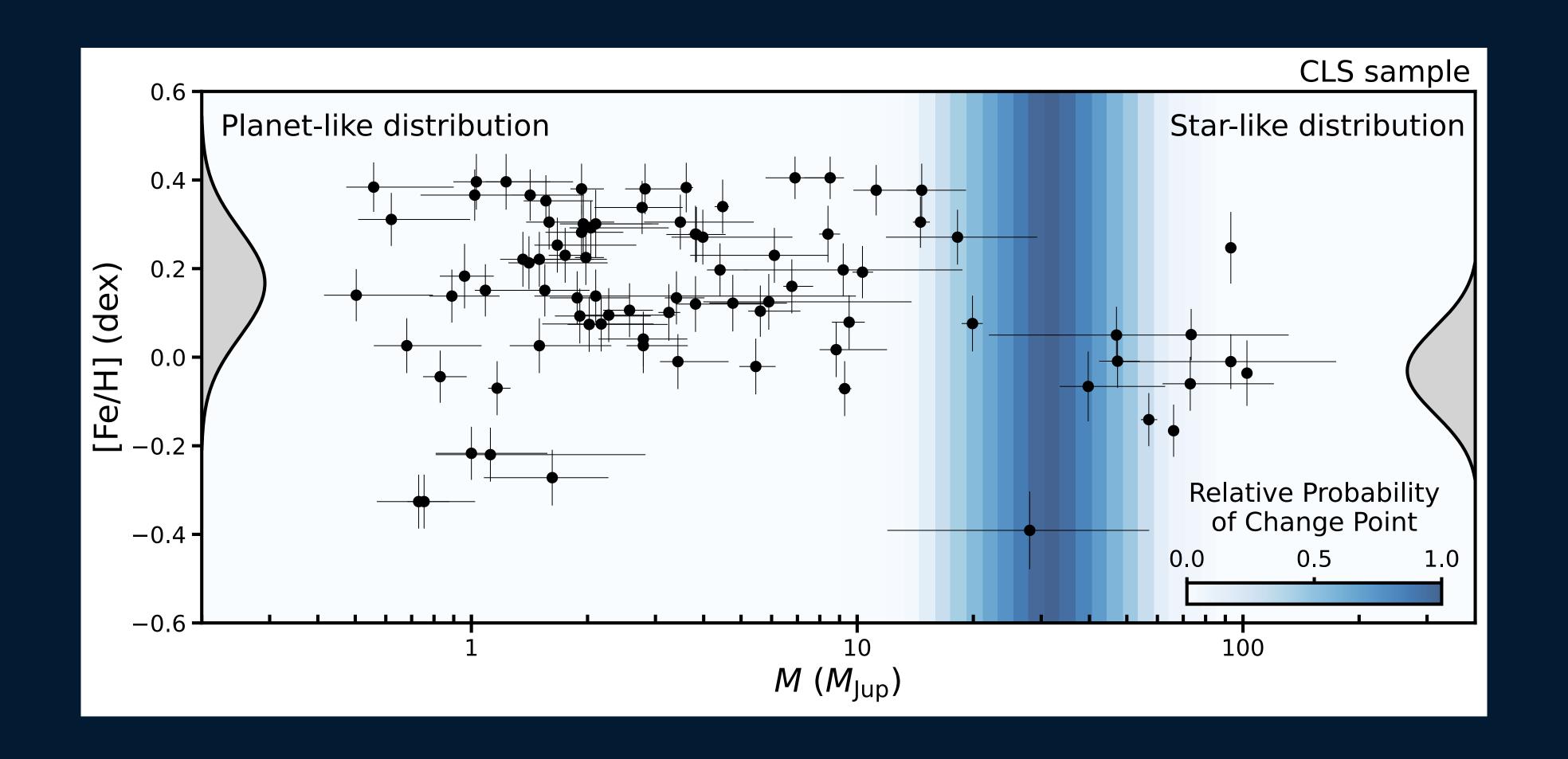
Direct Imaging, 5-10 AU

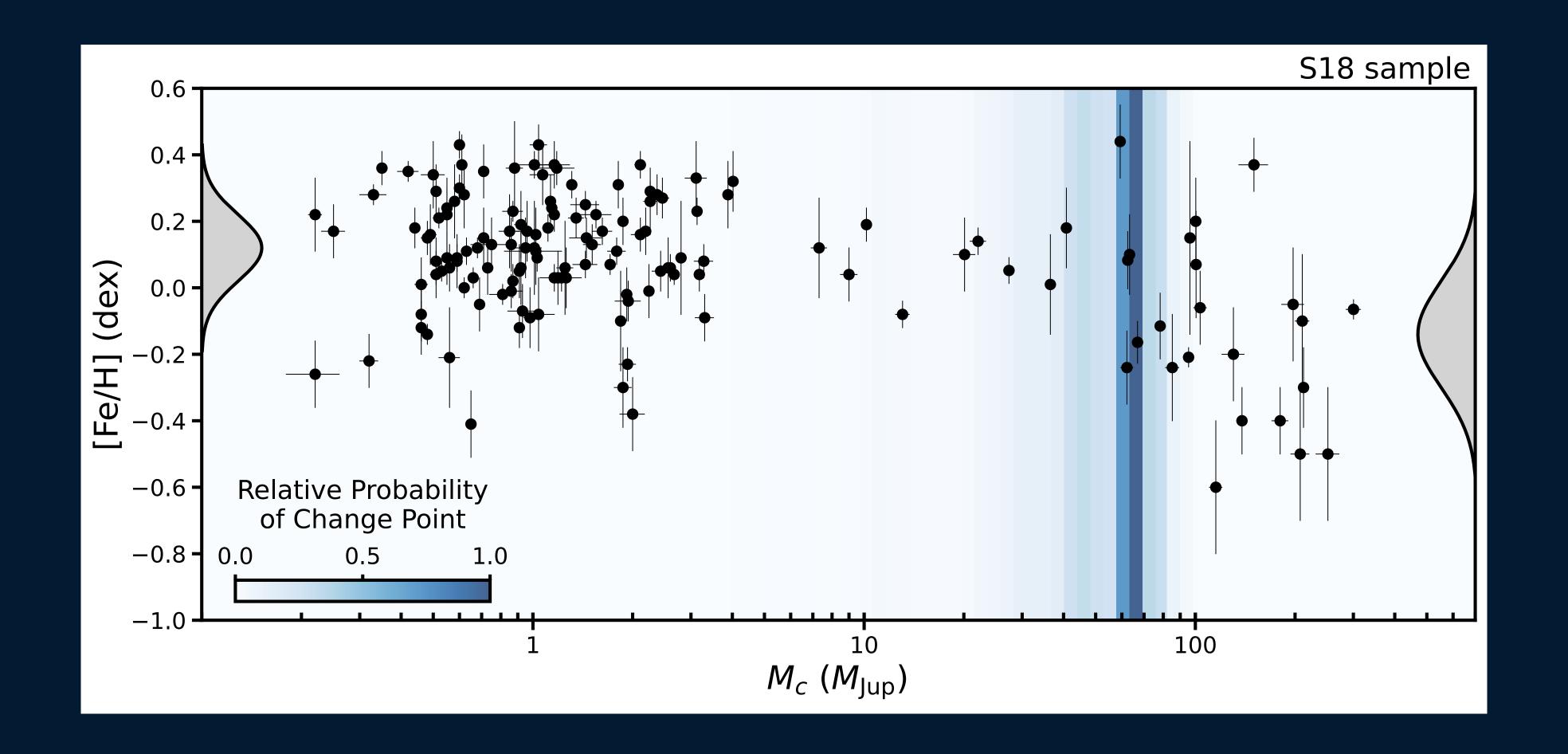


Bowler, Blunt, & Nielsen (2020)

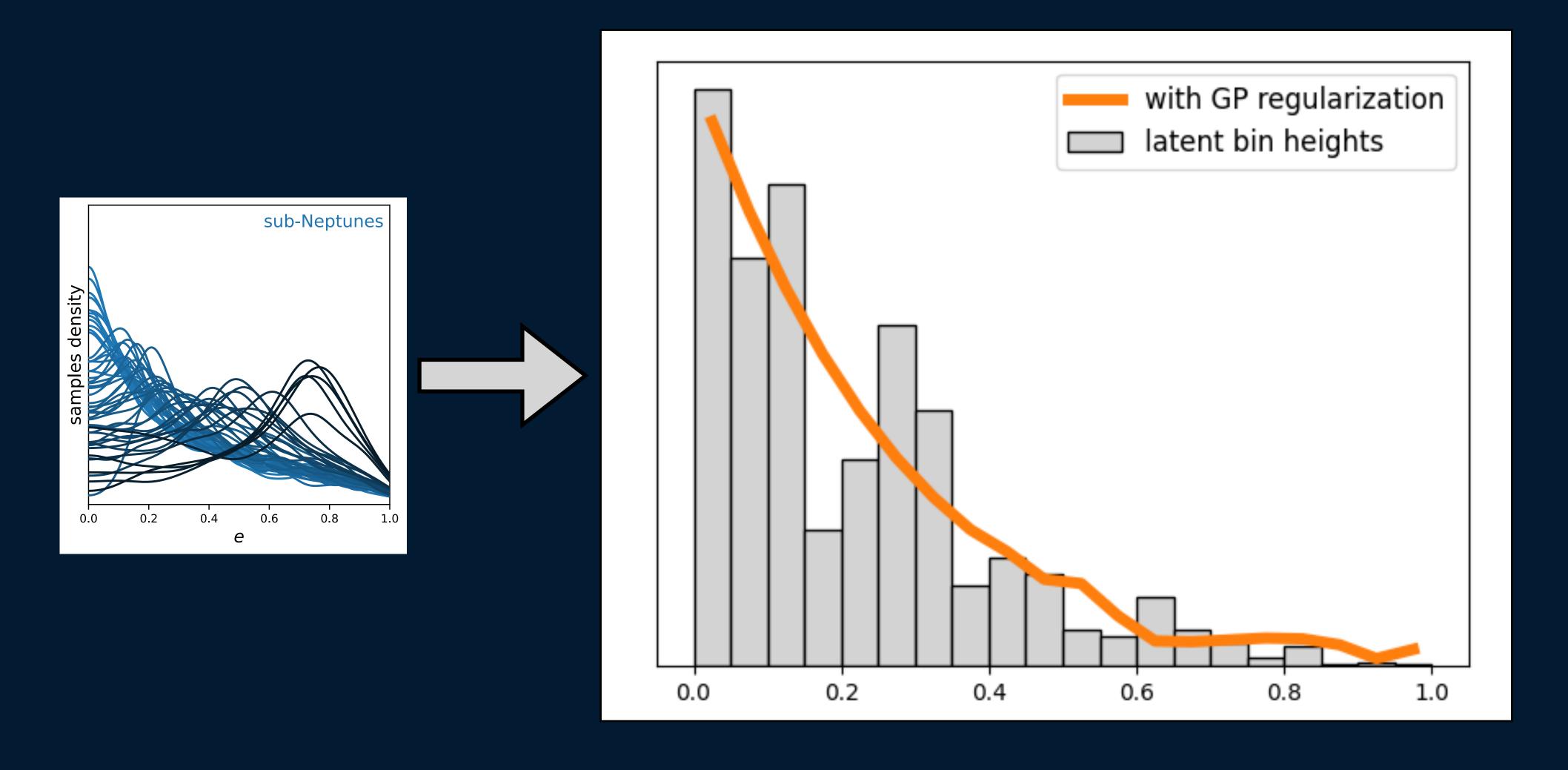
Giant planets across a range of star-planet separations have $\langle e \rangle \approx 0.2$



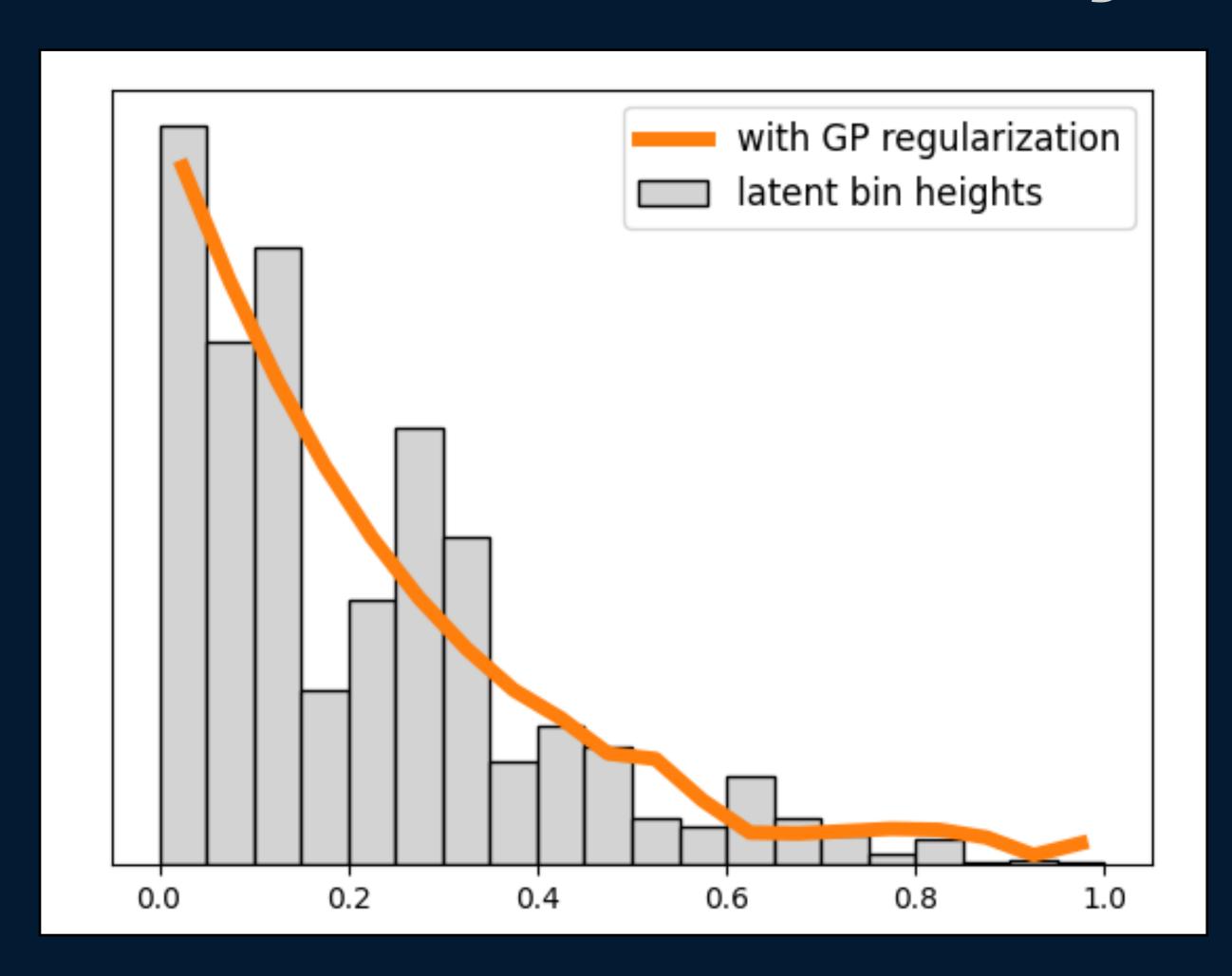




We infer population f(e) from individual $\{e\}_i$ with a Hierarchical Bayesian Model



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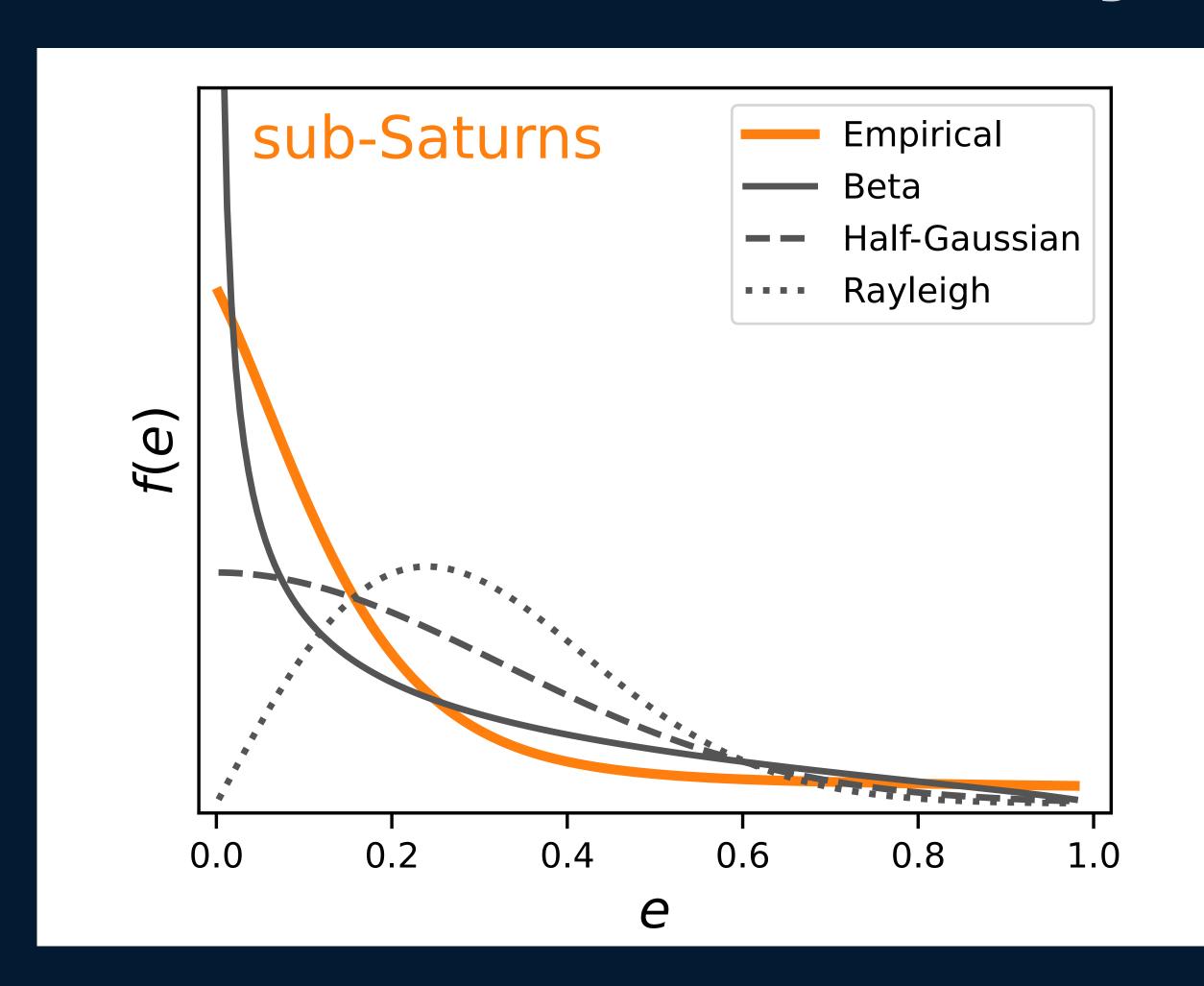


Empirical Histogram

- 25 bins $\rightarrow \Delta e \sim 0.04$
- GP regularization enforces smoothness
- Agnostic to underlying distribution shape

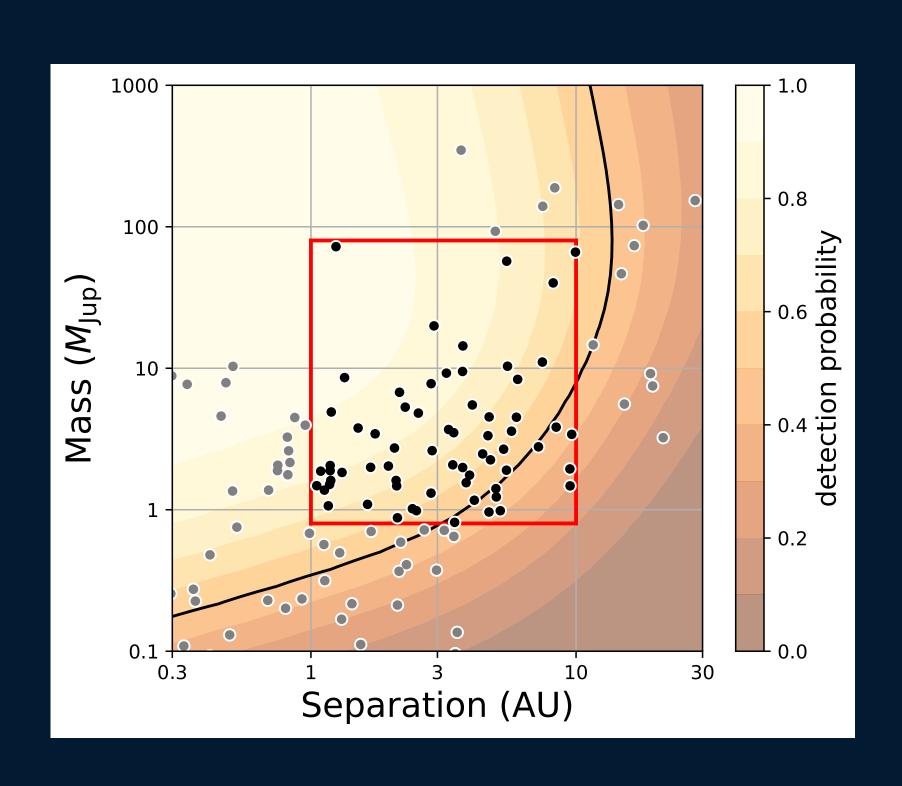
Hogg+ (2010) | Foreman-Mackey+ (2014) Van Eylen+ (2019) | Bowler+ (2020) Masuda+ (2022) | Sagear & Ballard (2023)

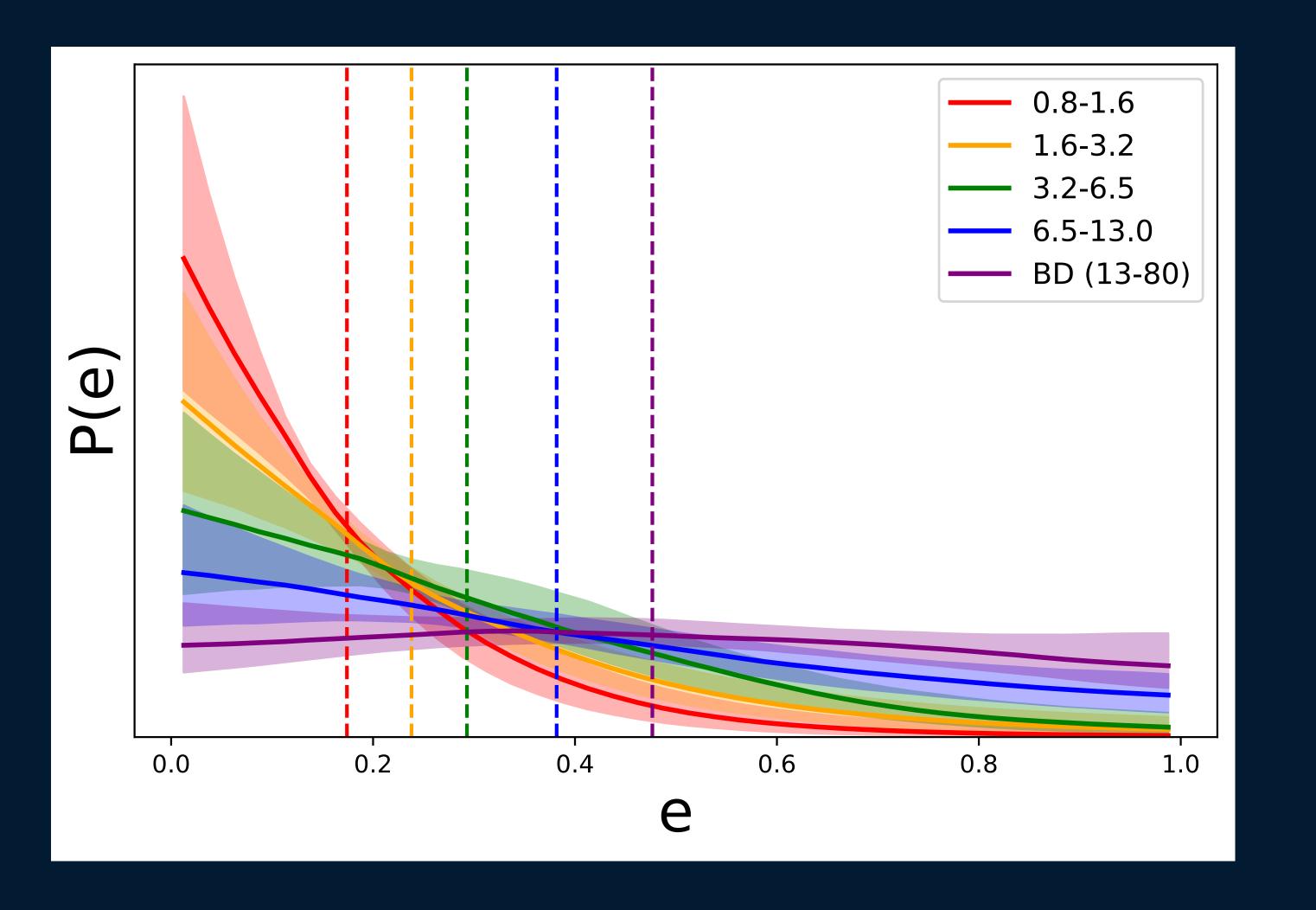
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Empirical Histogram

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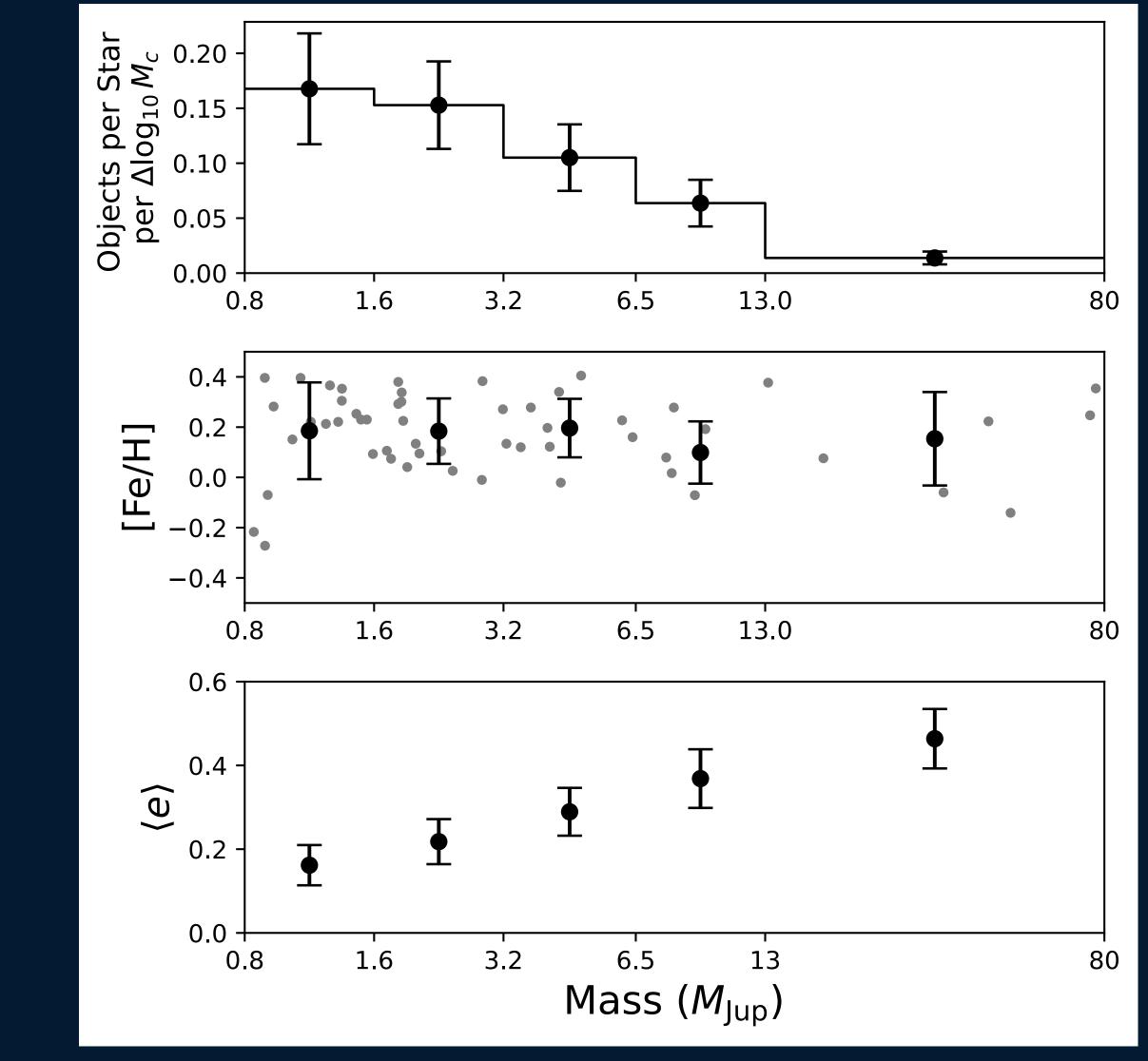


Monotonic decrease in occurrence

No / weak trend in host star [Fe/H]

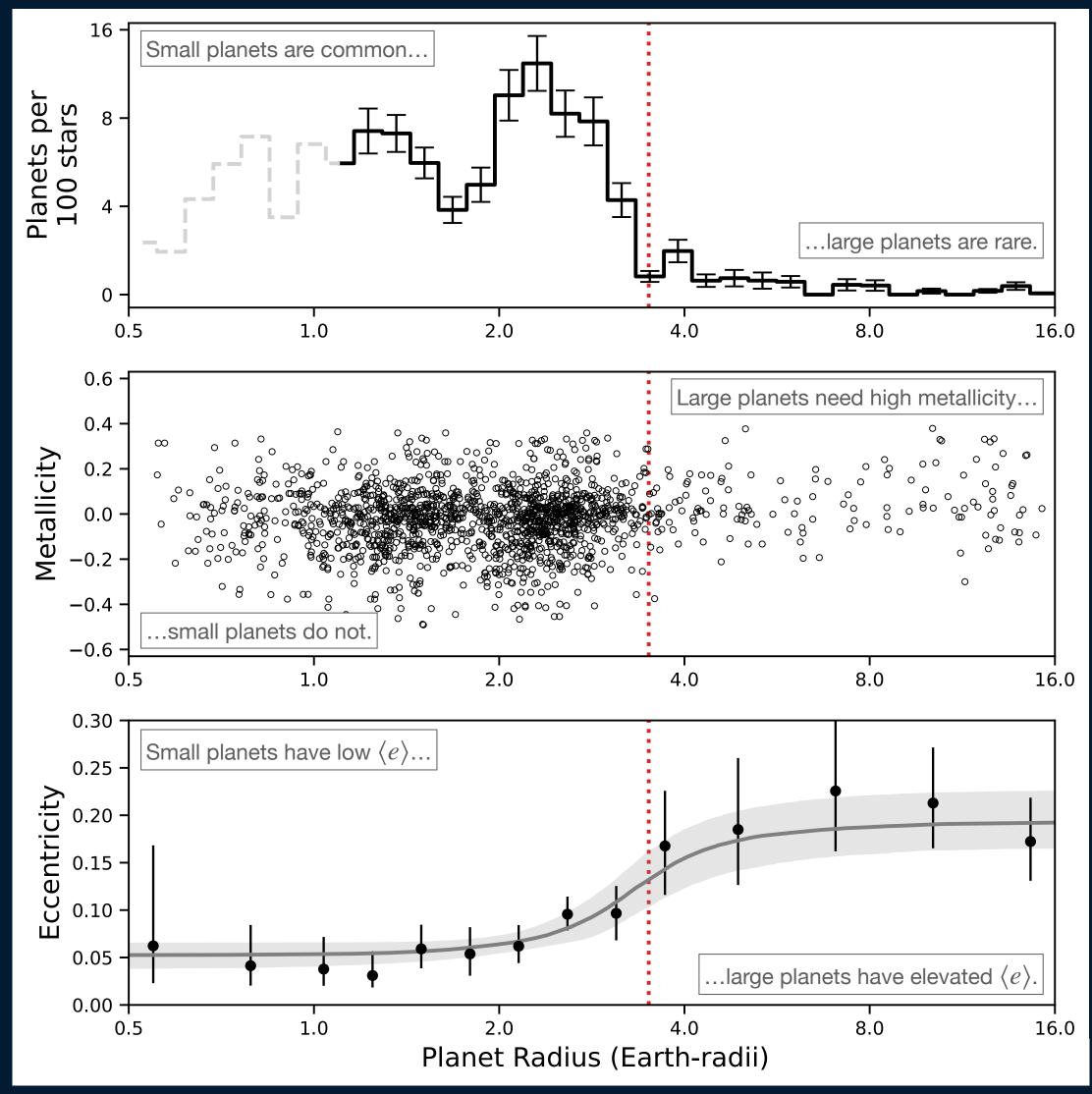
Monotonic increase in eccentricity

CLS | a = 1 - 10 AU | $M_p = 0.8 - 80$ M_J



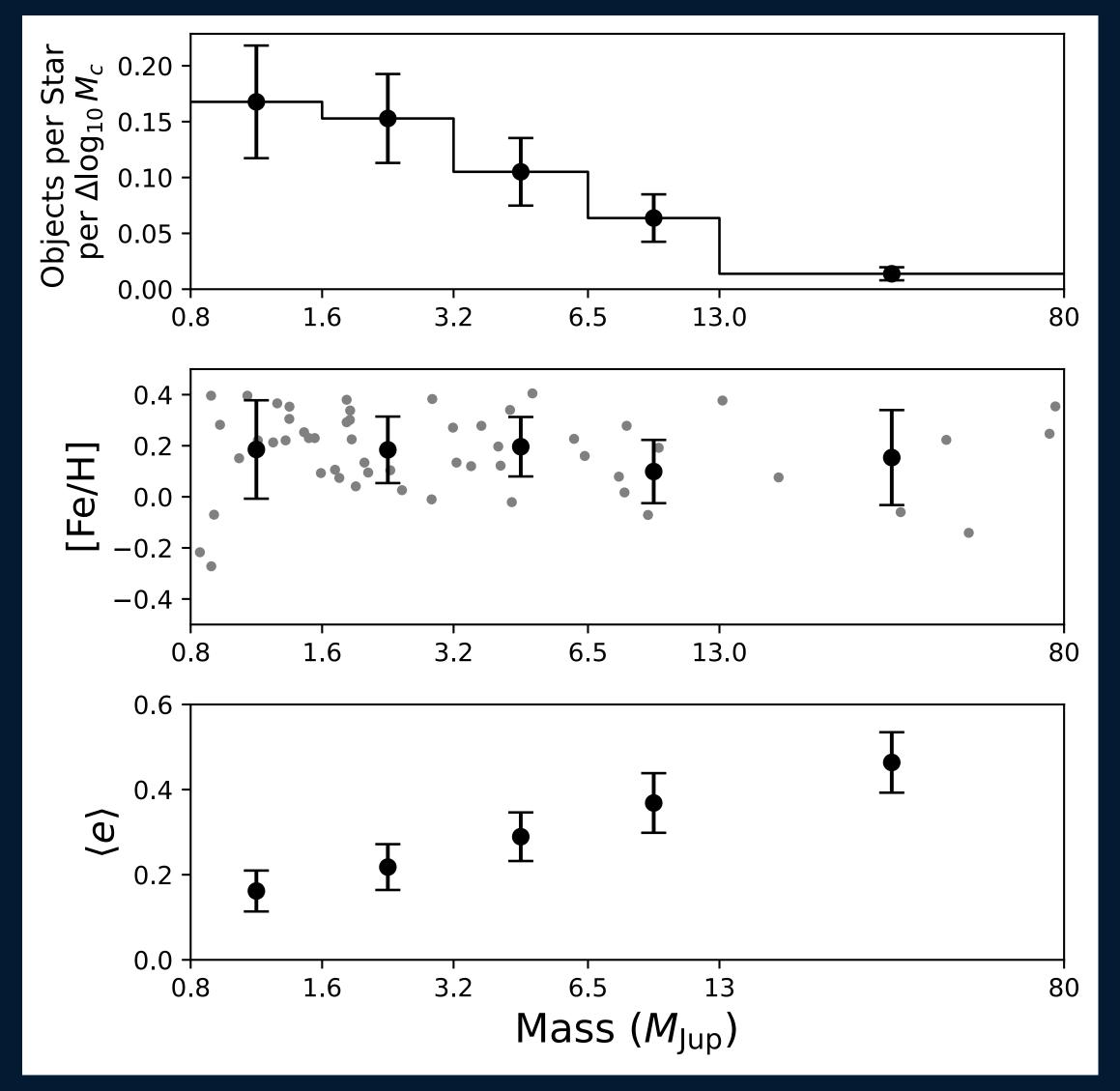
Gilbert, Van Zandt, et al. (2025)

Kepler | $P < 100 \text{ days} | R_p = 0.5 - 16 R_{\oplus}$



Gilbert, Petigura, & Entrican (2025)

CLS | a = 1 - 10 AU | $M_p = 0.8 - 80$ M_J



Gilbert, Van Zandt, et al. (2025)

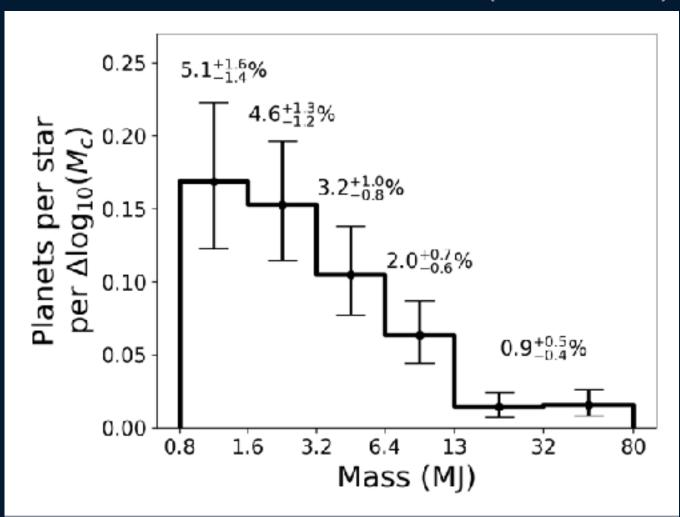
The emerging picture of planet formation

- ·Planets form via core accretion on nearly circular orbits
- Systems with larger planets experience greater dynamical excitation
- ·High metallicity raises likelihood of forming giant planets
- •Giant planets transition into brown dwarfs gradually, with core accretion and gravitational instability regimes overlapping between 1-10 MJ

A smooth transition from giant planets to brown dwarfs near the ice line from...

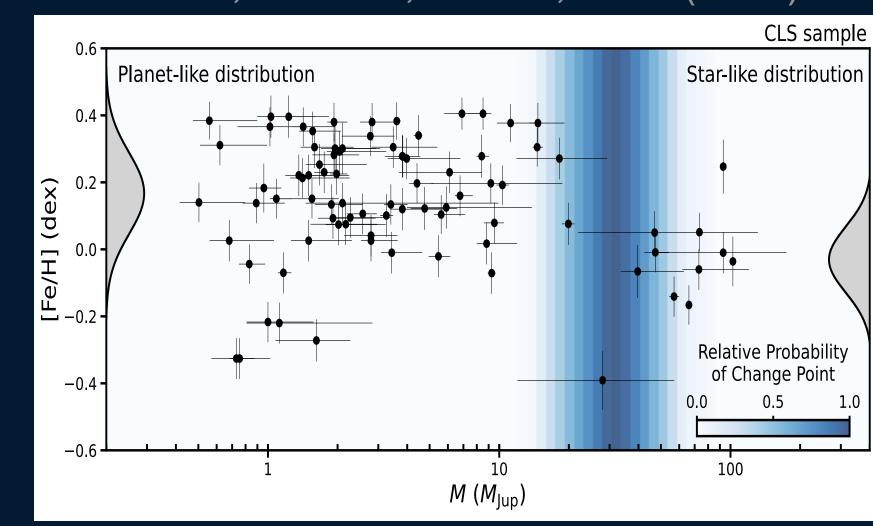
Occurrence rates

Van Zandt, Gilbert, et al. (in review)



Metallicity

Giacalone, Howard, Gilbert, et al. (2025)



Eccentricity

Gilbert, Van Zandt, et al. (2025)

