

# compositional links between warm super-Earths and cold Jupiters

Martin Schlecker<sup>a</sup>, Christoph Mordasini<sup>b</sup>, Alexandre Emsenhuber<sup>b,c</sup>, Hubert Klahr<sup>a</sup>, Thomas Henning<sup>a</sup>, Remo Burn<sup>b</sup>, Yann Alibert<sup>b</sup>, Willy Benz<sup>b</sup>

## Background

Observational studies suggested that inner super-Earths and cold Jupiters tend to occur together around solar-type stars. [1]

→ Do super-Earths **with/without cold Jupiters** have **different bulk densities**?

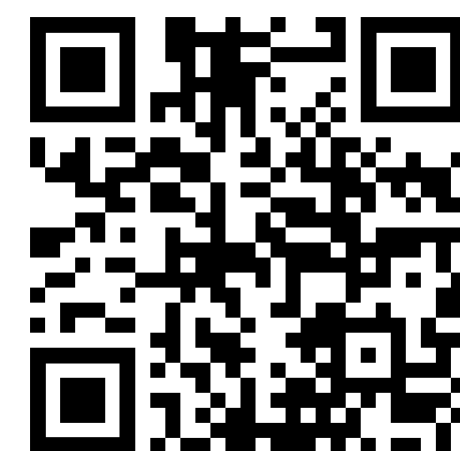
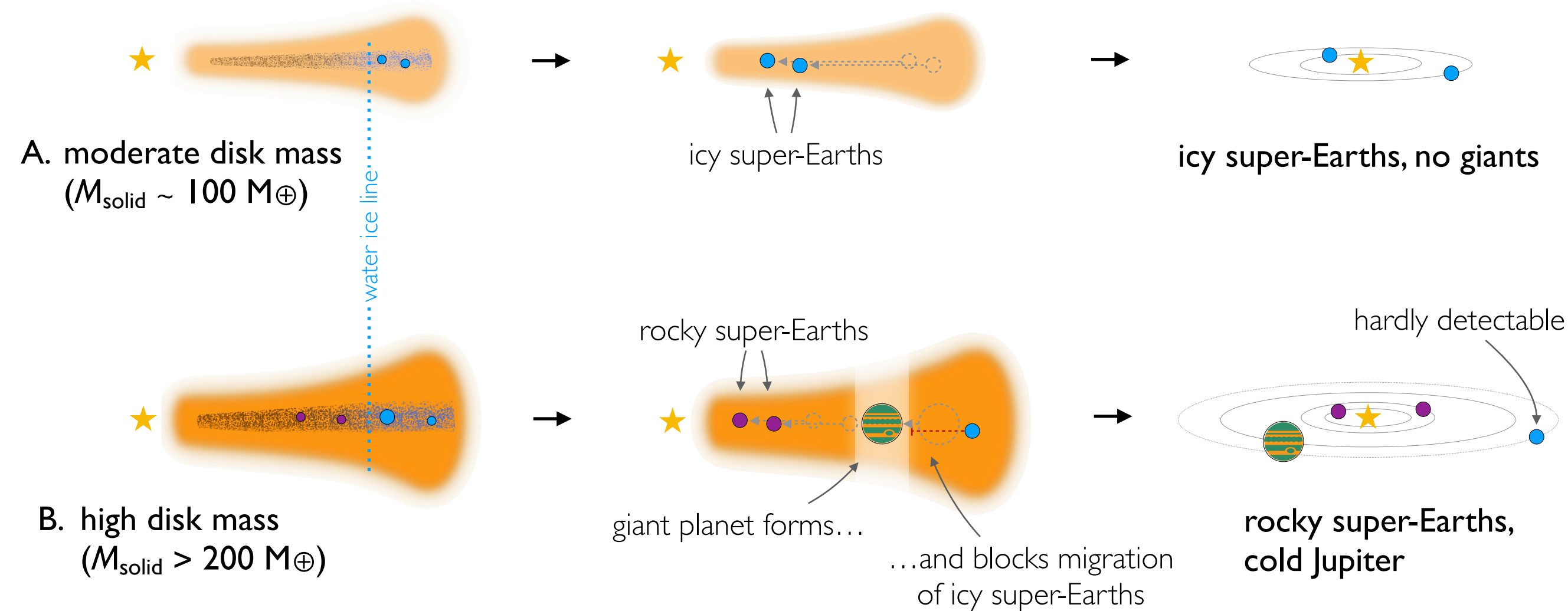
## Model

We used the Generation III Bern Model of planet formation and evolution [2] to produce a synthetic population of 1000 *multi-planet* systems.

For each system, we modeled

- ▶ evolution of a viscous accretion disk (1D)
- ▶ planetesimal and gas accretion
- ▶ chemical composition tracking
- ▶ type-I & type-II planet migration
- ▶ N-body interaction of 50 planets
- ▶ planet envelope evolution
- ▶ stellar evolution

# Volatile-Poor Inner Super-Earths Can Be a Proxy for Cold Jupiters in the System.



download the full paper

Schlecker et al. 2020

With cold Jupiter: **rocky** super-Earths

Without cold Jupiter: **icy** super-Earths



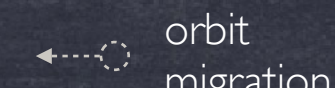
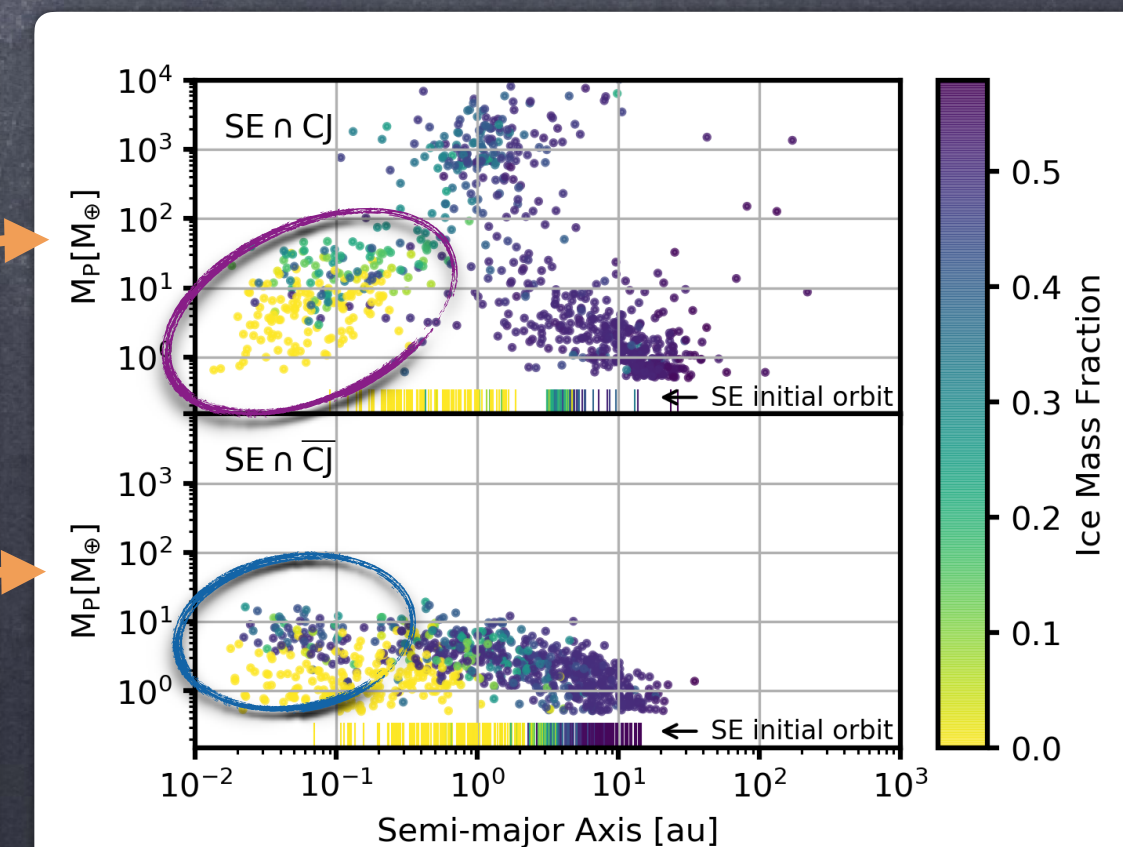
Get in touch!

Martin Schlecker  
mpia.de/homes/schlecker  
schlecker@mpia.de

## Results

We discovered a link between system architecture and bulk planet composition: super-Earths in systems hosting a giant planet companion are less ice-rich and thus have a higher bulk density.

→ Prediction: super-Earths of **high bulk density** are **more likely** to have a **cold Jupiter companion**



[1] e.g., Zhu&Wu 2018, Heman+2019, Bryan+2019

[2] Alibert+2005,2013, Mordasini+2012,2015, Emsenhuber+2020

[a] Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, Heidelberg, Germany

[b] Physikalisches Institut, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

[c] LPL, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA