TIM LICHTENBERG, JOANNA DRĄŻKOWSKA, MARIA SCHÖNBÄCHLER, GREGOR J. GOLABEK, THOMAS O. HANDS

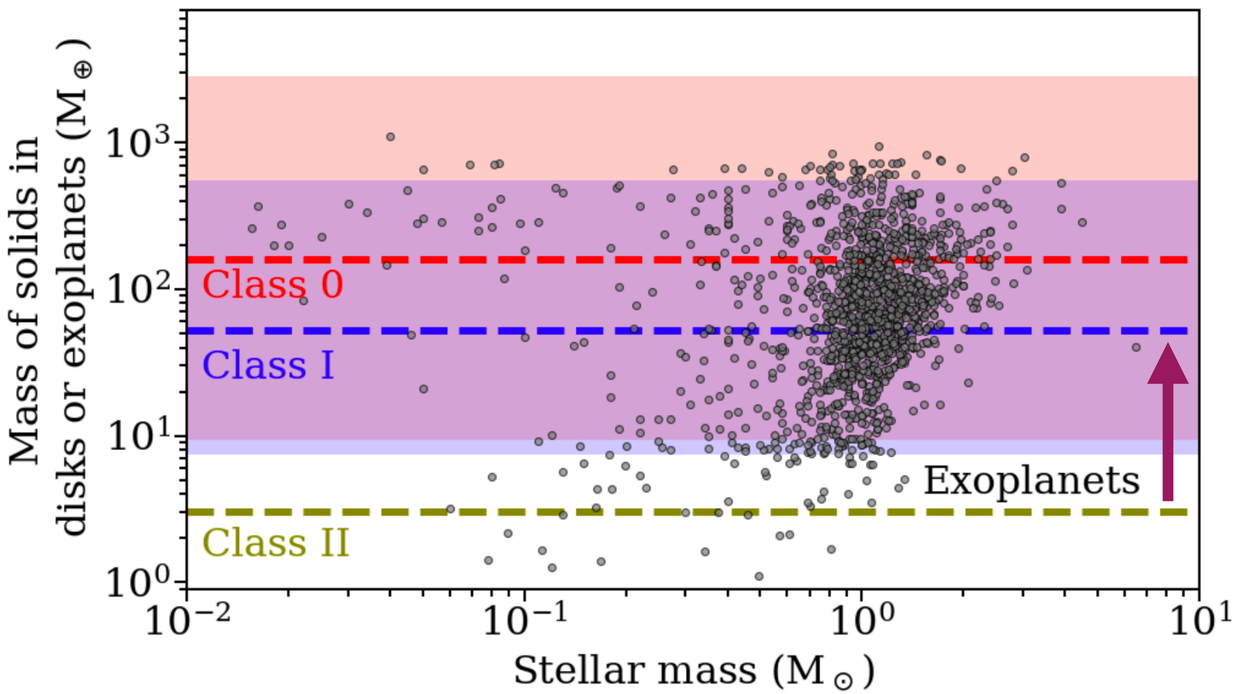
BIFURCATION OF PLANETARY BUILDING BLOCKS DURING SOLAR SYSTEM FORMATION

Science 371, 365–370 (2021), *arXiv:2101.08571*

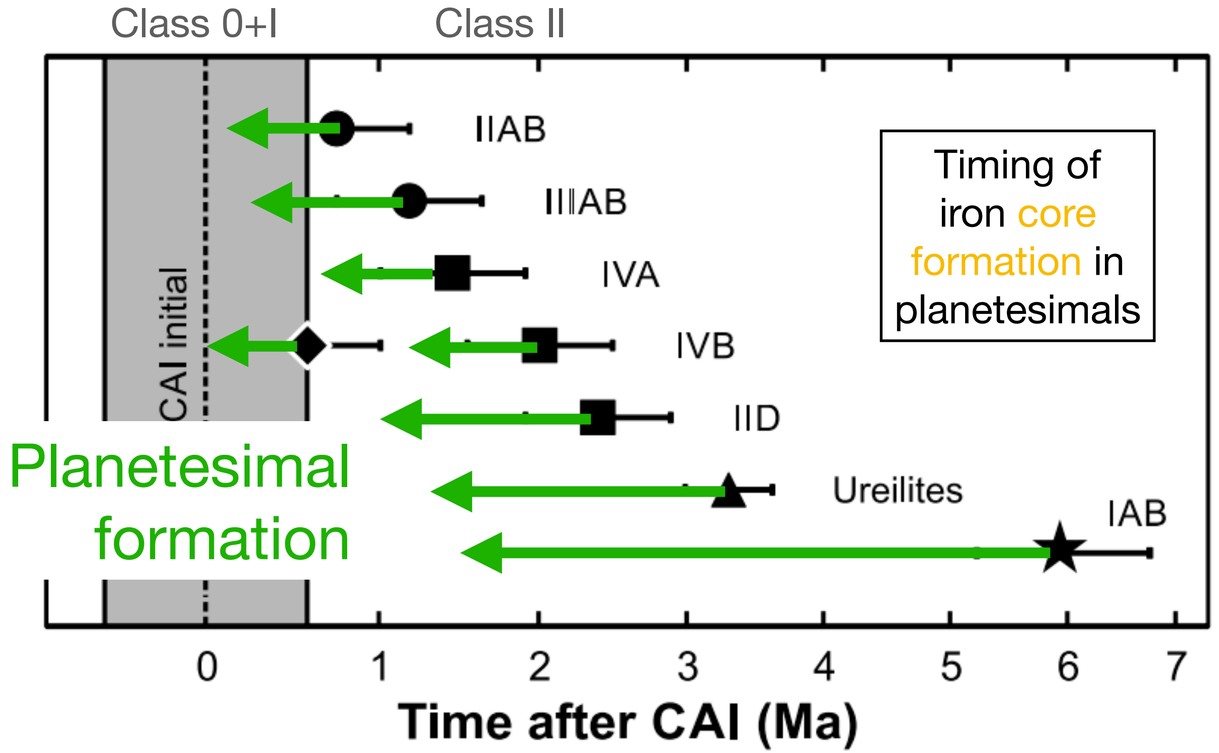
exoplanet-talks.org/talk/211

Temporal fragmentation of planet formation

Exoplanetary systems



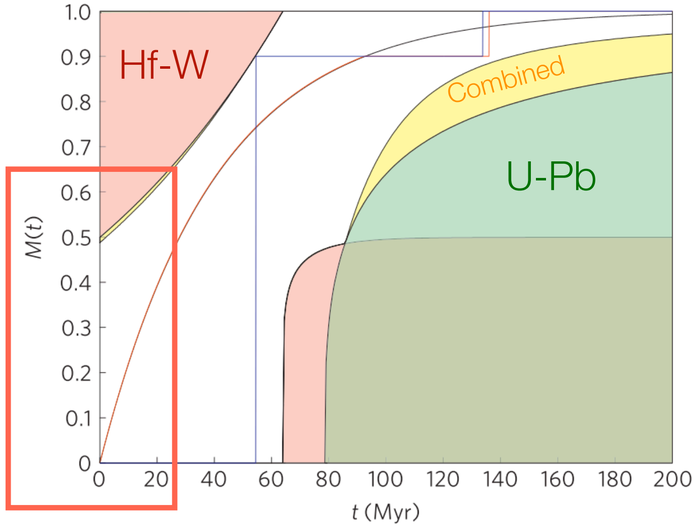
Solar System

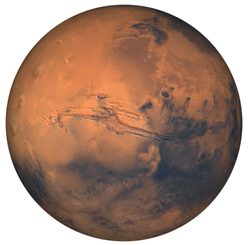


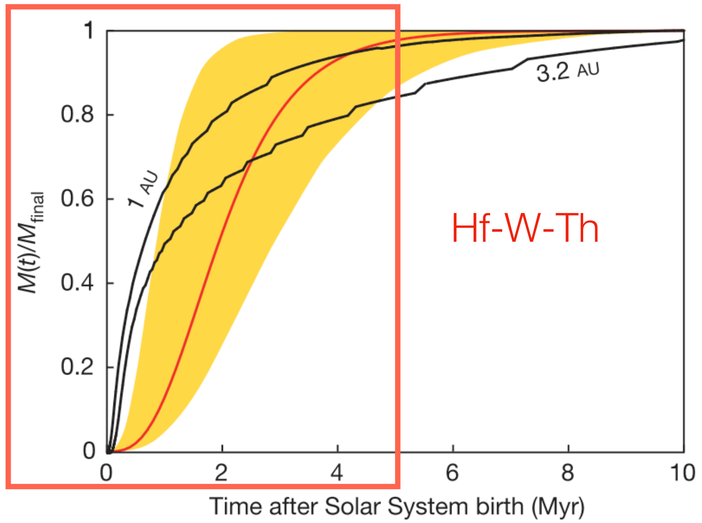
Greaves & Rice 10, 11; Najita & Kenyon 14, Pascucci+ 16, Ansdell+ 17, Manara+ 18, Tychoniec+ 20

Hunt+ 18

Temporal fragmentation of planet formation



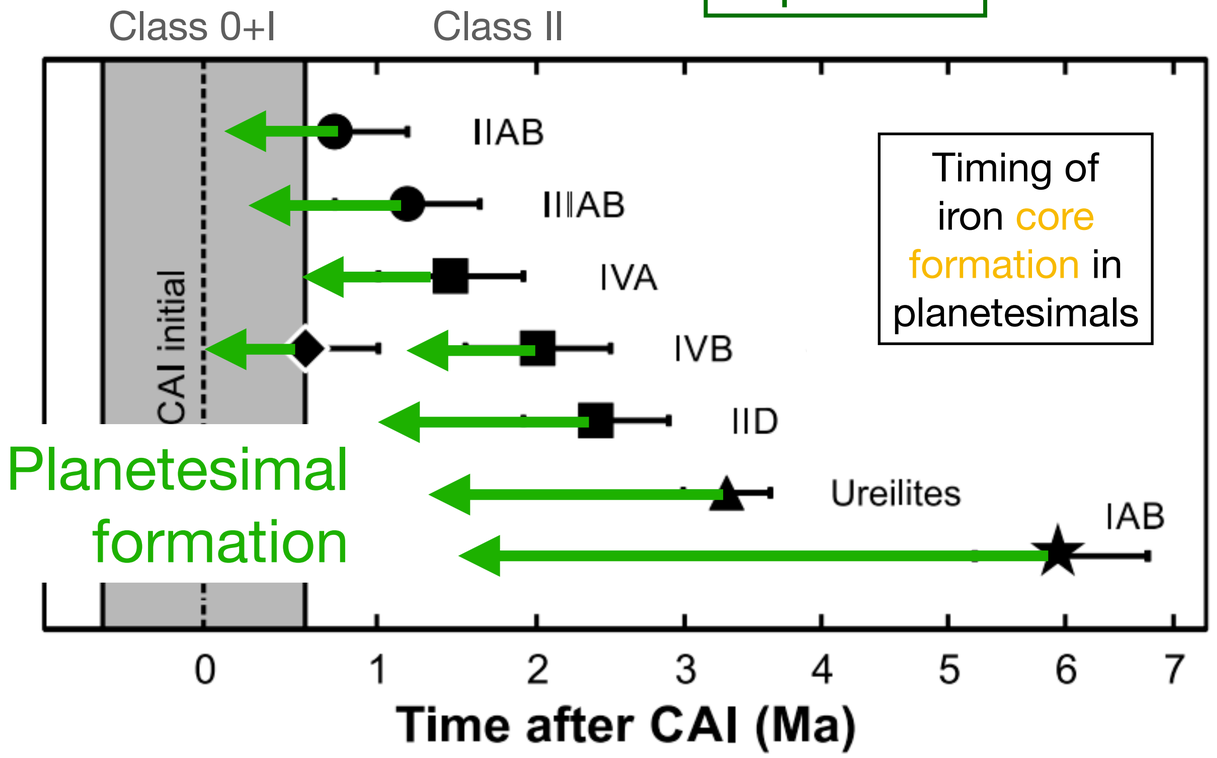




Protracted finish

Solar System

Rapid start

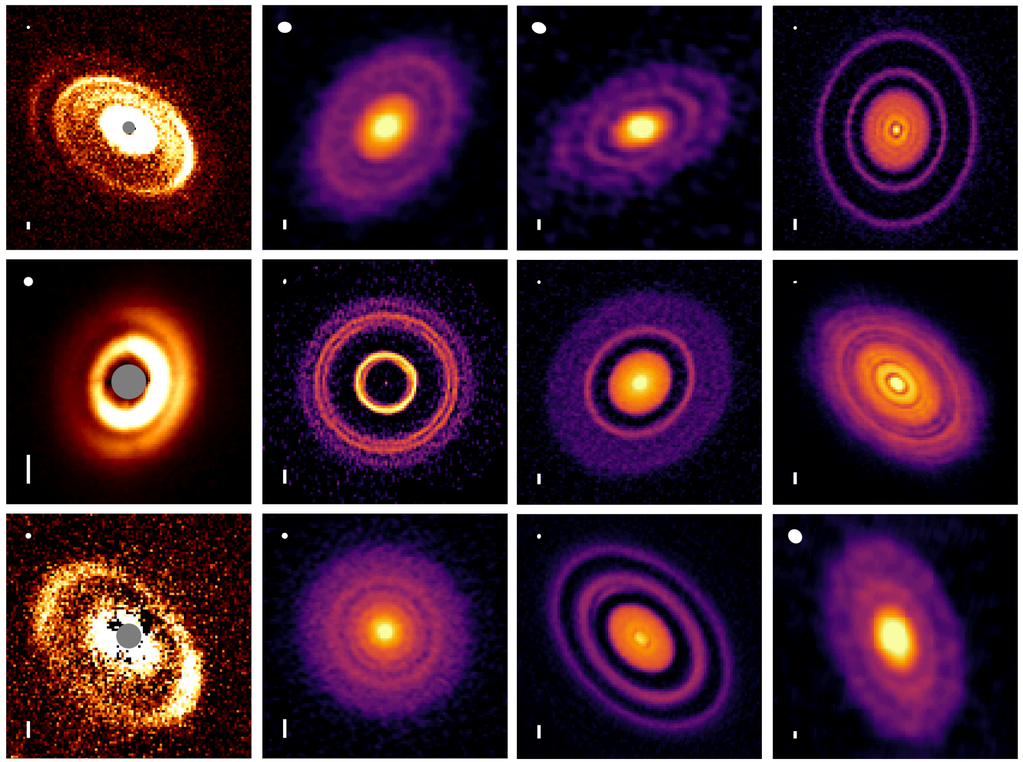


Rudge+ 10; Dauphas & Pourmand 11; Nimmo+ 18

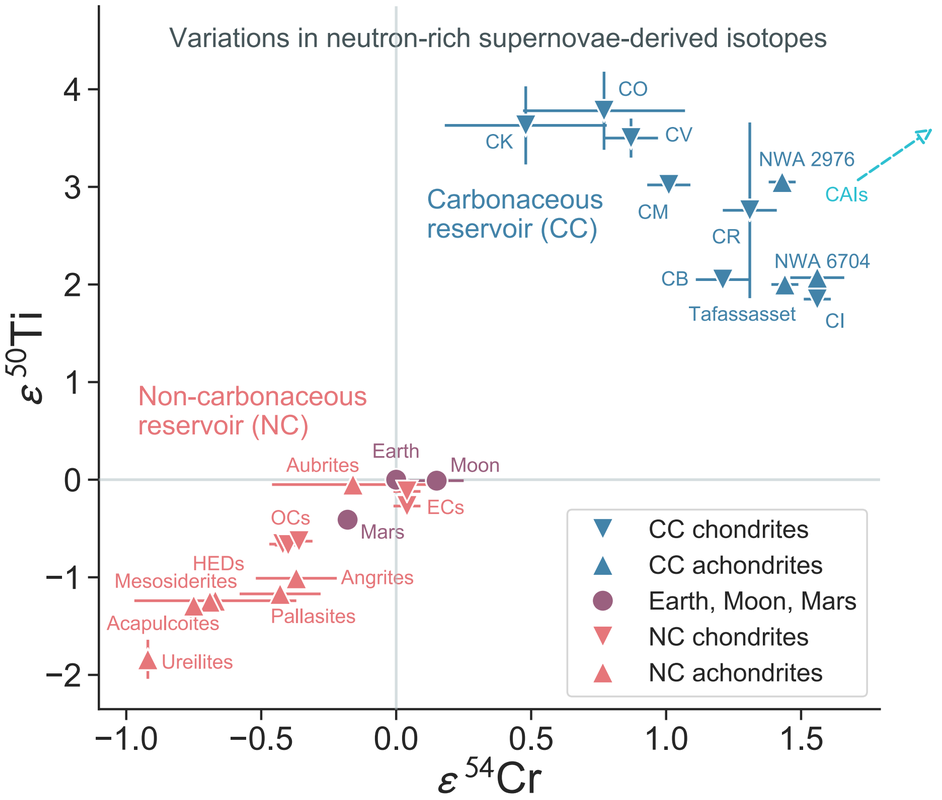
Hunt+ 18

Spatial fragmentation of planet formation

Exoplanetary systems



Solar System

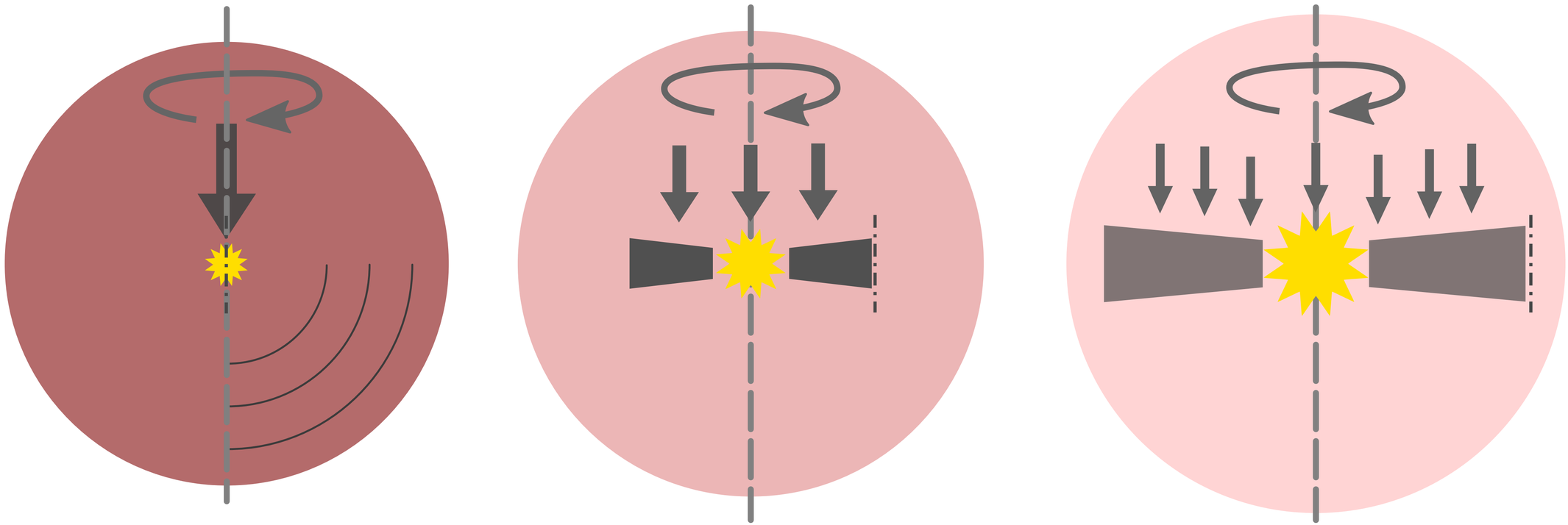


Andrews 20, Segura-Cox 20

Trinquier+ 07; Leya+ 08; Warren 11; Kruijer+ 17; Desch+ 18; Mezger+ 20

Inside-out rotating infall model

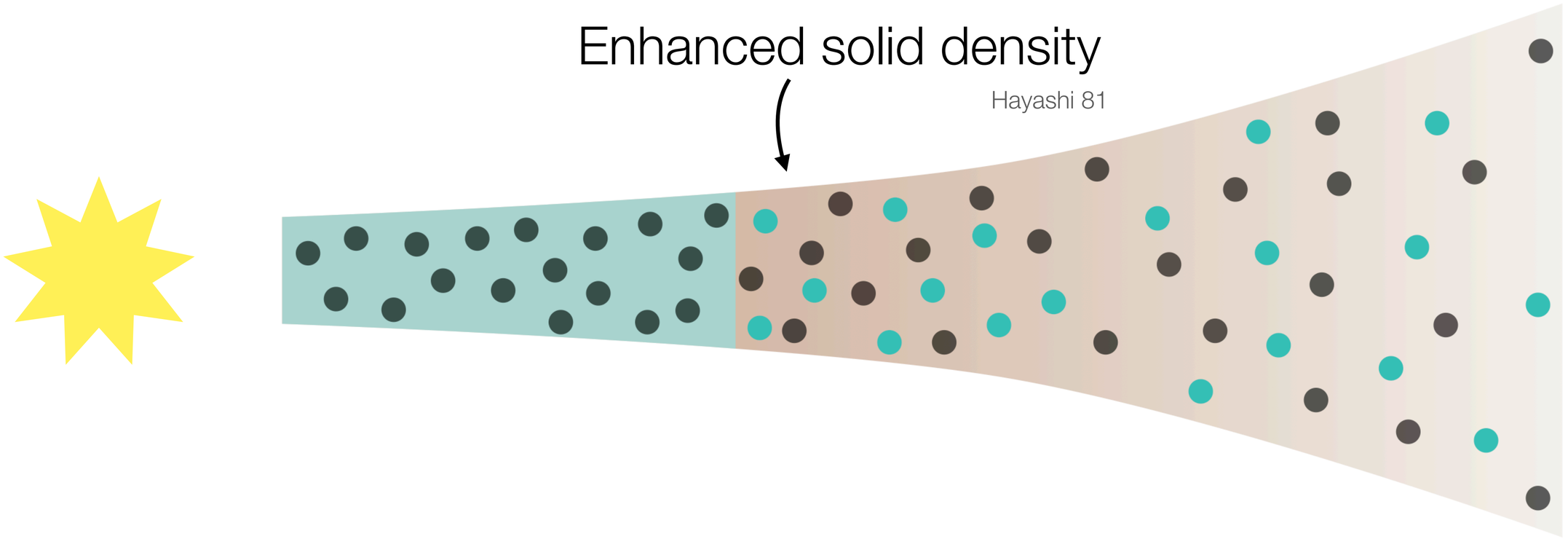
— the disk starts small



Slide courtesy J. Drążkowska

Shu 77, Ulrich 76, Hueso & Guillot 05, Dullemond+ 06

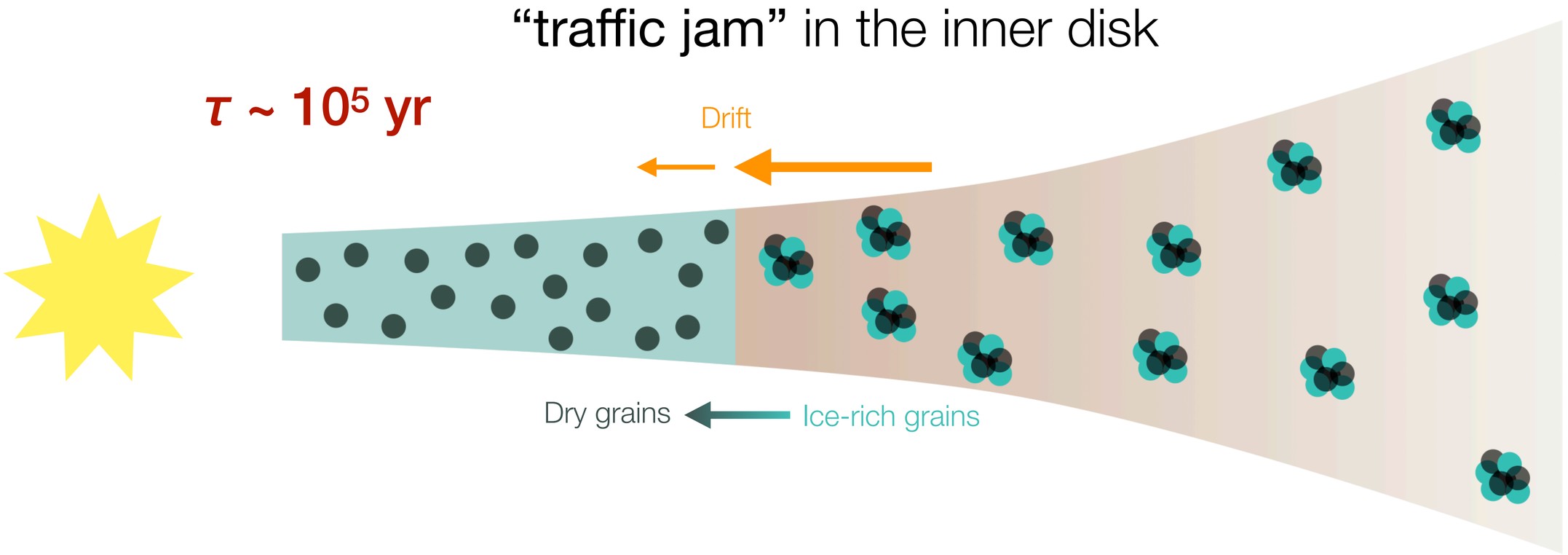
Inside-out rotating infall model



Drążkowska & Alibert 17
see also Schoonenberg & Ormel 17

Slide courtesy J. Drążkowska

Planetesimal formation at the snowline



Drążkowska & Alibert 17
see also Schoonenberg & Ormel 17

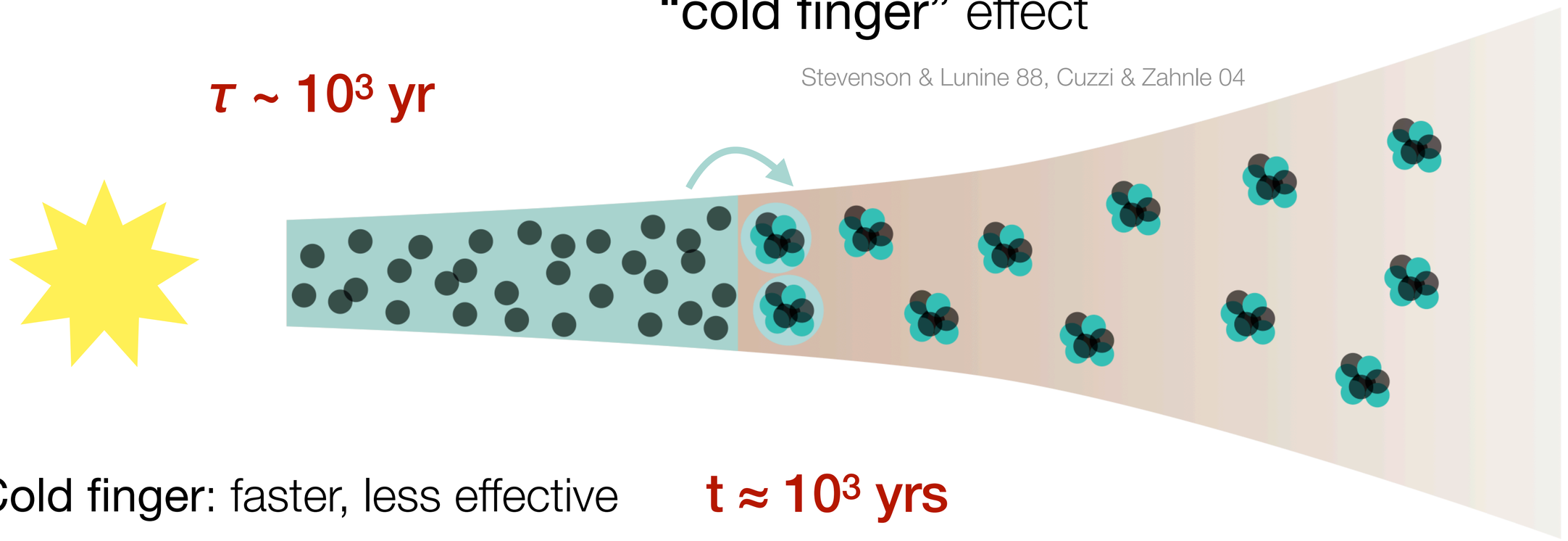
Slide courtesy J. Drążkowska

Planetesimal formation at the snowline

"cold finger" effect

Stevenson & Lunine 88, Cuzzi & Zahnle 04

$\tau \sim 10^3$ yr

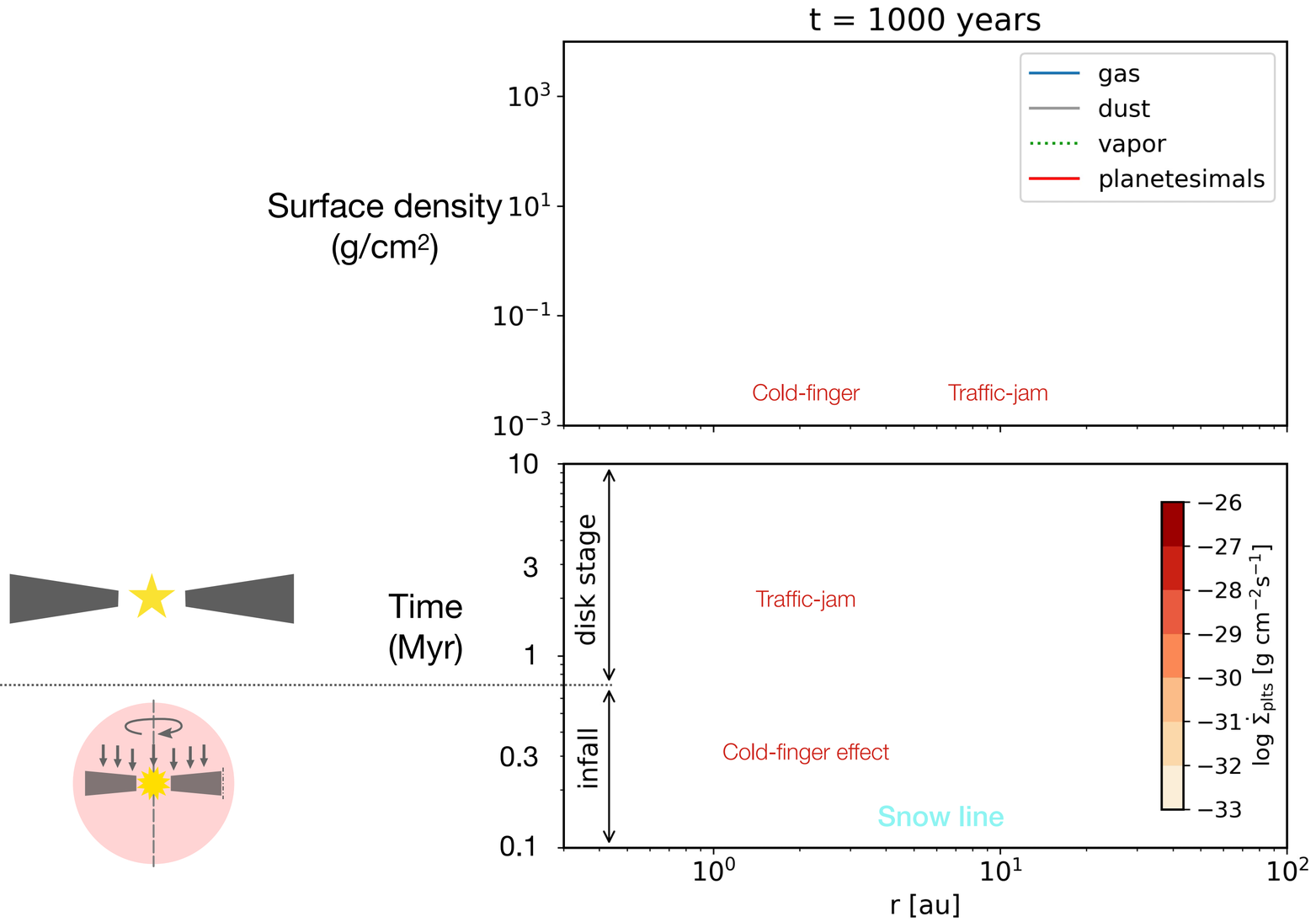


Cold finger: faster, less effective $t \approx 10^3$ yrs

Traffic jam: slower, more effective $t \approx 10^5$ yrs

Drążkowska & Alibert 17

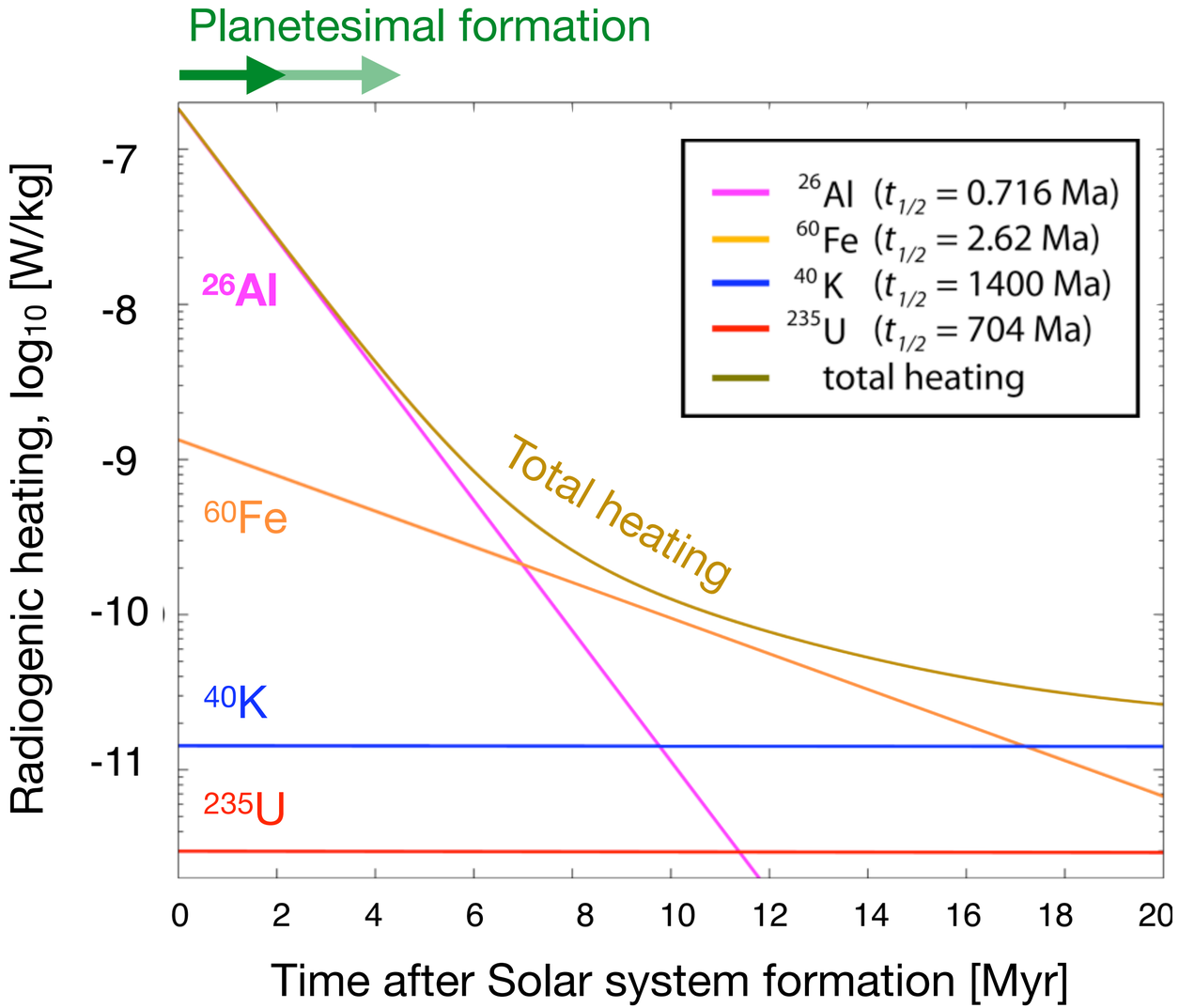
Planetesimal formation during disk build-up

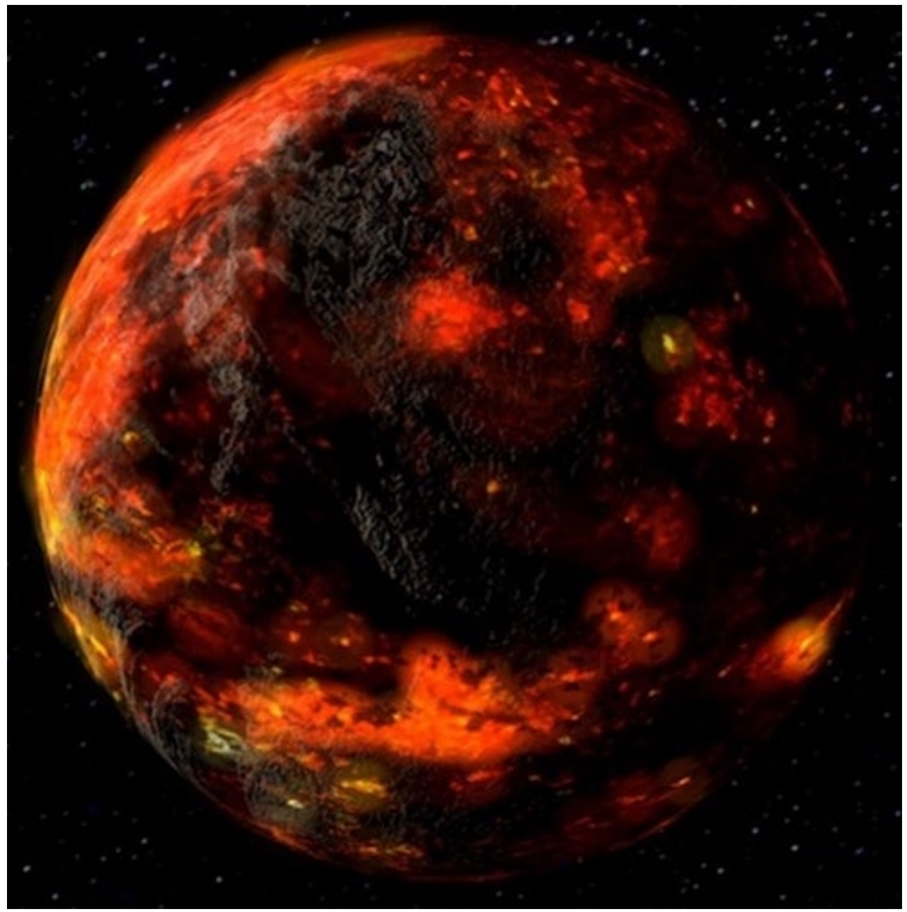


Planetesimal formation rate – change in surface density per time

Drążkowska & Dullemond 2018

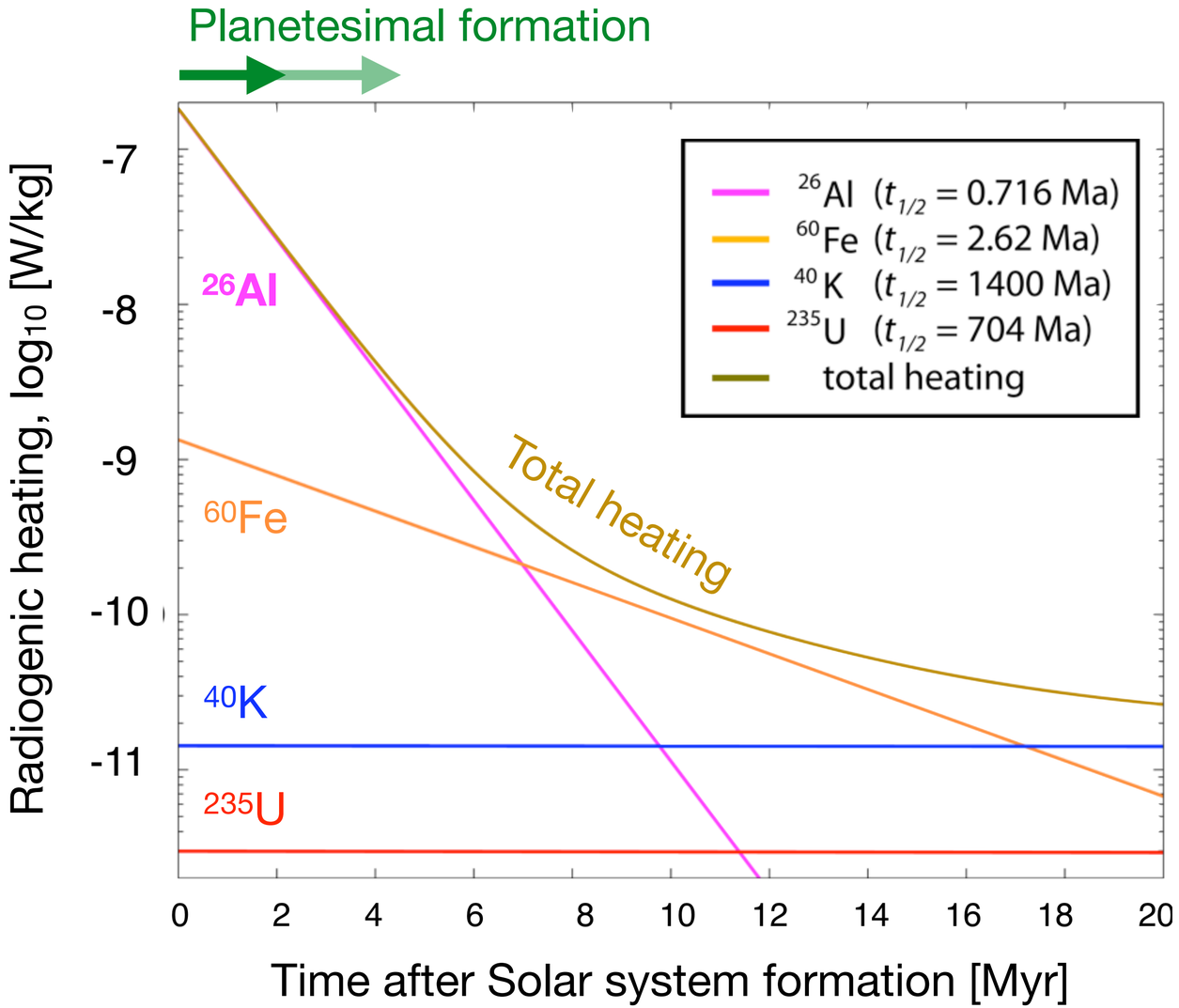
Compositional evolution from radiogenic heating

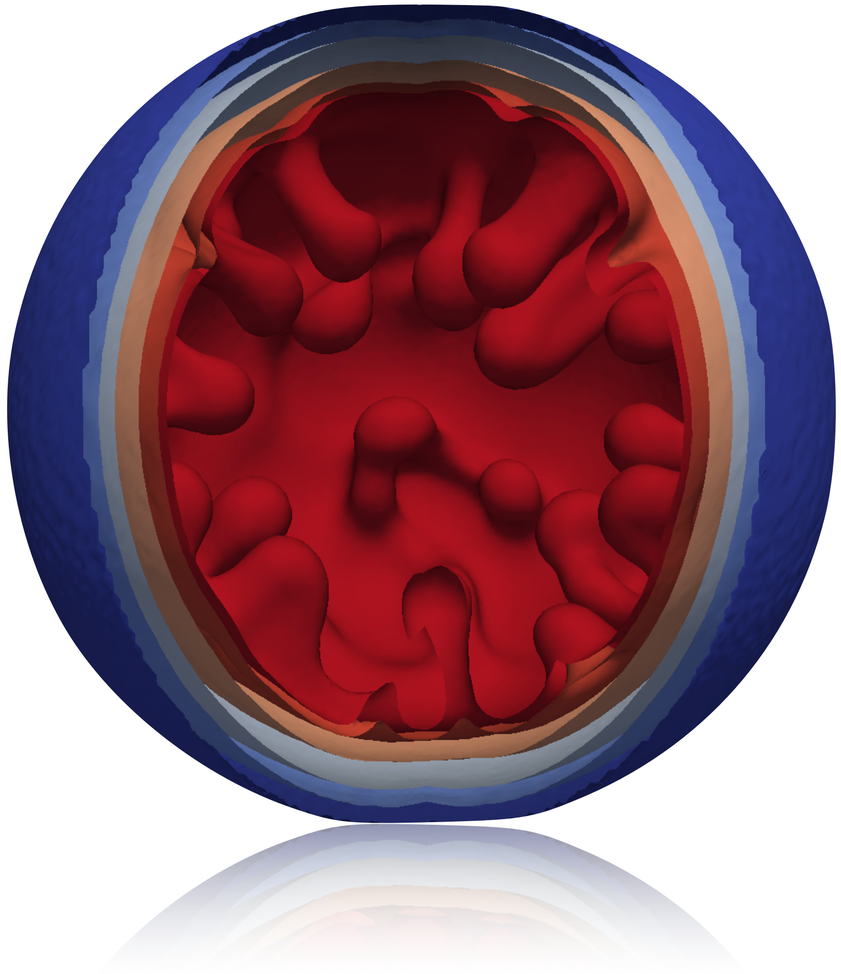




Lichtenberg+ 16a, 18, 19a,b

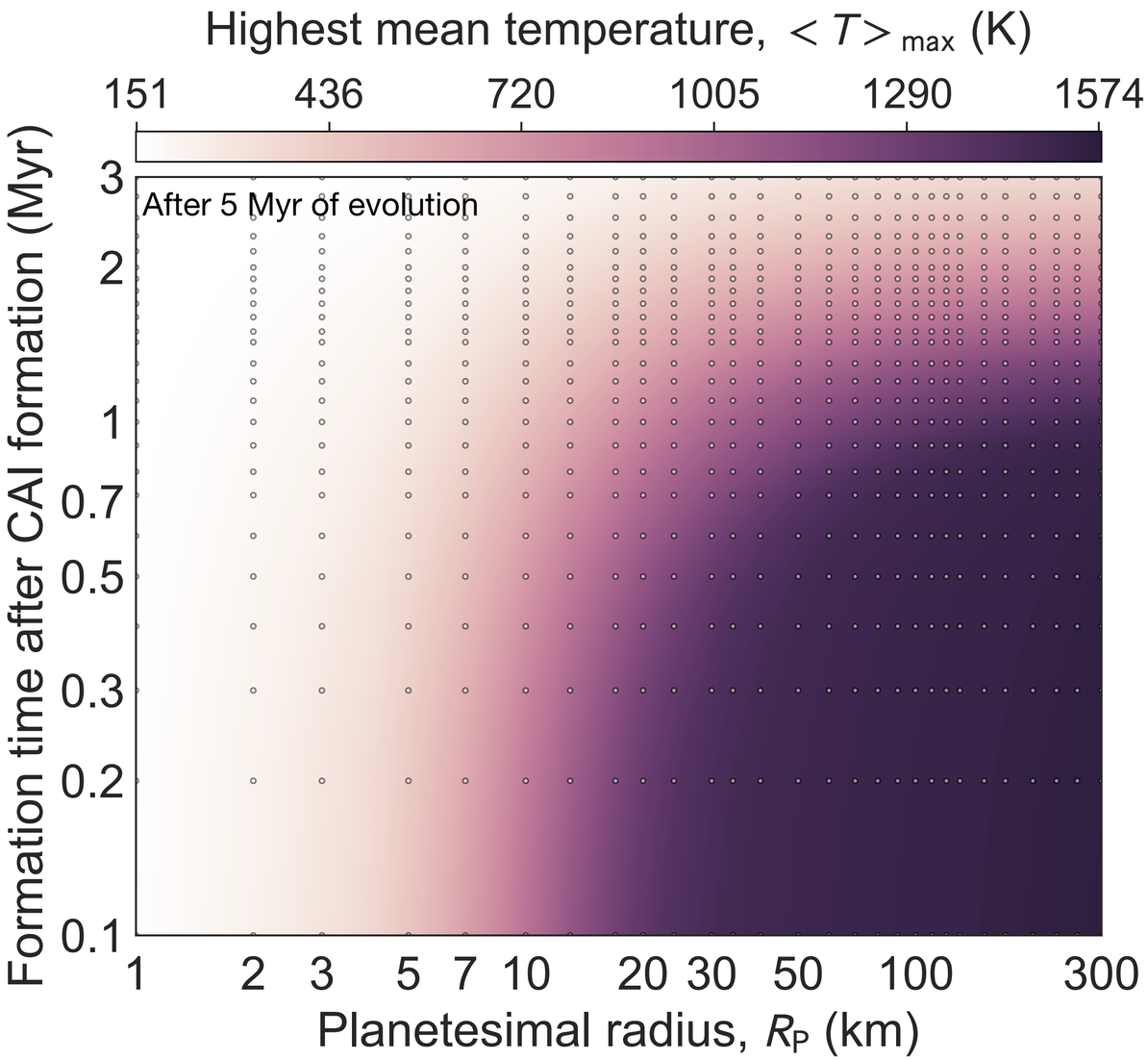
Compositional evolution from radiogenic heating

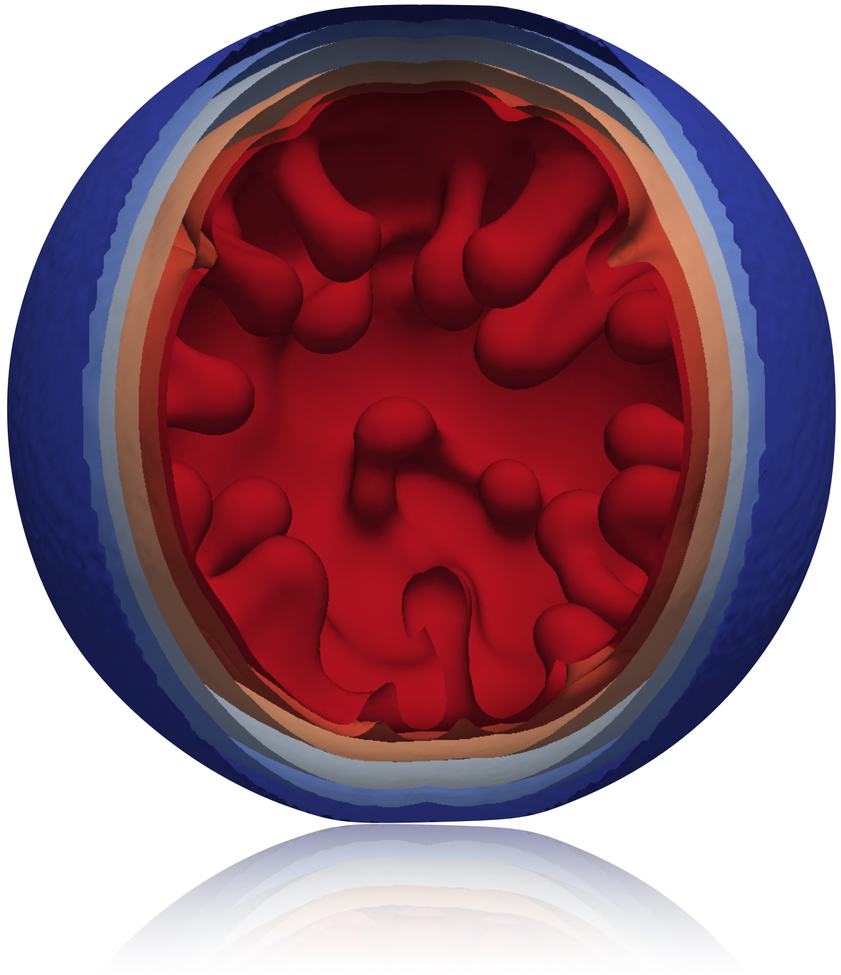




Lichtenberg+ 16a, 18, 19a,b

Radiogenic heating drives thermal evolution





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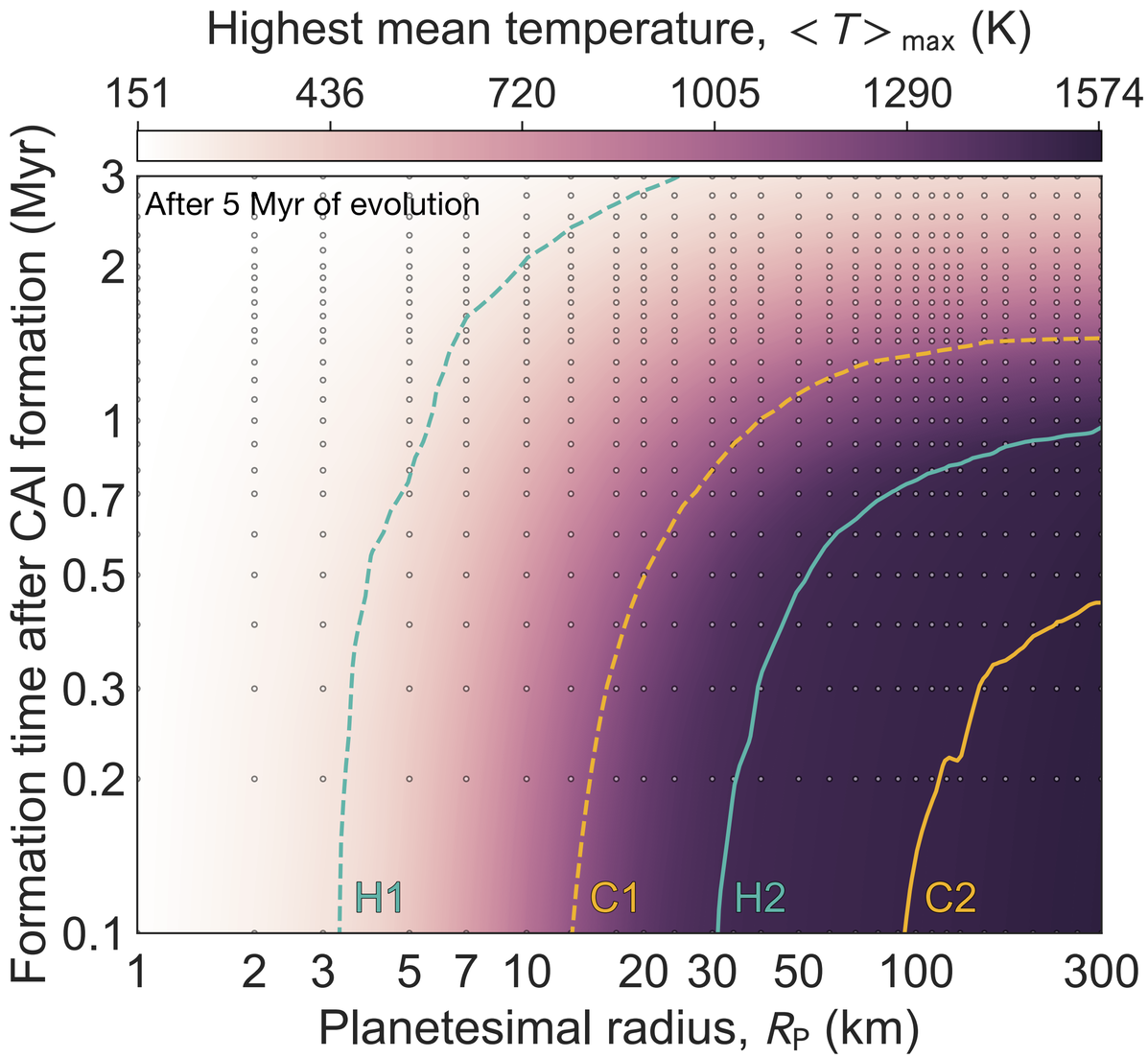

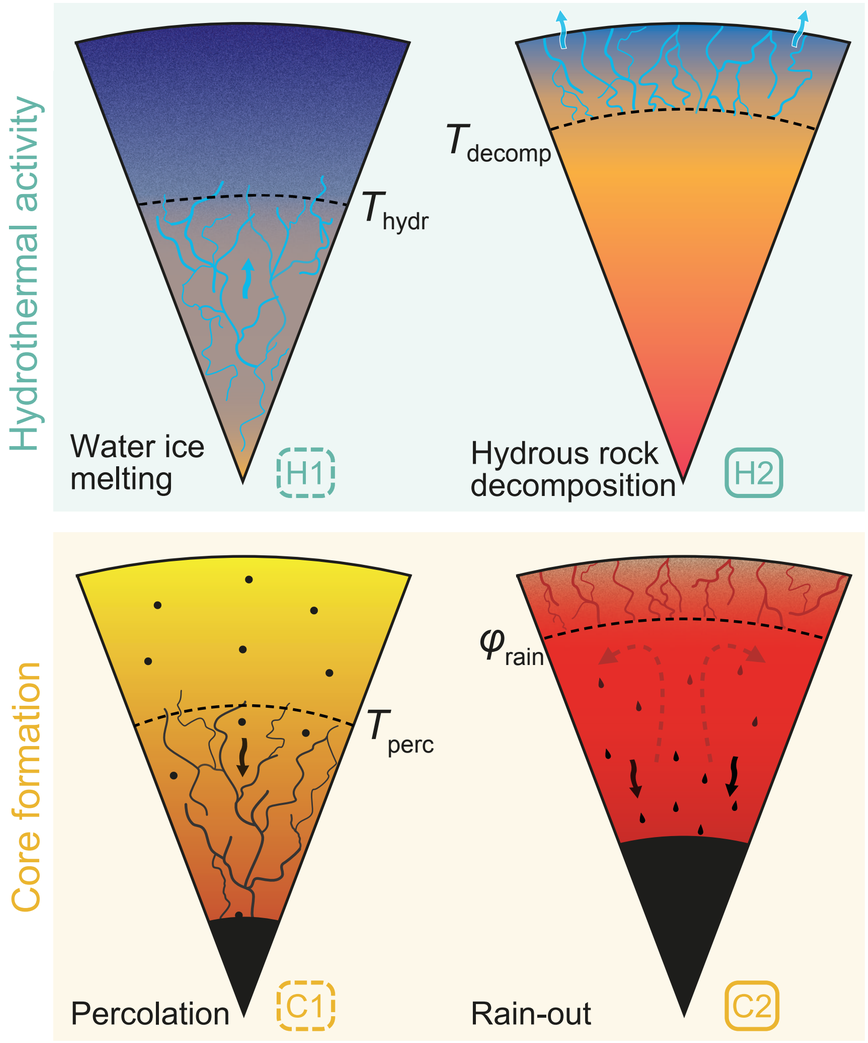

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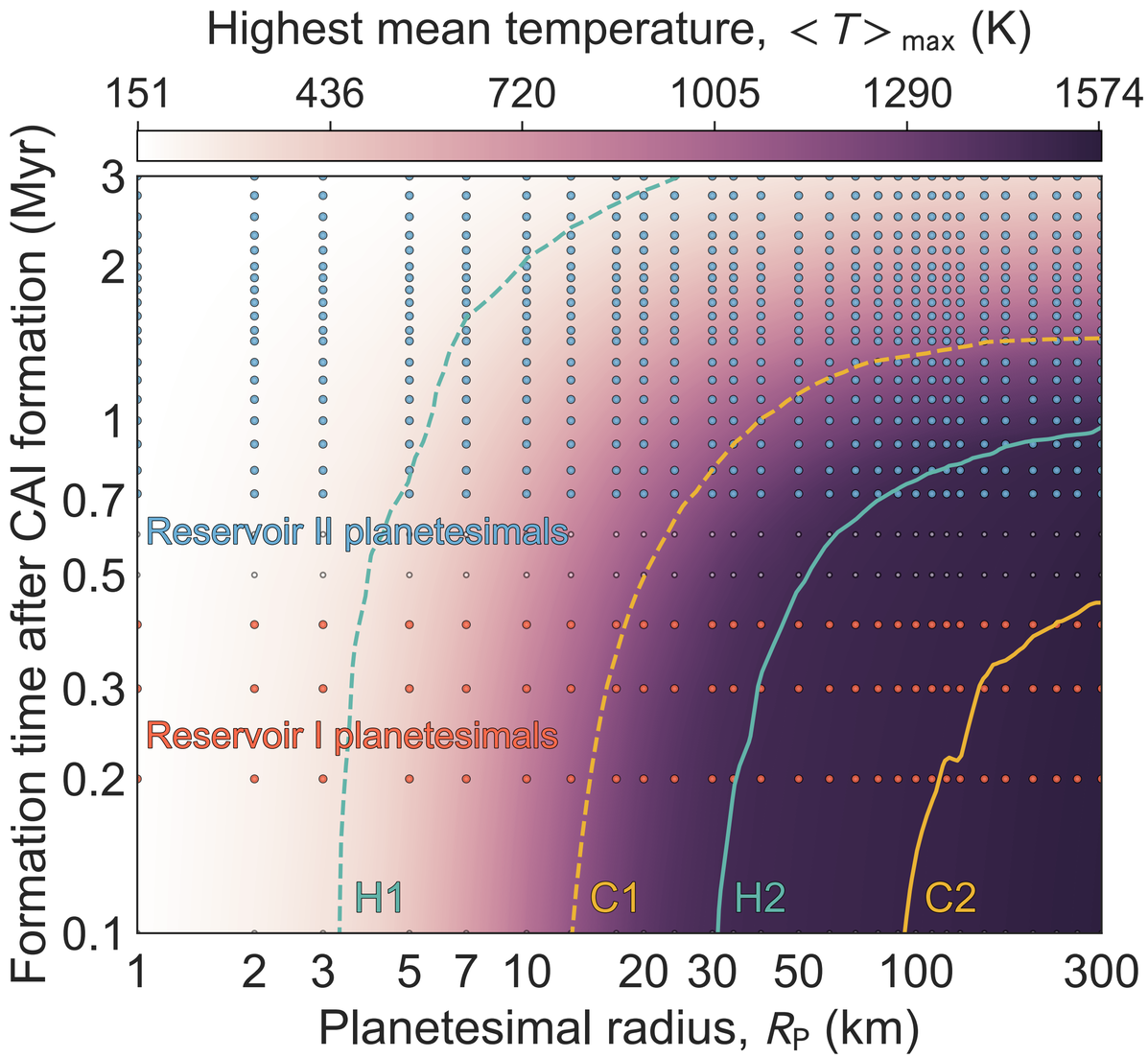
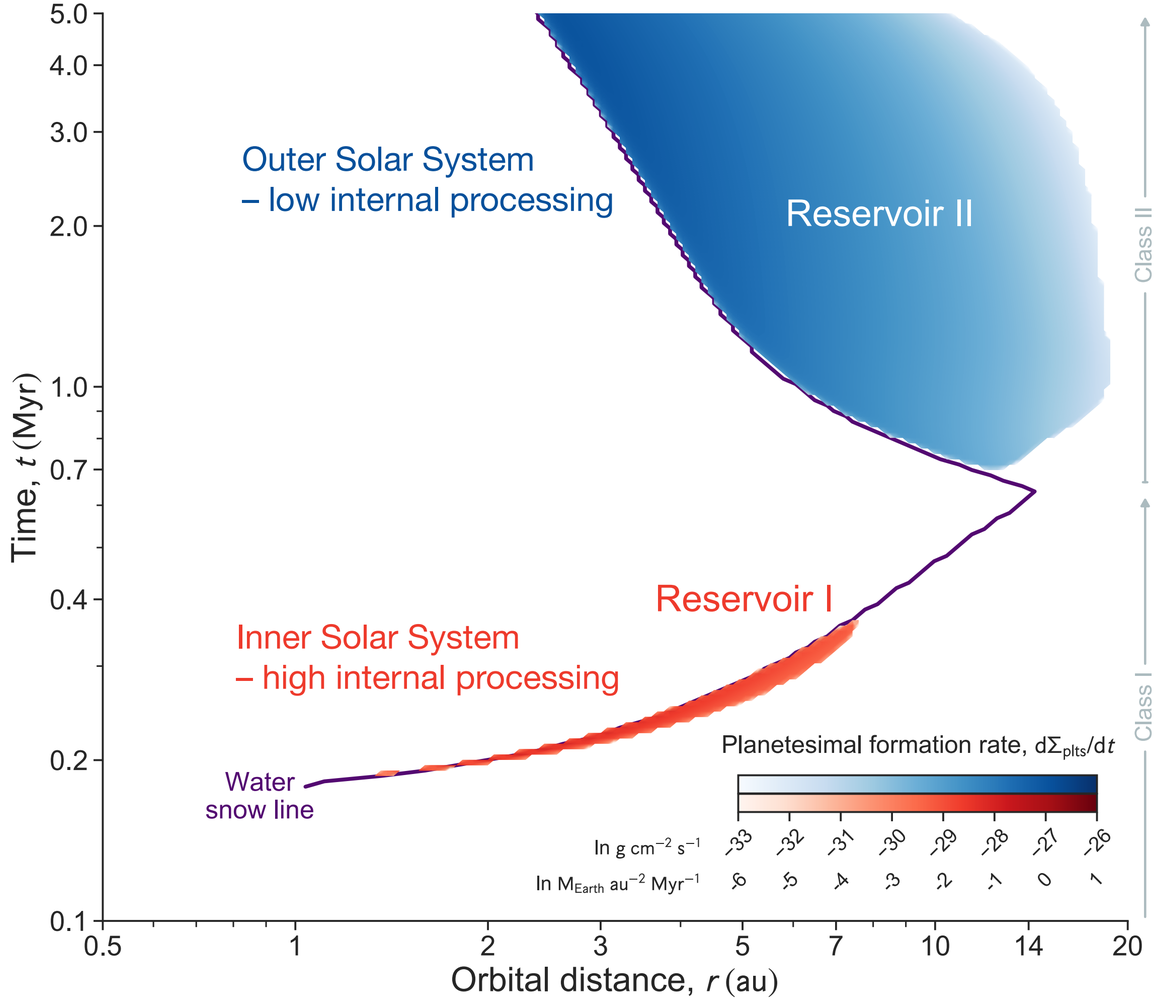
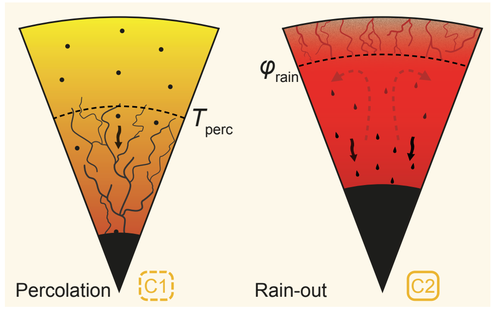
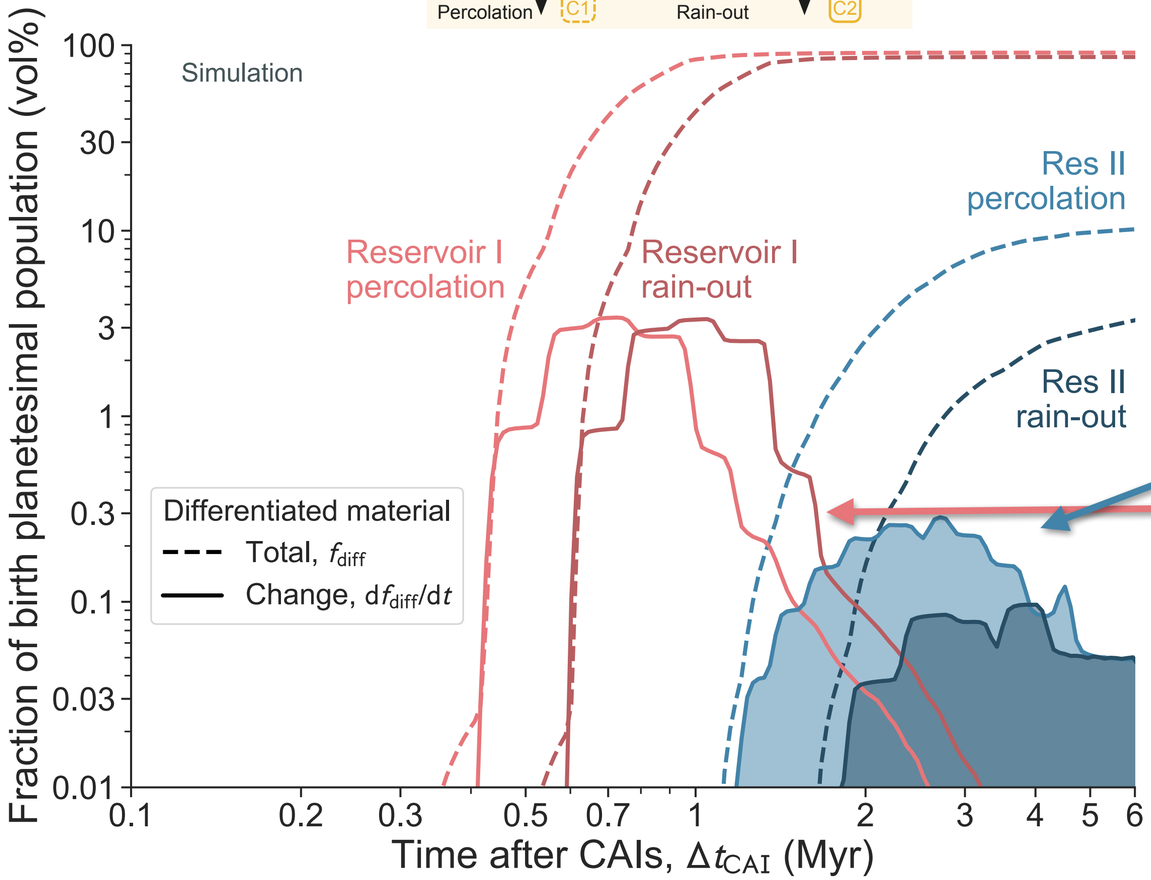
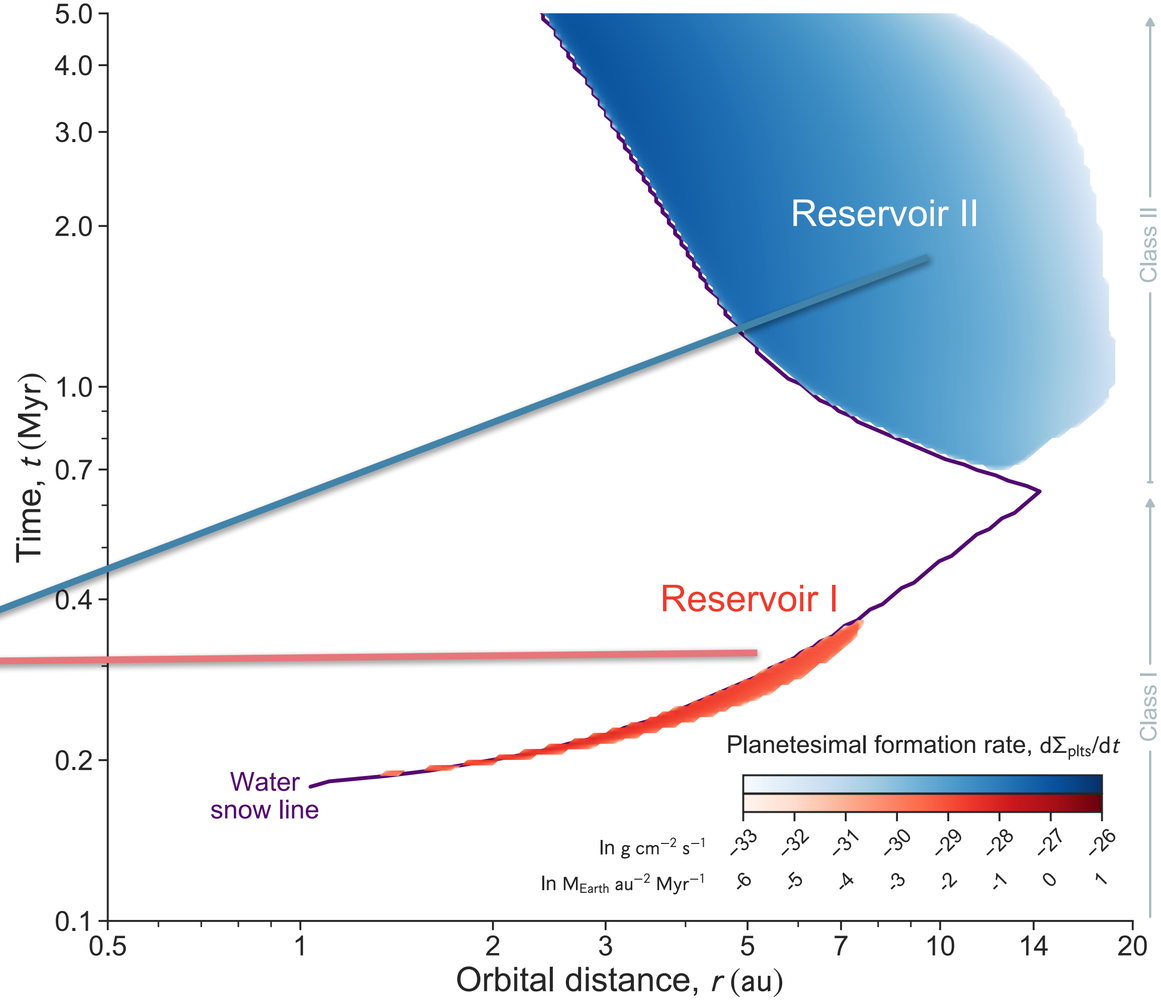




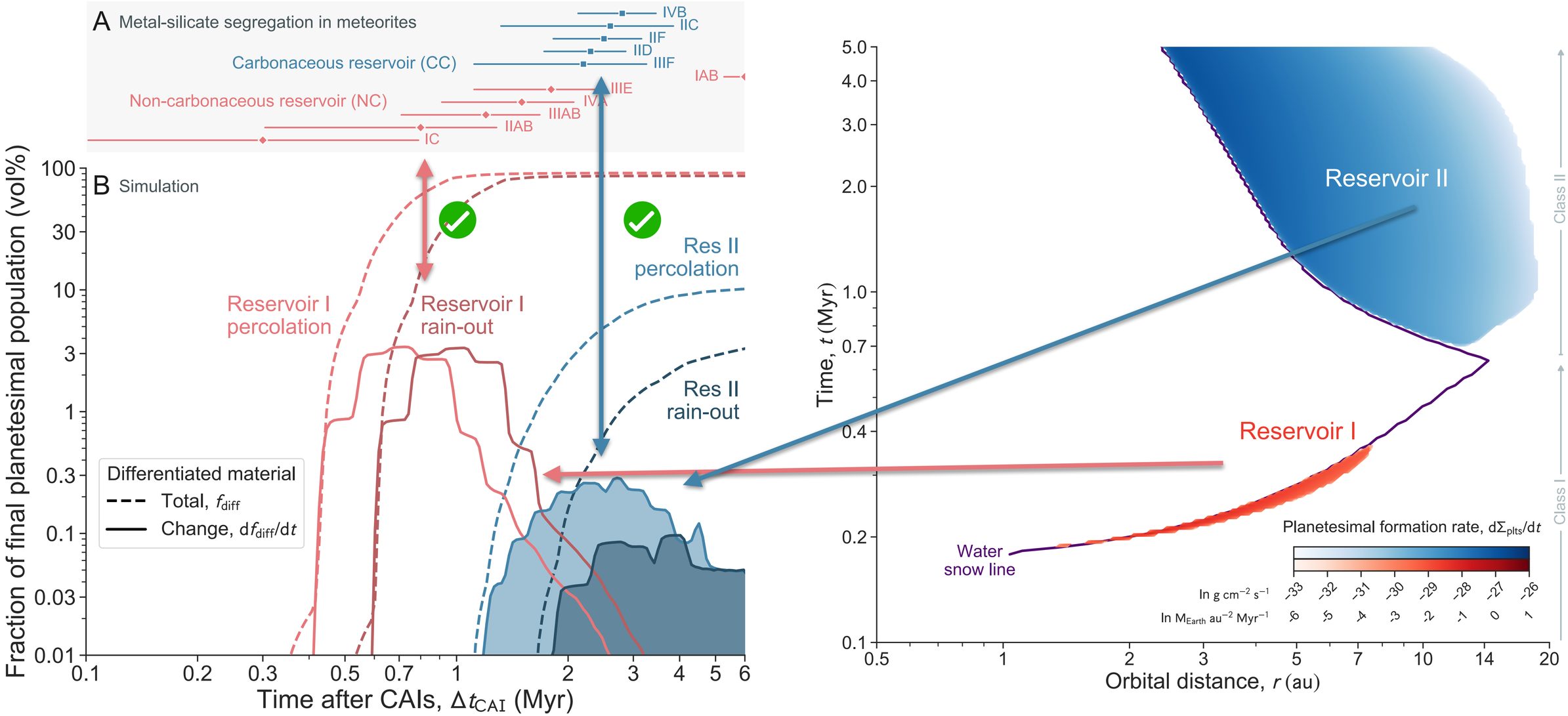
Iron core formation: meteorites vs. model



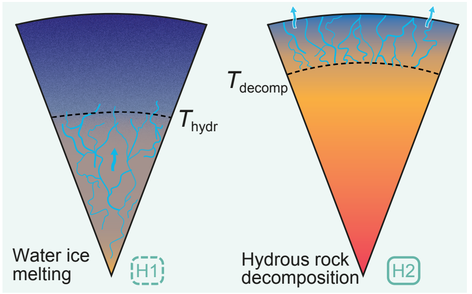


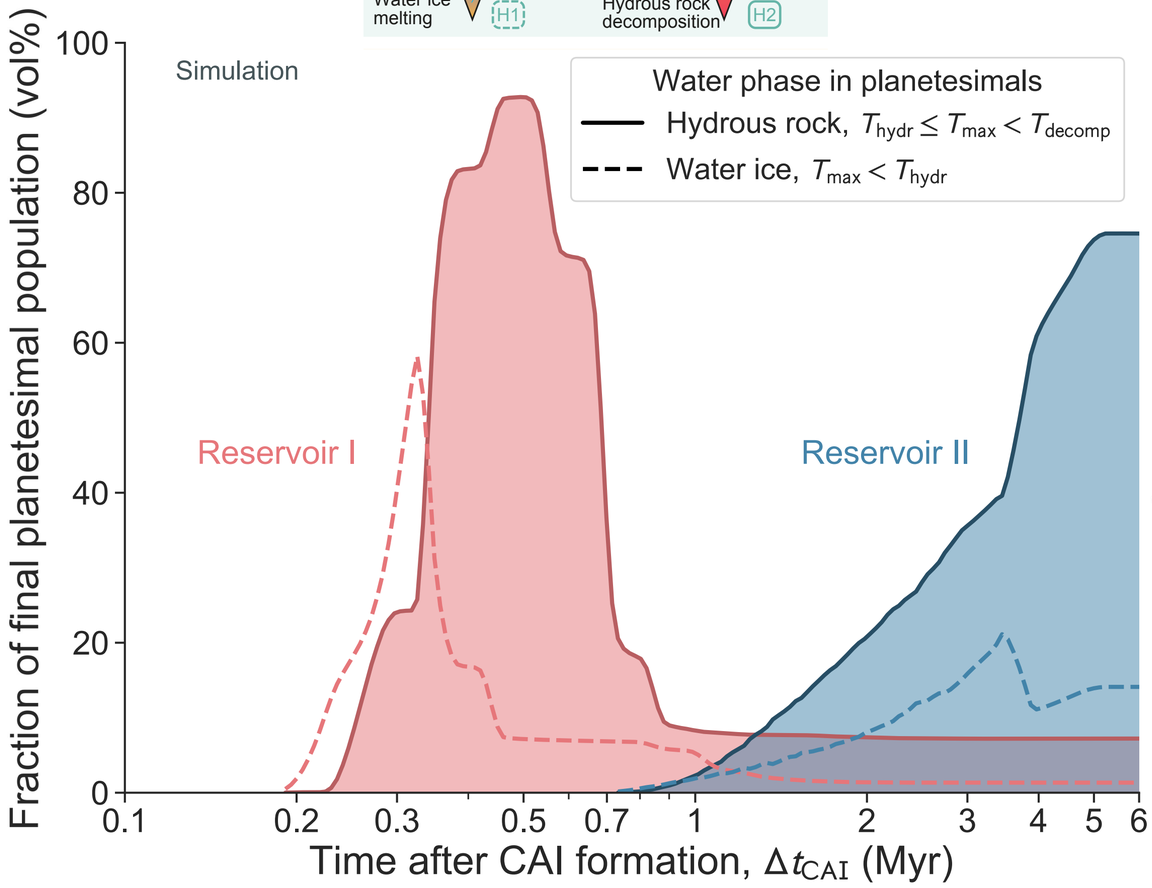


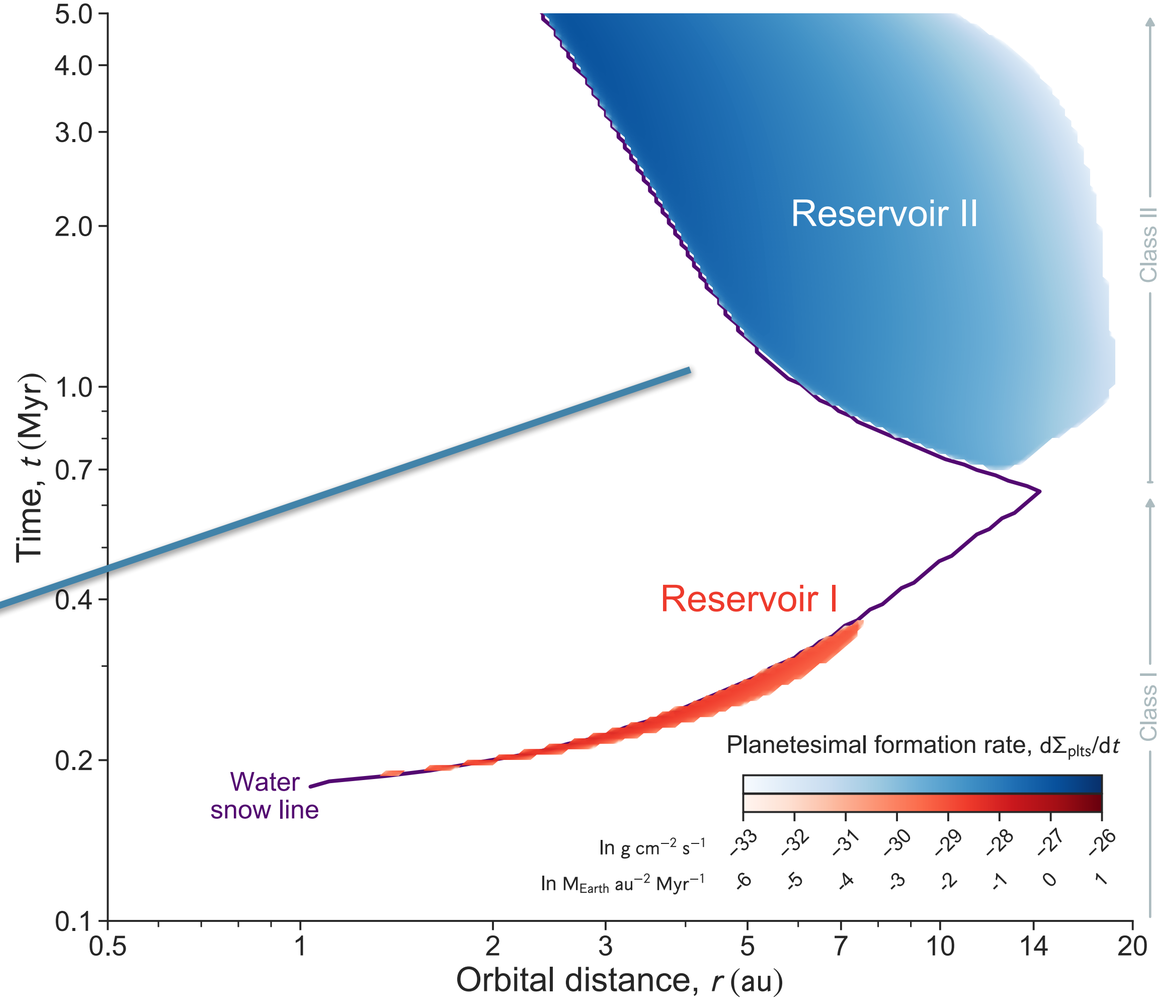
Iron core formation: meteorites vs. model



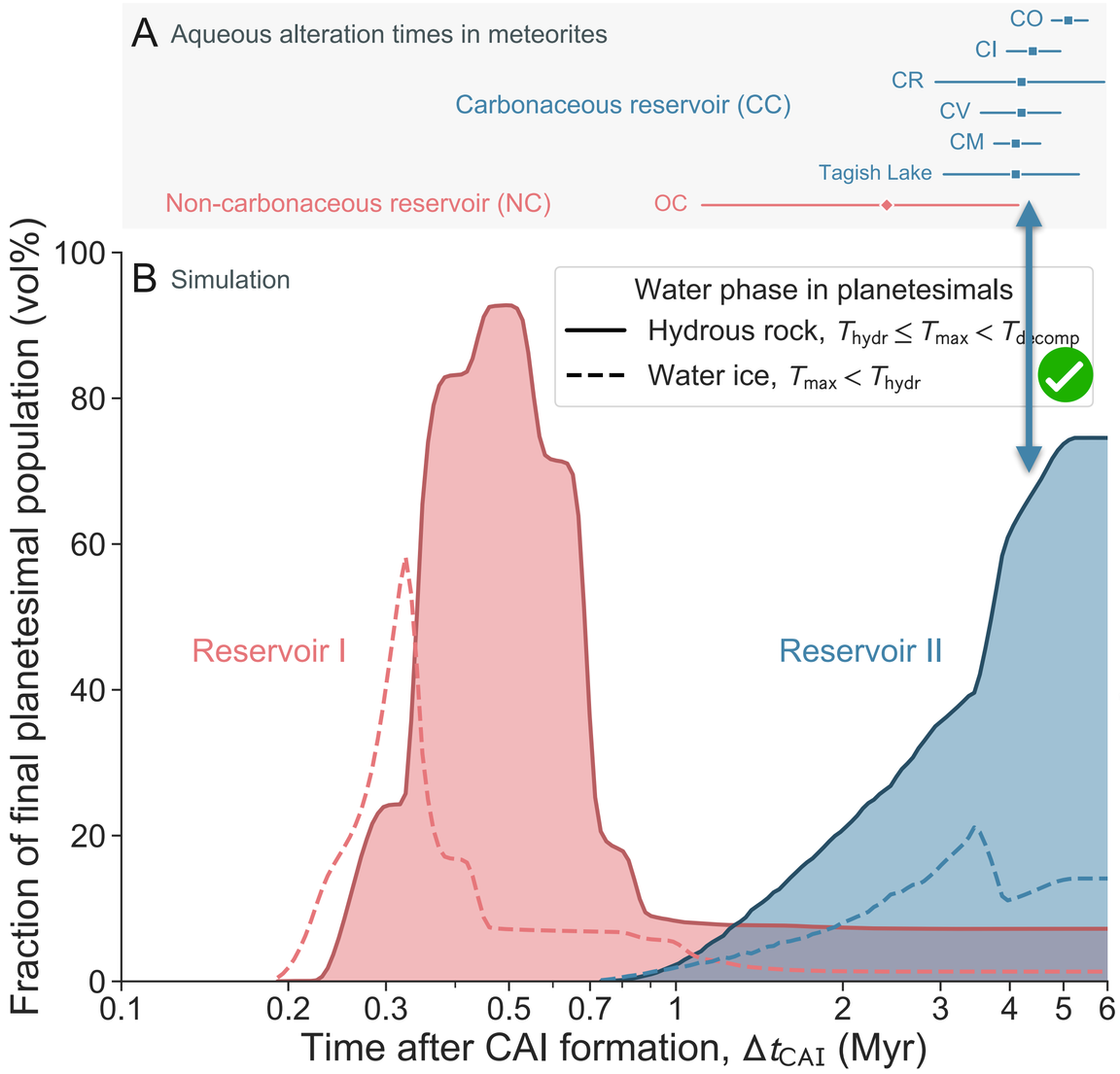
Aqueous alteration: meteorites vs. model

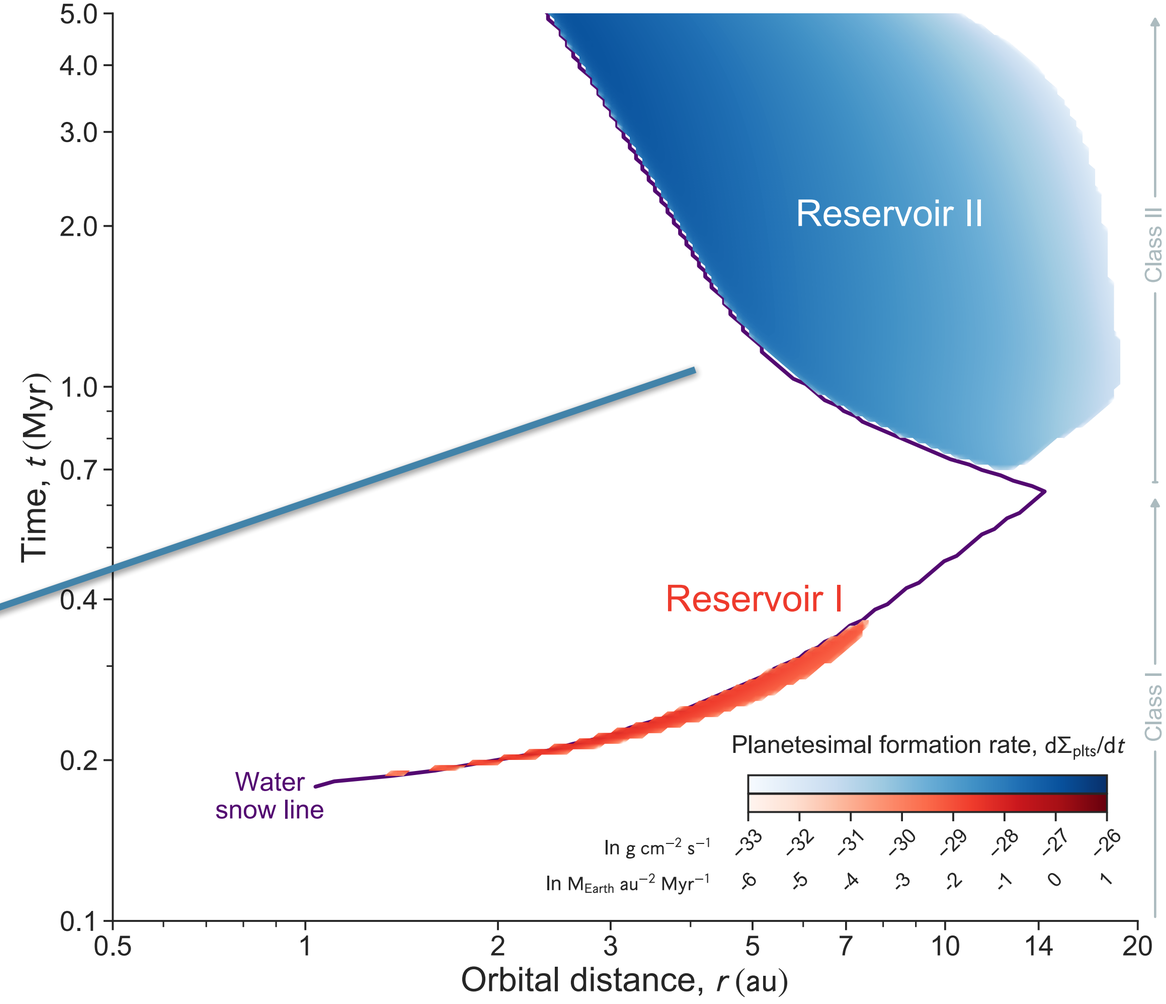




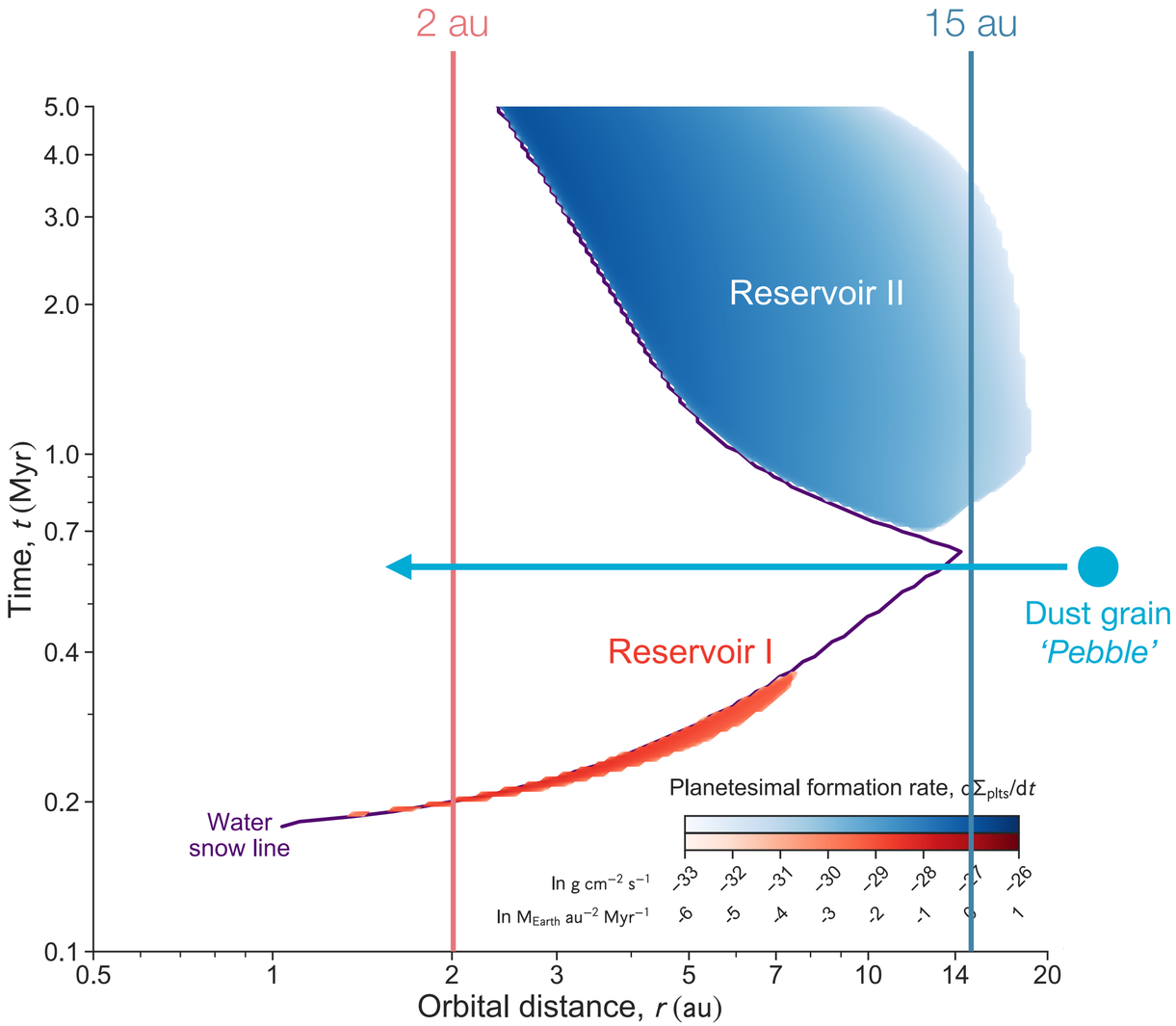


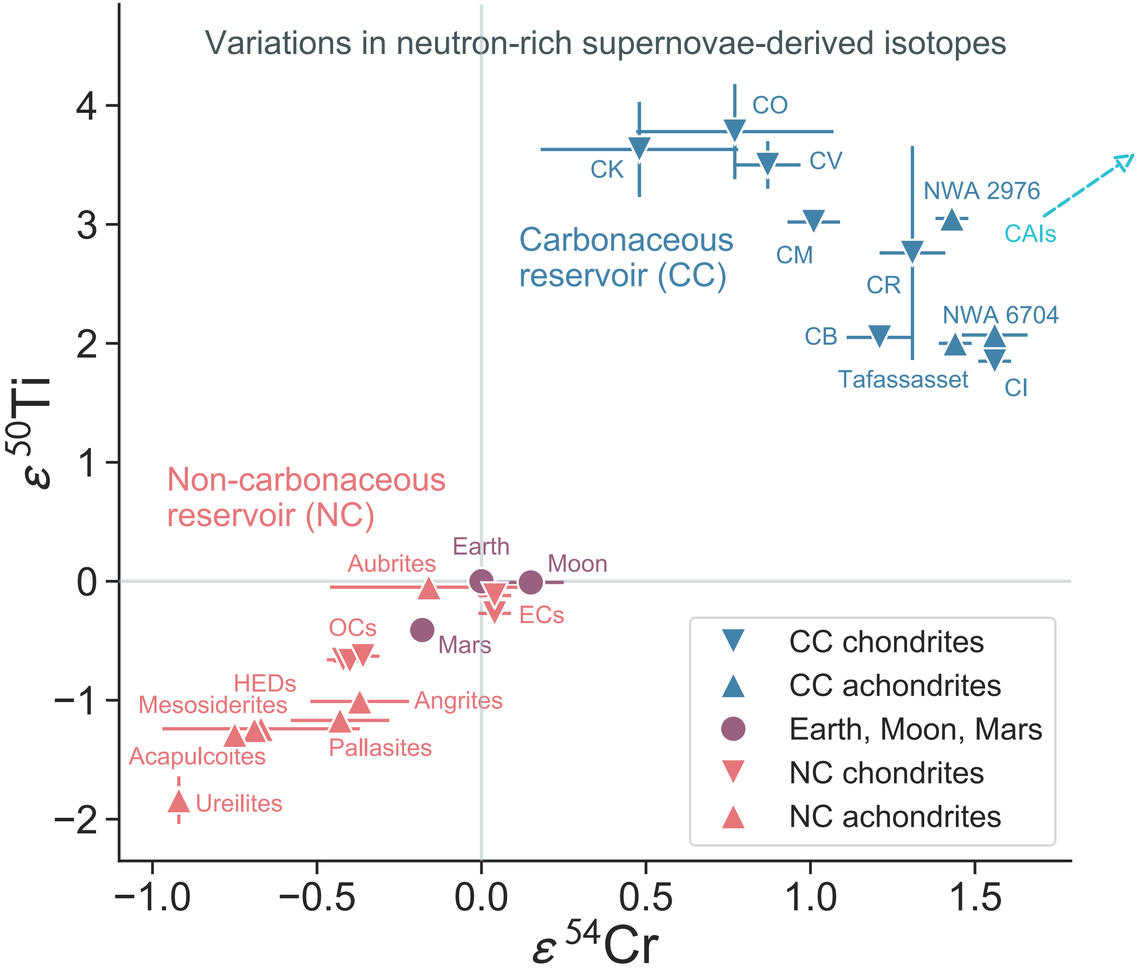
Aqueous alteration: meteorites vs. model





Isotope dichotomy





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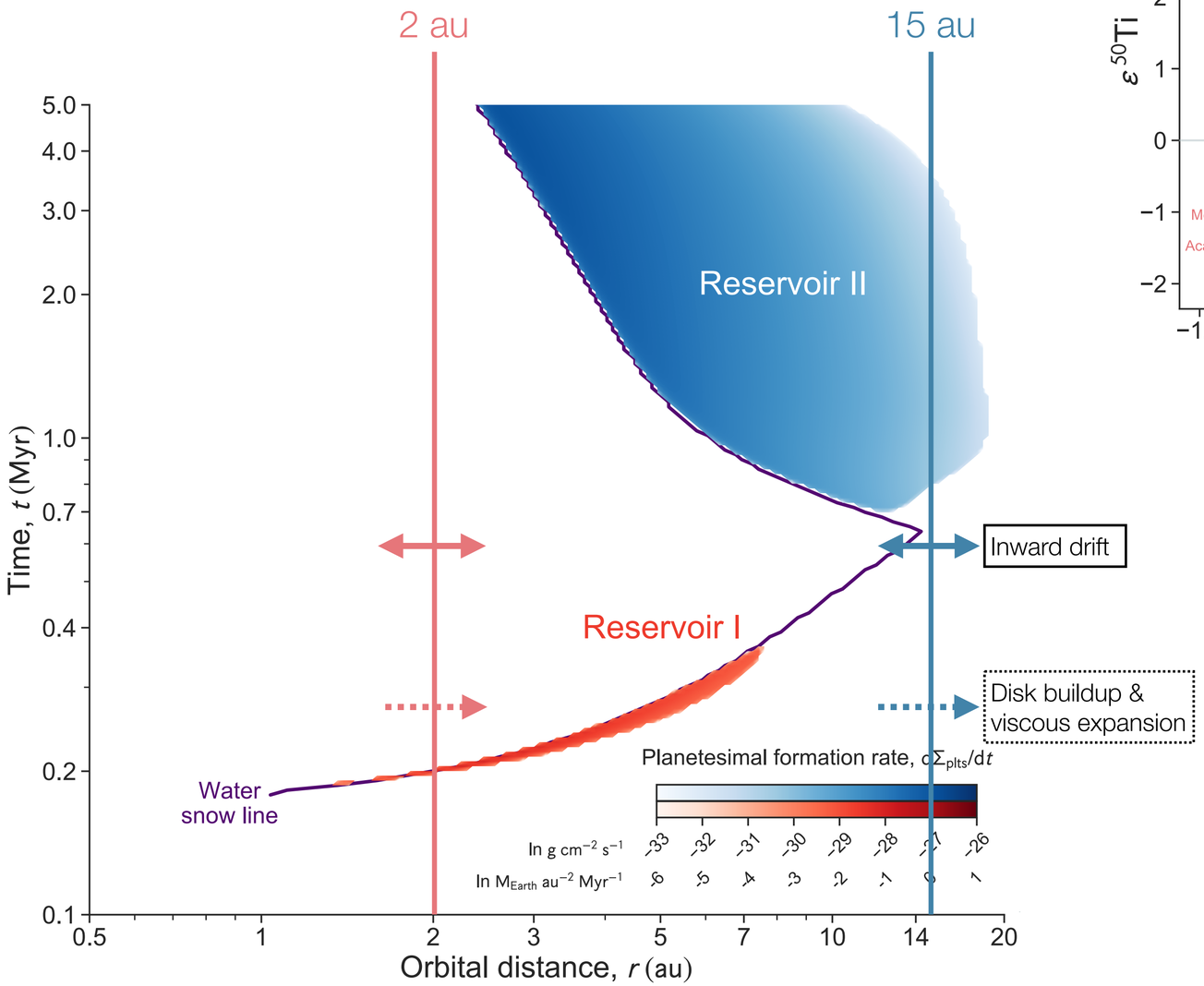
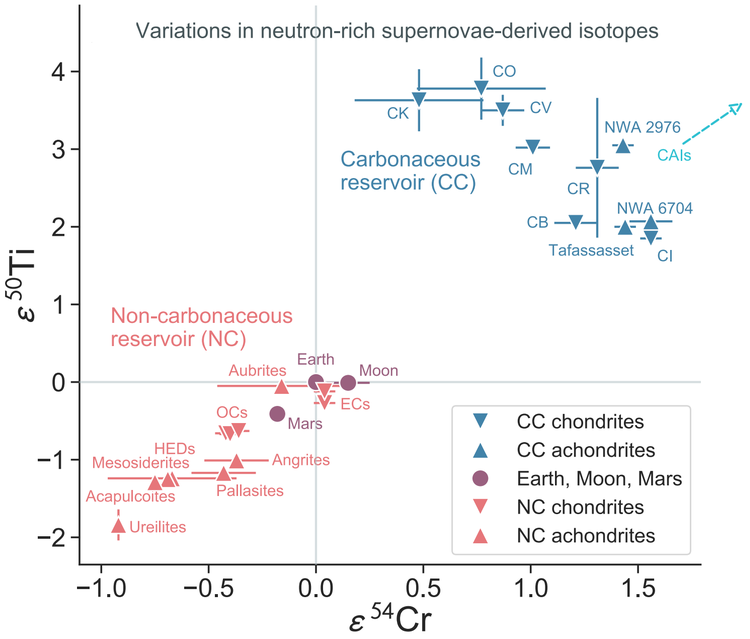
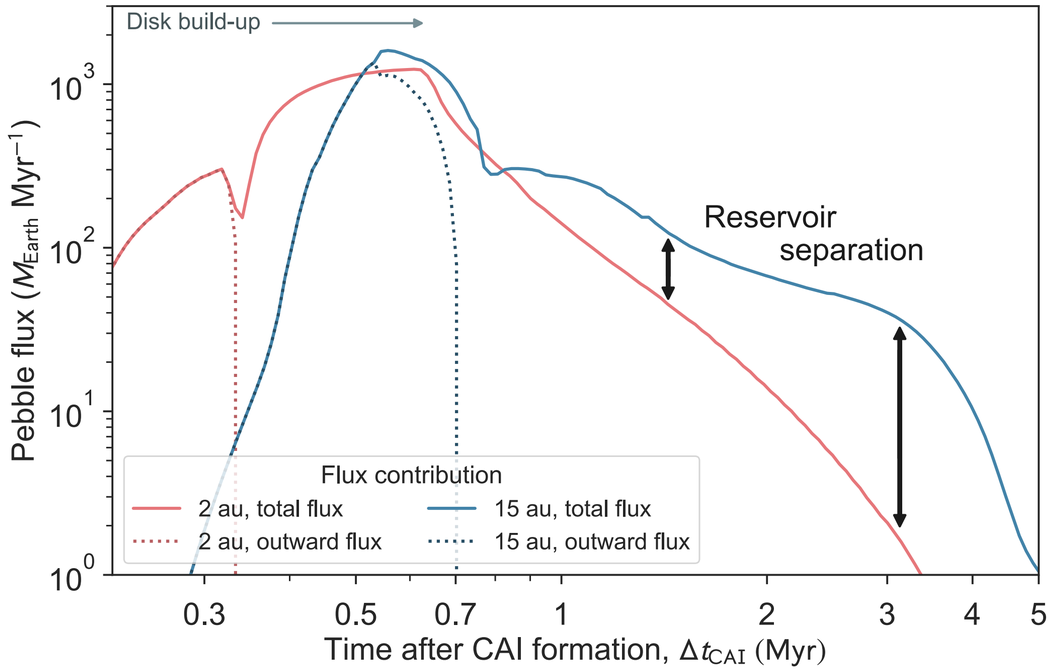
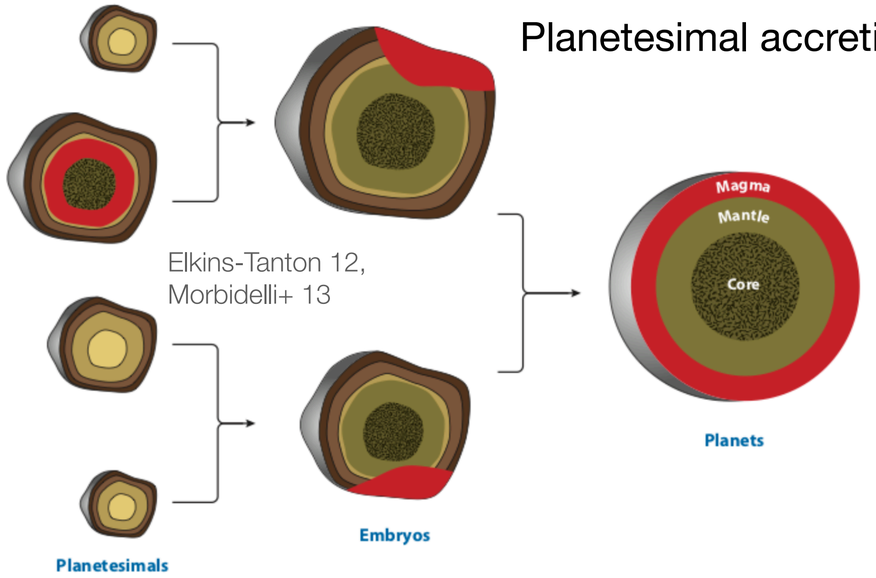
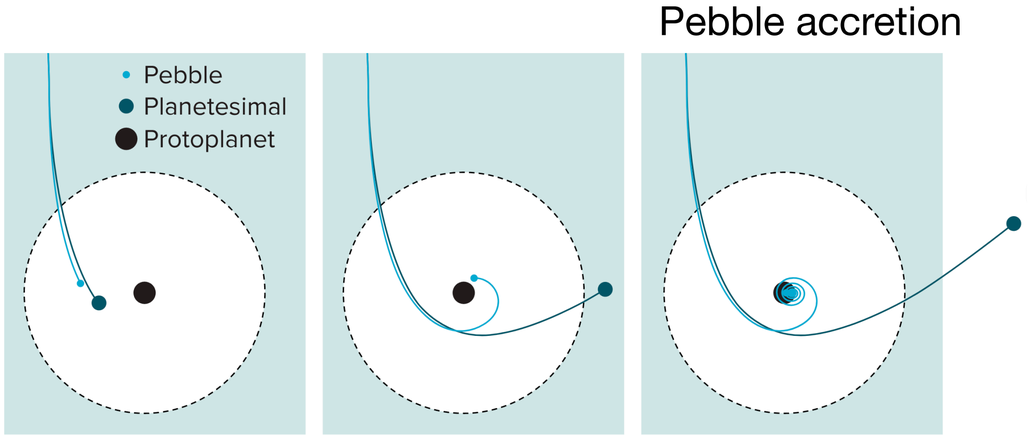




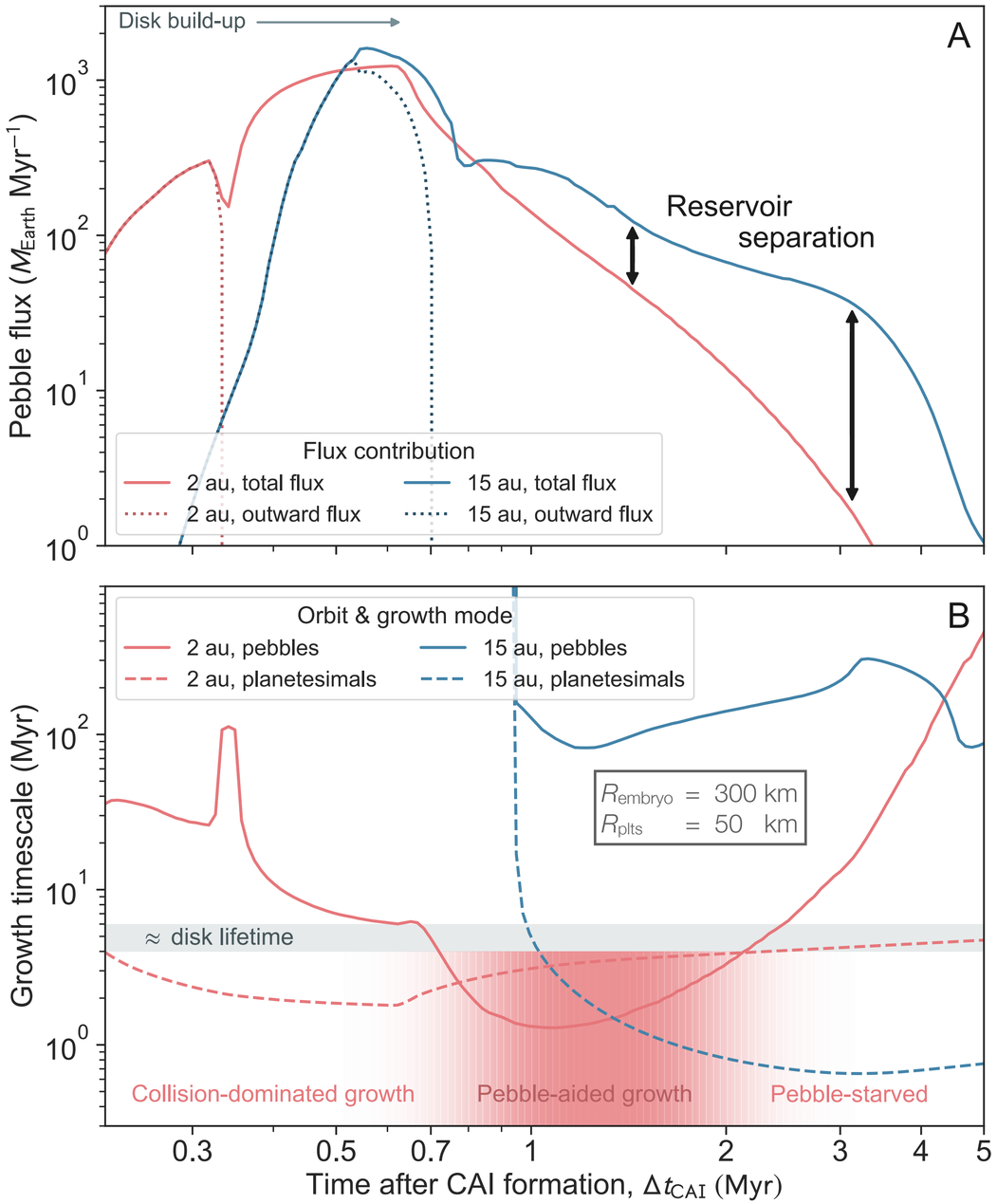


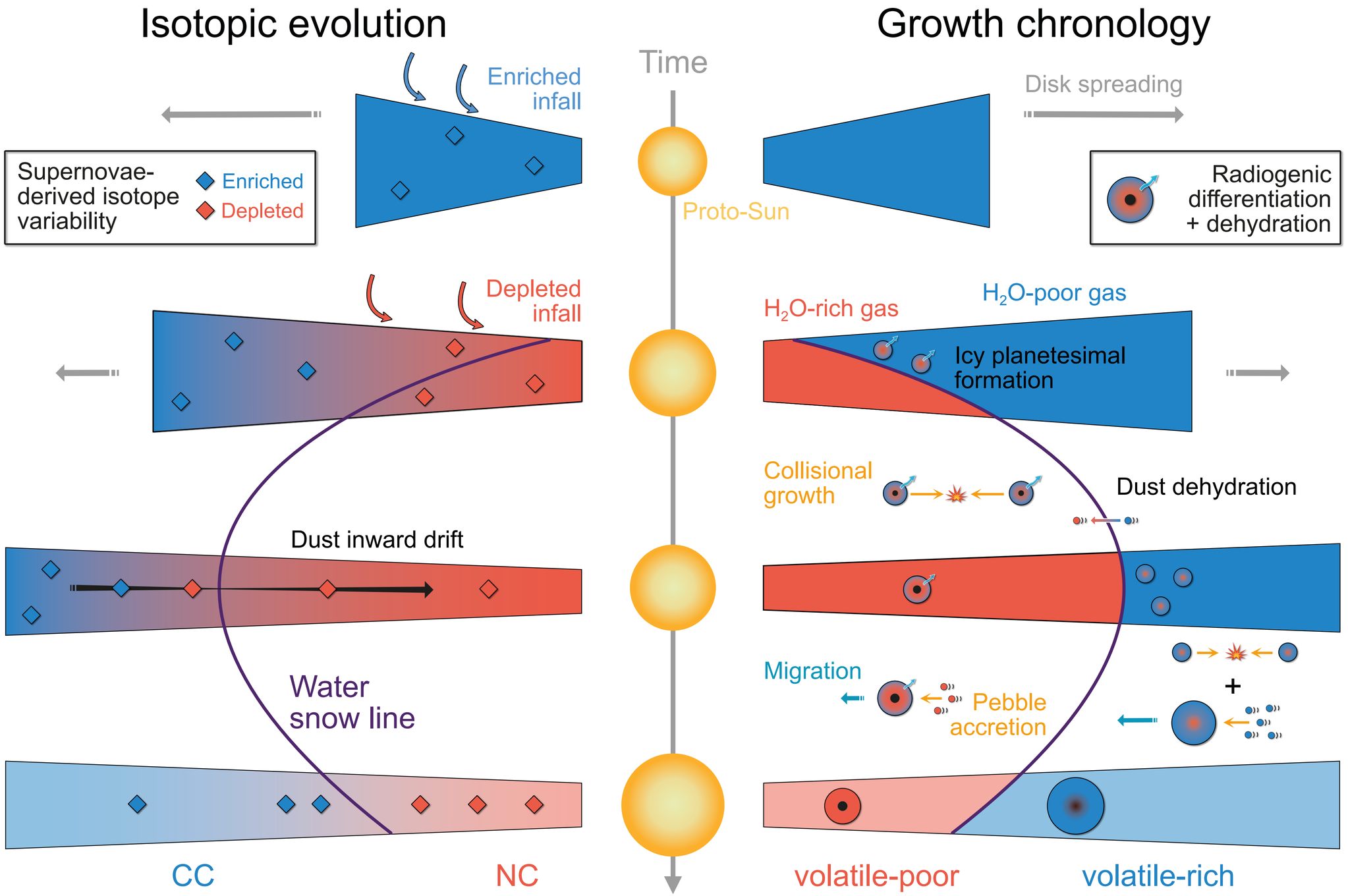
Growth mode





Johansen & Lambrechts 17, Ormel 17




Isotopic evolution
Growth chronology
Time
Enriched infall
Supernovae-derived isotope variability
Enriched
Depleted
Proto-Sun
Disk spreading
Radiogenic differentiation + dehydration
Depleted infall
H2O-rich gas
H2O-poor gas
Icy planetesimal formation
Collisional growth
Dust dehydration
Dust inward drift
Water snow line
Migration
Pebble accretion
+
CC
NC
volatile-poor
volatile-rich

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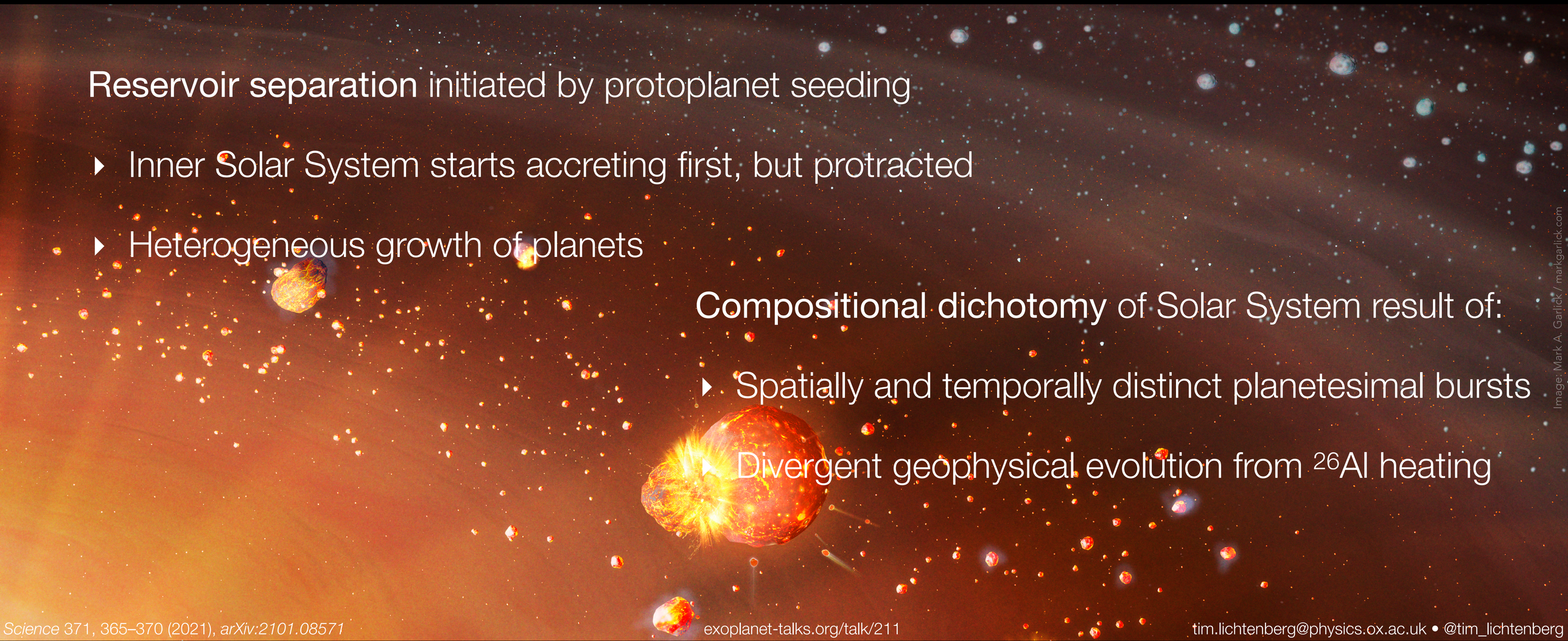
BIFURCATION OF PLANETARY BUILDING BLOCKS DURING SOLAR SYSTEM FORMATION



Reservoir separation initiated by protoplanet seeding

- Inner Solar System starts accreting first, but protracted
- Heterogeneous growth of planets

Compositional dichotomy of Solar System result of:

- Spatially and temporally distinct planetesimal bursts
- Divergent geophysical evolution from ^{26}Al heating

Image: Mark A. Garlick / markgarlick.com

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