

Water during planet formation and evolution

University of Zurich, 12–16 February 2018

Confirmed Speakers

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Magma dynamics and devolatilization of planetesimals during planet formation



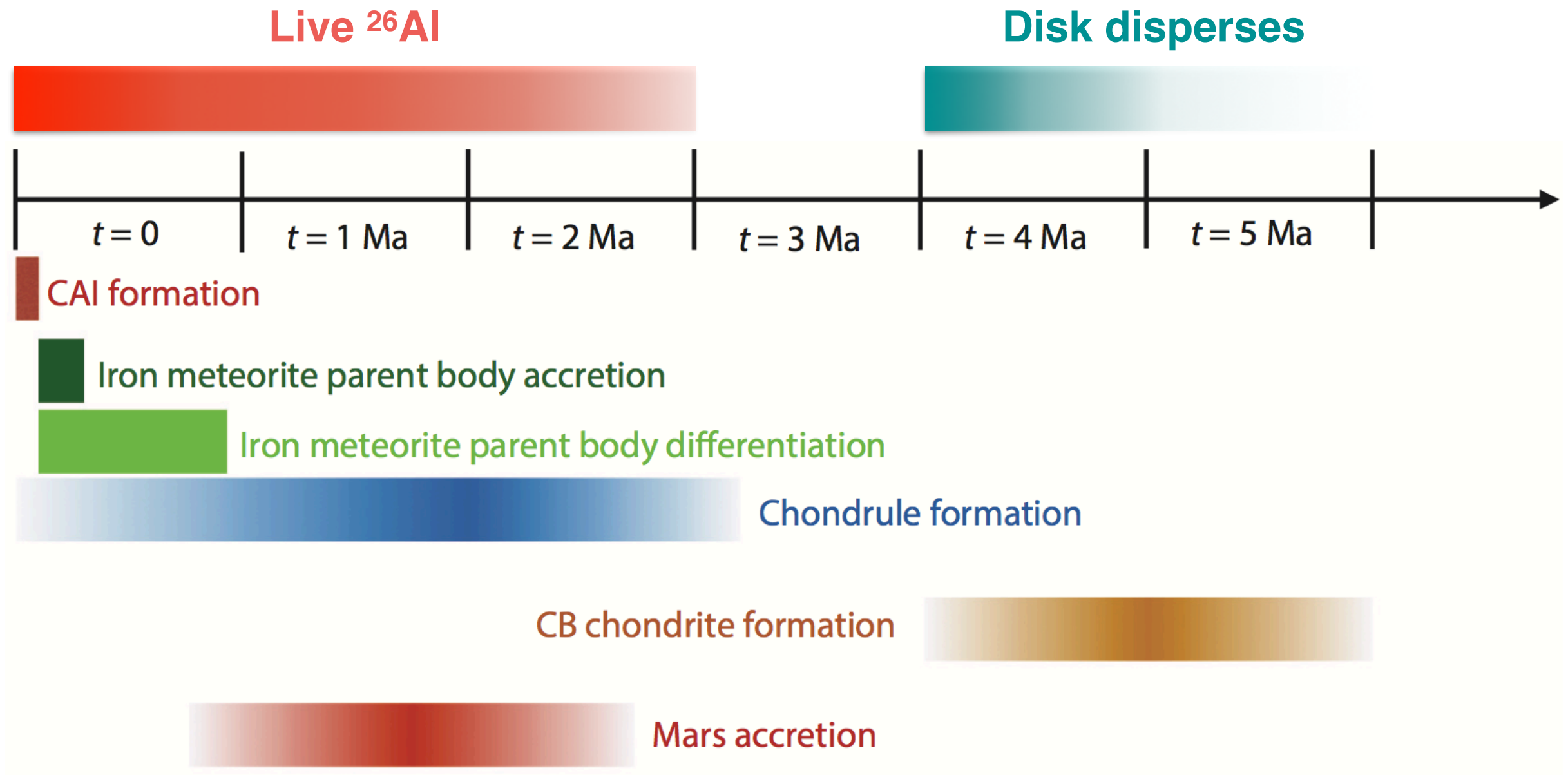
Gregor J. Golabek (BGI Bayreuth)



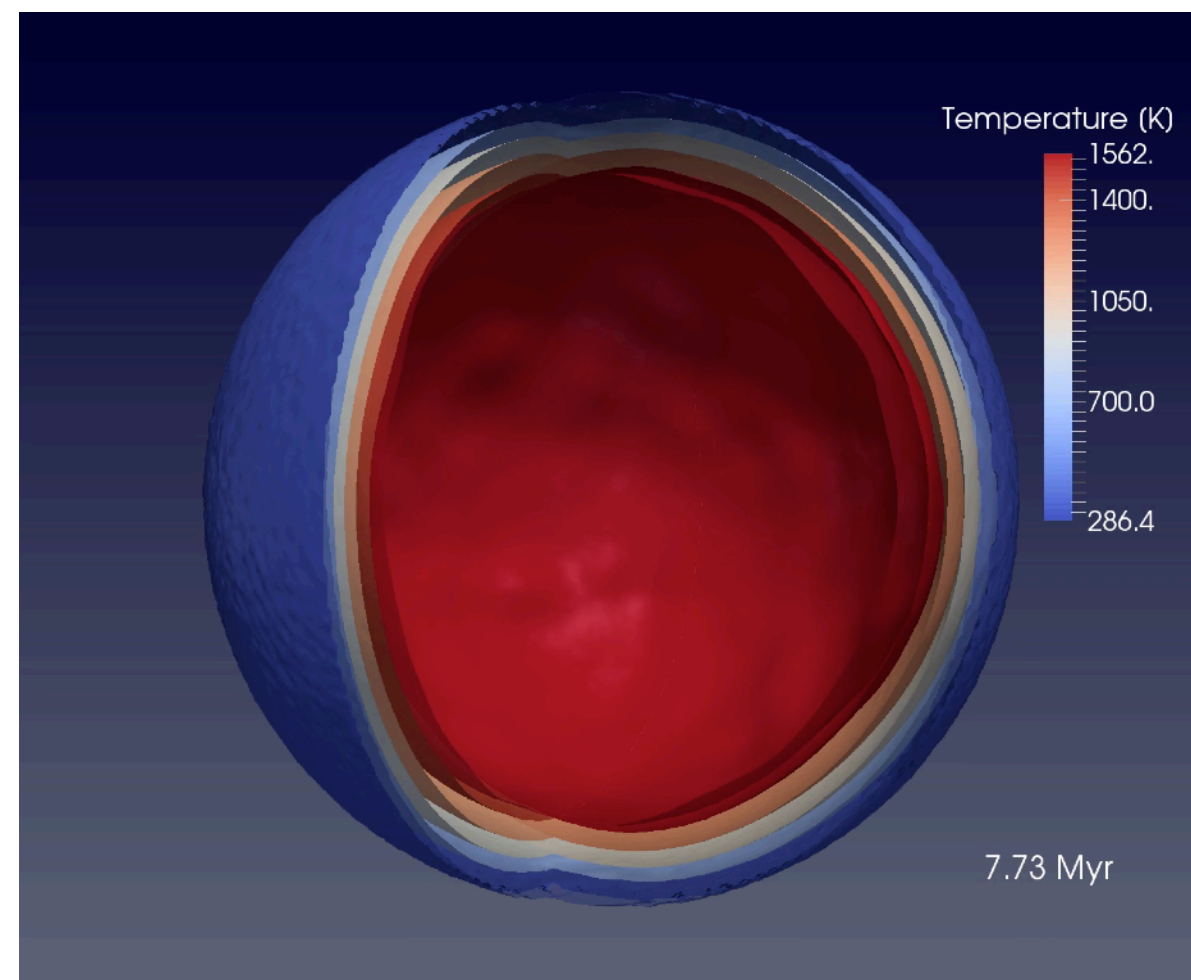
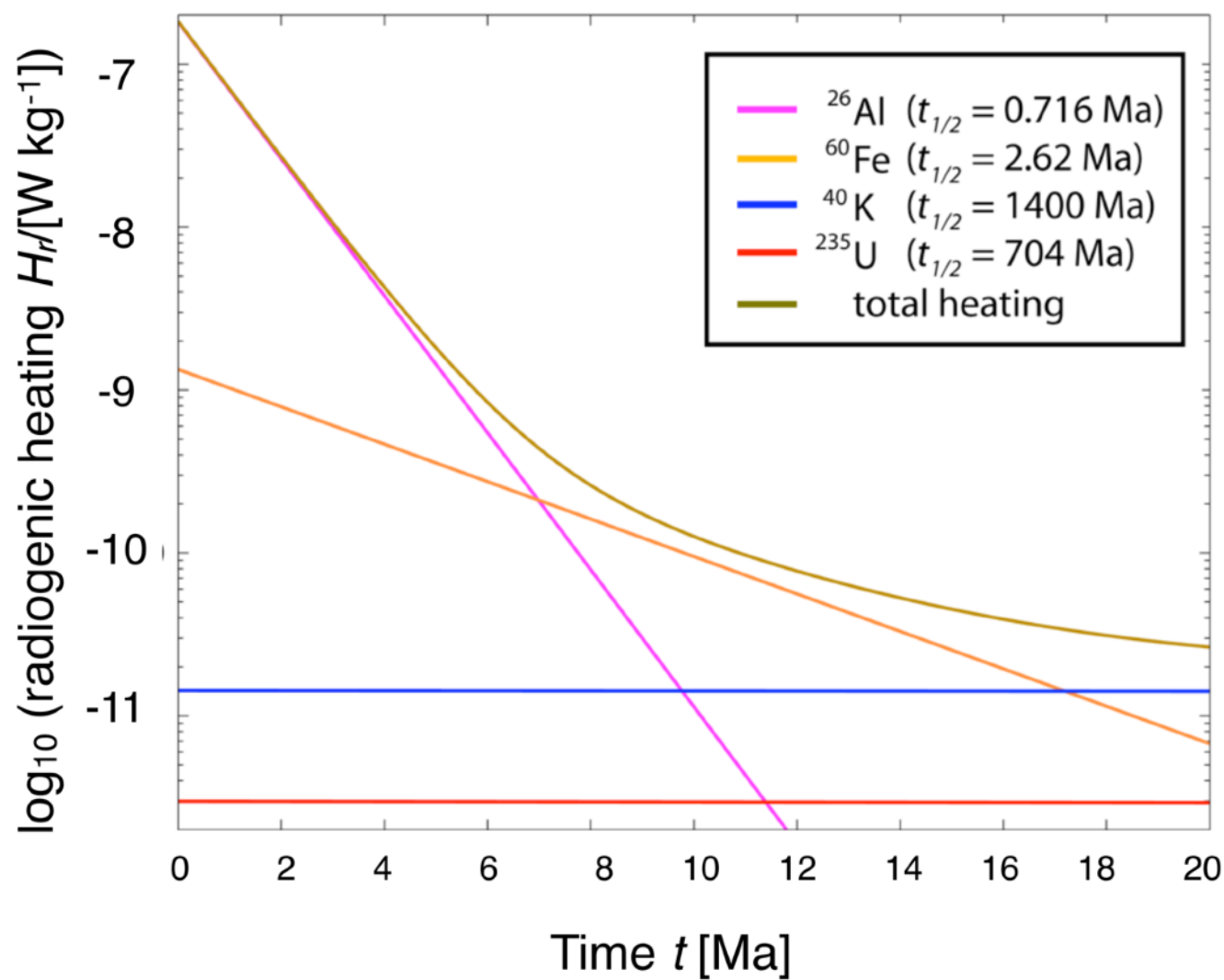
Tim Lichtenberg (ETH Zürich), Michael R. Meyer (U Michigan),
Taras V. Gerya (ETH Zürich), Tobias Keller (Stanford),
Richard F. Katz (Oxford), Yann Alibert (CSH Bern)



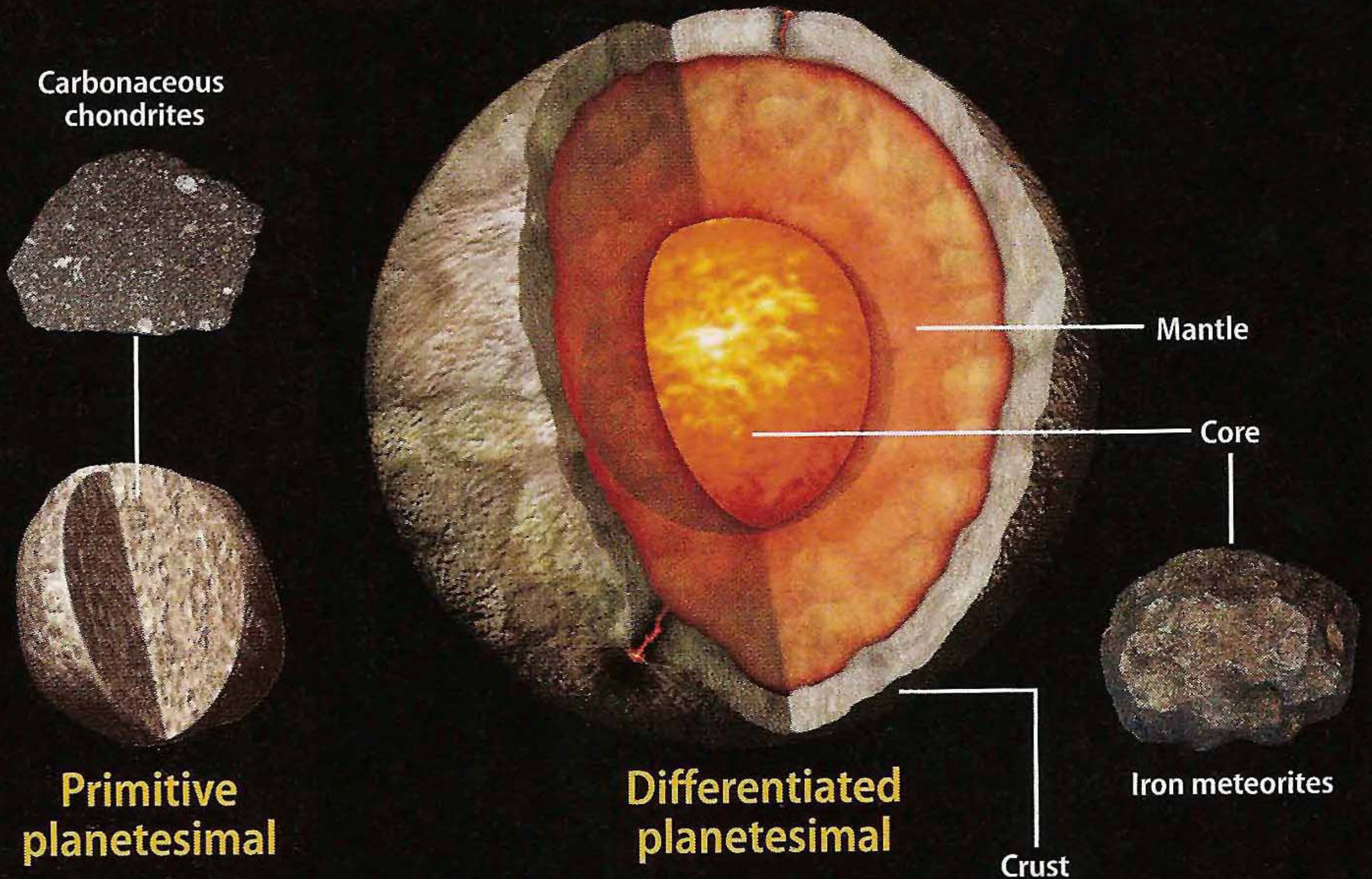
Planet formation: solar system materials



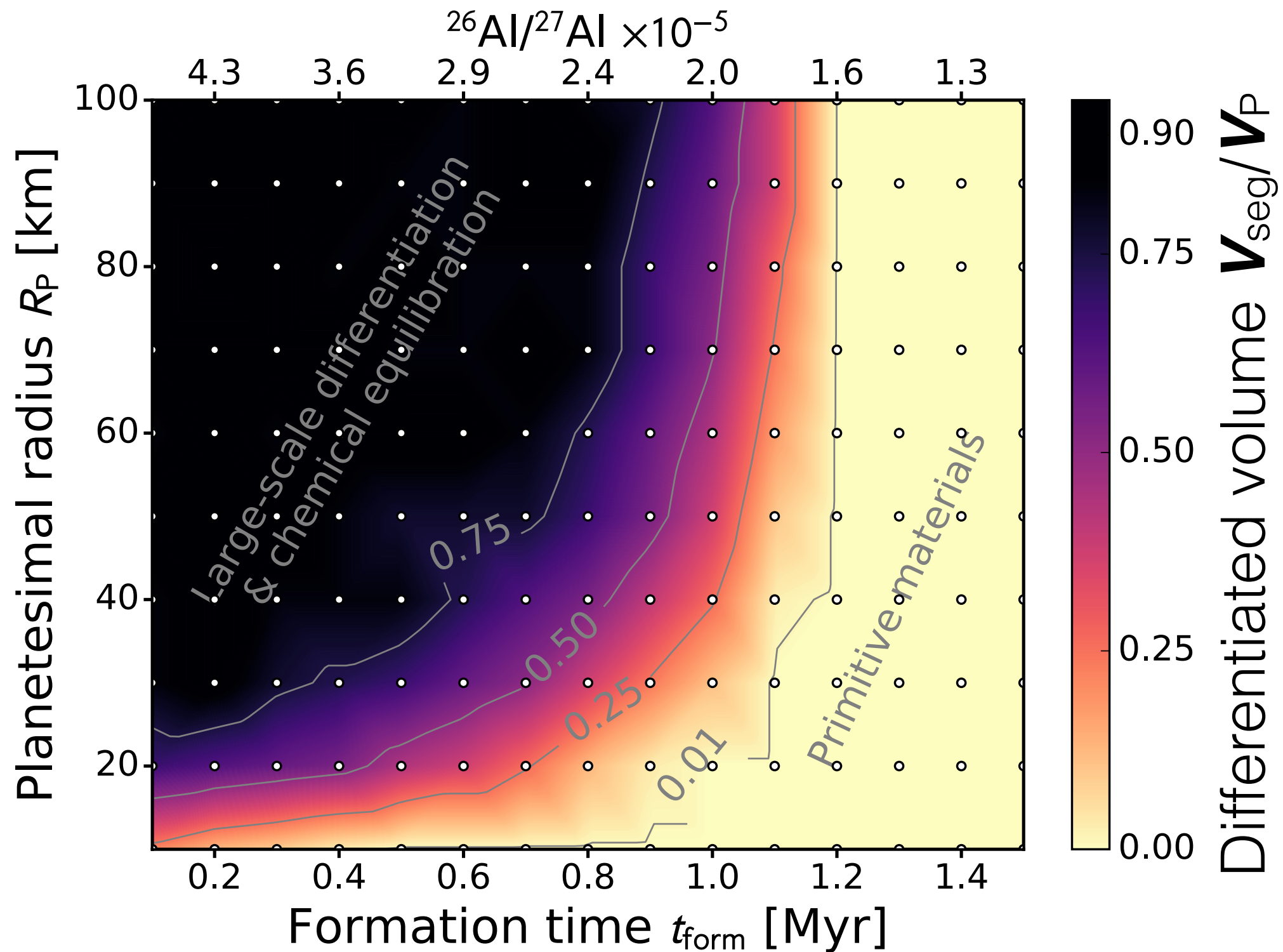
Planetesimal evolution regimes



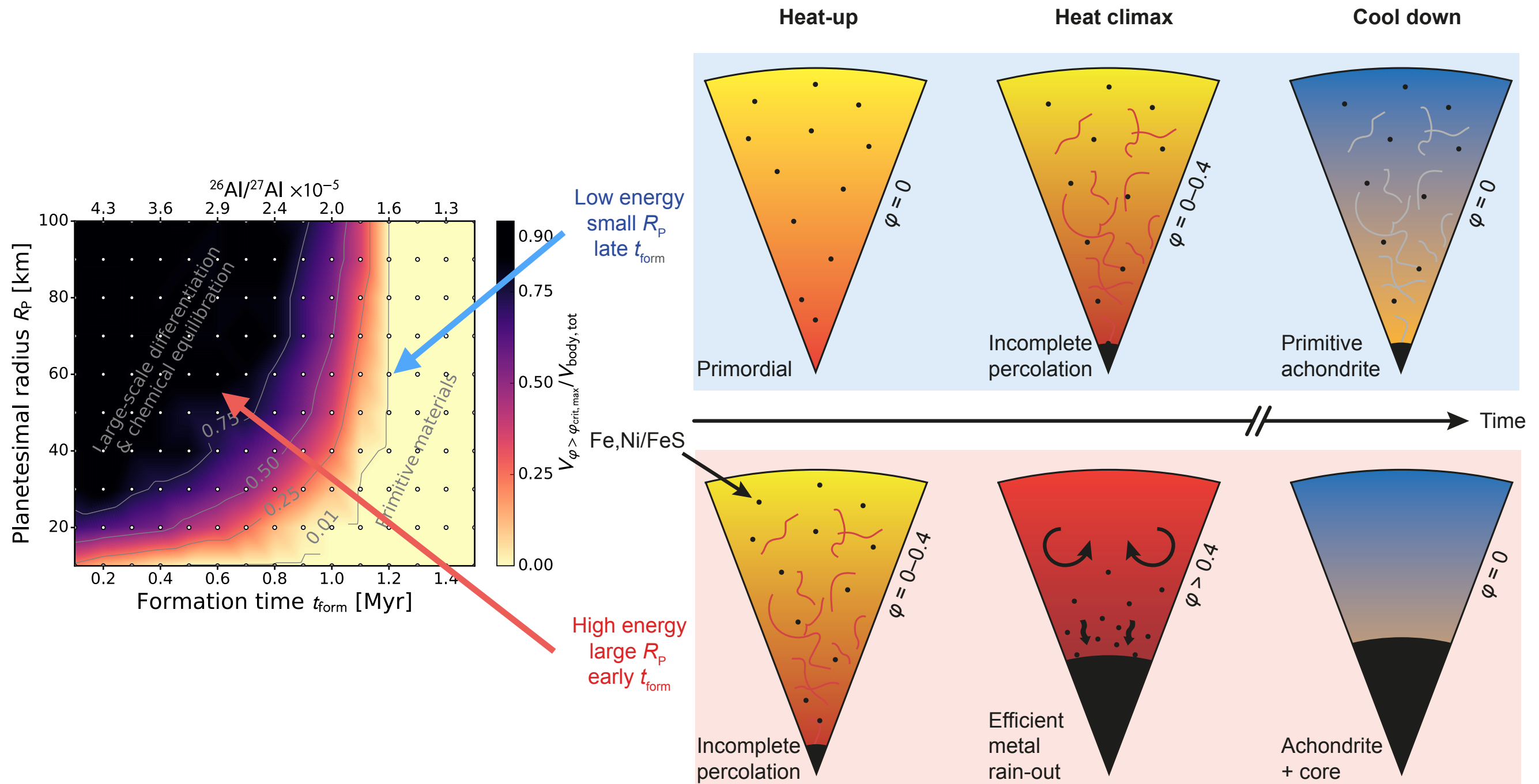
Meteorite origins



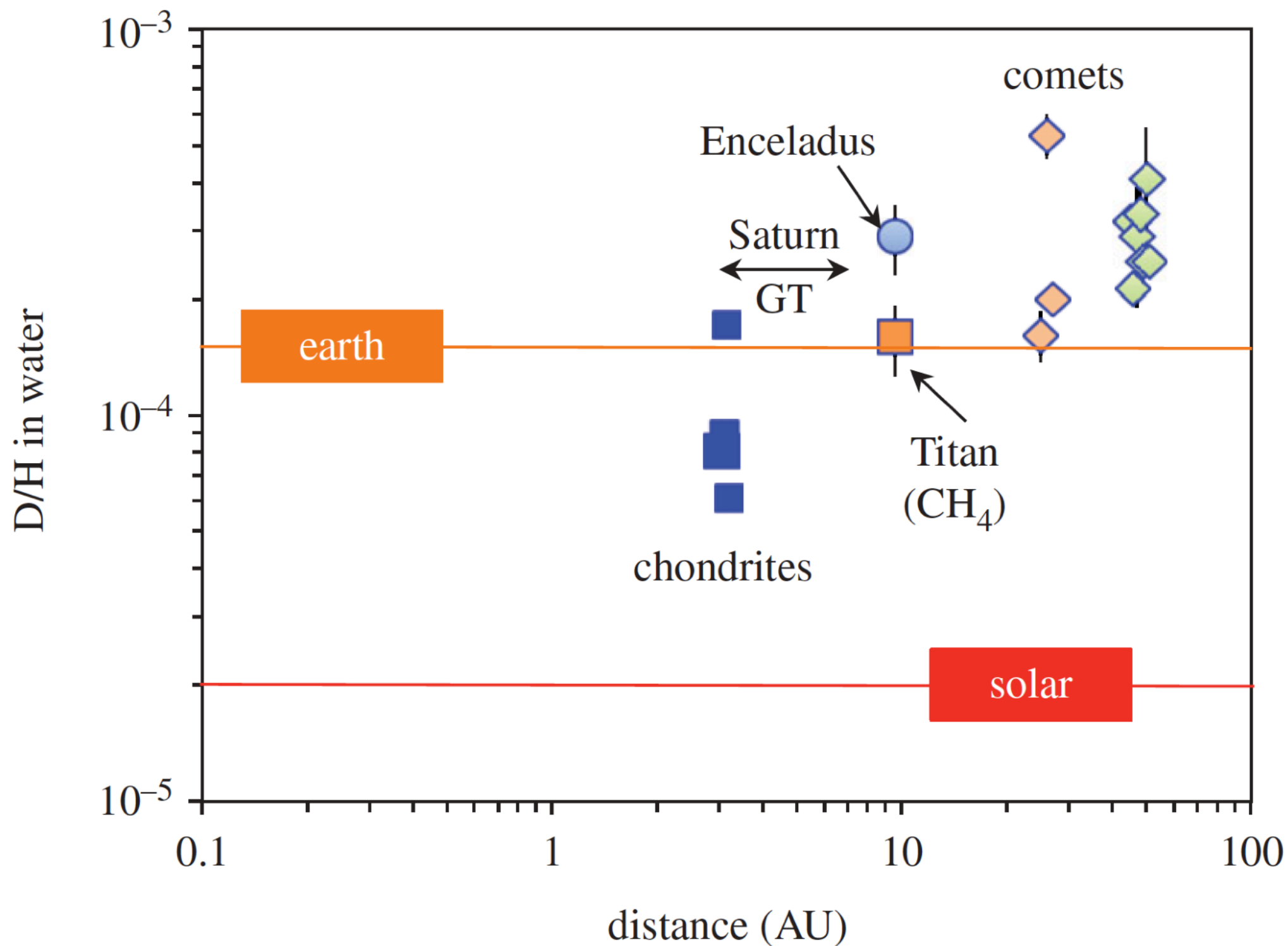
Thermo-mechanical interior evolution



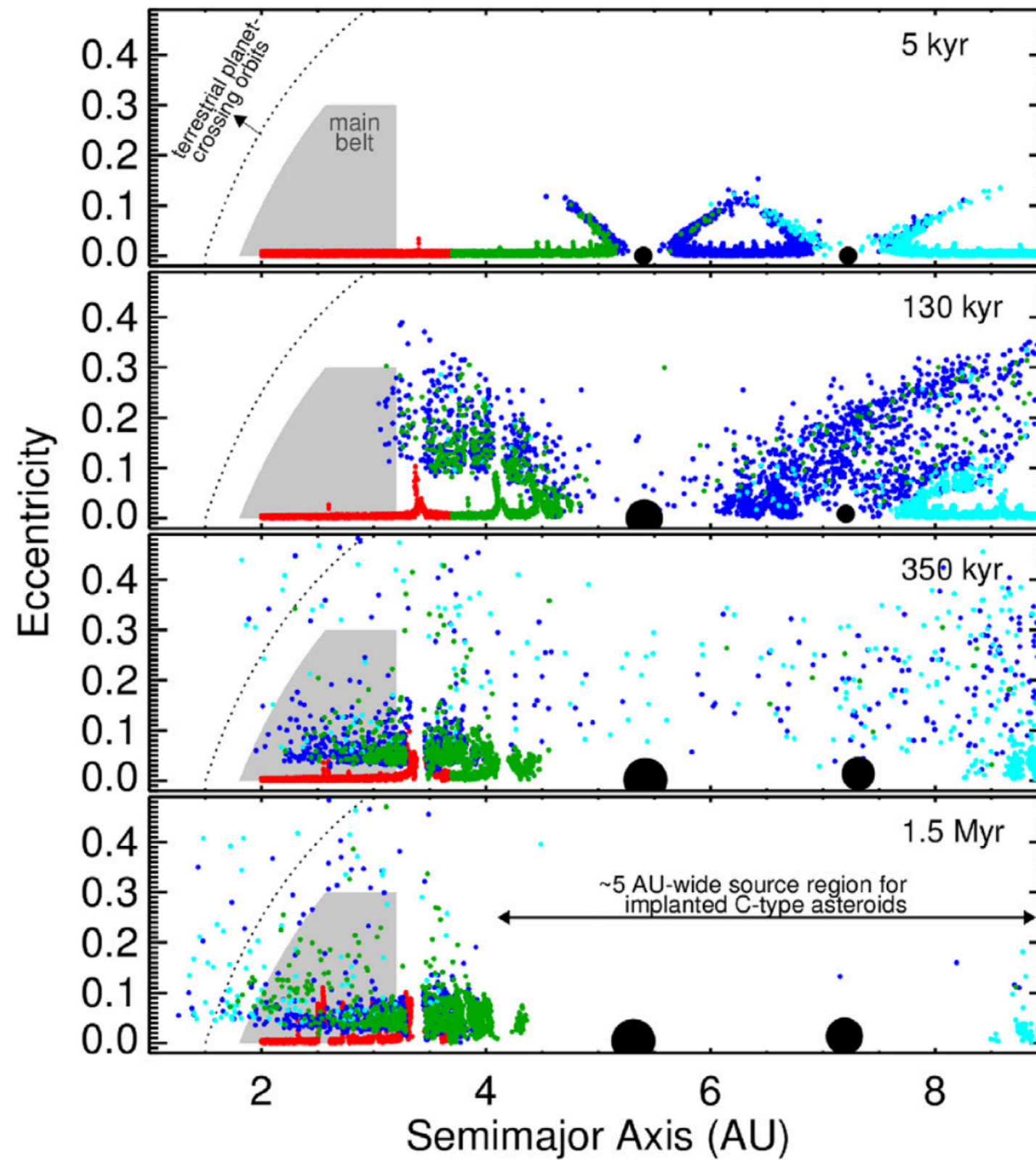
Thermo-mechanical interior evolution



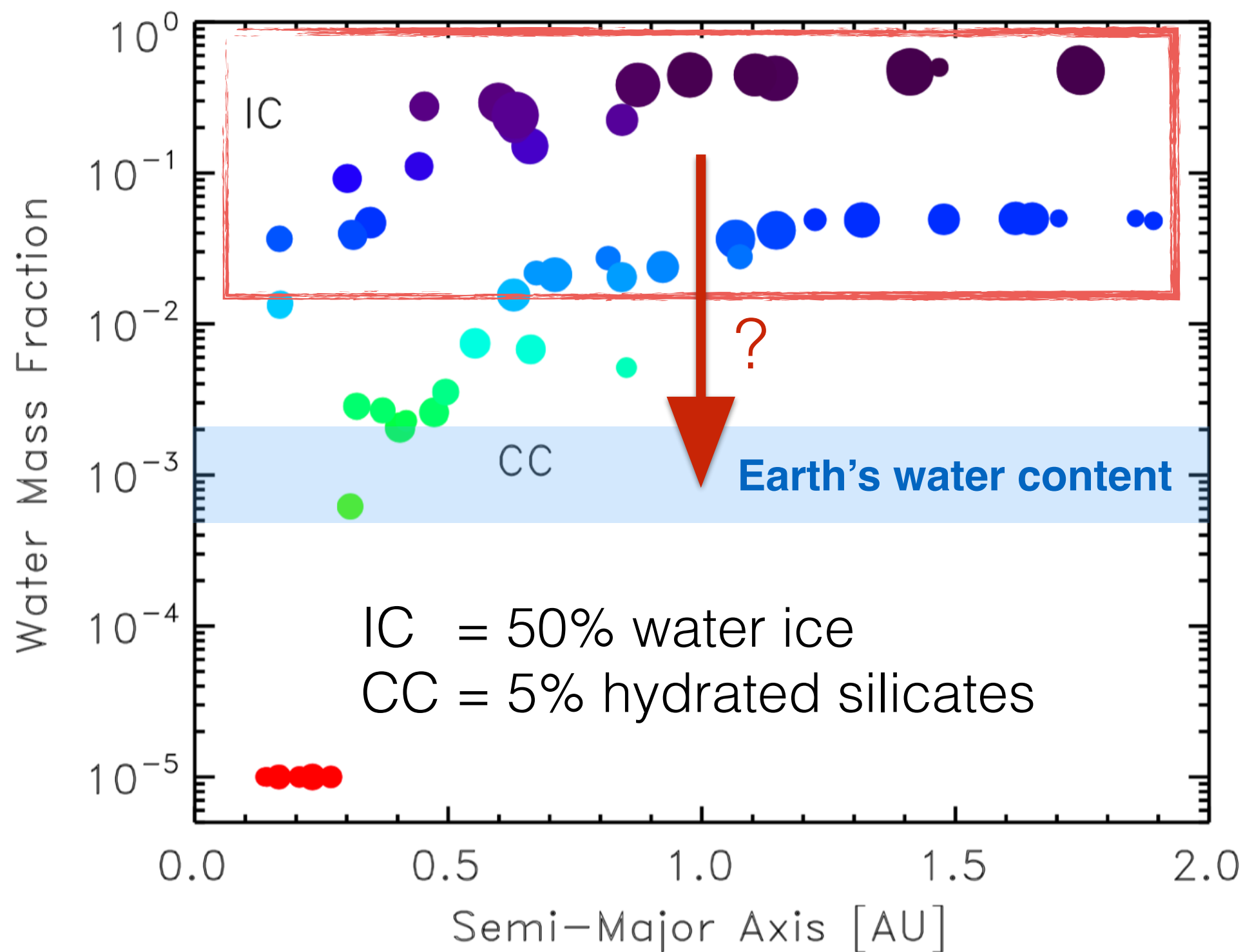
Delivery of Earth's water



Water delivery during accretion



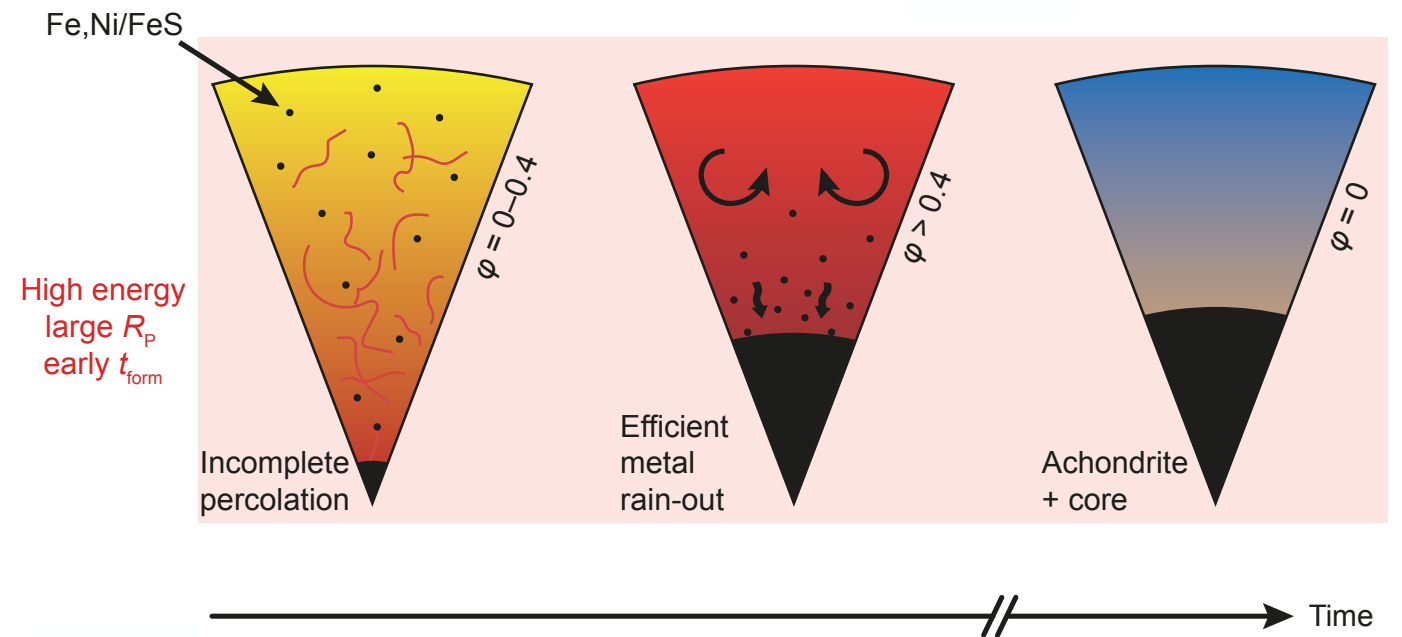
Fine-tuning Earth-like water abundances



Consequences?

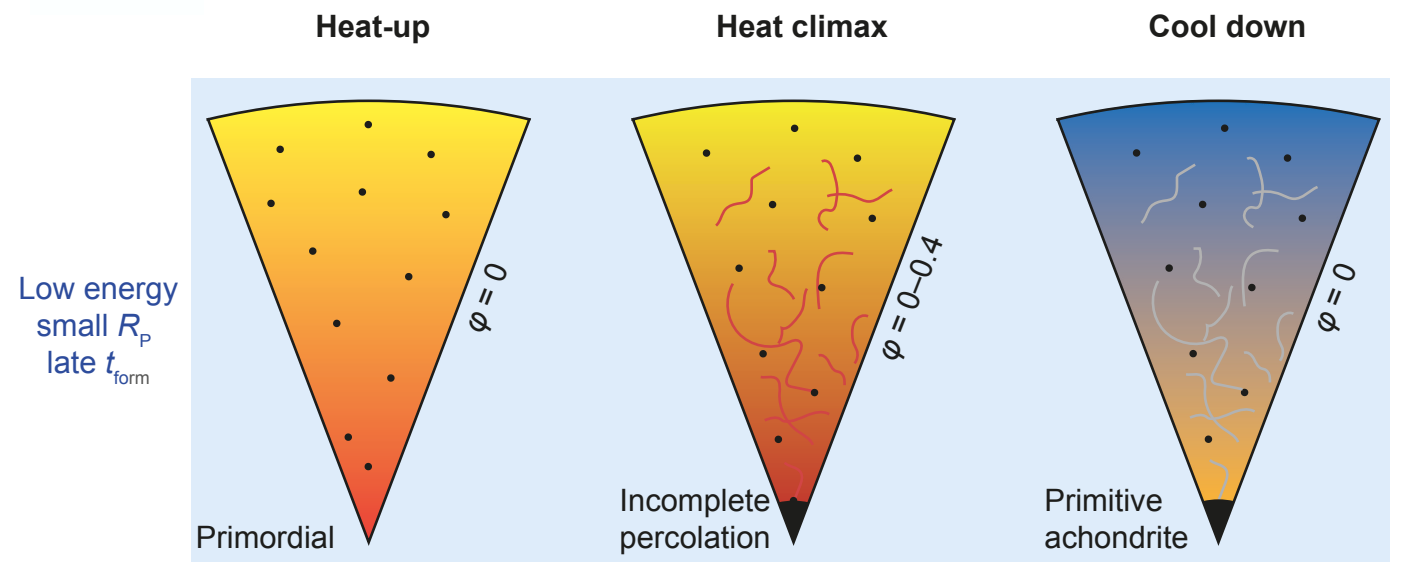
1. High energy: silicate melting & differentiation

- Radiogenic heating, connection to meteorites
- Magma-rock overturn?

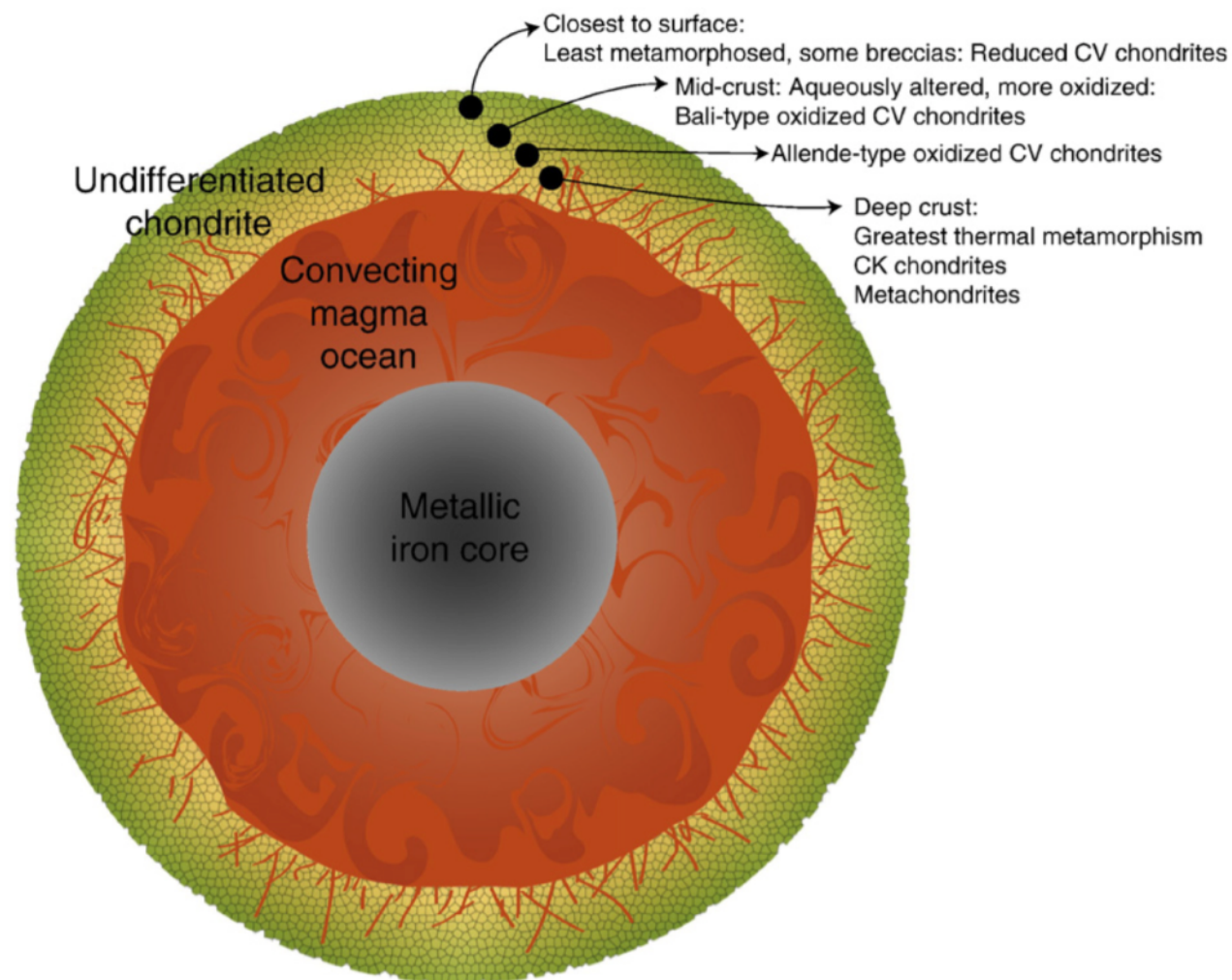


2. Low energy: fluid flow and volatile outgassing

- Dehydration of planetary materials?
- Water delivery to terrestrial planets?



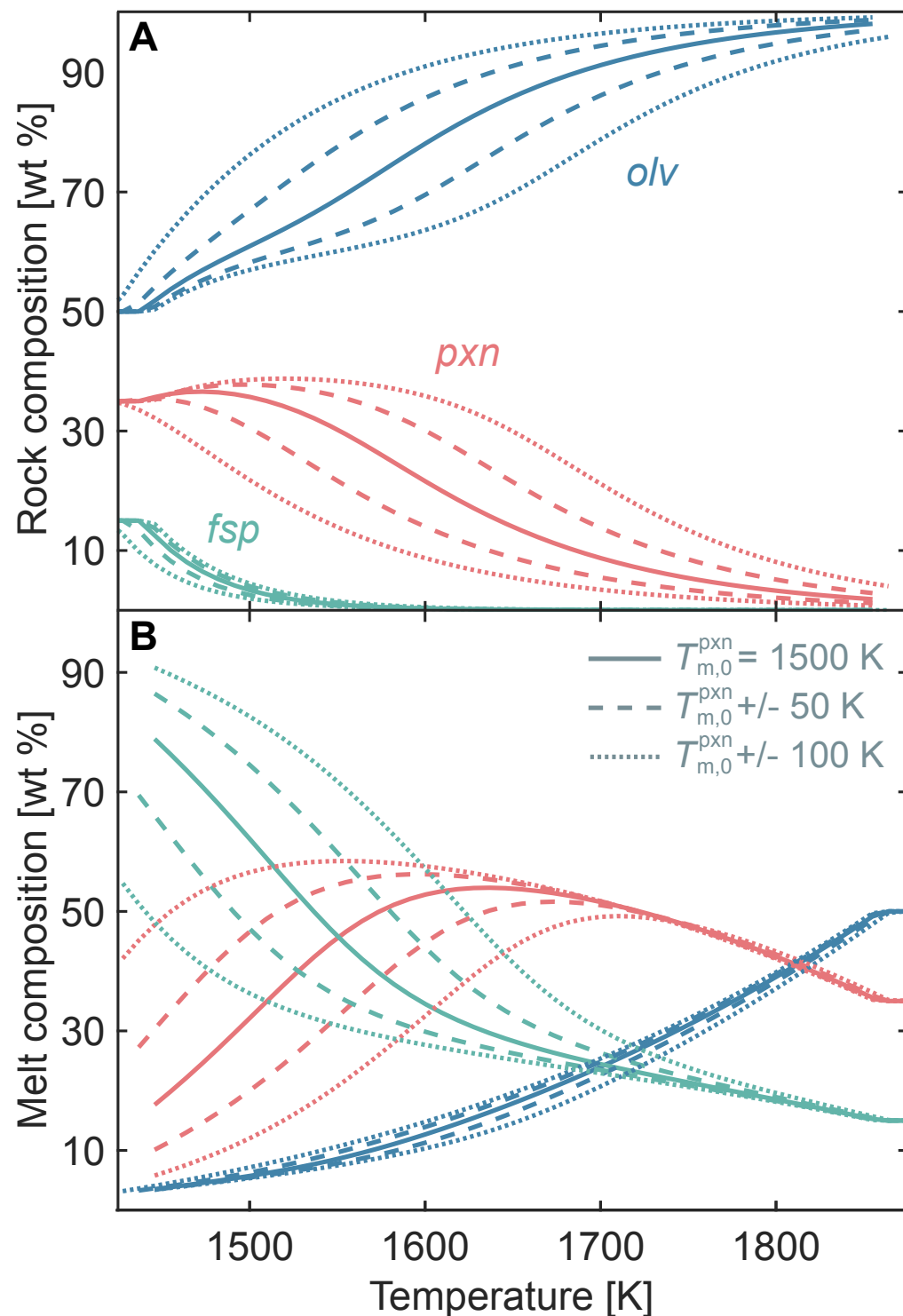
Part I: Not so 'onion' after all?



The 'onion shell' model

- Thermal evolution usually assume that melt and solid **do not separate**
- However: **Silicate melt** may be **buoyant** relative to planetesimal mantle
 - Planetesimals stripped of their heat source? Magma oceans at all?
 - Primordial crust preserved? Internally differentiated objects among C-complex-like asteroids?
—> (21) Lutetia

Thermo-chemical two-phase model



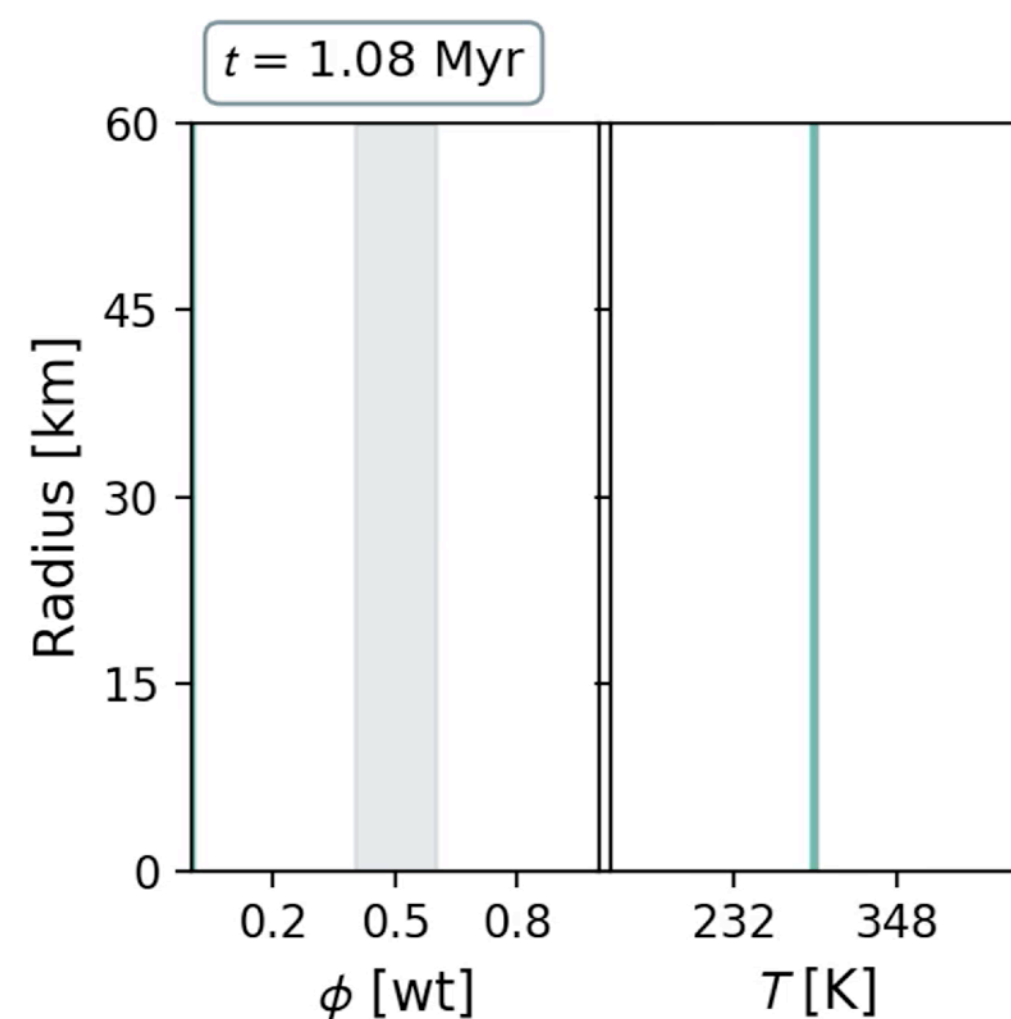
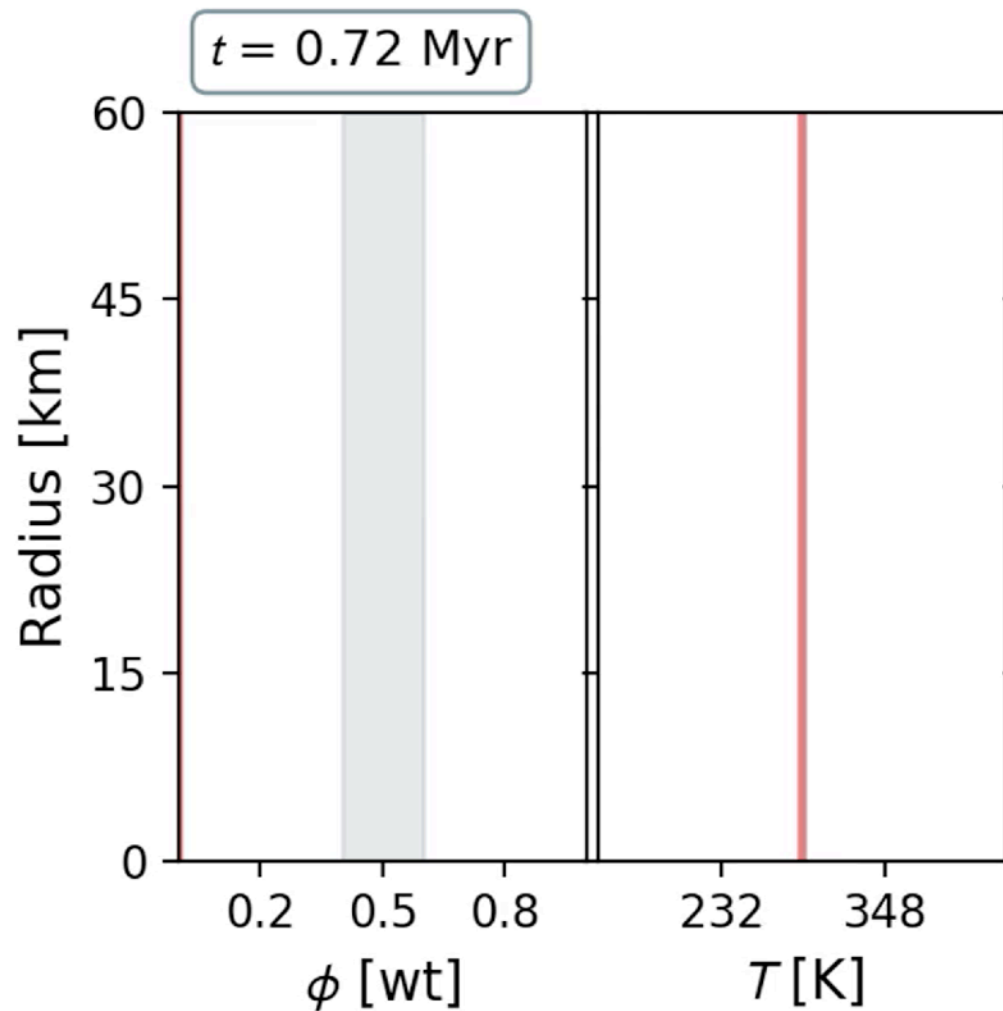
- Split up planetesimal rock body into multiple components, follow individually
- **Two-phase, thermo-chemical** evolution in 1D-column models (*R_DMC* method)
- ‘Dry’ compositional setup:
 - Olivine (~50%, refractory)
 - Pyroxene (~35%, fertile)
 - Feldspar (~15%, **²⁶Al**)
- Varying solid-melt density contrast, grain sizes (permeability), planetesimal radius, formation time, ...

Large-scale melting

‘Magma ocean’

‘Magma sill’

$$R_P = 60 \text{ km}$$



$t_{\text{form}} = 0.72 \text{ Myr}$, grain size $a = 0.1 \text{ mm}$

$t_{\text{form}} = 1.08 \text{ Myr}$, grain size $a = 10 \text{ mm}$

Melt segregation efficiency

Melt segregation

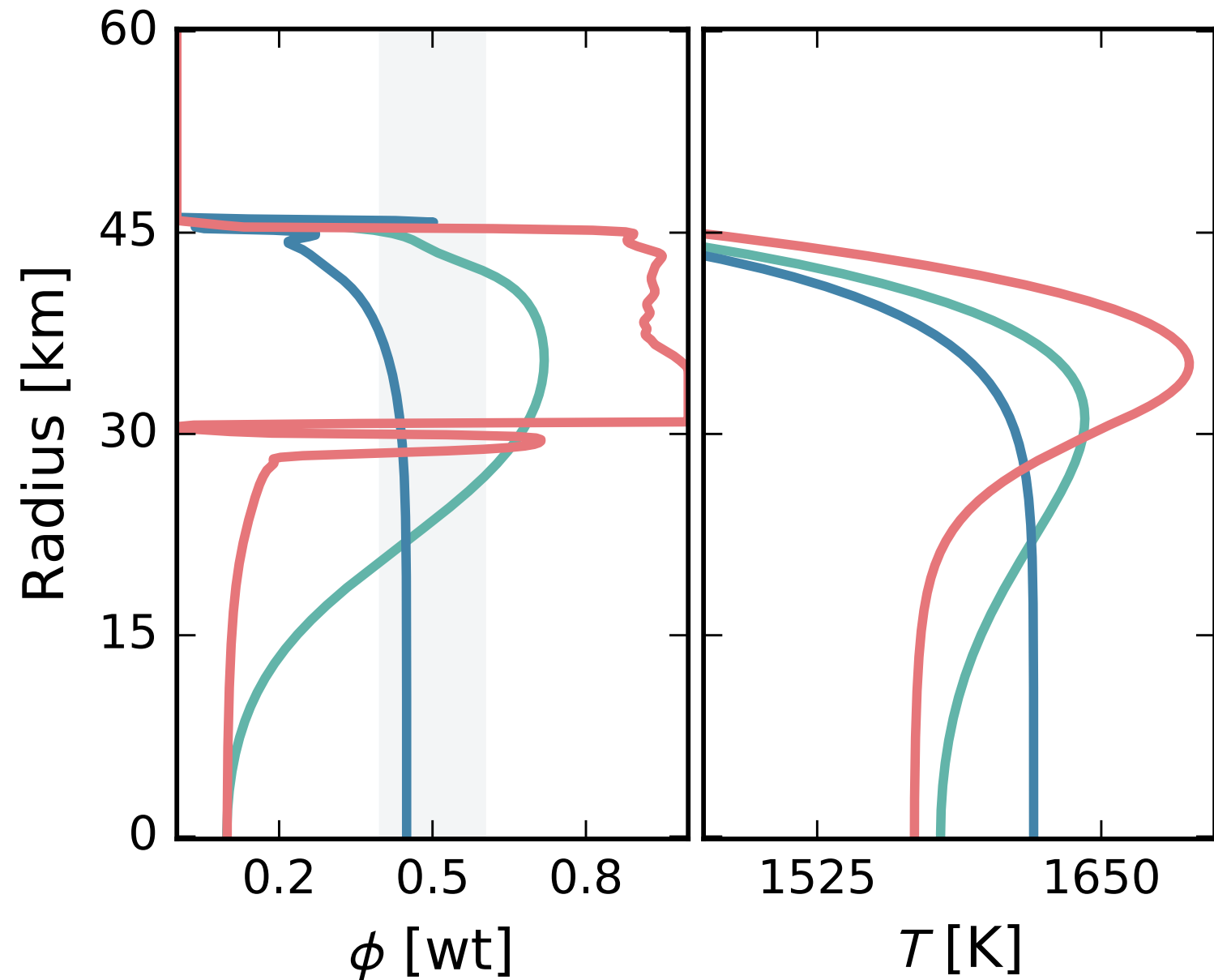
$$\Delta\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} - \phi_{\text{center}}$$

Temperature anomaly

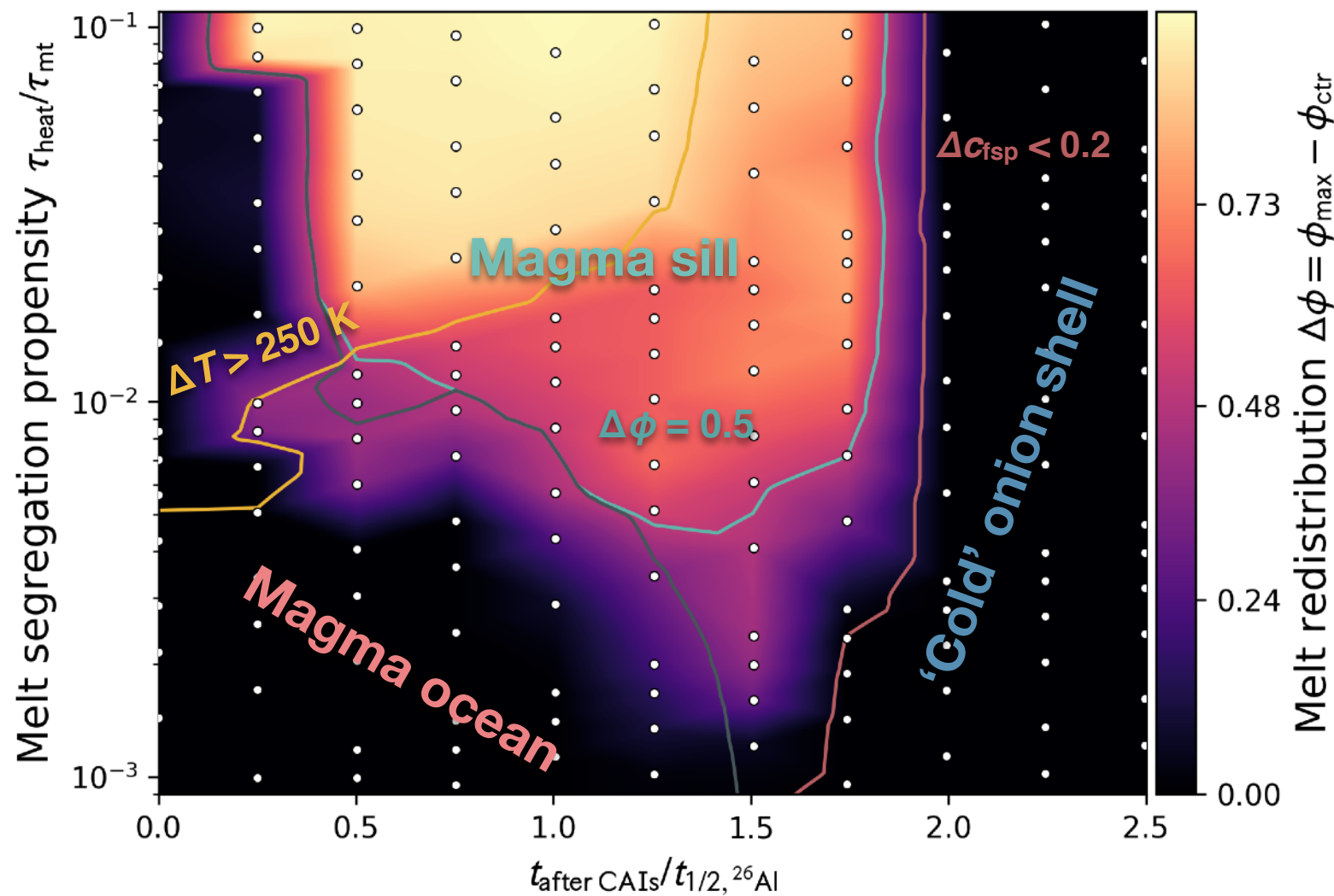
$$\Delta T = T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{center}}$$

²⁶Al redistribution

$$\Delta c_{\text{fsp}} = c_{\text{fsp,max}} - c_{\text{fsp,center}}$$



Melt segregation regimes



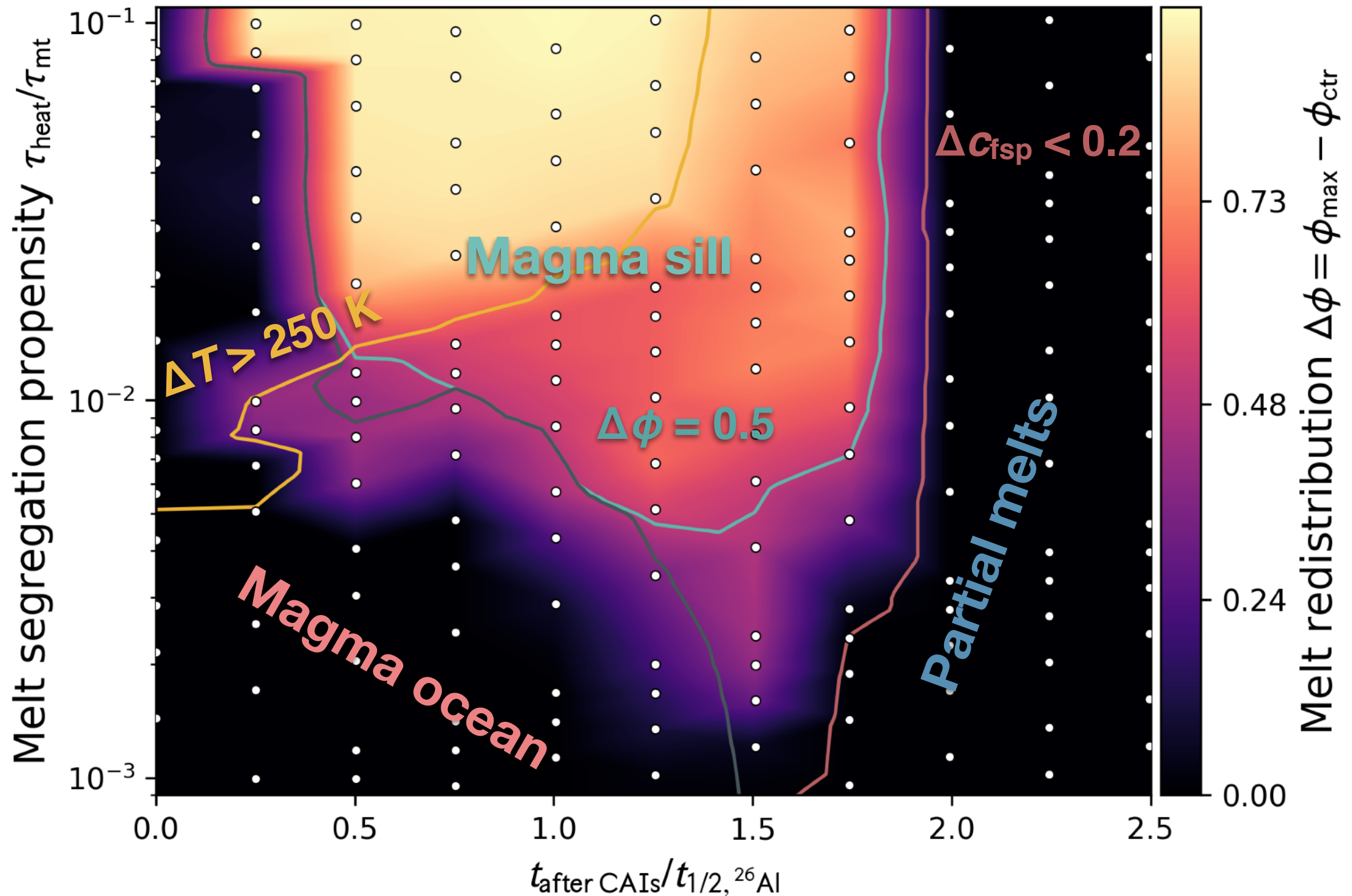
Melting timescale

$$\tau_{\text{heat}} = c_p \cdot \Delta T / H_{\text{Al}}(t)$$

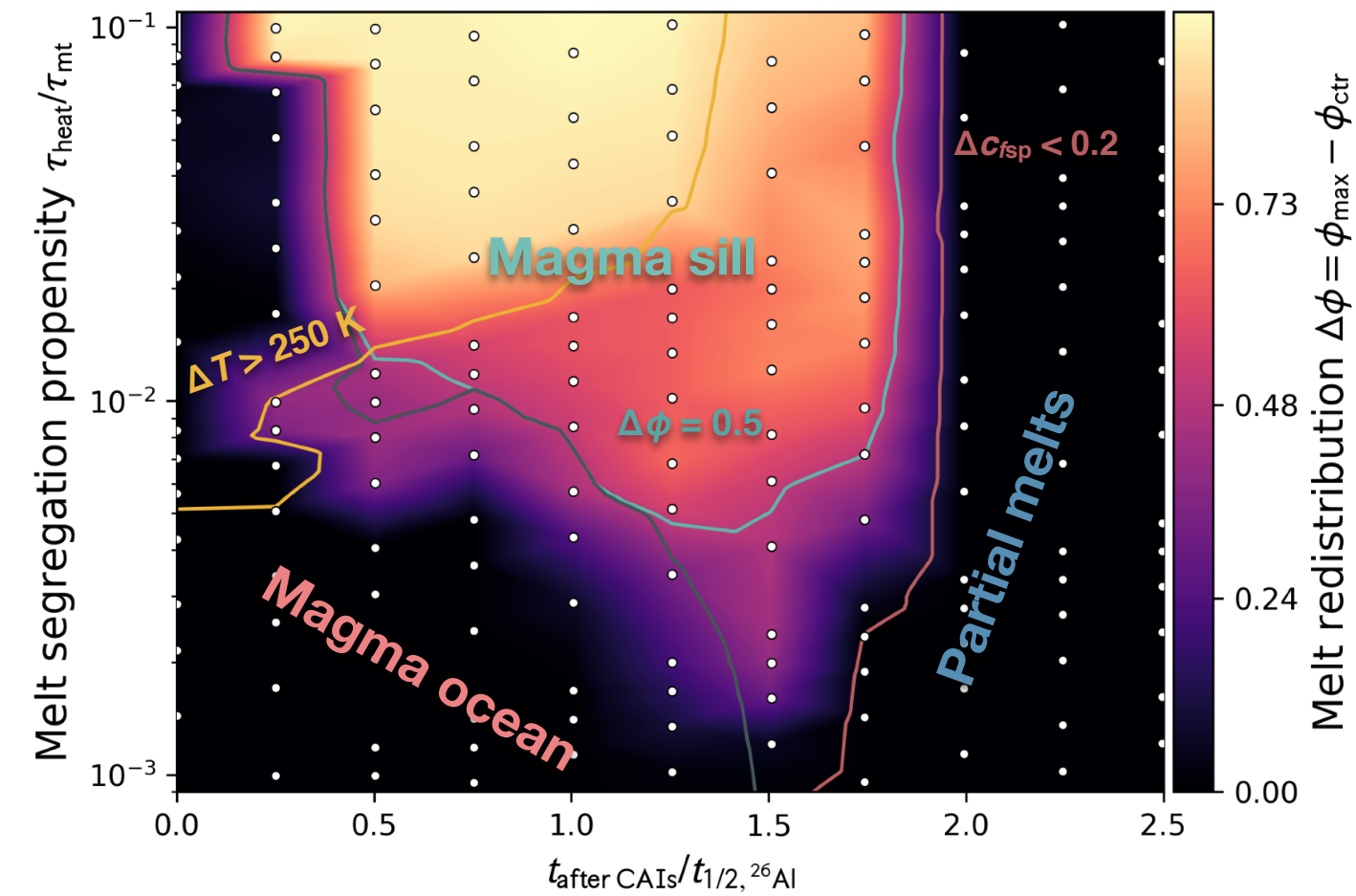
Melt transport timescale

$$\tau_{\text{mt}} = \frac{R_p}{2} / w_s$$

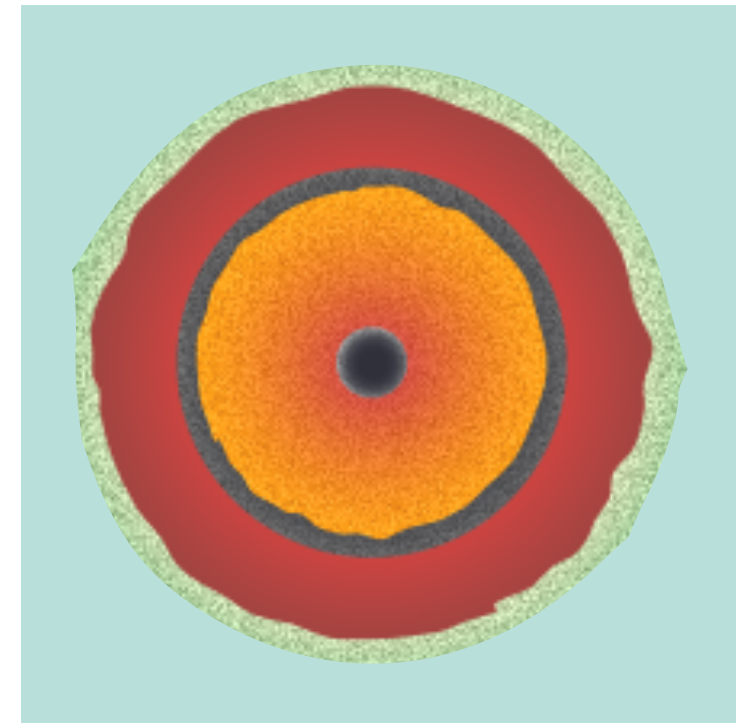
Melt segregation regimes



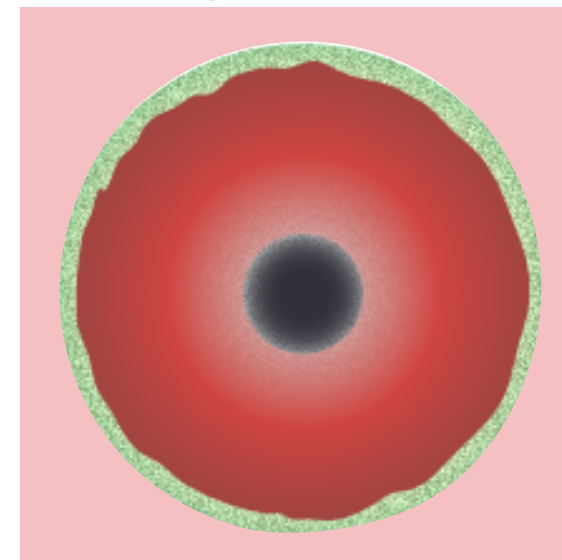
Summary I – Silicate melt ascension



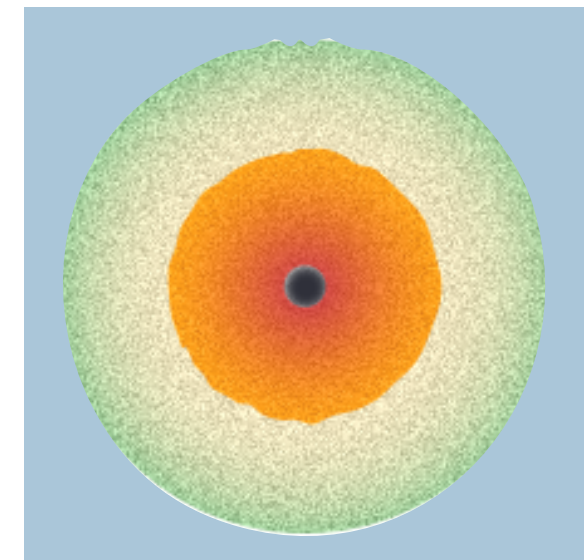
Magma sill



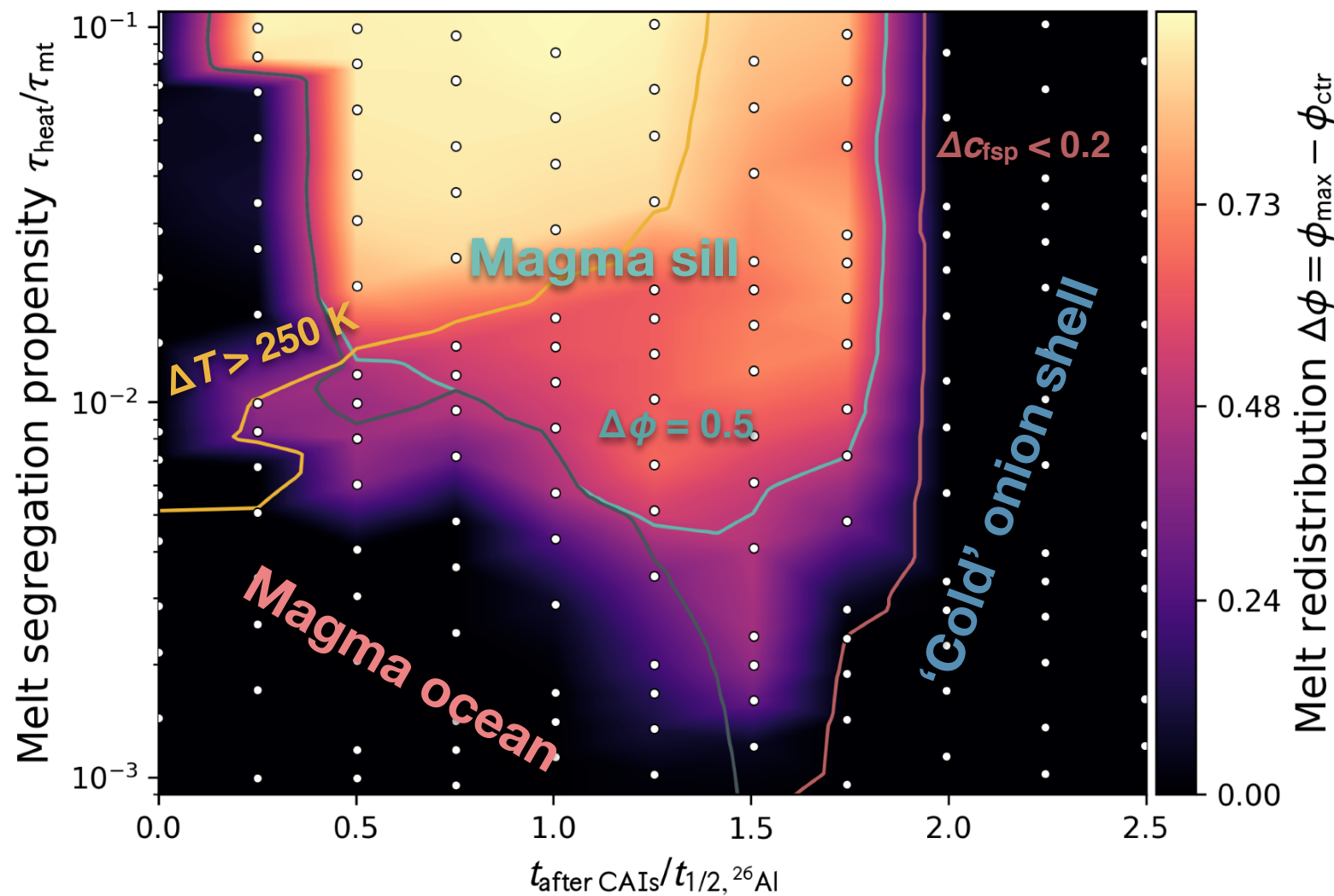
Magma ocean



Partial melts

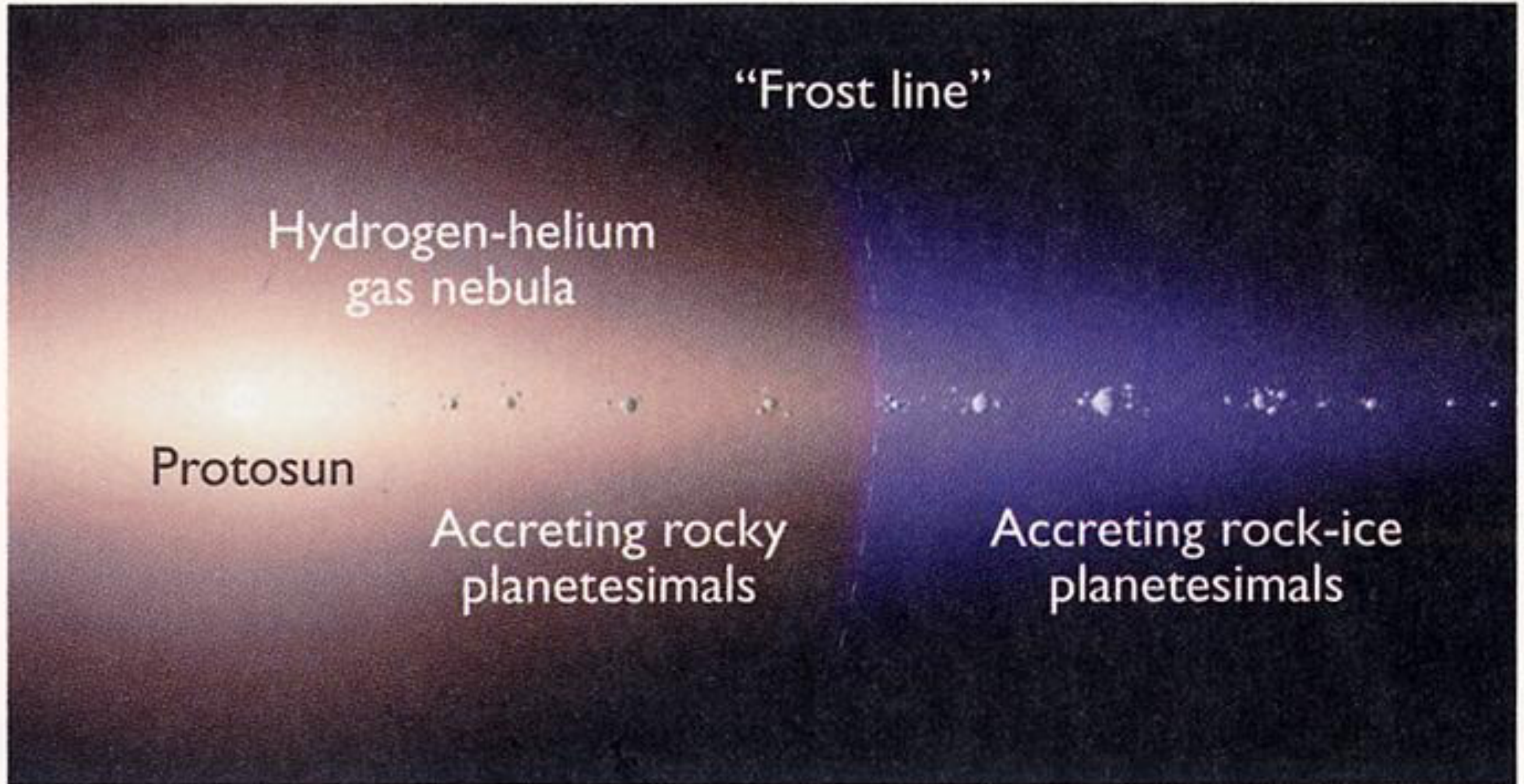


Summary I – Silicate melt ascension

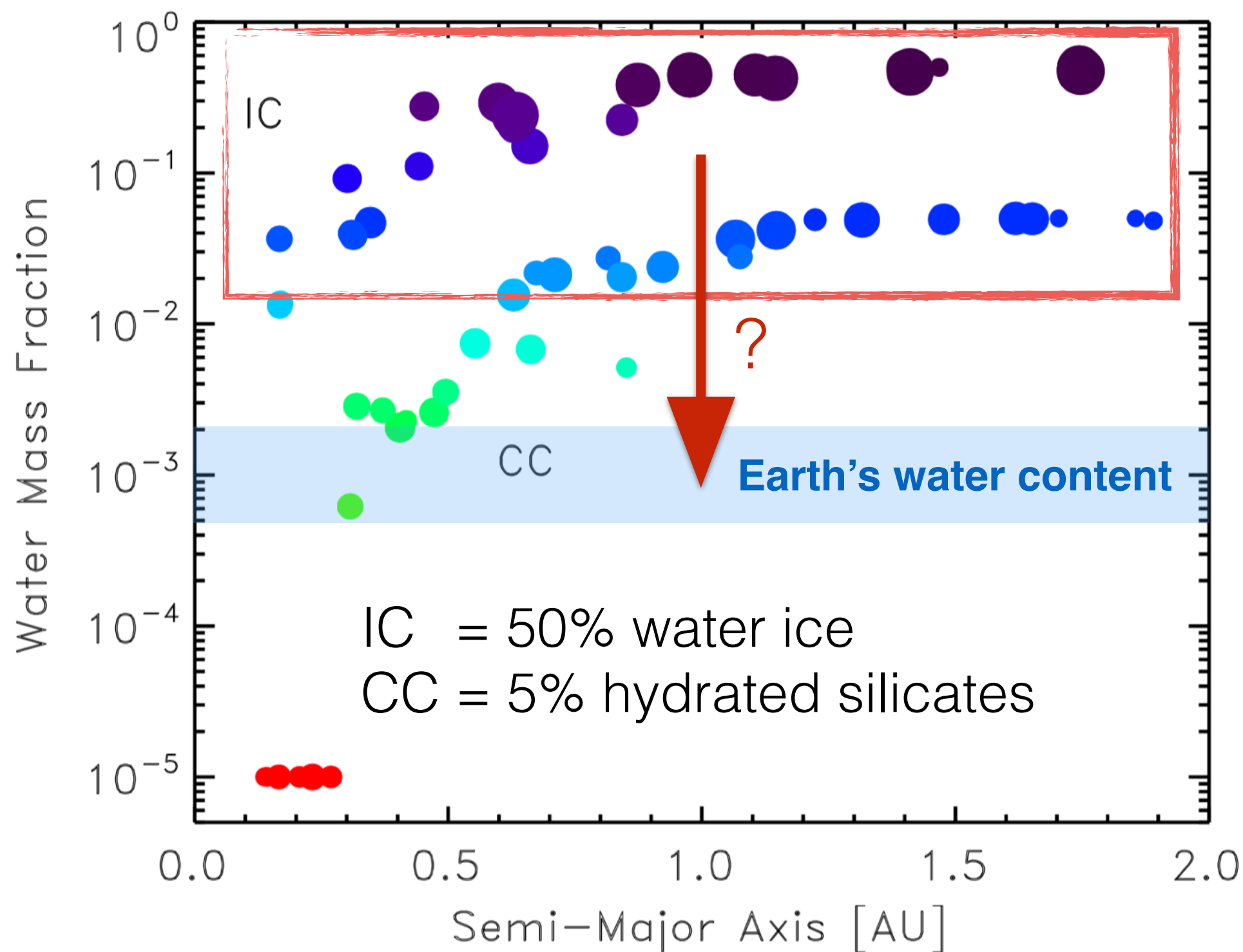


- Melt ascension **crucially dependent on grain size**
- Al partitioning does not generally deplete heat source
- ➔ Structural & compositional state can be related to **evolutionary tracks**

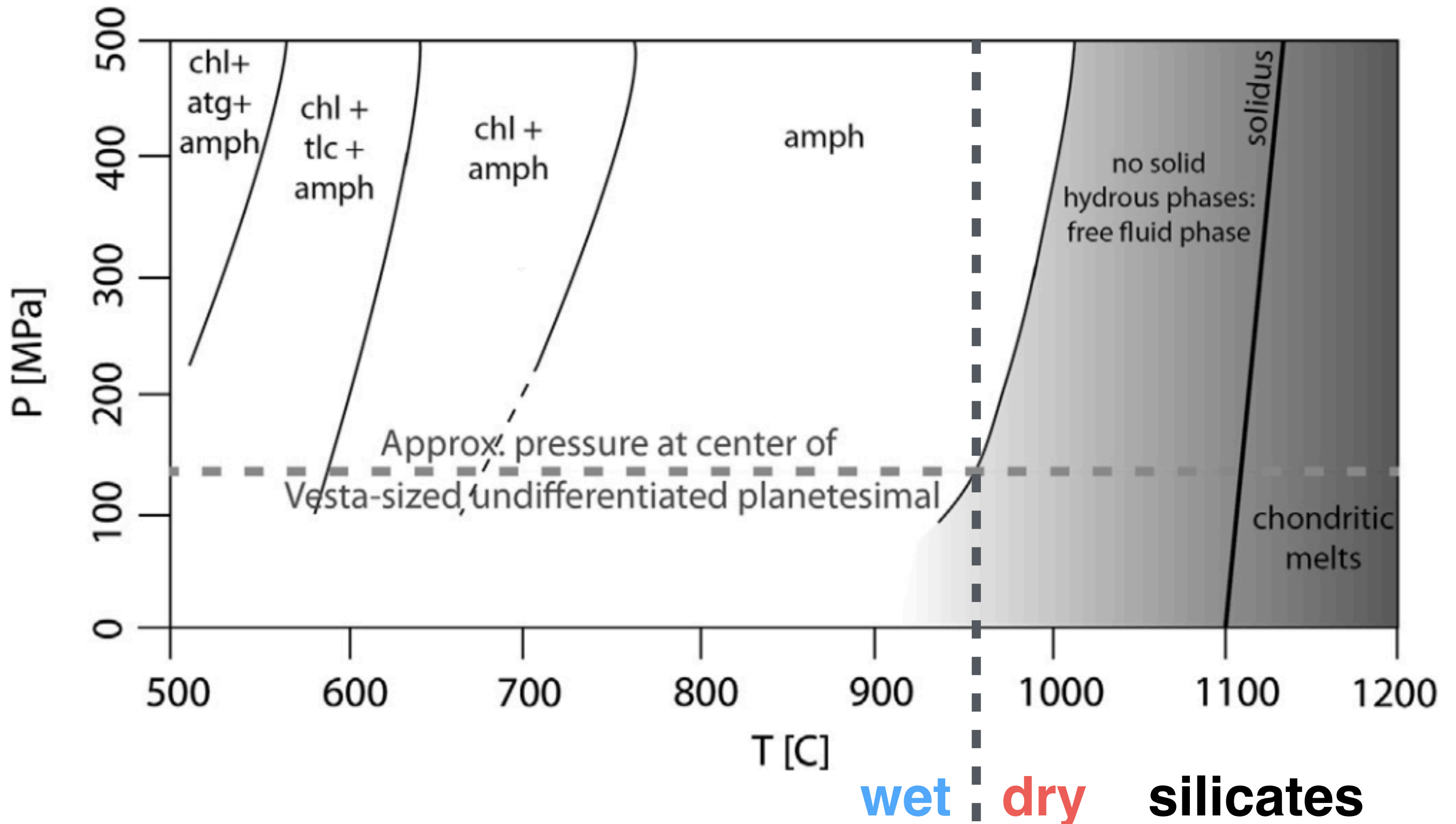
Part II: Dehydration of planetesimals



Fine-tuning Earth-like water abundances



Planetesimal 'hydrology'

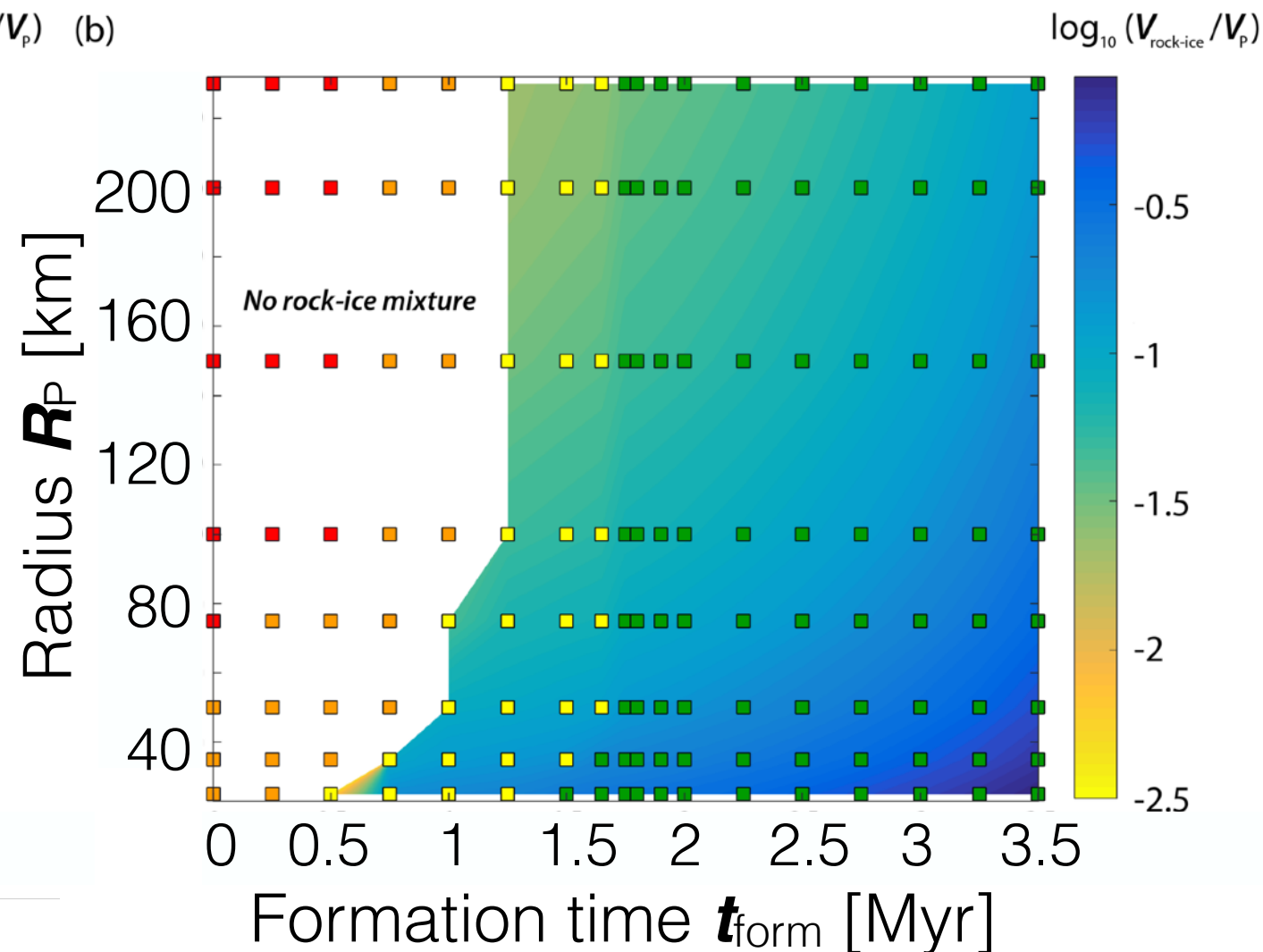
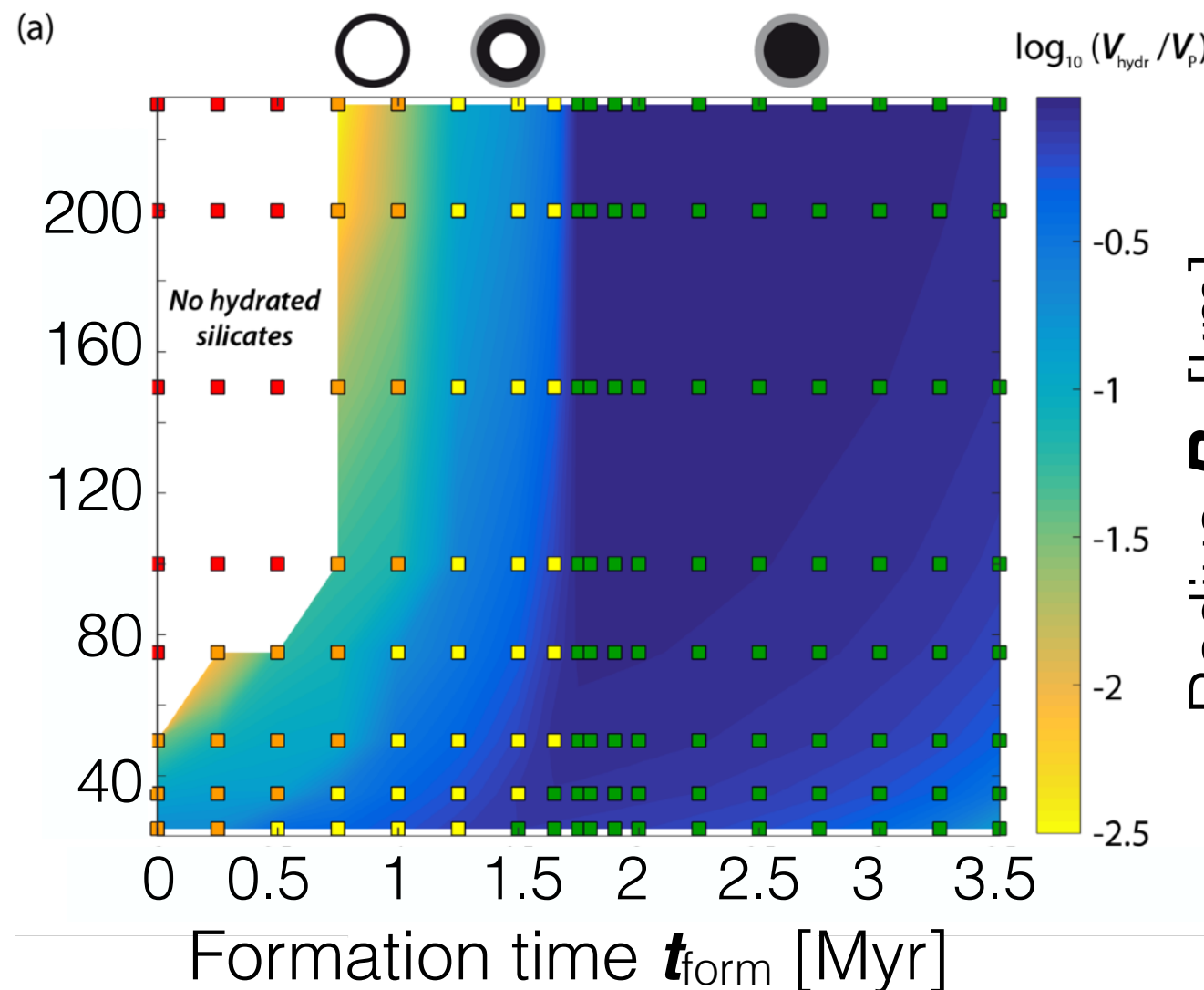


Planetesimal dehydration via outgassing



Final volume of hydrated silicates

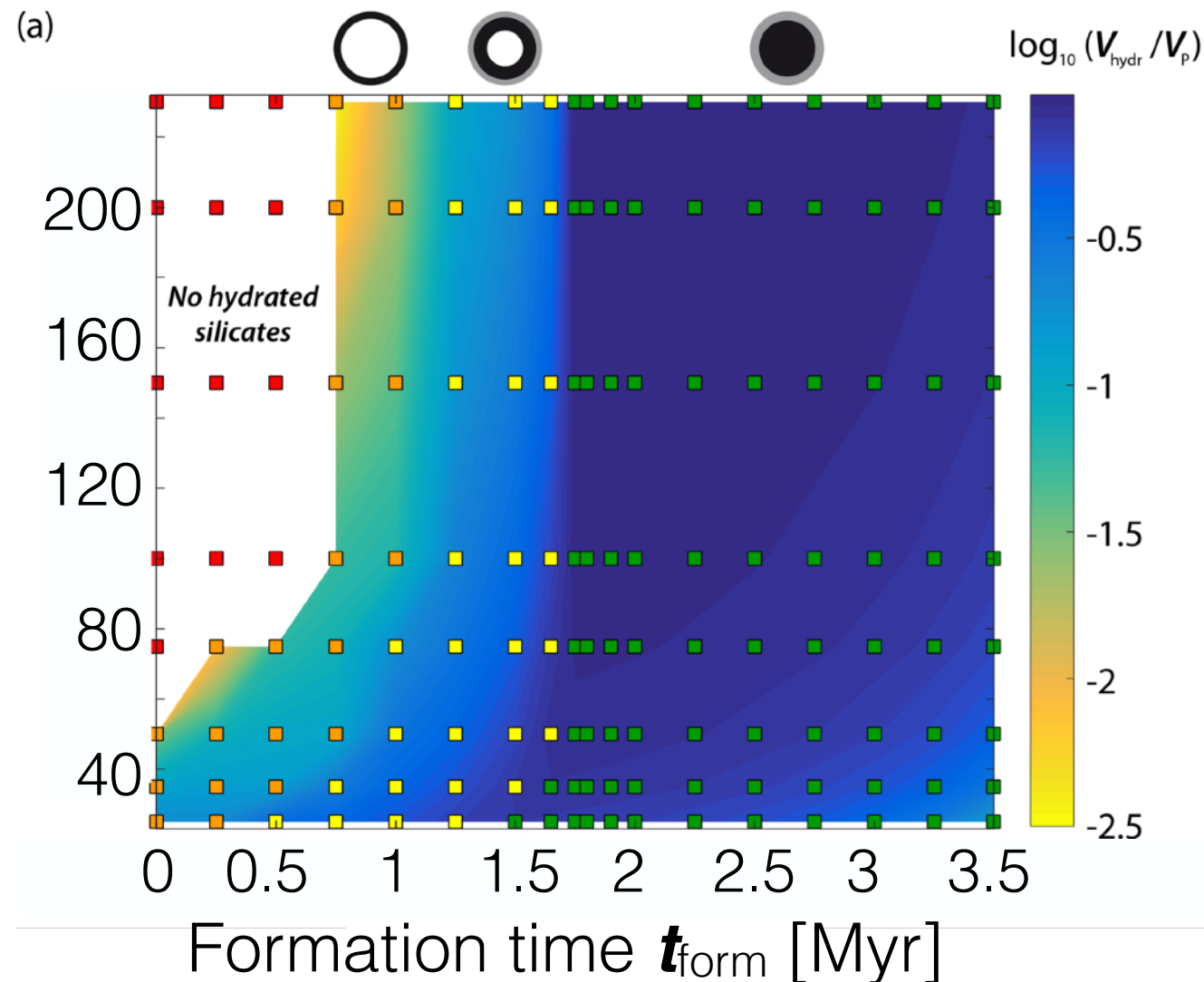
Final volume of rock-ice mixture



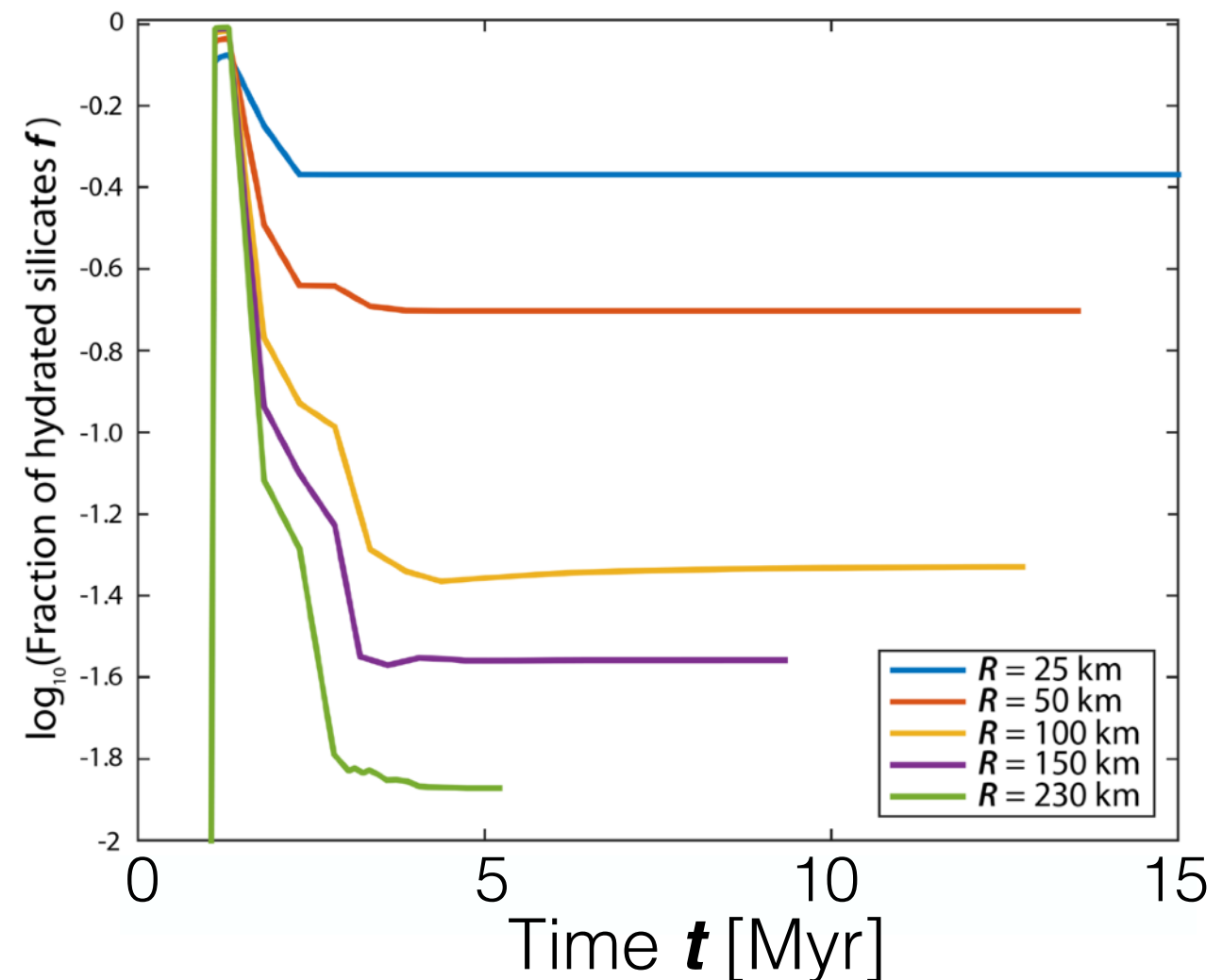
Planetesimal dehydration via outgassing

■ rock-ice mixture ■ hydrated silicates □

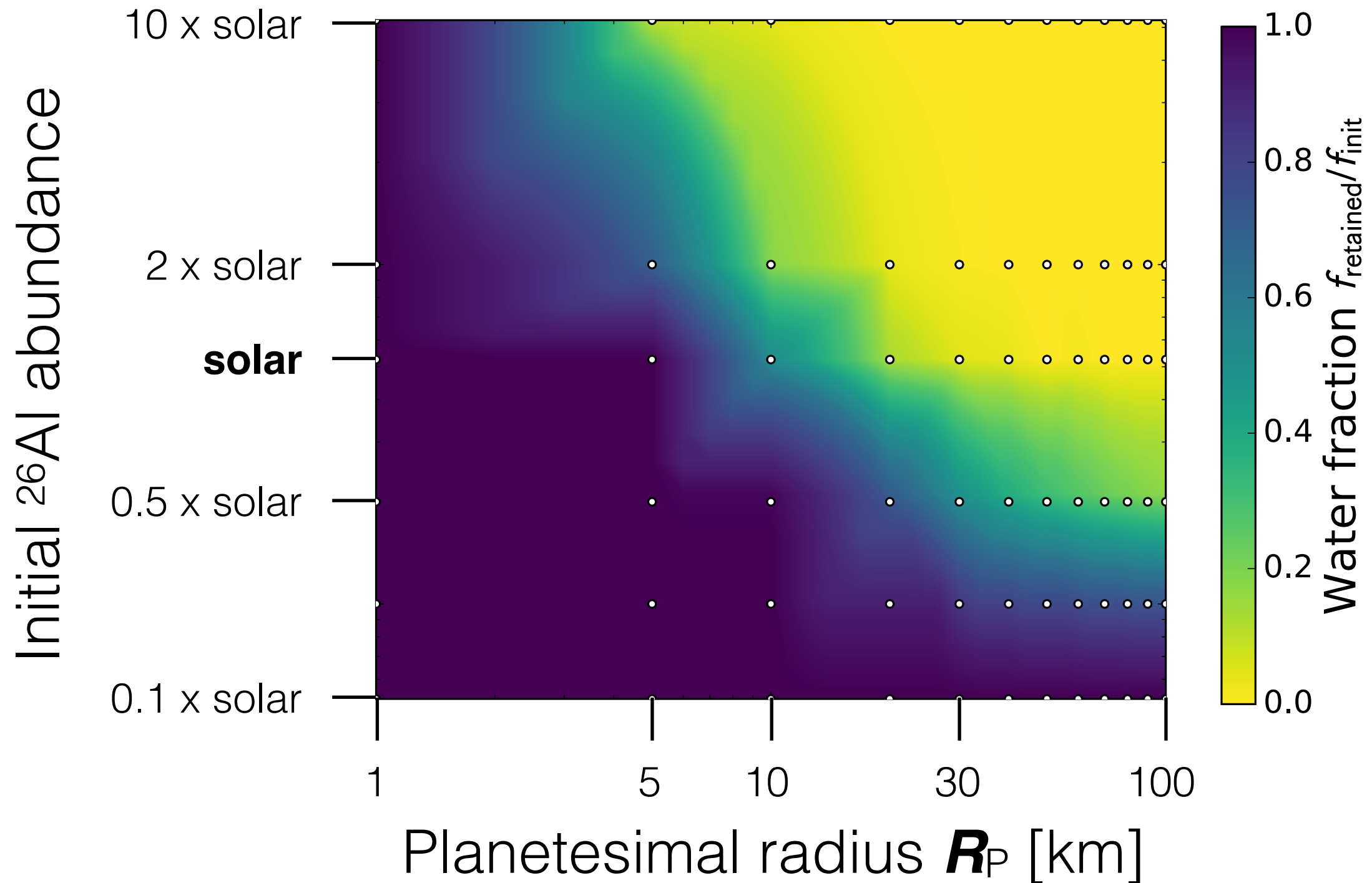
Final volume of hydrated silicates



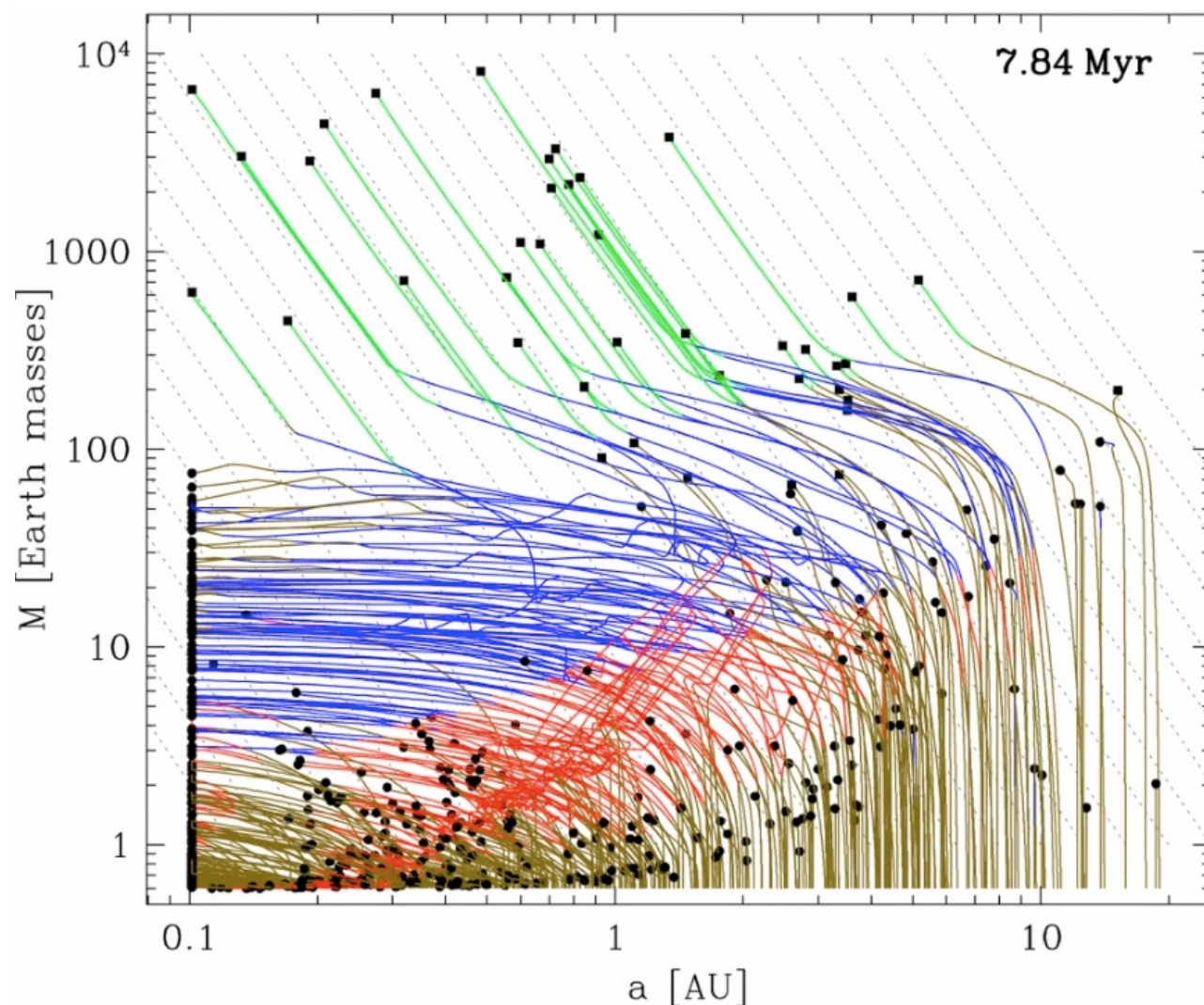
Time evolution



Extrapolation to (exo-)planetary population?

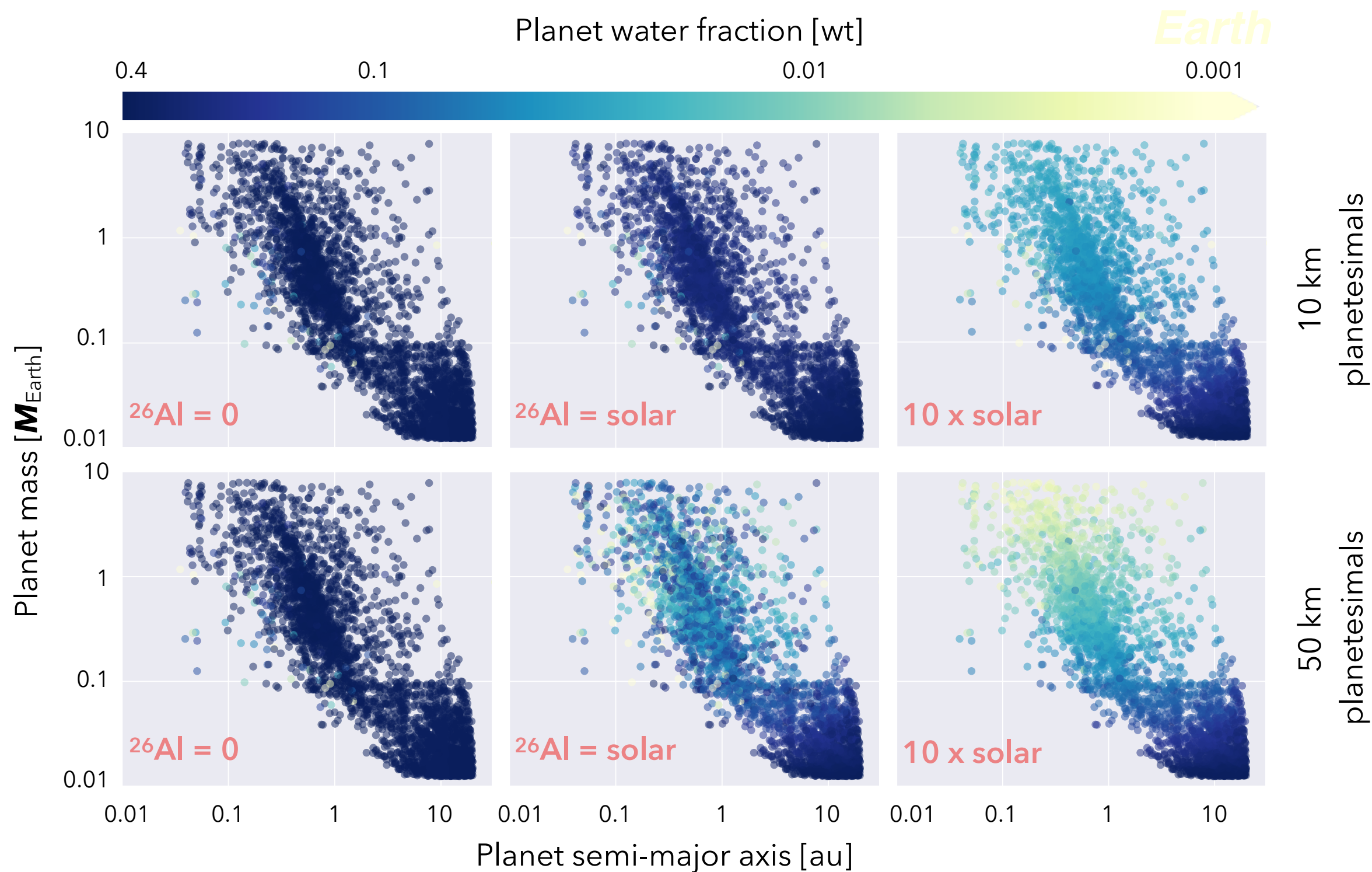


'Degassing' planet population synthesis

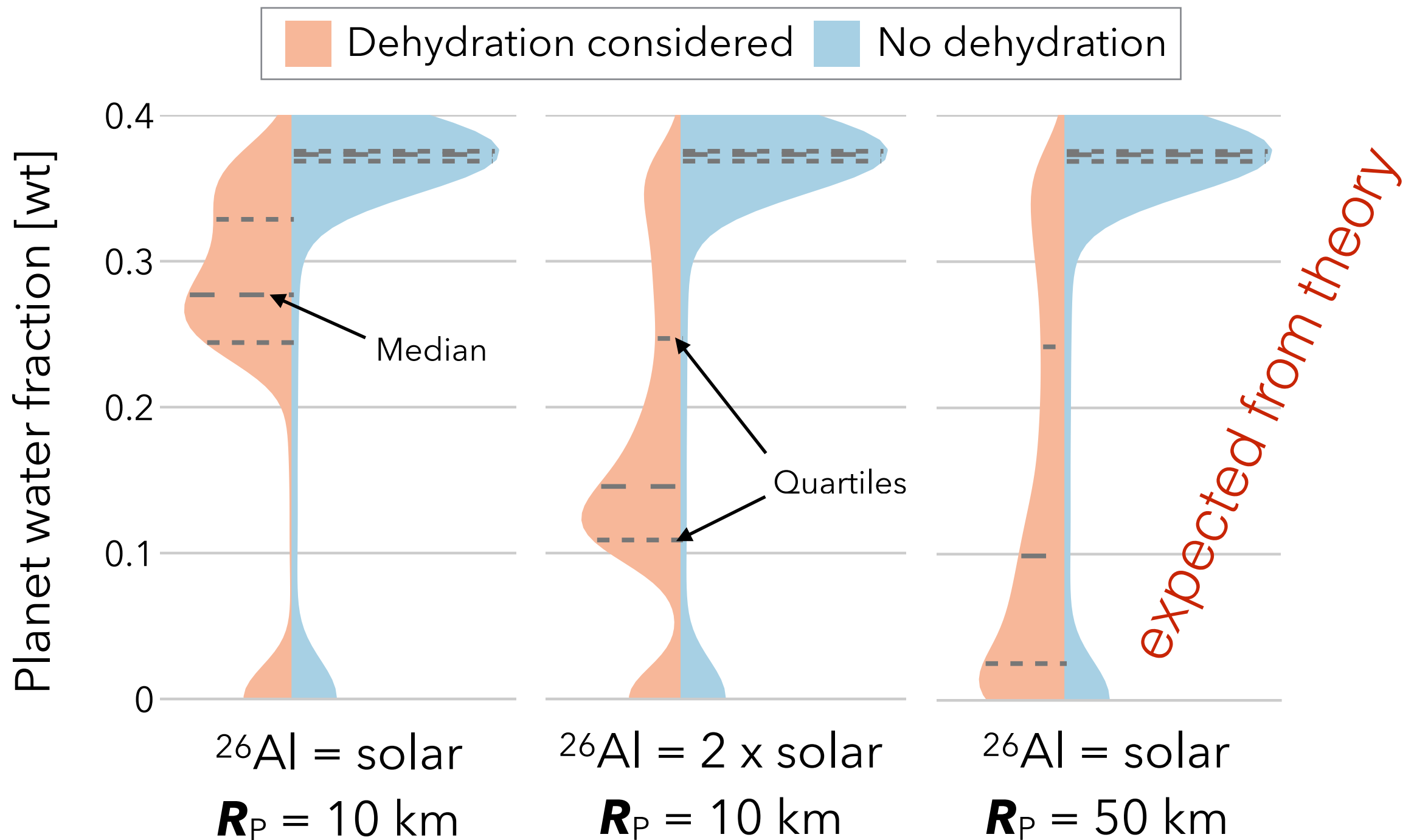


- Planet population synthesis calculations ('Bern model')
- Planetary embryos migrate through 'sea' of planetesimals
- Follow planetary built-up and major silicate + volatile phases
- **Add degassing/dehydration from planetesimal models**

'Degassing' planet population synthesis

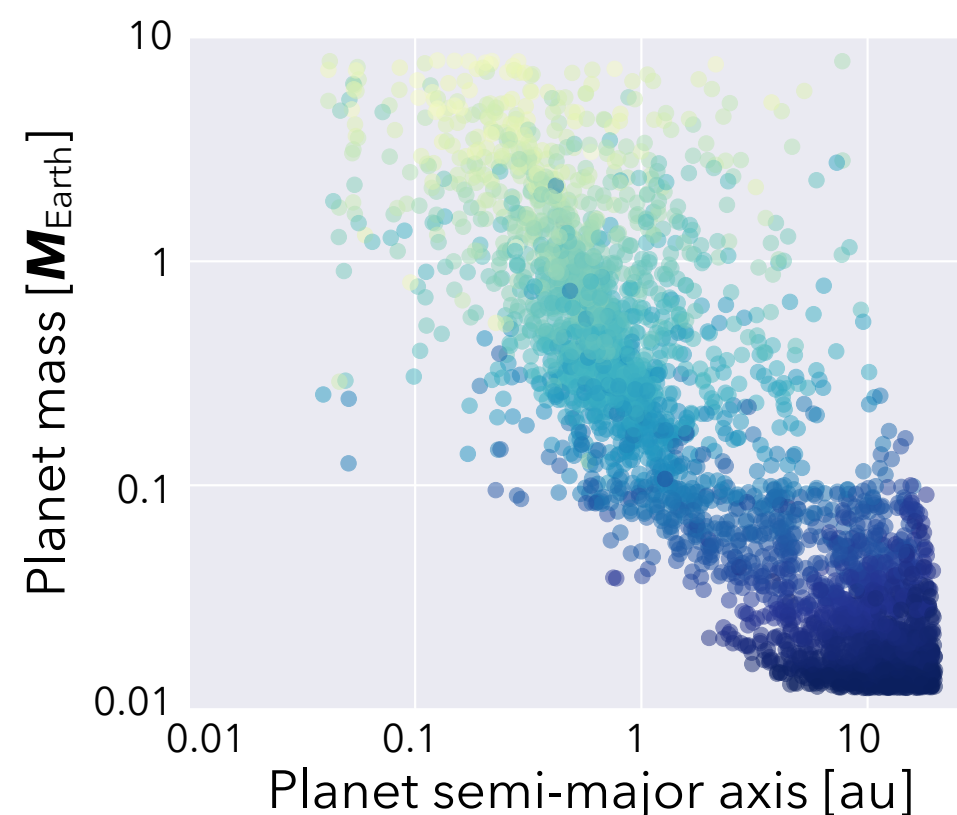


'Degassing' planet population synthesis

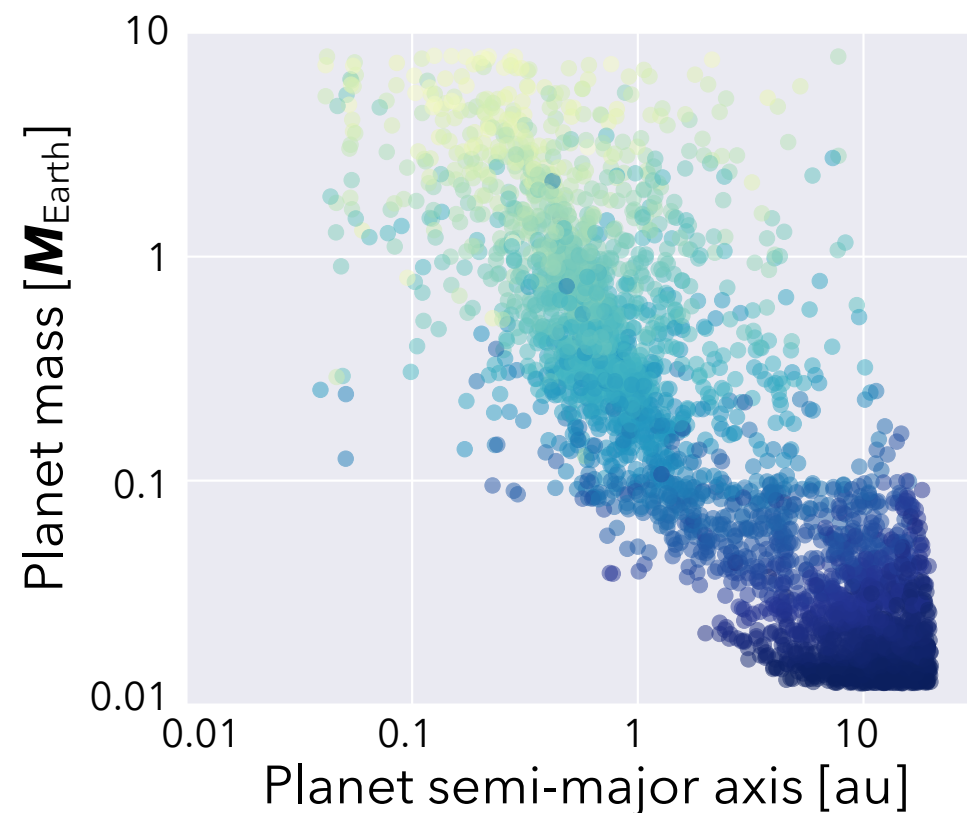
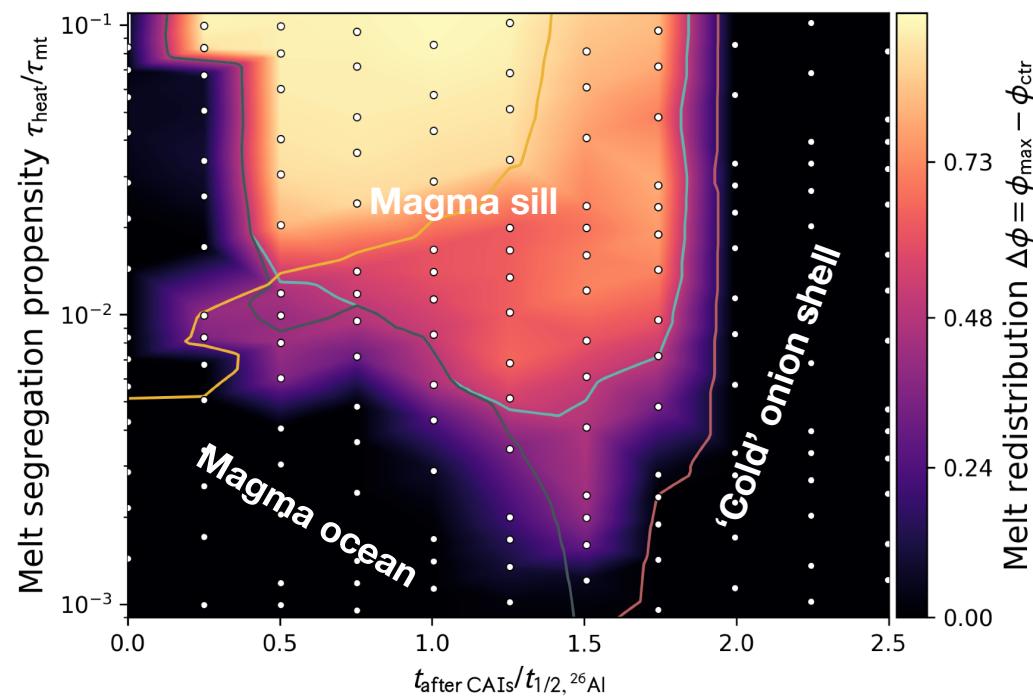


Summary II – Planetesimal devolatilisation

- **Degassing planetesimals** with low ^{26}Al , low-water fraction may be important **contributor of Earth's water**
- **Degassing** processes on planetesimals alter volatile abundances **before accretion, flatten distribution**
- Does ^{26}Al heating imprint **traceable signature** in planetary **volatile abundances**?



Conclusions



1. Interior magma oceans likely existed, **melt segregation only partly effective**
2. Can we identify **primordial planetesimals** left-over from accretion and **assign evolutionary pathways** related to **silicate melt migration**?
3. **Degassing can deplete volatile abundances in terrestrial planets**
 - ▶ Signature may be traceable in **exoplanet** census?