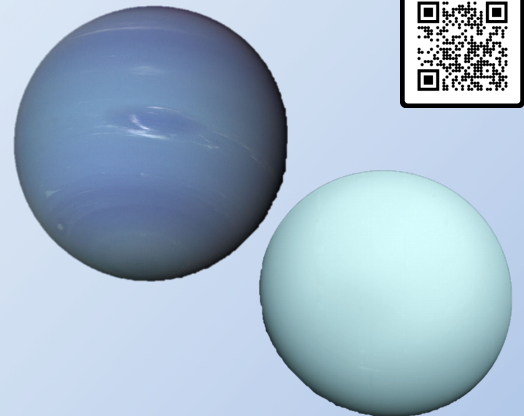




Motivation

- Uranus and Neptune are the least explored planets in the Solar System (only visited by Voyager II fly-by in 1986/1989)
- Knowledge of the interior is crucial to understand a planet's formation and evolution path
- Many Neptune-like exoplanets found in Milky Way
 - Apply knowledge gained of Uranus and Neptune
- Natural laboratory to study material under high pressure & temp.
- Unbiased approach to produce internal structure models



SCAN ME



Method

- Generate various structure models of Uranus and Neptune that fit the measured **gravity field, mass, equatorial radius and rotation period**
- Generate three-layer models based on piece-wise arranged polytropes:

$$P = K\rho^{1+\frac{1}{n}},$$

where ρ is the density, P the rotation period, and K & n are free parameters

Predicted Gravity Field & Mol

Uranus

Neptune

$$46.1 < J_6 < 69.0 \quad 45.0 < J_6 < 80.8 \quad [\times 10^{-8}]$$

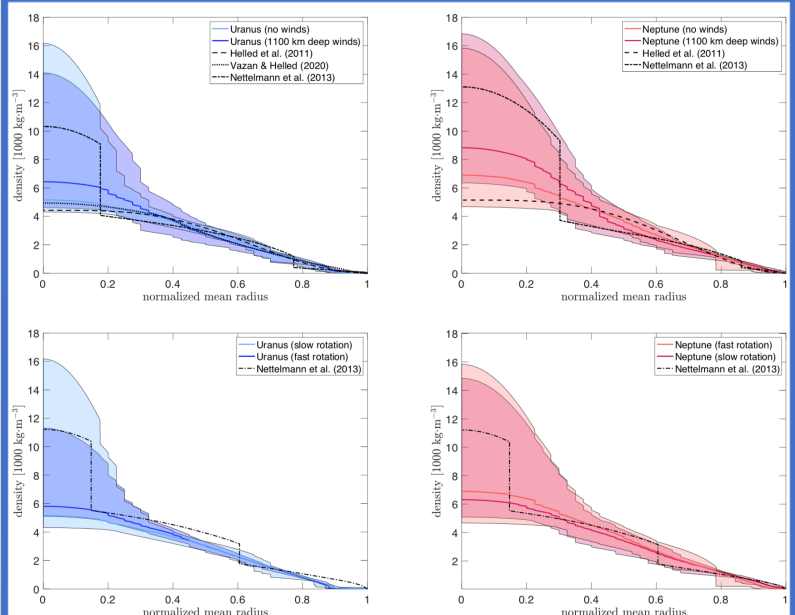
$$-17.8 < J_8 < -8.4 \quad -20.2 < J_8 < -7.9 \quad [\times 10^{-9}]$$

$$0.218 < \text{Mol} < 0.227 \quad 0.235 < \text{Mol} < 0.254$$

- More accurate J_2 & J_4 constrain the predicted J_6 and J_8 range
- J_6 & J_8 predictions strongly depend on the wind depths
- The Mol value depend strongly on the rotation period and wind depths

"Mol" = Normalized Moment of Inertia

Density Profile Solution Spaces



- Models with deep winds generate mean core densities that are ~25% more dense
- Mean core densities based on fast rotation are ~13% more dense than those based on slow rotation

=> Lack of precise knowledge of the rotation period or wind depth lead to large degeneracy in core region

Conclusions

- ρ_{core} depends strongly on the rotation period and wind depth
- Precise measurement of J_6 and J_8 can constrain wind depths
- Precise estimation of Mol can constrain wind depths & rotation periods
- Generally used shape of Uranus and Neptune does not agree with broadly used rotation periods
- Provide a priori estimates of Mol, J_6 & J_8 that help design future space mission