

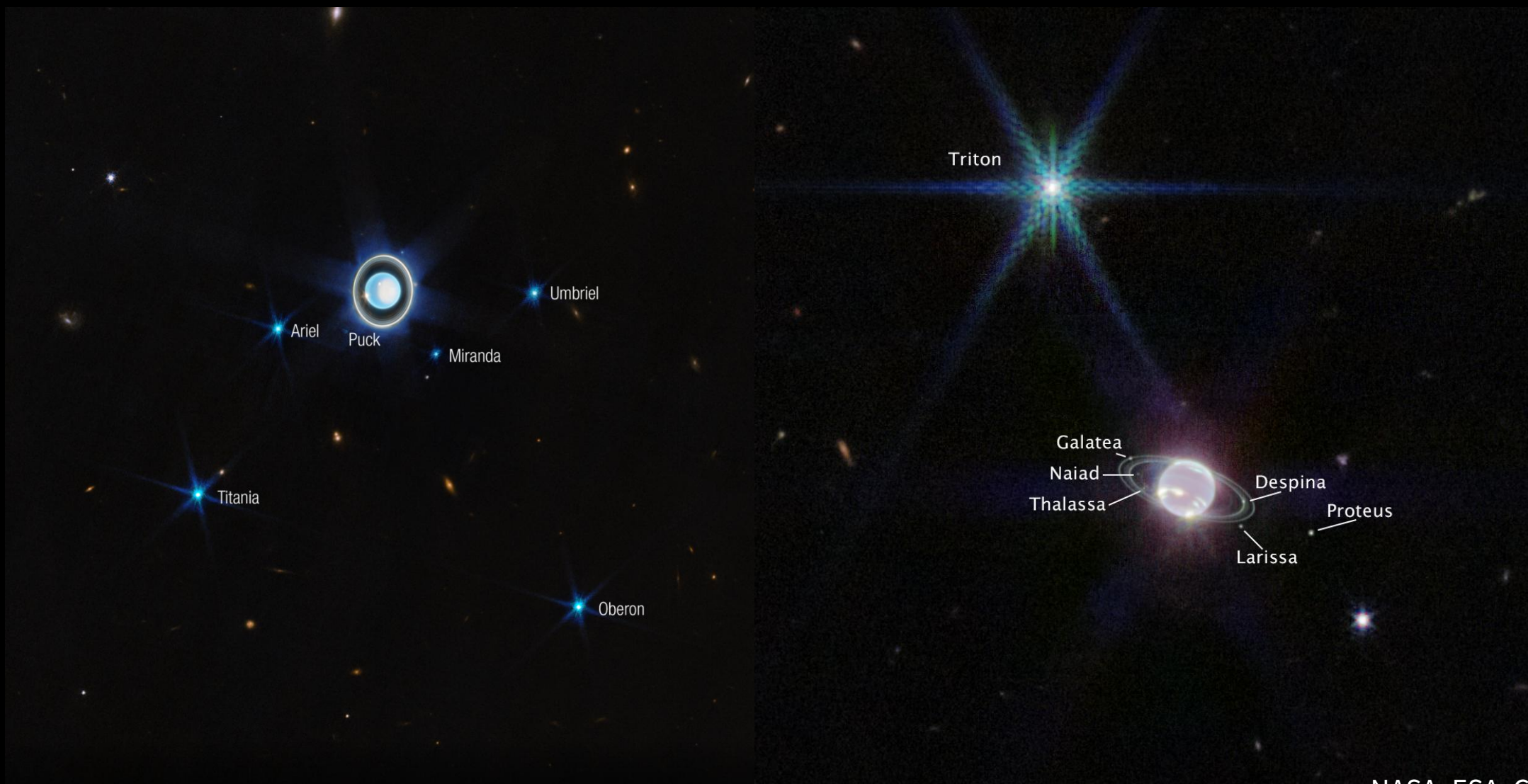


Icy or rocky? Convective or stable?

New interior models of Uranus and Neptune

Luca Morf

14 April 2026

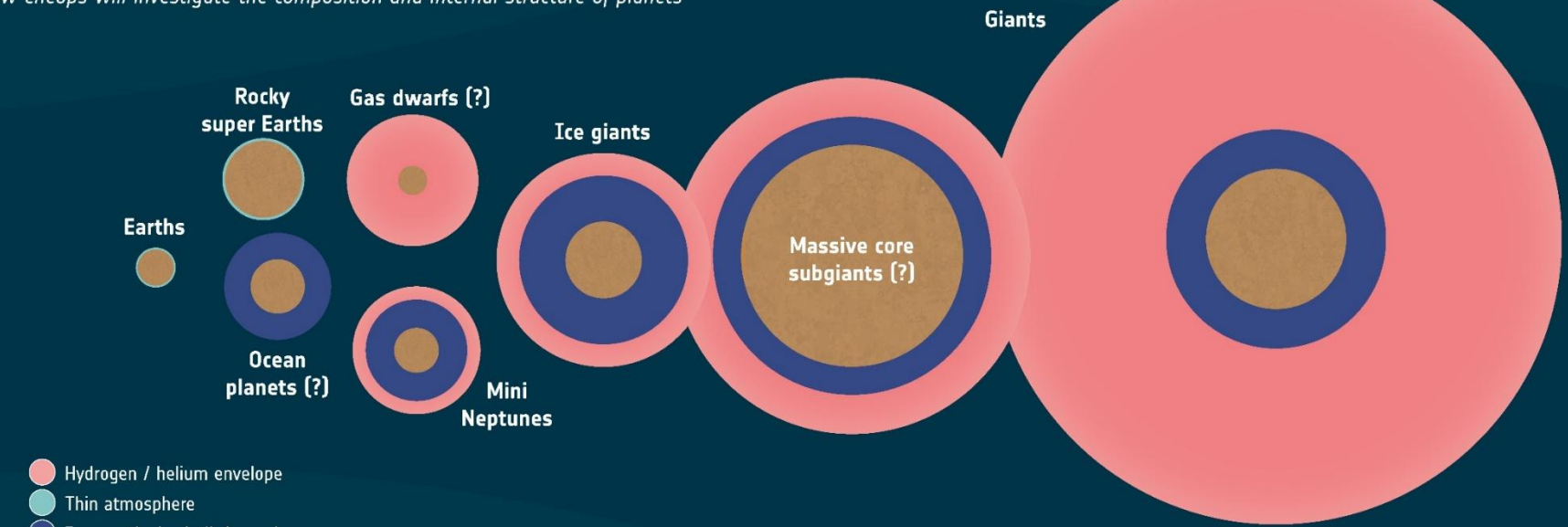


NASA, ESA, CSA, STScI

→ WHAT ARE EXOPLANETS MADE OF?

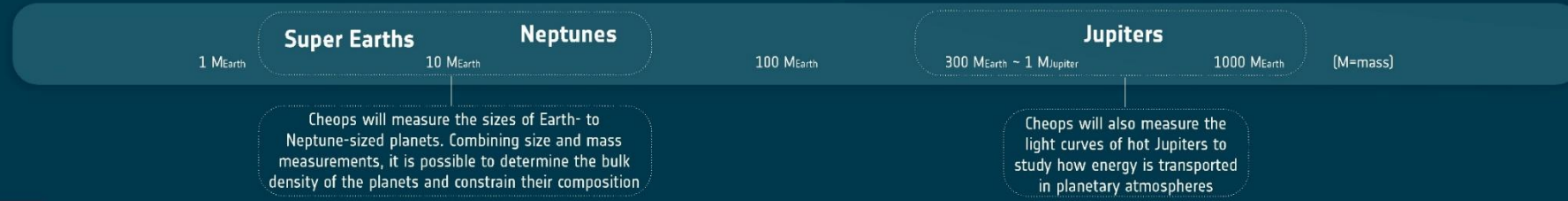


How Cheops will investigate the composition and internal structure of planets



- Hydrogen / helium envelope
- Thin atmosphere
- Ice mantle / volatile* envelope
- Solid core (rocks, metals)

* Planetary scientists call **volatiles** all chemical elements and compounds with low boiling points that are associated with a planet's or moon's crust or atmosphere. These include: nitrogen, water, carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen, methane and sulphur dioxide.



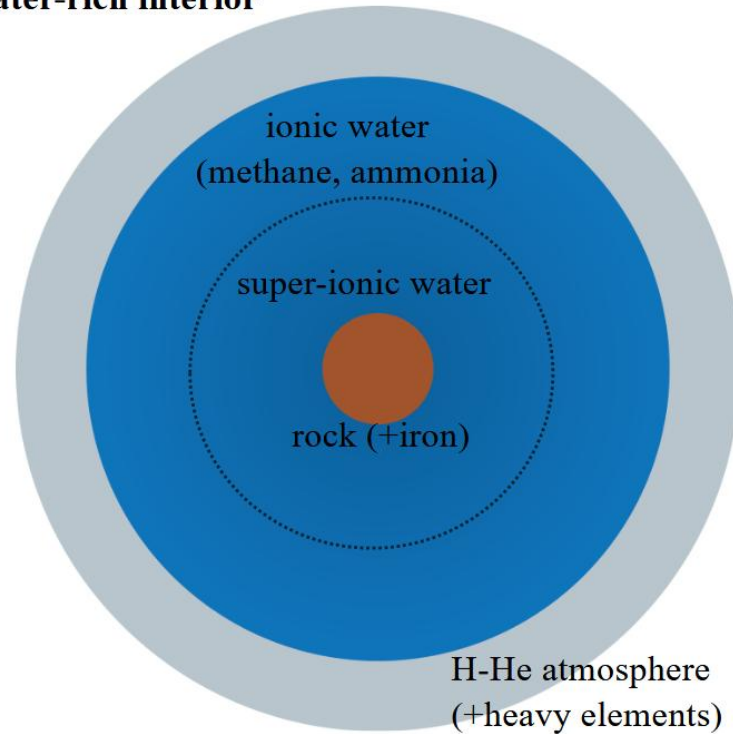
Cheops will measure the sizes of Earth- to Neptune-sized planets. Combining size and mass measurements, it is possible to determine the bulk density of the planets and constrain their composition

Cheops will also measure the light curves of hot Jupiters to study how energy is transported in planetary atmospheres

#cheops

Traditional Interior Models:

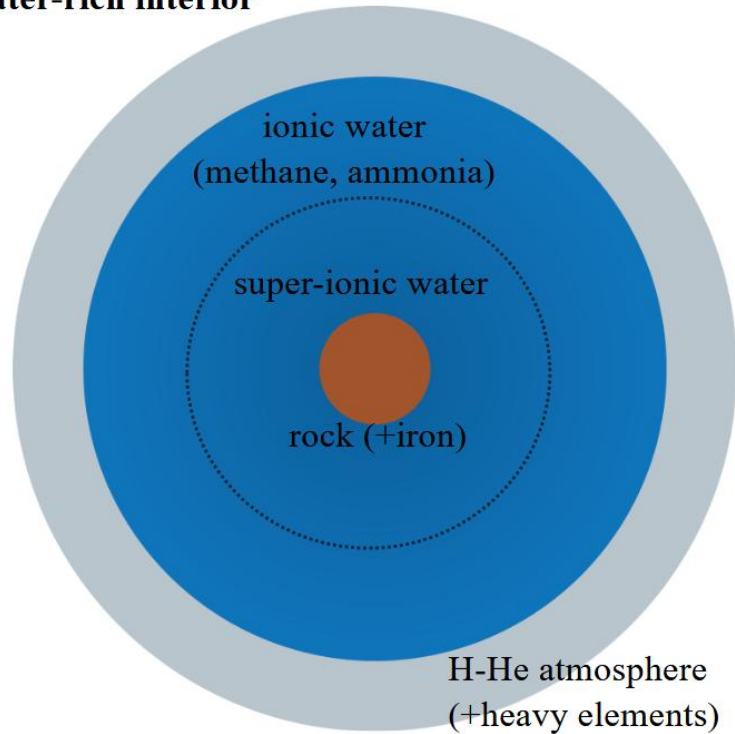
- **Distinct (three) layers**
- **An adiabatic temperature profile**
- **Water-rich interior**



central temperature:
a few 10^3 K

Traditional Interior Models:

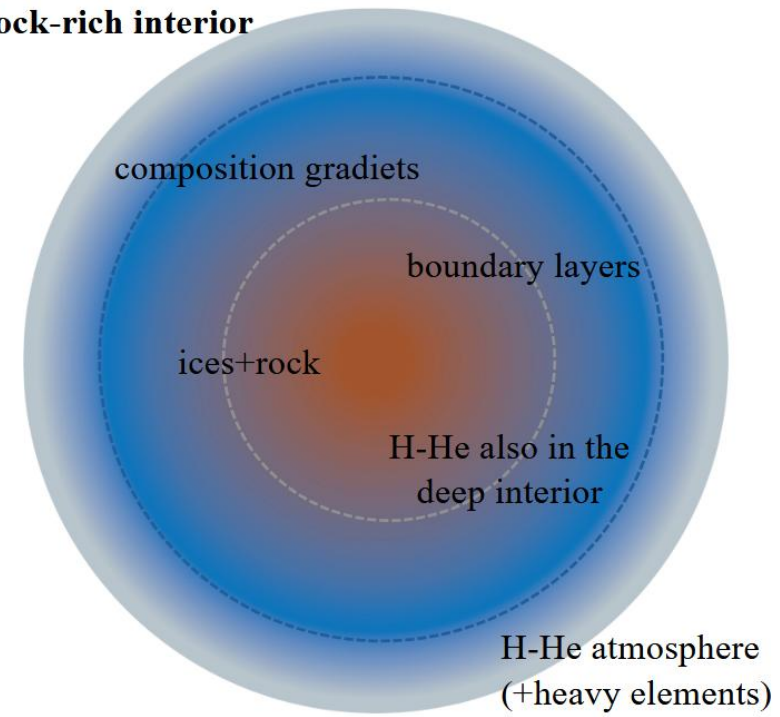
- Distinct (three) layers
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central temperature:
a few 10^3 K

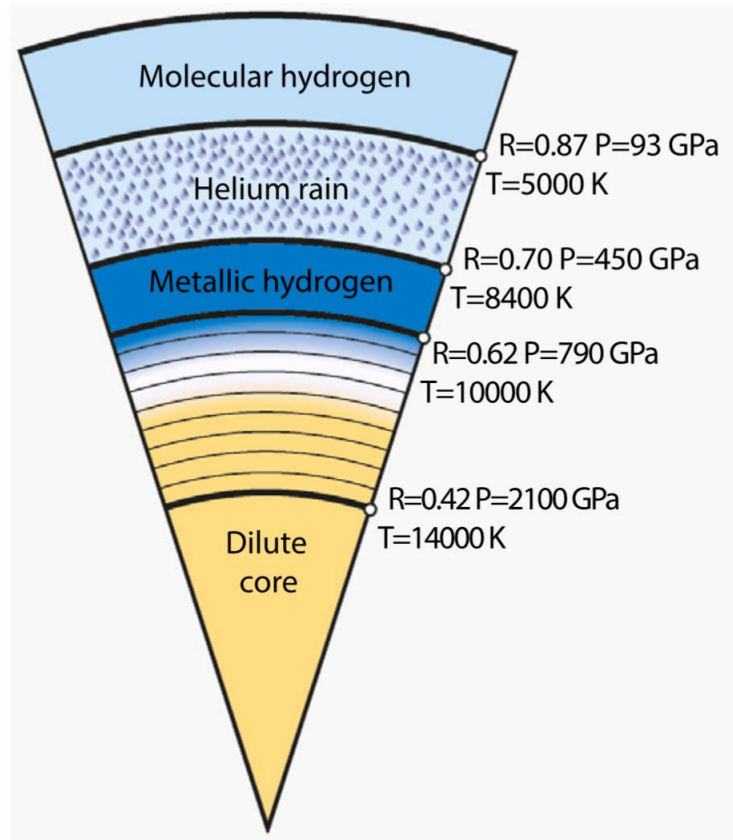
Reality?:

- Composition gradients (no distinct layers)
- A non-adiabatic temperature profile
- Boundary layers
- Rock-rich interior



central temperature:
a few 10^4 K

Jupiter



Militzer and Hubbard 2024

- How can we find such models for more complex interiors?

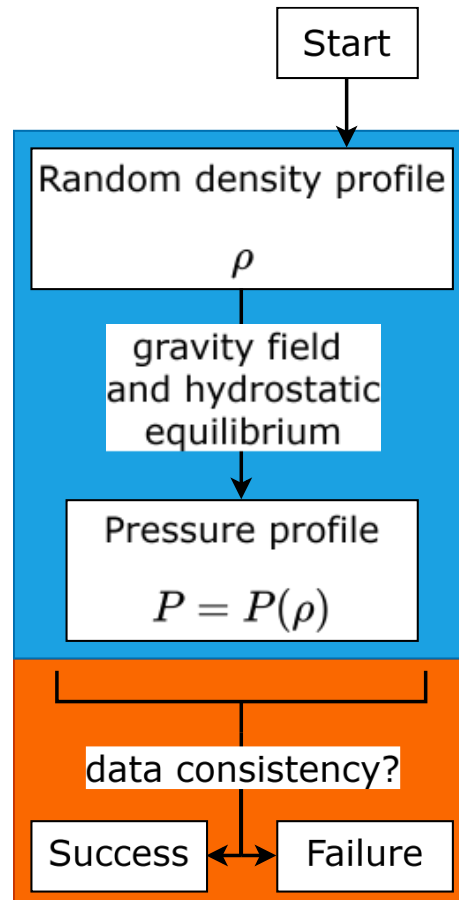
- How can we find such models for more complex interiors?
- We need to relax assumptions!

Empirical approach to interior modelling

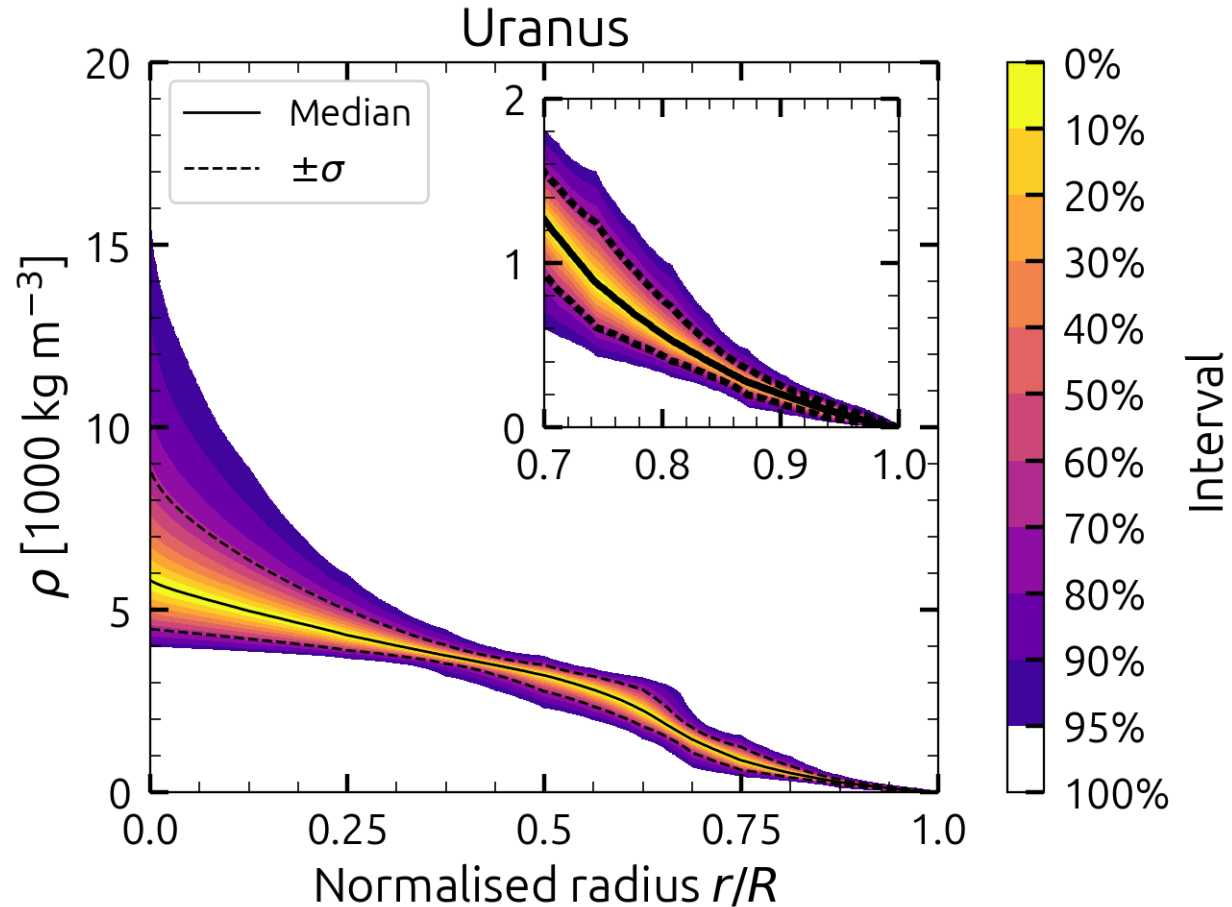
- How can we find such models for more complex interiors?
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Empirical approach to interior modelling

Minimalist

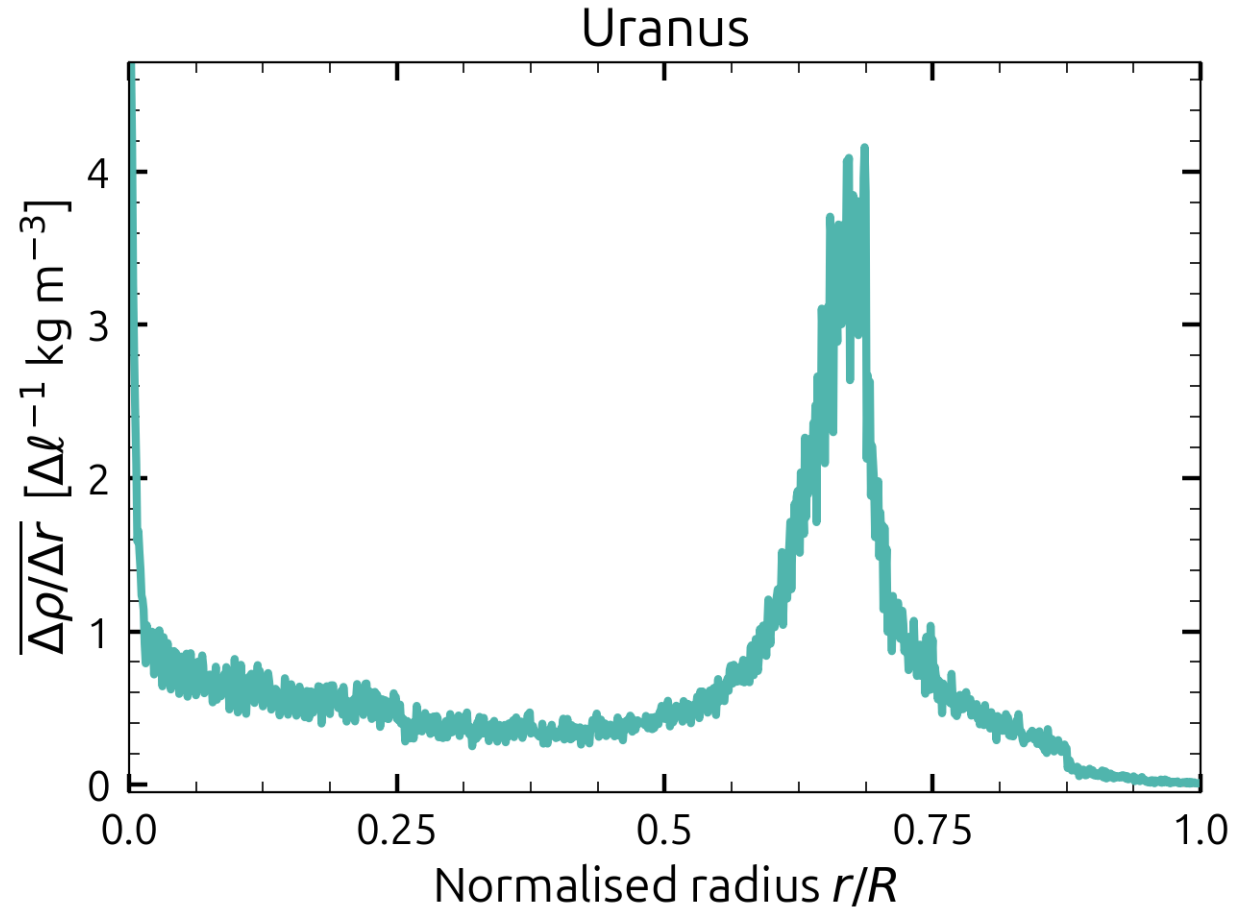


Empirical approach to interior modelling: Minimalist



Wirth, Morf, and Helled 2025

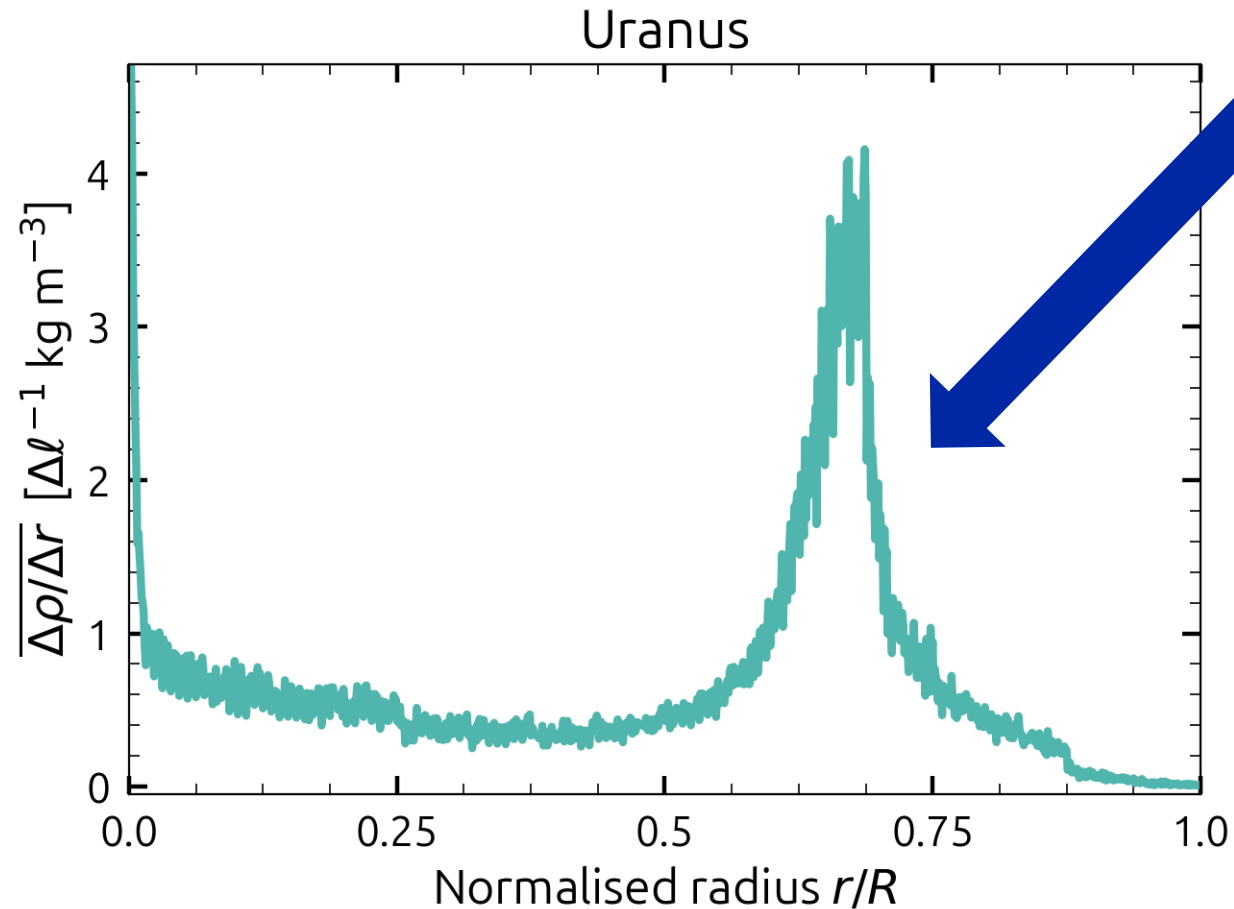
Empirical approach to interior modelling: Minimalist



Wirth, Morf, and Helled 2025

Empirical approach to interior modelling: Minimalist

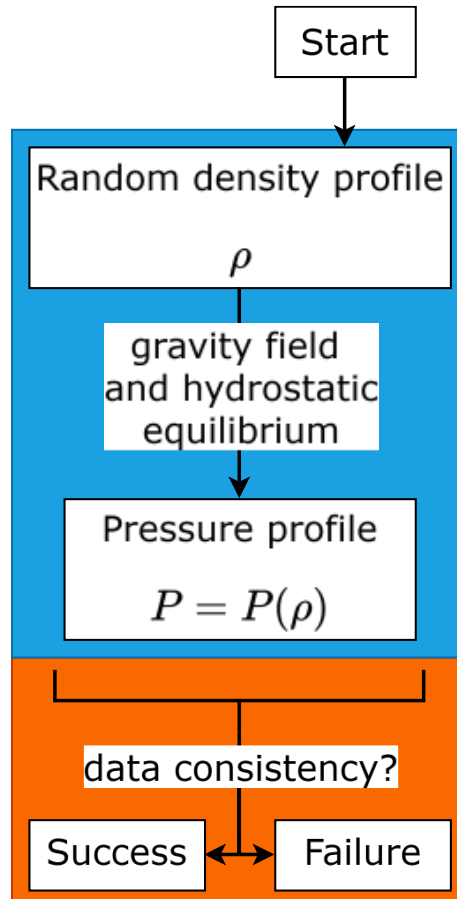
Boundary between layers dominated by H-He and layers dominated by metals?



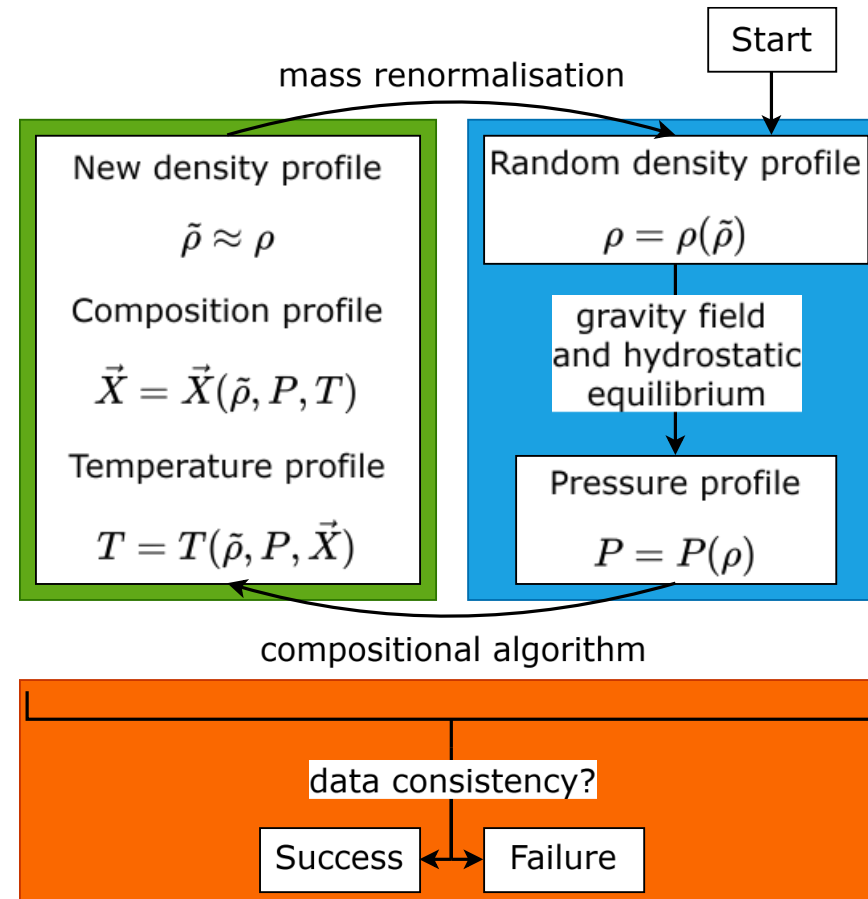
Wirth, Morf, and Helled 2025

Empirical approach to interior modelling

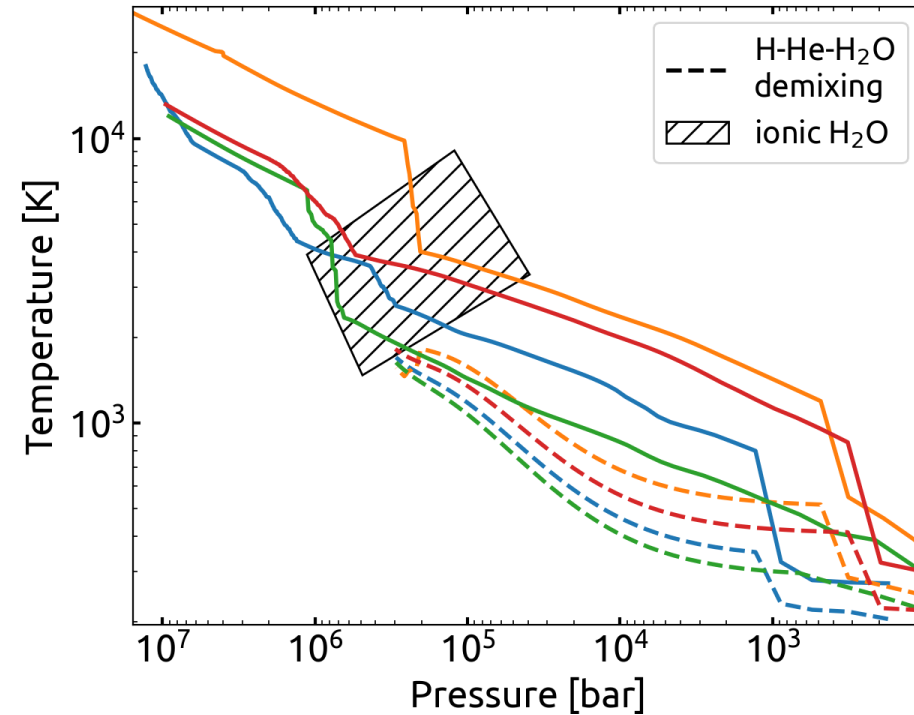
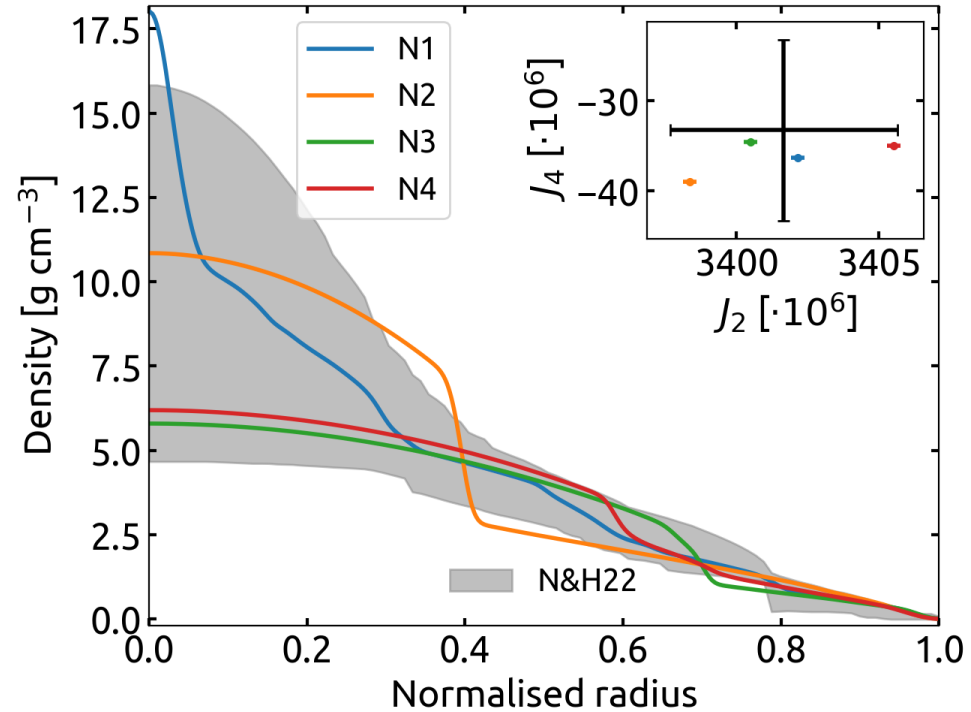
Minimalist



Self-consistent



Empirical approach to interior modelling: Self-consistent

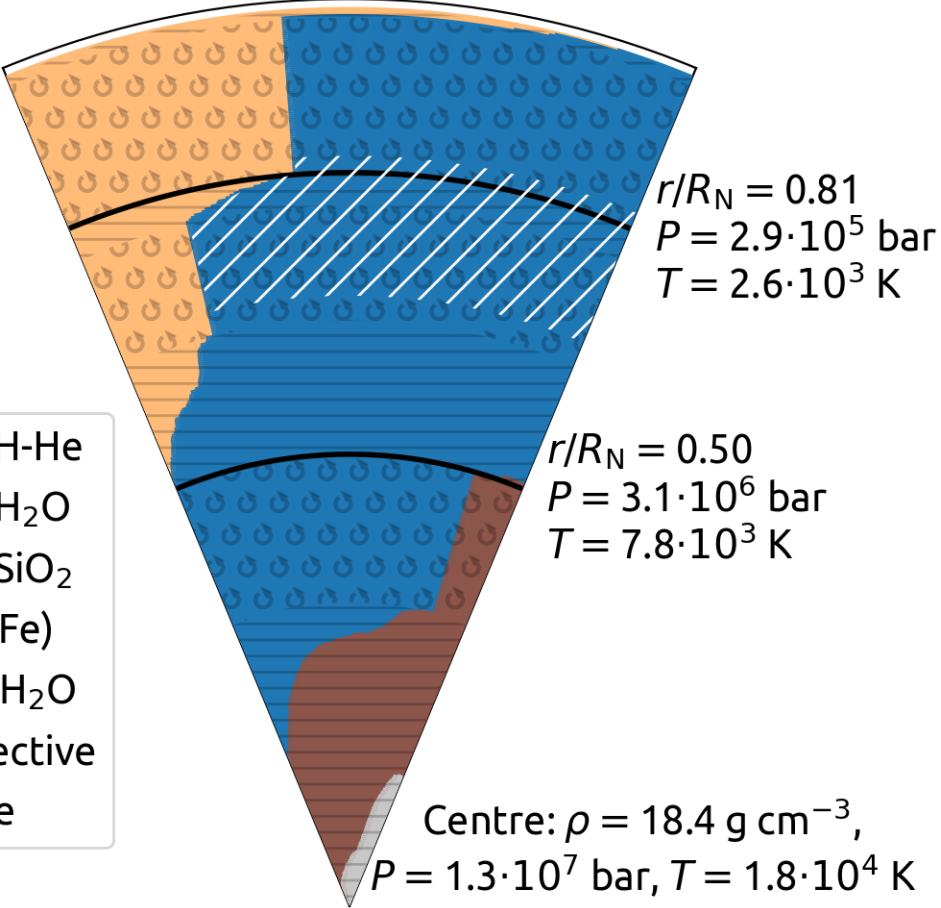


Morf and Helled 2025

Empirical approach to interior modelling: Self-consistent

water-dominated, stable

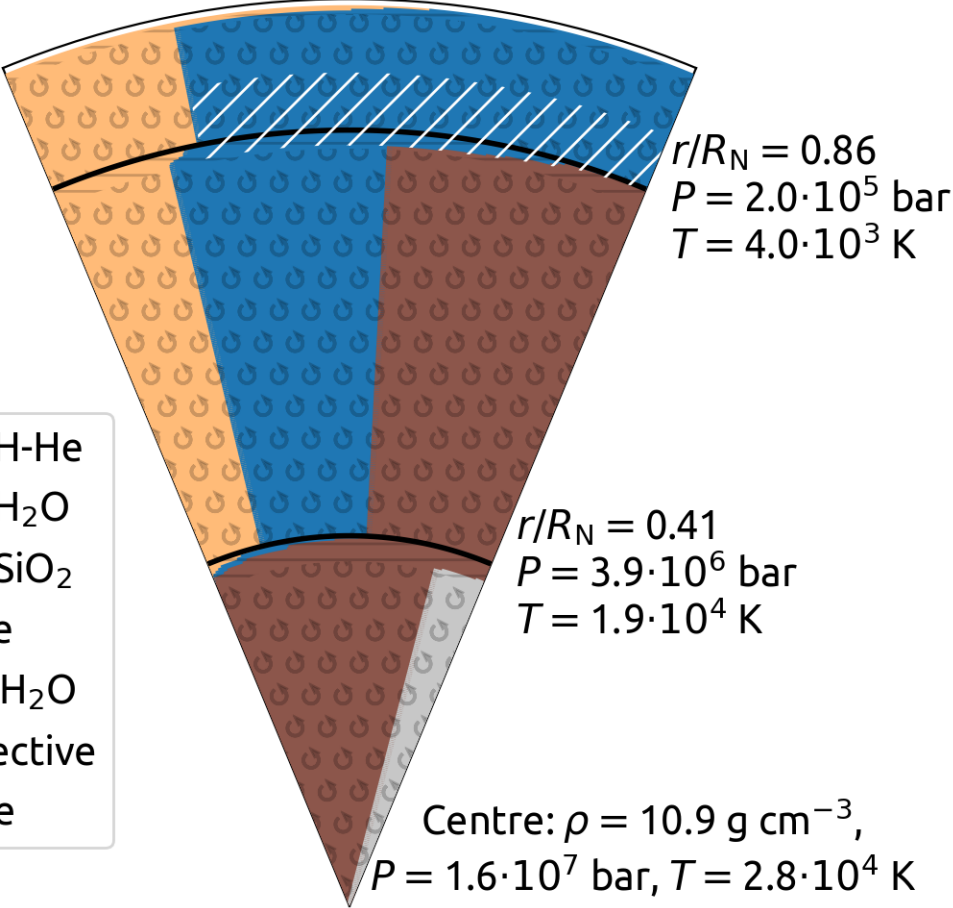
N1



- 12% H-He
- 73% H₂O
- 14% SiO₂
- (4‰ Fe)
- ionic H₂O
- convective
- stable

rock-dominated, convective

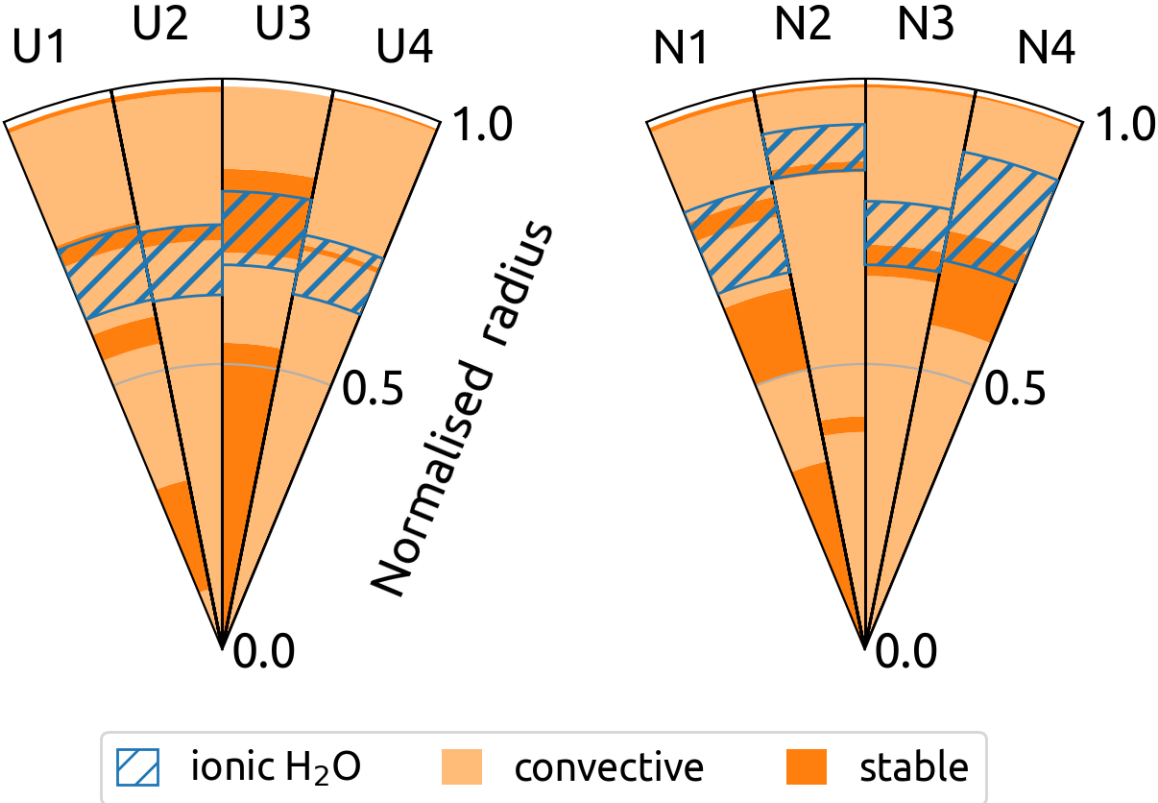
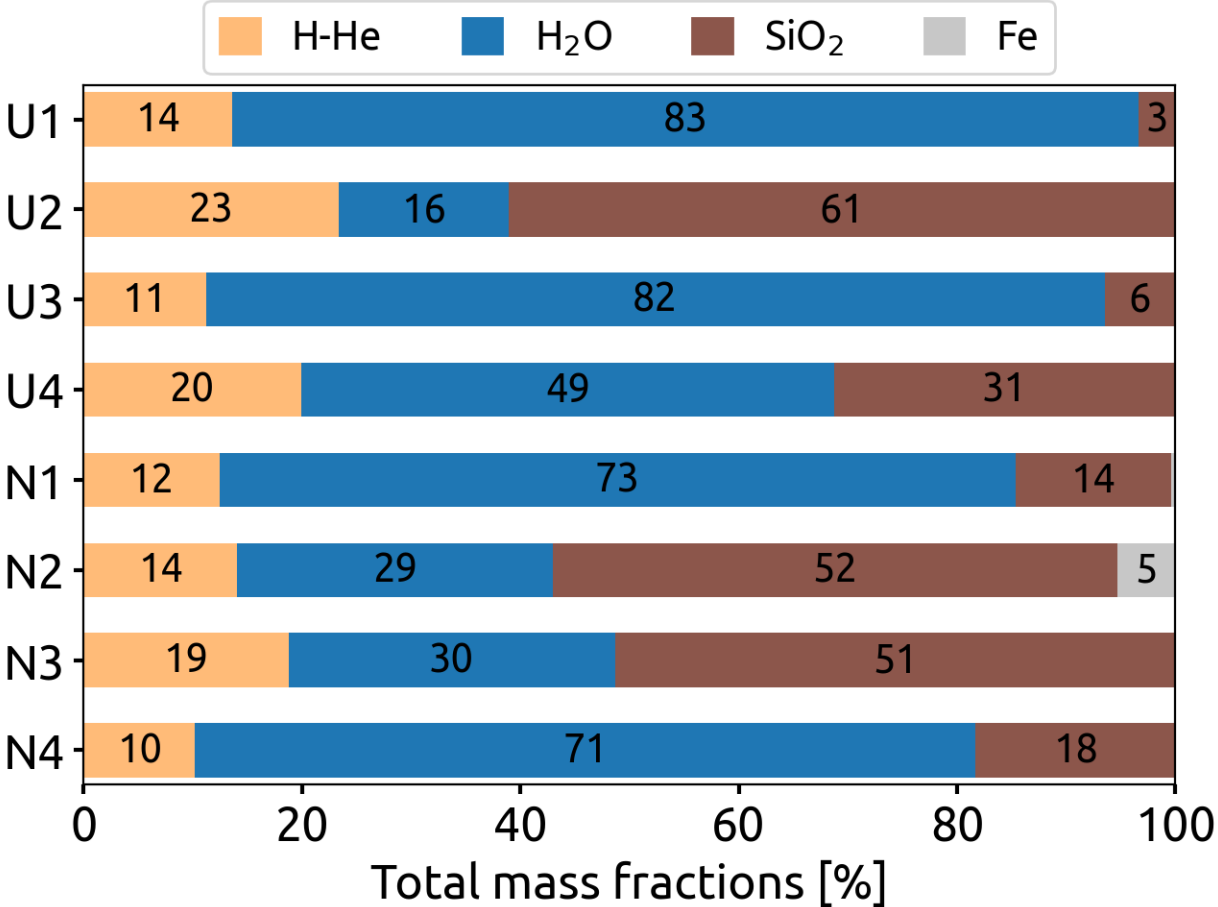
N2



- 14% H-He
- 29% H₂O
- 51% SiO₂
- 5% Fe
- ionic H₂O
- convective
- stable

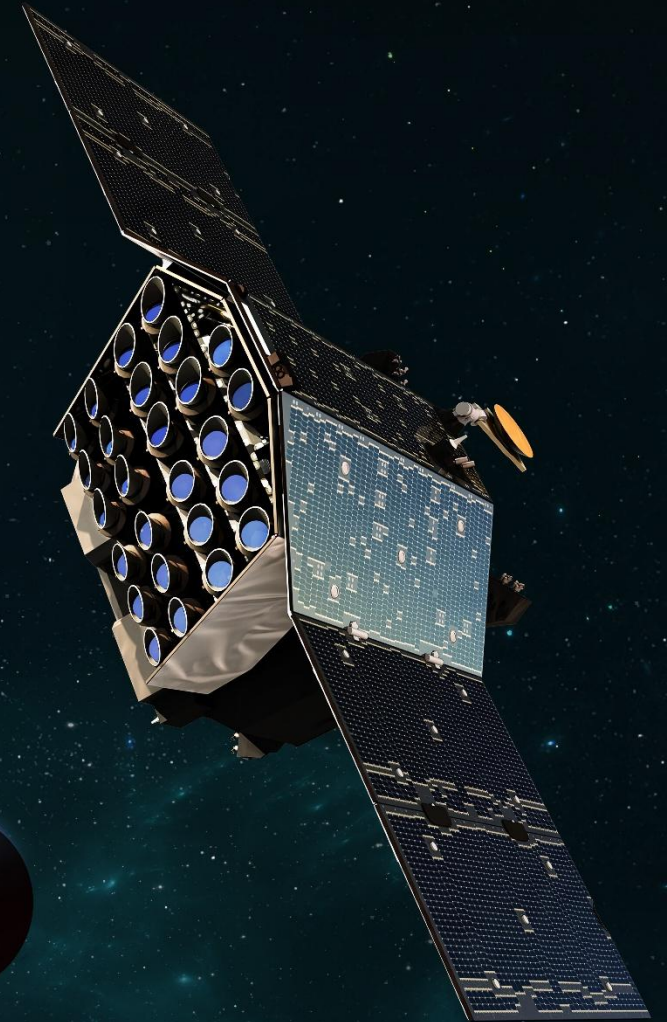
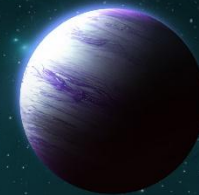
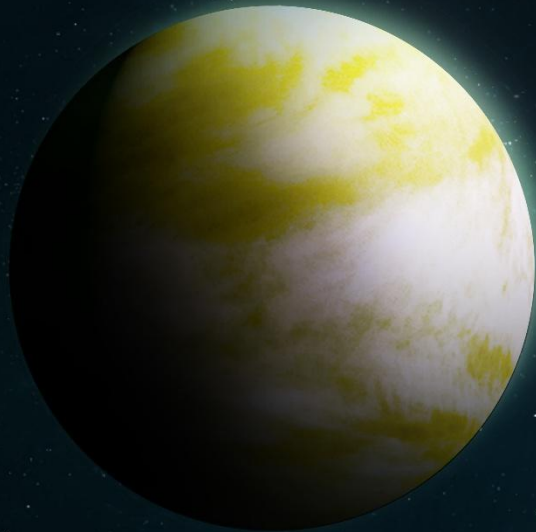
Morf and Helled 2025

Empirical approach to interior modelling: Self-consistent



Morf and Helled 2025

Exoplanets

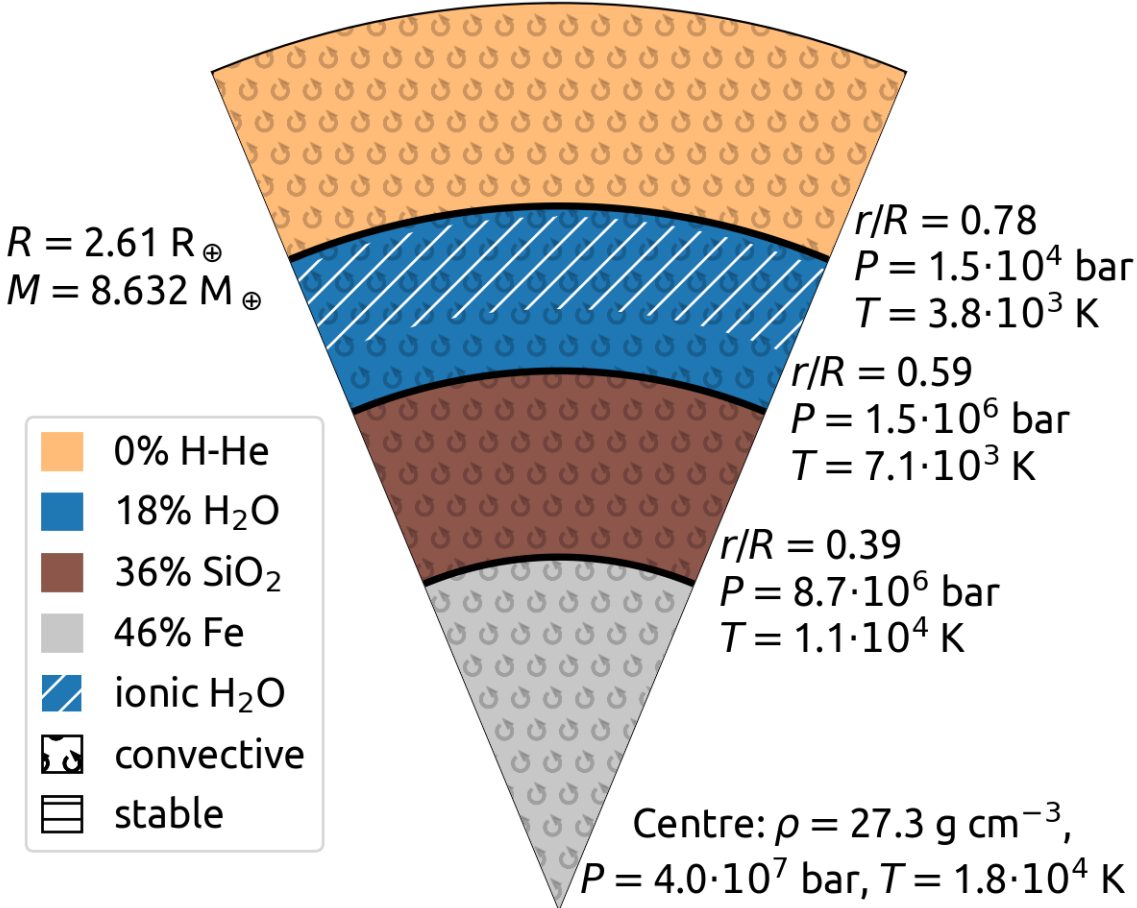


NASA, ATG Europe

K2-18b

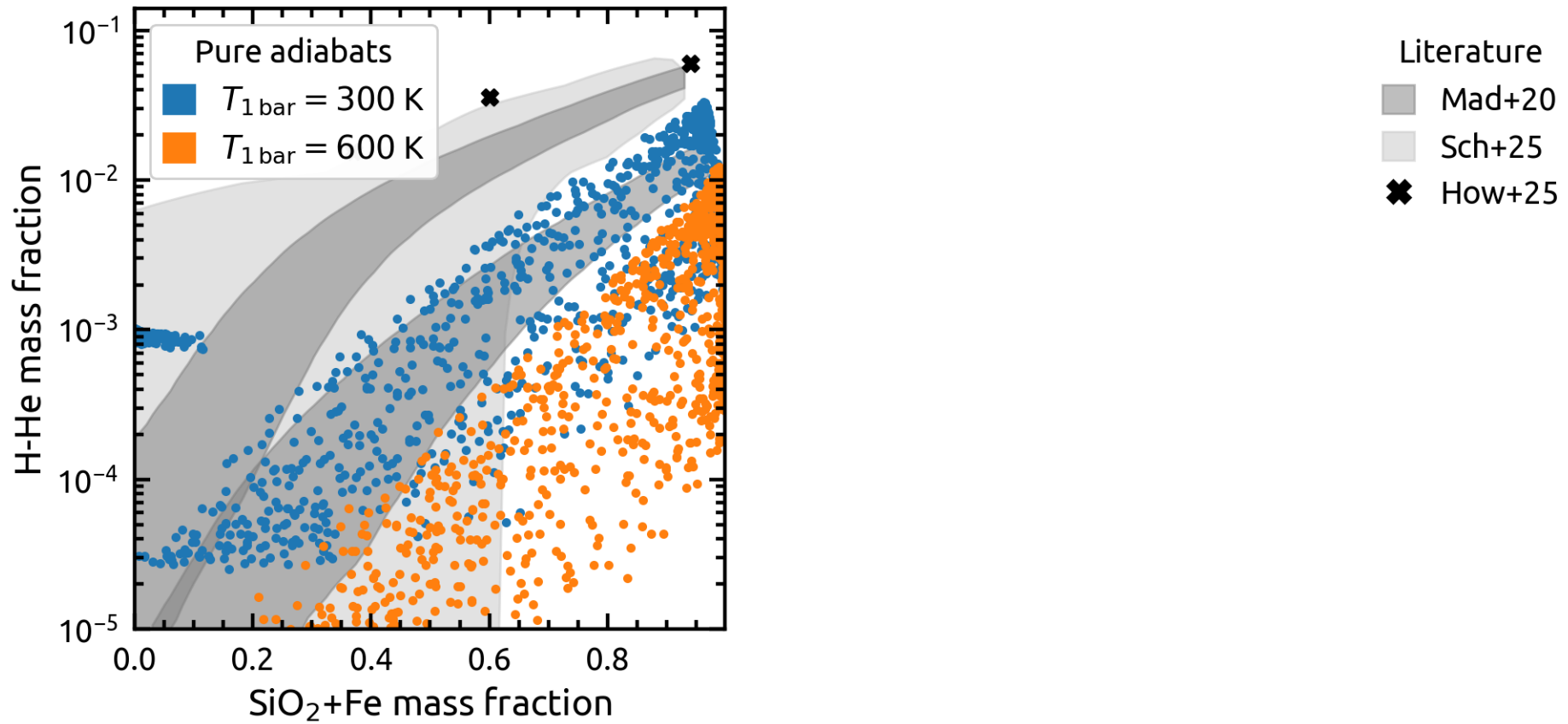
K2-18b

Pure adiabats



Morf and Helled 2026, in prep.

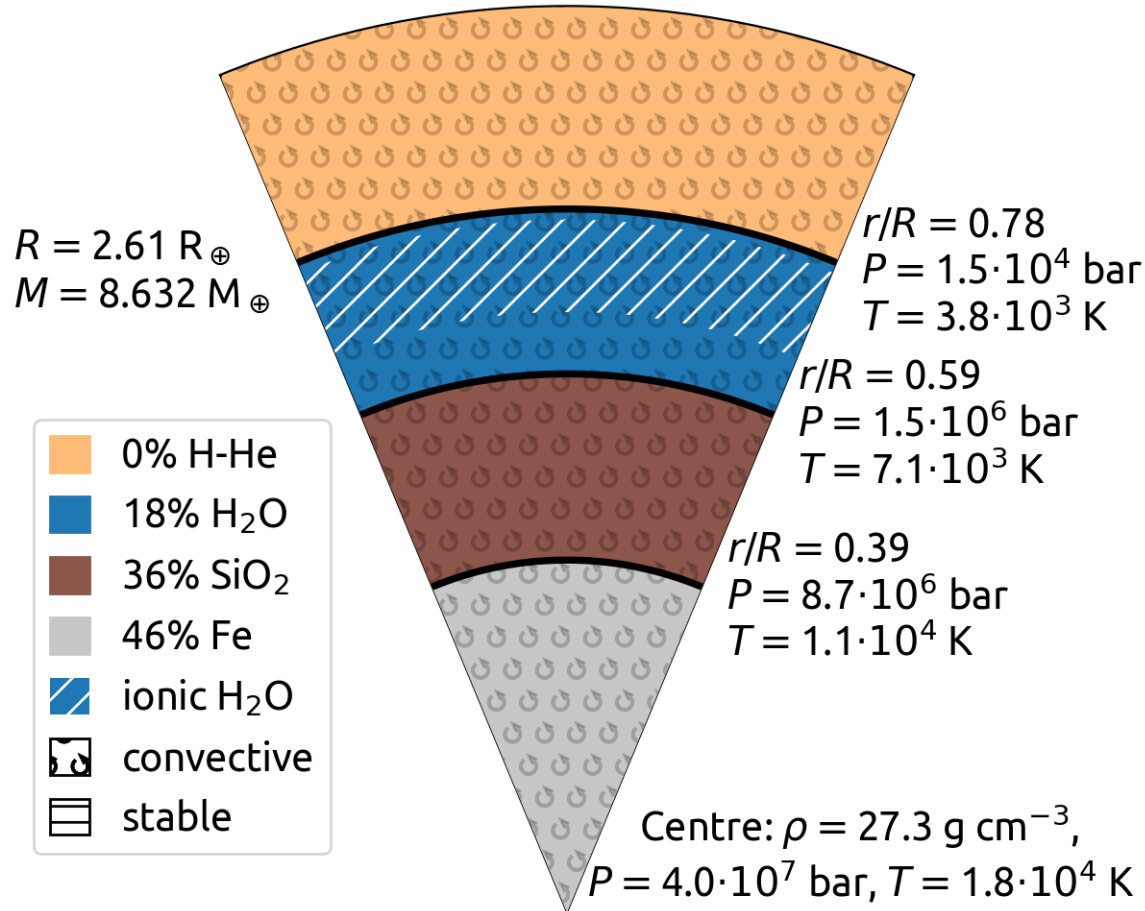
K2-18b ($\sigma_R, \sigma_M > 0$)



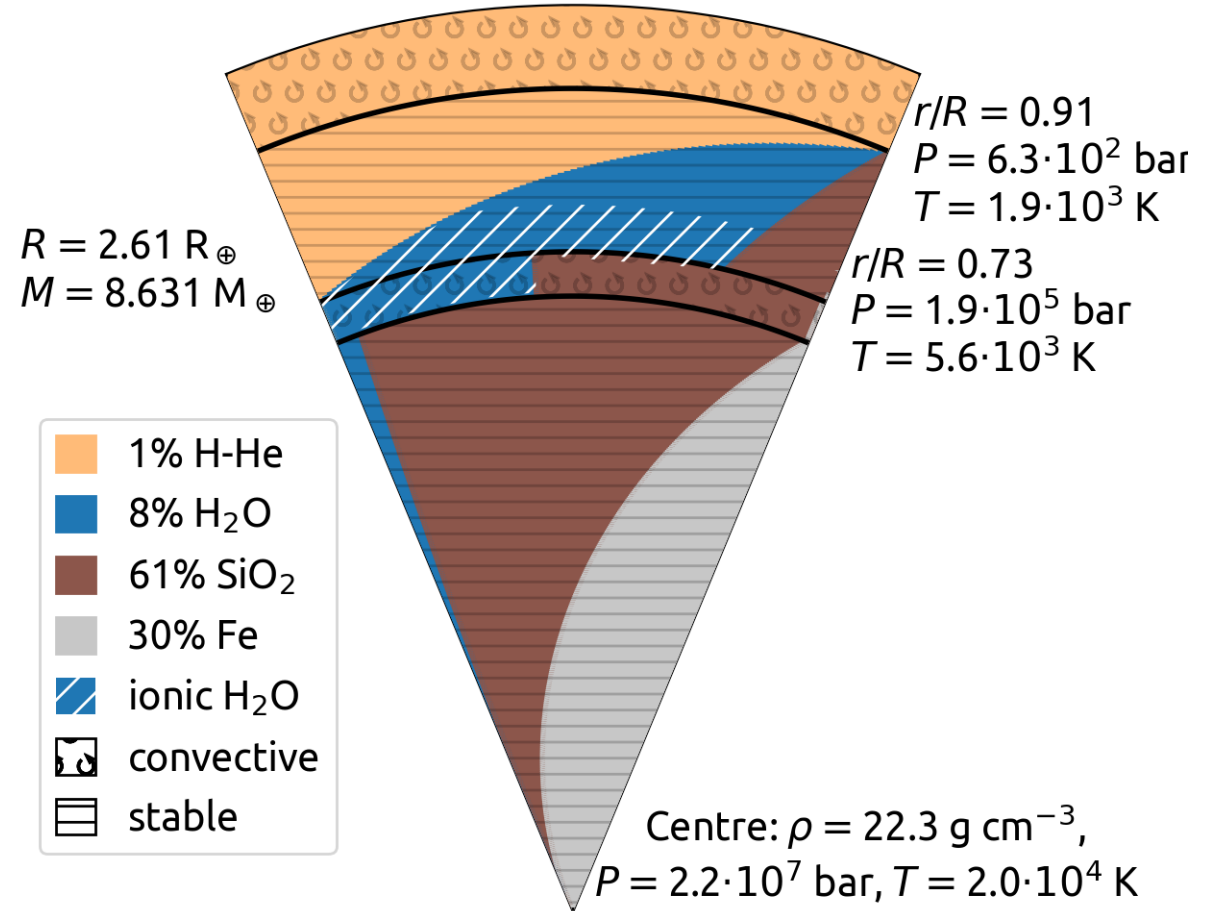
Morf and Helled 2026, in prep.

K2-18b

Pure adiabats

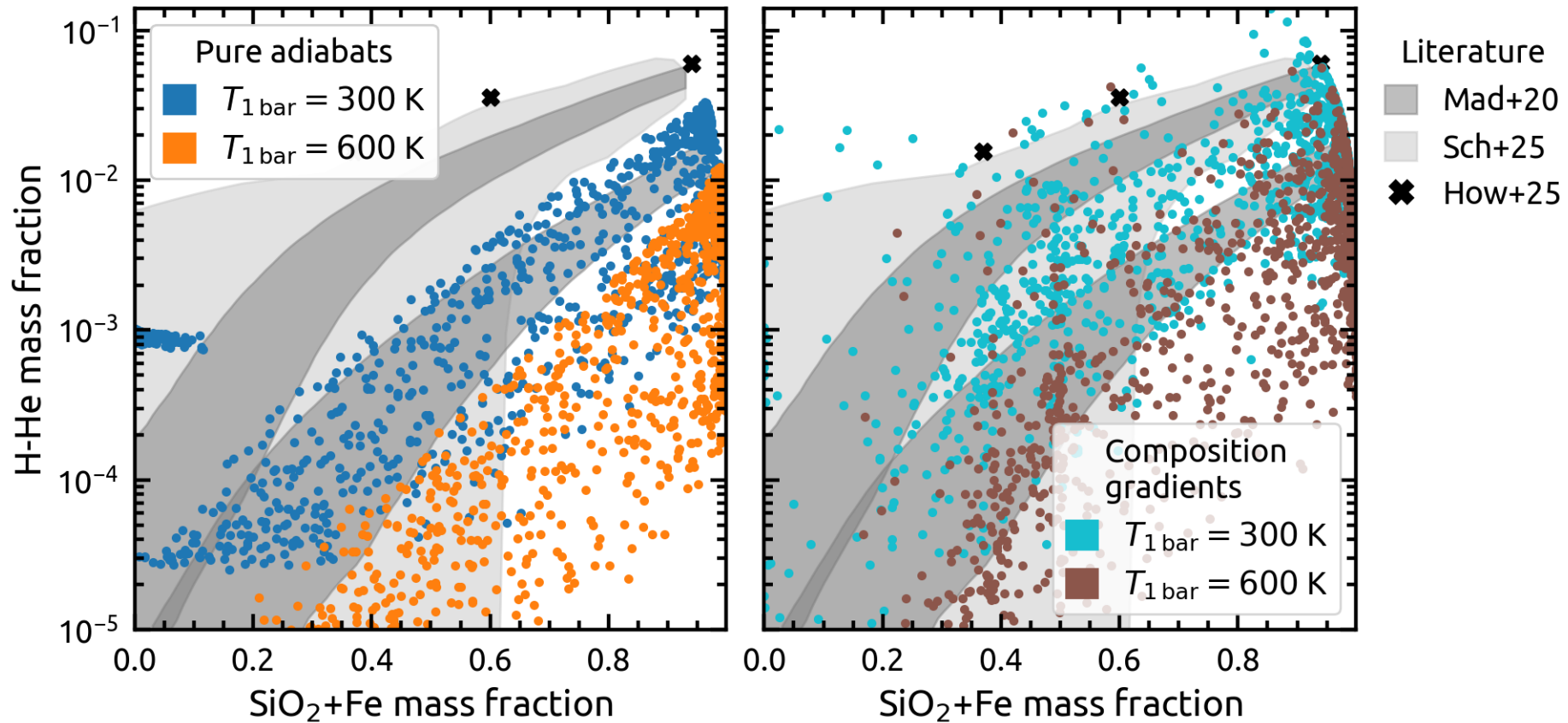


Composition gradients



Morf and Helled 2026, in prep.

K2-18b ($\sigma_R, \sigma_M > 0$)



Morf and Helled 2026, in prep.

Conclusions

- Agnosticism allows for more accurate constraints
- Uranus and Neptune could be rocky
- Model assumptions dominate over physical constraints for exoplanet interior modelling

Image Bibliography

- Image of Uranus; NASA, ESA, CSA, STScI.;
<https://www.nasa.gov/solar-system/nasas-webb-scores-another-ringed-world-with-new-image-of-uranus/>
- Image «What are exoplanets made of?»; ESA;
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- Image «Plato key visual»; ESA, ATG Europe;
https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2023/05/Plato_key_visual

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