



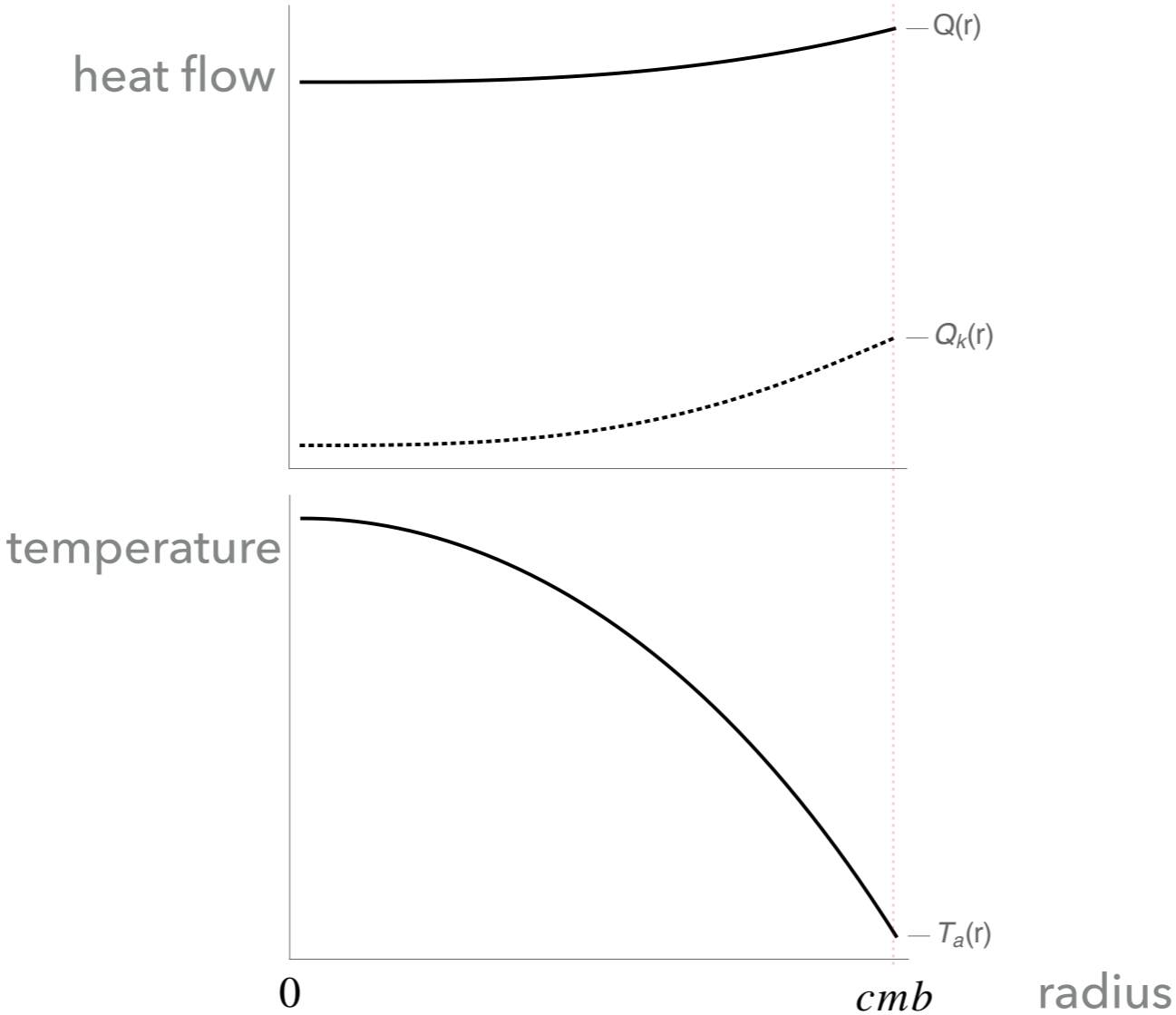
7th HP4 Berlin, 11 October 2018

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STRATIFICATION OF MERCURY'S CORE

THE CORE IS CONVECTING

$t = t_0$

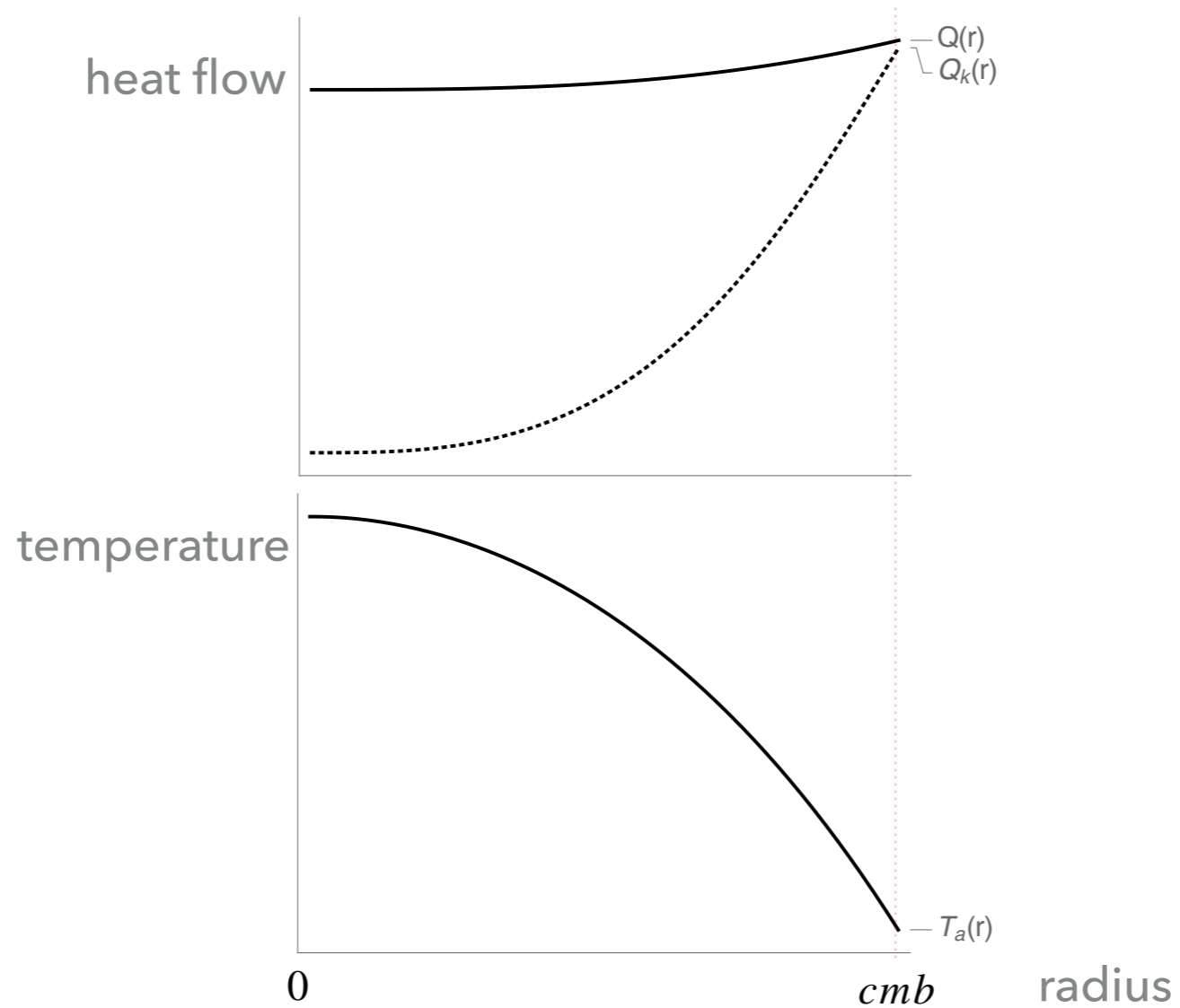


Super
adiabatic
heat flow

Adiabatic
temperature
profile

STRATIFICATION APPEARS AT THE TOP OF THE CORE

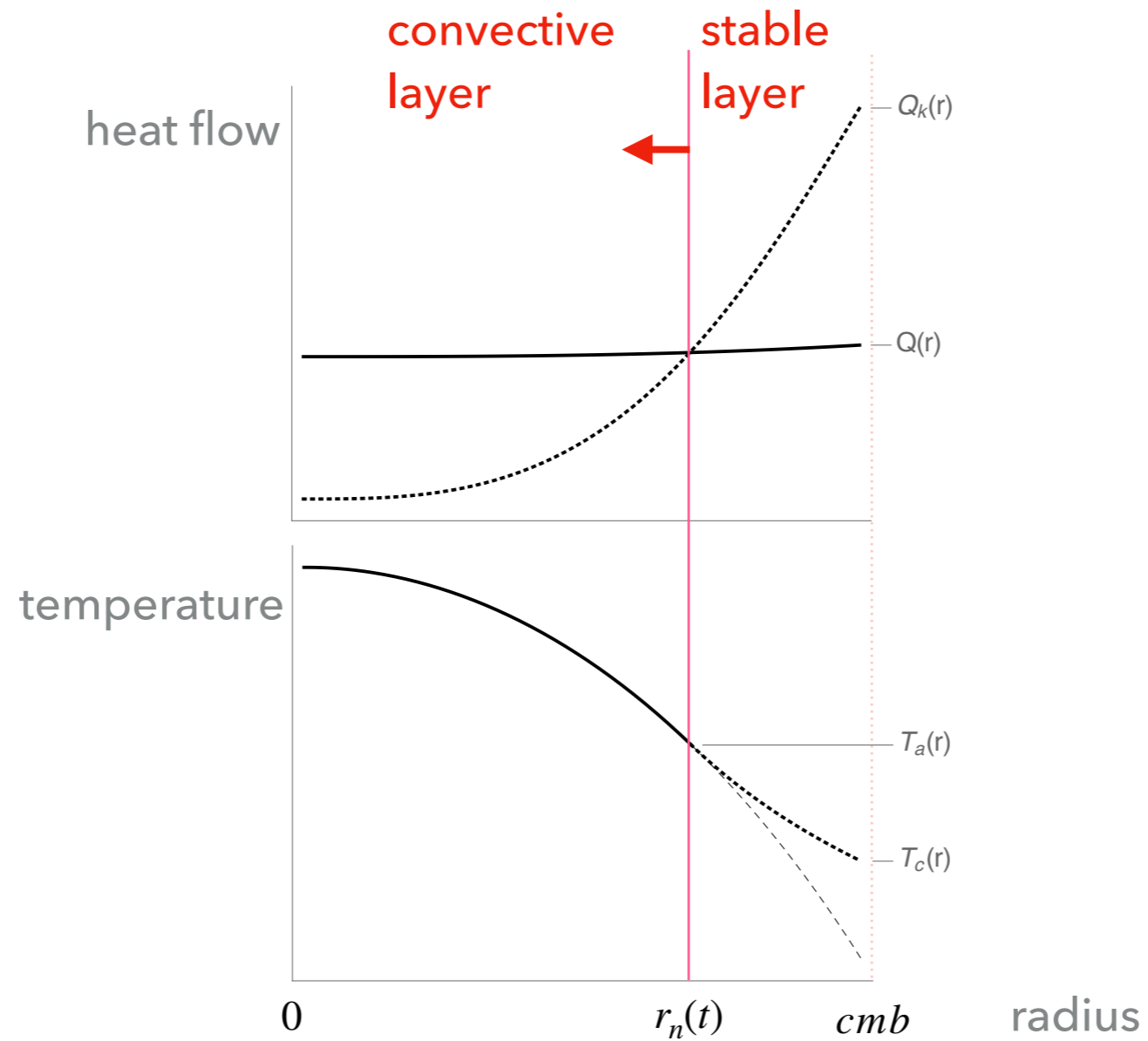
$t = t_1$



Adiabatic
temperature
profile

THE STRATIFIED LAYER GROWS

$t = t_2$



Sub-adiabatic
heat flow

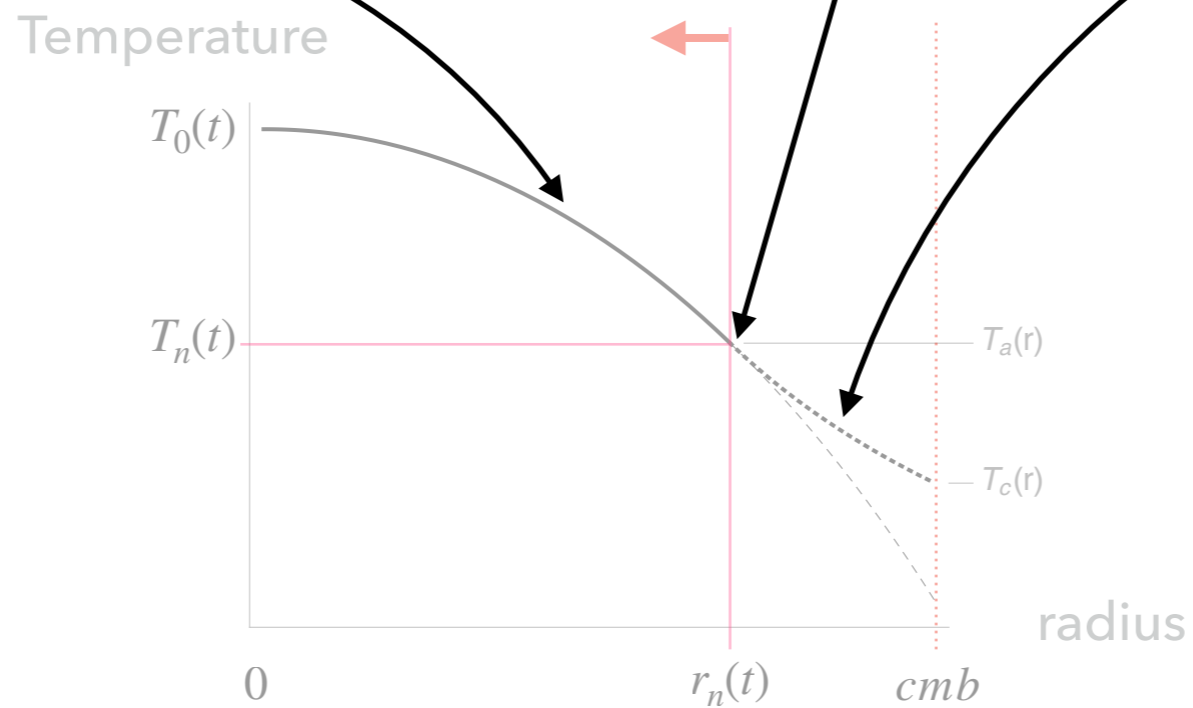
STABLE LAYER AND CONVECTING LAYER EVOLUTION

$$Q_s + Q_L + Q_g = -k \frac{\partial T_a}{\partial r}(r_n)$$

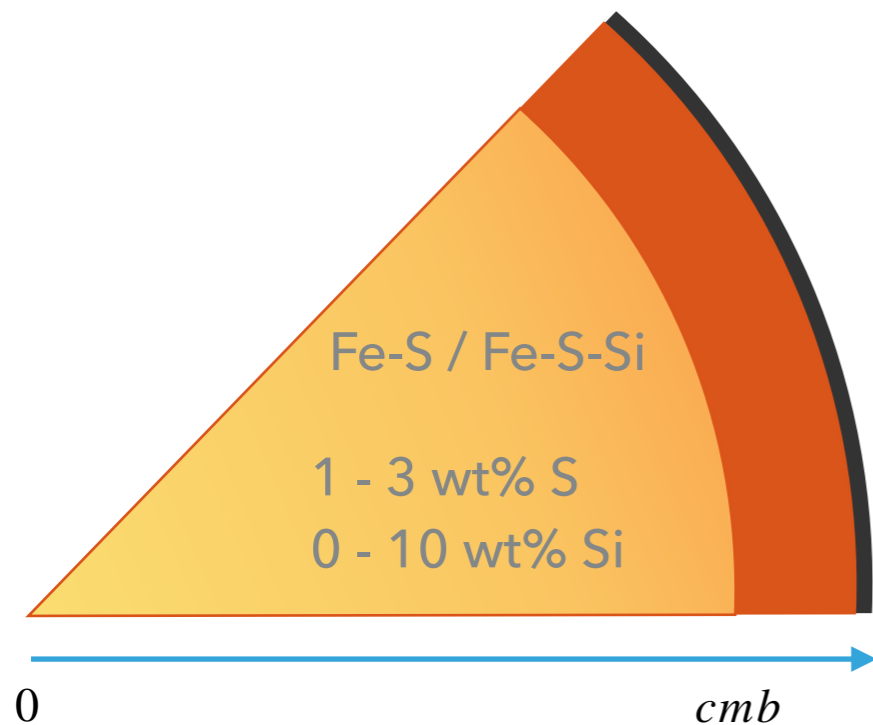
$$T_a(r_n) = T_c(r_n)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T_a}{\partial r}(r_n) = -k \frac{\partial T_c}{\partial r}(r_n)$$

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T_c}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(kr^2 \frac{\partial T_c}{\partial r} \right)$$



CORE MODEL

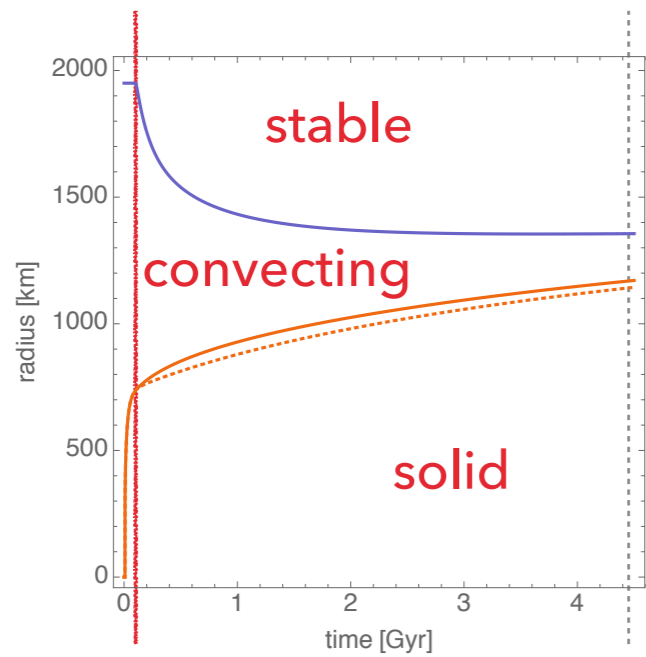


- ▶ core radius: 1950 km - 2050 km
- ▶ cmb temperature at $t = 0$: 2000 - 2100 - 2200 K
- ▶ thermal conductivity: $k \sim 30-50$ W/m.K
- ▶ exponential law for cmb heat flow:

$$Q_{cmb} = C + Ae^{-t/\tau}$$

SIMILAR INNER CORE GROWTH

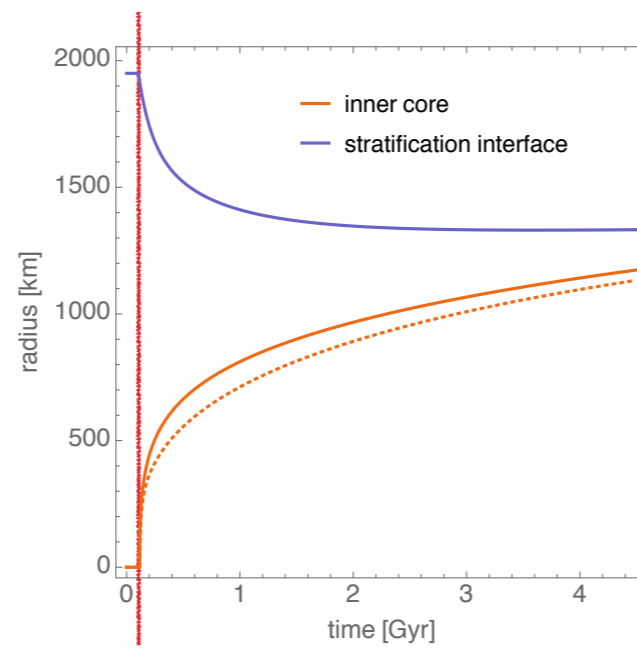
$T_{cmb} = 2000 \text{ K}$



stratification
onset

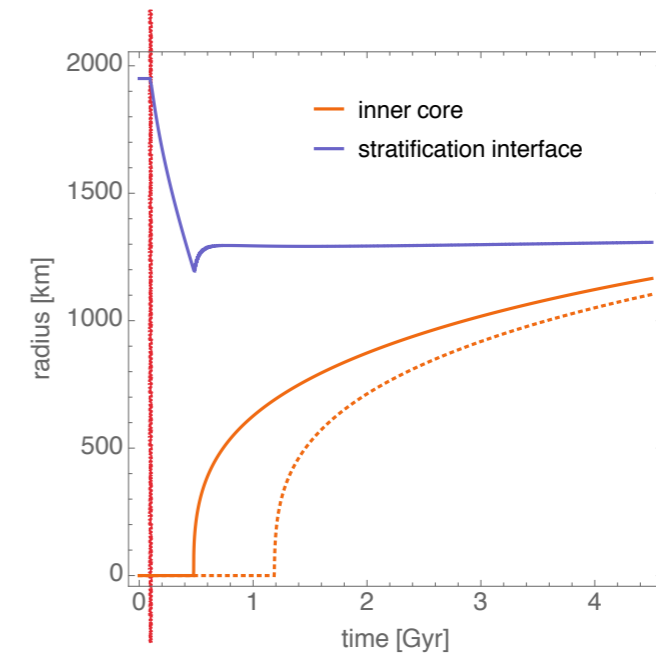
today

$T_{cmb} = 2100 \text{ K}$



stratification
onset

$T_{cmb} = 2200 \text{ K}$



stratification
onset

- ▶ inner core size: ~1200 km today
- ▶ stratified layer thickness: ~600 km today
- ▶ convecting layer thickness: ~100-200 km

Large Fe-S cores and Fe-S-Si cores:

- ▶ no inner core
- ▶ core entirely stratified after 1.2 - 1.6 Gyrs

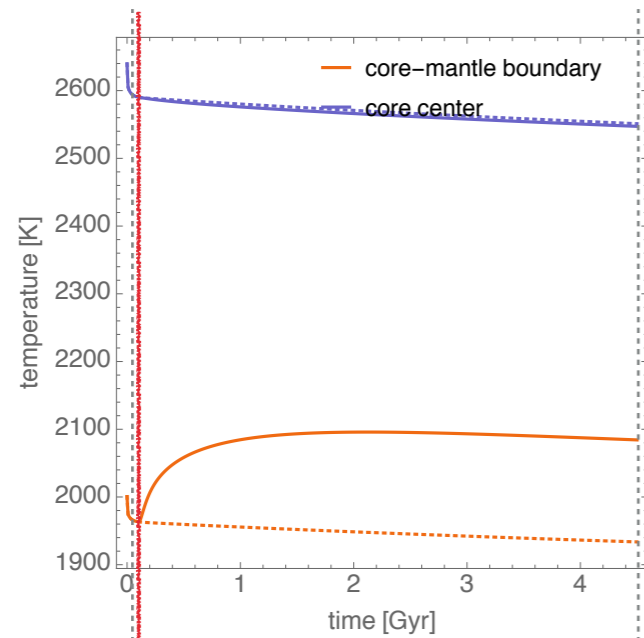
STABLE LAYER MORE AFFECTED THAN CONVECTING LOWER CORE

$T_{cmb} = 2000 \text{ K}$

$T_{cmb} = 2100 \text{ K}$

$T_{cmb} = 2200 \text{ K}$

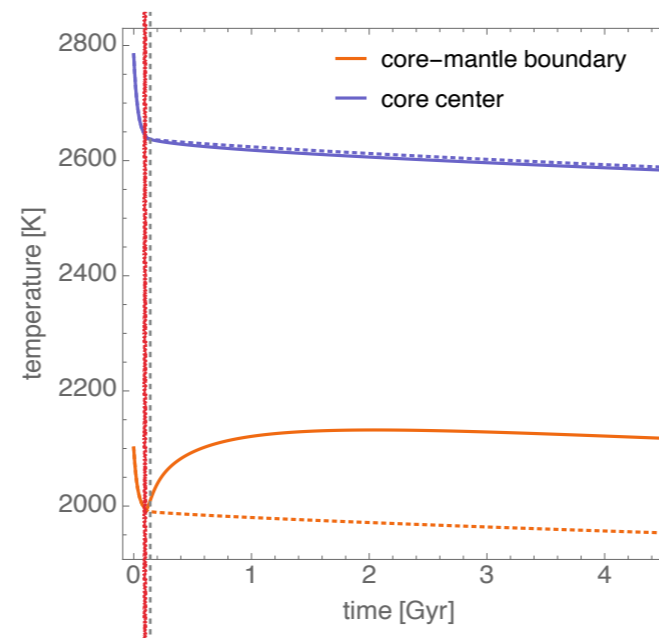
ic onset



stratification
onset

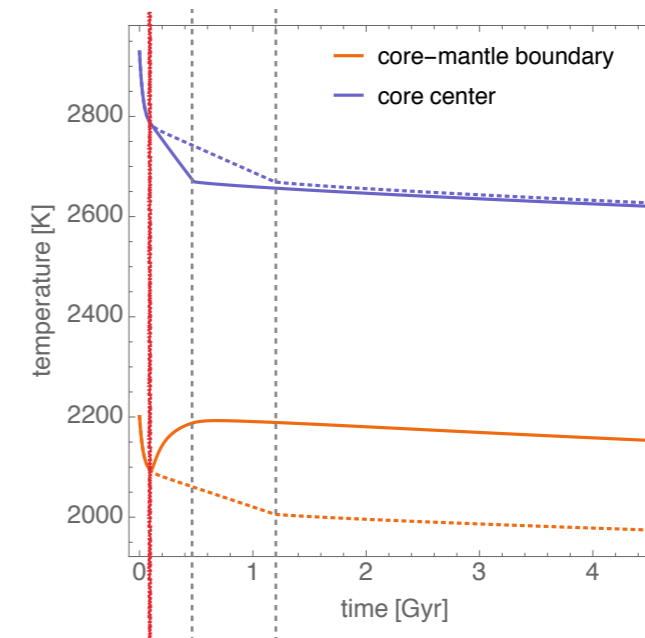
today

ic onset



stratification
onset

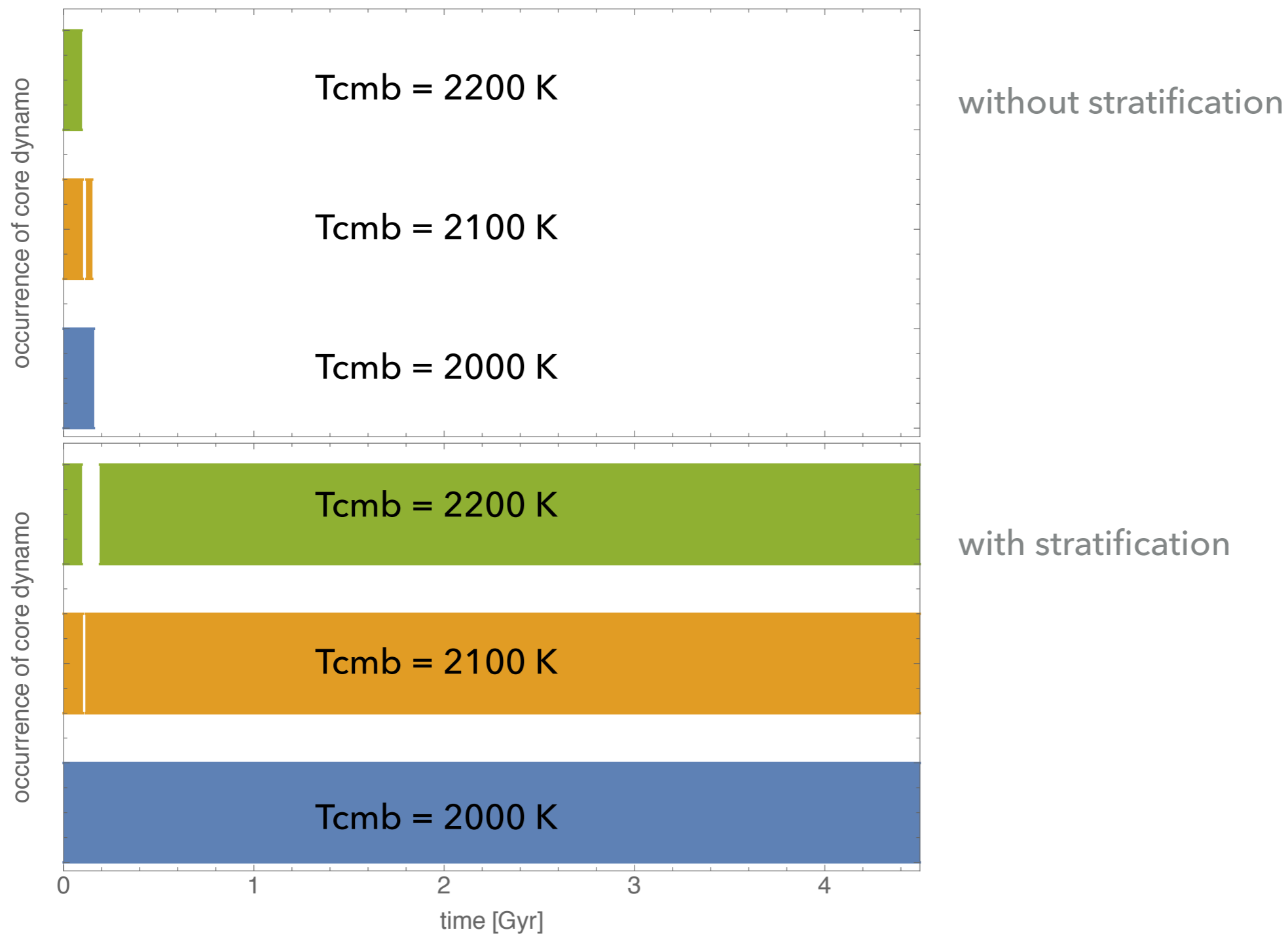
ic onset



stratification
onset

- cmb temperature: 100 K higher

A DYNAMO DURING THE WHOLE EVOLUTION

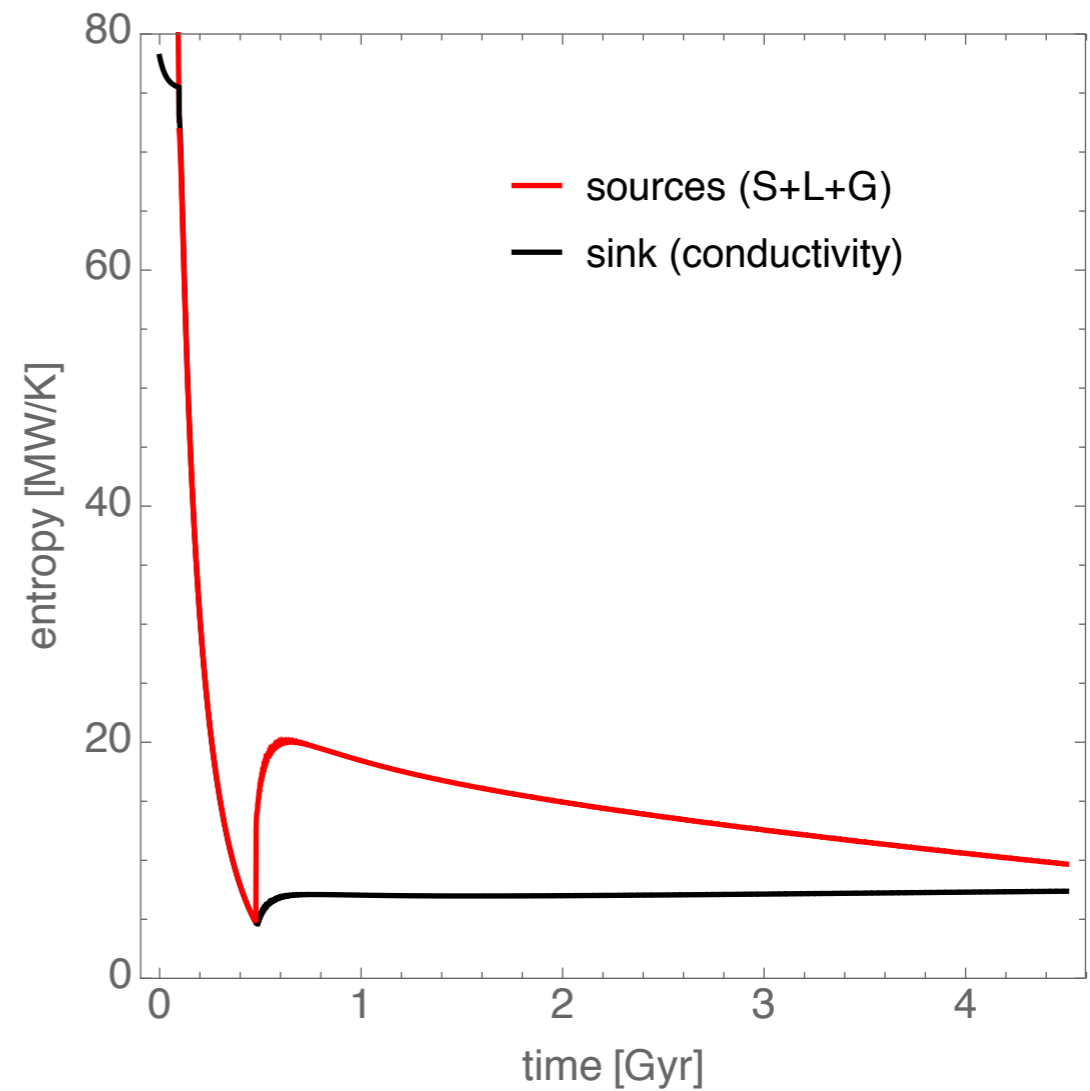
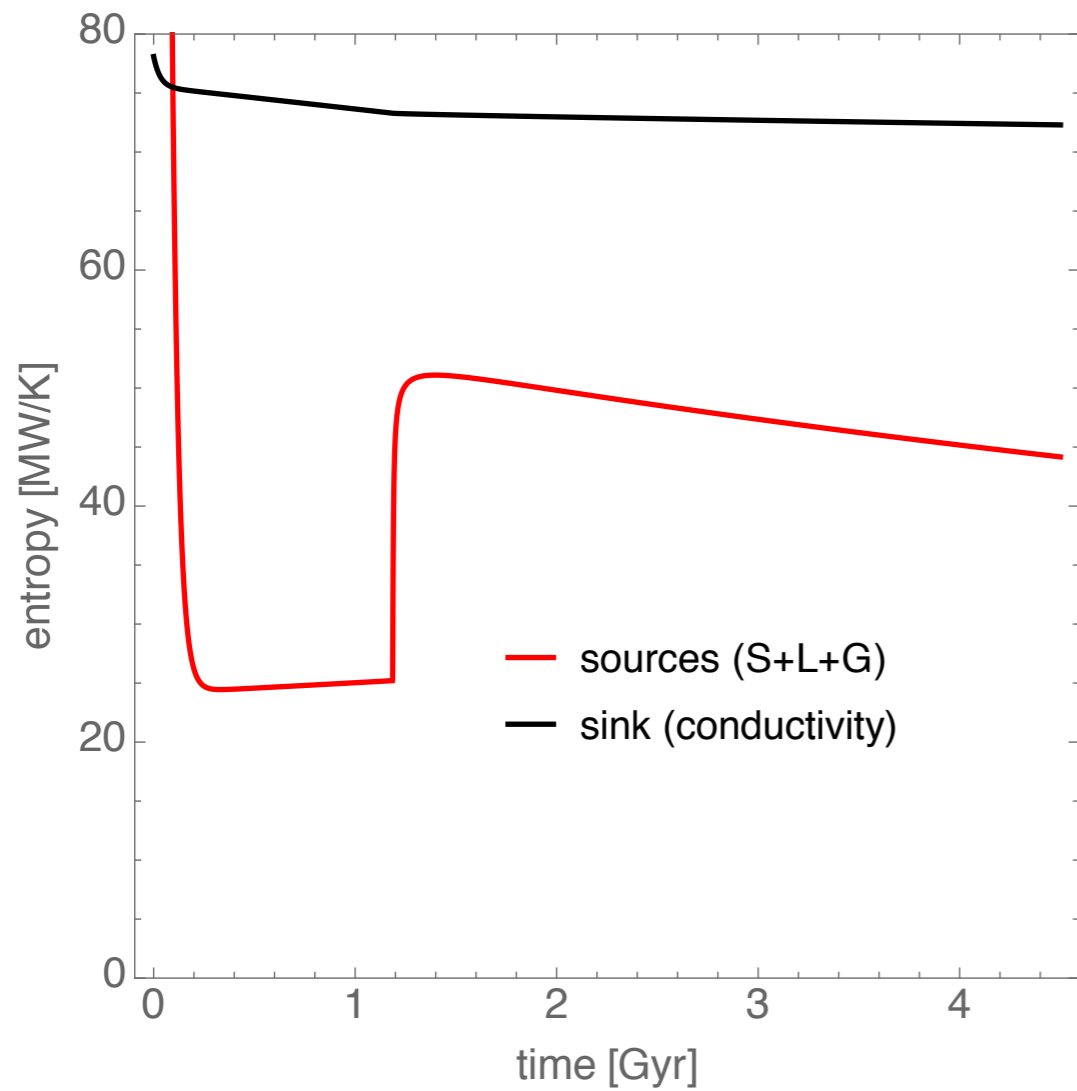


SMALLER SINK ENTROPY

Without stratification

$T_{\text{cmb}} = 2200 \text{ K}$

With stratification

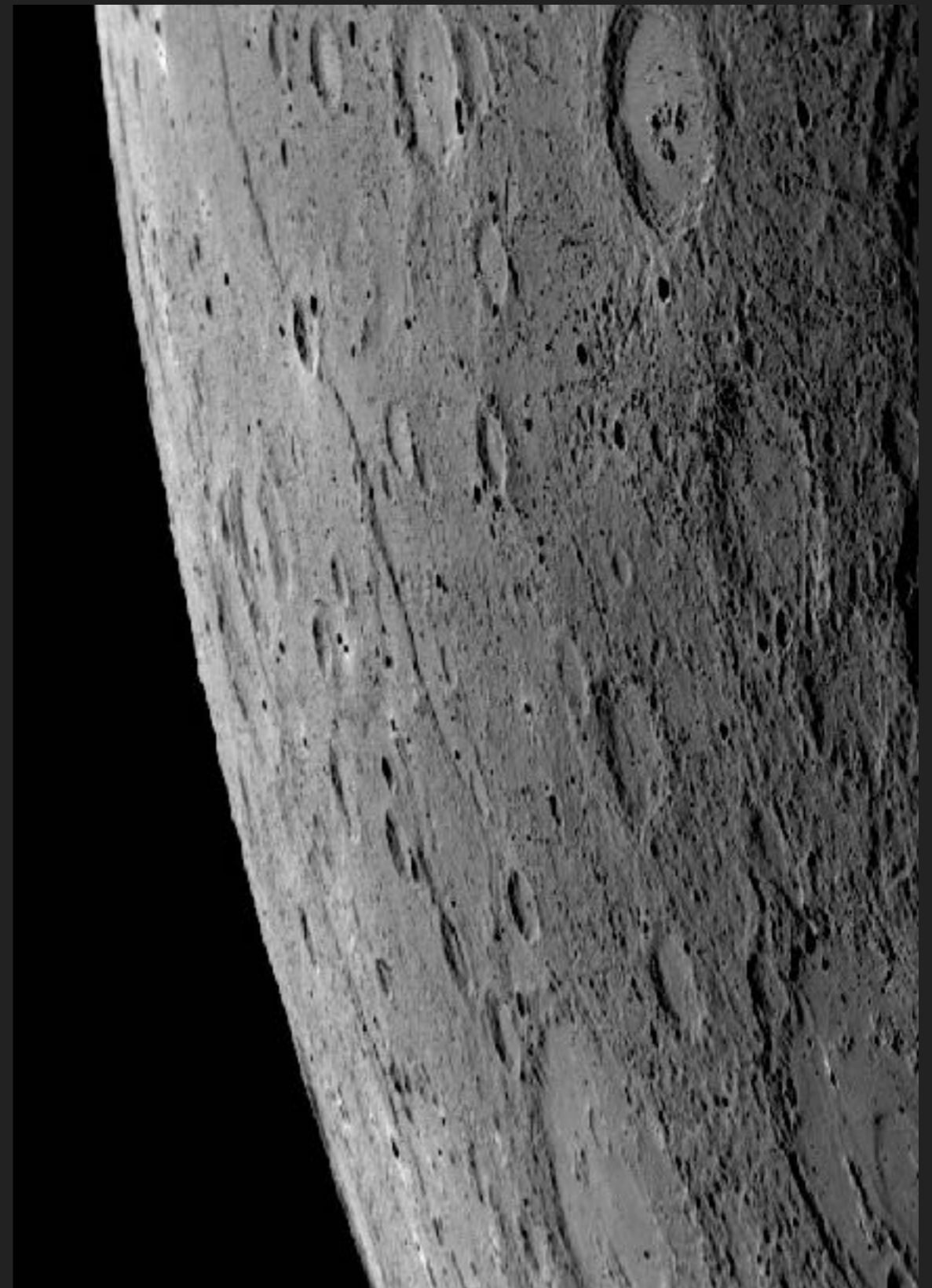


PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- ▶ Mercury's core likely thermally stratified
- ▶ cmb temperature rises by ~ 100 K
- ▶ minor impact on the adiabatic lower core
- ▶ more power available to drive a dynamo during the whole evolution

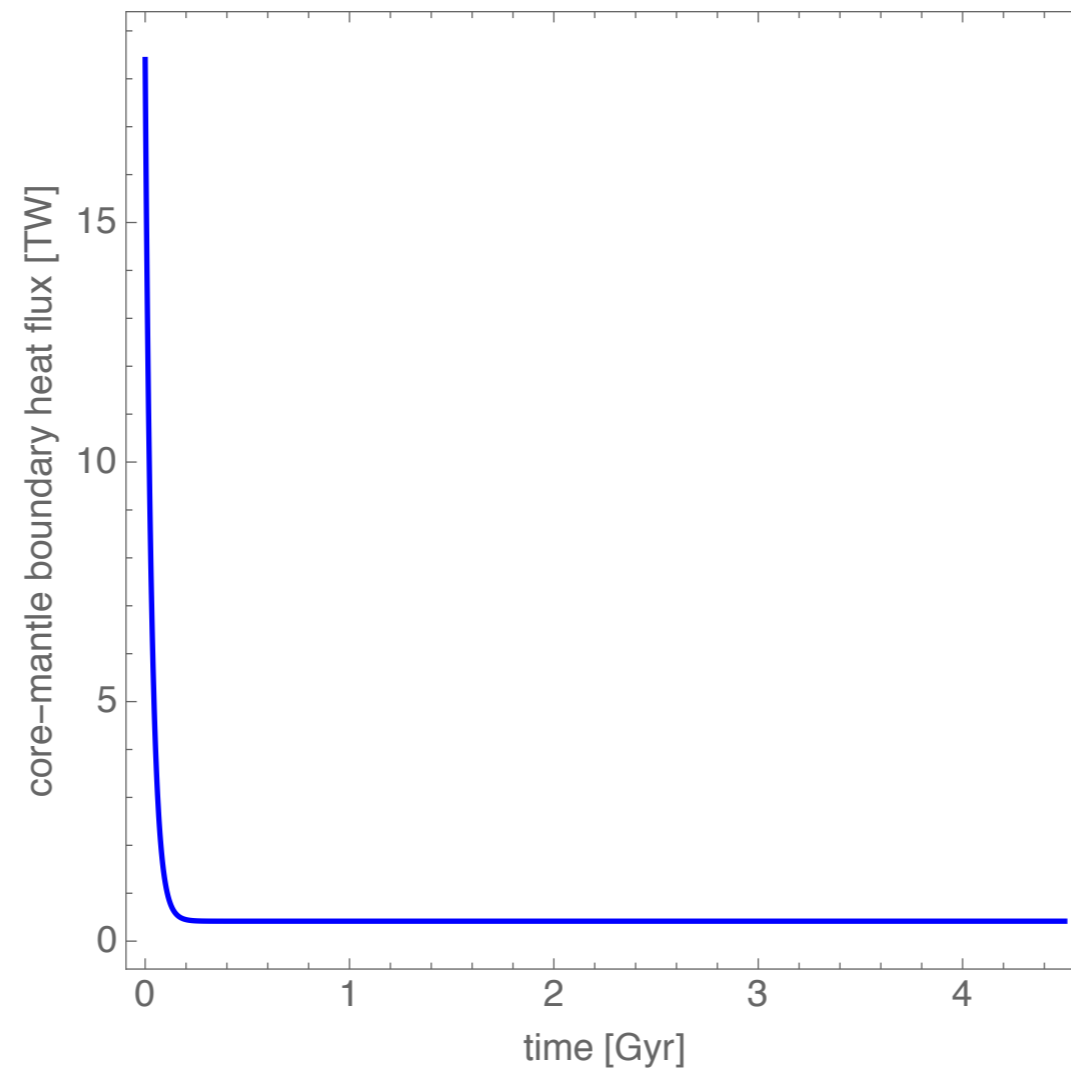
NEXT...

- ▶ coupled core-mantle model
- ▶ surface magnetic field



BACK-UP

CORE-MANTLE BOUNDARY HEAT FLOW



From a coupled core-mantle evolution ($r_c = 2050$ km, $T_c = 2100$ K)