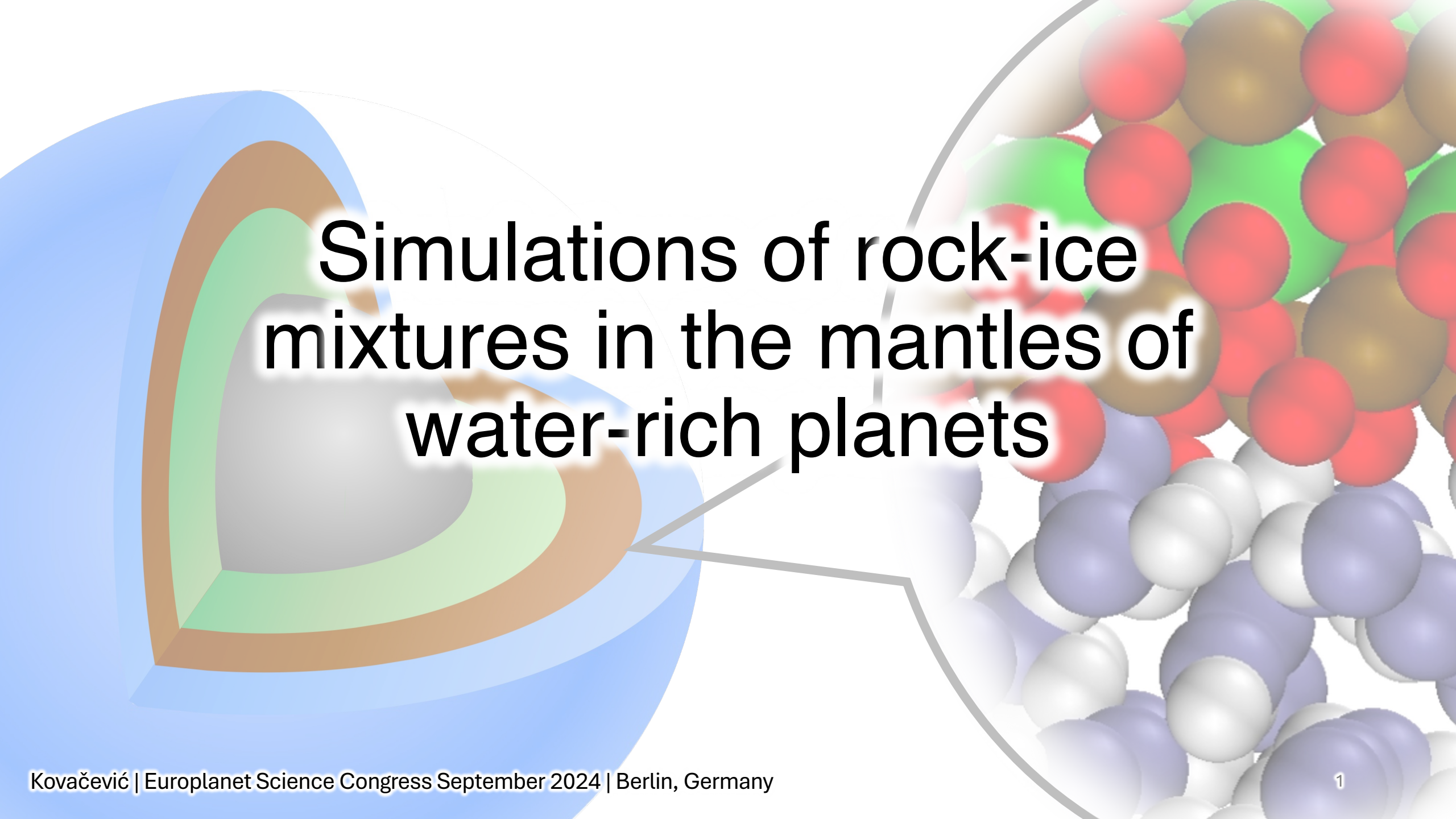




The image features a central text overlay. To the left is a cross-section of a planet showing concentric layers: a grey core, a green mantle, a brown layer, and a blue outer layer. To the right is a detailed molecular model of a rock-ice mixture, showing red, green, brown, and purple spheres representing different atoms. A grey line connects the mantle layer of the planet diagram to the molecular model.

Simulations of rock-ice mixtures in the mantles of water-rich planets

Tanja

5th year Ph.D. Candidate

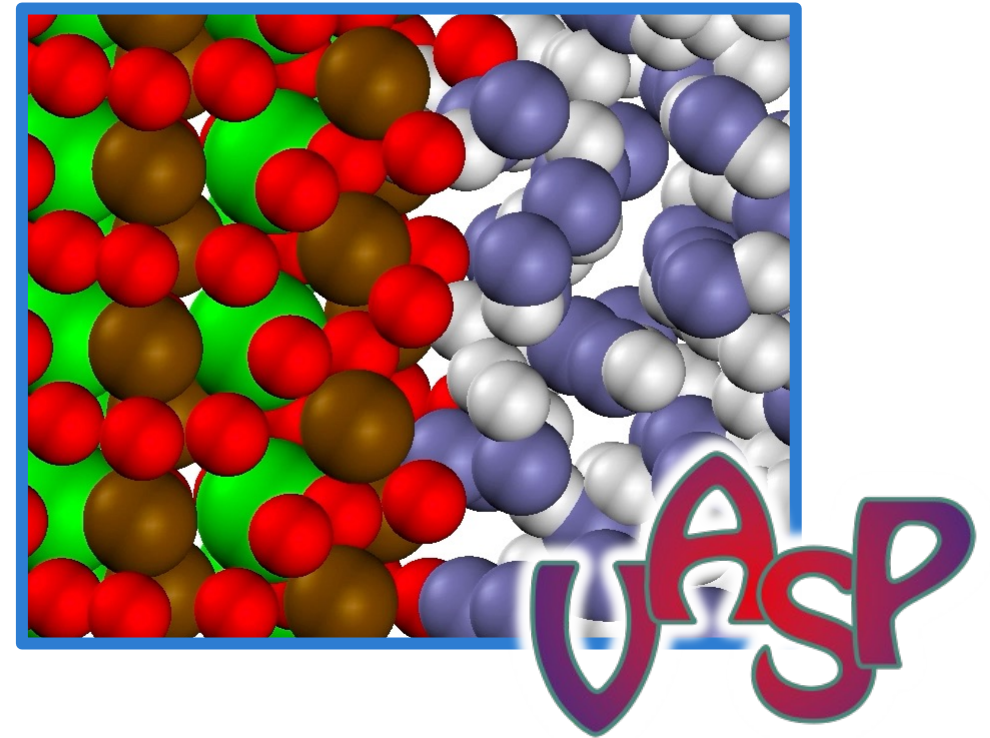
U.C. Berkeley – Earth & Planetary Science

Burkhard Militzer

➤ Density Functional Theory
Molecular Dynamics (DFT-MD)

➤ HED binary mixtures
Magnesium silicates + H₂O

High Energy Density



Are there water rich exoplanets?

Mousis+ 2020 ApJ -

Irradiated Ocean Planets
Bridge Super-Earth and Sub-
Neptune Populations

Zeng+ 2019 PNAS -

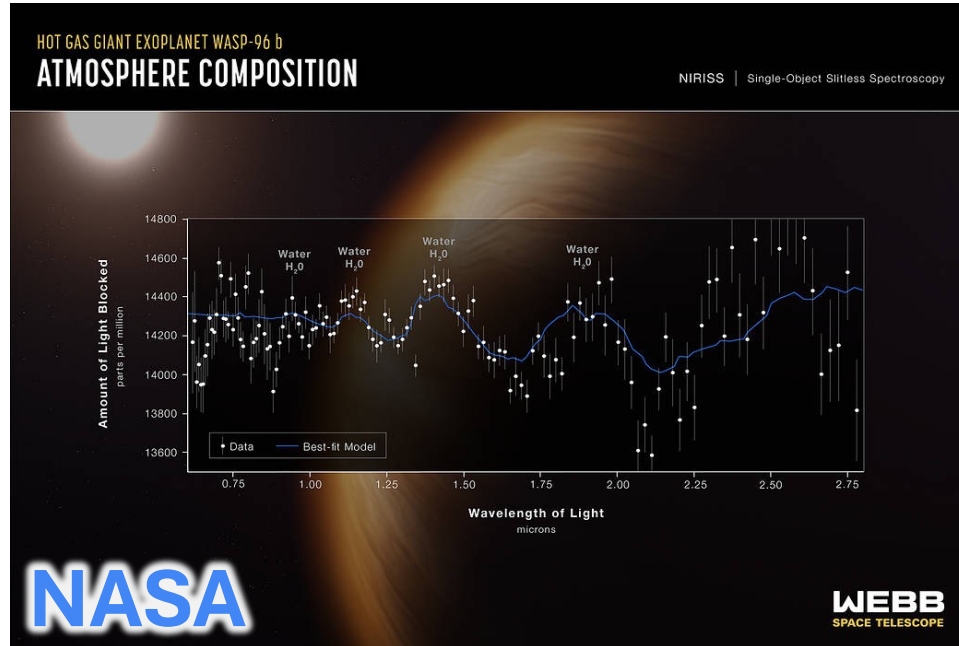
“exoplanets ($2-4R_{\oplus}$)
upwards of 50% by mass
 H_2O -dominated ices”

Luque+ 2022 Science -

Density, not radius, separates
rocky and water-rich small
planets orbiting M dwarf stars

Parc+ 2024 A&A. From super-

Earths to sub-Neptunes:
Observational constraints and
connections to theoretical models



H_2O

rock

core

Growing evidence for rock-ice mixing

Luo+ 2023 – The interior as the dominant water reservoirs in super-Earths and sub-Neptunes

Kim+ 2021 Nat. Astron - Atomic-scale mixing between MgO and H₂O in the deep interiors of water-rich planets

Kovacevic+ 2022 Sci. Rep. - Miscibility of rock and ice in the interiors of water worlds

Kovacevic+ 2023 CPP - The homogeneous mixing of MgO and H₂O at extreme conditions

Dorn+ 2021 ApJL - Hidden water in magma ocean exoplanets

Vazan+ 2022 ApJ - Ice-Rock Mixture Instead of Ice on Top of Rock

Luque+ 2024 Nat. Astron - The interior as the dominant water reservoir in super-Earths and sub-Neptunes



AGENDA

- Approaches to determine the phase diagram for these mixtures
- DFT to calculate the EOS for these mixtures
 - Method
 - Results
- Giant impact simulations – a collaboration with Sarah Stewart
 - Results
- Conclusion

Calculating the EOS of binary mixtures

classical thermodynamics

(indirect) fitting the EOS for the mixture as a linear combination of end-member EOSs

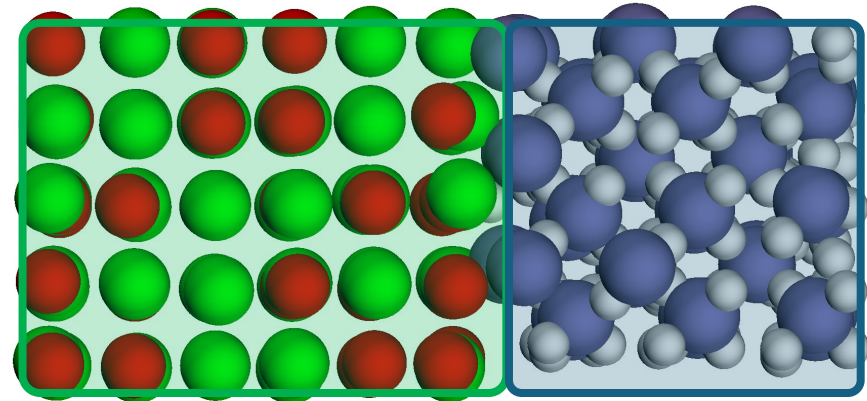
MgO EOS

H₂O EOS

$$\text{Mix EOS} = \sum_{\chi=\text{H}_2\text{O conc.}} (1 - \chi_i)(\text{MgO EOS}) + (\chi_i)(\text{H}_2\text{O EOS})$$

dft

(direct) simulate EOS of the mixture with DFT



Calculating the EOS of binary mixtures

classical thermodynamics

(indirect) fitting the EOS for the mixture as a linear combination of end-member EOSs

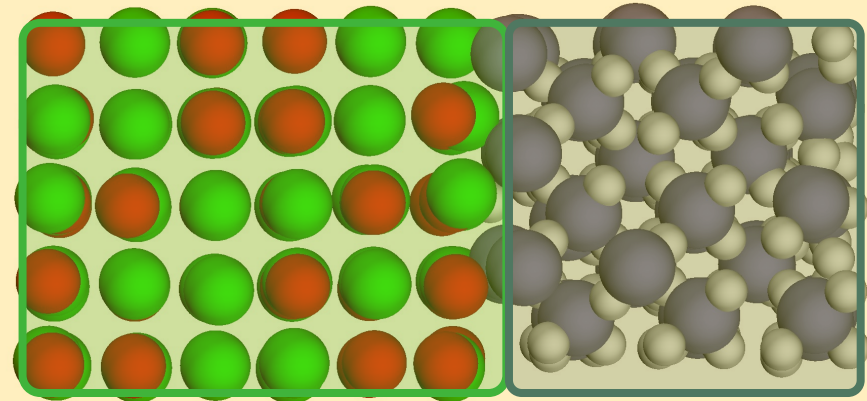
MgO EOS

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dft

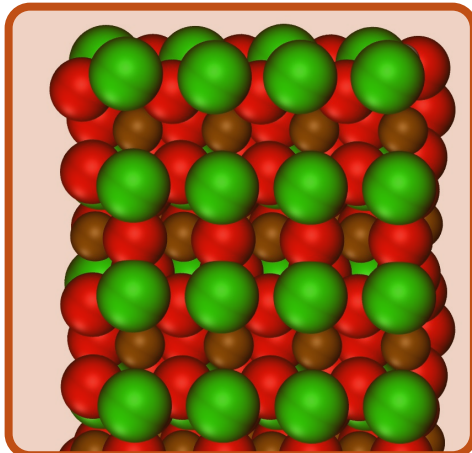
(direct) simulate EOS of the mixture with DFT



MgO : H₂O

MgSiO₃ : H₂O

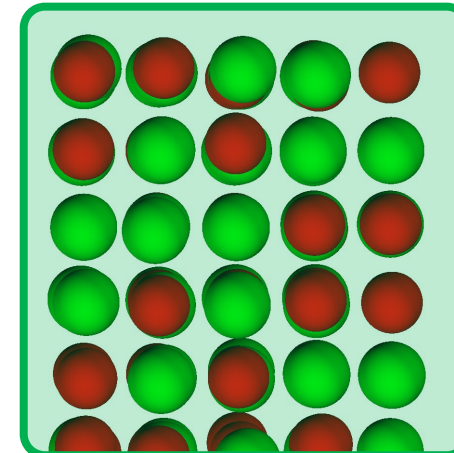
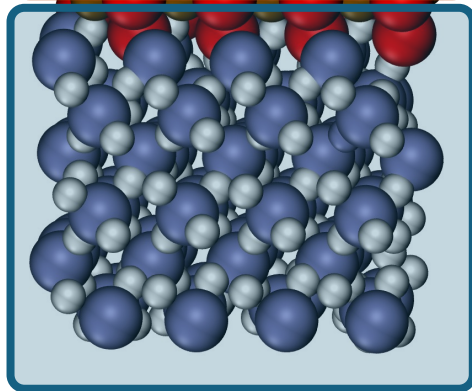
Method: building the rock-ice systems



MgSiO₃ – pv, ppv
H₂O – ice VIII, ice X

32 formula unit's **MgSiO₃**
72 formula unit's **H₂O**

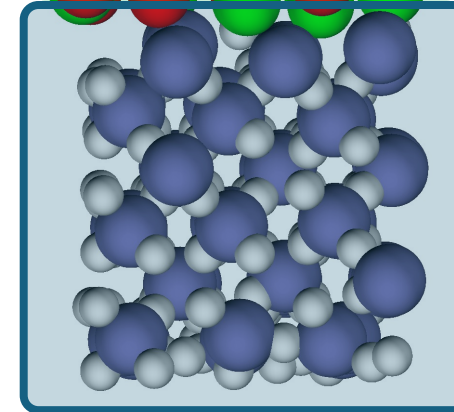
concentration (wt. %)
29 wt. % H₂O



MgO – B1
H₂O – ice X

48 formula unit's **MgO**
54 formula unit's **H₂O**

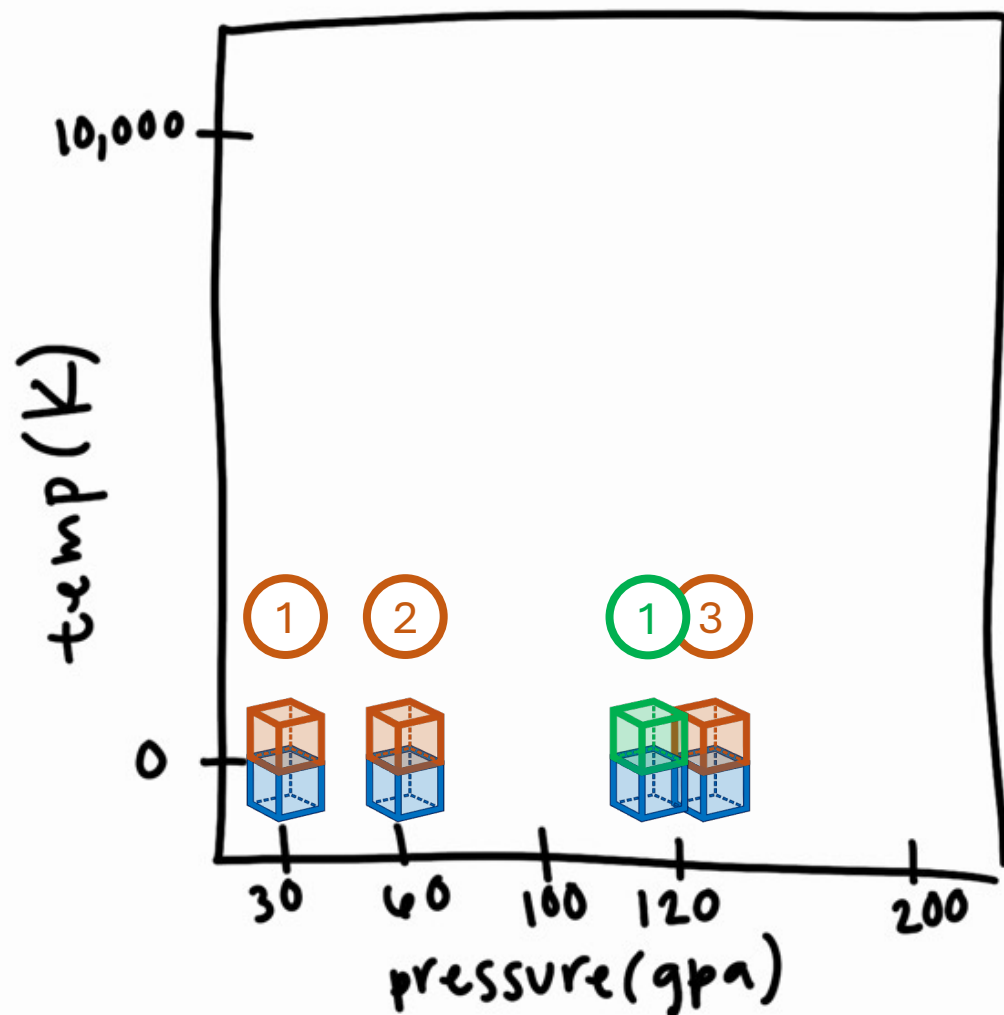
concentration (wt. %)
33 wt. % H₂O



Method: calculating isochores

composition (wt. %)

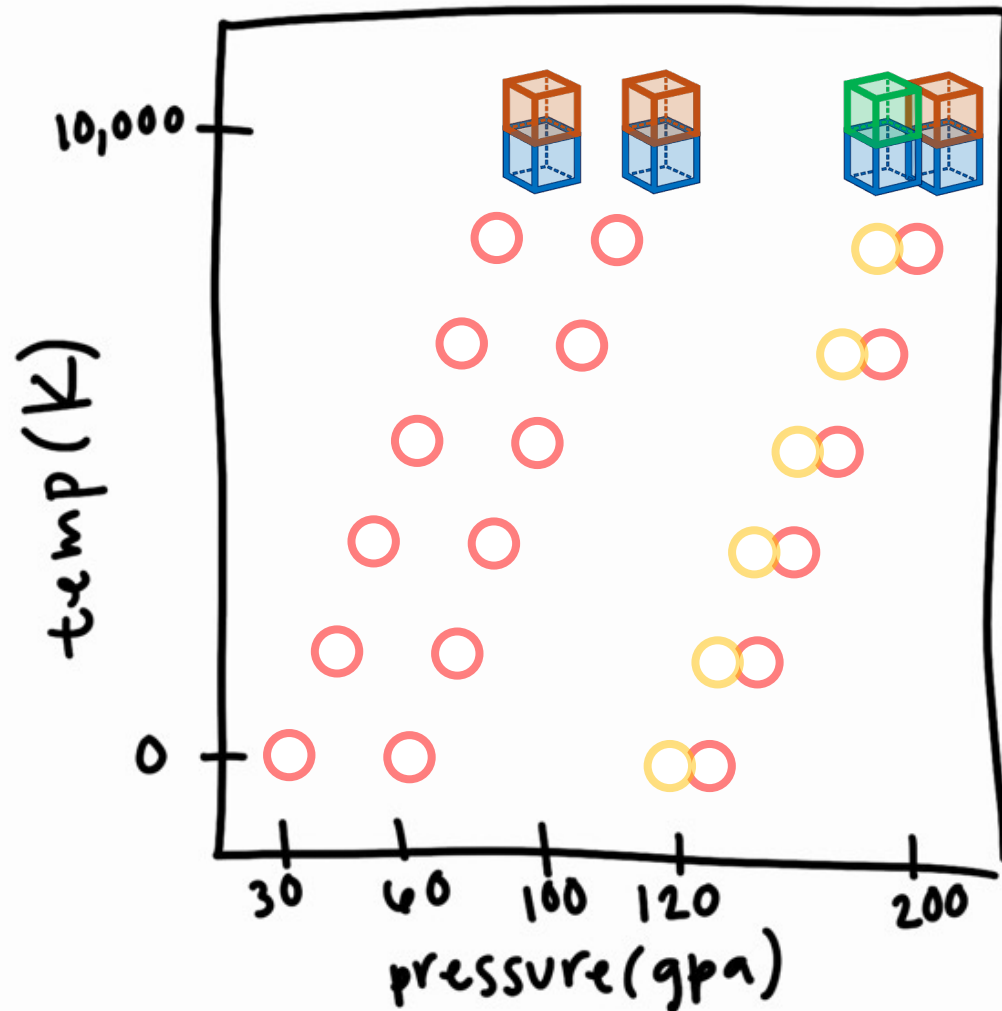
MgSiO₃ : H₂O **MgO : H₂O**
29 wt. % H₂O 33 wt. % H₂O



material – solid phase

- ① **MgSiO₃** – perovskite
H₂O – ice VIII
- ② **MgSiO₃** – perovskite
H₂O – ice X
- ③ **MgSiO₃** – post-perovskite
H₂O – ice X
- ① **MgO** – B1
H₂O – ice X

Method: calculating isochores



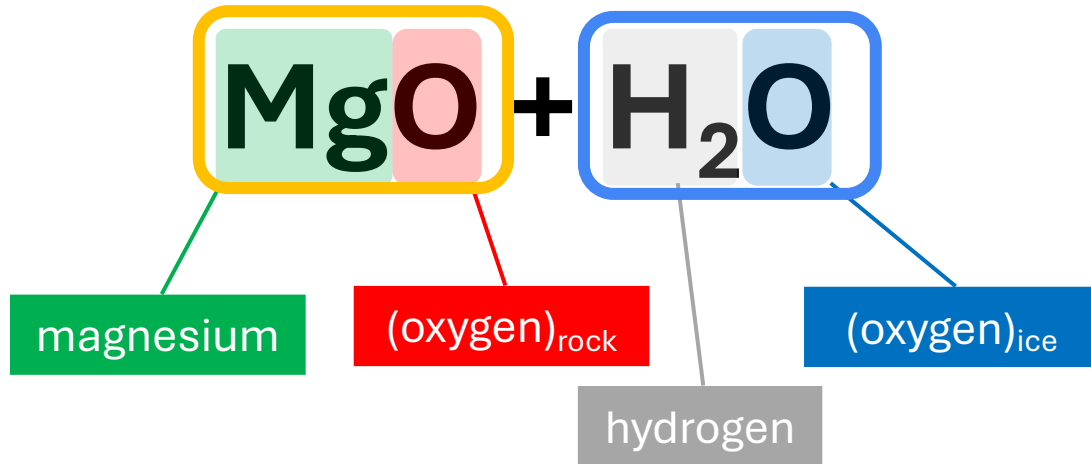
material – solid phase

- ① **MgSiO₃ – perovskite**
H₂O – ice VIII
- ② **MgSiO₃ – perovskite**
H₂O – ice X
- ③ **MgSiO₃ – post-perovskite**
H₂O – ice X
- ① **MgO – B1**
H₂O – ice X

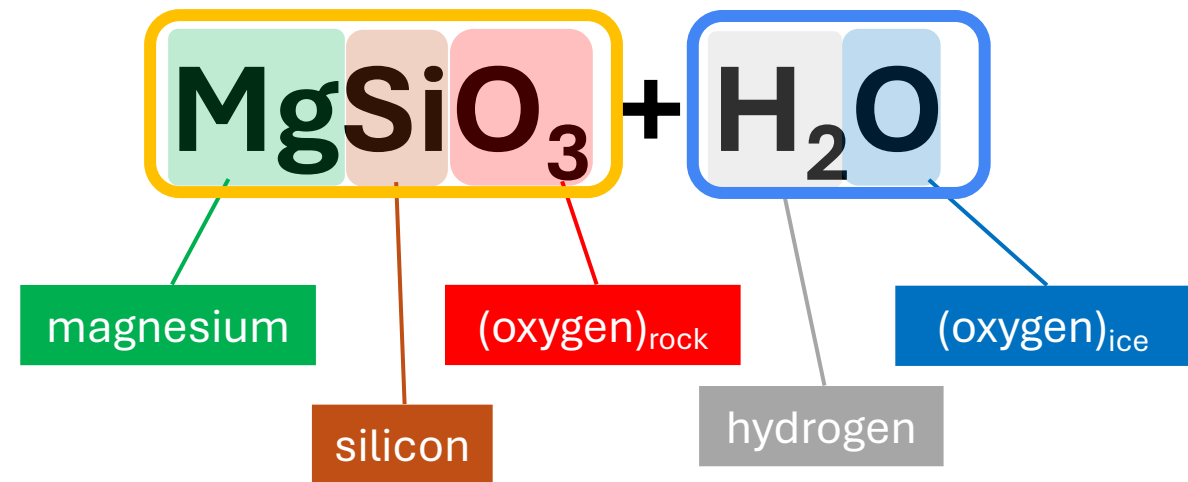
Method: analyzing simulations

These binary mixtures contain several elemental species

1



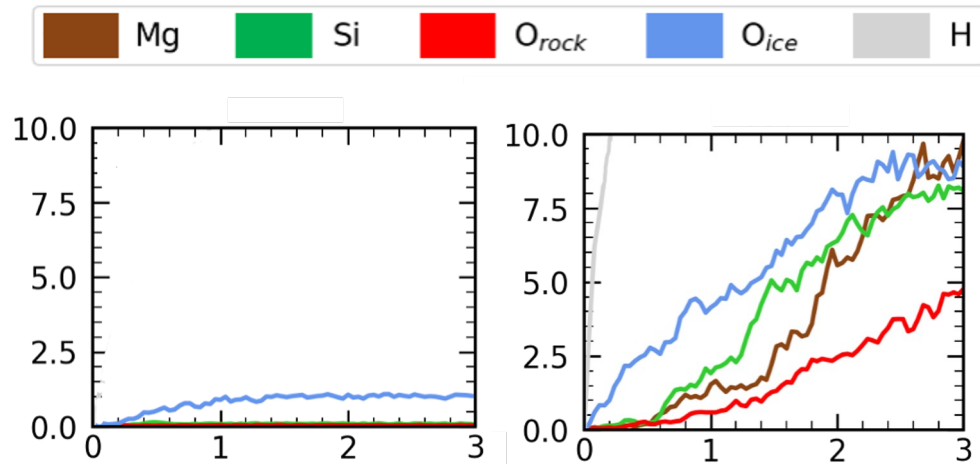
2



For analysis purposes, it was beneficial to consider the **rock** & **ice** oxygens separately

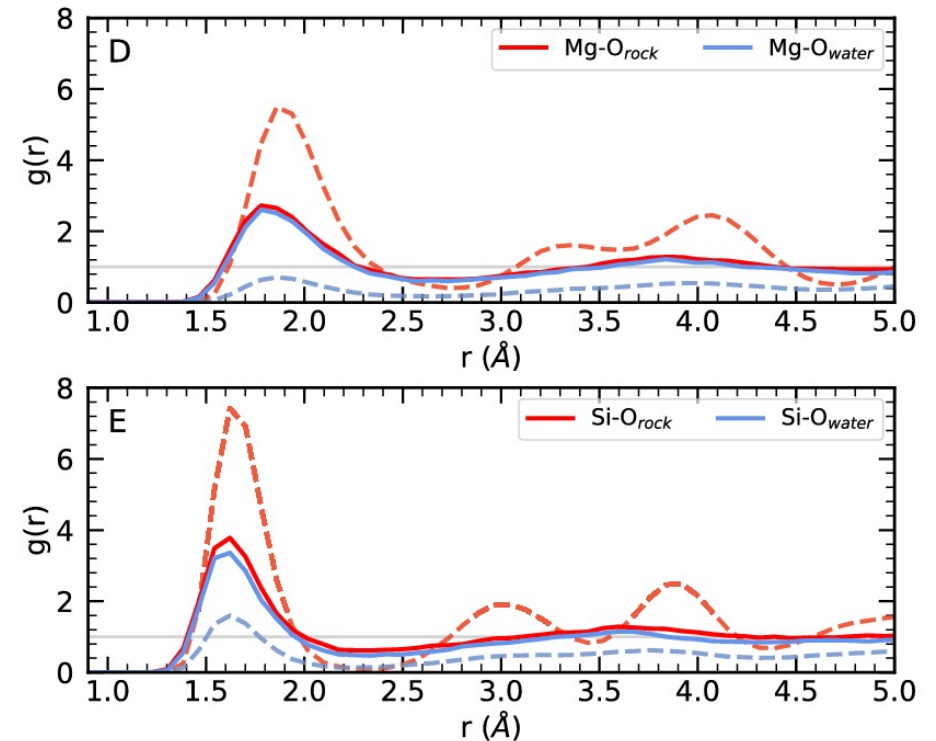
Method: quantitative evidence for mixing

Mean Squared Displacement



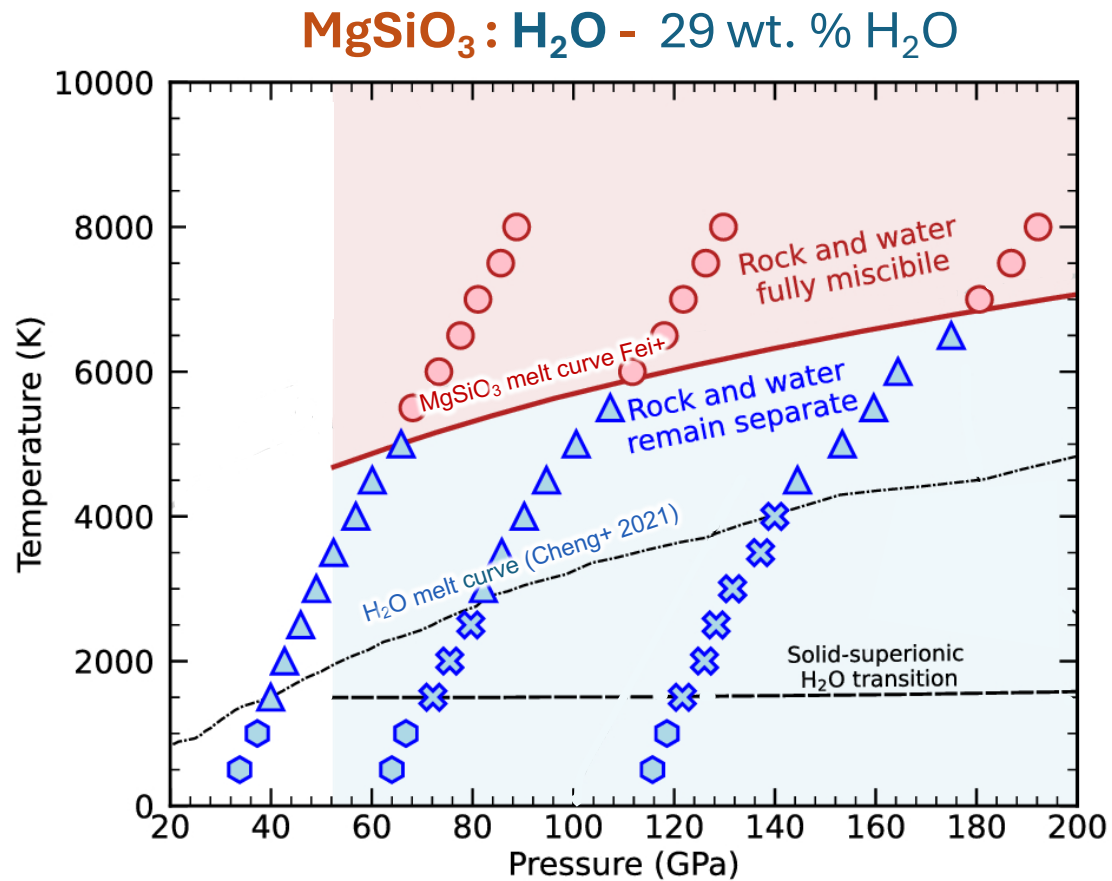
Kovacevic+ *Sci Rep* **12**, 13055 (2022)

Radial Distribution Function

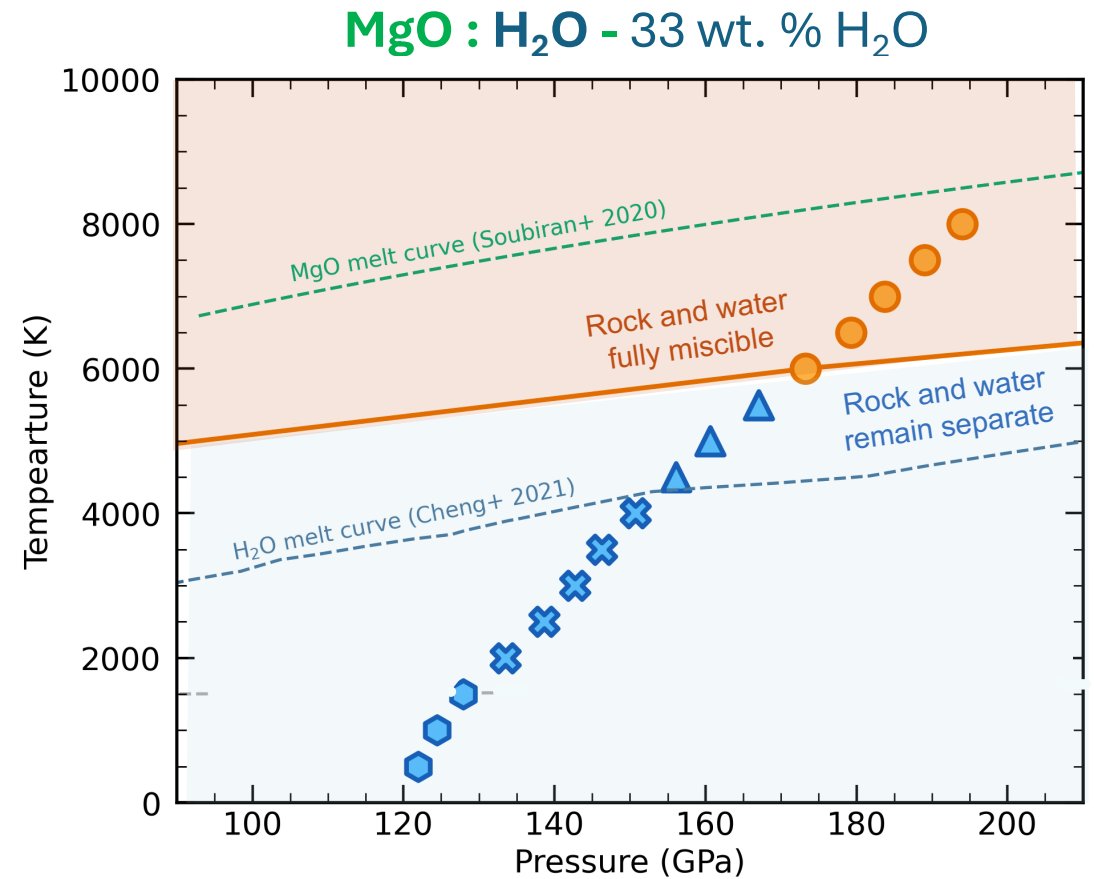


Results: isochore plots

Results: isochore plots

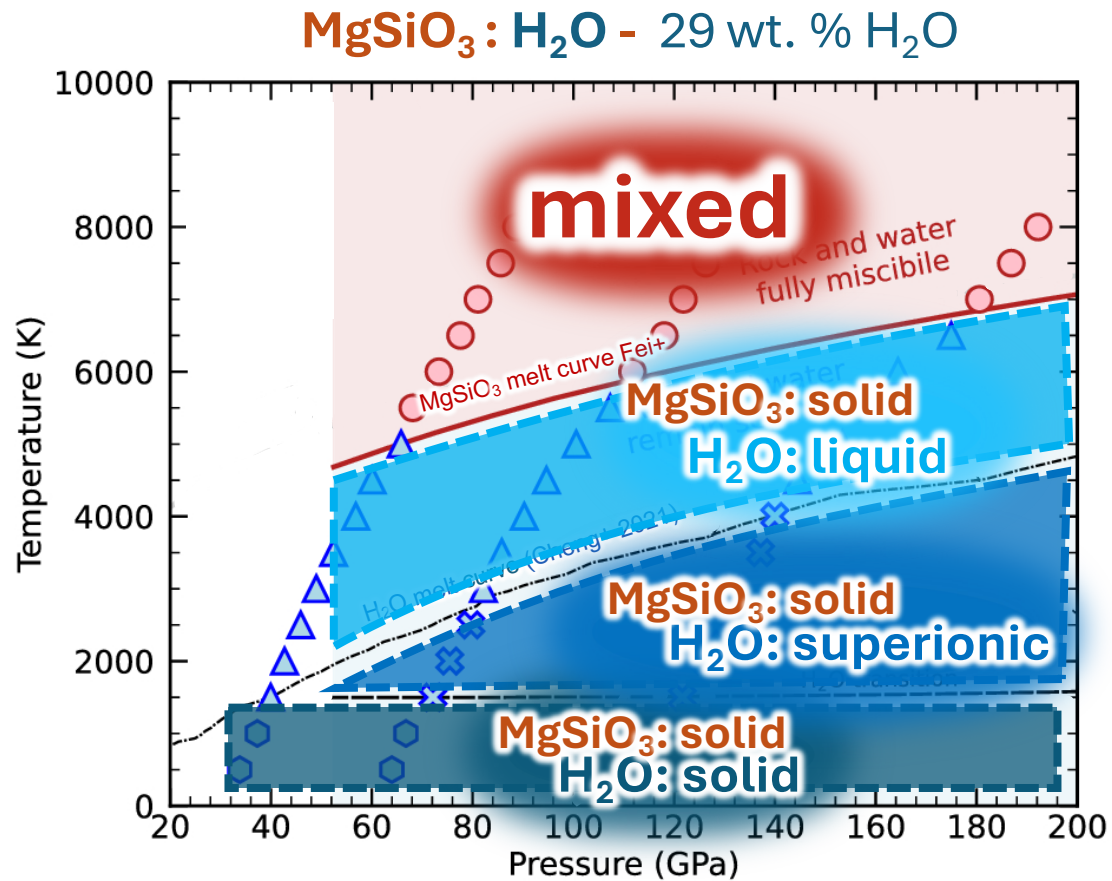


Kovačević+ **Sci. Rep.** (2022)

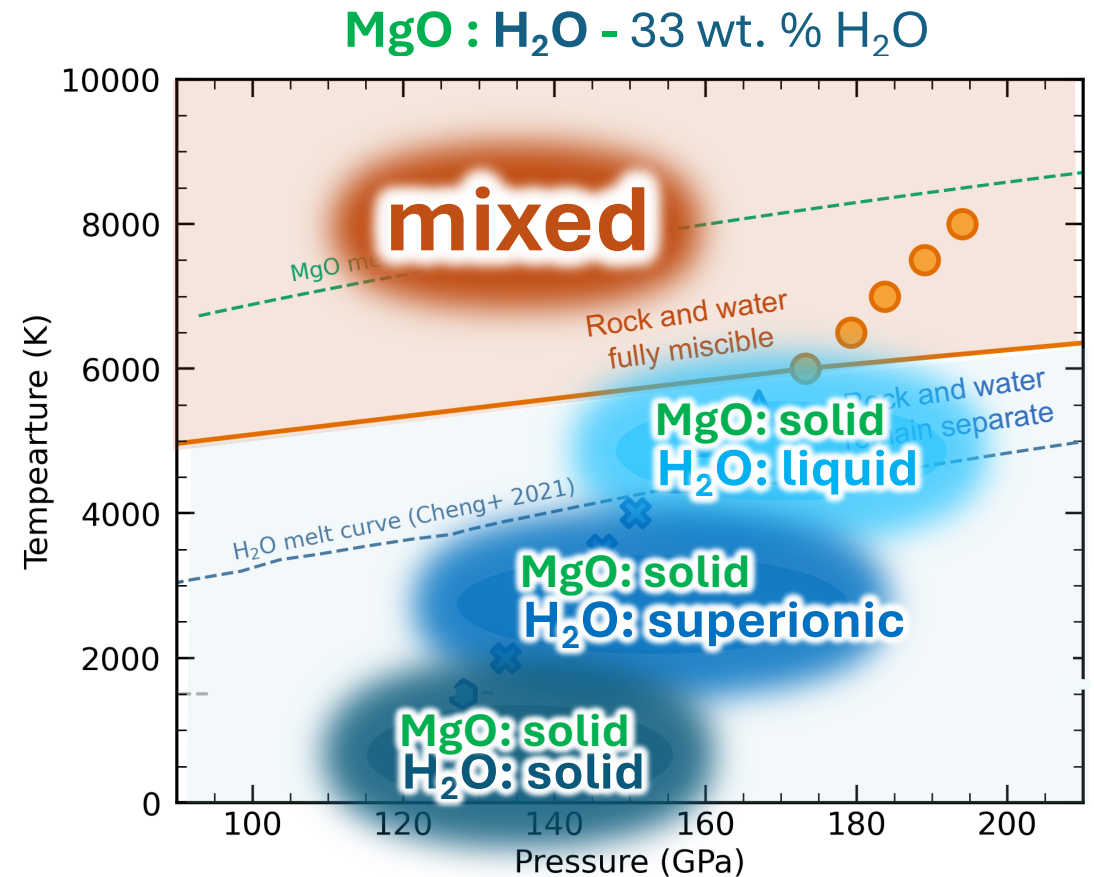


Kovačević+ **CPP** (2023)

Results: isochore plots



Kovačević+ **Sci. Rep.** (2022)



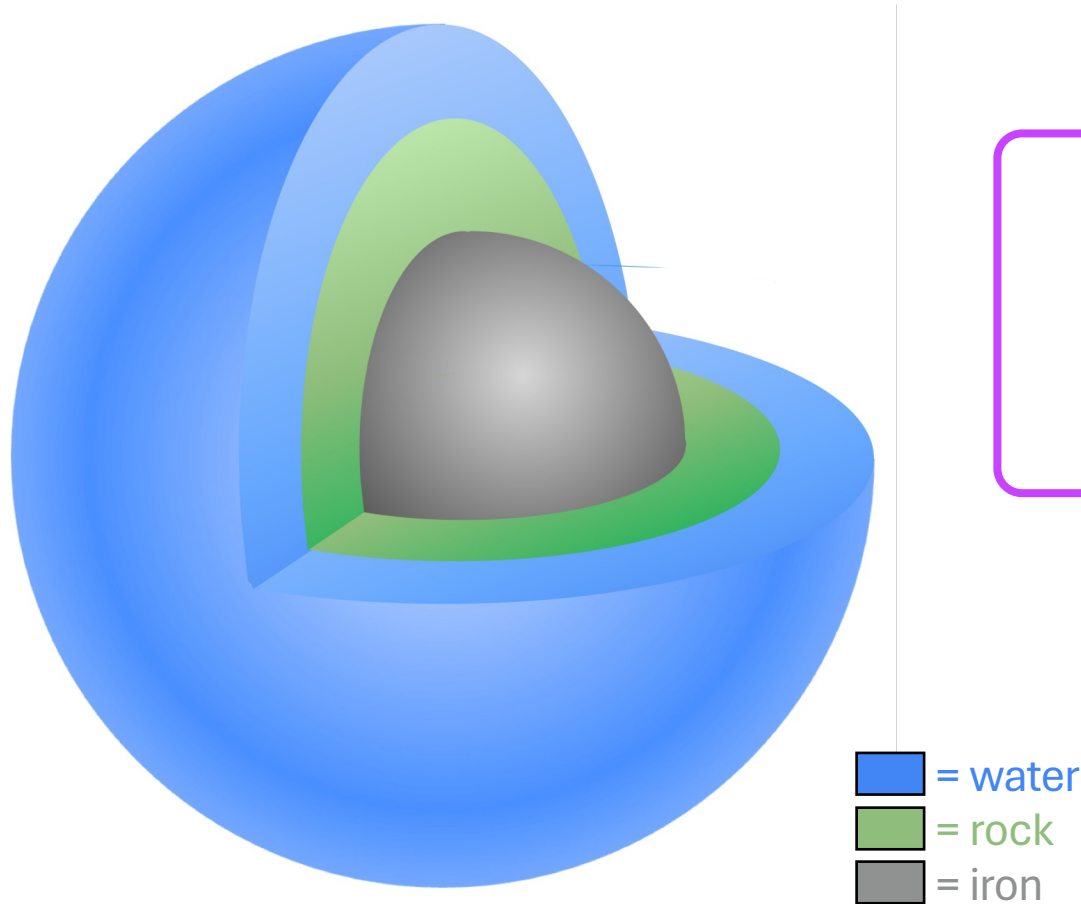
Kovačević+ **CPP** (2023)

Collab: giant impact simulations

Collaboration with Sarah T. Stewart at U.C. Davis

composition (wt. %)

$\text{MgSiO}_3 : \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 29 wt. % H_2O $\text{MgO} : \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 33 wt. % H_2O



INITIAL CONDITIONS

M_{planet} ($0.7 - 4.68 M_{\oplus}$)

wt% H_2O (15 – 44%)

R_{planet} ($1 - 1.86 R_{\oplus}$)

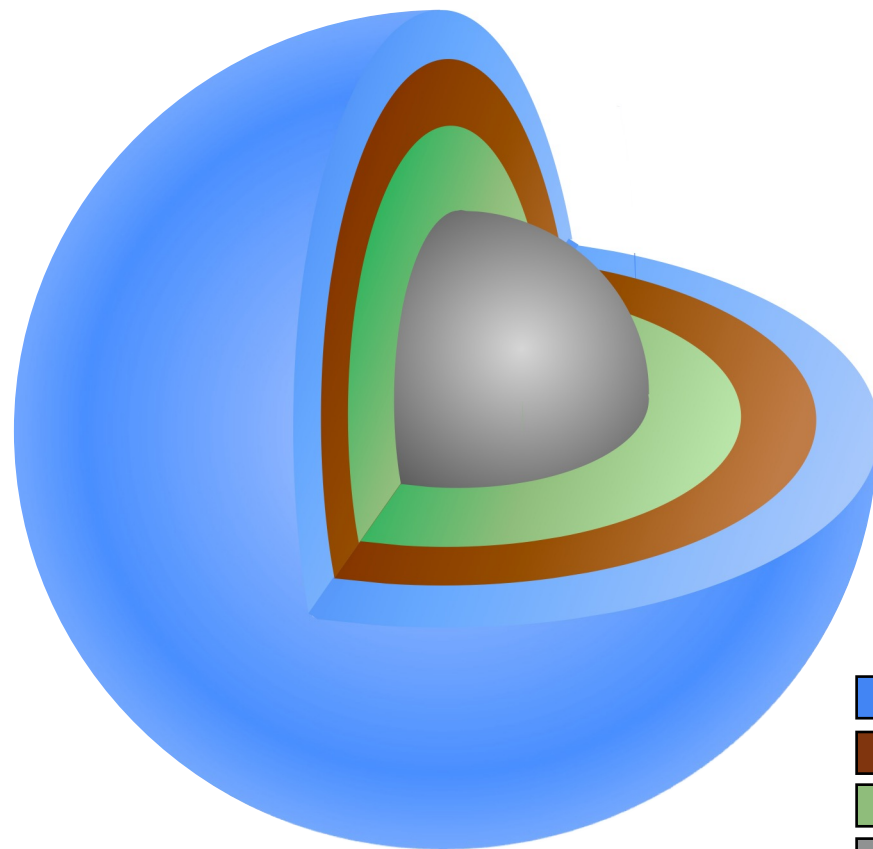
6 – 22 % ‘rock’
mechanically mixed up
into the H_2O layer

Collab: giant impact simulations

Collaboration with Sarah T. Stewart at U.C. Davis

composition (wt. %)

$\text{MgSiO}_3 : \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{MgO} : \text{H}_2\text{O}$
29 wt. % H_2O	33 wt. % H_2O



 = water
 = mixture
 = rock
 = iron

**Our work provides
theoretical evidence
that many water rich
exoplanets have mixed
mantles**

THANK YOU!

Miltzer Group

Salma Ahmed, PhD student

Felipe Cataldo-Gonzalez, Project Scientist

Kyla De Villa, PhD candidate

Burkhard Militzer, Professor

Victor N. Robinson, Post doc

Jizhou Wu, PhD

Sarah T. Stewart, Professor



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