

Zhu & Stone 2014 simulation, rendered for
“Incoming!” California Academy of Sciences

Protoplanetary Disks and Planets: Theory

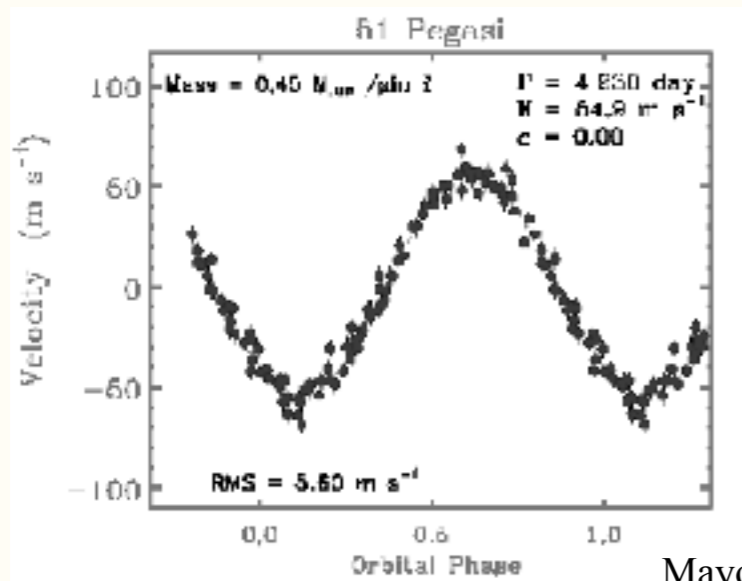
Zhaohuan Zhu (U. of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Now we are really good at finding mature planets

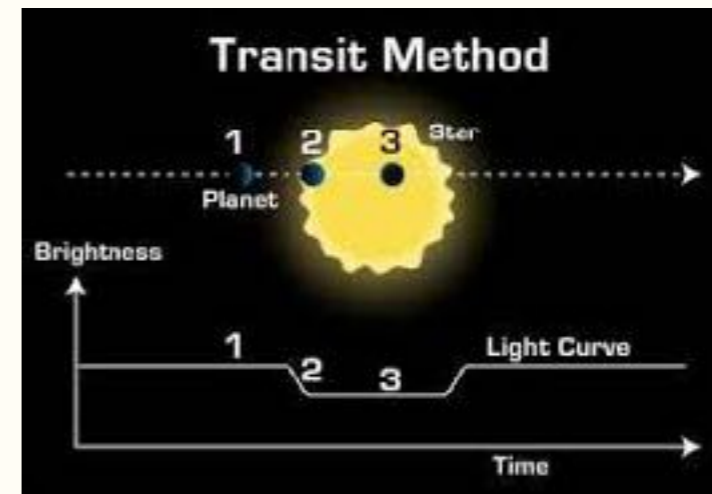
Two decades after 51 Pegasi b, we have 3800 exoplanets

1. Radial velocity:

2. Transit:

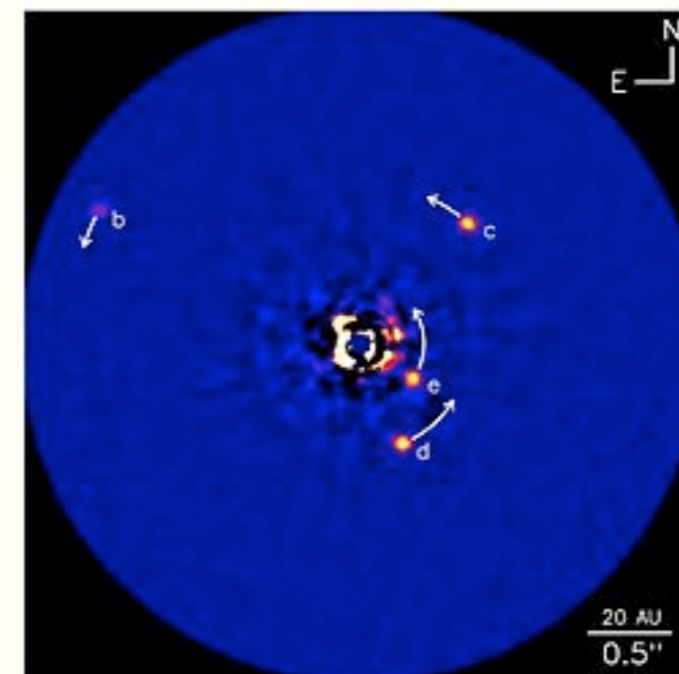
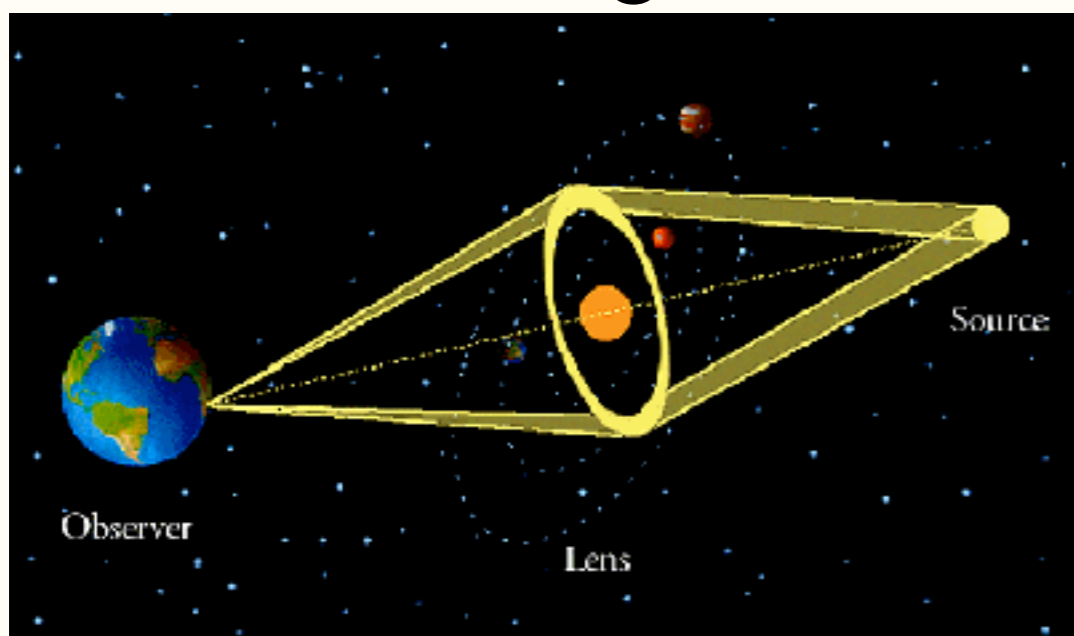


Mayor & Queloz 1995



3. Microlensing:

4. Direct Imaging:



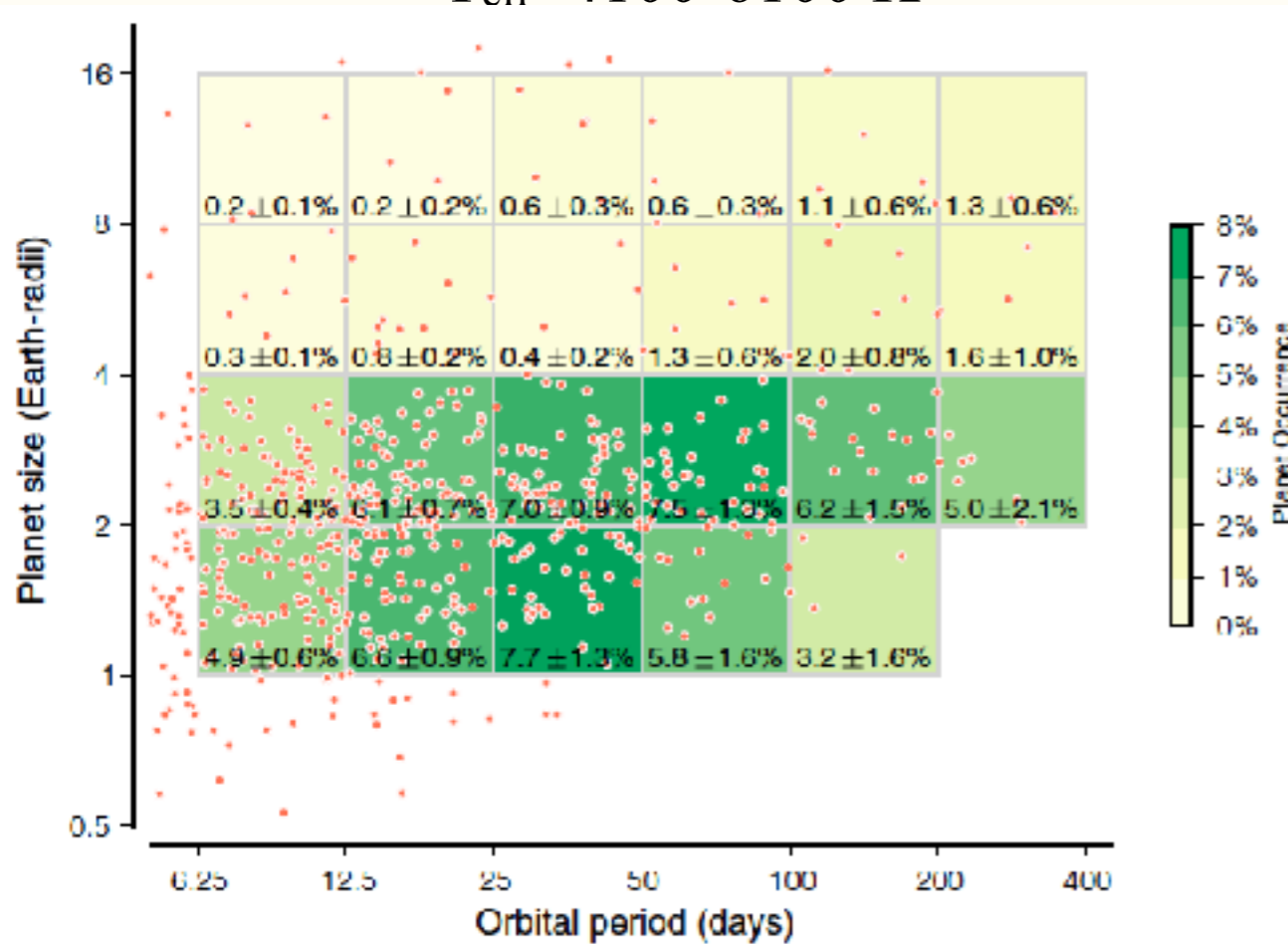
Credit: Marois

Planet statistics is robustly constrained: <1 AU

Kepler

GK Dwarf

$T_{\text{eff}}=4100-6100$ K



Petigura et al. 2013

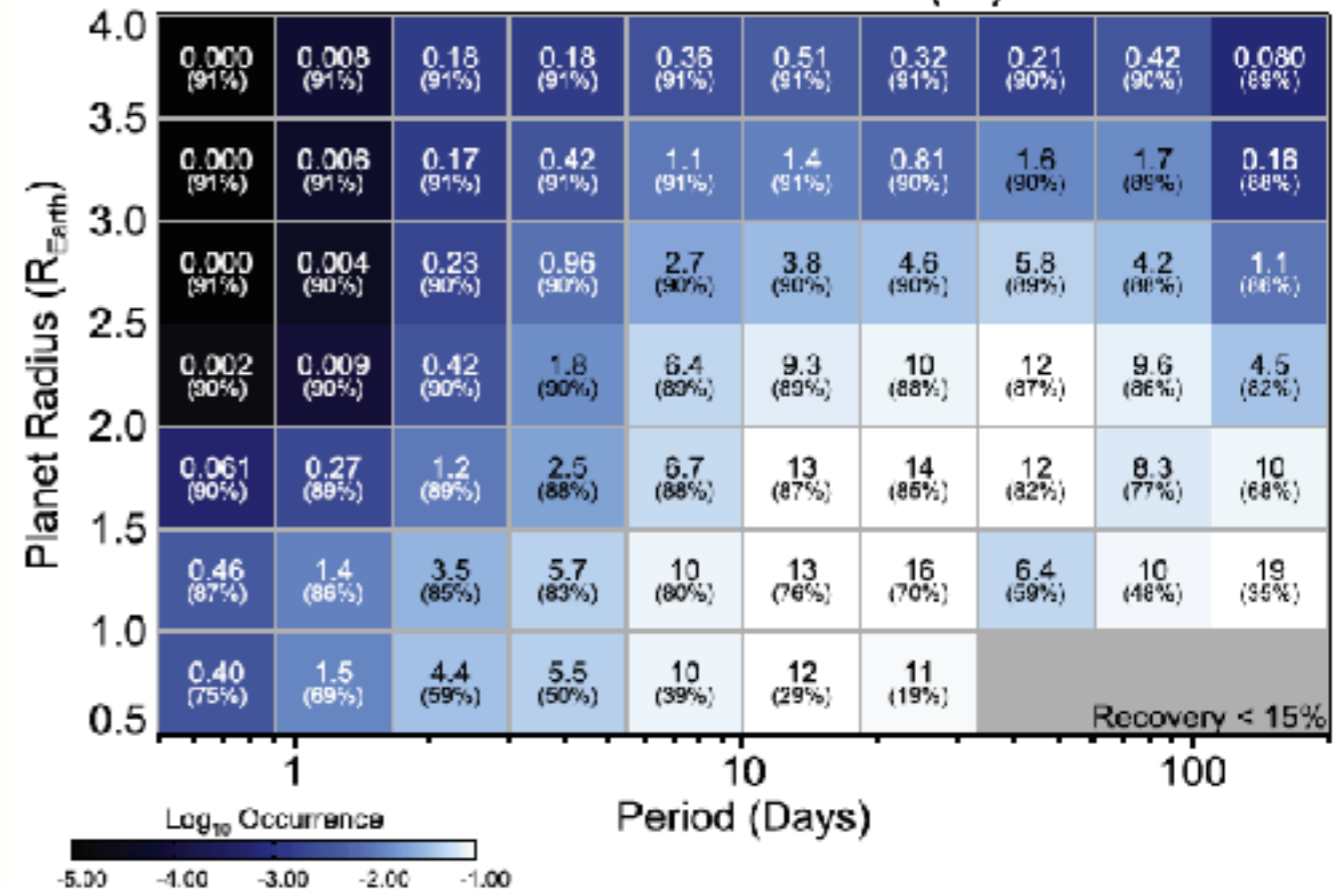
Most planets are $<4 R_{\oplus}$

0.6 planets at 1-4 R_{\oplus} per GK dwarf

M Dwarf

$T_{\text{eff}}=2661-3999$ K

Planet Occurrence (%)



Dressing & Charbonneau 2015

Most planets are $<2.5 R_{\oplus}$

2.5 ± 0.2 planets at 1-4 R_{\oplus} per M dwarf

Within ~ 10 AU

RV (FGKM) and Microlensing (M dwarf):

Giant planets:

$$0.1 M_J < M_p \sin i$$

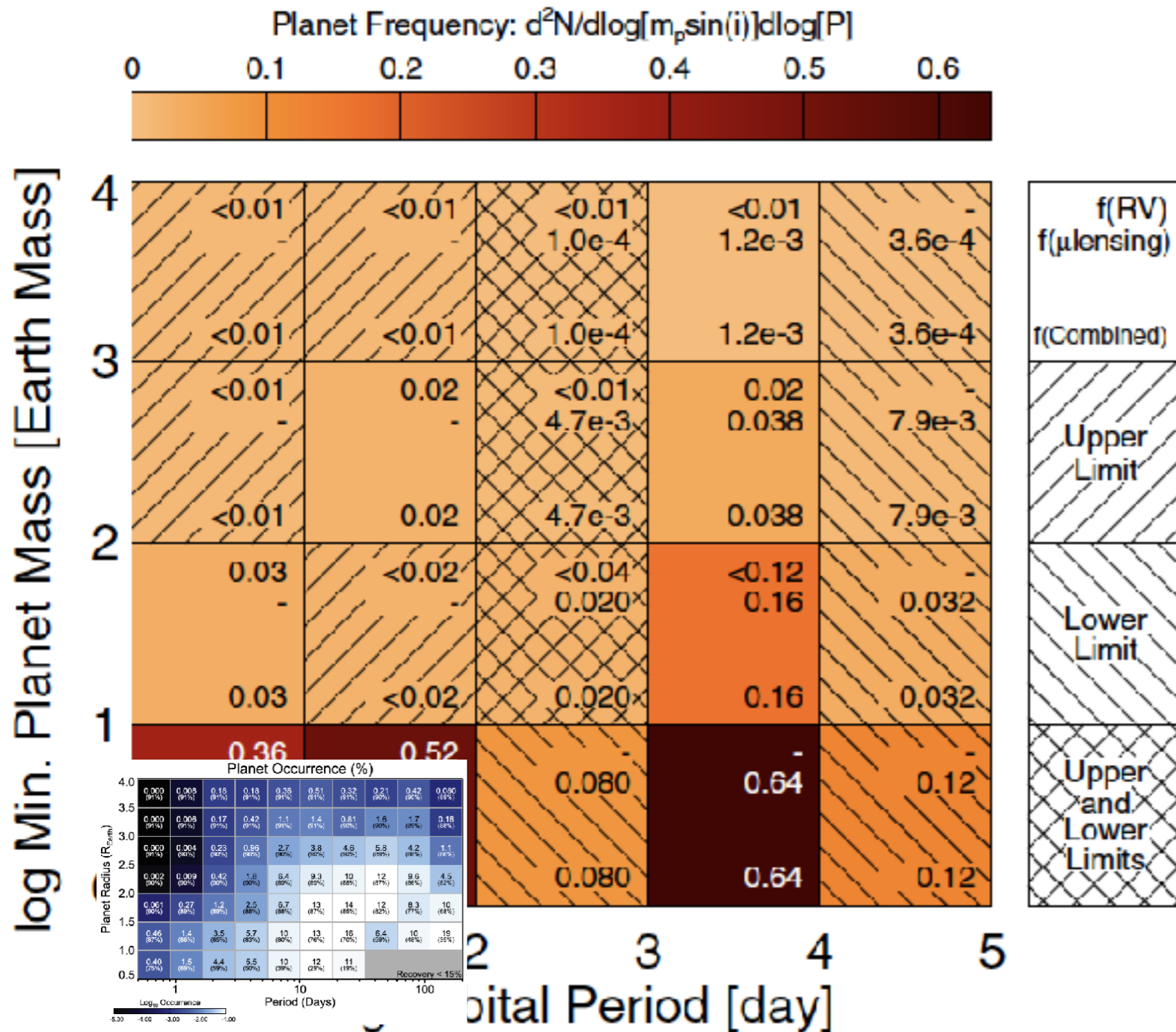
$$1 < P/\text{days} < 10^4$$

M dwarf:

$$f=15\%$$

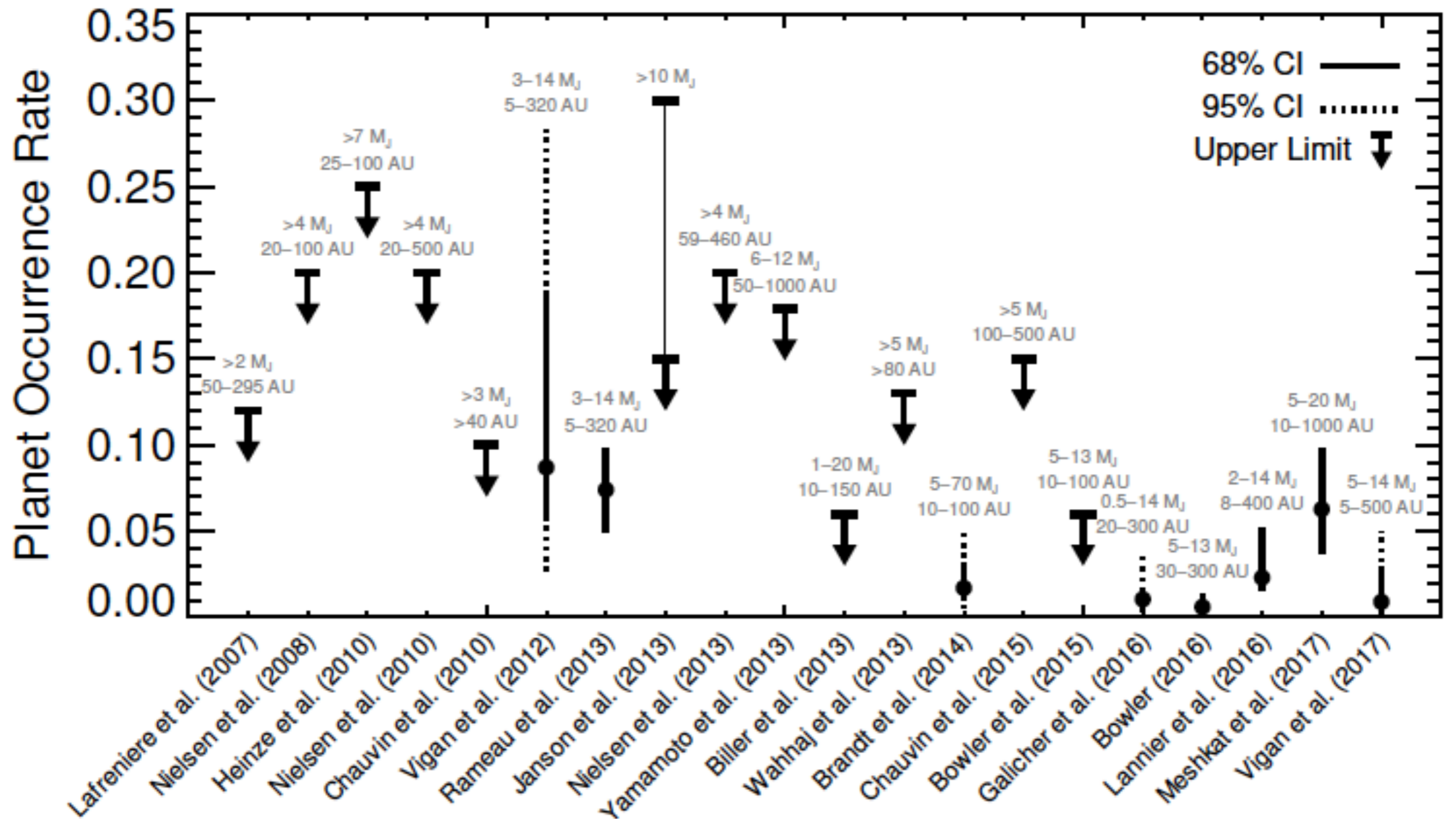
FGK stars:

$$f=31\%$$



Beyond 10 AU

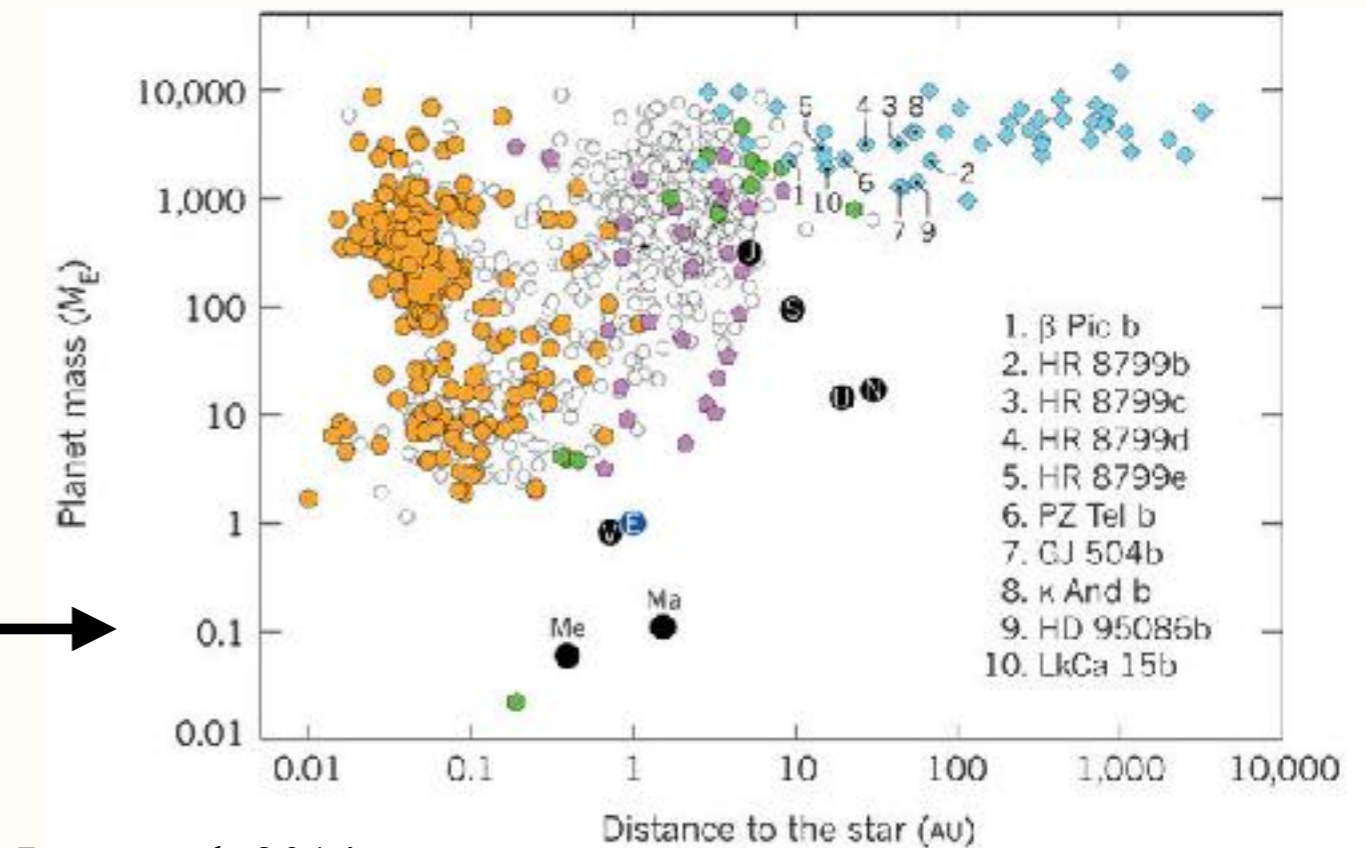
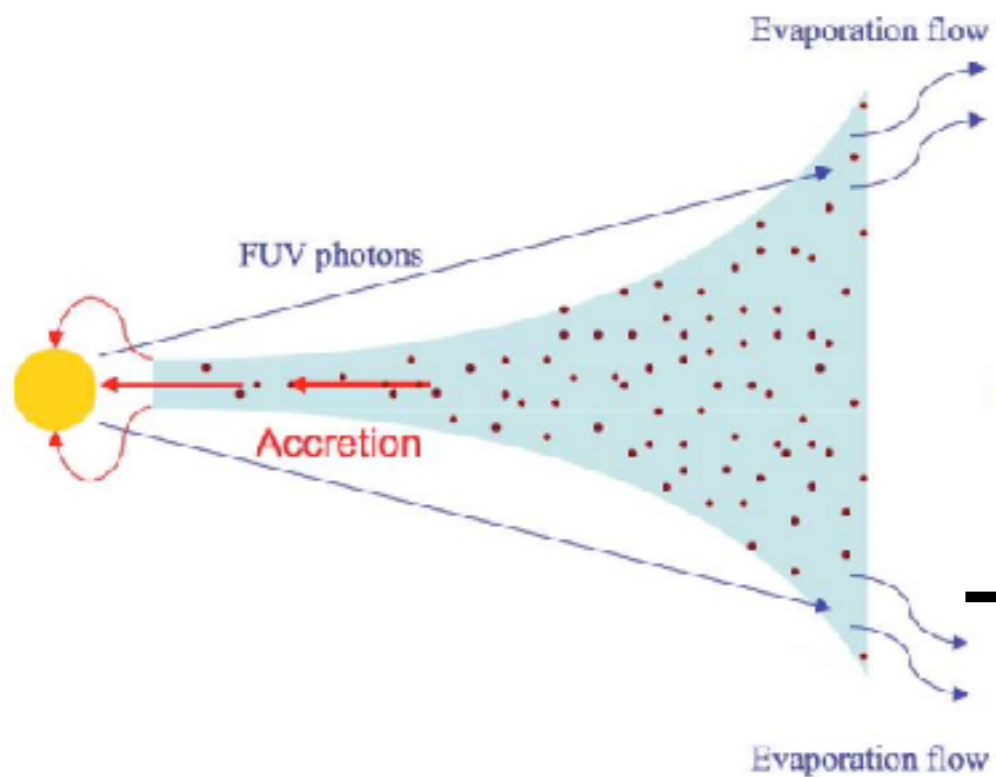
Direct imaging



Why do we care?

- Is our solar system special ?
- How do planets form ?

How do protoplanetary disks evolve to such diverse exoplanets?

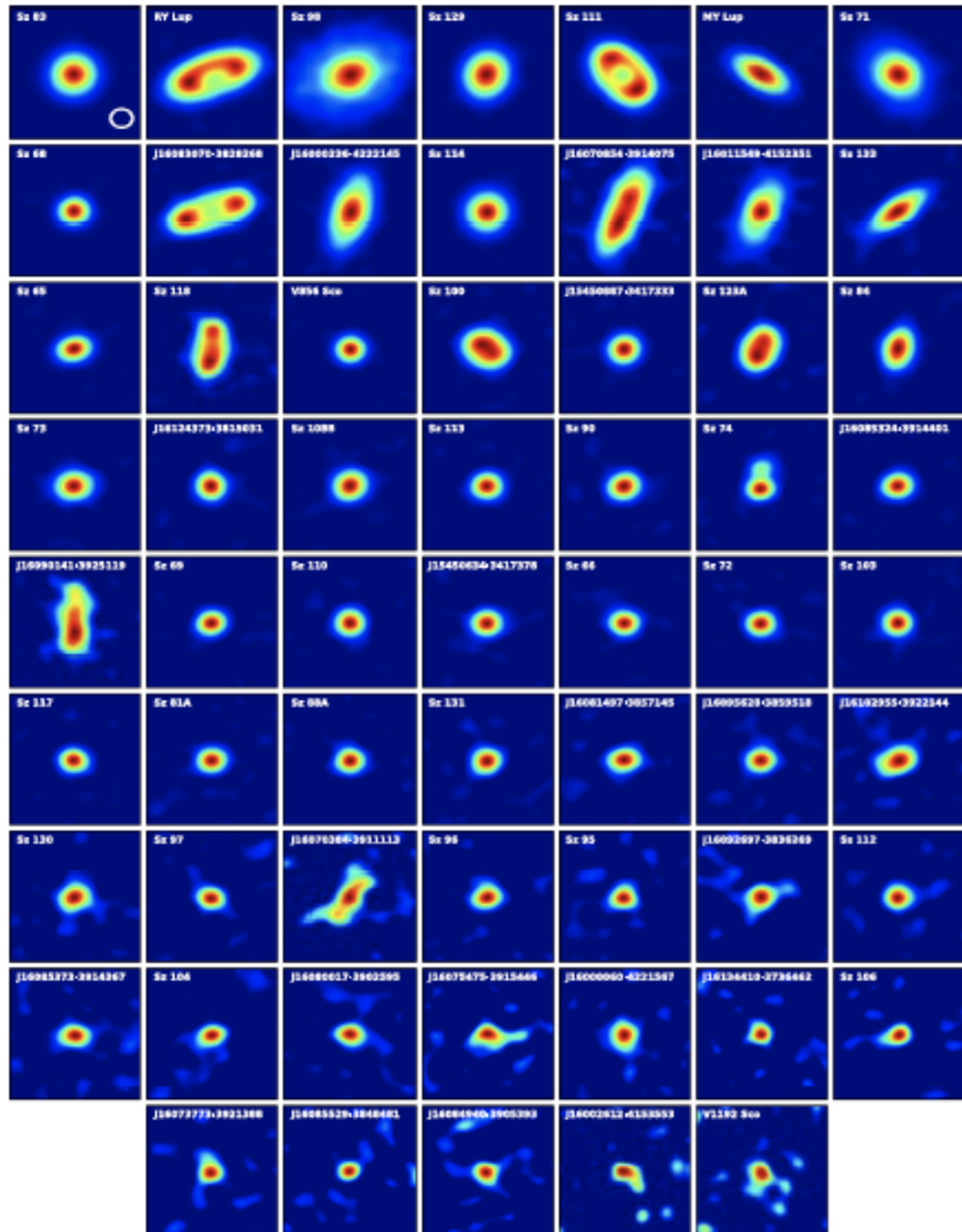


Protoplanetary disks => diverse exoplanets

- Compare protoplanetary disks with exoplanets
- Look for young planets

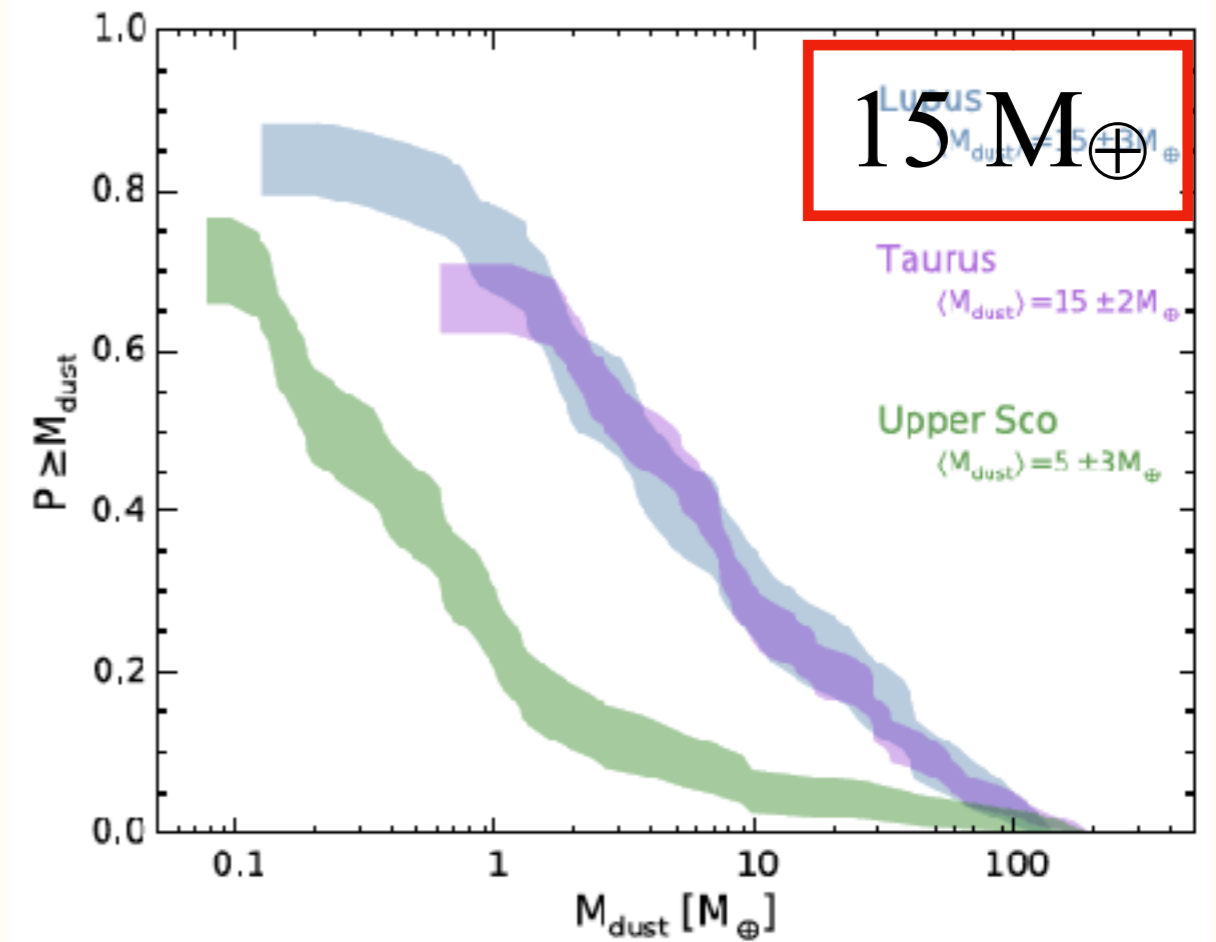
Protoplanetary disks VS exoplanets

Lupus ALMA cycle 2 Survey



Ansdell et al. 2016

Dust mass in disks by ALMA



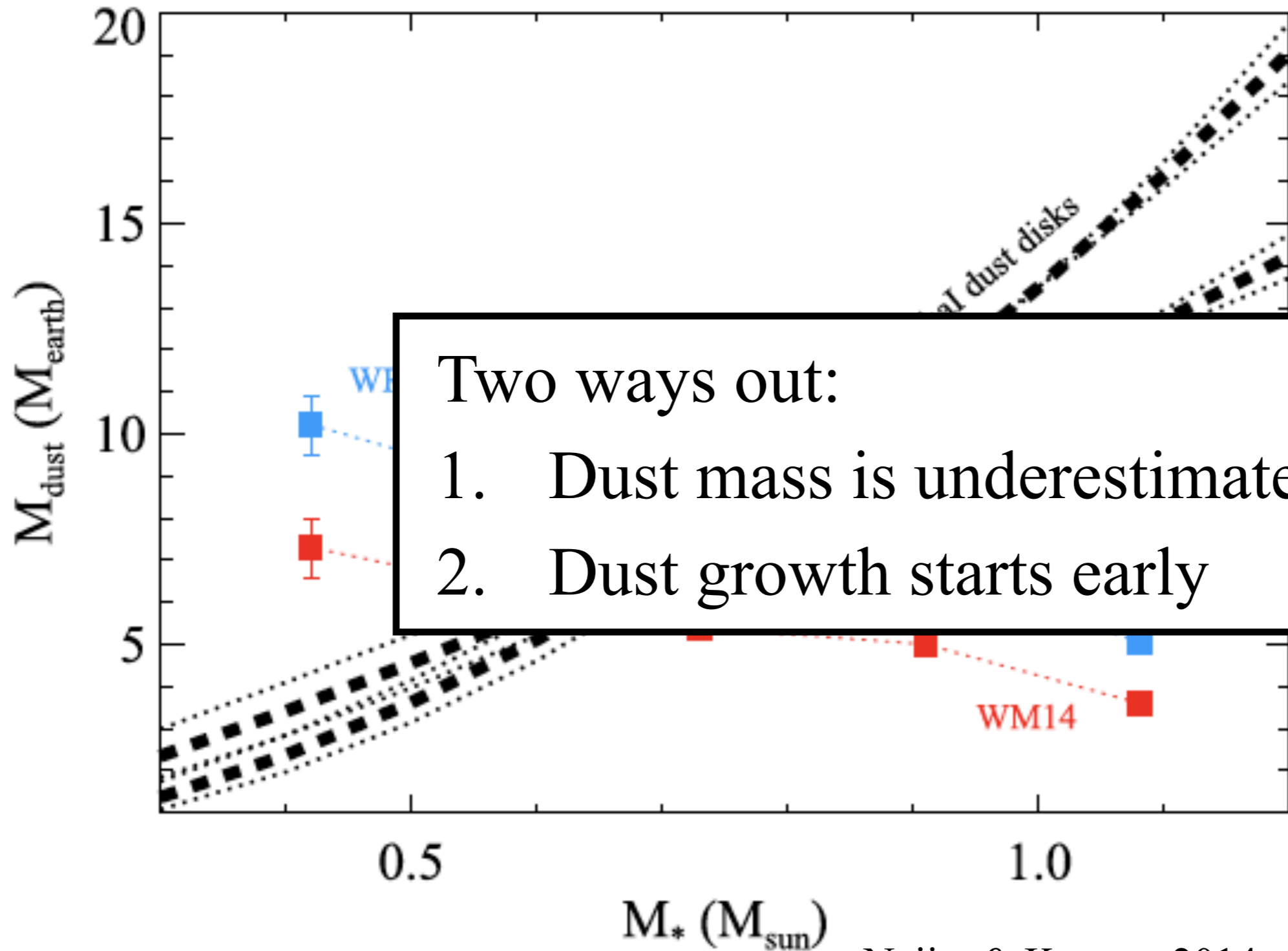
The mean solid mass in Kepler planets ~ 20 earth mass within 1 AU

Dong & Zhu 2013, Chiang & Laughlin 2013

There appears to be a **mass budget problem:**

Najita & Kenyon 2014

Mass budget problem



Protoplanetary disks => diverse exoplanets

- Compare protoplanetary disks with exoplanets

- Look for young planets

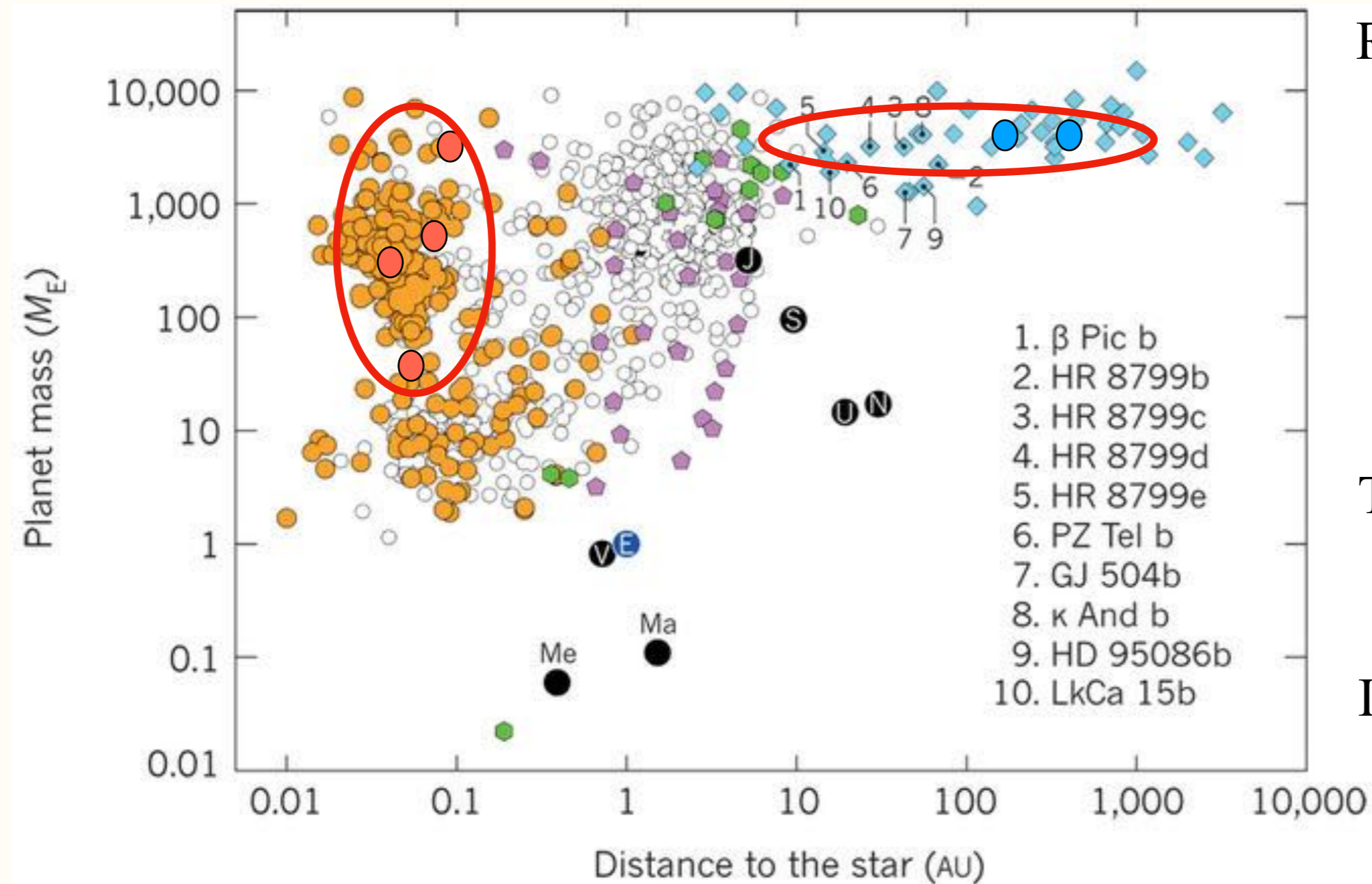
 - Direct Methods:

 - Indirect Methods:

 - Dust features: Gaps, Spirals, Blobs

 - Gas kinematics

Direct Detection



RV:

CI Tau b

Johns-Krull+ 2016

V 830 Tau b

Donati+ 2016

Tap 26 b

Yu+ 2017

Transit:

K2 33b

Mann+ 2016, David+ 2016

Imaging:

ROXs 42Bb

Currie+ 2014

FW Tau b

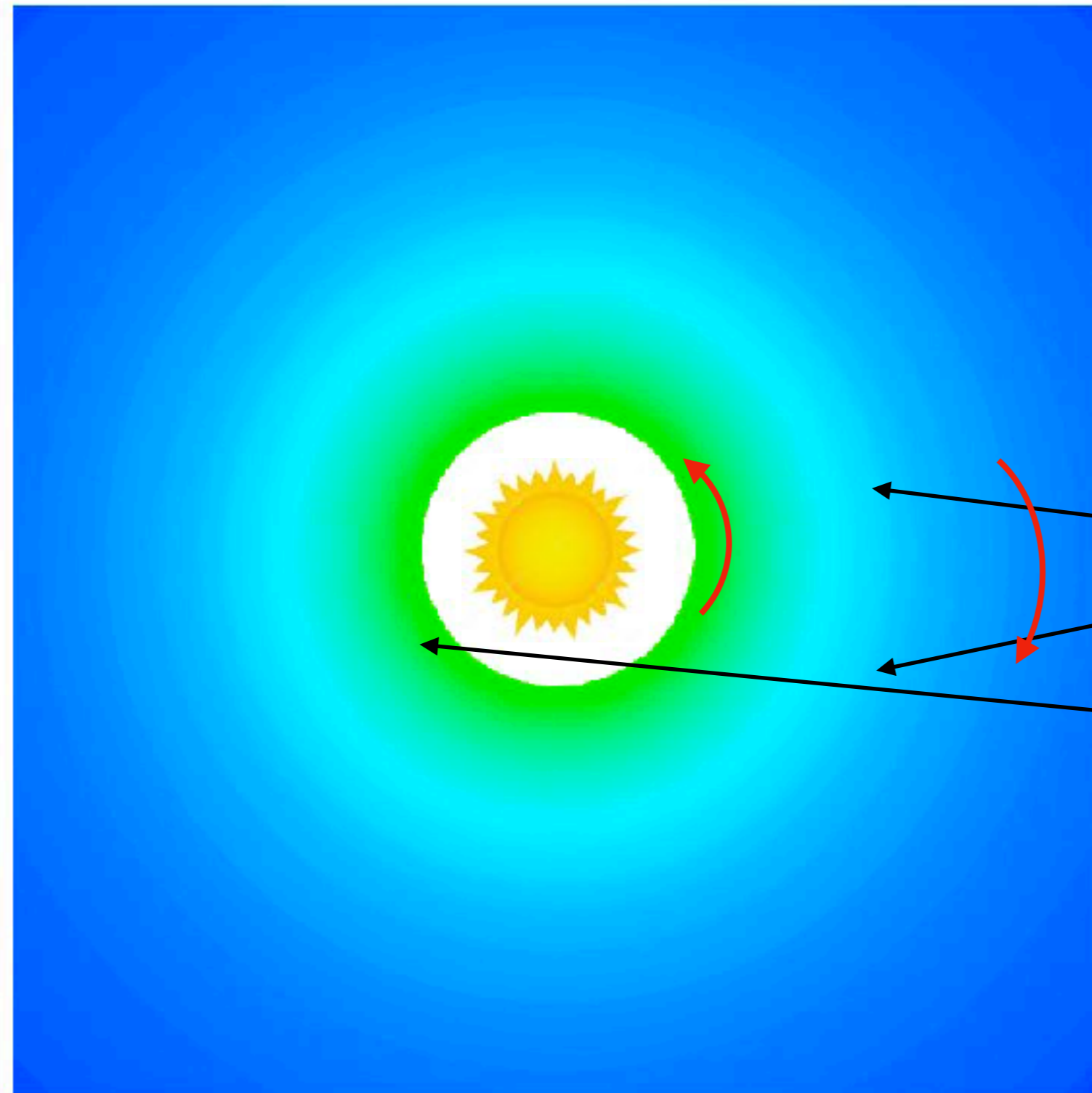
Kraus+ 2014

LkCa 15 b

Kraus+ 2011

Indirect Detection using disk features

The planet mass is increasing.

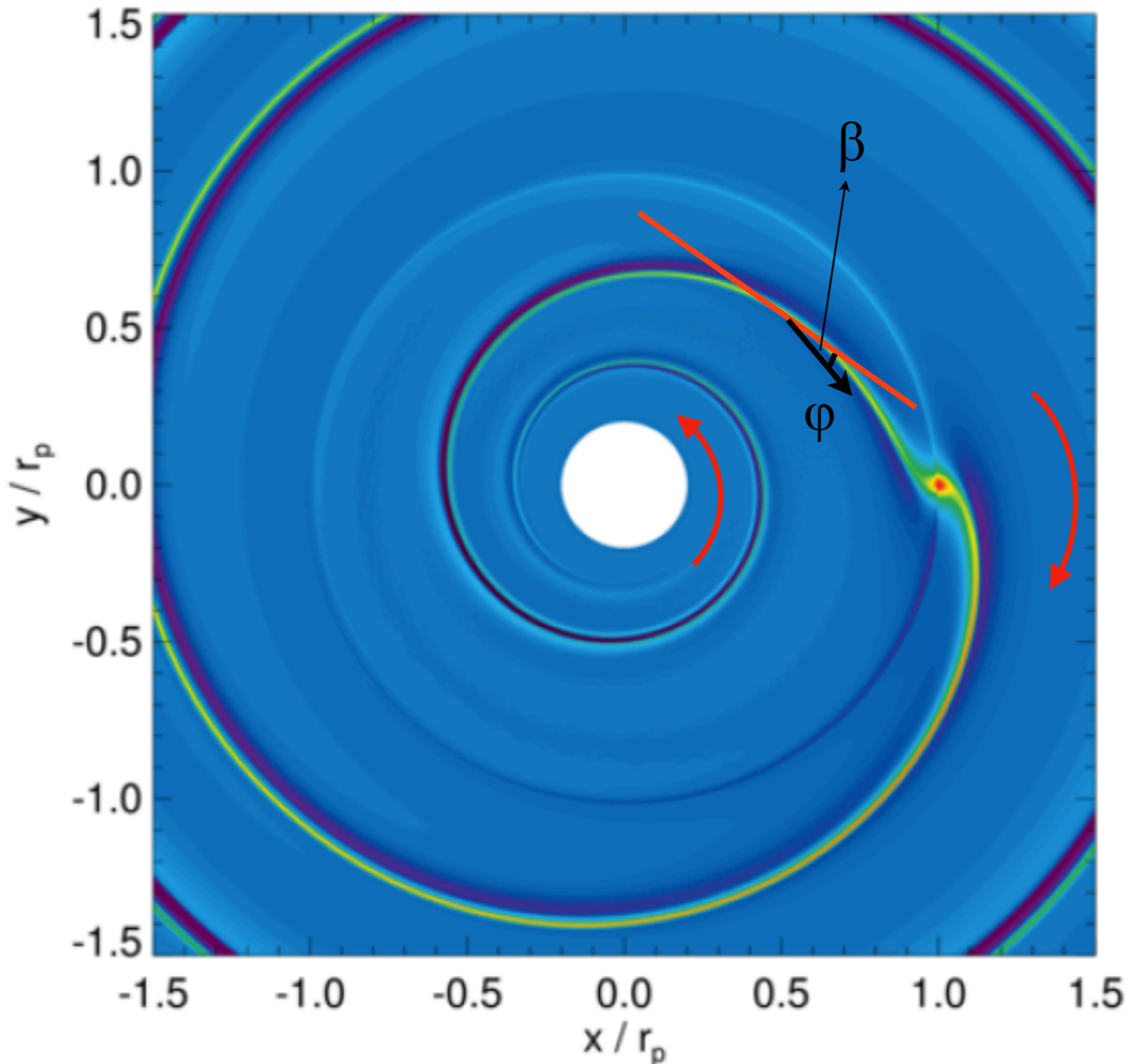


Gaps

Spirals

Blobs

Planet-disk interaction

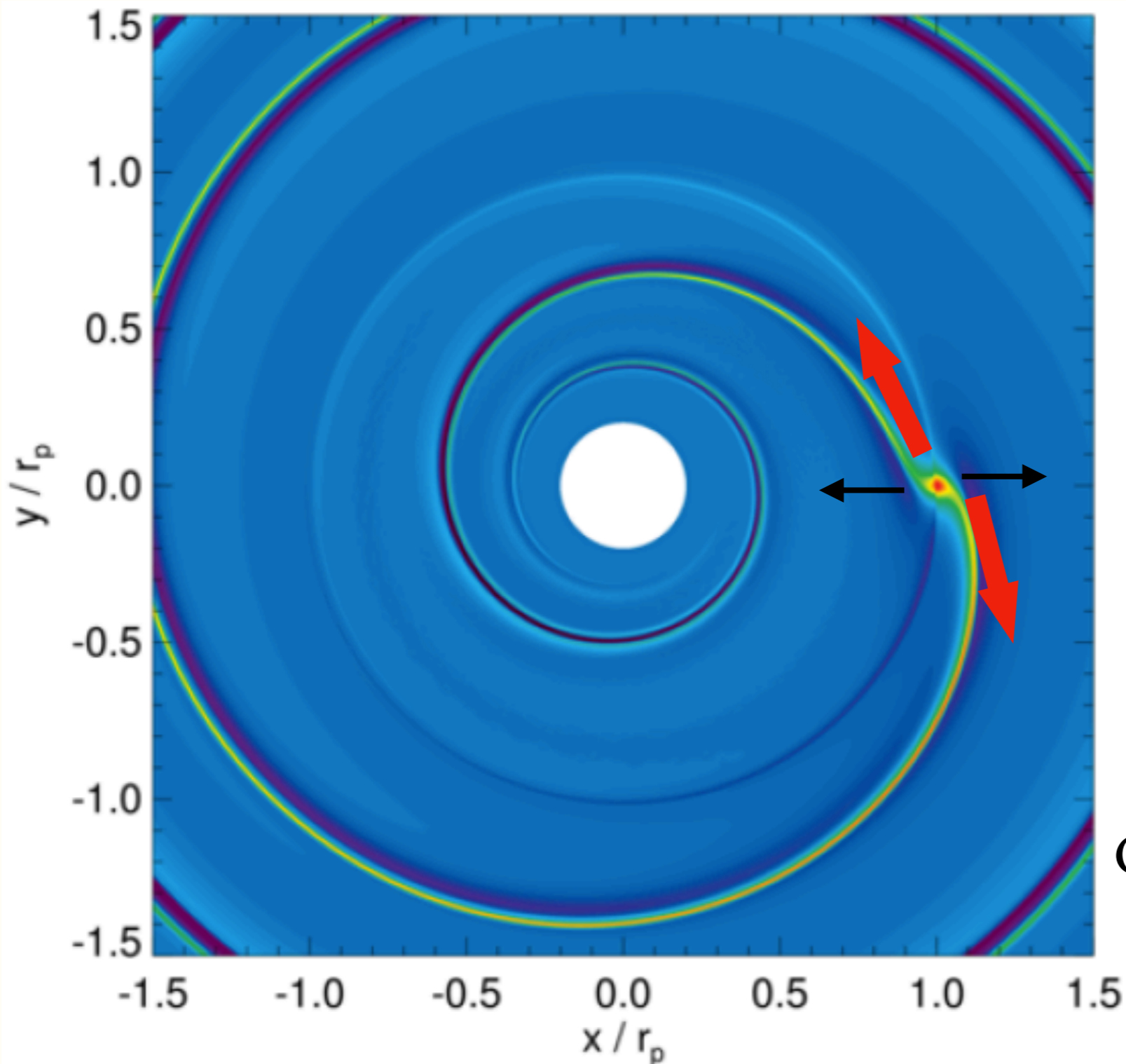


1. Spirals

The pitch angle β

$$\tan \beta = \frac{c_s}{R |\Omega - \Omega_p|}$$

Planet-disk interaction



Baruteau+ 2014

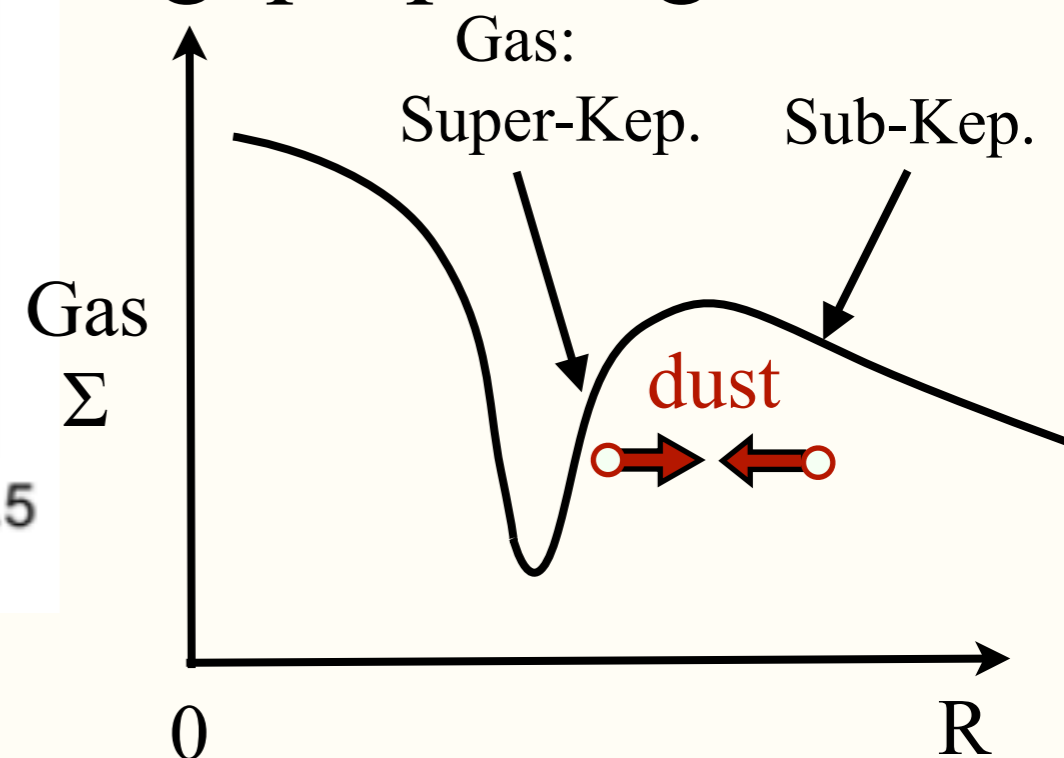
1. Spirals

The pitch angle β

$$\tan \beta = \frac{c_s}{R |\Omega - \Omega_p|}$$

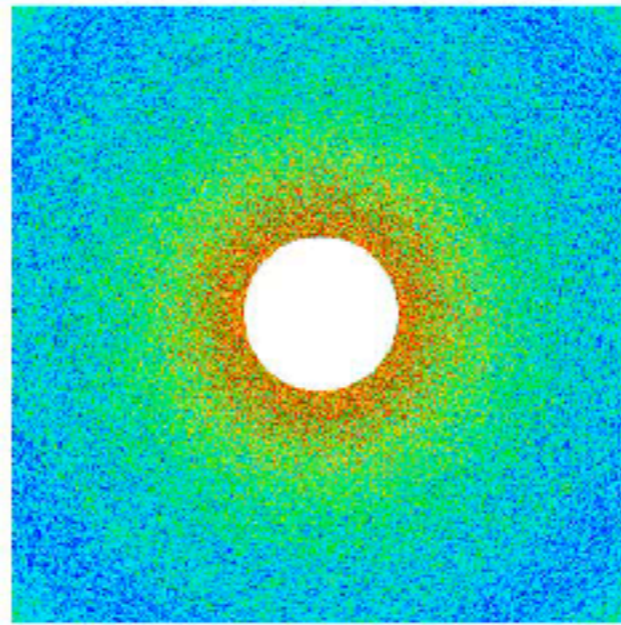
2. migration

3. gap opening

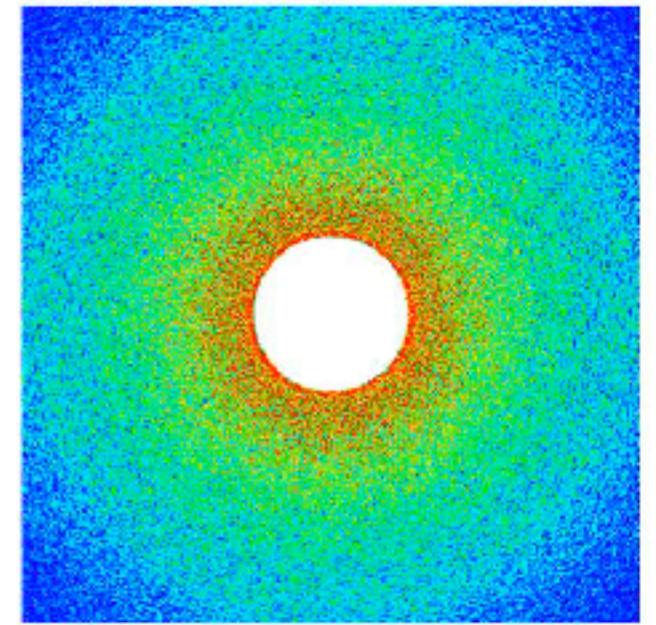


Indirect Detection diverse disk features: Dust

Dust particles

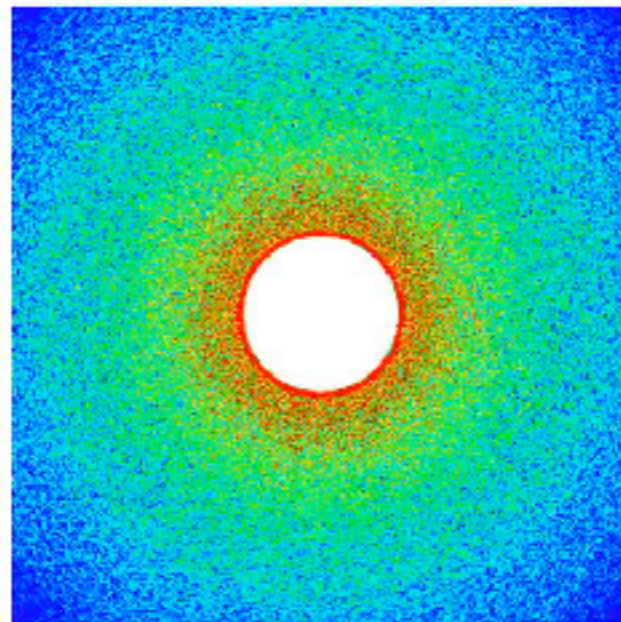
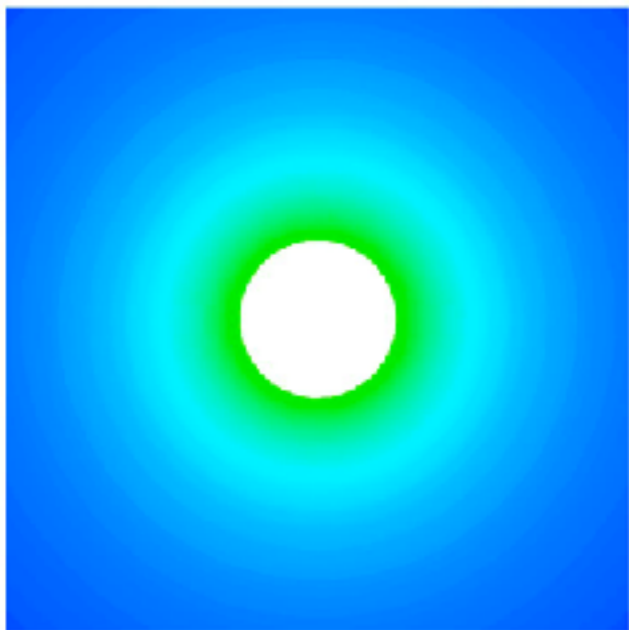


μm

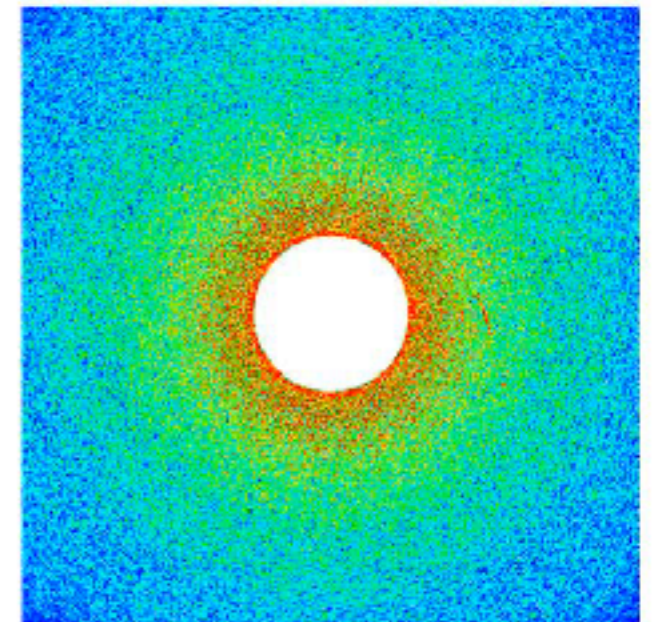


mm

Gas



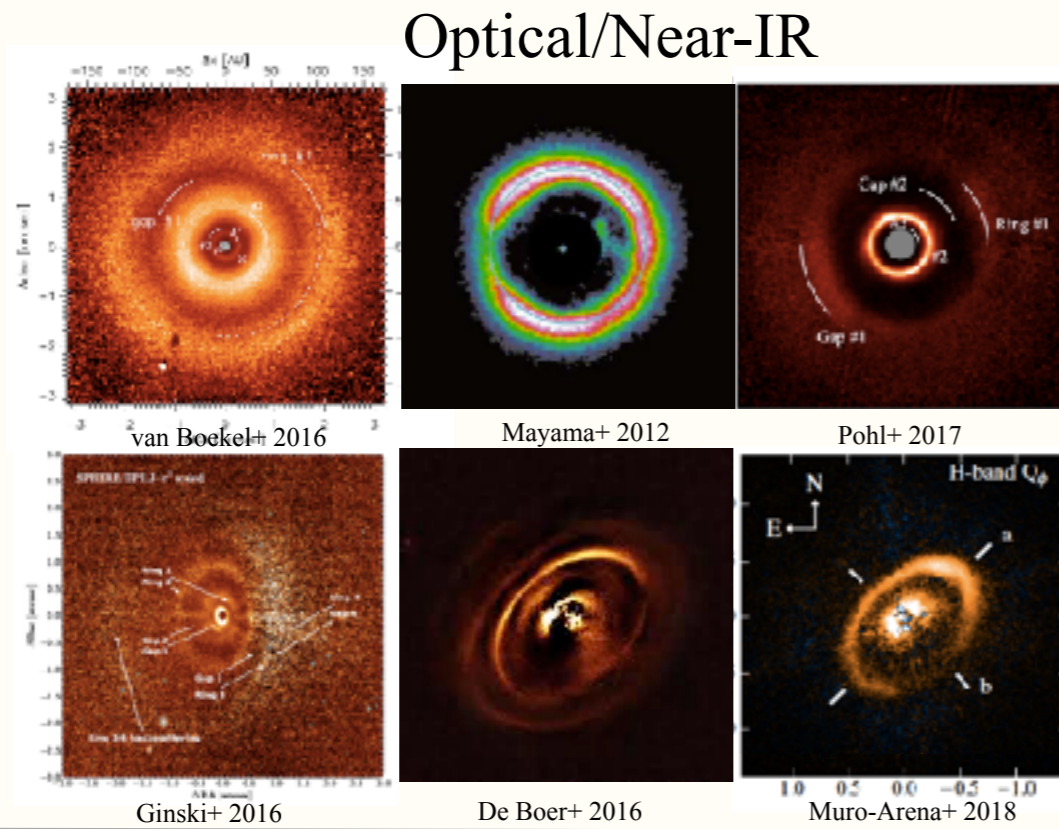
cm



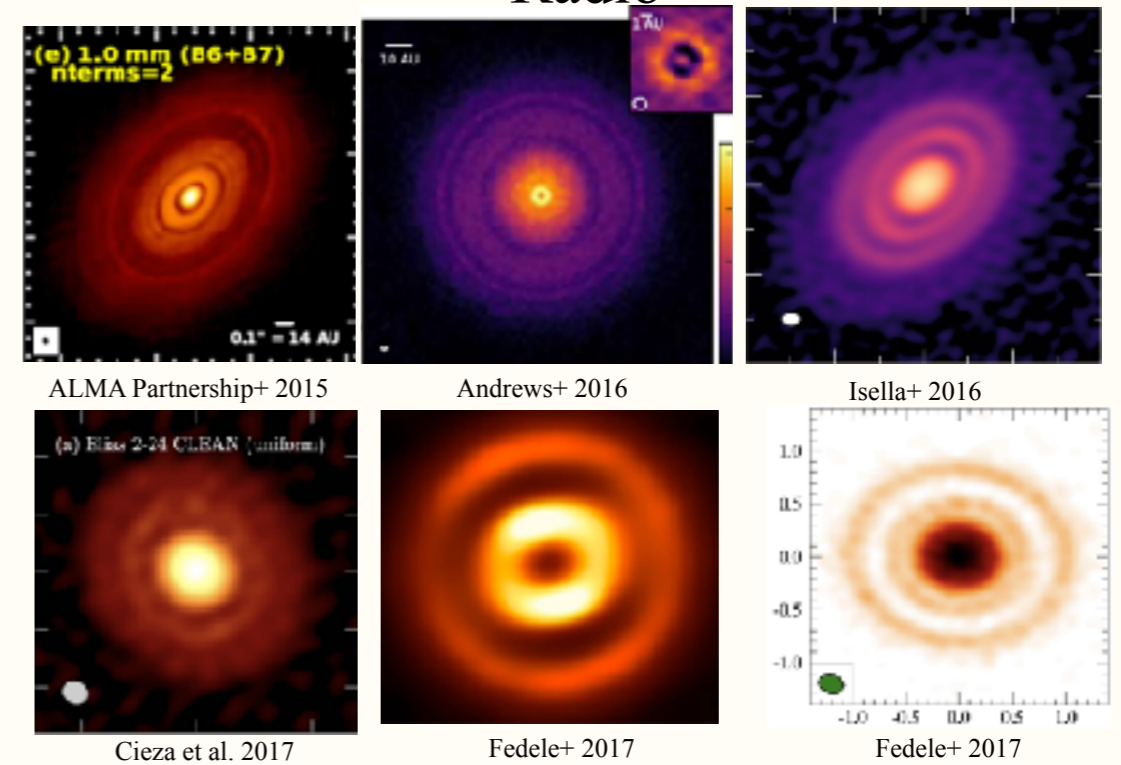
km

Diverse disk features

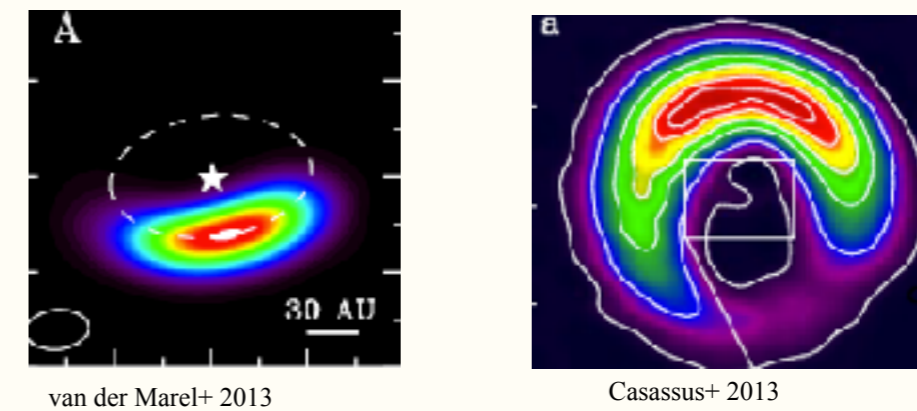
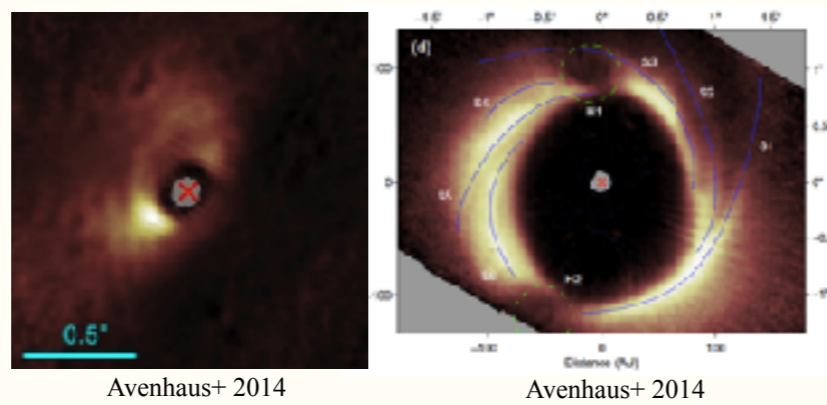
Rings
 $m=0$



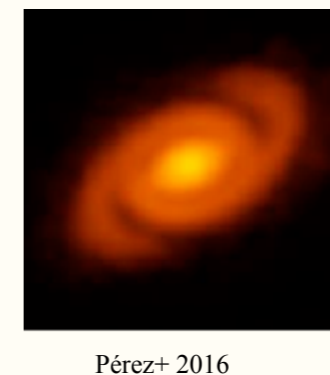
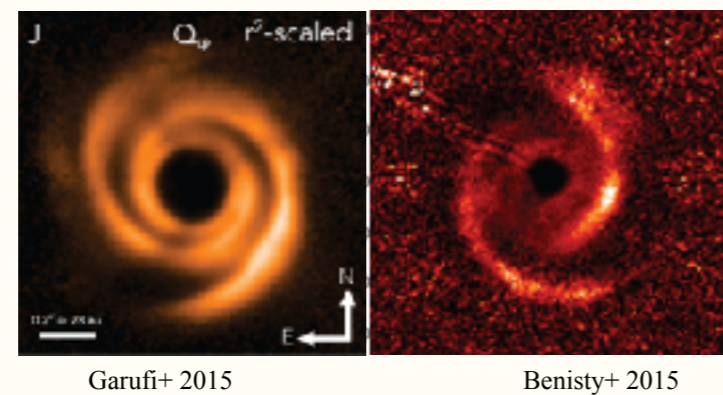
Radio



Lopsided structure
 $m=1$

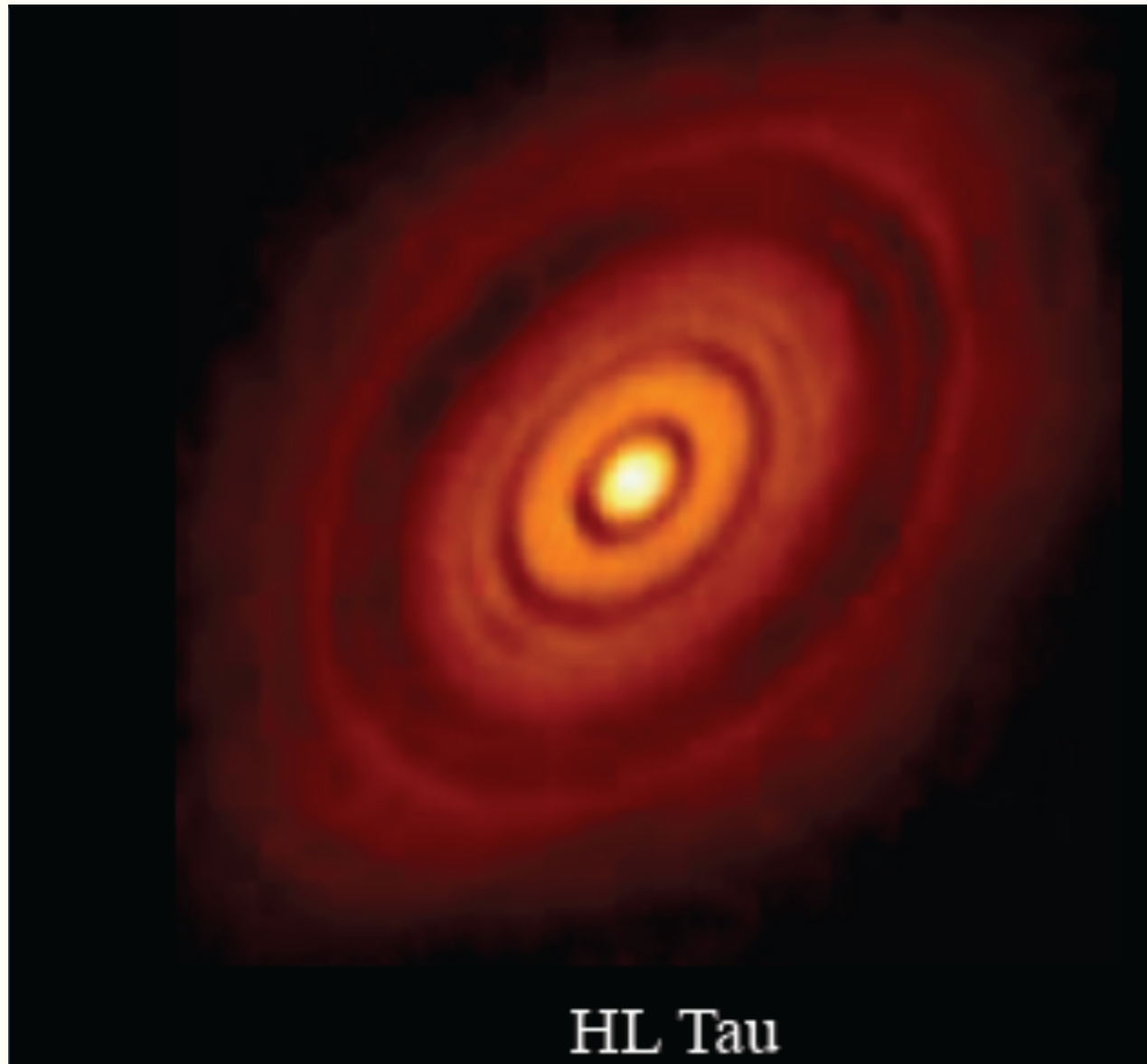


Spirals
 $m=2$

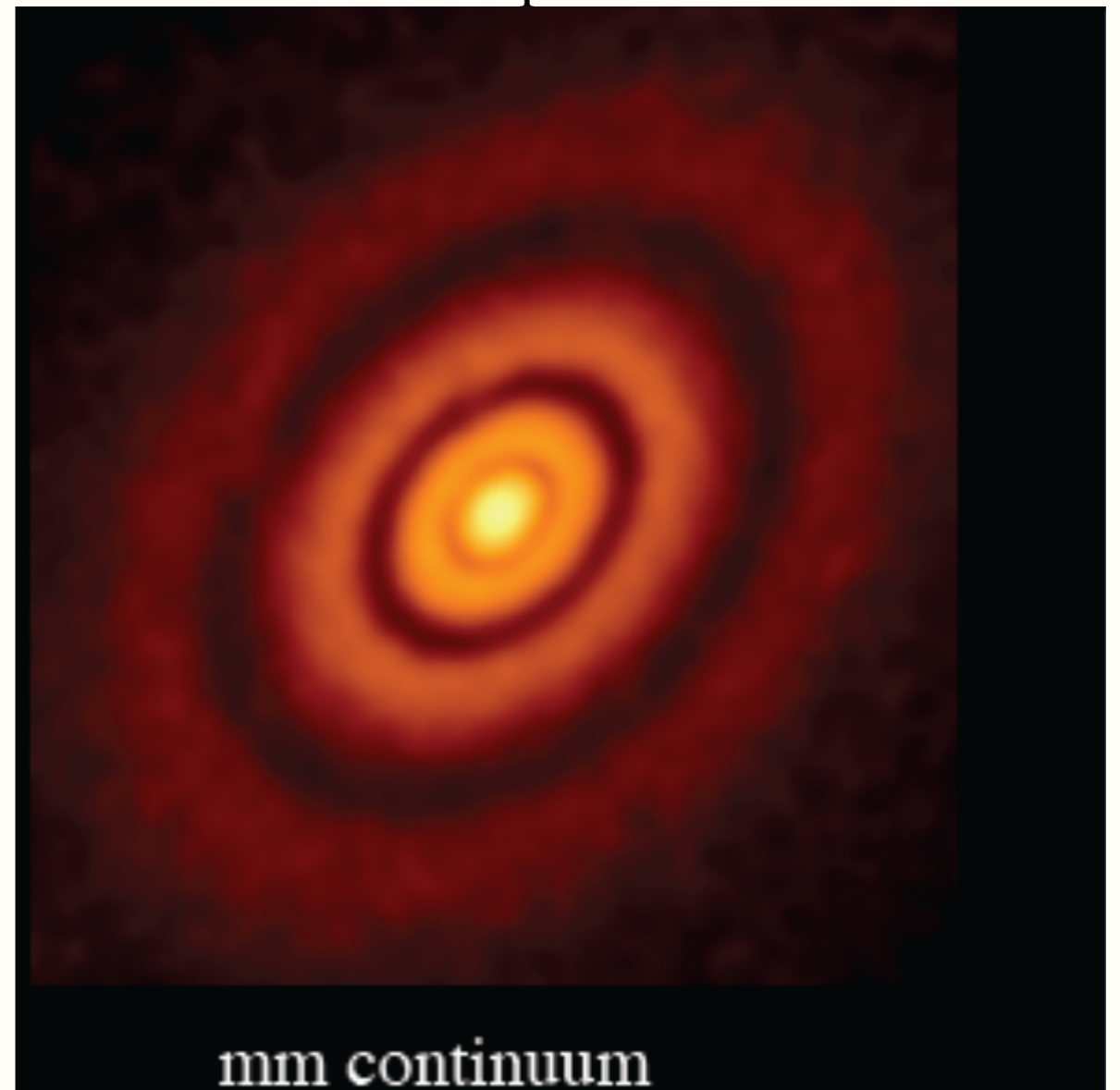


Dust: Rings

Observations



Simulations+MCRT:
3x0.2 M_J planets



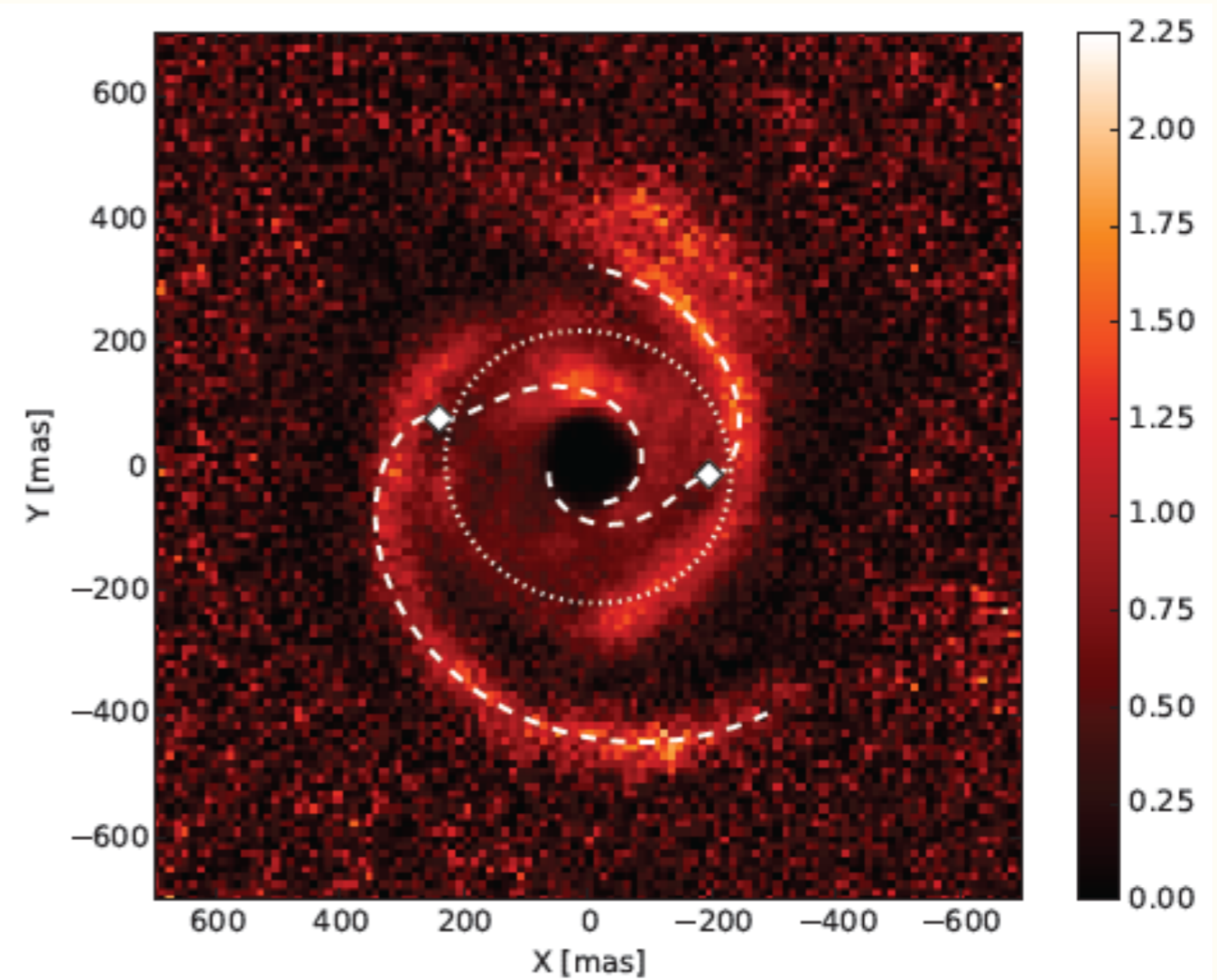
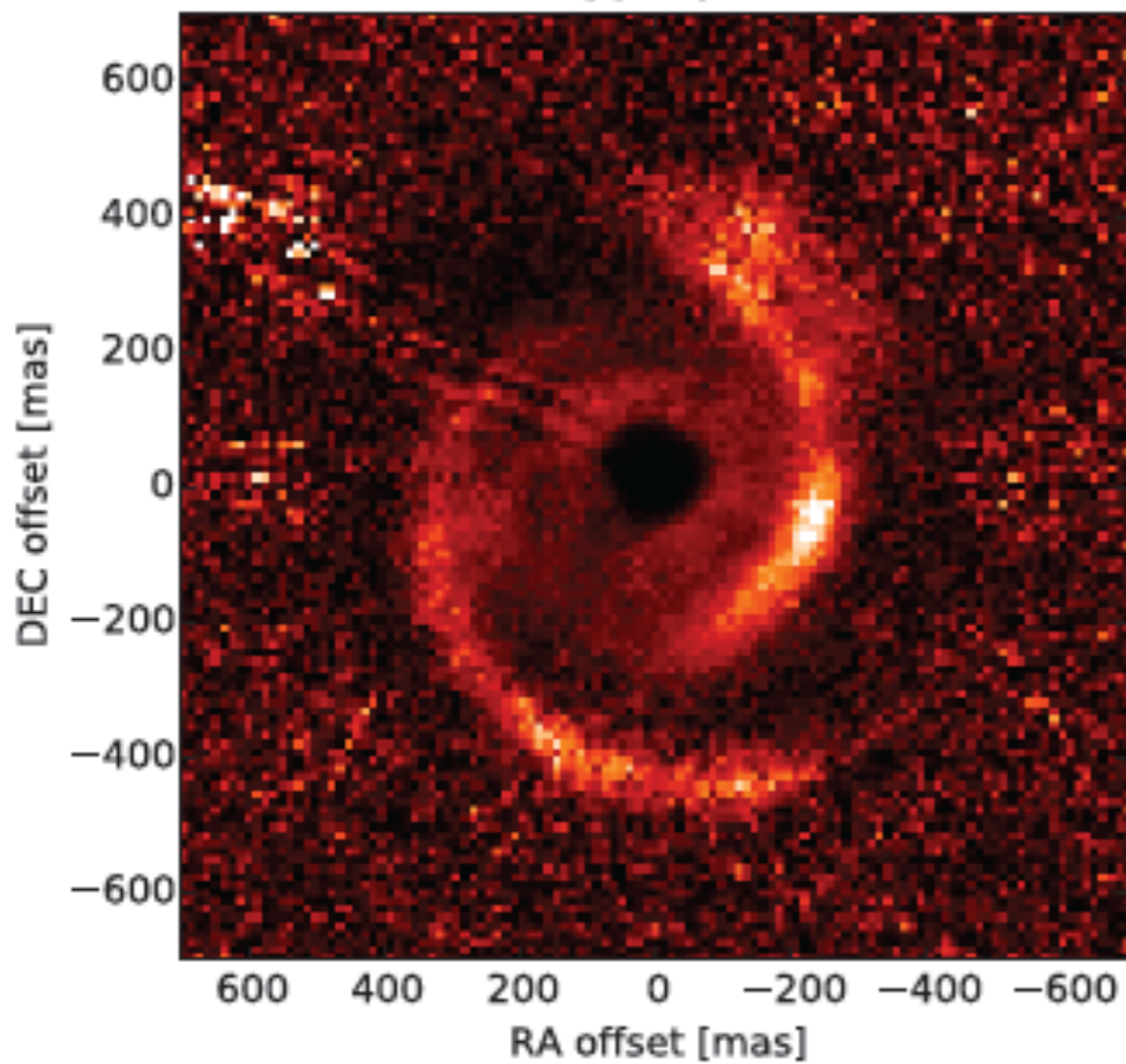
Dong, Zhu et al. 2015a, Dipierro et al. 2016

Dust: Spirals

Fitting the pitch angle suggests a too hot disk

MWC 758

At 50 AU, $T \sim 300$ K



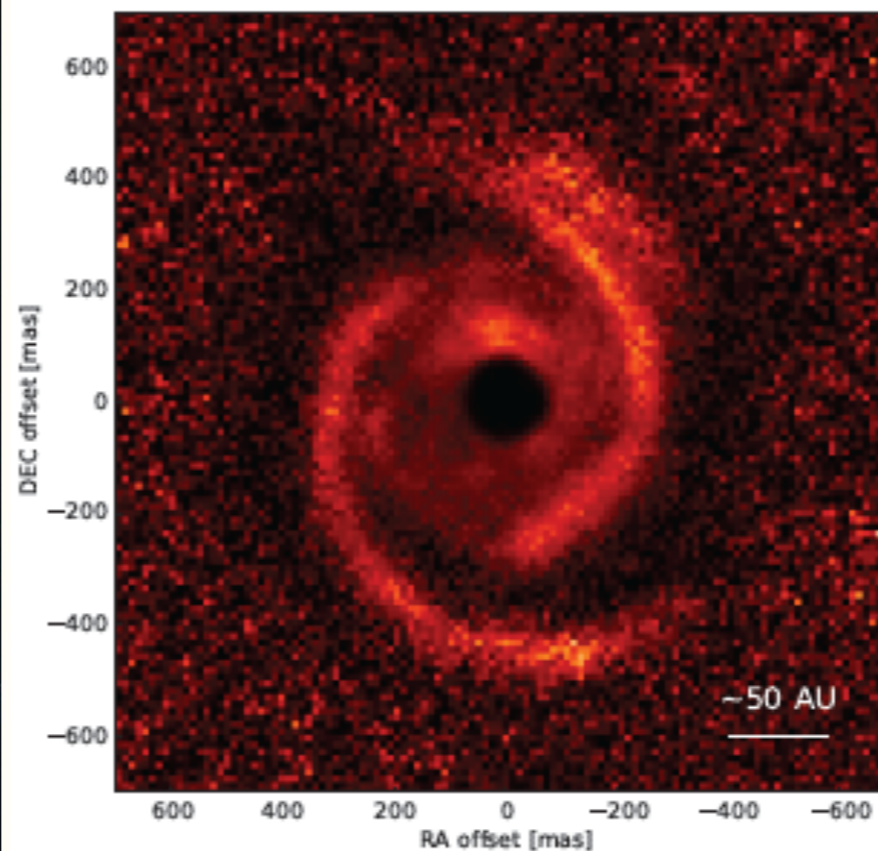
Benisty et al. 2015

Spirals: Grand design



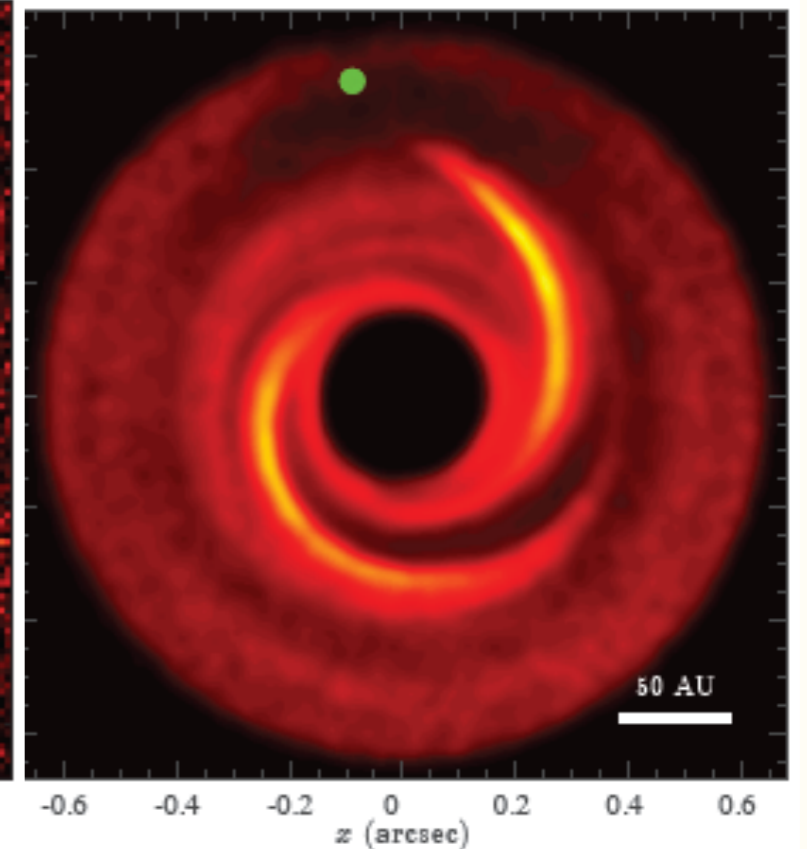
M51

Observation



Benisty et al. 2015

Simulation

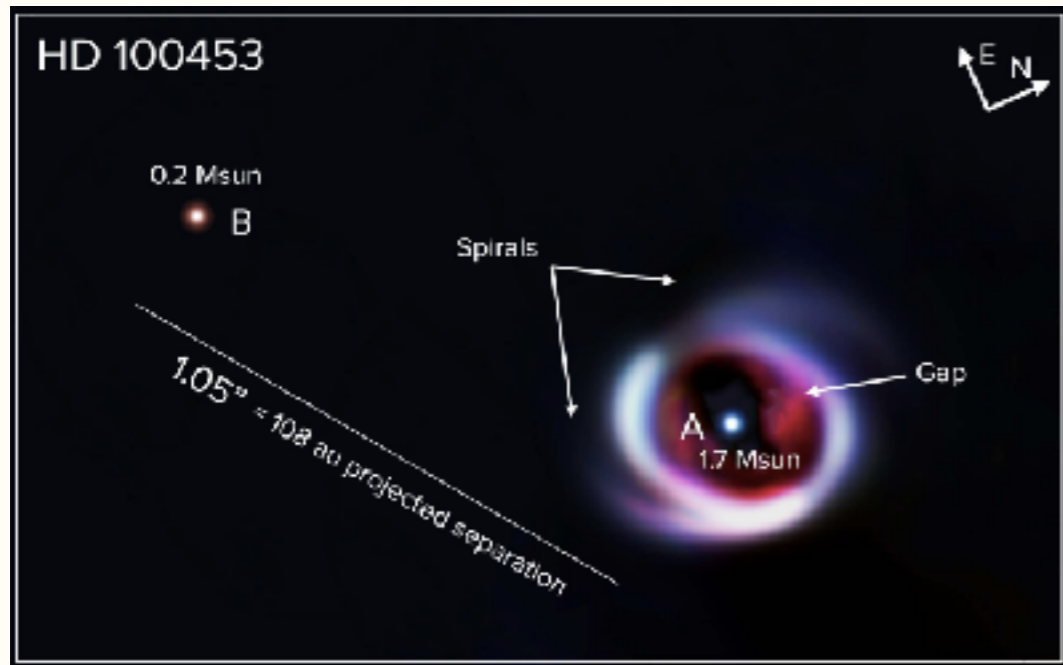


Dong, Zhu et al. 2015b
Zhu, Dong et al. 2015

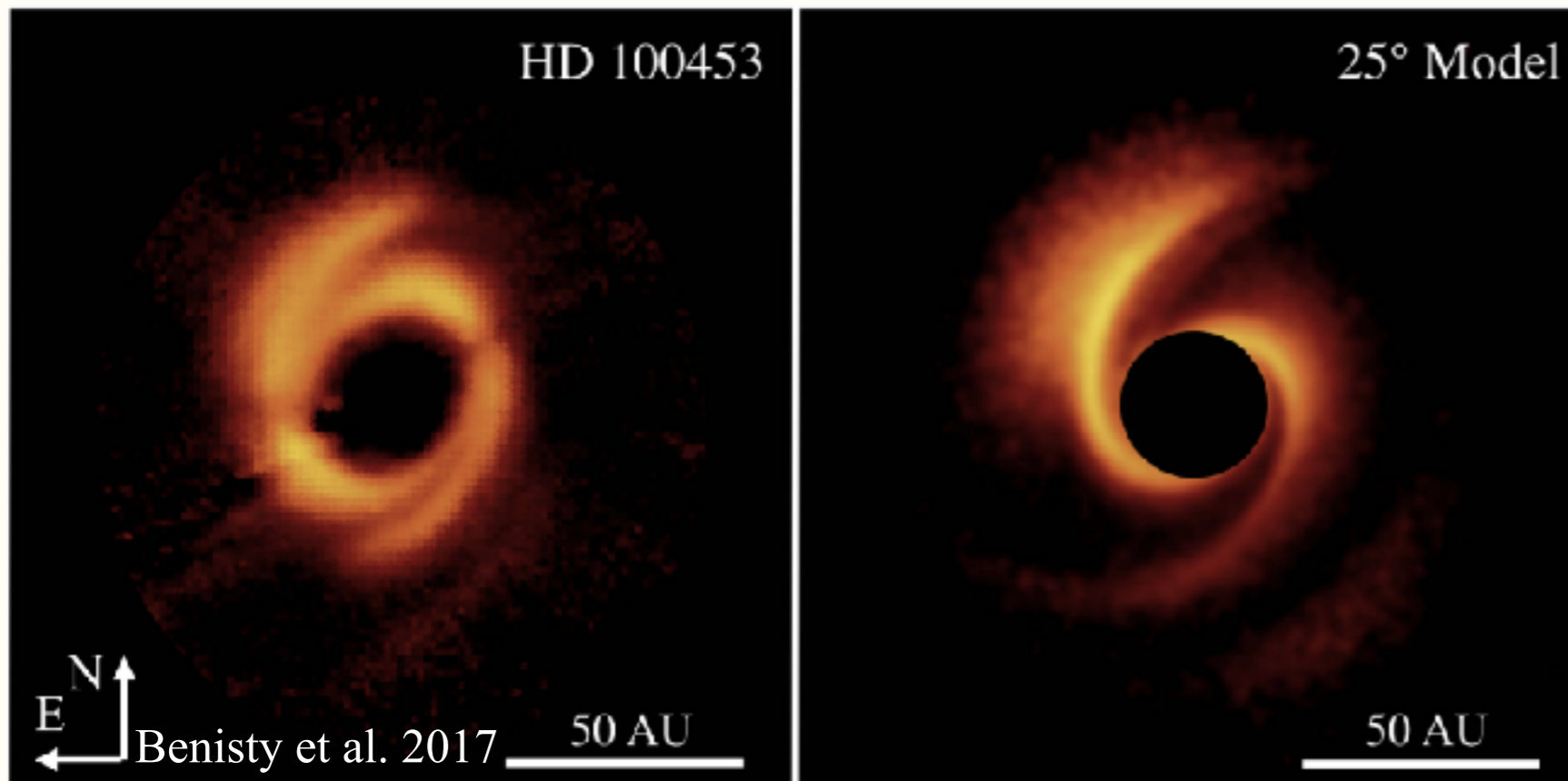
6 M_J planet

How to test the theory?

1. Use binaries as a test



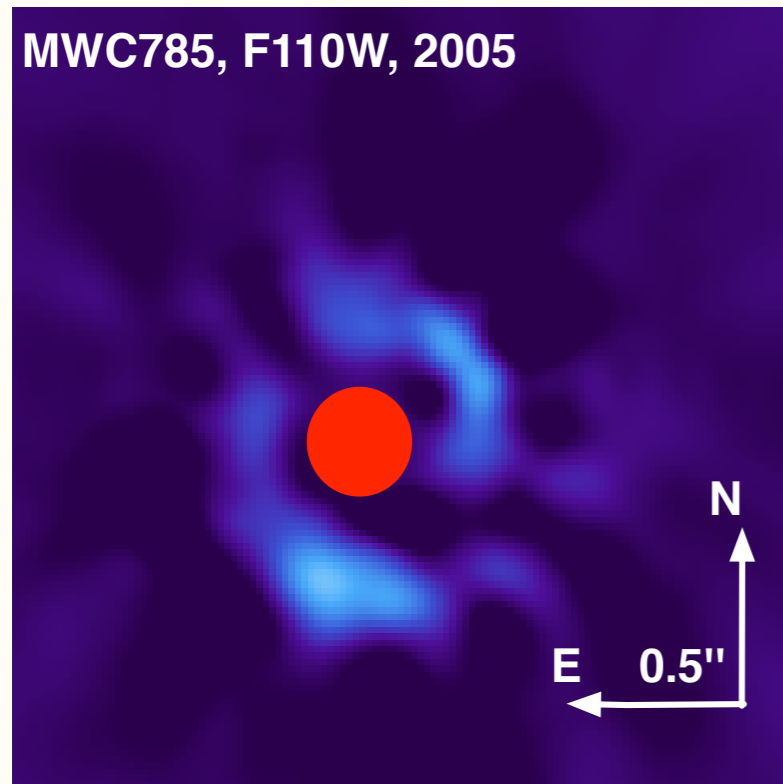
Wagner et al. 2015



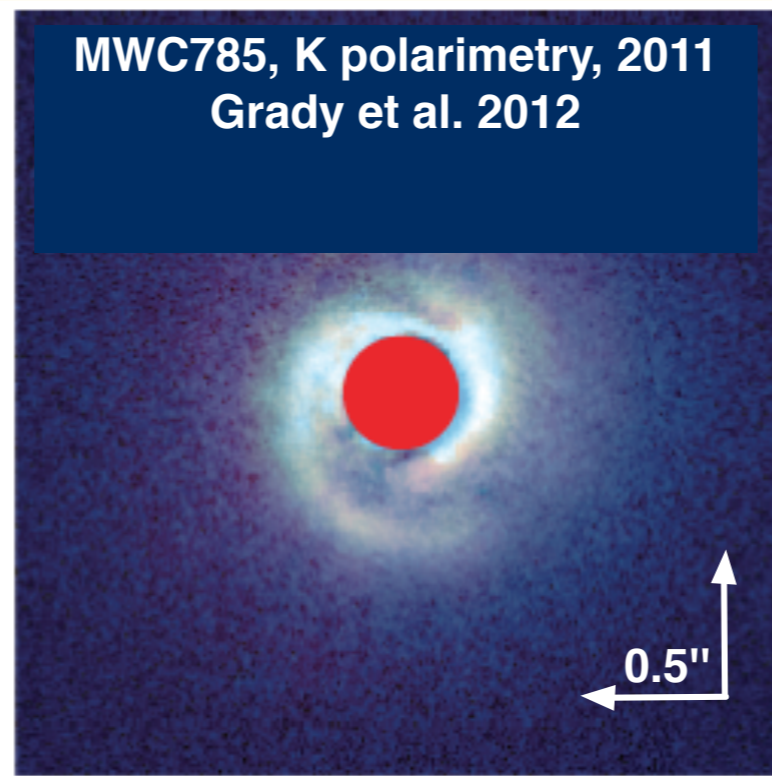
Wagner et al. 2018

How to test the theory?

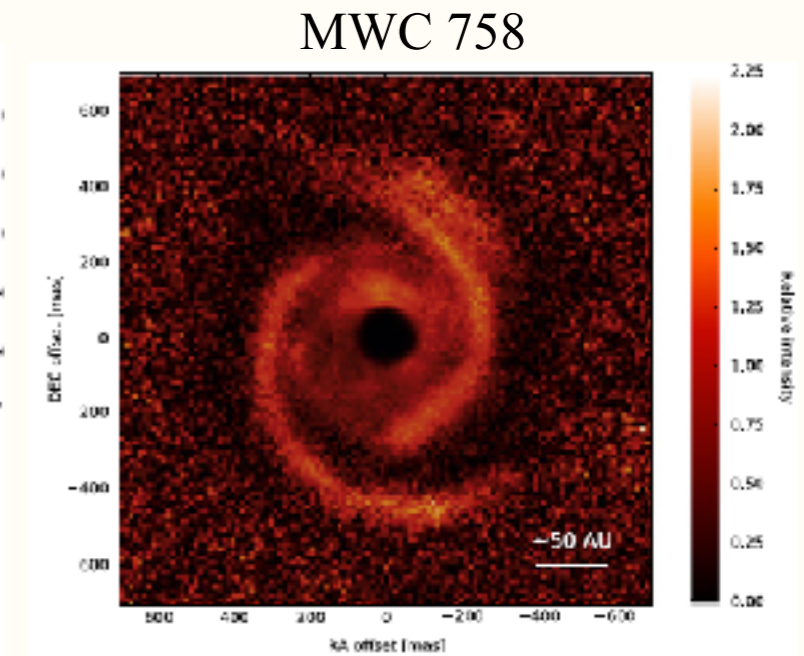
2. Spiral Patterns over Time



2005 Hubble observation

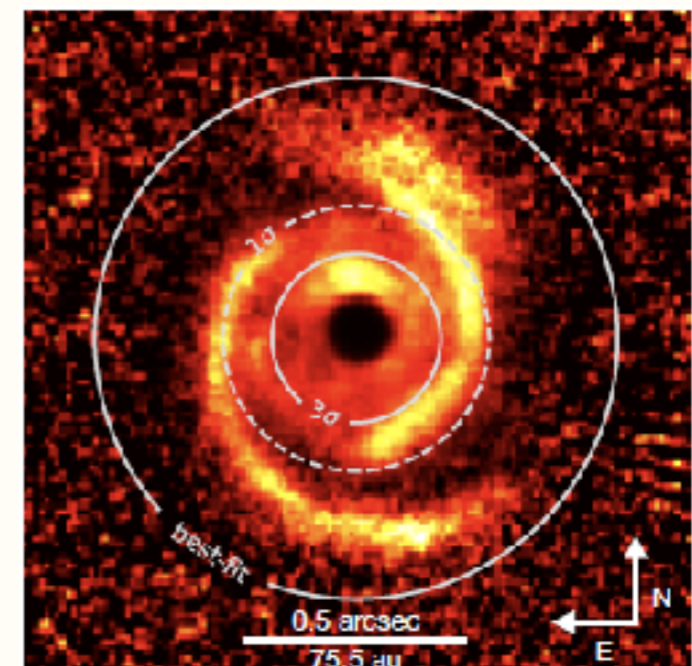


2012 Subaru observation
by Grady et al. 2012



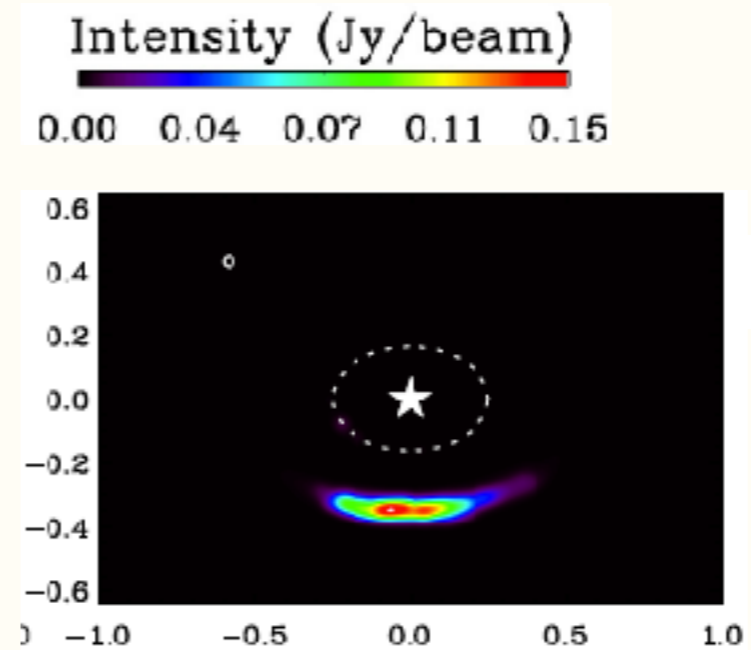
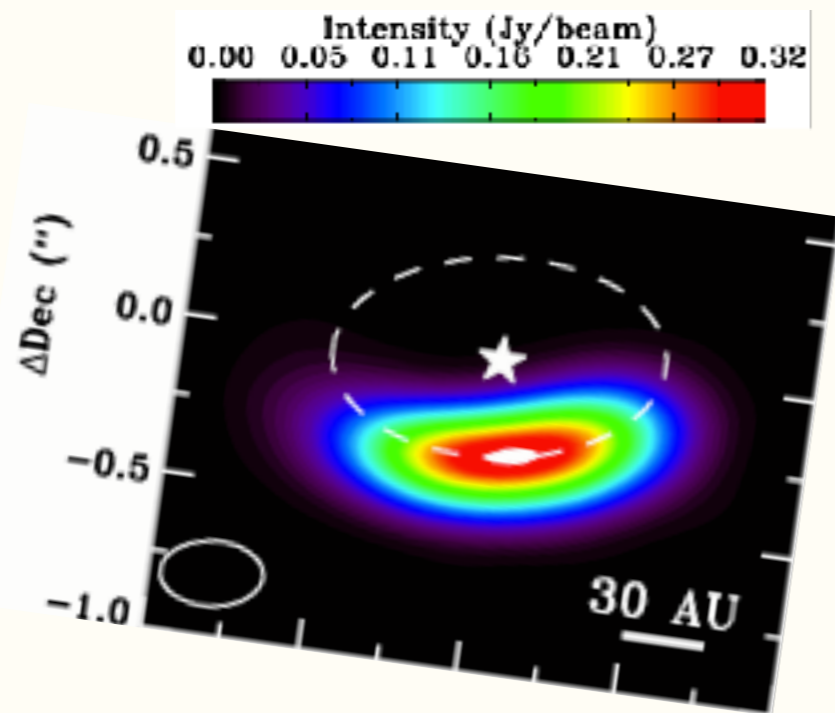
VLT Observations
by Benisty et al. 2015

Planets at 30 AU, 10 years, rotates 30°
Planets at 150 AU, 10 years, rotates 2.7°



Ren + 2018

Dust: lopsided structure



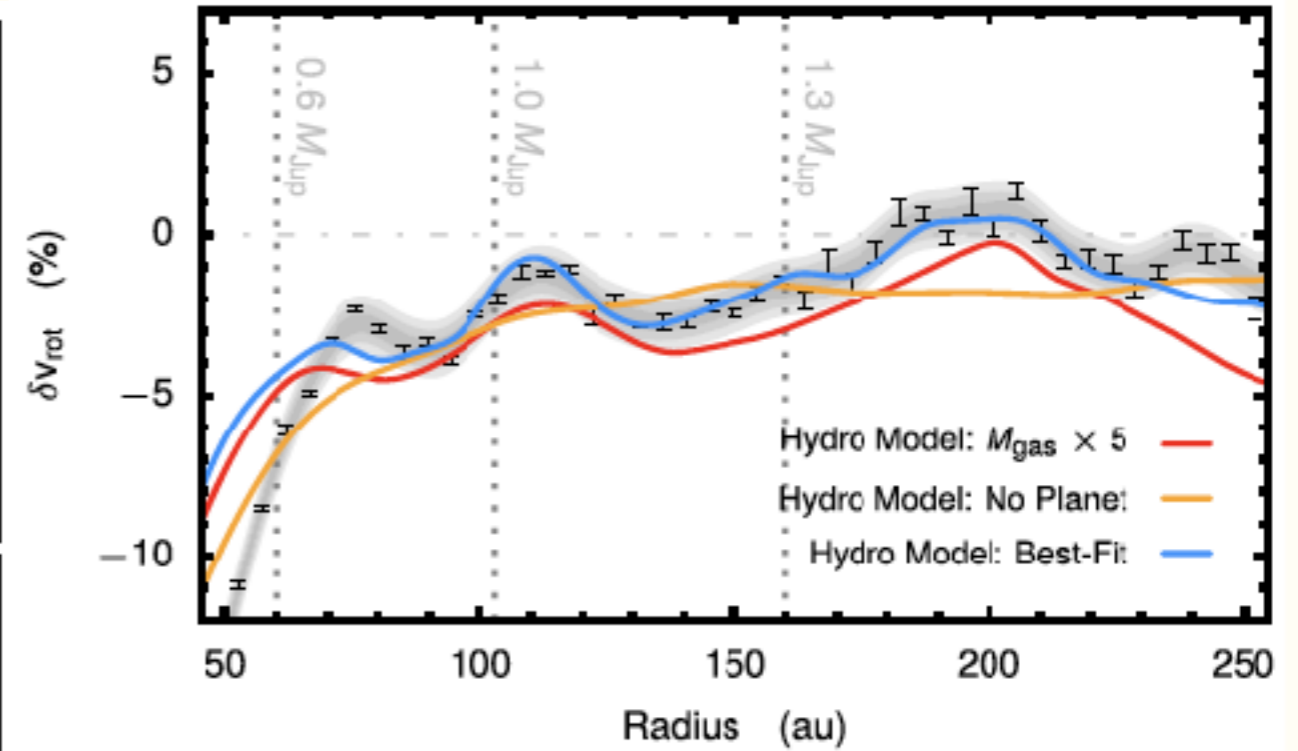
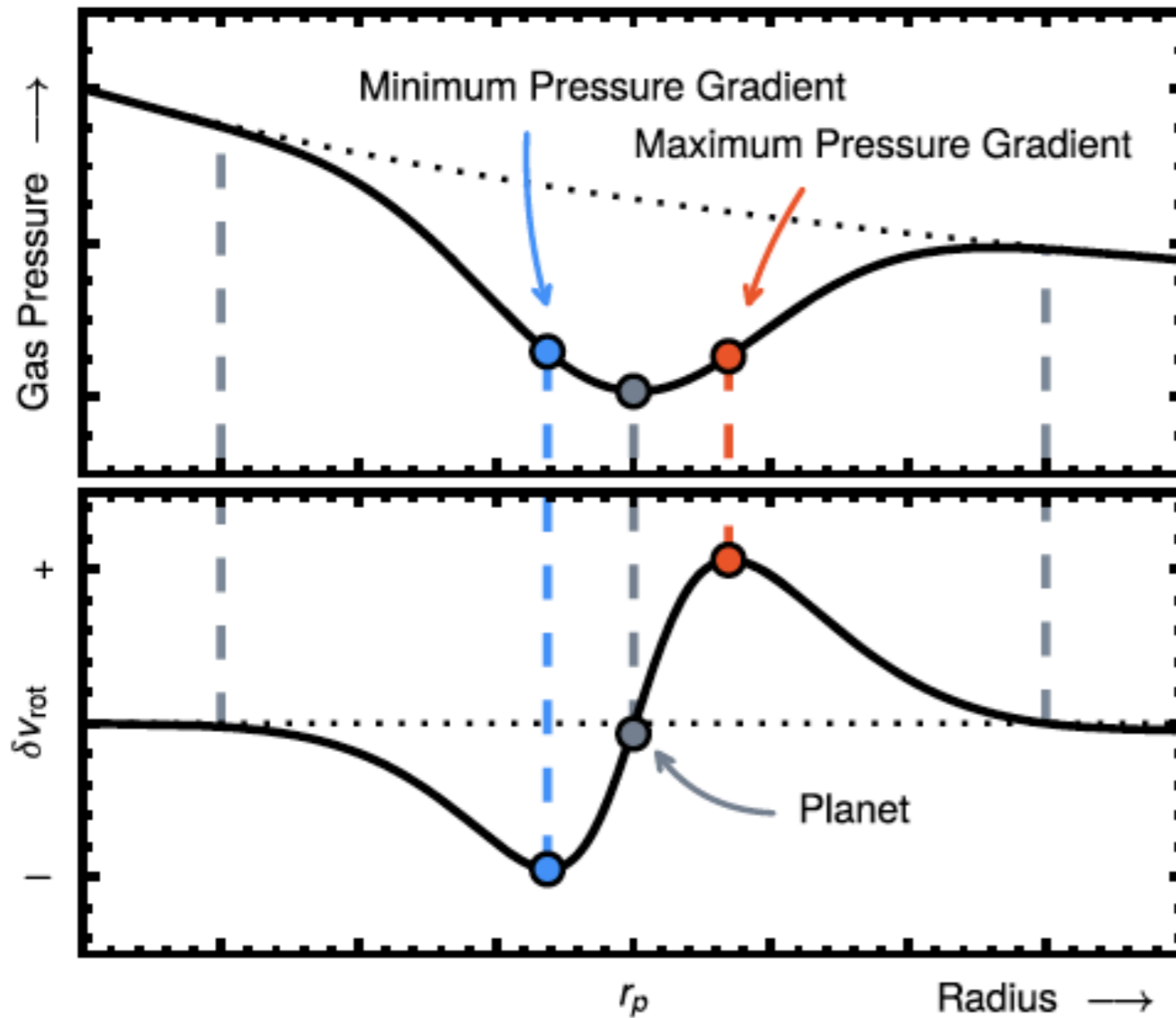
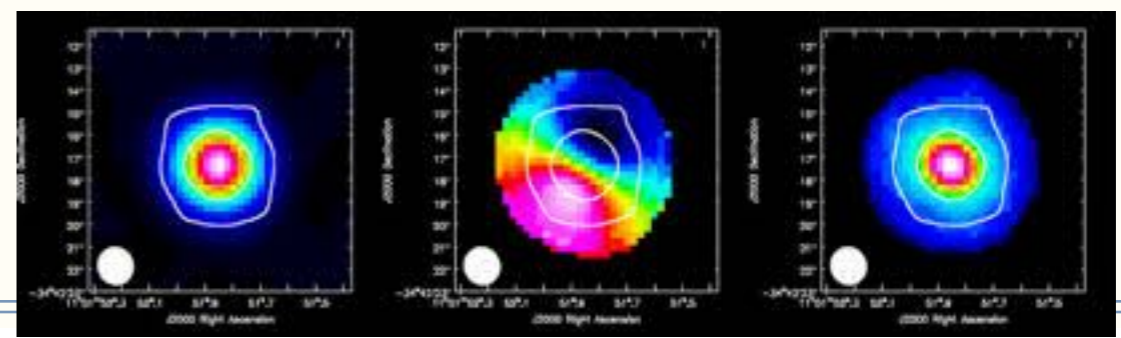
Cycle 3

Zhu & Stone 2014

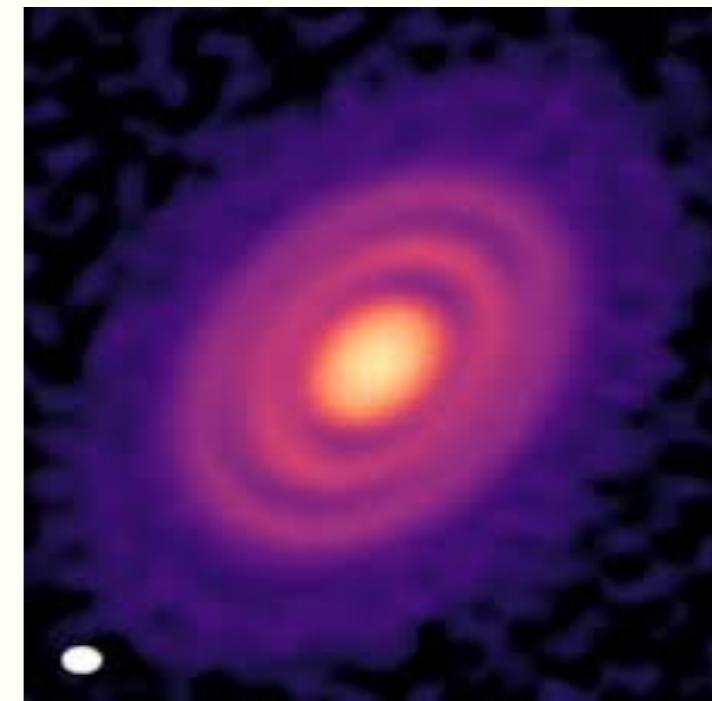
See also Lyra & Lin 2013, Barge et al. 2017



Gas dynamics: Rings

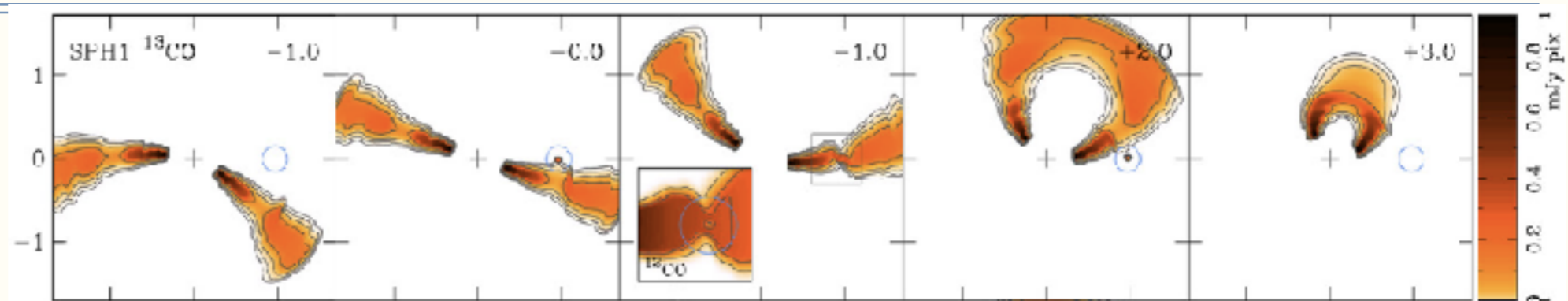
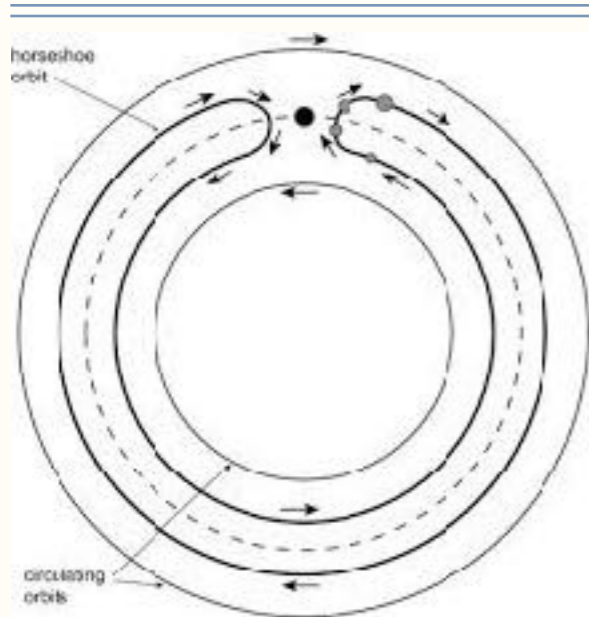


0.6, 1.0, 1.3 M_J



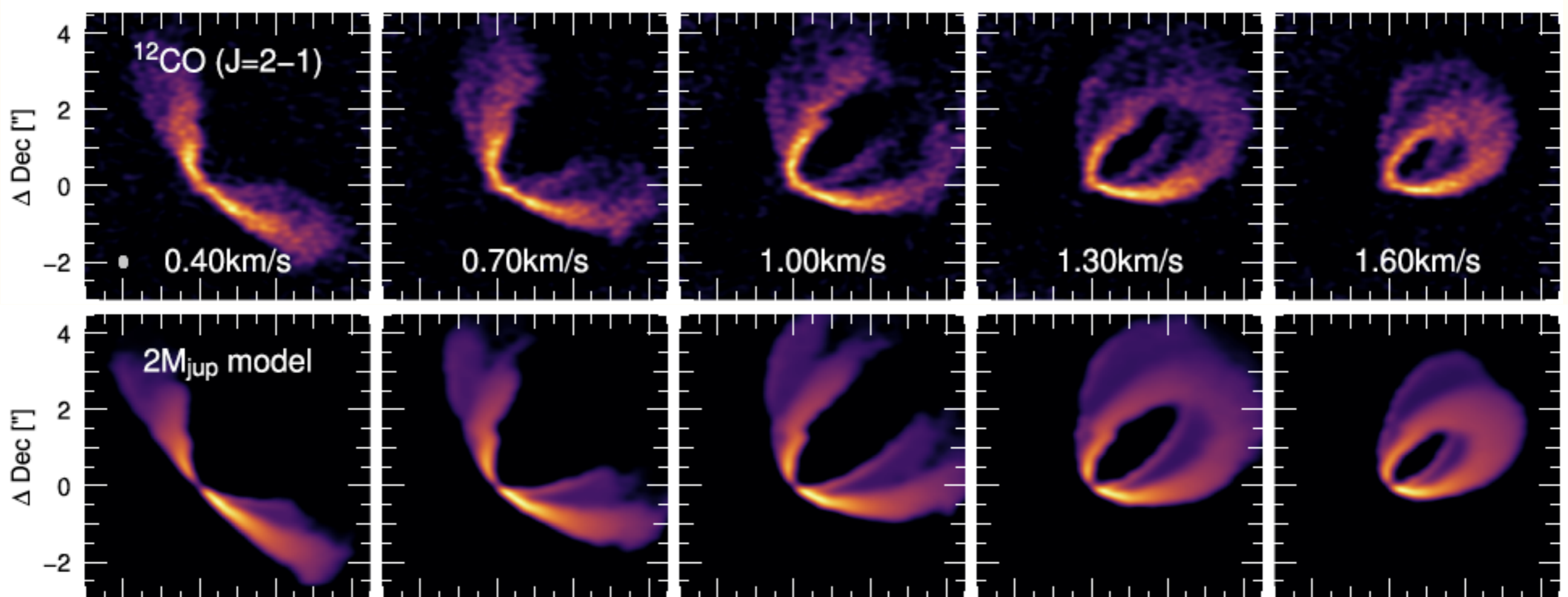
Teague et al. 2018

Gas kinematics: horseshoe around the planet



Perez et al. 2015

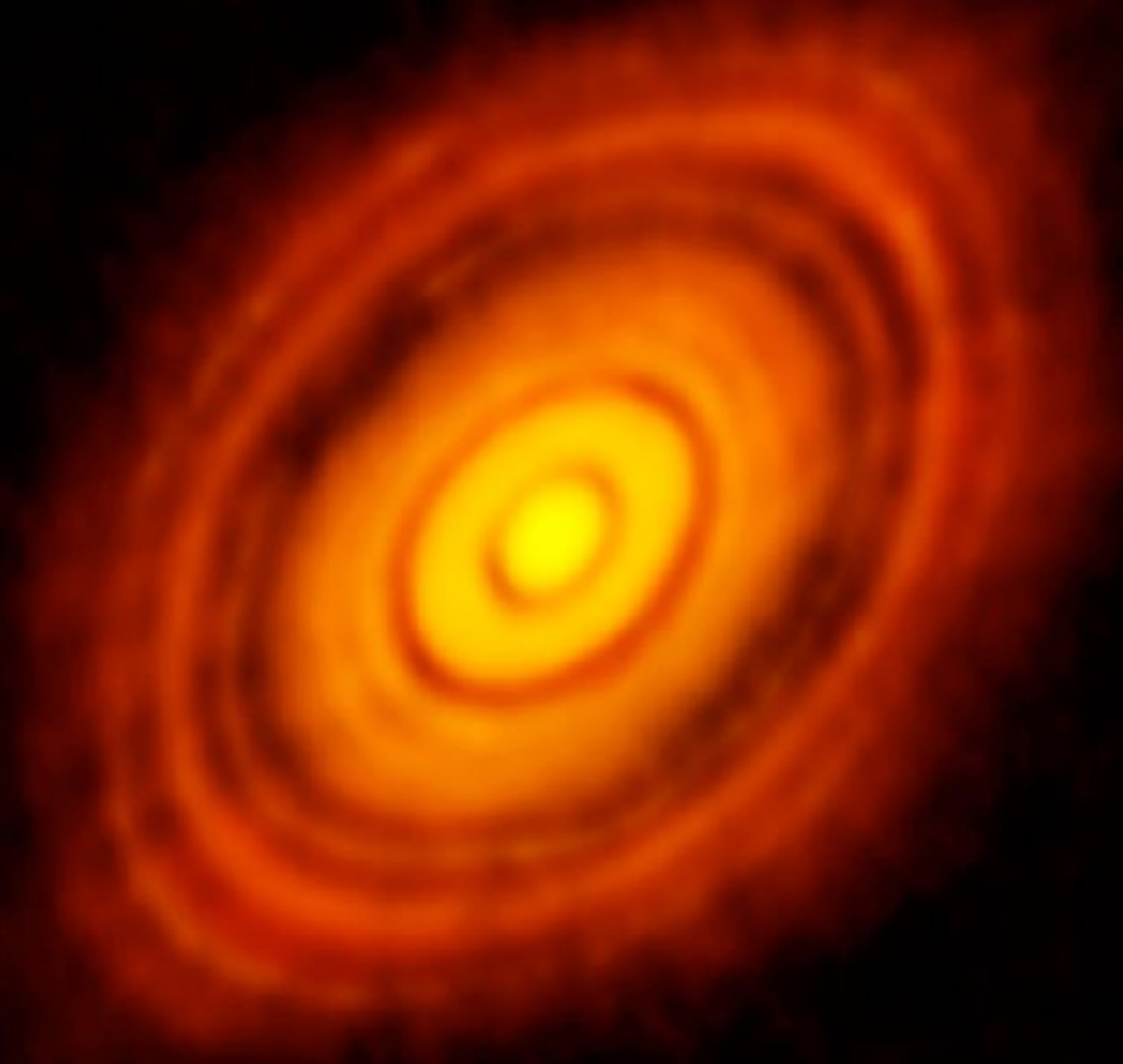
A 2 M_J planet at 260 AU

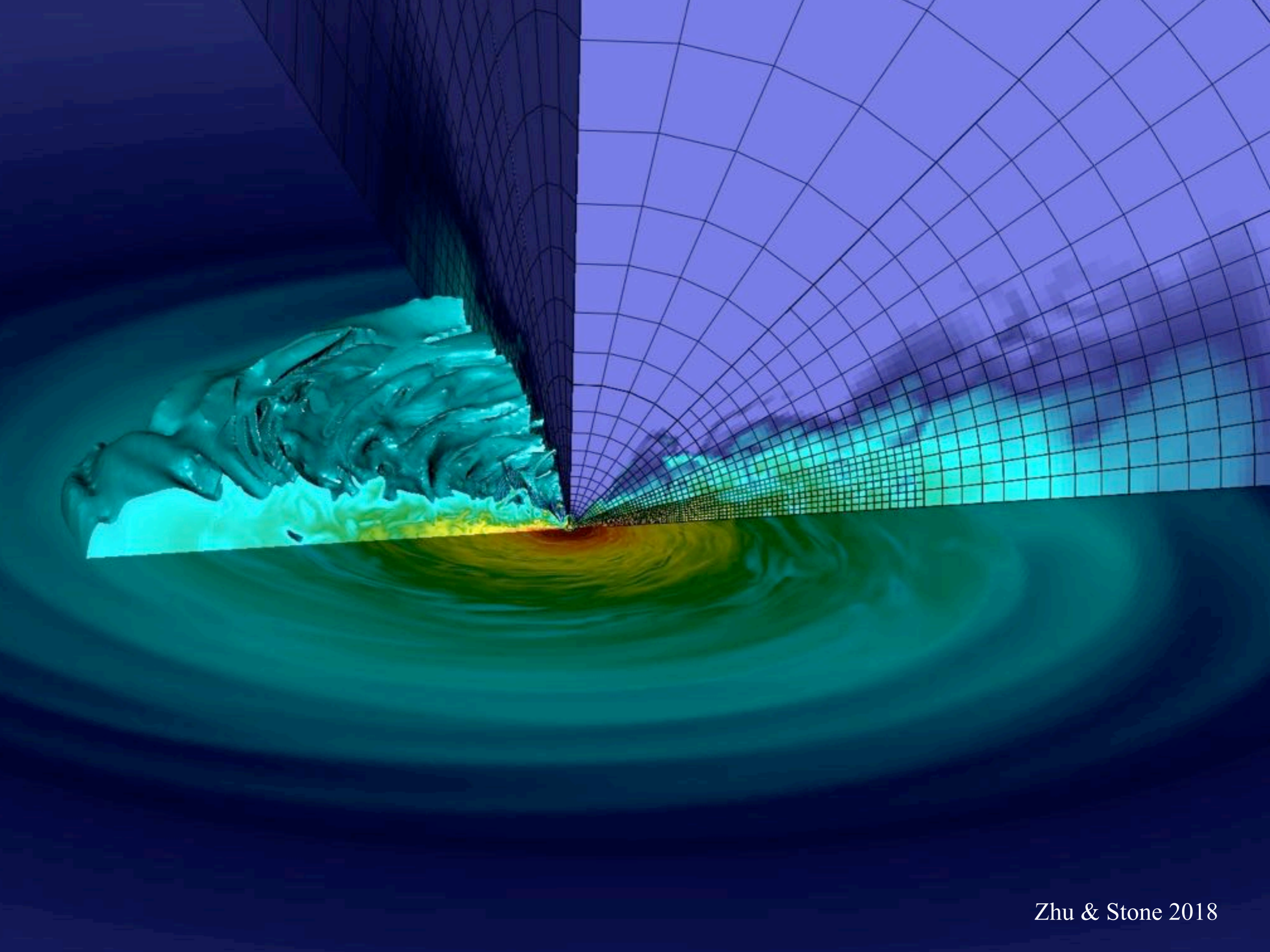


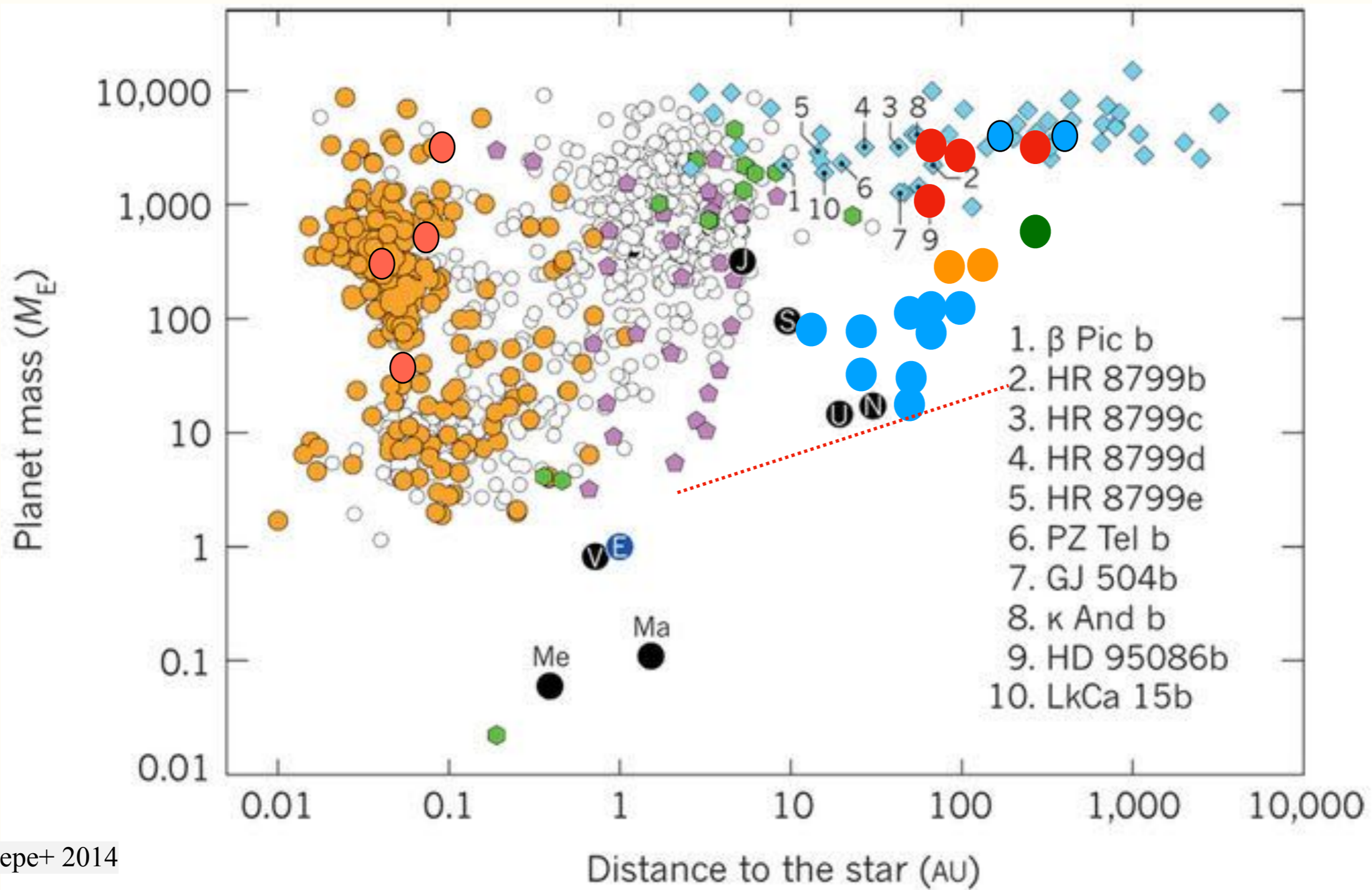
Pinte et al. 2018

Summary

- Planet statistics is being nailed down
 - Compare protoplanetary disks with exoplanets
 - Mass budget problem
 - More comparisons to be made
 - Look for young planets
 - Direct Methods:
 - Indirect Methods:
 - Dust features: Gaps, Spirals, Blobs
 - Gas kinematics
- Are we sure that disk features are due to planets?
How to break the degeneracy?



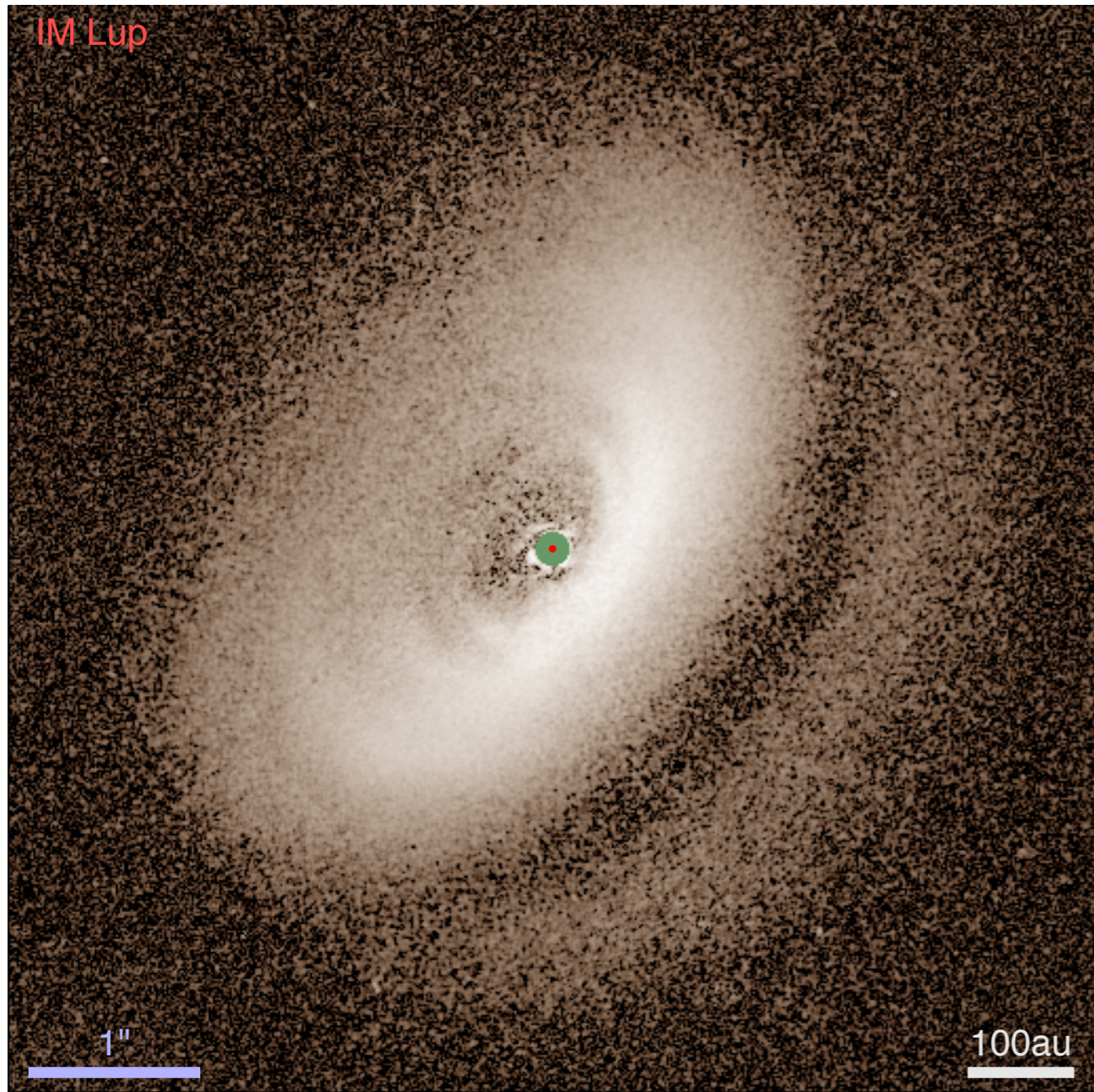




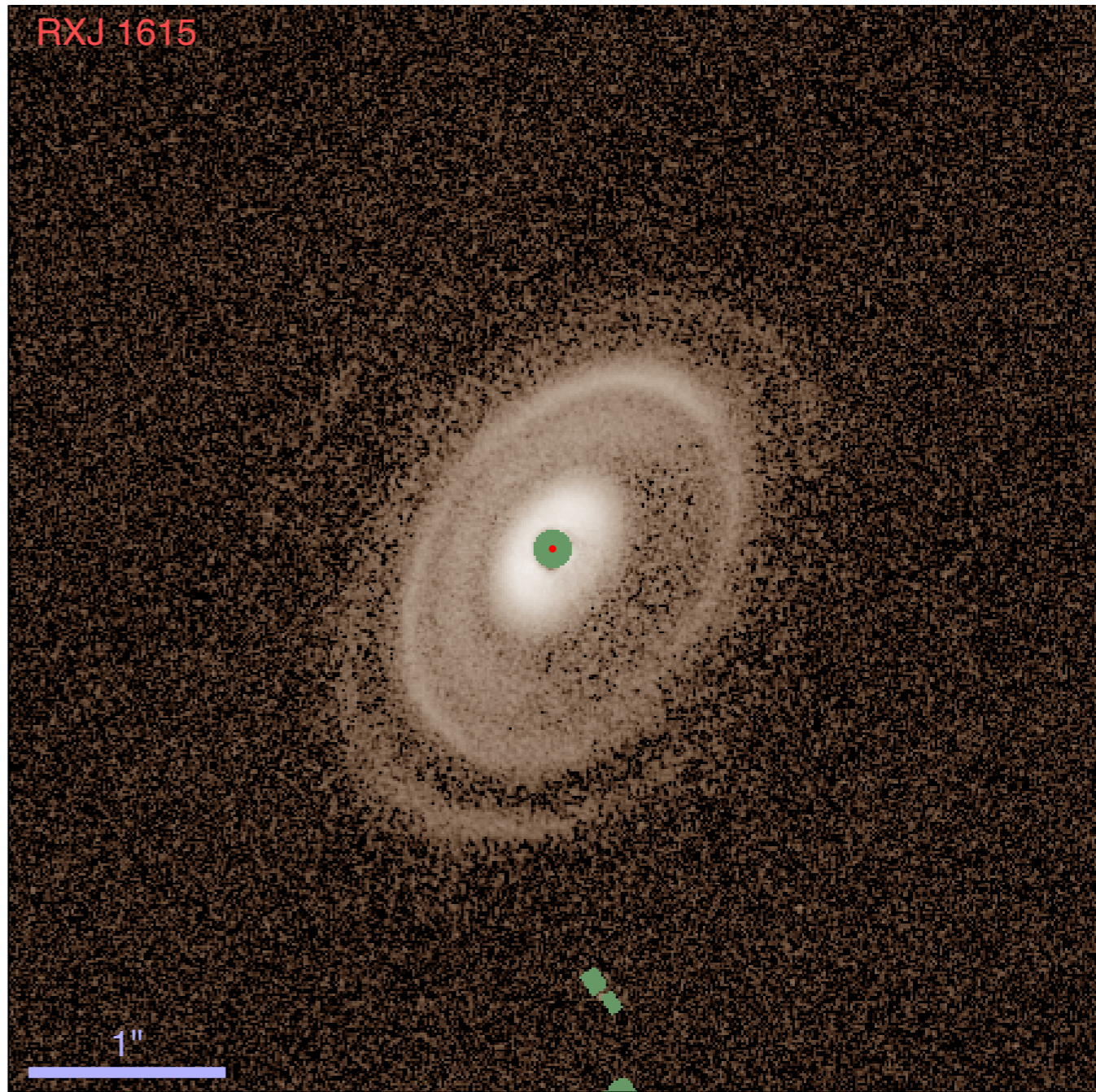
Pepe+ 2014

Dong+ 2015, Bae+ 2016, Isella+ 2016 Meru+ 2017, Dipierro+ 2018, Fedele+ 2018, Teague+ 2018, Pinte+ 2018

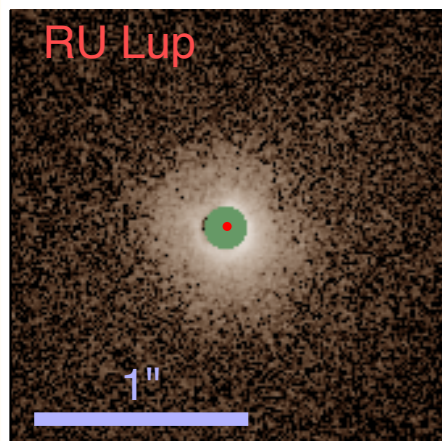
IM Lup



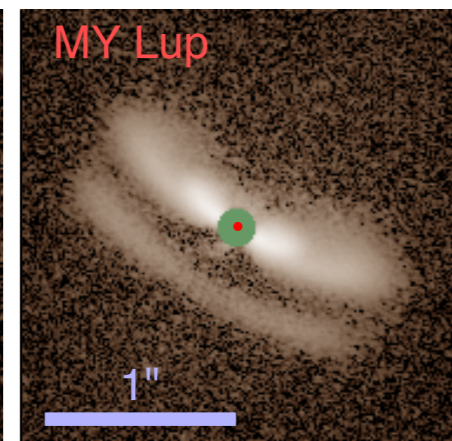
RXJ 1615



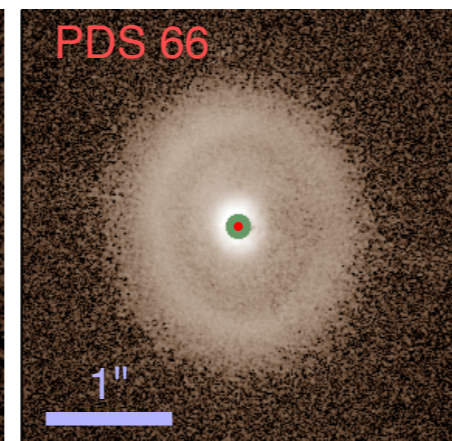
RU Lup



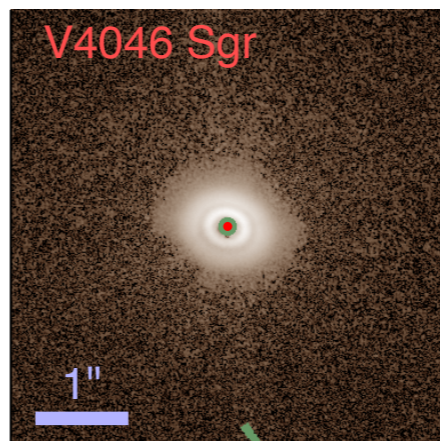
MY Lup



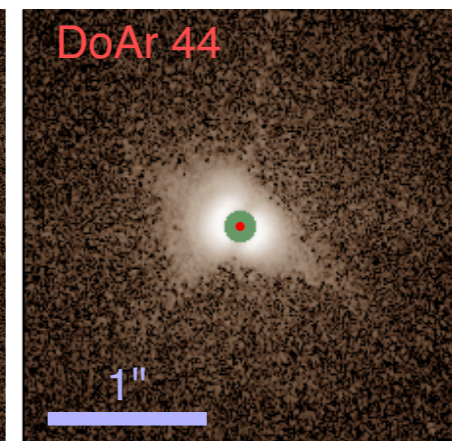
PDS 66



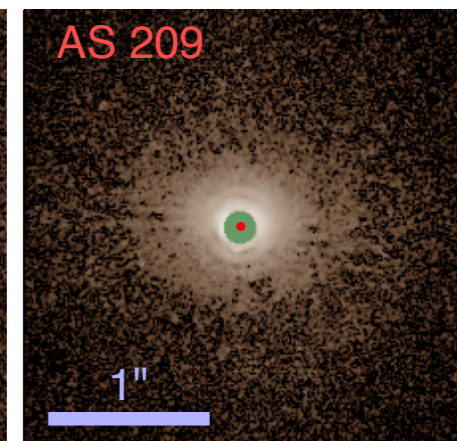
V4046 Sgr



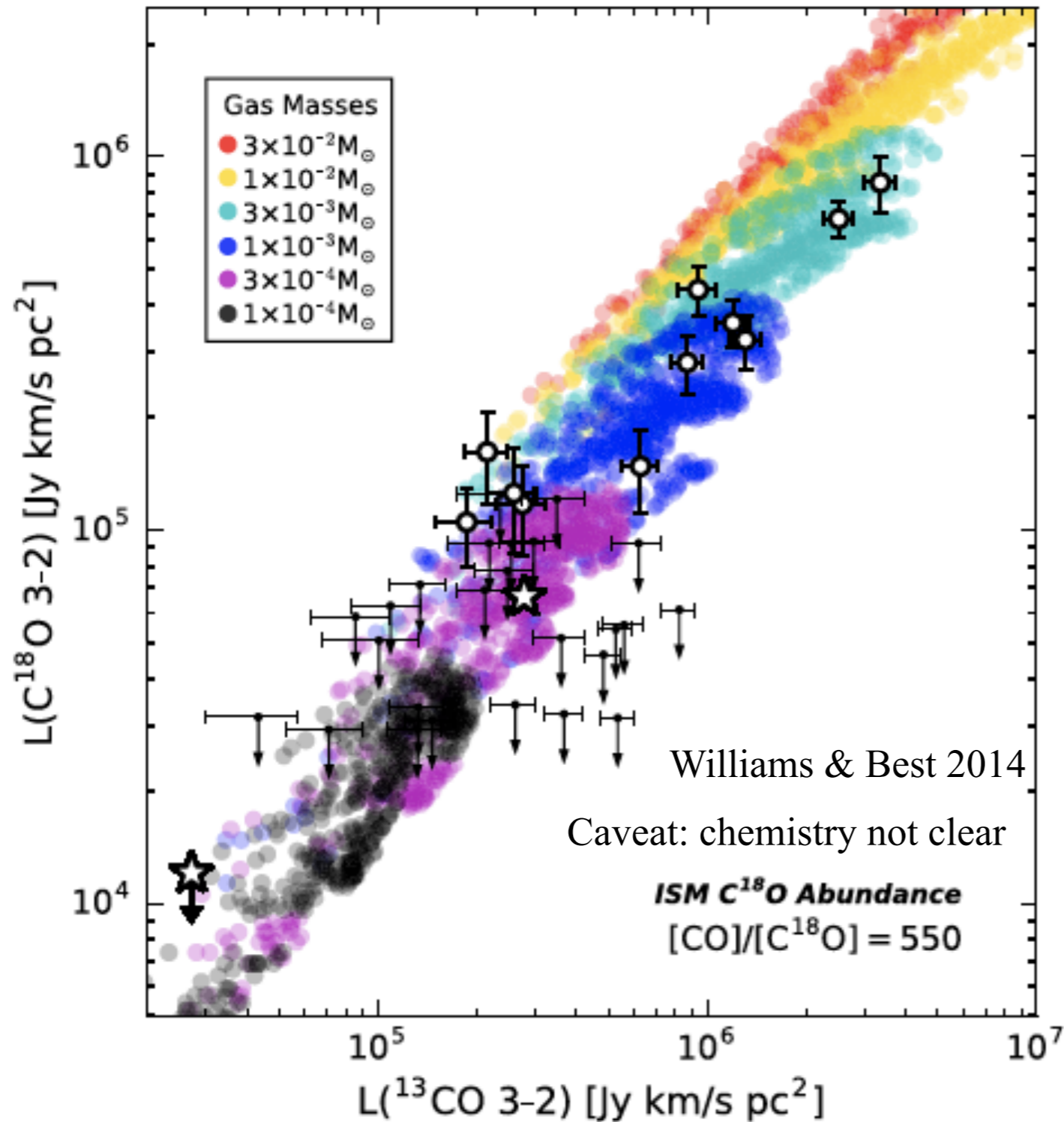
DoAr 44



AS 209



Using CO to estimate the gas mass



Most disks have mass less than M_J

There appears to be a mass budget problem:

Najita & Kenyon 2014

The mean solid mass in Kepler planets ~ 10 earth mass within 1 AU

Dong & Zhu 2013, Chiang & Laughlin 2013

10% FGK star have Jupiter or super-Jupiter

Earth analog fraction, η_{\oplus}

Extrapolated!!!! 1-2 R_{\oplus} , 300-700 days

