

Transition Disks

Valentin Christiaens

Universidad de Chile - Université de Liège

Thesis advisors: Simon Casassus - Olivier Absil



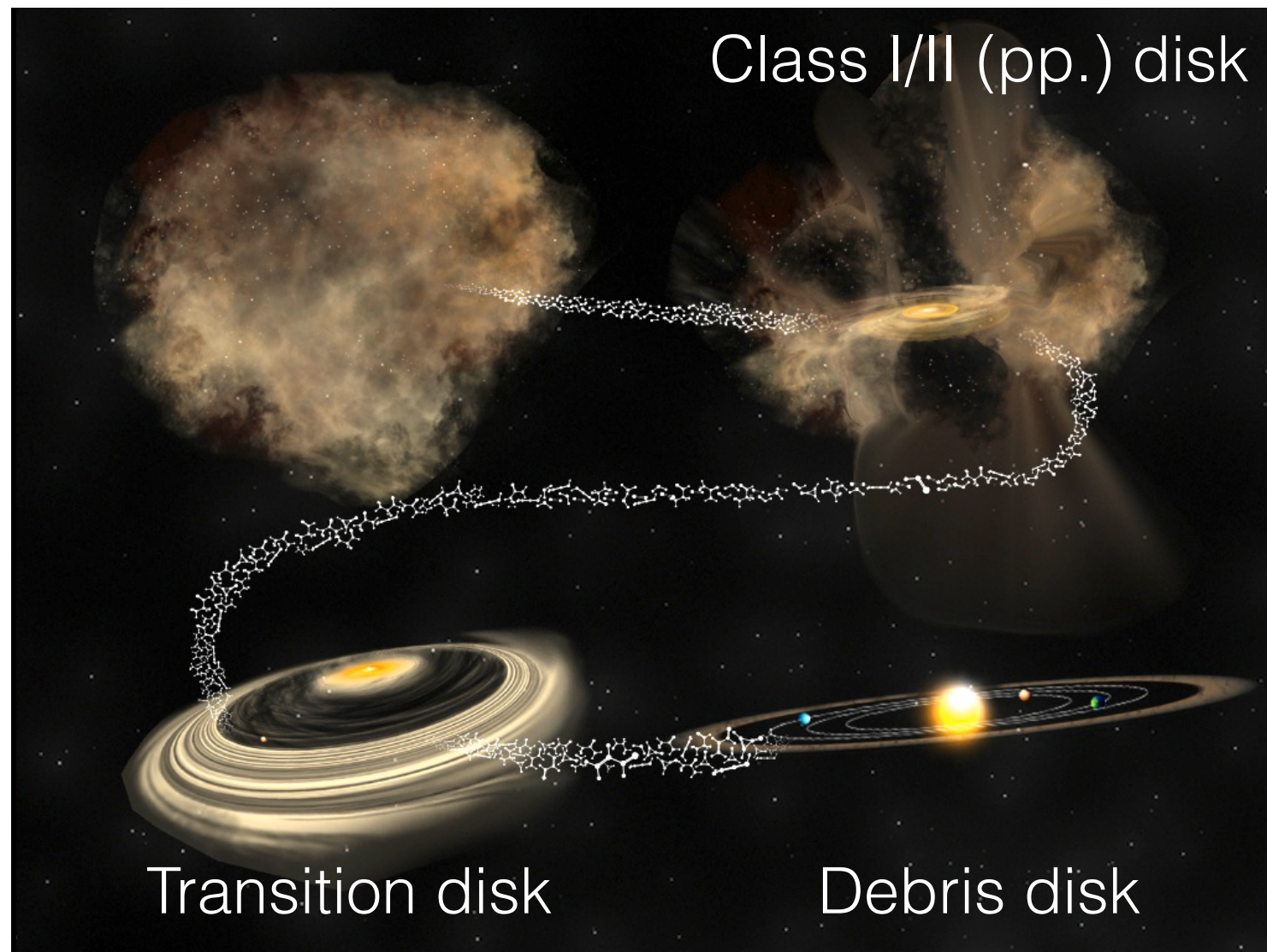
Outline

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?
2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks
3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

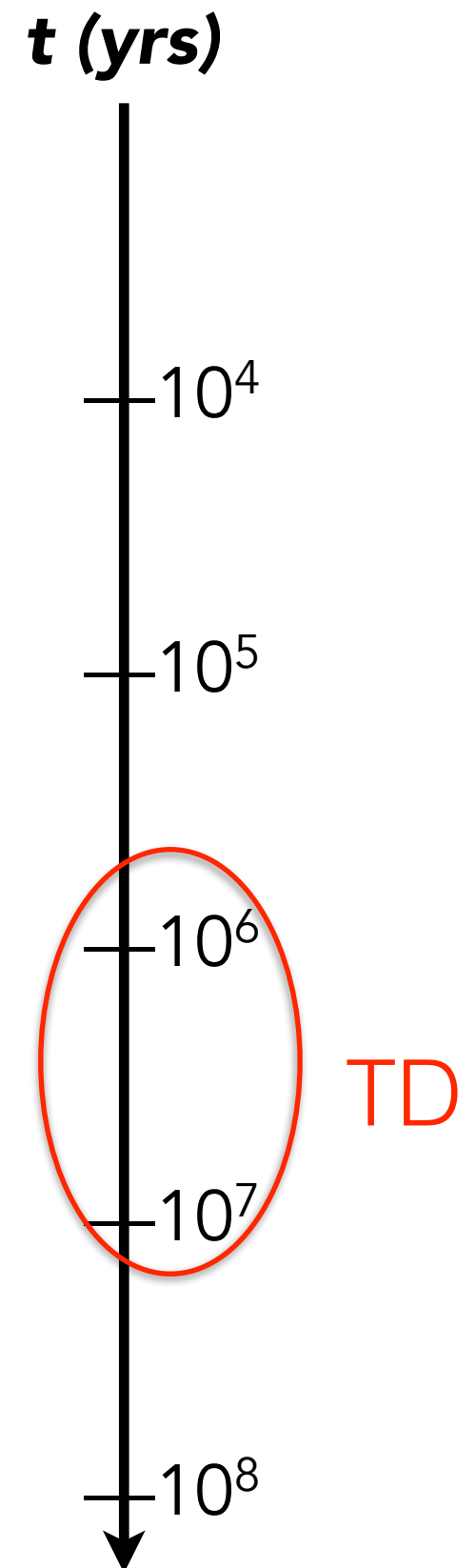
Outline

- 1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?**
2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks
3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

Transition Disks (TDs)



credit: L. Pérez



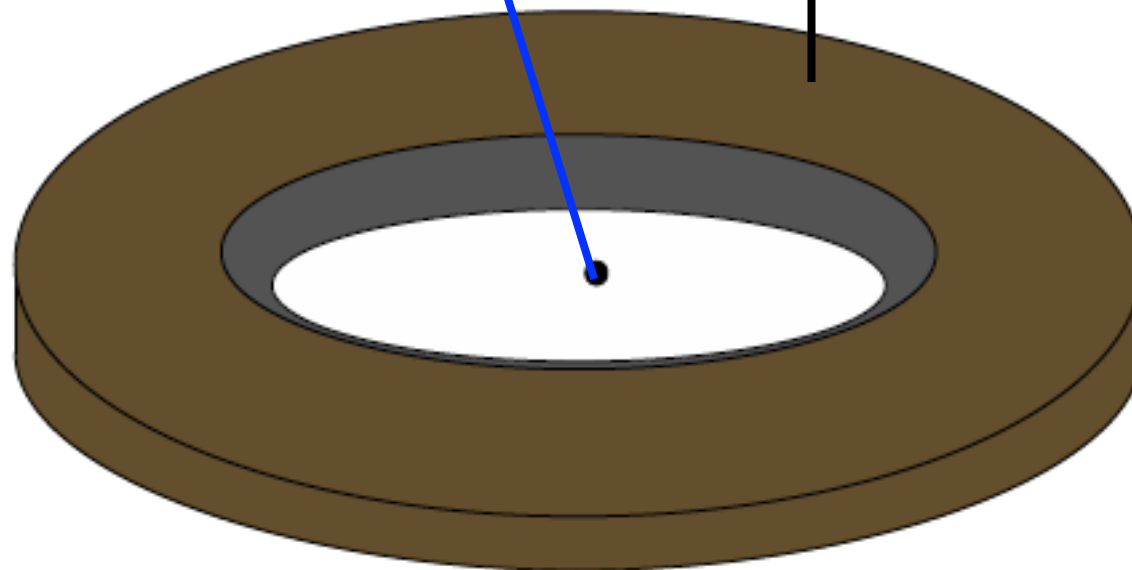
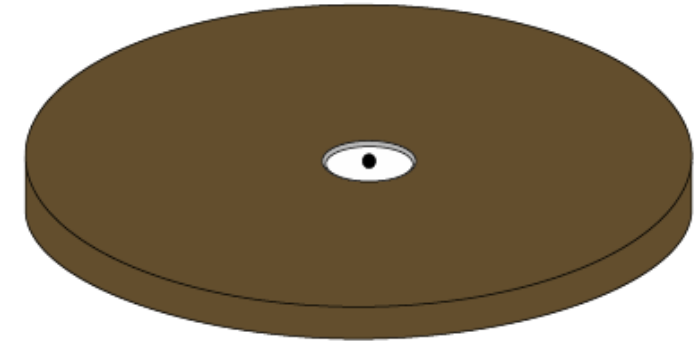
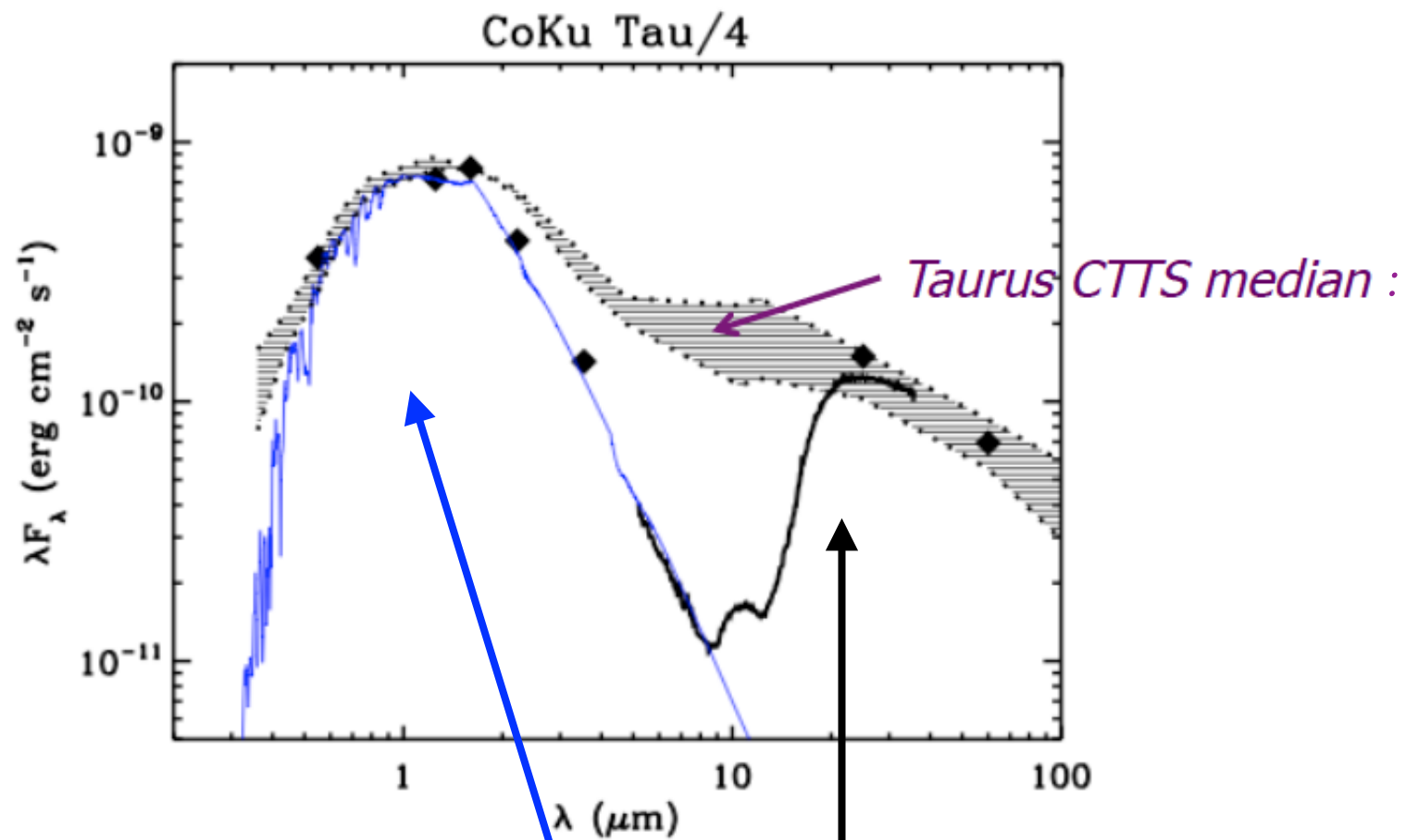
- **Short definition of TD:**

Protoplanetary disk (still has gas!) showing evidence for a gap/cavity in the dust distribution

- **Why are they so interesting?**

Giant planet formation must occur before the gas in the disk gets dissipated (max. $\sim 10\text{Myr}$)

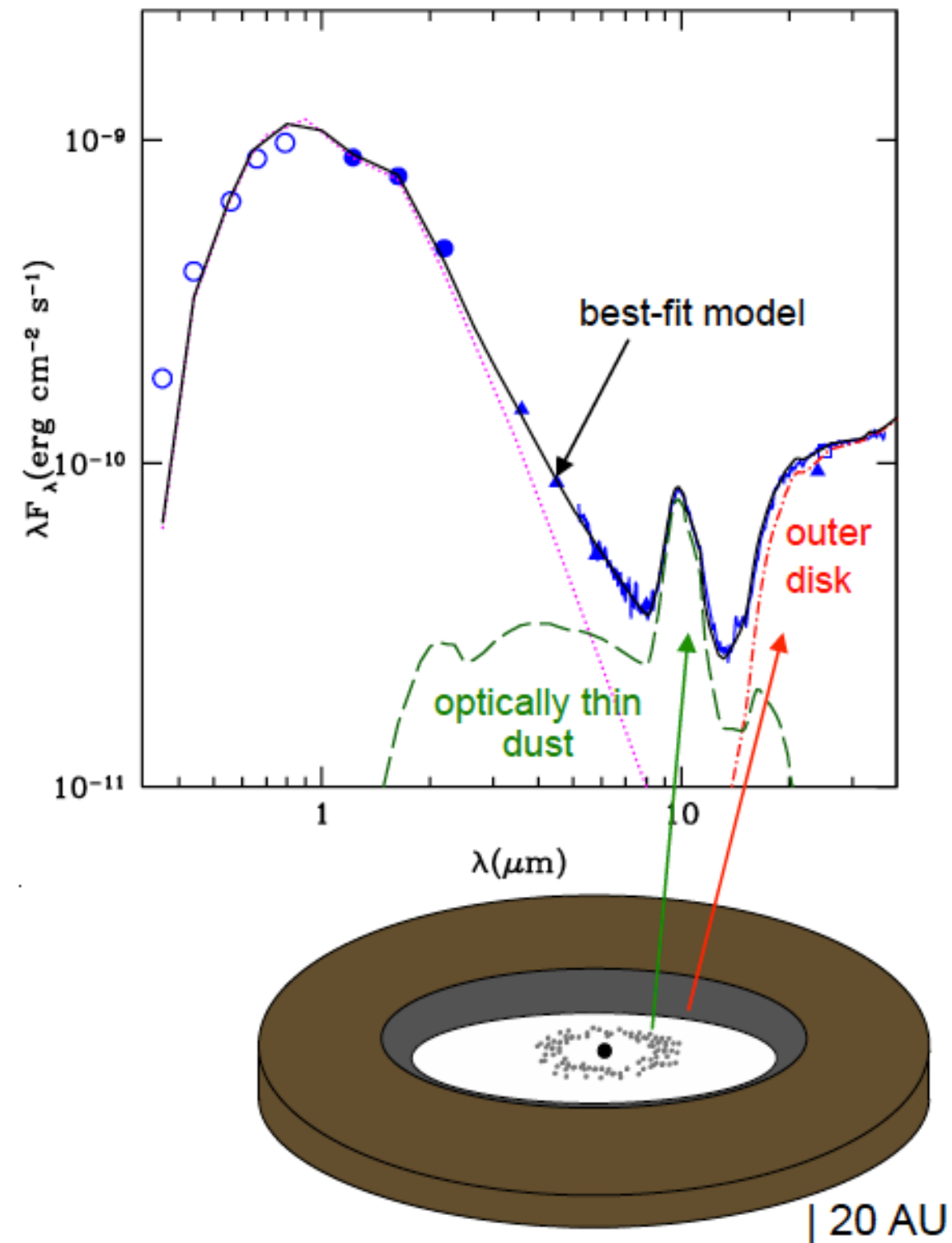
First observational identification



Espaillat+14 (PPVI)

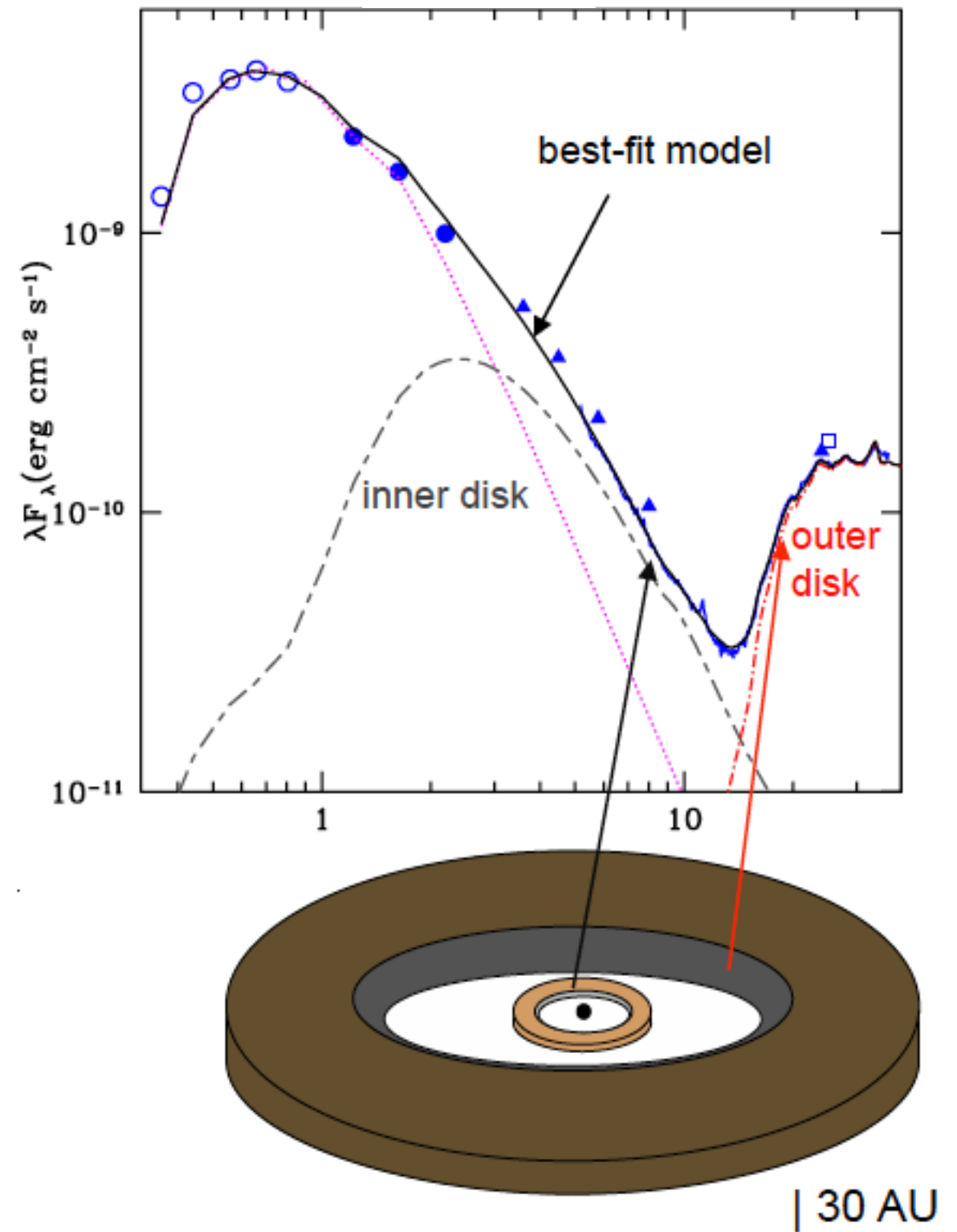
pre-Transitional disks

GM Aur



Espaillet+11

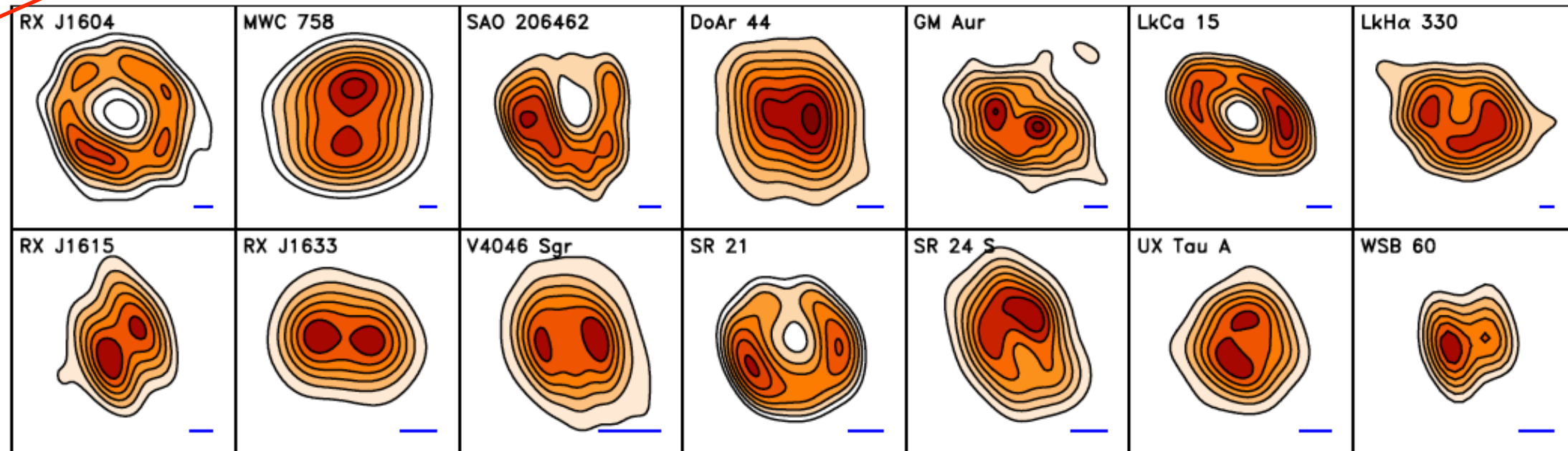
UX Tau A



Espaillet+07

Confirmation with resolved images

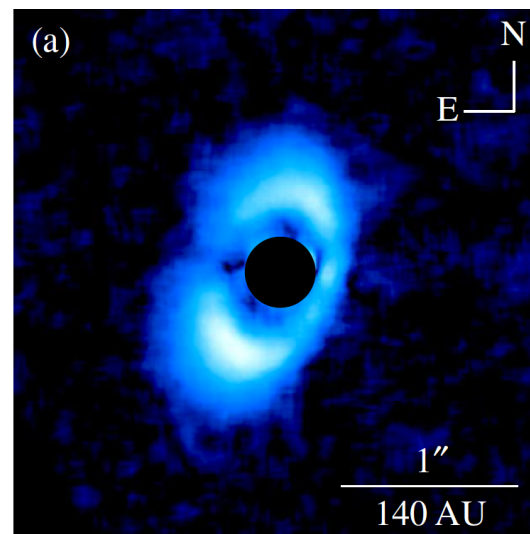
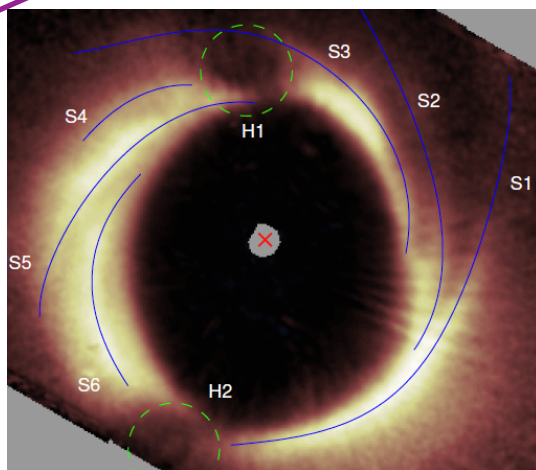
sub-mm continuum
(large grains)



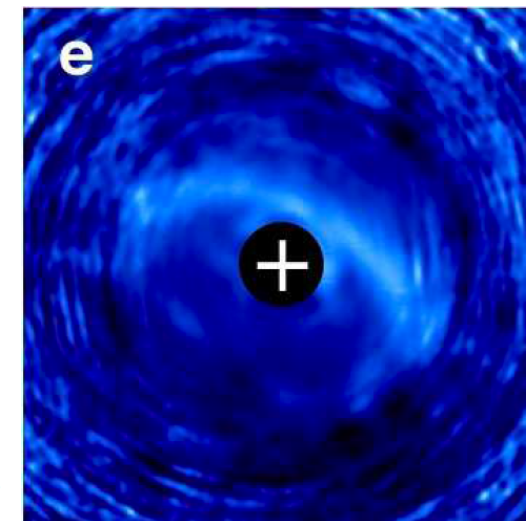
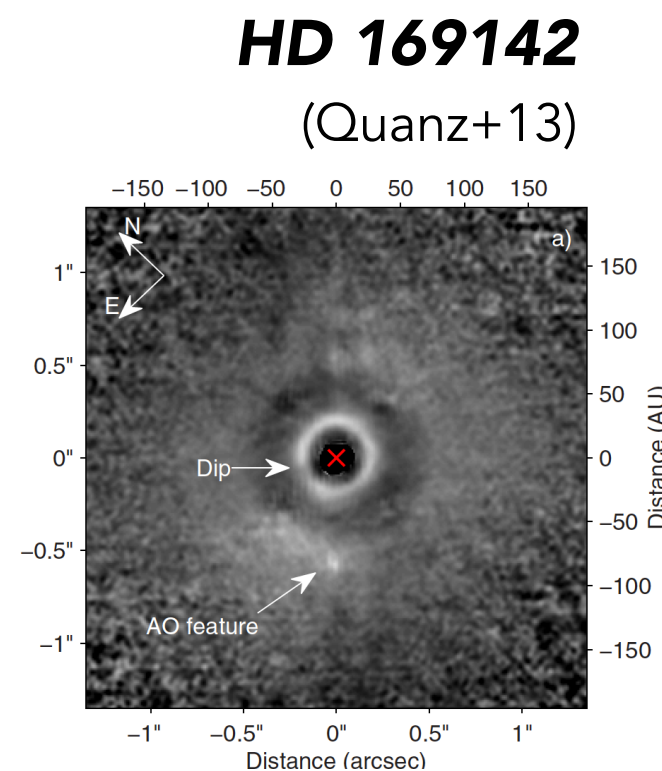
Espaillet+14 (PPVI)

N-IR polarized light
(small grains)

HD 142527
(Avenhaus+13)



PDS 70
(Hashimoto+12)



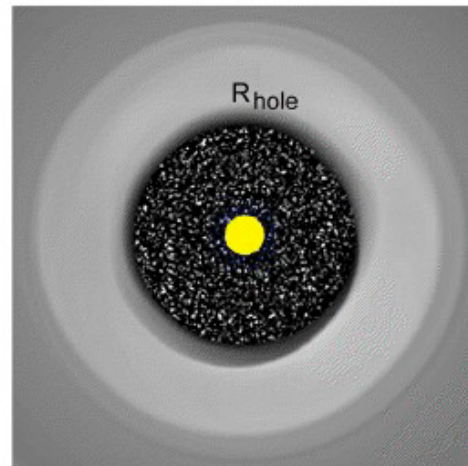
LkCa 15
(Thalmann+14)

MIND THE GAP

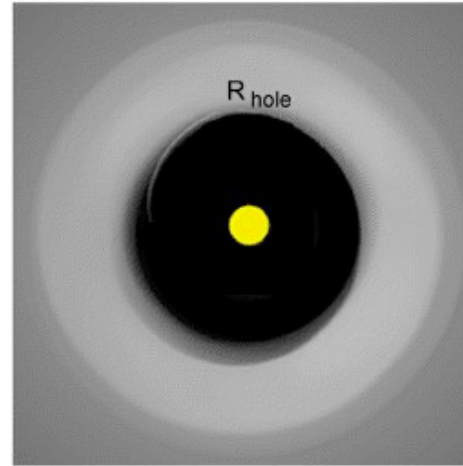
Origin?

**D
U
S
T**

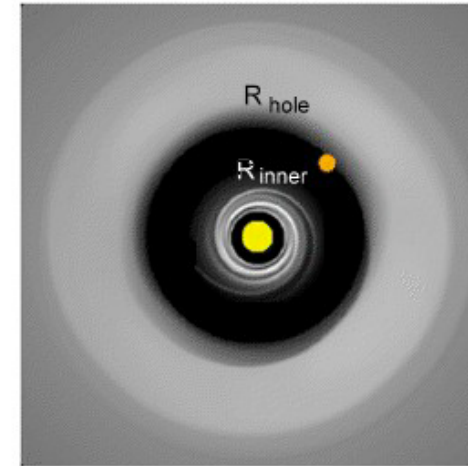
Grain growth



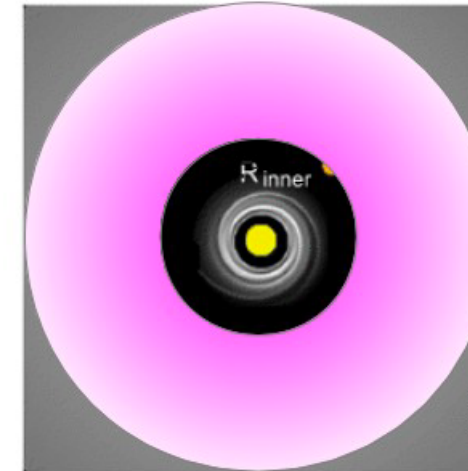
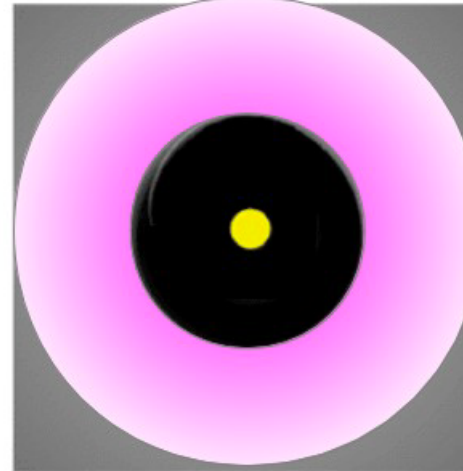
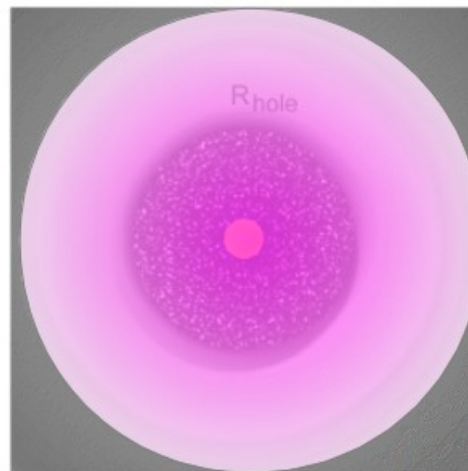
Photoevaporation



Companion



**G
A
S**



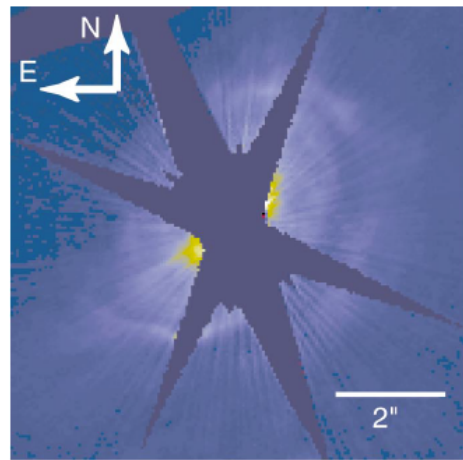
(Strom & Najita)

*So far most observations indicate a shallower gap in the gas than in the dust distribution
=> hint towards a companion origin*

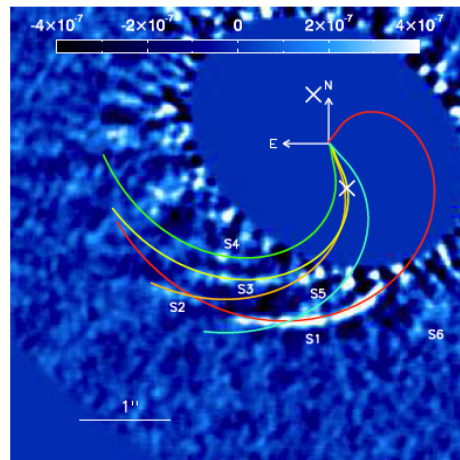
Additional companion signposts

- Spiral arms**

HD 100546

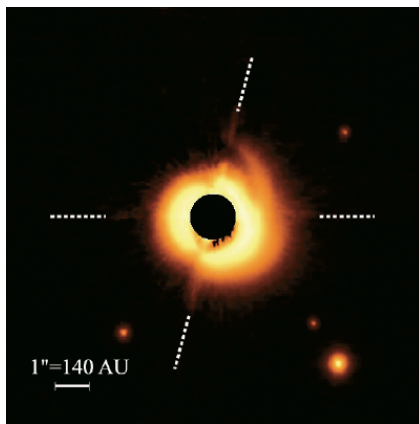


(Grady+01)

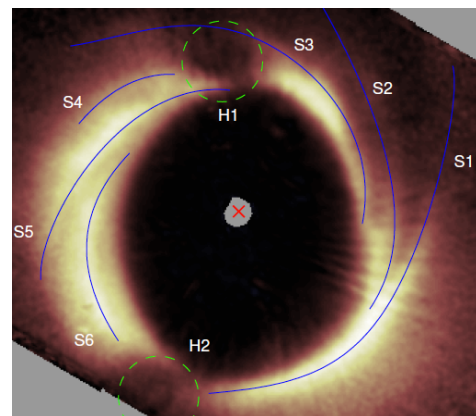


(Boccaletti+13)

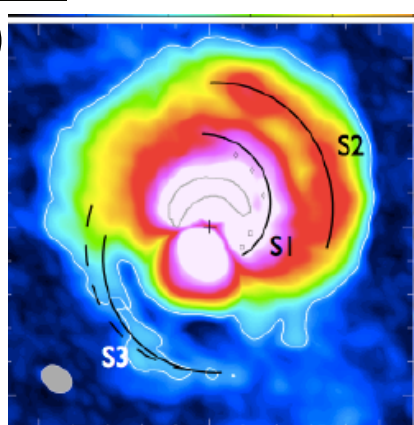
HD 142527



(Fukagawa+06)



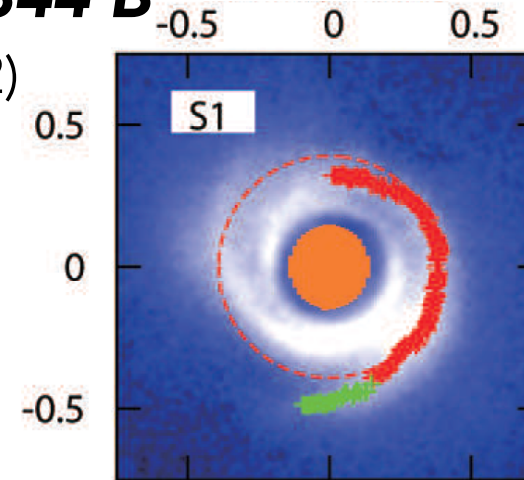
(Avenhaus+13)



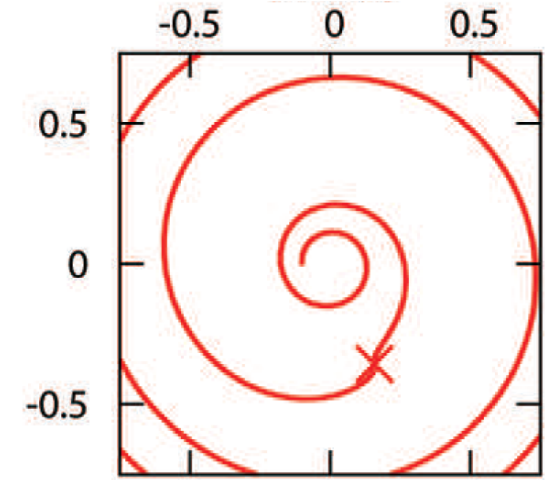
(Christiaens+14)

HD 135344 B

(Muto+12)

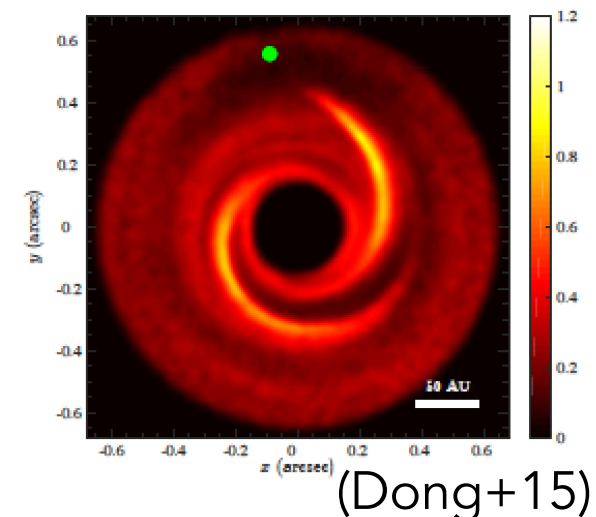
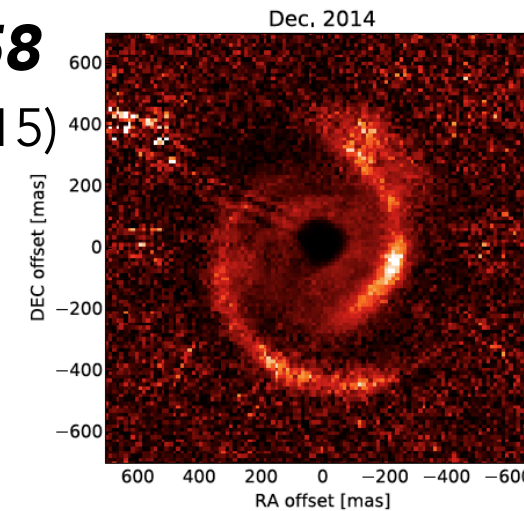


Modelling



MWC 758

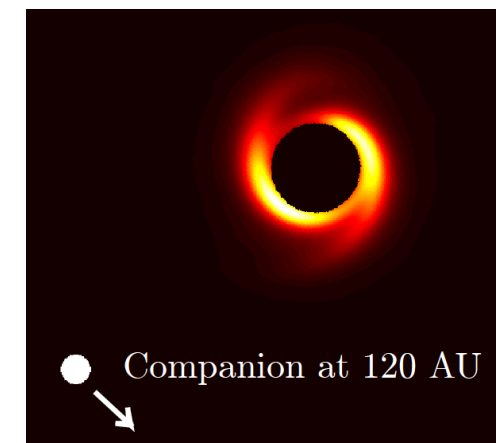
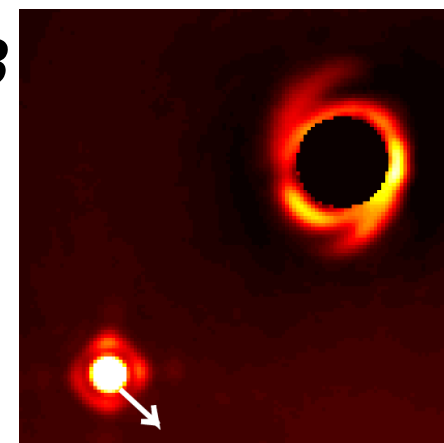
(Benisty+15)



(Dong+15)

HD 100453

(Wagner+15)



(Dong+16)

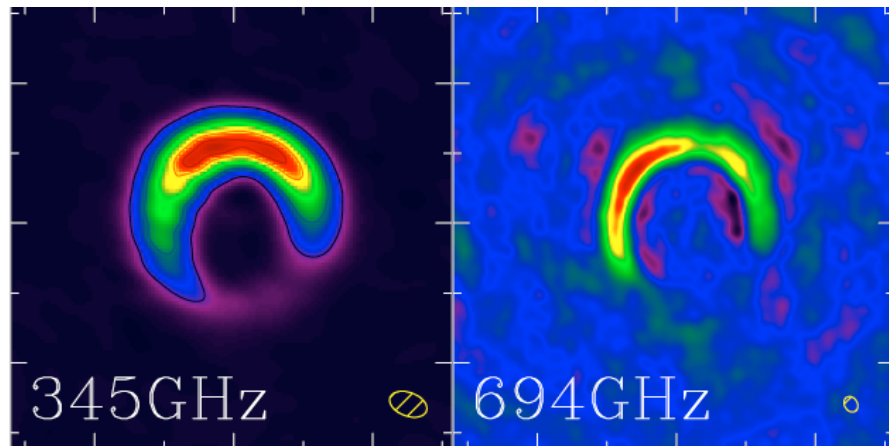
BUT alternative origins: gravitational instability, recent fly-by, shadowing from inner disk

Additional companion signposts

- Spiral arms
- **Dust traps**

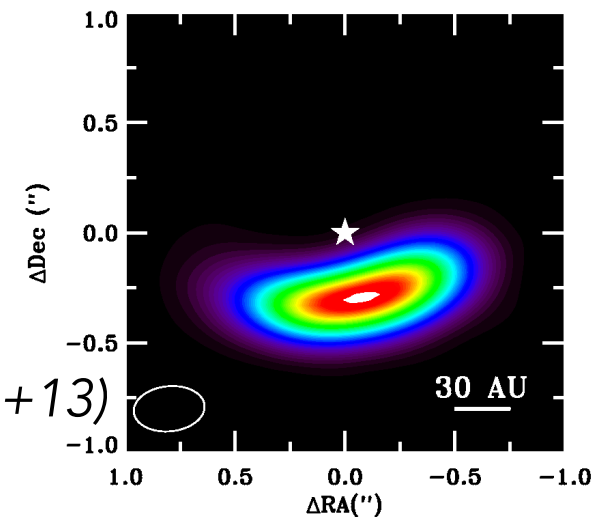
HD 142527

(Casassus+13,+15)



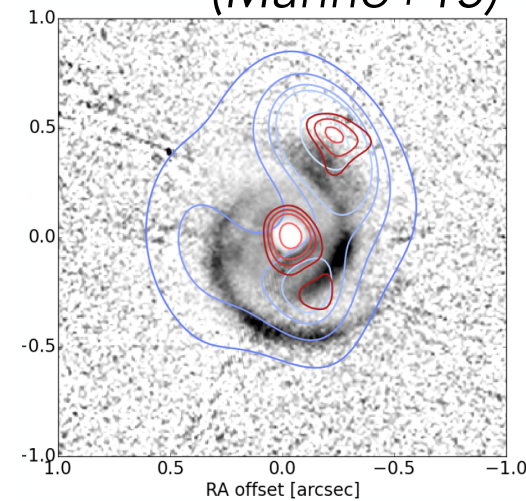
IRS 48

(van der Marel+13)

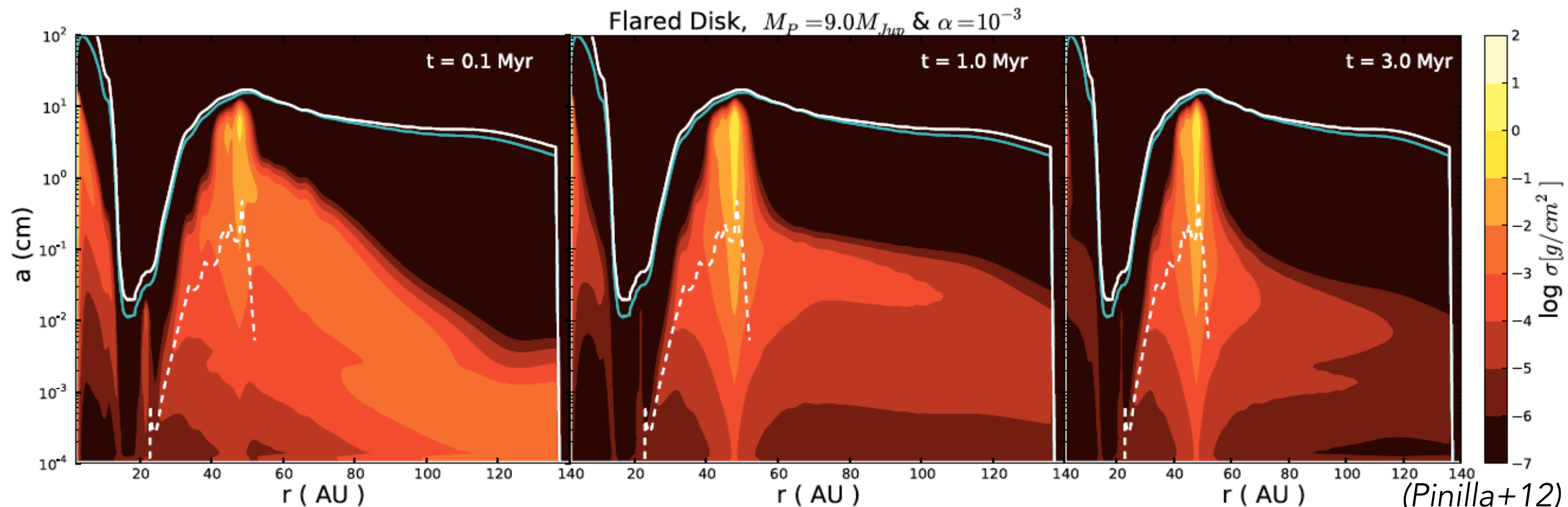


MWC 758

(Marino+15)



A pressure bump or “vortex” (e.g. generated by a planet) can trap large dust grains



BUT alternative origin: any extrema in the surface density profile can trigger instabilities leading to the formation of a vortex and hence to a dust trap

Outline

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?

- It is a primordial disk with some evidence for gap/cavity
- Their age and morphology are consistent with the presence of planets
- Additional companion signposts have been observed (spirals, dust traps)
=> TDs are prime targets to look for forming planets
- Most TDs might reveal remarkable disk features given enough angular resolution and sensitivity

2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks

3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

Outline

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?

- It is a primordial disk with some evidence for gap/cavity
- Their age and morphology are consistent with the presence of planets
- Additional companion signposts have been observed (spirals, dust traps)
=> TDs are prime targets to look for forming planets
- Most TDs might reveal remarkable disk features given enough angular resolution and sensitivity

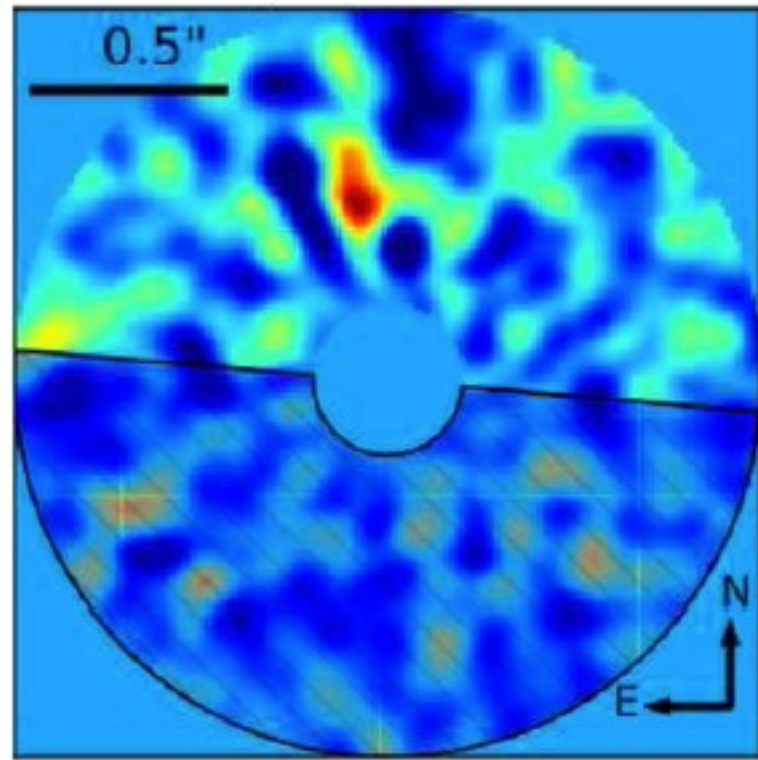
2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks

3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

Protoplanet candidates

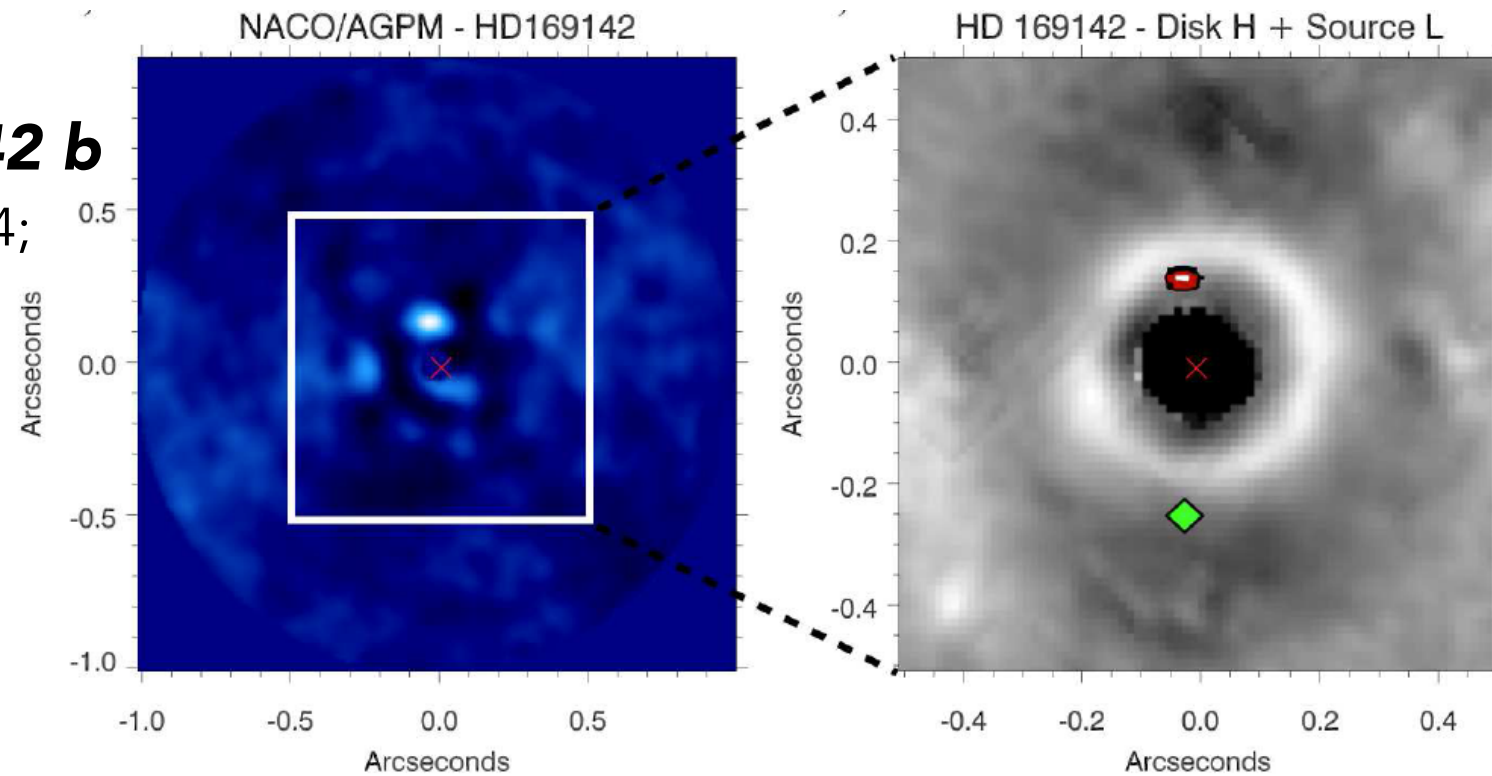
HD 100546 b

(Quanz+13,+15; Currie+14)



HD 169142 b

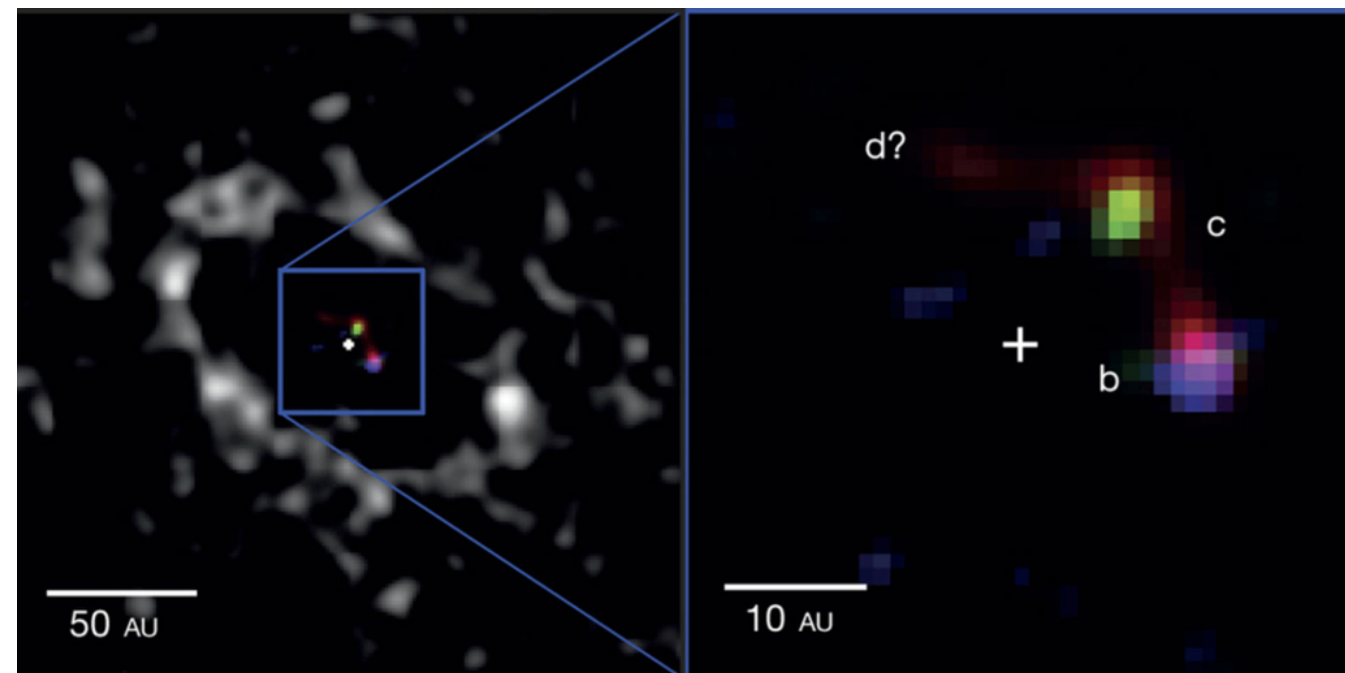
(Reggiani+14;
Biller+14)



- If photospheric, the L-band mag of these detections would correspond to brown dwarfs ($>15\text{-}28 M_{\text{Jup}}$)
- The morphology of the disk would be different for such objects
- Very faint H and K band counterparts
=> Most likely explanation: accreting protoplanets heating circum-planetary disk (e.g. Montesinos+15)

LkCa 15 b

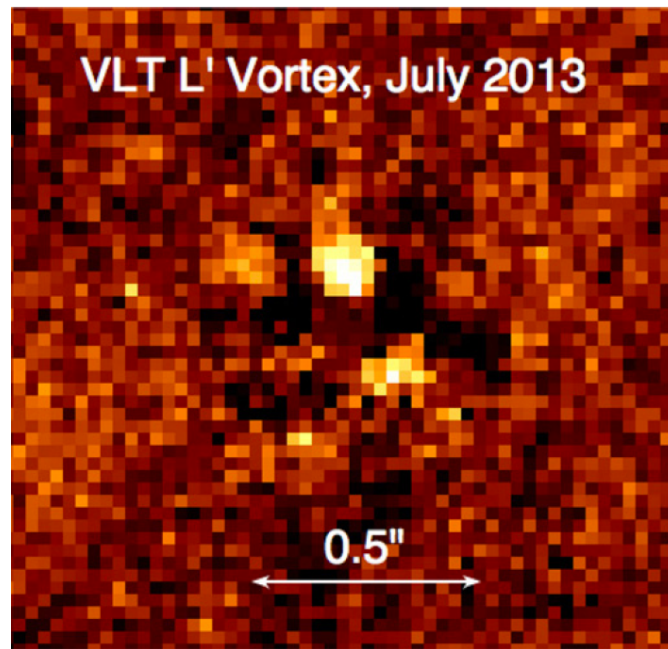
(Kraus & Ireland 12; Sallum+15)



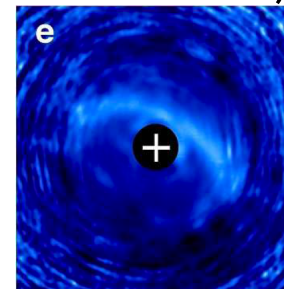
L'-AGPM hunting trophies in TDs

HD 169142 b

(Biller+14)



(Thalmann+14)



LkCa 15

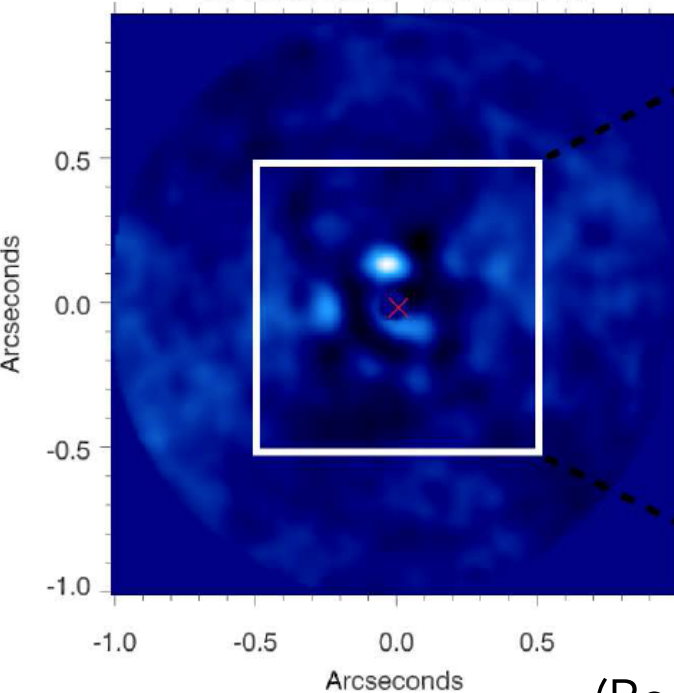
(Absil+in prep)

PCA-RDI

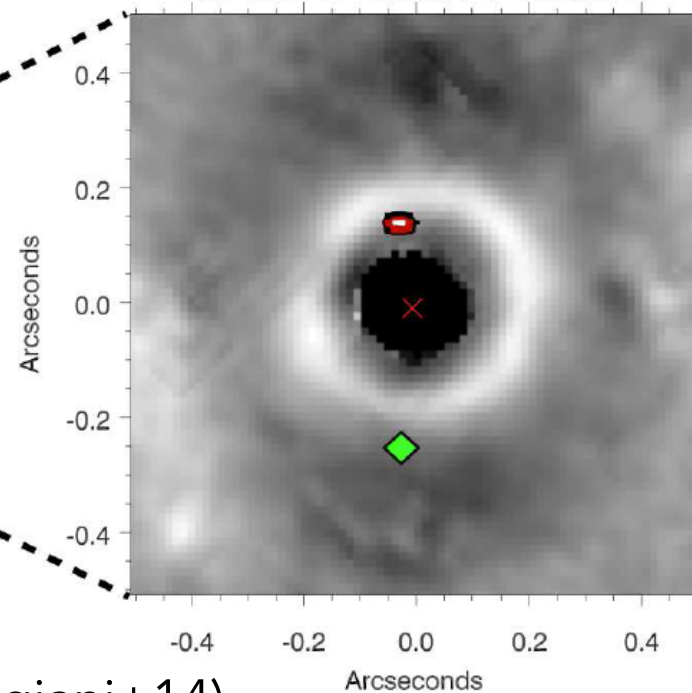
PCA-ADI

CONFIDENTIAL

NACO/AGPM - HD169142



HD 169142 - Disk H + Source L



(Reggiani+14)

MWC 758

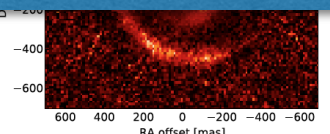
(Reggiani/Christiaens+ in prep)

PCA-RDI

PCA-ADI

CONFIDENTIAL

(Benisty+15)



Outline

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?

- It is a primordial disk with some evidence for gap/cavity
- Their age and morphology are consistent with the presence of planets
- Additional companion signposts have been observed (spirals, dust traps)
=> TDs are prime targets to look for forming planets
- Most TDs might reveal remarkable disk features given enough angular resolution and sensitivity

2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks

- L'-AGPM ideal to look for protoplanets
- L'-AGPM also allows to probe disk features

3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

Outline

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?

- It is a primordial disk with some evidence for gap/cavity
- Their age and morphology are consistent with the presence of planets
- Additional companion signposts have been observed (spirals, dust traps)
=> TDs are prime targets to look for forming planets
- Most TDs might reveal remarkable disk features given enough angular resolution and sensitivity

2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks

- L'-AGPM ideal to look for protoplanets
- L'-AGPM also allows to probe disk features

3. **Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs**

NACO+AGPM (mini-)mini-survey (PI: Christiaens)

- Search for protoplanets using direct imaging in L'-band
 - Initial plan: mini-survey of 16 transition disks with NACO+AGPM
...but severe streak of bad luck
- Targets observed so far:

Source	Type	Instrument	Obs. strategy
PDS 66	TD	NACO (+AGPM)	RDI
RU Lup	TD	NACO (+AGPM)	ADI
HD 98800B	TD or circum-binary gap?	NACO	BDI
DoAr 21	TD?	NACO (+AGPM)	ADI+RDI
TWA 7	Debris disk	NACO (+AGPM)	ADI
gamma doradus	Debris disk	MagAO/Clio2	ADI
HD 35650	Debris disk	MagAO/Clio2	ADI

- Data reduction in progress

NIRC2+AGPM mini-survey (PI: Ruane)

- Search for protoplanets using direct imaging in L'-band
 - Beginning of the observations last Saturday
 - First result:

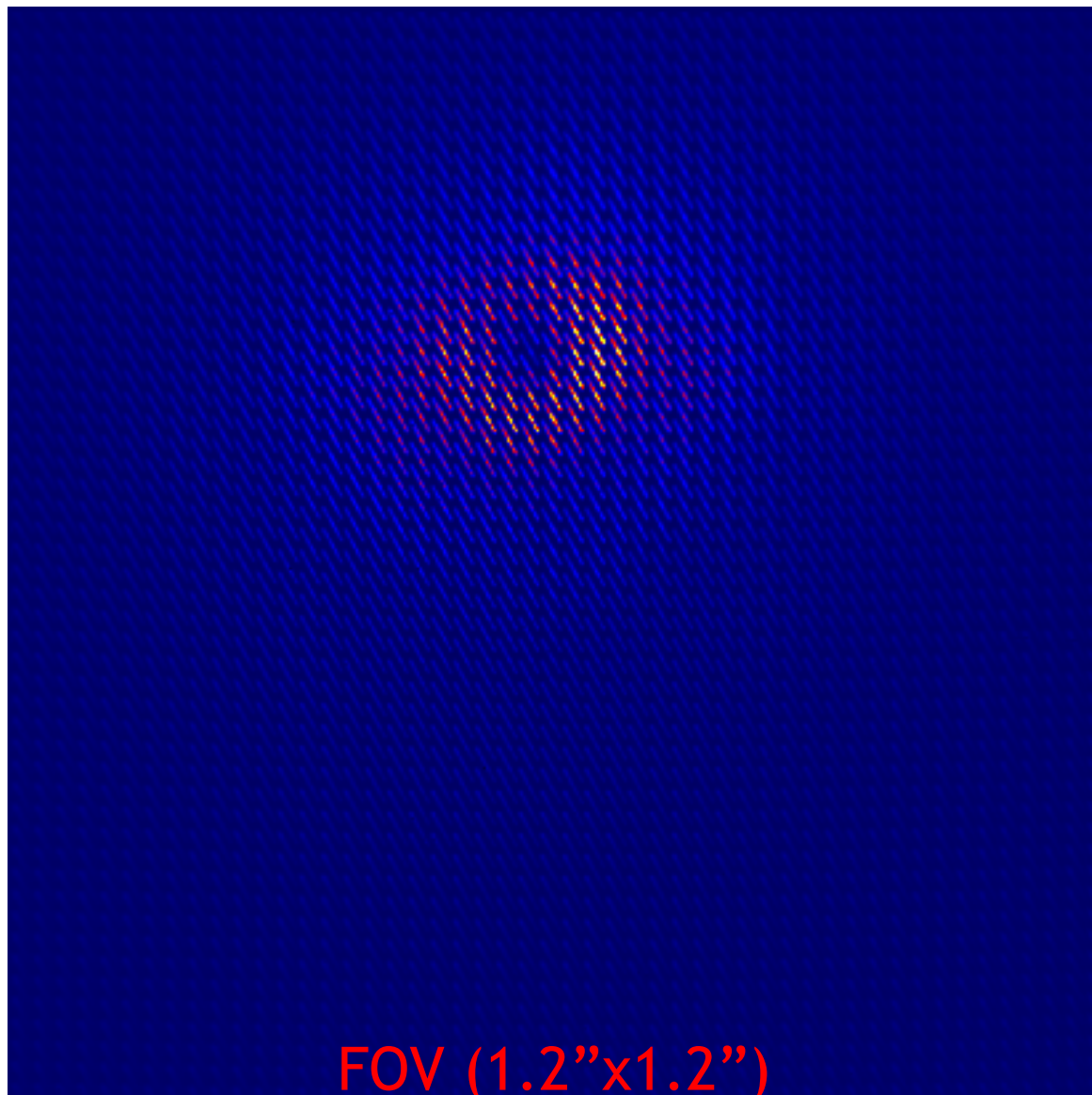


LMIRCam+AGPM mini-survey (PI: Defrère)

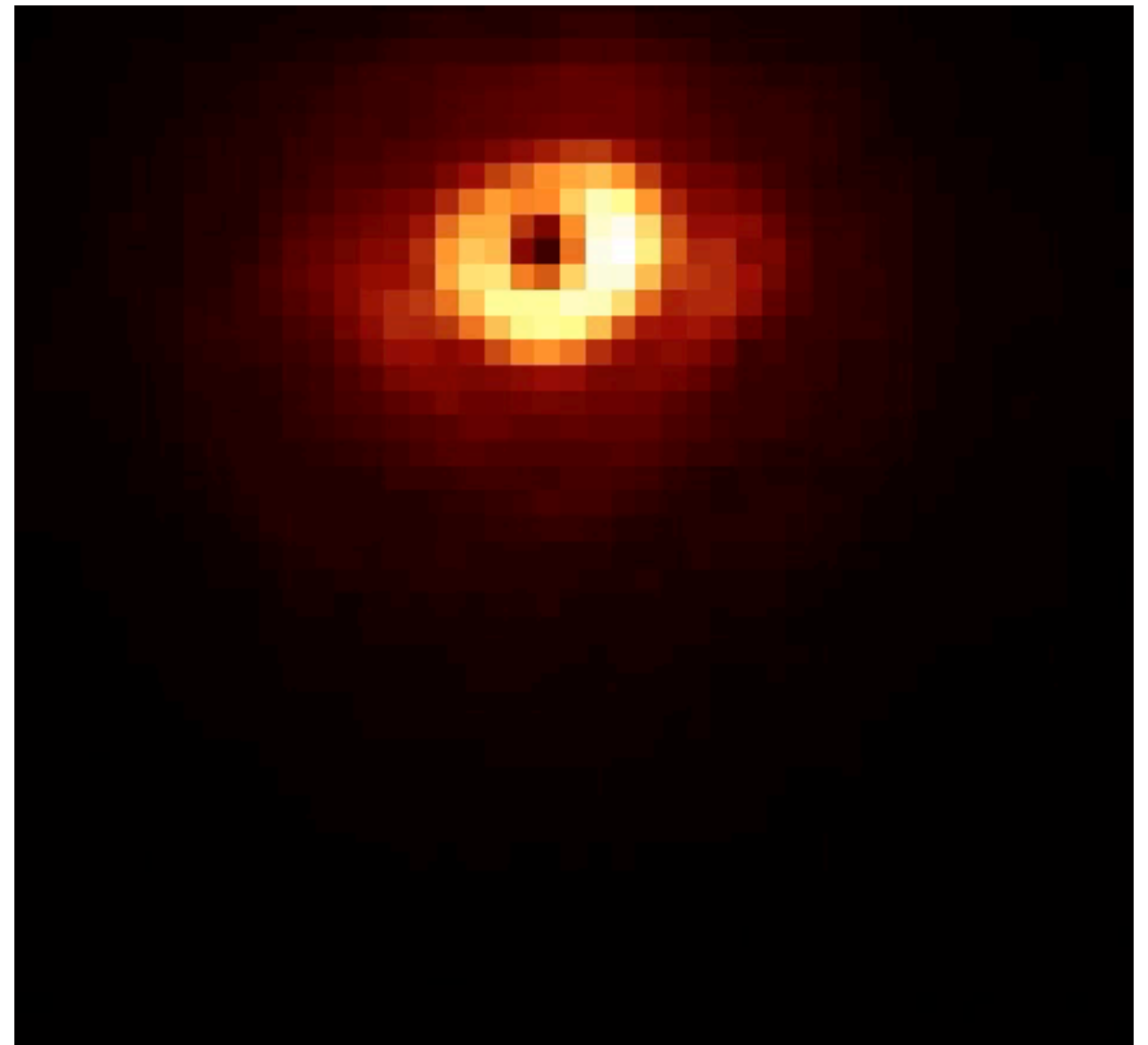
- Weather loss for TDs => commissioning of ALES+AGPM

First ALES+AGPM images

First AGPM+IFU image (beta Aur)



Spectral image cube (2.8 - 4.2 microns, R~20)



Summary

1. What is a transition(al) disk? Why should we observe them?

- It is a primordial disk with some evidence for gap/cavity
- Their age and morphology are consistent with the presence of planets
- Additional companion signposts have been observed (spirals, dust traps)
=> TDs are prime targets to look for forming planets
- Most TDs might reveal remarkable disk features given enough angular resolution and sensitivity

2. First results of the AGPM on transition disks

- L'-AGPM ideal to look for protoplanets
- L'-AGPM also allows to probe disk features

3. Current transition disk programs with the AGPMs

- VLT: results for the NACO+AGPM mini-survey will arrive soon
- Keck: promising start for the NIRC2+AGPM mini-survey
- LBT: LMIRCam+AGPM mini-survey delayed