Radial structure in planetesimal discs

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Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech





- Planetary systems are not only composed of planets.
- Asteroid and Kuiper belt analogues are also products of planet formation.

asteroid belts <10 AU



• exo-Kuiper belts present at least around 20% of FGK stars (e.g. Sibthorpe+2018).



Exoplanet population

 10^{\prime}

 10^{3}

From exoplanet census we know little about the outer regions of planetary systems.

 $[\mathrm{M}_{\oplus}]$ Planet mass

 10^{-1}



Debris discs

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Debris discs provide window into the oute

Structure can indica of planets and formation

Also sensitive to low planets



What do we see in circumstellar discs?



Protoplanetary discs



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Debris discs show a variety of structure too



Marino+2016,2017,2018,2019, Kennedy+2018, MacGregor+2013,2017,2018, Hughes+2017, Olofsson+2018, Feldt+2017, Konishi+2016, Matrà+2019 Lovell+in prep Sebastian Marino



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Debris discs are overall larger around more massive stars. However, relation is different compared to ppdisks.

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What sets the location of exo-Kuiper belts?

- Outermost planet?
- Snowlines? -
- Collisional evolution? -

Debris discs



Detectable debris discs tend to be wide





Gaps in wide planetesimal discs

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What is the origin of the gaps?

"Seeing Dust, Thinking of Planetesimals" A. Krivov Depletion of solids or larger planetesimals?



Solar type stars, ~100-200 Myr old



What could cause the formation of ~100x larger planetesimals at a specific radius?



Larger planetesimals?



Where are the planets? How massive do they need to be?



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Solid depletion

3 mechanisms to open gaps through planet disc interactions (no gas)

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c) Secular resonances

—> 2 planets interior to disc (Yelverton+2018)

b) Secular interactions

—> planet at disc inner edge Mass ~ disc mass (Pearce+2015)



A) Planet in the gap



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b) A gap oper

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TRIC planet?



0.0



1.0



C) A gap opened by inner planets?



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nets in low e orbits precess interior to disc emi-major axes where the precession rate is



Gaps/rings in planetesimal belts are becoming more common

Substructure in dust





HD107146 Marino+2018

HD92945 Marino+2019

HD15115 MacGregor+2019

> HD131835 Feldt+2017

HD67497 Bonnefoy+2017

NZ Lup Boccaletti+2019













- Debris discs present a rich radial structure
- Most of them seem wide
- The structure can hint at the presence of planets
- How are the observed structures connected with ppdisk observations?



Take home messages

Thanks for listening





What forms first, planetesimals or gaps?

gap size determined by dust gas interactions

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gap size could be larger than chaotic zone and thus hinder planetesimal driven migration









Disc mass ~10-100 Mearths —> inward migration

e.g. Fernandez&lp 1984; Ida+2000; Kirsh+2009, Ormel+2012

Unless there are inner planets ejecting the material that is scattered in (Solar System)

Higher resolution needed





How should planet-disc interaction look like?

Planet interior to disc

gaps due to MMR Pearce&Wyatt2014 100 3.0 -Planet 50 2:1 res. ▼ 3:2 res. 2.0 + 3:1 res. y (au) 0 1.0 -50 y (a) -100-1.0 -100-500 -2.0 x (au) -3.0 3.0 -3.0 -2.0 0.0 2.0 1.0 -1.0 x (a) Tabeshian&Wiegert 2016

Eccentric planet

Migrating planet



Evidence of planet disc interaction

Eccentric rings

Nesvold+2013



Δδ ['']

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Clumpy gas structure

Wyatt+2006



Sebastian Marino



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Gas induced rings



Caveats: The observed structure is dependent on the grain size, gas/dust ratio, and not yet shown to work when a wide size distribution is considered

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Klahr & Lin 2005, Lyra & Lin 2013, Richert+2018



Gas induced rings



 $|T_r/T_{
m coll}|$ 10^{0}

 10^{-1}

 10^{-2}

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Marino et al. in prep