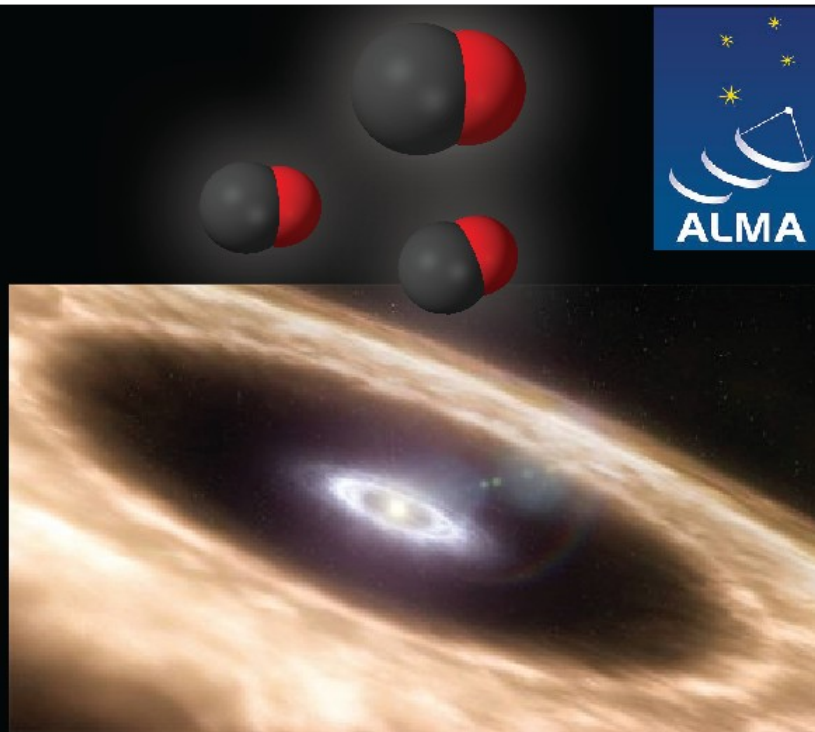




# Transitional disks and their host stars

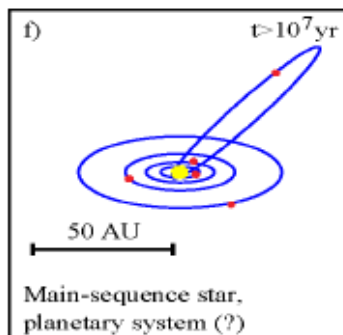
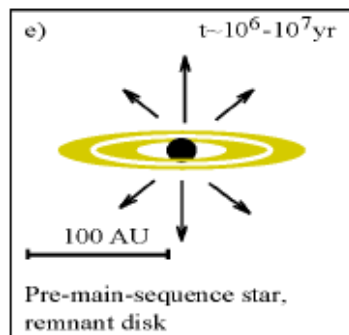
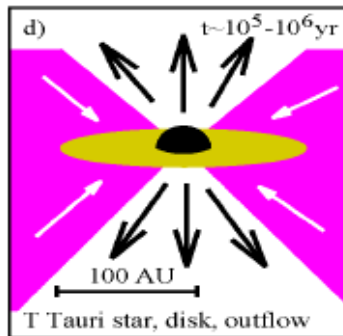
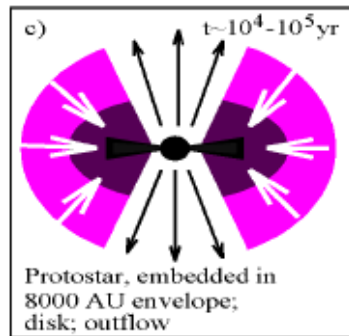
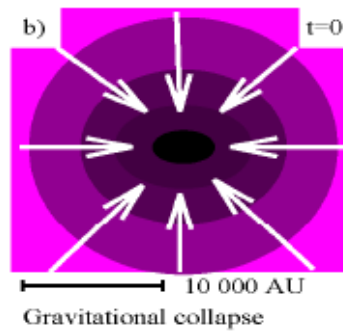
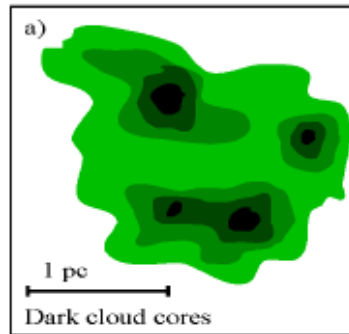


Nienke van der Marel  
Leiden Observatory  
The Netherlands  
August 13<sup>th</sup> 2013 (ING)

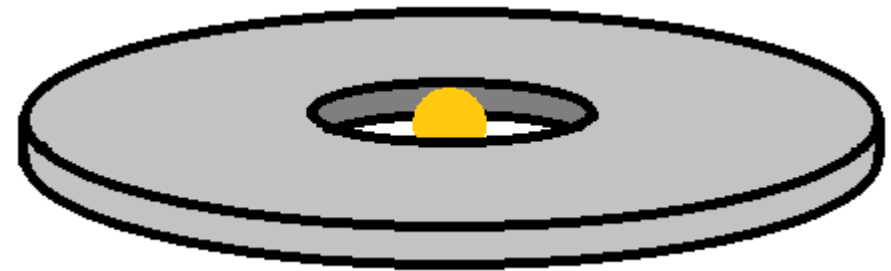


# Star and planet formation

Introduction 3



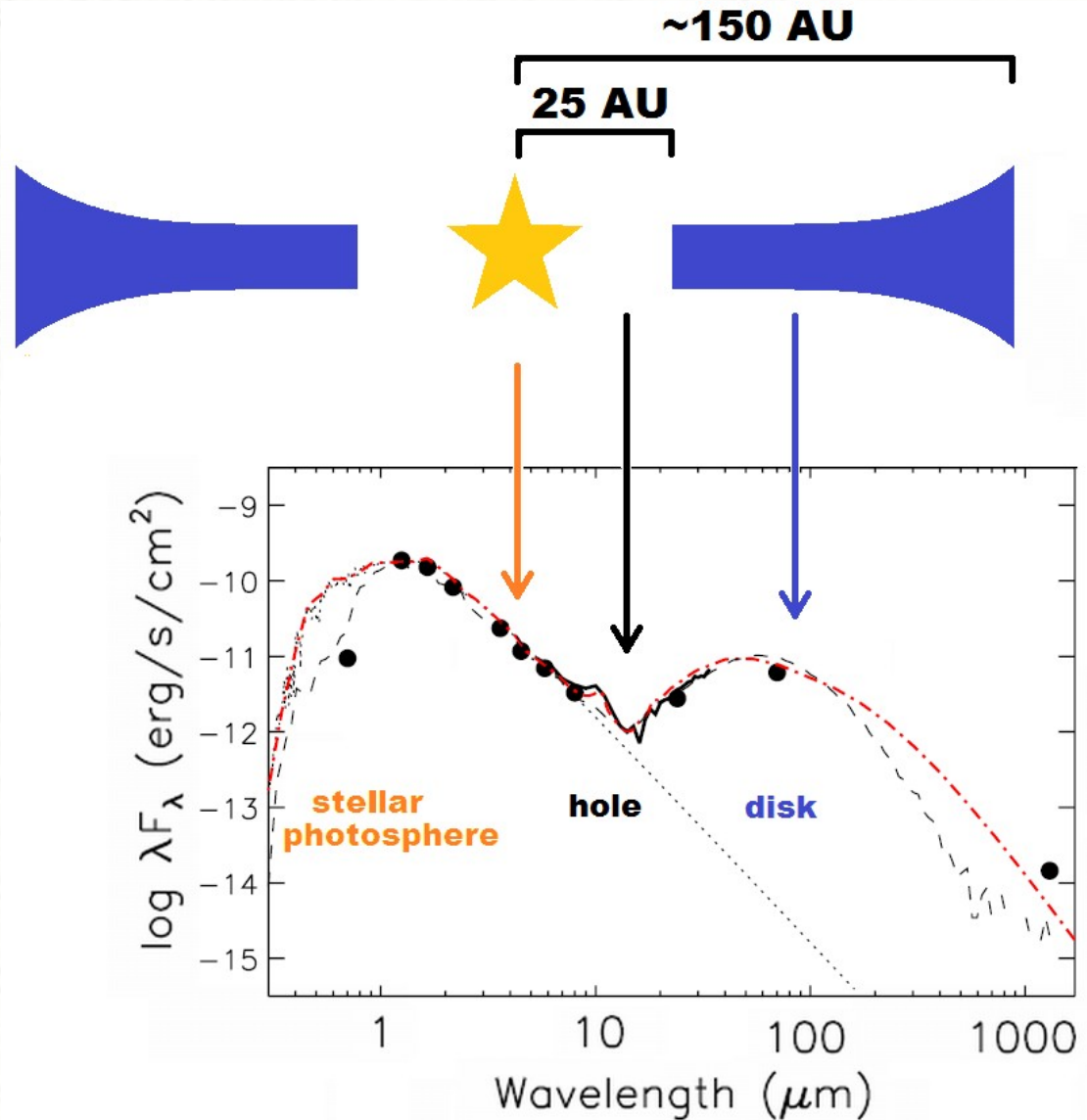
- Class II  $\Rightarrow$  III:
  - ◆ Transitional disk
  - ◆ Dust/gas dissipation
  - ◆ Hole/gap



Hogerheijde 1997

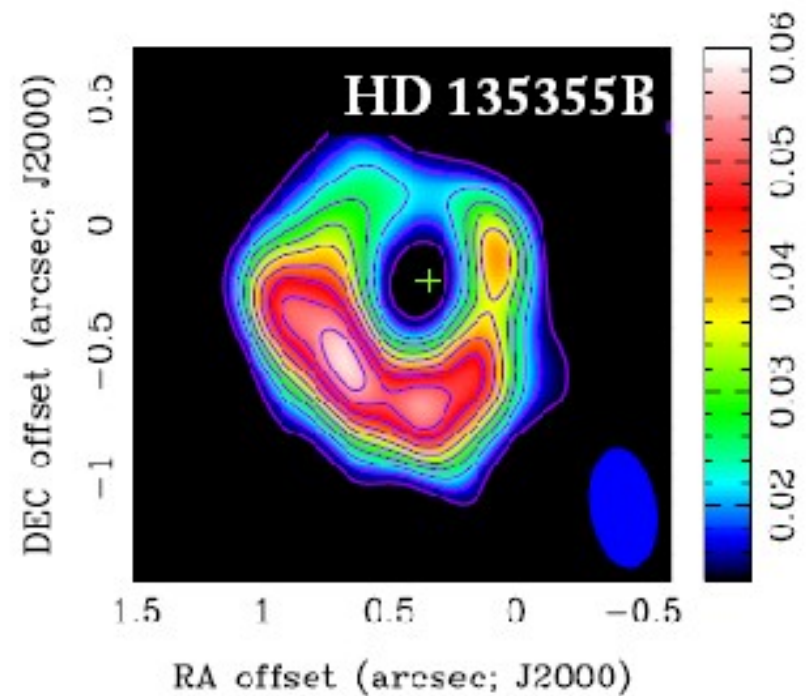
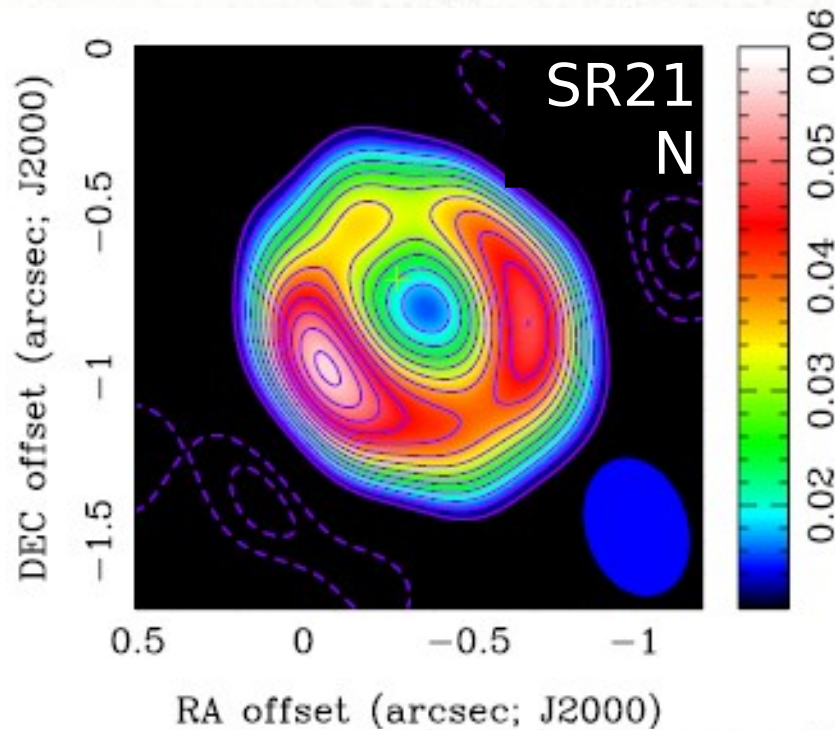
# *Transitional disks*

Indirectly:  
SED modeling



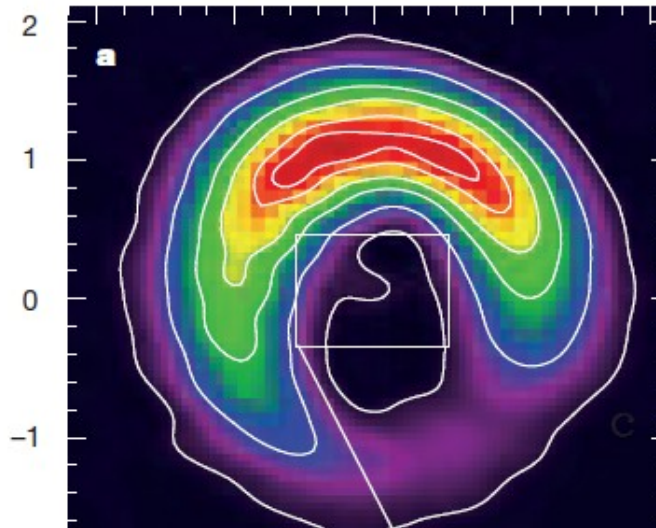
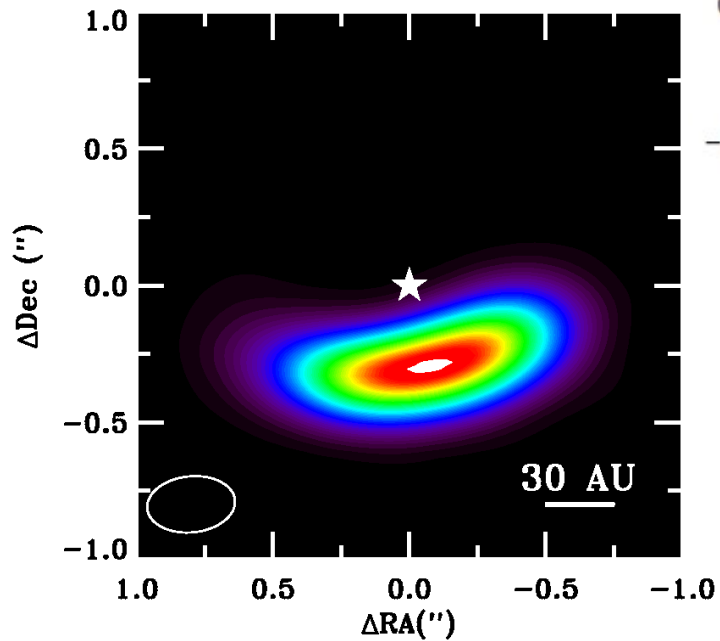
# *Transitional disks*

Direct imaging: Interferometry with SMA



# *Transitional disks*

- Asymmetries (ALMA)



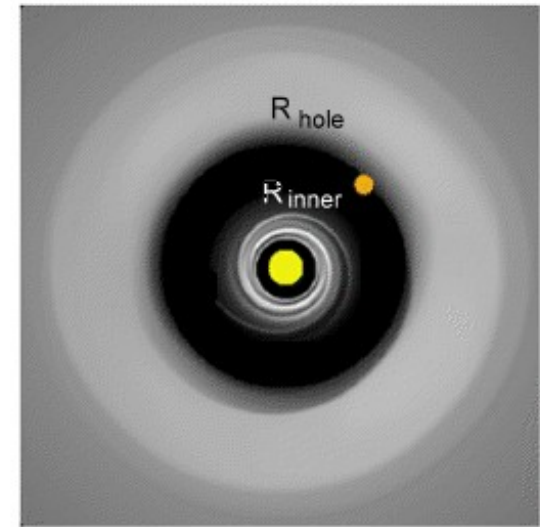
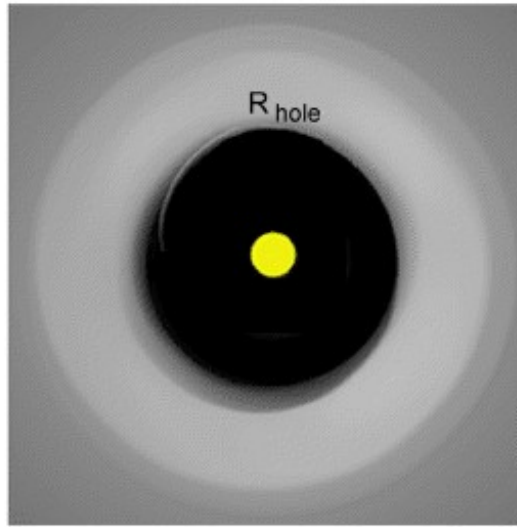
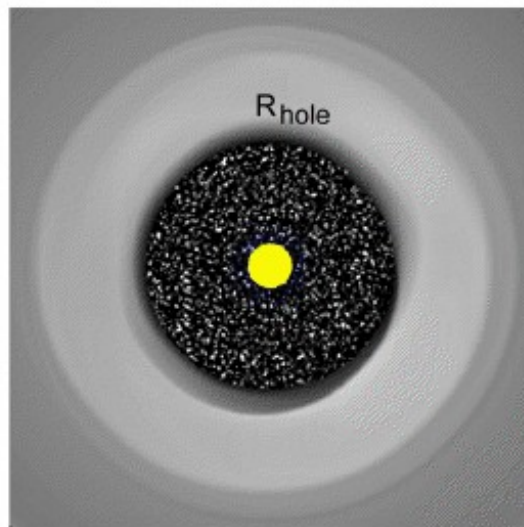
# *Transitional disks*

- Mechanisms dust clearing:

Grain growth

Photoevaporation

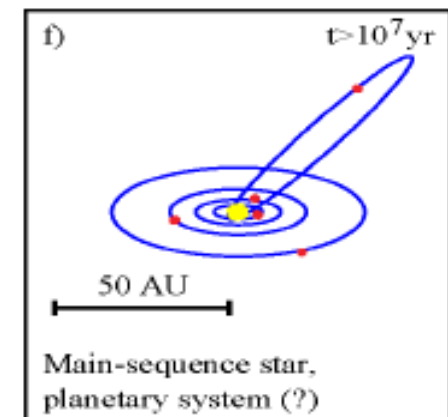
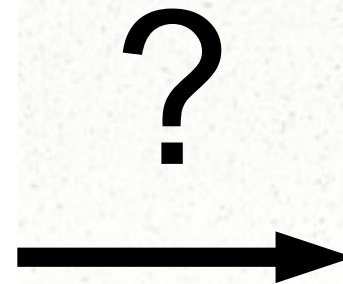
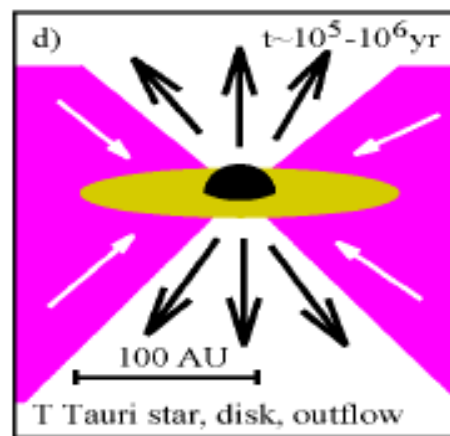
Stellar companion  
Forming planet?



Strom & Najita

# *Transitional disks*

- Understanding disk evolution and planet formation



$\Rightarrow$  statistical studies: large sample!

## *Goals of thesis*

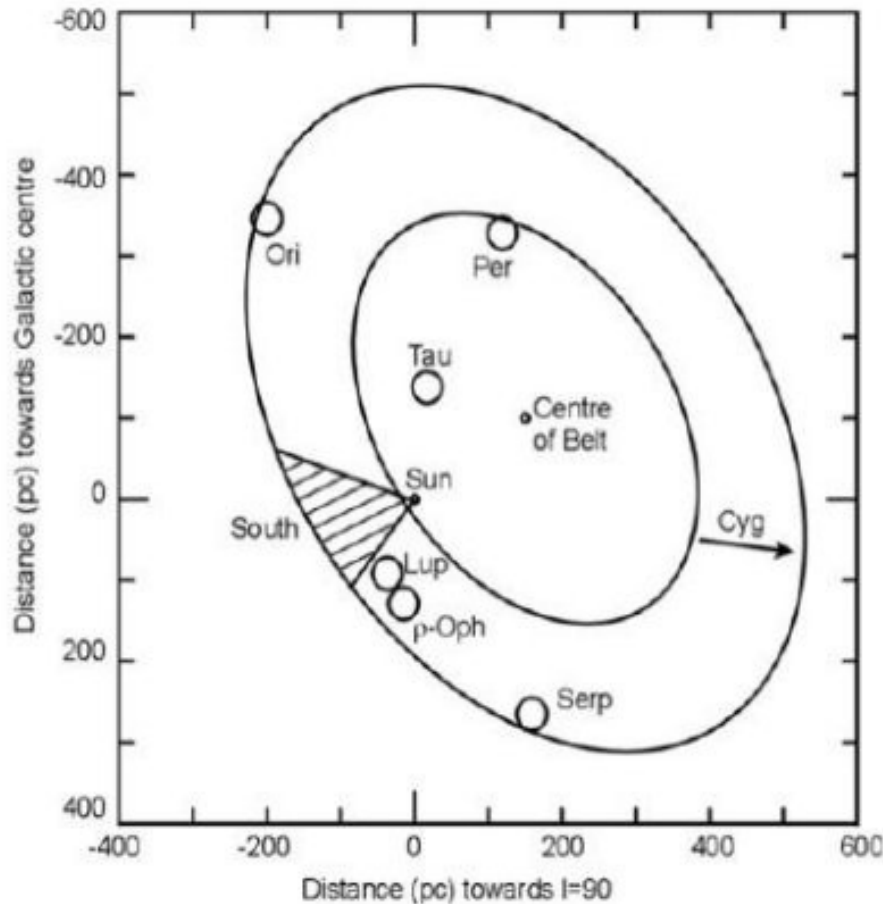
- An (unbiased) sample of transitional disks
- Analysis of hole sizes and global disk structure using RADMC SED modeling
- Derivation disk properties and constraining origin of the dust hole
- Link exoplanetary systems to transitional disks



# *Finding transitional disks*

- Basic tool: looking at the SED in IR
- Literature & Selection criteria
- Spitzer mission: lots and lots of IR mapping:
  - ◆ IRAC: 3.6, 4.5, 5.8 and 8.0  $\mu\text{m}$
  - ◆ MIPS: 24, 70 (and 160)  $\mu\text{m}$
  - ◆ Some targets IRS: spectra 5-34  $\mu\text{m}$
- Full analysis of Spitzer maps: catalogs

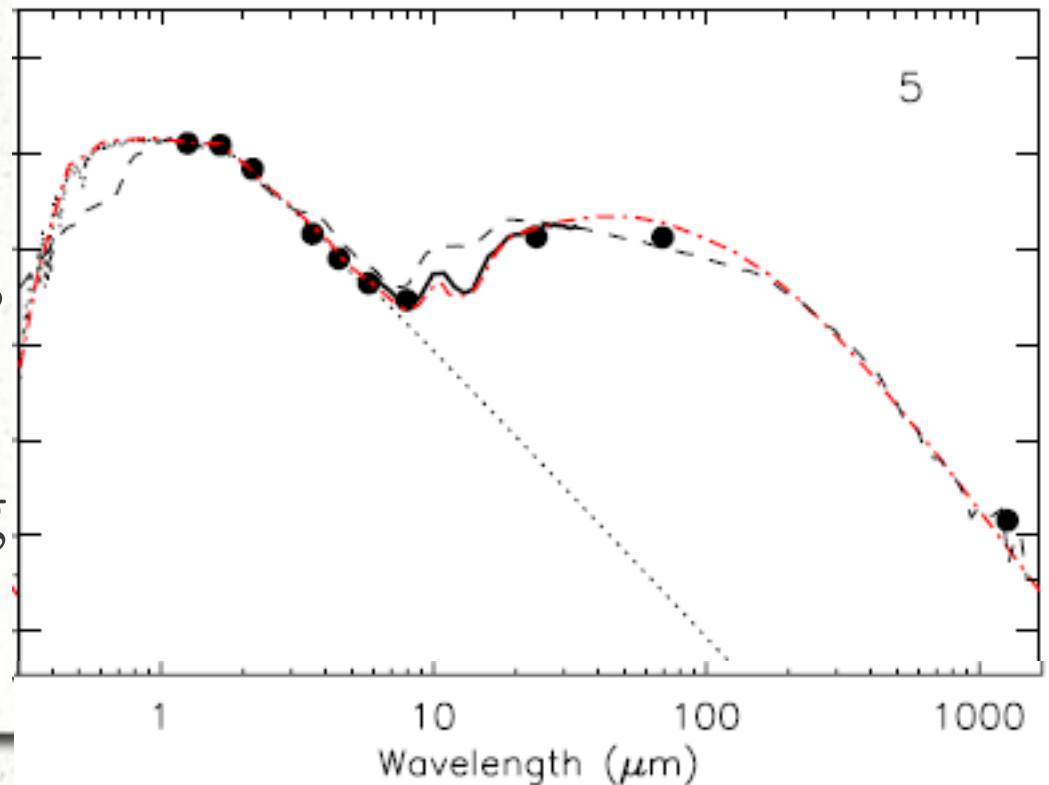
# *Finding transitional disks*



- C2d + GB:  
local star forming regions
- >3000 YSOs have been found
- How to find transitional disks?

# *Finding transitional disks*

- Study Bruno Merin to develop color criteria: how to identify transitional disk candidates with SED photometric fluxes?
- 33 targets
- Opt+IR+mm photometric fluxes + IRS spectrum
- full SED modeling



# *Finding transitional disks*

+ \* Disk with hole

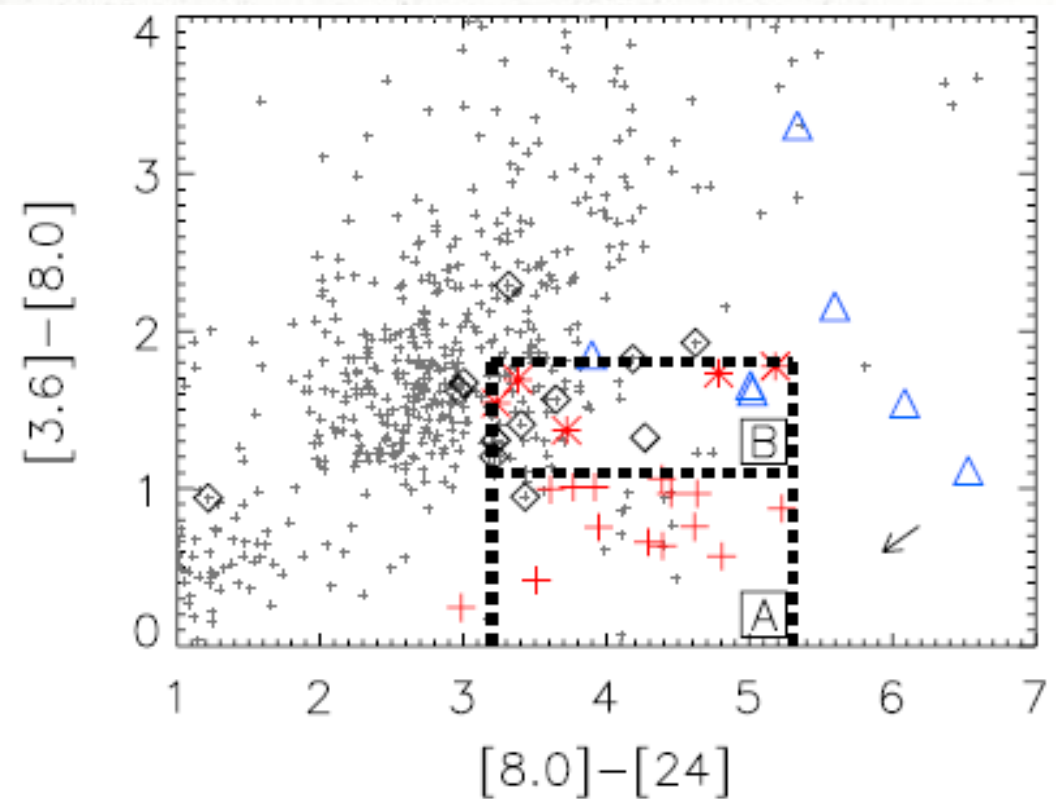
△ Edge on disk

◇ Disk without hole

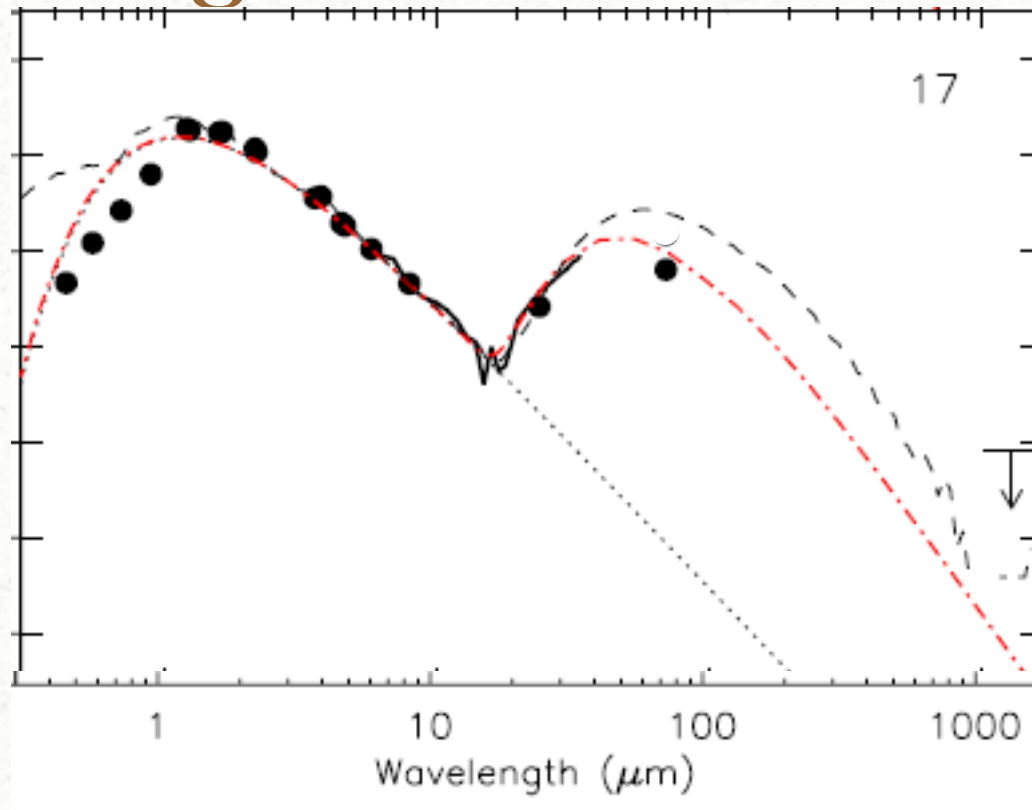
Color criteria:

Regions A/B select  
disks with holes!

(no need for modeling)



## *Finding transitional disks*



Sz84: 55 AU hole and falls outside Region A

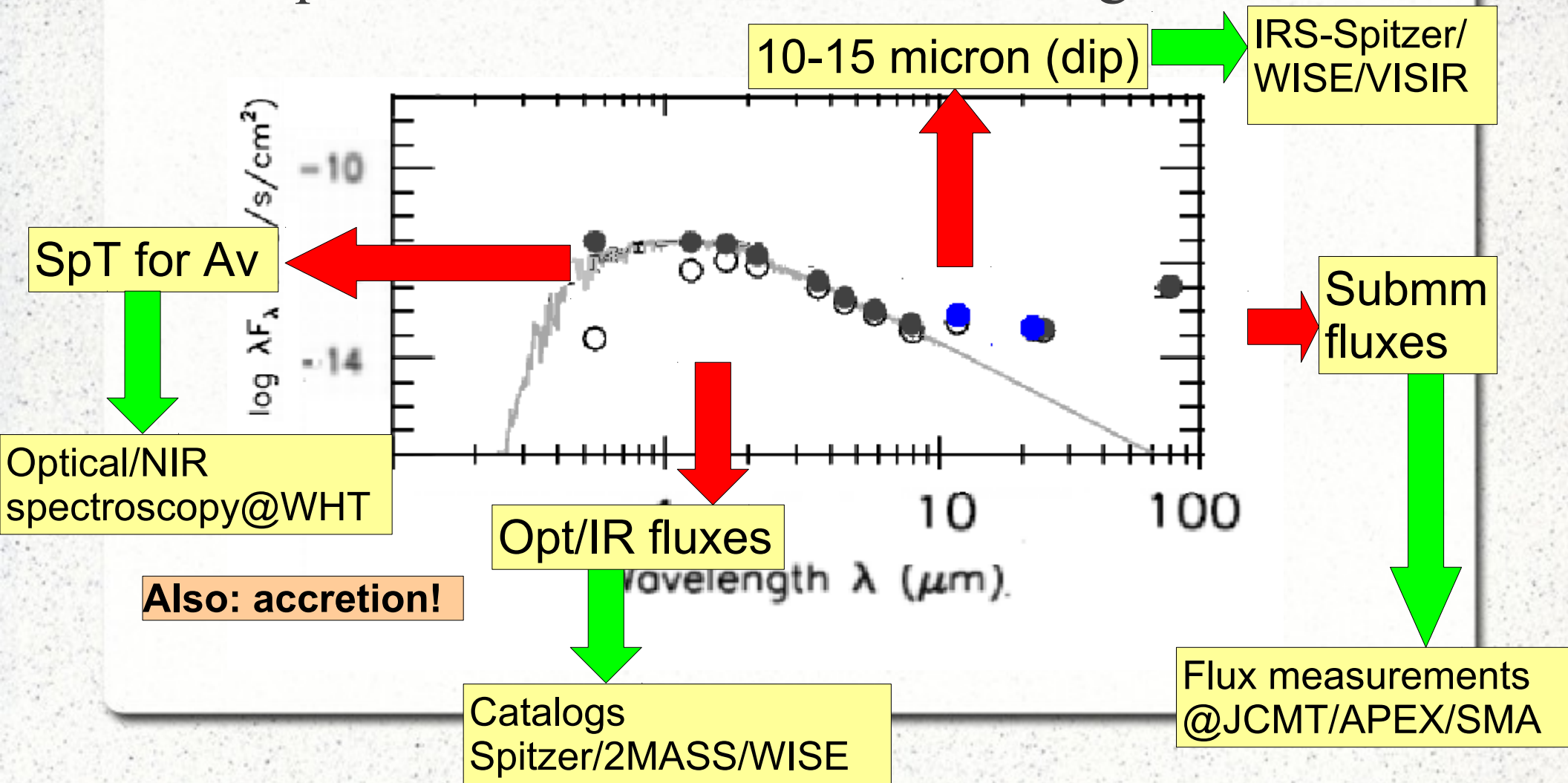
=> additional set of criteria using MIPS2 (70  $\mu\text{m}$ )  
(van der Marel et al., in prep.)

## *Finding transitional disks*

- Selection criteria on c2d and GB in combination with MIPS2 ( $70\ \mu\text{m}$ )  $> 40\ \text{mJy}$ : bright disks!
- $> 100$  new candidates found!  
+  $\sim 70$  candidates and confirmed TD from literature
- **Additional data** required to determine properties and confirm TD!

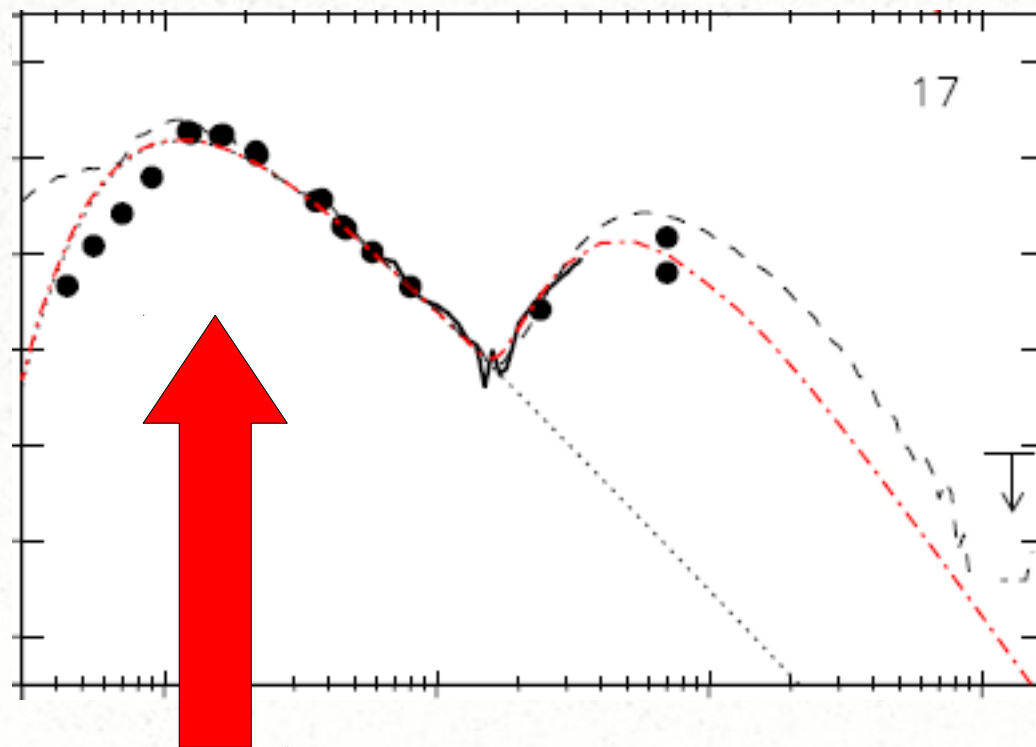
# *Finding transitional disks*

- Requirements before SED modeling



# *Stellar properties*

- Important for SED:  $T_{\text{star}}$  (BB)  $\Rightarrow$  SpT





# *Stellar properties*

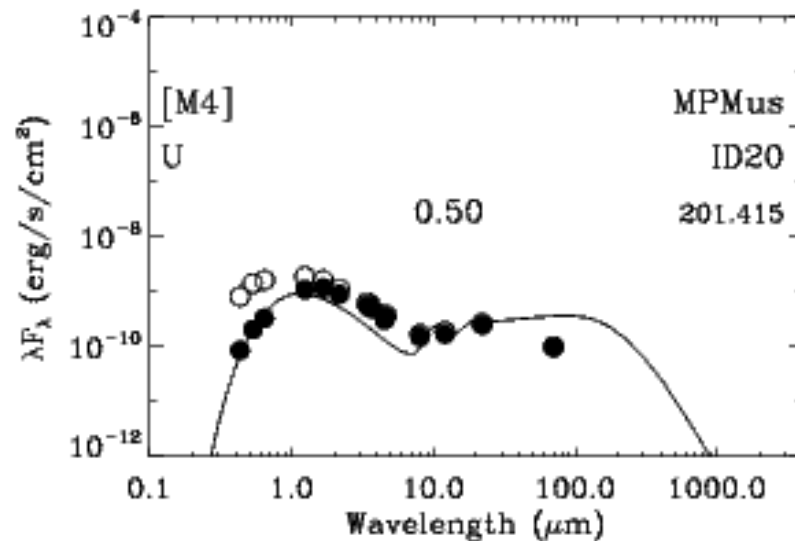
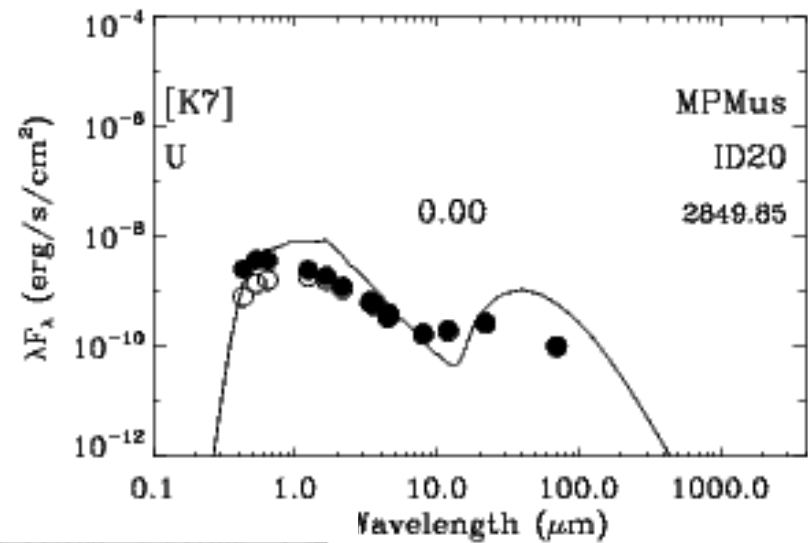
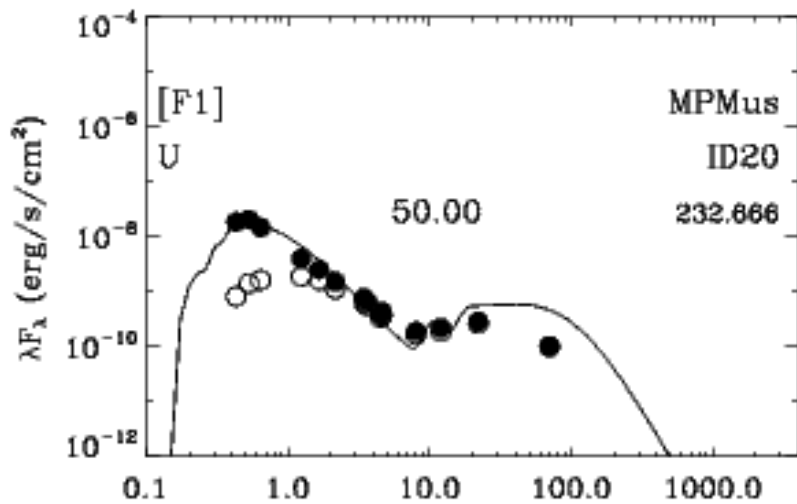
- Spectral types: (OB)AFGKM
- Temperature: 10 000 – 2000 K
- Classification using optical/NIR spectroscopy
  - Atomic/molecular lines
  - Photometry
- ISIS/LIRIS spectroscopy with WHT
- Also: accretion rate  $dM/dt$

# *Stellar properties*

- Two main problems:
  - Accretion shock: veiling
    - => excess continuum towards blue
    - continuum more **blue**, lines less visible
  - Interstellar matter: extinction
    - => suppression continuum towards blue
    - continuum more **red**
- Both effects to be taken into account!

# Stellar properties

- What could happen with wrong SpT...



# *Stellar properties*

- Approach: fitting routine of optical/NIR spectra which fits temperature, extinction and veiling (accretion) simultaneously (Manara et al. 2013)
- Accretion important property as well:
  - => photoevaporation only possible when accretion is low!

## *Finding transitional disks*

- SED modeling  $>150$  transitional disk (candidates):  
hole sizes  $\sim 0.5 - 150$  AU
- Follow-up resolved dust imaging SMA/ALMA
- Construct robust sample TDs (10-15)  
=> largest holes ( $>5-10$  AU) which can be resolved in gas

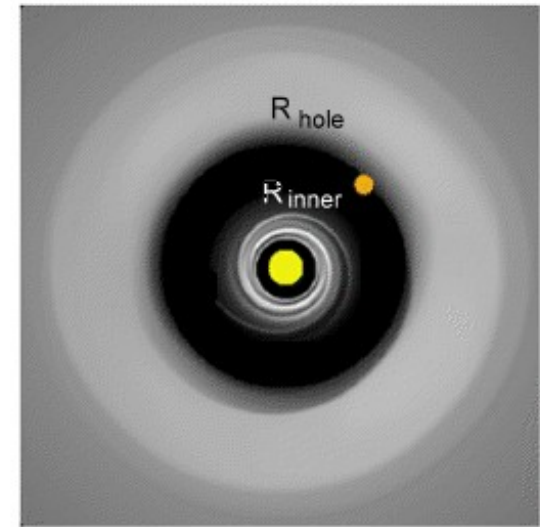
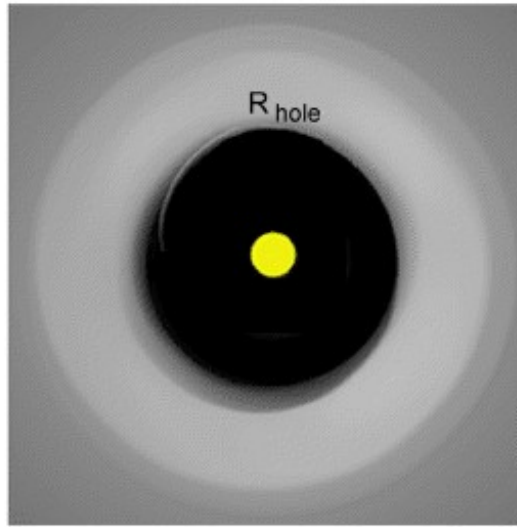
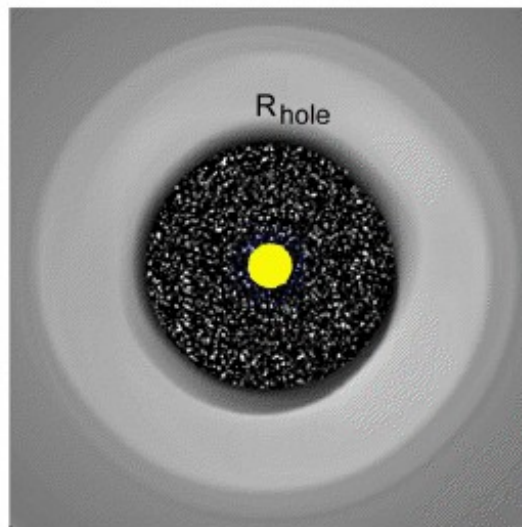
# *Transitional disks*

- Mechanisms dust clearing:

Grain growth

Photoevaporation

Stellar companion  
Forming planet?



⇒ **What about the gas?**

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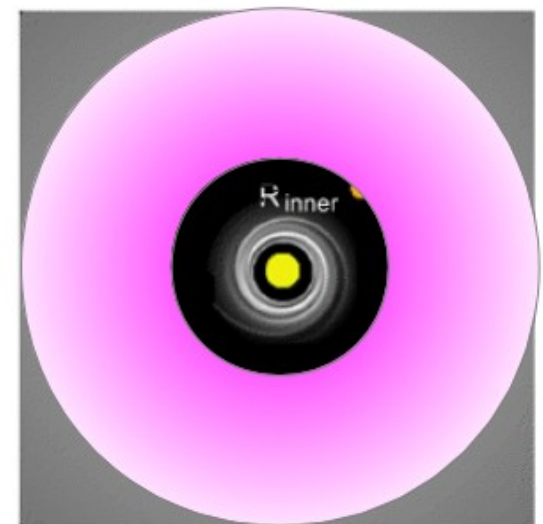
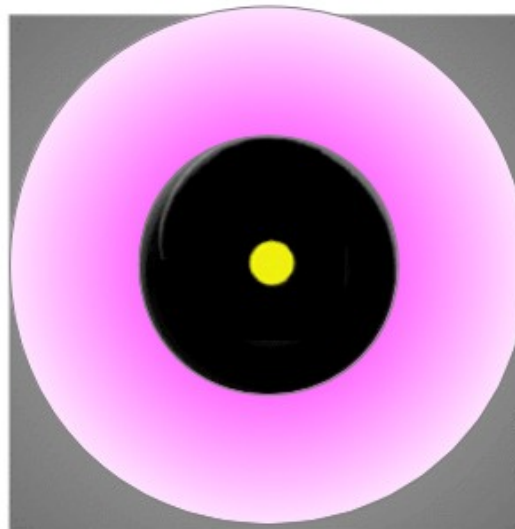
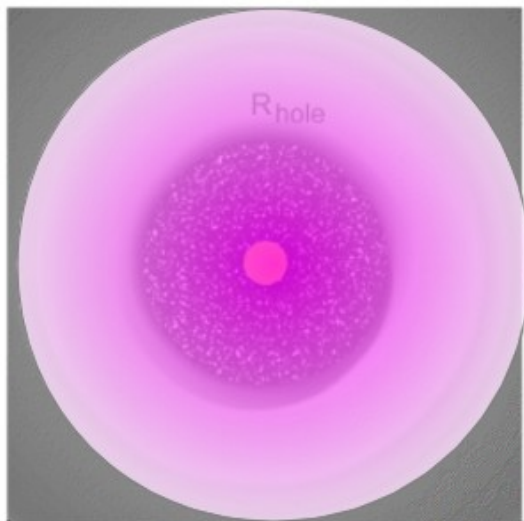
# *Transitional disks*

- Mechanisms dust clearing:

Grain growth

Photoevaporation

Stellar companion  
Forming planet?



⇒ Need to know the gas distribution and mass < 50 AU ⇒ ALMA

# *ALMA*

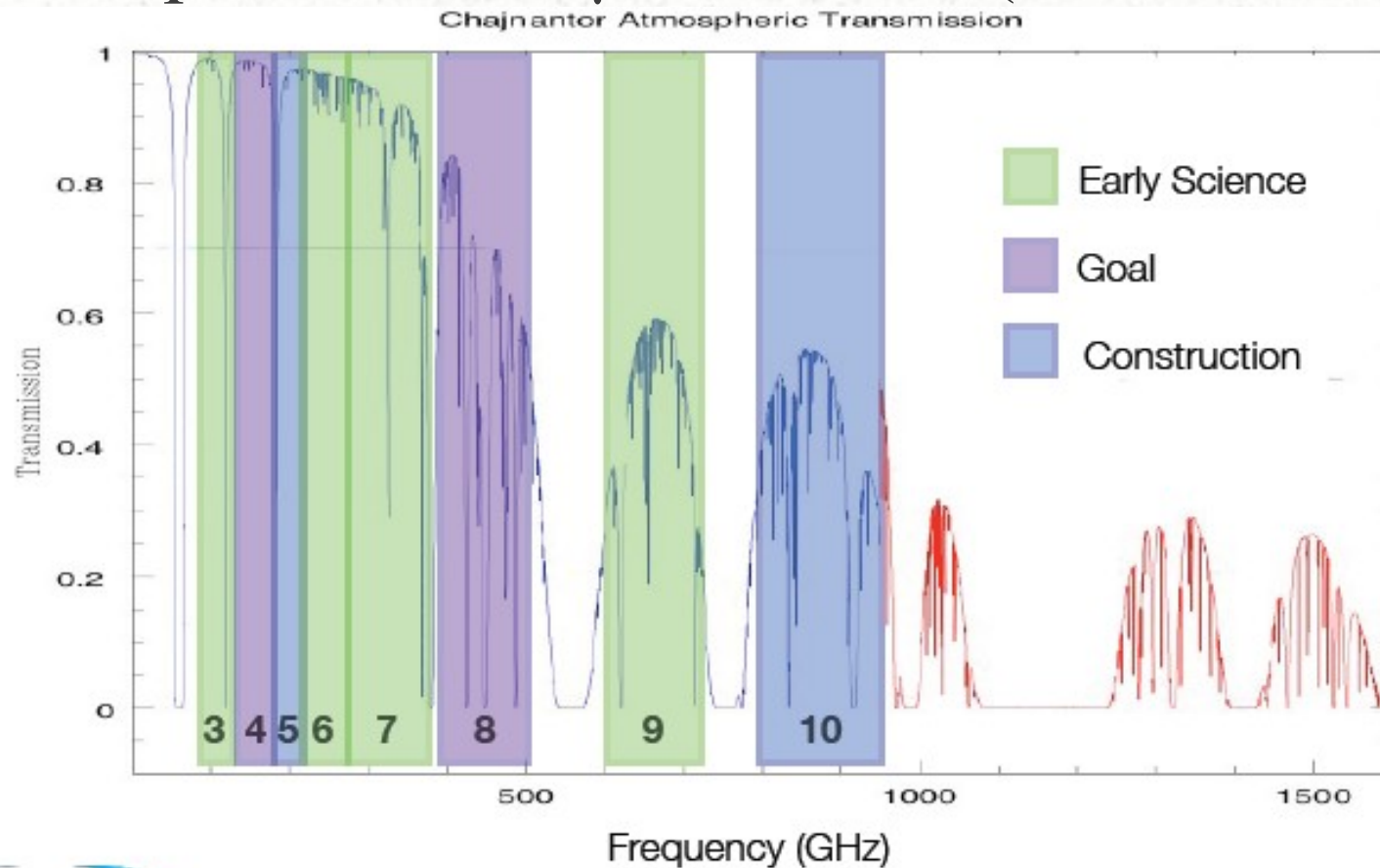
- Atacama Large Millimeter Array
- Atacama desert, Chile (5000 m altitude)
- Built and operated by Europe (ESO), North-America (NRAO) and East-Asia(NAOJ)
- Total cost ~1.3 billion \$US





# ALMA

- Freq bands: 315  $\mu\text{m}$  - 3 mm (80-950 GHz)

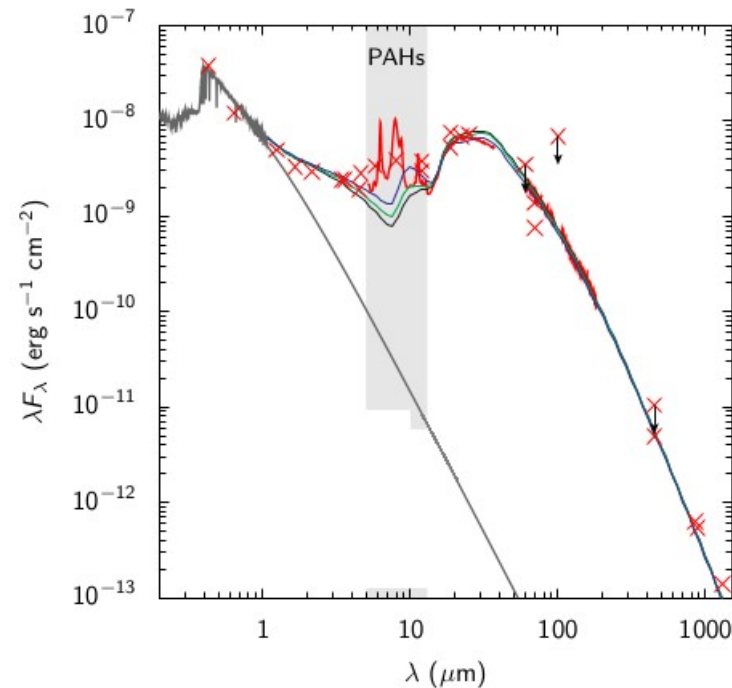
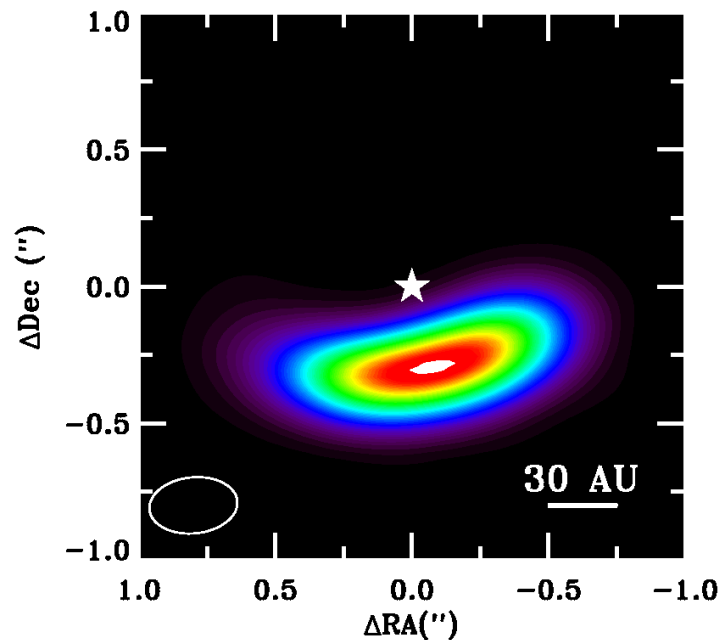


# *ALMA*

- Final array 66 antennas:
  - ◆ 50 12-m (25 EU and 25 US)
  - ◆ 16 (12 7-m) Short spacings (East Asia):
- Baselines up to 16 km (0.005" at 650 GHz)
- State of the art wide-band receivers and high resolution correlator
- ALMA allows measurement of gas distribution on <20 AU scales
- Early Science programs (2012-2014) on TDs

# ALMA

- First target (observed in 2012): Oph IRS 48
- Asymmetry: interpreted as dust trapped in vortex => important step in planet formation



## *ALMA next cycles*

- Future ALMA: increase resolution and sensitivity
- Observe unbiased sample of transitional disks:
  - ◆ Resolve gas distribution range of Tds

**=> Large, broad sample of TD's with known distribution of gas and dust**

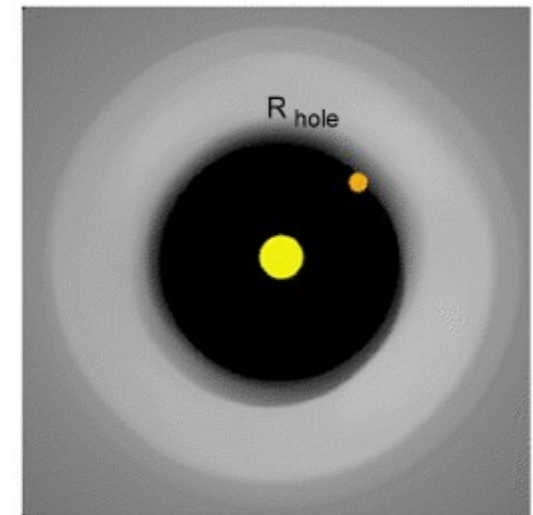
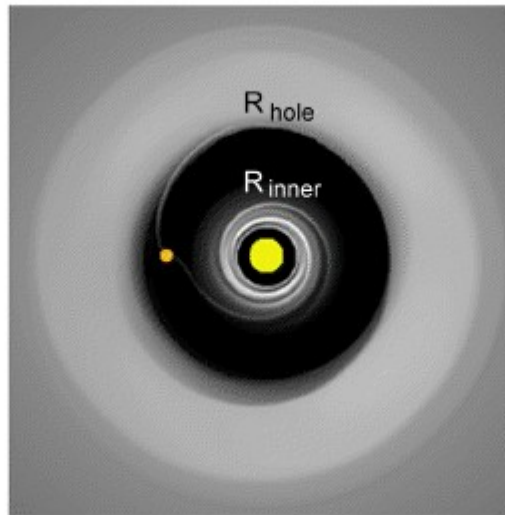
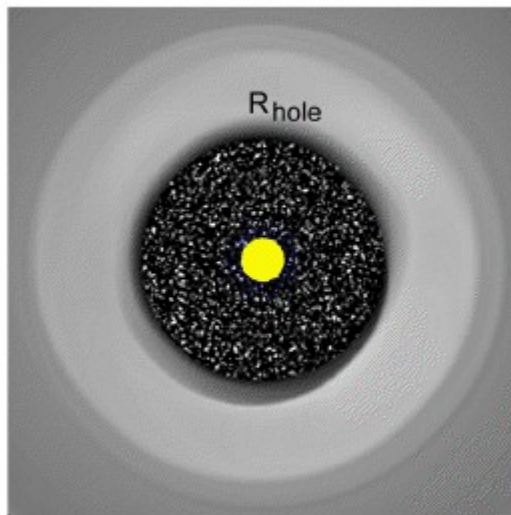
# *ALMA next cycles*

- With knowledge of gas, dust and accretion:

Grain growth

Photoevaporation

Stellar companion  
Forming planet?

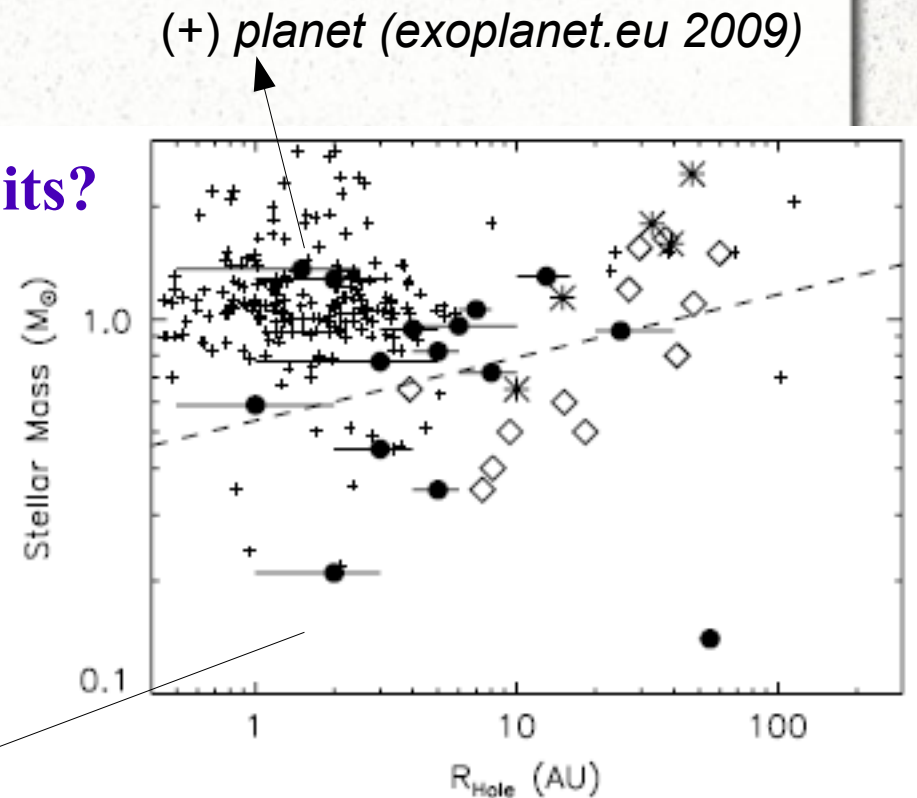


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# ALMA next cycles

## Future possibilities

- More molecules: **chemistry**
- Other frequencies: **temperature**
- Substructure in holes: **planet orbits?**
- Comparison with other samples of TTS and debris disks: **evolution**
- Comparison hole size distribution with exoplanetary systems: **planet formation**



(\* $\diamond$ ,  $\bullet$ ) Transitional disks  
(Merin et al 2010, Kim et al 2009, Brown et al 2007)

Questions?