Transporting Planetary Building Blocks in Protoplanetary Disks

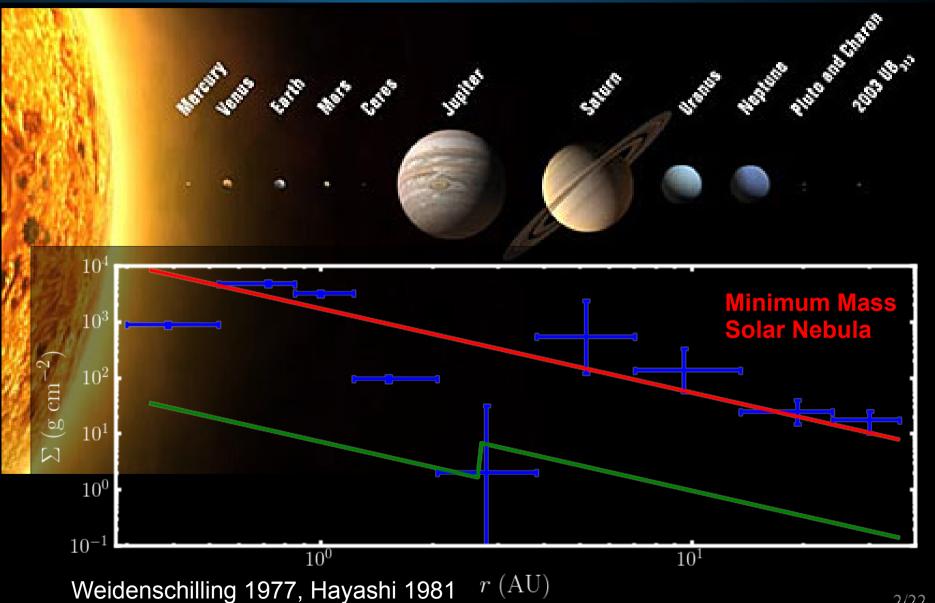
Katherine Kretke UCSC → SwRI (Boulder)

D.N.C. Lin, C. Baruteau, P. Garaud, S. Ida

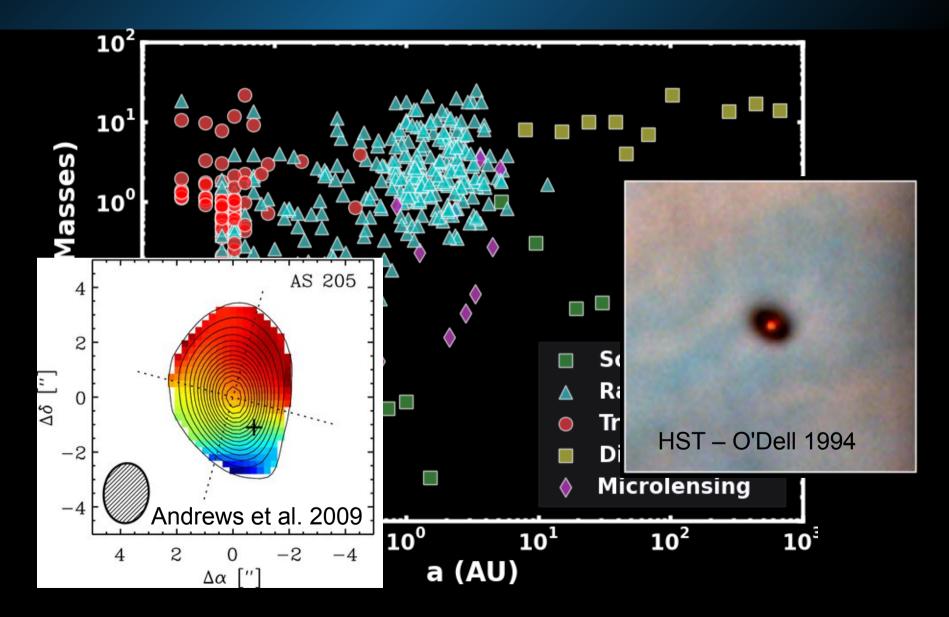
ISIMA July 7, 2010



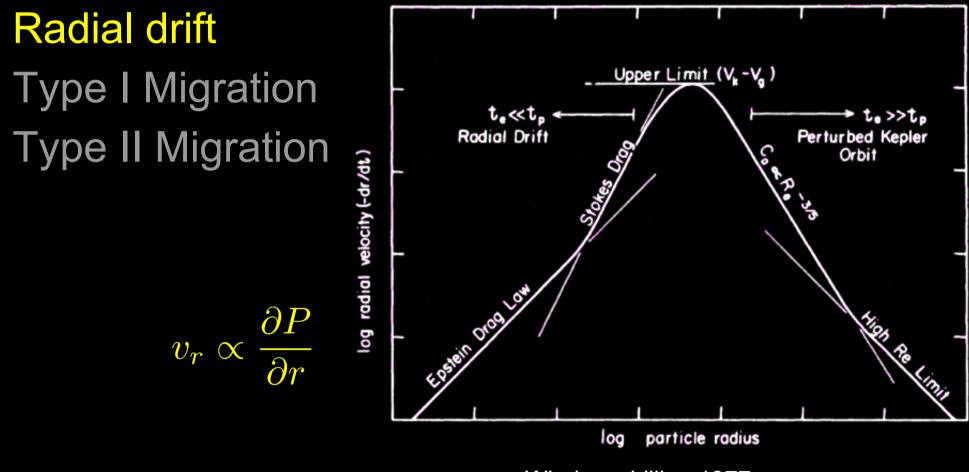
Planets ↔ Protoplanetary Disks?



Planets ↔ Protoplanetary Disks?

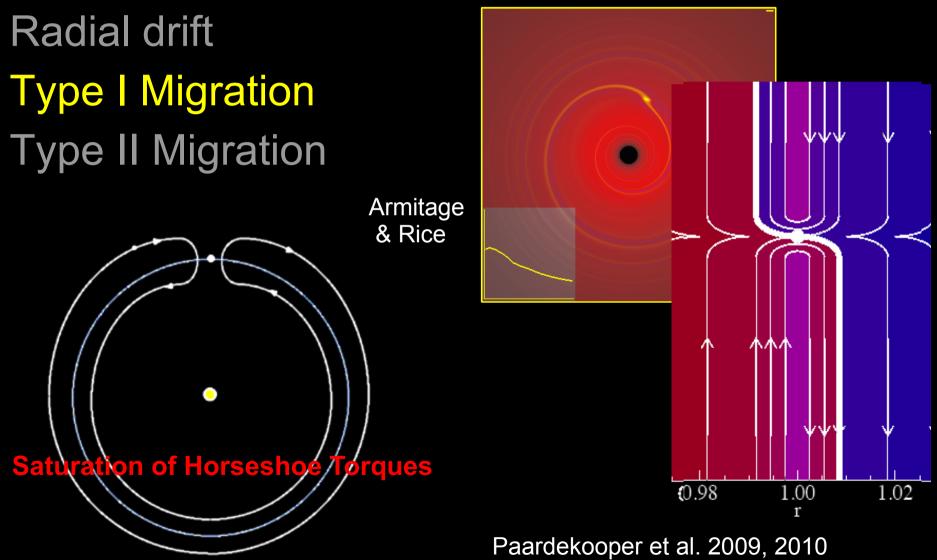


Transport Processes for Solids in Gaseous Disk



Wiedenschilling 1977

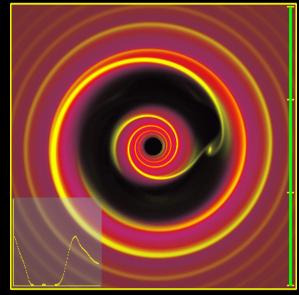
Transport Processes for Solids in Gaseous Disk



Transport Processes for Solids in Gaseous Disk

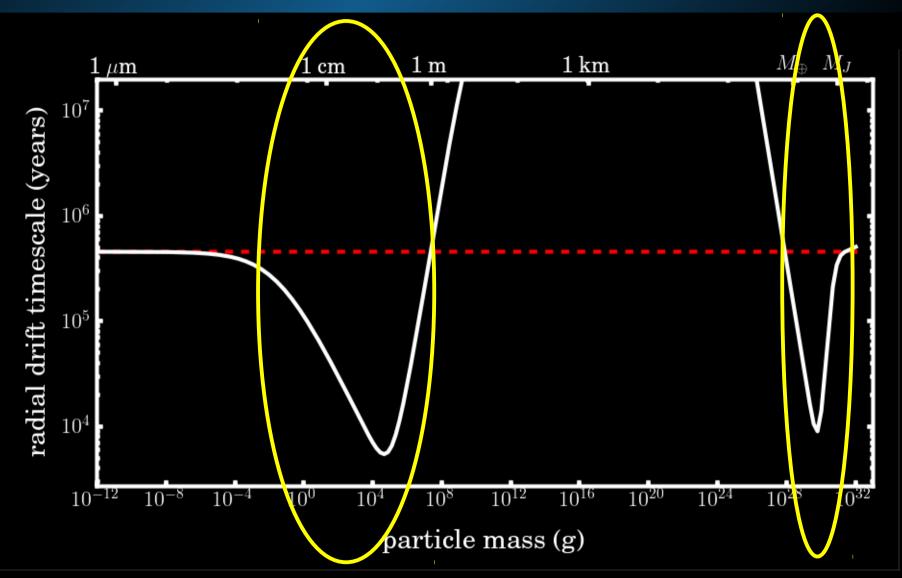
Radial drift Type I Migration Type II Migration

Other physical mechanisms... with or without gas (type III migration, planetplanet scattering, Kozai, planetesimal drivenmigration, etc.)

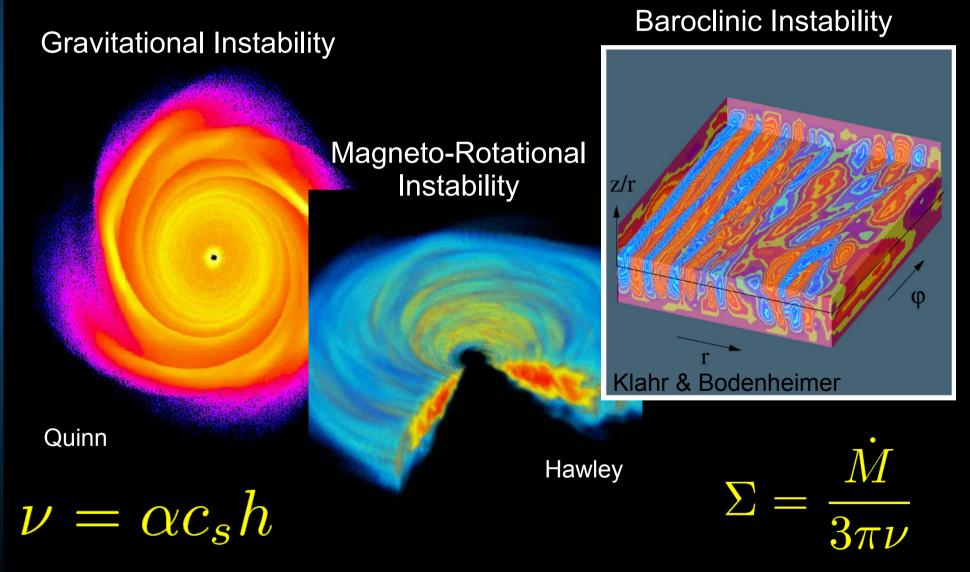


Armitage & Rice

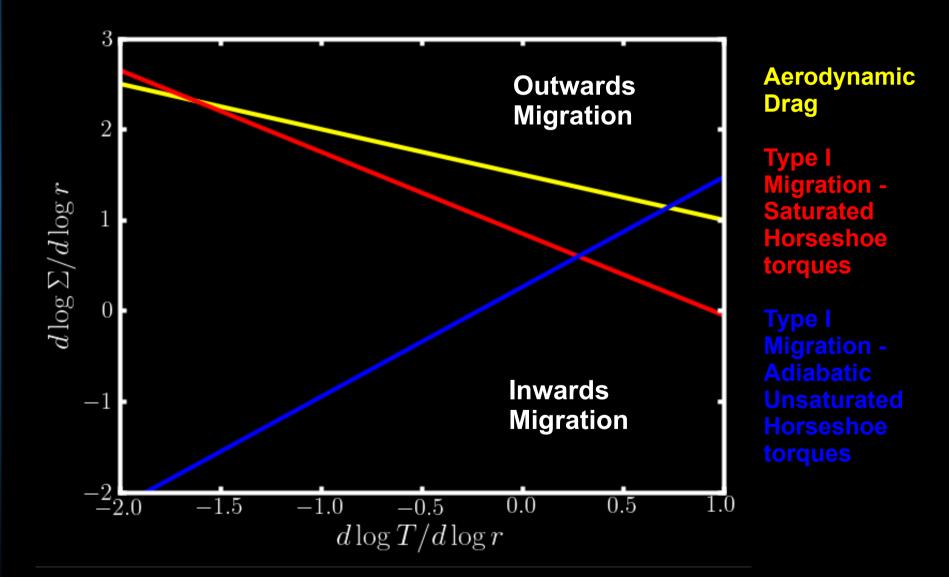
Transport as a Challenge to Planet Formation... in MMSN



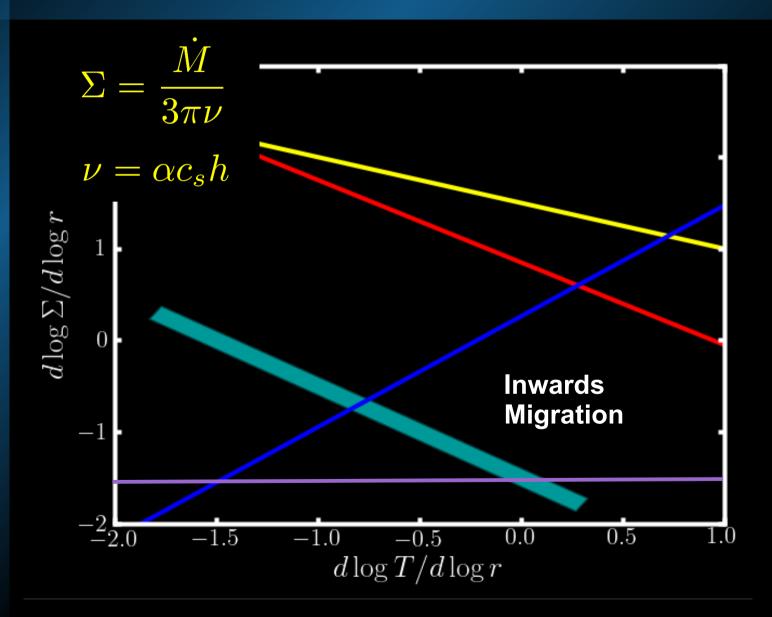
Structure of Protoplanetary Disk



Migration directions



Where do disk models lie?

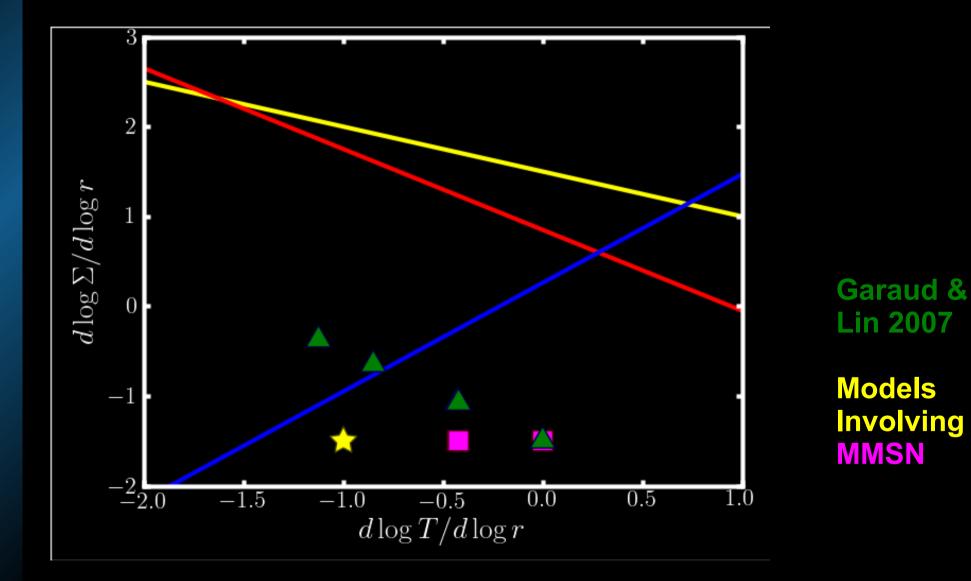


Aerodynamic Drag

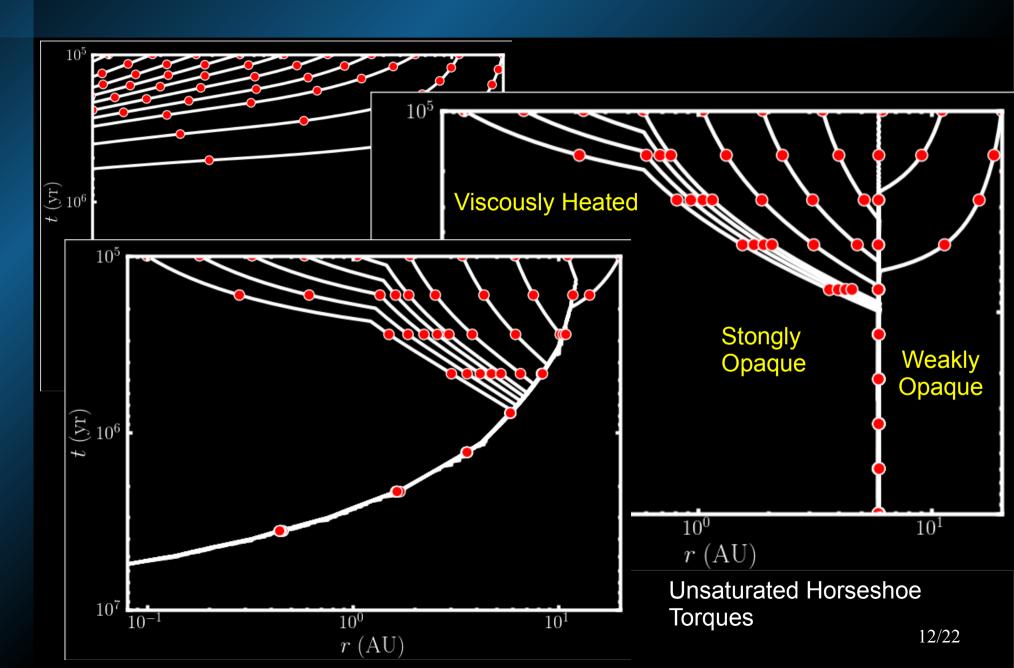
Type I Migration -Saturated Horseshoe torques

Type I Migration -Adiabatic Unsaturated Horseshoe torques MMSN α-disk

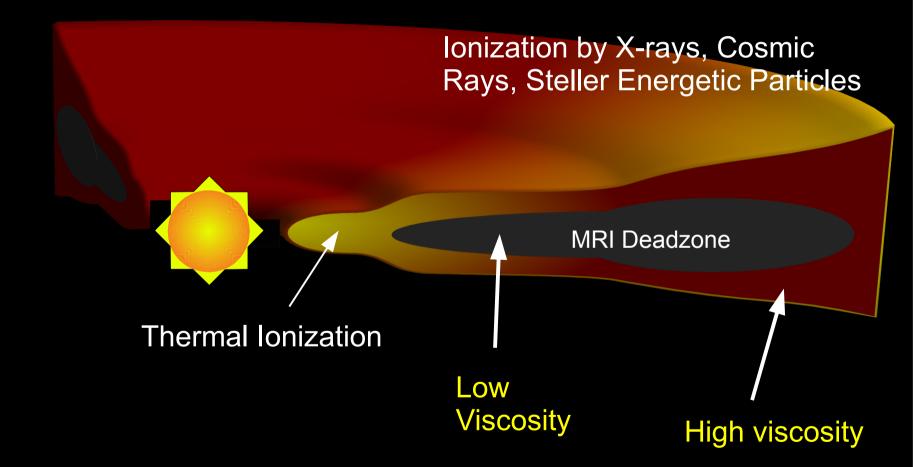
Where do disks models lie?



Migration in an α Disk



Layered MRI-active Disk



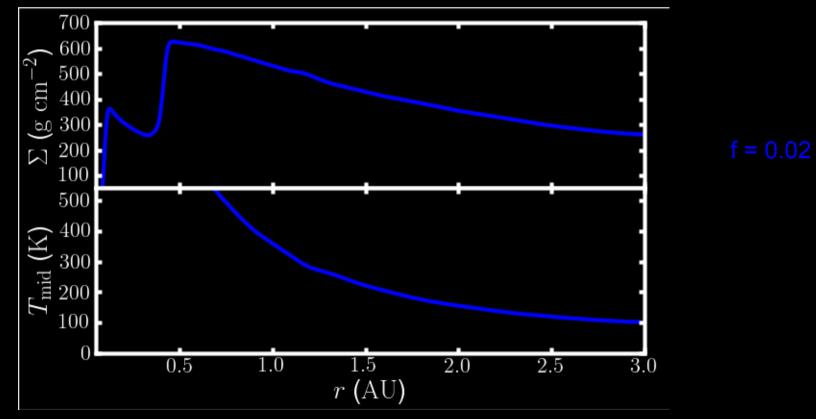
Impact of Sublimation Fronts

Ionization

Recombination on Grains

$$\zeta n_n = \beta n_e n_i + n_e c_e S_e \pi a_{\rm gr}^2 n_{gr}^{\checkmark}$$

Gas-Phase Recombination



Kretke & Lin (submitted)

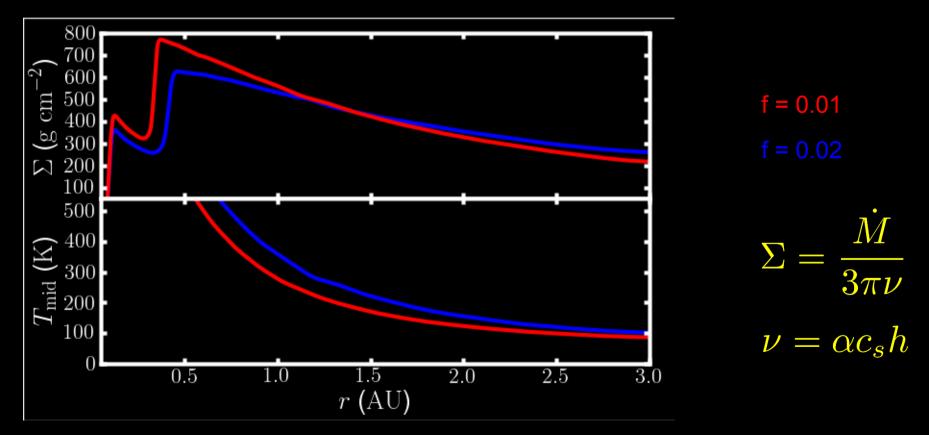
Impact of Sublimation Fronts

Ionization

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Gas-Phase Recombination



Kretke & Lin (submitted)

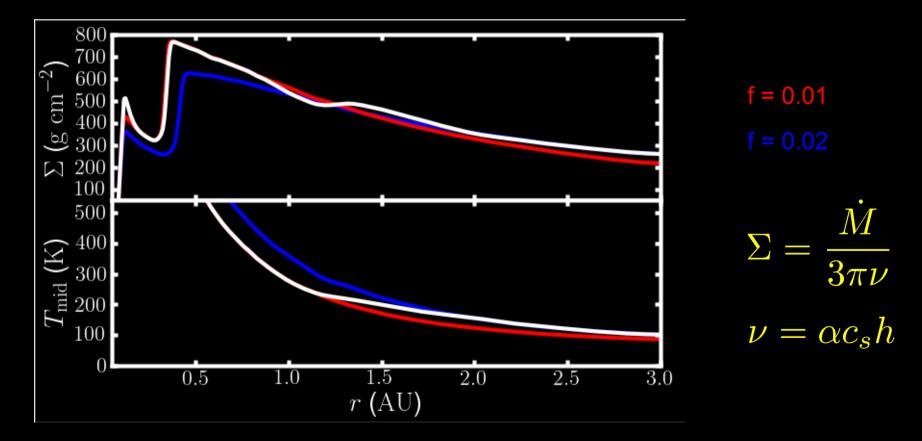
Impact of Sublimation Fronts

Ionization

Recombination on Grains

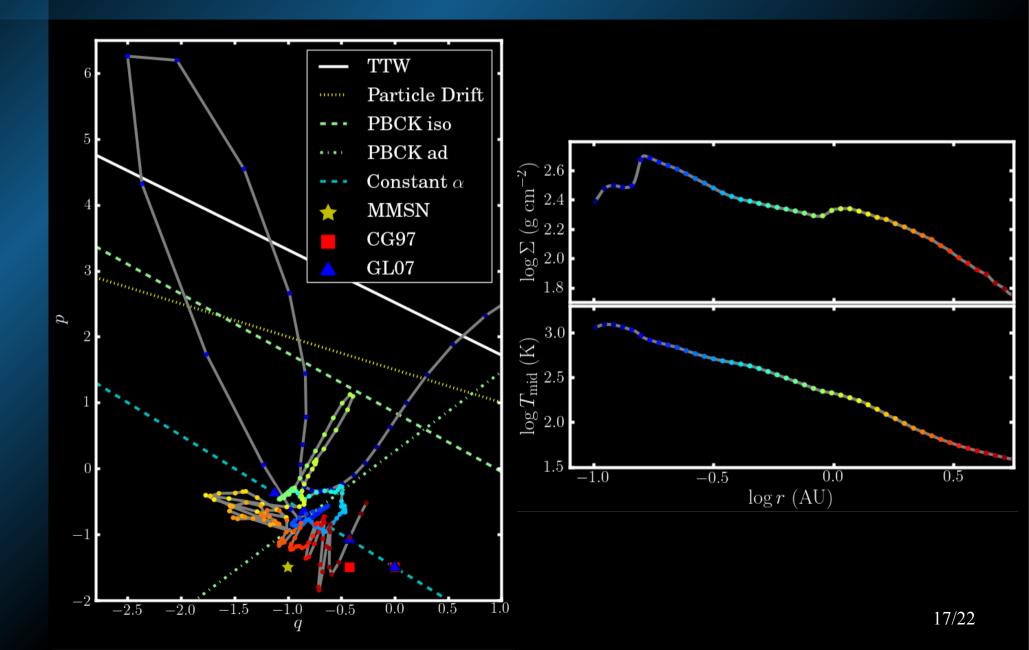
$$\zeta n_n = \beta n_e n_i + n_e c_e S_e \pi a_{\rm gr}^2 n_{gr}^{\checkmark}$$

Gas-Phase Recombination

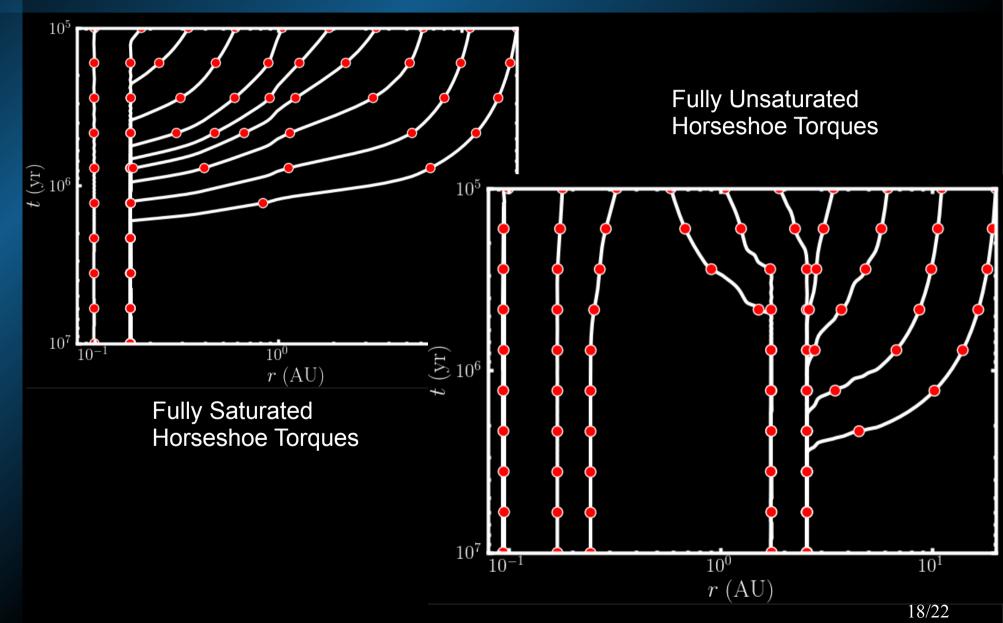


Kretke & Lin (submitted)

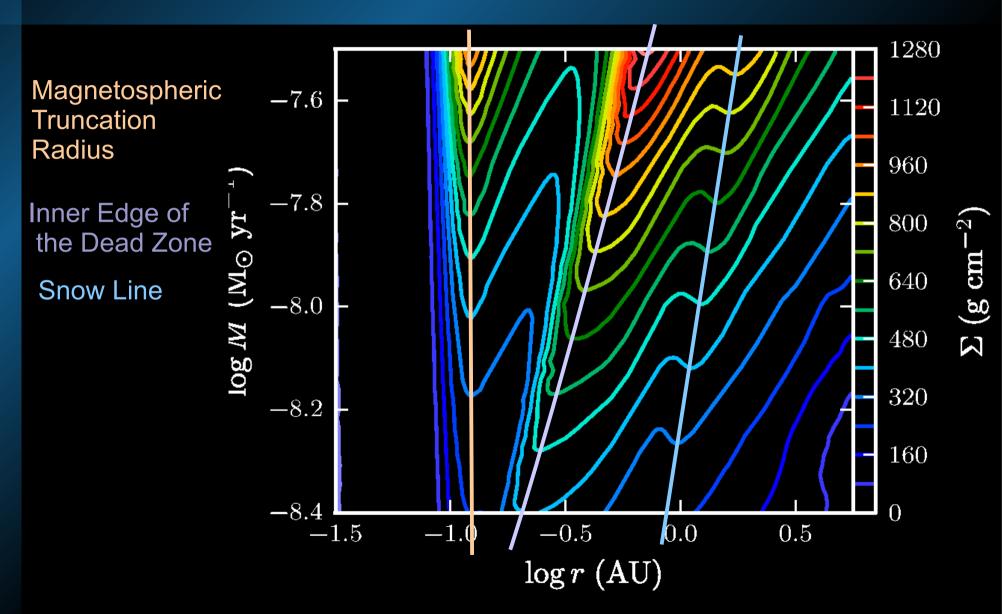
Migration in MRI-active disk



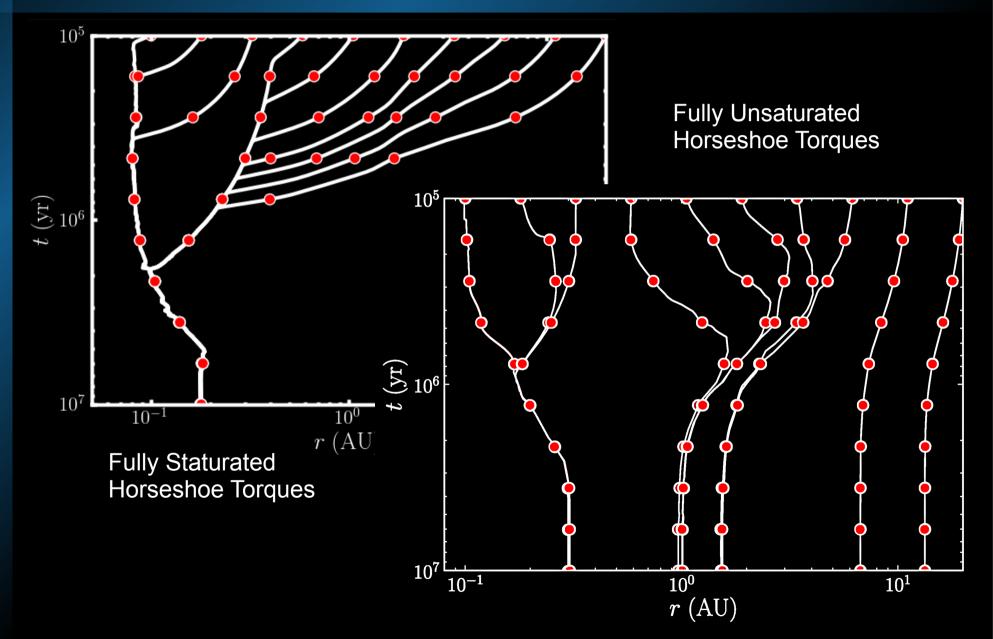
Planet Migration in a Static MRI-active Disk



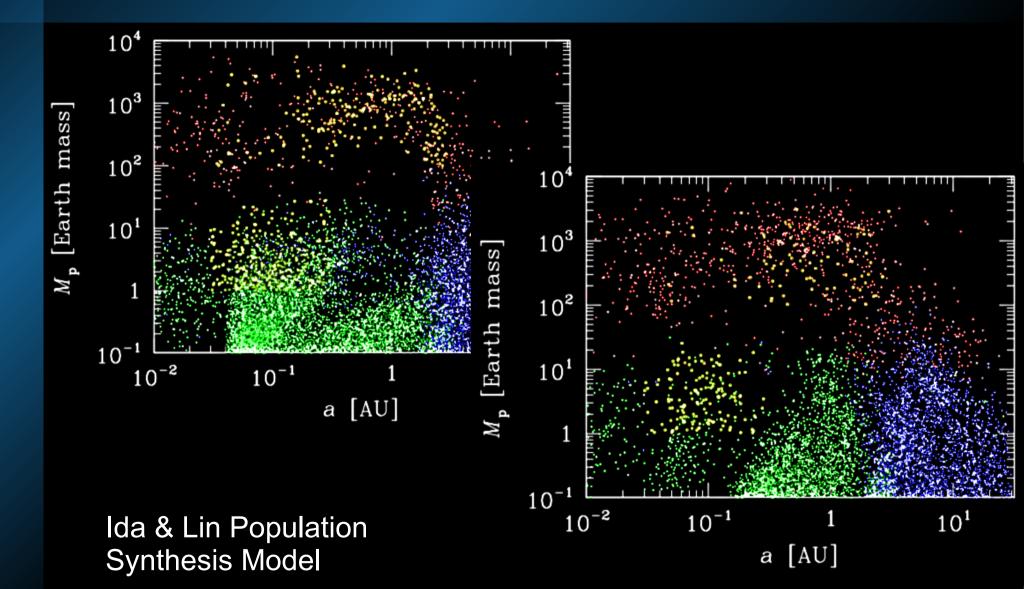
Disk Evolution



Planet Migration in an Evolving MRI-active Disk



Preliminary Results

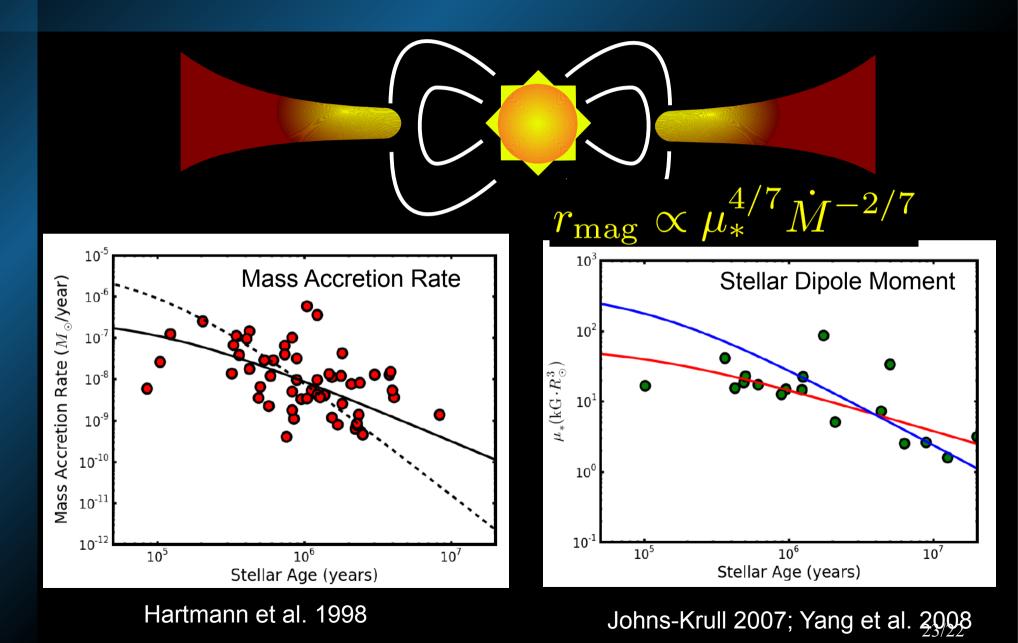


21/22

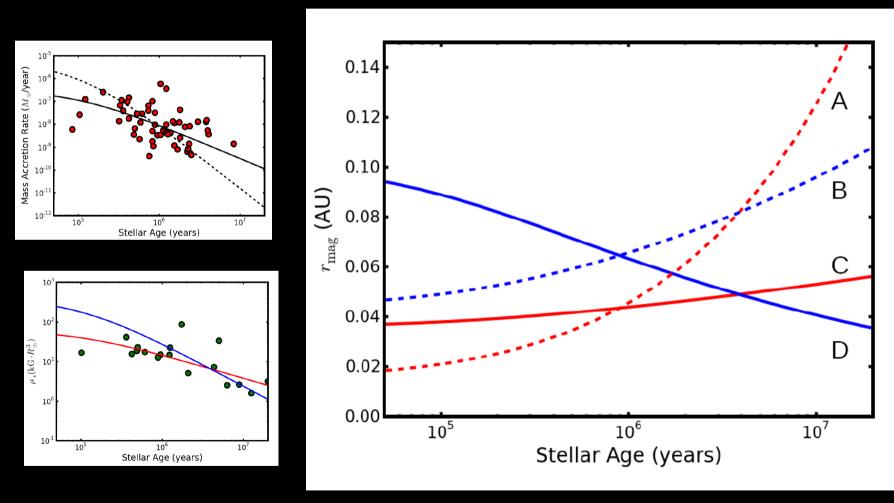
Conclusions

- Solids are mobile in protoplanetary disks, they accumulate at pressure maxima or in locations where gravitational torques balance
- MRI leads to axisymmetric planet "traps"
- The existence / location of planet traps change with time in an evolving disk
 - Planet formation can be enhanced by grain trapping at various locations in protoplanetary disks
 - The migration of low-mass planets will depend upon the disk structure
- Planet distribution can tell us about protoplanetary disk structure

Magnetospheric Truncation Radius

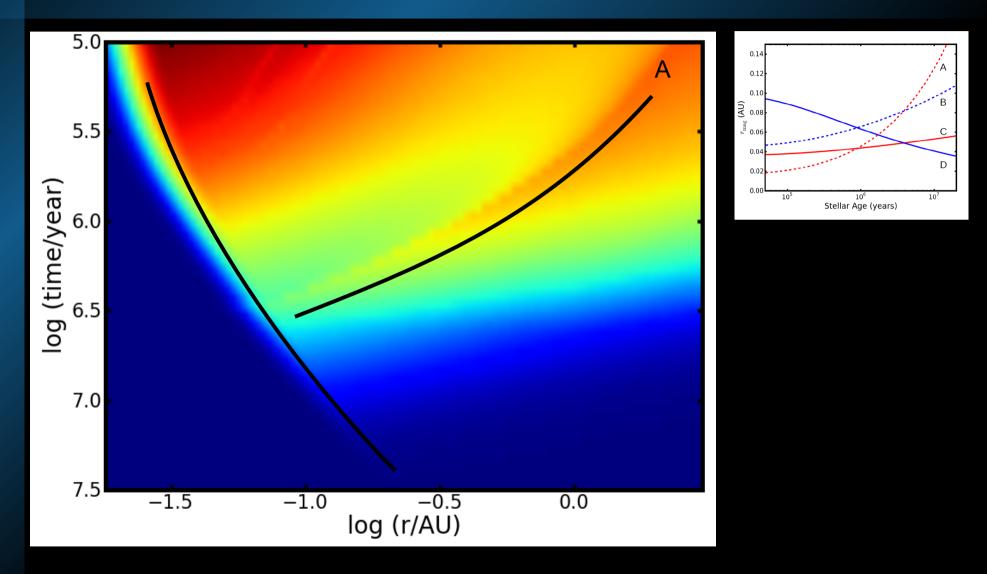


Evolution of the Truncation Radius (r_{mag} **)**



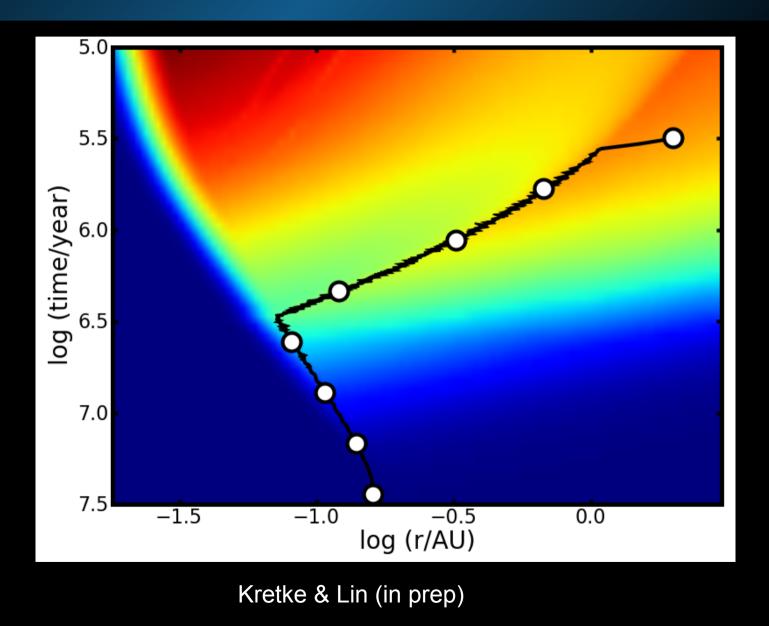
Kretke & Lin (in prep)

Evolution of Disk



Kretke & Lin (in prep)

Planet Migration



Migration of Various Mass Planets

0.5 Α $r_{\rm crit}$ 1/2 Earth 0.0 -0.5 5 Earth (NA/) gol 2 Earth Jupiter -1.5**Stellar** -2.0 Radius -2.5.0 5.5 7.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 8.0 log (time/year) Kretke & Lin (in prep)

Diversity of Systems

