

# **Core Accretion vs. Disk Instability: Observable Discriminants**

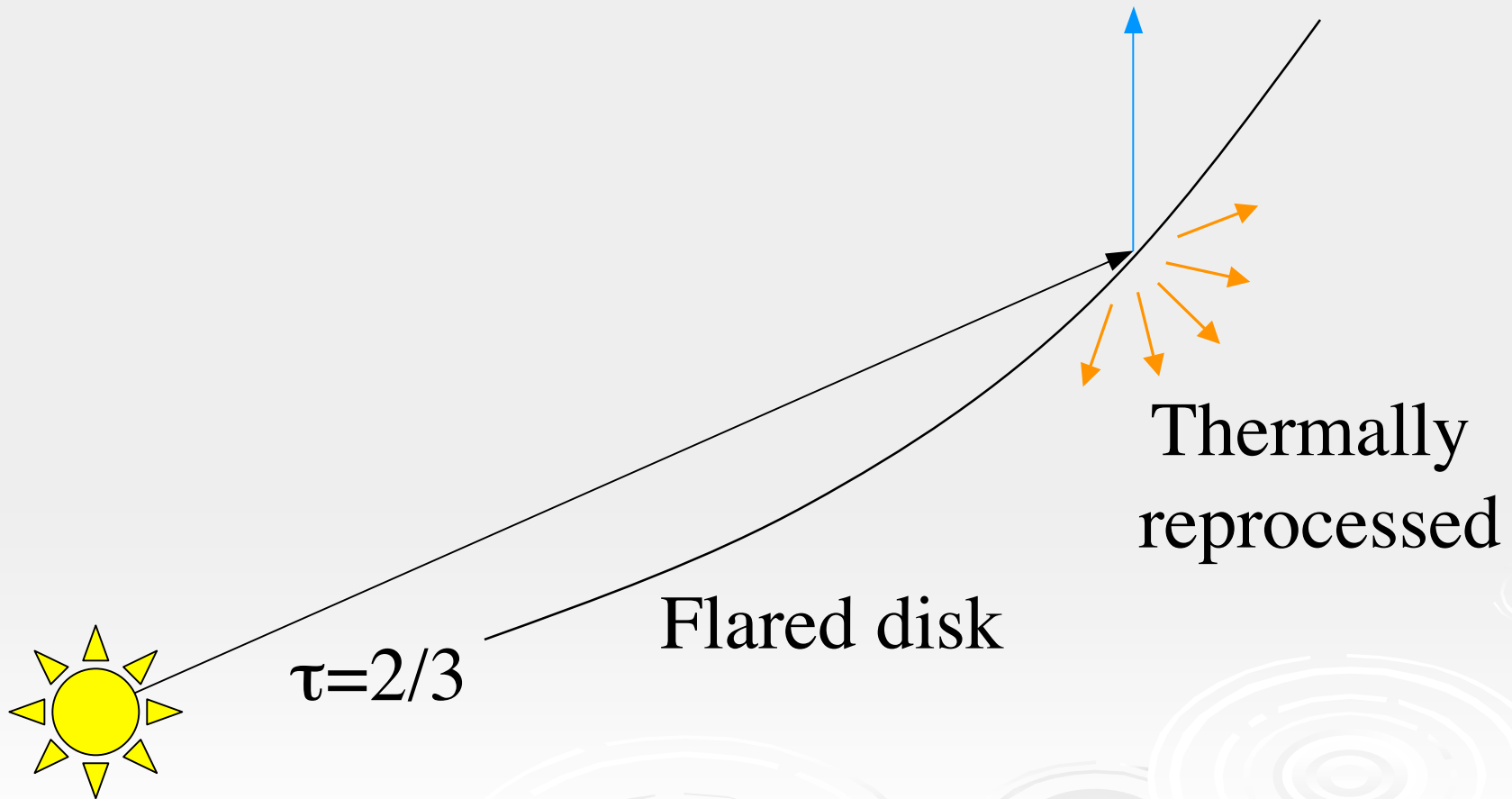
Hannah Jang-Condell  
Carnegie Institution of Washington

# Motivation

- Core Accretion vs. Disk Instability
- Formed planet : forming planet ::  
smoking gun : caught in the act
- **Method:** calculate radiative transfer on  
disk surfaces to predict observations

# Radiative Transfer

Scattered to observer



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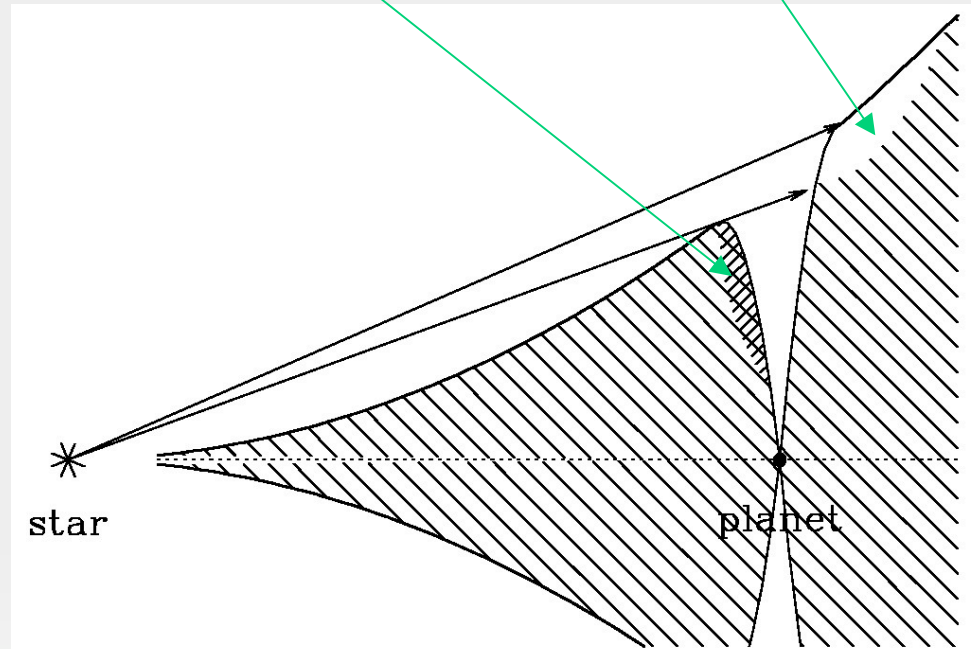
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# Core Accretion

- Steady state
- Hydrostatic equilibrium
- Semi-analytic prescription for radiative heating
- **T &  $\rho$  iteratively calculated for self-consistency**

shadowing brightening



(Jang-Condell & Sasselov 2003, 2004)



# Scattered Light

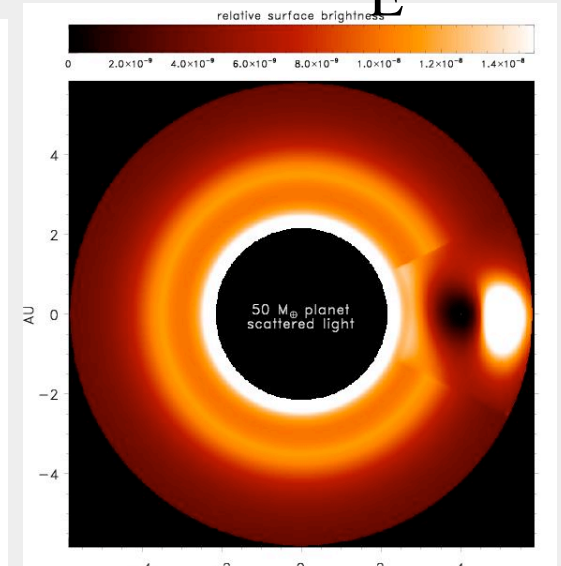
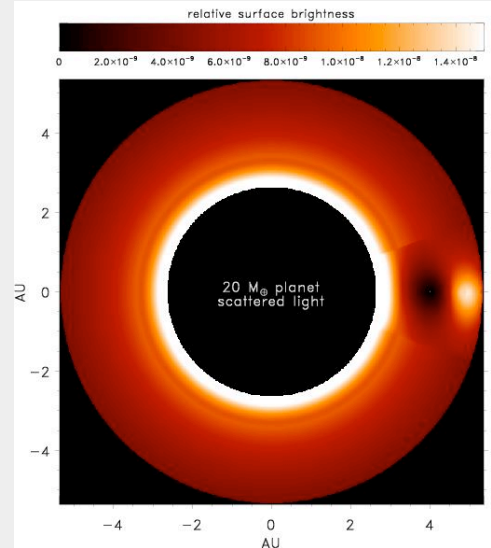
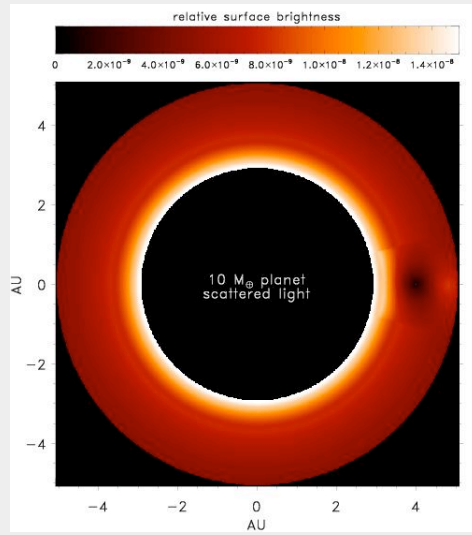
Jang-Condell, in prep

10  $M_E$

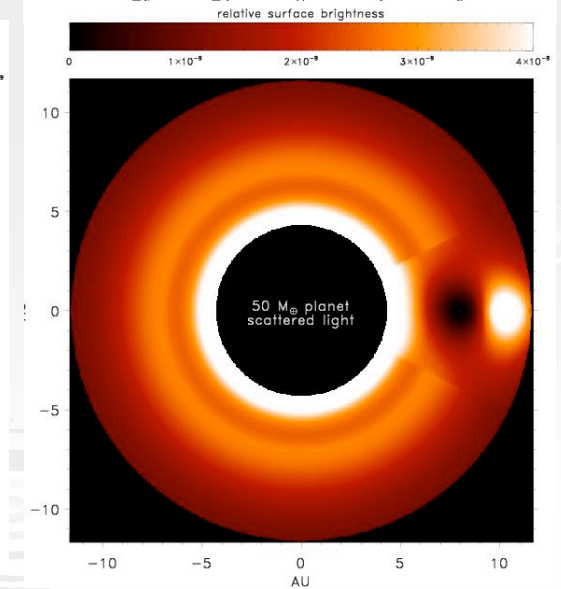
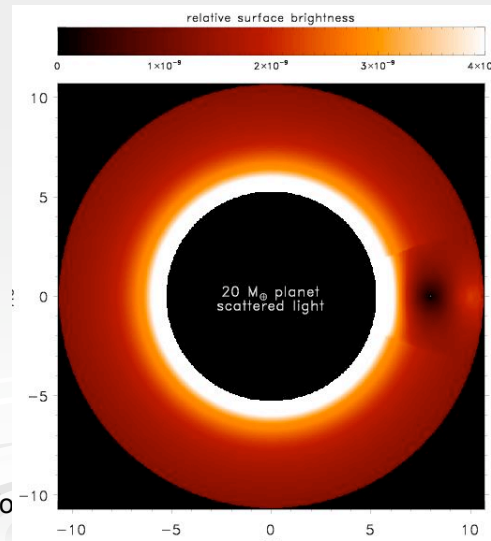
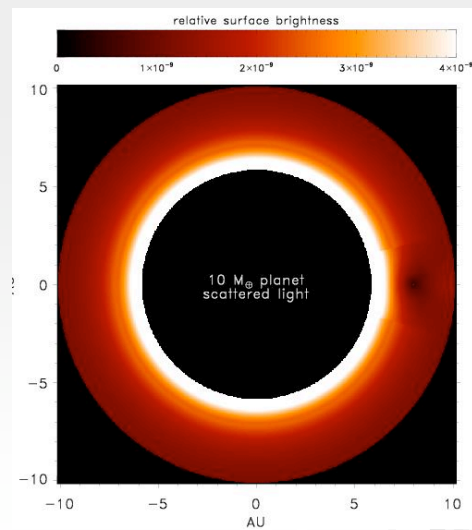
20  $M_E$

50  $M_E$

4 AU



8 AU



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# Thermal Emission

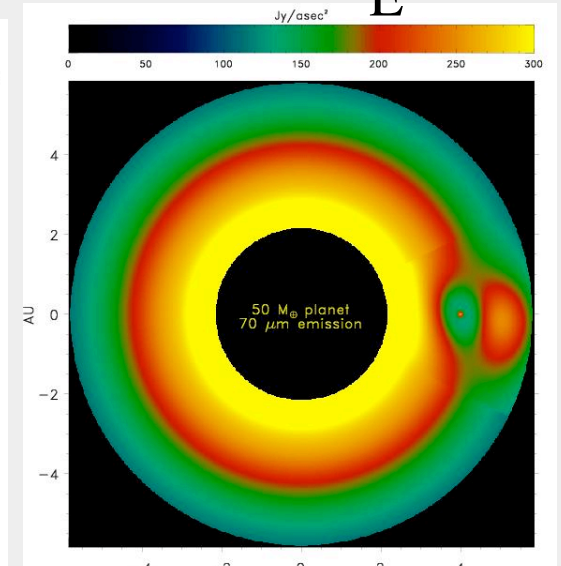
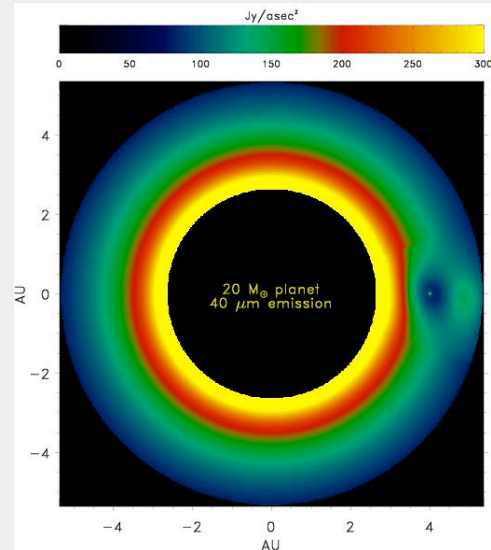
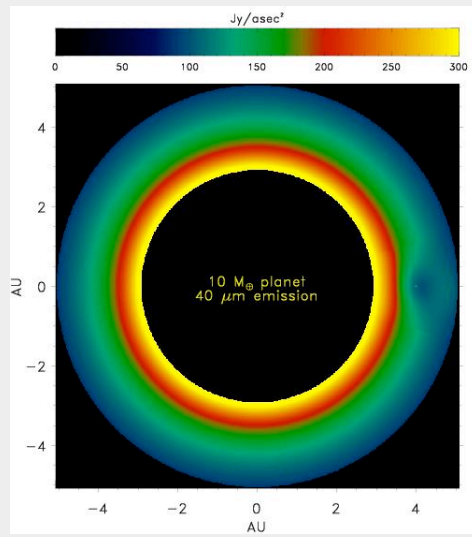
Jang-Condell, in prep

10  $M_E$

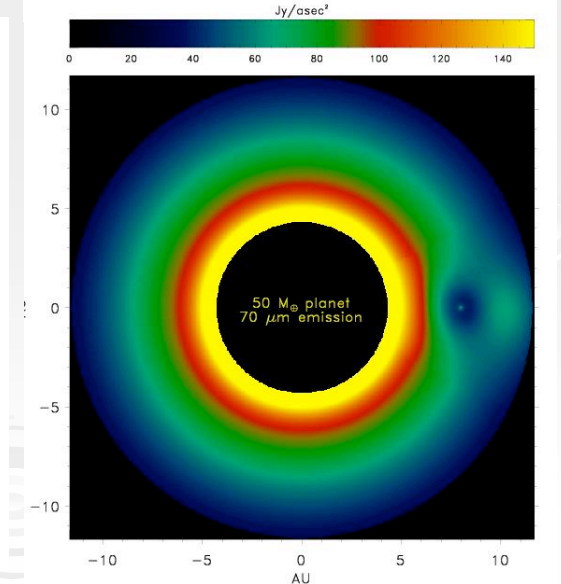
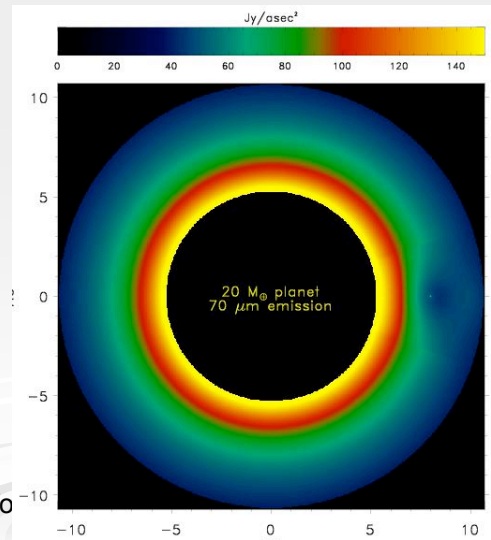
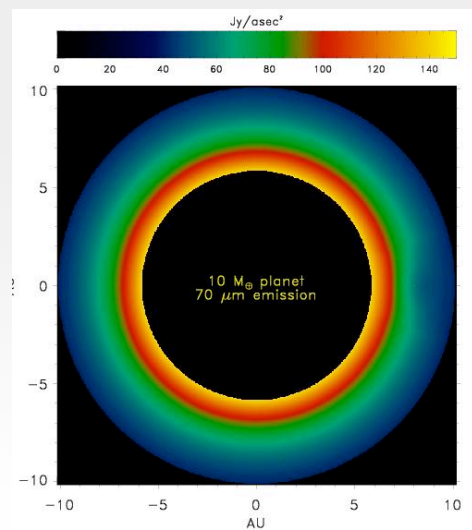
20  $M_E$

50  $M_E$

4 AU  
40  $\mu\text{m}$



8 AU  
70  $\mu\text{m}$



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0.35 mm ( $\leq 40 \text{ Jy}/''^2$ )

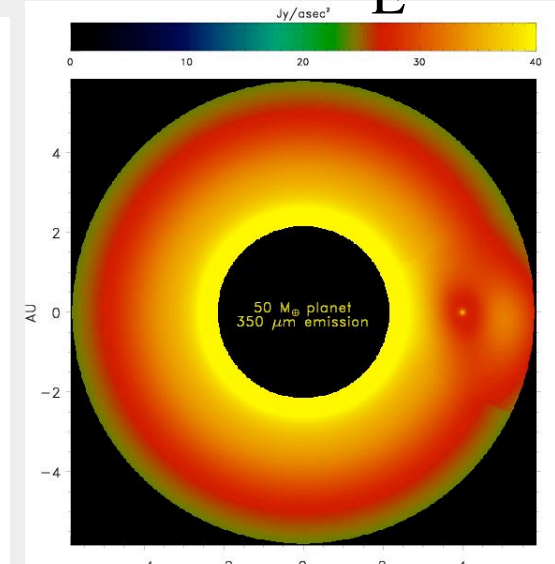
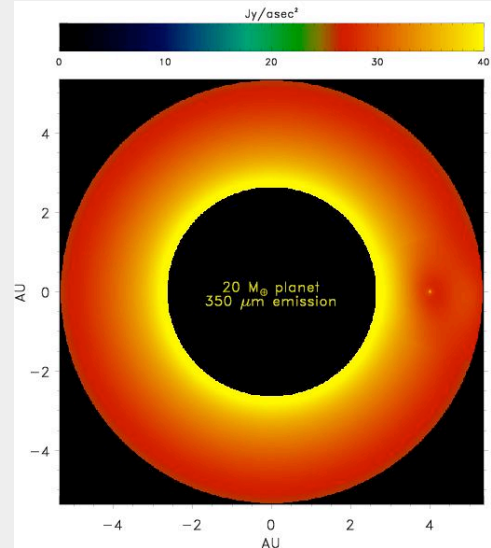
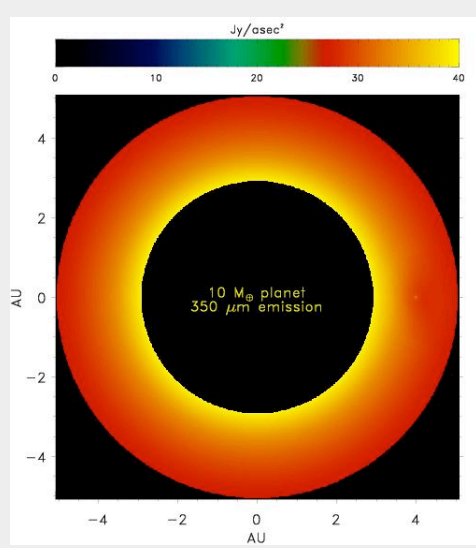
Jang-Condell, in prep

10  $M_E$

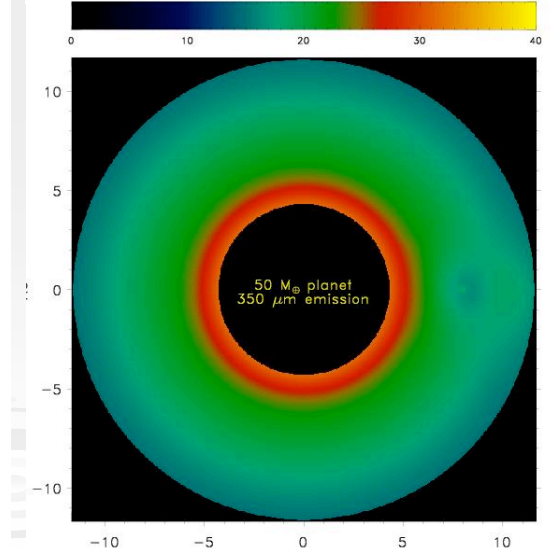
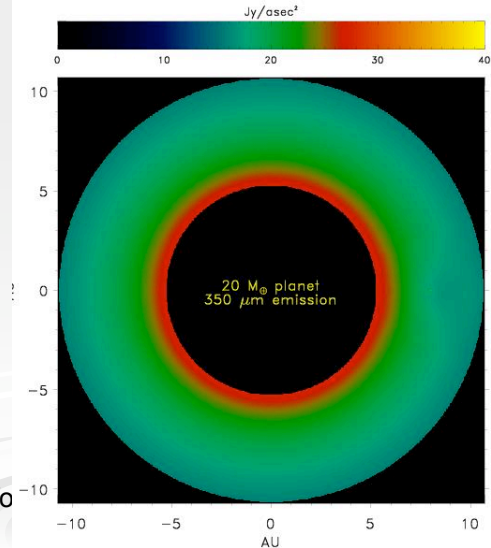
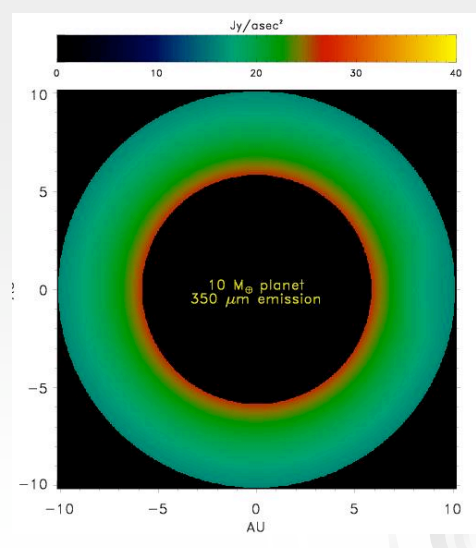
20  $M_E$

50  $M_E$

4 AU

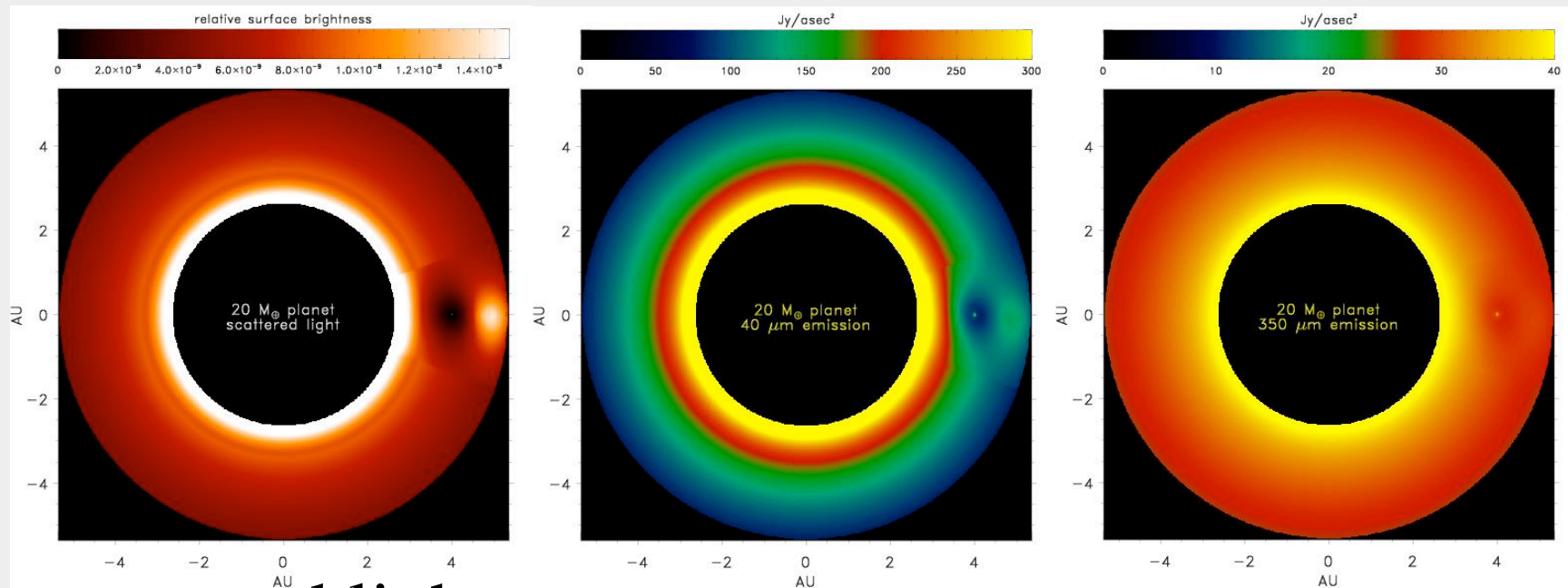


8 AU



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# 20 M<sub>Earth</sub> Core at 4 AU



scattered light

mid IR

sub-mm

- Paired shadowing/brightening at surface (short  $\lambda$ )
- Effect diluted toward midplane (long  $\lambda$ )
- $\sim 1$  AU perturbation - 0.01" resolution at 100 pc



# Disk Instability

- 3D hydrodynamic simulations of disk instability
- Self-gravitating clump formed
- Simulated images:
  - Hydrodynamics
  - Stellar irradiation
  - Scattered light

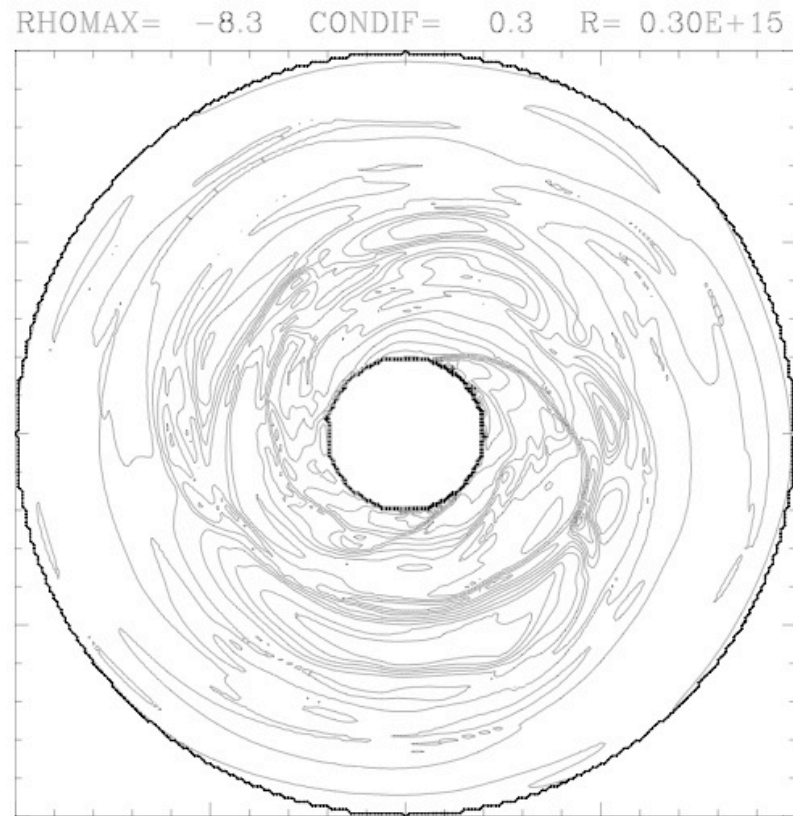
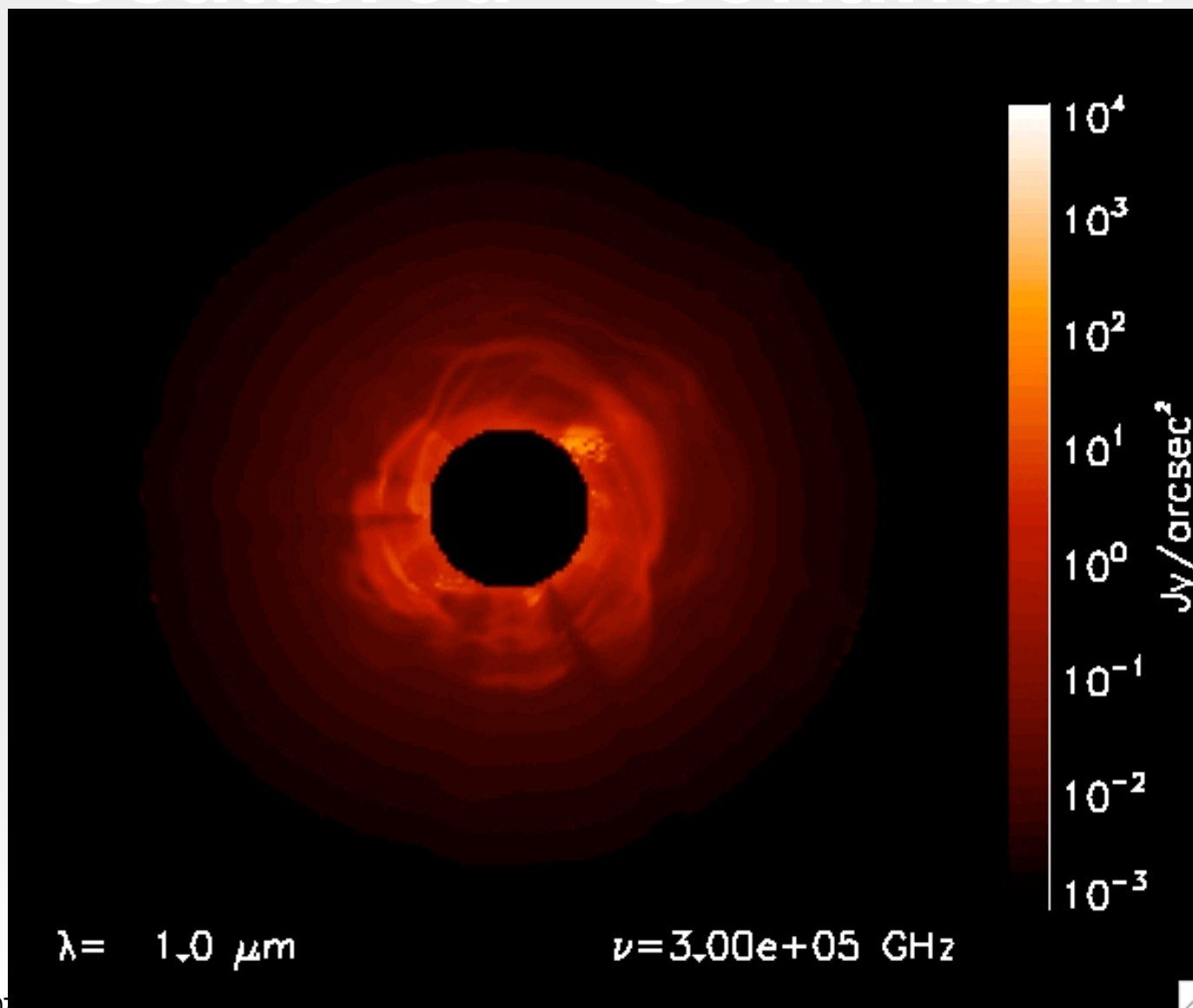


FIG. 2b

Boss 2001

# Scattered + Continuum



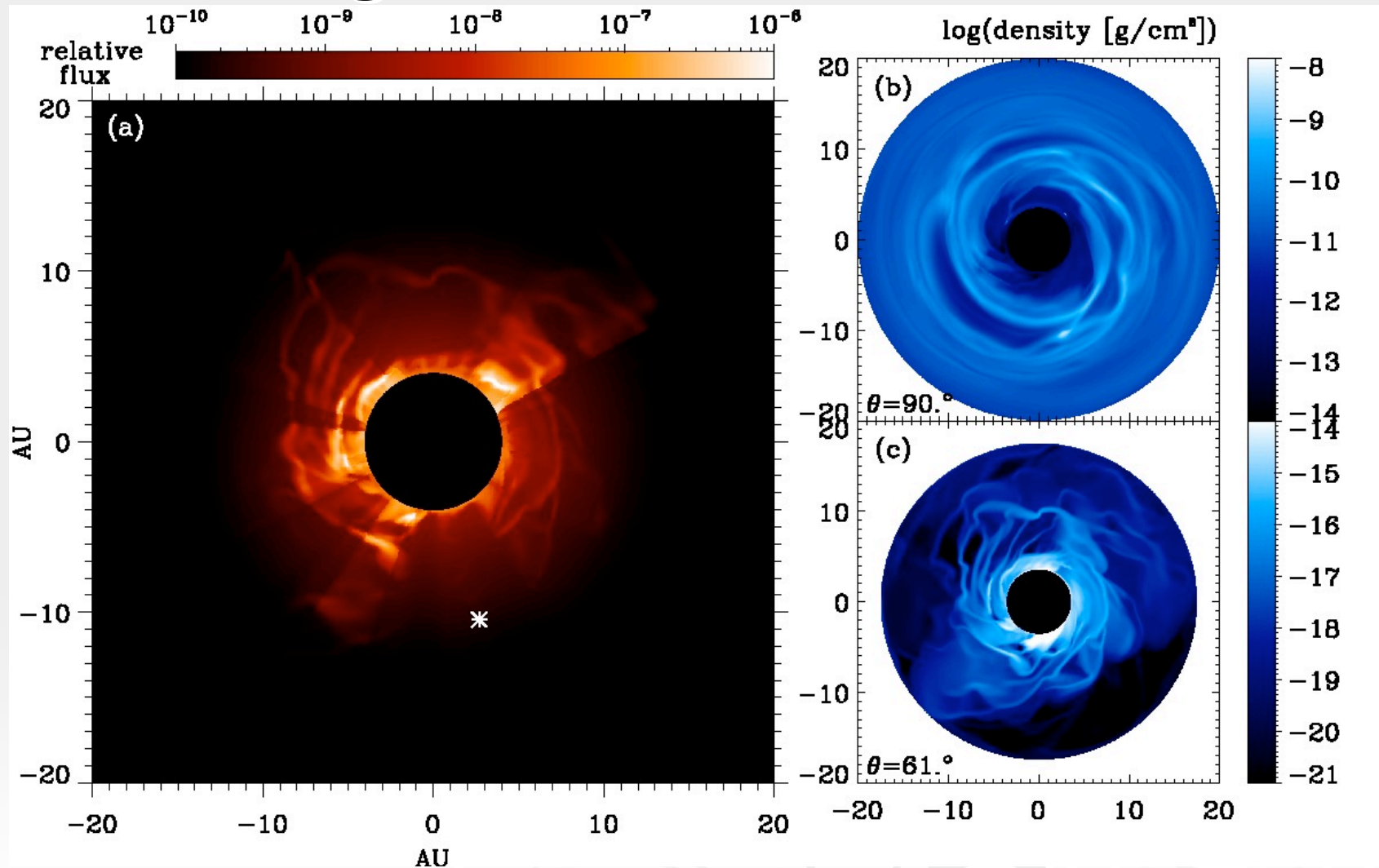
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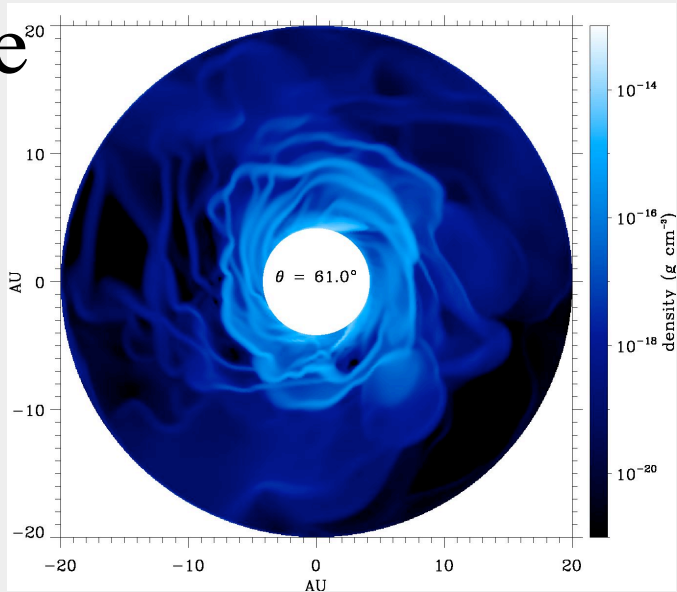
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**J-C & Boss, in prep**

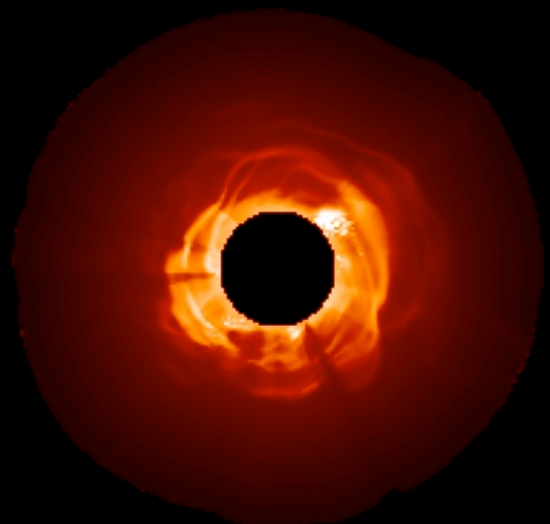
# Jang-Condell & Boss 2007



surface



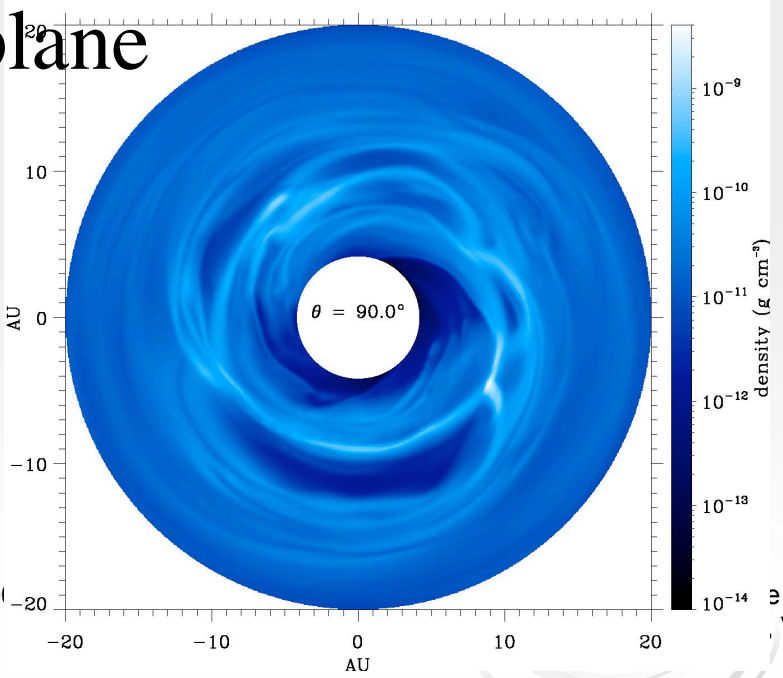
1 micron



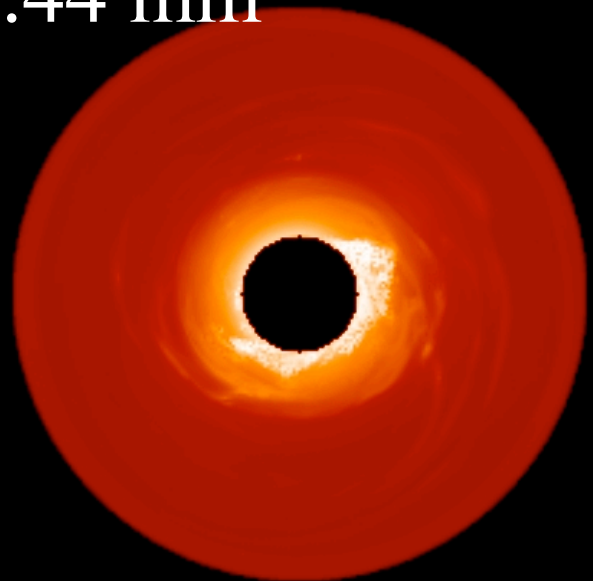
$\lambda = 1.0 \mu\text{m}$

$\nu = 3.00\text{e}+05 \text{ GHz}$

midplane



0.44 mm



$\lambda = 440.0 \mu\text{m}$

$\nu = 682, \text{ GHz}$

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$\nu$



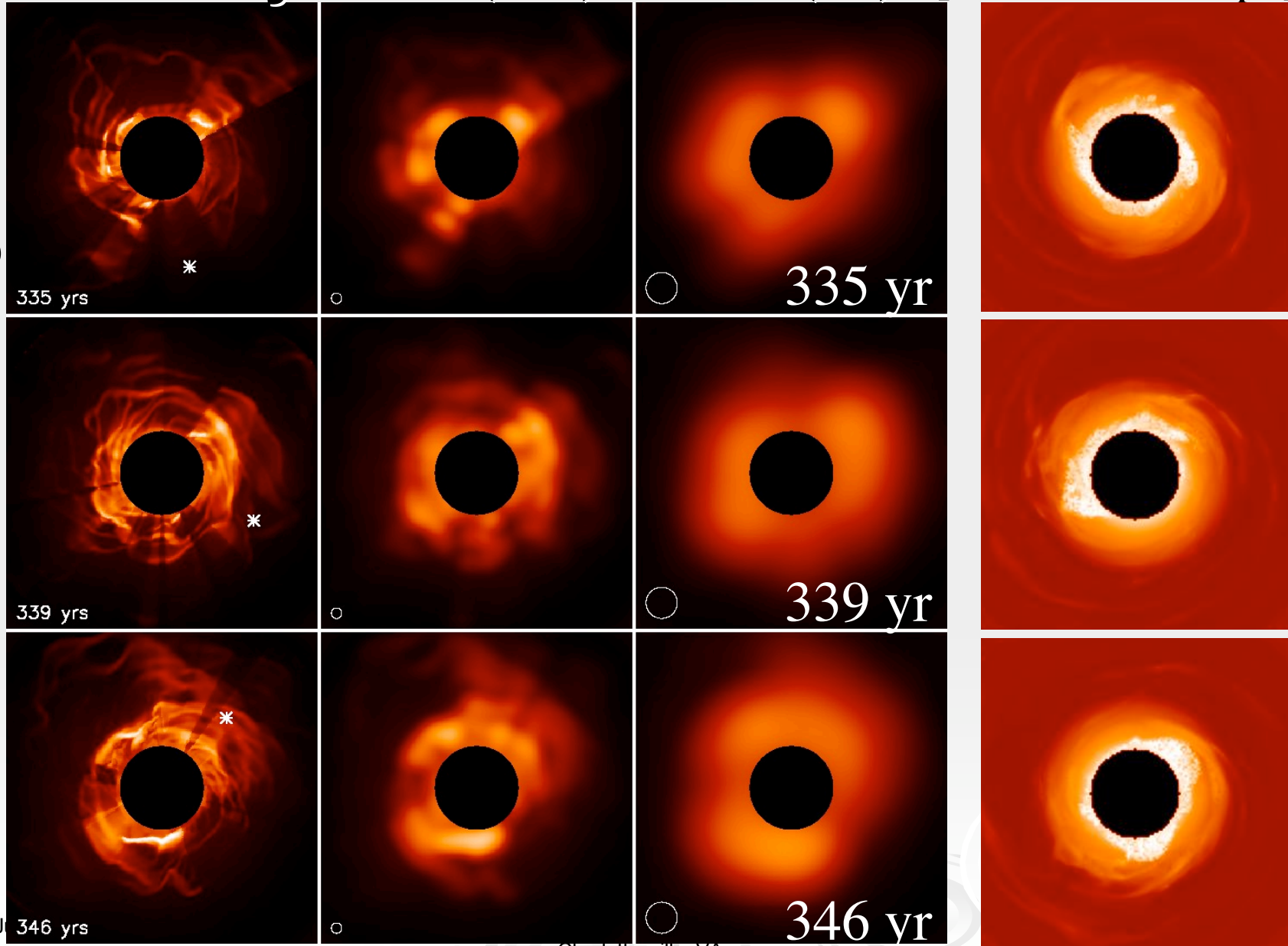
# Variability

0.01'' (30m)

0.03'' (8m)

[distance = 140 pc]

NIR - scattered light



0.44 mm / 680 GHz

Jang-Condell & Boss (2007)

Charlottesville, VA

# Comparison

<b>Core Accretion</b>	<b>Disk Instability</b>
Later YSO (Class II)	Early YSO (Class I)
Disk $\sim 0.01 M_{\text{sun}}$ , $\sim 10^{-7} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$	Disk $\sim 0.1 M_{\text{sun}}$ , $\sim 10^{-5} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$
Quiescent, stable structure	Turbulent structure, highly variable
IR feature at planet pos.	Planet unseen in IR
Location of planet may be determined in radio	

Multi-wavelength observations are vital  
Very high resolution:  $\sim 0.01''$  - GMT/TMT, **ALMA**

# Future Work

- Inclined disks
- Shadowing and illumination on partial gaps
- Include hydrodynamics in core accretion scenario
- Chemistry, molecular line emission