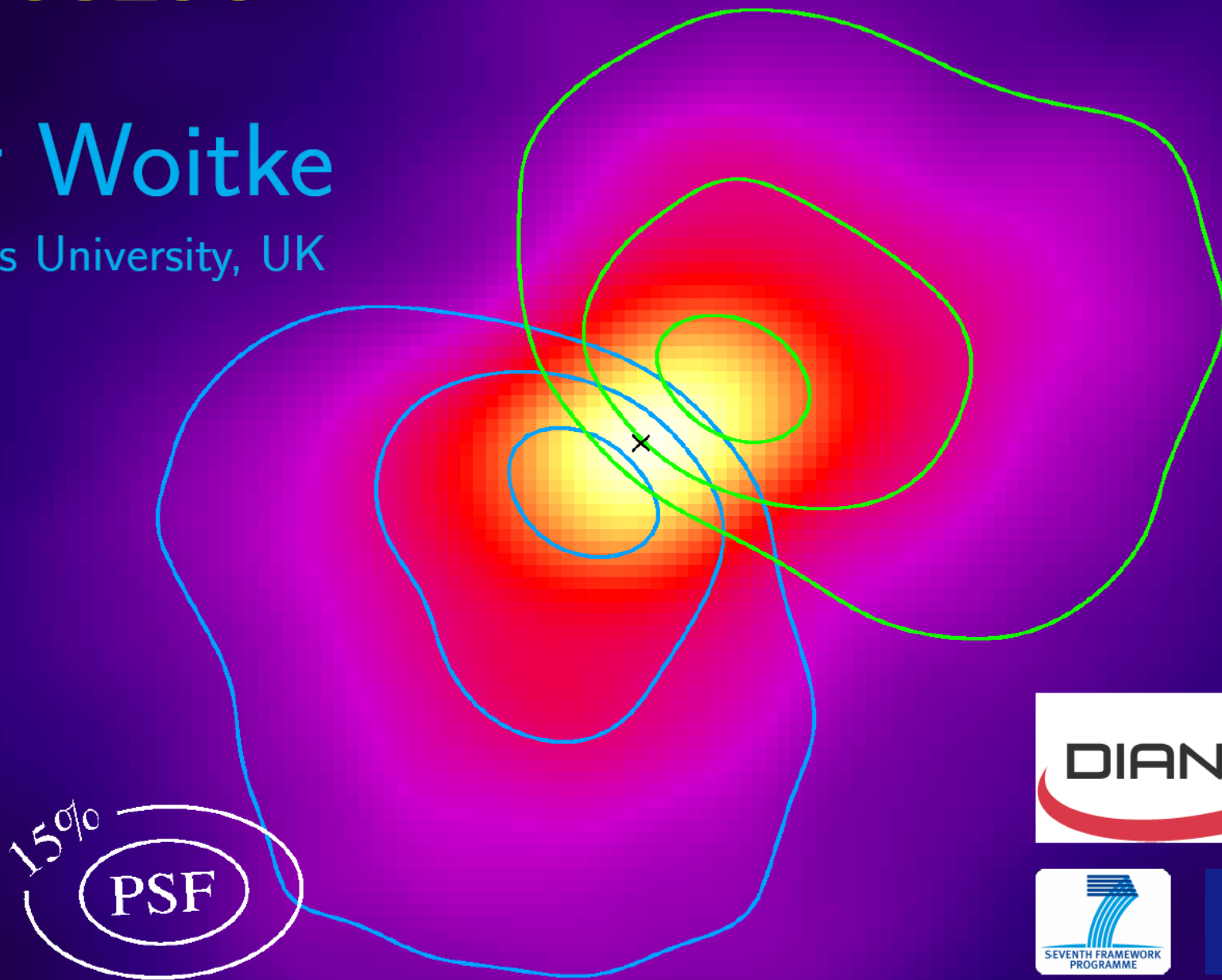


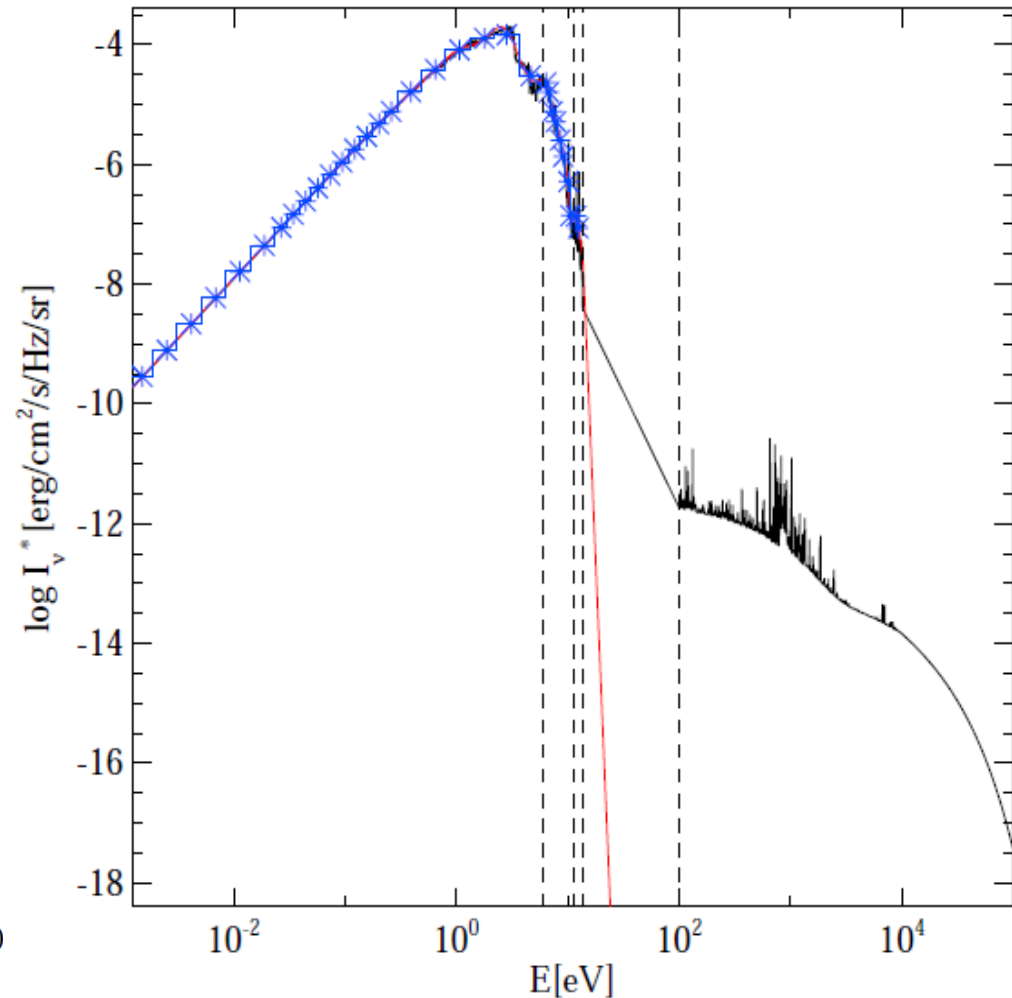
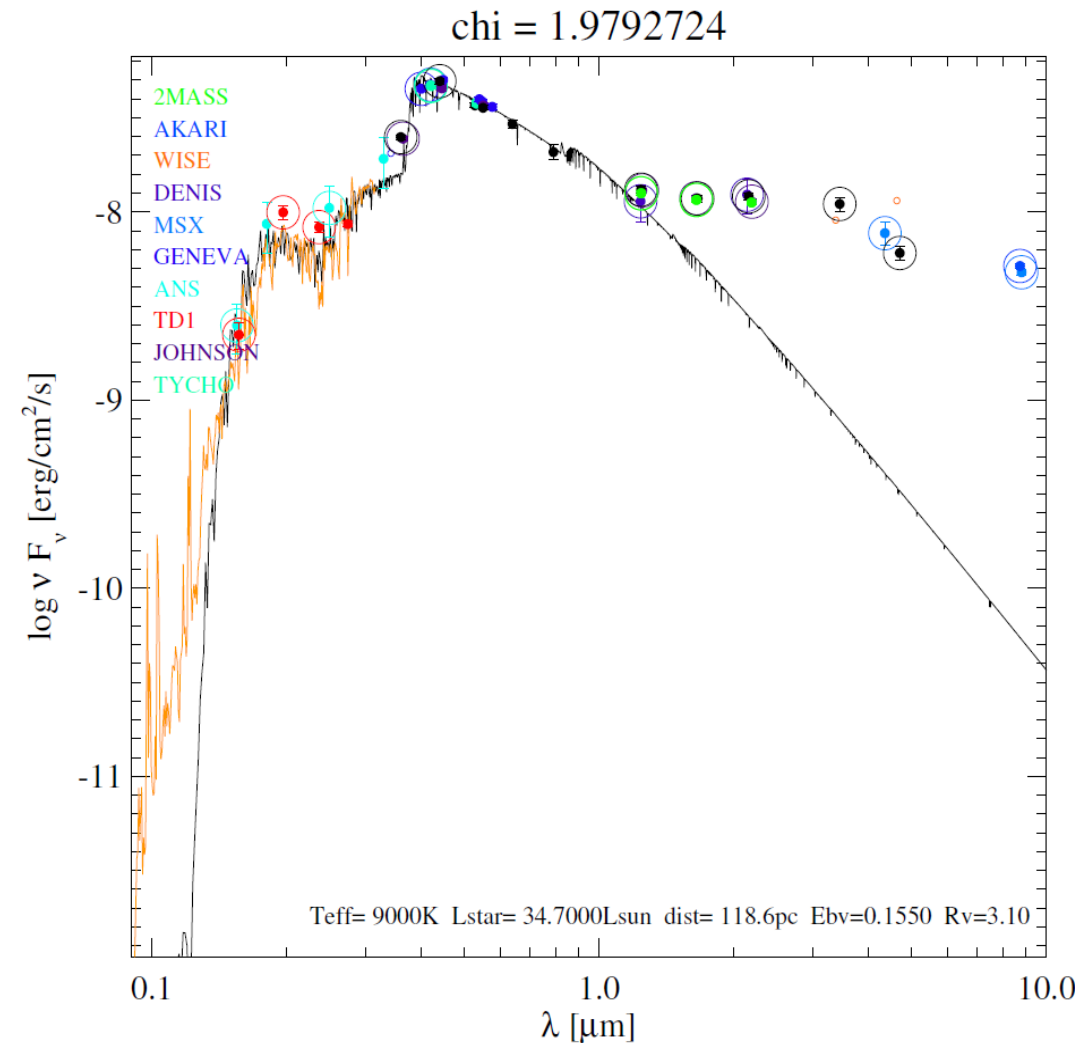
# A Prototype Protoplanetary Disk for Modelling: HD 163296

Peter Woitke

St. Andrews University, UK



# UV and X-ray data









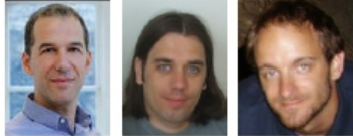



- **photometry** from automated catalog search
- **<UV>-data** from FUSE, STIS & IUE
- **UV** → **non-photospheric**  $\lambda < 150$  nm
- **IR** → **non-photospheric**  $\lambda > 2$   $\mu$ m

- **X-ray data** from Chandra, XMM/Newton
- **$L_X \approx 10^{29.8}$  erg/s**
- fitted and extinction-corrected with two-component X-ray emission model



FP7-SPACE 2011 collaboration

# Analysis and Modelling of Multi-wavelength Observational Data from Protoplanetary Discs

St Andrews	Vienna	Amsterdam	Grenoble	Groningen
				
<i>P. Woitke</i>	<i>M. Güdel</i>	<i>R. Waters</i>	<i>F. Ménard</i>	<i>I. Kamp</i>
				
<i>Greaves Ilee Rigon</i>	<i>Dionatos Rab Liebhart</i>	<i>Min Dominik</i>	<i>Thi Pinte Carmona Anthonioz</i>	<i>Antonellini</i>
<b>sub-mm to cm</b>	<b>X-rays</b>	<b>near-mid IR</b>	<b>near-far IR</b>	<b>near IR - mm</b>
<b>coordination</b>	obs./mod.	mod./obs.	obs./mod.	mod./obs.
JCMT, eMERLIN	XMM, Herschel	VLT, JWST	HST, Herschel	Herschel, JWST
astrobiology	high energy	dust mod.	interferometry	gas mod.

multi- $\lambda$  data collection X-ray to cm (archival and proprietary)  
 coherent, detailed modelling of gas & dust throughout the disc  
 using disk modelling software ProDiMo, MCMaX, MCFOST  
 aim: disc shape, temperatures, dust properties, chemistry in the birth-places of exoplanets

# The DiscAnalysis **DIANA** modelling approach

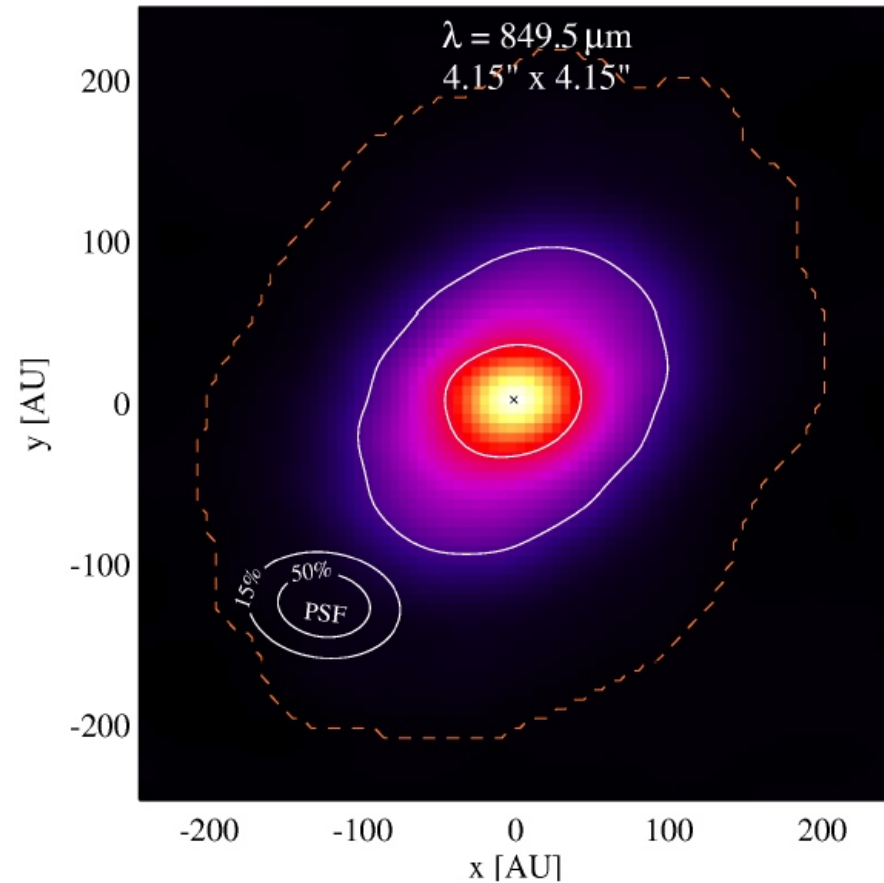
- use detailed **UV** and **X-ray** data for input spectrum
- “standard” **dust opacities**, and dust **radiative transfer** (**MCFOST, MCMax**)
- simple “standard” **gas & ice chemistry** (*kinetic chemical eq.*)
- **gas heating & cooling** (**ProDiMo**)
- simple **2D parametric disk shape** (*tapered outer edge*)
- **dust settling** → *Dubrulle et al. (1995)*
- **fit all continuum observations** (**SED, images, interferometry**)
- **simultaneously, fit all line observations** like CO ro-vib, Spitzer, Herschel, sub-mm (**line flux, velocity profile, radial profile**)
- ... with one model (!)

# The perfectly symmetric disk of HD 163296

(( A1.5,  $T_{\text{eff}} \approx 9000$  K,  $L_{\star} \approx 35 L_{\odot}$ ,  $M_{\star} \approx 2.3 M_{\odot}$ ,  $d \approx 119$  pc, age  $\approx 4$  Myr,  $\dot{M}_{\text{outflow}} \approx 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$  ))

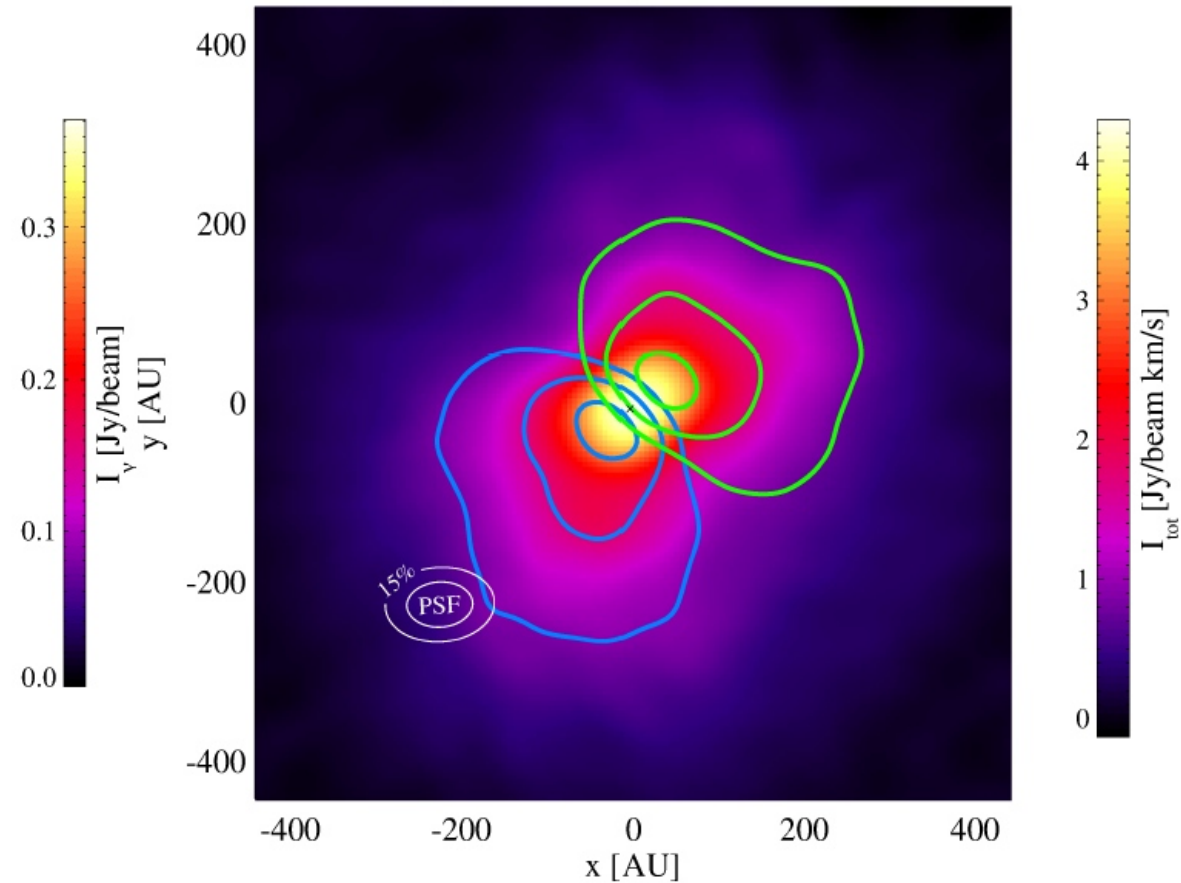
## 850 $\mu\text{m}$ cont. ALMA

HD163296



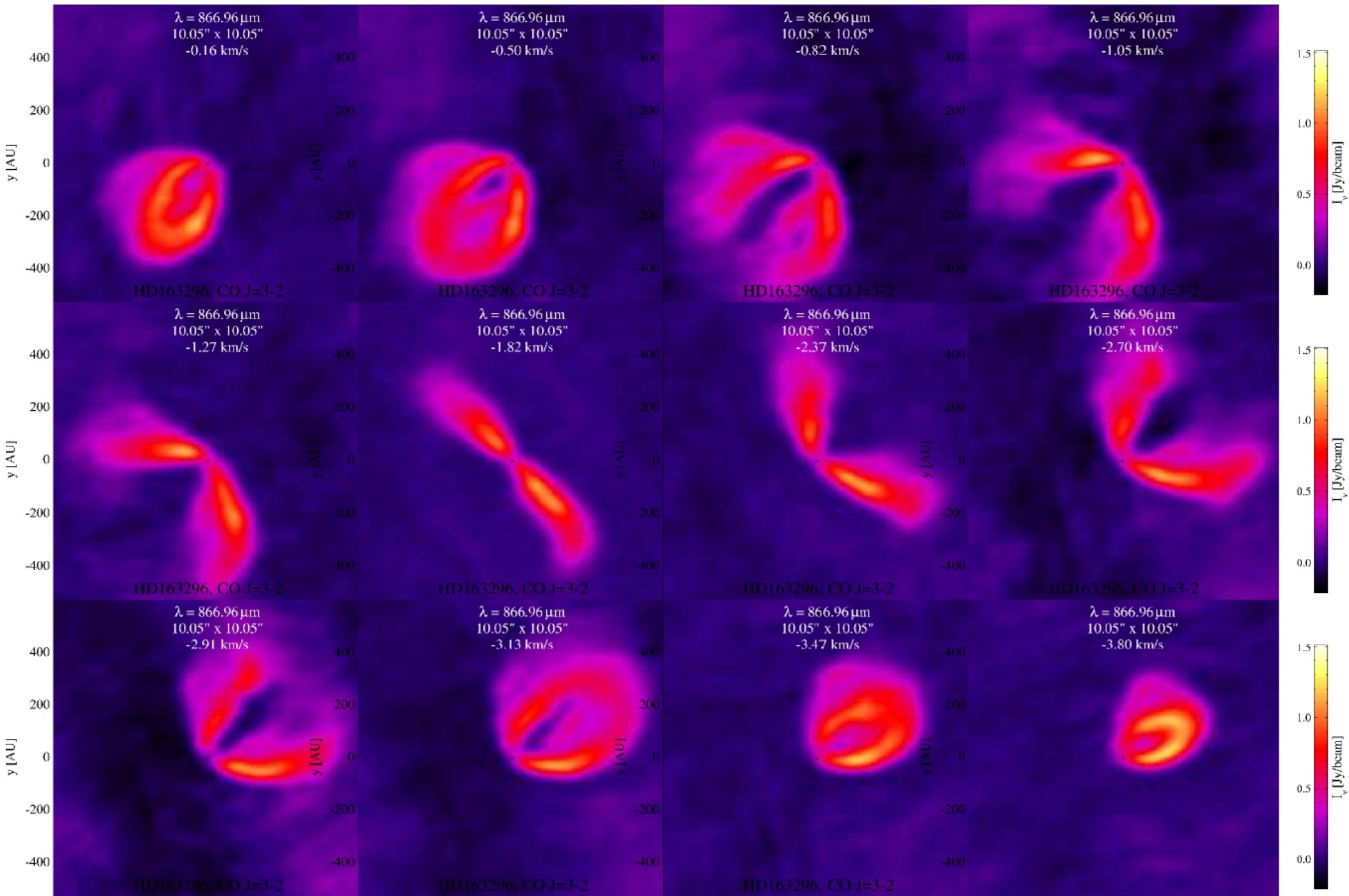
## CO $J = 3 \rightarrow 2$ (ALMA)

HD163296, CO J=3-2, continuum subtracted

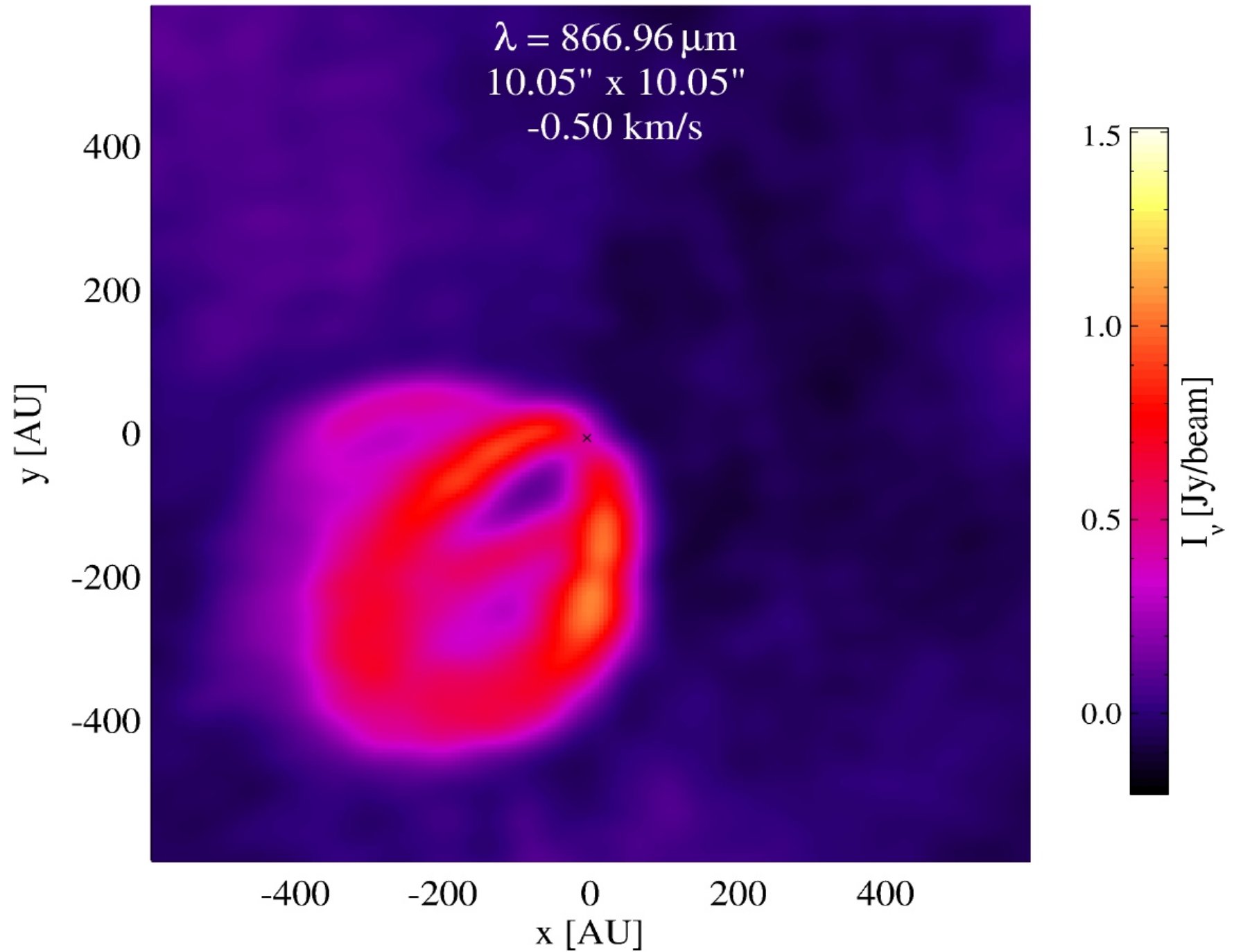


<http://almascience.eso.org/alma-data/science-verification>  
de Gregorio-Monsalvo et al. (2013, A&A 557, 133)  
Rosenfeld et al. (2013, ApJ 774, 16)

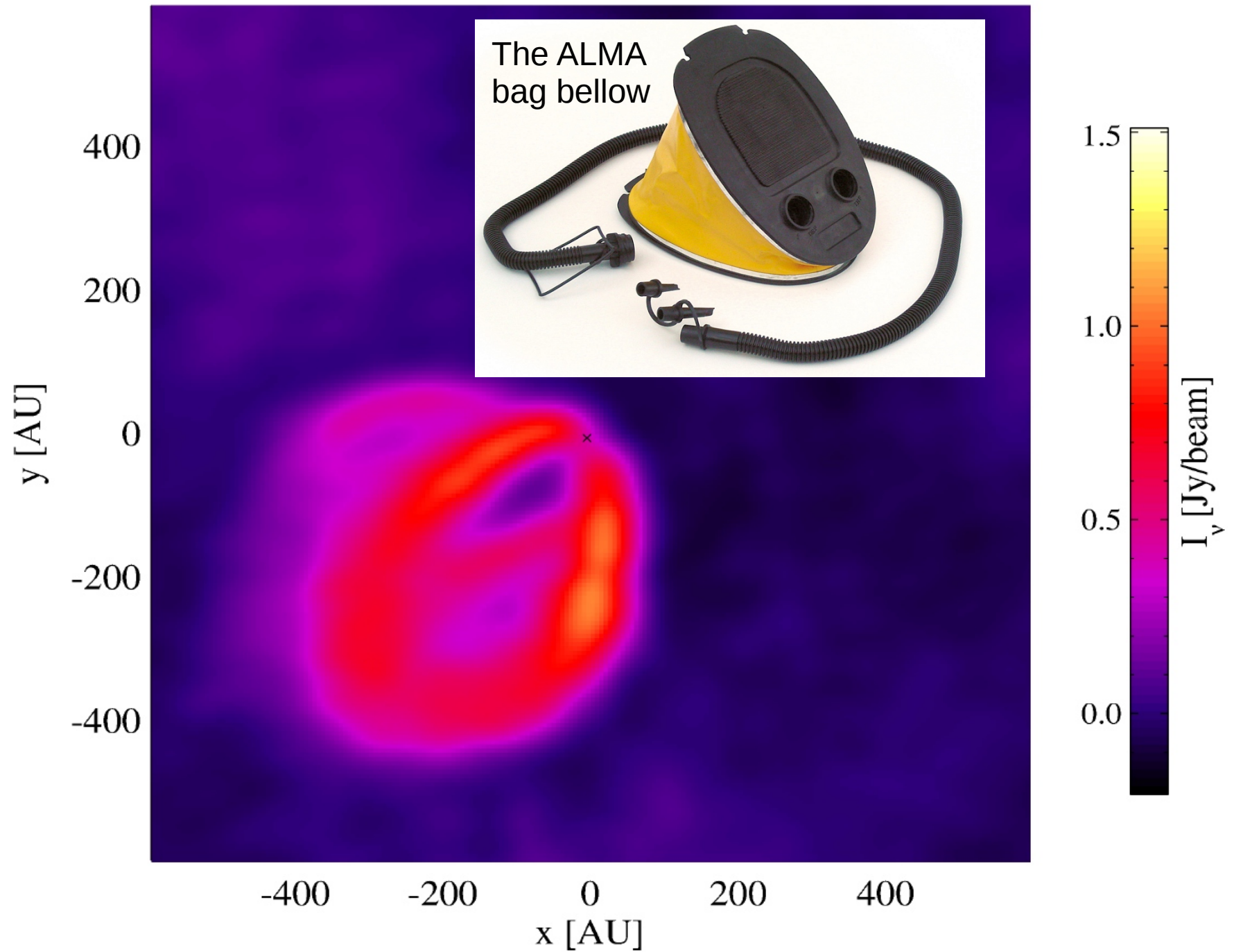
# The HD 163296 CO 3 → 2 channel maps



# The HD 163296 CO 3 $\rightarrow$ 2 channel maps

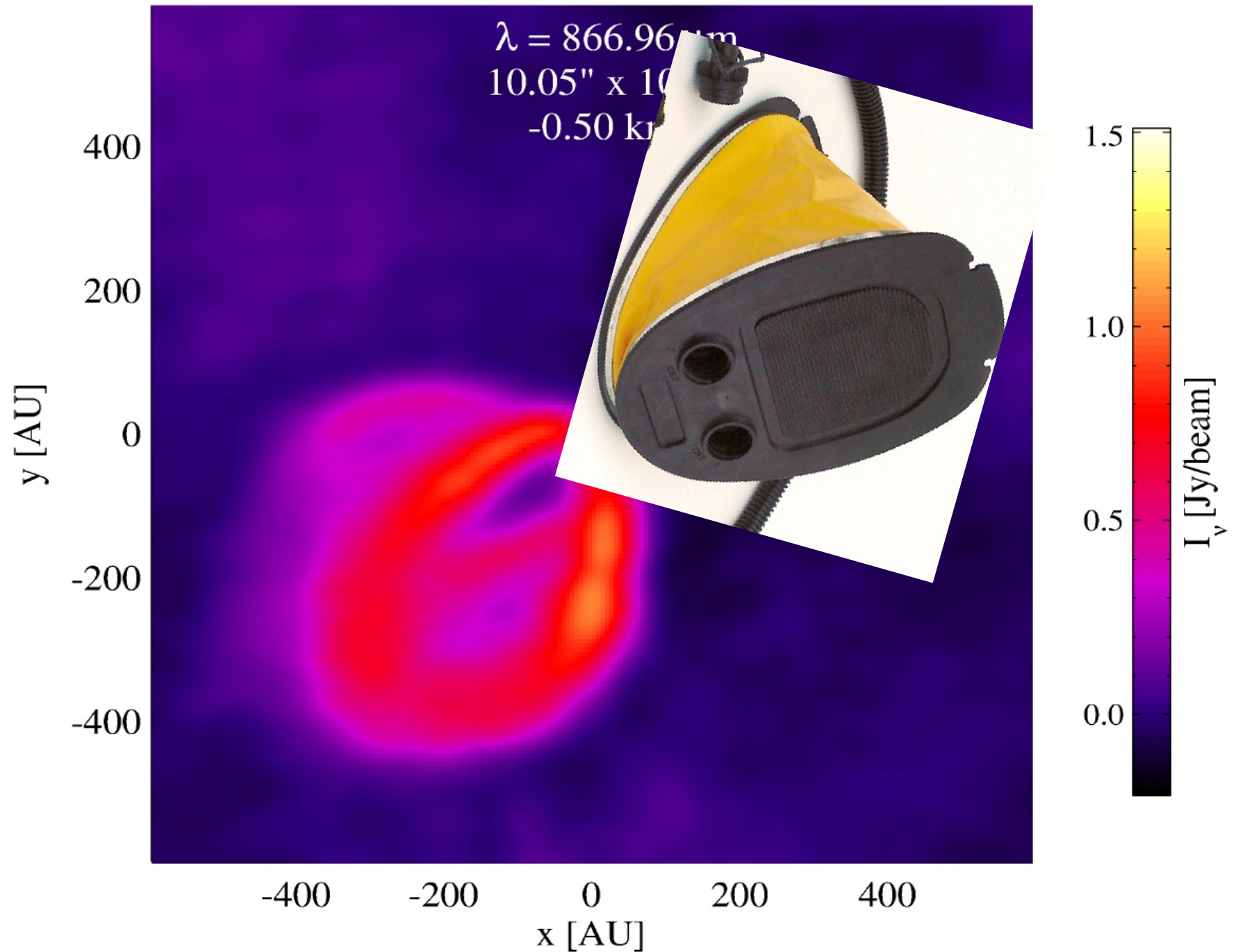


# The HD 163296 CO 3 → 2 channel maps





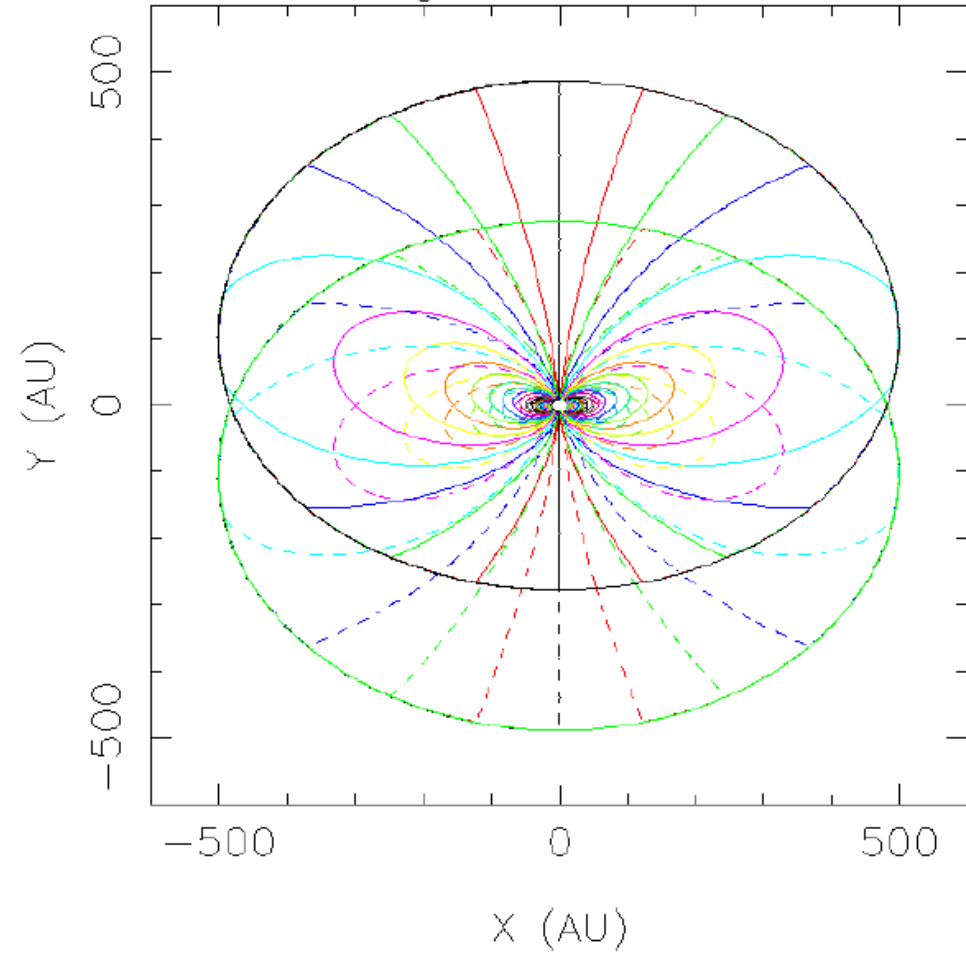
# The HD 163296 CO 3 → 2 channel maps



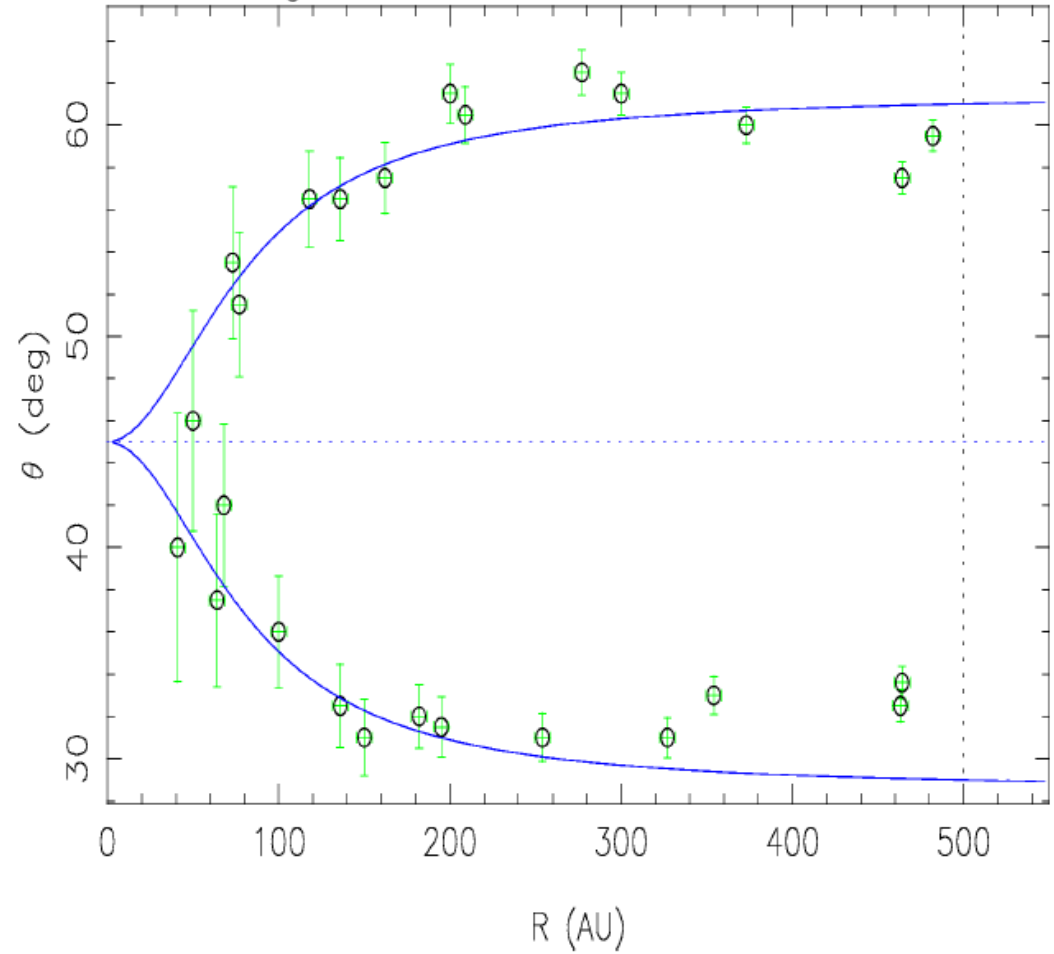
# CO emission geometry

# derived height of CO emission

$M = 1.90 M_{\odot}$   $i = 45.0^{\circ}$   $Z/R = 0.400$



$M = 1.90 M_{\odot}$   $i = 45.0^{\circ}$   $Z/R = 0.40 / (1 + (80.0/R)^{2.00})$



$$r(\theta) = \frac{G M_{\star}}{v^2} (\sin i \sin \theta)^2$$

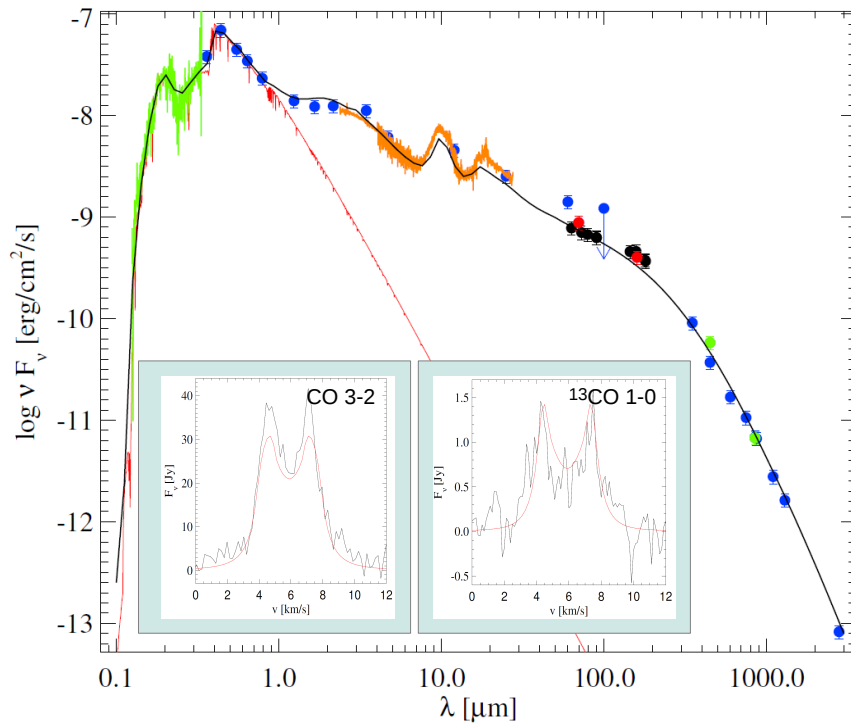
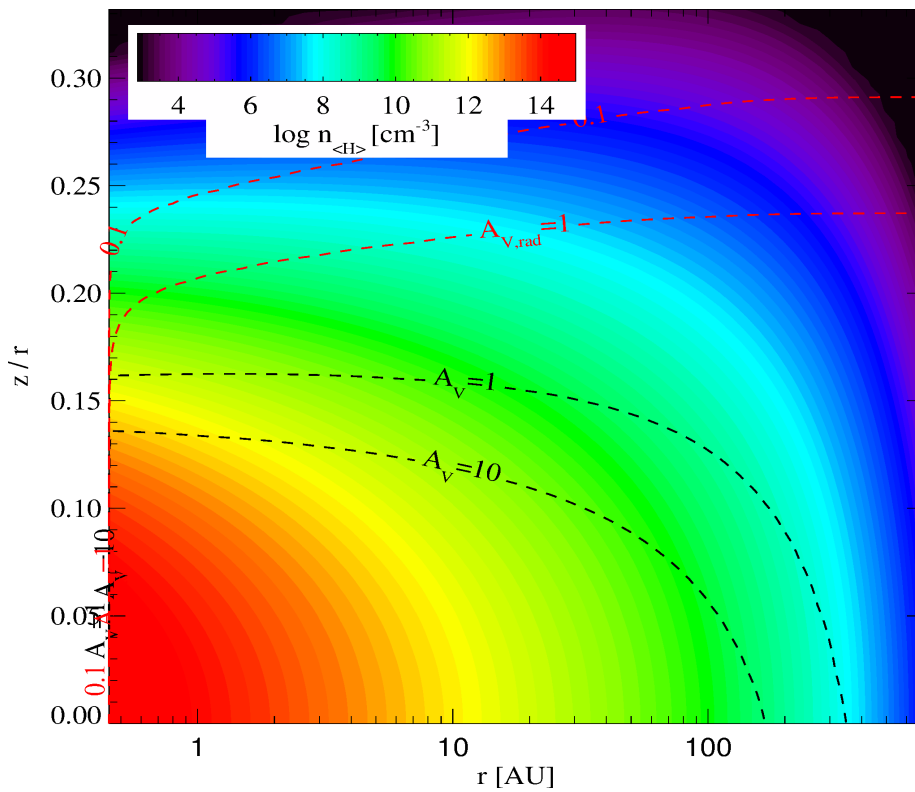
$$\frac{z}{r} \approx \frac{0.4}{1 + (80 \text{ AU}/r)^2}$$

Horne & Woitke (2013, unpublished)

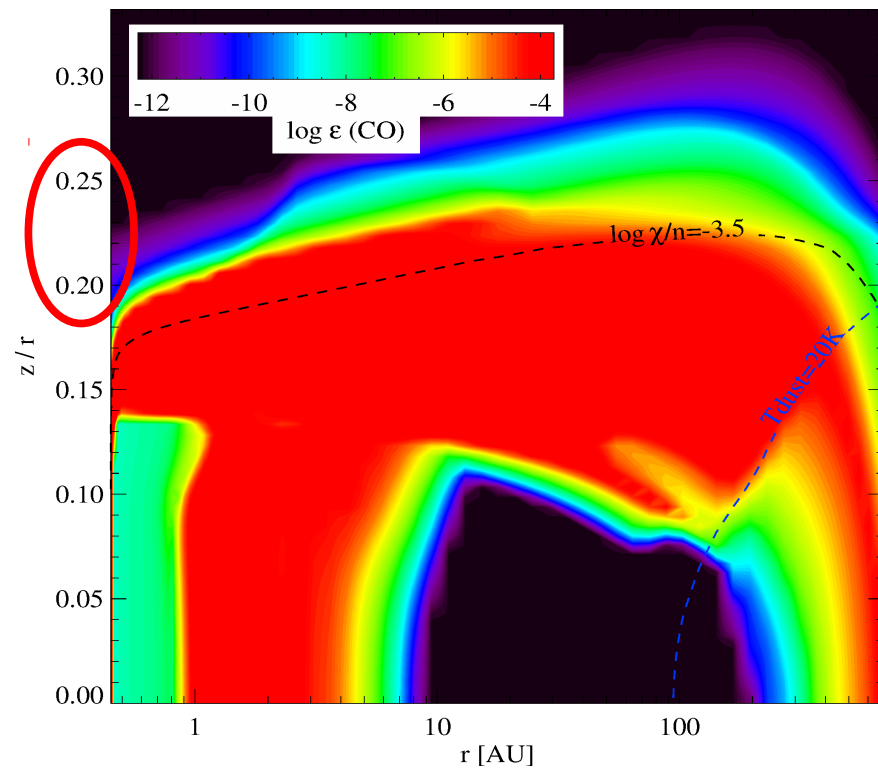
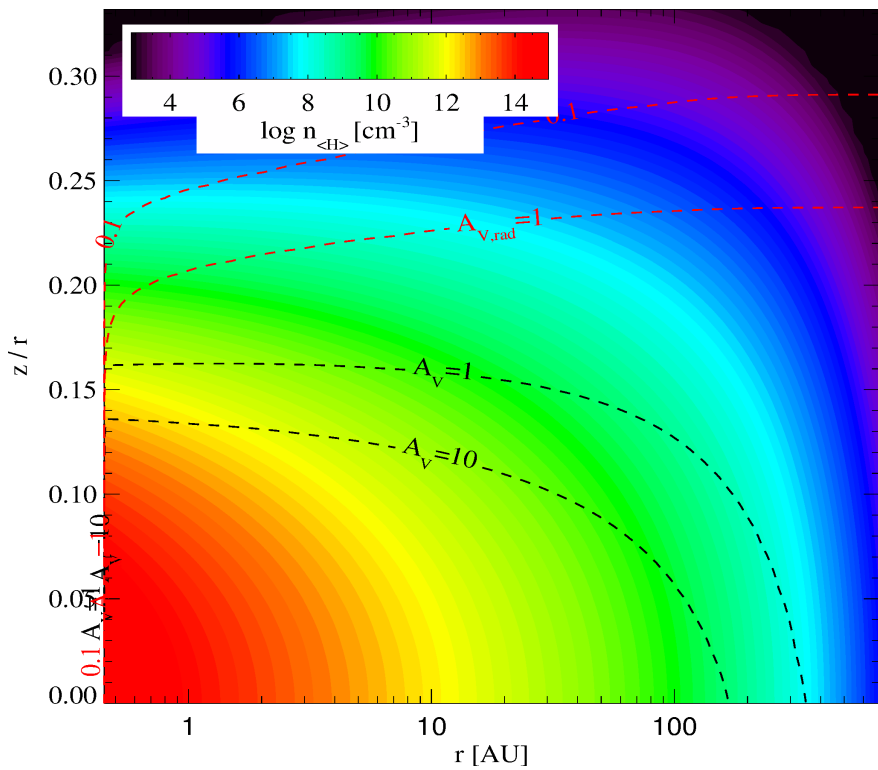
Rosenfeld et al. (2013, ApJ 774, 16)

←  $z/r = \tan(15^{\circ}) = 0.27$  !?

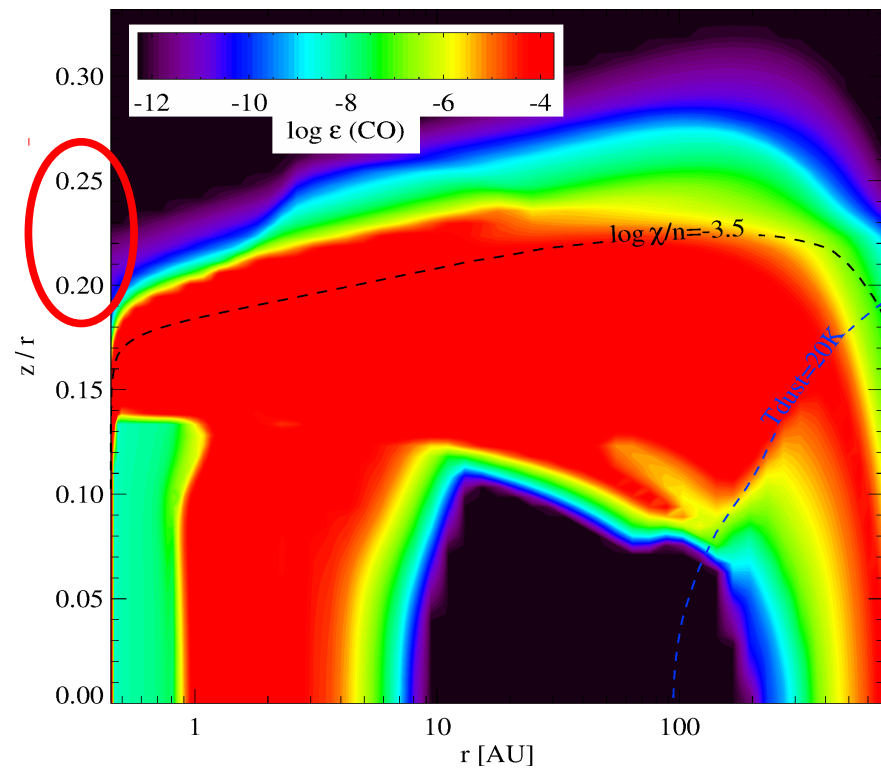
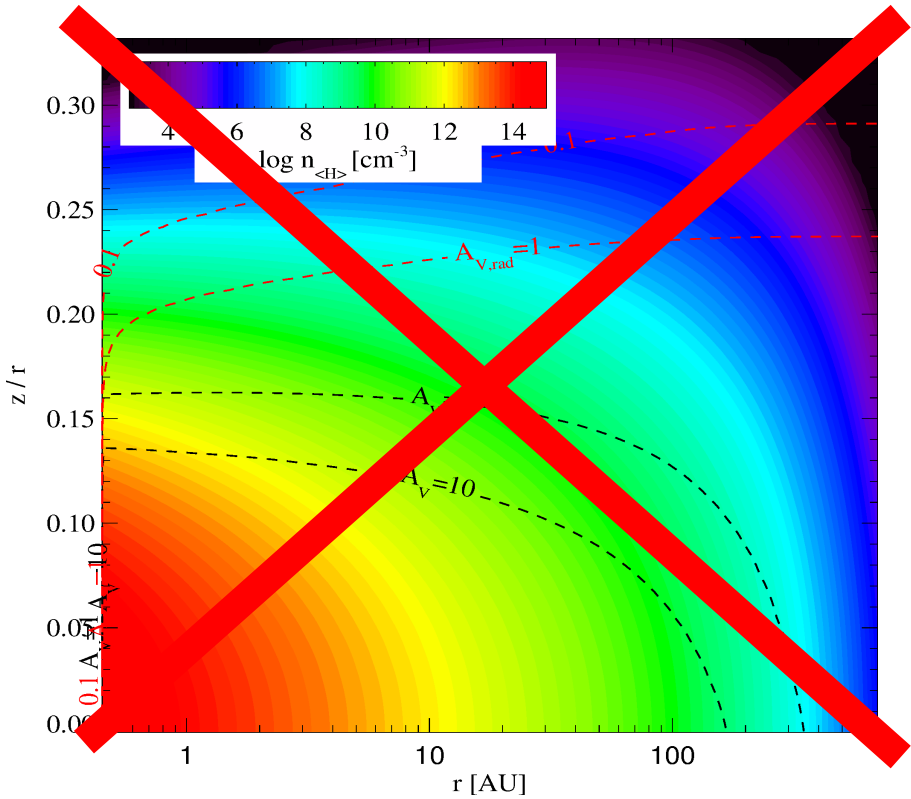
# Tilling et al. 2012 (A&A 538, 20)



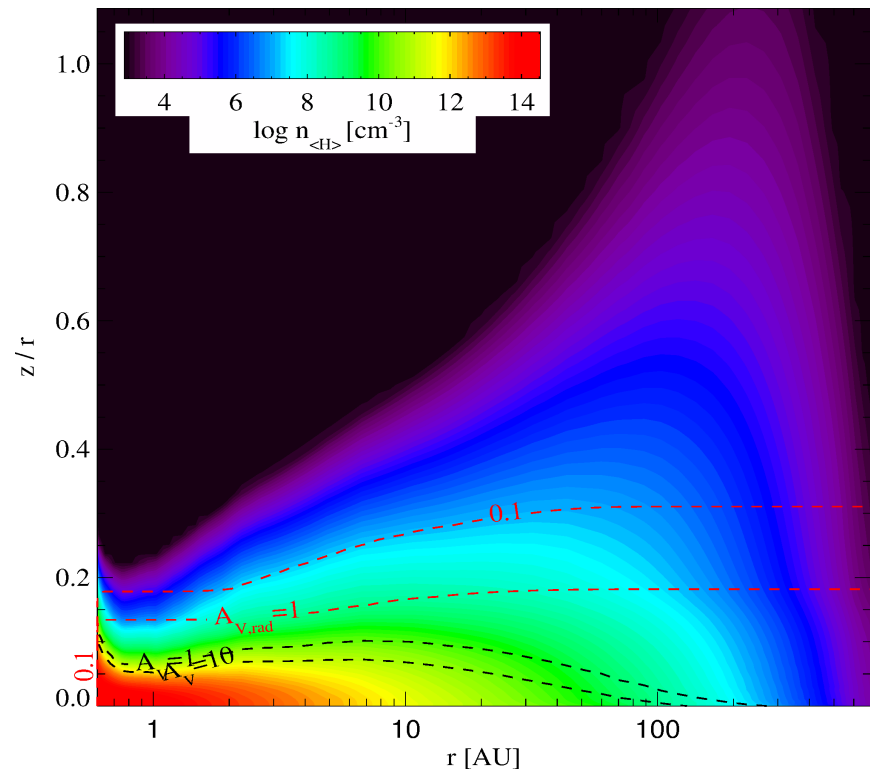
quantity	symbol	Tilling+2012
stellar mass	$M_\star [M_\odot]$	2.47
effective temp.	$T_{\text{eff}} [\text{K}]$	9250
ISM extinction	$A_V$	0.47
stellar luminosity	$L_\star [L_\odot]$	37.7
FUV luminosity	$L_{\text{FUV}} [L_\odot]$	3.1
X-ray luminosity	$L_X [\text{erg/s}]$	-
disk inclination	$i [^\circ]$	50
distance	$d [\text{pc}]$	119
disk gas mass	$M_{\text{gas}} [M_\odot]$	0.071
disk dust mass	$M_{\text{dust}} [M_\odot]$	6.8(-4)
inner disk radius	$R_{\text{in}} [\text{AU}]$	0.45
tapering-off radius	$R_{\text{taper}} [\text{AU}]$	125
column density power	$\epsilon$	0.9
tapering power index	$g_{\text{taper}}$	0.9
reference scale height	$H_0 [\text{AU}]$	0.019
reference radius	$r_0 [\text{AU}]$	0.45
flaring power index	$\beta$	1.07
minimum dust radius	$a_{\text{min}} [\mu\text{m}]$	0.0096
maximum dust radius	$a_{\text{max}} [\mu\text{m}]$	2041
dust size p-index	$a_{\text{pow}}$	3.68
dust settling	$\alpha_{\text{vis}}$	-
dust composition (volume fractions)	silicates	74.5%
	amorph. carbon	15%
	porosity	-
hollow-spheres	$V_{\text{max}}$ -ratio	-



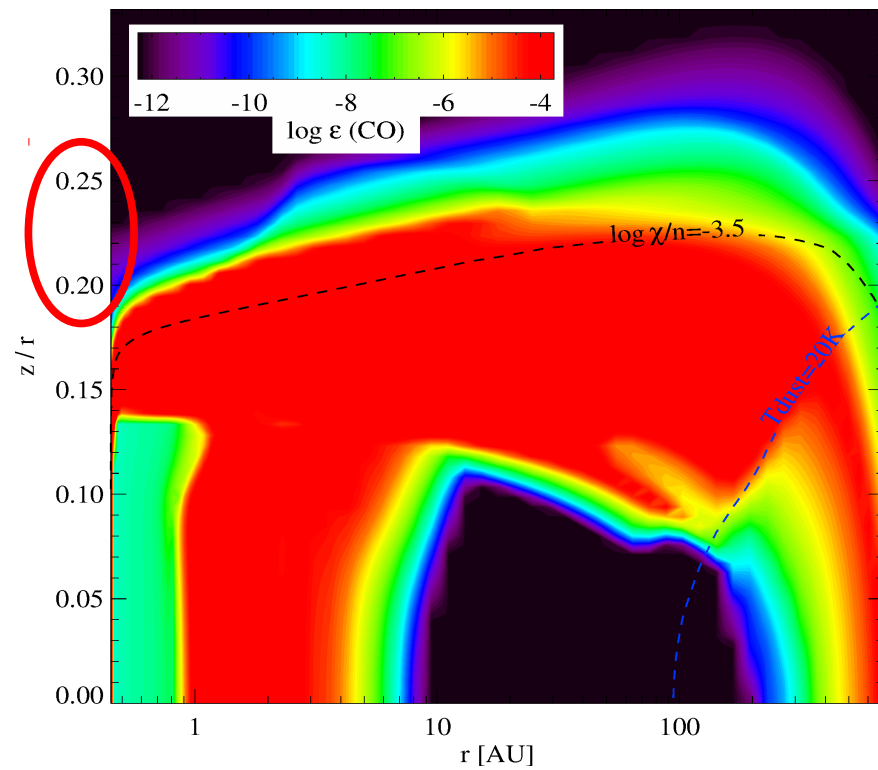
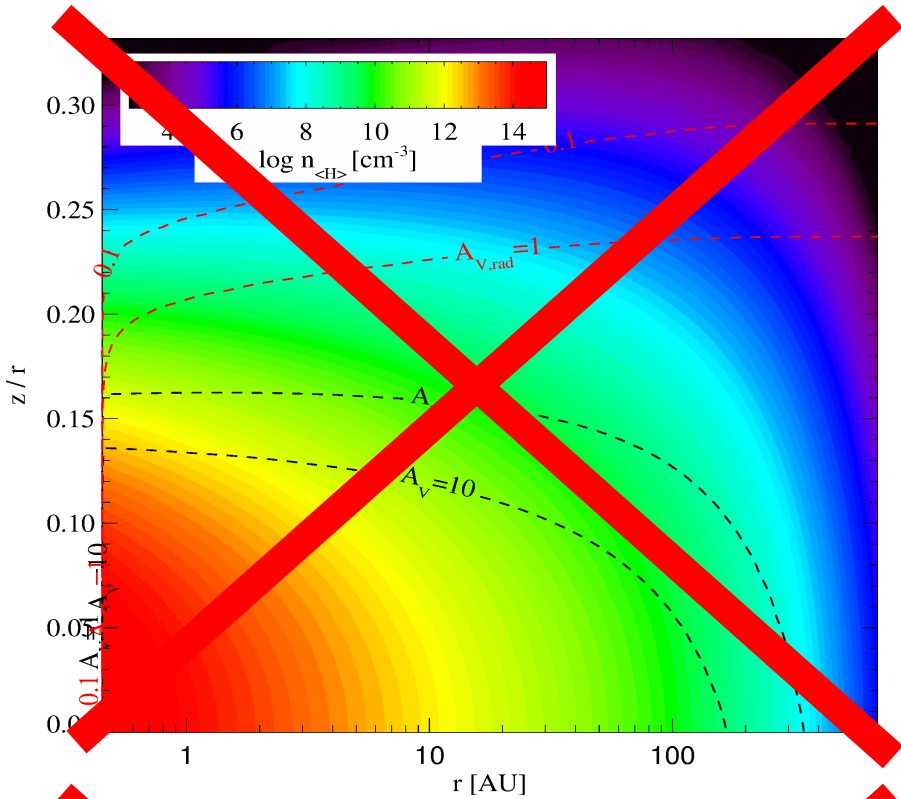
Tilling et al. 2012 (A&A 538, 20)



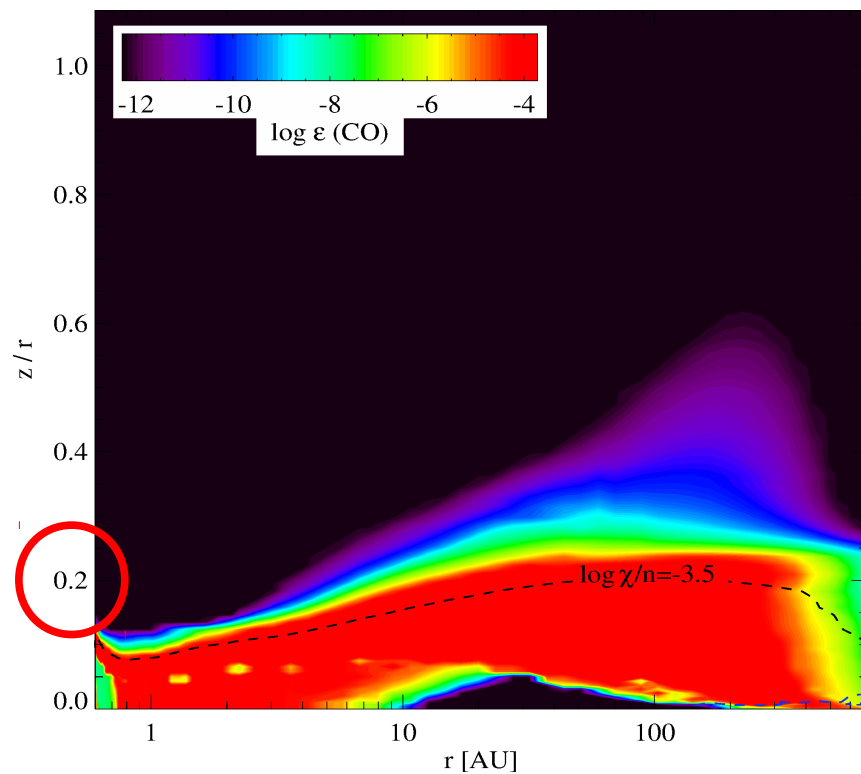
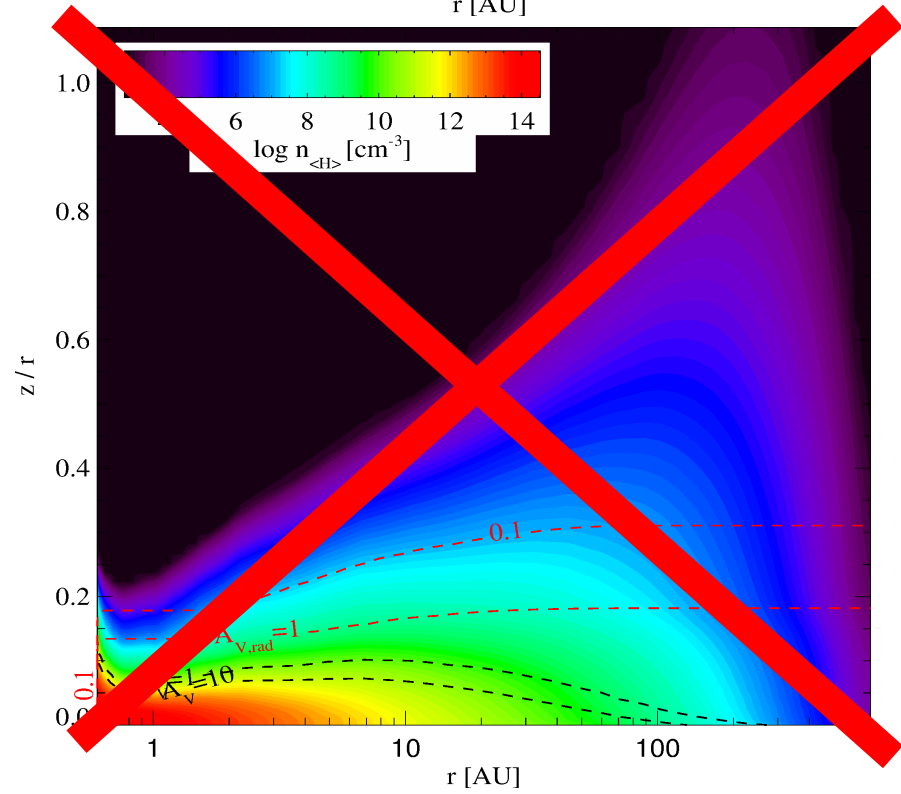
hydrostatic model



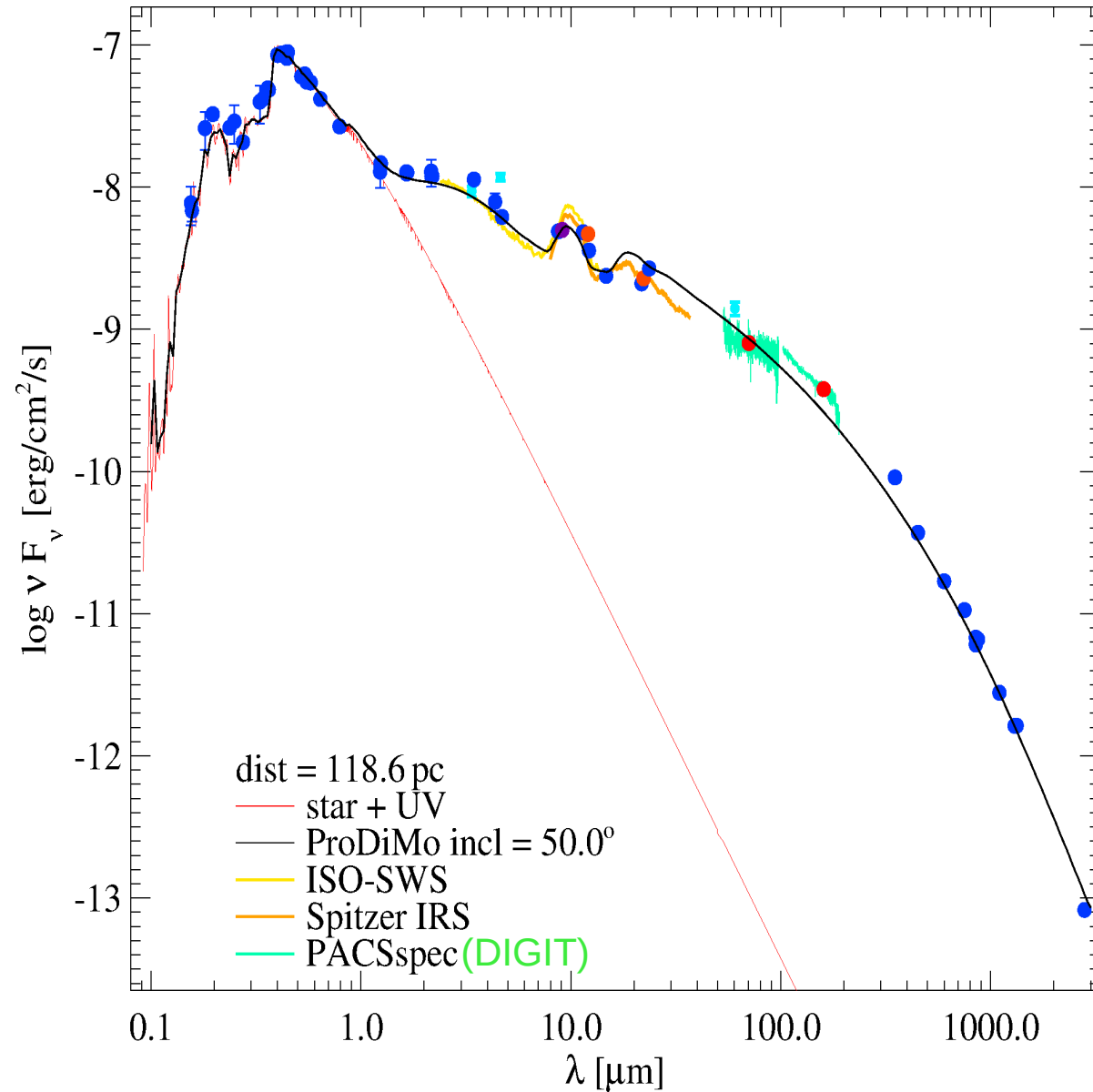
Tilling et al. 2012 (A&A 538, 20)



hydrostatic model



# Fit of continuum observations



## tapered edge surface density

$$\Sigma(r) \propto r^{-\epsilon_1} \exp\left(-\left(r/R_{\text{tap}}\right)^2 - \epsilon_2\right)$$

Tilling et al. (2012)  $R_{\text{tap}} = 125 \text{ AU} \rightarrow$  **119 AU**  
 $\epsilon_1 = 0.9, \epsilon_2 = 0.9 \rightarrow$  **1.03, 0.58**

## disk flaring

$$H(r) = H_0 (r/r_0)^\beta$$

Tilling et al. (2012)  $\beta = 1.07 \rightarrow$  **1.19**

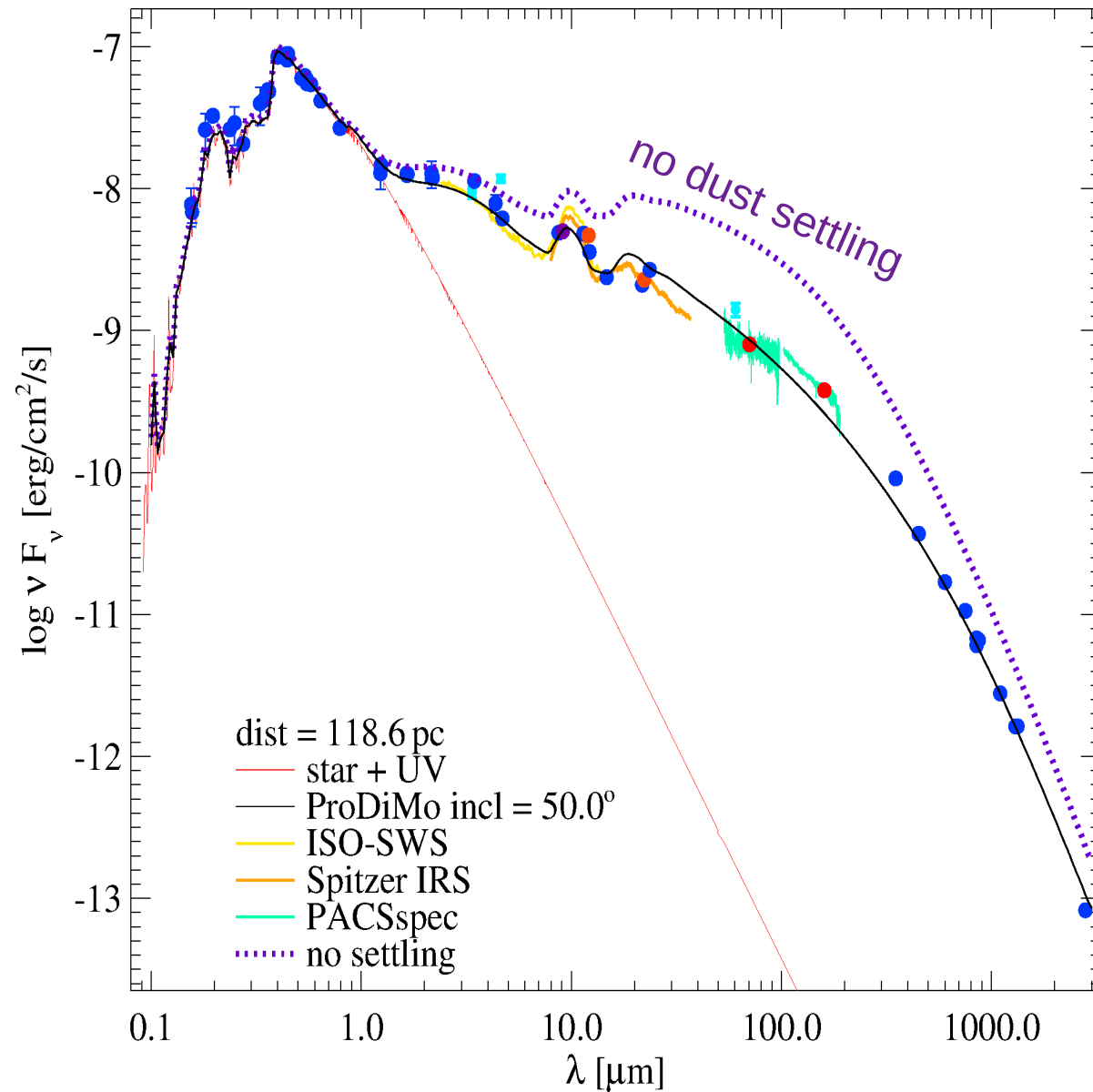
## dust settling

$$\left(\frac{H(r, a)}{H(r)}\right)^2 = \sqrt{3} \frac{\Omega \rho_{\text{mat}} a}{\rho c_s \alpha_{\text{vis}}}$$

Tilling et al. (2012)  $\alpha_{\text{vis}} = \infty \rightarrow$  **8.1(-6)**

## UV gas opacities (!)

# Fit of continuum observations



## tapered edge surface density

$$\Sigma(r) \propto r^{-\epsilon_1} \exp\left(-\left(r/R_{\text{tap}}\right)^2 - \epsilon_2\right)$$

Tilling et al. (2012)  $R_{\text{tap}} = 125 \text{ AU} \rightarrow \mathbf{119 \text{ AU}}$   
 $\epsilon_1 = 0.9, \epsilon_2 = 0.9 \rightarrow \mathbf{1.03, 0.58}$

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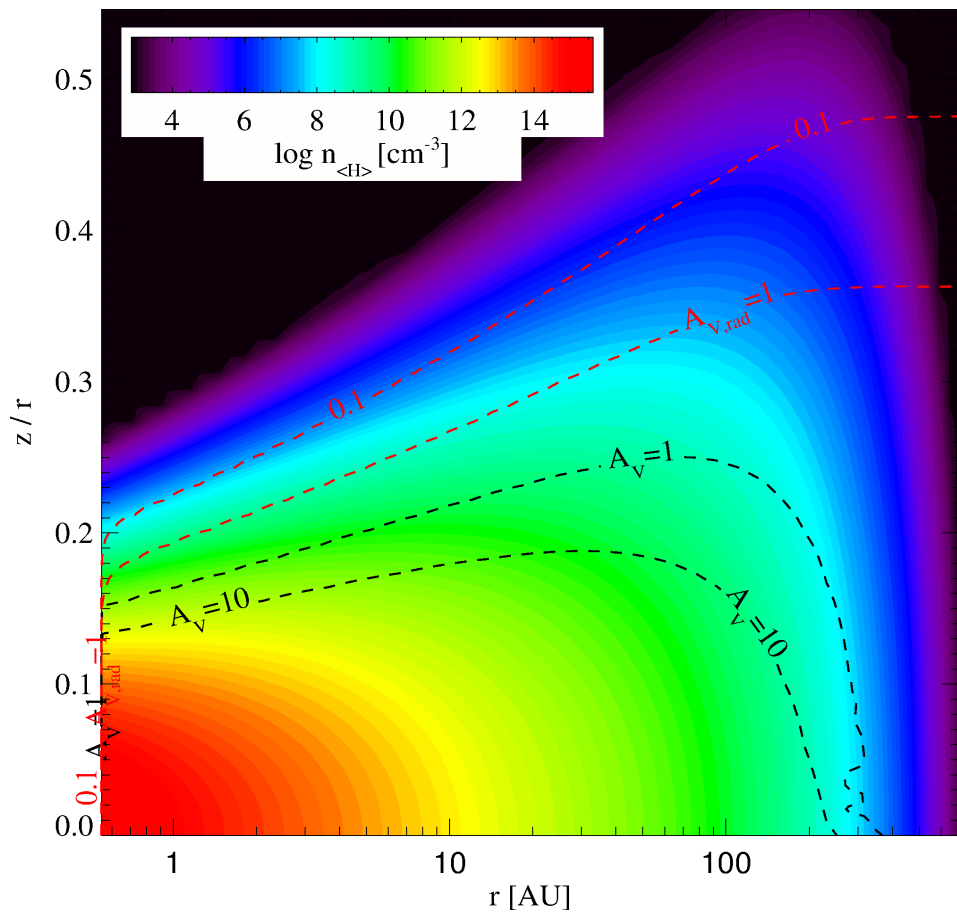
Tilling et al. (2012)  $\alpha_{\text{vis}} = \infty \rightarrow \mathbf{8.1(-6)}$

## UV gas opacities (!)

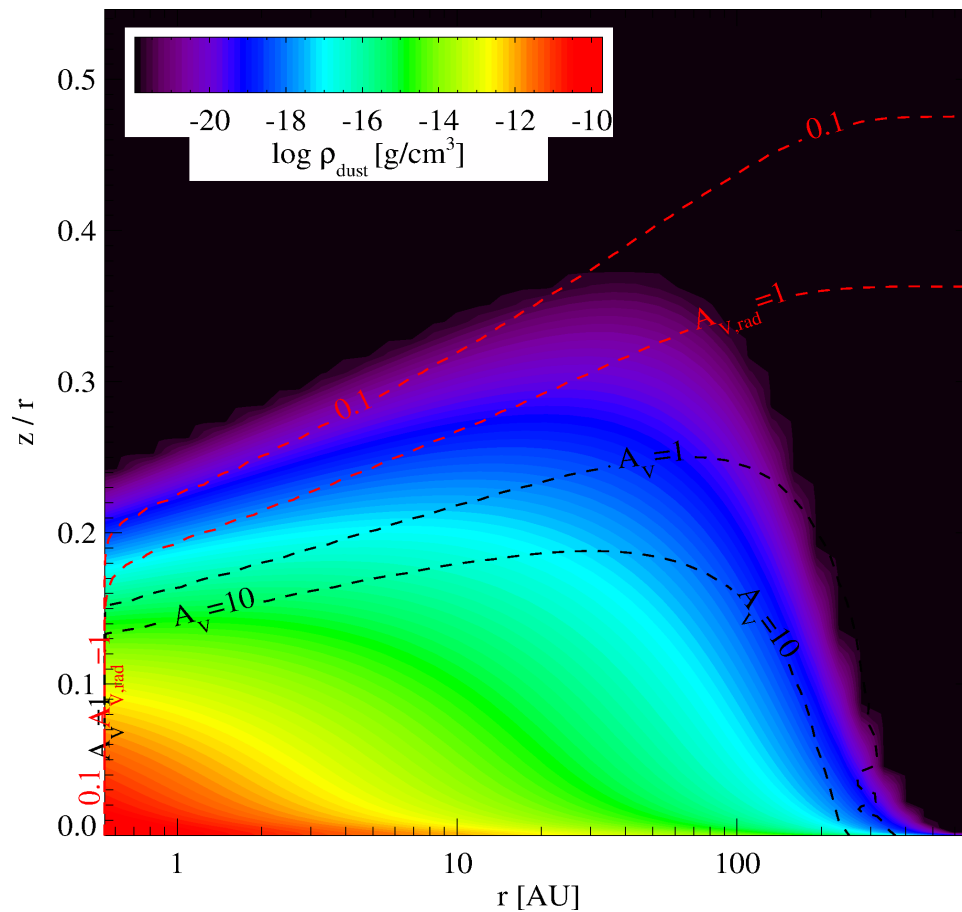


# Density Structure

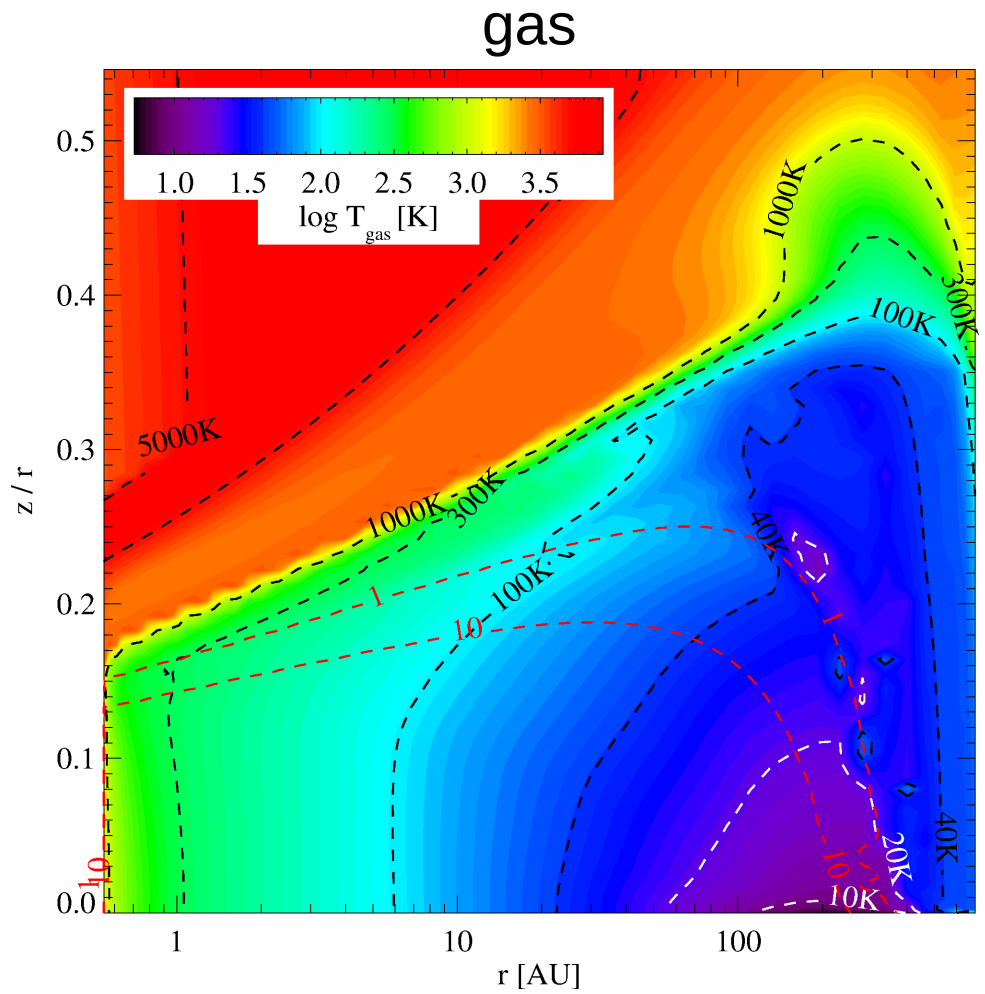
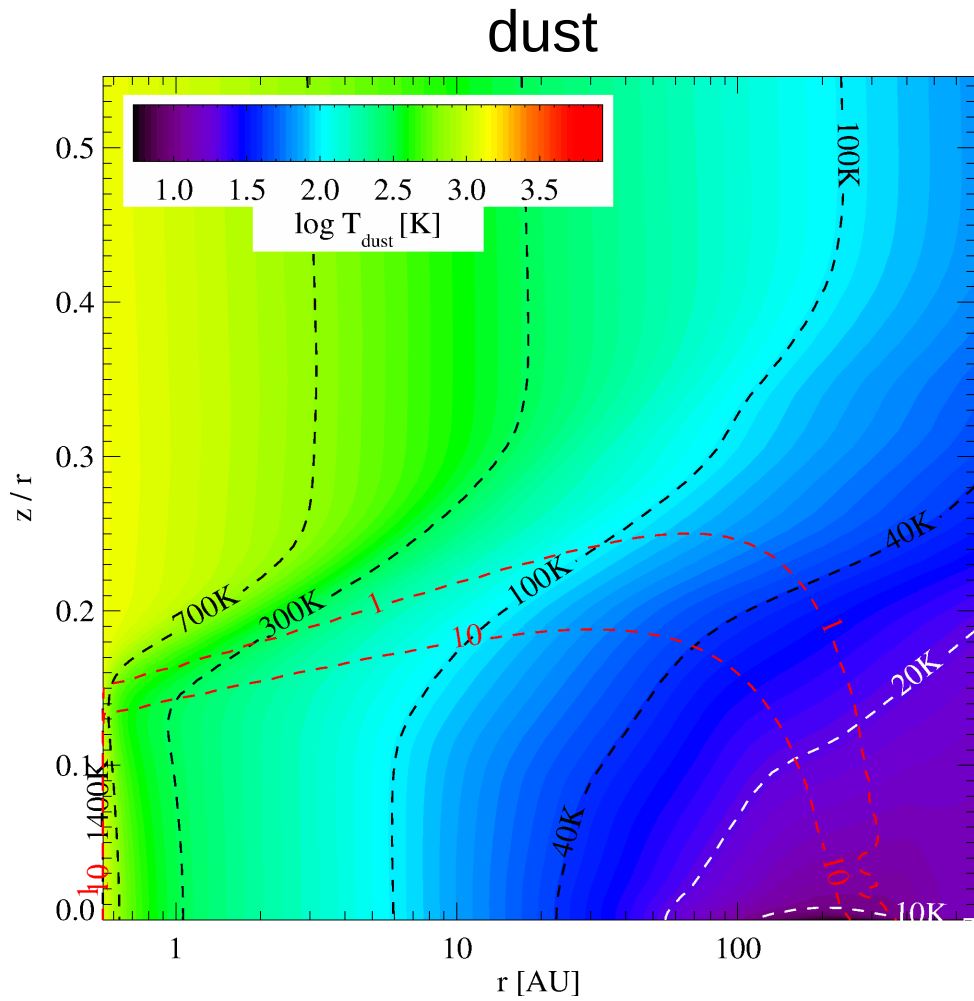
gas



dust

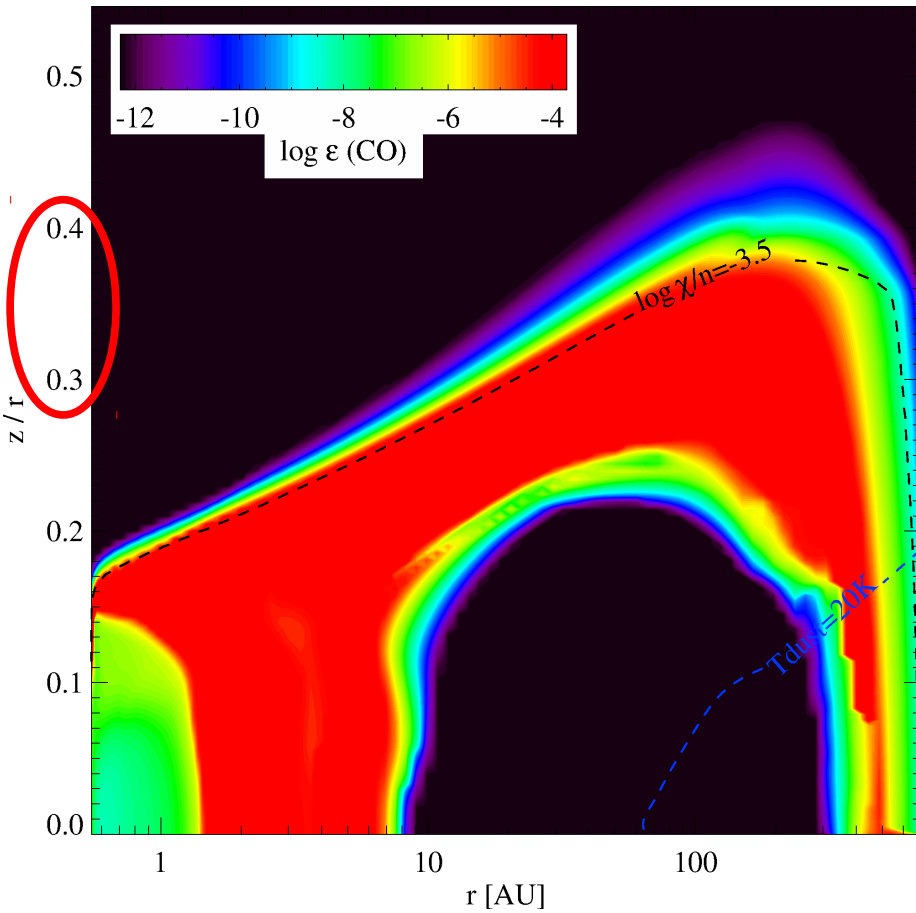


# Temperature Structure

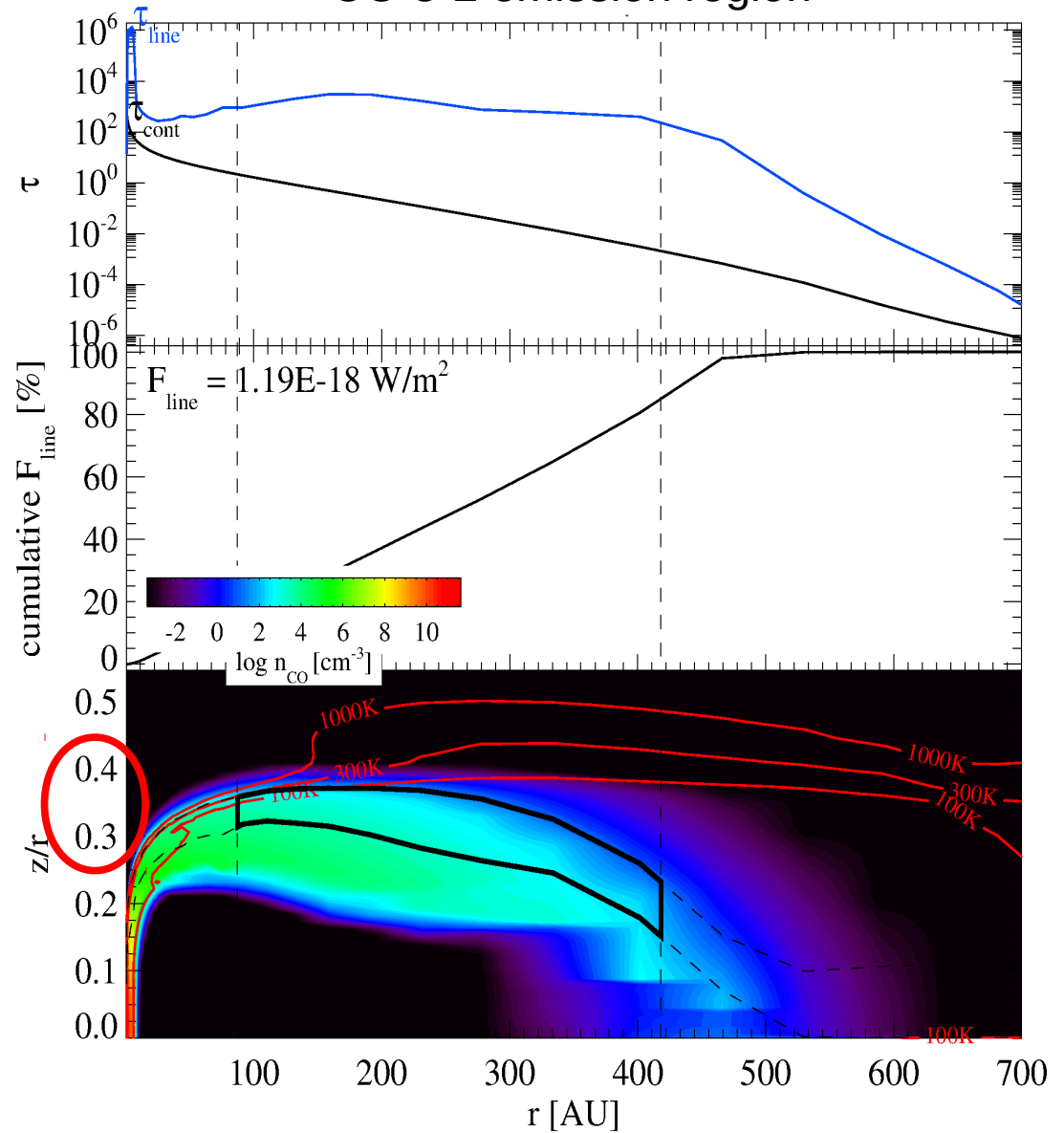


# CO line emission

CO concentration



CO 3-2 emission region



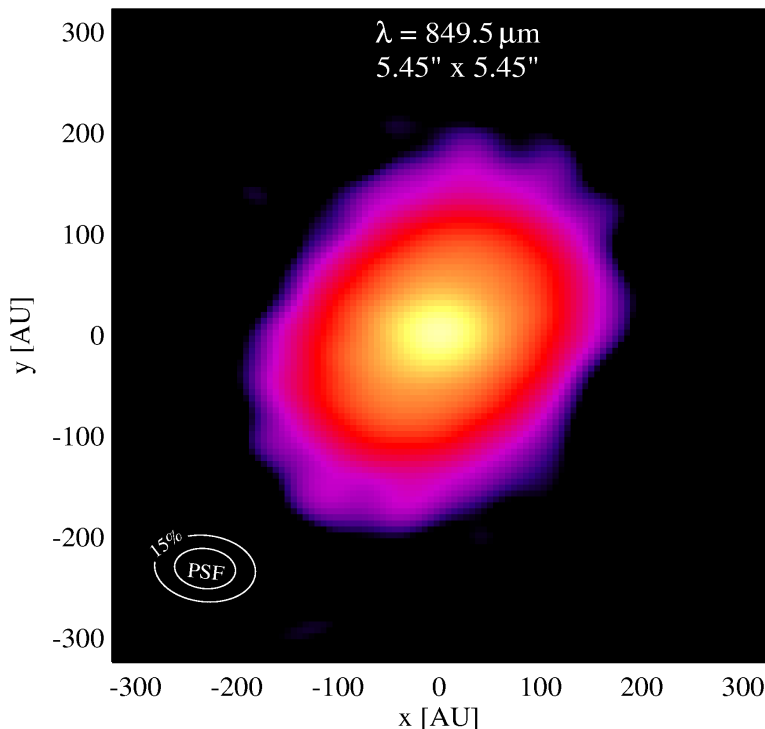
# Fit of continuum observations

observation

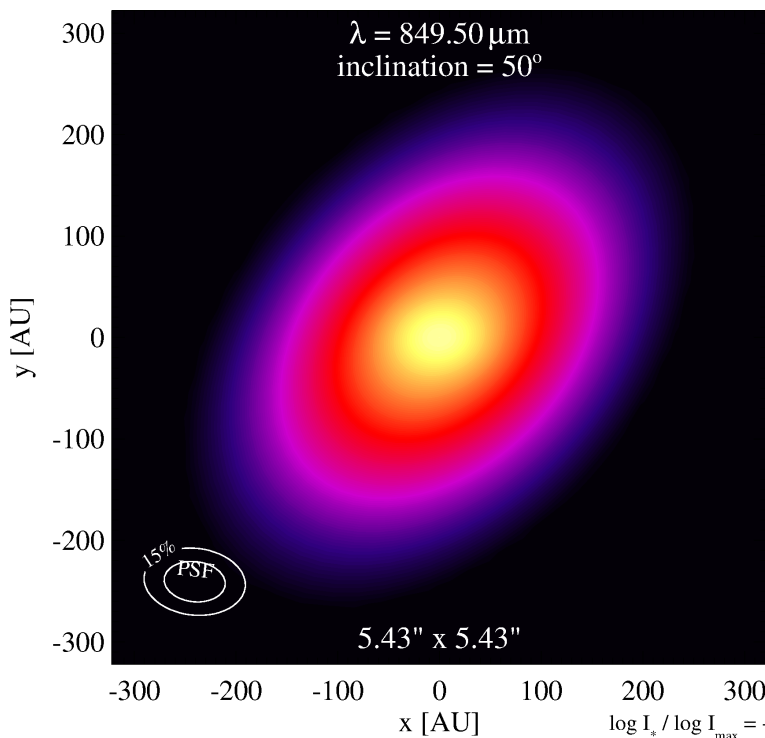
model

HD163296

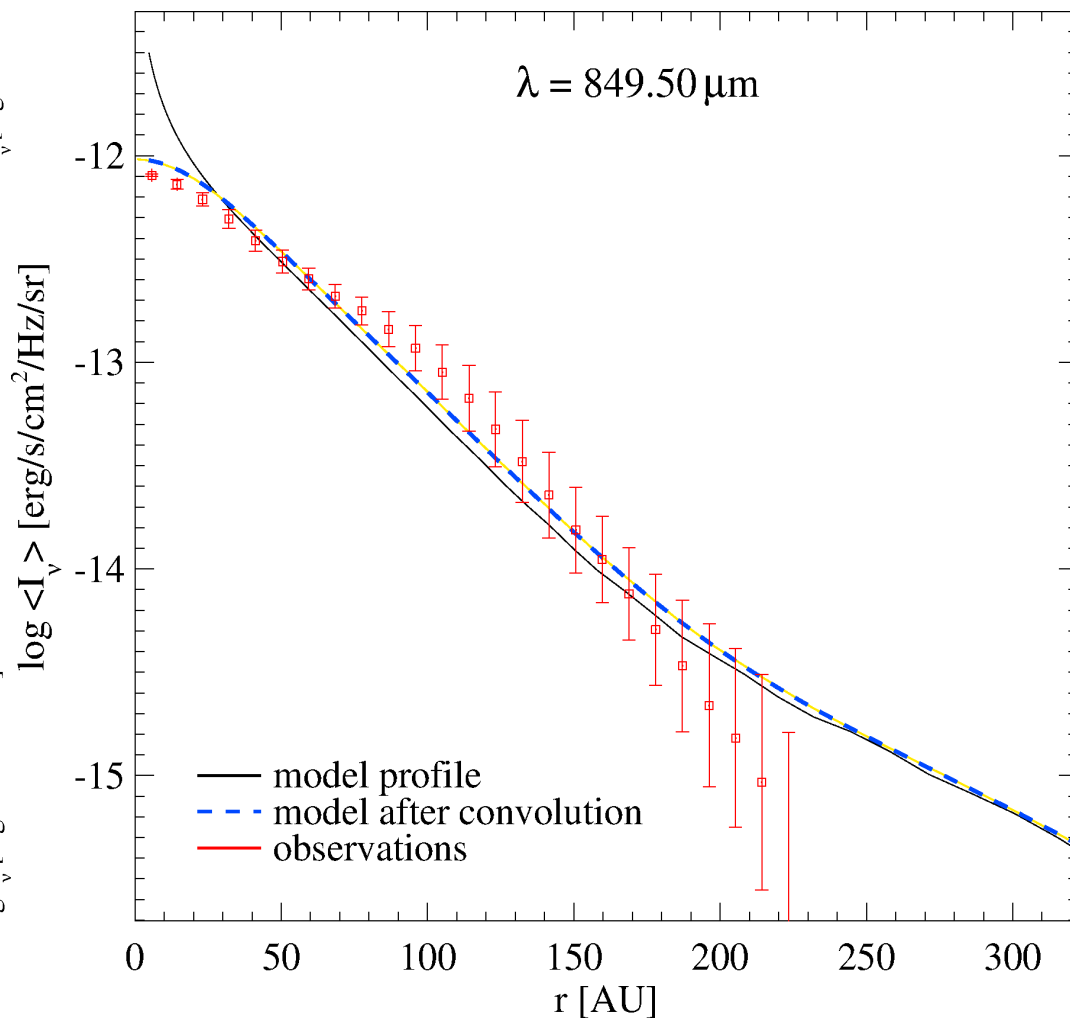
$\lambda = 849.5 \mu\text{m}$   
5.45" x 5.45"



$\lambda = 849.50 \mu\text{m}$   
inclination = 50°

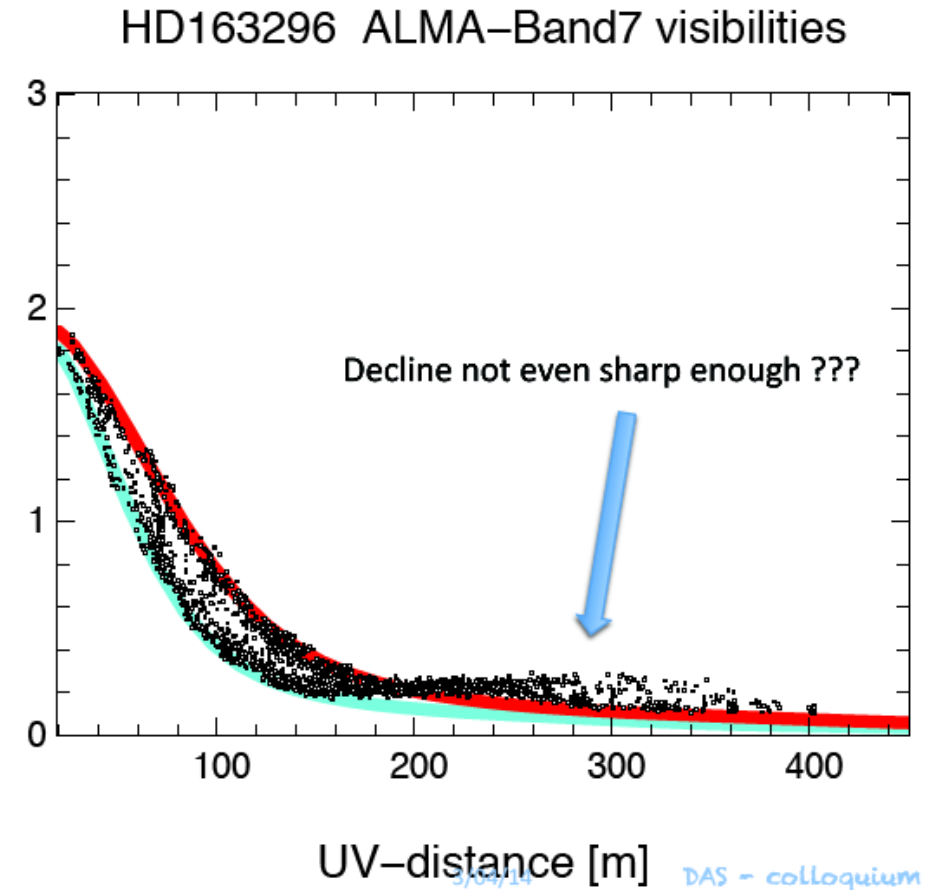
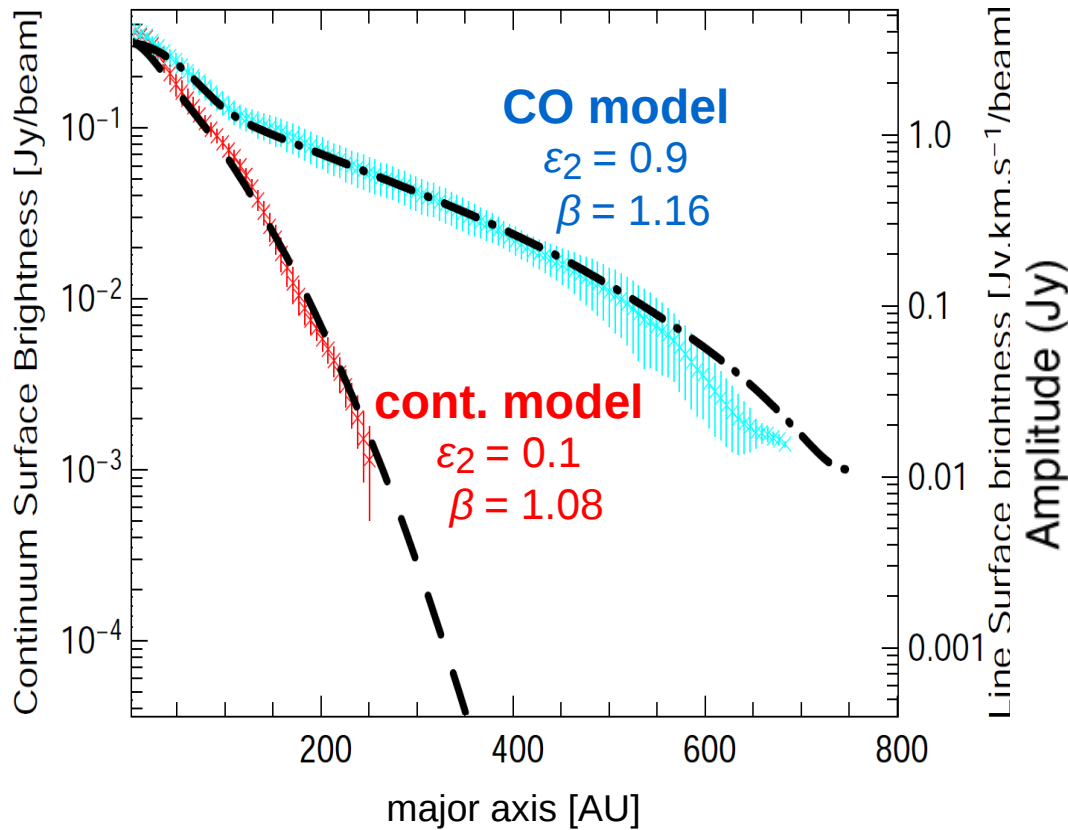


simple image data analysis (circular means)



# Fit of continuum observations

F. Menard: more careful analysis in visibility plane (elliptical de-projection)

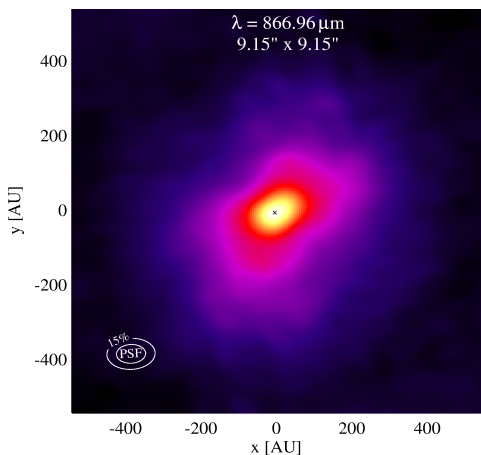


de Gregorio-Monsalvo et al. 2013 (A&A 557, 133)

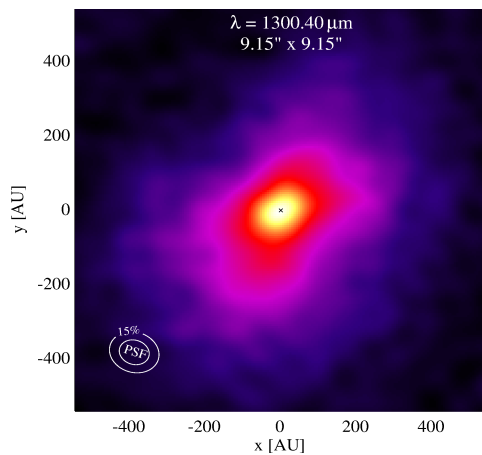
- continuum: very sharp drop of surface brightness  $\sim 125$  AU
- line: extended to at least 600 AU
- first evidence of radial drift?

# Fit of ALMA CO line data

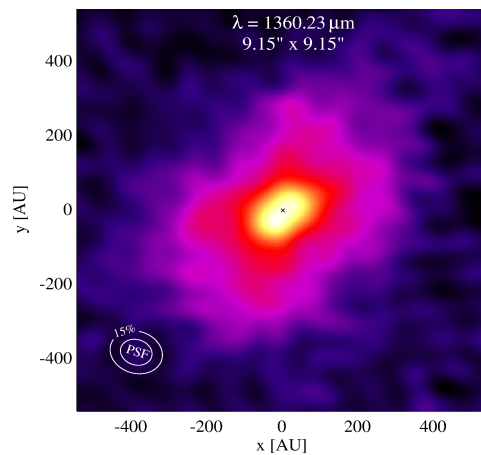
## CO 3-2



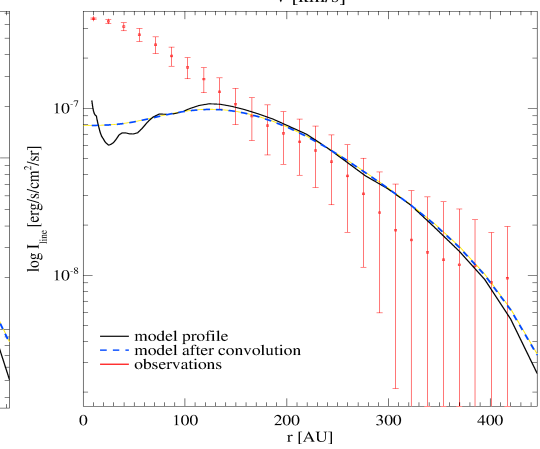
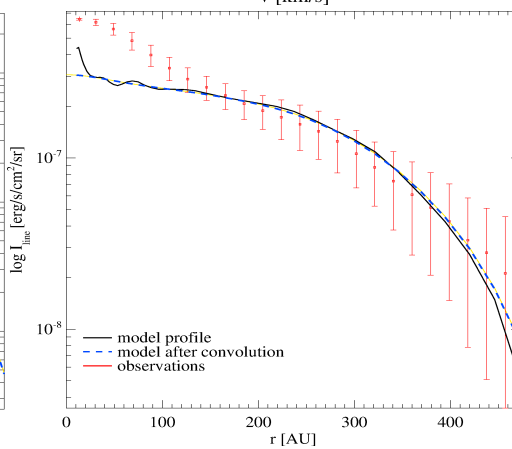
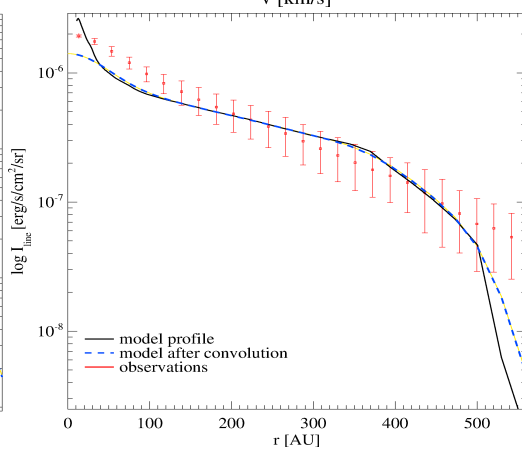
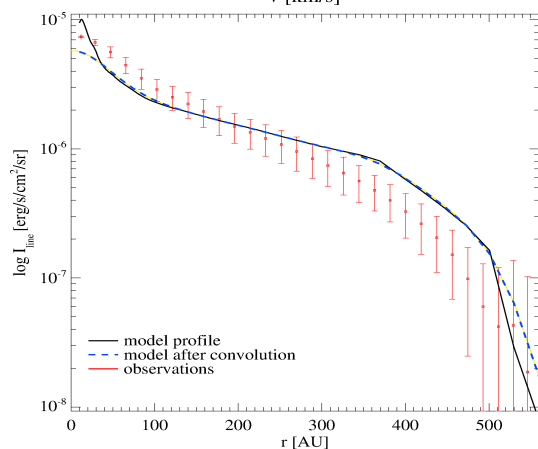
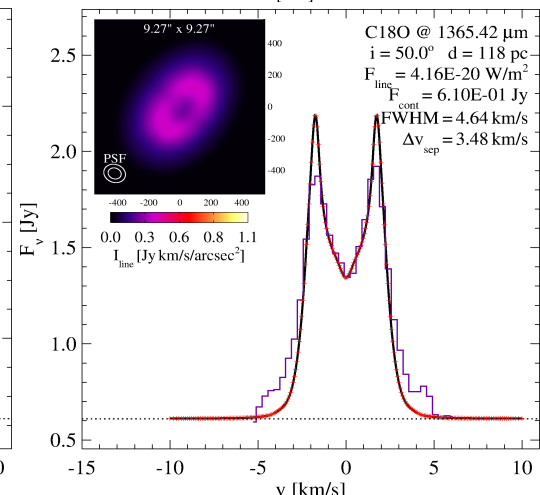
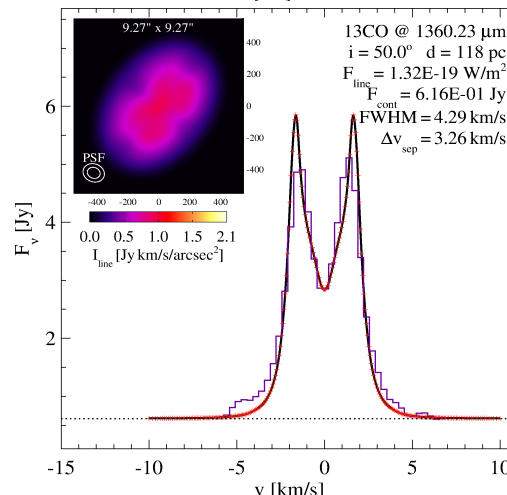
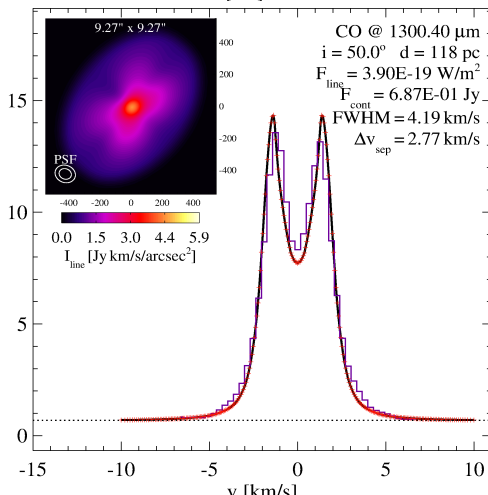
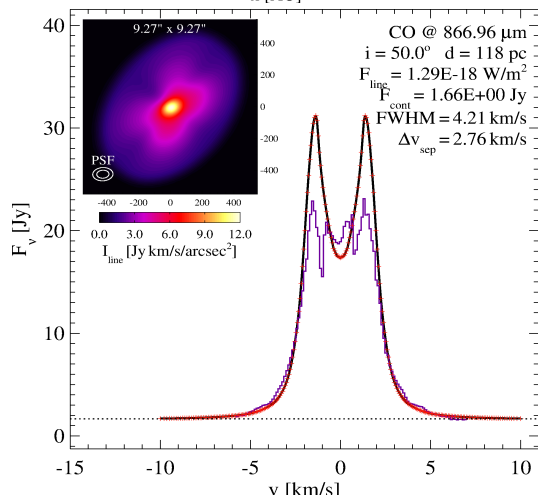
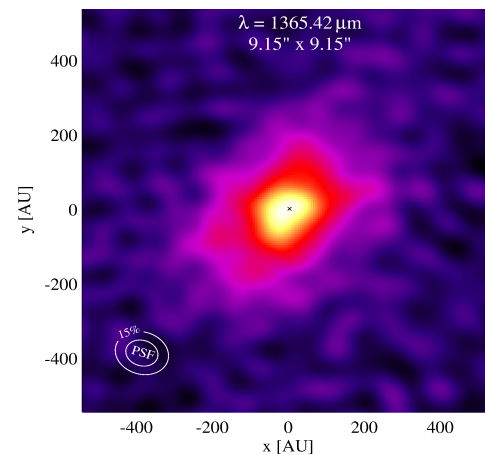
## $^{12}\text{CO}$ 2-1



## $^{13}\text{CO}$ 2-1



## $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$ 2-1



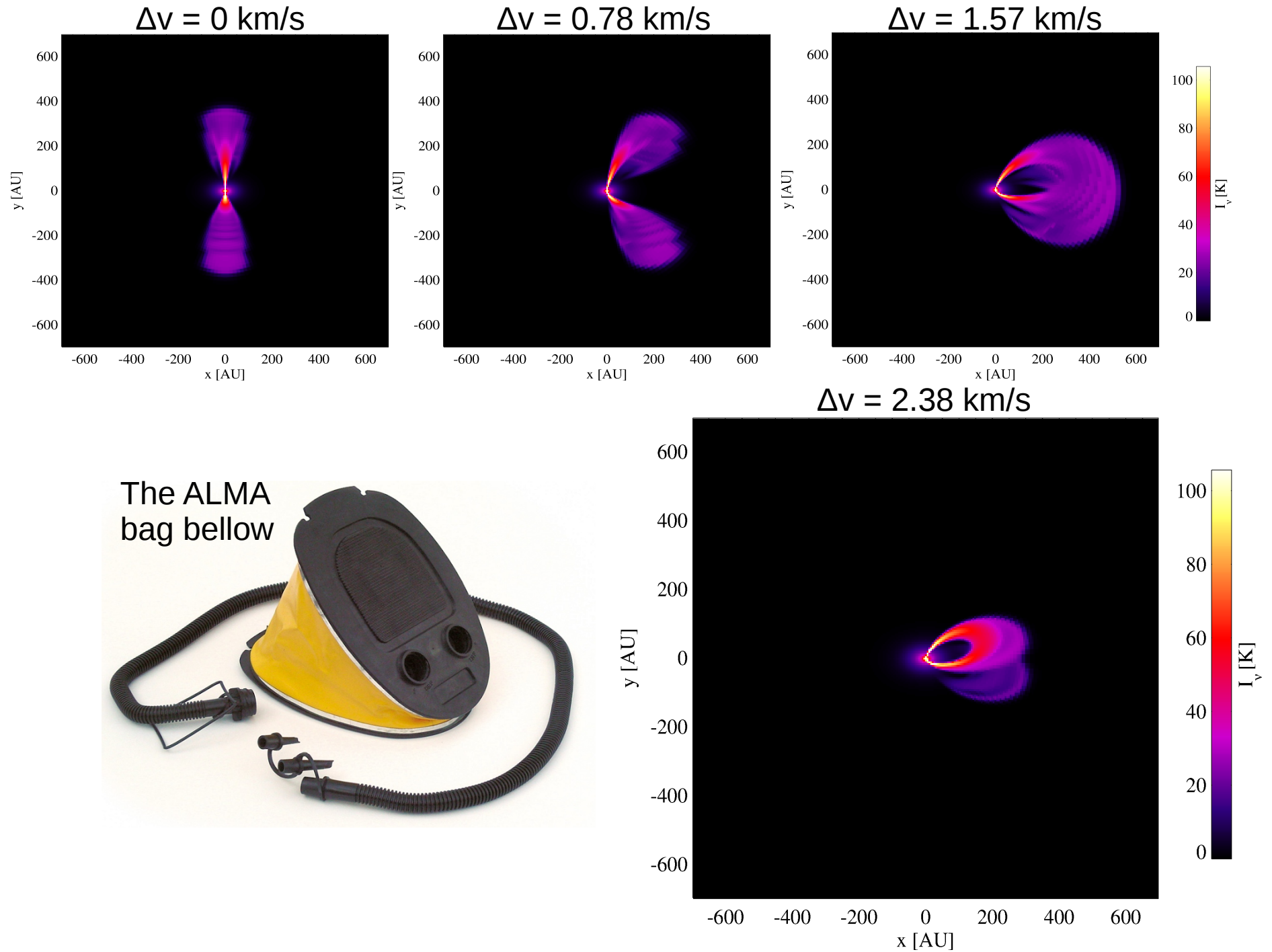
# Fit of other line data

	observed	Tilling+2012	new model 1053
CO 90.16 $\mu\text{m}$	<7.4	1.1	5.2
CO 144.78 $\mu\text{m}$	6.7	1.82	2.5
CO 200.27 $\mu\text{m}$	11	4.7	12
CO 216.93 $\mu\text{m}$	10	5.3	11
CO 236.61 $\mu\text{m}$	12	5.9	12
CO 260.24 $\mu\text{m}$	12	6.3	13
CO 289.12 $\mu\text{m}$	9.0	6.4	13
CO 325.23 $\mu\text{m}$	16	6.3	12
CO 371.65 $\mu\text{m}$	10	6.1	10
CO 433.56 $\mu\text{m}$	8.0	5.5	7.6
CO 866.96 $\mu\text{m}$	1.11	1.04	1.29
CO 1300.4 $\mu\text{m}$	0.404	0.346	0.389
$^{13}\text{CO}$ 1360.2 $\mu\text{m}$	0.138	0.117	0.132
$\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$ 1365.4 $\mu\text{m}$	0.045	0.042	0.055
$^{13}\text{CO}$ 2720.4 $\mu\text{m}$	0.0124	0.00101	0.00103
[OI] 63.18 $\mu\text{m}$	171	115	1380
[OI] 145.52 $\mu\text{m}$	< 6	3.6	38
[CI] 370.42 $\mu\text{m}$	5.0	1.8	2.8
o-H <sub>2</sub> O 29.84 $\mu\text{m}$	44	15	12
p-H <sub>2</sub> O 63.32 $\mu\text{m}$	16	2.4	11
o-H <sub>2</sub> O 63.45 $\mu\text{m}$	11	2.1	6.1
o-H <sub>2</sub> O 71.95 $\mu\text{m}$	14	1.8	12
p-H <sub>2</sub> O 78.74 $\mu\text{m}$	11	1.6	19
OH 79.12 $\mu\text{m}$	12	1.3	2.5
OH 79.18 $\mu\text{m}$	<9	1.3	2.6

deeper GASPS data: Meeus et al. (2014, in prep.)

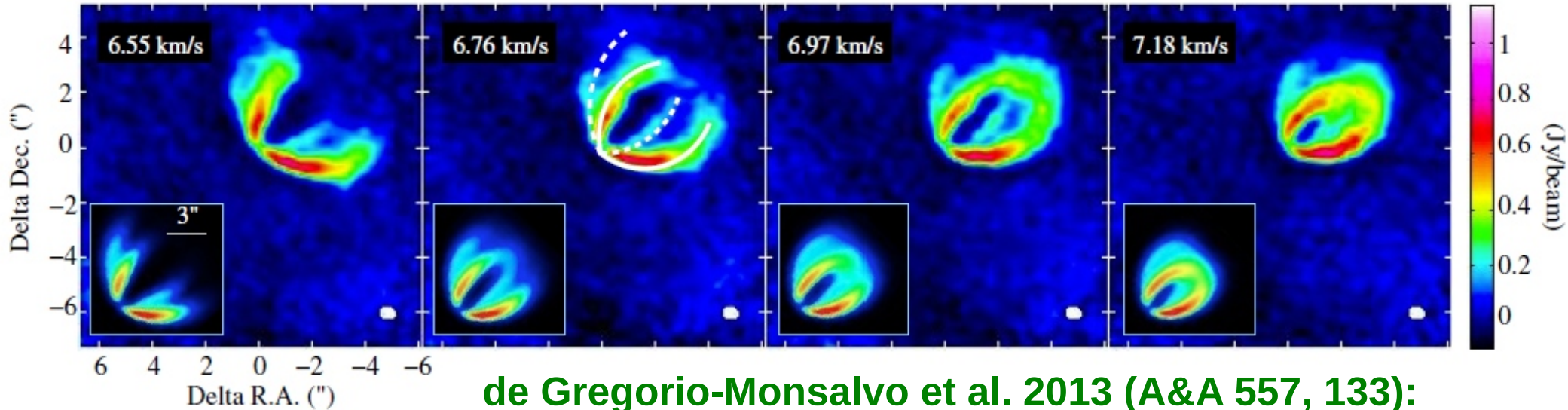
CO SPIRE data: van der Wiel et al. (2014, in prep)

# Fit of CO 3-2 channel maps



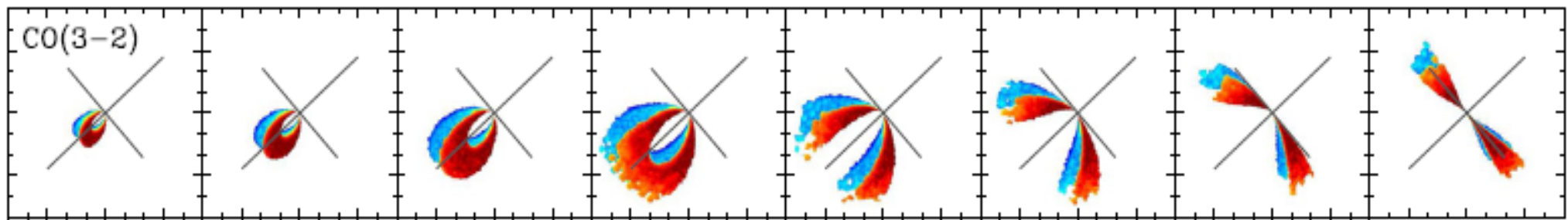


# Fit of CO 3-2 channel maps



**de Gregorio-Monsalvo et al. 2013 (A&A 557, 133):**

based on detailed MCFOST dust radiative transfer,  
 $T_{\text{gas}} = T_{\text{dust}}$ , constant CO concentration (no CO in midplane)  
CO emits from  $z/r \sim 0.35$



**Rosenfeld et al. 2013 (ApJ 774, 16):**

special purpose double-cone model,  
parametric  $T(r,z)$ , constant CO concentration (no CO in midplane)  
CO emits from  $z/r = 0.27$

# Summary

- recently published HD163296 models can either fit the continuum observations **or** the ALMA CO channel maps, **but not both**
  - **SED** requires a **flat outer dust distribution**
  - **ALMA CO channel maps** require **strongly flared outer gas distribution**, CO emits at  $z/r \approx 0.4$ 
    - **this is direct evidence for (very strong!) dust settling**
- **continuum images: very sharp outer edge**
  - **possibly first evidence for radial drift**
- **what is better?**
  - **“compromise” model**, providing decent fits to most line and continuum observations, **or**
  - **special purpose models**, that can fit certain observations very well, but are inconsistent with other observations
    - **you decide**