

# Hydrodynamic activity in protoplanetary disks

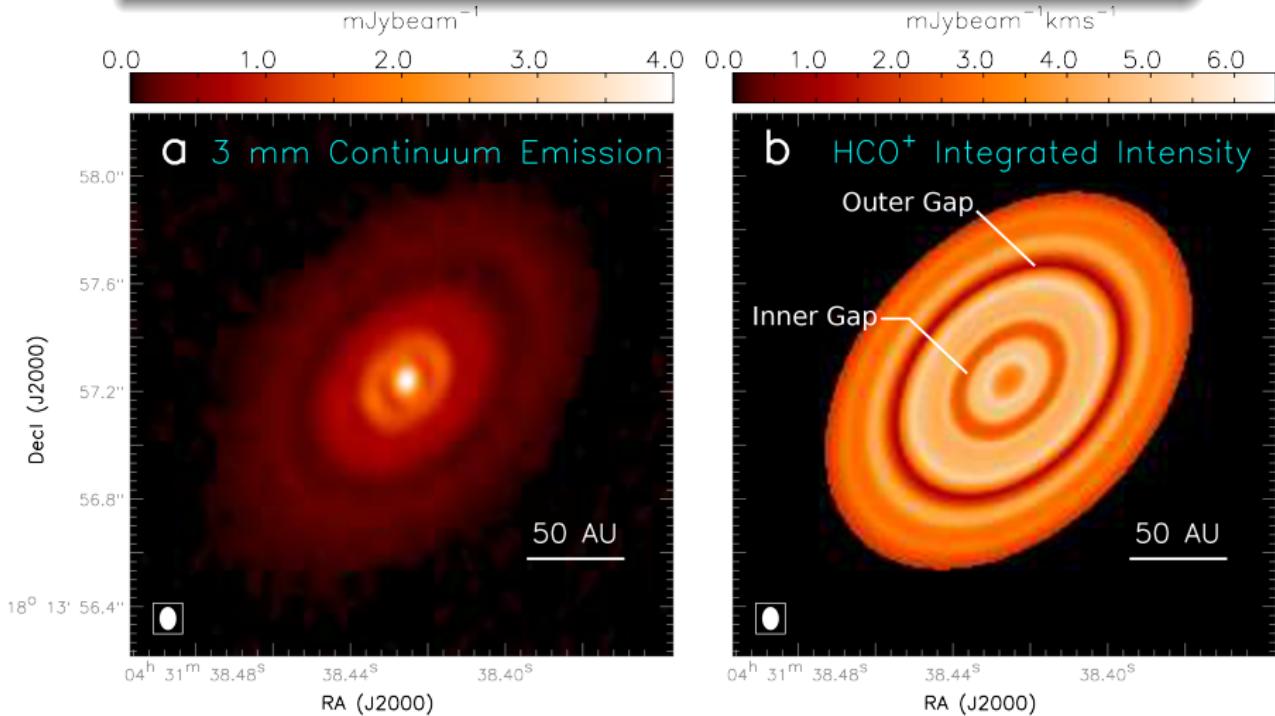
Min-Kai Lin

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University of Arizona

April 7 2016

# A new era for planet formation

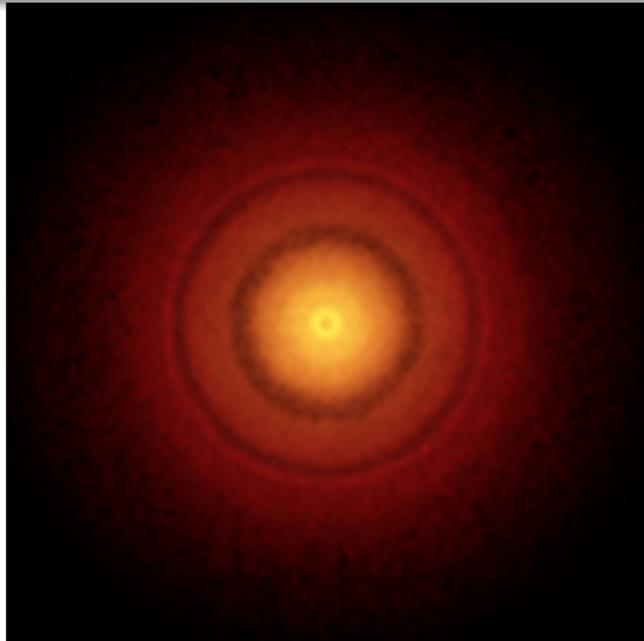
Planets form in protoplanetary accretion disks around young stars



(HL Tau, Yen et al., 2016)

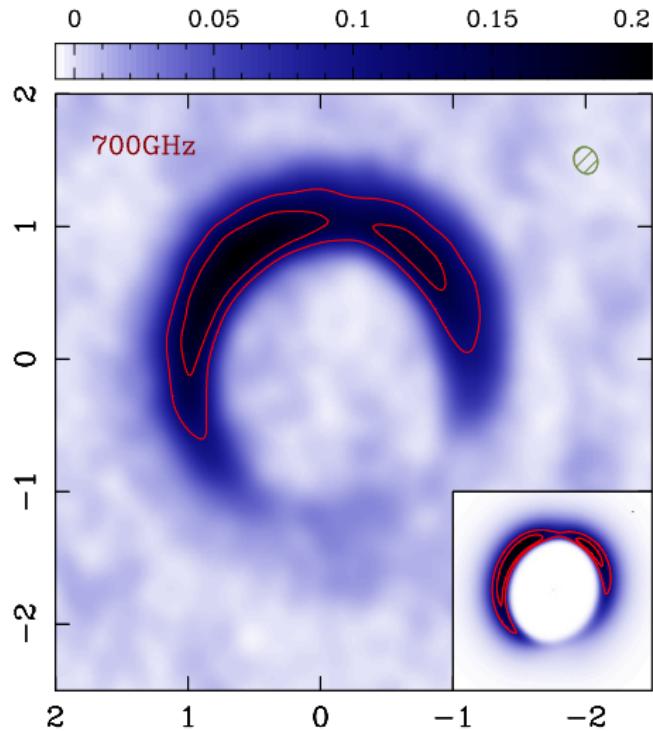
# A new era for planet formation

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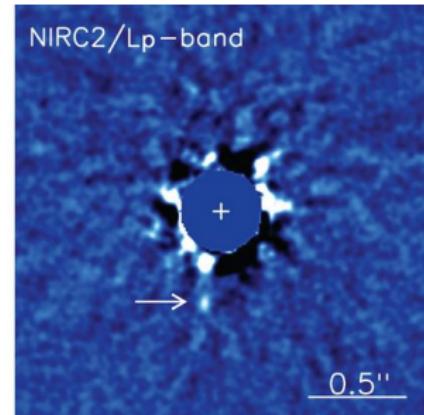
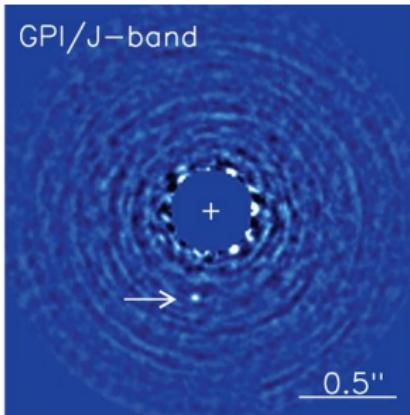
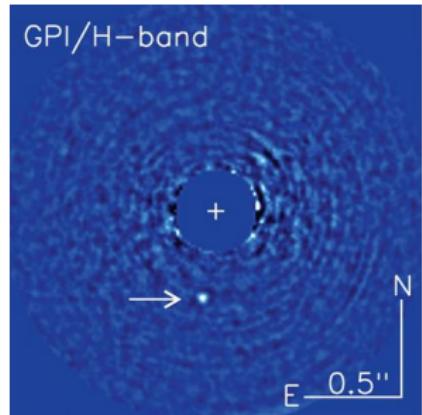
(TW Hydrae, Andrews et al., 2016)

# Asymmetric transition disks



(HD142527, Casassus et al., 2015)

# Directly imaged planets



(51 Eridani, Macintosh et al., 2015)

# Planet formation theory builds on accretion disk theory

## Fundamental gas dynamics of protoplanetary accretion disks

- How do disks transport angular momentum and accrete?
  - ▶ Turbulent transport?
  - ▶ Spiral arms from self-gravity?
  - ▶ Magnetic winds?

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  - ▶ Hydrodynamic, gravitational, or magneto-hydrodynamic?
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- Origin of large-scale structures? Rings, gaps, asymmetries/vortices, spirals
  - ▶ Planet induced?
  - ▶ Fluid instabilities?

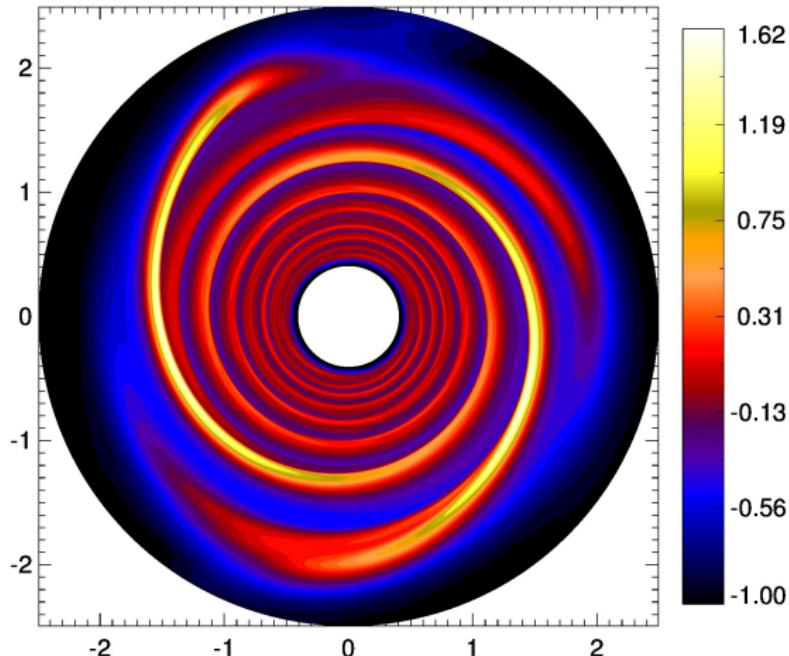
# Planet formation theory builds on accretion disk theory

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- Origin of large-scale structures? Rings, gaps, asymmetries/vortices, spirals
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  - ▶ Fluid instabilities?
- How do large-scale structures affect planet formation?
  - ▶ Dust-trapping mechanisms (enhance planetesimal formation)?
  - ▶ Dynamical interaction with planets?

# Hydrodynamical processes in protoplanetary disks

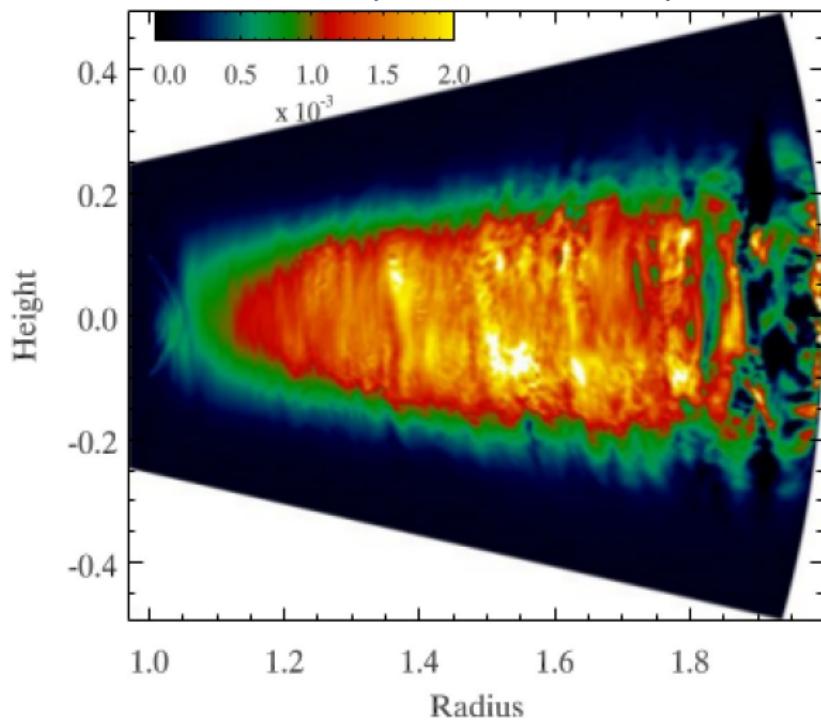
- Gravitational instabilities in young, massive PPDs
  - ▶ Going beyond Toomre and Lin-Shu analyses (Lin & Kratter, submitted)



(M.-K. Lin, Fargo simulations, density perturbation)

# Hydrodynamical processes in protoplanetary disks

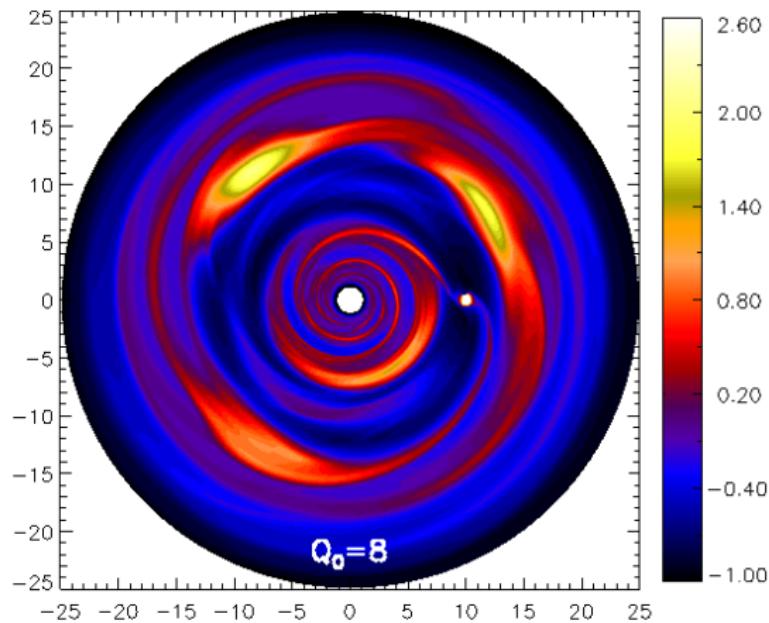
- Vertical shear instability and hydrodynamic turbulence
  - Does it occur in realistic PPDs? (Lin & Youdin, 2015)



(VSI simulation, Nelson et al., 2013, turbulent stresses)

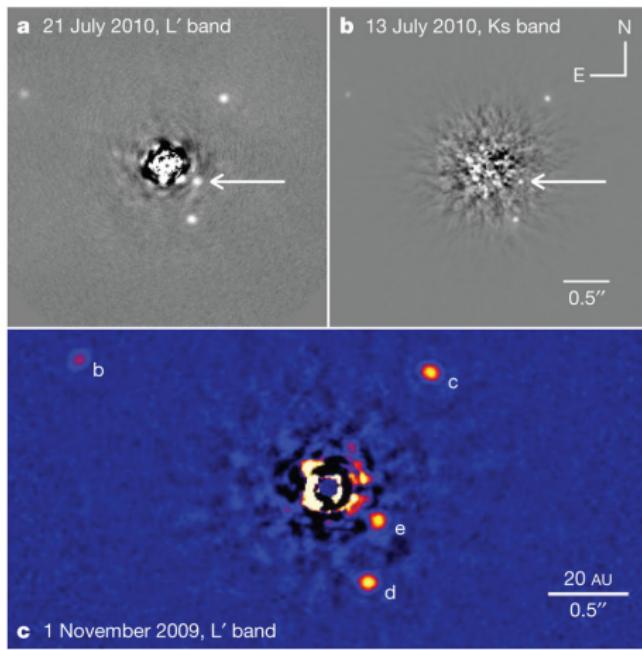
# Hydrodynamical processes in protoplanetary disks

- Large-scale vortices in PPDs as dust-traps
  - ▶ 3D effects in self-gravitating disks (Lin et al., in prep.)



(Zeus simulation, Lin, 2012b, density perturbation)

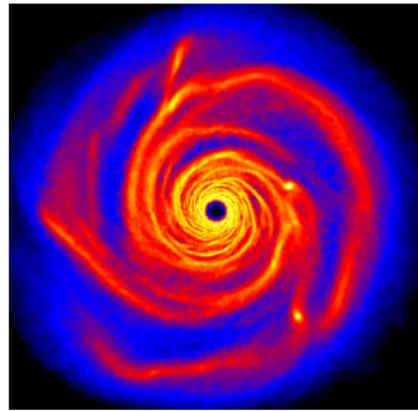
# Directly imaged wide orbit planets/brown dwarfs



(Marois et al., 2010)

# Disk instability theory

- Young, massive protoplanetary disks can fragment under its own gravity



Fragmentation conditions

- Massive disk

$$Q \equiv \frac{c_s \Omega}{\pi G \Sigma} \lesssim 2 \text{ or } M_{\text{disk}} \gtrsim 0.1 M_*$$

- Fast cooling

$$t_{\text{cool}} \Omega \lesssim 3$$

The cooling criterion is empirical!

(Rice et al., 2005)

# When do realistic protostellar disks fragment?

Work out  $\Sigma(R)$ ,  $T(R)$ ..etc., then ask

- ① Where/when is Toomre  $Q \lesssim 2$ ?
- ② Where/when is  $t_{\text{cool}}\Omega \lesssim 3$ ?

## WARNING

Critical cooling depends on the numerical simulation!

(resolution, 2D/3D, local/global, particle-based or grid-based simulations)

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Motivation 1:

Assess disk fragmentation without input from hydrodynamic simulations

# Beyond classical gravitational instability

Modern simulations (c. 2010)

- Cooling physics, e.g.

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = - \frac{E}{t_{\text{cool}}}$$

- Turbulent/viscous, e.g.

$$\nu = \alpha \frac{c_s^2}{\Omega}$$

Analytic toolbox (c. 1960)

Lin-Shu dispersion relation, Toomre  $Q$

$$\omega^2 = \kappa^2 - 2\pi G \Sigma |k| + c_s^2 k^2$$

$$Q \equiv \frac{c_s \kappa}{\pi G \Sigma}$$

- Isothermal/adiabatic (no cooling)
- Laminar (inviscid)

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## Motivation 2:

Generalize analytic treatment of GI to include cooling, irradiation and viscosity

$$\omega = \omega(k; Q, t_{\text{cool}}, \alpha)$$

# Quantifying cooling

Dispersion relation with cooling

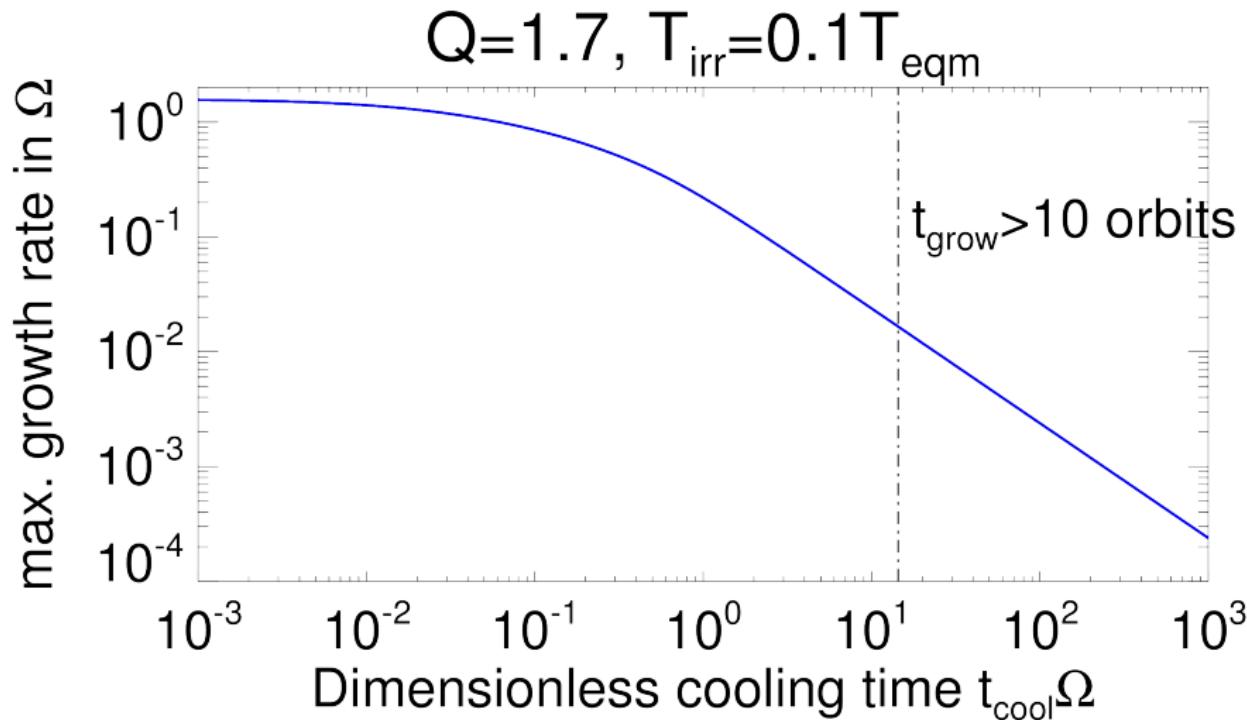
$$\underbrace{s^2}_{\text{growth}} = \underbrace{2\pi G \Sigma |k|}_{\text{+gravity}} - \underbrace{\Omega^2}_{\text{-rotation}} - \underbrace{\left( \frac{T_{\text{irr}}/T + \gamma t_{\text{cool}} s}{1 + t_{\text{cool}} s} \right) c_s^2 k^2}_{\text{-modified pressure}}$$

(Lin & Kratter, submitted)

- $T_{\text{irr}}$ : irradiation or floor temperature
- Can be unstable even for  $Q > 1$  (cf.  $Q < 1$  for classic GI)

Cooling changes the fundamental nature of disk GI

# Cooling-driven gravitational instability

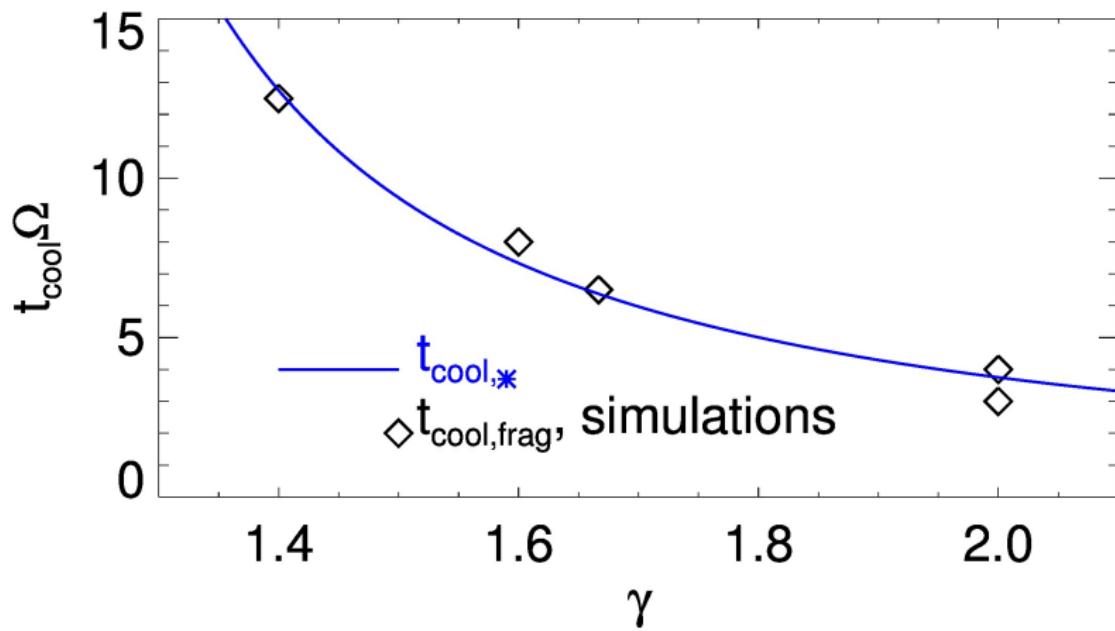


(Lin & Kratter, submitted)

# Understanding simulations

Cooling timescale to remove pressure over a lengthscale  $\sim H$

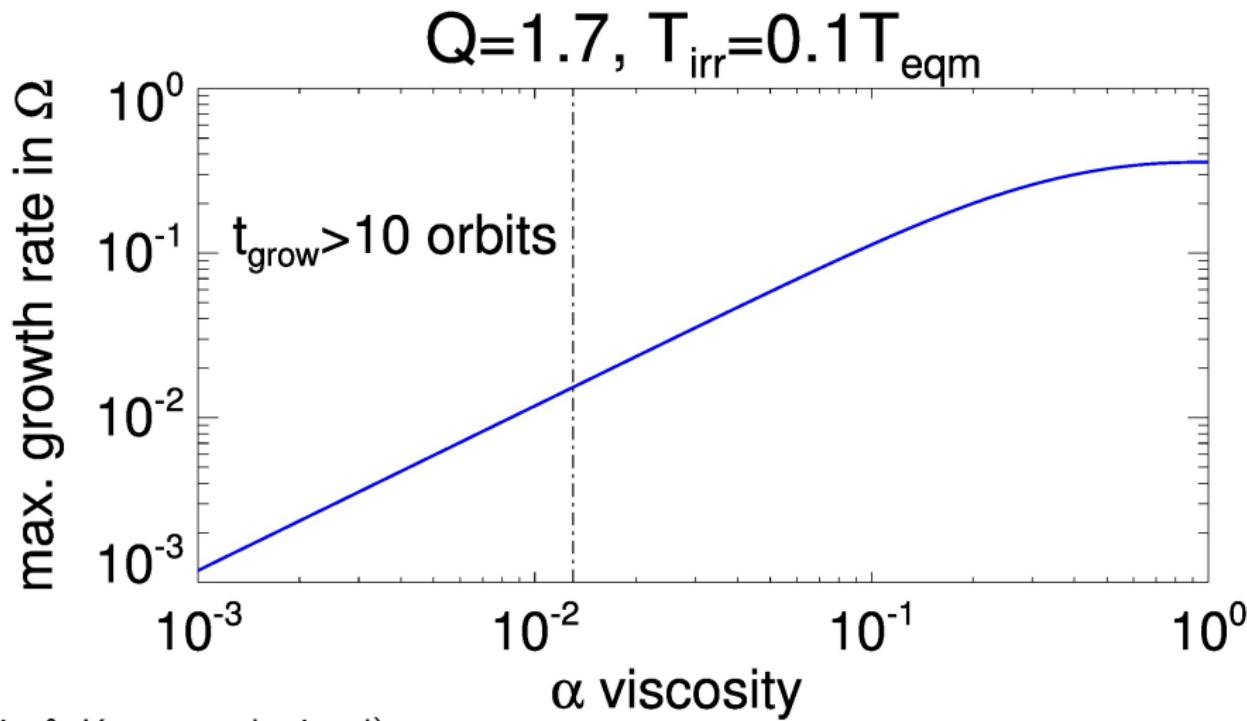
$$t_{\text{cool},*} = (\sqrt{\gamma} - 1)^{-3/2} \Omega^{-1} \quad (\text{Lin \& Kratter, submitted})$$



Simulations: Gammie (2001); Rice et al. (2005, 2011); Paardekooper (2012)

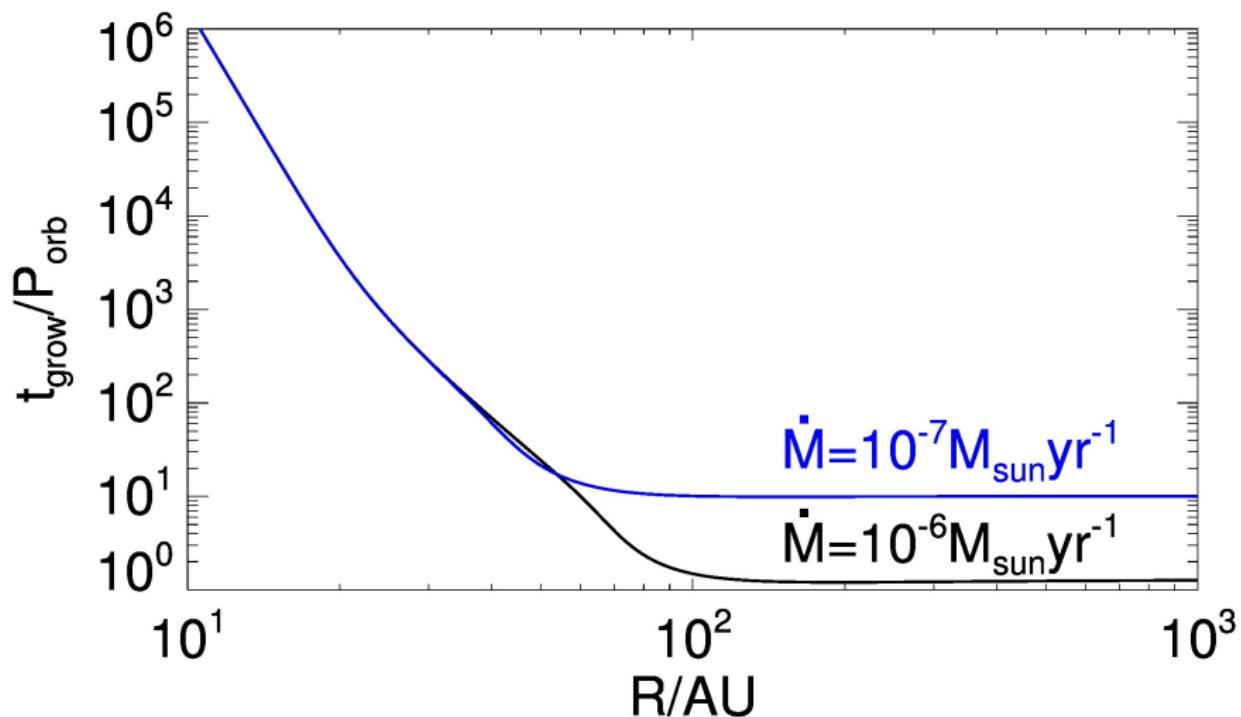
## Viscous gravitational instability

- Viscosity/friction can remove rotational stabilization  
(Lynden-Bell & Pringle, 1974)



## Putting it all together: application to protoplanetary disks

- Input physical disk model **with cooling and viscosity** — get **growth timescales**



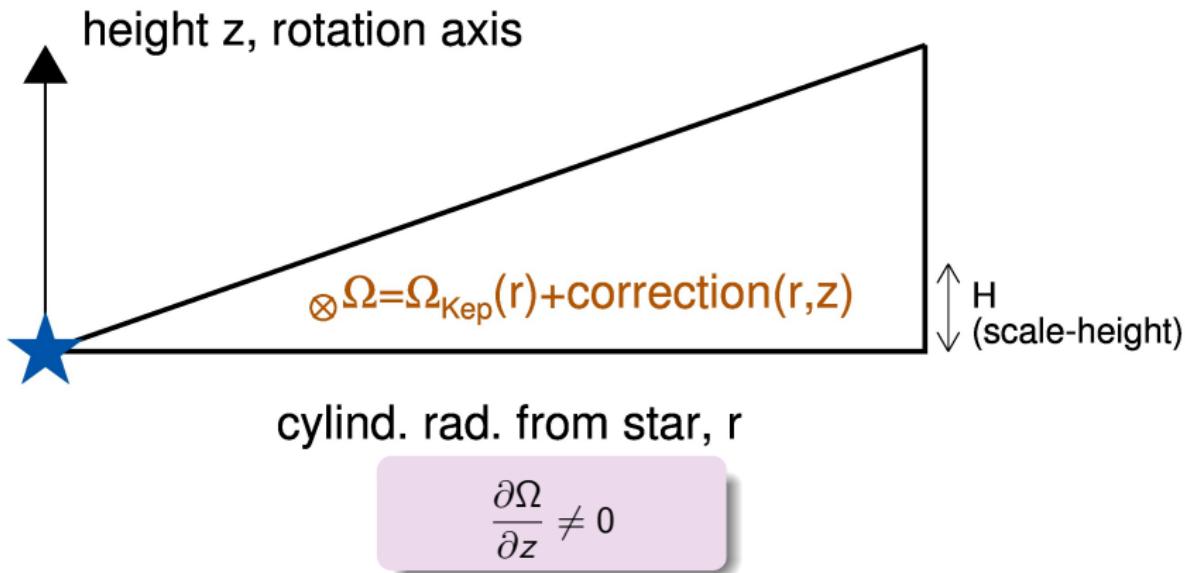
(Lin & Kratter, submitted)

- High  $\dot{M}$  disk fragments  $\gtrsim 60\text{AU}$ , growth times  $\sim$  one orbit

# What's next for disk GI theory?

- Global analyses with cooling and viscosity
  - ▶ Mass infall
  - ▶ Disks with radial structure
  - ▶ Large-scale spiral instabilities
- Magnetic effects : good or bad for stability?
  - ▶ Extend Lin (2014) to include cooling/viscosity

## Astrophysical disks have vertical shear



(Because  $\nabla P \times \nabla \rho \neq 0$ )

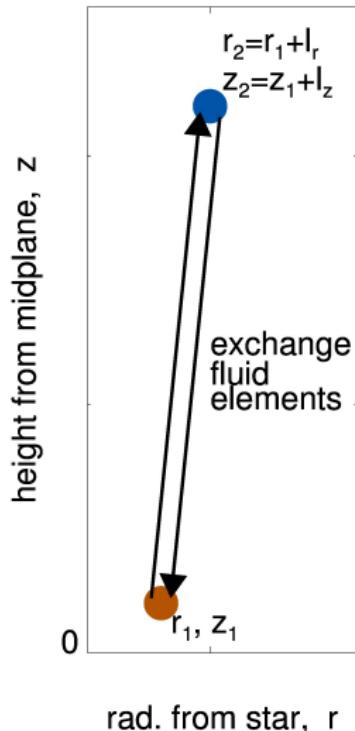
- Vertically isothermal thin-disk with  $T \propto r^q$ ,

$$r \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial z} \simeq \left( \frac{qz}{2H} \right) \times \frac{H}{r} \Omega_{\text{Kep}}$$

- $H/r \sim 0.05$  in PPDs

# Vertical shear instability

$\partial_z \Omega \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  free energy → instability?



- Change in kinetic energy:

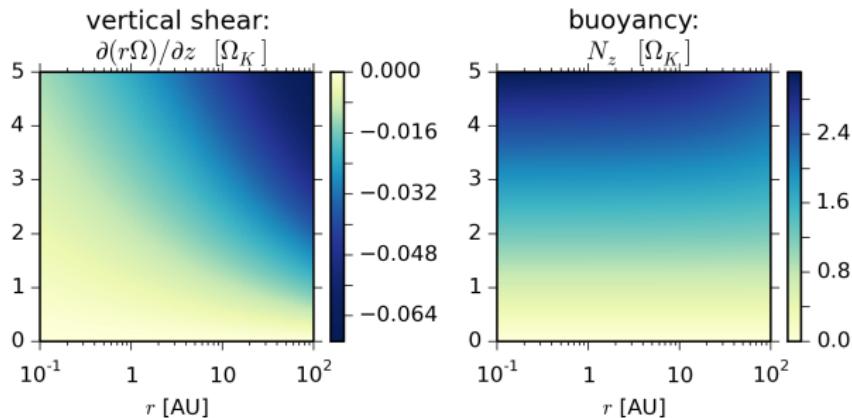
$$\Delta E \sim l_r^2 \left( \Omega^2 + \frac{l_z}{l_r} \cdot r \frac{\partial \Omega^2}{\partial z} \right)$$

- Vertical shear is weak, **BUT**

$\Delta E < 0$  if  $|l_z| \gg |l_r|$   
⇒ **INSTABILITY**

- Energy released for vertically elongated disturbances.

# VSI needs to fight buoyancy in real disks



- Vertical shear is weak,  $r\partial_z \ln \Omega \sim O(h) \ll 1$  (so need  $I_z/I_r \gg 1$ )
- Vertical buoyancy is strong,  $N_z/\Omega \sim O(1)$

# Ultra-fast cooling can overcome buoyancy forces

(Lin & Youdin, 2015) : quasi-global analyses of the VSI

- Including energy equation with finite cooling timescale  $t_{\text{cool}}$

For  $T \propto r^q$  disk, find that VSI requires:

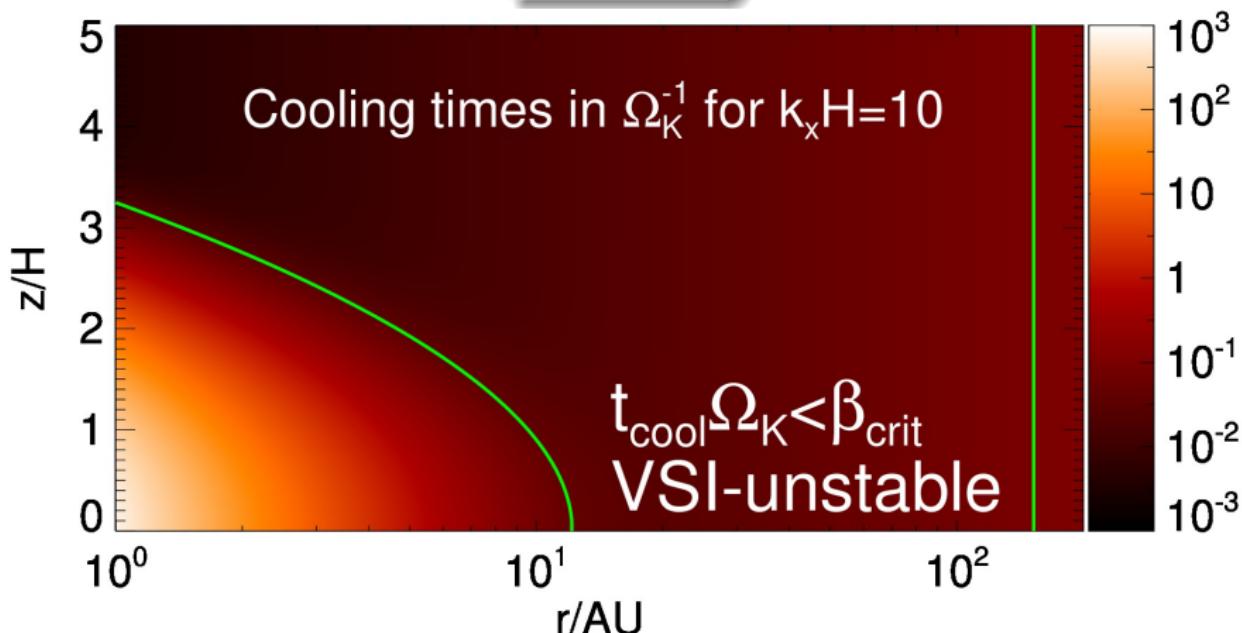
$$t_{\text{cool}}\Omega_K < \frac{h|q|}{\gamma - 1}$$

- $h|q|$ : vertical shear ( $h \equiv H/r \ll 1$ ) — destabilizing
- $\gamma - 1$ : vertical buoyancy — stabilizing
- $t_{\text{cool}}\Omega_K \ll 1$  required, i.e. rapid cooling
- As seen in high res. numerical simulations
  - e.g. Nelson et al. (2013) find VSI only for  $t_{\text{cool}}\Omega_K \lesssim 0.06$

# Do protoplanetary disks actually develop VSI?

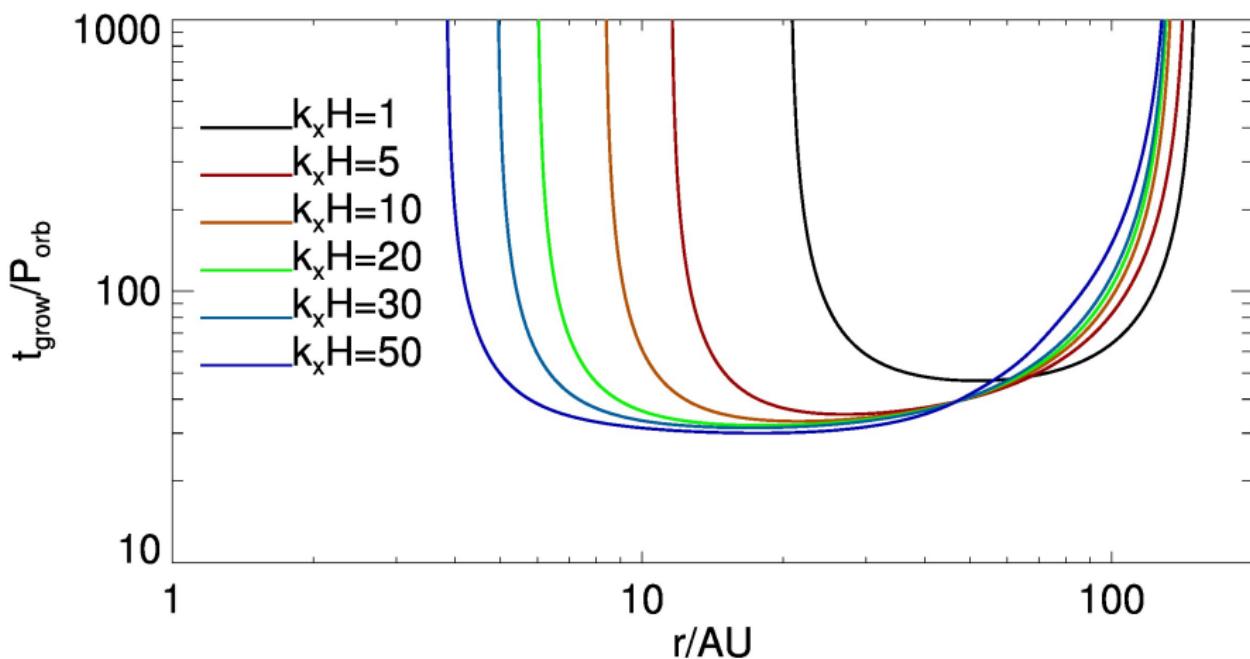
Cooling via dust-opacity ( $\propto T^2$ ) in the Minimum Mass Solar Nebula (Chiang & Youdin, 2010)

$$\beta_{\text{crit}} \equiv \frac{h|q|}{\gamma - 1}$$



## Typical VSI growth times in the Solar Nebula

- Solve the full linearized fluid equations in the radially local approximation, with radiative diffusion/optically-thin cooling



- VSI is most active in the outer disk 10—100AU
- Forced to develop on smaller scales towards inner disk

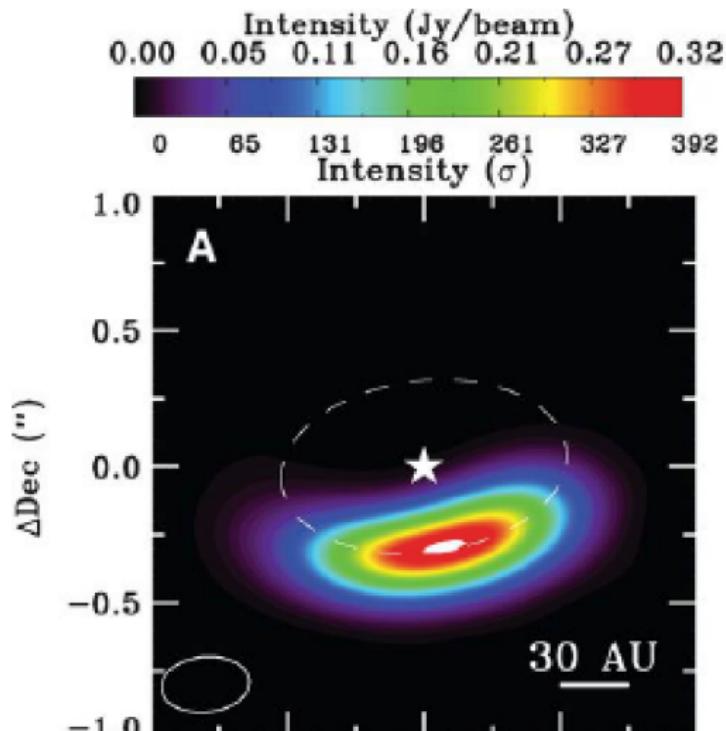
# What's next for VSI theory?

## Vertical shear in dusty fluids

$$r \frac{\partial \Omega^2}{\partial z} = \frac{c_s^2}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{dust}}}{\rho_{\text{gas}}}\right)\right]^2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \rho_{\text{gas}}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{dust}}}{\rho_{\text{gas}}} \right) - \frac{\partial \ln \rho_{\text{gas}}}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{dust}}}{\rho_{\text{gas}}} \right) \right]$$

- Develop linear theory for VSI with perfectly-coupled, small dust particles
- Any students interested?

# Transition disk asymmetries: vortices?



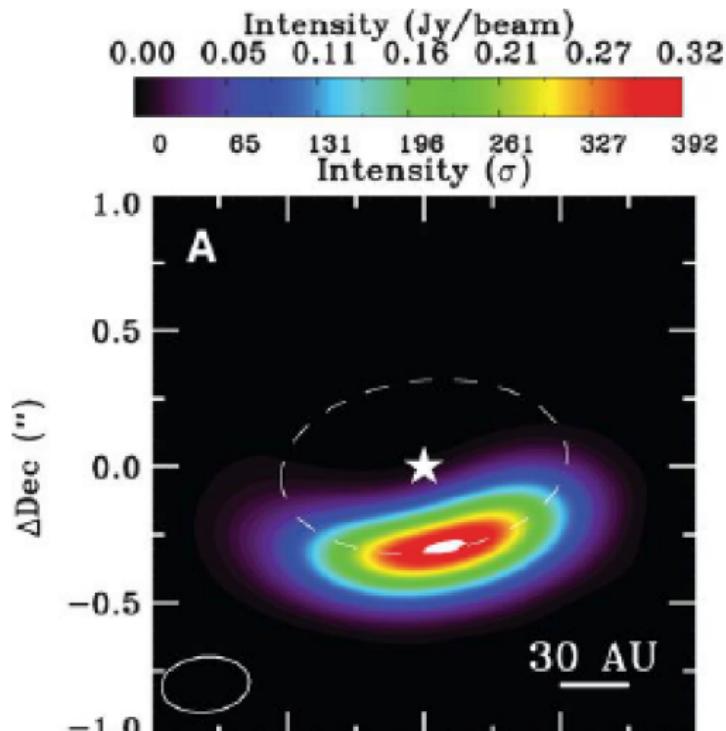
(Oph IRS 48, van der Marel et al., 2013)

# Transition disk asymmetries: vortices?



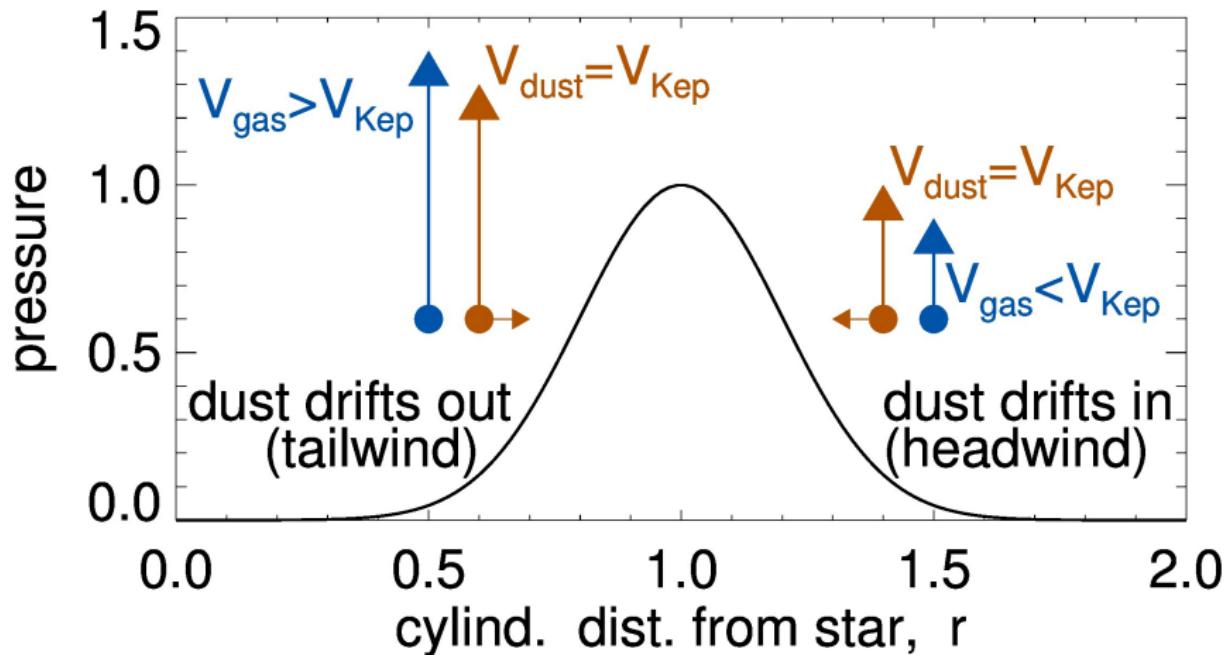
Jupiter's Great Red Spot

# Transition disk asymmetries: vortices?



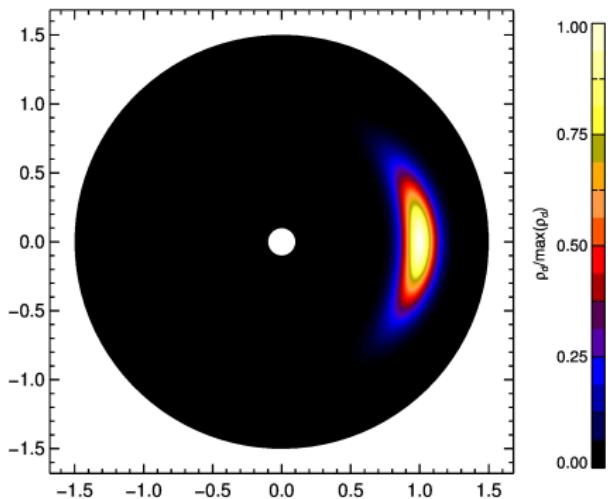
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## Dust-trapping at pressure maxima



- Drag forces cause dust to accumulate at pressure bumps

# Dust distribution in disk vortices



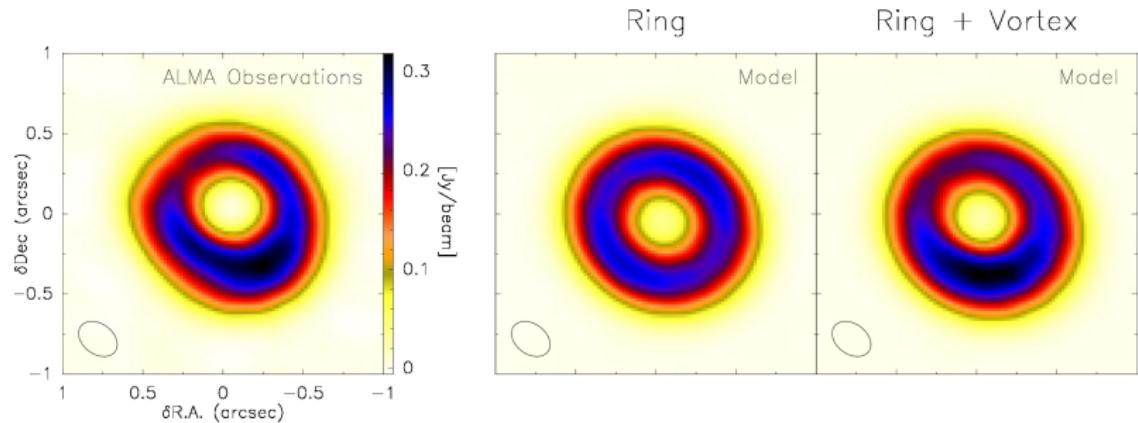
$$\rho_d(a) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{a^2}{2H_v^2}\right),$$

- $a$ : distance from the vortex center  
(Lyra & Lin, 2013)

$$H_v(\chi, \delta, \text{St}) = \frac{H_g}{f(\chi)} \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\delta + \text{St}}}.$$

- $\chi$ : vortex aspect-ratio
- $\delta$ : turbulence in the vortex
- St: Stokes number (dust-gas friction)
- $H_g$ : gas scale height

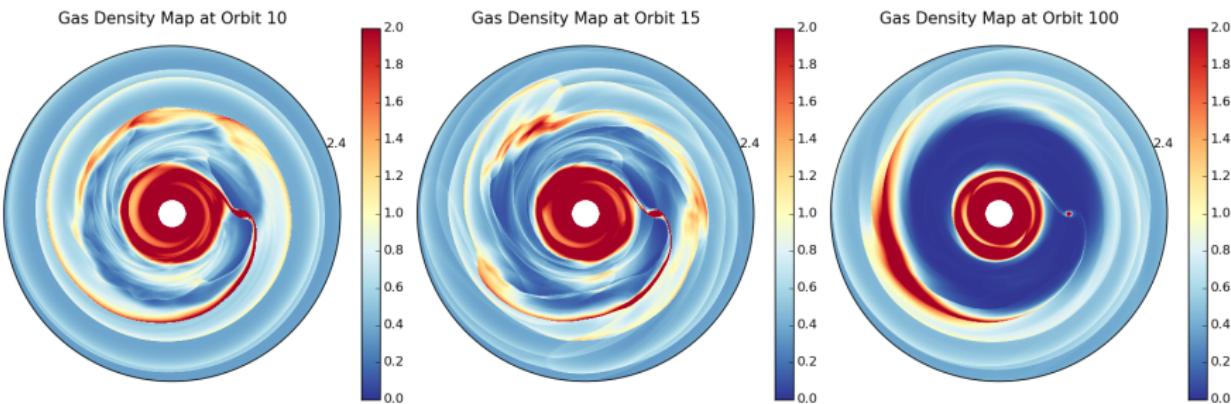
# Application to observations



(SAO 206462, Pérez et al., 2014)

$\chi_{\text{obs}} \sim 7$ , model+ data  $\rightarrow v_{\text{turb}} \sim 0.22c_s$ .

# Gap edges as sites for vortex formation



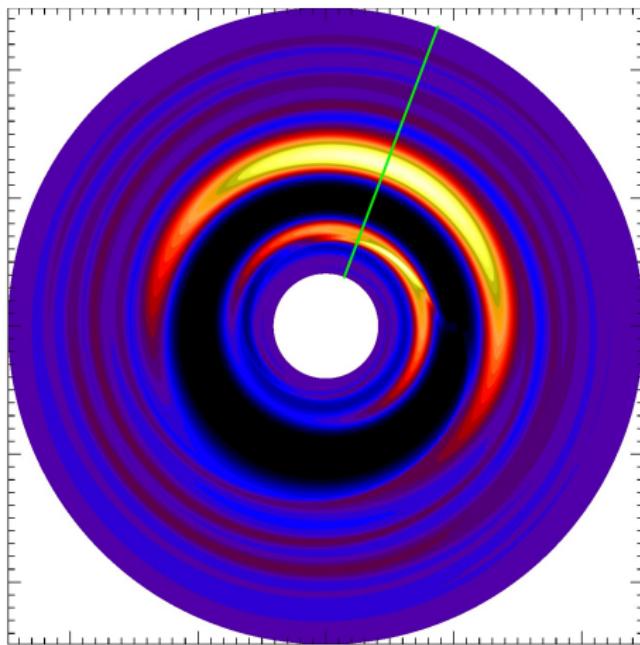
(Credits: UA grad. student M. Hammer, 'Vortices and orbital migration')

- Disk-planet interaction → gaps
- Surface density maxima at gap edges, or PV minima due to strong shear
- Rossby wave instability → edges 'roll up' into vortices  
(Li et al., 2001)

## Gap edges as sites for vortex formation

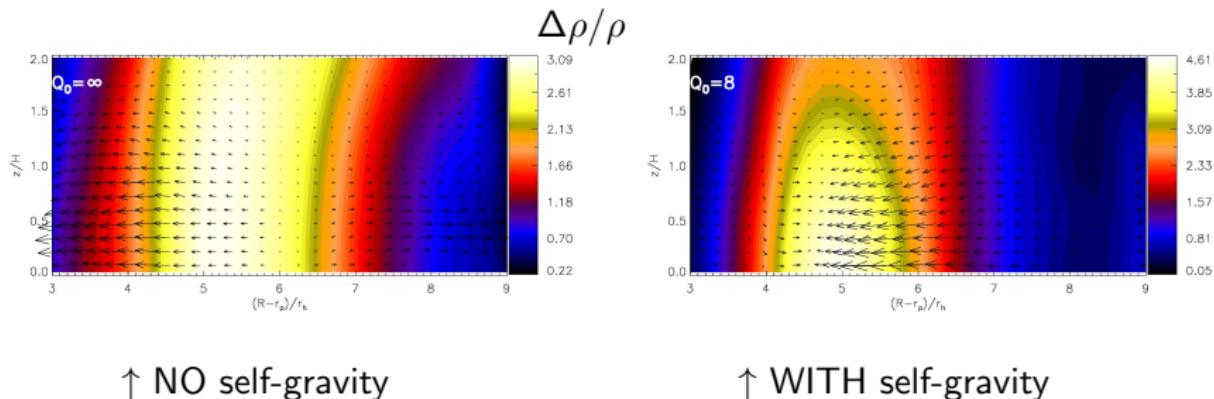


Basic theory is 2D, but PPDs are 3D



Take a look in the  $(r, z)$  plane through the vortex

# Rossby vortices are vertically global



↑ NO self-gravity

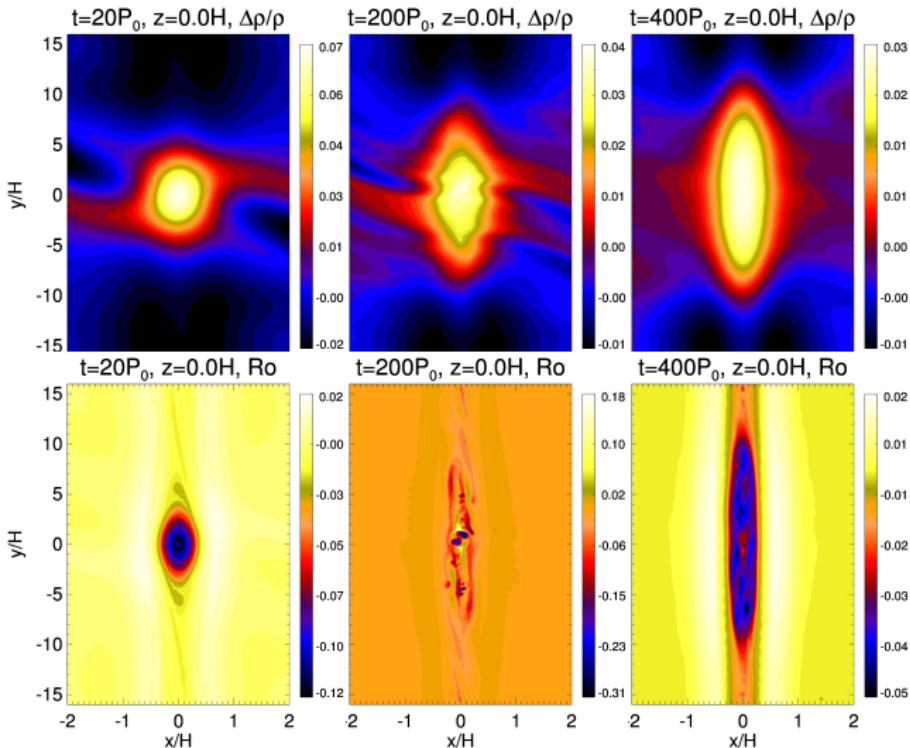
↑ WITH self-gravity

- Global 3D Zeus simulations (Lin, 2012b)
- Consistent with 3D linear theory (Lin, 2012a, 2013a,b)
- Vortex evolution is sensitive to disk vertical structure (Lin, 2014)

# Elliptic instability of 3D vortices: shortened vortex lifetimes

- A 3D instability that weakens/destroys vortices (Lesur & Papaloizou, 2009)

Density pert.

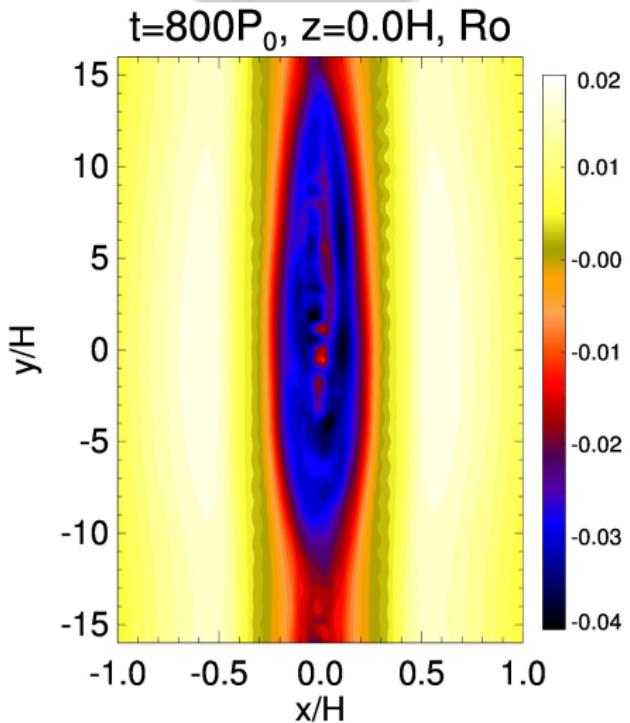


Vorticity/ $2\Omega$

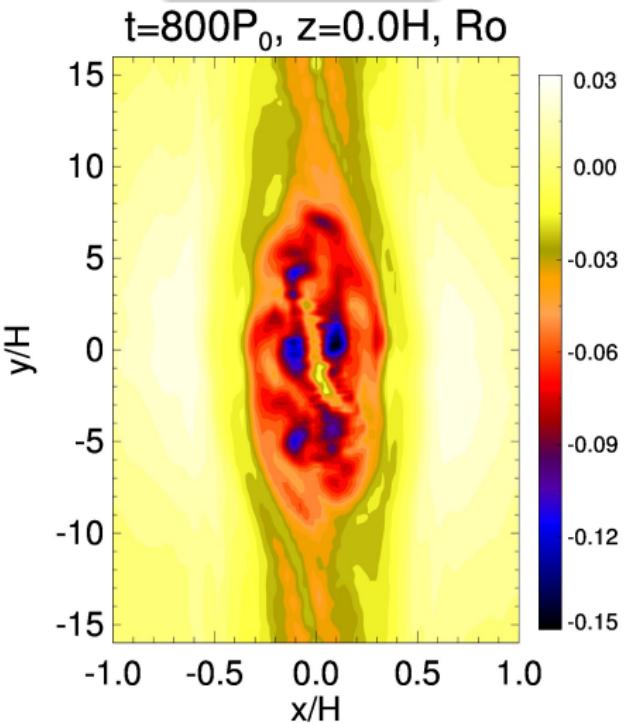
Athena simulations (Lin et al., in prep.)

# Elliptic instability & self-gravity (Lin et al., in prep.)

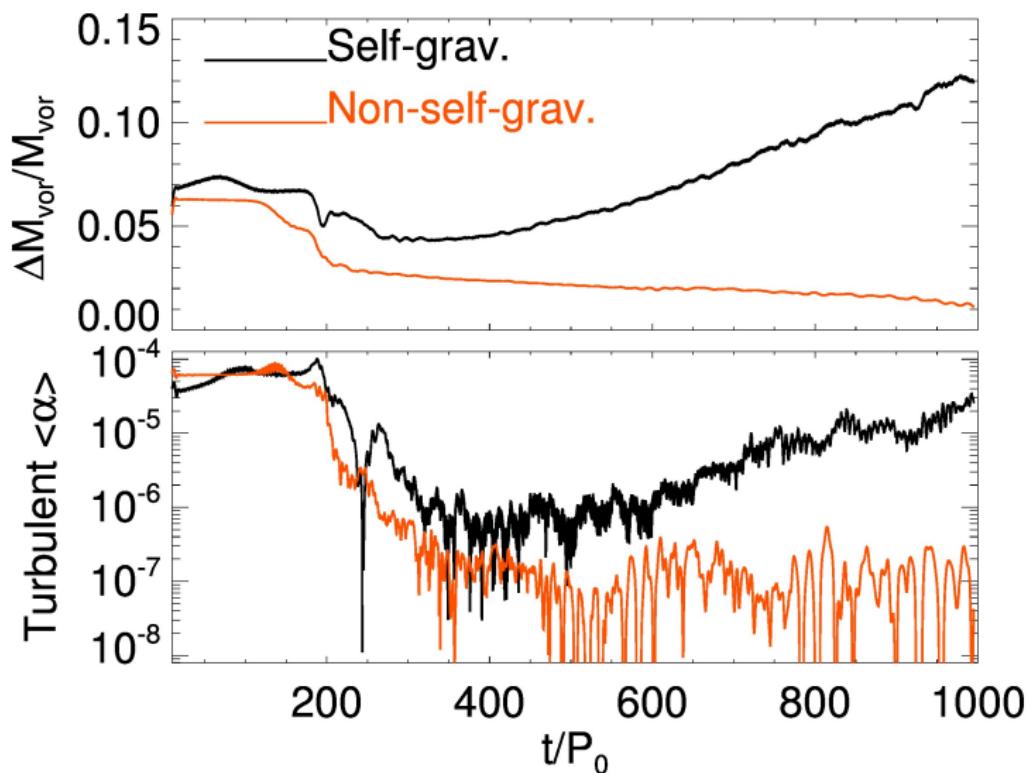
LIGHT disk



MASSIVE disk

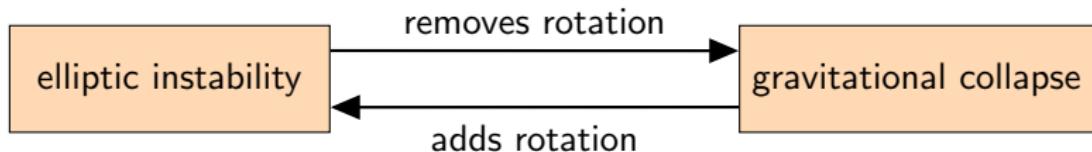


## Elliptic instability & self-gravity (Lin et al., in prep.)



- Self-gravitating vortex collapse correlates with increasing internal turbulence

## Conjecture, ongoing, and future work



- Analyze data and design further experiments to verify the effect of self-gravity
- Parameter study: vortex size/shape, box size, resolution
- Implement 'vortex-forming' process in simulations

# Summary

## Generalized gravitational instability

- Cooling: reduces thermal support
- Viscosity: reduces rotational support
- Fragmentation: GI due to cooling and/or turbulent stresses (viscosity)

## Vertical shear instability

- Feeds off free energy in  $\partial_z \Omega \neq 0$
- Enabled by ultra-fast cooling in PPDs
- VSI possible in the outer PPD between 10—100AU

## Vortices in massive 3D disks

- Self-gravity helps vortex survival, but with a turbulent core?

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