



Unveiling the dust dissipation geometry and properties in the inner regions of pre-transitional disks : an interferometric view of the Herbig star HD139614

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Planet Formation And Evolution 2014

Kiel, 08/09/2014

Outline



- Dust evolution and dissipation processes
 - ↳ Which observational signatures ?
- The pre-transitional disk around HD139614
 - ↳ How/where circumstellar dust is dissipating ?
- Summary / Outlook

Outline



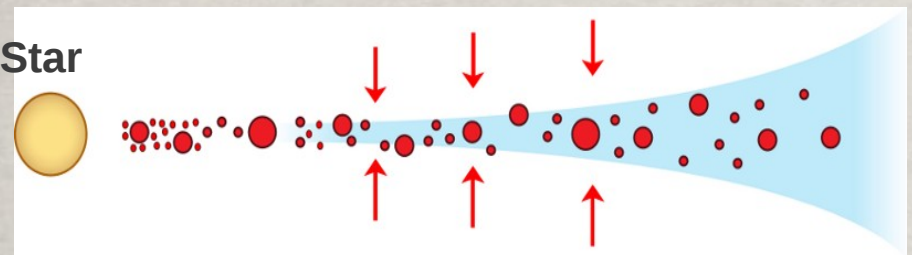
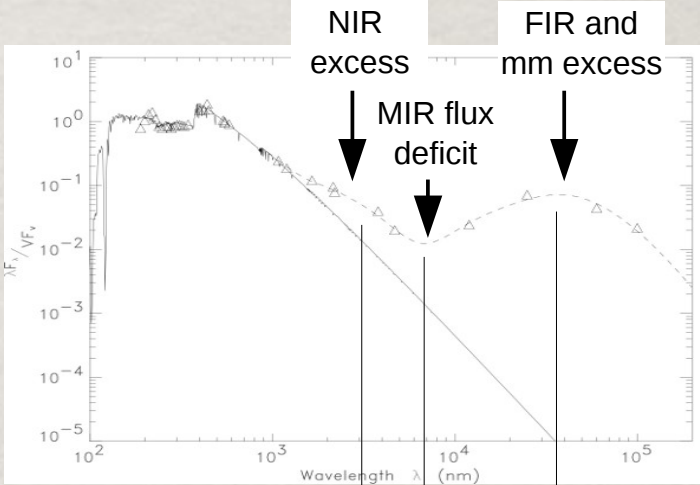
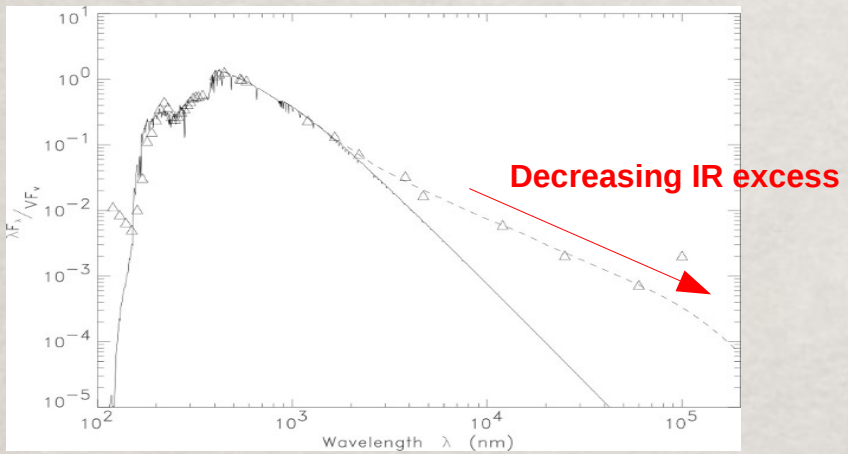
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Dust evolution and dissipation processes : Observational signatures ?

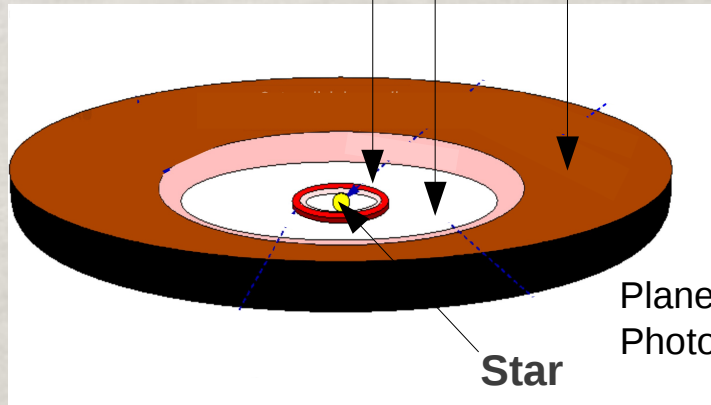


SED

Signatures of dust evolution



Global grain growth/dust settling ?



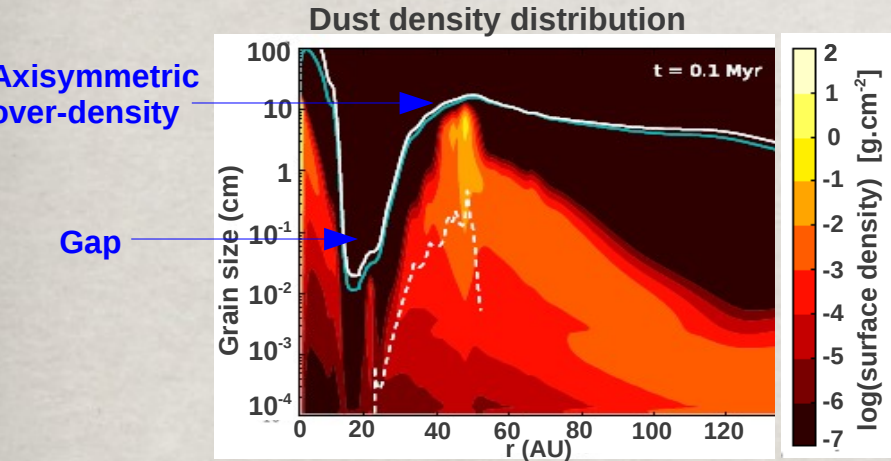
Planet formation ?
Photoevaporation ?

Dust evolution and dissipation processes : Observational signatures ?



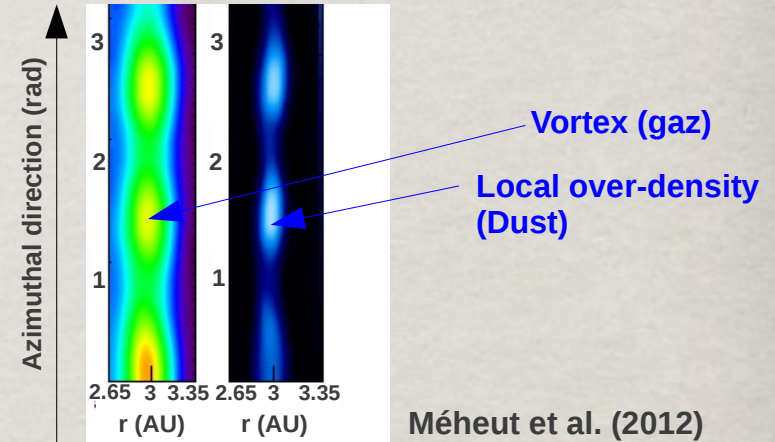
Spatially resolved observations

Planet formation



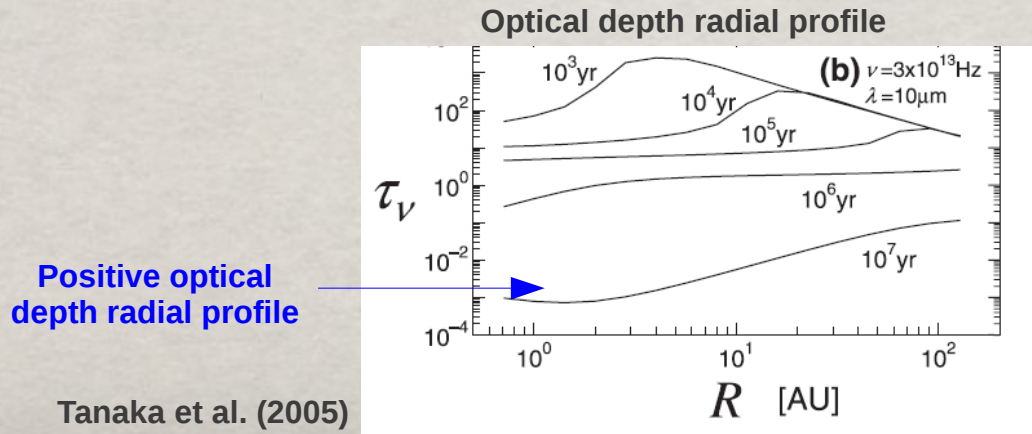
Pinilla et al. (2012)

Anticyclonic Vortex



Méheut et al. (2012)

Faster grain growth and settling in the inner region



Tanaka et al. (2005)

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The pre-transitional disk around HD139614

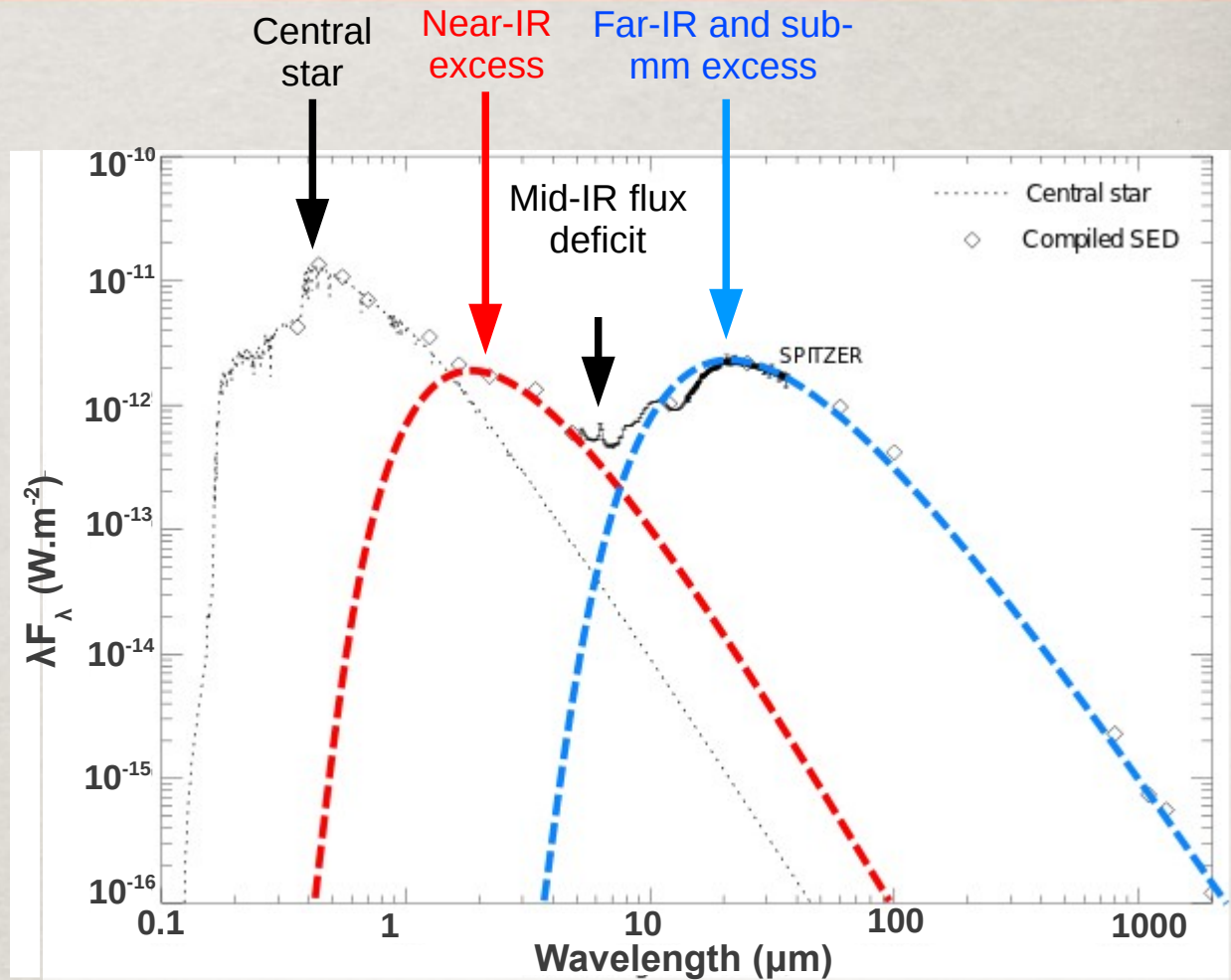
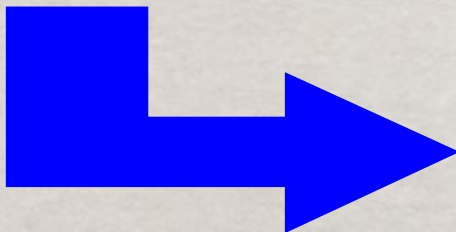


HD 139614



Intermediate mass
($\sim 2 M_{\text{sun}}$) pre-main
sequence star (≤ 10 Myr)

Group Ib object :
Two-component SED +
no distinct silicate features
(Meeus et al., 2001)



Geometry of dust dissipation ?

**Physical characteristics of the
inner region (~ 0.1 -10 AU) ?**

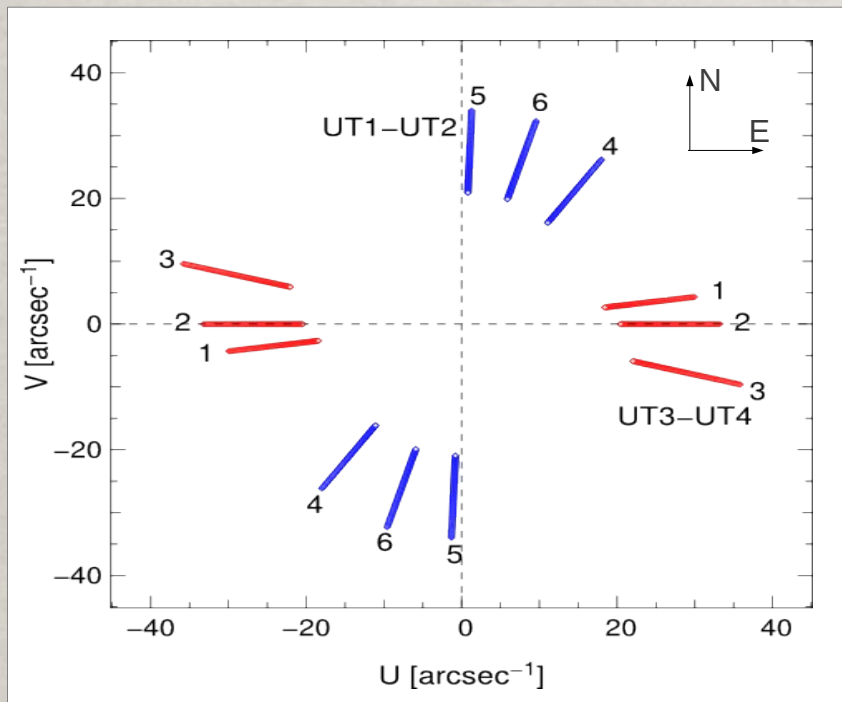
The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



First set of observations

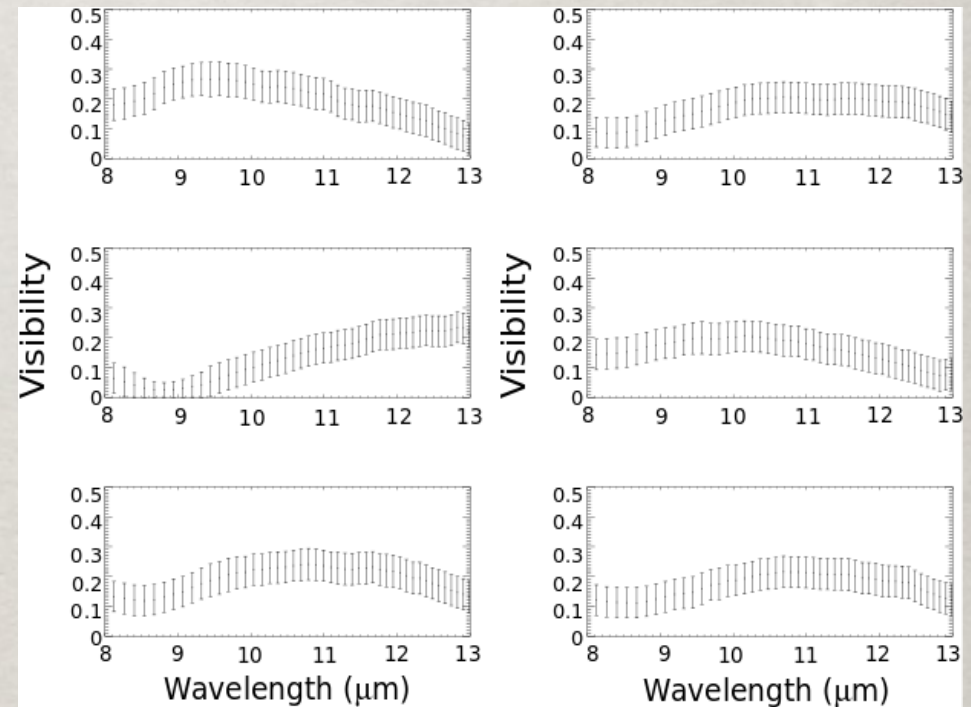
Mid-infrared interferometry

↓ Warm disk atmosphere
(~ 1 – 10 AU)



MIDI (N band)

(Baseline ~ 50 m → Resolution ~ 35 mas)



The pre-transitional disk around HD139614

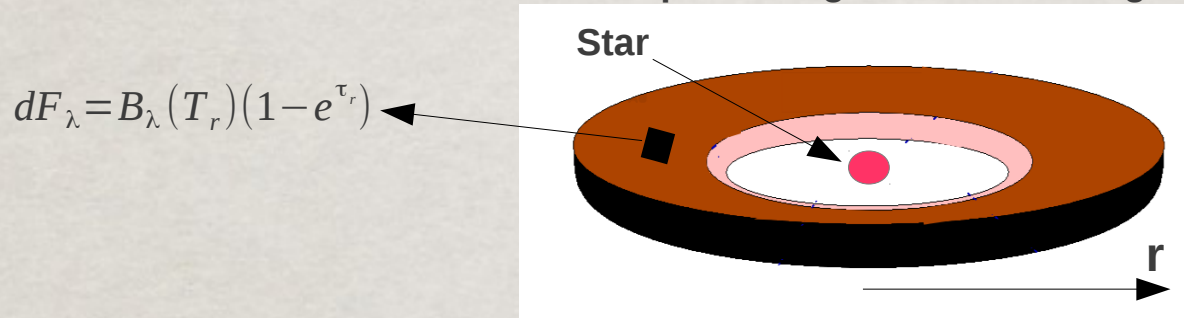


Analytical modeling

Interferometry (mid-IR) + IR SED

(See Matter et al., 2014, A&A)

Temperature-gradient modeling



Surface density profile

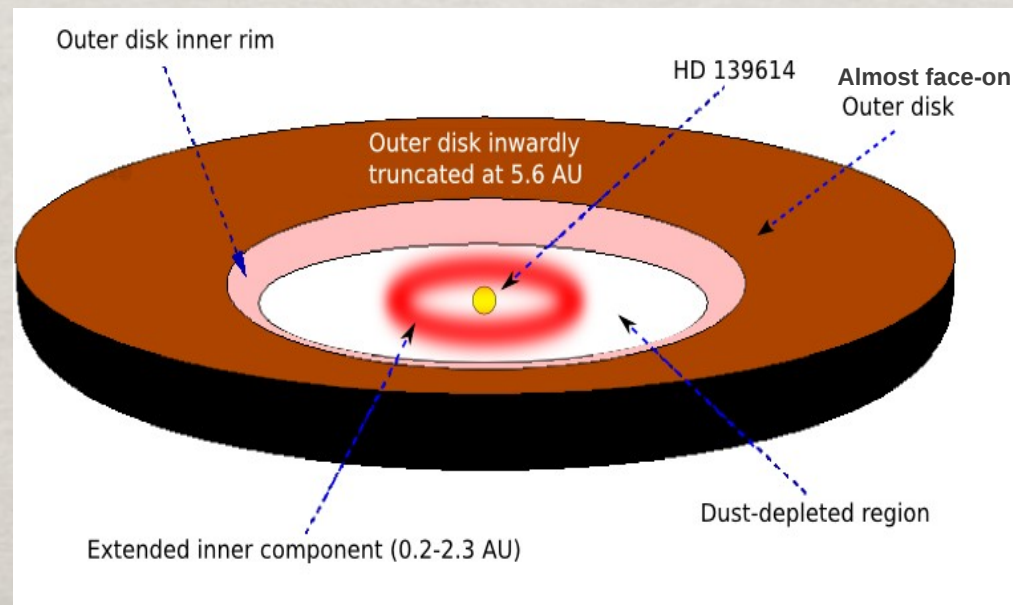
$$\Sigma_r = \Sigma_0 r^{-p}$$

Temperature profile

$$T_r = T_0 r^{-q}$$



Best-fit model representation



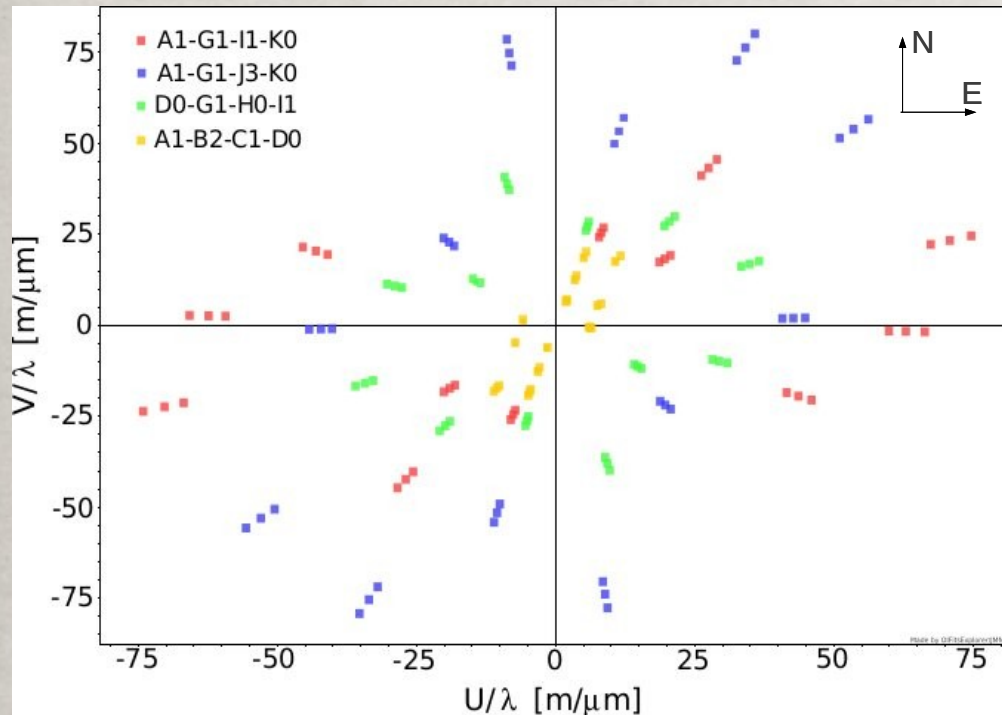
The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



Second set of observations

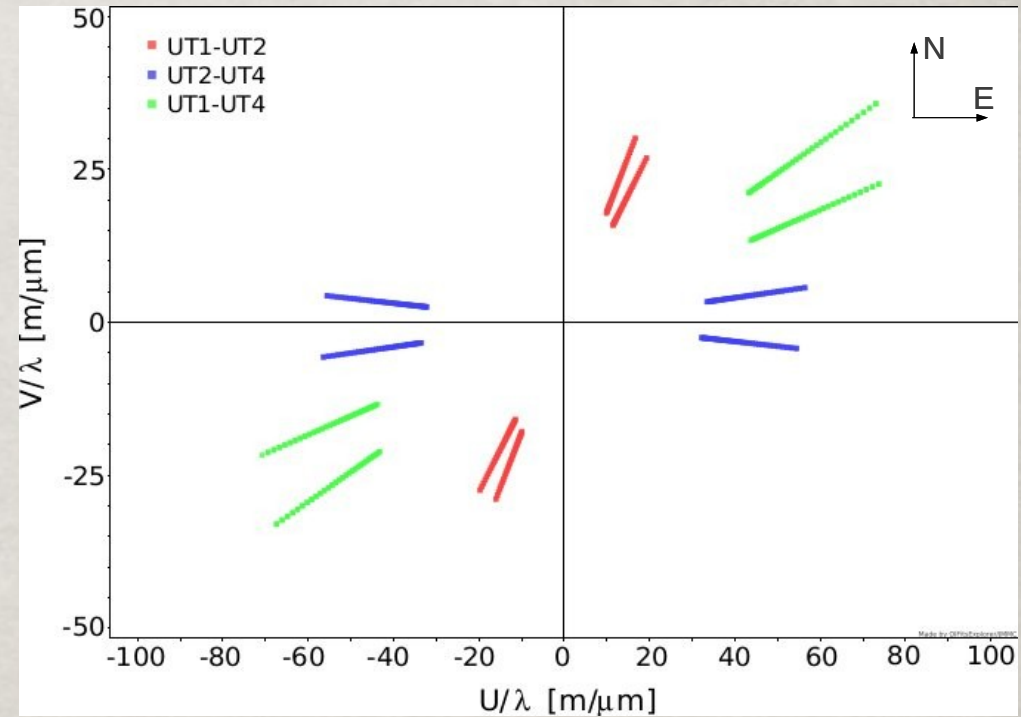
Near-infrared interferometry

Disk innermost region
(~ 0.1 – 1 AU)



PIONIER (H band)

24 visibility measurements
(Baseline ~ 15-120 m)



AMBER (K band)

6 visibility measurements
(Baseline ~ 40-120 m)

The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



Radiative transfer modeling

IR Interferometry + broadband SED

What ?

How ?

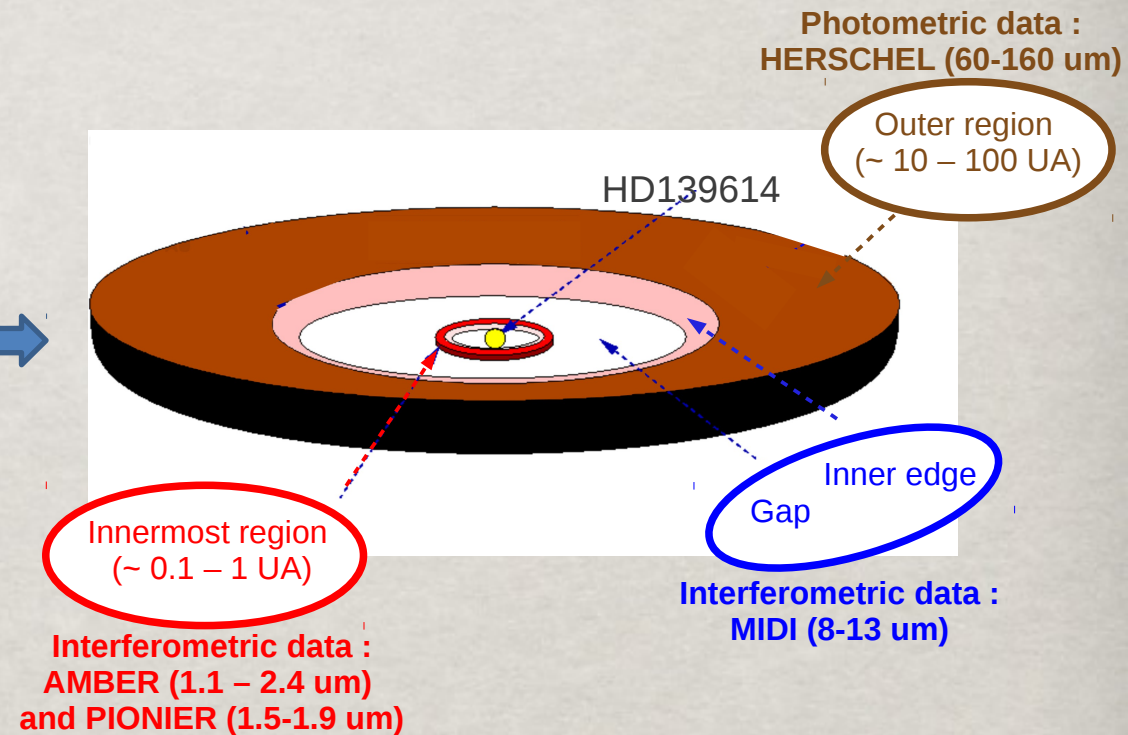
Observational data ?

Dust geometry
(inner and
outer regions)

Dust
temperature
profile

Dust properties
(composition,
grain size)

Radiative
transfer
modeling
(RADMC3D)



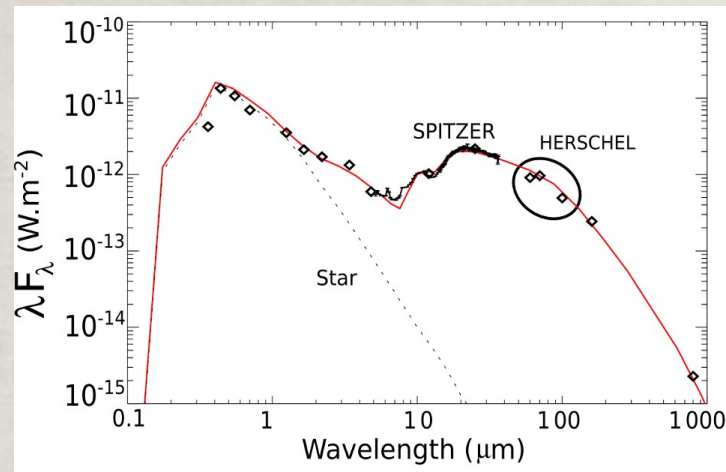
The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



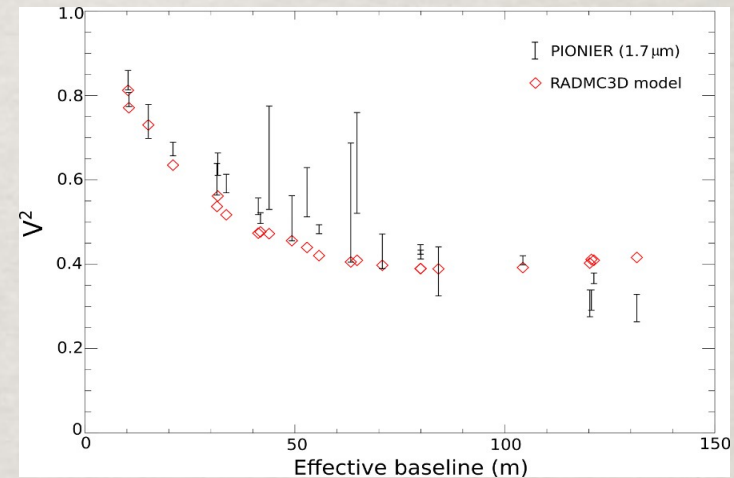
Radiative transfer modeling

IR Interferometry + broadband SED

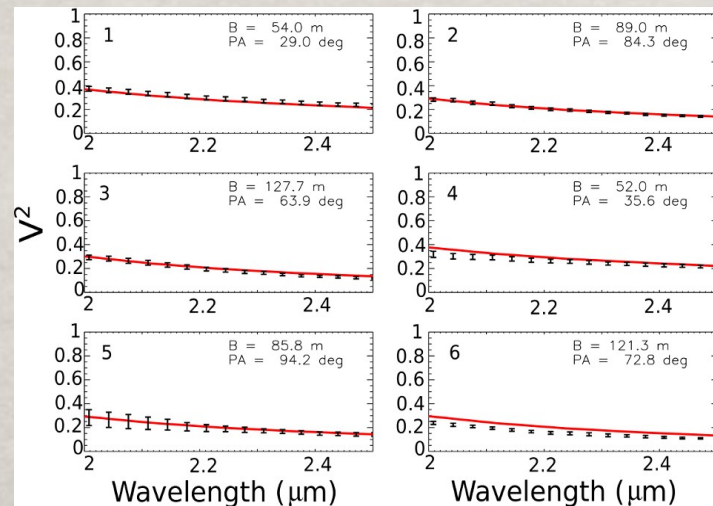
Broadband SED



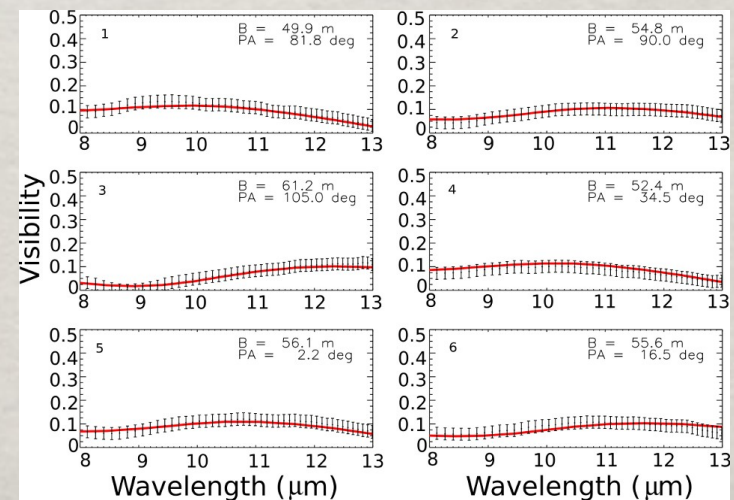
H-band V²



K-band V²



N-band V



The pre-transitional disk around HD139614

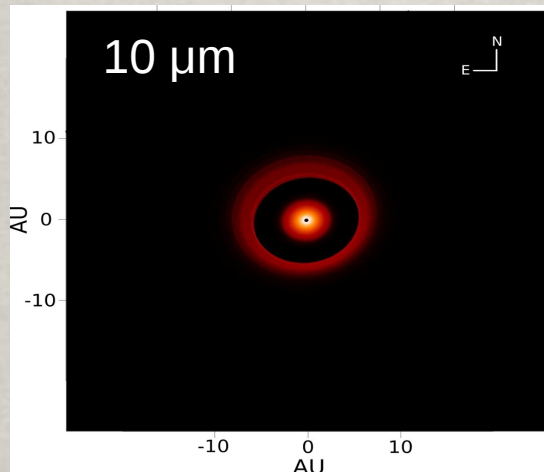
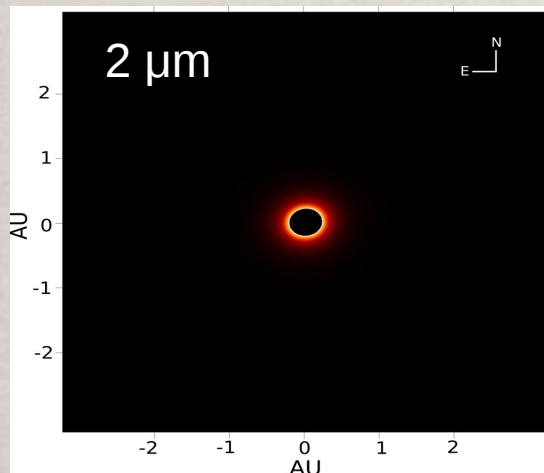


Radiative transfer modeling

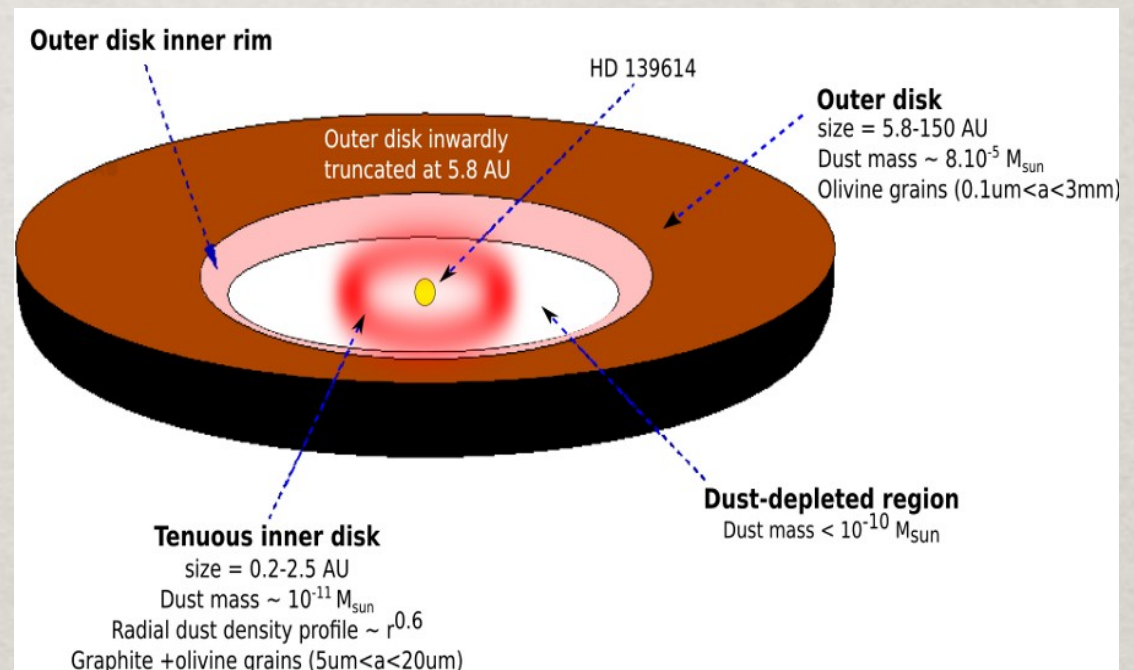
IR Interferometry + broadband SED

(Matter et al., in prep.)

Model images
(linear scale / star removed)



Best-fit model representation

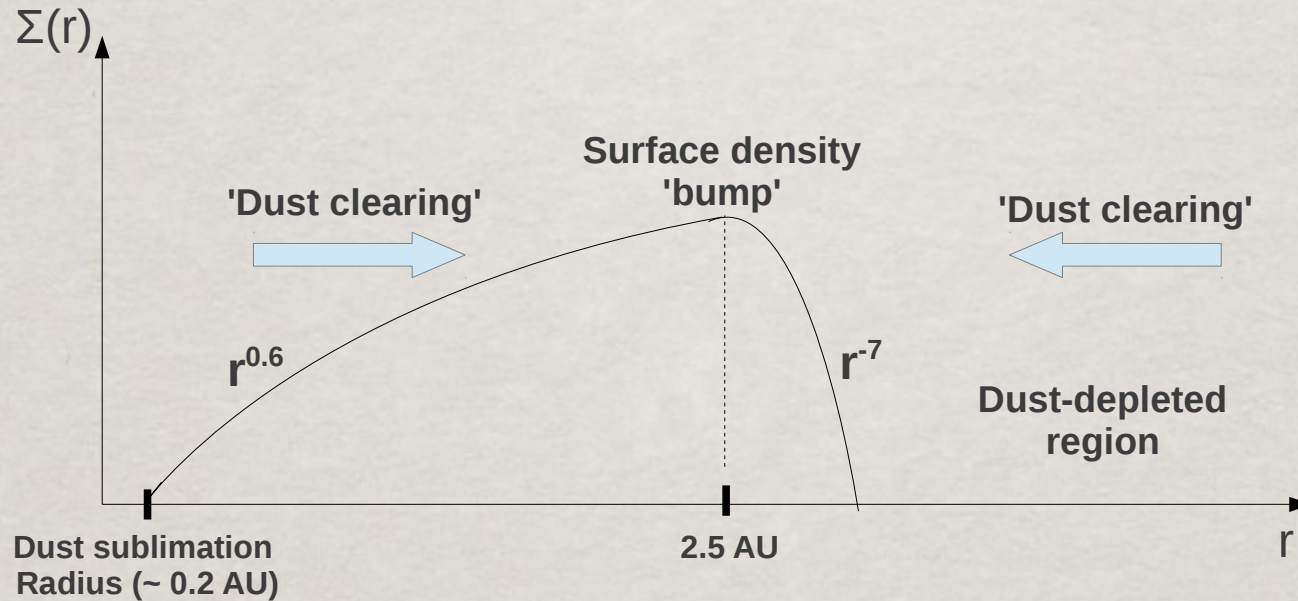


The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



Results analysis

Inner disk



Inside-out 'clearing' mechanism

+

Density bump + sharp transition in opacity/density

↓ ?

- . Different dust sublimation radii (different grain sizes)
- . Faster grain growth and settling in the innermost region (Tanaka et al., 2005)

↓ ?

Dynamical clearing by a substellar companion
(see e.g. Zhu et al., 2011)

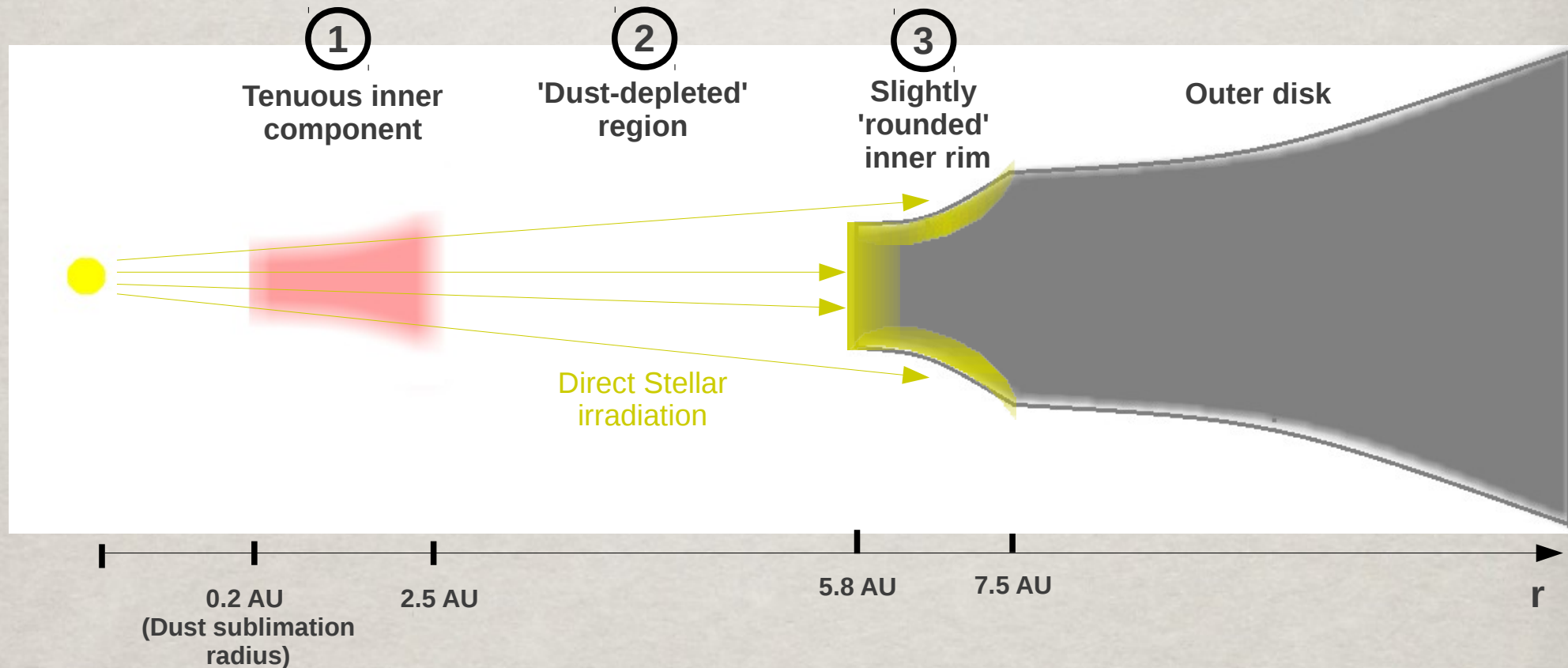
- . Photophoresis effect (Krauss&Wurm, 2005)
- . Radiation pressure (Dullemond et al., 2011)

The pre-transitional disk around HD139614



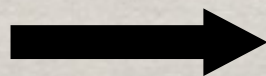
Results analysis

Outer disk



Hydro simulations

③



Hypothetical substellar companion mass + disk viscosity
(see the case of HD100546, Mulders et al., 2013)

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Summary / Outlook



Dust



Gap

Inner disk

- ✓ Tenuous and spatially extended
- ✓ Positive surface density profile

- ✓ Only about 4 AU wide
- ✓ Depleted in sub- μm and μm -sized grains

Outer disk

- ✓ Flared and massive
- ✓ Slightly rounded inner rim



Status of gas and mm-sized dust in the inner region?

Gas

On-going analysis of CO emission in L band from CRILES data



Gas detection in the $\sim 1\text{-}30$ AU region including the gap
(Carmona et al., in prep)

mm-sized dust

Need of resolved observations in mm



Spatial discrimination of dust grain sizes in the inner region ($\sim 1\text{-}10$ AU) ?

Summary / Outlook



Results analysis

Observed pre-transitional disks

	Age (Myr)	Spectral type	r_i (AU)	r_{out} (AU)	D (pc)	Gap size (AU)	
Herbig stars (Group I)	HD 139614	8	A7	0.2	26	140	3.7
	HD 100546	10	B9	0.26	~4	103	9
	HD 169142	13.5	A5V	~0.1	0.2(?)	145	<23(?)
	IRS 48	15	A0	~0.1	0.3	120	<63
	HD 97048	-	B9.5	0.3	2.5	158	<34
T Tauri stars	HD 135344B	6	F4V	~0.1	0.3(?)	140	<30(?)
	T Cha	7	K0-G8	0.07	0.11	100	12
	LkCa 15	3-5	K5-K3	0.015	0.19	140	58
	Rox 44		K3	0.25	0.4	120	36
	UX Tau	1	G8	0.15	0.4	120	36

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Inner disk size

Very narrow NIR-emitting region
($\Delta r < 0.3$ AU)

Spatially extended NIR-emitting region
($\Delta r > 2$ AU)

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Results analysis

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Gap size

Narrow gaps
(size < 10 AU)

Very large gaps
(size > 25 AU)