


Understanding the evolution of mass accretion to explain the evolution of disks

Carlo Felice Manara - *ESO Fellow (ESO Garching)*

With: J. Alcalá (INAF), A. Natta (DIAS), G. Rosotti (IoA), L. Testi (ESO), G. Herczeg (KIAA), G. Lodato (UniMI), B. Nisini (INAF), A. Frasca (INAF), D. Fedele (INAF), J. Williams (IfA), I. Pascucci (Arizona), M. Ansdell (Berkeley), G. Mulders (Arizona), S. Facchini (MPE), C. Clarke (IoA), T. Prusti (ESA), Jets and Disks at INAF (JEDI) collaboration

Roma - 26.06.2018



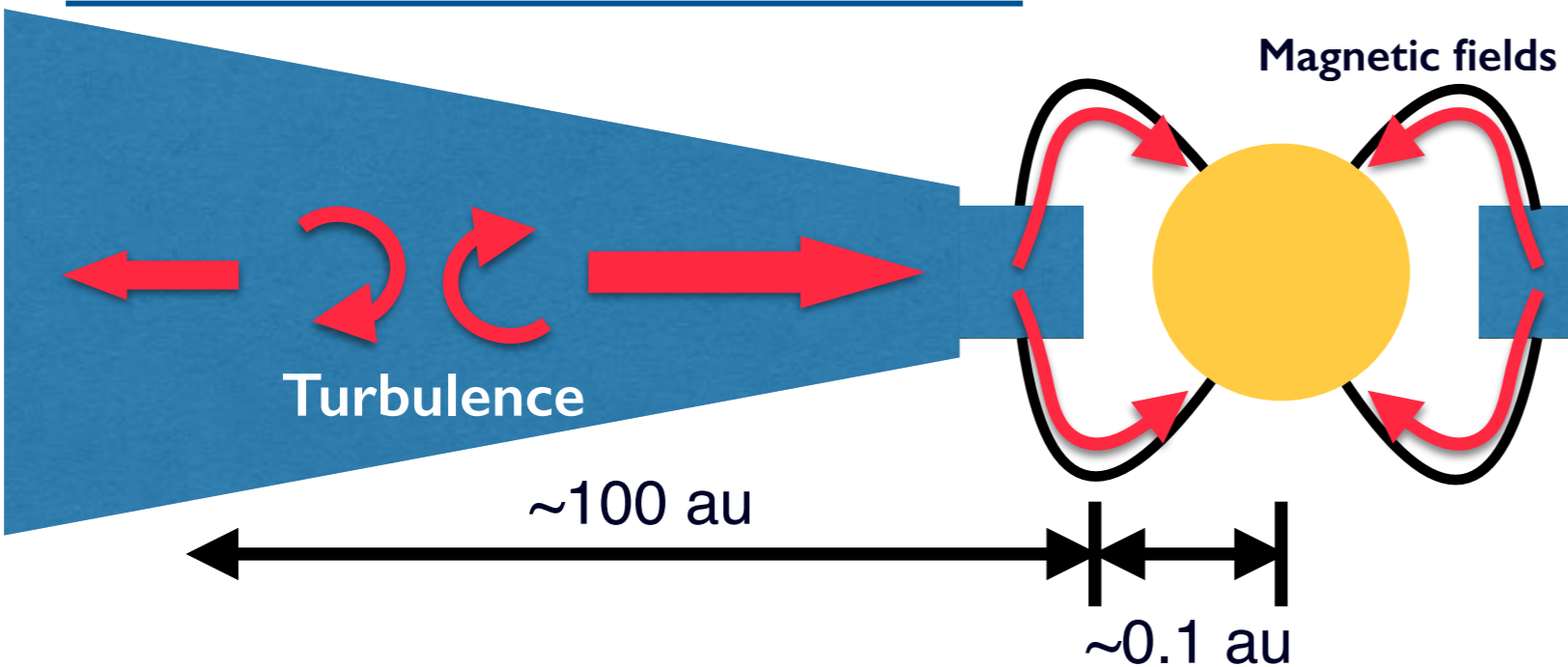
An artist's impression of a protoplanetary disk. A bright, glowing yellow-orange protostar is at the center, surrounded by a thick, reddish-brown disk of gas and dust. Several small, reddish-brown protoplanets are visible within the disk, some appearing to be in the process of forming or colliding. The background is dark space with scattered stars.

Protoplanetary disks are the place where **planets** are formed.
Their evolution is **KEY** to understand planet formation

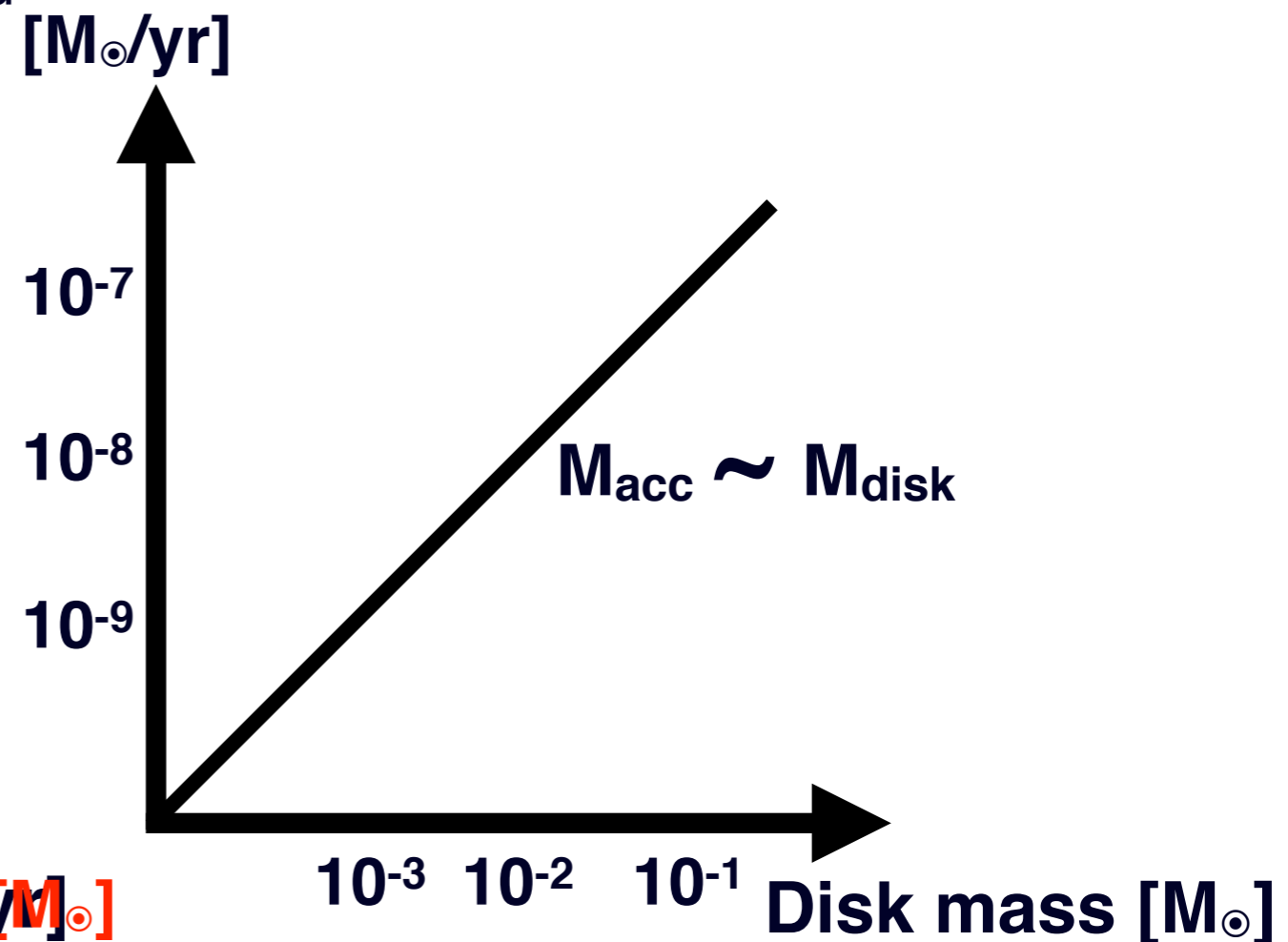
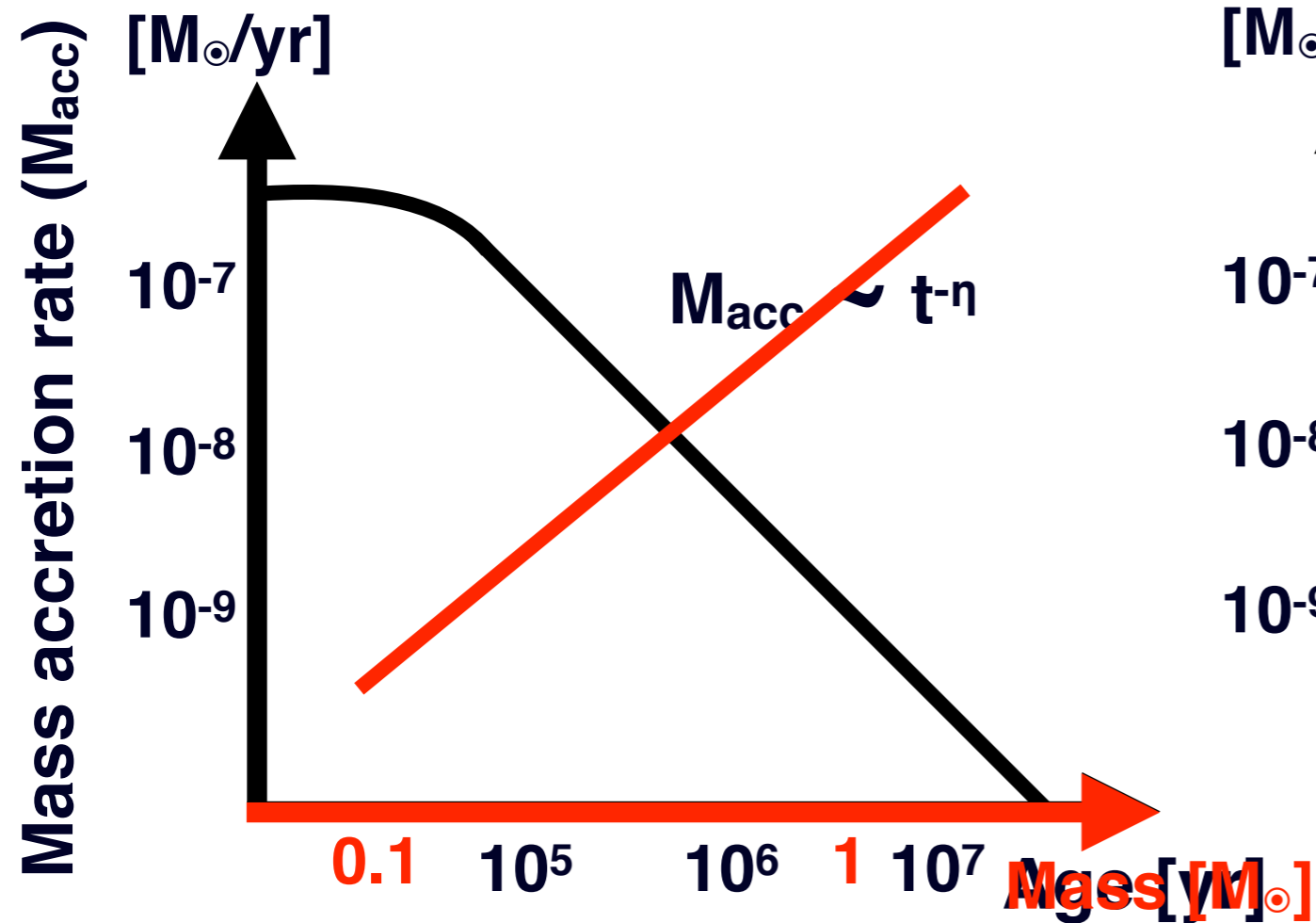
Internal processes driving disk evolution

Viscous accretion

e.g., Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974;
Hartmann et al. 1998



- ? Origin of turbulence
- ? Long timescales
- ? Structures in disks



Internal processes driving disk evolution

Viscous accretion

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Hartmann et al. 1998

Magnetic fields

Dead zone

Turbulence

~ 100 au

~ 0.1 au

~ 1 au

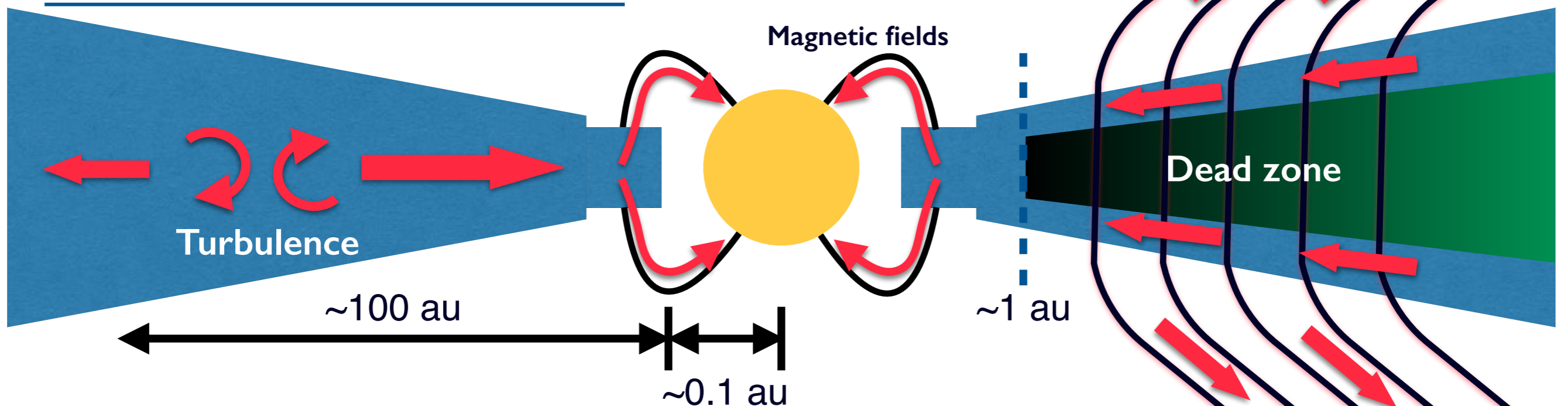
Wind-driven accretion

e.g., Armitage et al. 2013,
Bai et al. (2014, 2015, 2016),
Gressel et al. 2015,
Simon et al. 2015

Internal processes driving disk evolution

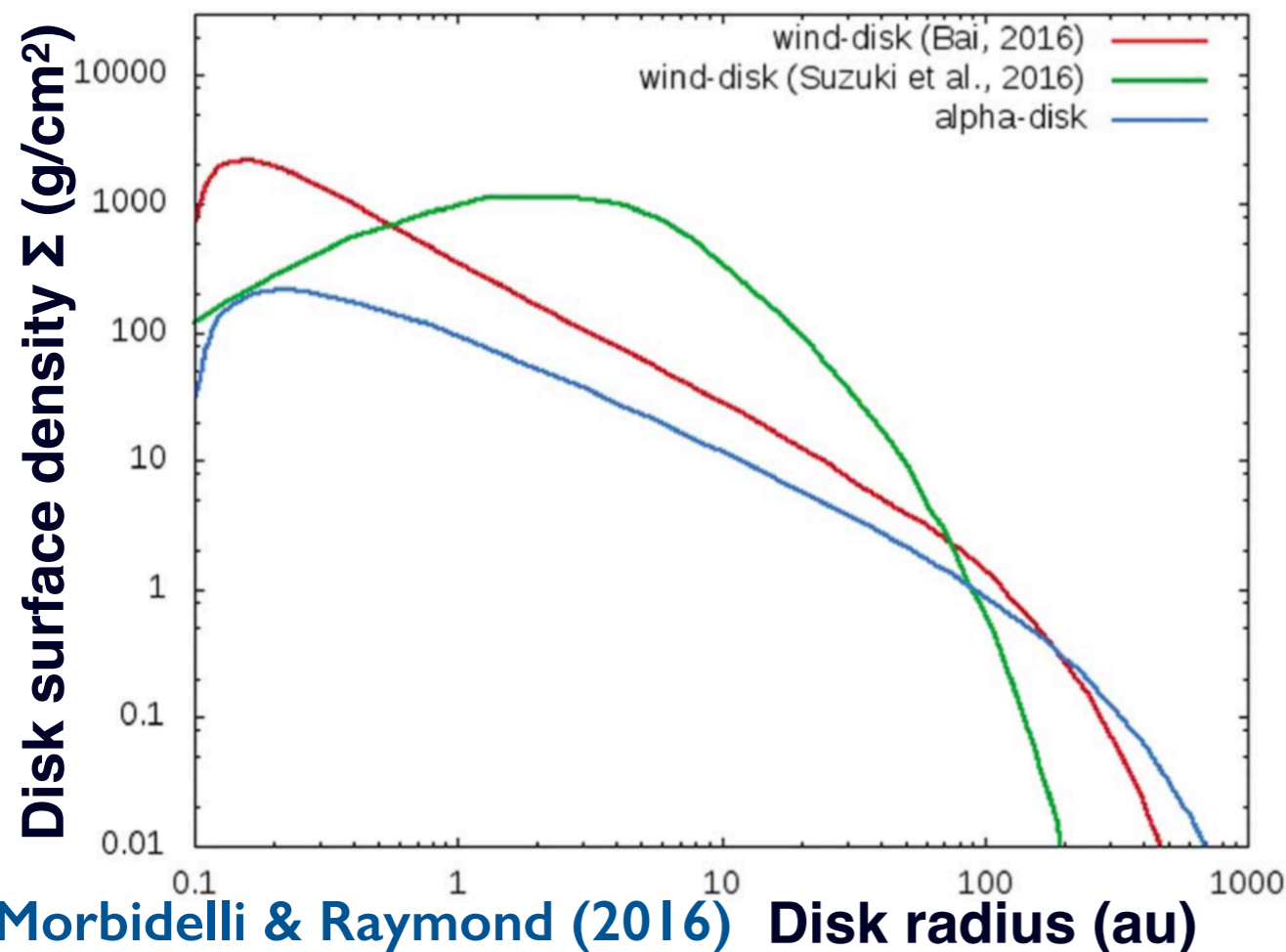
Viscous accretion

e.g., Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974;
Hartmann et al. 1998



Wind-driven accretion

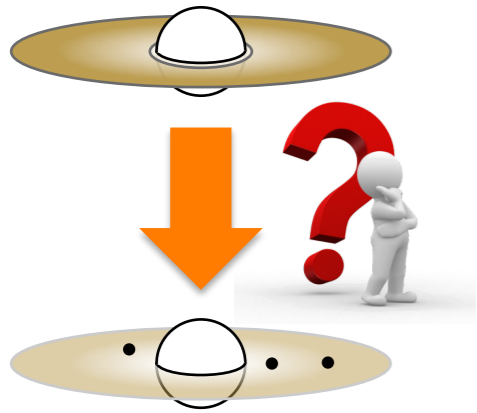
e.g., Armitage et al. 2013,
Bai et al. (2014, 2015, 2016),
Gressel et al. 2015,
Simon et al. 2015



Impact on planet
formation and migration

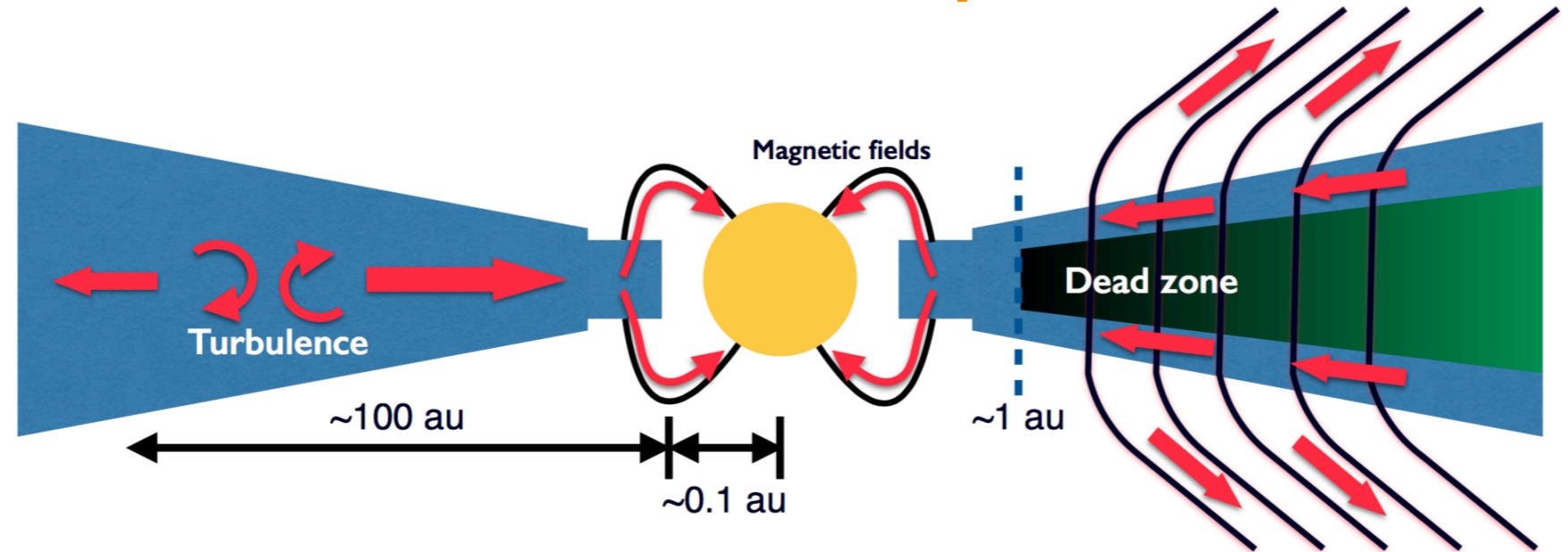
What is the driver of the evolution of protoplanetary disks?

Disk



Star & planets

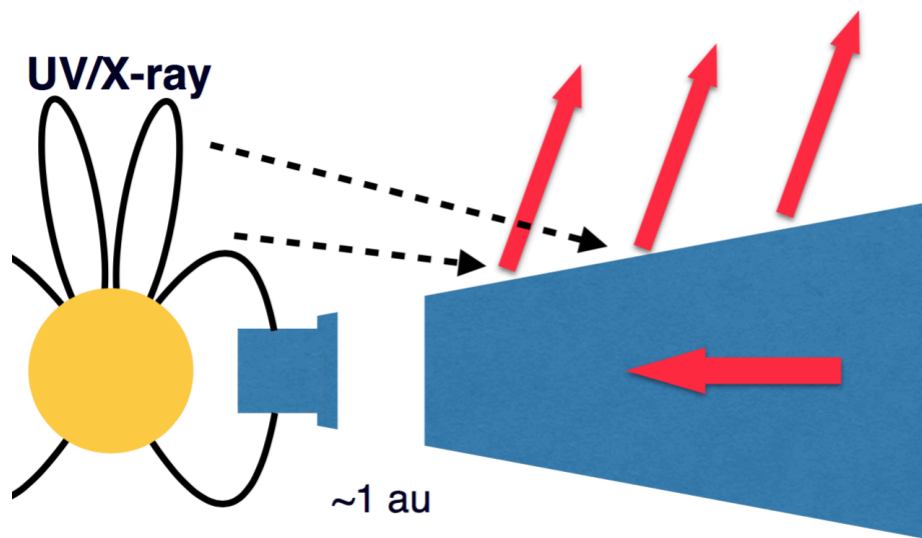
VISCOUS EVOLUTION | DISK WINDS



e.g., Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974;
Hartmann et al. 1998

e.g., Armitage et al. 2013, Bai et al. (2014, 2015, 2016),
Gressel et al. 2015, Suzuki et al. 2016

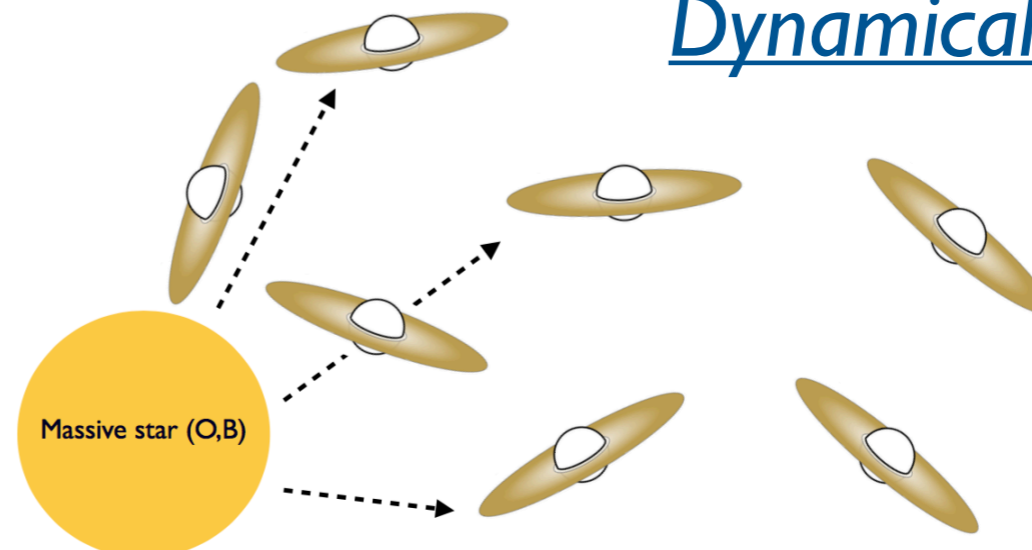
INTERNAL PHOTOEVAPORATION



e.g., Alexander et al. (2014),
Ercolano & Pascucci (2017)

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT - STELLAR CLUSTERS

Dynamical interactions



External photoevaporation

e.g., Pfalzner et al., 2005;
Clarke et al., 1993, 2008;
Adams 2010,
Winter et al. 2018

e.g., Clarke 2007,
Anderson et al. (2013),
Facchini et al. (2016),
Winter et al. (2018)

Talk by L. Venuti, E. Rigliaco, T. Giannini....

1 Spectroscopy:

- Stellar properties
- Mass accretion rates
- Wind properties



mm-interferometry: 2

- Disk mass
- Disk morphology
- Surface density

Talk by L. Testi, A. Miotello, M. Tazzari, D. Fedele, C. Favre...

Talk by R. Garcia-Lopez, A. Garufi

3 IR-interferometry & spectroscopy:

- Inner disk morphology
- Inner disk composition



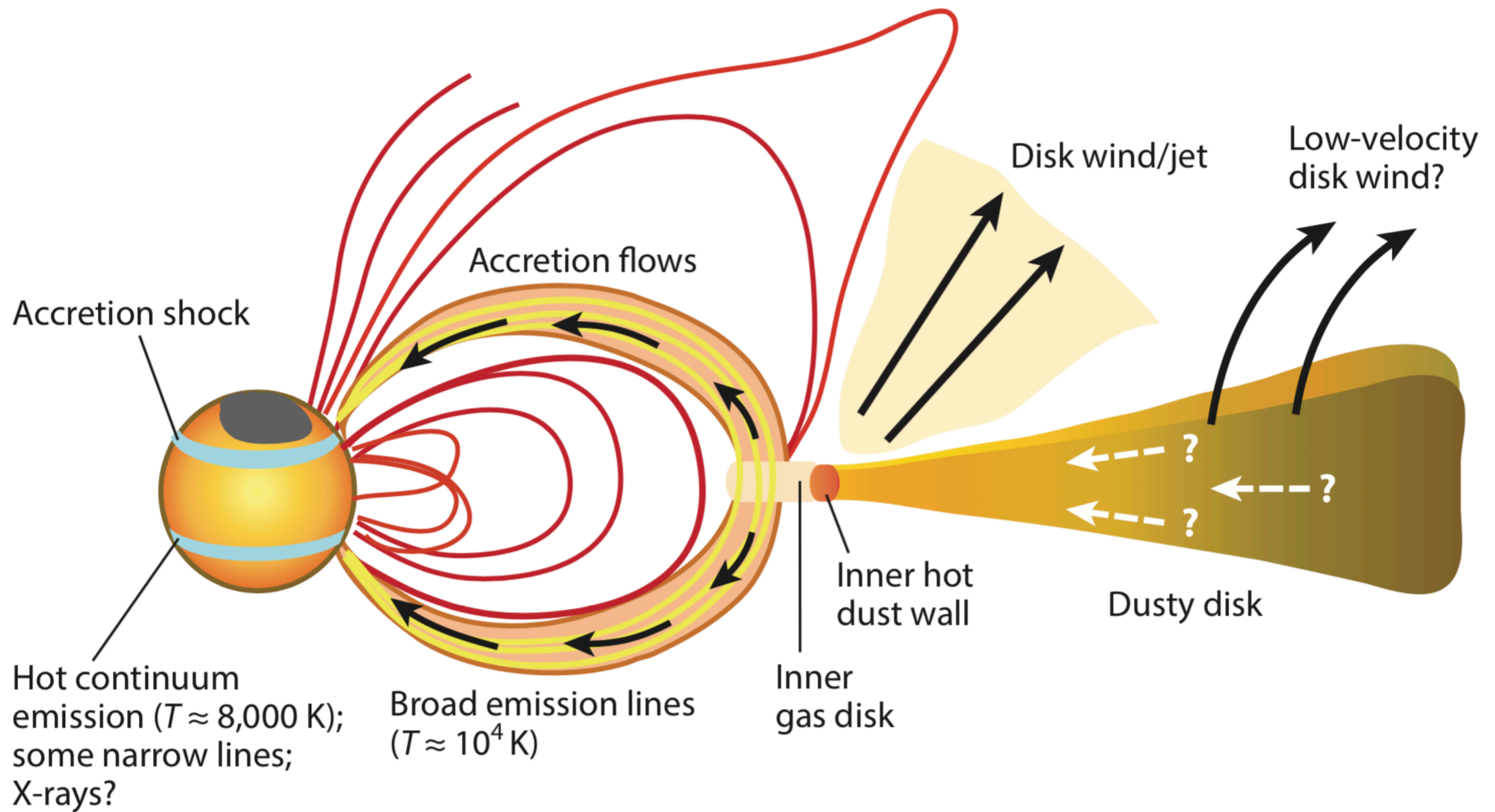
Astrometry:

- Distances
- Kinematic membership
- Dynamical properties

4

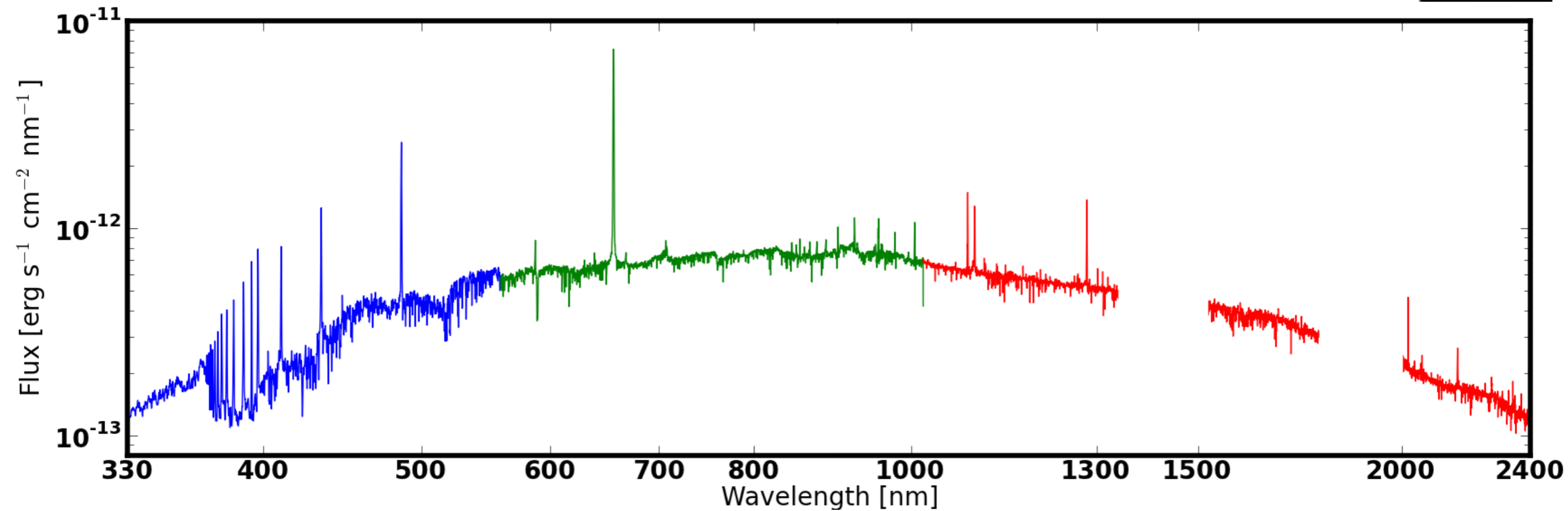
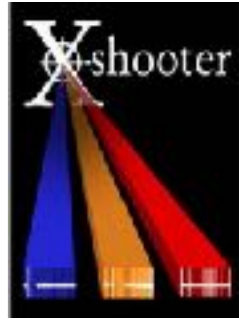
Poster by CFM

Accretion onto Pre-Main-Sequence stars



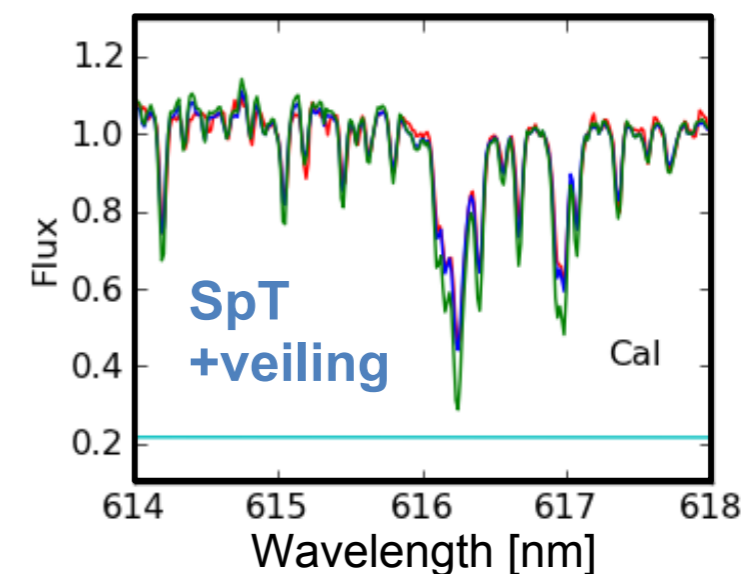
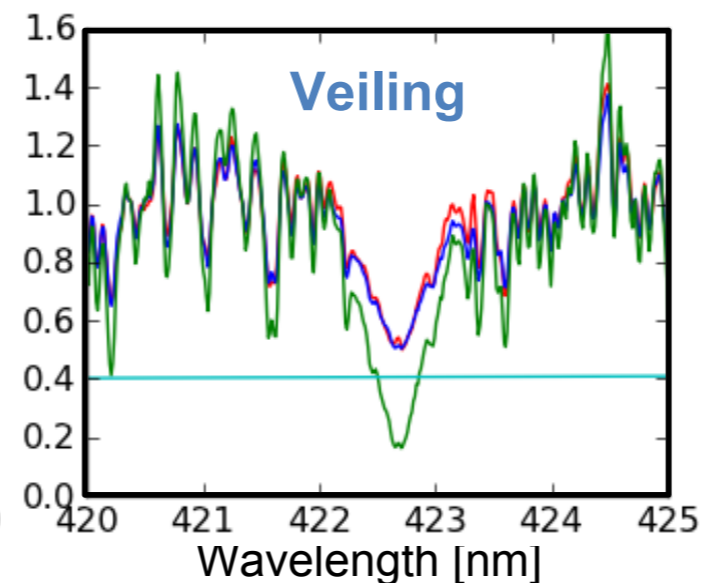
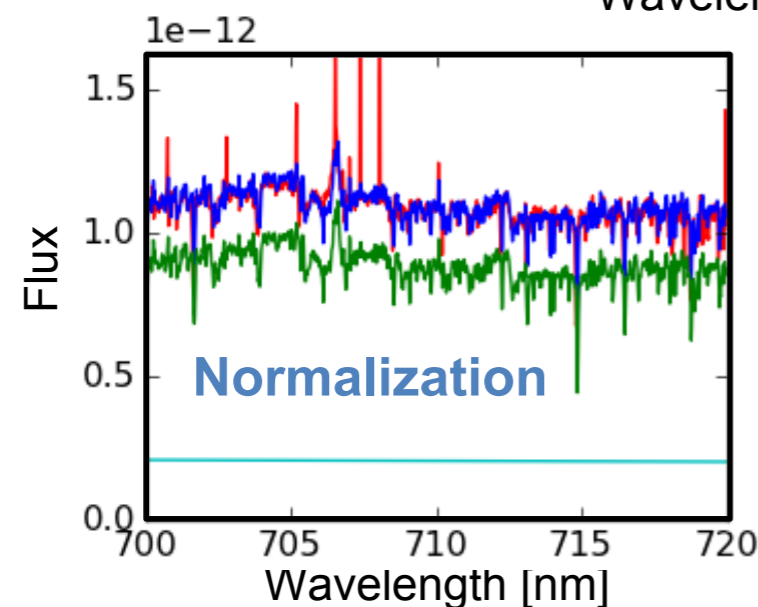
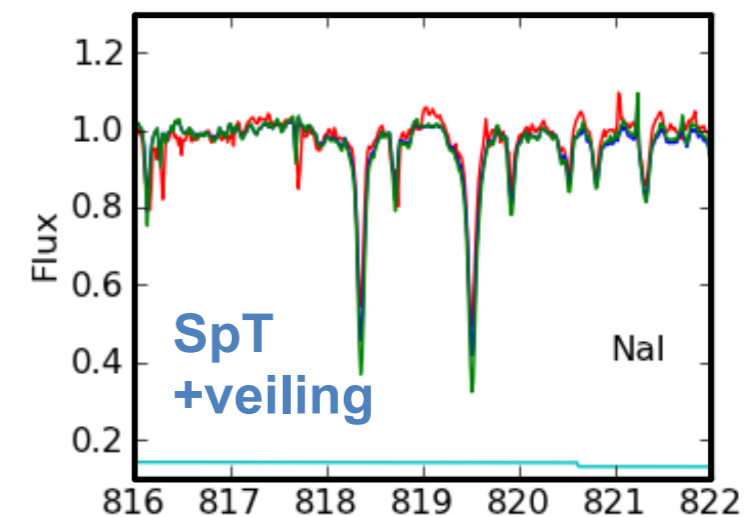
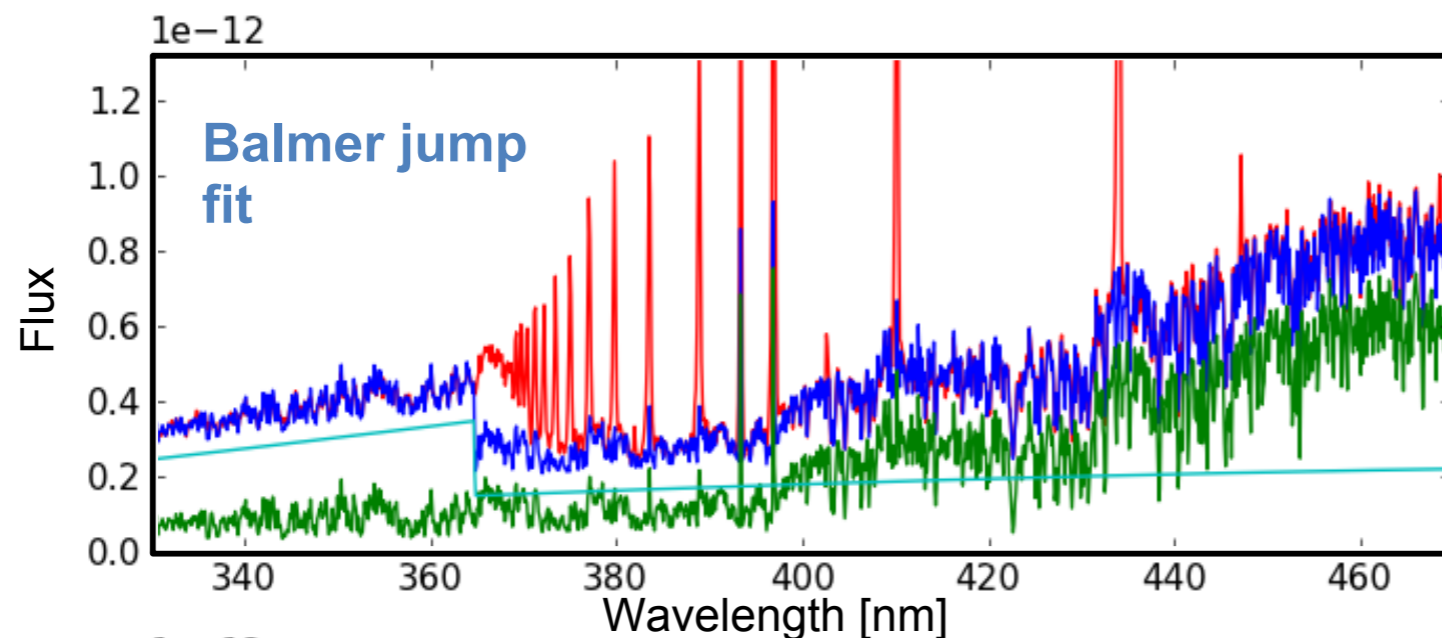
- UV-excess
- Emission lines

Hartmann, Herczeg and Calvet, 2016, ARAA



- Medium resolution and high-sensitivity
- Simultaneous observation from ~300 nm to ~2500 nm
 - UV-excess
 - Many accretion diagnostics (emission lines)
 - Photospheric features

Accretion and stellar properties determination



Manara et al. 2013b

Photospheric templates: Class III YSOs

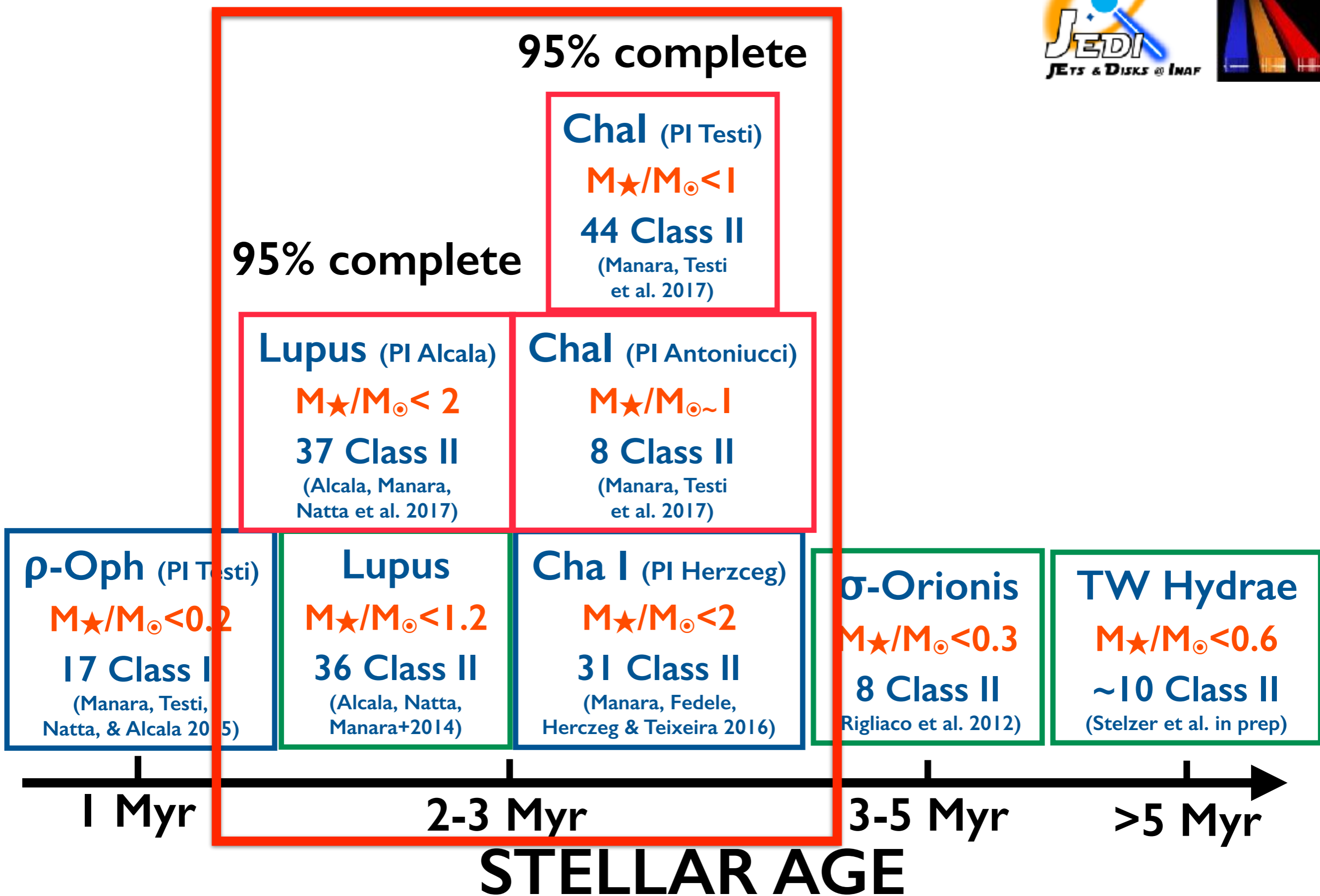
(Manara et al. 2013a, 2017b) → SpT, L★

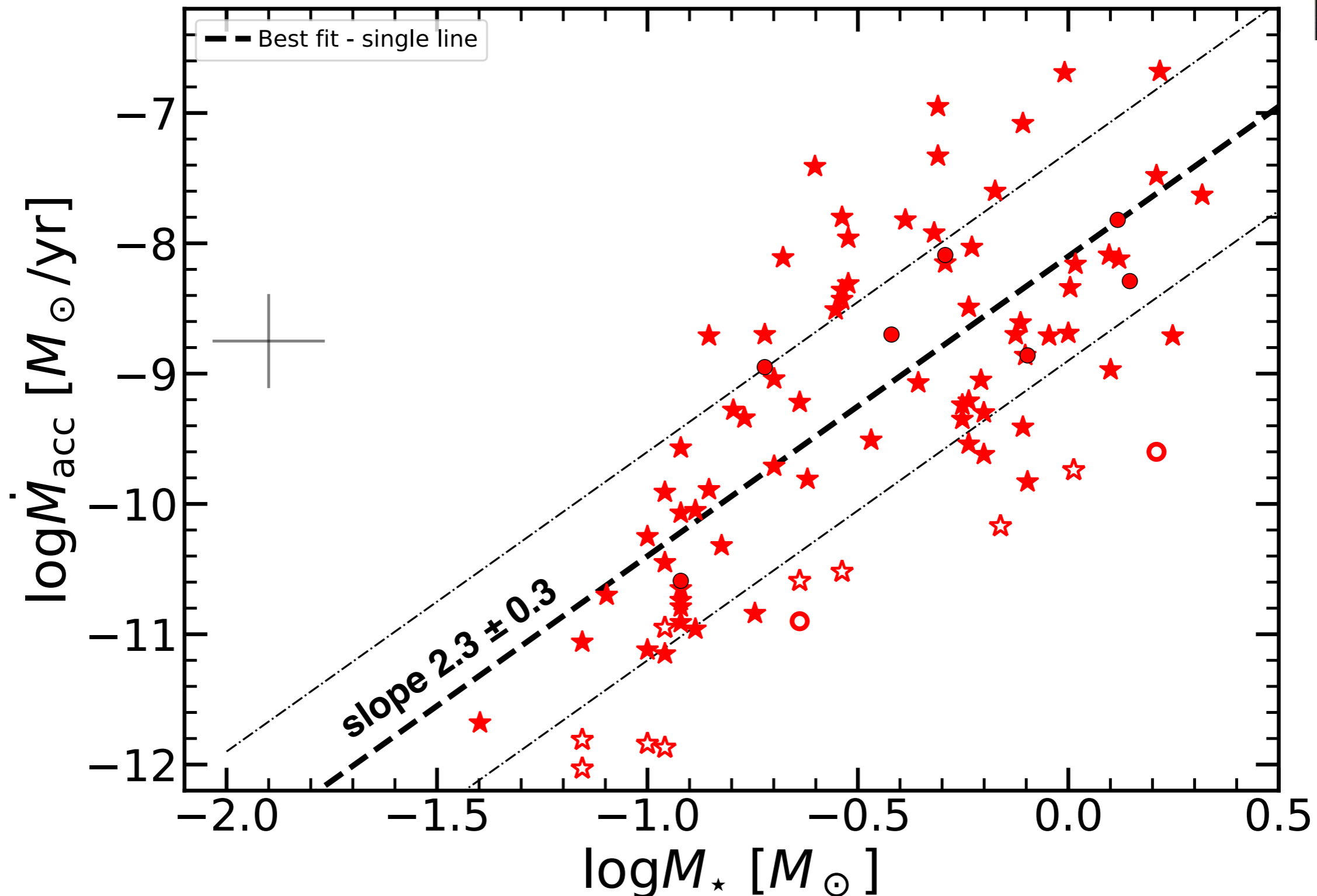
Isothermal hydrogen slab model for the accretion shock spectrum → L_{acc}

Extinction values + reddening law → A_V

ACCRETION & STELLAR PROPERTIES DETERMINATION

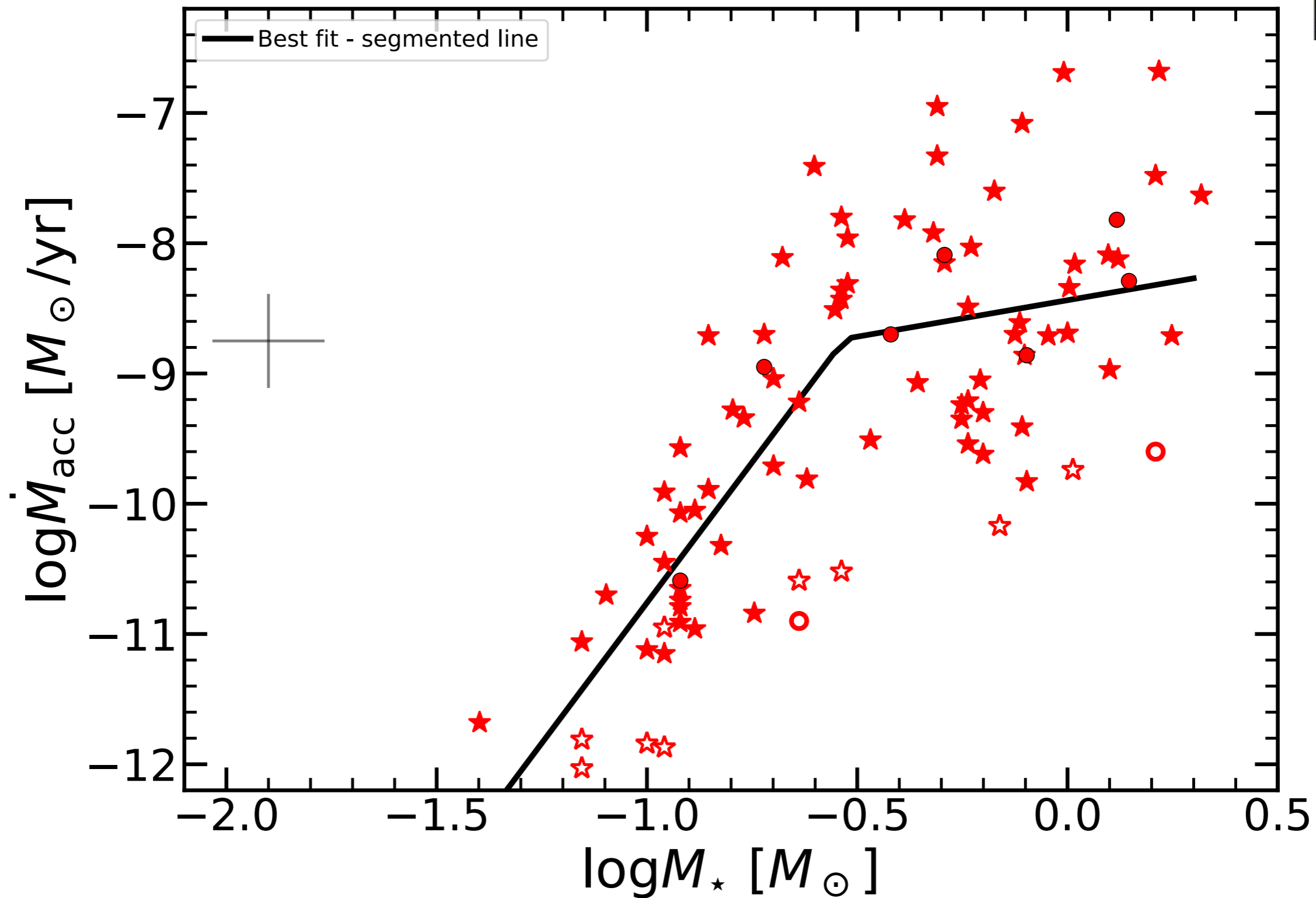
X-Shooter surveys: aiming for completeness





Manara, Testi, Herczeg et al. 2017a
and Manara, Fedele, Herczeg et al. 2016a

Single power-law: result of initial conditions (e.g., Alexander & Armitage 2006, Dullemond et al. 2006), Bondy-Hoyle accretion (Padoan et al. 2005), photoevaporation (e.g., Clarke & Pringle 2006, Ercolano et al. 2014)?

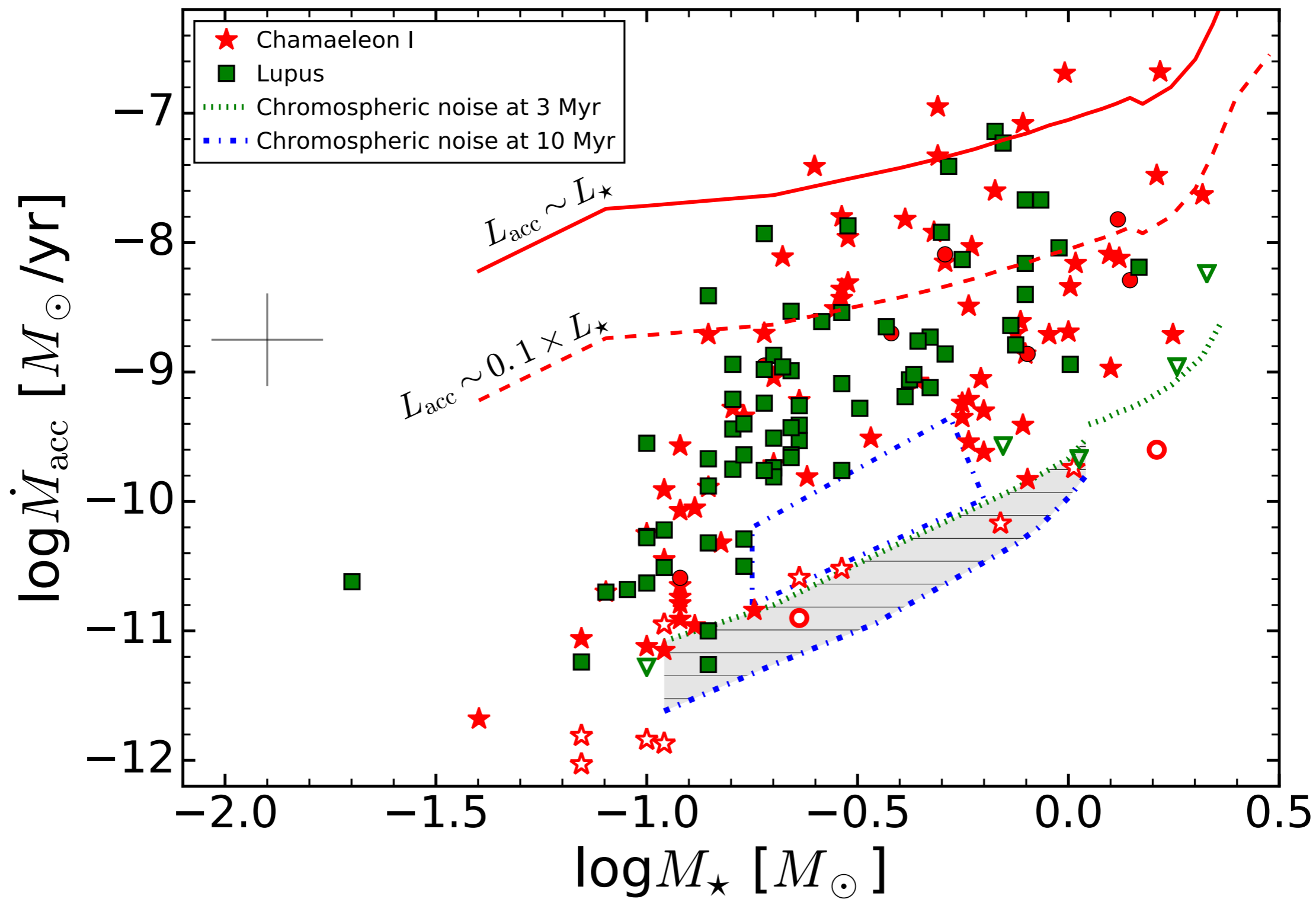


Manara, Testi, Herczeg et al. 2017a
and Manara, Fedele, Herczeg et al. 2016a

Drop at $\log(M_{\star}/M_{\odot}) \sim -0.5$:

two accretion regimes (Vorobyov & Basu 2009) or faster evolution at lower masses?

Macc vs Mstar: Lupus & Chameleon I



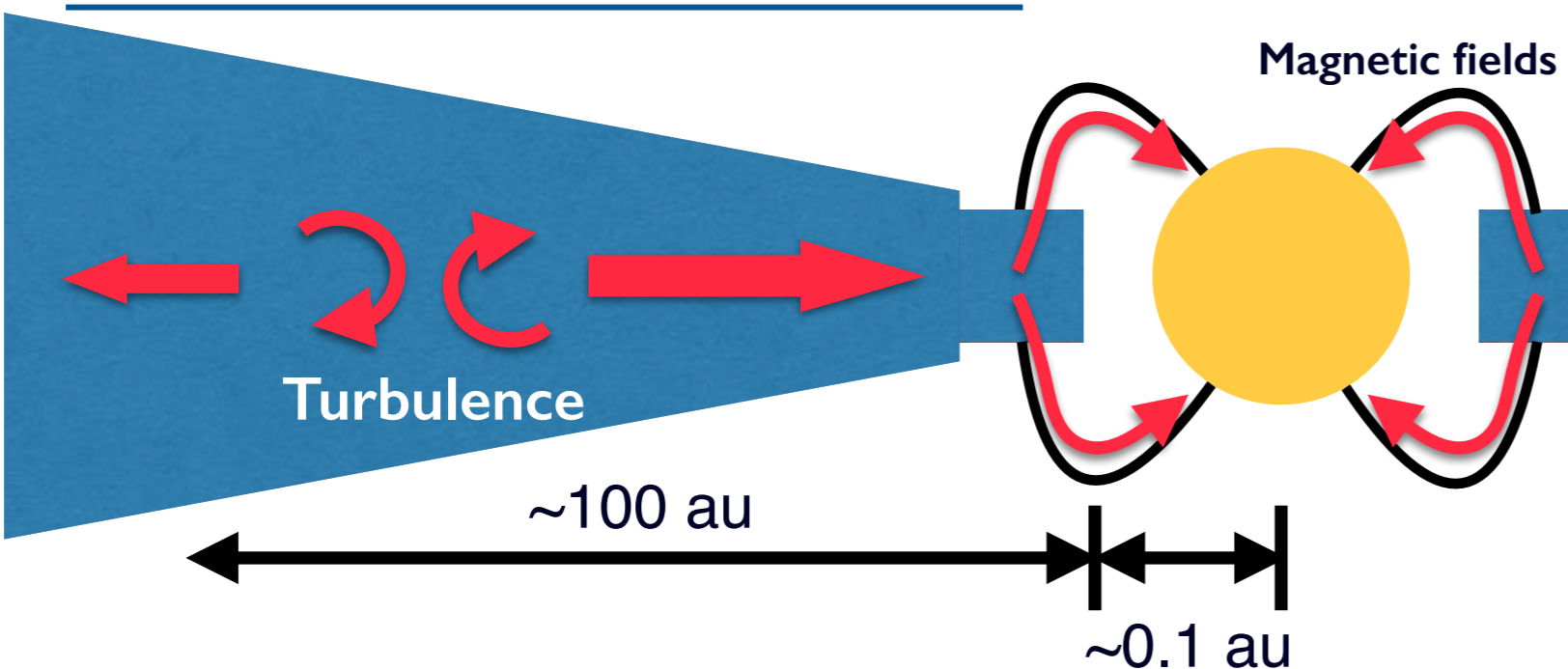
data from: Manara, Testi et al. 2017a,
Manara, Fedele et al. 2016a,
Alcala, Manara, Natta et al. 2014, 2017

Empty region compatible with internal photoevaporation?

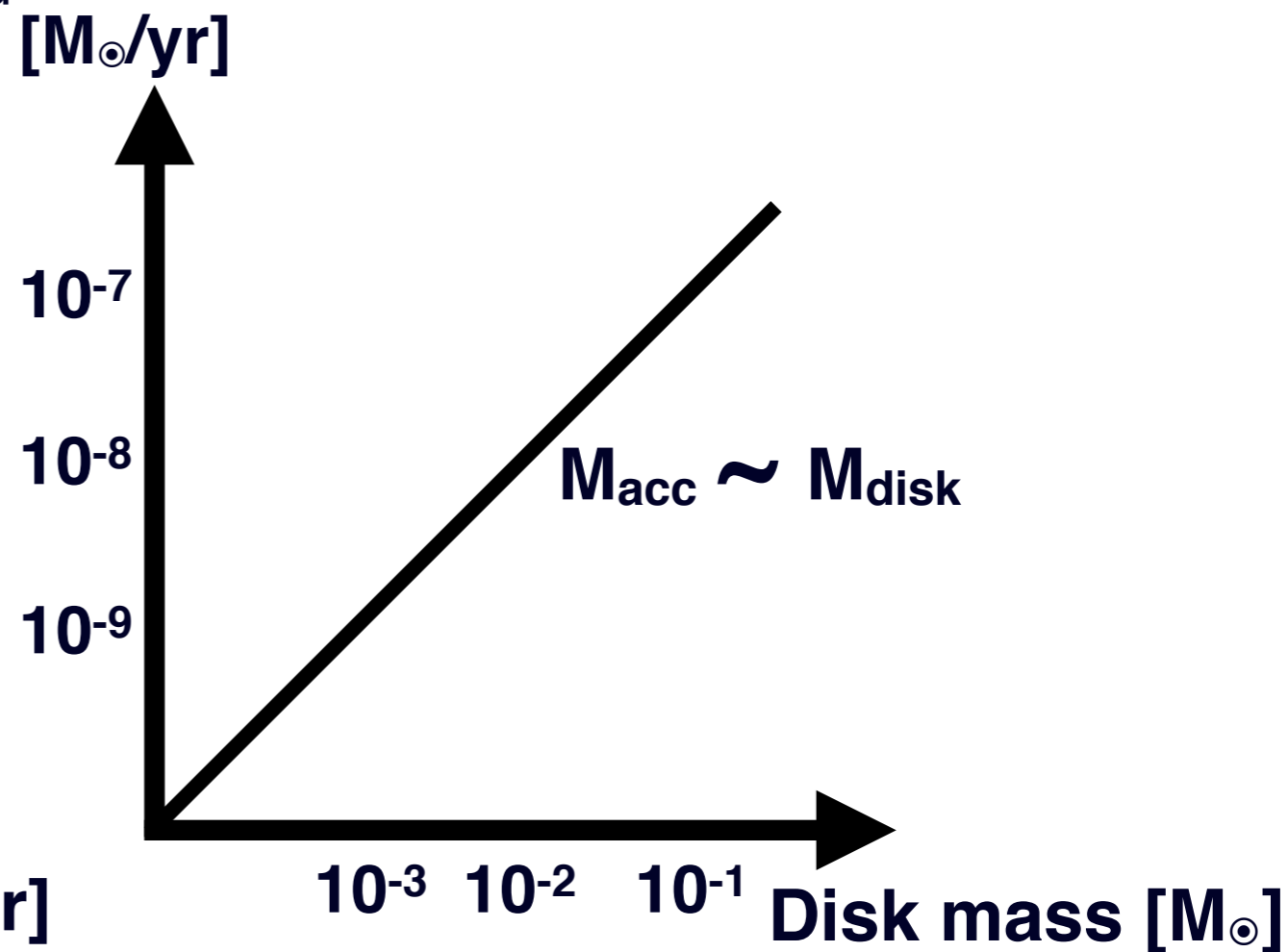
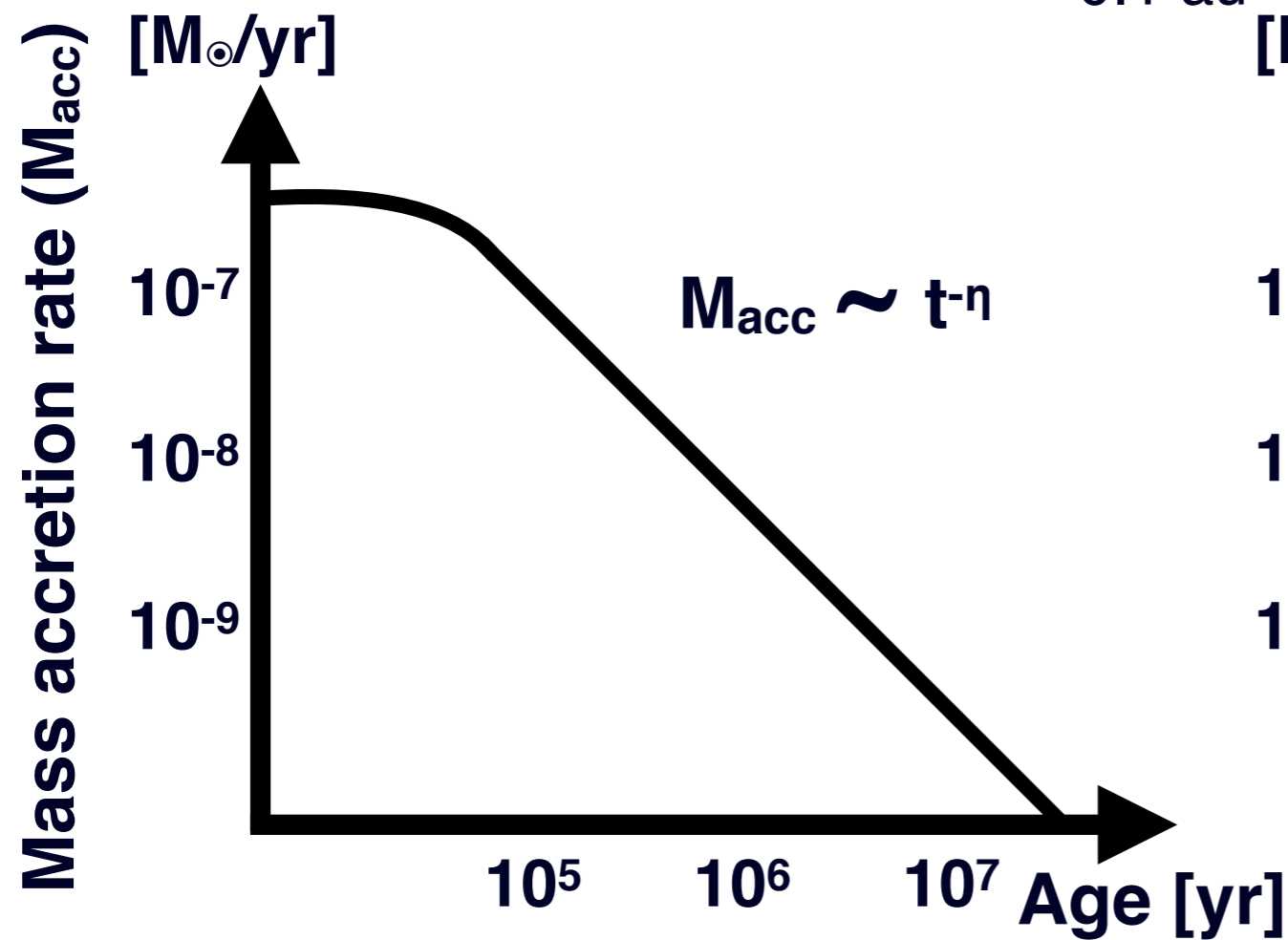
Internal processes driving disk evolution

Viscous accretion

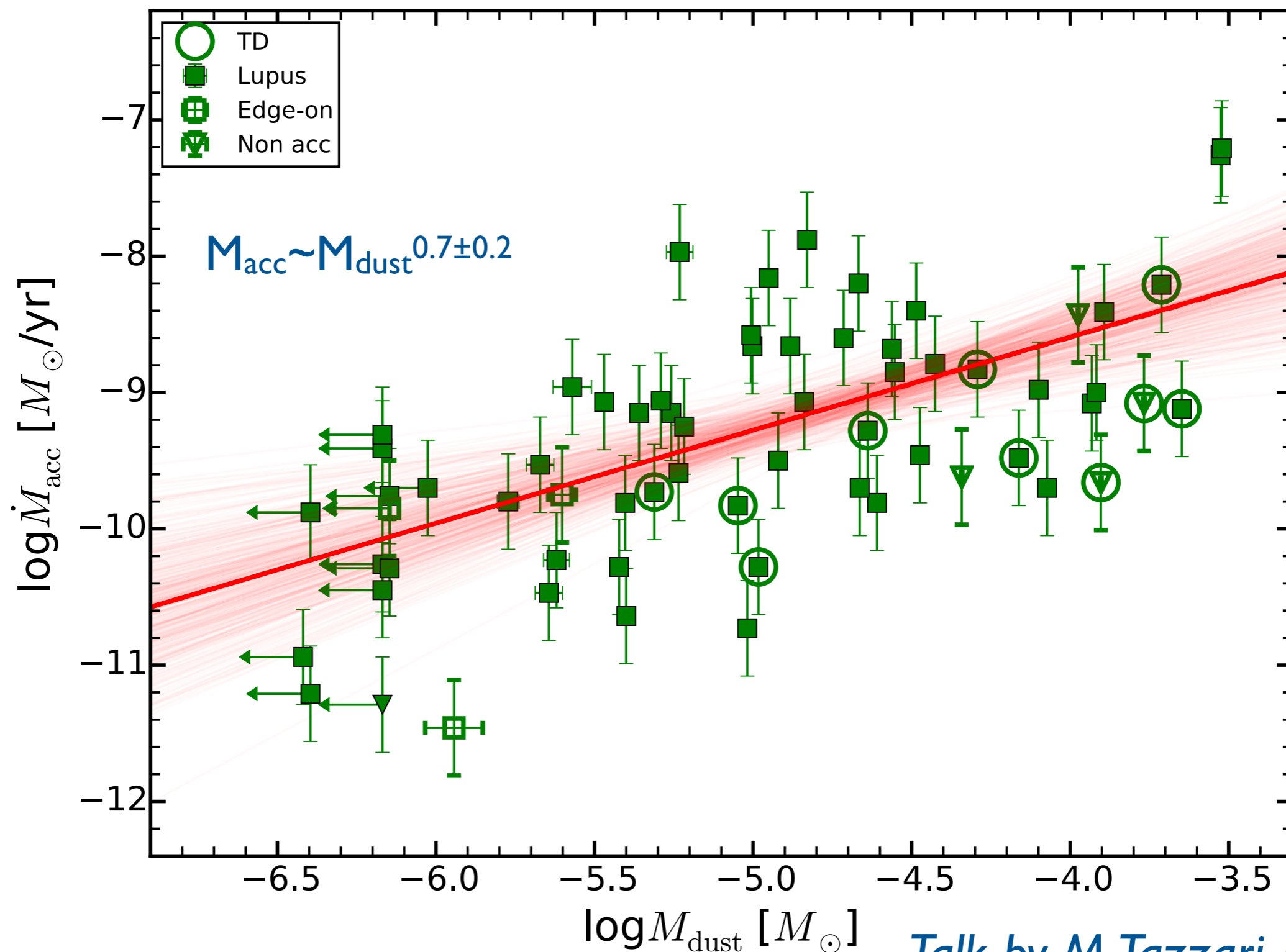
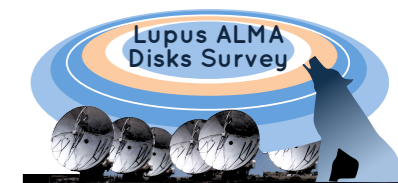
e.g., Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974;
Hartmann et al. 1998



- ? *Origin of turbulence*
- ? *Long timescales*
- ? *Structures in disks*



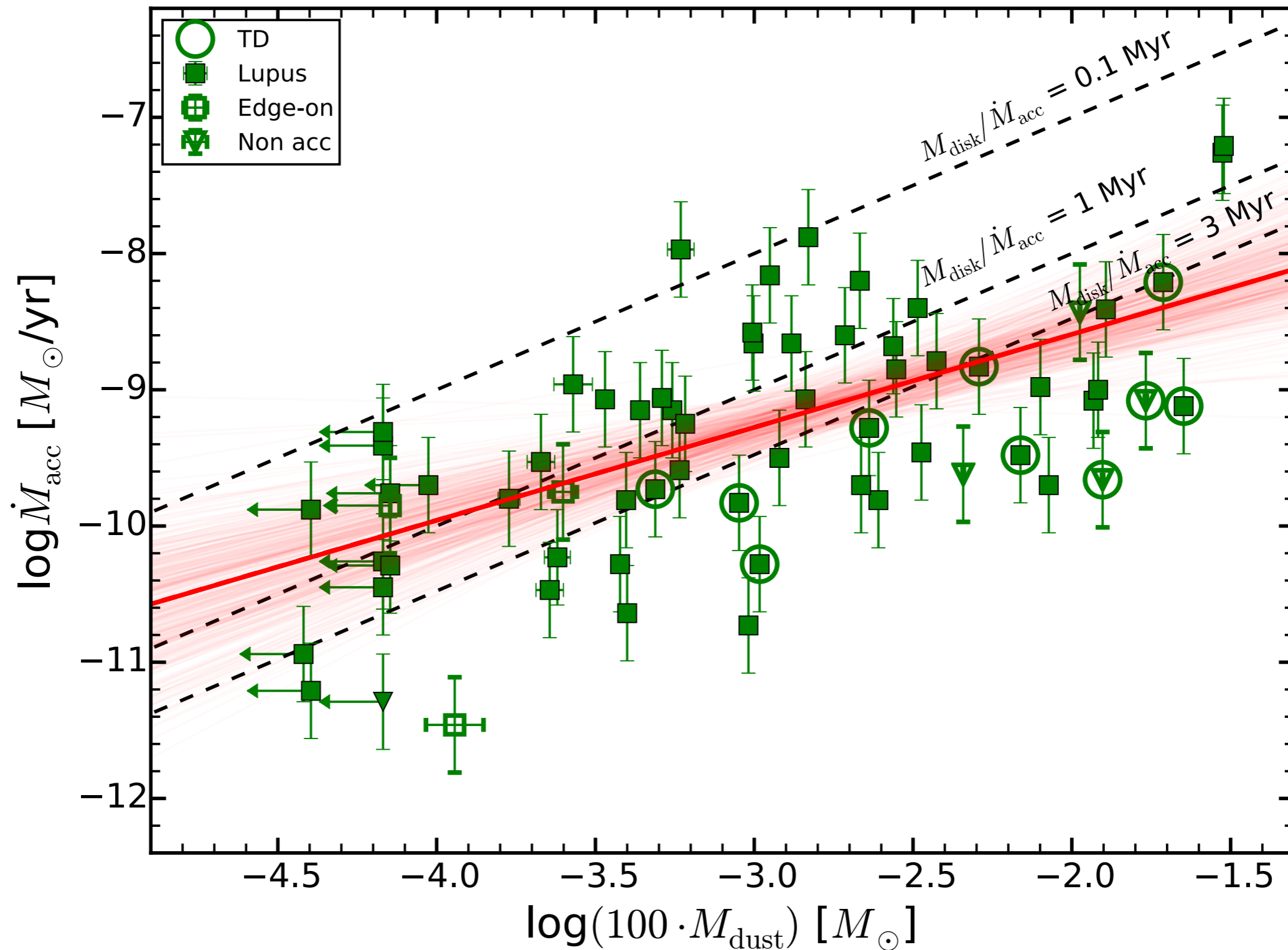
Accretion rates scale with (dust) disk mass



Manara, Rosotti, Testi, Natta et al. 2016b

Talk by M. Tazzari, A. Miotello

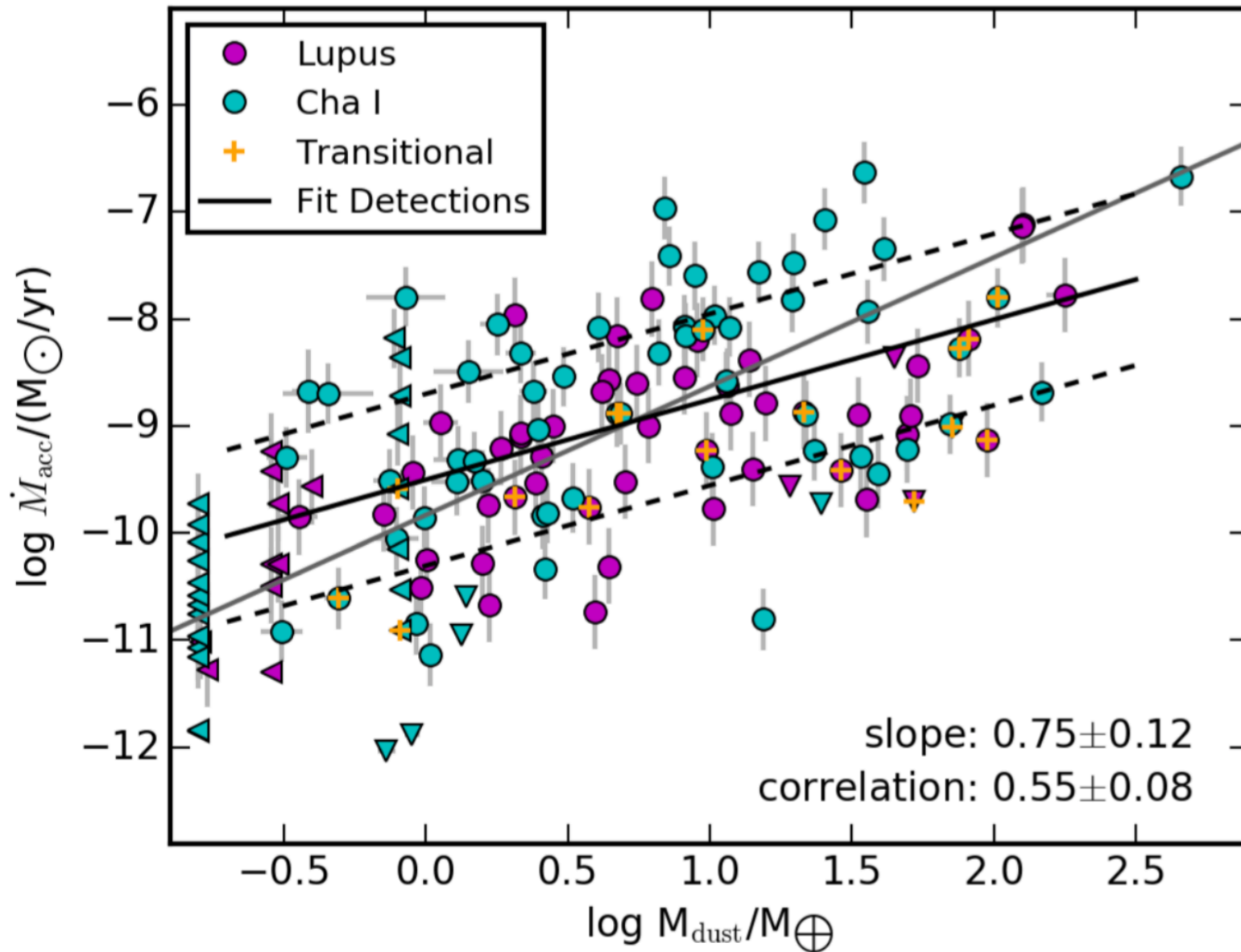
M_{acc} correlates ~linearly with M_{dust} , no correlation with M_{CO}



Manara, Rosotti, Testi, Natta et al. 2016b

Using M_{dust} and a gas-to-dust ratio of 100 to get M_{disk}
 the results are in general agreement with viscous evolution models

Accretion and outer disk mass



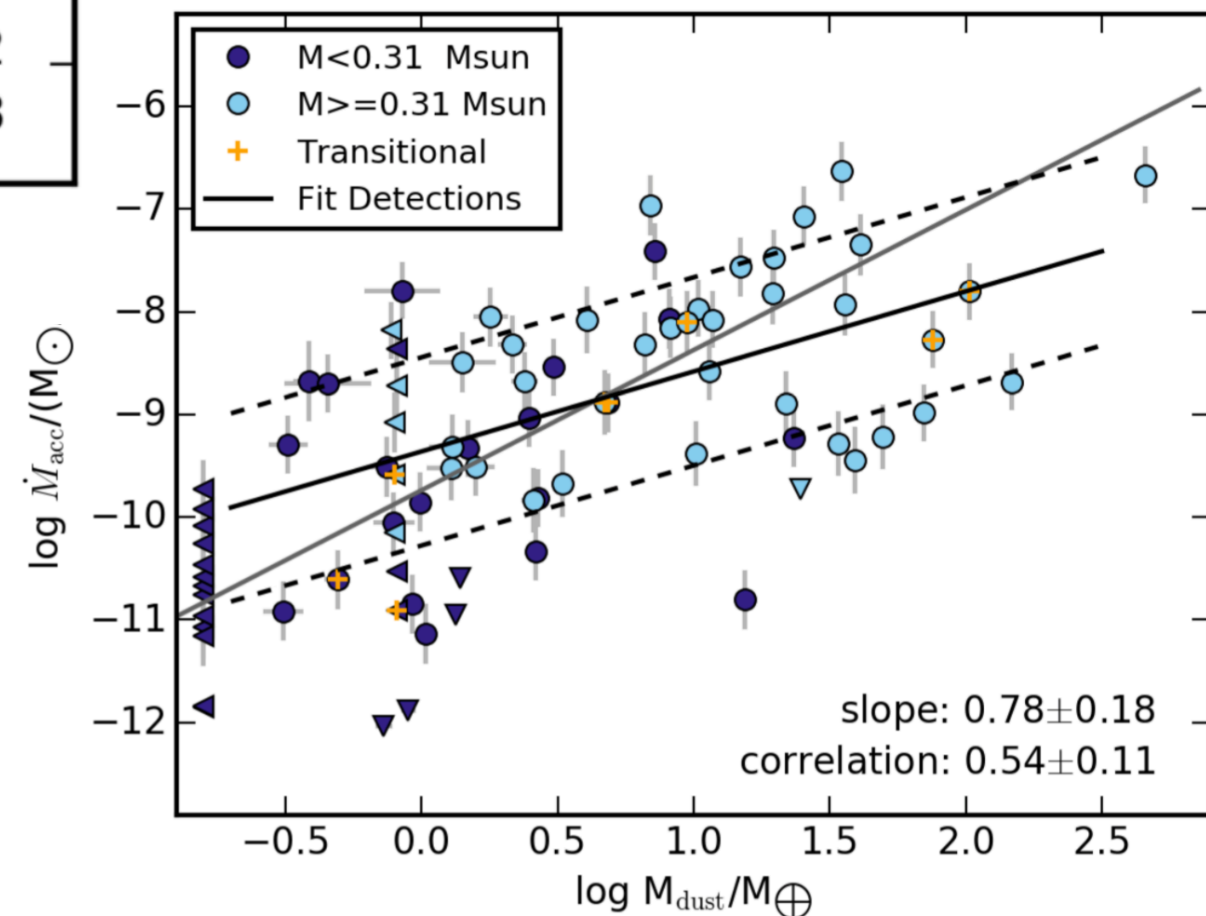
Observations support a **correlation with the DUST mass** that is **compatible with linear**

Manara et al. 2016b

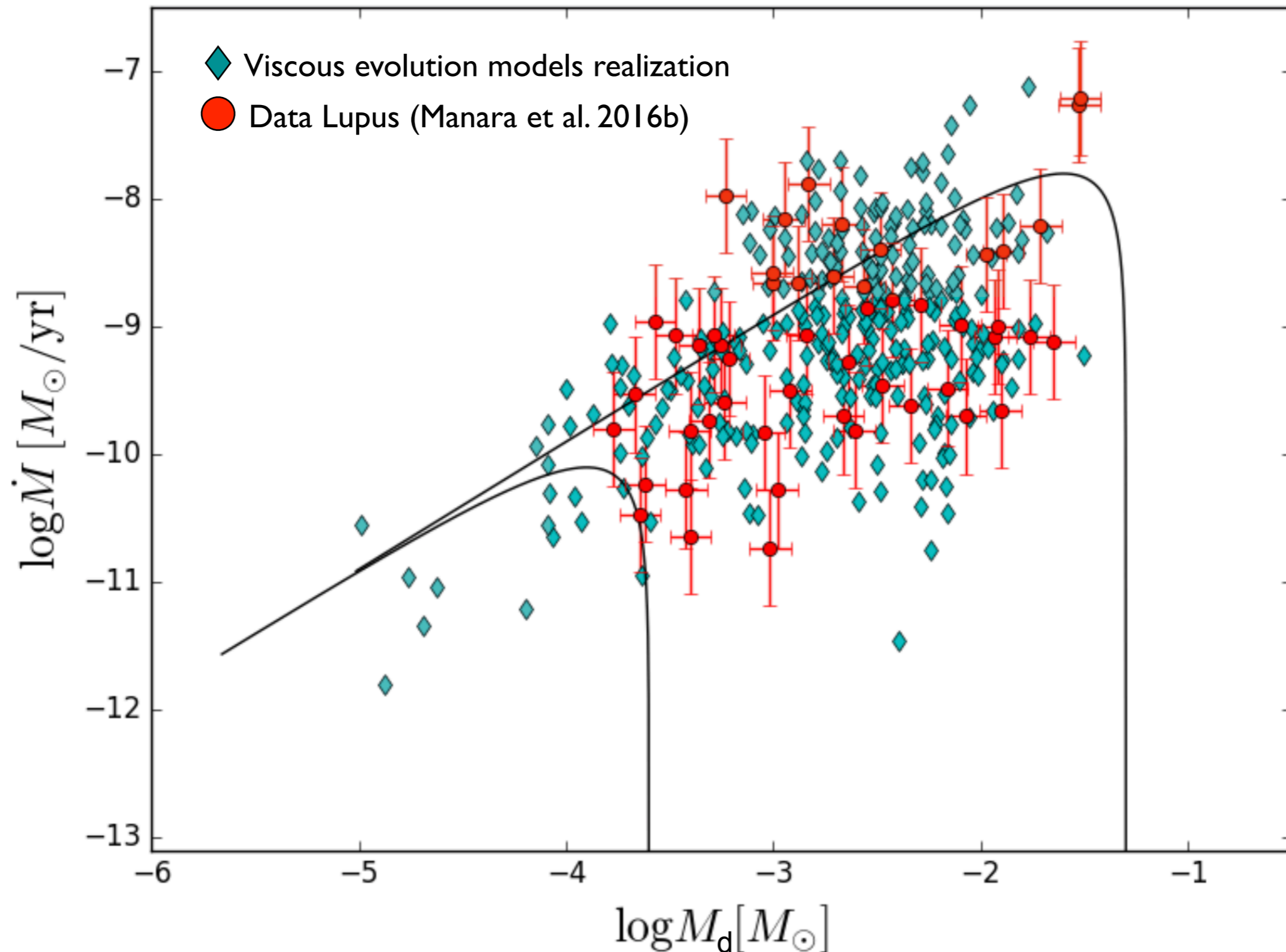
Mulders, Pascucci, Manara et al. 2017

A similar result is obtained with the data in the Chamaeleon I region and combining the two datasets

(data from Manara et al. 2016a, 2017a; Pascucci et al. 2016; Alcalá, Manara et al. 2014, 2016; Ansdell et al. 2016)



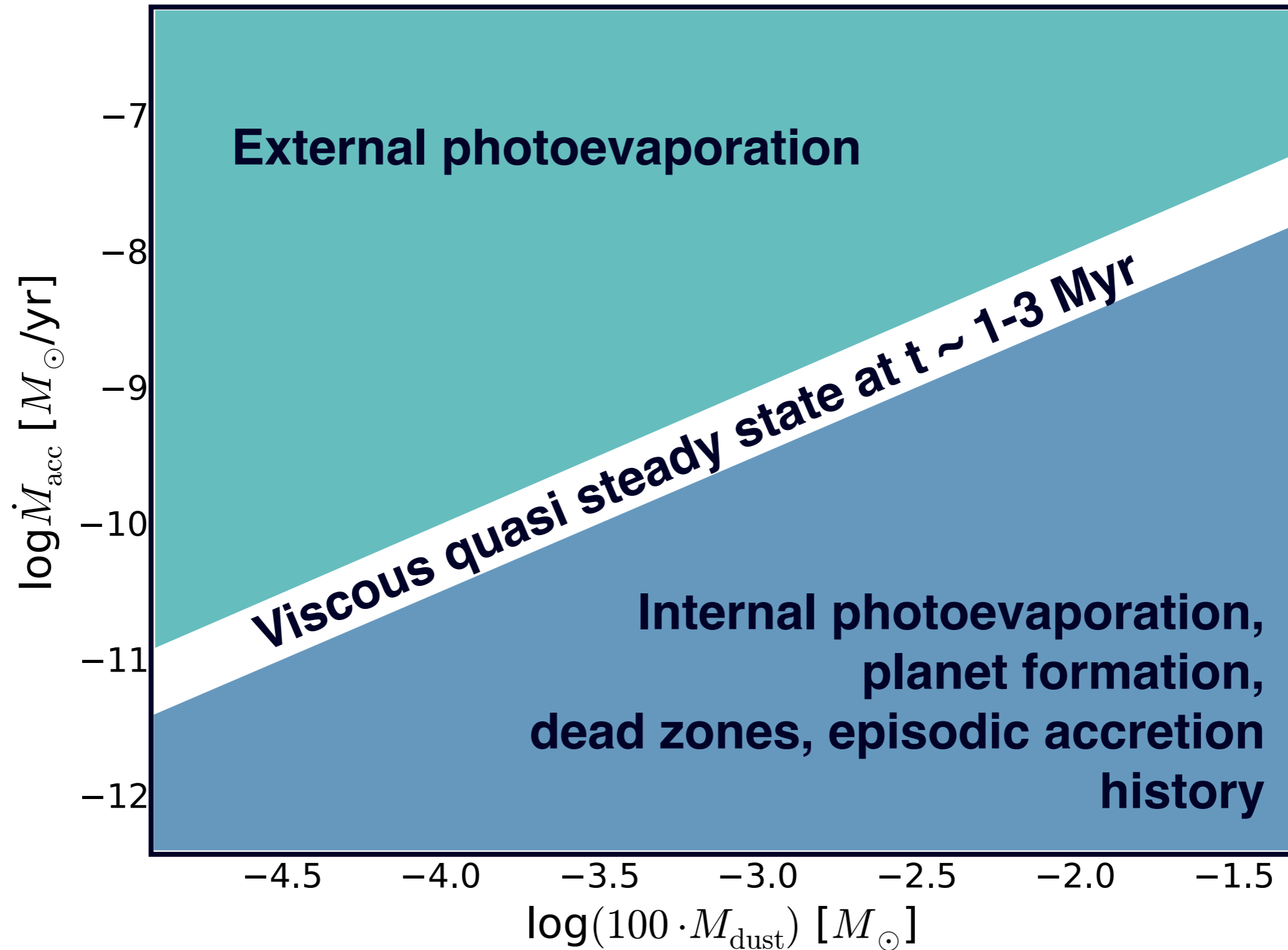
Can viscous evolution explain the observations?



Lodato, Scardoni, Manara, Testi 2017
Mulders, Pascucci, Manara et al. 2017

Yes, but only IF the viscous timescale is of the order of the age of the region (~ 1 Myr)

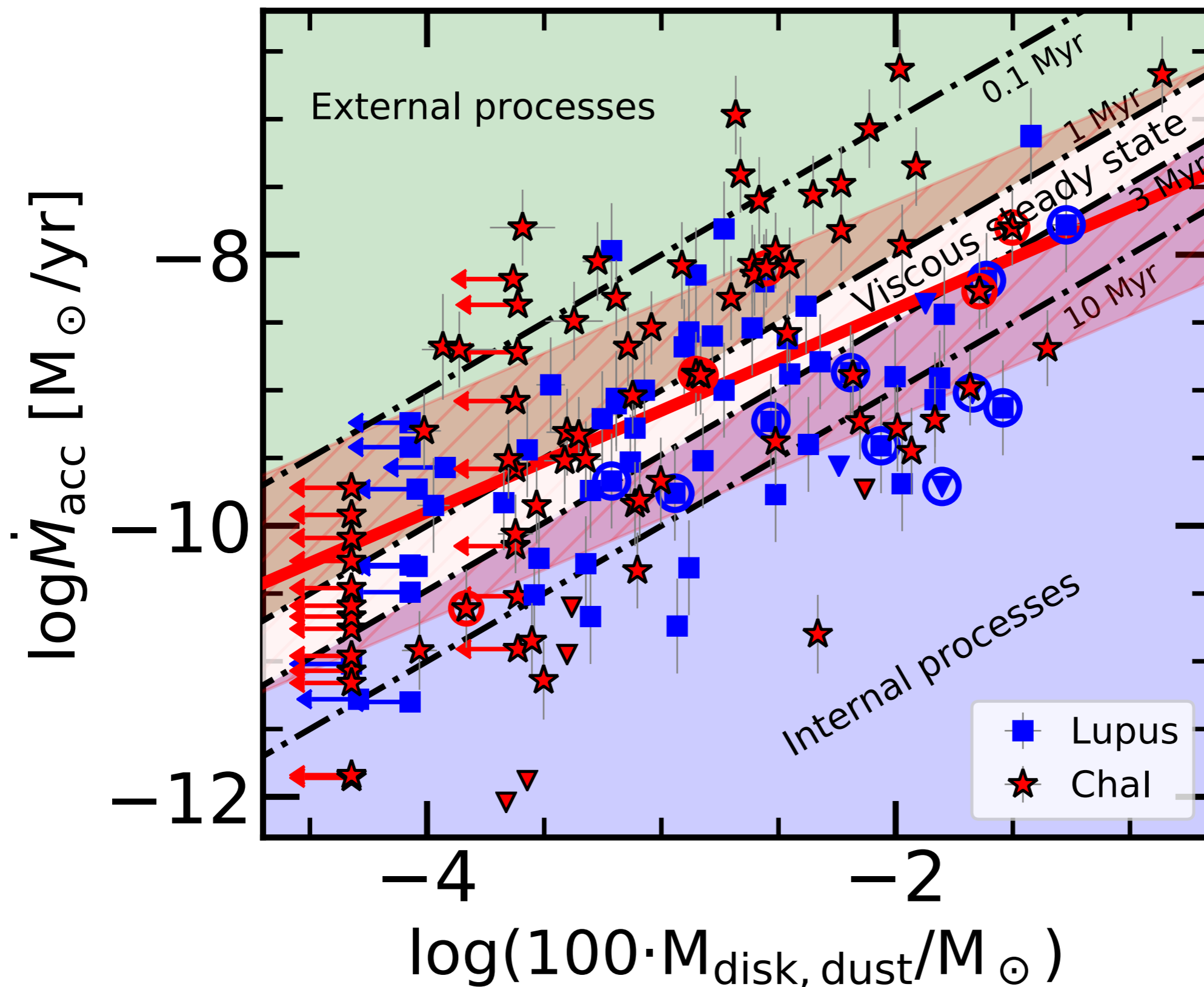
Mdisk/Macc as a proxy of disk evolution processes



Viscous models predict a **tight correlation** between mass accretion rates and disk masses

See also Hartmann et al. 1998, Jones et al. 2012, Lodato et al. 2017

Mdisk/Macc as a proxy of disk evolution processes



Manara, Rosotti, Testi, Natta et al. 2016b

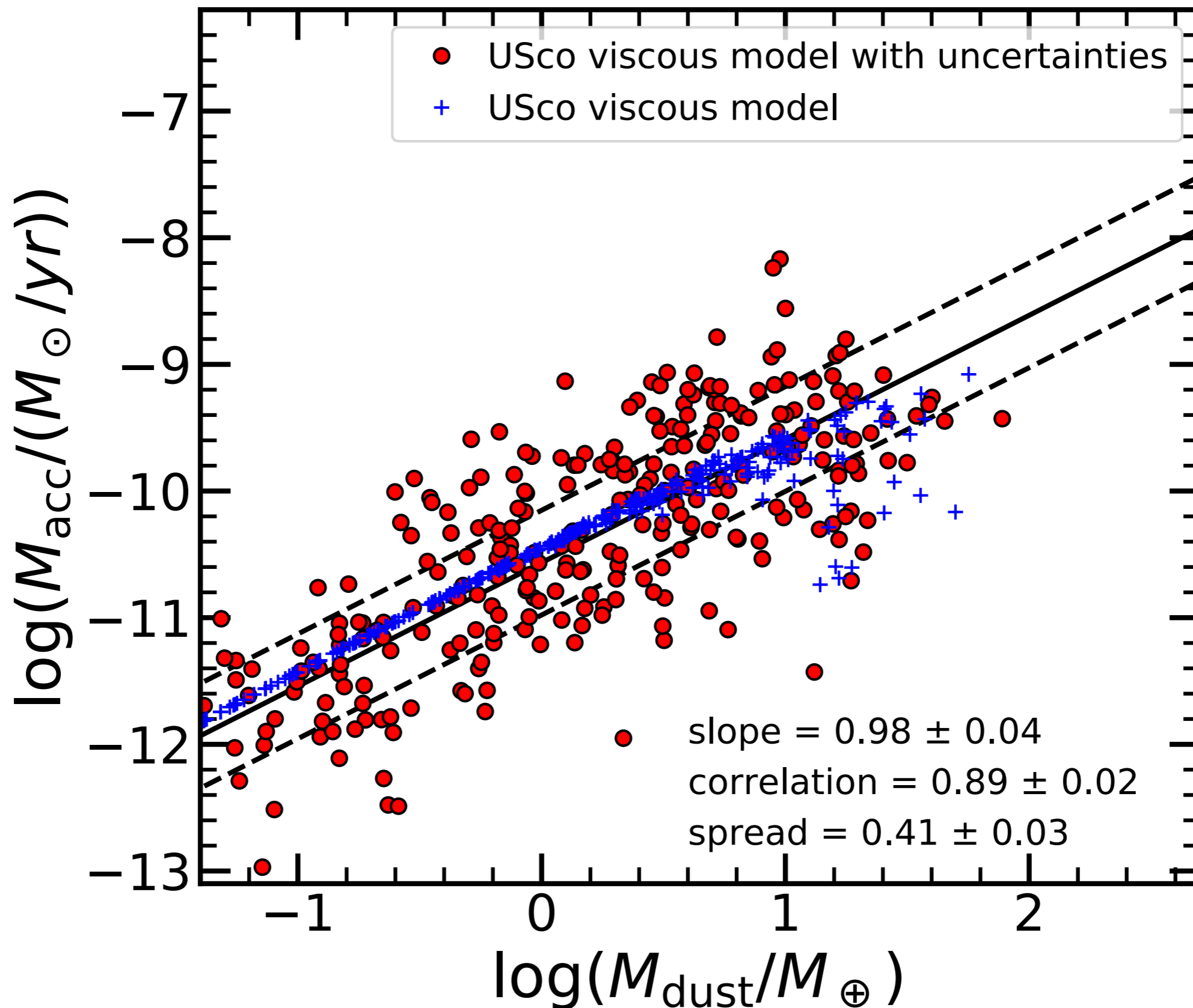
Rosotti, Clarke, Manara, Facchini 2017

Mulders, Pascucci, Manara et al. 2017

Lodato, Scardoni, Manara et al. 2017

To be tested with objects at different AGES and evolutionary stages
⇒ input for disk evolution, planet migration and formation models

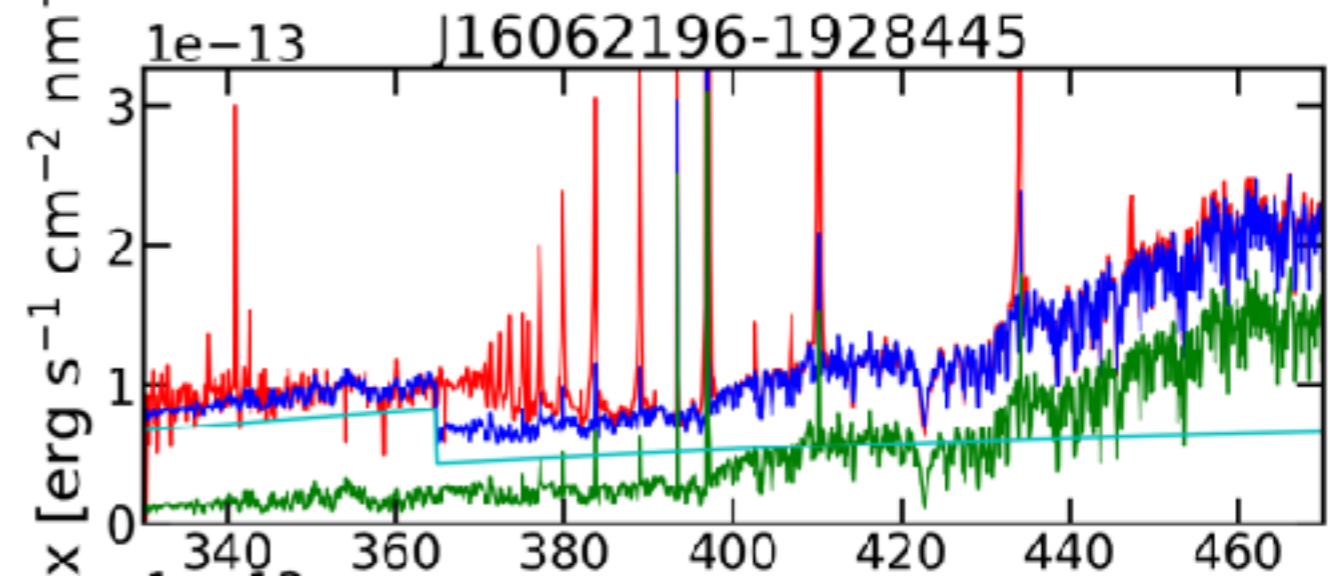
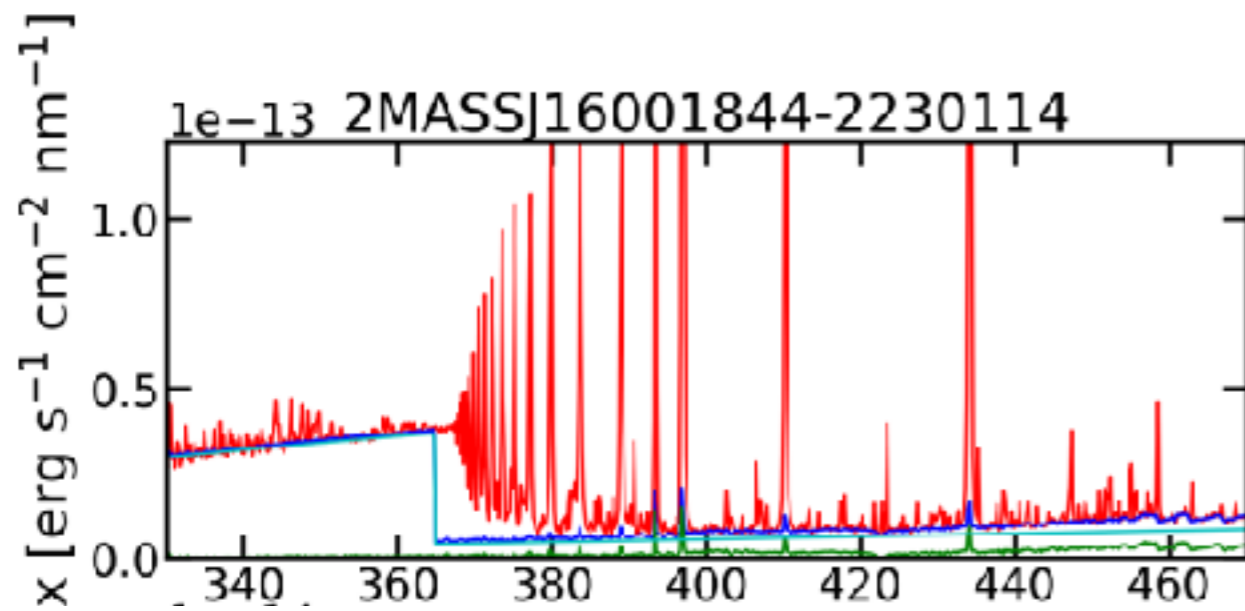
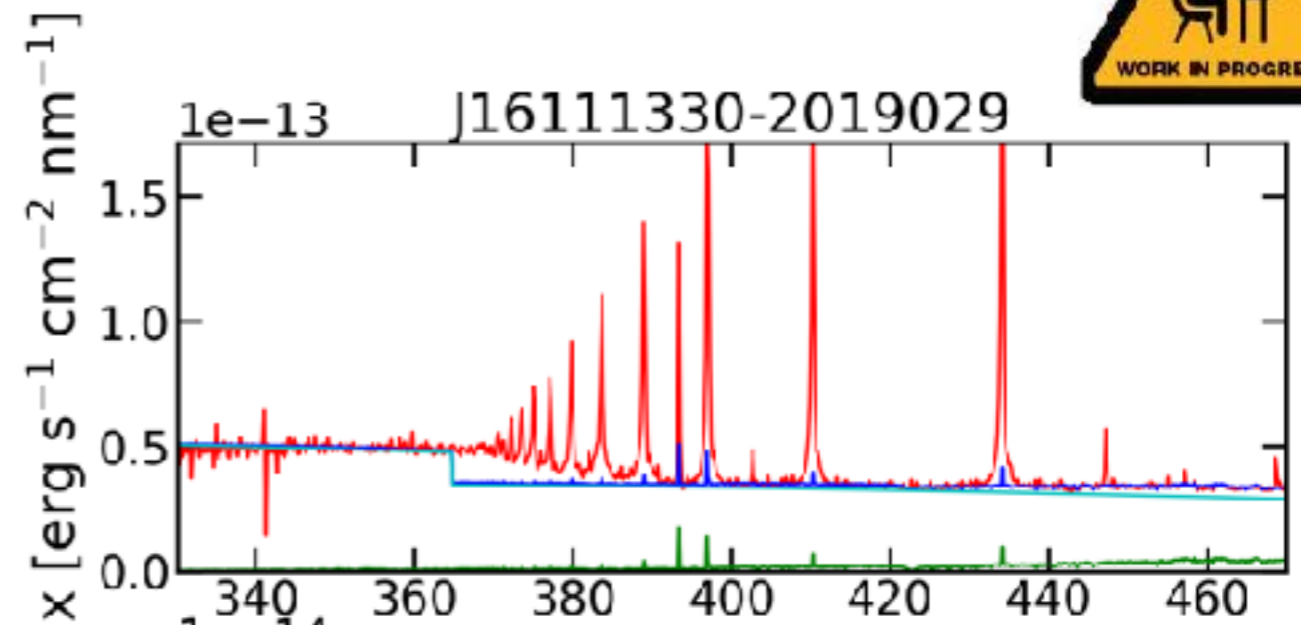
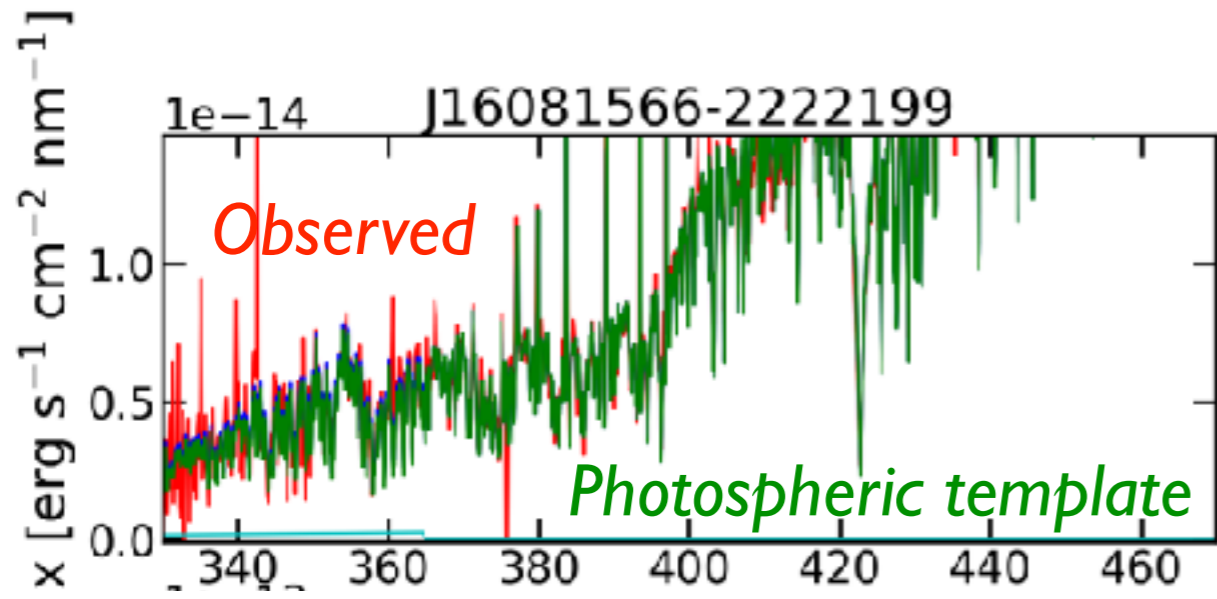
How does the $M_{\text{acc}}/M_{\text{disk}}$ relation looks at 10 Myr?



P101 successful proposal, PI Manara

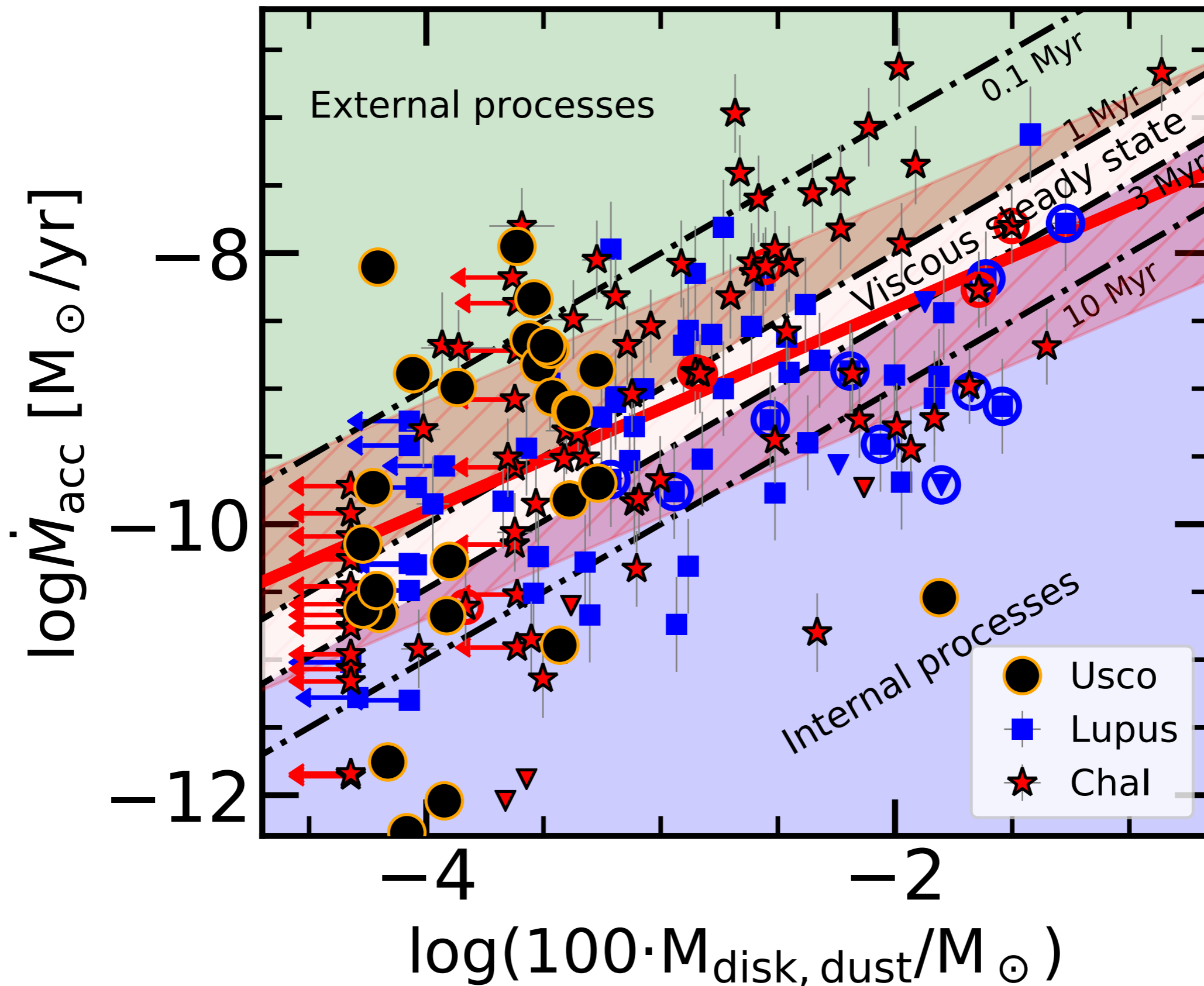
To be tested in Upper Scorpius, VLT/X-Shooter visitor run May 19-20 2018

Examples of Balmer excess in Upper Scorpius



There are strong accretors in Upper Scorpius (5-11 Myr old)!!!

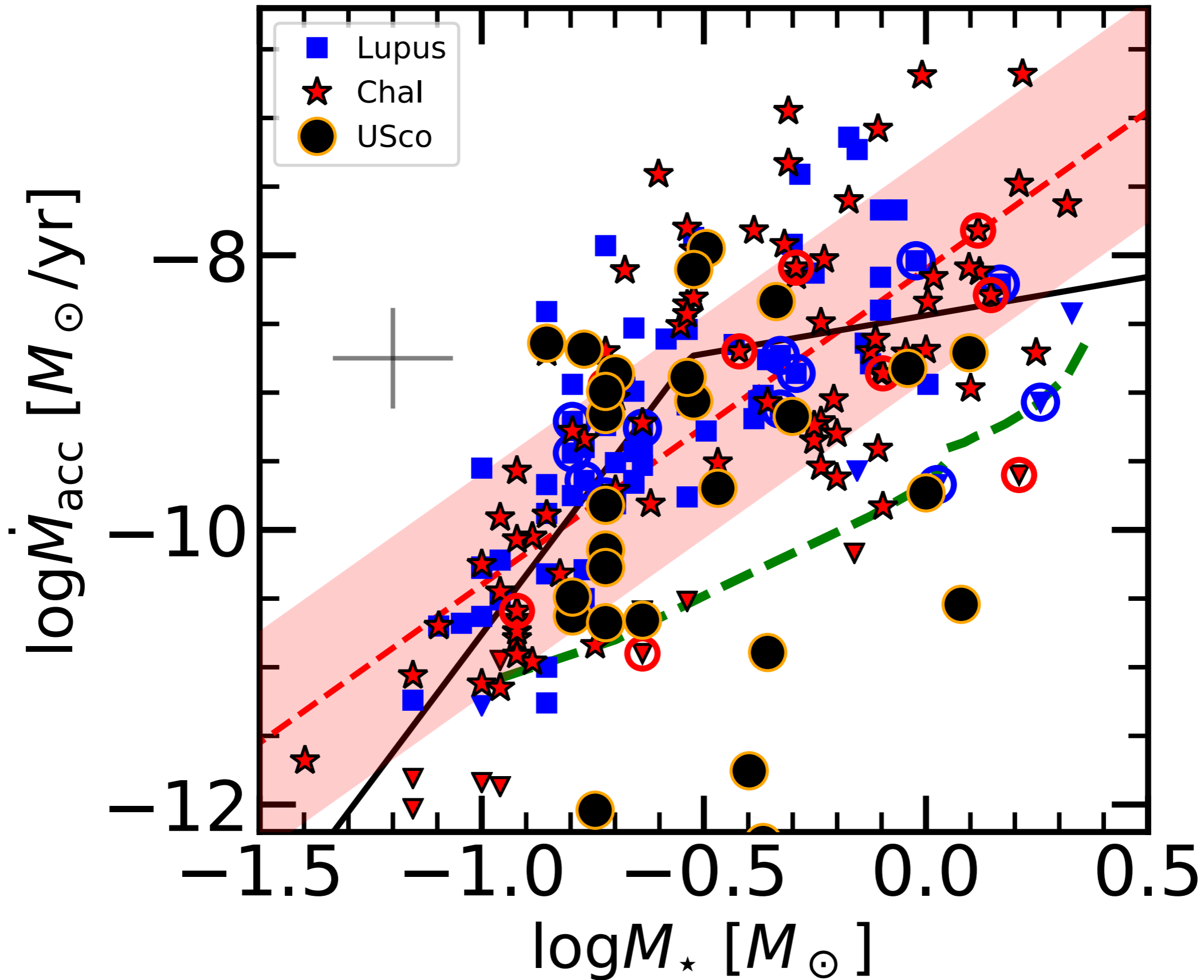
Initial results in the 5-10 Myr old Upper Scorpius region



Manara et al. in prep

Still large spread, and several strongly accreting disks!

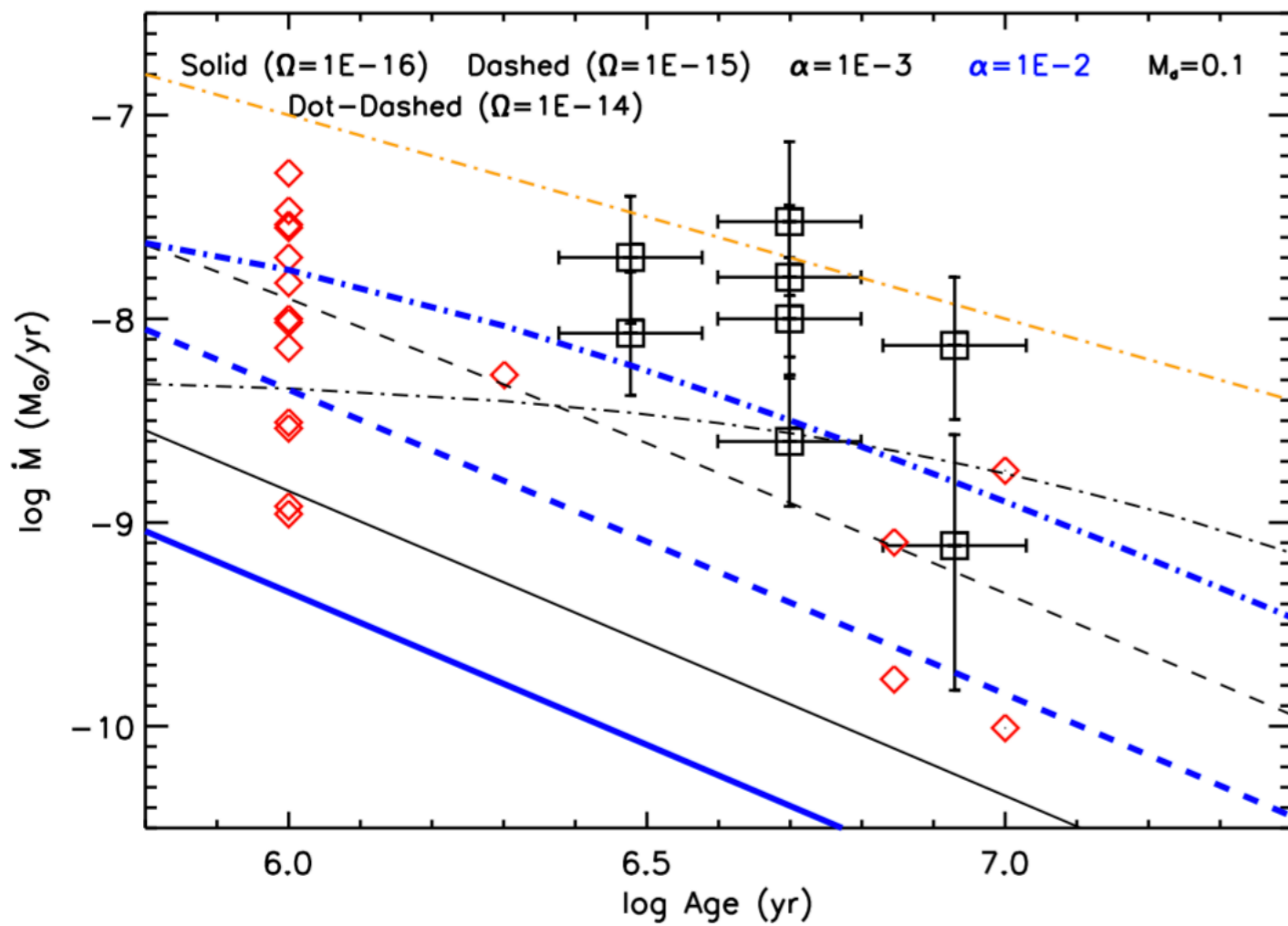
Initial results in the 5-10 Myr old Upper Scorpius region



Manara et al. in prep

Most of the accreting objects follow the same distribution as the younger ones

Initial data on old and strongly accreting objects

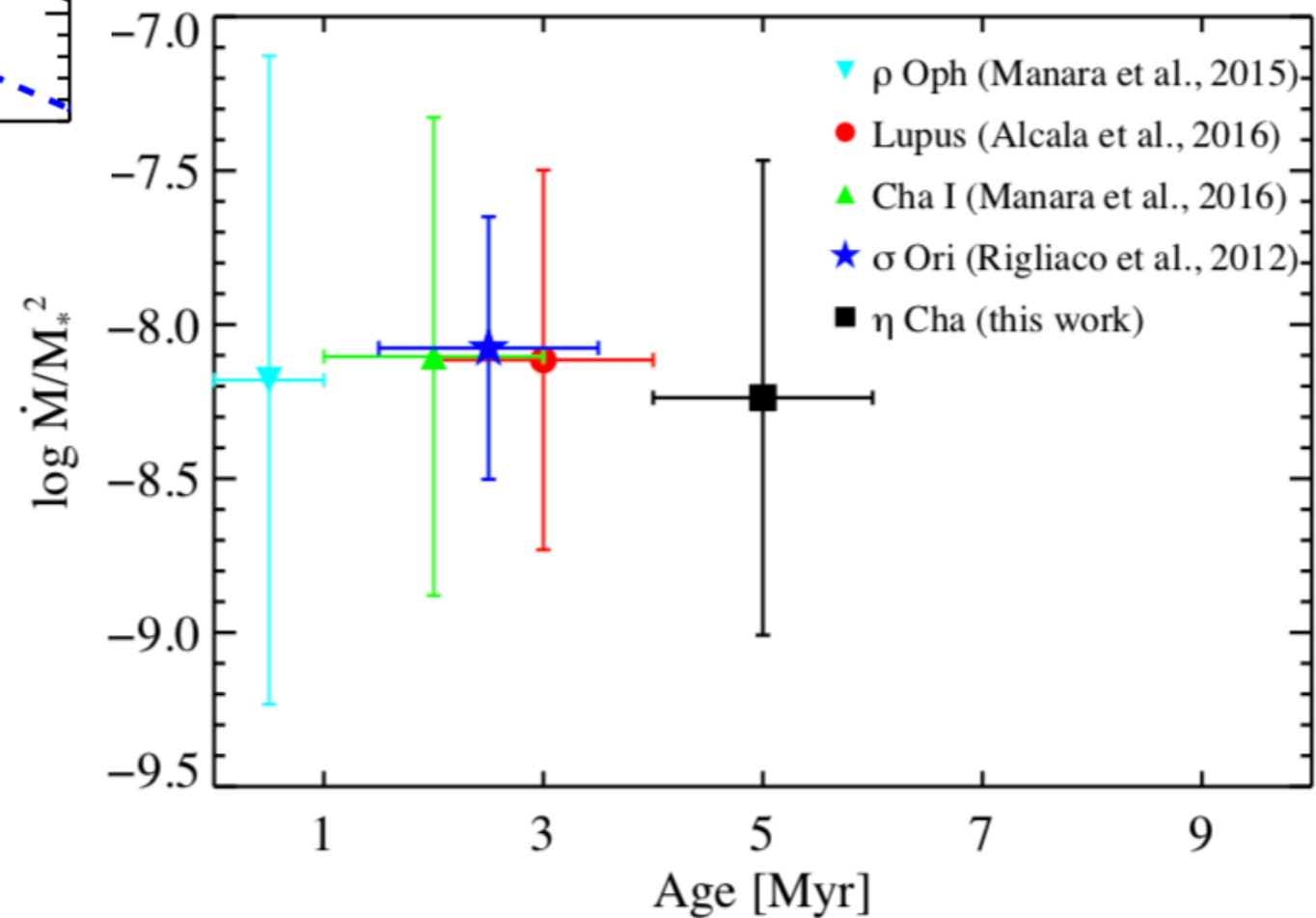


Ingleby et al. 2014

There are **STRONG** accretors
at 10 Myr!!!

Talk L. Venuti for more

Rugel, Fedele, Herczeg 2017



TAKE HOME

1 BIMODAL distribution of M_{acc} vs M_{star} at all ages, and with a large spread of values.

2 M_{acc} scales linearly with M_{dust} , but with a large scatter, even at older (???) ages.
Ruling out viscous evolution?



15–19 October 2018

<https://www.eso.org/sci/meetings/2018/tcl2018.html>

ESO HQ, Garching bei München, Germany



TAKE A CLEAR LOOK

Scientific Organising Committee

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Fred Ciesla	(U. Chicago, United States)
Barbara Ercolano	(LMU Munich, Germany)
Bruno Lopez	(OCA Nice, France)
Antonella Natta	(DIAS Dublin, Ireland)

Main Topics

Close-in exoplanets | Inner regions of protoplanetary discs | Disc-star interaction | Evolution of protoplanetary discs | Angular momentum