High Mass Planet Spiral Shocks as a Source of Infrared Emission from Protoplanetary Disks

Blake Hord

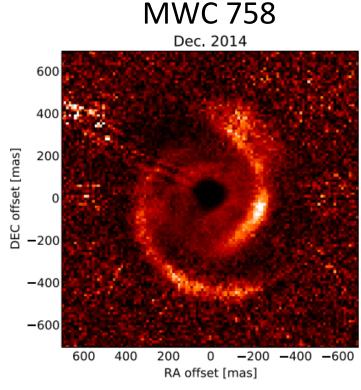
Dobbs Ferry Public High School California State University Northridge (CSUN)



ExSoCal16 Sep 22nd, 2016



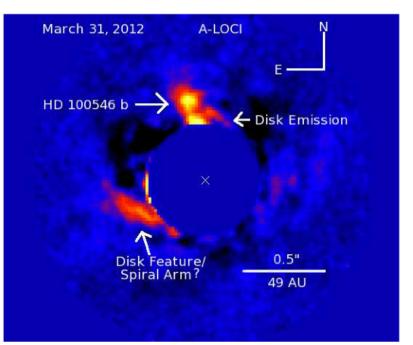
How to Explain Wide Spirals?



Spirals hotter (300K) than ambient gas (50K)

Benisty et al. (2015)

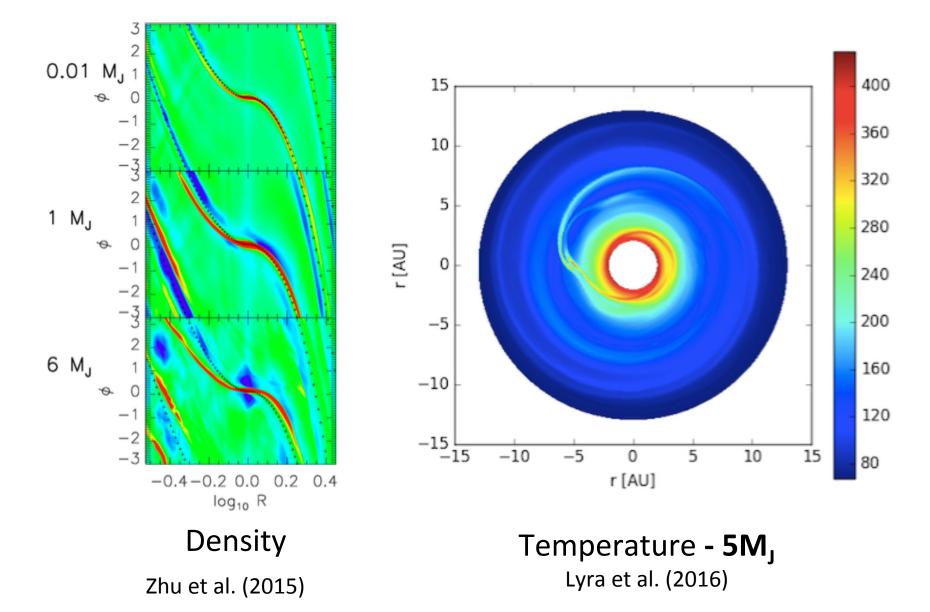
HD 100546



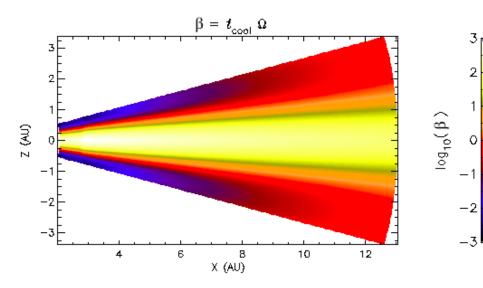
Disk feature not polarized thermal emission

Currie et al. (2014)

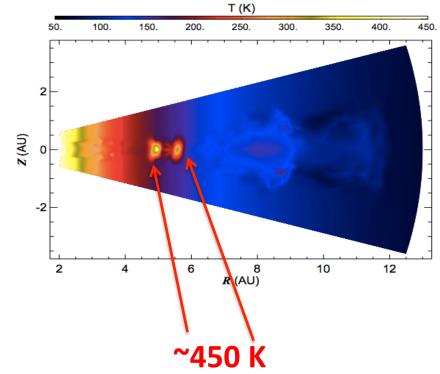
Supersonic Wakes of High Mass Planets



Lyra et al. (2016)

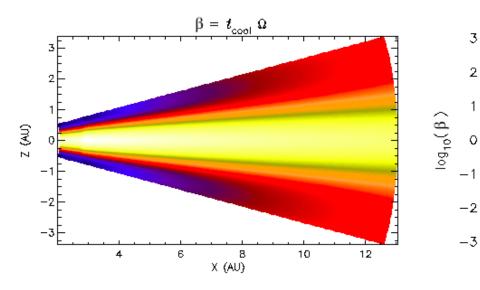


adiabatic in the midplane isothermal in the atmosphere



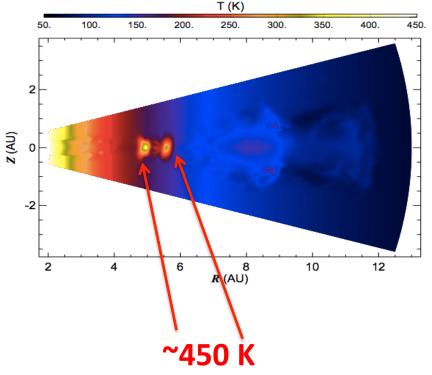
Hot "Shock Bores" inwards and outwards from planet at Lindblad Resonances

Lyra et al. (2016)



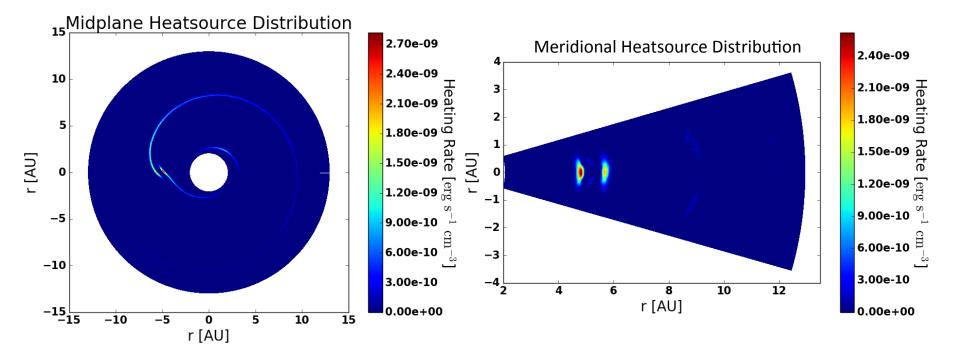
adiabatic in the midplane isothermal in the atmosphere

Uses on-the-fly Newton cooling function dependent on optical depth (for speed) Hot "Shock Bores" inwards and outwards from planet at Lindblad Resonances

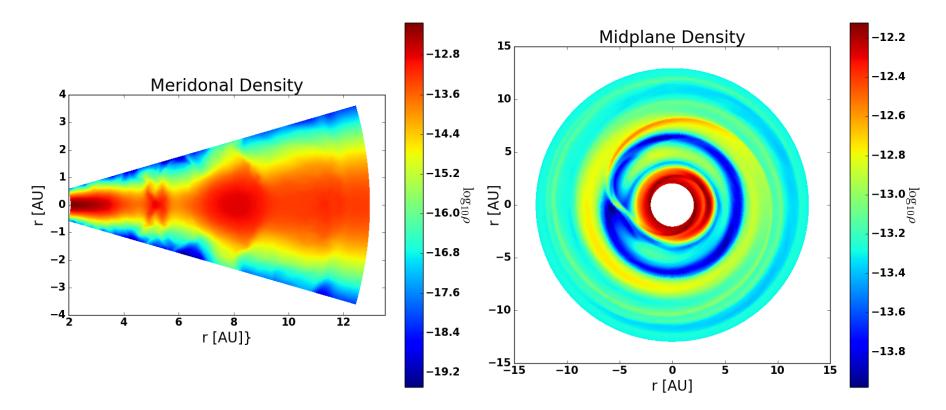




Radiative Transfer - Shock heating

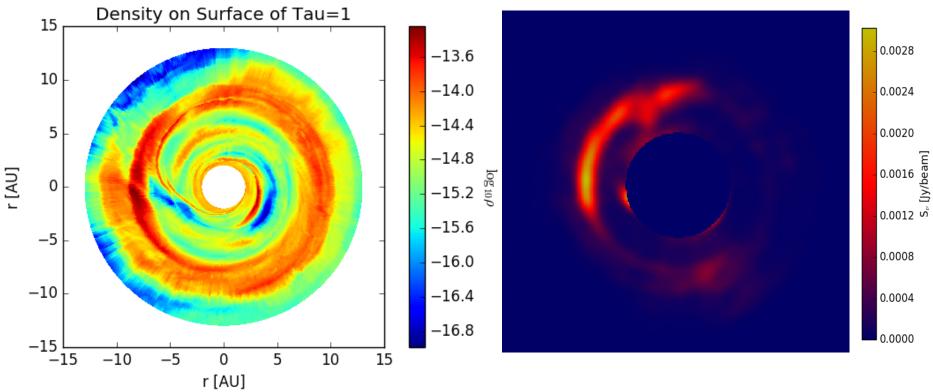


Input into RADMC-3D



Input directly from the PENCIL CODE – new pipeline created

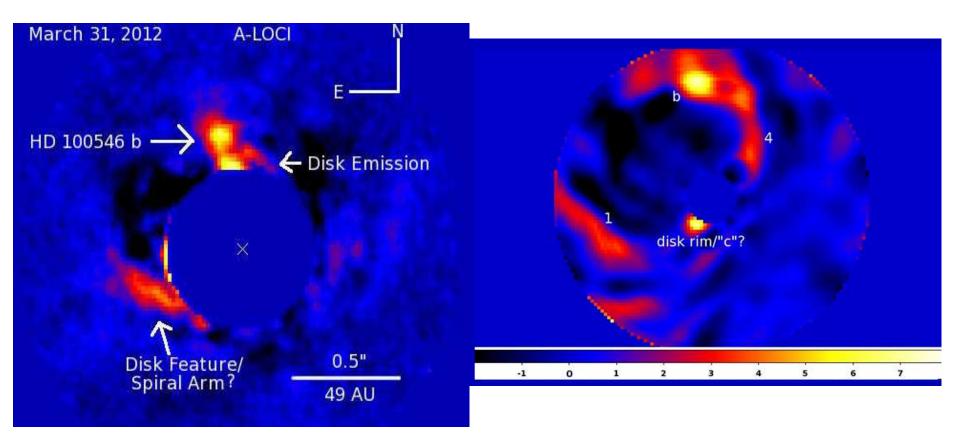
Scattering in Image



Light scattered off gap outer edge

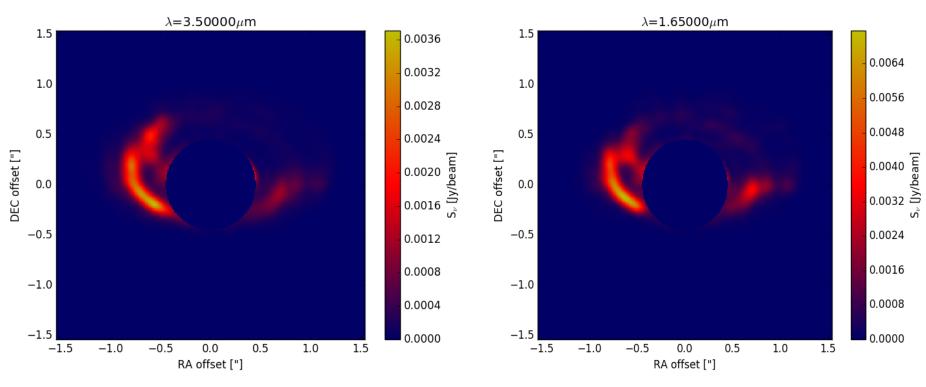
"Bird's eye view" synthetic image

HD 100546



Currie et al. (2014), Currie et al. (2015)

Synthetic Images



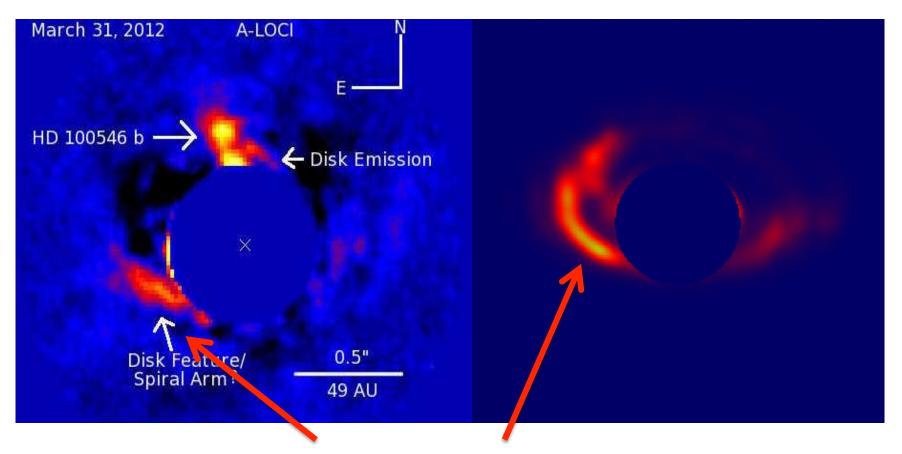
λ = 3.5 microns (**L' Band**)

λ = 1.65 microns (**H Band**)

Made with 138 degree position angles and 50 degree inclination angles to match Currie et al. (2014) observations.

Disk scaled by factor of 10 to map T Tauri 5 AU to Herbig Ae 50 AU

Comparison



Matching general morphologies

Conclusions

- Evidence for second planet inwards of 30 AU
 - Requires more evidence, because emission could also be from residual waves of another source
- High mass planet spiral **shocks** may be **observable**
- Future research into other disks– LkCa 15
- Pipeline between Pencil Code and RADMC-3D can be used to determine observations of other models

