

# Gas inside the 97 au cavity around the transition disk Sz 91: ALMA + Herschel



Millenium Nucleus For Disk Research with Alma

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Geoff Mathews (U. Hawaii)

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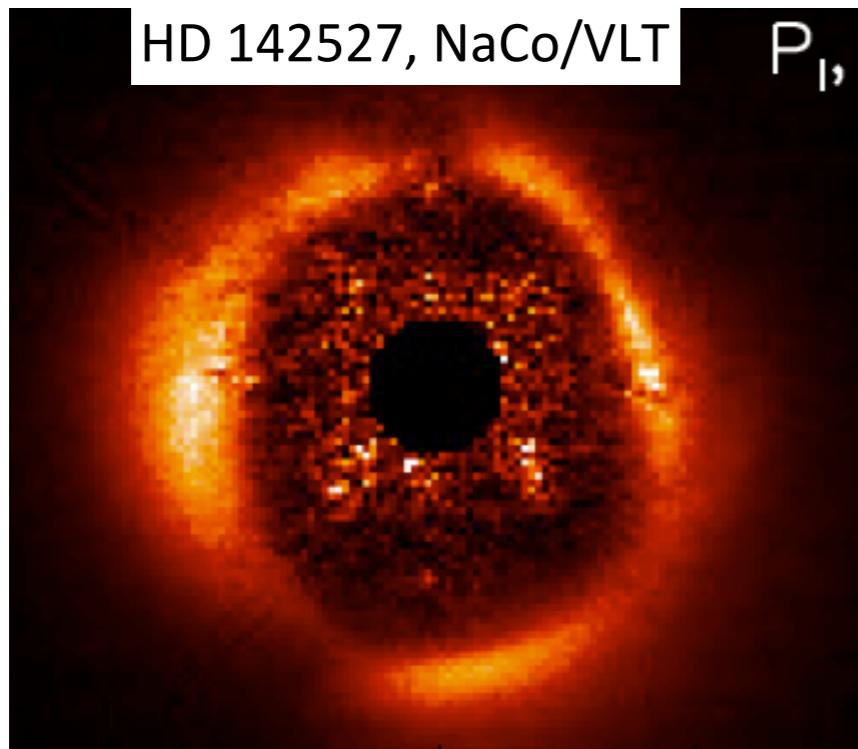
Antonio Hales (ALMA)

Jonathan Williams (U. Hawaii)

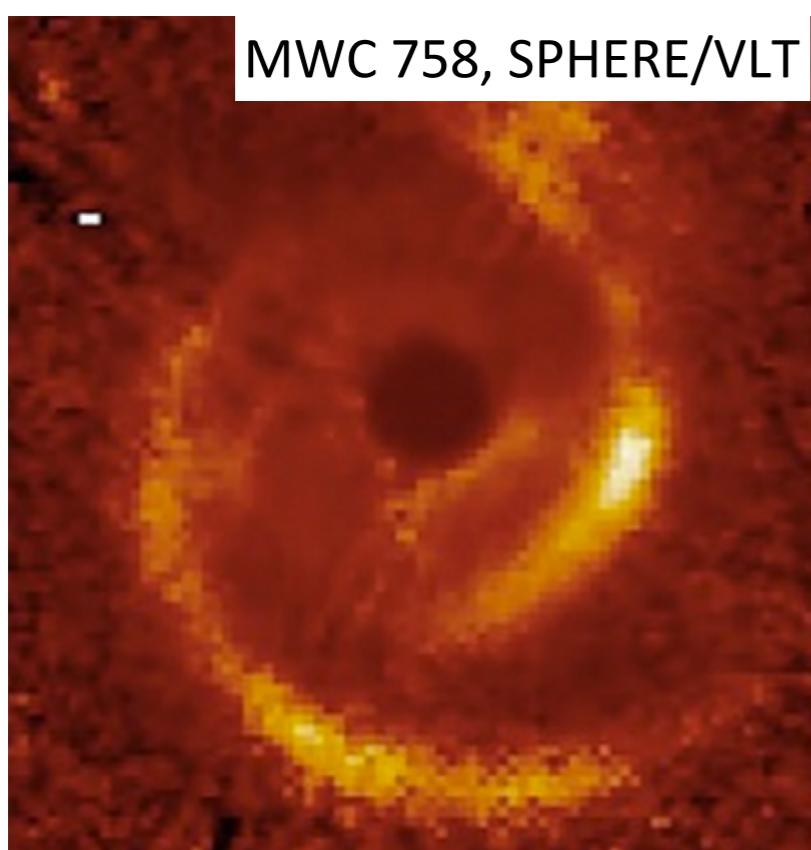
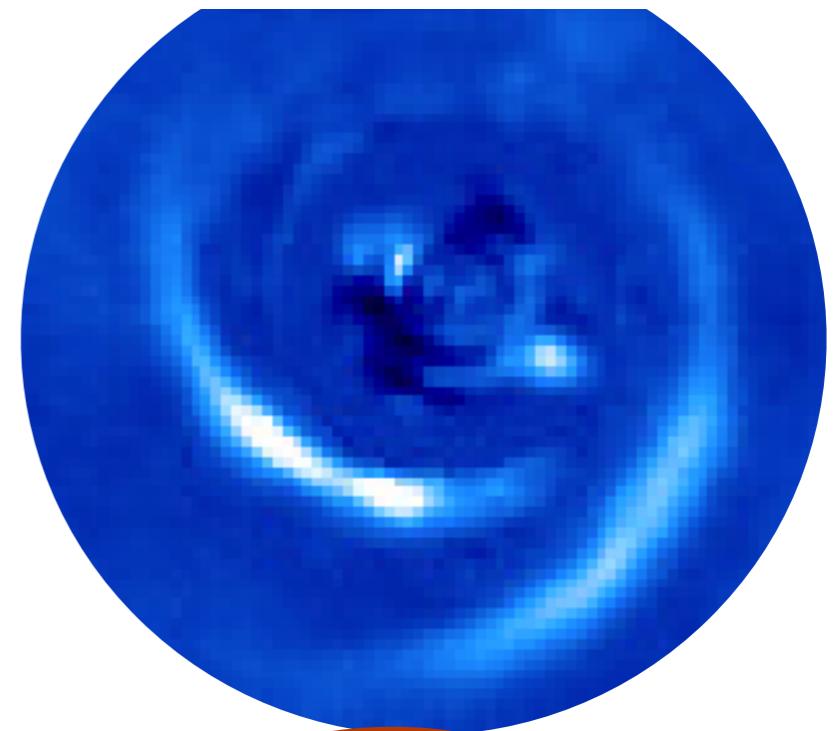
Pablo Roman (U. Chile, Santiago)

Adam Hardy (Valparaiso)

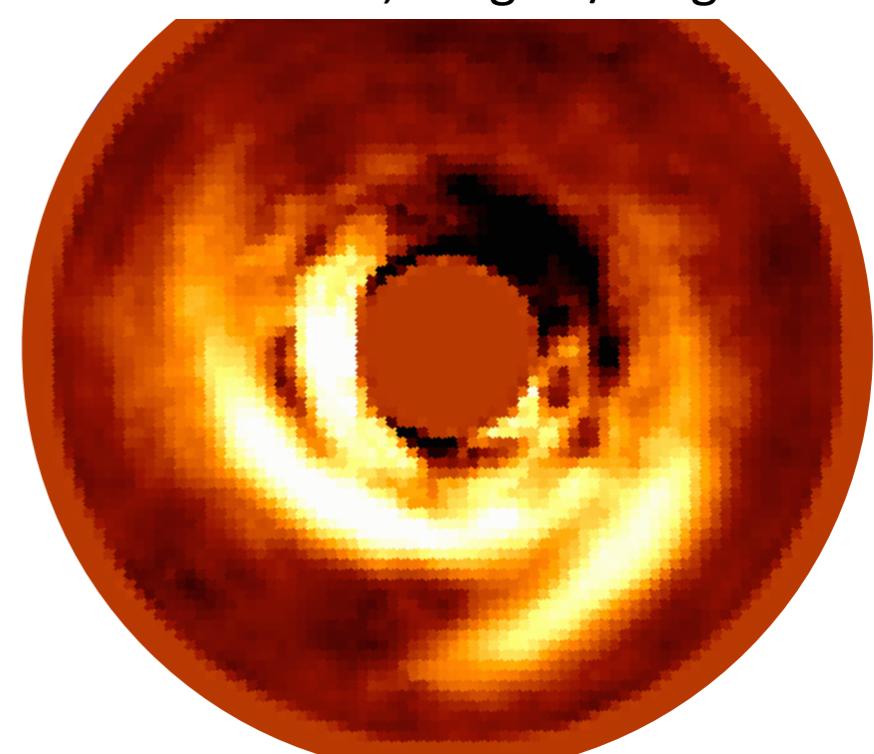
# “The state-of-the-art”: direct images of TDs



HD 135344, GPI/Gemini



HD 135344, MagAO/Magellan



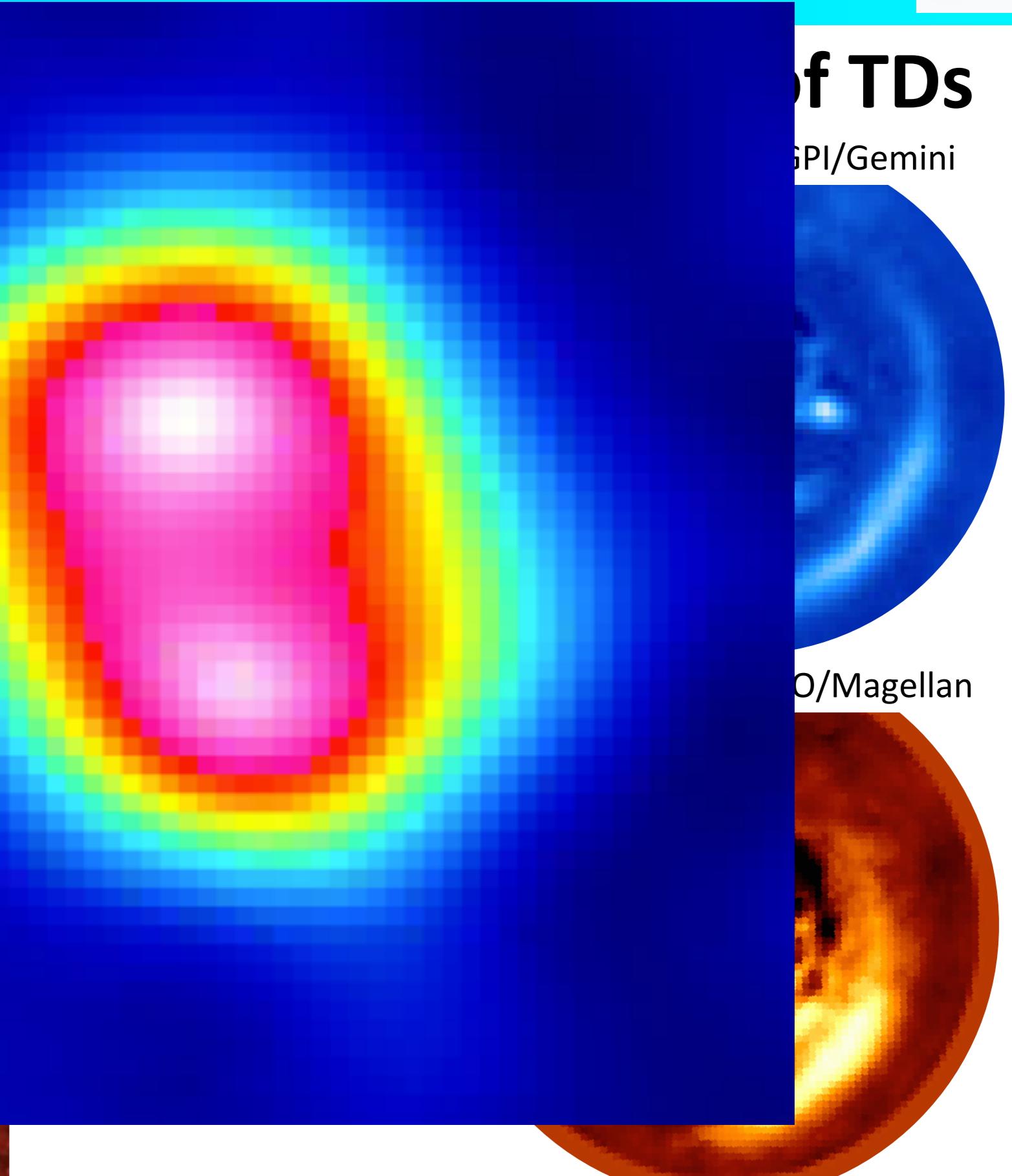
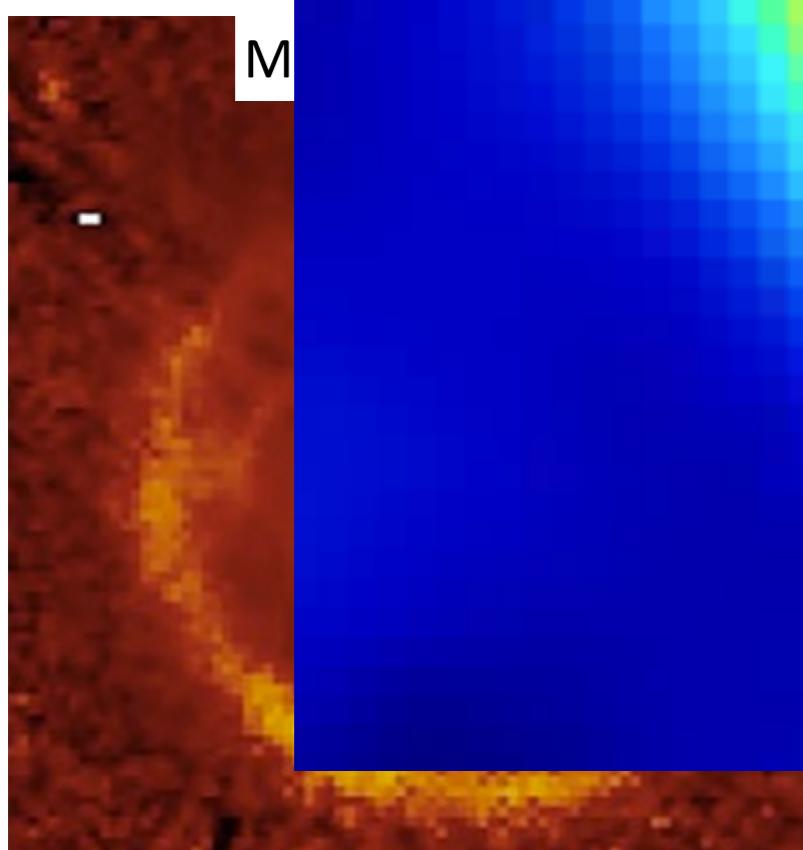
# “The of TDs

HD 142

GPI/Gemini

M

SO/Magellan



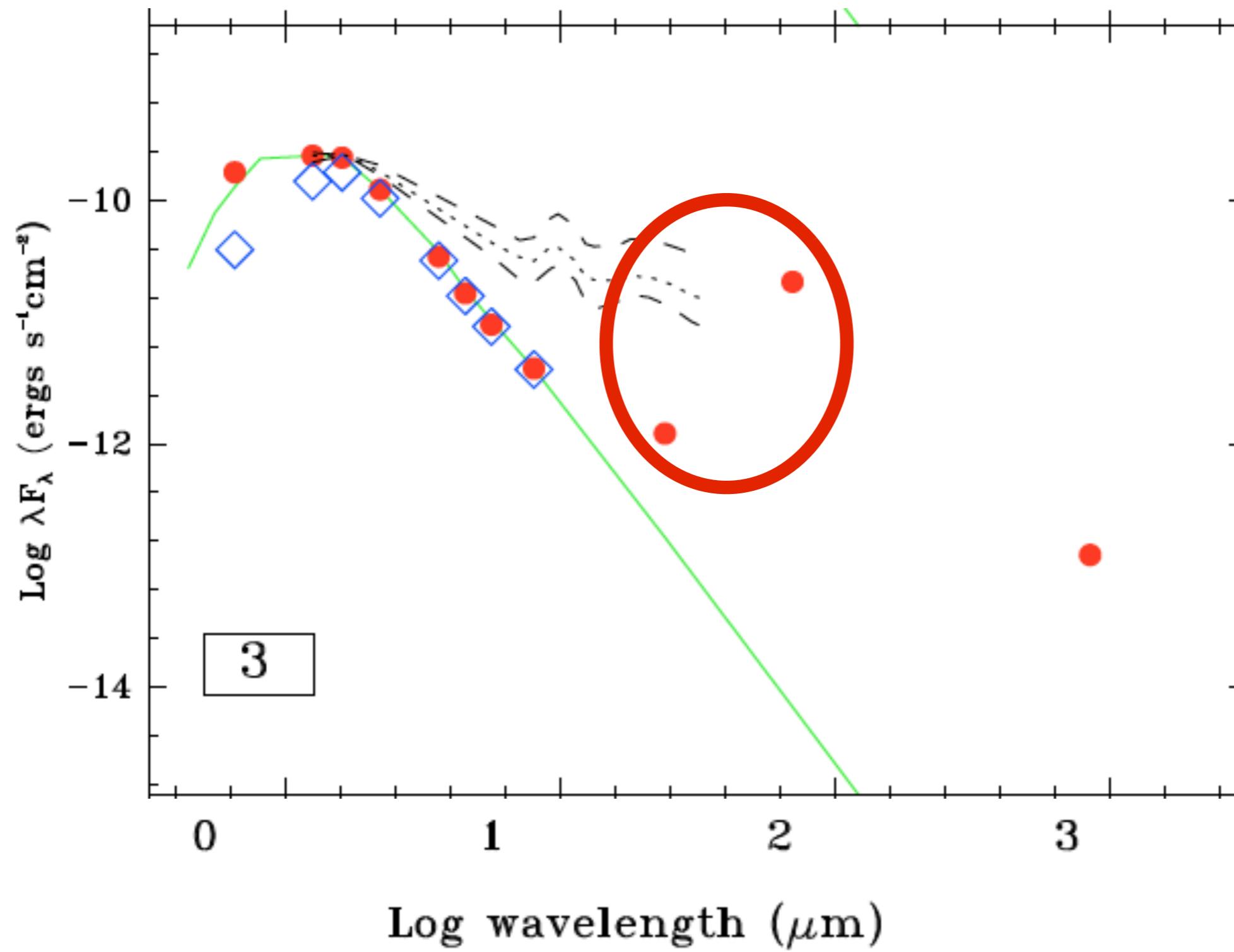
# Sz 91: Basic data

- Lupus III Star Forming Region
- distance ~ 200 pc
- Age ~ < 1 Myr
- Spt ~ M1.5
- $M_\star$  ~ 0.47 M

THE NATURE OF TRANSITION CIRCUMSTELLAR DISKS. II. SOUTHERN MOLECULAR CLOUDS\*

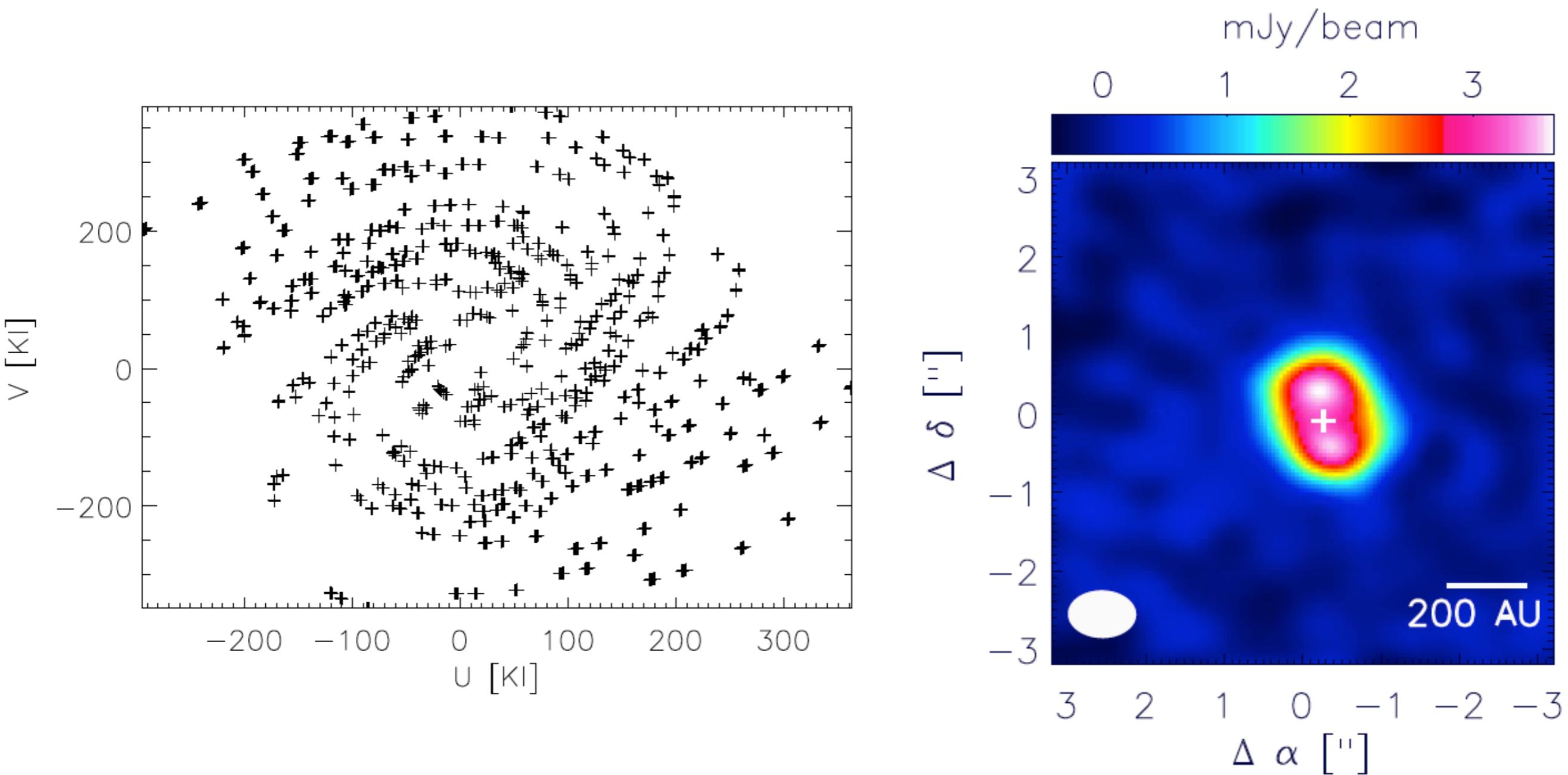
GISELA A. ROMERO<sup>1,2,3</sup>, MATTHIAS R. SCHREIBER<sup>1</sup>, LUCAS A. CIEZA<sup>4,9</sup>, ALBERTO REBASSA-MANSERGAS<sup>1</sup>, BRUNO MERÍN<sup>5</sup>, ANALÍA V. SMITH CASTELLI<sup>3,6</sup>, LORI E. ALLEN<sup>7</sup>, AND NIDIA MORRELL<sup>8</sup>

# SED: Large Inner Hole



# ALMA data: Continuum (dust) 1.3mm

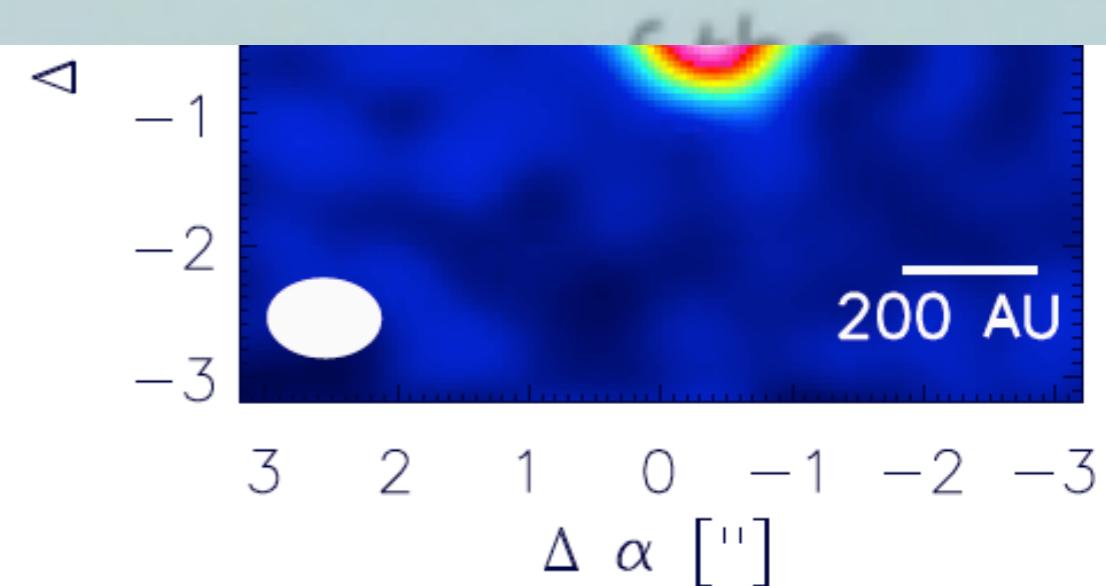
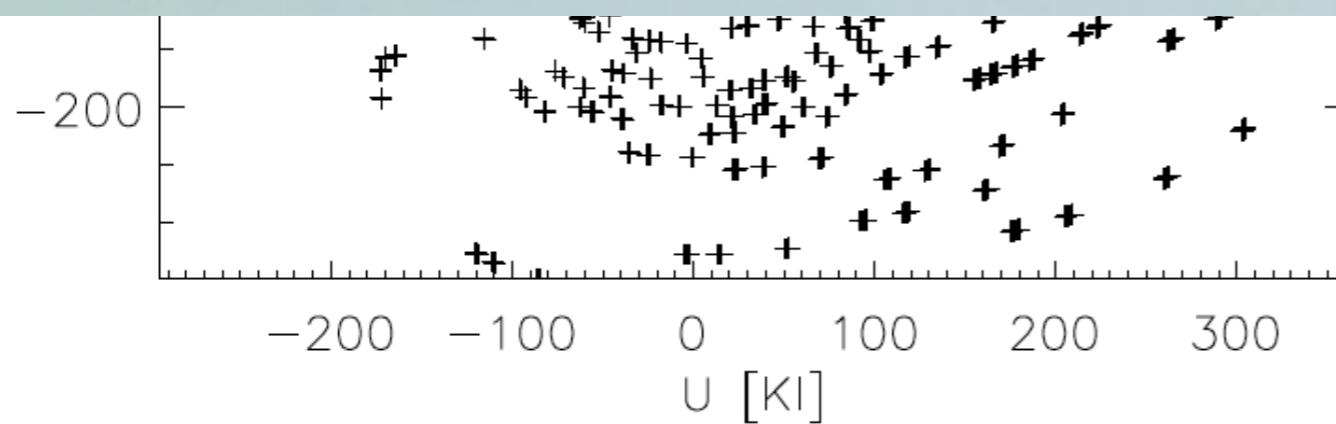
Observed: UV plane  “cleaned”



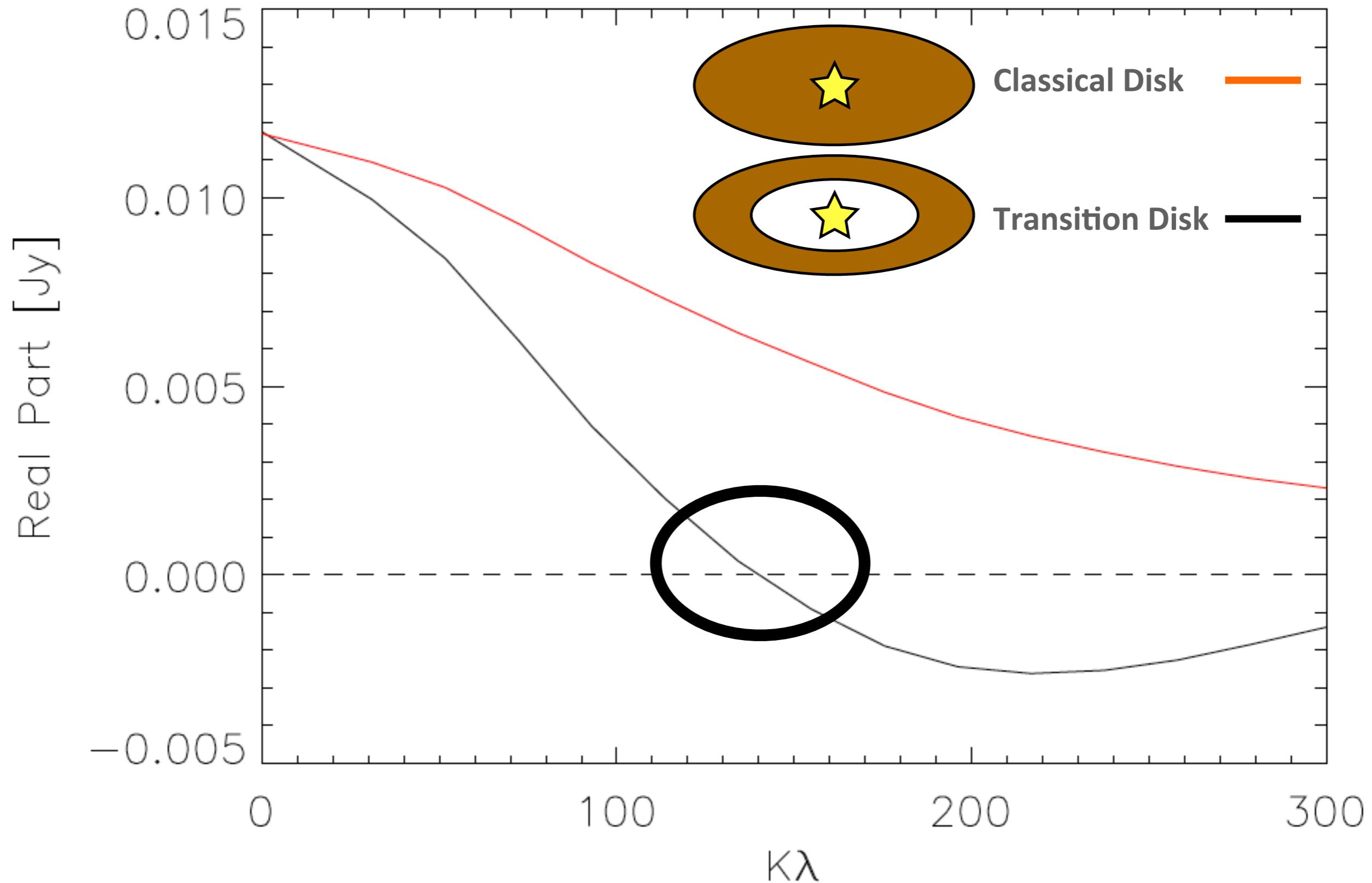
# ALMA data: Continuum (dust) 1.3mm

Observed: UV plane  “cleaned”

- Deconvolution uses non-linear techniques
- Synthesis imaging: it is easy to make an image, but not easy to know if your image is right!

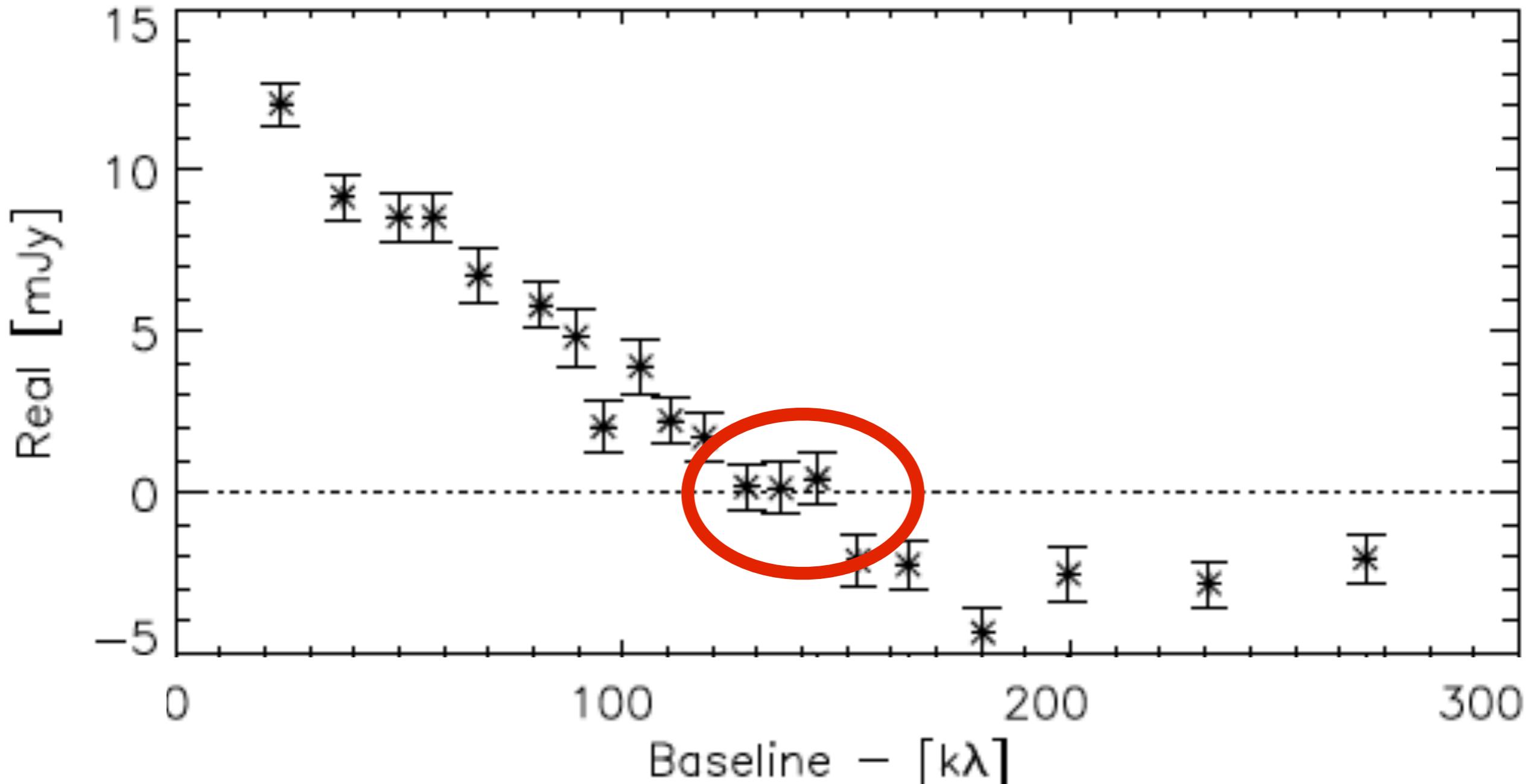


# Decoding the UV plane



# Decoding the UV plane: >70 au cavity

## Continuum

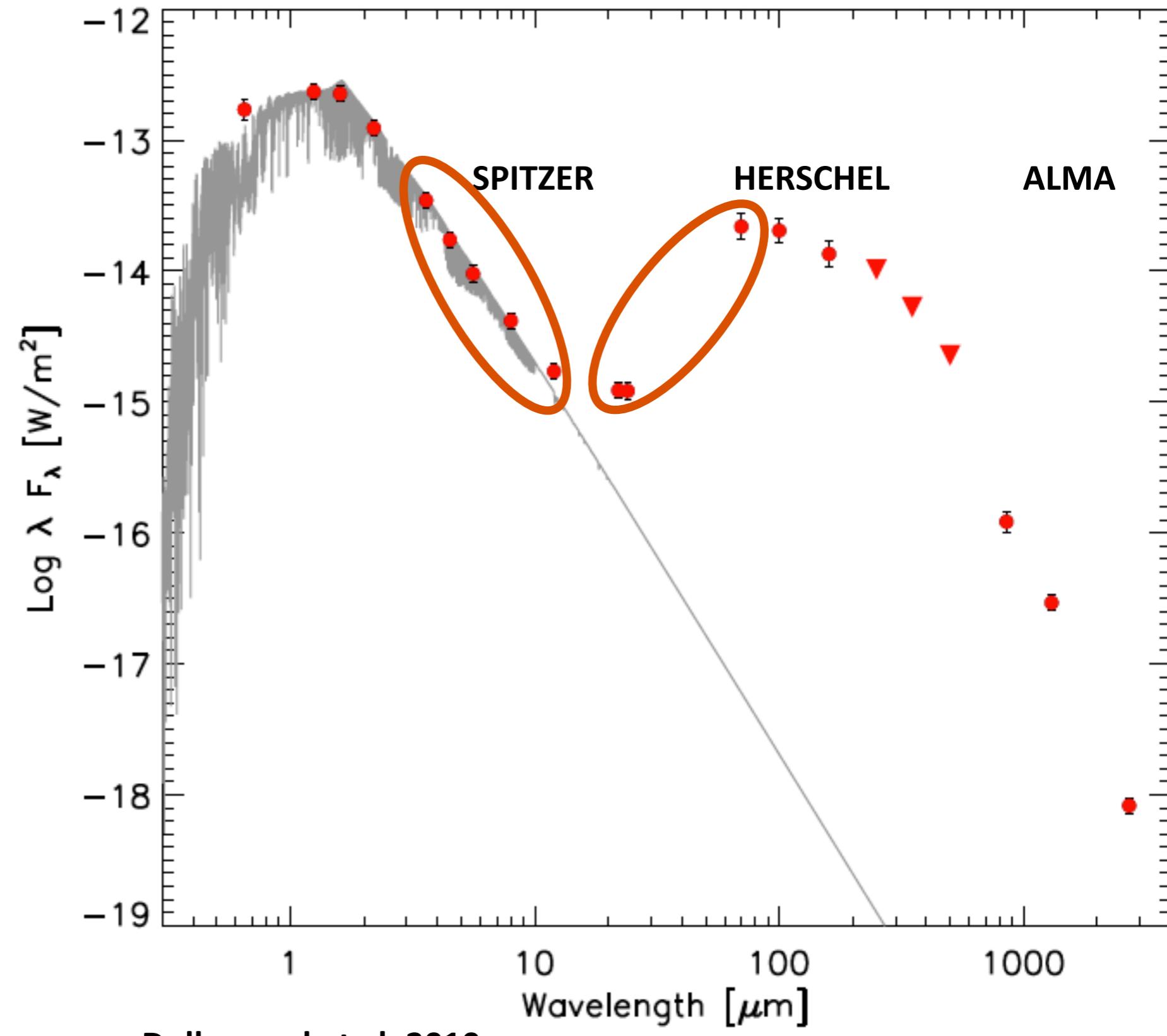


# SED: Thermal Structure (dust)

NO IR excess  $< 12 \mu\text{m}$

22/24  $\mu\text{m}$  excess

>70  $\mu\text{m}$  excess  
(Herschel + ALMA)

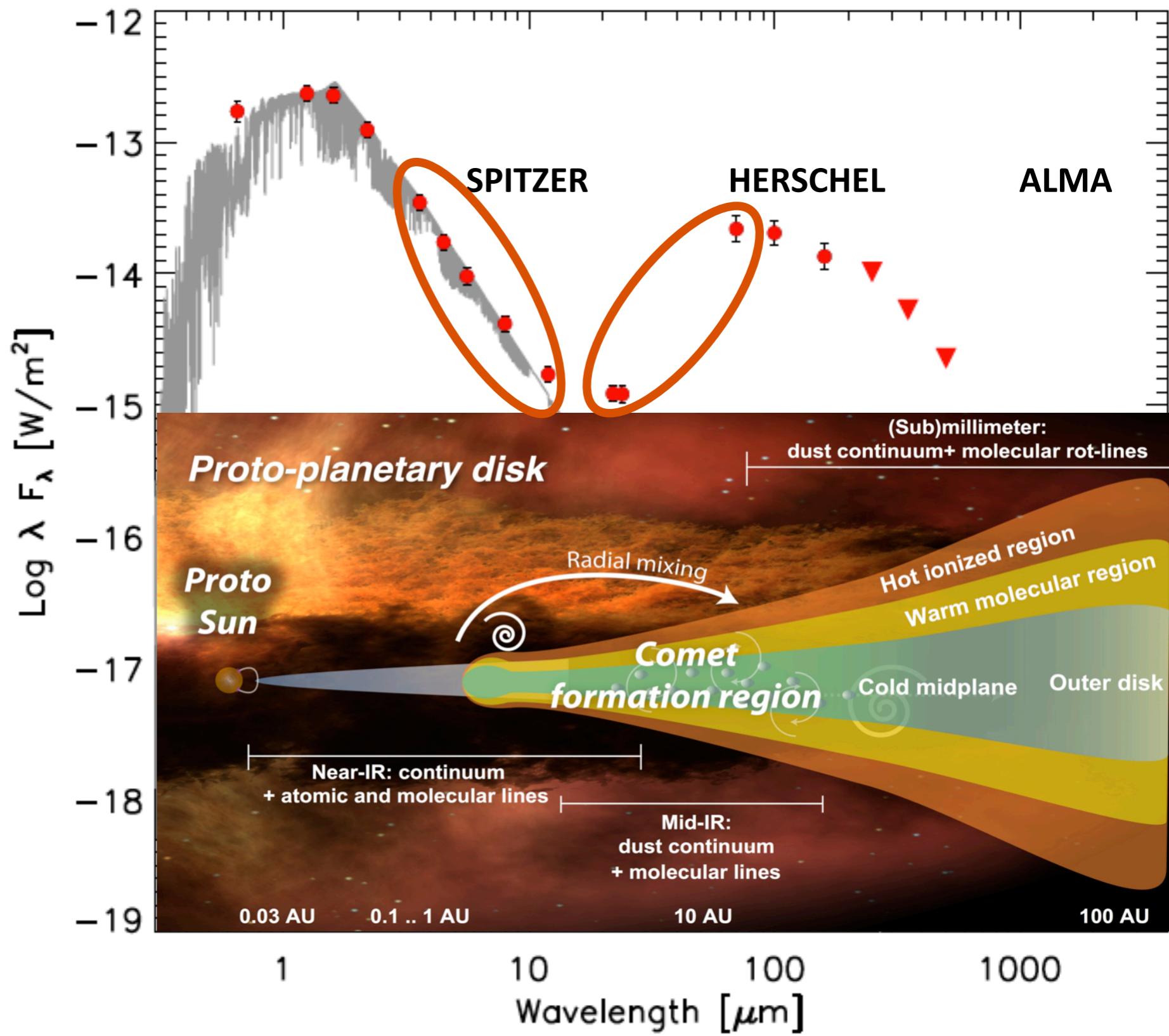


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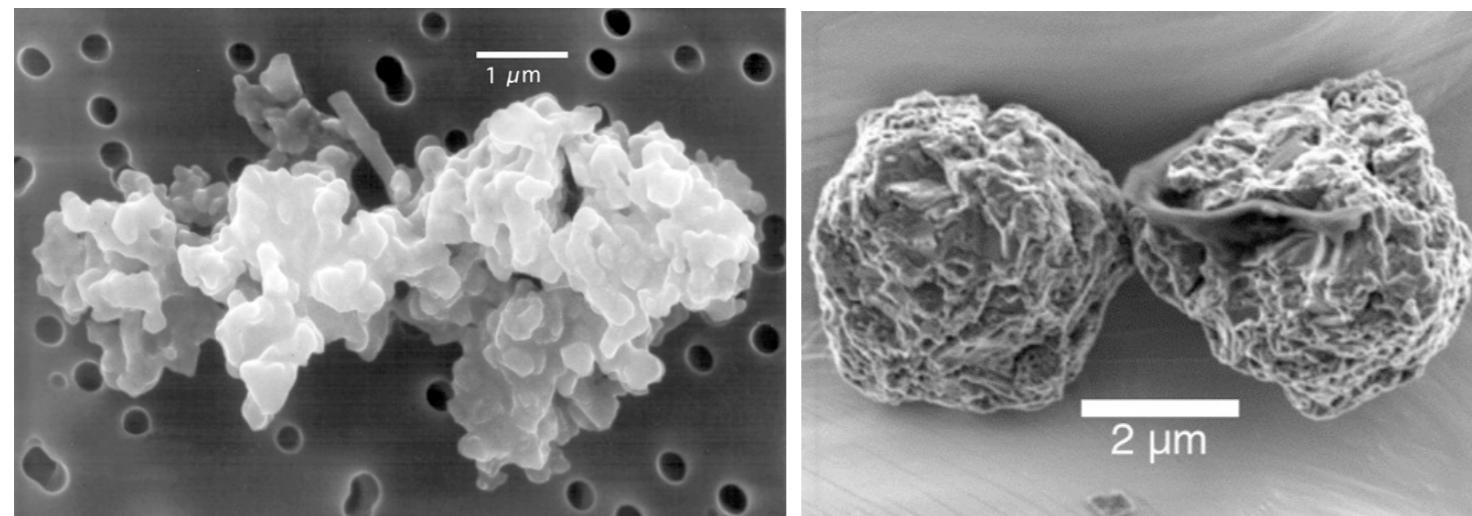
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$> 70 \mu\text{m}$  excess  
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# Radiative Transfer model

**COMPLEX!!**



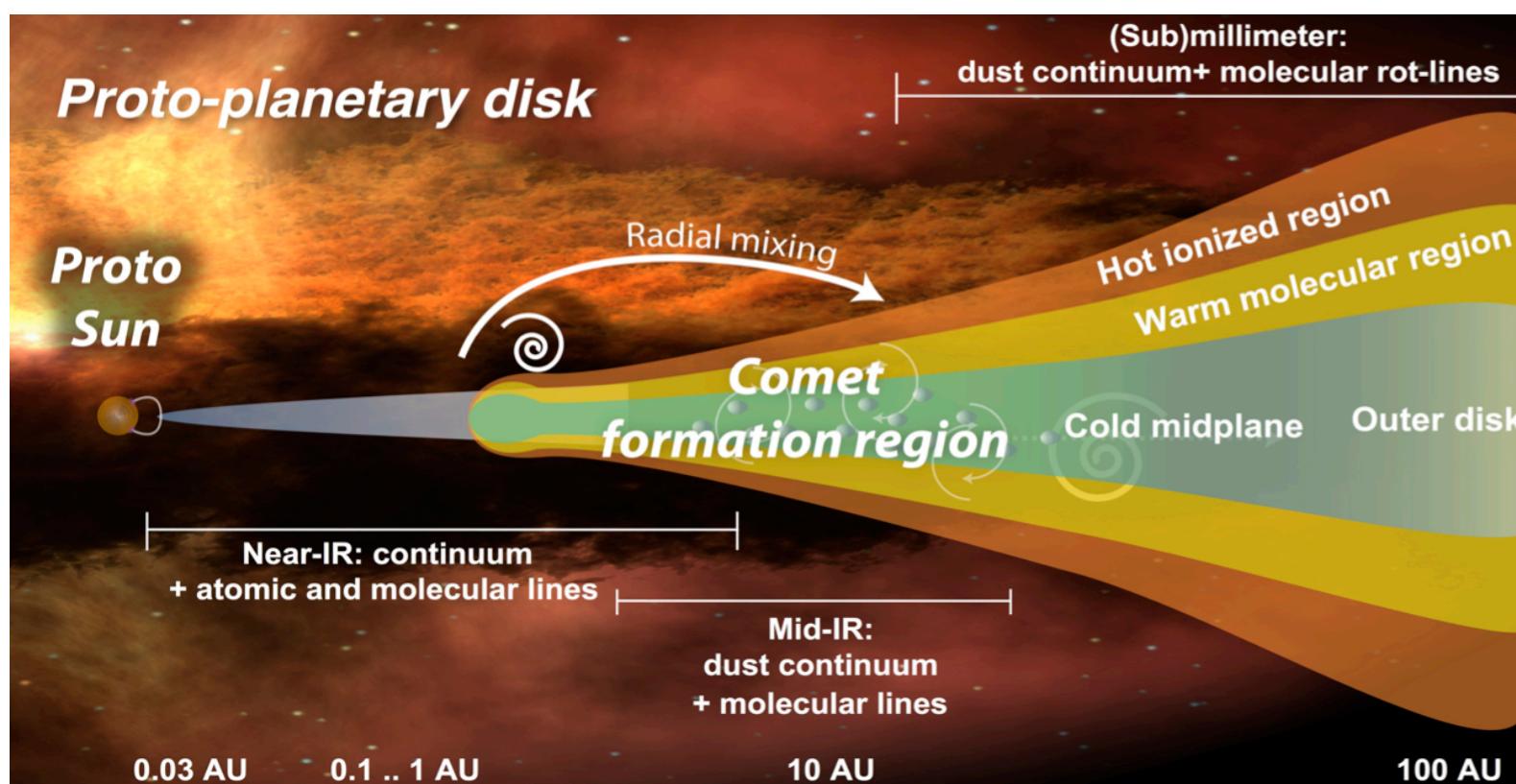
$$dn(a) \propto a^{-p} da$$

$$\Sigma(r) = \Sigma_C r^{-\gamma} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{r}{R_C} \right)^{2-\gamma} \right]$$

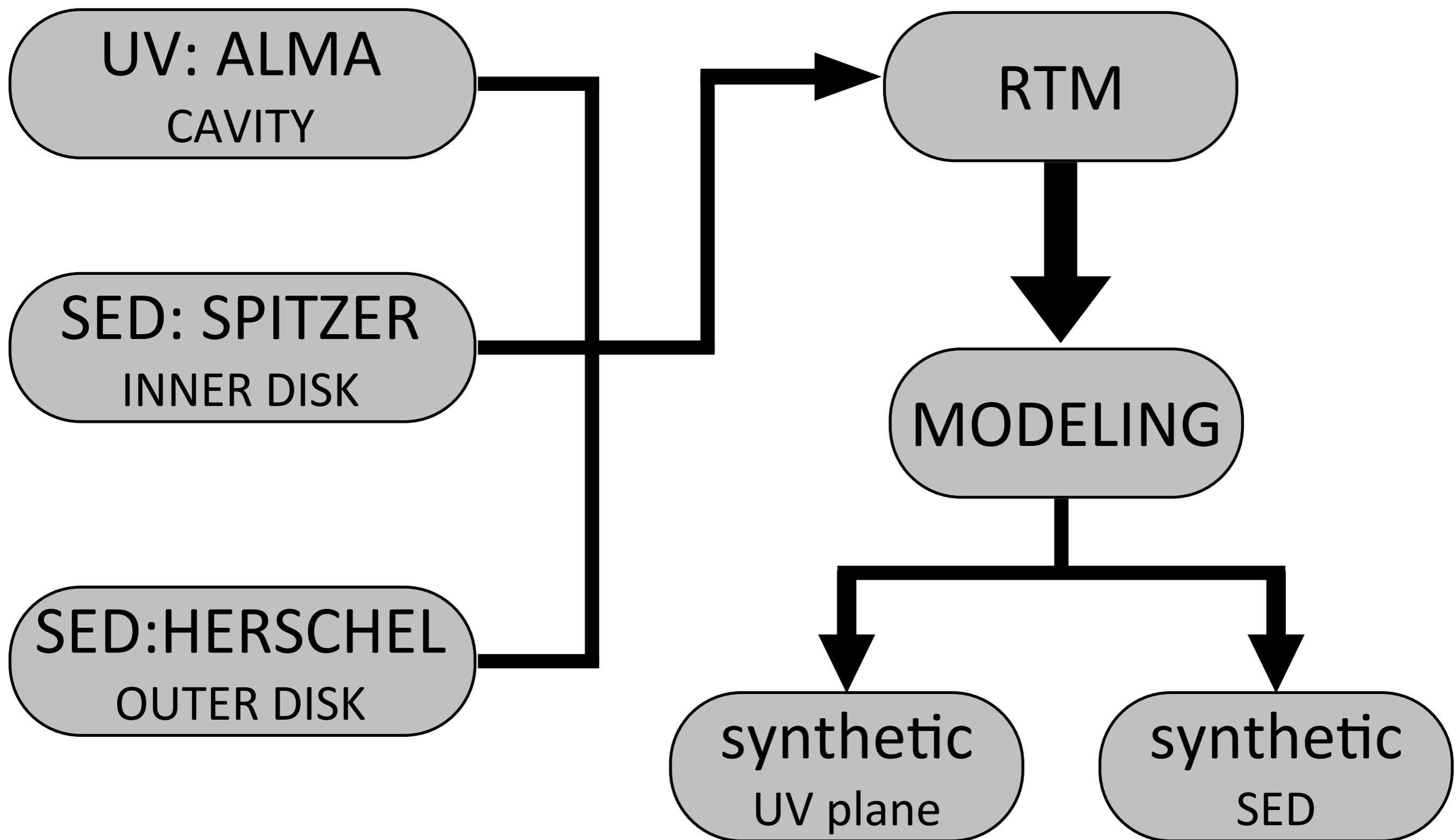
$$H(r) = H_0 (r/100\text{au})^\psi$$

$$V_{th} = \sqrt{2k_b T_{CO}/m_{CO}}$$

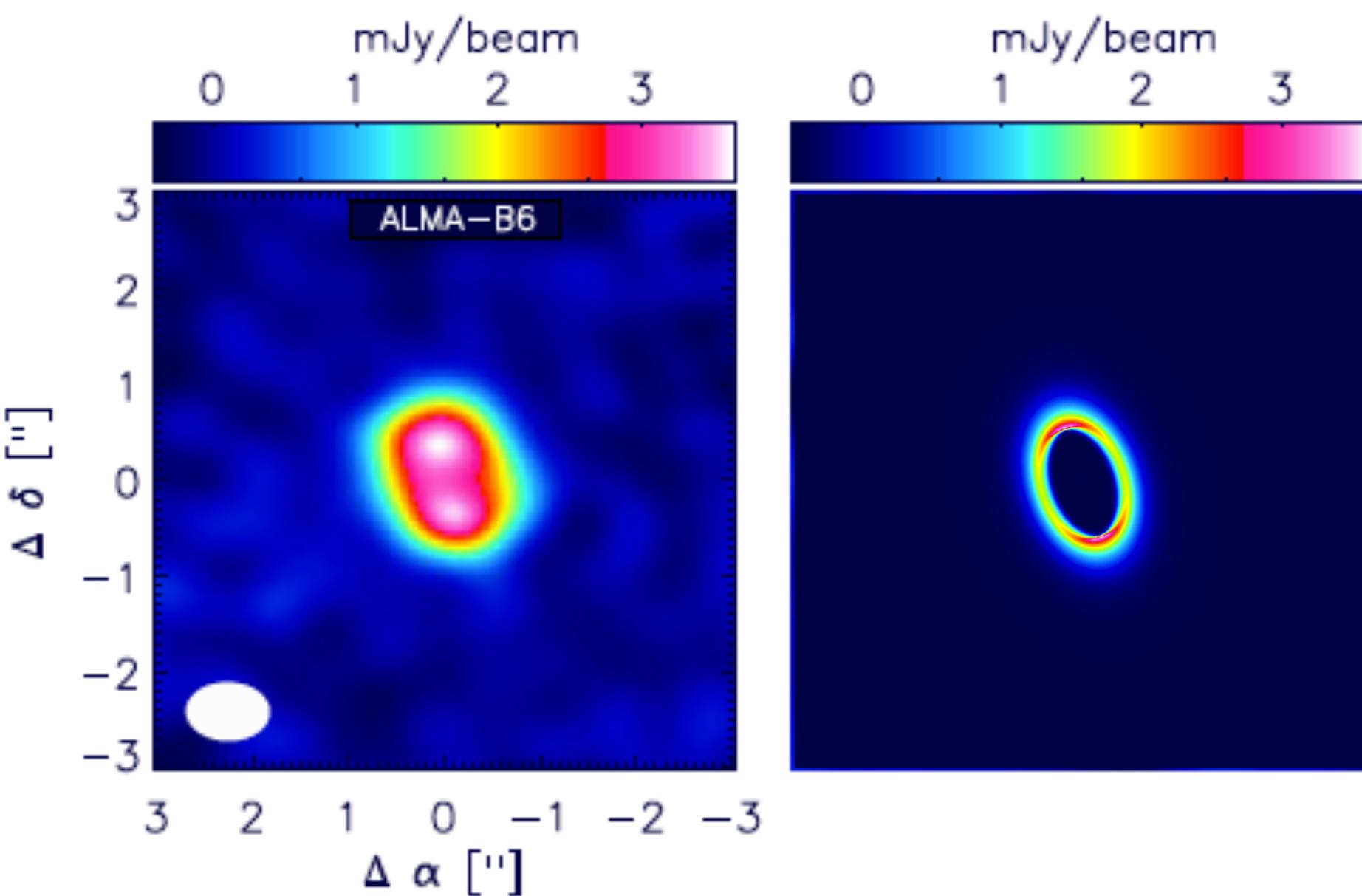
$$\rho(r, z) = \rho(r, 0) \exp \left[ - \frac{z^2}{2H(r)^2} \right]$$



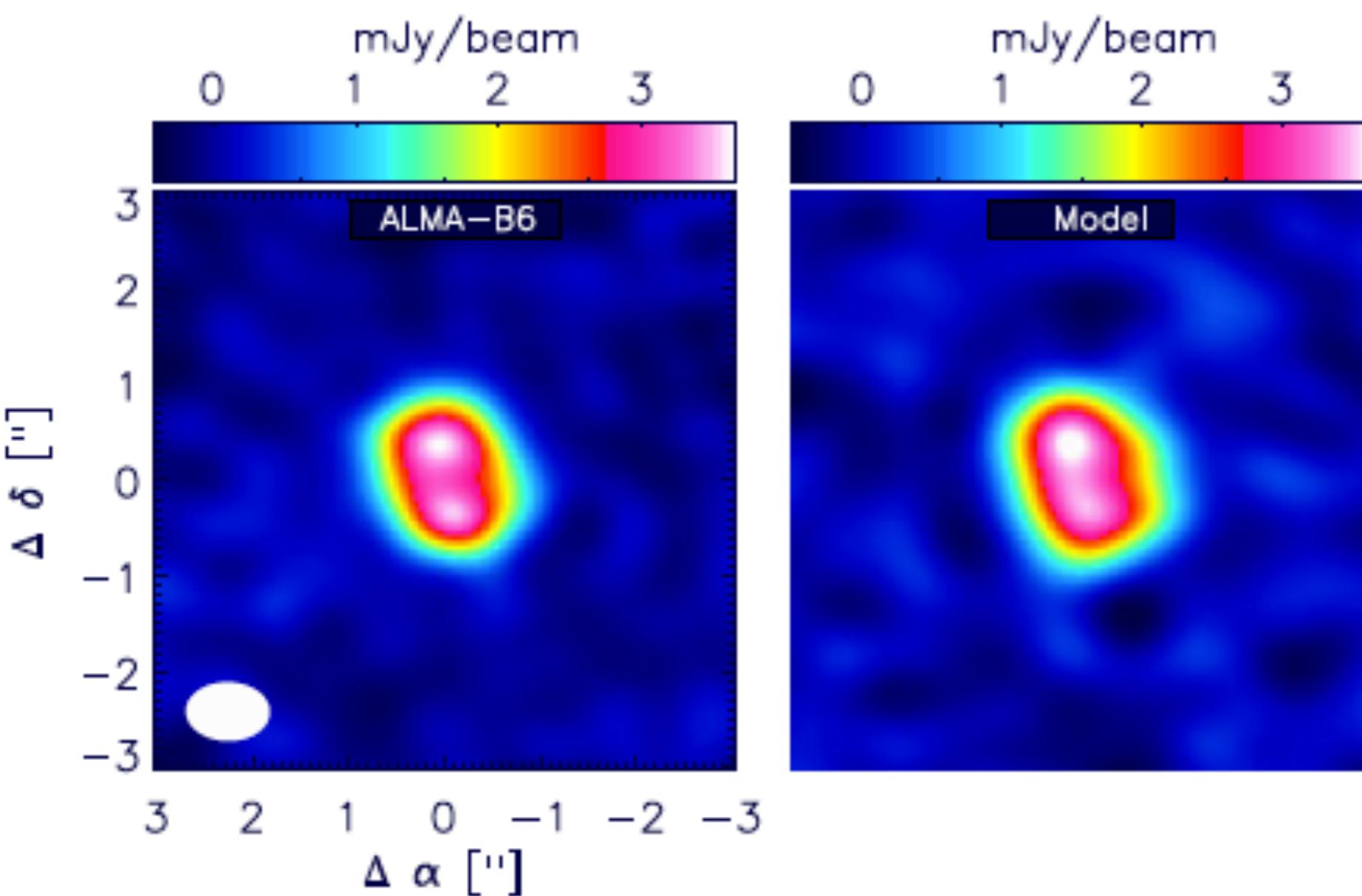
# MODELING APPROACH



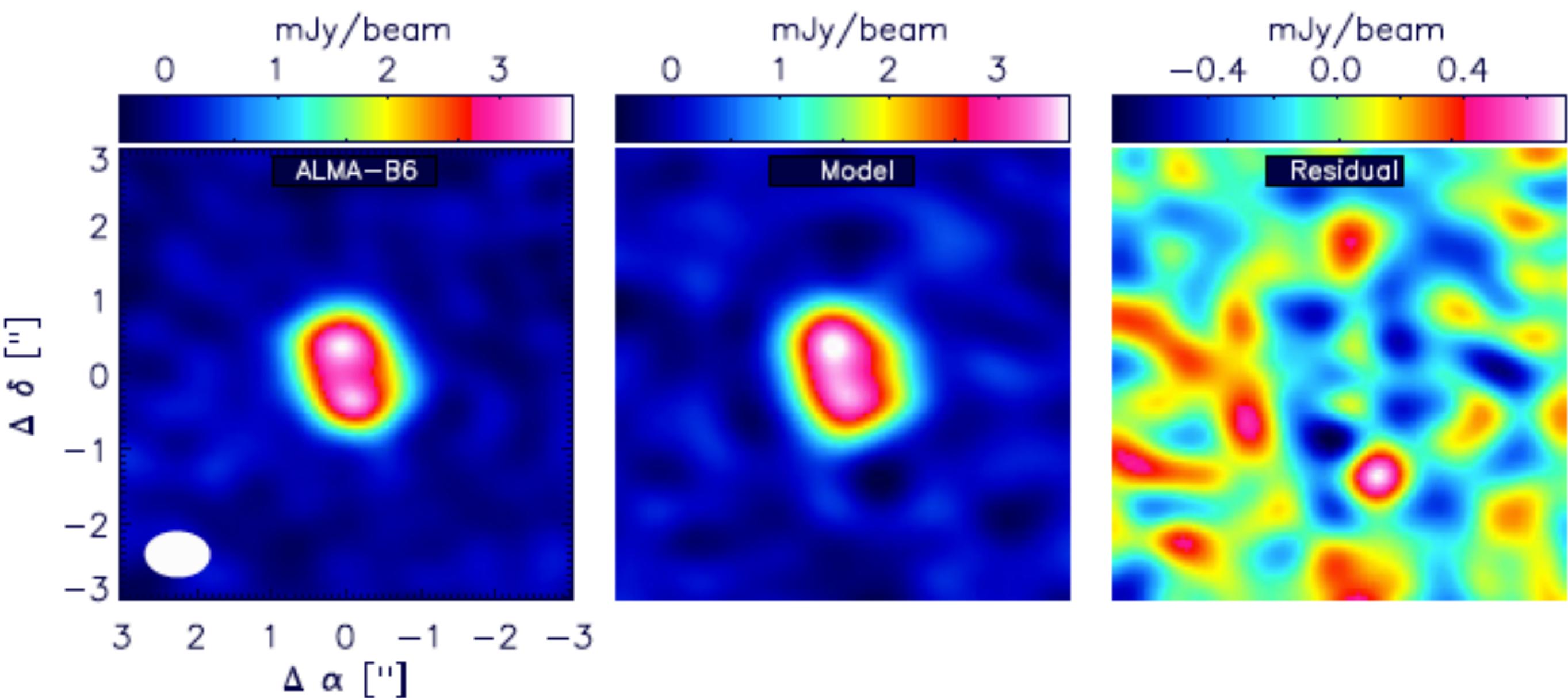
# Radiative Transfer results: 97! au (radius)



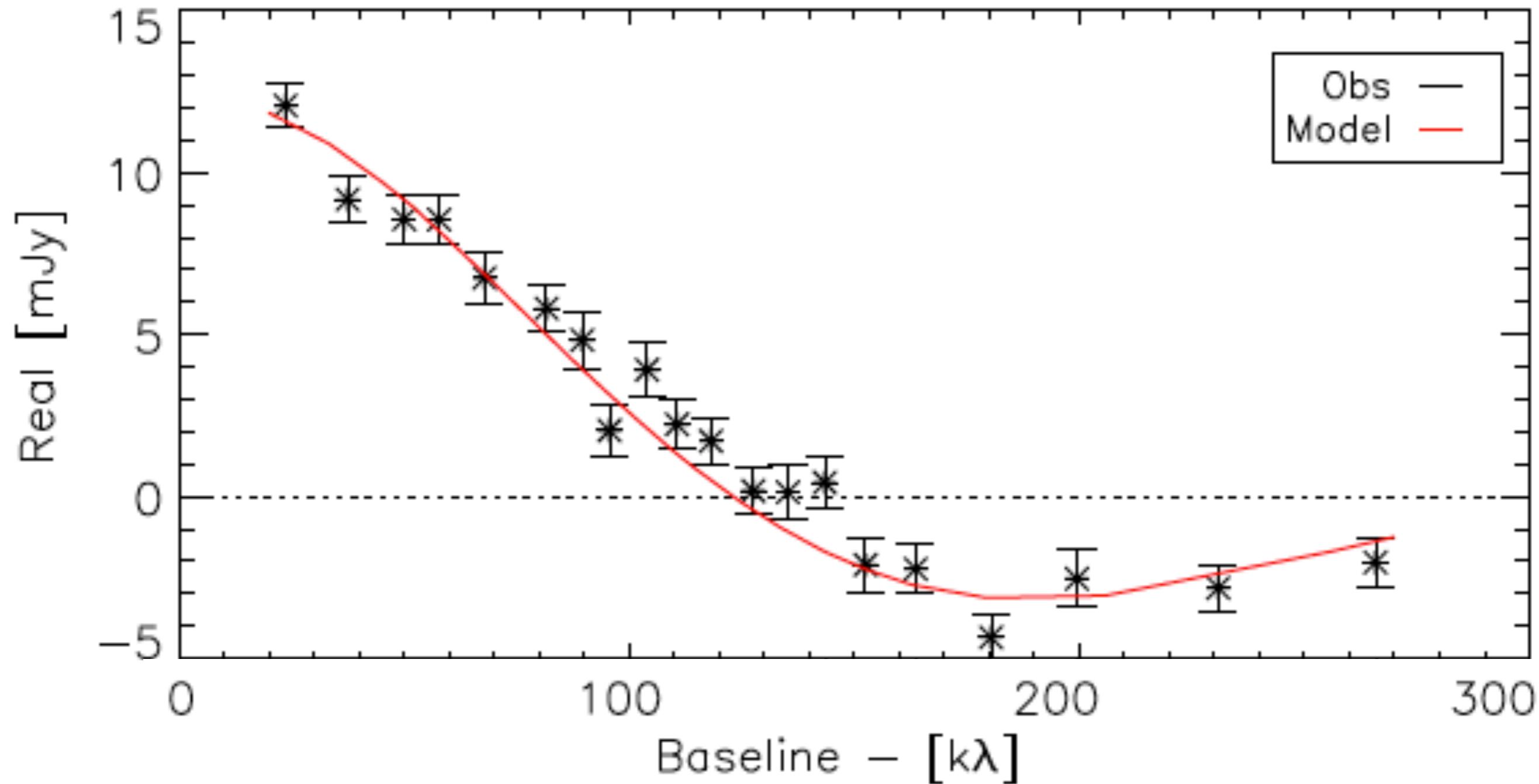
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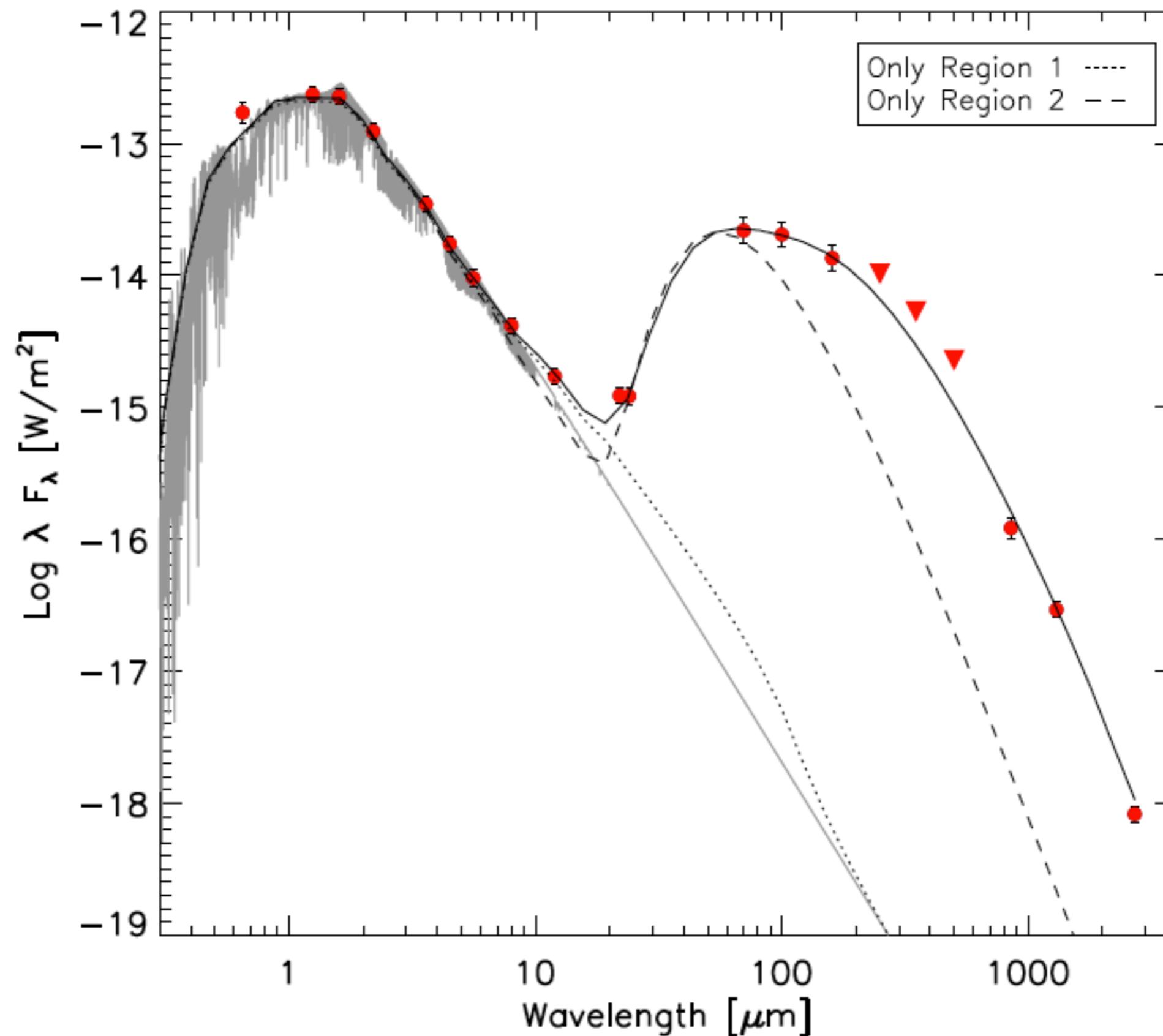
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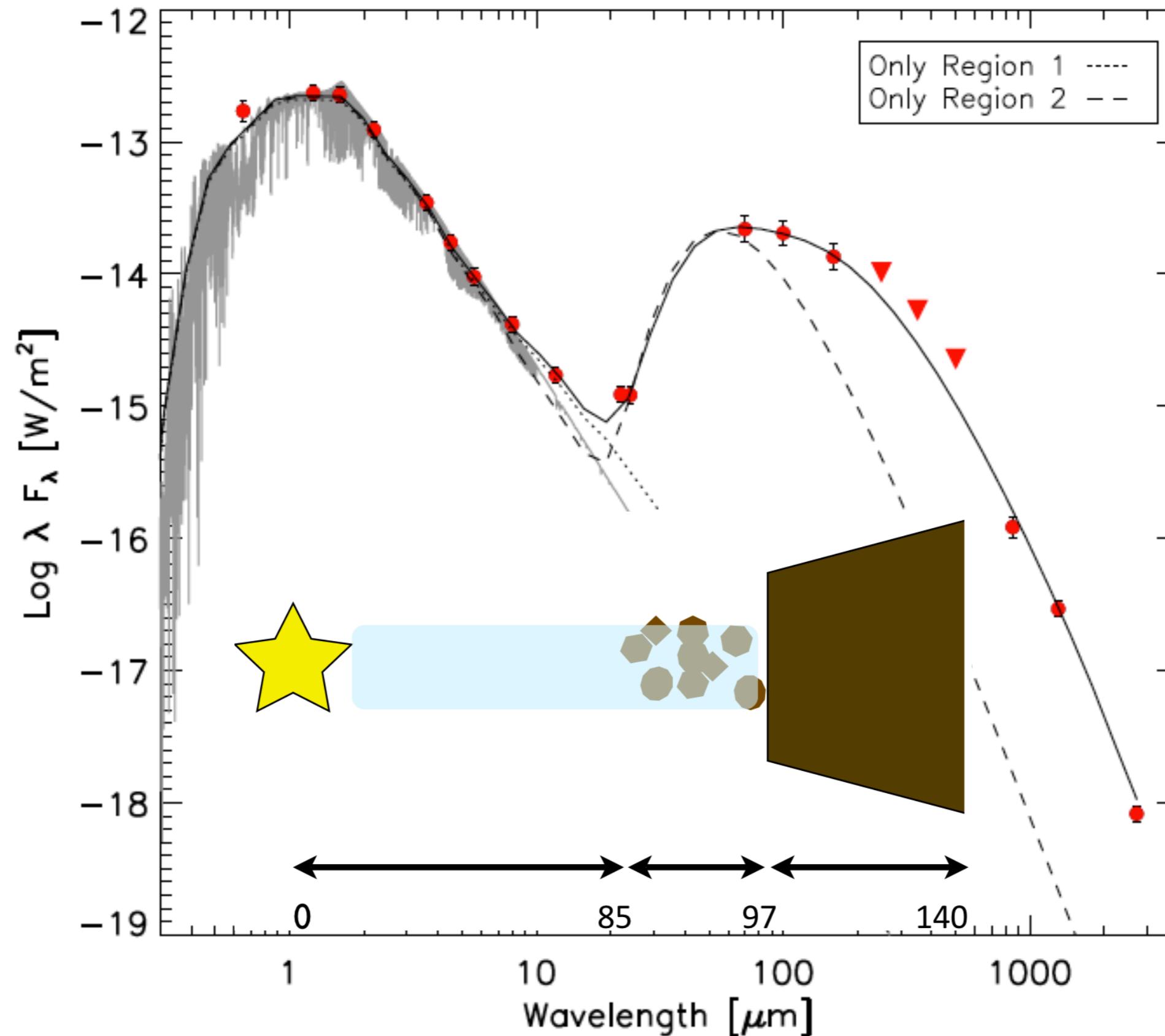
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# Radiative Transfer results: cavity structure



# Radiative Transfer results: cavity structure



# summarizing

- 97 au cavity: largest cavity around  $<1 M_{\odot}$  stars!  
(average r to Pluto: 39.5 au)
- Cavity divided in 2 sub-zones
- CO inside the cavity
- Compact outer disk

## summarizing

	Name	$M_d$ ( $M_\odot$ )	$R_{\text{cav}}$ (AU)	$M_*$ ( $M_\odot$ )
	(1)	(2)	(6)	(8)
● 97 a	MWC 758	0.008	73	1.8
(ave)	SAO 206462	0.026	46	1.6
	LkH $\alpha$ 330	0.024	68	2.2
● Cavit	SR 21	0.006	36	2.0
	UX Tau	0.007	25	1.5
	SR 24 S	0.045	29	2.0
● CO ir	DoAr 44	0.007	30	1.3
	LkCa 15	0.055	50	1.01
	RX J1615–3255	0.128	30	1.1
● Com	GM Aur	0.070	28	0.84
	DM Tau	0.040	19	0.53
	WSB 60	0.028	15	0.25

$M_\odot$  stars!

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Current explanations for inner cavities in TD's:

- Photoevaporation
- Grain Growth
- Binarity
- Planet Formation

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Model's predictions:

- Dust “filtration/size segregation”
- Compact Outer Disk
- Large Cavity
- Gas inside the cavity
- Small (but detectable) accretion

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- ALMA Cycle 2 data (next month? - please!)
- Planet Hunting

15	2015-01-20	2015-01-27	ES ( <a href="#">Observing Report</a> )	124.0	37.3	C34-2/1	12.8 - 356.3	2.19	28.9
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Engineering/Software Time									
17	2015-03-31	2015-04-07	ES ( <a href="#">Observing Report</a> )	TBD	TBD	C34-1/(2)	14 - 356.3	2.16	28.9
18	2015-04-07	2015-04-14	ES ( <a href="#">Observing Report</a> )	TBD	TBD	C34-1/(2)	13 - 356.3	2.19	25.3
19	2015-04-21	2015-04-28				C34-1/(2)	14 - 356.3	2-4	28.9
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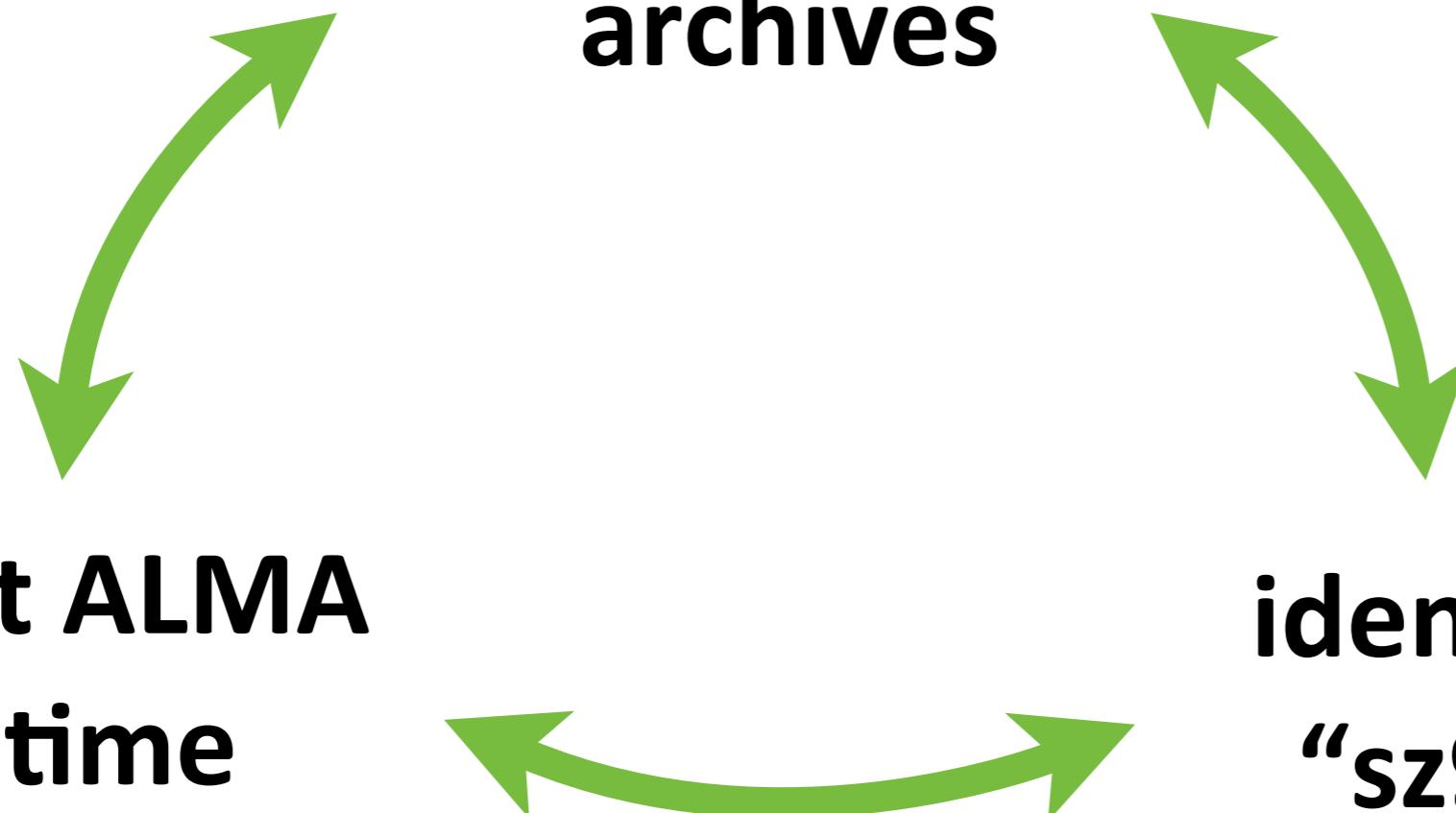
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# The synergy MUST go on:

**SPITZER & HERSCHEL  
archives**

**get ALMA  
time**

**identify new  
“sz91-like”  
objects**



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**THANKS**

