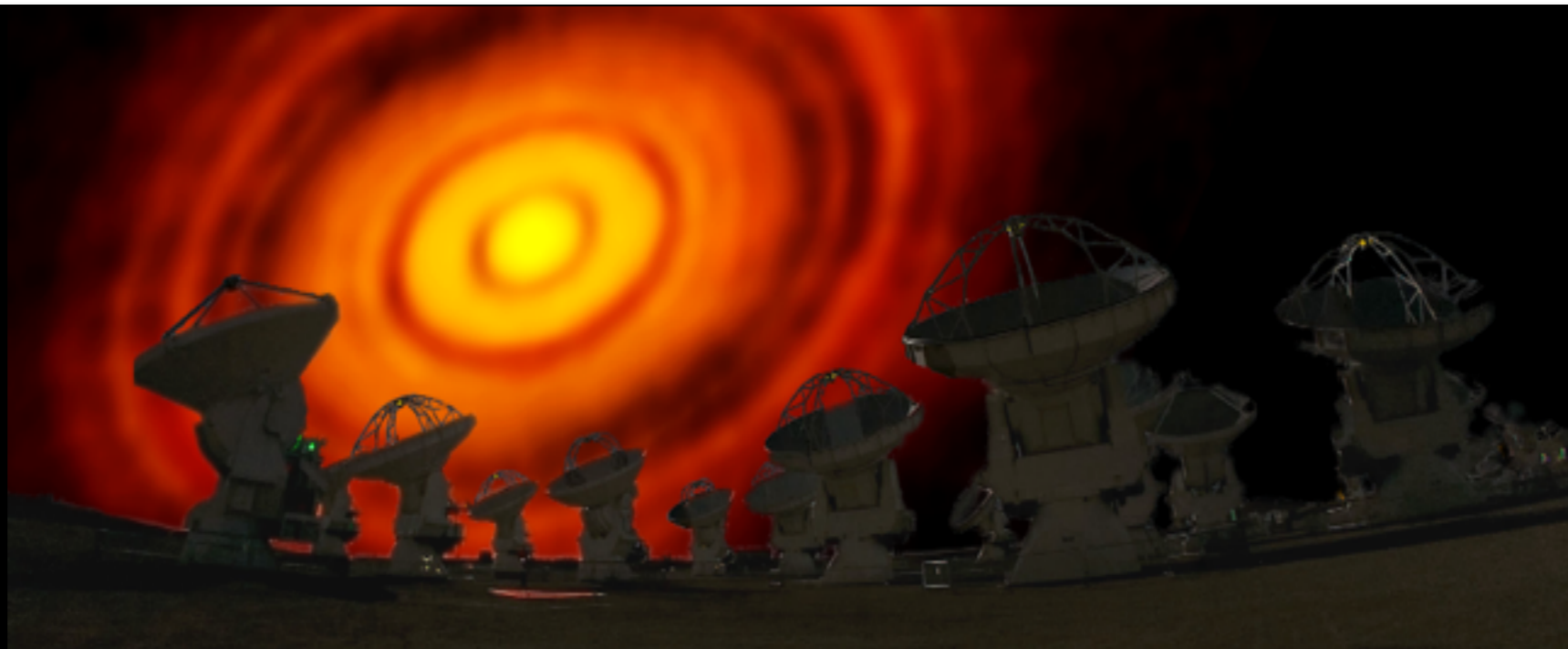


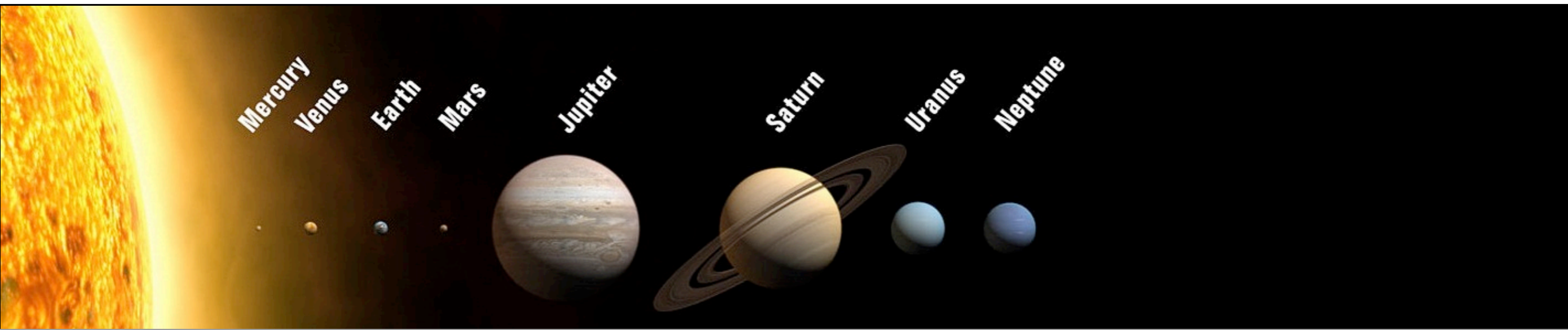
Planet Formation Seen with Radio Eyes

Andrea Isella (Rice University)

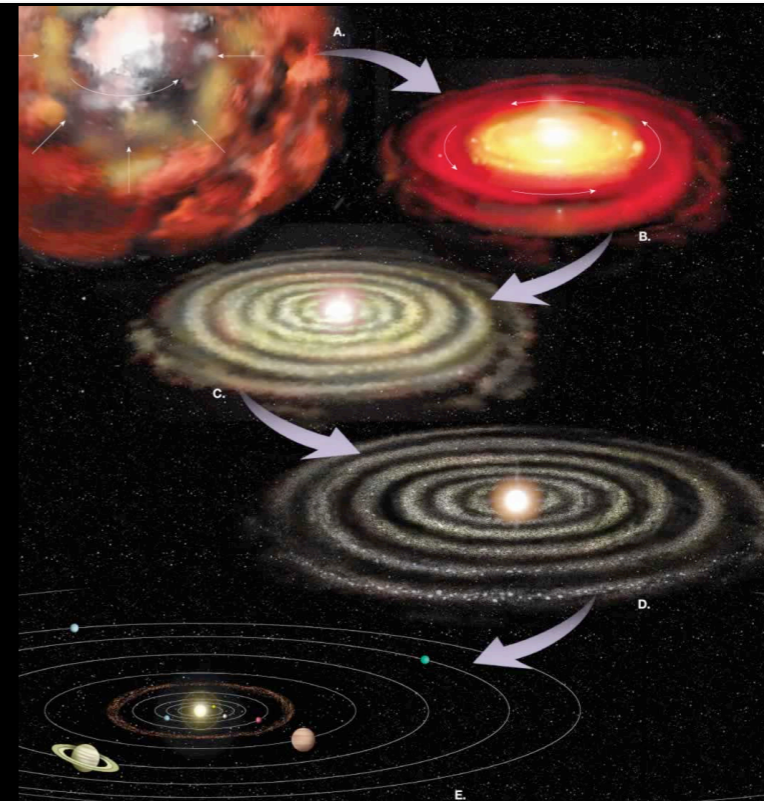
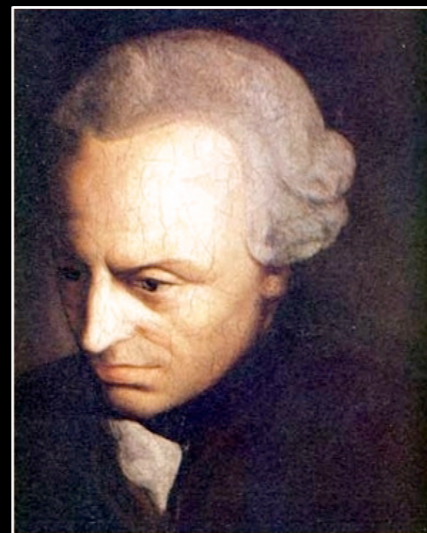
planetformation.rice.edu



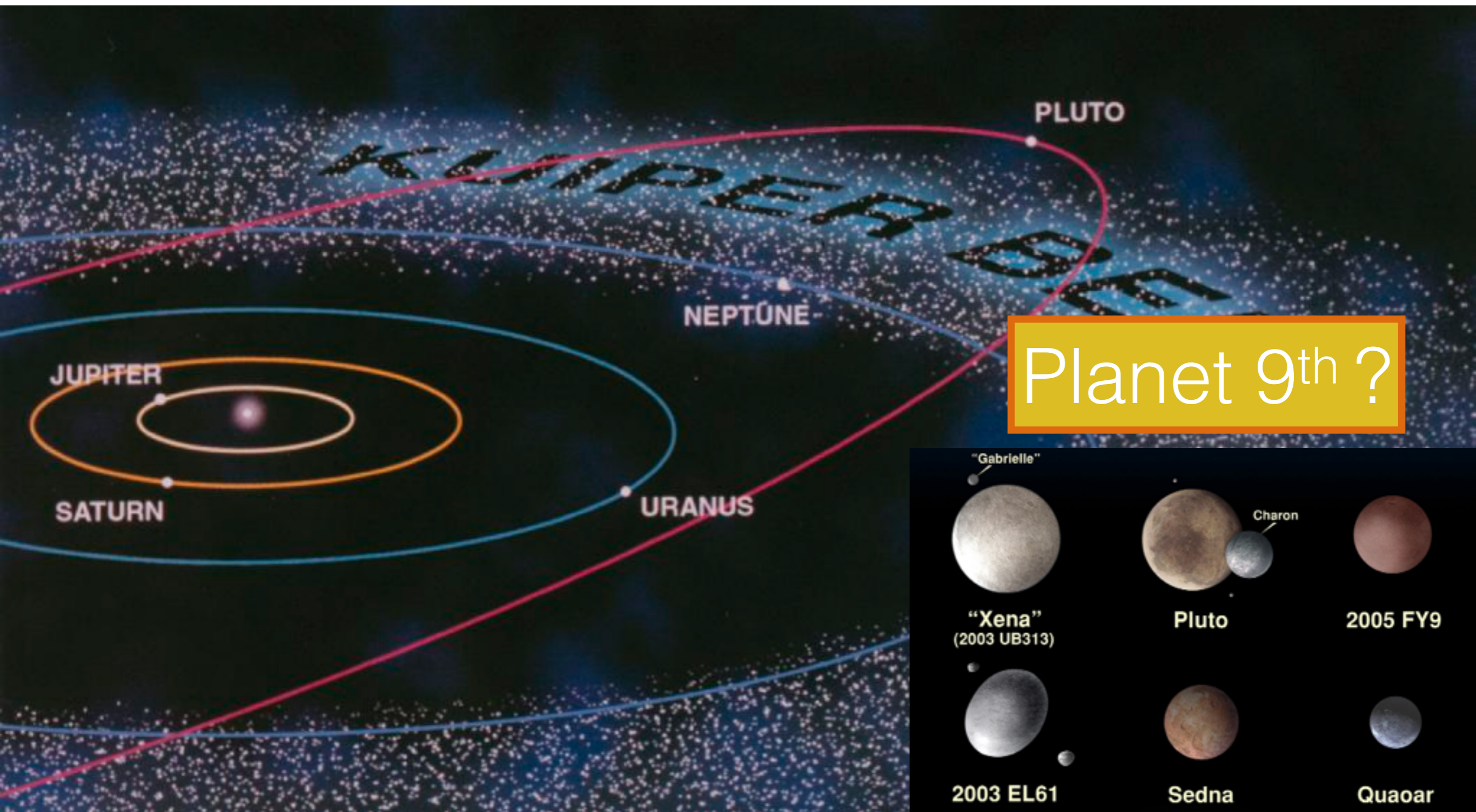
Solar Nebular hypothesis

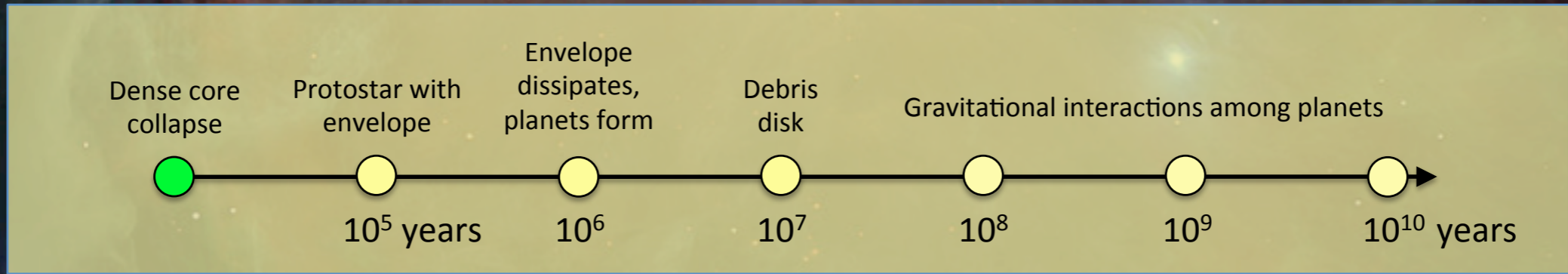
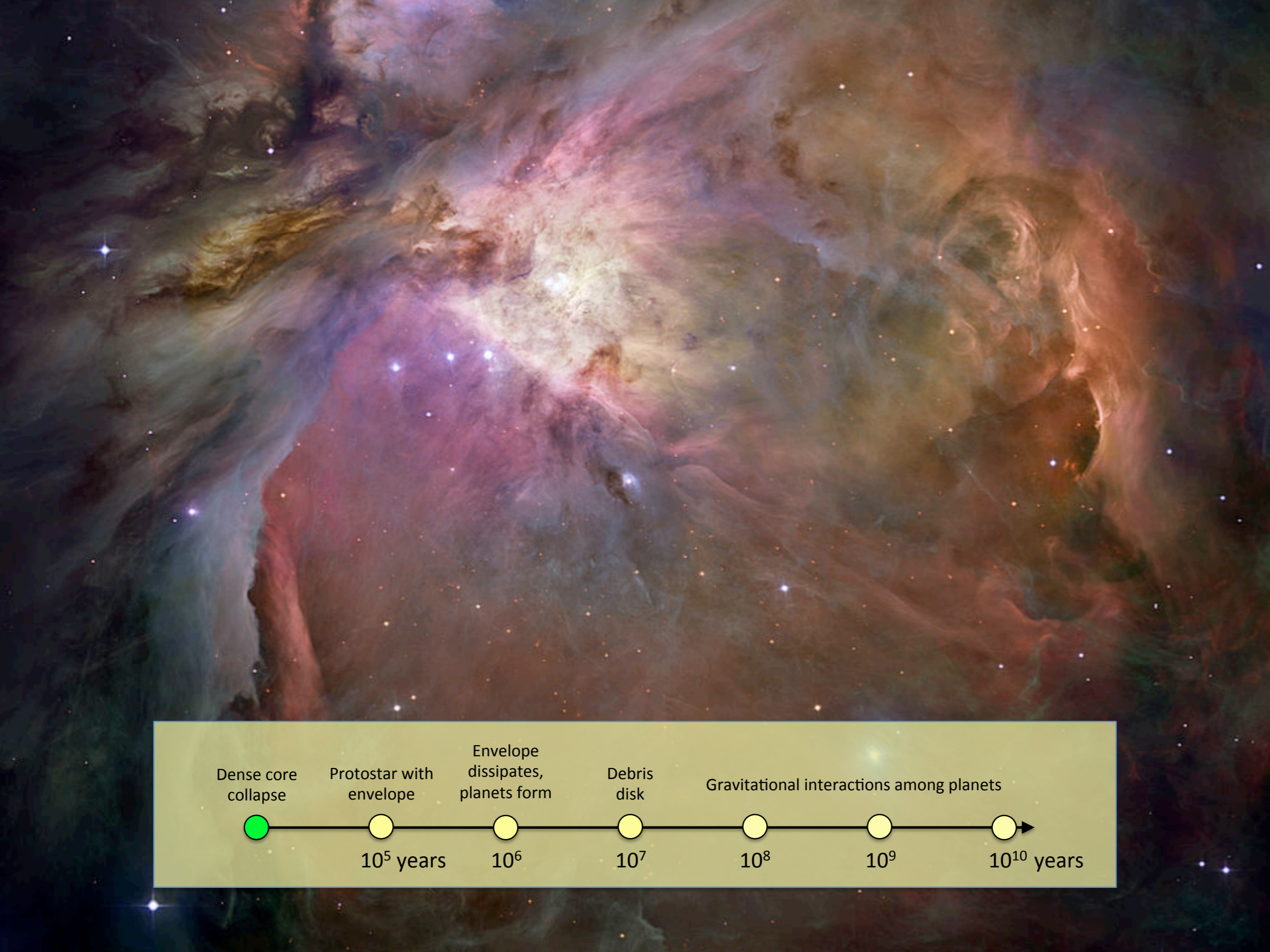


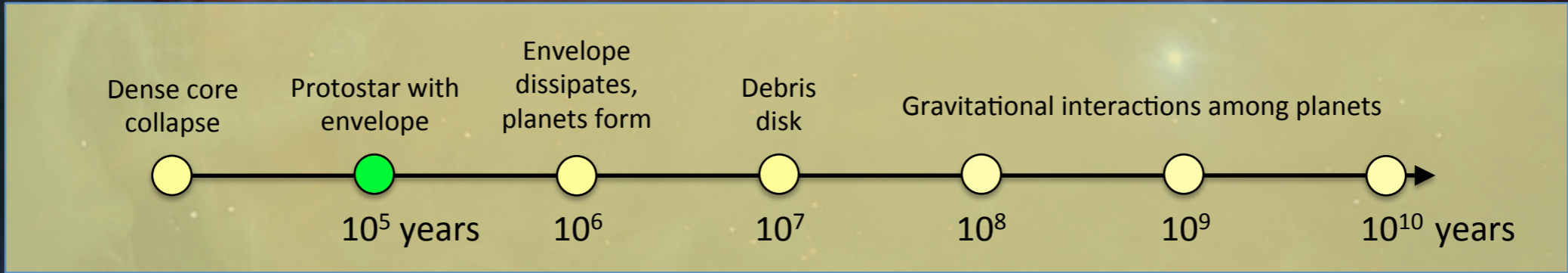
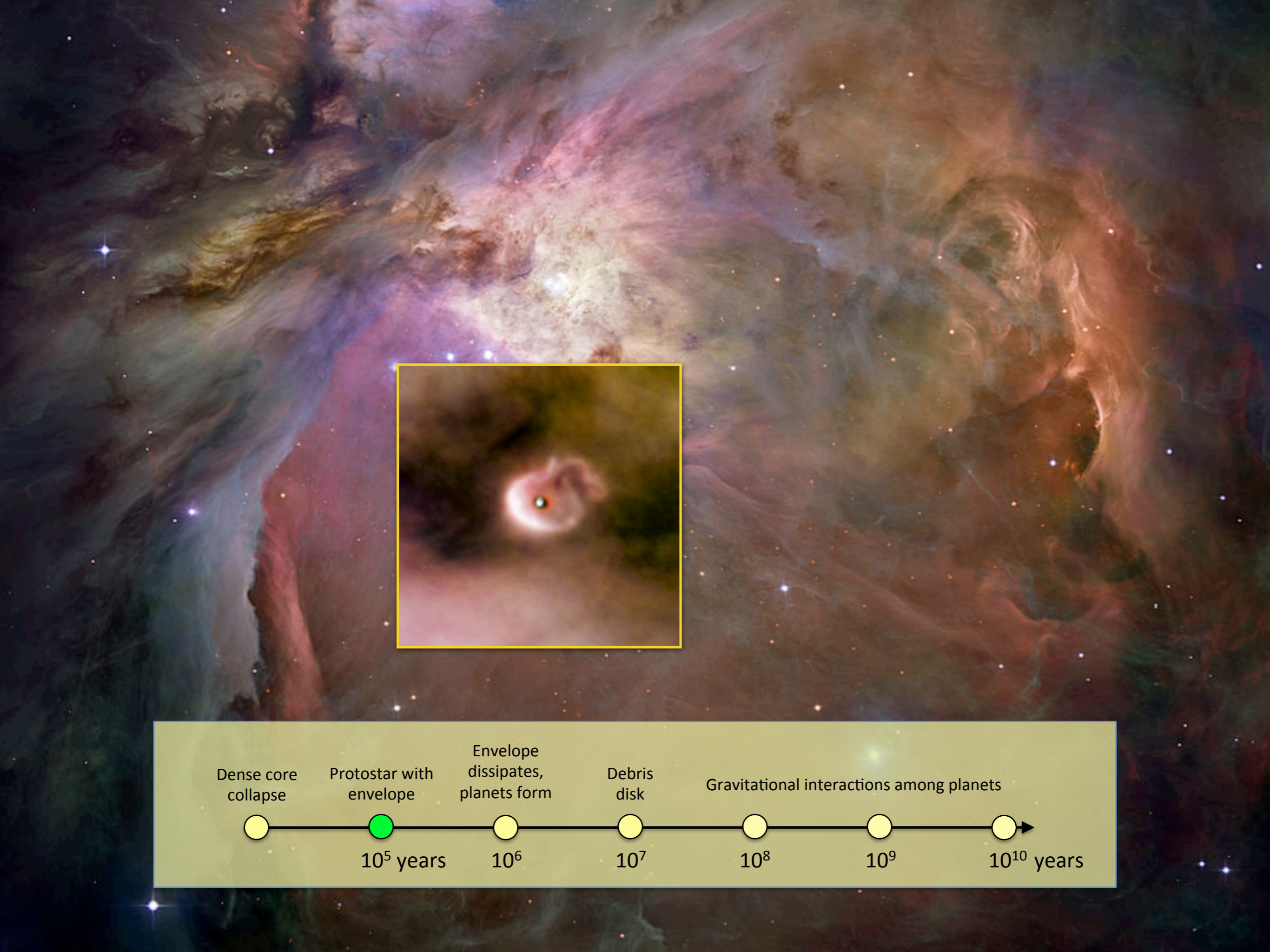
the German philosopher
Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)



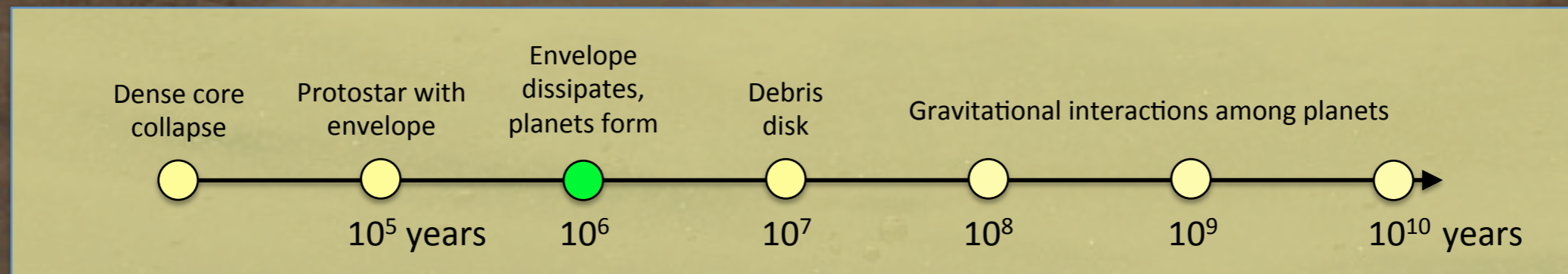
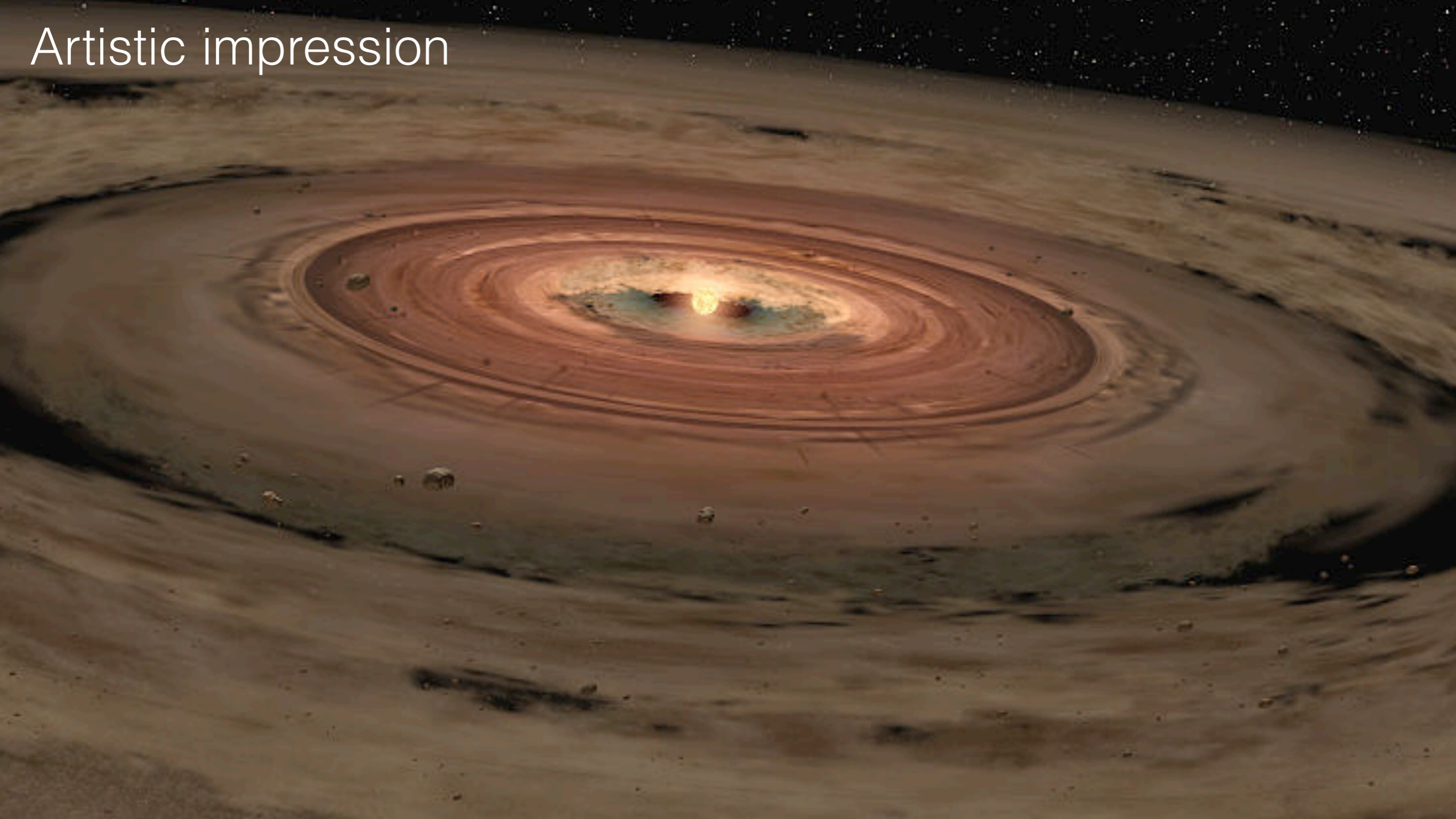
The Unknown Solar System



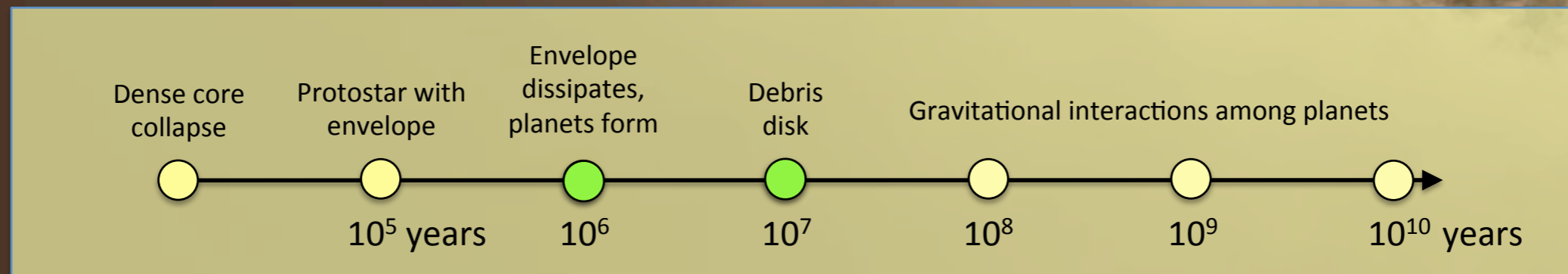




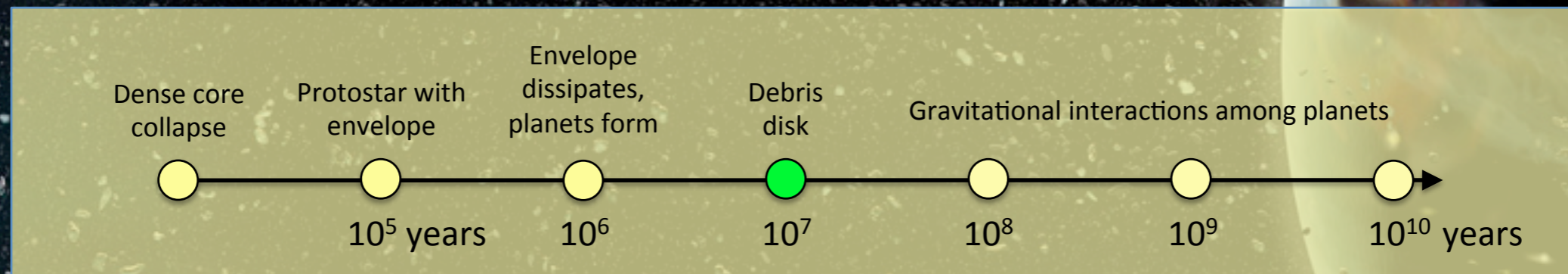
Artistic impression

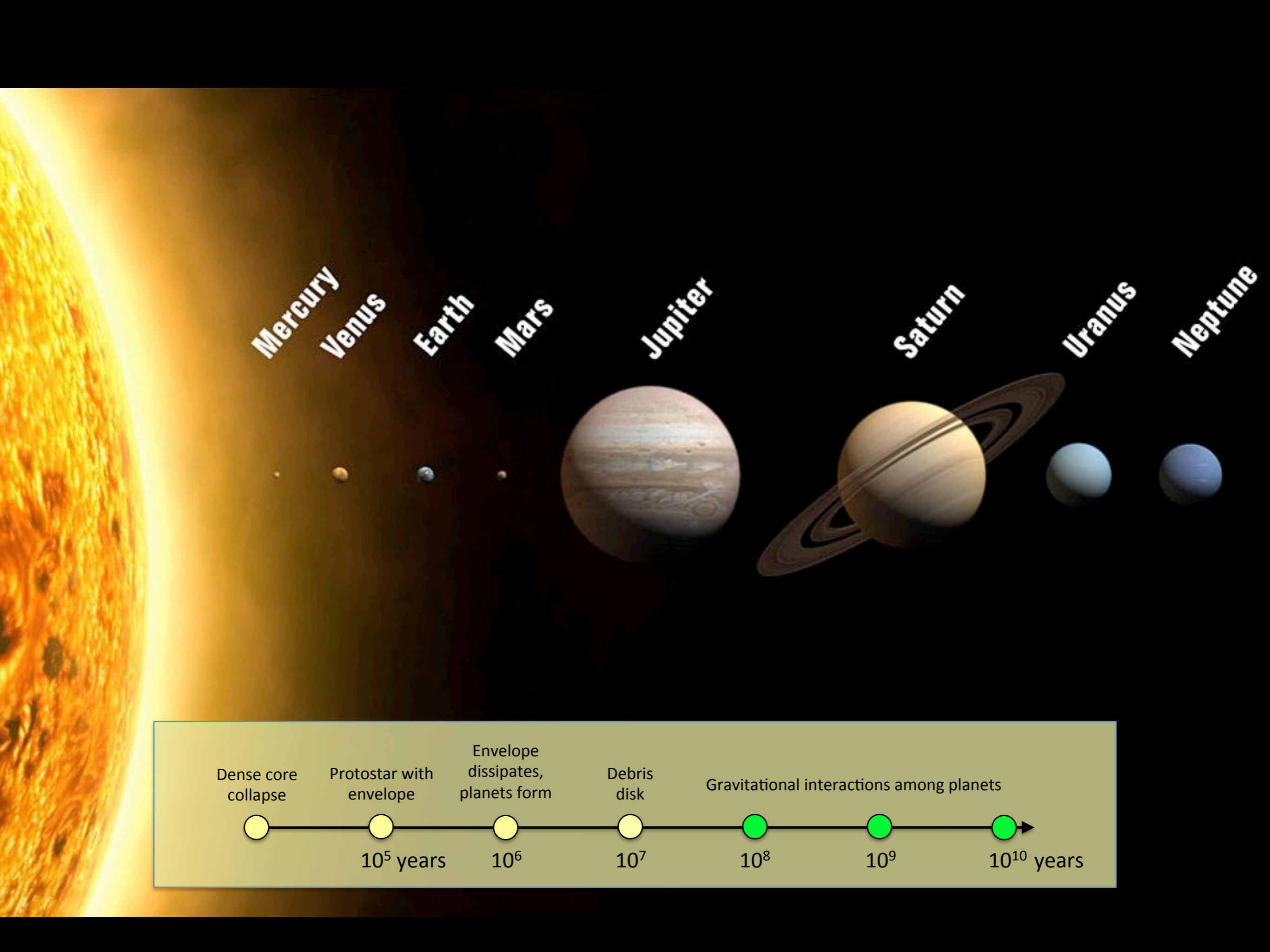


Artistic impression

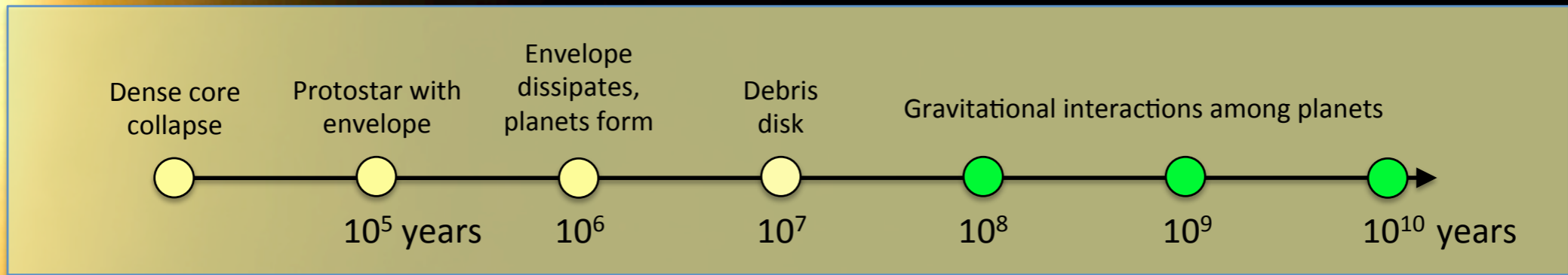


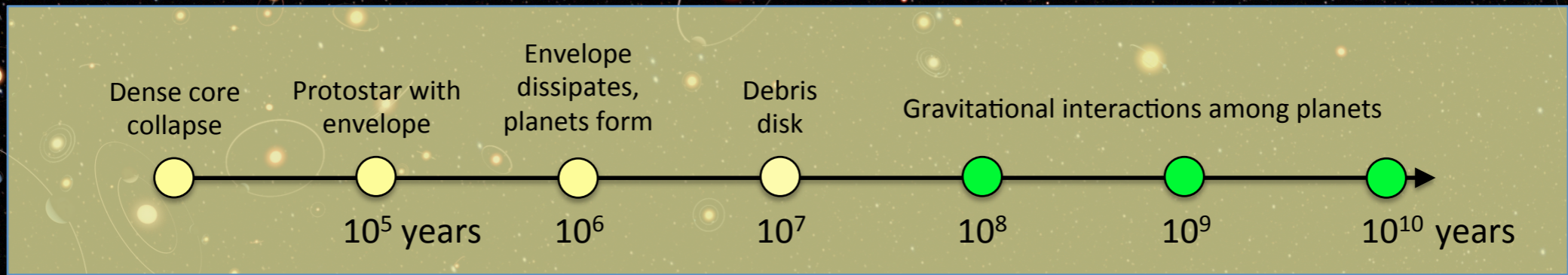
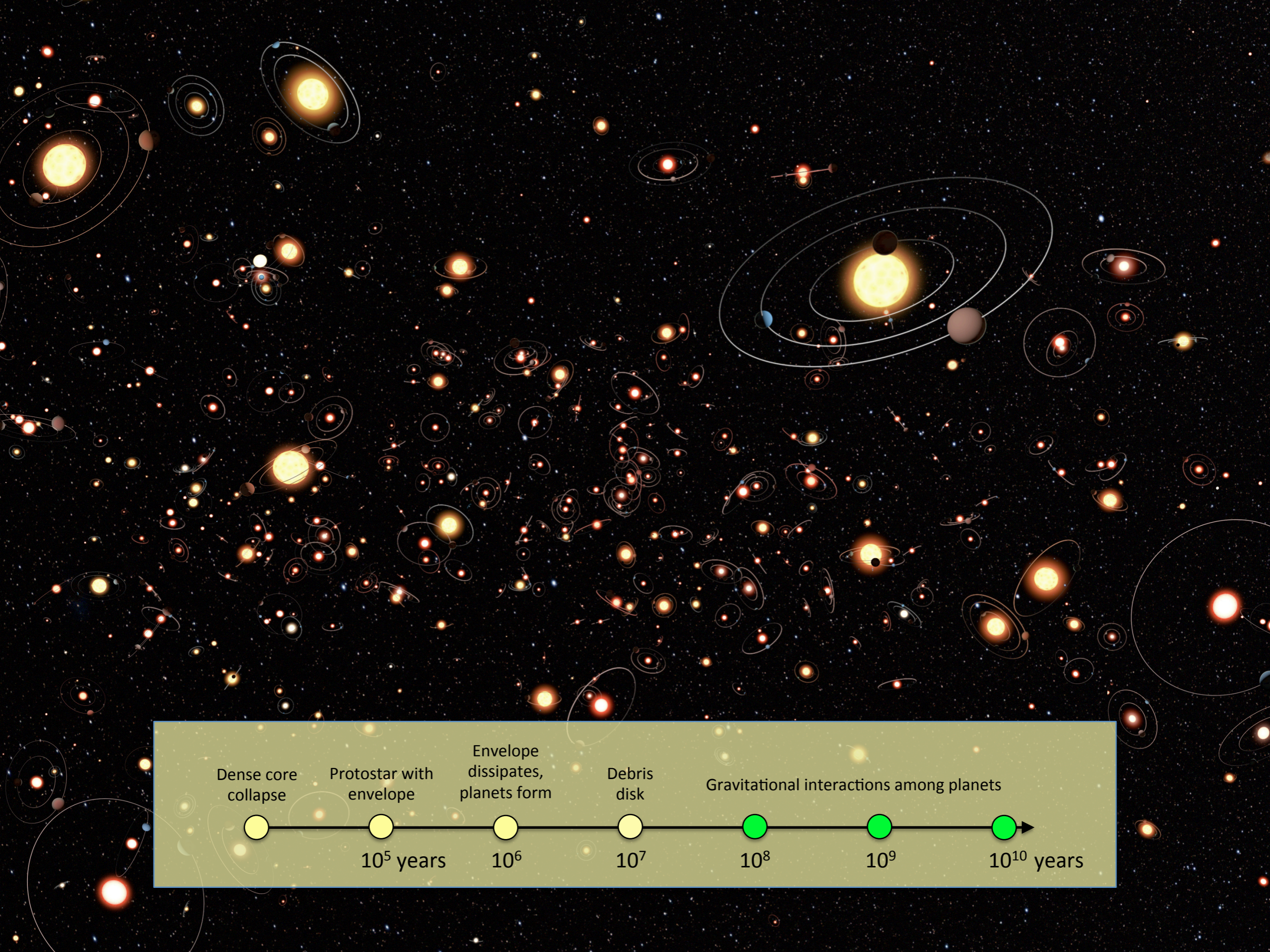
Artistic impression





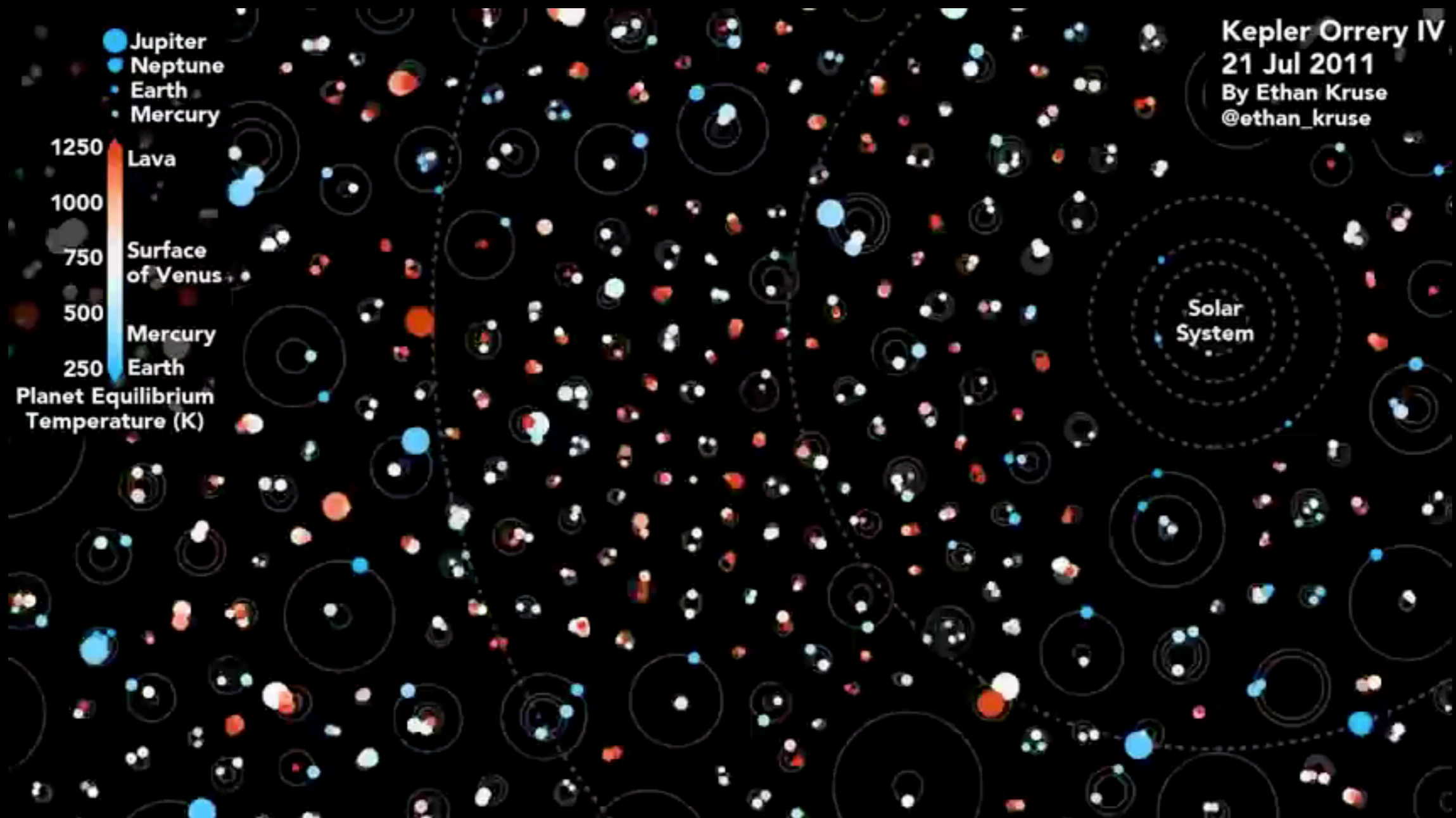
Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune





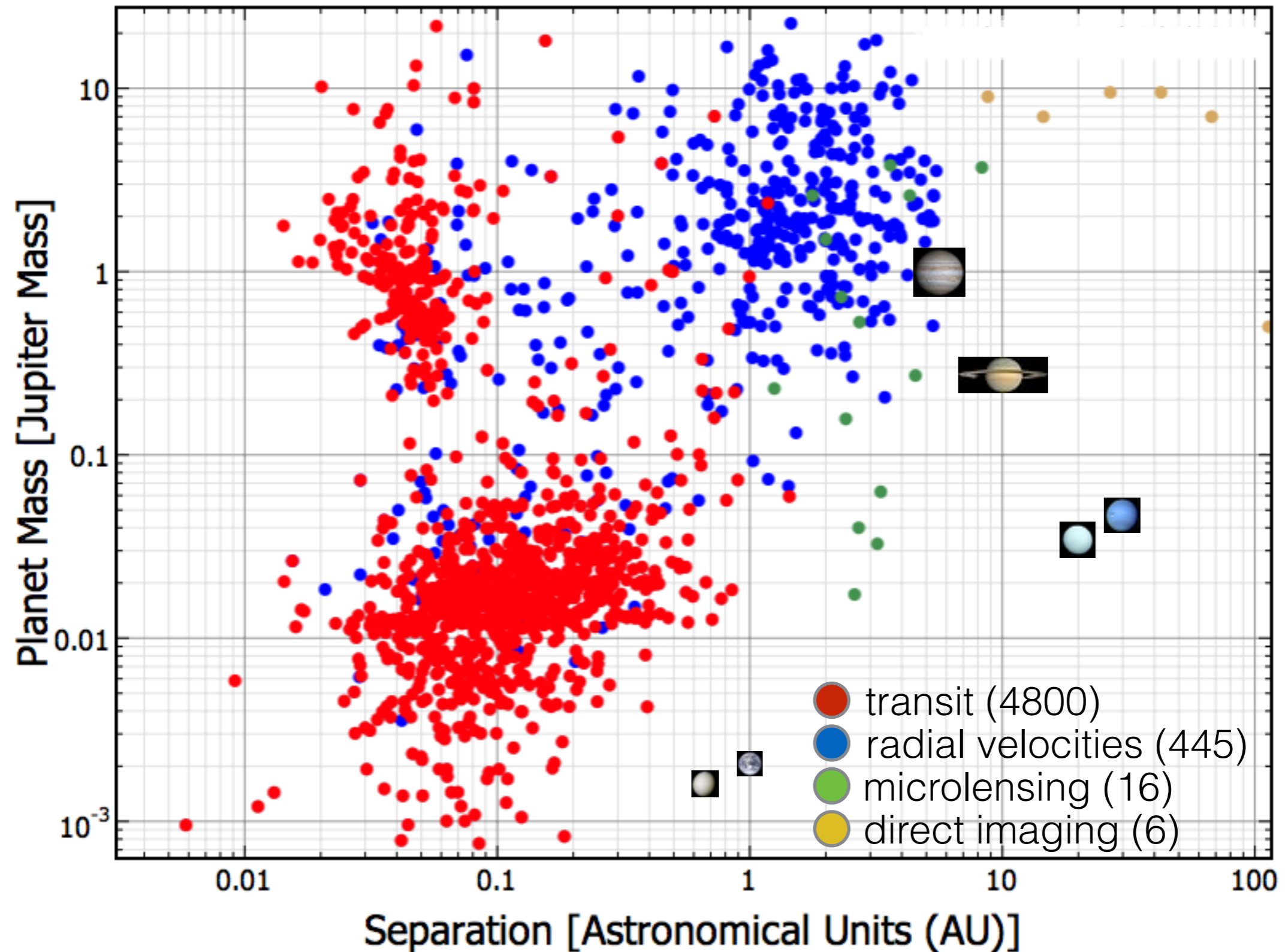
Understanding the other planetary systems

As of today, astronomers have discovered 3510 planets outside the Solar system

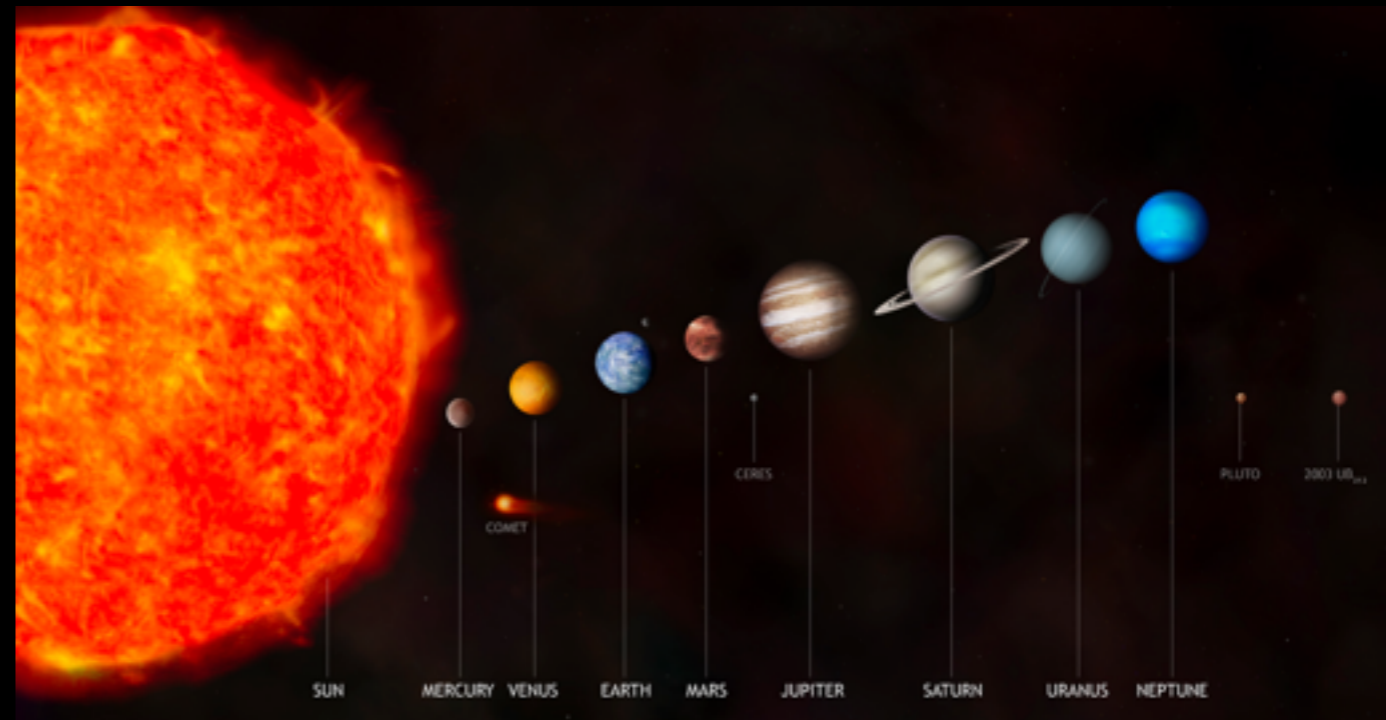


<https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/>

Demographics of extrasolar planets



Looking back in time to understand our origins



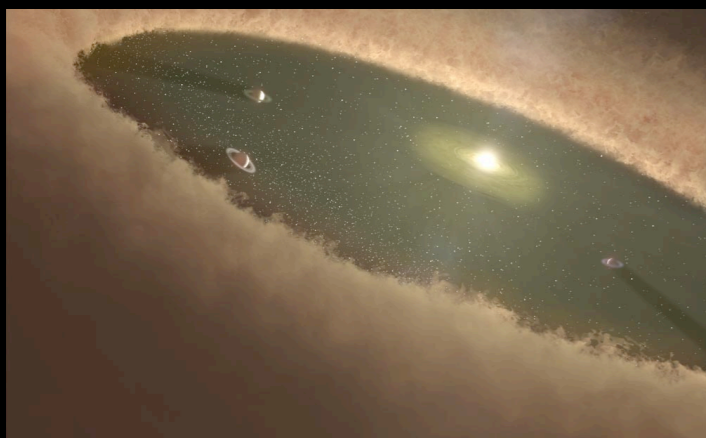
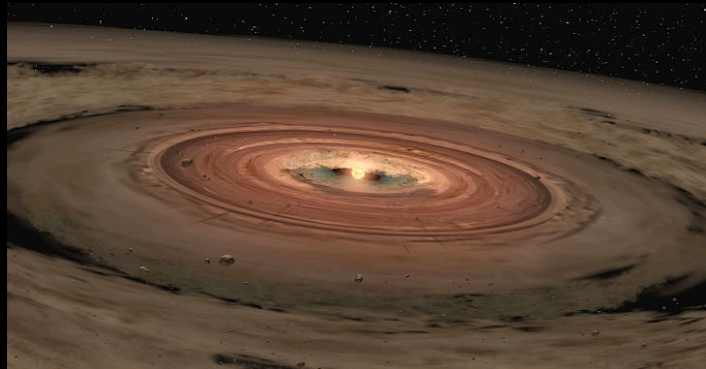
Three stages evolution

Formation stage

Birth - Infancy - Childhood

age < 10 Myr

The parent disk is still present
planet-disk interaction

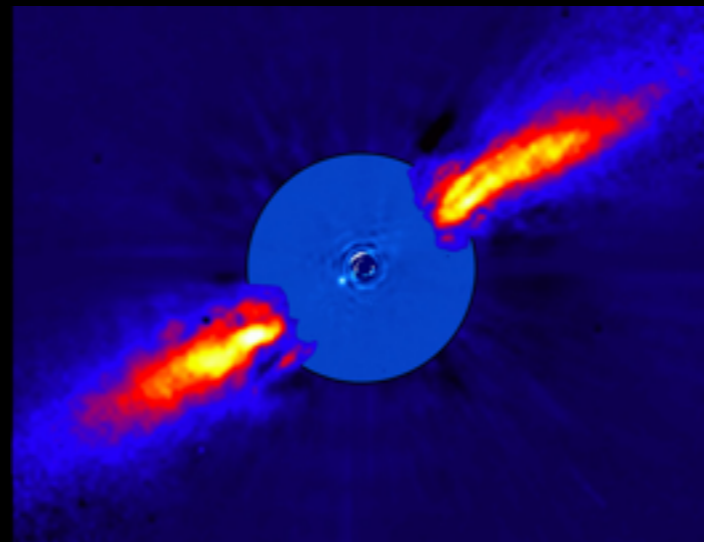


Early evolution

Adolescence

10 Myr < age < 1 Gyr

Debris disk
planet-planet interaction

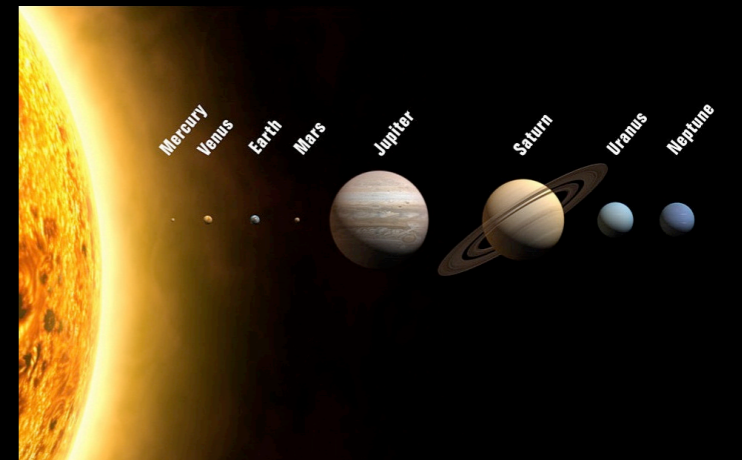
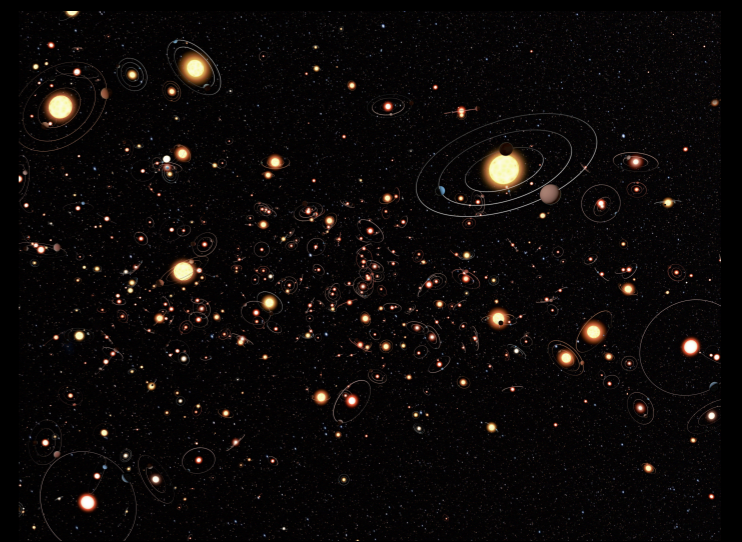


Late evolution

Adulthood

age > 1 Gyr

Debris disk
planet-planet interaction



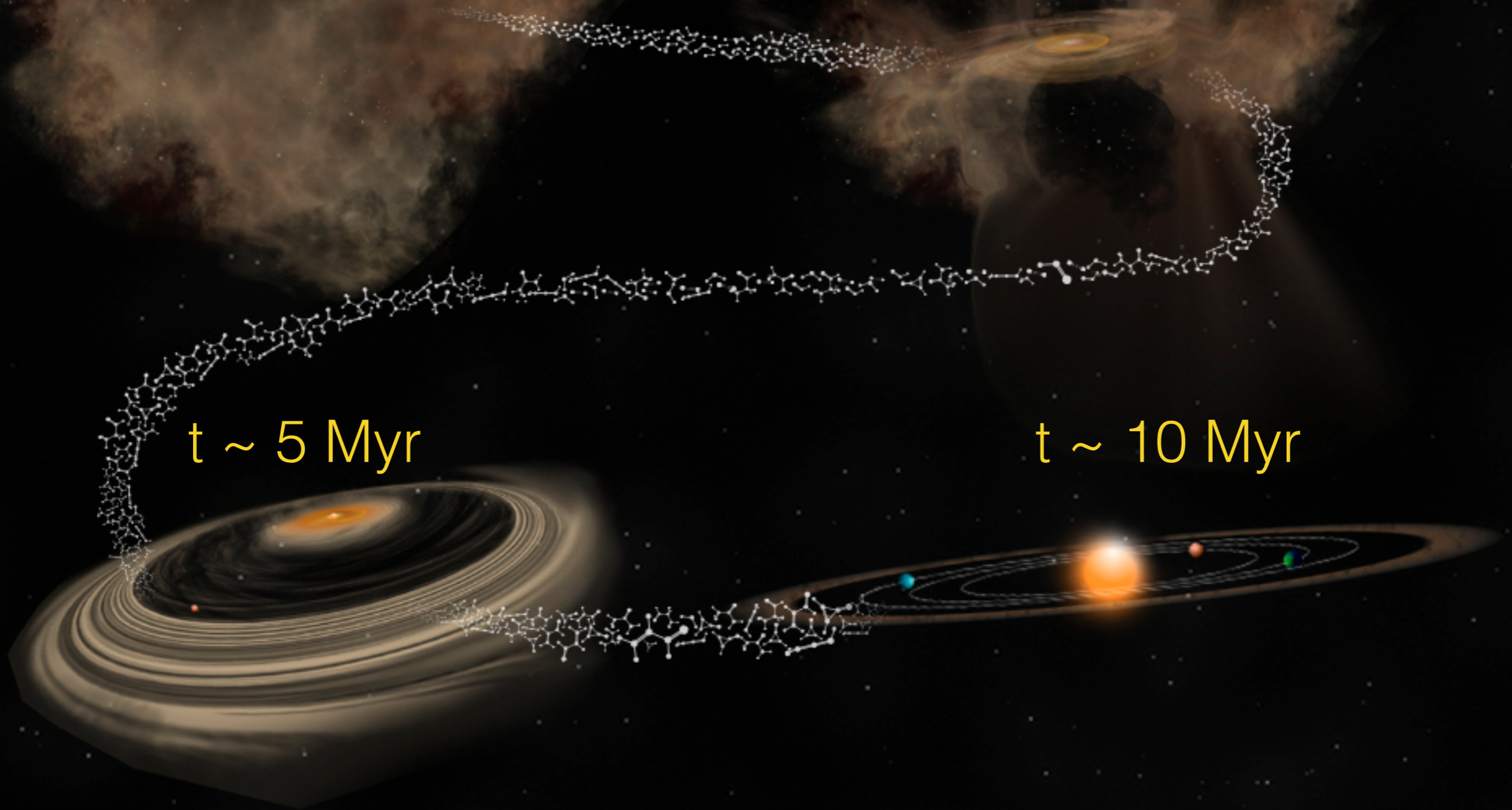
Planet Nurseries

$t = 0$

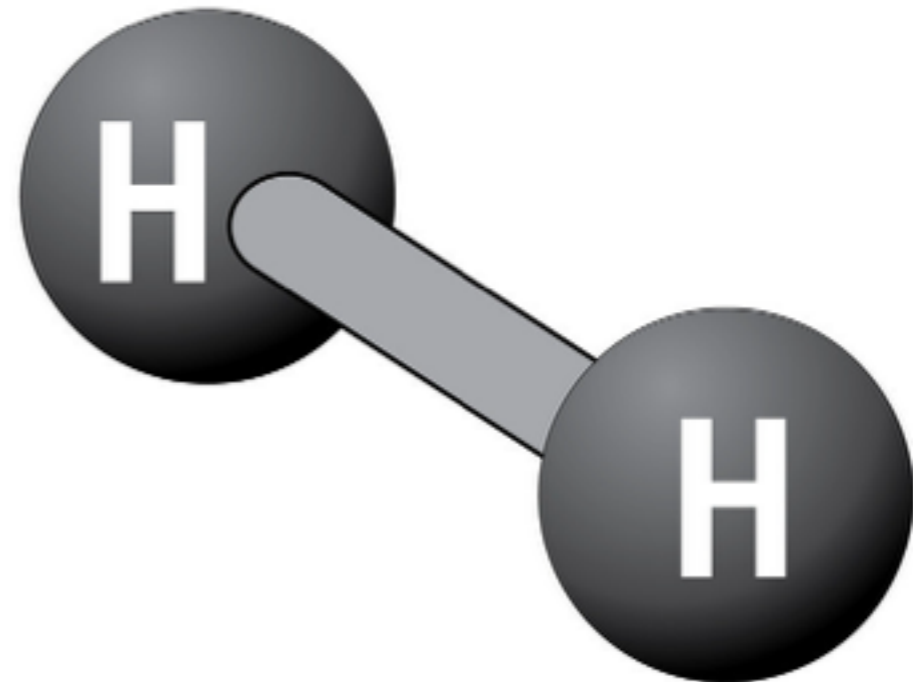
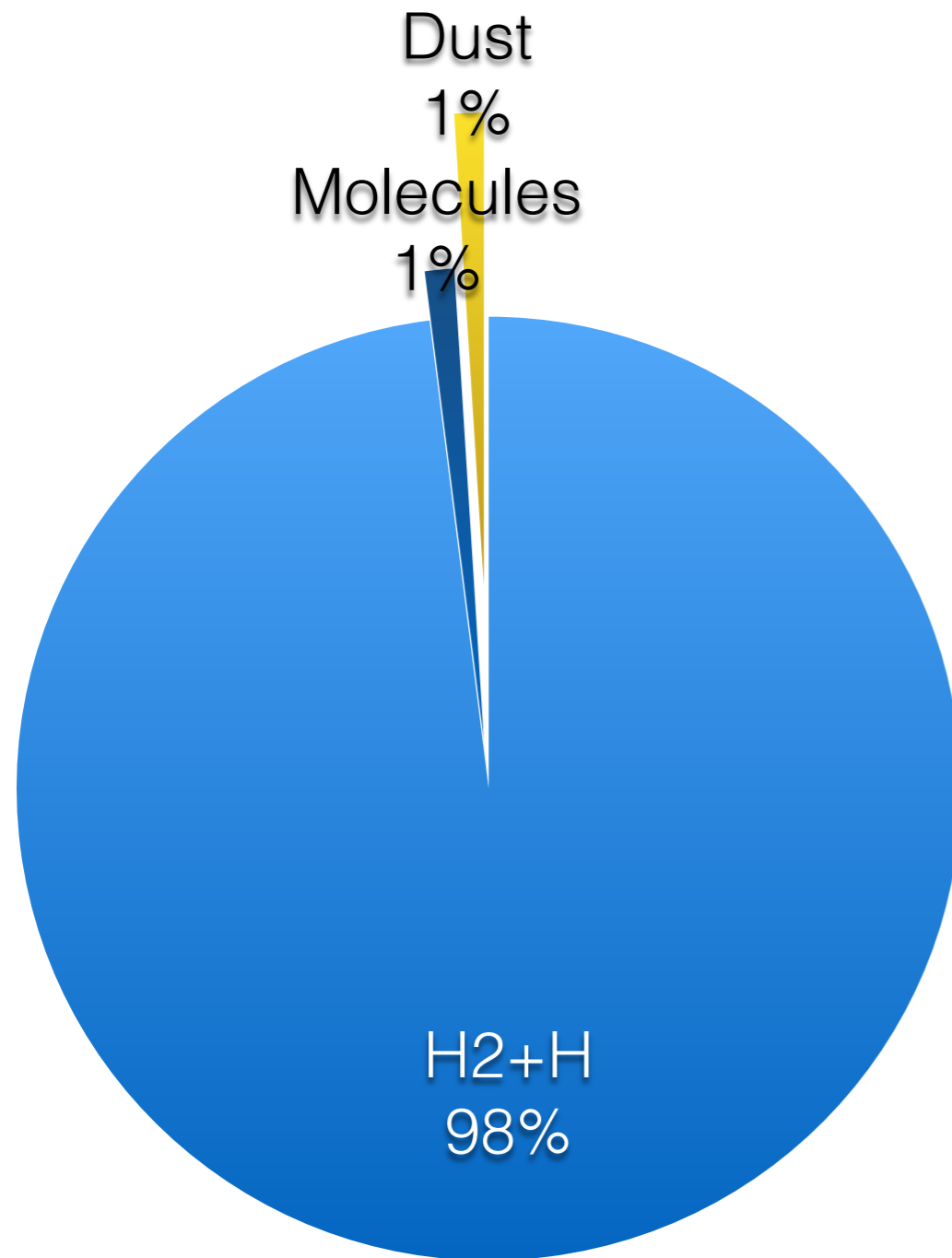
$t \sim 1 \text{ Myr}$

$t \sim 5 \text{ Myr}$

$t \sim 10 \text{ Myr}$



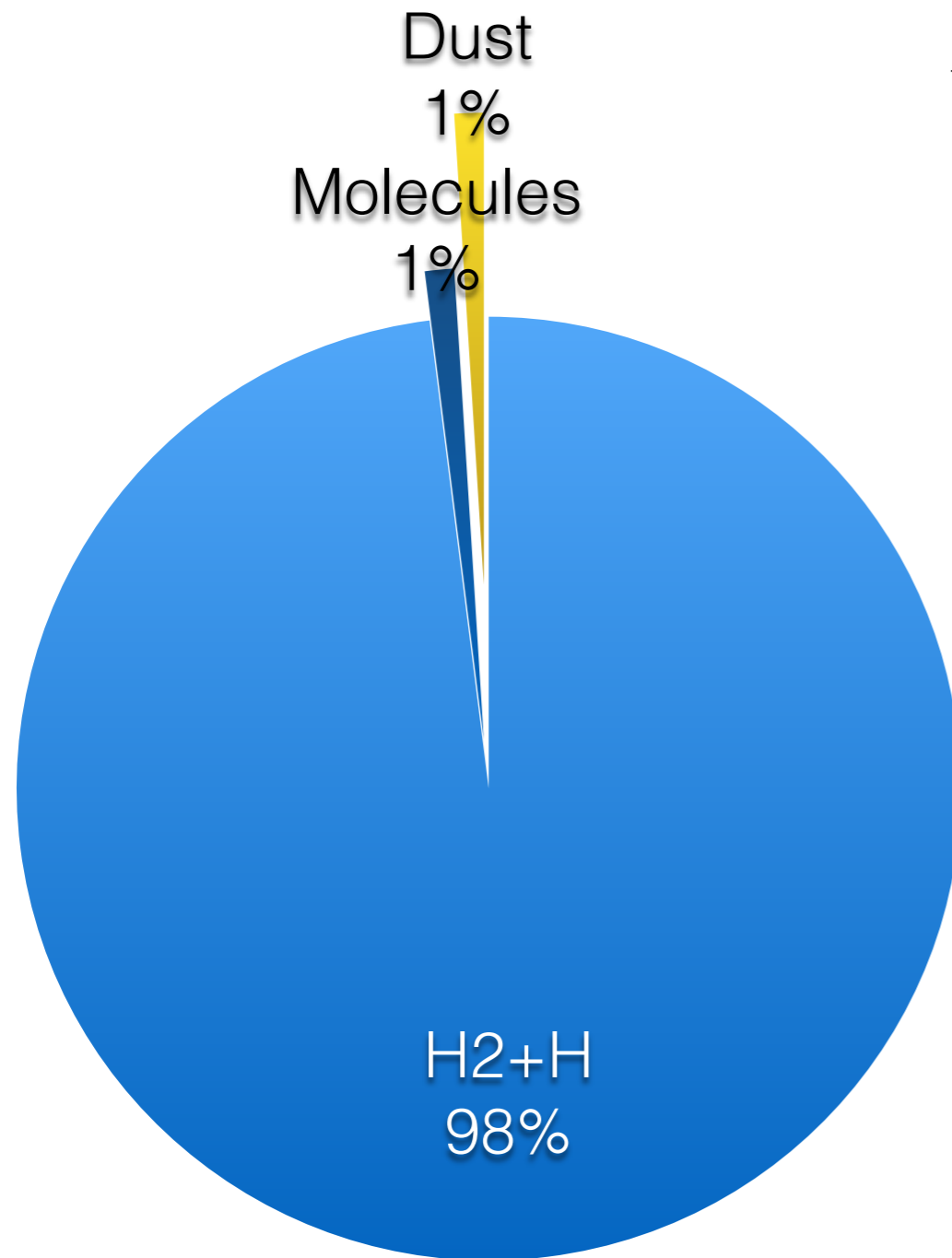
The Composition of Protoplanetary Disks



H₂ emits very little radiation and is practically invisible

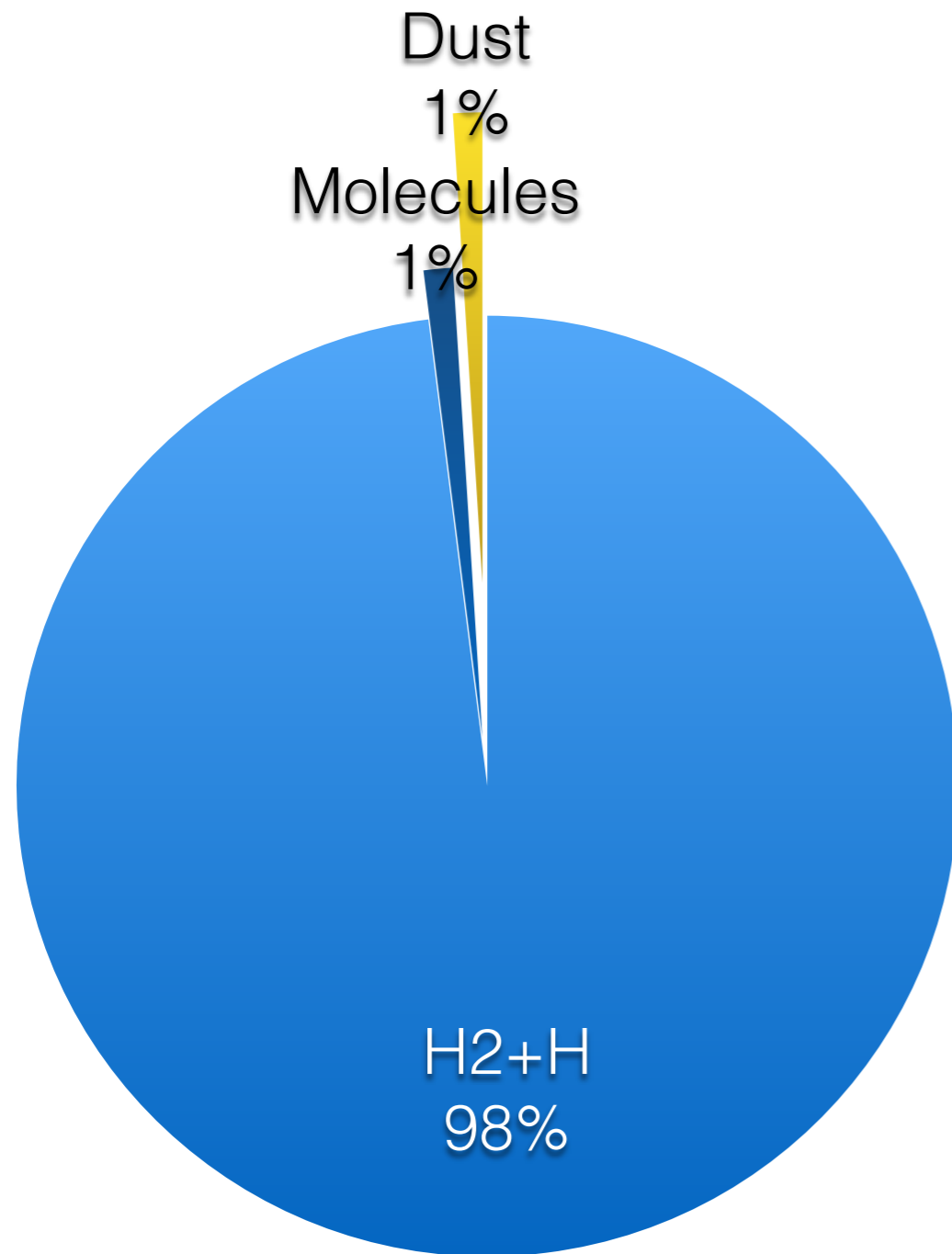
The Composition of Protoplanetary Disks

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_interstellar_and_circumstellar_molecules

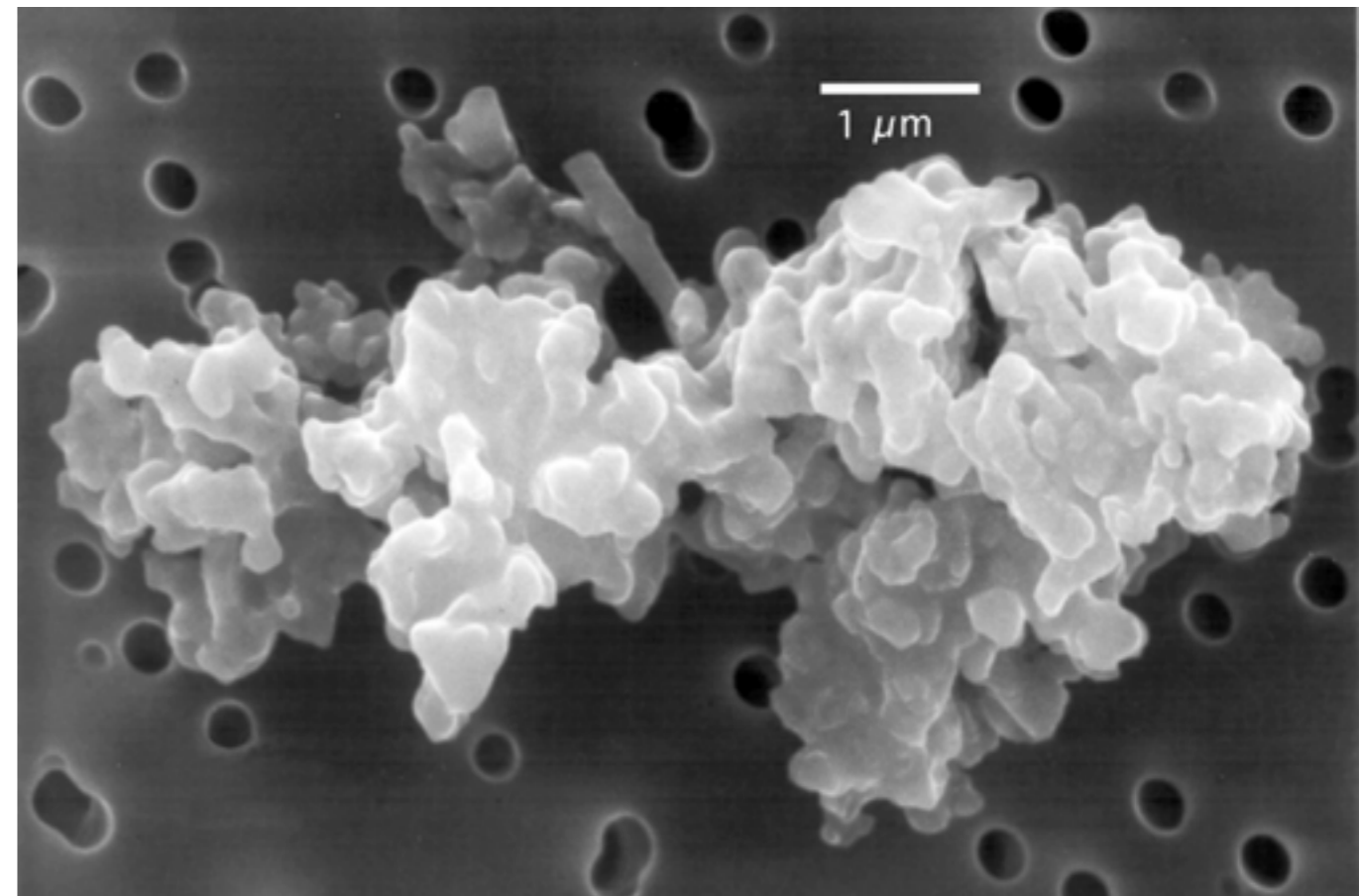


2 Atoms	3 Atoms	4 Atoms
CO	HCN	H
CS	H	NH
CN	HCN	
HD	HNC	
	HCO	
	DCO	
	DCN	
	N ₂ H	

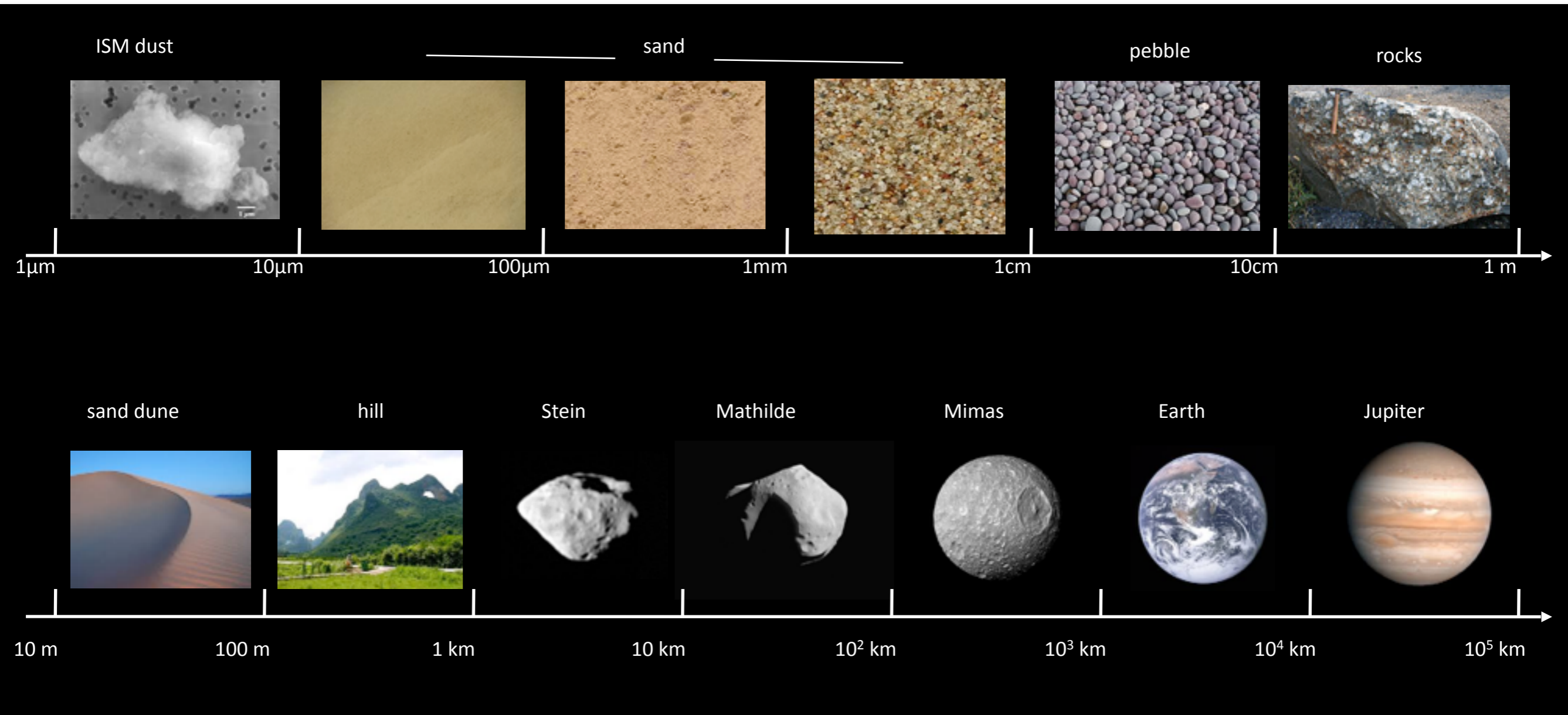
The Composition of Protoplanetary Disks



Interplanetary dust



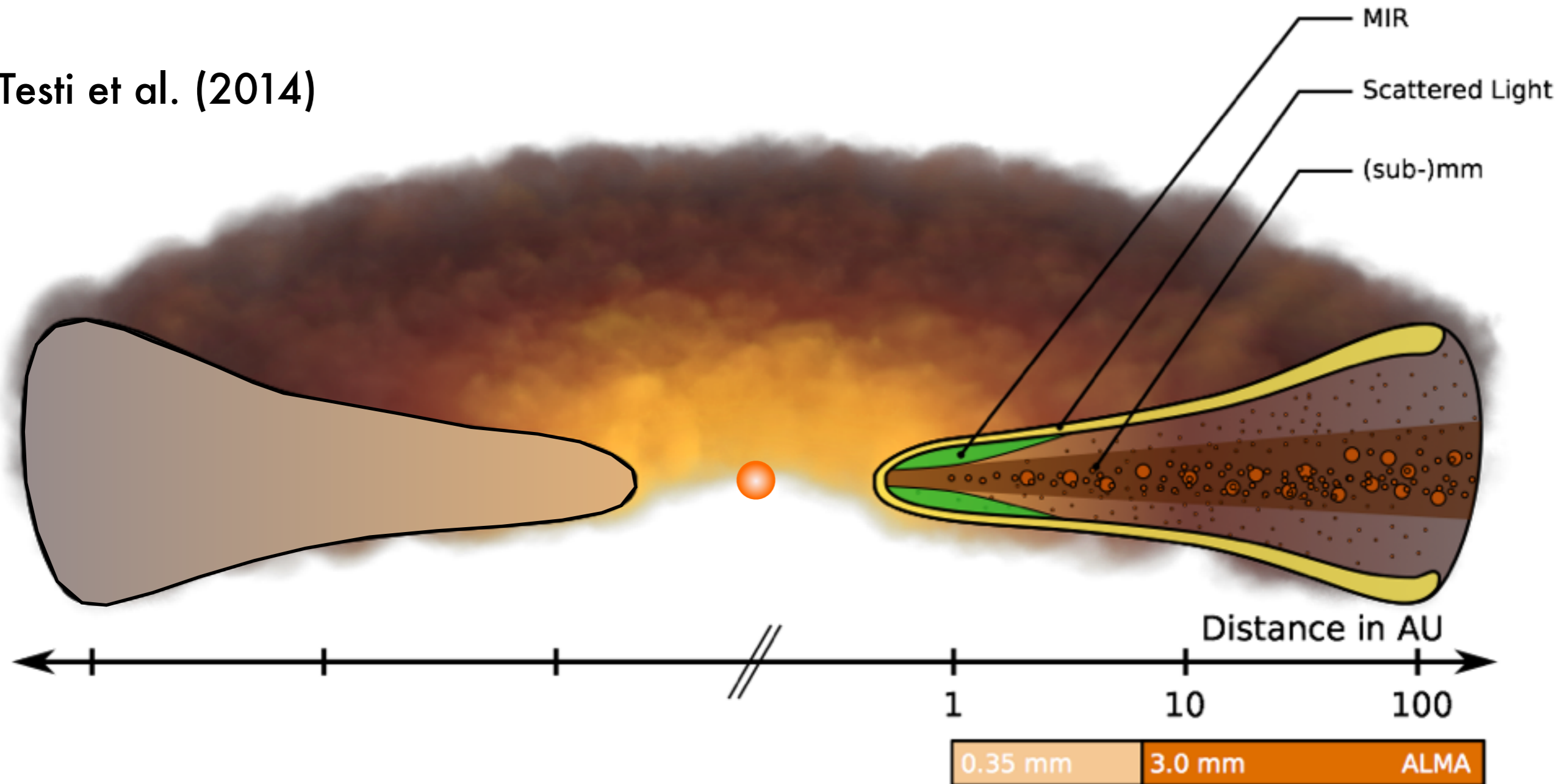
From Dust to Planets



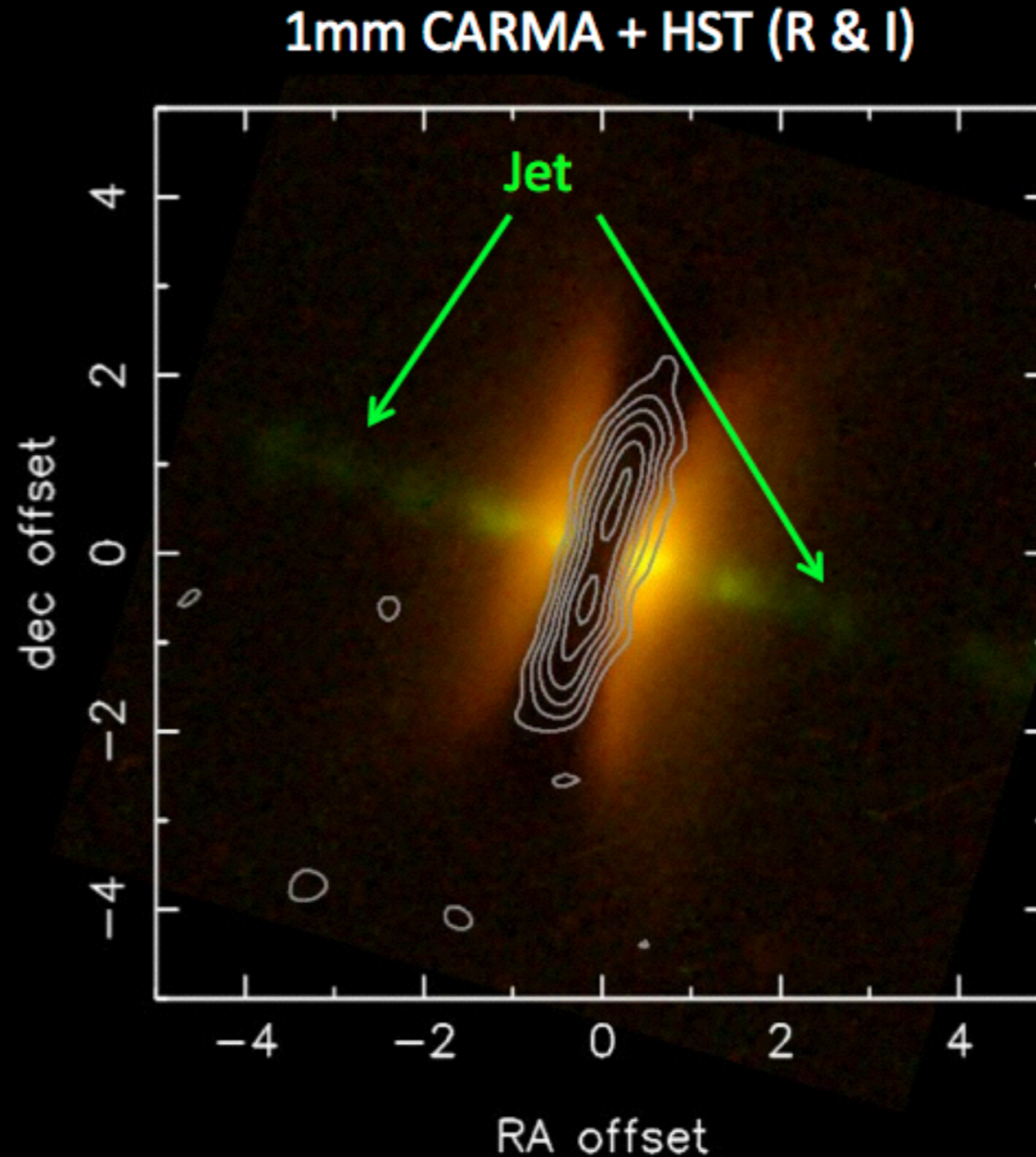
Core accretion model (Safranov 1976, Pollack 1996)

The Structure of Protoplanetary disks

Testi et al. (2014)

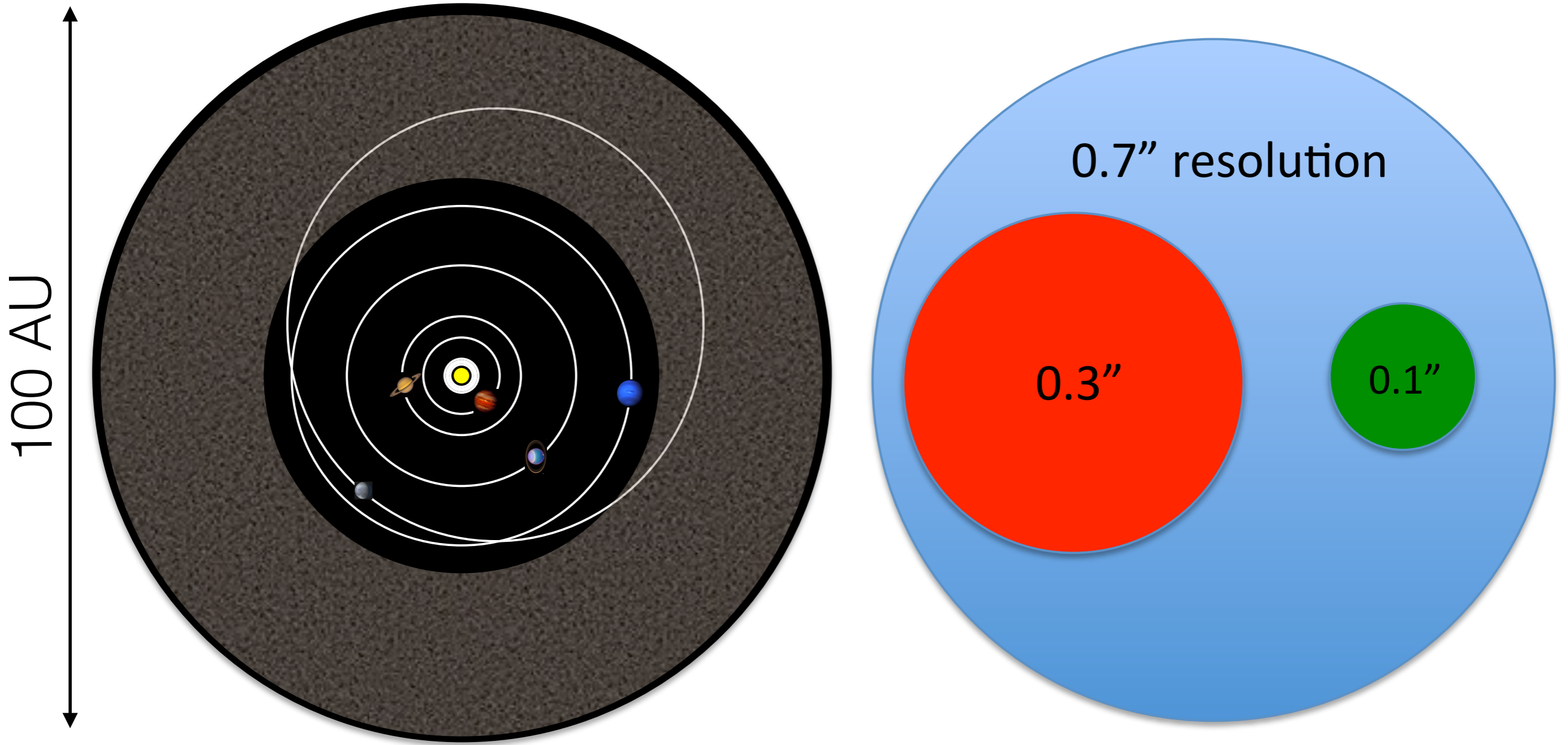


The Structure of a Protoplanetary disk



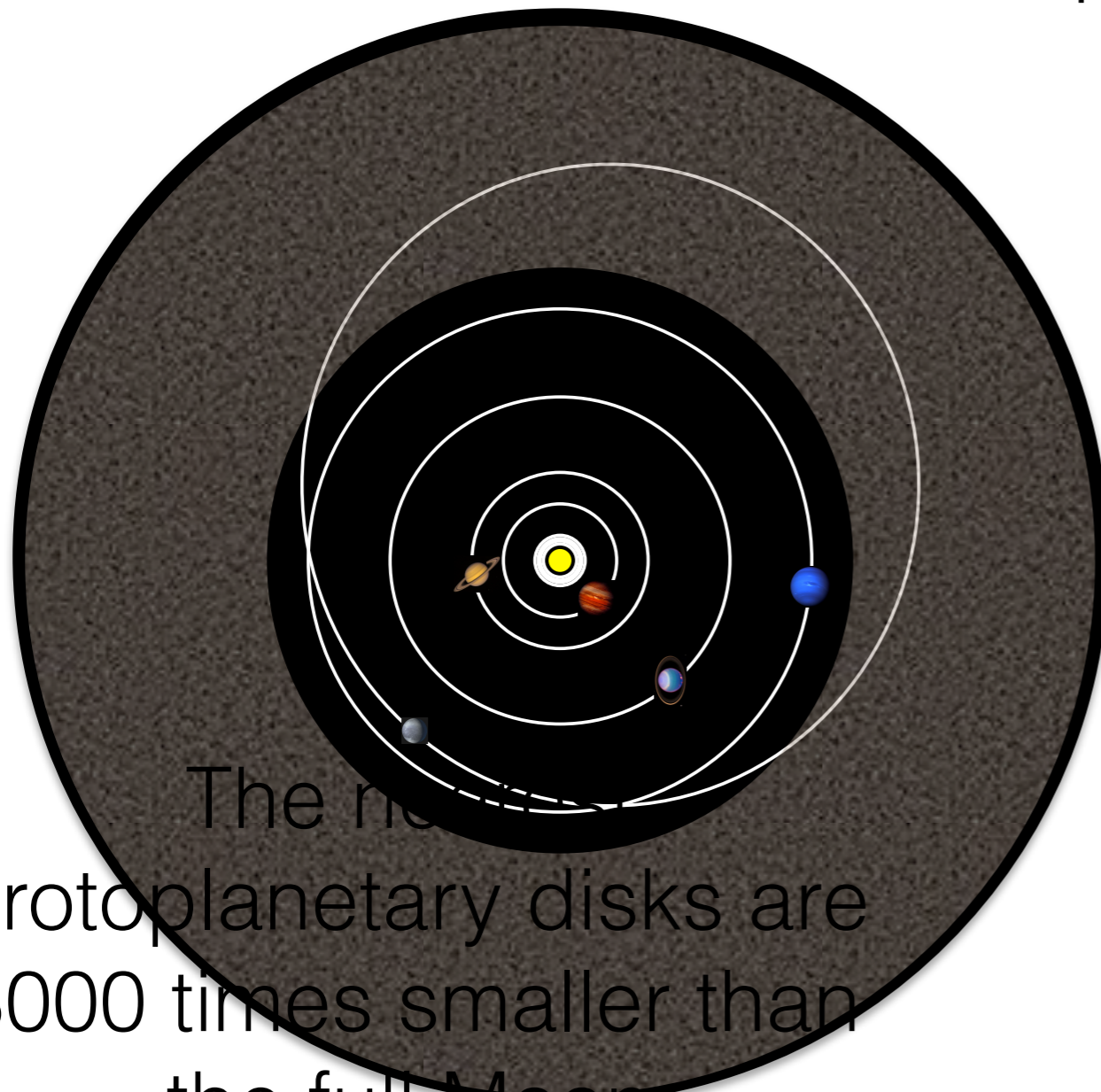
Angular Resolution is Critical

$d = 150 \text{ pc} \sim 490 \text{ ly}$



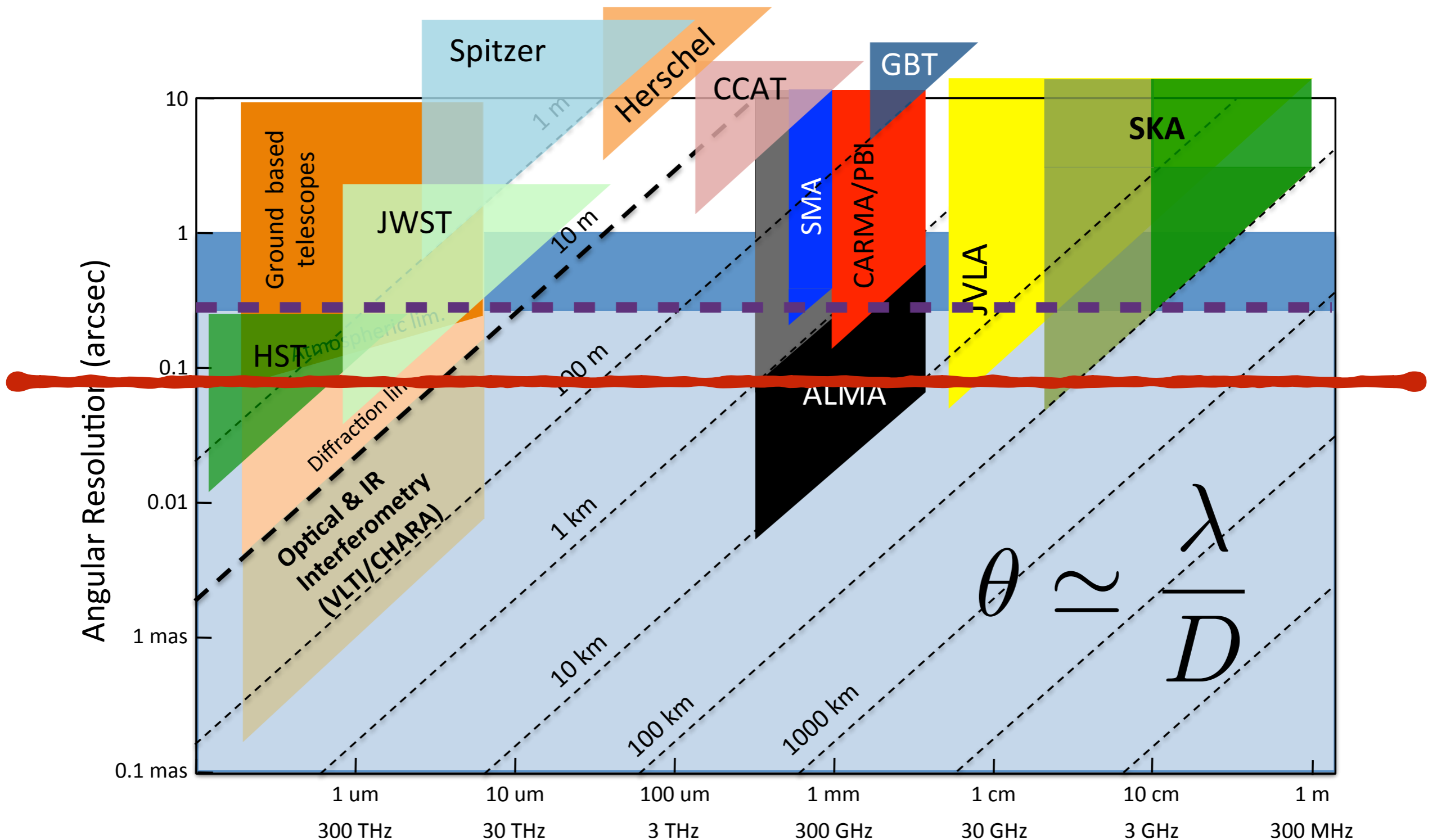
Angular Resolution is Critical

$d = 150 \text{ pc} \sim 490 \text{ ly}$



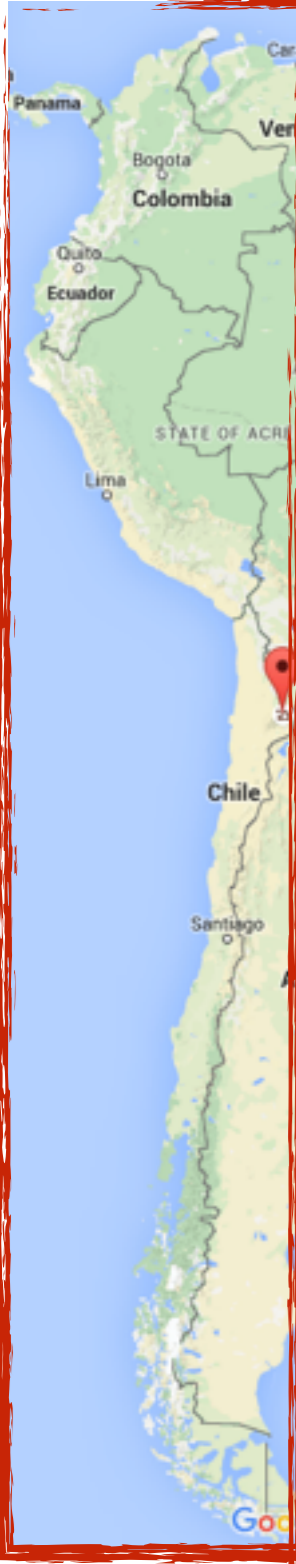
The nearest
protoplanetary disks are
3000 times smaller than
the full Moon

Angular resolution delivered by existing telescopes



Atacama Large Millimeter Array

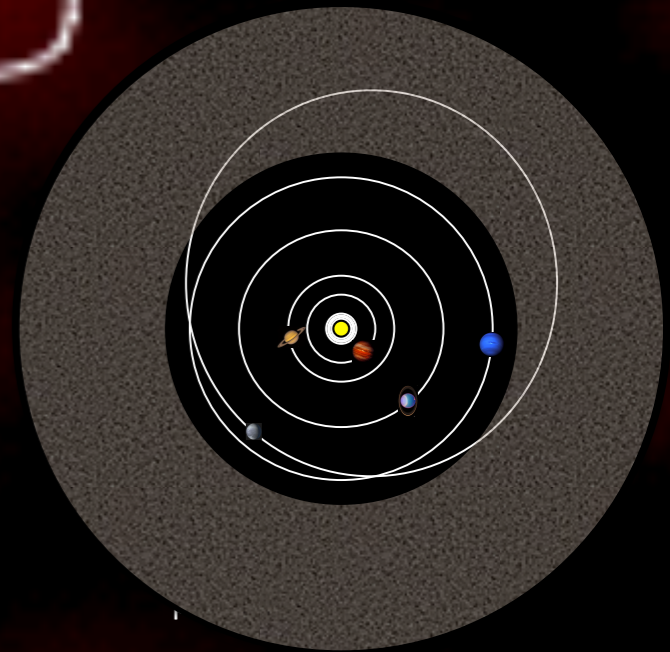
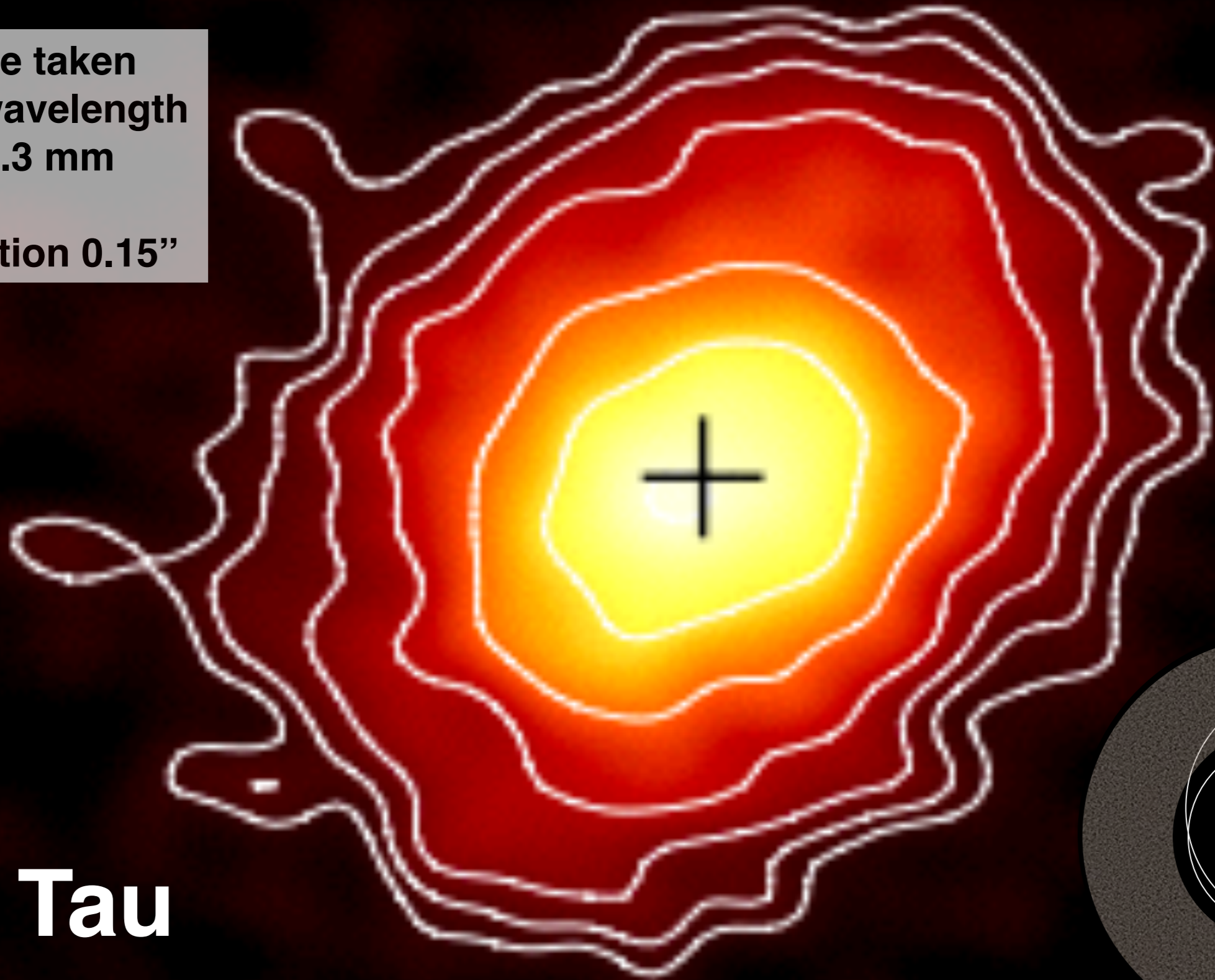
64 antennas - 7-12 m in diameter
\$1.3 billions - \$500 million from US Tax payers
about \$1.6 each! VERY CHEAP!



Imaging Protoplanetary Disks before ALMA

Image taken
at the wavelength
of 1.3 mm

Resolution 0.15''



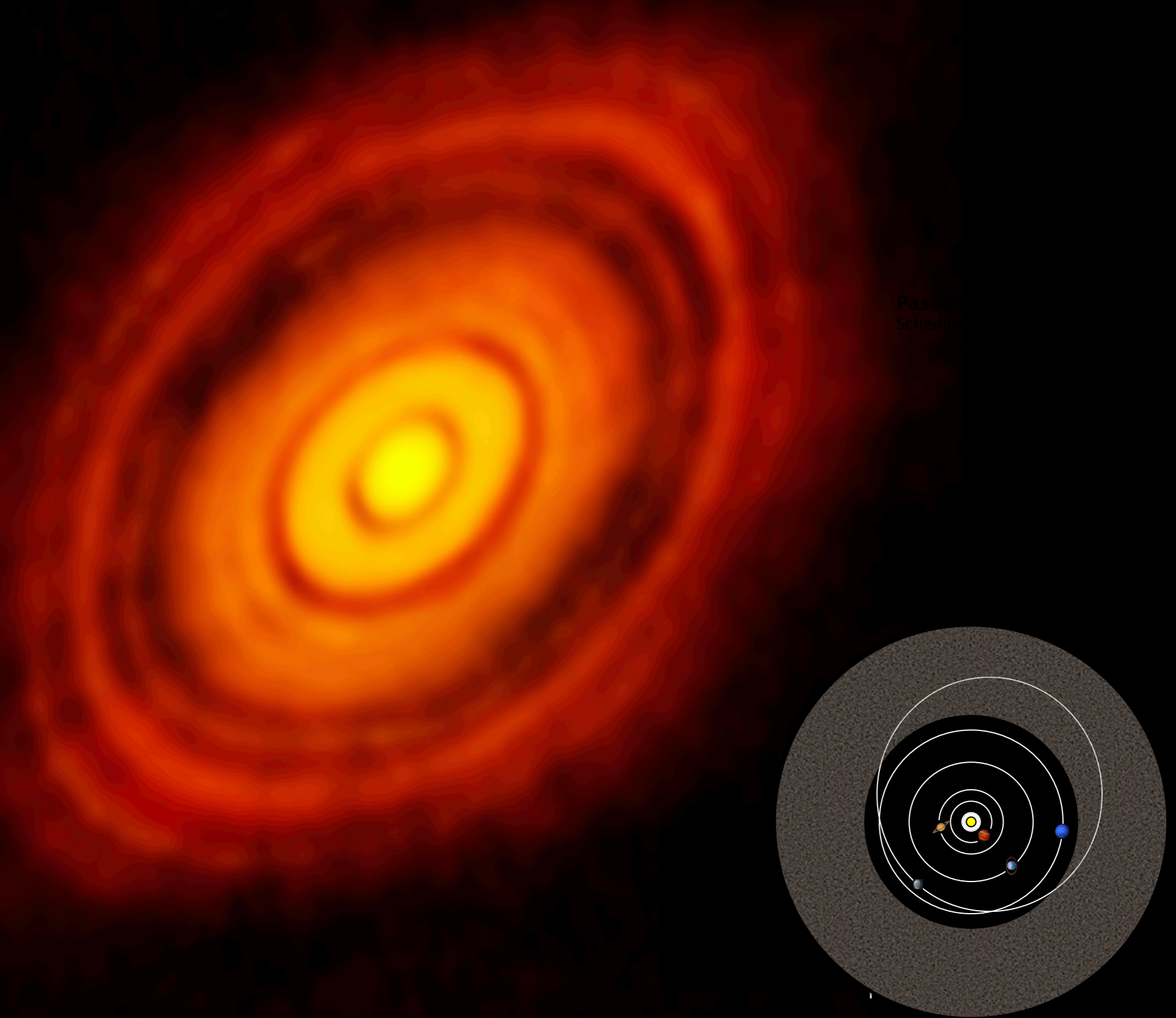
HL Tau

Kwon et al. (2011)

Imaging Protoplanetary Disks with ALMA

Image taken
at the wavelength
of 1.3 mm

Resolution 0.03''



HL Tau

ALMA partnership (2015)

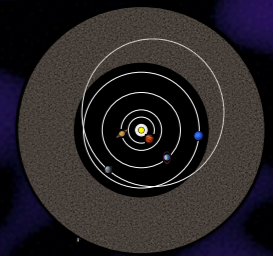
Imaging Protoplanetary Disks with ALMA

Image taken
at the wavelength
of 1.3 mm

Resolution 0.20''

HD 163296

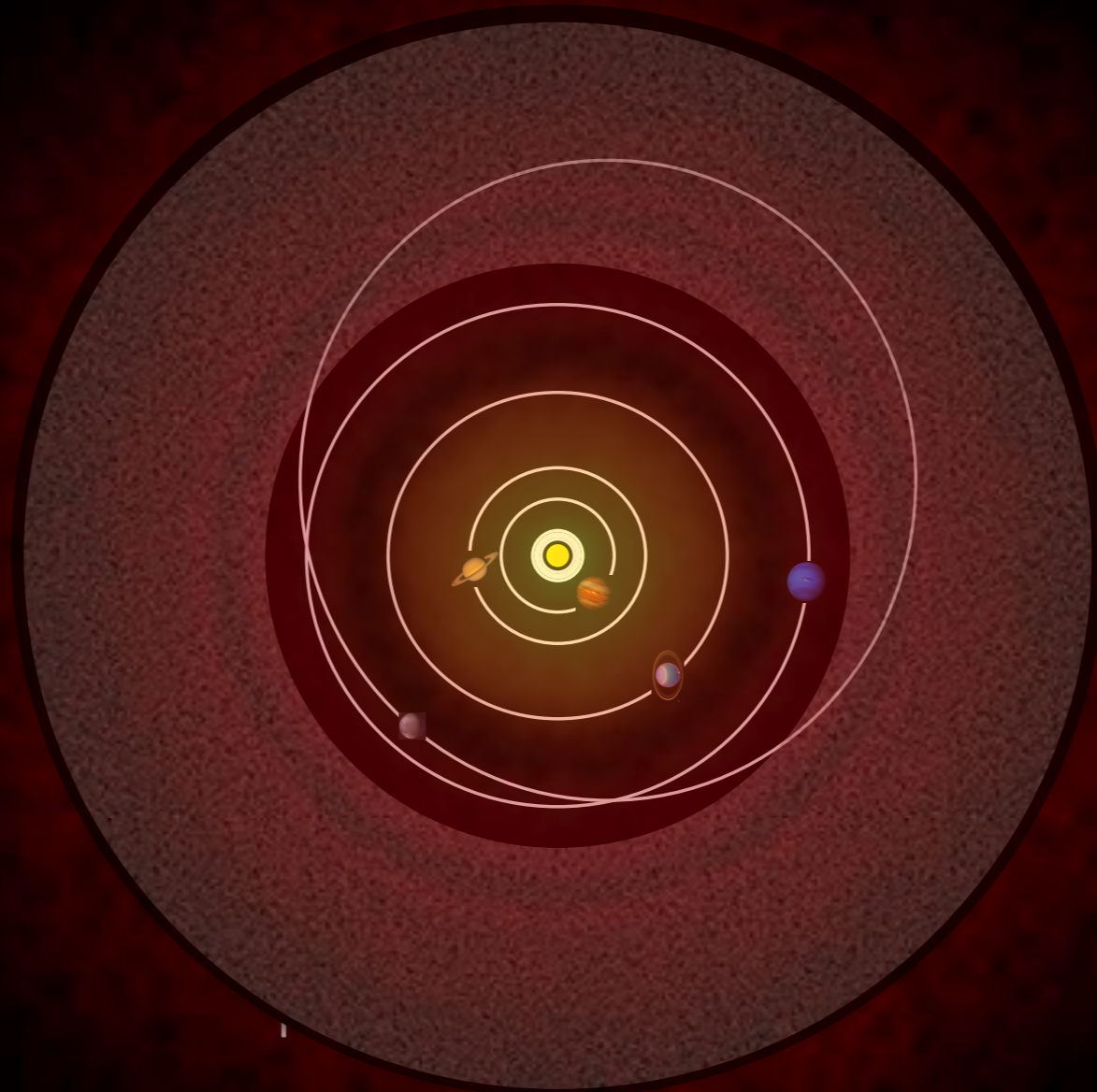
Zhang et al. (2015), Isella et al. (2016)



Mapping Protoplanetary Disks with ALMA

Image taken
at the wavelength
of 1.3 mm

Resolution 0.02''

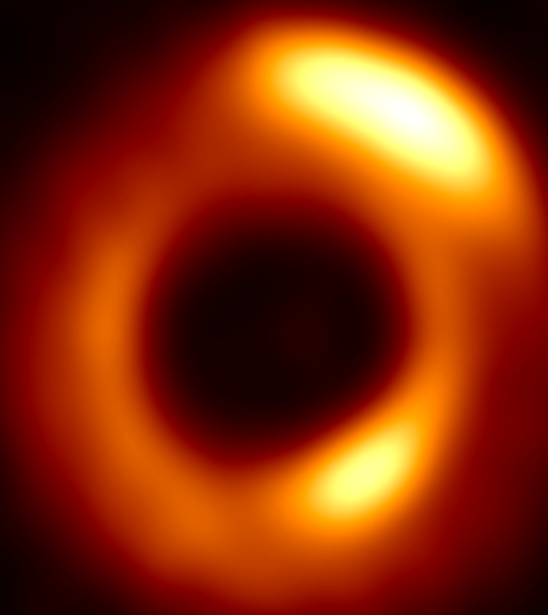
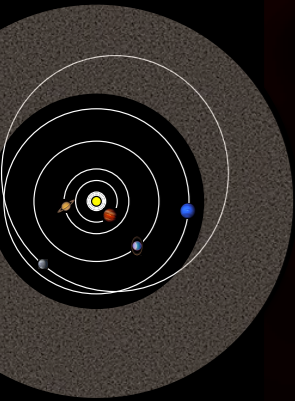


TW Hya

Andrews et al. (2016)

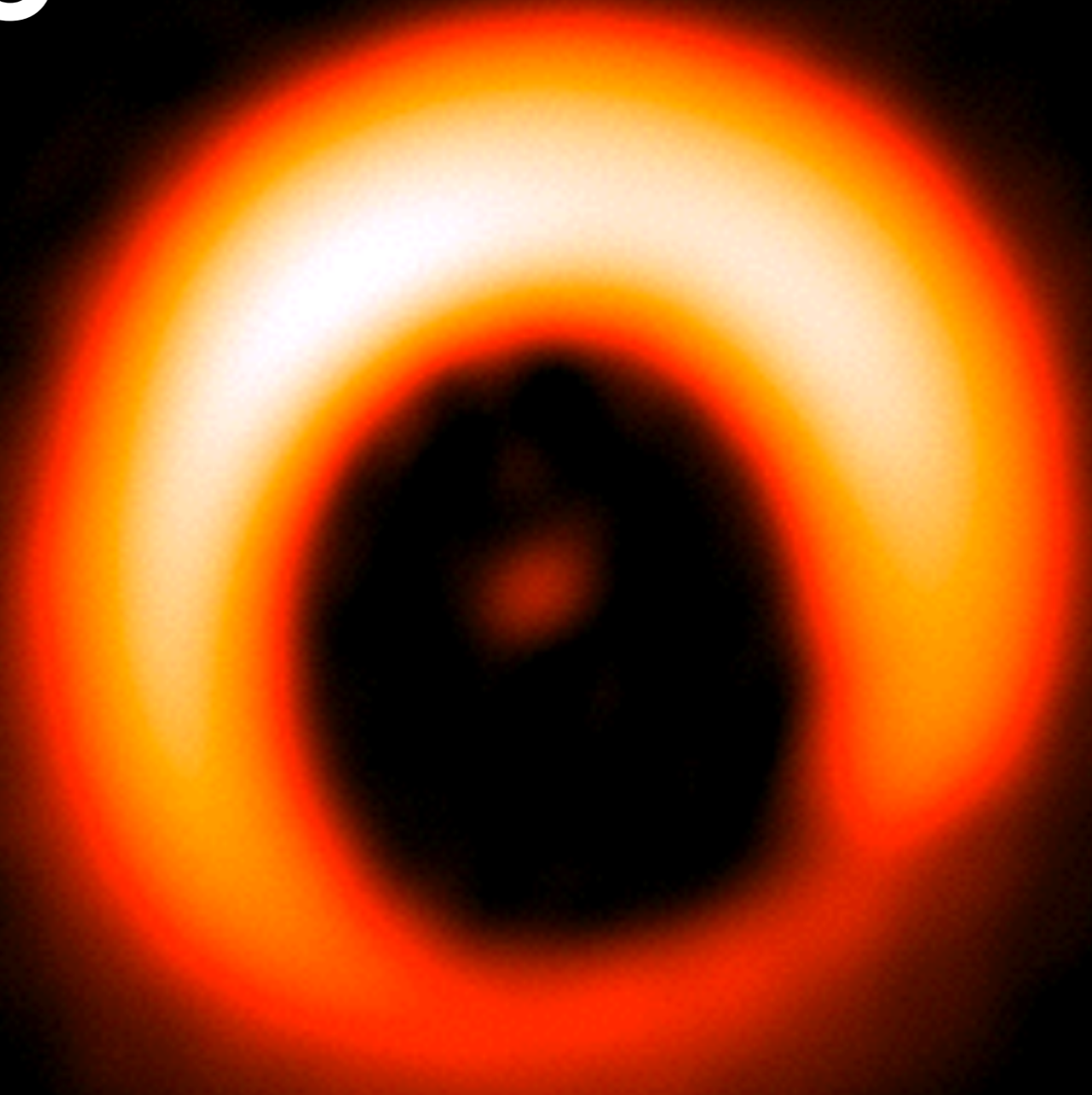
Not only rings: crescents

Image taken at the
wavelength of 0.8 mm
Resolution 0.15''



MWC 758

Boehler et al., (2018)



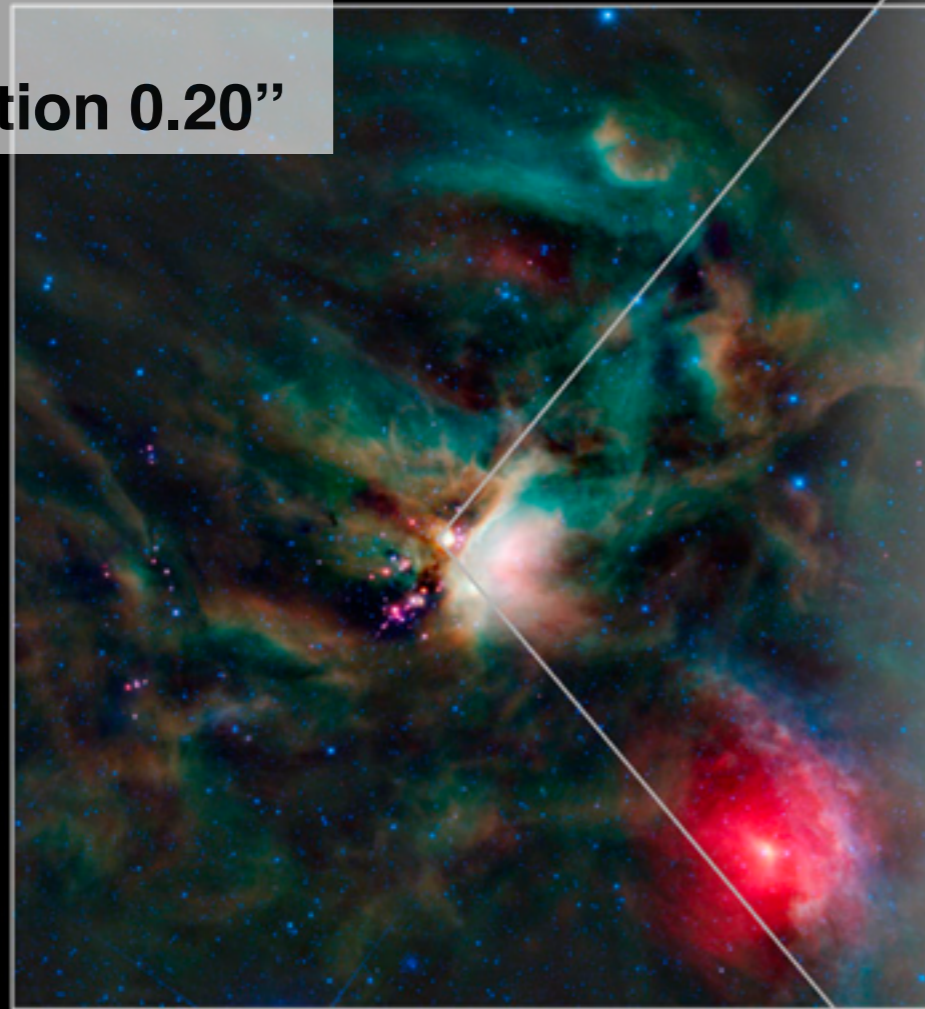
HD 142527

Boehler et al., (2017)

Not only rings: spirals

Image taken
at the wavelength
of 1.3 mm

Resolution 0.20''



The Ophiuchus star-forming region
Image Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/WISE Team

Elias 2-27 as seen by ALMA

Kuiper Belt orbit

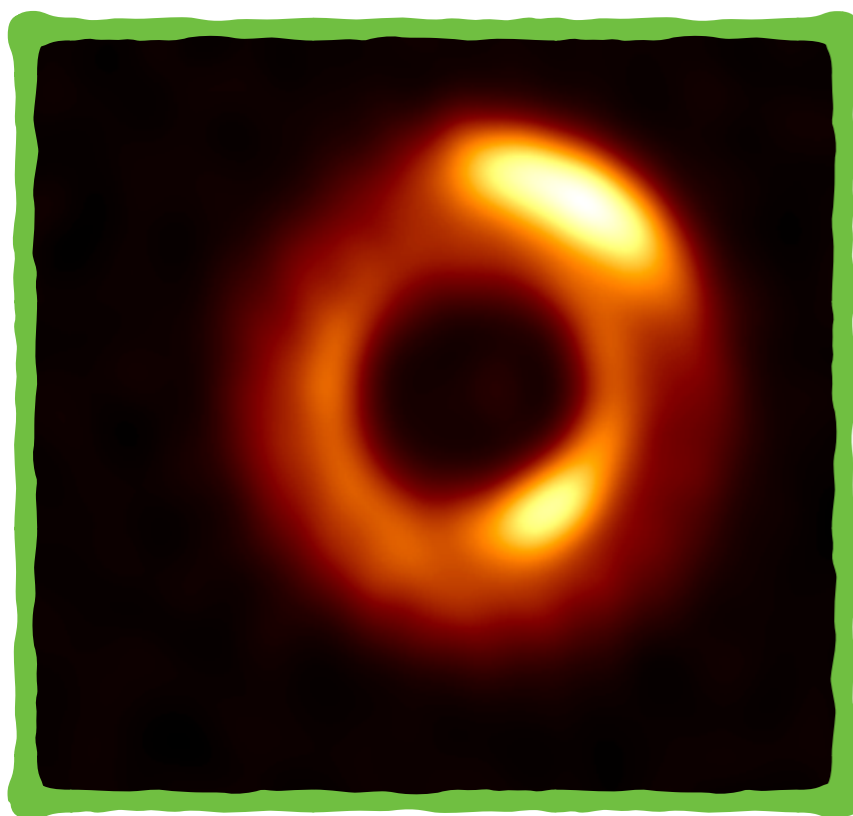


Credit: B. Saxton (NRAO/AUI/NSF);
ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO), L. Pérez (MPIfR)

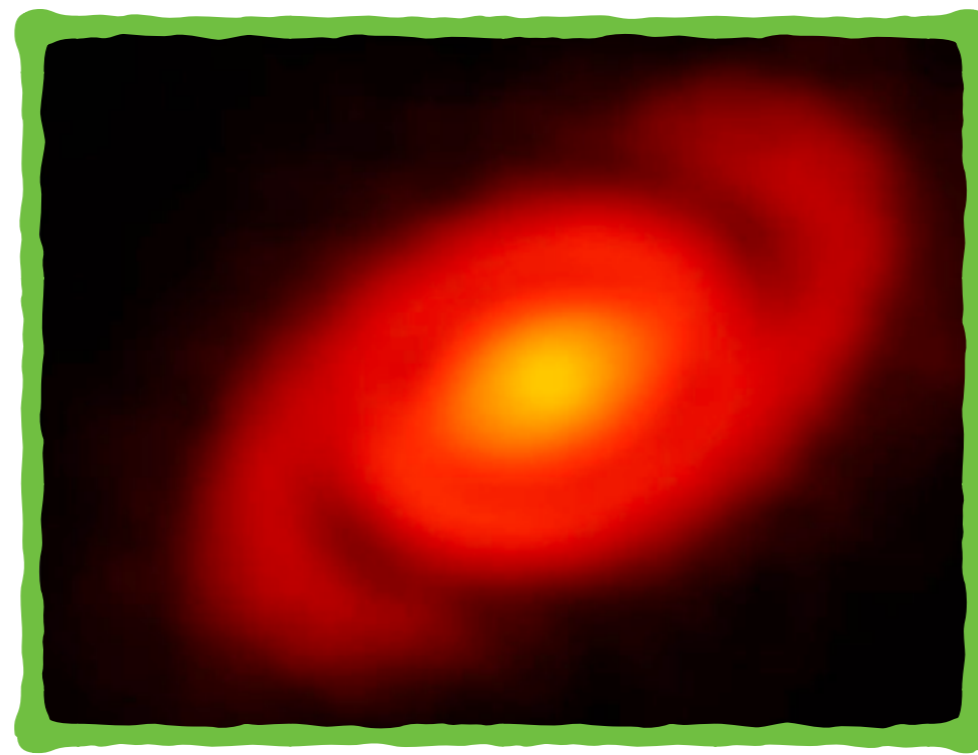
Pérez et al. 2016, *Science*, 353, 6307

Structures in Protoplanetary disks

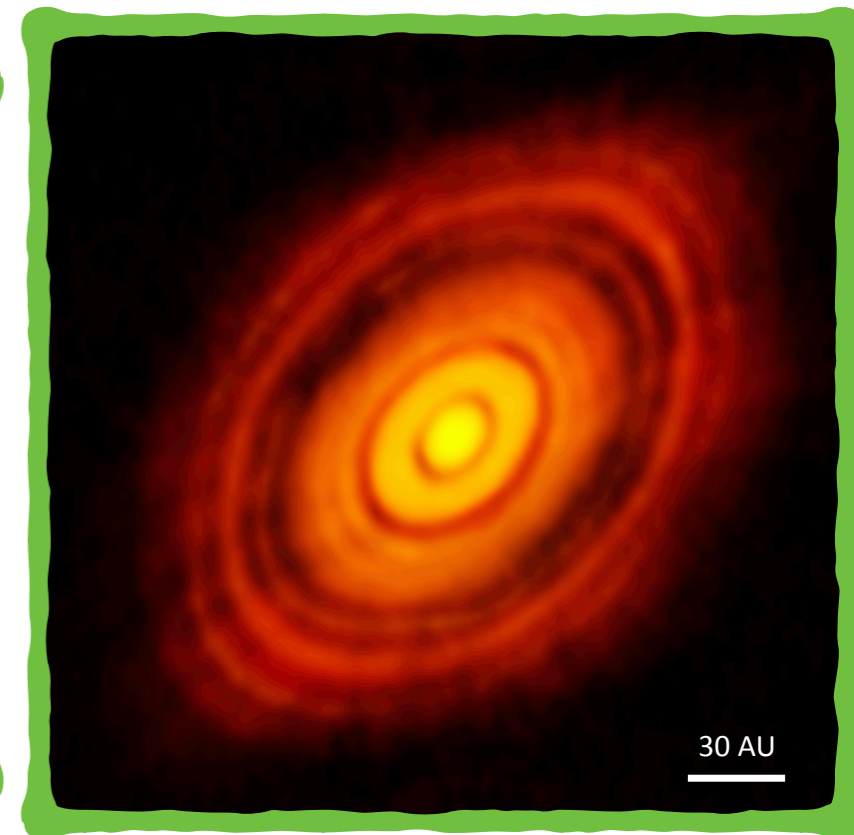
Nearly all disks observed with ALMA show substructures (< 10 - 30 AU)



Crescents

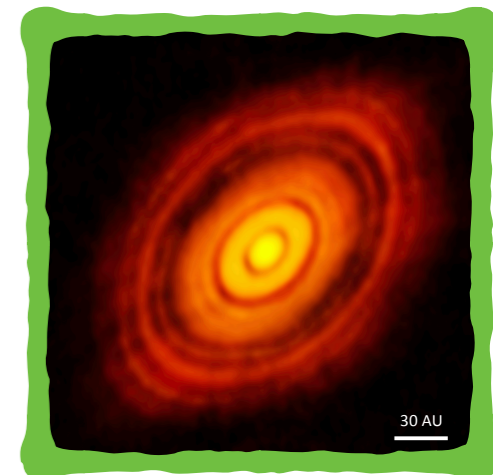
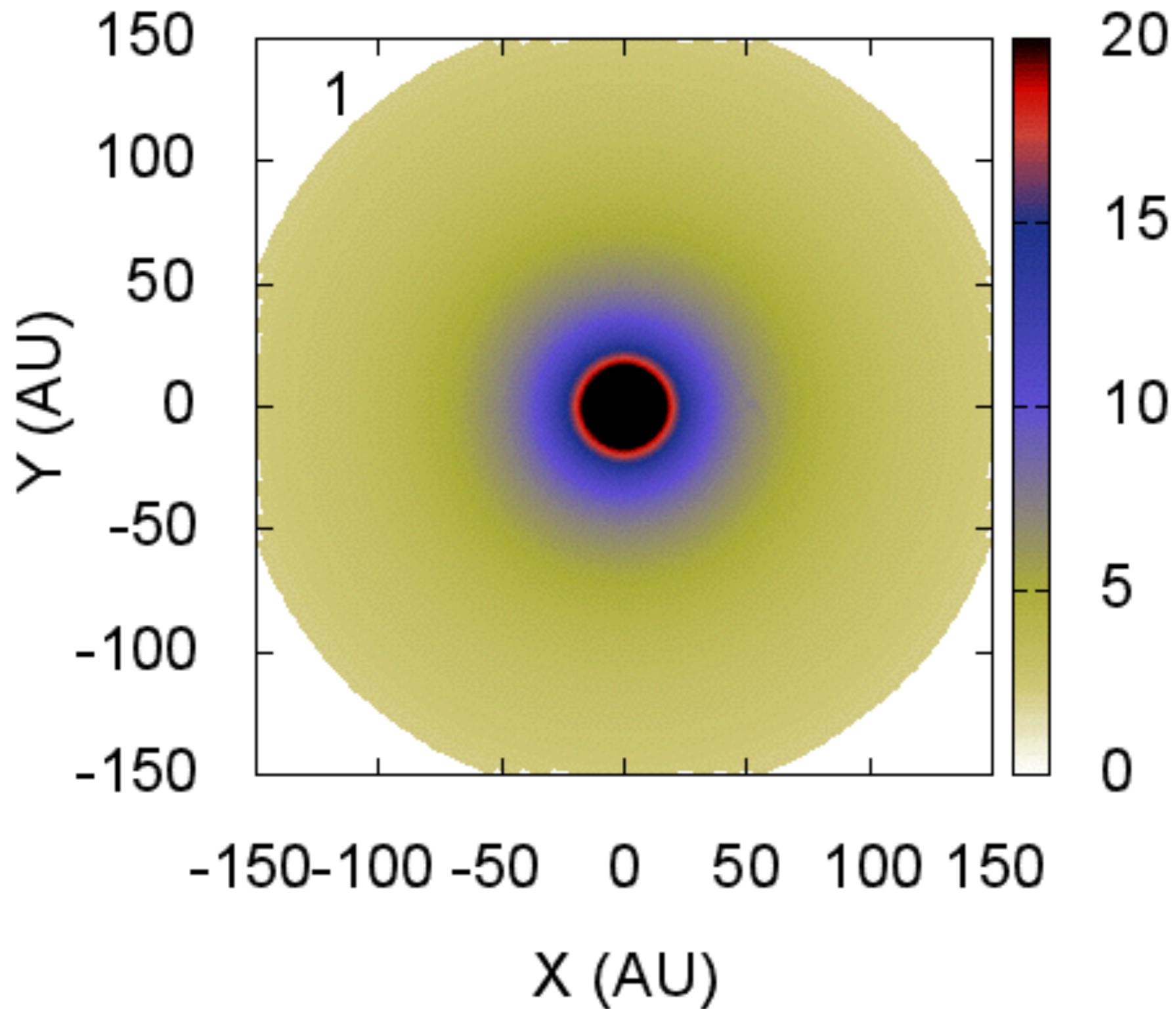


Spirals

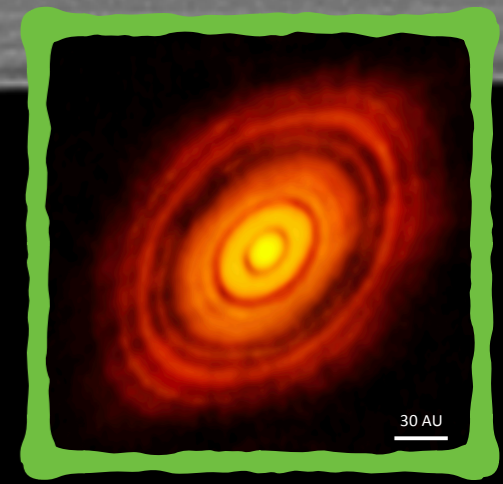
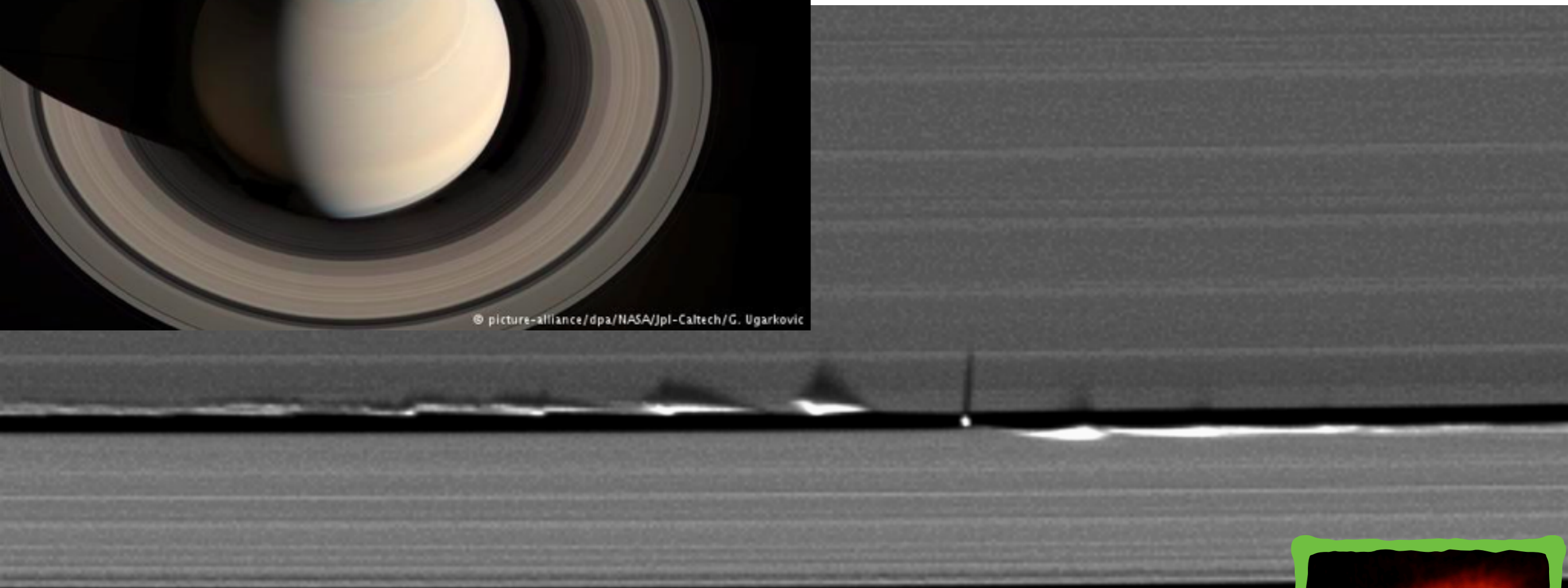
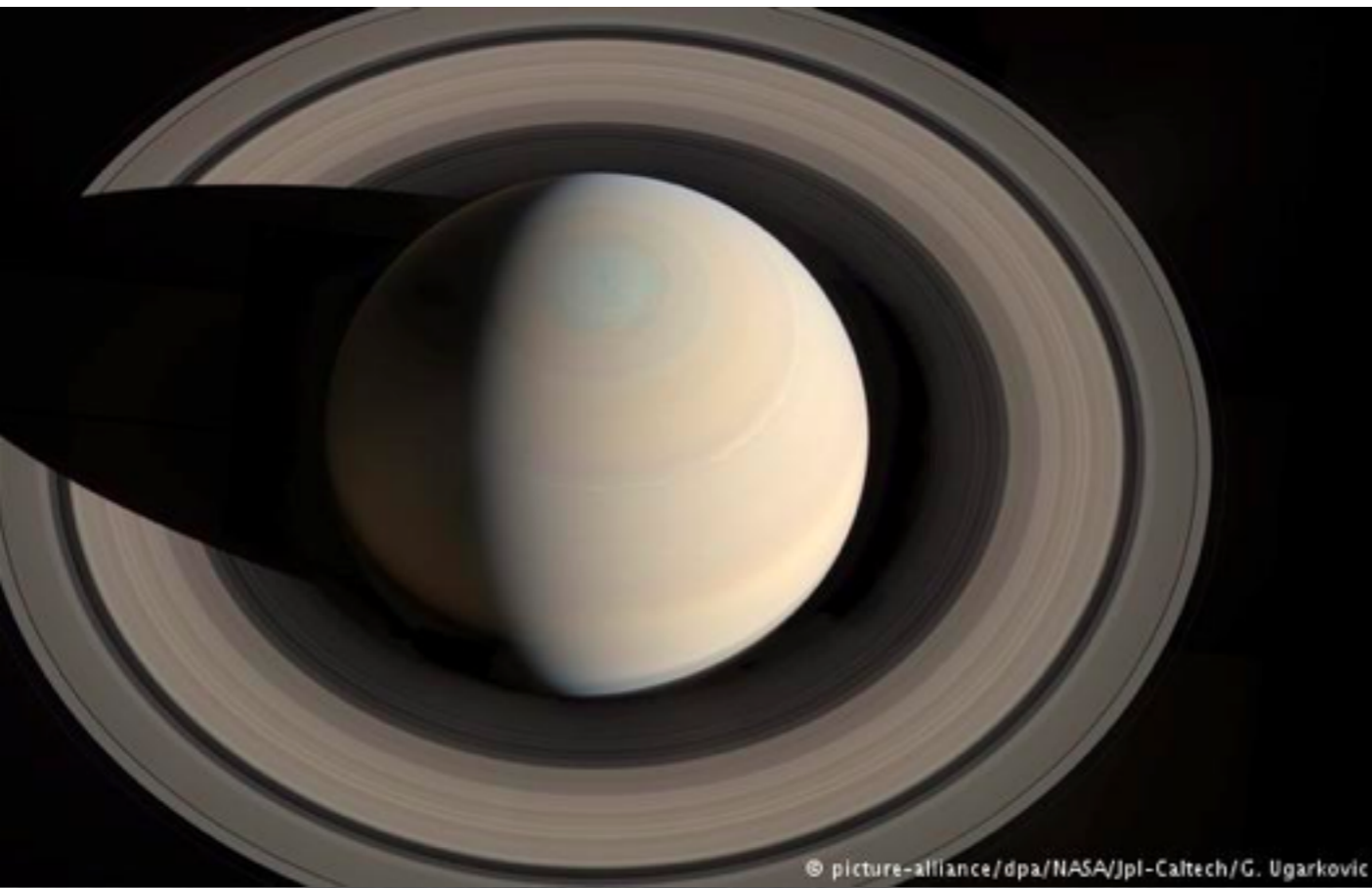


Rings

Rings created by newborn planets



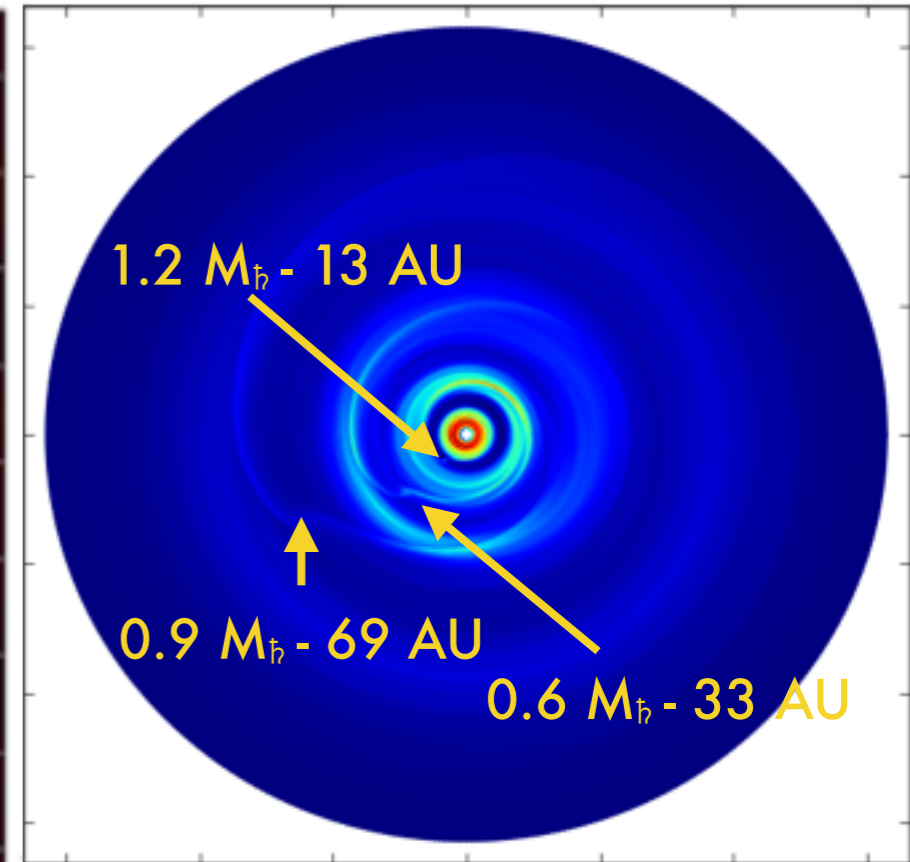
Structures in Saturn rings



The HL Tau planet forming system

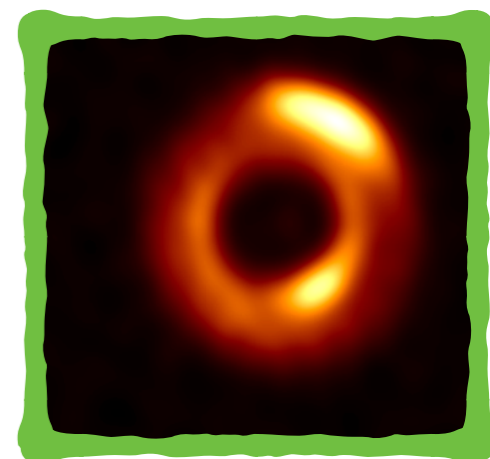
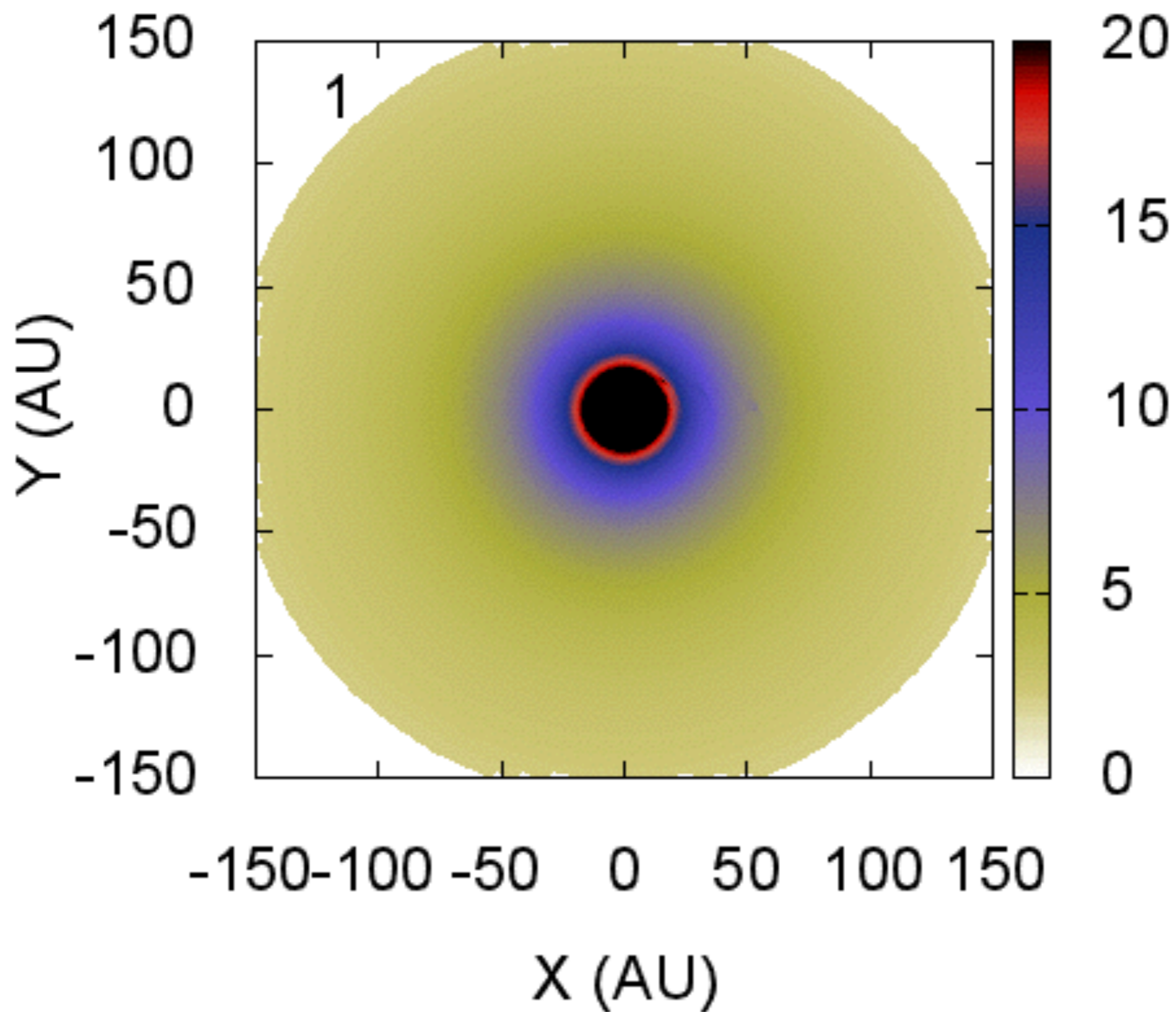
Observation

Model



The rings suggest the presence of three planets with masses similar to that of Saturn at 13 AU, 33 AU, and 69 AU from the central star.

Crescents created by newborn planets



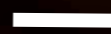
Crescents created by newborn planets

Continuum @ 450 μm

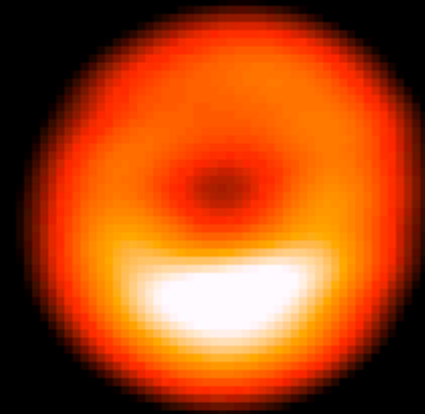
SAO 206462 - F8



35 AU



SR 21- G3



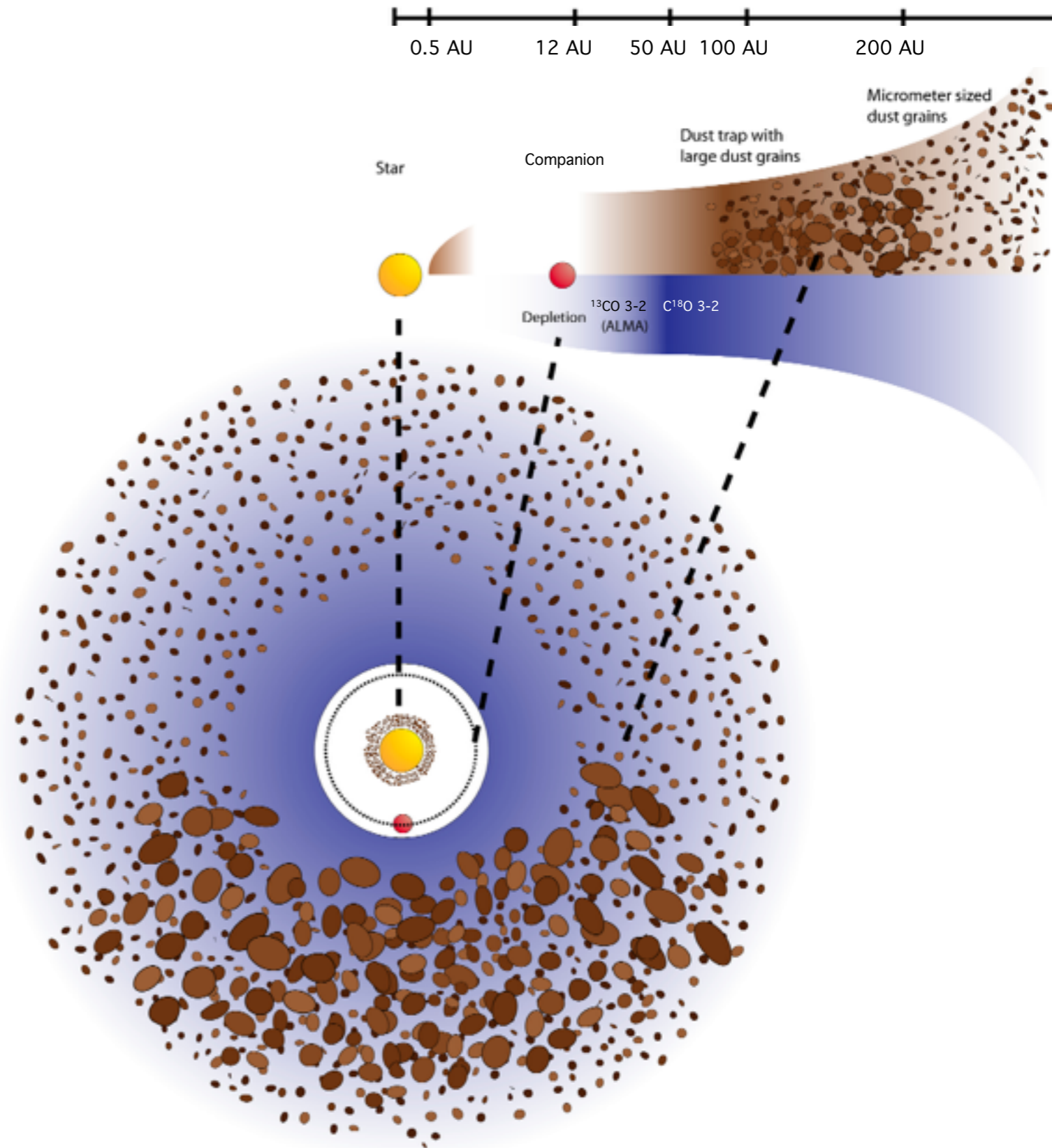
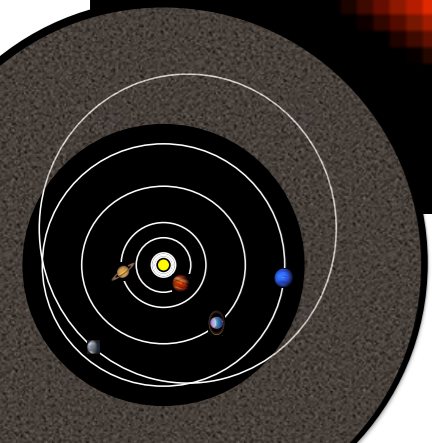
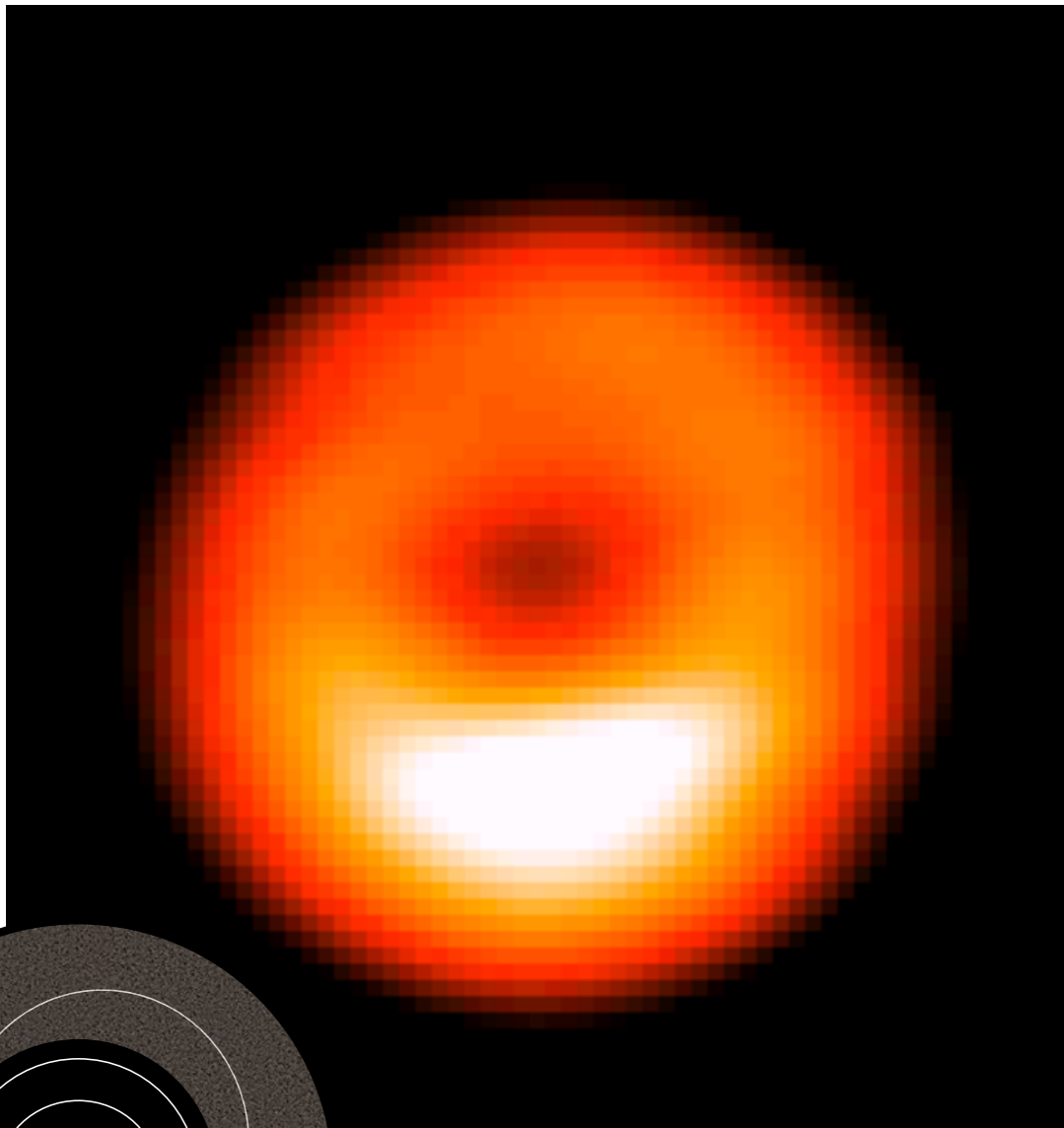
30 AU



Dust Crescents and Dust Traps

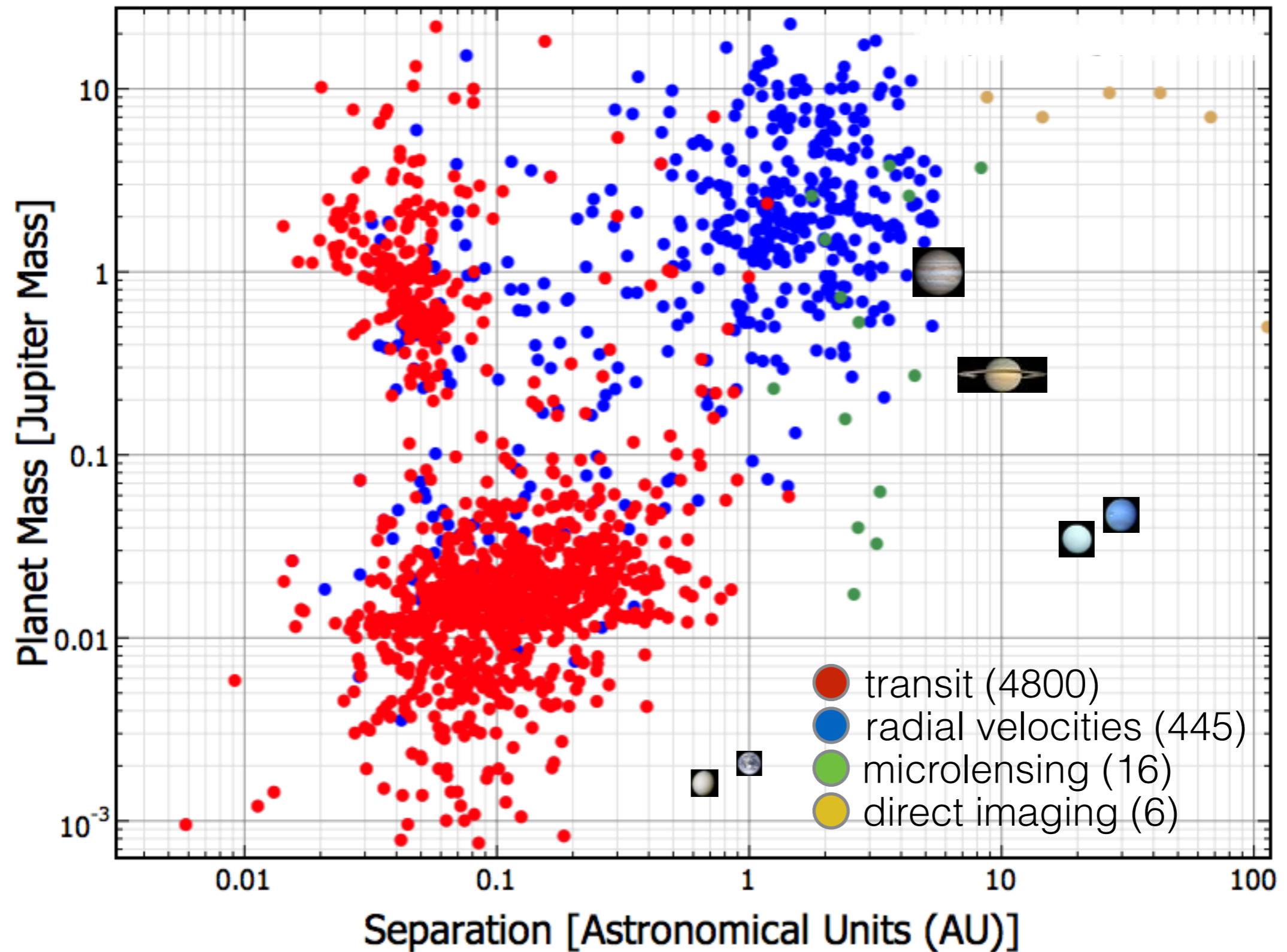
SR 21

(G3 - similar to the young Sun)



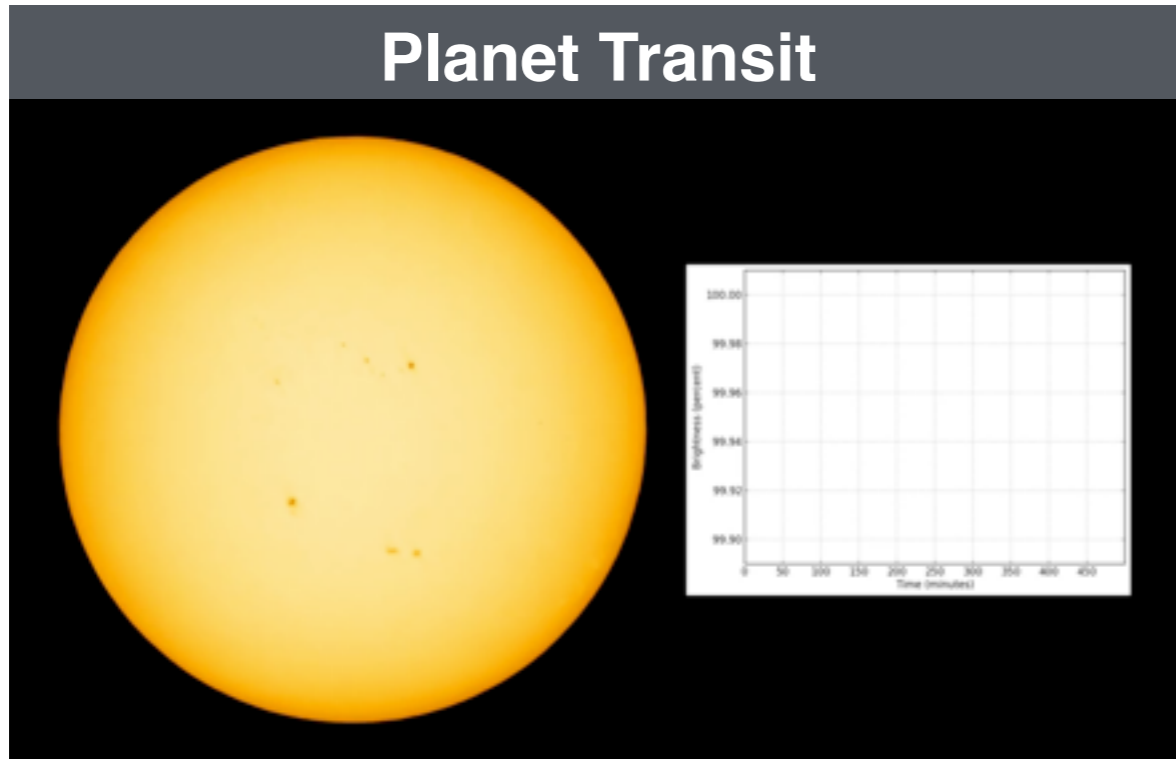
**But, can we directly see
these baby planets?**

Demographics of extrasolar planets

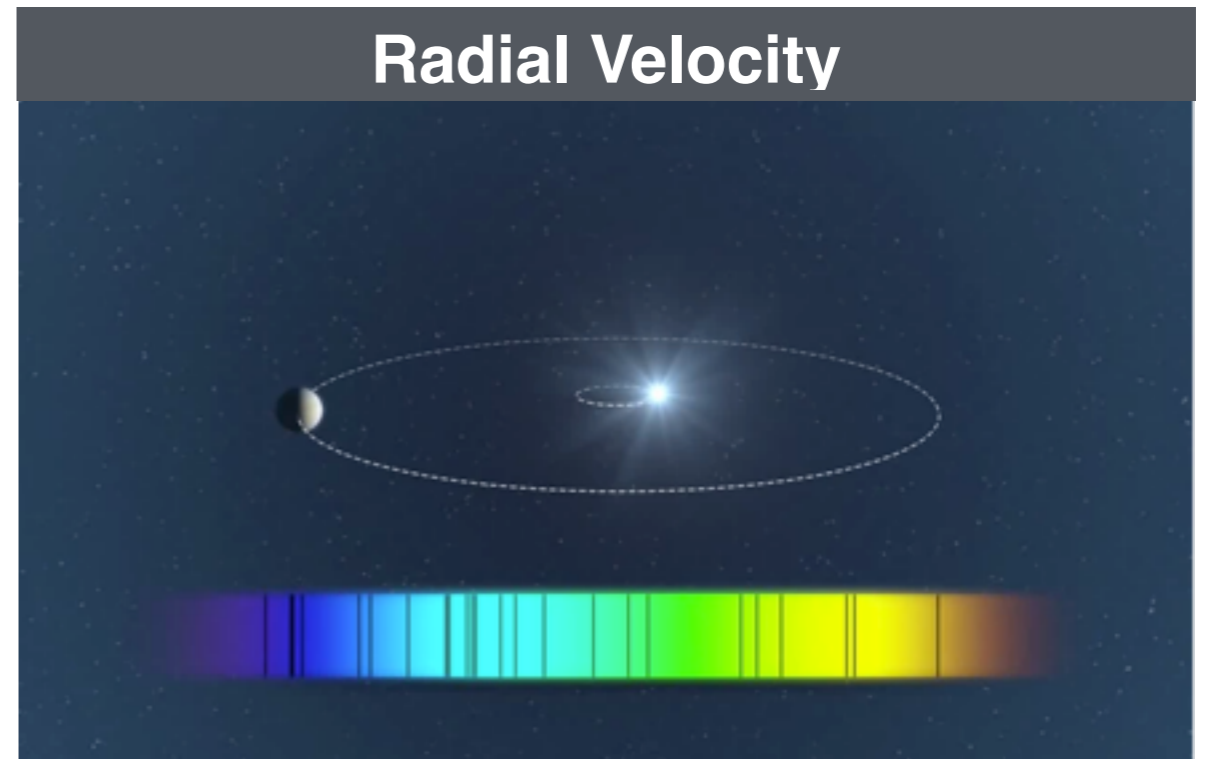


Planet Detection Techniques

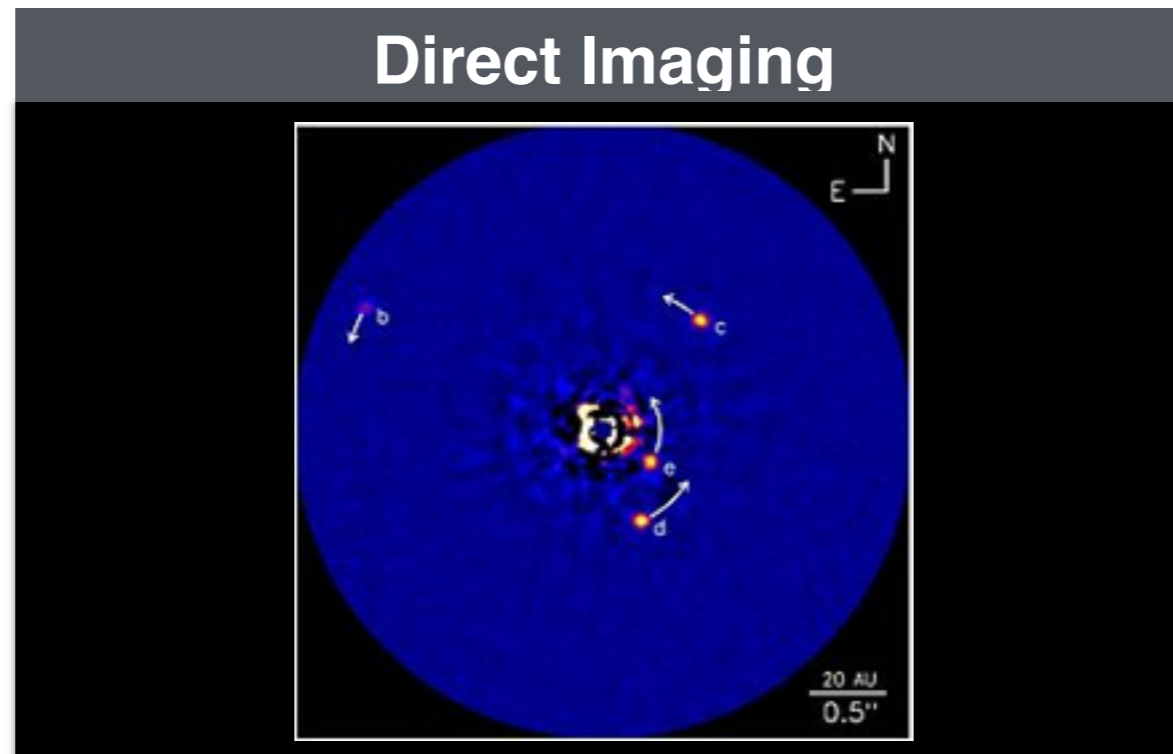
Planet Transit



Radial Velocity

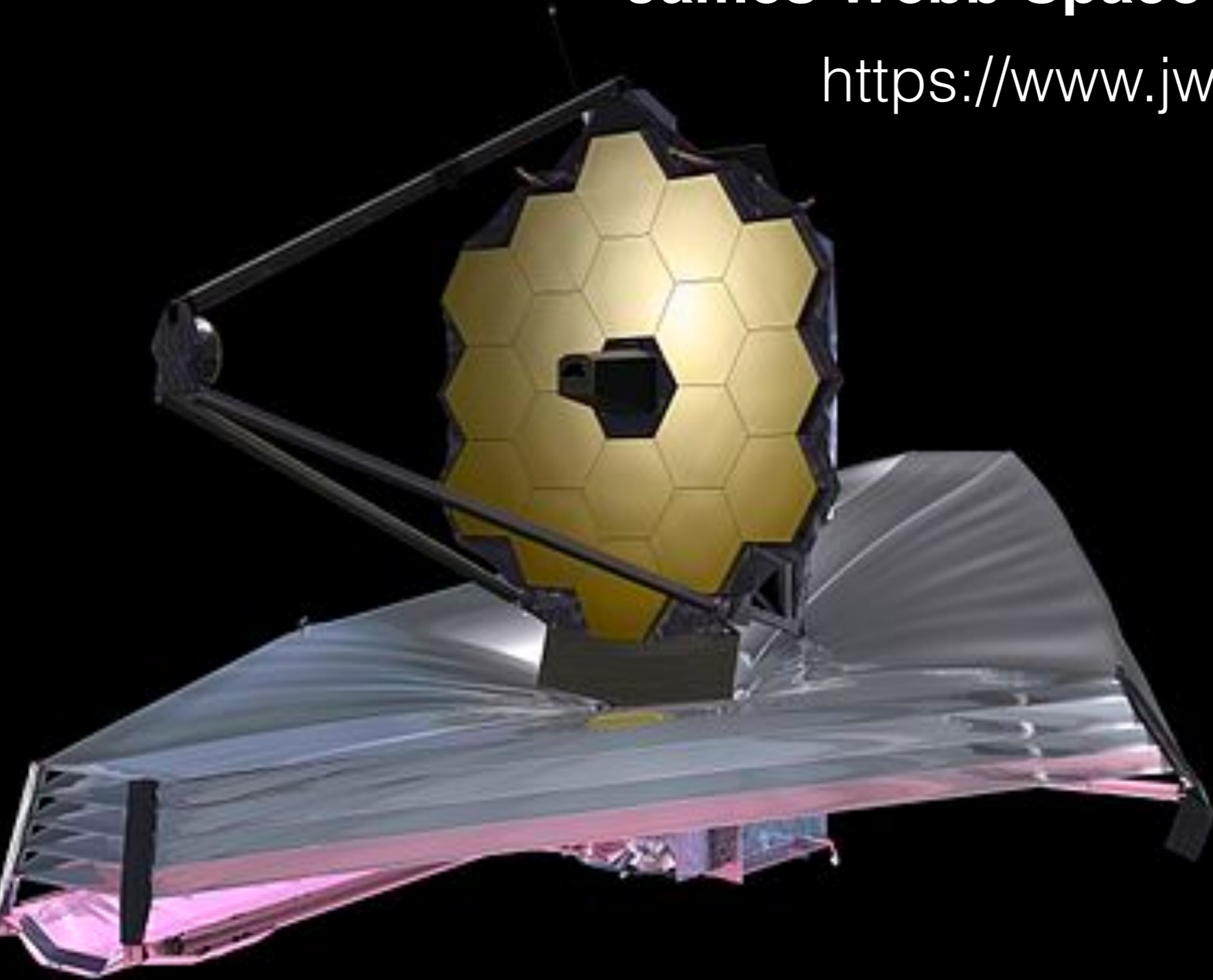


Direct Imaging



James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)

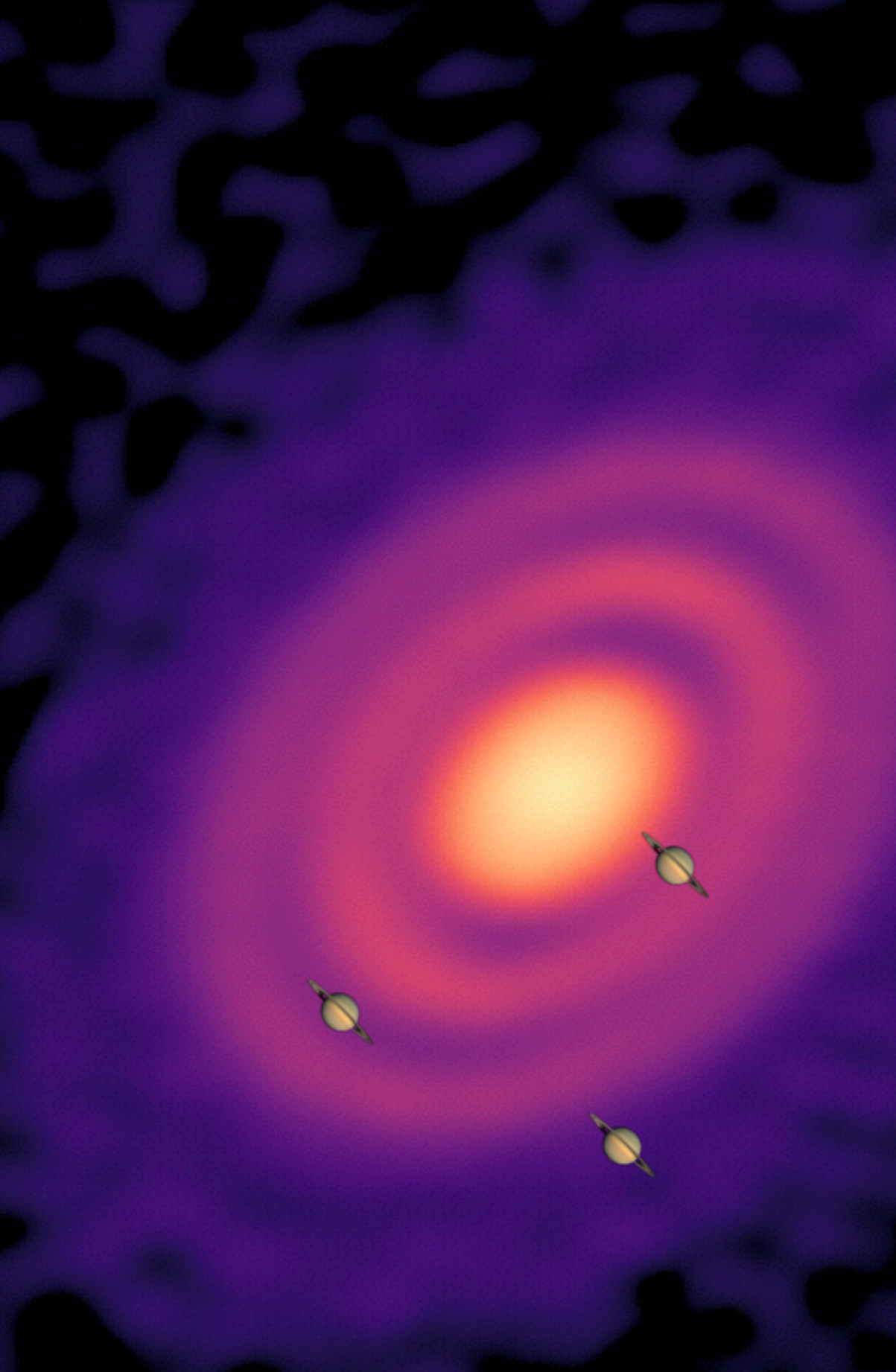
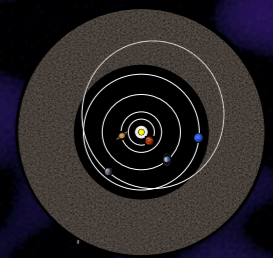
<https://www.jwst.nasa.gov/>



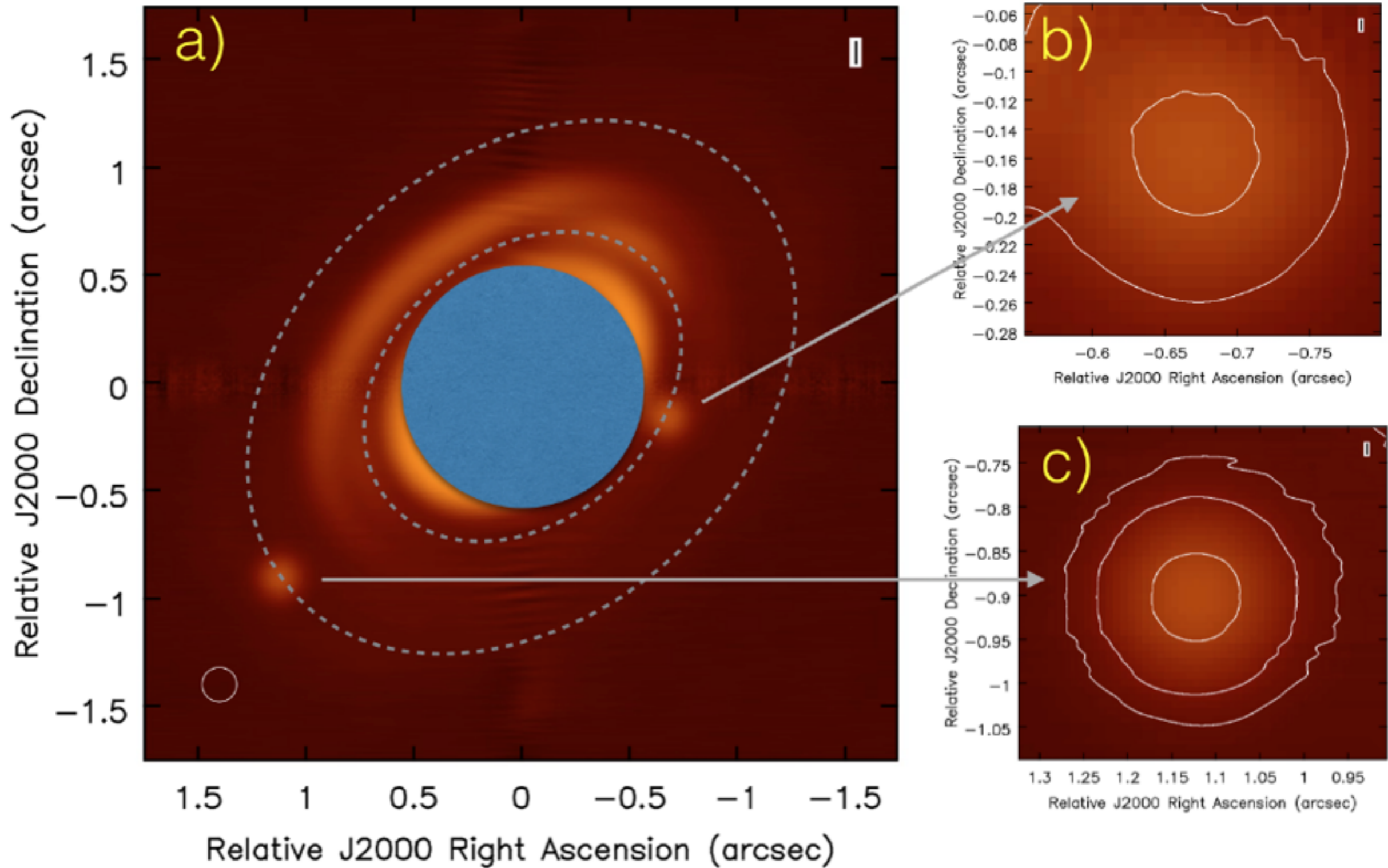
Launch planned for Spring 2019

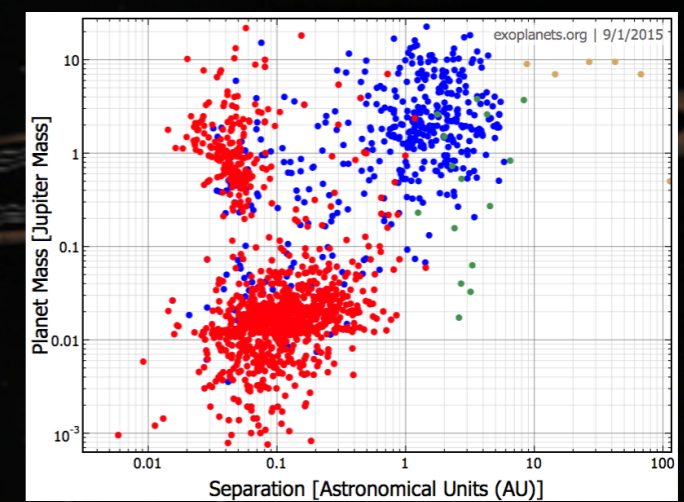
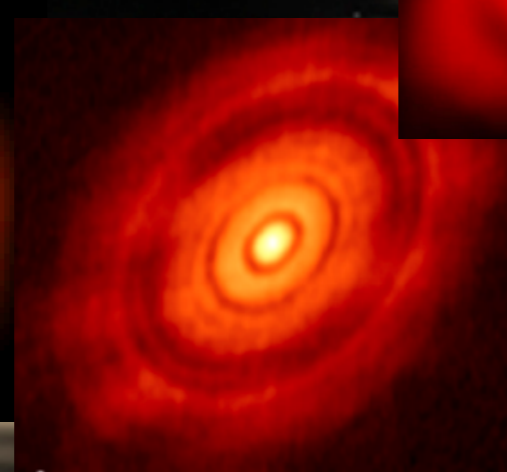
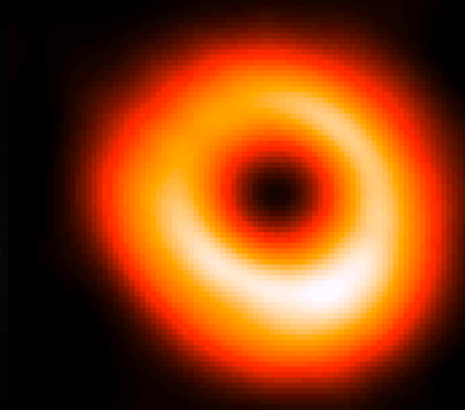
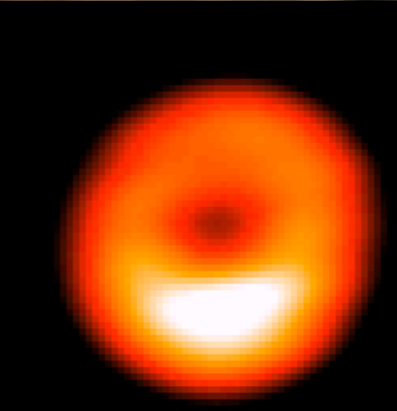
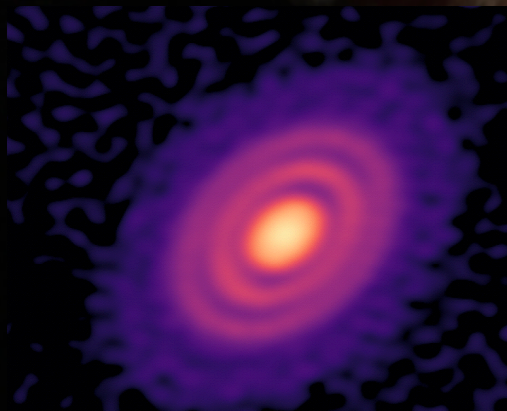
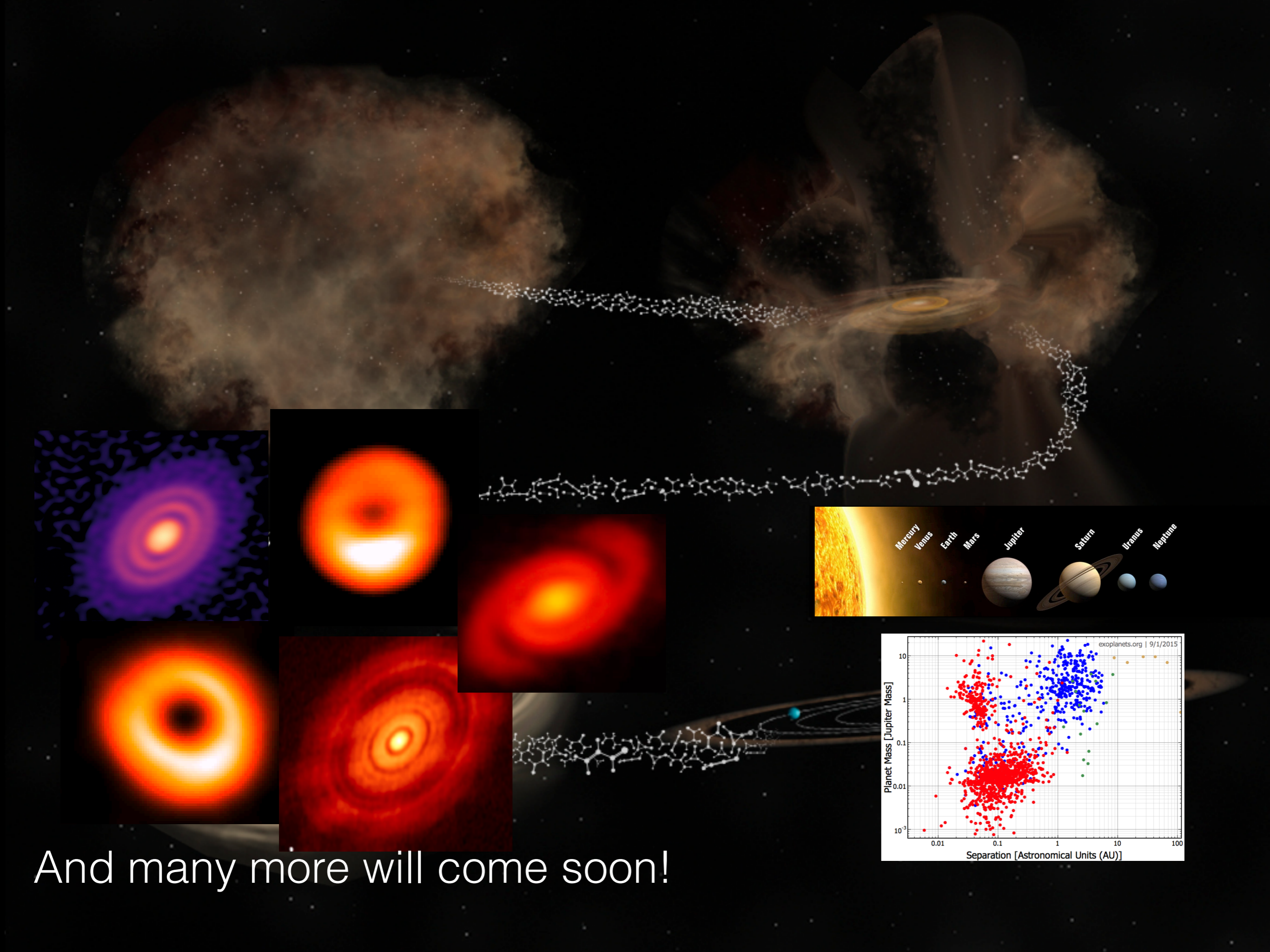
HD 163296

Am. Astr. Soc. Meeting, February 13th :: Washington, DC



SIMULATED JWST OBSERVATIONS





And many more will come soon!