

**IoA Conference 2006:  
The Planet-Disc Connection**

# **Dust Evolution in Photoevaporating Protoplanetary Disks**

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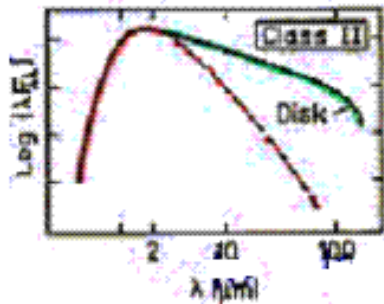
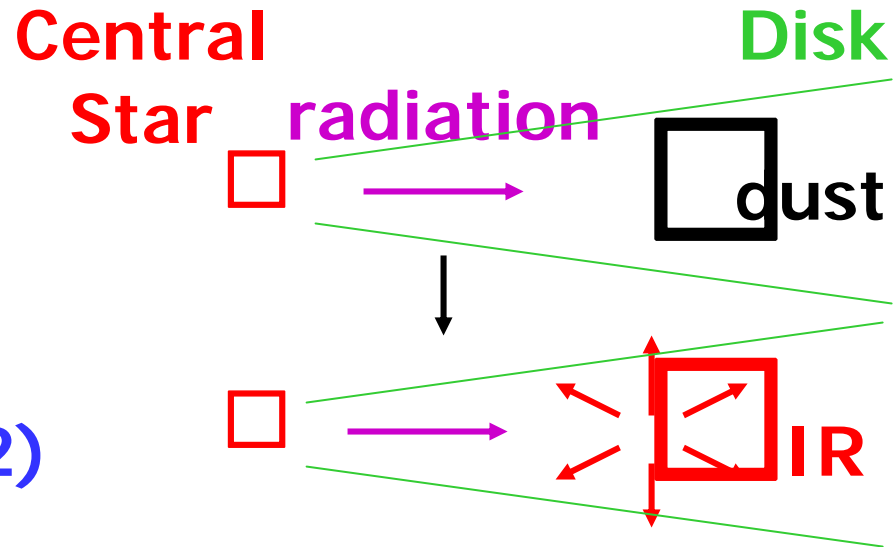
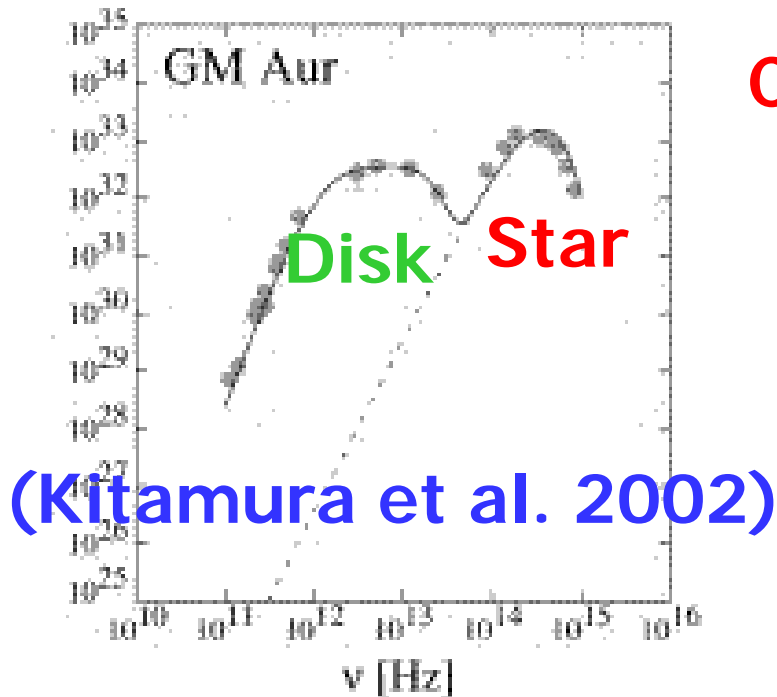
**S. Inutsuka<sup>2</sup>, and Y. Nakagawa<sup>1</sup>**

**1. Kobe Univ. Japan, 2. Kyoto Univ. Japan**

# Introduction

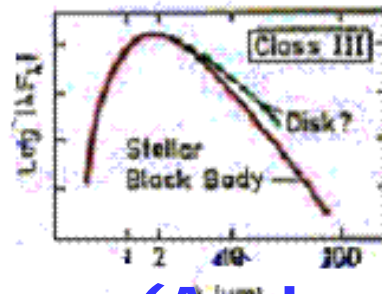
# SED of Protoplanetary Disks

## SED of TTS + disk



CTTS  
(Class II)

$10^6$  yr

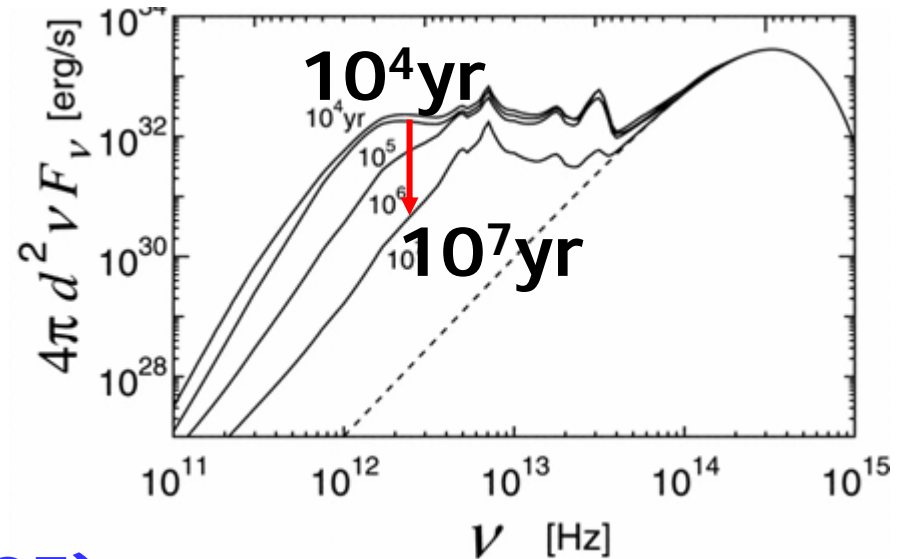
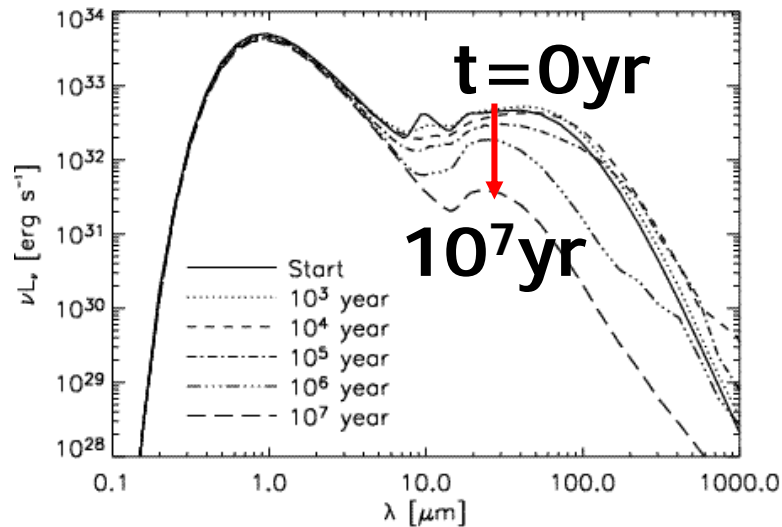
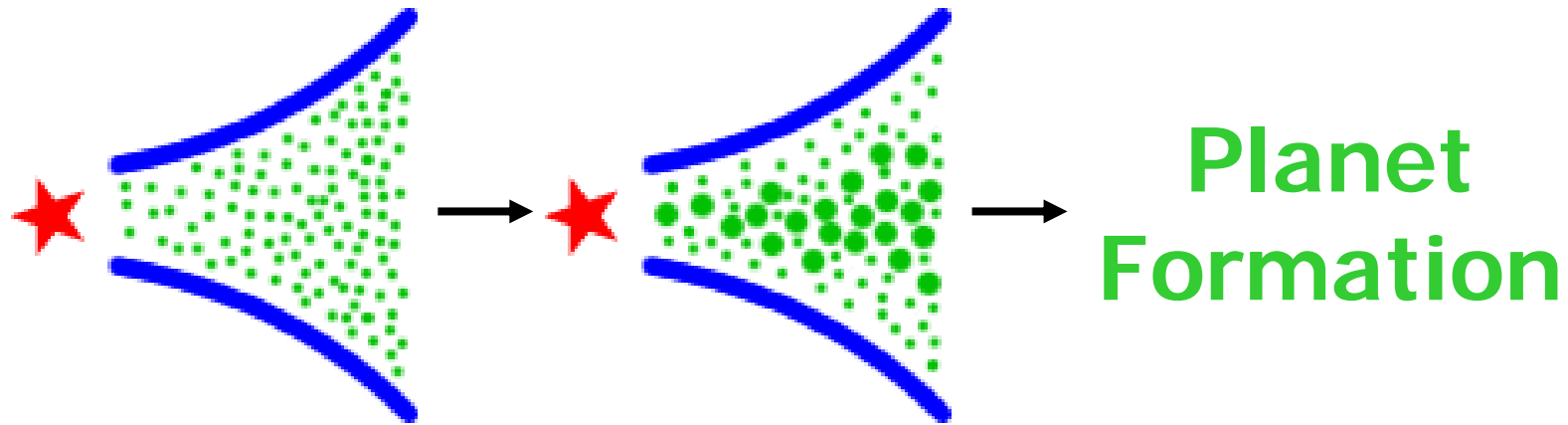


WTTS  
(Class III)

$10^7$  yr

(Andre et al. 1994)

# Dust Evolution & SED



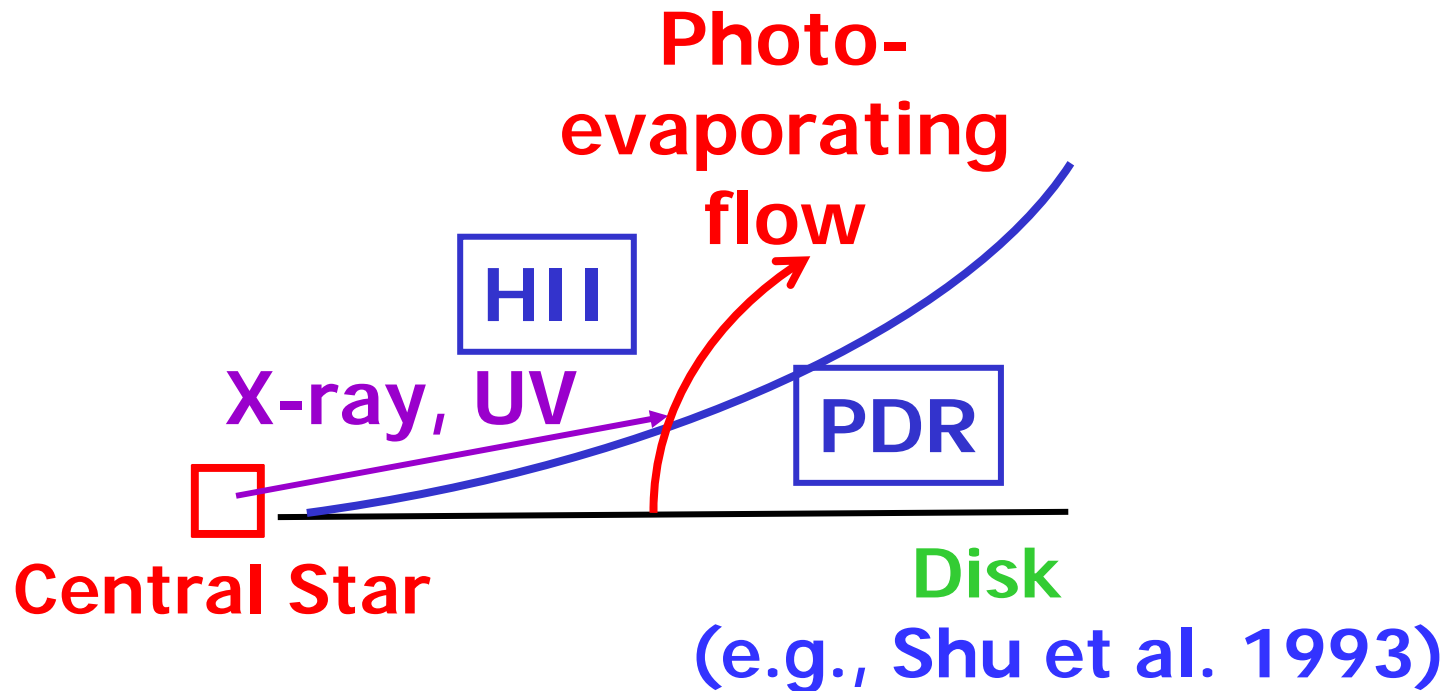
(Dullemond & Dominik 2005)

(Tanaka et al. 2005)

**Dust evolution  $\rightarrow$  SED model calculation**

# Photoevaporation of PPDs

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- Physical structure of photoevaporating disks
- + Dust dynamics & coagulation in the disks
- Effect of photoevaporation flow on dust evolution & SEDs of PPDs

 Effect of

# Photoevaporating Flow on Dust Dynamics

# Basic Equations of Gas Flow

1D steady flow in vertical direction

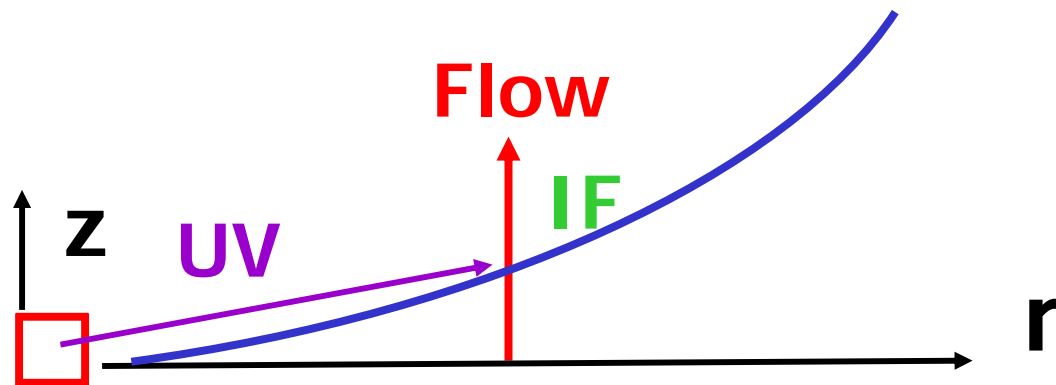
Mass Cons. Eq. :  $\rho v_z = \text{const.}$

Momentum Cons. Eq. :  $v_z \frac{dv_z}{dz} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dz} - \frac{GM_*}{r^2} \frac{z}{r}$   $P = \frac{\rho k T}{m_\mu}$

Boundary Condition :

Jump condition at ionization front

$$v_{IF} = c_I^2 / 2c_{II}, \quad \rho_{IF} = (2c_{II}^2 / c_I^2) \rho_{II}$$



# Gas Temperature

## Local Thermal Equilibrium

$$(\Gamma_x + \Gamma_{pe} + L_{gr} - \Lambda_{line} = 0)$$

X-ray heating (ionization  
of hydrogen) :  $\Gamma_x$

Radiative cooling  
by Ly  $\alpha$ , OI,  
CII & CO lines



FUV heating (grain  
photoelectric) :  $\Gamma_{pe}$

:  $\Lambda_{line}$

Star

Energy exchange by collisions  
between gas and dust particles

:  $L_{gr}$

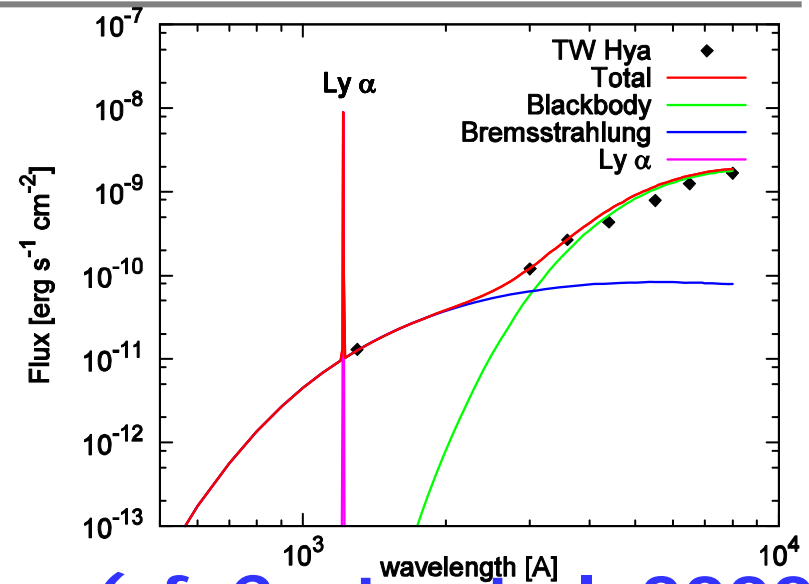
Disk

# UV & X-ray Rad. from Central Star

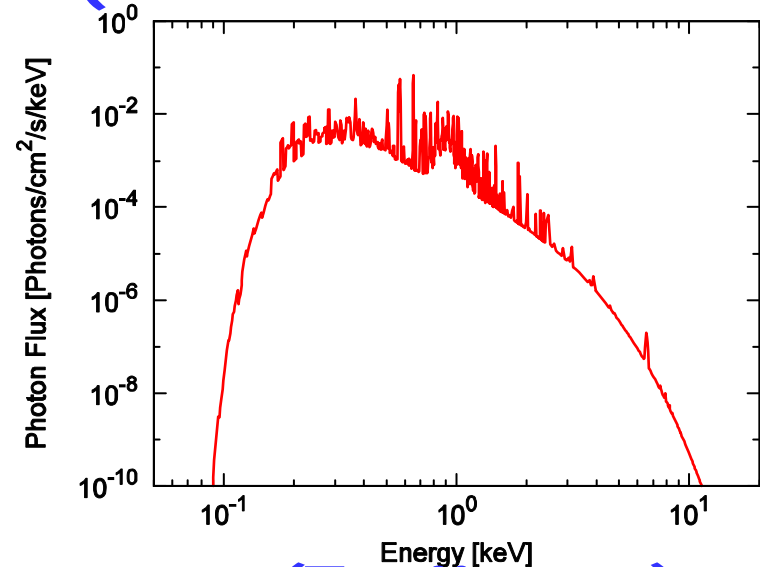
## TW Hydra Model

**UV** Stellar blackbody  
+ Thermal  
bremsstrahlung  
( $T_{\text{br}} = 2.5 \times 10^4 \text{K}$ )  
+  $\text{Ly}\alpha$  emission

**X-ray**  
Two temperature  
Raymond-Smith  
model  
( $kT_1 = 0.2 \text{keV}$ ,  
 $kT_2 = 0.8 \text{keV}$ )



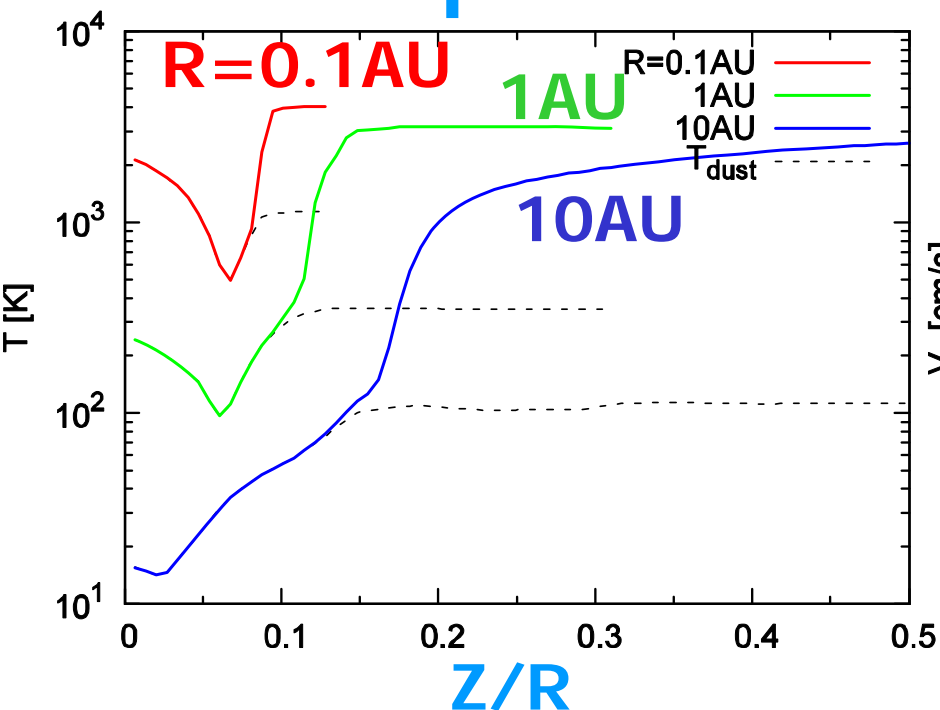
(cf. Costa et al. 2000)



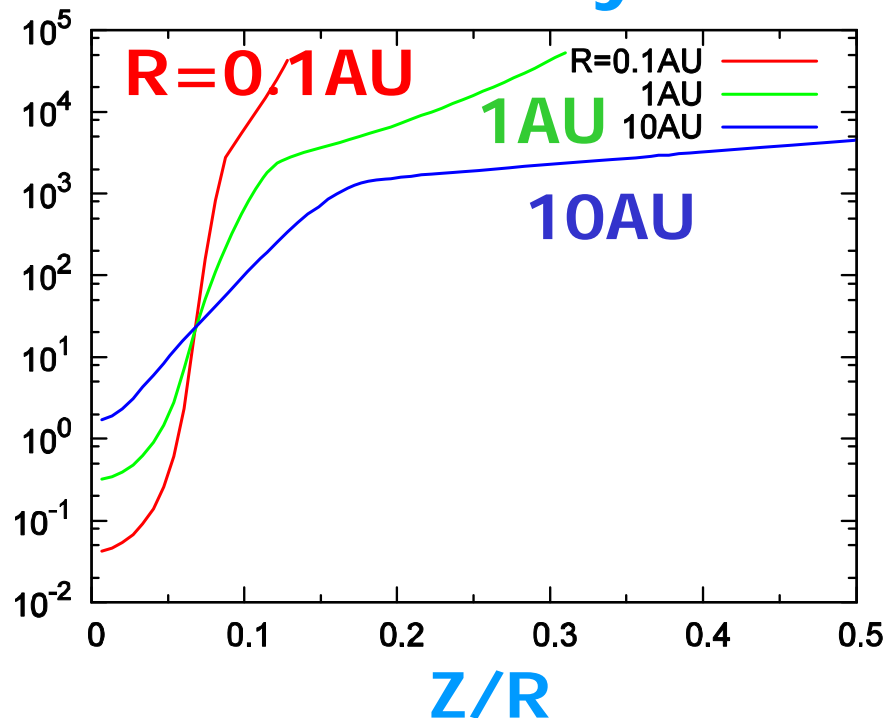
(Tsujiimoto)

# Gas Temp. & Velocity Profiles

## Temperature



## Velocity



$T_{\text{gas}} \sim \text{a few } \times 10^3 \text{ K} \gg T_{\text{dust}}$  @ disk surface  
: heated by X-ray & UV rad. from star

$V_z \sim 10^{-2} - 10^5 \text{ cm/s}$  @ 0.1 ~ 10AU

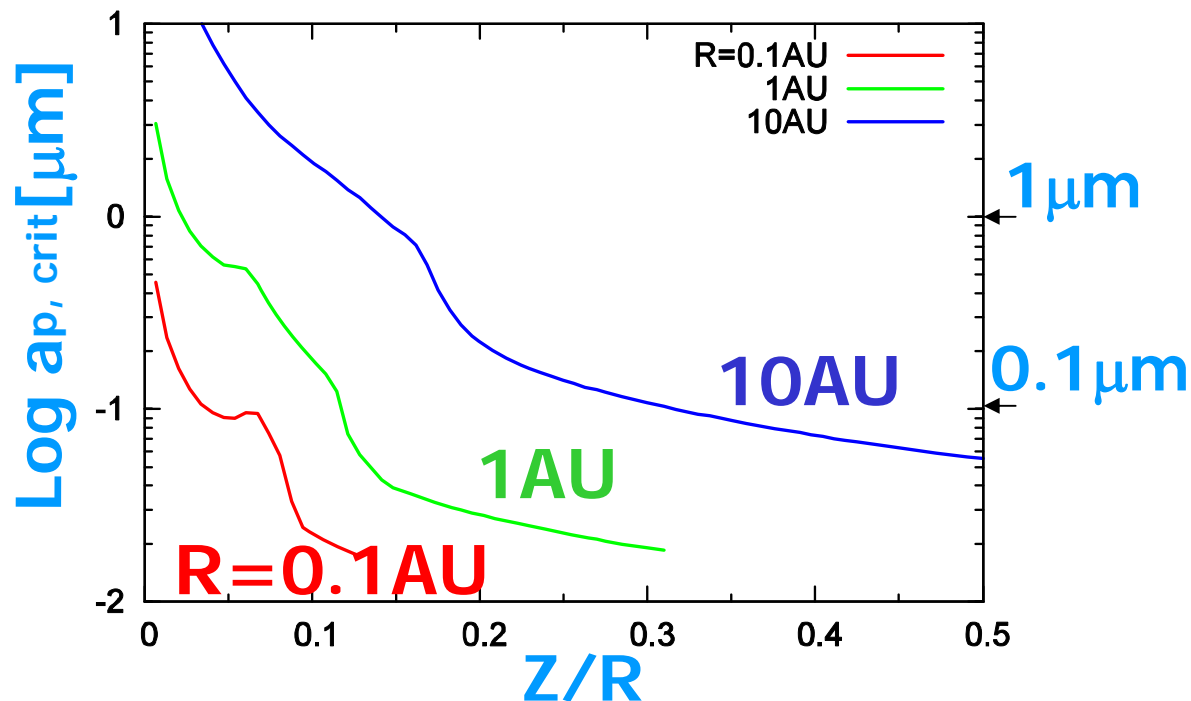
# Effect on Dust Dynamics

$$\Omega^2 z = (\rho_{\text{gas}} c_s / \rho_s a_p) (V_{\text{dust}} - V_{\text{gas}}) \rightarrow a_{p, \text{crit}}$$

**Critical  
dust radius**

$a_p < a_{p, \text{crit}}$   
→ **upward**

$a_p > a_{p, \text{crit}}$   
→ **downward**



**Sub  $\mu\text{m}$  -  $\mu\text{m}$  sized grains move toward  
disk surface with gas flow @ 0.1-10AU**

→ **Effect on observational properties ?**  
(cf. Nomura & Inutsuka 2004)



# Dust Evolution in Photoevaporating Protoplanetary Disks

# Equation of Dust Evolution

## Coagulation equation for dust particles

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial t} + \text{Advect.} = \frac{1}{2} m_i \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \beta_{i-j,j} \phi_{i-j} \phi_j - m_i \phi_i \sum_{j=1}^N \beta_{i,j} \phi_j$$

$$\beta_{i,j} = \pi (a_i + a_j)^2 \Delta v \rho_s / m_i m_j$$

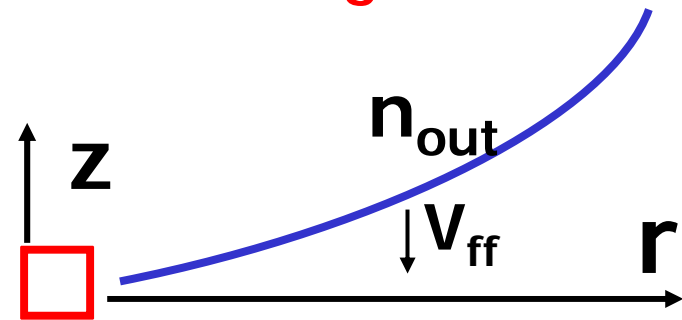
$$\text{Advect.} = \begin{cases} d(V_z \phi_i) / dz & \text{(quiescent)} \\ d(V_z \phi_i - D_0 \rho [d(\phi_i / \rho) / dz]) / dz & \text{(turbulent)} \end{cases}$$

$$V_z (\text{dust}) - v_z (\text{gas}) = -(\rho_s a / c_s \rho_g) \Omega_K^2 Z$$

## Boundary condition

$$n_{\text{out}} = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$V_{z, \text{BC}} = V_{\text{ff}}$$



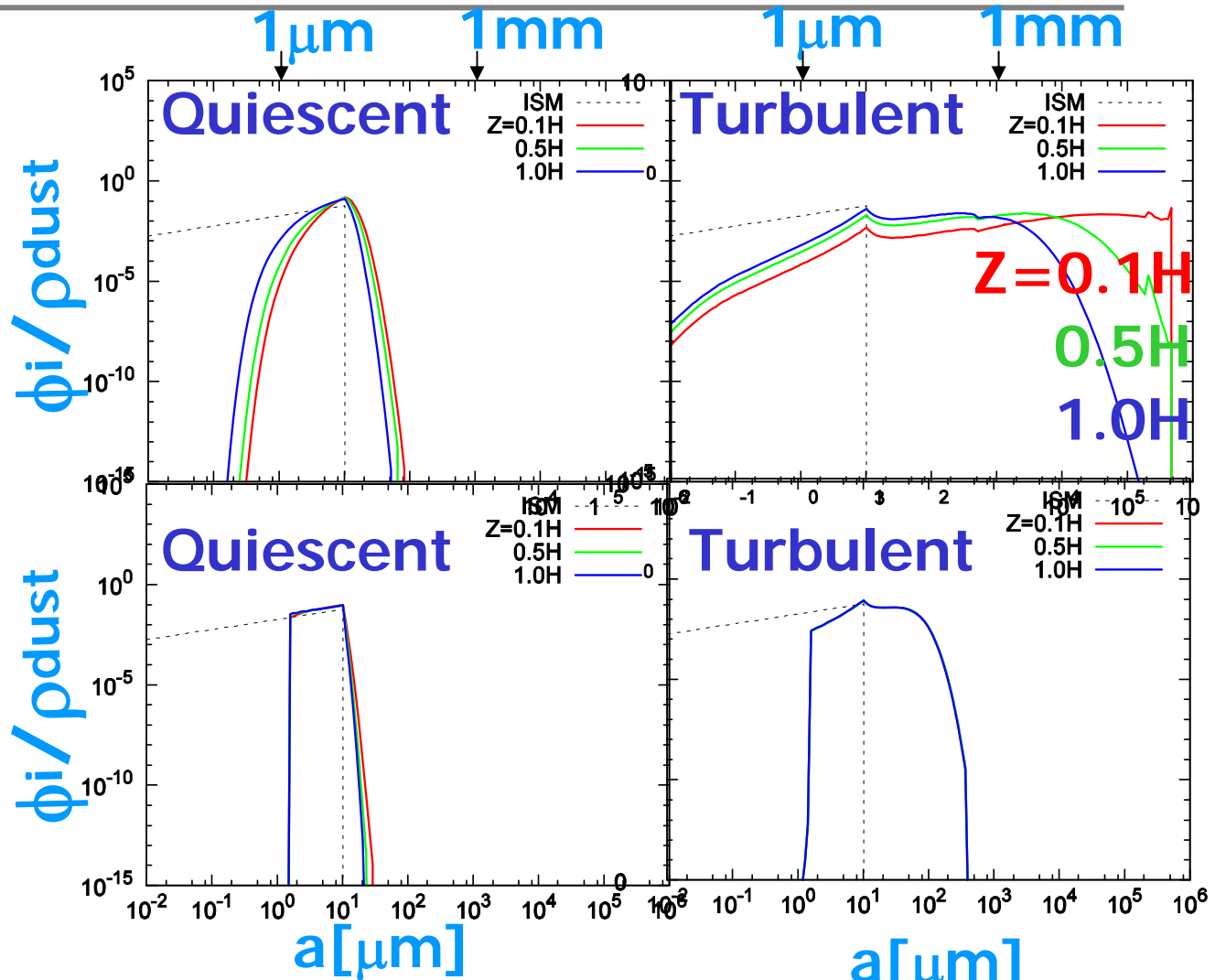
## Radial motion

$a > a_{\text{trap}}$  ( $t_{\text{fric}} > t_{\text{eddy}}$ )  $\longrightarrow$  move inward rapidly

Initial condition Dark cloud model

# Effect of Photoevap. on Size Distri.

$R=1\text{AU}$   
 $t=1\times 10^6\text{yr}$   
without  
photoevap.



Sub- $\mu\text{m}$  sized particles disappear due to  
coagulation & photoevaporating flow

§4

**Effect on  
Spectral Energy  
Distribution**

# Calculate SEDs of Disks

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**Dust Size & Spatial Distributions**



**Dust Opacity**



**Disk Structure (Temp. & Density)  
+ Radiative Transfer**



**Thermal Dust Emission from Disks**

# Resulting SEDs

without photoevap.

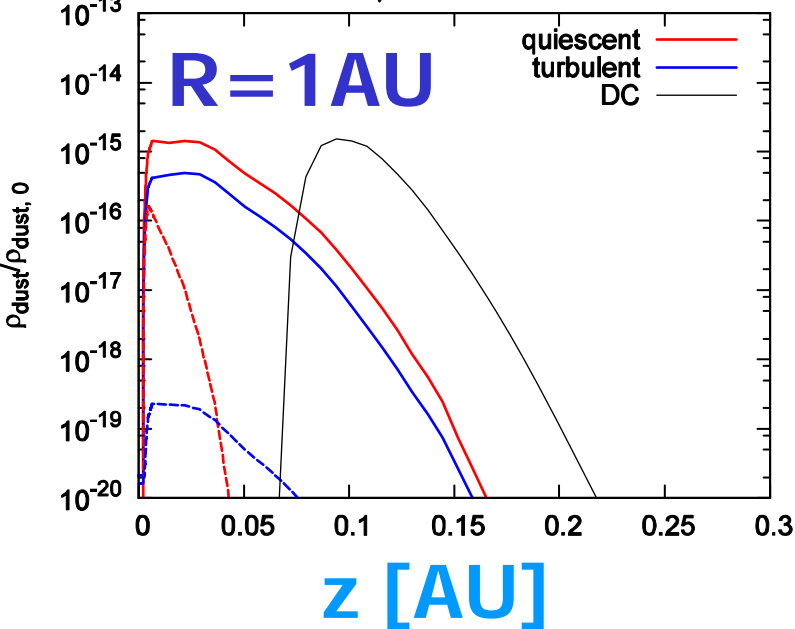
$t = 1 \times 10^6$  yr

— Quiescent — Turbulent — Dark cloud .....  $n_{\text{out}} = 0$

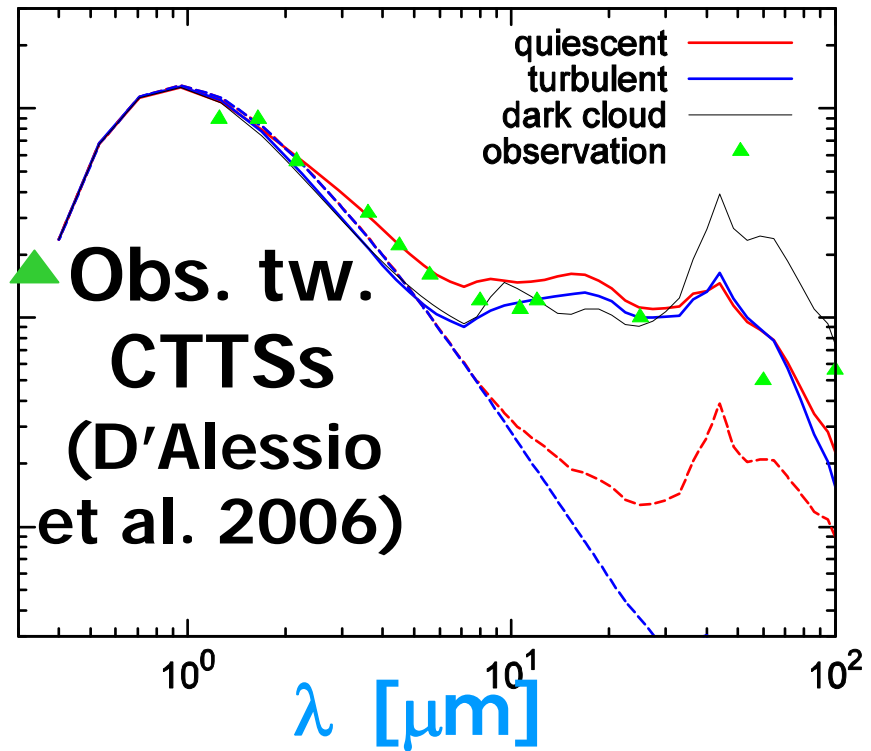
Dust Emissivity

SED

$$\rho_{\text{dust}} \kappa_{\nu} B_{\nu}(T_{\text{dust}}) \exp(-\tau_{\nu}) @ \lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$$



$\lambda F_{\lambda} \text{ [ergs/cm}^2/\text{s]}$



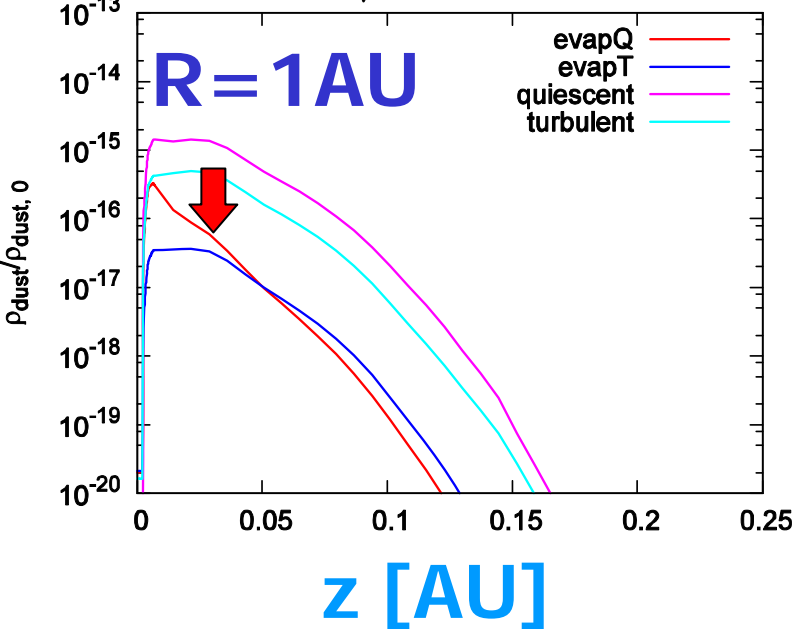
Model calculations without photoevap.  
reproduce observations of CTTs disks

# Effect of Photoevaporation on SED

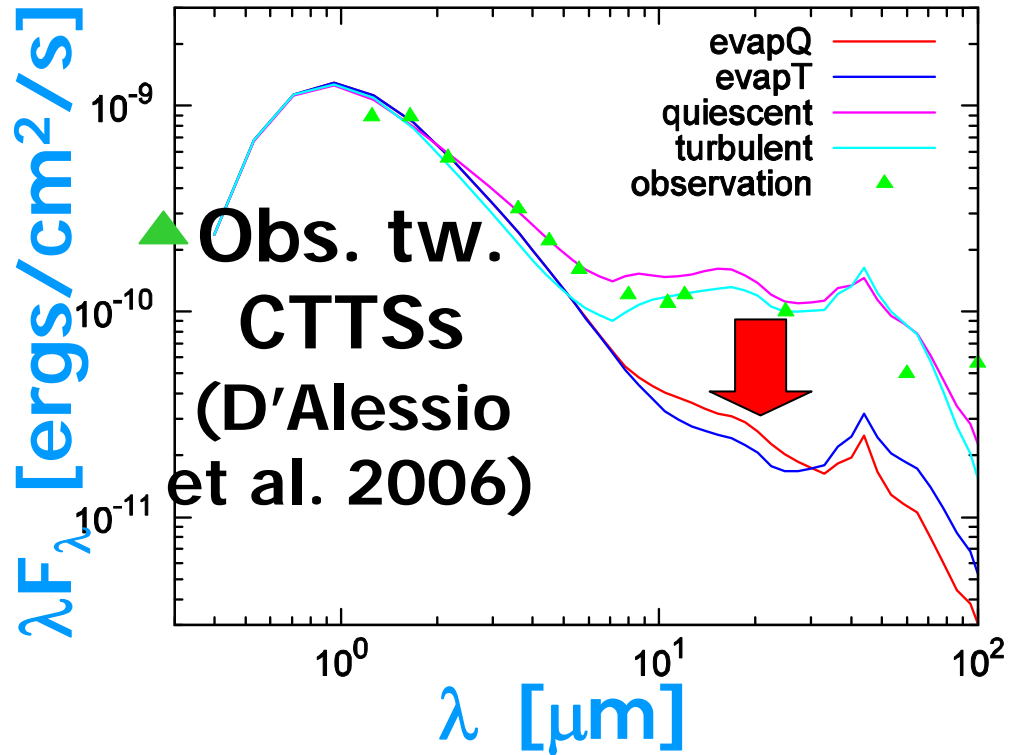
with photoevap.  
w/o photoevap.

Dust Emissivity

$$\rho_{\text{dust}} \kappa_{\text{v}} B_{\text{v}}(T_{\text{dust}}) \exp(-\tau_{\text{v}}) @ \lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$$



— Quiescent — Turbulent  
— Quiescent — Turbulent  
SED  $t = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ yr}$



Photoevaporating flow → Emissivity ↘ →  
Rad. flux @ MIR-FIR ↘ (Class III-like ?)

# §5 Summary

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## Physical Structure of Photoevaporating Protoplanetary Disks



**Sub  $\mu\text{m}$  -  $\mu\text{m}$  sized grains move toward disk surface with gas flow @ 0.1-10AU**

## Dust Evolution in Photoevaporating Disks

→ **Sub  $\mu\text{m}$  -  $\mu\text{m}$  sized particles disappear**



## Spectral Energy Distribution Models

**w/o photoevap.** : reproduce obs. of CTTs

**with photoevap.** : **Rad. flux @ MIR-FIR** ↘  
**(Class III-like ?)**