

Streaming instabilities in modern protoplanetary disks

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The era of exoplanet sciences

EXOPLANETS

This figure is a comprehensive visualization of the known exoplanet population, showing a variety of planets from different star systems. The planets are represented as spheres of varying sizes and colors, indicating their size and density. The color scale at the bottom represents Mean Temperature (from -200°C to 2000°C) and Density (from 1 to 10 g/cm³). The infographic also includes a legend for atmospheric composition and a scale bar for distance.

Legend:

- Red: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄
- Orange: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Yellow: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar
- Green: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO
- Blue: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂
- Indigo: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂, O₃
- Purple: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂, O₃, O₃
- Black: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂, O₃, O₃, O₃
- Grey: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂, O₃, O₃, O₃, O₃
- White: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Ar, CO, N₂, O₃, O₃, O₃, O₃, O₃

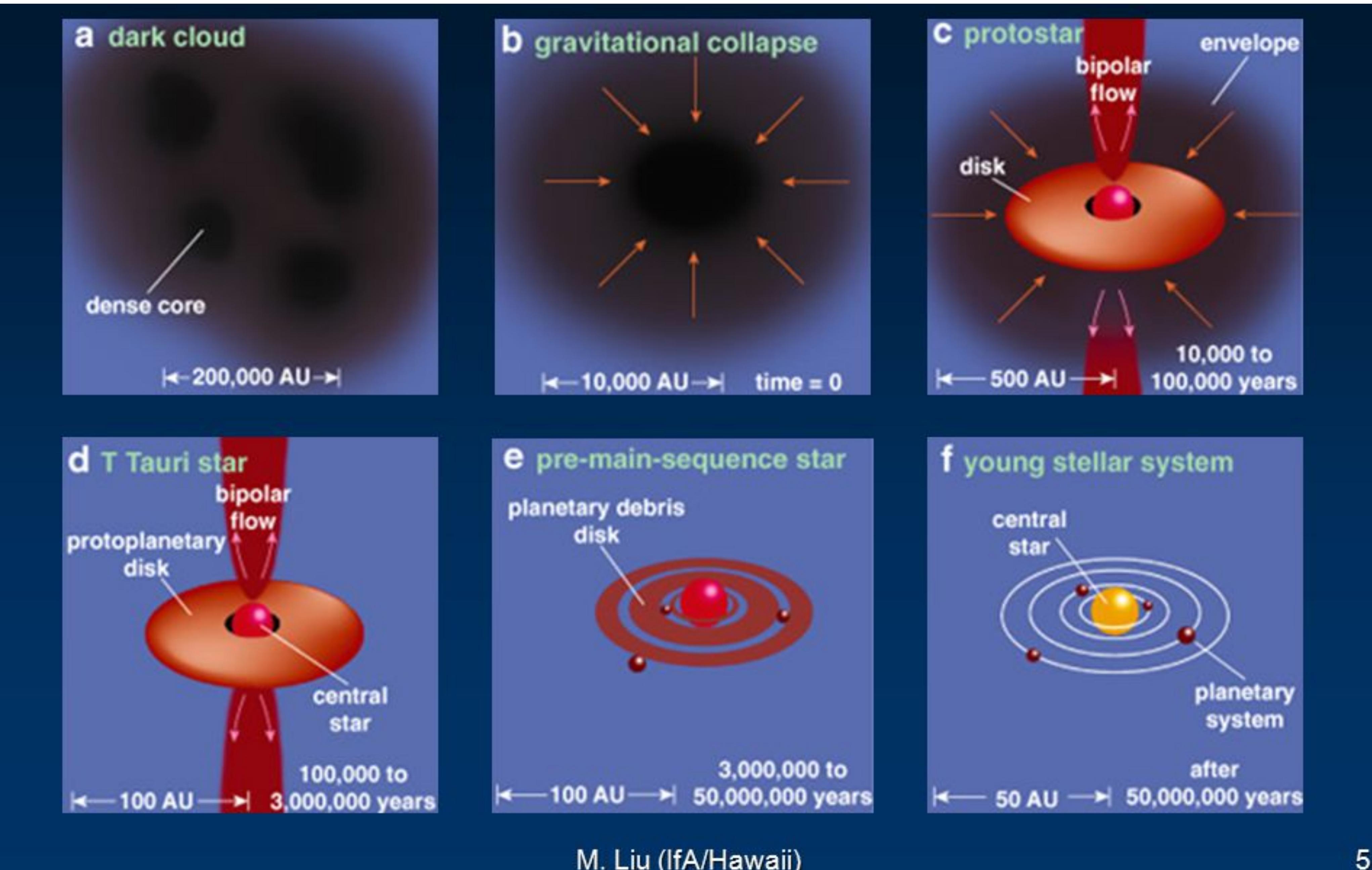
Scale Bar:

- 100 km: 100 km
- 1000 km: 1000 km
- 10,000 km: 10,000 km
- 100,000 km: 100,000 km
- 1,000,000 km: 1,000,000 km
- 10,000,000 km: 10,000,000 km
- 100,000,000 km: 100,000,000 km
- 1,000,000,000 km: 1,000,000,000 km

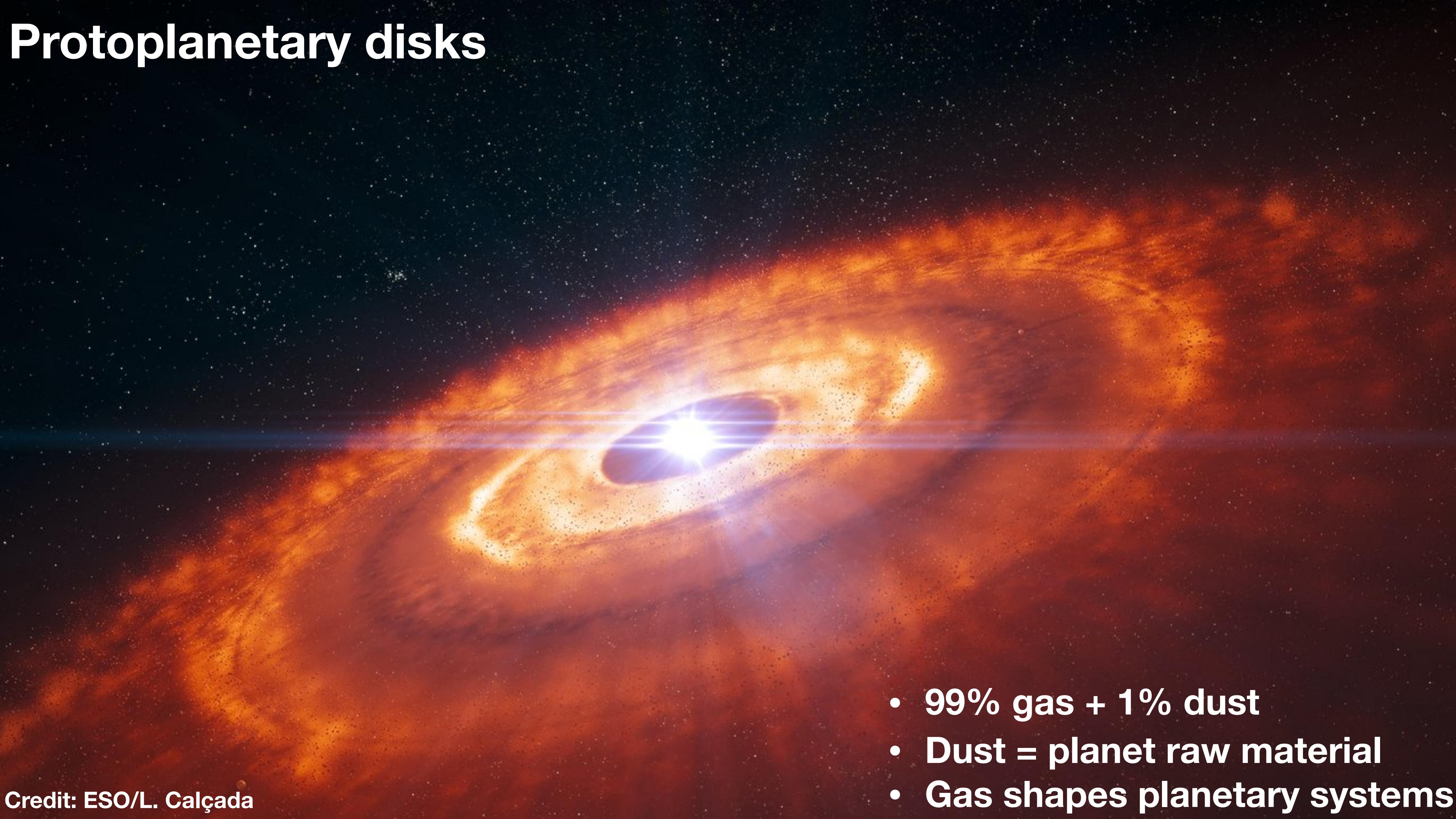
- **Hot Jupiters**
- **Cold Jupiters**
- **Eccentric planets**
- **Inclined planets**
- **Multi-planet systems**
- **Multi-stellar systems**
- **...etc**

Credit: Martin Vargic

Star & planet formation



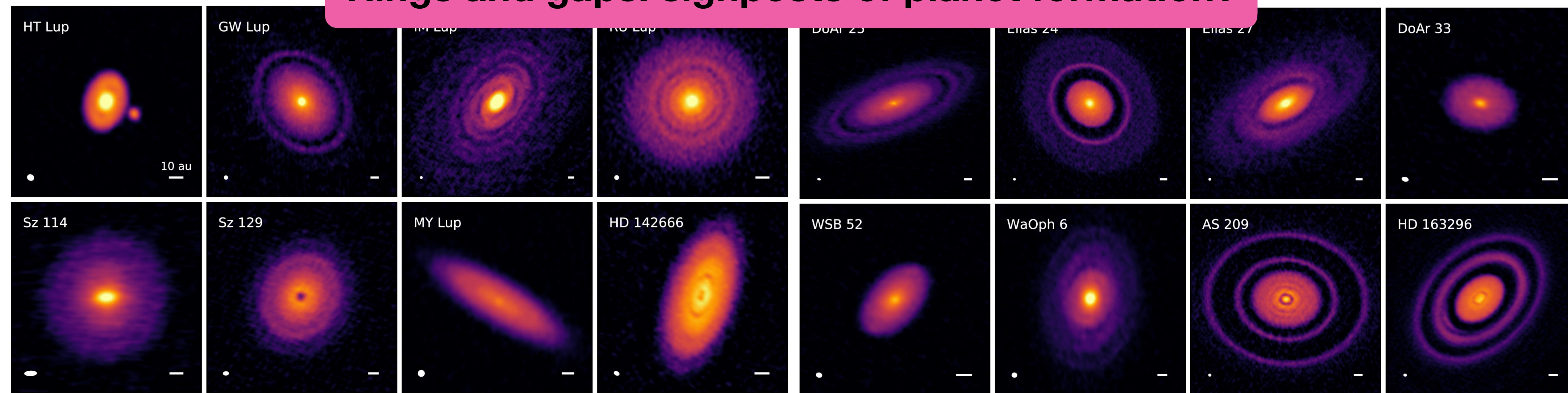
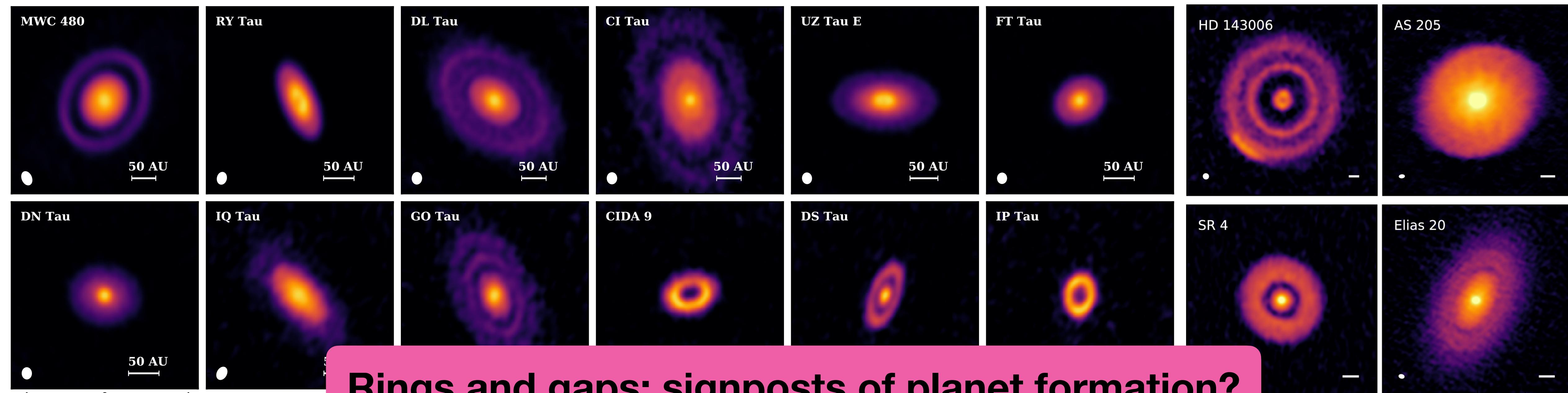
Protoplanetary disks



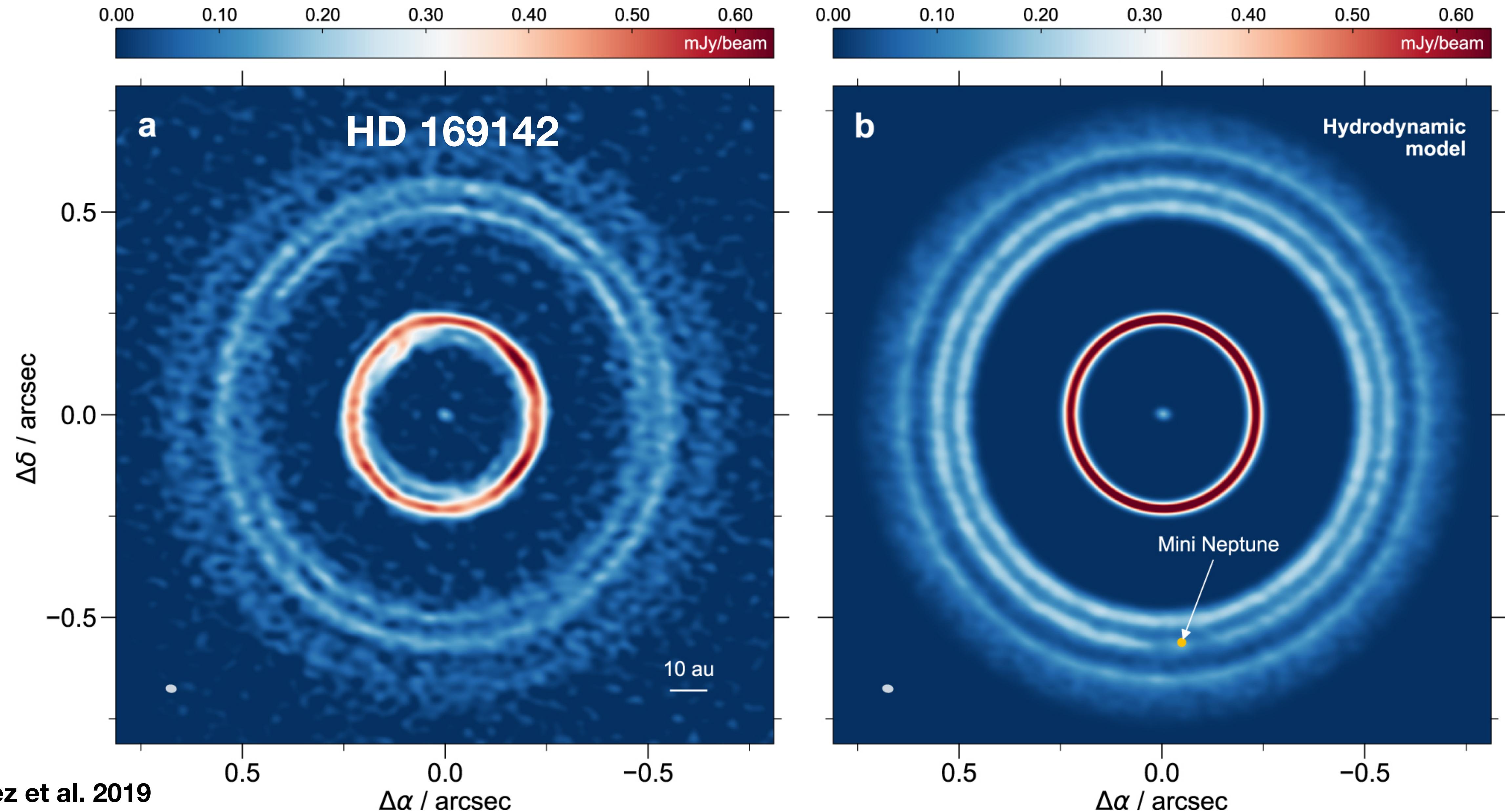
- **99% gas + 1% dust**
- **Dust = planet raw material**
- **Gas shapes planetary systems**

Real protoplanetary disks

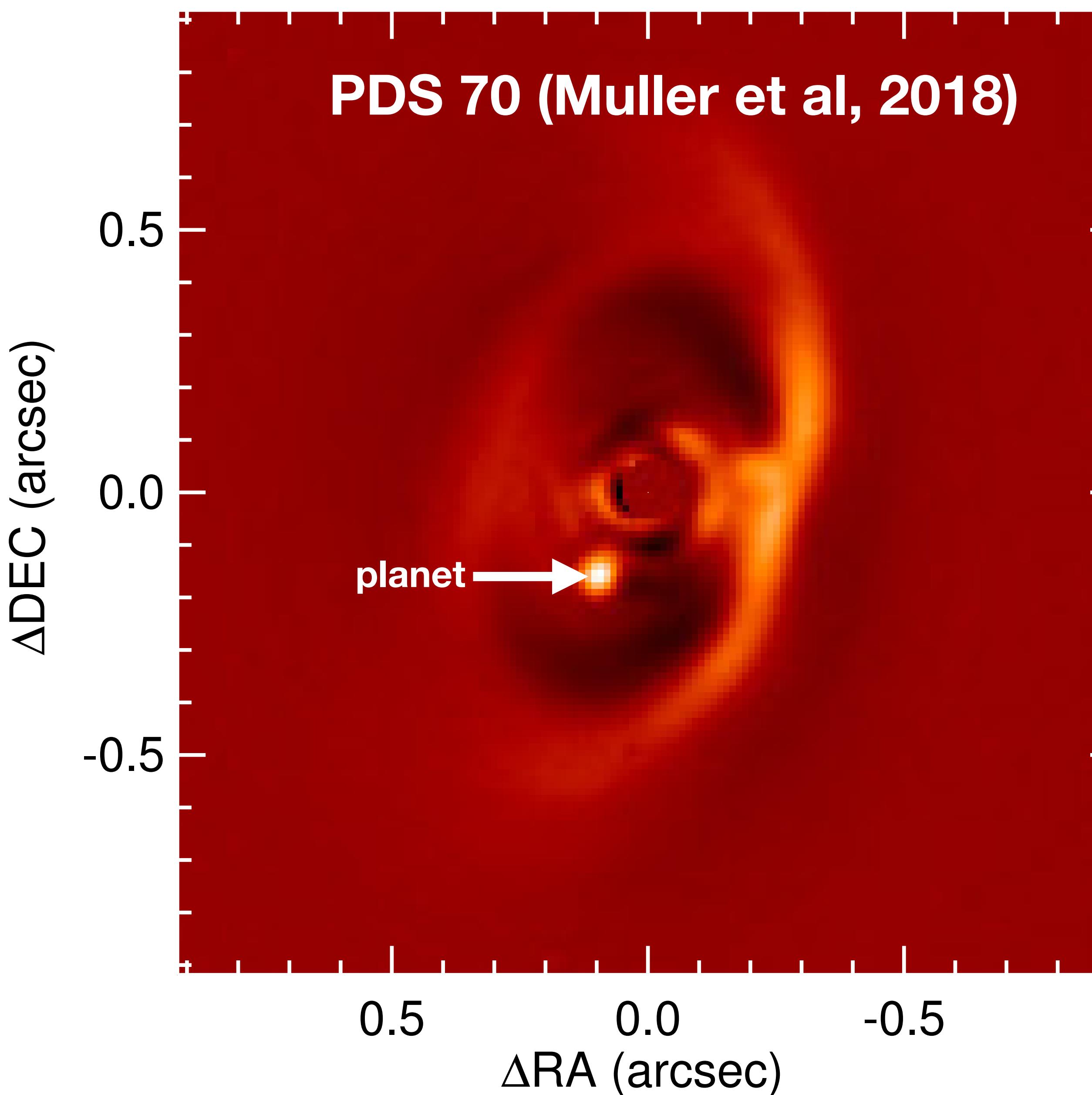
(Andrews et al, 2018; Long et al 2018)



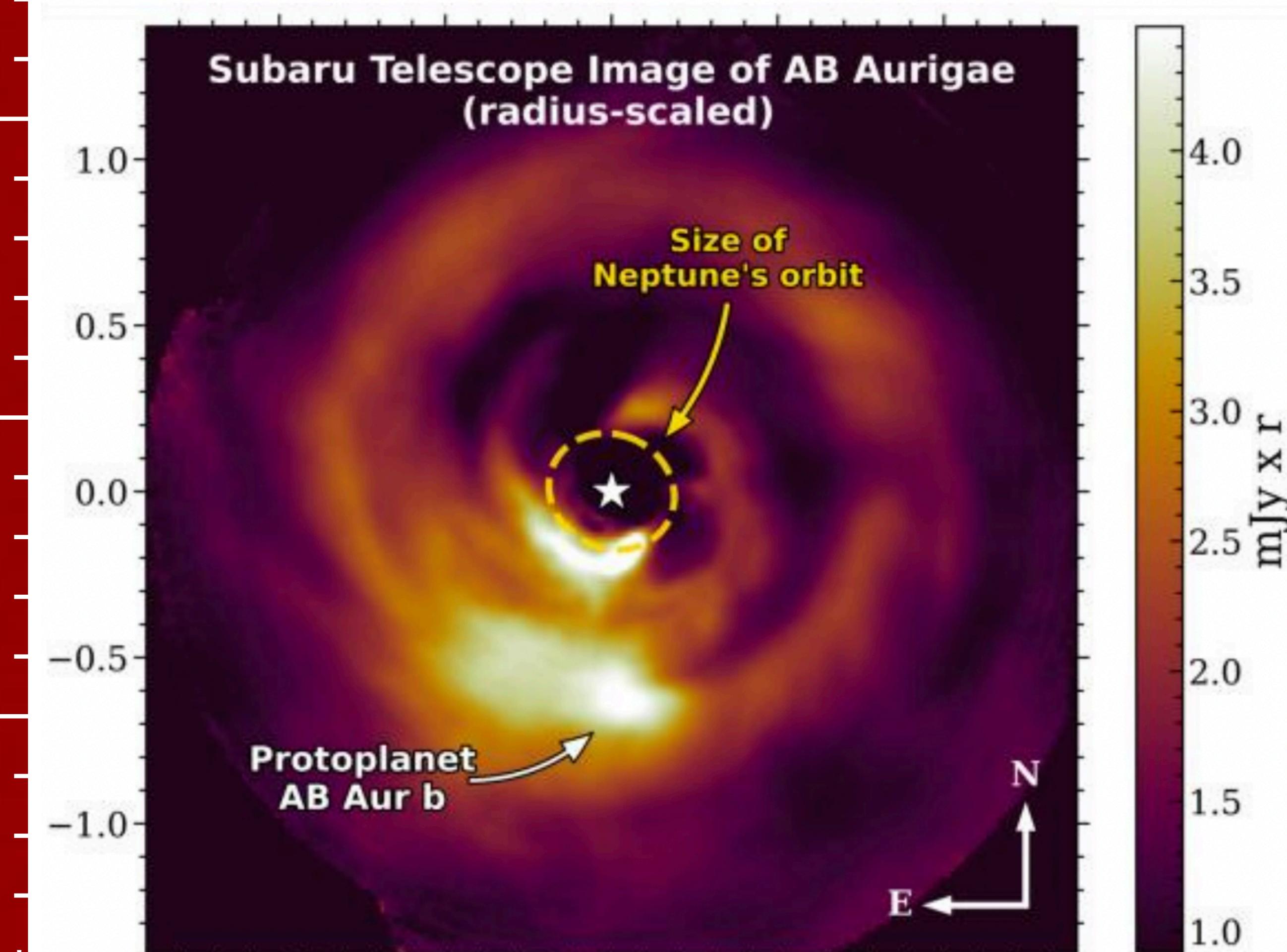
A disk-planet explanation



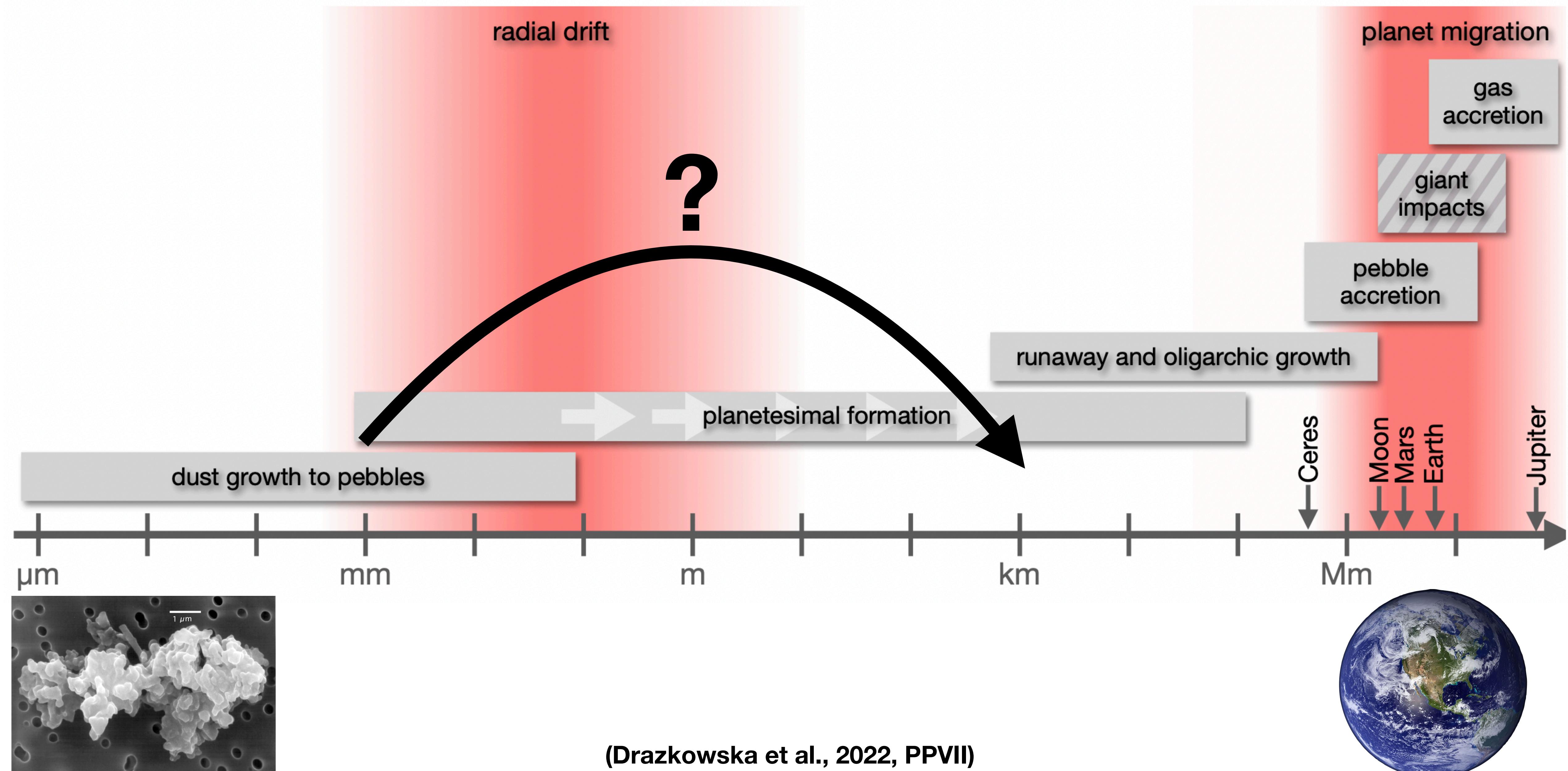
Observations of planets in a disk



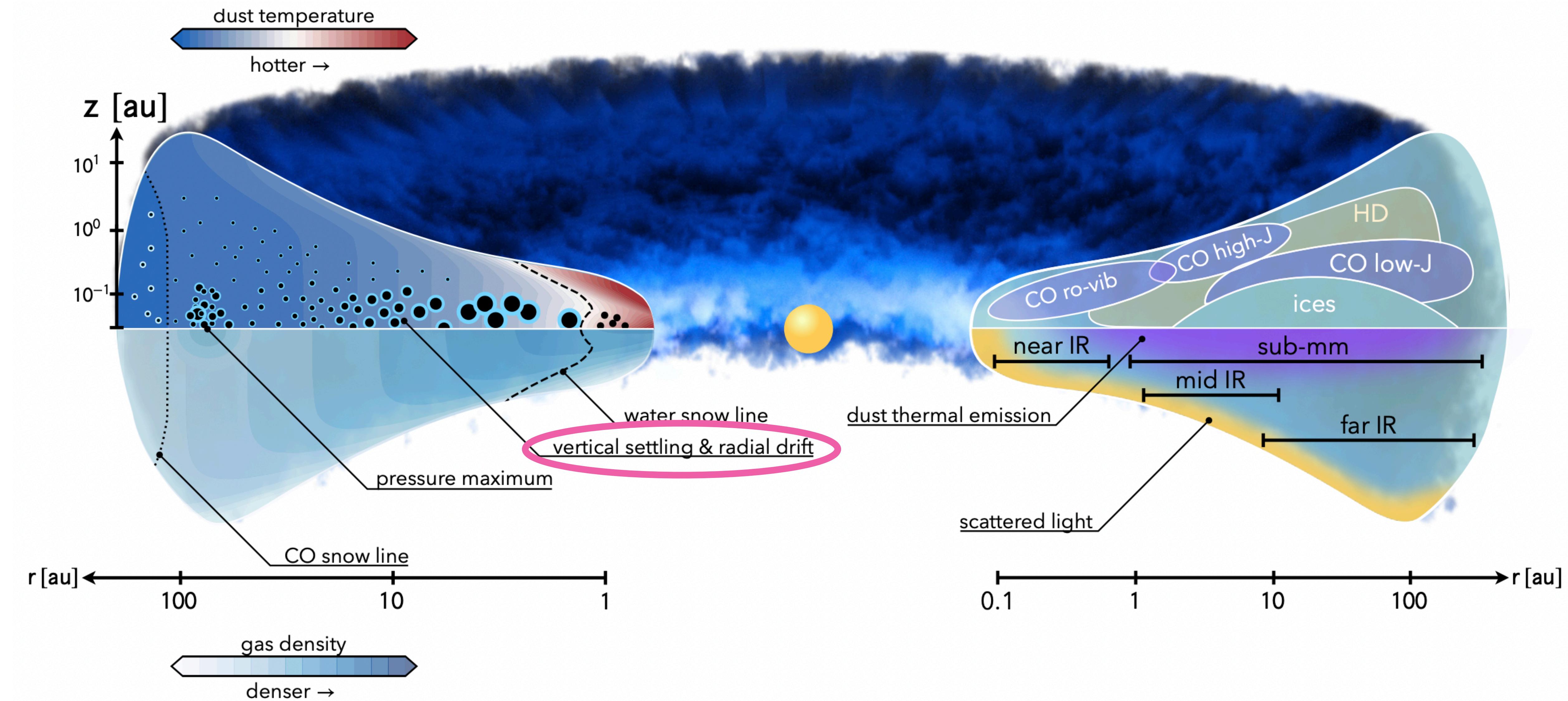
AB Aur (Currie et al, 2022)



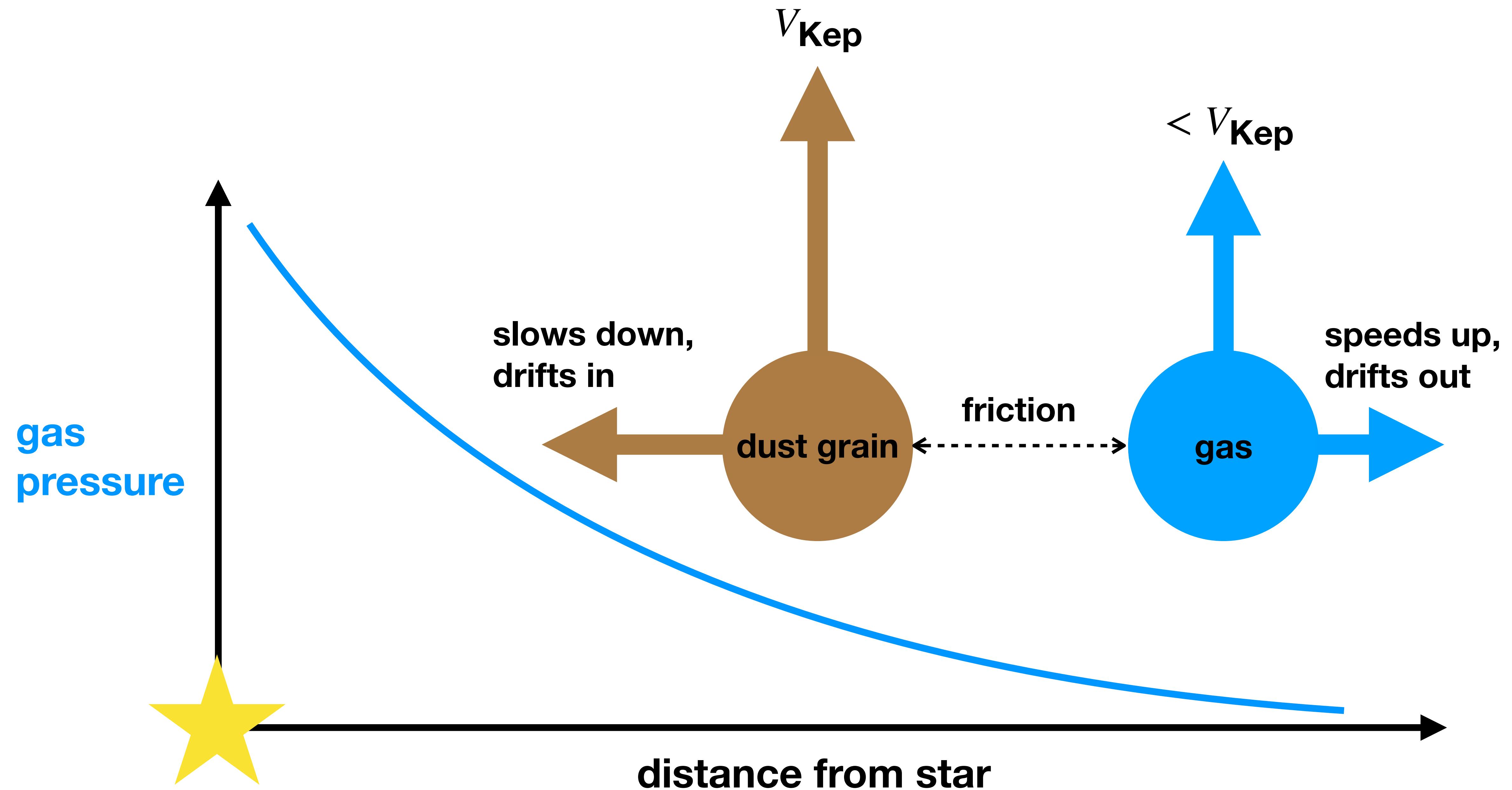
One planet, multiple scales



Dust in protoplanetary disks

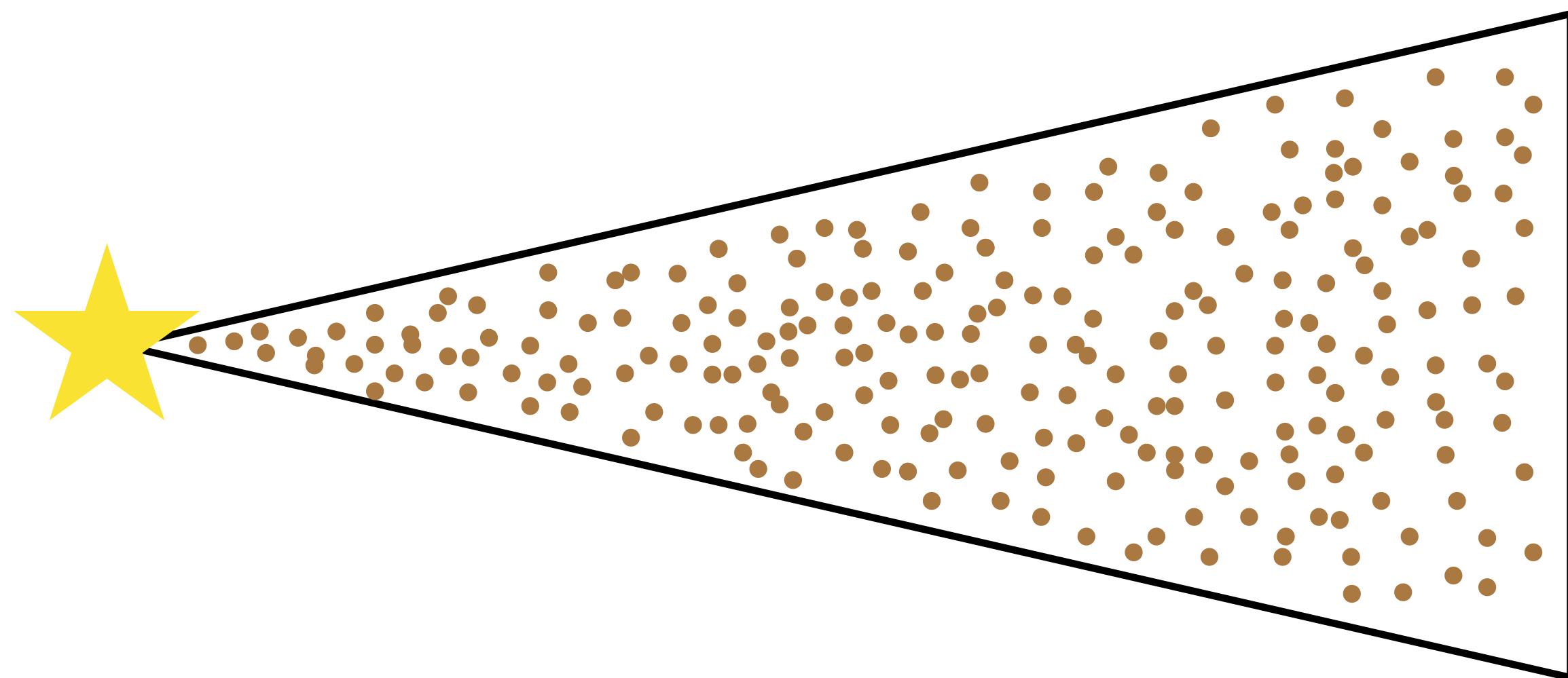


Dust and gas move relative to each other

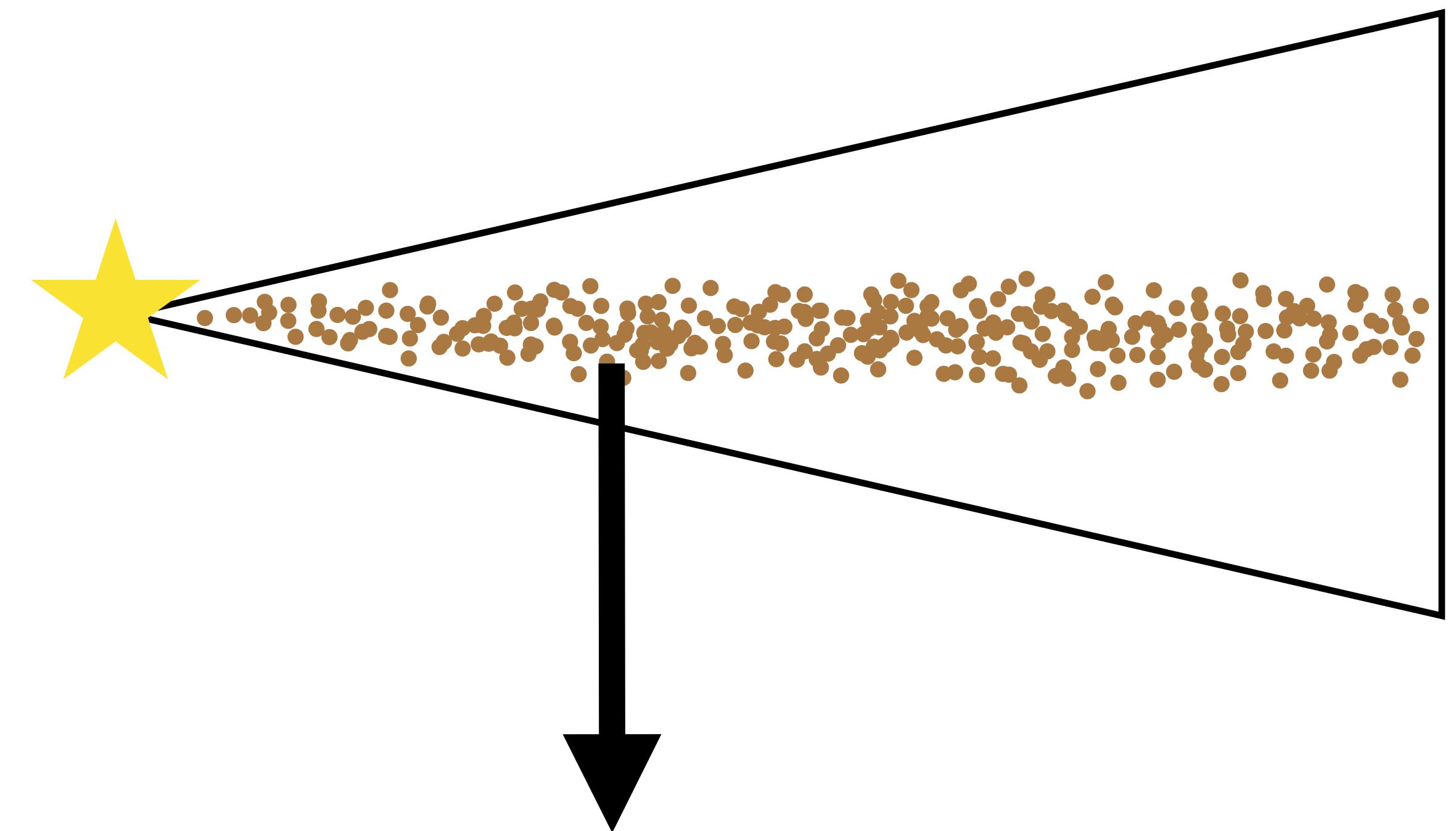


Vertical dust settling

well-mixed dust in young disk



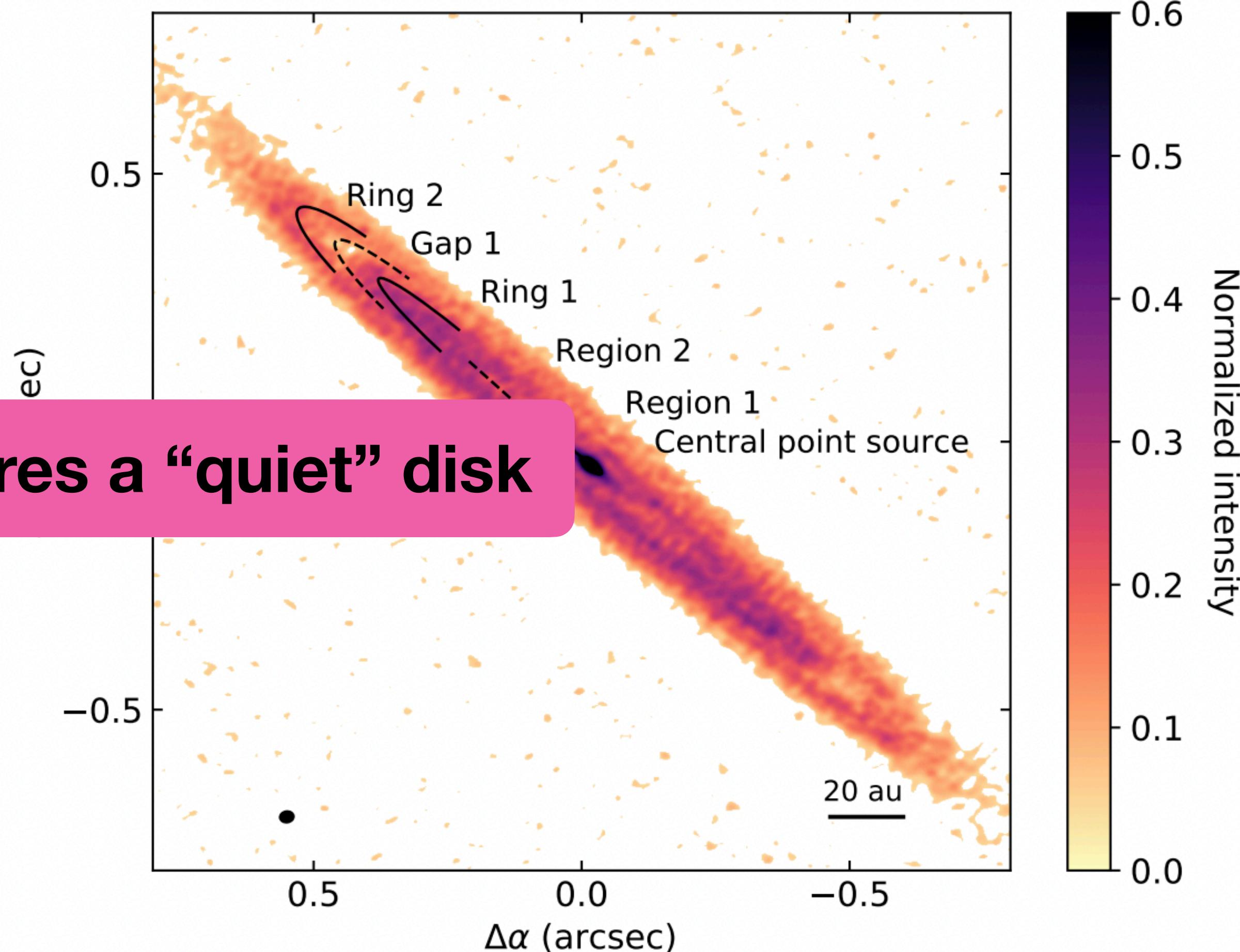
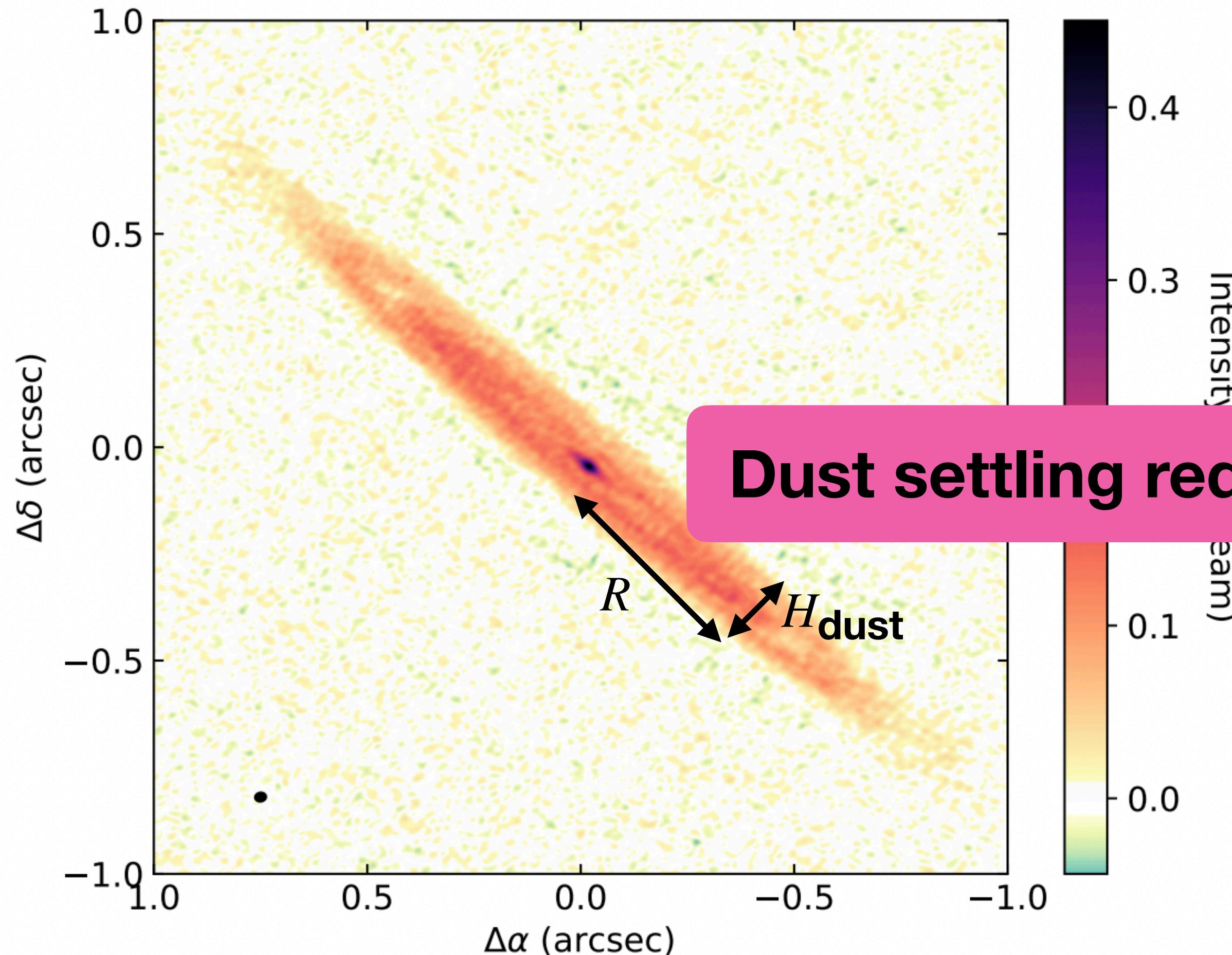
dust sediments to the midplane



planet(esimal) formation

Edge on disk observations

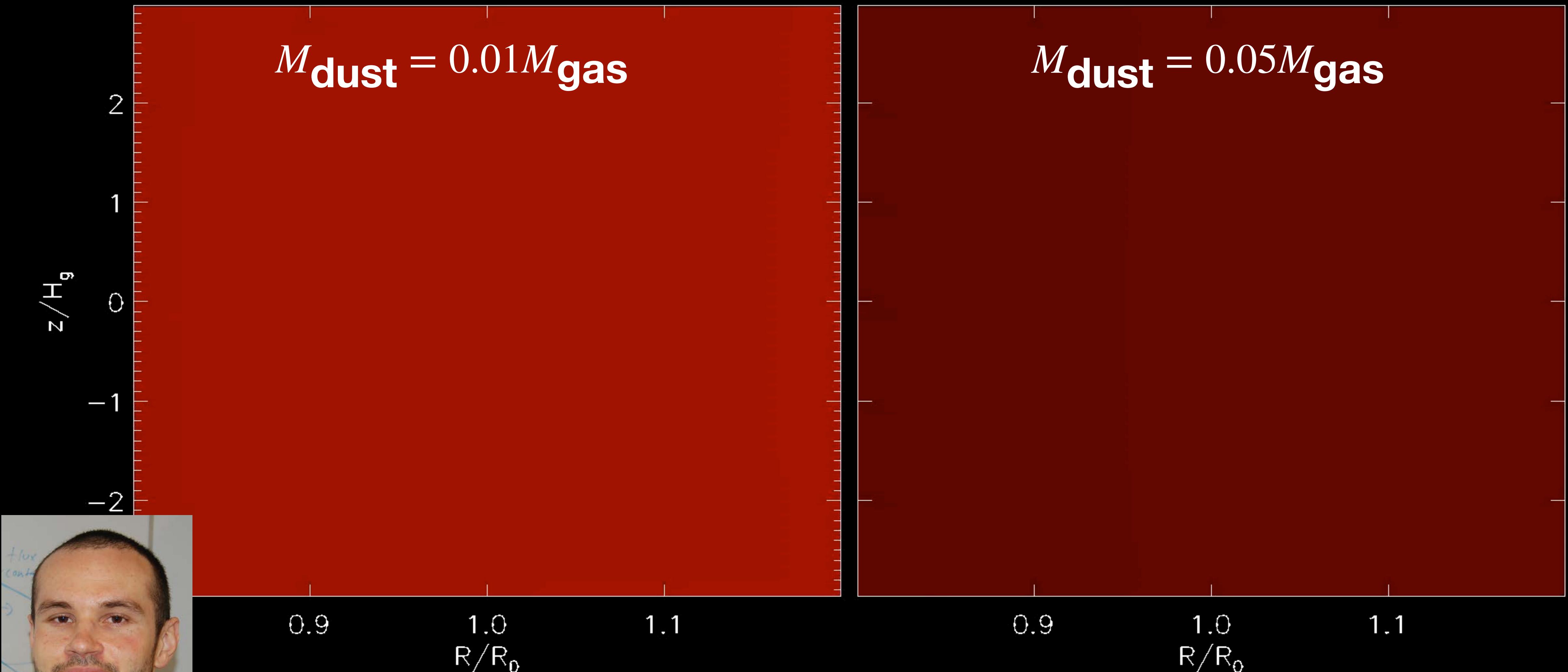
Oph 163131 (Villenave et al. 2022)



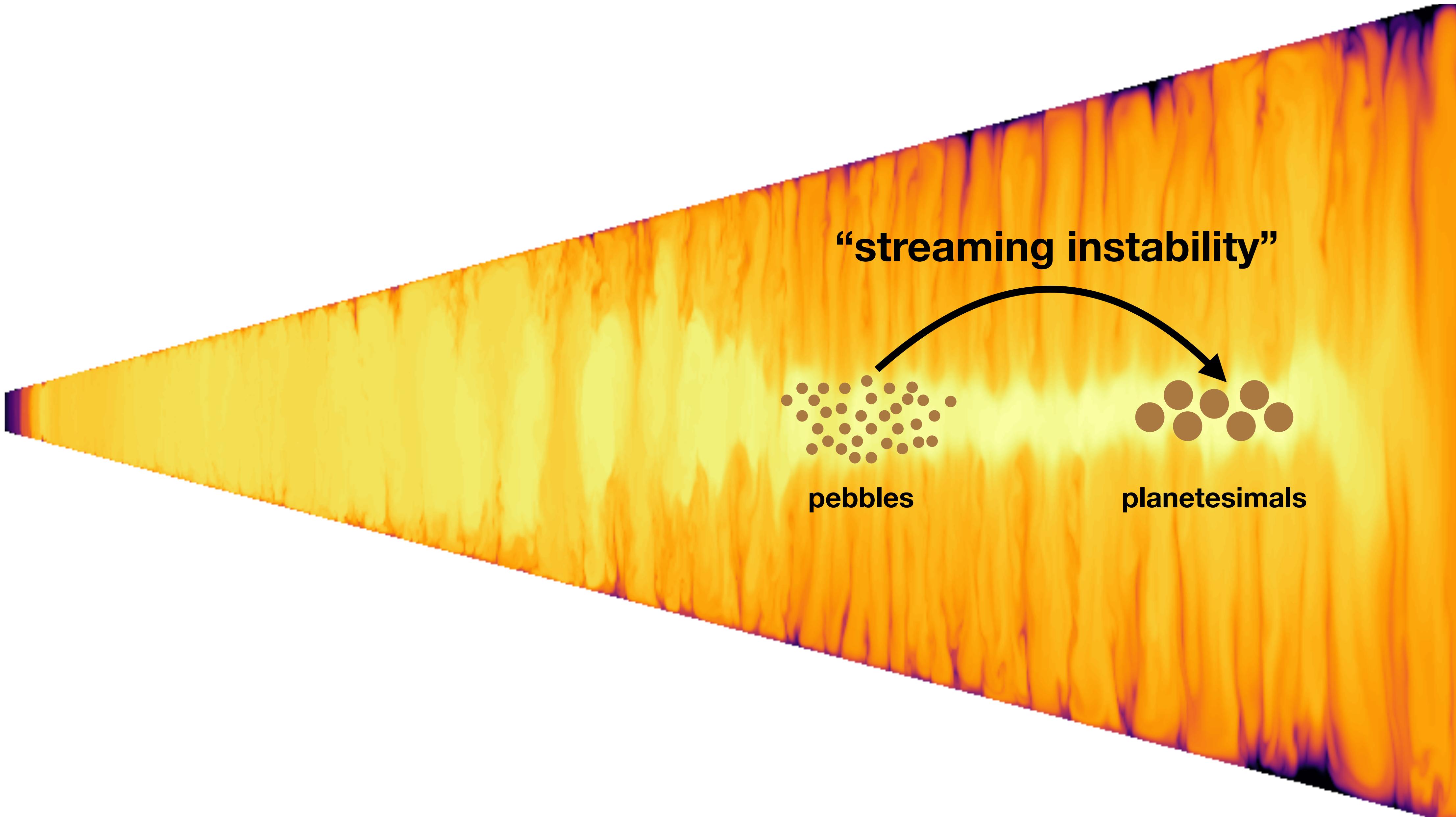
$$H_{\text{dust}} \sim 0.005R$$

Dust settling vs. turbulence

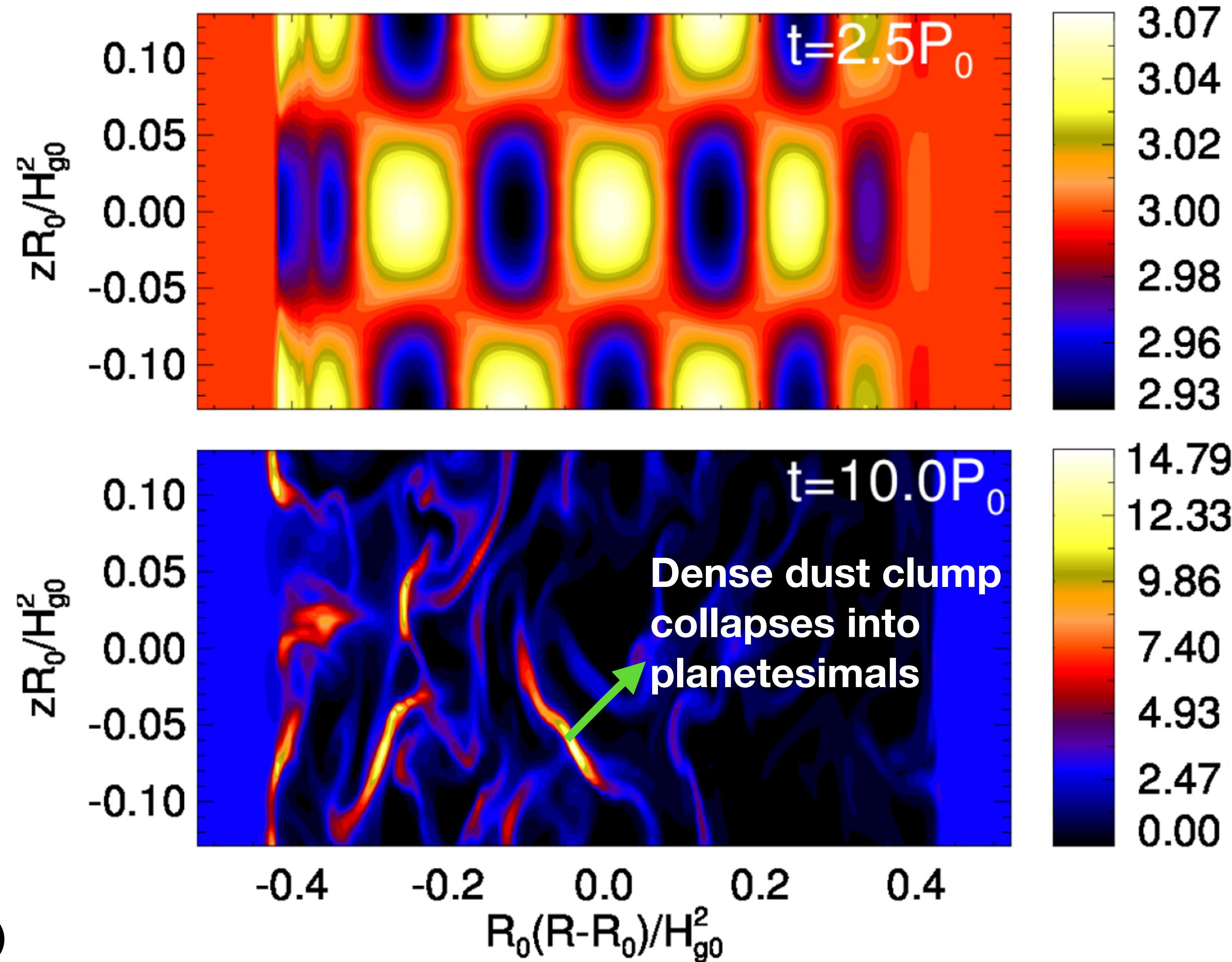
time= 0.00 ORB



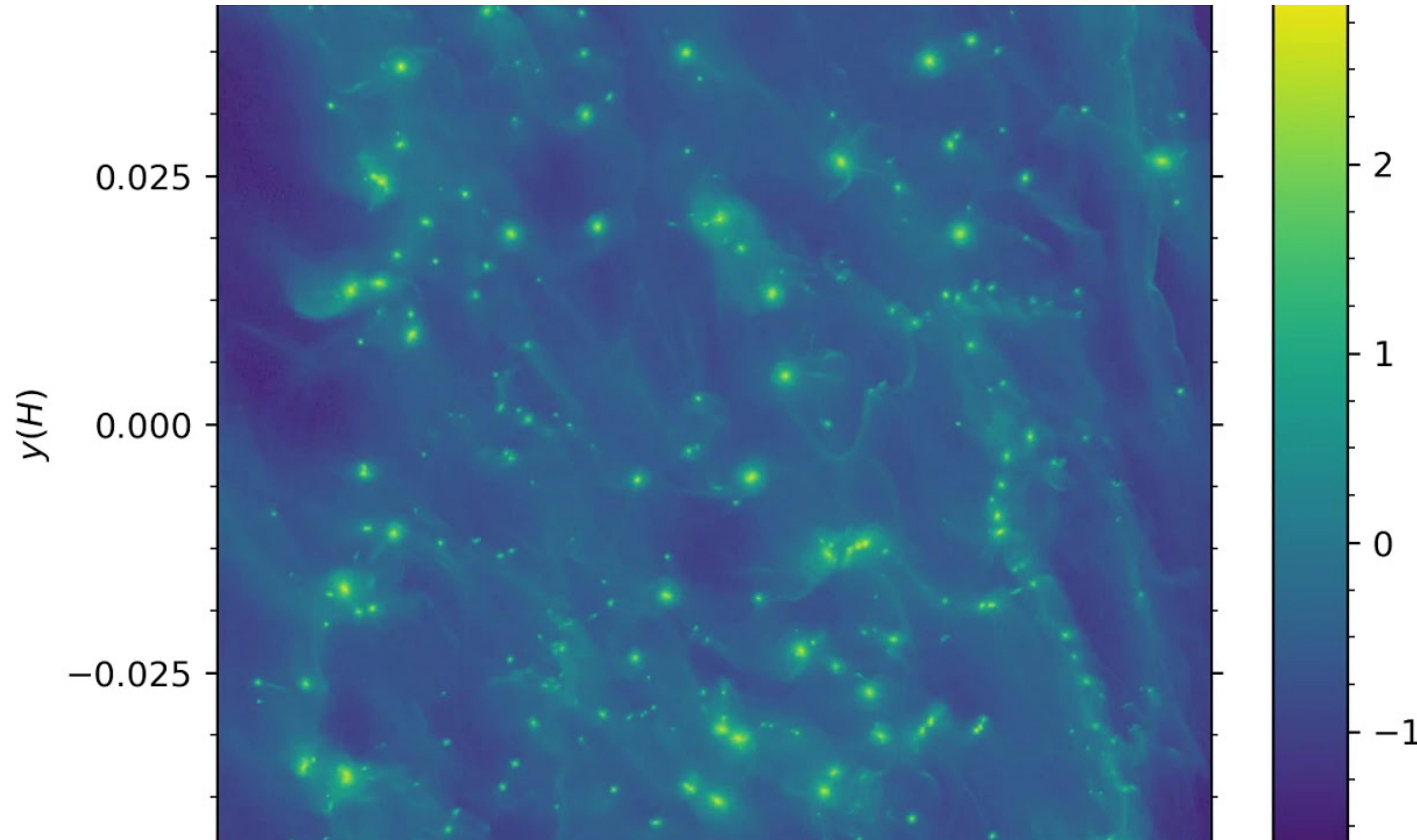
Planetesimal formation in the disk midplane



Streaming instability of dusty gas



State-of-the-art simulations (Nesvorný et al., 2020)



The SI is both simple and complex

Simple ingredients:

- Mutually interacting dust and gas in rotation

But protoplanetary disks are much more

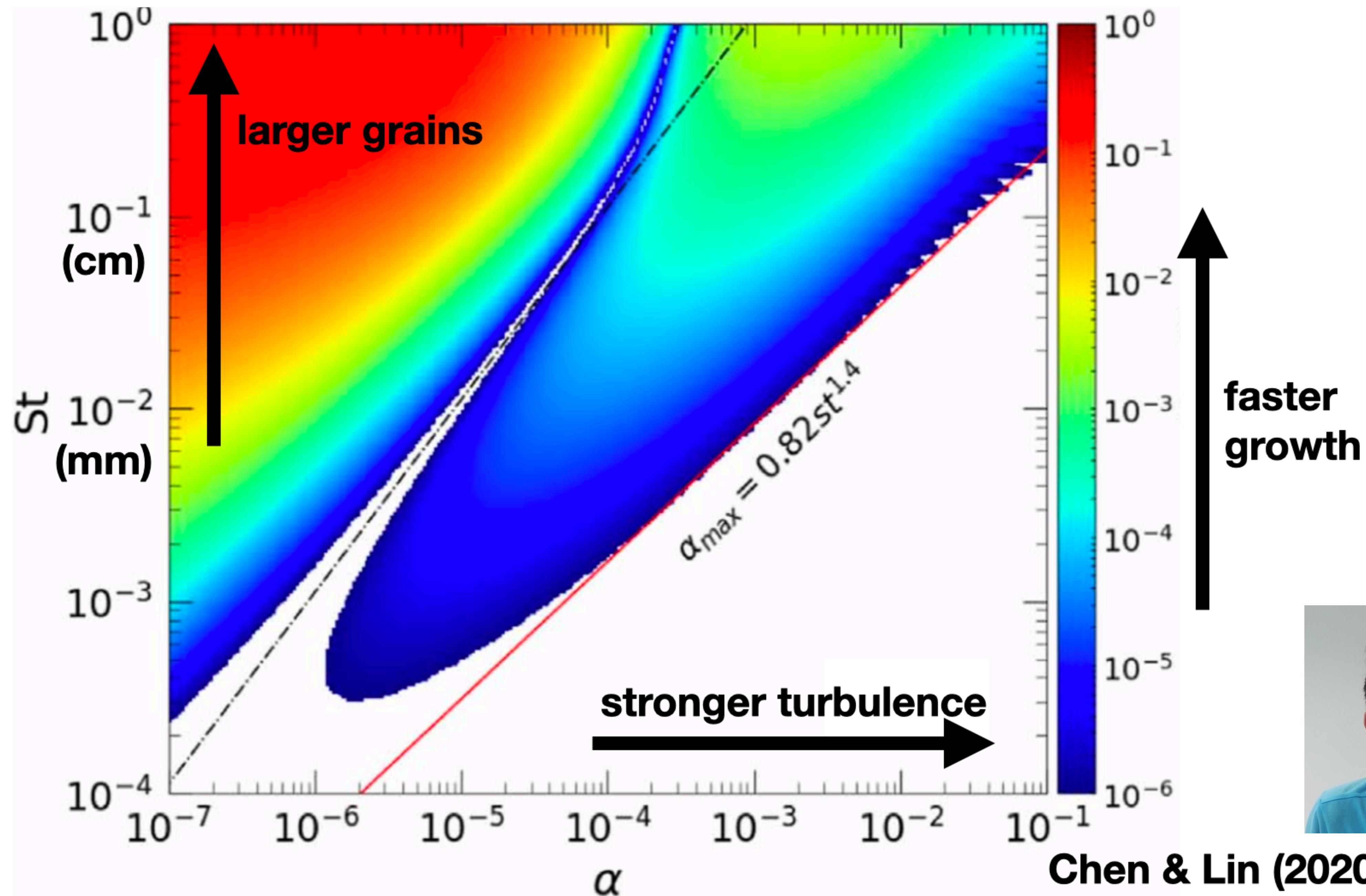
- Self-enhancing dust-traps by pressure max. (Jacquet et al. 2011)
- Work done by pressure-density lag in a dusty gas (Lin & Youdin 2017)
- Resonance between dust-gas drift and inertial waves (Squire & Hopkins 2018)

Powered by dust-gas drift

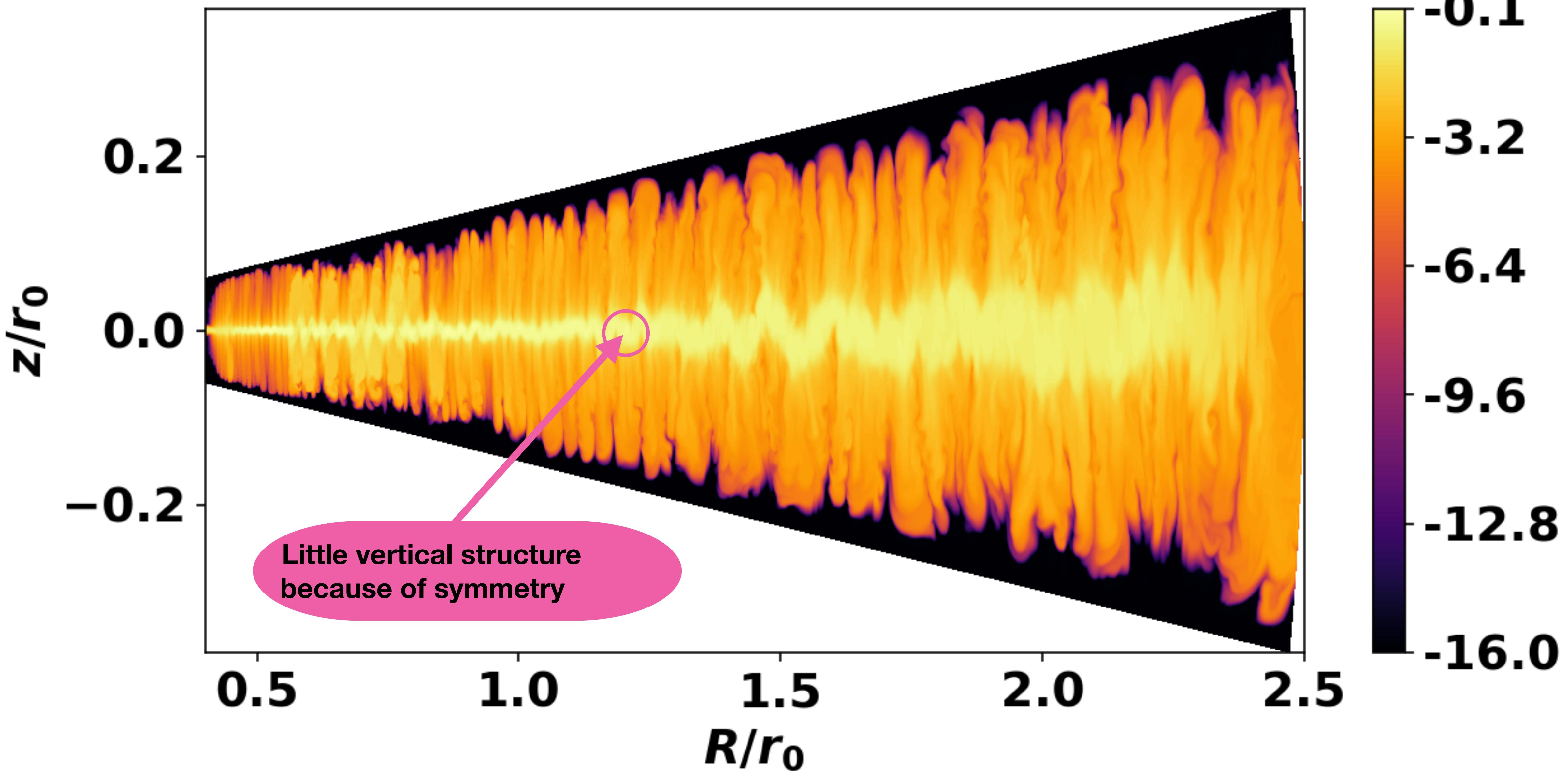
Extensions to the SI and dust dynamics

- turbulence → Chen & Lin (2020)
- vertical structure → Lin (2021)
- magnetic fields → Lin & Hsu (2022), Hsu & Lin (2022),
Wu, Lin et al. (in prep.)
- thermodynamics → Lehmann & Lin (2023)

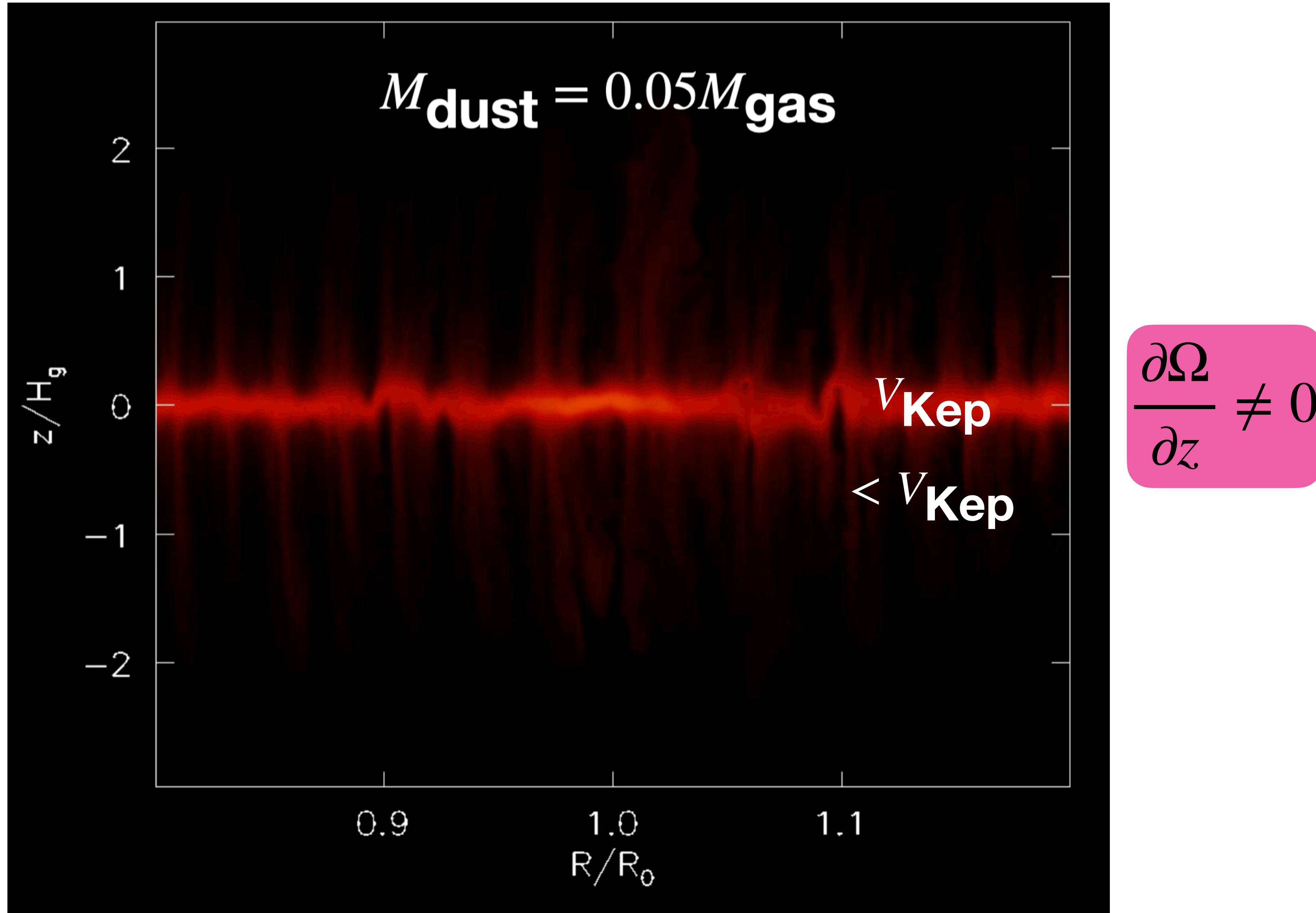
Streaming instability is easily killed by turbulent viscosity



Standard SI analyses neglect vertical structure

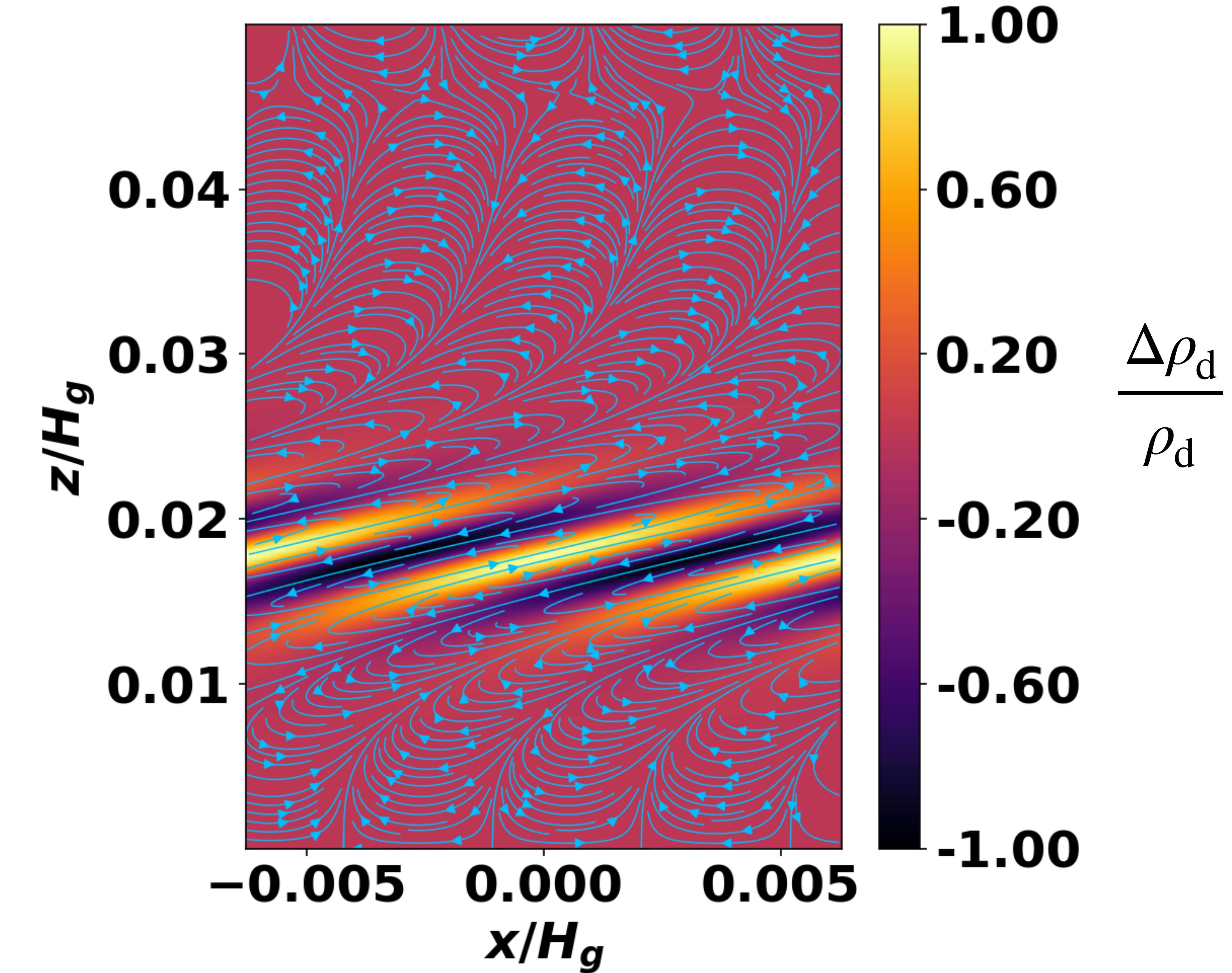


Stratified dust layers

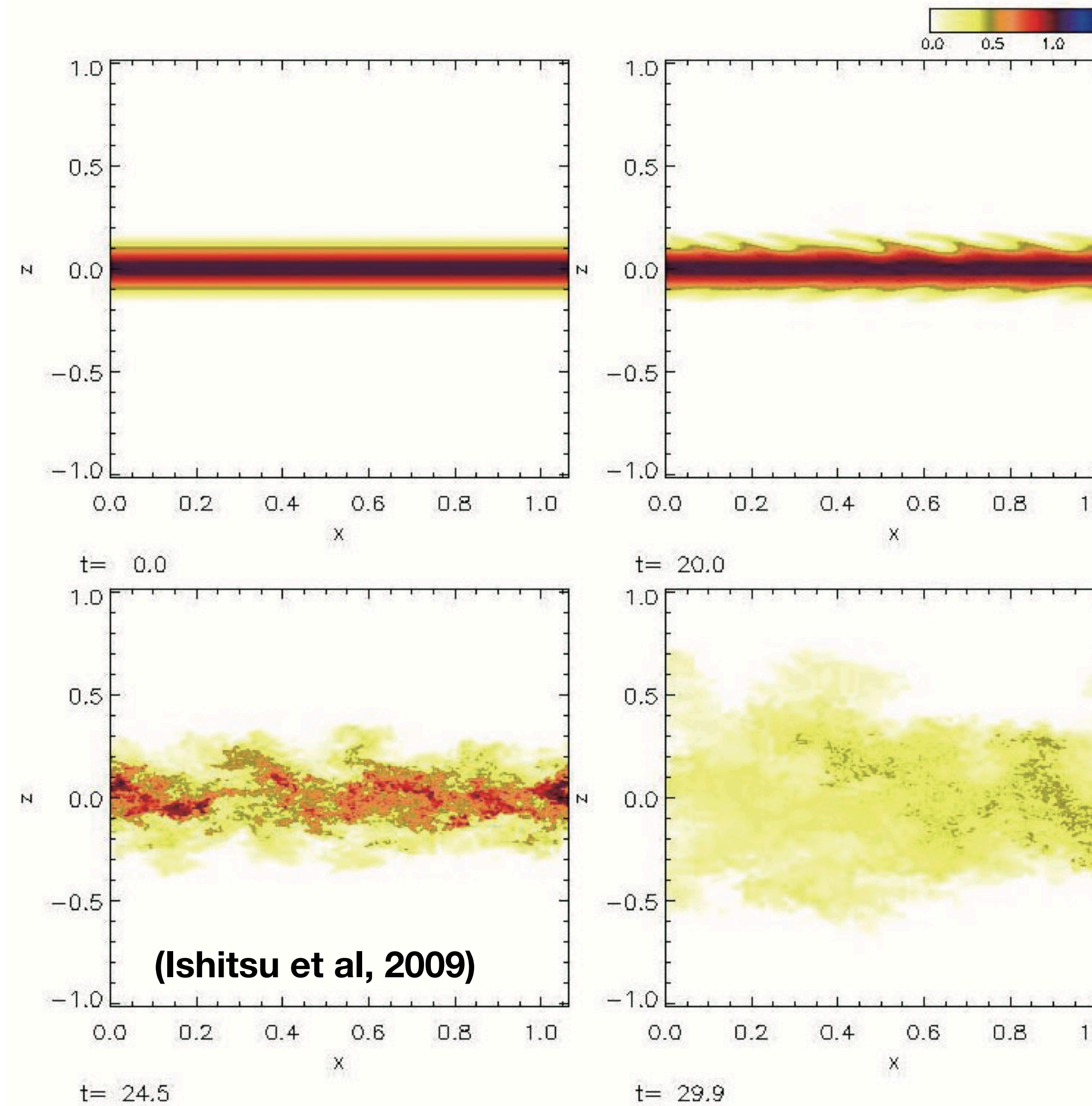


“Vertically shearing SI” in stratified disks

$$S_{\text{grow}} \sim \Omega$$

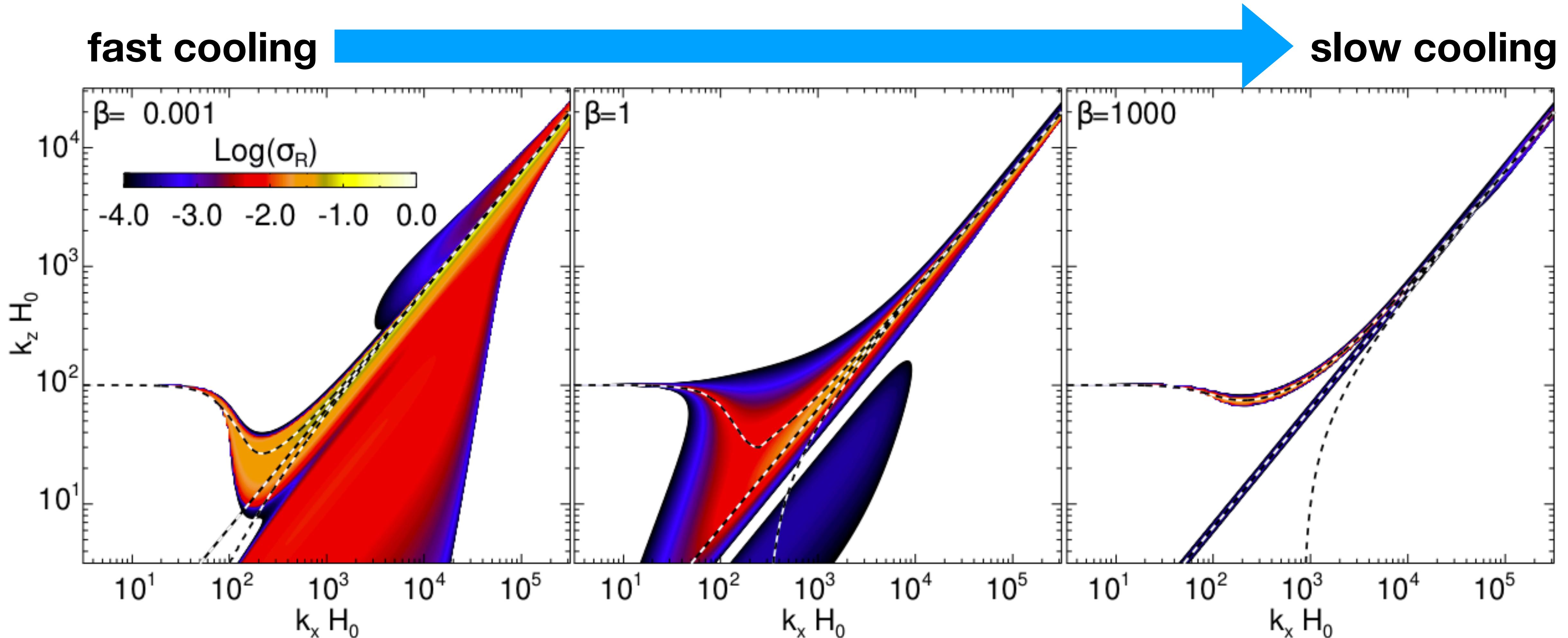


Vertically shearing SIs grow fast but...



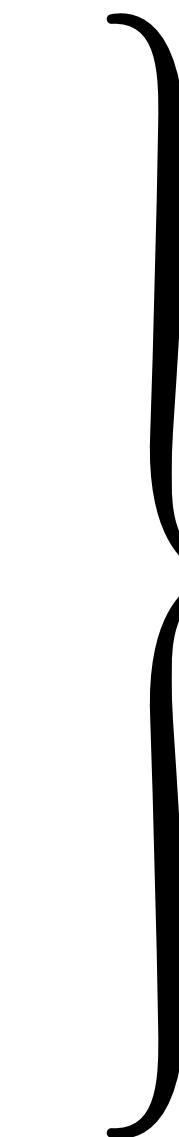
**dust layer
dispersed**

SI in non-isothermal disks



So far, not so good

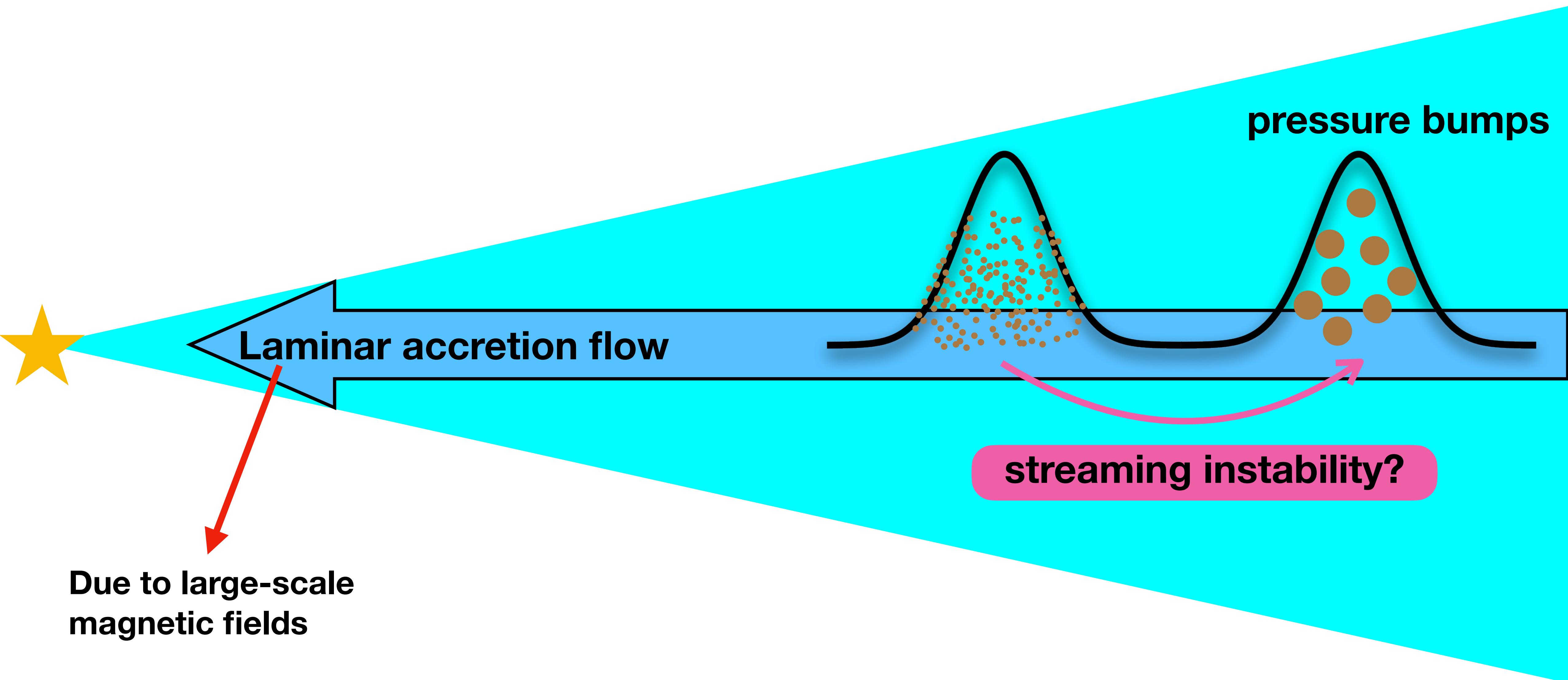
- turbulence
- vertical structure
- thermodynamics



SI weakened



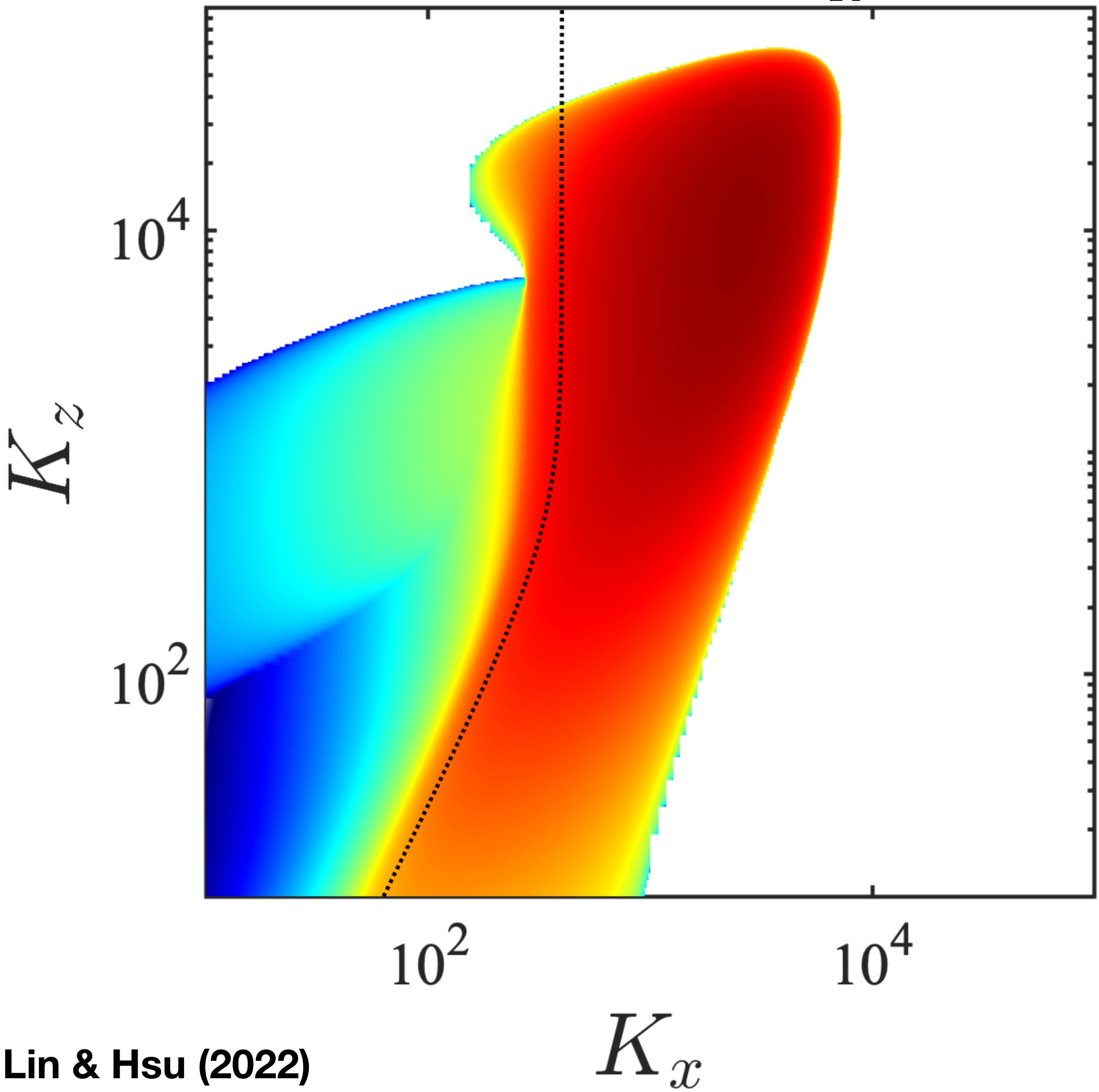
Can modern disk models help?



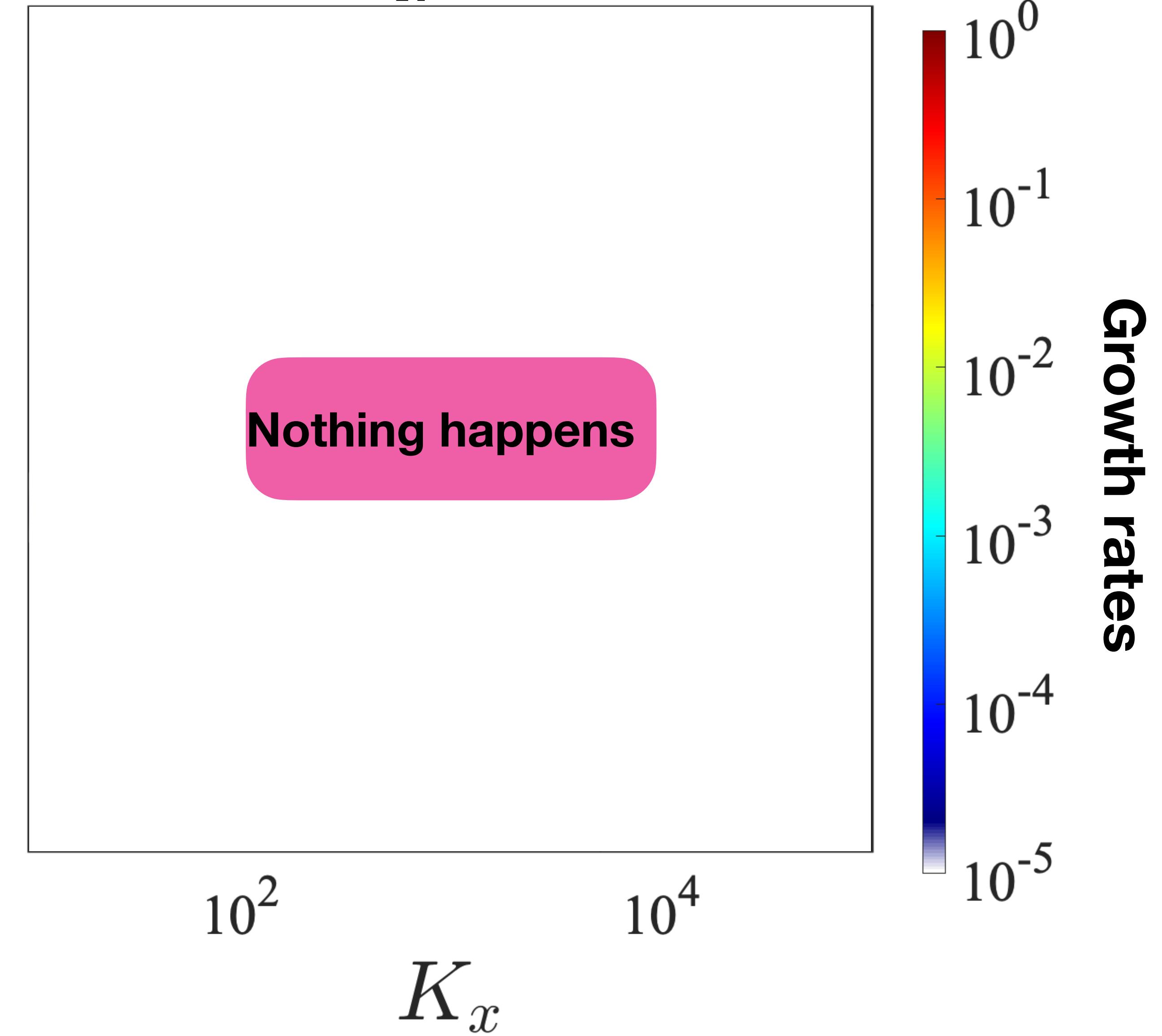
(e.g. Riols et al. 2020, Cui & Bai 2021)

SI in accreting disks

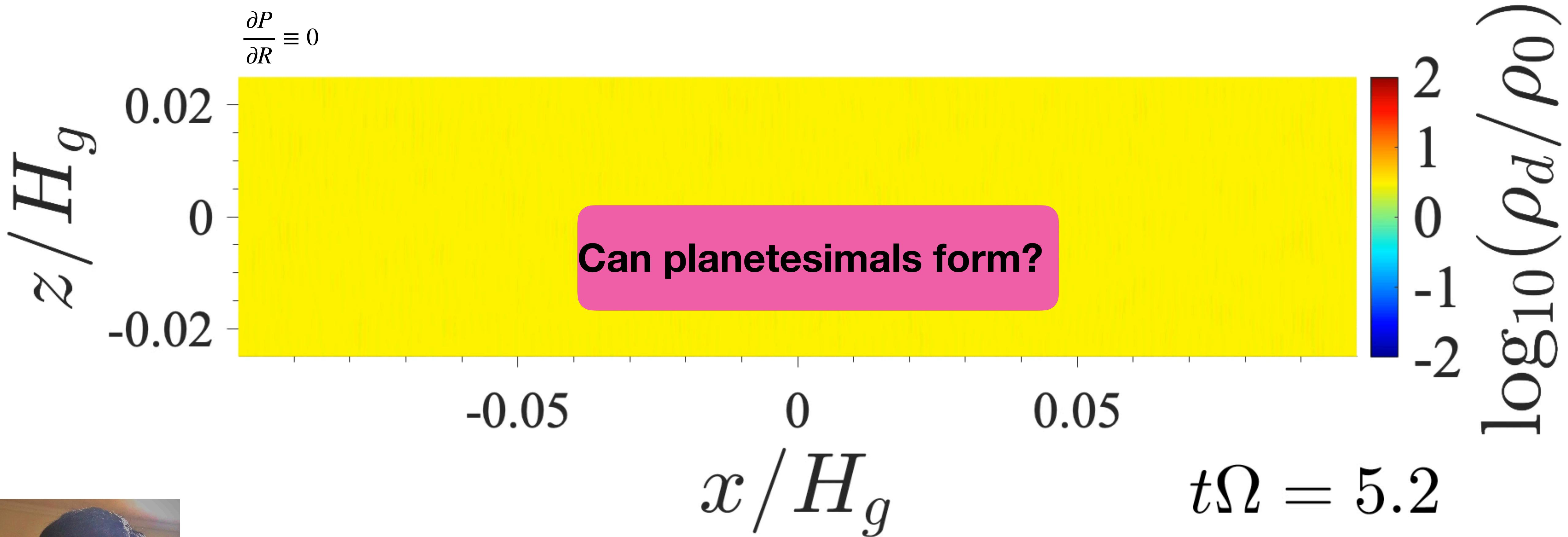
Original SI needs $\partial_R P \neq 0$



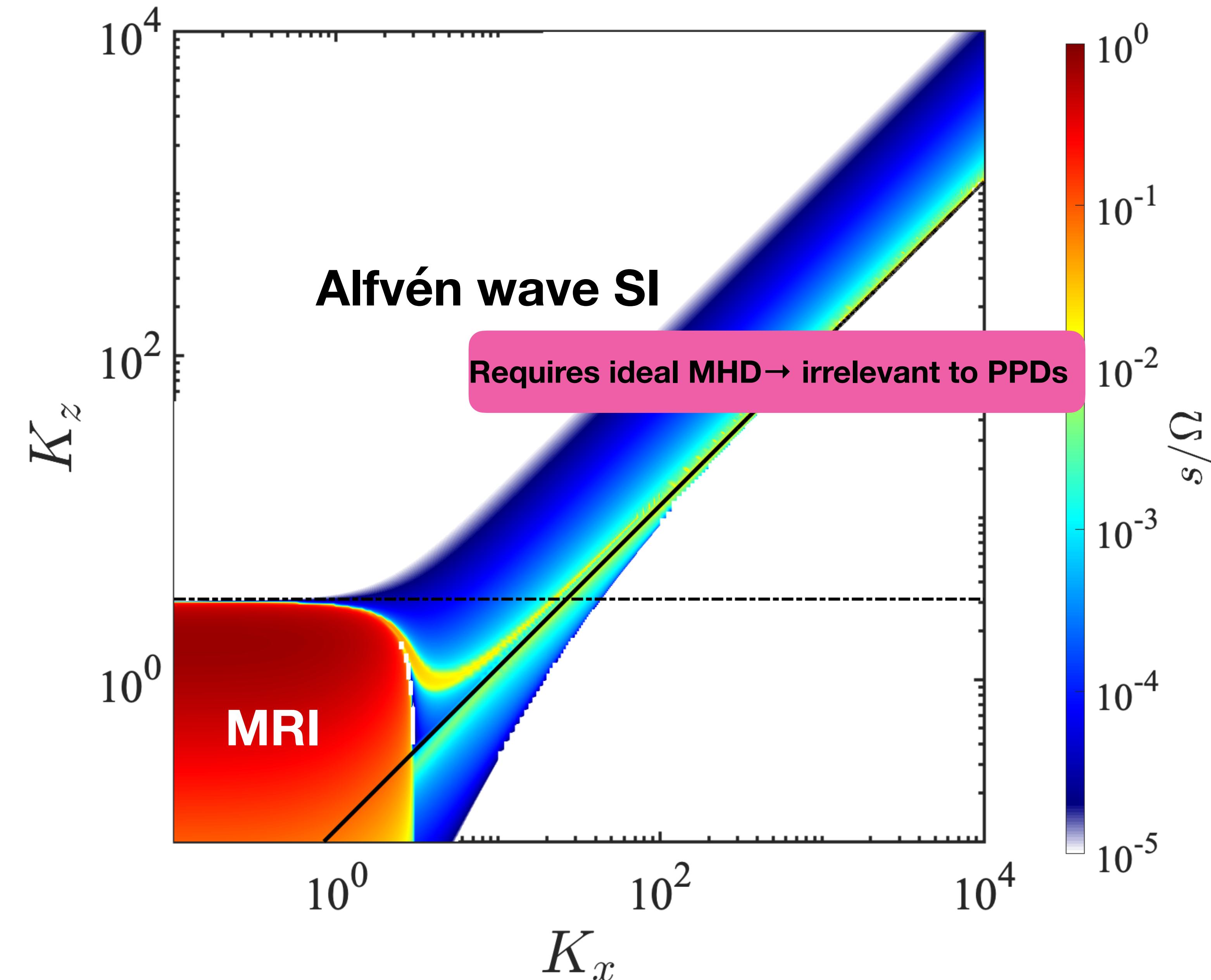
If $\partial_R P = 0$



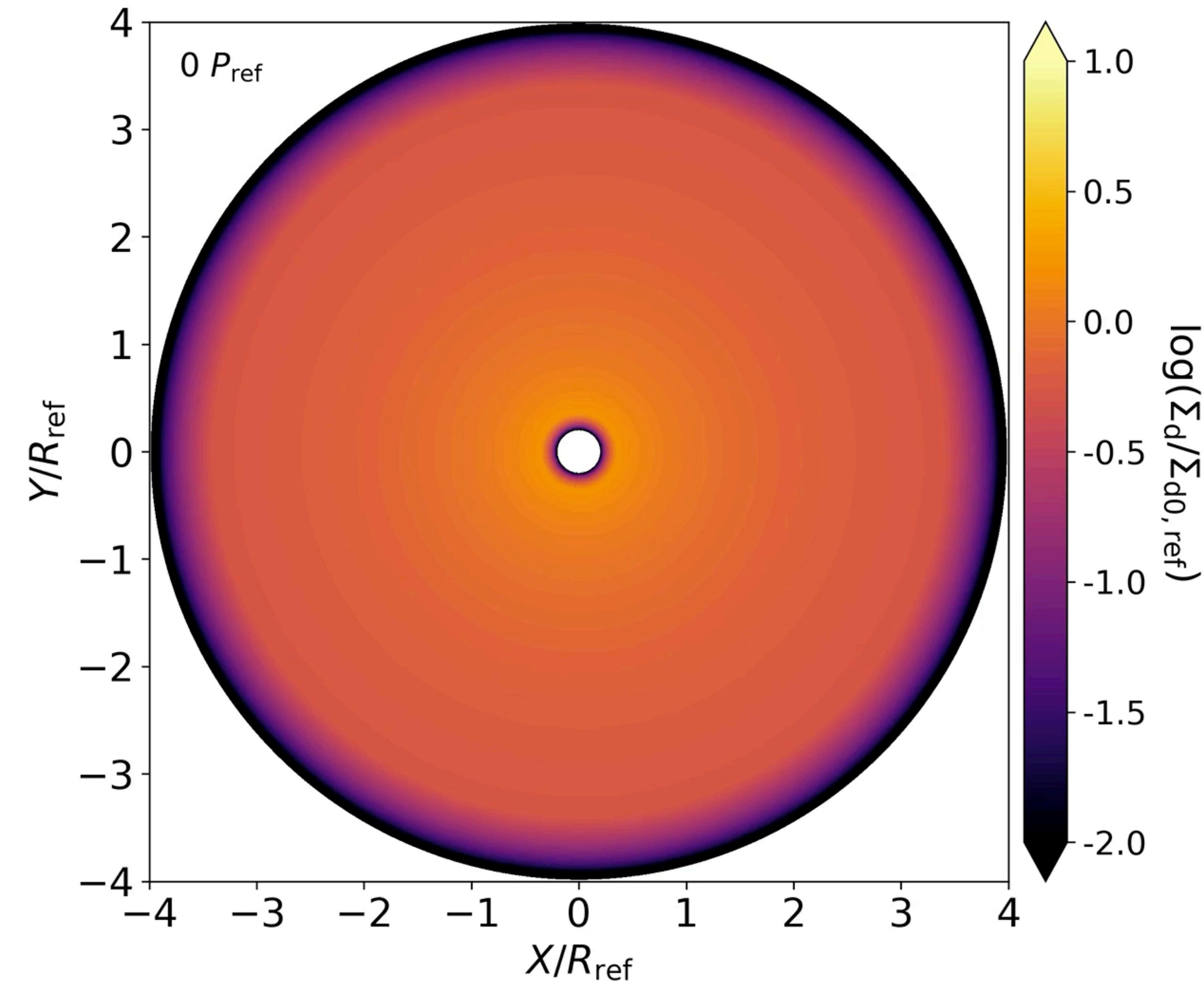
Nonlinear evolution of the SI in accreting disks



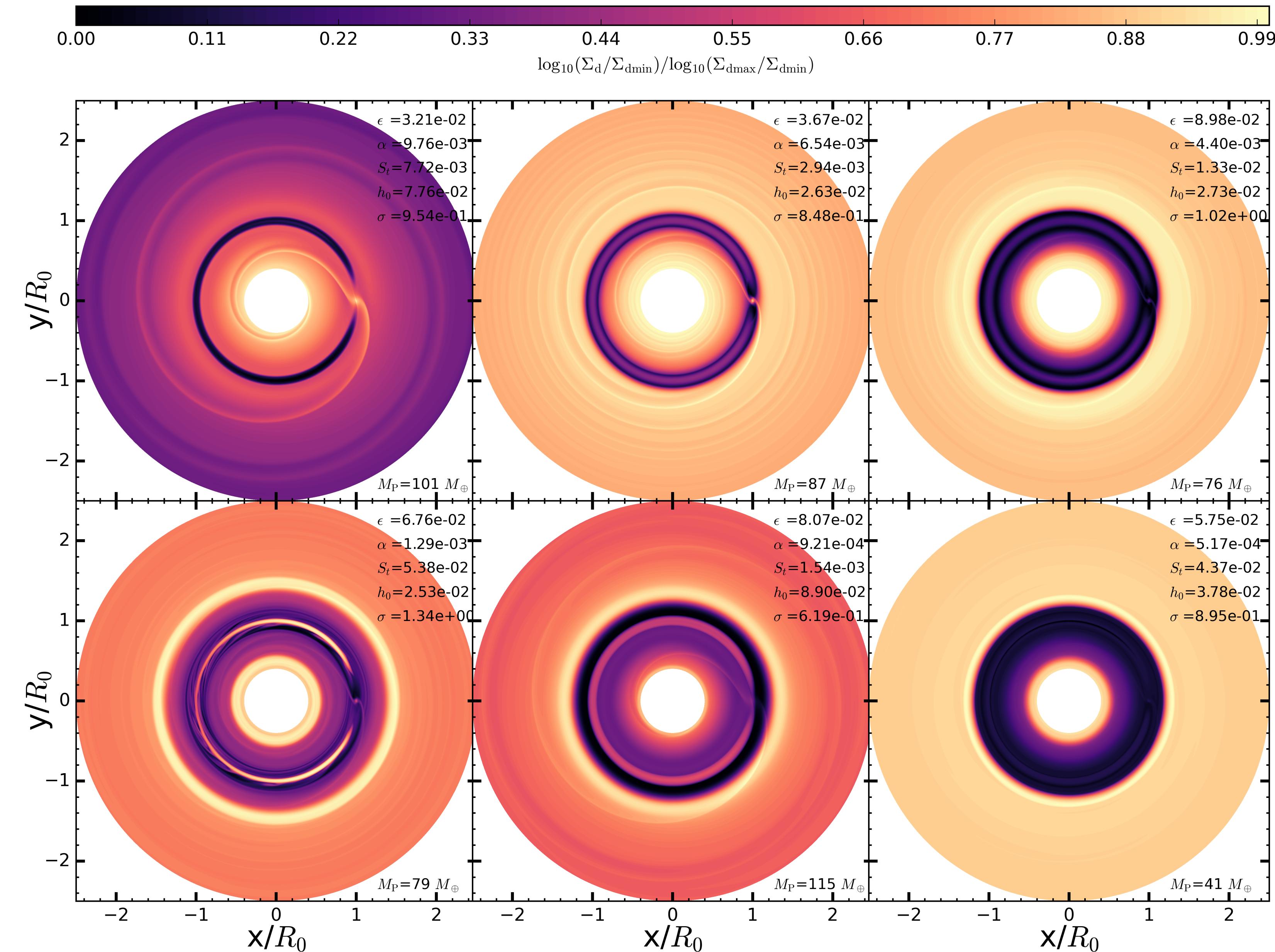
Role of an active magnetic field



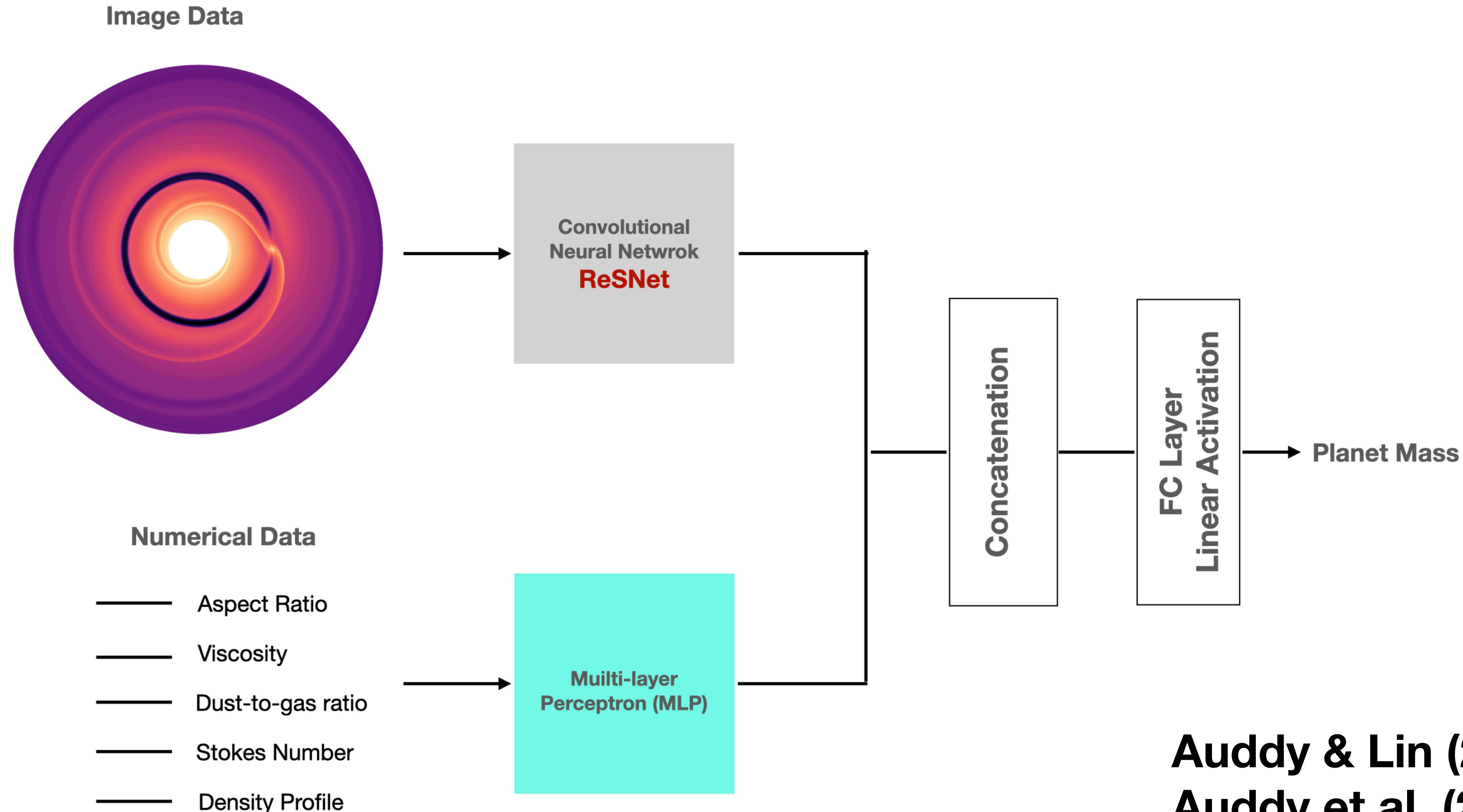
Planets form somehow, so what's next?



Disk-planet morphology



Modeling planet gaps with artificial/convolutional NN



Auddy & Lin (2020)
Auddy et al. (2021)
Auddy et al. (2022)

Estimating planet masses around HL Tau



- **Hydrodynamic simulations**

(Dong et al. 2015, Dipierro et al. 2015, Jin et al. 2016)

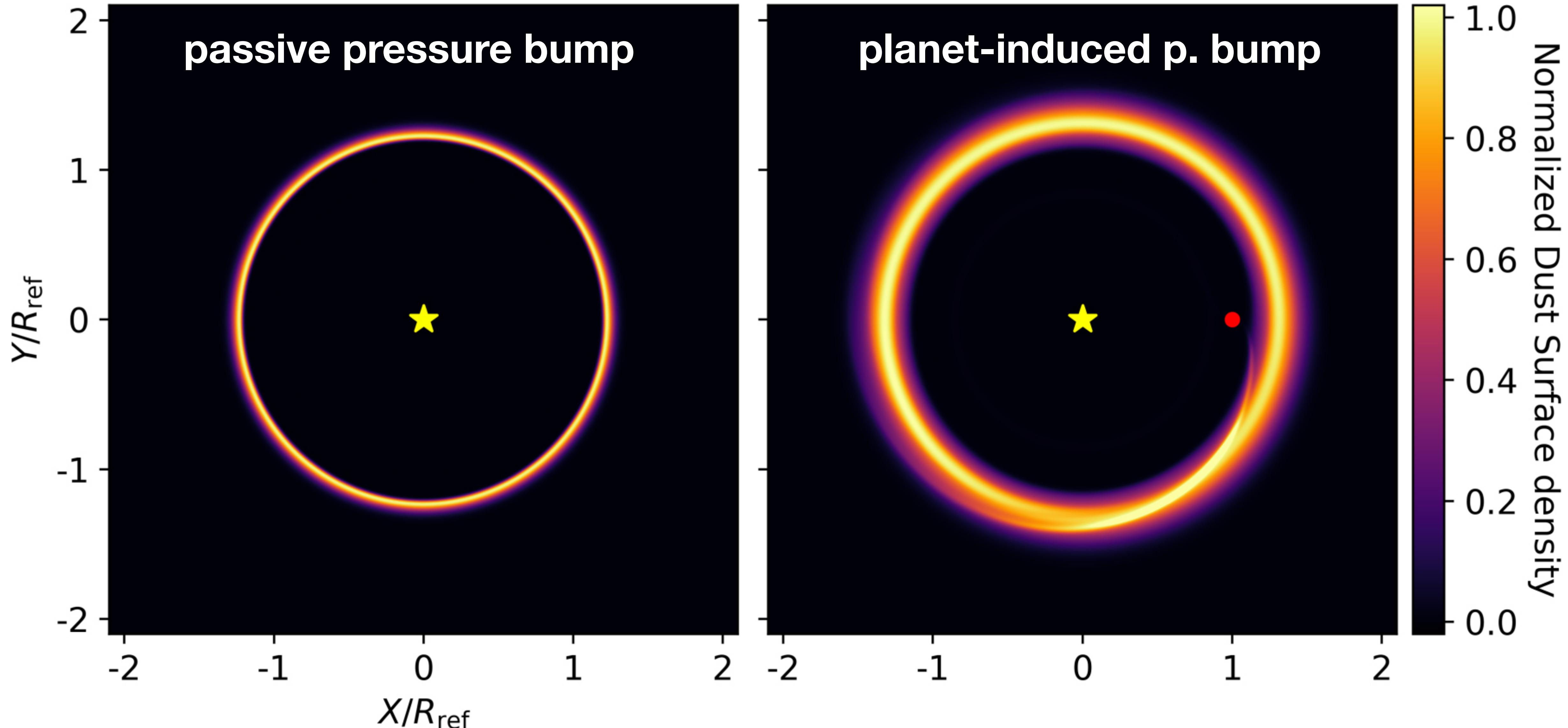
$$M_p = 0.2 - 0.35M_J, 0.17 - 0.27M_J, 0.2 - 0.55M_J$$

- **Disk-Planet Neural Network**

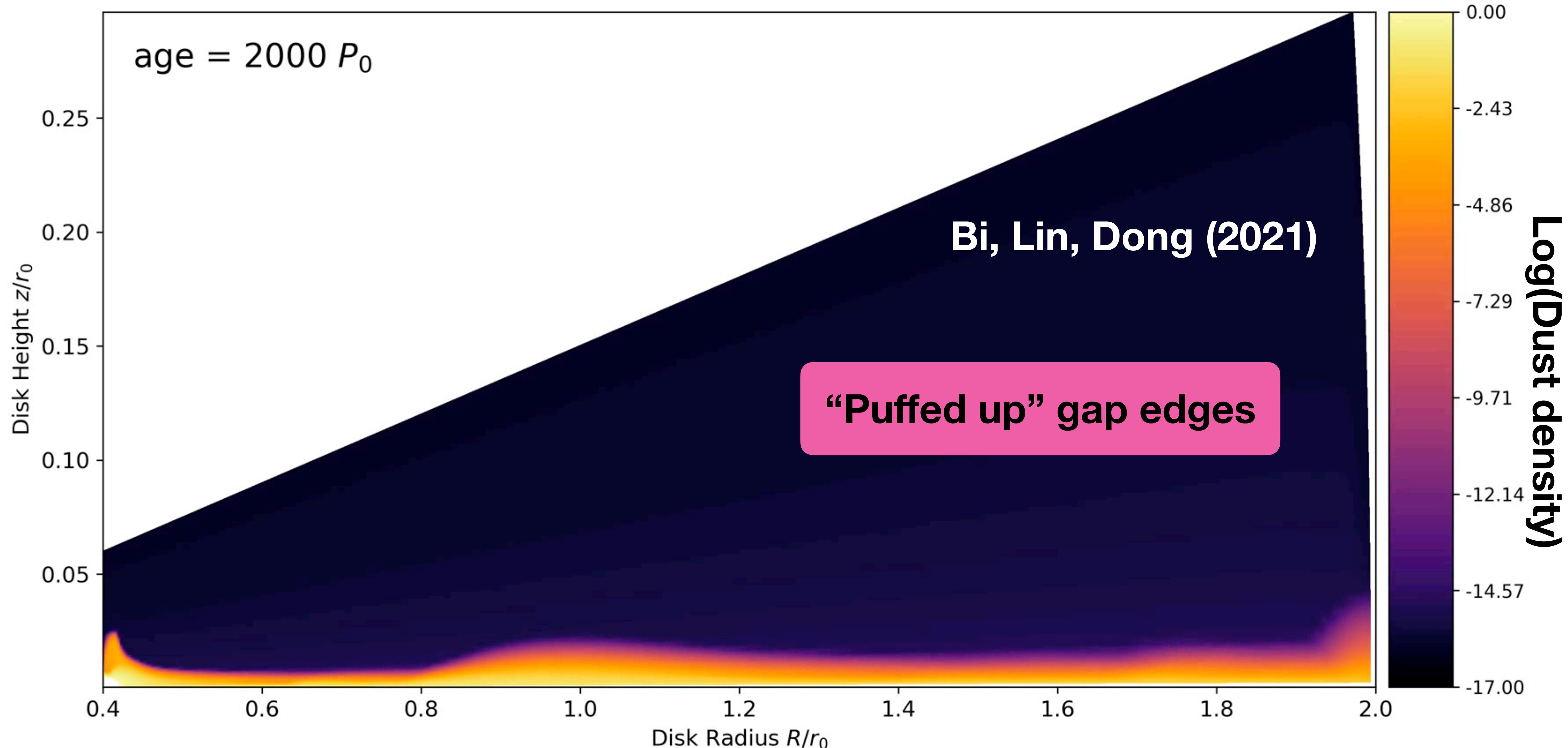
(Auddy & Lin, 2020)

$$M_p = 0.24M_J, 0.21M_J, 0.2M_J$$

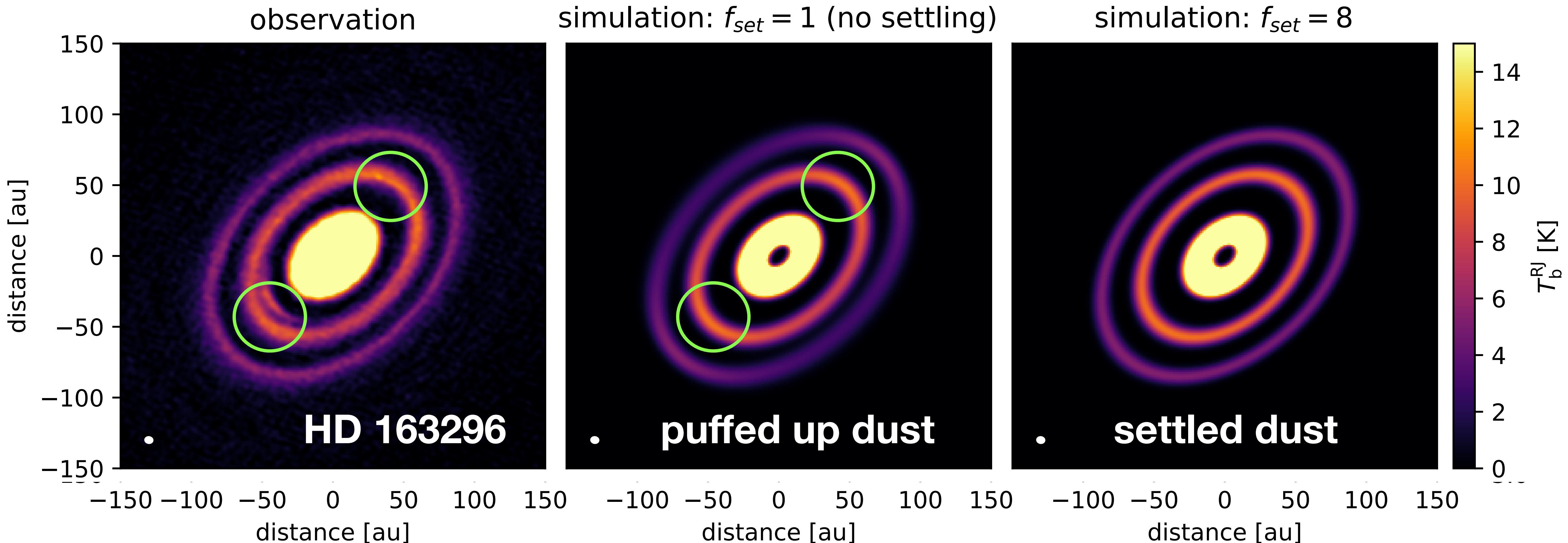
But are all observed dust rings caused by planets?



Three-dimensional models



Puffed up rings in observations: Sign of planets?



Summary

- **We are in a golden age for planetary sciences**
- **The streaming instability is the leading theory for planetesimal formation**
- **Modern disk models may challenge the SI or provide new pathways to clumping**
- **Planet-disk interaction can be used to reveal or rule out hidden planets in observations of protoplanetary disks**
- **Not all dust rings are produced by planets**

Thank you
 @linminkai