

Direct Imaging of Newborn Planets

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Phantom Workshop

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MONASH
University



exo**ALMA**

Supervised by:

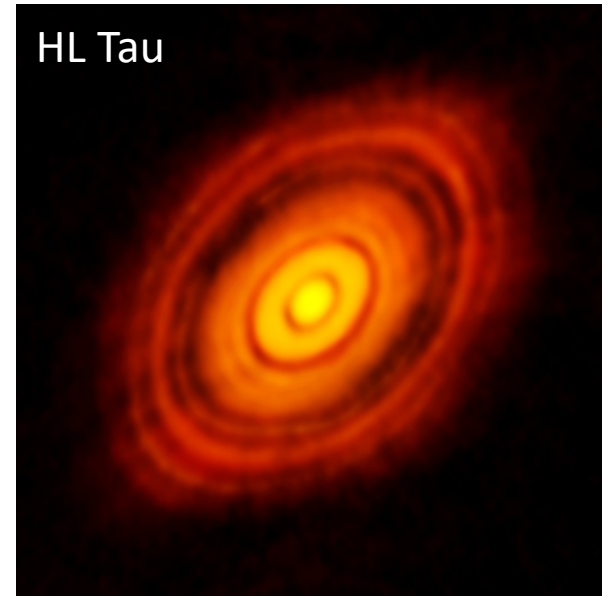
Daniel Price – Monash University

Valentin Christiaens - Université de Liège

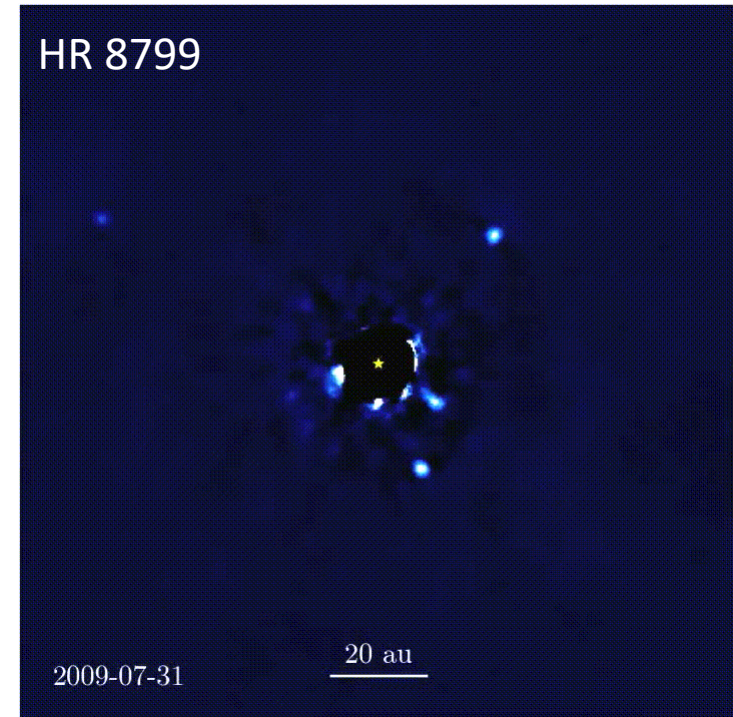
Why directly image discs?

- Planets are most luminous during formation
- Directly imaged planets are young (0.1-10Myrs)
- Orbital constraints
- Visceral satisfaction

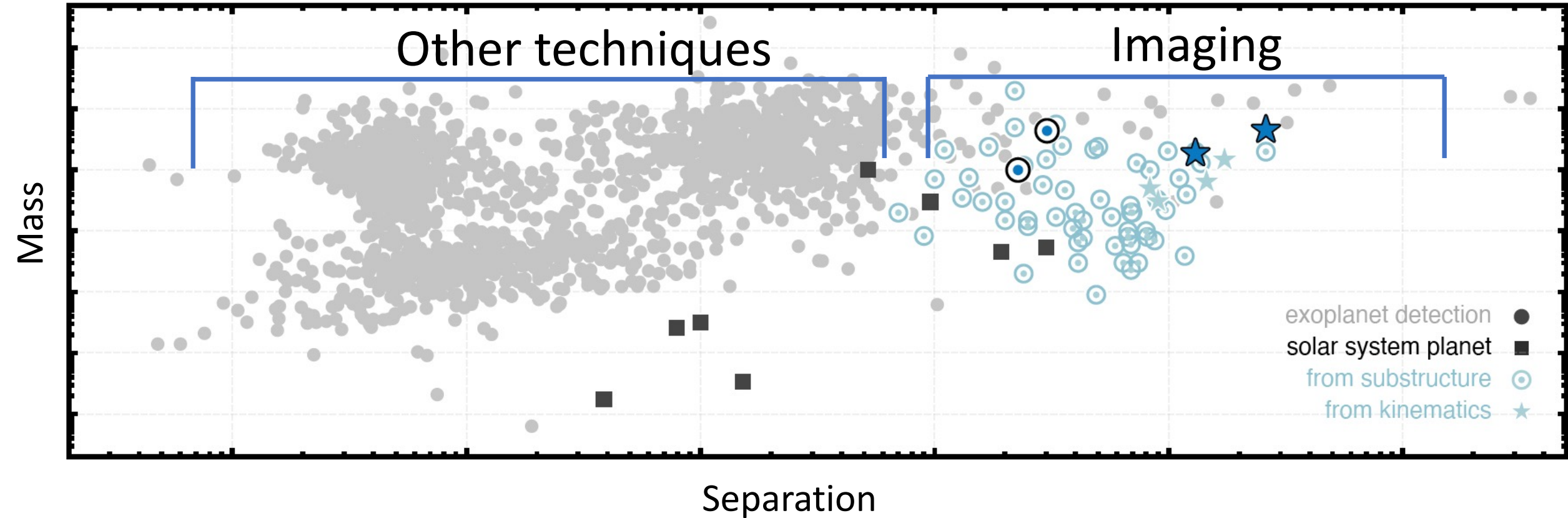
HL Tau



HR 8799

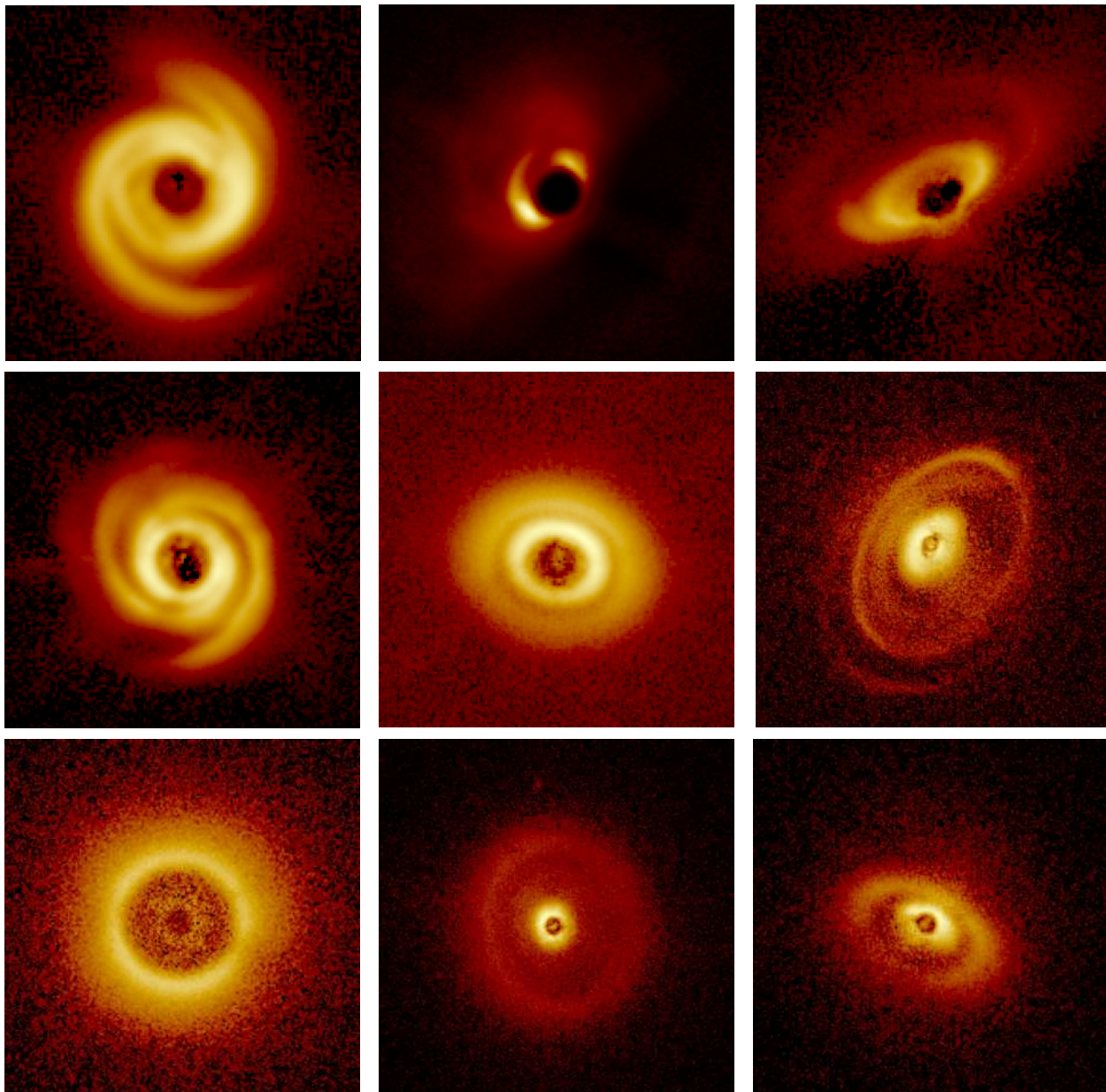


Why directly image discs?

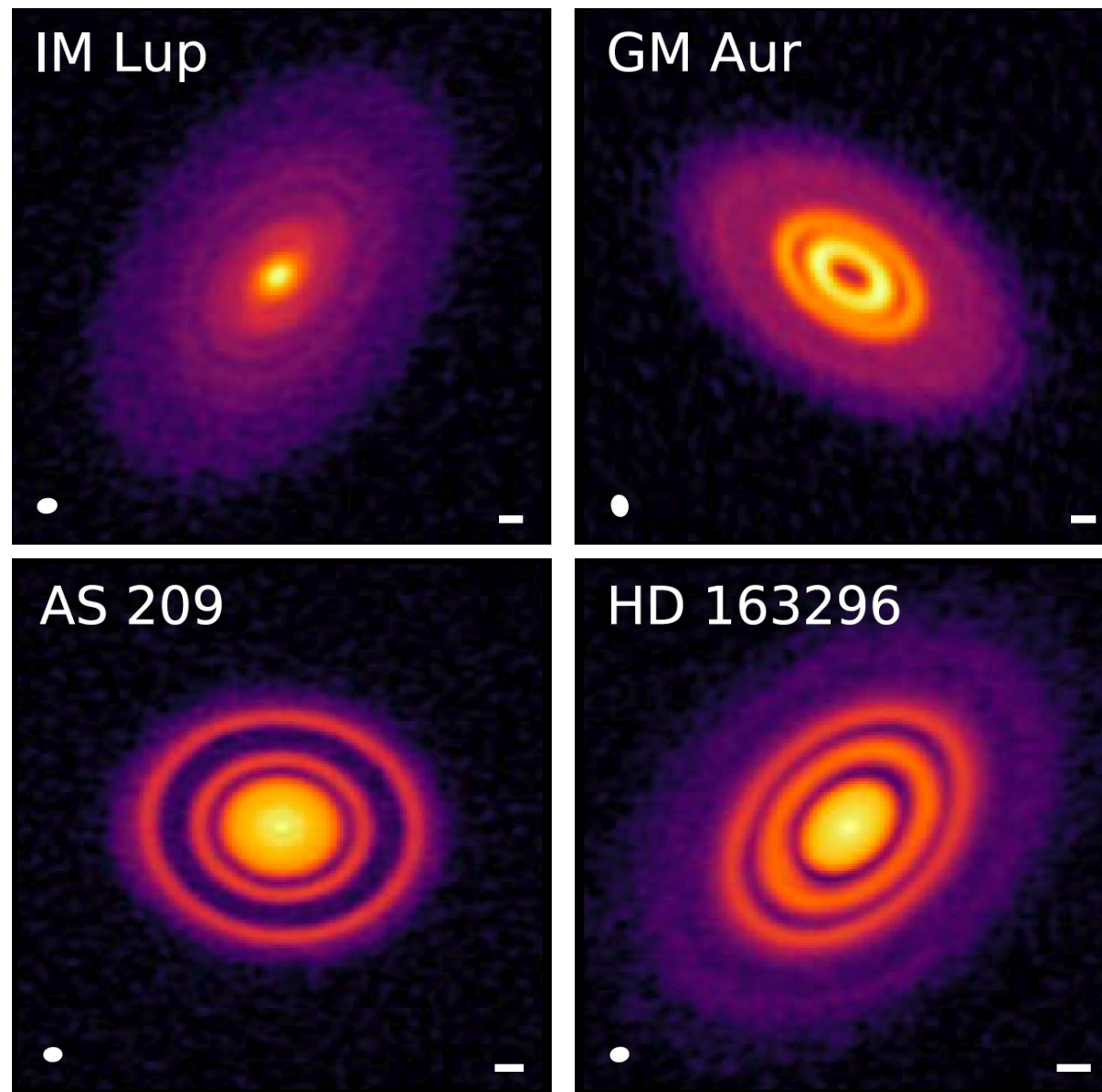


Direct imaging of planet-disc interactions

Scattered light

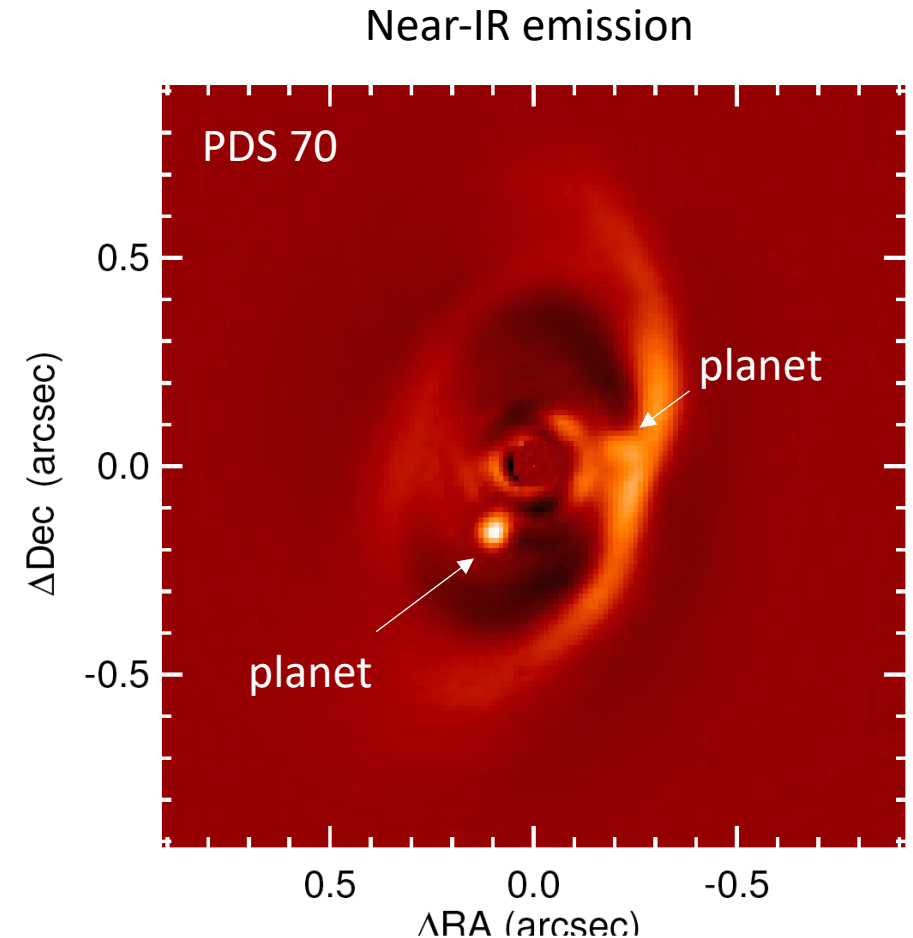


Dust continuum (MAPS, Sierra+21)



Where are all the planets?

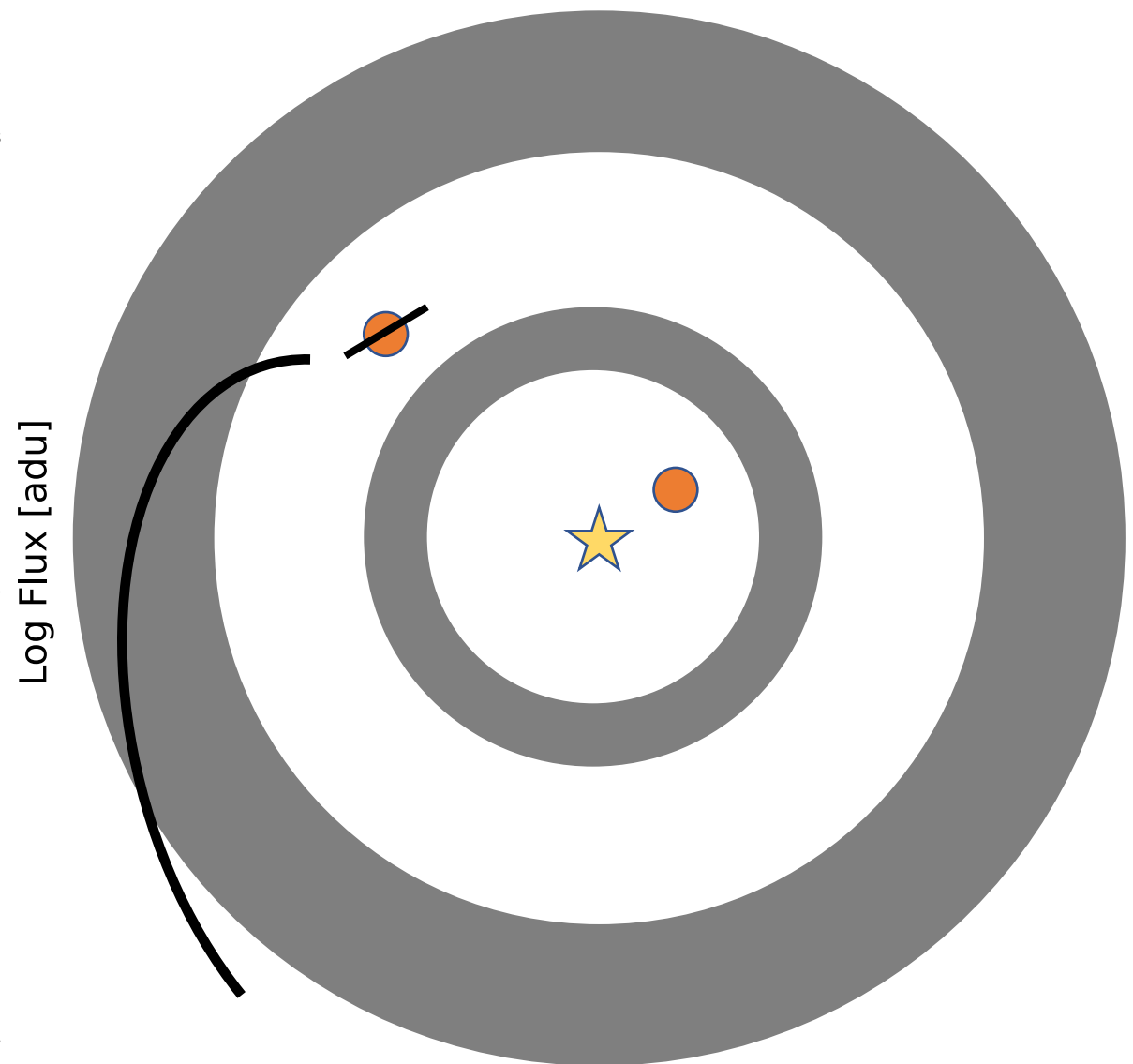
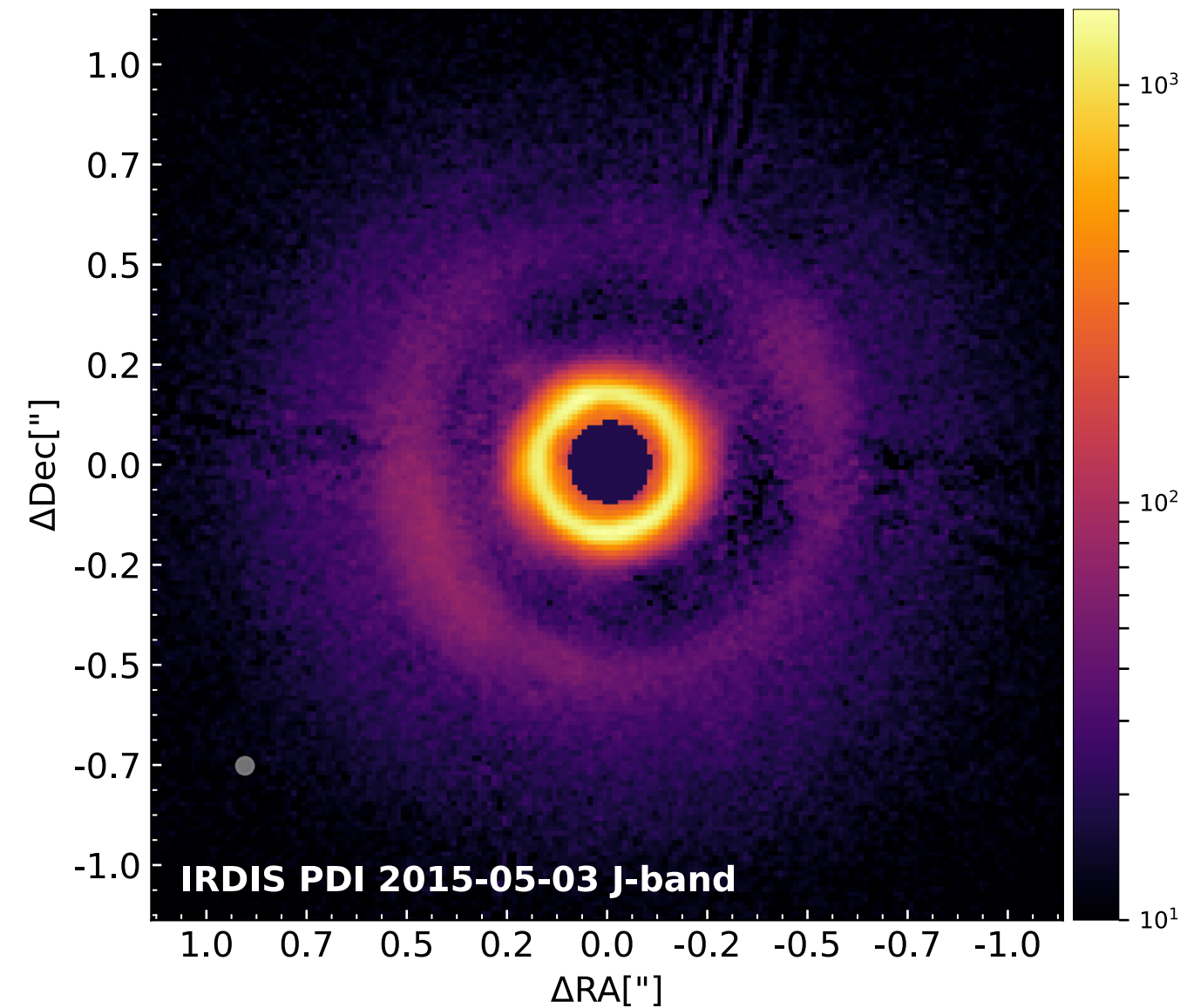
- Planets are highly embedded
- Circumplanetary material increases extinction
- $10^6 - 10^8$ orders of magnitude in contrast
- Extremely short separation ($\sim 0.3''$ for 30 au planet at 100pc)

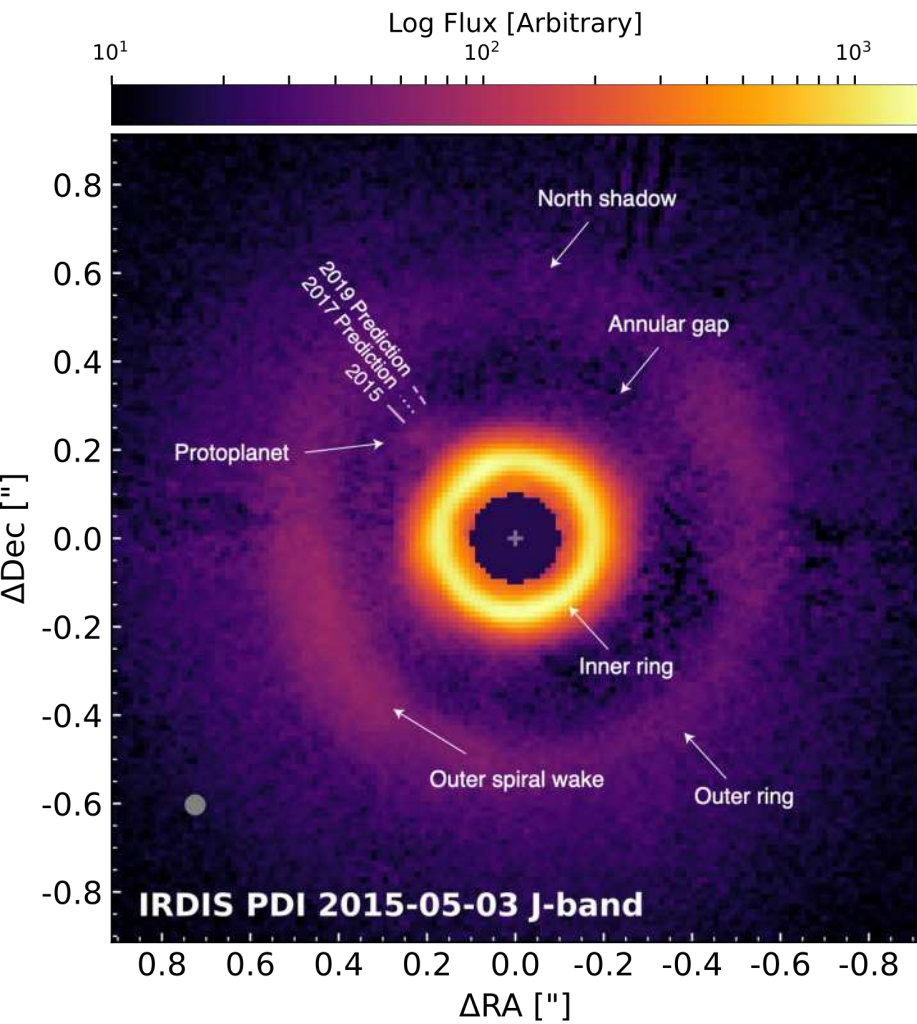


Keppler+18: First confirmed embedded protoplanet(s)

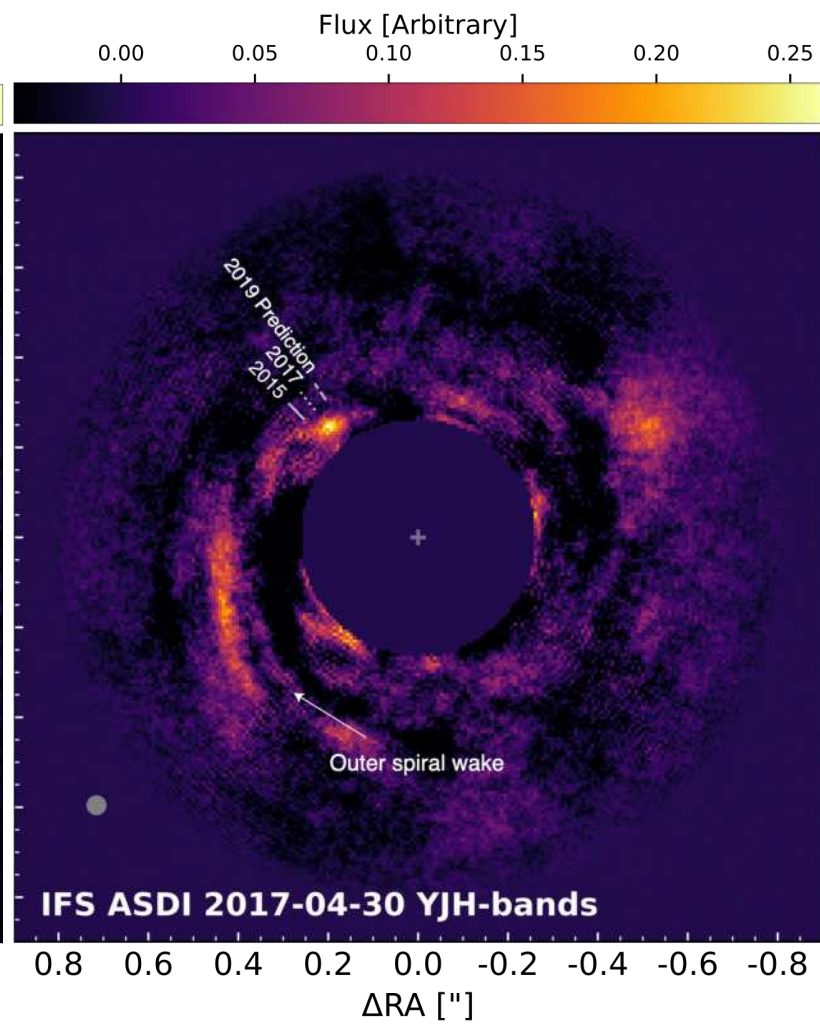
HD 169142

High res model

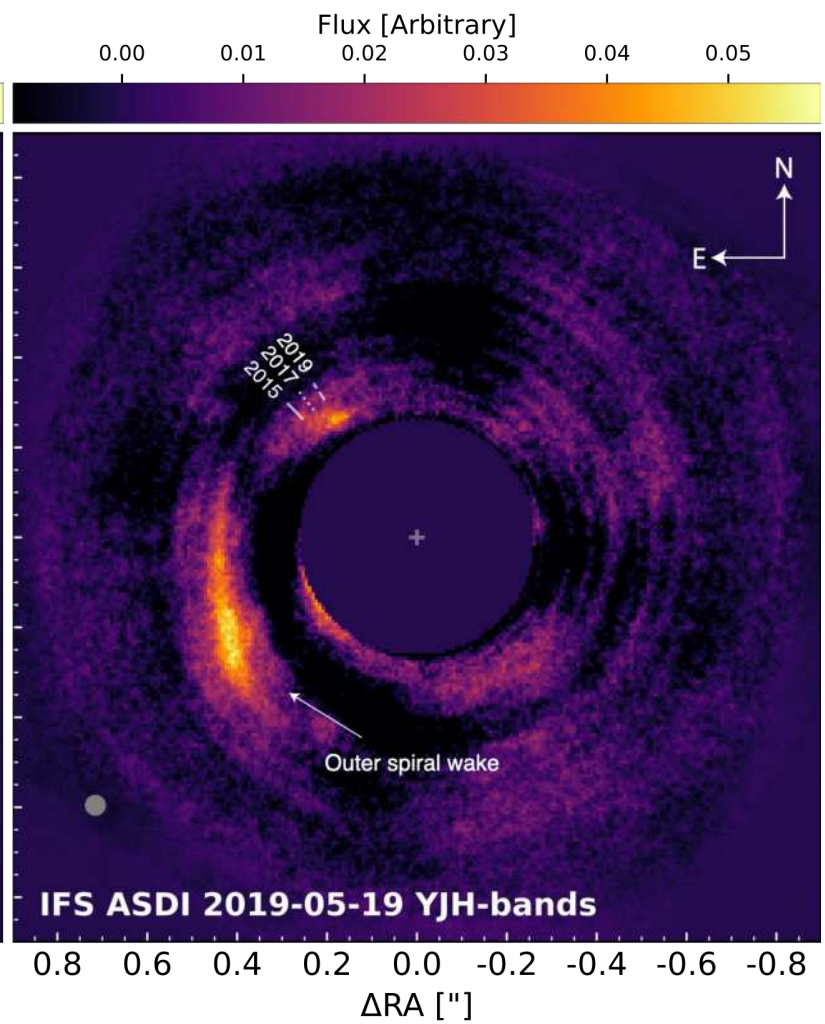


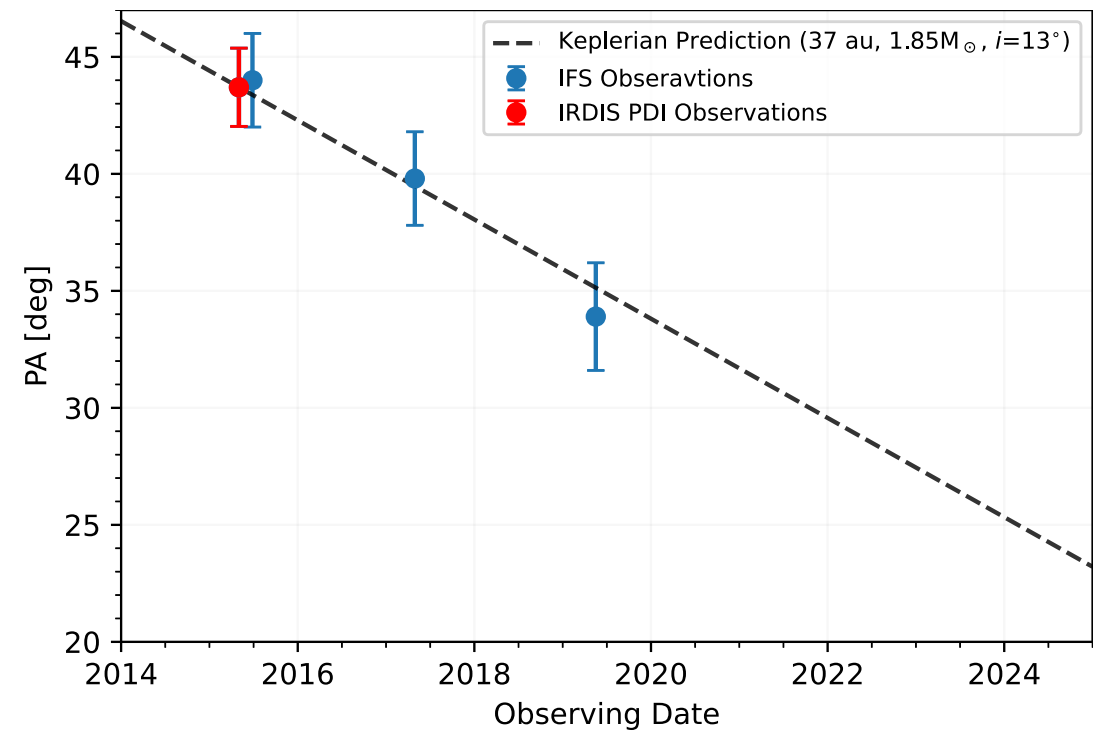
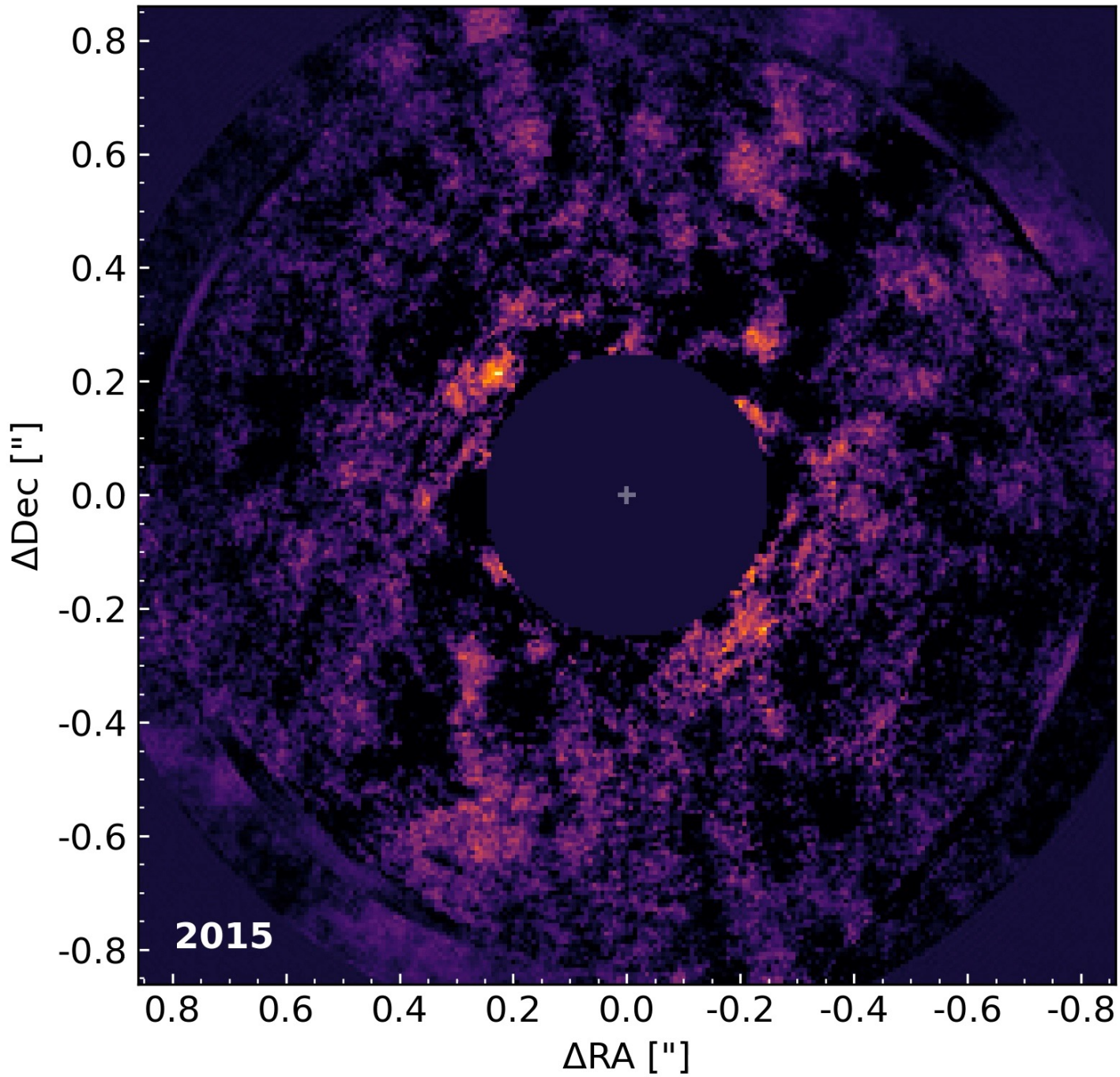


Light scattered off dust grains



Thermal near-IR emission

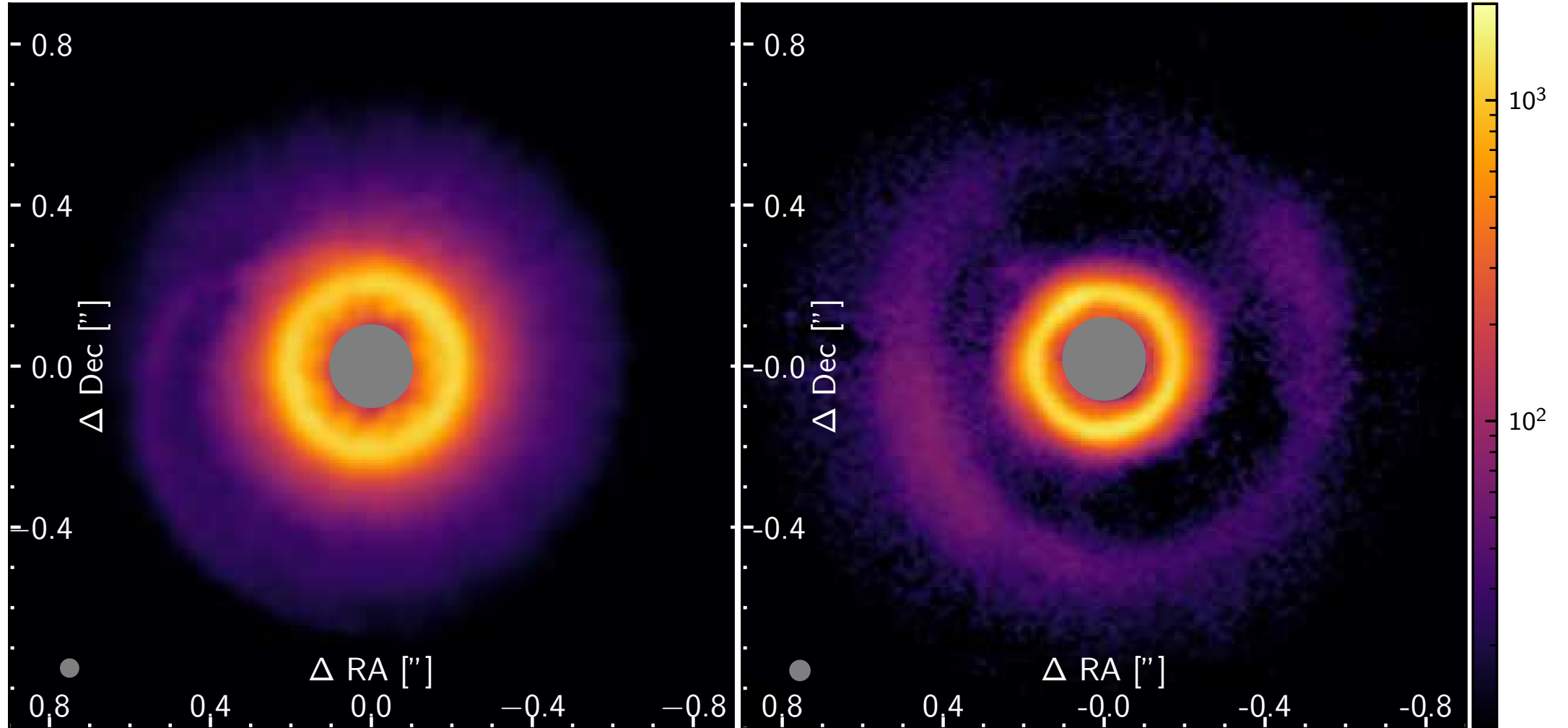






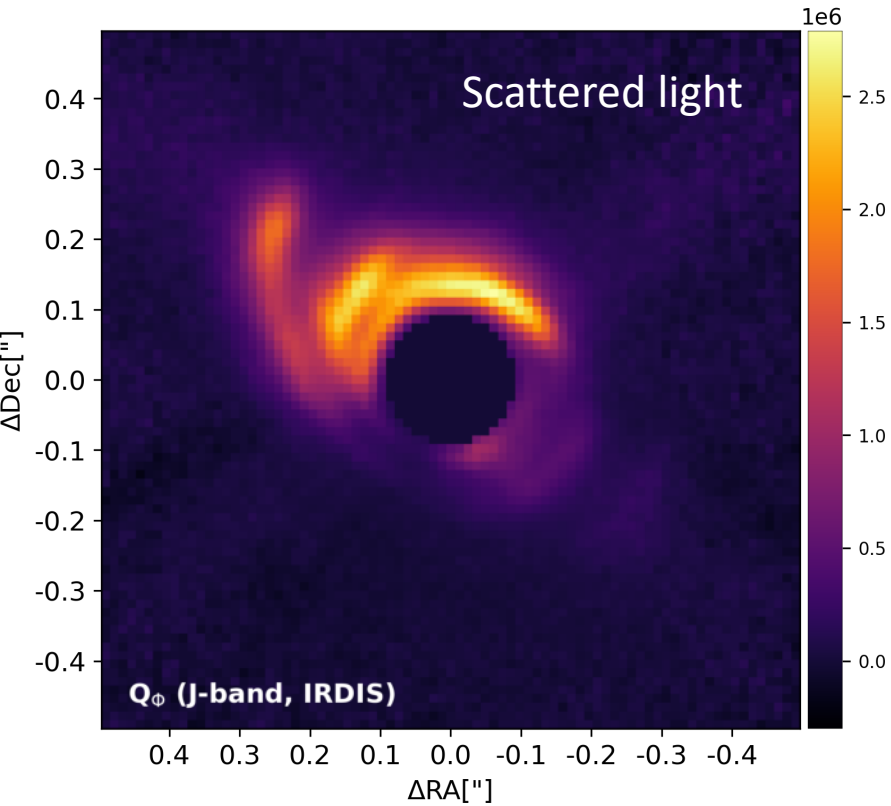
+ MCFOST logo here

Observation

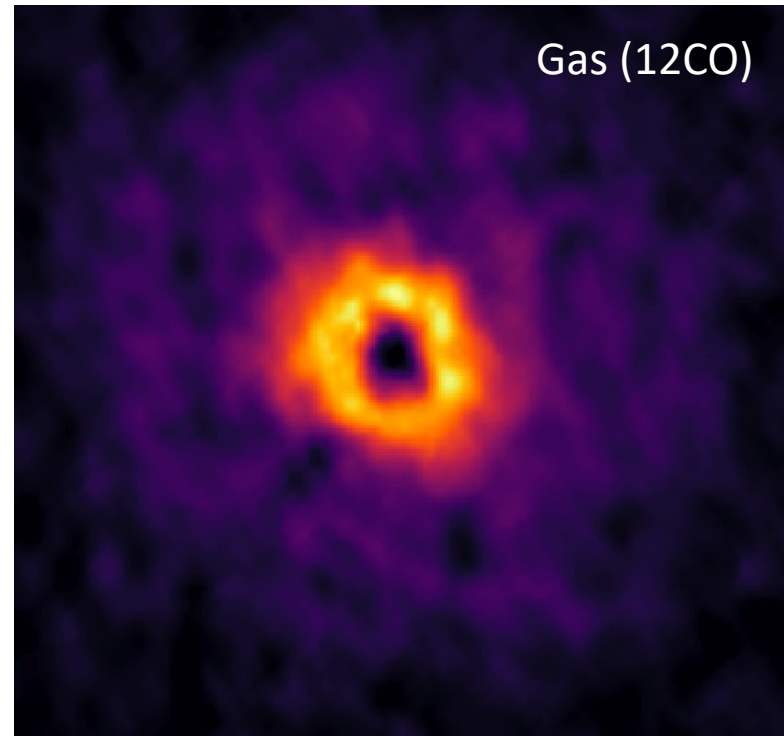


Simulation by Claudia Toci (ESO)

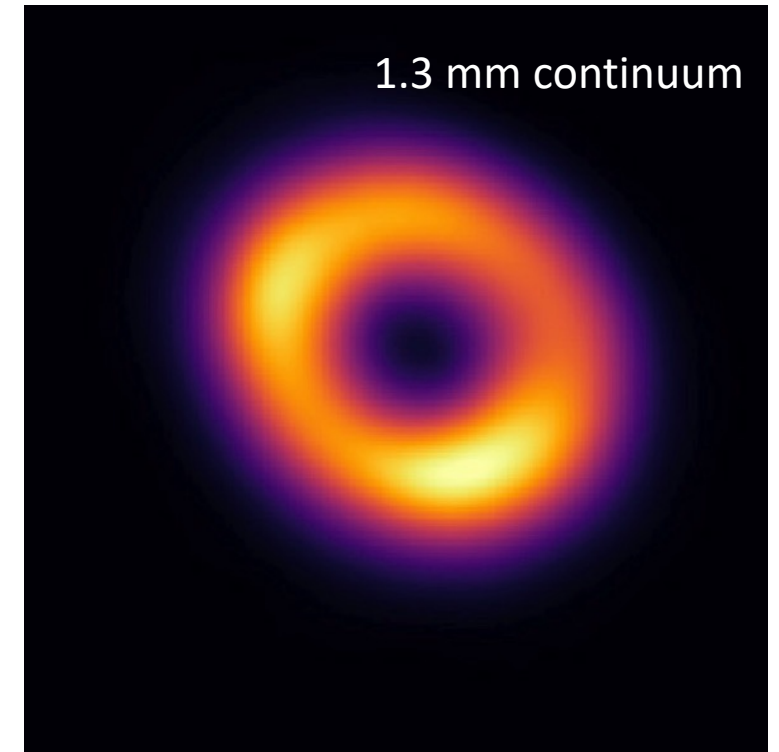
The case of CQ Tau



SPHERE/VLT, Hammond+22

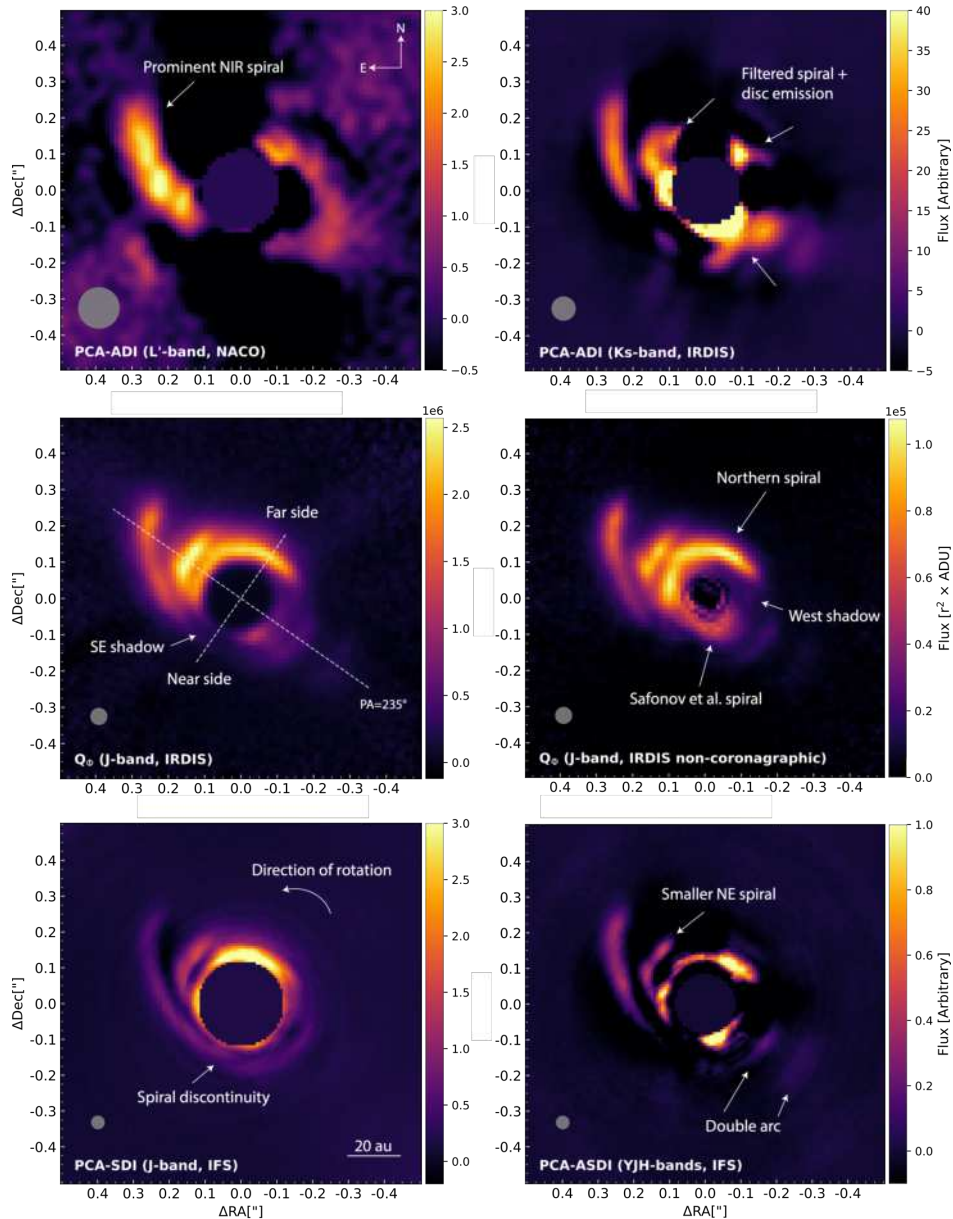


ALMA, Wolfer+21



ALMA, Ubeira Gabellini+19

An unseen companion exciting the spiral arms in CQ Tau



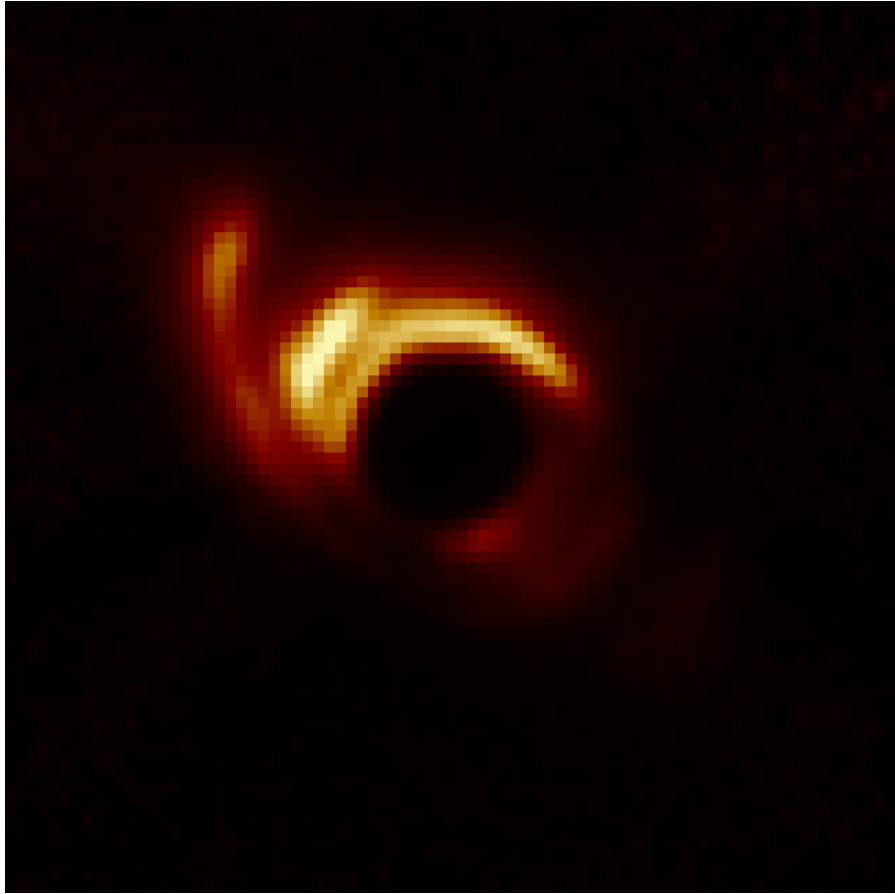
Five data sets, no clear planet detection

However:

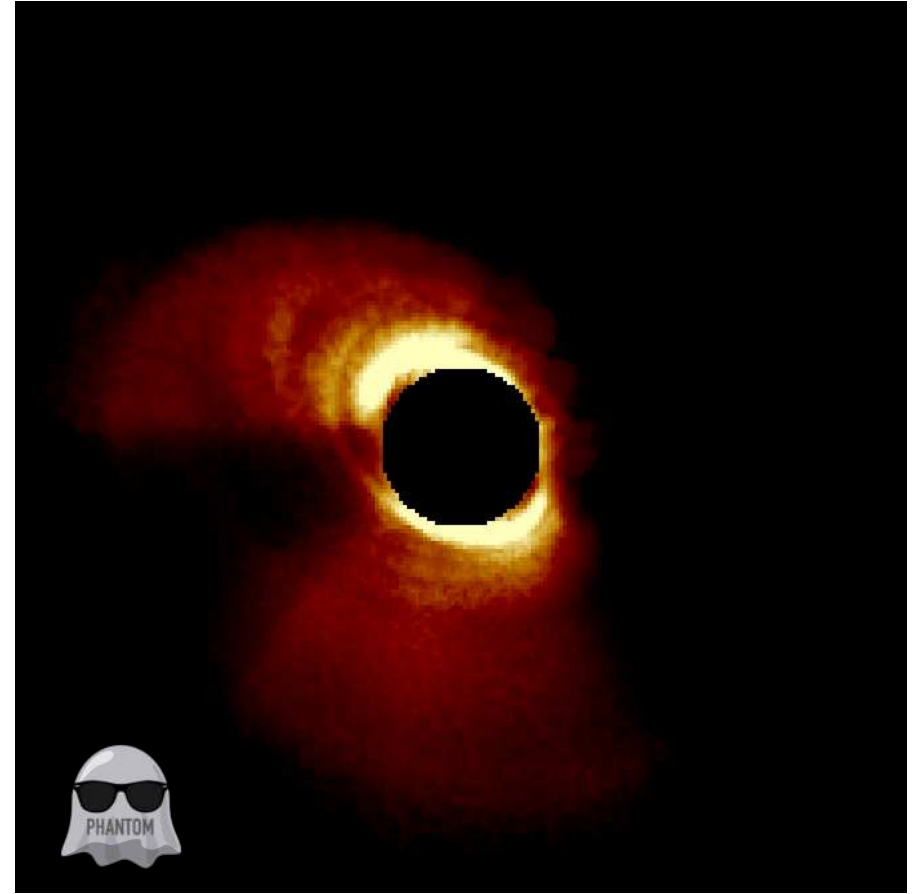
- High radial velocity of the star in GAIA
- Highly non-Keplerian gas kinematics
- Massive spiral arms
- A depleted cavity
- Shadowing effects

-> a binary?

An unseen companion exciting the spiral arms in CQ Tau



Observations



Inclined, eccentric 0.2Msun companion model

Conclusions

- Directly imaging embedded planets is hard, but possible
- We have a new discovery – HD 169142 b
- Models help us interpret observations
- Observations inform models

