

SPIRALS IN DISCS OF BINARY SYSTEMS: THE TEMPERATURE STRUCTURE MATTERS!

Jean-François Gonzalez



CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ASTROPHYSIQUE DE LYON

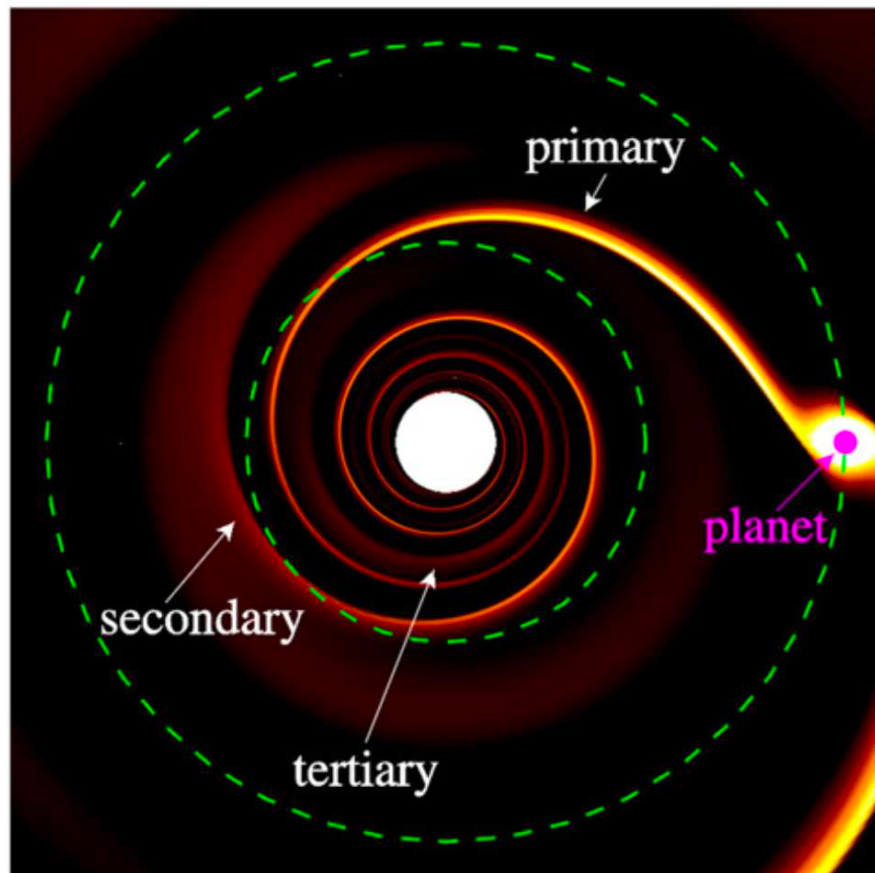


COMPANION-GENERATED SPIRAL WAVES

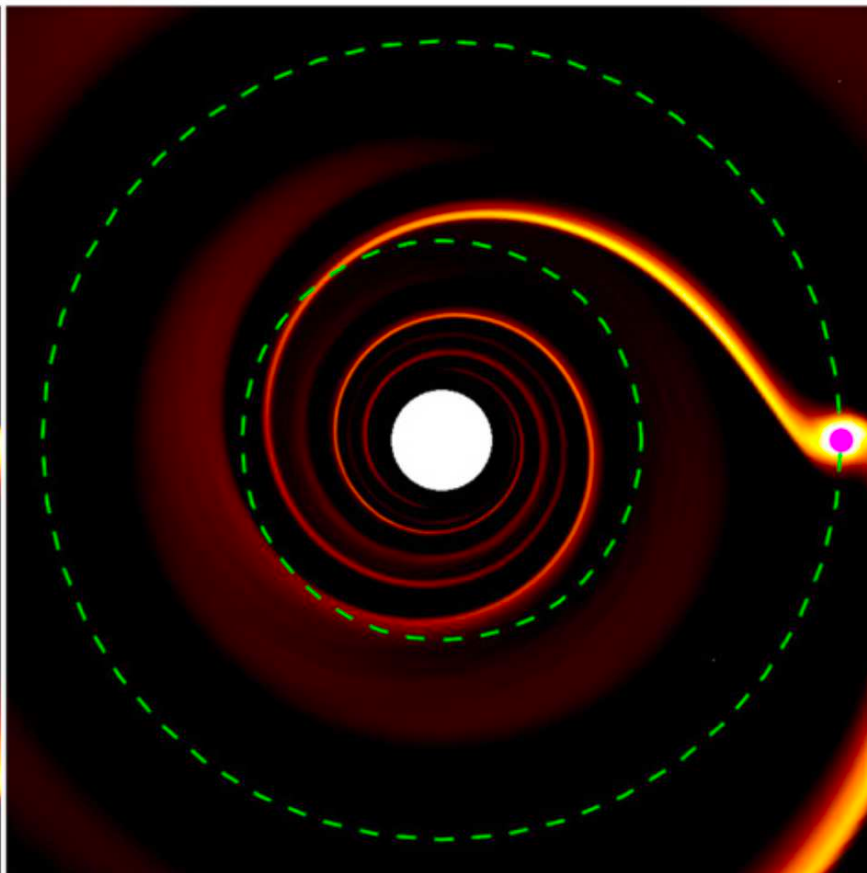
$$\begin{aligned}(\Sigma - \Sigma_0)_{\text{lin}} &\propto \frac{\Sigma_0}{g(r)} f(\eta) \\ &\propto \left[\frac{\Sigma_0 (\Omega - \Omega_p)}{r c_0^3} \right]^{1/2} \\ &\times f \left(\phi + \text{sign}(r - r_p) \int_{r_p}^r \frac{\Omega(r') - \Omega_p}{c_0(r')} dr' \right)\end{aligned}$$

Rafikov+2002

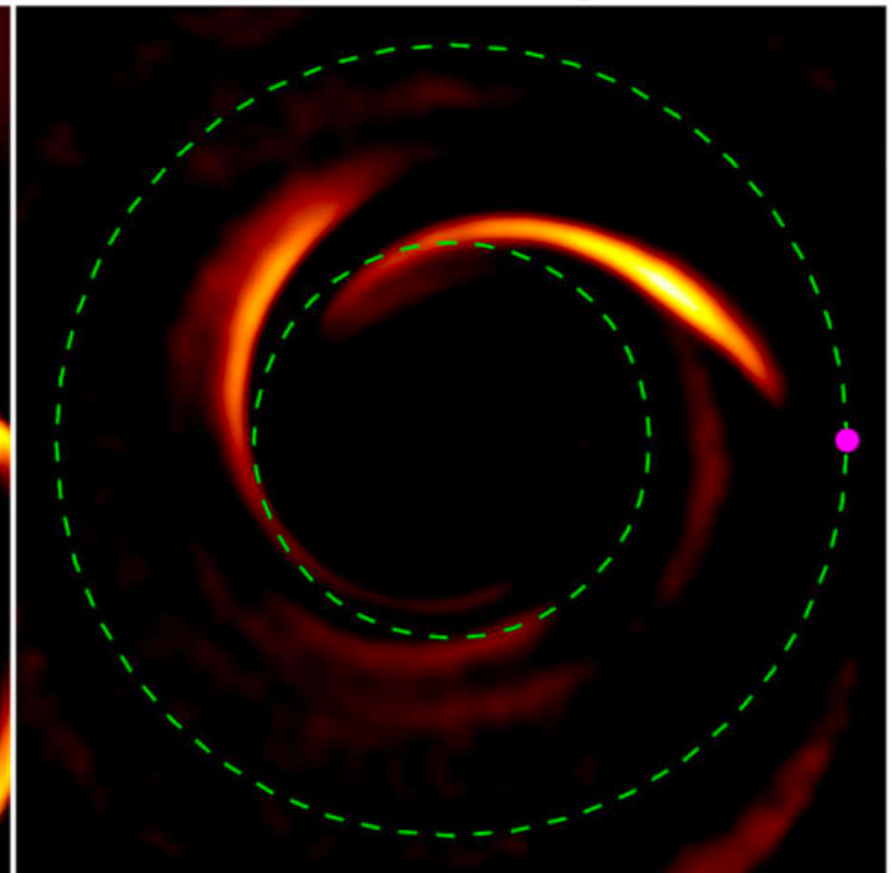
2D



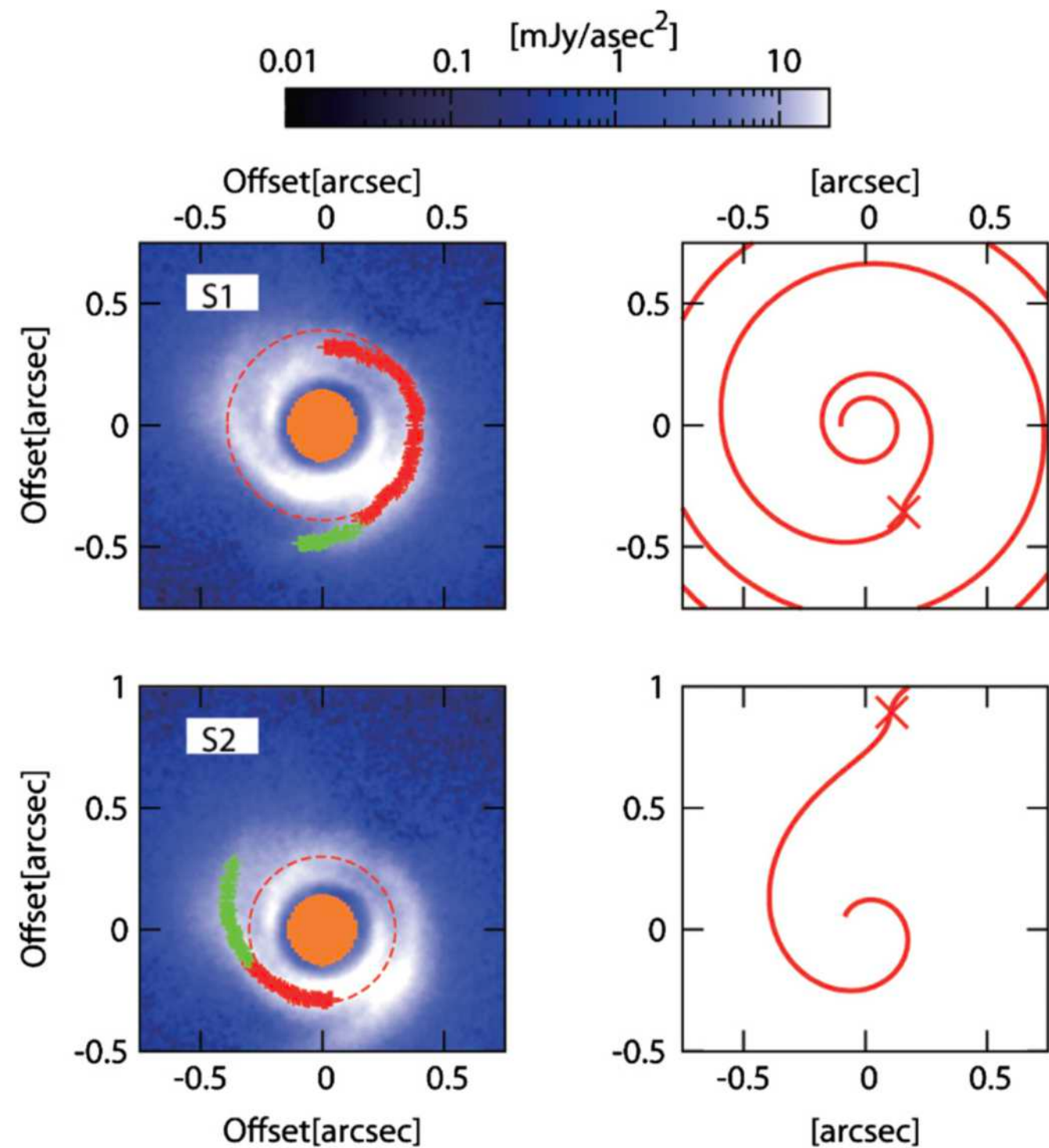
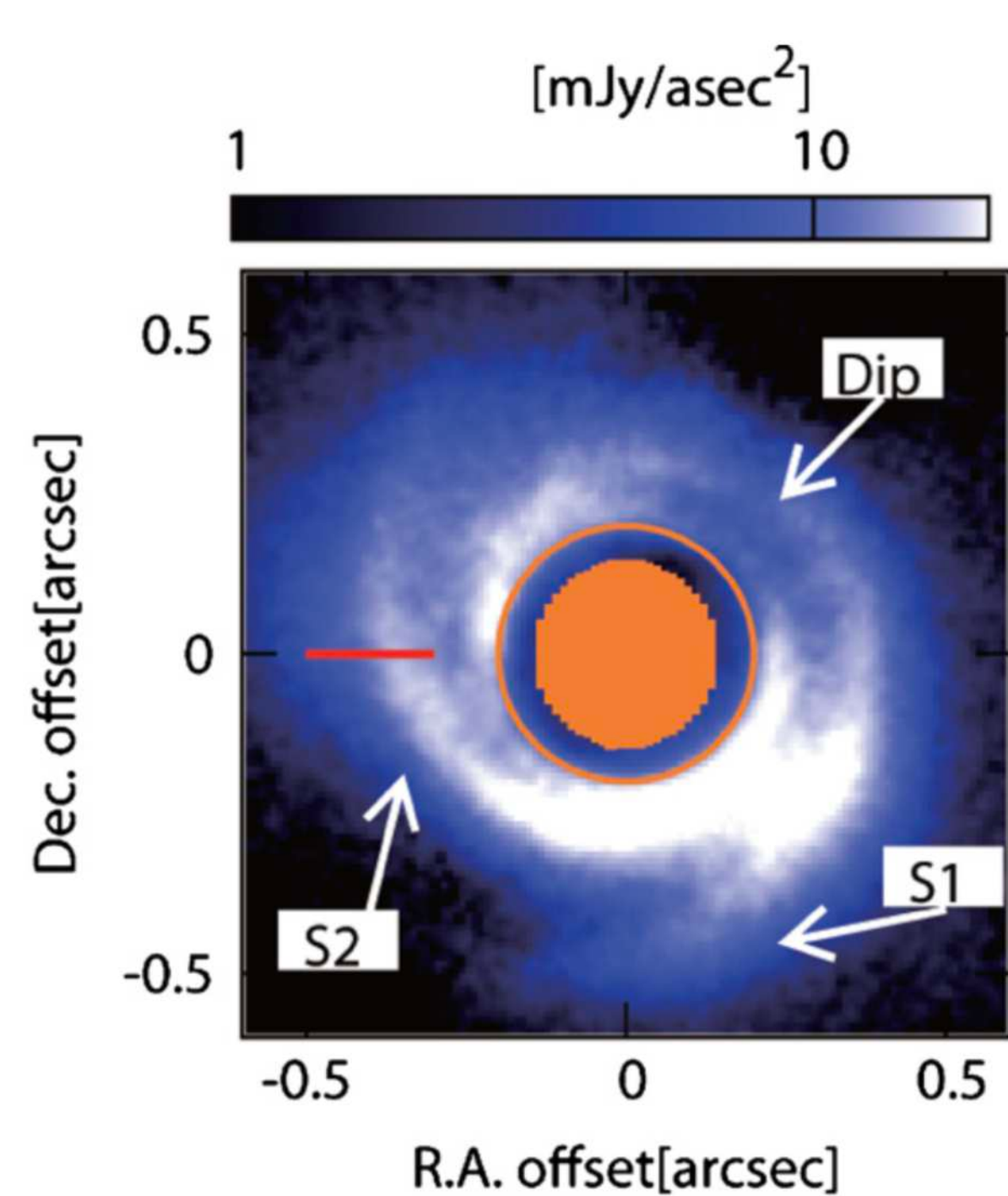
3D



Scattered Light

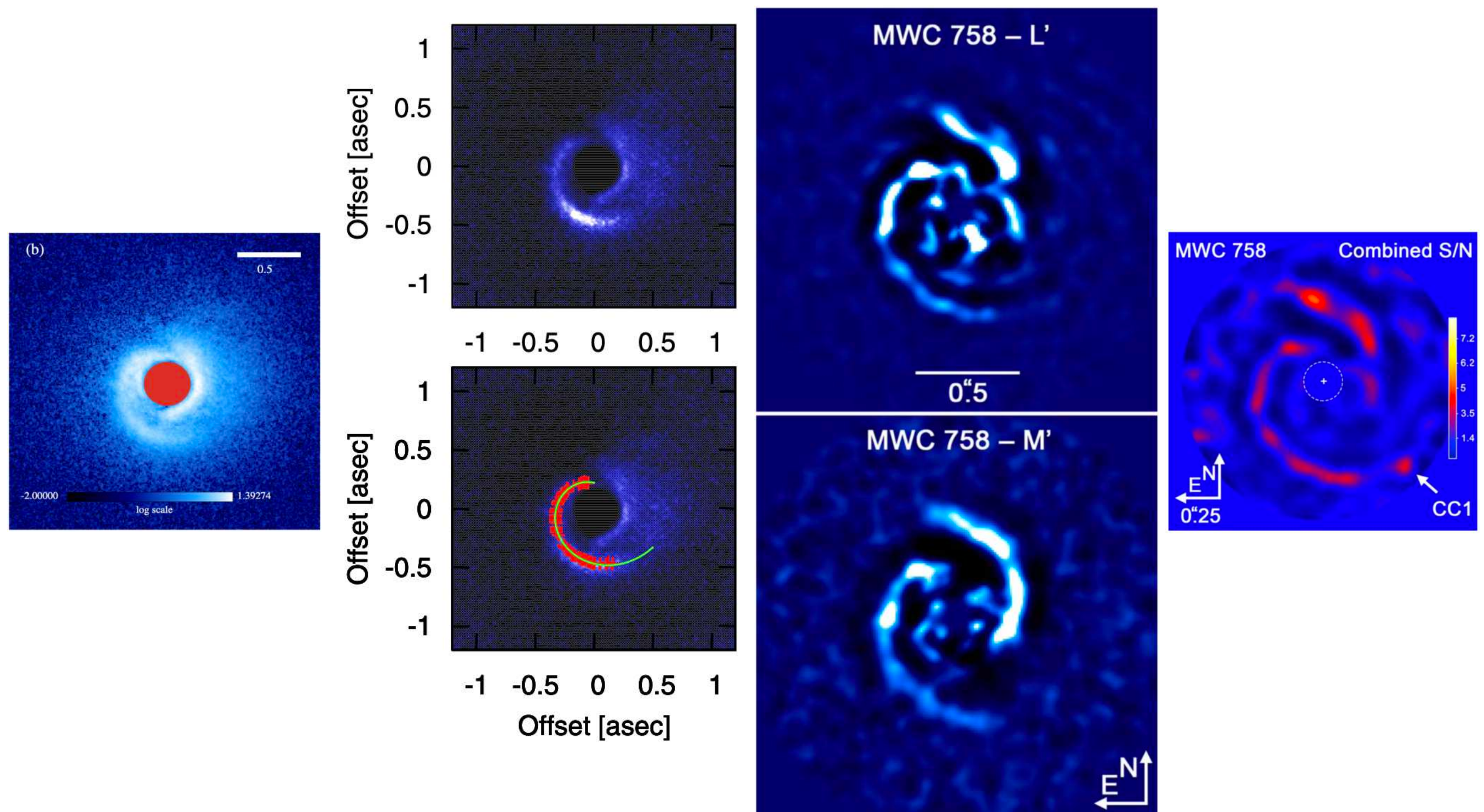


SAO 206462: PLANETARY-DRIVEN SPIRAL ARMS?

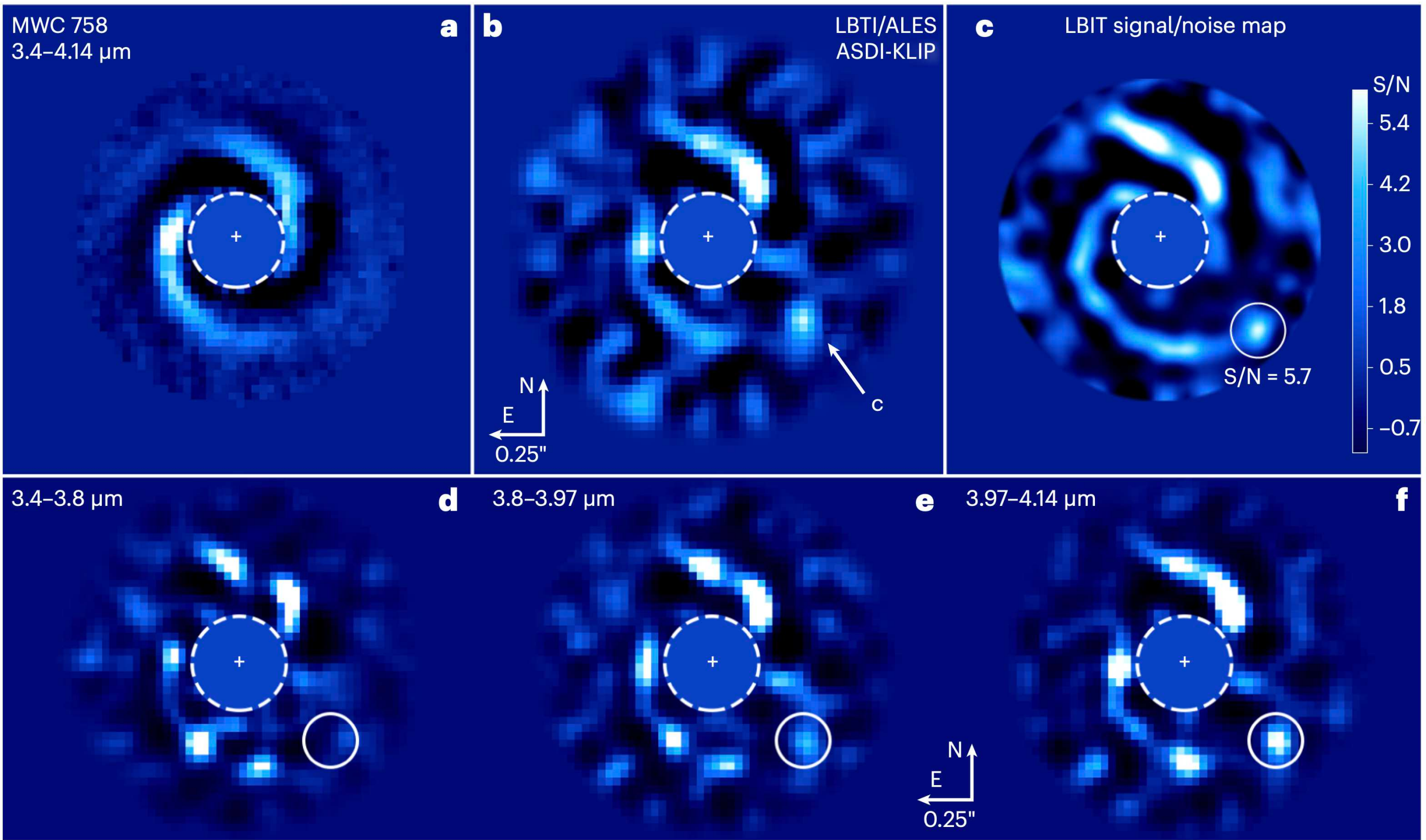


$$\theta(r) = \theta_0 - \frac{\text{sgn}(r - r_c)}{h_c} \times \left[\left(\frac{r}{r_c} \right)^{1+\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\beta} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha+\beta} \left(\frac{r}{r_c} \right)^{-\alpha} \right\} - \left(\frac{1}{1+\beta} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha+\beta} \right) \right]$$

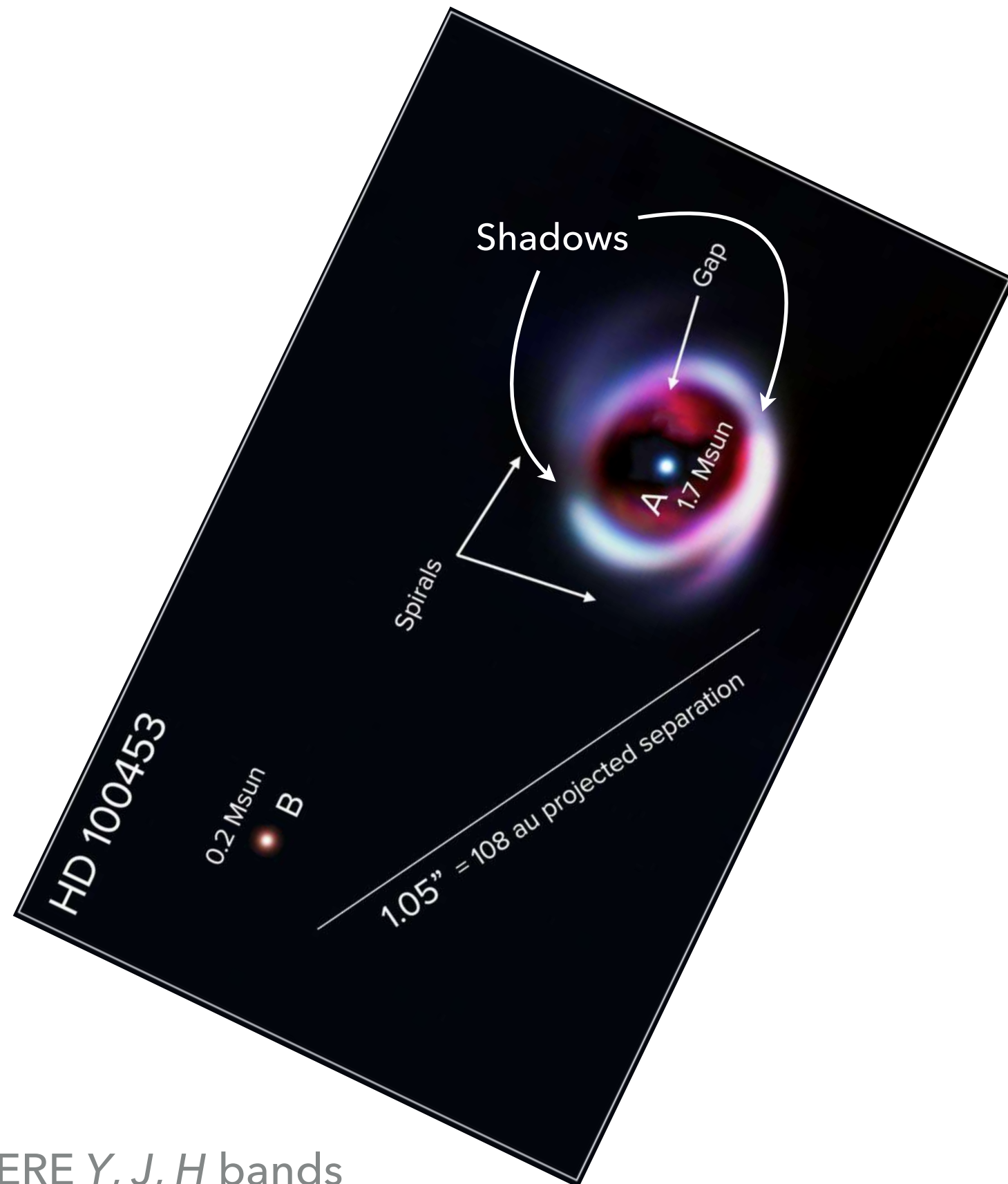
MCW 758: PLANETARY-DRIVEN SPIRAL ARMS?



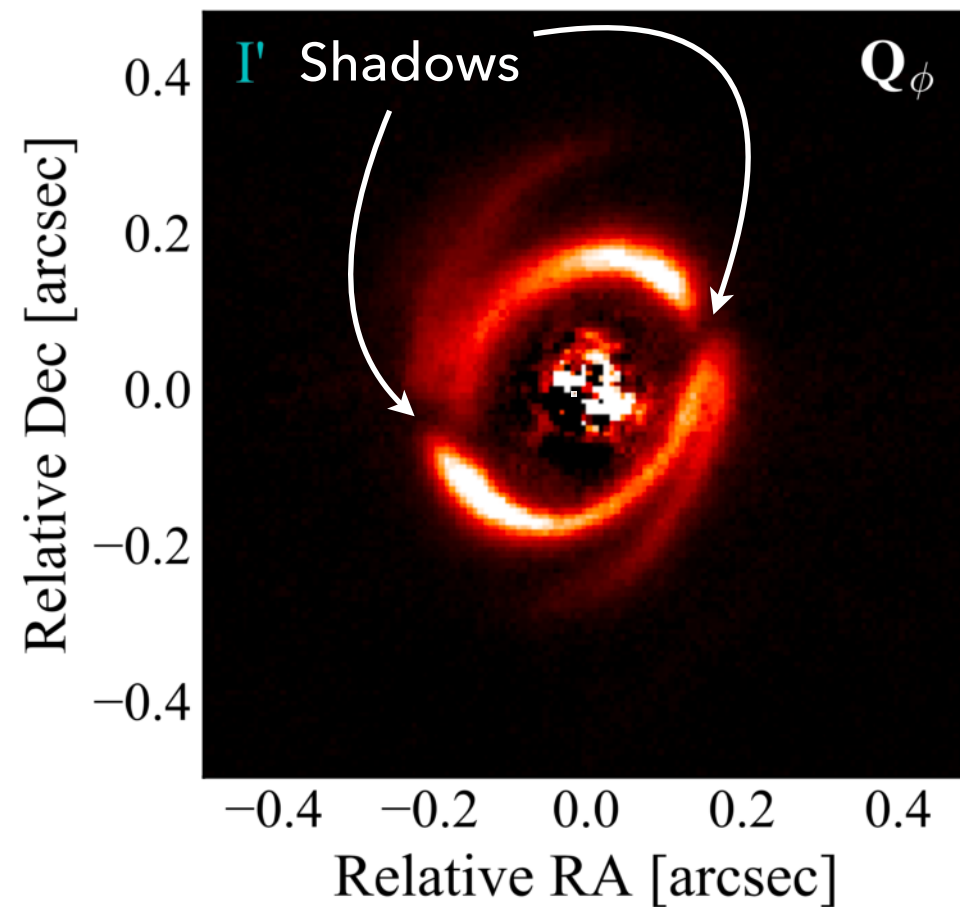
MCW 758: A GIANT PROTOPLANET DRIVING SPIRAL ARMS



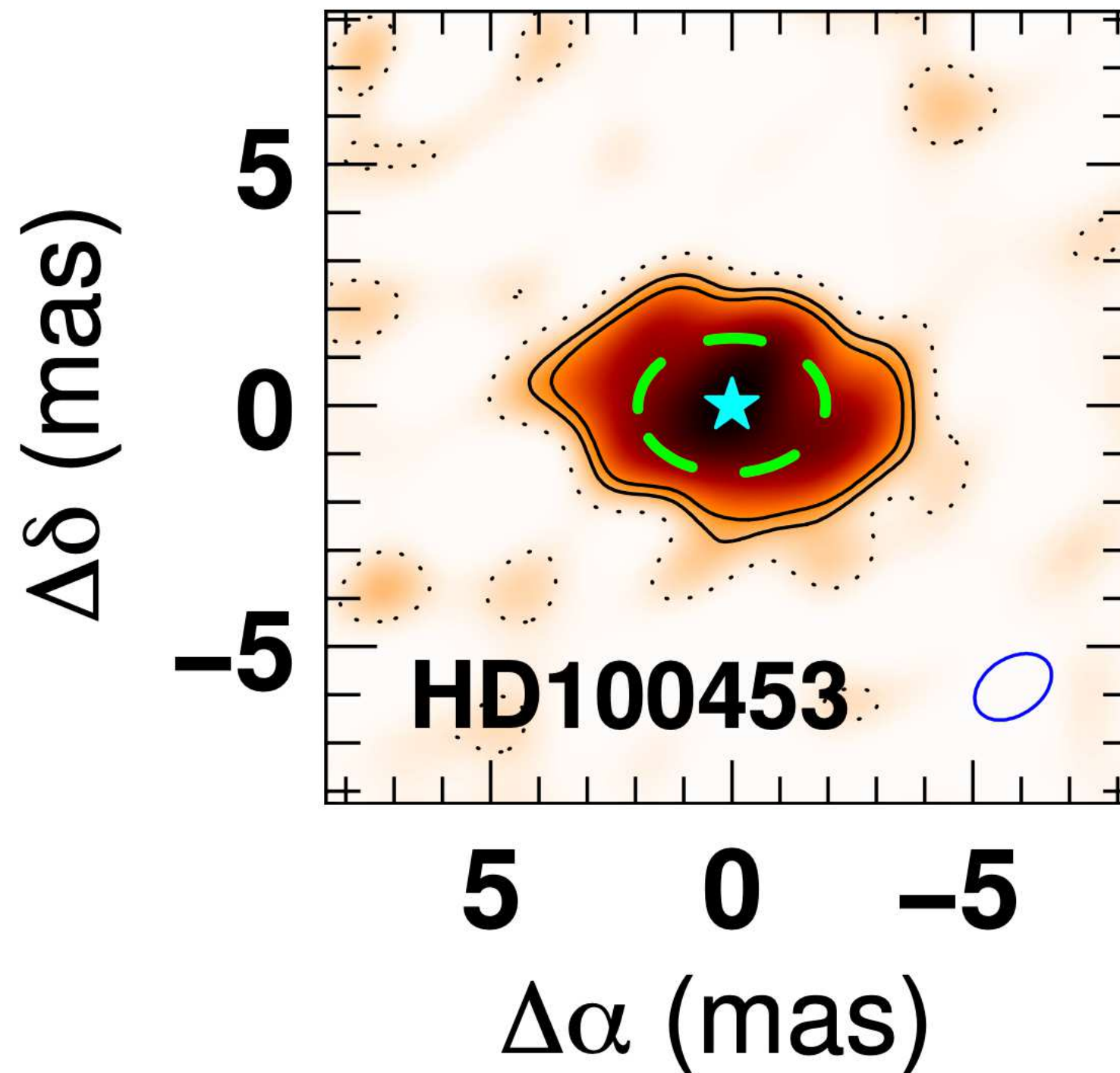
HD 100453: SPIRALS, SHADOWS & PRECESSION



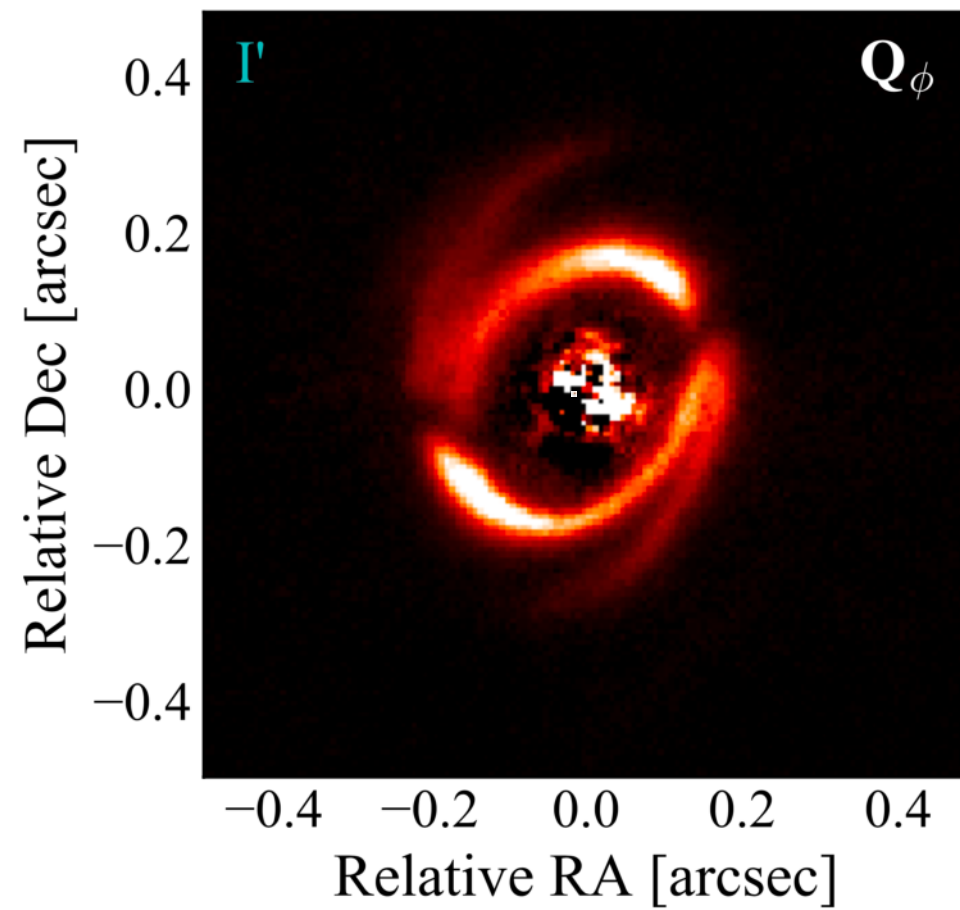
HD 100453: SPIRALS, SHADOWS & PRECESSION



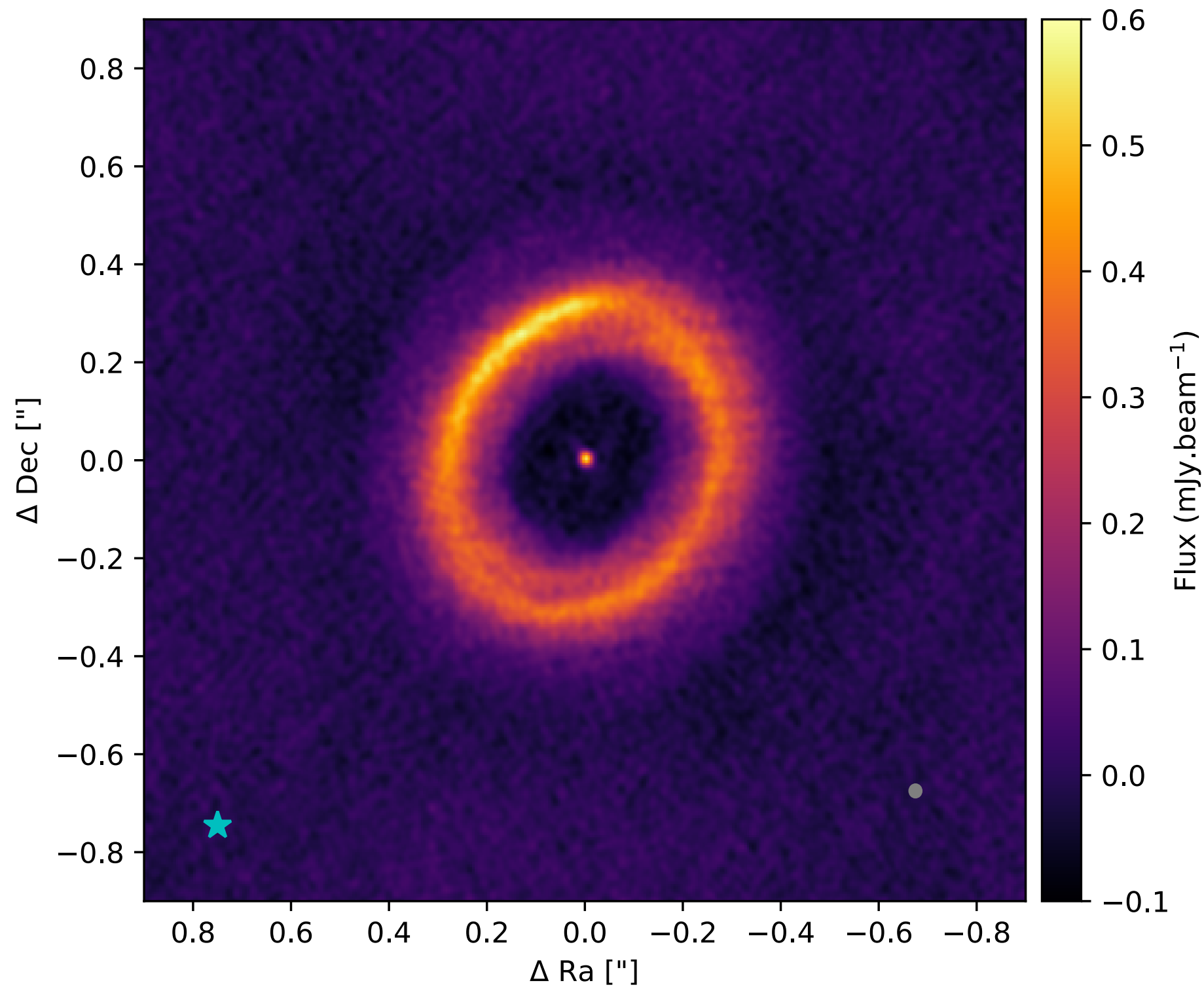
HD 100453: SPIRALS, SHADOWS & PRECESSION



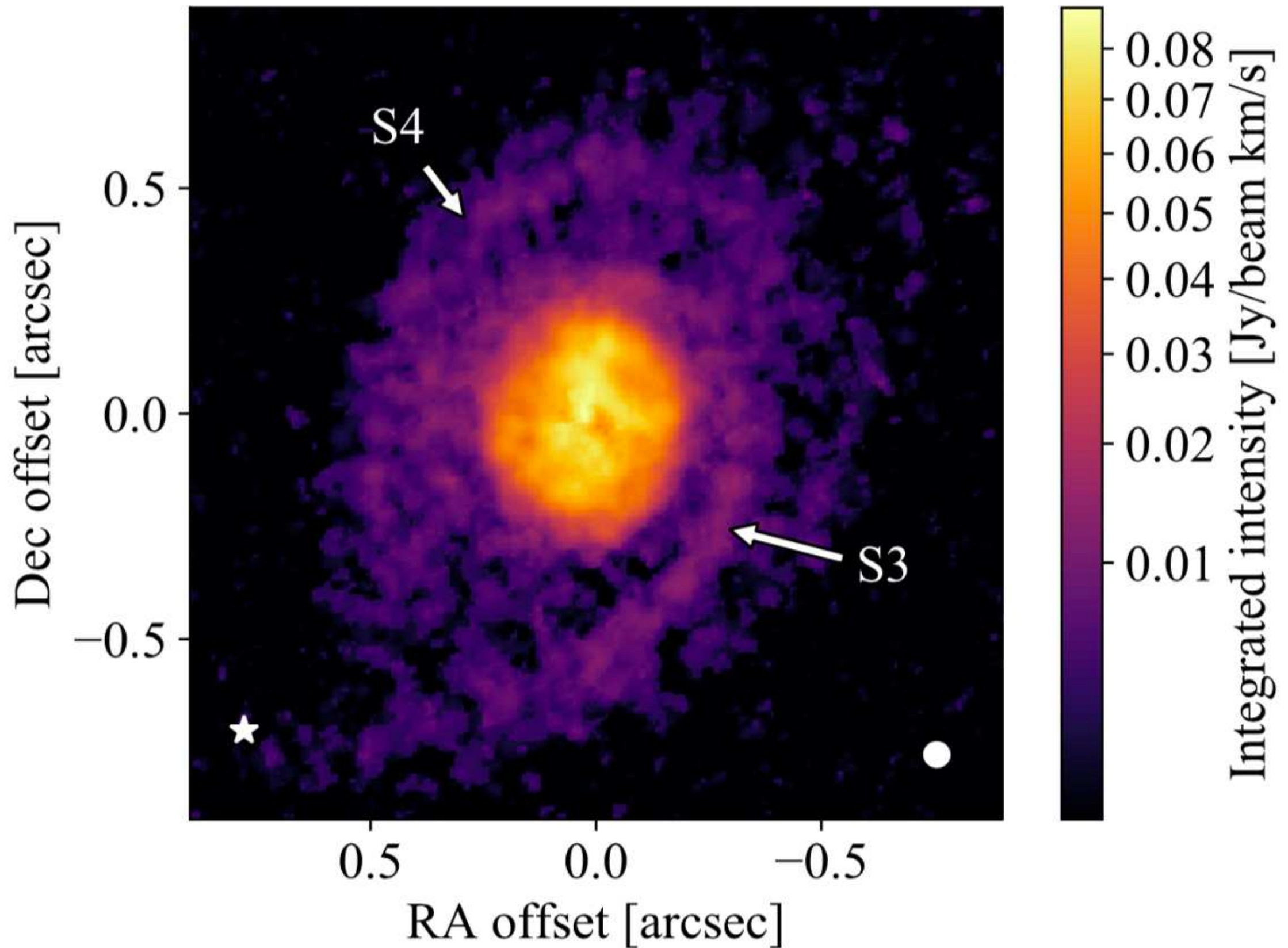
HD 100453: SPIRALS, SHADOWS & PRECESSION



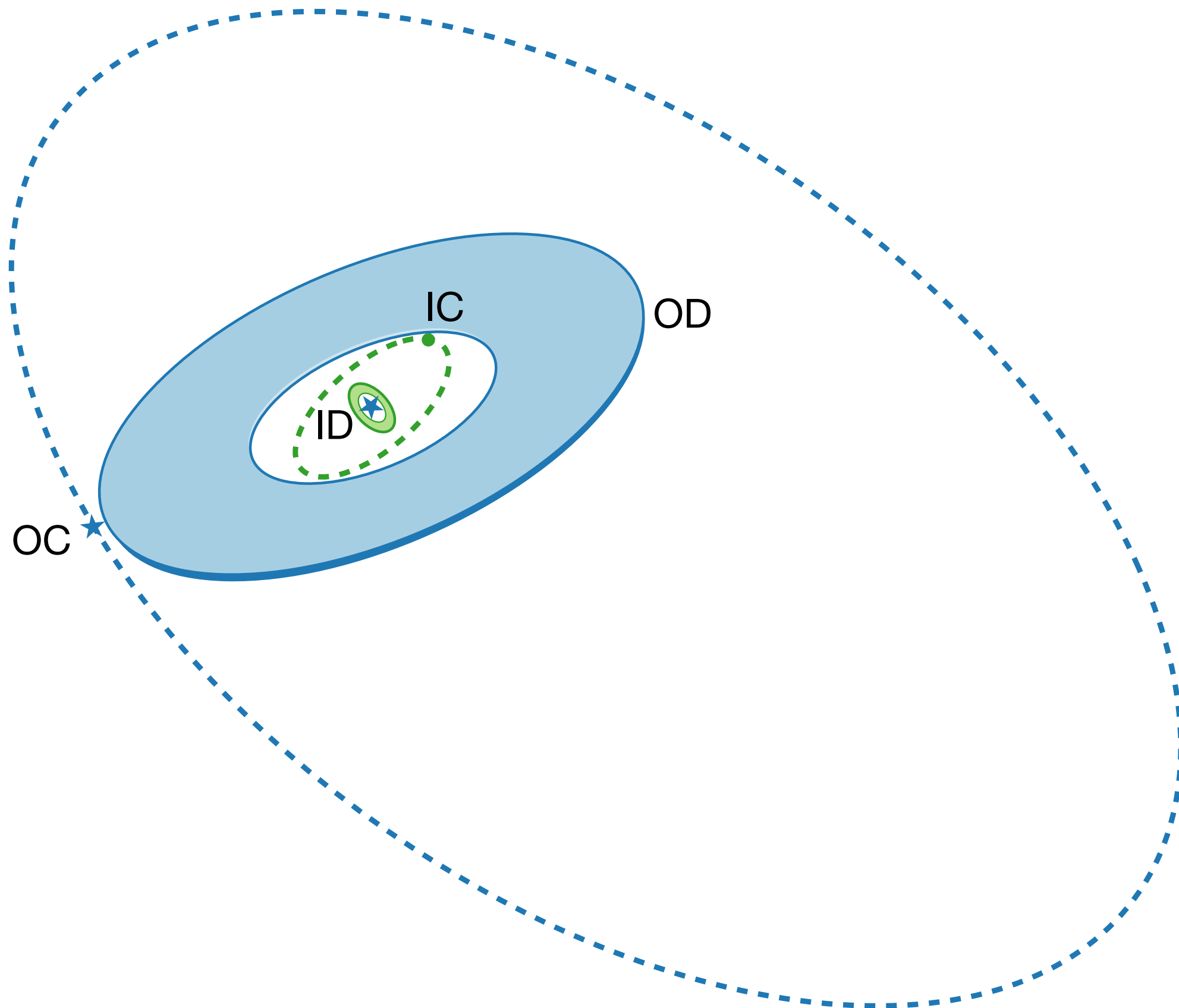
HD 100453: SPIRALS, SHADOWS & PRECESSION



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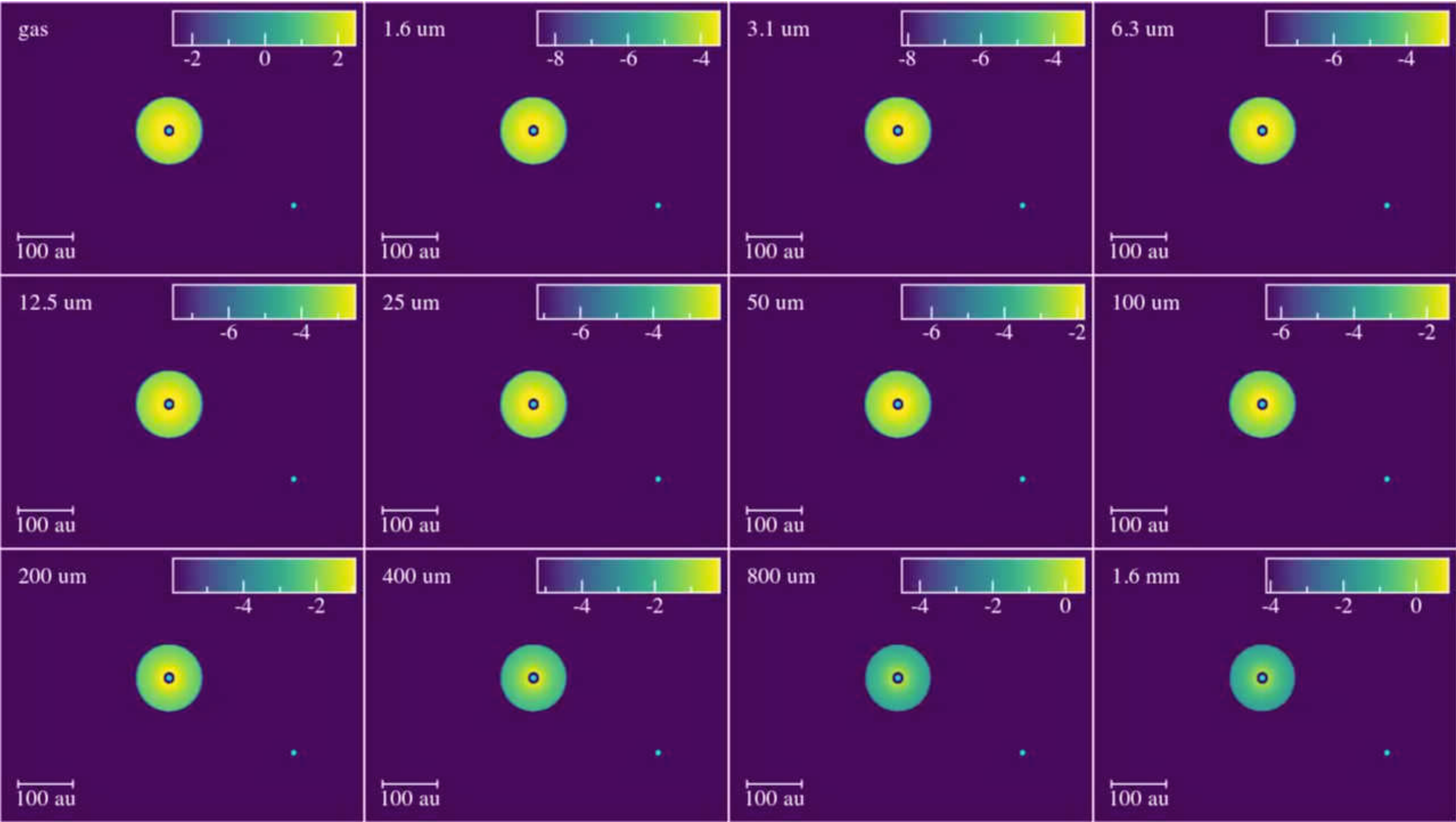
HD 100453: STELLAR COMPANION-DRIVEN SPIRAL ARMS



Price+2018

SPH simulations

Gas + 11 grains sizes from 1.6 μm to 1.6 mm



Orbit 0

Gonzalez+2020

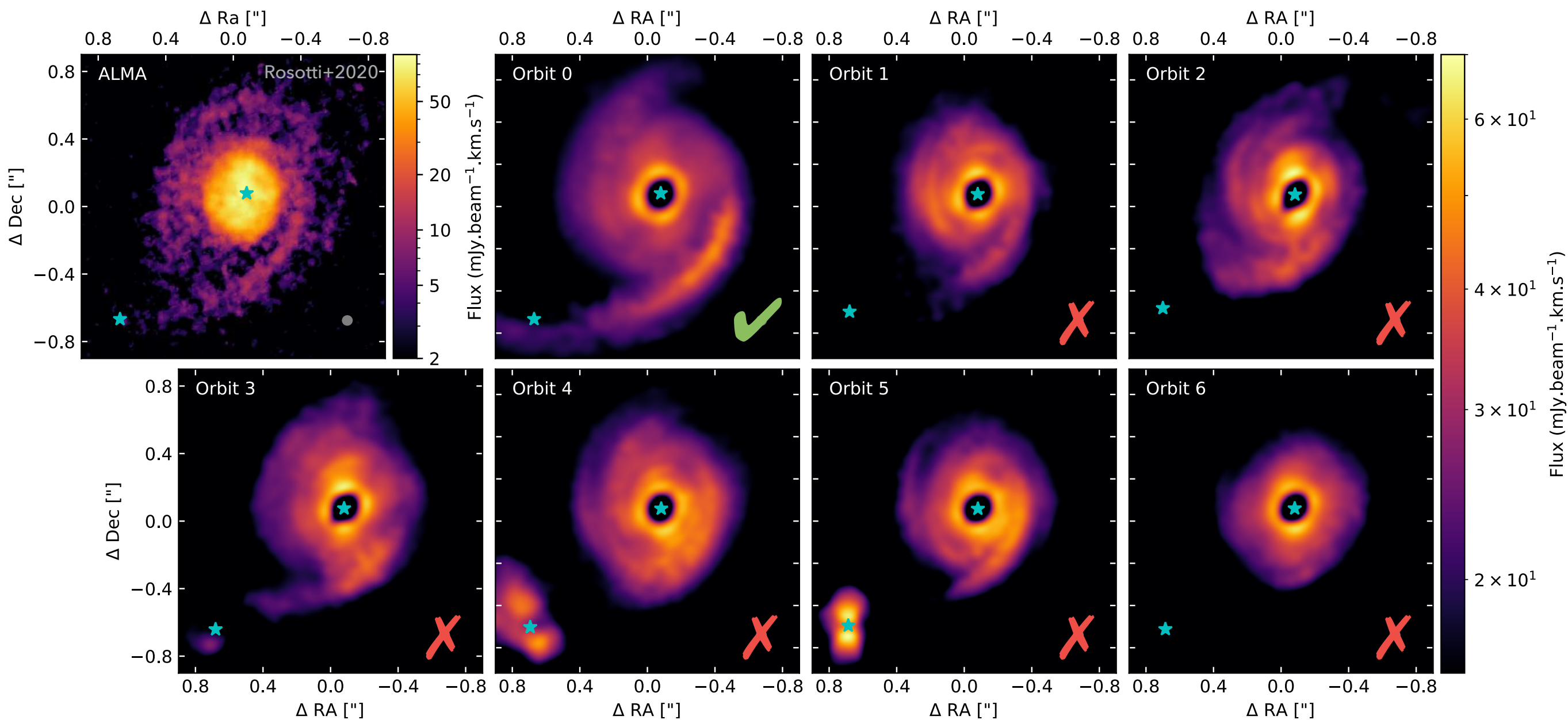
Made with SPLASH (Price2007)

HD 100453: STELLAR COMPANION-DRIVEN SPIRAL ARMS

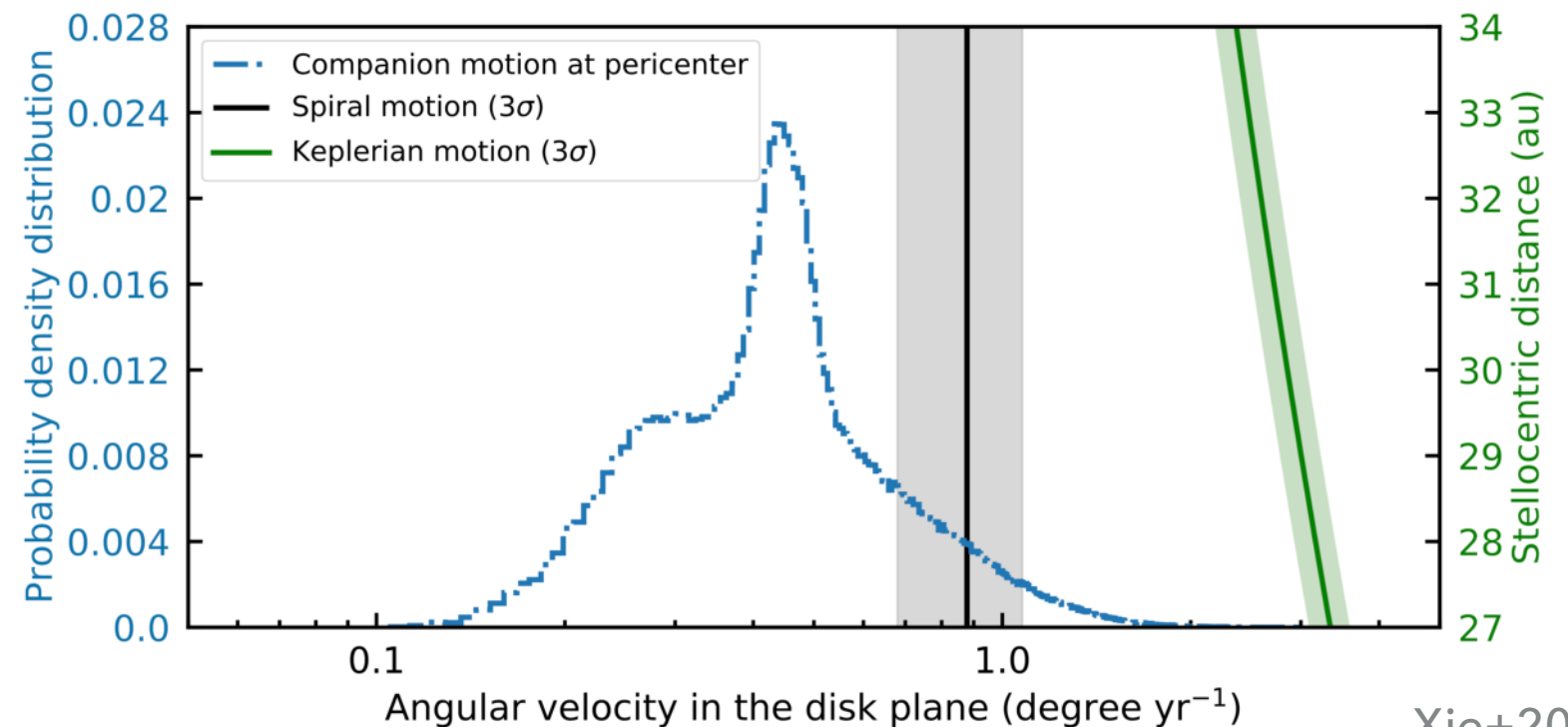
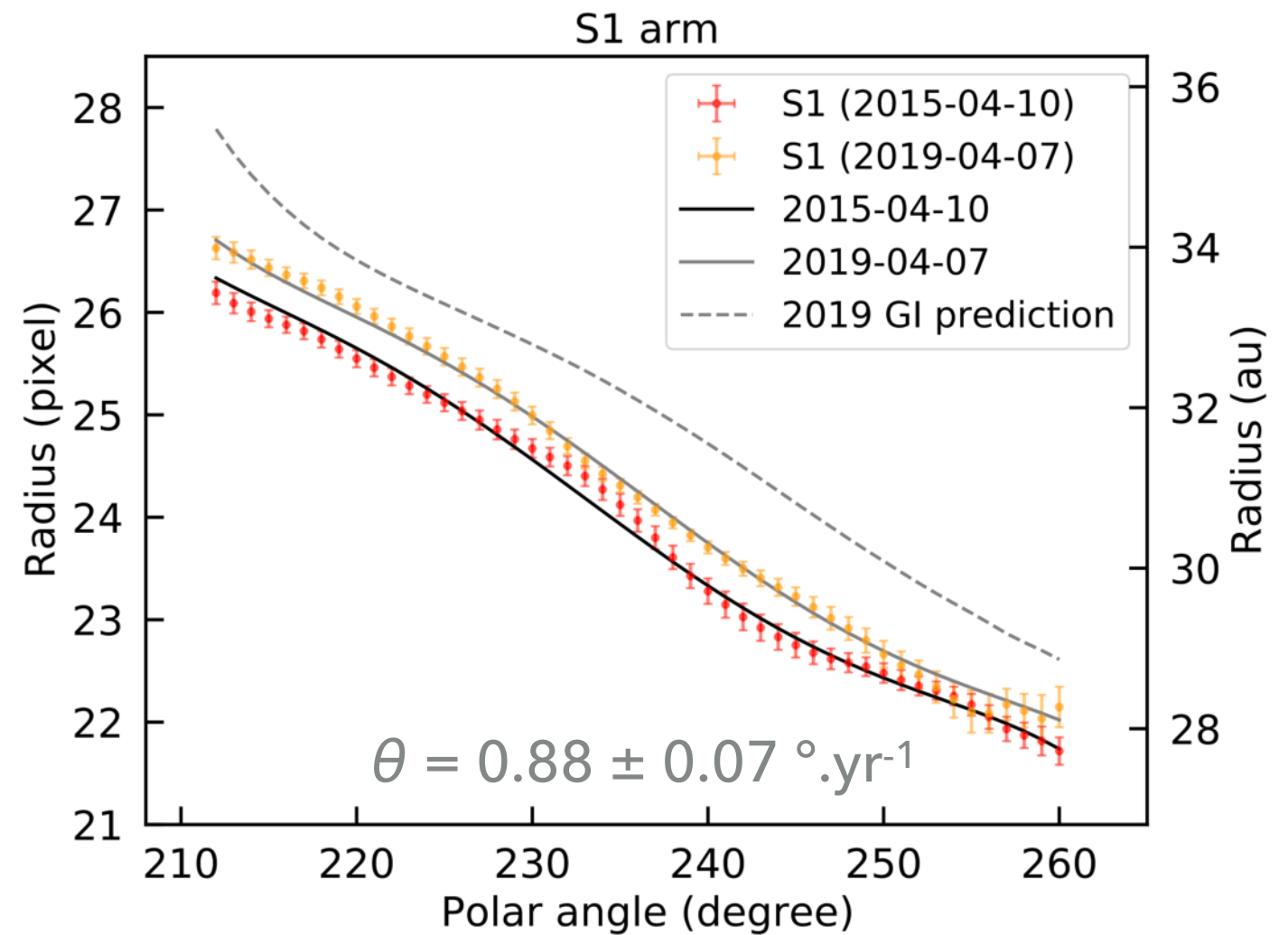
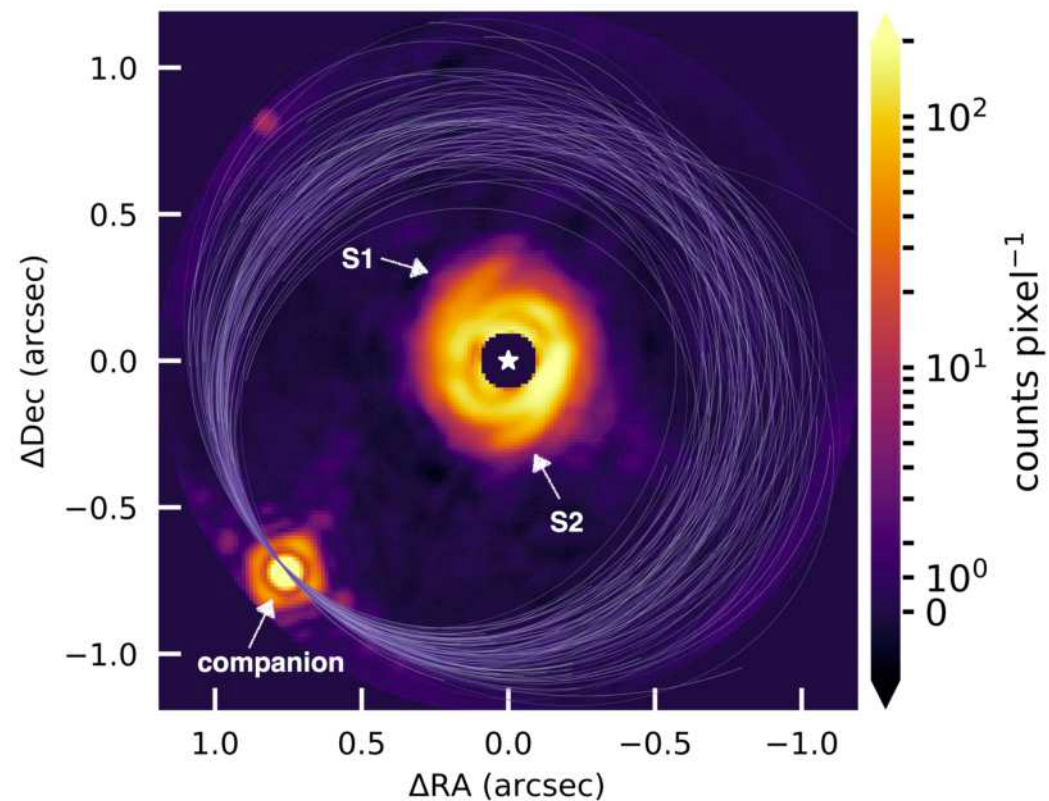


Pinte+2006,2009

Synthetic observations



HD 100453: MEASUREMENT OF THE SPIRAL MOTION OVER 4 YR



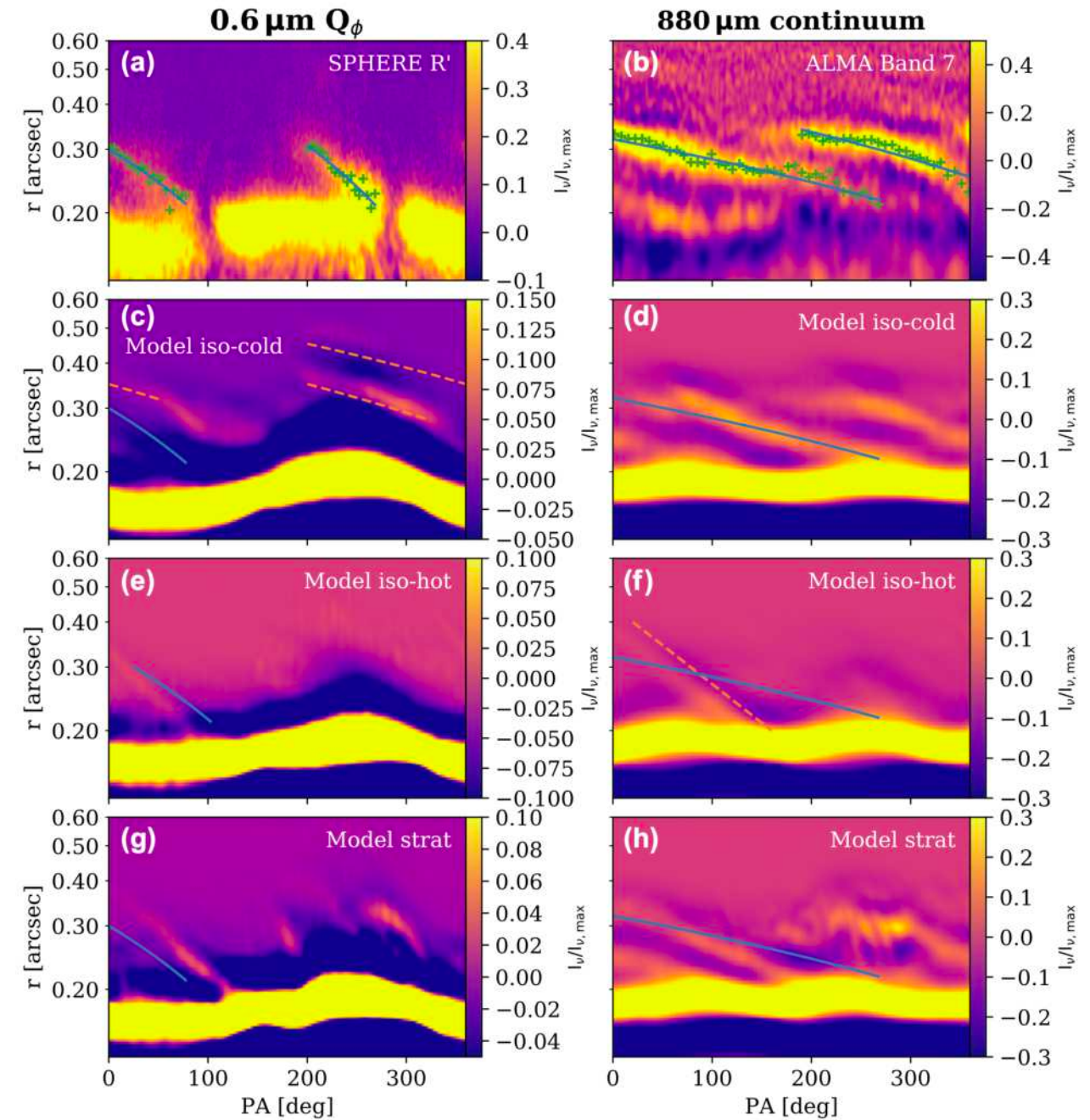
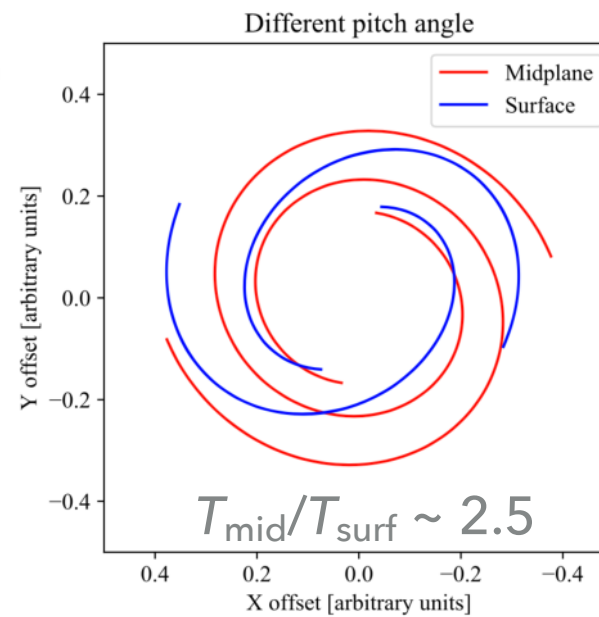
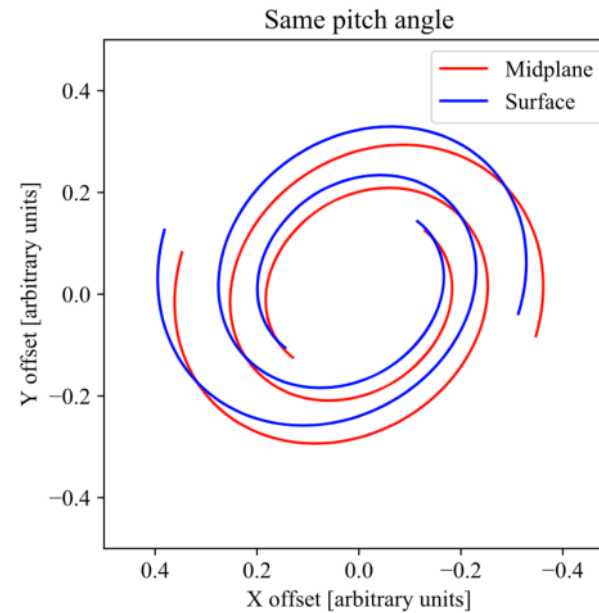
HD 100453: VARYING PITCH ANGLE WITH ALTITUDE

Pitch angle $\sim 6^\circ$ in ALMA continuum, $\sim 19^\circ$ in SPHERE images

$$\phi(r) = \phi_p - \frac{\text{sgn}(r - r_p)}{h_p} \left(\frac{r}{r_p} \right)^{1+\beta} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\beta} - \frac{1}{1-1.5+\beta} \left(\frac{r}{r_p} \right)^{-1.5} \right\} + \frac{\text{sgn}(r - r_p)}{h_p} \left(\frac{1}{1+\beta} - \frac{1}{1-1.5+\beta} \right)$$

Aspect ratio $\Rightarrow$ temperature

$$c_s \propto r^{-\beta} \Rightarrow \text{temperature}$$



FARGO3D + RADMC-3D



Simulations of companion-induced spirals with a “proper” T structure

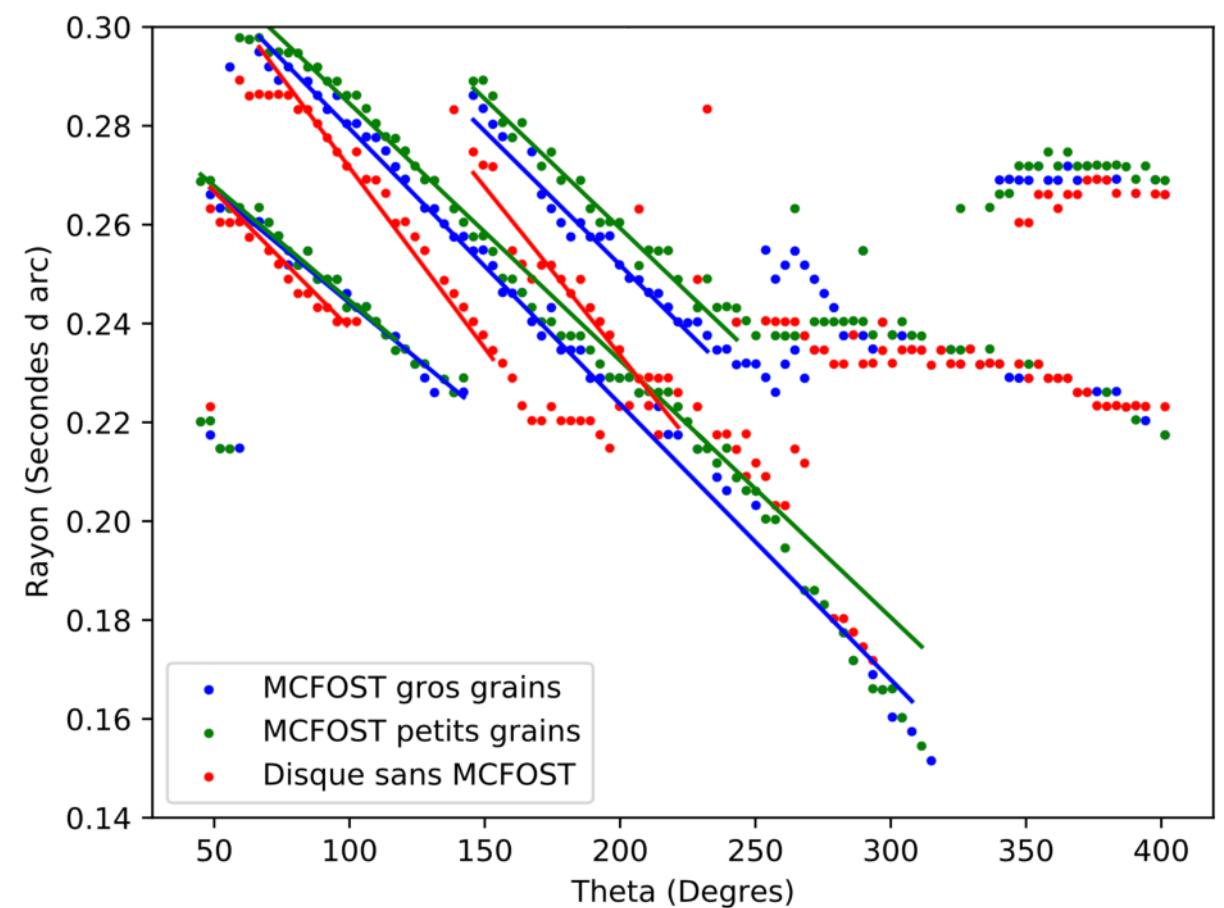
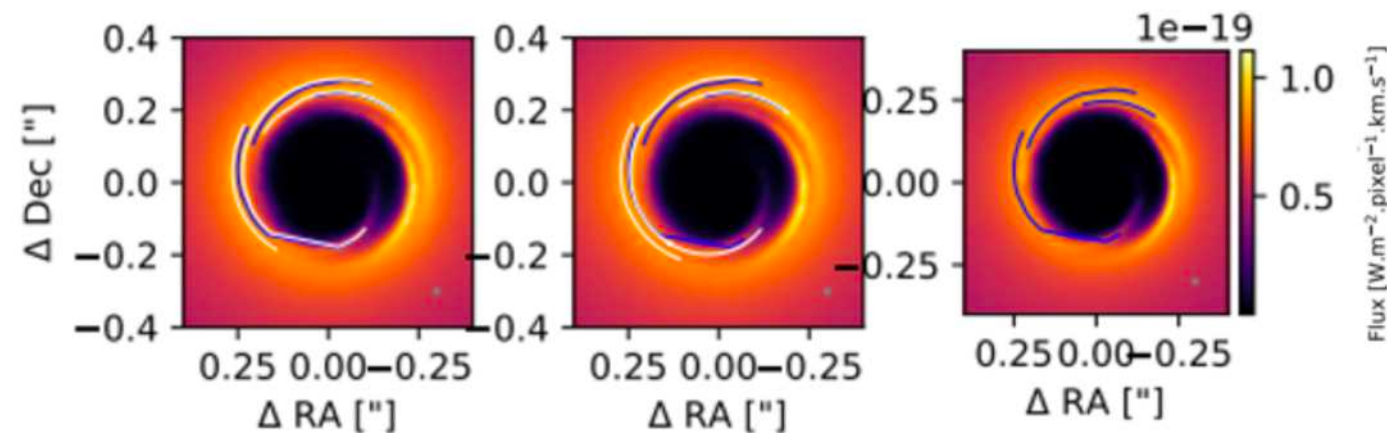
► Goals

- what is the opening angle of spirals?
- is the difference with isothermal discs observable?
- can we better characterize the companion?



Simulations of companion-induced spirals with a “proper” T structure

- ▶ Pilot study
 - ▶ radiative transfer with stellar irradiation heating
 - ▶ case of a companion inside the disc (in the cavity)





Simulations of companion-induced spirals with a “proper” T structure

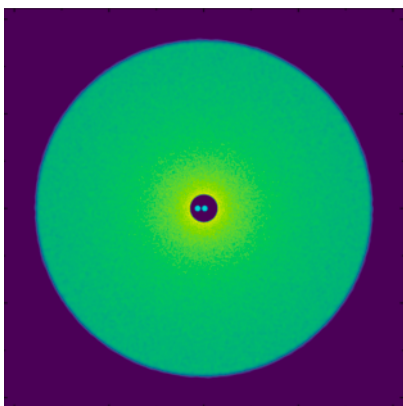
- ▶ Pilot study
 - ▶ radiative transfer with stellar irradiation heating
 - ▶ case of a companion inside the disc (in the cavity)
- ▶ Dustbusters secondment Feb-Mar 2024
 - ▶ PdV work and shock heating added
 - ▶ more cases: inner and outer companions
 - ▶ detectability in synthetic observations

SIMULATION SETUPS

- ▶ 1 M particles, dust as mixture,
- ▶ 11 grain sizes from 1.6 μm to 1.6 mm
- ▶ $\varepsilon_0 = 1\%$
- ▶ $M_1 = 1.7 M_\odot, M_2 = 0.3 M_\odot$
- ▶ $M_{\text{disk}} = 0.01 M_\odot$
- ▶ $\Sigma \propto r^{-1}, T \propto r^{-1/2}$
- ▶ $\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-3}$
- ▶ $H/R = 0.05 @ R_{\text{in}}$

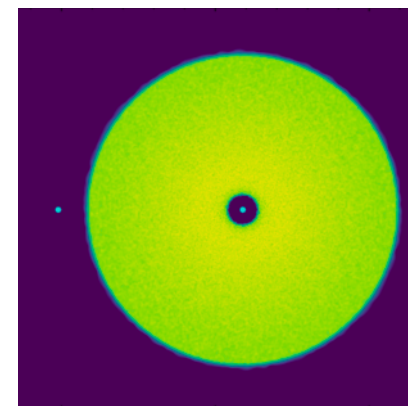
Inner companion

- ▶ $a = 10 \text{ au}, e = 0.5$
- ▶ $R_{\text{in}} = 30 \text{ au}, R_{\text{out}} = 350 \text{ au}$

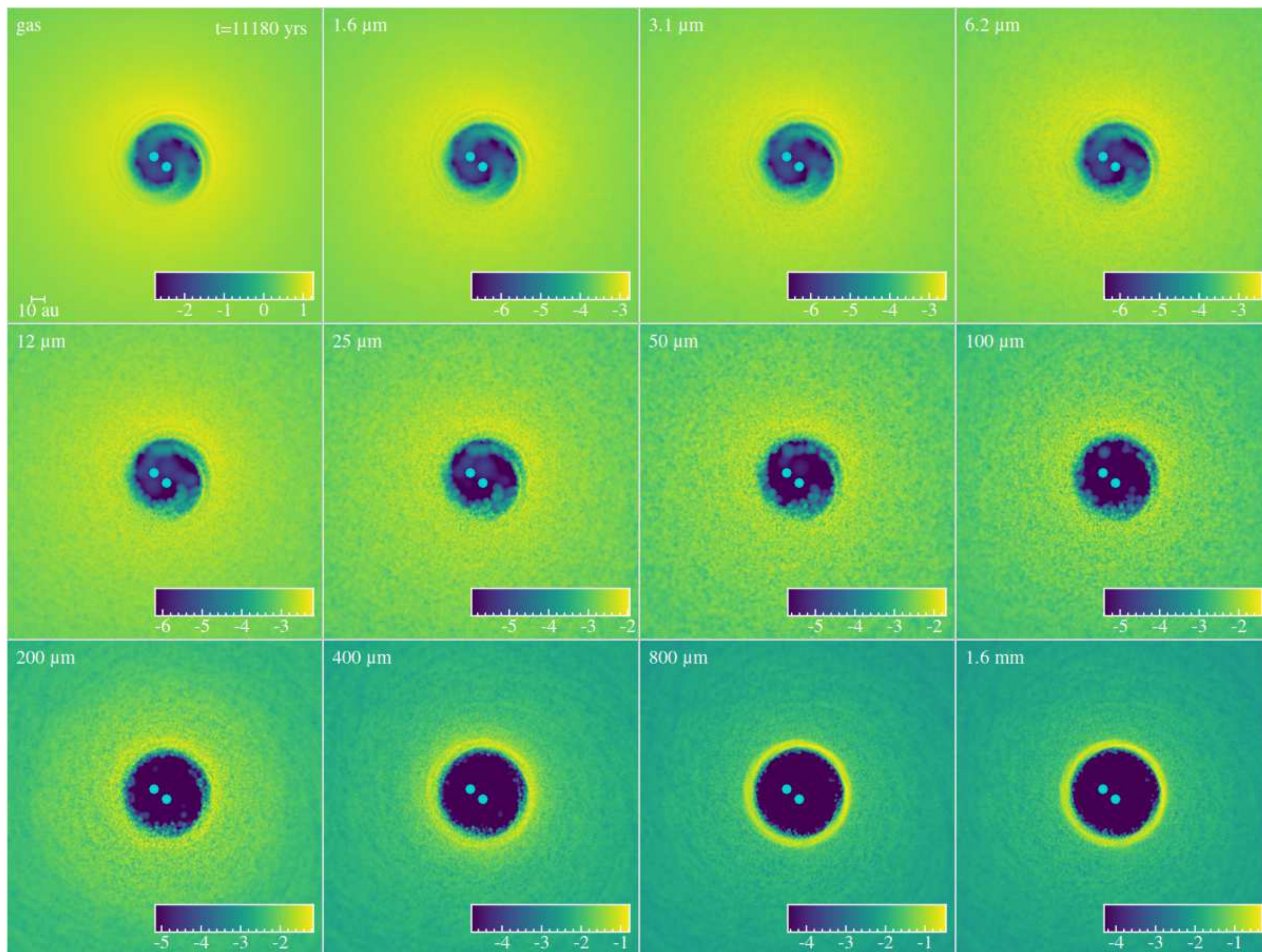


Outer companion

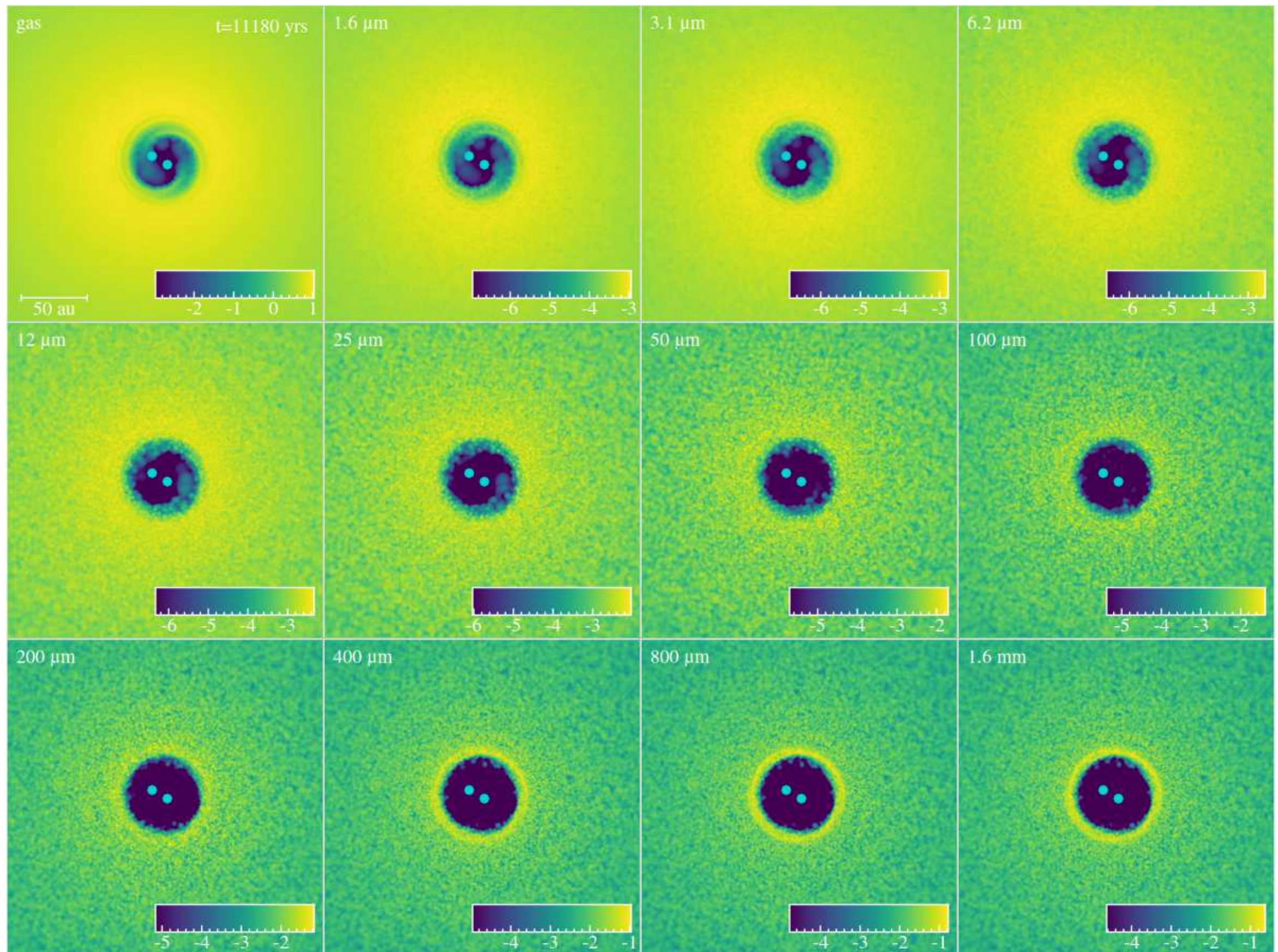
- ▶ $a = 120 \text{ au}, e = 0$
- ▶ $R_{\text{in}} = 10 \text{ au}, R_{\text{out}} = 100 \text{ au}$



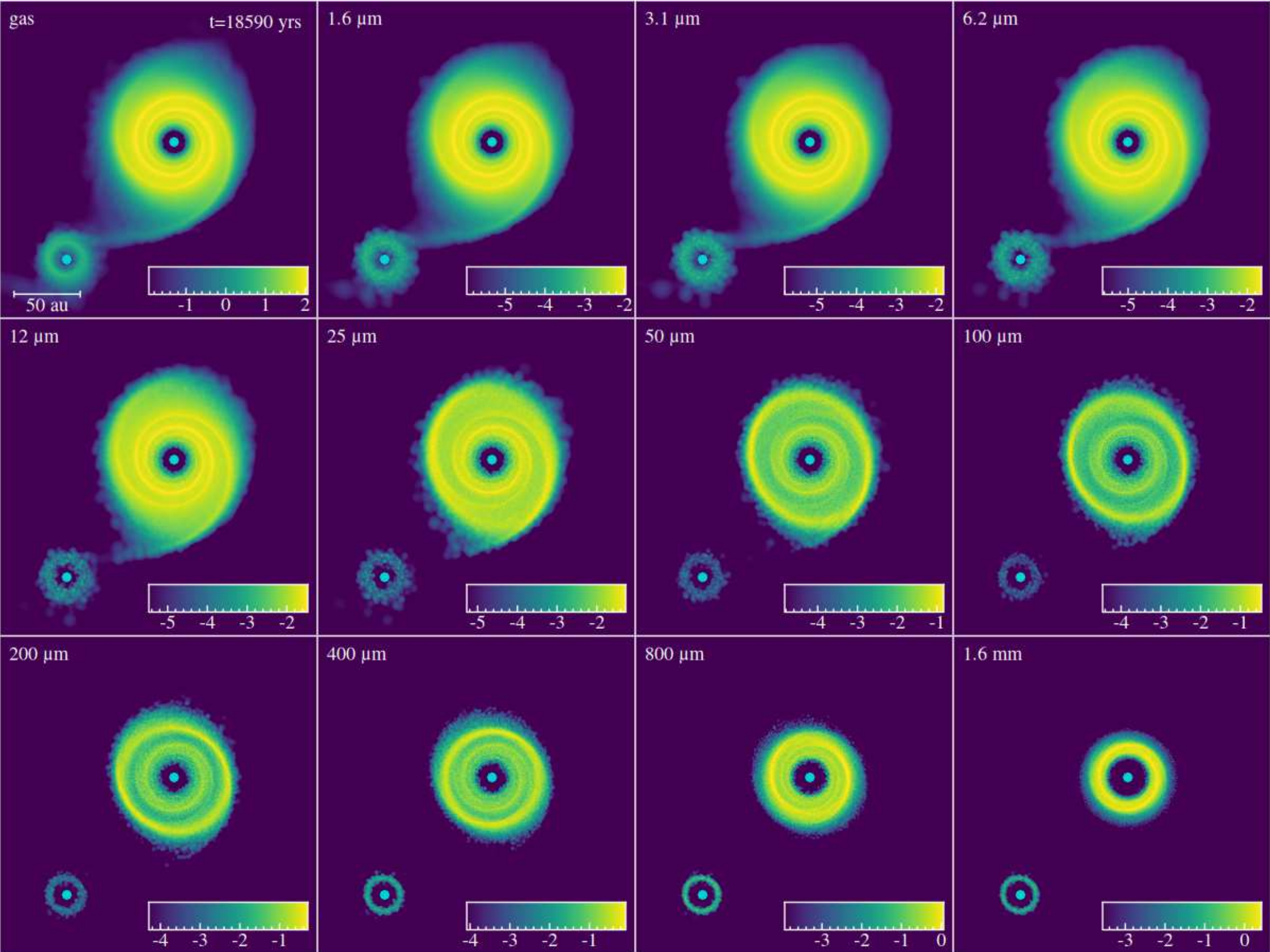
INNER COMPANION



INNER COMPANION



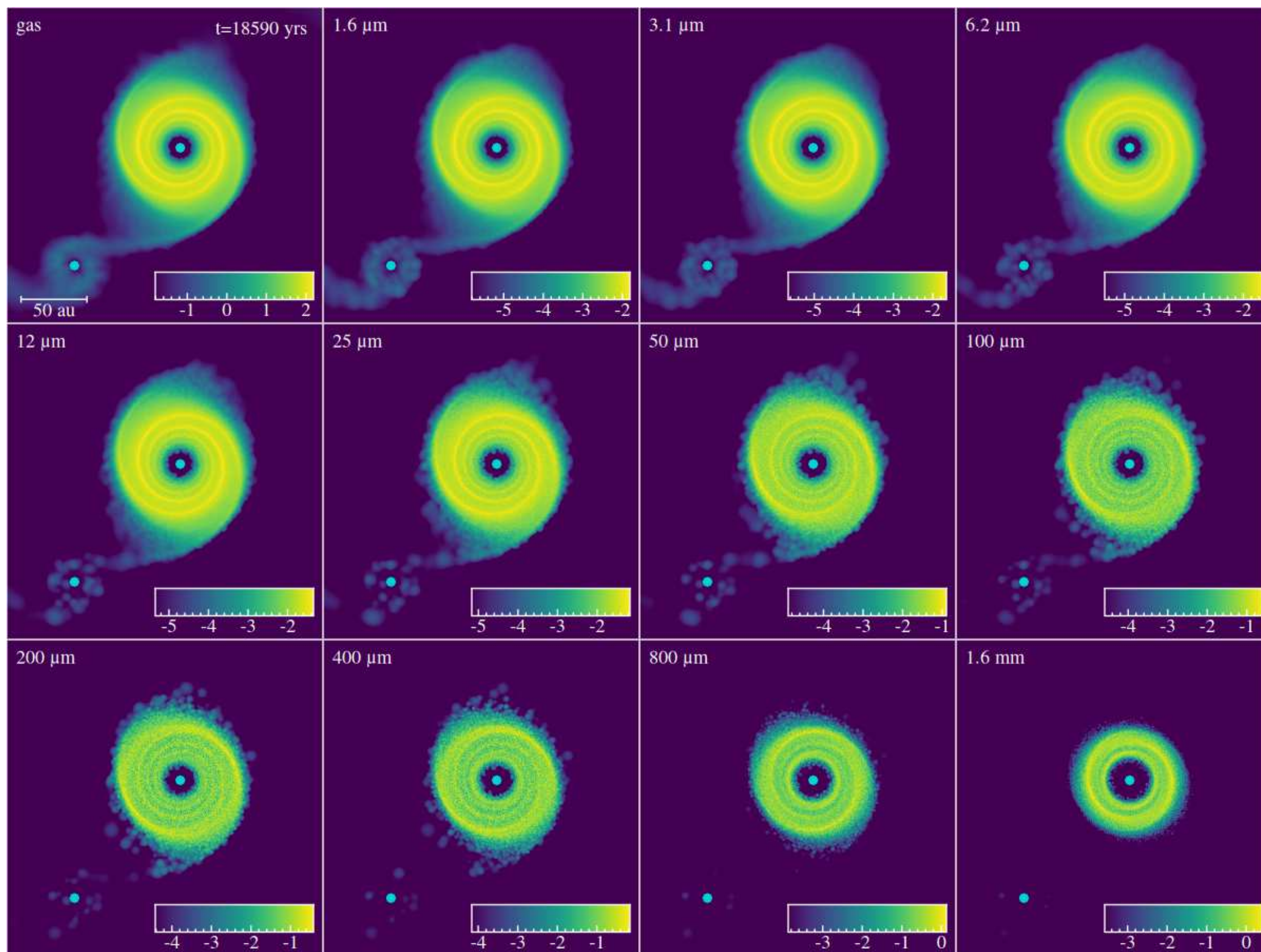
OUTER COMPANION



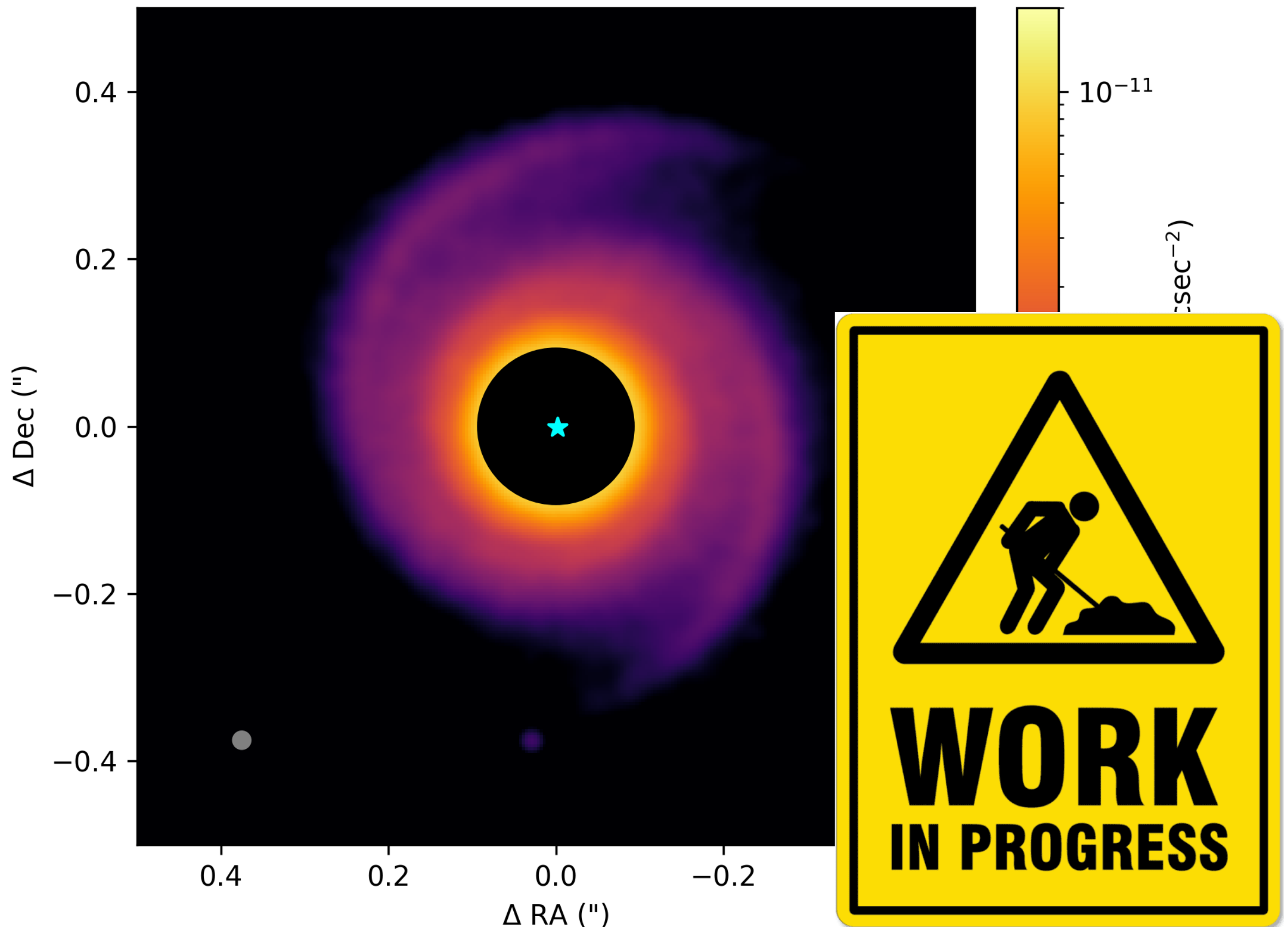
OUTER COMPANION



+



OUTER COMPANION



MCFOST – Scattered light – $\lambda = 1.6 \mu\text{m}$

FUTURE WORK

- ▶ Compute synthetic images for all cases
 - ▶ Scattered light
 - ▶ Continuum emission
 - ▶ Gas emission
- ▶ Trace the spirals, measure pitch angles
- ▶ Assess detectability of isothermal/ RT difference