

SITY OF STER

LEADING AND TRAILING SPIRAL ARMS IN A NEARLY BROKEN DISC

Sahl Rowther, Rebecca Nealon, Richard Alexander, and Farzana Meru Sahl.rowther@leicester.ac.uk sah195.github.io







ALMA Observations

- Discs are highly structured.
- The variety of sub-structures also have a variety of explanations.

Sahl Rowther



Andrews+ 2018

Substructures in the dust continuum





Ring & Gaps: Planets

Massive planets can carve open a gap in the disc.

Sahl Rowther

Possible origins of the substructures





Spirals: Gravitational Instability

For massive discs, gravitational instabilities occur due to the disc self-gravity.

Sahl Rowther

Possible origins of the substructures





Observations ofShadows





Sahl Rowther

Substructures in scattered light





Origin of Shadows

A misaligned inner disc casts a shadow onto the outer disc.

Sahl Rowther



Marino+ 2015



6

Flyby Induced Misalignment



Sahl Rowther

Nealon+ 2020





Shadows can also create spirals

Sahl Rowther

Temperature







Shadows can also create spirals





But when the hydrodynamics of the inner disc is included, spirals were not seen.





MISALIGNED CIRCUMBINARY DISCS





Initial Disc Setup









Initial Disc Setup



Sahl Rowther

Isothermal, and without self-gravity







The Formation of Leading Spiral Arms



Evolution of a $0.2M_{\odot}$ disc





A Misaligned Disc

Leading spiral arms are launched where the misaligned inner disc connects to the outer disc.

Sahl Rowther







A Broken Disc

The inner and outer disc are disconnected. Hence, there are no leading spiral arms.

Sahl Rowther







An Aligned Disc

The two connecting nodes no longer exist. Hence the leading spirals also disappear.

Sahl Rowther











Sahl Rowther







Sahl Rowther









Sahl Rowther









Sahl Rowther





Calculating the Relative Disc Misalignment

 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{inner}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{outer}} \right)$

Unit angular momentum vector







Calculating the Relative Disc Misalignment

 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{inner}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{outer}} \right)$

Unit angular momentum vector







Calculating the Relative Disc Misalignment

 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{inner}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_{\text{outer}} \right)$

Unit angular momentum vector







When do leading spirals form?

Sahl Rowther

Evolution of relative disc misalignment







Leading Spirals are Independent of Disc Physics



Sahl Rowther

Including more realistic physics











Initial Disc Setup











The Formation of Leading & Trailing Spiral Arms

Sahl Rowther







Evolution of a $0.02M_{\odot}$ disc





Shadows

Sahl Rowther



Why are there trailing spirals?

23



When are trailing spirals seen?

70 -Relative Disc Misalignment 60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -

Sahl Rowther



Evolution of relative disc misalignment





DUE TO THE DYNAMICS OF THE INNER AND OUTER DISC AT MODERATE MISALIGNMENTS







DUE TO SHADOWS CAST BY A HIGHLY MISALIGNED INNER DISC







Conclusions

- In a misaligned cicumbinary disc, there are two mechanisms that can generate spiral structures.
- At moderate misalignments, the inner disc remains connected to the outer disc at two nodes from which leading spirals are formed.
- Shadows are able to launch trailing spirals when the inner disc is disconnected from the outer disc.





Similar evolution of the relative disc misalignment



Sahl Rowther

Isothermal vs Live Radiative Transfer





No trailing spirals in the isothermal simulation



Sahl Rowther

Isothermal vs Live Radiative Transfer







Sahl Rowther

Removing the inner disc





1M Particles

Resolution Test

The formation of leading spirals is consistent



Sahl Rowther

8M Particles





