

Protoplanetary disc

1) $\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim e^{-t/\tau}$ ($\Sigma_{\text{da}}, L_{\text{da}}$) - интеграл массы

2) Σ_{gas} Shakura, Sunyaev и центральный
 Σ_{gas} плотность. (Alibert et al.)

IL: $\Sigma = \Sigma_{10} f_g \left(\frac{r}{10 \text{ a.e.}}\right)^{-9}$, $\Sigma_0 = 25 \text{ g/cm}^2$
 (6.1.9. time, rem PMMSN)
 Σ_{20} at 0.04 a.e.

$q = 2.1$ (a PMMSN $q = 2.1, 5$)
 (IL) на $q = 2.1$ time rem

Temperature Structure.

IL: $T = 280 \text{ K} \left(\frac{r}{10 \text{ a.e.}}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{L_{\text{d}}}{L_0}\right)^{1/4}$
 the time $T = 170 \text{ K} \Rightarrow a_{\text{ice}} = 2.7 \left(\frac{L_{\text{d}}}{L_0}\right)^{1/2} \text{ a.e.}$

IL: $f_g = f_{g,0} \cdot e^{-t/\tau_{\text{dep}}}$ $\tau_{\text{dep}} \in [10^6, 10^7 \text{ yrs}]$

Работа in, the region (time) remains. Σ .

AMB: quick calculations.

$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\Omega^2 z$ $\Omega^2 = \frac{GM}{r^3}$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{g}{4} \rho \Omega^2$

F - модель из.

Все эти гравитационные условия из лучевых условий.

$F = - \frac{16\pi T^3}{3k\rho} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$

k - opacity

$v = \alpha c_s / \Omega$ $v = \alpha c_s / \Omega$

урав. ука.

4)

$$P_s = \frac{\Omega^2 H \epsilon_{ab}}{K_s}$$

$$F_s = \frac{3}{8\pi} \dot{M}_* \Omega^2$$

$s \rightarrow z=H$ (surface)

ϵ_{ab} - tensor at $z=H$ go ∞

T_b - background temp.

$$2\sigma (T_s^4 - T_b^4) - \frac{\alpha k T_s \Omega}{8\pi m_H K_s} - \frac{3}{8\pi} \dot{M}_* \Omega^2 = 0$$

$$P(z=0) = 0$$

$$\dot{M}_* = 3\pi \tilde{\nu} \Sigma \quad \Sigma = \int_{-H}^H \rho dz \quad \tilde{\nu} = \int_{-H}^H \nu \rho dz / \int_{-H}^H \rho dz$$

2-ф. упр. флукс: $T_s^4 = T_{s, \text{no irr}}^4 + T_{s, \text{irr}}^4$
 $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 без излучения $\uparrow$ излучения

$$T_{s, \text{irr}} = T_* \left[\frac{2}{3^4} \left(\frac{R_*}{r} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R_*}{r} \right)^2 \left(\frac{H_p}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d \ln H_p}{d \ln r} - 1 \right) \right]^{1/4}$$

H_p - pressure scale : $p(z=H_p) = e^{-1/2} p(z=0)$

Рав. для газа

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial t} = \frac{3}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^{1/2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\tilde{\nu} \Sigma r^{1/2}) \right] + \dot{\Sigma}_w(r) + \dot{Q}_{\text{planet}}$$

$$\dot{\Sigma}_{w, \text{int}} = \begin{cases} 0, & r < \beta_{II} R_{g, II} \\ 2C_{s, II} \cdot n_0(r) m_H & \end{cases}$$

$R_{g, II}$ - radius of gas disk
 gas moving towards
 $R_{g, II} \approx 7 \text{ a.u.}$

$$n_0(r) \sim r^{-5/2}$$

$$\dot{\Sigma}_{w, \text{ext}} = \begin{cases} 0, & r < \beta_I R_{g, I} \\ \frac{\dot{M}_{w, \text{ext}}}{\pi (R_{\text{max}}^2 - \beta_{II}^2 R_{g, II}^2)} & r > \beta_{II} R_{g, II} \end{cases}$$

Rem:
 radius of disk

$$R_H = a \left(\frac{M}{3M_*} \right)^{1/3}$$

Rem: gas disk

Disc of planetesimals

Two types: rocky and icy.

Ice line: 170K (IL) 160K (AMB)

Dame of icy core 25% rocky.

IL: $\Sigma_s = \Sigma_{s,0} \eta_{ice} f_d (r/a_{ice})^{-q_s}$ s - solids
 $\Sigma_{s,0} = 0.32 \text{ g/cm}^2$ (1.4 of gas. PARSON)

$$\eta_{ice} = \begin{cases} 1, & r < a_{ice} \\ 4, & r > a_{ice} \end{cases}$$

$$q_s = 1.5 \text{ (unn. I)}$$

$$f_{d,0} = f_{g,0} \cdot 10^{[Fe/H]}$$

AMB: $\Sigma_s(r, t=0) = f_{D/B} f_{R/I}(r) \Sigma(r, t=0)$

$$f_{D/B} \equiv f_{d,0} / f_{g,0} \quad f_{R/I} \quad \frac{\text{rock}}{\text{ice}}$$

Динамика планетезималей описывается:

1. Сила трения газа
2. Угол "перемешивания" в диске
3. Угол "блуждания" между планетезималами.

IL переводит с 3.

AMB? вероятно остается у-е газе и и.

$$\frac{de^2}{dt} = \left(\frac{de^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{drag}} + \left(\frac{de^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{vs, n}} + \left(\frac{de^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{vs, m}}$$

$$\frac{di^2}{dt} = \left(\frac{di^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{drag}} + \left(\frac{di^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{vs, n}} + \left(\frac{di^2}{dt} \right)_{\text{vs, m}}$$

↑
scat.
due to
protoplanets

↑
scat.
due to
planetesimals

Accretion of solids

Seeds: $10^{-8} M_{\oplus}$ PL
 $10^{-2} M_{\oplus}$ AMB

В начале роста за счёт ионизм.
групп планетезималей, а с
определённого момента (масса)
начинается аккр. этап.

IL: отсюда масса роста масса

$$\tau_{c, acc} = 3.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ yrs} \cdot \tau_{ice}^{-1} f_d^{-1} f_g^{-2.5} \left(\frac{a}{1 \text{ au}} \right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{M_c}{M_{\oplus}} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{M_*}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1/6}$$

AMB: $\frac{dM_{core}}{dt} = \left(\frac{2.5 \sum S P_h^2}{P_{orb}} \right) P_{coll}$
↑
leg-в столкн.

При массе ядра $\sim 1 M_{\oplus}$ атмосф. начинается
пасть на ион. планетезималей.

Сд-я оболочки протопланеты и аккреция газа

IL: $M_{c, hydro}$ - крит. масса ядра, когда газ
атмосф. не может удерживаться
(основн.)

$$M_{c, hydro} = 10 M_{\oplus} \left(\frac{M_c}{10^{-6} M_{\oplus} \text{ / yr}} \right)^{1/4}$$

Сматриваем обол. отсюда временем K-H

$$\frac{dM_{planet}}{dt} \approx \frac{M_{planet}}{\tau_{KH}} \quad \tau_{KH} = \tau_{KH1} \left(\frac{M_{planet}}{M_{\oplus}} \right)^{-k_2}$$

$$\tau_{KH1} = 10^8 - 10^{10} \text{ yrs} \quad k_2 = (3-4)$$

В AMB-гравит. захват

AMB

Ремант гр-е газ бодом

$$\frac{dr}{dm_r} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dm_r} = - \frac{6\mu r}{4\pi r^4}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = T_{ad} \text{ or } T_{rad}$$

↑ ↑
 up wind down wind
 (no wind. in laminar flow)

Назо газар гр-е сэд. и нэсгээр

Назо гүеэс өнгө. Дамд.

$$L = L_{cont} + L_{acc}$$

↑ ↑
 конт. одон. acc. нэсгээр

$$L_{cont} = - \frac{E_{tot}(t+A) - E_{tot}(t) - E_{gas,acc}}{dt}$$

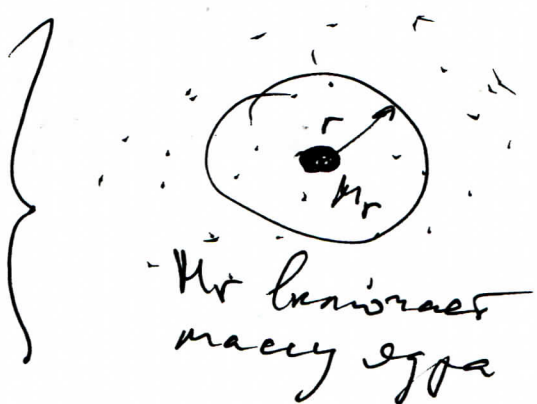
$$E_{gas,acc} = dt \cdot \rho_{gas} \cdot U_{int}$$

↑
specific internal energy

$$L_{acc} = G \frac{M_{core} M_{core}}{R_{core}}$$

Назо газар R_M (нормал газар нэмэлт),
 R_{core} , T_{surf} , P_{surf}

$$f(P) = \rho_0 + cP^n$$



ка масса эда мана ($< 10 \text{ нм}$)
 долька дэ сканка переходит в
 вешнюю среду (attached phase)

$$R_M = \frac{6M}{\left[\frac{c_s^2}{k_1} + \frac{6M}{k_2 R_H} \right]} \quad \begin{matrix} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = 1/4 \end{matrix}$$

$$P_{surf} = P_{disc}(a)$$

$$T_{surf} = \left(T_{disc}^4 + \frac{3\pi L}{16\pi\sigma R_M^2} \right)^{1/4}, \quad \bar{v} = K(T_{disc}, P_{disc}) P_{disc} R_M$$

когда полем. attached phase,
 то режим акр. уже не реализуется
 в сферической геометрии.

Радиальный поток пла $F(r) = 3\pi r(r)Z(r) + \delta r \frac{\gamma(rZ)}{r}$

$$\dot{M}_{gas, max} = \max[F(a_p + R_H), 0] + \min[F(a_p - R_H), 0]$$

$$P_{surf} = P_{disc}(a_p) + \frac{\dot{M}_{gas}}{4\pi R_p^2} v_{ff} + \frac{2g}{3K}$$

$$T_{surf}^4 = (1-A) T_{heo}^4 + T_{int}^4 \quad A - \text{альбедо}$$

$$v_{ff} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R_p} - \frac{2GM}{R_H}}$$

$$T_{int}^4 = \frac{3\pi L_{int}}{8\pi\sigma R_p^2}$$

$$\bar{v} = \max[K \cdot P_{disc} R_p, 2/3]$$

Напомним, грек рассеяние. Отдаётся наакет.

$$P_{surf} = 2g/2K$$

$$T_{surf}^4 = (1-A) T_{eq}^4 + T_{int}^4$$

↑
 radiol. темп.
 из-за одач. глассов

After the gas disc has disappeared secular perturbations lead to increase of eccentricities. Thus, collisions become frequent

Migration

Type I. ^(AMB) Paardekooper et al. (2011), - new approach
Mordasini et al. (2011)
Kretke & Lin (2012) } approx.

^(IL) Tanaka et al (2002) with reduction

→ Type II $M_{g,vis} = \frac{40 M_{*}}{Re} \quad (IL) \quad Re = \frac{a^2 \Omega}{\nu}$

$$M_{g,th} = 3 \left(\frac{\beta H_{disc}}{r} \right)^3 M_{*}, \beta \approx 1 \quad (AMB)$$

Type II: M_{planet} vs. $M_{disc} \approx \bar{\sigma} r^2$
(simple)

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{3\nu}{2a} \times \min \left\{ 1, \frac{M_{disc}(a)}{M_{planet}} \right\} = Rat_H$$

disc dominated planet dominated

But in models: $Rat_H = \begin{cases} 2C_2 \left(\frac{30a\mu}{a} \right)^{1/2} \frac{M_{disc}(a)}{M_{planet}}, C_2 \approx 0.1 & (IL) \\ \frac{2\bar{\Sigma}a^2}{M_{planet}} & (AMB) \end{cases}$

Gap formation

$$\text{Lin \& Papaloizou (1993)} \quad \frac{3}{4} \frac{H_{disc}}{R_H} + \frac{50 M_{*}}{M_{planet} Re} < 1$$

Gap reduces accretion onto a planet.

For $M_{planet} > 8 M_{J,H}$ - accretion stops (IL)

In AMB accretion is reduced, but doesn't stop

Initial conditions

8)

1. Σ (and disc mass)

IL: Gauss. for $\lg f_{g,0}$ (gives $\Sigma_g (r=10 \text{ au}, t=0)$)
 $\langle \rangle = 0, \sigma = 1$

AMB: Gauss. for $\lg (M_{\text{disc}}/M_\odot)$ $\langle \rangle = -1.66, \sigma = 0.58$

2. Disc lifetime.

IL: Gauss for $\lg \tau_{\text{dep}}$ $\langle \rangle = 6.5, \sigma = 0.5$

AMB: dissipation (photoevap.) rates.

3. Solids.

IL: $f_{d,0} = f_{g,0} \cdot 10^{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$

$$f_{d,6} = \underbrace{f_{d/6,0}}_{1/240} \left(f_{d,0}/f_{g,0} \right)$$

Gauss for $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
 $\langle \rangle = 0, \sigma = 0.2$

AMB: $f_{d/6} = f_{d/6,0} \cdot 10^{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$

Gauss for $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
 $\langle \rangle = -0.02, \sigma = 0.12$

Disc profile: $\Sigma(r) = (2-\gamma) \frac{M_{\text{disc}}}{2\pi a_{\text{core}} r_0^\gamma} \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{-\gamma} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{r}{a_{\text{core}}} \right)^{2-\gamma}}$
 $r_0 = 5.2 \text{ au} \quad \gamma \approx 1$

IL: $\Sigma \sim 1/r$

AMB: $\Sigma \sim r^{-1/5}$ (in early papers).

Seeds can be uniform in $\lg$.

IL: depending on feeding zones

To compare results of calculations with observations it is necessary to know observational biases.

Gravitational instability. (1304. 4978)

9)

$$Q = \frac{c_s k_e}{4 G \Sigma} < (1.5 \div 1.7) \quad \text{Toomre criterion}$$

$$k_e = \Omega \text{ in Keplerian discs.} \quad < \frac{\Delta \Sigma_{\text{rms}}}{\Sigma} > \sim \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$R_h = a \left(\frac{M}{3 M_*} \right)^{1/3} \quad \text{if } R > R_h \rightarrow \text{outer layers are not bounded}$$

$$\Gamma_j \equiv \frac{M_j}{\dot{M}_j} \Omega$$

For $Q < 1.5$ if $\Gamma_j < 0 \Rightarrow$

spiral density perturbation

is $> M_j \Rightarrow$ fragmentation

Γ_j sets the timescale
of fragmentation