The role of cataclysmic and continuous collisions in debris disks

A study with high resolution mid-IR imaging

Margaret Moerchen Univ. of Florida

collaborators: Charlie Telesco Chris Packham 20 October 2005



• Why study debris disks?

What does mid-IR imaging show?

Object selection

• Early results for zeta Lep

 Next steps: finish imaging sample and models; CanariCam coronagraphy

Debris disks & their place in planetary evolution











Pre-main sequence star, remnant disk 50 AU Main-sequence star, planetary system

 $t > 10^7 \, yr$

(f)

- >few Myr old
- identified by IR excess above photosphere
- probably optically thin (more certain with age)
- may correspond to our era of heavy bombardment: bulk of accretion processes have likely ended



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mid-IR regime



advantages of mid-IR imaging with T-ReCS using the example of beta Pic

Spitzer + MIPS Gemini + T-ReCS HST + WFPC2 he Leo Eaile Day Kuiper belt diameter Kuiper belt diameter Kuiper belt diameter Warped Disk · Beta Pictoris HST · WFPC2 rs and J. Krist (ST Scl), WFPC2 IDT, NASA ry 17 1995 . C Bi image at right, degraded to nominal MIPS resolution $\lambda \sim 100-1000 \text{ nm}$ λ ~ 5-25 μm

D = 2.4 m

 $\lambda \sim 25-160 \ \mu m$ D = 0.85 m

all diffraction limited

D = 8.1 m

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X observations carried out at Gemini semester 2004A

X previously observed; HR 4796 & beta Pic

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ζ Lep data (at 18.3 μm)







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PSF star





residual with 100% PSF removal



residual with 90% PSF removal

ζ Lep analysis



quadratic subtraction at FWHM implies emitting disk width ~3 AU



$$\zeta$$
 Lep d = 21 pc
β Pic d = 18 pc

so why such a difference in extent? age ? (β Pic younger by >250 Myr) stochastic processes ? both/related ?

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NEXT: Analyze the remaining objects in the sample similarly

- If the debris disks are not resolved, why not?
 - emitting dust particles are large
 - optically thick, inner ring heating
 - continuous production from innermost dust
 - disk truncated by binary companion star (e.g. HD 98800)









the end







models by C. Ftaclas (U. Hawaii) & C. Telesco

gain with CanariCam coronagraphy

