

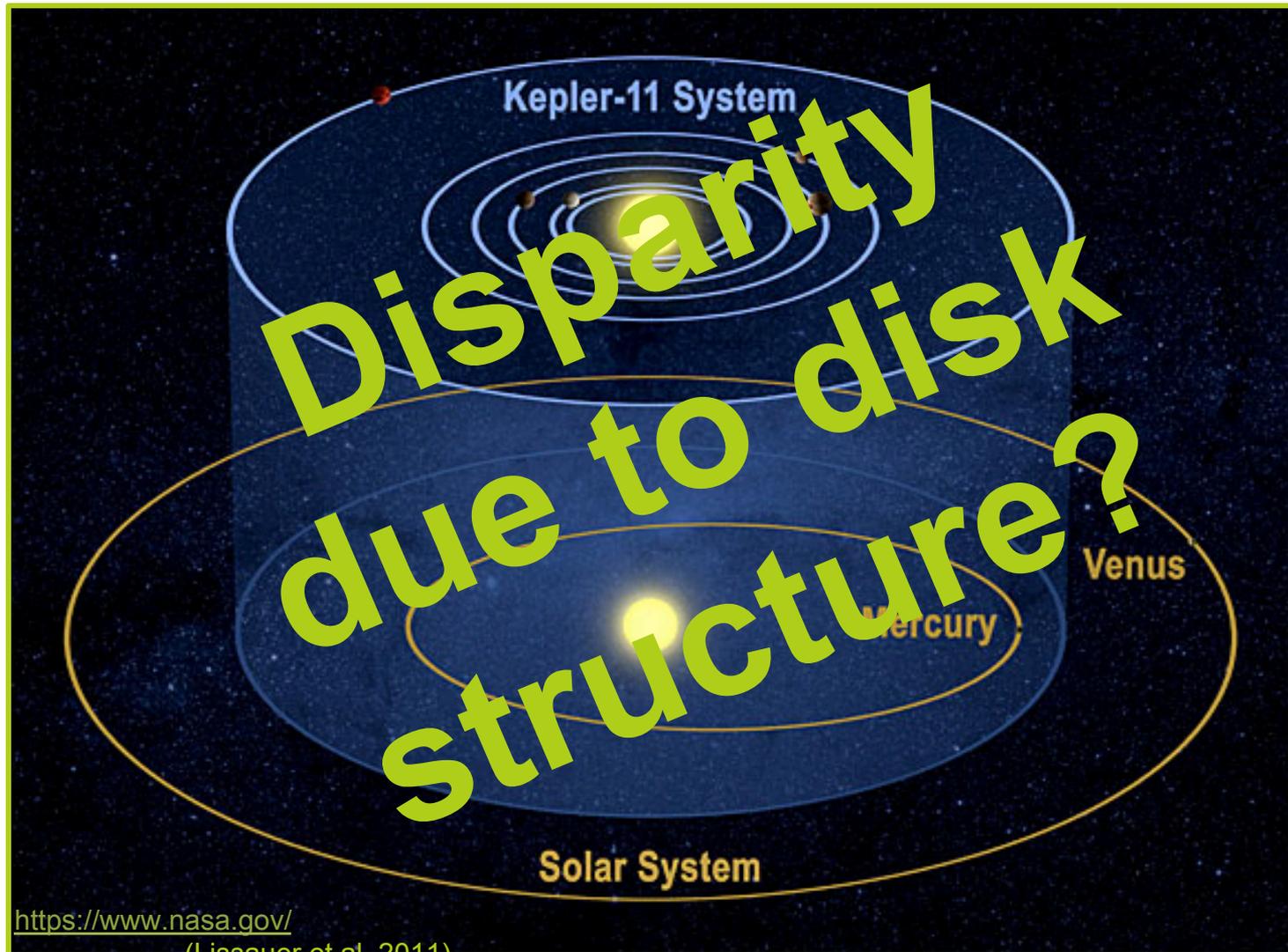
Understanding Planet Formation: Initial Disk Distribution

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Effects of Disk Density Profile on Planet Orbital Distribution



<https://www.nasa.gov/>

(Lissauer et al. 2011)

What do we expect?

Steeper Density Slope



Increase in # of Closer Planets

How do we check?

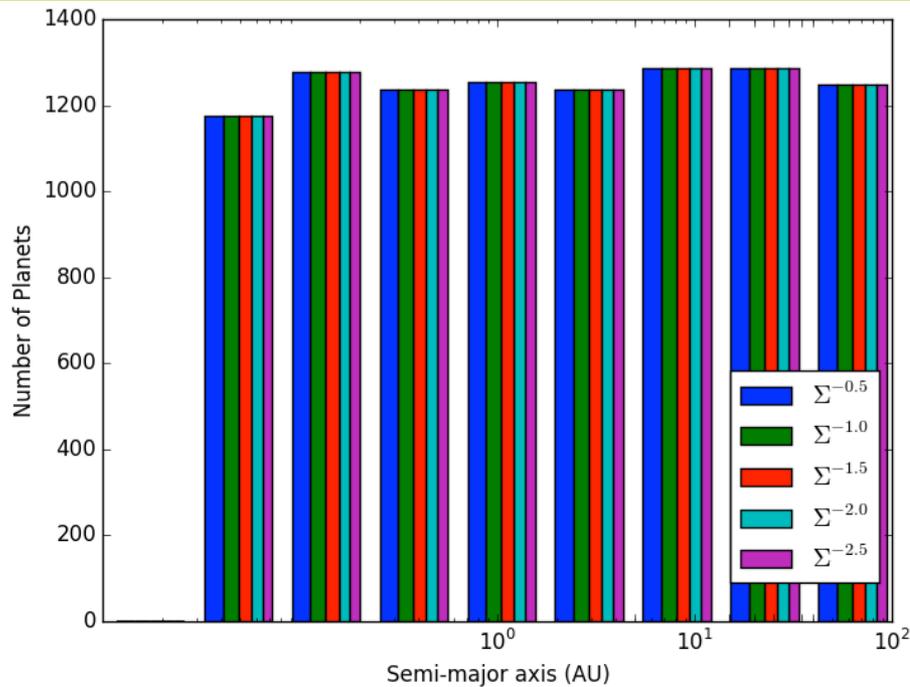
Vary Density Slope

$$\Sigma_g \propto f_g r^{p_g} \exp[-r^{2+p_g}]$$

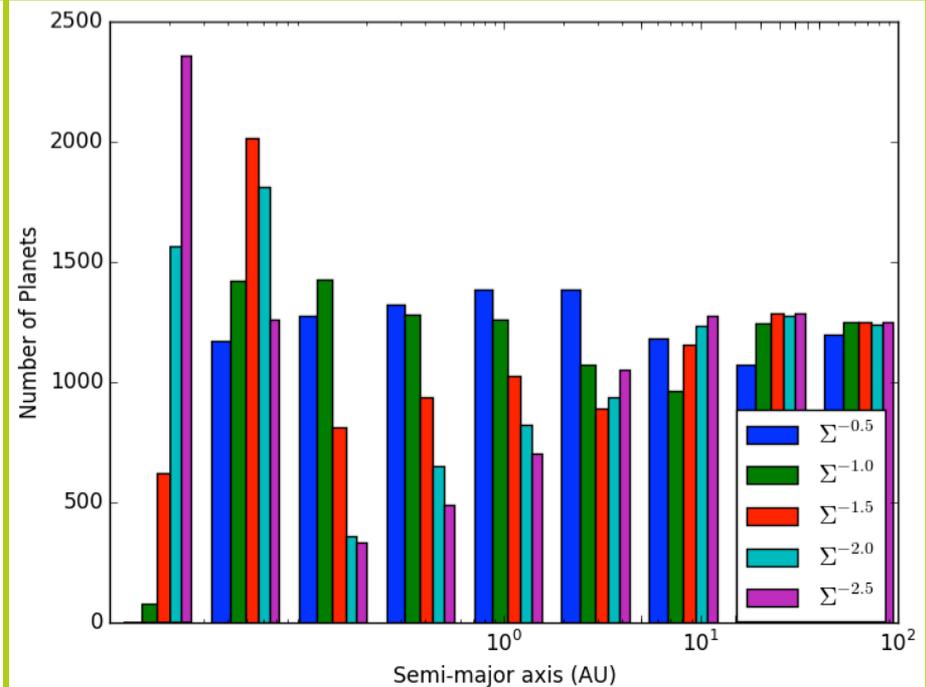
Power Law Index	Migration On	Migration Off
-0.5	1.2e-231	1.4e-232
-1.0	1.4e-178	1.4e-232
-1.5	6.6e-156	1.4e-232
-2.0	1.1e-171	1.4e-232
-2.5	7.0e-182	1.4e-232

Simulations show...

DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION



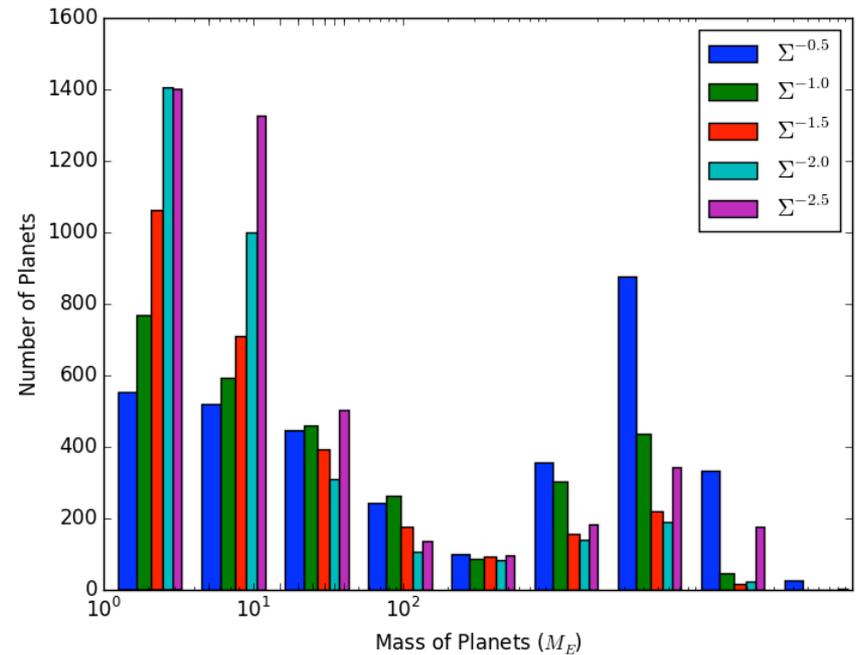
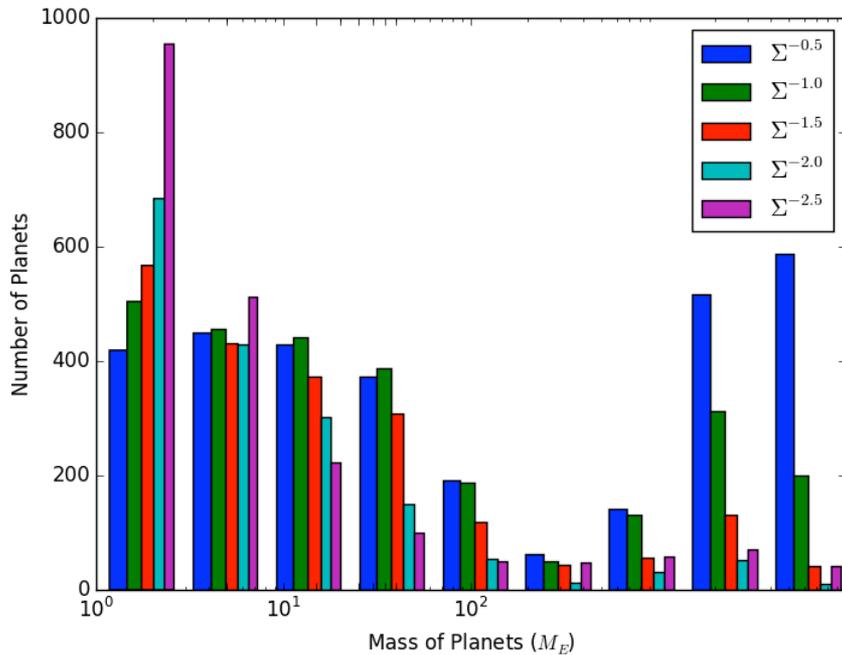
DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH LIMITED MIGRATION



Simulations show...

DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION

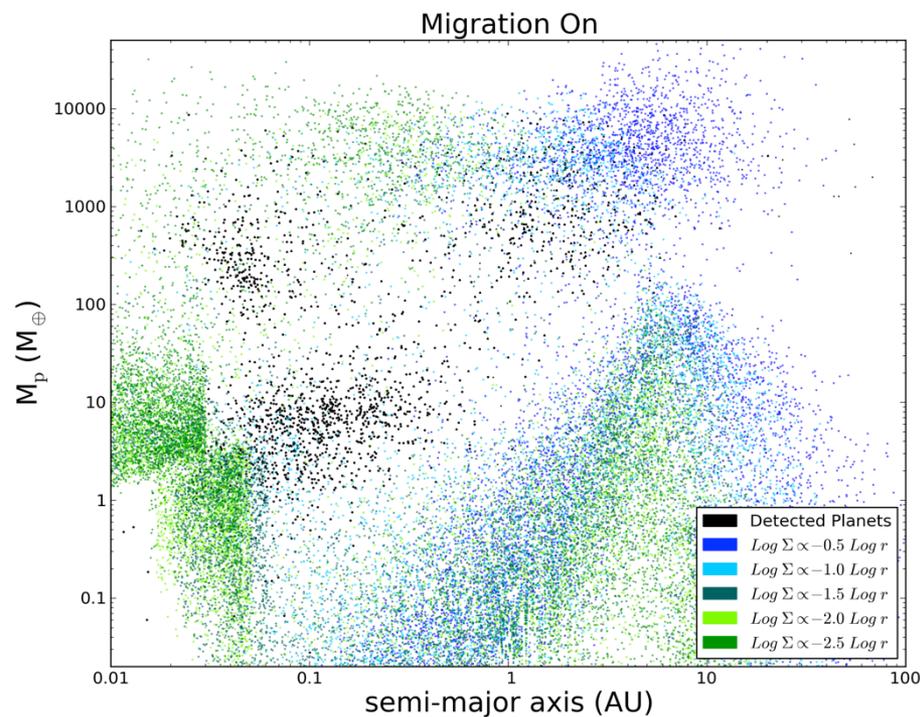
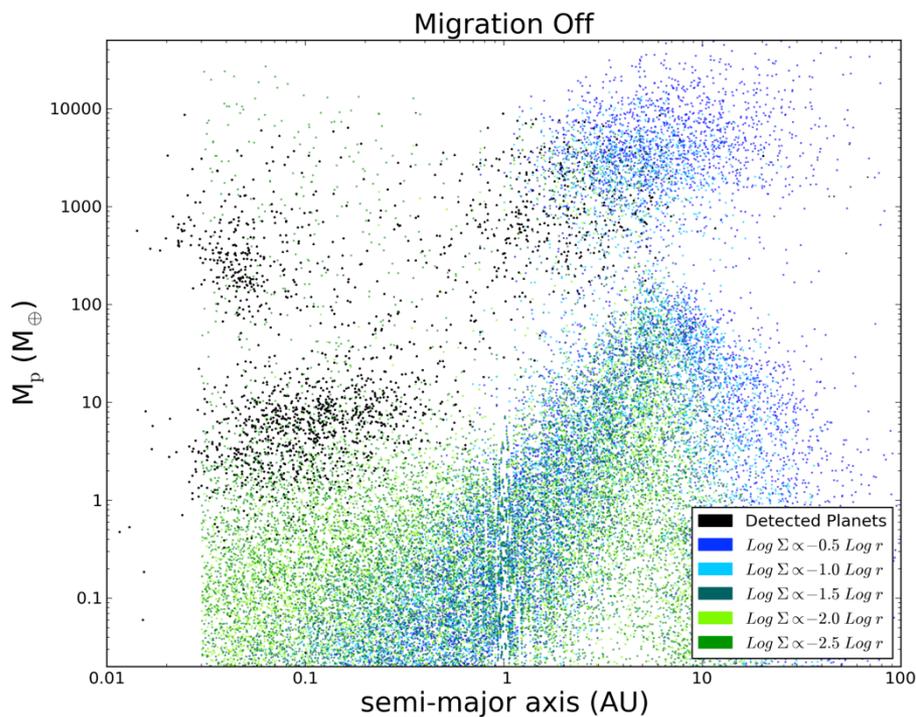
DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH LIMITED MIGRATION



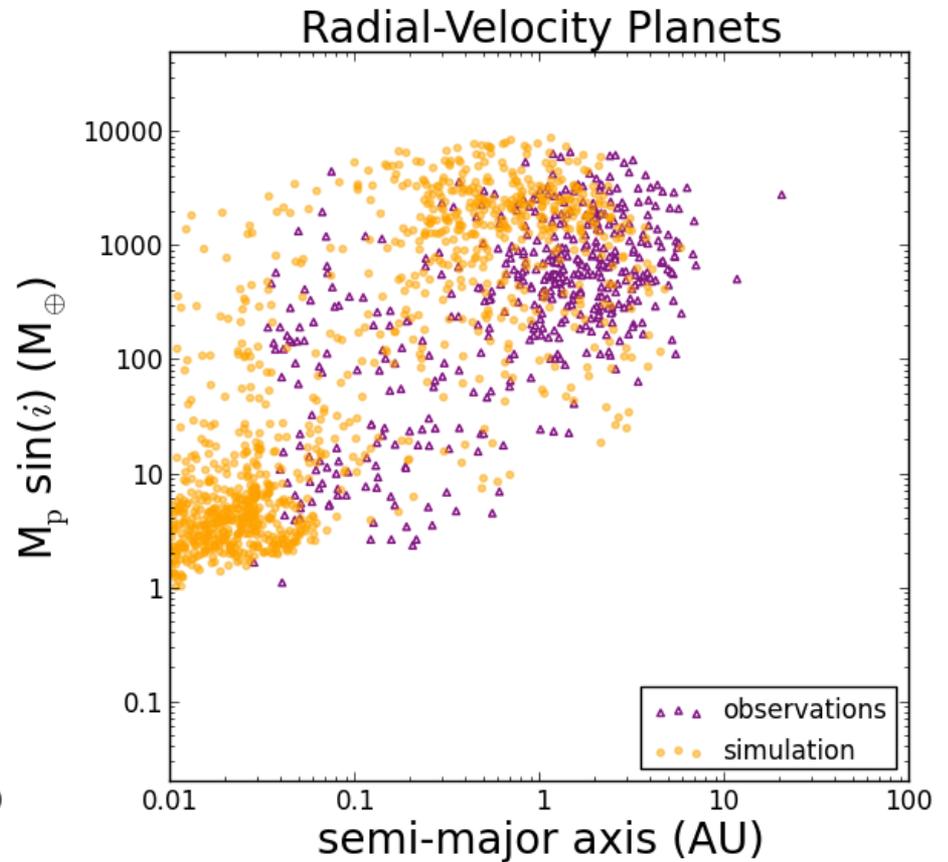
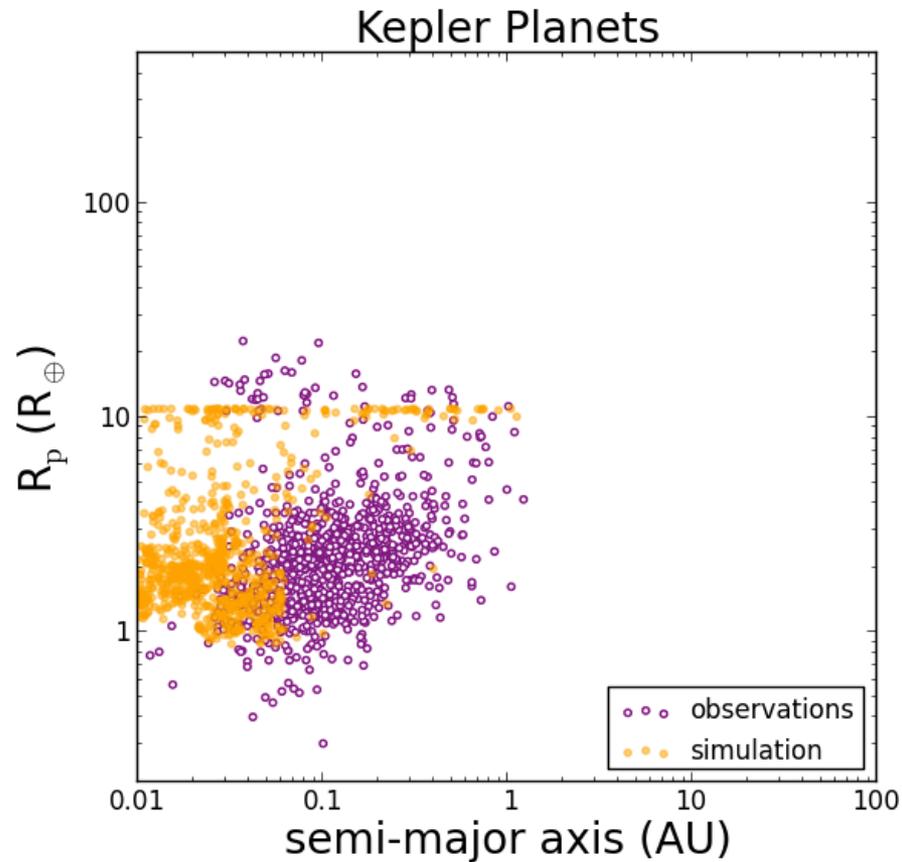
Comparing with Observations...

DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION

DENSITY SLOPE ITERATION WITH LIMITED MIGRATION



Method-Specific Comparisons:



surface density = $C r^{-1.5}$; limited migration on

What do we expect?

Larger Scaling Factor
(Total Disk Mass)



More large, close-in
planets

How do we check?

Vary Normalization Constant

$$\Sigma_g \propto \underline{f_g} r^{p_g} \exp[-r^{2+p_g}]$$

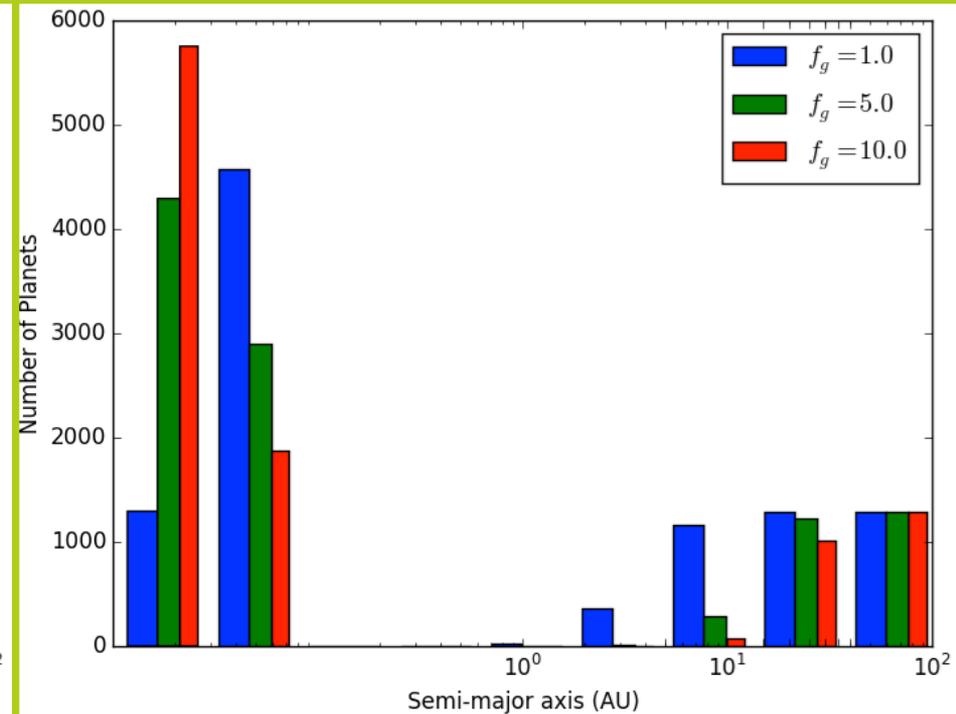
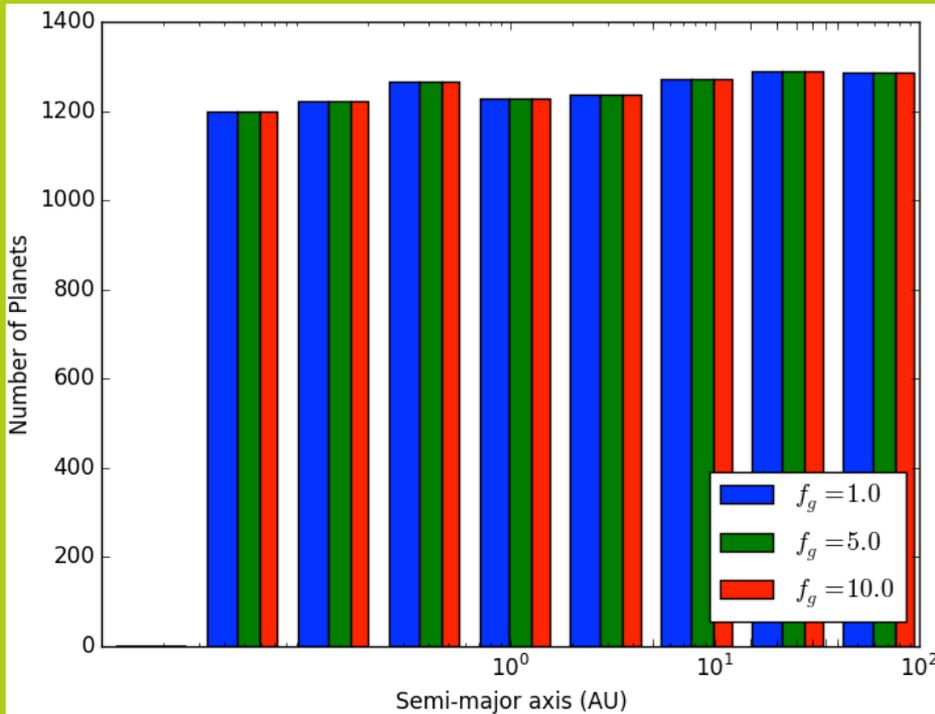
Scaling Factor f_g	Migration On	Migration Off
1.0	3.4e-158	9.7e-236
5.0	1.8e-306	9.7e-236
10.0	0.0	9.7e-236

$$* p_g = 1.5$$

Simulations show...

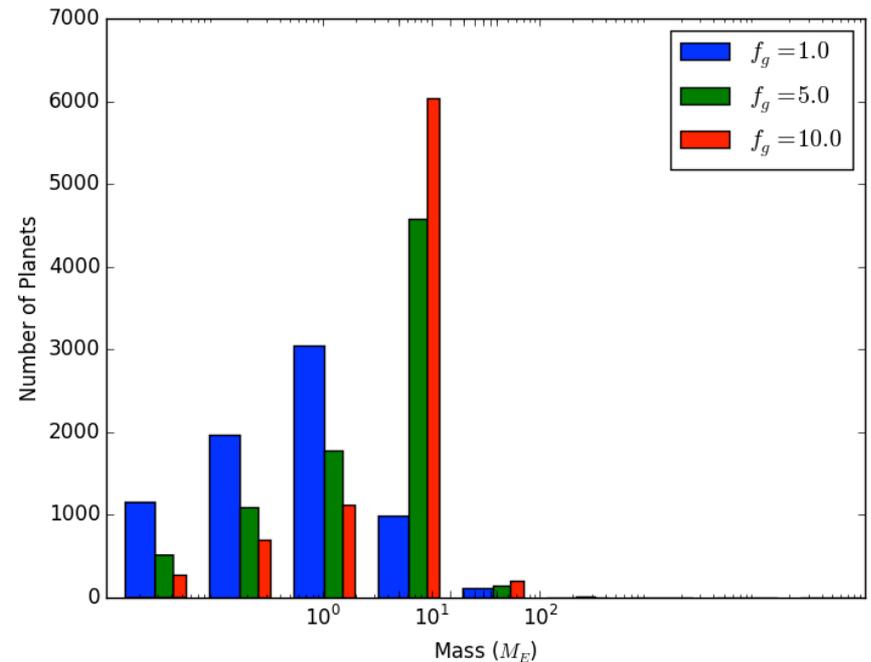
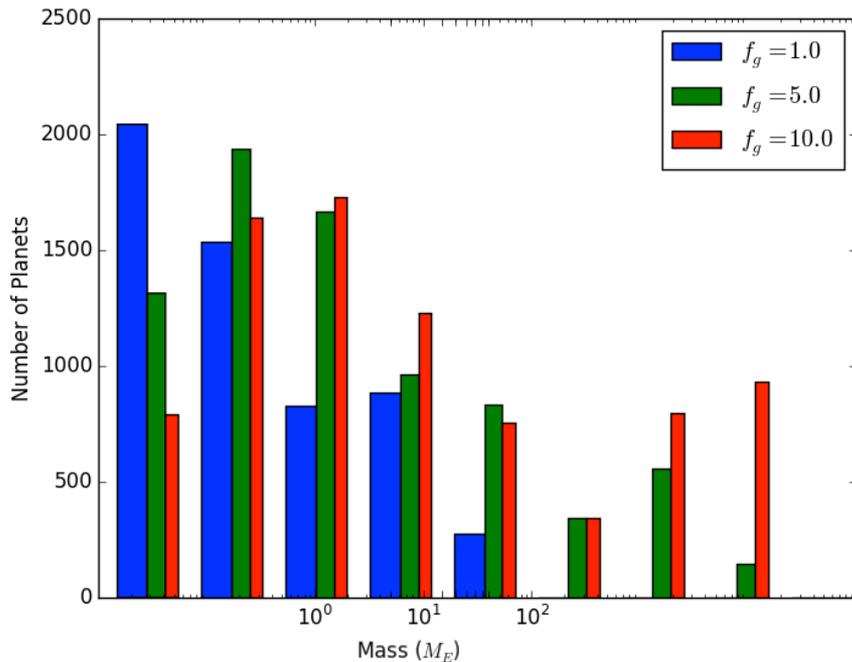
DISK MASS ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION

DISK MASS ITERATION WITH (FULL) MIGRATION



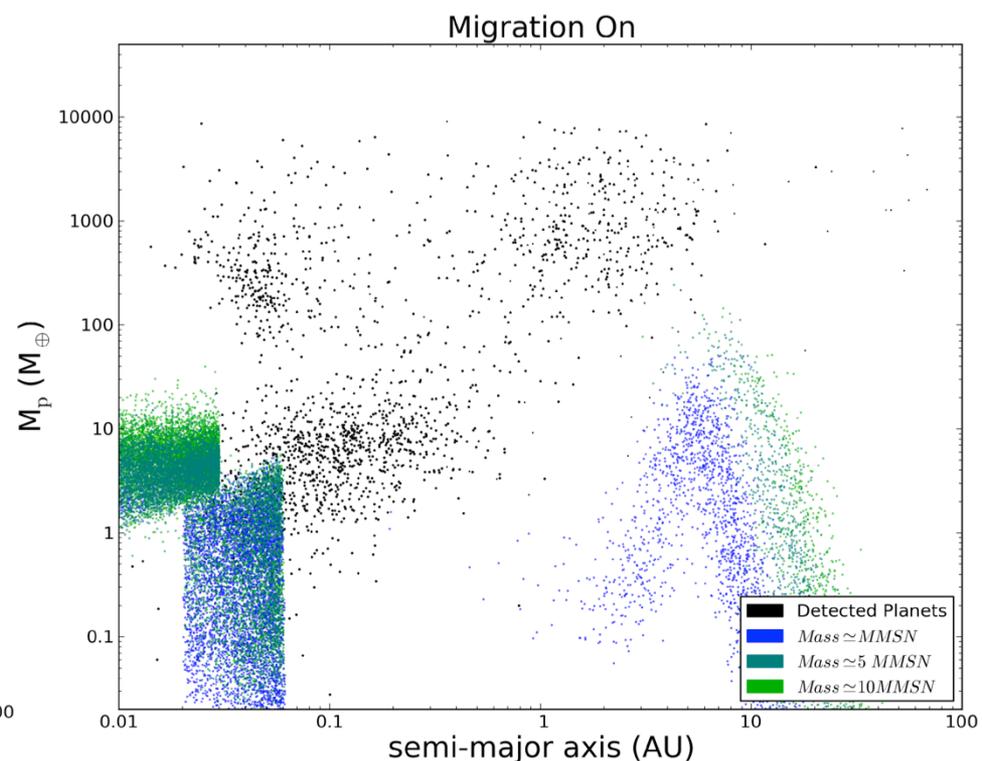
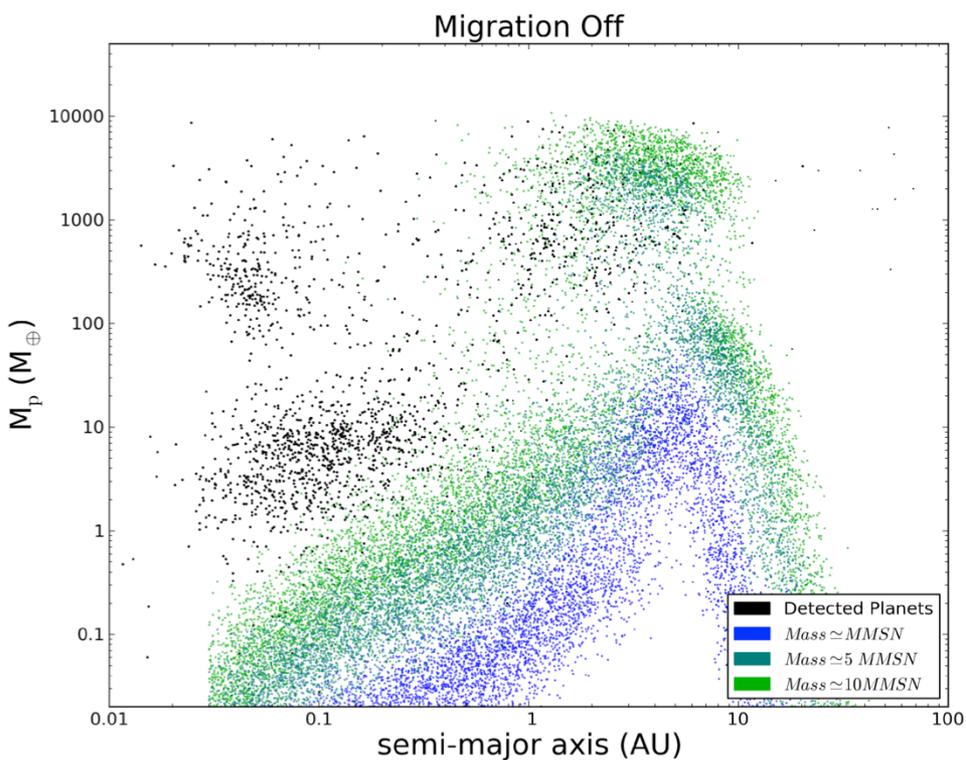
Simulations show...

DISK MASS ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION DISK MASS ITERATION WITH (FULL) MIGRATION



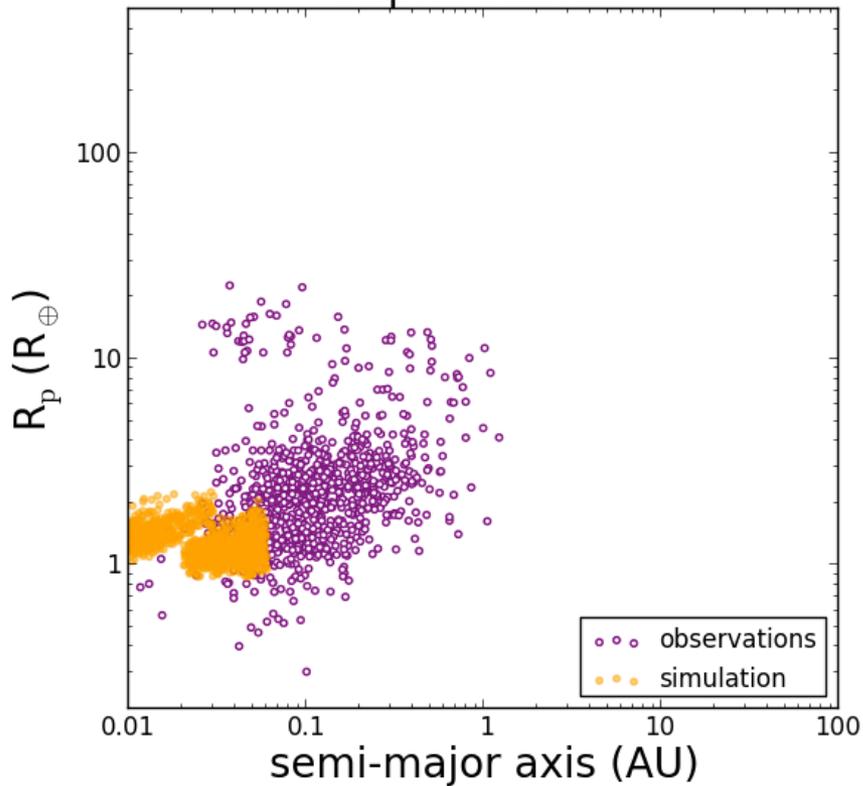
Comparing with observations...

DISK MASS ITERATION WITH NO MIGRATION DISK MASS ITERATION WITH (FULL) MIGRATION

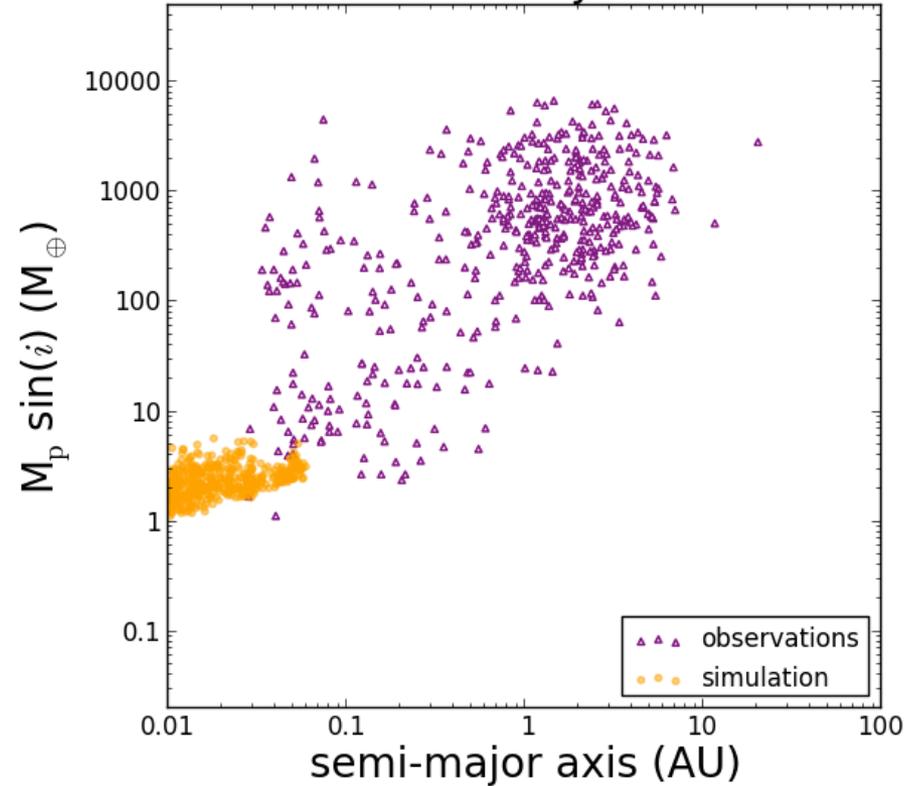


Method-Specific Comparisons:

Kepler Planets



Radial-Velocity Planets



MMSN disk; migration on full

Conclusions

Interesting way to see how the different physical processes interact with each other . . .

Some trends:

- Steeper disk slope -> more close-in planets
- Steeper disk slope -> more small planets
- Higher disk mass, no migration -> fewer small planets
- Higher disk mass, with migration -> lack of Jupiters

None of these match observations very well, especially super-Earth population . . . so lots of work for all of us to do!!

Acknowledgements

Worked based on GlobalPFE, a population synthesis code by Christoph Mordasini

Thanks to everyone else who helped make the group projects possible!