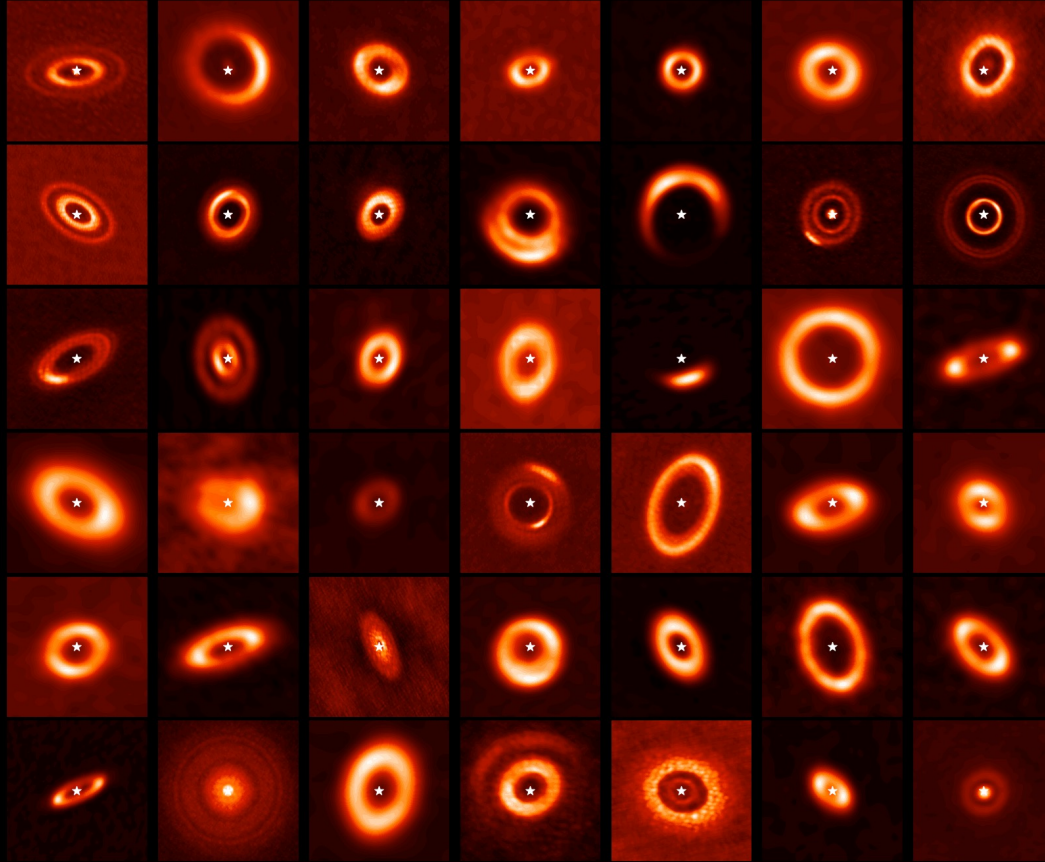


Should *vortices* be more ubiquitous in protoplanetary disk observations?



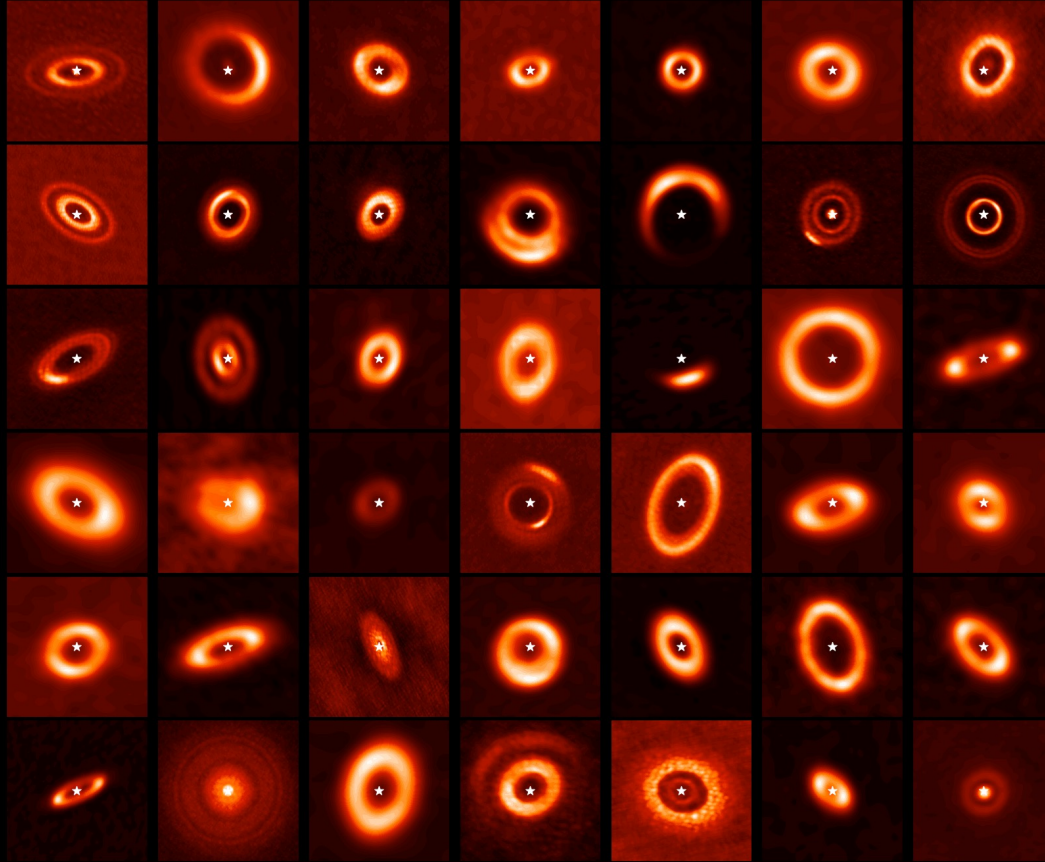
Credit:
Nienke van der Marel
(nienkevandermarel.com/)

Michael Hammer

(No institution, ...but ASIAA soon!! :-)

Collaborators: Min-Kai Lin (ASIAA), Paola Pinilla (MPIA), Kaitlin Kratter (Arizona)

Should *vortices* be more ubiquitous in protoplanetary disk observations?



Credit:
Nienke van der Marel
(nienkevandermarel.com/)

Michael Hammer

(No institution, ...but ASIAA soon!! :-)

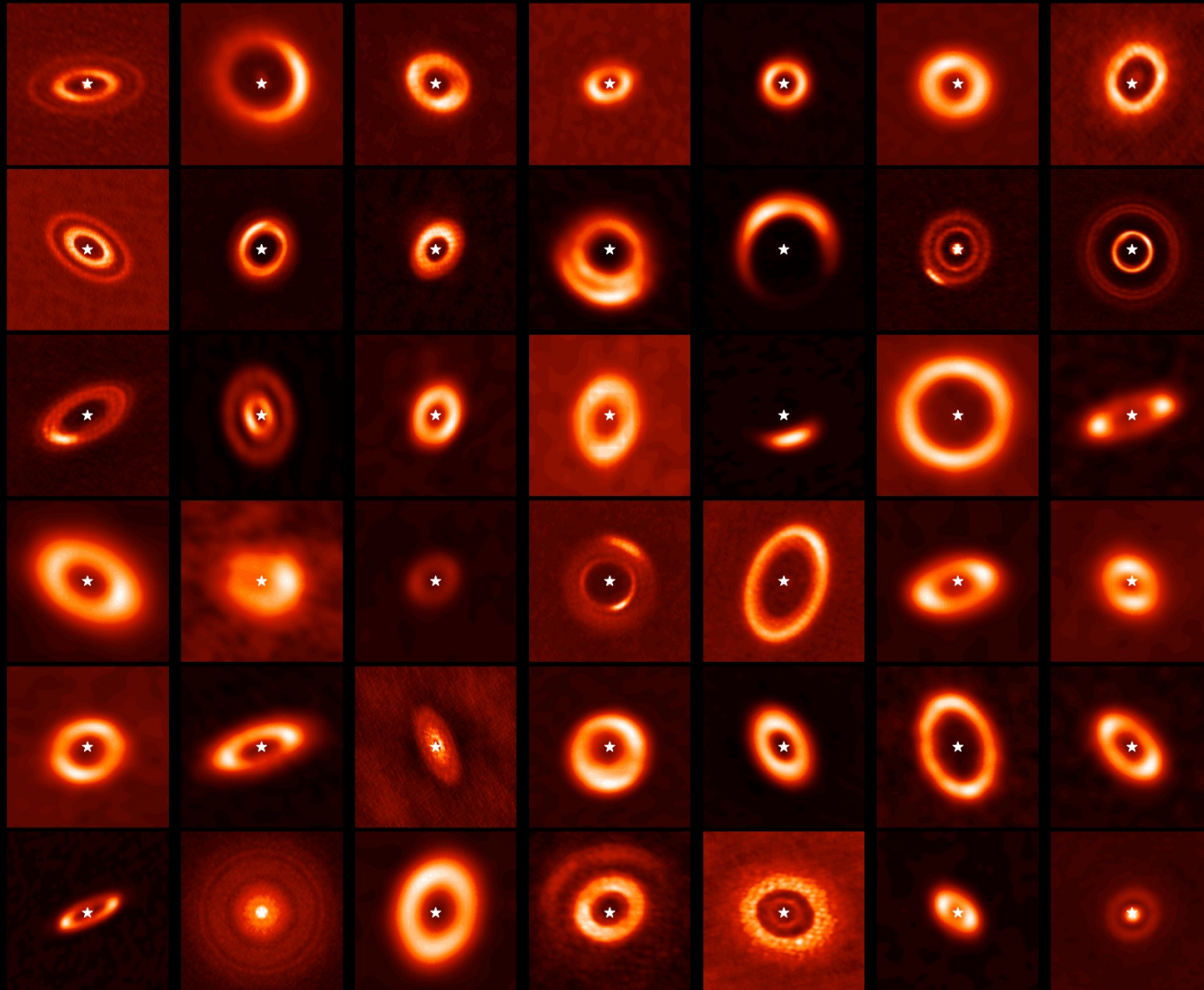
Collaborators: Min-Kai Lin (ASIAA), Paola Pinilla (MPIA), Kaitlin Kratter (Arizona)

Do protoplanetary disks
typically contain vortices?

ALMA suggests *no*!

How common are *large-scale asymmetries**?

*(vortex candidates)

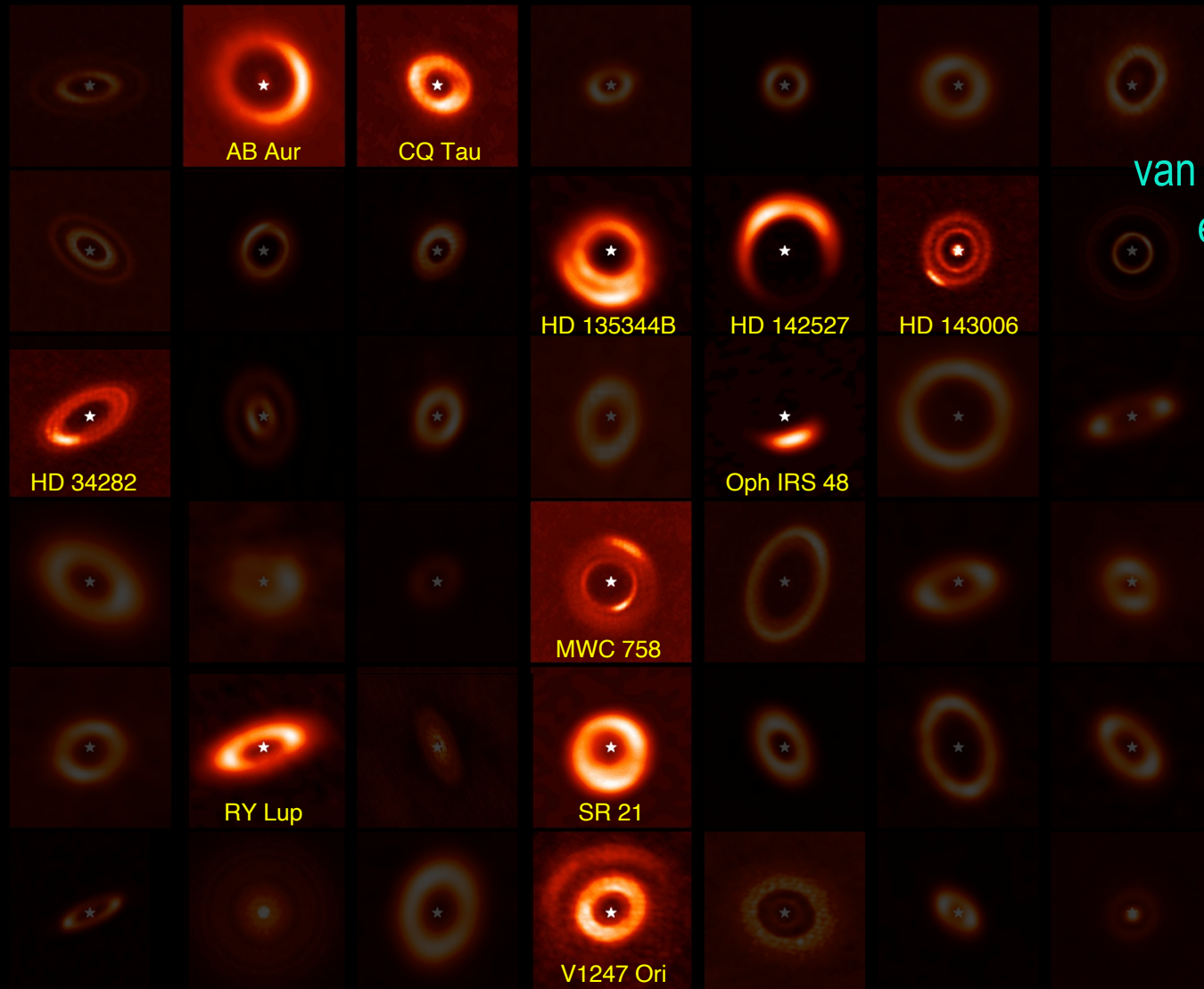


ALMA observations of mm dust

Credit: Nienke van der Marel
(nienkevandermarel.com/)

Only about **25% of disks*** contain **asymmetries**!

* (resolved transition disks)



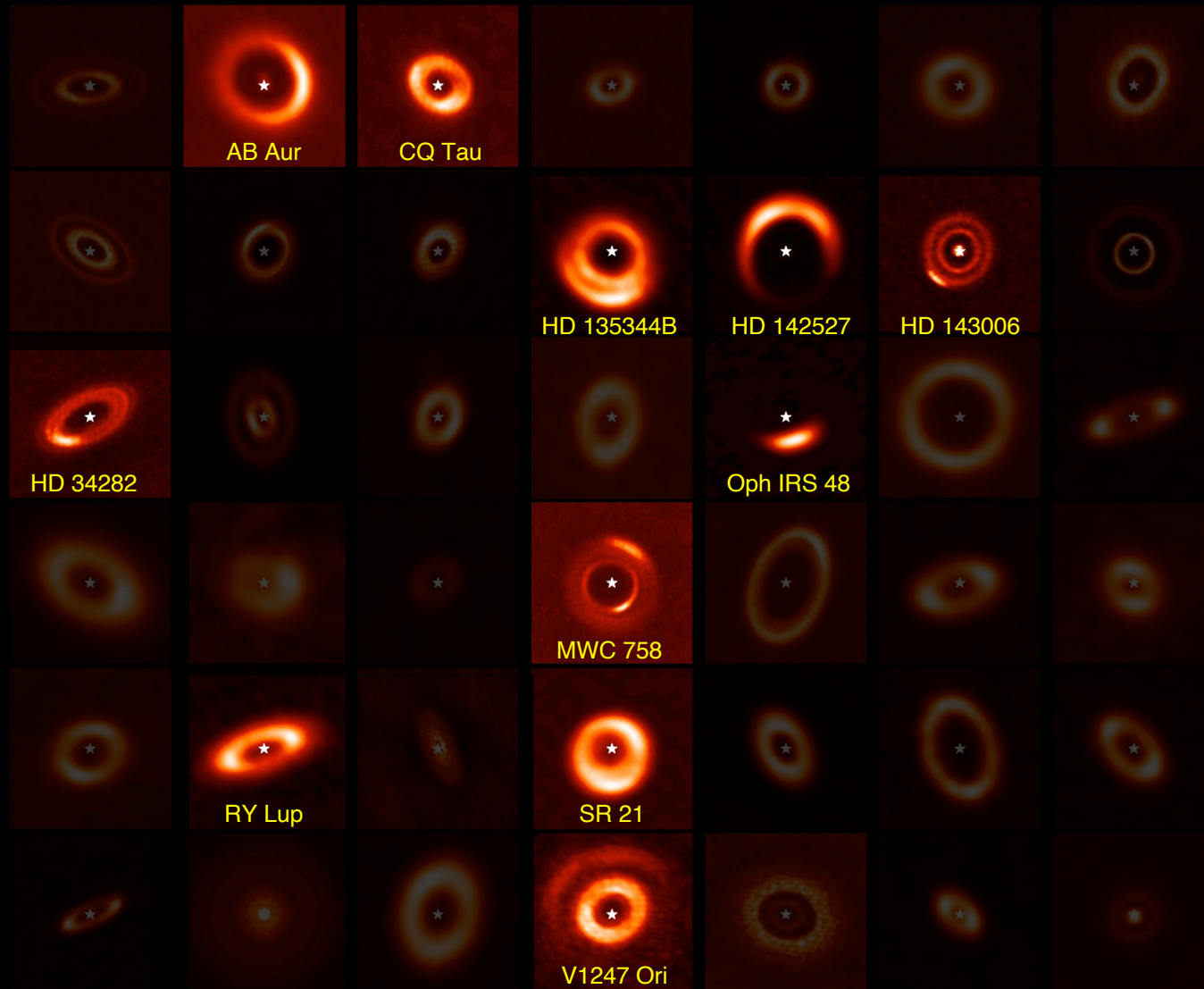
van der Marel, N.,
et al. 2021

ALMA observations of mm dust

Credit: Nienke van der Marel
(nienkevandermarel.com/)

Only **2 disks** have **two-sided gaps*** with an* asymmetry!

* (one or more)



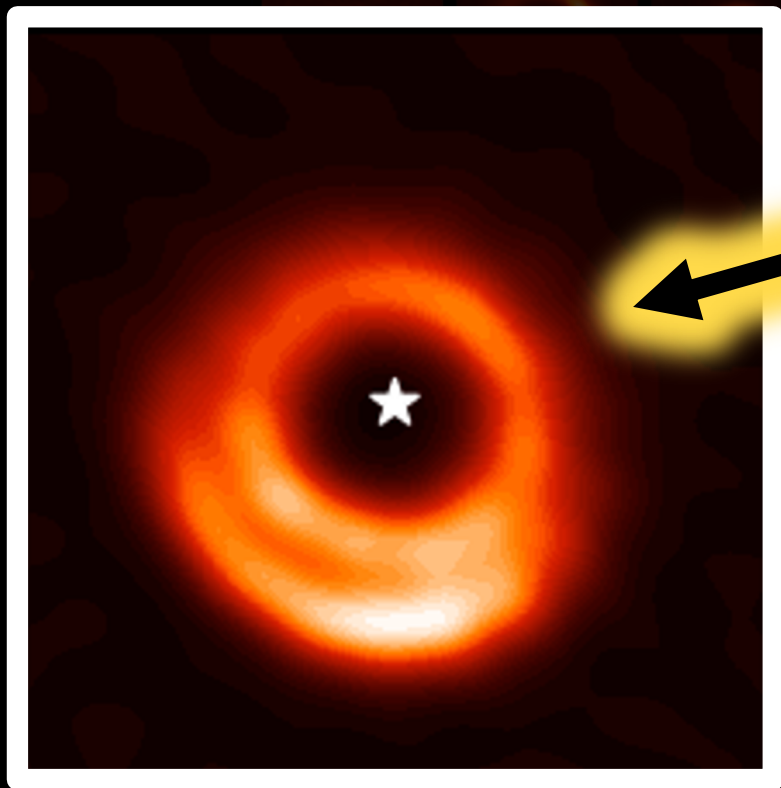
ALMA observations of mm dust

Credit: Nienke van der Marel
(nienkevandermarel.com/)

Only **2 disks** have **two-sided gaps*** with an* asymmetry!

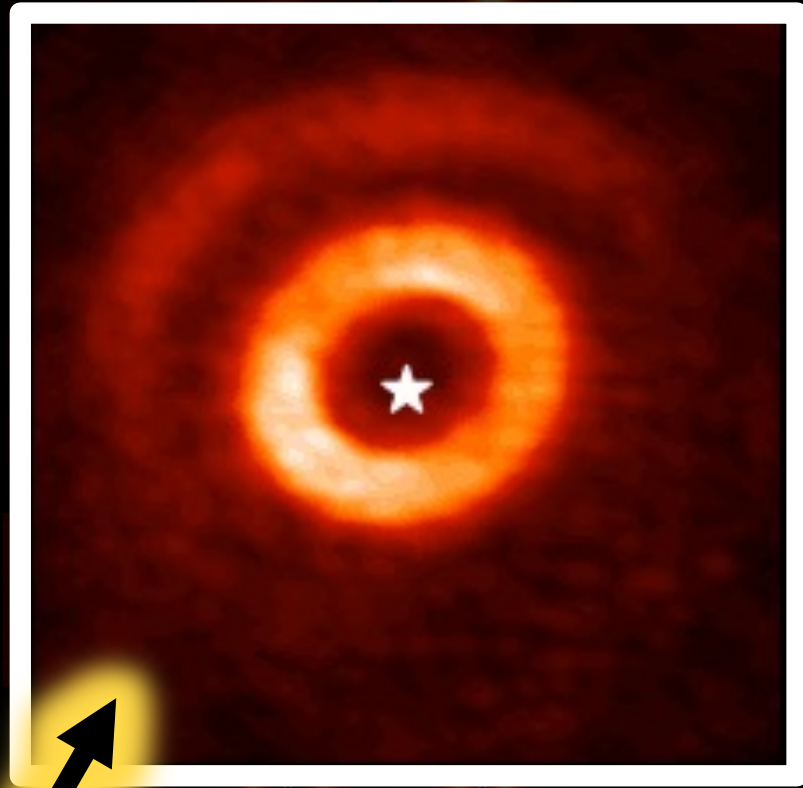
* (with a planet??)

* (one or more)



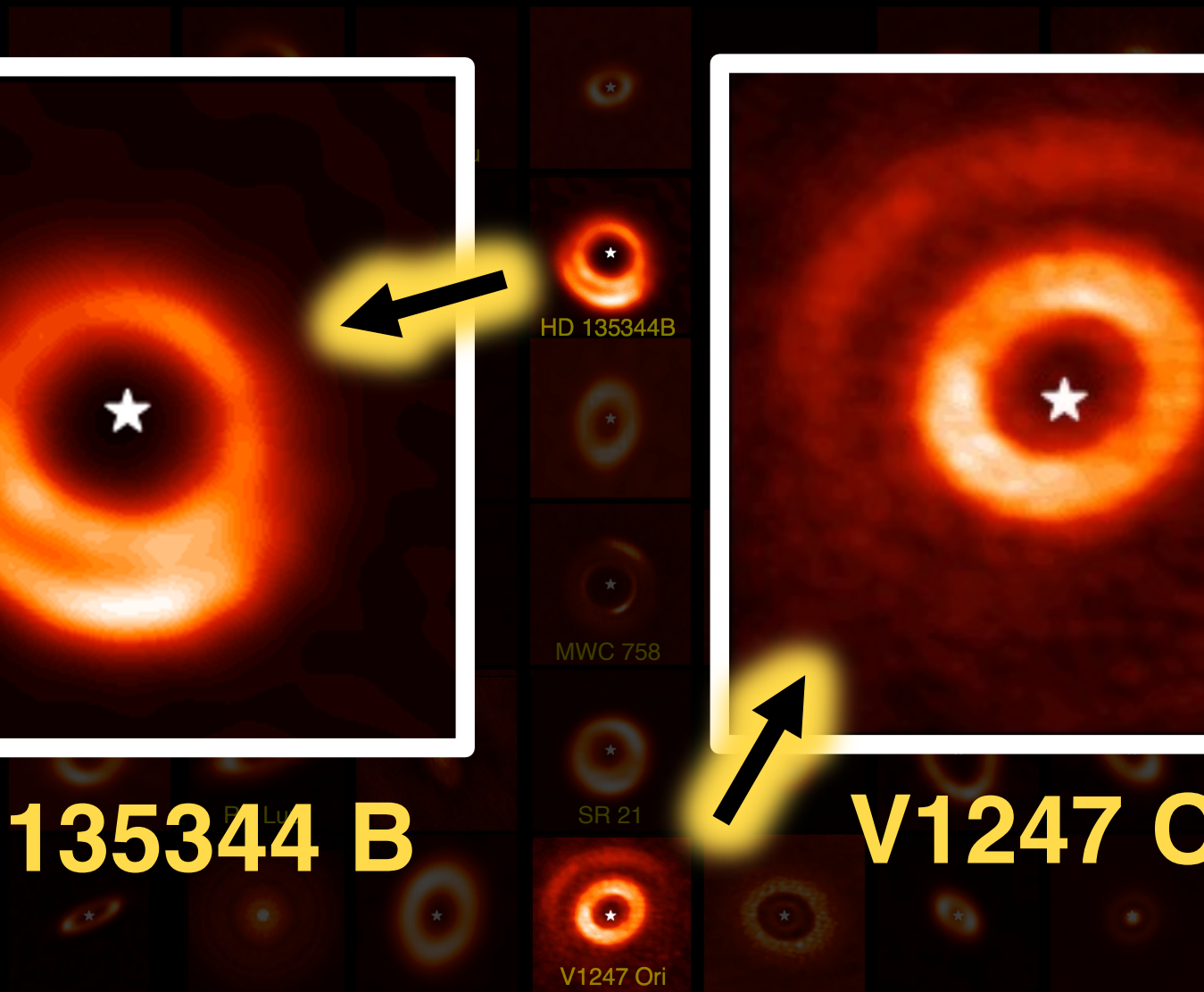
HD 135344 B

Cazzoletti, P., et al. 2018



V1247 Ori

Kraus, S., et al. 2017



Can planets generate
these large-scale asymmetries?

Yes, but...

...only if they just formed
AND
you may need to consider
the planet's growth time.

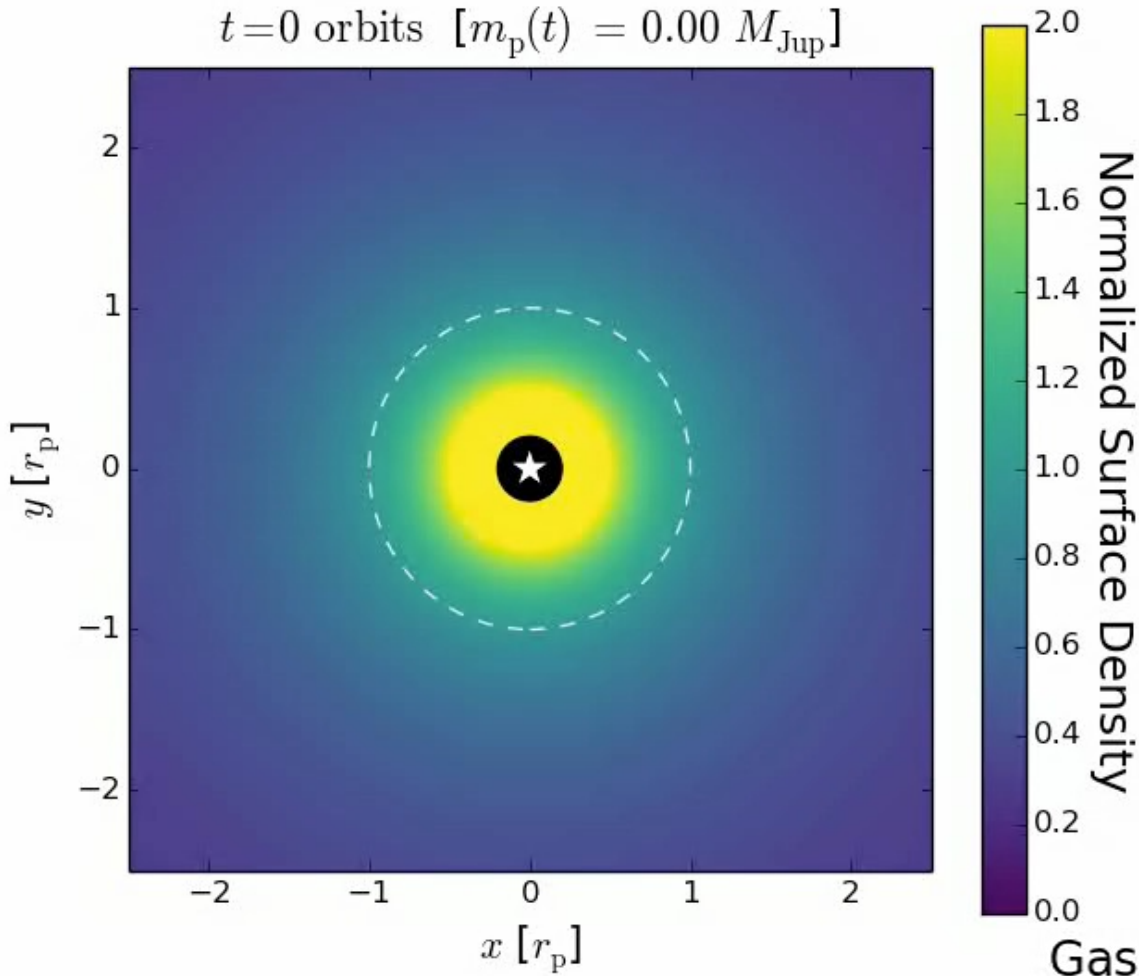
Vortex Evolution (with Slow Planet Growth)

$$M_p = 1 M_{\text{Jup}}$$

$$T_{\text{growth}} = 1000 \text{ orbits}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{disk}} = 3 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ orbits } [m_p(t) = 0.00 M_{\text{Jup}}]$$



Notice:

Extent

> 180 degrees.

Lifetime

Lasts ~1500 orbits.
(~5x shorter than
instant growth case!)

Matching ALMA Observations

HD 135344 B
(Dust at $\lambda = 1.9$ mm)

**Off-center
peak!**



~50 AU

Cazzoletti, P., et al. 2018

ALMA Observation

Elongated Vortex
(w/ slow growth)

Beam



**Off-center
peak!**

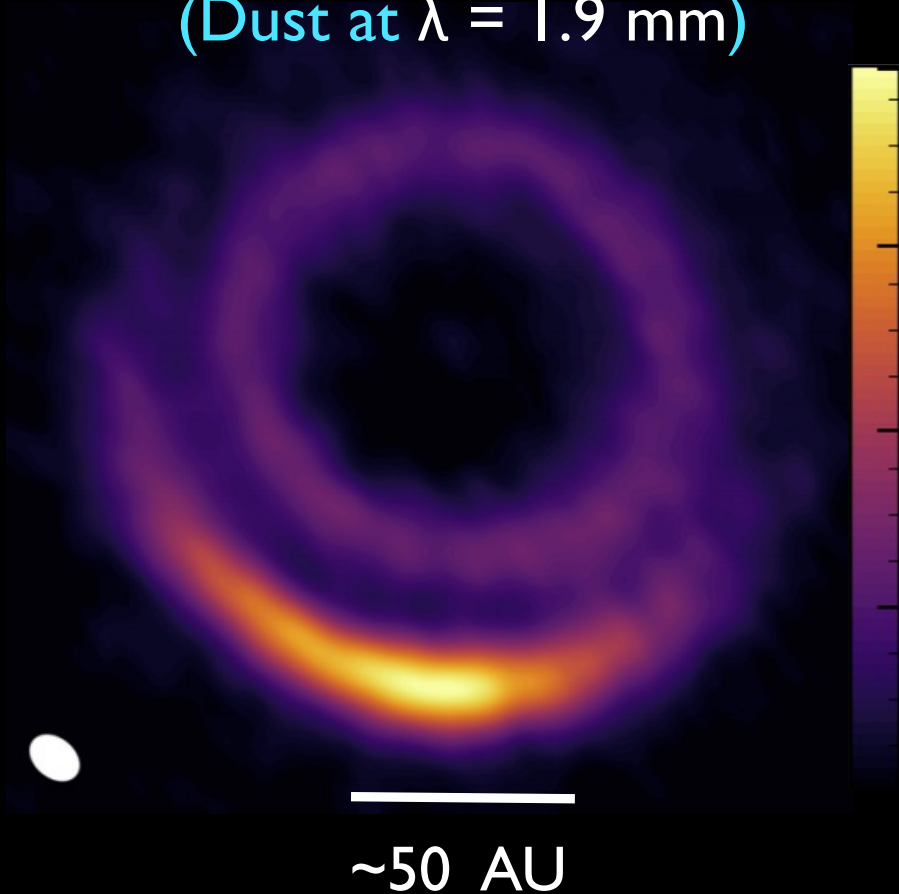


MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

Synthetic Image

(Not) Matching ALMA Observations

HD 135344 B
(Dust at $\lambda = 1.9$ mm)



Cazzoletti, P., et al. 2018

ALMA Observation

Compact Vortex
(w/ instant growth)



MH, Pinilla, P., Kratter, K., Lin, M.-K. 2019,
MNRAS, 482, 3609

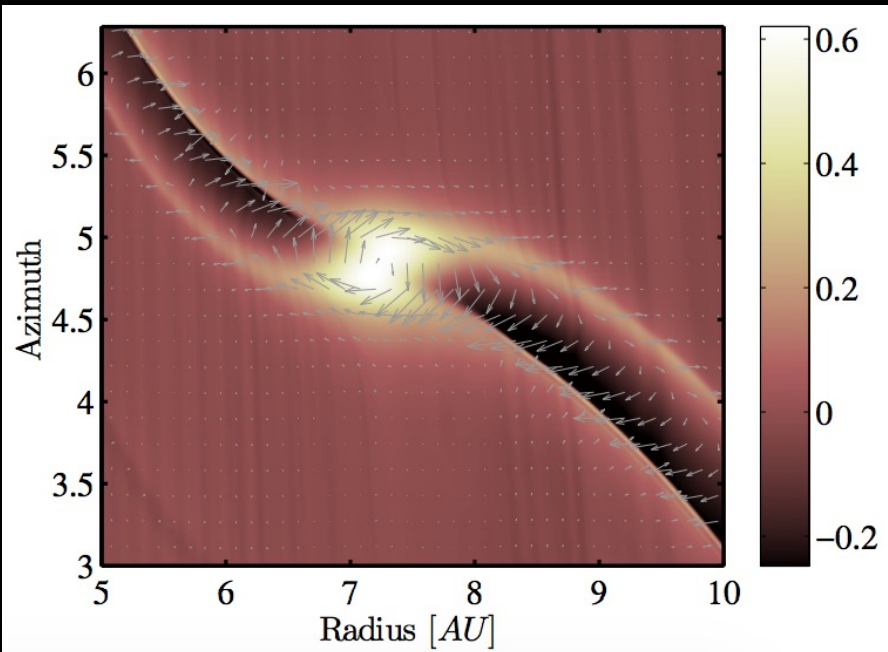
Synthetic Image

Why do these vortices
look different?

There are ***two types***
of vortices!!

Two types of vortices!!

Compact

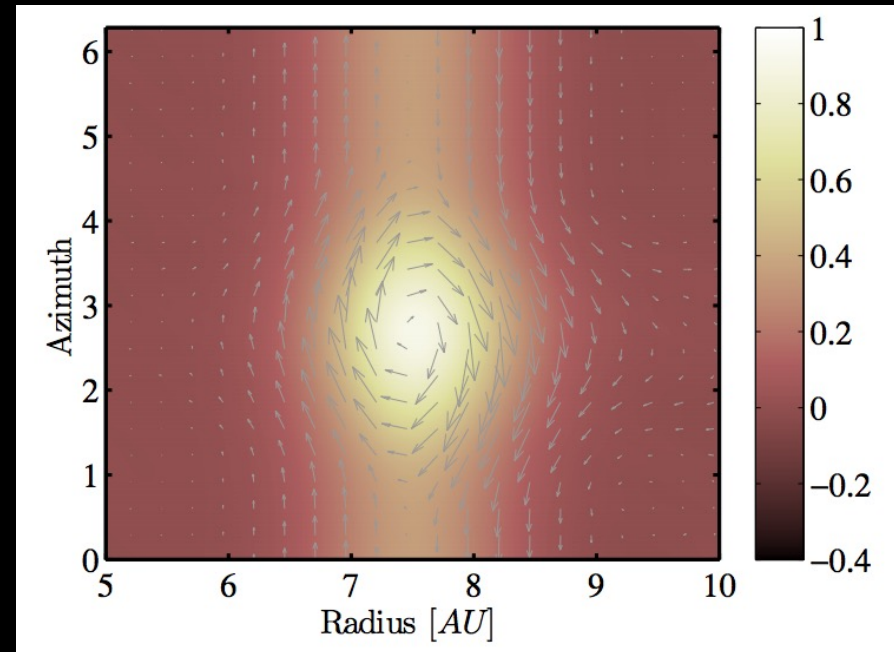


Gaussian model (Surville + Barge 2015)

Rossby number: $Ro < -0.15$

INSTANT growth!!

Elongated

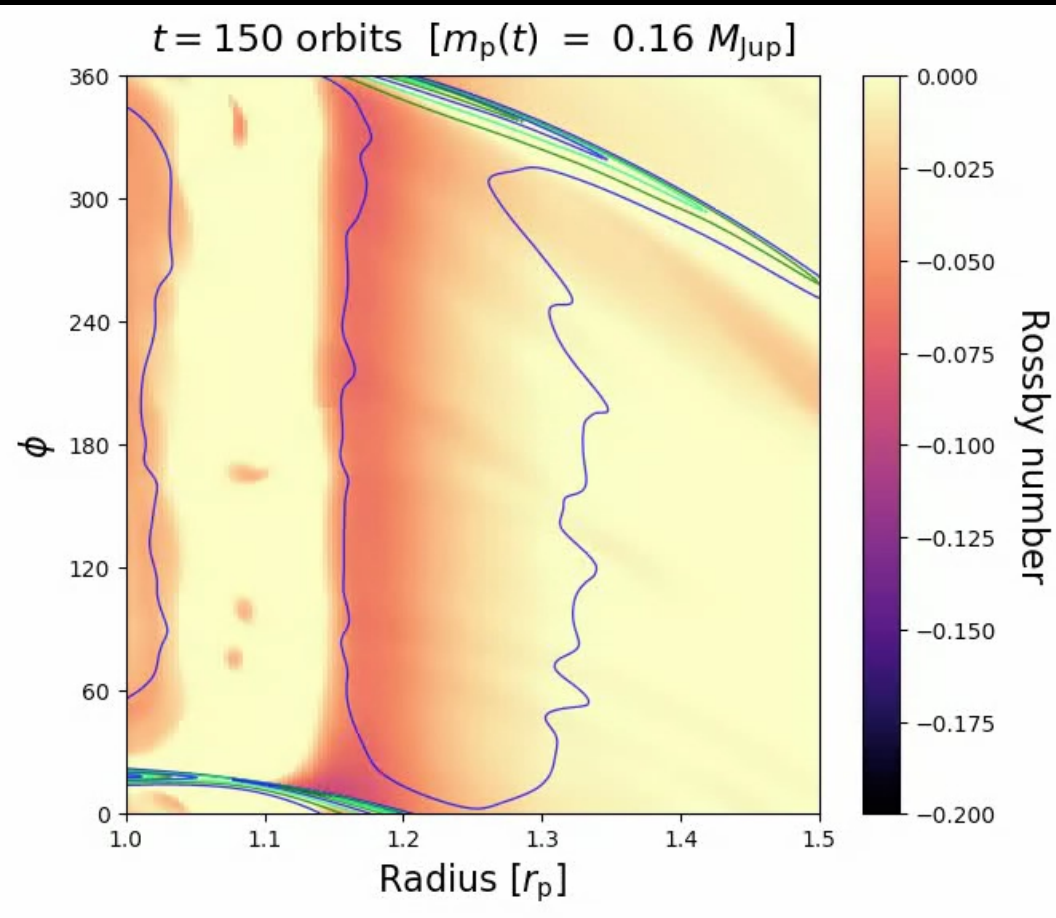


GNG model (Goodman et al. 1987)

Rossby number: $Ro > -0.15$

SLOWER (realistic) growth!!

Why is the *final* vortex elongated?



The *initial* set of vortices are elongated!
($Ro > -0.15$)

The final vortex has *no clear vorticity minimum* at the center!

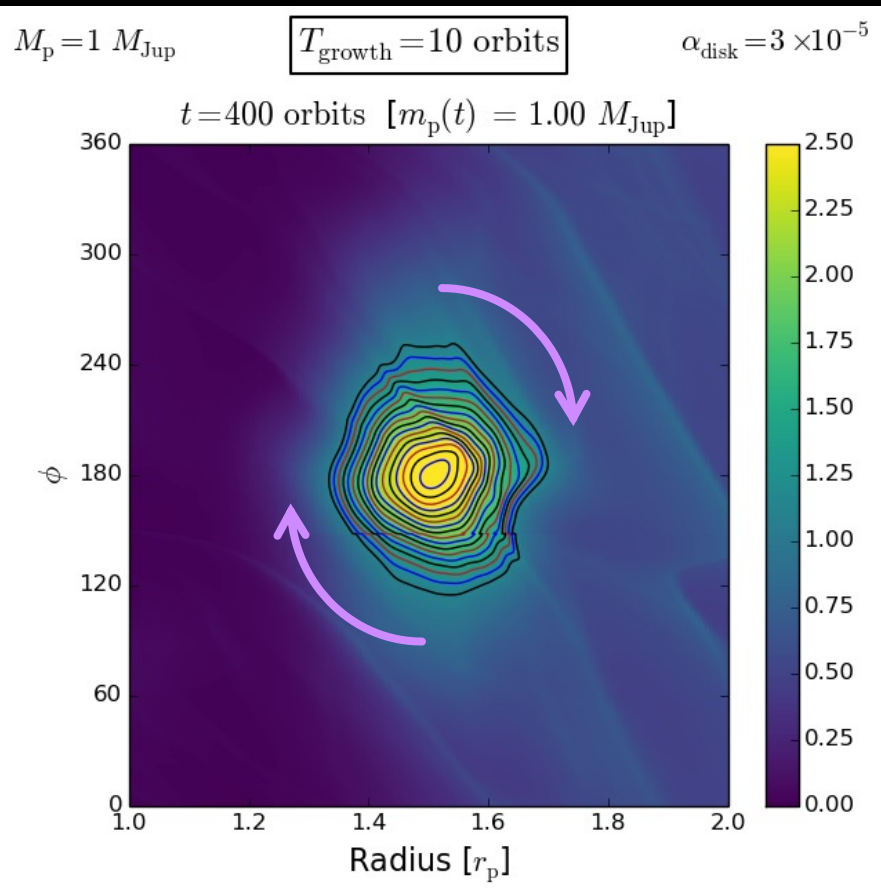
The Rossby number never drops to *compact*!

MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

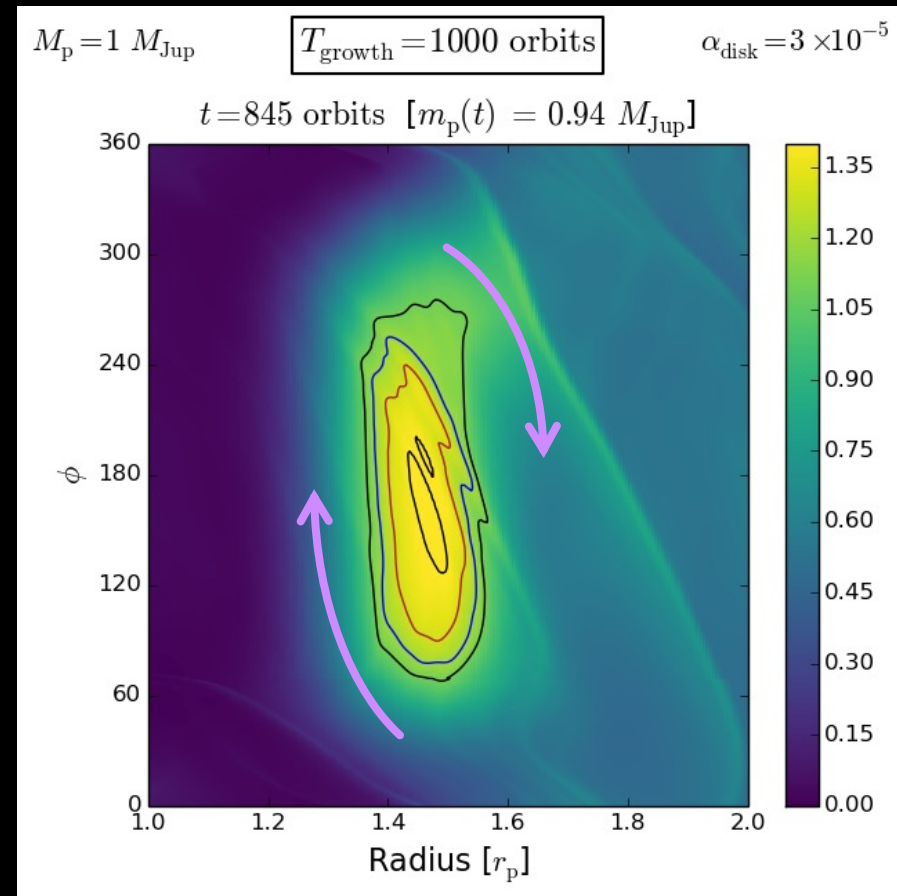
Why do elongated vortices
have off-center peaks?

The dust circulates
around the vortex.

Different Vortex Structures



Compact Vortex



Elongated Vortex

Gas

Contour Levels: 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, ..., 2.70

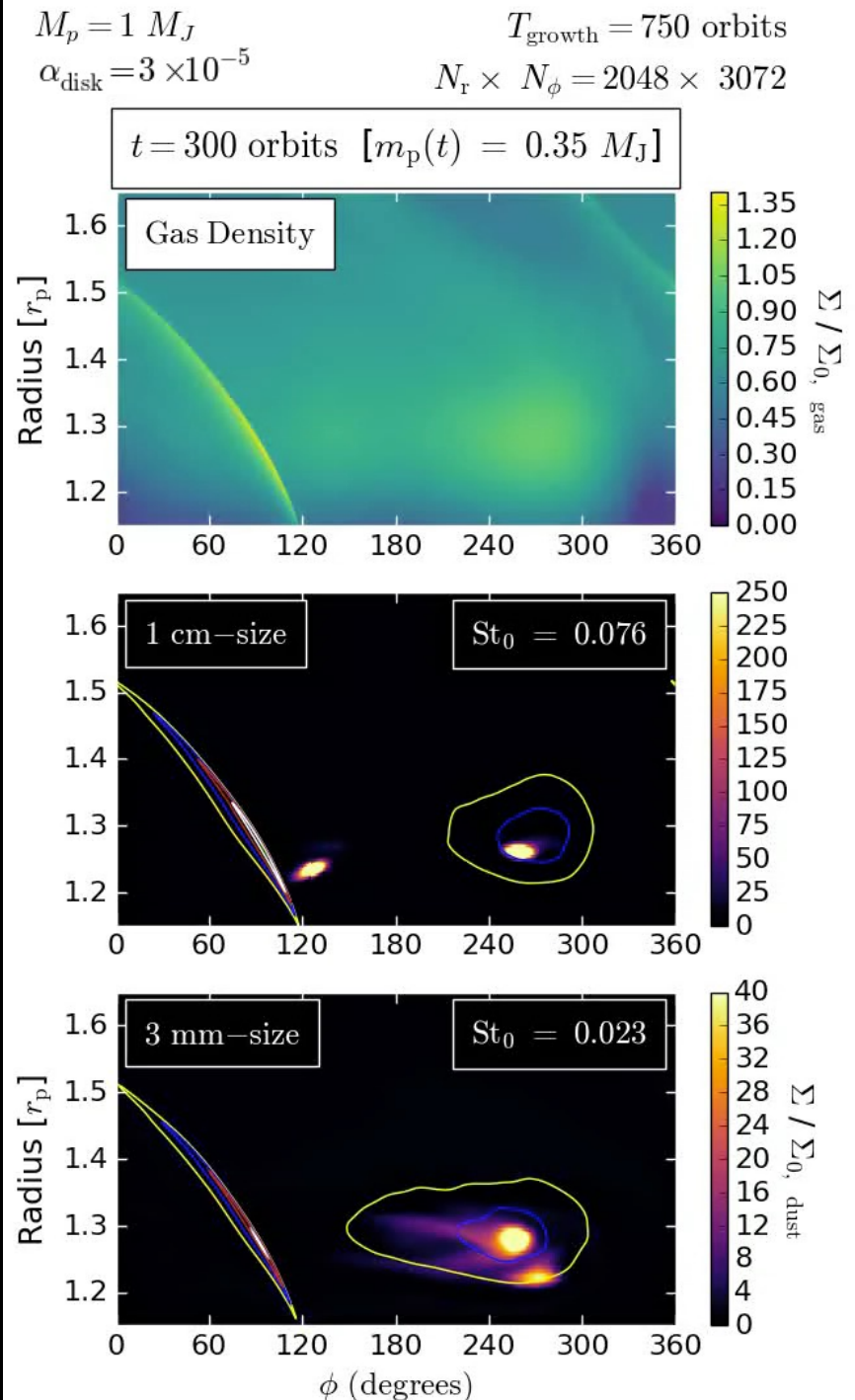
[Σ / Σ_0]

The dust circulates around the vortex!

Vortex is also elongated in the dust.

The peak is usually off-center.

MH, Pinilla, P., Kratter, K., Lin, M.-K. 2019,
MNRAS, 482, 3609



Does incorporating
the planet's growth time
always shorten vortex lifetimes?

Not for lower-mass planets!

Growing the planet even more realistically

Our Past Work:

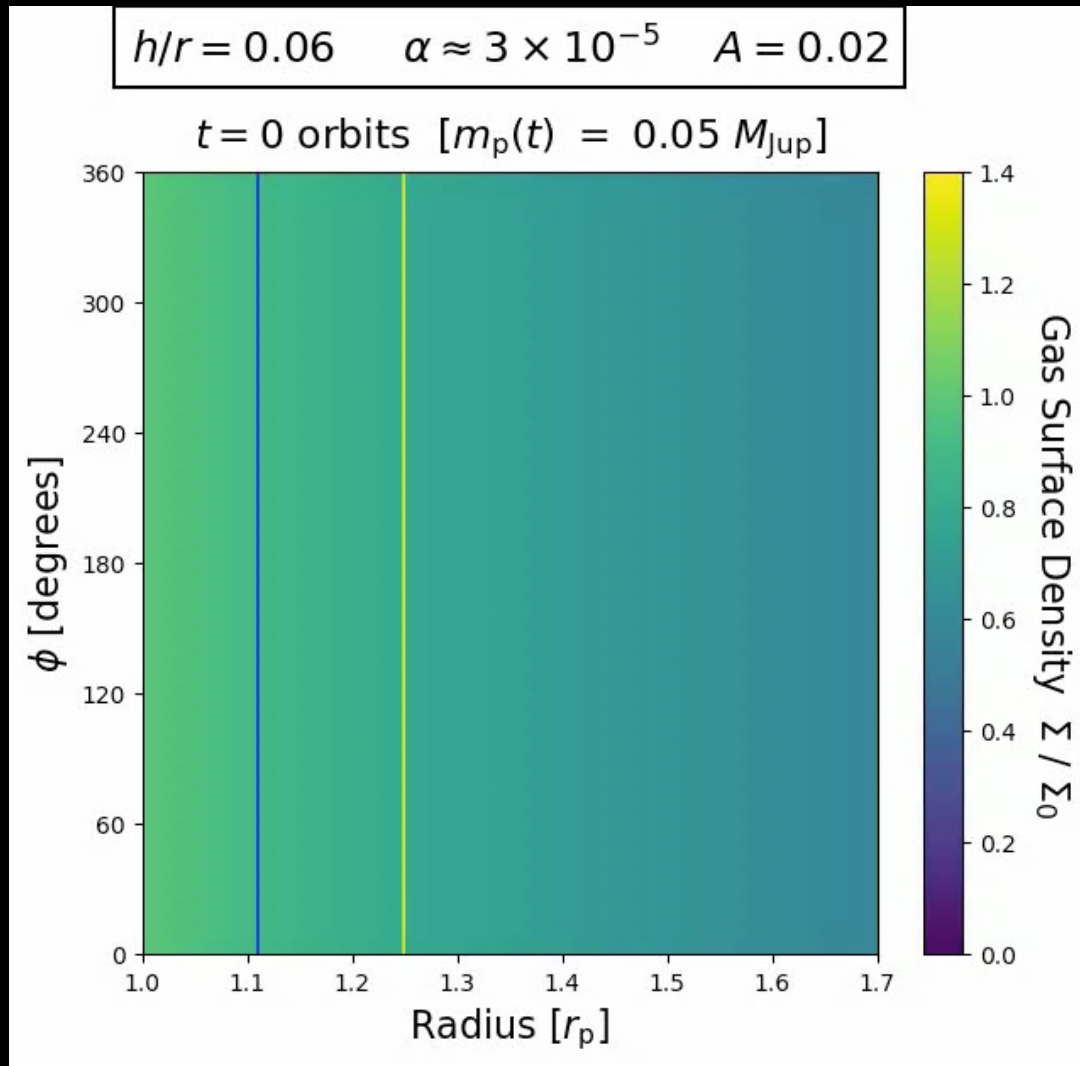
Prescribe the growth of the planet.

More Realistic Approach:

Have the planet accrete gas directly from the disk.

MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

Vortex (with $H/R = 0.06$ and $0.20 M_{Jup}$ planet)



Notice:

Vortex re-forms?

Yes, multiple times:

$t = 2610$

$t = 3150$

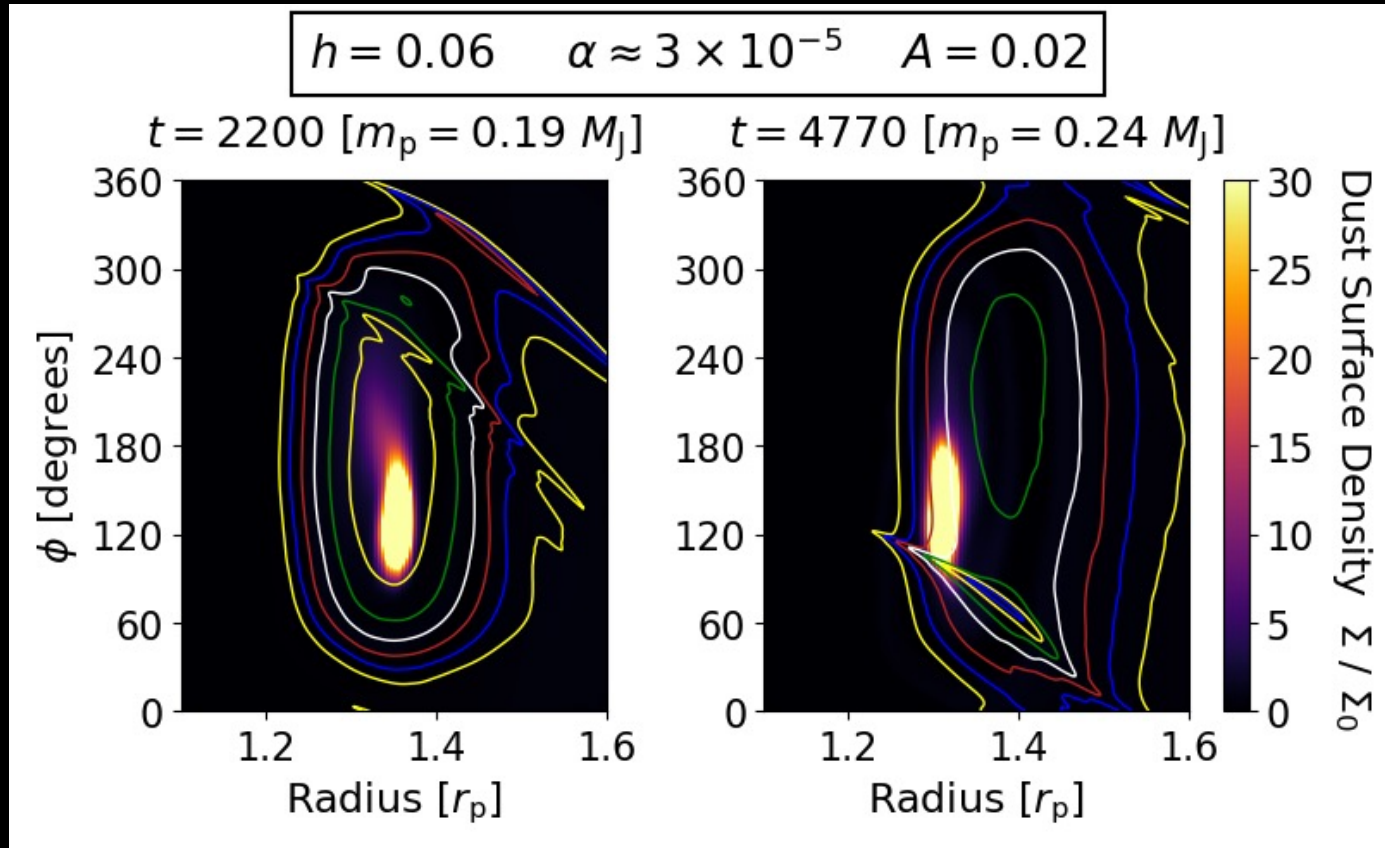
$t = 3660$

Lifetime

Vortex is still alive at
the end of this movie:

$t = 6000$

Dust snapshots (with $0.2 M_{Jup}$ planet)



MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021, MNRAS, 504, 3963

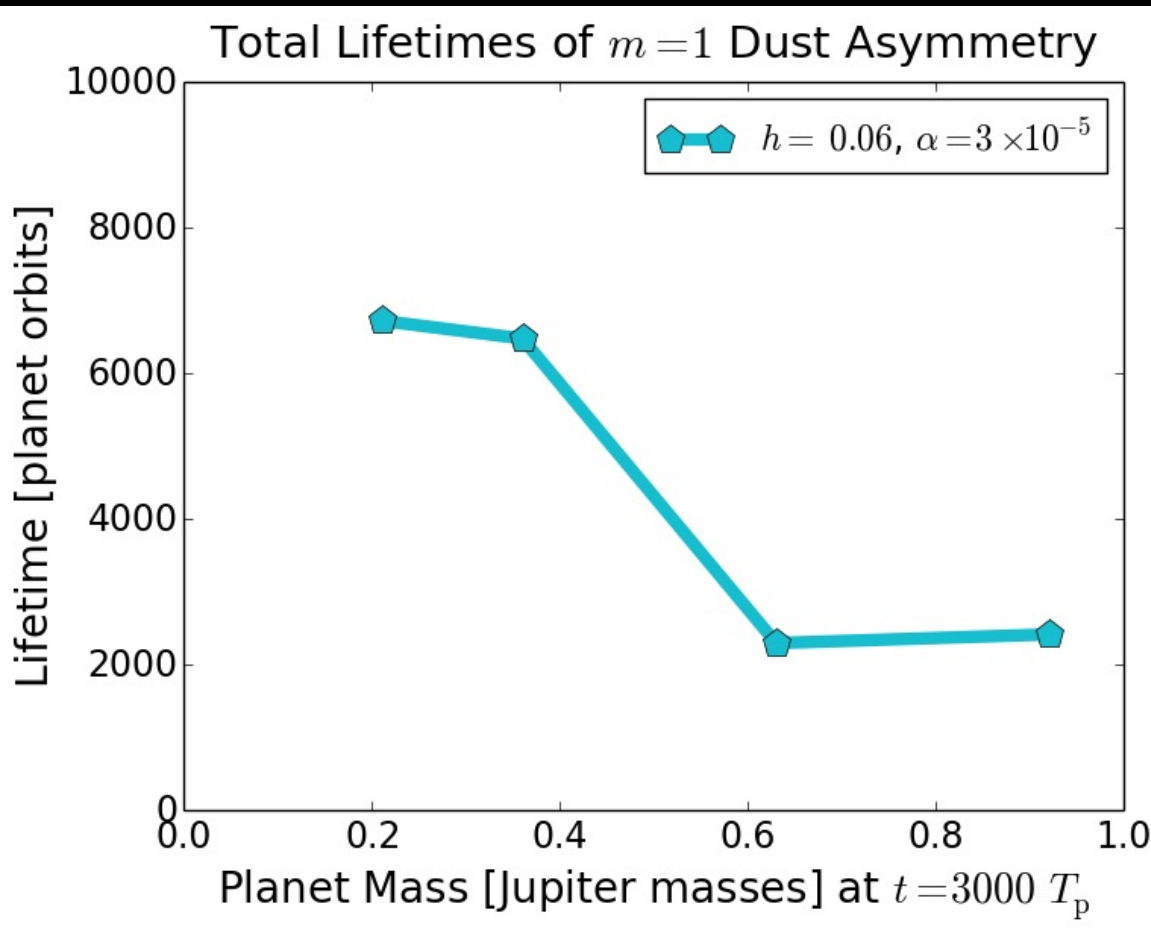
Note:

Dust asymmetry survives
in-between gas vortices.

Vortex Lifetimes

Note:

Because of
later-generation
vortices,
the low-mass planets
produce
longer vortex
lifetimes.



MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

How do you kill a vortex?

Viscosity!

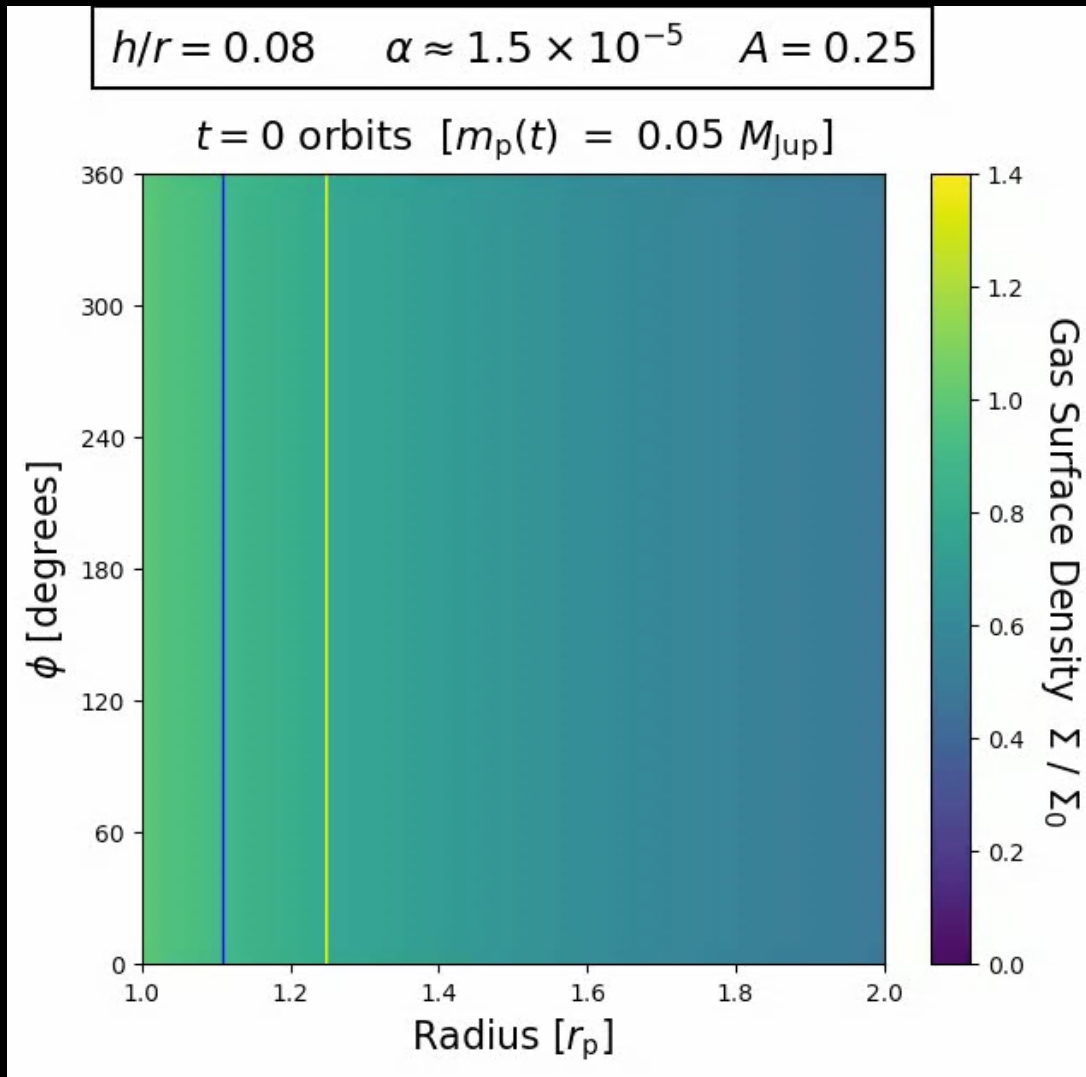
(but only if $\alpha > 10^{-4}$)

Shocks!

but not always!

*(from the planet's
spiral waves)*

Vortex Evolution (with $H/R = 0.08$)



Notice:

Vortex Growth

After first 200 orbits,
nothing happens!

The shocks
passing through
the vortex
are weaker!

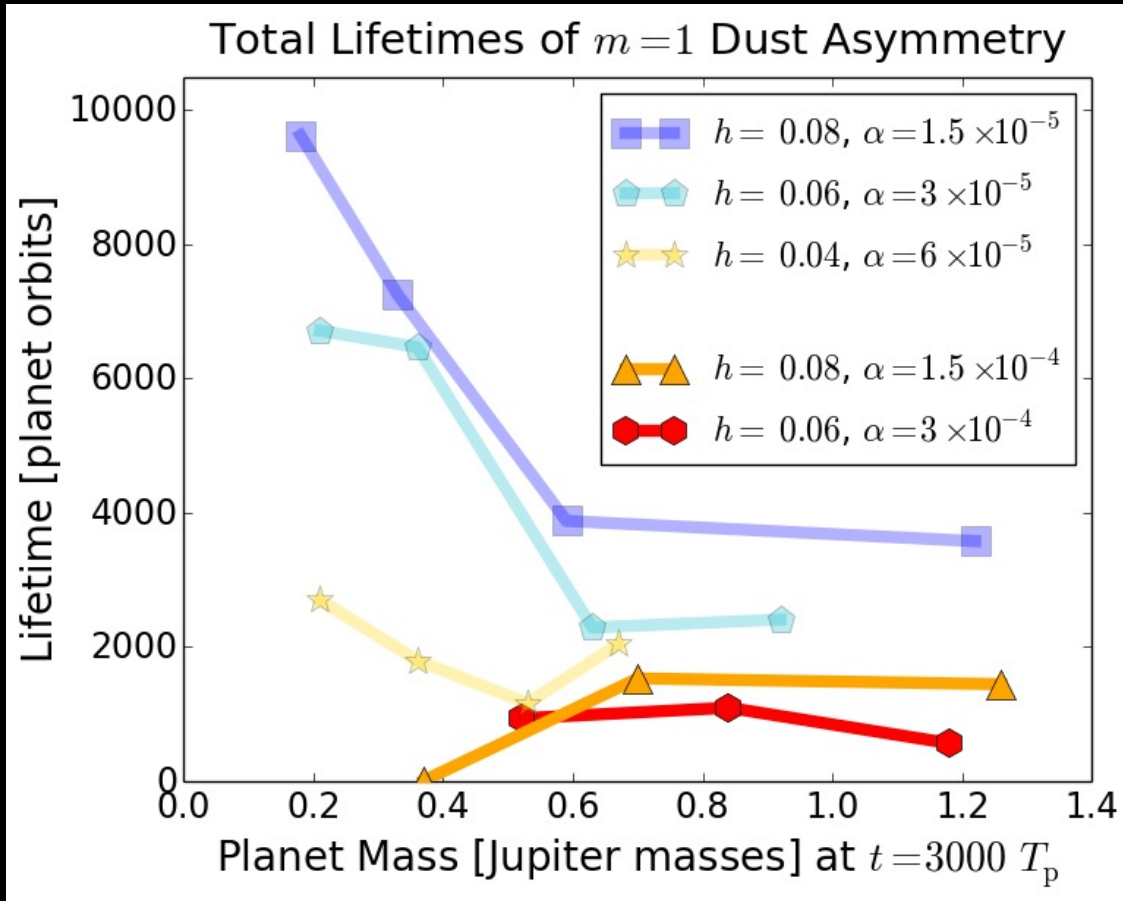
The vortex is still alive
at the end.

MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

Do these trends occur
with higher viscosity?

No, viscosity still shortens
vortex lifetimes.

Vortex Lifetimes (at $\nu = 10^{-7}$ and $\nu = 10^{-6}$)



Viscosity

} $\nu = 10^{-7}$

} $\nu = 10^{-6}$

With $\nu = 10^{-6}$,
vortices are
short-lived
regardless of
planet mass.

MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2021
MNRAS, 504, 3963

Should vortices be more ubiquitous
in protoplanetary disc observations?

At least in some cases, yes!

AND

Figuring out why may constrain
planet or disc properties.

Chances of Observing Vortices in Taurus

(Cluster Age = 2 Myr)

Disc w/ Gap	Planet mass (per solar mass)	Gap location	Chance (Lifetime = 1000 orbits)
FT Tau	0.44 M_{Jup}	25 AU	10%
DS Tau	9.65 M_{Jup}	33 AU	12%
CI Tau	0.40 M_{Jup}	48 AU	18%
MWC 480	0.40 M_{Jup}	73 AU	23%
DL Tau	0.34 M_{Jup}	89 AU	42%
CI Tau	0.42 M_{Jup}	120 AU	68%
Sample from Long, F., et al. 2018 (NO asymmetries!)	Mass estimates by Lodato, G., et al. 2019 (over-estimates assuming a low viscosity)	There should be at least ONE vortex! (but there are none)	

Why are there so few asymmetries? (and what can we learn?)

Higher viscosity?

Viscosity may not be so low!

e.g. MH, et al. 2021

Sub-optimal cooling time?

$\beta \gtrsim 1.0 \Omega^{-1}$ weakens vortices

Fung, J. + Ono, T. 2021; Rometsch, T., et al. 2021

May be realistic in outer disc!!

Bae, J., et al. 2021; Malygin, M., et al. 2017

Planet migration?

Planet massive enough to create
vortex, but not if it is migrating!

Kanagawa et al. 2021;

MH, et al. in prep. a

Strong disc self-gravity?

Planet formed early!

Relevant for $Q < (H/R)^{-1}$, but
weaker for lower-mass discs

Vortex forms later?

Planet can't be too massive!
(more relevant for outer disc)

MH, et al. 2021

Strong dust feedback?

Dust-to-gas ratio must be high!

Not in 3-D!!! Lyra, W., et al. 2018;
MH, et al. in prep. b

Summary

Have questions? Contact
mhammer@email.arizona.edu

Elongated planet-induced vortices are characterized by (1) wider azimuthal extents and (2) off-center peaks.

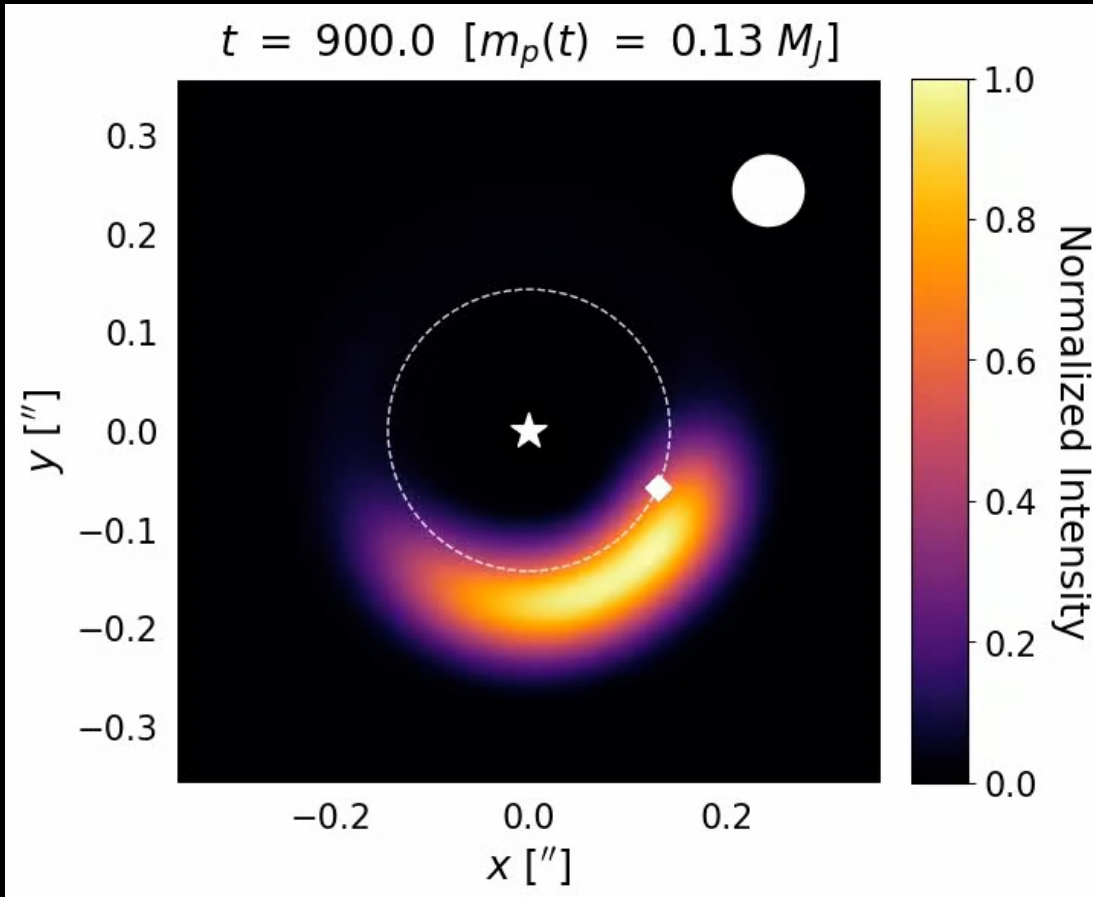
With $H / R \leq 0.06$, lower-mass planets create longer-lived asymmetries because of the vortex re-forming.

With $H / R \geq 0.08$, vortices are long-lived because of weaker shocks from the planet.

Test vortex-killing mechanisms w/ large H / R values!

It's still problematic that so few systems have large-scale asymmetries that could be vortices.

Other Signatures of Elongated Vortices

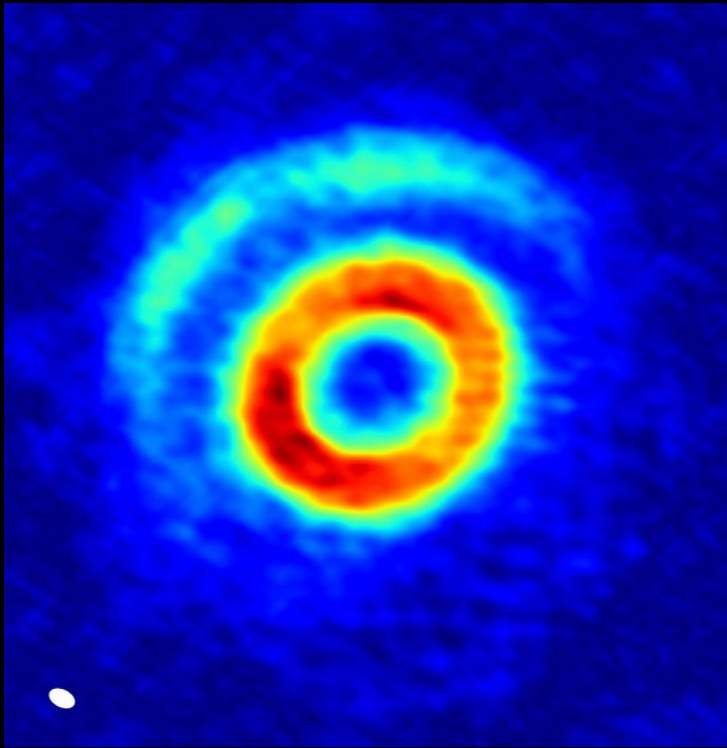


(1) Dust extent not always as wide as gas extent!

(2) Double peak also possible!!

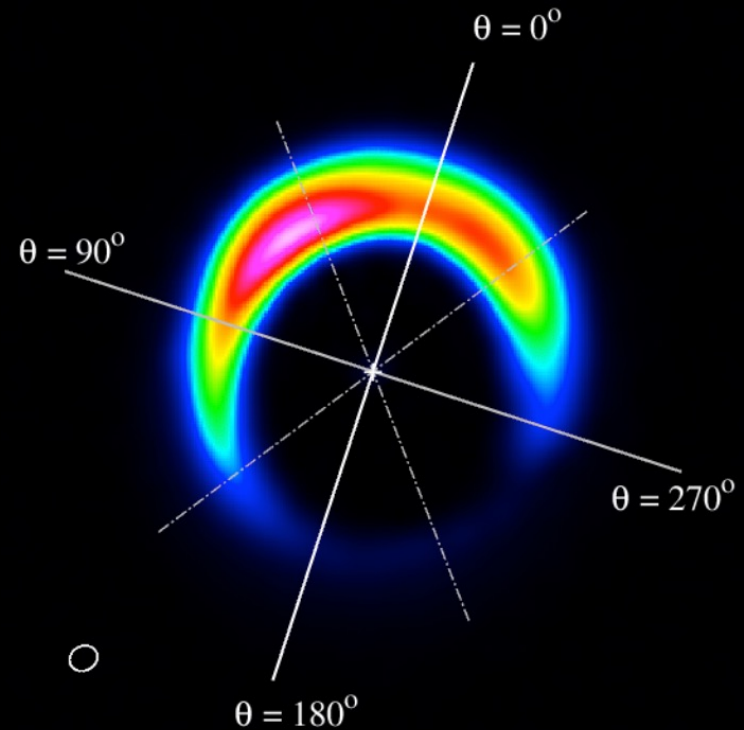
Dust supply is cut off!

Double Peak Signature in Real Discs



V1247 Orionis

Kraus, S. et al. 2017



HD 142527

Boehler, Y. et al. 2021

What does it take to re-form a vortex?

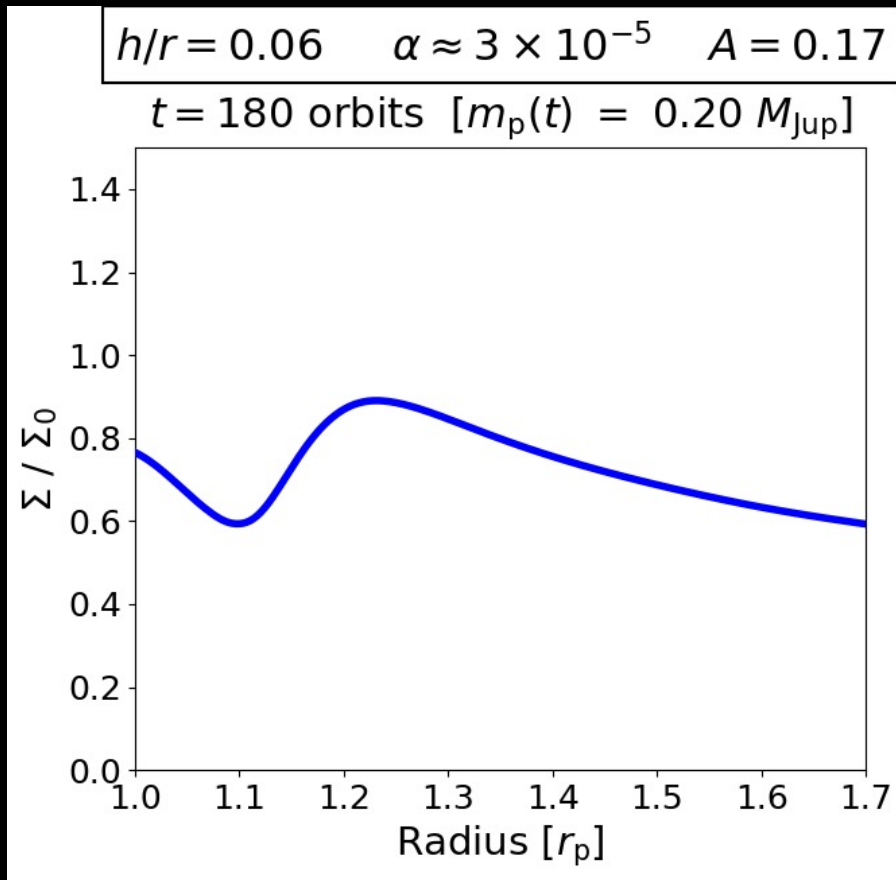
A new sharp pressure bump?

A sharp spike in $\Sigma / (\nabla \times \vec{v})$

Pressure Bumps (with $0.6 M_{Jup}$ planet)

Initial Vortex

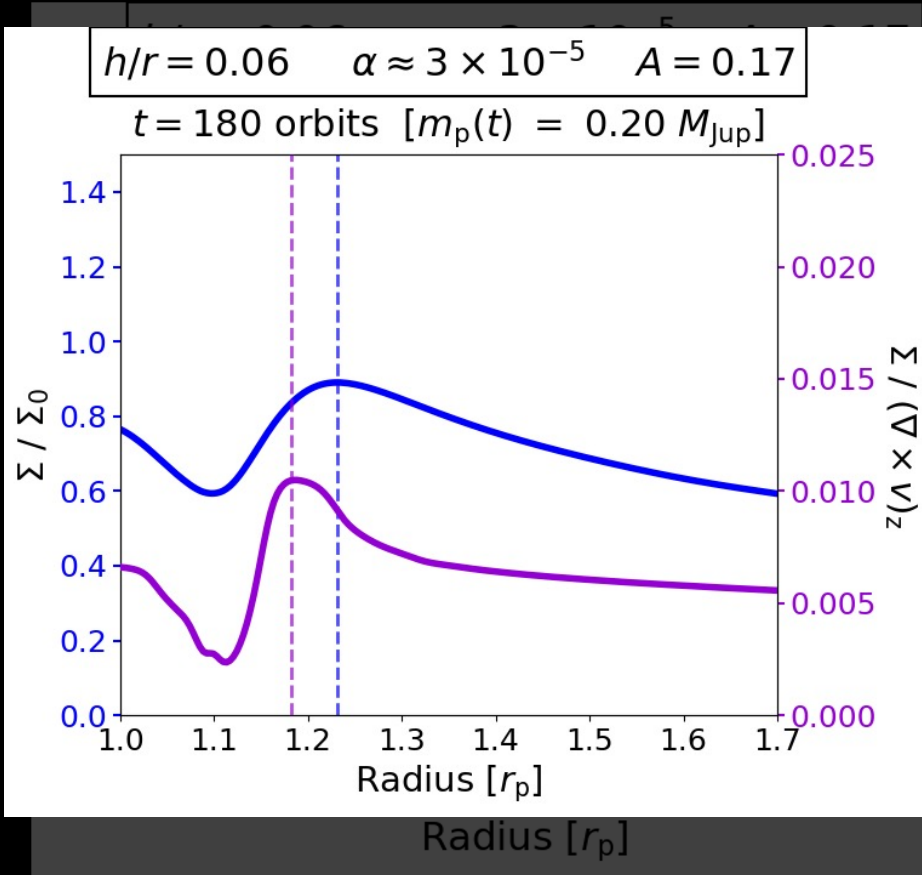
End State



$\Sigma / (\nabla \times \vec{v})$ (with 0.6 M_{Jup} planet)

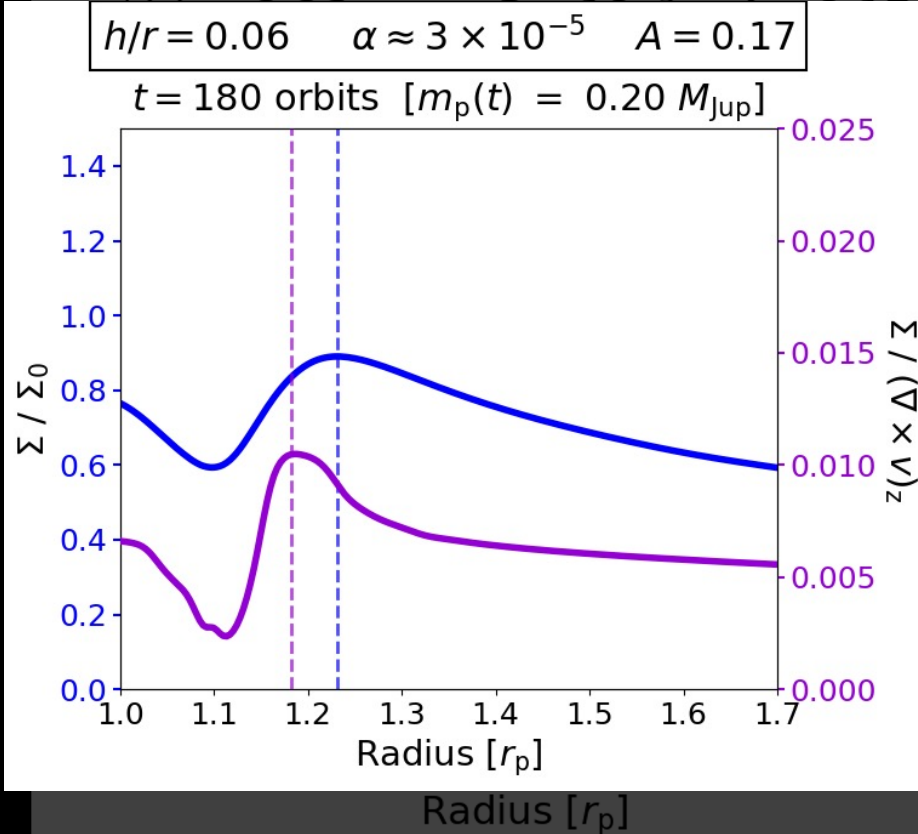
Initial Vortex

End State

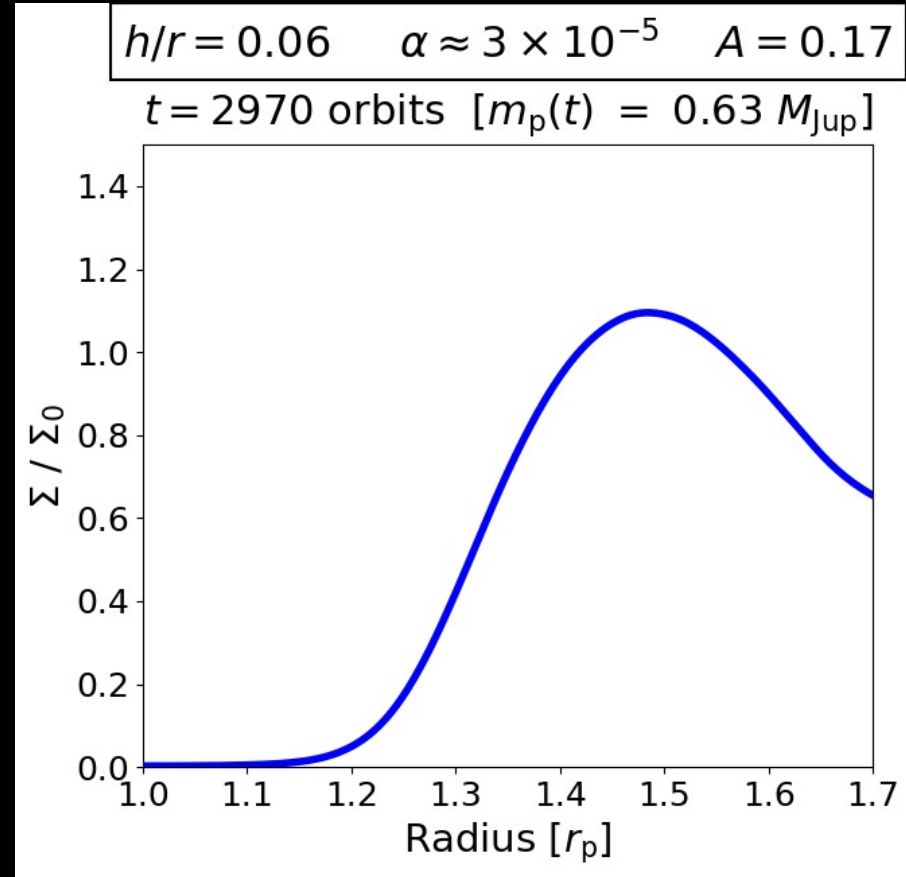


Pressure Bumps (with $0.6 M_{Jup}$ planet)

Initial Vortex



End State

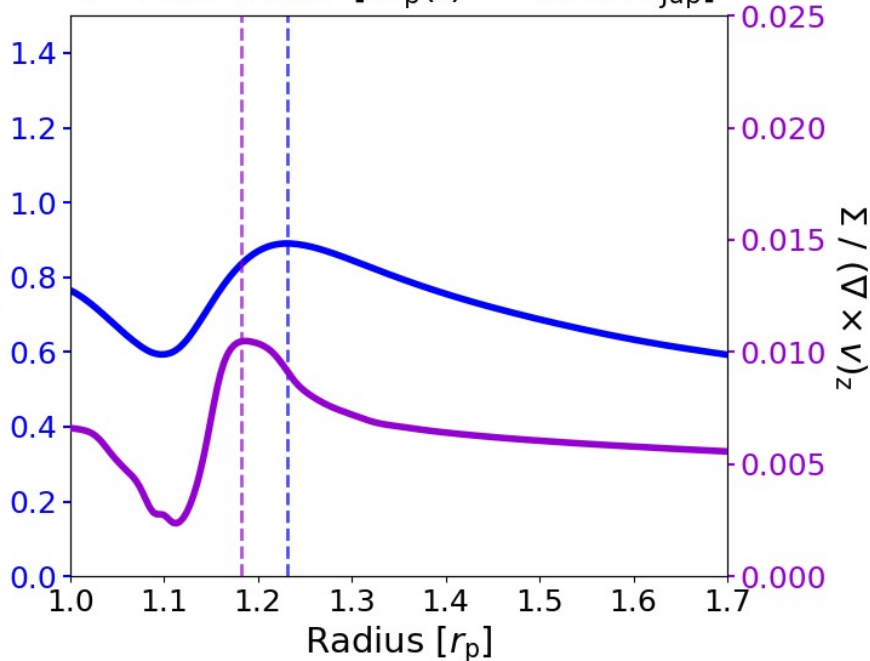


$\Sigma / (\nabla \times \vec{v})$ (with 0.6 M_{Jup} planet)

Initial Vortex

$h/r = 0.06$ $\alpha \approx 3 \times 10^{-5}$ $A = 0.17$

$t = 180$ orbits [$m_p(t) = 0.20 M_{\text{Jup}}$]

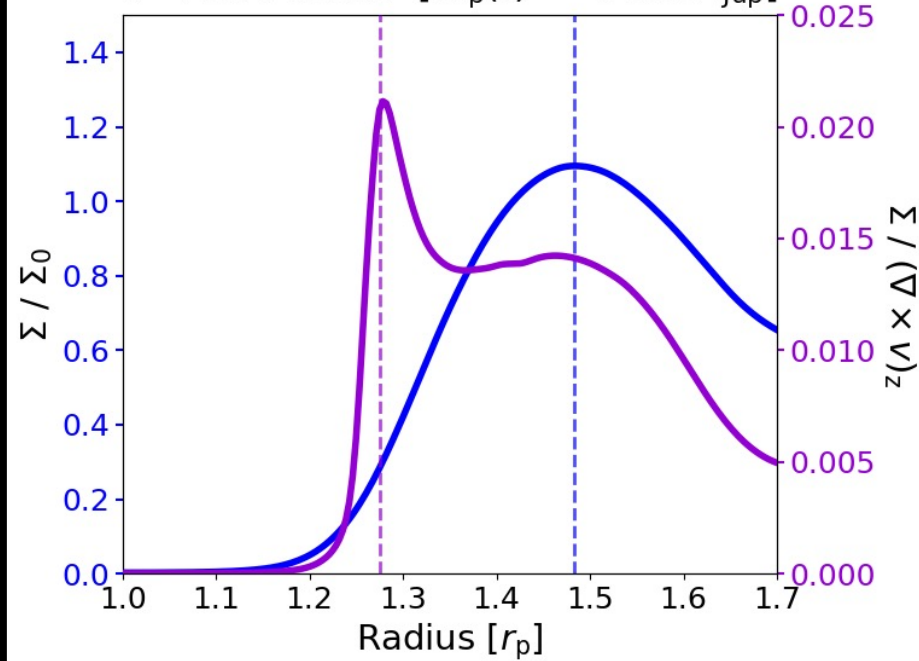


Radius [r_p]

End State

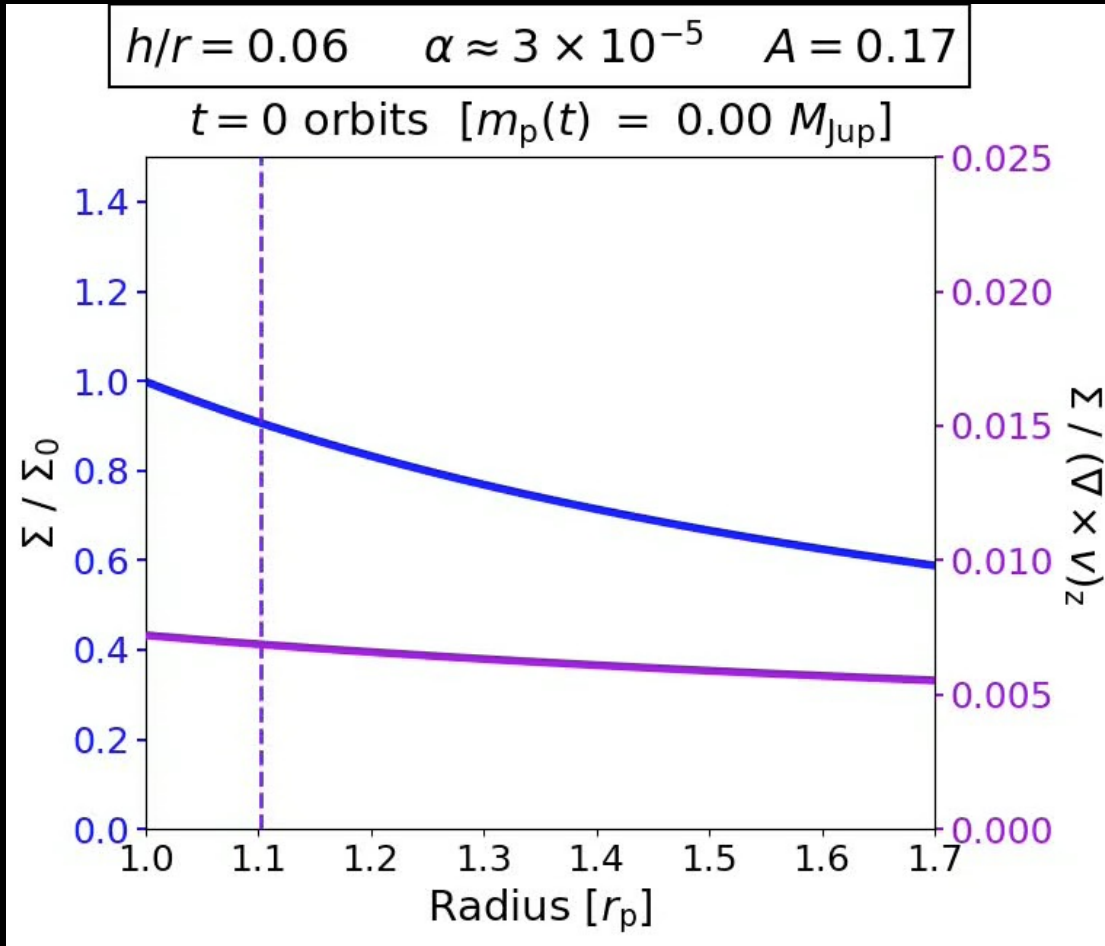
$h/r = 0.06$ $\alpha \approx 3 \times 10^{-5}$ $A = 0.17$

$t = 2970$ orbits [$m_p(t) = 0.63 M_{\text{Jup}}$]



Radius [r_p]

$\Sigma / (\nabla \times \vec{v})$ Evolution (with 0.6 M_{Jup} planet)

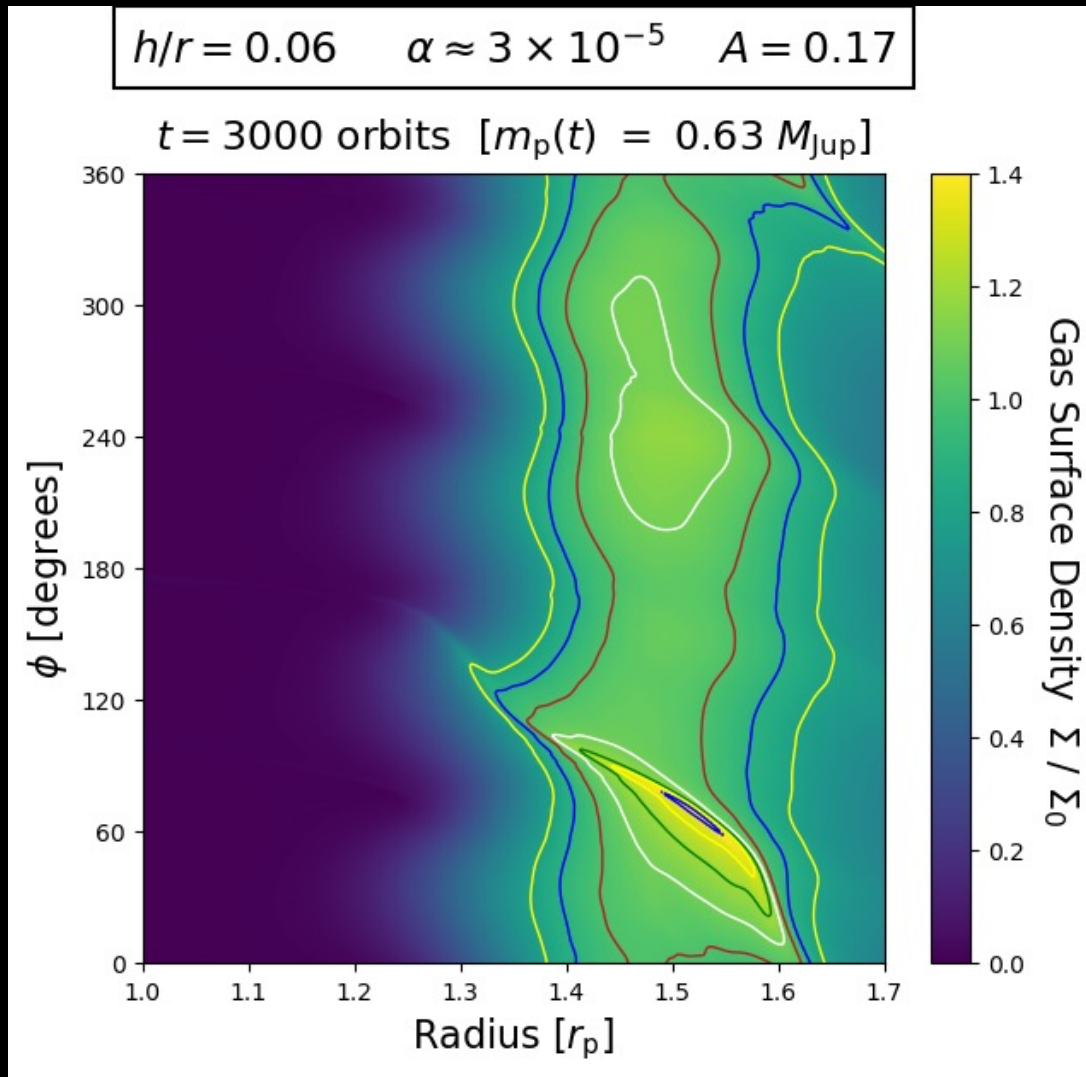


Notice:

A spike appears after the initial vortex dies ($t > 1350$ orbits).

But it doesn't affect the pressure bump!

Vortex Evolution (with $0.6 M_{Jup}$ planet)



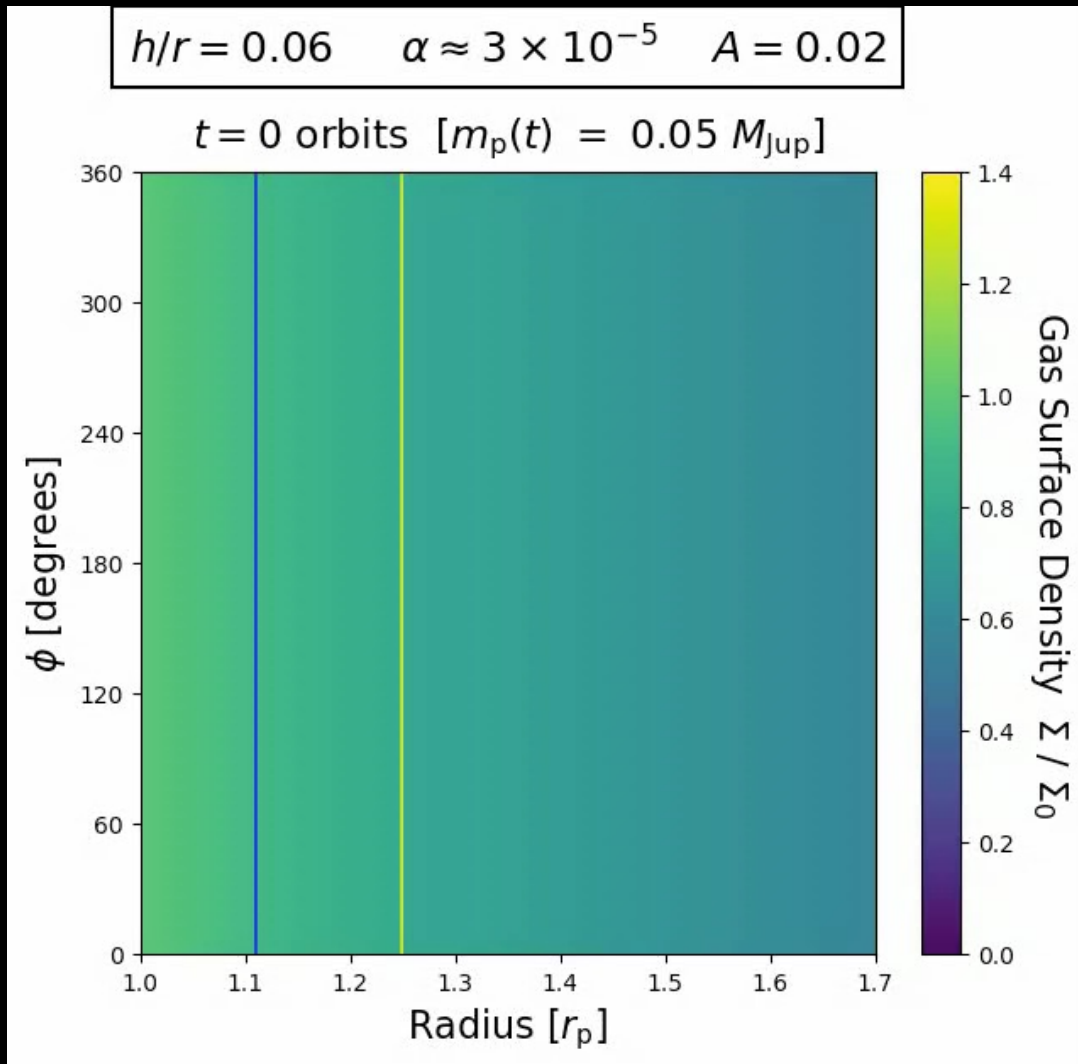
Notice:

Vortex re-forms?

No, not at the
pressure bump.

*But vortices do
re-form
inside the
pressure bump!*

Vortex Evolution (with $0.2 M_{Jup}$ planet)



Notice:

Vortex re-forms?

Yes, multiple times:

$t = 2610$

$t = 3150$

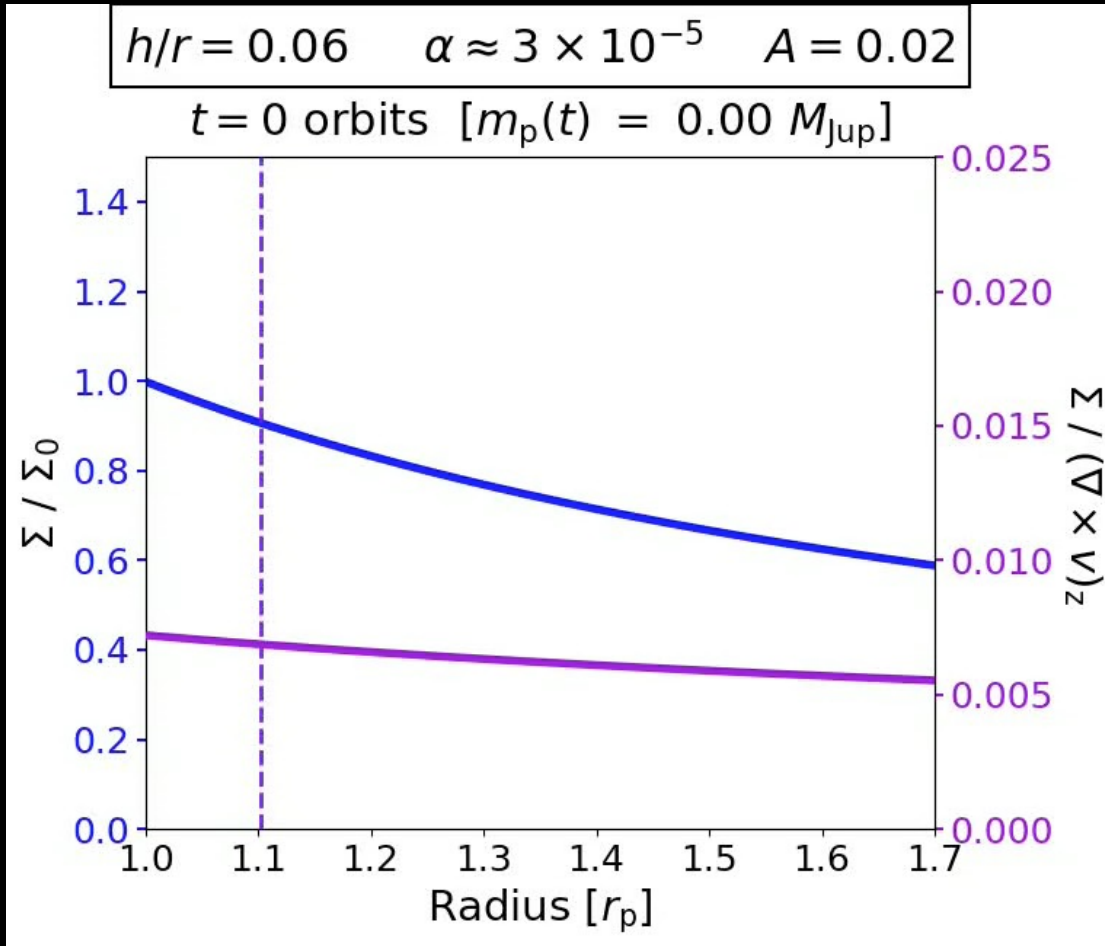
$t = 3660$

Lifetime

Vortex is still alive at
the end of this movie:

$t = 6000$

$\Sigma / (\nabla \times \vec{v})$ Evolution (with $0.2 M_{Jup}$ planet)



Notice:

Tiny spikes
appears after
the initial vortex dies
($t = 2350$ orbits).

They affect the whole
pressure bump!

*Separation must be
less than
3 scale heights!*

Early Vortex Evolution

...with Instant Growth:

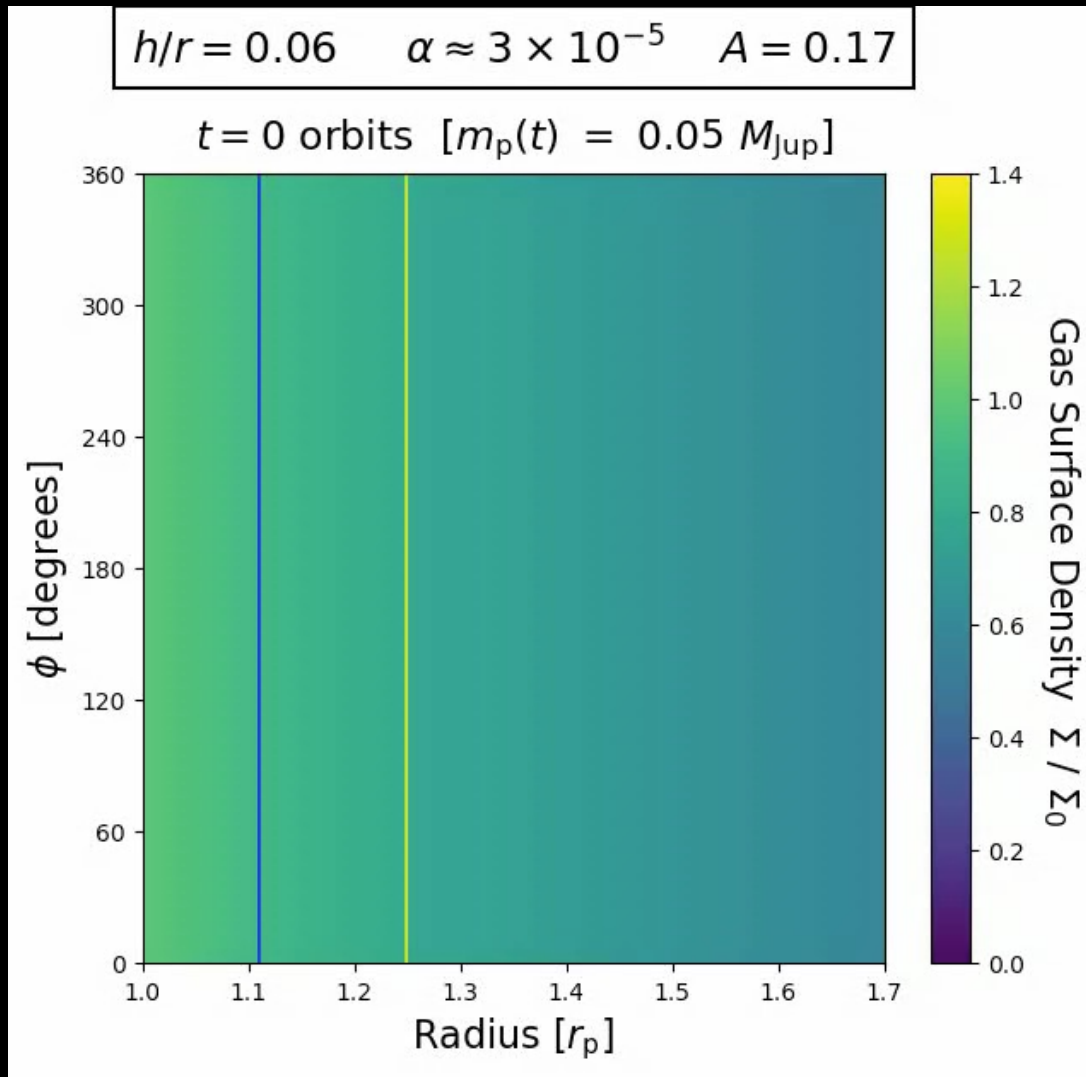
- (1) Planet grows to full size.
- (2) Disk becomes unstable.
- (3) A *compact* vortex forms.
($Ro < -0.15$)
- (4) Vortex smooths gap edge.

...with Slower Growth:

- (1) Disk becomes unstable.
- (2) An *elongated* vortex forms.
($Ro > -0.15$)
- (3) Vortex smooths gap edge.
- (4) Planet grows to full size.



Vortex (with $H/R = 0.06$ and $0.6 M_{Jup}$ planet)



Notice:

Extent

Still very elongated!

Lifetime

Lasts ~ 1200 orbits.

(similar to the prescribed
slow growth case)

Vortex re-forms?

No.

MH, Lin, M.-K., Kratter, K., Pinilla, P., 2020
to be submitted