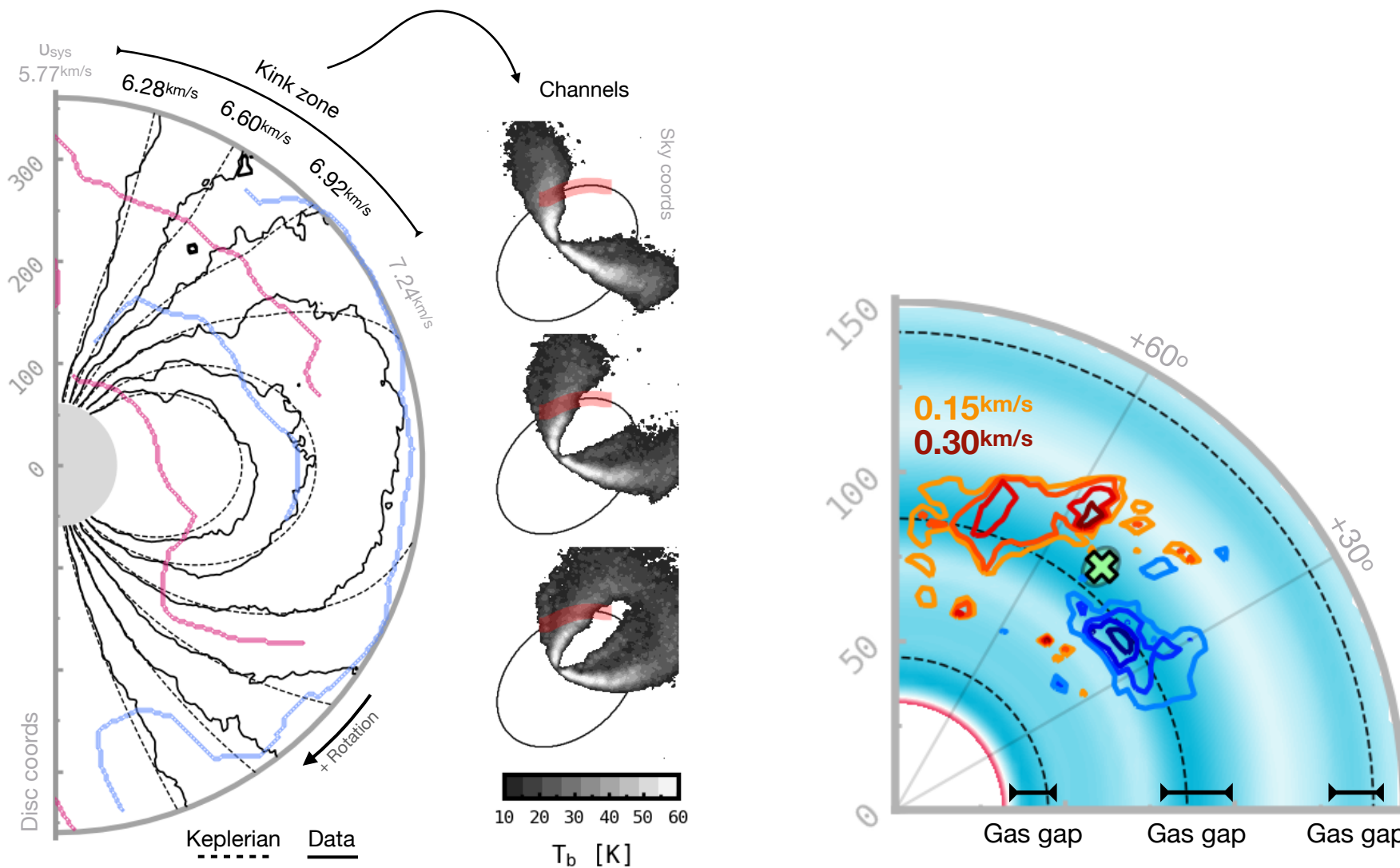


DISCMINER: Hunting planets and substructures in gas discs

Andrés F. Izquierdo

Leonardo Testi, Stefano Facchini, Giovanni Rosotti, Ewine van Dishoeck
 Teresa Paneque-Carreño, Lisa Wölfer, Elena Viscardi



Adapted from Izquierdo et al. subm.

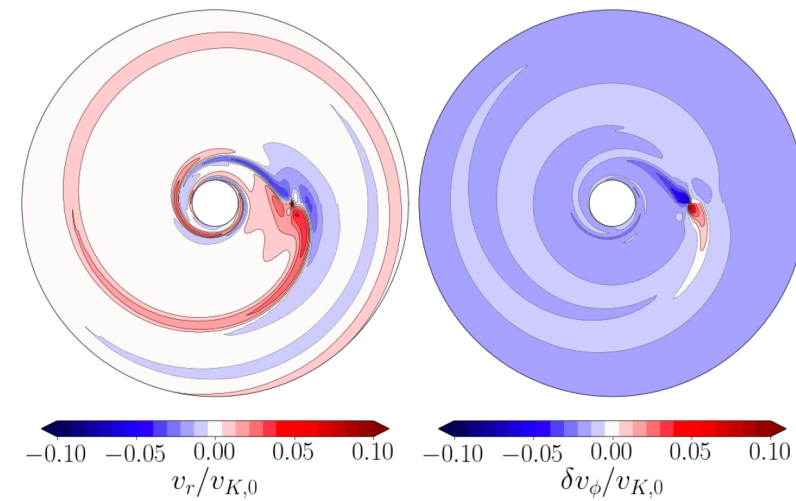
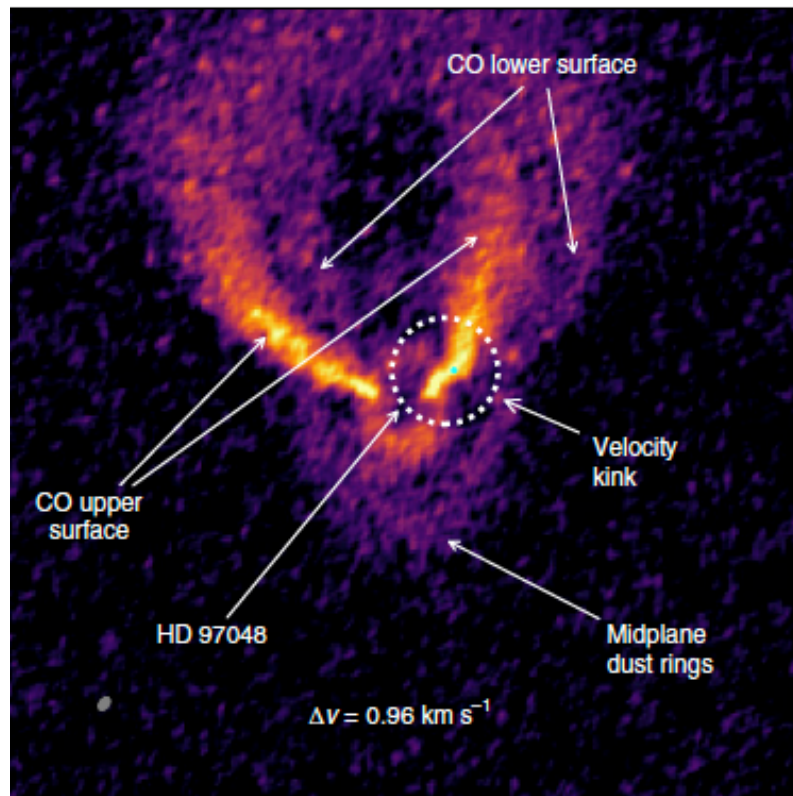
OUTLINE

- ✓ Intro to Discriminer ←
- ✓ Observables
- ✓ HD 163296
- Gas structure and Planets
- ✓ Other applications

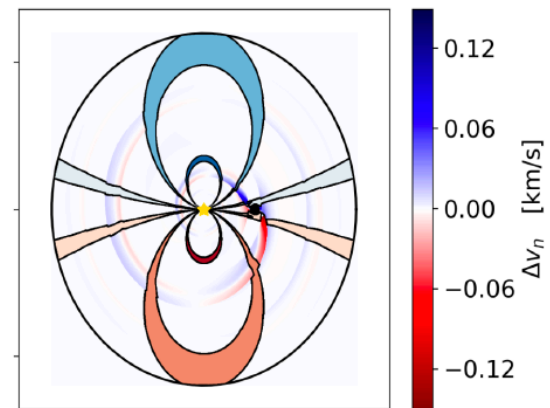
MOTIVATION

HD 97048

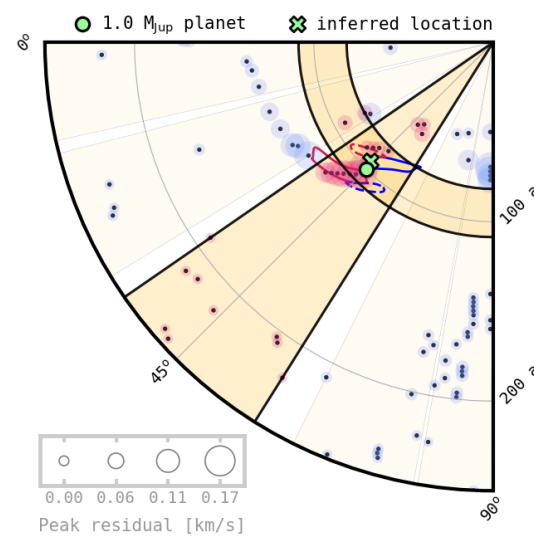
Pinte et al. 2019



Perturbation vs z/r vs α
Rabago & Zhu et al. 2021



Amplitude of the kink
Bollati et al. 2021



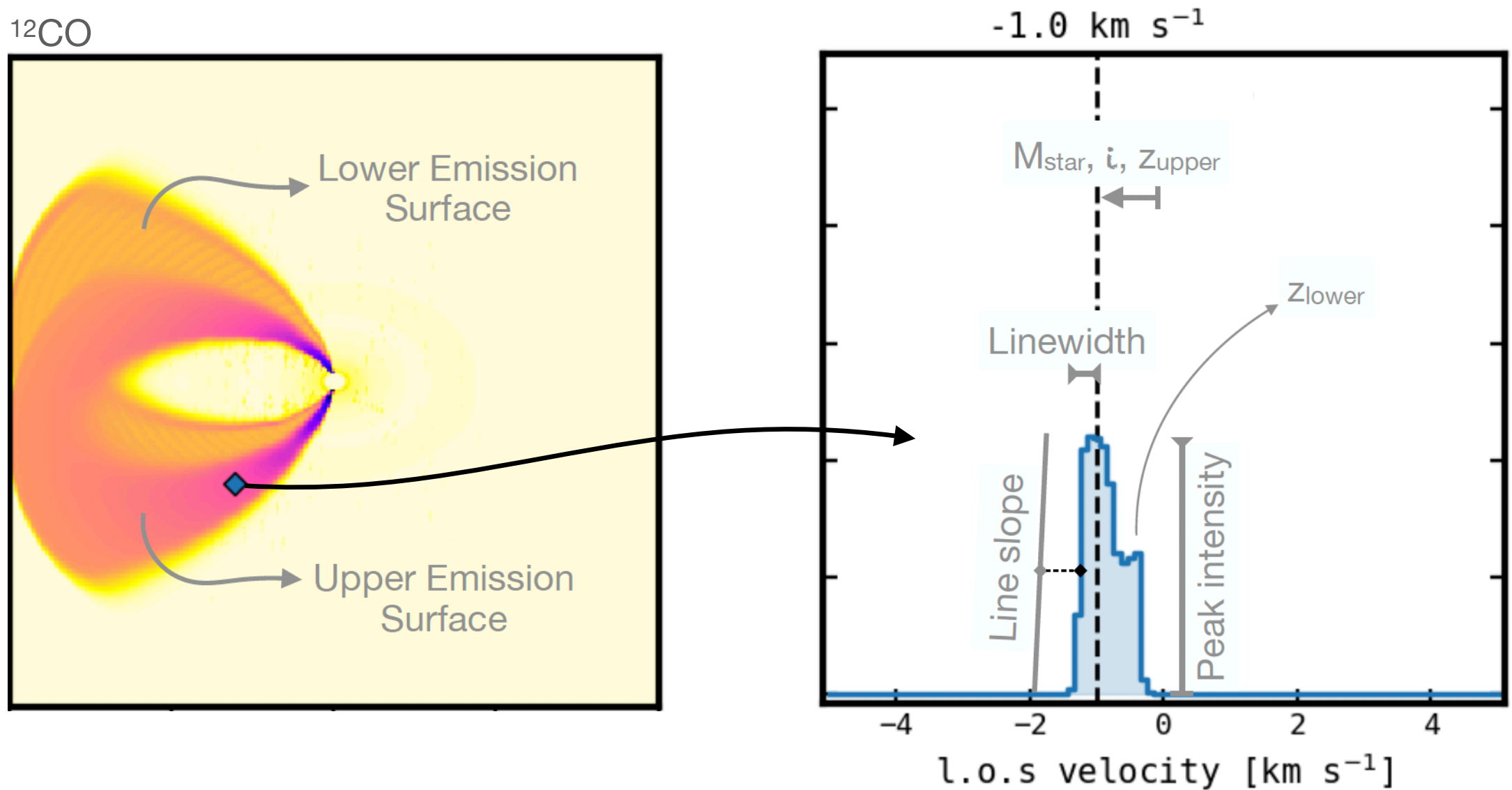
Detection using observables
Izquierdo et al. 2021b



DISCMINER

Model channel maps

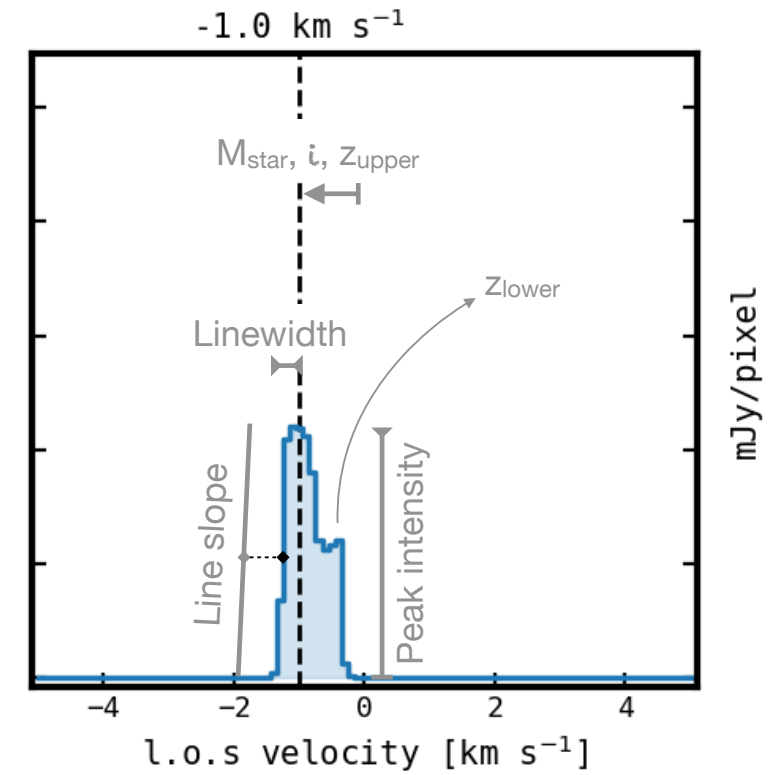
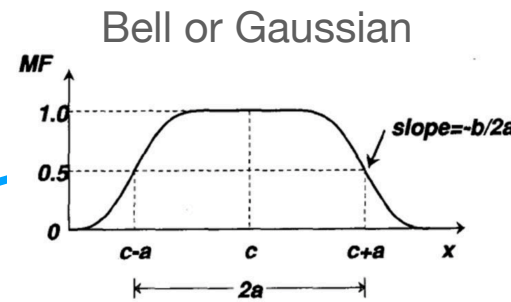
✓ this scheme implies fitting intensity and rotation velocity simultaneously



DISCMINER

Attribute	Prescription
Inclination	i
Position angle	PA
Systemic velocity	v_{sys}
Rotation velocity	$v_k = \sqrt{\frac{GM_*}{r^3}} R$
Upper surface	$z_U = z_0(R/D_0)^p - z_1(R/D_0)^q$
Lower surface	$z_L = z_0(R/D_0)^p - z_1(R/D_0)^q$
Peak intensity	$I_p = I_0(R/D_0)^p(z/D_0)^q$
Line width	$L_w = L_{w0}(R/D_0)^p(z/D_0)^q$
Line slope	$L_s = L_{s0}(R/D_0)^p$

Parametric attributes



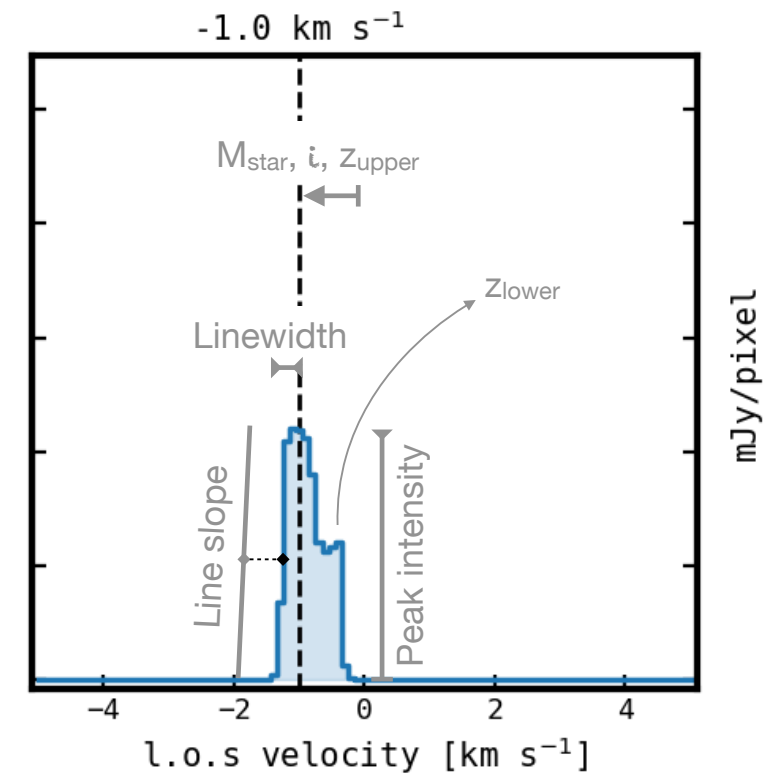
Emcee
(Foreman-Mackey+2013)

$$\chi^2 = -0.5 \sum_j^{n_{\text{ch}}} \sum_i^{n_{\text{pix}}} w_{ij}^{-2} [I_m(r_i, v_j) - I_d(r_i, v_j)]^2$$

DISCMINER

Attribute	Prescription
Inclination	i
Position angle	PA
Systemic velocity	v_{sys}
Rotation velocity	$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{GM_* r}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{\rho_{gas}} \frac{\partial P_{gas}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi_{gas}}{\partial r}$
Upper surface	$z_U = z_0(R/D_0)^p - z_1(R/D_0)^q$
Lower surface	$z_L = z_0(R/D_0)^p - z_1(R/D_0)^q$
Peak intensity	$I_p = I_0(R/D_0)^p(z/D_0)^q$
Line width	$L_w = L_{w0}(R/D_0)^p(z/D_0)^q$
Line slope	$L_s = L_{s0}(R/D_0)^p$

Kernel($z, R; v_{chan}$)



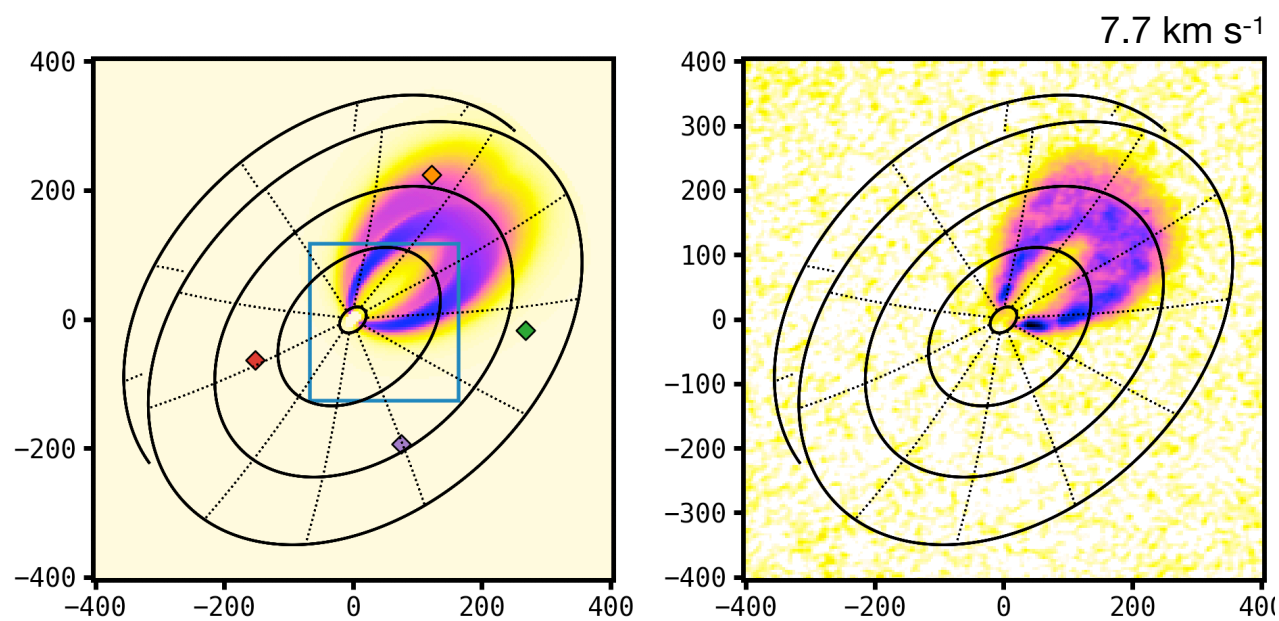
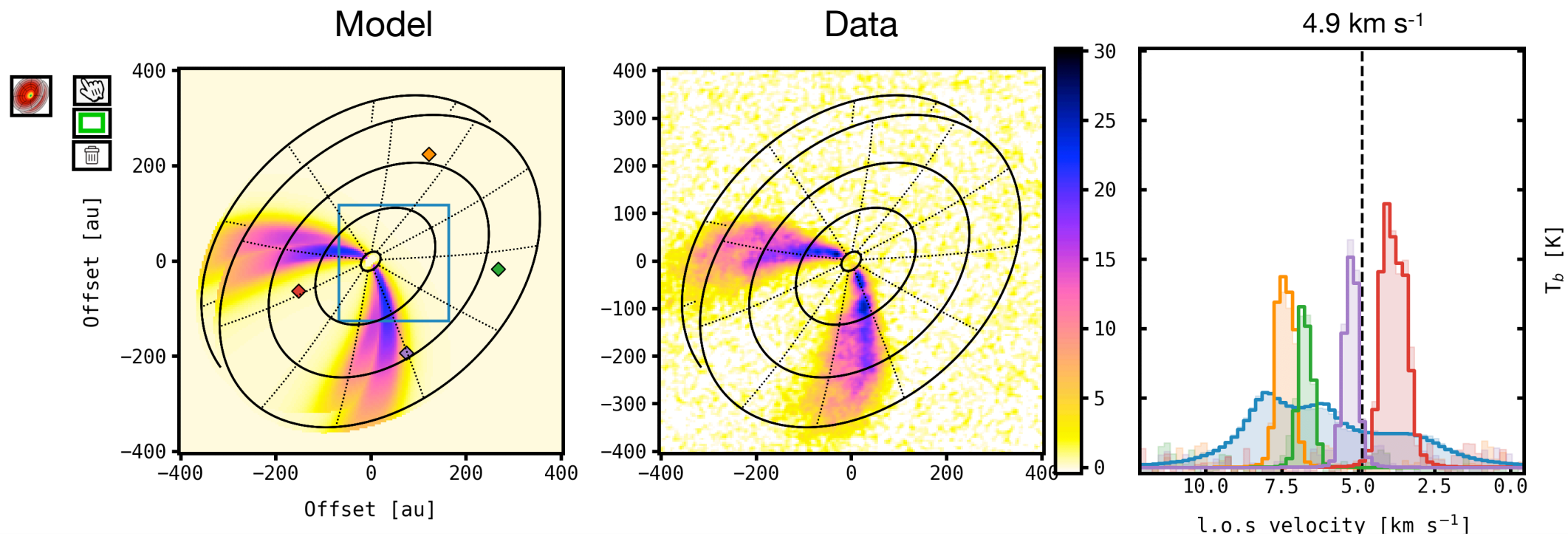
Emcee
(Foreman-Mackey+2013)

$$\chi^2 = -0.5 \sum_j^{n_{ch}} \sum_i^{n_{pix}} w_{ij}^{-2} [I_m(r_i, v_j) - I_d(r_i, v_j)]^2$$

Pixel \rightarrow { R, Z_{upper} [, ϕ]}
 \rightarrow { R, Z_{lower} [, ϕ]}

DISCMINER

Example best-fit model channels for HD 163296 in ^{13}CO



Solid lines → Model
Shades → Data

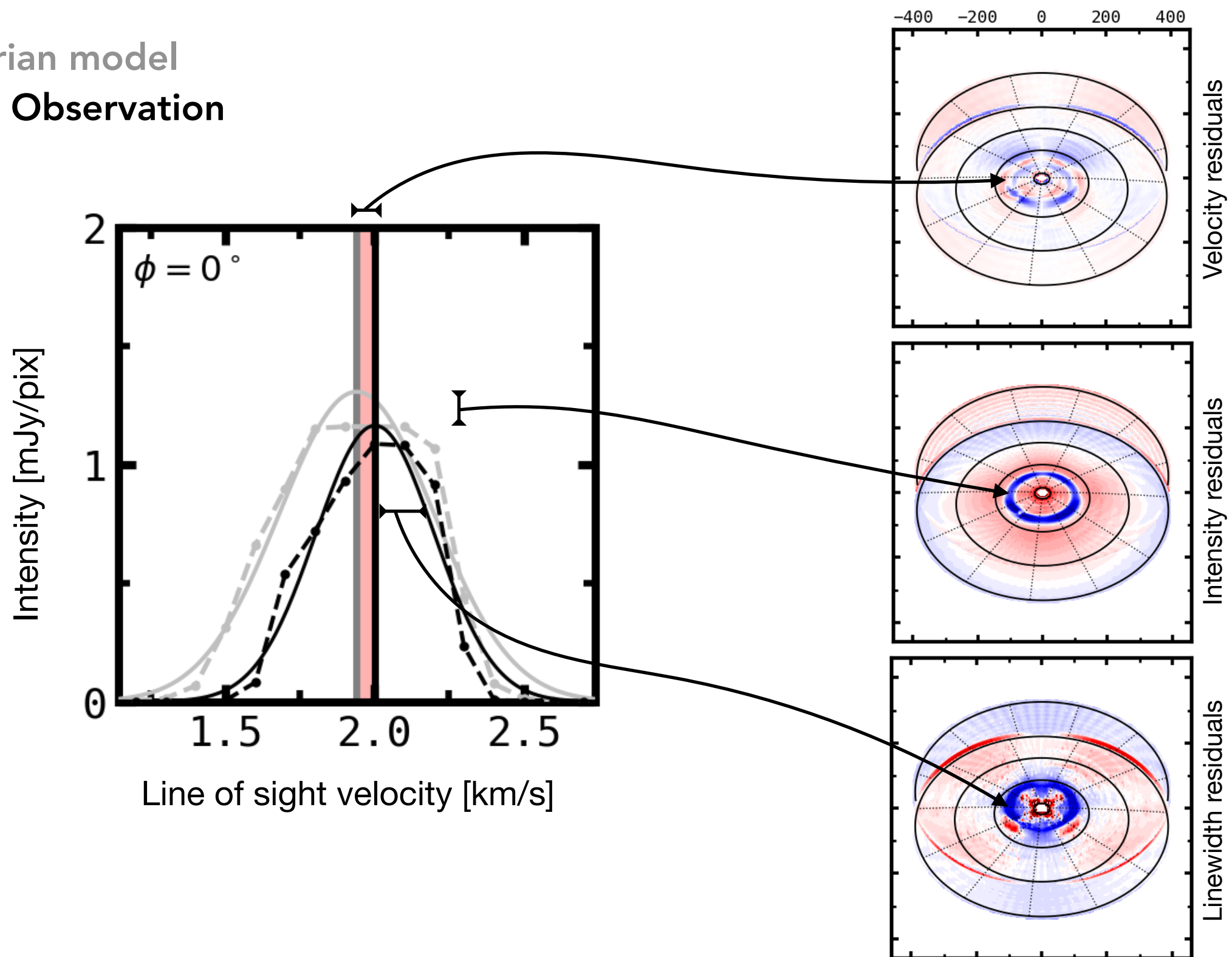
Using MAPS data (Öberg et al. 2021)

OUTLINE

- ✓ Intro to Discriminer
- ✓ Observables ←
- ✓ HD 163296
- Gas structure and Planets
- ✓ Other applications

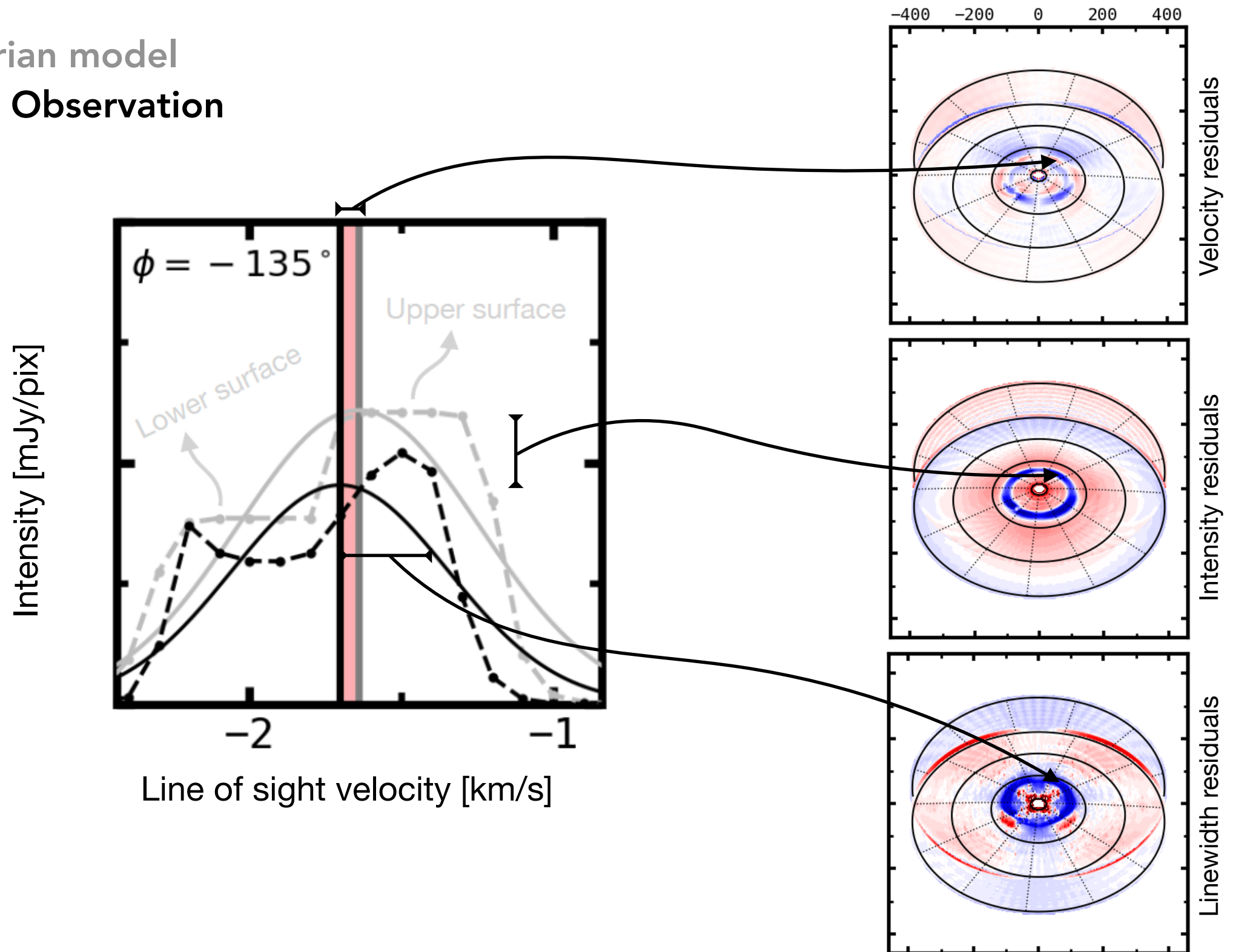
OBSERVABLES

Keplerian model
Synth. Observation

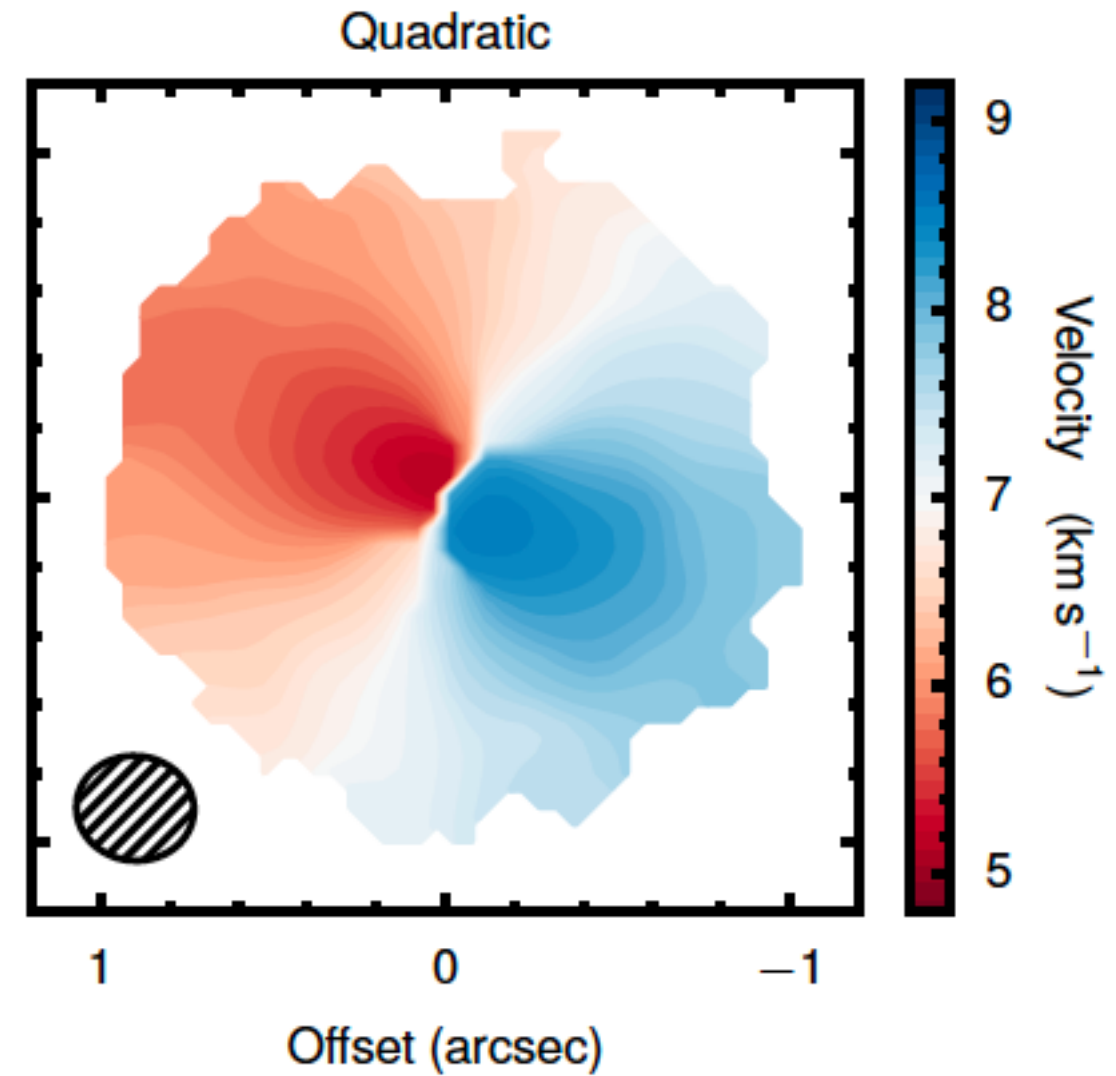
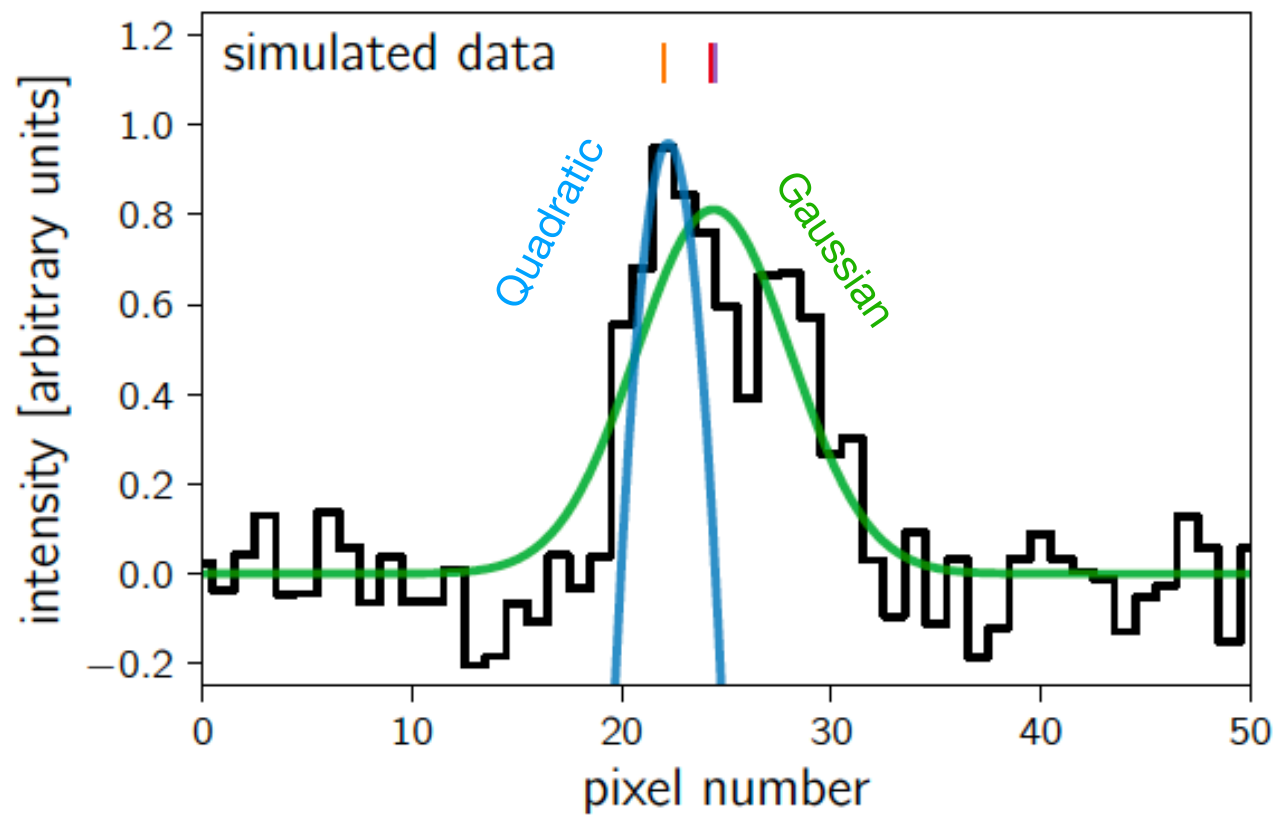


OBSERVABLES

Keplerian model
Synth. Observation



VELOCITY RESIDUALS 2.0



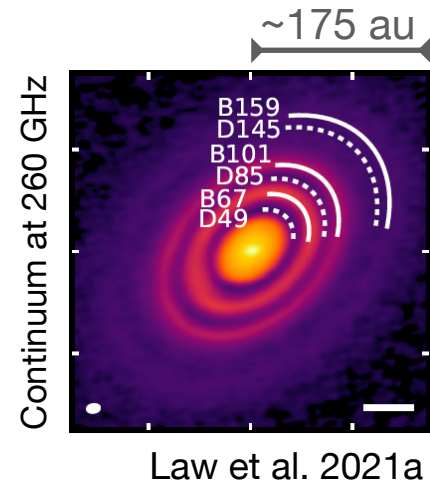
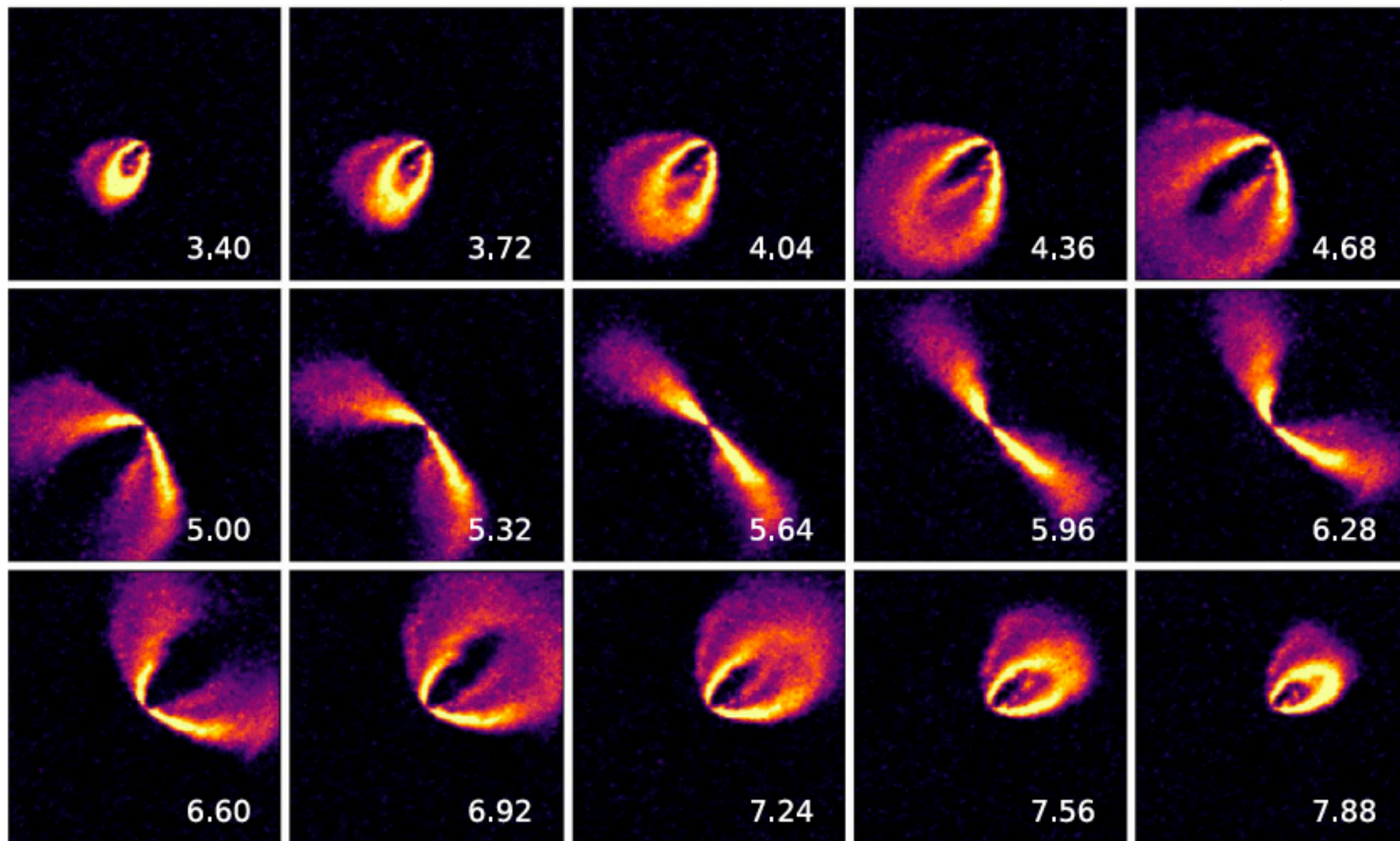
Adapted from Teague et al. 2018 (Bettermoments)
See also R. Teague's talk

OUTLINE

- ✓ Intro to Discriminer
- ✓ Observables
- ✓ HD 163296 ←
- Gas structure and Planets
- ✓ Other applications

HD 163296

^{12}CO J=2-1 channel maps from DSHARP

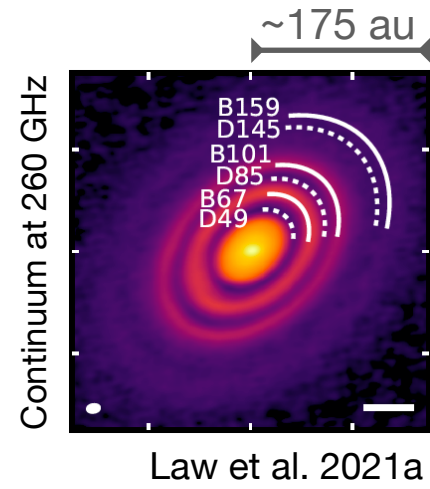
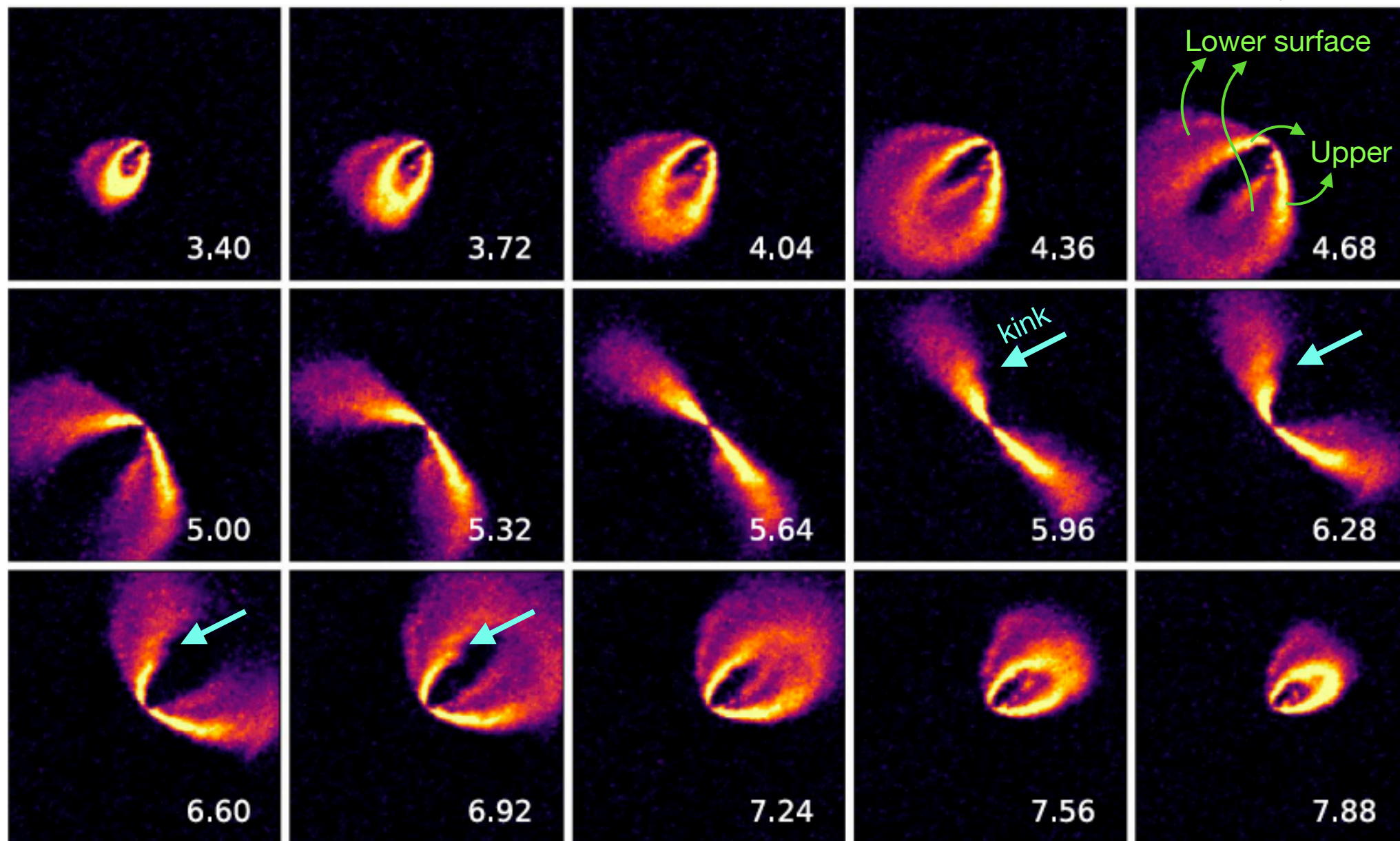


Adapted from Isella et al. 2018
Andrews et al. 2018

Beam size ~10 au
Channel width 0.32 km/s

HD 163296

^{12}CO J=2-1 channel maps from DSHARP



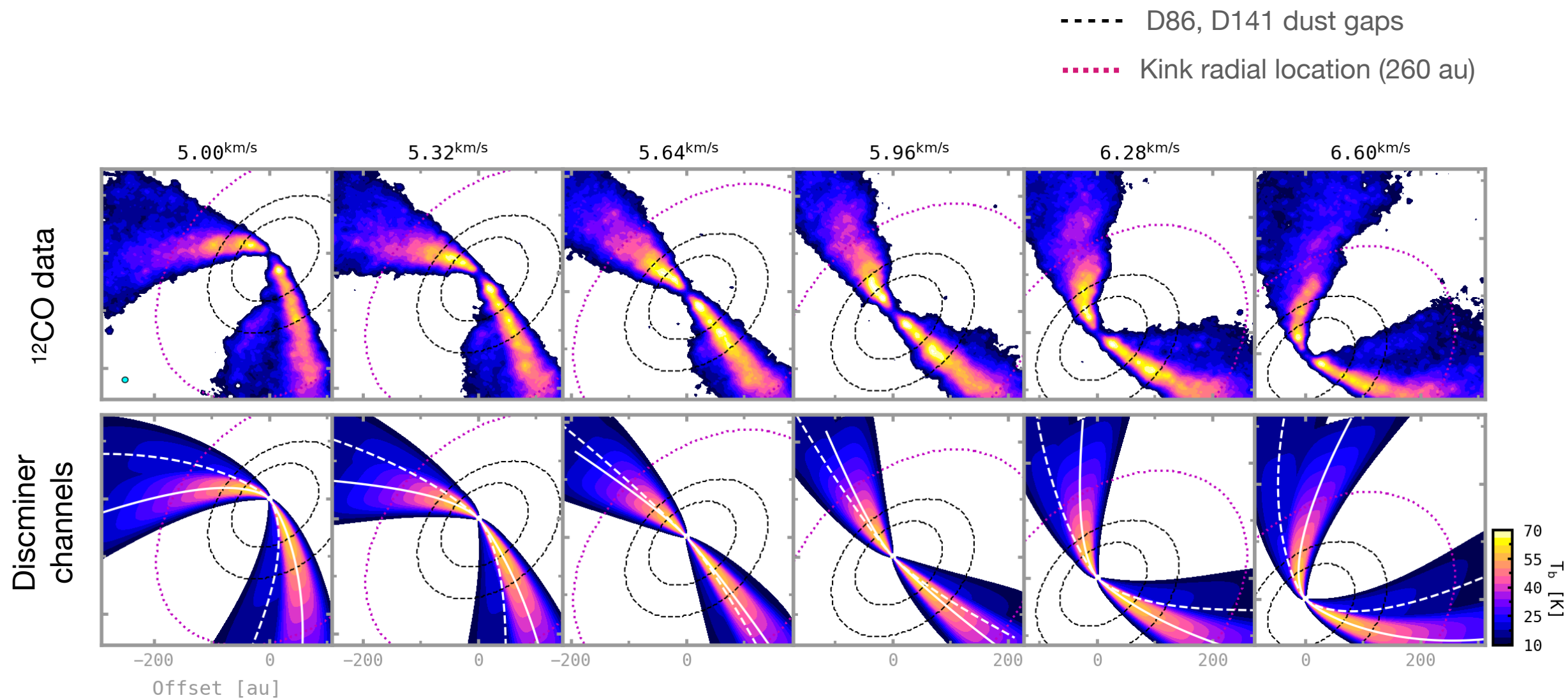
Adapted from Isella et al. 2018
Andrews et al. 2018

- Pinte et al. 2018a → Kink at R=260 au, planet?
- Dullemond et al. 2020 → Lower surface temperature
- Teague et al. 2018, 2019, 2021 → Kinematical substructures, planets?

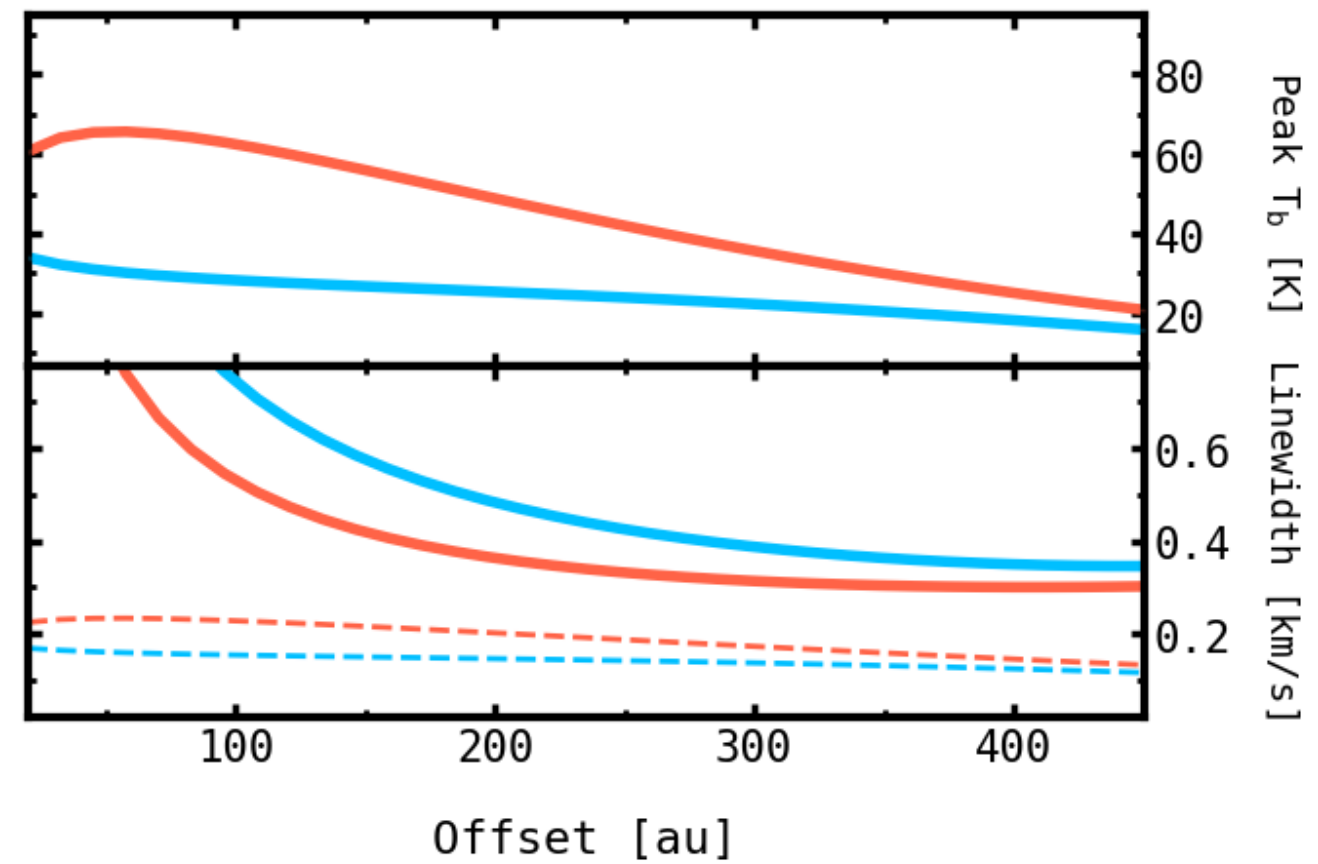
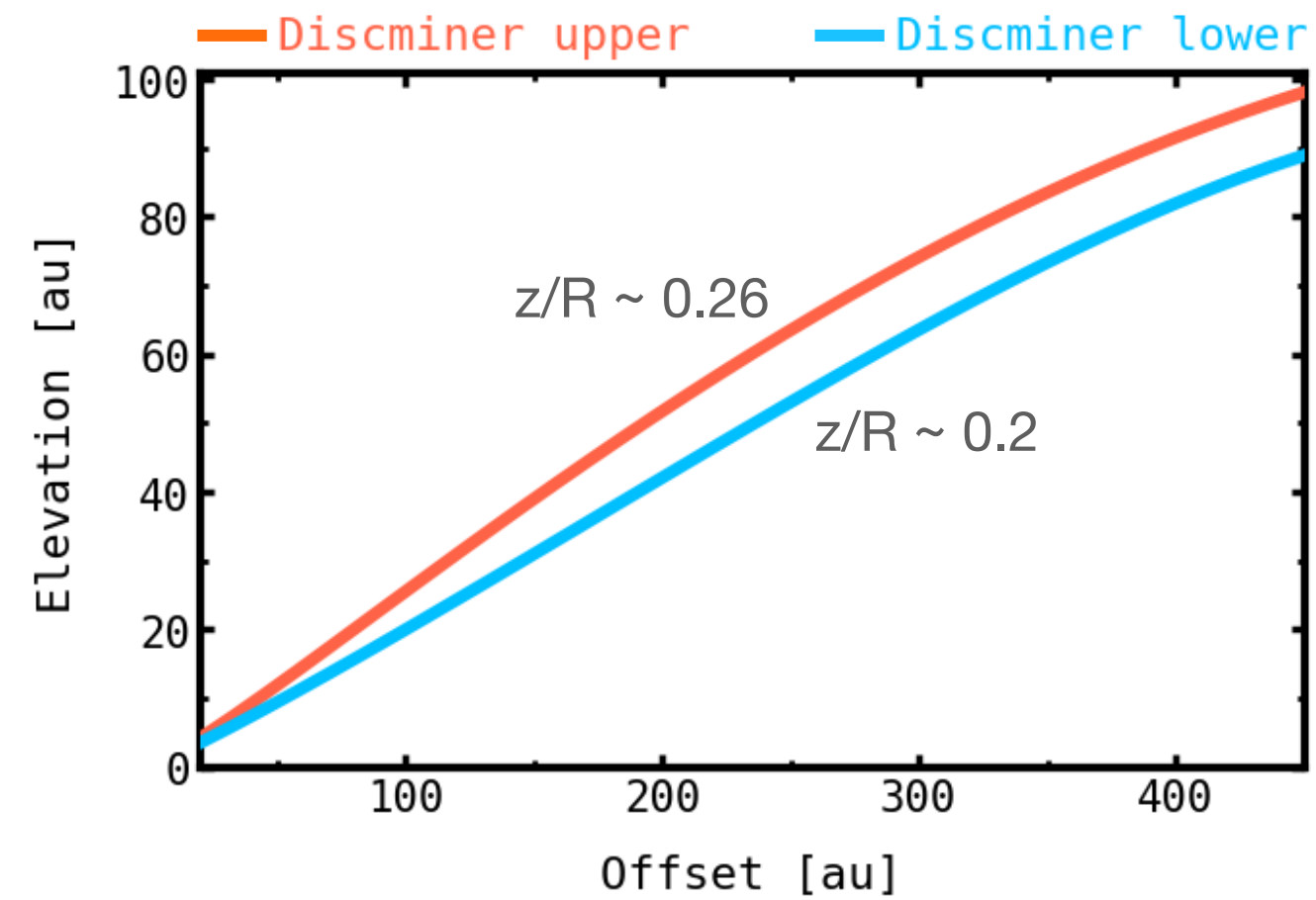
HD 163296

- Tb (Upper and lower surfaces)
- Height (Upper surface)
- Is the kink detected?
- * Height (Lower surface)
- * Line widths?
- * Other localised perturbations?

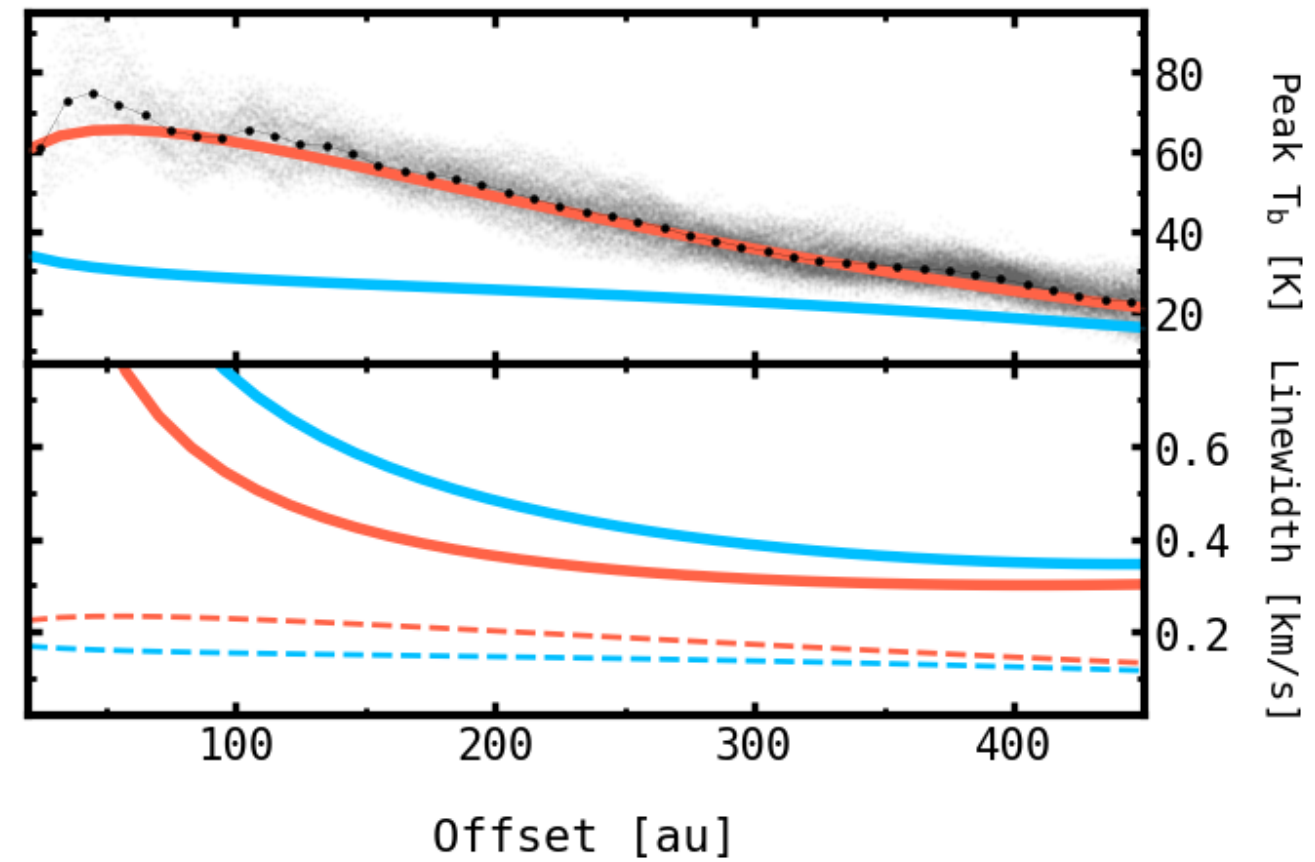
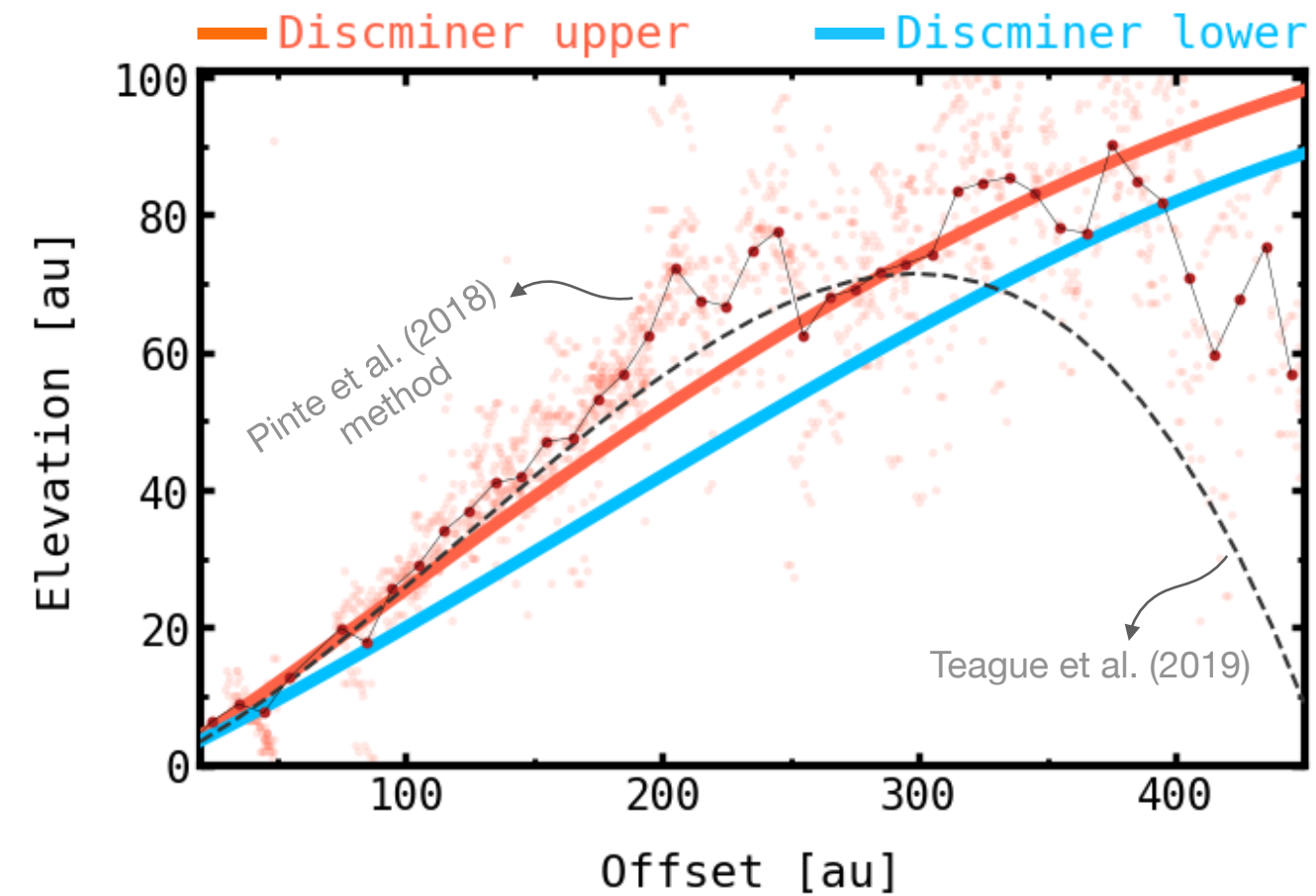
HD 163296



ATTRIBUTES

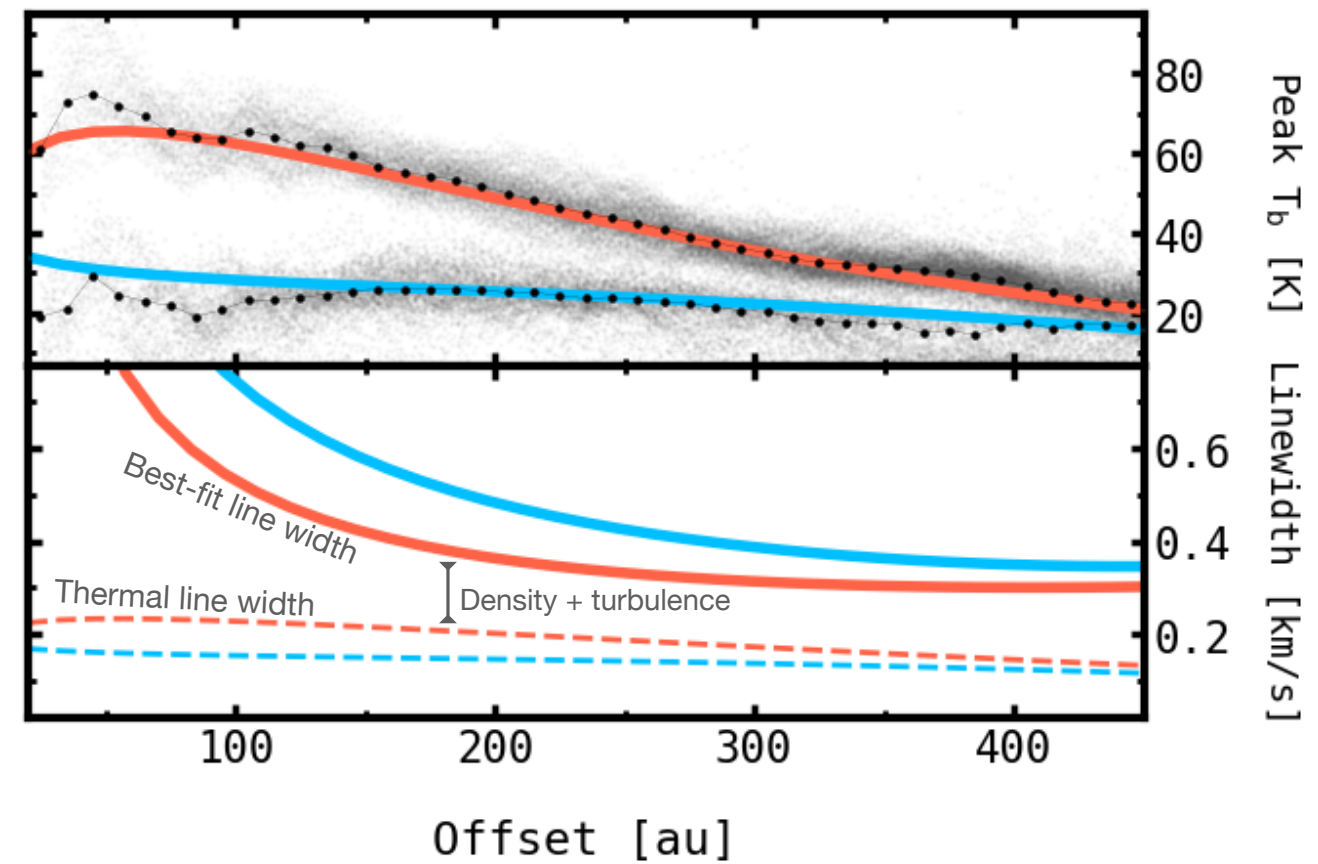
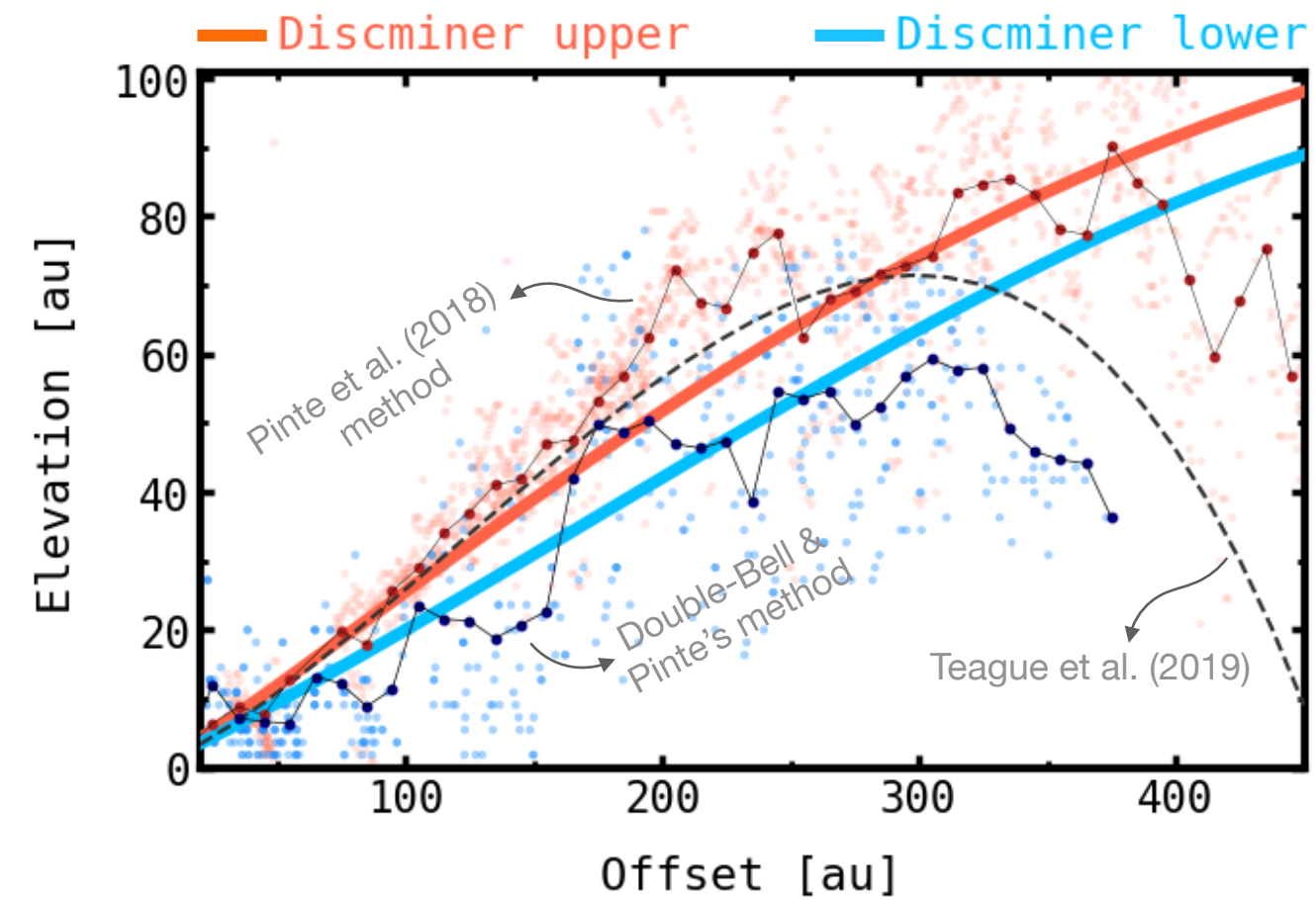


ATTRIBUTES



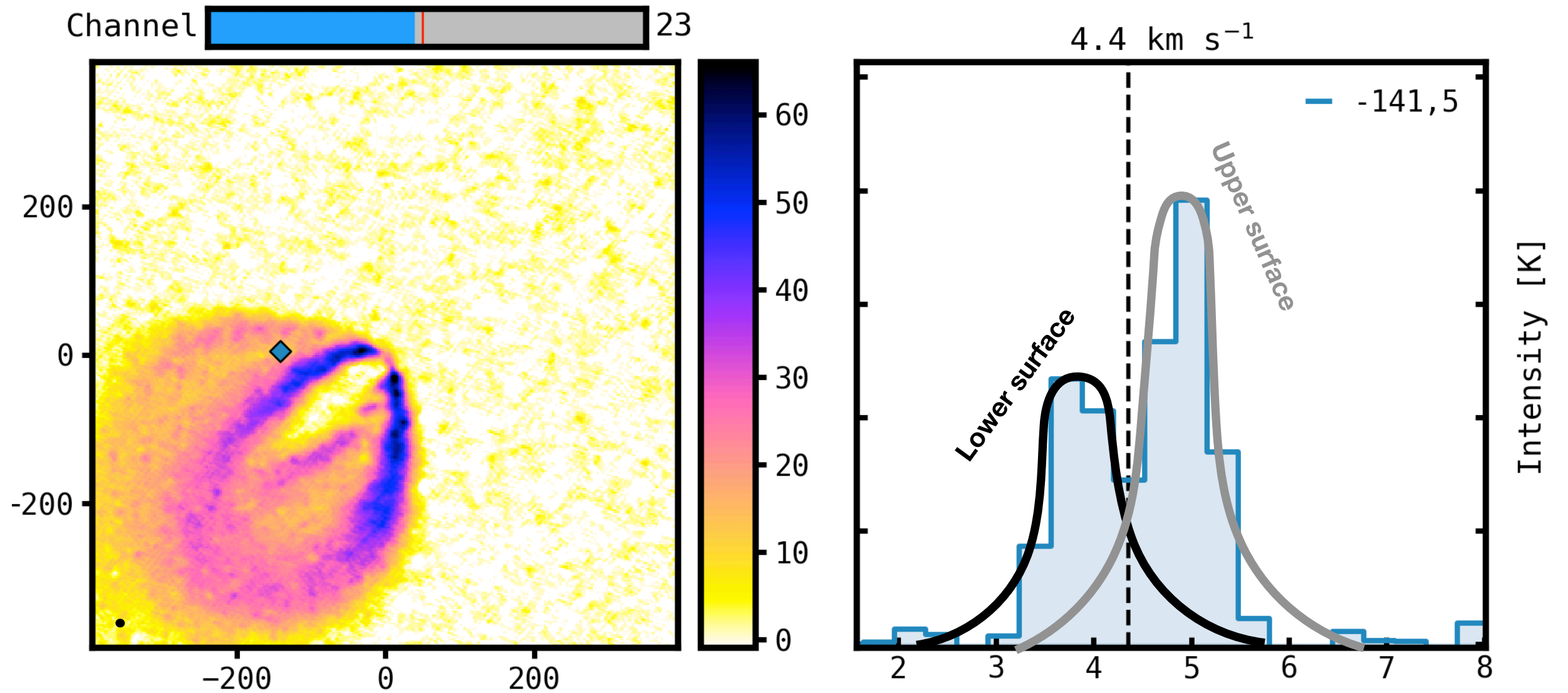
- Upper surface elevation extracted with **DiskSurf** \rightarrow R. Teague implementation of C. Pinte's method (Pinte et al. 2018b)

ATTRIBUTES



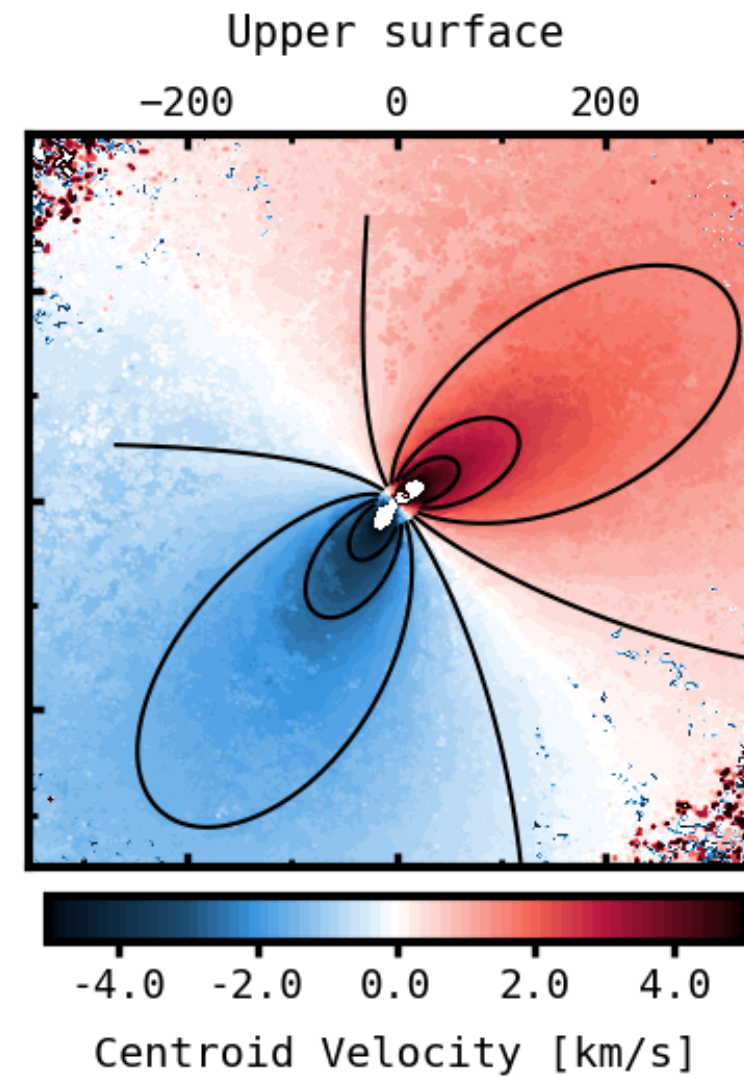
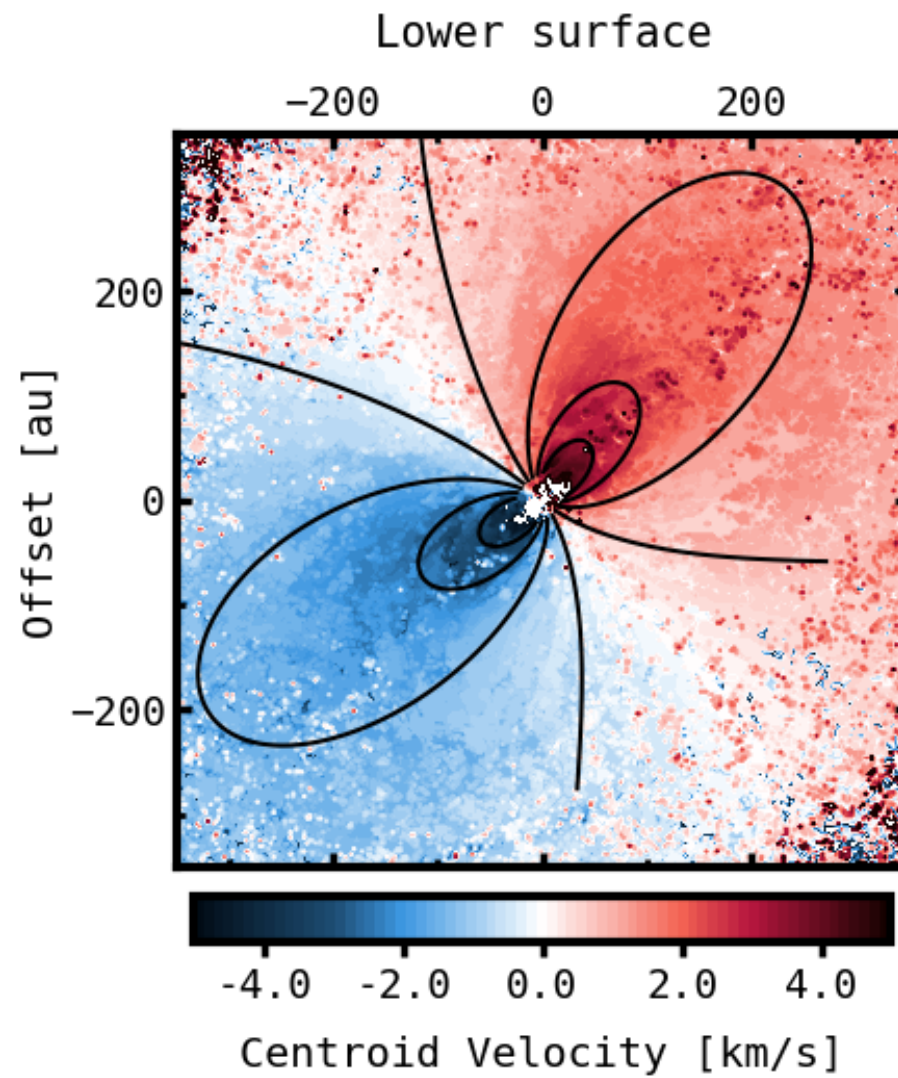
- Lower surface elevation extracted with **DiskSurf** using channels from lower surface alone...

LOWER SURFACE?



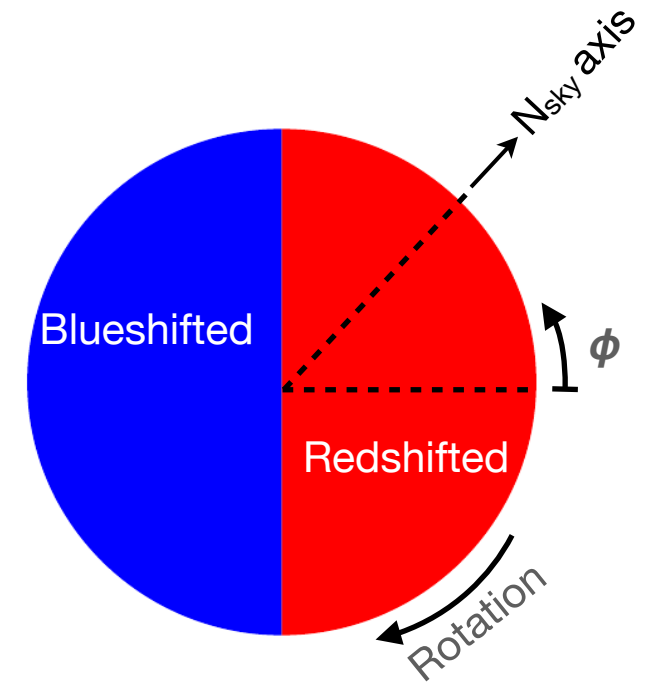
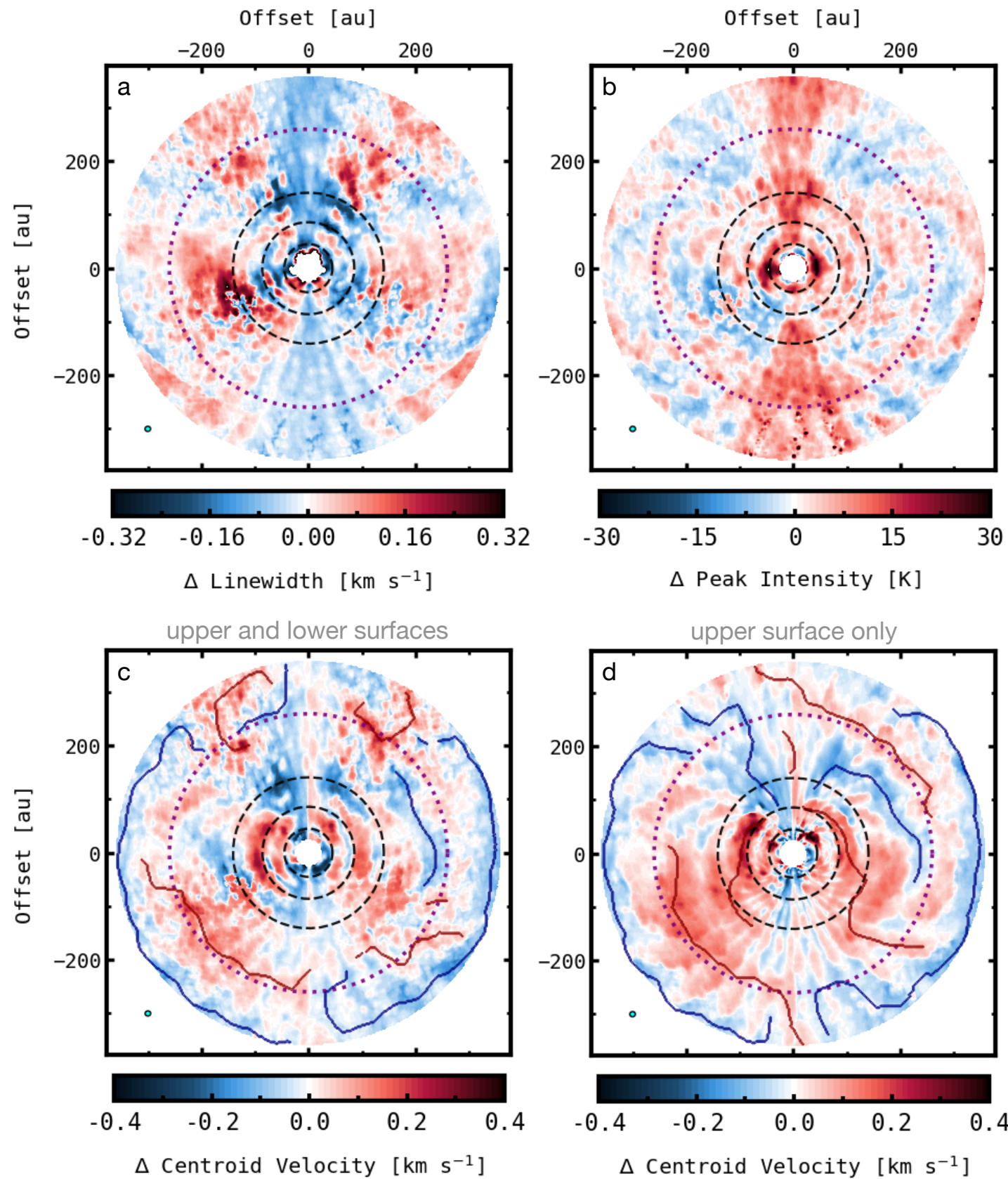
Double-bell fit to the line profile

LOWER & UPPER VELOCITIES



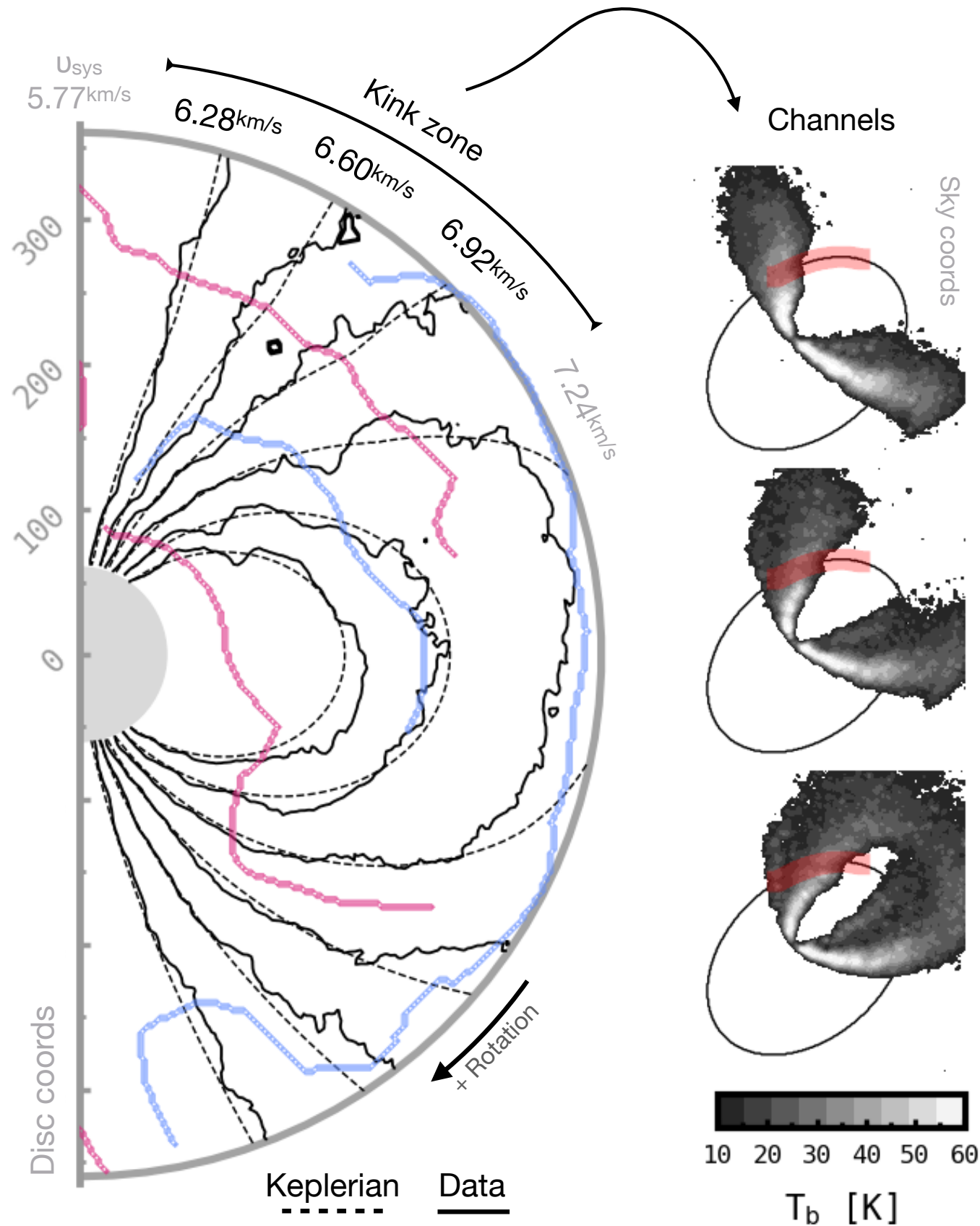
See also R. Teague's talk
& Casassus et al. 2021

RESIDUALS



Filamentary structures found with **FilFinder** (Koch & Rosolowsky 2015)

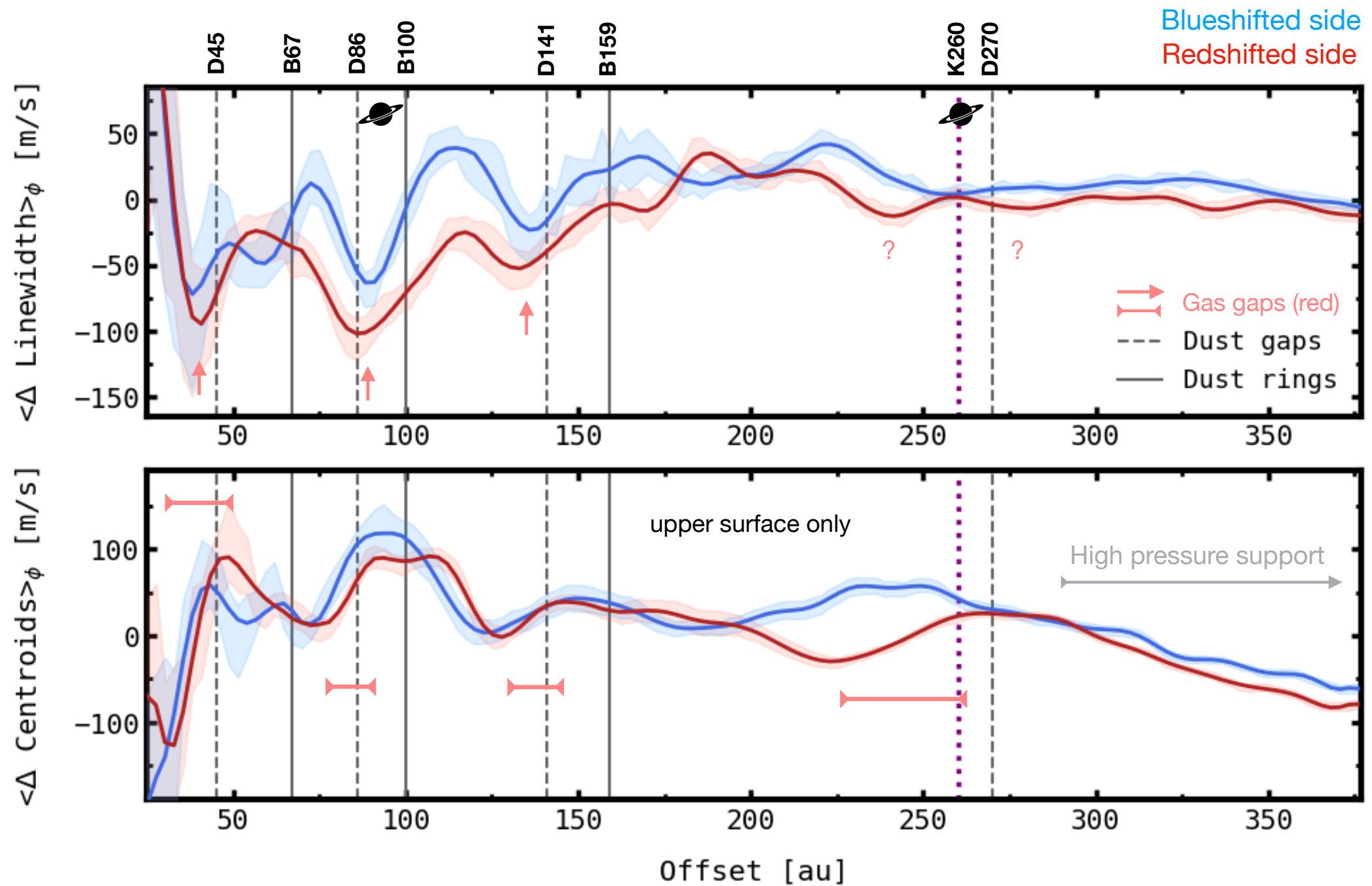
K260 KINK



K260 kink is the result of a long filamentary structure

See also Teague et al. 2021 (MAPS)

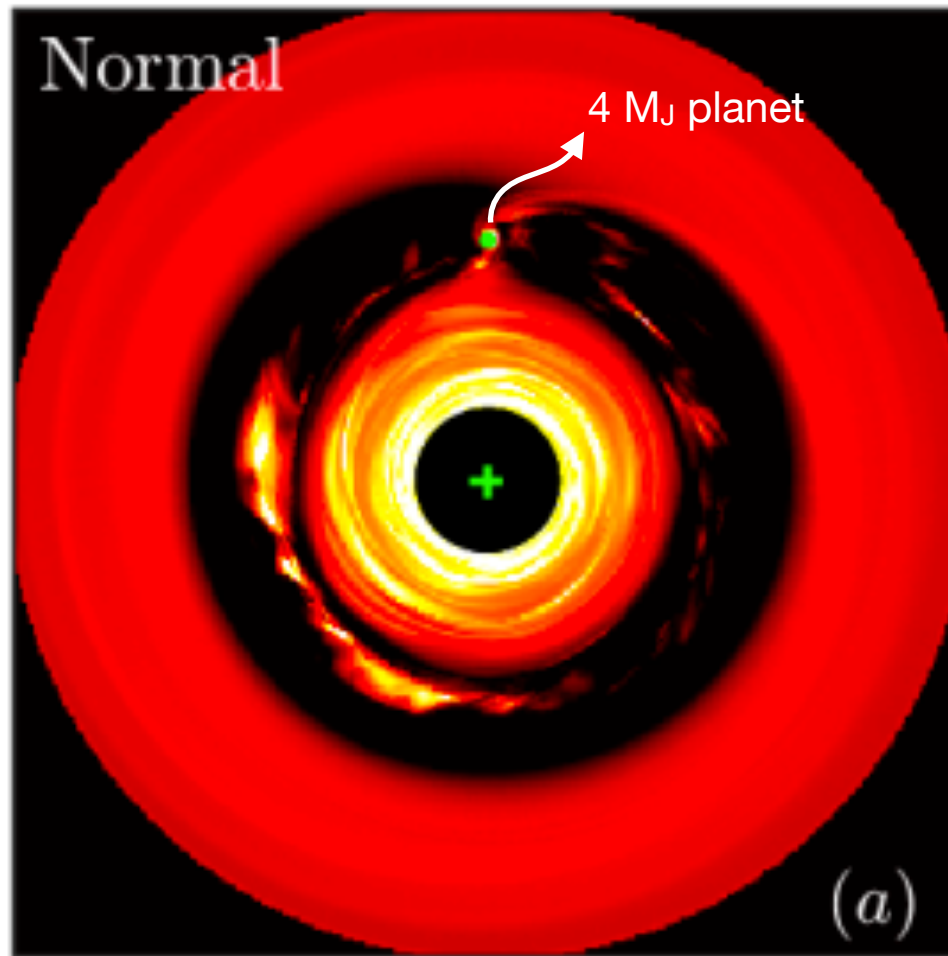
GAS SUBSTRUCTURE



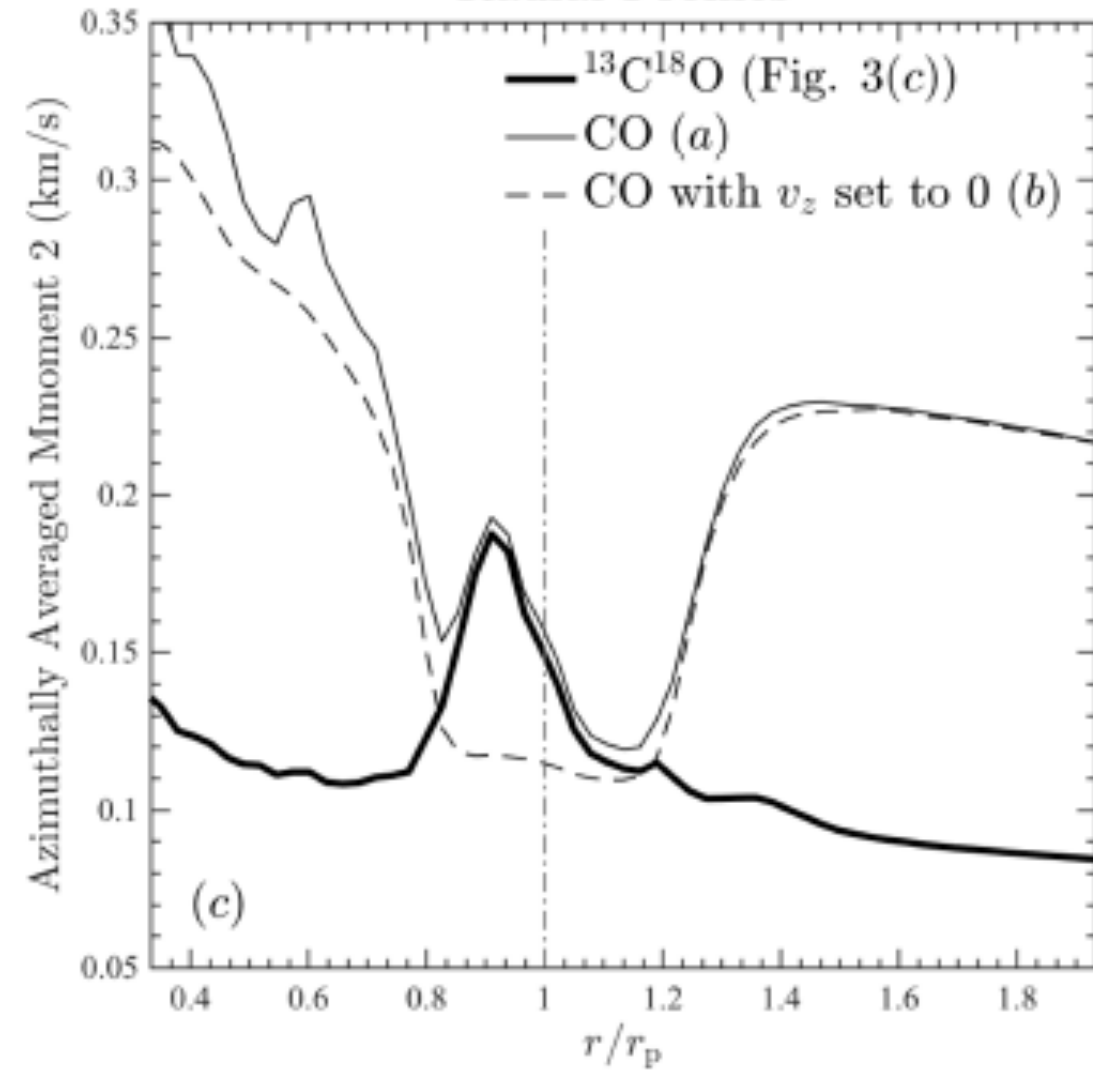
- **Kinematical** and **Line width** gaps coexist
- Line widths are azimuthally asymmetric, planet-related?

GAS SUBSTRUCTURE

Moment 2 map, ^{12}CO



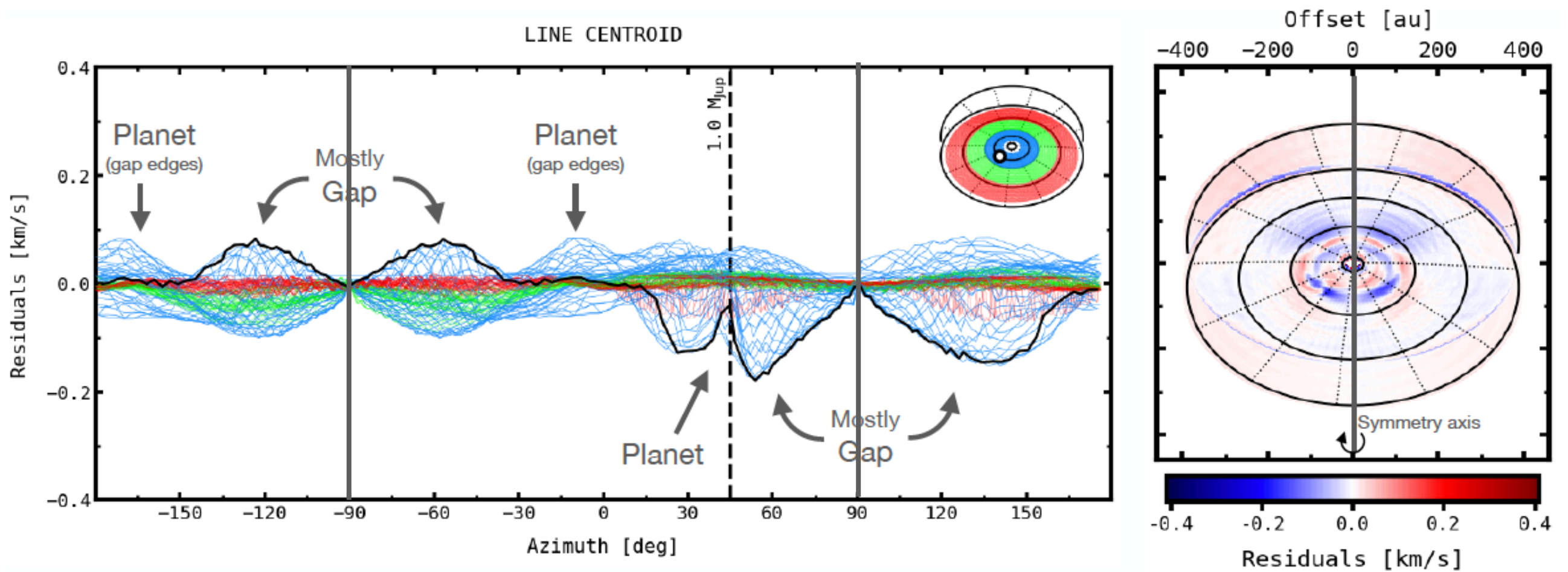
Radial Profiles



Adapted from Dong et al. 2019

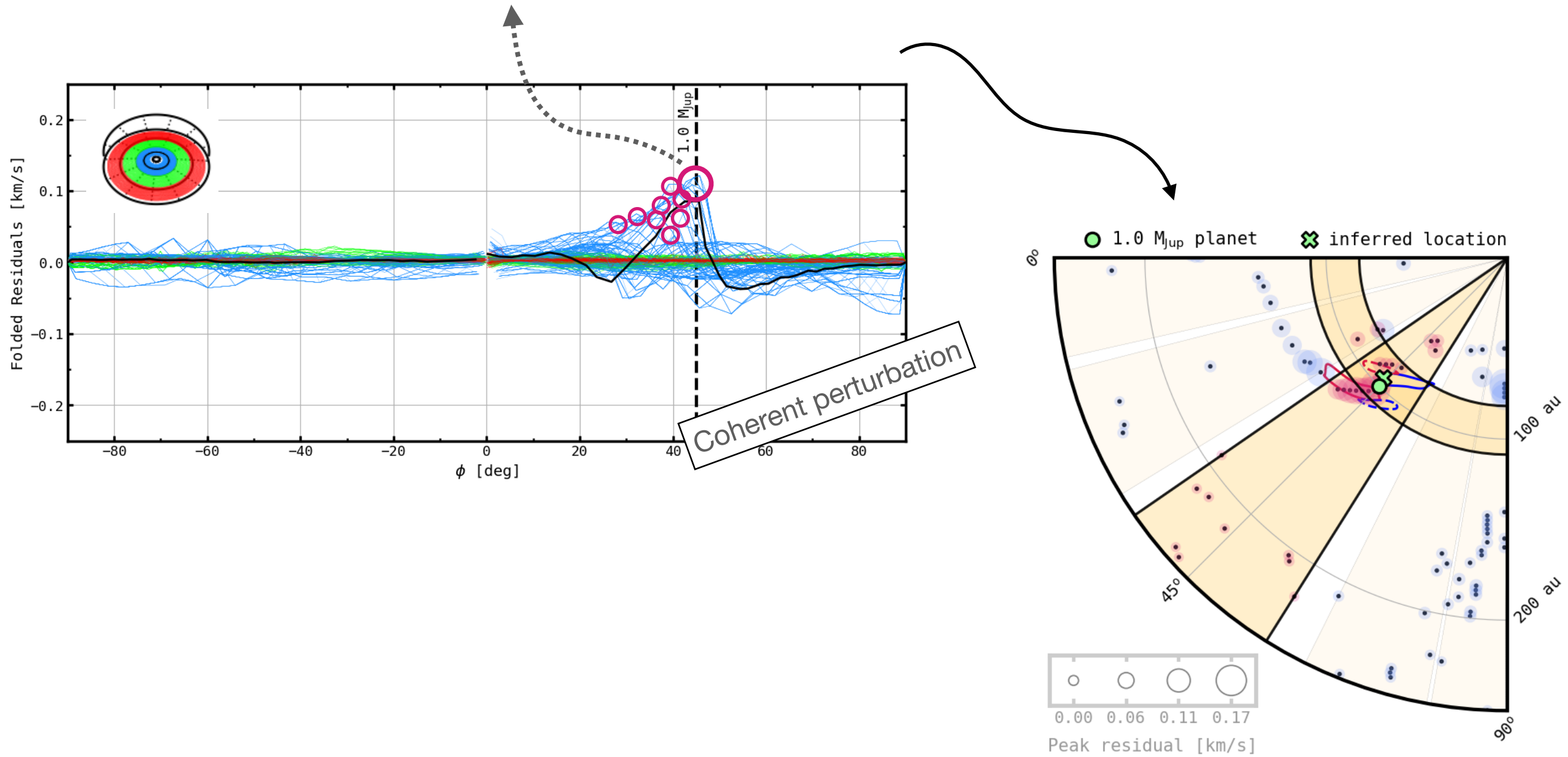
LOCALISED PERTURBATIONS

Fold centroid residuals

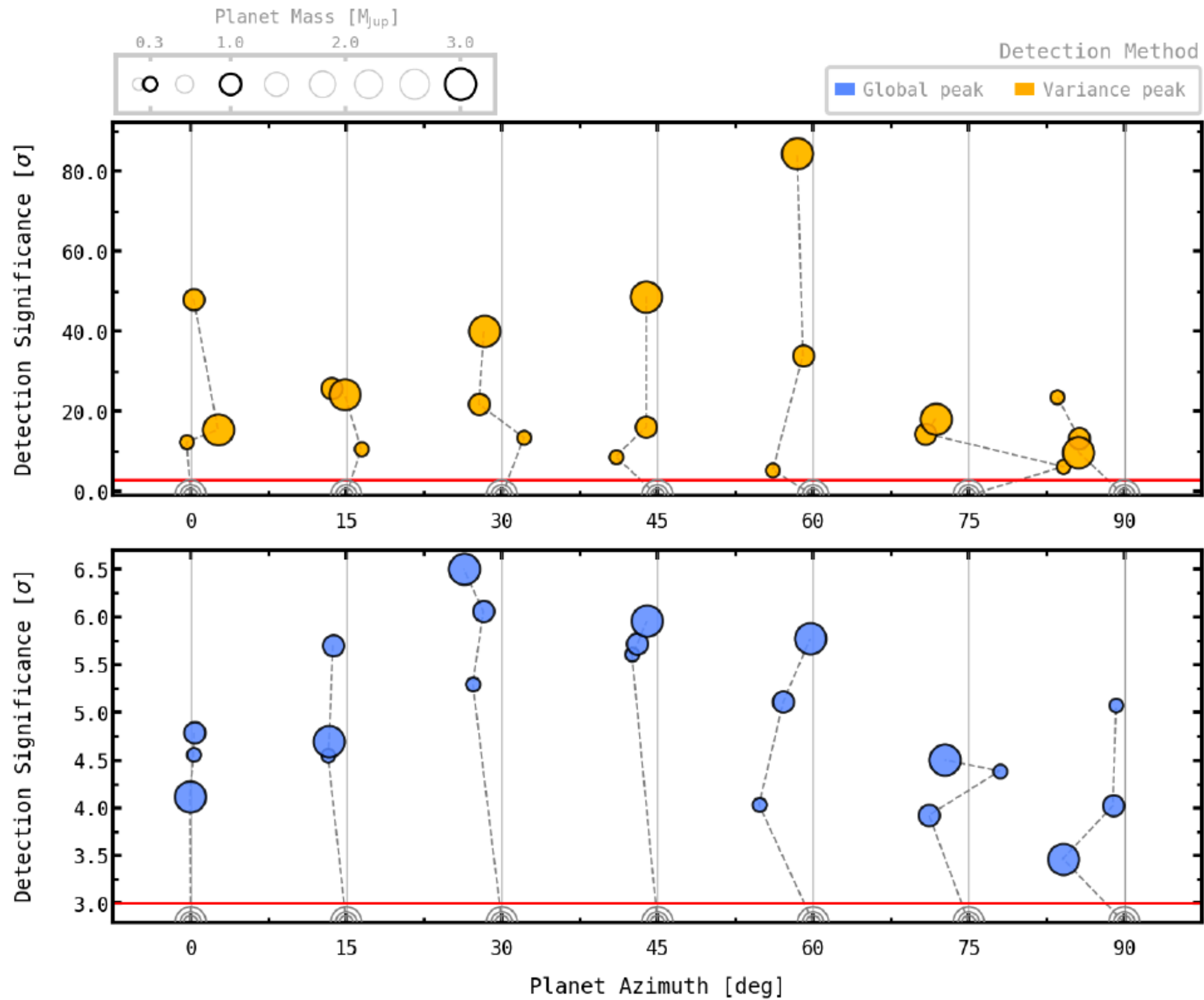


LOCALISED PERTURBATIONS

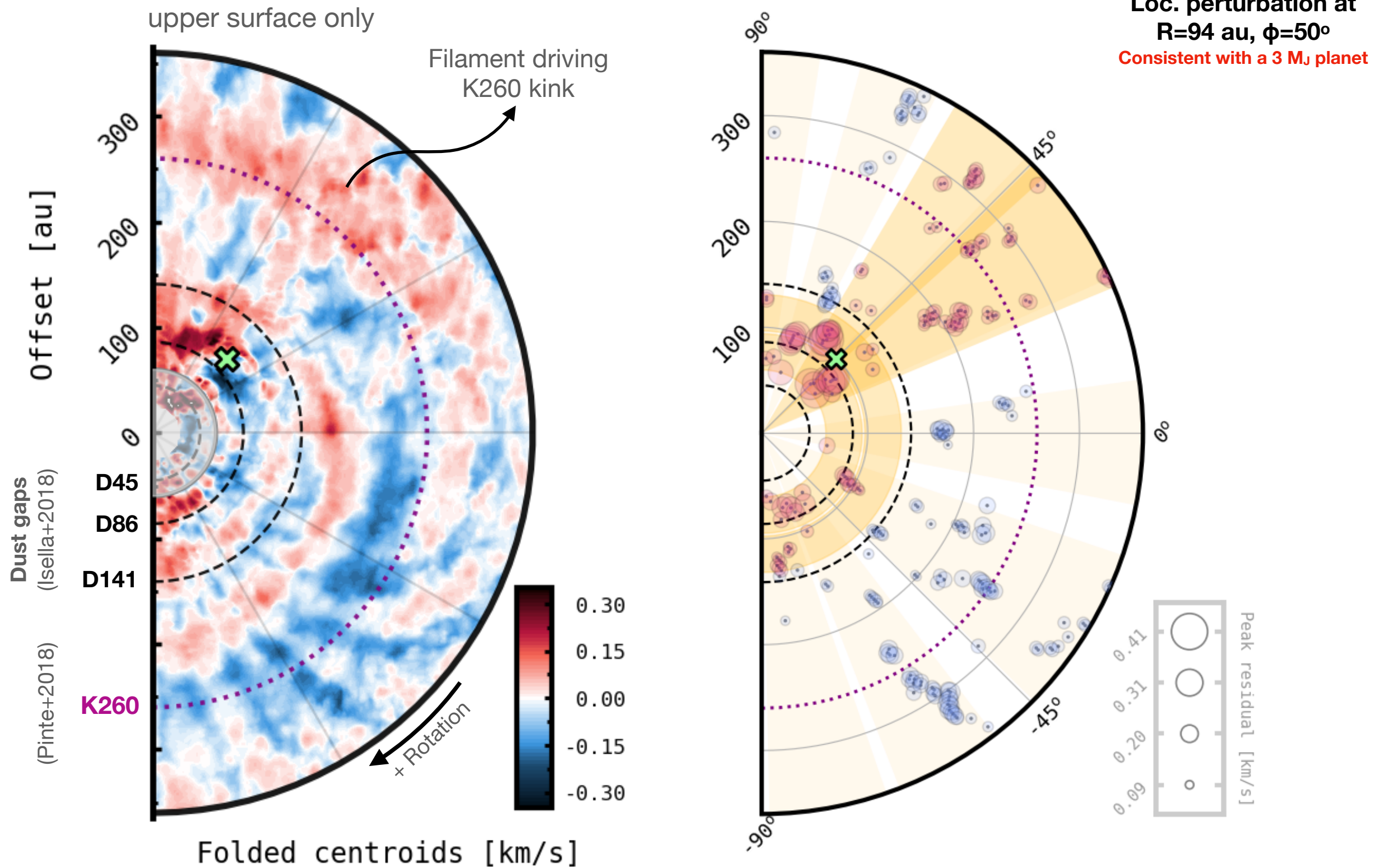
v_{\max} is just a piece of the cake;
Many peak velocities around planet.



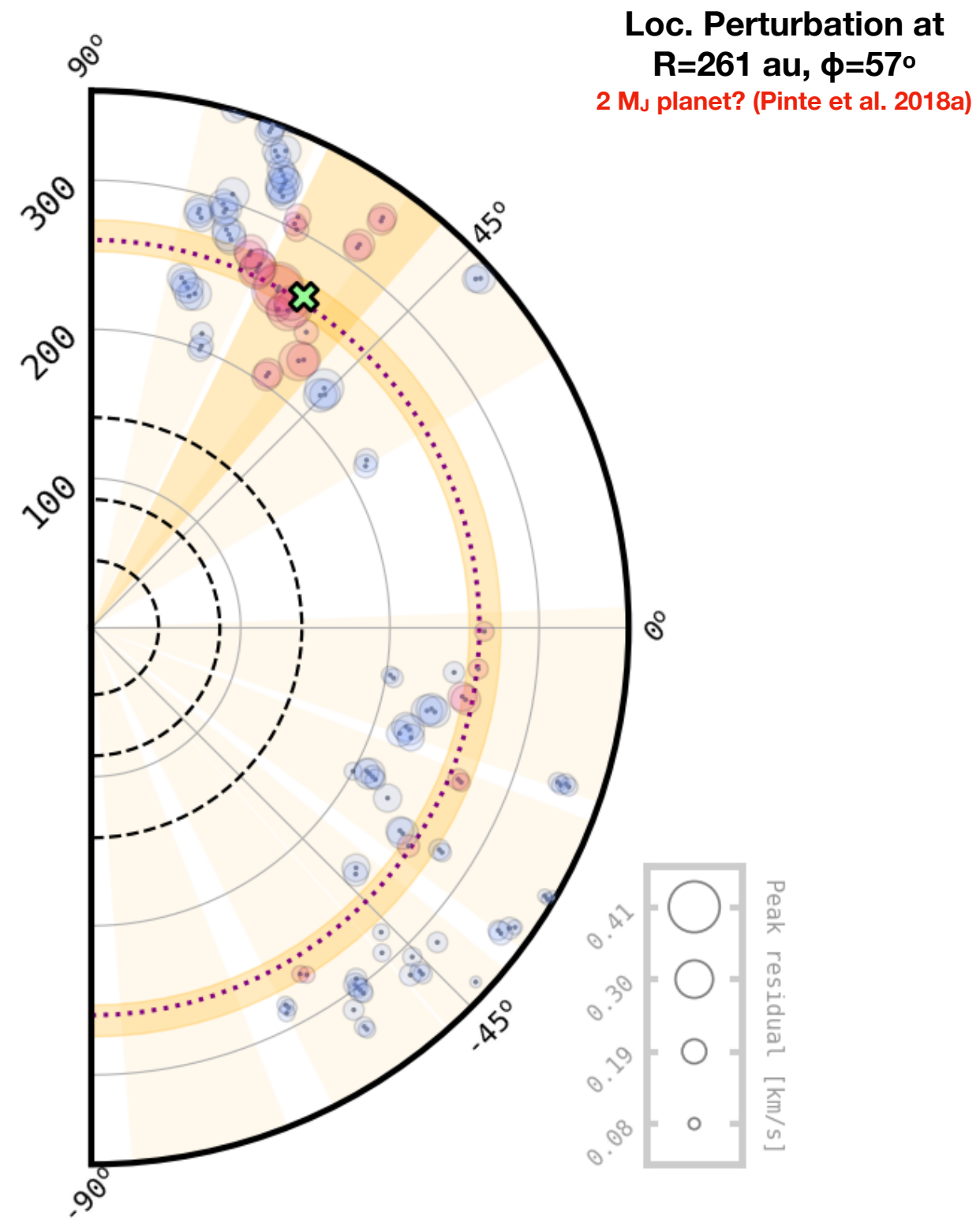
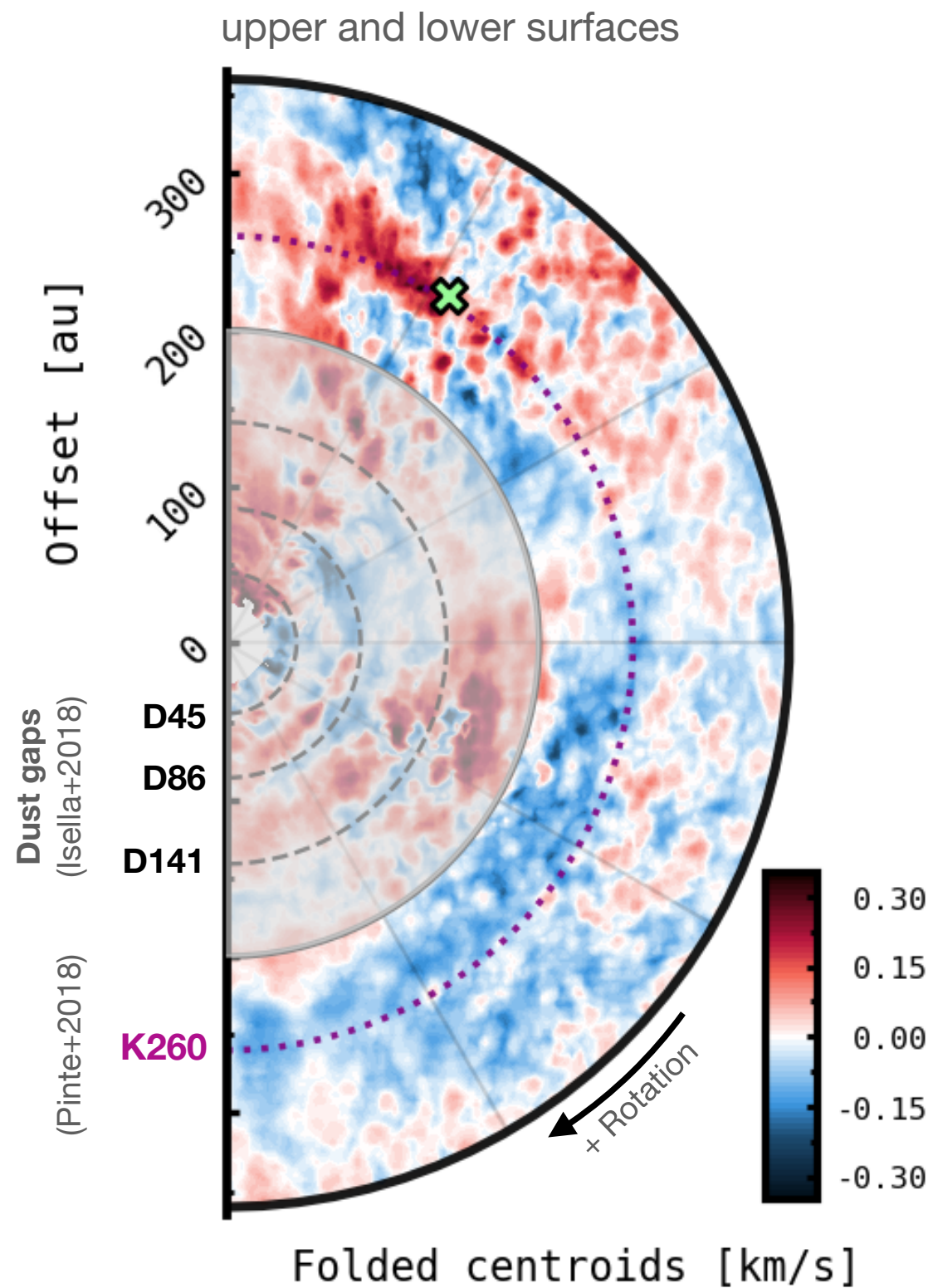
SIGNIFICANCE



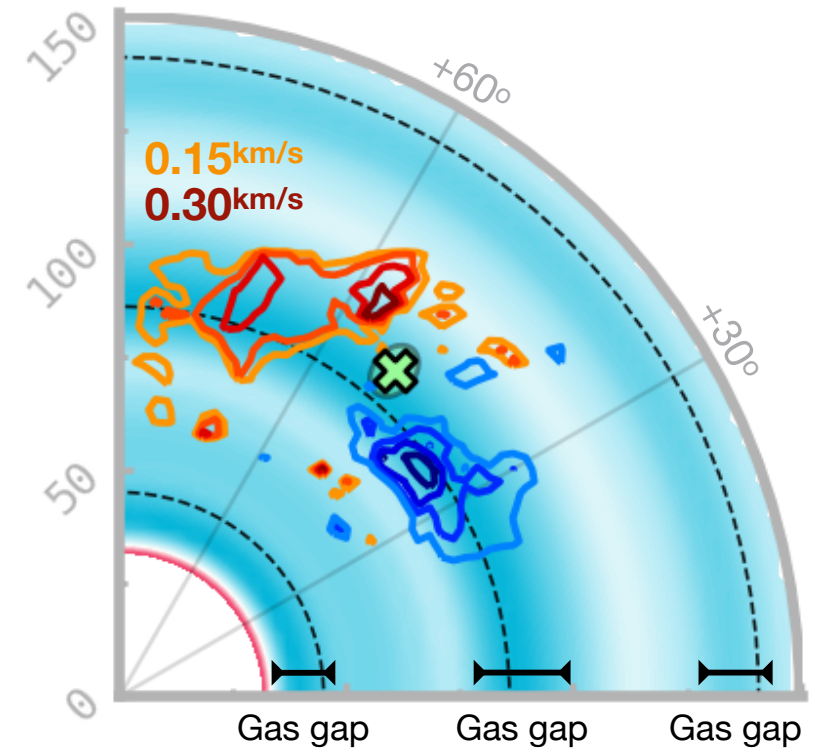
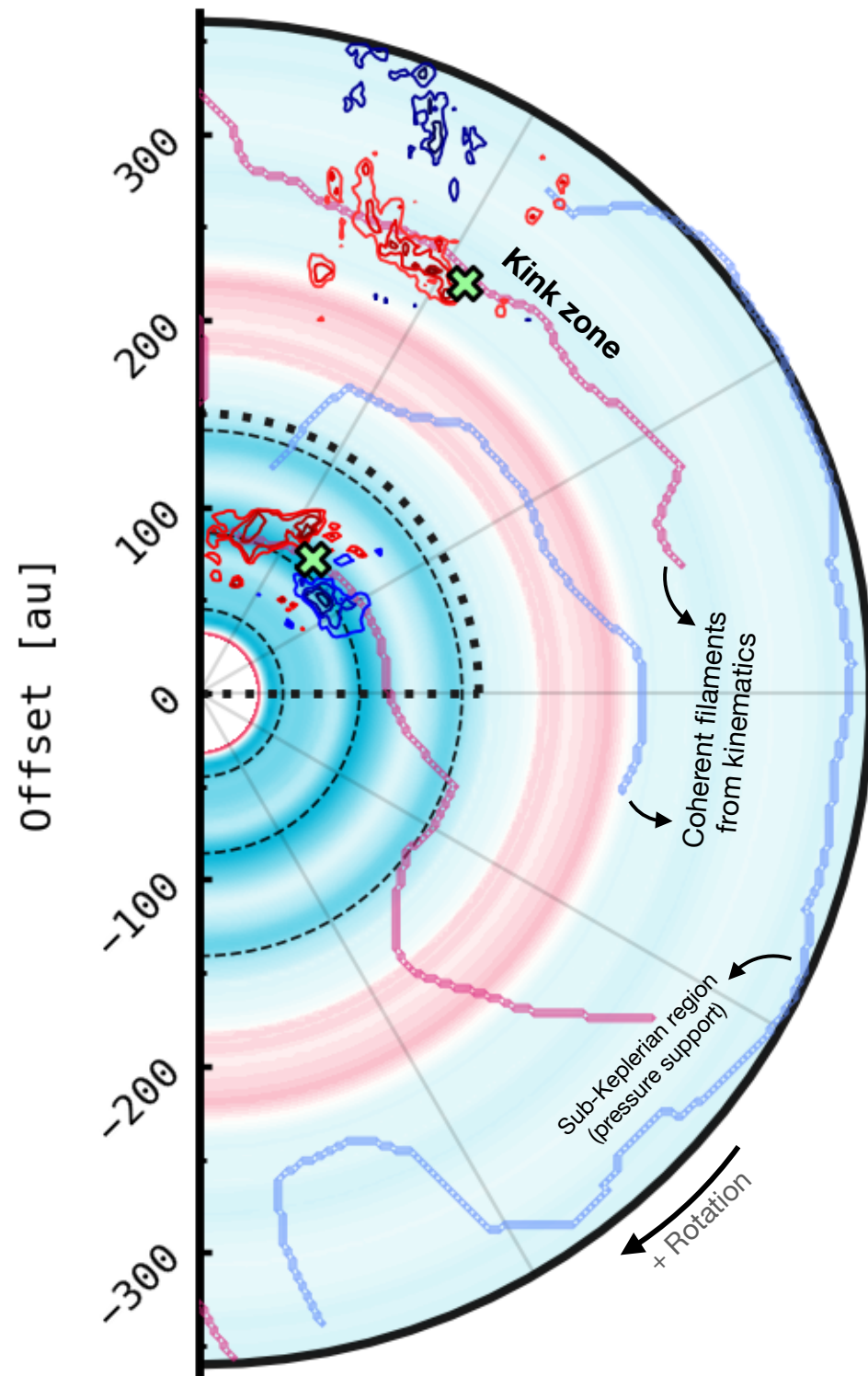
LOCALISED PERTURBATIONS (HD163296)



LOCALISED PERTURBATIONS (HD163296)



SUMMARY (HD 163296)

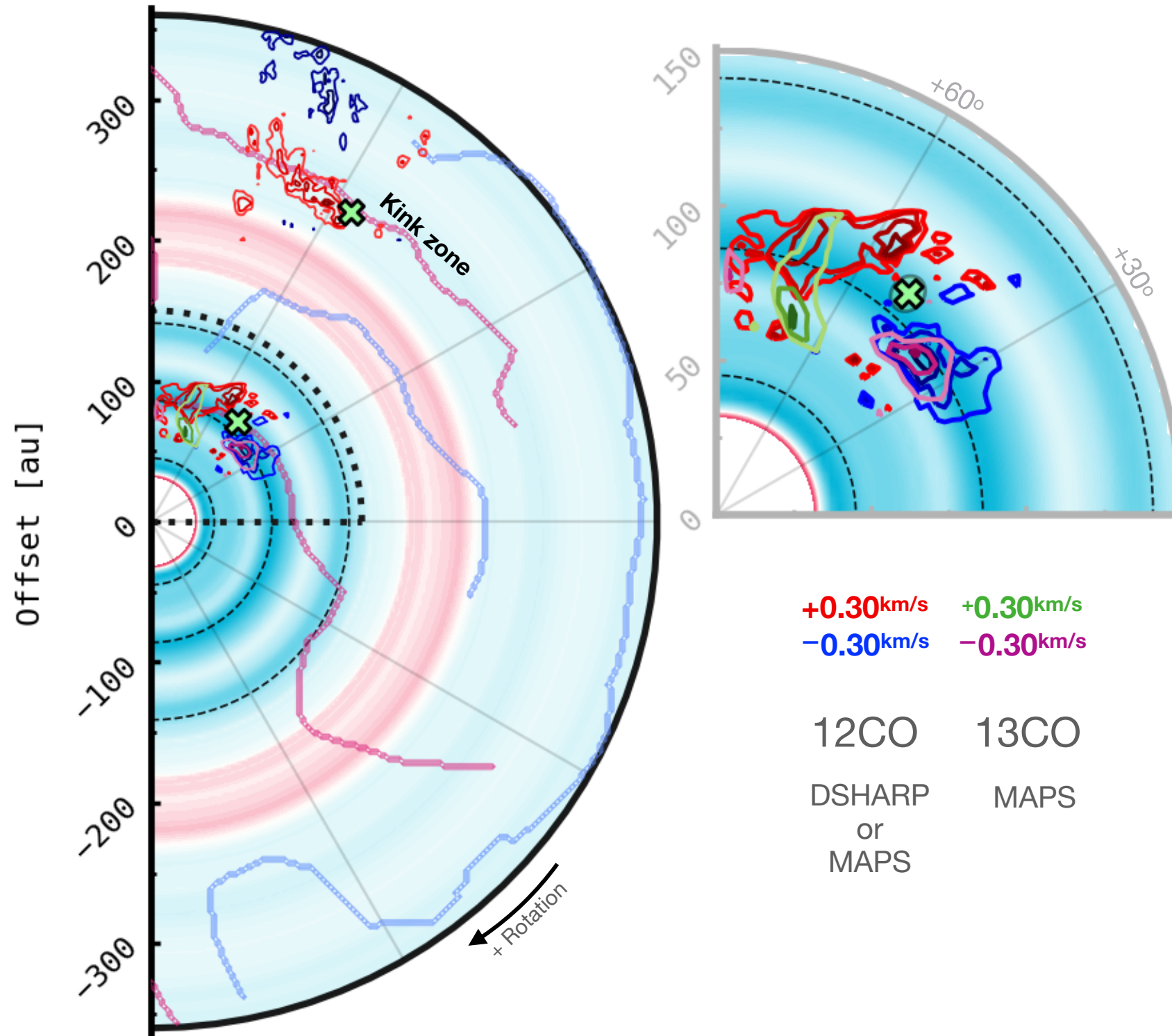


- Dust gaps
- Zoomed-in region
- ✕ Inferred planets



$\langle \Delta \text{Linewidth} \rangle_{\phi}$ [m/s]

SUMMARY + ^{13}CO



ACTUAL SUMMARY

- ✓ Robust kinematical detection of planets. Discminer paper 1 (method), application to HD 163296 (subm.)
- ✓ Line width, temperature and velocity residuals (substructures - spirals, gaps).
- ✓ Vertical structure of discs, including lower surface analysis.
- ➔ Discminer paper 2, application to larger sample of discs (MAPS?), release code to public.
- ➔ Planet perturbations at different scale-heights, constrain planet mass? local viscosity?
- ➔ Line width and temperature gradients to measure turbulence.
- ➔ Use self-gravity prescription to estimate gas disc masses. (Paneque-Carreño, Lodato's group)
- ➔ Waoph6, Elias 2-27 (Paneque-Carreño); CQ Tau, V4046 Sgr (Wölfer)