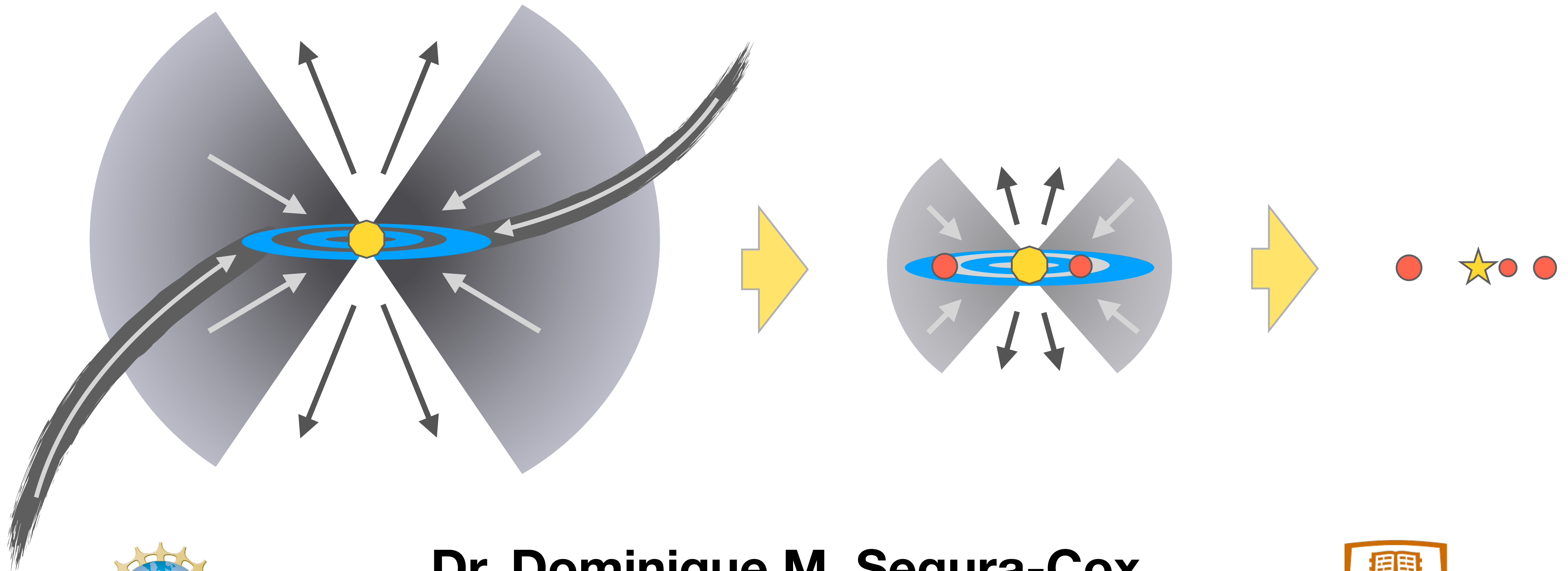


# Observing Embedded Disks and the Onset of Planet Formation



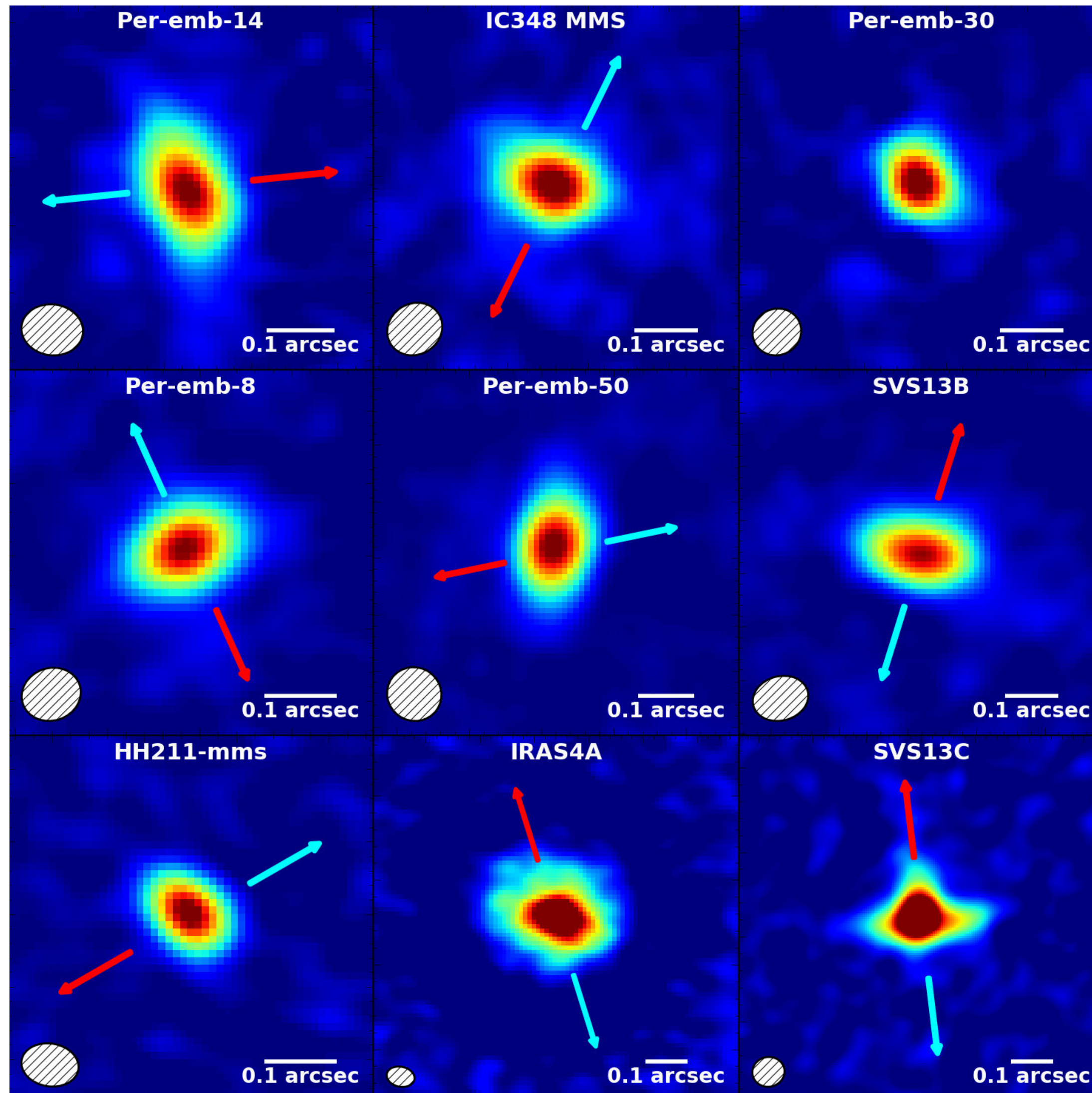
**Dr. Dominique M. Segura-Cox**

NSF Astronomy and Astrophysics Postdoctoral Fellow at UT Austin

*dominique.seguracox@austin.utexas.edu 25/10/21*

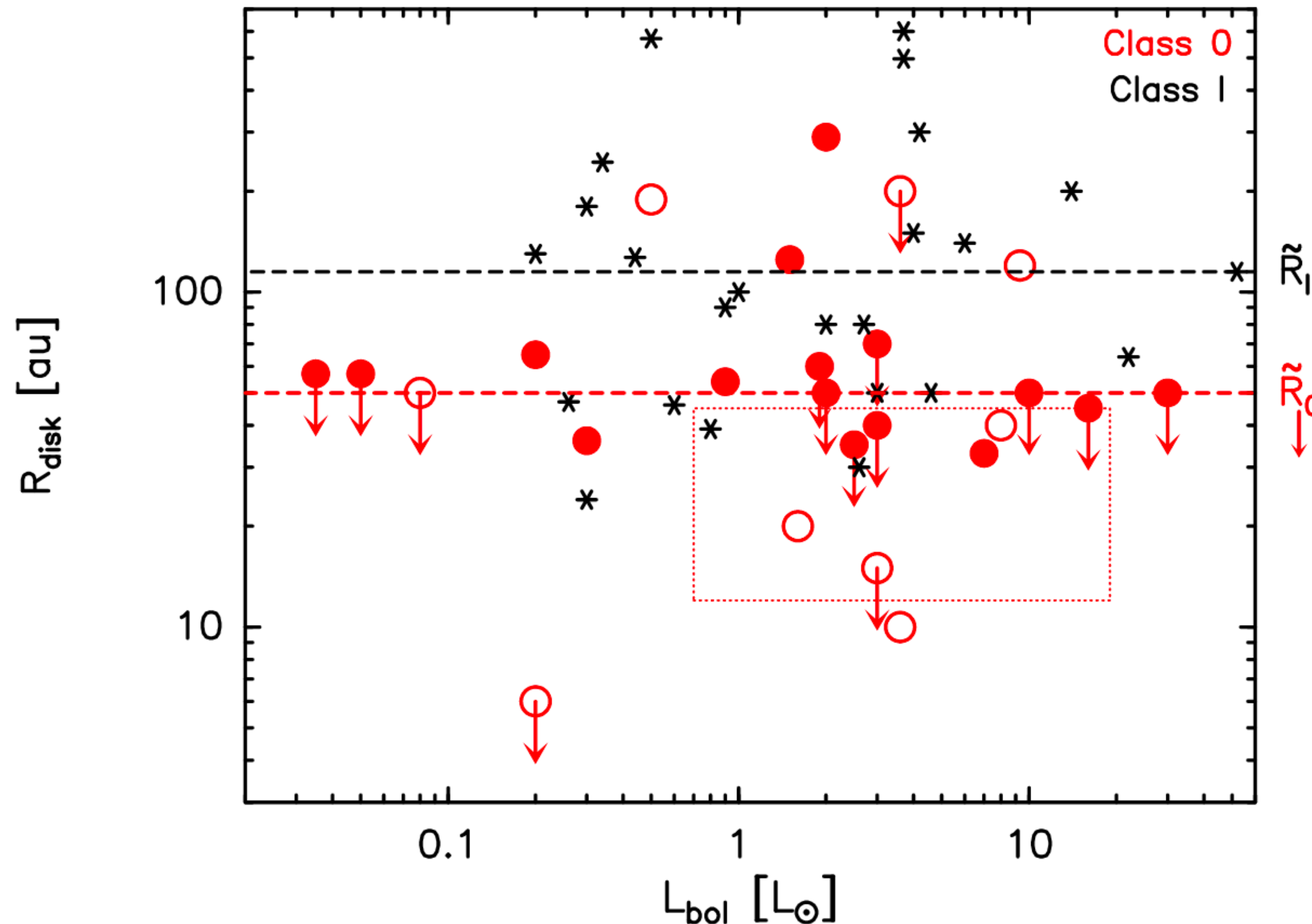


# Most 0/I Disks are Small: VLA



- VANDAM Survey
- 8 mm, 12 au resolution
- 80 Class 0 & I protostars
- 76% of targets have disks with  $R < 12$  au

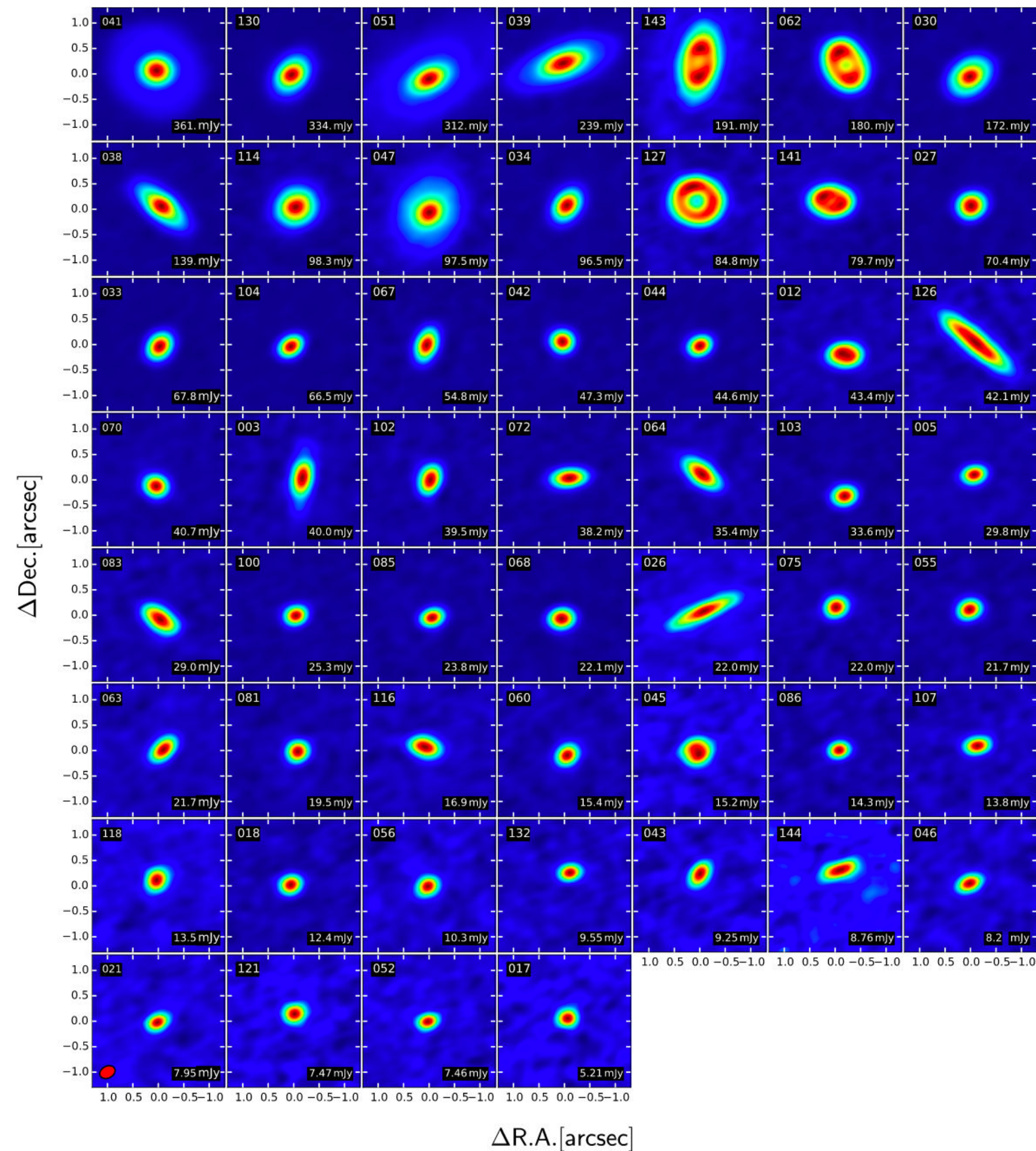
# Most 0/I Disks are Small: PdBI



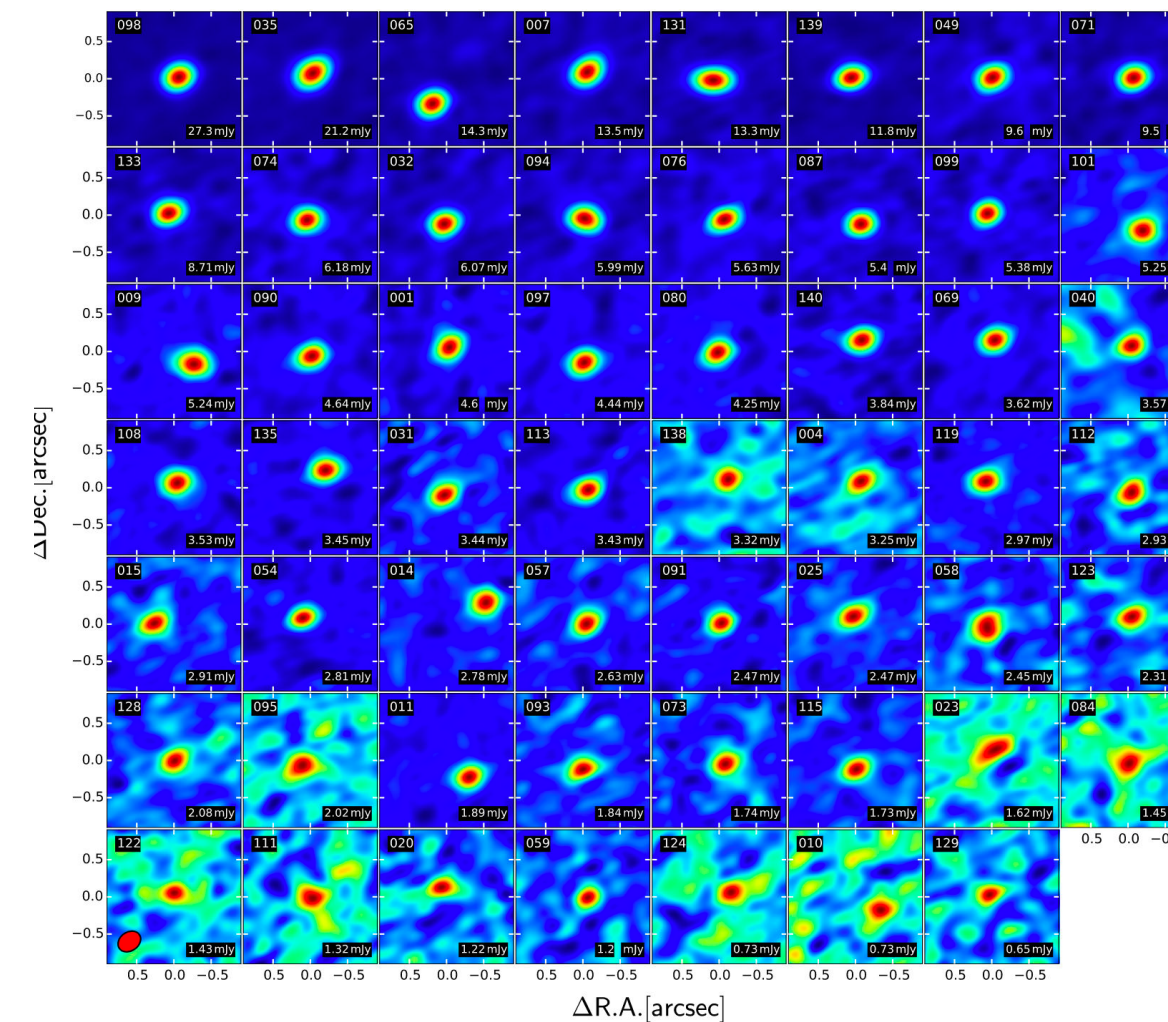
- CALYPSO Survey
- 1 & 3 mm,  $\sim 130$  au resolution
- 16 Class 0 protostars + more 0 & I from literature
- 75% of Class 0 protostars have disks with  $R < 60$  AU

# Most Disks are Small: ALMA

## Resolved Disks

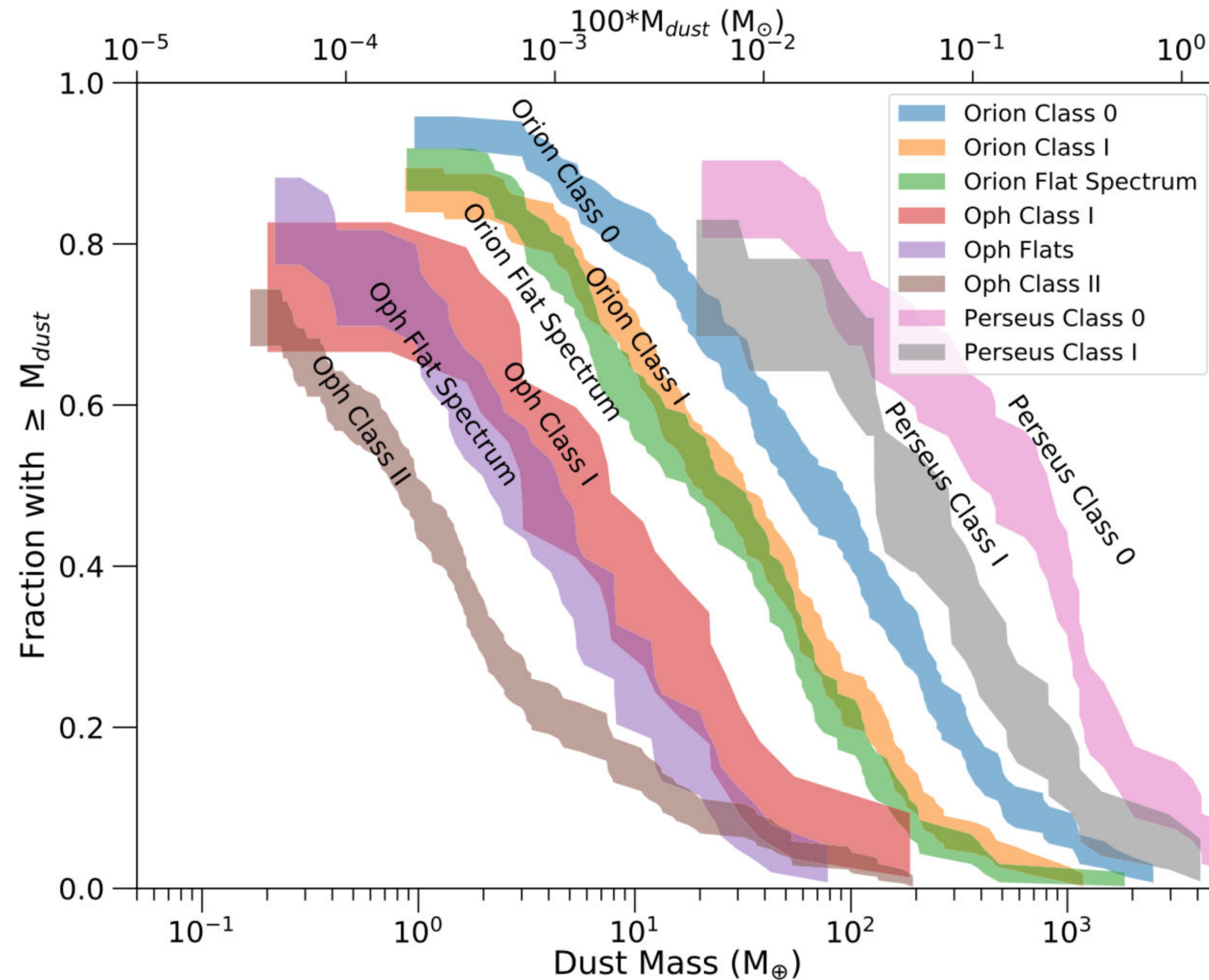


## Unresolved Disks



- ODISEA Survey
- ~300 Class I, II, III, & flat spectrum targets
- 85% of 133 detected targets have disks with  $R < 30$  AU

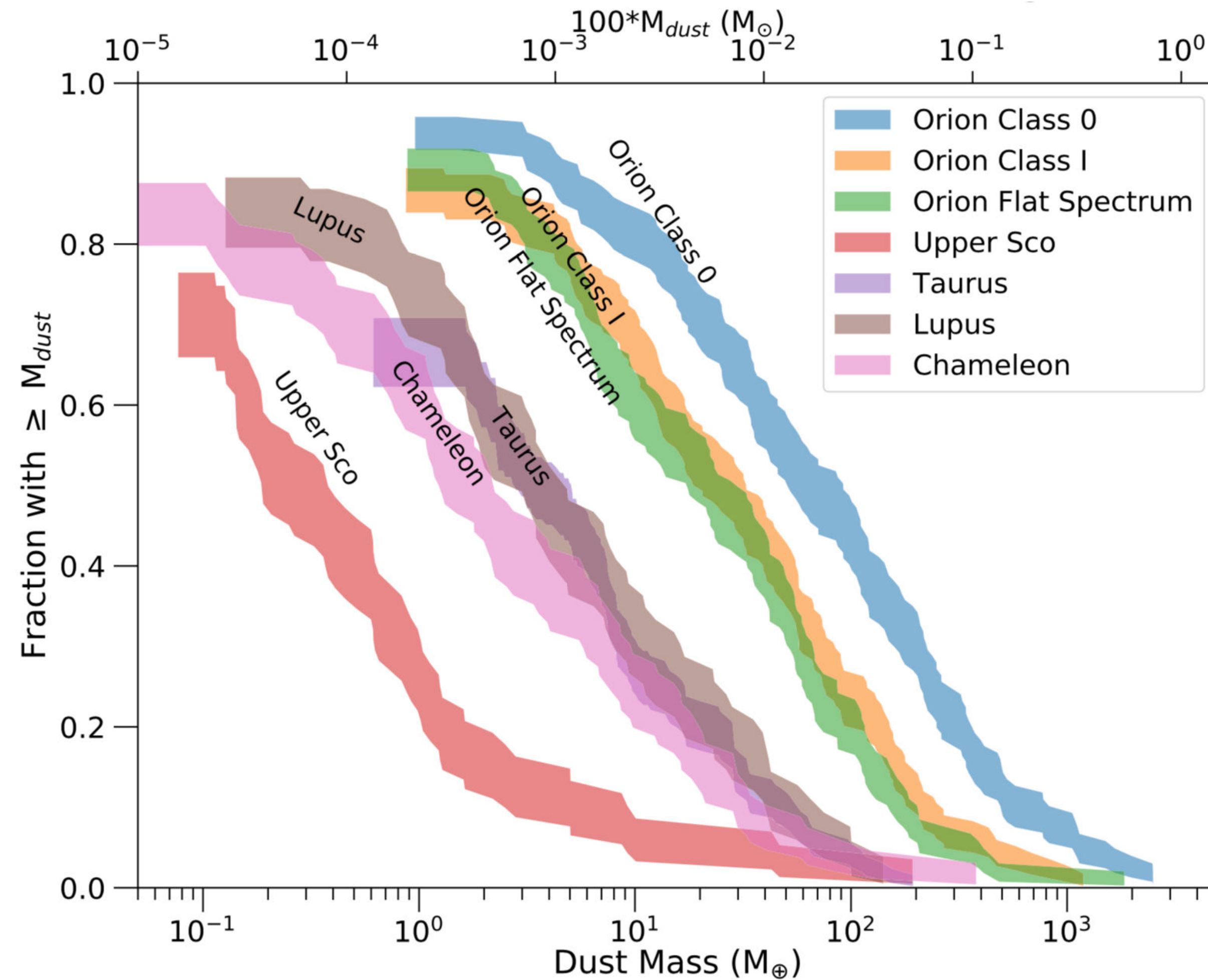
# Young Disk Demographics, Mass



*Tobin et al. (2020)*

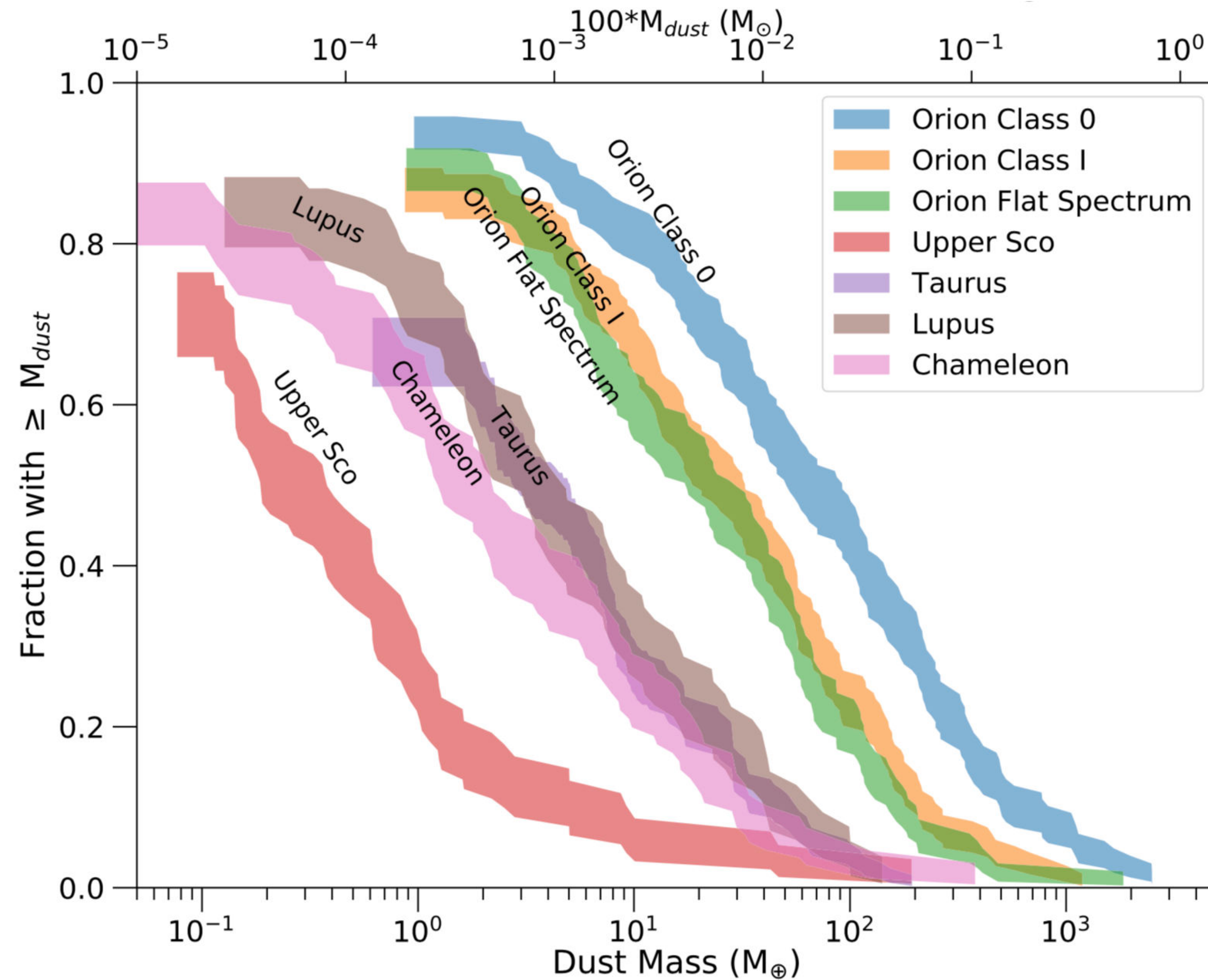
**Overall trend that  
younger disks  
contain more dust  
mass than more  
evolved sources**

# Young Disk Demographics, Mass

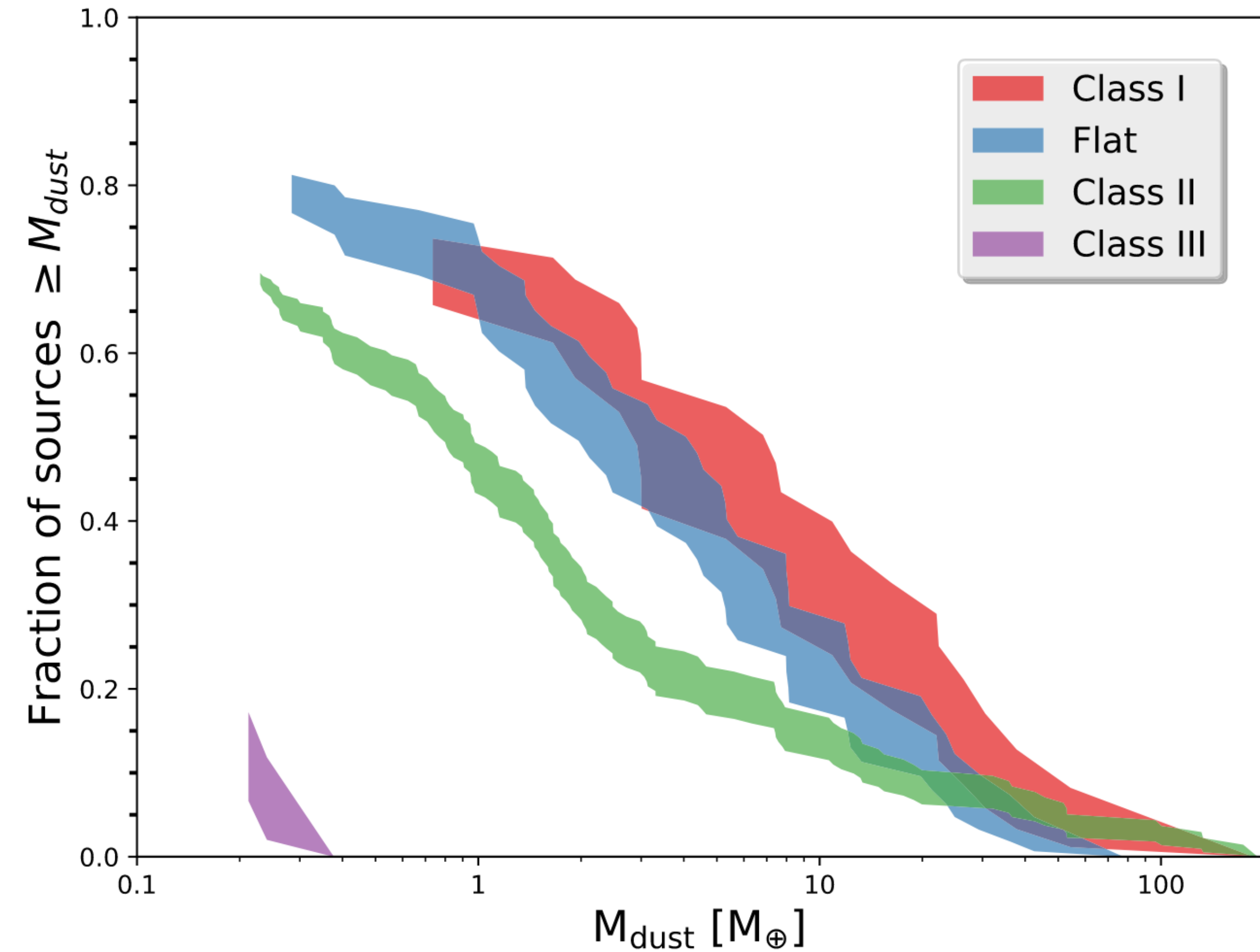


**Younger star forming regions have higher disk masses than older star forming regions**

# Young Disk Demographics, Mass

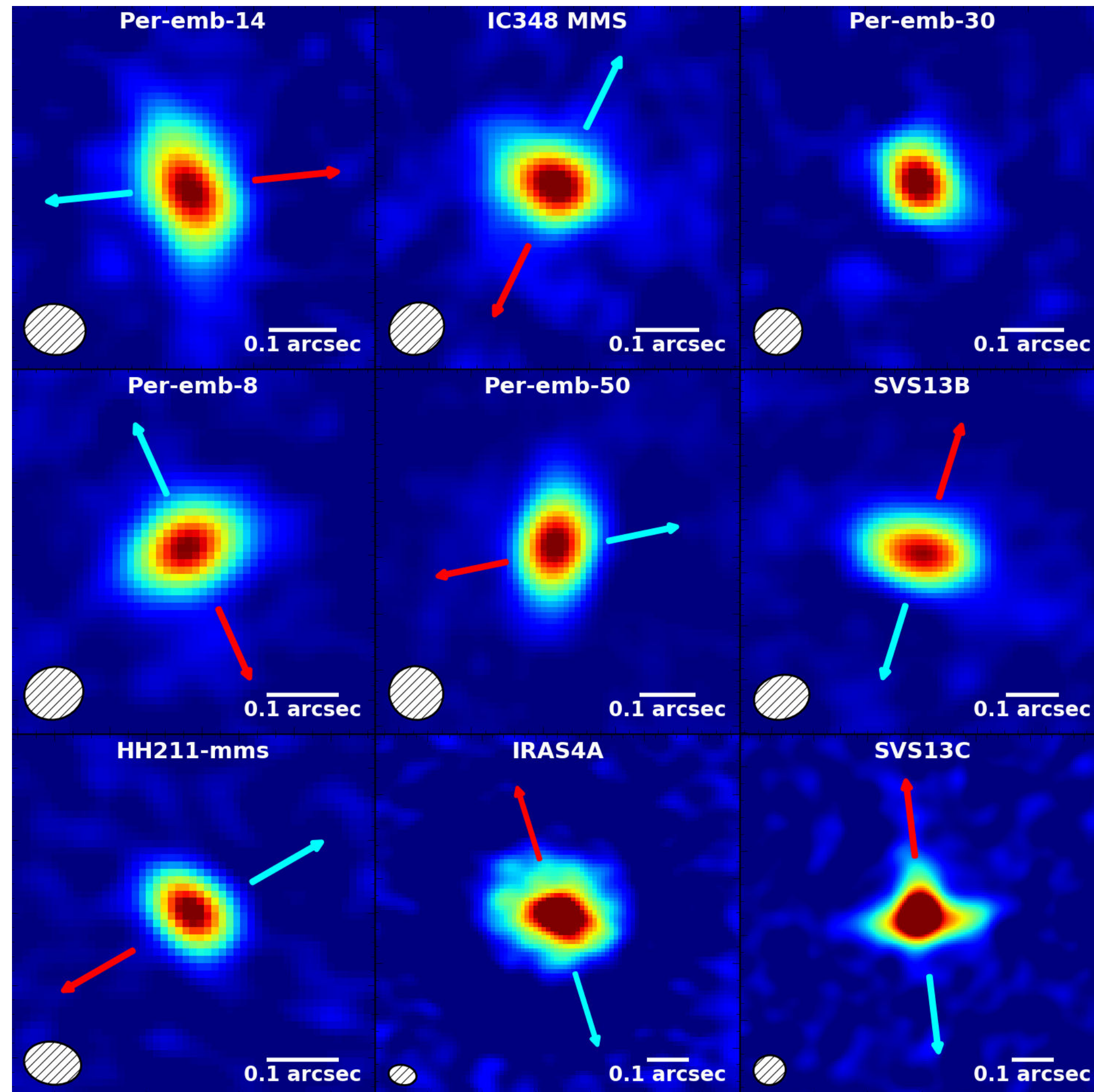


*Tobin et al. (2020)*

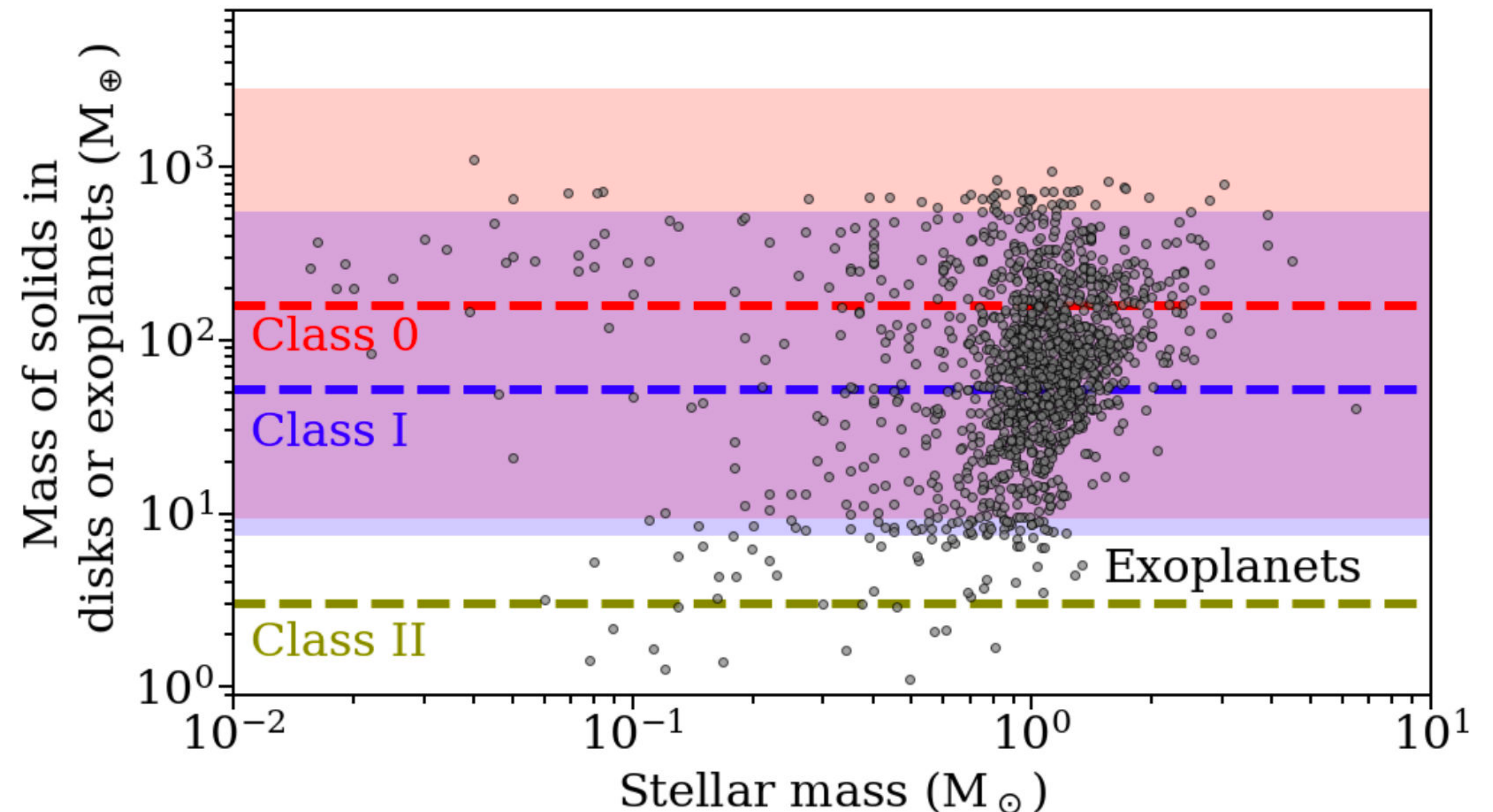


*Williams et al. (2019)*

# Embedded Disks can be Large and Massive



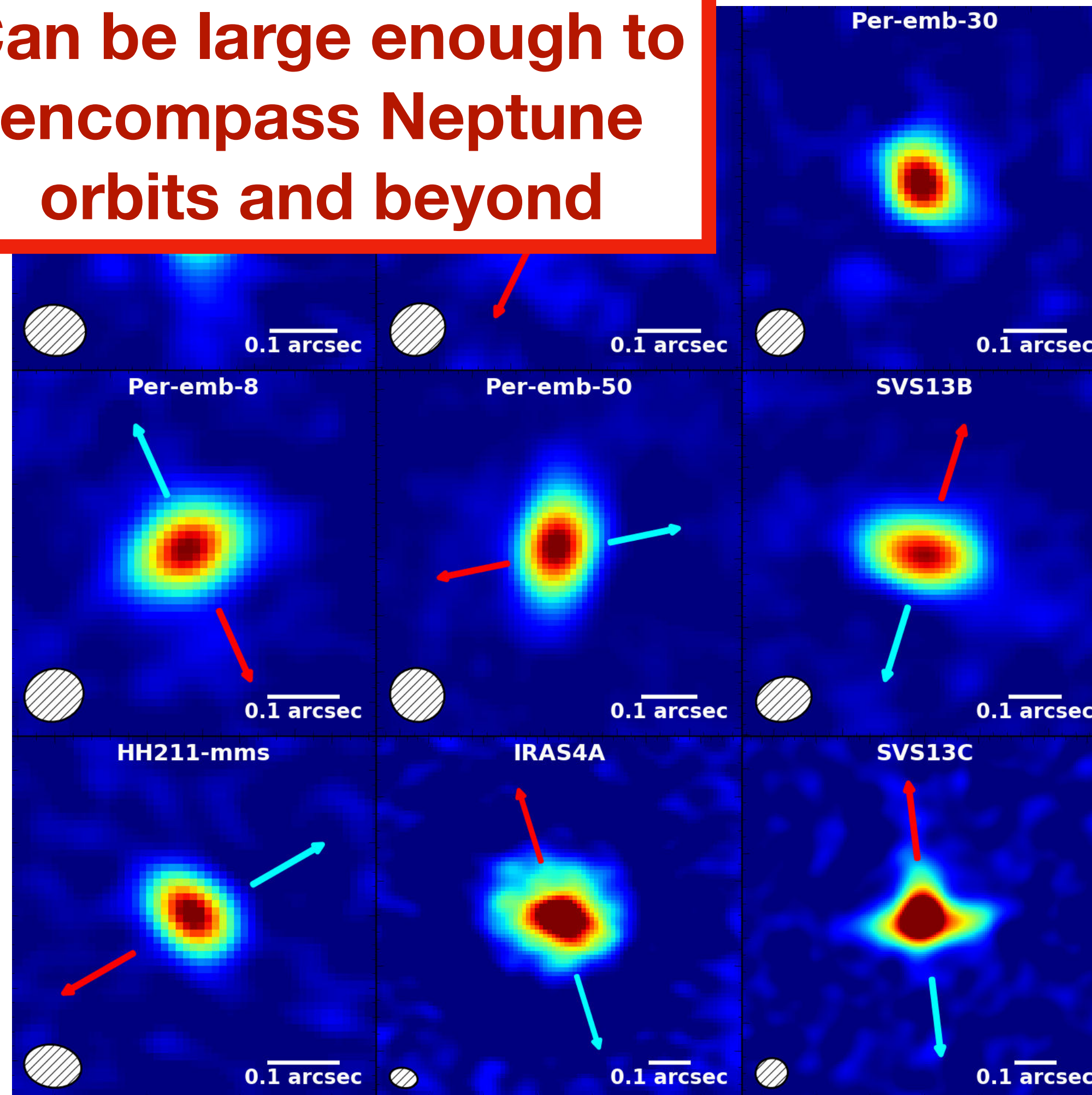
*Segura-Cox et al. (2016, 2018)*



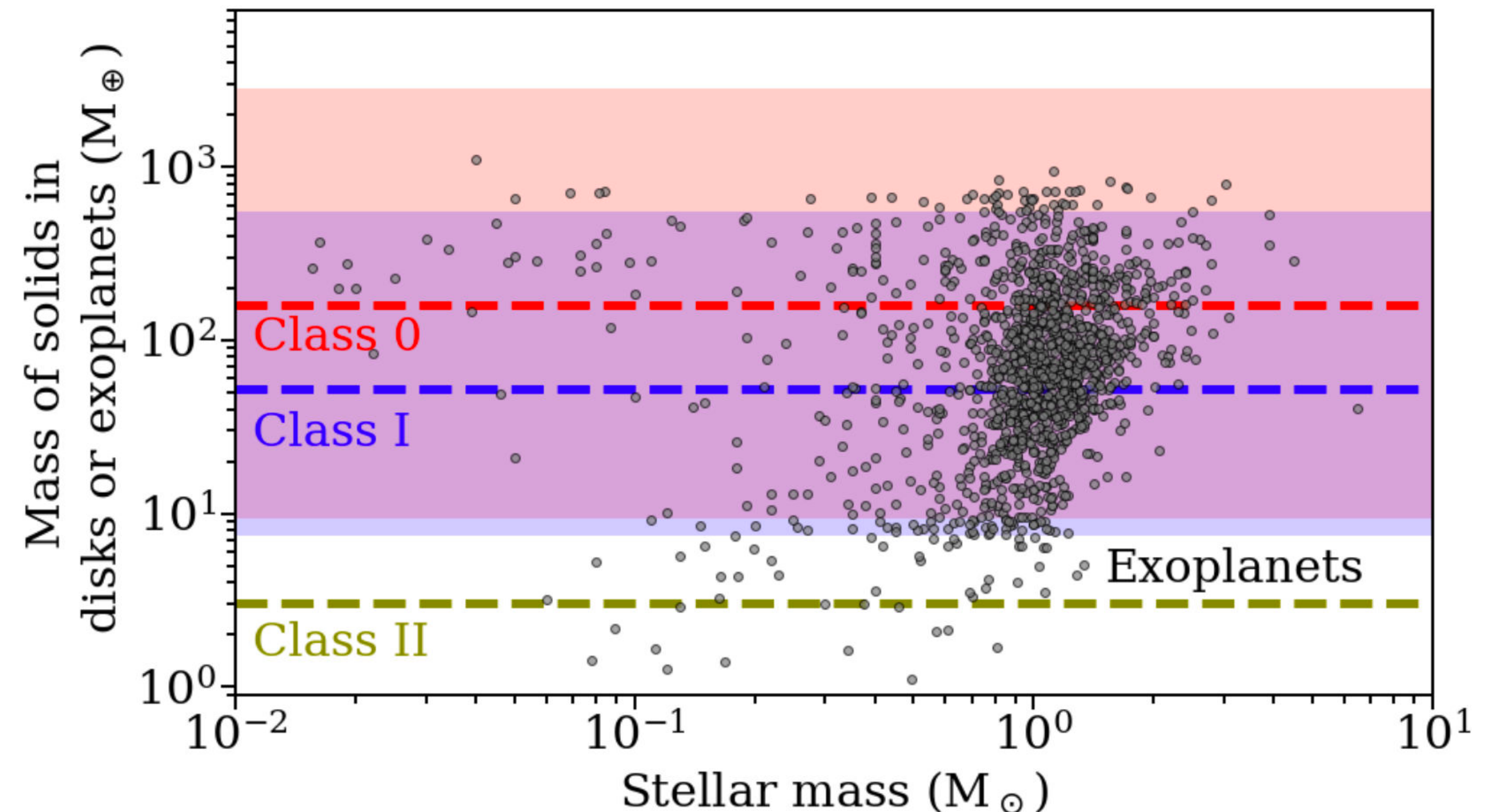
*Tychoniec et al. (2020)*

# Embedded Disks can be Large and Massive

Can be large enough to encompass Neptune orbits and beyond



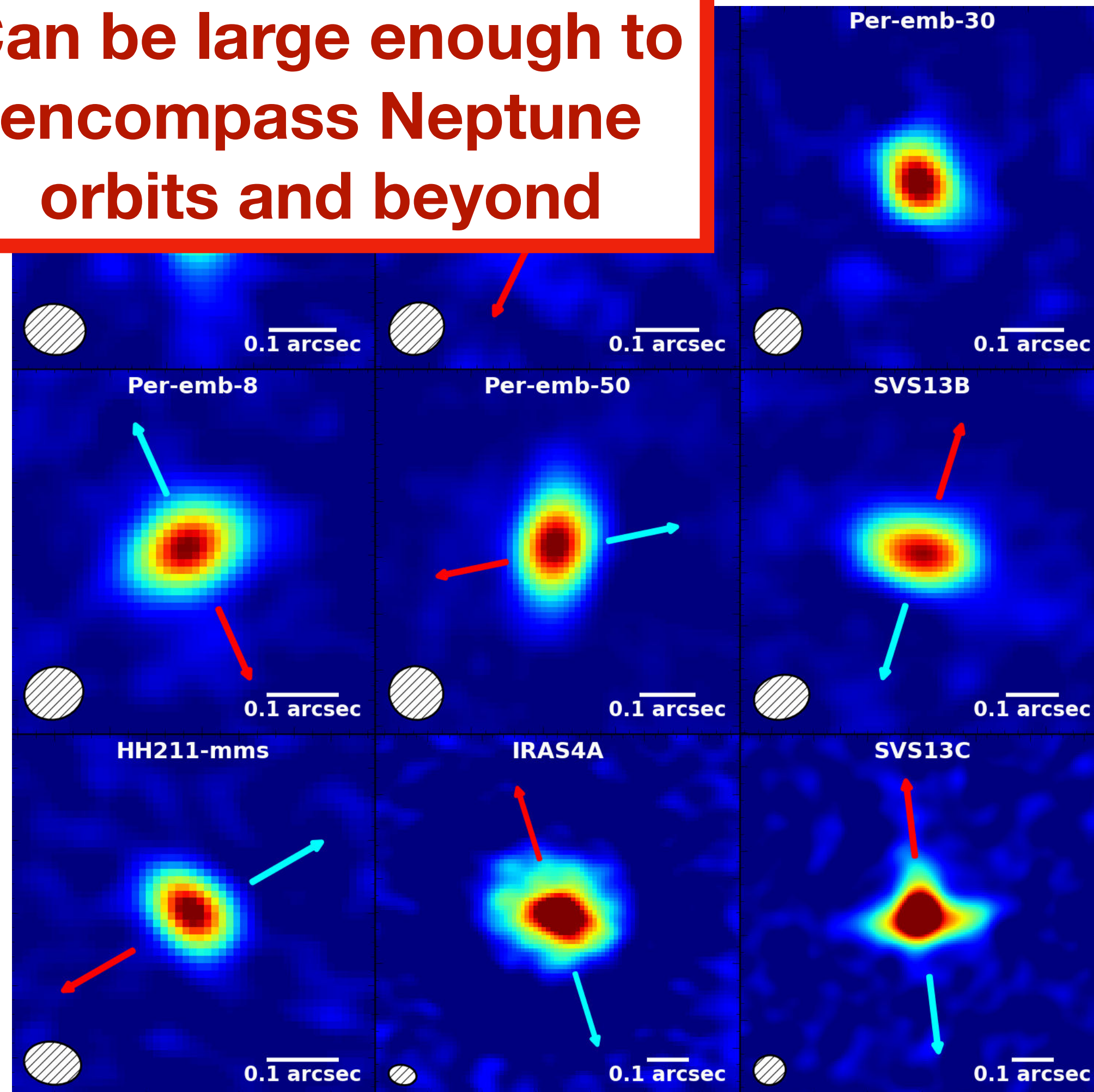
*Segura-Cox et al. (2016, 2018)*



*Tychoniec et al. (2020)*

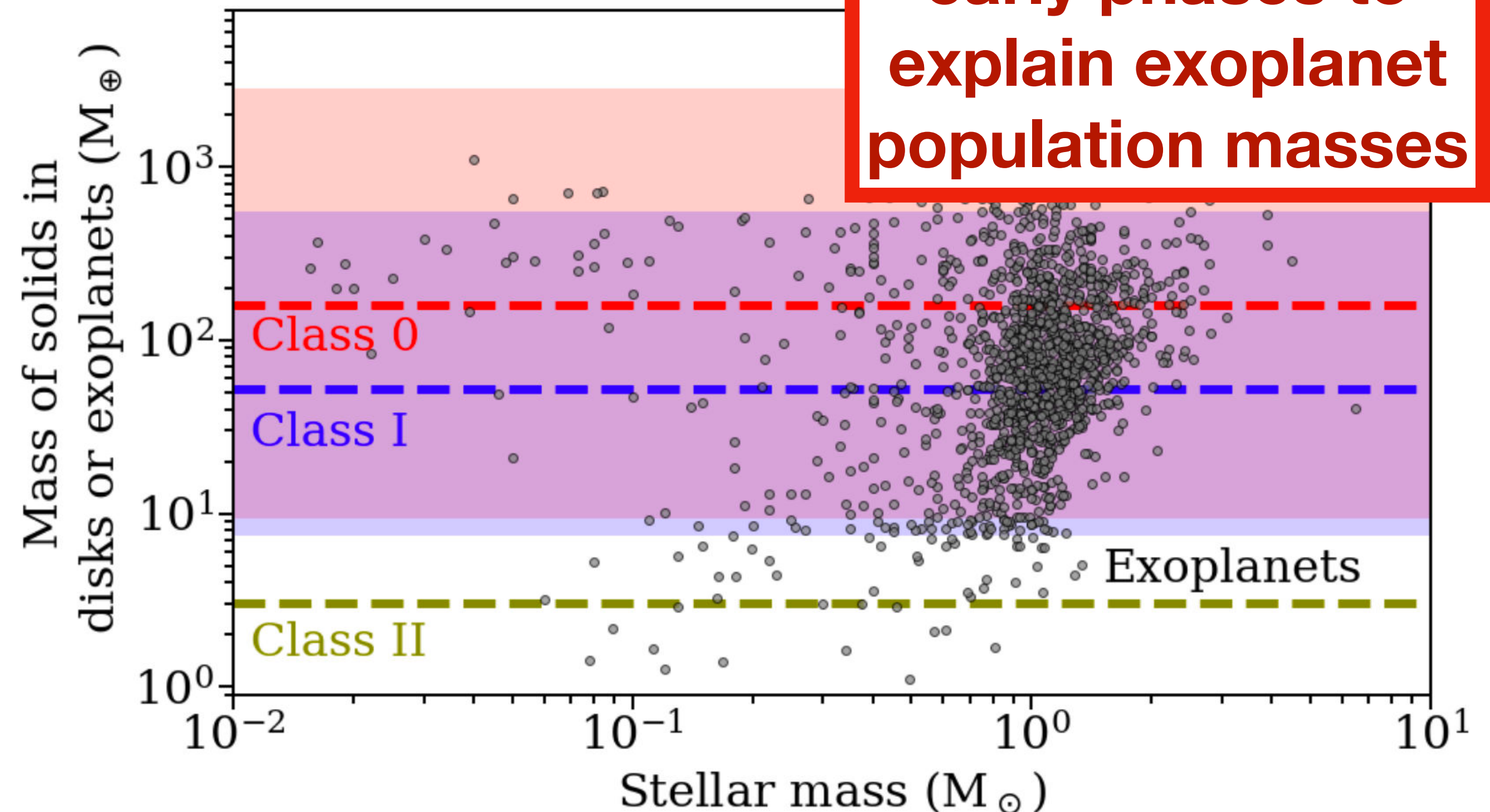
# Embedded Disks can be Large and Massive

Can be large enough to encompass Neptune orbits and beyond



*Segura-Cox et al. (2016, 2018)*

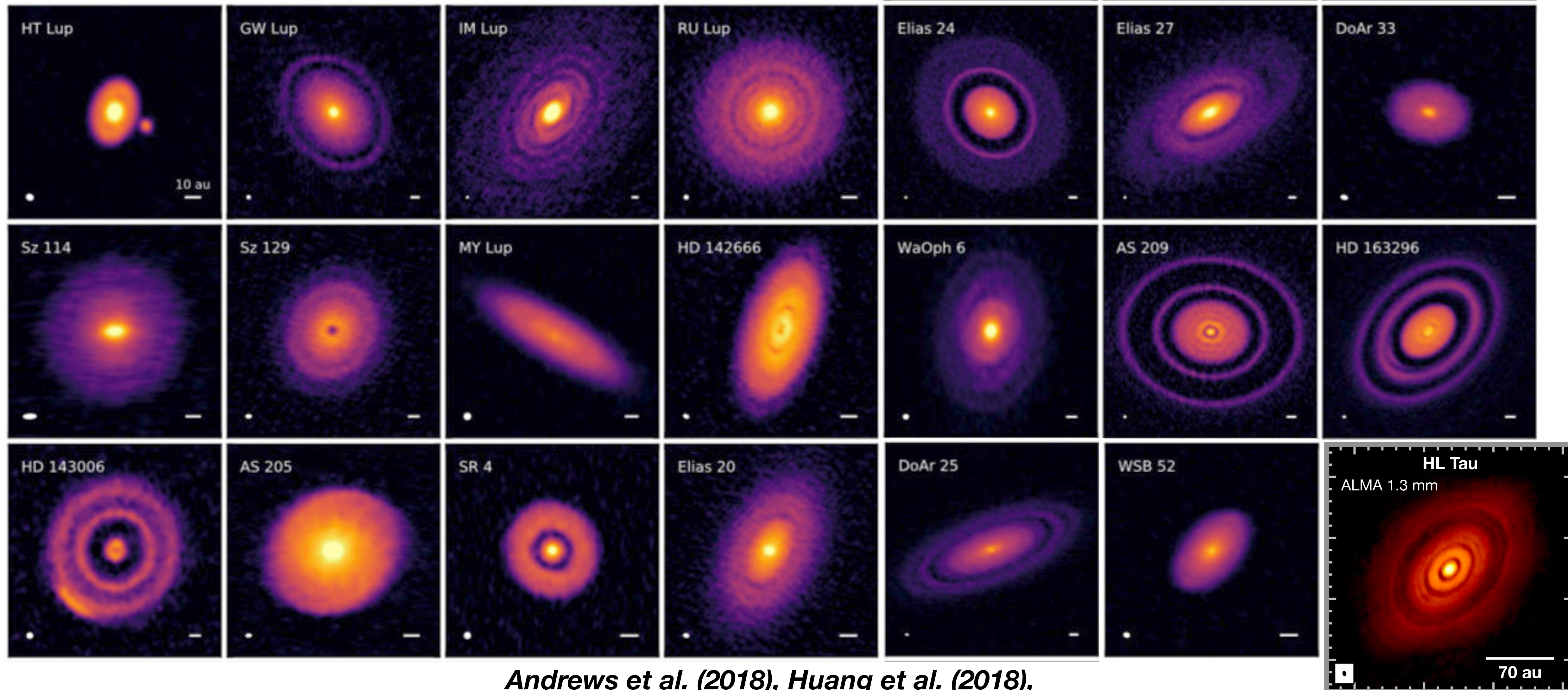
Enough mass in early phases to explain exoplanet population masses



*Tychoniec et al. (2020)*



# >1 Million Year Disks Have Rings

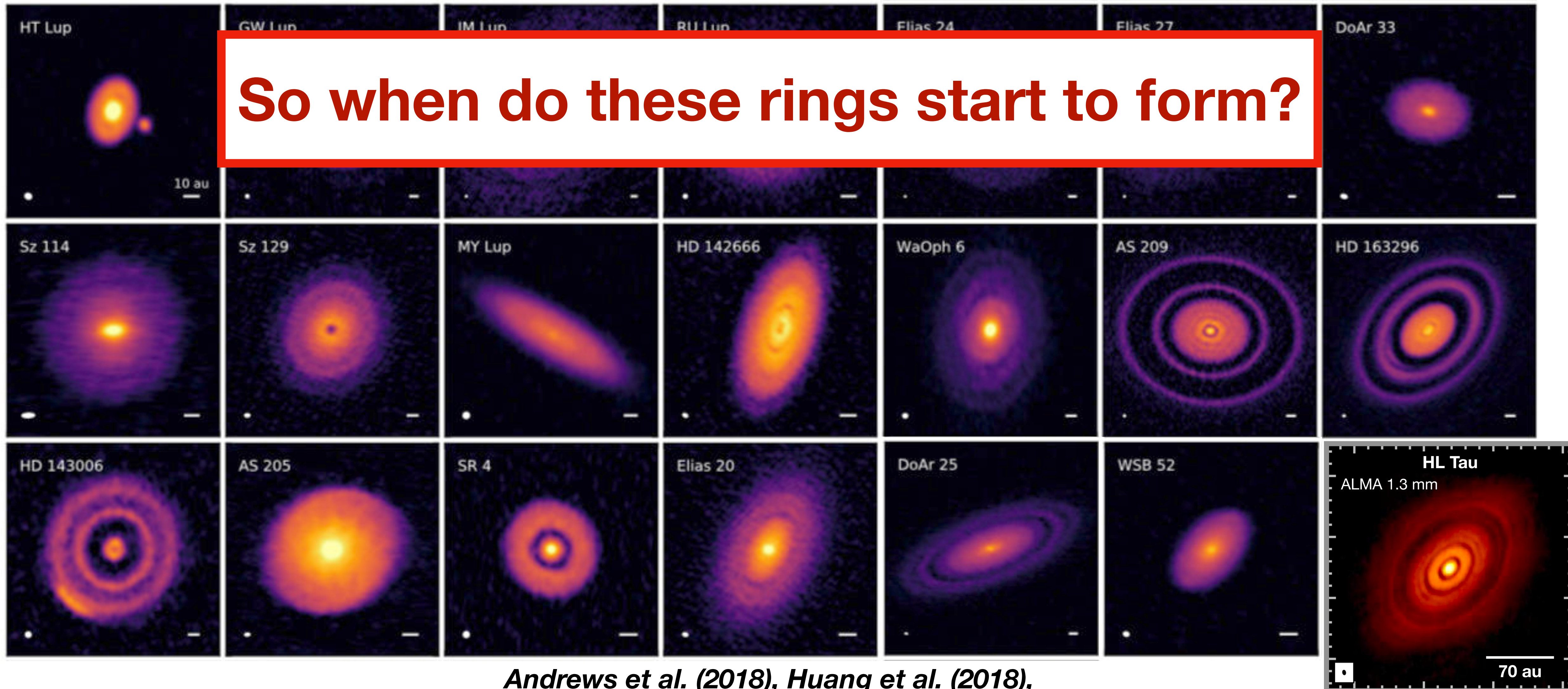


*Andrews et al. (2018), Huang et al. (2018),  
ALMA Partnership et al. (2015)*



# >1 Million Year Disks Have Rings

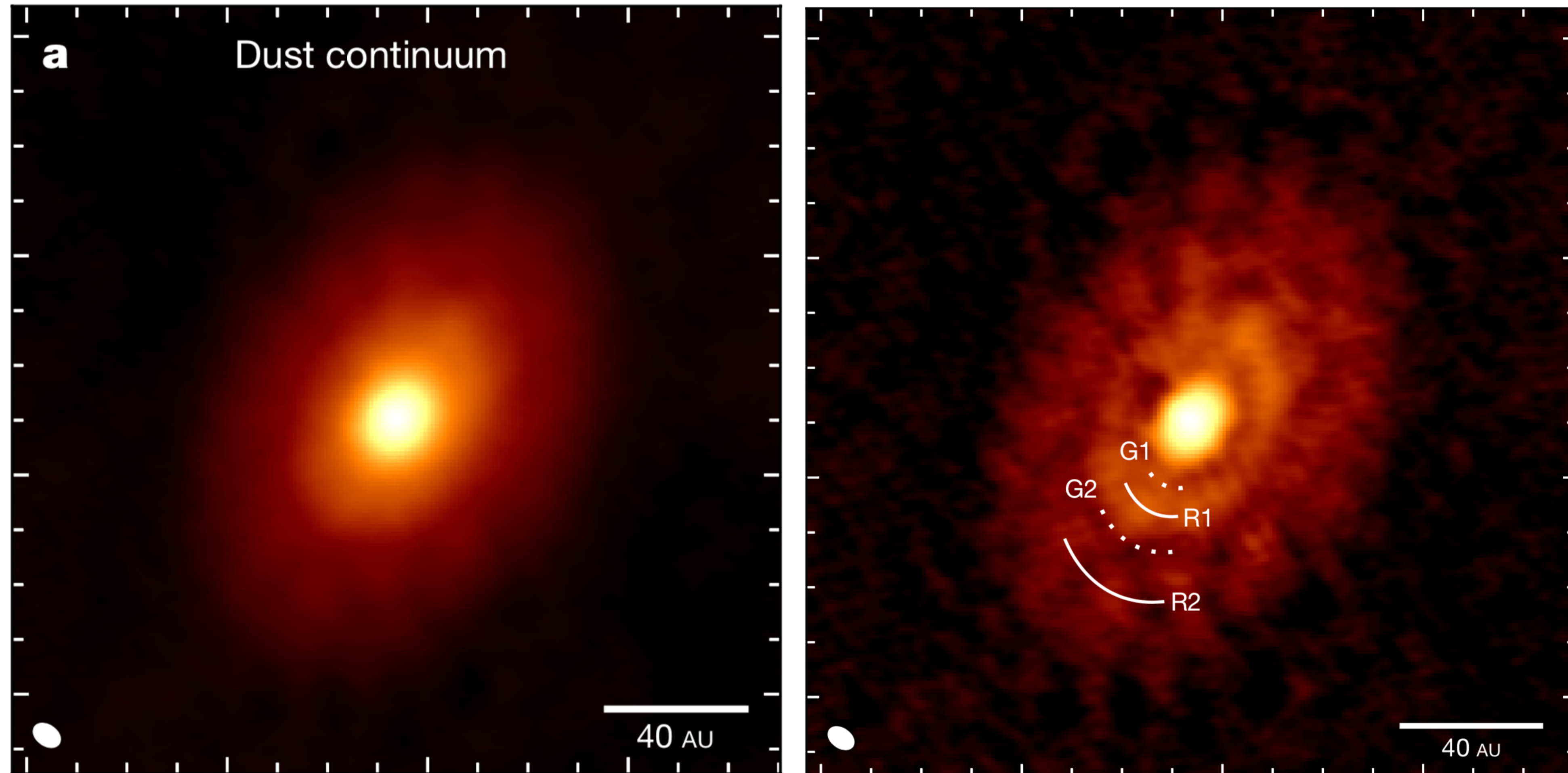
So when do these rings start to form?



*Andrews et al. (2018), Huang et al. (2018),  
ALMA Partnership et al. (2015)*

# The Youngest Rings

IRS 63



*Segura-Cox et al. (2020)*

# A Solar System Scale Class I Disk

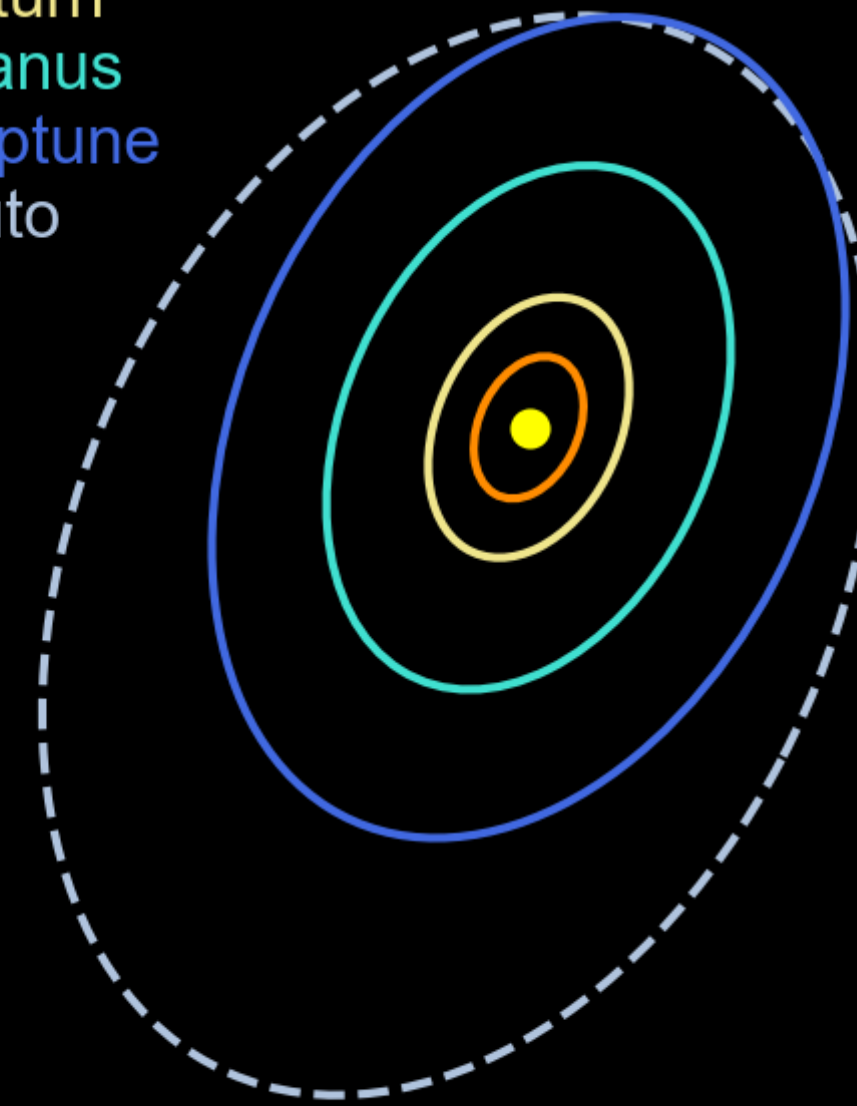
IRS 63  
Class I

Gap  
Ring  
Gap  
Ring

40 au

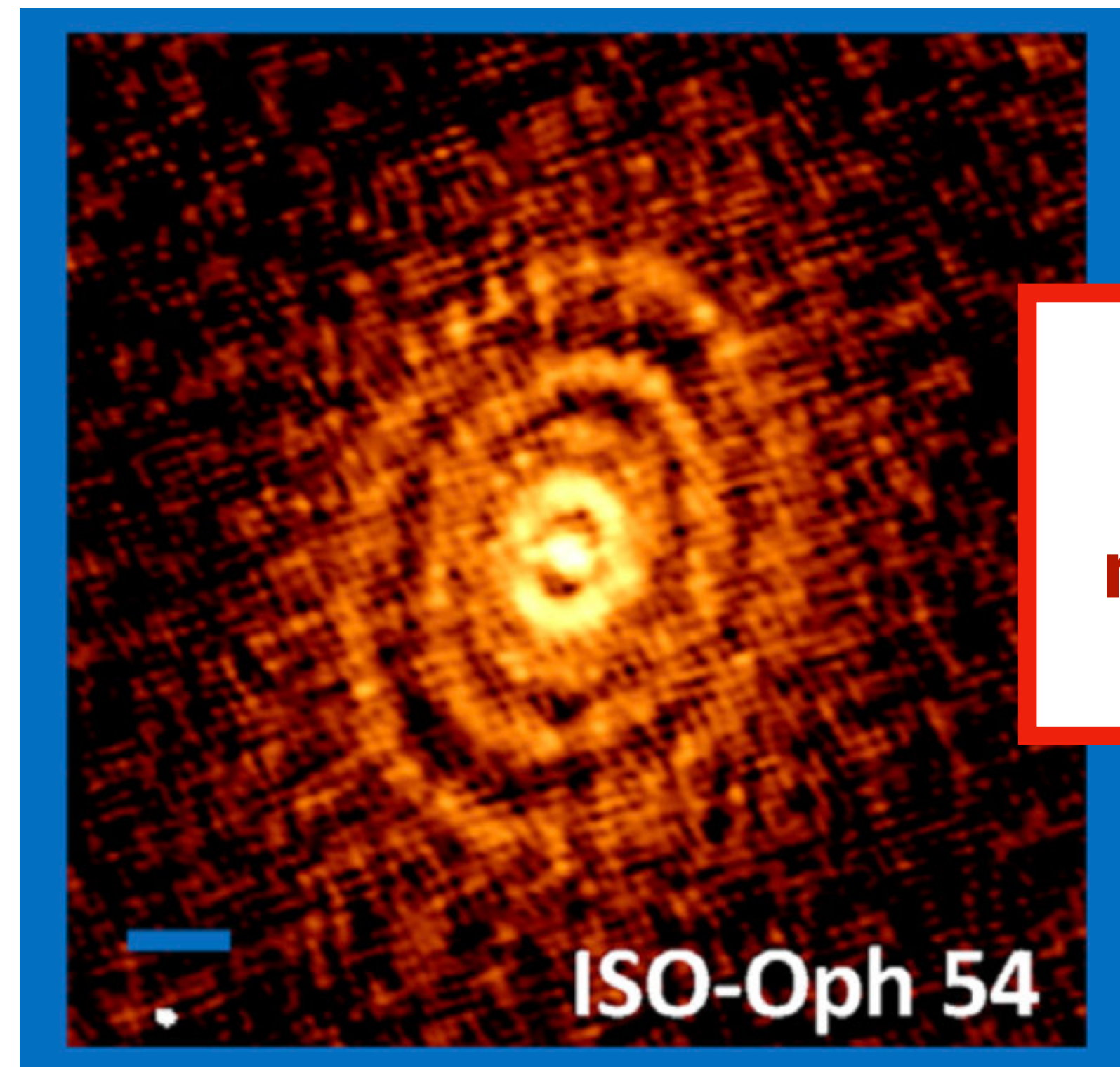
Solar System orbits to scale

- Sun and inner planets
- Jupiter
- Saturn
- Uranus
- Neptune
- Pluto

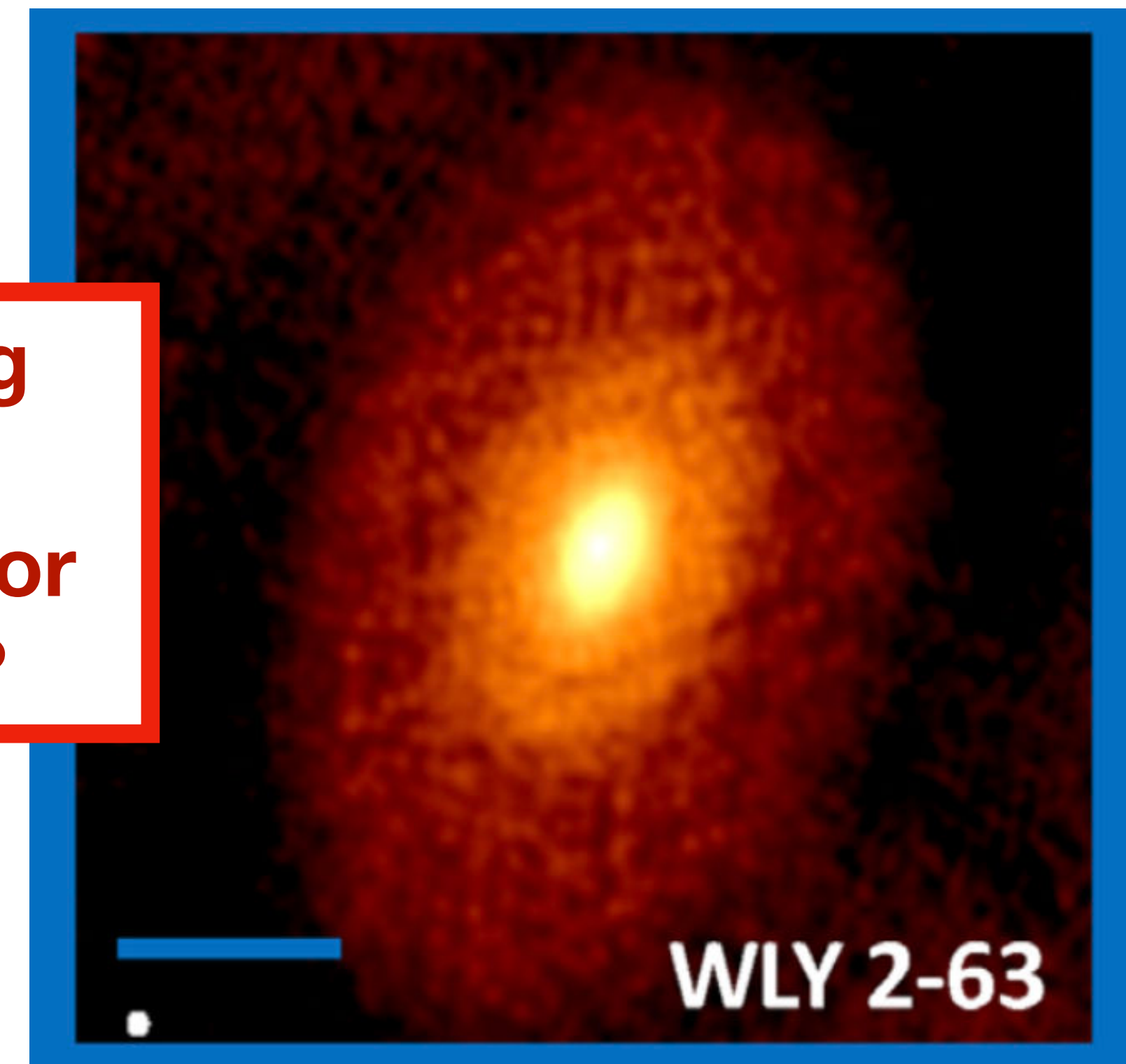


**Enough mass in  
solid material in  
the rings to form  
multiple giant  
planet cores**

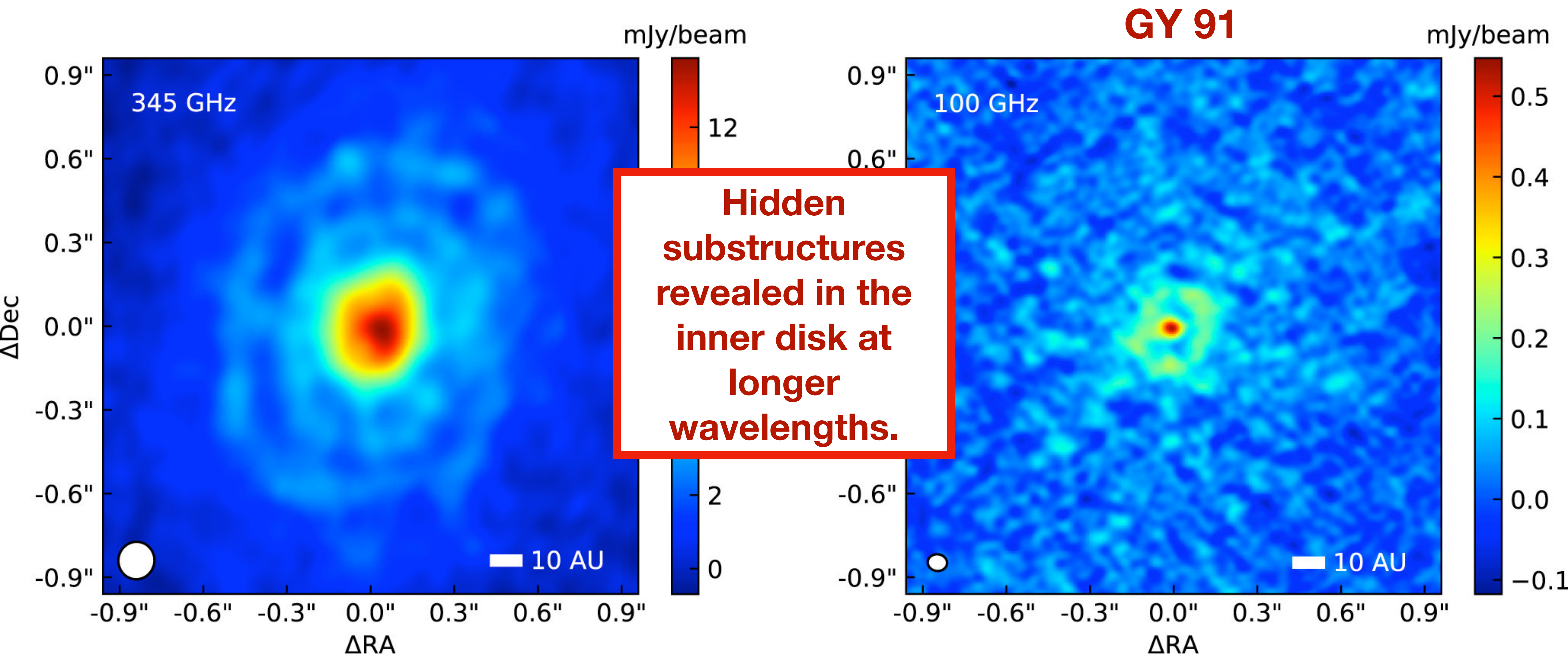
# Young Rings: Deep vs. Shallow



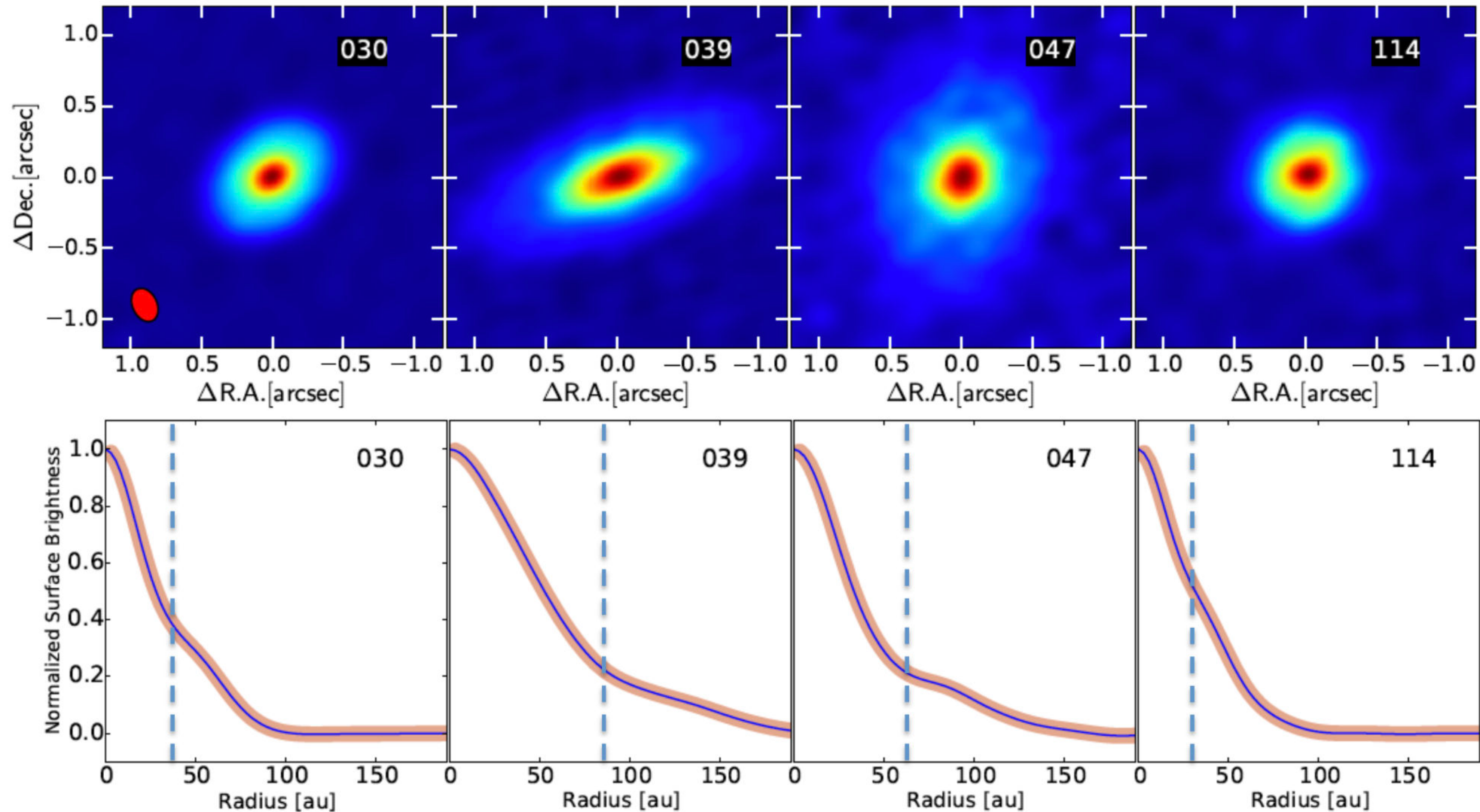
**Different ring  
formation  
mechanisms or  
timescales?**



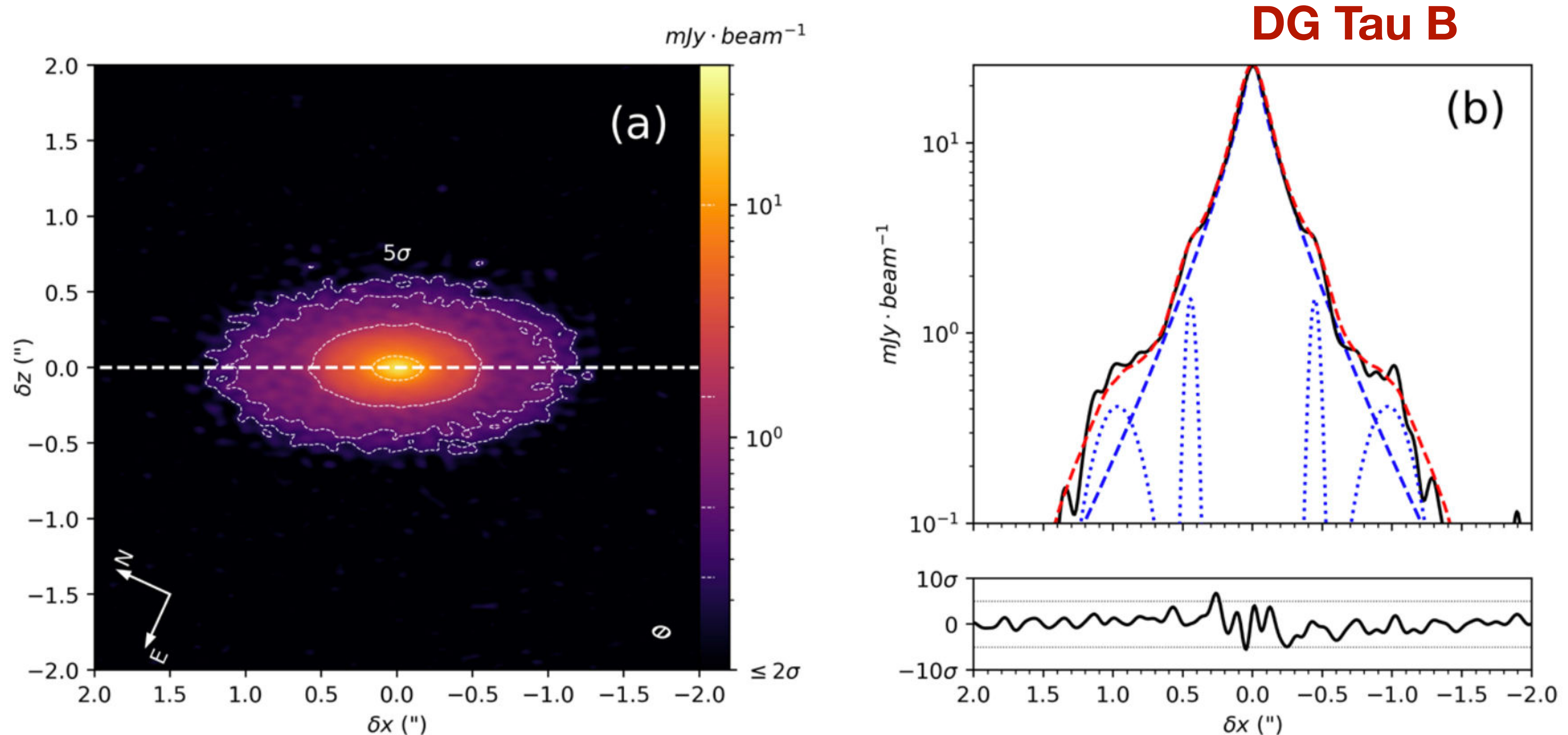
# Young Rings: Multi-wavelength View



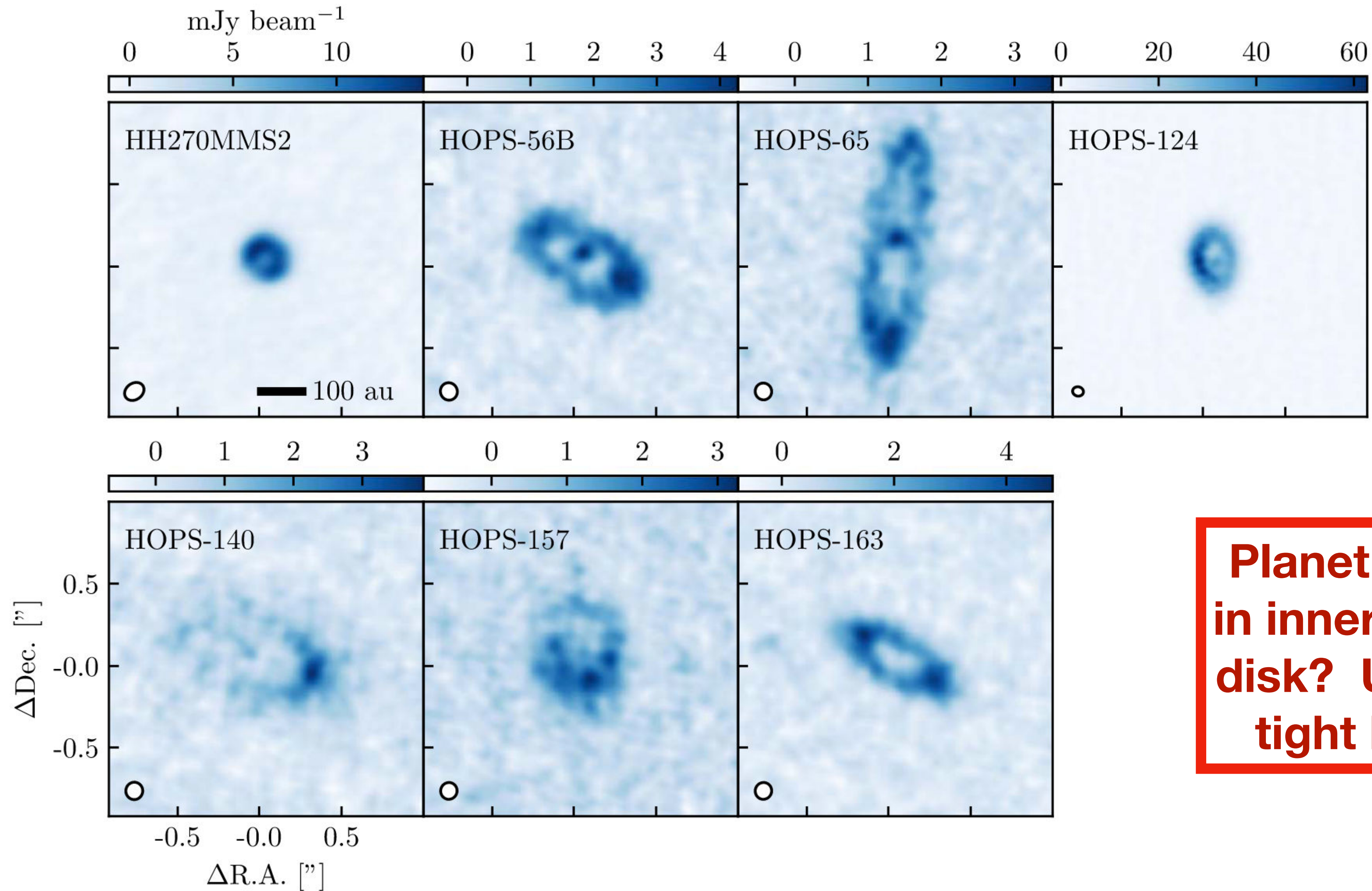
# Radial Profiles Hint at Substructures



# Radial Profiles Hint at Substructures

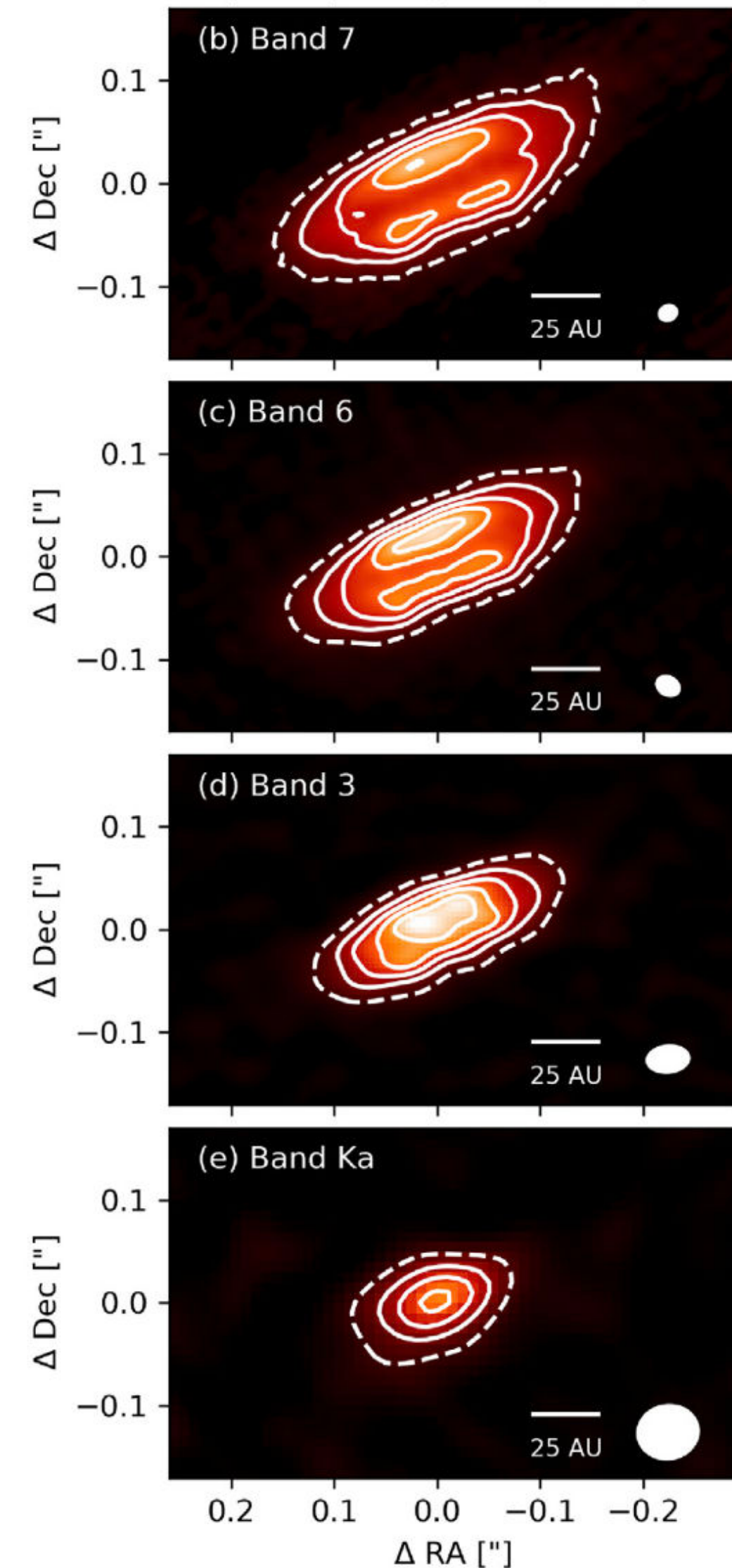


# Young Cavities



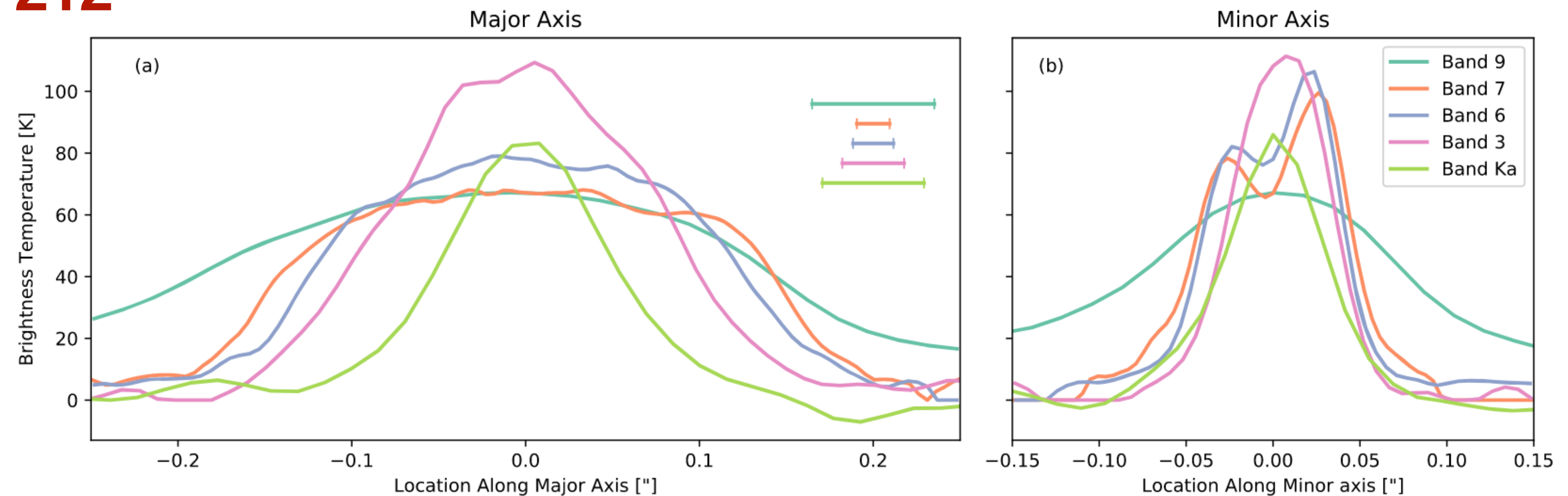
**Planet formation  
in inner regions of  
disk? Unresolved  
tight binaries?**

# Continuum Shows Warm Disks



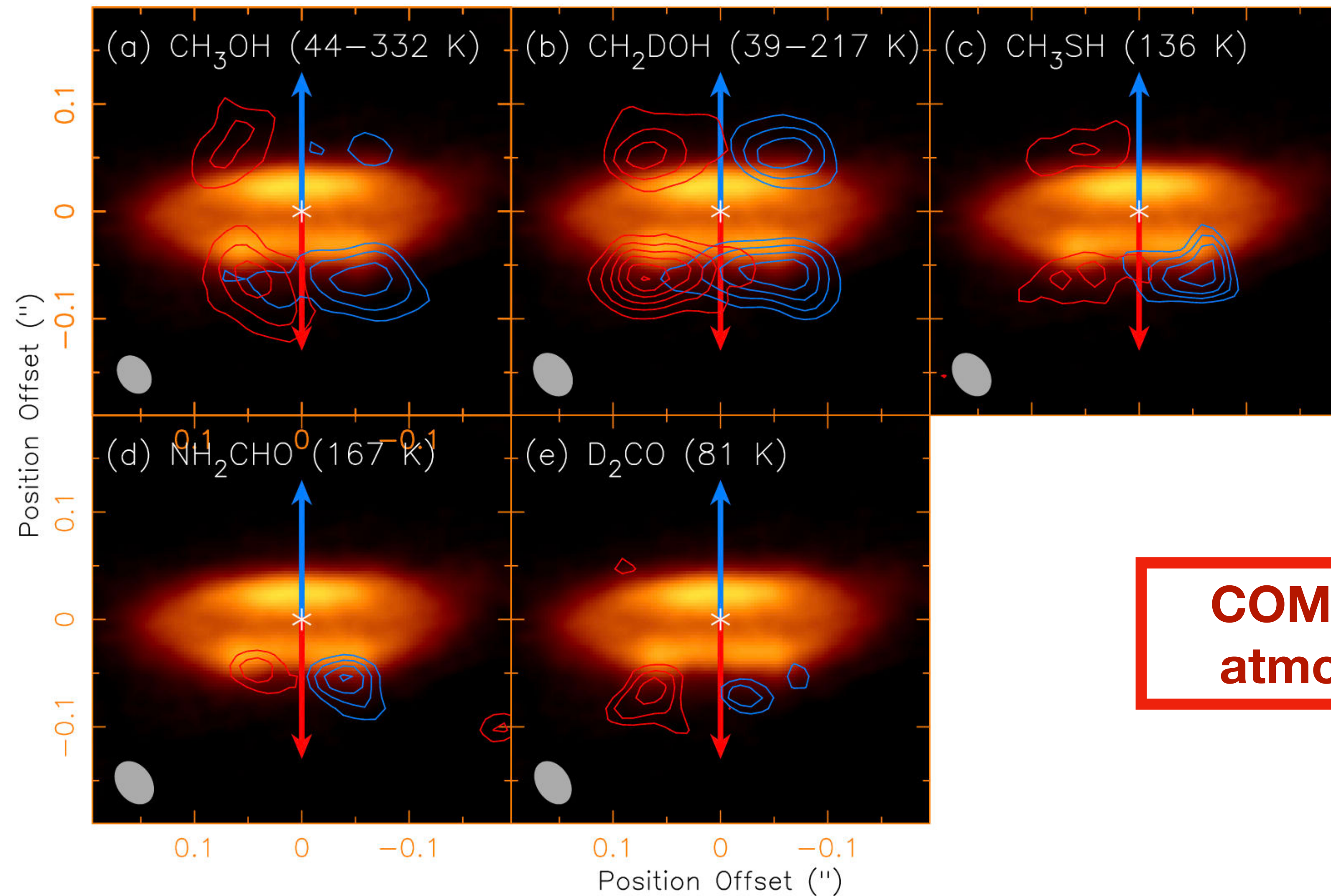
**Modeling the continuum at multiple wavelengths show disk temperature > 20 - 30 K**

**HH 212**

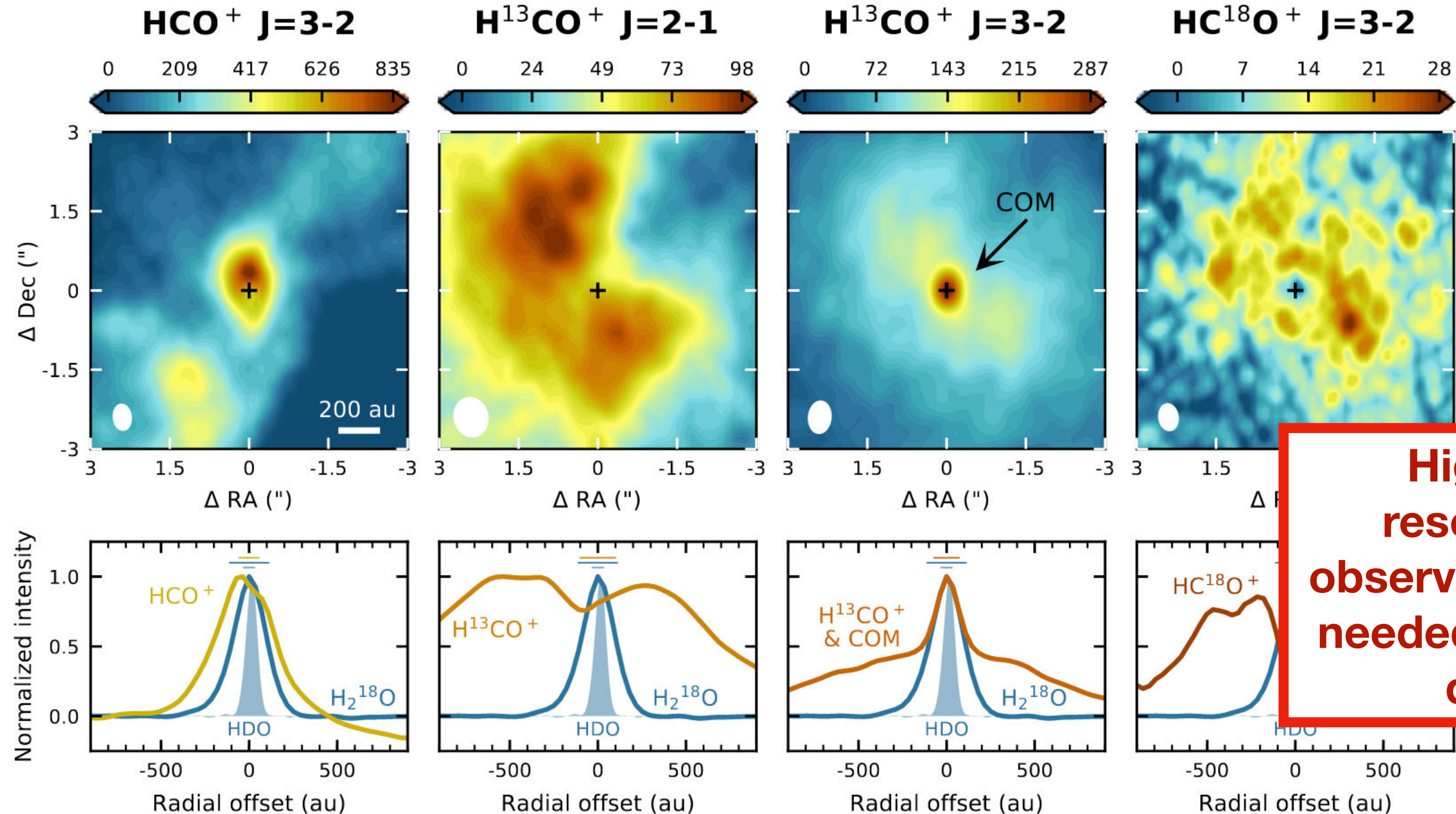


*Lin et al. (2021)*

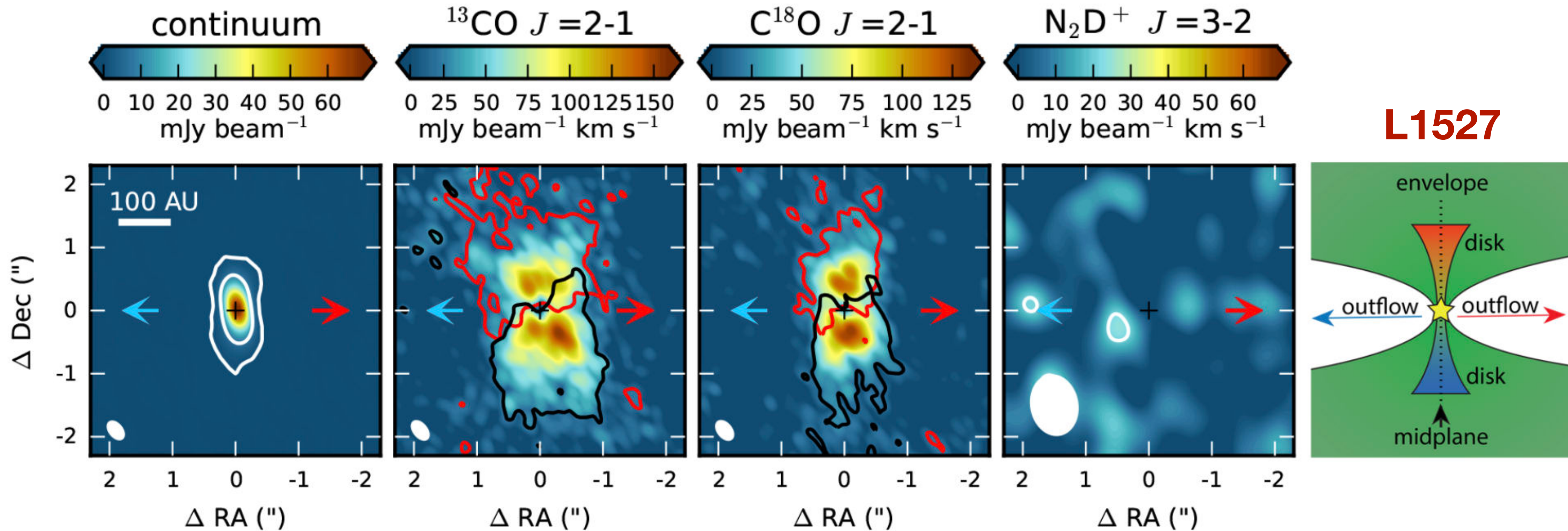
# Chemistry Shows Warm Disks

**HH 212****COMs in disk  
atmosphere.**

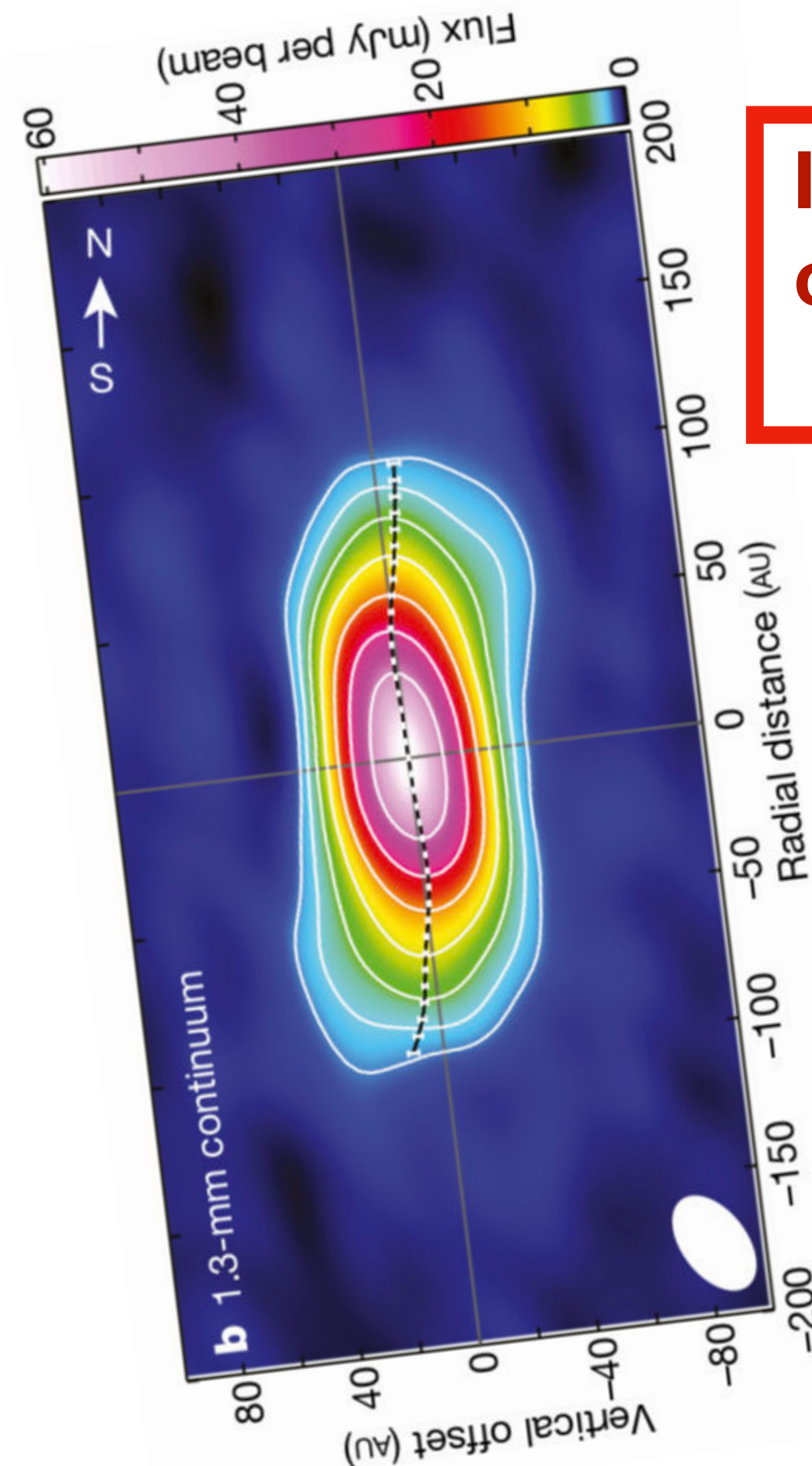
# Snowlines Reveal Warm Disks



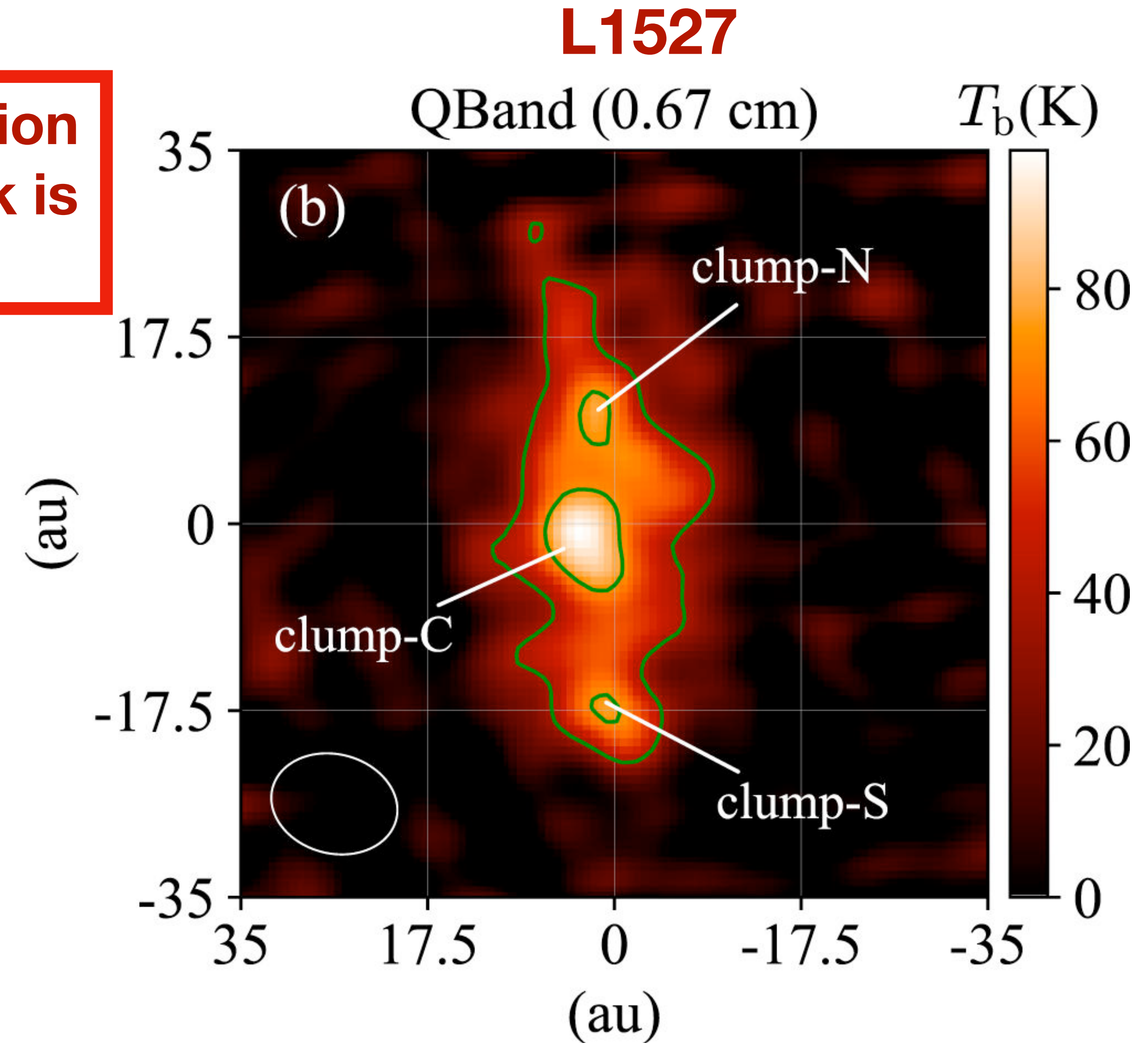
# A Warm Edge-on Disk

**L1527**

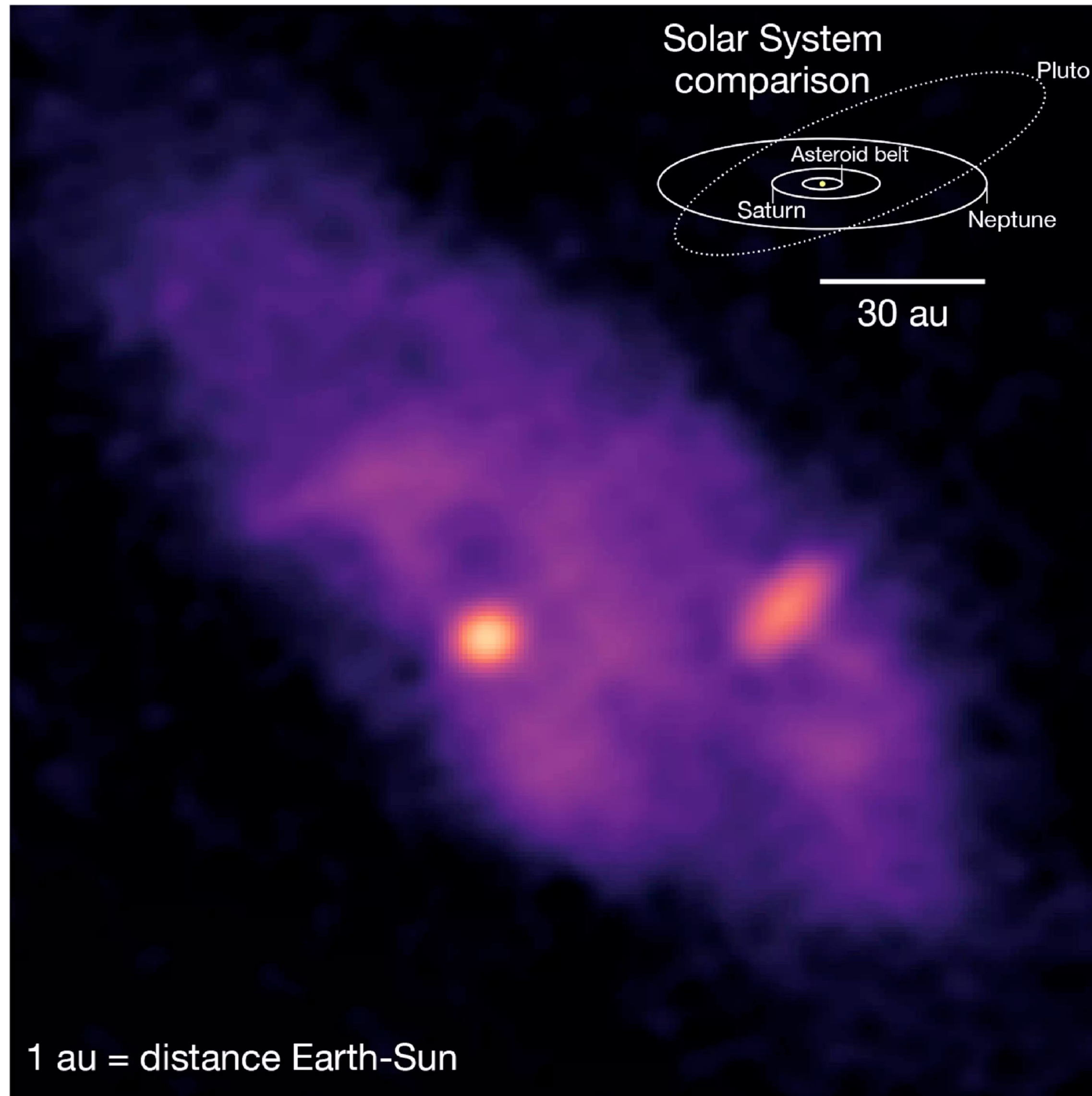
# An Warm Edge-on Disk with Substructures



**Innermost region  
of warped disk is  
clumpy.**



# More Warm Disks

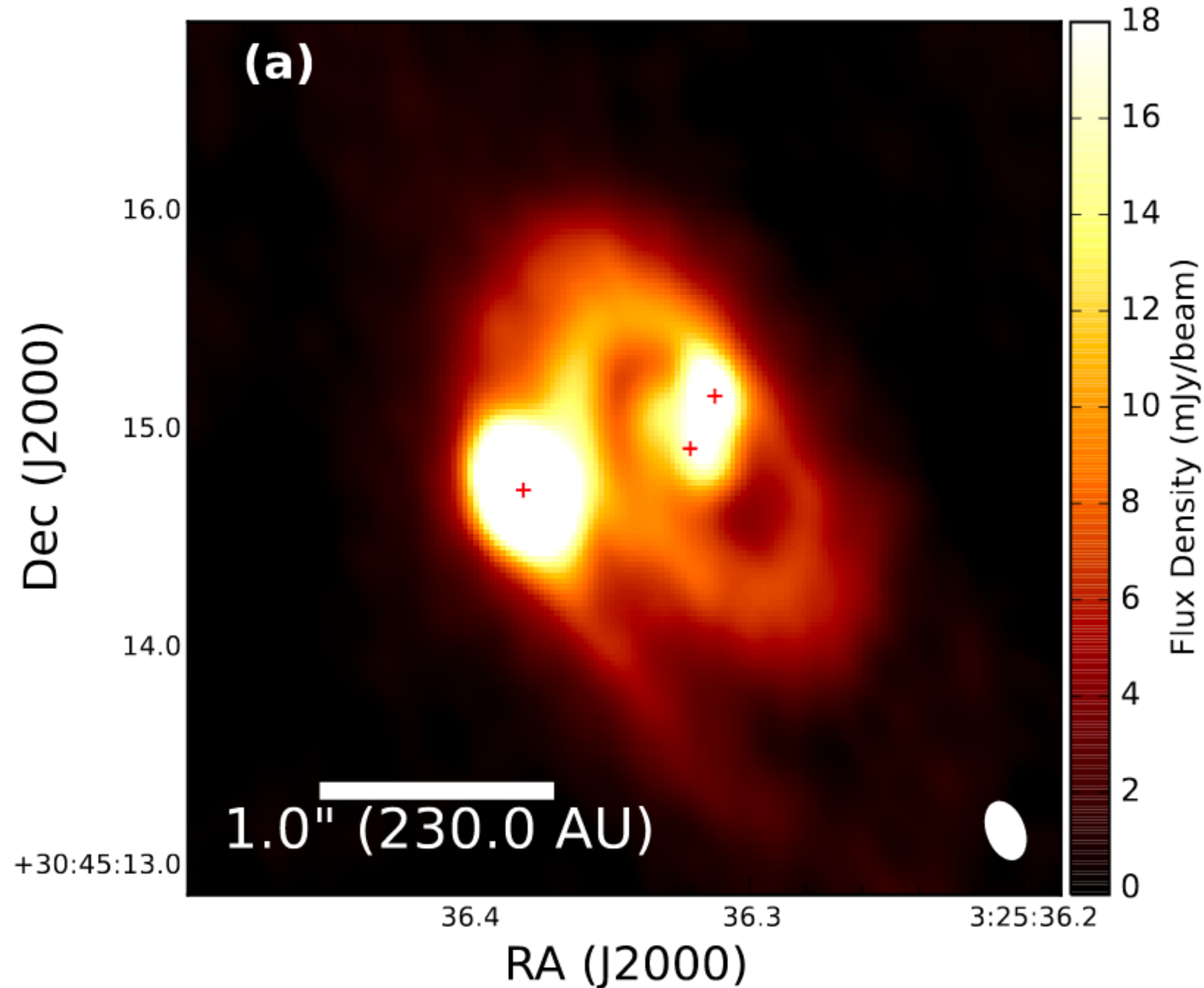


**IRAS 16293 A**

**Close multiples  
can also have  
warm disks at  
solar-system  
scales.**

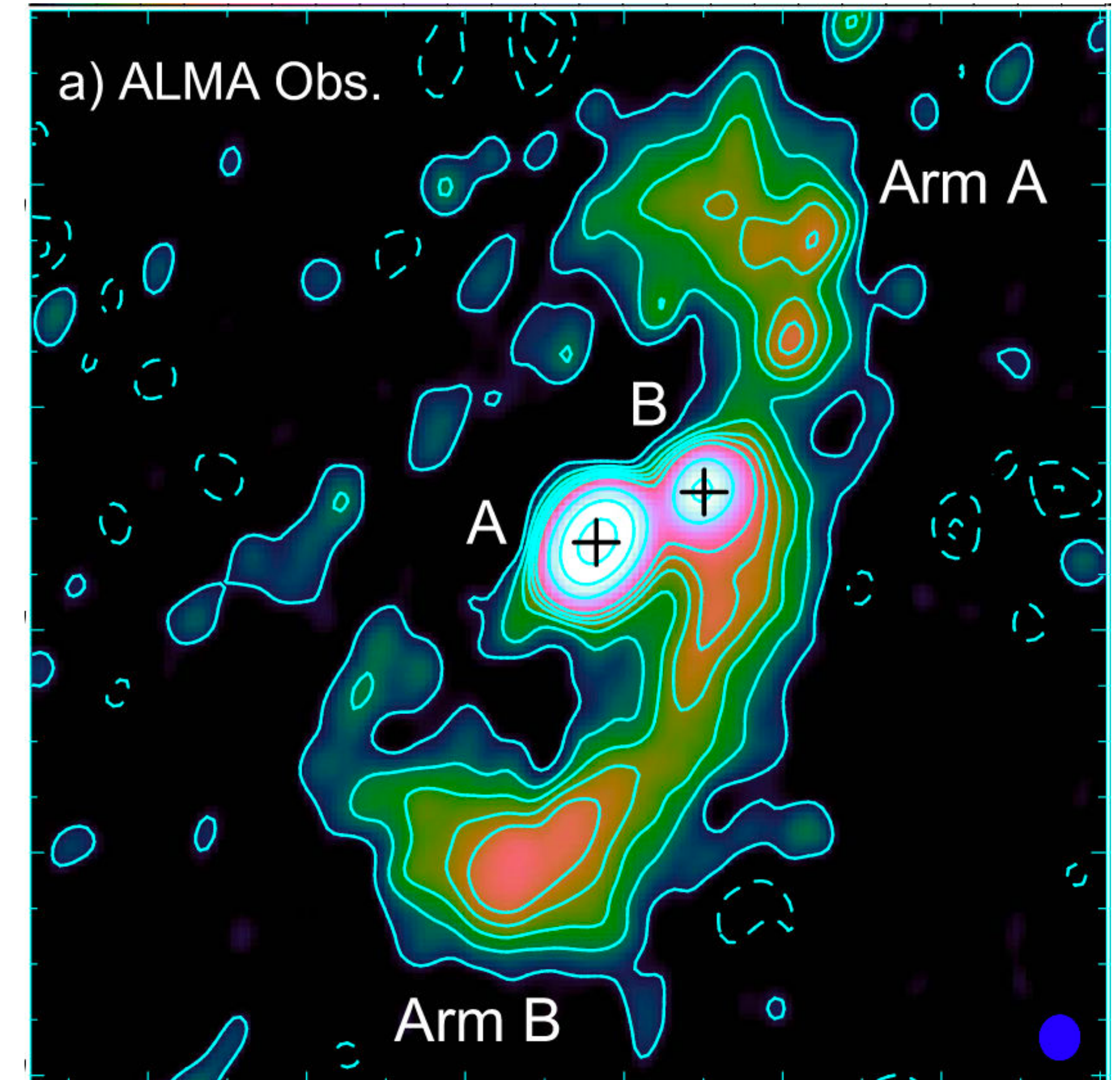
# Close Multiples

**L1448-IRS3B**



*Tobin et al. (2016)*

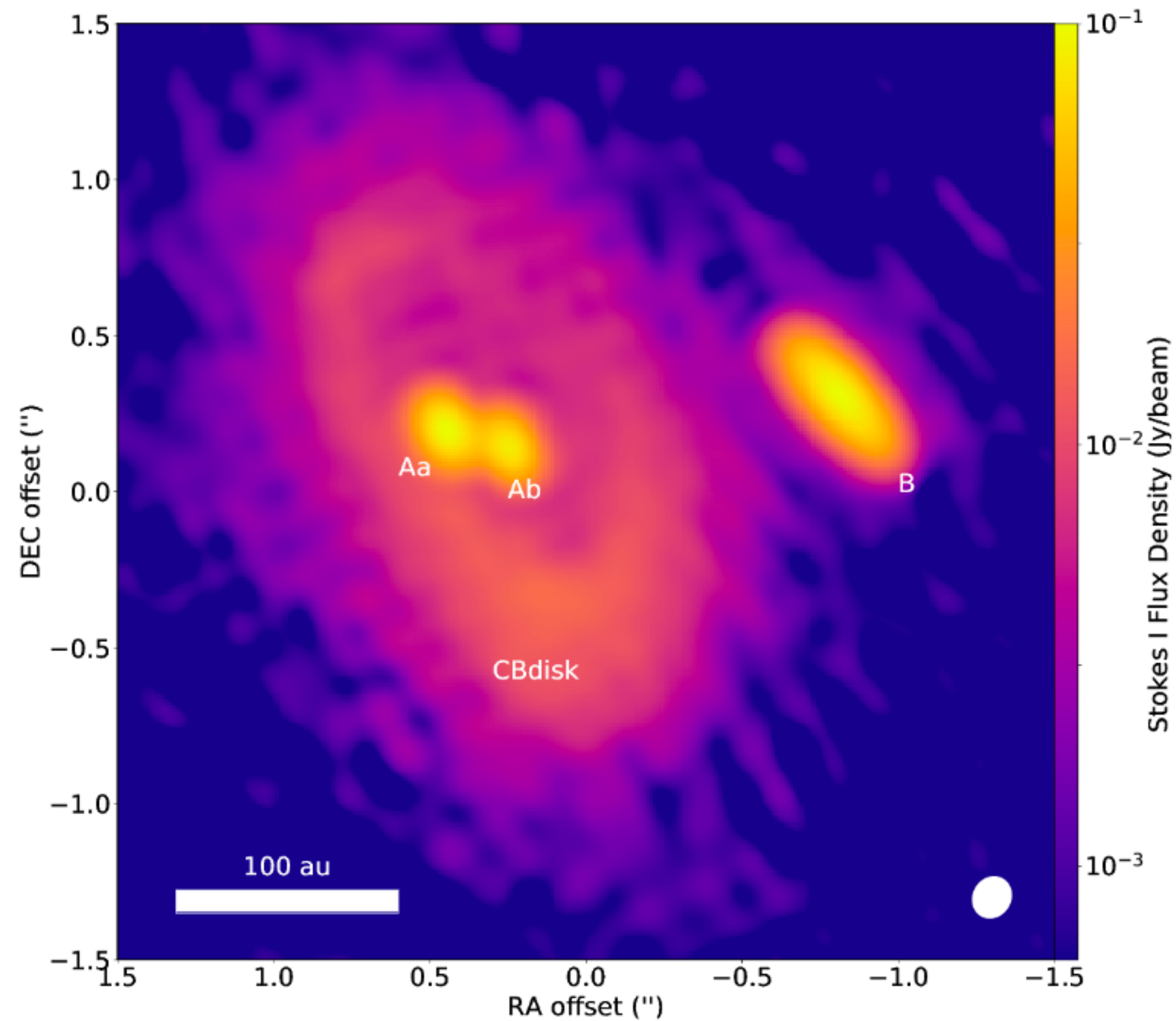
**L1551 NE**



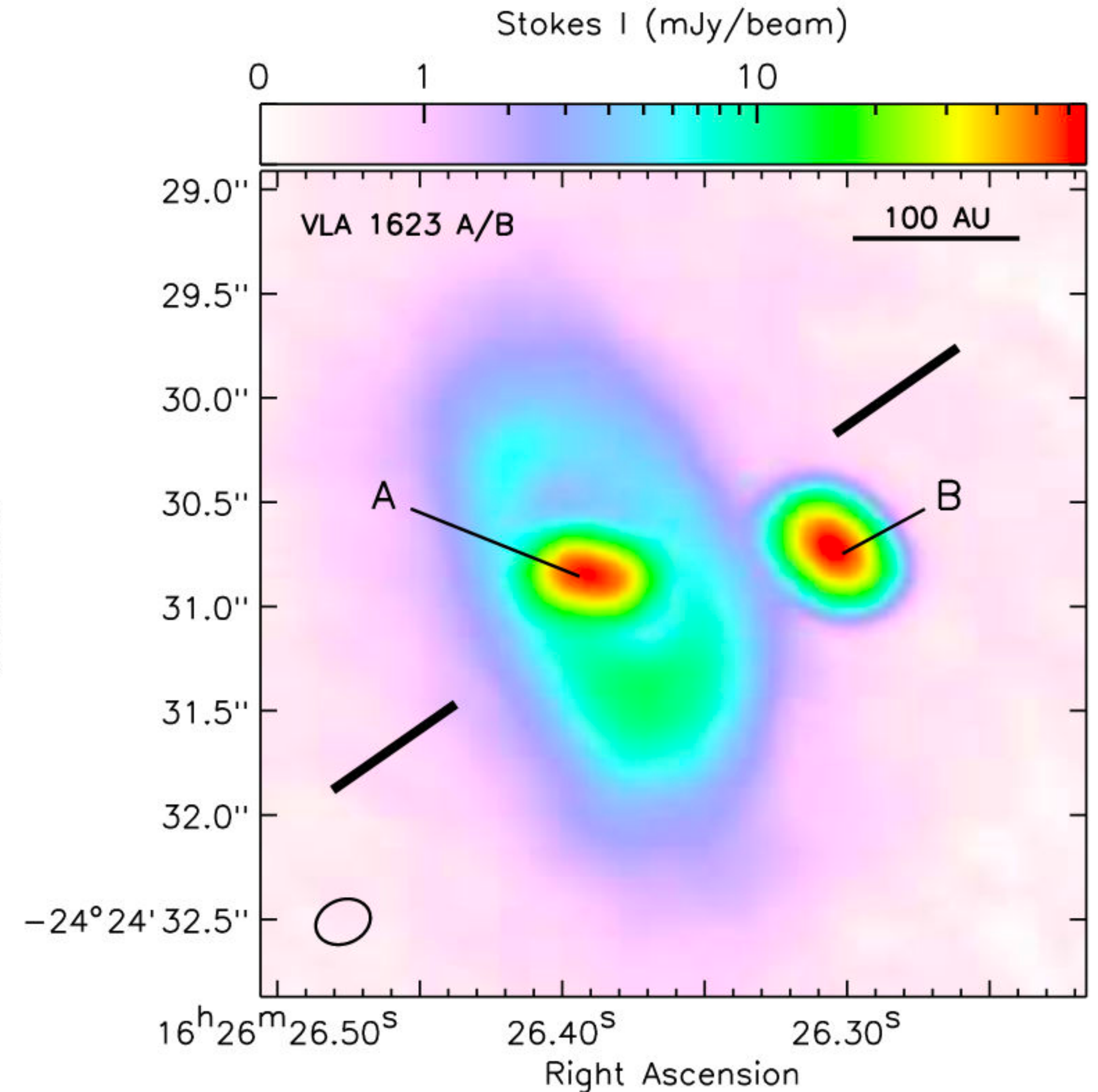
*Takakuwa et al. (2017)*

# Close Multiples

**VLA 1623**



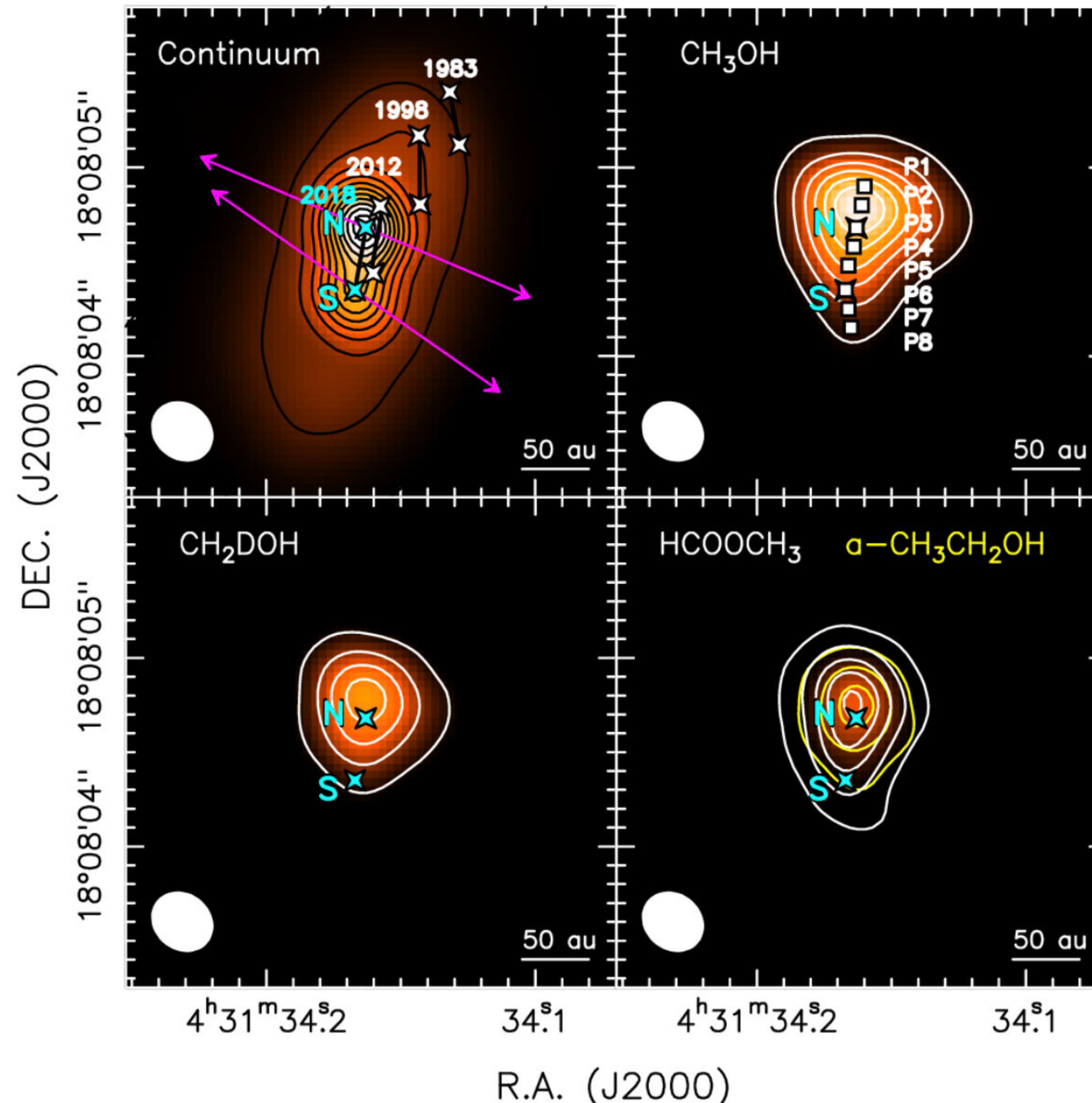
*Harris et al. (2018)*



*Sadavoy et al. (2018)*

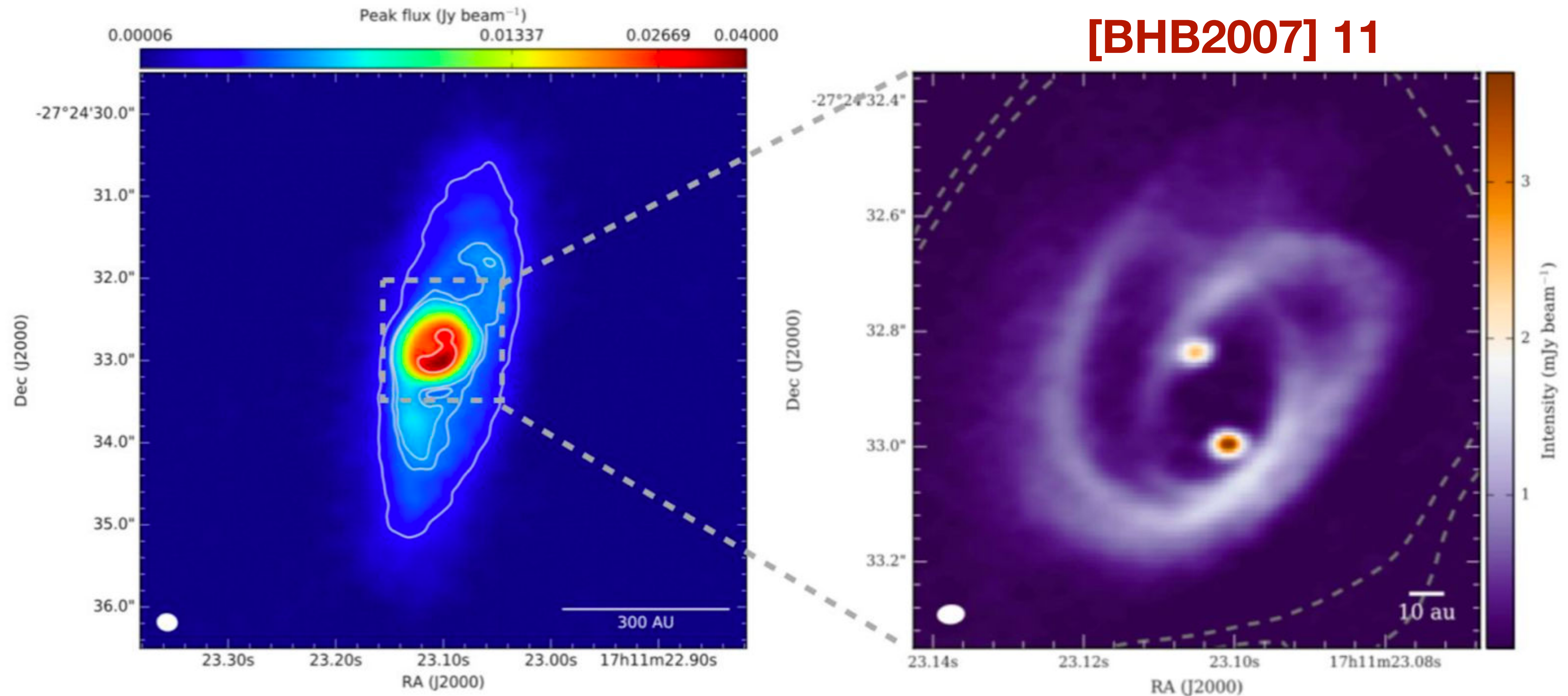
# Close Multiples

**L1551 IRS5**



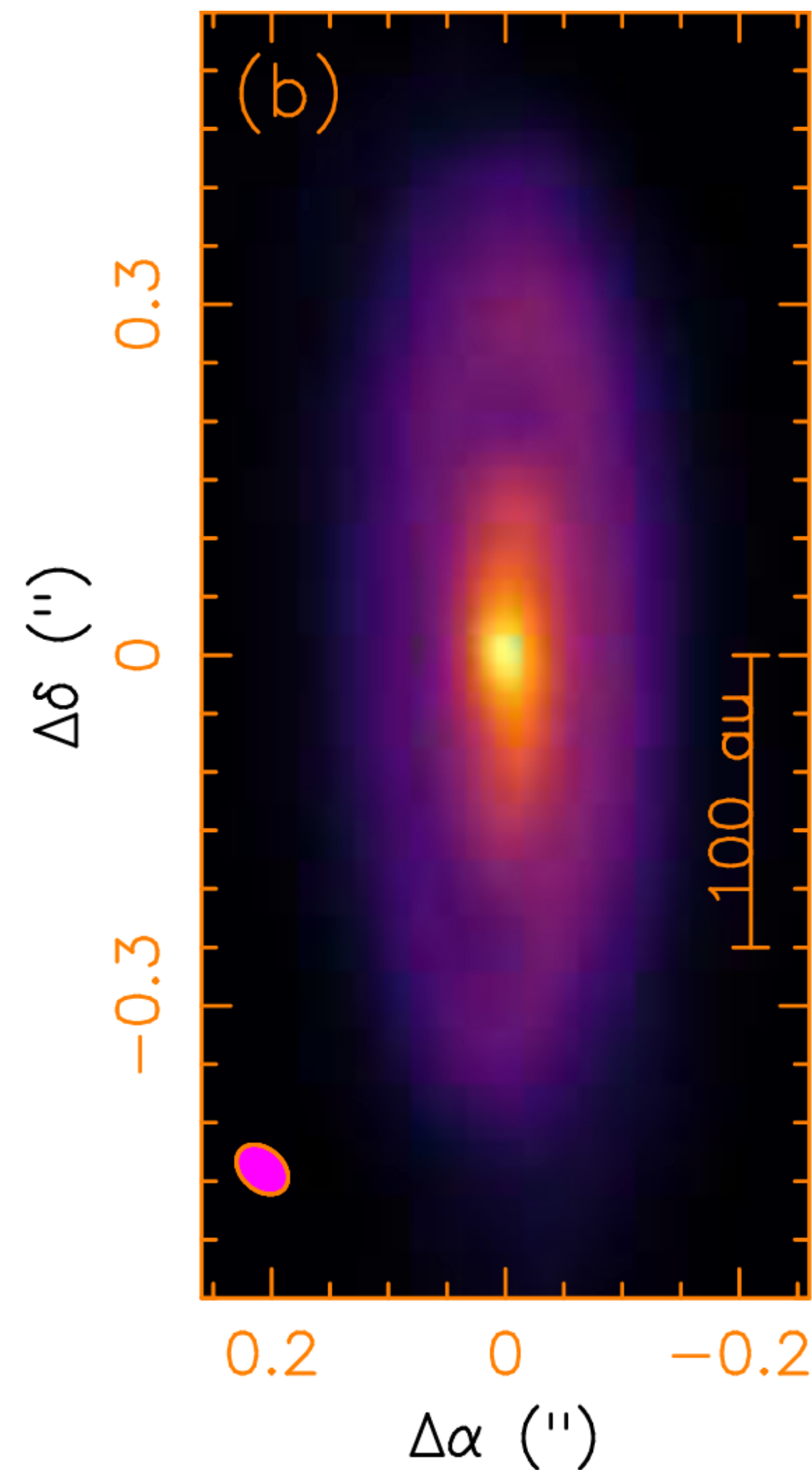
**Clear chemical  
differentiation  
between the two  
sources. True  
differentiation?  
Optical depth?**

# Close Multiples, Multi-scale Complex Structures

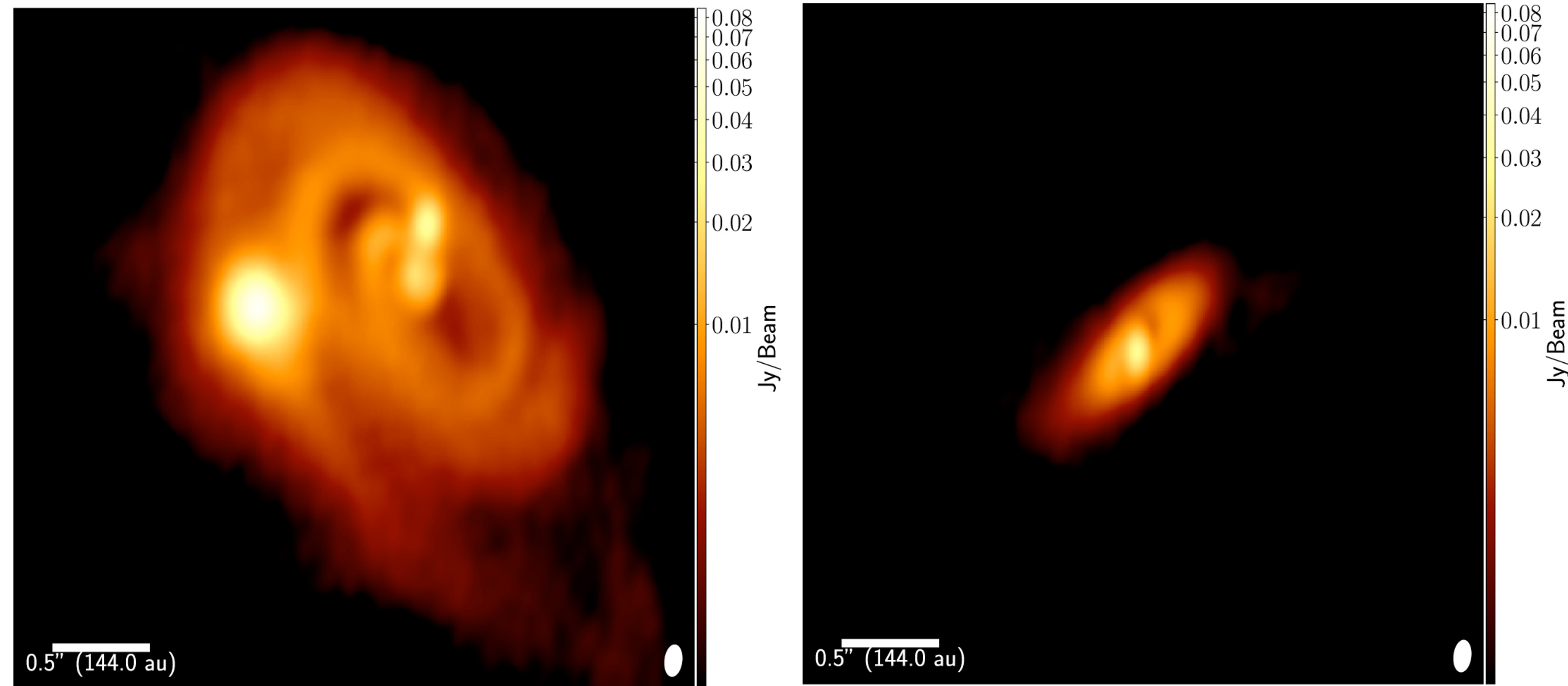


*Alves et al. (2017, 2019)*

# Spirals

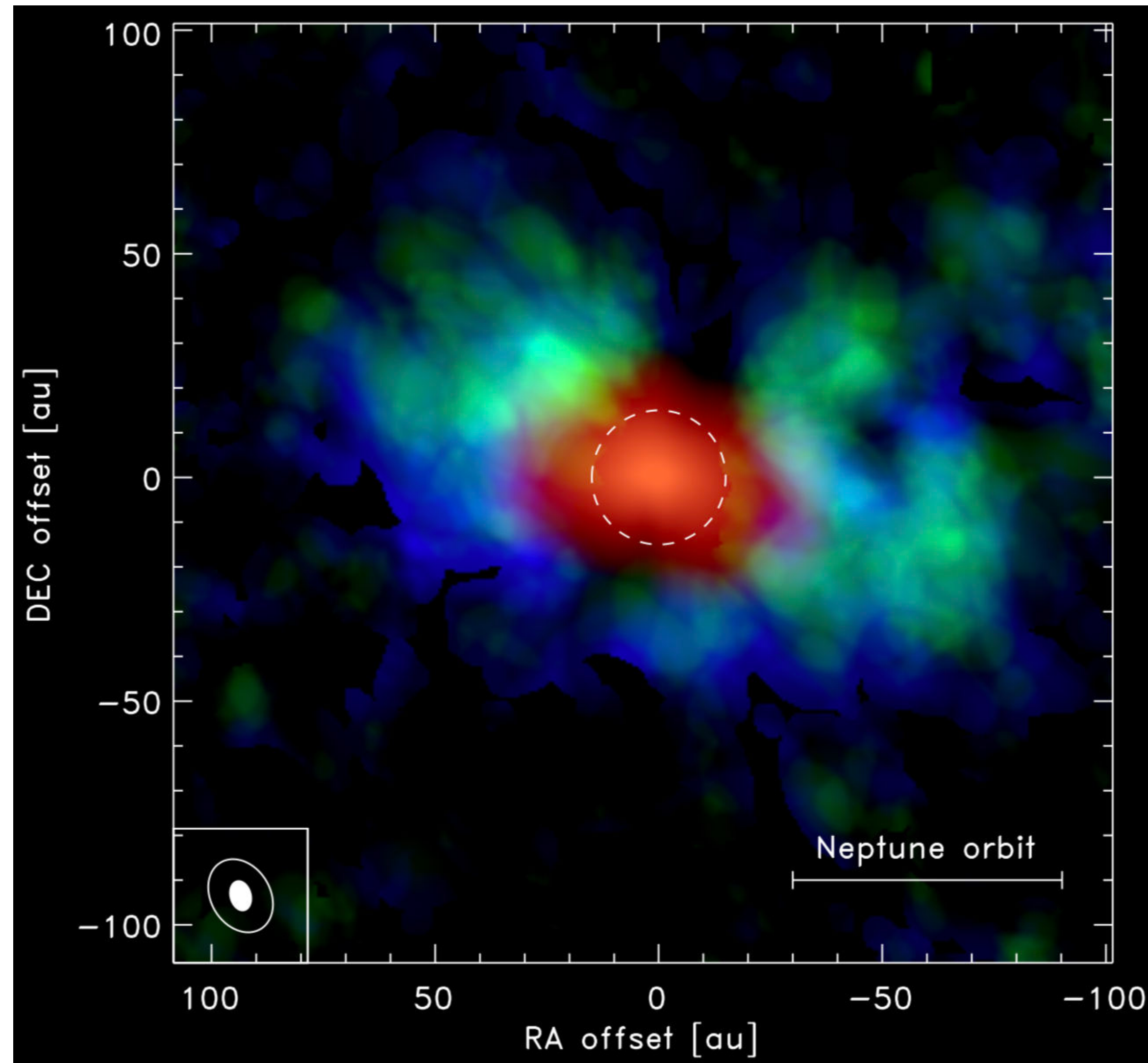


**HH 111 VLA 2**



**L1448-IRS3B & L1448 IRS3A**

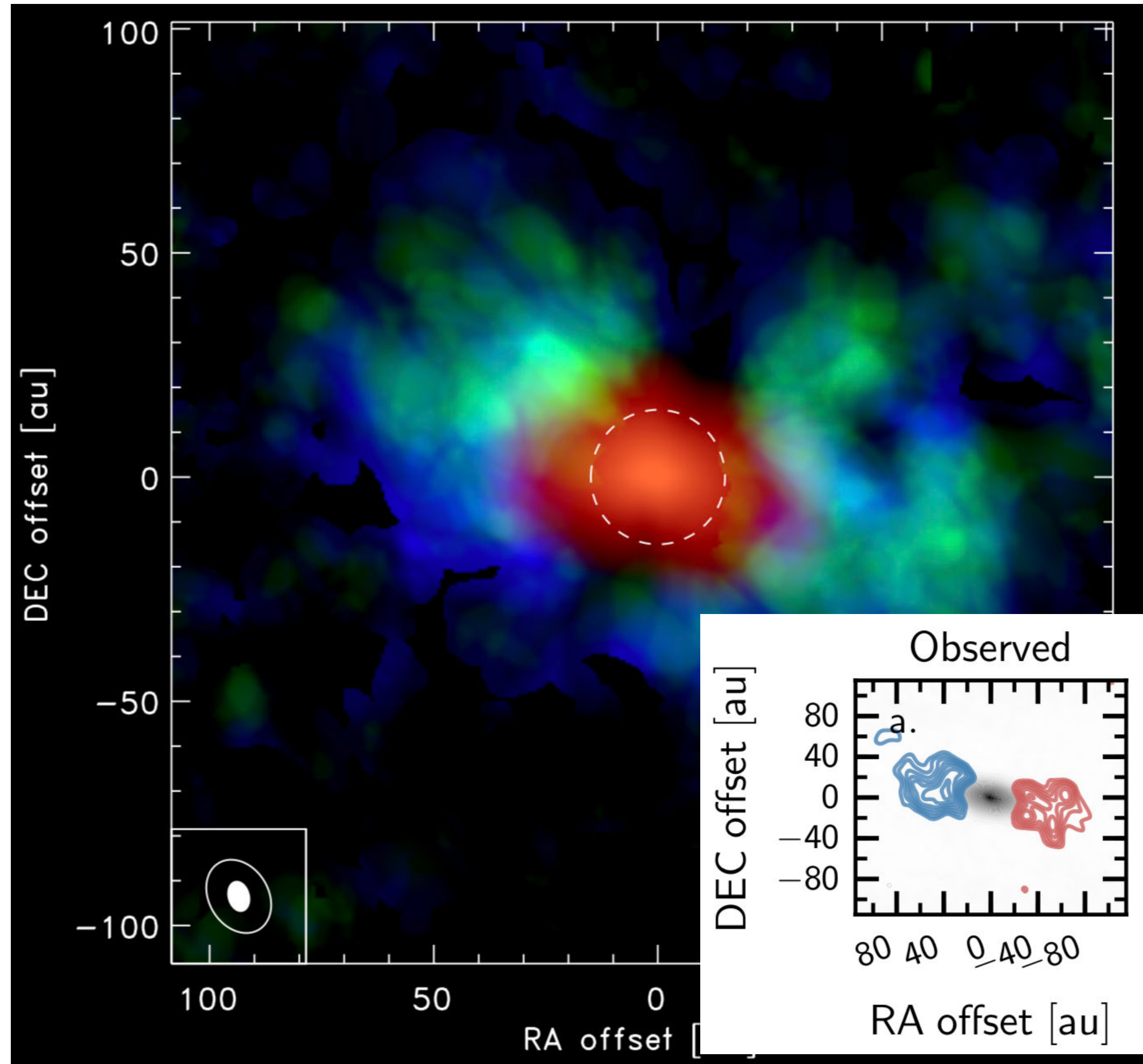
# Observing Grain Growth



**TMC1A**

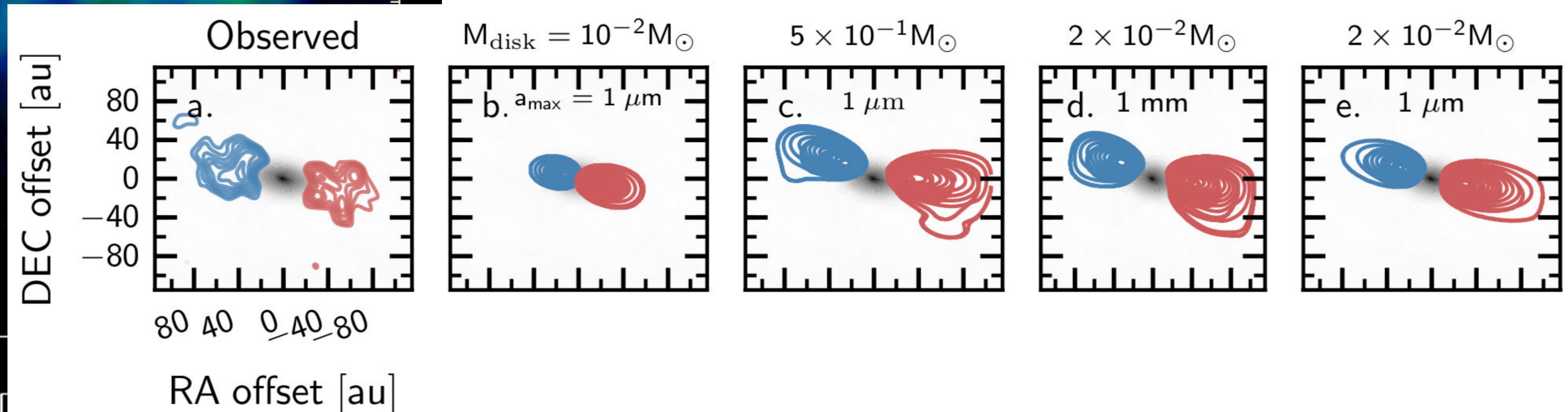
**CO isotopologues  
disappear where  
the continuum  
emission peaks.**

# Observing Grain Growth

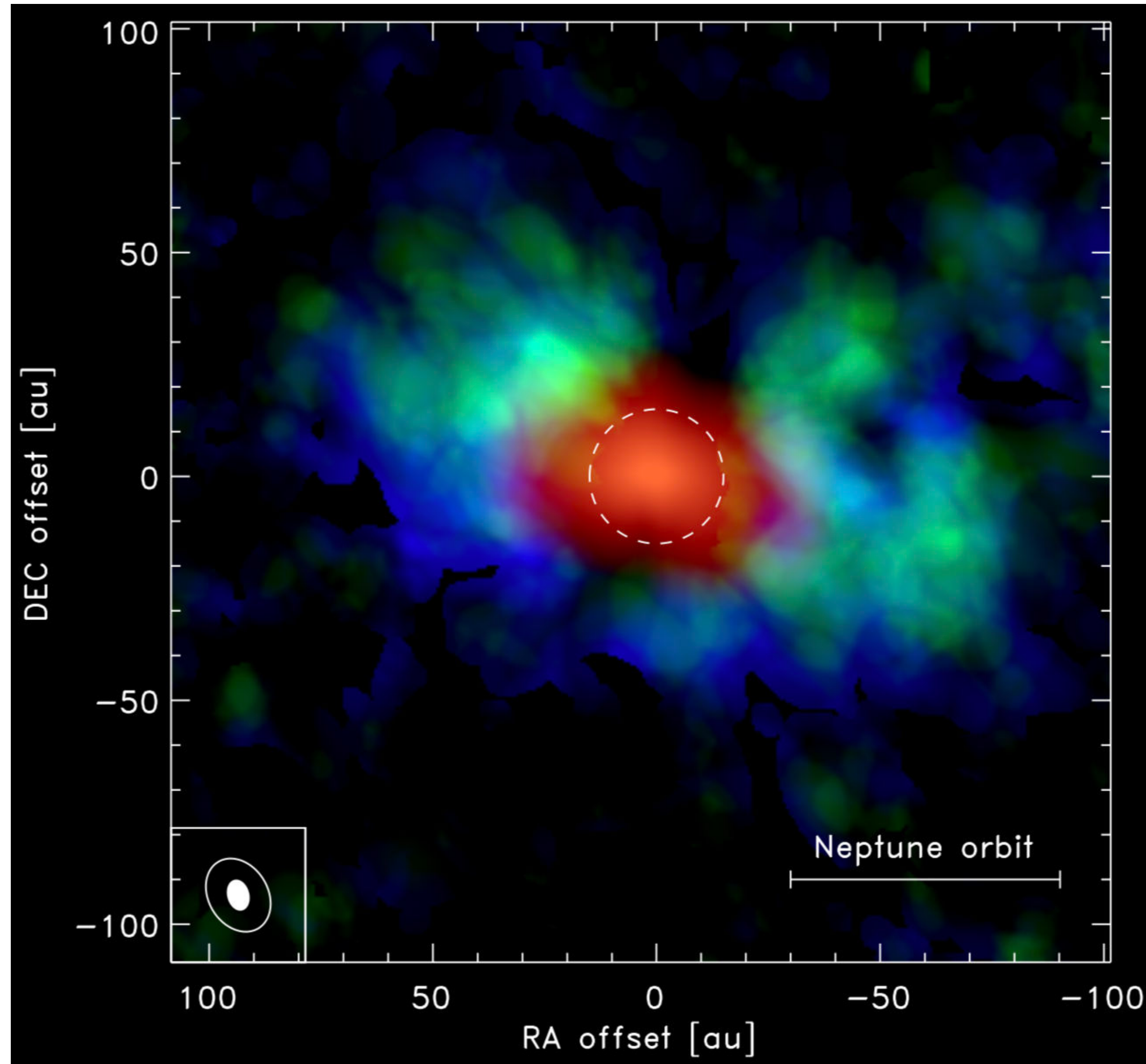


**TMC1A**

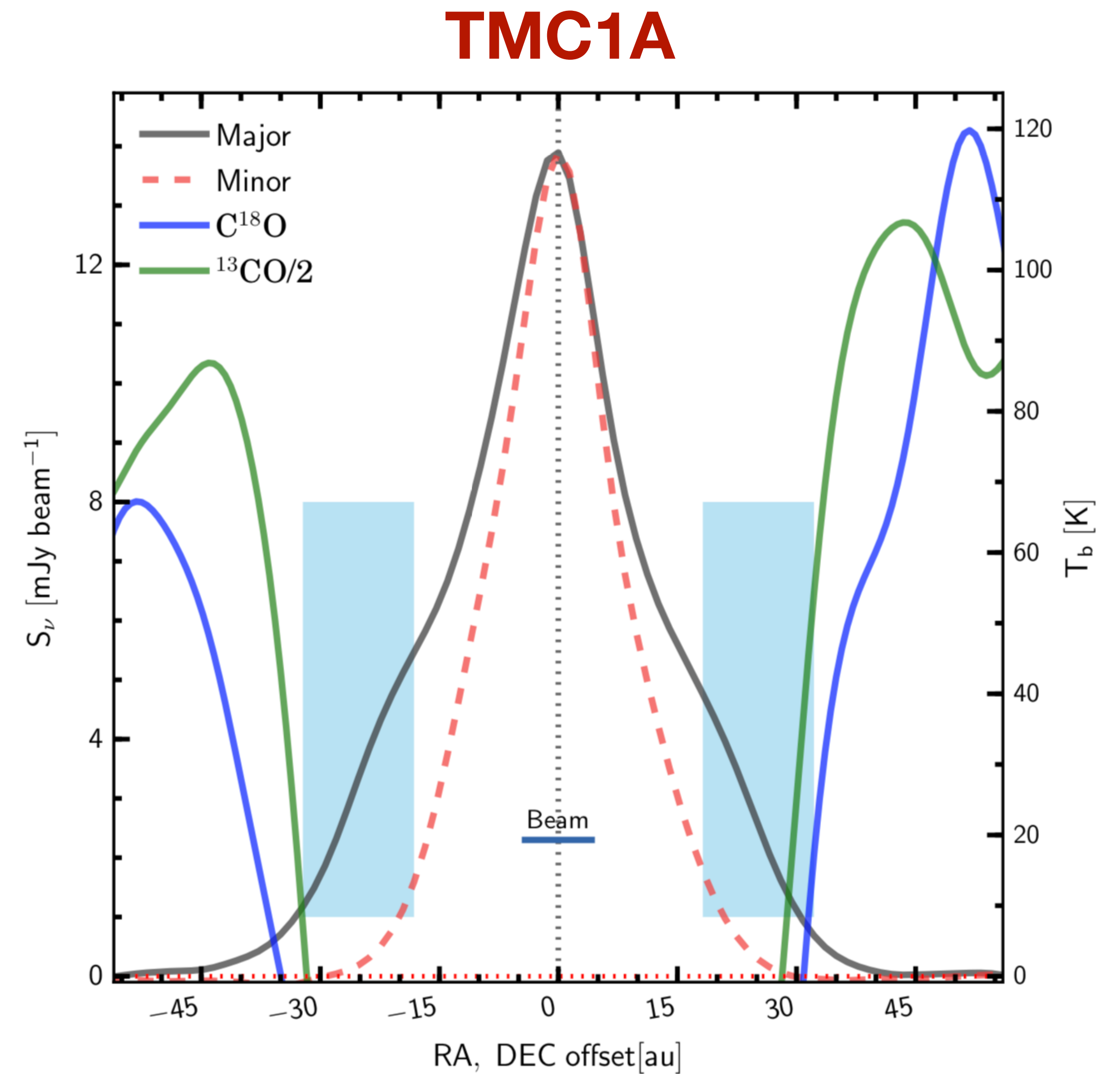
**Isotopologue emission can be reproduced with models of high disk mass, large grains, or high optical depth.**



# Hidden Substructures?



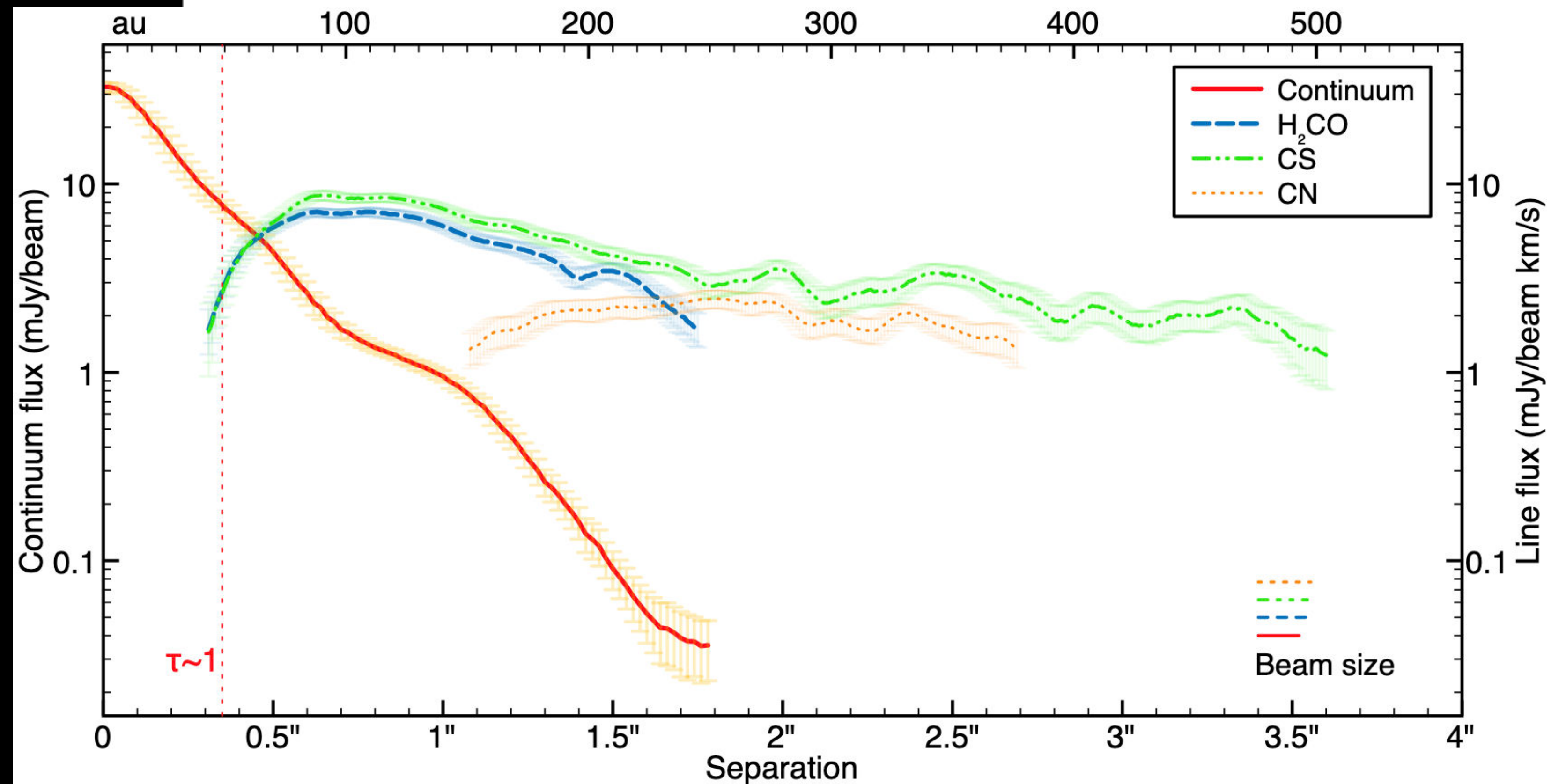
*Harsono et al. (2018)*



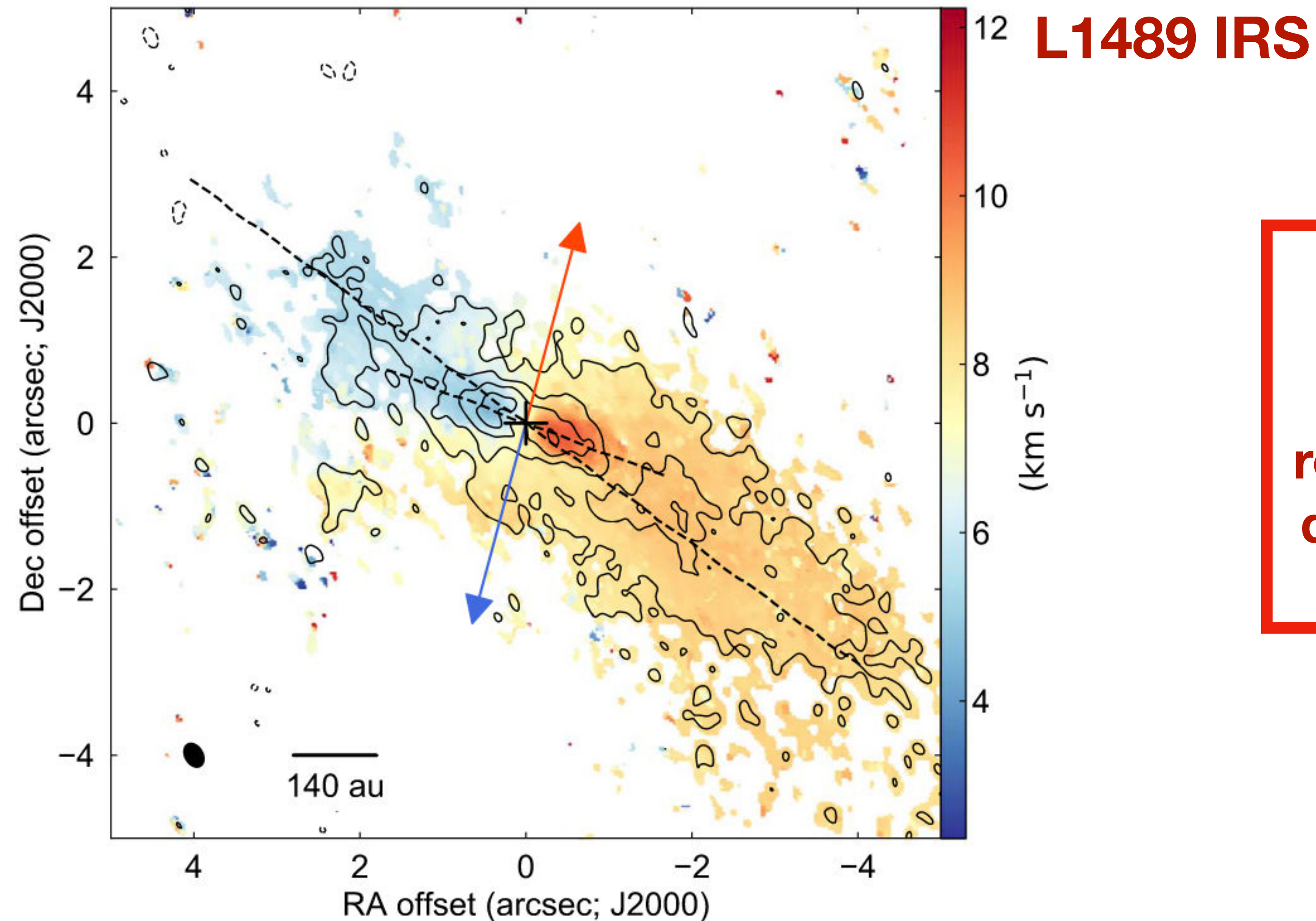
# Another Disk with Hidden Mass?

Unsharp Mask

DG Tau B



# Connections to the Envelope

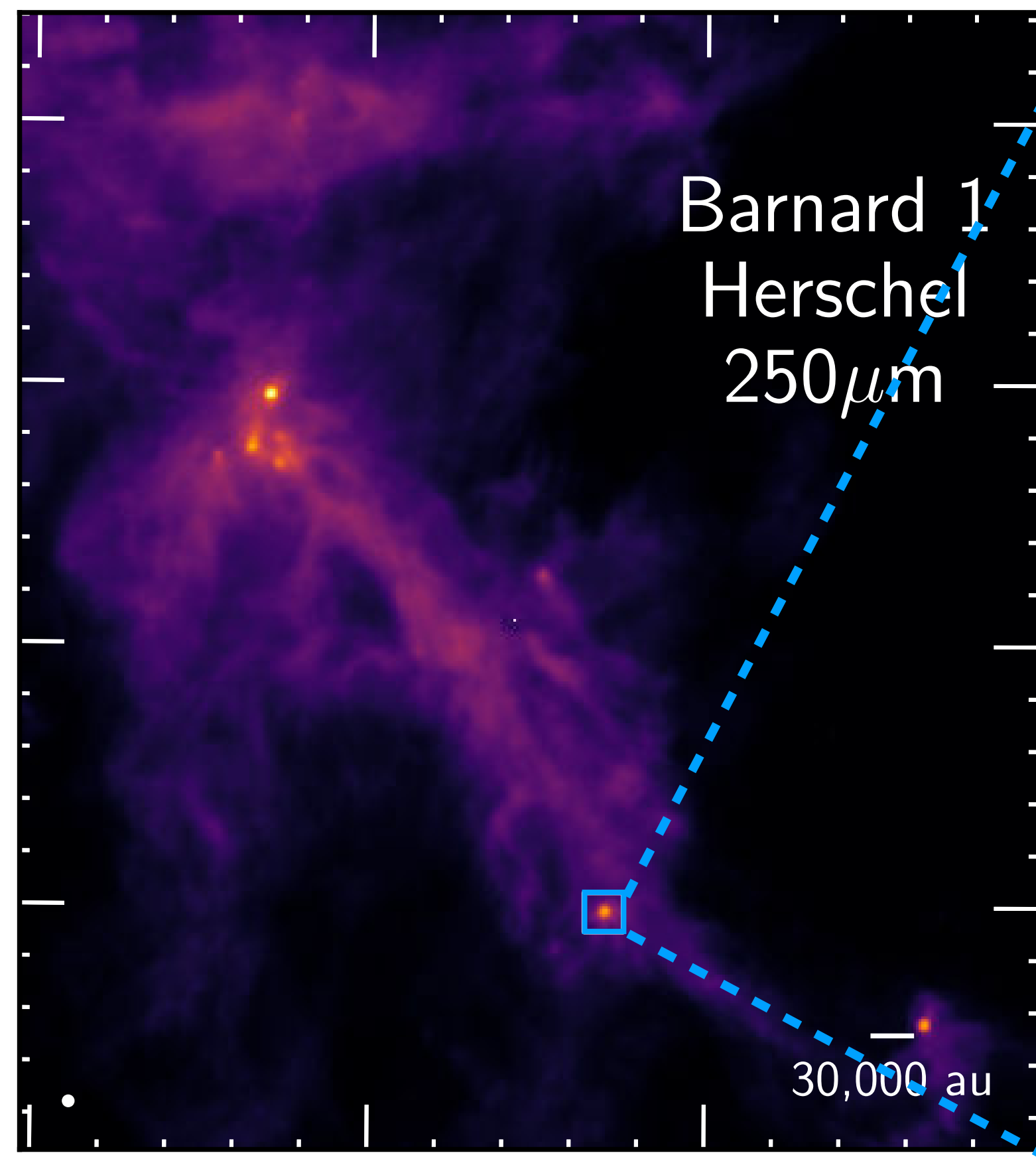


**An asymmetric  
kinematic  
connection  
reaches from the  
disk to envelope  
scales.**

# Connections to Even Larger Scales

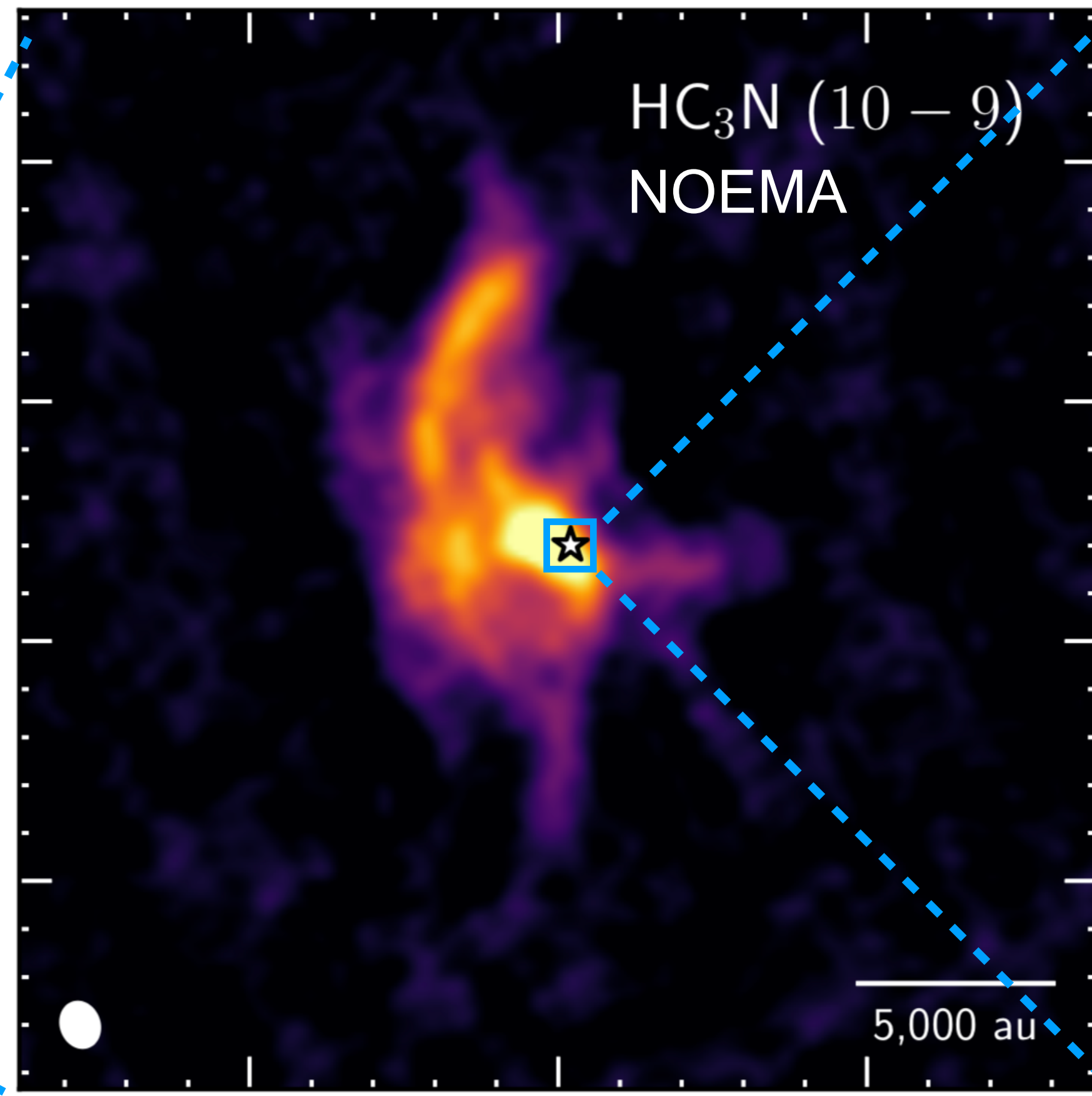
**Per-emb-2**

Filament Scale



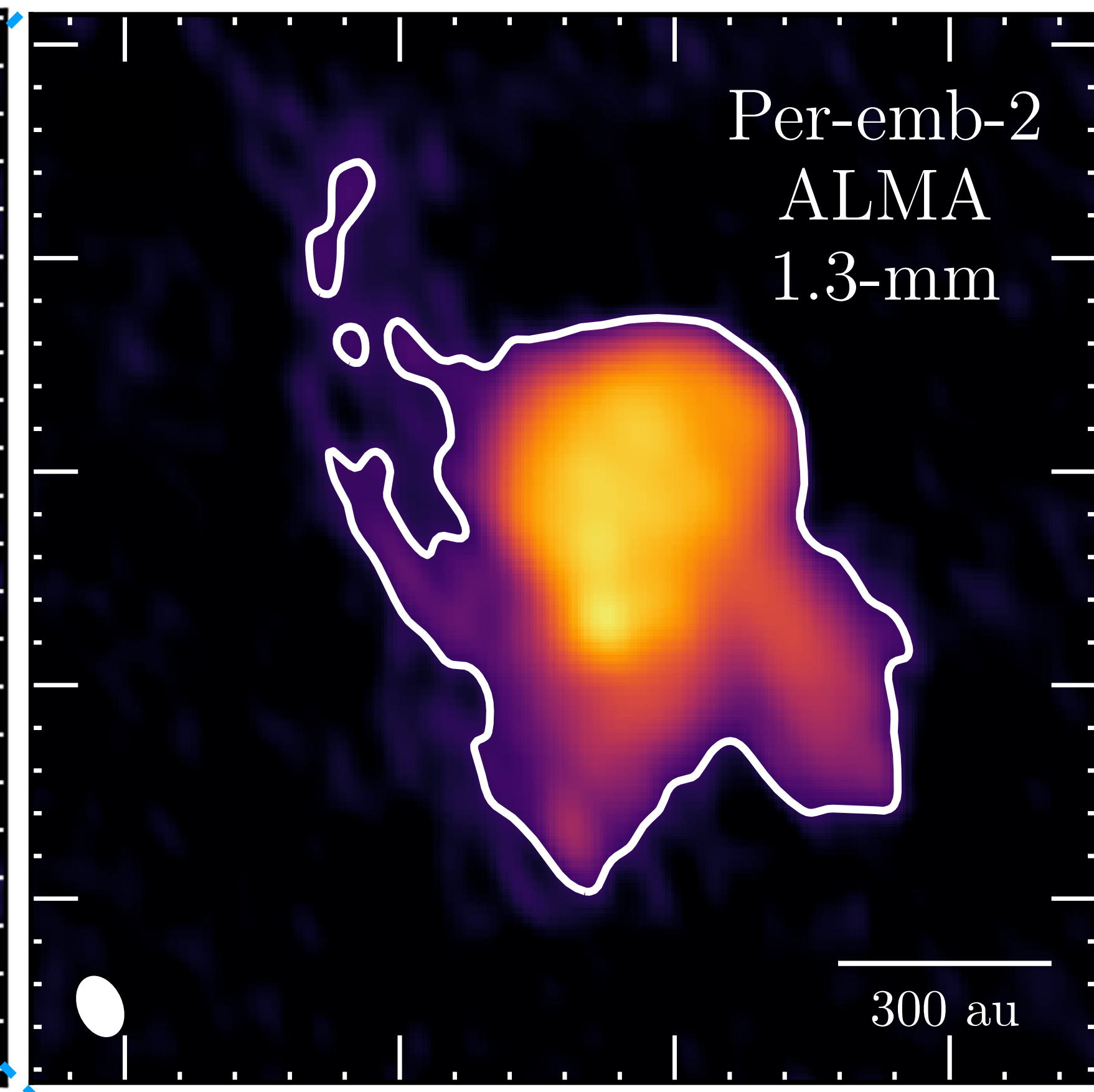
Sadavoy et al. (2012, 2014)

Core/Envelope Scale



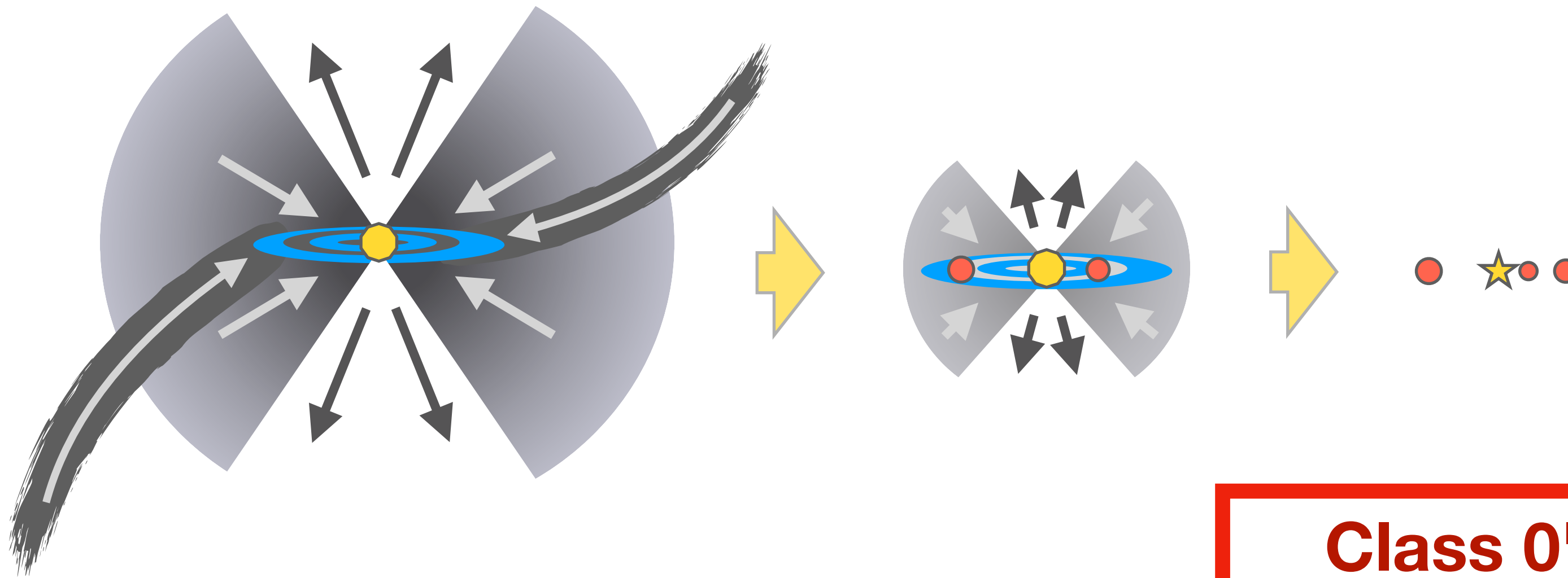
Pineda et al. (2020)

Disk Scale



Reprocessed from Tobin et al. (2018)

# Summary: Embedded Disks Might Jump-Start Planet Formation



**Dust rings are present in the Class I phase. Conditions for planet formation satisfied early?**

**Class 0's have warps and asymmetries.**

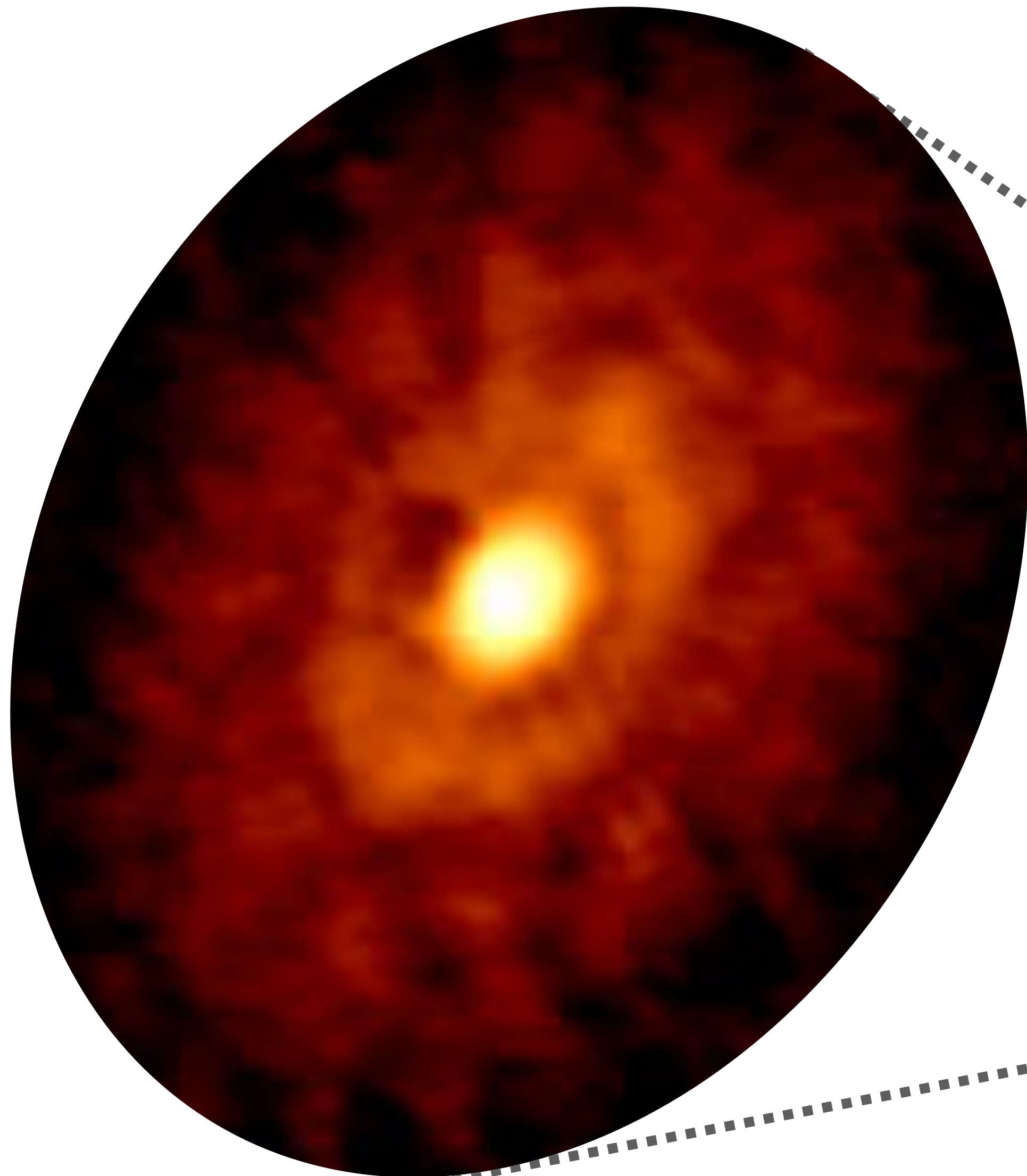
**Class 0 and I disks are still embedded in their envelopes! Does planet formation start while the disk material is replenished?**



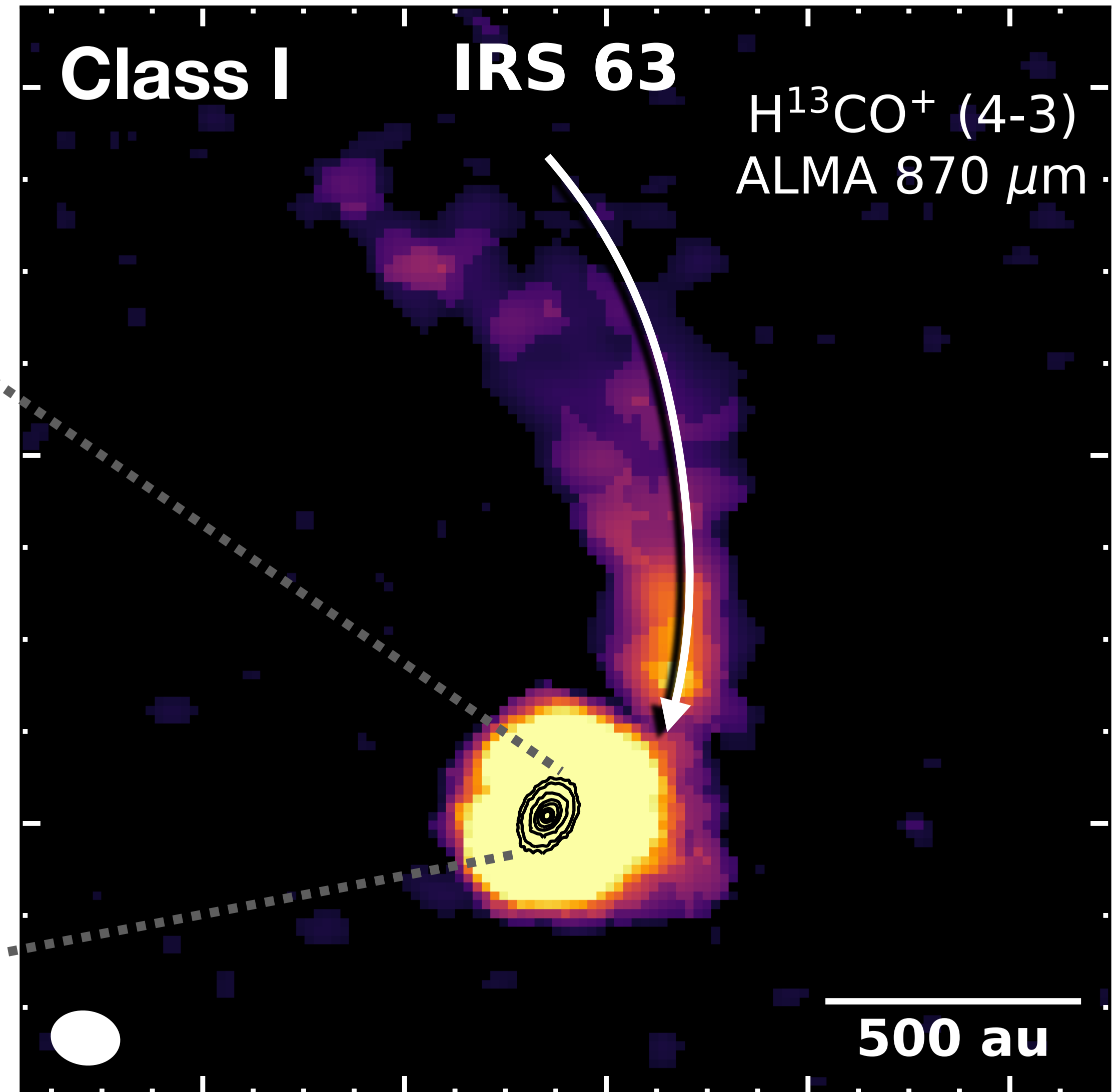
**Dominique Segura-Cox**  
**NSF Postdoctoral Fellow**  
[dominique.seguracox@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:dominique.seguracox@austin.utexas.edu)  
[www.seguracox.com](http://www.seguracox.com)



# Connections to the Envelope



*Segura-Cox et al. (2020)*



*Segura-Cox et al. in prep*