

Characterizing the initial planet assembly with James Webb Space Telescope

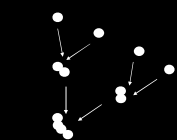
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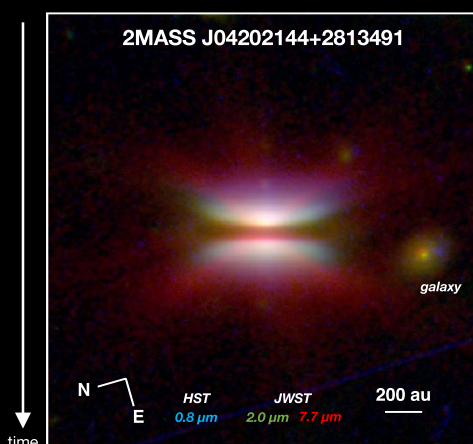
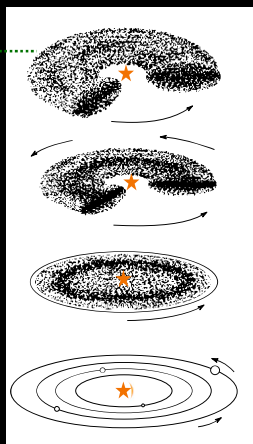
1 Univ. Grenoble Alpes, 2 UC Berkeley, 3 NASA/JPL, 4 Univ of Arizona, 5 STScI, 6 Monash Univ.

JWST's view on the birthplace of planets

A swarm of $\mu\text{-m}$ -sized grains



Grain clumping is the first step in planet formation, **but we still don't know HOW it happens.**



The left image shows the birthplace of planets (the protoplanetary disk around Tau 042021) as observed by

- Hubble Space Telescope (0.8 μm)
- James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) with NIRCam (2.0 μm) and MIRI (7.7 μm)

The disk is viewed from the side, which allows to learn crucial information about how planet formation begins:

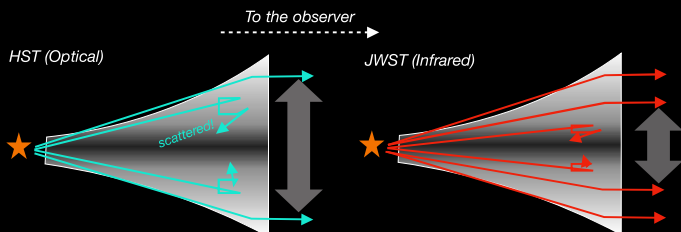
- How is "a dust swarm" distributed along the vertical and radial directions?
- How large are the dust particles?
- What is the morphology of the particles?

Credit: Til Birnstiel

Duchêne, ... RT et al. (2023, arXiv:2309.07040)

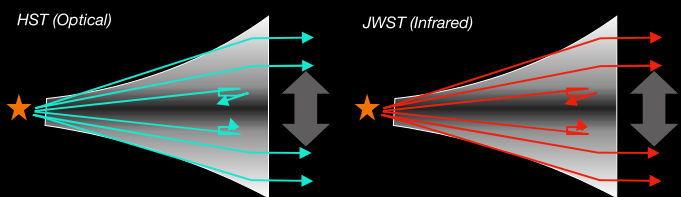
How to measure the particle size?

Small grains (grain size $< \lambda$; Rayleigh scattering)



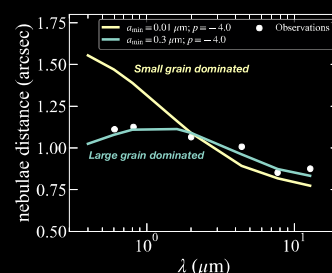
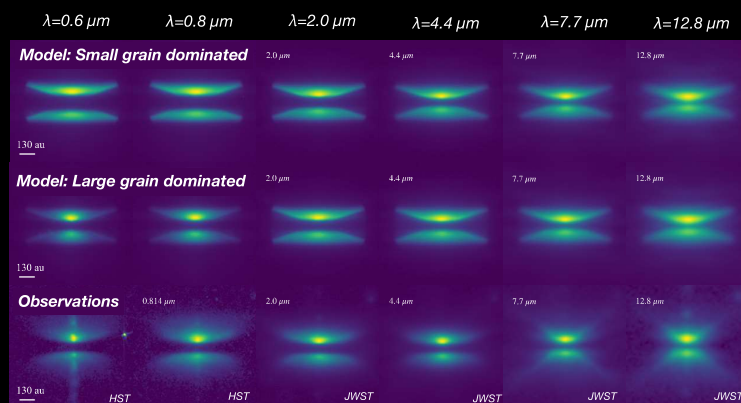
The disk will appear thicker for shorter wavelengths.

Large grains (grain size $> \lambda$; Geometrical optics)



The disk will have the same thickness regardless of λ .

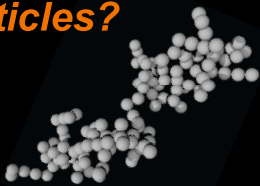
Numerical simulations



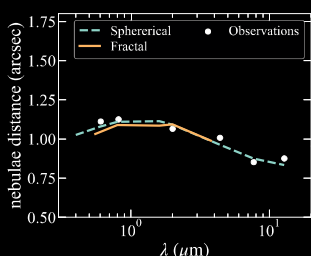
- The data shows that the disk thickness remains almost constant at $\lambda=0.6\text{--}2.0 \mu\text{m}$
- The disk surface must be dominated by large grains! (see also Duchêne+2023)
- One possibility is the lack of very small grains ($< 0.3 \mu\text{m}$).

Evidence for fluffy particles?

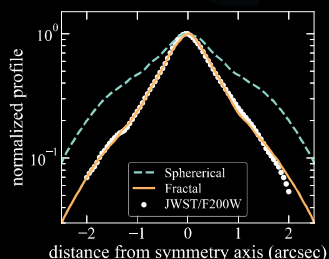
A better fit to the observations is obtained when the particles have a fractal structure (frac dim ≈ 1.9) consisting of $0.4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ subgrains.



Dark lane thickness



Brightness distribution



Summary and future prospect

- Thanks to the high spatial resolution and exquisite sensitivity of JWST, we start to obtain observational evidence for how planet formation begins.
- From the data we obtained in the Cycle 1 GO program, we showed that the surface region of the Tau 042021 disk is likely dominated by larger grains, perhaps with a fluffy structure.
- Our Cycle 2 proposal for JWST has been approved!
- Full Cycles 1 and 2 survey will cover 4+13 edge-on protoplanetary disks and enable comparative studies.

Acknowledgment

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