

# 高空隙ダストの静的圧縮を考慮した 微惑星形成

Ref) Kataoka et al. 2013a, A&A, 554, A4  
Kataoka et al. 2013b, A&A, 557, L4

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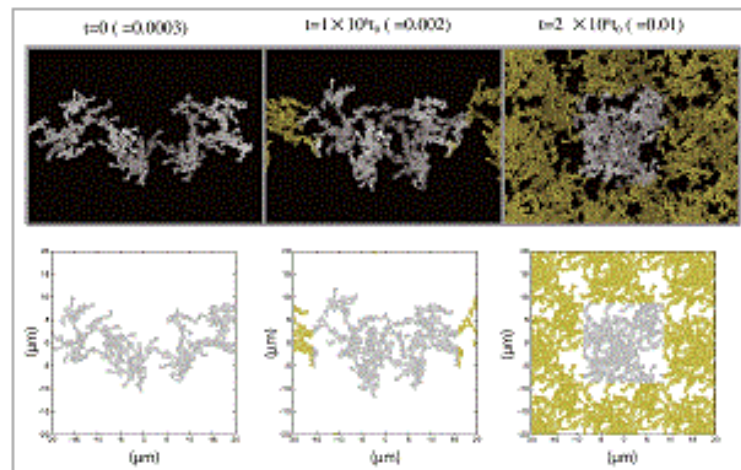
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## Static compression of porous dust aggregates (A. Kataoka et al.)

Tuesday, 28 May 2013 08:00

In section 10. Planets and planetary systems

### Static compression of porous dust aggregates



by A.Kataoka, H.Tanaka, S.Okuzumi, and K.Wada [A&A 554, A4](#)

Understanding the structure and growth of ice particles in circumstellar disks is key in analyzing observations of these disks and inferring the consequences for planet formation. Grains had been considered spherical and compact, with a density equal to that of ice, i.e. about 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, until recent work has pointed out that growth tends to form fluffy, very fluffy aggregates with densities as low as 0.00001 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and planetesimal sizes. However, no such objects have been observed today, and it is thus critical to understand how we can transform fluffy aggregates into (relatively) dense planetesimals. The work by Kataoka et al. is a first step in that direction: Using numerical experiments they derive a relation between the pressure that is applied to the aggregates (e.g., due to gas drag in the disk) and their filling factor (i.e., their physical density). They show that the filling factor is equal to the size of the monomers forming the aggregates multiplied by the cube root of the ratio of the pressure that is applied to the roll energy of the monomers. This relation will be crucial for understanding the history of the

evolution of grains and planetesimals in disks.

Kataoka et al. 2013a, A&A, 554, A4  
 →A&A 6月号のhighlighted paper!



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Proceedings

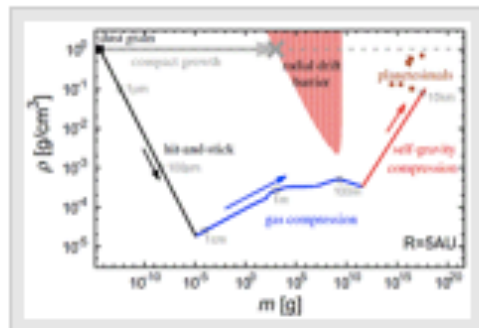
## Highlighted papers

Wednesday, 14 August 2013 08:05

**Vol. 557** In section 1. Letter to the Editor

### Fluffy dust forms icy planetesimals by static compression

by A.Kataoka, H.Tanaka, S.Okuzumi, and K.Wada, **A&A 557, L4**



It has been a long-standing puzzle that millimeter- to meter-sized grains tend to drift very rapidly towards their parent star, particularly with observational evidence that these grains are present in circumstellar disks more or less independently of their age. The fact that these grains may be porous and not compact and would thus drift

much more slowly has been advocated as a possible solution. Nevertheless, the puzzle has remained unsolved because asteroids and comets with a very low porosity (down to a density of 0.00001 g/cm<sup>3</sup>!) have never been observed. The authors propose a way around this and show that grains should first grow by becoming extremely porous before being compacted by gas drag a population (with a density of 0.00001 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) by order 10 k

Kataoka et al. 2013b, A&A, 557, L4  
→A&A 9月号のhighlighted paper !!

Monday, 12 August 2013 14:50

**Vol. 556** In section 1. Letter to the Editor

### Episodic modulations in supernova curves from luminous blue variable progenitor models

by T. Moriya, J. Groh, and G. Meynet, **A&A 556, L**

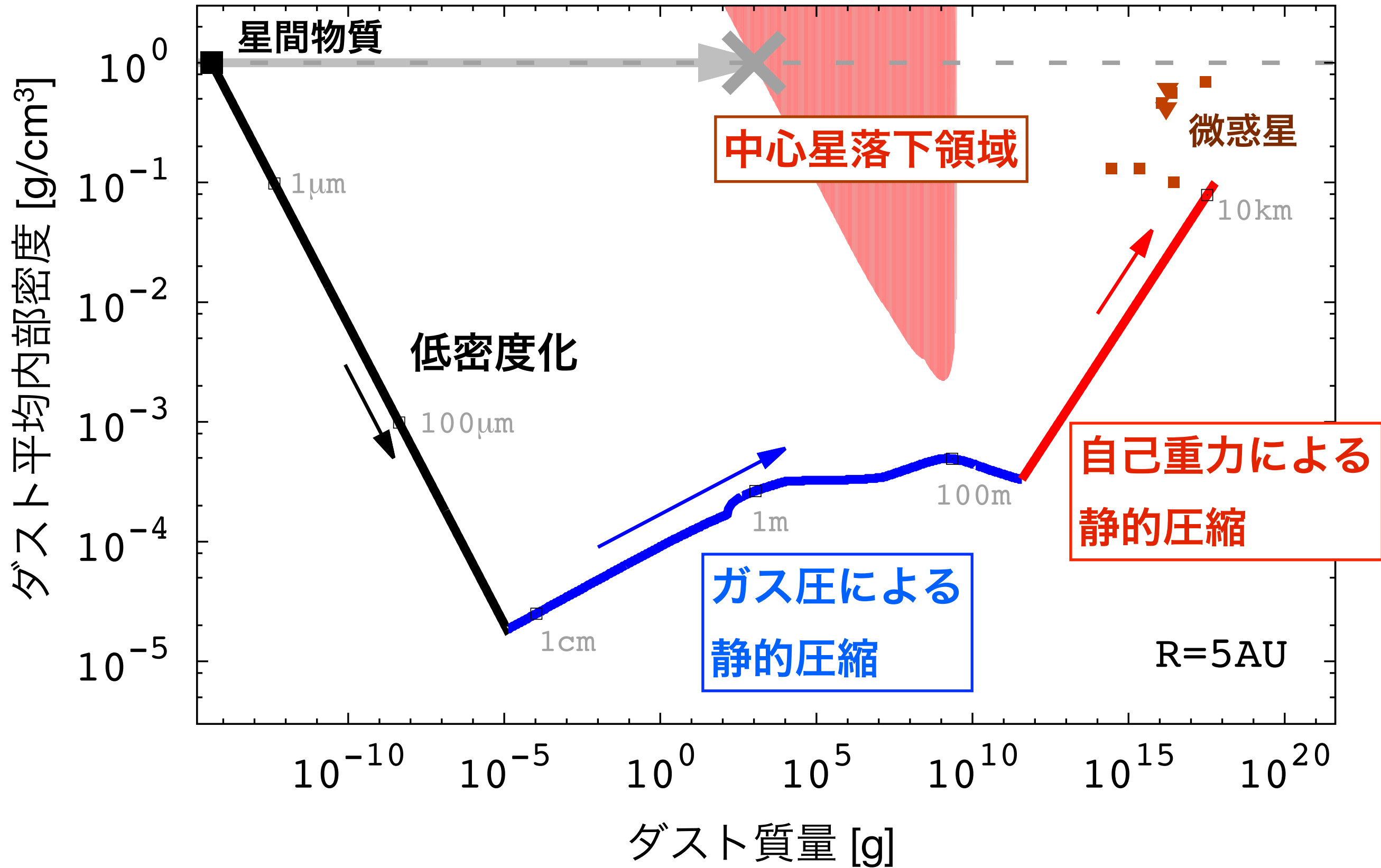
Core collapse supernova of type IIb are often interpreted in the context of binary evolution. Episodic variations in the radio light curve, which are usually attributed to the loss variations of the precursor, which are usually explained by binary evolution scenarios. The authors use predictions from the models to show that single stars can produce radio emission that is consistent with the observations, too.

08 August 2013 08:16

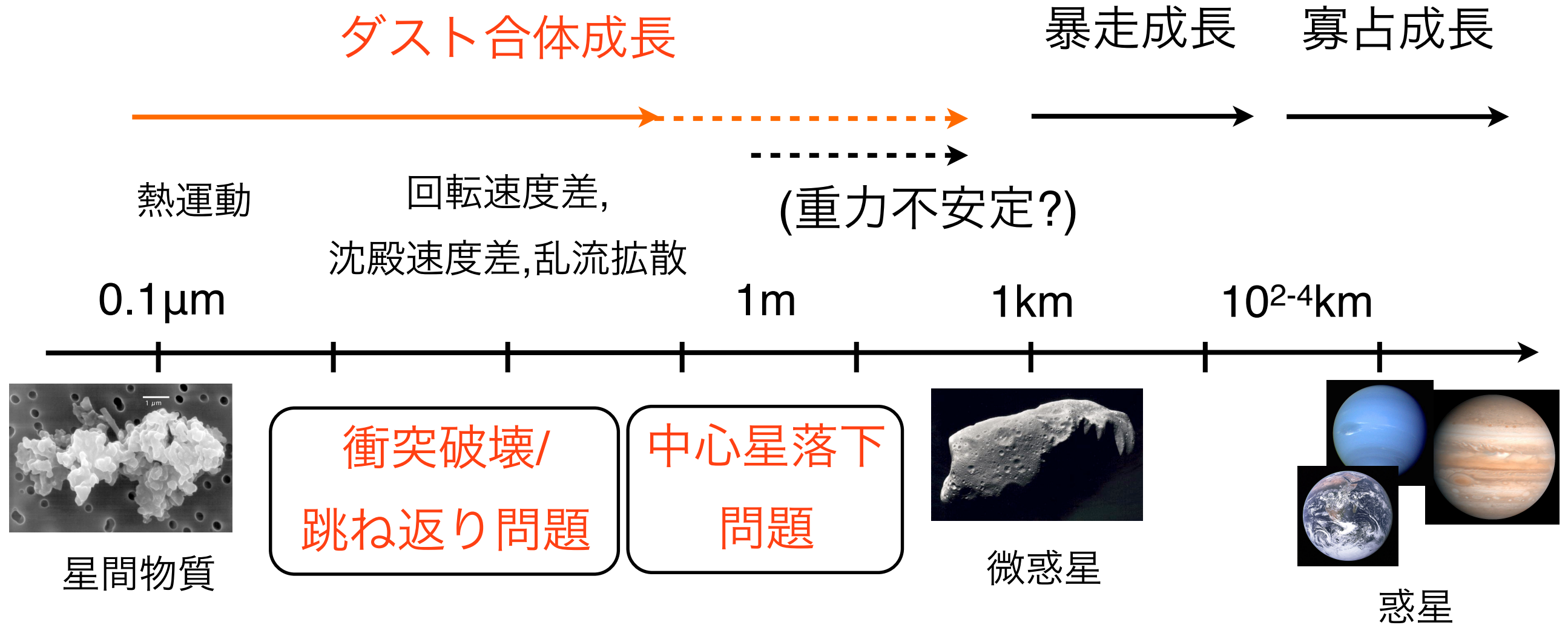
In section 7. Stellar structure and e

0637: a 408-day period ec

# 概要

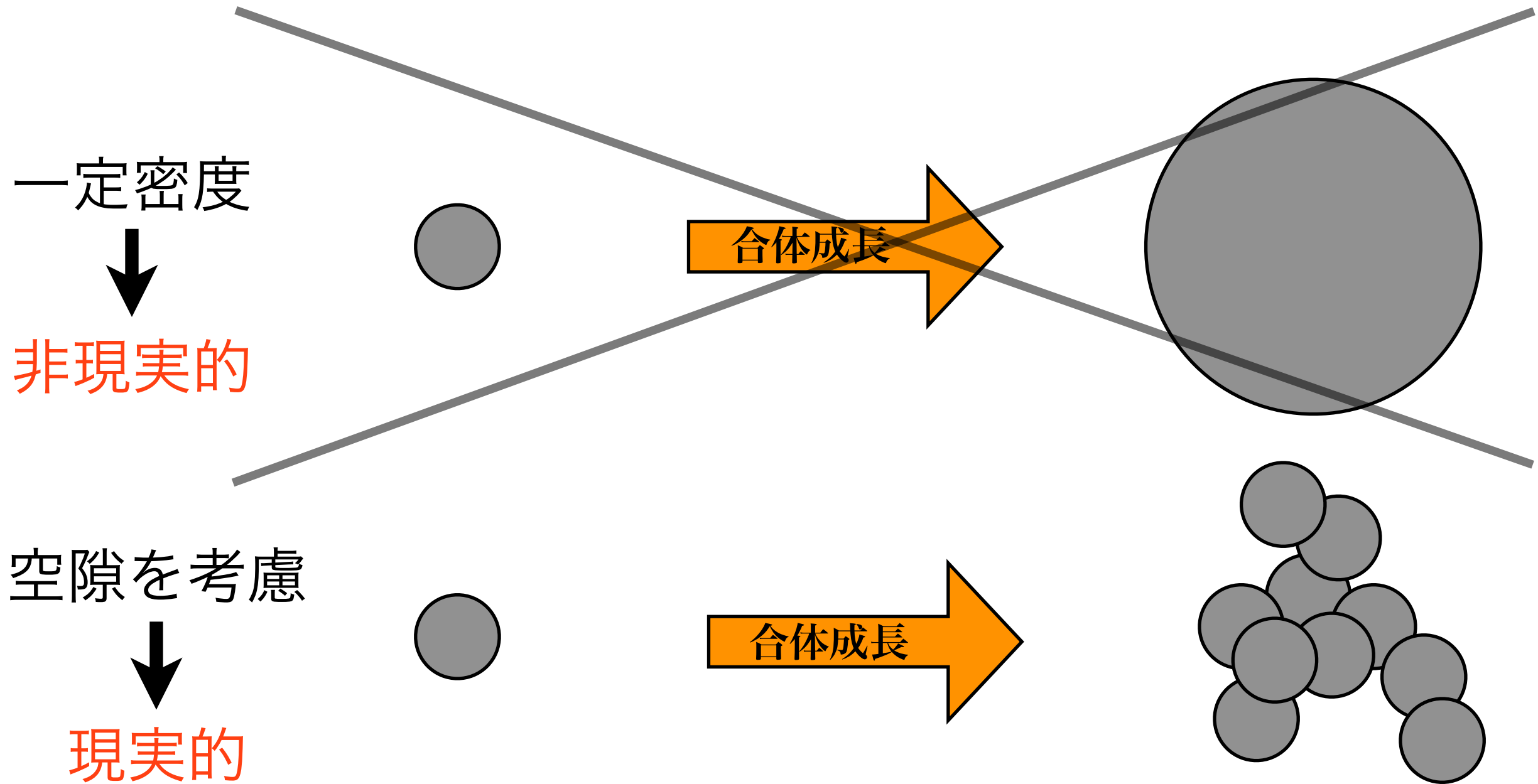


# 惑星形成理論



ダストの運動はガスとの摩擦で決まる  
→ダストの内部構造(=サイズ・密度)が重要

# 空隙率



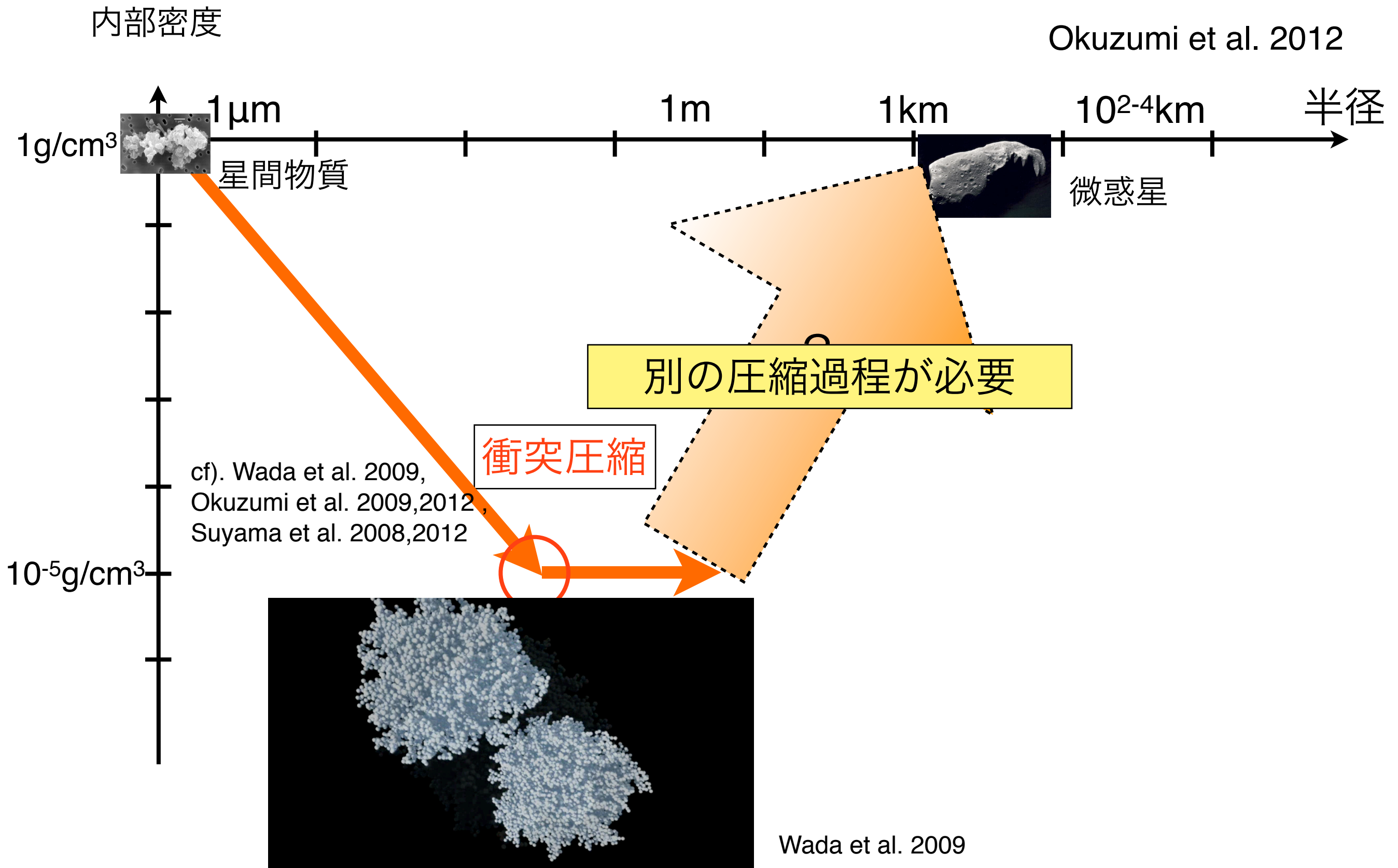
近年のダスト成長計算により  
ダストは高空隙率構造になることがわかった

cf). Wada et al. 2007, 2009, 2011, Suyama et al. 2008, 2012, Okuzumi et al. 2009, 2012



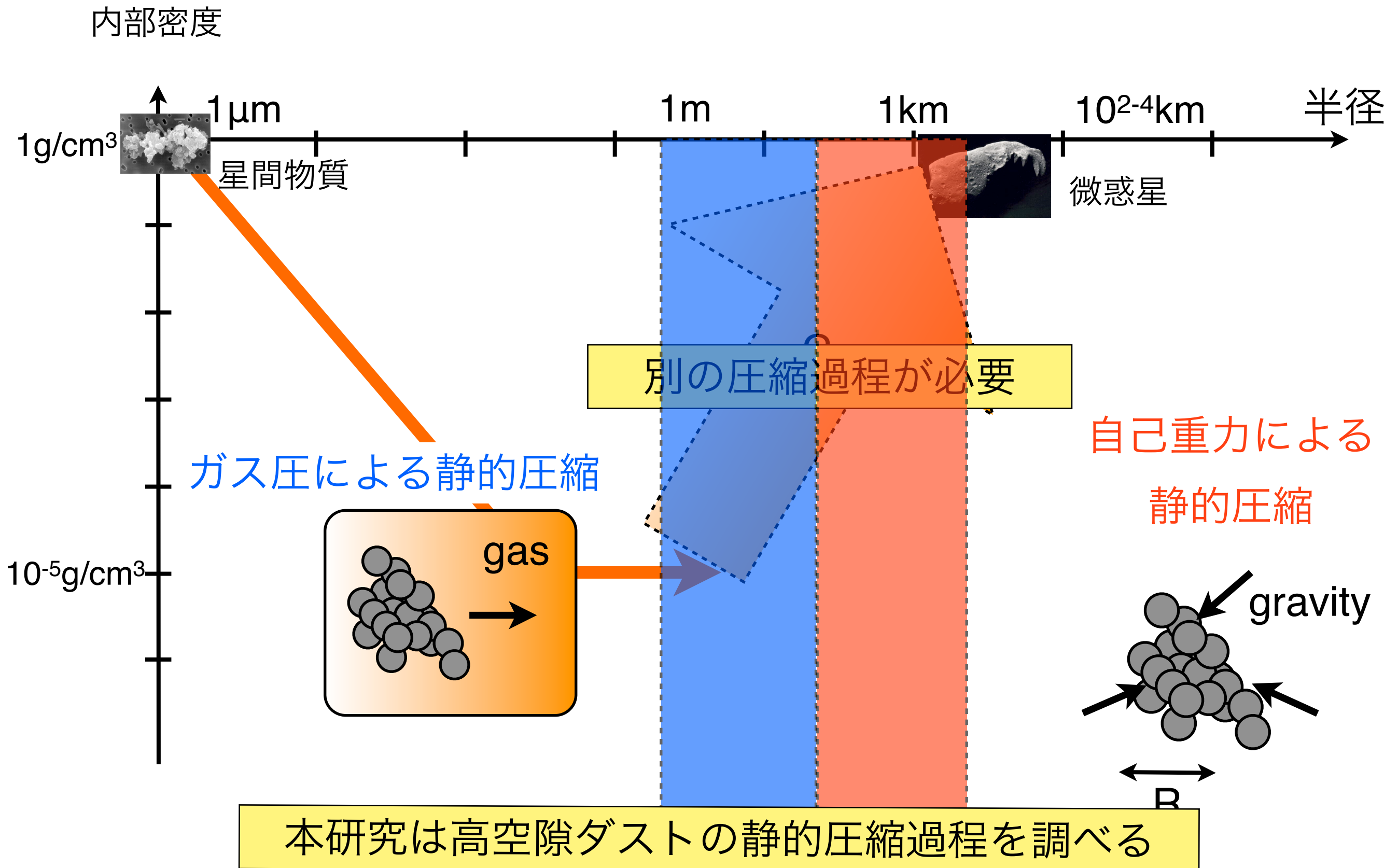


# 空隙を考慮した惑星形成





# 空隙を考慮した惑星形成



# 本研究の概要

1. N体計算を用いてダストの圧縮強度を求める

Ref) Kataoka et al. 2013a, A&A, 554, A4

結果：

- ・ 圧縮強度を定式化

$$P = \frac{E_{\text{roll}}}{r_0^3} \phi^3$$

2. 原始惑星系円盤におけるダストの内部構造進化を求める：

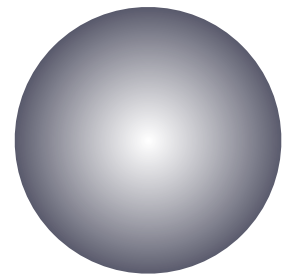
ガス圧と自己重力を考慮

Ref) Kataoka et al. 2013b, A&A, 557, L4

結果：

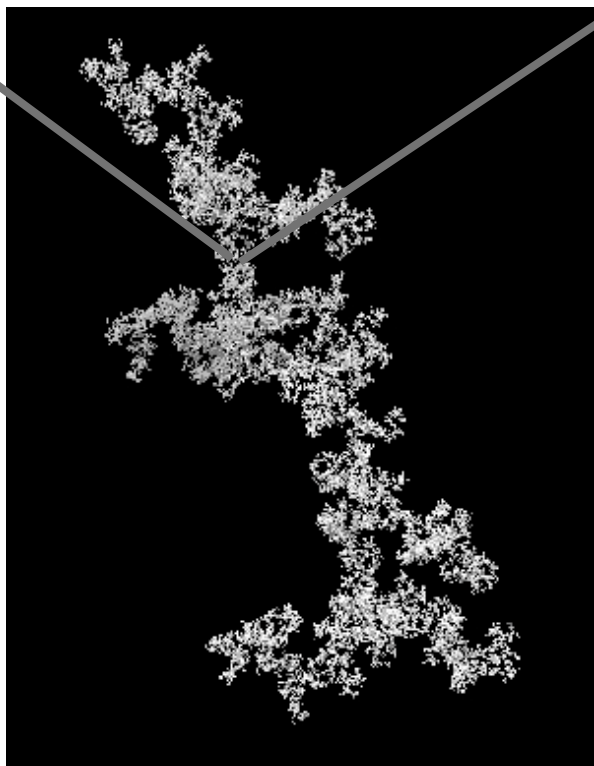
- ・ ダストから微惑星までの内部密度進化を解明
- ・ 中心星落下問題/衝突破壊問題/跳ね返り問題を回避(氷の場合)

# ダストアグリゲイトの圧縮強度



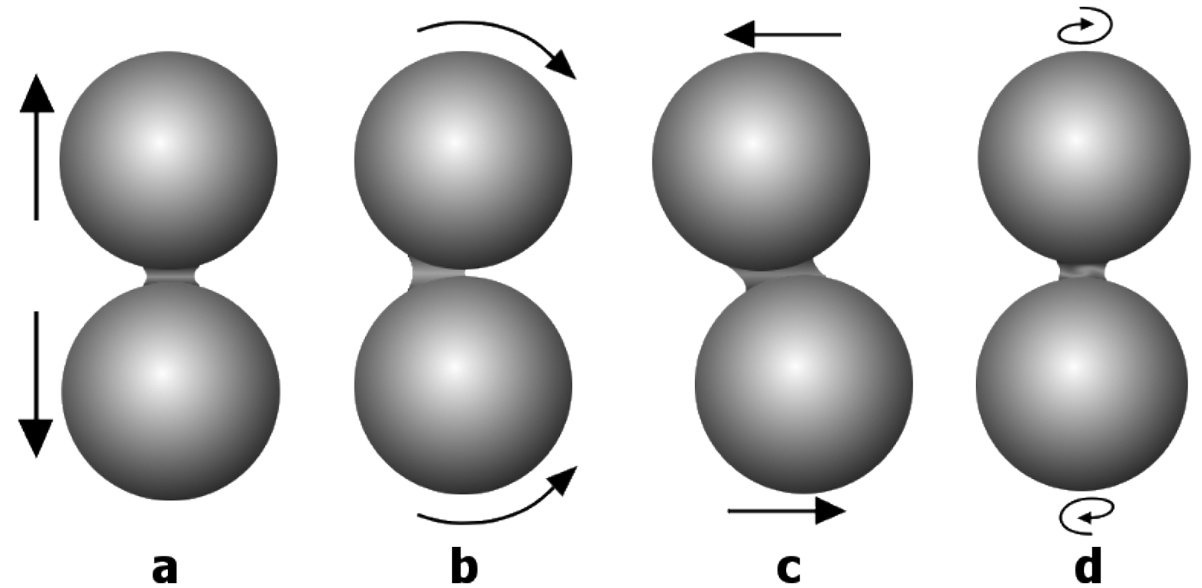
モノマー

例： $r_0=0.1\mu\text{m}$ , 氷



アグリゲイト

モノマー同士の付着相互作用モデル

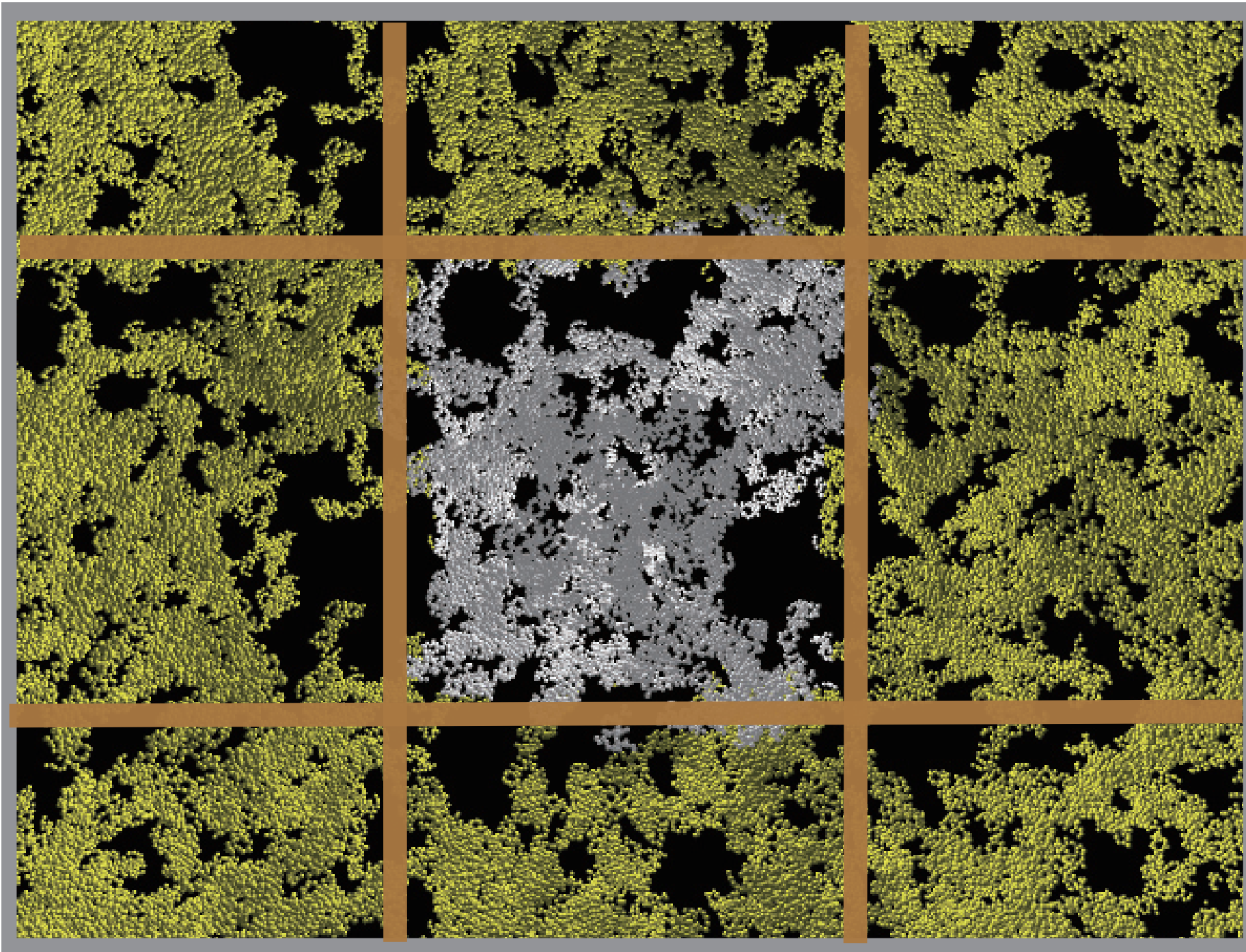


cf).Dominik & Tielens 1997, Wada et al. 2007

モノマー同士の相互作用はよくわかっている  
↔その集合体の振る舞いはわかっていない

→N体計算を用いて、  
アグリゲイトの圧縮強度を求める

# 境界条件



白：計算領域内の  
粒子

黄：白のコピー

周期境界条件

→ 巨大なアグリゲ  
イトの一部を再現

↑  
周期境界

↑  
周期境界



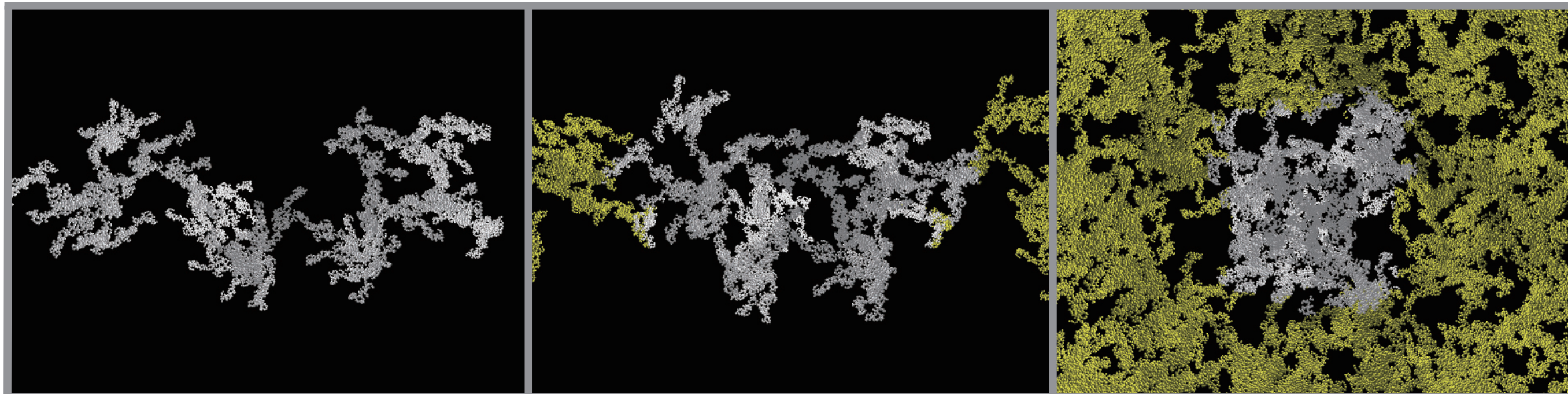
# 計算方法

圧縮方法：境界そのものを動かすことで圧縮

時刻

→

$t=0$  ( $\phi=0.0003$ )       $t=1 \times 10^6 t_0$  ( $\phi=0.002$ )       $t=2 \times 10^6 t_0$  ( $\phi=0.01$ )



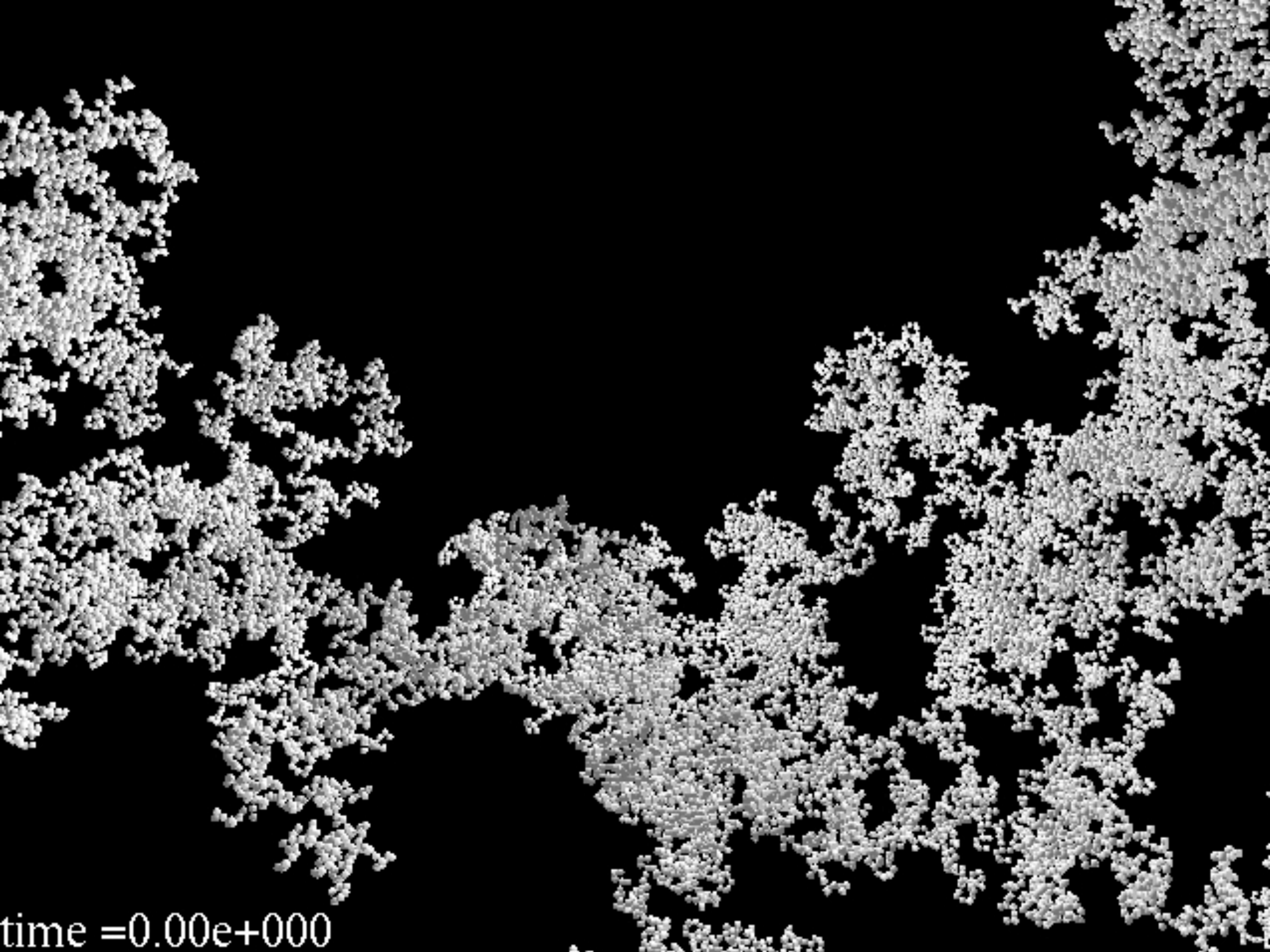
各時刻での充填率 $\phi$ と圧力 $P$ を測る

→  $P=P(\phi)$ を求める

cf)  $\phi = \rho / \rho_0$

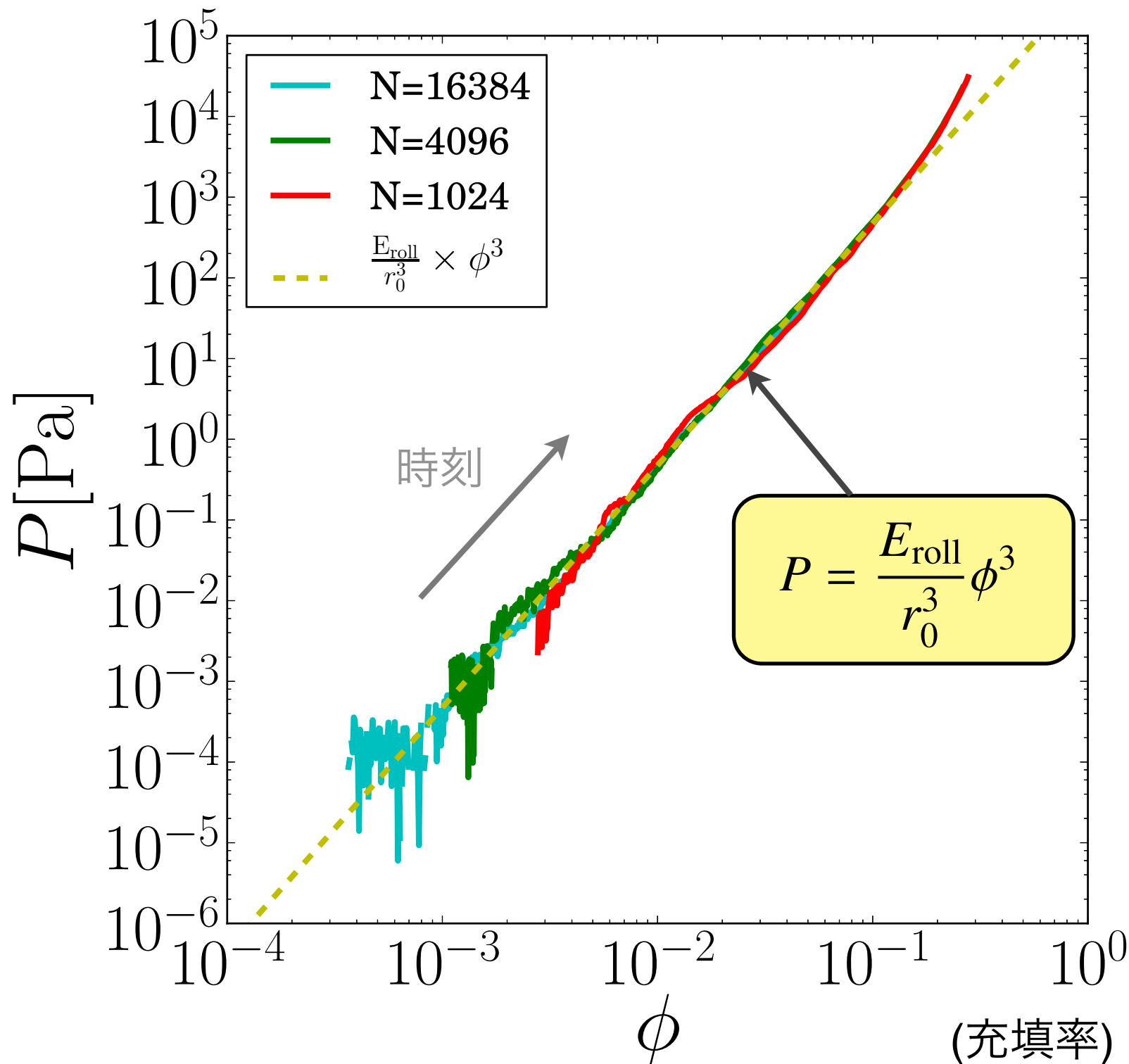
$\rho$  : 内部密度

$\rho_0$  : 物質密度(=1 g/cc)

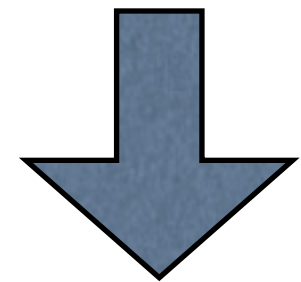


time = 0.00e+000

# 結果: 粒子数依存性



粒子数↑



低密度まで  
計算

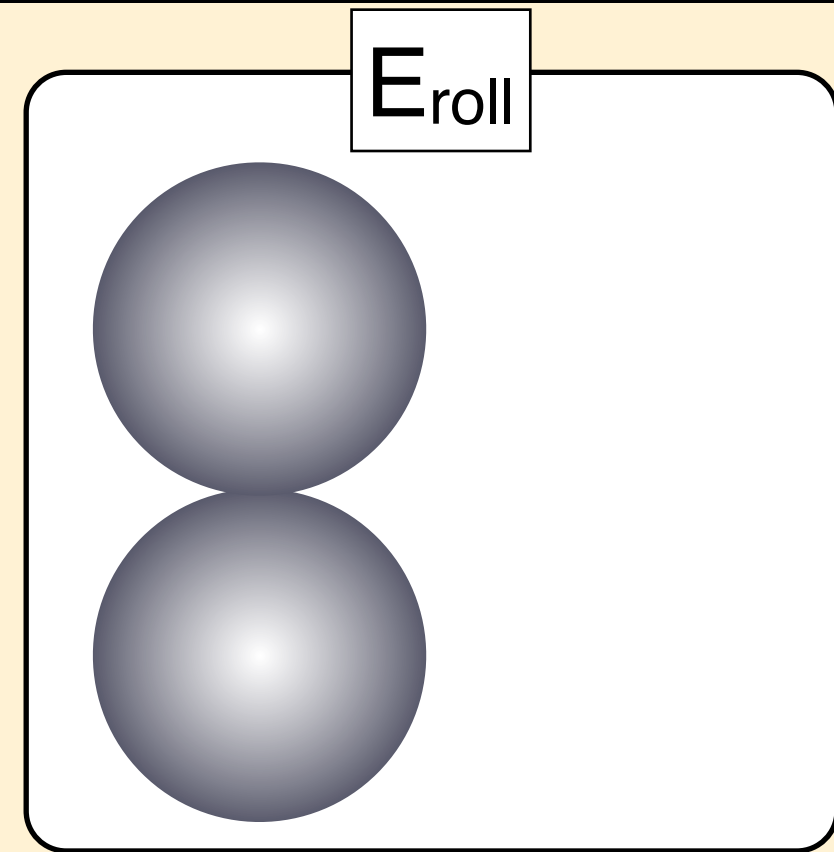
数値計算により高空隙ダストの静的圧縮強度を初めて定式化



# 結果: 圧縮強度

$$P = \frac{E_{\text{roll}}}{r_0^3} \phi^3$$

- cf)  $E_{\text{roll}}$ : 転がりエネルギー  
(表面エネルギーで決まる)  
 $r_0$ : モノマー半径  
 $\phi$ : 充填率 ( $\phi = \rho/\rho_0$ )



接触したモノマー同士が90度  
転がるのに必要なエネルギー

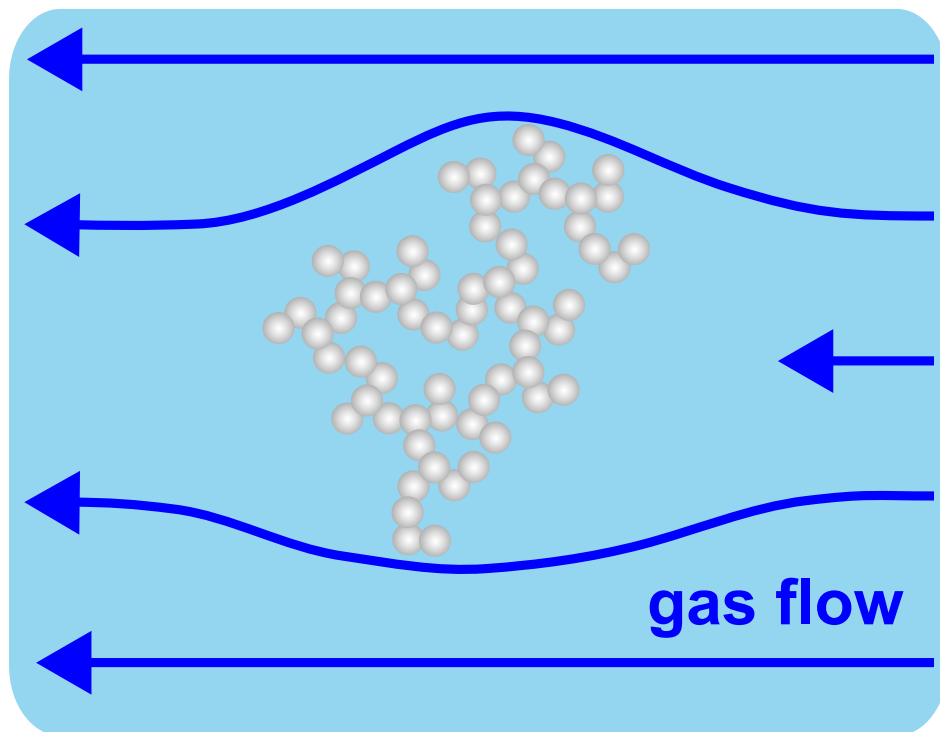
応用:

原始惑星系円盤に応用する際は、外圧(ガス圧や自己重力)に対して  $\phi = \phi(P)$  として本公式を用いる



# 原始惑星系円盤で想定される圧力

## 1. ガス圧による圧縮



ダストとガスの相対速度  
(熱運動、radial drift、乱流など)

→ダストはガスからの抵抗力  
を受ける

- ・ガス圧

$$P \equiv \frac{F_{\text{drag}}}{\pi a^2}$$

$$\text{(圧力)} = \frac{\text{(ガス抵抗力)}}{\text{(断面積)}}$$

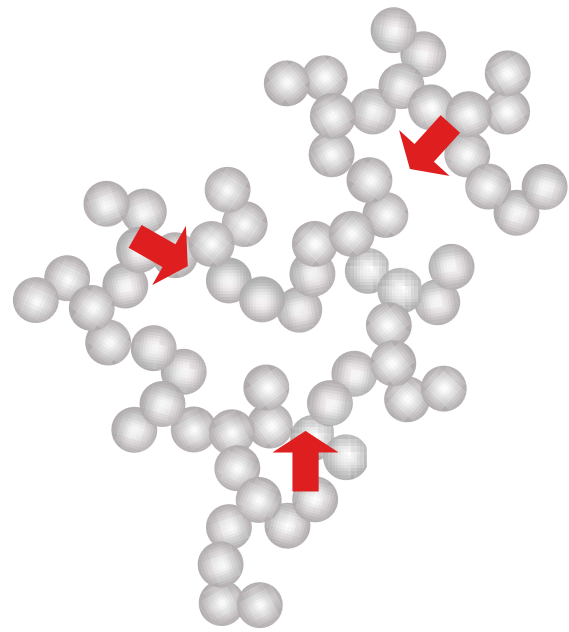
- ・ダスト圧縮強度

$$P = \frac{E_{\text{roll}}}{r_0^3} \phi^3$$

ガス圧と圧縮強度がつりあう  
密度を求める

# 原始惑星系円盤で想定される圧力

## 2. 自己重力による圧縮



**gravitational force**

ダストが重くなると自身の重力で構造が潰れる

- 自己重力

$$P \equiv \frac{F_{\text{grav}}}{\pi a^2}$$

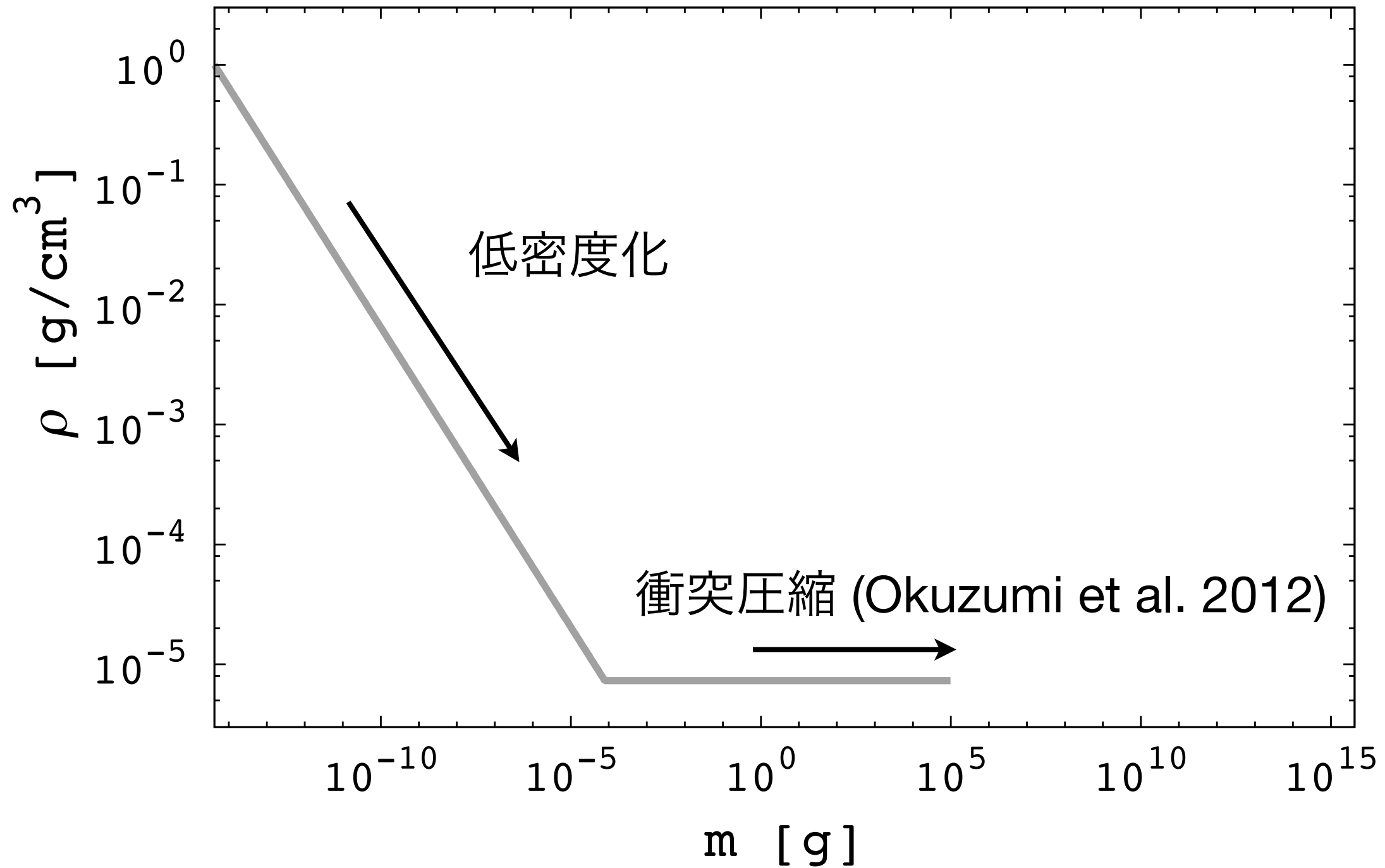
$$\text{(圧力)} = \frac{\text{(自己重力)}}{\text{(断面積)}}$$

- ダスト圧縮強度

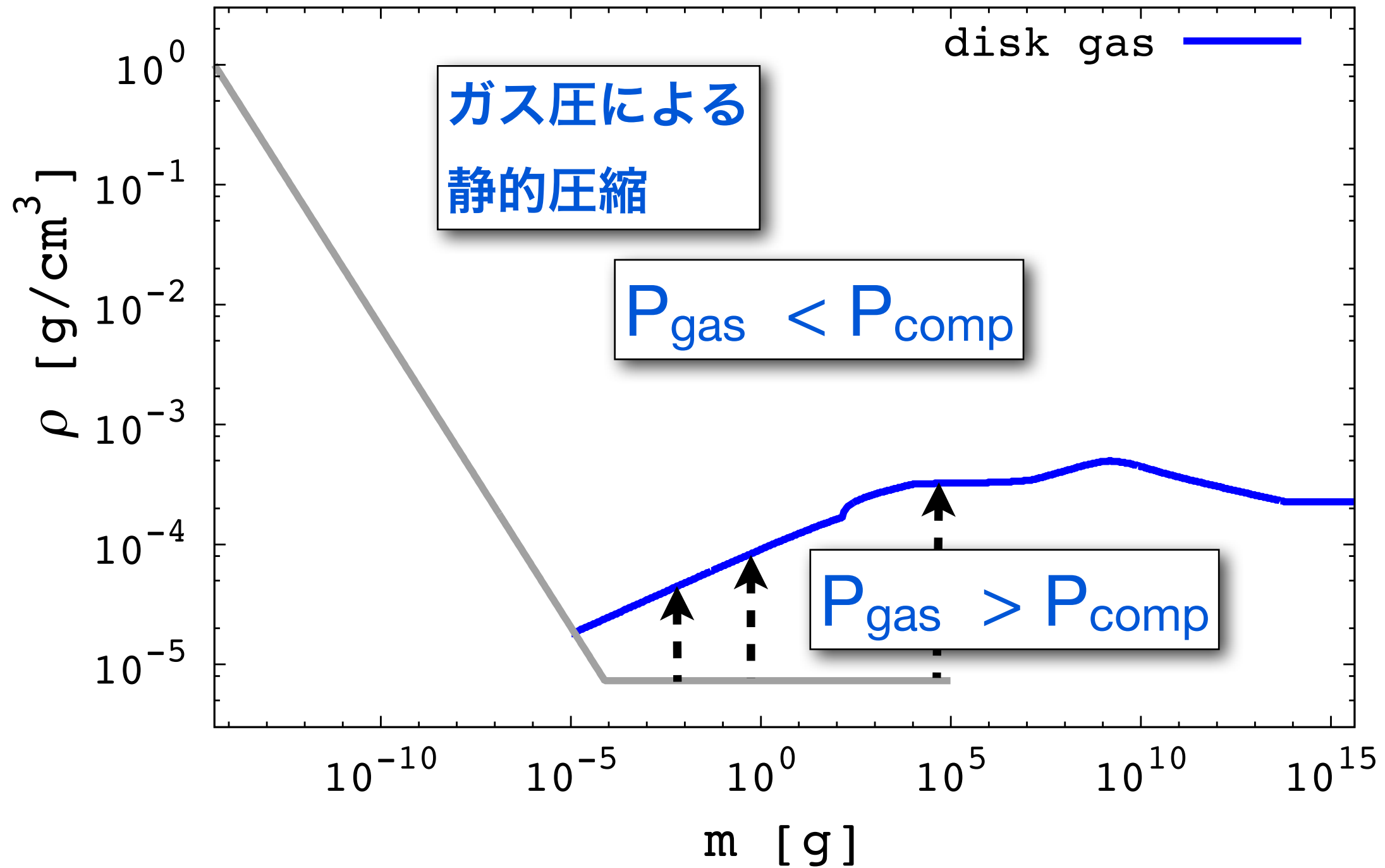
$$P = \frac{E_{\text{roll}}}{r_0^3} \phi^3$$

自己重力と圧縮強度がつりあう密度を求める

# 原始惑星系円盤で想定される圧力

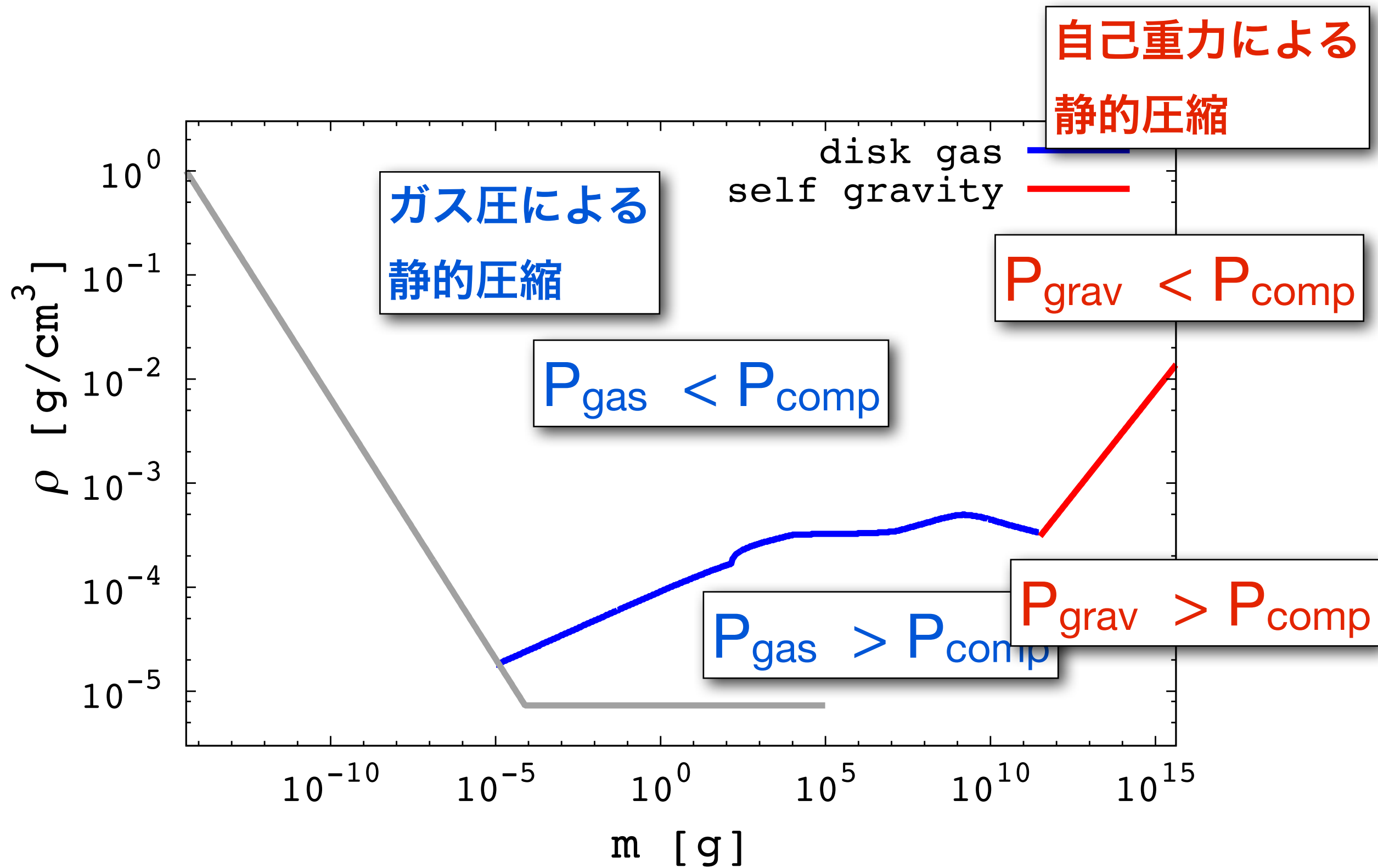


# 原始惑星系円盤で想定される圧力

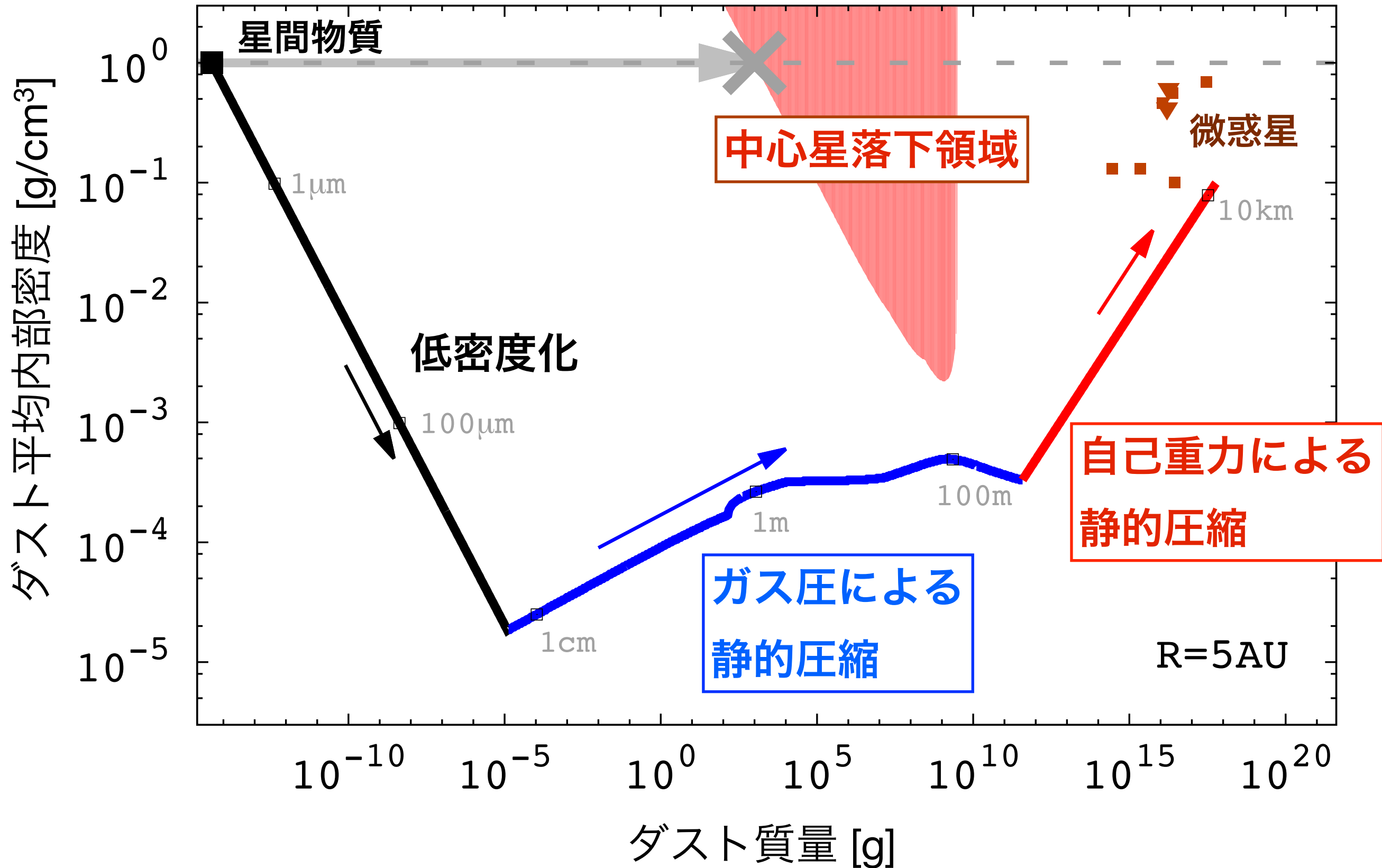




# 原始惑星系円盤で想定される圧力



# ダストの内部密度進化



# 結論

- N体計算を用いてダストの静的圧縮過程を調べた
  - 周期境界条件を採用し自然で一様な圧縮を再現
  - ダストの静的圧縮強度を導出

**Kataoka et al. 2013a, A&A, 554, A4**

- 求めた圧縮強度を原始惑星系円盤における静的圧縮に応用
  - 空隙を考慮した微惑星形成過程を解明
  - 中心星落下問題/衝突破壊問題/跳ね返り問題を回避 (氷の場合)

**Kataoka et al. 2013b, A&A, 557, L4**

# 今後について

## open question

- 氷微惑星は形成できたが、岩石微惑星の形成は困難
  - → ガス構造?自己重力不安定? (瀧さん・石津さんのトーク)
  - → 有機物マントルで直接合体成長? (上田さんのポスター)

## 今後1: 観測

→ ミリ波放射の起源は1mmダストではなく10mのアグリゲイト?

## 今後2: 微惑星の分布

→ 円盤内での微惑星の分布を出して、惑星形成を議論