

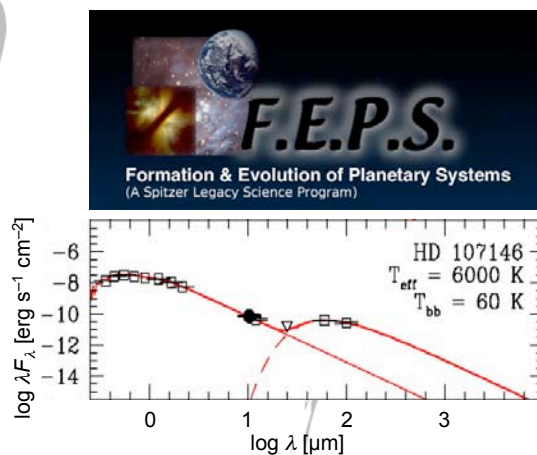
The Resolved Debris Disk around HD 107146

Stanimir Metchev (UCLA)

In collaboration with the Spitzer FEPS,
the HST ACS GTO,
and the NICMOS GO 10177 teams

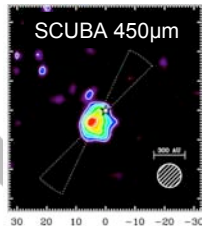
HD 107146: a Young Solar Analog with a Debris Disk

- G2 V
- 29 pc
- 80–200 Myr
- IRAS 60 μ m and 100 μ m excesses
- $L_{\text{IR}} / L_{\star} = 10^{-3}$

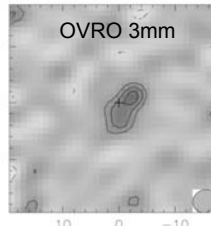


Silverstone (2000); Metchev et al. (2004) 2/12

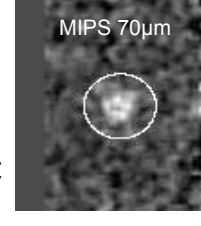
The First Resolved G-Star Debris Disk



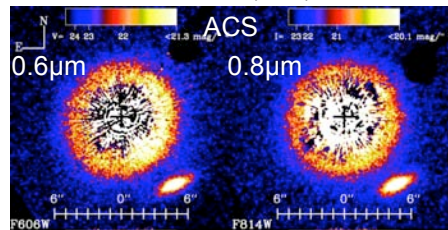
Williams et al. (2004)



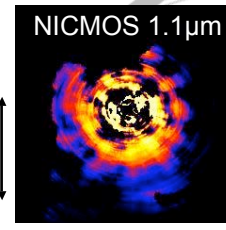
Carpenter et al. (2005)



Bryden et al.; Metchev et al.

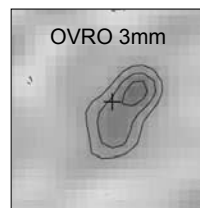


10"

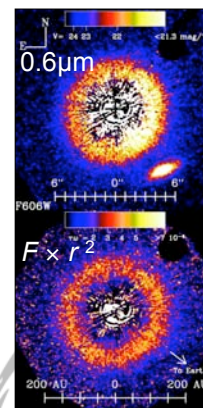


Summary of Properties

- $i \approx 20^\circ$
- azimuthally symmetric
 - forward scattering
- radial extent: 210 AU
- peak surface density: 130 AU
- inner clearing? (<60 AU)
- characteristic grain size: $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$



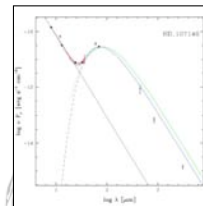
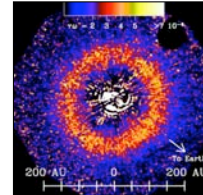
Carpenter et al. (2005)



Ardila et al. (2004)

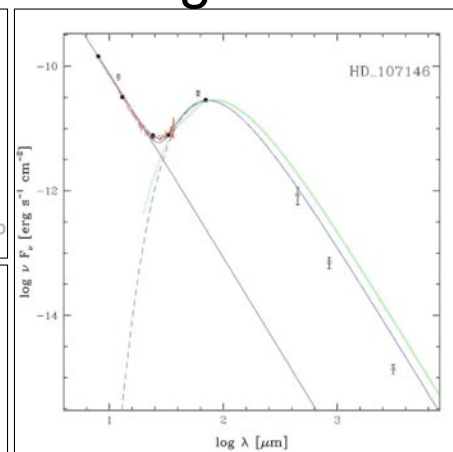
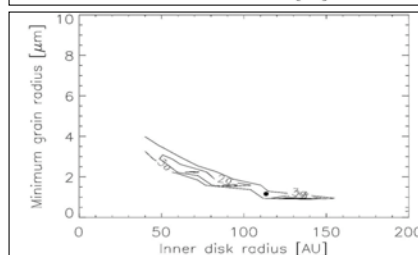
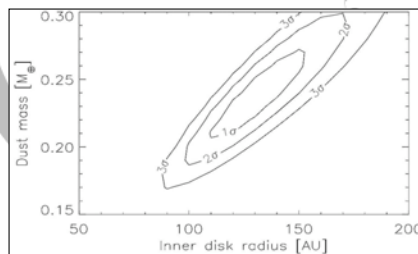
Issues of Interest

- Dust and disk properties
 - number of dust grain populations
 - larger grains in the inner disk?
 - size of inner hole
 - constraints on orbits of potential planets
- Evolutionary state
 - recent collision?



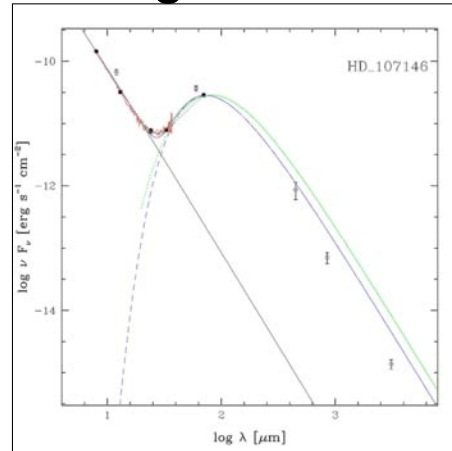
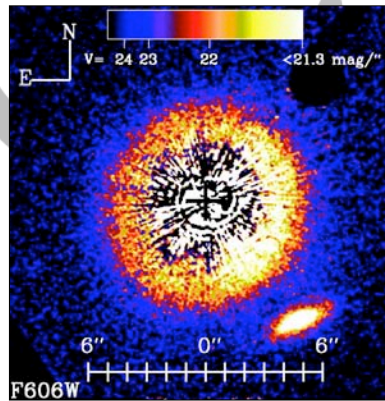
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Dust Properties Derived Solely from the SED are Degenerate



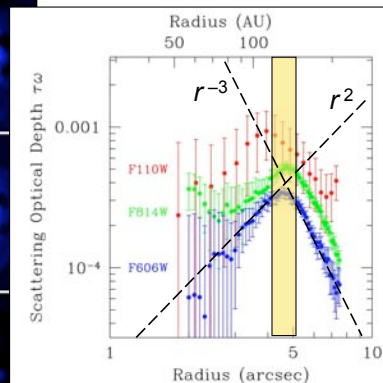
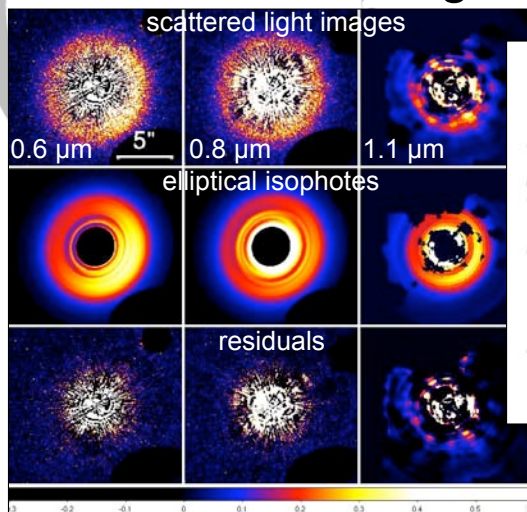
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Approach: Combine SED and Resolved Images



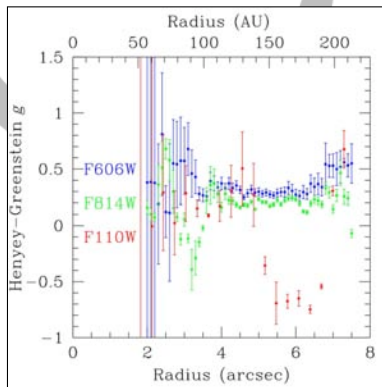
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The Radial Surface Density Profile: a Birth Ring at 130 AU

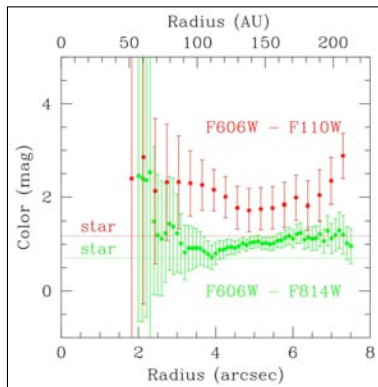


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No Evidence for Distinct Grain Size Populations from the Scattered Light



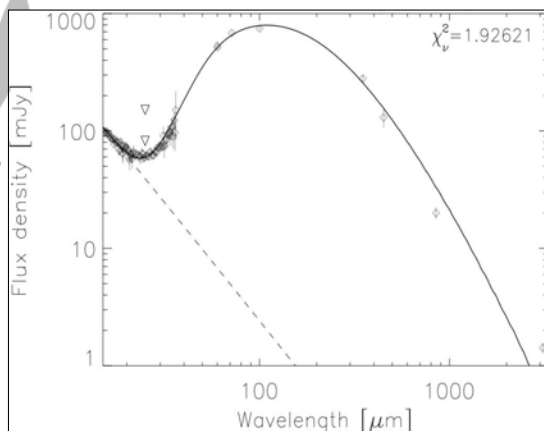
Radial dependence of the
Henyey-Greenstein g parameter



Radial dependence of
the $V-I$ and $V-J$ colors 9/12

Constraints from SED + IRS Spectrum: Dust at 10 AU

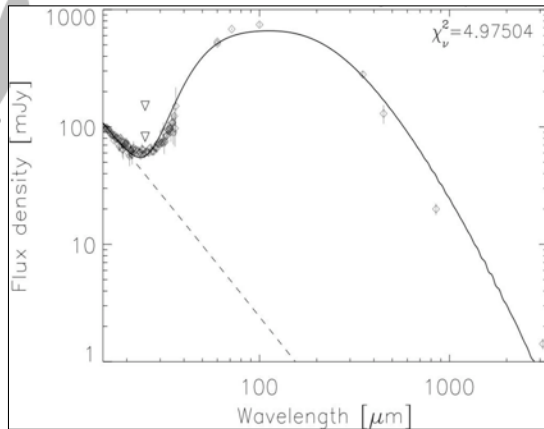
- fitted parameters:
 - $r_{\text{in}} = 10.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ AU}$
 - $a_{\text{min}} = 6.5 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$
 - $M_{\text{dust}} = 0.18 \pm 0.01 M_{\oplus}$
- fixed parameters:
 - $r_{\text{out}} = 210 \text{ AU}$
 - $n(r) \propto r^{-1}$
 - $a_{\text{max}} = 3.1 \text{ mm}$
 - $n(a) \propto a^{-3.5}$
 - astronomical silicate



SED fit using DSF debris disk modeling tool,
courtesy of J. Rodmann (FEPS) 10/12

Combined Constraints: Preliminary Results

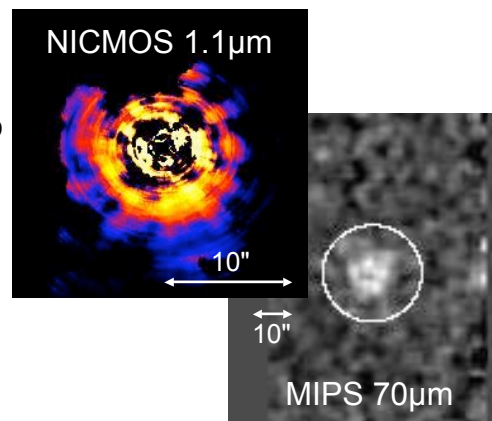
- fitted parameters:
 - $a_{\min} = 1.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$
 - $M_{\text{dust}} = 0.24 \pm 0.01 M_{\oplus}$
- fixed parameters:
 - $r_{\text{in}} = 60 \text{ AU}$
 - $r_{\text{out}} = 210 \text{ AU}$
 - $n(r): \propto r^3, \propto r^{-2}$
 - break at $r = 130 \text{ AU}$
 - $a_{\max} = 3.1 \text{ mm}$
 - $n(a) \propto a^{-3.5}$
 - astronomical silicate



SED fit using DSF debris disk modeling tool,
courtesy of J. Rodmann (FEPS) 11/12

HD 107146: Conclusions

- new resolved images:
1.1 μm and 70 μm
- excellent opportunity to
study a debris disk in
detail
- single grain population
 - co-eval, recent collision
- significant decrease in
opacity at $<10 \text{ AU}$



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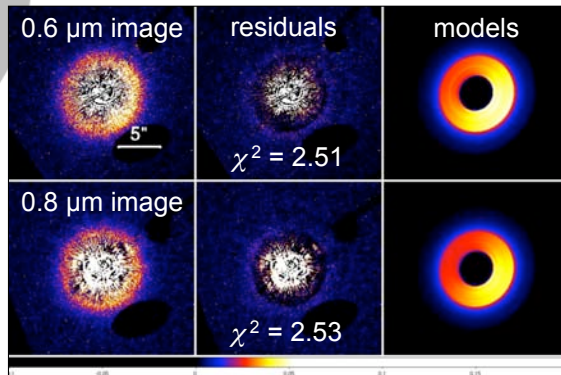
Combined Constraints: Preliminary Results

- fitted parameters:

- $a_{\min} \approx 1 \mu\text{m}$
- $M_{\text{dust}} \approx 0.3 M_{\oplus}$

- fixed parameters:

- $r_{\text{in}} = 60 \text{ AU}$
- $r_{\text{out}} = 210 \text{ AU}$
- $n(r): \propto r^3, \propto r^{-2}$
 - break at $r = 130 \text{ AU}$
- $a_{\max} = 3.1 \text{ mm}$
- $n(a) \propto a^{-3.5}$
- astronomical silicate



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