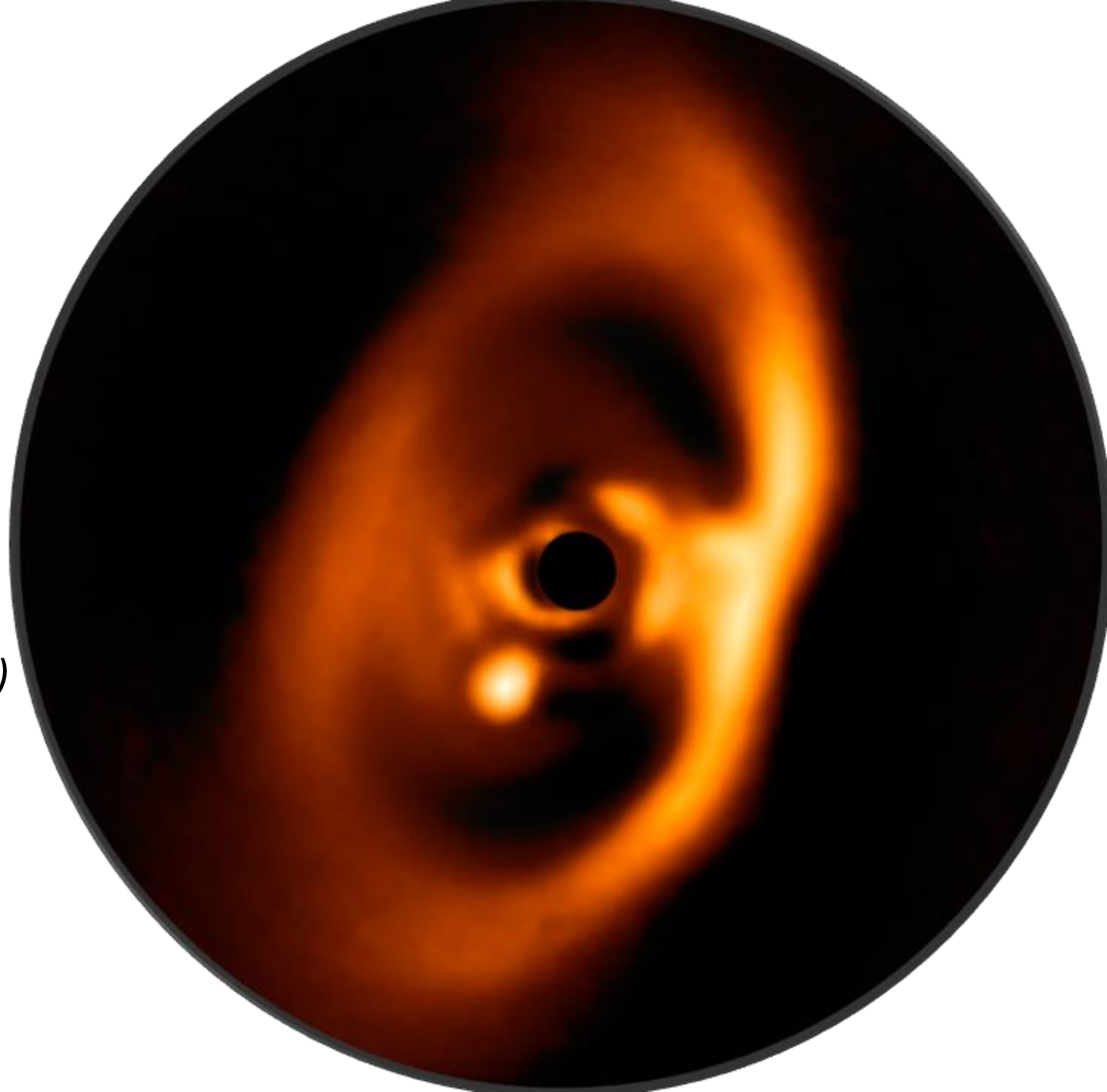


Differentiating **Hot/Cold-Start** for the PDS 70 Planets with New **Dynamical Masses**

*Presenter: David Trevascus
(Max Planck Institute for Astronomy)*

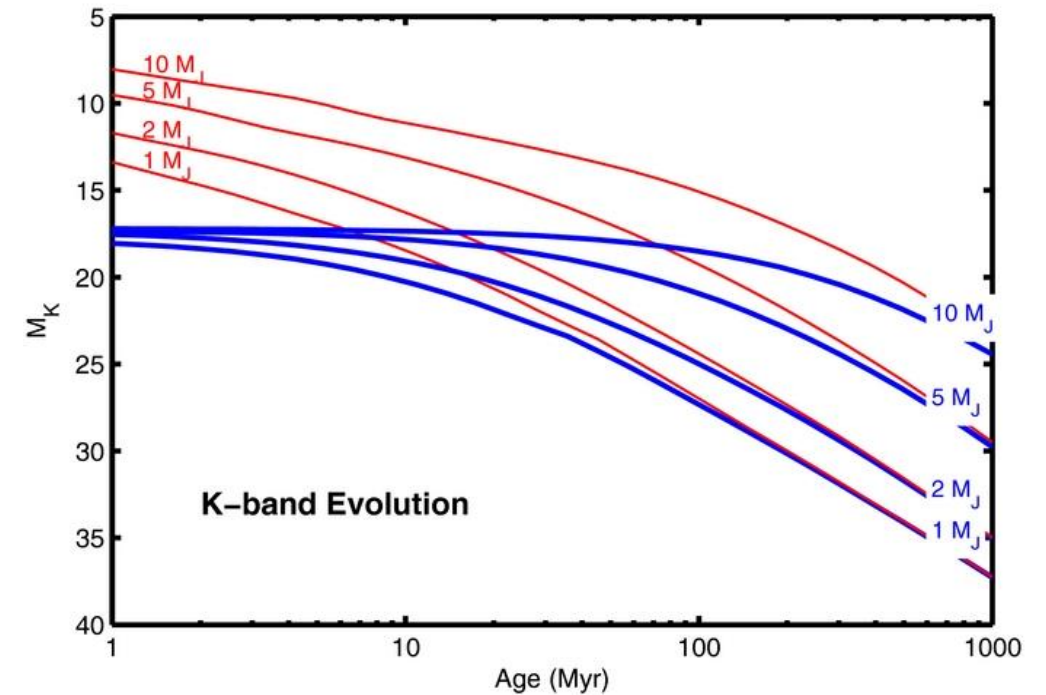


Image: Müller et al. (2018)

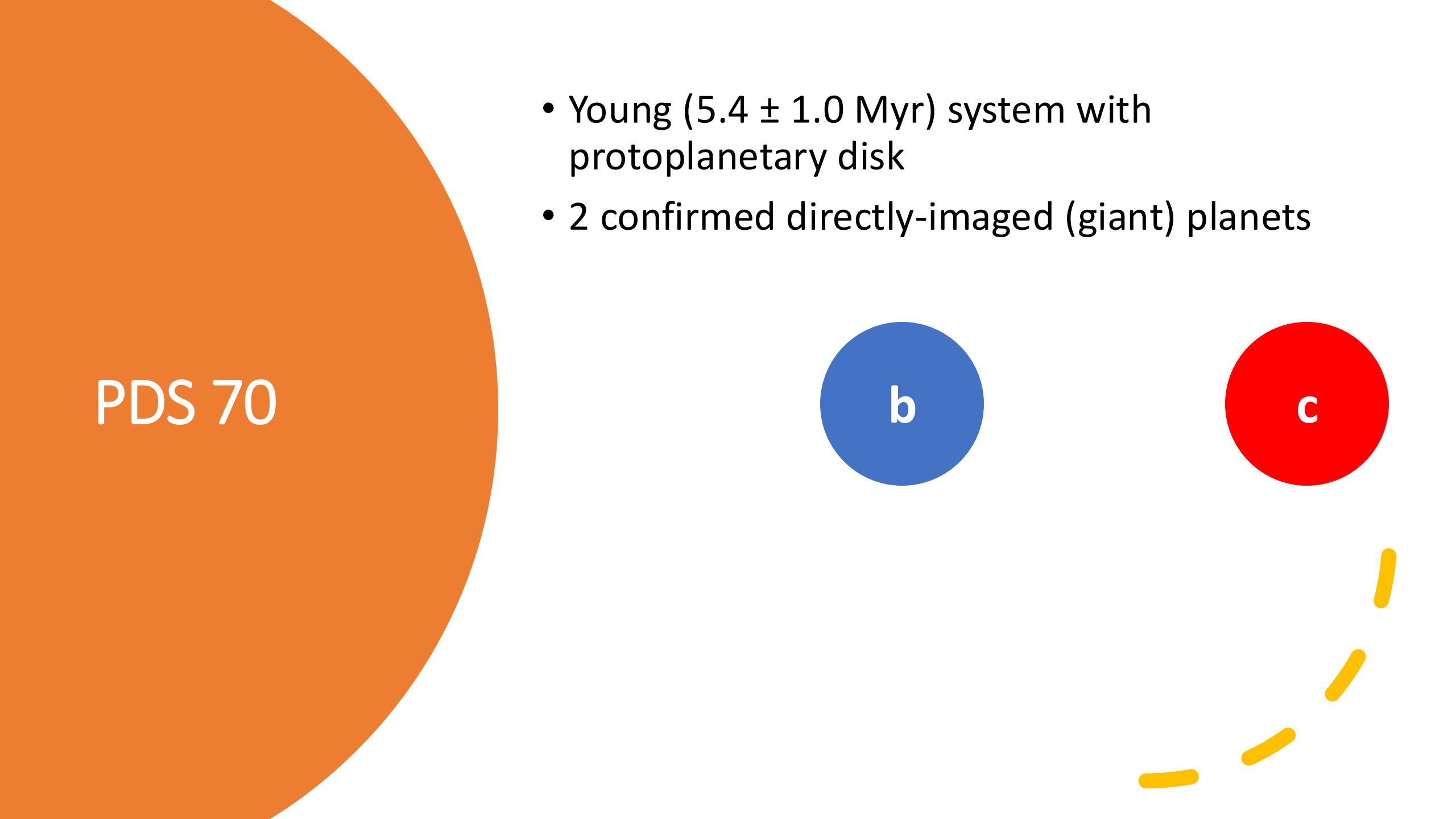


Hot vs Cold Start Formation

- Gas accretes onto planets and loses heat through shocks/radiation
- **Hot-start**: Gas retains energy, planet is brighter
- **Cold-start**: Gas radiates away energy, planet is dimmer
- **This impacts how many planets are visible via direct imaging**



Spiegel & Burrows (2012)



PDS 70

The diagram illustrates the PDS 70 system. On the left, a large orange circle represents the star. To its right are two smaller circles representing planets: a blue one labeled 'b' and a red one labeled 'c'. In the bottom right corner, a series of yellow curved lines represent the protoplanetary disk.

- Young (5.4 ± 1.0 Myr) system with protoplanetary disk
- 2 confirmed directly-imaged (giant) planets

How do we differentiate between hot/cold-start?

We need:

PDS 70

Age

5.4 ± 1.0 Myr (Müller+ 2018)

Luminosity

$\sim 10^{-4} L_{\text{Sun}}$ (Wang+ 2020)

Mass

Poorly constrained!

Previously: Wang+ (2021)

$$M_b < 10 M_{\text{Jup}}$$

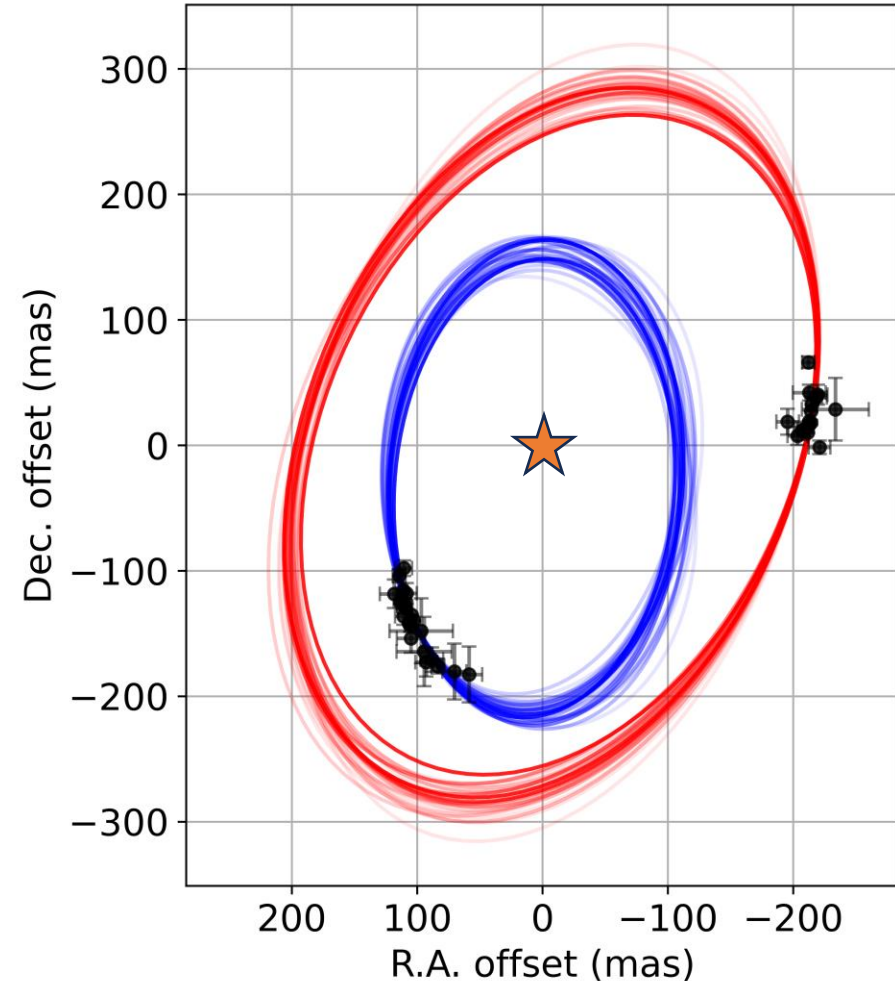
$$M_c < ?$$

Astrometry to Dynamical Masses

~0.5 mas resolution!

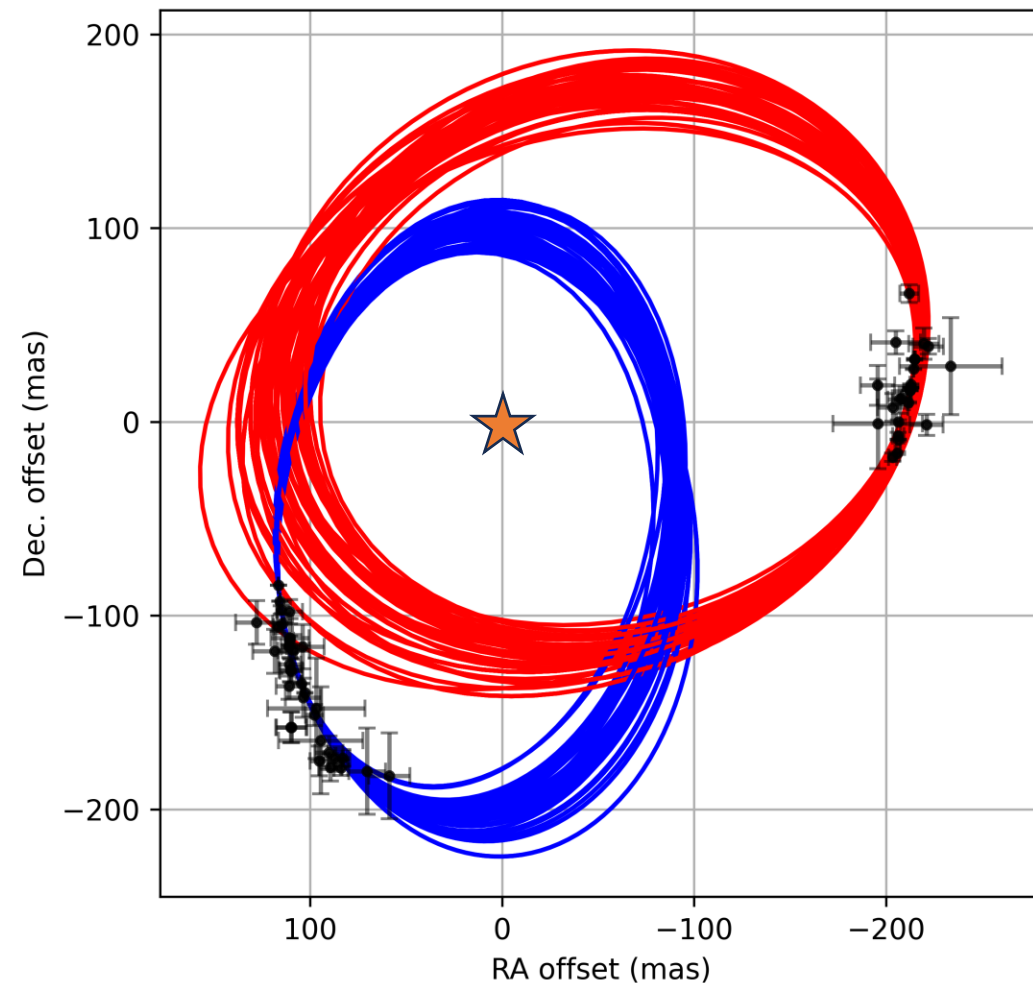
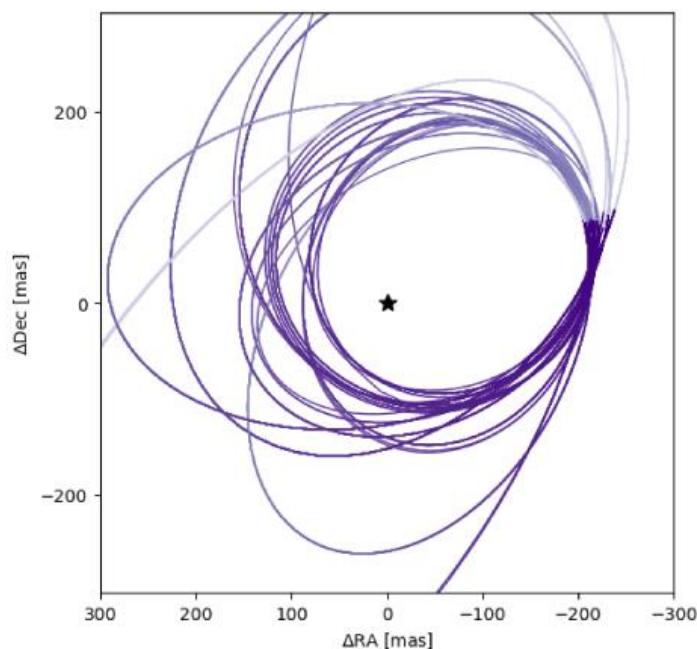
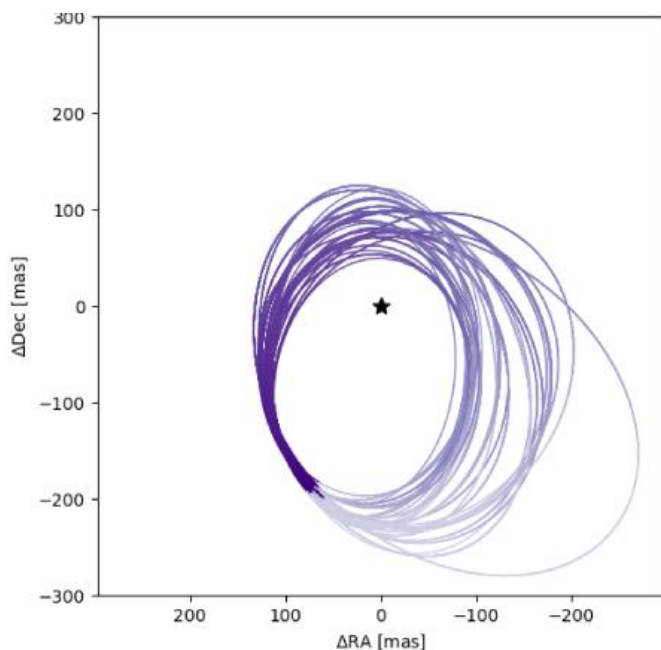


- New astrometry from VLTI/GRAVITY
- Fit orbit parameters using MCMC with `orbitize`
 - Fits **dynamical masses** by modelling planet-star interactions

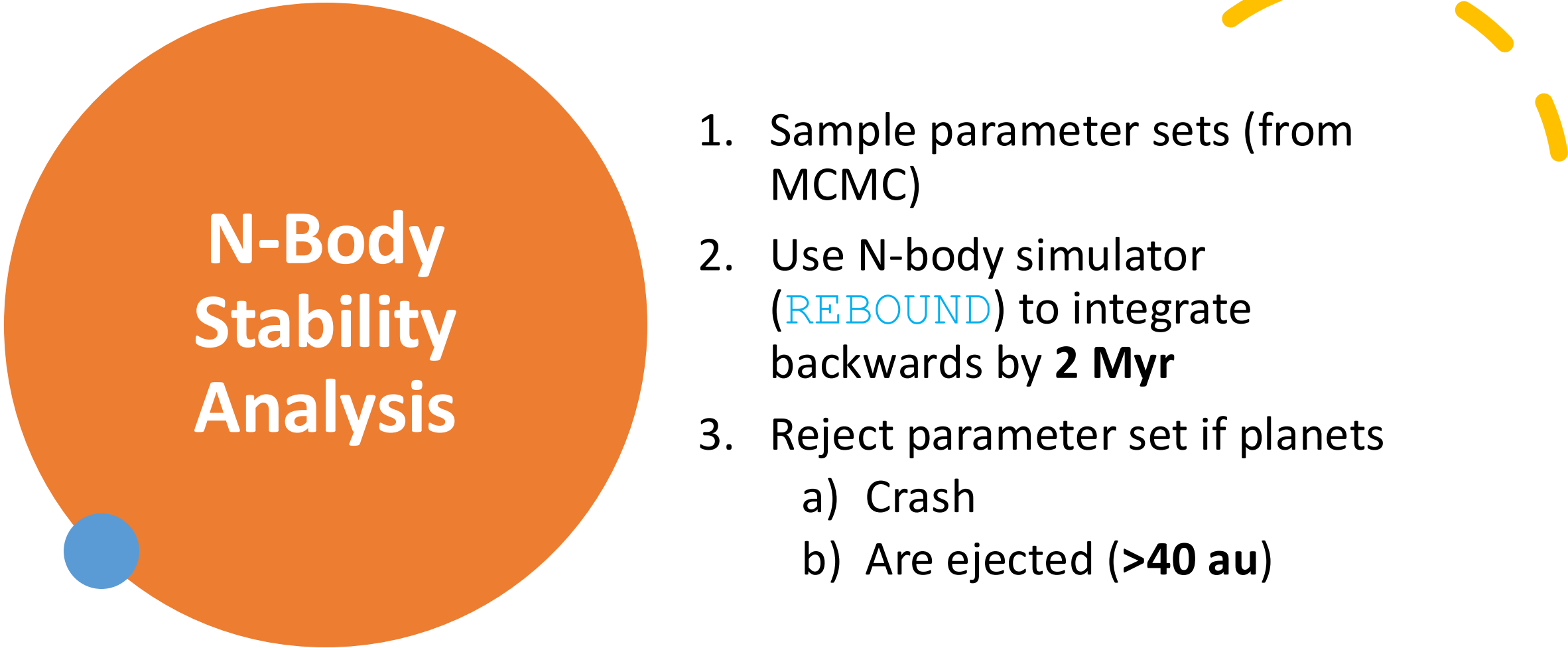


Fitting Orbits for Long Period Planets

- ~100 yr periods vs 10 yr observations
- Need to enforce non-crossing orbits!



Wahhaj+ (2024)

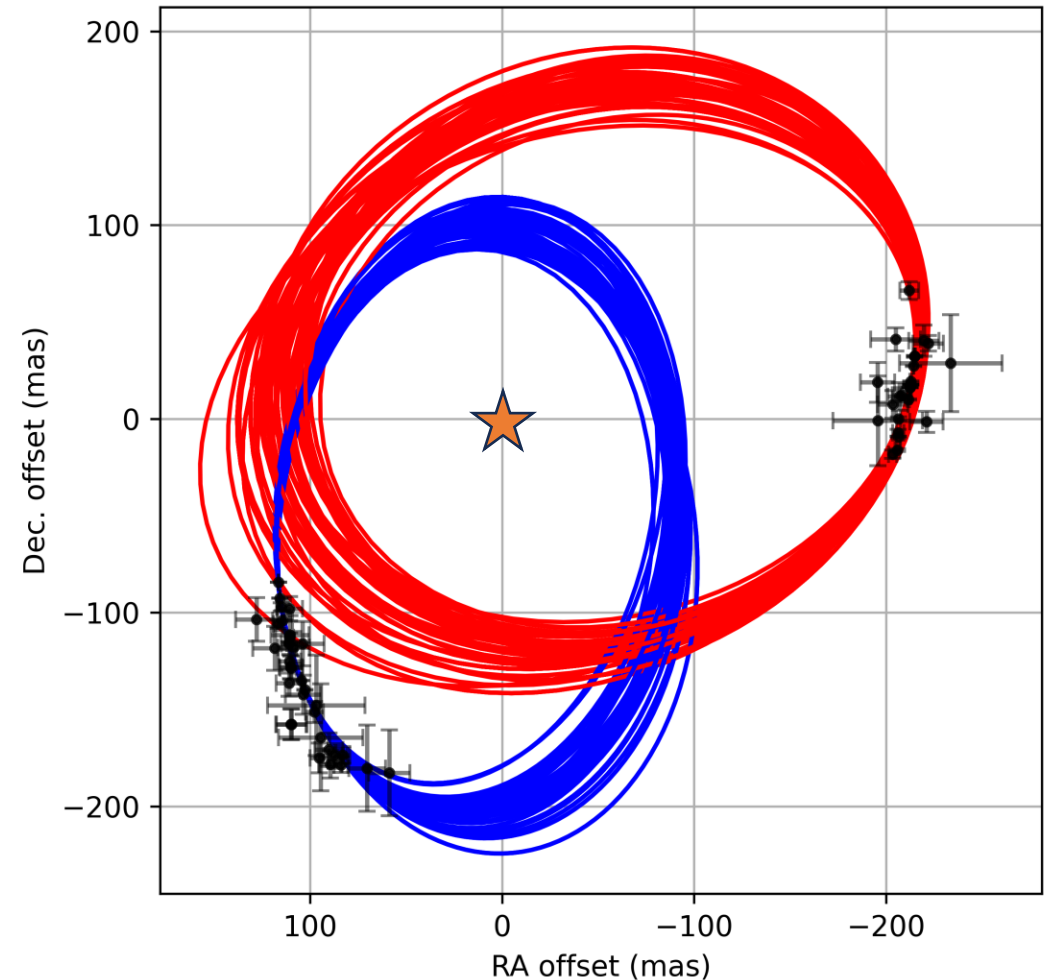
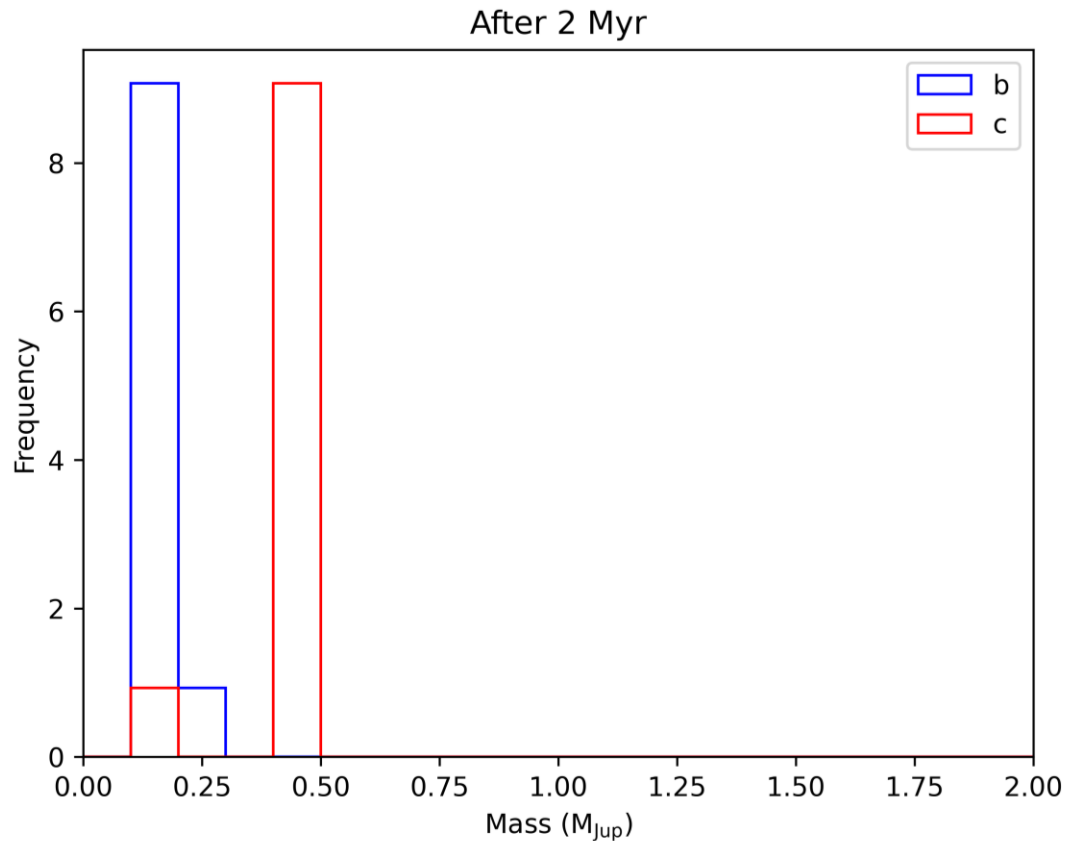


N-Body Stability Analysis

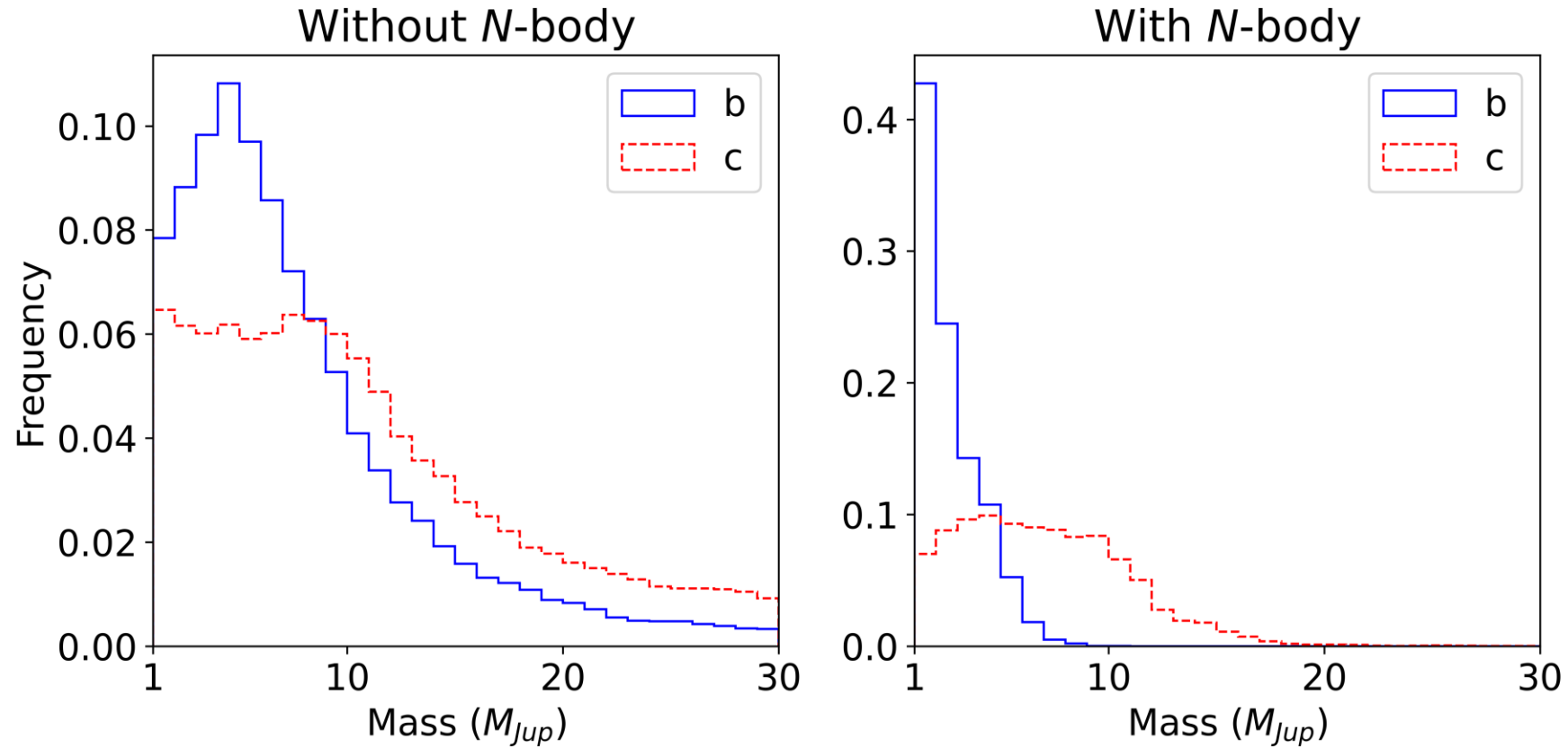
1. Sample parameter sets (from MCMC)
2. Use N-body simulator ([REBOUND](#)) to integrate backwards by **2 Myr**
3. Reject parameter set if planets
 - a) Crash
 - b) Are ejected (**>40 au**)

Fitting Orbits for Long Period Planets

- ~ 100 yr periods vs 10 yr observations
- Need to enforce non-crossing orbits!



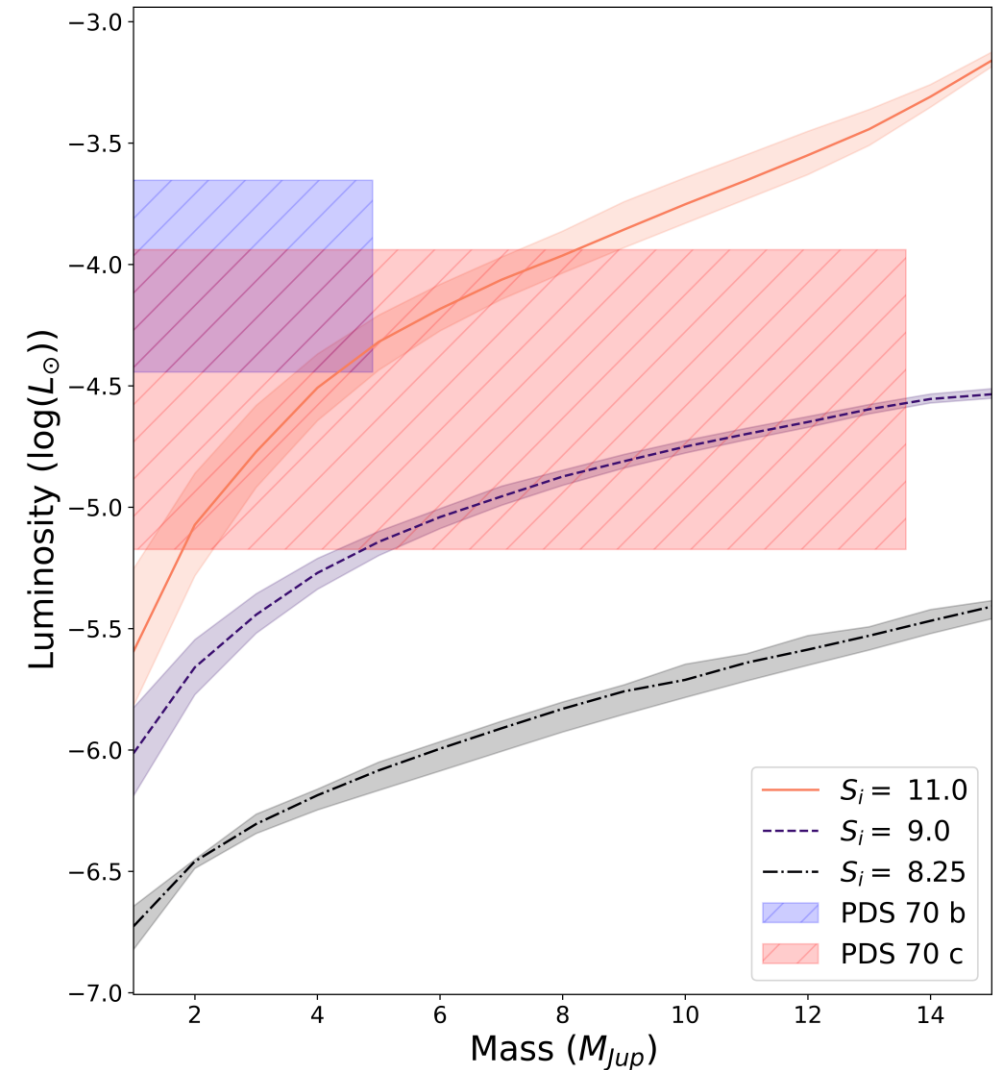
New Upper Mass Limits for PDS 70 *b* & *c*



95% Confidence Upper Mass Limits:
 $M_b < 4.9 M_{Jup}$ $M_c < 13.6 M_{Jup}$

PDS 70 *b* & *c* are Hot/Warm-start!

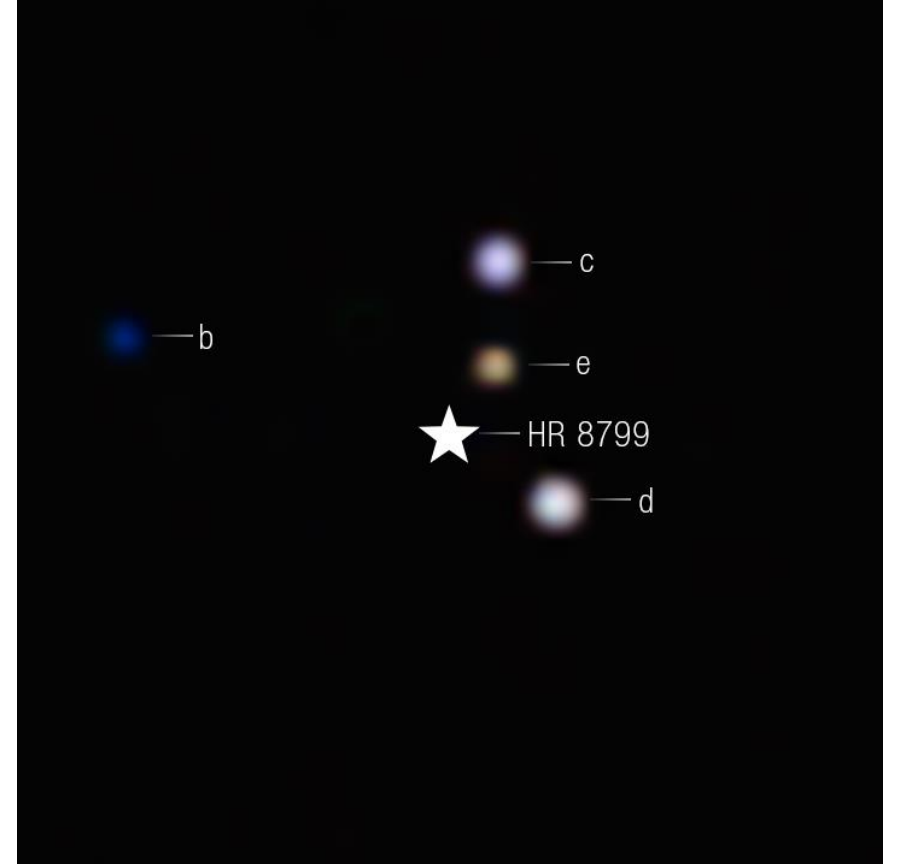
We compare mass and luminosity to models from Spiegel & Burrows (2012) at the age of PDS 70 (5.4 ± 1.0 Myr).



Are hot-start planets normal?

Most directly imaged planets are hot/warm-start:

- HR 8799 planets (Marleau & Cumming, 2014)
- Beta Pic b (Marleau & Cumming, 2014)
- Beta Pic c (Brandt et al, 2021)



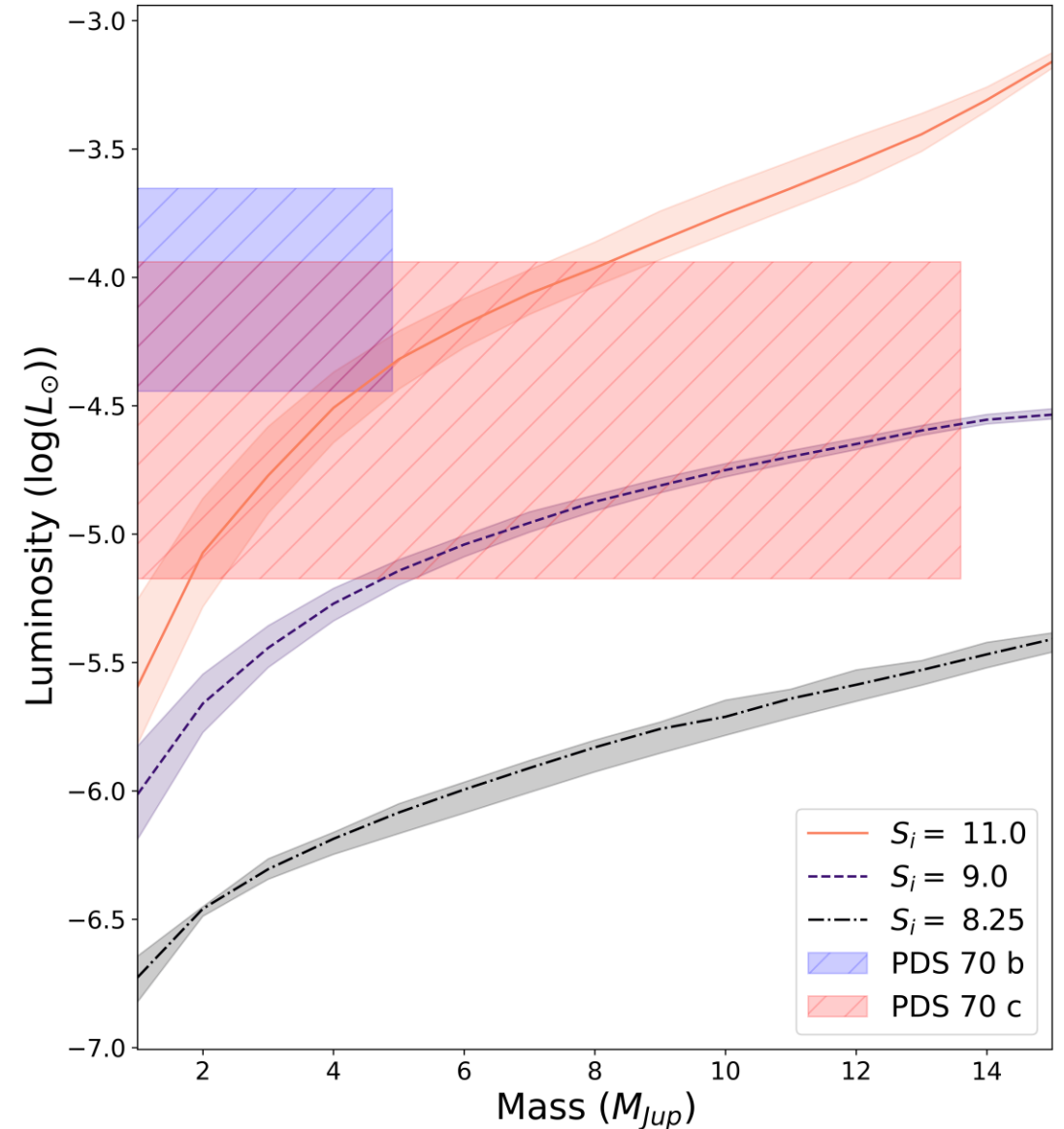
HR 8799 Planets
Image: W. Balmer, L. Pueyo, M. Perrin

Take-Home Messages

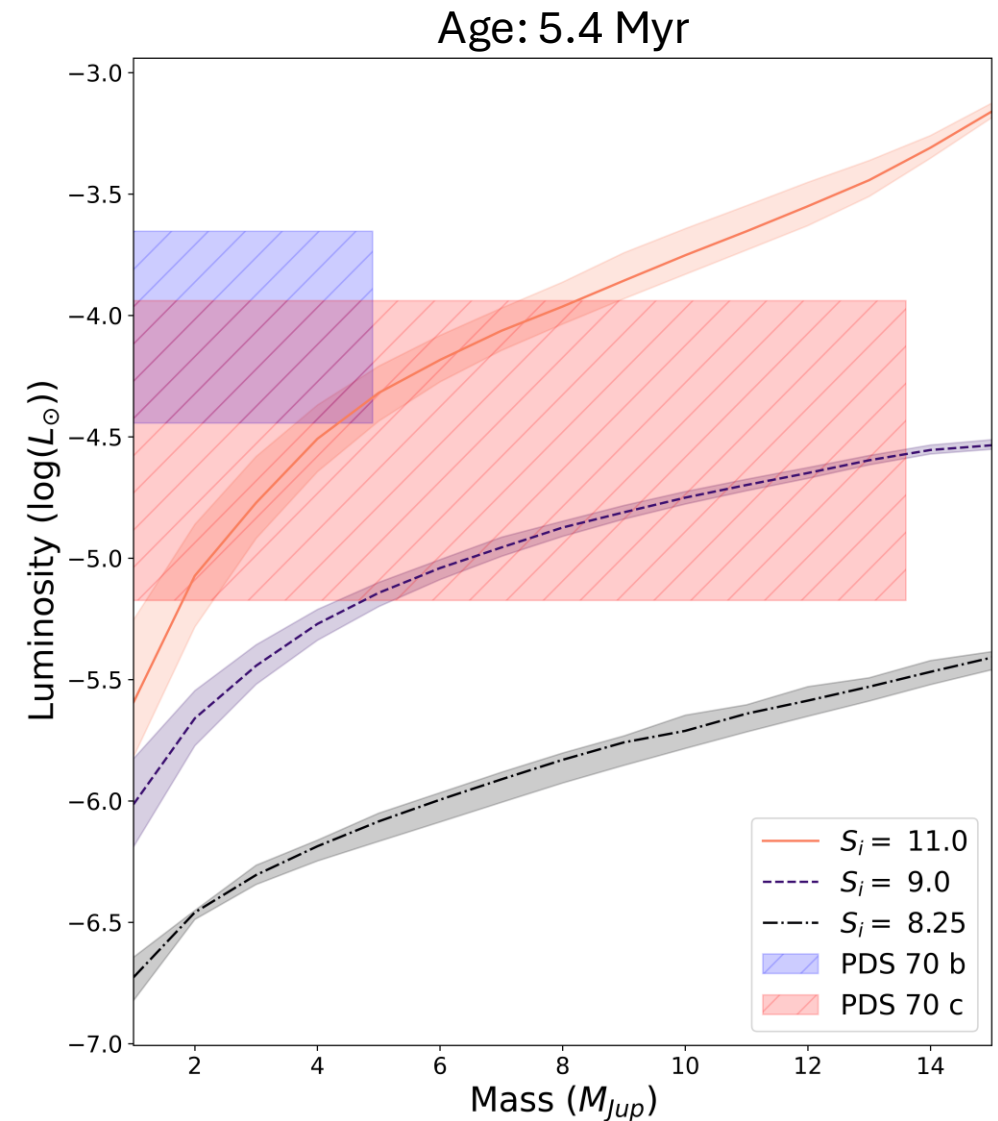
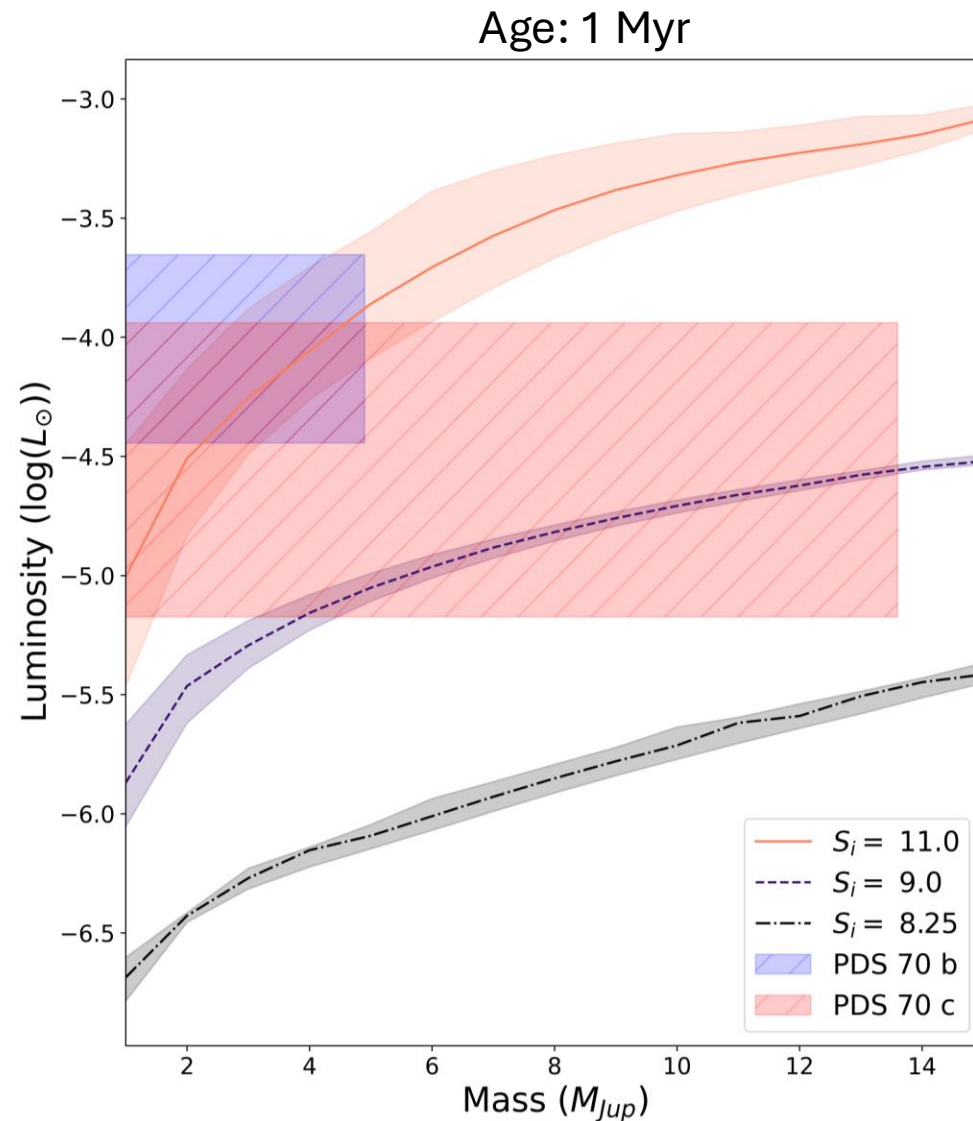
- According to N-body stability analysis:
 - $M_b < 4.9 M_{\text{Jup}}$
 - $M_c < 13.6 M_{\text{Jup}}$
- PDS 70 b and c are both inconsistent with cold-start models



Scan the QR
code for the
full paper!



What if the planets are younger than the star?



Orbit Fitting with PDS 70 d

