



Planet Migration

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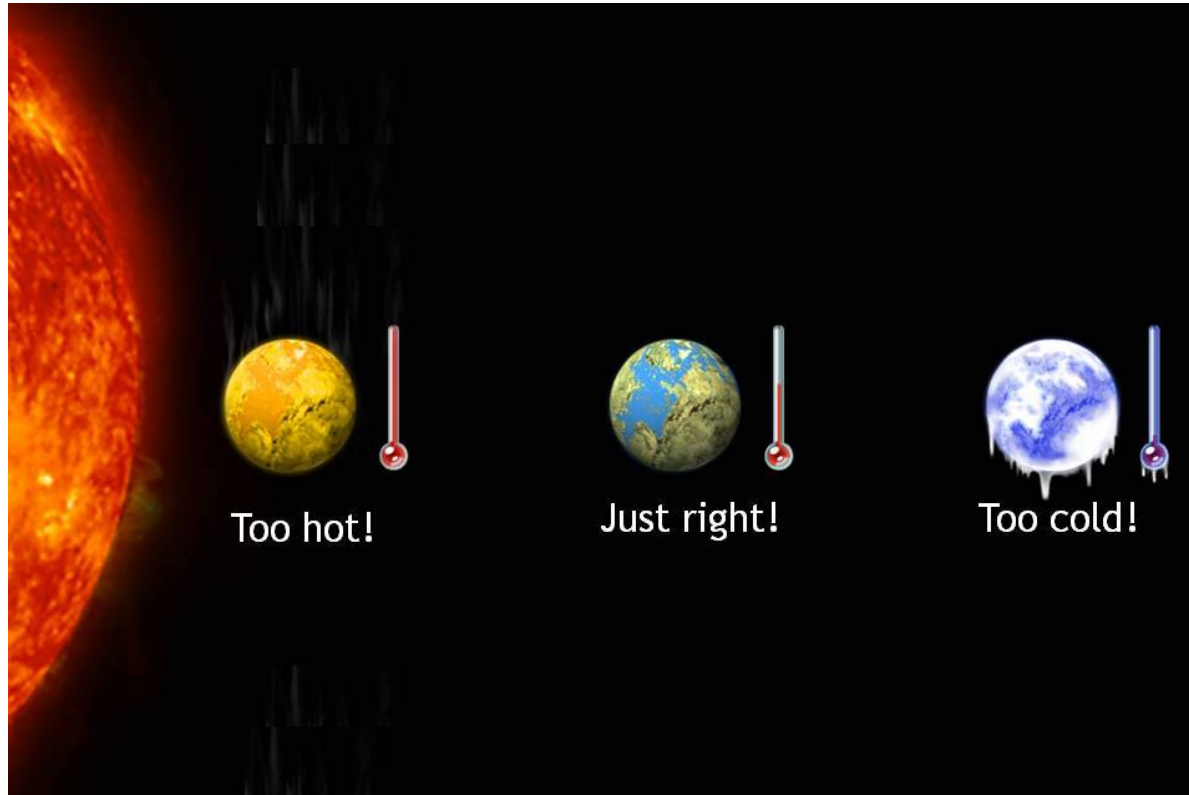
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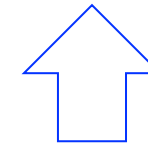
Earth 351 presentation, NU, 2017 May 24



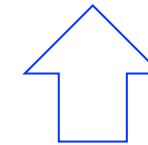
Dynamical point of view



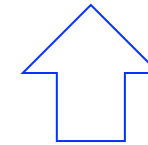
habitable planets



liquid water



right distance



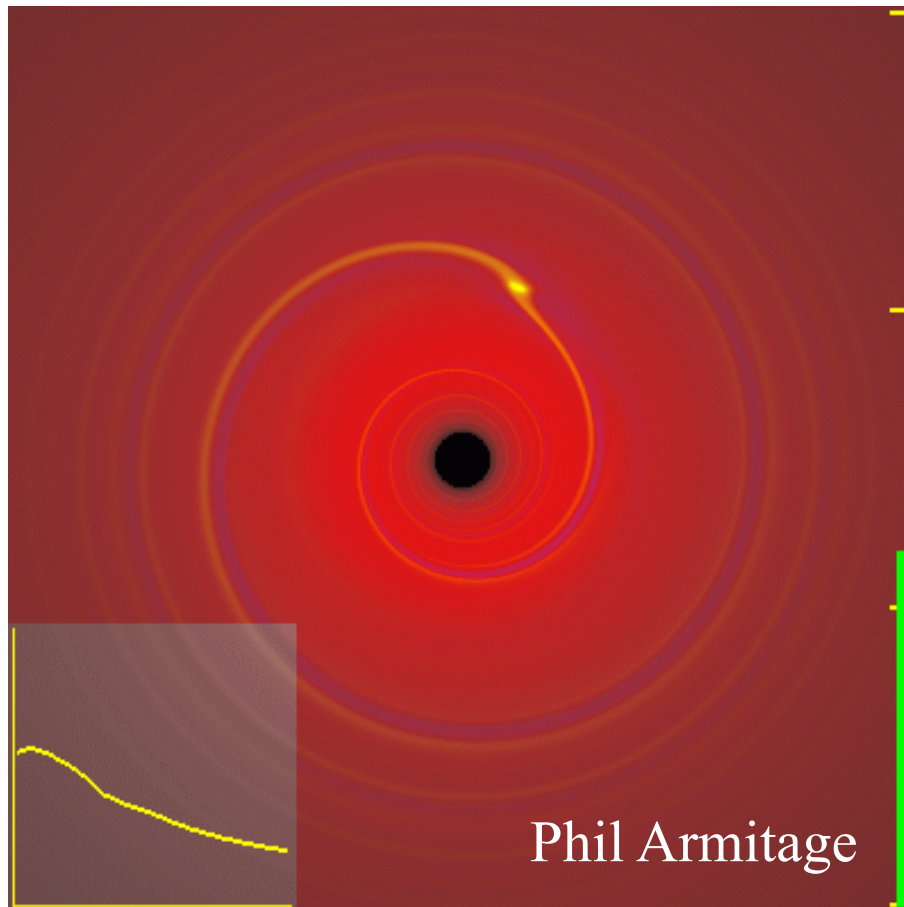
migration



Type I migration



A **rapid** migration happens when planets are not massive enough ($< 30M_{\text{Earth}}$) to perturb the disc significantly.



Disk surface density

$$\Sigma \propto r^{-s}, \text{ generally } s = 3/2$$

Migration timescale

$$\tau = \frac{r_p}{\dot{r}_p} = (2.7 + 1.1s)^{-1} \frac{M_*^2}{M_p \Sigma r_p^2} \left(\frac{H}{r_p} \right)^2 \Omega_p^{-1}$$

Earth-size planet at $r_p = 1\text{AU}$:
 $\tau \sim 0.15 \text{ Myr}$

Refs:

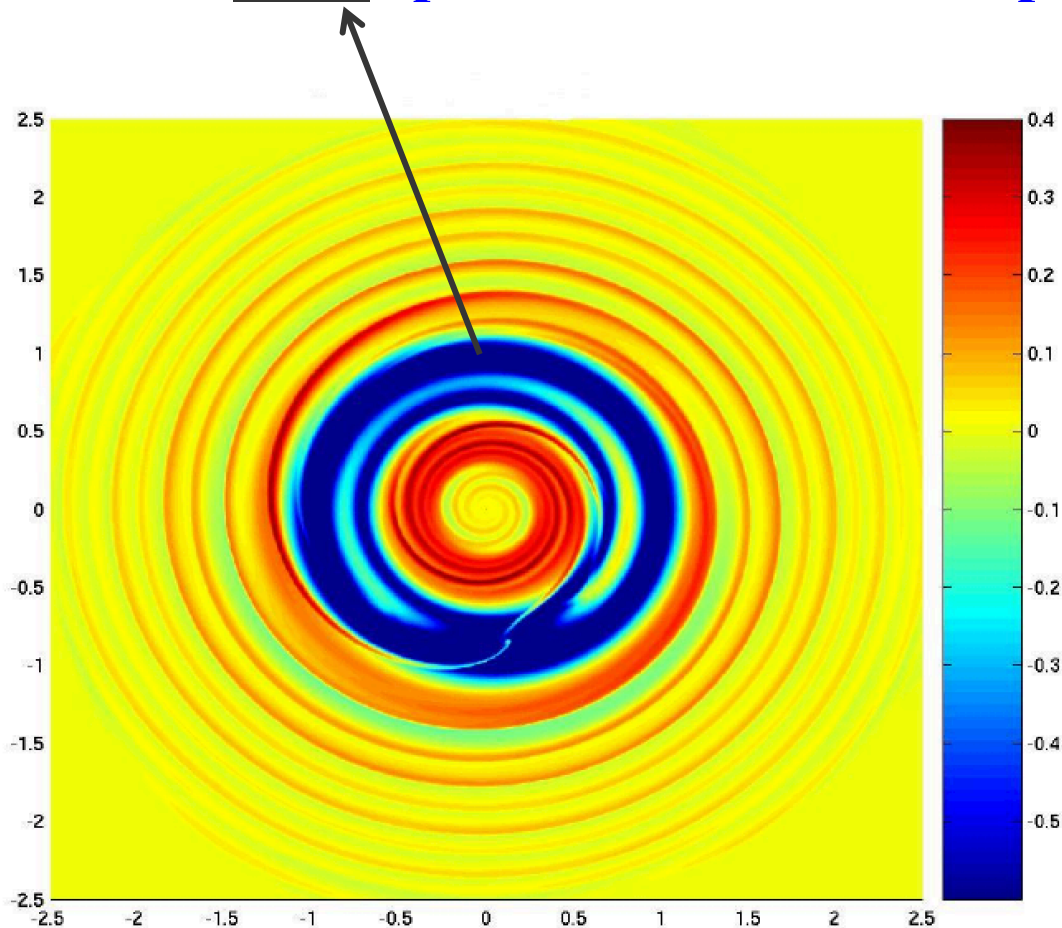
- (1) W. R. Ward, Icarus, 1997
- (2) H. Tanaka et al., ApJ, 2002



Type II migration



A *relatively slow* migration happens as the planet mass grows and a GAP opens in the disc at the planet's radius.



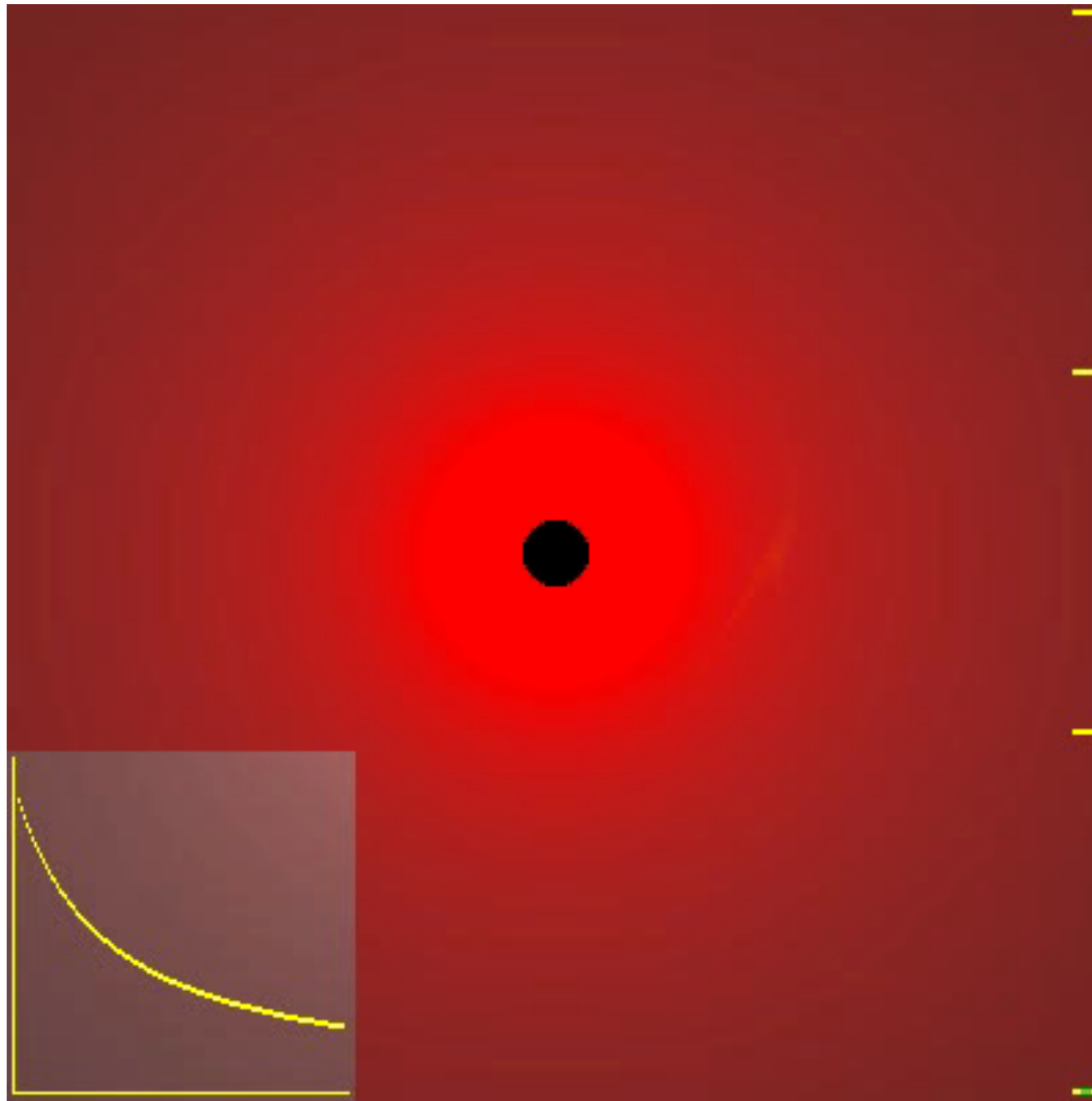
Migration timescale

$$\tau = \frac{0.05}{\alpha} \left(\frac{r_p}{H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{r_p}{1\text{AU}} \right)^{3/2}$$

α : disk's viscosity parameter
H: disk's half height.

Planet at $r_p = 5\text{AU}$: $\tau \sim 1\text{--}10\text{ Myr}$

(Shakura et al. 1973 ApJ)



**Type II
migration**

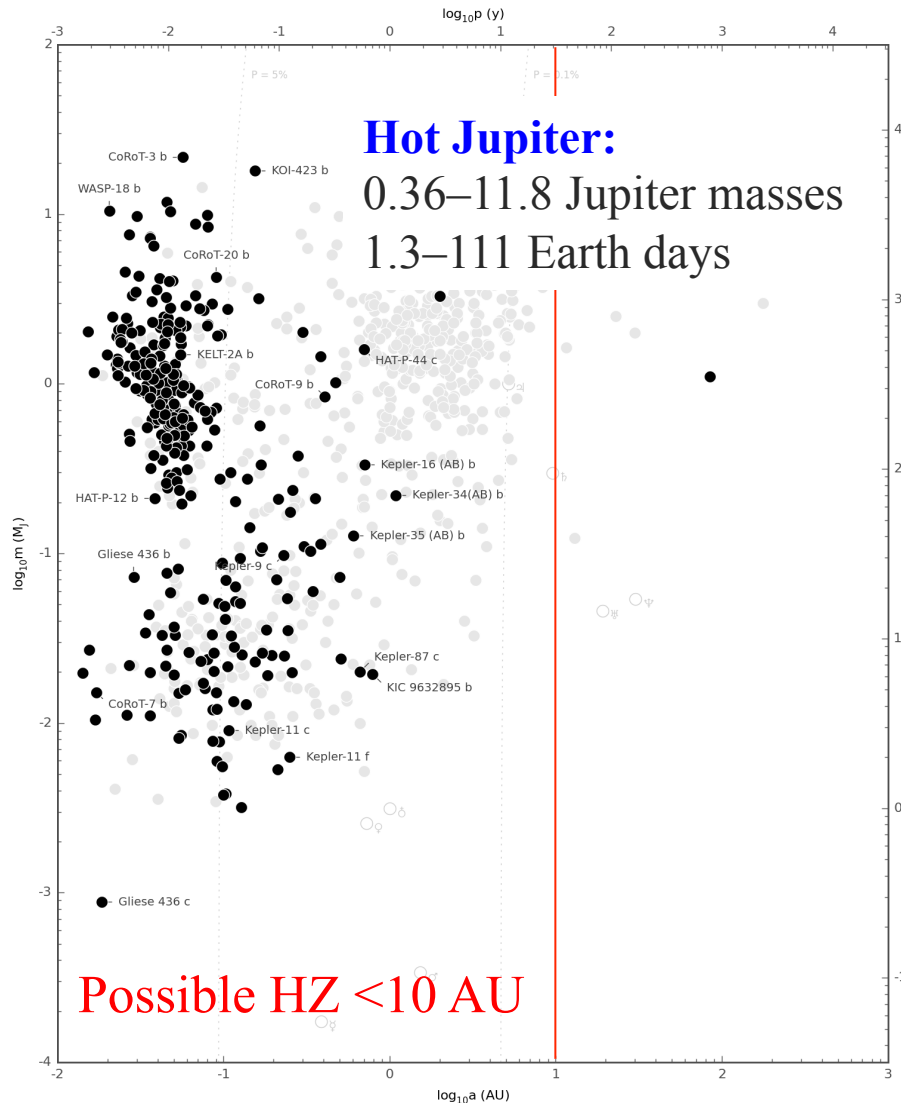
Gap opening

**Type I
migration**

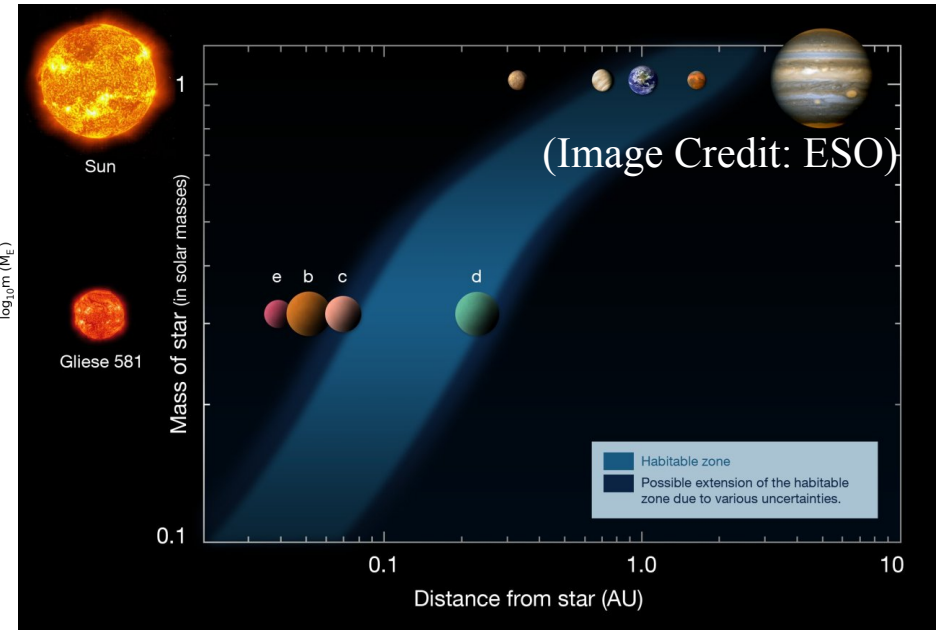
From: <http://jila.colorado.edu/~pja/images/planet.mpg>



Exosolar Systems



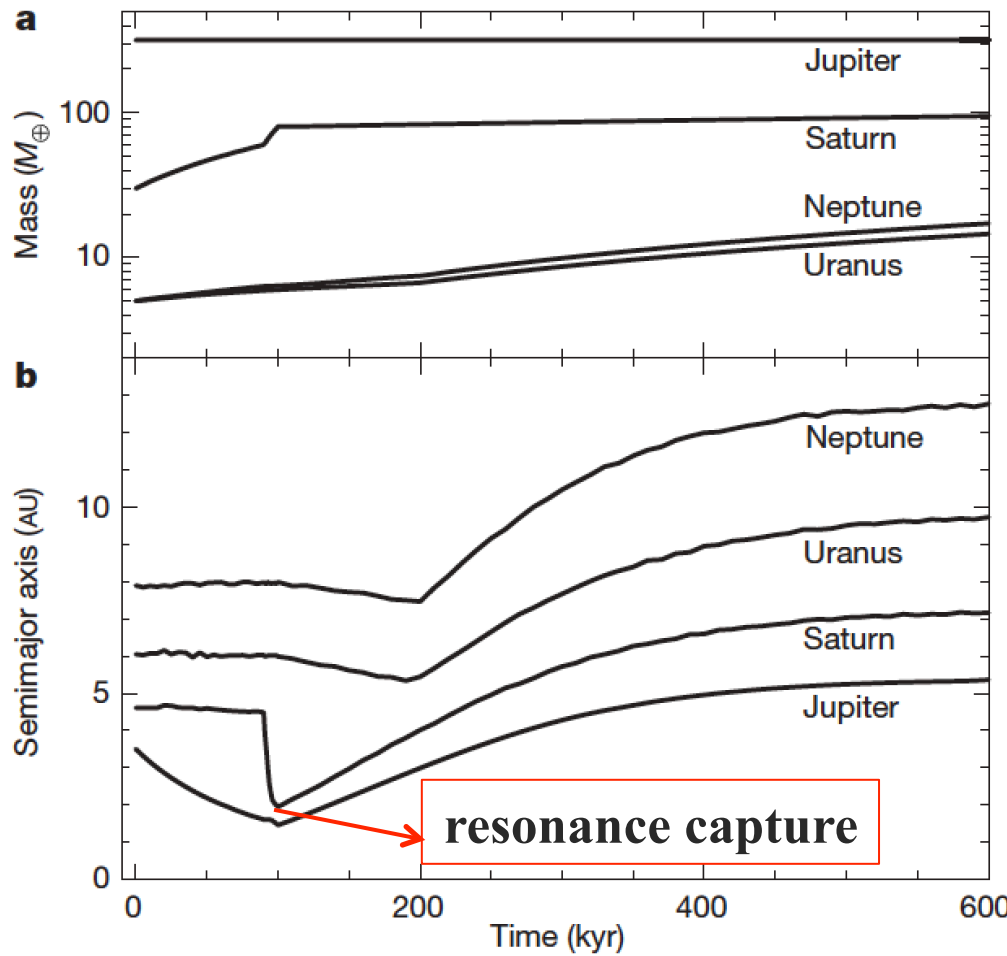
Hot Jupiter forms far from the host star (beyond the snow line), then migrates (types I and II) inward.



Could possibly habitable planets NOT be cleared away?



Solar System: why Jupiter is not hot?



(Walsh et al. 2011 Nature)

‘Grand Tack’ scenario:

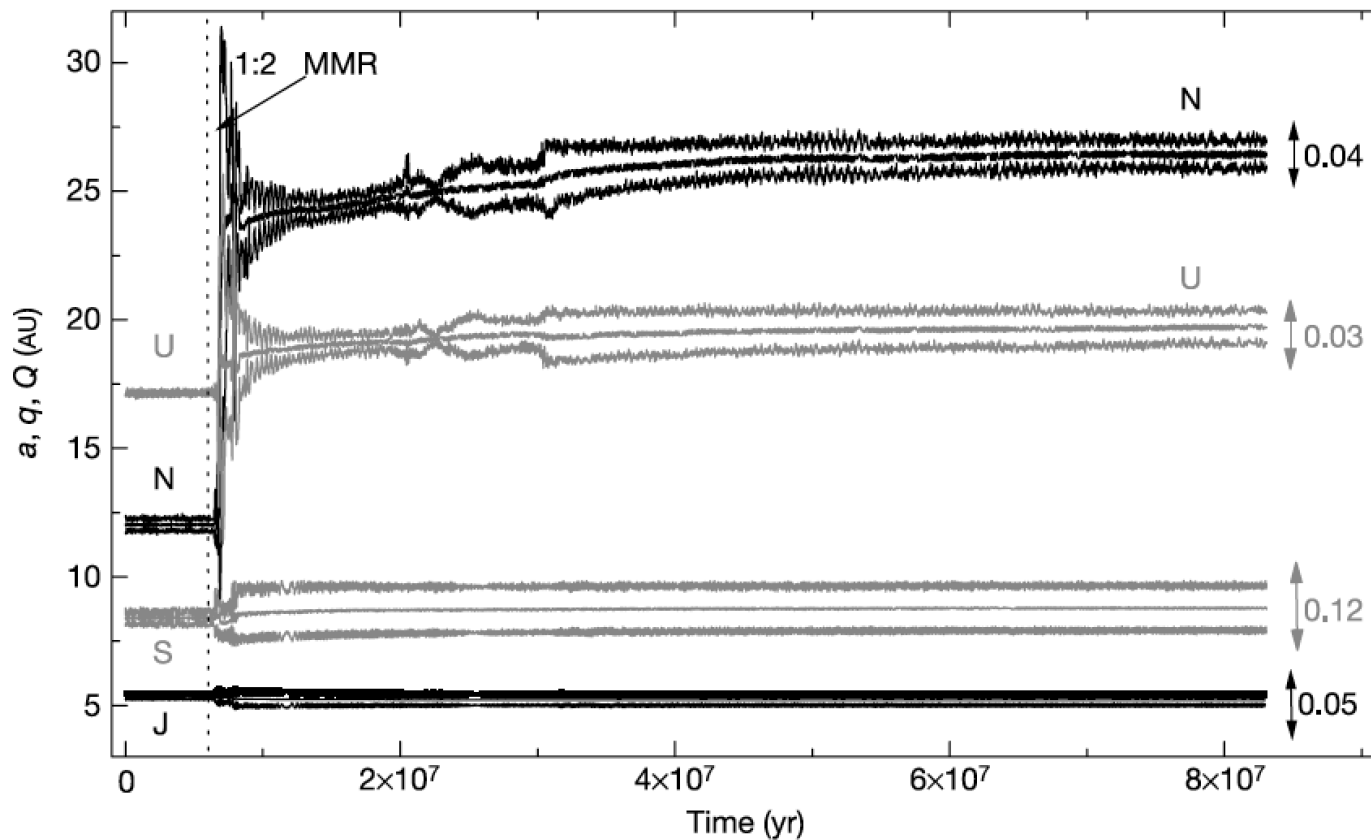
- (1) A fully-formed Jupiter starts **INWARD** type II migration at 3.5 AU.
- (2) Saturn grows but stays at 4.5 AU as Jupiter migrates, since its type I migration is inhibited by the cooling disk (~ 0.1 Myr).
- (3) Saturn reaches $60 M_{\oplus}$, **INWARD, faster** type II migration begins.
- (4) On catching Jupiter, Saturn is trapped in the 2:3 resonance.
- (5) The direction of migration is then reversed, becoming **OUTWARD**.



Migration continues...



At the end of the gas disc's lifetime, a lot of planetesimals are left behind, they continue to drive the planet migration via gravitational interaction.



Nice Model (Tsiganis et al. 2005 Nature)

Nanjing University has the *largest*
astronomy department in China.

WELCOME to visit us at

<http://astronomy.nju.edu.cn:8080/index.html>

Thank you for your attention!

