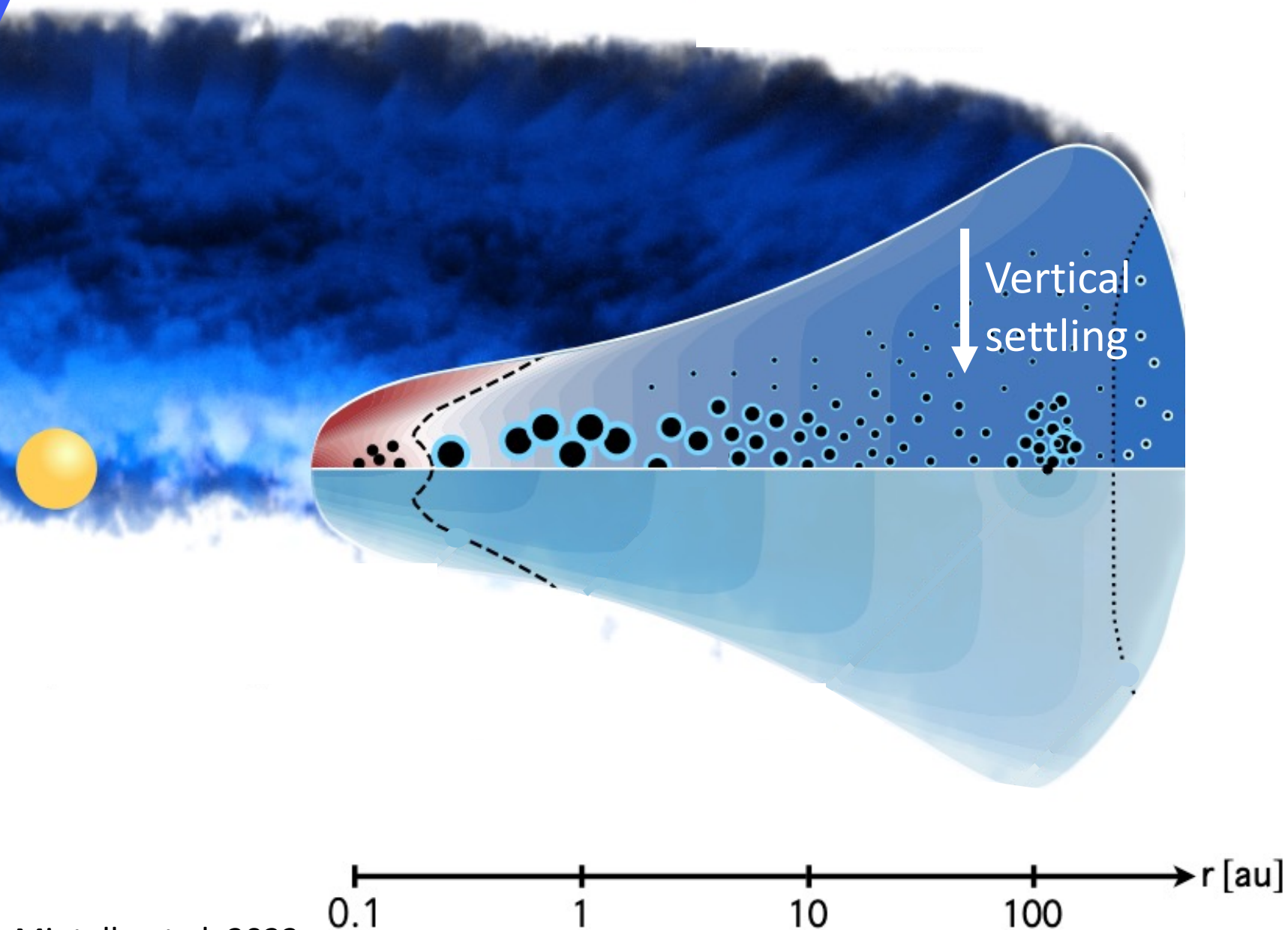




# On the preferential locations for planet formation in protoplanetary disks

Marion Villenave – IPAG

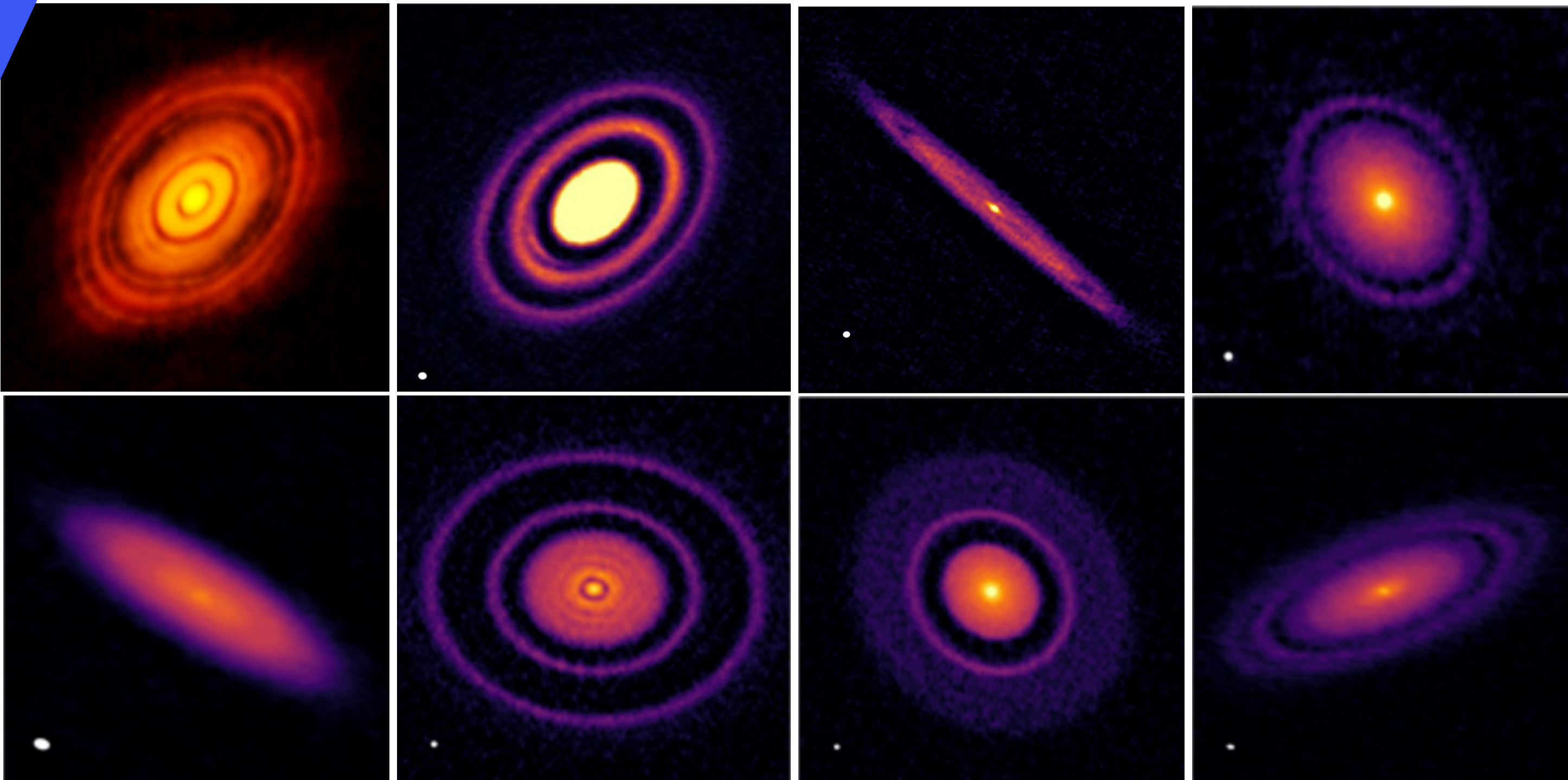
# Dust vertical settling



## ► Vertical settling

- Dust rotates faster than the gas, and feels a head wind, leading to settling
- Balance between dust/gas coupling  $St$  and turbulence  $\alpha$
- Concentrates dust in the midplane – favorable for grain growth and planet formation

# Previous measurement of dust vertical settling



- Mostly limited to one value in the disk

What is the radial variation of dust settling within disks ?

Pinte et al. 2016  
Doi & Kataoka 2021  
Villenave et al. 2022  
Pizzati et al. 2023

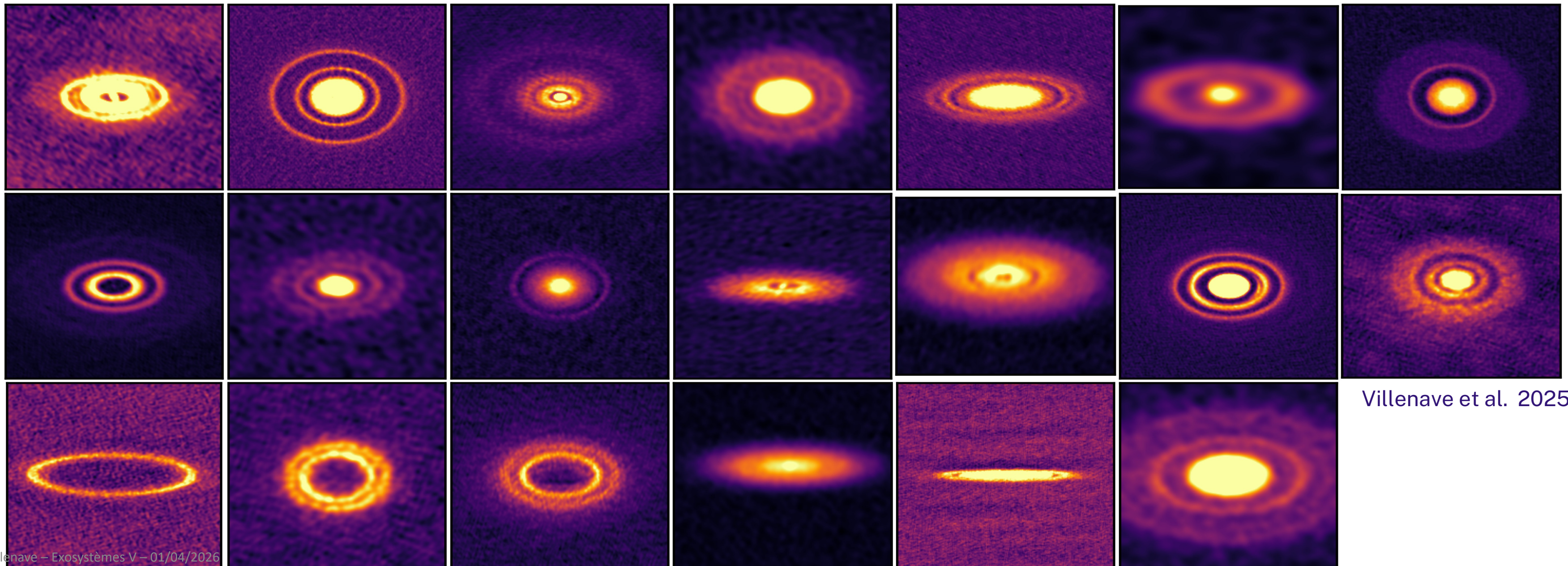
# Sample of inclined disks with rings

## Modeling strategy – 33 disks from the ALMA archive

- Reproducing the major axis profile of disks, for different dust height
- Then, compare the minor axis profiles to look for projection effects, for the different rings/gaps

- Dust grains: 0.01 $\mu$ m-3mm; H<sub>g</sub> (100au) = 10au; Settling Fromang & Nelson (2009)

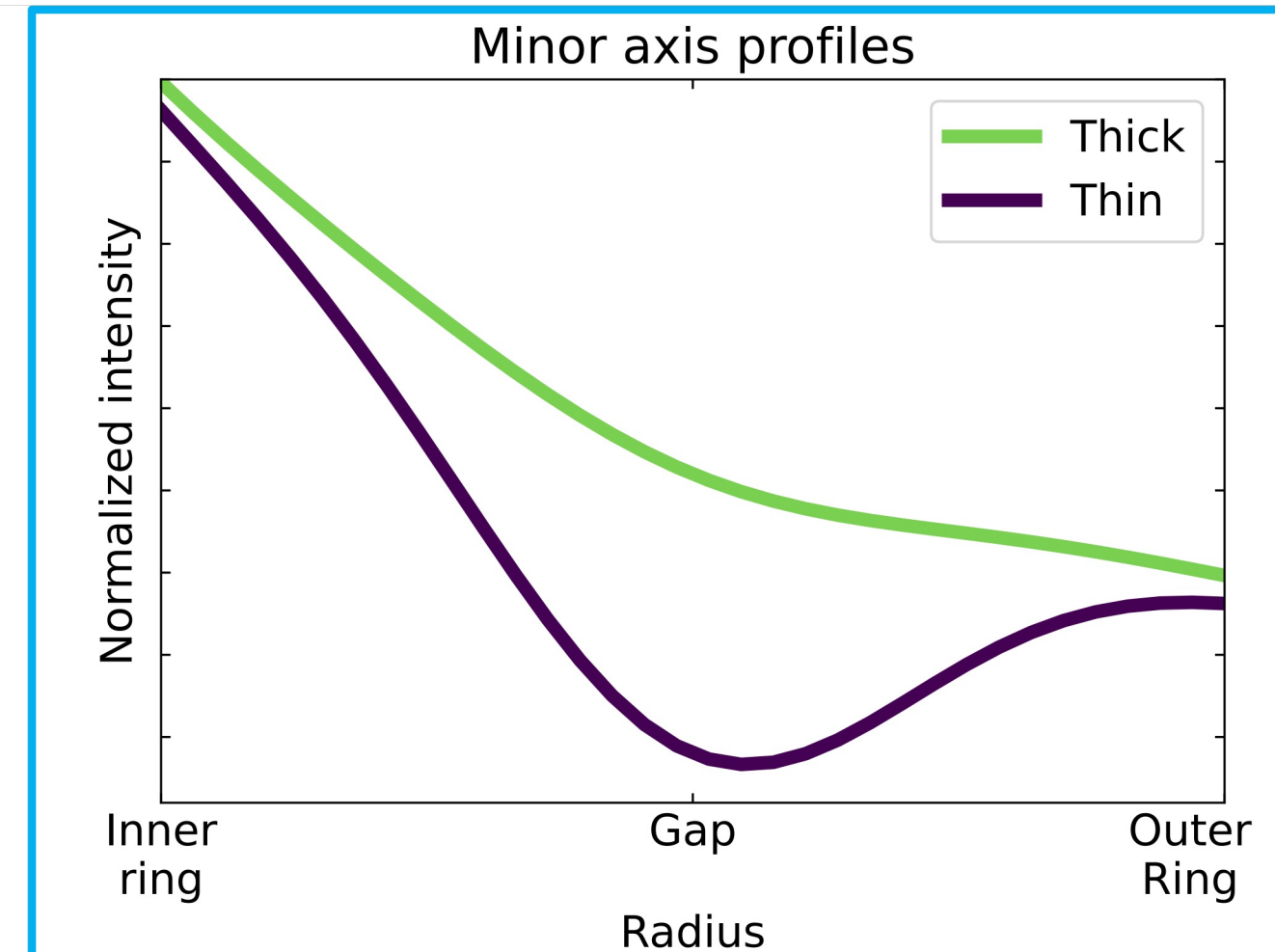
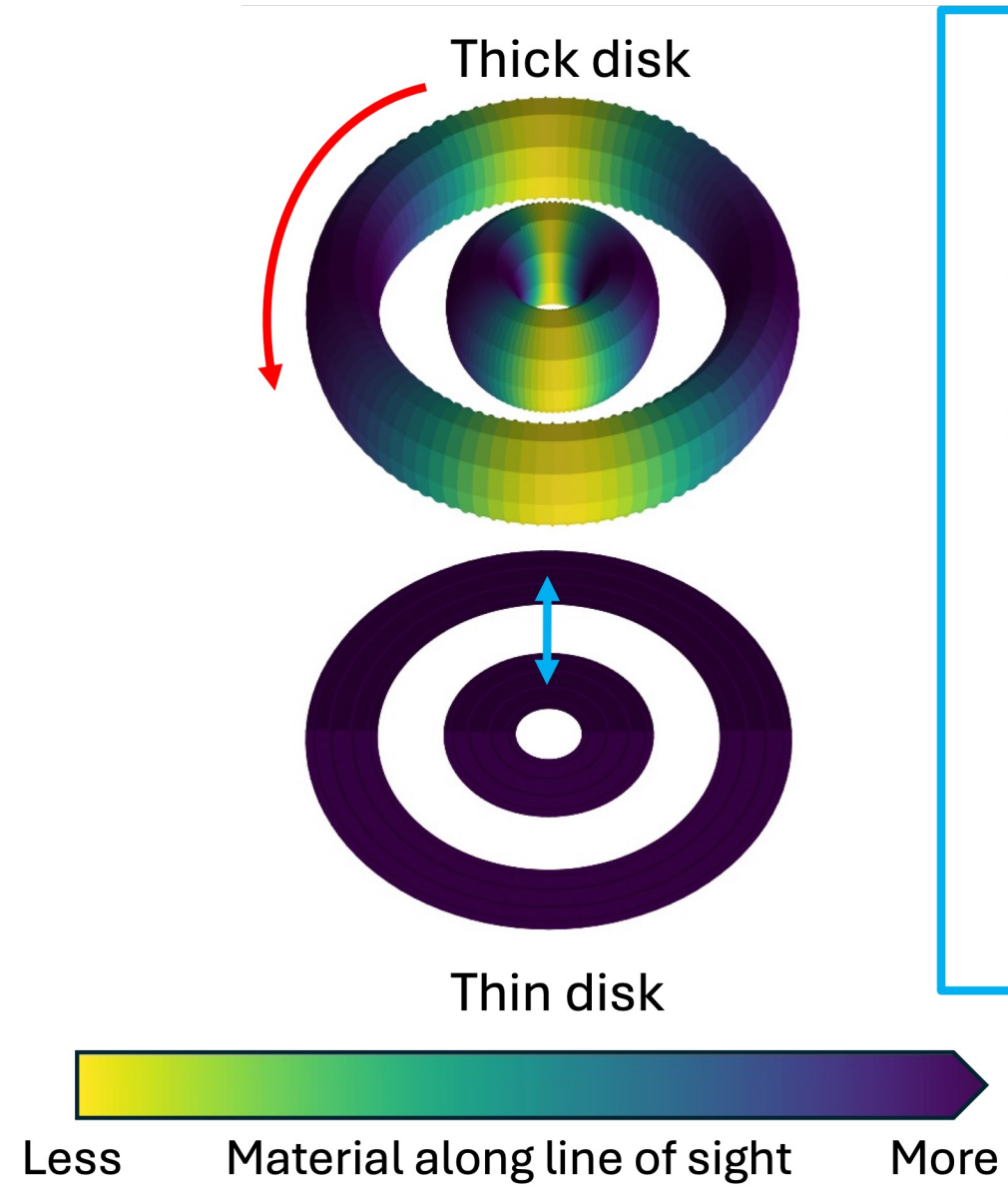
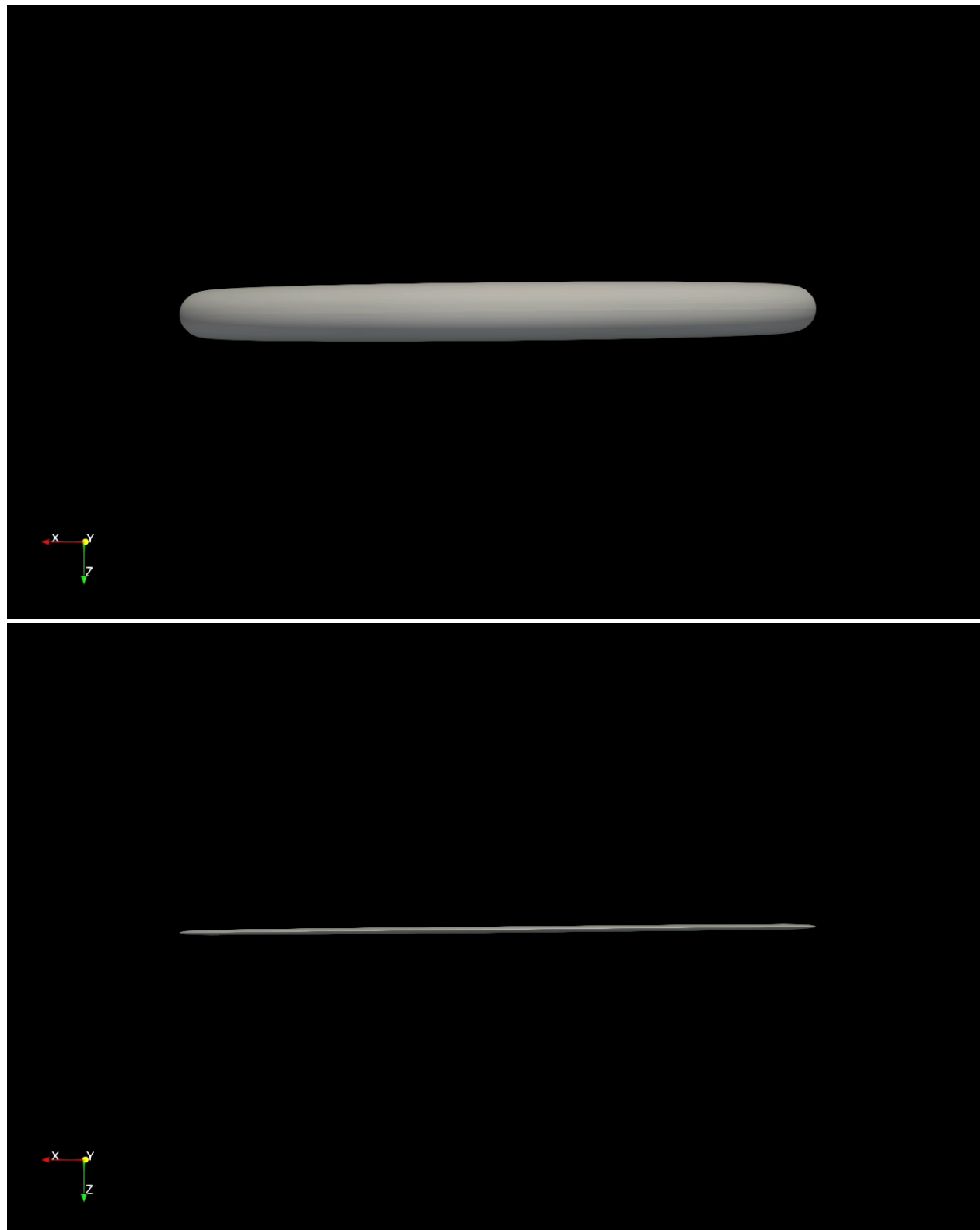
$$\rho(r, z, a) \propto \Sigma(r) \exp \left[ -\frac{\Omega \tau_S(a)}{\tilde{D}} \left( e^{\frac{z^2}{2H_g^2}} - 1 \right) - \frac{z^2}{2H_g^2} \right]$$



Villenave et al. 2025

# Geometrical projection effects

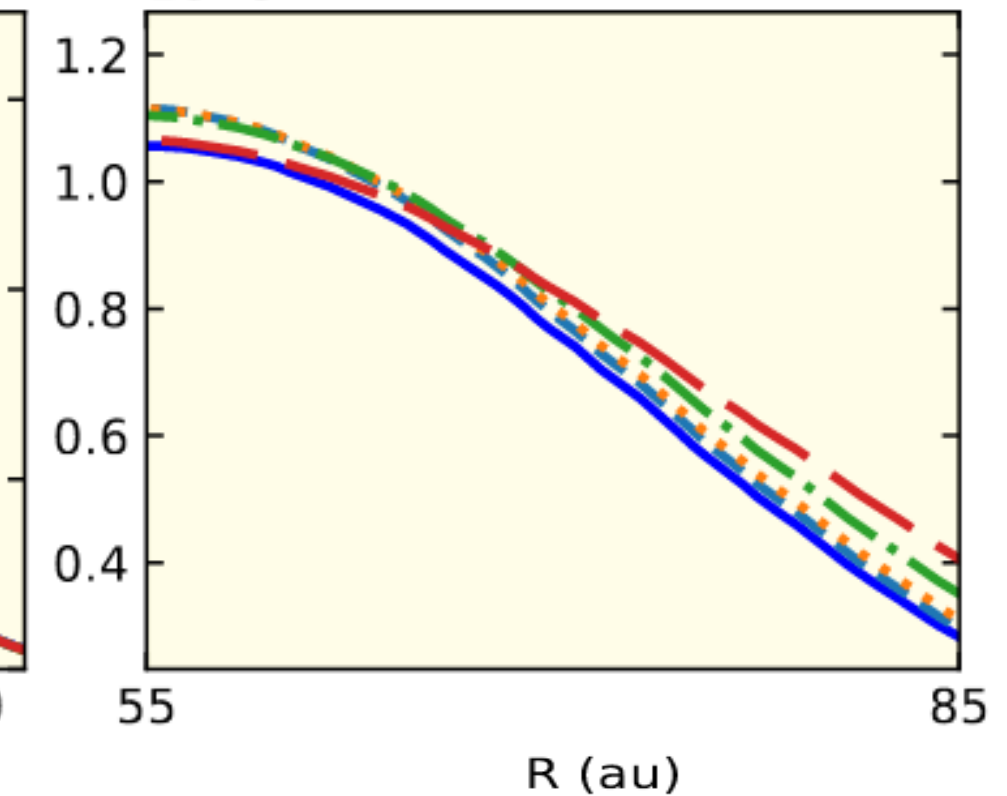
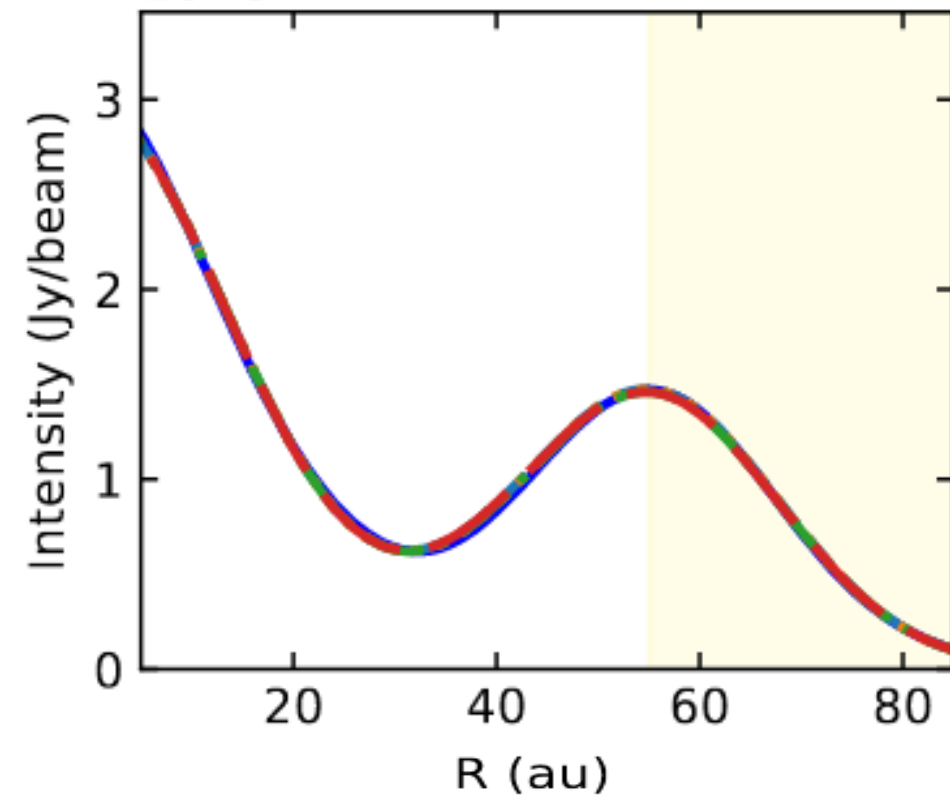
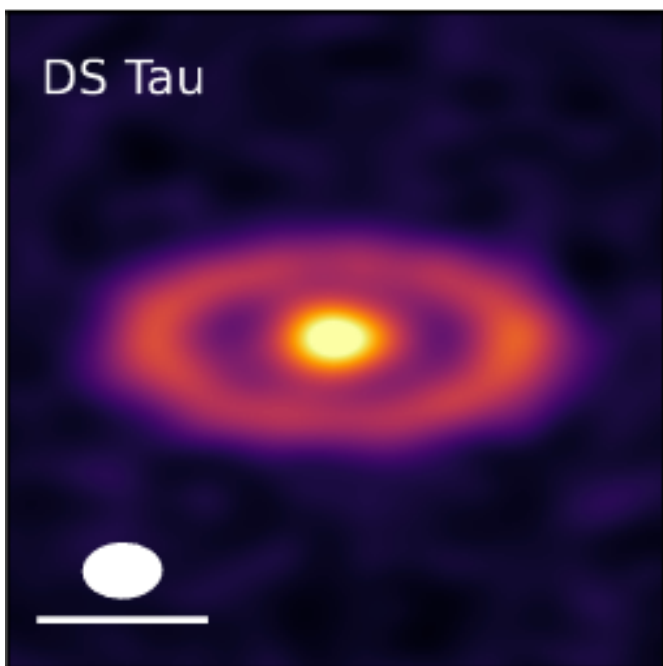
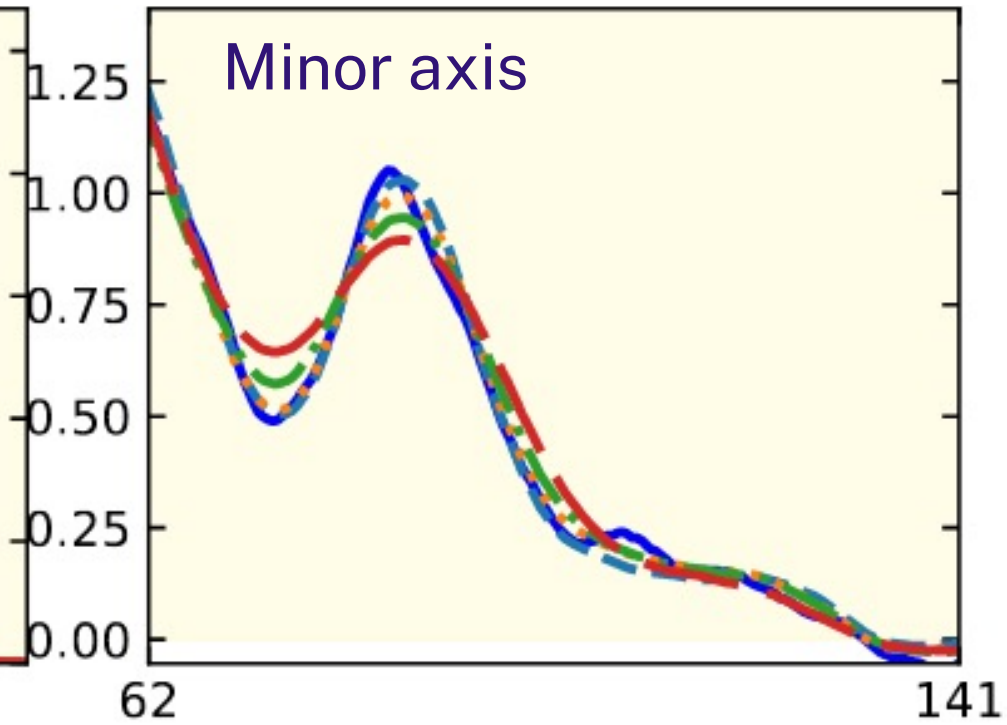
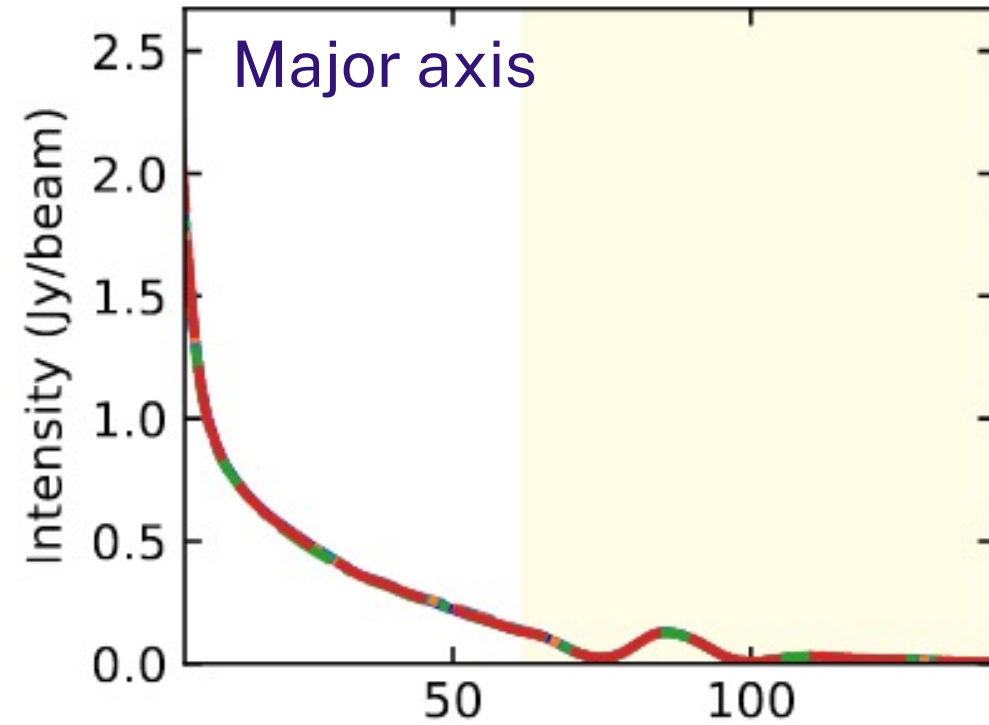
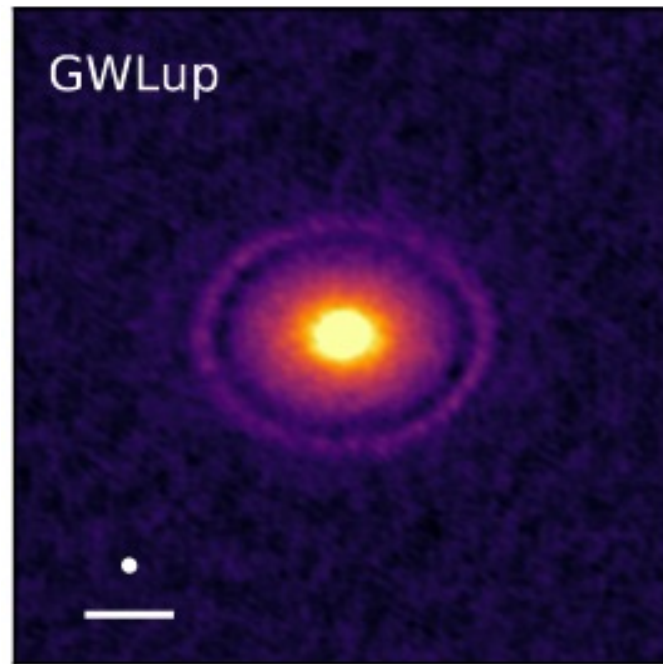
Credits: G. Lesur



# Upper limits

## Results

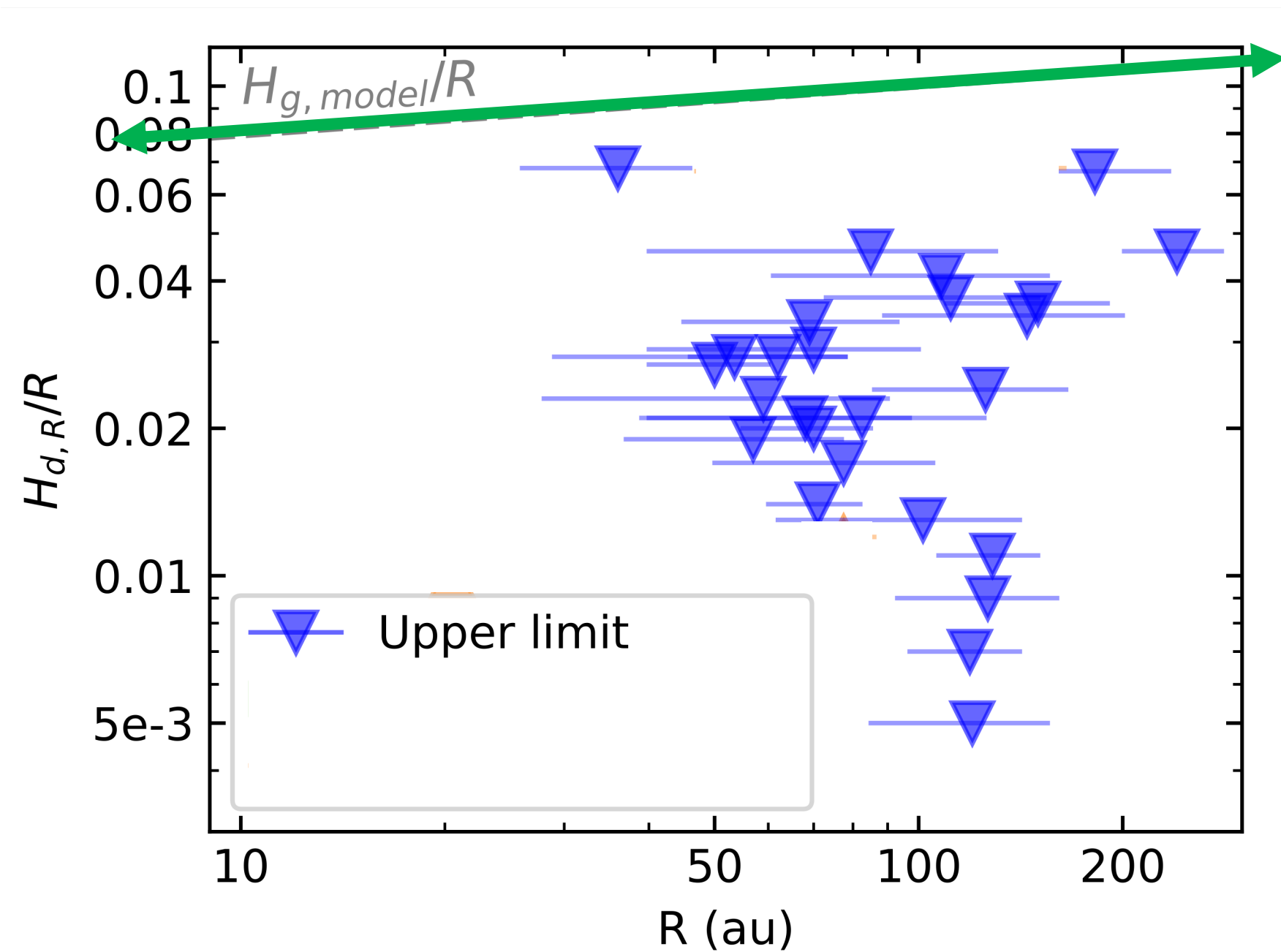
- 23/33 disks: Upper limits to the dust height



# Upper limits

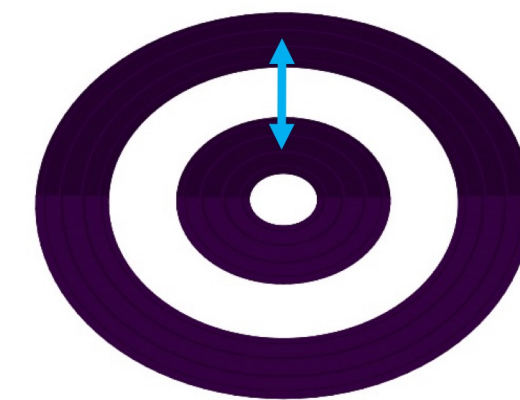
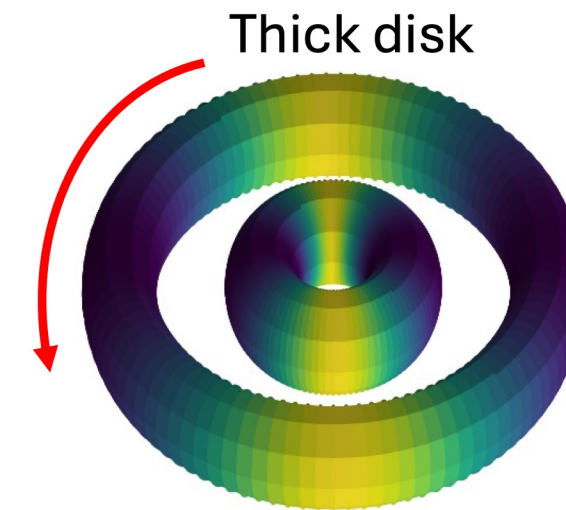
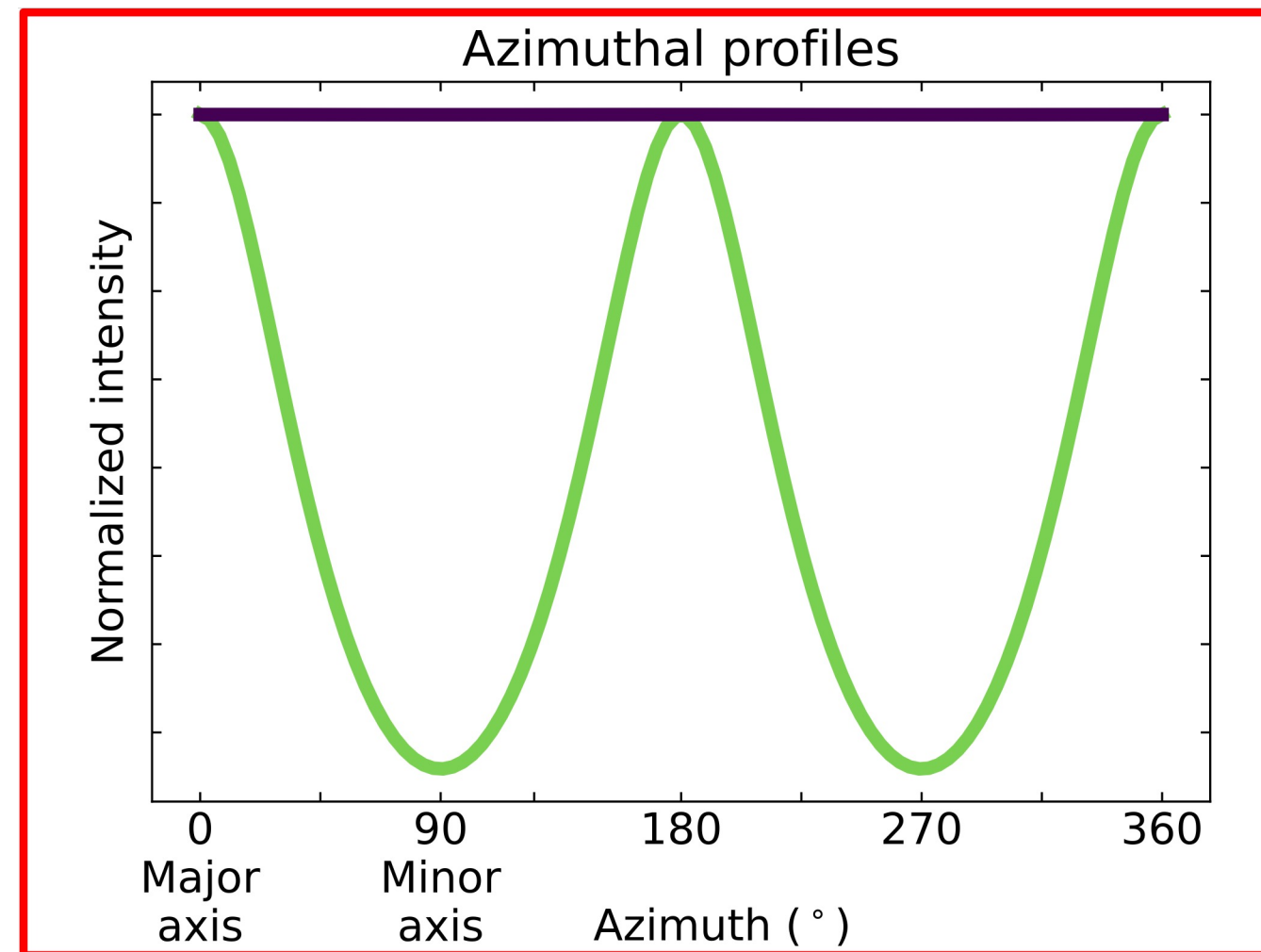
## Results

- 10/33 disks: No constraints
- 23/33 disks: Upper limits to the dust height



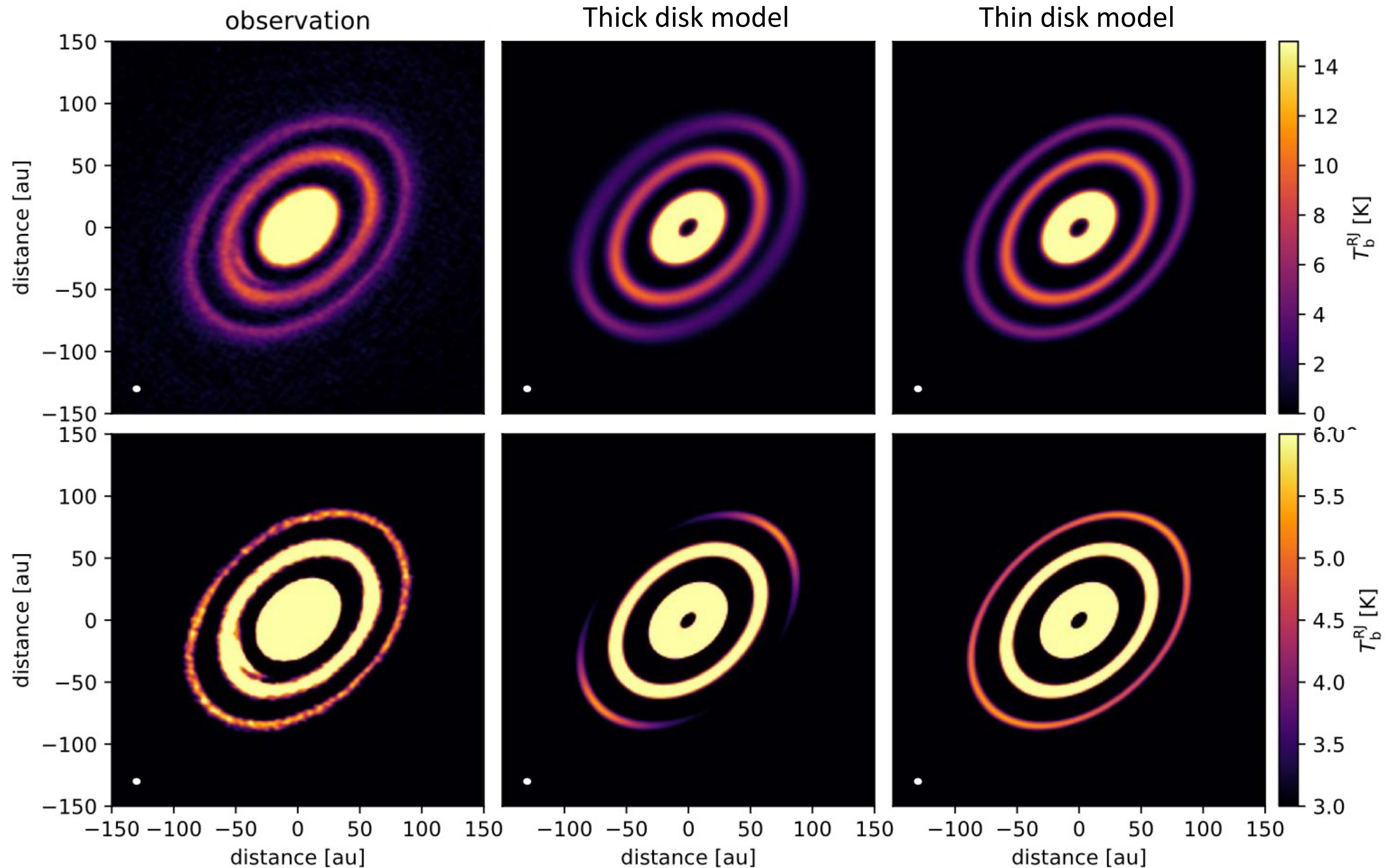
Typical  
gas scale height

# Using the line of sight to test for vertical thickness



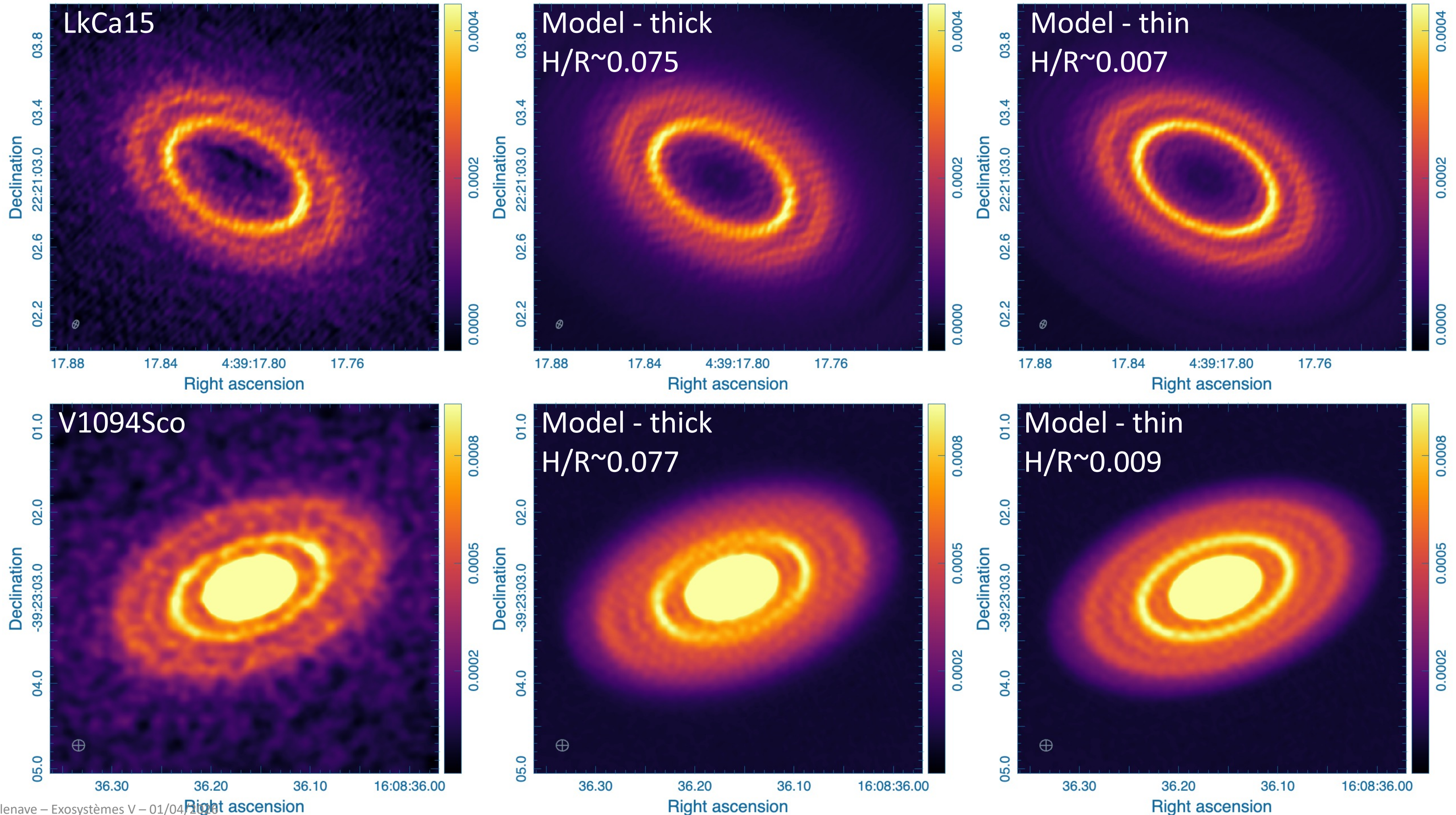
# Using the line of sight to test for vertical thickness

- Inner ring = thick
- Outer ring = thin



Doi & Kataoka 2021

# Using the line of sight to test for vertical thickness

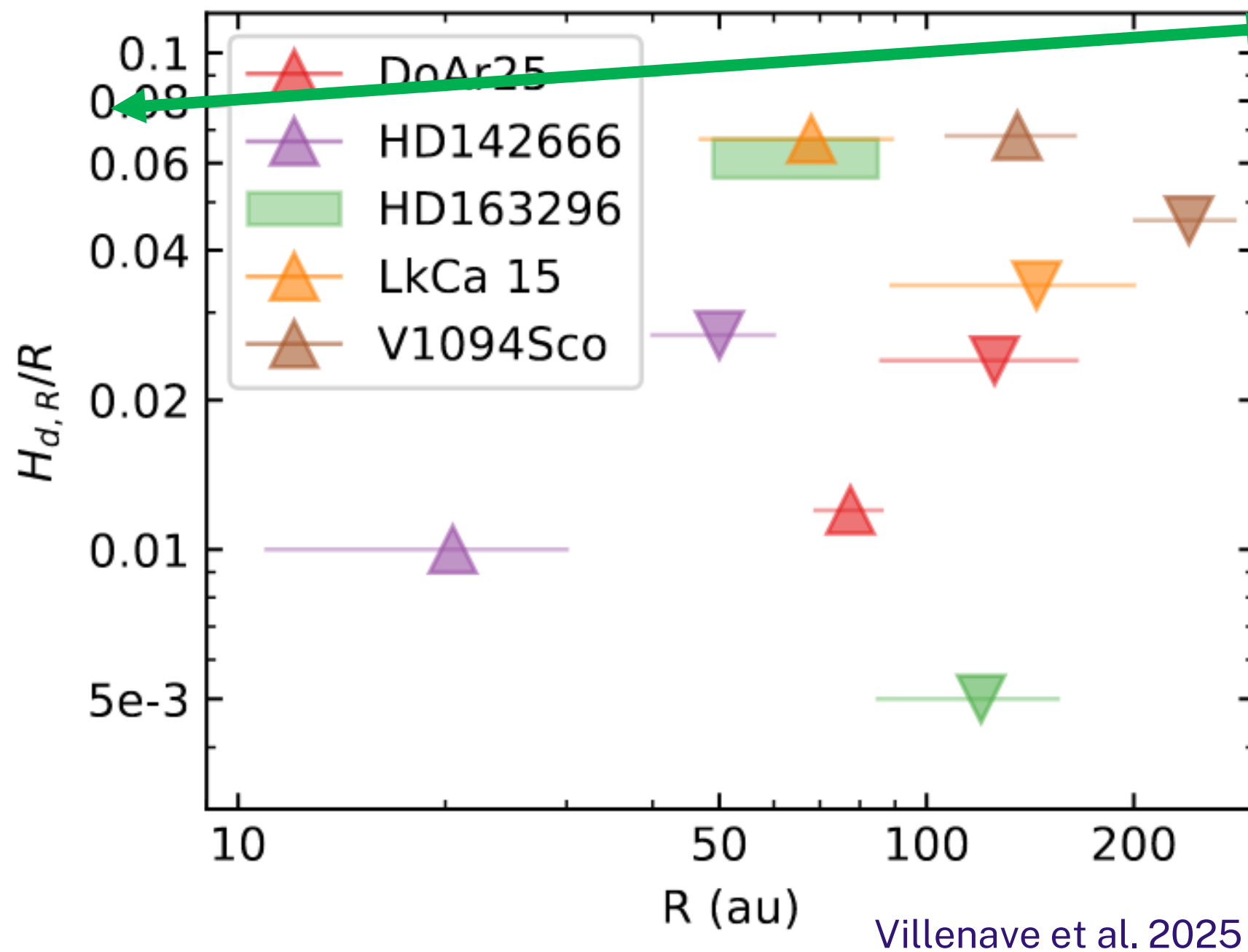


Villenave et al. 2025  
See also Jiang et al. 2025

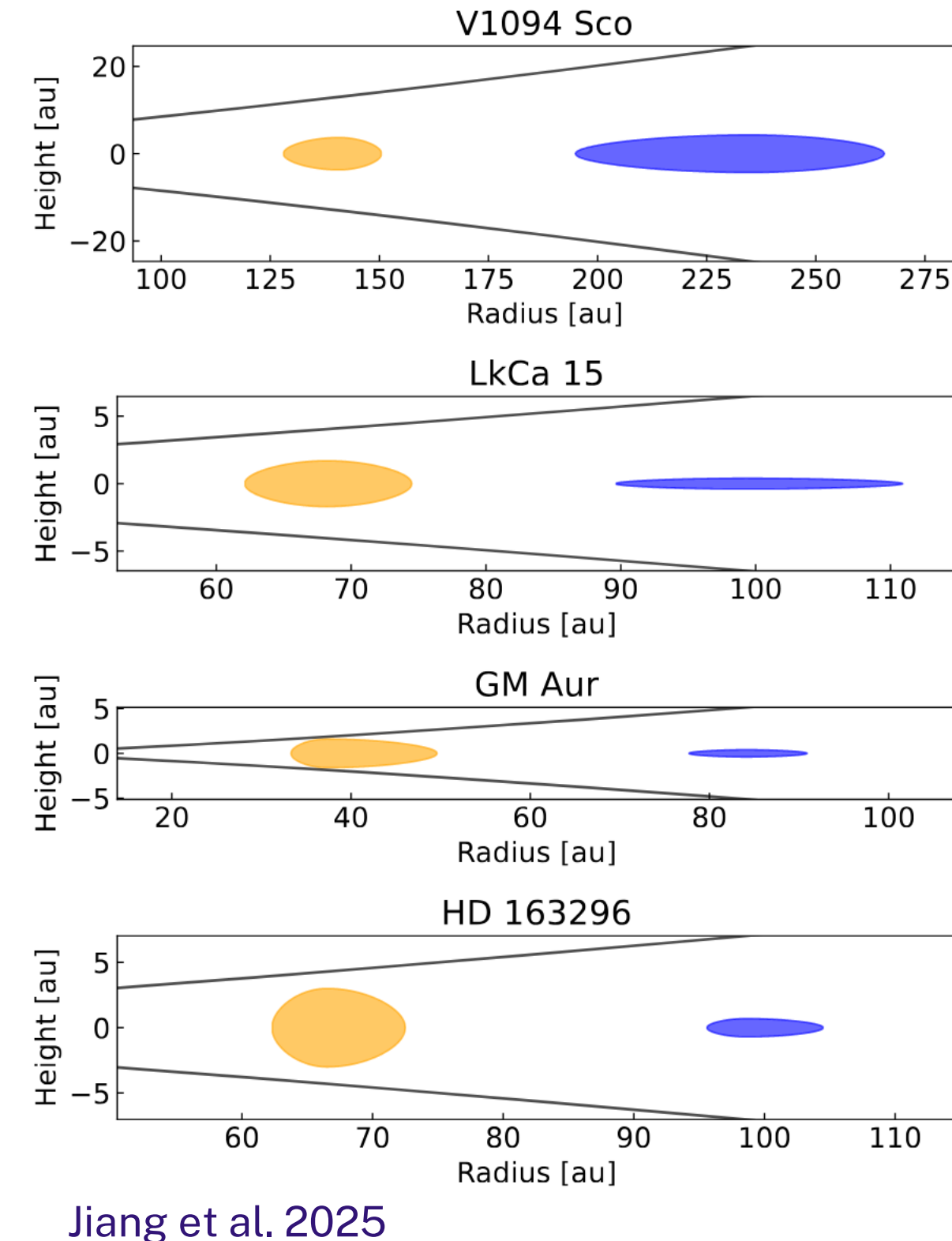
# Systems with both an upper and a lower limit

## Results

- 18/23 disks: Upper limits to the dust height
- 5/23 disks: Thick inner disk & Thin outer disk



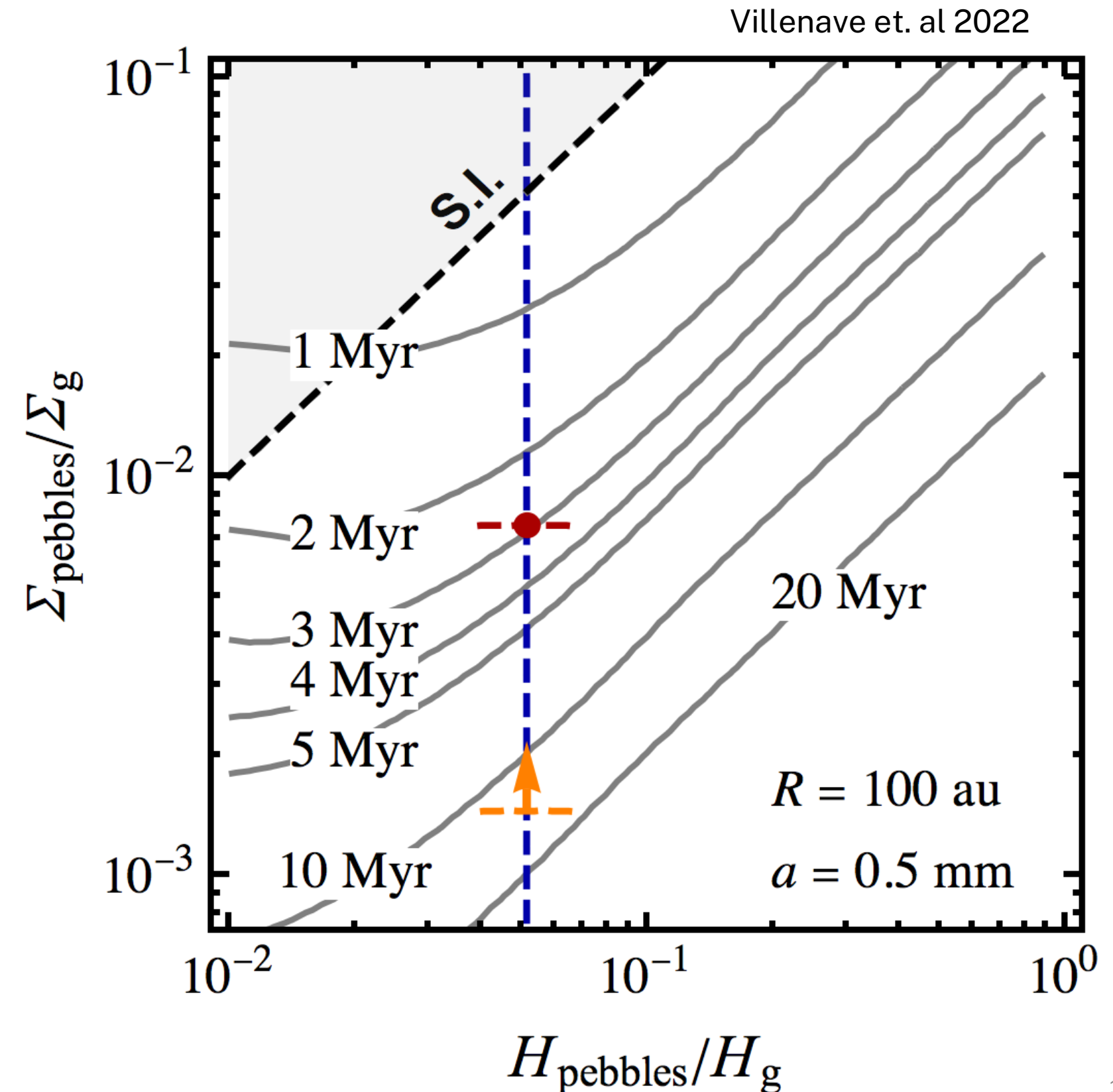
Typical  
gas scale height



# Implications for wide-orbit planet formation

## Pebble accretion in Oph163131

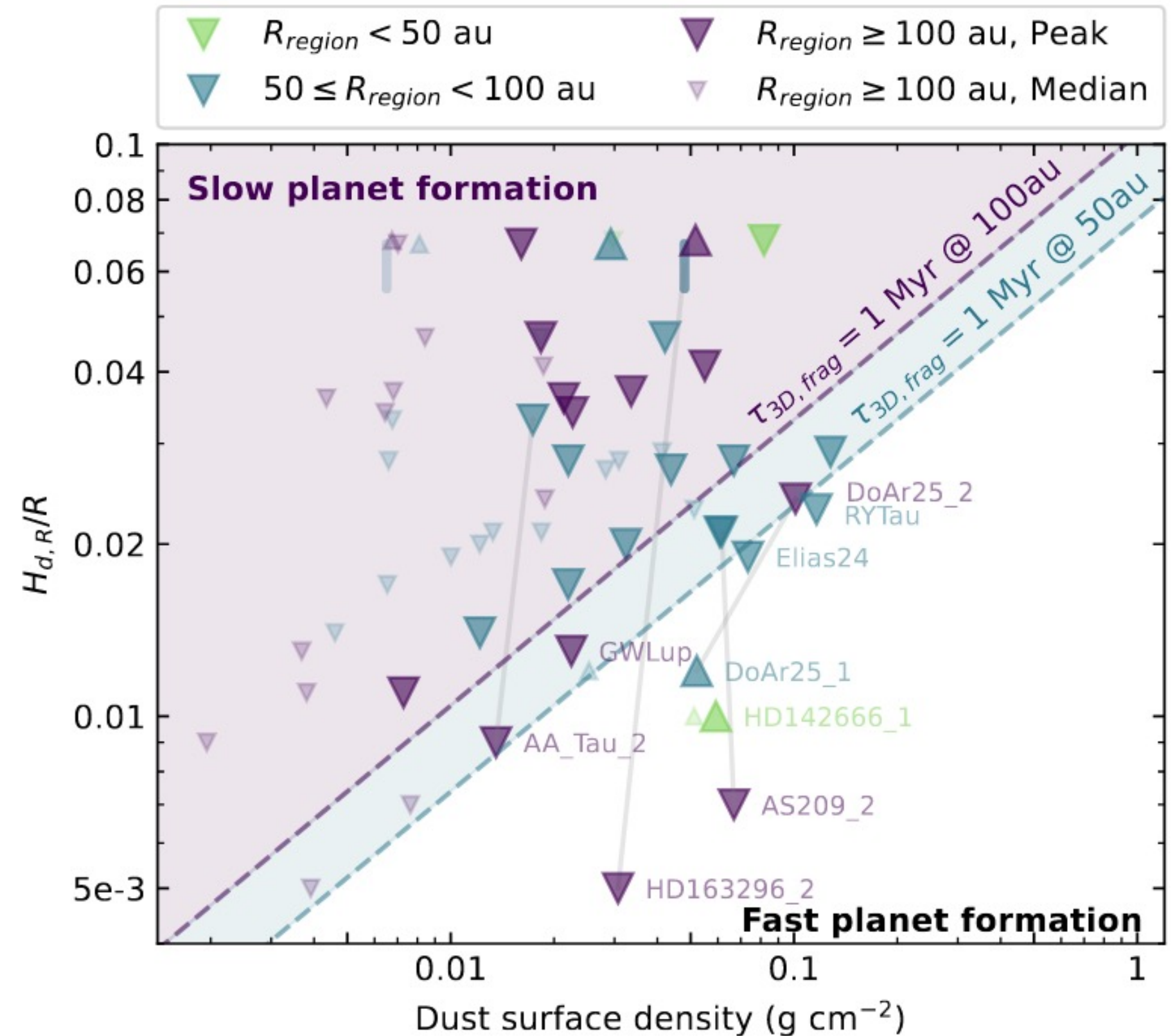
- A lunar embryo ( $0.01 M_E$ ) can grow up to a  $10M_E$  planet in less than 10 Myr at 100au from the central star
- A pebble scale height as constrained by the observations strongly promotes core growth
- In the full sample: faster growth in the outer disk than further in:  
e.g., AA Tau, HD163296, AS209



# Implications for wide-orbit planet formation

## Pebble accretion in the large disk sample

- 2D vs 3D accretion regime
- Faster growth in the outer disk than further in: e.g., AA Tau, HD163296, AS209



# Summary

- ▶ **Vertical settling is efficient in disks**
  - 23/32 disks have upper limits to their dust thickness
  - 5/23 also have a thick inner ring (R~50-100au)
  - Planet formation faster in vertically sedimented regions
  - Planet formation might be more efficient in the outer regions of some systems

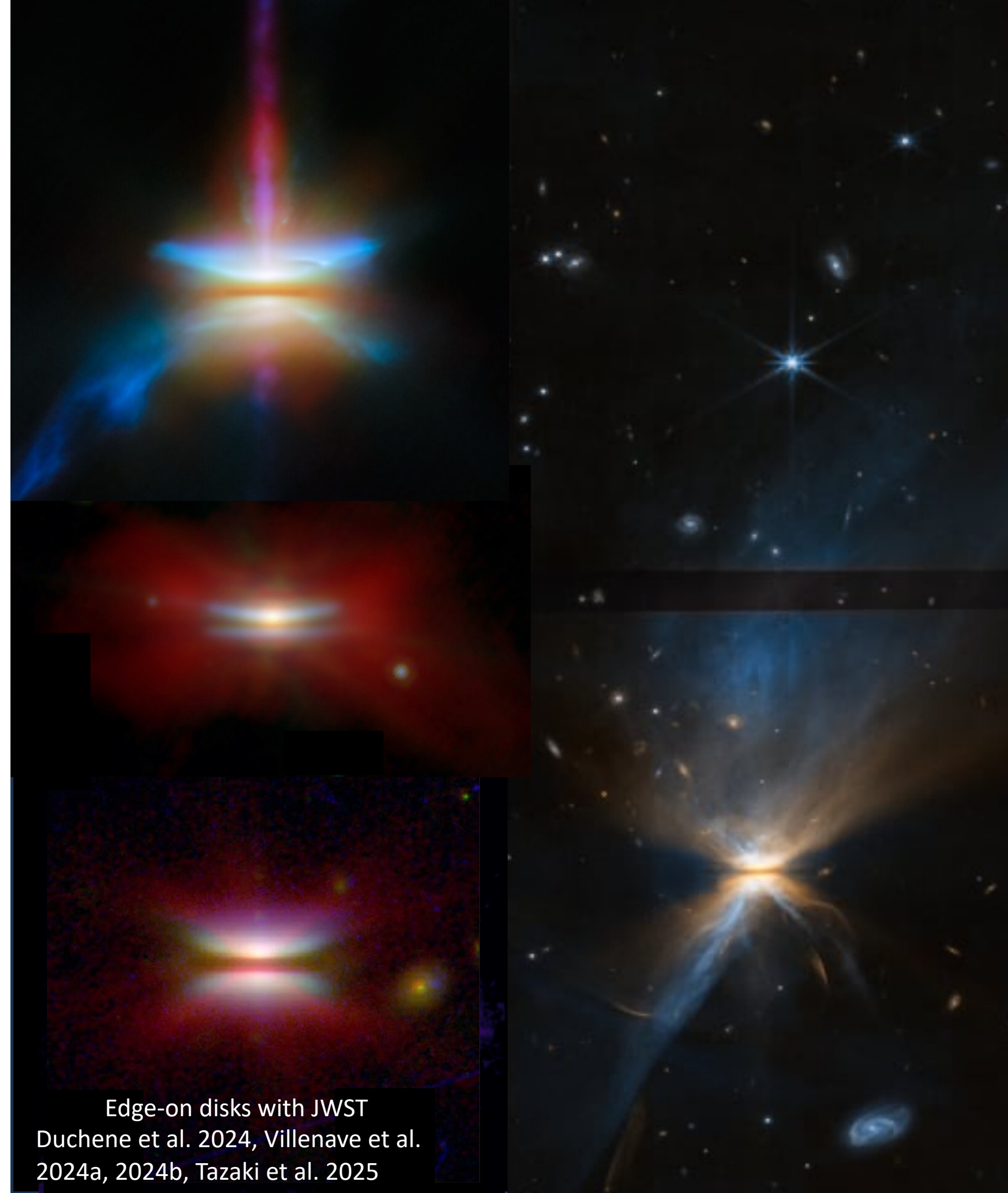
## Atelier SF2A 2026 @ Grenoble

Mardi 26 juin, après midi

Les disques protoplanétaires à l'ère des grands instruments : quel rôle pour la communauté française ?

SOC : Benoit Tabone, Clément Baruteau, Jennifer Noble, M. Villenave

**Deadline abstract : 10 avril**



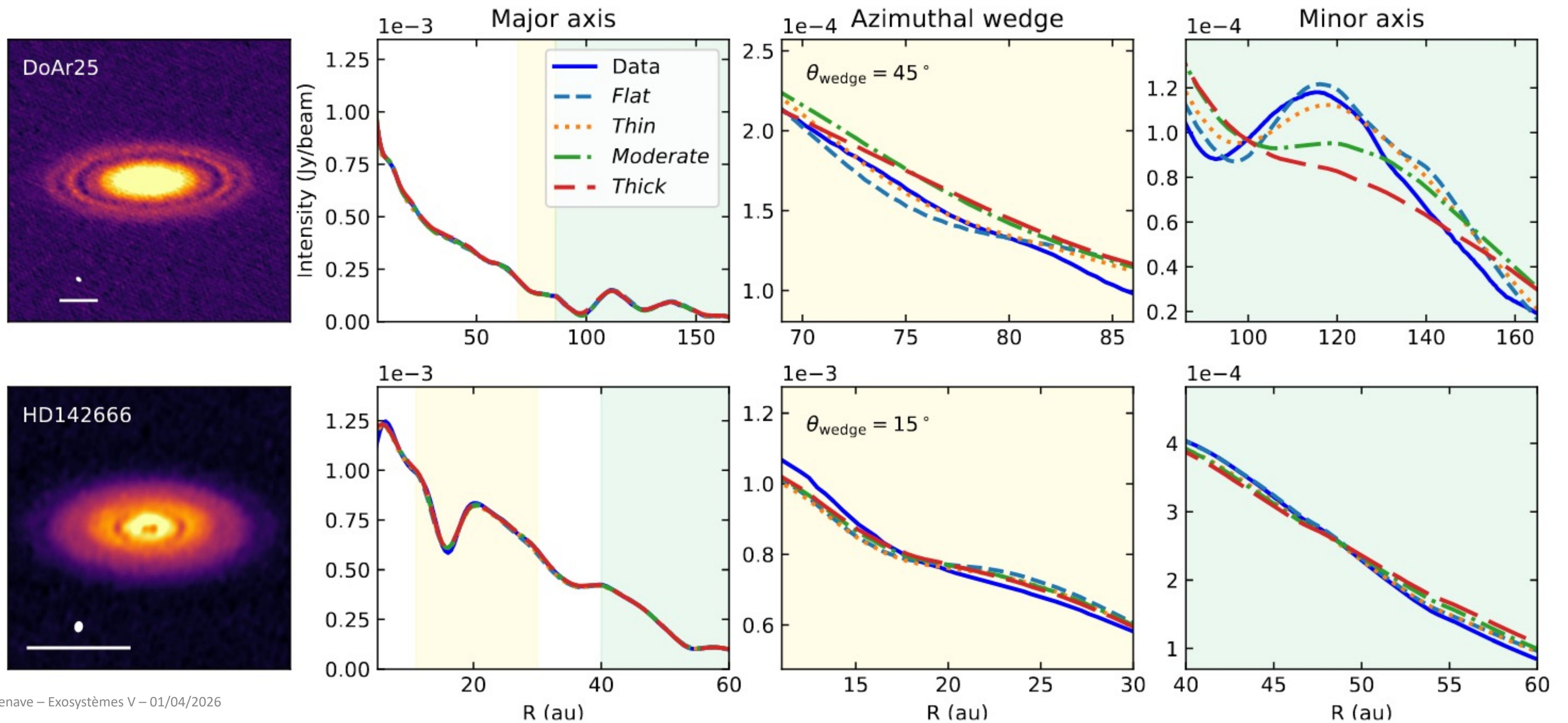
Edge-on disks with JWST  
Duchene et al. 2024, Villenave et al.  
2024a, 2024b, Tazaki et al. 2025



# Systems with both an upper and a lower limit

## Thicker inner disk than outer disk

- 2<sup>nd</sup> cut shows that blue/thin model still shows the gap too strongly -> too thin



# Systems with both an upper and a lower limit

- Inner ring = thick
- Outer ring = thin

