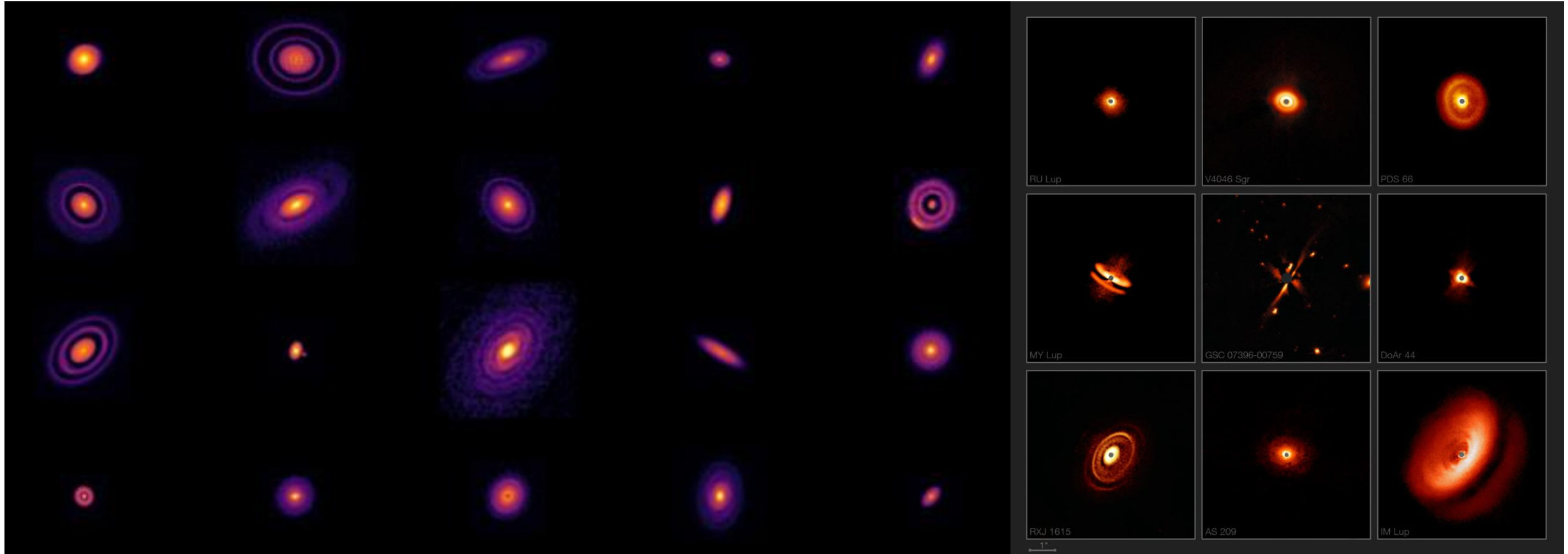


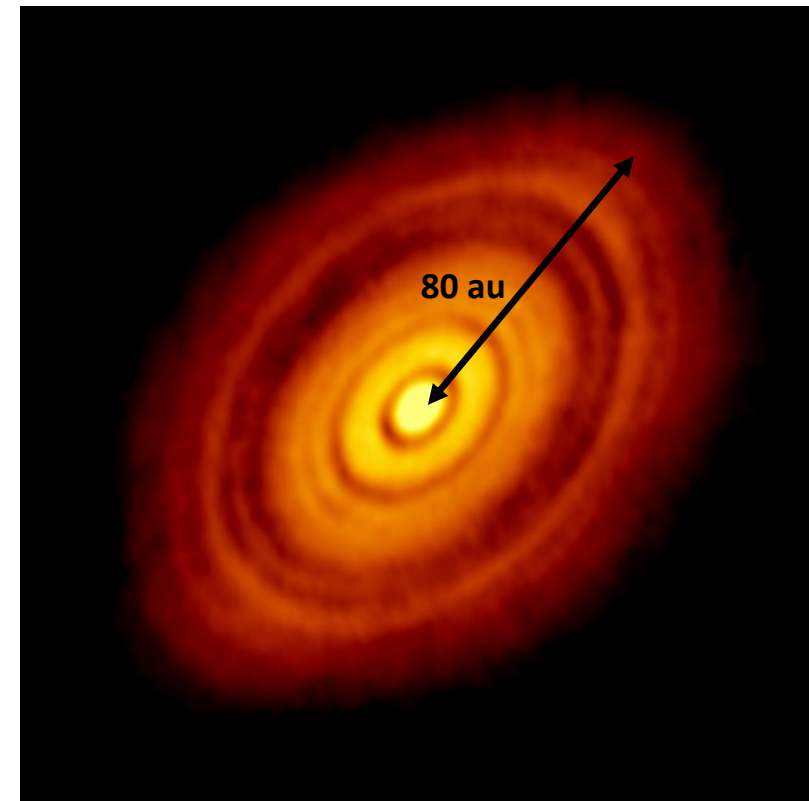
Dust dynamics in the inner regions of protoplanetary disks



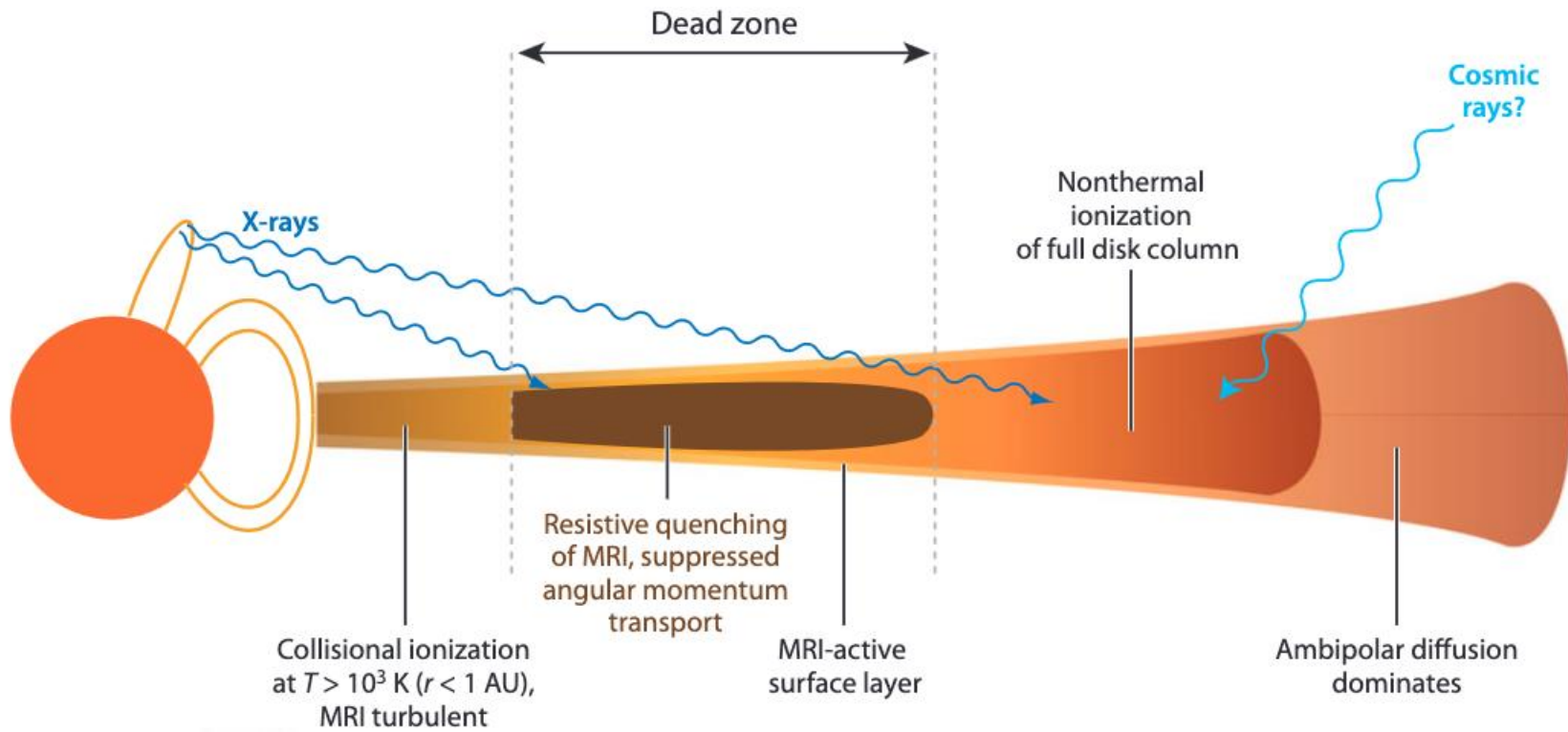
ALMA / ESO / NAOJ / NRAO / S. Andrews et al / AUI / NSF / S. Dagnello.

ESO/H. Avenhaus et al./E. Sissa et al./DARTT-S and SHINE collaborations

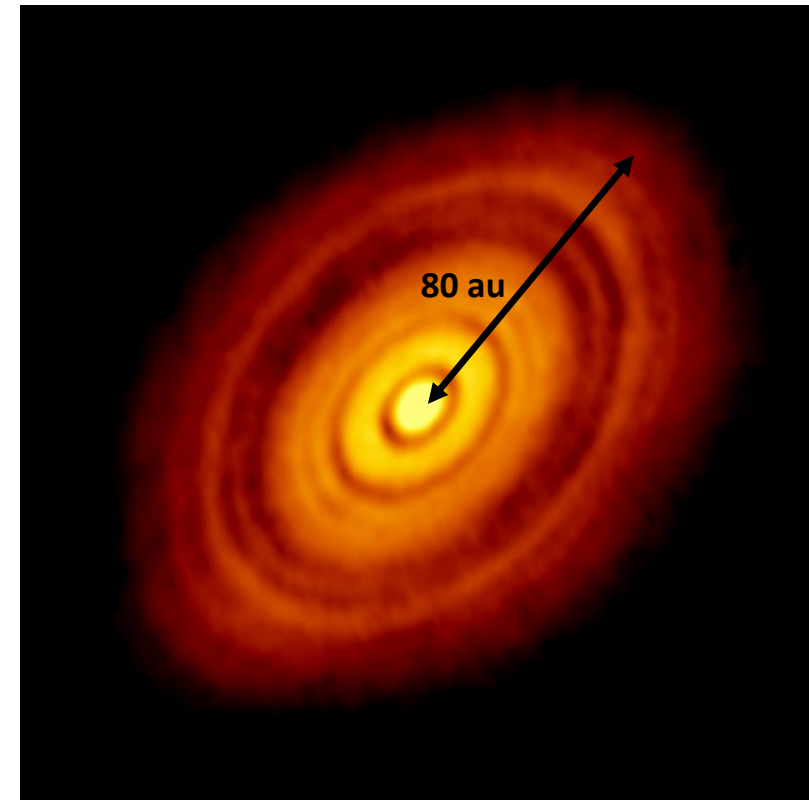
Inner regions



Inner regions

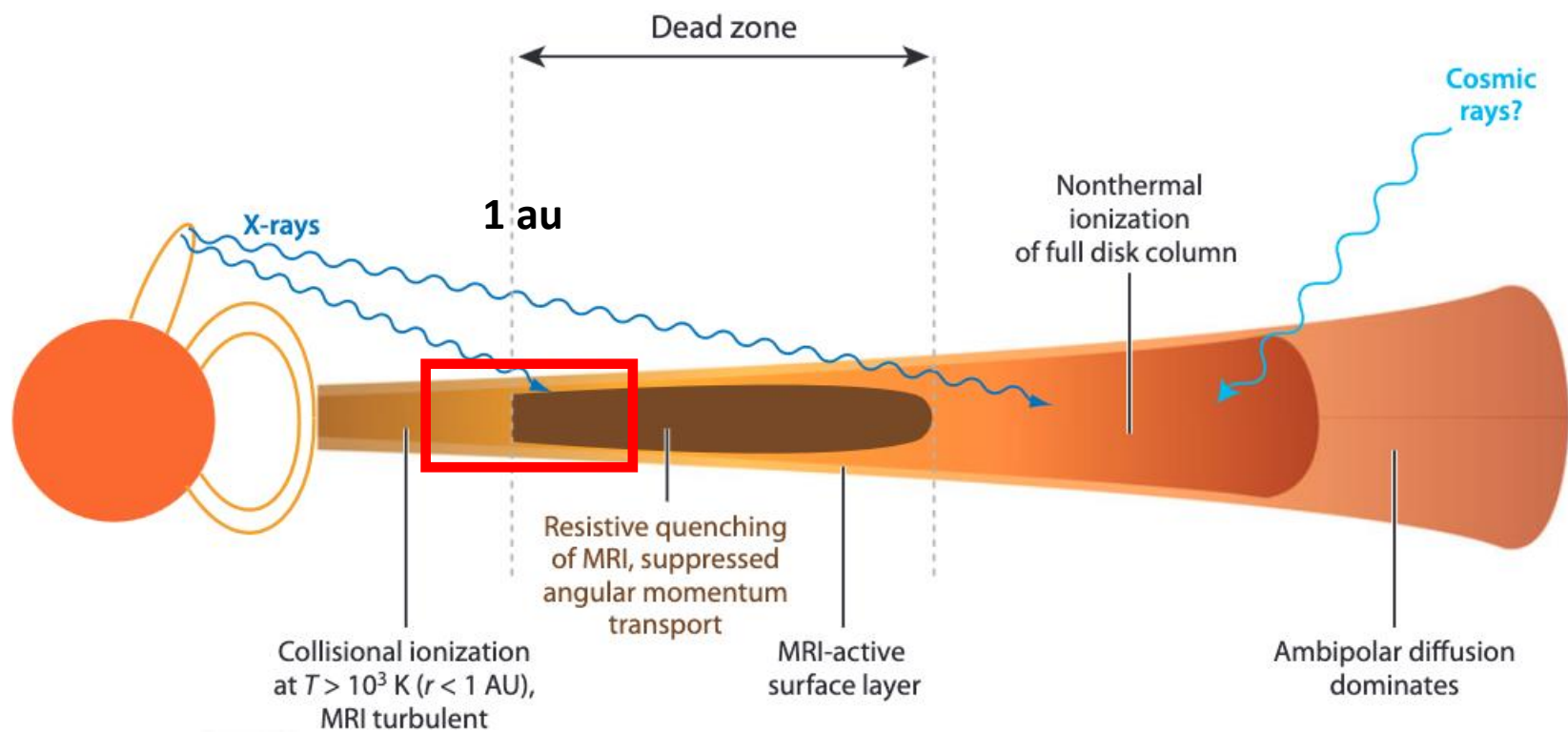


Adapted from Armitage(2011)

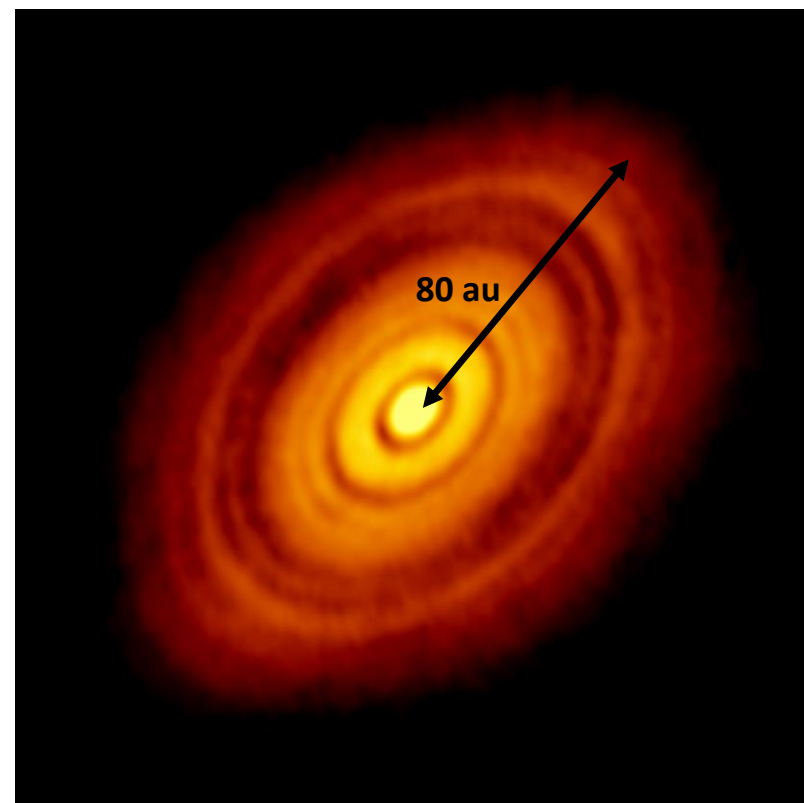


ALMA+(2014)

Inner regions



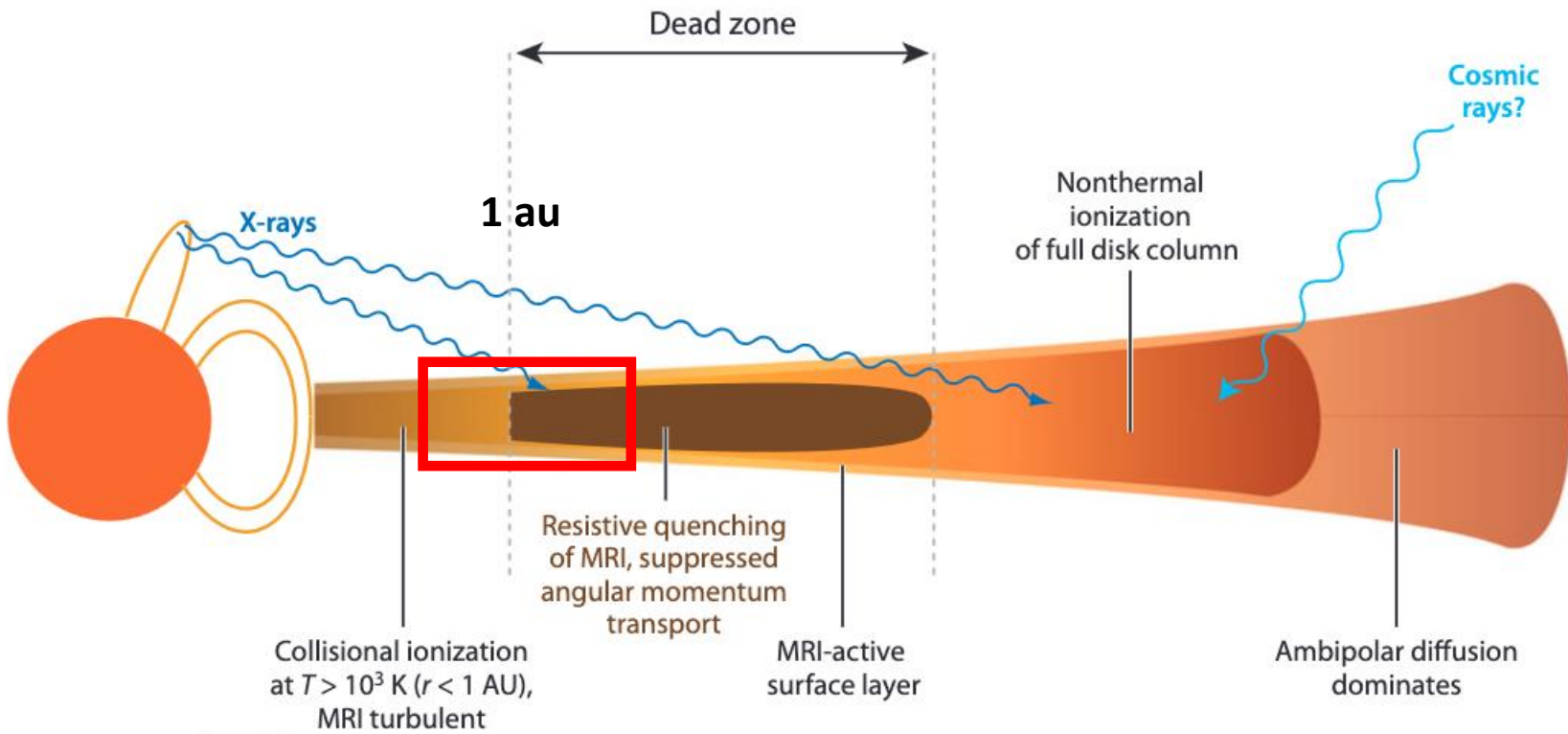
Adapted from Armitage(2011)



ALMA+(2014)

Ideal MHD

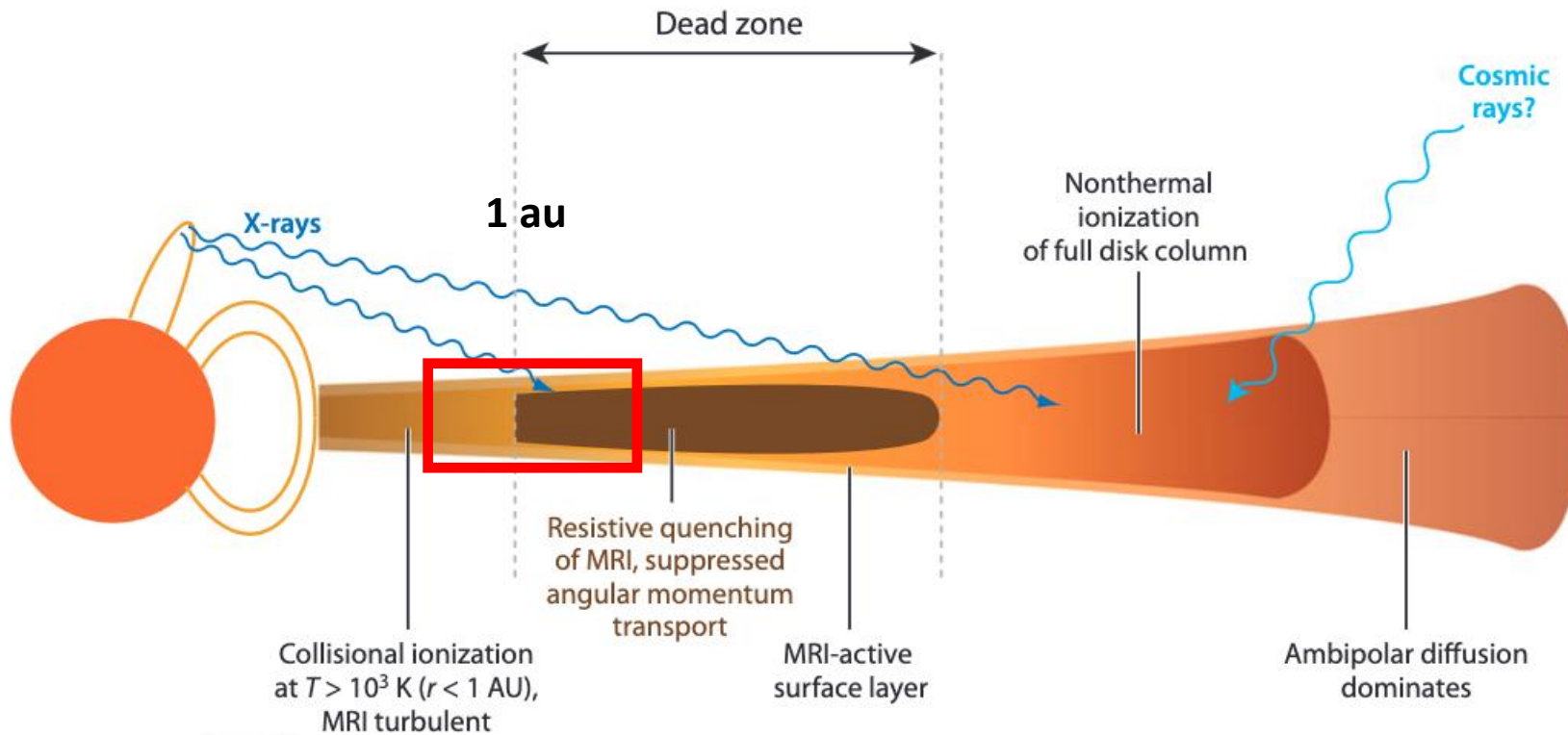
$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} [\vec{v} \times \vec{B}]$$



Adapted from Armitage(2011)

Non-ideal MHD

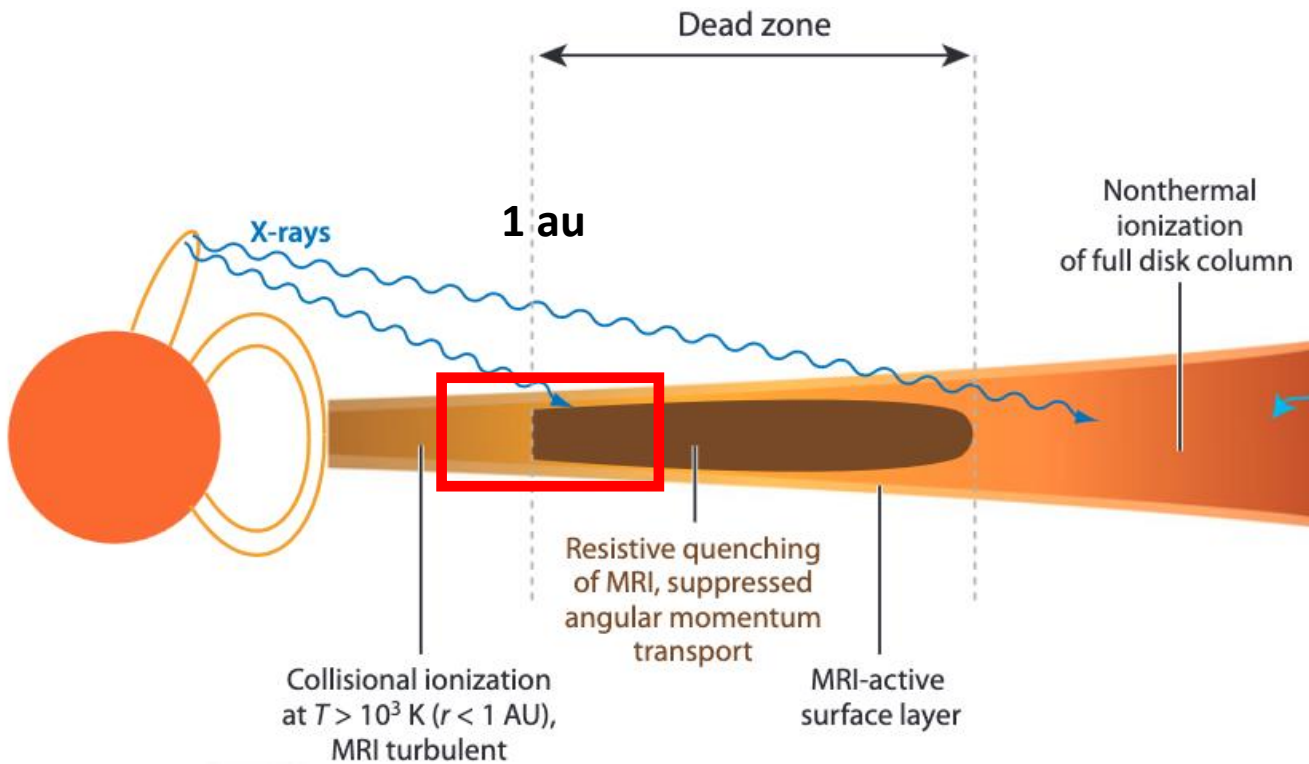
$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} \left[\underbrace{\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \eta_0 \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}}_{\text{Ohmic diffusion}} - \underbrace{\eta_H \frac{\vec{j} \times \vec{B}}{B}}_{\text{Hall effect}} + \underbrace{\eta_A \frac{(\vec{j} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}}{B^2}}_{\text{Ambipolar diffusion}} \right]$$



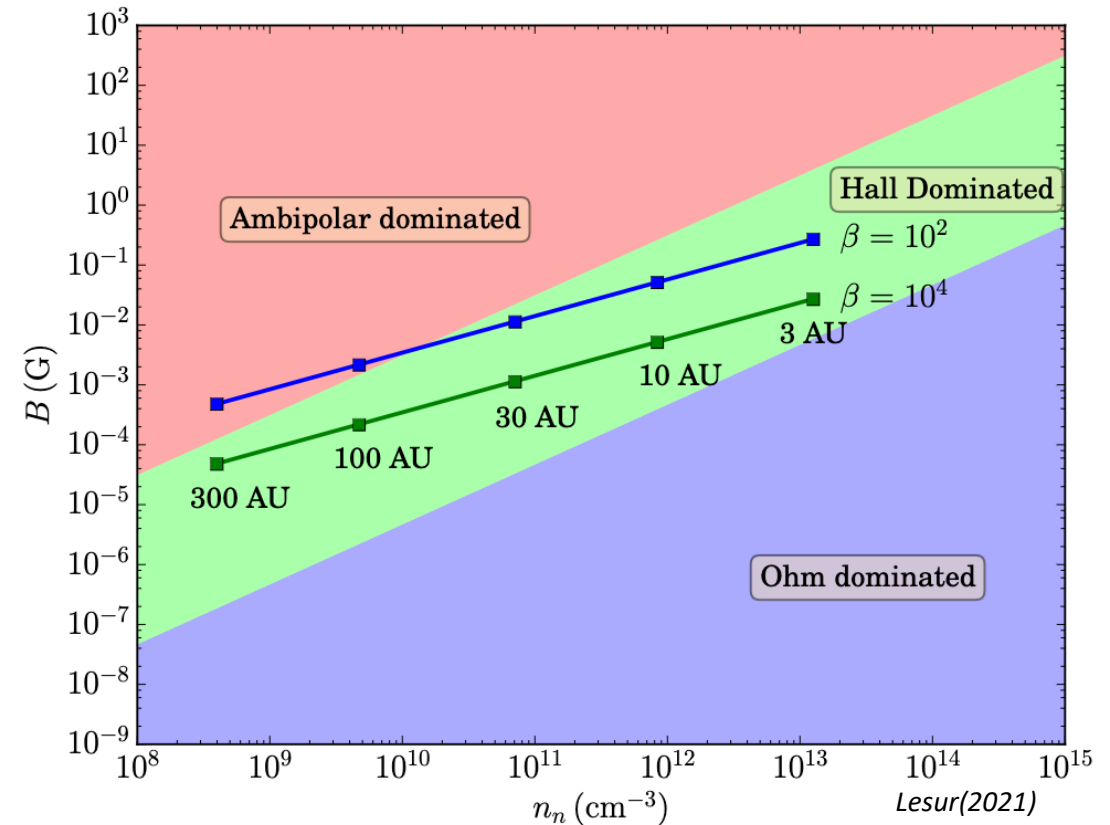
Adapted from Armitage(2011)

Non-ideal MHD

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\underbrace{\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \eta_O \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}}_{\text{Ohmic diffusion}} - \underbrace{\eta_H \frac{\vec{j} \times \vec{B}}{B}}_{\text{Hall effect}} + \underbrace{\eta_A \frac{(\vec{j} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}}{B^2}}_{\text{Ambipolar diffusion}} \right]$$



Adapted from Armitage(2011)



Non-ideal MHD

- Full 3D global numerical simulations of a protoplanetary disk
- Centered around the dead/active zone interface
- Includes ohmic and ambipolar diffusion
- Performed on the GPU-accelerated Godunov code Idefix (Lesur+2023)



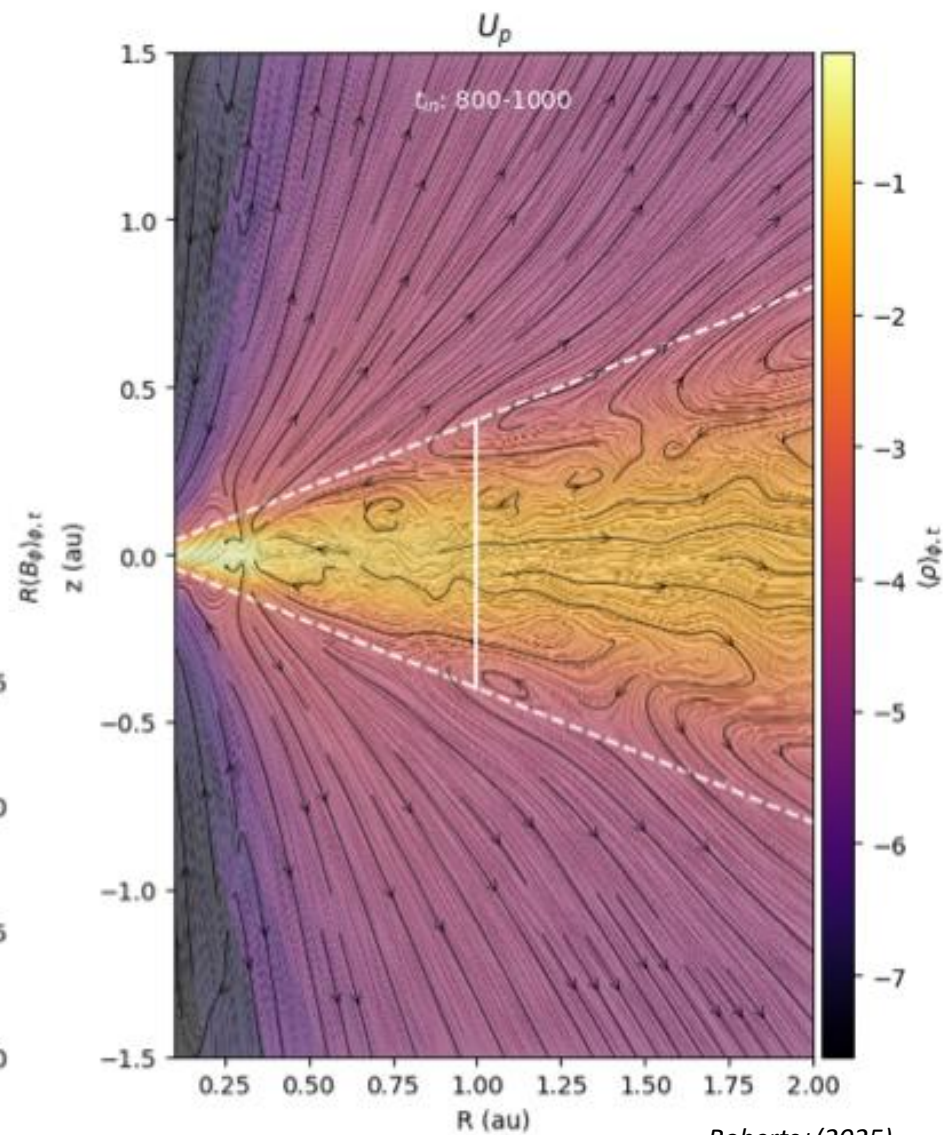
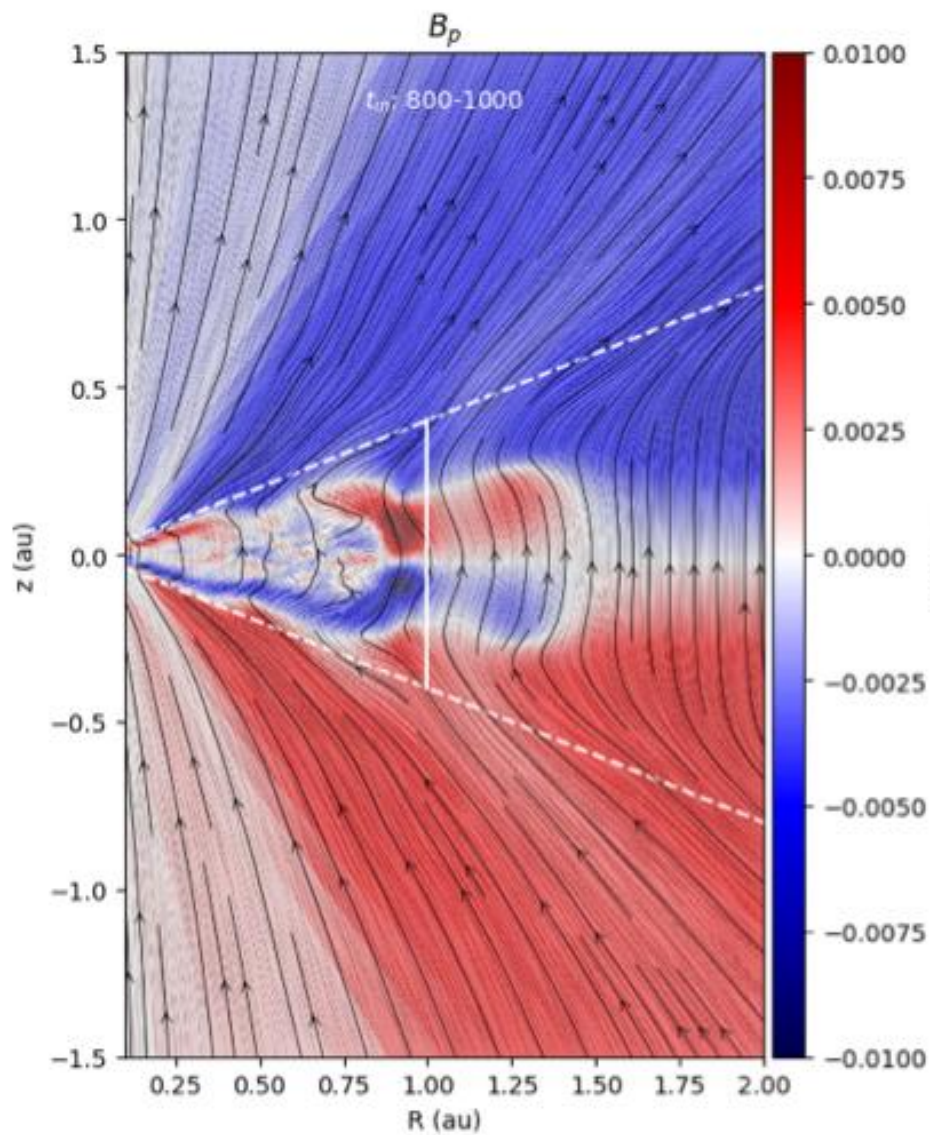
Matthew Roberts



Non-ideal MHD

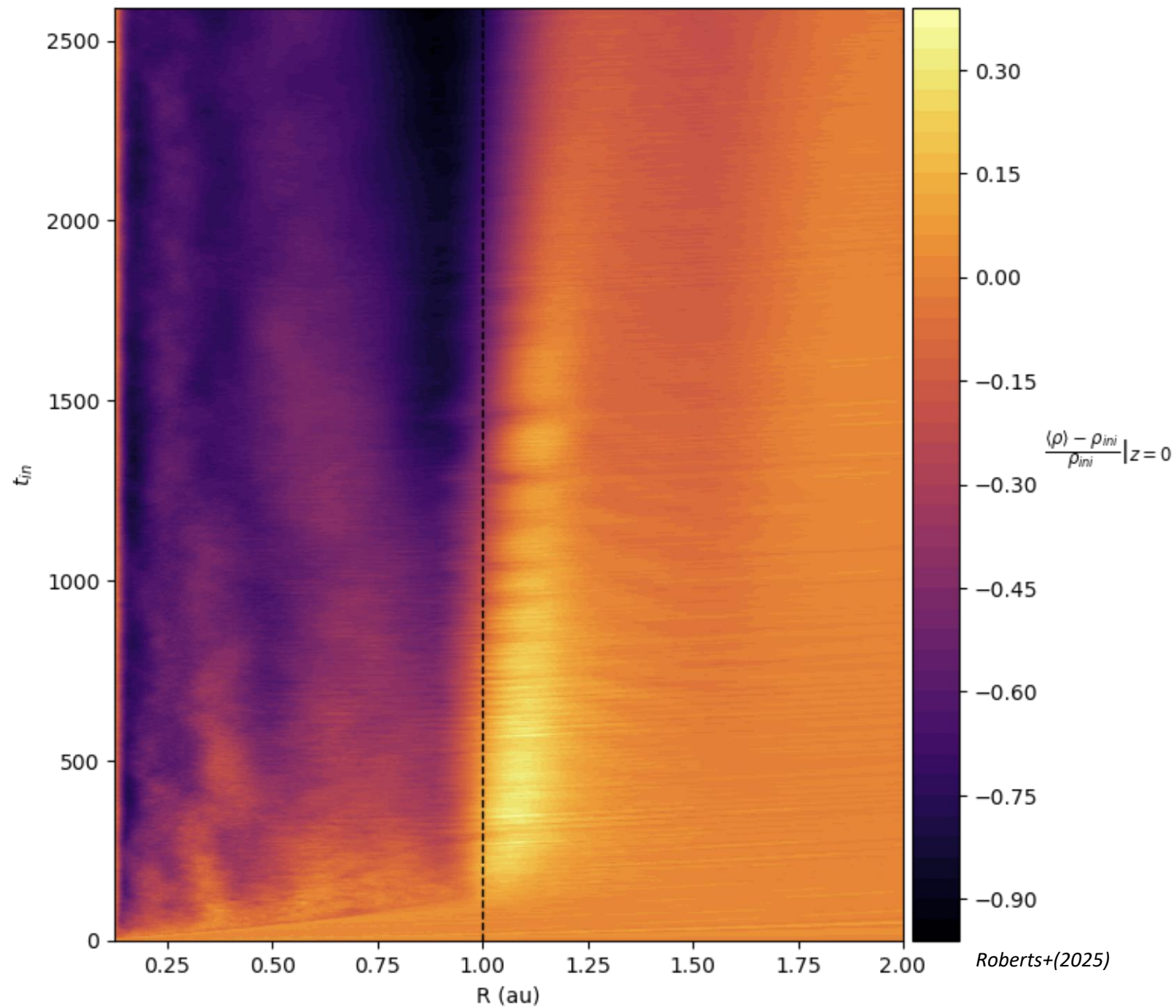


Matthew Roberts



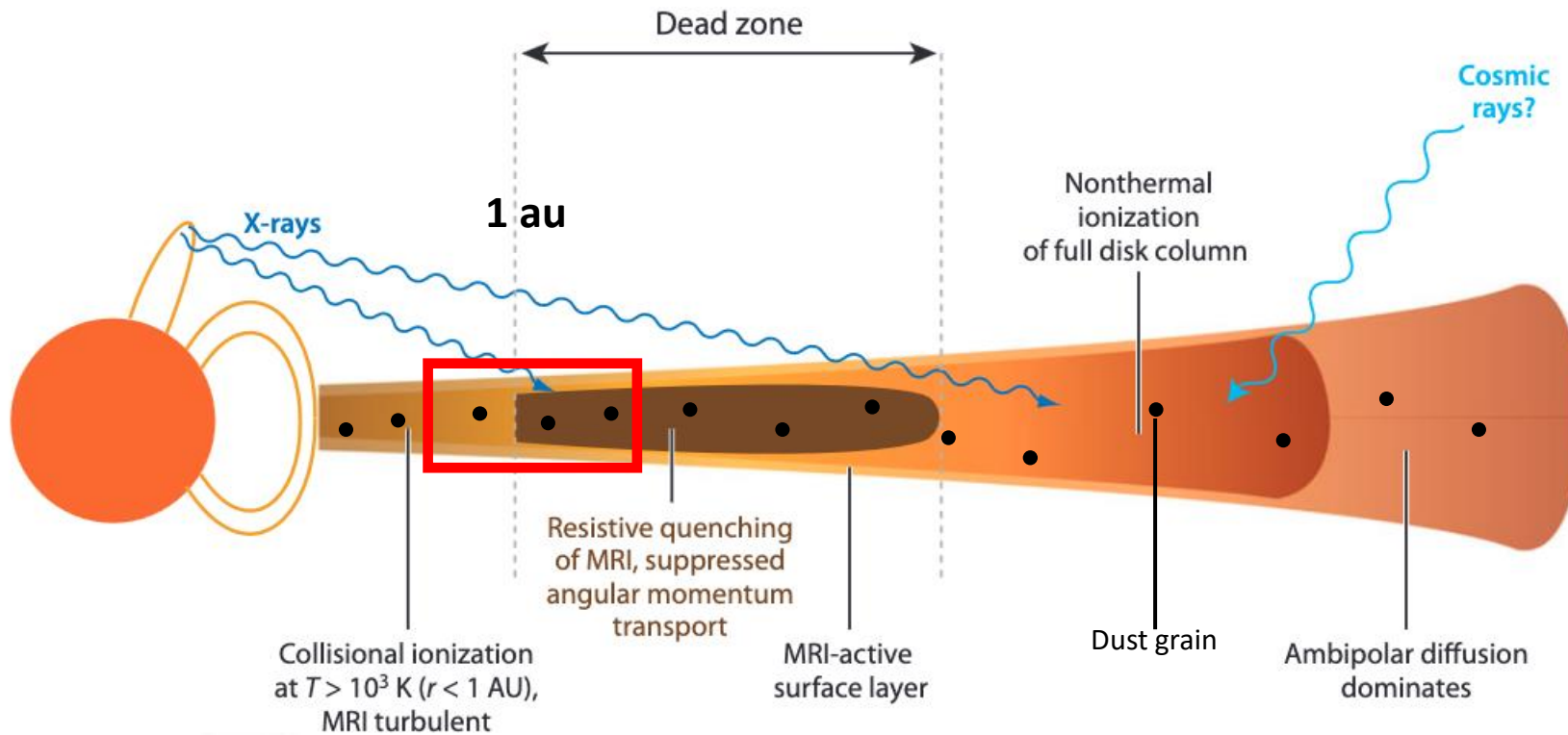


Matthew Roberts



Planet formation via core-accretion

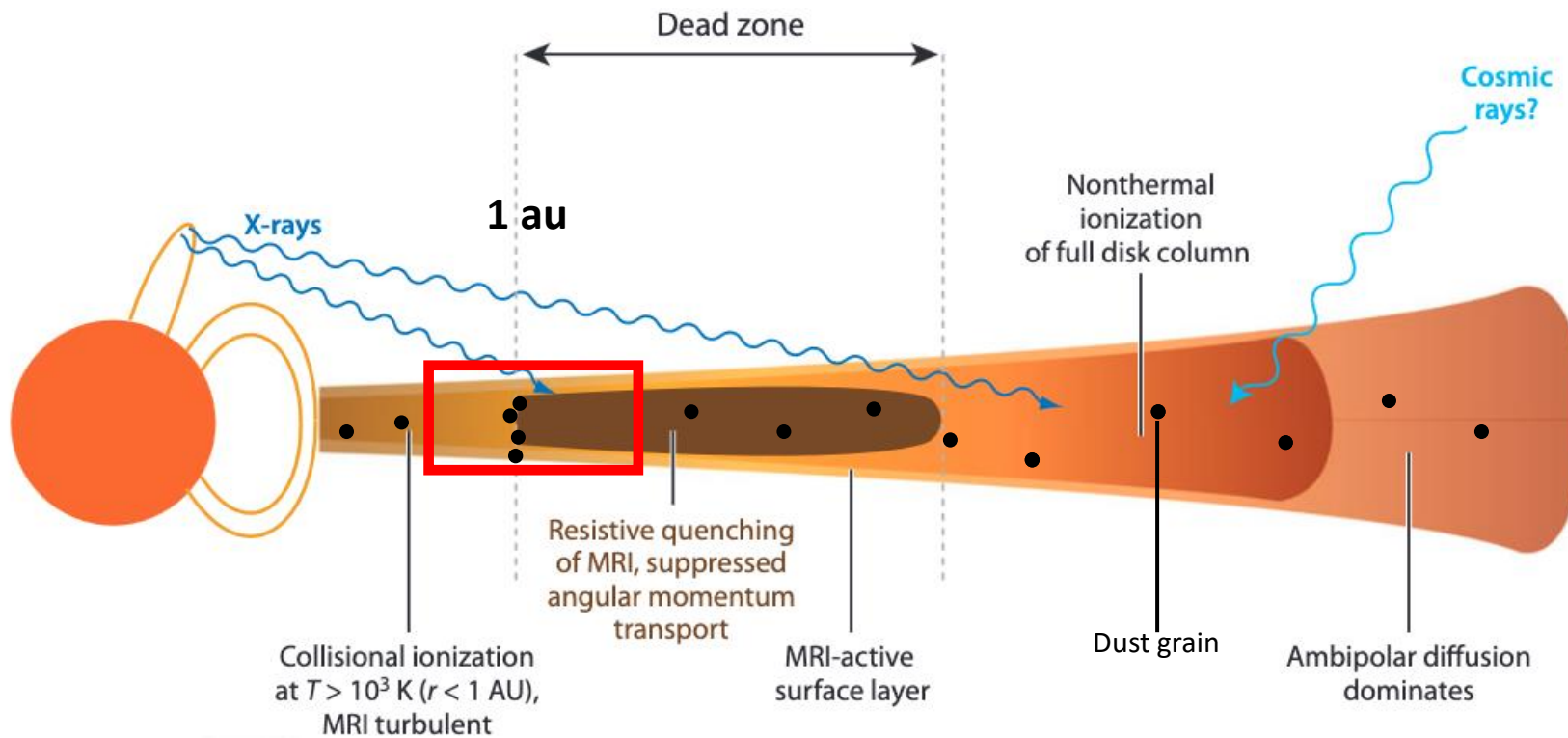
- Disks initially filled with sub-mm dust grains



Adapted from Armitage(2011)

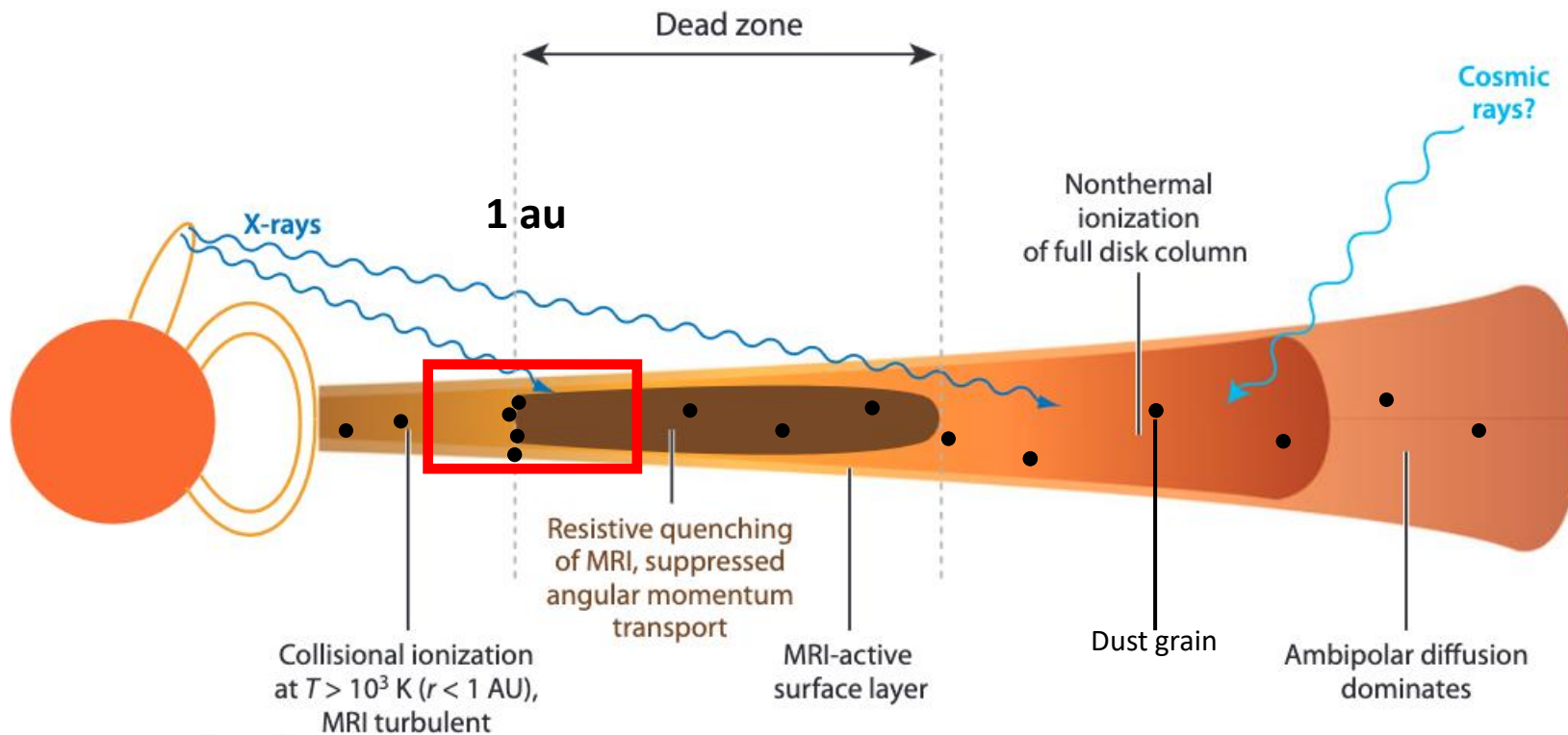
Planet formation via core-accretion

- Disks initially filled with sub-mm dust grains
- Dust accumulates at the inner/dead zone interface



Adapted from Armitage(2011)

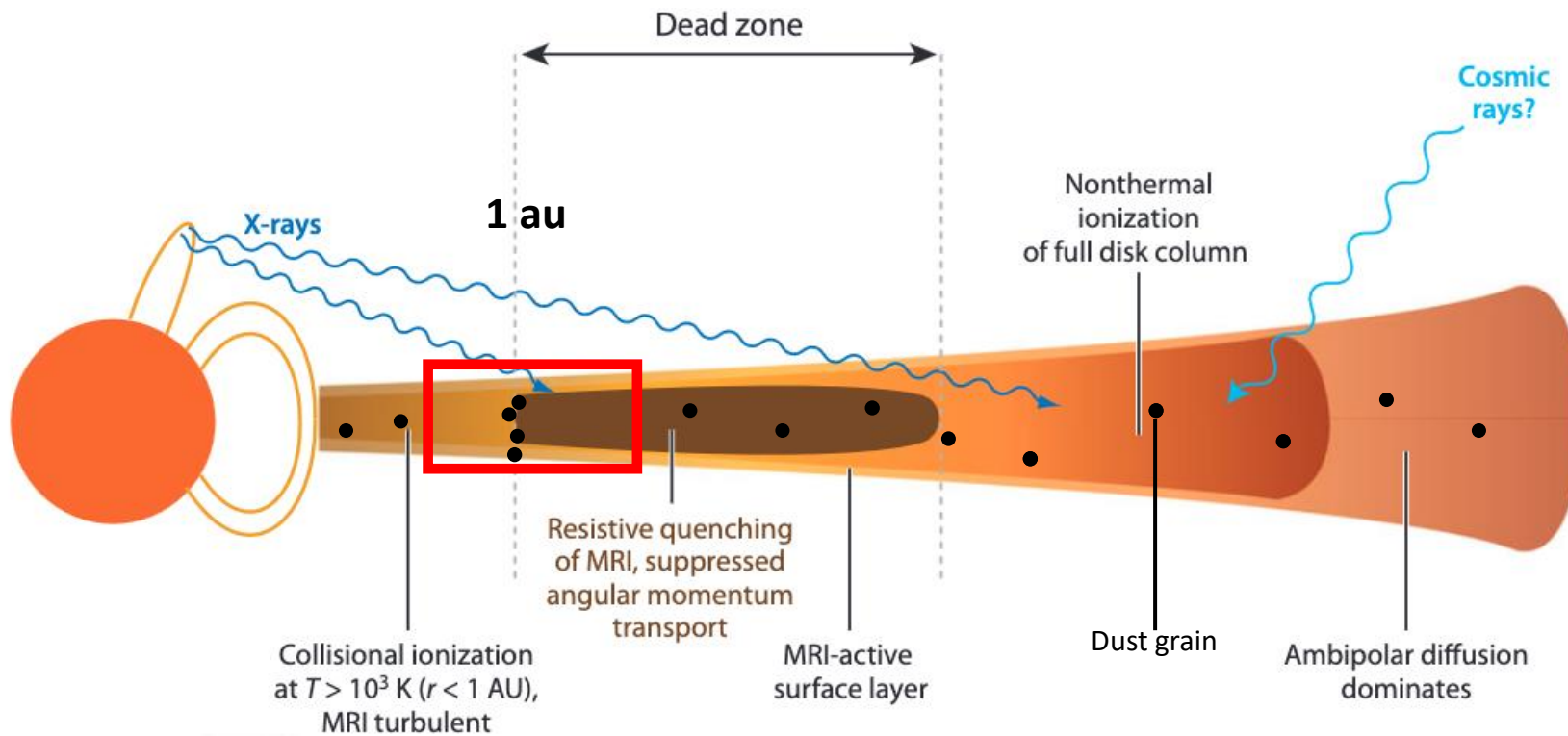
Planet formation via core-accretion



Adapted from Armitage(2011)

- Disks initially filled with sub-mm dust grains
- Dust accumulates at the inner/dead zone interface
- Agglomeration of the accumulated dust to form a planetesimal

Planet formation via core-accretion



Adapted from Armitage(2011)

- Disks initially filled with sub-mm dust grains
- Dust accumulates at the inner/dead zone interface
- Agglomeration of the accumulated dust to form a planetesimal
- Assembly of planetesimals to form planets

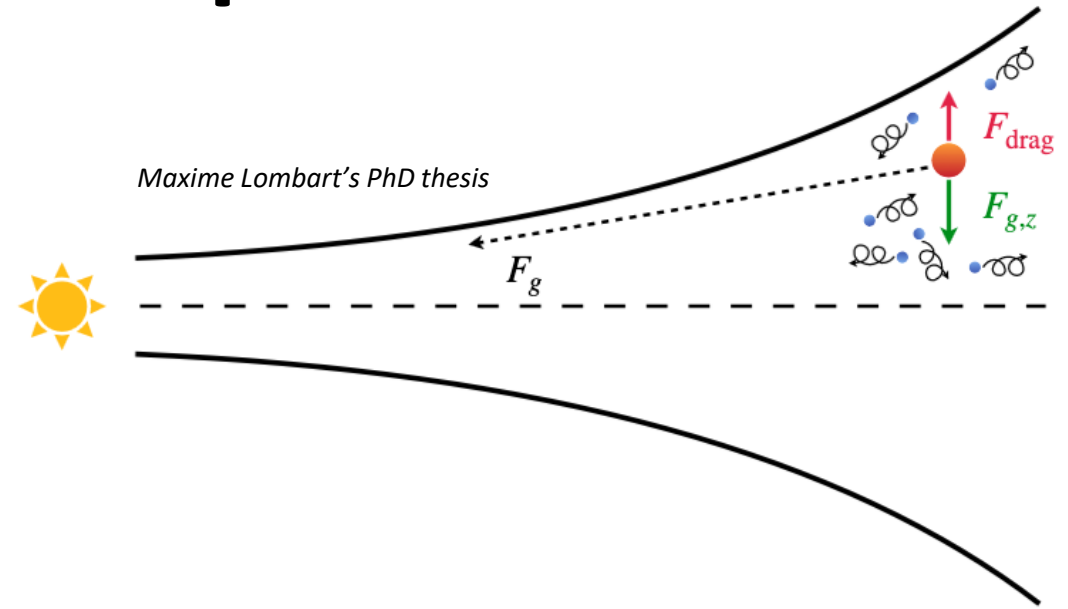
Simulations with dust as a pressure-less fluid

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d \vec{v}_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d \otimes \vec{v}_d) = \rho_d (\vec{g} + \vec{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow d})$$

Gravity

Gas drag



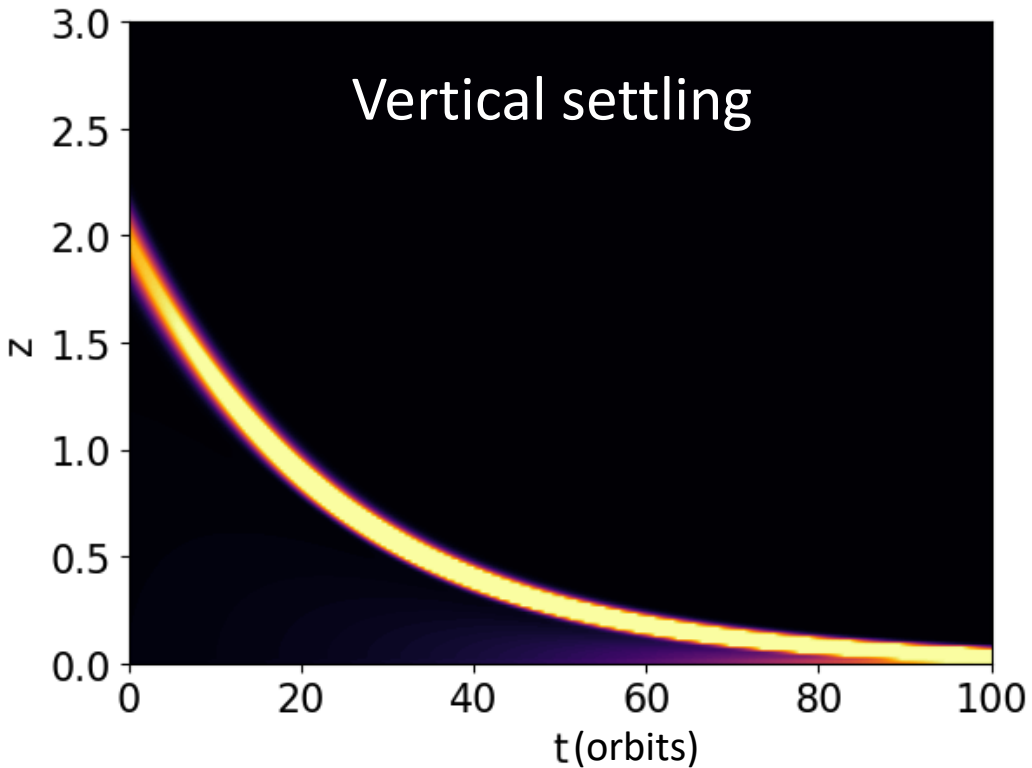
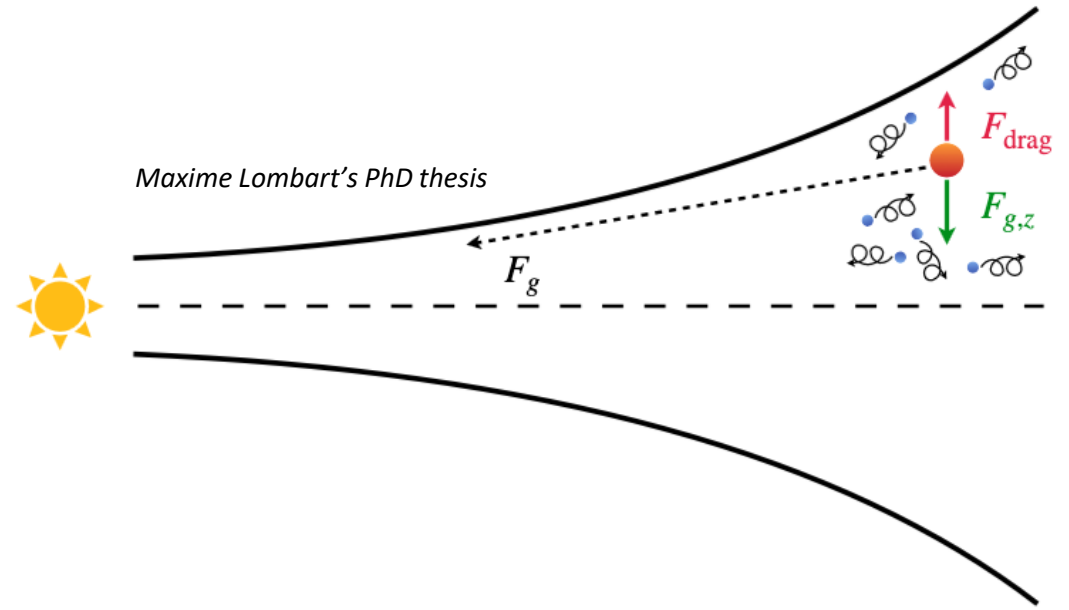
Tests: Inviscid disk

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d \vec{v}_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d \otimes \vec{v}_d) = \rho_d (\vec{g} + \vec{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow d})$$

Gravity

Gas drag



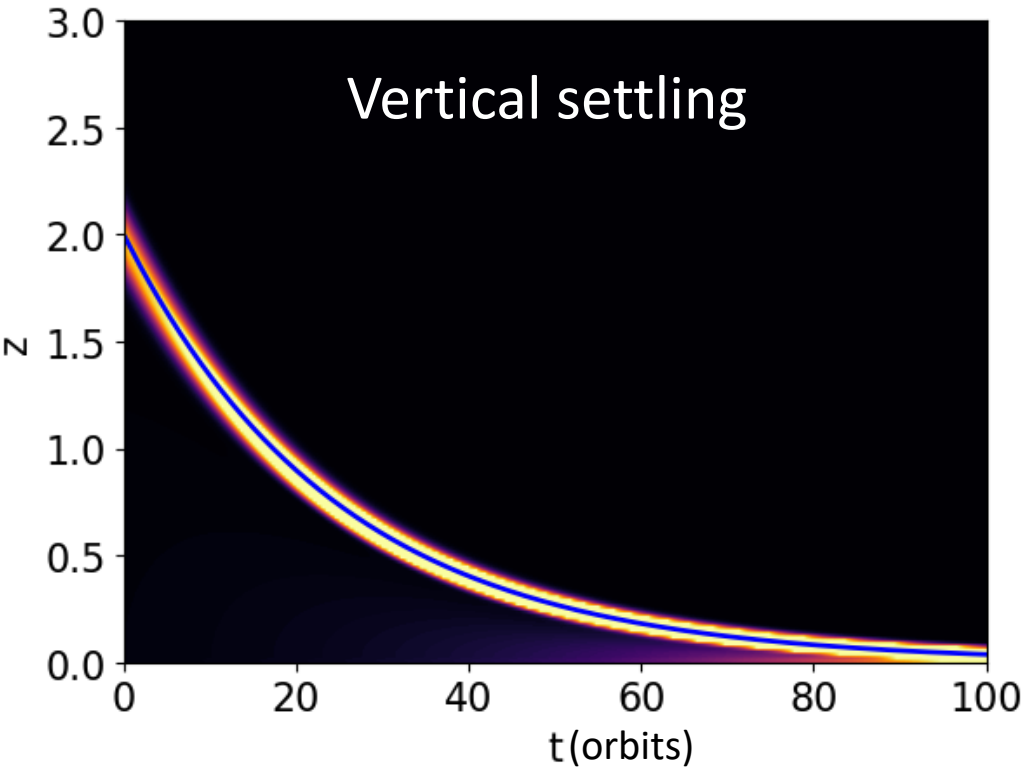
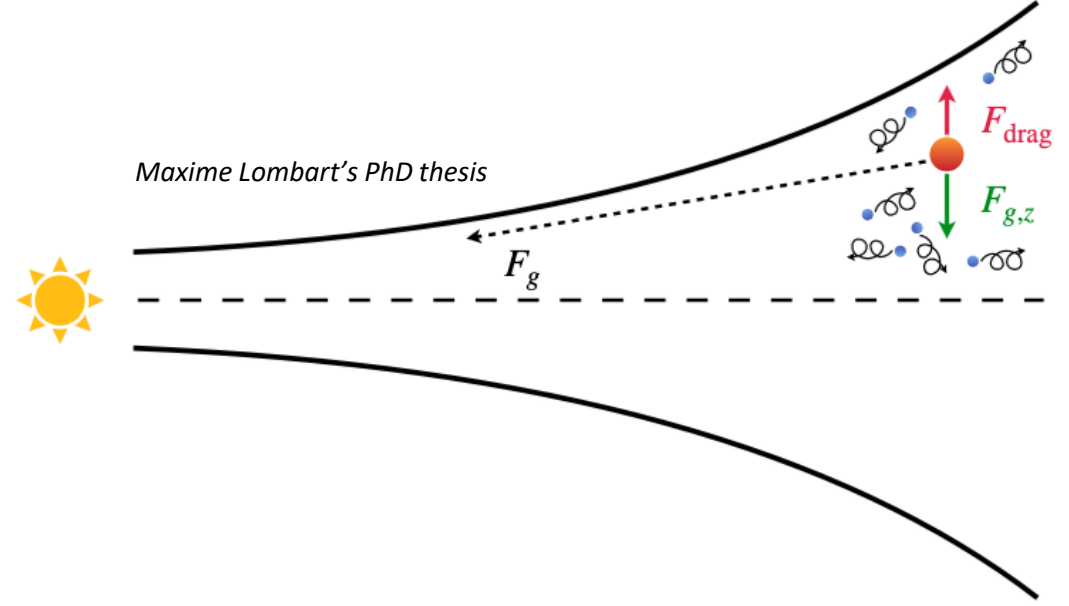
Tests: Inviscid disk

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d \vec{v}_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d \otimes \vec{v}_d) = \rho_d (\vec{g} + \vec{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow d})$$

Gravity

Gas drag



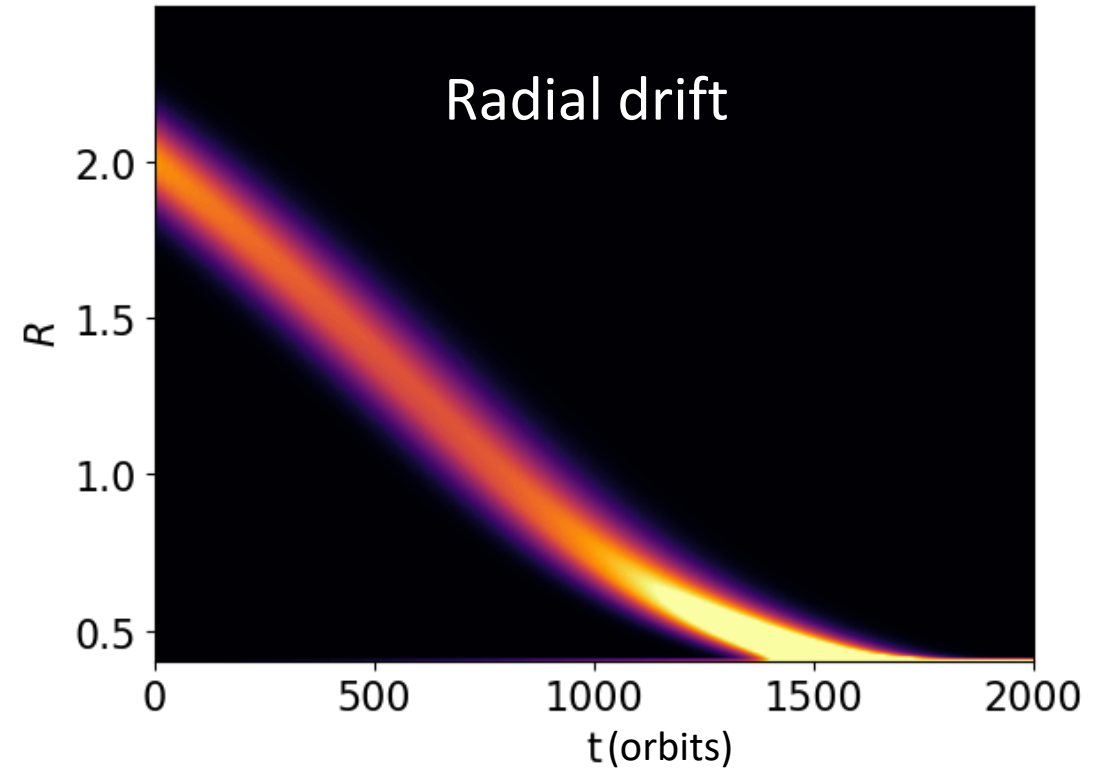
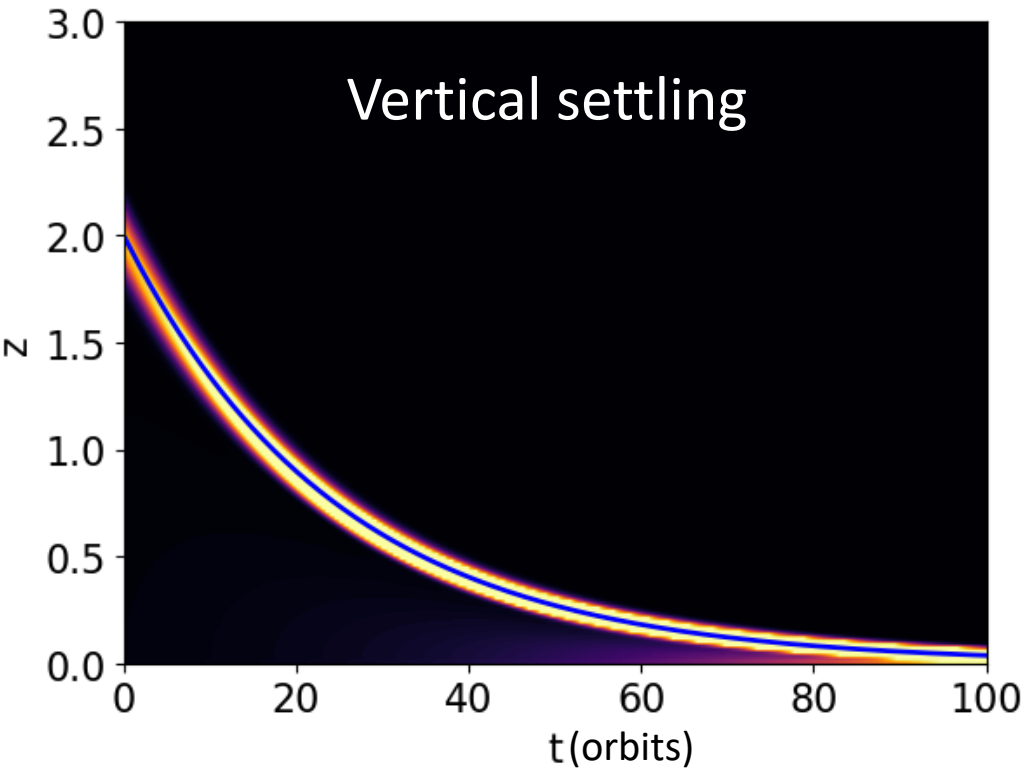
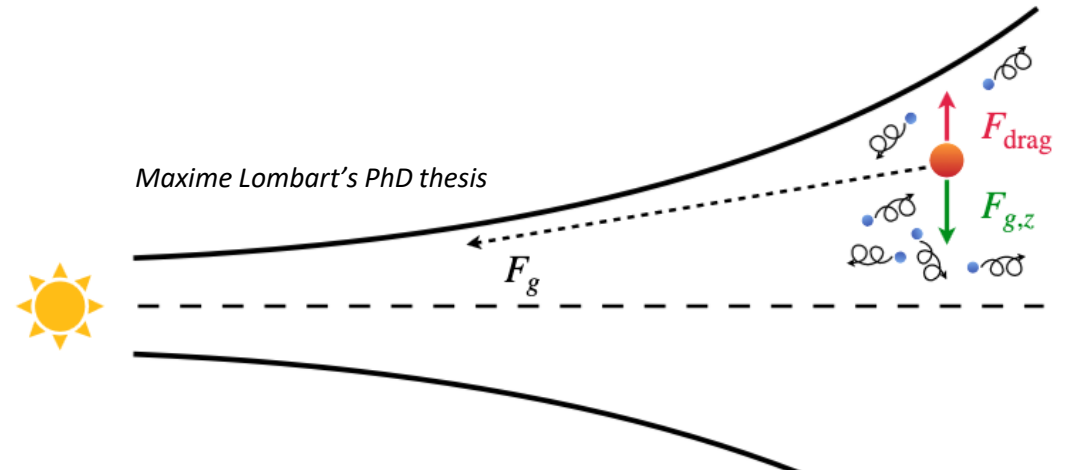
Tests: Inviscid disk

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d \vec{v}_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d \otimes \vec{v}_d) = \rho_d (\vec{g} + \vec{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow d})$$

Gravity

Gas drag



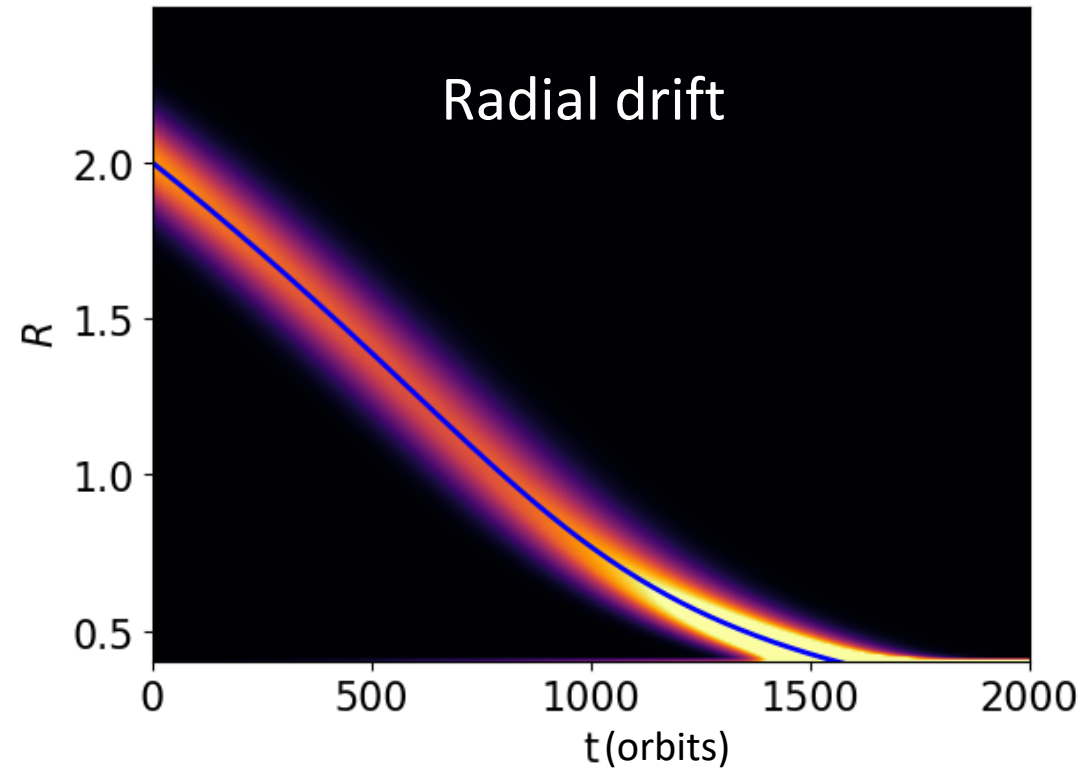
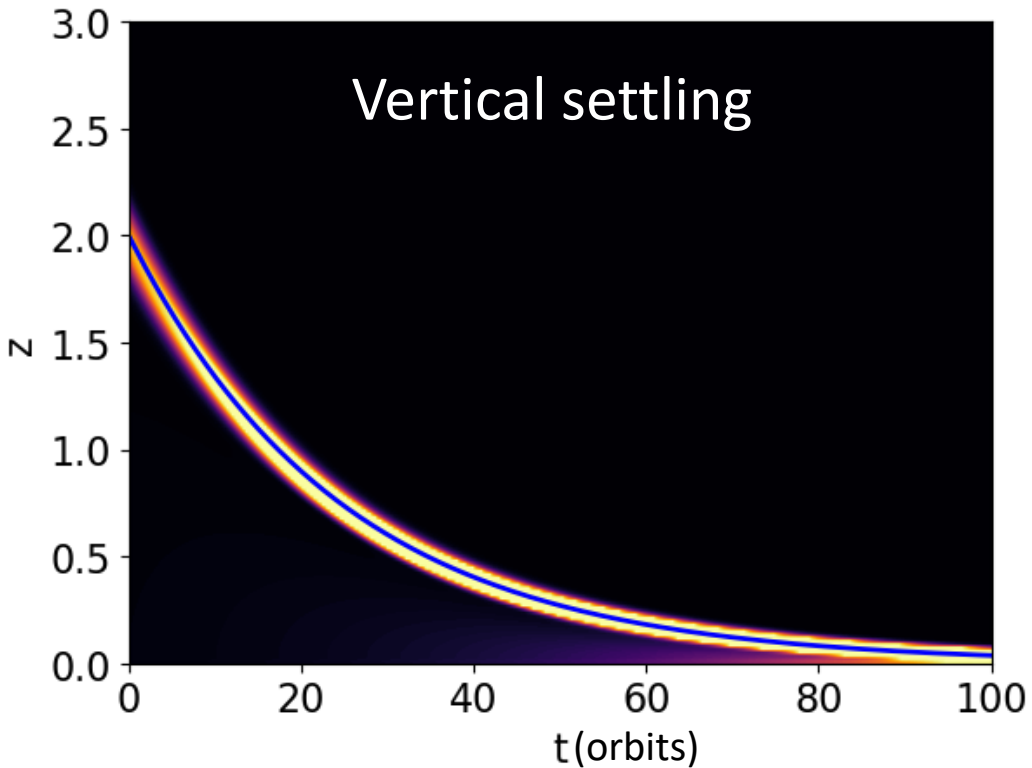
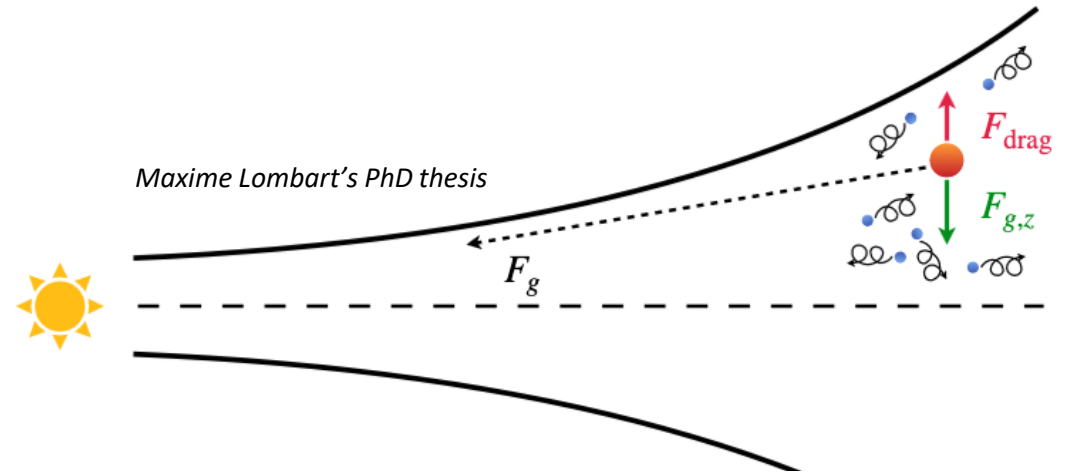
Tests: Inviscid disk

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d) = 0$$

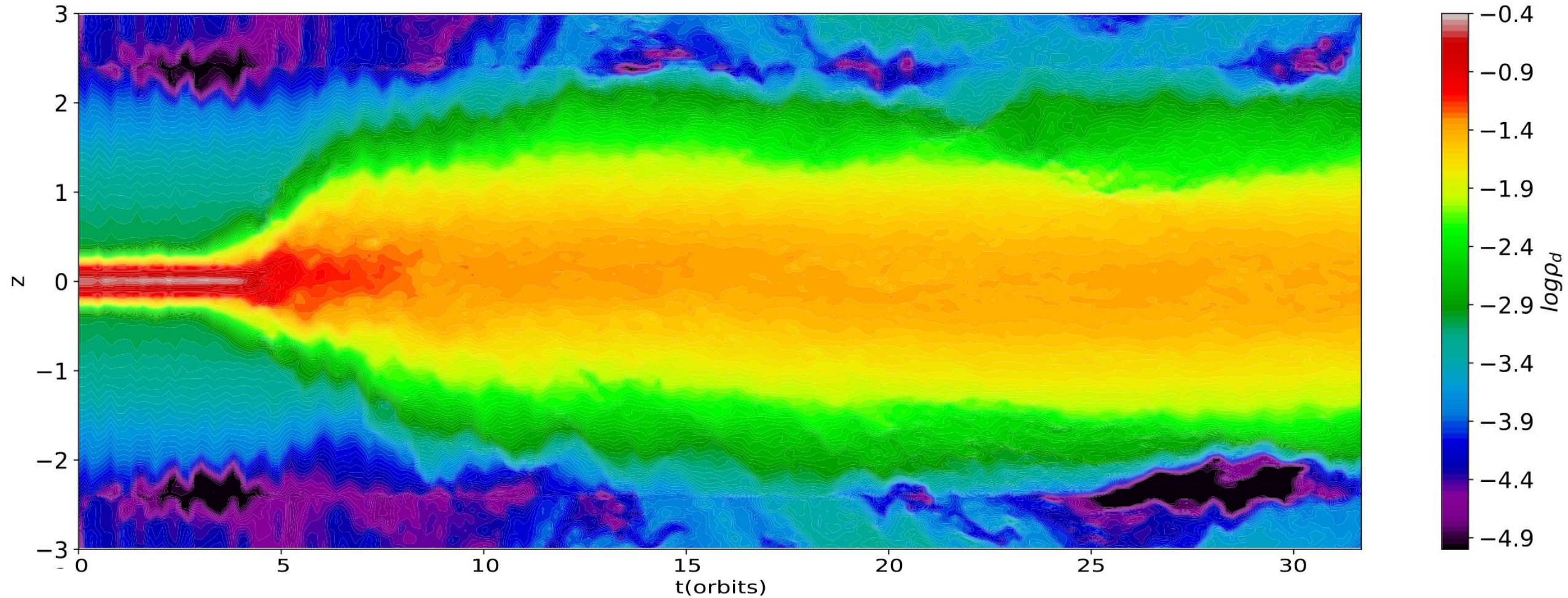
$$\frac{\partial(\rho_d \vec{v}_d)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_d \vec{v}_d \otimes \vec{v}_d) = \rho_d (\vec{g} + \vec{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow d})$$

Gravity

Gas drag



Tests: Turbulent disk (ideal MHD)



Successful comparisons to Fromang & Papaloizou(2006), Okuzumi & Hirose (2011), Zhu, Stone & Bai (2015)...

Tests: Turbulent disk (ambipolar diffusion)

