Mass transport regimes in the solar protoplanetary disk – evidence from meteoritic components

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LUNDBECKFONDEN





CENTRE FOR STAR AND PLANET FORMATION

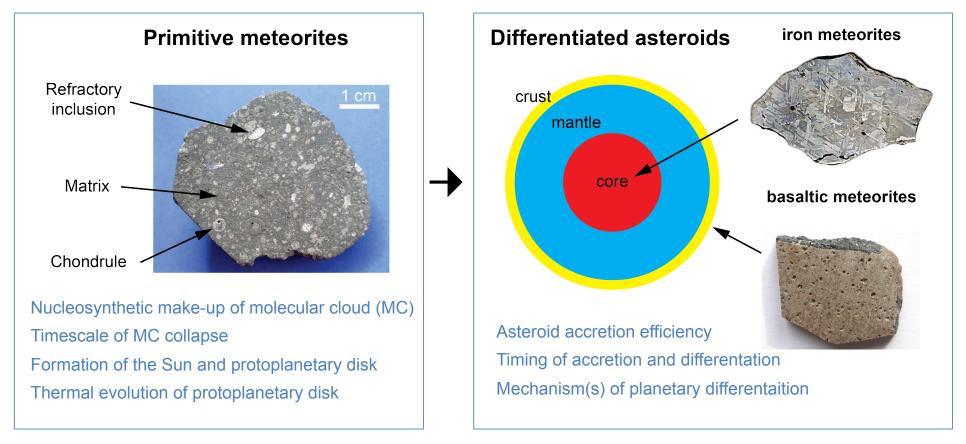
A research centre for cosmochemistry, astrophysics and astronomy

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A time-window into solar system processes



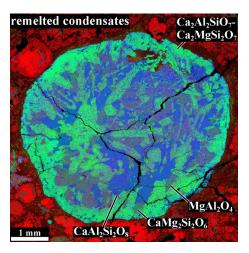
Meteorites and their components provide the ONLY means to probe the earliest formative stages of the Sun and its protoplanetary disk

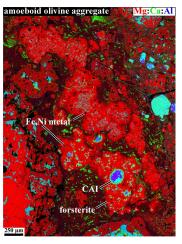


Huge potential – but need to interpret the meteorite record in the context of a collapsing MC evolving into a young star and its protoplanetary disk

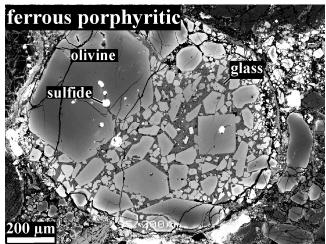
A time-window into solar system processes CR chondrite, PCA 91082 matrix Met s to probe the CAI y disk earli iron meteorites Pri Refractory inclusion Matrix asaltic meteorites Chondrule Nucleosynthetic m Timescale of MC of Formation of the S iition Thermal evolution 1 mm e context of Huge poter a collapsing MC evolving into a young star and its protopianetary disk

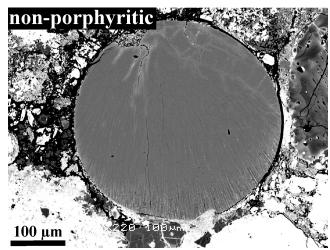
Chondrite components – CAIs & chondrules





²⁶Al-rich CAIs (canonical)
 ²⁶Al-poor CAIs (FUNs)
 Perhaps formed within 2,500 years
 Evidence for ¹⁰Be – innermost PPD
 Present in carbonaceous chondrites
 Nearly absent in other chondrites

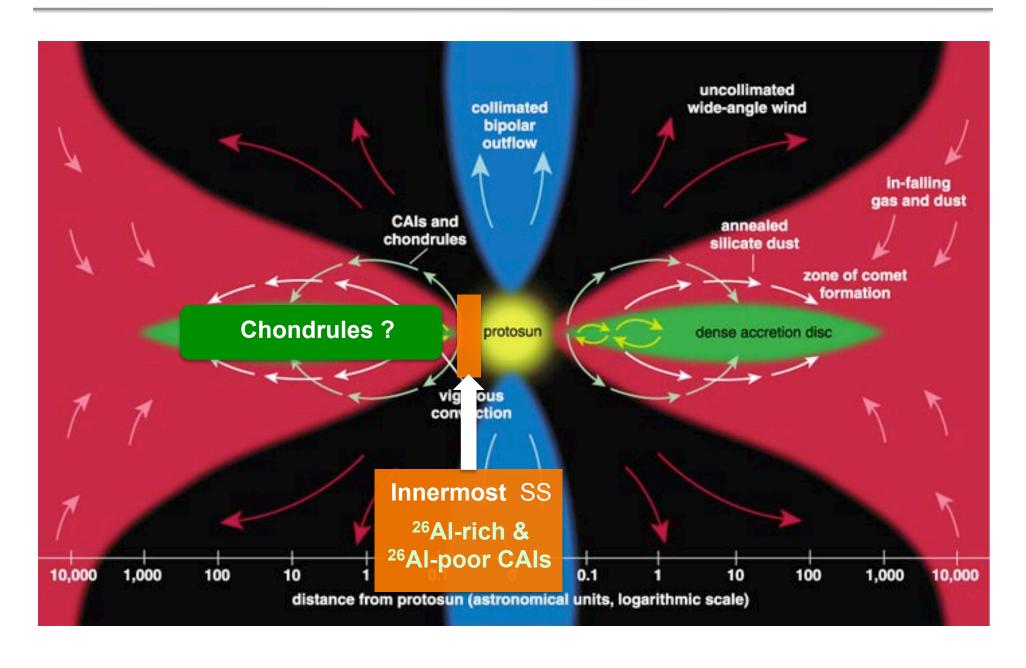




In all chondrites
Low [²⁶Al/²⁷Al]₀
Variable Pb-Pb ages
Disk lifetime

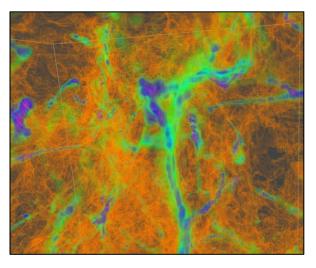
Let's not worry about the matrix for now... mixture of components

Dynamical evolution of the protoplanetary disk



Supercomputer simulations: clouds to disks

- ab initio simulations of formation of circumstellar disks (a first!)
 - Using Adaptive Mesh Refinement (modified version of RAMSES)
- Outer scale 40 pc, inner scale 0.01 AU
 - Ratio 1: $2^{30} \approx 1$: 1 billion
 - Zoom over 7 orders of magnitude
- A few stars
 - All ≈ solar-mass star
 - Plan: Get a statistically significant sample of solar mass stars
- The initial and boundary conditions follow from the statistical properties of the interstellar medium



Zooming in on the formation of PPD

Giant Molecular Cloud scales

Size: 40pc

- Refinement: $2^{16} \Rightarrow$ cell size 125 AU

– Time duration: ≈ 10 Myr

Stellar accretion scales

— Dynamic scale: \approx 0.5 pc = 10.000 AU

- Refinement: $2^{22} \Rightarrow$ cell size 2 AU

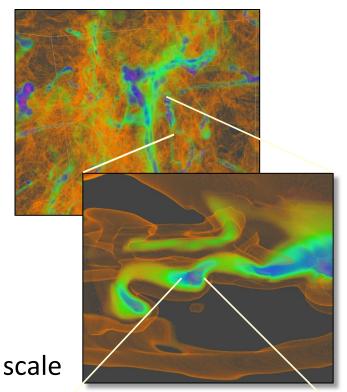
– Time duration: ≈ 100 kyr ≈ accretion time scale

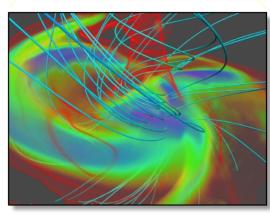
Accretion disk scales

– Dynamic scale: ≈ 5 AU

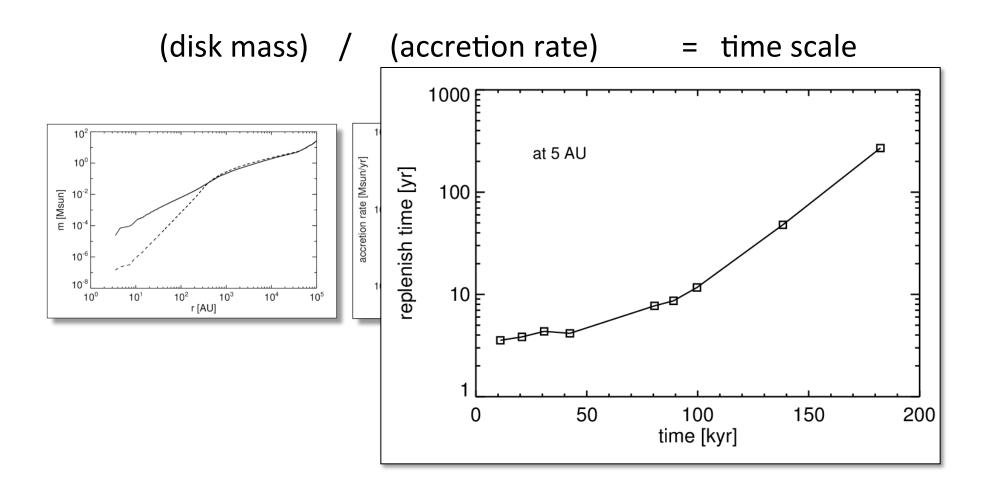
- Refinement: 2^{29} => cell size 0.015 AU (!)

– Time duration: ≈ 1000 yrs





Disk replenishment time scales

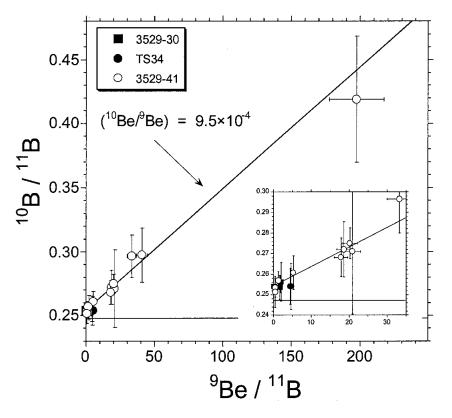




Extremely brief residence time of material in the protoplanetary disk

Evidence for large scale outward transport

Presence of refractory high-temperature components in the accretion regions of carbonaceous chondrites (formed beyond snow line) requires efficient outward transport

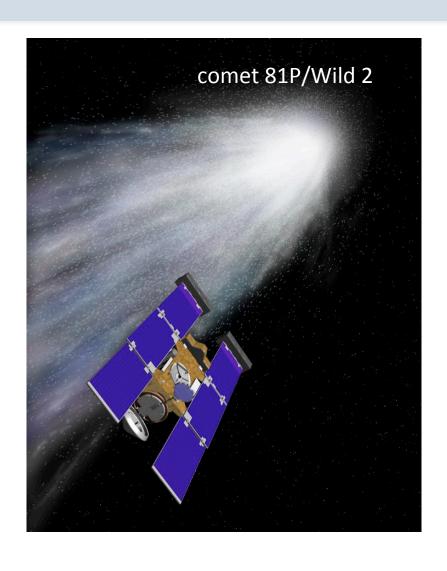


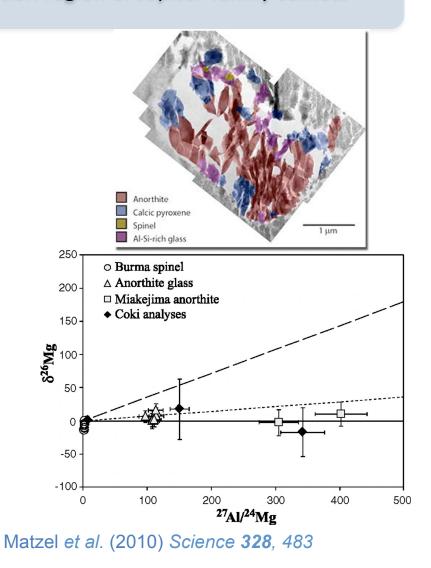


McKeegan et al. (2000) Science 289, 1334

²⁶Al-free CAI-like object in comet 81P/Wild 2?

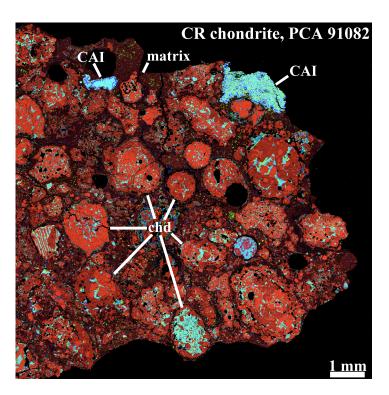
Analysis of samples returned from STARDUST mission suggest the presence of earlyformed ²⁶Al-free CAI material in the accretion region of Jupiter-family comets





This study: using chondrules to track transport

Chondrule are the dominant chondrite constituent and must reflect one of the most energetic process that operated in the early solar system: **precursor material to planets.**





Are there age variations amongst chondrules from individual chondrite groups? Storage?

U-corrected Pb-Pb dating



Where did chondrules from individual chondrite groups formed? Locally? Various distances?

Isotope fingerprinting - using 54Cr as DNA

Chondrites formed in the INNER SS:

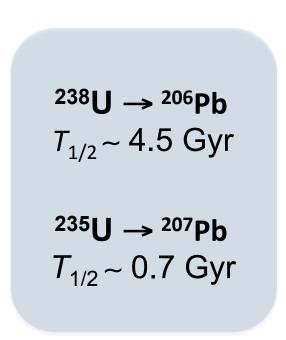
→ Enstatite and ordinary chondrites

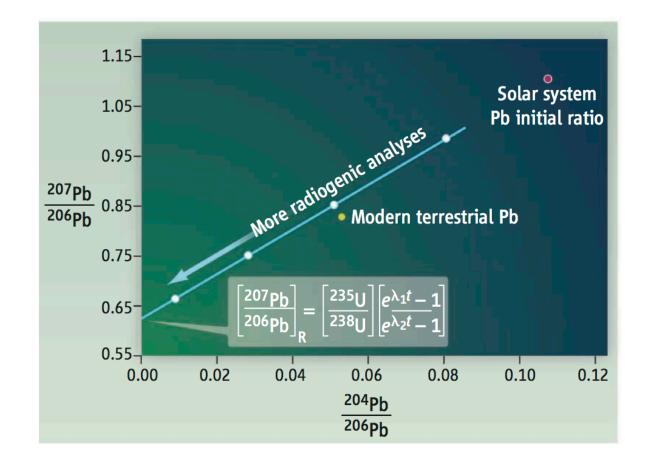
Chondrites formed in the OUTER SS:

CV and CR carbonaceous chondrites

The U-Pb system: absolute assumption-free ages

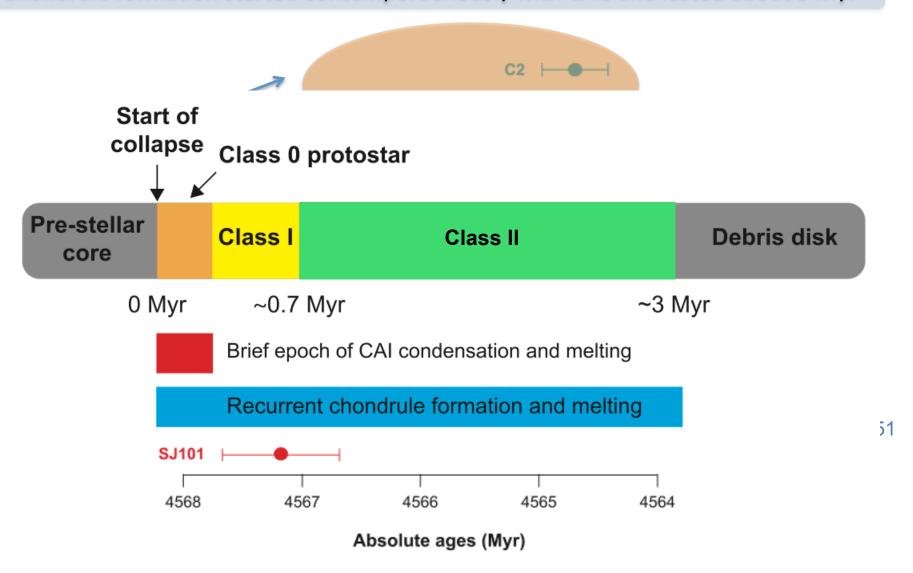
 The U-Pb decay system is the only assumption-free chronometer that provide absolute ages with a resolution of ~200,000 years



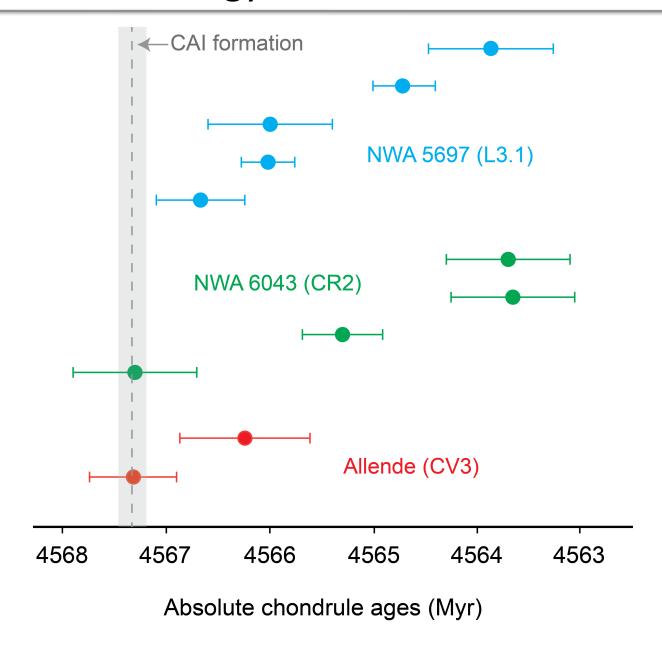


Absolute chronology of CAIs and chondrules

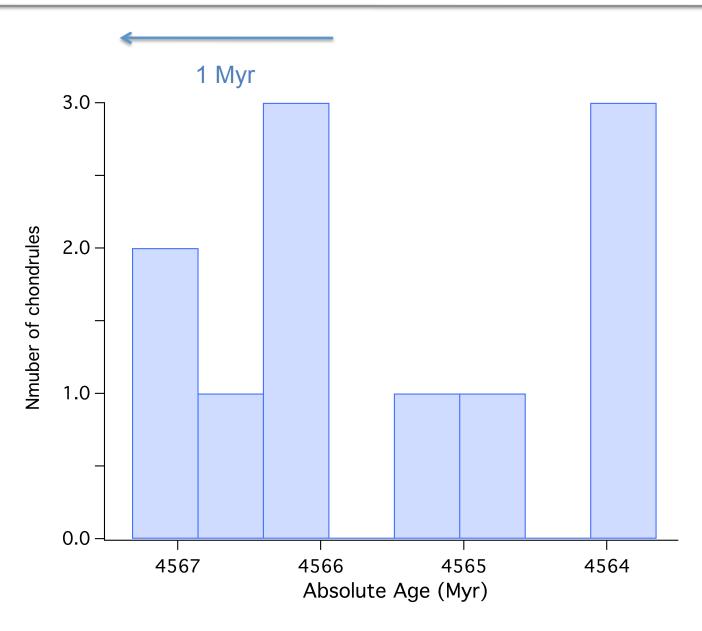
Chondrule formation started contemporaenously with CAIs and lasted about 3 Myr



Absolute chronology of chondrules – new data

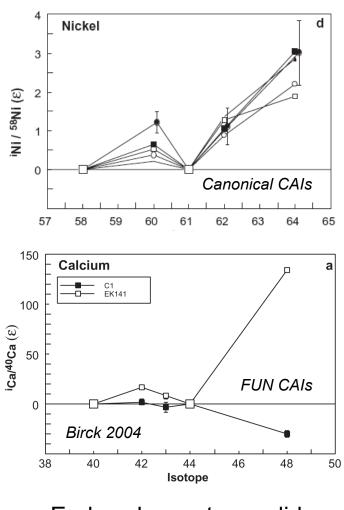


Age distribution of chondrules (N = 11... soon 50!)



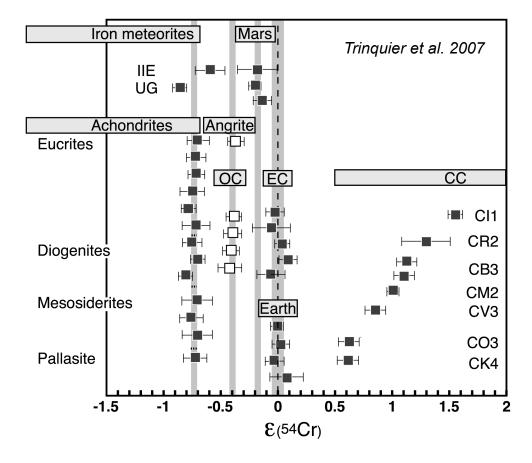
Evidence for widespread isotope heterogeneity

The discovery more than 30 years ago of isotopic anomalies in meteorites and their components indicates inefficient mixing of presolar components in the protoplanetary disk.

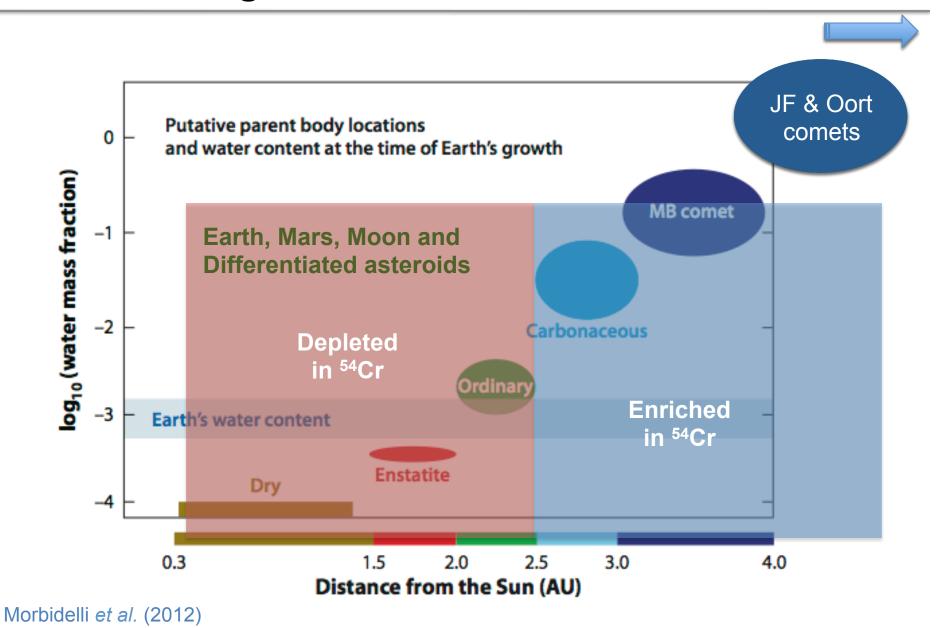


Early solar system solids

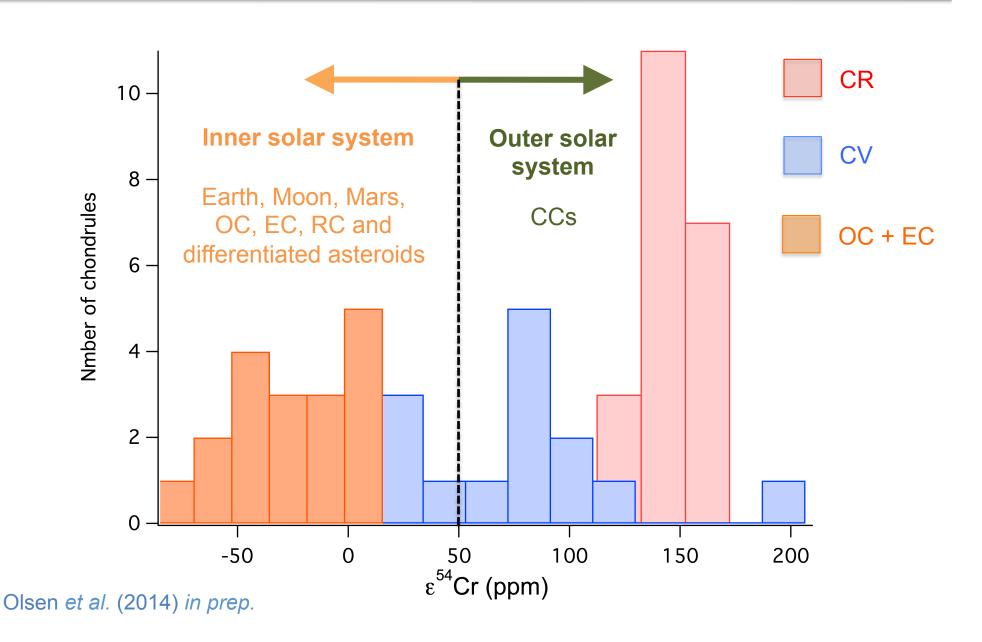
Bulk planetary materials



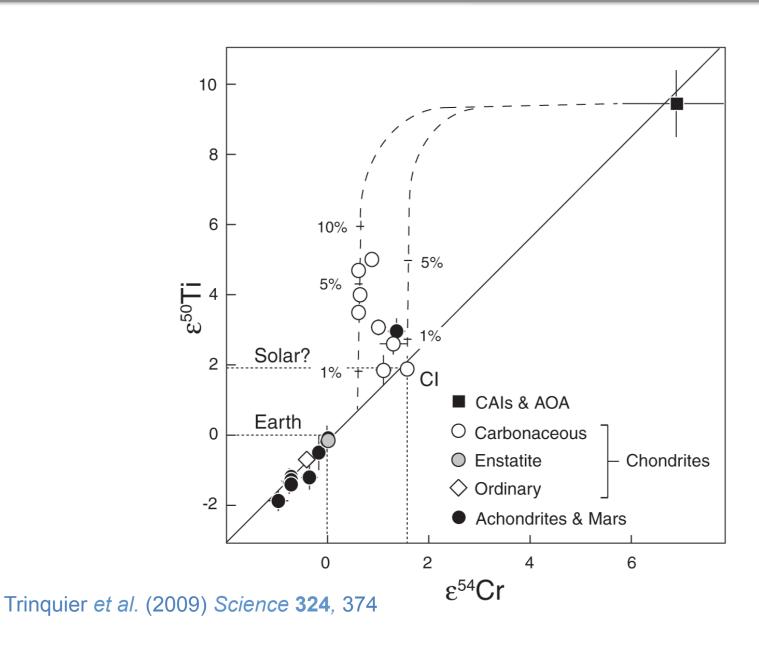
Accretion regions of chondrite classes



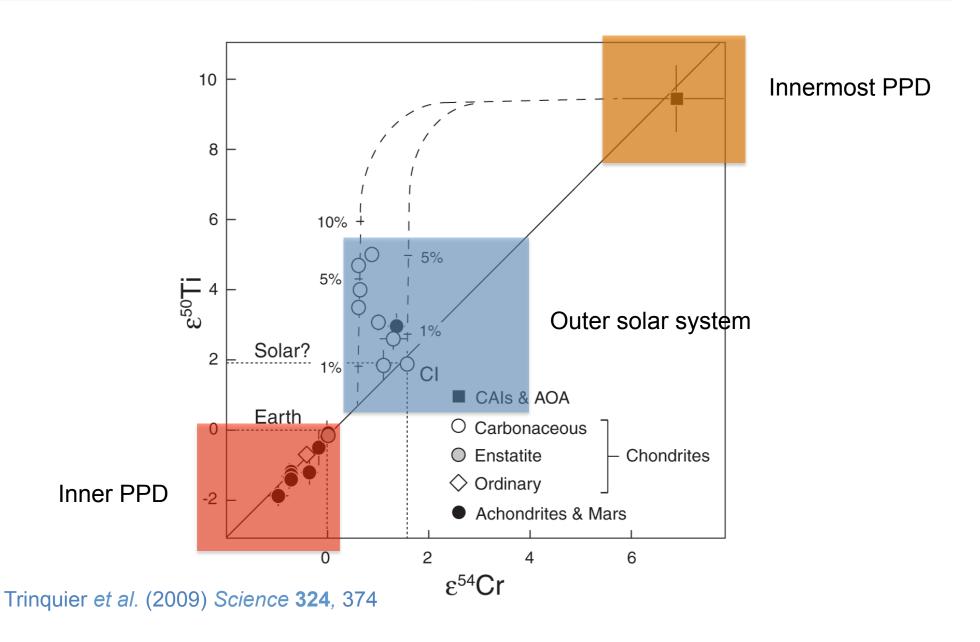
⁵⁴Cr results: CV, CR, EC + OC chondrules (N=61)



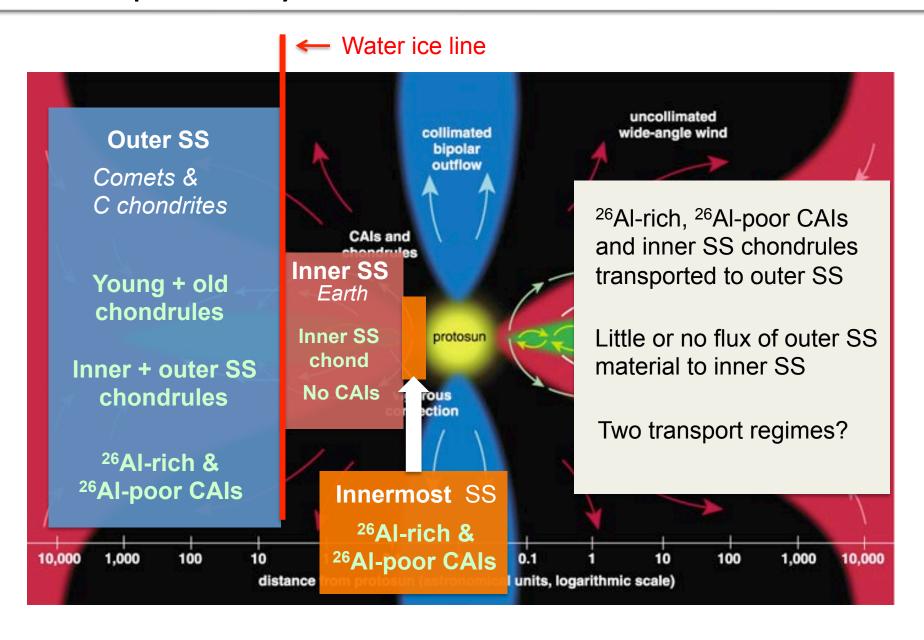
No (almost) CAI material in inner solar system?



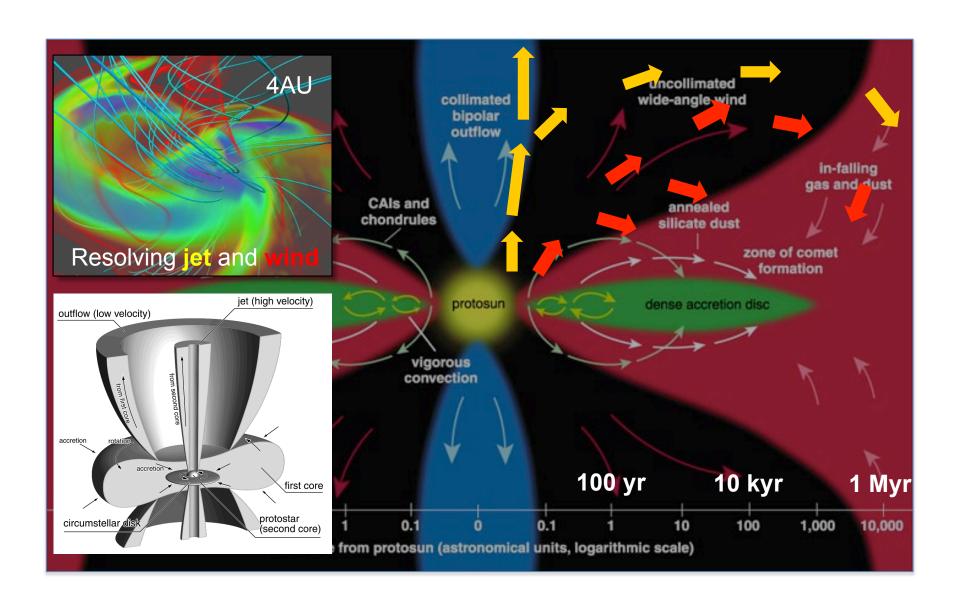
No (almost) CAI material in inner solar system



Protoplanetary disk reservoirs

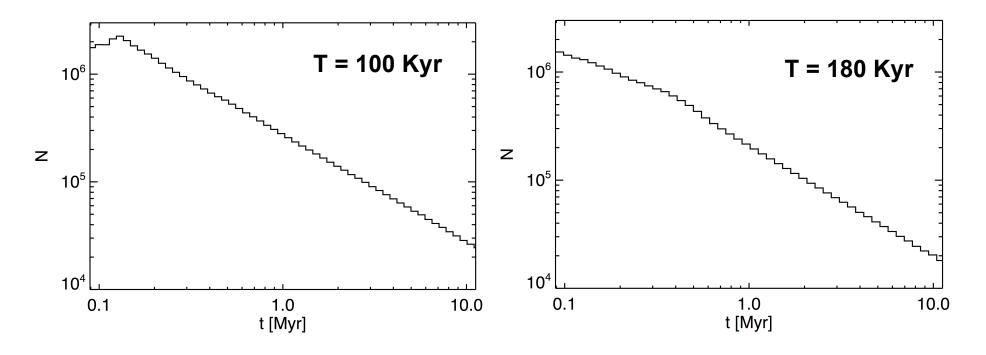


The conveyor belt paradigm



Return timescales to inner solar system

From simulations of a solar mass protostar: distribution of number of voxels from 1,200 to 40,000 AU in 3-D space as a function of return timescales to inner solar system

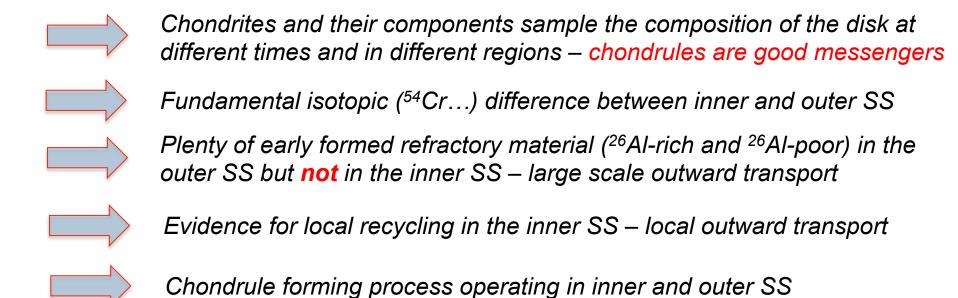




Presence of voxels at any one time with long return timescales

Observations and questions

What do we think we know



Remaining important questions

Observations and questions

What do we think we know



Chondrites and their components sample the composition of the disk at different times and in different regions – chondrules are good messengers



Fundamental isotopic (54Cr...) difference between inner and outer SS



Plenty of early formed refractory material (²⁶Al-rich and ²⁶Al-poor) in the outer SS but **not** in the inner SS – large scale outward transport



Evidence for local recycling in the inner SS – local outward transport



Chondrule forming process operating in inner and outer SS

Remaining important questions



How do we prevent outer SS stuff to drift in for 5 Myr? Jupiter?



Two transport regimes? Large scale (jet) and small scale (wind)?