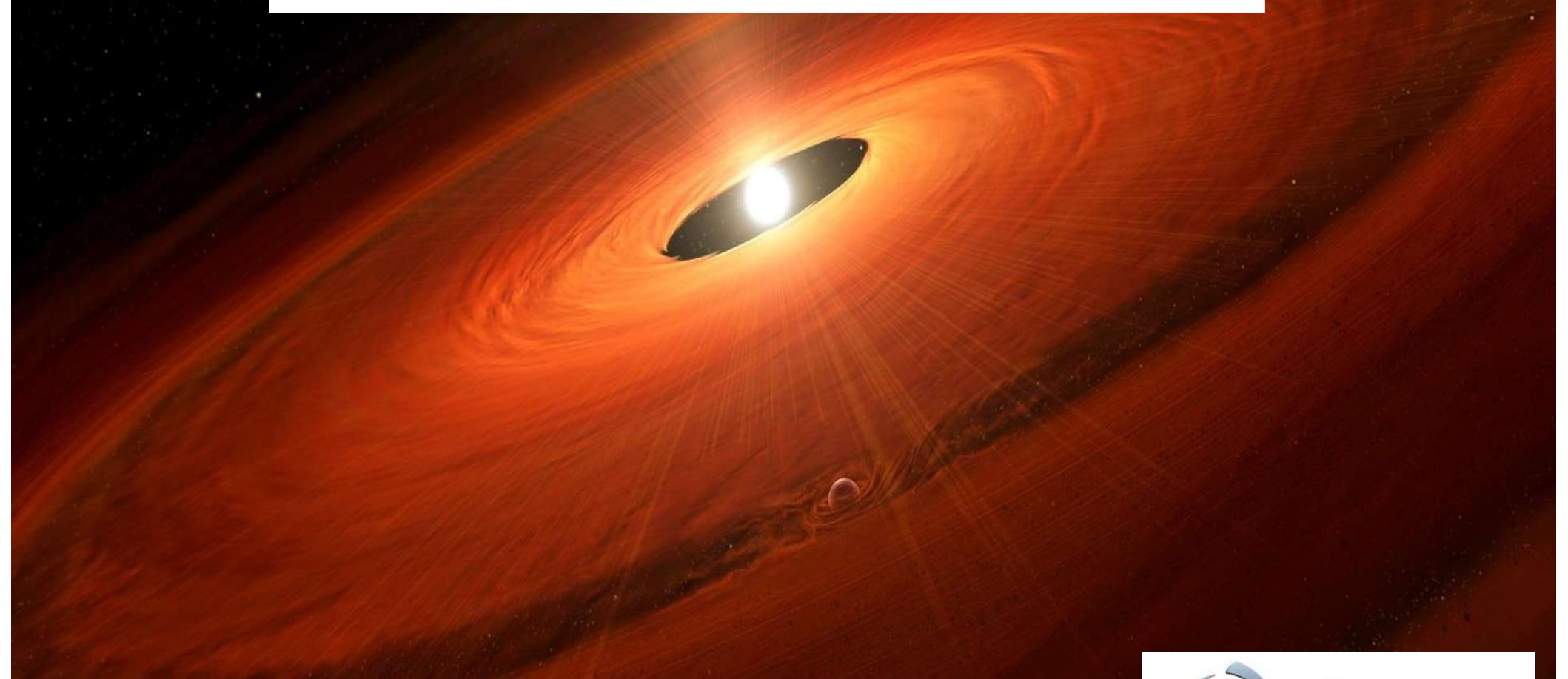


# *Modeling circumstellar envelopes and disks with RADMC-3D*



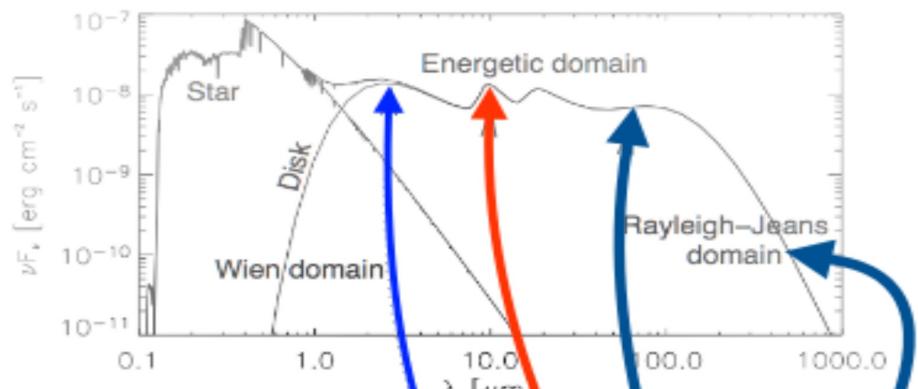
Alexis Matter

Laboratoire J.L. Lagrange - Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur

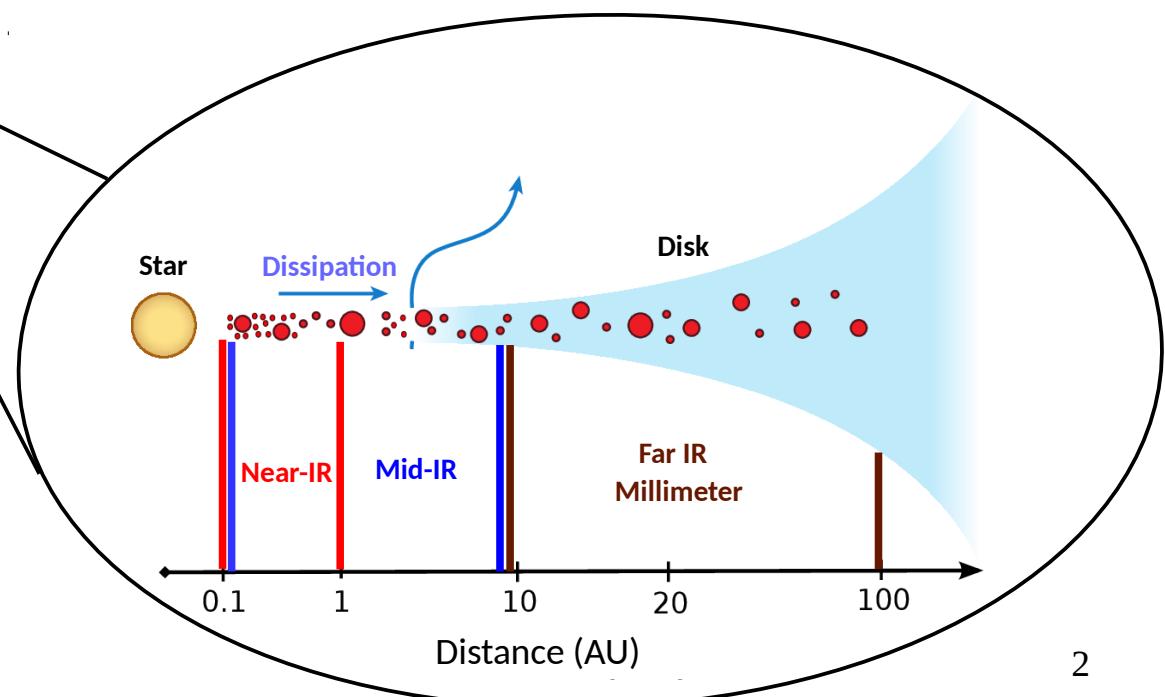
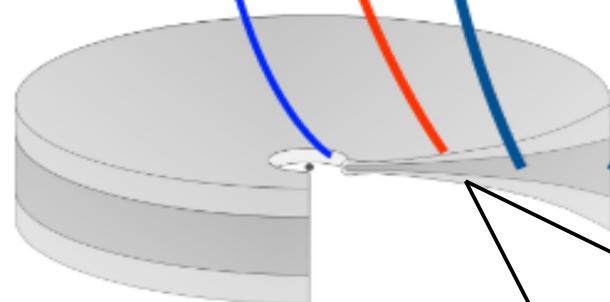


# Circumstellar disks – Spatial distribution and emission

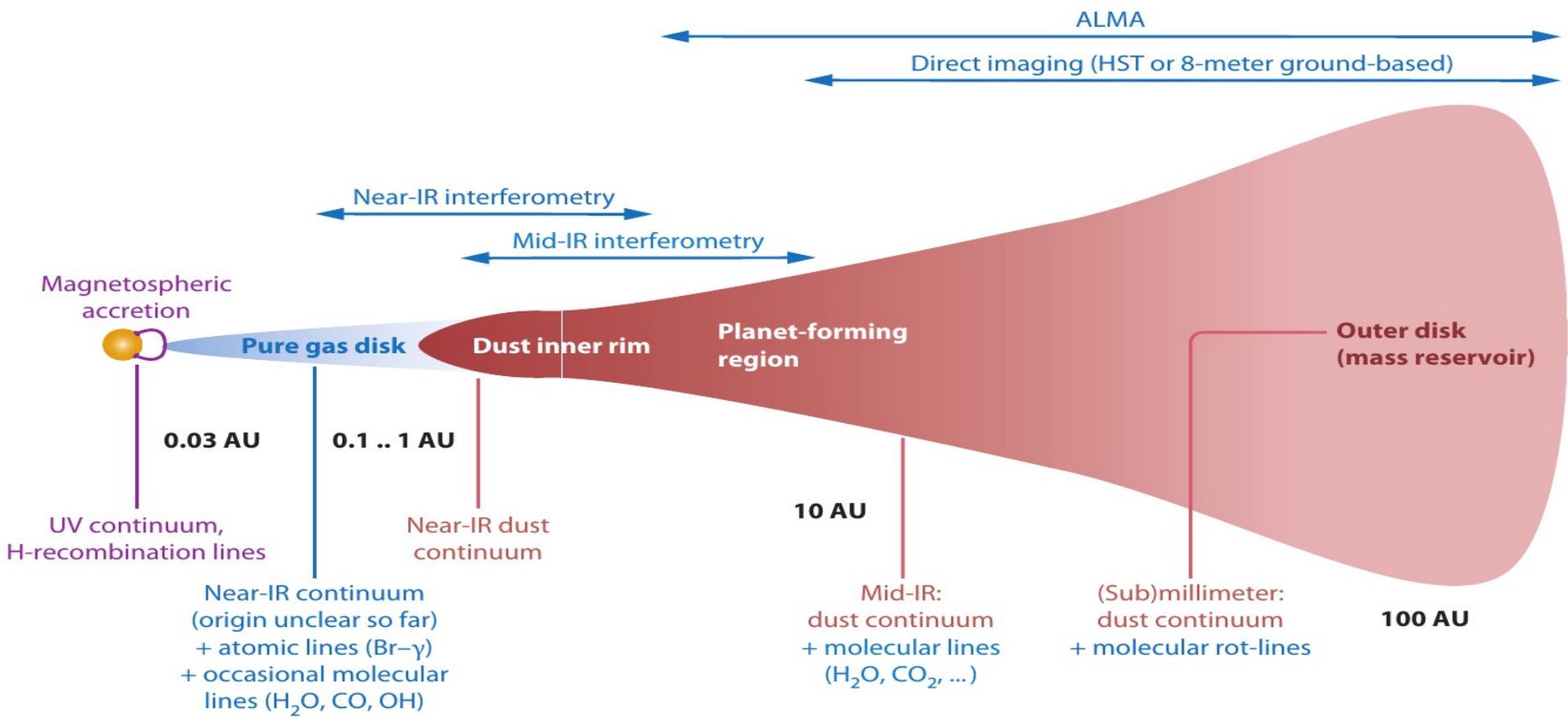
Spectral energy distribution of a young star (< 10 Myr)



Credit : Dullemond (2006)

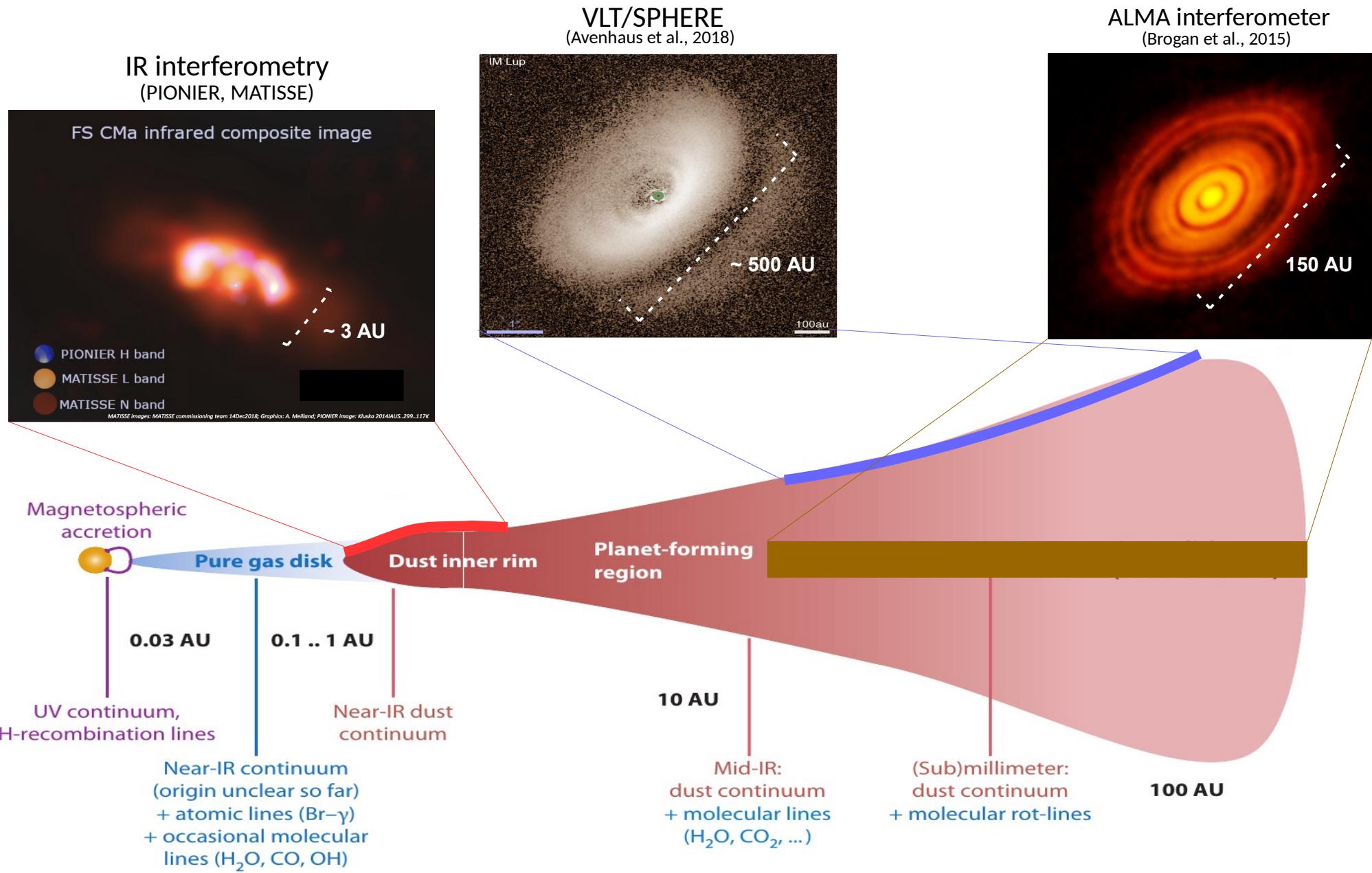


# Circumstellar disks – Spatial distribution and emission



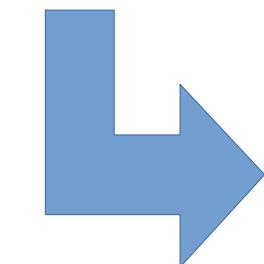
Taken from Dullemond & Monnier (2010)

# Circumstellar disks – Spatial distribution and emission

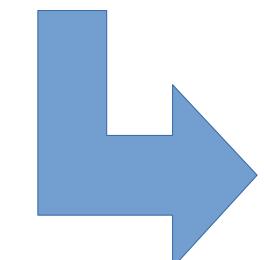
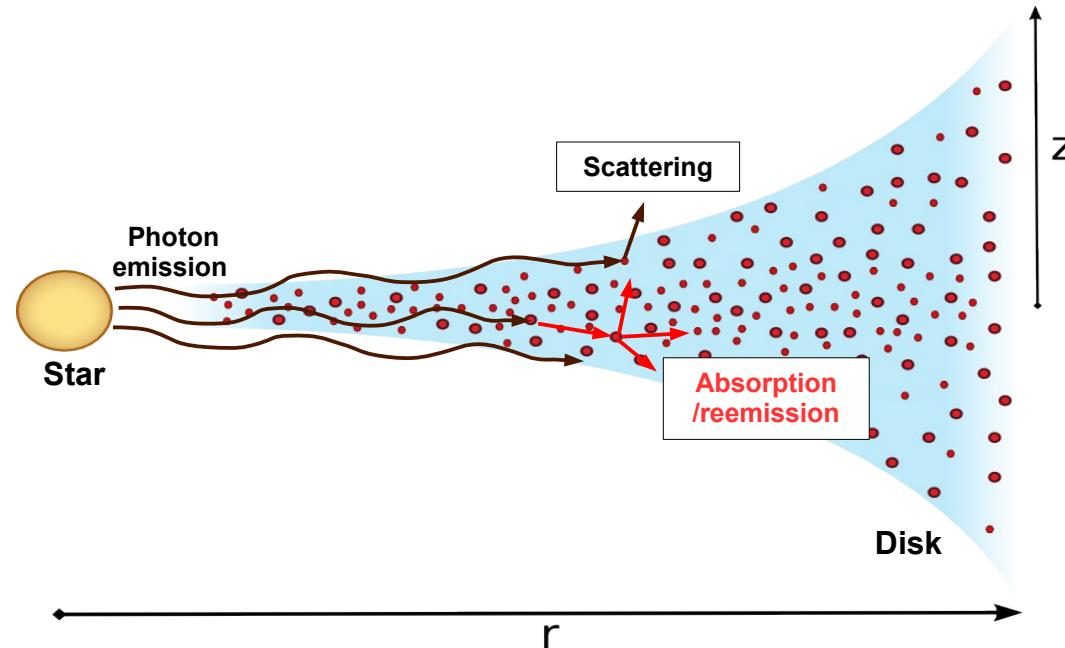


Taken from Dullemond & Monnier (2010)

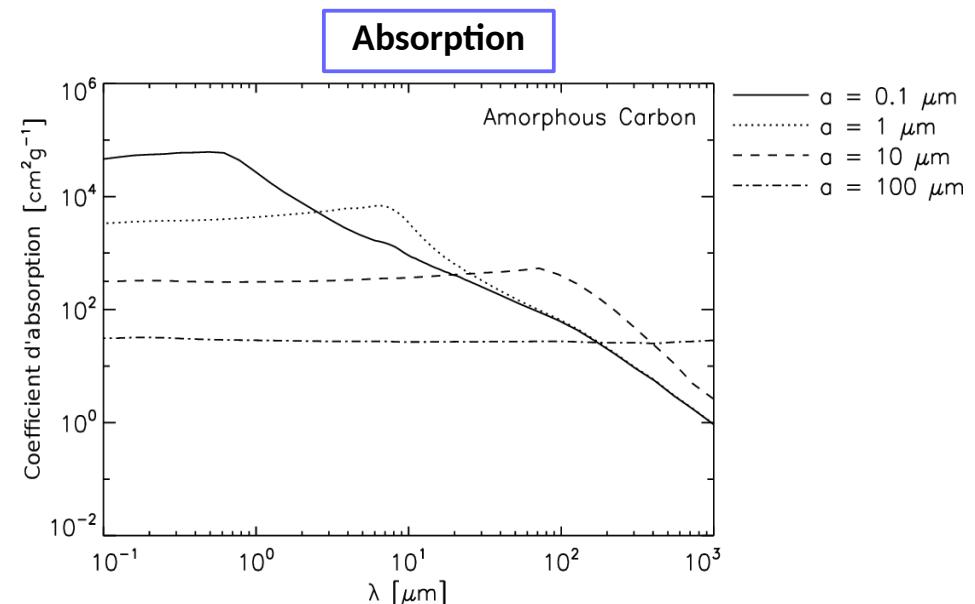
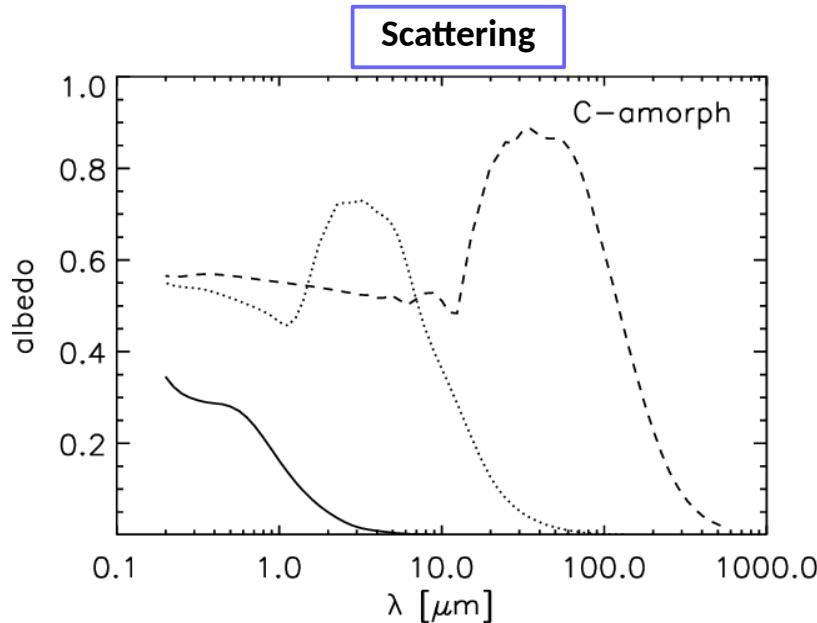
# Circumstellar disks – Grain size regime and opacity



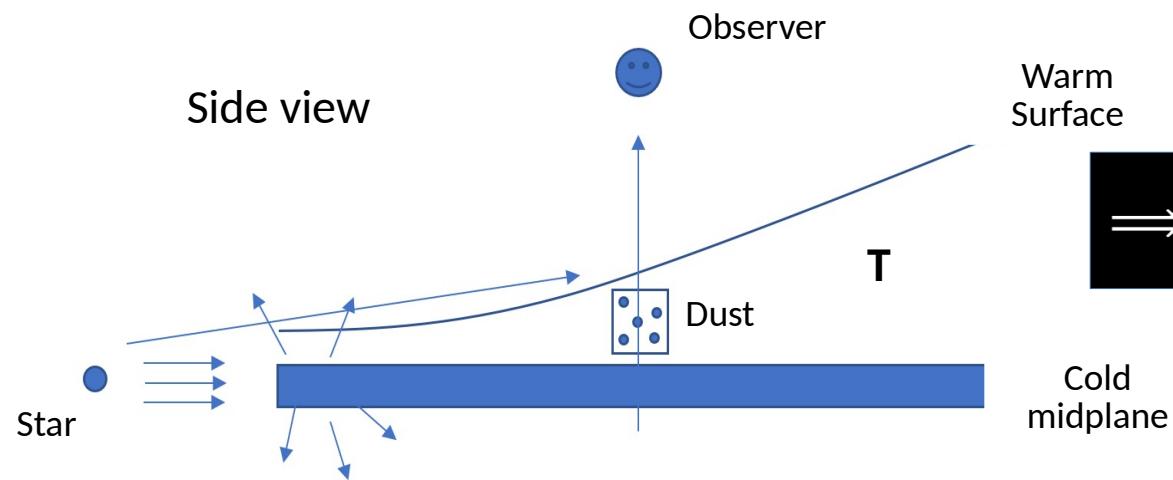
matter/radiation interaction



Dependence wavelength / dust grain size

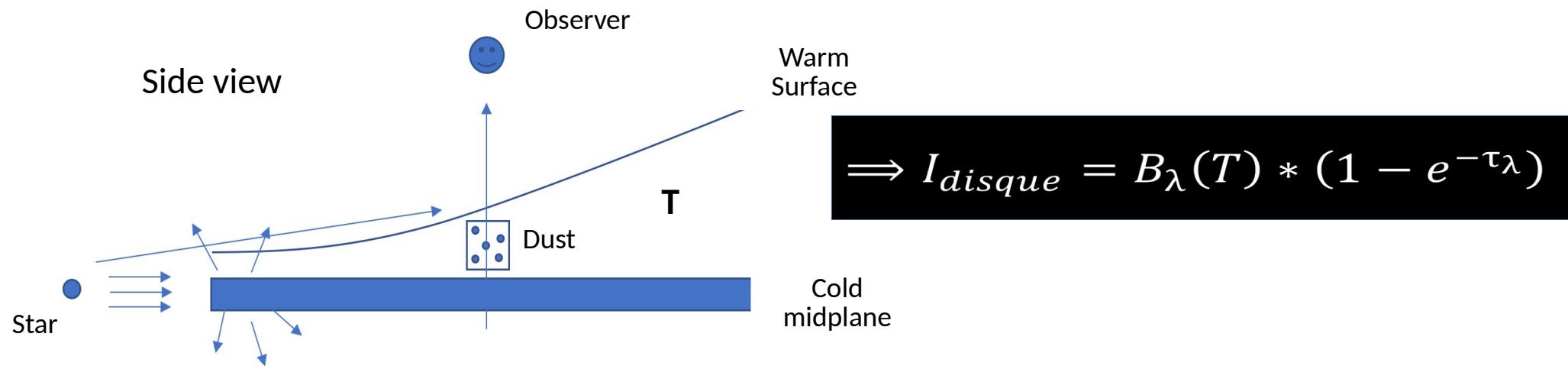


# Analytical modeling ?



$$\Rightarrow I_{disque} = B_\lambda(T) * (1 - e^{-\tau_\lambda})$$

# Analytical modeling ?



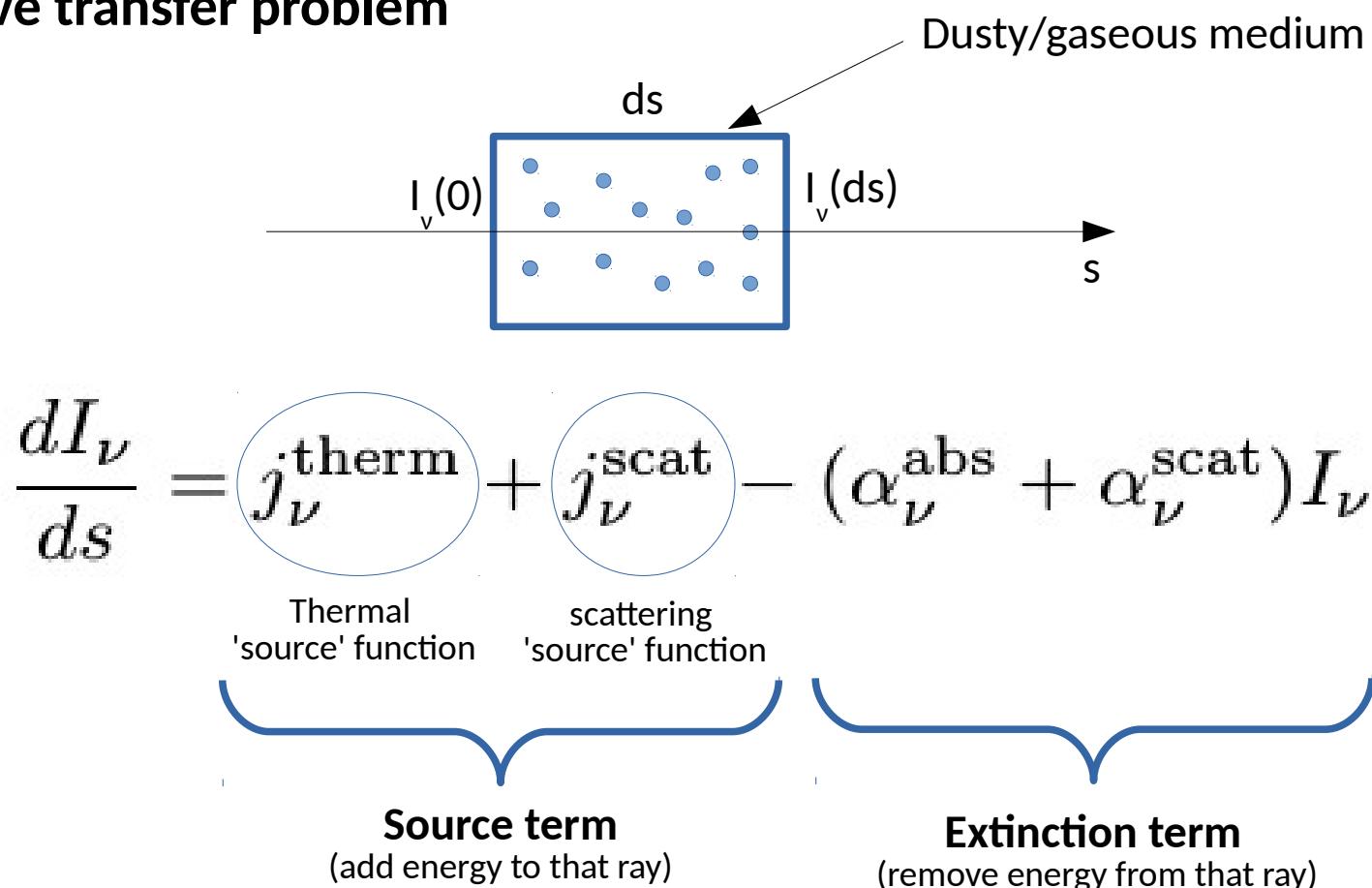
## Temperature-gradient model

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_r = T_0 r^{-q} & & \Sigma_r = \Sigma_0 r^{-p} \\ \text{Temperature radial profile} & & \text{Surface density profile} \end{array}$$

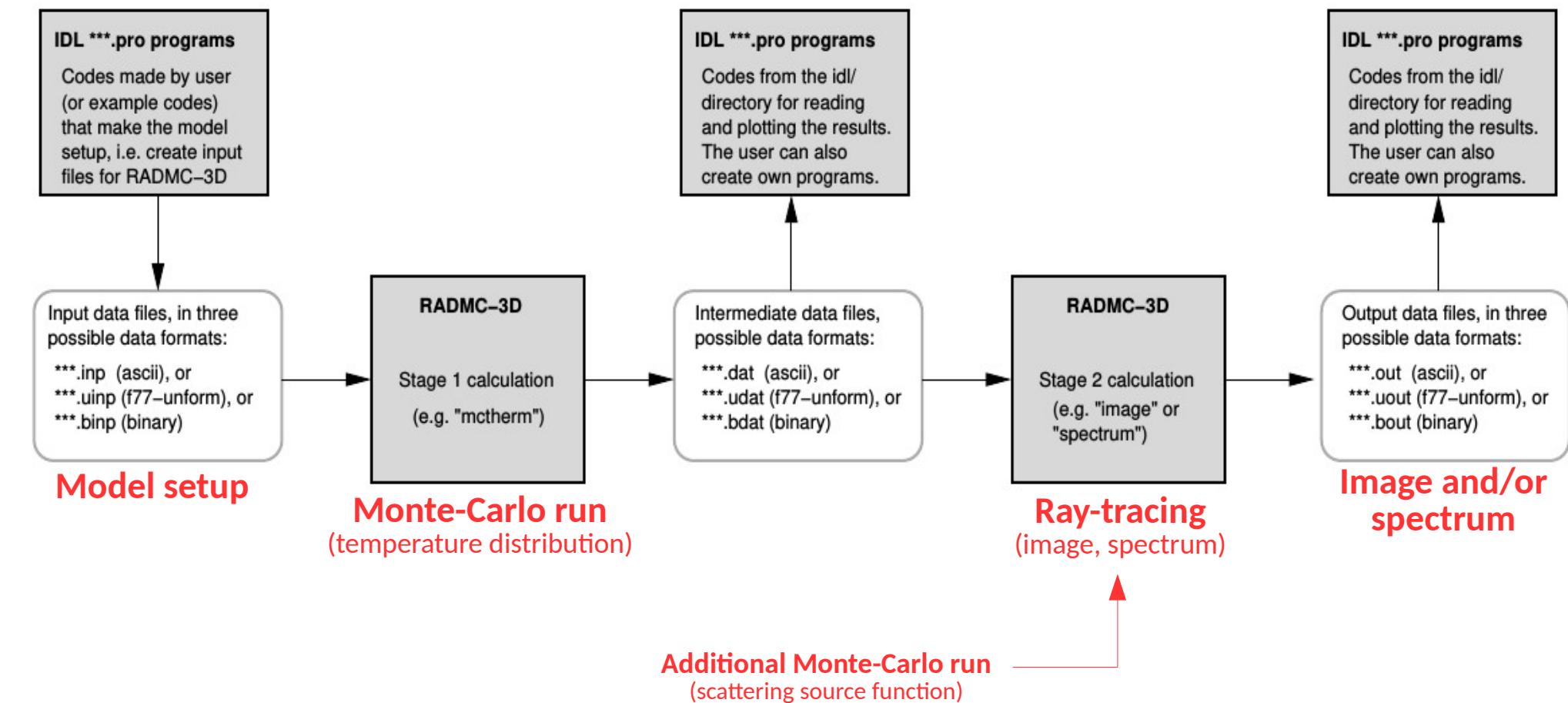
## Introduction

RADMC-3D is a software package for astrophysical radiative transfer calculations in arbitrary 1-D, 2-D or 3-D geometries. It is mainly written for continuum radiative transfer in dusty media, but also includes modules for gas line transfer and gas continuum transfer.

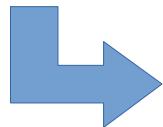
## The radiative transfer problem



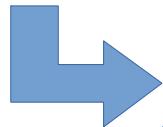
# RADMC-3D dataflow



## Which spatial distribution of dust/gas do i want for my model ?



Coordinate system = cartesian ( $x,y,z$ ) or spherical ( $r,\theta,\varphi$ )

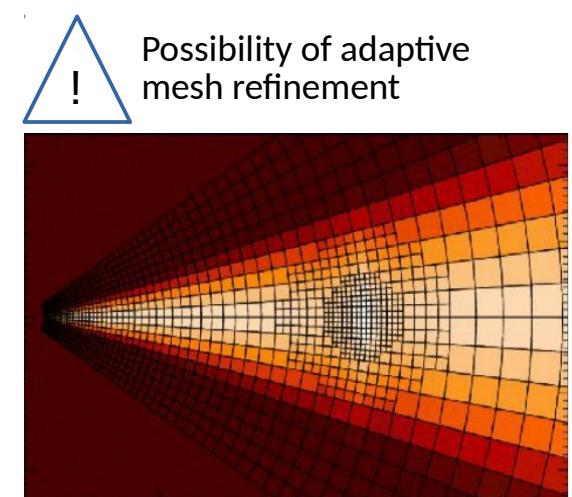
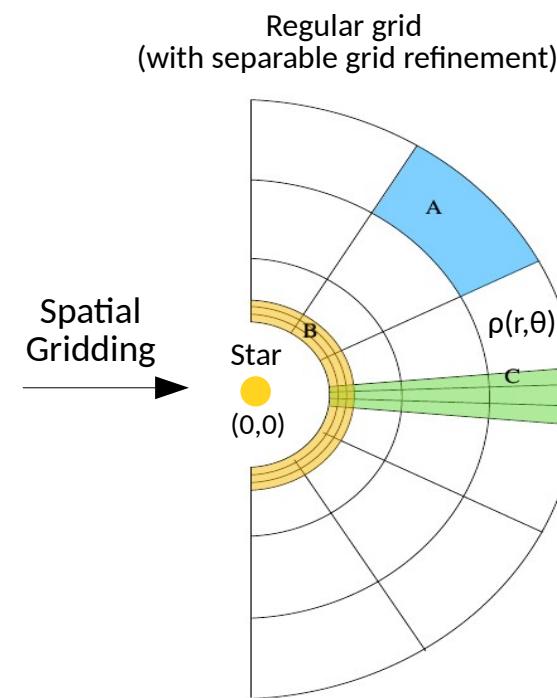
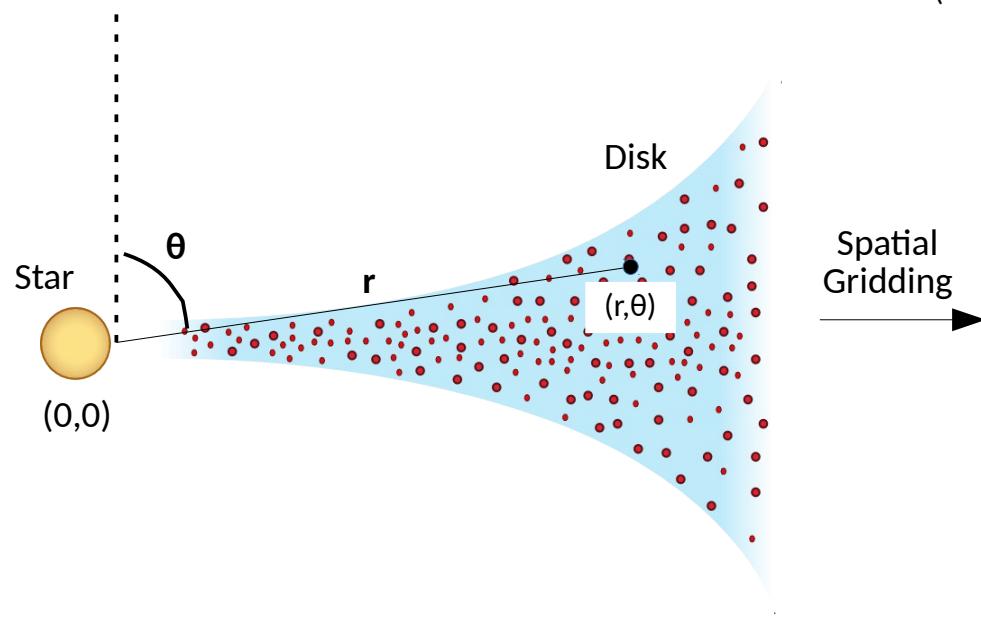


Spatial grid = 1D (spherical), 2D (spherical), or 3D (spherical or cartesian)

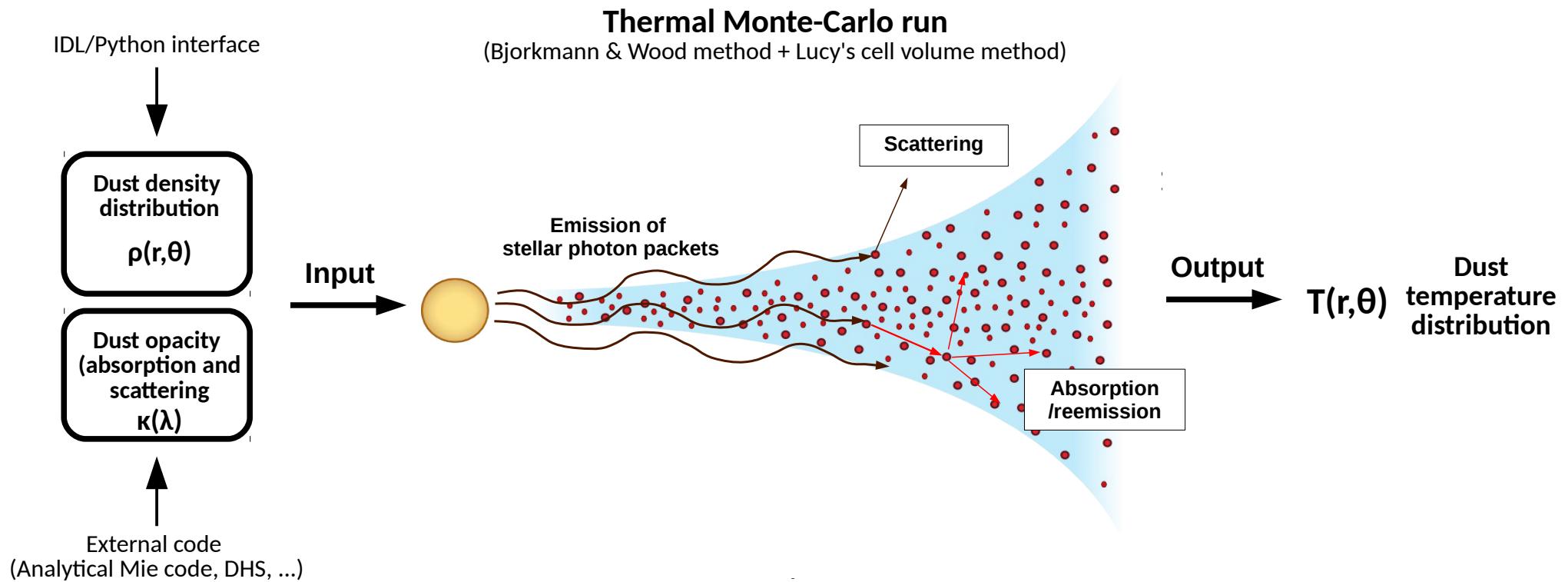
## Which spatial distribution of dust/gas do i want for my model ?

- ➡ Coordinate system = cartesian ( $x, y, z$ ) or spherical ( $r, \theta, \varphi$ )
- ➡ Spatial grid = 1D (spherical), 2D (spherical), or 3D (spherical or cartesian)

Example : 2D model (axial symmetry)

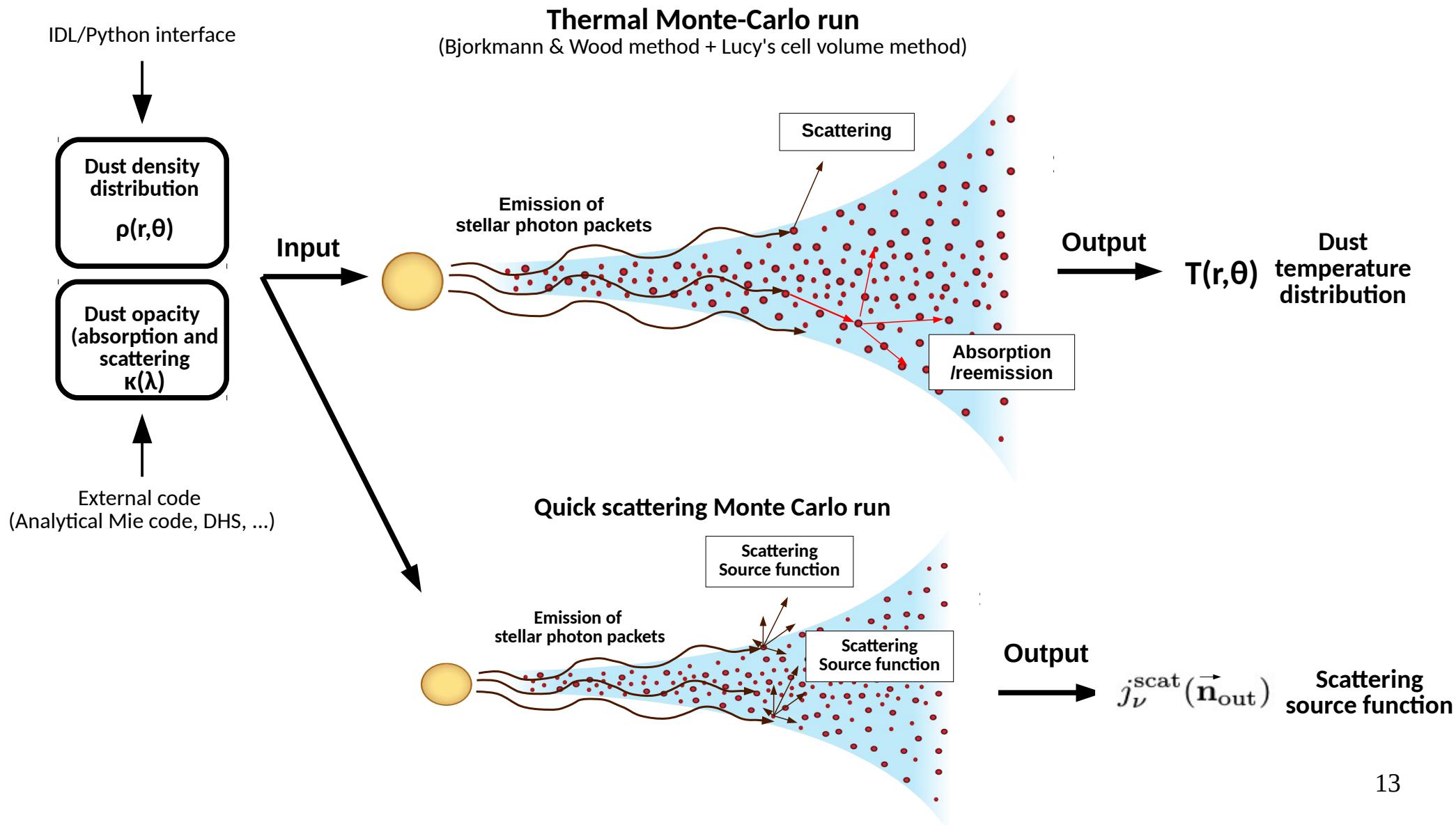


Then, what is the dust EQUILIBRIUM temperature everywhere in the object ?



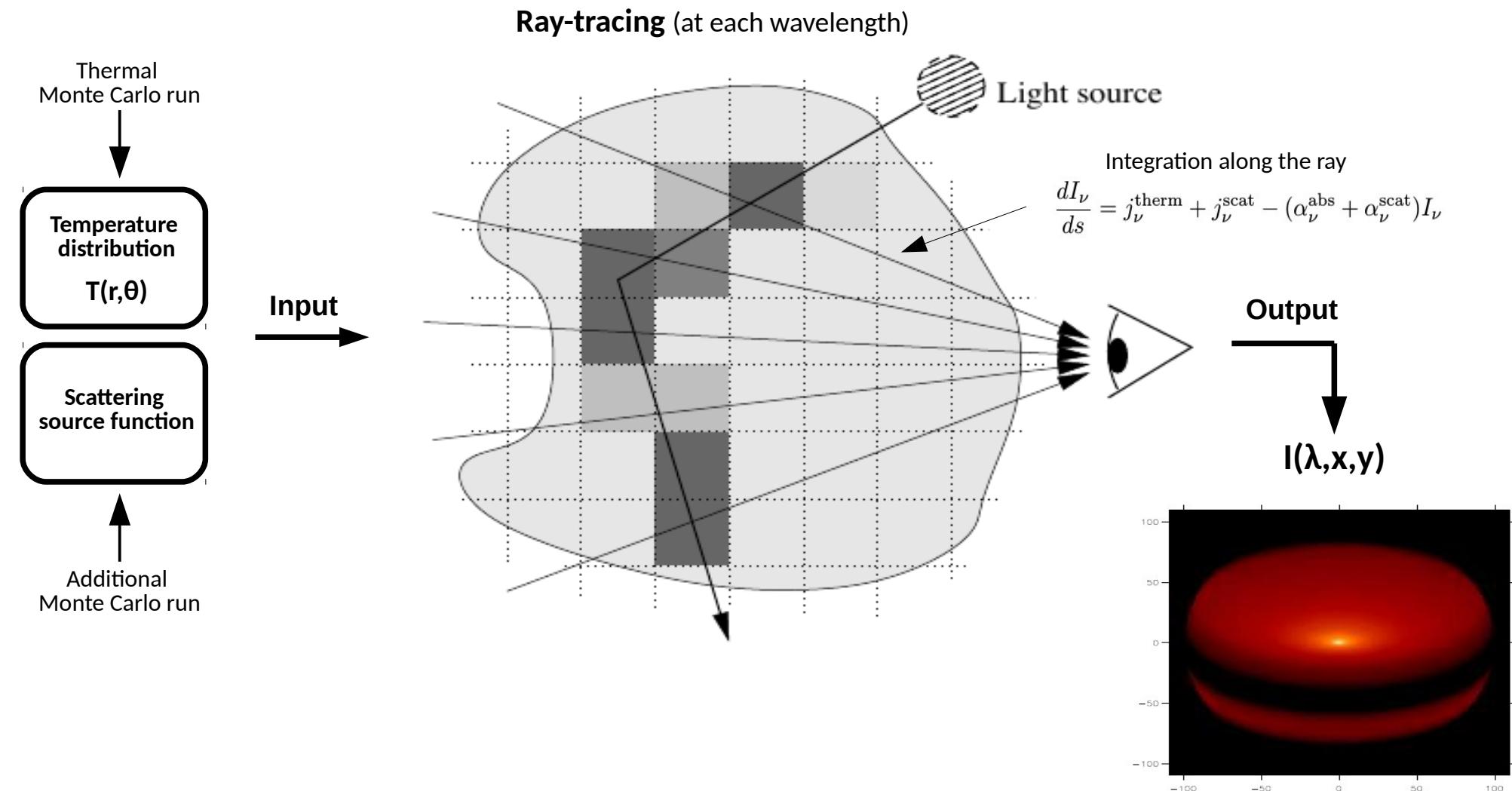
# RADMC-3D – Monte Carlo run

Then, what is the scattering source function everywhere in the object ?



# RADMC-3D – Making images and SED

Finally, how will my object look like ? What is the  $I(\lambda, x, y)$  ?



## Modes of dust scattering

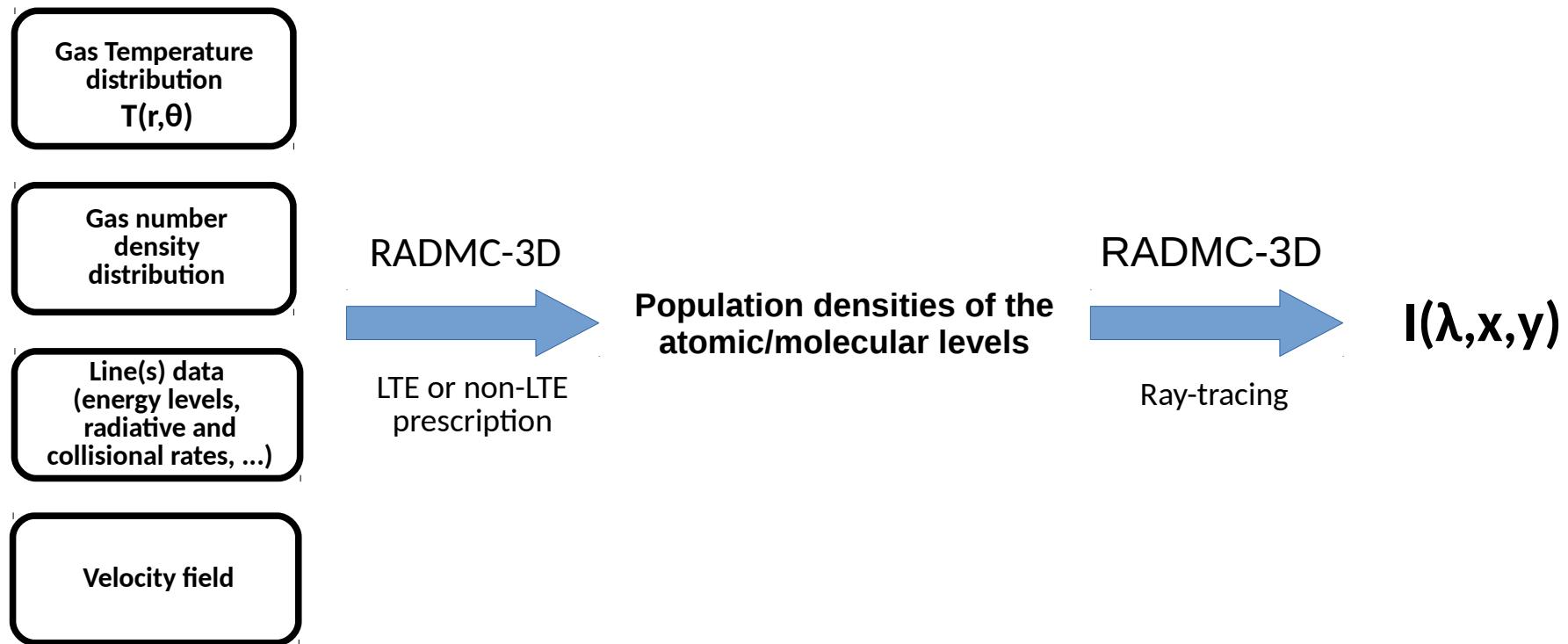
- ✓ No scattering
- ✓ Isotropic scattering
- ✓ Anisotropic scattering using the Henyey-Greenstein parameter  $g=\langle \cos\theta \rangle$
- ✓ Anisotropic scattering using tabulated phase function
- ✓ Anisotropic scattering with polarization for last scattering (requires scattering matrix)
- ✓ Anisotropic scattering with polarization, full treatment (requires scattering matrix)



The input opacity file must contain all the scattering information (scattering opacity, g parameter, scattering matrix, ...)

# RADMC-3D – additional features

## Computation of spectra/images in gas lines (channel maps)



## Gas continuum radiative transfer

- ✓ Gas free/free absorption/emission (under testing)
- ✓ Gas bound/free absorption/emission (under development)

# RADMC-3D – last but not least

## Parallelization

- ✓ Monte Carlo runs → OpenMP parallelized version

## Availability of the code

- ✓ Publicly available and free of charge
- ✓ Package downloadable at : <http://www.ita.uni-heidelberg.de/~dullemond/software/radmc-3d/>

## User support

- ✓ Detailed manual included in the package
- ✓ Mailing list for updates and bug reports

## Not included yet

- ✓ Radiative transfer computation for quantum heated grains (PAHs, VSGs)
- ✓ No self-consistent computation of the disk vertical structure (hydrostatic equilibrium)
- ✓ No dust/gas dynamics considered ('static' models)