External photoevaporation of circumstellar disks constrains planet formation timescales (paper in prep.)

Francisca Concha-Ramírez*, Martijn Wilhelm, Simon Portegies Zwart

Koncha@strw.leidenuniv.nl (a) franconchar

Introduction

Leiden Observatory

During their first million years of evolution, circumstellar disks are immersed in an environment high in stellar and gas densities, which can be hostile for their survival. Studying how the environment affects the early evolution of the disks is important to constrain planet formation timescales.

We performed **simulations** of young star clusters where

Model

- **\star** Regions of **30** and **100** M_{\odot} pc³
- Circumstellar disks modeled using VADER (Krumholz and Forbes 2015)
- Photoevaporation mass loss calculated using the FRIED grid (Haworth et al. 2018)
- Stellar dynamics modeled with **ph4**, stellar evolution with SeBa (Toonen et al. 2012)

circumstellar disks are present. The disks were subject to viscous spreading, dynamical truncations, external photevaporation from OB stars and supernovae.

All the codes brought together and evolved simultaneously using AMUSE (Portegies Zwart and McMillan 2019)

External photoevaporation destroys between **60-80%** of circumstellar disks

before 1 Myr of evolution.

Results & conclusions



In the 100 M_{\odot} pc³





mass reservoir necessary for the formation of

References

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