

Revisiting Disk Masses with CO Isotopologues

Self-Consistent Models Reveal Sufficient Material for Planet Formation

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*Artistic Illustration Credit:
NSF/AUI/NSF NRAO/S.Dagnello*

Why Measuring Disk Masses?

- Disk Mass
 - the total amount of **solids** and **volatiles** available for forming planets

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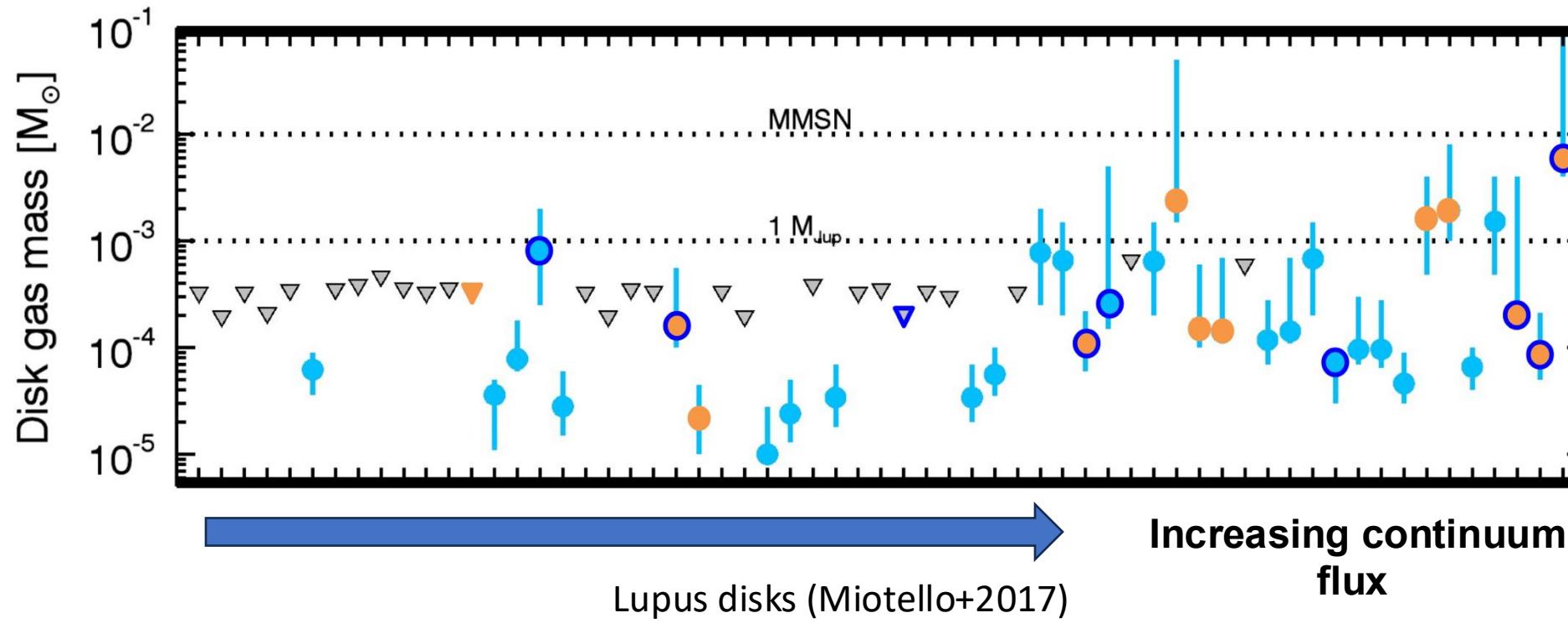
- Disk Mass
 - the total amount of **solids** and **volatiles** available for forming planets



- Set the dynamics of small and large grains
- Constrain the location and time for forming planets

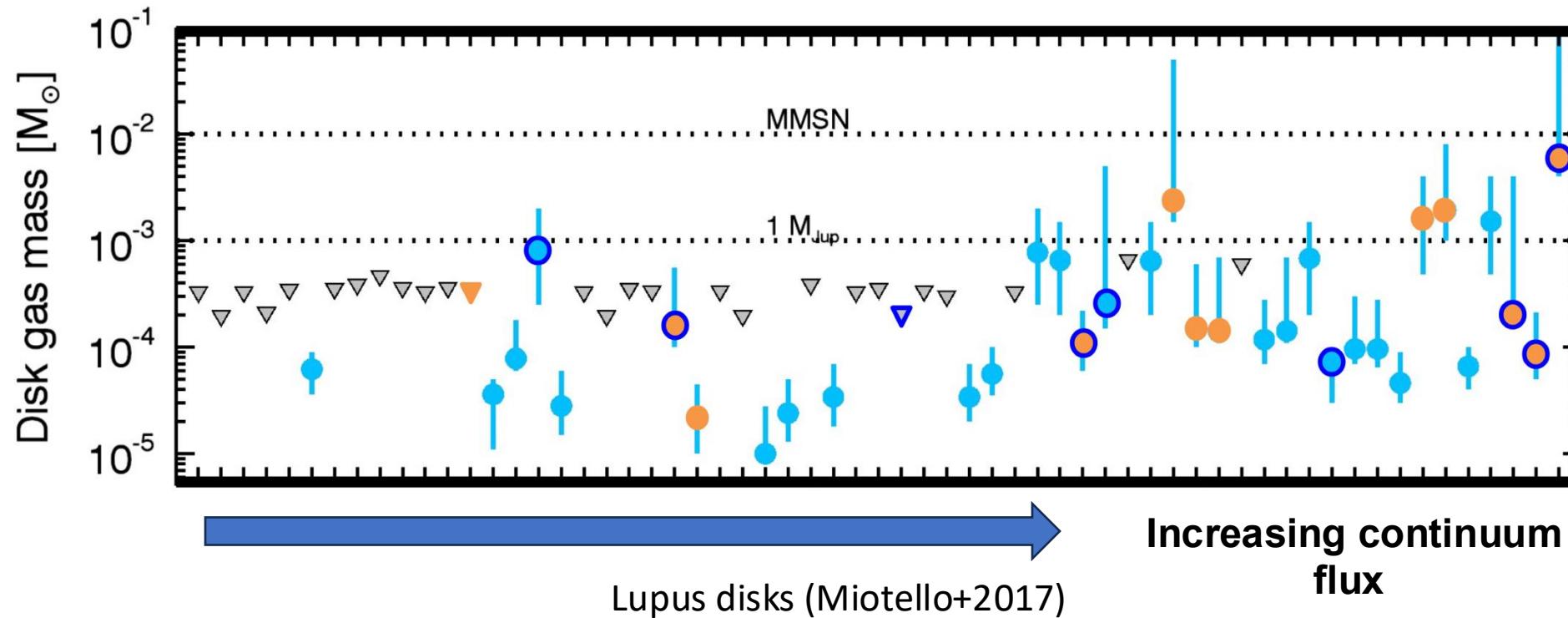
Artistic Illustration Credit:
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Disks were found to have low gas masses based on CO isotopologues
insufficient to form a solar system?



(also by other works such as *Ansdel+2016; Pascucci+2016; Long+2017; Manara+2018*)

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However

- Lupus disks are only about ≈ 1 Myrs old;
- HD observations give large M_{gas} (e.g., *Bergin+2013, McClure+2016, Kama+2020*)

Self-Consistent Thermochemical Models by DiskMINT

Disk Model For INdividual Targets



<https://github.com/DingshanDeng/DiskMINT>

Deng+2023, 2025a

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DiskMINT

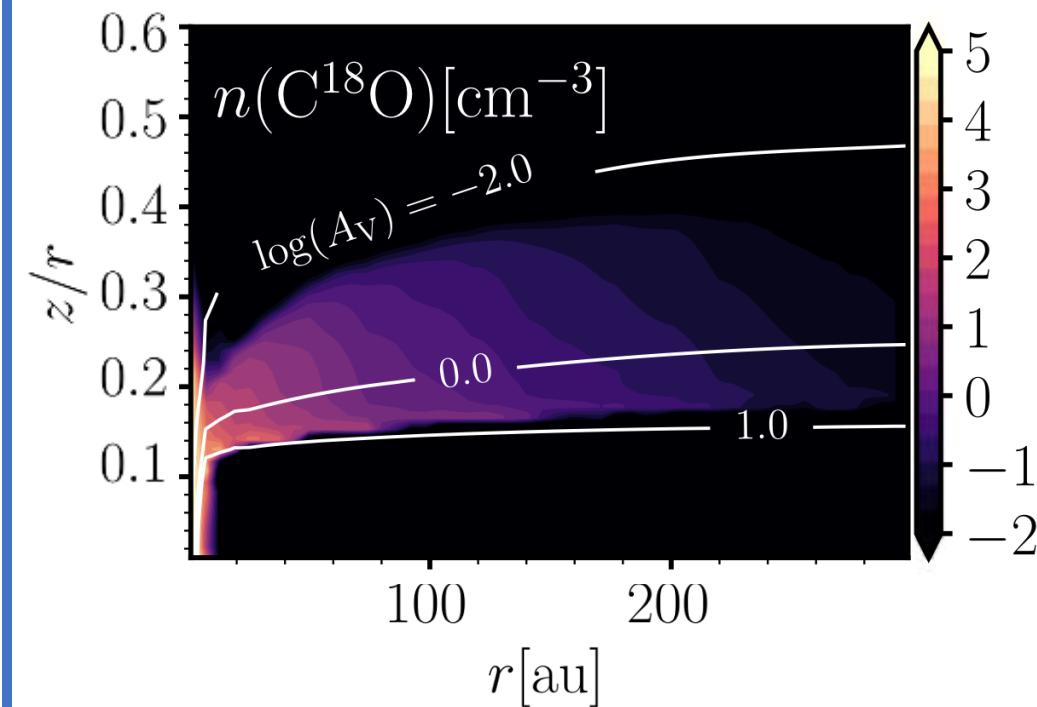
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Deng+2023, 2025a

Physics and Chemistry are strongly coupled in disks, thus a self-consistent model is important



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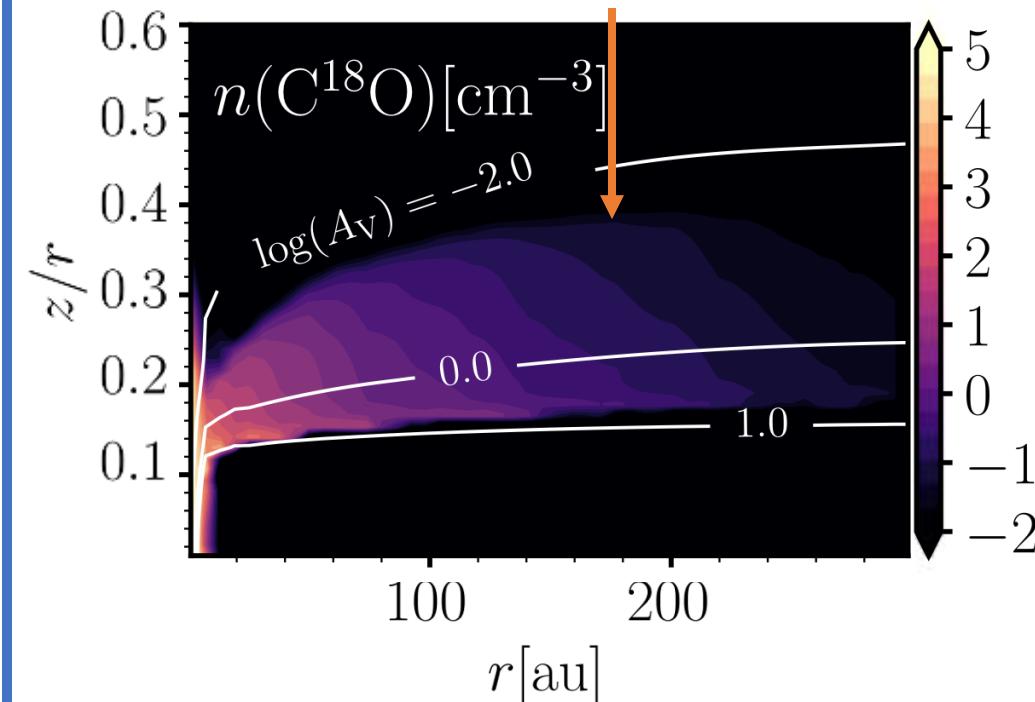


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1. CO selective photodissociation



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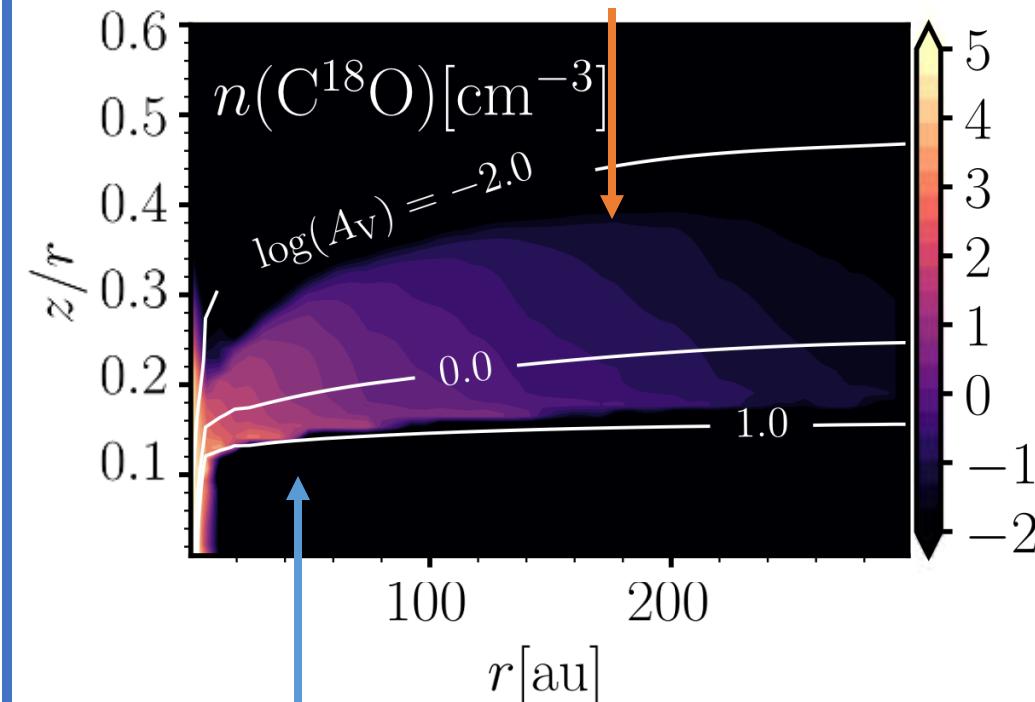


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Deng+2023, 2025a

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1. CO selective photodissociation



2. Freeze Out With grain-surface chemistry

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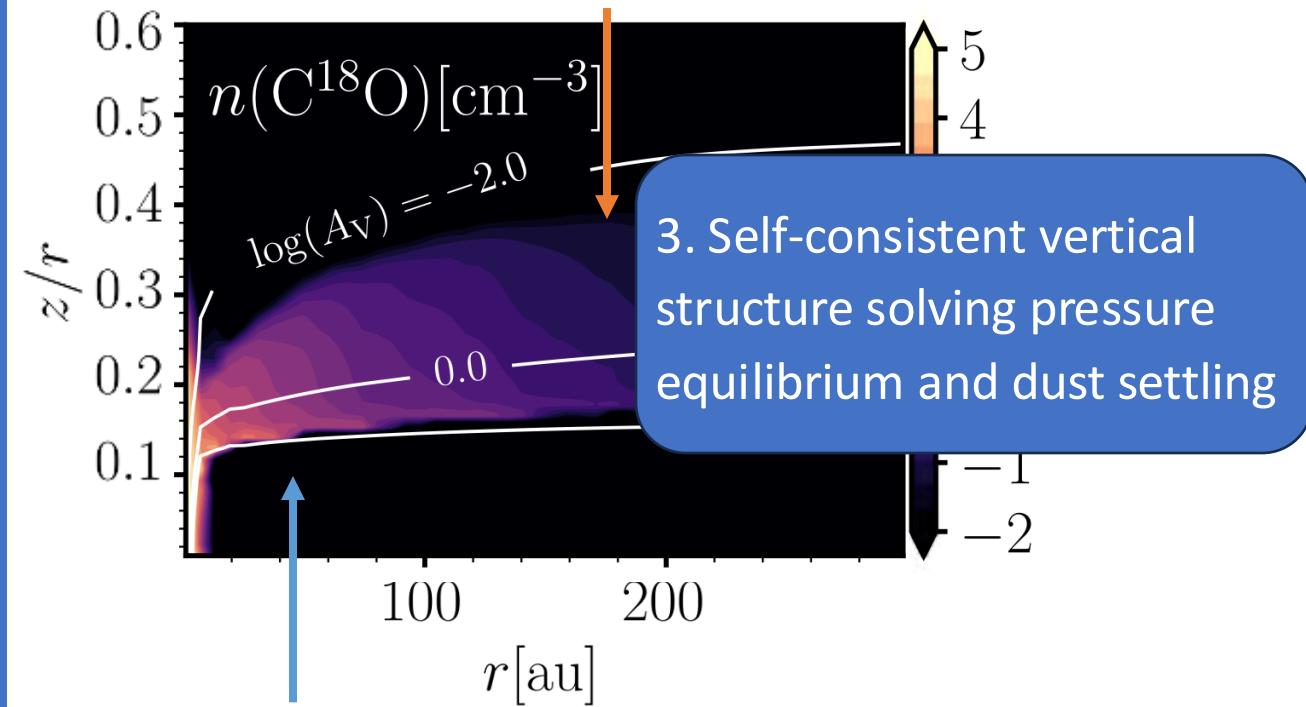


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Deng+2023, 2025a

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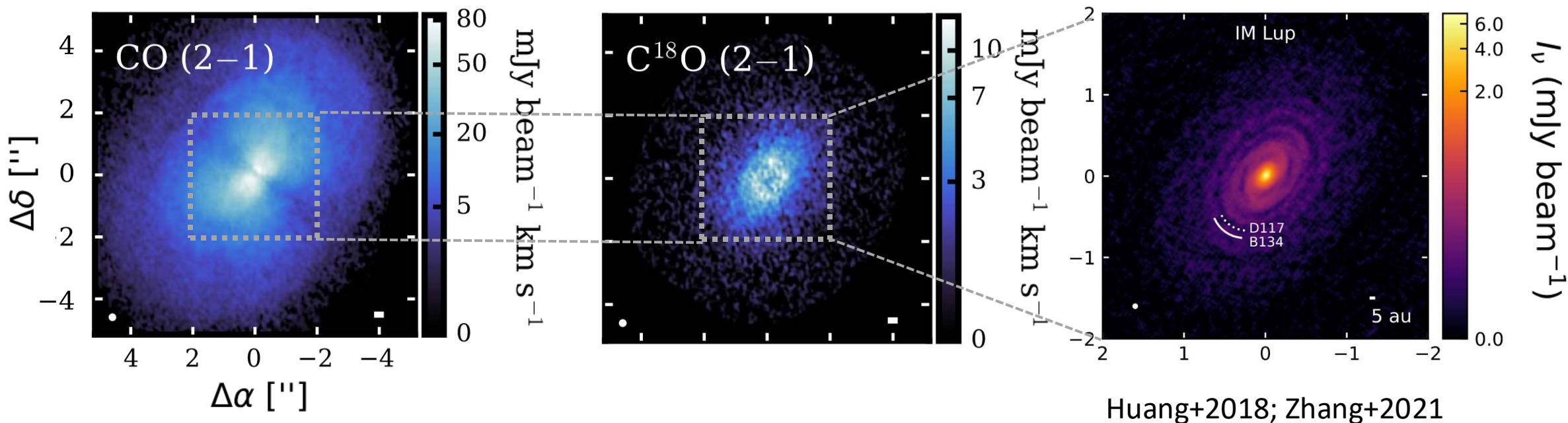


2. Freeze Out With grain-surface chemistry

Application to the Large disk around IM Lup Disk

IM Lup is one of the largest disks that has in-depth observations

- $R_{\text{CO}} \approx 500 \text{ AU}$ (MAPS)
- $R_{\text{dust}} \approx 300 \text{ AU}$ (DSHARP)



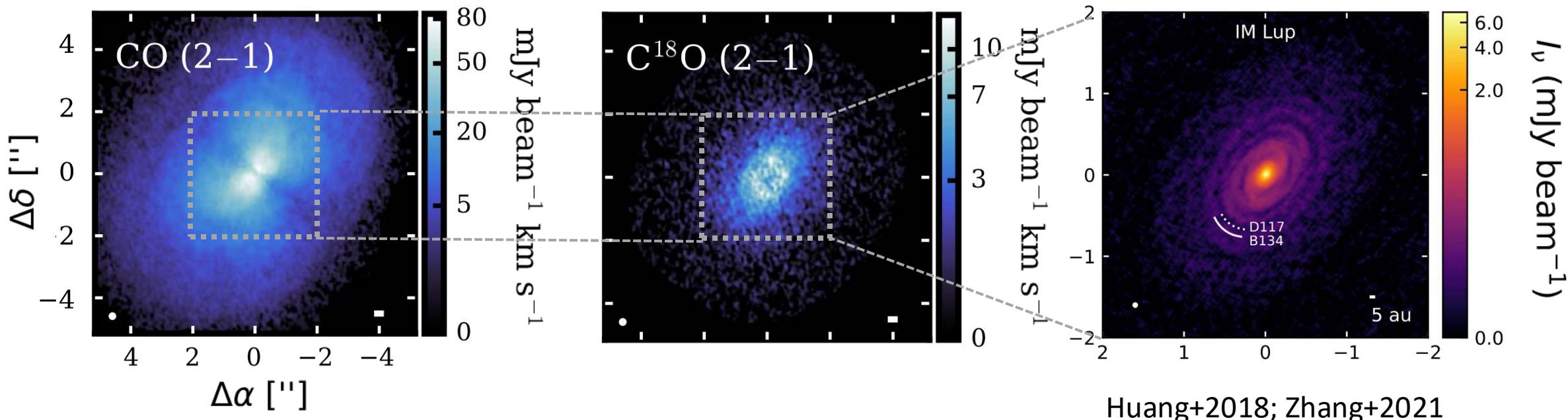
Huang+2018; Zhang+2021

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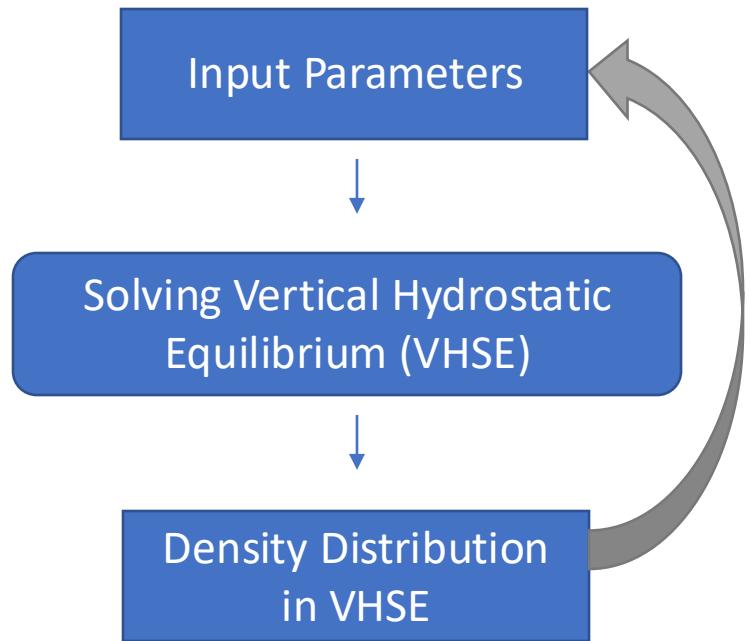
However, it was inferred with a gas-to-dust mass ratio of ≈ 1 or a CO depletion with a factor of ≈ 100 from thermochemical disk models



Huang+2018; Zhang+2021

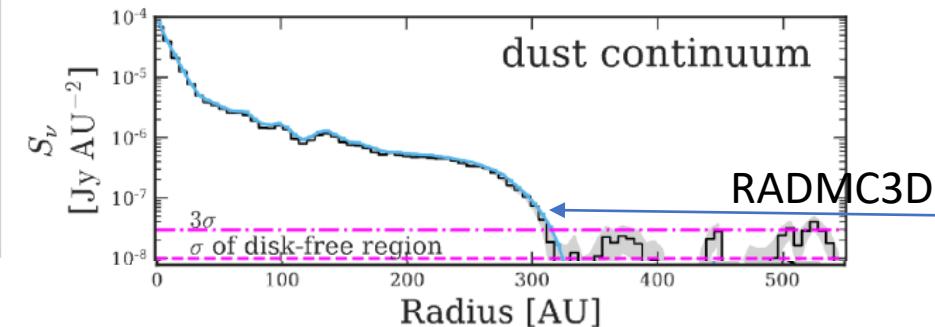
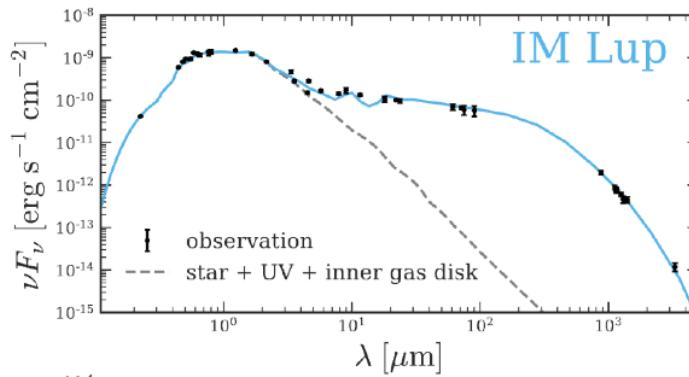
Application to the Large disk around IM Lup

DiskMINT builds models that consider dust and gas simultaneously with self-consistent thermal-density distribution



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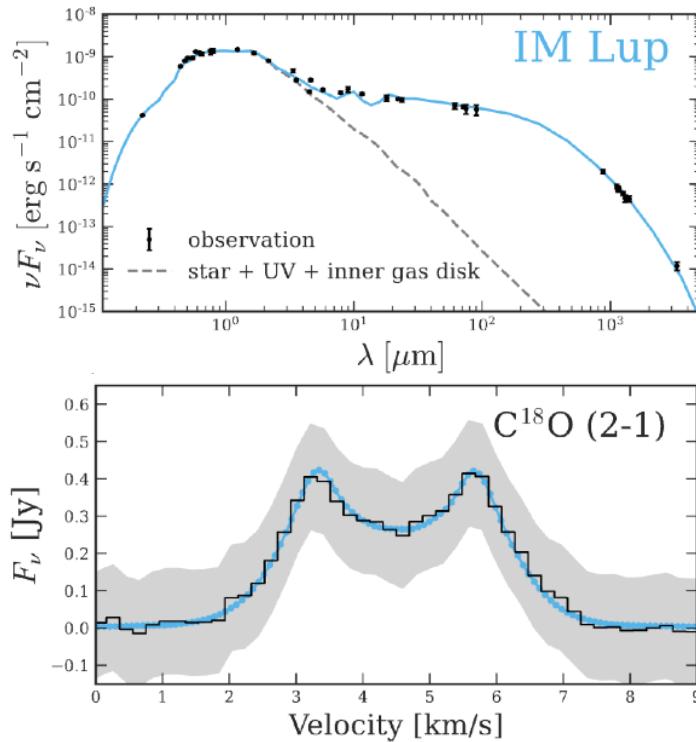
Input Parameters

Solving Vertical Hydrostatic Equilibrium (VHSE)

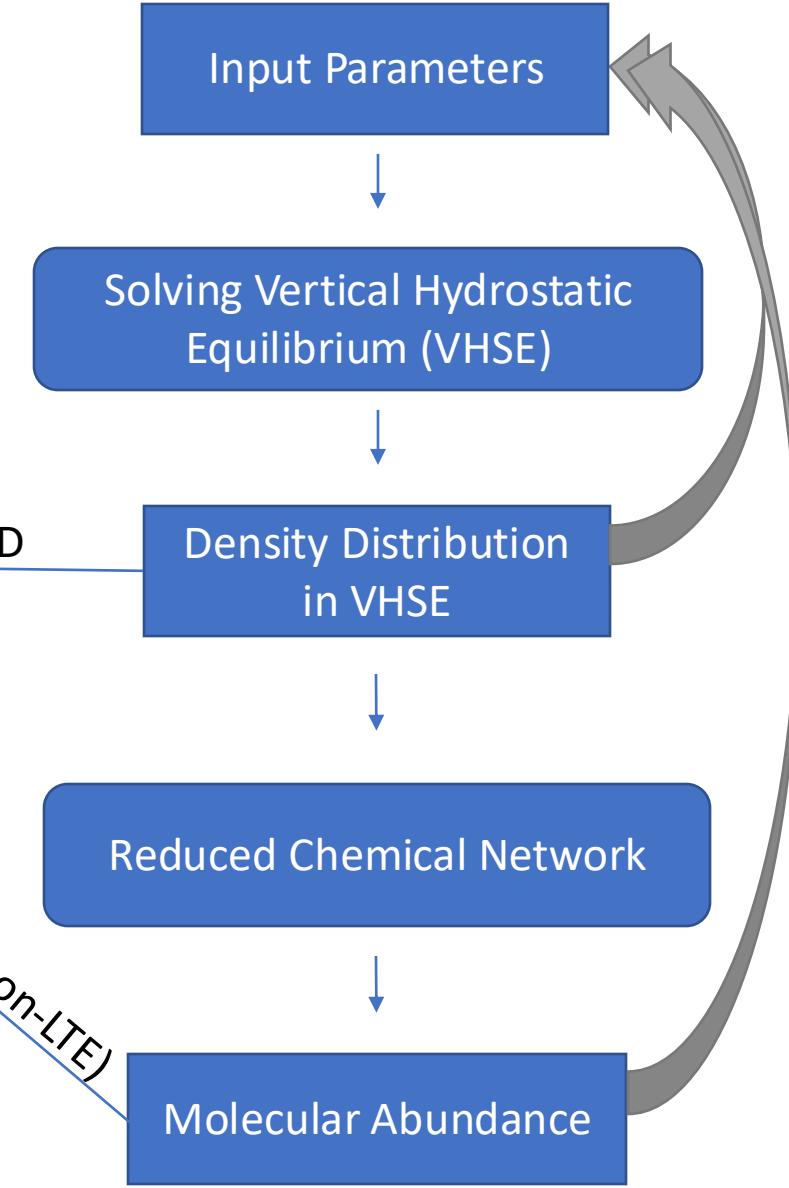
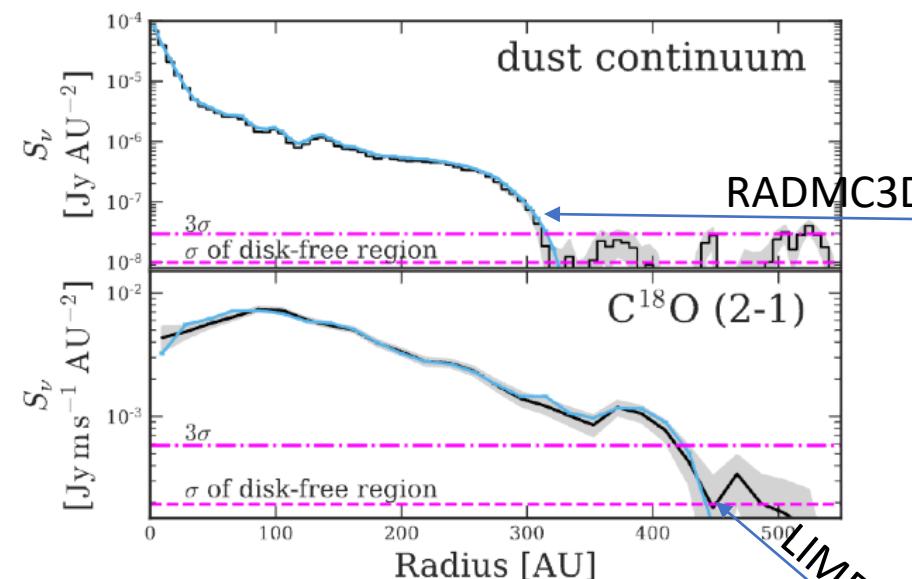
Density Distribution in VHSE

Application to the Large disk around IM Lup

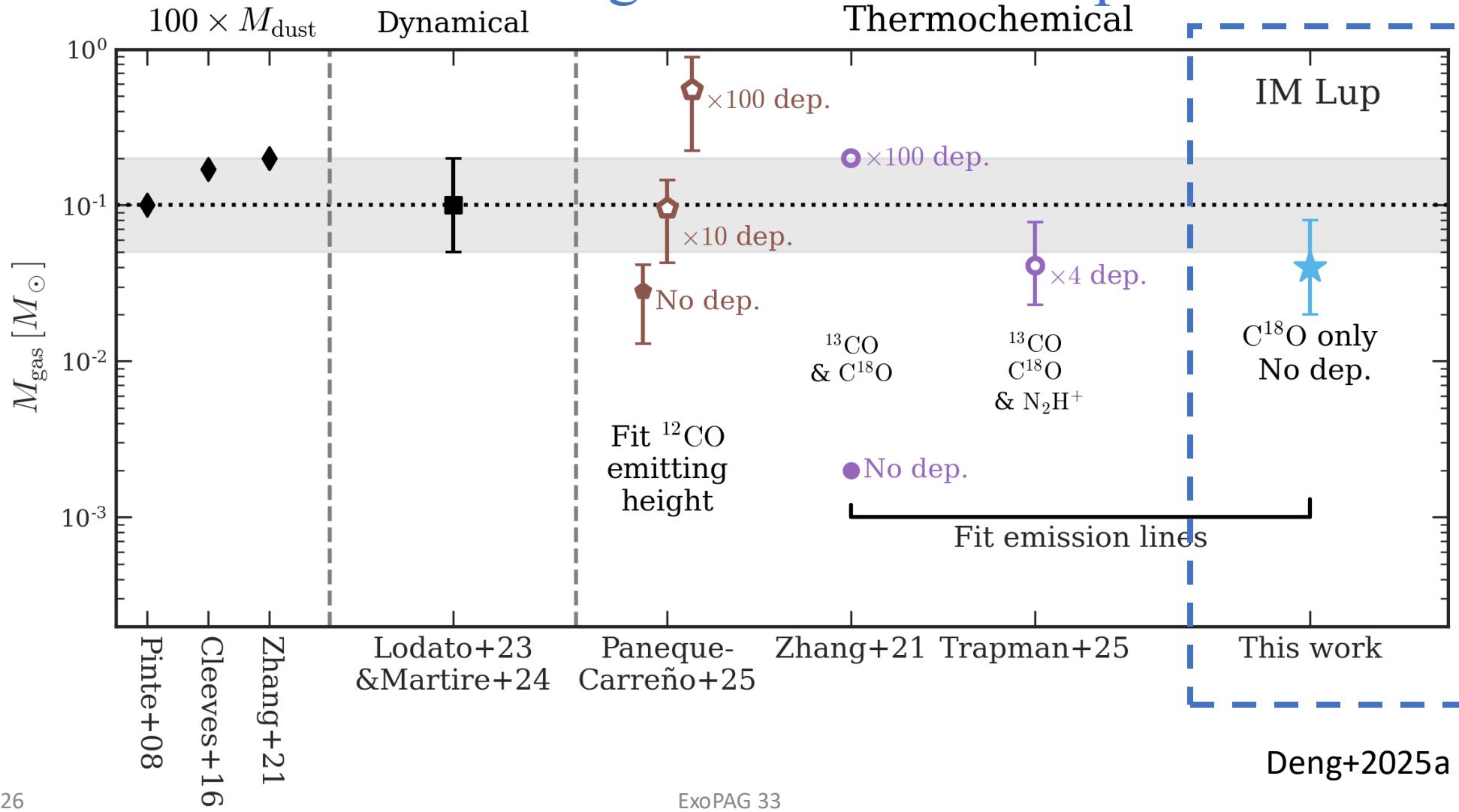
DiskMINT builds models that consider dust and gas simultaneously with self-consistent thermal-density distribution



*DiskMINT infers M_{gas} , M_{dust} , and radial distribution of gas and dust **surface densities**!*



DiskMINT finds IM Lup has a large disk mass without assuming additional CO depletion

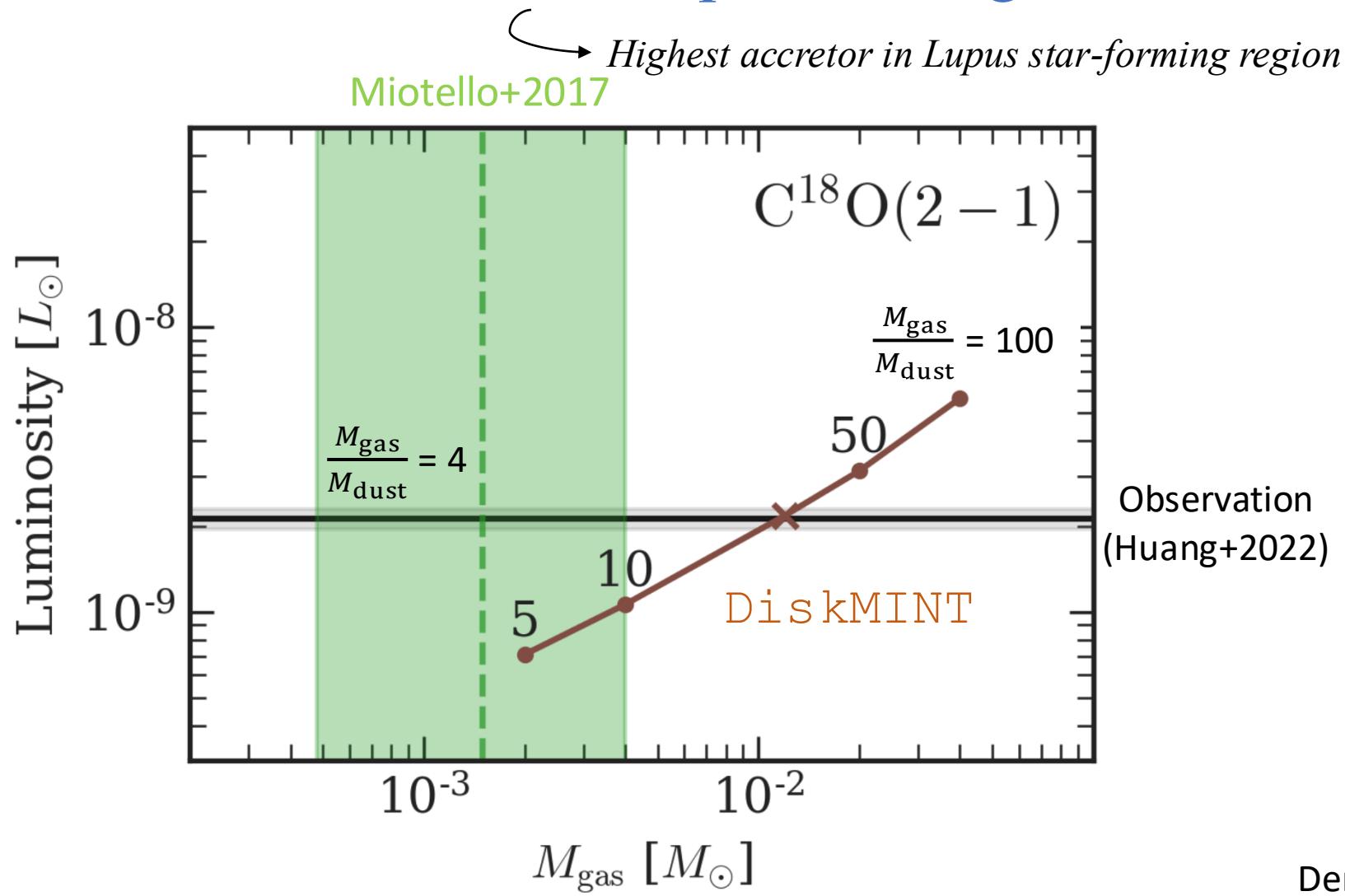


DiskMINT also finds RU Lup has a large disk mass

→ *Highest accretor in Lupus star-forming region*

Deng+2023

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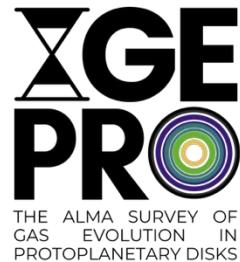
XGE PRO

THE ALMA SURVEY OF
GAS EVOLUTION IN
PROTOPLANETARY DISKS



2026

ExoPAG 33

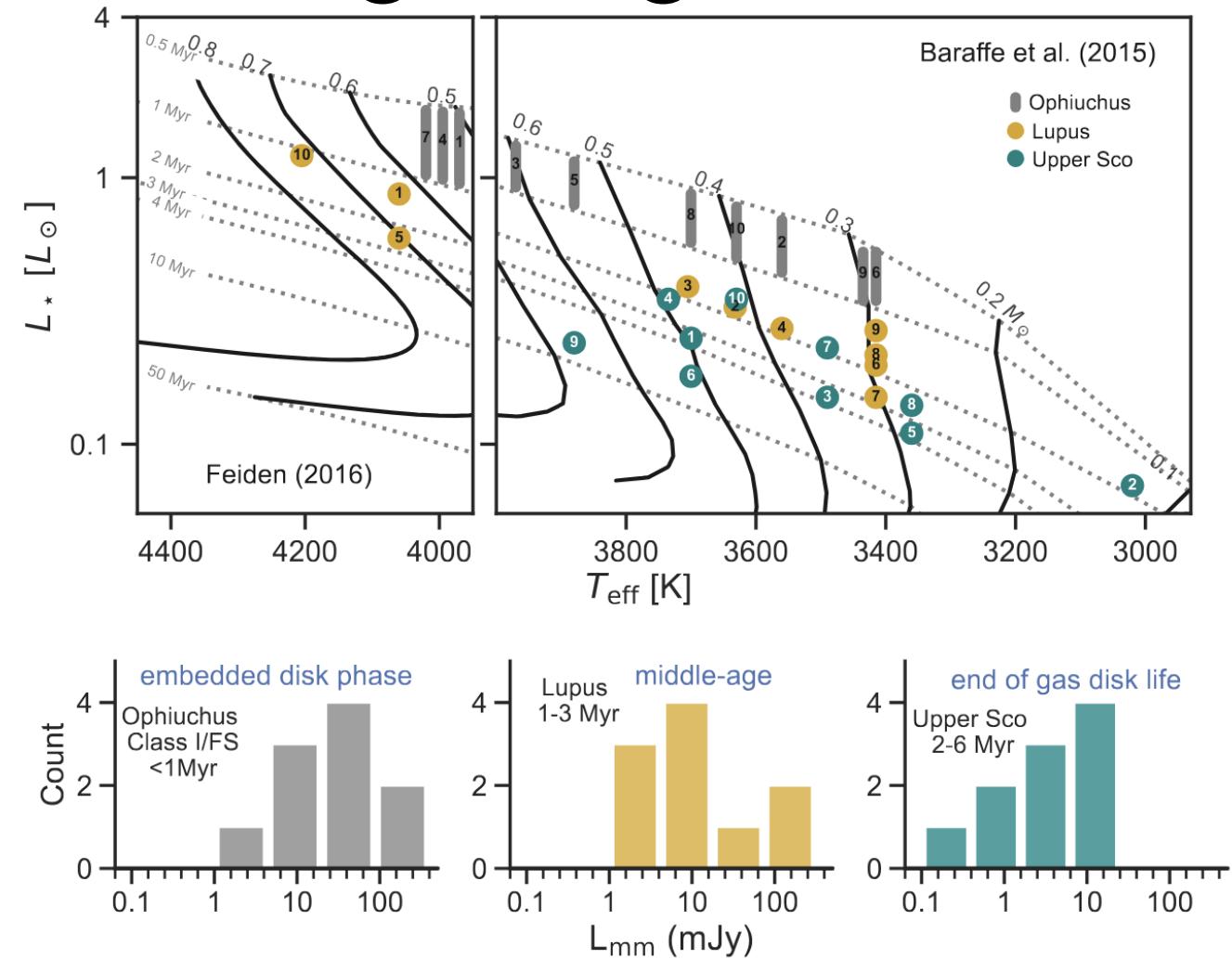


Goal

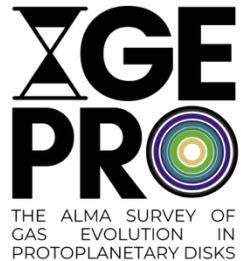
To systematically trace the evolution of gas disk **mass** and **size** throughout the lifetime of protoplanetary disks

Sample

30 disks to cover 0.1-10 Myrs gas disk lifetime.

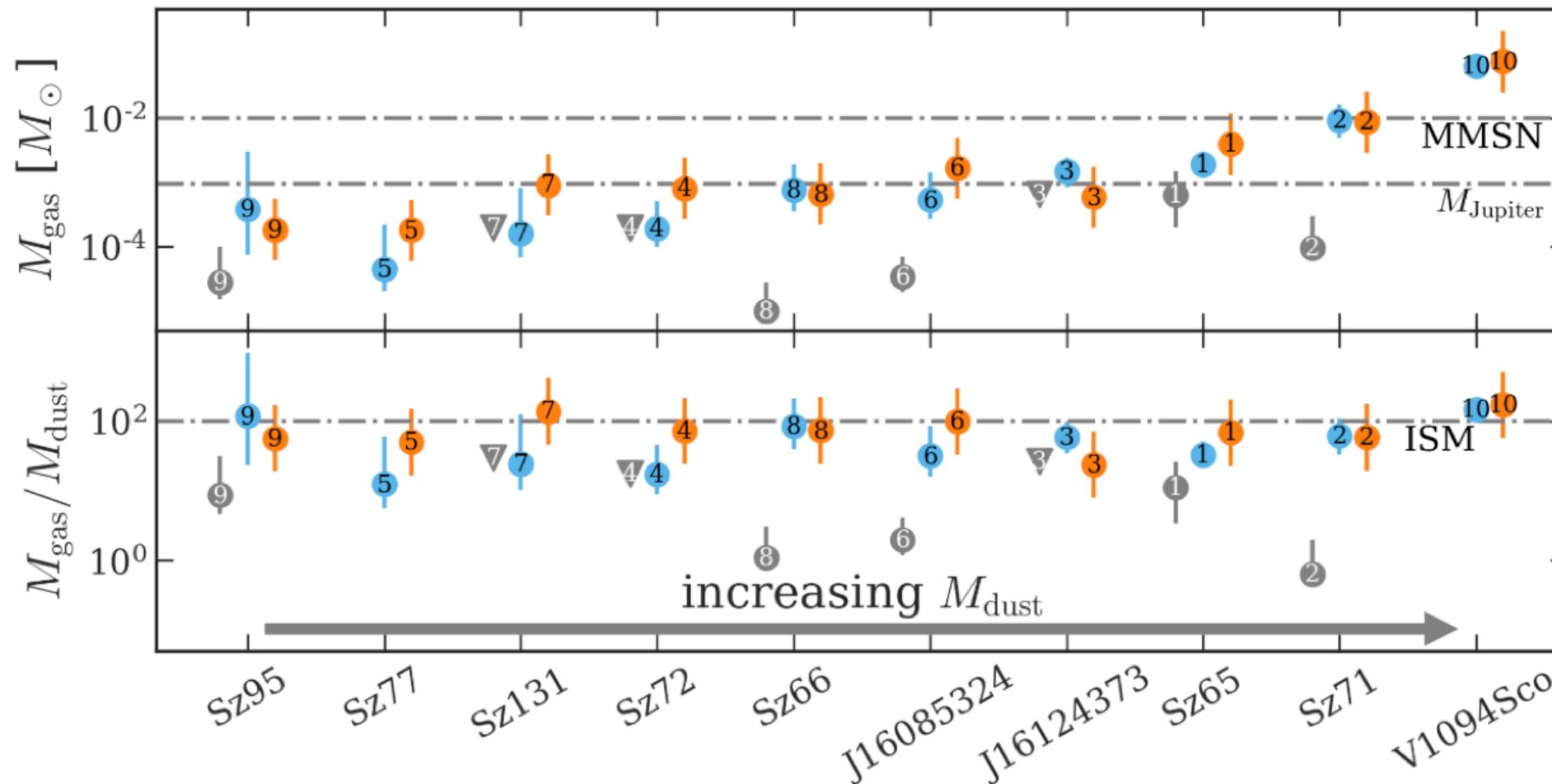


Zhang+(AGE-PRO collaboration) 2025



Application to the AGE-PRO Lupus disks

fits ^{13}CO $^{13}\text{CO}, \text{C}^{18}\text{O}, \text{N}_2\text{H}^+$ lines only fits C^{18}O
 ● Miotello+2017 ● Trapman+(AGE-PRO, 2025) ● This work
 Deng+(AGE-PRO, 2025)



Conclusion and Future

- DiskMINT enables the use of C¹⁸O to reliably estimate gas disk masses.
- For RU Lup and IM Lup, the model **explains the total C¹⁸O line luminosity, line spectrum and radial profile with a higher M_{gas} (about a MMSN gas disk)**, an order of magnitude higher than previous estimates.
- We find AGE-PRO disk masses **are large and with gas-to-dust mass ratios that are close to ISM**.
- DiskMINT is open-source and published now. A model grid will be made accessible on GitHub in January.
 - First-order estimates of CO-based Mg_{as} from grids easily
 - Users can perform **detailed analyses of individual targets** by refining models from the best-fit grid point.

Star the Git Repo and Use DiskMINT NOW!

DiskMINT

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