

1:00PM

Astronomy Day 2019 Newcombe Conference Hall

Observing Planet Formation around Young Stars

Planets form in gaseous disks surrounding newborn stars. The most direct way to learn how they form is to watch them forming in disks. In the past, this was difficult due to a lack of observational capability, and planet formation was a subject of theoretical research. This has now all changed thanks to *amazing new instruments* with unprecedented resolving power that have come online within the past decade. We are now able to actually obtain images of proto-planetary disks and features such as gaps and spiral arms that are most likely associated with embedded planets. By comparing observations with theoretical models, the properties of these still forming planets may be constrained. Such imagery helps us understand how planets form.



Dr Roubing Dong is an assistant professor in physics and astronomy at the University of Victoria. He specializes in the study of how planets form. He obtained his B.S. from Peking University in China, and his Ph.D. from Princeton University. Before joining UVic, he was a NASA Hubble Fellow at UC Berkeley, and a Bart J. Bok fellow at the University of Arizona.

