



# First Resolved Scattered-light Images of Four Debris Disks in Scorpius-Centaurus with the Gemini Planet Imager

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## Abstract

We present the first spatially resolved scattered-light images of four debris disks around members of the Scorpius-Centaurus (Sco-Cen) OB association with high-contrast imaging and polarimetry using the Gemini Planet Imager (GPI). All four disks are resolved for the first time in polarized light, and one disk is also detected in total intensity. The three disks imaged around HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560 are symmetric in both morphology and brightness distribution. The three systems span a range of inclinations and radial extents. The disk imaged around HD 98363 shows indications of asymmetries in morphology and brightness distribution, with some structural similarities to the HD 106906 planet–disk system. Uniquely, HD 98363 has a wide comoving stellar companion, Wray 15-788, with a recently resolved disk with very different morphological properties. HD 98363 A/B is the first binary debris disk system with two spatially resolved disks. All four targets have been observed with ALMA, and their continuum fluxes range from one nondetection to one of the brightest disks in the region. With the new results, a total of 15 A/F stars in Sco-Cen have resolved scattered-light debris disks, and approximately half of these systems exhibit some form of asymmetry. Combining the GPI disk structure results with information from

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the literature on millimeter fluxes and imaged planets reveals a diversity of disk properties in this young population. Overall, the four newly resolved disks contribute to the census of disk structures measured around A/F stars at this important stage in the development of planetary systems.

*Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts:* [Circumstellar disks \(235\)](#); [Debris disks \(363\)](#); [Direct imaging \(387\)](#); [Planetary system formation \(1257\)](#); [Near infrared astronomy \(1093\)](#); [Circumstellar dust \(236\)](#); [Circumstellar matter \(241\)](#)

## 1. Introduction

Circumstellar debris disks around young stars are dusty remnants of protoplanetary disks (Zuckerman 2001; Wyatt 2008; Hughes et al. 2018). The first evidence of a circumstellar debris disk was identified around Vega, after the *Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS)* observed an excess of far-IR flux, much higher than what was expected from the stellar photosphere of Vega (Aumann et al. 1984). Spatially resolved imaging subsequently confirmed that infrared excesses are related to circumstellar debris disks (e.g., Smith & Terrile 1984; Holland et al. 1998). Infrared excess, therefore, has been a key indicator of the presence of a debris disk and observed to increase with age starting at 5 Myr, peaking between 10 and 15 Myr, and then declining with age (Wyatt 2008). Early studies showed that debris disks are quite common around young A stars in particular (Rieke et al. 2005; Su et al. 2006). Observable debris disks must continually replenish dust grains because the grains can either be accreted onto their host star or ejected from their system in relatively short timescales. Examples of processes that could sustain the dust content in debris disks include the collisional grinding of planetesimals (Backman & Paresce 1993) or a catastrophic collision of planets (Cameron 1997).

Scorpius-Centaurus (Sco-Cen) is the nearest ( $\sim 110$ – $140$  pc) OB association (Blaauw 1946; de Zeeuw et al. 1999; Preibisch & Mamajek 2008;) with ages from 10 to 16 Myr (Pecaut et al. 2012; Pecaut & Mamajek 2016), and it has proven to be a rich experimental laboratory for investigating star and planet formation. The estimated age is ideal for debris disks, as the age of the association is approximately the age when fractional infrared excess is at its highest (Wyatt 2008). The association has been surveyed extensively at wavelengths from optical to far-IR, enabling the identification of infrared excess sources from a uniform data set and analysis (Chen et al. 2014). The targets for this study are all members of either the Lower Centaurus Crux (LCC) or Upper Centaurus Lupus (UCL) region of Sco-Cen with ages of 11–16 Myr (Pecaut & Mamajek 2016), corresponding to later parts of the era of giant and terrestrial planet formation, during which planet–disk interactions may sculpt disk structures amid planetary orbits. An example of a Sco-Cen system with both an imaged planet and a resolved disk from Gemini Planet Imager (GPI) data is HD 106906 (Bailey et al. 2014; Kalas et al. 2015). Other examples of resolved Sco-Cen disks include the transitional disk HD 100546 (Augereau et al. 2001; Follette et al. 2017; Rameau et al. 2017) and the debris disk HD 111520 (Draper et al. 2016). Complex spiral arms and an inner clearing consistent with dynamical models of planet-induced spiral structure (Follette et al. 2017) are shown by HD 100546, while the HD 111520 disk possesses the most extreme example of an asymmetric edge-on debris disk, apparently due to 2:1 azimuthal dust density variation within the disk (Draper et al. 2016).

Obtaining new images of previously unresolved disks to map disk morphologies is the main science goal of this program.

Dust belts, cleared gaps, offsets, and asymmetries can be clearly measured, allowing inferences on disk dynamics and evolution (e.g., Lee & Chiang 2016). Structures such as asymmetries, gaps, and clumps can encode the effects of gravitational interactions between planets and disks (e.g., Liou & Zook 1999; Kuchner & Holman 2003; Quillen & Faber 2006; Wyatt 2006), including planets below the current detection threshold of direct imaging.

Scattered-light observations provide high angular resolution images for debris disks in the near-IR, similar to long-baseline near- and mid-IR interferometry mapping of disks (Defrère et al. 2011; Absil et al. 2013). Therefore, high-contrast AO imaging is an important probe of disk structure and grain properties. In scattered-light observations, disk observations are difficult because of the amount of contrast needed between the disk and bright star. Instrumental point-spread functions (PSFs) introduce further complications, as they spread starlight to angular separations where disks are found (Millar-Blanchaer et al. 2016b).

In this paper, we present GPI observations of four debris disks in Sco-Cen, all of which are imaged in scattered light for the first time. In Sections 2–4, we describe the target properties, observations, and image processing. In Section 5, we show the images and empirical surface brightness profiles for all four disks in polarized light, along with the total intensity results when detected. In Section 6, we describe the unusual properties of the HD 98363 disk, compare the new images with models in order to understand system architectures, place the four new disks in the broader context of the Sco-Cen disk population, and compare the scattered-light results with Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) millimeter dust and gas maps. In Section 7 we give the summary and implications of the findings.

## 2. Target Properties

The four targets—HD 98363, HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560—satisfy a set of astrophysical criteria related to stellar age, spectral type, formation region, and circumstellar environment. All targets are early-type A/F stars that are members of either the LCC or UCL subregion of the Sco-Cen OB association. Given the  $\gtrsim 100$  pc distances to Sco-Cen members based on *Gaia* parallaxes (Gaia Collaboration 2018), only early-type stars provide sufficient flux for the GPI wavefront sensor ( $R < 9$  mag). Spectral energy distributions (SEDs) provide indirect evidence of debris disks around each star based on excess emission above the level expected for the stellar photosphere. The infrared excess,  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\star}$ , for three targets—HD 143675, HD 145560, and HD 98363—is taken from the Chen et al. (2014) study that included wavelength coverage extending from the optical to far-IR range. For the final target, HD 111161, the value of  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\star}$  is taken from the McDonald et al. (2012) study that fit SEDs covering optical to mid-IR wavelengths. Although an *IRAS* 60  $\mu\text{m}$  flux is measured within  $\sim 15''$  of HD 111161 (within the *IRAS* beam size at this

**Table 1**  
Stellar Properties for the Four Targets within This Sample

Name	Subgroup	Sp. Type	$L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$	$R_*$ ( $R_\odot$ )	$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$M_*$ ( $M_\odot$ )	$D$ (pc)	$M_H$	Binary?	References
HD 98363	LCC	A2V	$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	1.6	8830	1.92	138.6	1.78	49''7	4, 5, 6, 11
HD 111161	LCC	A3III/IV	$5.5 \times 10^{-4}$	1.6	8073	2.4	109.4	2.05	13''4	1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 16, 17
HD 143675	UCL	A5IV/V	$4.1 \times 10^{-4}$	1.3	8200	2.0	113.4	2.38	N	3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15
HD 145560	UCL	F5V	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	1.5	6500	1.4	120.4	2.45	N	1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14

**Note.** The radius of HD 143675 was found in Ballering et al. (2014); all other stellar radii were estimated with Siess et al. (2000) using measured photometry and distances.

**References.** 1. Lieman-Sifry et al. (2016), 2. Rizzuto et al. (2012), 3. Chen et al. (2014), 4. Moór et al. (2017), 5. Gaia Collaboration (2018), 6. Bohn et al. (2019), 7. Ballering et al. (2014), 8. Siess et al. (2000), 9. Høg et al. (2000), 10. Pecauc & Mamajek (2013), 11. Houk & Cowley (1975), 12. Houk (1978), 13. Houk (1982), 14. Chen et al. (2012), 15. Mittal et al. (2015), 16. McDonald et al. (2012), 17. Andrews et al. (2017).

wavelength), there is a comoving companion, HIP 62488, with a separation of 13.''4 (Andrews et al. 2017), making it unclear if the flux is associated with the primary, secondary, or both components. Together, the infrared excesses of the four targets range from  $\sim 4 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $6.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (Chen et al. 2014; McDonald et al. 2012), which are among the higher  $\sim 25\%$  of the  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$  values for UCL/LCC early-type members with *Spitzer*-detected excesses but not the most extreme examples of IR excess sources (e.g., Chen et al. 2014).

Three of the targets were included in a comprehensive SED analysis of *Spitzer*-detected debris disks, and all are best fit by a model of two dust belts at distinct temperatures (Chen et al. 2014). Follow-up SED modeling (Jang-Condell et al. 2015) suggested that the two dust belts in the UCL targets HD 143675 and HD 145560 are separated by a narrow gap consistent with dynamical clearing by a single planetary mass companion, although the predicted contrast and separation requirements to image the simulated companion are beyond the limitations of current high-contrast instruments such as GPI. The SED of HD 98363 was best fit by models including a grain population of crystalline silicates (Jang-Condell et al. 2015). Fundamental stellar and circumstellar disk properties inferred from SED models for all four systems are summarized in Table 1.

By restricting the sample to stars with a common mass range, formation environment, and detection of a spatially resolved disk, it is possible to investigate the diversity of disk structures present at an important phase of the development of planetary systems. The new results from this sample are combined with analogous results from GPI high-contrast imaging of other Sco-Cen A/F stars to build a larger census of disk properties. The comparison of the disk properties in this study with other Sco-Cen members observed with GPI is given in Section 6.

### 3. Observations

#### 3.1. GPI Observation Modes

To achieve high-contrast images, two main modes of operation are available for the GPI observations: (1) a polarimetry mode consisting of a rotatable half-wave plate (HWP) and Wollaston prism analyzer or (2) a spectroscopy mode employing a prism and integral field unit. It is designed specifically for spatially resolved, high-contrast observations of debris disks in the infrared (Perrin et al. 2010, 2015; see Table 1). In combination with a coronagraph, differential polarimetry efficiently rejects stellar PSF halo speckles to achieve contrasts close to the fundamental photon noise limit for polarized light from disks (Millar-Blanchaer et al. 2016a).

Since the starlight is unpolarized, it will cancel in the different Stokes modes and enhance the detectability of the disk scattered light that is polarized.

High contrast in spectroscopy mode is achieved through a combination of angular differential imaging (ADI), which utilizes the field rotation to disentangle stellar speckles from the disk or companion (Marois et al. 2006), and/or spectral differential imaging (SDI; Lafrenière et al. 2007), which relies on the radial shift of speckles from the rescaling of speckle patterns as a function of wavelength compared to a fixed position for astrophysical emission (Marois et al. 2004). Since SDI is most effective for objects with distinct spectral features and compact emission, the disk detections presented here are solely based on ADI rather than SDI for GPI spectroscopy mode.

#### 3.2. GPI Observations

The observations were obtained through two programs that had distinct data acquisition strategies, although both programs utilized the *H*-band filter, which provides a balance between AO performance and thermal sky background. Three targets—HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560—were observed as part of the GPI Exoplanet Survey (GPIES) project (GS-2014B-Q-500), which included a disk survey component (Esposito et al. 2019). All of the observations presented here, except for HD 98363, include a spectral sequence of 38–53 exposures of 59.65 or 88.97 s each. Sequence lengths were adjusted due to conditions. The total number of spectral mode exposures and cumulative field rotation ( $\Delta\theta$ ) obtained over these exposures is recorded for each target in Table 2, along with environmental conditions of average seeing (from 0.''5 to variable), the wave-front error determined by the spot offset measurements recorded by the Shack–Hartmann wave-front sensor, and the airmass at the midpoint of the sequence.

In addition to the spectral data, the targets in the GPIES disk campaign were observed in polarimetry mode by obtaining a sequence of 60 s images during which the HWP cycled through rotation angles of 0°0, 22°5, 45°, and 67°5. In most cases, the polarimetry mode data were taken immediately following the spectral mode data; however, one target (HD 111161) required two separate nights to acquire both modes of observation. Table 2 lists the number of individual polarization images taken for each target and the exposure times utilized in this mode. Since field rotation is most important for spectral images where the Karhunen–Loève Image Projection (KLIP) ADI is applied, it is not listed for polarized intensity observation sequences.

The final target, HD 98363, was observed in a follow-up program to the GPIES disk campaign (GS-2019A-Q-109) that

**Table 2**  
Summary of Observations

Name	Obs. Mode	Date (UT)	$N$	$t_{\text{exp}}$ (s)	Median Airmass	Seeing	$\Delta\theta$	AO Wave-front Error (nm)
HD 98363	Pol.	2019 Feb 20	36	90	1.204	...	28°6	137
HD 111161	Spec.	2018 Feb 4	28	90	1.253	0"6	16°9	115
	Pol.	2018 Mar 10	76	60	1.288	0"8	38°0	144
HD 143675	Spec.	2018 Apr 8	53	60	1.008	0"7–1"	94°3	147
	Pol.	2018 Apr 8	16	60	1.010	0"7–1"	21°0	170
HD 145560	Spec.	2018 Aug 12	38	60	1.040	0"5	36°1	150
	Pol.	2018 Aug 12	28	60	1.068	0"5	17°6	153

**Note.** Here  $N$  refers to the number of exposures.

focused on disk detection and employed only the polarimetry mode. Given the somewhat fainter stellar magnitude for this target with the farthest distance, the individual exposure times were set to 90 s to increase the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) while remaining sufficiently short to prevent smearing of the PSF during exposures taken near transit, when the field rotation rate is highest. The observation date, environmental conditions, and number of exposures for HD 98363 are listed in Table 2, along with the three targets observed in GPIES.

#### 4. Image Processing

The data were reduced with the GPI data reduction pipeline (see Perrin et al. 2014, 2016; Wang et al. 2018 for details). The raw data were dark-subtracted, cleaned of correlated noise, and corrected for bad pixels. Spectral data were subsequently flexure-corrected and wavelength-calibrated with an Ar lamp exposure taken before the science observation sequence. After initial processing, the polarimetry data were flexure-corrected and combined into a polarization data cube. Each polarization data cube was divided by a polarized flat field and corrected for non-common path errors through a double differencing algorithm (Perrin et al. 2015). The instrumental polarization was estimated by the stellar polarization in each data cube. This was done by measuring the mean normalized difference of pixels with separations that varied with each data set. For all data sets, the full range of separations was between 8 and 17 pixels from the location of the star in the image (Wang et al. 2014). Instrumental polarization was then subtracted from each pixel, scaled by the pixel total intensity (Millar-Blanchaer et al. 2015). The region used to measure the instrumental polarization was located just outside the edge of the focal plane mask of the coronagraph, where instrumental polarization is expected to be at a maximum.

The polarimetric and spectral data cubes were also corrected for geometric distortion, smoothed with a Gaussian kernel ( $\sigma = 1$  pixel), and combined into a Stokes data cube, as demonstrated in Perrin et al. (2015). The Stokes data cube was then converted to a radial Stokes cube (Schmid et al. 2006). Here, a positive  $Q_\phi$  corresponds to polarized intensity vectors oriented perpendicular to a line connecting the star to an individual pixel, while negative values correspond to parallel vectors. Single-scattering debris disks are not expected to produce polarized intensity vectors oriented  $\pm 45^\circ$  to the same line, suggesting that a  $U_\phi$  image should not have any disk flux and will only have noise. Using the flux of the four satellite spots in each image, flux calibration for the polarimetric and spectral data cubes was performed as discussed in Hung et al. (2015).

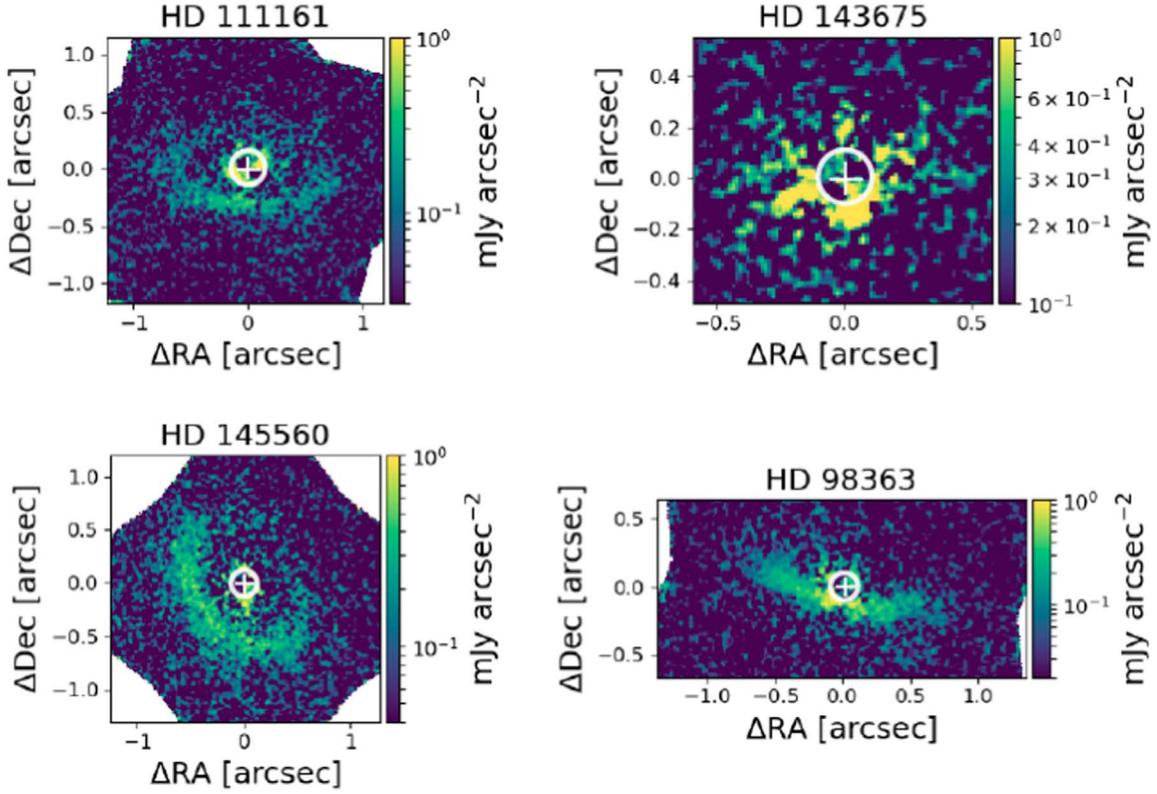
Both the polarization and spectral data cubes were also processed separately using the pyKLIP (Wang et al. 2015) implementation of the KLIP algorithm (Soummer et al. 2012) with ADI (e.g., Marois et al. 2006; Lafrenière et al. 2007) in order to search for the disks in total intensity light. For PSF subtraction with pyKLIP-ADI, five Karhunen–Loève (KL) modes were used. To determine the sensitivity to point-source companions, contrast curves were generated for the spectral observational data sets of HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560. For HD 98363, a contrast curve was generated for the polarimetry data set. Per Wang et al. (2015), assuming azimuthally symmetric noise, pyKLIP calculates the  $5\sigma$  noise level at a range of radial separations throughout the image. To assess sensitivity to planets, 12 fake planets at known brightness are injected into the pyKLIP-reduced images. The brightness of the planets scales to the detection threshold at different radial separations. The images are passed through pyKLIP once again, and the flux of each injected planet is retrieved to calculate the final calibrated contrast curves. All contrast curves were calculated using a pyKLIP reduction using 30 KL modes.

#### 5. Results

##### 5.1. Disk Images in Polarized Light and Total Intensity

The polarized intensity  $Q_\phi$  image for each target is shown in Figure 1, revealing spatially resolved structures for each debris disk. Here HD 143675 has detected disk flux restricted to within  $\sim 0".4$  from the host star, and HD 98363 is the most extended disk, with the diffuse eastern side detectable to  $\sim 0".9$  from the star. The HD 111161 and HD 145560 disks show ring-shaped structures that are less inclined and more diffuse than the nearly edge-on systems. In the moderately inclined HD 111161, the south edge is the front edge, assuming forward-scattering grains. The image presents a ring with a dust-depleted inner region. The most face-on geometry and radially broad structure is presented by HD 145560, with portions of the back side of the disk visible but significantly fainter than the front, southwest edge. The image of HD 145560 shows a surface brightness deficit directly north of the star, but given the generally low surface brightness and poor S/N, it is unlikely that this is a real dust gap.

Of the four targets, only the HD 143675 disk is detected with a statistical significance in total intensity, as shown in Figure 2. From the total intensity image, the HD 143675 disk has an edge-on geometry and is the most compact. The nearly edge-on geometry of HD 143675 is the most favorable case for detection with ADI, unlike a diffuse or face-on structure. As



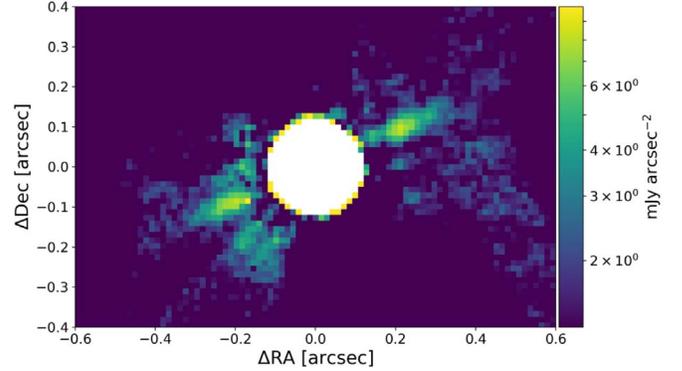
**Figure 1.** Stokes  $Q_\phi$  images, with the star located at coordinate (0,0). Images are in units of  $\text{mJy arcsec}^{-2}$  and presented on a log scale stretch.

summarized in Table 2, HD 143675 also had the largest range of field rotation and number of spectral mode exposures (but not the most integration time), enhancing the capacity to resolve this disk relative to the other targets in total intensity. Although HD 98363 also has a similar edge-on geometry, the observation did not have sufficiently high enough field rotation for a detection after pyKLIP-ADI was applied.

### 5.2. Disk Morphologies and Surface Brightness Profiles

By measuring the surface brightness along the disk spine (the midpoint of the vertical brightness distribution along the disk), the brightness and morphological asymmetry of a debris disk can be assessed. The disk geometry and morphology affect the measurement and interpretation of a surface brightness profile. The inclination places limits on the observable scattering angles, with edge-on systems generally restricted to a narrow range of scattering angles less than  $90^\circ$  on either side of the star. Scattering angles are estimated using an estimated  $R_{\text{in}}$  calculated from the known distance to the star and the observed spatial extent of the disk in the images. The association of a given disk image position with a scattering angle is predicated on the assumption of a symmetric disk centered on the star, making asymmetric disks more difficult to model.

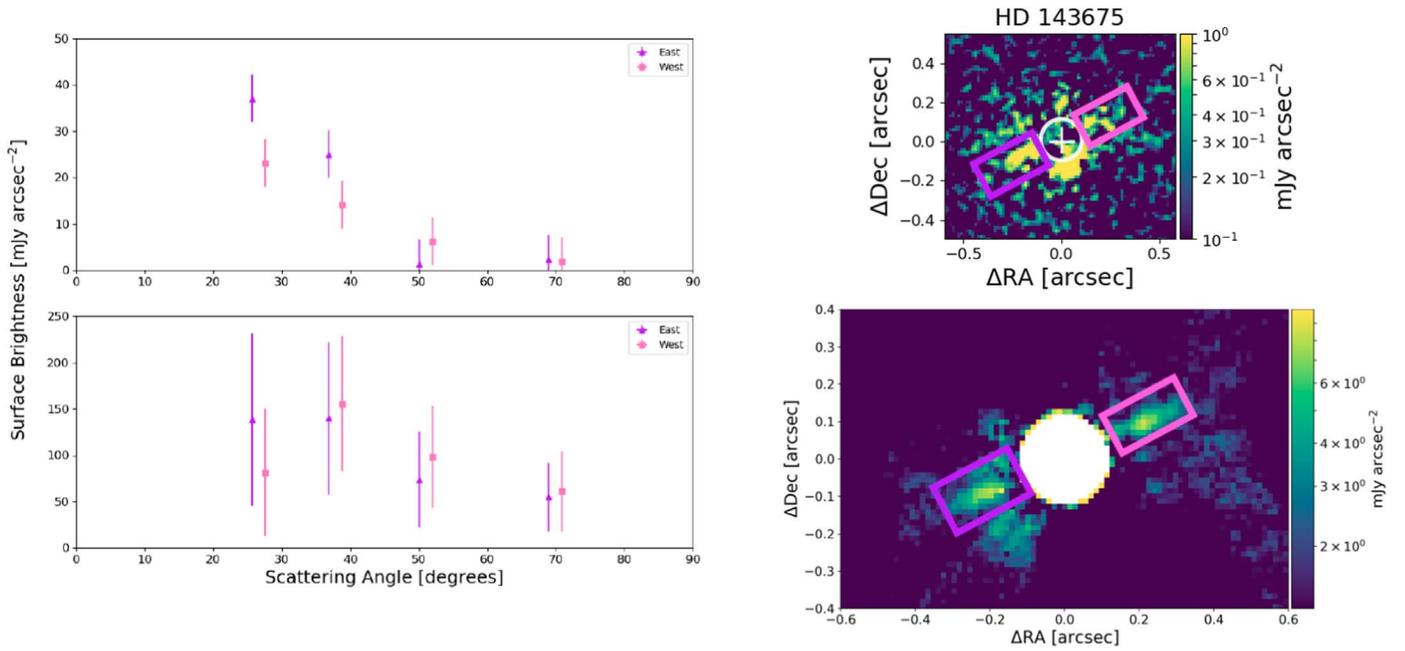
For each disk, we characterized its symmetry and surface brightness from the GPI data. To determine the brightness of the disk, we rotate each disk image to be approximately horizontal to measure its surface brightness profile. With rectangular apertures 7 pixels wide in the vertical direction (see Draper et al. 2016) and 5 pixels in the horizontal direction centered on the disk midplane, we measure the surface



**Figure 2.** Total intensity image for HD 143675, made using pyKLIP-ADI with five KL modes. The central white region represents the extent of the focal plane mask of the coronagraph. The image is in units of  $\text{mJy arcsec}^{-2}$  and presented on a log scale stretch.

brightness profile assuming the debris disk is a circular ring centered around the host star. The signal within each aperture is summed. To determine the uncertainties, apertures of the same size are placed in the same region where the disk is located but in the  $U_\phi$  polarization image. Assuming forward-scattering Mie grains, the  $U_\phi$  polarization state is not expected to contain any disk flux. The signal within these apertures is summed, and a common error is found by finding the standard deviation of the background apertures.

For the nearly edge-on and compact HD 143675, the disk reaches projected separations of  $\sim 0''.35$  in polarized intensity and  $\sim 0''.45$  in total intensity. With a distance of 139.20 pc, these projected separations are equivalent to a range of



**Figure 3.** Surface brightness profiles measured from HD 143675 in both total and polarized intensity. The colored boxes overlaid on the image mark the regions in which measurement apertures were placed. In the total intensity surface brightness profile, the southeast and northwest sides appear to be fairly symmetric within the uncertainties. The white region represents the extent of the focal plane mask of the coronagraph. For the polarized intensity surface brightness profile, the southeast side appears marginally brighter, but this result should be treated with caution due to the close proximity of the disk to the focal plane mask.

49–63 au, which is typical for an outer radius of a debris disk (Esposito et al. 2019). The largest observable scattering angles are approximately  $-70^\circ$  and  $+70^\circ$  from the star, based upon the width of the apertures and the edge-on geometry of the system. These scattering angles are located close to the ansae of the ring (assuming we detect the true ansae at the outer extent of the disk emission). Meanwhile, angles less than  $25^\circ$  are blocked by the focal plane mask. The surface brightness profiles for the southeast and northwest sides of the HD 143675 disk in polarized and total intensities are shown in Figure 3. Within the uncertainties, the phase functions are symmetric in both polarized and unpolarized light. Self-subtraction from ADI is not expected to significantly introduce asymmetric features into an intrinsically symmetric disk image. In addition, a conservative number of KL modes were selected ( $KL = 5$ ) to support higher throughput (Soummer et al. 2012).

For the HD 145560 disk, the inclination enables partial access to the back side of the disk, but primarily the front northeast and southeast edges were measured and plotted in Figure 4; the northwest and southwest back edges (angles  $\gtrsim 98^\circ$ ) had  $S/N \lesssim 3$ , which is less than the  $S/N$  of one measurement at  $\sim 97^\circ$  along the southwest edge, where the back edge of the disk begins. Because of the low  $S/N$ , surface brightness is not measured for the back edge of the disk.

For HD 111161, the front edge of the disk was measured, and the results are shown in Figure 4. Similar to the edge-on HD 143675 disk, the HD 145560 and HD 111161 disks appear to have symmetric surface brightness profiles within the capacity to measure differences in these discovery images.

In contrast, the HD 98363 disk exhibits a different morphology from the other three disks, with an indication of an asymmetric structure and brightness distribution, as shown in Figure 5. Surface brightness contours from 0.2 to 1.0 mJy arcsec $^{-2}$  were overlaid on the image of the disk to

highlight the radially more extended and brighter northeast side. Due to the asymmetric shape, determining a unique scattering angle per position is more complex: unlike the other three disks, the assumption of a circular ring is not valid for HD 98363. In addition, the variable projected extent of the disk makes the definition of a consistent aperture for a brightness measurement difficult; for these reasons, a surface brightness profile is not calculated for this source and is deferred for a later study. The empirical results on the disk structures for the four targets are compared with the broader Sco-Cen disk population in Section 6.3.

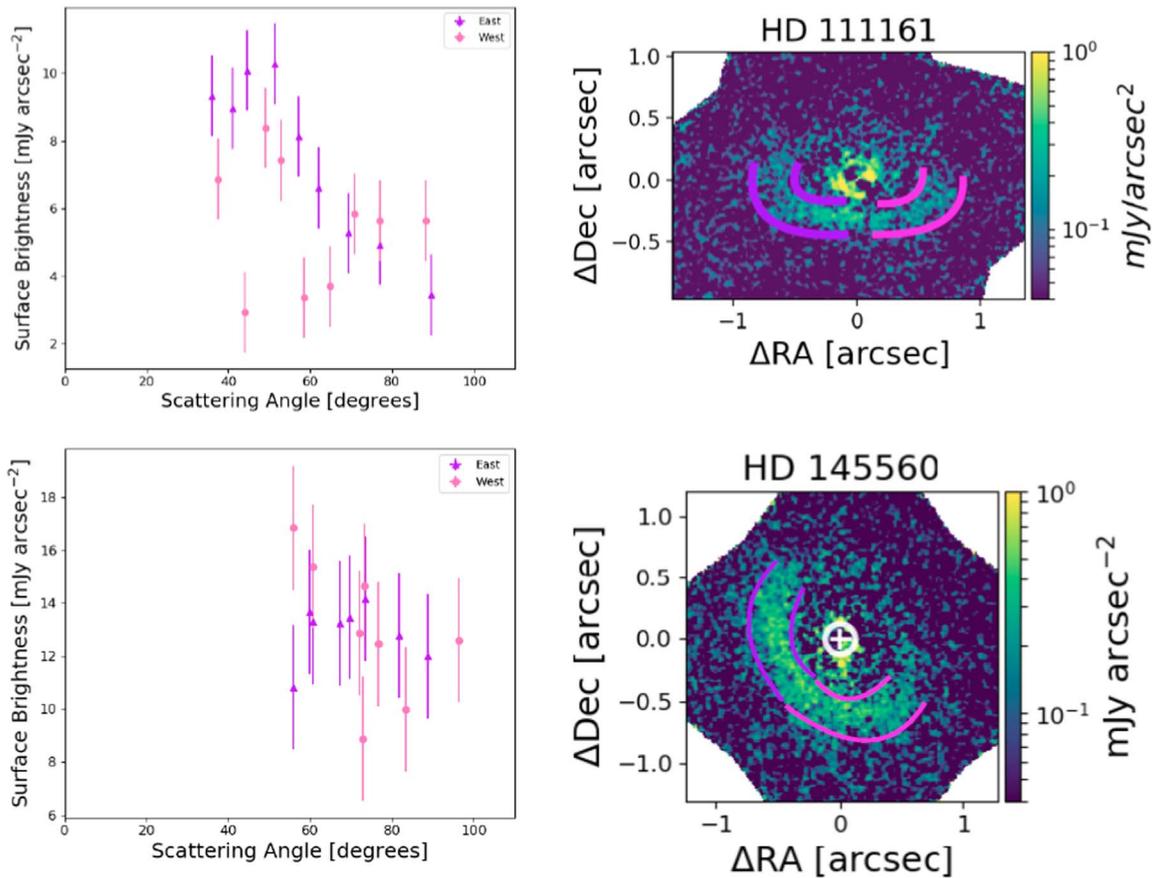
### 5.3. Contrast Curves and Planet Detection Limits

As discussed in Section 4, contrast curves were generated for the polarimetry data set of HD 98363 and the spectral data sets of HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560. From the calibrated  $5\sigma$  contrast curves, the relative  $H$  magnitude as a function of radial separation can be found. From the relative and reported  $H$  magnitudes of the target stars and their distances, the upper limit absolute magnitude as a function of radial separation can be calculated and is shown in Figure 6 for HD 111161, HD 143675, HD 145560, and HD 98363. By applying 10 Myr and interpolated 15 Myr COND03 evolutionary models (Baraffe et al. 2003), we find that in all objects in our sample, we would not be able to detect any substellar companion with a mass of  $\lesssim 2 M_J$ .

## 6. Discussion

### 6.1. The Unique HD 98363 System

Among the debris disk systems resolved in this study, HD 98363 is an exceptional case, with an  $\sim 7000$  au comoving secondary companion, Wray 15-788, that also has a spatially resolved disk (Bohn et al. 2019). A small set of resolved



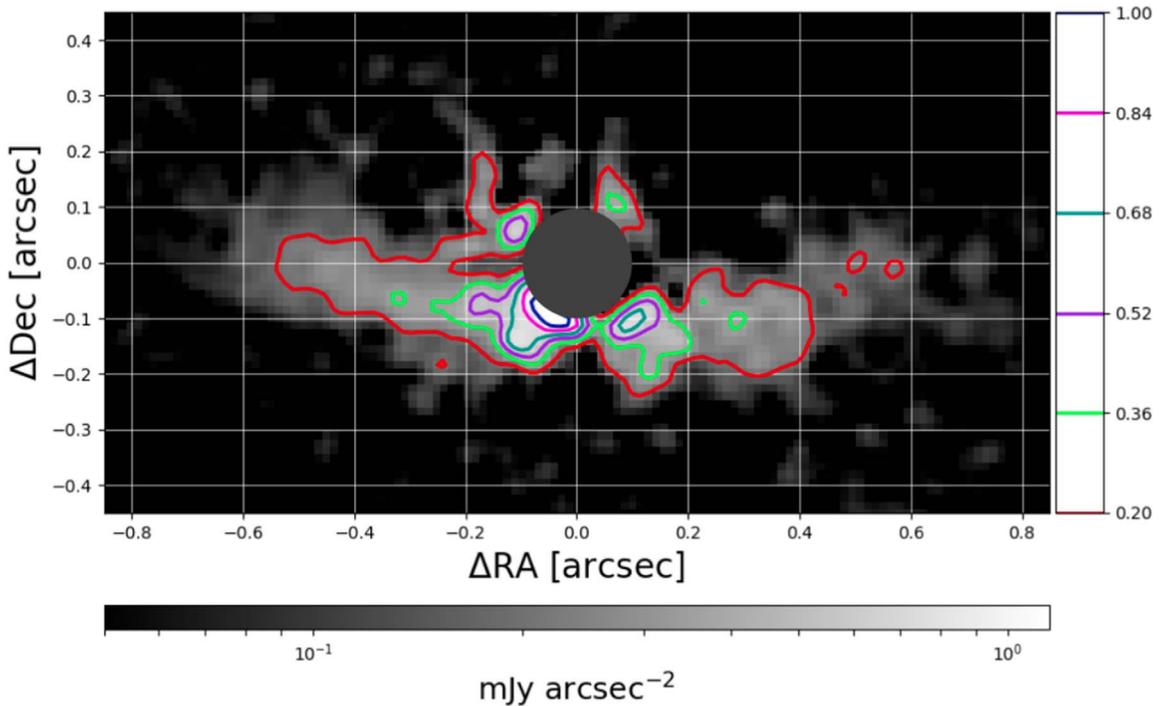
**Figure 4.** Scattering phase functions measured from HD 111161 (top) and HD 145560 (bottom) in polarized intensity. The colored arcs overlaid on the image mark the regions in which measurement apertures were placed. For HD 111161, a couple measurements suggest tentative asymmetric structure, but caution must be taken due to the low intrinsic brightness of the disk. For HD 145560, the east and west sides appear to be fairly symmetric.

primary debris disks with imaged stellar or substellar companions are known (e.g., HD 106906; Kalas et al. 2015); however, the HD 98363 system is unique with the detection of two resolved disks. The infrared images of each component disk from GPI or SPHERE already show intriguing differences: misaligned inclinations for the two disks, asymmetries in the HD 98363 disk, and a gap with the possibility of two belts in the Wray 15-788 system (Bohn et al. 2019). The asymmetric HD 98363 disk has some structural similarities to the HD 106906 system (Kalas et al. 2015 and Figure 8), which has a wide orbit imaged planetary mass companion (Bailey et al. 2014). Another unusual aspect of this double disk system is the presence of H $\alpha$  emission (Wray 1966; Henize 1976) in the secondary at a level suggesting active accretion and an earlier evolutionary state for the disk, making this a rare example of a mixed-state system, since the primary has no H $\alpha$  emission. Bohn et al. (2019) estimated an  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$  of  $\gtrsim 0.27$  for Wray 15-788, while the  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$  is  $6.4 \times 10^{-4}$  for HD 98363, further suggesting a mixed-state system of a debris disk and a transition disk.

To estimate the HD 98363 disk inclination so that it can be compared with the secondary disk, we modeled the disk with the radiative transfer code MCFOST (Pinte et al. 2006). For the modeling process, the grain properties ( $a_{\text{min}}$ ,  $a_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{in}}$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{out}}$ , and porosity) were fixed, while the morphological properties ( $i$ , disk position angle,  $R_{\text{in}}$ ,  $R_{\text{out}}$ ,  $R_c$ , and dust mass) were left as free parameters for a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

sampling process as in Esposito et al. (2019). Only the Stokes  $Q_\phi$  image was compared with the model equivalent. For the grain properties,  $a_{\text{min}}$  was set to  $2.00 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $a_{\text{max}}$  was set to  $1000.0 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{in}}$  was set to 2.0,  $\alpha_{\text{out}}$  was set to  $-3.0$ , and porosity was set to 1.0. Astrosilicate grains (Draine & Lee 1984) were assumed for the grain composition, and Mie scattering theory (Mie 1908) was used for all model scattering properties. The MCMC samplings using the `emcee` Python package used one temperature, 126 walkers, and 1000 iterations per walker. From the MCFOST models, we conservatively constrain an inclination of  $i \sim 75^\circ - 85^\circ$ . Due to the asymmetry in the disk, we do not report values for  $R_{\text{in}}$ ,  $R_{\text{out}}$ , and  $R_c$ , as they cannot be reasonably constrained with this basic model. Compared to the  $i = 21^\circ \pm 6^\circ$  of Wray 15-788 (Bohn et al. 2019), the  $i \sim 75^\circ - 80^\circ$  of HD 98363 is evidence of a stellar binary system with misaligned circumstellar disks.

The  $\Delta i \sim 60^\circ$  misalignment in inclinations for the HD 98363/Wray 15-788 system can be compared to other examples of multiple-component systems of younger protoplanetary disks in which each disk was spatially resolved. The HD 98363/Wray 15-788 binary system is very similar in misalignment to the HK Tau system (see Koresko 1998; Stapelfeldt et al. 1998). Jensen & Akeson (2014) found that the misalignment between the two components of HK Tau was estimated at  $60^\circ - 68^\circ$ . In the case of HK Tau, the disk inclinations relative to the binary orbital plane are substantial for at least one of the circumstellar disks in the system,



**Figure 5.** Surface brightness contours overlaid on the horizontally rotated image of HD 98363, with the star at coordinate (0,0). The northeast side appears to be brighter over a larger region than the southwest side. Additionally, the northeast side appears more radially extended than the southwest side. The gray circle indicates the location of the focal plane mask.

although the wide  $\sim 7000$  au separation prevents an estimate of the HD 98363/Wray 15-788 orbital plane orientation. Also in the Taurus moving group, Roccatagliata et al. (2011) found that the binary system of Haro 6-10 is also highly misaligned, with the difference in inclination estimated at  $\sim 70^\circ$ . The T Tau triple system (Dyck et al. 1982) has three components, with the northern component ejecting mass outflows (Bohm & Solf 1994) suggesting a face-on circumstellar disk. Duchêne et al. (2005) spatially resolved a circumstellar disk around the southern component of the T Tau system and found evidence of an edge-on disk, suggesting that the circumstellar disks around T Tau and T Tau S are even more highly misaligned than the HD 98363/Wray 15-788 system (Skemer et al. 2008; Ratzka et al. 2009).

From numerical simulations, misalignment in disks of binary systems is expected to occur, with the most significant misaligned disks occurring with binary separations greater than 100 au (Bate et al. 2000; Batygin 2012). The mutual alignment or misalignment of stellar spin axes in binary pairs can also be used as a record of inclinations of binary systems. Although only a limited number of double disk systems have been spatially resolved, population studies of spin axes in binaries with separations ranging from a few to  $\sim 1000$  au have been performed. Hale (1994) calculated mutual equatorial inclinations for a large sample of binary systems and found a positive trend with  $\Delta i$  increasing as a function of the semimajor axis of the binary system. For the  $\sim 7000$  au wide HD 98363/Wray 15-788 binary system, a  $\Delta i \sim 60^\circ$  is consistent with the general trend of mutual inclination versus semimajor axis in Hale (1994).

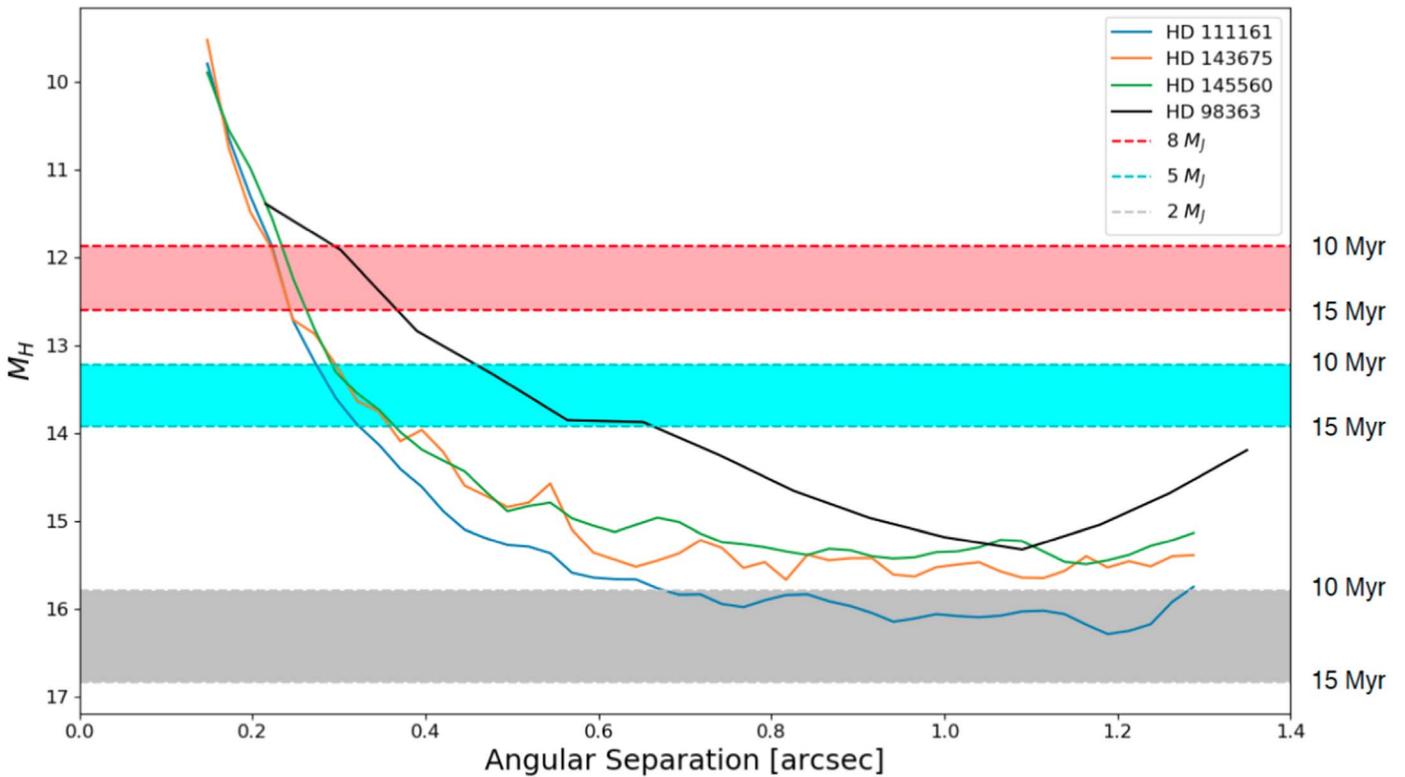
The HD 98363/Wray 15-788 system represents an important type of system to explore binary-disk interactions in which each component disk is resolved. A key astrophysical question

is whether or not the HD 98363 asymmetry and Wray 15-788 double-belt structure are caused by the external dynamical perturbation of the other star in the system. Since the pair is widely separated at the current epoch, an eccentric orbit (e.g.,  $e > 0.7$ ) would be sufficient to have an apoastron distance comparable to the disk radius, which would cause a strong dynamical perturbation. Numerical simulations investigating the consequences for disk structure due to a stellar flyby perturbation during periastron suggest that an asymmetric debris disk can result from the dynamical interaction (Larwood & Kalas 2001). The binary mass ratios explored in the simulation are similar to that of the HD 98363/Wray 15-788 system, and the dynamical model showed that a close, non-coplanar stellar encounter could rearrange the orbital elements of disk particles to generate an asymmetric structure that is vertically flat and radially extended in one direction but radially truncated and vertically distended in the opposite direction (Larwood & Kalas 2001), analogous to the HD 106906 disk and with similarities to the HD 98363 disk.

## 6.2. System Architectures

Our spatially resolved disk images can be compared with both scattered-light models generated to fit those images and blackbody models designed to fit SEDs in order to develop an overview of the disk architectures. Three of the targets—HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560—have been analyzed with both types of modeling and are considered in this section. The key parameters that characterize the disk geometries are the radii associated with the locations of dust rings.

For SED fitting, either a single-temperature blackbody emission component or a pair of blackbody components with different temperatures is added to the stellar photospheric emission to match the unresolved photometry of the entire



**Figure 6.** Calibrated contrast curves converted to absolute  $H$  magnitude. The absolute  $H$ -band limits are converted into planet mass limits using the COND03 (Baraffe et al. 2003) evolutionary models and ages of 10 and 15 Myr. The  $5 M_J$  companions would have been easily detected over most of the separation range covered in the GPI observations, while  $2 M_J$  is below the detectable limit for all but one of the targets over most of the separation range.

system, and then the blackbody temperatures are converted to dust belt radii  $R_1$  and, if there is a second component,  $R_2$ . It is important to note, however, that emitting dust in debris disks is typically overheated and that dust belt radii estimated from blackbody temperatures are typically underestimated by factors of  $\sim 2$  and  $\sim 4$  for A and F stars, respectively (Pawellek & Krivov 2015). Despite this potential underestimation, for this comparison, we adopt the radius results from the McDonald et al. (2012) and Jang-Condell et al. (2015) SED fits that are summarized in Table 3. For HD 111161, McDonald et al. (2012) reported a dust temperature without uncertainties.

In scattered-light modeling, simulated images are generated by modeling the three-dimensional distribution of micron-sized dust grains and then computing the intensity of scattered starlight at each point in the disk (in this case, using the radiative transfer modeling code MCFOST and Mie theory; Pinte et al. 2006). The simulated images are then iteratively compared with spatially resolved maps from high-contrast imaging through MCMC sampling. This provides a quantitative estimate of the observed disk radius while taking into account geometric projection and scattering phase function effects. For the three disks considered here, we adopt the radii presented in Esposito et al. (2019). Their median-likelihood values for the inner and outer scattered-light radii,  $R_{\text{in}}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$ , are quoted in Table 3 with uncertainties corresponding to the 34% confidence intervals of the MCMC posterior distributions. We also use the disk inclination to translate to the observed view of each of the three disks. The GPI inner working angle is determined by the radius of the focal plane mask of the coronagraph, which is listed in au in Table 3. The SED-based dust belt locations  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are generally interior to this limit, except for the case of  $R_2$  for HD 145560. For HD 98363, the

**Table 3**

Radius Estimates from SED Fitting (McDonald et al. 2012; Jang-Condell et al. 2015) Compared to Radius Estimates from MCFOST Modeling (Esposito et al. 2019)

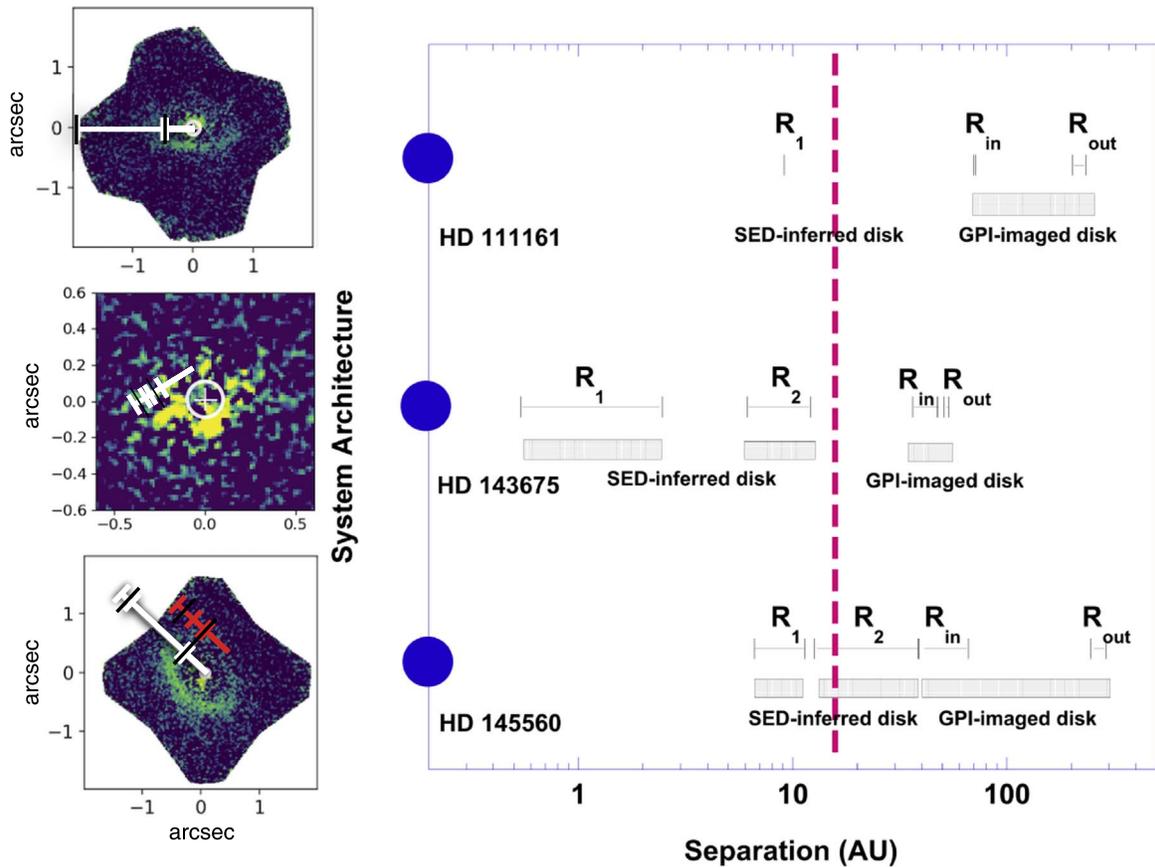
Parameter	HD 111161	HD 143675	HD 145560	References
$R_1$ (au)	9.13	$1.5 \pm 0.32$	$9.62 \pm 1$	1, 2
$R_2$ (au)	...	$9.12 \pm 1$	$24.9 \pm 4.5$	2
$R_{\text{in}}$ (au)	$71.4^{+0.5}_{-1.0}$	$44^{+3.5}_{-7.6}$	$68.6^{+2.9}_{-1.3}$	3
$R_{\text{out}}$ (au)	$217.9^{+15.5}_{-15.3}$	$52.1^{+1.4}_{-1.0}$	$224.0^{+27.2*}_{-10.8}$	3
Inclination (deg)	$62.1^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$87.2^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$	$43.9^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$	3
IWA (au)	10.94	11.34	12.04	4

**Note.** For HD 145560, Esposito et al. (2019) presented a lower limit for  $R_{\text{out}}$  of 196.2 au for a 99.7% confidence interval.

**References.** 1. McDonald et al. (2012), 2. Jang-Condell et al. (2015), 3. Esposito et al. (2019), 4. Macintosh et al. (2014).

MCMC modeling was performed to estimate the disk inclination for comparison with the primary disk. Due to the asymmetric nature of the HD 98363 disk, the values for  $R_{\text{in}}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$  are systematically biased with a symmetric disk model, and therefore the values are not reported.

The ranges obtained for  $R_{\text{in}}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$  from the scattered-light models are shown overlaid on the GPI images in the left panels of Figure 7. Here  $R_{\text{in}}$  is constrained to be well outside the GPI inner working angle in the cases of HD 111161 and HD 145560. For the HD 143675 disk, its nominal  $R_{\text{in}}$  is outside the GPI inner working angle, but its edge-on and radially compact nature mean that a smaller  $R_{\text{in}}$  near 15 au cannot be ruled out with  $>3\sigma$  confidence (Esposito et al. 2019). The  $R_{\text{out}}$  of HD 143675 is consistent with the edge of the detectable disk in the GPI image, while the HD 111161 and HD 145560  $R_{\text{out}}$  values



**Figure 7.** Left: GPI  $H$ -band polarized-light images of HD 111161 (top), HD 143675 (middle), and HD 145560 (bottom), with the radial line showing the inclination-projected locations of the radiative transfer model fit (Esposito et al. 2019) inner and outer radii, as explained in Section 6.2. The black lines and surrounding white bars are the quoted values and associated uncertainties, respectively. For HD 145560, the black lines and surrounding red bars are the median likelihood  $R_{in}$ ,  $R_{out}$ , and associated uncertainties, respectively, as reported in Lieman-Sifry et al. (2016). Right: schematic diagrams of the same three disks that include the estimates of locations of a single dust belt (McDonald et al. 2012) or two dust belts (Jang-Condell et al. 2015) based on SED fitting of unresolved photometry. The McDonald et al. (2012) study did not report uncertainties. The vertical dashed red line indicates the separation corresponding to the radius of the focal plane mask; the GPI images cannot directly resolve structures interior to this limit.

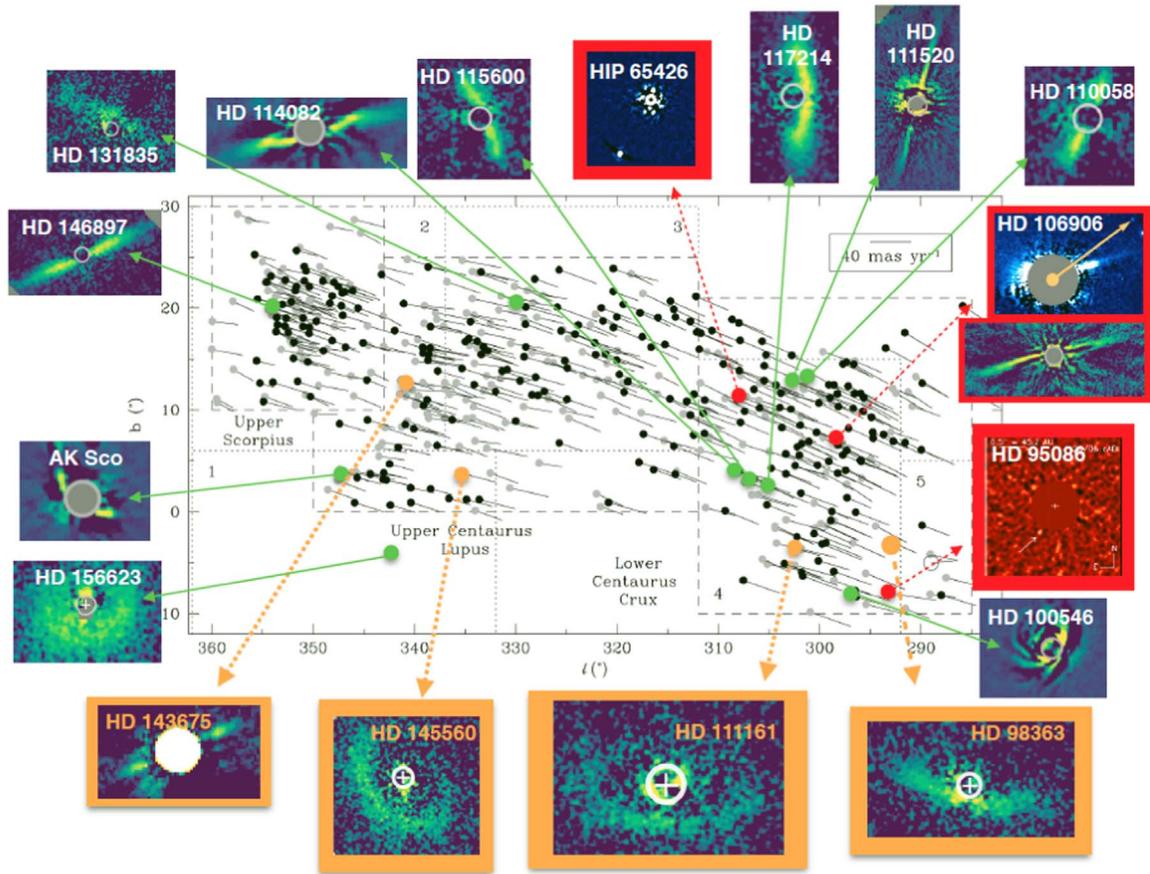
extend beyond the GPI field of view. Additional information on the outer disks from ALMA is given in Section 6.4.

A schematic diagram showing the system architectures for HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560 is given in Figure 7. The values of  $R_{in}$  and  $R_{out}$  are shown based on the confidence intervals given in Table 3. The temperature from McDonald et al. (2012) was converted into a dust location  $R_1$  based on the effective temperature and radius of the star given in Table 1. The results of the two-temperature SED fits for HD 143675 and HD 145560 for the dust belt locations  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are indicated, with  $\pm 3\sigma$  uncertainties included (Jang-Condell et al. 2015). For HD 111161, the exact limits of the inner and outer radii from the MCFOST model fit to the data have significant uncertainties, but the GPI-imaged structure is at larger scales than the dust belt or belts inferred from SED fitting (even if the dust belt radius from McDonald et al. 2012 is underestimated), and the SED analysis indicates that the interior portion of the GPI-imaged disk is not entirely clear of material. For HD 143675,  $R_1$  could represent a distinct dust population from  $R_2$  and the radii inferred from scattered-light imaging. Due to the possible underestimation of  $R_2$ , it is ambiguous whether or not the dust population located at  $R_2$  is distinct from the dust population inferred by the GPI scattered-light images. Finally, for HD 145560, the distinction between the radii inferred from SED fitting and scattered-light imaging is ambiguous, due to the

possible underestimation of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . In this case, it is possible that GPI is imaging the same dust population as inferred from the SED. Taken together, the photometry, images, and models suggest that the disks could have a range of dust populations, from potentially one in HD 145560 to as many as three for HD 143675.

### 6.3. Compilation of Infrared Scattered-light Disk Properties in Sco-Cen

The four newly resolved Sco-Cen disks can be combined with the results of related GPI programs to investigate the range of disk structures present in a set of stars with a limited mass range associated with A/F stars, a common formation environment of an OB association, and a restricted age range of  $\sim 10$ –15 Myr. The scattered-light disk structures discussed in this section will be compared with the ALMA results in Section 6.4. Another Sco-Cen excess star, HD 129590, observed with both the GPI and SPHERE instruments has been spatially resolved (Matthews et al. 2017; Esposito et al. 2019), however this star is not included in our analysis because of its G3 host star. The frequency of resolving disks is beyond the scope of this discovery paper and is addressed by Esposito et al. (2019) in an analysis of the entire GPIES disk survey. Figure 8 shows the disk images, revealing the diversity of disks and planets resolved with infrared imaging among 17 A/F stars



**Figure 8.** Gallery of resolved scattered-light disks and imaged giant planets in Sco-Cen. Green points are A and F systems with resolved scattered-light debris disks. Red points are A and F systems with imaged giant planets and, in the case of HD 106906, a resolved scattered-light debris disk as well. Gold points are the newly resolved scattered-light debris disks presented in this study. As a young moving group, Sco-Cen has a rich population of debris disks with a variety of morphologies and geometries. References: disk images (Esposito et al. 2019), HIP 65426 (Chauvin et al. 2017), HD 95086 (Rameau et al. 2013), HD 106906 (Bailey et al. 2014; Kalas et al. 2015), Sco-Cen map (de Zeeuw et al. 1999). The references for the discovery papers reporting the first resolved scattered-light image of each disk are listed in Table 4, along with the instrument that first resolved the disk.

in Sco-Cen. The discovery images of the resolved disks and companions were made with several instruments, as noted in Table 4, but the disk gallery in Figure 8 is mainly composed of GPI maps for a more uniform view. Table 4 lists the basic stellar and SED fit properties along with the source of the resolved scattered-light disk discovery and notes from the discovery papers about the morphology and brightness distribution.

Of the 17 systems, 15 have resolved scattered-light disks and/or imaged giant planet companions (references in Table 4), including one system—HD 106906—with both a resolved disk and an imaged planet (Bailey et al. 2014; Kalas et al. 2015). Two of the 17 Sco-Cen members have imaged giant planets and no resolved disk in scattered-light infrared imaging: HD 95086 (Rameau et al. 2013) and HIP 65426 (Chauvin et al. 2017). Based on its SED, HD 95086 has excess emission, while HIP 65426 does not (Chen et al. 2014). The majority of the resolved disks have inclinations that are nearly edge-on; however, three of the newly resolved disks—HD 111161, HD 117214, and HD 145560—have less inclined geometries that are important for follow-up investigations of the scattering phase function, since lower-inclination disks provide access to small scattering angles blocked by the coronagraph in edge-on disks and portions of the far side of the disk that cannot be disentangled from the front side in an edge-on case. Considering the results of all the resolved

systems as summarized in Table 4, disks that are asymmetric in brightness distribution or morphology appear as common as symmetric structures, highlighting the importance of high angular resolution imaging, since photometry and spectroscopy cannot directly reveal disk structural features.

#### 6.4. Comparisons of Infrared Scattered-light Disk Images with ALMA Millimeter Maps

The GPI near-IR scattered-light images that preferentially probe the population of smaller micron-sized dust grains can be compared with ALMA millimeter maps of the dust continuum emission that is sensitive to the larger millimeter-sized dust particles in the disk. Of the four newly resolved targets in this study, all were observed with ALMA, and the main results from the continuum and line ALMA data are given in Table 5. None of the four targets have gas disk detections in the CO(2–1) line (Liemann-Sifry et al. 2016; Moór et al. 2017). The 1.24 mm continuum fluxes range from a nondetection for the most compact scattered-light disk around HD 143675 to the 1850  $\mu\text{Jy}$  strong detection around the broad, near face-on HD 145560 disk (Liemann-Sifry et al. 2016; Moór et al. 2017). Two of the newly resolved scattered-light disks—HD 98363 and HD 111161—have faint and unresolved ALMA 1.24 mm detections.

For the HD 145560 disk, the ALMA continuum emission is spatially resolved along both axes, which is broadly consistent

**Table 4**  
Spectral and Disk Properties of Resolved Scattered-light Circumstellar Disks and Planets in Sco-Cen

Name	Spectral Type	$L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$	Instrument	References	Disk Type	Morphology	Scattered-light Brightness Distribution
Lower Centaurus Crux							
HD 95086	A8III	$7.4 \times 10^{-4}$	NACO	1, 3	Debris	Imaged planet	N/A
HD 98363	A8III	$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	GPI	1, 4	Debris	Asymmetric and comoving companion	Asymmetric
HD 100546	A0V	...	NICMOS2	5, 16	Transition	Asymmetric with multiple arms	Asymmetric
HD 106906	F5V	$4.6 \times 10^{-4}$	GPI	1, 6	Debris	Asymmetric and imaged planet	Asymmetric
HD 110058	A0V	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	SPHERE	1, 7	Debris	Edge-on, wing-tilt asymmetry	Symmetric
HD 111161	A3III	$5.5 \times 10^{-4}$	GPI	2, 4	Debris	Inclined ring	Symmetric
HD 111520	F5V	$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	STIS	1, 8	Debris	Edge-on	Asymmetric
HD 114082	F3V	$3.3 \times 10^{-3}$	SPHERE	1, 9	Debris	Narrow ring	Asymmetric
HD 115600	F2IV/V	$1.7 \times 10^{-3}$	GPI	1, 10	Debris	Ring	Symmetric
HIP 65426	A2V	0	SPHERE	1, 14	No disk	Imaged planet	N/A
HD 117214	F6V	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	GPI	1, 11	Debris	Inclined ring	Symmetric
AK Sco	F5V	...	SPHERE	1, 15	Protoplanetary	Possible gap	Asymmetric
Upper Centaurus Lupus							
HD 131835	A2IV	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	GPI	1, 12	Debris	Inclined	Asymmetric
HD 143675	A5IV/V	$4.1 \times 10^{-4}$	GPI	1, 4	Debris	Edge-on, compact	Symmetric
HD 145560	F5V	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	GPI	1, 4	Debris	Broad, face-on	Symmetric
HD 156623	A0V	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$	GPI	2, 11	Debris	Broad, near face-on, ring	Symmetric
Upper Scorpius							
HD 146897	F2V	$5.3 \times 10^{-3}$	HiCIAO	1, 13	Debris	Edge-on, stellocentric offset	Symmetric

**References.** 1. Chen et al. (2014), 2. McDonald et al. (2012), 3. Rameau et al. (2013), 4. this work, 5. Currie et al. (2015a), 6. Kalas et al. (2015), 7. Kasper et al. (2015), 8. Draper et al. (2016), 9. Wahhaj et al. (2016), 10. Currie et al. (2015b), 11. Esposito et al. (2019), 12. Hung et al. (2015), 13. Thalmann et al. (2013), 14. Chauvin et al. (2017), 15. Janson et al. (2016), 16. Augereau et al. (2001).

with the model estimation of an outer radius beyond the extent of the GPI field of view (Esposito et al. 2019). The ALMA-based estimates of  $R_{\text{in}}$  of  $56_{-9}^{+11}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$  of  $126_{-30}^{+20}$  from a morphological modeling analysis (Lieman-Sifry et al. 2016) are indicated on the GPI disk image in Figure 7. The inner disk radius estimate is consistent with the results from GPI data modeling reported in Table 3 (Esposito et al. 2019). The outer disk radii estimates are not consistent with each other; however, each approach to determining  $R_{\text{out}}$  has significant limitations. The  $R_{\text{out}}$  from modeling the GPI scattered-light imaging is poorly constrained due to the low surface brightness of the data at larger radial separations (Esposito et al. 2019), while the  $R_{\text{out}}$  estimated from ALMA data was based on a fixed surface density power-law index, a parameter that is degenerate with the outer radius (Lieman-Sifry et al. 2016).

The ALMA results on the larger set of early-type Sco-Cen members with resolved infrared disks and imaged planets are also compiled in Table 5; 15 of the 17 systems in Table 4 have ALMA measurements. The HD 145560 disk is the second brightest in the millimeter of these debris disks around early-type A/F star members with resolved scattered-light disks or imaged planets. Excluding the systems AK Sco and HD 100546 with disks at an earlier evolutionary state and the HIP 65426 system with no detectable infrared excess, the ALMA 1.24 mm debris disk fluxes are plotted as a function of the IR excess in Figure 9. The IR excesses are from the cooler second blackbody fit in the Chen et al. (2014) analysis or the single fit from the McDonald et al. (2012) study. The data show a large amount of scatter in Figure 9, particularly among the lower IR excess level systems, which include a group of five targets with high millimeter fluxes despite low IR excess levels.

The combination of the scattered-light image and millimeter maps can be used to consider possible explanations for these high  $F_{1.24 \text{ mm}}$ /low IR excess systems that have colder dust. A higher frequency of asymmetry in these disks is not caused by a possible detection bias associated with larger disks having more easily identifiable asymmetries, since these systems are not the largest disks in the Sco-Cen sample. Although the sample is small, the resolved scattered-light disks in this category are typically asymmetric (three of four systems) compared to disks with systematically increasing 1.2 mm flux as a function of infrared excess (only two of seven are asymmetric). The HD 95086 and HD 145560 systems present cases in which there is clear evidence or a strong indication of a very extended disk with a central clearing or low dust density region. For HD 95086, the central clearing is large enough to make the disk undetected in scattered light within the limited GPI field of view, while a large ring is imaged in wider-field ALMA maps (Su et al. 2017). Higher-sensitivity wider-field infrared imaging of these systems may detect lower surface brightness extended disks or halos.

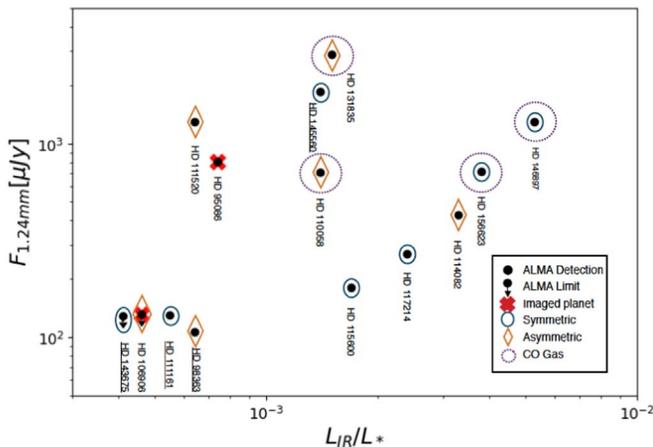
Figure 9 also highlights the four debris disks with CO gas detections; the ALMA bandwidth covered the CO(2–1) line for each of the objects in Table 5. The systems with gas disks all have high 1.24 mm continuum fluxes, though not every high  $F_{1.24 \text{ mm}}$  disk has a corresponding CO detection. The debris disks with gas exhibit a diversity of structures in the scattered-light images and span the full range of  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$  values. Of the three Sco-Cen members with imaged giant planets, two have been observed with ALMA, and neither retains a CO gas disk. A contrary example of a system that contains an imaged planet, debris disk, CO gas emission (Matrà et al. 2017), and CI gas

**Table 5**  
Sco-Cen A- and F-type Stars with Known Disks and/or Companions as Observed with ALMA

Name	HIP	$L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$	Disk Type	Symmetric?	$F$ ( $\mu\text{Jy}$ )	$\lambda$ (mm)	Beam Size	Resolved?	CO Det. ( $\text{mJy km s}^{-1}$ )	References
Lower Centaurus Crux										
HD 95086	53524	$7.4 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	N/A	810	1.3	$1.22 \times 1.03$	Two axes	N	1
HD 98363	55188	$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	N	107	...	$0.7 \times 0.82$	Two axes	N	2
HD 100546	56379	...	Transition	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
HD 106906	59960	$4.6 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	N	<132	1.24	...	N/A	N	3
HD 110058	61782	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	710	1.24	$1.36 \times 0.83$	One axis	5.5	3
HD 111161	62482	$5.5 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	Y	130	1.24	$1.3 \times 1.0$	Unresolved	N	3
HD 111520	62657	$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	N	1290	1.24	$1.37 \times 0.83$	One axis	N	3
HD 114082	64184	$3.3 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	N	430	1.24	$1.32 \times 0.89$	Unresolved	N	3
HD 115600	64995	$1.7 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	180	1.24	$1.32 \times 0.88$	Unresolved	N	3
HIP 65426	65426	0	No disk	N/A	...	...	...	...	...	...
HD 117214	65875	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	270	1.24	$1.32 \times 0.86$	Unresolved	N	3
AK Sco	82747	...	Protoplanetary	N	35,930	1.24	$1.22 \times 0.76$	Two axes	10.5	3
Upper Centaurus Lupus										
HD 131835	73145	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	N	2900	1.24	$1.36 \times 1.16$	Two axes	22.5	3
HD 143675	78641	$4.1 \times 10^{-4}$	Debris	Y	<129	1.24	$0.48 \times 0.64$	N/A	N	1
HD 145560	79516	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	1850	1.24	$1.25 \times 0.82$	Two axes	N	3
HD 156623	84881	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	720	1.24	$1.25 \times 0.82$	One axis	32.3	3
Upper Scorpius										
HD 146897	79977	$5.3 \times 10^{-3}$	Debris	Y	1300	1.24	$1.05 \times 0.67$	One axis	4.1	3

**Note.** In almost all cases, aside from HD 106906 and HD 143675, 1.24 mm flux resolved and unresolved detections were achieved. With some of the disks, CO detections were found.

**References.** 1. Su et al. (2017), 2. Moór et al. (2017), 3. Lieman-Sifry et al. (2016).



**Figure 9.** ALMA disk detections (points with arrows) as a function of IR excess, indicating systems with scattered-light disks that are symmetric (ovals) or asymmetric (diamonds). Stars with planets have red crosses, and systems with CO(2–1) detections have large dashed circles. Most targets show a systematic positive trend of increasing  $F_{1.24 \text{ mm}}$  with higher  $L_{\text{IR}}/L_*$ , though five of the disks have high ALMA fluxes despite lower IR excesses. Possible explanations for this could be the presence of lower surface brightness extended disks or halos. The systems with imaged planets (including one star not on the plot due to a lack of an excess) do not have symmetric scattered-light disks or CO(2–1) gas detections. References: Lieman-Sifry et al. (2016), Moór et al. (2017), and Su et al. (2017).

emission (Cataldi et al. 2018) is  $\beta$  Pictoris (not in Sco-Cen). The three Sco-Cen A/F stars with imaged giant planets include one system with no excess (HIP 65426) and two (HD 95086 and HD 106906) with IR excesses in the lower half of the 16 debris disk systems listed in Table 4. Only one imaged

planetary system, HD 106906, has a resolved scattered-light disk, and the HD 106906 disk reveals a very asymmetric structure (Kalas et al. 2015). Although the total number of imaged planetary systems is limited, Sco-Cen contains the largest number of such systems in any one stellar population. Sco-Cen also has a large population of resolved debris disks (Esposito et al. 2019) and an age associated with the peak of IR excess emission (Wyatt 2008).

## 7. Summary

We have spatially resolved four Sco-Cen debris disks for the first time in scattered light using GPI. The four debris disk systems were targeted by GPI due to their high-IR excess emission, with three of their SEDs best fit by a two-temperature model. The four debris disks—HD 98363, HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560—were all resolved in polarized intensity light. Using the spectral mode of GPI, HD 143675 was also resolved in total intensity light. Debris disks that are diffuse and moderately inclined are identified around HD 111161 and HD 145560, and HD 143675 presents a debris disk that is quite compact, with a highly inclined, edge-on geometry. Preliminary results of the HD 98363 disk show a highly inclined and diffuse structure that is also asymmetric in its brightness distribution. Surface brightness profiles measured for HD 111161, HD 143675, and HD 145560 show a symmetric brightness distribution, while the HD 98363 map shows the northeast side of the disk to be tentatively brighter and more radially extended compared to the southwest side of the disk. The disk images are compared with the results of SED fitting (McDonald et al. 2012; Jang-Condell et al. 2015) and

radiative transfer (Esposito et al. 2019) models to investigate the architectures of the disk systems. The four debris disks were also observed with ALMA (Liemann-Sifry et al. 2016; Moór et al. 2017; Su et al. 2017), and the results are compared with GPI scattered-light imaging. The best-fitting model for the debris disk around HD 145560 suggests extended emission beyond the field of view for GPI, which is also consistent with its ALMA millimeter map. In the case of HD 143675, the most compact system, no 1.24 mm flux emission was detected, while HD 98363 and HD 111161 both had faint and unresolved detections. None of the disks had detectable gas emission (Liemann-Sifry et al. 2016; Moór et al. 2017).

The debris disk around HD 98363 is a unique case, with a wide,  $\sim 7000$  au binary companion, Wray 15-788, with its own circumstellar disk classified as a transitional disk at an earlier evolutionary state (Bohn et al. 2019). In addition to being in different stages of circumstellar disk evolution, the inclinations of both disks are misaligned ( $\Delta i \sim 60^\circ$ ). Similarities can be seen between the HD 98363 and HD 106906 systems, as they both have similar morphological properties. The HD 98363/Wray 15-788 system presents the ideal case for future studies of binary-disk interactions. It is unclear whether or not the asymmetry of HD 98363 and/or the two-belt structure of Wray 15-788 were caused by mutual dynamical perturbations. It is also possible that the asymmetry in HD 98363 could be caused by a much closer, planetary mass companion within the system, although no giant planet was detected in the GPI data.

Combining the newly resolved debris disk systems with other examples reveals Sco-Cen as the site of a population of circumstellar disks with a range of disk structures. The full set of GPI-resolved Sco-Cen scattered-light disks around early-type stars includes one protoplanetary, one transitional, and 14 debris disks with morphologies that vary in inclination, asymmetry, vertical structure, and size. By comparing ALMA millimeter maps to GPI-resolved scattered-light images of Sco-Cen debris disks, a diverse combination of properties are observed without a single unifying pattern; however, stars with low IR excess and high millimeter flux typically exhibit asymmetric scattered-light disks, while stars with an IR excess that scales with millimeter flux typically exhibit symmetric scattered-light disks. If the disk asymmetry is caused by dynamical interactions with an undetected companion, then the higher millimeter fluxes may be analogous to the high fluxes measured for circumbinary disks in the younger Taurus region (Harris et al. 2012). For the specific case of HD 95086, a planetary companion has been imaged, and it may have cleared a substantial portion of the inner disk material, causing a lower IR excess, and resulted in an extended outer dust disk with higher ALMA flux. Detections of CO gas are also present around disks with high 1.24 mm flux emission, but gas is not detected around every disk with high 1.24 mm flux emission or any of the targets or Sco-Cen members with imaged planets that were observed with ALMA.

Advanced direct imaging instruments such as GPI or SPHERE have revealed fine disk structure that cannot be inferred from SEDs or millimeter maps with a coarse beam. The GPI scattered-light maps can be used to motivate future studies of these systems at a range of spatial and spectral resolutions across multiple wavelengths.

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