Interstellar molecules: from cores to disks



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Thanks to the c2d and DIGIT teams and many others

and i.p. our PhD students!







April 25, 2013

My first entry into astrochemistry

IAU Symposium 87 Interstellar Molecules

1980

PHYSICAL AND DYNAMICAL CONDITIONS IN INTERSTELLAR CLOUDS

Neal J. Evans II The University of Texas at Austin

1. INTRODUCTION

The most far-reaching result to come from the study of inters molecules has been the recognition of a new class of galactic strumolecular clouds. These clouds appear to contain most of the mass

Infrared vs submillimeter

Submillimeter:

- Very high spectral resolution (R>10⁶, <0.1 km/s)</p>
- Many gas-phase molecules with abundances down to 10⁻¹¹ w.r.t. H₂
- Emission => map of region
- Infrared:
 - Moderate spectral resolution (R~10³-10⁴)
 - Gases and solids with abundances down to 10⁻⁷-10⁻⁸ w.r.t. H₂
 - Probe major reservoirs of C, N and O
 - Molecules without permanent dipole moments (H₂, C₂H₂, CH₄, CO₂, ...)
 - Absorption => pencil beam line-of-sight; also emission

Evans, Lacy et al. 1991 van Dishoeck 2004

Low density PDRs

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 568:242–258, 2002 March 20 © 2002. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A.

ISO

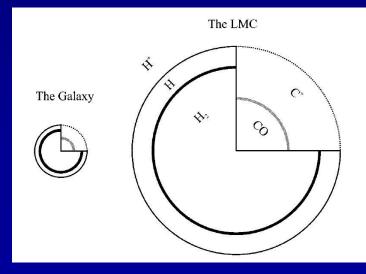
PHOTON-DOMINATED REGIONS IN LOW-ULTRAVIOLET FIELDS: A STUDY OF THE PERIPHERAL REGION OF L1204/S140

WENBIN LI,^{1,2} NEAL J. EVANS II,^{1,3} DANIEL T. JAFFE,¹ EWINE F. VAN DISHOECK,^{3,4} AND WING-FAI THI³ Received 2001 September 1; accepted 2001 November 28

ABSTRACT

We have carried out an in-depth study of the peripheral region of the molecular cloud L1204/S140, where the far-ultraviolet radiation and the density are relatively low. Our observations test theories of photon-dominated regions (PDRs) in a regime that has been little explored. Knowledge of such regions will also help to test theories of photoionization-regulated star formation. [C II] 158 μ m and [O I] 63 μ m lines are detected

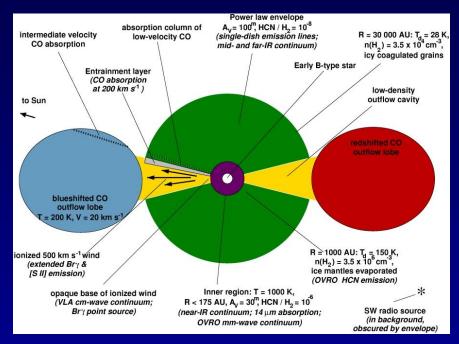
Li et al. 2002



Started when EvD was Tinsley professor 1997

Pak et al. 1998

Structure of massive YSOs



Van der Tak et al. 1999, 2000 Boonman et al. 2002





Birth of c2d A memorable sabattical in Leiden

- Lorentz Center workshop where proposal was written





c2d and DIGIT Spectroscopic surveys

- **5-40 μm**
- **R**=600
- 75 hr
- 50 embedded YSOs
- 75 disks
- 25 papers, ~1500 cit



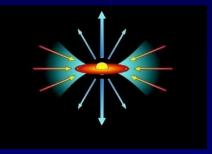
- **56-200 μm**
- **R=1000-3000**
- 250 hr
- 30 embedded YSOs
- 21+12 disks
- Papers in prog

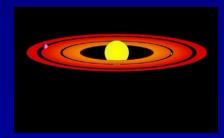


Infrared spectral features

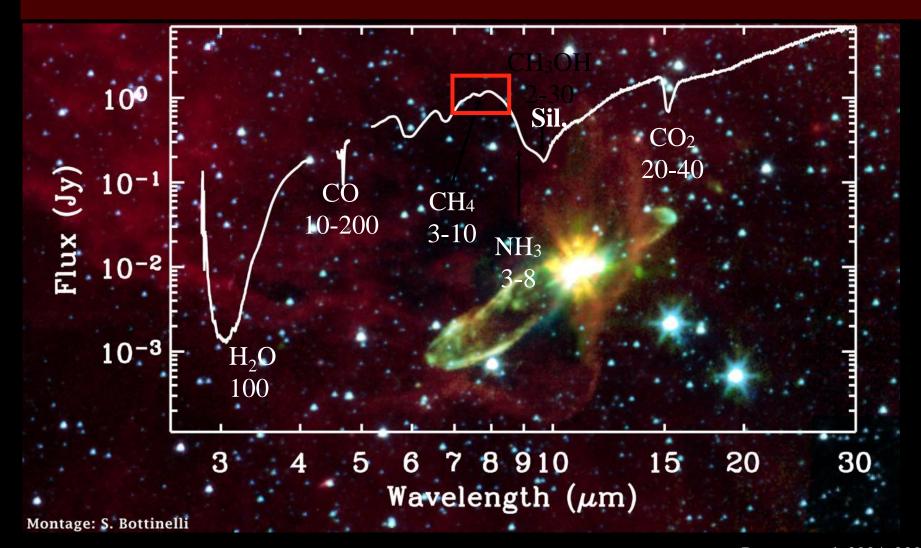
Embedded protostars

- Ices and silicates in absorption
- Atomic [Ne II] 12.8, [S I] 25.2 µm, H₂ lines (extended emission from outflow)
- CO, OH, H₂O, [O I] far-IR
- Protoplanetary disks
 - Silicate and PAH emission
 - Absorption if viewed close to edge-on
 - H₂ + other molecules emission
 - [Ne II], [O I] emission



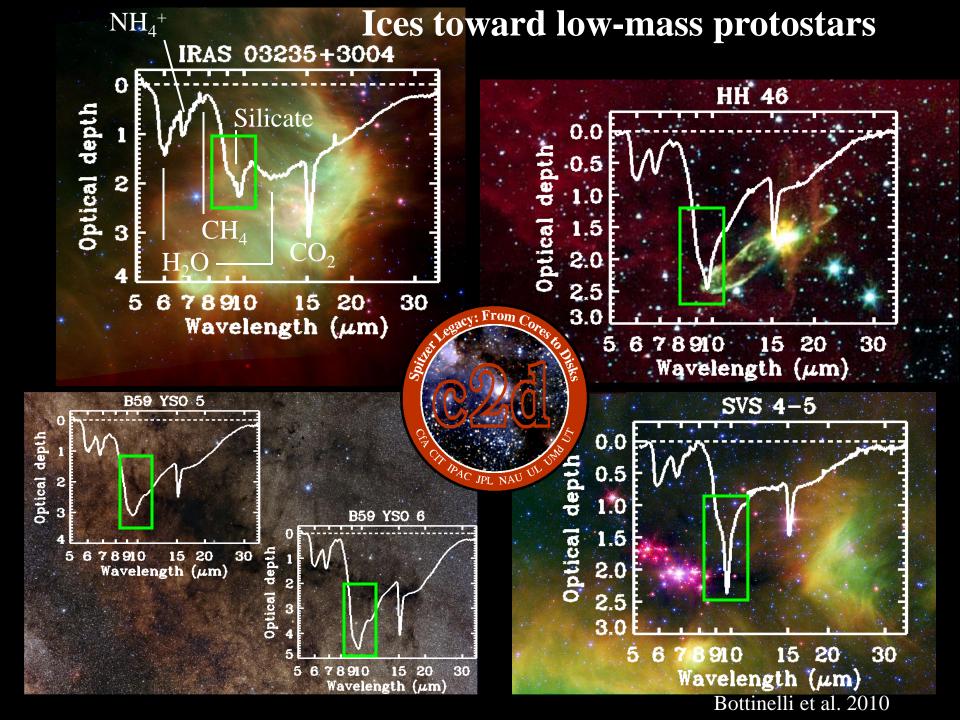


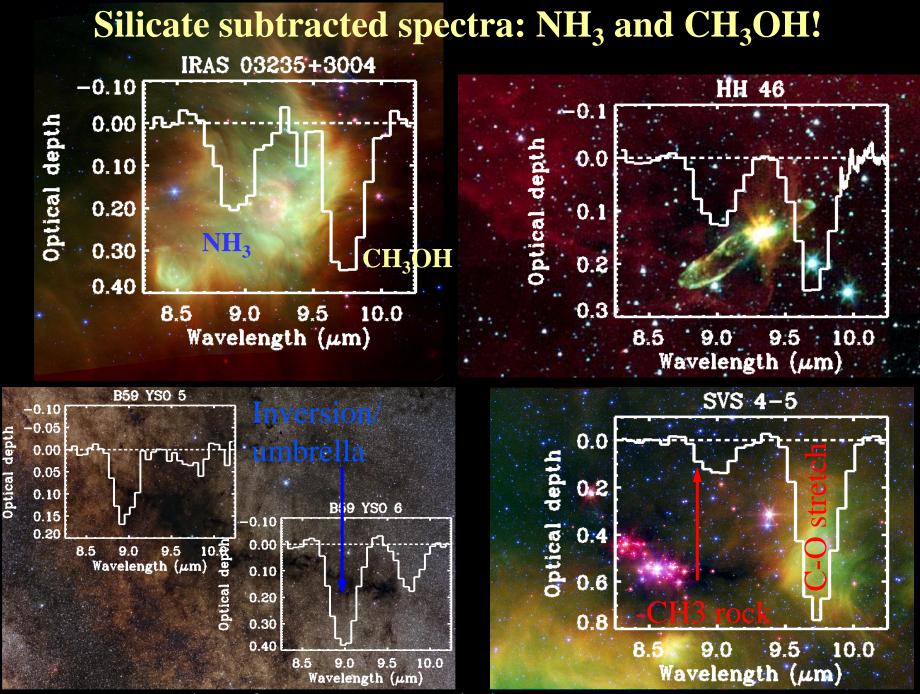
Ice inventory



- Ices can contain significant fraction of heavy elements (50% or more)

Boogert et al. 2004, 2008 Pontoppidan et al. 2008 Öberg et al. 2008, 2011

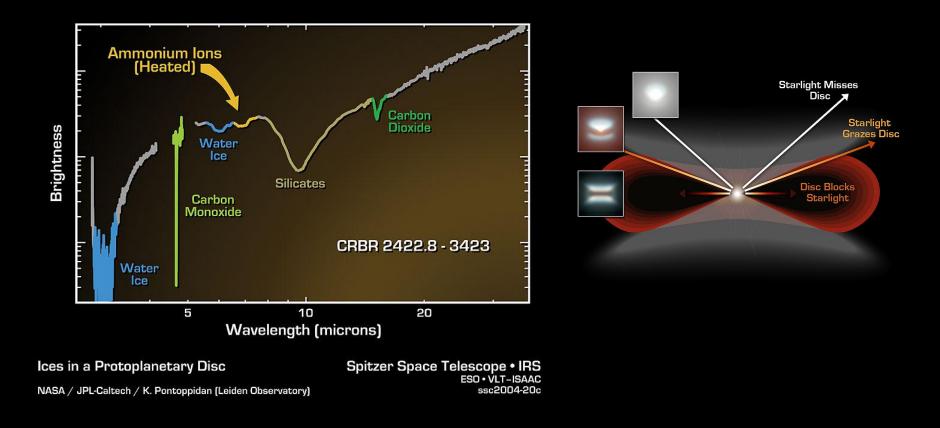




Ingredients for complex organics!

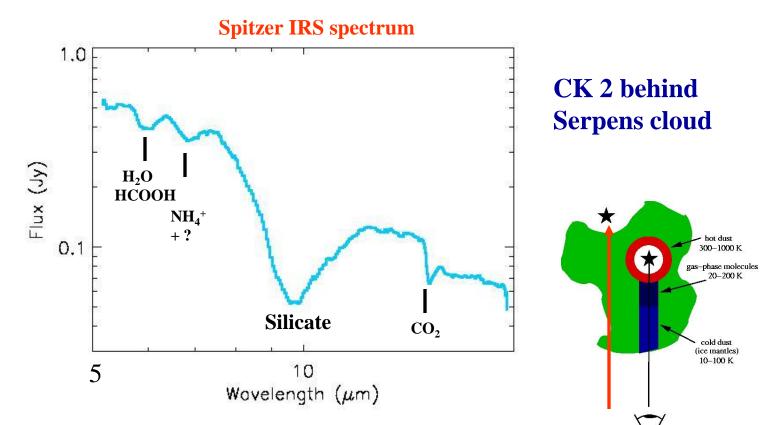
Heated ices in edge-on disk

NASA press release Nov. 9, 2004



Pontoppidan, Dullemond et al. 2005

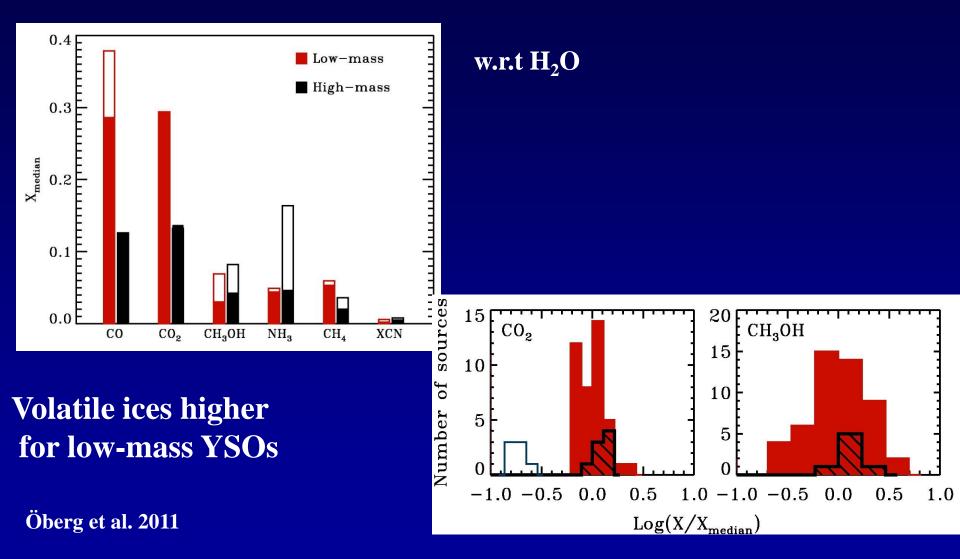
Ices are complex early on



- Background stars: ices unaffected by heating and radiation from star
- Features same as seen as for YSOs, including
 6.0 and 6.8 μm bands => do not require heating

Knez et al. 2005 Bergin et al. 2005

Ice composition low vs high-mass



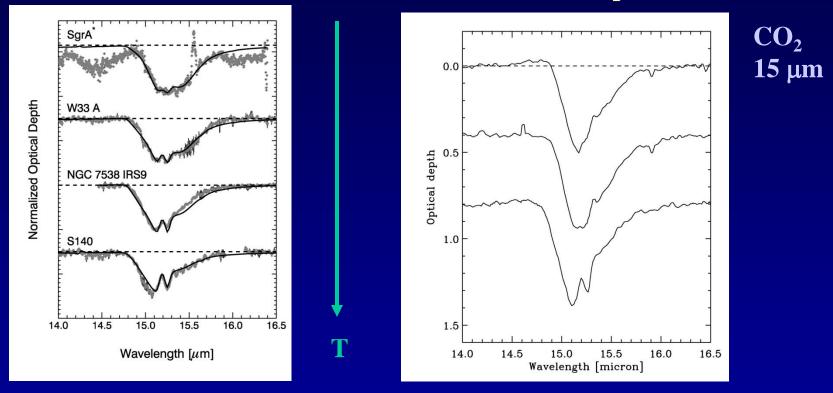
Narrow distribution CO₂, broad CH₃OH

Full: upper limits included; Open: only detections

Heating of ices: segregation

High-mass: ISO

Low-mass: Spitzer

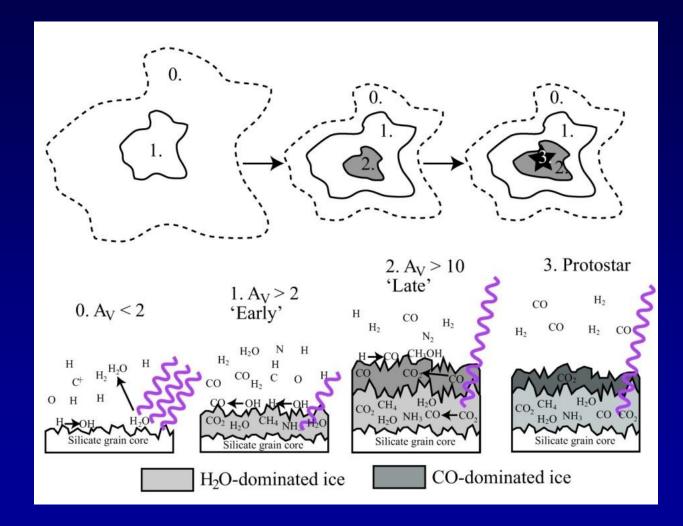


- Systematic trends in band profiles with increasing temperature $(CO_2 15 \ \mu m, NH_4^+ 6.8 \ \mu m, gas/solid ratios ...)$

- Irreversible → trace heating events

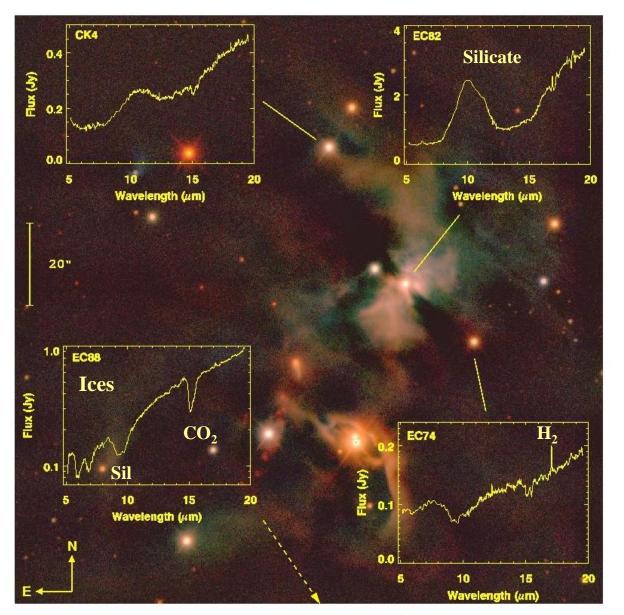
Gerakines et al. 1999, Pontoppidan, Boogert et al. 2008 Kim et al. 2012

Proposed ice evolution



Öberg et al. 2011

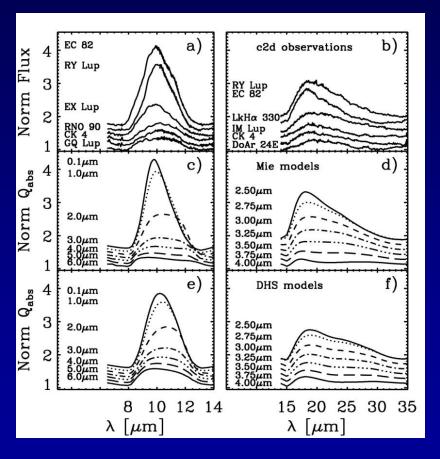
Spitzer spectra of low-mass YSO's Serpens core

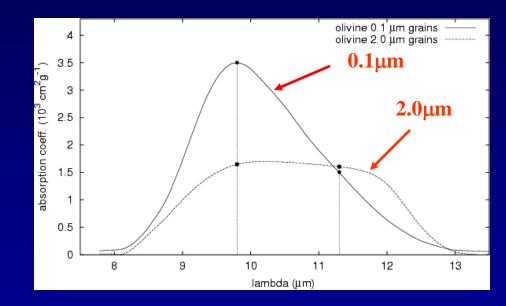


VLT-ISAAC J, H K image

c2d team data

Grain growth and crystallization inner disk Silicate features





Also: van Boekel et al. 2005, Furlan et al. 2006 Bouwman et al. 2008 Watson et al. 2009, Juhasz et al. 2010 Sturm et al. 2010, 2013 (Herschel-DIGIT)

Kessler-Silacci et al. 2006 Olofsson et al. 2009, 2010 Oliveira et al. 2010

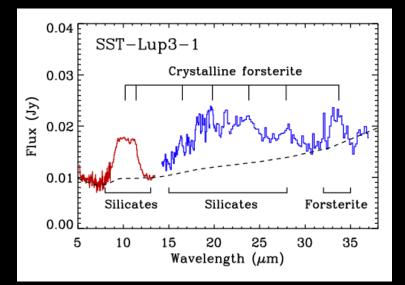
Grains grow to µm size in surface layers

Crystallinity

 $100 \qquad 000 \qquad 000$

ISO: Herbig stars

Spitzer: T Tauri stars and Brown Dwarfs

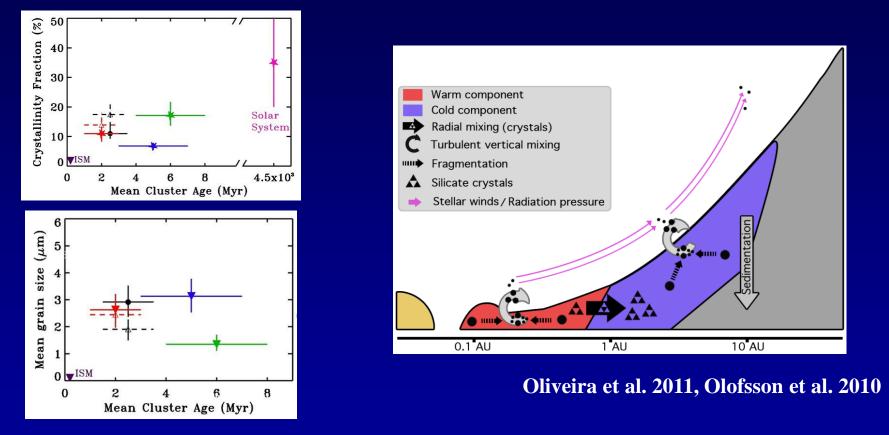


Apai et al. 2005, Merin et al. 2007 Olofsson et al. 2009,2010, Bouwman et al. 2008 Sturm et al. 2010, 2013 69 μm (DIGIT)

- Crystallinity seen in large fraction of T Tauri + BD disks (>50%)
- Interstellar silicates amorphous => crystallization at > 800 K must have occurred in inner disk => provides constraints on efficiency of heating and mixing processes

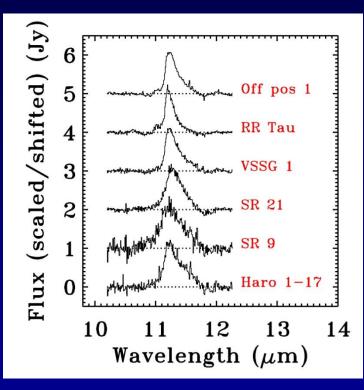
Grain processing occurs early

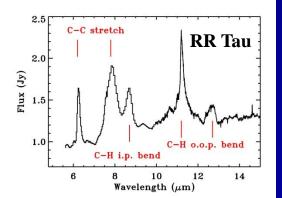
Hundreds of sources Spitzer



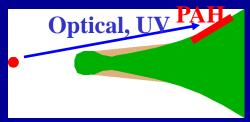
- Grain growth and crystallinity are established early (≤ 1 Myr) and maintained by continuous growth and destruction until disk dissipation

PAHs are rare in T Tau disks



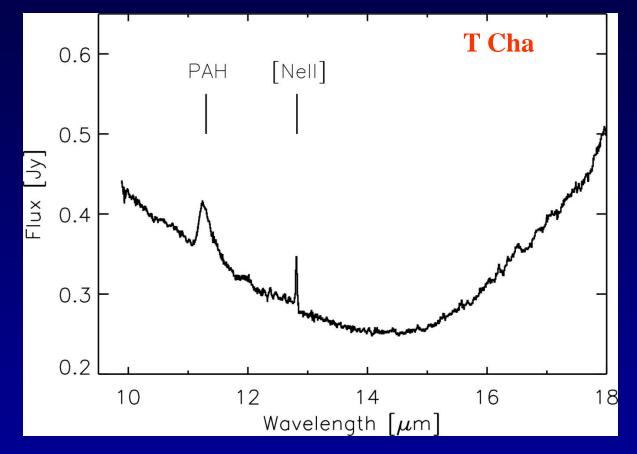


- Few % T Tauri stars show PAH
 - Mostly G stars detected, not K
- No PAHs detected embedded YSOs
- Absence in majority objects due to low PAH abundance
 - PAHs frozen into ices in pre-+ protostellar phase?



Geers et al. 2006, 2007, 2008; Oliveira et al. 2010

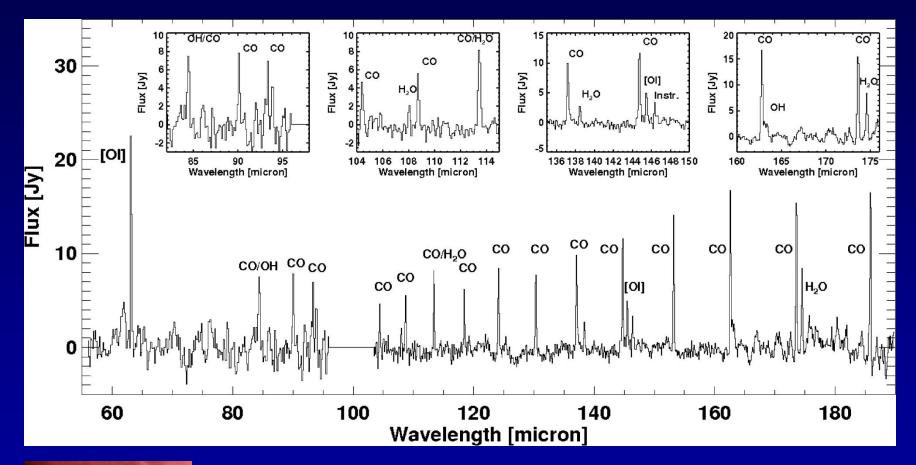
[Ne II] in disks: tracer of X-ray/EUV radiation?



- Detected in at least 20% of sources
- Some cases associated with jets
- Fluxes consistent with recent models of X-ray irradiated disks

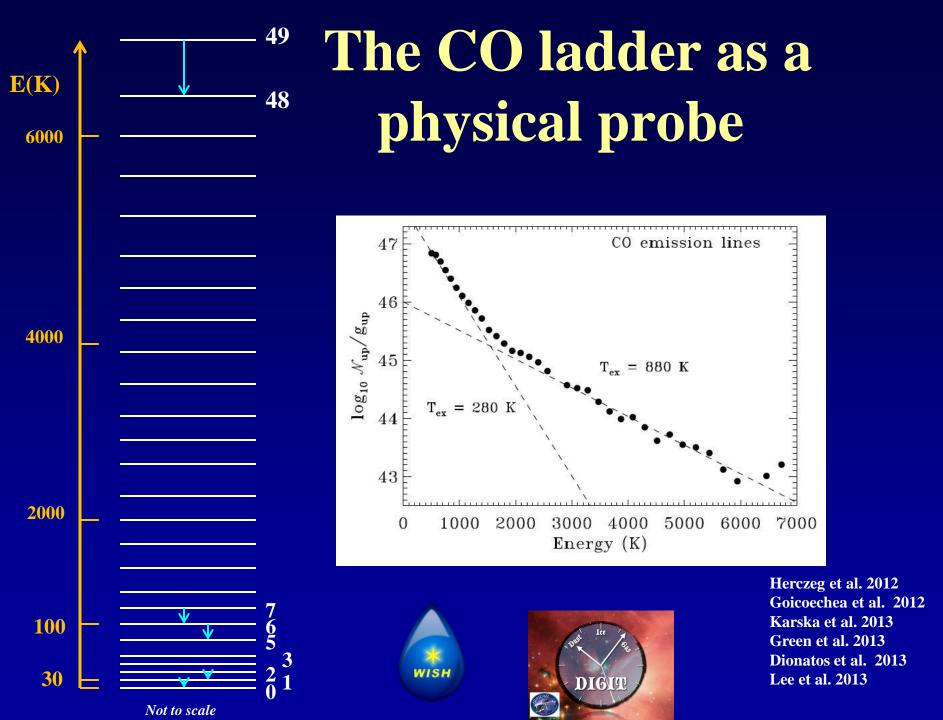
Lahuis et al. 2007, Pascucci et al. 2007 Guedel et al. 2010

Far-IR spectroscopy: CO ladder

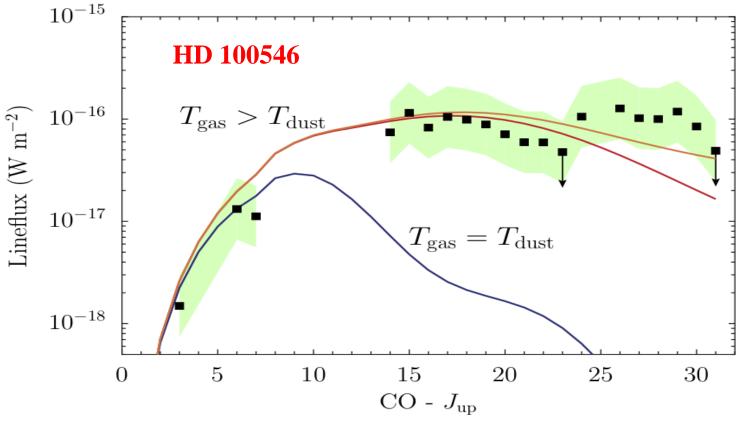




Van Kempen + DIGIT team 2010 Green et al. 2013



Hot disk atmosphere probed by CO



Bruderer et al. 2012



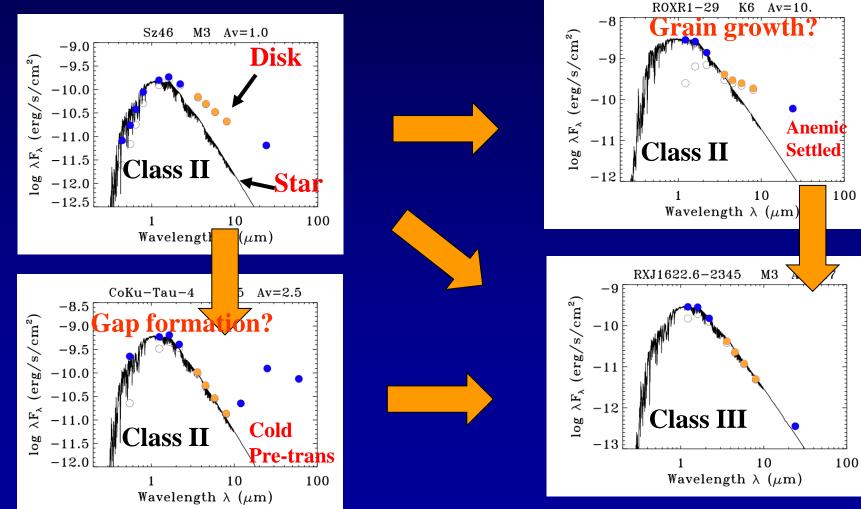
CO excitation requires T_{gas} >> T_{dust}

Guiding c2d and DIGIT: finding the right path



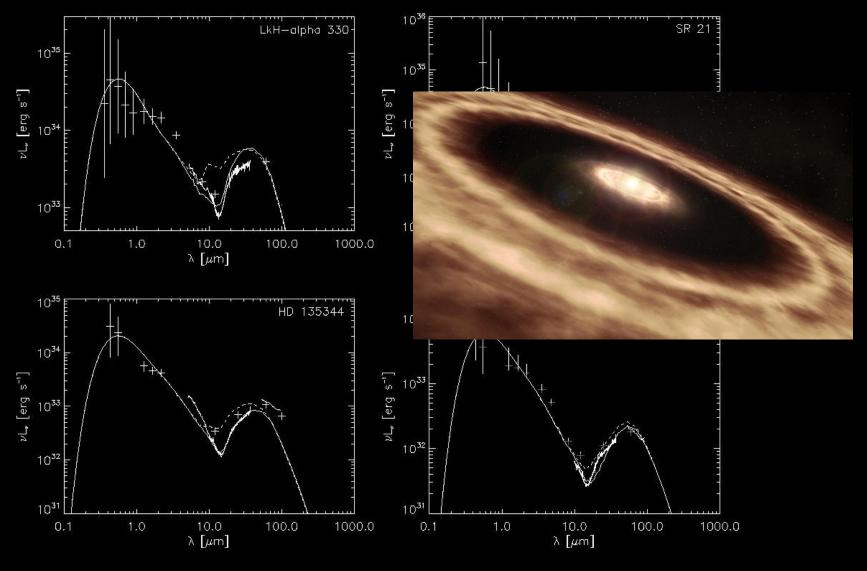
Disk evolution

There are multiple paths from protoplanetary to debris disks



Cieza et al. 2007, Merin, Brown et al. 2010

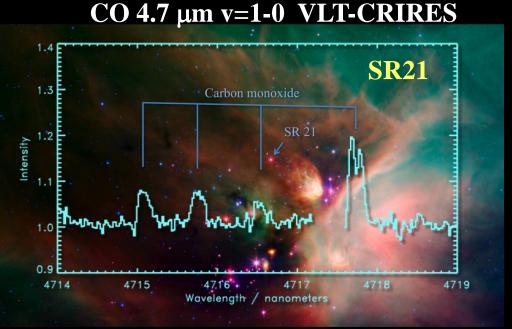
Transitional disks



Estimated outer radii are >20 AU

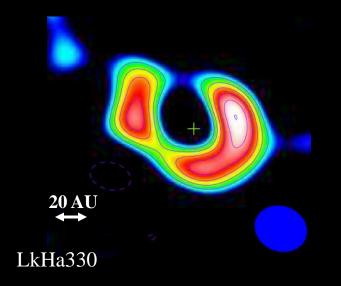
Brown et al. 2007, 2008 Merin, Brown et al. 2010

Resolving dust cavities



Pontoppidan et al. 2008

- SMA imaging resolves dust gap of ~20 AU
 Brown et al. 2007
- Spectroastrometry of near-IR lines allows to pinpoint gas well inside gap



ALMA images of disks with cavities

HD135344B

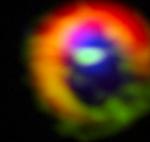
Under embargo

Perez et al.

- Asymmetries in dust and gas point to dust traps

- Traps triggered by planets?

HD 142527



Red=dust Green/blue: gas

Casassus et al. 2013, Fukugawa et al. in prep.

IRS48

Under embargo

Van der Marel et al. subm.

Gas streams

across gap

Neal and ALMA





First ASAC Leiden March 2009

ASAC September 2001

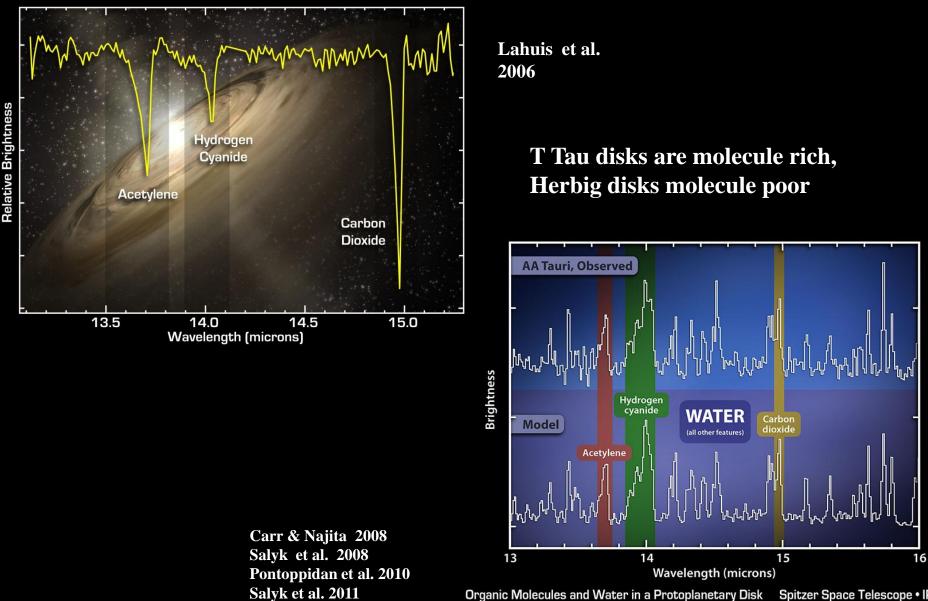


How about molecules in protoplanetary disks?





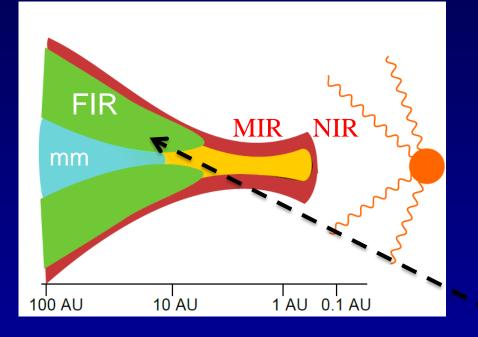
Surprise: Hot water and organics in inner few AU of disks



Relative

Spitzer Space Telescope • IRS ssc2008-06a

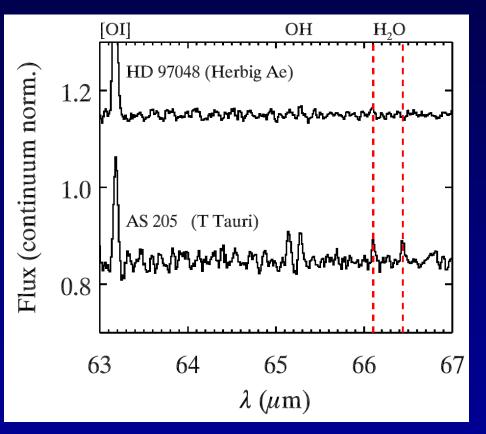
Probing the entire disk surface





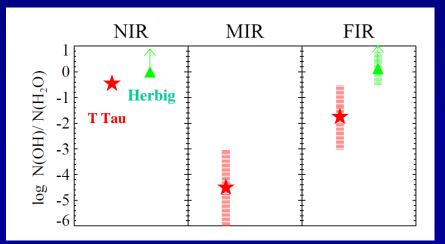


Importance of UV: OH/H₂O

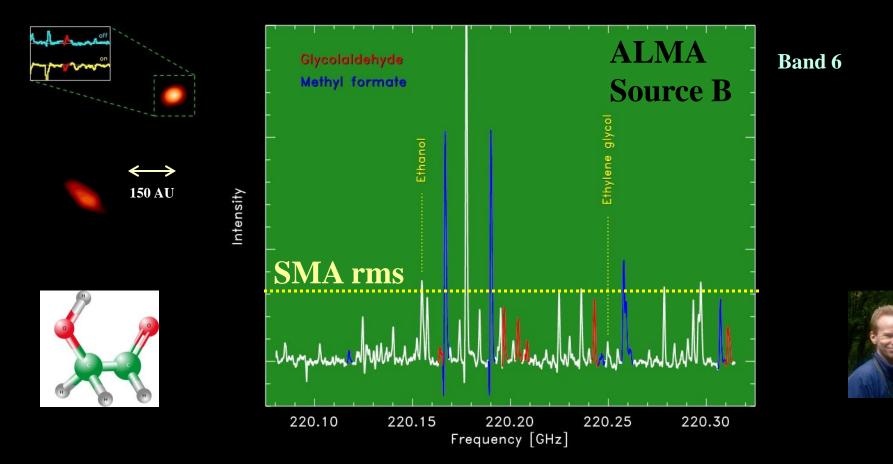


Fedele, Meeus et al. 2013 Salyk et al. in prep. Zhang et al. 2013 - Far-IR H₂O detected in T Tau disks, but hardly in Herbig disks

$H_2O + h\nu \rightarrow OH + H$



Complex molecules in young disks ALMA test data of IRAS 16293-2422



- Simple sugar detected toward low-mass YSO
- Imaged on ~0.2" scale, 25 AU radius!

Jørgensen et al. 12

Thanks to Neal!





Greetings from the ESO DG



