

Steady-state nuclear-spin chemistry in dark clouds

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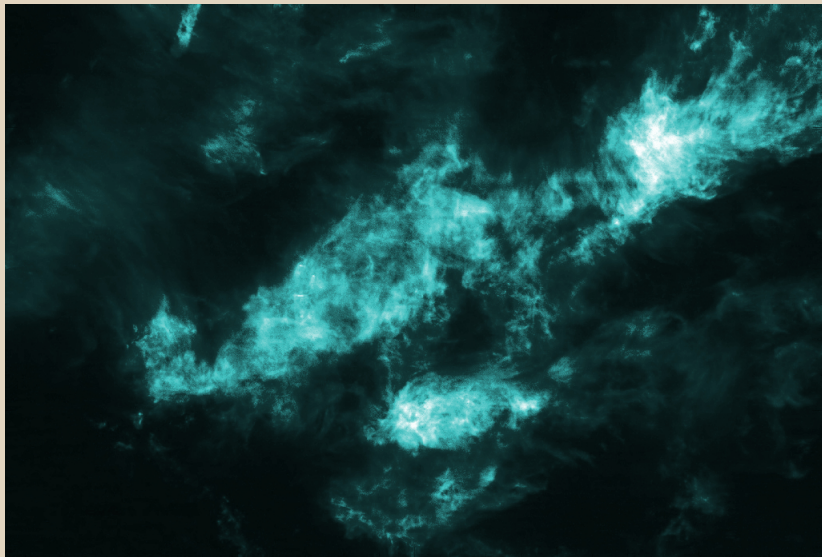
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*Dedicated to
Malcolm C. Walmsley*



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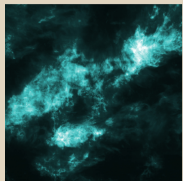




Starless cores: a pivotal state

From clouds to cores to planetary systems

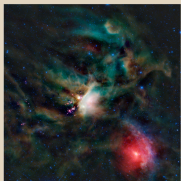
Clouds



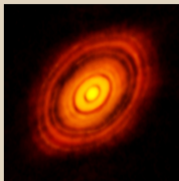
Cores



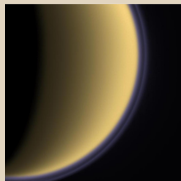
Protostars



Disks

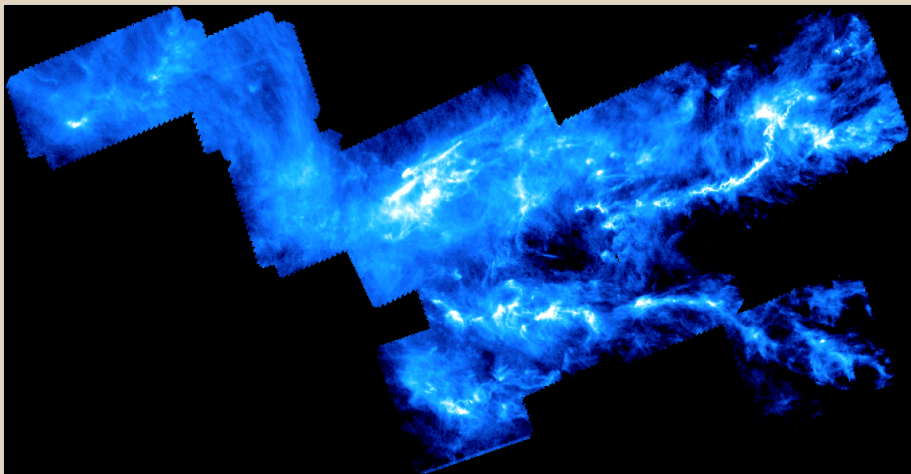


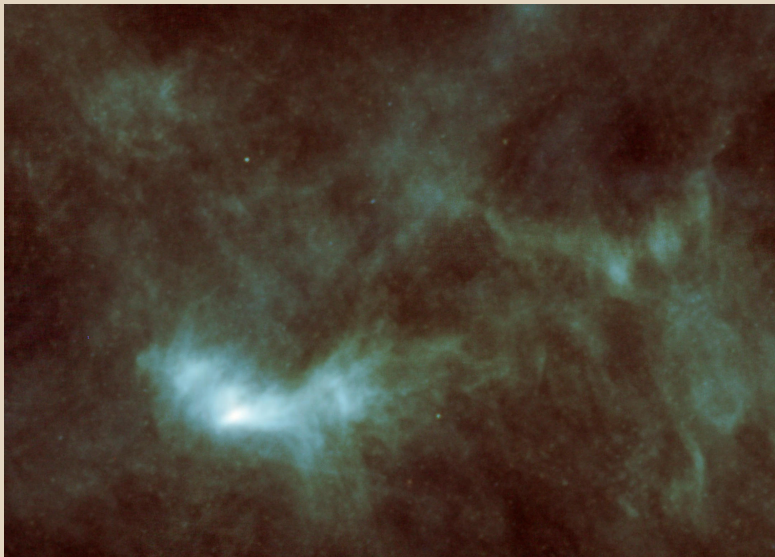
Planets

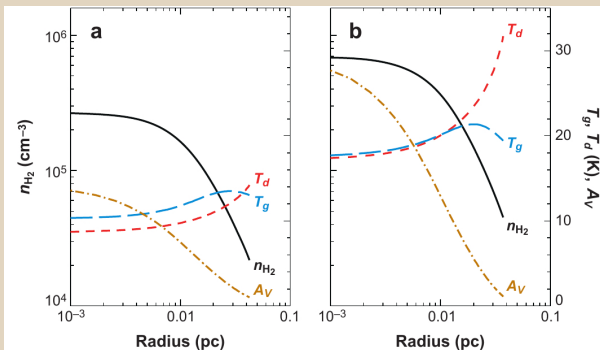


- Physics of star and planet formation
- Chemical conditions in starless cores ?
- Timescales of star formation ?

Starless cores within molecular clouds



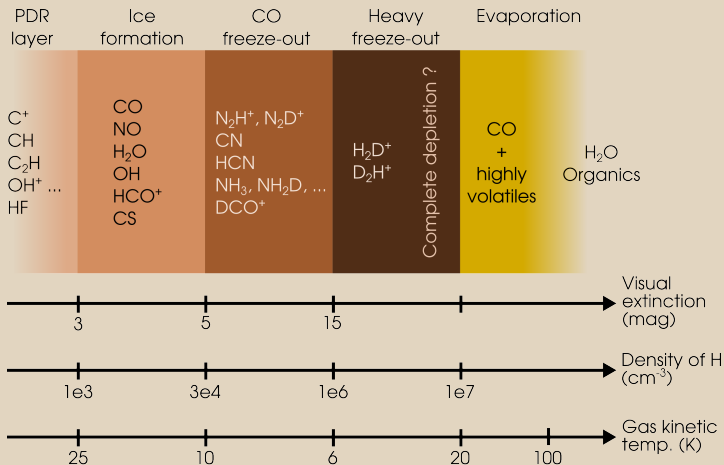




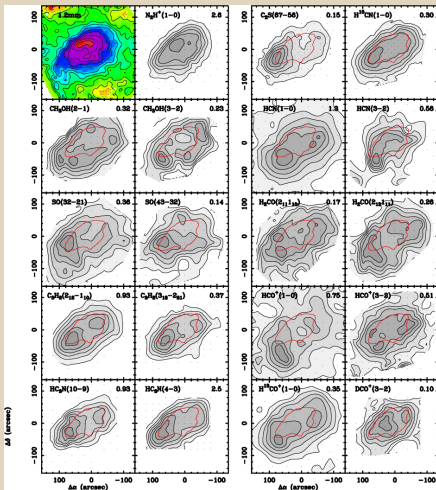
Galli, Walmsley, Gonçalves, A&A 2002

- cold (10 K), dense ($n_{\text{H}} > 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$)
- dark: $A_V > 10$ mag (CR + UV from secondary photons)

Starless cores: chemical factories

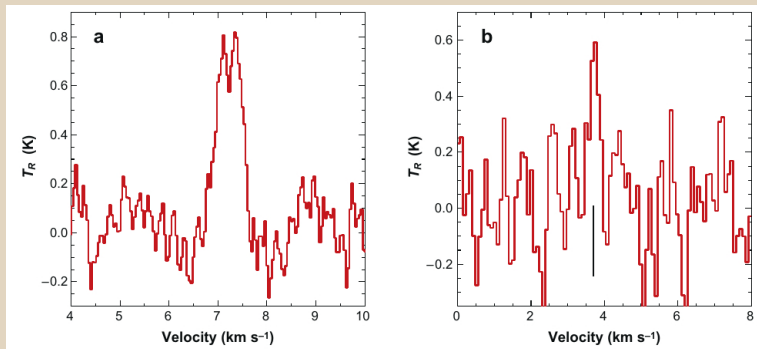


adapted from Bergin & Tafalla 2007



Tafalla et al. (2006)

- Depletion affects most species
- Nitrogen bearing species (CN, NH₃, N₂H⁺) less affected Hily-Blant et al. (2008)
- Complete depletion ? Walmsley et al. (2004)
- Lightest species remain in the gas phase: H₃⁺ and D-isotopologues



$o\text{-H}_2\text{D}^+$ at 372.4 GHz (Caselli et al. 2008), $p\text{-D}_2\text{H}^+$ at 692 GHz (Vastel et al. 2004)

- Observations: usually one symmetry only: e.g. $o\text{-H}_2\text{D}^+$, $p\text{-D}_2\text{H}^+$, NH_3
- OPRs required to derive total column density

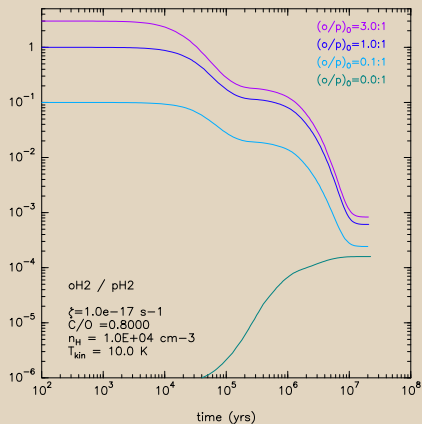
- Derive total column densities
- Disentangle between formation pathways (Faure et al. 2013)
- Gas-phase vs surface chemistry
- Derive physical conditions and impact on thermodynamics

Can OPRs be used as astrochemical clocks ?

- Updated network for the complete depletion scenario
- Time-dependent chemical calculations
- New network and preliminary results

- Deuteration: $\text{H}_3^+ + \text{HD} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{D}^+ + \text{H}_2 + \Delta E$
- internal energy of *o*-H₂ promotes endoergic reactive collisions, mitigating deuterium fractionation
- Metals and electrons also decrease deuteration (destroy H₂D⁺)
- Milestones: Dalgarno et al. (1973); Pagani et al. (1992); Gerlich et al. (2002); Walmsley et al. (2004)
- OPR of H₂ regulates deuteration, and OPR depends on timescale for NSC
- Idea: measure the deuteration to constrain the OPR of H₂
- Brünken et al. (2014): ortho and para H₂D⁺ towards IRAS16293-2422; dense core chemical age ~ 1 Myr (Sipillä's talk)
- Timescale for OPRs to reach steady-state: ~ 1 Myr (Flower et al. 2006; Kong et al. 2015; Furuya et al. 2015)

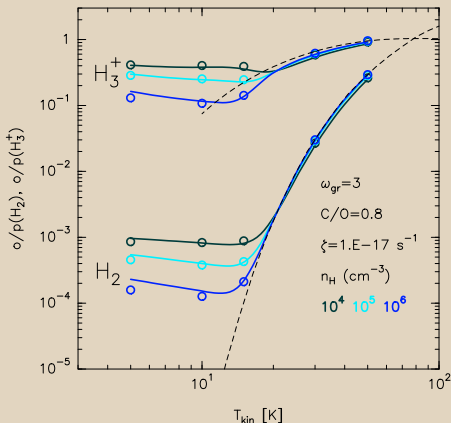
Timescale to reach steady-state



Initial conditions are lost after \sim few 10^6 yr

- Competition between: formation on grain surfaces, spin conversion in the gas phase
- $\text{H}_2 + \text{XH}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 + \text{XH}^+$
- $\text{H}_3^+ + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3^+ + \text{e}^-$,
- $\text{H}_3^+ + \text{X} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 + \text{XH}^+$
- Conversion in the gas phase: Hugo et al. (2009), state-to-state rates for $\text{H}_3^+ + \text{H}_2$ reactions

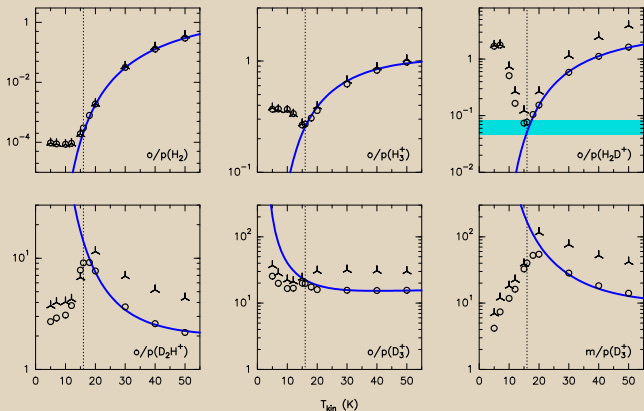
Thermalized OPR of H_2 : T_{crit}



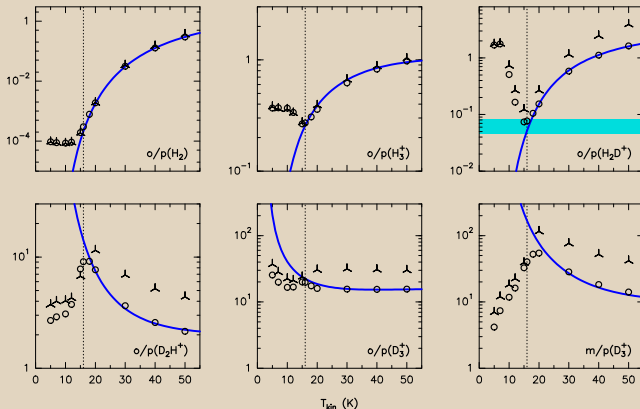
- Competition between formation on grains and gas-phase conversion
- formation of o- H_2 from grains \sim from p- H_2
- Thermalized ratios above $T_{\text{crit}} \approx 17 \text{ K}$ (Le Bourlot 1991; Flower et al. 2006)

- Published rates: ground-state to species
- New rates *species-to-species*: averaging over Boltzman distribution of reactant populations

Species A	Species B			Number of reactions
H_3^+	HD	H_2	D_2	41
H_2D^+	HD	H_2	D_2	61
D_2H^+	HD	H_2	D_2	68
D_3^+	HD	H_2	D_2	67

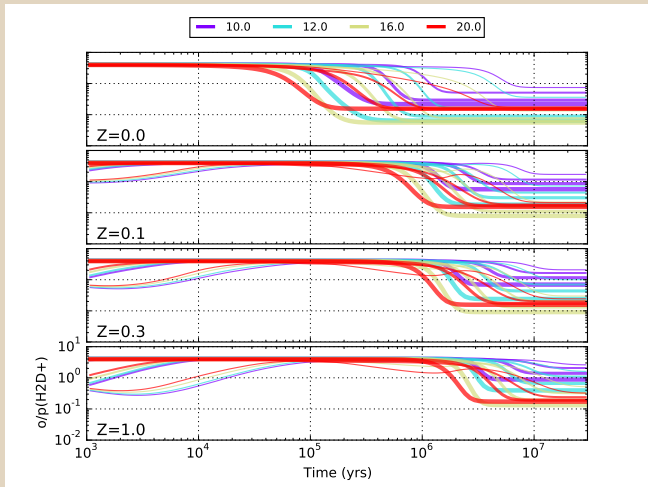


- All OPRs thermalize above T_{crit} : leading role of H_2
- Discrepancy with previous rates larger for heavier species
- Reality: between the two extremes (ground-state and Boltzmann)



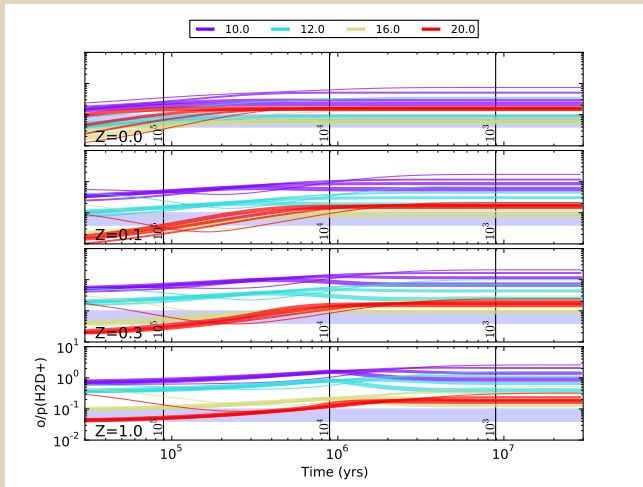
- Observed OPR of H_2D^+ : 0.07 ± 0.02 , 13–16 K, $t > 5(5)$ yr (Brünken et al. 2014)
- Fully compatible with steady-state predictions

Steady-state OPRs in cores



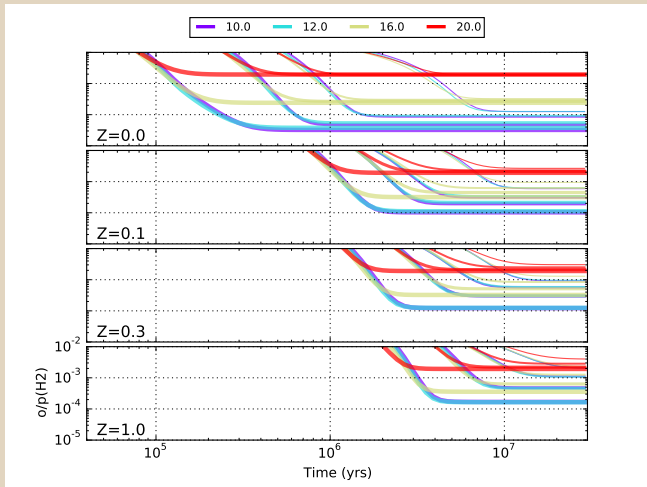
- Depletion factor: $Z \times f$; density; initial conditions: atomic H
- Observations: strong depletion, $T = 12 - 16$ K, high densities

Steady-state OPRs in cores



- Initial conditions: $p\text{-H}_2$
- No constraint from $\text{OPR}(\text{H}_2\text{D}^+)$

Steady-state OPRs in cores



- Timescales shorten with n_H
- Steady-state OPR decreases with Z

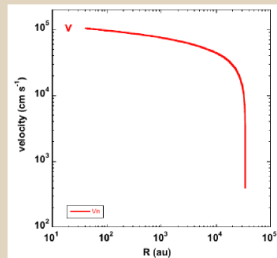
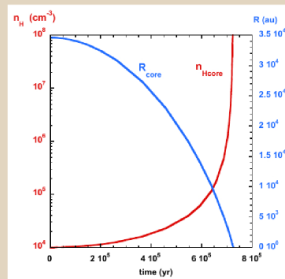
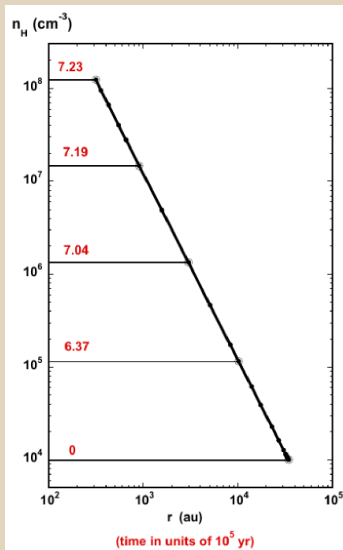
- observed OPR of H_2D^+ : reflects the age of H_2 since its (last ?) formation
- Minimum age of the embedding molecular cloud
- Bad news: does not tell the age of the core
- Good news: Results do not depend on the (unknown) initial conditions

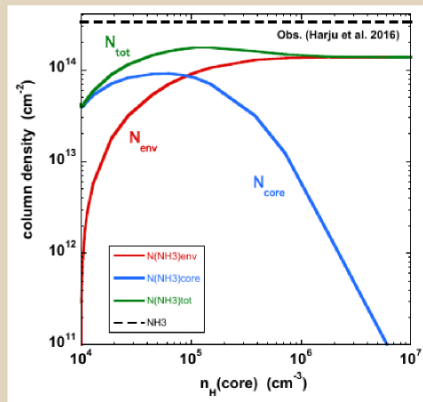
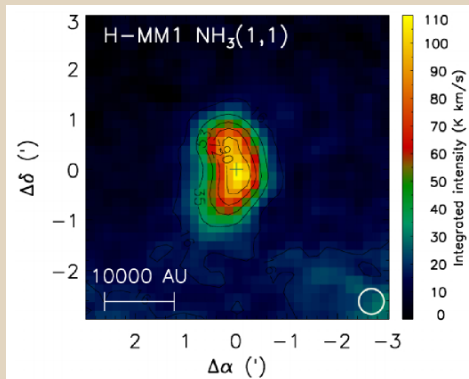
The GRENOBLE network

- New network: hydrides of C, N, O, S; Deuterated N-hydrides
- Condensed network: 150 species, 1100 reactions
- Separated network: 205 species, 2900 reactions
- Separation program (`spinstate.f90`): automatic for exothermic; manual for thermoneutral and other specific reactions (e.g. $\text{H}_3^+ + \text{e}^-$)

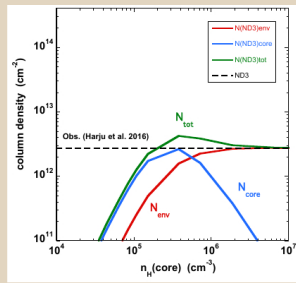
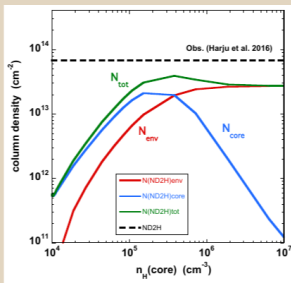
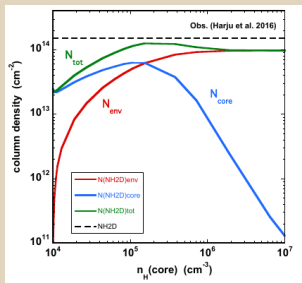
The GRENOBLE model

- Chemical network (gas-phase, ads./des., surface chemistry)
- Self-consistently with Larson-Penston collapsing 1D, isothermal, core (plateau + $\rho \propto r^{-2}$ envelope)
- 1D-Radiative transfer
- Ray-tracing





Preliminary results: ammonia



Conclusions

- OPRs of H_2 and H_3^+ are in steady-state
- OPRs: measure the age of H_2

Perspectives

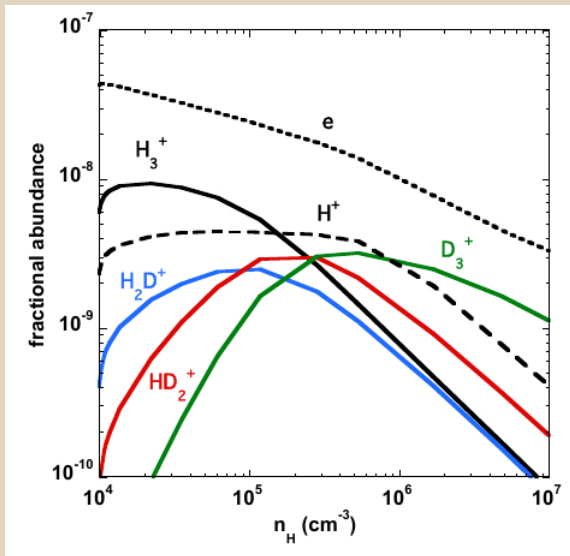
- Are all OPRs in steady-state ?
- Modelling:
- Self-consistent OPRs of C, N, O, and, S hydrides
- The D/H and OPR of water prior to protostar and disk formation
- Tracers of the OPR of H_2
- state-to-state chemistry
- Observations: ALMA

Physical Properties of Star Forming Regions

Malcolm Wainsley
Arecibo Observatory

Cloud in Galactic Plane, 2011





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