

The Cosmic Cycle of Dust and Gas in the Galaxy:
From Old to Young Stars,
July 9-13, 2018 @ Quy Nhon, Vietnam

**Gas and Dust in
Protoplanetary Disk:
their connection to materials
in our Solar System**

Hideko Nomura (Tokyo Tech.)

Contents

- Introduction
- Complex Organic Molecules in Disks
- Effect of C/O Ratio in Gas in Disks
Wei, HN, Lee, Ip, Walsh & Millar in prep.

Introduction

Gas & Dust Observations in PPDs

0.5秒角=70天文単位

SAO206462

(Muto+ 2012)



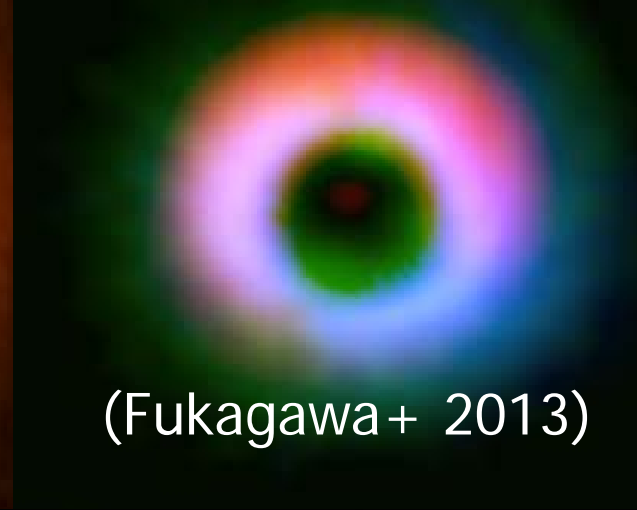
TW Hya

(Tsukagoshi+ 2016)



HD142527

(Fukagawa+ 2013)



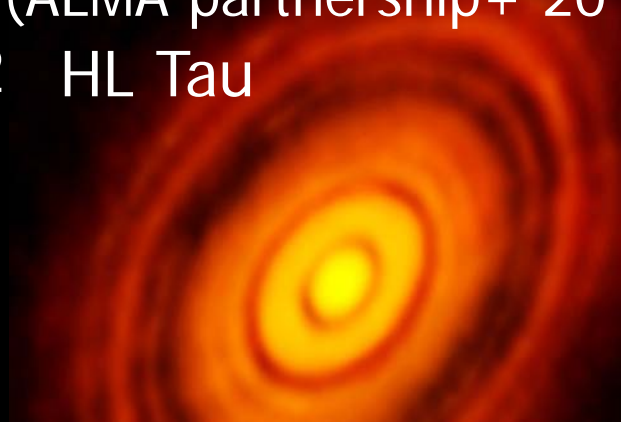
(Oberg et al. 2015)

IM Lup

DCO⁺ 3-2

(ALMA partnership+ 2015)

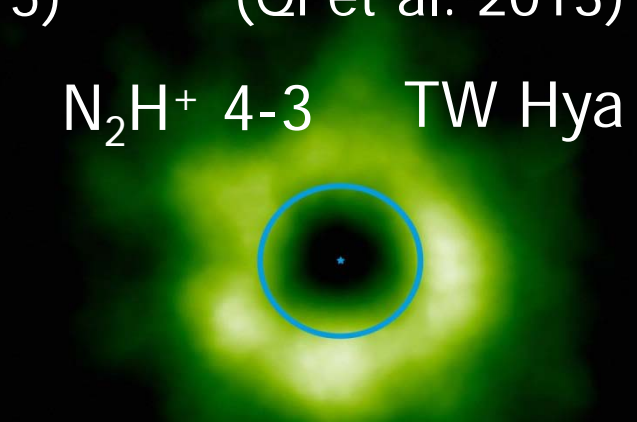
HL Tau



(Qi et al. 2013)

N₂H⁺ 4-3

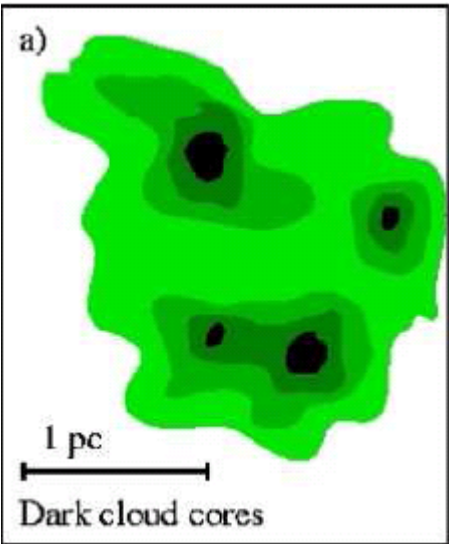
TW Hya



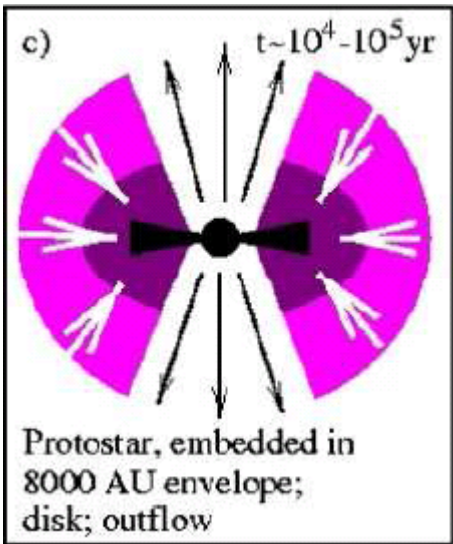
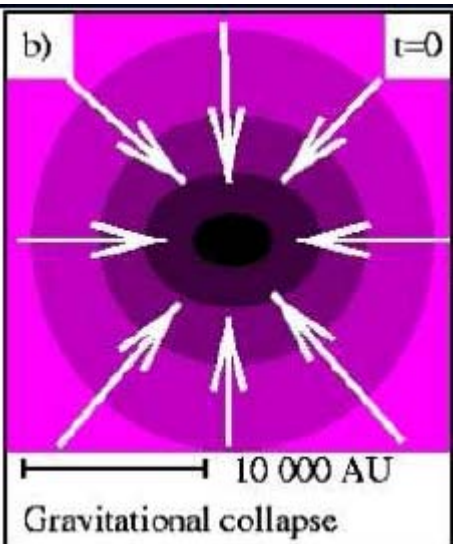
Revealing physical & chemical structure
of planet-forming regions

From Molecular Clouds to Planetary Systems

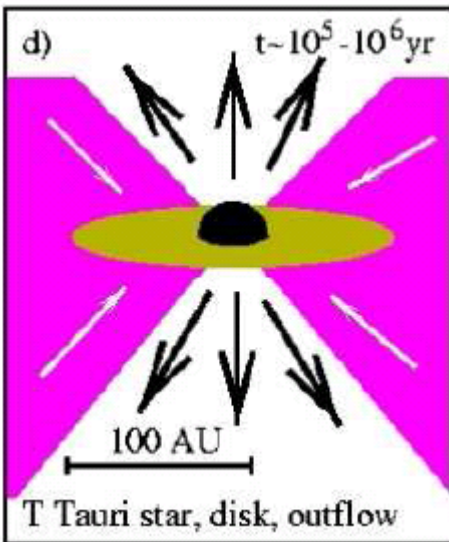
Molecular Cloud Cores, $\sim 10^6$ yr



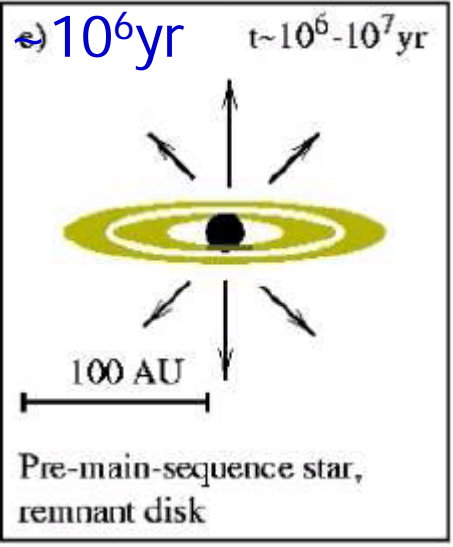
Class 0, $\sim 10^4$ yr



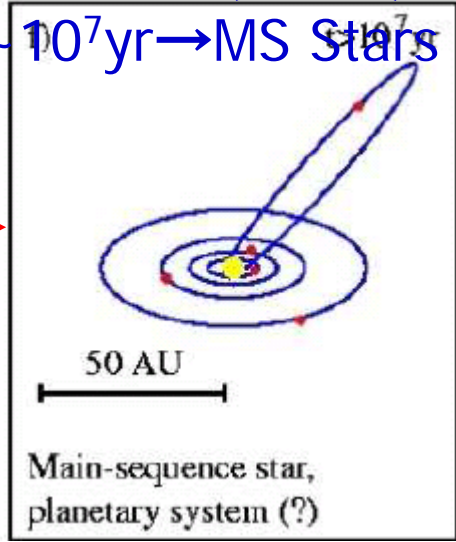
Class I, $\sim 10^5$ yr



Class II (CTTS), $\sim 10^6$ yr



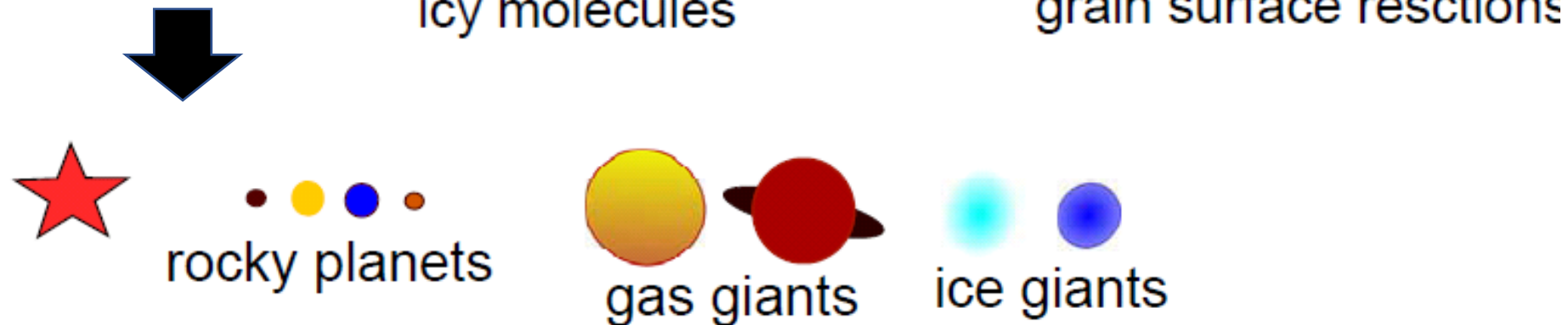
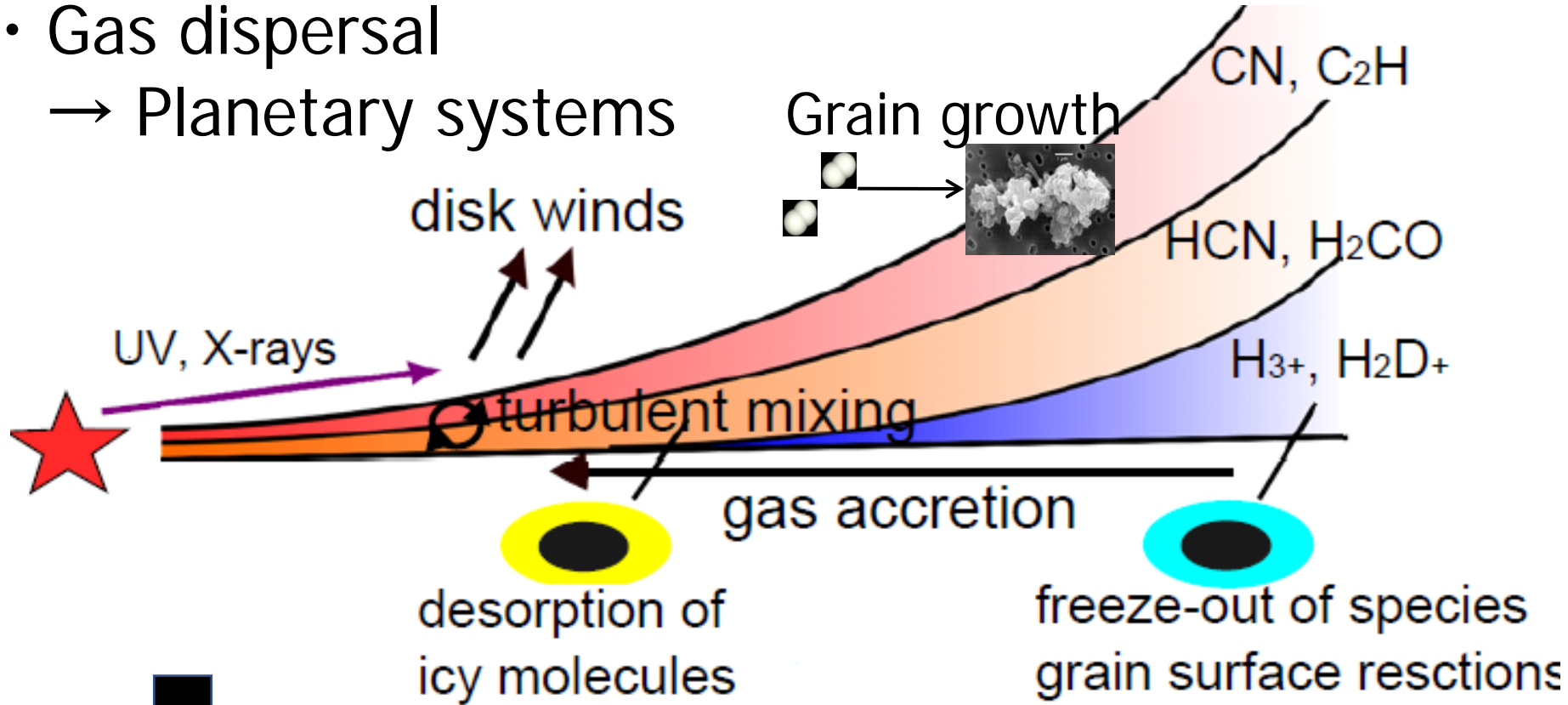
Class III (WTTS), $\sim 10^7$ yr \rightarrow MS Stars



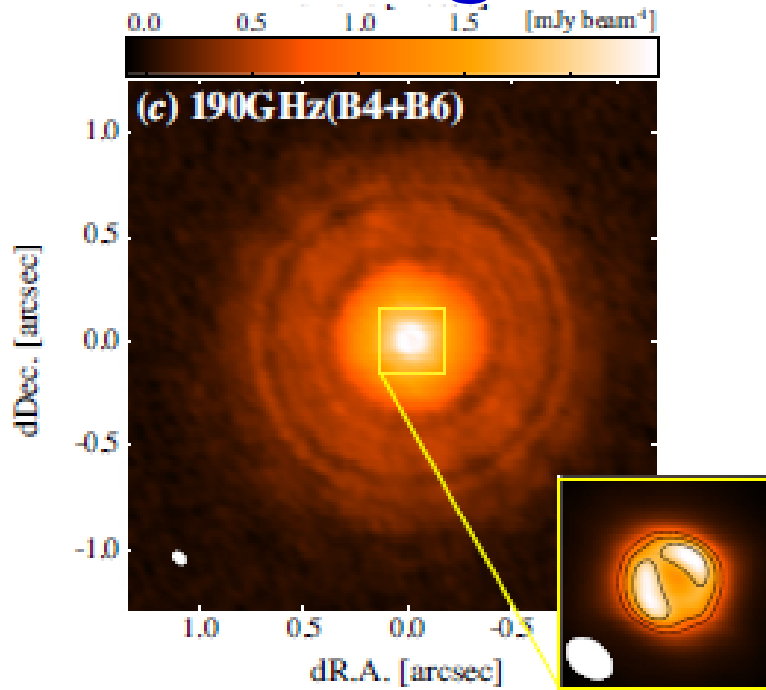
Hogerheide 1998, after Shu et al. 1987

From Protoplanetary Disks to Planetary Systems

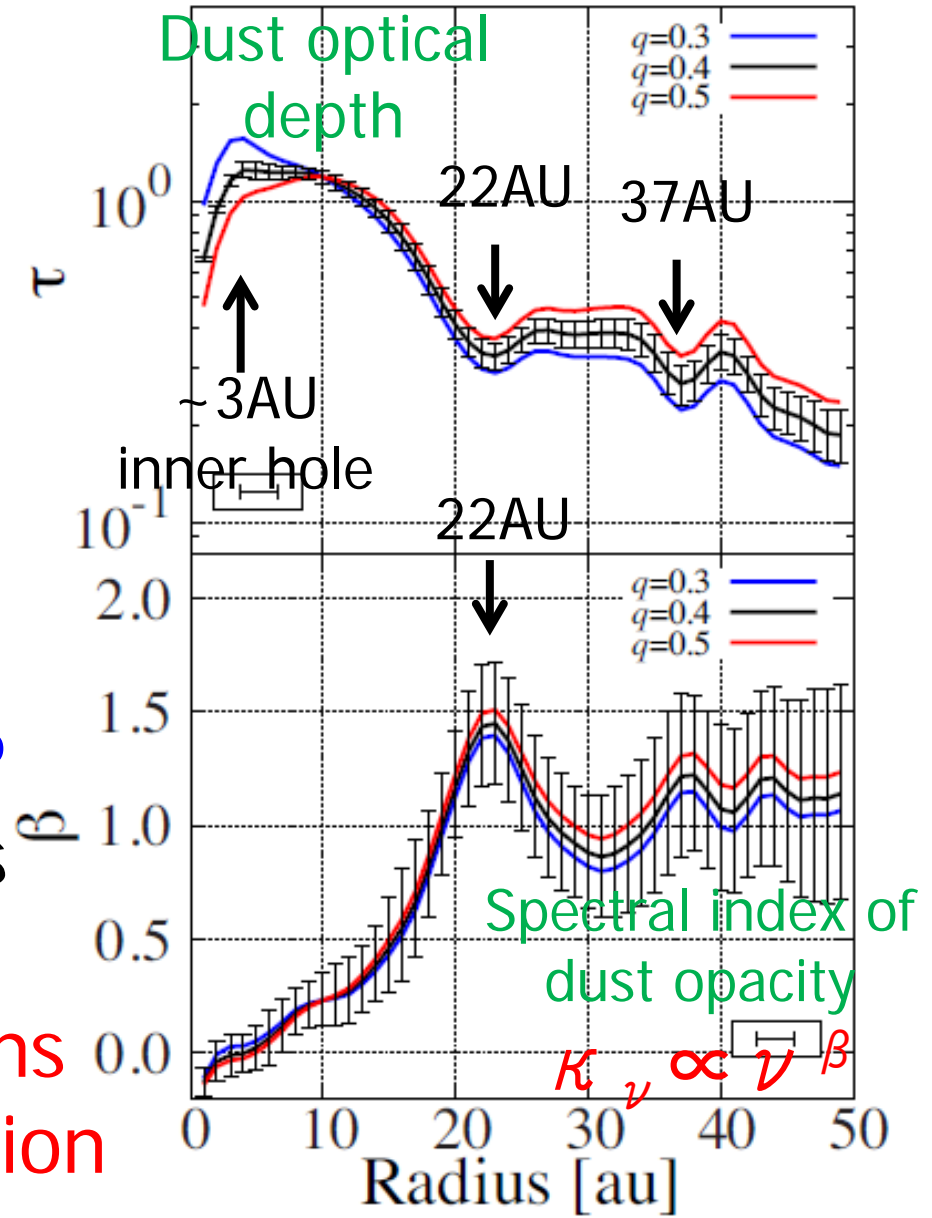
- Grain growth, settling, radial drift
- Gas dispersal
- Planetary systems



ALMA Long Baseline Obs. of TW Hya



(b) $T_{10}=26\text{K}$



ALMA cycle 3 DDT B4 & B6

Spectral index enhances β at the gap

- Depletion of large grains
- indicating planet formation

(Tsukagoshi et al. 2016)

Dust in Gap Opened by a Planet

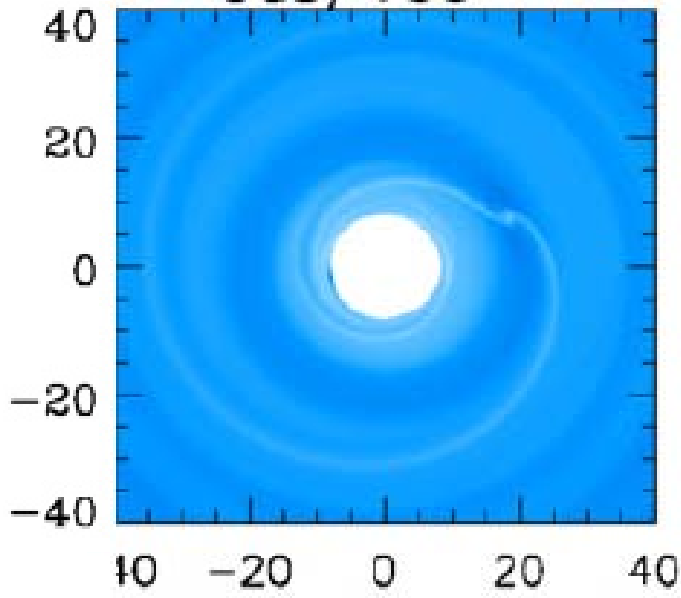
Planet opens a gap in gas

→ Distribution of small grains are similar to gas

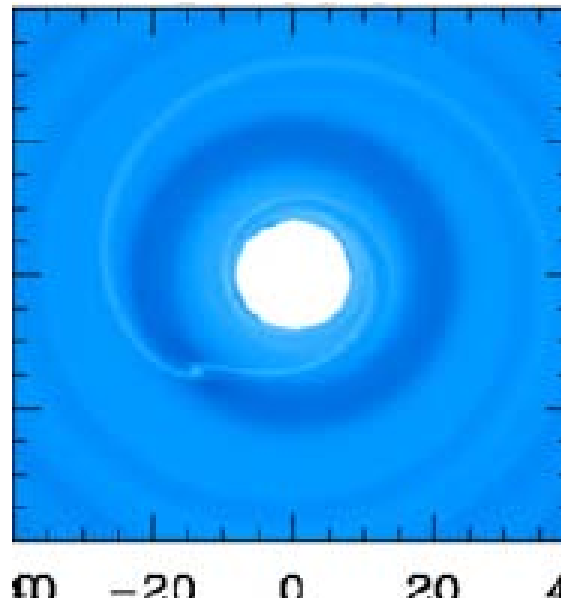
Large grains are depleted in the gap due to dust filtration

→ only small grains are left in the gap

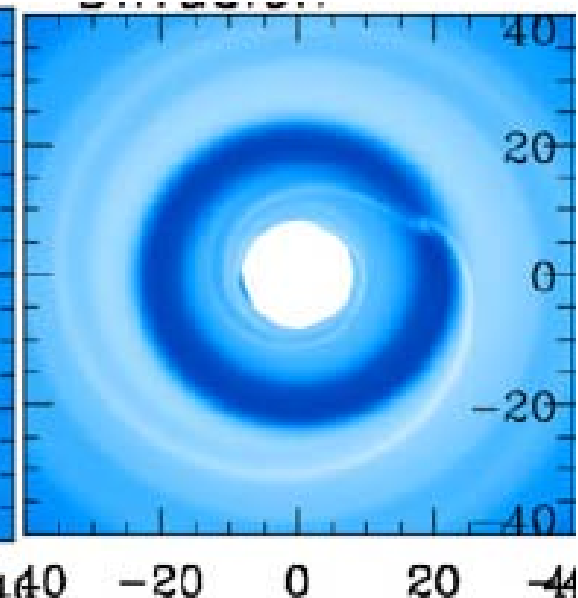
gas



30 μ m grains

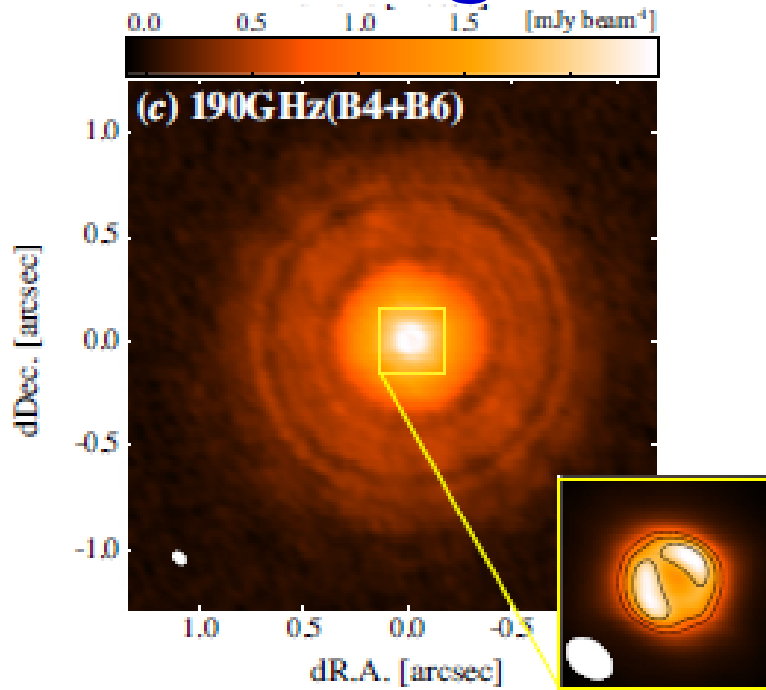


1mm grains

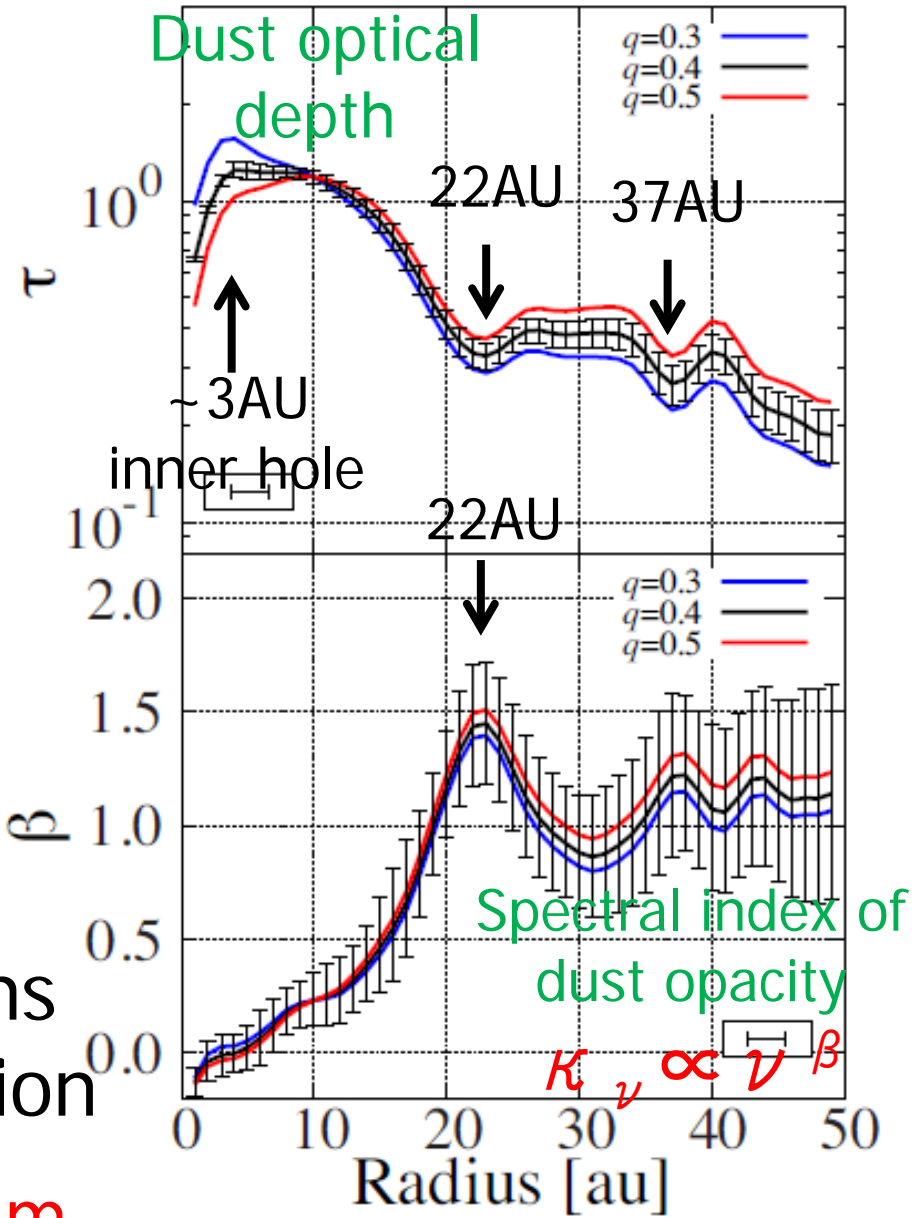


(Zhu et al. 2012)

ALMA Long Baseline Obs. of TW Hya



(b) $T_{10}=26\text{K}$



ALMA cycle 3 DDT B4 & B6

Spectral index enhances β at the gap

→ Depletion of large grains

→ indicating planet formation

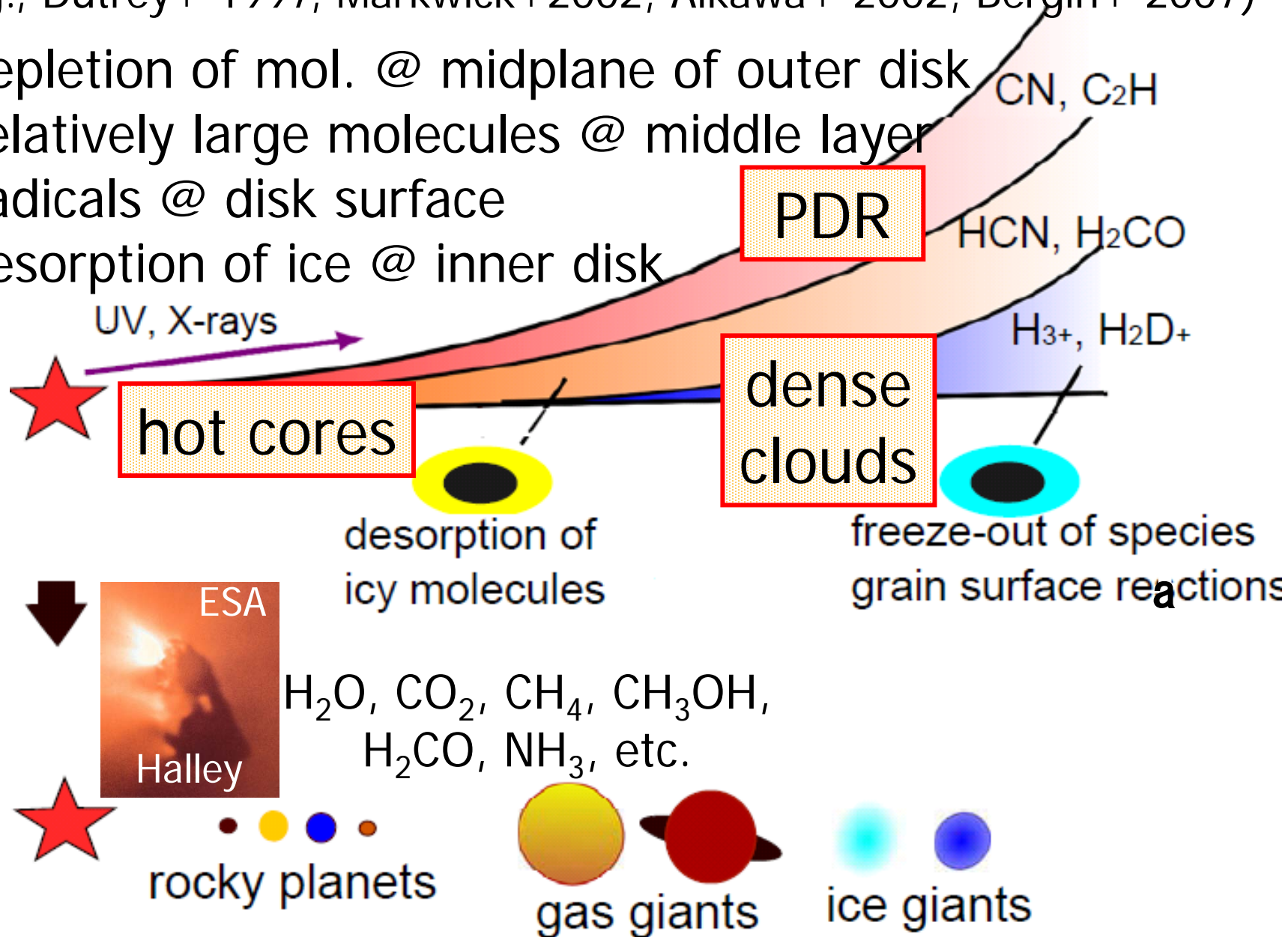
⇒ Poster by Seongjoong Kim

(Tsukagoshi et al. 2016)

Chemical Structure of PPDs

(e.g., Dutrey+ 1997, Markwick+2002, Aikawa+ 2002, Bergin+ 2007)

- Depletion of mol. @ midplane of outer disk
- Relatively large molecules @ middle layer
- Radicals @ disk surface
- Desorption of ice @ inner disk



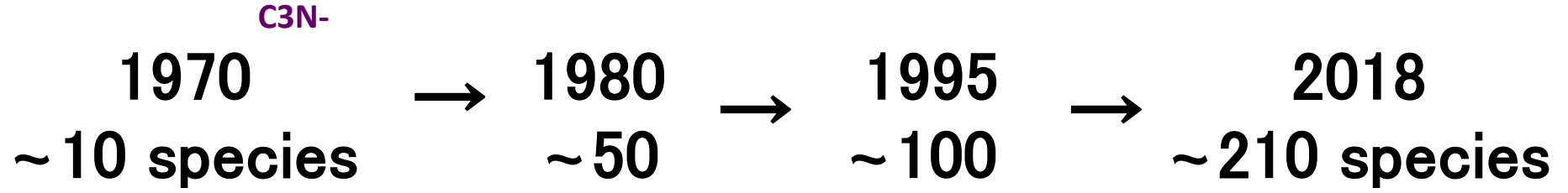
Complex Organic Molecules in Disks

Observed Interstellar Molecules

CH+	HCN	H2CO	HC3N	CH3OH	HC5N	HCOOCH3	HC7N
CS	HNC	H2CS	HCOOH	CH3CN	CH3CCH	CH3C3N	HC9N
CO	HCO	H2CN	CH2NH	CH3NC	CH3NH2	CH3COOH	HC11N
CN	OCS	HNCO	CH2CO	CH3SH	CH3CHO	CH2CHCHO	C2H5CN
C2	CH2	HNCS	NH2CN	NH2CHO	CH2CHCN	CH2OHCHO	CH3C4H
						H2C6	CH3C5N
				H4O			CH3OCH3
				CHOH			C2H5OH
							CH3CONH2
							CH3COCH3
							OHCH2CH2OH
							C2H5OCHO
		HCNH+	C4H-				H2COOH?

Amino acids in comet
@ STARDUST (Elsila et al. 2009)
ROSETTA (Altwegg et al. 2016)
Amino acids in meteorites
 ⇔ relation with
interstellar molecules ?

amino acids ?



Obs. of Gas in Protoplanetary Disks

UV H₂ Lyman-Werner
band transitions

Optical [OI] 6300Å

NIR

H₂ v=1-0 S(1), S(0),
CO Δv=2, Δv=1,

H₂O, OH, HCN, C₂H₂, CH₄

MIR

H₂ v=0-0 S(1), S(2), S(4)

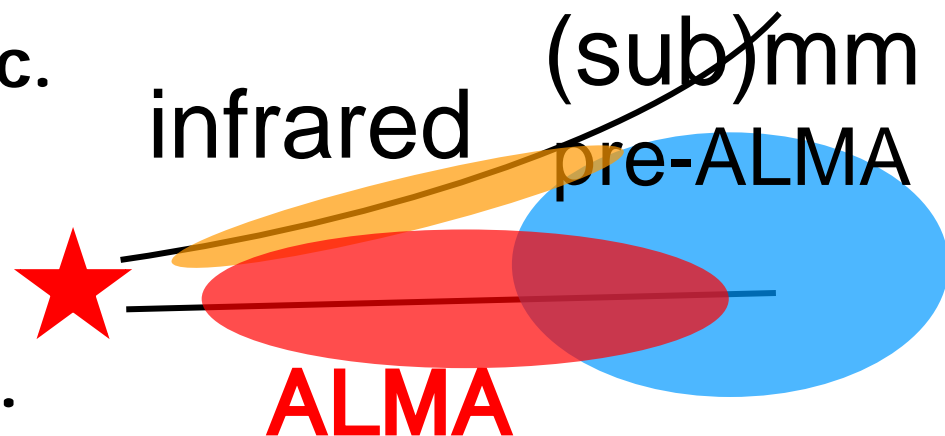
H₂O, OH, HCN, C₂H₂, CO₂, etc.
(Spitzer Space Telescope)

FIR

[OI] 63μm, 145μm,
CO, H₂O, CH⁺, HD, NH₃, etc.
(Herschel Space Observatory)

(sub)mm

CO, ¹³CO, C¹⁸O, C¹⁷O, ¹³C¹⁸O,
HCO⁺, H¹³CO⁺, DCO⁺, [CI],
C₂H, c-C₃H₂, H₂CO, CH₃OH,
HCN, H¹³CN, DCN, HC¹⁵N,
HNC, CN, N₂H⁺, N₂D⁺,
HC₃N, CH₃CN, CS, C³⁴S, SO
etc.



Complex Organic Molecules in Disks

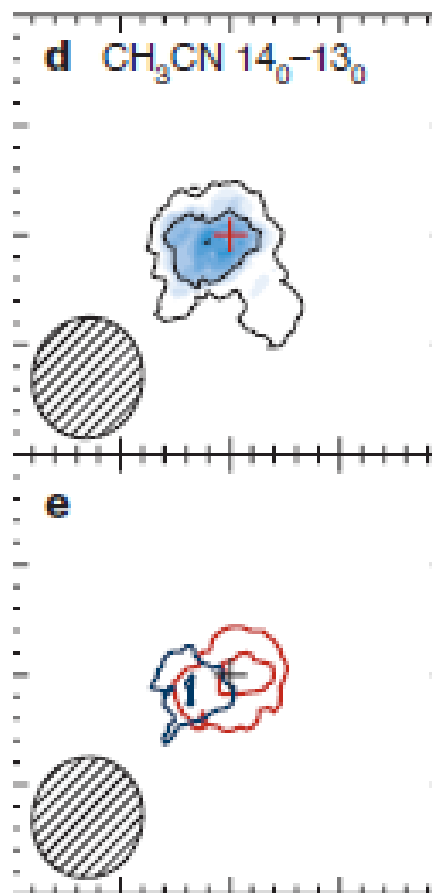
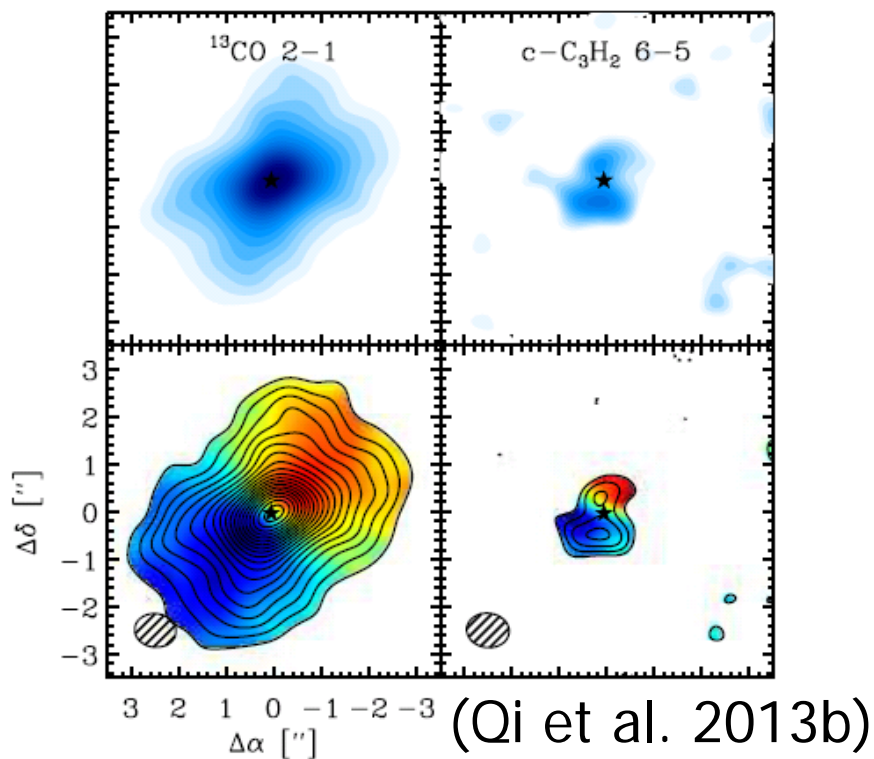
HC_3N J=16-15, 12-11, 10-9 @ 146, 109, 91GHz

MWC480, LkCa15, GO Tau, IRAM 30m, PdBI

(Chapillon et al. 2012)

$c\text{-C}_3\text{H}_2$ J=6-5 @ 218GHz

HD163296, ALMA SV



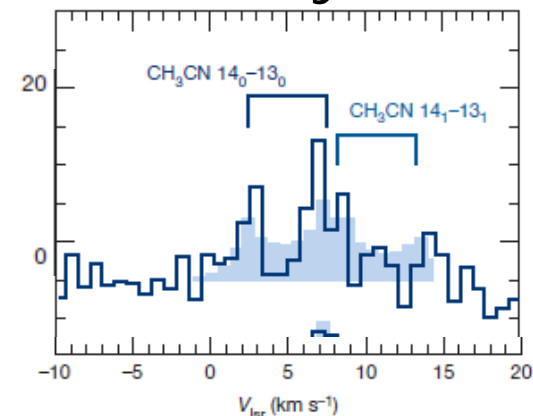
CH_3CN

14_0-13_0 , 14_1-13_1 ,

@ 257GHz,

MWC480,

ALMA cycle 2

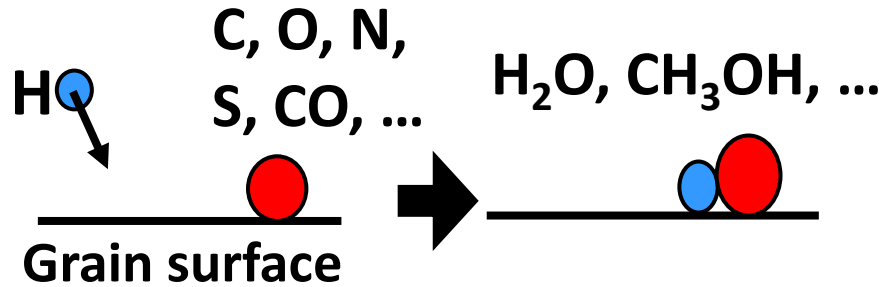


(Oberg et al. 2015)

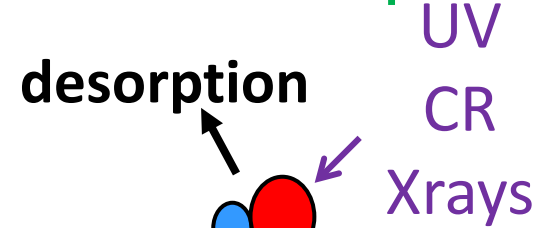
→ more complex mol. will be found by ALMA

Modeling Complex Molecules in PPD

Grain surface reactions

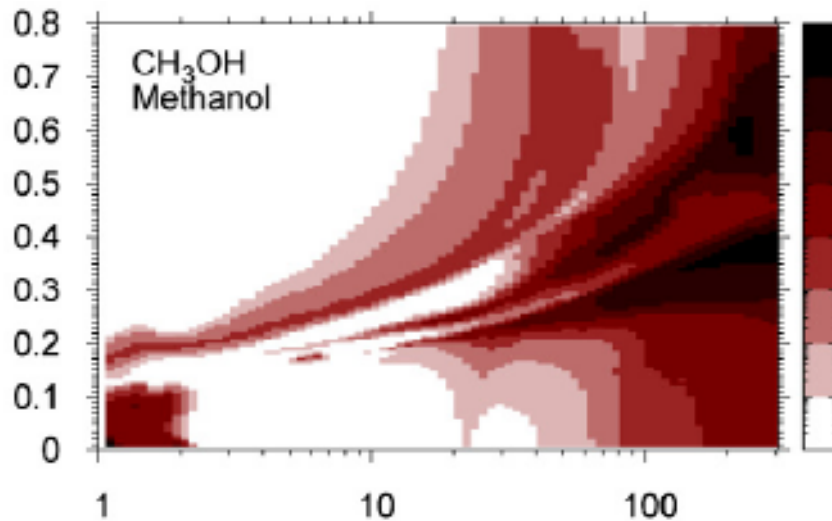


Photodesorption

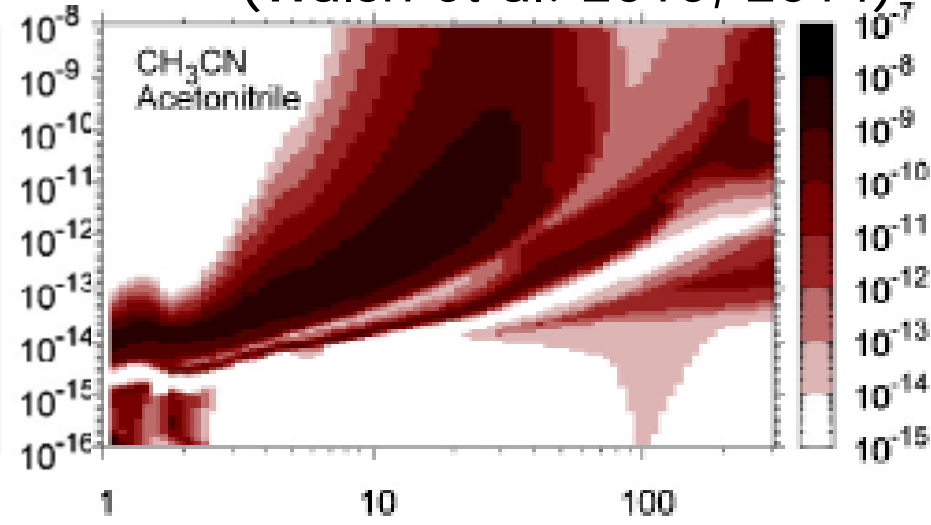


(Walsh et al. 2010, 2014)

Height/Radius



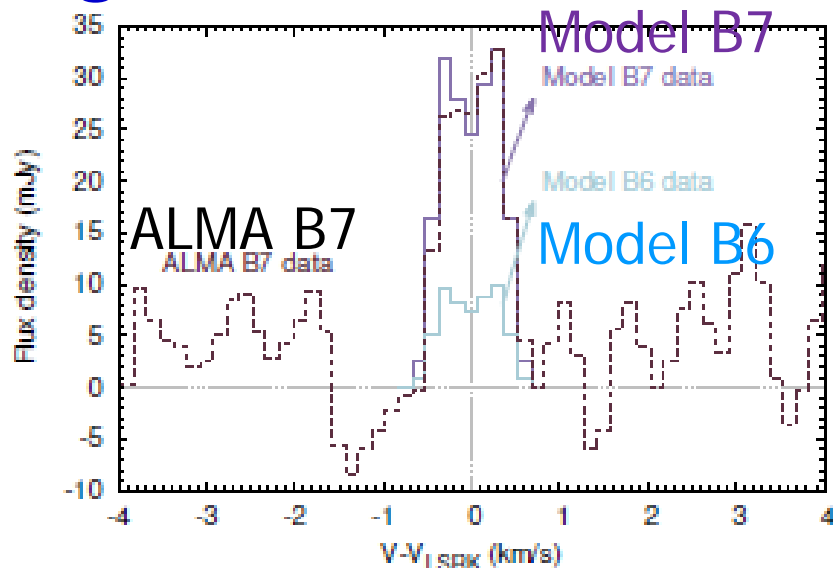
Radius [AU]



Radius [AU]

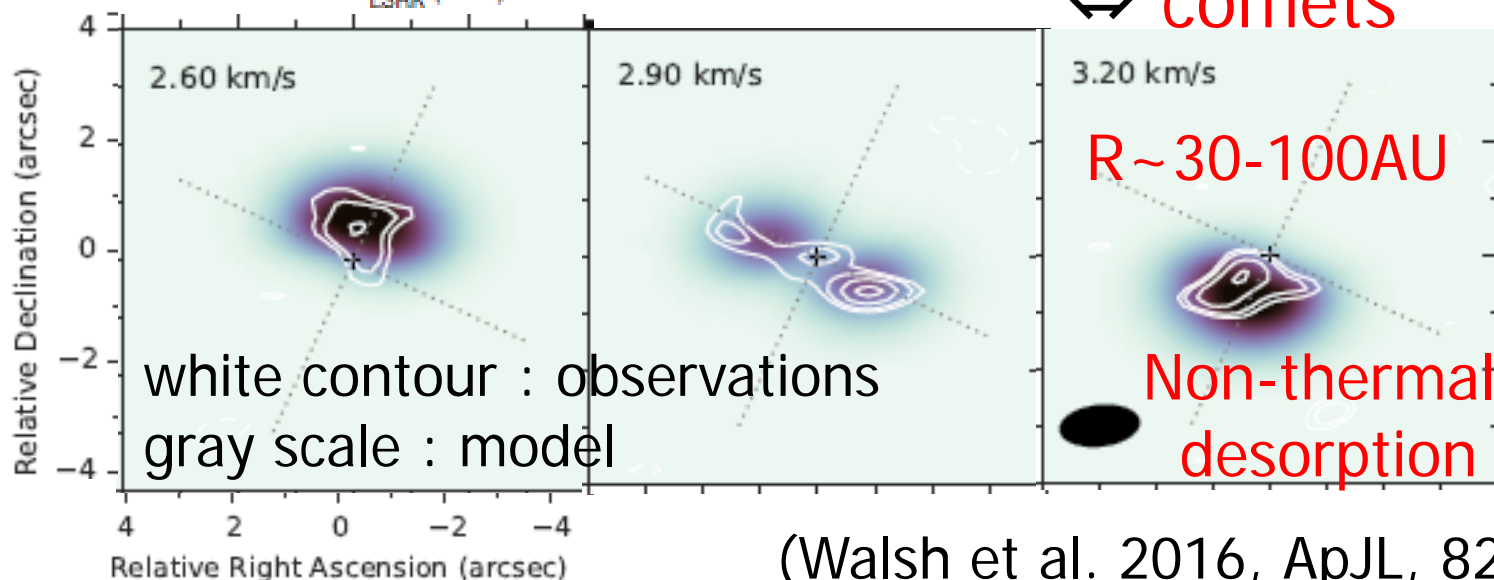
Complex organic mol. are formed efficiently by grain surface reactions near the disk midplane

CH₃OH detection from TW Hya



CH₃OH
@ 304, 305, 307GHz
TW Hya, ALMA cycle 2
Stacking three lines of
CH₃OH
CH₃OH/H₂O ~ 0.7-5%

⇔ comets

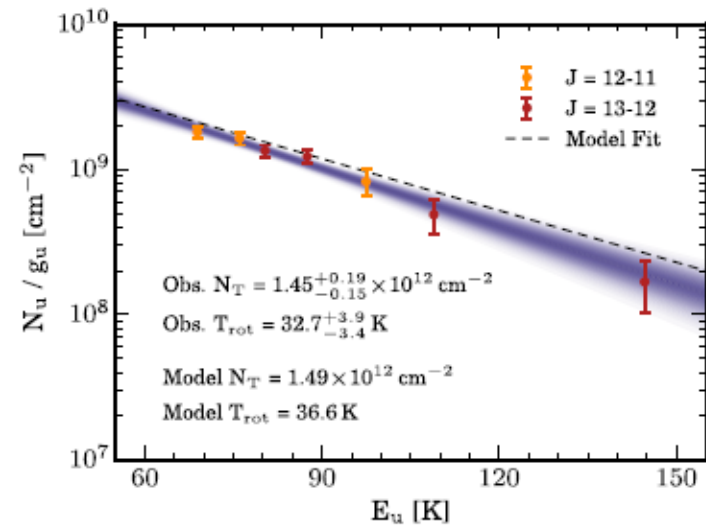
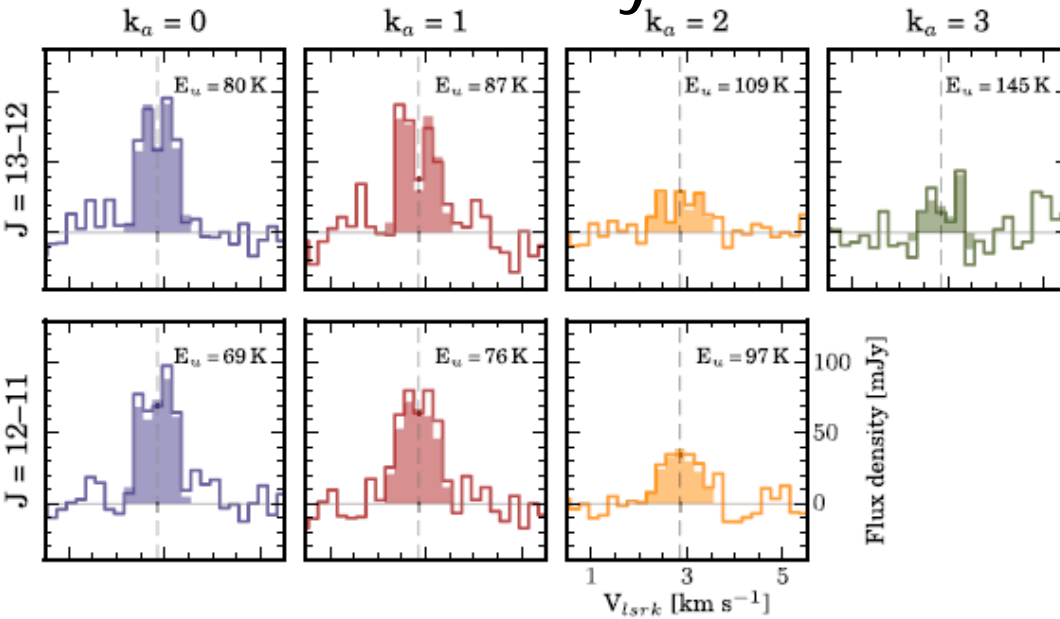


(Walsh et al. 2016, ApJL, 823, L10)

First detection of CH₃OH from protoplanetary disk!

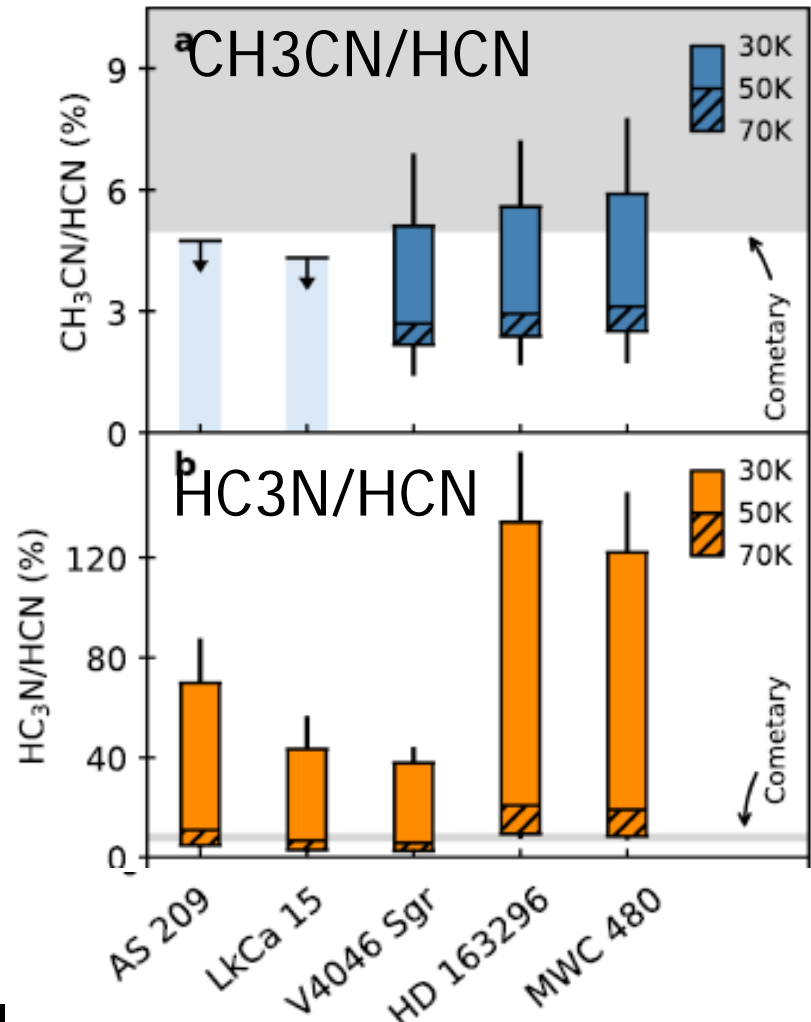
CH₃CN & HC₃N detection in Disks

TW Hya



CH₃CN
7 lines
@ Band 6

(Loomis et al.
2018)

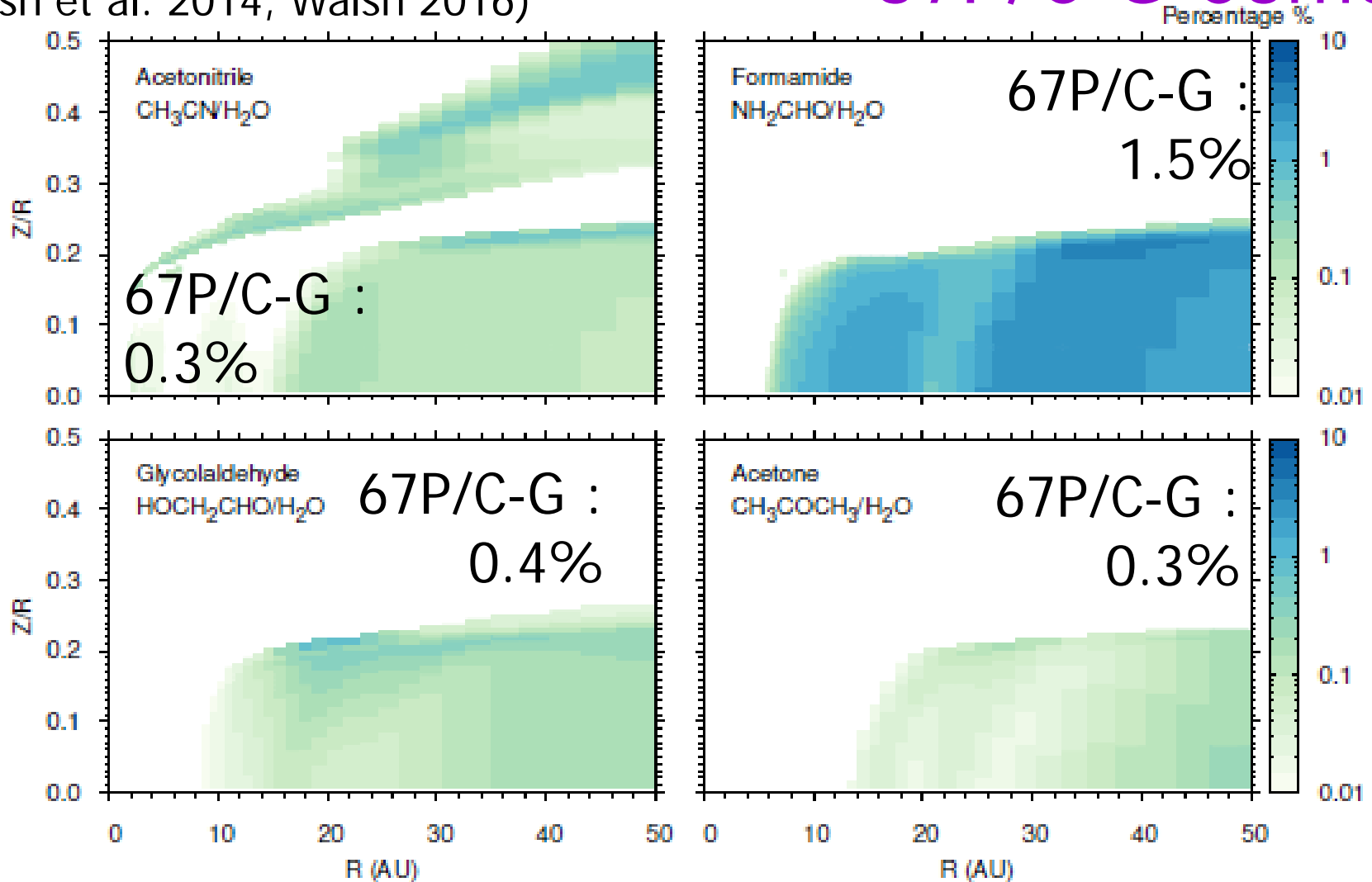


(Bergner et al. 2018)

Further detection & further investigation is needed

Distribution of Molecules in Disks found in 67P/C-G Comet

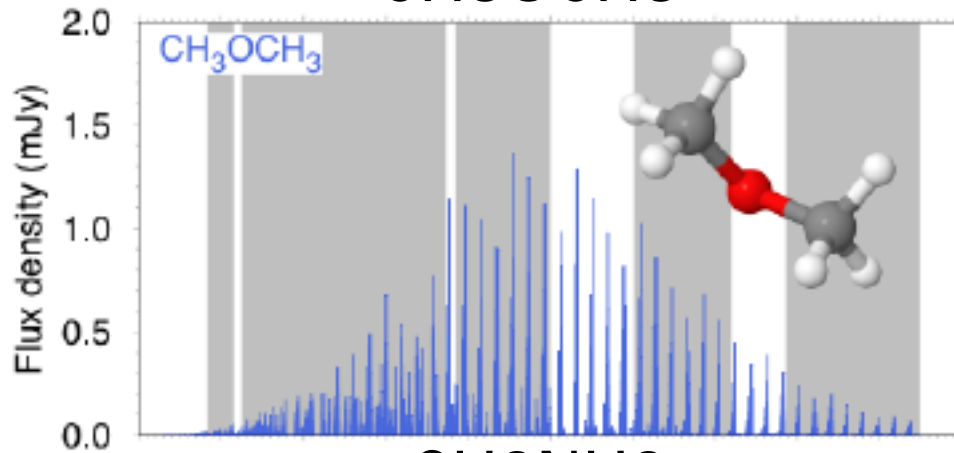
(Walsh et al. 2014, Walsh 2016)



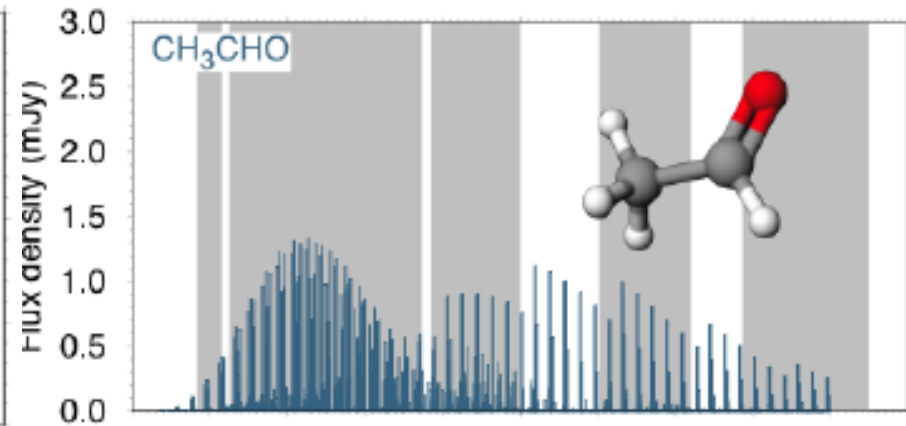
Abundances of relatively small molecules are consistent, but we need more complete model especially for larger molecules

Model Spectra of More COMs in Disks

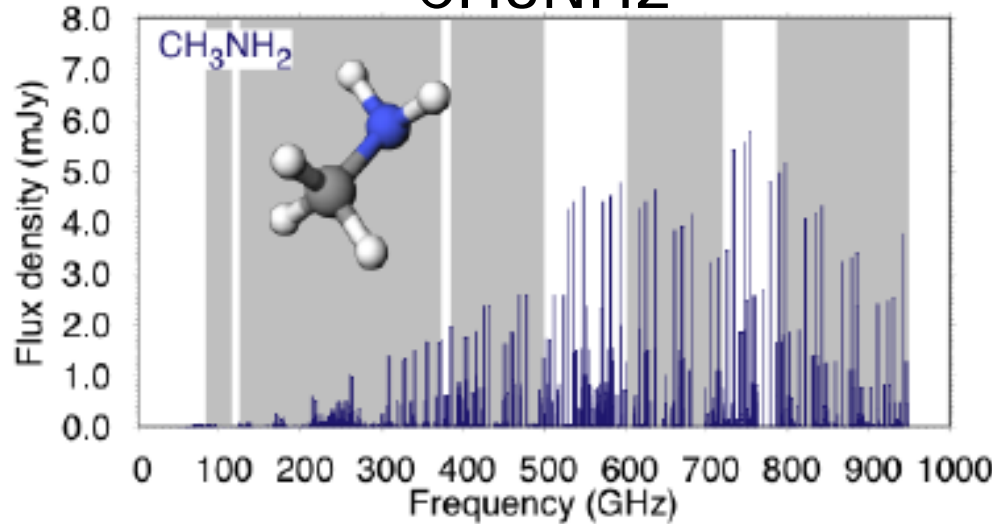
CH₃OCH₃



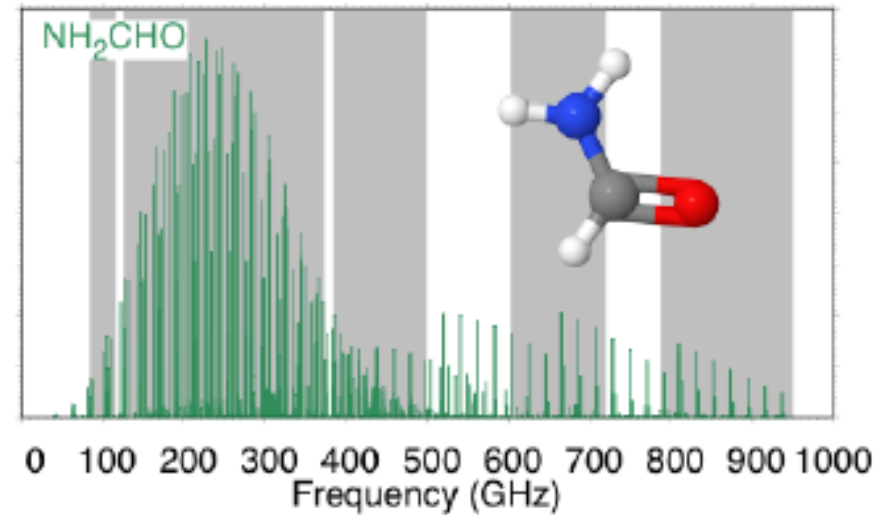
CH₃CHO



CH₃NH₂



NH₂CHO

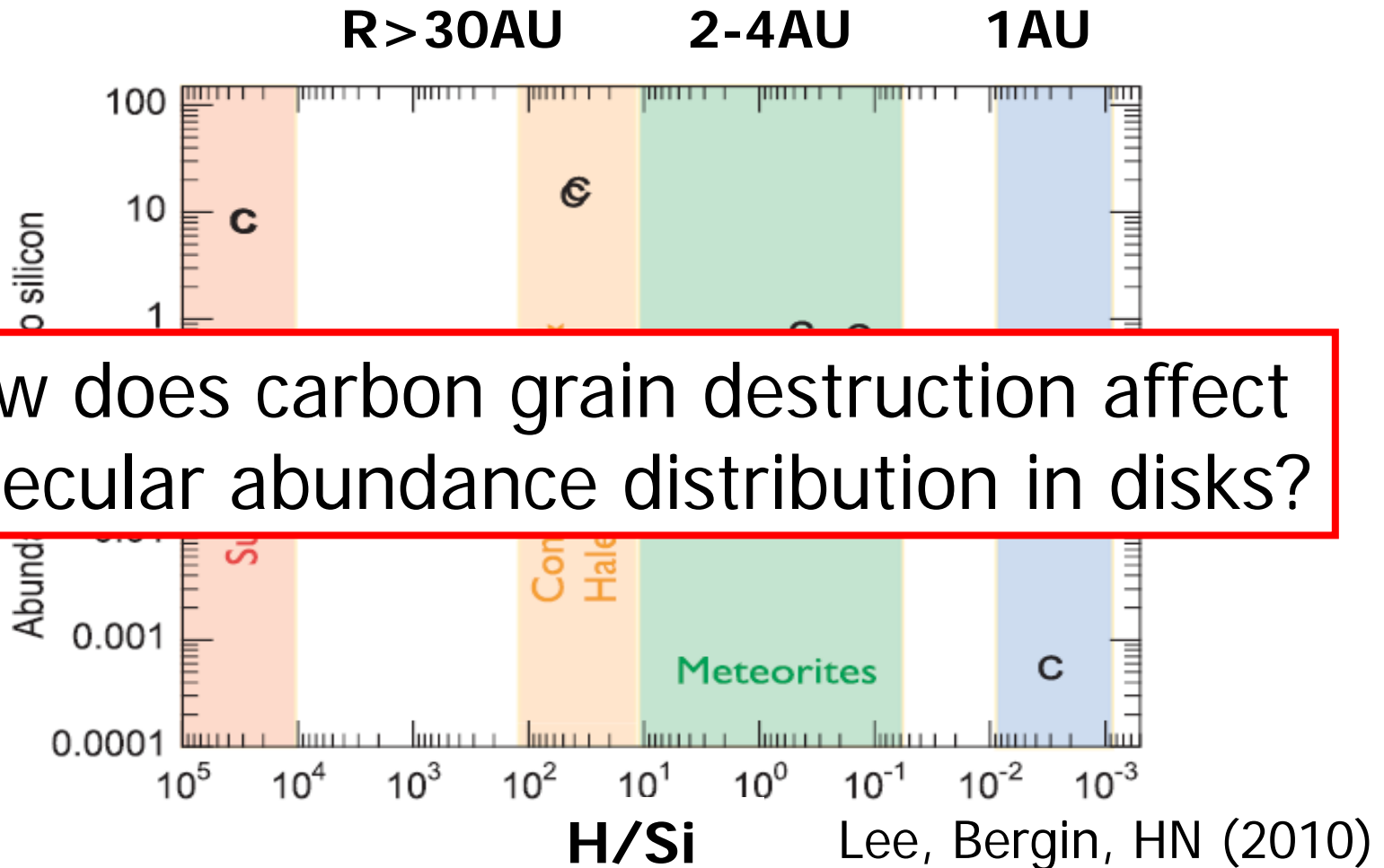


Searching more COMs in disks by ALMA!

(Walsh et al. 2017)

Effect of C/O Ratio in Gas in Disks

Carbon Depletion in Inner Solar System



Carbon grains must be destroyed and carbon bearing species in gas escape from the Solar Nebular

Effect of carbon grain destruction

w/o C-grain destruction

$C/O < 1$ in gas

$\rightarrow CO + O$

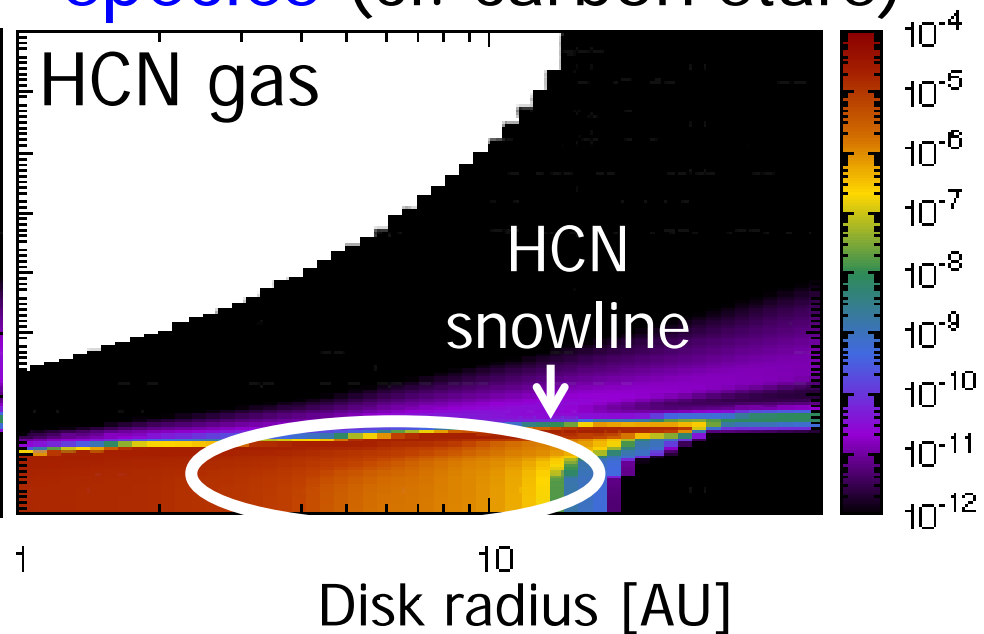
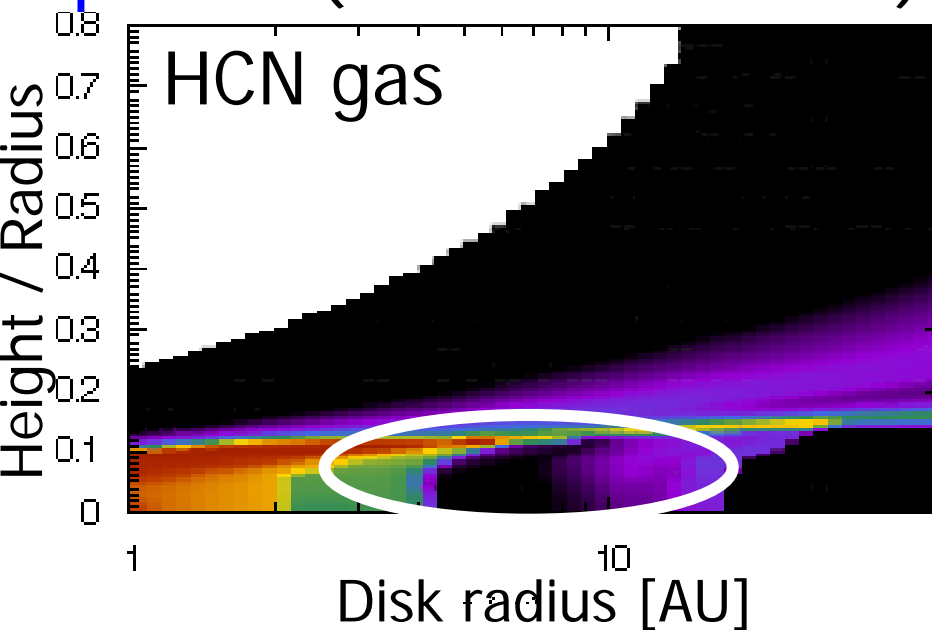
\rightarrow rich in O-bearing species (molecular clouds)

with C-grain destruction

$C/O > 1$ in gas

$\rightarrow CO + C$

\rightarrow rich in C-bearing species (cf. carbon stars)



HCN gas abundance is significantly affected at

Herbig Ae disk

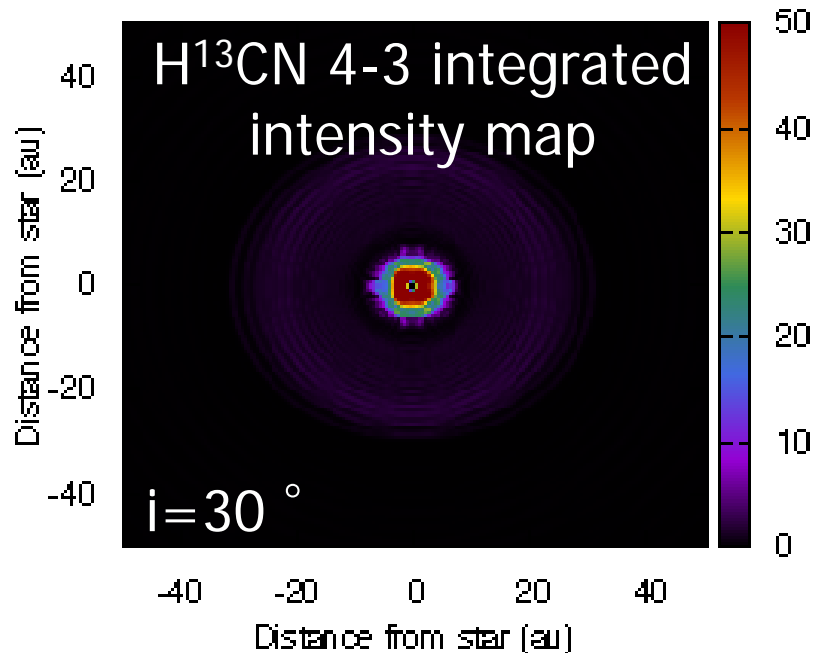
$2AU < R < 20AU$

(Wei, HN, et al. in prep.)

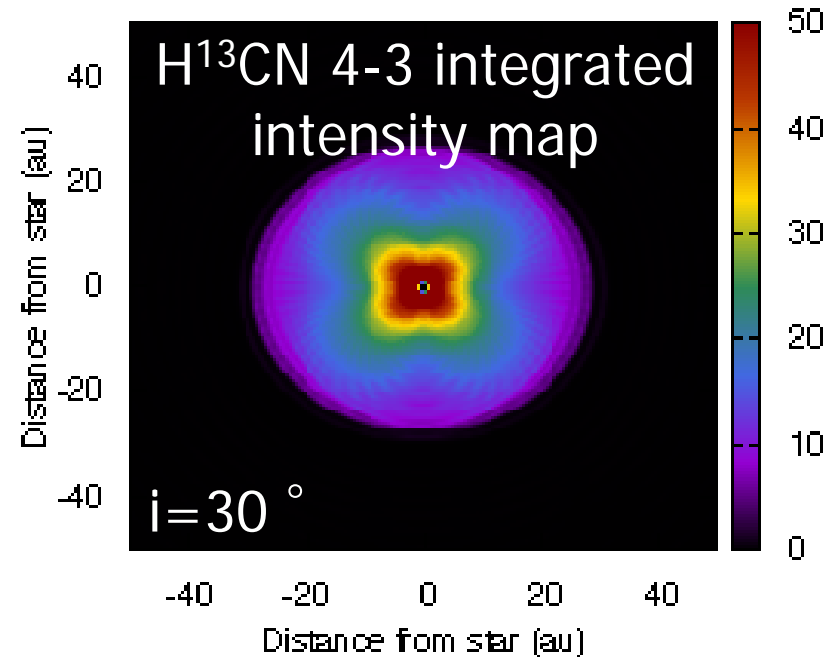
Effect of carbon grain destruction

physical model + chemical reactions
+ line radiative transfer

C/O < 1 in gas



C/O > 1 in gas



H¹³CN intensity map is affected at R < 20 AU
→ testable by ALMA observations?

Herbig Ae disk

(Wei, HN et al. in prep.)

Effect of carbon grain destruction

w/o C-grain destruction

$C/O < 1$ in gas

$\rightarrow CO + O$

\rightarrow rich in O-bearing

species (molecular clouds)

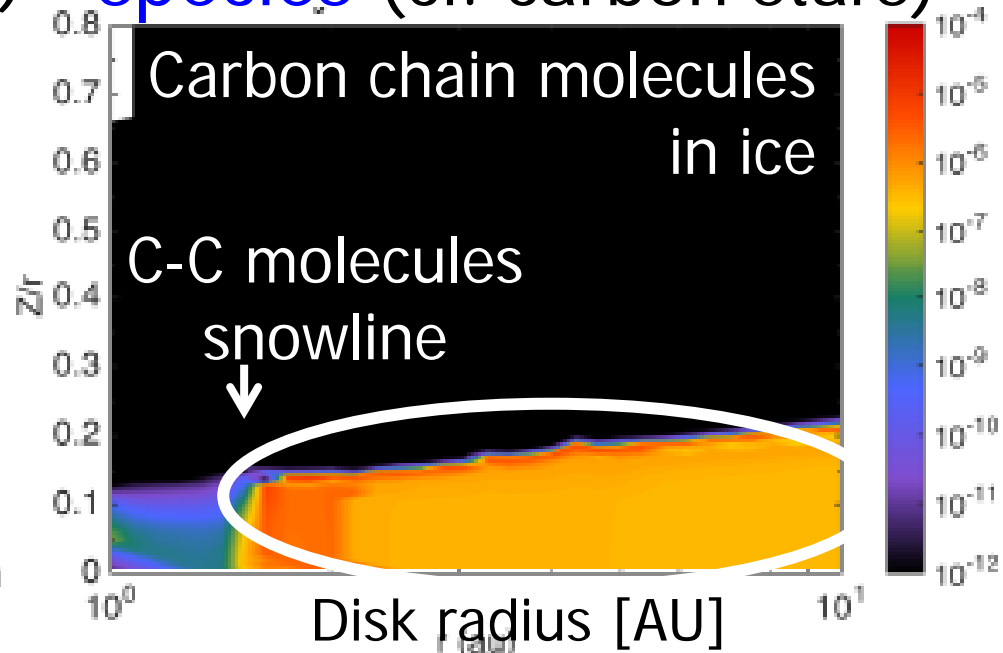
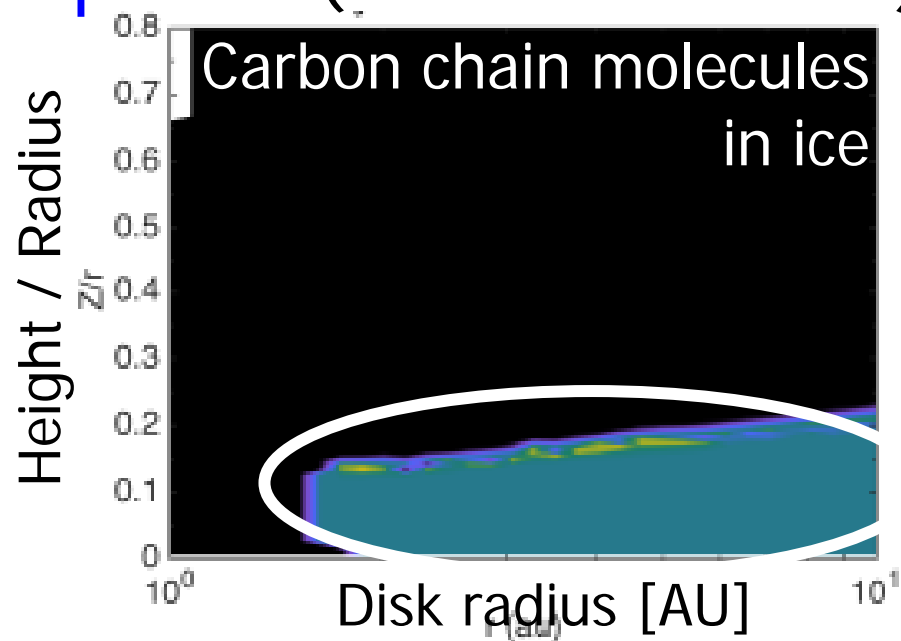
with C-grain destruction

$C/O > 1$ in gas

$\rightarrow CO + C$

\rightarrow rich in C-bearing

species (cf. carbon stars)



Effect on composition of C-bearing species in ice

T Tauri disk \rightarrow Solar system objects (Wei, HN et al. in prep.)

Summary

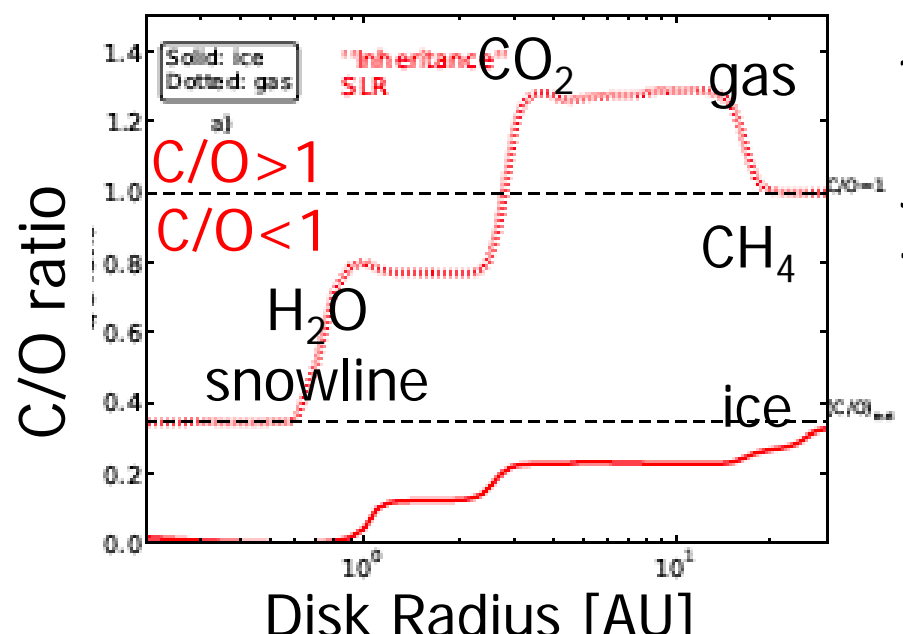
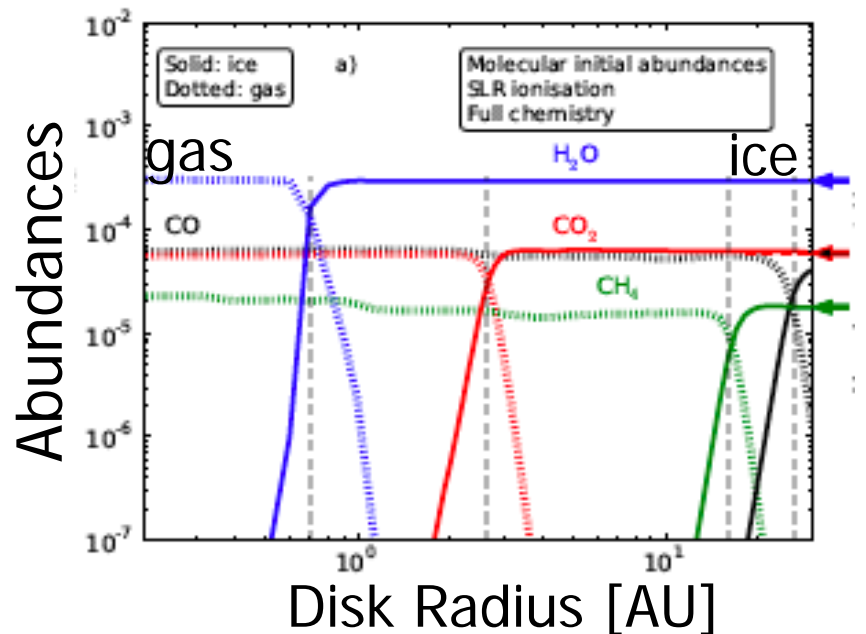
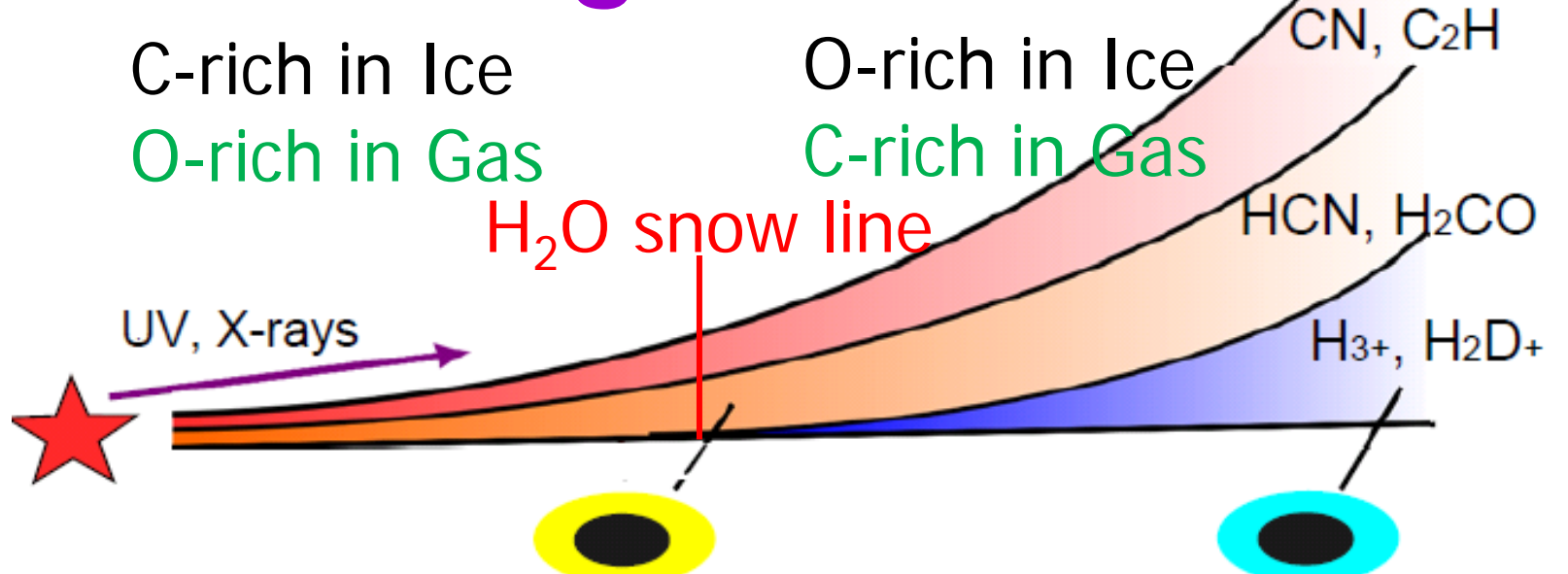
Observation & modelling of organic molecules in protoplanetary disks by ALMA

- Detection of HC_3N , CH_3CN , CH_3OH from disks
- Observed CH_3OH could be formed via grain surface reactions and non-thermally desorbed into gas
- $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ratio consistent with that in comets
- Further investigation is needed for connection to Solar System objects

Effect of C/O ratio in gas on disk chemistry

- Carbon grain destruction leads to enhancement of carbon-bearing species, such as HCN and carbon-chain molecules → testable by ALMA observations, effect on Solar System objects?

C/O ratio in gas around snowlines



C/O ratio in gas changes across the snowlines

Eistrup et al. (2016), Oberg et al. (2011)