

MODELLING HERSCHEL OBSERVATIONS OF HOT GAS EMISSION IN LOW-MASS PROTOSTARS

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Dissecting embedded low-mass YSOs

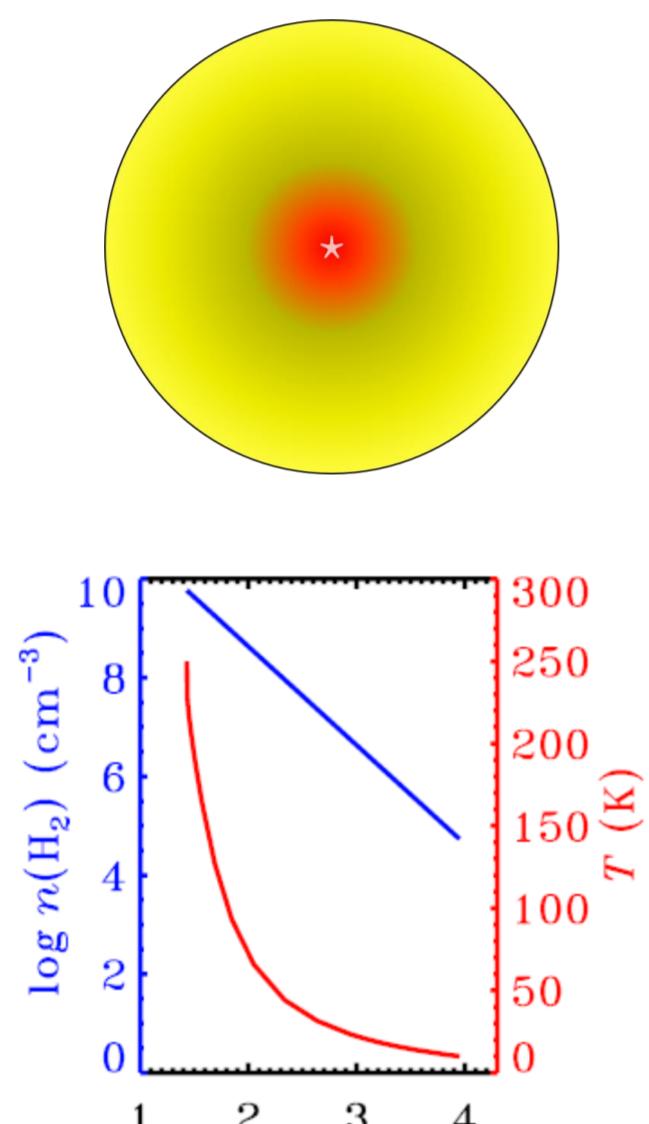
- Rotationally excited CO is an excellent tracer of three key physical components in embedded YSOs: the passively heated envelope, the UV-heated outflow cavity walls, and the small-scale shocks along the cavity walls
- We developed a three-component model to quantify the emission of CO and other hot gas tracers (e.g. H₂O)
- First test case: the Class 0/I protostar HH46 IRS, using data from Herschel-PACS and APEX-CHAMP+; observations of CO 10–9 with HIFI are planned
- Part of the Key Program “Water in Star-Forming Regions with Herschel” (WISH; PI: E.F. van Dishoeck); CO is used to constrain the models, but the real goal is to study the distribution and properties of H₂O in embedded low-mass YSOs

Results & Conclusions

- Rotationally excited CO observed up to 2700 K above ground state
- The full CO ladder:
 - ~1% passively heated envelope
 - ~60% UV-heated cavity walls
 - ~40% shocks along cavity walls
- Quantitative results sensitive to the gas temperature
- Qualitative need for the three components is robust

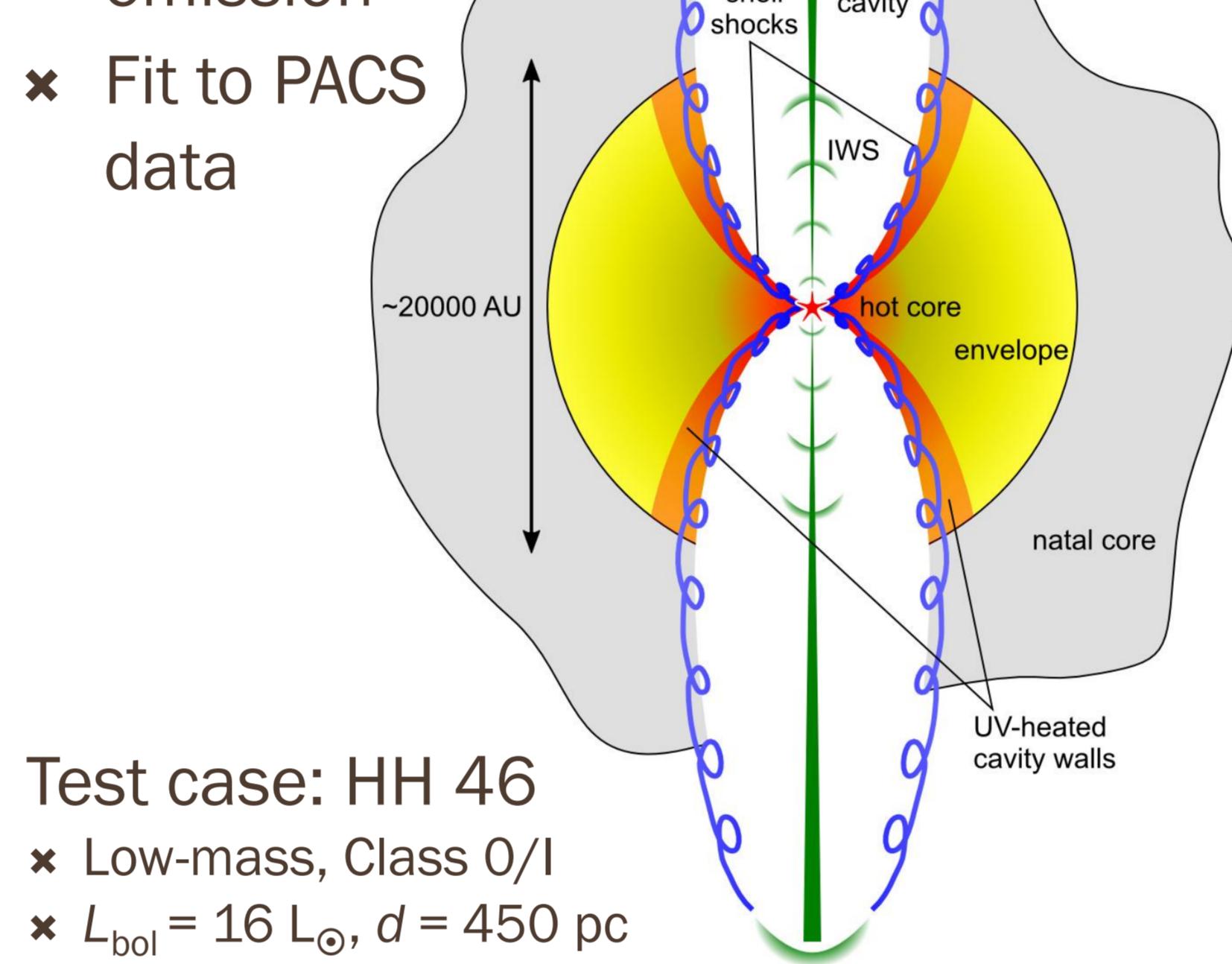
Passively heated envelope

- Spherically symmetric
- Power-law density
- T_{dust} from continuum radiative transfer
- Constrained by SED and sub-mm brightness profiles
- CO abundance from chemical network (UMIST06) including freeze-out and evaporation



Embedded protostar

- Three-component model
- Quantify emission
- Fit to PACS data

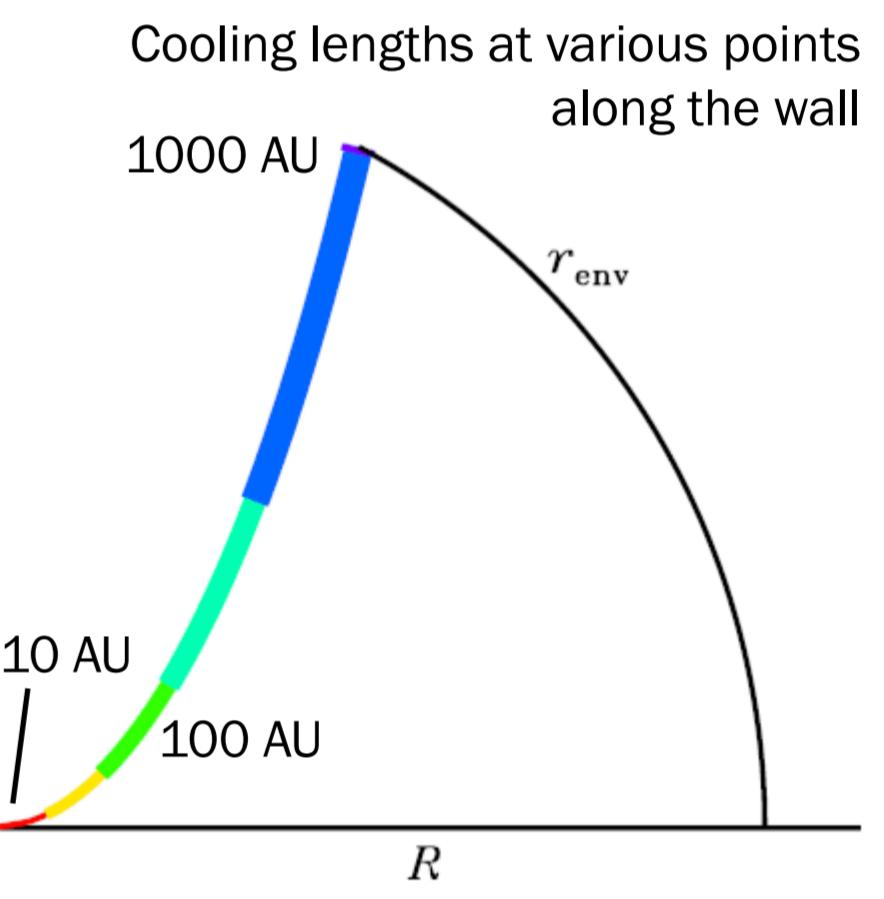


Test case: HH 46

- Low-mass, Class 0/I
- $L_{\text{bol}} = 16 L_{\odot}$, $d = 450 \text{ pc}$

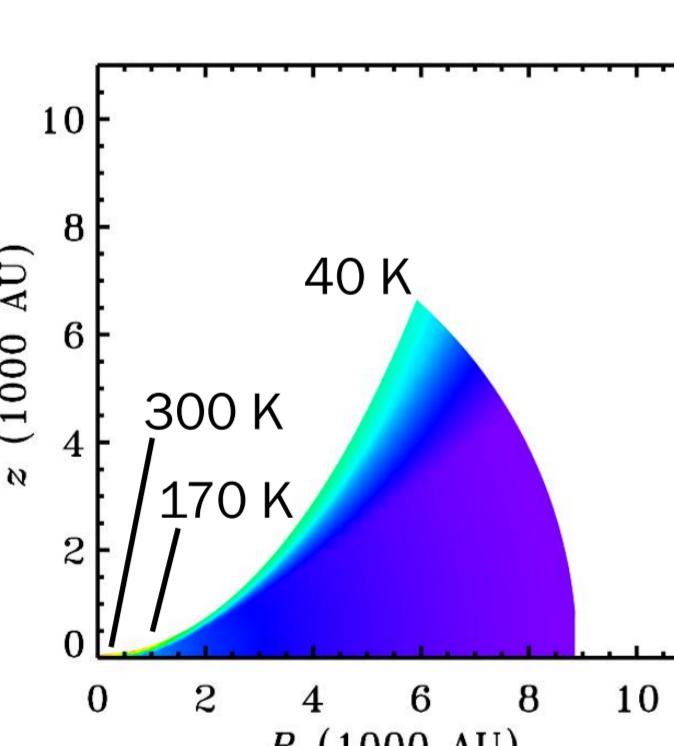
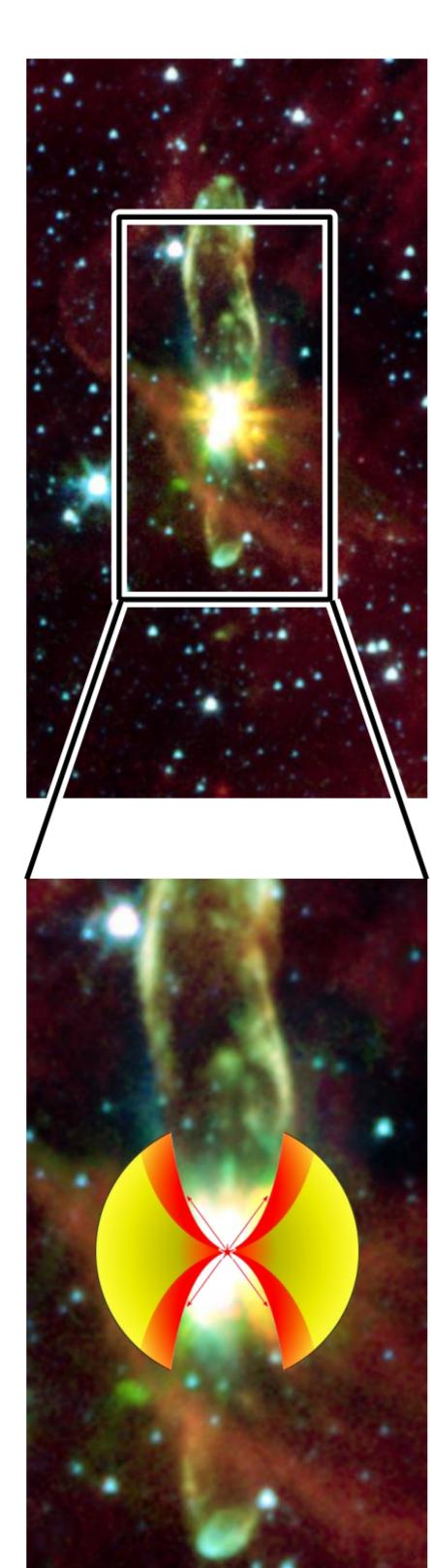
Shocks along cavity walls

- Series of 1D shock models tiled along the outflow cavity walls
- Cooling length decreases with density (Flower & Pineau des Forêts 2003, Kristensen et al. in prep.)
- Use pre-computed fluxes, scaled with beam filling factors (Kaufman & Neufeld 1996)
- Shock velocity assumed constant along the wall at $v_s = 20 \text{ km/s}$

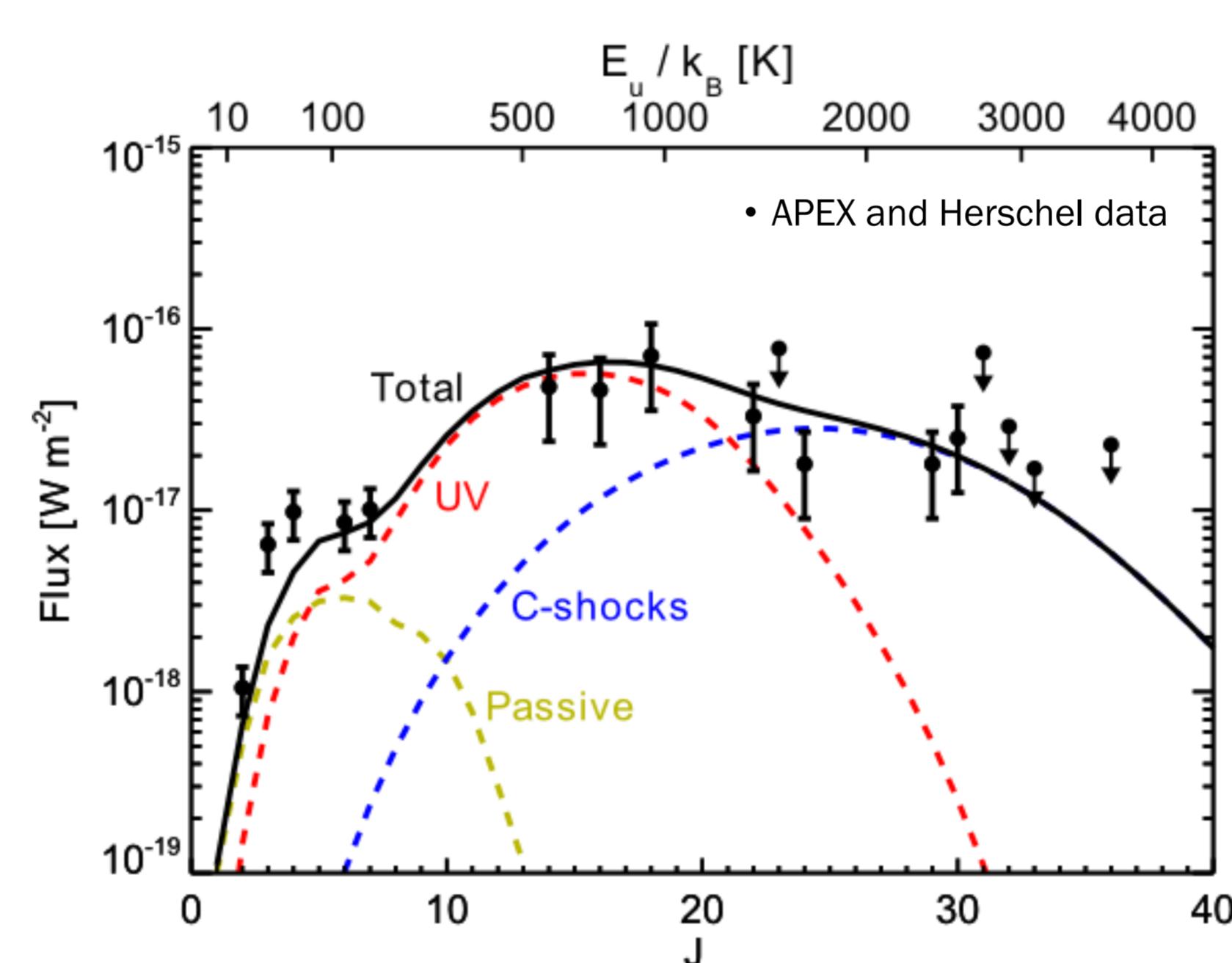


UV-heated outflow cavity walls

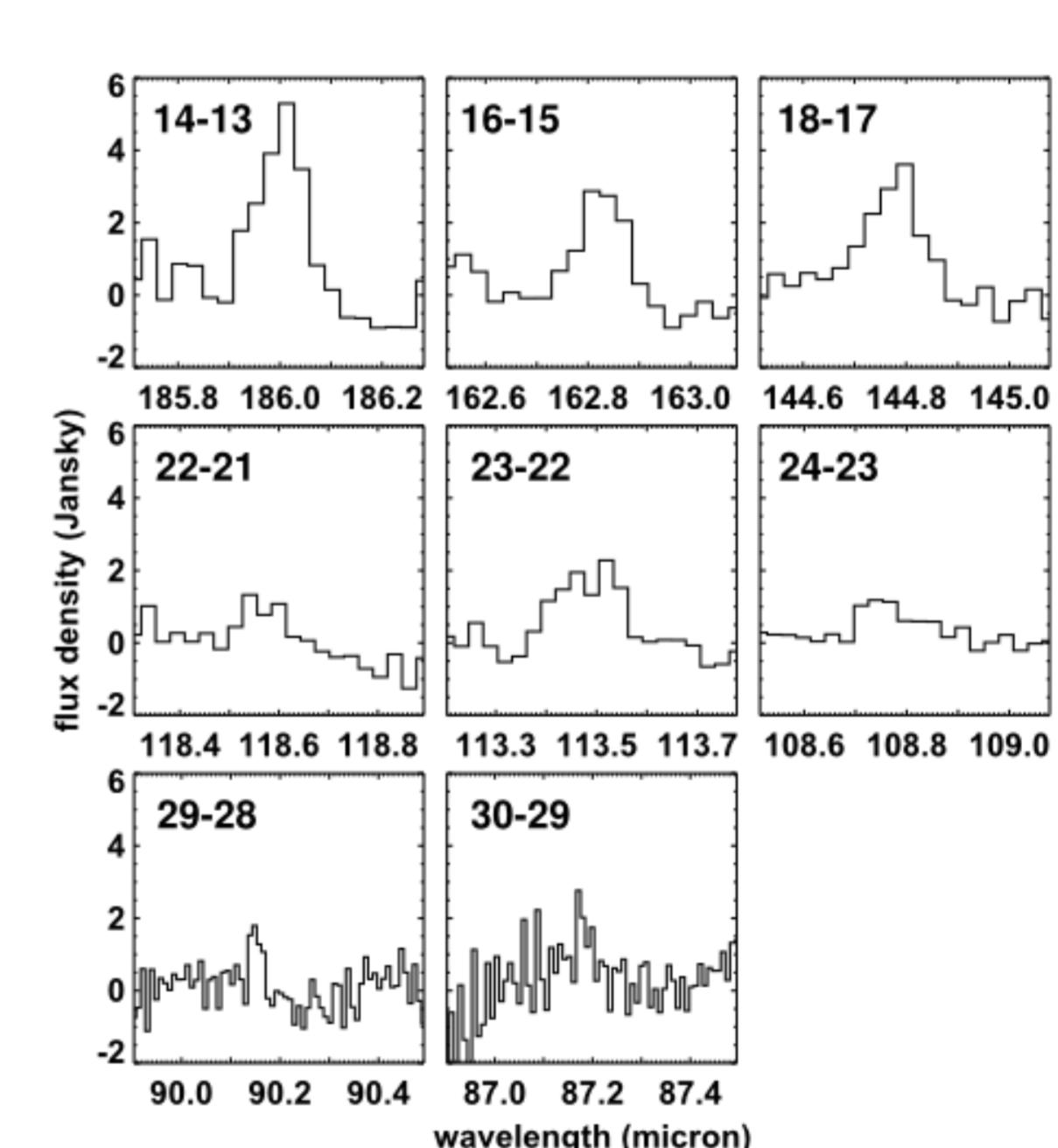
- 2D, axisymmetric
- Size and shape from Spitzer image (Velusamy et al. 1999)
- T_{gas} from PDR grid (see box below for details)
- CO abundance corrected for photodissociation



CO ladder: flux vs. excitation

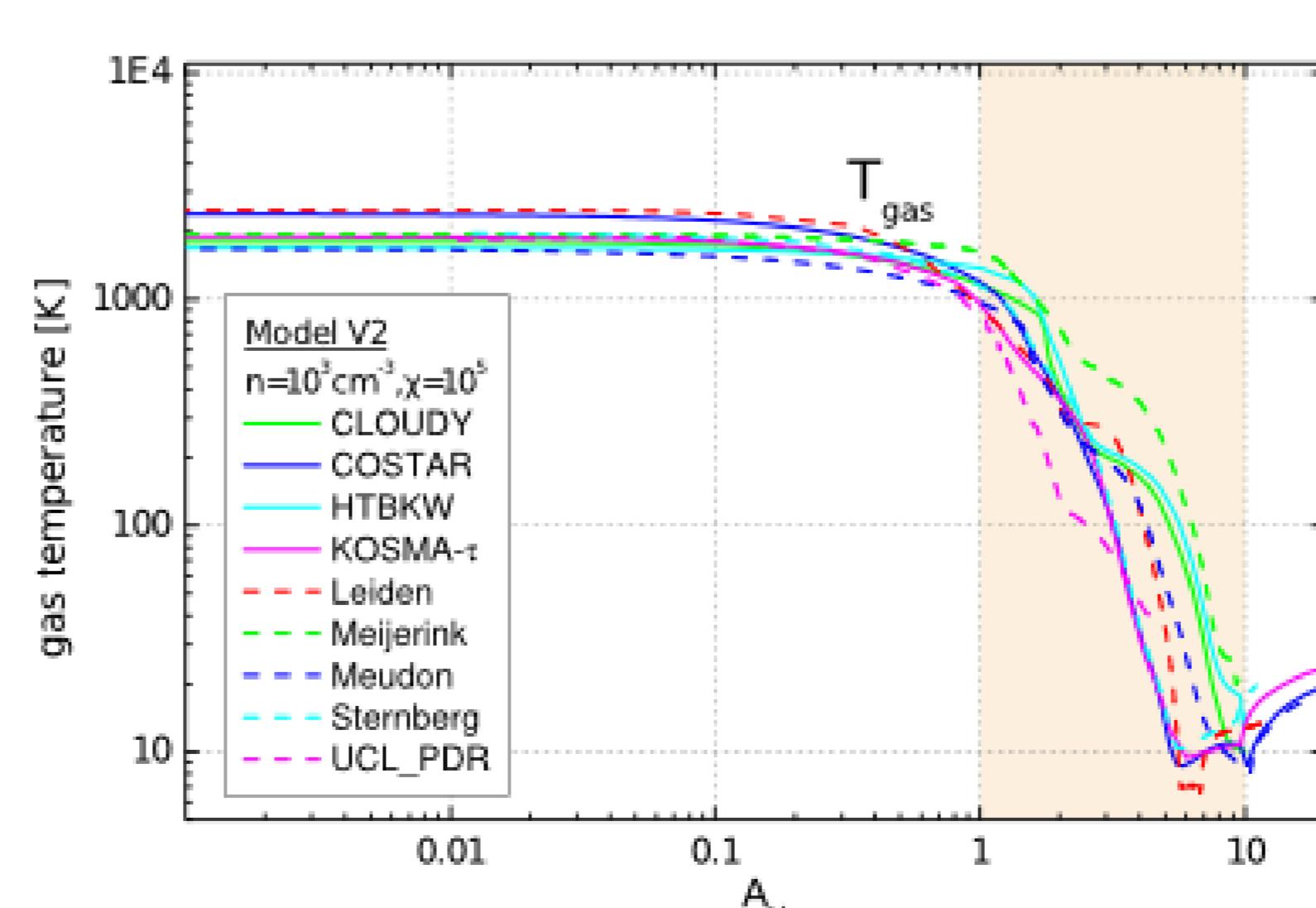


PACS observations of CO



Gas temperature in the cavity walls

- PDR codes give T_{gas} as function of density and incident UV flux
- Problem: T_{gas} differs between codes by up to a factor of ten (Röllig et al. 2007)
- T_{gas} strongly affects shape of CO ladder
- Good news: no PDR grid fits all the data with just passive and UV heating; shocks are always required
- Resolved line profiles are required to better constrain the temperatures



Our approach: put in what we think we know, see what comes out

Fixed parameters

- $r_{\text{env}} = 8900 \text{ AU}$, $M_{\text{env}} = 1.6 M_{\odot}$
- $a_{\text{cav}} = 34000 \text{ AU}$, $b_{\text{cav}} = 10000 \text{ AU}$
- inclination = 53°

Free parameters

- $L_{\text{UV}} = 0.1 L_{\odot}$
- $v_{\text{shock}} = 20 \text{ km/s}$