

# Using $\text{H}_3^+$ and $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$ as probes of star-forming regions



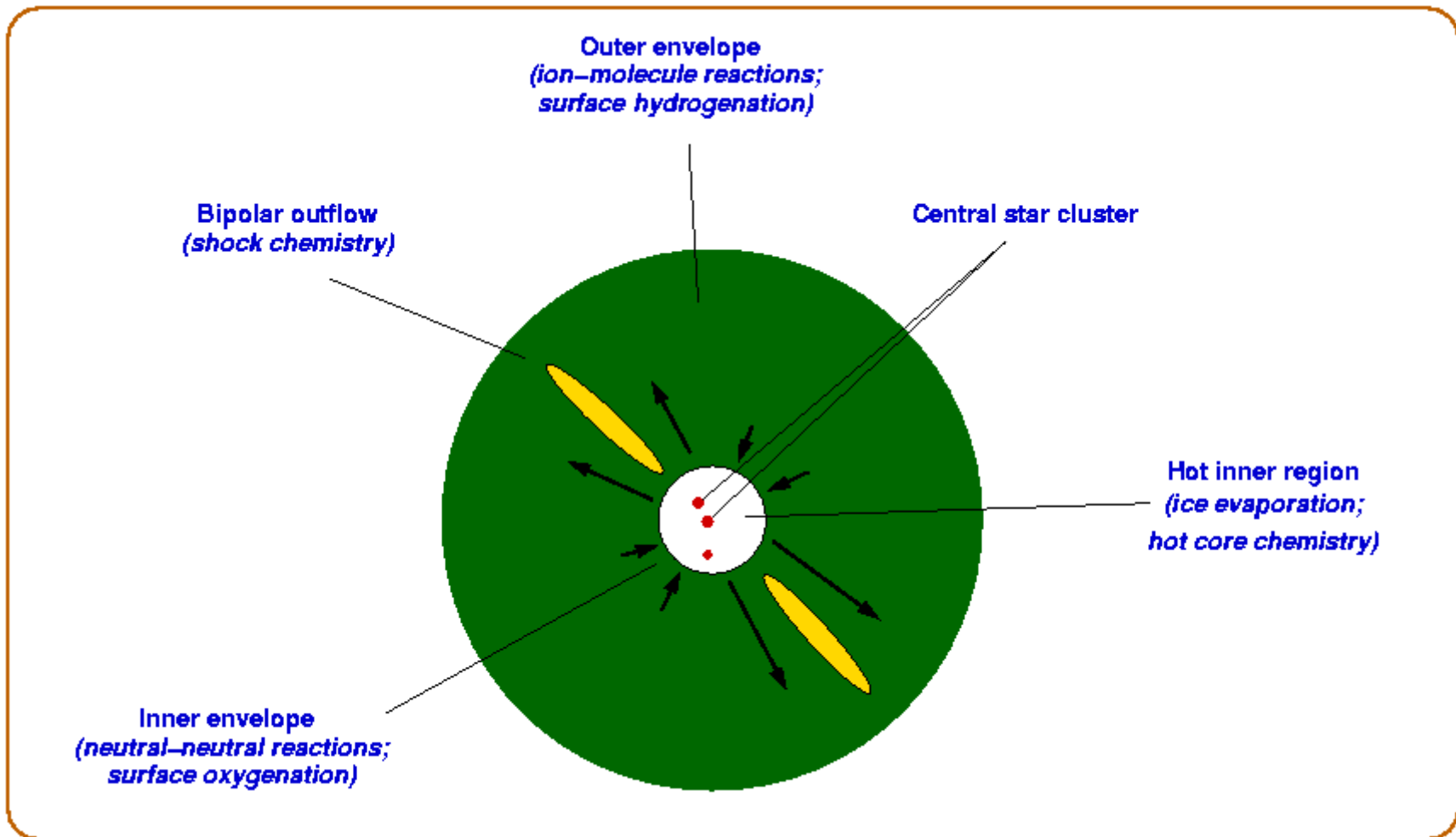
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# Outline

- Models of star-forming regions
- Measuring molecular abundances
- Cosmic-ray ionization rate
- Chemistry and dynamics of pre-stellar cores
- Future directions

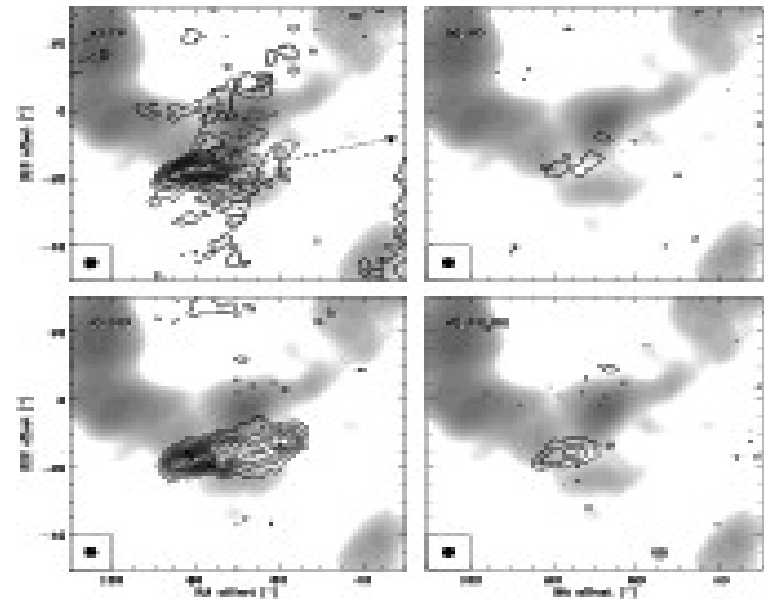
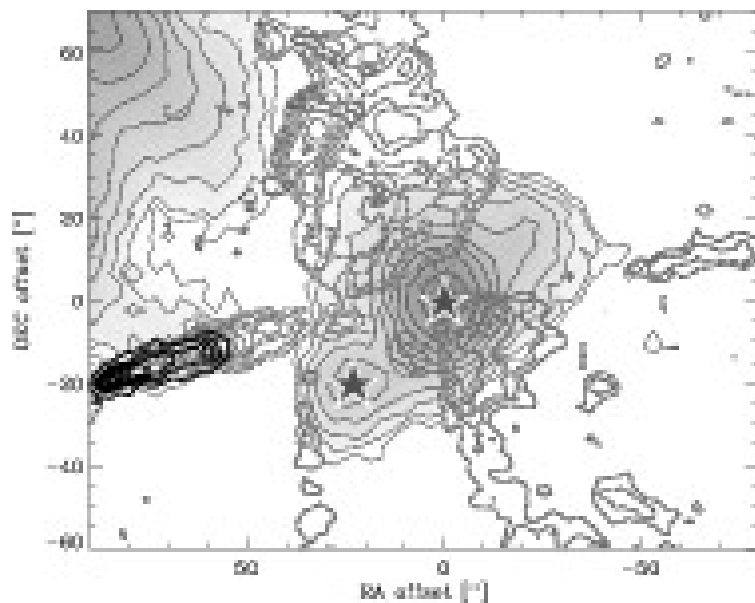
$\text{H}_3^+$  is great, but to understand its message, we need other molecules too

# Star-forming regions: Great chemical diversity



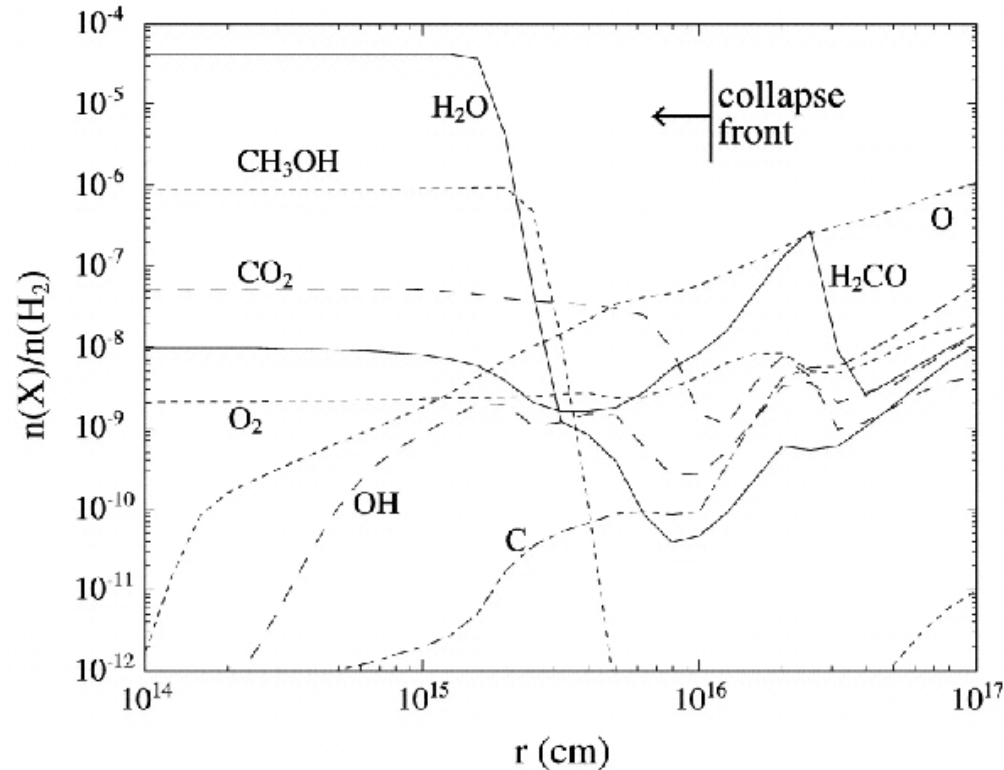
Need non-local radiative transfer programs  
and models with temperature and density gradients

# For example: OVRO & BIMA maps of NGC 1333 IRAS 2A



Jørgensen et al 2004: CS, SO, SiO & CH<sub>3</sub>OH on N<sub>2</sub>H<sup>+</sup>

# Modern models: chemistry + dynamics

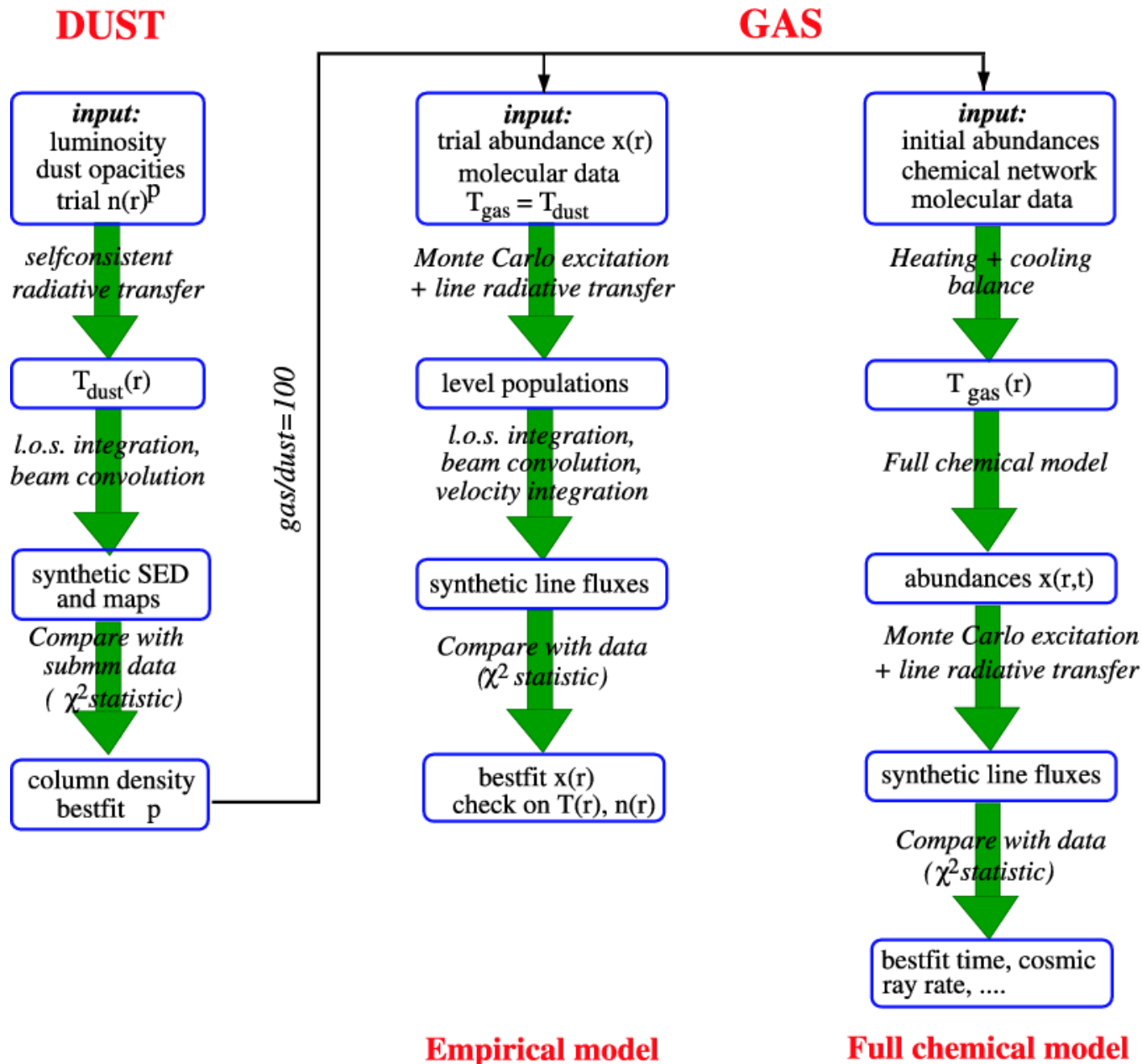


Collapsing envelope:

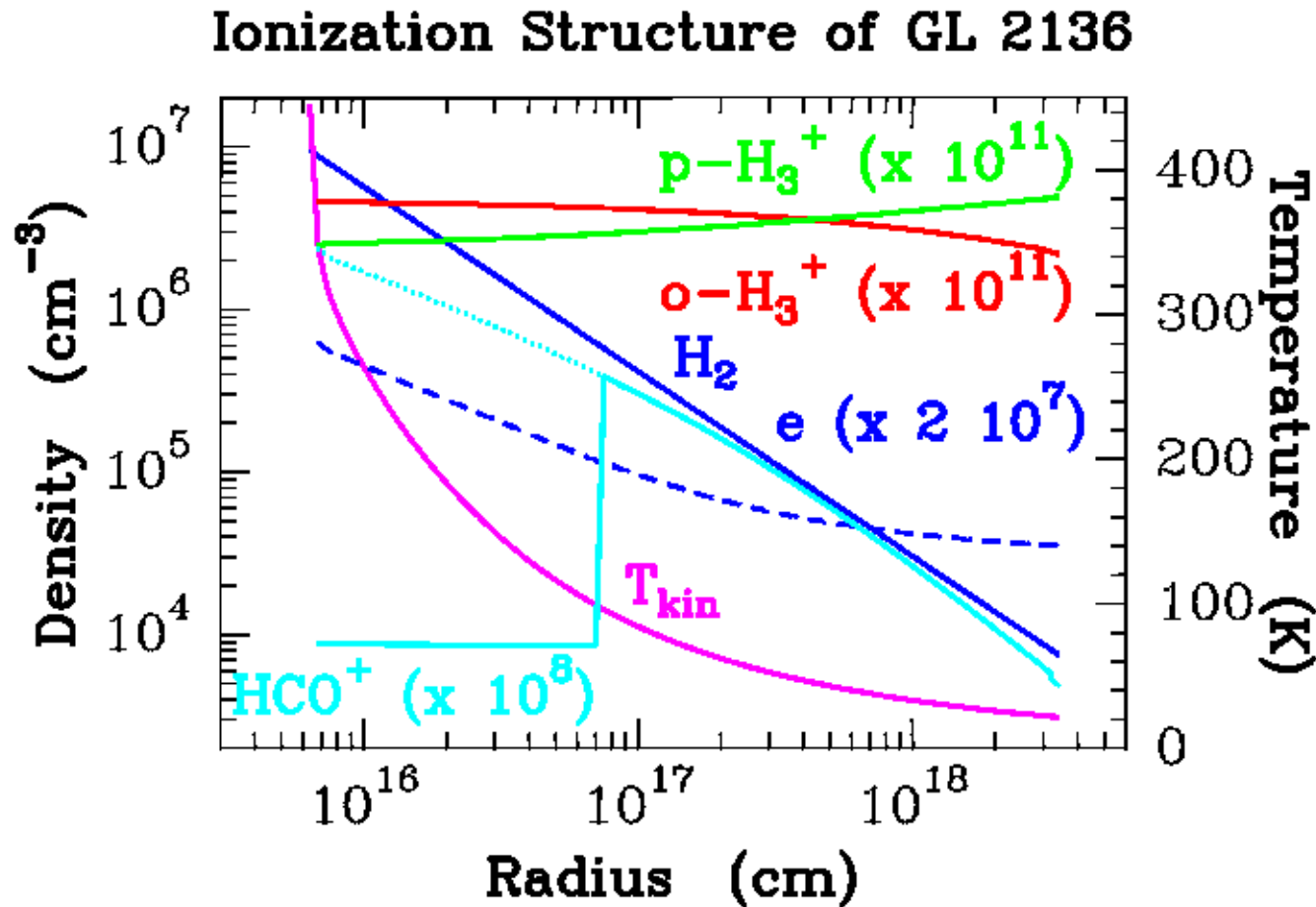
31 shells, 207 species, 2337 reactions

Rodgers & Charnley 2003

# Measuring molecular abundances



# Probing the cosmic-ray ionization rate



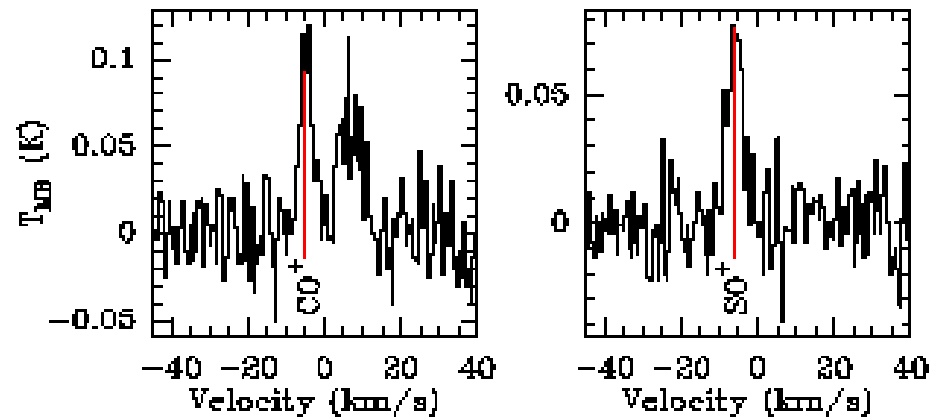
Dense clouds:  $\zeta \sim 3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (Van der Tak & van Dishoeck 2000)

Diffuse clouds: 10 x higher (McCall et al 2003; Le Petit et al 2004)

Factor  $\sim 10$  variation possibly linked to column density

Intervening translucent clouds contribute  $\sim$ half of  $\text{H}_3^+$  absorption

# Close to high-mass stars: X-rays contribute to ionization



Detection of CO<sup>+</sup> and SO<sup>+</sup> toward AFGL 2591

Stäuber et al 2005



# If we cannot see $\text{H}_3^+$ :

## Use other ions as substitutes

Example: APEX 364 GHz map of SgrB2

Use  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ / \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ratio to constrain CR rate

Data indicate  $\zeta \sim 10^{-18} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(FvdT et al 2006)

10 x lower than in Solar neighbourhood

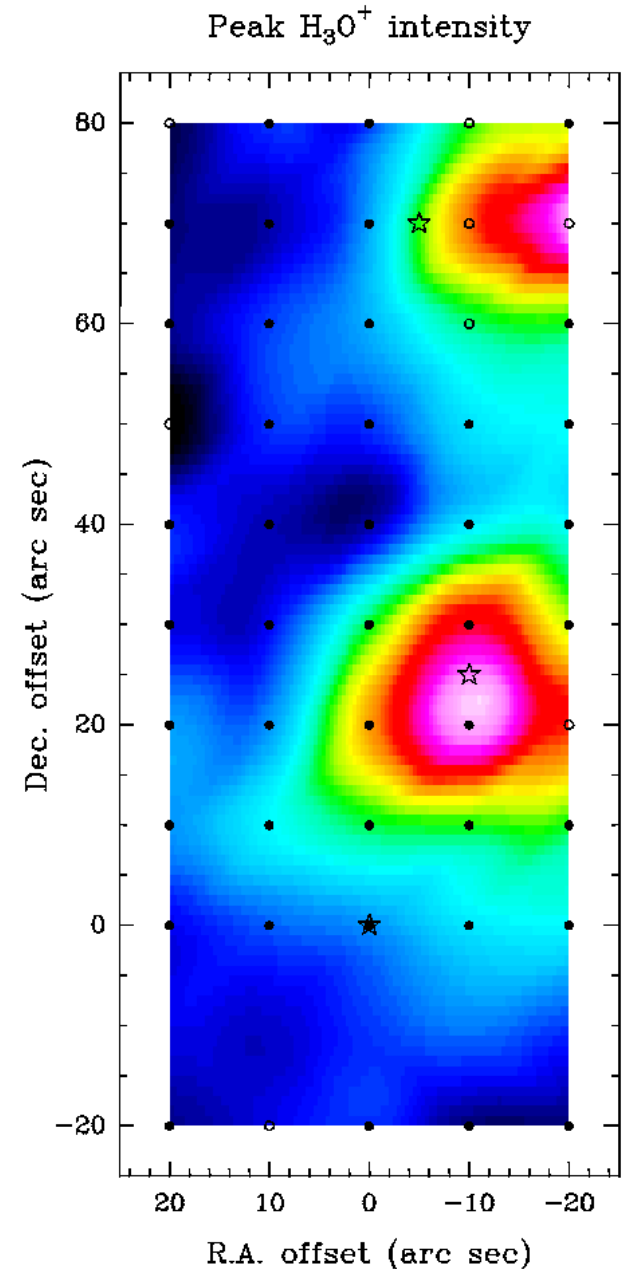
(FvdT & EvD 2000)

and 1000 x lower than diffuse GC gas

(Oka et al 2005)

but similar to centers of pre-stellar cores

(Caselli et al 2002)



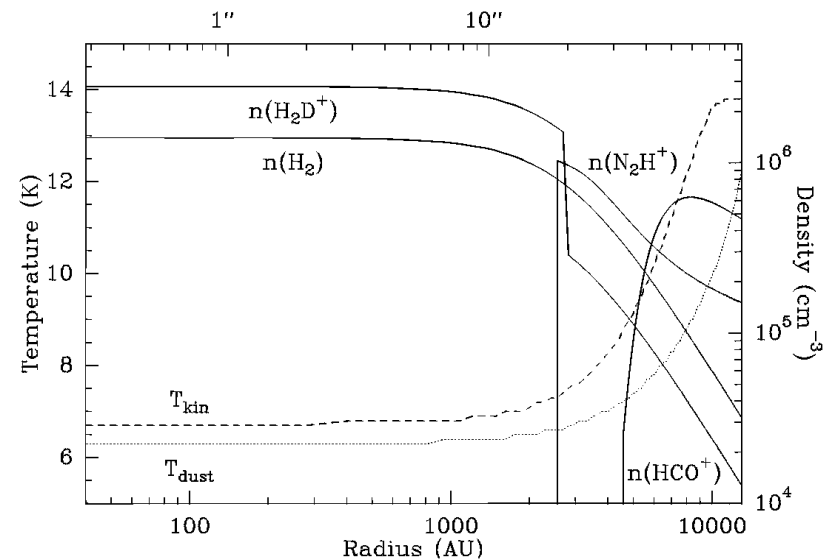
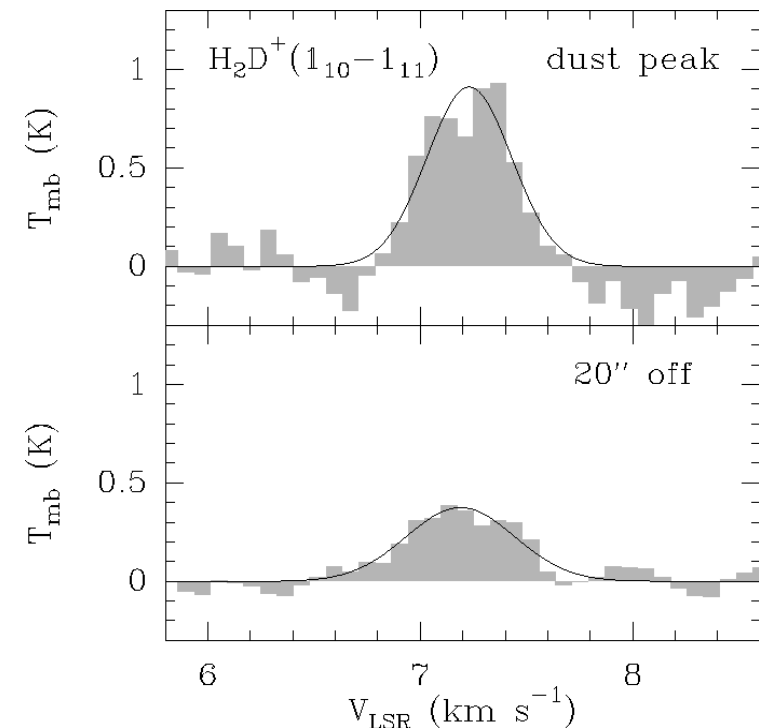
# Using $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$ as chemical filter

Formation of  $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$  from  $\text{HD} + \text{H}_3^+$  enhanced at  $T < 20$  K; destruction by  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{O}$ ,  $\text{N}_2$  inhibited at  $n > 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  (*talk Roberts*)

Use  $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$  to filter out cold, dense gas, where all elements  $>\text{He}$  are frozen out

Data indicate  $x \sim 10^{-9}$ : major charge carrier (Caselli et al 2003)  
 $\sim 100$  x stronger than in cores with stars (Stark et al 1999, 2004)

Abundance uncertain through spatial distribution (*talk Vastel*) & collisional

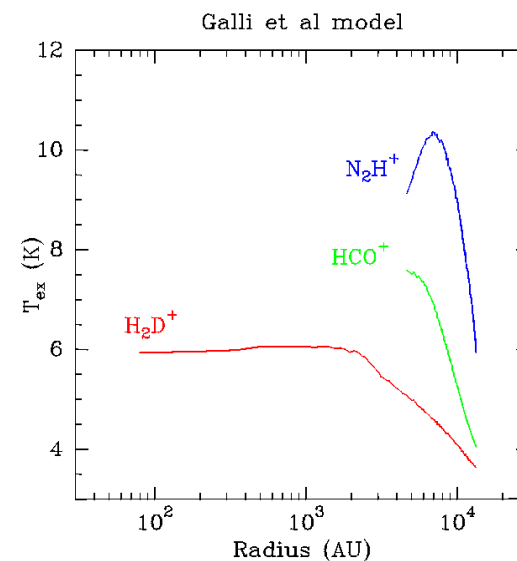
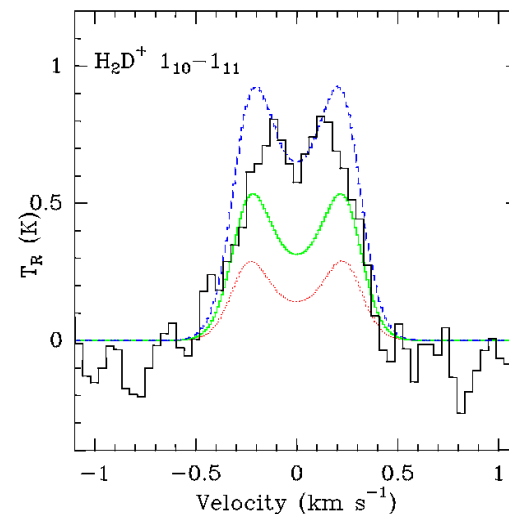


# Kinematics of molecular ions toward the pre-stellar core I.1544

Double-peaked line profile like  $\text{HCO}^+$   
and  $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$  (but probes smaller radii)

Several changes to model needed:

1. density does not flatten off
  2. gas temperature does not decrease
  3. infall velocity increases inward
  4. motion outer layers  $<$  thermal speed
- (Van der Tak et al 2005)



# Future directions

- **Submillimeter interferometry (ALMA)**
  - sensitive high-resolution  $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$  images
  - disk chemistry (*talk Ceccarelli*)
- **Terahertz spectroscopy: APEX, Herschel**
  - $\text{H}_2\text{D}^+$  372, 1370 GHz
  - $\text{D}_2\text{H}^+$  692 GHz
- **Mid-infrared spectroscopy (VLT/CRIRES)**
  - velocity-resolved  $\text{H}_3^+$  spectra
  - isotopic species
- **Laboratory / theory:**