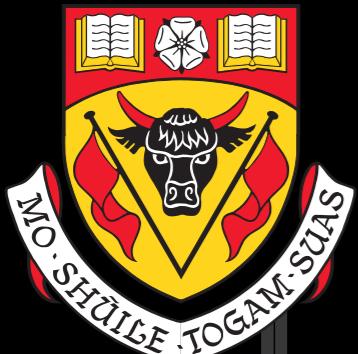




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Lines at THz Frequencies: Lessons Learned from HIFI HEXOS

René Plume



UNIVERSITY OF
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POSSIBILITIES for THz spectroscopy from CCAT



René Plume



Herschel HIFI Observations of Extraordinary Sources

HEXOS

The Orion and Sagittarius B2 Star-Forming Regions

Herschel observations of EXtra-
Ordinary Sources (HEXOS)
PI: E. Bergin (2010, A&A, 521, 20)

HEXOS Team:

Edwin A. Bergin (PI)	Harschal Gupta	Volker Ossenkopf
Gisela Banos	Martin Harwit	Juan R. Pardo
Tom A. Bell	Eric Herbst	John C. Pearson
Arnaud Belloche	Martin Houde	Michel Péralt
Olivier Berne	Willem Jellema	Thomas G. Phillips
Geoffrey A. Blake	Christine Joblin	Poalo Piller
Paola Caselli	Doug Johnstone	René Plume
Emmanuel Caux	Michael J. Kaufman	Sheng-Li Qin
Cecilia Ceccarelli	Di Li	Markus Röllig
José Cernicharo	Dariusz C. Lis	Peter Schilke
Claudia Comito	Steven D. Lord	Stephan Schlemmer
Nathan Crockett	Giuliano Malloci	Robert Simon
Fabien Daniel	Sébastien Maret	Juergen Stutzki
Marie-Lise Dubernet	Peter G. Martin	Belen Tercero
Martin Emprechtinger	Gary Melnick	Neil Trappe
Pierre Encrenaz	Karl M. Menten	Charlotte Vastel
Maryvonne Gerin	Giacomo Mulas	Shiya Wang
Thomas Giesen	Holger Muller	Harold W. Yorke
Javier R. Goicoechea	J.Anthony Murphy	Shanshan Yu
Paul Goldsmith	David A. Neufeld	Jonas Zmuidzinas
Manuel Güdel		

I'm Sorry!

- First detection of H₂O⁺ (Ossenkopf et al. 2010) and H₂CL⁺ (Lis et al. 2010)
- ortho/para ratio of H₂O in diffuse gas (Lis et al. 2010)
- ortho/para ratio of H₂O⁺ in diffuse gas (Schilke et al. 2010)
- OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ in the Orion outflow (Gupta et al. 2010)
- high frequency spectrum (Crockett et al. 2010)
- Probing infall with HCN (Rolfss et al. 2010)
- HF as a probe in Orion (Phillips et al. 2010)
- HDO in Sgr B2 (Comito et al. 2010)
- Detection of HD¹⁸O (Bergin et al. 2010)
- CH in spiral arm clouds (Qin et al. 2010)
- Observations of H₂O and its isotopologues towards Orion KL (Melnick et al 2010)
- Herschel observations of ortho- and para-oxidaniumyl (H₂O⁺) in spiral arm clouds toward Sagittarius B2(M) (Schilke et al 2010)
- The Terahertz spectrum of Orion KL (Crockett, et al 2010)

Broad Perspective

- Stars are born in molecular clouds that exhibit a high degree of chemical complexity - clearly dominated by water, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide etc but there are many complex organics

H₂CHO

CH₂CNH

CH₃COOH

C₂H₄

C₂H₅OH

NH₂CHO

C₇H

HC₄N

C₂H₅CHO

C₈H

HOCH₂CHO

CH₃NC

NH₂CH₂CN

HC₆H

C₂H₃OH

HC₁₁N

C₆H

CH₃CN

CH₃C₆H

CH₃OH

CH₃C₅N

C₂H₅CN

CH₃CHCH₂

HC₃NH⁺

CH₃C₄H

C₂H₃CHO

c-CH₂OCH₂

C₃H₇CN

CH₃NH₂

C₈H⁻

HOCH₂CH₂OH

H₂C₆

CH₂CCHCN

H₂C₄

C₆H⁻

CH₃CHO

HC₇N

C₅H

C₅N

CH₃SH

CH₃C₂H

C₆H₆

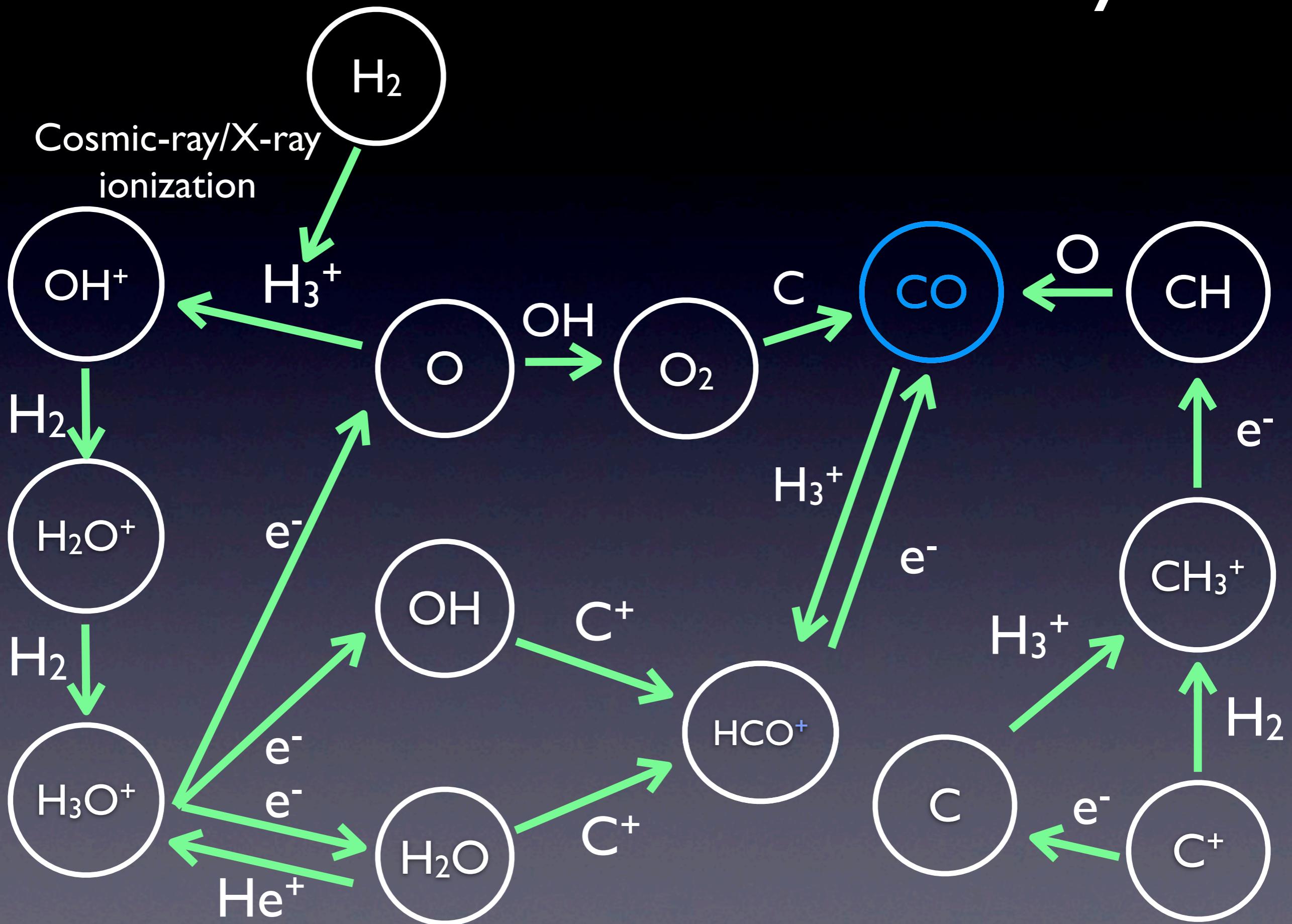
HC₉N

C₂H₃CN

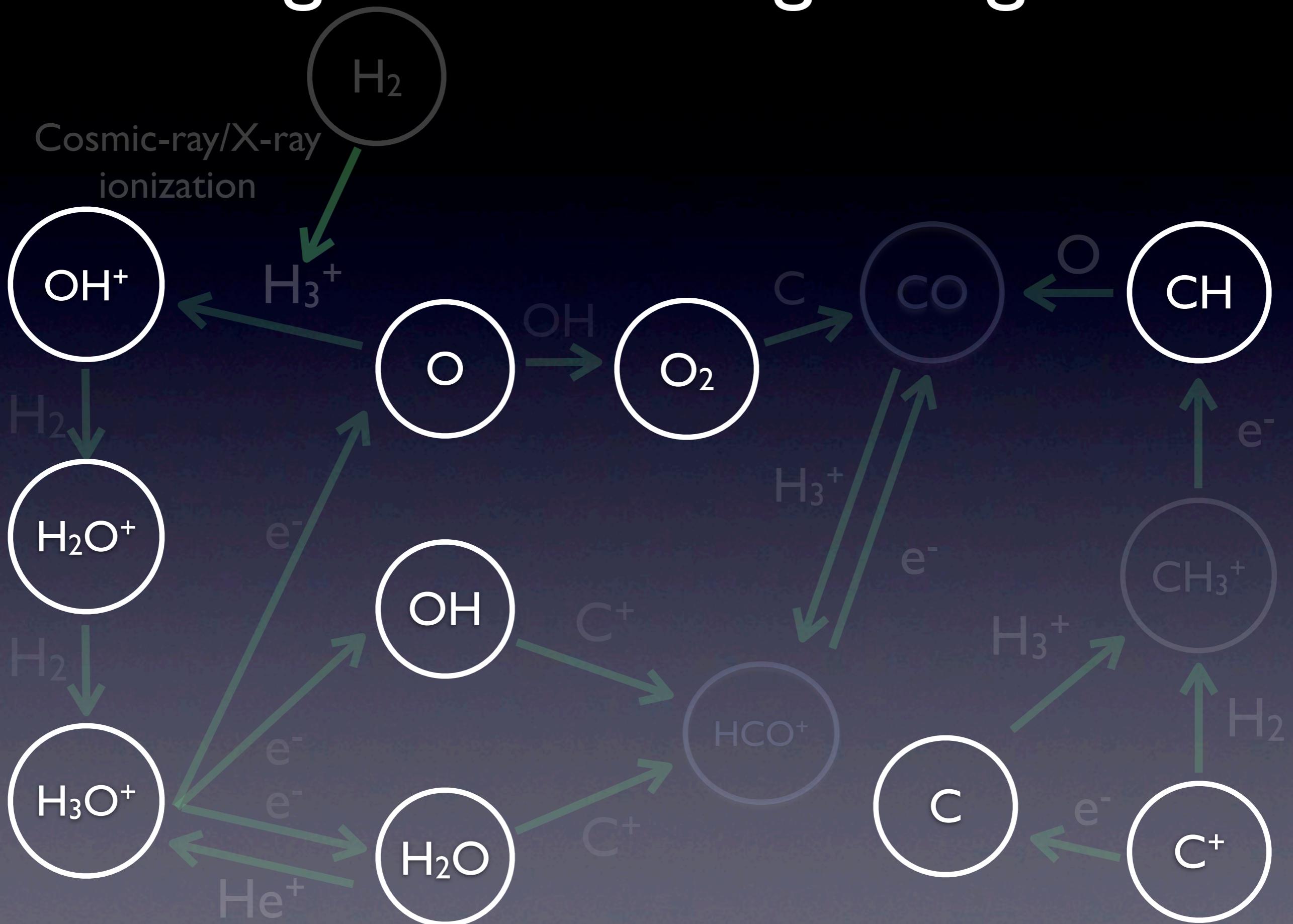
Broad Perspective

- Stars are born in molecular clouds that exhibit a high degree of chemical complexity - clearly dominated by water, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide etc but there are many complex organics
- How this complexity develops is uncertain -- gas phase? catalytic chemistry on grain surfaces? What are the reaction rates and branching ratios of the first key reactions? What are the abundances of the key species?

Main Gas-Phase C/O Pathways



Probing chemical beginnings....

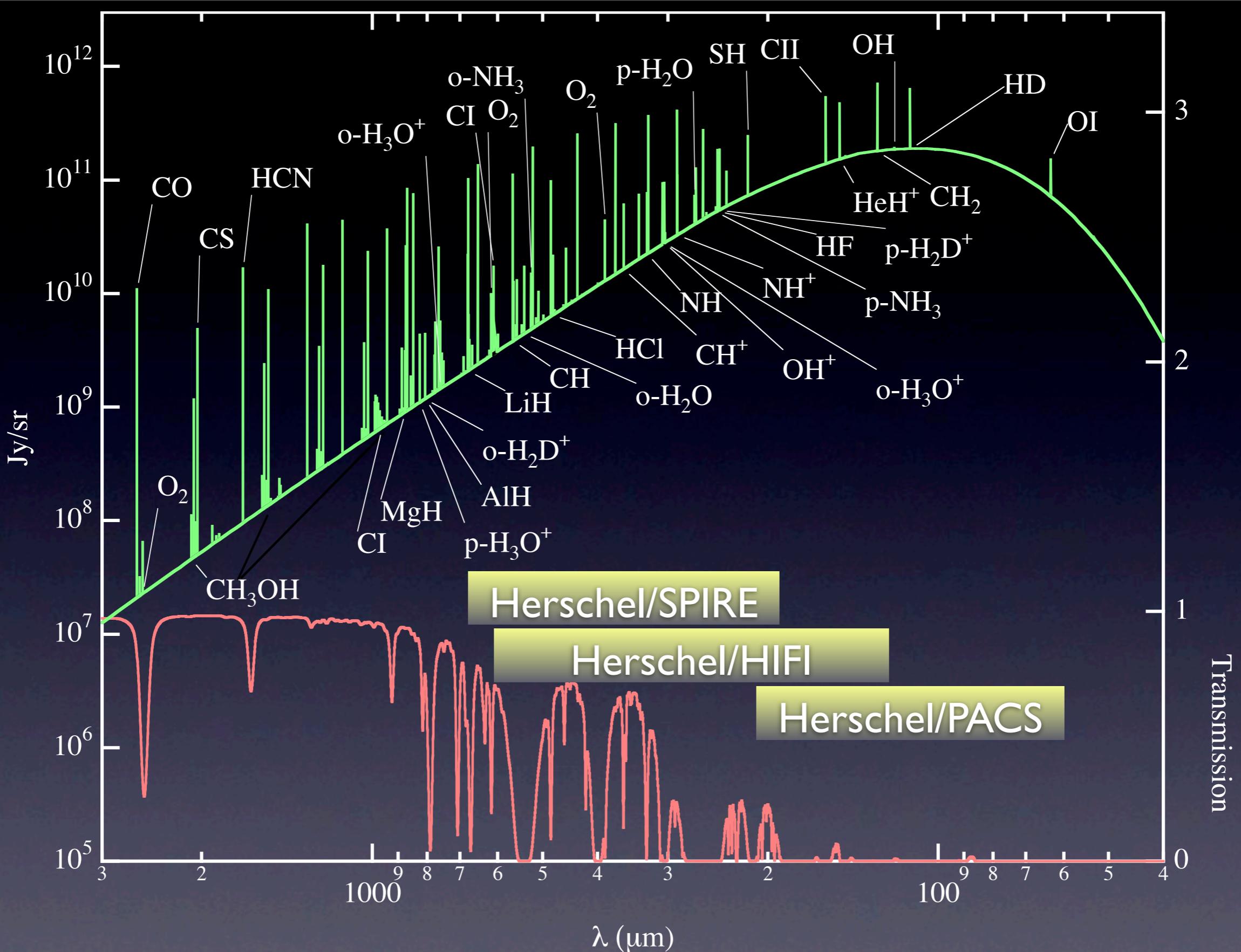


Broad Perspective

- Stars are born in molecular clouds that exhibit a high degree of chemical complexity - clearly dominated by water, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide etc but there are many complex organics
- How this complexity develops is uncertain -- gas phase? catalytic chemistry on grain surfaces? What are the reaction rates and branching ratios of the first key reactions? What are the abundances of the key species?
- How can we use the rich variety of chemical species to provide key understandings of the physical conditions in molecular clouds?

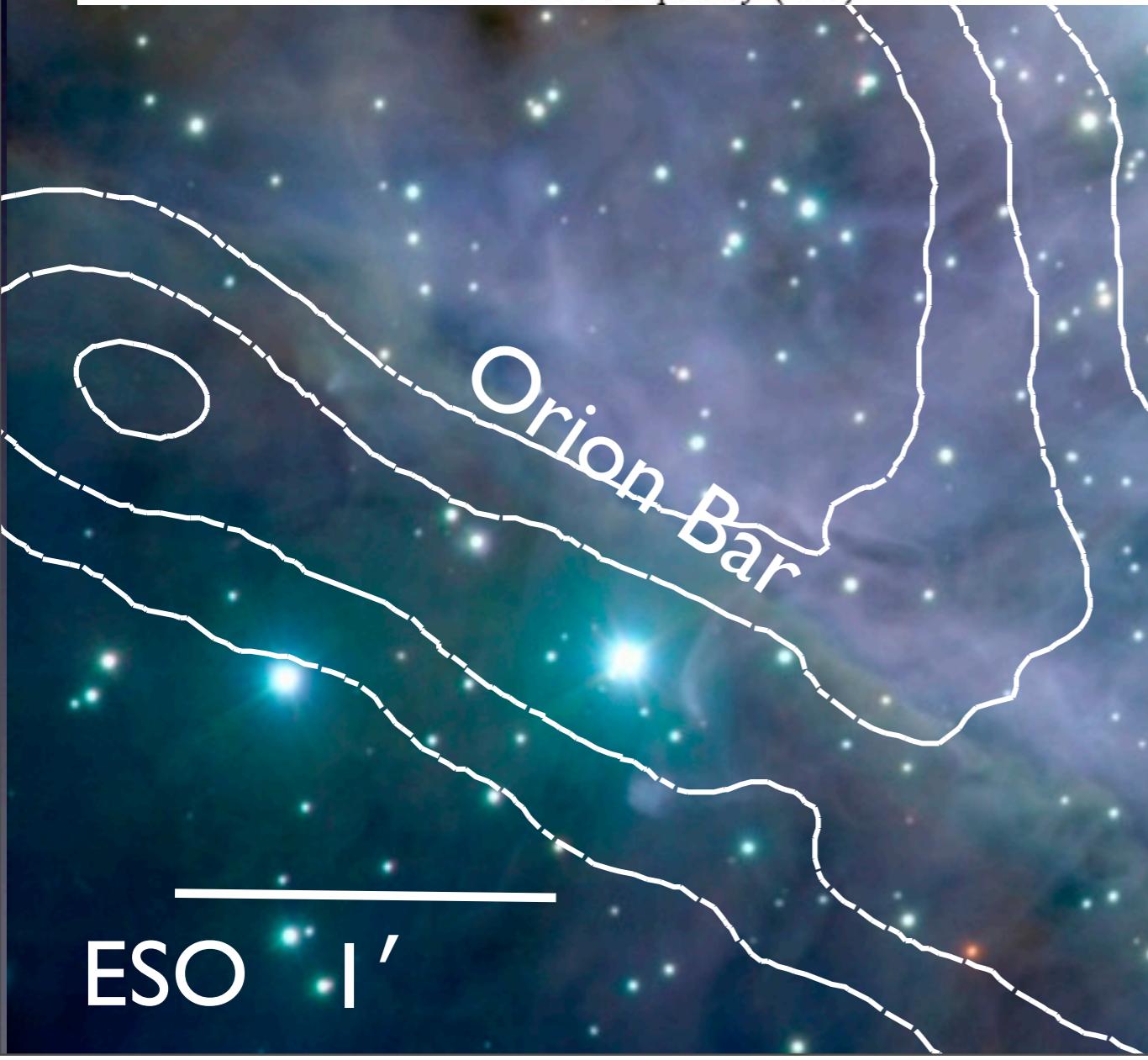
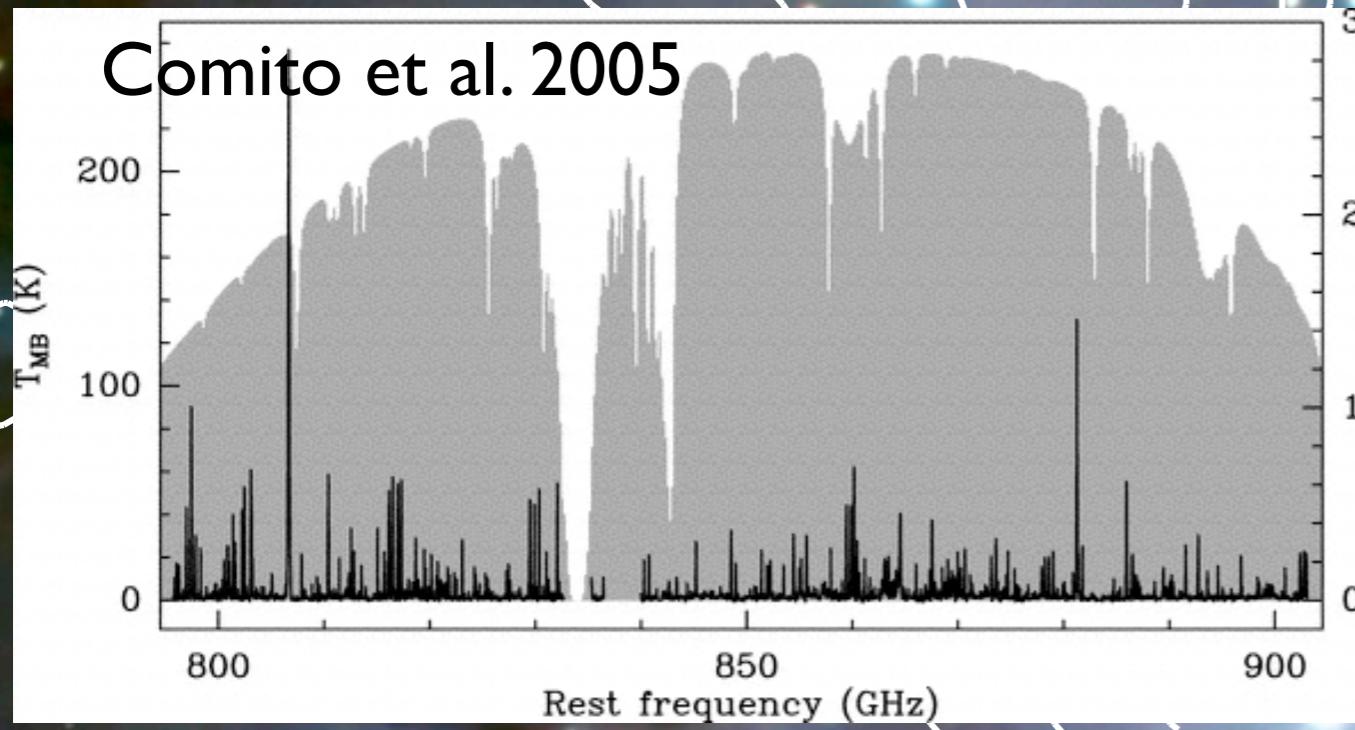
Broad Perspective

- Our ability to answers these questions has been hindered by our inability to view the entire spectrum of star forming gas.
- We have not been able to observe many of the key species in the early (simple) chemical networks
- We have also not been able to trace the key coolants (e.g. C II, O I, CO ladder)

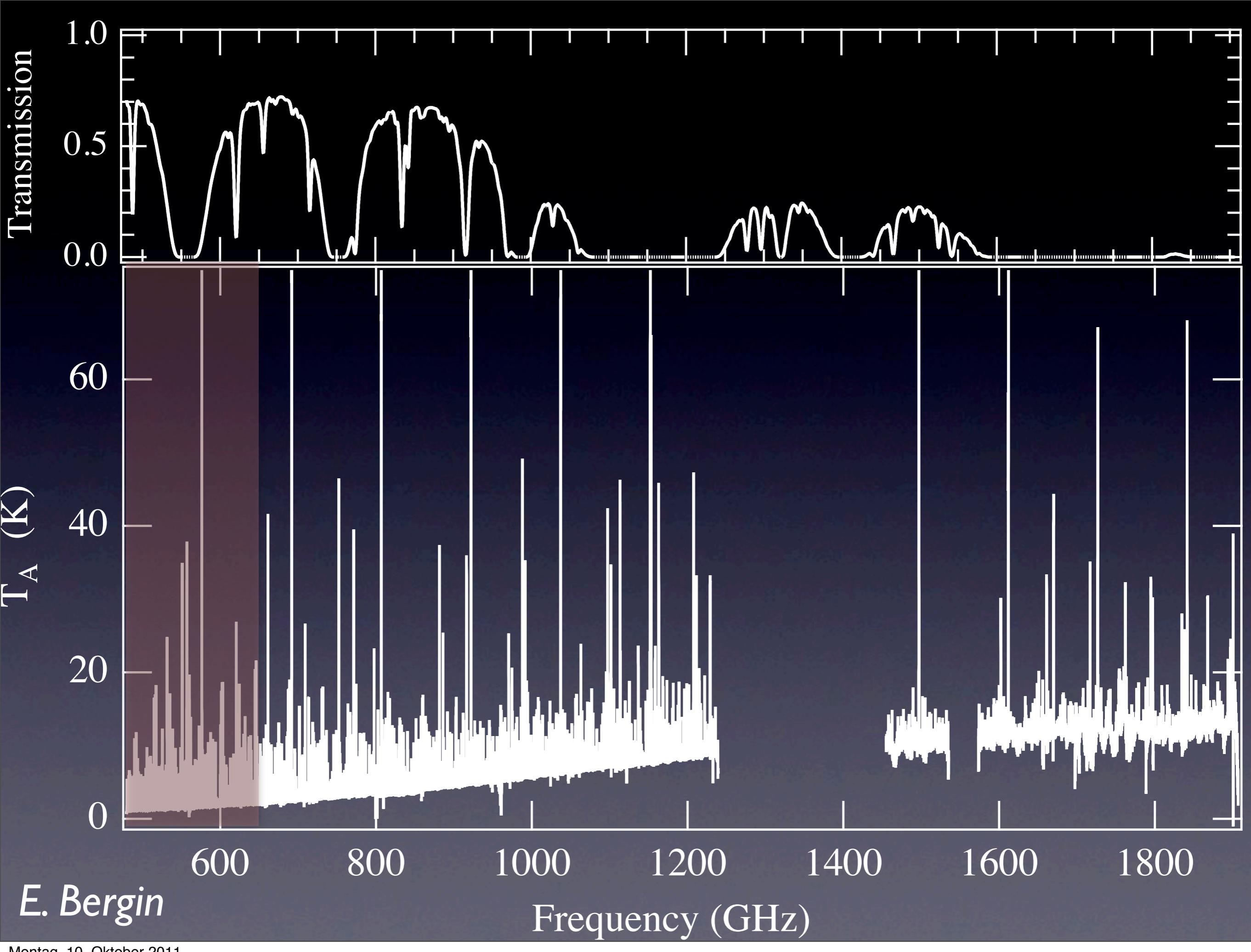


FIR Spectrum of Ambient Gas

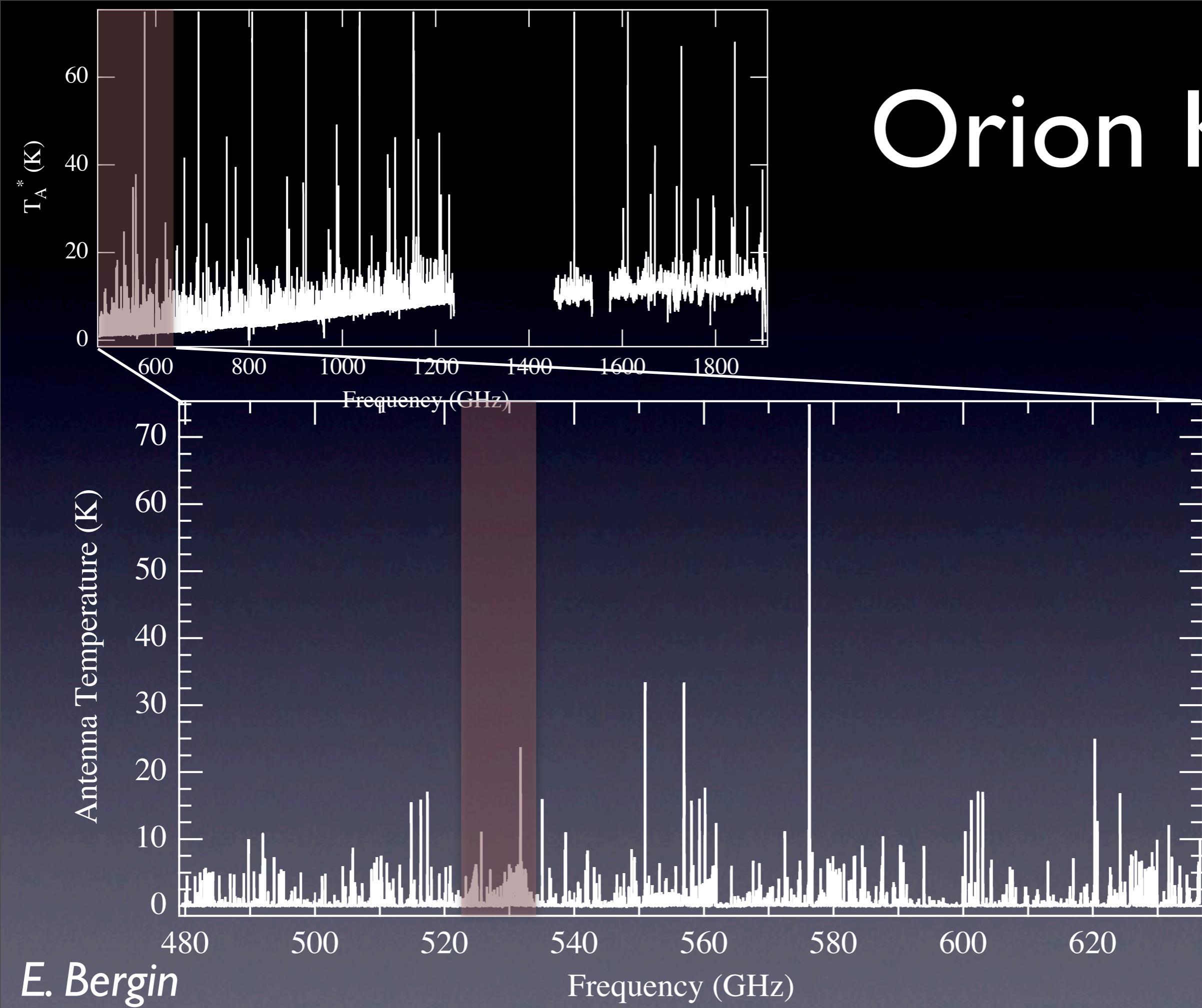
Comito et al. 2005

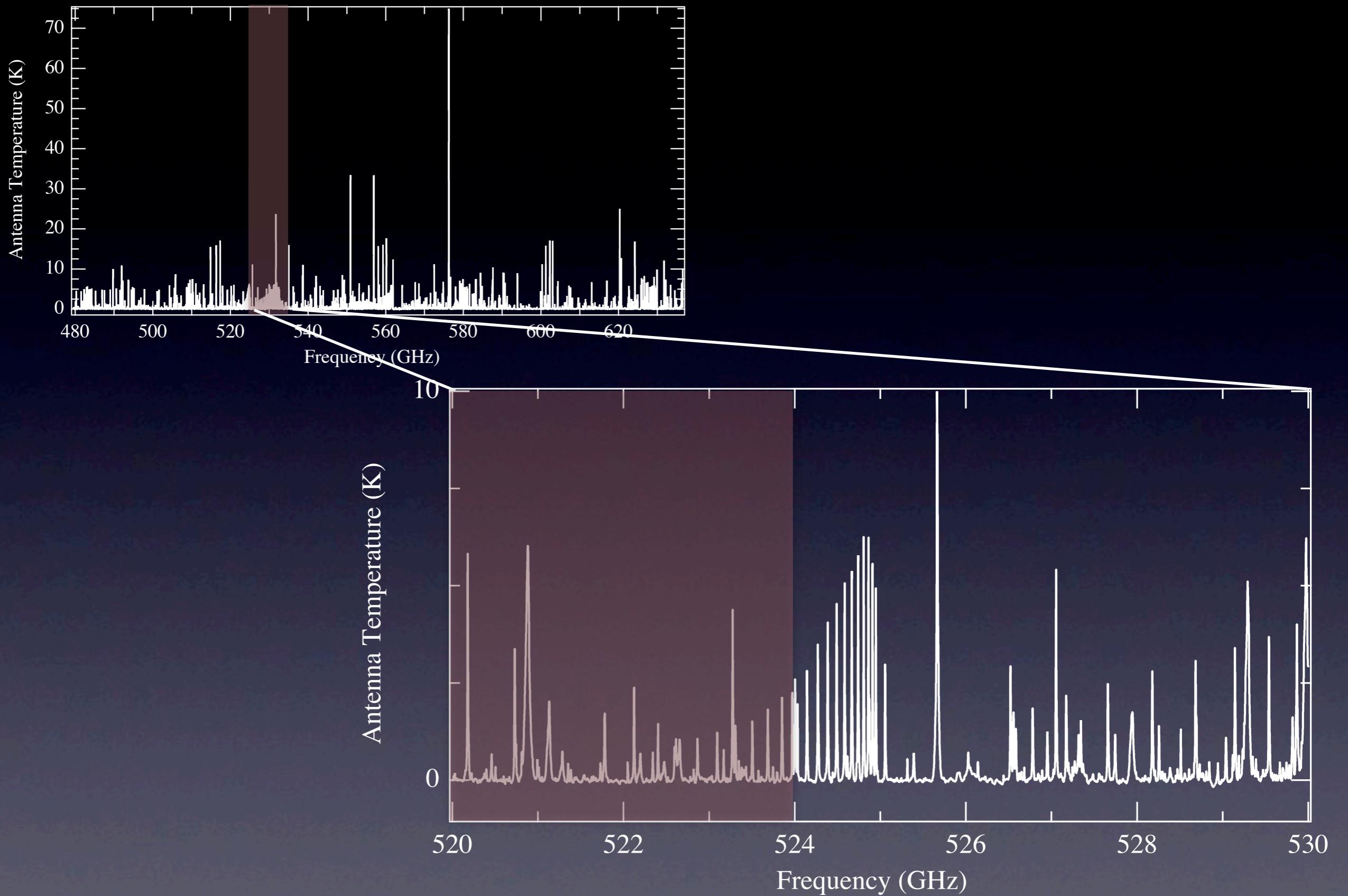


ESO I'



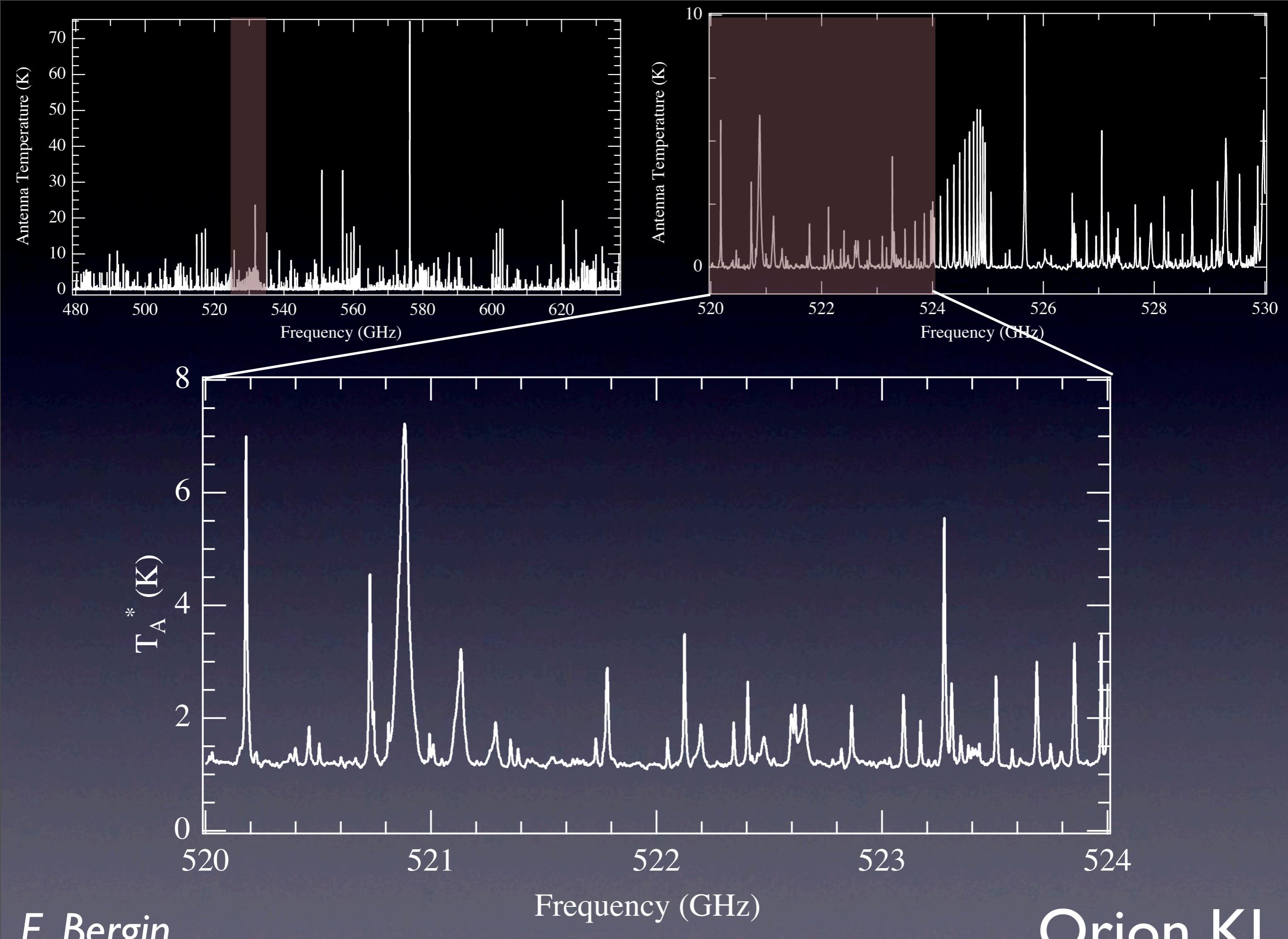
Orion KL





Orion KL - Band I

E. Bergin

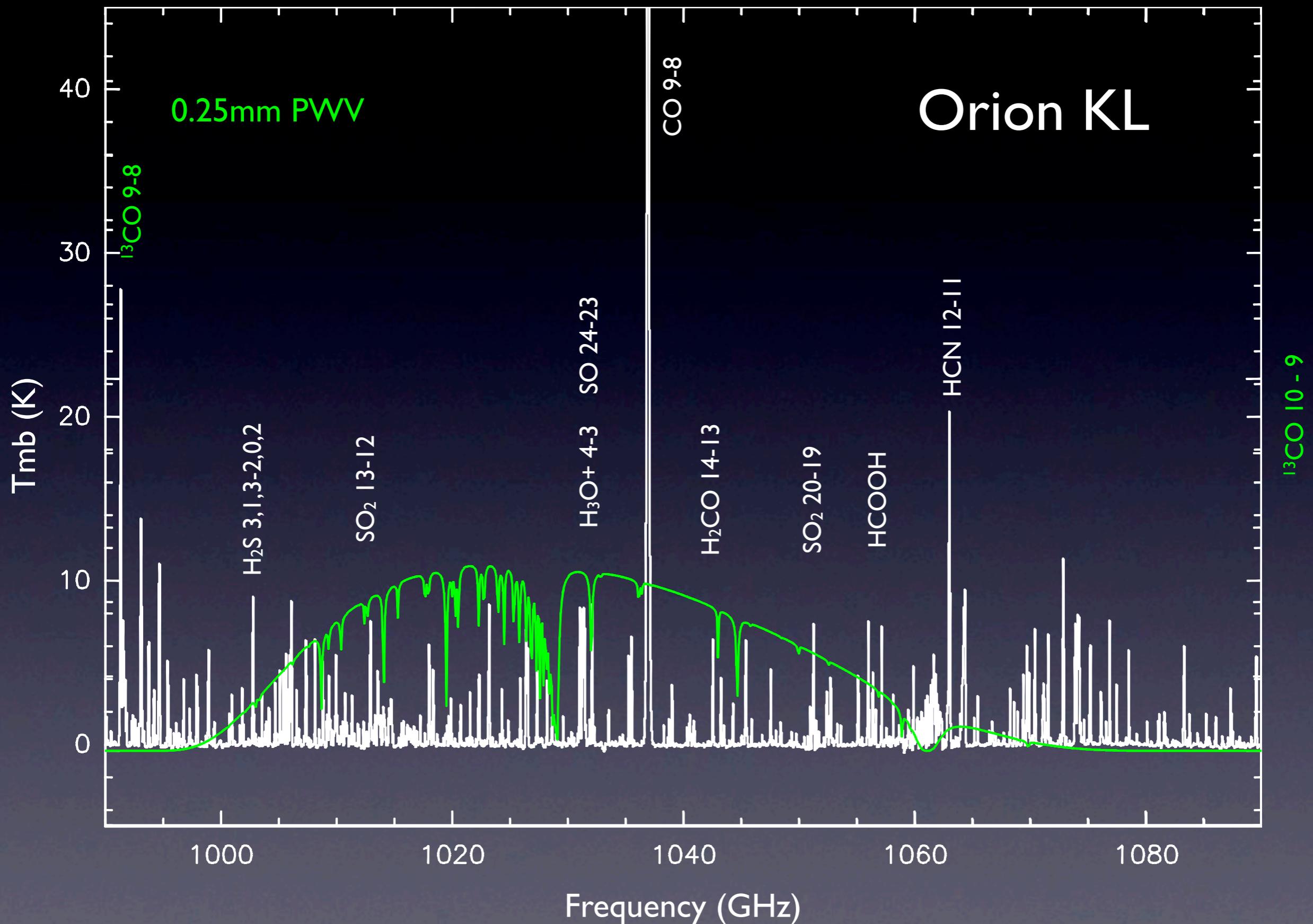


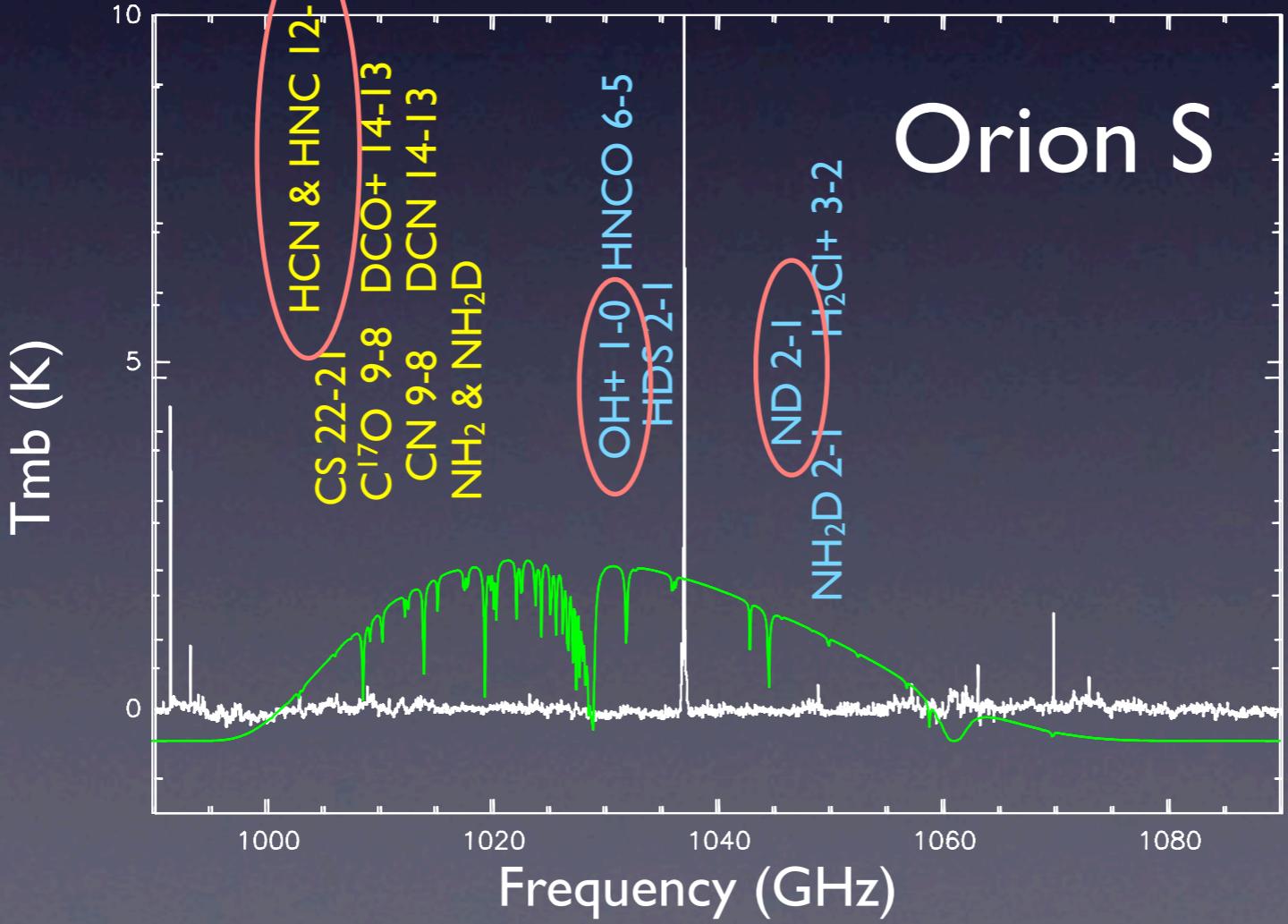
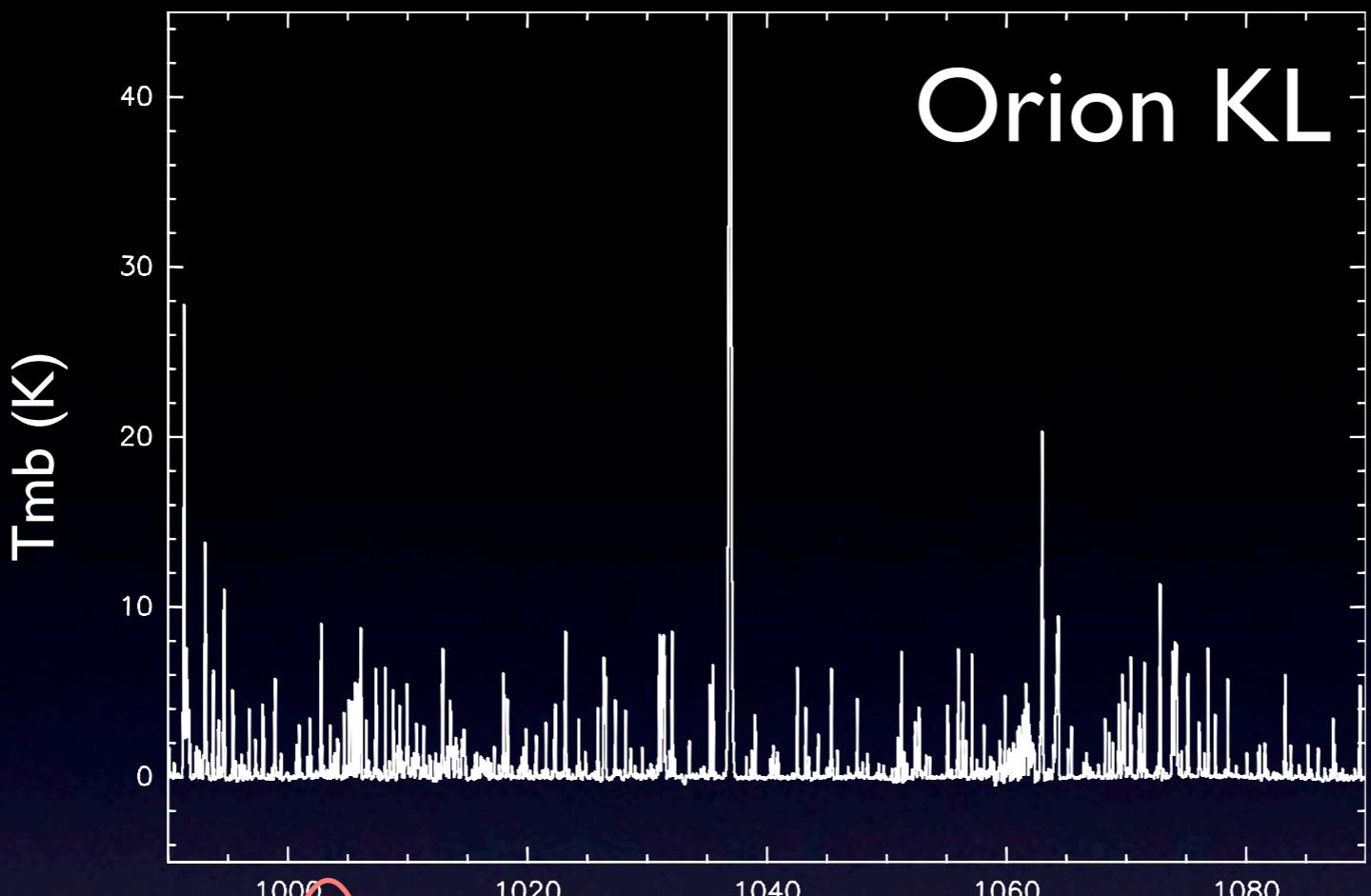
E. Bergin

Frequency (GHz)

Orion KL

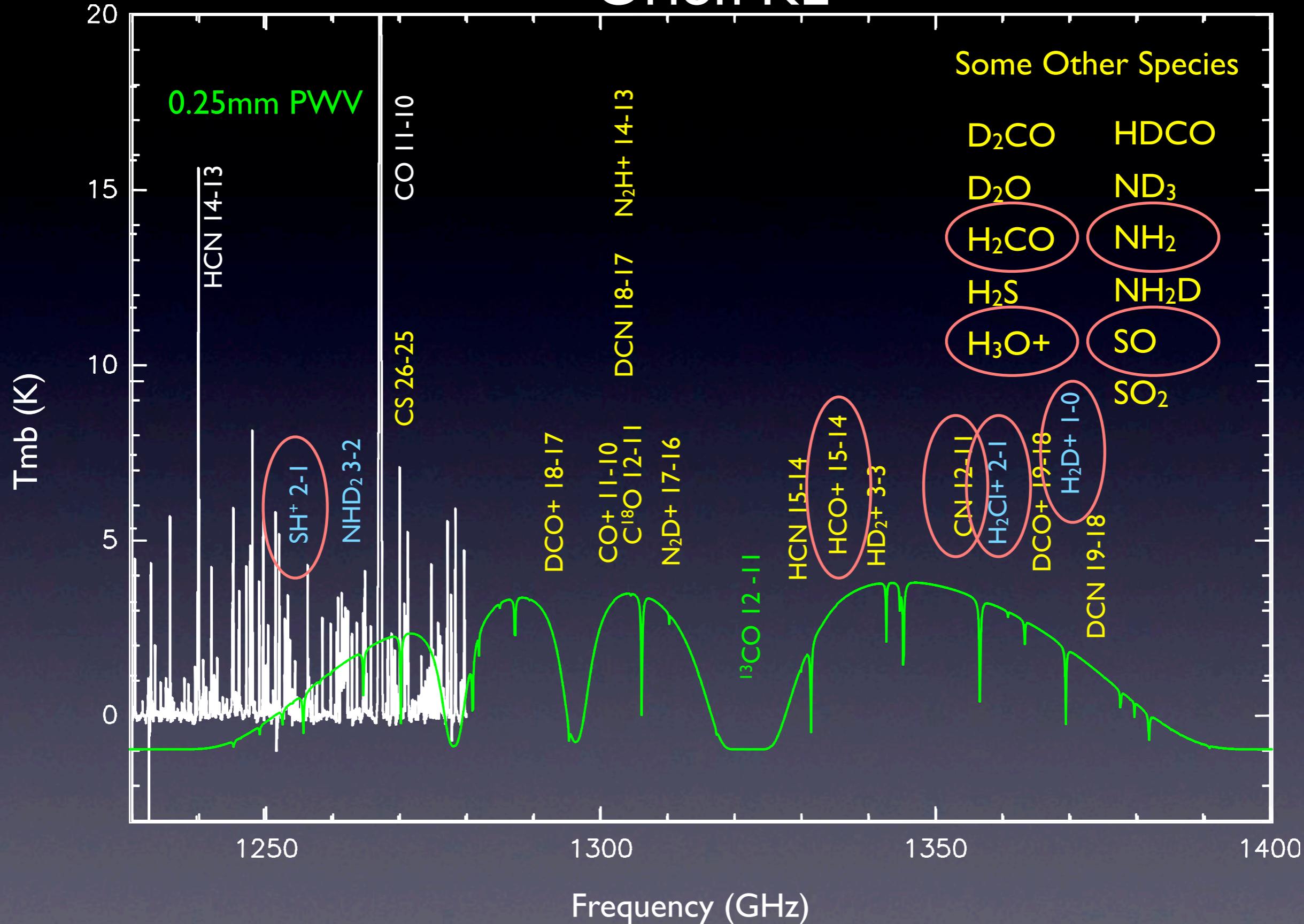
THz Bands Accessible to CCAT

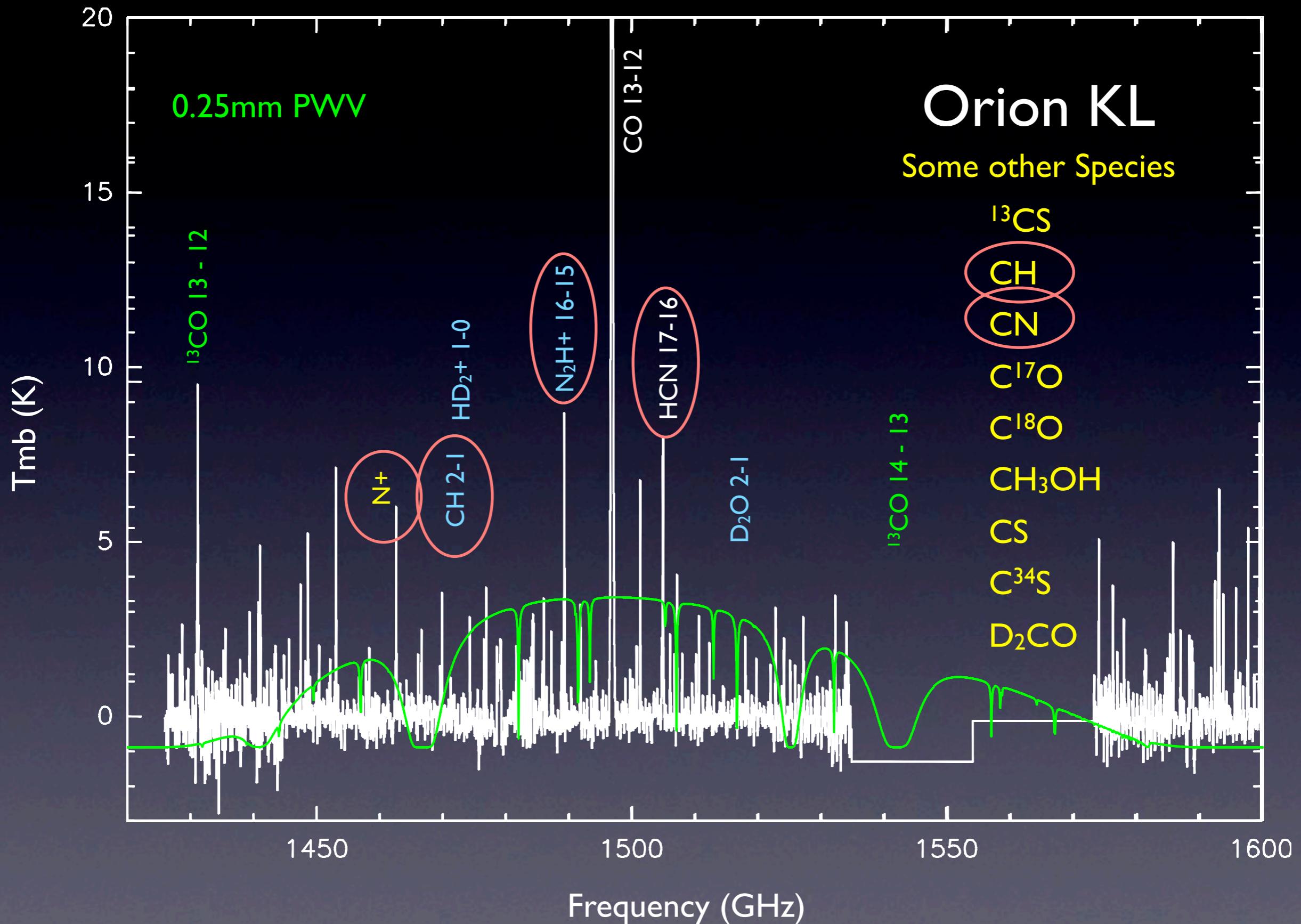


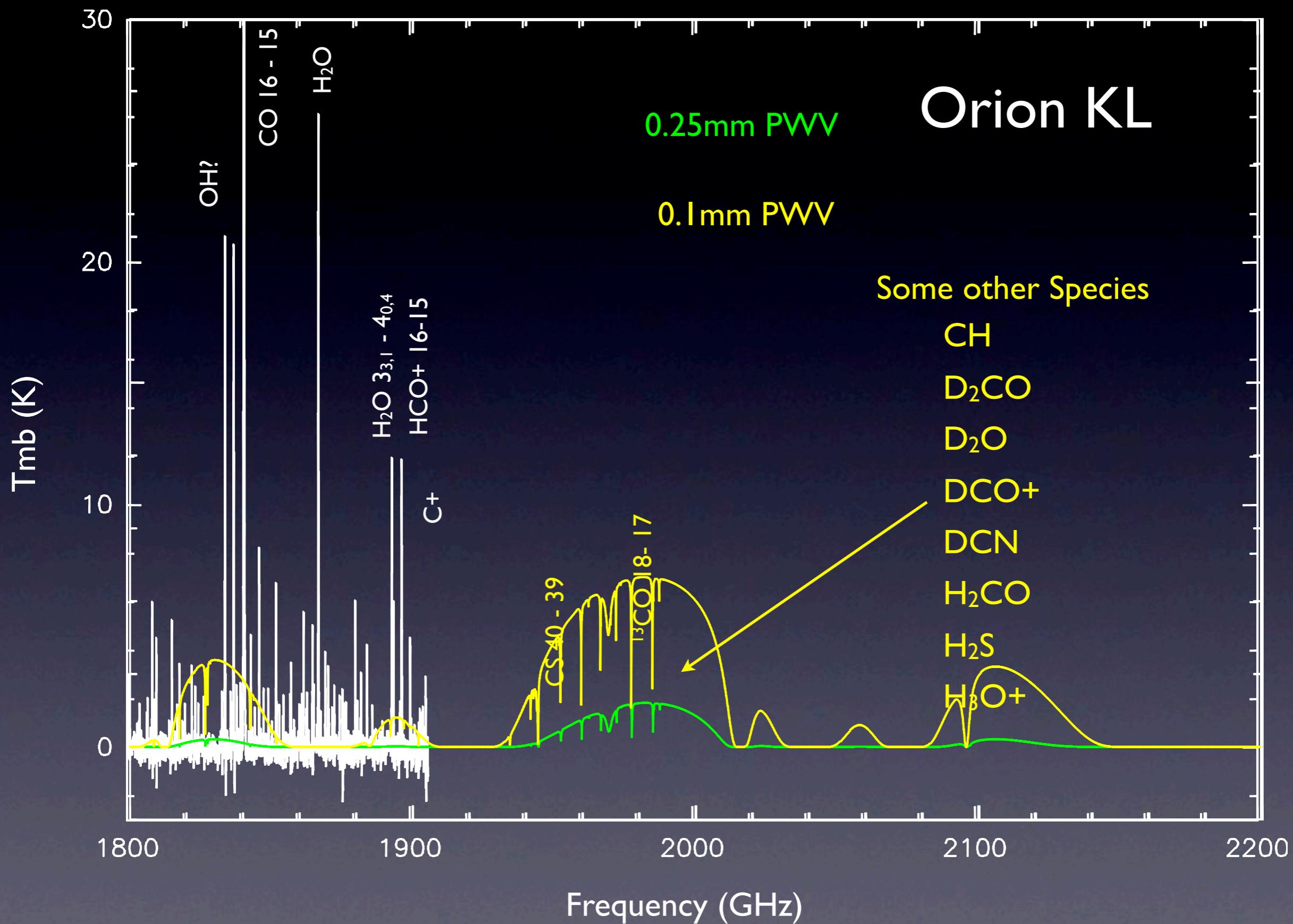


- Some other Species
- CH_3OH
- D_2CO
- H_2CO
- H_2Cl^+
- NH
- NH_2
- SO
- SO_2
- $\text{H}_2\text{COH}^+ 3-2$

Orion KL



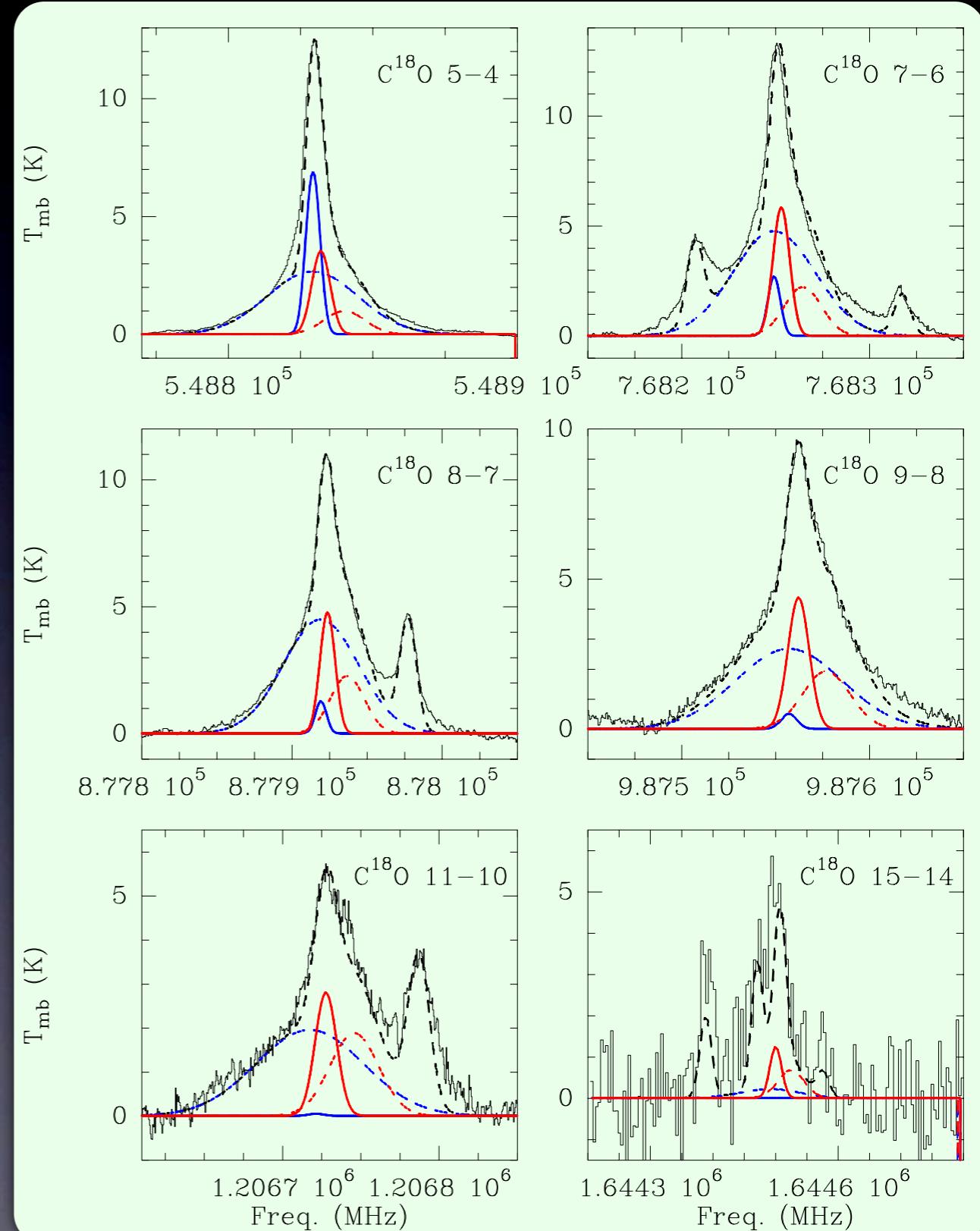
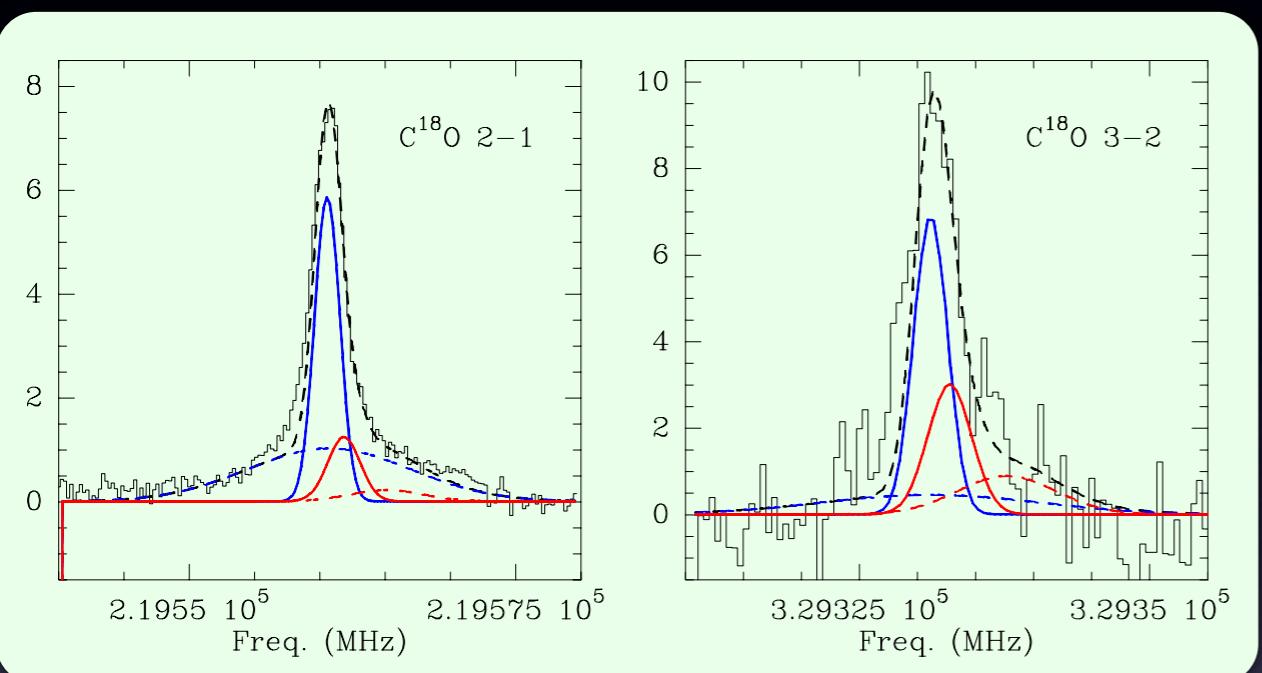




Total C¹⁸O Column Density

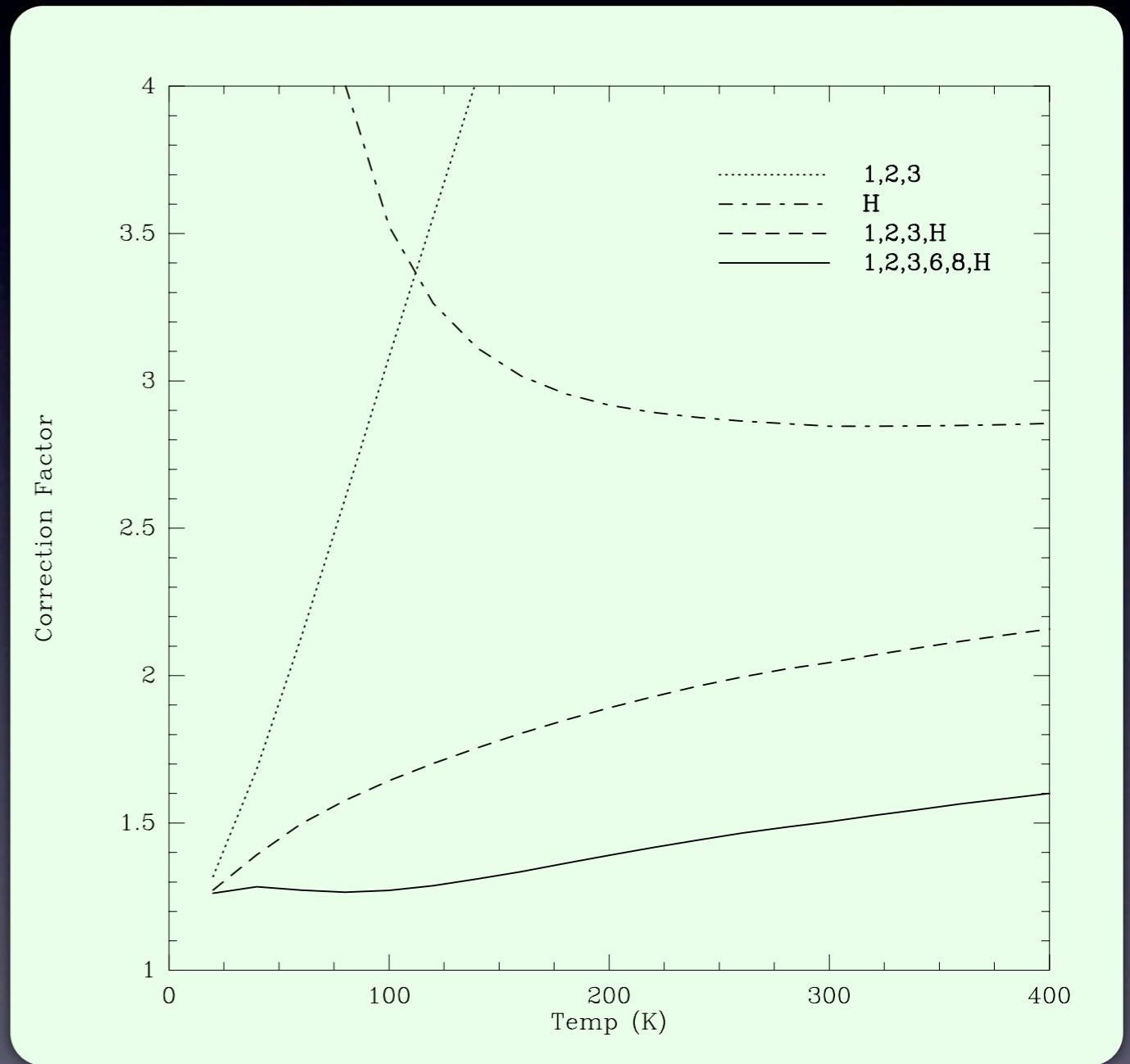
Plume et al. 2011, ApJ, in press

Orion KL



Correction Factor

- in Hot Cores $T > 100$ K and correction factors become large with large uncertainties
- Better case - Observe as many lines as possible and add up the column in each transition
- use correction factor to account for any missing transitions



Column Densities - CCAT

- ^{13}CO is problematic since many lines are inaccessible
- C^{18}O still has many high frequency transitions in open windows

Transition	Freq.
6-5	658 GHz
8-7	878 GHz
12-11	1316 GHz
14-13	1535 GHz
18-17	1972 GHz

Orion KL

C¹⁸O

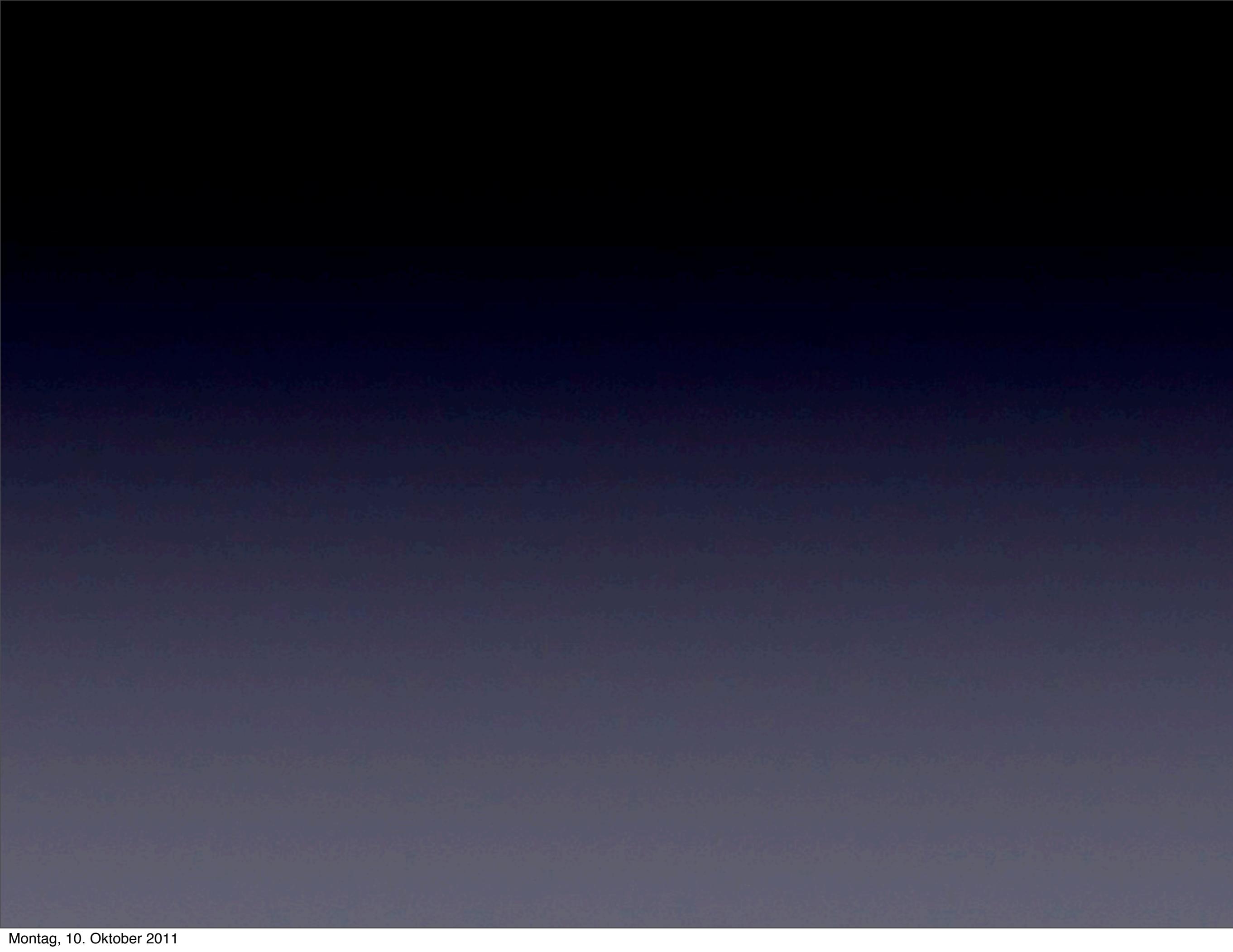
Component	$\sum N_u \text{ C}^{18}\text{O}$ cm ⁻²	f_c	N _{tot} C ¹⁸ O ± error cm ⁻²	N _{tot} H ₂ cm ⁻²
Extended Ridge	7.85×10^{15}	1.81	1.4×10^{16} + 2.4×10^{15} - 4.0×10^{14}	7.1×10^{22}
Outflow/Plateau	2.12×10^{16}	1.67	3.5×10^{16} + 6.3×10^{15} - 1.2×10^{15}	1.8×10^{23}
Compact Ridge	1.29×10^{16}	1.67	2.2×10^{16} + 8.2×10^{15} - 1.9×10^{15}	1.1×10^{23}
Hot Core	3.67×10^{16}	1.69	6.2×10^{16} + 1.8×10^{16} - 4.9×10^{15}	3.1×10^{23}

C¹⁷O

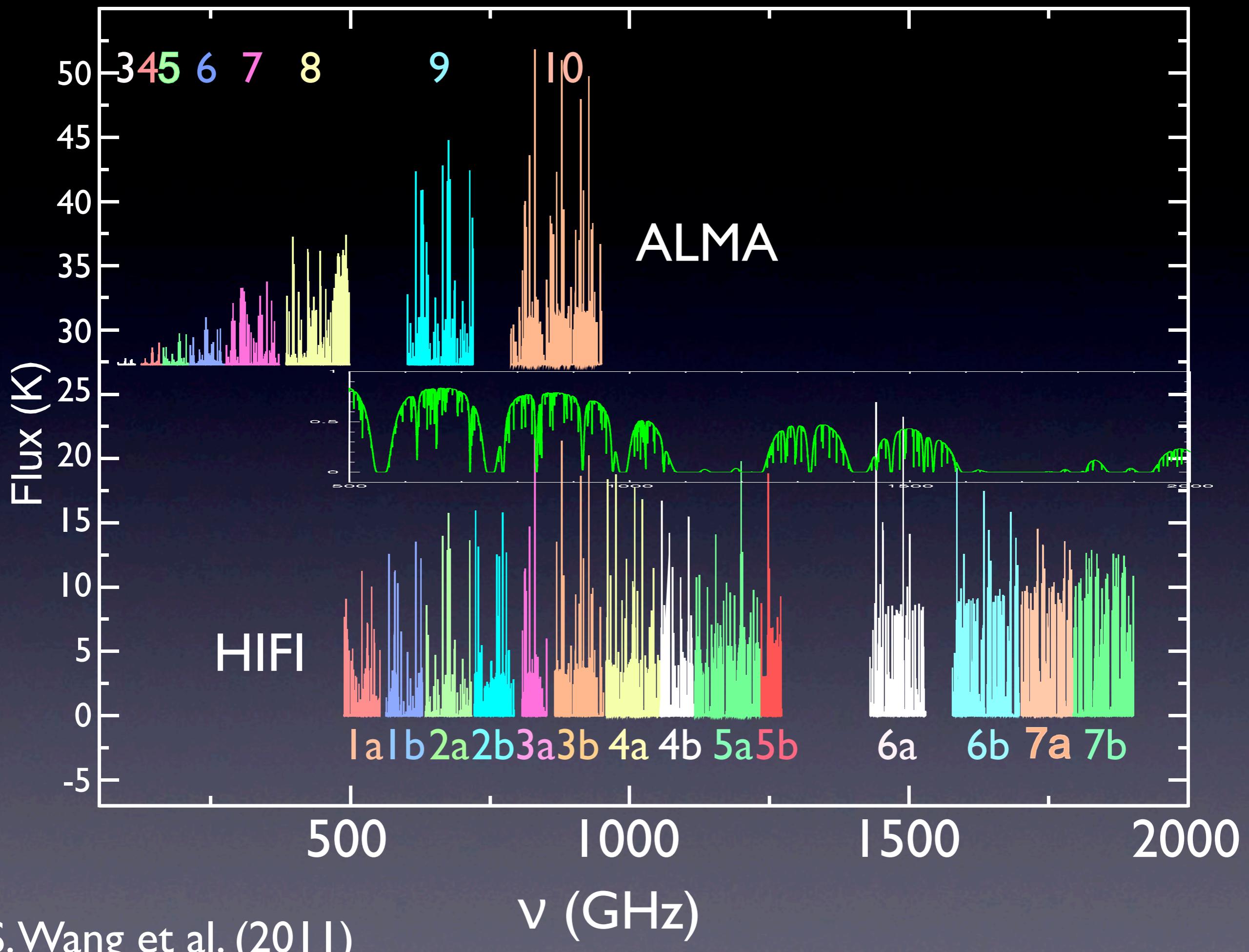
Component	$\sum N_u \text{ C}^{17}\text{O}$ cm ⁻²	f_c	N _{tot} C ¹⁷ O ± error cm ⁻²	$\frac{N_{tot}(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})}{N_{tot}(\text{C}^{17}\text{O})} \pm \text{error}$
Extended Ridge	1.53×10^{15}	4.04	6.2×10^{15} + 1.0×10^{15} - 1.7×10^{14}	2.3 +0.5 -0.5
Outflow/Plateau	7.52×10^{15}	2.79	2.1×10^{16} + 3.7×10^{15} - 7.3×10^{14}	1.7 +0.4 -0.5
Compact Ridge	2.16×10^{15}	2.50	5.4×10^{15} + 2.0×10^{15} - 4.7×10^{14}	4.1 +2.1 -1.3
Hot Core	8.97×10^{15}	2.30	2.1×10^{16} + 6.0×10^{15} - 1.6×10^{15}	3.0 +1.2 -1.1

Summary

- THz Spectroscopy from CCAT would be difficult...but do able
- There are many interesting tracers of the cold & diffuse and hot & dense ISM
- What are the “Killer Apps”?



Methanol



S.Wang et al. (2011)

