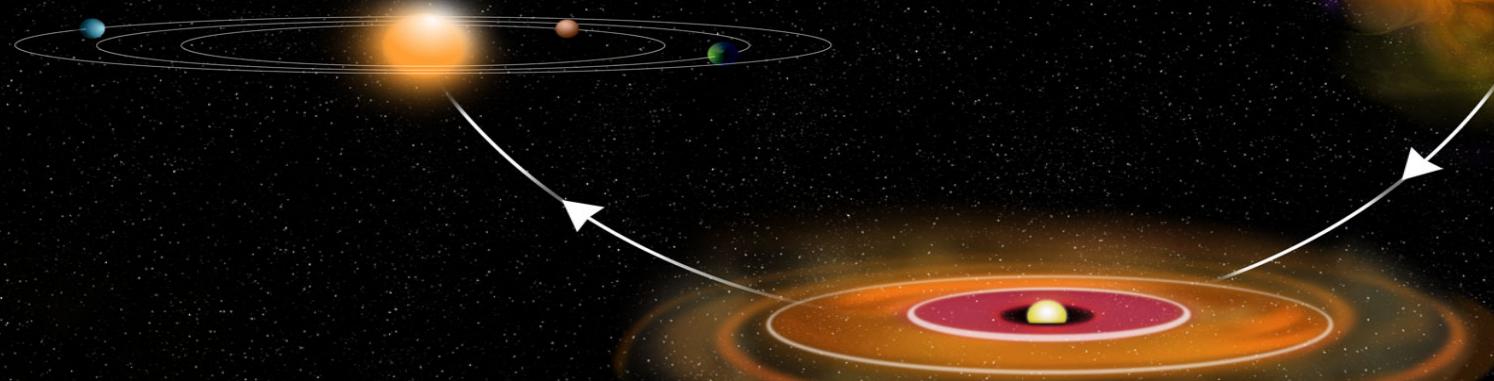


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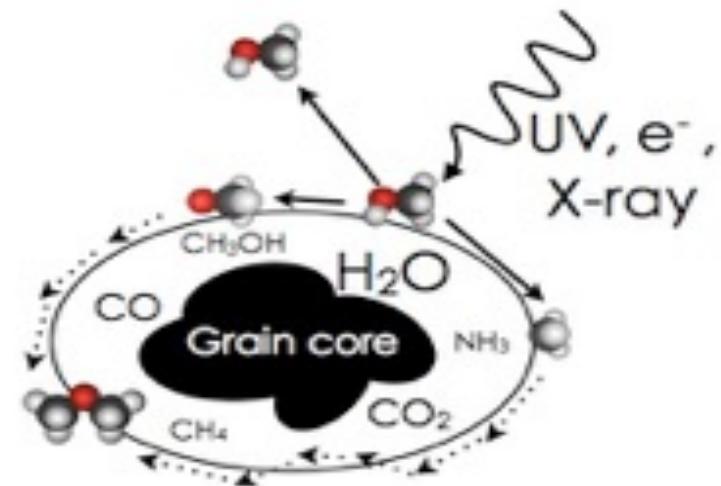
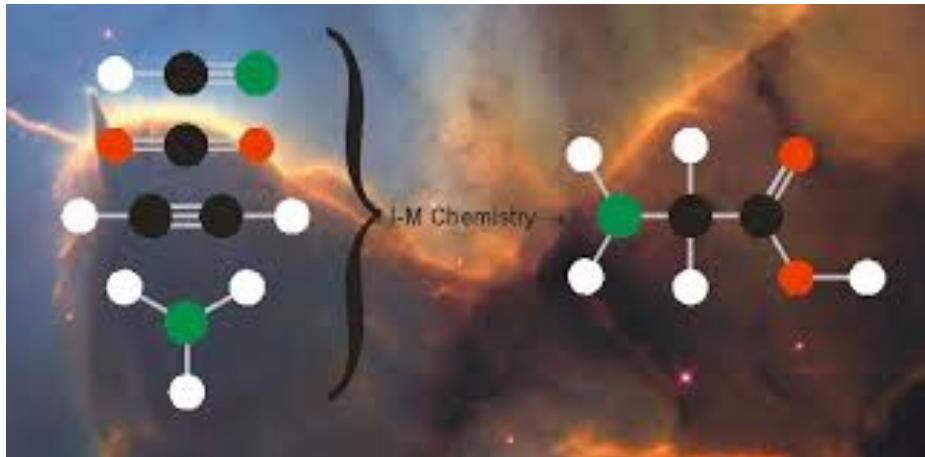
Deuterium fractionation: a tool to investigate gas phase vs surface chemistry



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Cecilia Ceccarelli (IPAG); Aina Palau (CRyA); Alvaro Sanchez-Monge (U. of Cologne)
Jonathan Tan (U. of Florida); Marc Audard (U. of Geneva)

COMs: gas vs grains

We (still) do not know...



D-fractionation: gas or grains do we (start to) know?

- Cosmic D/H $\sim 10^{-5}$ (e.g. Oliveira et al. 2003, Linsky et al. 2006)
- Measured D/H in molecular cores $\sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-1}$ (e.g. Crapsi et al. 2005; Emprechtinger et al. 2009, Fontani et al. 2006, 2011, 2015; Pillai et al. 2013)

Formation of D-molecules

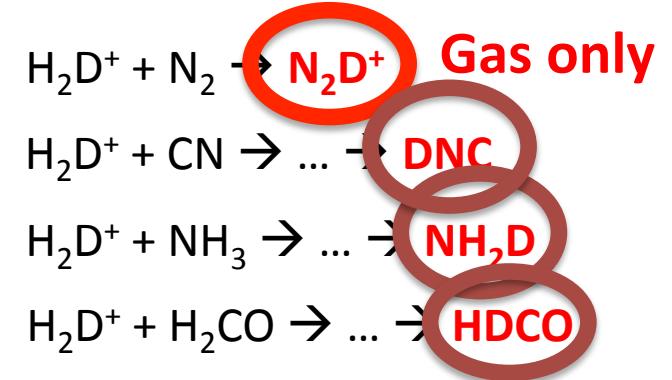
GAS

Roberts & Millar 89; Gerlich+02; Asvany+04; Gerlich & Schlemmer 02; Flower+06

If T is low

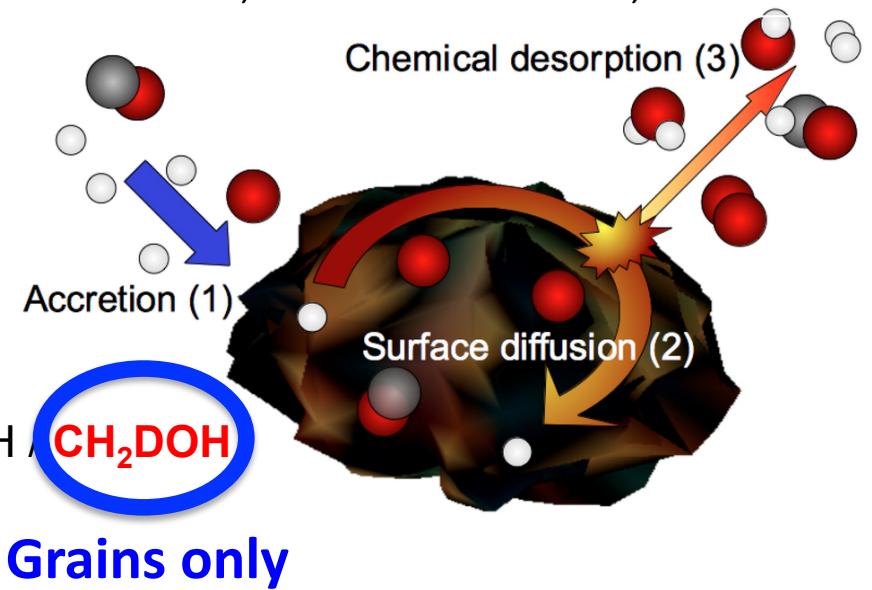
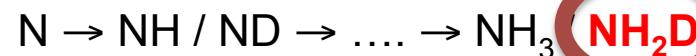
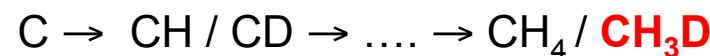


If $n(\text{H}_2)$ is high



GRAINS

Hasegawa et al. 1992; Roueff et al. 2007; Caselli & Ceccarelli 2012; Ceccarelli et al. 2014, PPVI



Comparative studies of D-fractionation in MASSIVE SF cores

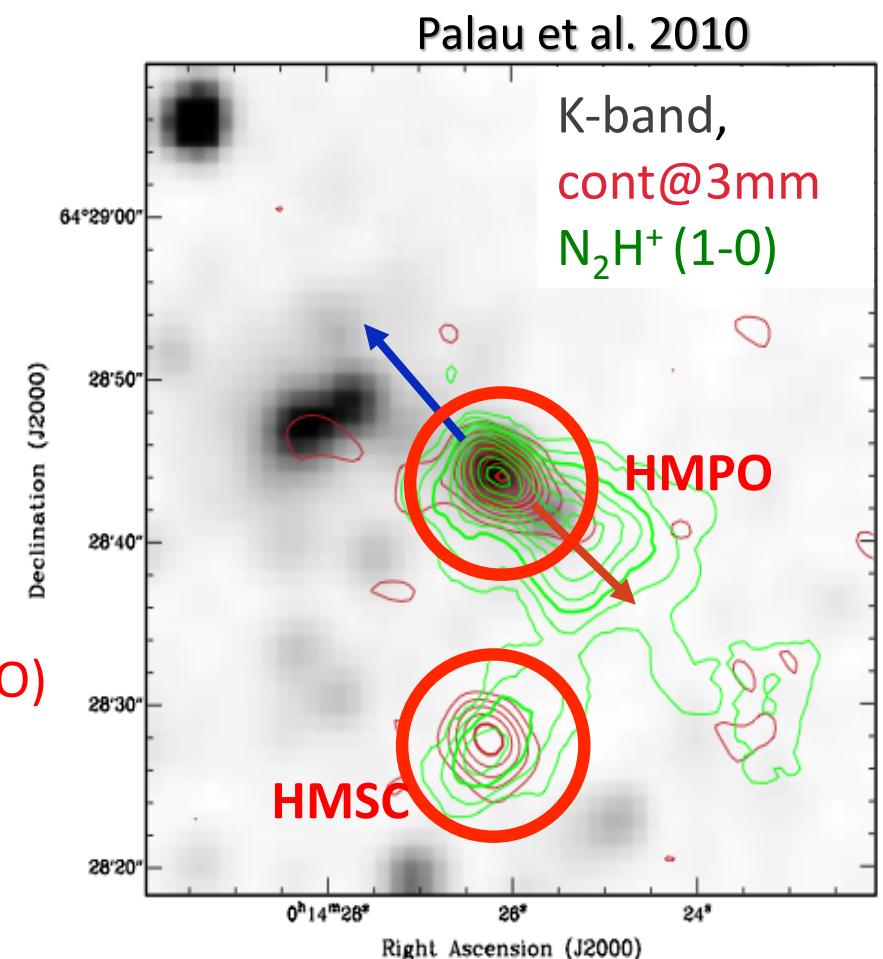
Fontani et al. 2011, A&A, 529, L7; Fontani et al. 2014, MNRAS, 440, 448; Fontani et al. 2015, A&A, 575, 87

Criteria for species

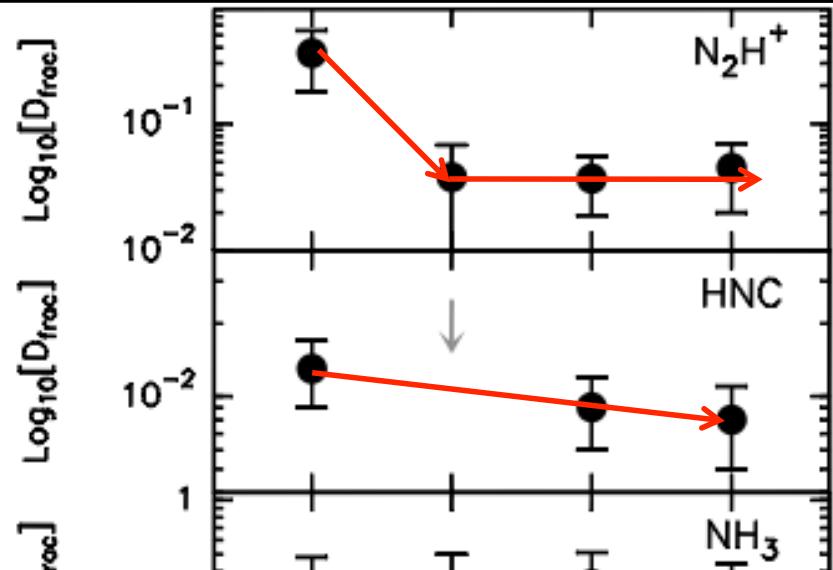
- 1) Gas only (N_2D^+);
- 2) Grains only (CH_2DOH);
- 3) Gas + grains (NH_2D ; DNC)

Criteria for cores

- i. NO infrared; NO outflows; NO 3.6cm
→ High-Mass Starless Core (HMSC)
- ii. YES infrared; YES outflows; NO 3.6cm
→ High-mass Protostellar Object (HMPO)
- iii. YES infrared; YES/NO outflows; YES 3.6cm
→ UltraCompact HII region (UCHII)

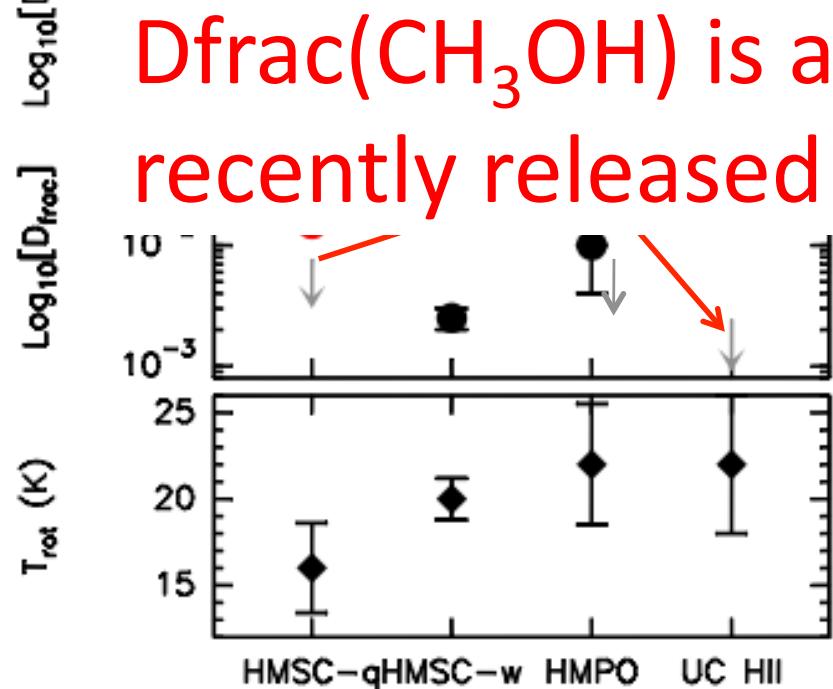


D-fractionation vs evolution



Dfrac(N_2H^+): sharp decrease HMSC → HMPO **GAS**

Dfrac(HNC): slight decrease HMSC → HMPO

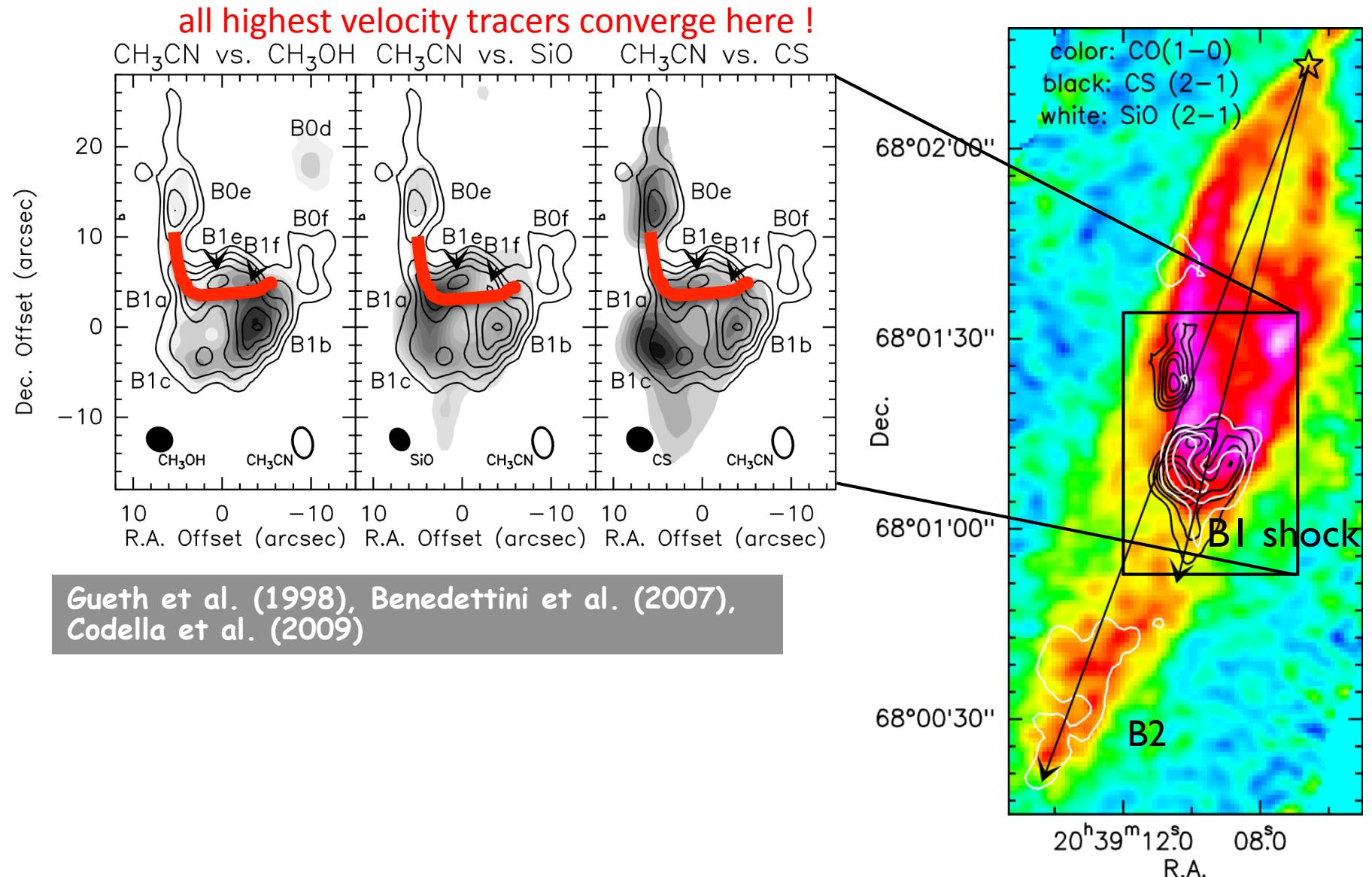


Dtrac(CH₃OH): increase (sharp?) HMSC → HMPO

GRAINS

Dfrac(CH₃OH) is a tool to identify material recently released by mantles!

The L1157-B1 young and chemically rich bow-shock

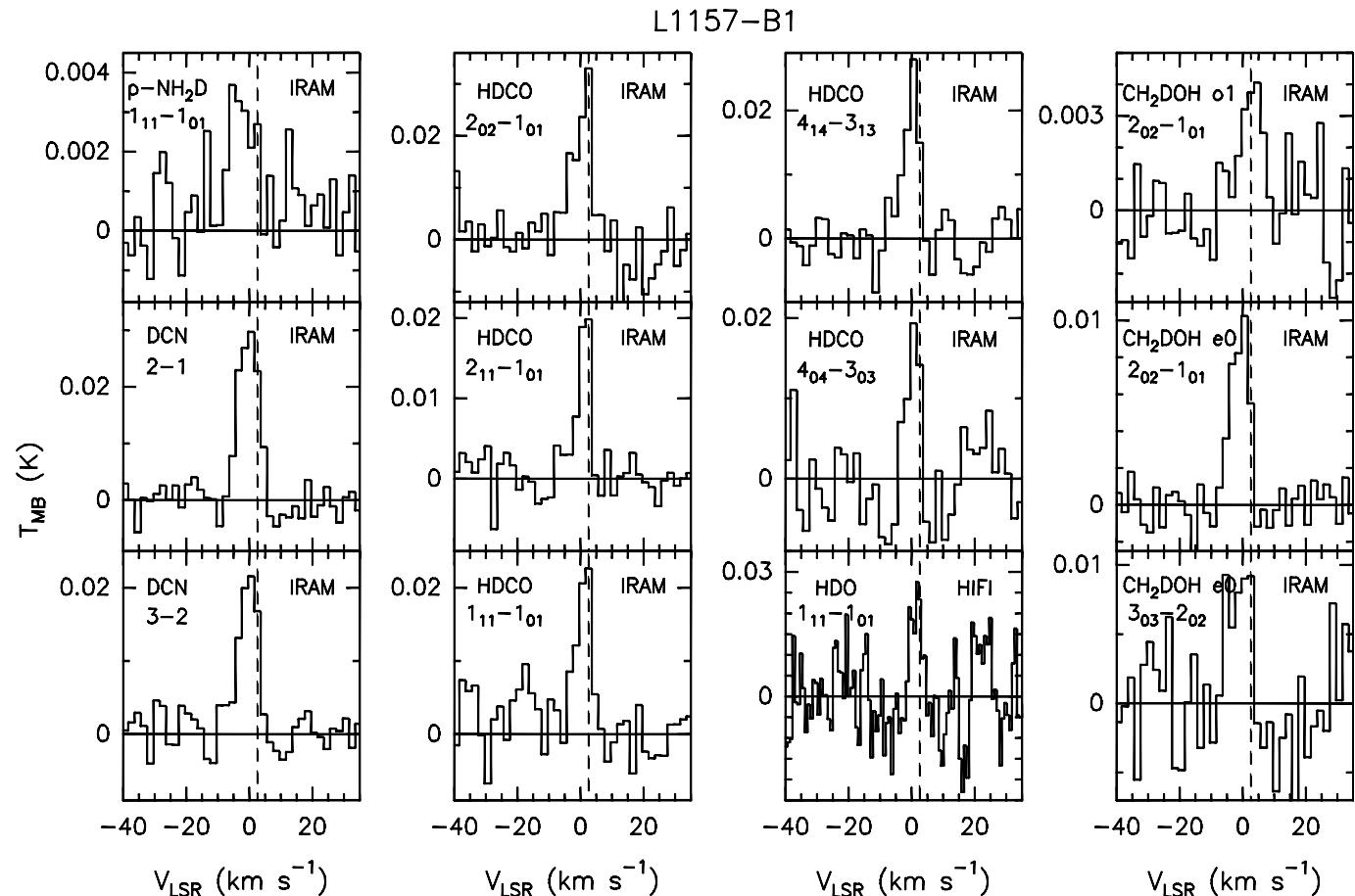


Deuterated molecules in L1157-B1!

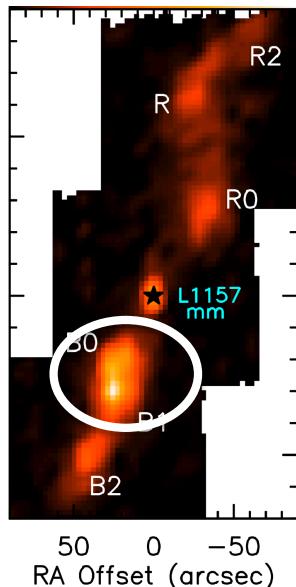
Codella+12, ApJ, 757, L9

- ◆ L1157-B1 surveyed as part of the Herschel/CHESS and IRAM-30m/ASAI Large Programmes (Ceccarelli+10, <http://www.oan.es/asai>) in:
 - 78 – 350 GHz (IRAM-30m)
 - 500 – 2000 GHz (Herschel)

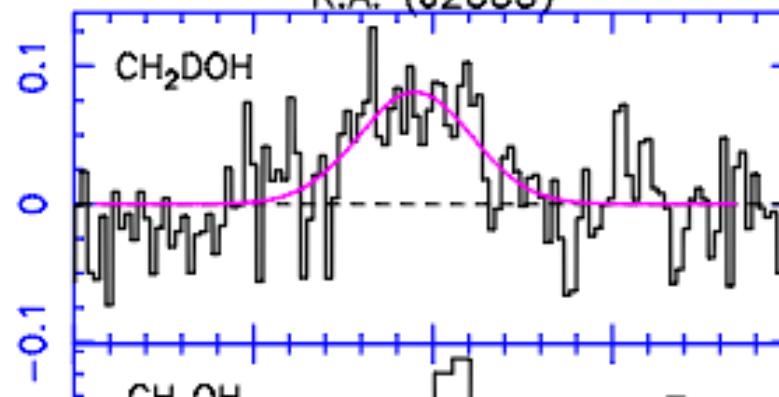
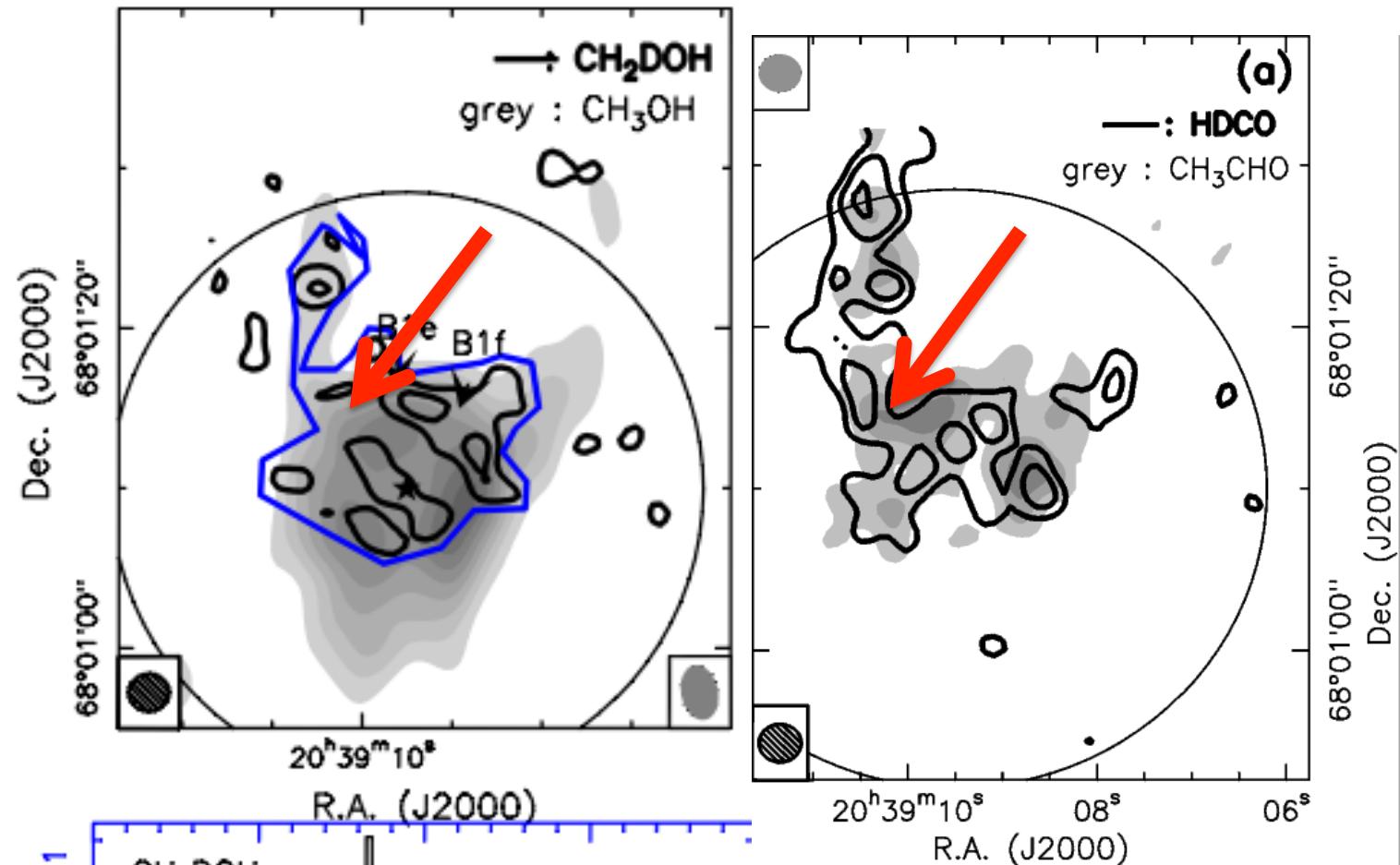
- ◆ 12 lines of deuterated molecules detected



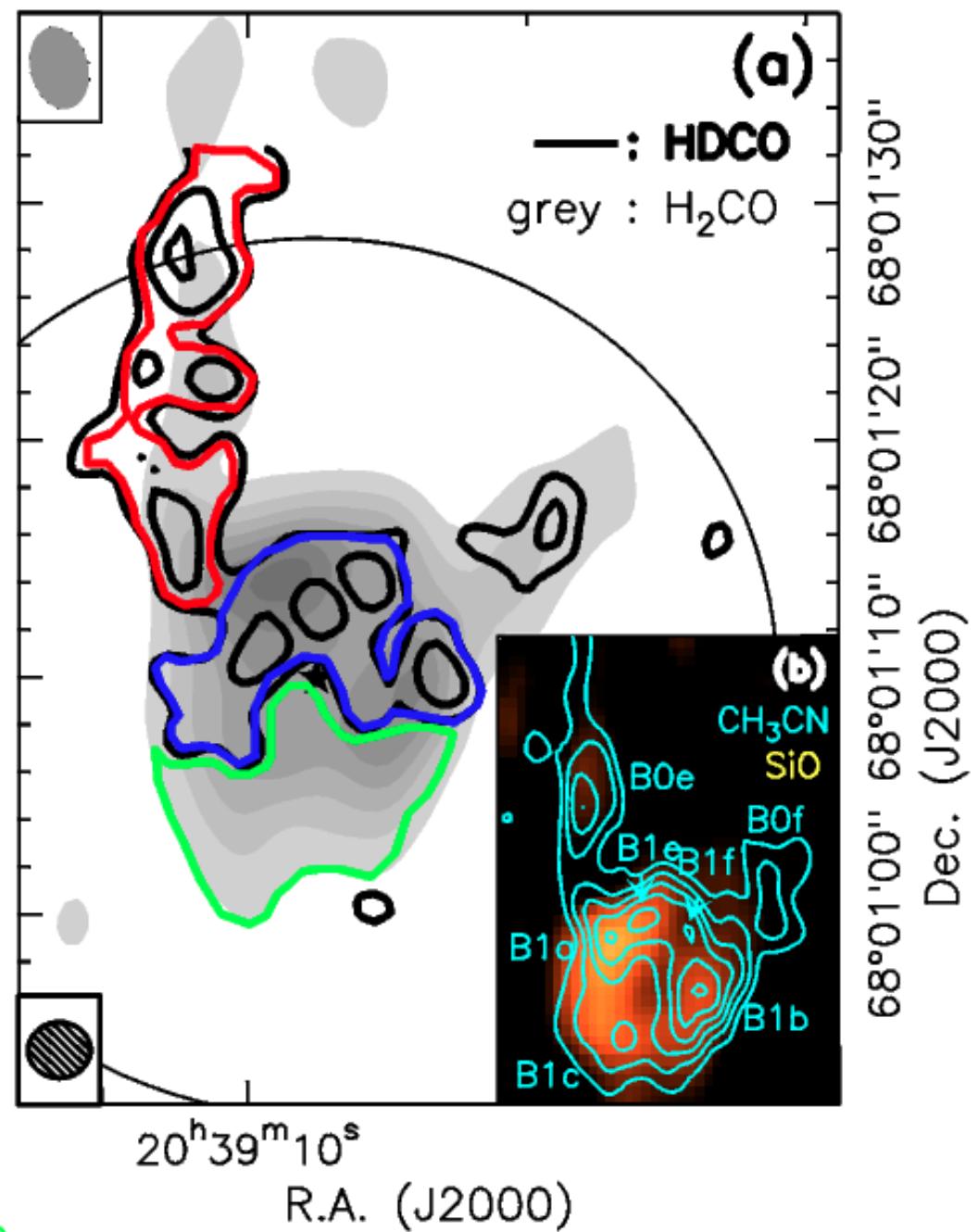
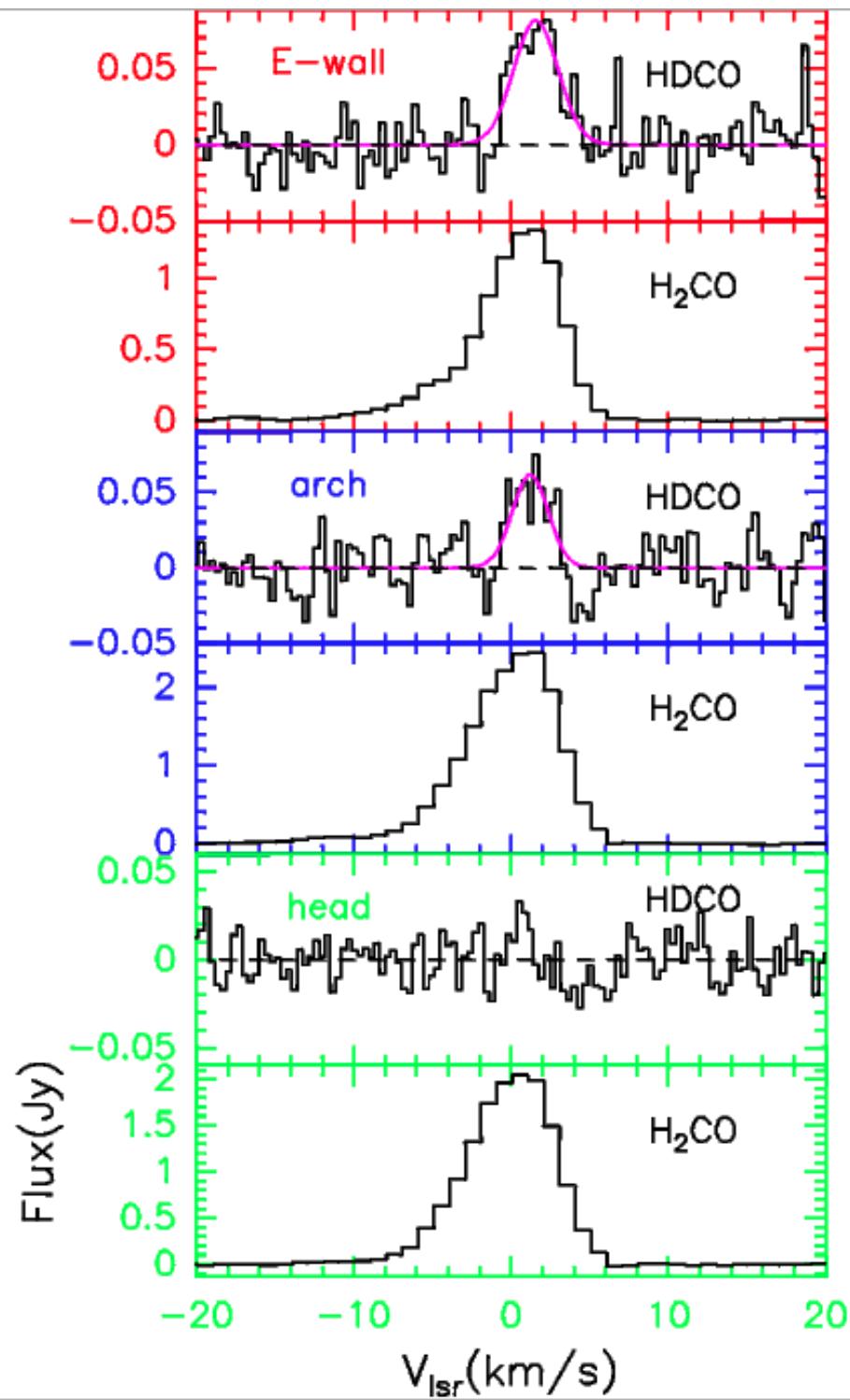
CH_2DOH and HDCO in L1157-B1



Herschel-PACS
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}@179 \mu\text{m}$
 (Nisini et al. 2010)



Fontani, Codella, Ceccarelli, LeFloch,
 Viti & Benedettini 2014, ApJL, 788, 43



Deuterated fractions in L1157-B1

Table 1. Line parameters of HDCO, H₂CO, CH₂DOH and CH₃OH derived in the three regions identified in Fig. 1 (E-wall, arch, and head), and from spectra integrated over the whole emission of both HDCO (Tot HDCO) and CH₂DOH (Tot CH₂DOH), as explained in Sect. 3. The uncertainties given between parentheses include only the statistical errors. The (range of) excitation temperatures 10 – 70 K used to derive τ , N and D_{frac} have been assumed equal to the rotation temperatures derived in Codella et al. (2012) and Lefloch et al. (2012).

	Δv (km s ⁻¹)	$\int T_{\text{SB}} dV$ (K km s ⁻¹)	V_{LSR} (km s ⁻¹)	FWHM (km s ⁻¹)	τ 10K - 70K	N ($\times 10^{14}$ cm ⁻²) 10K - 70K	D_{frac} 10K - 70K
E-wall							
HDCO(2 _{1,1} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	0.23(0.02)	1.6(0.15)	3.3(0.3)		0.026(0.003) - 0.10(0.01)	
H ₂ CO(2 _{0,2} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	3.56(0.02)			0.15 - 0.01	0.163(0.002) - 0.71(0.01)	0.16(0.02) - 0.14(0.02)
Arch							
HDCO(2 _{1,1} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	0.19(0.02)	1.2(0.2)	2.7(0.3)		0.021(0.003) - 0.08(0.01)	
H ₂ CO(2 _{0,2} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	11.02(0.02)			0.55 - 0.04	0.506(0.002) - 2.20(0.01)	0.041(0.007) - 0.035(0.006)
Head							
HDCO(2 _{1,1} – 1 _{0,1})	-	≤ 0.05	-	1.2 ^a		≤ 0.006 - ≤ 0.02	
H ₂ CO(2 _{0,2} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	7.2			0.32 - 0.03	0.330(0.001) - 1.439(0.006)	≤ 0.017 - 0.015
Tot HDCO							
HDCO(2 _{1,1} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	0.18(0.01)	1.5(0.1)	2.9(0.2)		0.021(0.002) - 0.077(0.009)	
H ₂ CO(2 _{0,2} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	6.30(0.02)			0.29 - 0.02	0.289(0.002) - 1.259(0.006)	0.071(0.008) - 0.061(0.007)
Tot CH ₂ DOH							
HDCO(2 _{1,1} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	0.10(0.02)	1.4(0.2)	2.7(0.3)		0.011(0.002) - 0.04(0.01)	
H ₂ CO(2 _{0,2} – 1 _{0,1})	-1.5; +3	5.74(0.02)			0.25 - 0.05	0.26(0.03) - 1.13(0.07)	0.042(0.009) - 0.035(0.009)
CH ₂ DOH(3 _{0,3} –2 _{0,2})	-5; +3	0.15(0.02)	-0.9(0.4)	7.2(0.9)		0.18(0.06) - 2.2(0.7)	
CH ₃ OH(3 _{0,3} –2 _{0,2})	-5; +3	16.89(0.06)			0.64 - 0.05	7.0(0.2) - 69(2)	0.03(0.01) - 0.026(0.009)

^aassumed equal to the line width detected in "arch".

$N(\text{HDCO})/N(\text{H}_2\text{CO}) = 0.15$ in WALL $\rightarrow = 0.04$ in ARCH $\rightarrow < 0.016$ in HEAD
DEUTERATION CHANGES BY AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE

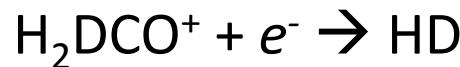
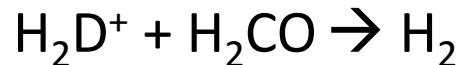
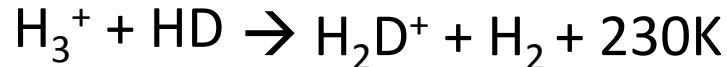
HDCO: gas or grains?

✓ grain surface reactions: Dfrac(H₂CO) up to 0.1 or more

e.g. Hidaka et al. 2009, Taquet et al. 2011, 2014

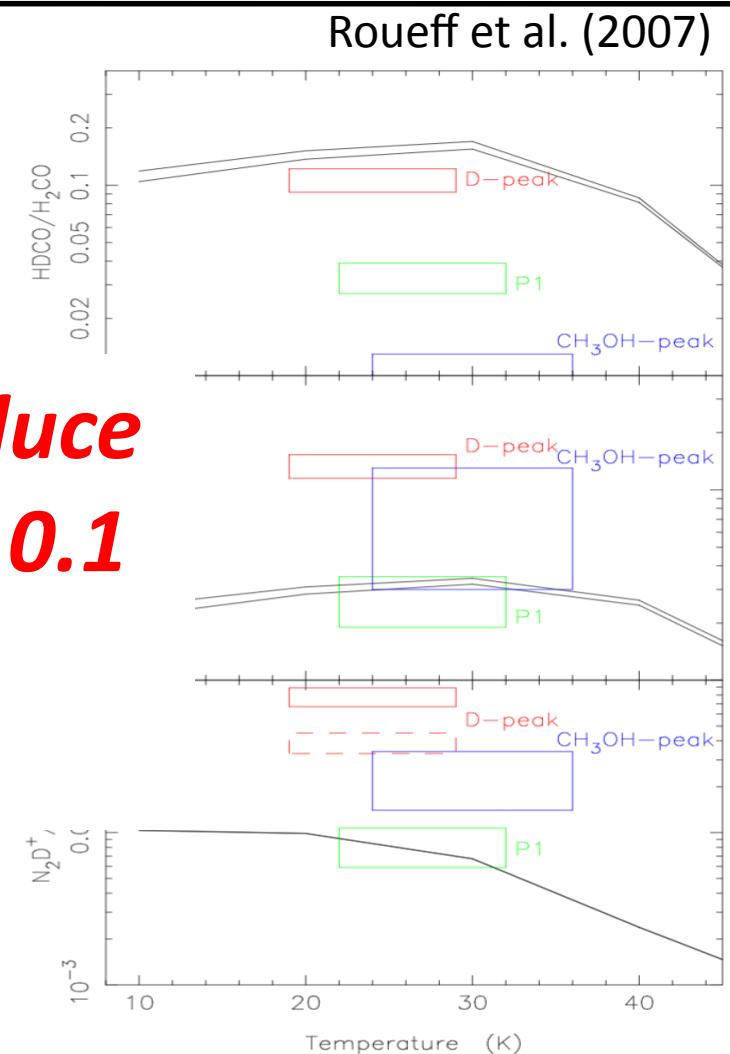
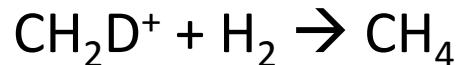
✓ gas-phase reactions?

e.g. Loren & Wootten (1984), Roueff et al. (2007)



*Cannot reproduce
HDCO/H₂CO = 0.1*

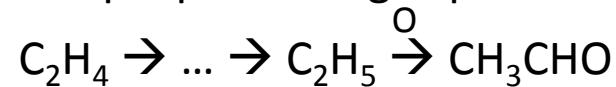
*in warm gas
→ grains!!*



Acetaldehyde: gas or grains?

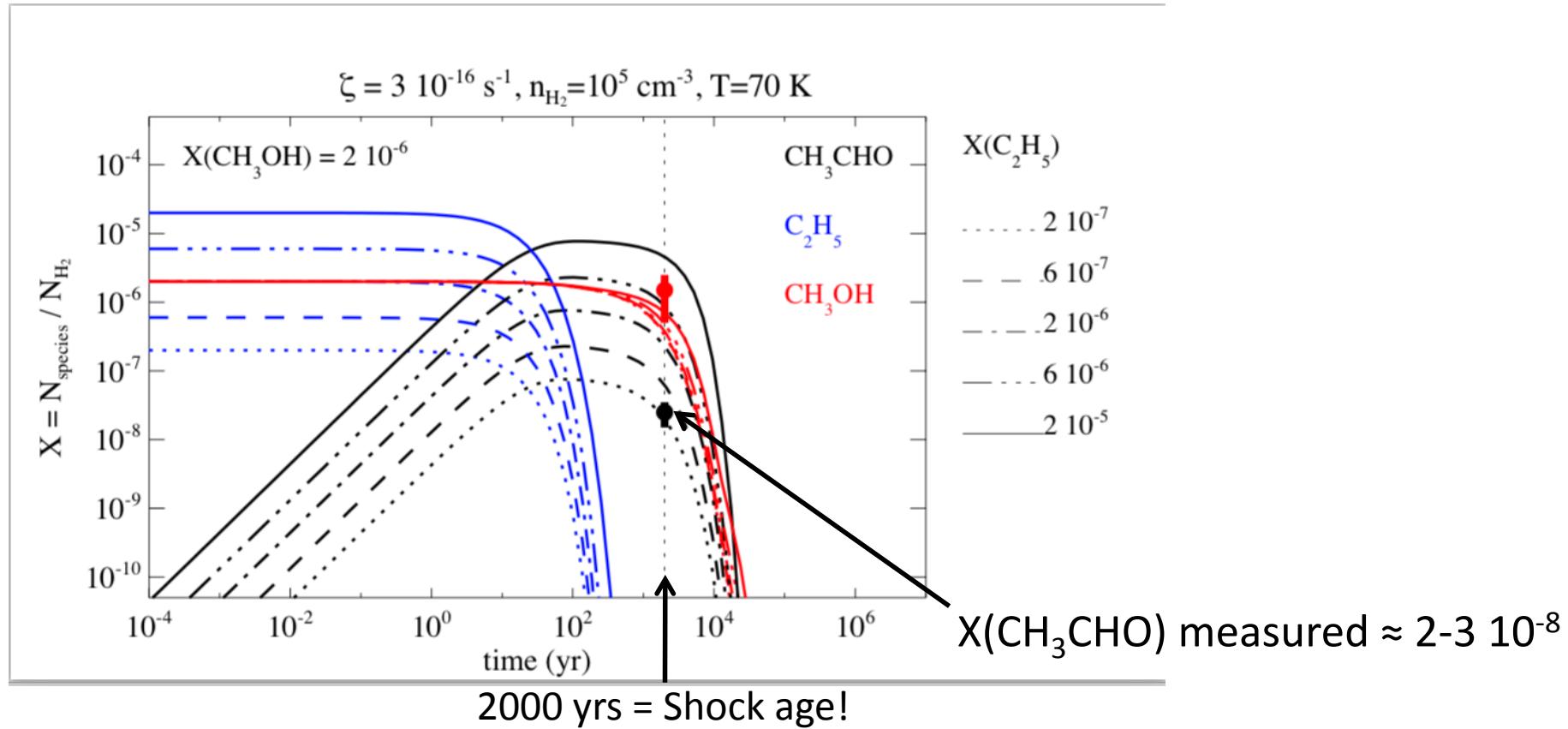
Codella+15, MNRAS, 449, L11

Unique plausible gas-phase route (Charnley 2004):



ASTROCHEM

<http://smaret.github.com/astrochem>



Summary and conclusions

- 1) D-fractionation: gas or grains? We start to know!
- 2) CH₂DOH and HDCO traces material recently released from dust grains
- 3) Acetaldehyde and HDCO in L1157-B1 have same morphology: both produced on grains (?)