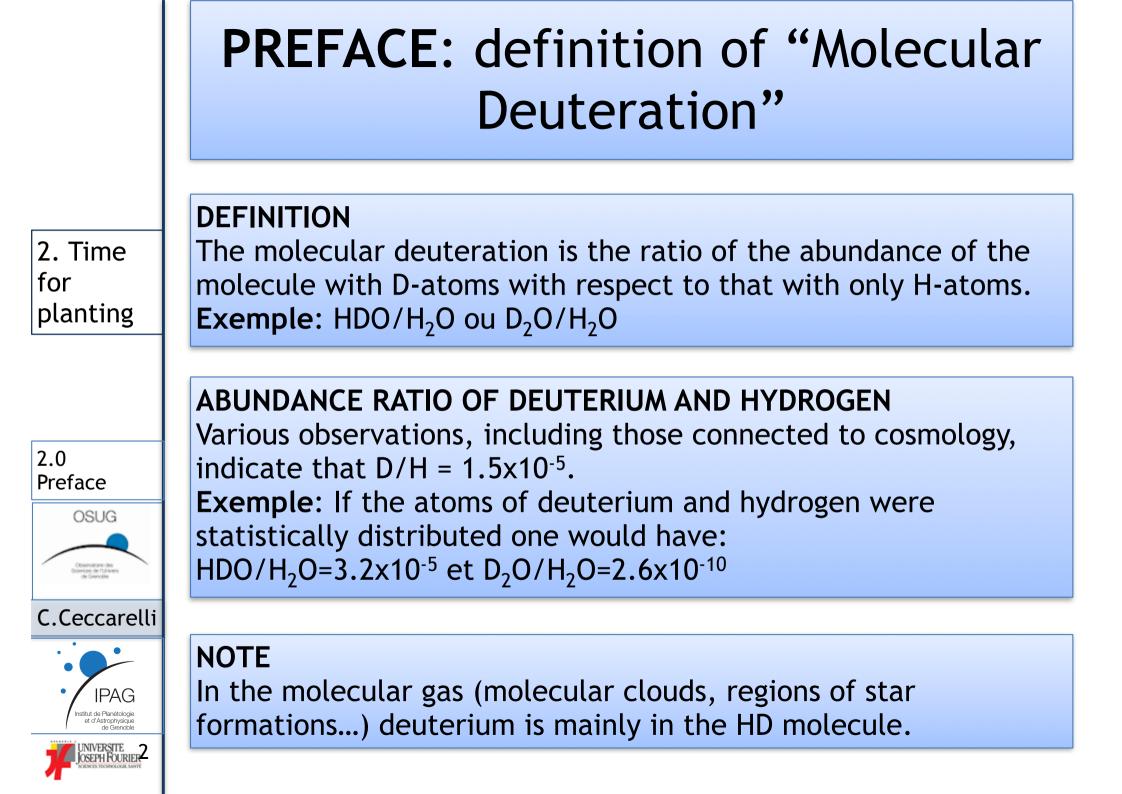
2. TIME FOR PLANTING: WATER AND ORGANIC MOLECULES IN PRESTELLAR CORES

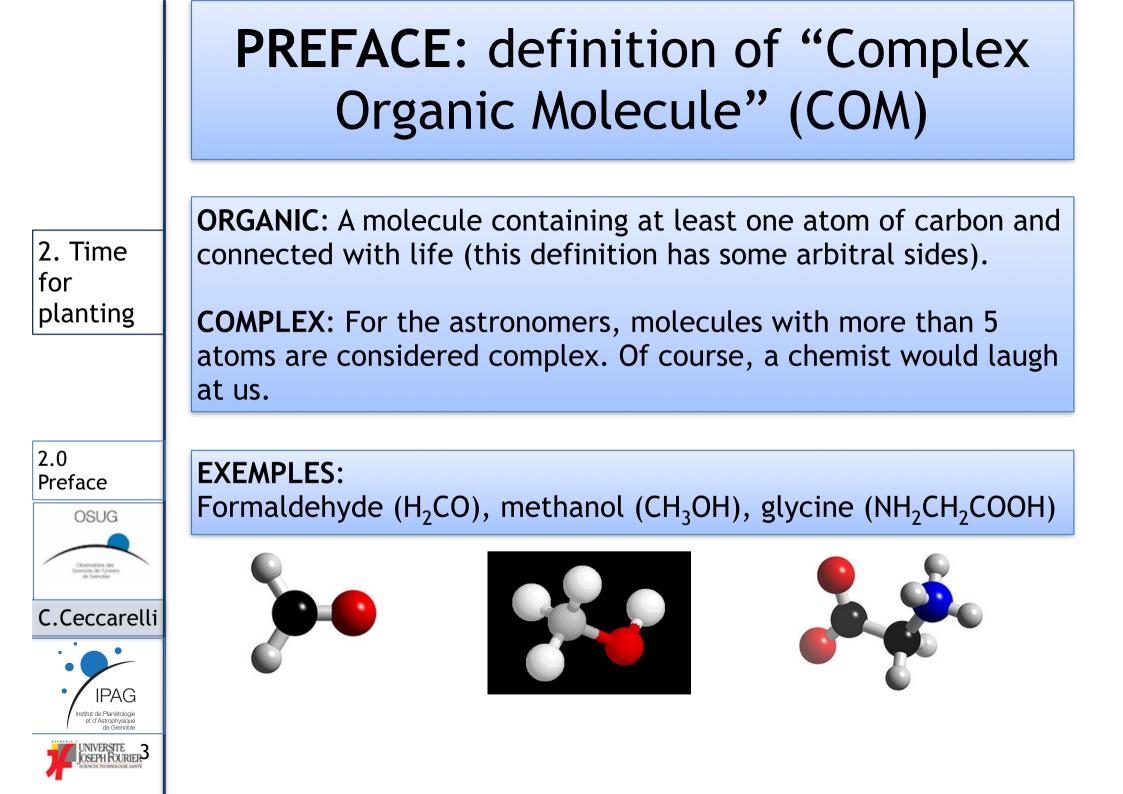
2. Time for planting

- 1. What are the Prestellar Cores?
- 2. Mantle formation
- 3. The super-deuteration phenomenon
- 4. Organic molecules



NOTE: This is NOT a review => references illustrative and NOT exhaustive





2. Time for planting

2.1 Prestellar Cores



2.1 WHAT ARE THE PRESTELLAR CORES (PSC)?

APPEARANCE of PRE-STELLAR CORES

PSC ARE BLACK SPOTS ON OPTICAL PLATES, INDICATING THE PRESENCE OF DENSE PATCHES OF DENSE AND COLD MATERIAL

B68

2.1 Prestellar Cores

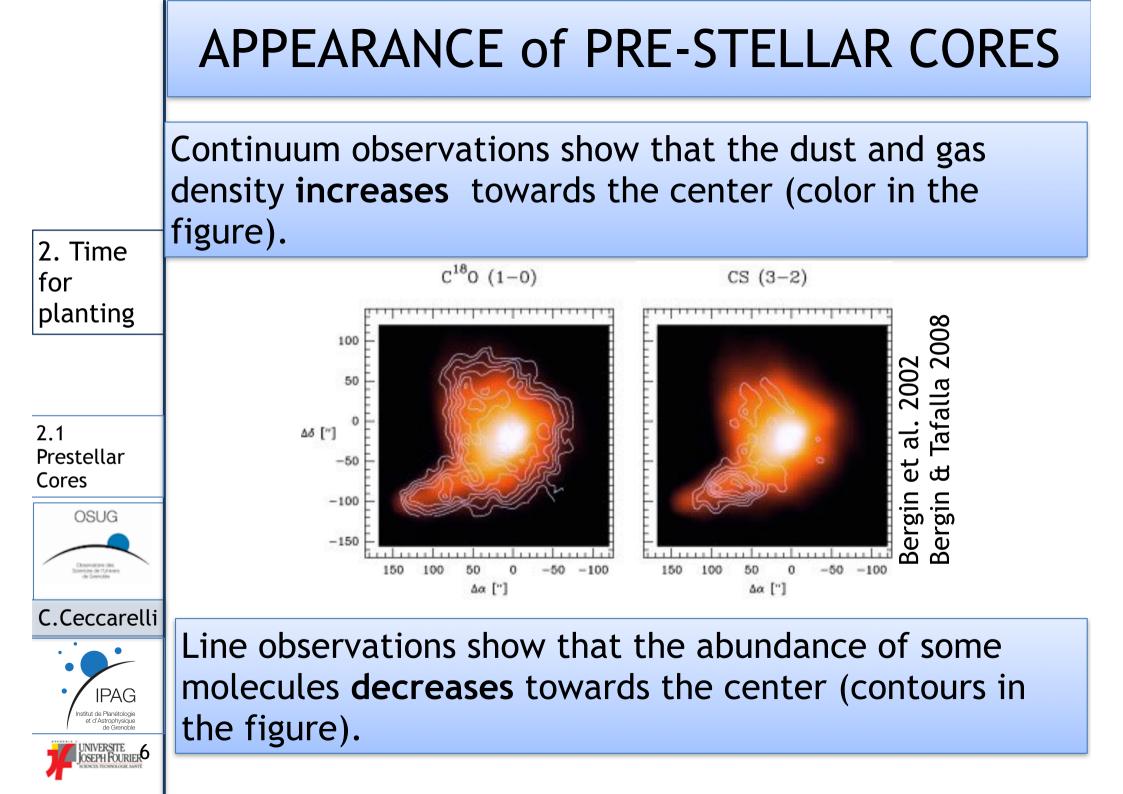
2. Time

planting

for



PSC are the seeds from which stars are born and from which molecular complexity starts



APPEARANCE of PRE-STELLAR CORES

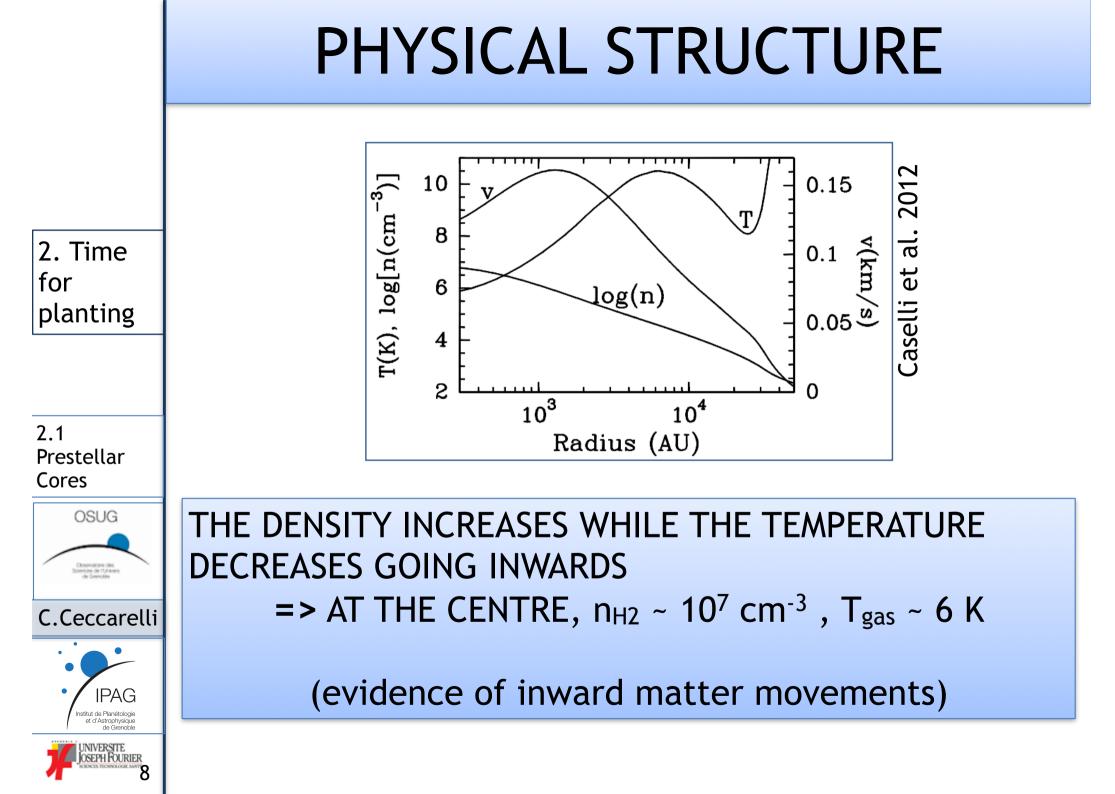
C p Oph core D 7 µm image

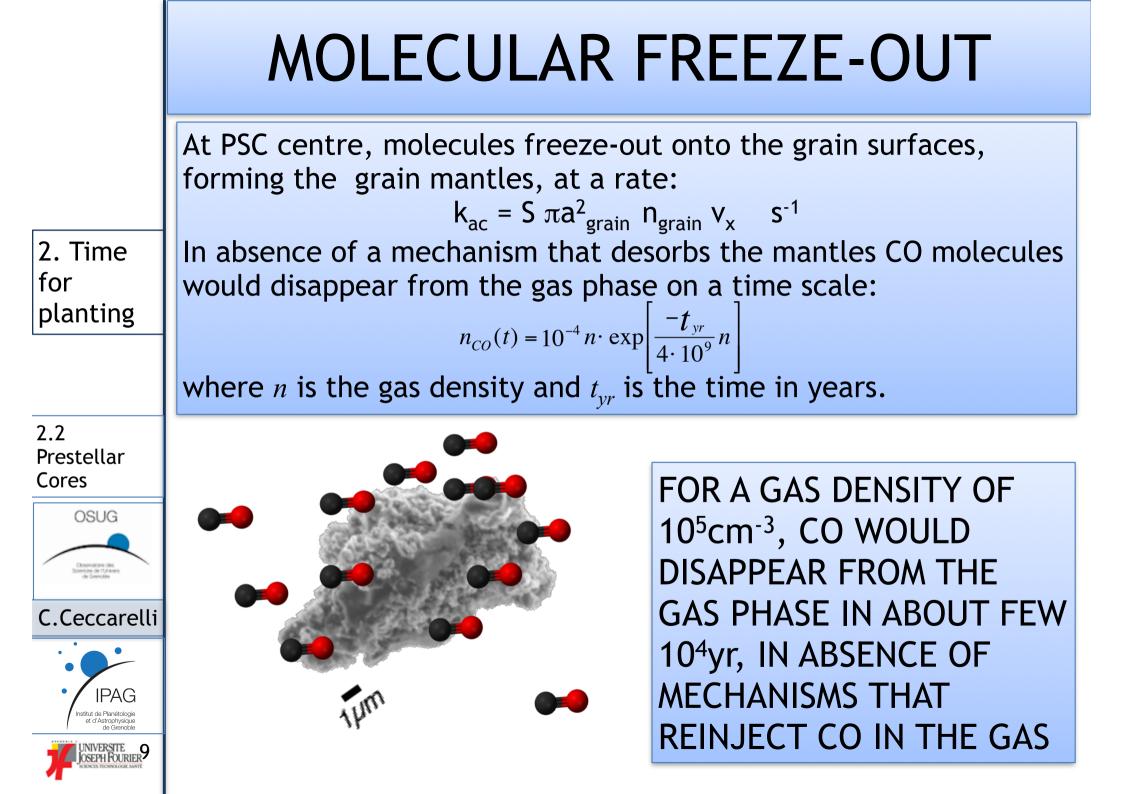
Three methods are used to b L1544 1.2 mm continuum a Barnard 68 K band derive the PSC density profile: 1) Observations in the NIR: measures of the H-K excess of the background stars, to 1 arcmin derive the extinction A_v , and, $A_V = r_V^{H,K} E(H - K)$ $l_{r} = l_{r}^{bg} \exp(-r_{1}) + l_{r}^{bg}$ For optically thin emission: $I_{r} = \int_{K_{r}O} B_{r}(T_{d}) dI$ $\tau_2 = \sigma_2 N_H$ $A_V = f N_H$ consequently, $N(H+2H_2)$. $N_{H} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\lambda}} ln \left[\frac{l_{r} bg}{l_{r} - L^{\beta g}} \right]$ $N_H = (r_V^{H,K} f^{-1}) \cdot E(H - K)$ $I_{\nu} = m < \kappa_{\nu} B_{\nu}(T_d) > N_H$ $N_{H} = I_{v} [< m_{K}, B_{v}(T_{d}) >]^{-1}$ 2) Observations of continuum 0.8 Flux (mJy/beam at 1.3mm: the intensity gives 0.6 A_K (mag) 60 N(dust) and, assuming a gas-5 0.4 40 to-dust ratio = 100, N(H 0.2 $A_K \alpha A_V \alpha N_{H_2} \rightarrow n_{H_2}$ $S_{\nu} \alpha T_d N_{H_0} \rightarrow n_{H_0}$ $+2H_{2}$). 2 3 4 5 67 100 4 6 100 4 6 10 2 4 6 100 2 10 Radius (arcsec) Radius (arcsec) Radius (arcsec)



3) Absorption at MIR: measures of the absorption of the MIR radiation, which gives again $N(H+2H_2)$.

THE DENSITY n IS DERIVED, ASSUMING THE SPHERICAL SYMMETRY, FROM THE N(H+2H₂) 1D PROFILE





MOLECULAR DESORPTION

Desorption occurs:

1) because of thermal evaporation -which depends on the molecule binding energy to the grain surface:

$$\tau_{ev} = v_0^{-1} \exp(E_b / kT_d)$$

2) thanks to the Cosmic Rays that hit the grains:

$$k_{cr} = 9.8 \cdot 10^{-15} \frac{\xi}{3 \cdot 10^{17} \, s^{-1}}$$

3) because of UV-photo-desorption for water, CO and perhaps other molecules, at the PSC border, where UV photons can penetrate.

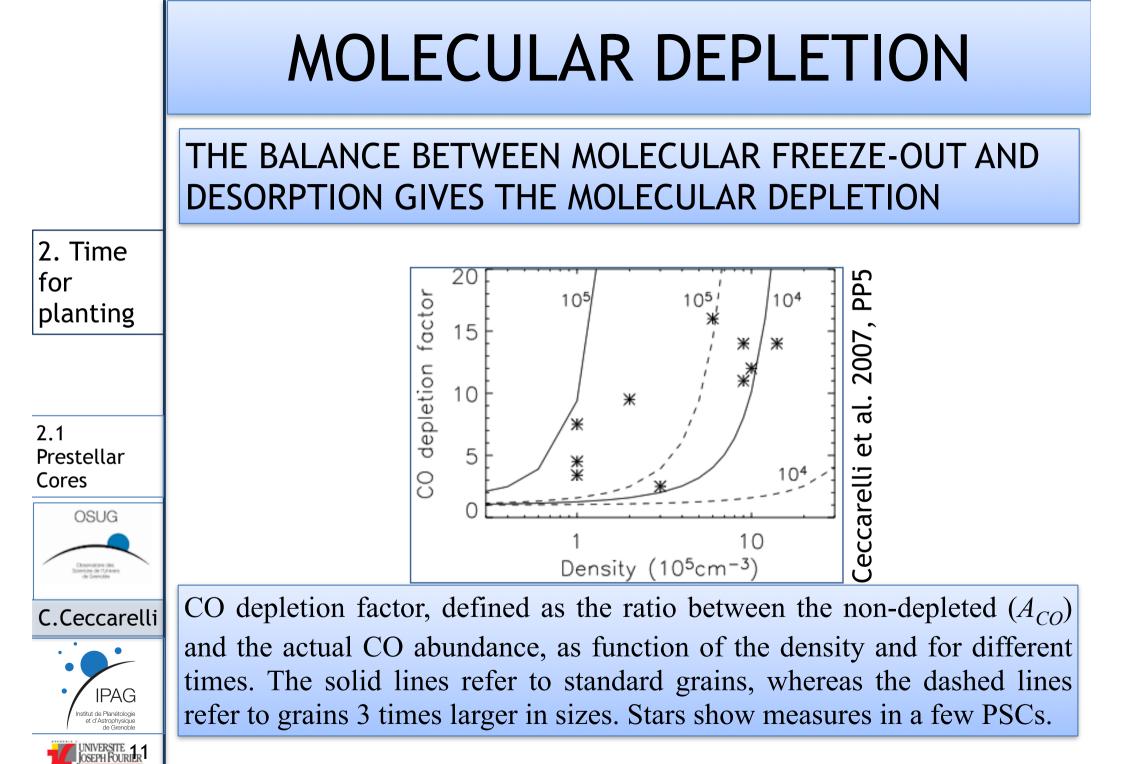
2. Time for planting

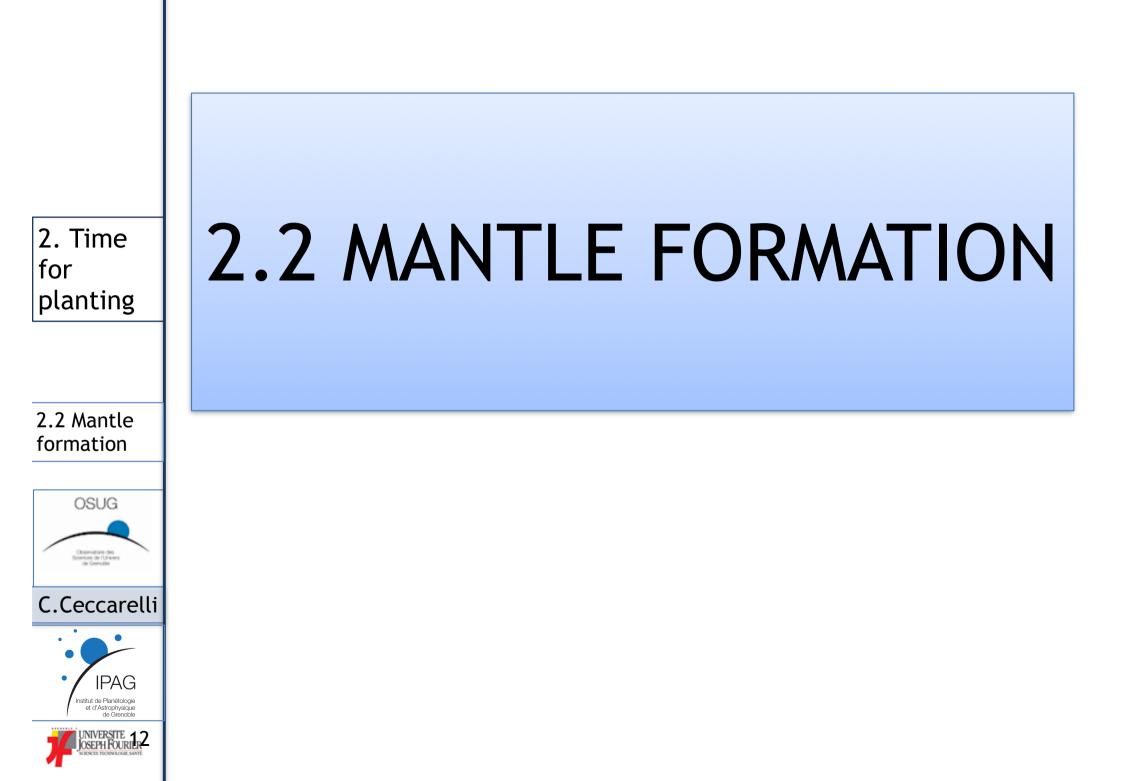
2.1 Prestellar Cores

OSUG

C.Ceccarelli

de Planétologie d'Astrophysique

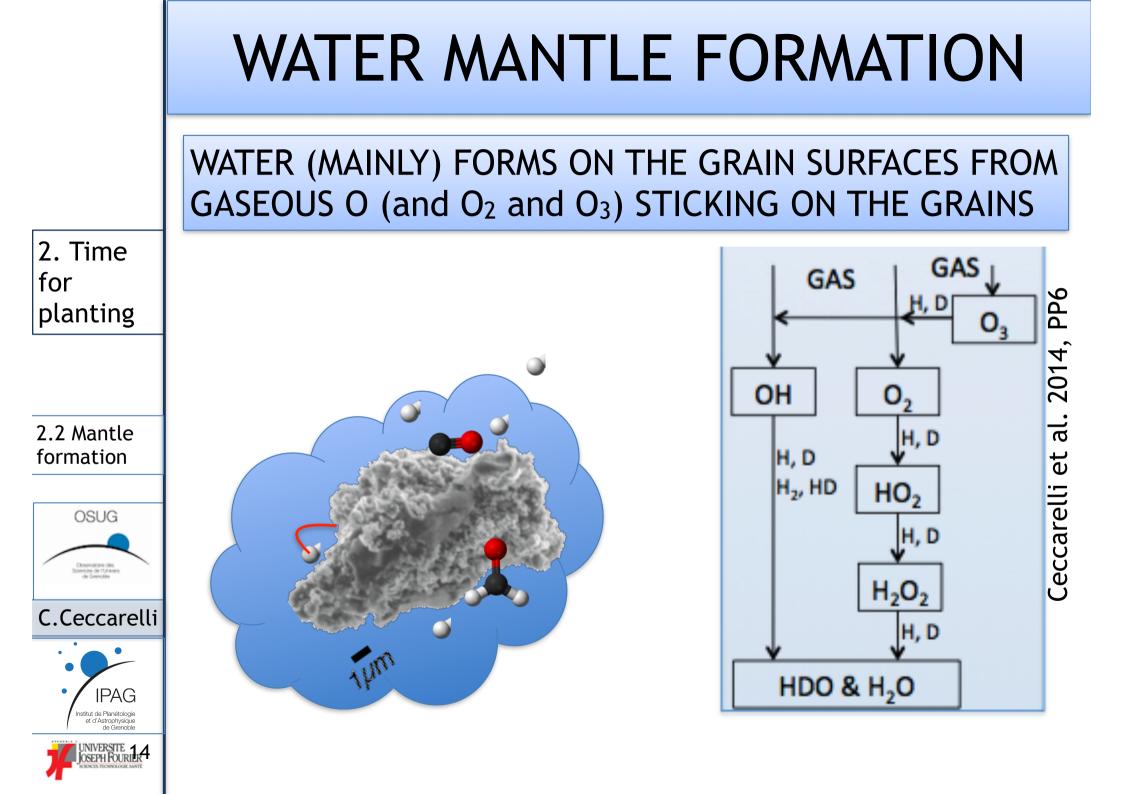


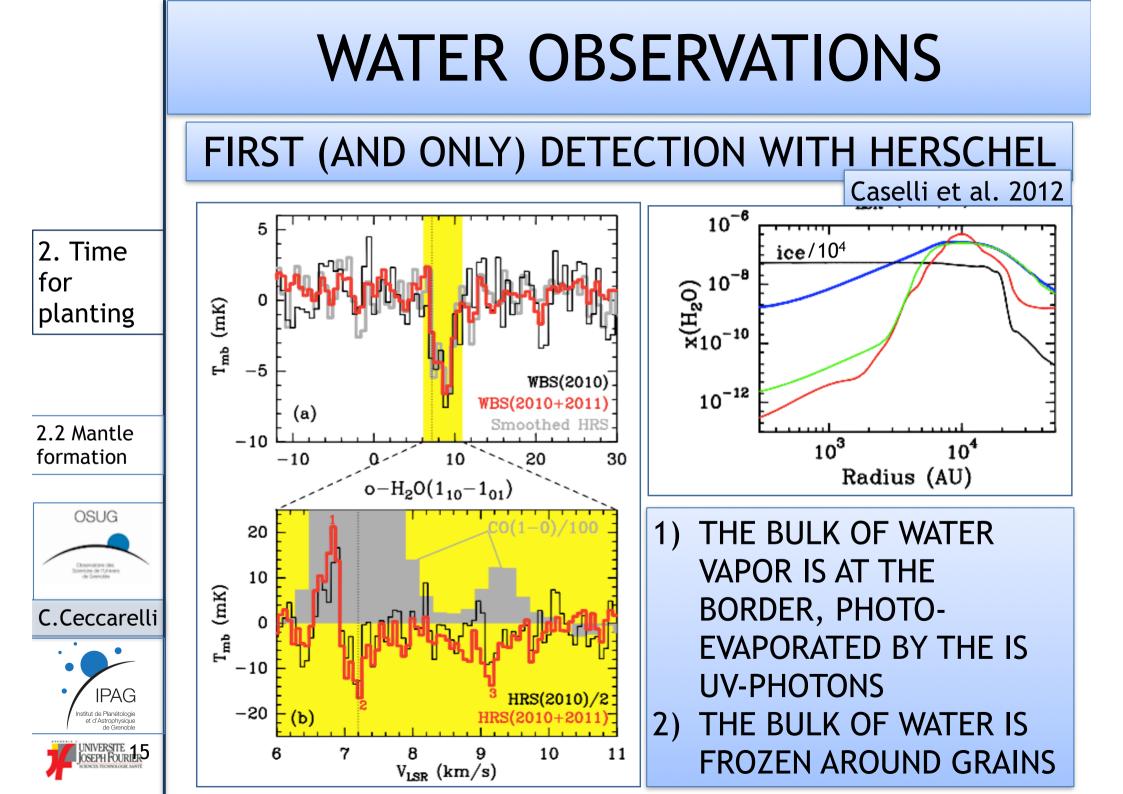


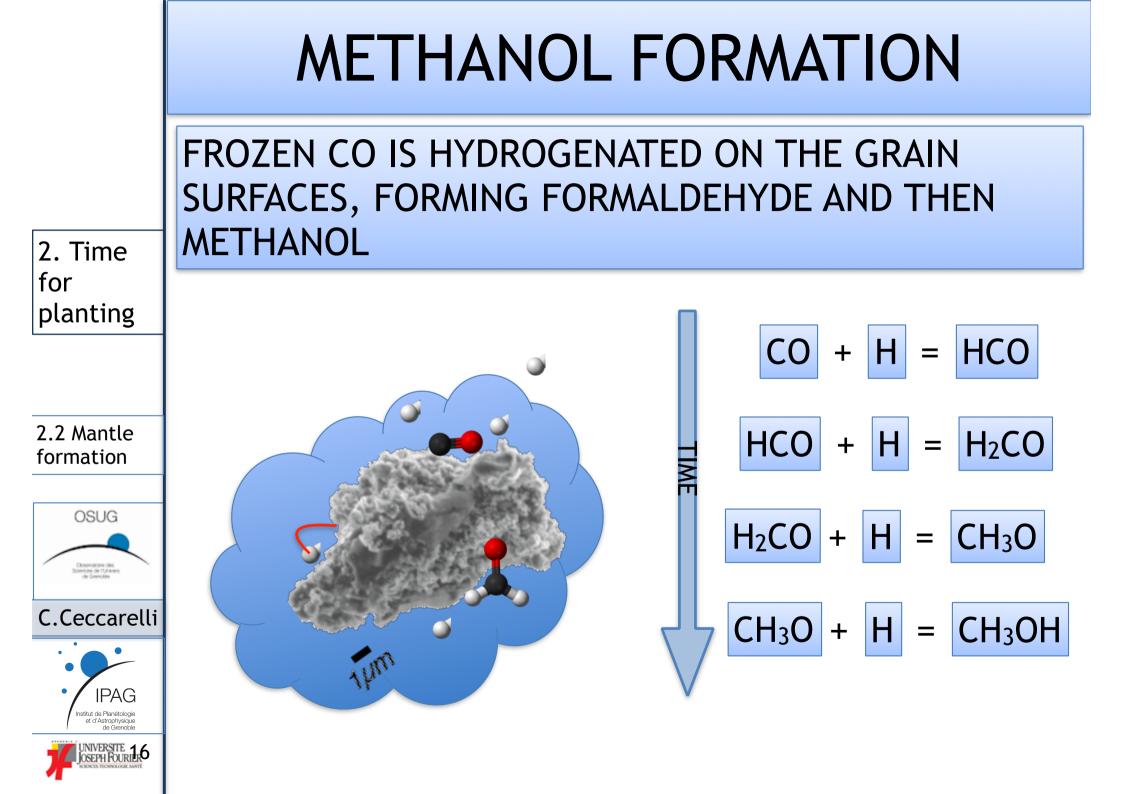
GRAIN MANTLE FORMATION

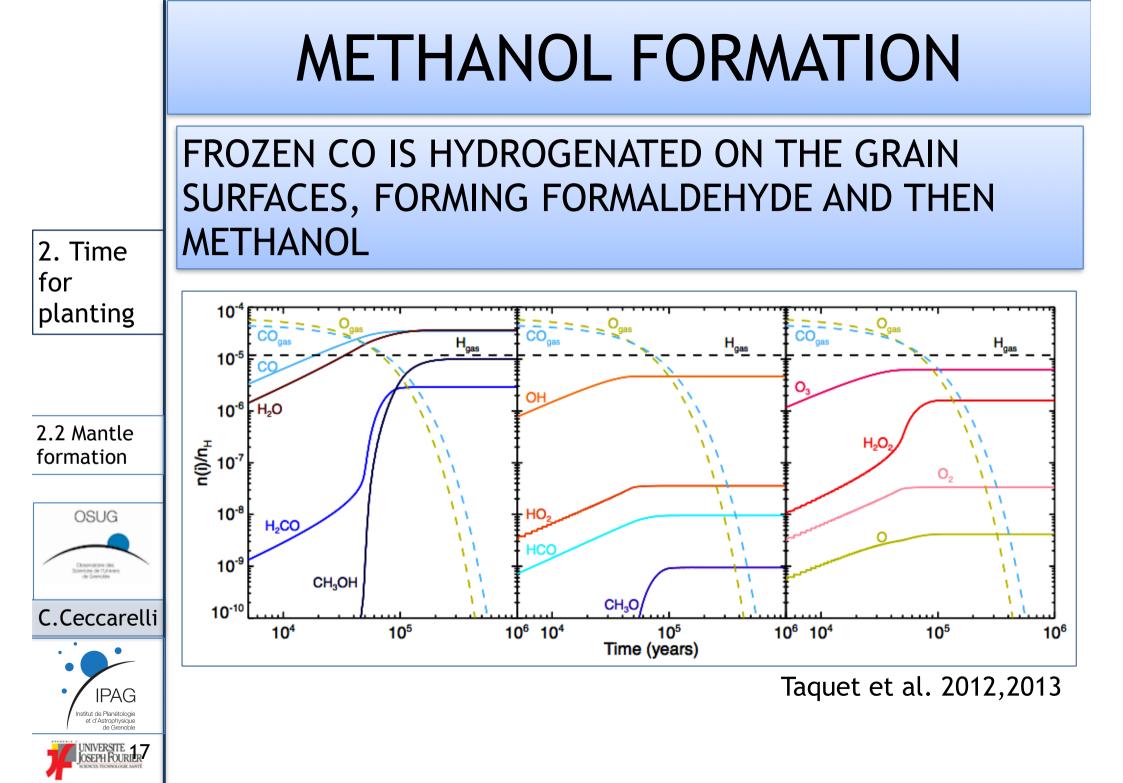
FROZEN O/CO/N/C ARE HYDROGENATED ON THE **GRAIN SURFACES** => SIMPLE MOLECULES FORMATION: WATER (H₂O), 2. Time FORMALDEHYDE (H₂CO) and METHANOL (CH₃OH), planting AMMONIA (NH_3), METHANE (CH_4)... THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT 2.2 Mantle H-ATOMS SCAN THE GRAIN formation SURFACE AND REACT WITH OSUG THE CONDENSED SPECIES **NOTE: HEAVIER ATOMS DO** C.Ceccarelli NOT HAVE ENOUGH **ENERGY TO MOVE IPAG** stitut de Planétologi AROUND, AT T_{dust}<40K d'Astrophysiai

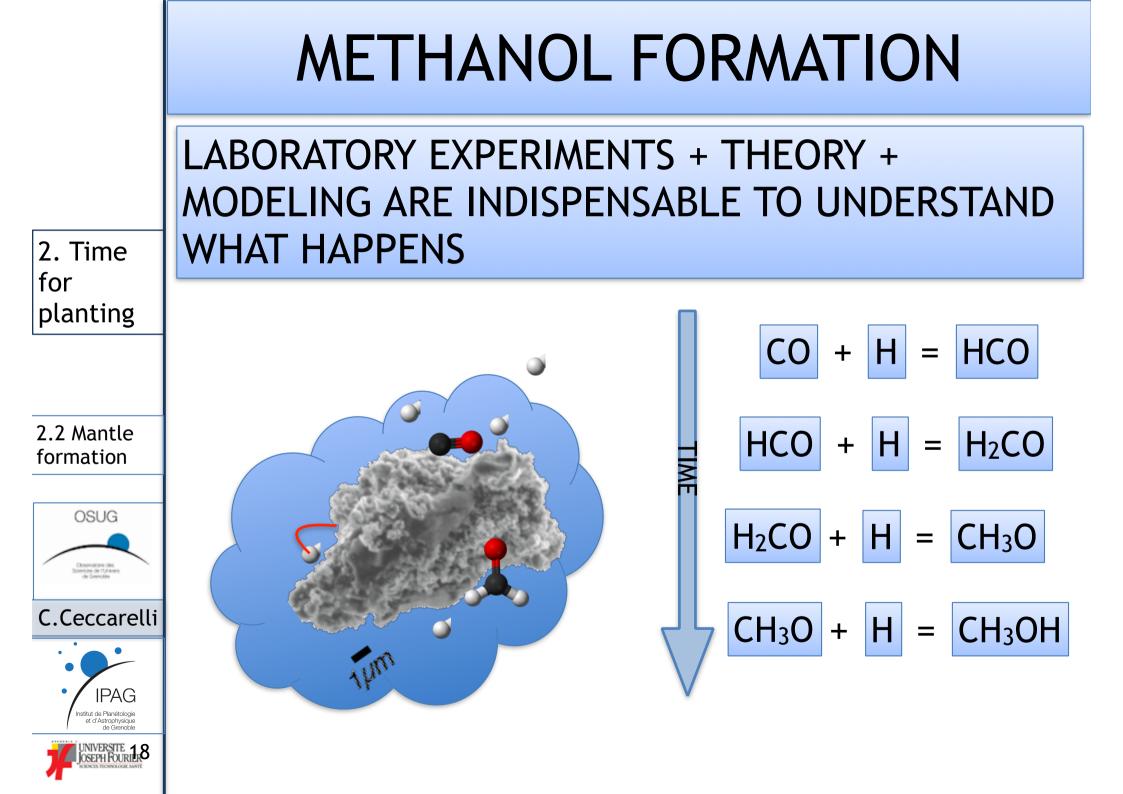
for

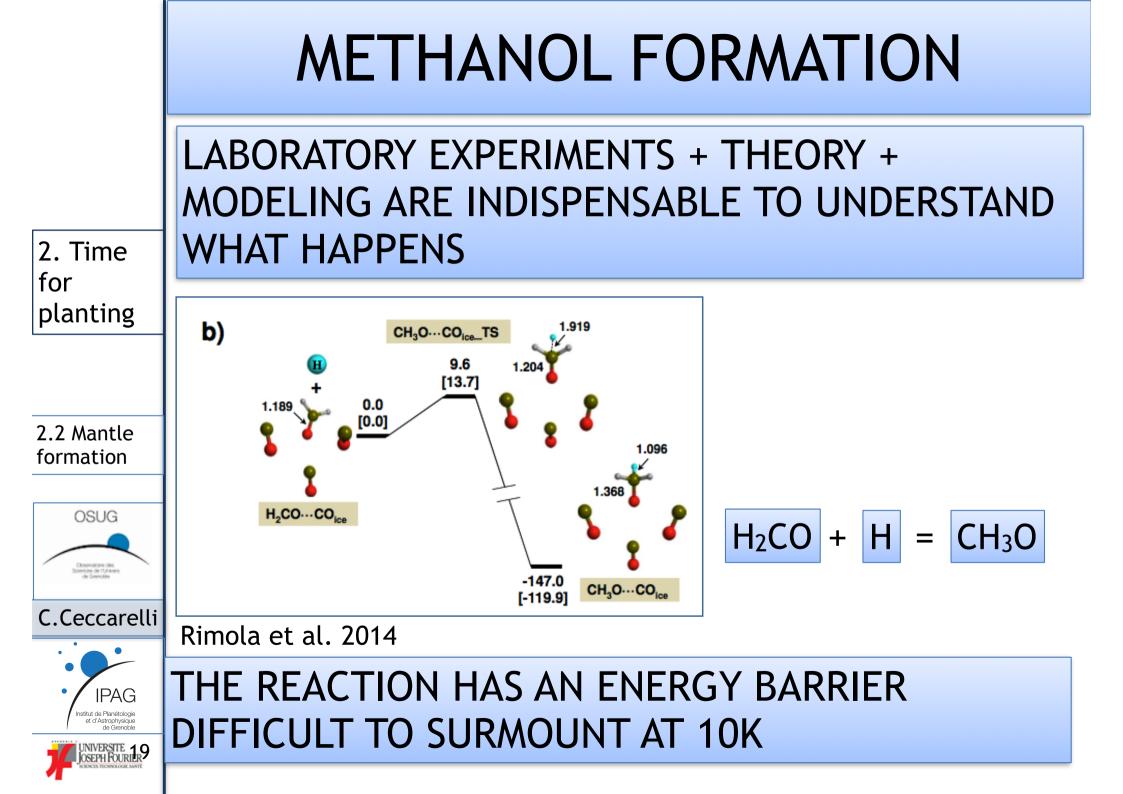


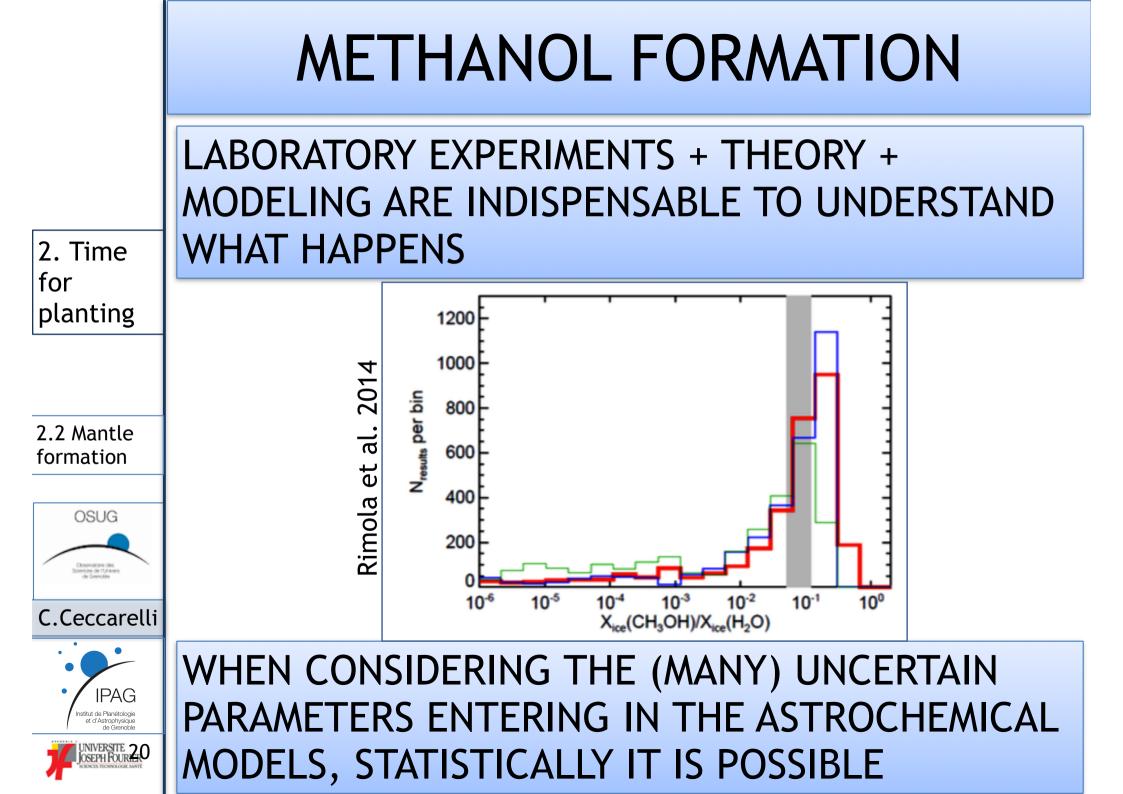


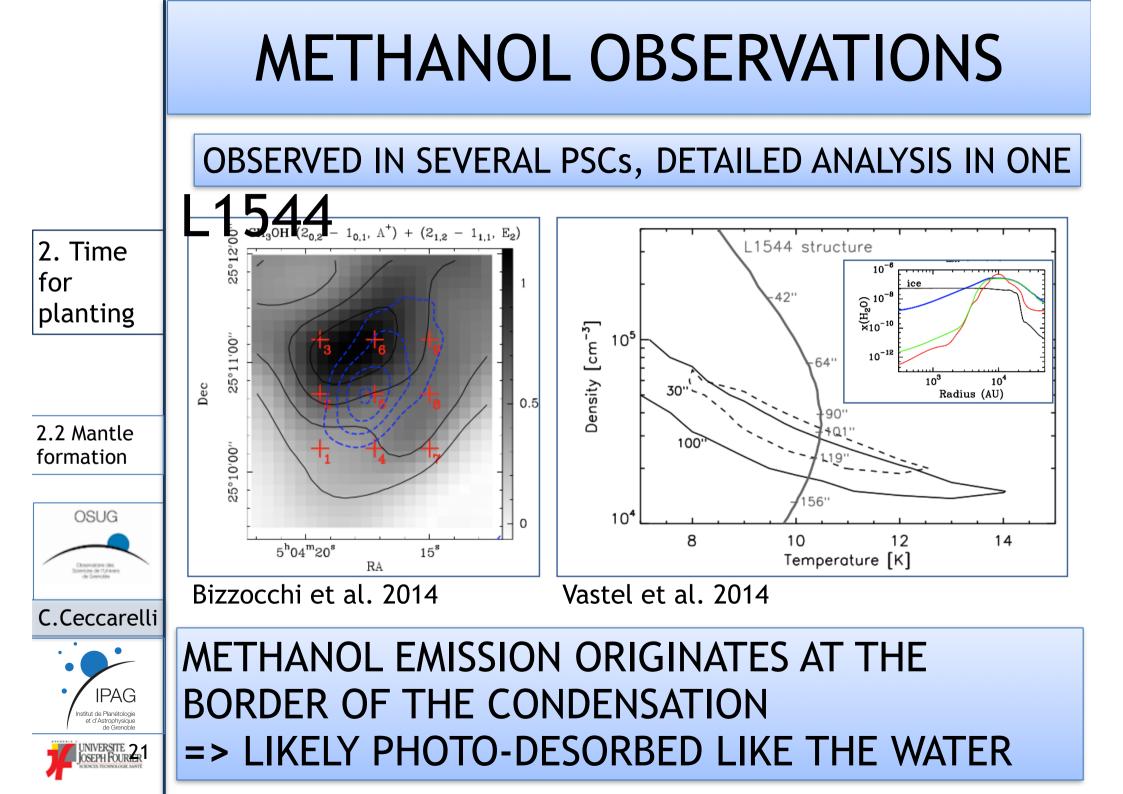










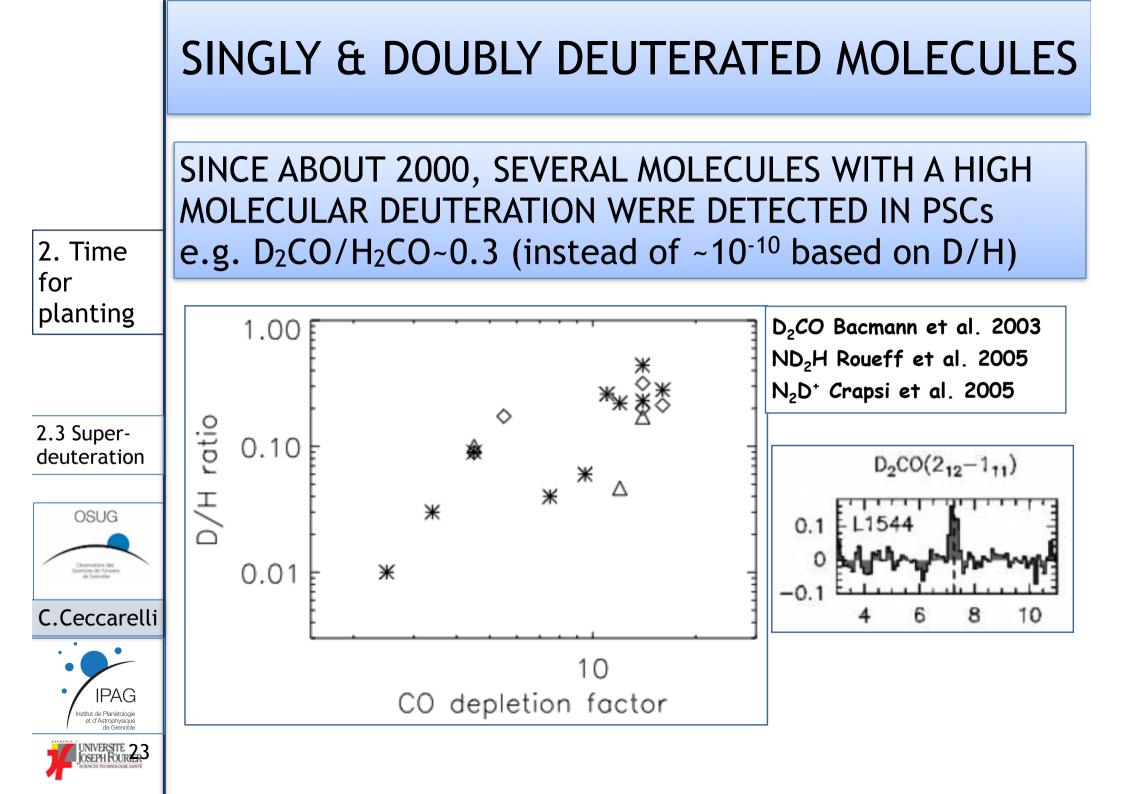


2. Time for planting

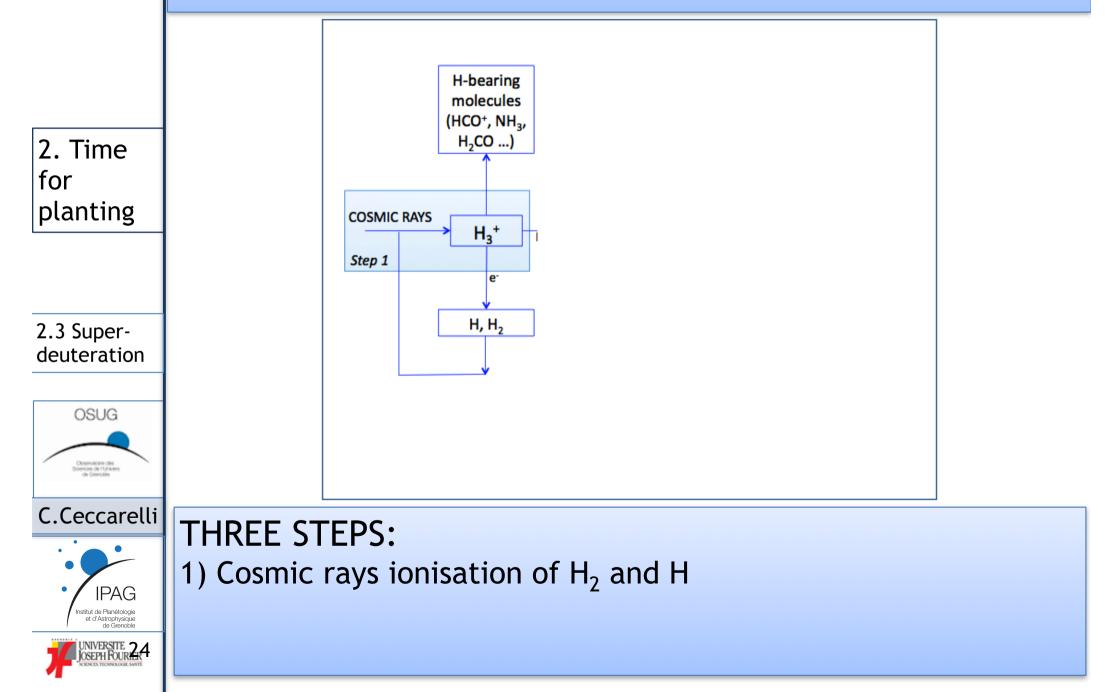
2.3 Superdeuteration



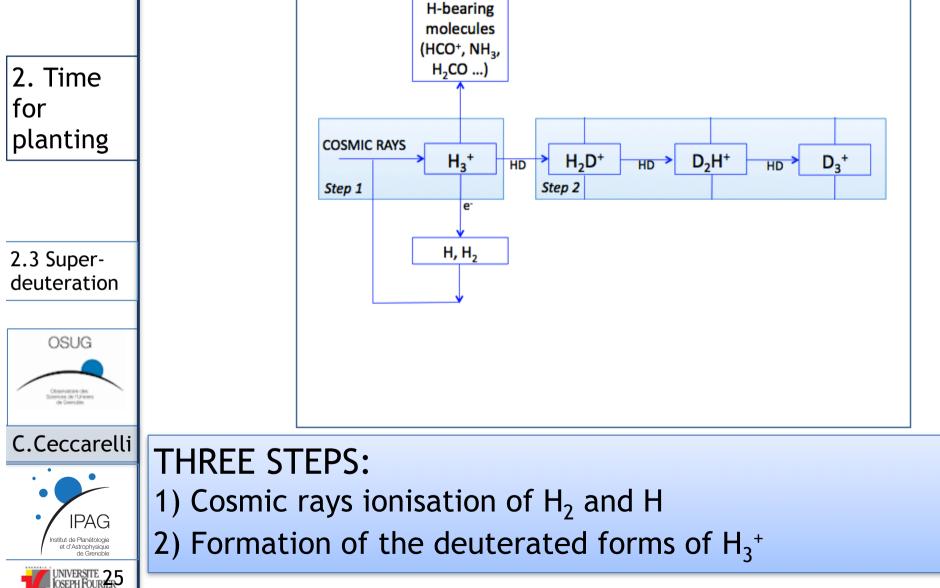
2.3 THE SUPER-DEUTERATION PHENOMENON



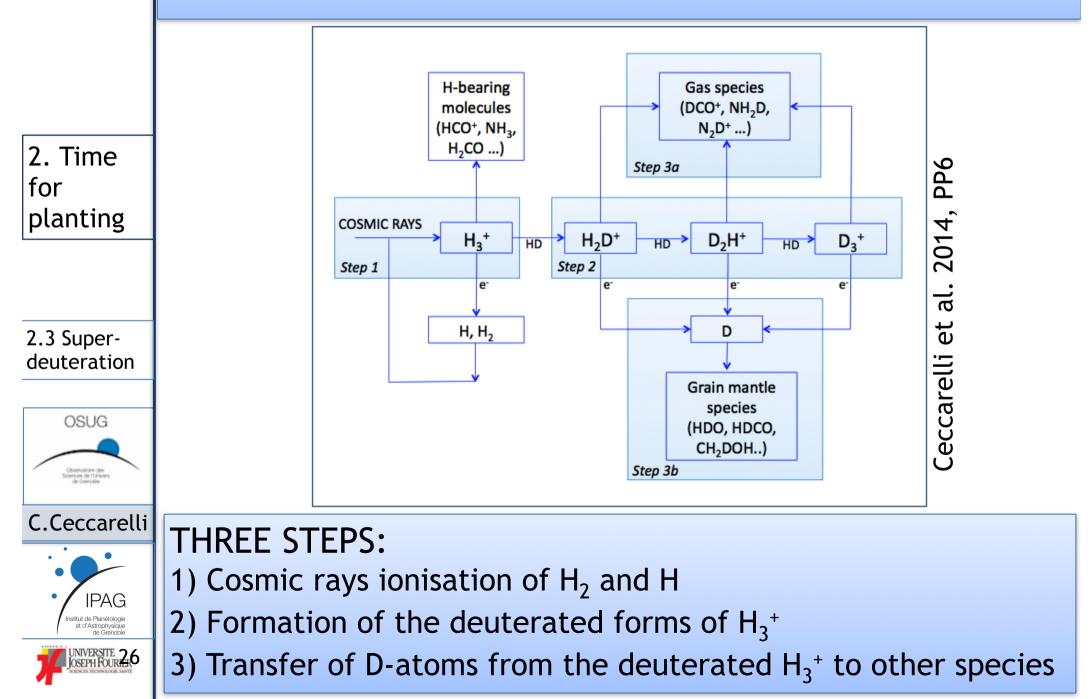




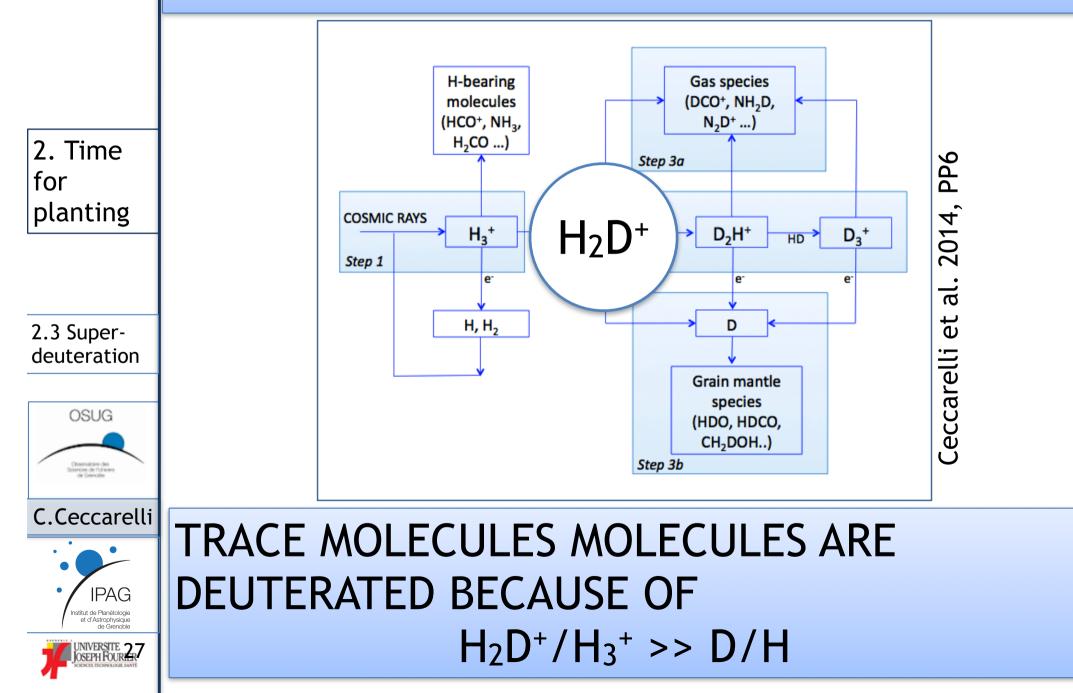


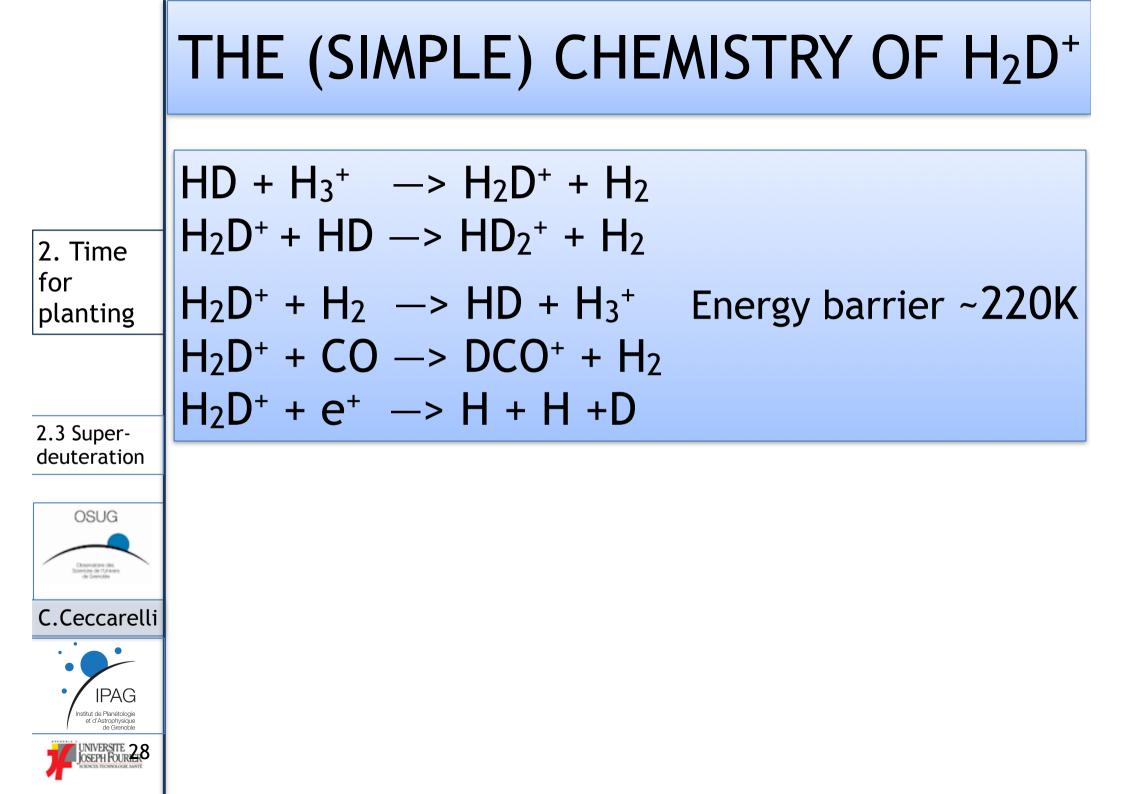


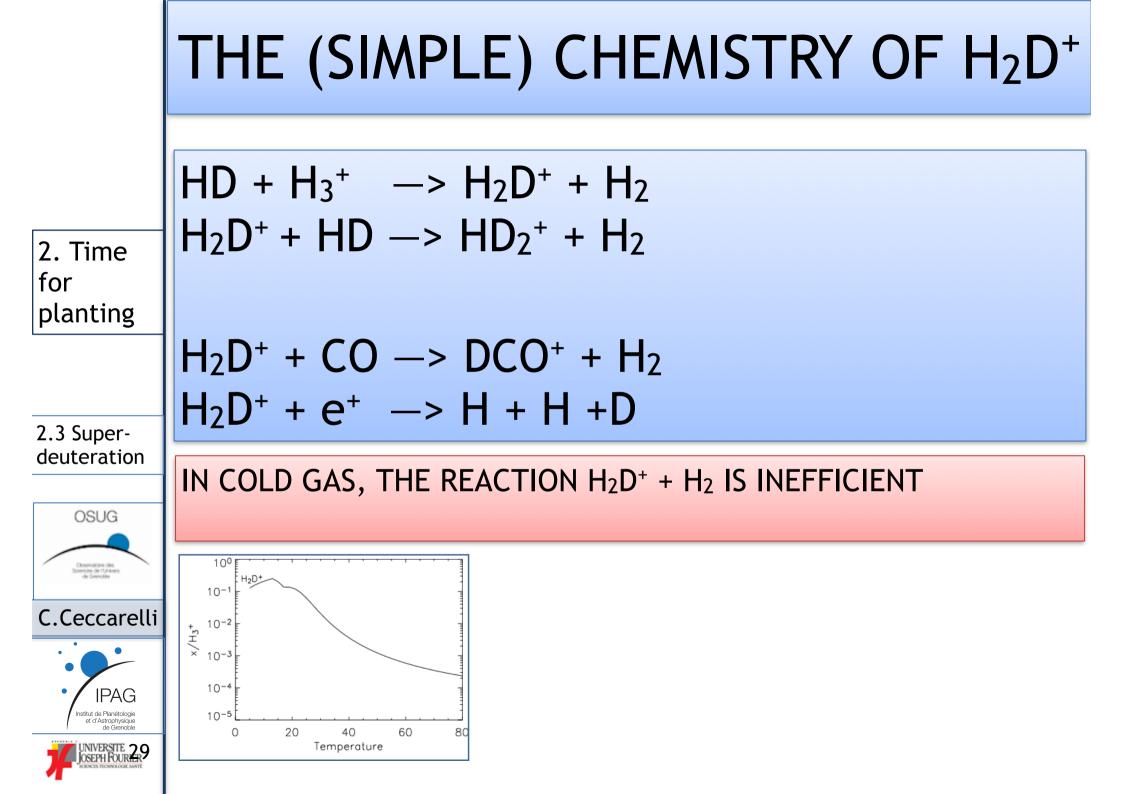
DEUTERATION REACTIONS

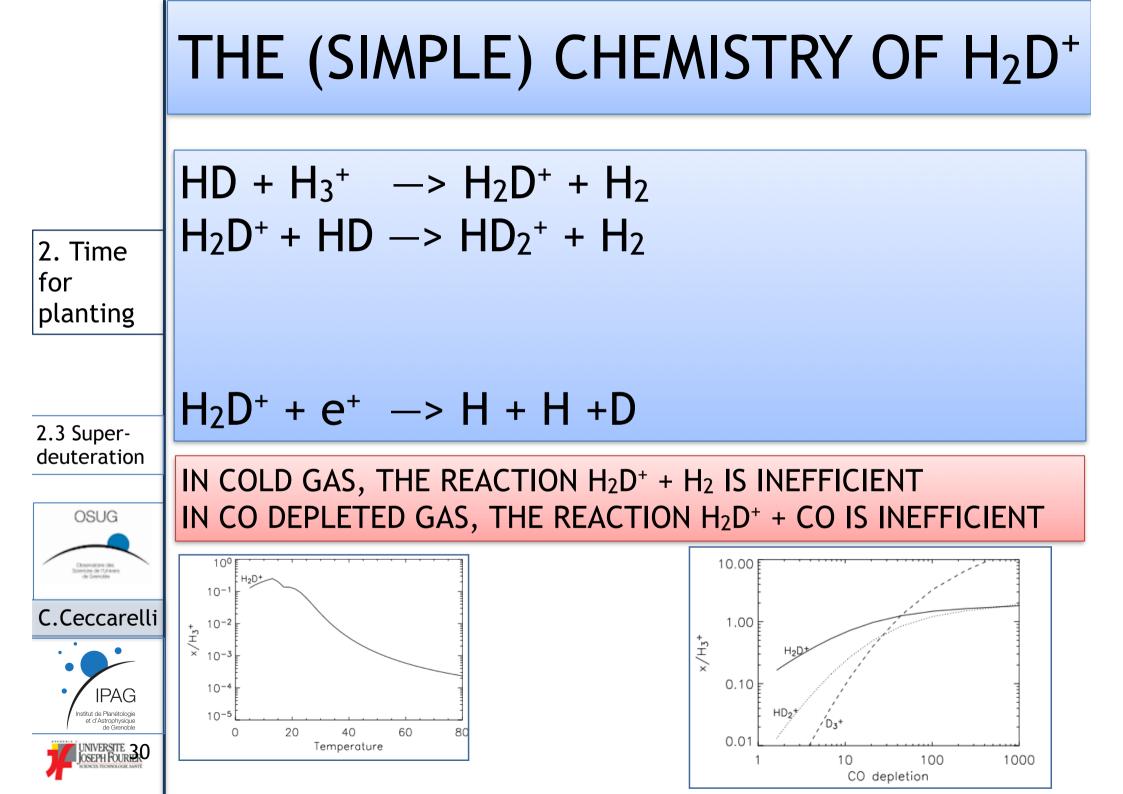


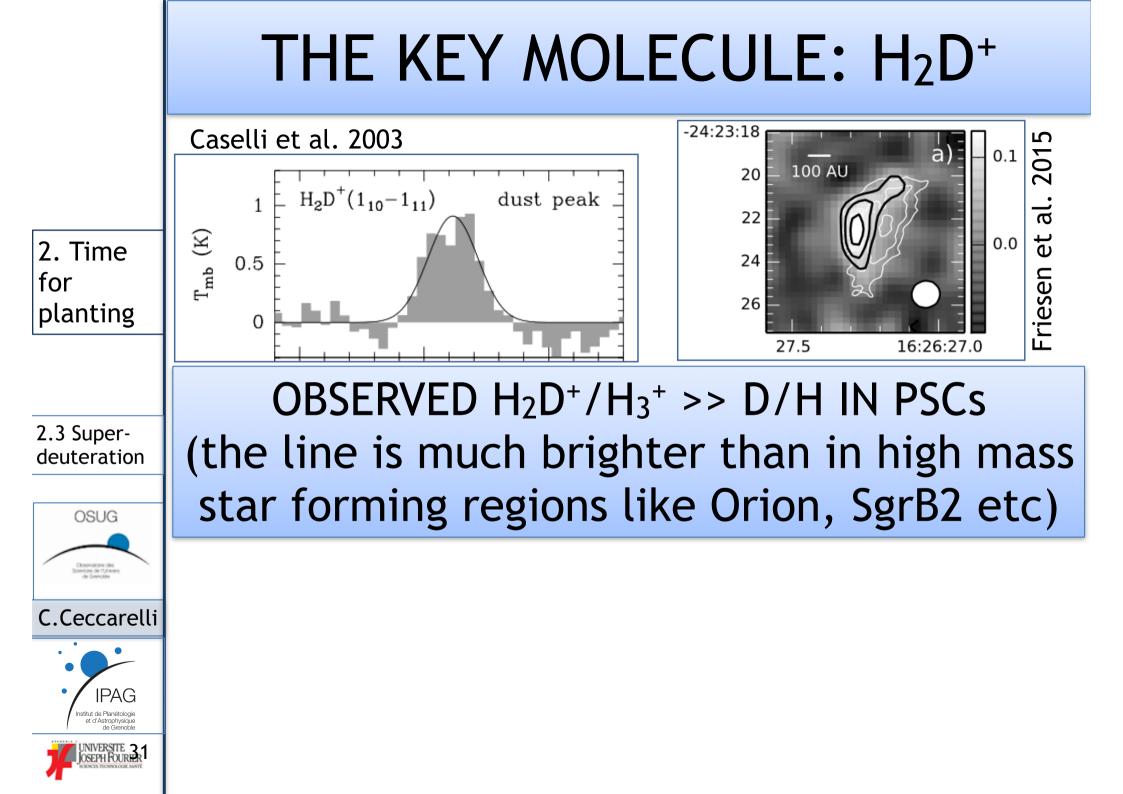


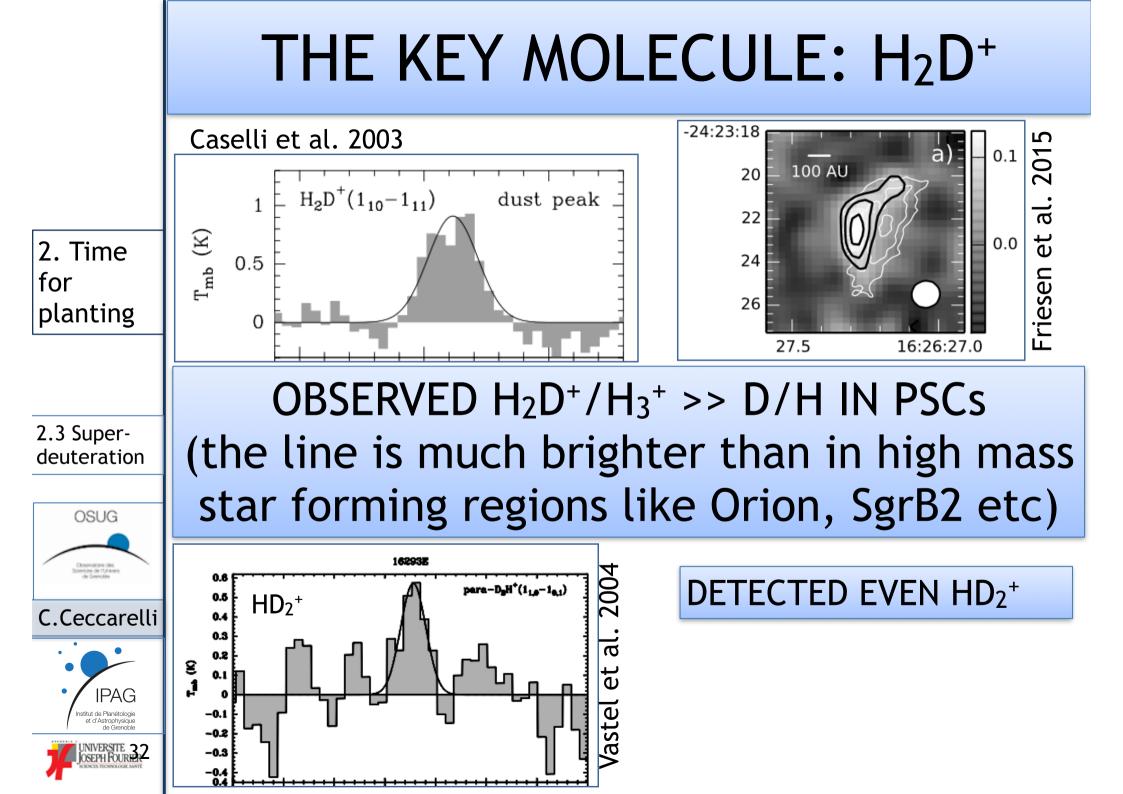


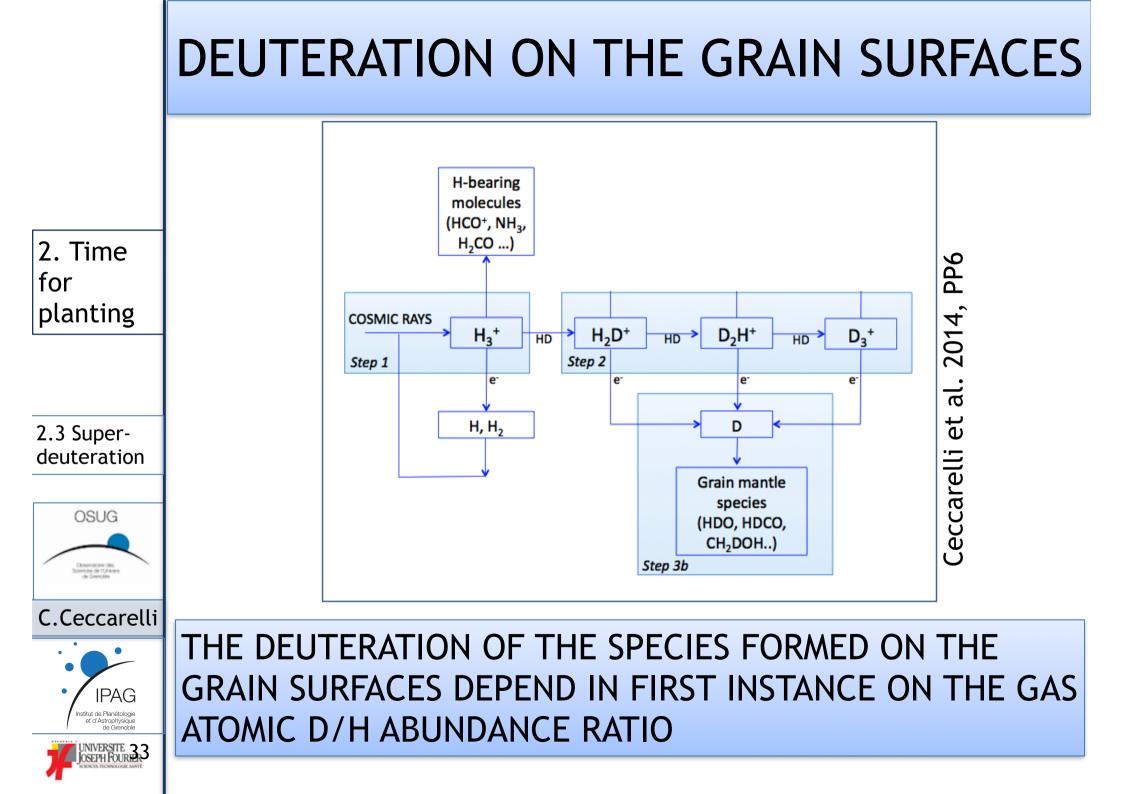


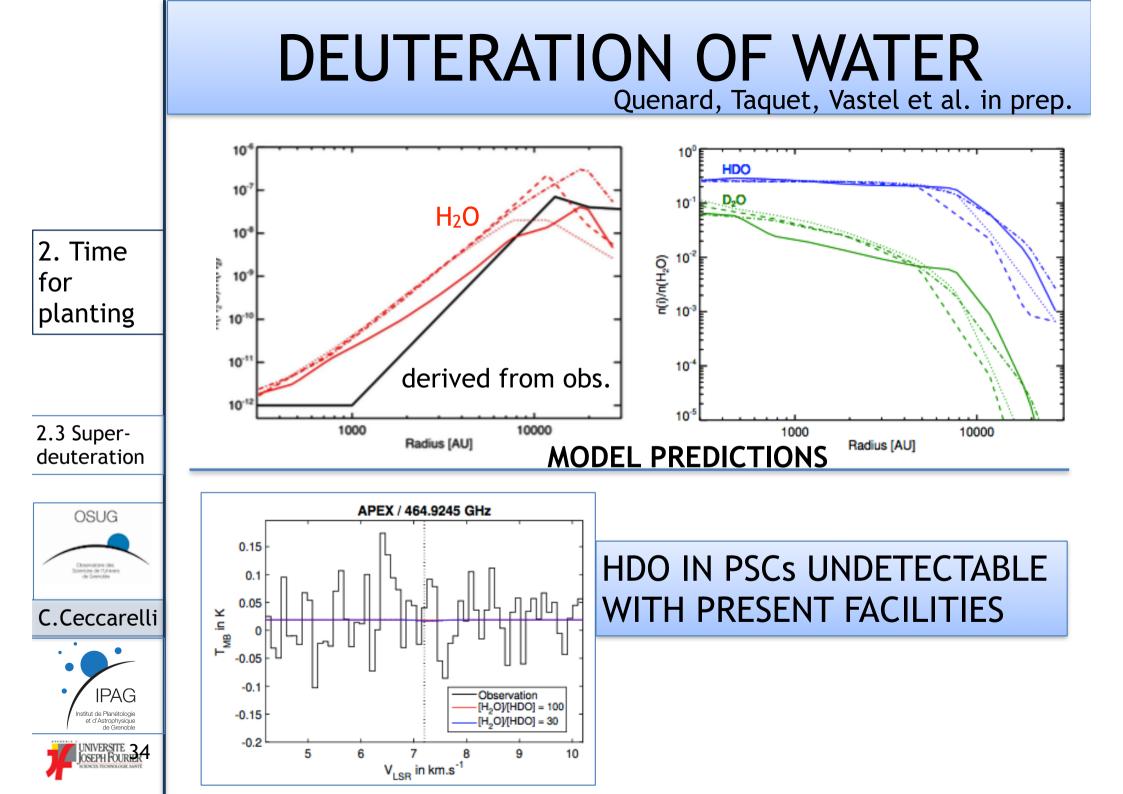


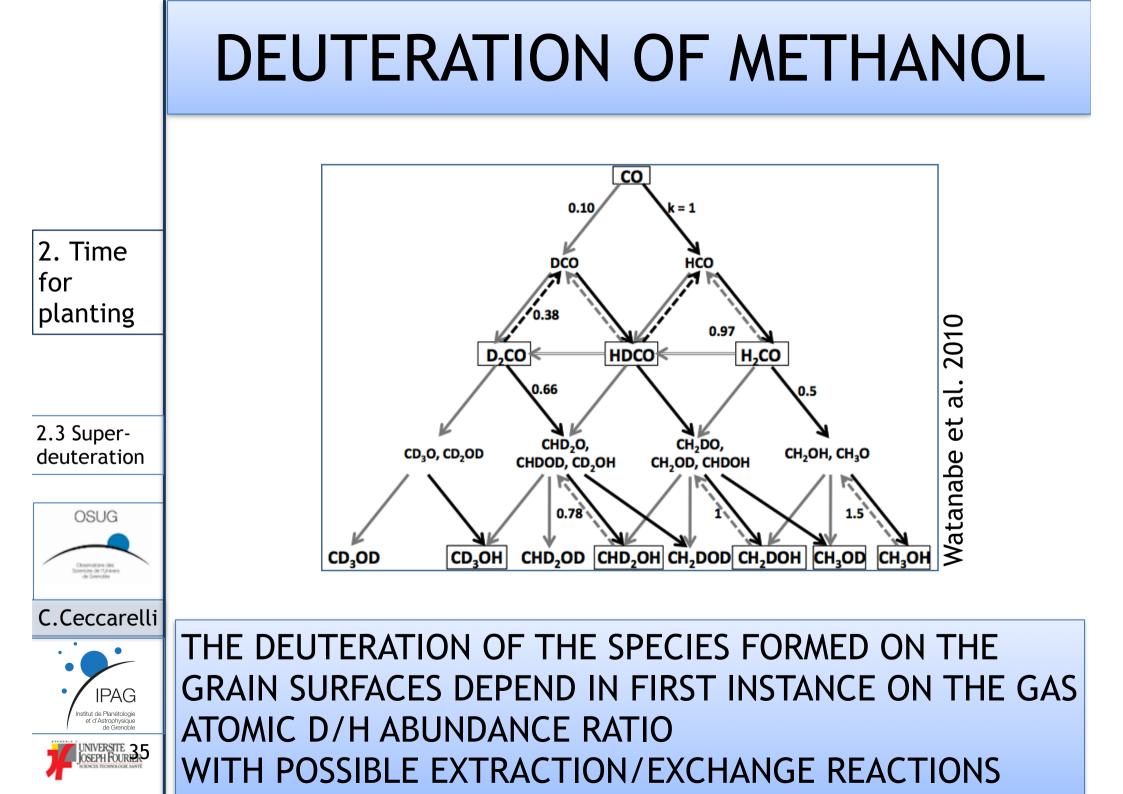


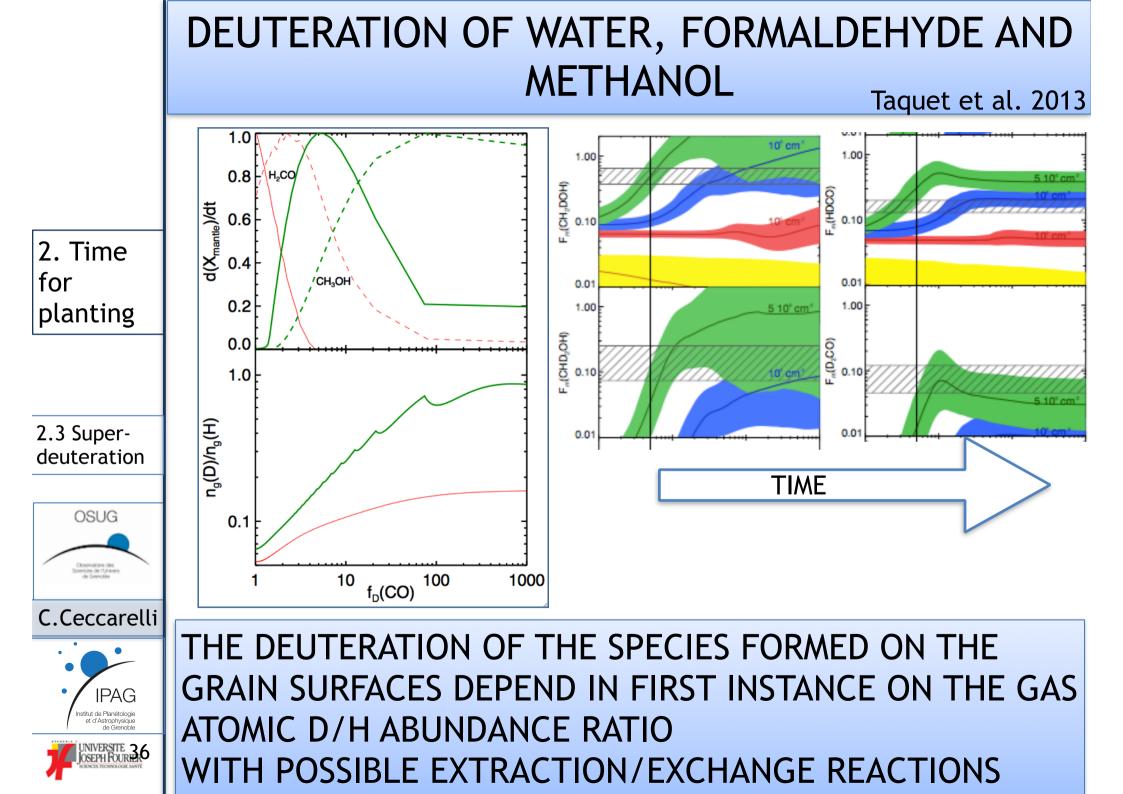










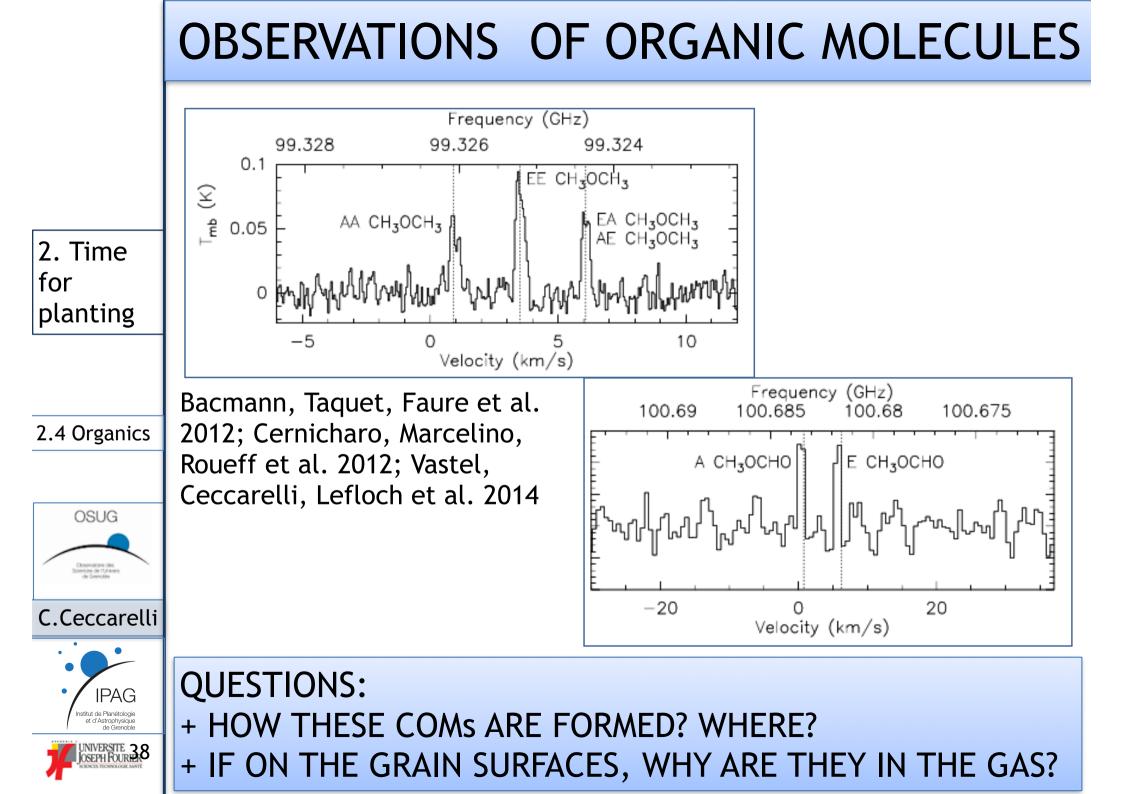


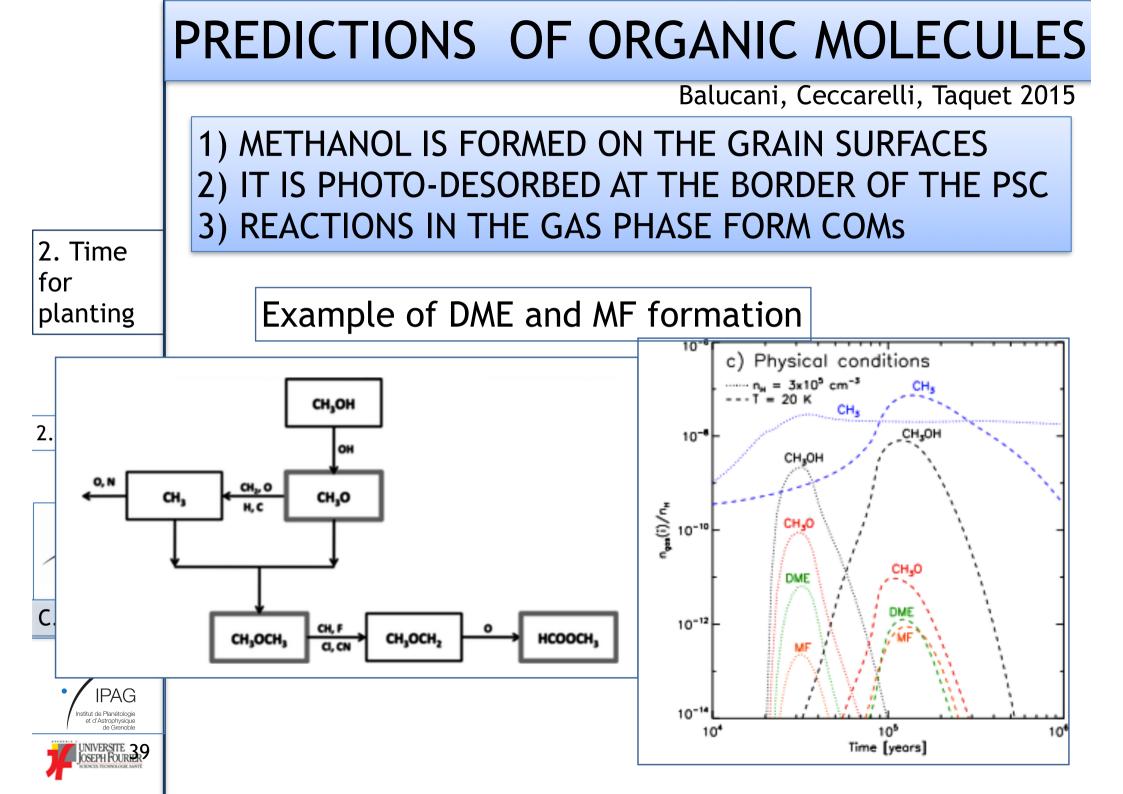
2. Time for planting

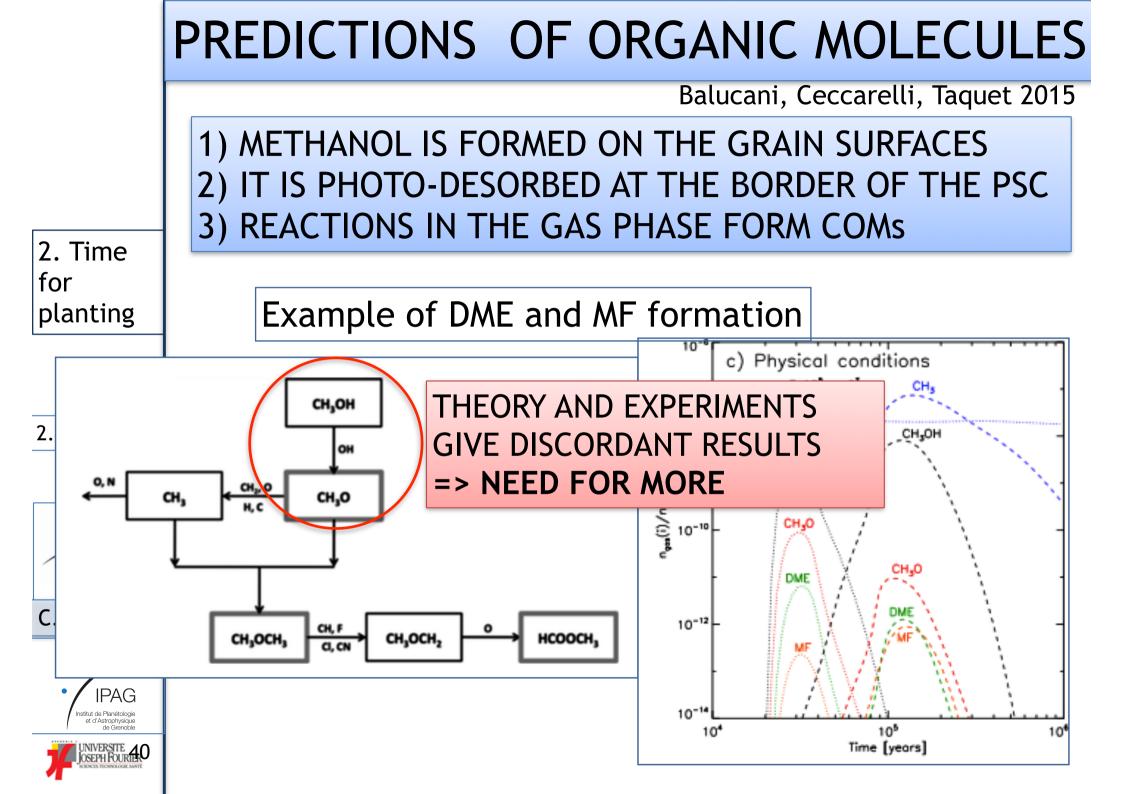
2.4 Organics



2.4 ORGANIC MOLECULES IN PSCS







	ORGANIC MOLECULES
2. Time for planting	
2.4 Organics	THE "RETAIL SHOPS" OF ORGANIC MOLECULES ARE THE HOT CORINOS STAY TUNED FOR THE NEXT LECTURE
C.Ceccarelli C.Ceccarelli C.Subartina C.Su	