

Characterizing energetic processes of low-mass protostars with *Herschel*-HIFI

Spectrally resolved high- J CO lines

Umut A. Yildiz¹, Ewine F. van Dishoeck^{1,2}, Lars E. Kristensen¹, Ruud Visser¹, Greg J. Herczeg², Tim A. van Kempen¹, Jes K. Jørgensen³, Michiel R. Hogerheijde¹, the WISH Team

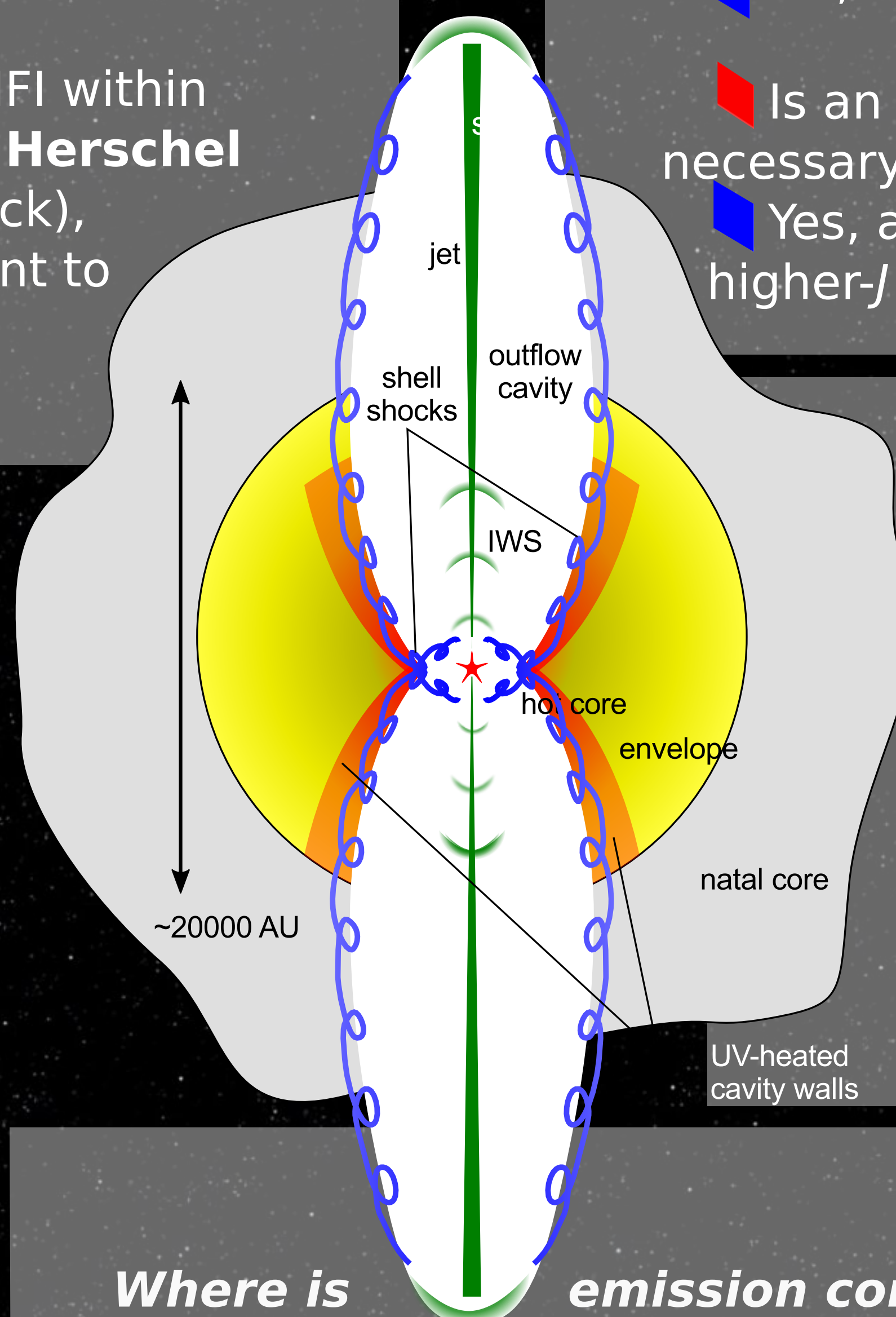
¹ Leiden Observatory, The Netherlands, ² Max Planck Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik, Germany, ³ Centre for Star and Planet Formation, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Introduction

Most ground-based observations of CO and its isotopologues have been limited to low rotational lines ($E_{up} = 35K$). Characterizing the dynamics involved in low-mass star-formation is important as well as disentangling energy input of the passively heated envelope and shock- and UV-excitation. Because of its high abundance and strong lines, CO is the primary molecule to probe the various components of protostellar systems (envelope, outflow, outflow cavity).

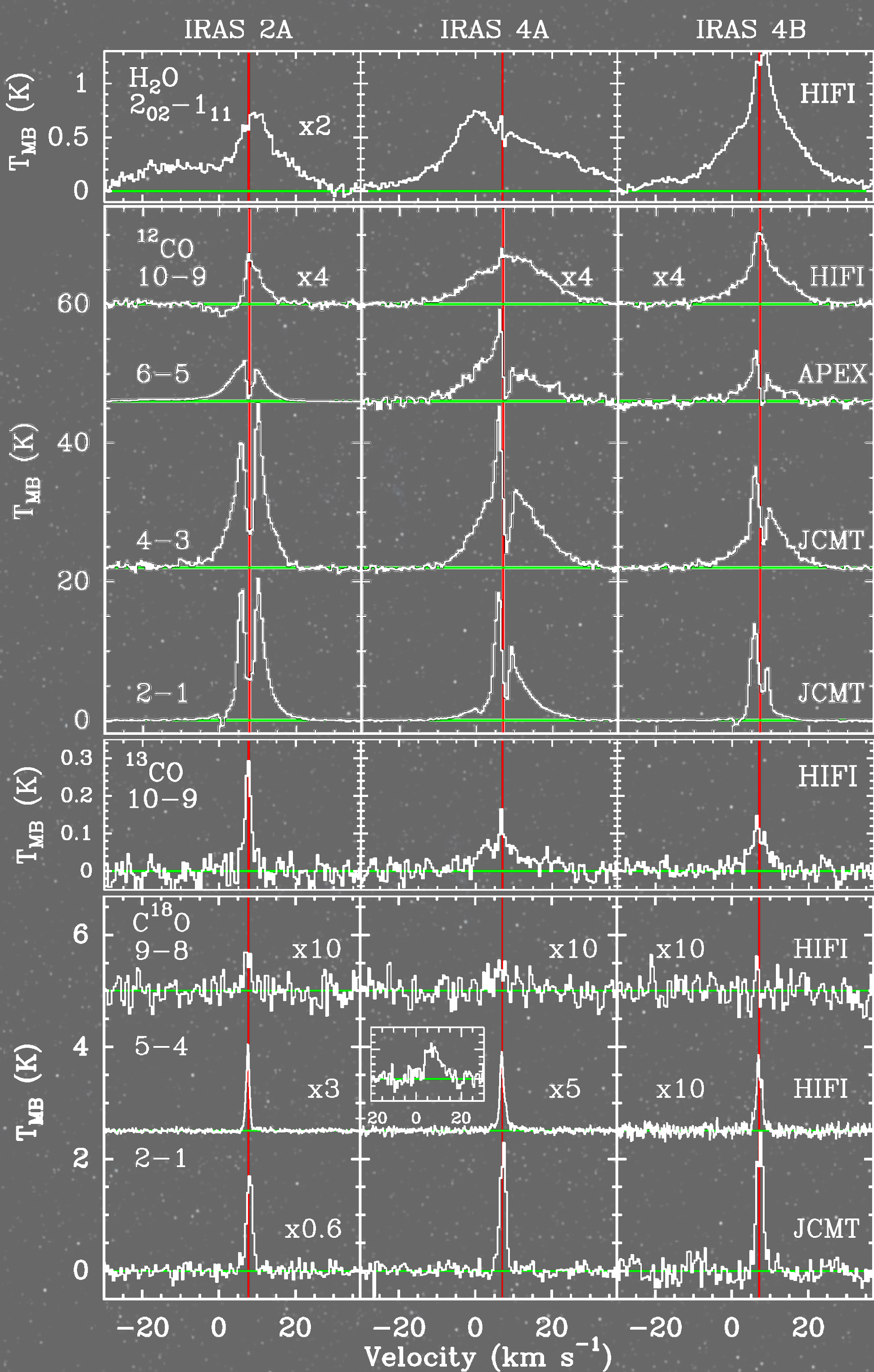
Data were obtained with *Herschel*-HIFI within the **Water in star-forming regions with *Herschel* (WISH)** key program (PI: Ewine van Dishoeck), where CO data are an important complement to H₂O data.

- Do CO and its isotopologues trace different material in the protostellar region?
 - Yes, ¹²CO traces shocked gas on larger scales (>1000AU), ¹³CO traces small-scale shocks (<1000AU) and C¹⁸O traces the envelope material.
- Does the C¹⁸O 10-9 line ($E_{up} = 290K$) trace gas of the same temperature?
 - No, C¹⁸O 10-9 traces the gas at $T \sim 50K$.
- Is an increase in the CO abundance in the inner envelope necessary for reproducing observed intensities?
 - Yes, a drop profile is required to reproduce both lower and higher- J C¹⁸O lines.



NGC 1333 Star-forming Region

Three Class 0 objects in the NGC 1333 region ($d=235$ pc) observed with HIFI.

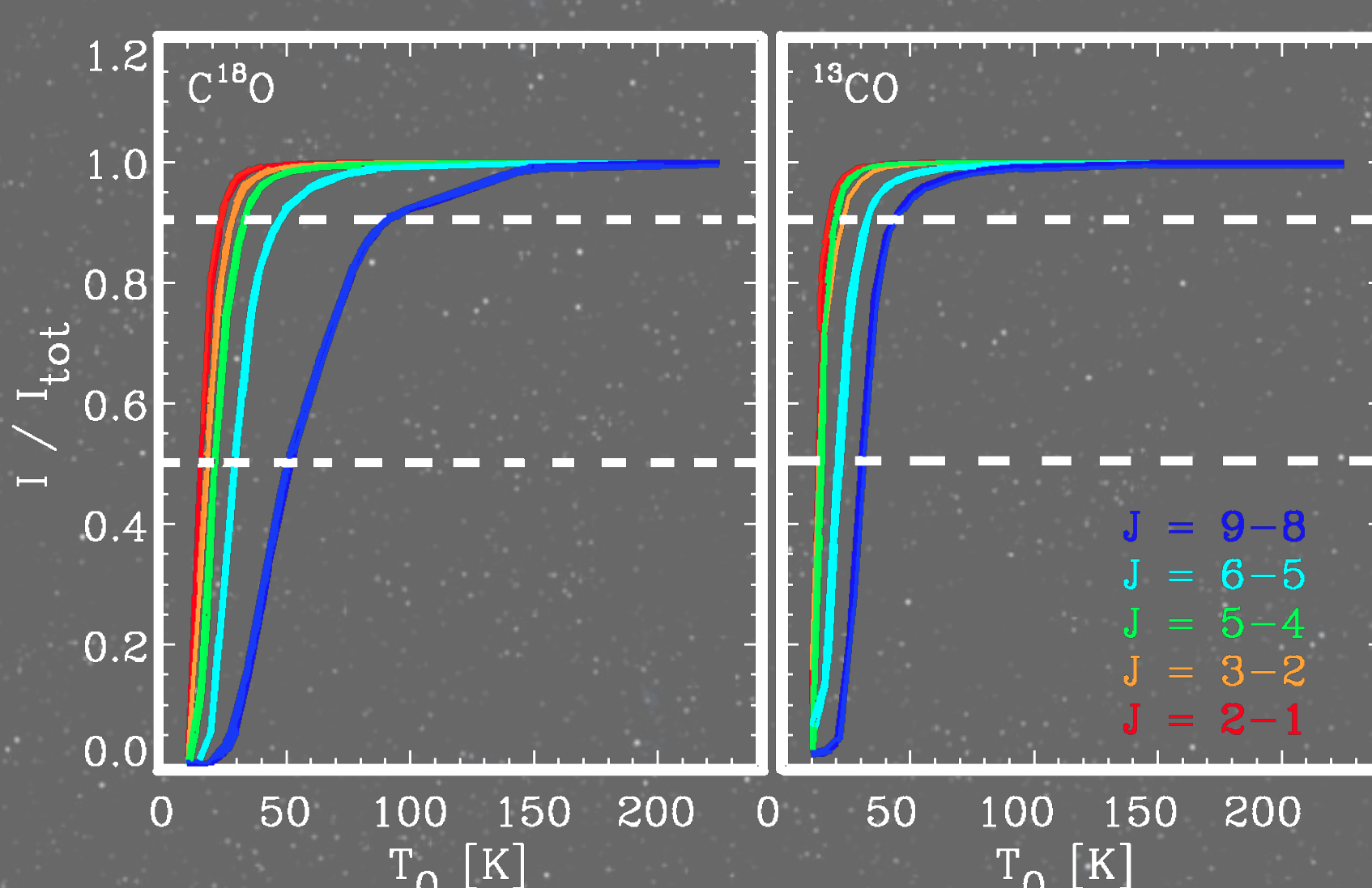


Spectra of the IRAS 2A, 4A and 4B protostars. Note the medium-broad component in the C¹⁸O 5-4 spectrum shown in the inset.

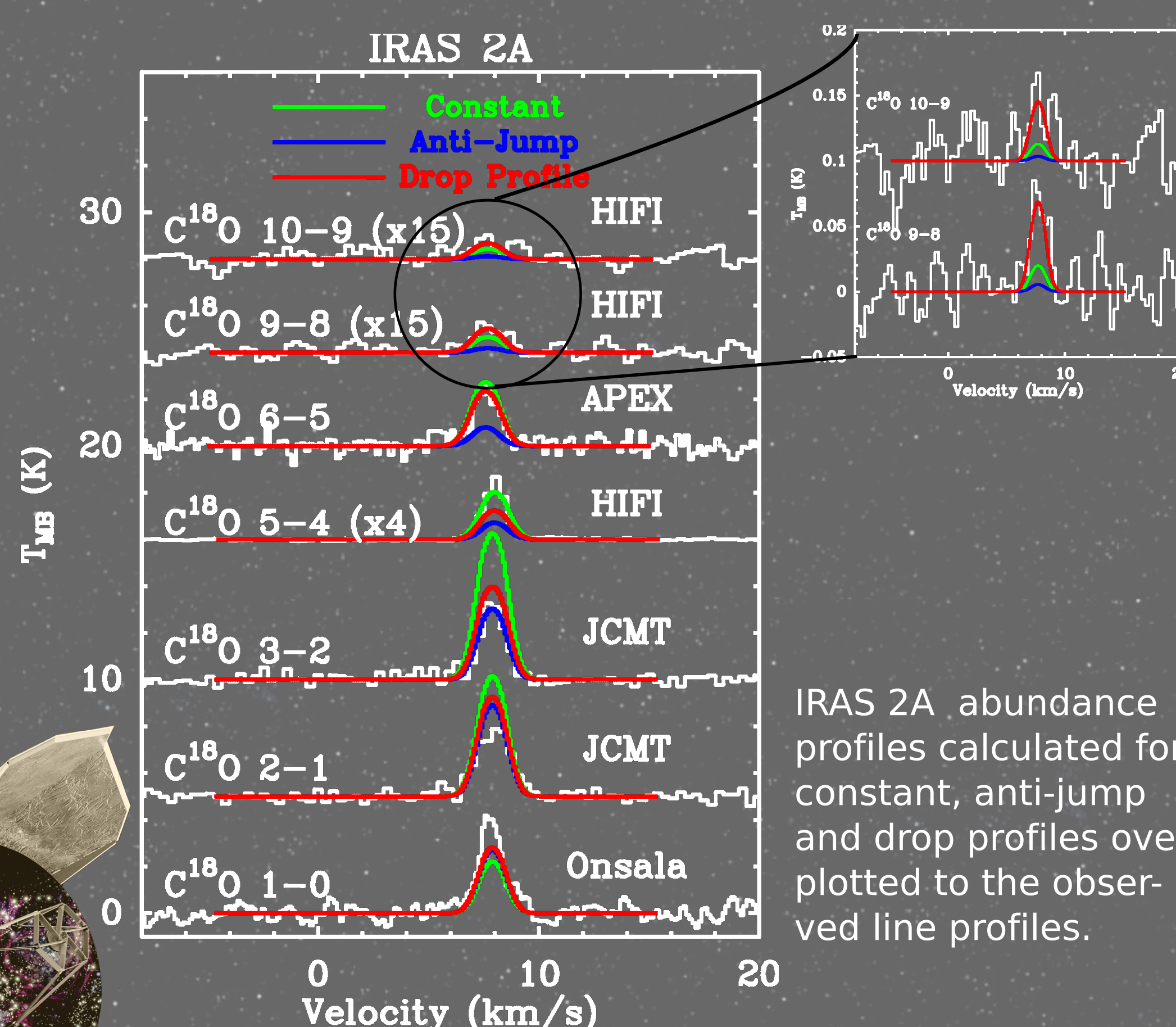
References

- (1) Yildiz et al., A&A, in press, astro-ph: 1008.0867
 - (2) Kristensen et al. A&A, in press, astro-ph: 1007.3031
 - (3) Jørgensen et al., 2002, A&A, 389, 908
 - (4) Jørgensen et al., 2005, A&A, 435, 177
- Center Image: R. Visser

Where is emission coming from?



Most emission, even for the high- J lines, comes from colder, $T < 40$ K part of the envelope.



IRAS 2A abundance profiles calculated for constant, anti-jump and drop profiles overlaid to the observed line profiles.

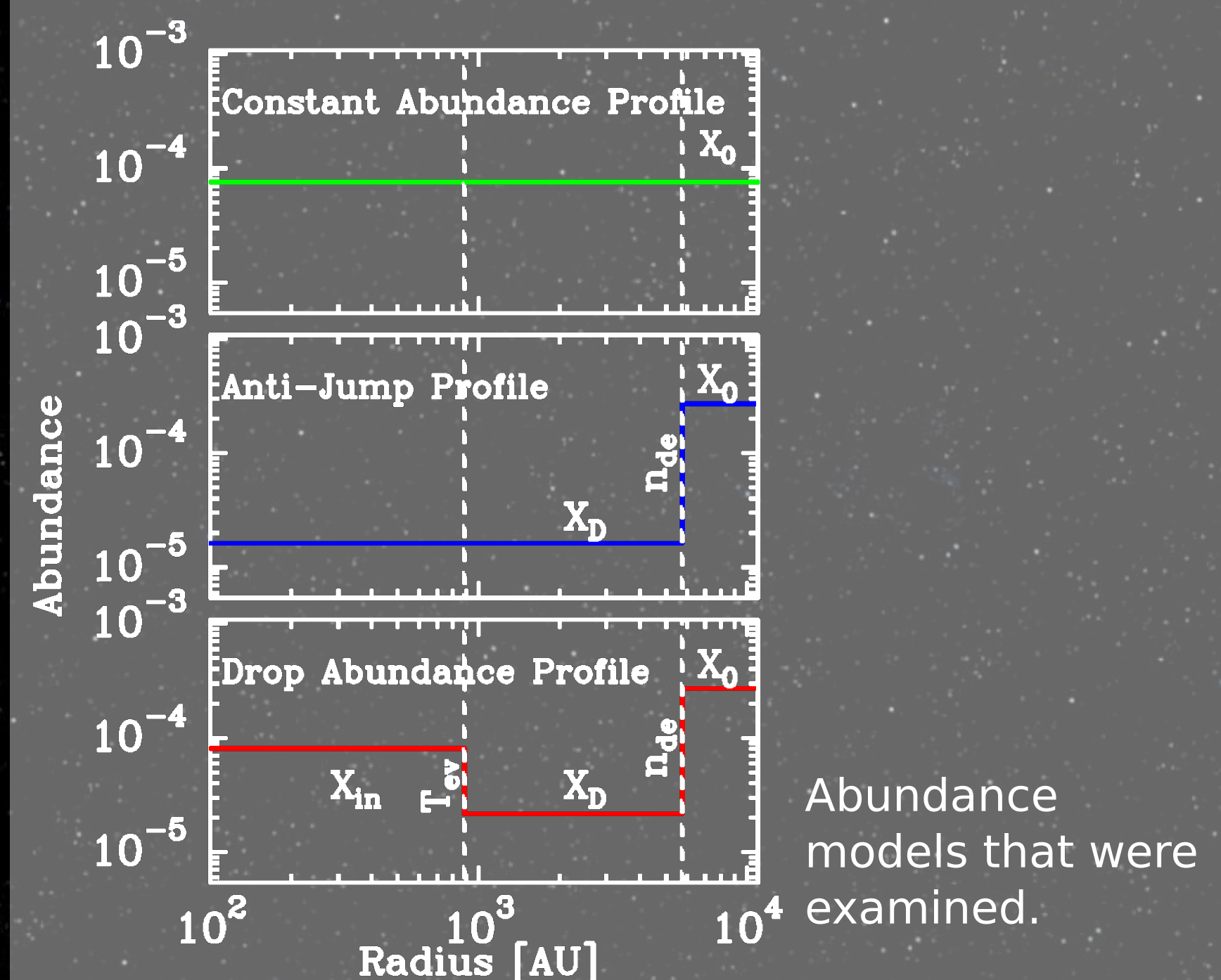
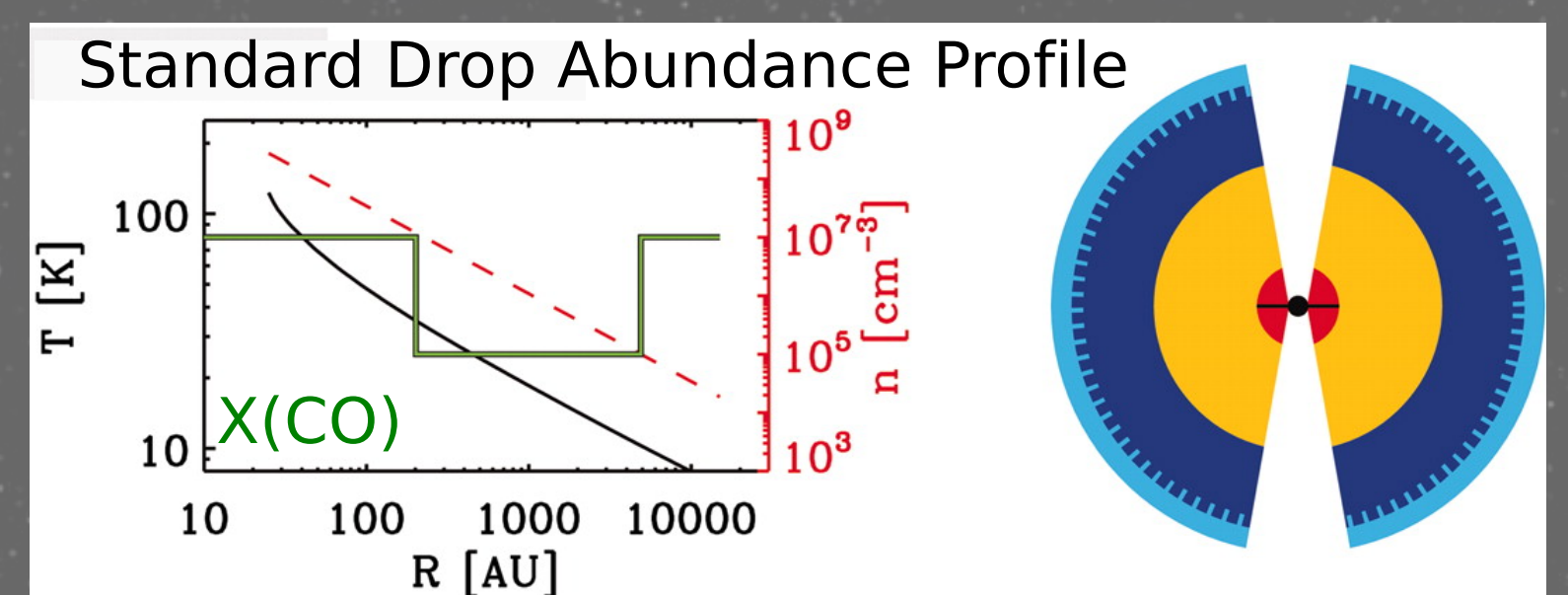
Abundance Studies

RATRAM models for several abundance profiles; intensities convolved with beam.

Constant: The simplest abundance profile cannot simultaneously reproduce all line intensities.

Anti-jump: Low- J C¹⁸O lines fitted well, but higher- J lines underproduced.

Drop-abundance: Best fit to data if inner abundance is increased to 1.5×10^{-7} ($CO=8 \times 10^{-5}$) above $T_{ev}=25K$.



Contact Info: yildiz@strw.leidenuniv.nl Web: <http://www.strw.leidenuniv.nl/WISH>

U. A. Yildiz, E. F. van Dishoeck, L. E. Kristensen, R. Visser, J. K. Jørgensen, G. J. Herczeg, T.A. van Kempen, M.R. Hogerheijde, S.D. Doty, A.O. Benz, S. Bruderer, S.F. Wampfler, E. Deul, R. Bachiller, A. Baudry, M. Benedettini, E. Bergin, P. Bjerkeli, G.A. Blake, S. Bontemps, J. Braine, P. Caselli, J. Cernicharo, C. Codella, F. Daniel, A.M. di Giorgio, C. Dominik, P. Encrenaz, M. Fich, A. Fuente, T. Giannini, J.R. Goicoechea, Th. de Graauw, F. Helmich, F. Herpin, T. Jacq, D. Johnstone, B. Larsson, D. Lis, R. Liseau, F.-C. Liu, M. Marseille, C. McCoe, G. Melnick, D. Neufeld, B. Nisini, M. Olberg, B. Parise, J.C. Pearson, R. Plume, C. Risacher, J. Santiago-Garcia, P. Saraceno, R. Shipman, M. Tafalla, A. G. G. M. Tielens, F. van der Tak, F. Wyrowski