### A FAR-IR DETERMINATION OF GAS MASS AND CARBON DEPLETION IN PROTOPLANETAERY DISKS

+ future directions with SOFIA...

Credit: NASA

Melissa McClure (Fellow, ESO Garching)

### Mass measurements in protoplanetary DISKS FROM HYDROGEN DEUTERIDE



## SIGNIFICANCE OF GAS MASS

- outcome of cloud collapse
- fundamental disk property
- determines planet formation outcomes: number, size, system architecture
- MMSN = 0.01 M<sub>sun</sub>, but wide range



#### Problems with measurement of gas mass.

GAS MASS TRACERS (1)



May overestimate gas mass.

Draine (2006)

## DISK GAS MASS TRACERS (2)



 $M_{CO} \propto N_{CO}$  $M_{CO} = 2 \times 10^{-4} M_{H2}$ 



May underestimate gas mass due to:

- photodissociation and freeze-out
- isotope selective photodissociation
- chemical depletion

(Williams & Best 2014; Miotello et al. 2014, 2016; Favre et al. 2013)

## DISK GAS MASS TRACERS (3)



HD (isotope of  $H_2$ ), D/H=1.5x10<sup>-5</sup> in local bubble

No freeze-out or chemical depletion, depends on T(R,z)

TW Hya  $M_{gas}$  (from HD) = 0.06  $M_{\odot} > M_{gas}$  (from CO). Chemical depletion of CO?

(Linsky et al. 1998; Bergin et al. 2013)

### SAMPLE & OBSERVATIONS



McClure et al. (2016)





HD line profile & flux

Bethell & Bergin (2009), Bruderer et al. (2012, 2013)



# EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE STRUCTURE ON HD LINE



99% dust settling

50% dust settling

McClure et al. (2016)

## EFFECT OF SURFACE DENSITY AND FINAL MASSES



Decrease  $\Sigma$  (M<sub>dust</sub> fixed to submillimeter photometry)

M<sub>dust</sub>: GM Aur: 12.5 ×10<sup>-4</sup> M<sub>☉</sub> DMTau: 2.9 ×10<sup>-4</sup> M<sub>☉</sub>

Mgas: GM Aur: 0.025-0.204 M DMTau: 0.01-0.047 M<sub>o</sub>

McClure et al. (2016)

# Comparison with other disks VIA DUST-GAS CONVERSION

Massive!

M<sub>disk</sub>/M<sub>star</sub> ~0.02-0.2

Upper limits of 0.009-0.03 M<sub>☉</sub> for two non-detections.

100x M<sub>dust</sub> ~Mgas



 $M_{gas}$  (from  $M_{dust}$ )

# Comparison with CO-derived Gas masses

Value	DM Tau	GM Aur
M <sub>gas</sub> (from HD) [M₀]	0.01-0.04 7	0.025-0.20 4
M <sub>gas</sub> (from CO*) [M₀]	1.4×10 <sup>-3</sup>	<0.35×10 <sup>-3</sup>
M <sub>gas</sub> (from CO**) [M₀]	9.0×10 <sup>-3</sup>	_

Model with no CO photodissocation or freeze-out: 7-33x, 70-600x less

Model with **photodissocation & freeze-out:** I-5x less mass

McClure et al. (2016) \*Dutrey et al. (1996) \*\*Williams & Best (2014)

# EVIDENCE FOR CHEMICAL DEPLETION OF CARBON?

#### **DM Tau:**

HD  $M_{gas}$  up to 5x CO  $M_{gas}$  measurement. Likely CO chemical depletion.

#### **GM** Aur:

CO depletion  $>\sim$  600, corrected to 100 if scaled for photodissociation/freeze-out.

#### How realistic are these depletion factors?

## CO-DEPLETION IN TW HYA



Accepted follow-up proposal (**PI Schwarz**, McClure co-I, grade A) to confirm CO depletion and masses of DM Tau and GM Aur.

## WHERE IS THE DEPLETED CO?

Schwarz et al. (2016), Yu et al. (2016):

- formation of complex organics depletes gas phase CO
- COMs freeze-out on grains





## IMPLICATIONS FOR CO DEPLETION



Gas/dust ratios  $< 10^{2}$  from ALMA survey; CO chemical depletion? Global gas/dust = 20-165 for DMTau, GM Aur

#### Need more HD measurements in disks to confirm!

## CHALLENGE OF LARGER SAMPLE

Line flux increases with decreasing continuum flux.



current instruments (e.g. FIFI-LS).

## FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Upcoming far-IR instruments with improved sensitivity:

- HIRMES SOFIA 3rd generation spectrograph (see Neufeld talk); 2019, R~100,000(?) additionally resolve line
- SAFARI SPICA's far-IR spectrograph (2029)
- Origins Far-IR Surveyor (2030+)

## CONCLUSIONS

- M<sub>gas</sub>~0.02-0.2 M<sub>☉</sub> (GM Aur) and ~0.01-0.05 M<sub>☉</sub> (DM Tau)
- CO gas phase chemical depletion ~5-100x
- Combine HD with other line observations (e.g. range of CO lines) for more precise masses/depletion factors
- 100x dust-to-gas conversion factor good approximation

#### Future with SOFIA-HIRMES, SPICA-SAFARI, NASA Origins Far-IR Surveyor