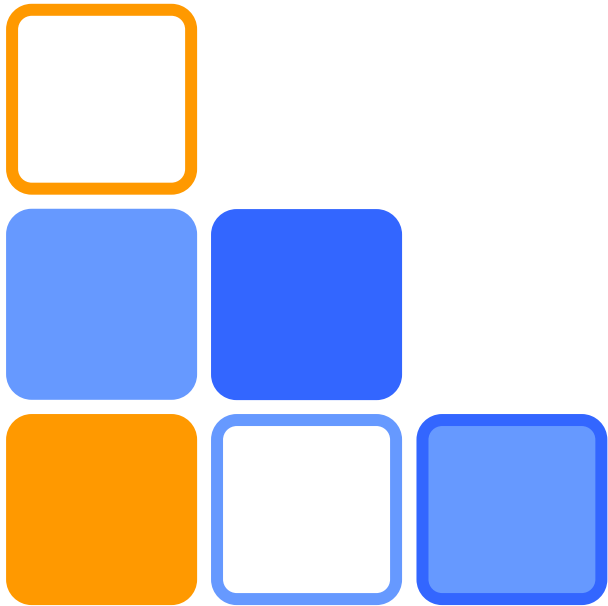


# Spatially resolved study of the CO selective dissociation in the Oph-A region



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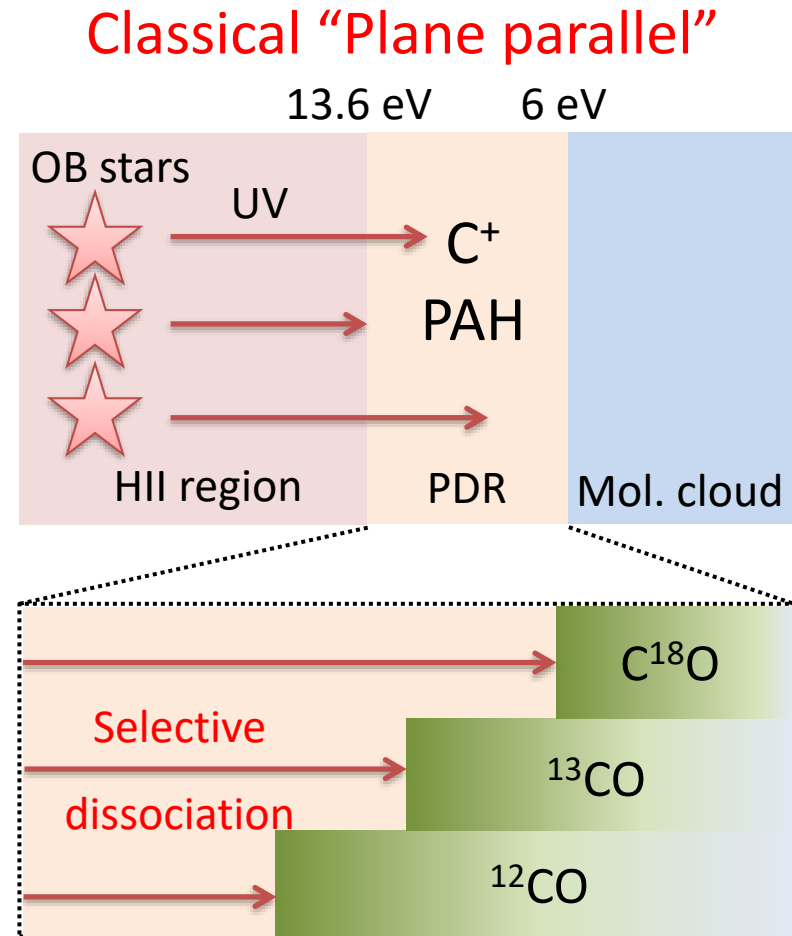
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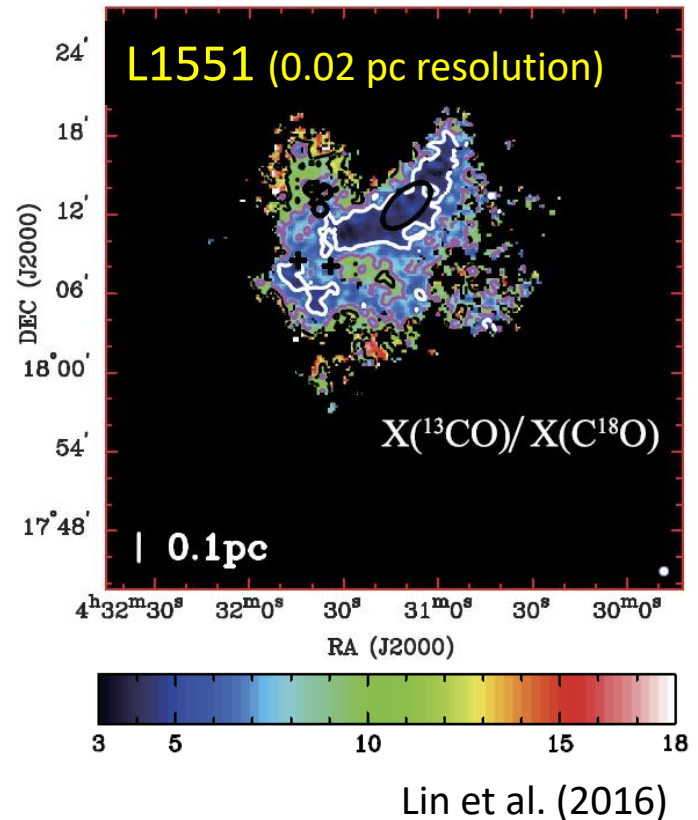
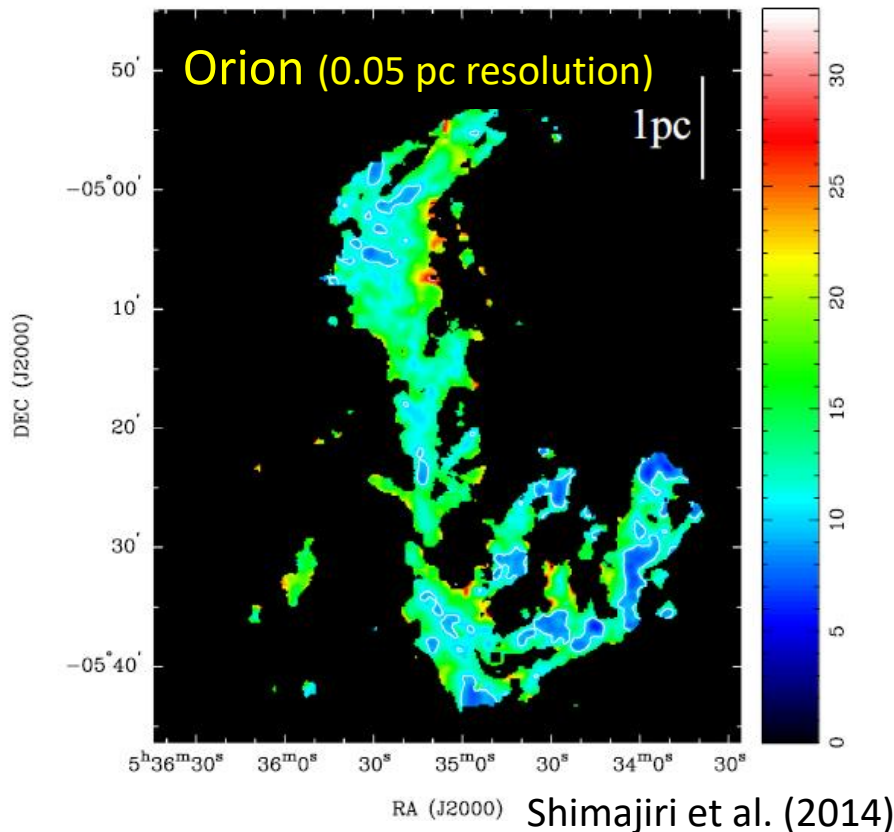
# CO selective dissociation in PDR

- PDR: Heating & chemistry are regulated by FUV (6-13.6 eV) photons (Hollenbach & Tielens 1999)
- Dissociation energy of CO: 11 eV
- CO may have layered structures due to the selective dissociation.
- Key mechanism is self shielding:
  - FUV photons to dissociate  $^{12}\text{CO}$  is used and stopped at the surface of PDRs.
  - FUV photons to dissociate  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  reaches up to deep inside.



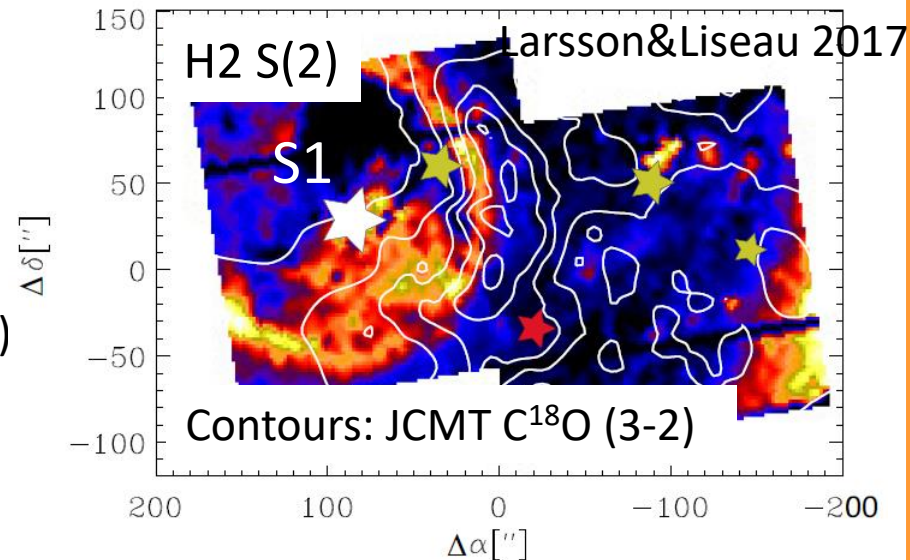
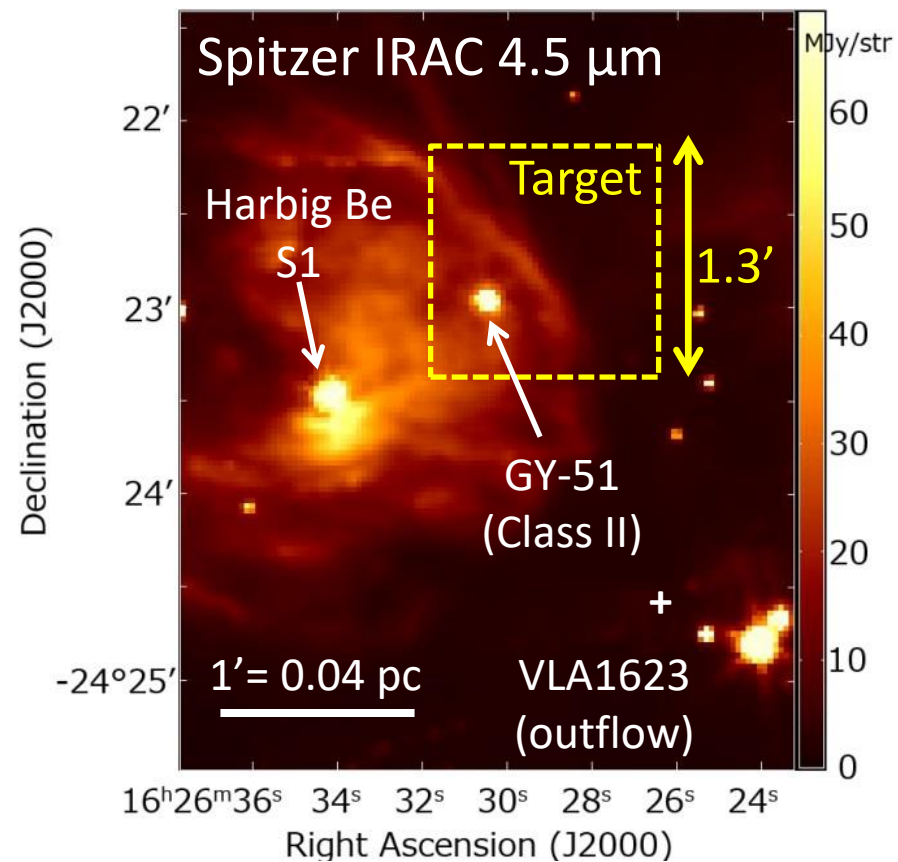
# Observations of $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})$

- Large-scale ( $\sim 0.1$  pc) variations of  $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})$  have been observed for nearby molecular clouds with NRO45m (15'' beam).
- Direct detection of CO layered structures** has not been achieved.



# Ophiuchus A

- ▣ Closest PDR ( $d = 120$  pc) illuminated by a Harbig Be star
  - Orion: 390 pc
  - L1551: 160 pc
- ▣ Ideal plane-parallel PDR
  - Clear shell structures in Spitzer 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $[\text{OI}]$
- ▣ FUV intensity at the shell:
 
$$G_0 = (3-4) \times 10^3 \text{ (Shimajiri et al. 2017)}$$
- ▣  $A_v = 20$  mag behind the shell  
 (2MASS extinction map)





# Observation with ALMA

- ALMA cycle 2 (PI. F. Nakamura)

- Line transitions:

$^{12}\text{CO} (2-1)$ ,  $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$ ,  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}(2-1)$

- Array configuration:

12m array + 7m array (**No TP data**)

- Beam size:  $0.94'' \times 1.4'' = 0.001 \text{ pc} = 180 \text{ AU}$

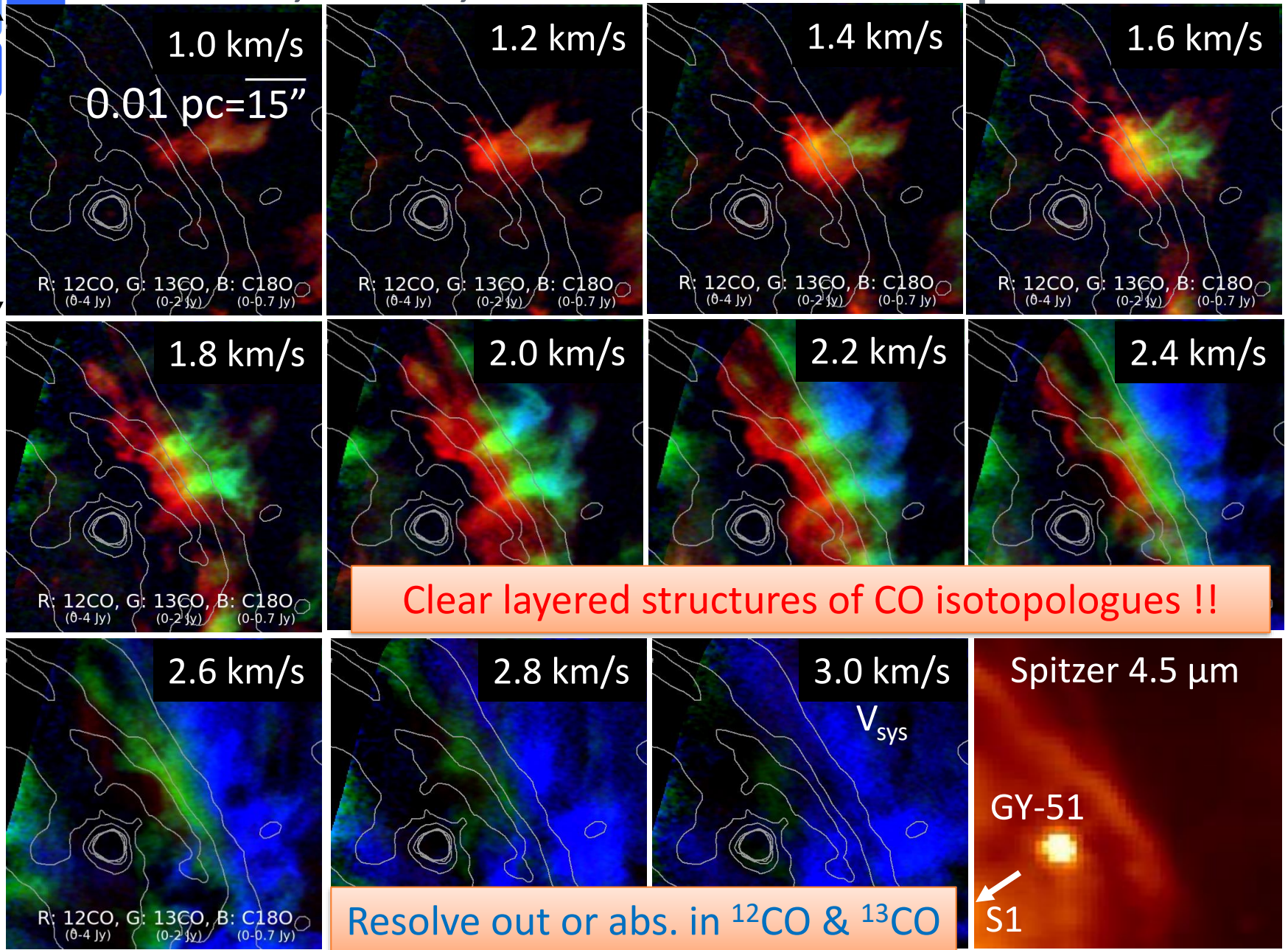
  - 20 times higher resolution than those of previous singledish observations for Orion and L1551

- $1\sigma$  noise level: 44 mJy/beam ( $\Delta v = 0.2 \text{ km/s}$ )



$^{12}\text{CO}$ ,  $^{13}\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  channel maps

Contours :  
Spitzer 4.5 $\mu\text{m}$



0.01 pc = 15''

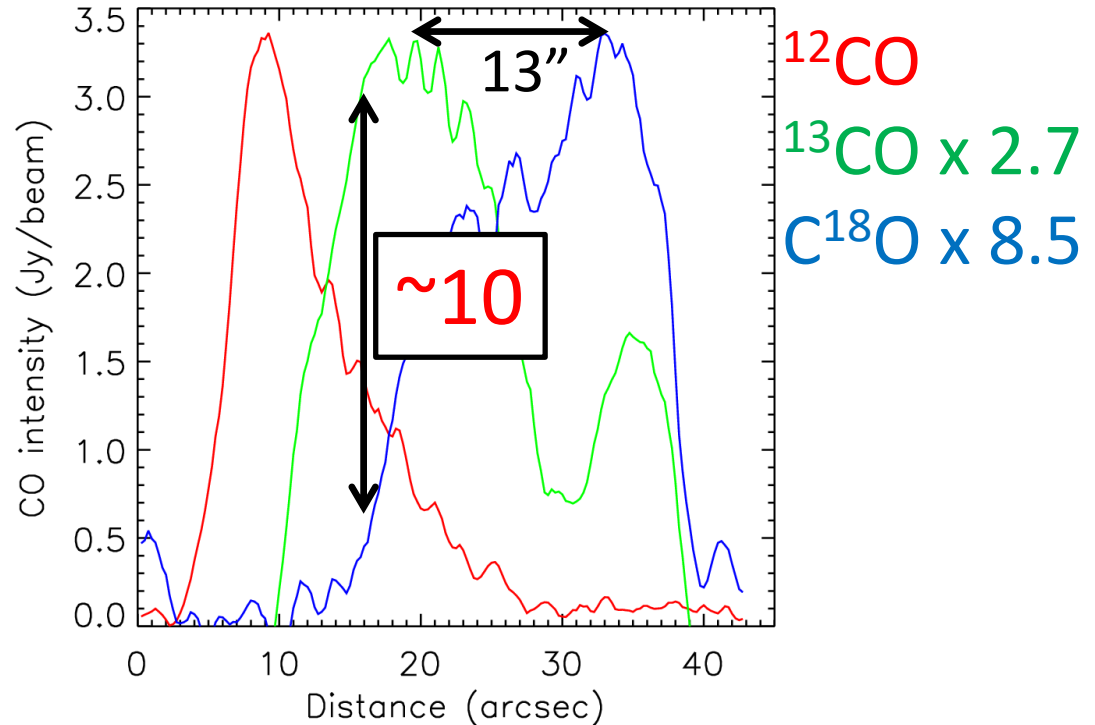
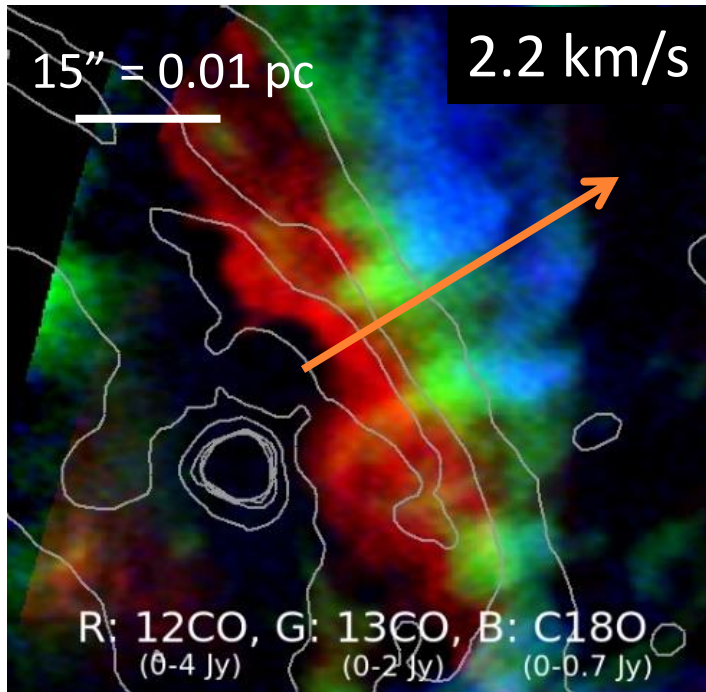
Clear layered structures of CO isotopologues !!

Resolve out or abs. in  $^{12}\text{CO}$  &  $^{13}\text{CO}$

Spitzer 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$   
GY-51  
S1

# Separation between $^{13}\text{CO}$ and $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$

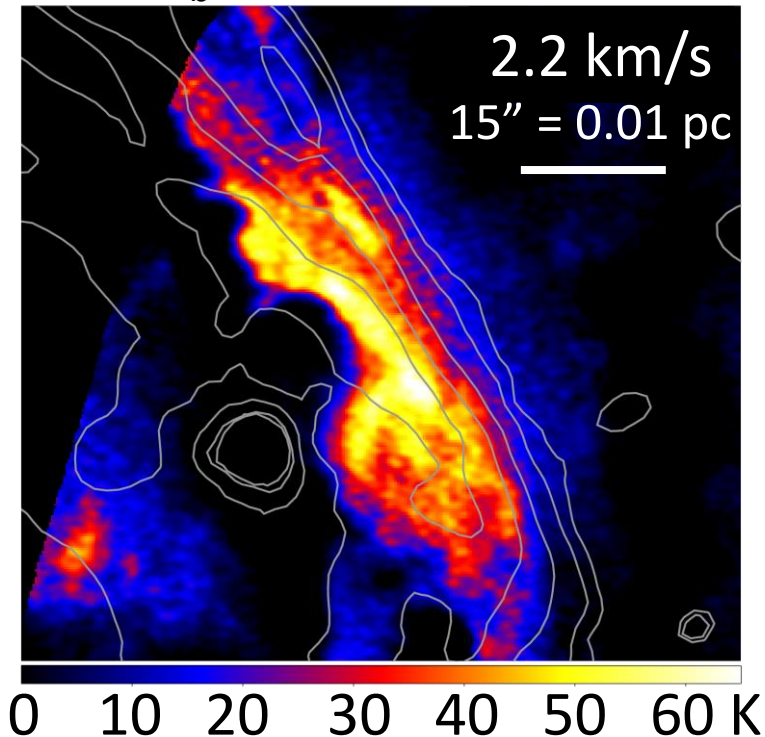
- **Spatial separation:  $10''$ - $15''$**  < beam size of large single-dish telescopes  
⇒ Unique study with ALMA  
c.f. NRO45m, JCMT:  $15''$
- **$^{13}\text{CO}/\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  intensity ratio  $\gg 5$**   $\Leftrightarrow$  RADEX calculation : 1.4-4.9
  - $A_v = 20$  mag,  $[^{13}\text{CO}]/[\text{H}_2] = 1.7 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $[\text{C}^{18}\text{O}]/[\text{H}_2] = 2.7 \times 10^{-8}$
  - $T_{\text{kin}} = 10$ -80 K,  $n_{\text{H}} = 10^2$ - $10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , background = 2.7 K,  $\Delta V = 1 \text{ km/s}$



# Bright CO heated by UV radiation

- $^{12}\text{CO}$  is very bright at the shell  $\sim 60\text{ K}$

$^{12}\text{CO}$   $T_b$  map



- Gas Temperature:

$$T = 12.2 \times G_0^{1/5} \text{ (Hollenbach 1990)}$$

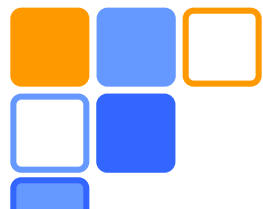
- $G_0 \sim (3-4) \times 10^3$  at the shell  
(Shimajiri+17)



$$\Rightarrow T \sim 64 (G_0/4 \times 10^3)^{1/5} \text{ K}$$

Supporting heating of CO by UV

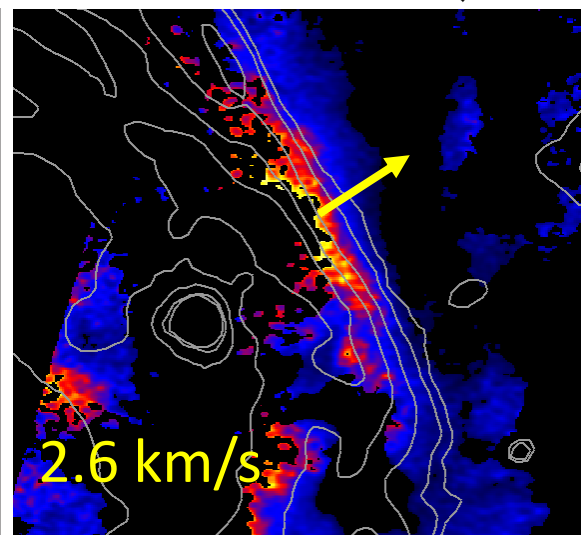
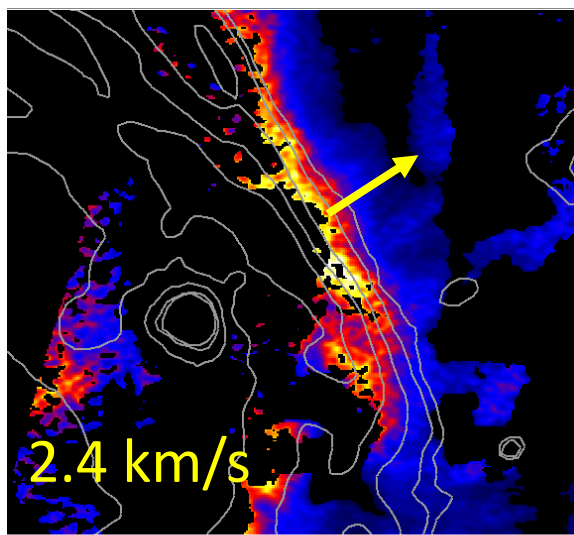
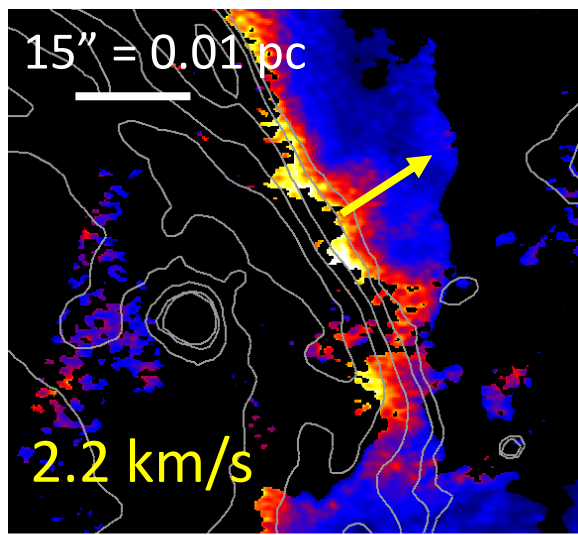
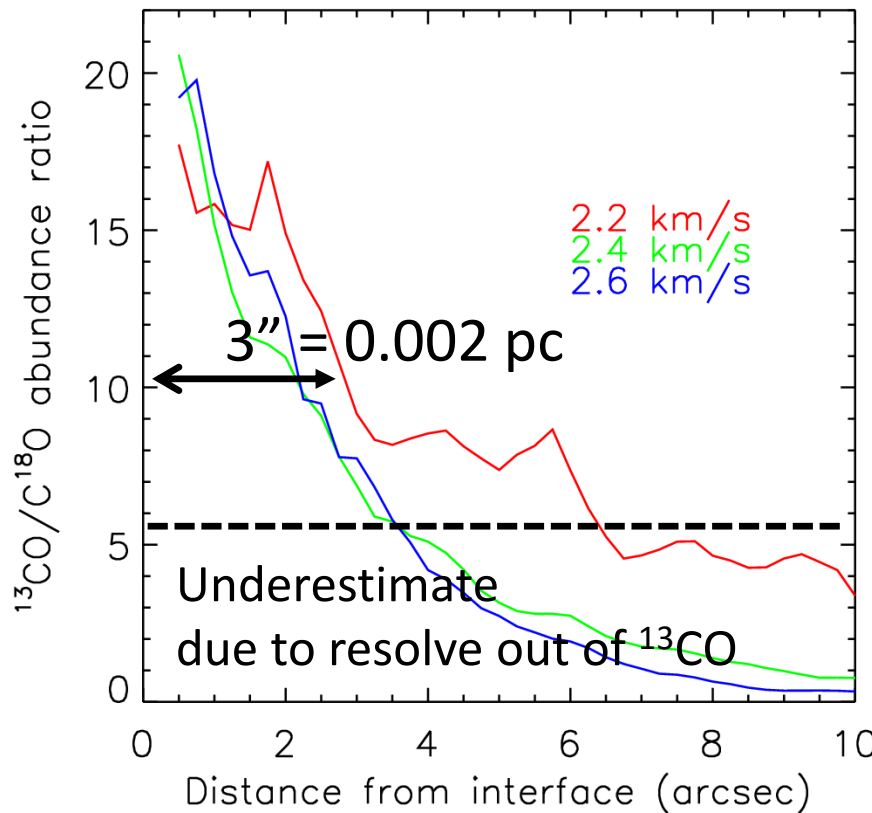




# Variations of $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})$

$N(^{13}\text{CO})/N(\text{H}_2)$

- $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O}) = N(^{13}\text{CO})/ N(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})$
  - $^{12}\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Tex}, ^{13}\text{CO}, \text{C}^{18}\text{O} \rightarrow \tau$
  - $^{13}\text{CO}/\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  maps show clear gradient
  - $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O}) > 20 \rightarrow \times 4$
- $\Leftrightarrow X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O}) = 5.5$  in the solar system



0 5 10 15 20 25

0 5 10 15 20 25

0 5 10 15 20 25



# Messages from this study

- We for the first time directly investigate CO layers due to the selective dissociation.
- Direct effects to CO studies
  - We should pay attention to the large-scale UV environment. The CO column density estimated from C<sup>18</sup>O may be significantly underestimated. We need to use multiple lines.
- Astrochemical studies in PDRs
  - Abundance ratios are not uniform even in a small spatial scale. <sup>12</sup>C/<sup>13</sup>C and <sup>16</sup>O/<sup>18</sup>O ratios may drastically change. Such variations may affect isotopologue ratios of other molecules.
- TP observations are essential for nearby targets



# Summary

- We have performed  $^{12}\text{CO}(2-1)$ ,  $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$ ,  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}(2-1)$  observations of Oph-A with ALMA.
- Layered structures of CO isotopologues are detected due to the selective dissociation.
- The spatial separation between the layers is  $10''$ - $15''$  ( $\sim 0.01$  pc), which is not detectable with any singledish telescopes.
- $X(^{13}\text{CO})/X(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})$  change from  $>20$  to 5 in a small spatial scale ( $\sim 3'' = 0.002$  pc).
- We should note that  $^{12}\text{CO}/^{13}\text{CO}/\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$  ratios are not uniform even in a small region when we discuss column densities of various molecules in PDRs.

