First results of the Herschel key program "Dust, Ice and Gas In Time" (DIGIT): Dust and gas spectroscopy of HD100546


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First results of the Herschel key program “Dust, Ice and Gas In Time” (DIGIT): Dust and gas spectroscopy of HD 100546

(Affiliations are available in the online edition)

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ABSTRACT

Context. We present far-infrared spectroscopic observations, taken with the Photodetector Array Camera and Spectrometer (PACS) on the Herschel Space Observatory, of the protoplanetary disk around the pre-main-sequence star HD 100546. These observations are the first within the DIGIT Herschel key program, which aims to follow the evolution of dust, ice, and gas from young stellar objects still embedded in their parental molecular cloud core, through the final pre-main-sequence phases when the circumstellar disks are dissipated.

Aims. Our aim is to improve the constraints on temperature and chemical composition of the crystalline olivines in the disk of HD 100546 and to give an inventory of the gas lines present in its far-infrared spectrum.

Methods. The 69 μm feature is analyzed in terms of position and shape to derive the dust temperature and composition. Furthermore, we detected 32 emission lines from five gaseous species and measured their line fluxes.

Results. The 69 μm emission comes either from dust grains with ~70 K at radii larger than 50 AU, as suggested by blackbody fitting, or it arises from ~200 K dust at ~13 AU, close to the midplane, as supported by radiative transfer models. We also conclude that the forsterite crystals have few defects and contain at most a few percent iron by mass. Forbidden line emission from [C ii] 157 μm and [O i] 63 and 145 μm, most likely due to photodissociation by stellar photons, is detected. Furthermore, five H2O and several OH lines are detected. We also found high-J rotational transition lines of CO, with rotational temperatures of ~300 K for the transitions up to J = 22–21 and T ~ 800 K for higher transitions.

Key words. stars: individual: HD 100546 – infrared: general – stars: pre-main sequence – techniques: spectroscopic

1. Introduction

Circumstellar disks around young stars are the birthplaces of planetary systems. To understand planet formation, it is vital to study the processes that govern the evolution of gas and dust in these disks. PACS provides unique information in this field through observations of far-infrared (IR) solid-state features which are particularly sensitive to temperature and elemental composition. Moreover, PACS is well suited to study the structures in the disk (e.g., Grady et al. 2001; Augereau et al. 2001; Ardila et al. 2007). Based on the mid- to near-IR excess ratio, Bouwman et al. (2003) suggested an inner cavity in the disk. Later observations confirmed this gap (e.g., Grady et al. 2005; Benisty et al. 2010). This remarkable feature and the longevity of the HD 100546 disk may point to a young planet in the inner 10 AU, making it a prime target for detailed studies.

The system of HD 100546 has a rich 2.4–180 μm spectrum as observed with ISO (Malfait et al. 1998), showing a striking similarity with that of the comet Hale-Bopp (Crovisier et al. 1997). Juhasz et al. (2010) investigated the Spitzer spectrum of the source. Strong forsterite emission is observed in both ISO and Spitzer data. A continuum fit indicated crystalline dust at 210 K and 50 K (Malfait et al. 1998).

The ISO spectrum shows a strong line of [O i] 63 μm and a weaker [C ii] 158 μm line. In the near-IR, Brittain et al. (2009) and van der Plas et al. (2009) observed CO ro-vibrational emission lines with a rotational temperature of ~1000 K and found no CO gas in the inner dust cavity. Observations of optical [O i] and Balmer line emission, on the other hand, demonstrate that the inner disk is not completely devoid of gas (Acke & van den Ancker 2006). At submillimetre wavelengths, Panić et al. (2010) have
detected pure rotational lines of CO up to \( J = 7\rightarrow6 \) probing a warm (60–70 K) layer in the outer disk (\(^{\sim}100\) AU). Information on the intermediate temperatures is still lacking.

Here we present an analysis of narrow features (about 1 \( \mu m \)) in the far-IR spectrum of HD 100546 over the full PACS range that was obtained within the Herschel key program “Dust, Ice and Gas In Time” (DIGIT).

2. Observation and data reduction

We used the spectral energy distribution (SED) mode, covering the wavelength range from 55 to 210 \( \mu m \) (see Poglitsch 2010, for details of the instrument and calibration). Four up/down scans of the grating for two nod positions were performed with a chopper throw of 1\(^\circ\). Our data were processed in HIPE 3.0, provided by the Herschel science center, up to level 1. We did not apply the integration ramp linearity, cross-talk and response drift corrections as these were not yet scientifically validated.

After level 1 processing, we extracted the spectra for the two nod positions separately from the central spaxel (spatial element). The wavelength–dependent point spread function (PSF) correction was taken from the PACS calibration document PICC-KL-TN-041\(^1\). We first uniformly rebinned the spectra, using an over-sampling factor of 1 relative to the spectral resolution of the instrument and an up-sampling factor of 2, before combining the spectra of the two nod positions. The current flux calibration and relative spectral response function (RSRF) were derived from ground-based measurements. The correction factors, determined from the first in-space calibrations were applied as these were not yet scientifically validated.

Fig. 1. The continuum-subtracted forsterite emission at 69 \( \mu m \) (histogram) overplotted with the best-fit model (red line) which is given by Eq. (1). The contributions of the different temperatures are indicated. The dotted vertical line locates the peak position of 70 K pure forsterite and the dashed one the position in the PACS spectrum, fitted with a Lorentz profile, which is not shown here.

3. Results and discussion

The PACS data confirm the tentative ISO detection of the 69 \( \mu m \) forsterite band first reported by Malfait et al. (1998) and deliver a band profile of very high quality (see Fig. 1). The feature is characterized by a signal-to-noise ratio of about 10. In addition, we find a wealth of narrow molecular gas lines in the spectrum of HD 100546, coming from CO, \( H_2O \), and \( OH \), and \([C II]\) and \([O I]\) fine-structure lines (see Table 1).

In this section we present an analysis of the 69 \( \mu m \) forsterite peak in terms of dust temperature and composition. In addition, we provide a compilation of the detected gas lines in the far-IR spectrum of HD 100546 and derive the CO-rotational temperature. A full spectral decomposition, including a search for shallower and wider features (e.g. ice and hydrated silicate features), will be presented in a follow-up paper.

3.1. Forsterite

The “69 \( \mu m \)” band is a characteristic signature of forsterite – the Mg-rich end member of olivines (Henning 2010). In order to determine the position and width of this feature, we fitted a Lorentz profile and a linear function for the continuum (compare e.g., Koike et al. 2006) in the wavelength interval 68–71 \( \mu m \). The emission peaks at 69.198 ± 0.008 \( \mu m \) and has a FWHM of 0.64 ± 0.03 \( \mu m \).

The 69 \( \mu m \) band profile depends on both the temperature and the iron content (e.g., Koike et al. 2006, 2003) of the olivine crystals. Increasing the dust temperature leads to a shift of the peak position towards longer wavelengths and to an increase of the FWHM (Fig. 2). Increasing the iron content in the olivine crystals has a very pronounced effect in shifting the band to longer wavelengths (Fig. 3). Finally, the FWHM will increase with the number of lattice distortions (Koike et al. 2010).

Based on the peak position of the band, we can immediately conclude that the olivines cannot contain more than 3–4\% iron as this would cause the peak to appear at significantly longer wavelengths than observed. The PACS observations provide much better constraints on the iron content than the shorter-wavelength Spitzer data (Juhász et al. 2010) because silicate bands in that spectral range are less sensitive to a change in Mg/Fe ratio. Furthermore, the small FWHM of the band profile indicates crystals with few defects (Koike et al. 2010). The small FWHM also shows that the dust emission comes from a narrow range of temperatures.

Determining the temperature of the dust that produces the 69 \( \mu m \) feature from intrinsic properties of this band is more difficult because even a small amount of iron could balance a lower temperature. Assuming pure forsterite results in a dust temperature of about 200 K (Fig. 2). To constrain the amount of colder dust, we fitted the observed profile with a weighted sum of laboratory data (Suto et al. 2006) at different temperatures, ranging from 50–300 K (Fig. 1). The measured flux \( F_{68–71\ \mu m} \) is given by

\[
F_{68–71\ \mu m}(\lambda) = F_{\text{cont}}(\lambda) + \sum_{i=1}^{5} w_i \cdot \kappa(T^i_{\text{dust}}(\lambda)) \cdot T^i_{\text{dust}}(\lambda),
\]

Here \( F_{\text{cont}} \) is the local continuum, and the \( \kappa \) values are the mass absorption coefficients, computed from the optical constants of the Suto et al. (2006) forsterite sample, at the different dust temperatures \( T^i_{\text{dust}} \). Finally, the \( w_i \) values are the relative weights of the flux at the different temperatures. In addition, we had to

\[\text{http://herschel.esac.esa.int/Docs/ Calibration/ PACS_SpectroscopyPerformanceCalibration_11Mar2010.pdf}\]
We used the DHS model (distribution of hol-
According to Brittain et al. (2009) the 4.7 μm CO fundamental emission shows both a UV fluorescent and a thermal component. The latter was fitted with a column density of at least $2.3 \times 10^{15}$ cm$^{-2}$ (for discussion, see Brittain et al. 2009). The sub-millimeter data give a typical CO column density of $10^{15}$ cm$^{-2}$ (Panić et al. 2010). From Fig. 5, assuming that the emission originates from the area between 13 and 100 AU, we derive column densities of $10^{15}$ to $10^{17}$ cm$^{-2}$ in both models. These values indicate that PACS probes the part of the disk between the near-IR and submillimeter data.

4. Conclusions

The PACS data provide the strongest constraints yet on the composition of olivines in a protoplanetary disk. We found the olivines to be extremely iron-poor (less than 3–4% iron). Our observations can be modeled with dust at $70 \pm 10$ K, consistent with ISO results, but requiring at least 2% iron. On the other hand the determination of the temperature of the forsterite based on intrinsic features of the 69 μm band instead of using a continuum analysis offers a second option: the emission may emerge from pure forsterite at 200 K and 13 AU close to the midplane. This region is optically thick for shorter wavelengths.

The far-infrared spectrum of HD 100546 contains a wealth of molecular gas lines including CO, H$_2$O, and OH. We found CO transitions up to $J = 31-30$ which arise from gas in the temperature range of 300 to 800 K and appear to sample gas in the surface layers of the disk at temperatures and surface densities intermediate to those probed by submillimeter and near-infrared CO measurements.

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Fig. 4. Selected gas lines from the PACS spectrum of HD 100546. The continuum-subtracted, normalized fluxes are plotted as histograms. The continuum has been fitted with a linear function of the wavelength and the peaks with Lorentz profiles. The second peak in the H$_2$O 90 μm panel is CO $J = 29–28$.

Fig. 5. Rotational diagram of the CO lines in HD 100546 (crosses), overplotted with our models, using Eq. (2) from Justtanont et al. (2000). A single temperature fit (dashed) gives reasonable results, but a two-temperature approach (solid) yields a better description of the data. CO $J = 23–22$ and $J = 31–30$ are blended with H$_2$O and OH respectively and were not used in the fit, nor are they shown here.

According to our knowledge, the detection of H$_2$O is one of the first in the disk of a Herbig Ae/Be star. The emission seems to emerge from optically thick gas. A possible source for the H$_2$O could be sublimation of water ice. A detailed analysis will be presented in a future paper.

Our focus here is on the newly detected CO lines. In Fig. 5 we show the rotational diagram of the CO lines. Although a single-temperature $T = 580 \pm 14$ K provides a reasonable fit (reduced $\chi^2 = 15$) to the data, a better representation could be obtained by a two-temperature model (reduced $\chi^2 = 1.8$). The transitions up to $J = 22–21$ are fitted by $T = 300 \pm 12$ K. The higher rotational transitions require a hotter gas component of $800 \pm 100$ K providing the connection to the high-temperature gas in the innermost part of the disk detected by near-infrared spectroscopy (Brittain et al. 2009; van der Plas et al. 2009). This inferred temperature range is consistent with CO in a heated surface layer of the disk as found in disk models that do not assume equal gas and dust temperatures but include an explicit treatment of the heating and cooling processes (e.g., Kamp & Dullemond 2004). The 300 K component could also emerge from the region in the midplane close to the gap.