



Nitrogen fractionation across the Galaxy

Observations of the $^{14}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N}$ ratio in a large sample of high-mass star-forming cores

L. Colzi^{1,2}, F. Fontani², V. M. Rivilla², A. Sánchez-Monge³, L. Testi^{2,4}, M. T. Beltrán², P. Caselli⁵

¹ Università degli studi di Firenze, Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Via Sansone, 1 - 50019 Sesto Fiorentino (Italy); ² INAF-Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, L.go E. Fermi 5, I-50125 Firenze (Italy); ³ I. Physikalisches Institut of the Universität zu Köln, D-50937 – Cologne (Germany); ⁴ European ALMA Programme Scientist - ESO, Karl Schwarzschild str. 2, D-85748 Garching (Germany); ⁵ Max-Planck-Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Giessenbachstrasse 1, D-85748 Garching (Germany)



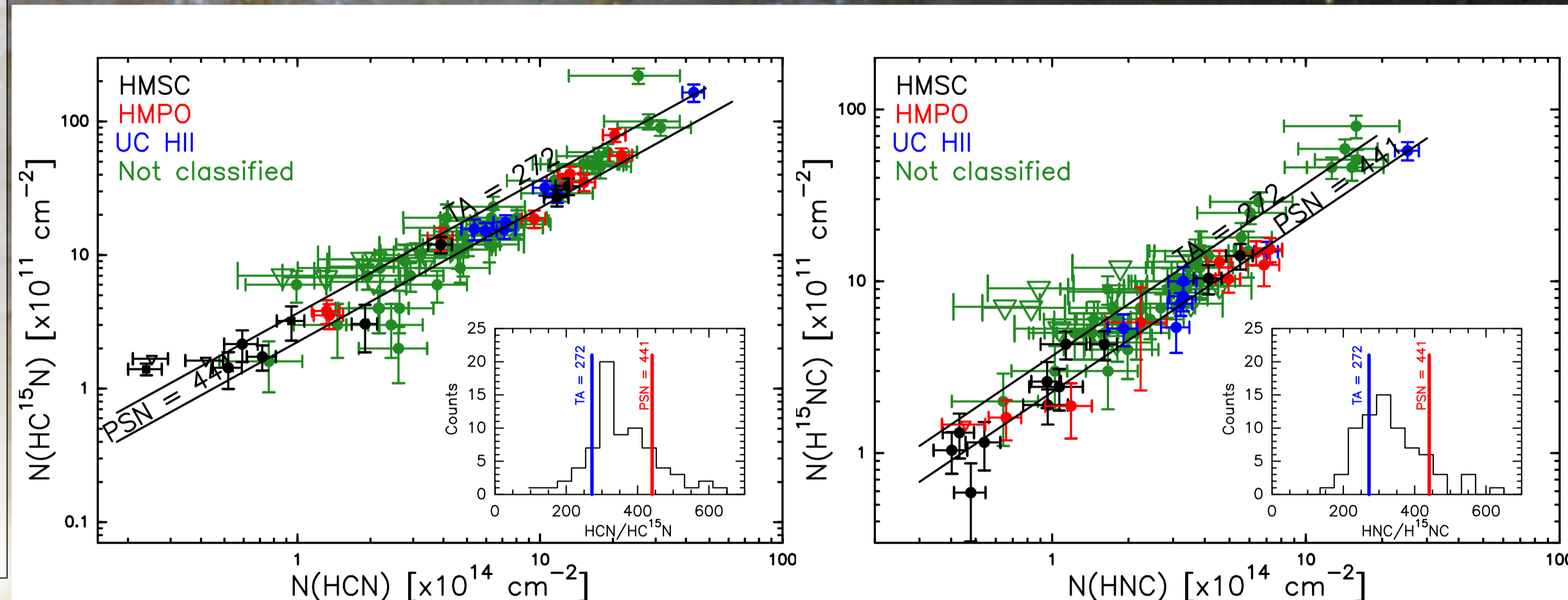
Introduction

^{15}N is the less abundant stable isotope of nitrogen and is **enriched in comets and carbonaceous chondrites** with respect to the value measured in the **Protosolar Nebula (PSN)** (Marty et al., 2010), but we still do not understand if this enrichment is a heritage of the past chemical history. Because our Sun was born in a rich cluster, possibly including massive stars (e.g. Adams 2010), **observations of massive, dense star forming cores in different evolutionary stages, and in a statistically significant sample, are needed.**

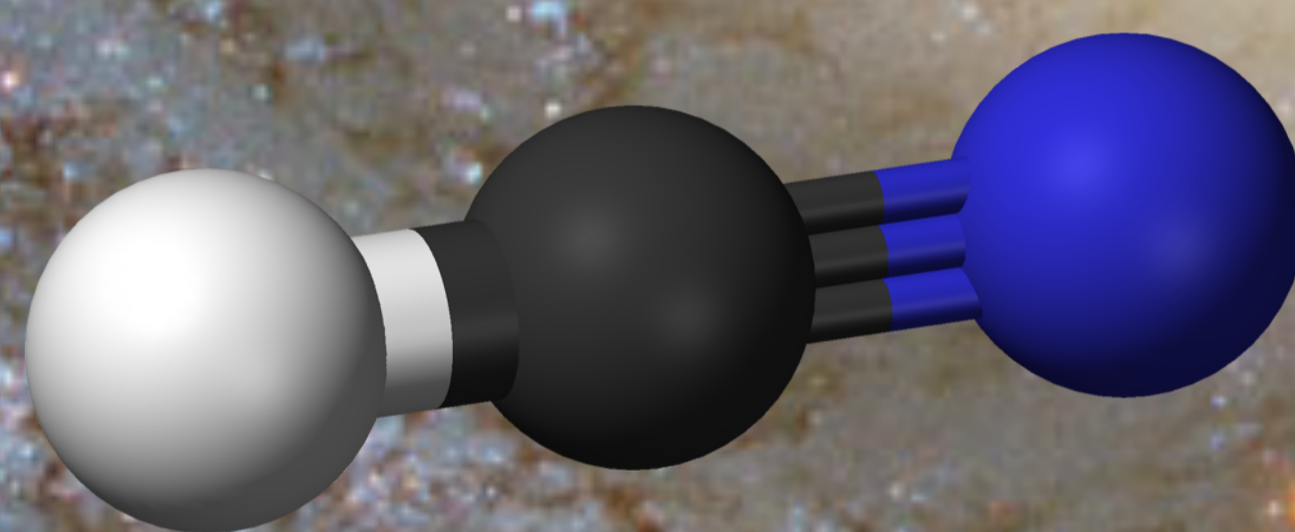
Sample and observations

- **LINES:** HN^{13}C , H^{13}CN , HC^{15}N , H^{15}NC ($J=1-0$) with the IRAM-30m Telescope;
- **SOURCES:** 87 high-mass star forming cores: 27 of these sources belong to the three main evolutionary categories of the high-mass star formation process (Colzi et al., 2017). This sample has been recently increased with 60 massive dense cores and do not have an evolutionary classification yet (Colzi et al., in prep).

1) ^{15}N -Fractionation



- $^{14}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N} \sim 180-555$ from HNC
- $^{14}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N} \sim 115-810$ from HCN
- Asymmetric distributions peaked around values < 440



2) Galactocentric gradient

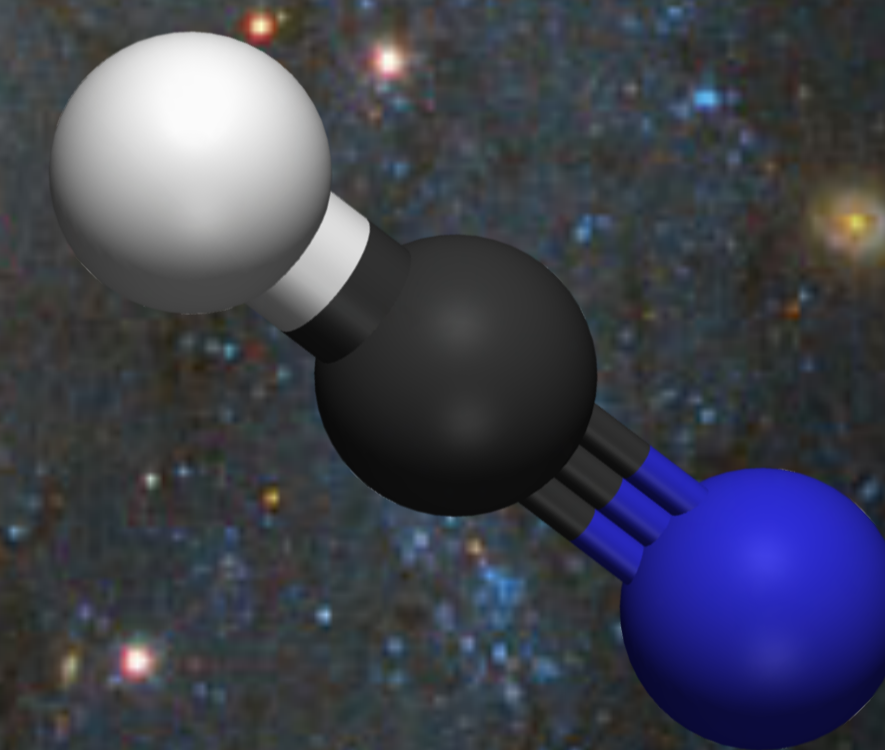
With linear fit:

$$\text{HCN}/\text{HC}^{15}\text{N} = 21 \pm 9 \text{ kpc}^{-1} \times D_{\text{GC}} + 250 \pm 67$$

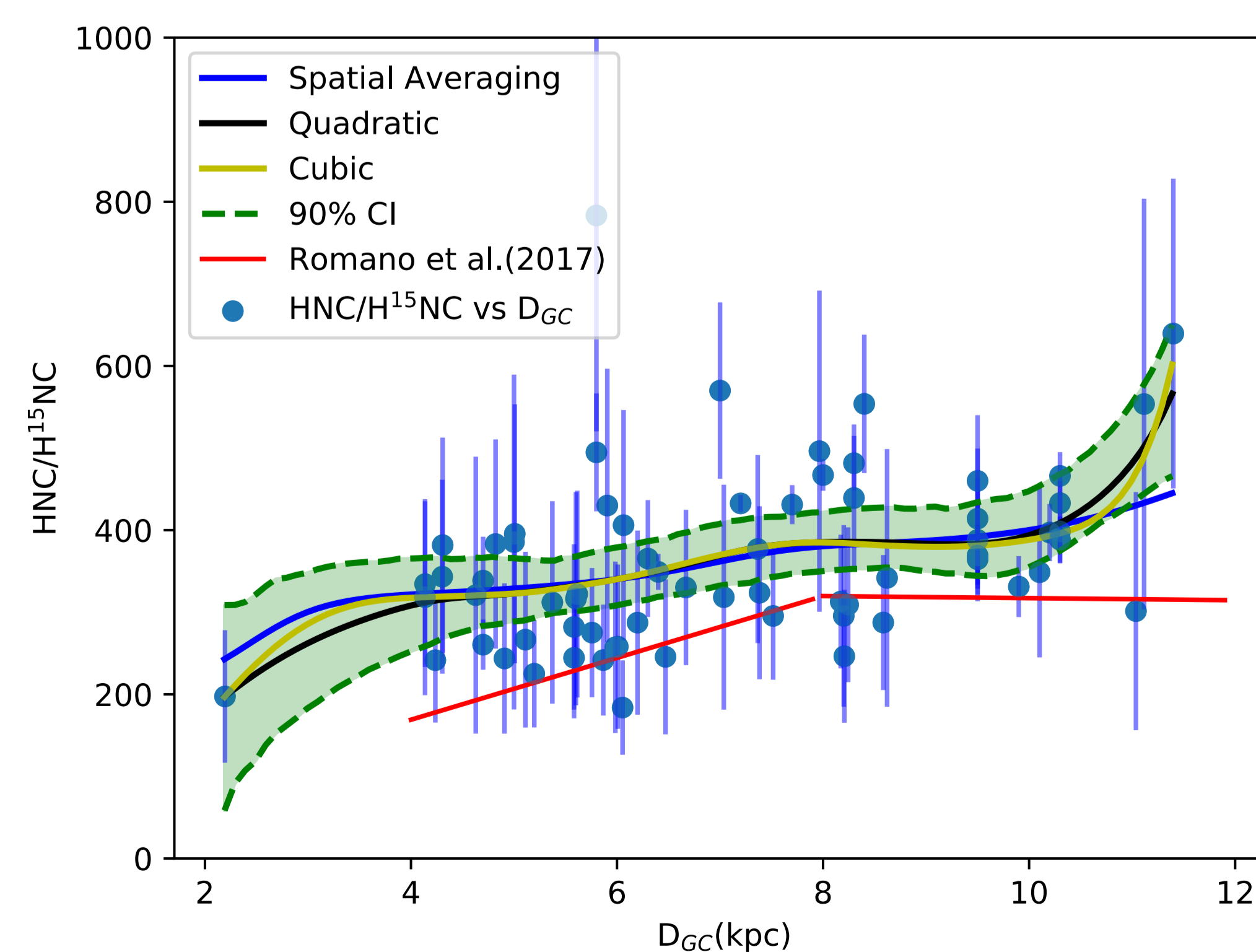
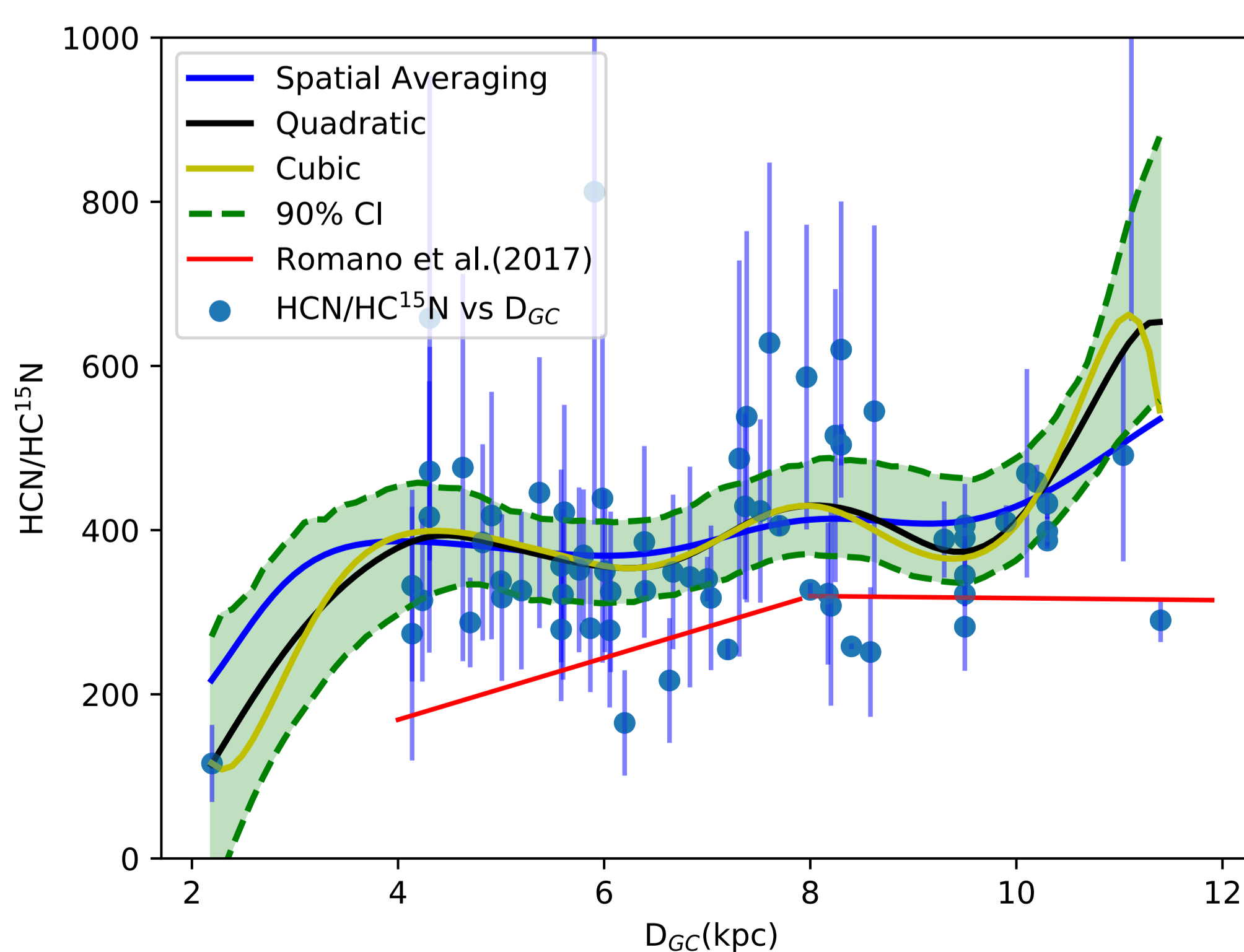
$$\text{HNC}/\text{H}^{15}\text{NC} = 20 \pm 6 \text{ kpc}^{-1} \times D_{\text{GC}} + 221 \pm 42$$

Consistent with that found by Adande & Ziurys (2012).

BASED ON A
LARGE
STATISTICS!!



Non-Parametric fit can not reproduce the flattening trend of the Galactic Chemical Evolution model made by Romano et al. (2017) for $D_{\text{GC}} > 8$ kpc.



3) Comparison with models

NEEDED MORE OBSERVATIONS IN THE OUTER GALAXY...

References:

- Adams 2010, ARA&A, 48, 74
- Adande & Ziurys 2012, ApJ, 744, 194
- Colzi et al., 2017, arXiv:1709.04237
- Marty et al.: *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 74, 340-355, 2010
- Romano et al. 2017, MNRAS, 470, 401