

Mapping the Inner Disk Gas around Young Stars in the Lupus Complex

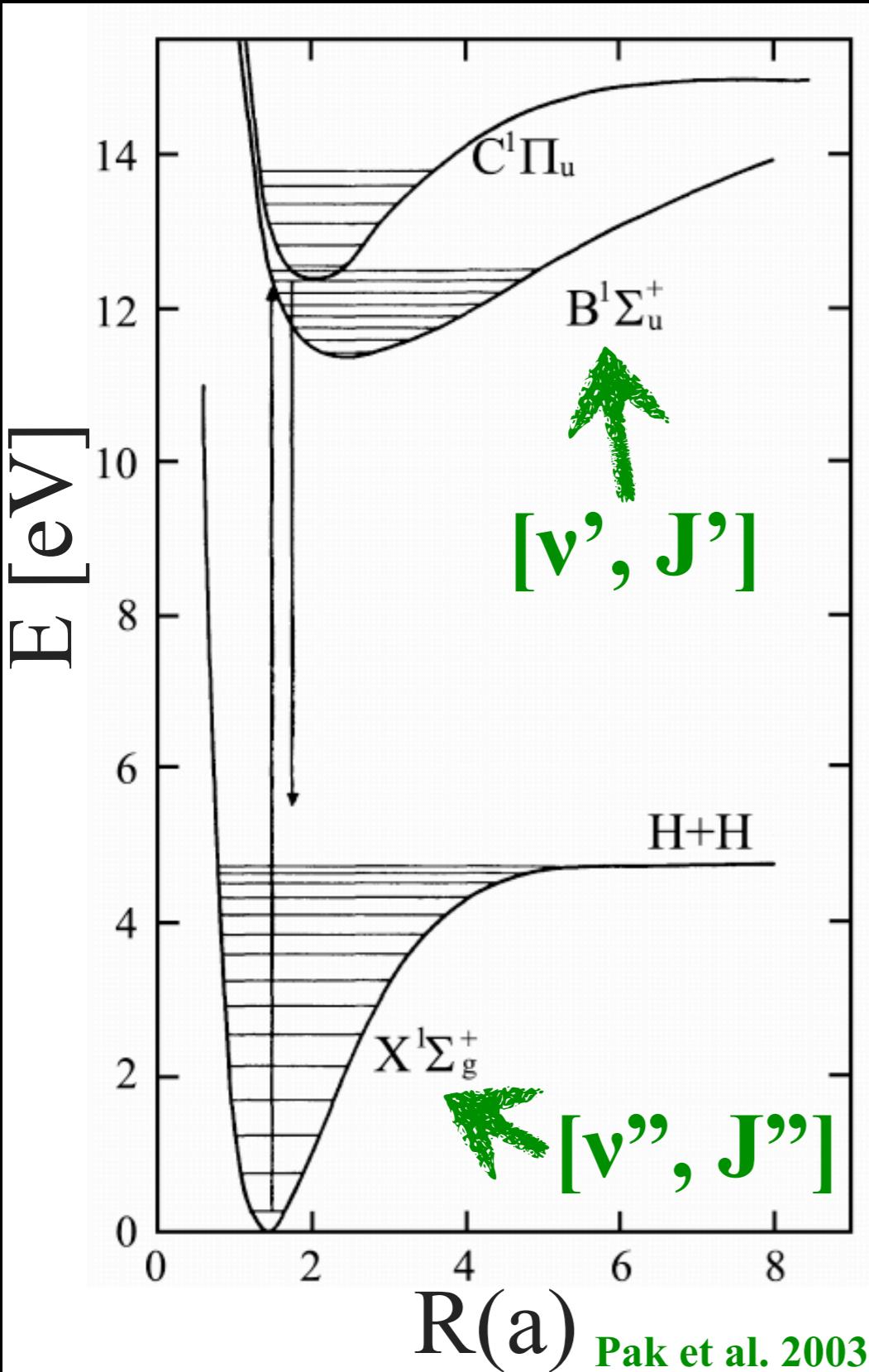


Nicole Arulanantham
Take a Closer Look
October 16th, 2018

Outline

- 1) Overview of relevant molecular spectroscopy
- 2) Where in the inner disk are we looking?
- 3) RY Lupi as a prototype for combining inner/outer disk tracers
- 4) Extending analysis to a sample of “evolved” disks in the Lupus complex

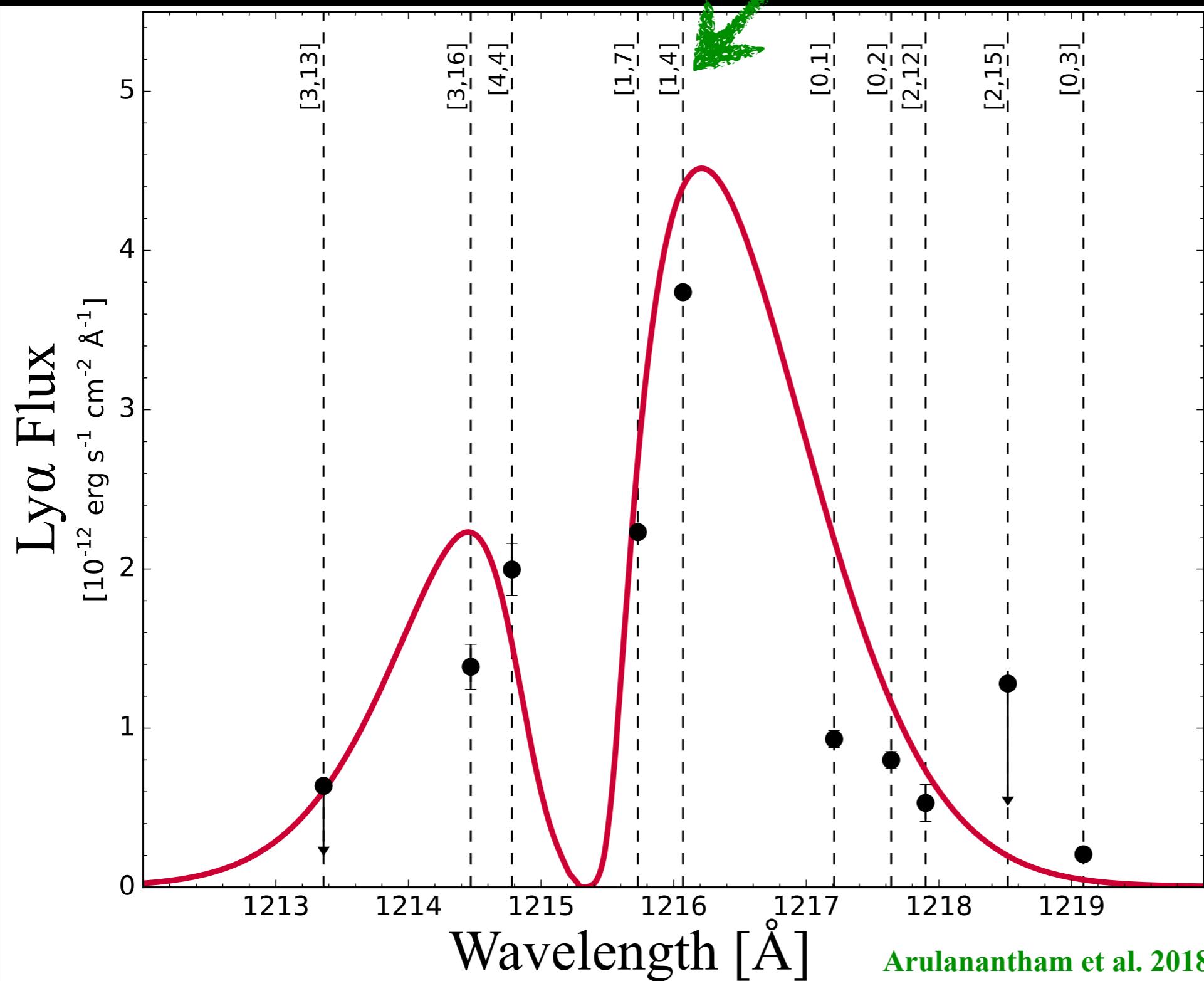
Electronic transitions of H₂ are observed in the UV with *HST-COS*



Example: The group of emission lines cascading from an upper state with $v' = 1$, $J' = 4$ in the $B^+\Sigma_u^+$ electronic state is known as the [1, 4] progression.

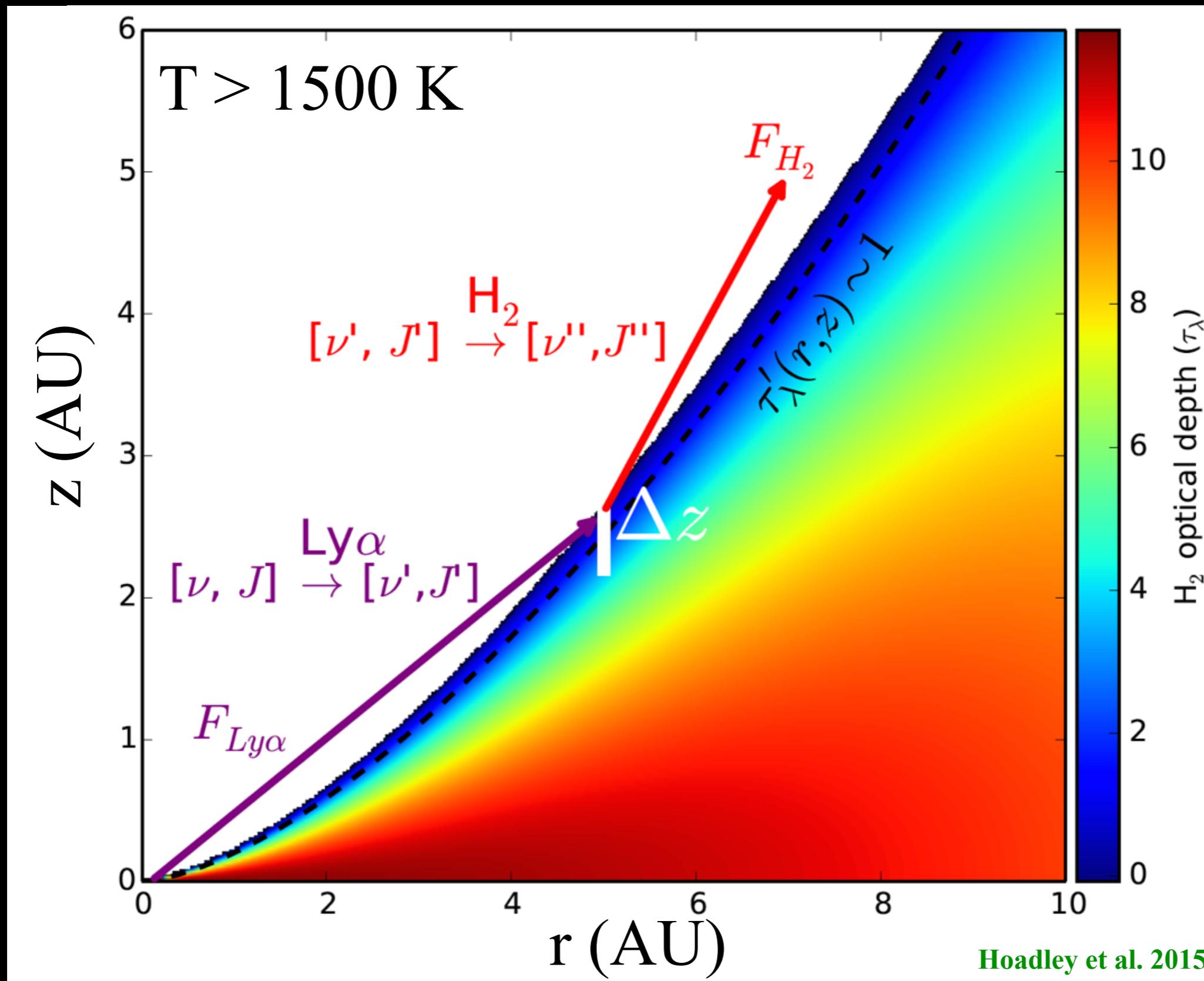
H_2 is pumped into $\text{B}^+\Sigma_u^+$ by photons with wavelengths spanning the entire Ly α profile

[v', J'] = [1, 4]



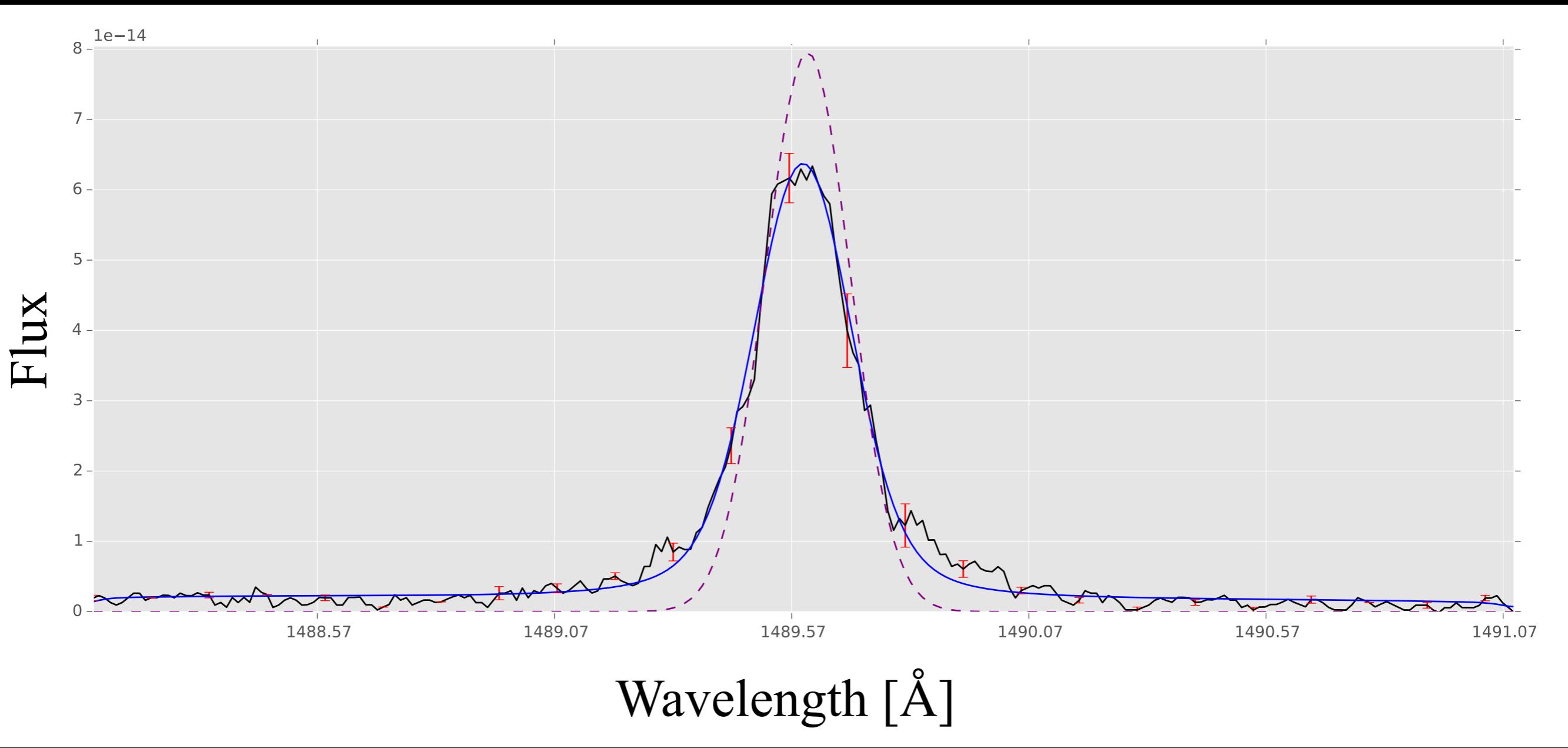
Example: H_2 molecules are “pumped” into the [1, 4] state by photons with $\lambda = 1216.07 \text{ \AA}$

UV-H₂ fluorescence takes place in a thin layer at the disk surface



Spectrally resolved UV-H₂ emission traces inner disk structure

(1-7)R(3) 1489.57 Å

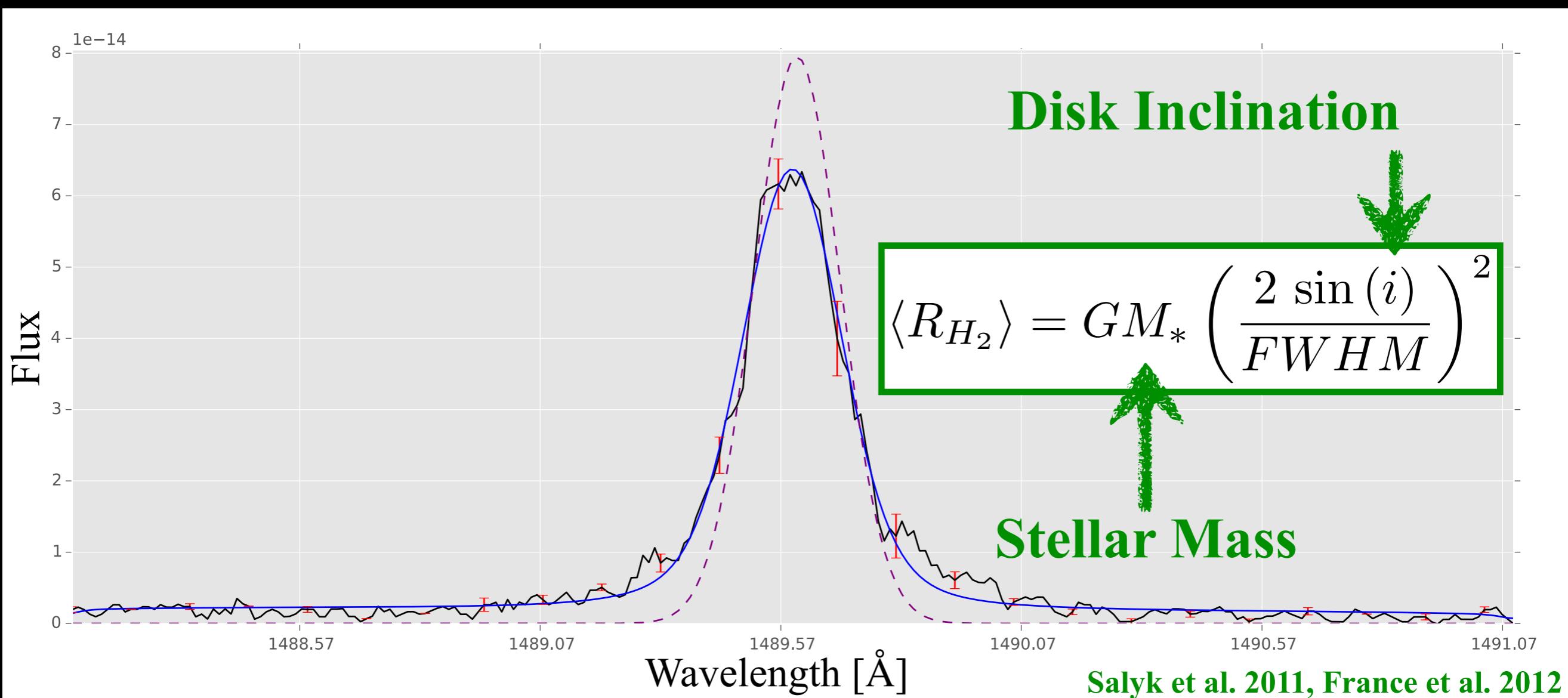


Spectrally resolved UV-H₂ emission traces inner disk structure

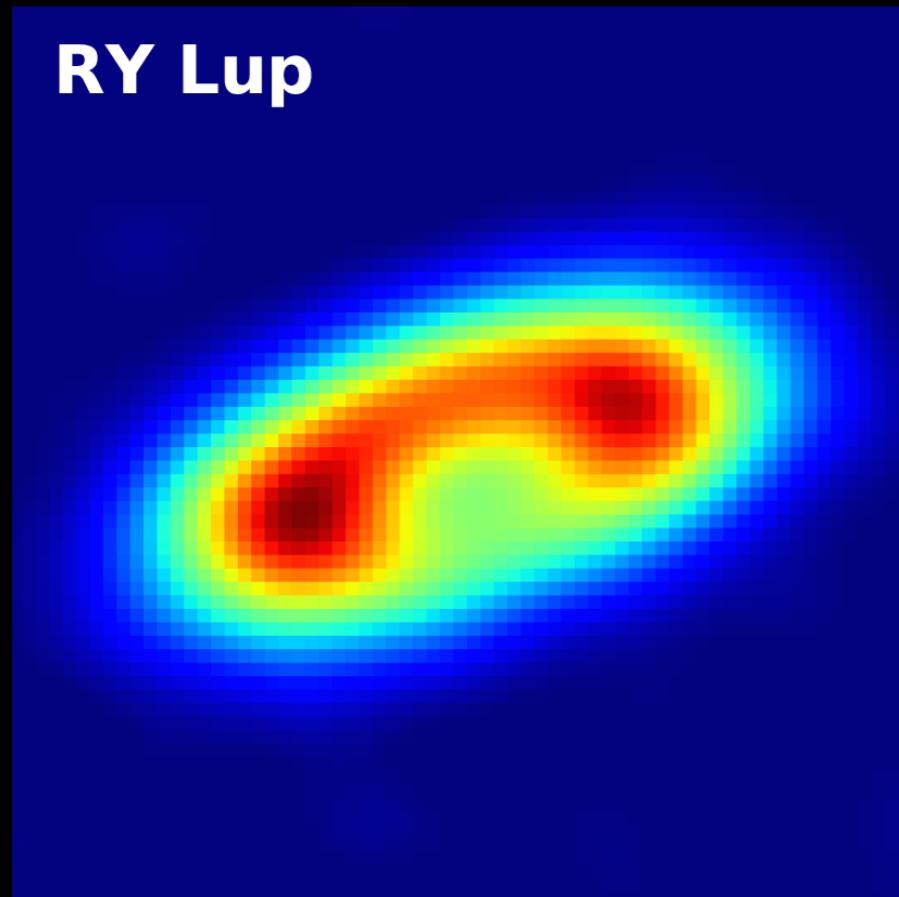
Determine Gaussian line widths



Infer average emission radius from FWHM



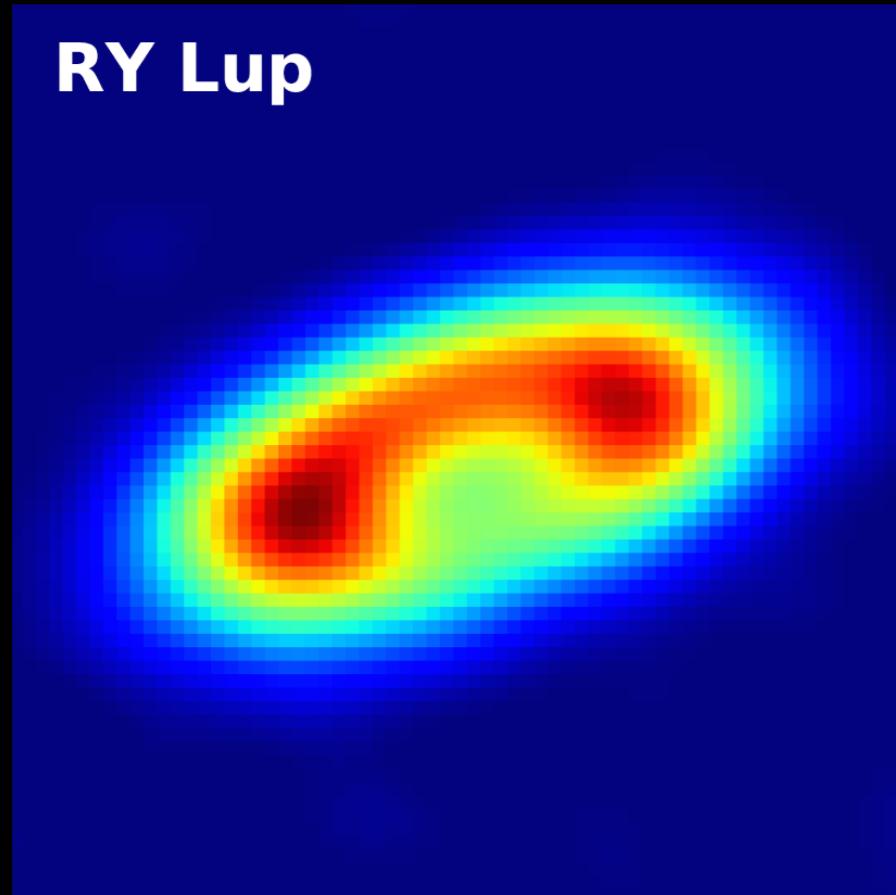
RY Lupi: The Prototype



Ansdell et al. 2016

- Clearing of inner disk seen in 890 μm dust continuum and ^{13}CO ALMA images (Ansdell et al. 2016, van der Marel et al. 2018)

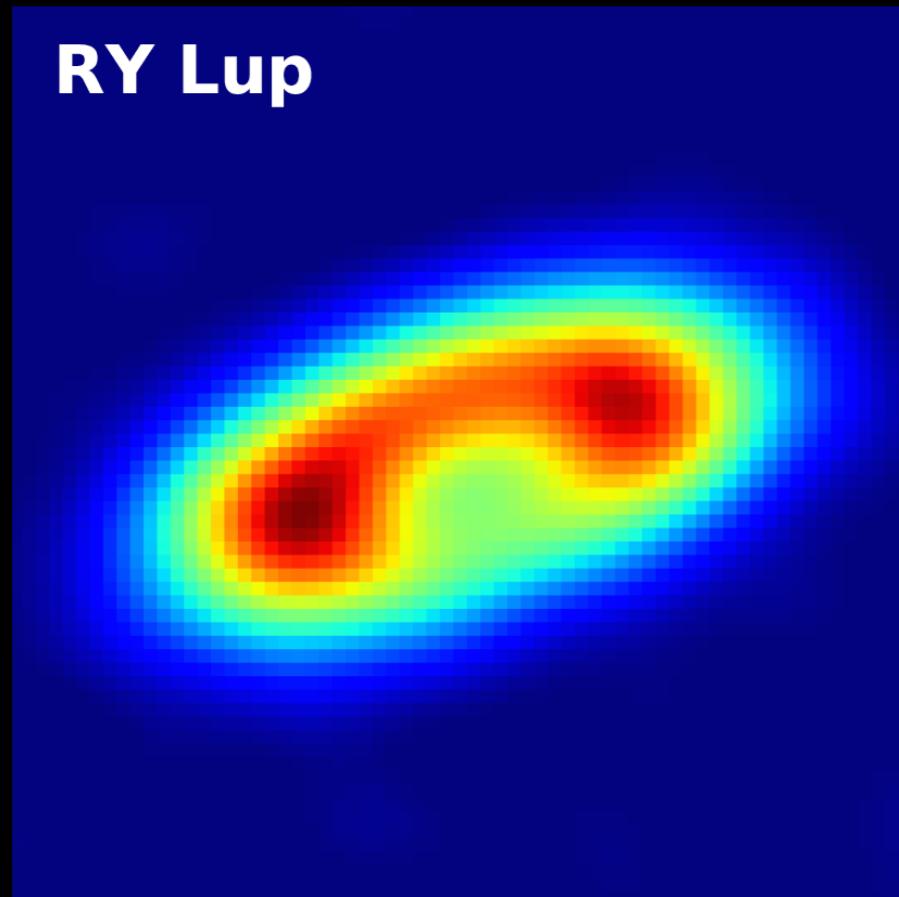
RY Lupi: The Prototype



Ansdell et al. 2016

- Clearing of inner disk seen in 890 μm dust continuum and ^{13}CO ALMA images (Ansdell et al. 2016, van der Marel et al. 2018)
- Undergoes photometric (UBV) variability over a 3.7 day period (Manset et al. 2009)

RY Lupi: The Prototype

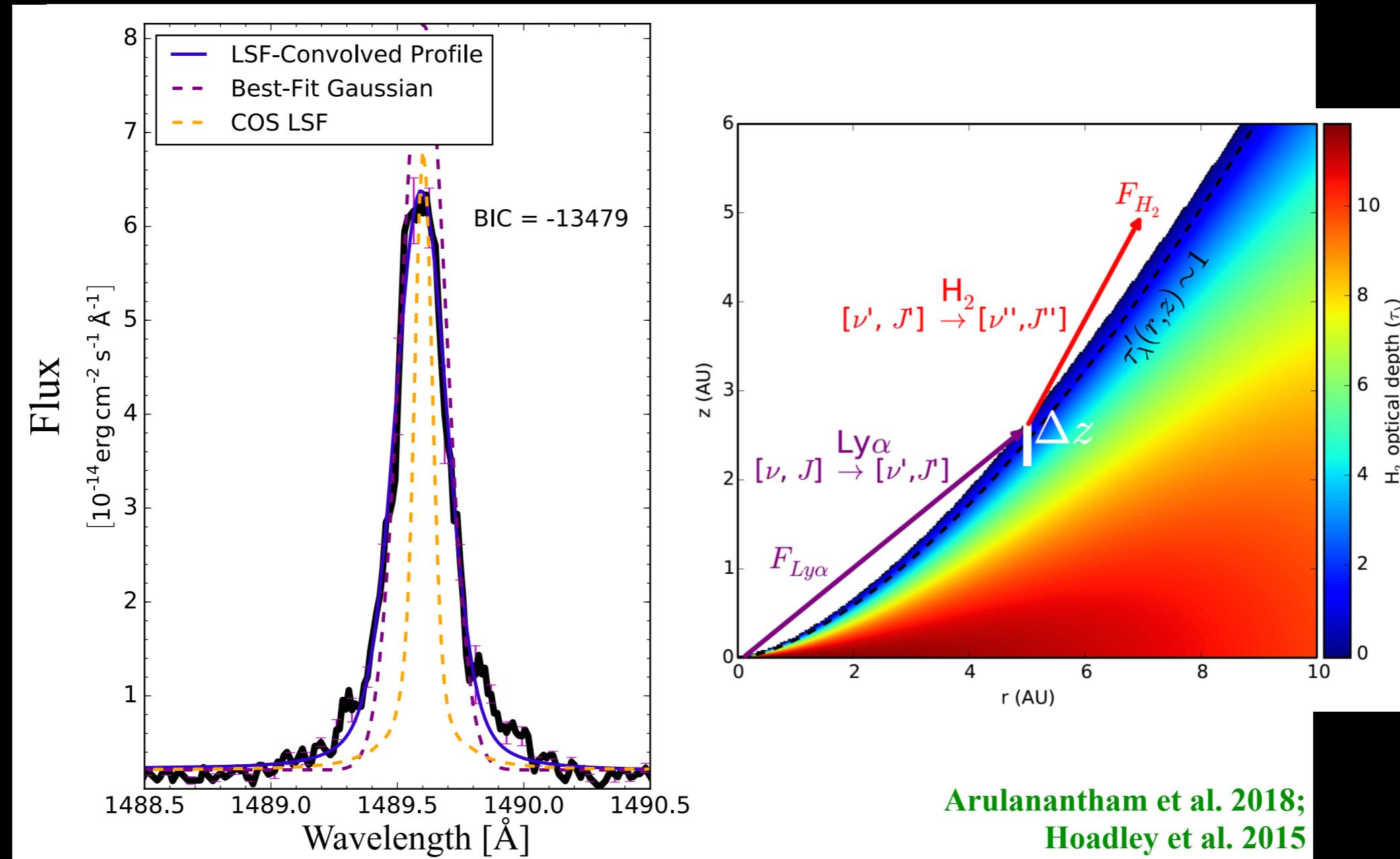


Ansdell et al. 2016

- Clearing of inner disk seen in 890 μm dust continuum and ^{13}CO ALMA images (Ansdell et al. 2016, van der Marel et al. 2018)
- Undergoes photometric (UBV) variability over a 3.7 day period (Manset et al. 2009)
- Strong 10 μm silicate emission dominates IR flux (Kessler-Silacci et al. 2006)

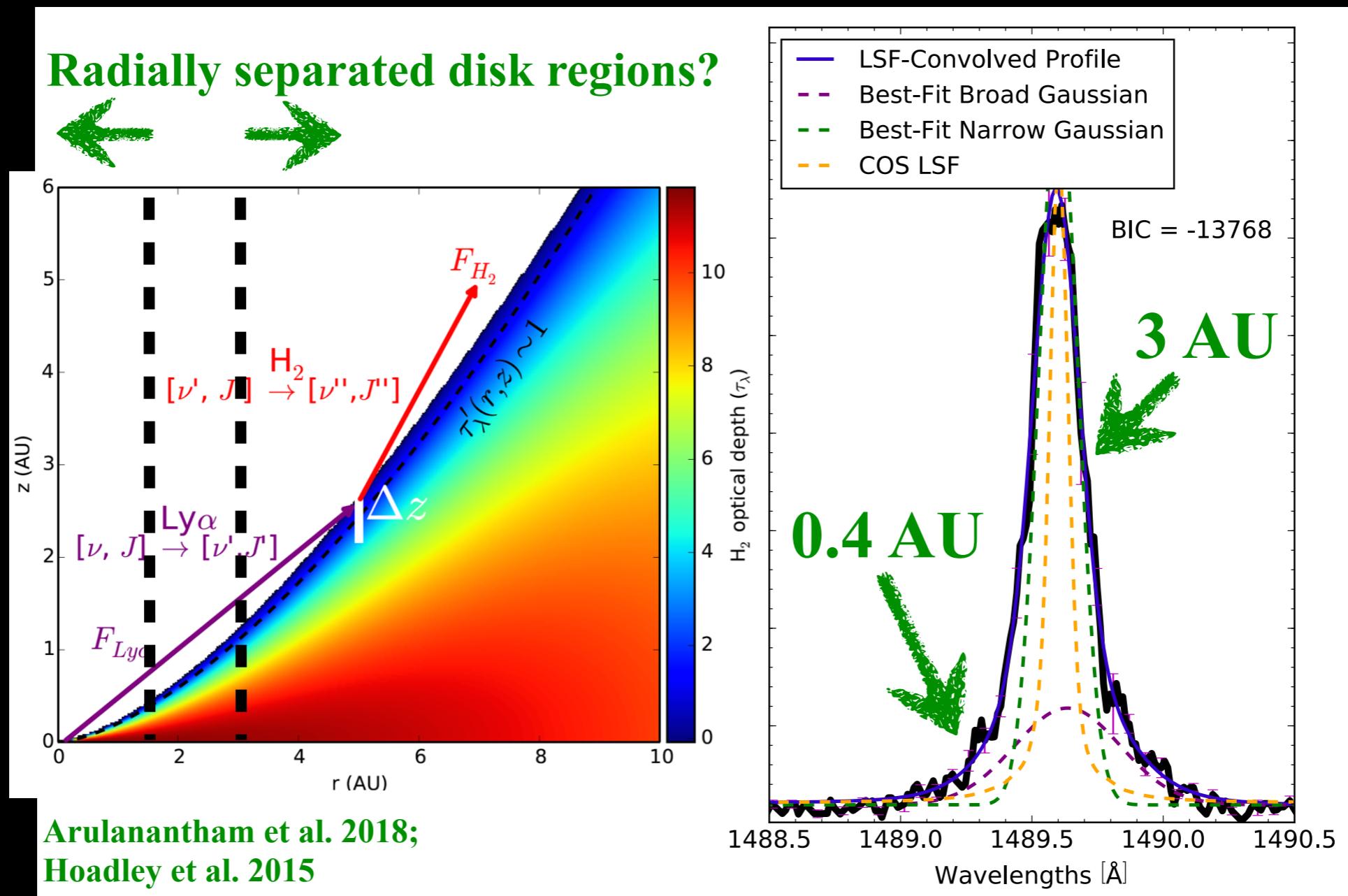
Spectrally resolved UV-H₂ emission also traces inner disk structure

$$\langle R_{H_2} \rangle = GM_* \left(\frac{2 \sin(i)}{FWHM} \right)^2$$

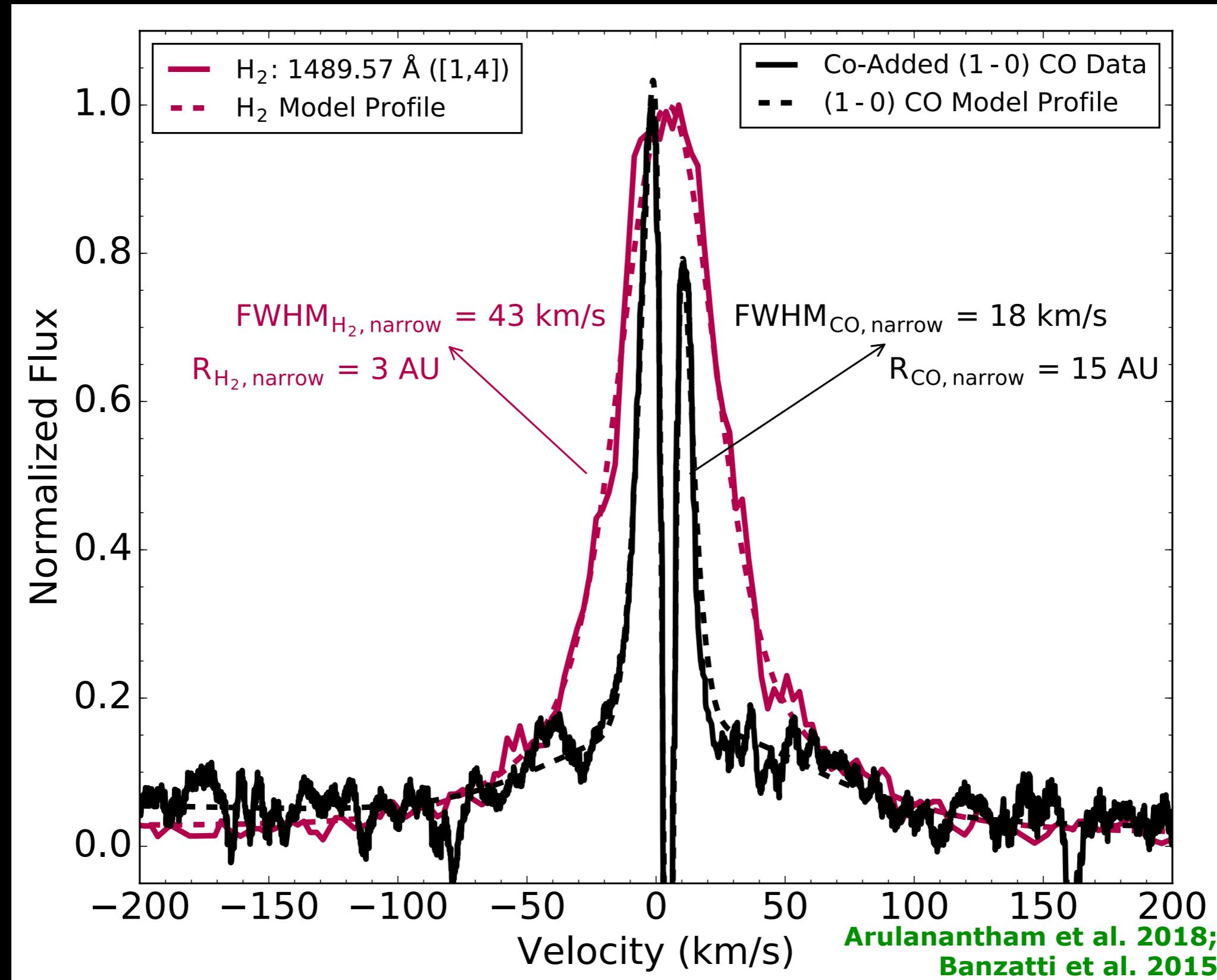


Spectrally resolved UV-H₂ emission also traces inner disk structure

$$\langle R_{H_2} \rangle = GM_* \left(\frac{2 \sin(i)}{FWHM} \right)^2$$

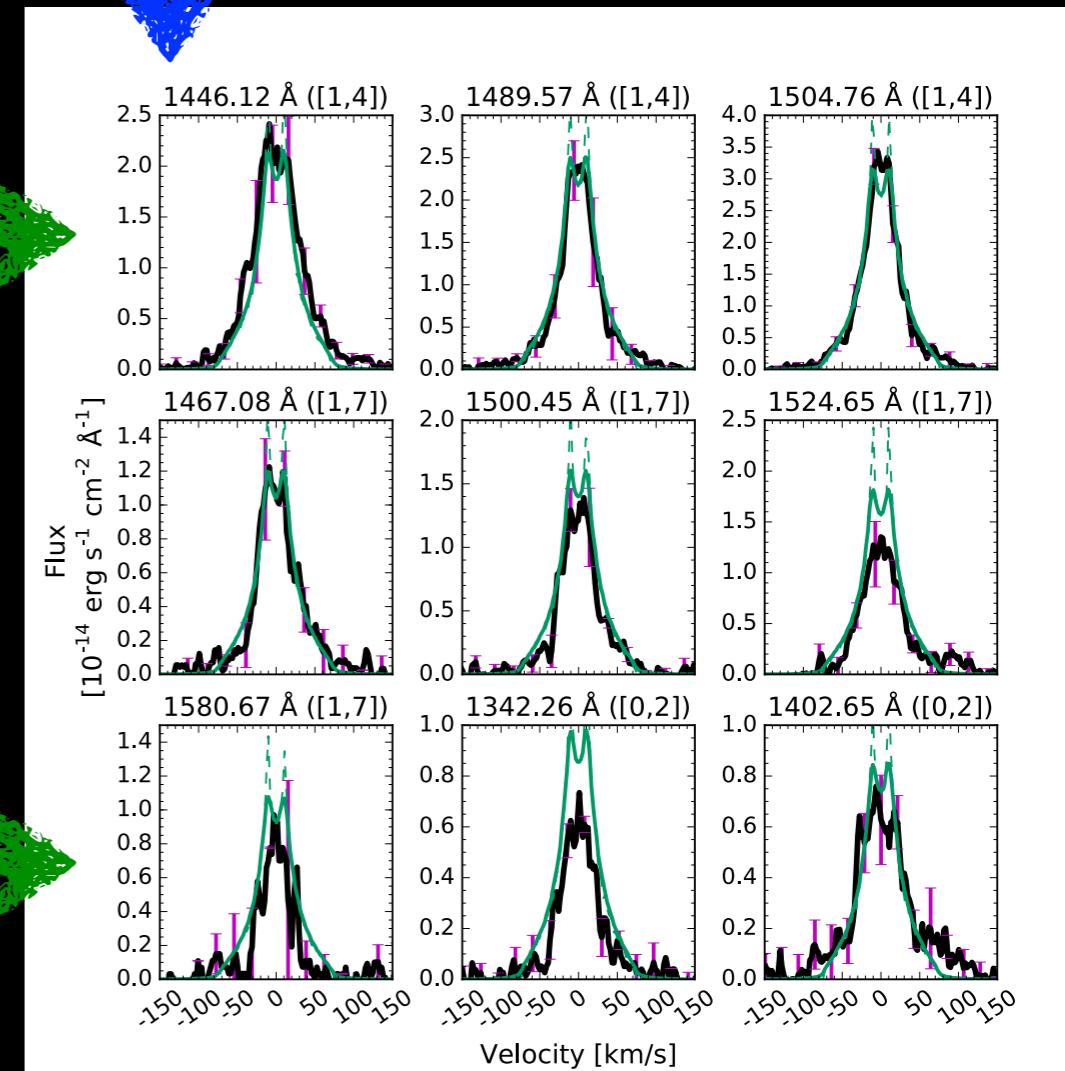
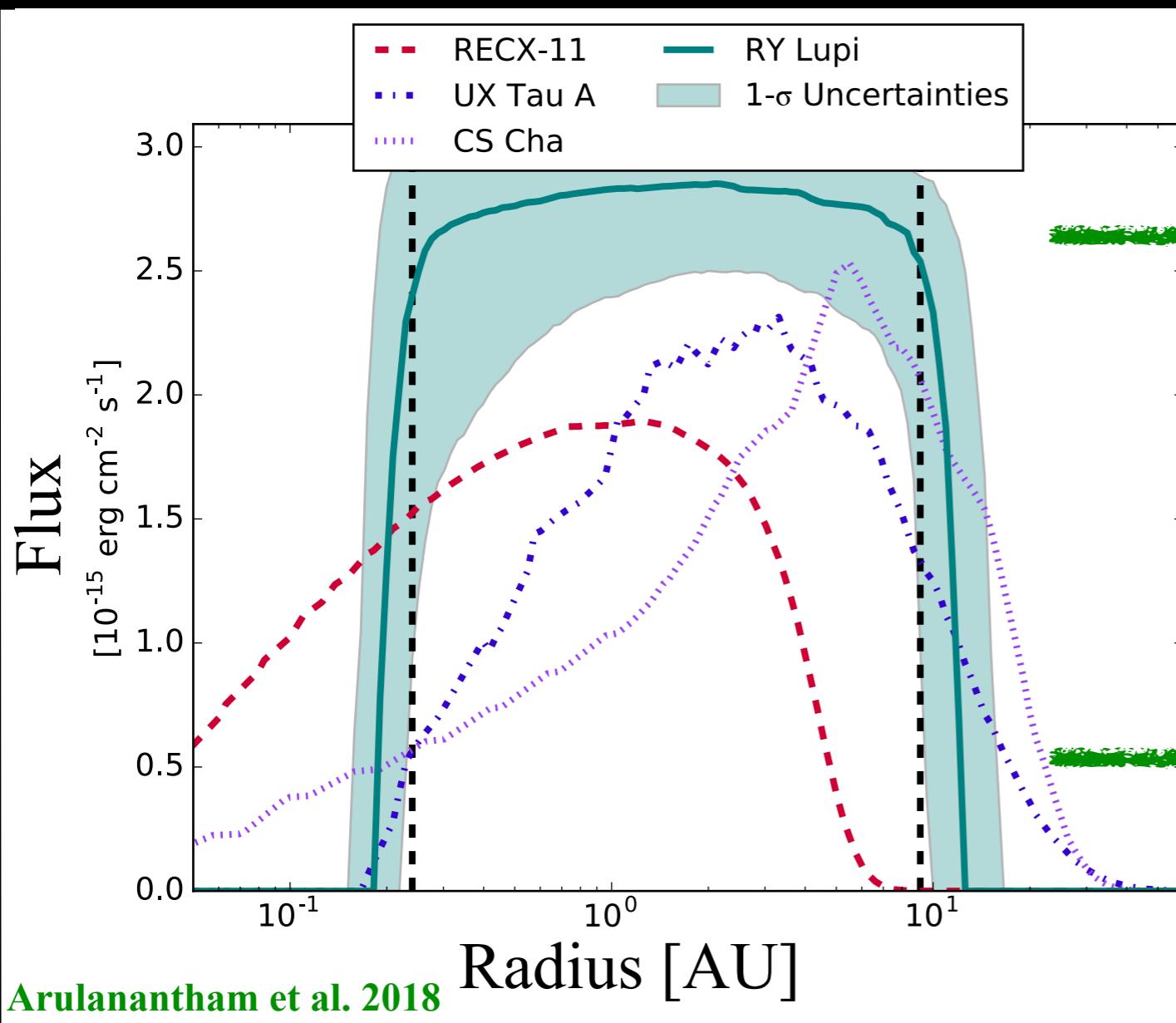


Radial structure inferred from *VLT-CRIRES* IR-CO emission is consistent with the UV-H₂

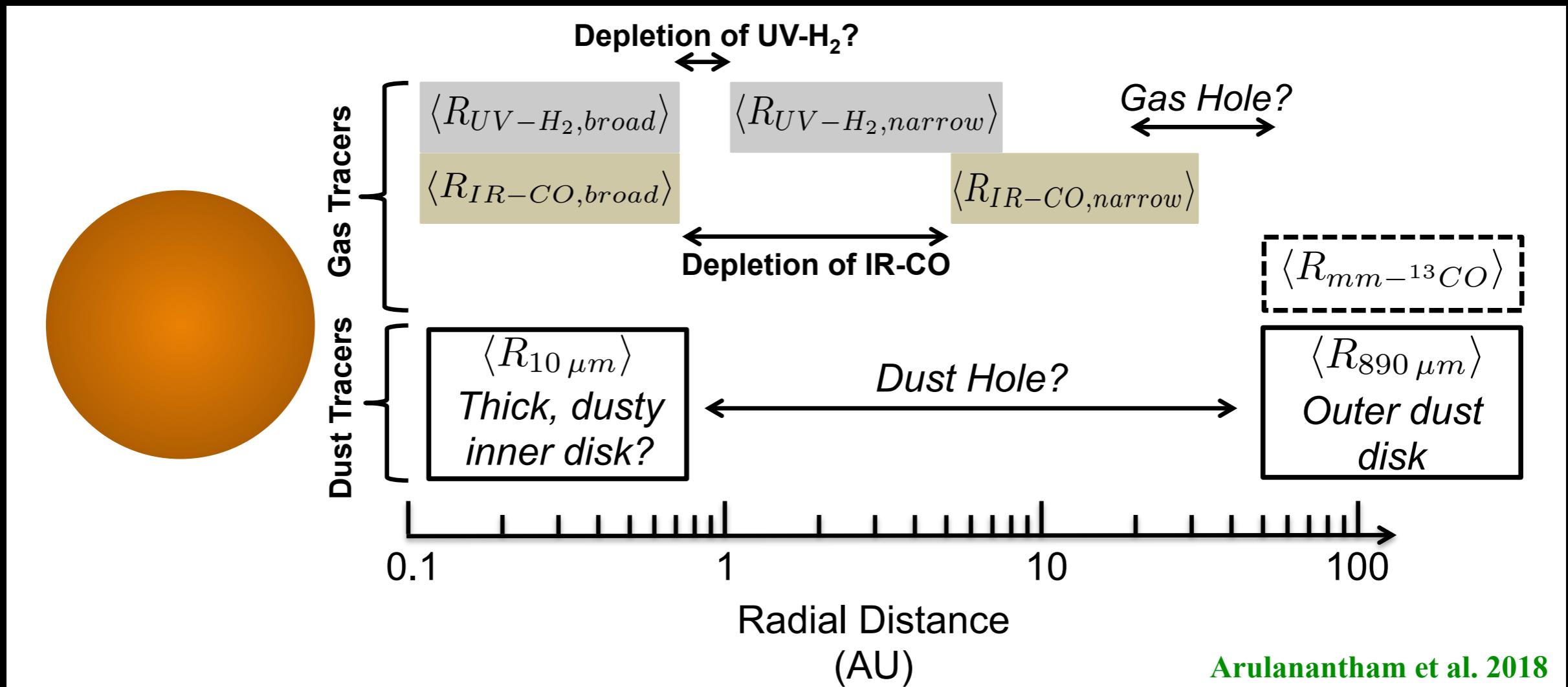


2-D radiative transfer model (Hoadley et al. 2015) to extract radial distribution of UV-H₂ flux

Which model flux distribution best reproduces the
observed emission lines?

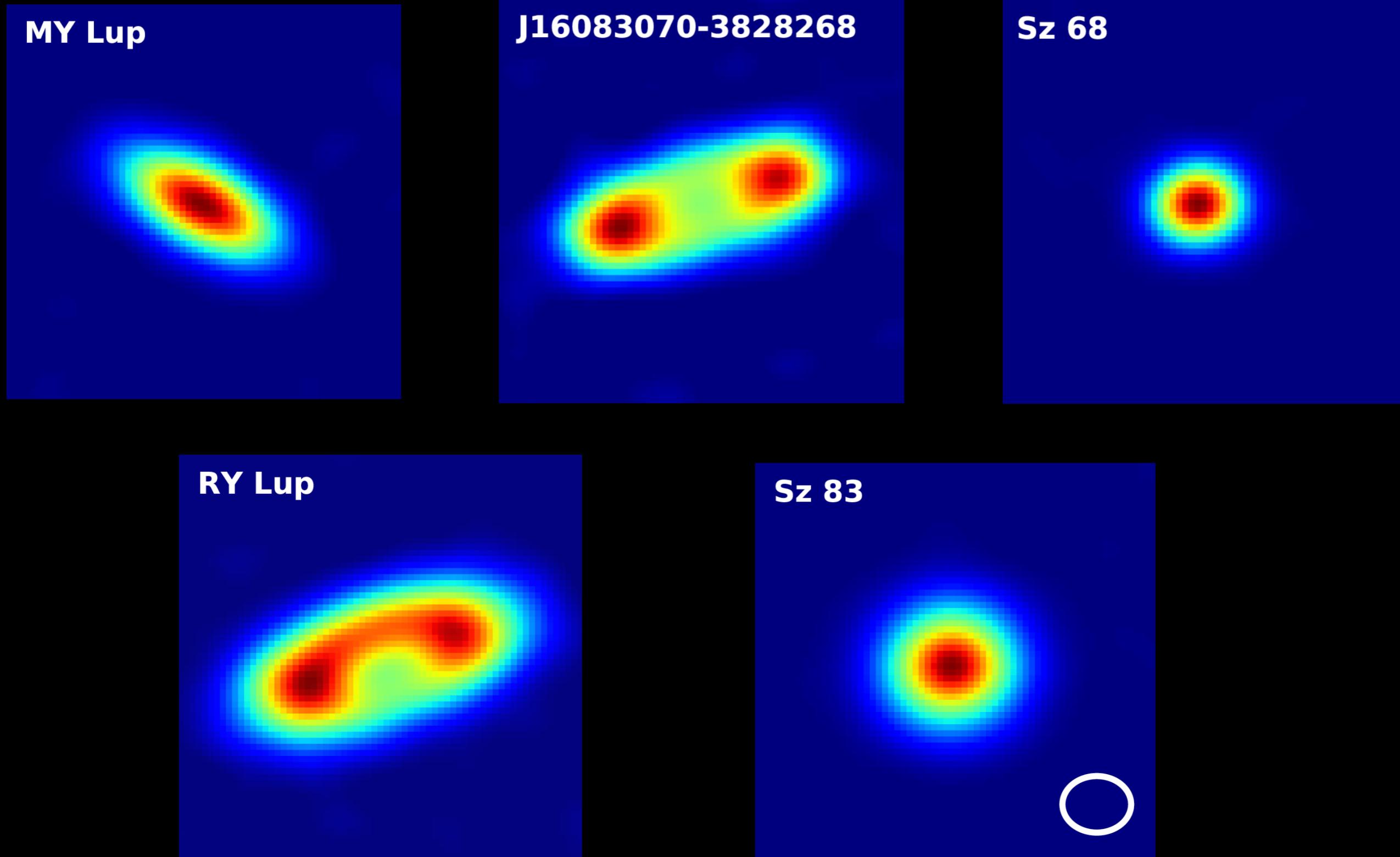


Added other disk tracers to provide a more complete picture of the whole disk



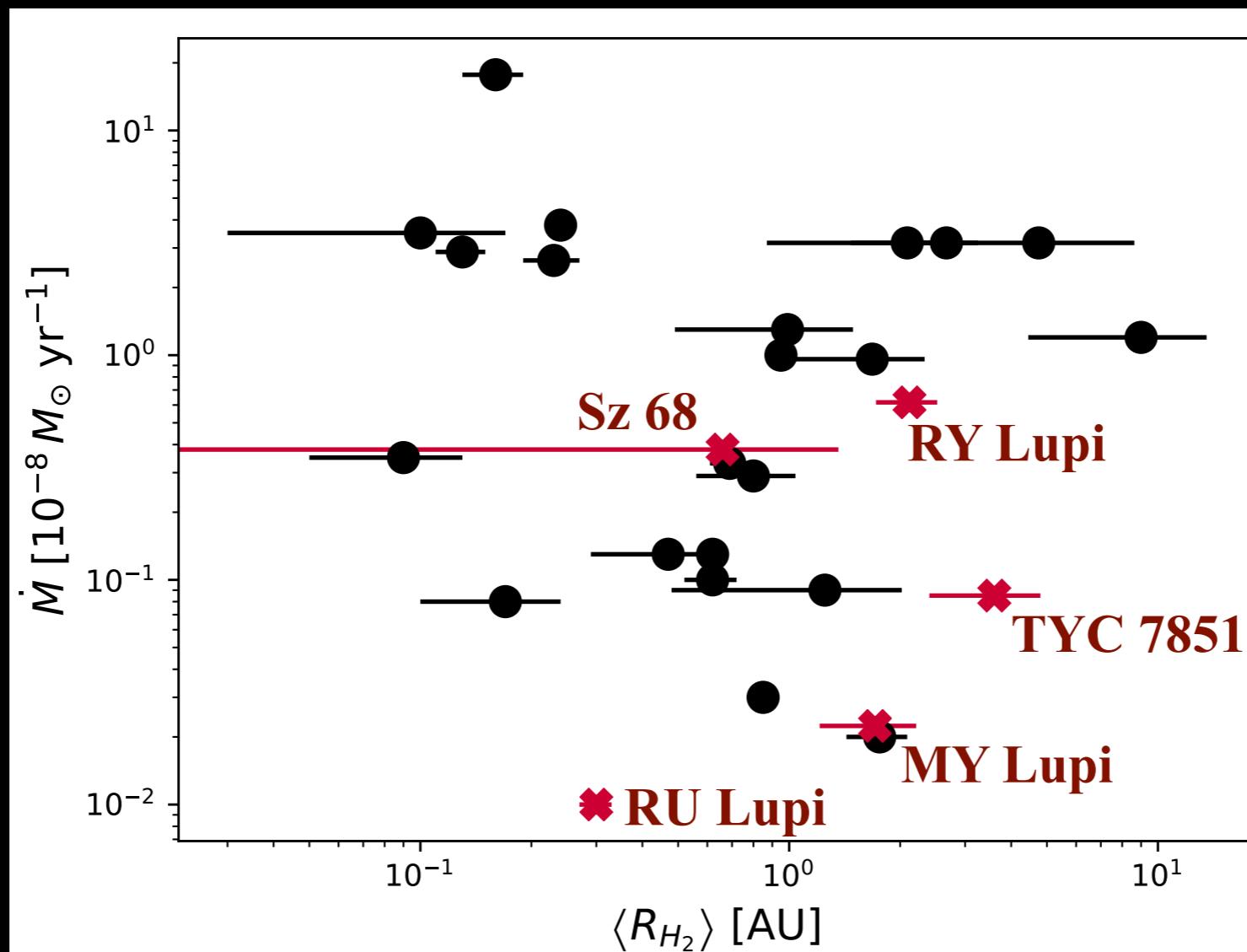
Extending analysis to broader sample of “evolved” Lupus disks

Ansdell et al. 2016



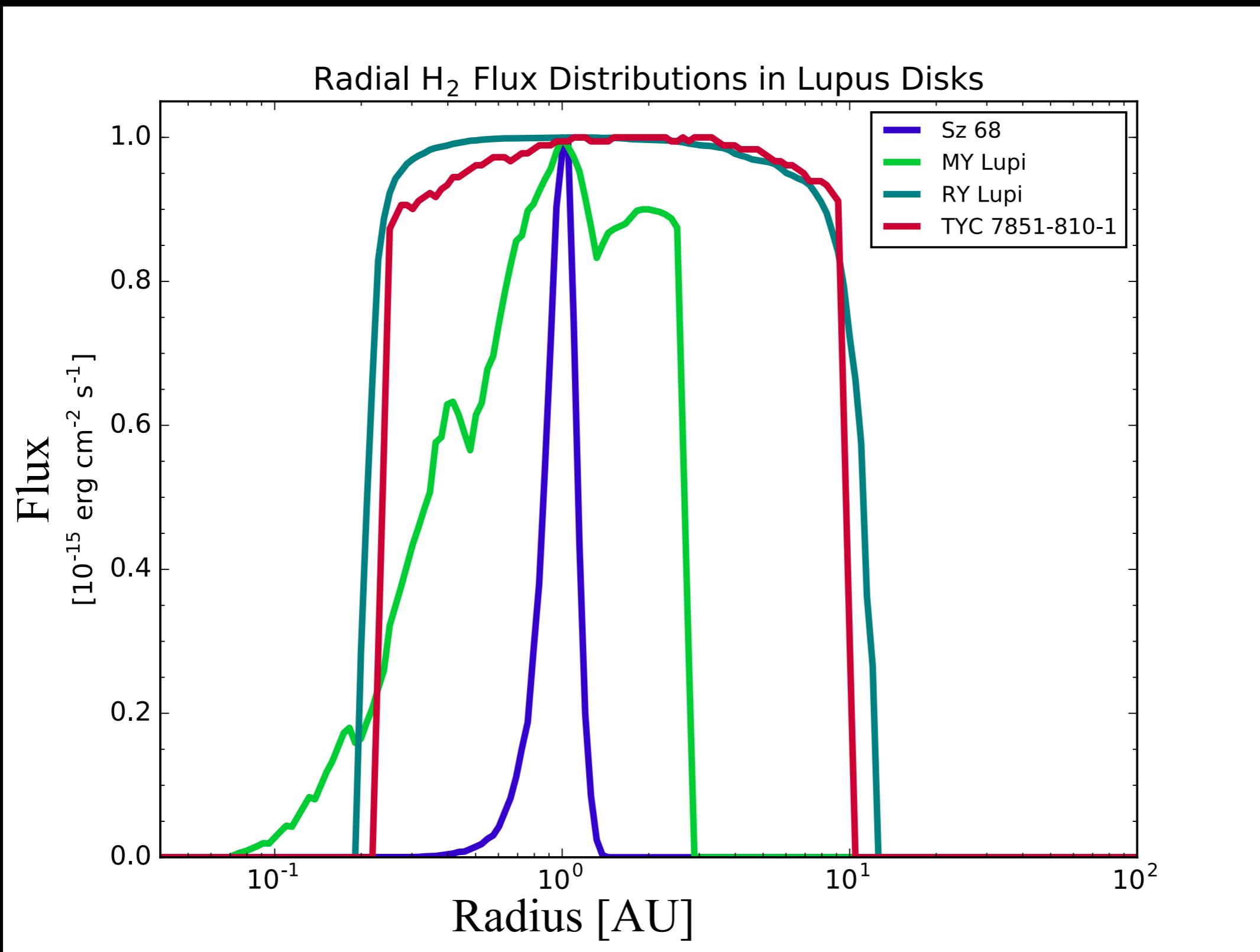
Average radius of UV-H₂ emission is similar for all five Lupus complex systems...

$$\langle R_{H_2} \rangle = GM_* \left(\frac{2 \sin(i)}{FWHM} \right)^2$$

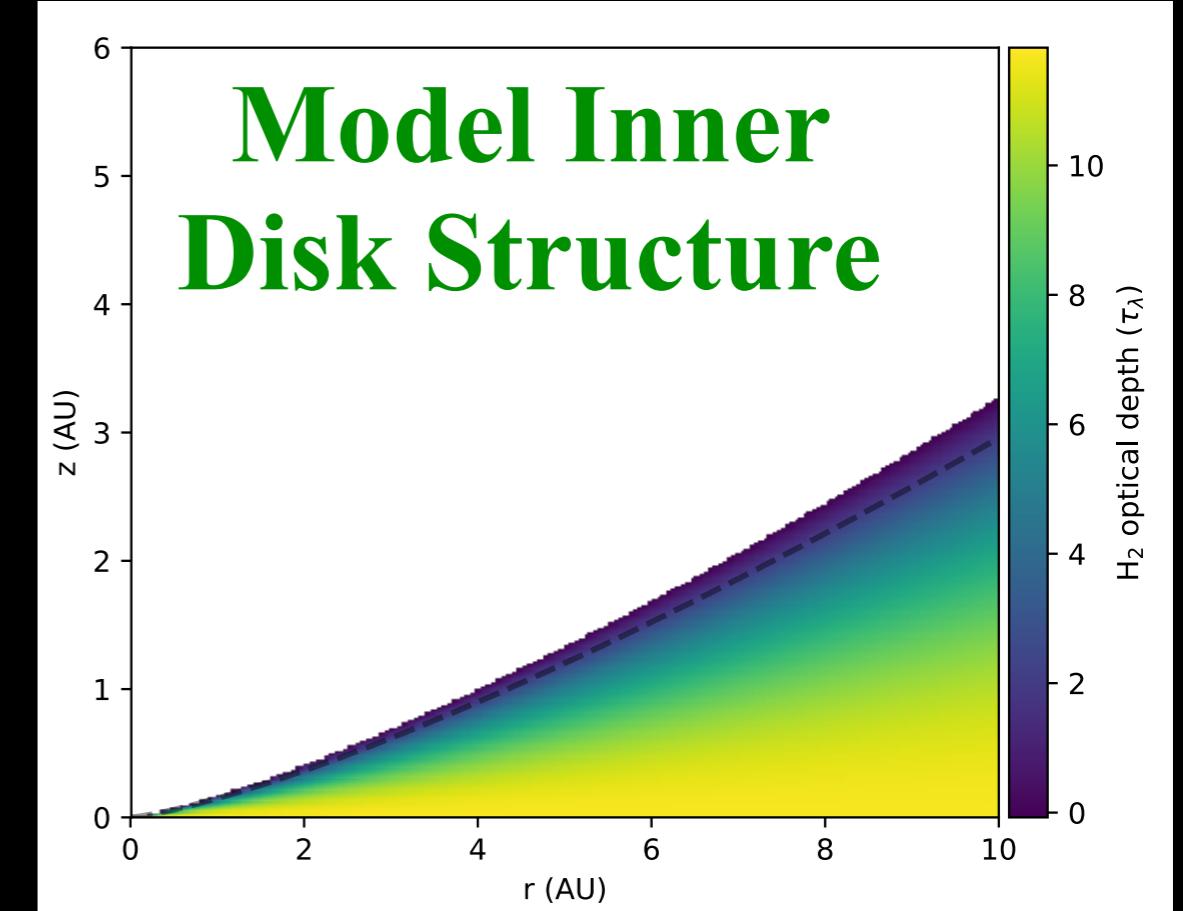
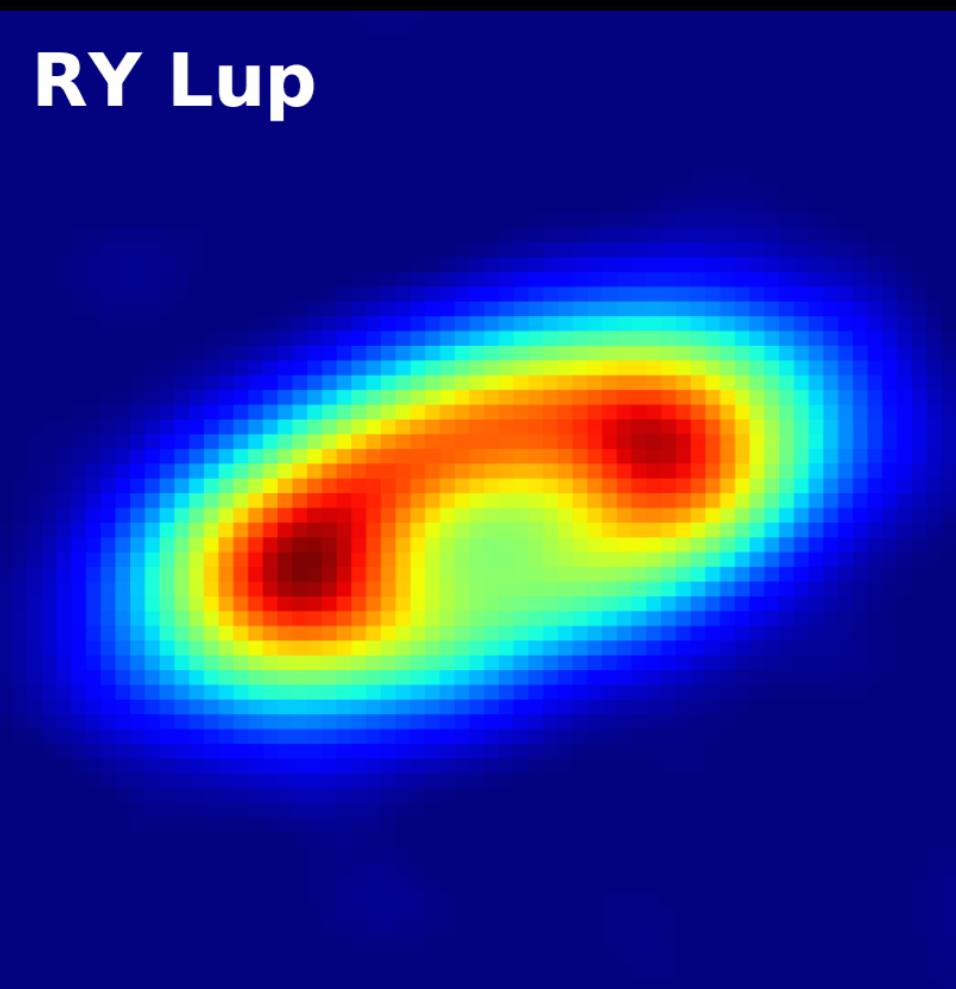


Accretion rates from Alcalá et al. 2017

...but the shapes of the radial flux distributions look quite different



Future Work: Exploring link between inner and outer disks



Also incorporating UV-CO radiative transfer models to strengthen our understanding of inner disk structure

Summary/Conclusions

- Emission from hot, fluorescent UV-H₂ in the inner disk is a tracer of radial structure.
- We can form a more complete picture of disk structure by combining UV-H₂ emission with other inner/outer disk tracers (see e.g. RY Lupi).
- Extending this analysis to a sample of “evolved” disks in the Lupus complex will allow us to start connecting the inner and outer disks.