Disc stuff

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ABSTRACT

Abstract here

**Key words:** circumstellar matter – infrared: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION

1. description of what has been done so far on the modeling and radiative transfer of disks (this includes also more evolved disks – Visser et al., Walsh et al., Aikawa et al. ..) 2. focus on the young disks (work done by Machida et al., Dapp, Basu & Kunz 2012, .. for their formation; work by Boley et al. on the physical evolution ; Ilee et al. for chemistry) 3. previous attempts to observe these young disks: (a) simulations (Cossins et al. 2010); (b) observations: Fuente et al. 2010 (AB Aur); Jorgensen & van Dishoeck ($H_2^{18}O$ and the HDO/H2O ratio); Pineda et al. (2012); other papers talking about "hot corinos" (Bottinelli et al. ....)

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

-describe the envelope structure (pre-stellar core) Keto & Caselli model (2010), disc is embedded in an infalling pre-stellar core, with densities temperatures and velocities given by the model of the collapse of a 10 solar mass Bonnor-Ebert sphere and providing similar line profiles to the pre-stellar core L1544 as described by Keto & Caselli (2010), truncated at 80 au and extending out to 10,000 au. The model is 1D spherically symetric model with inward motions (see figure). For the models using a smoothed disc the same physical and chemical model is used but with the temperature, density and abundance averaged in ϕ.

-describe the physical structure of the disk (density and temperature) – one figure showing the physical structure and the kinematics (2-panels figure) The physical strucure of the disc is the same as the one used in Ilee et al. (2011), based on the work of Boley(2007), Boley & Durisen(2008) and Boley(2009). This model describes a $0.39\,rmM_\odot$ self-gravitating disc featuring prominent spiral arms. Densities in the disc range from 10^{10}-$10^{21}\,m^{-3}$, and temperatures range from 30-400 K. The model is sampled over a regular grid of size 256×256×64 with spatial resolution of 0.5 au in x, y and z. The majority of the mass lies in the midplane of
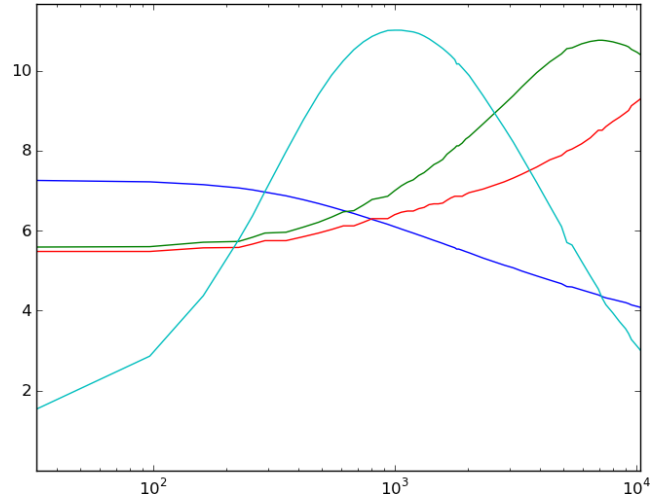
**Figure 1.** enevlope model

the disc.

-describe the chemistry - refer to Ilee et al. which have been taken as input to the rad transf (RT) code Chemical abundances in the disc were taken from Ilee et. al (2011) which followed the changes of chemical abundances of trace particles moving through the disc as it evolved. The abundances of 125 speices related by 1334 reactions where followed through the time evoltion of the disc. These abundances ware interpolated onto a 51^3 grid covering the disc with cells of size 2.2×2.2×0.22 au. Abundances in the envelope model were as follows:

tableify ? HCO$^+$: as the H2O profile from ??? scaled so that the maximum abundance is 10^{-8} HNO: constant abundance of $5\times10{-}11$ HCS$^+$: 10^{-11} OCS: constant abundance of 10^{-9} H$_2$CO: 1.5×10^{-9} decreased by a factor of 40 at radii less than 8250au (Young et al 2004) CS: 3×10^{-9} decreased by a factor of 10,000 at radii less than 6700au (Tafalla, santiago-garcia and myers 2006) CO: as the H2O profile from ??? scaled so that the maximum abundance is
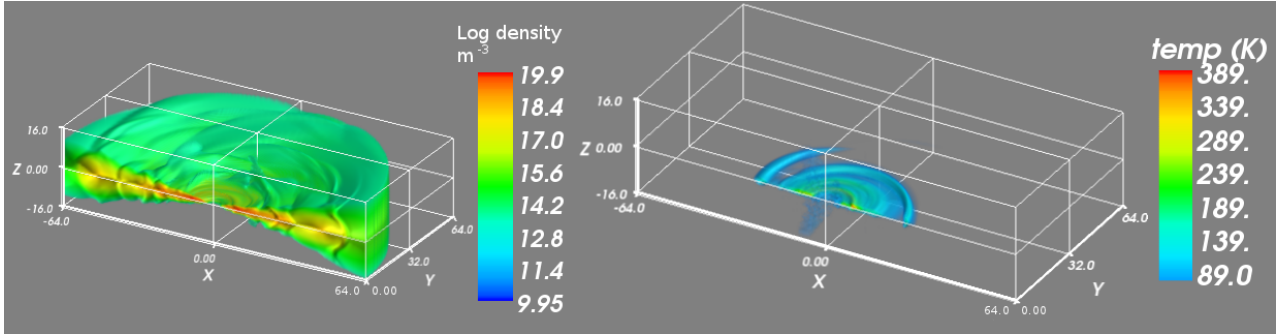
Figure 2. this is a density & temp plot
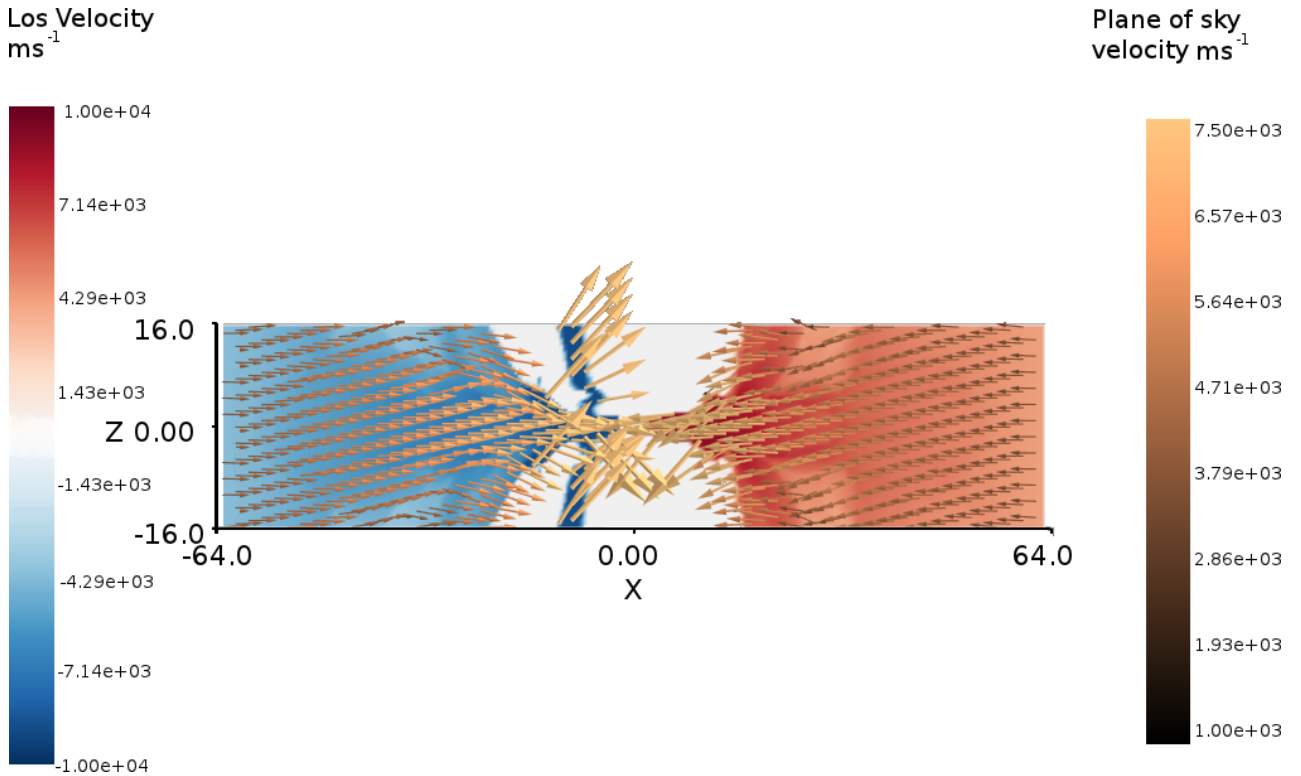
**Figure 3.** this is a velocity slice in the rz plane

CO maximum

-describe the RT used (LIME) LIME, the radiative transfer program used, calculates line intensities based on a weighted sample of randomly chosen points in a continous 3d model. The method of selecting these points is given in the gridding section. At each of these points the density of the main collision partner (in this case H_2), gas and dust temperatures, velocity, molecular abundances and turbulent velocity and taken from the model. These points are then smoothed by Lloyds algorithm (Lloyd 1982) in order to minimise the vairiation in distance between points whilst keeping the same underlying distribution. These points are then connected by Delaunay triangulation and it is down these paths that photons are restricted to propagating. The levels of molecules in question are then calculated at each of these points from collional and radiative (de)excitation and

the local radiation field is calculated. This is repeated 20 times with the populations of each level converging towards a single value. Dust opacities used

-how did you build the grid (if this is too long it can go in an appendix) - figure with the grid

Grid points are selected at random in cylindrical co-ordinates, linearly spaced in z and ϕ and logarithmicly spaced in r. For each point to be selected a random number [0-1), α is generated as a threshold. After selection of random co-ordinates the Hydrogen density and molecular density at the point (n and m) are compaired against the densities of a reference point on the inner edge of the disc (n_0 and m_0). If $\alpha < \left(\frac{n}{n_0}\right)^{0.3}$ or $\alpha < \left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right)^{0.3}$ then the point is selected for use, if not then another r,ϕ,z co-ordinte is selected. The weighting function and gridding functions were selected empiricly to sample both the all scales while en-
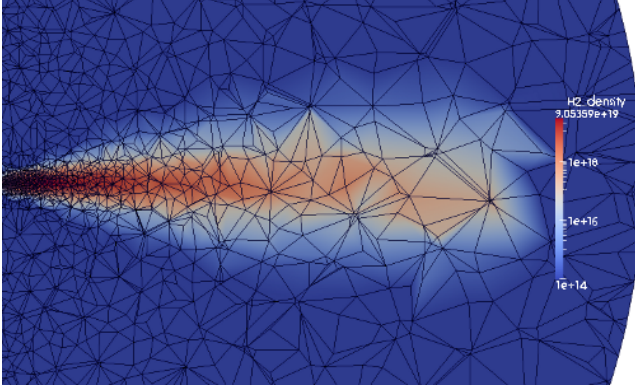
Figure 4. plot of the gridding overlaided on a smoothed density model
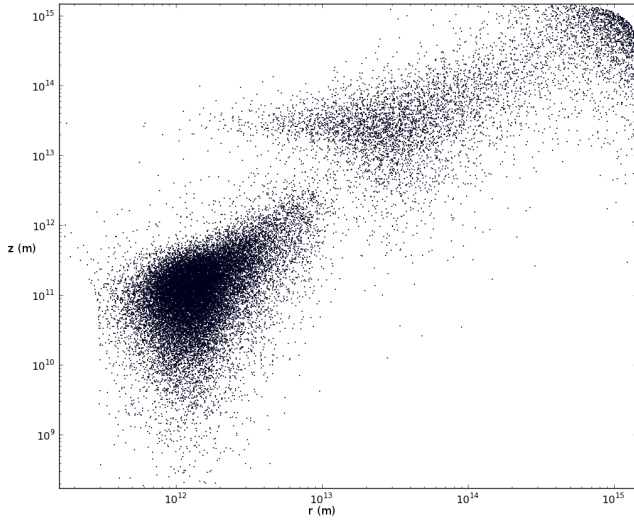
Figure 5. plot of the points selected in the model

suring the majority of the points went into the inner disc which is the region of interest. 20% of these points are forced to be at radii greater than $\sqrt{R_{min}R_{max}}$ (where R_{min} and R_{max} are the inner and outer radius of the model) in order to stop too many of the selecected points clustering in the high density disc and leaving the envelope undersampled. In addiation to this method of selection 5% of the points are randomly distributed about the model with no bias with regards to density or abundance. This provides a minimum level of sampling for the large low density regions in the outer regions of the simulated volume.

3 MODEL RESULTS

Figures showing the RT results in a few molecules/transitions (CO, HCO$^+$, HCN, OCS, H2CO, NH3 — maybe H2O,H2^{18}O [to try first]) Figure showing different inclinations Figure showing different transitions of the same molecule (e.g. CO(1-0), ...(7-6) , OCS, H2CO) for same inclination but in different disks (Boley et al. and the smooth disk)

4 ALMA PREDICTIONS

- current status (Cycle 1) - Figure OCS + C18O + H2CO + HNO/CS/ - final status - Figure

5 CONCLUSIONS

note that all speices show up in absorption and some show a little bit of emission around the edges of the disc OCS is good for showing up spiral structure enevelope only contaminates the central plusminus 500 m/s or so