

# Constraining the stellar energetic particle flux of T Tauri stars

**Christian Rab**

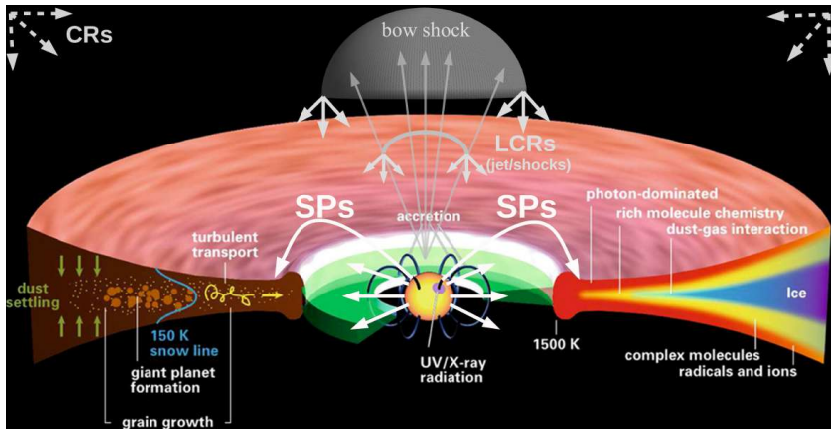


## **Collaborators**

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**Cosmic Rays II - The salt of the star formation recipe**  
**Florence, 10.11.2022**

# Energetic environment of planet-forming disks



Adapted from Henning & Semenov 2013

- **enhanced** stellar energetic particle (**SP**) **flux** in young solar like (T Tauri) stars?
- might be responsible for short-lived radionuclide anomalies observed in meteorites (e.g Gounelle+ 2006)
- **Goal:** characterize the contribution of SP to ionization and constrain the SP flux via molecular ion emission

## Constraining $\zeta_{\text{CR}}$ in planet-forming disks

Reference	Disk(s)	Tracers	$\zeta_{\text{CR}} [\text{s}^{-1}]$
Cleeves+ (2015)	TW Hya	$\text{HCO}^+$ , $\text{H}^{13}\text{CO}^+$ , $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$	$\lesssim 10^{-19}$
Aikawa+ (2021)	MAPS (incl. IM Lup)	$\text{HCO}^+$ , $\text{H}^{13}\text{CO}^+$ , $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$ , $\text{N}_2\text{D}^+$	$\gtrsim 10^{-18}$
Seifert+ (2021)	IM Lup	$\text{H}^{13}\text{CO}^+$ , $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$	$\gtrsim 10^{-17}$ , $r \gtrsim 100$ au $\lesssim 10^{-20}$ , $r \lesssim 100$ au
Fujii & Kimura (2022)	(IM Lup)	–	$\approx 10^{-17} - 10^{-16}$ , $r > 100$ au $\lesssim 10^{-18}$ , $r < 100$ au

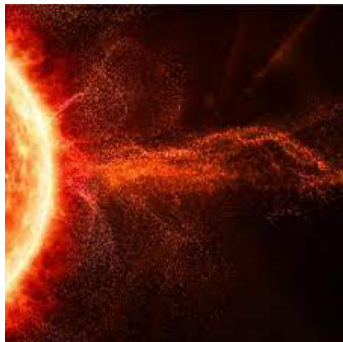
### What does this mean (my opinion) ?

- disks don't have one number for  $\zeta$  (radial & vertical gradients)
- disks are diverse (mass, stellar properties, evolution, B field, environment ...)
- derived values are (very likely) model & tracer dependent (chemistry, disk model, ...)
- well ... it's complicated ... no complete picture yet

# Sources of (solar) stellar energetic particles (SPs)

**Impulsive SPs** form in coronal layers during stellar flares:

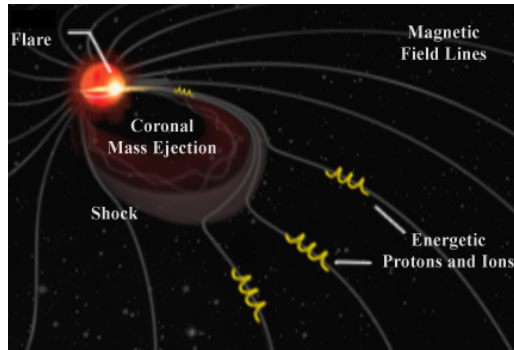
- short duration (minutes)
- low max energy
- soft energy spectrum



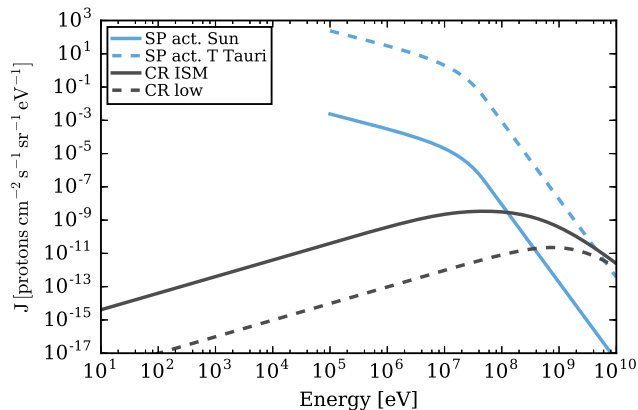
(Hu+ 2017; Fu+ 2019)

**Gradual SPs** are formed at Coronal Mass Ejection shock sites associated with stellar flares:

- long duration (days)
- high max energy (GeV)
- hard energy spectrum

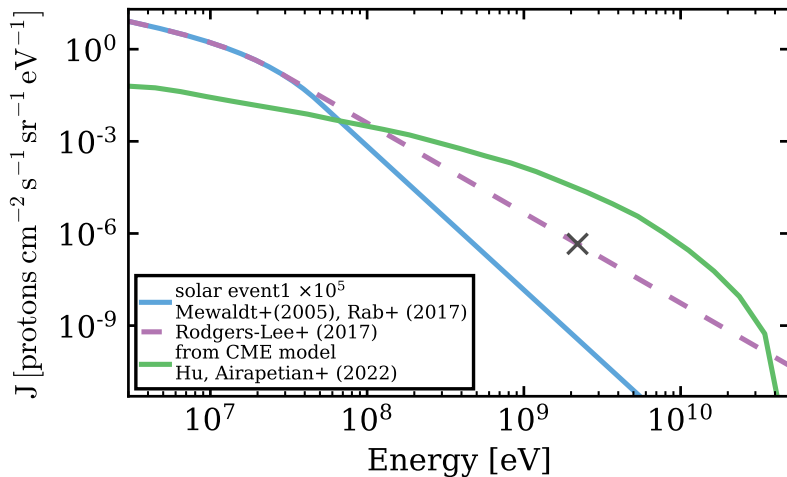


# Stellar energetic particles (SP)



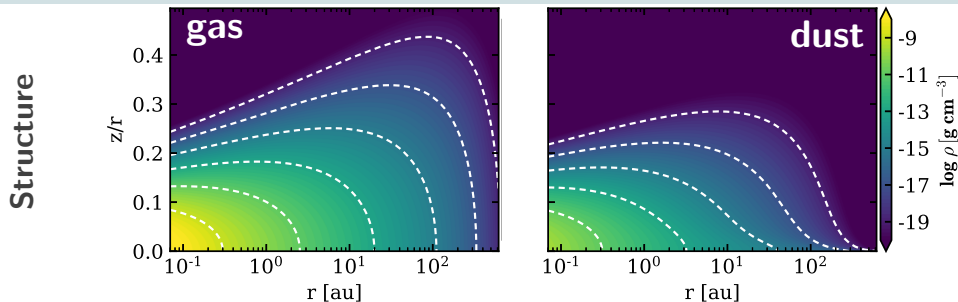
- **Active Sun:** averaged measurement of flare event (current Sun) (Mewaldt+ 2005)
- **Active T Tauri:**  $\gtrsim 10^5$  higher; particle flux  $F_p(E > 10\text{MeV}) \approx 150 \text{ particles cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at 1 au (Feigelson+ 2002; Ceccarelli+ 2014; Gounelle+ 2006)
- **Assumptions:** SPs origin close to the star; they penetrate the disk; average/continuous flux (i.e. high flare frequency); treat them like galactic CRs for the chemistry; details: **Rab+ (2017b)**

## More stellar particle spectra



expect huge range of fluxes at GeV energies driven by super & mega flare events

# PRODIMO - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel



## Representative T Tauri disk model

- **Stellar properties**

$$M_* = 0.7 M_{\odot}$$

$$L_* = 1 L_{\odot}; T_{\text{eff}} = 4000 \text{ K}$$

$$L_{\text{FUV}} = 10^{-2} L_*$$

$$L_X \approx 10^{-3} L_* (= 10^{30} \text{ erg s}^{-1})$$

- **Disk properties**

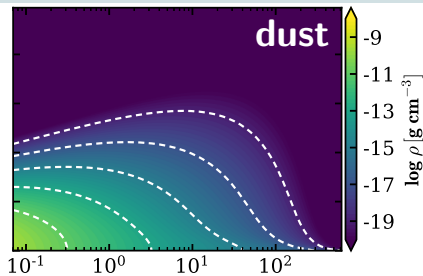
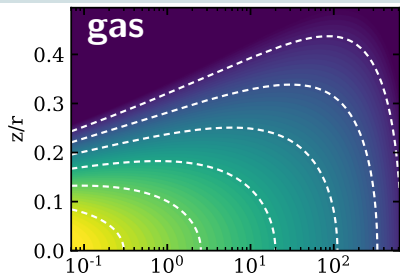
$$M_{\text{disk}} = 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$$

$$\text{total gas/dust} = 100$$

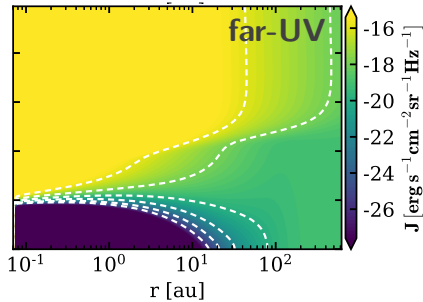
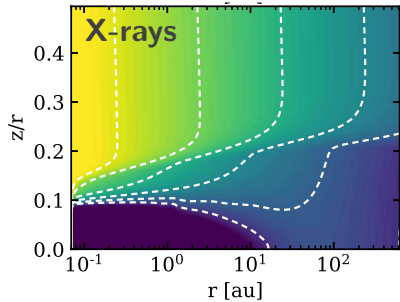
$$\text{age} \approx 1 - 3 \text{ Myr}$$

# PRODiMo - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel

Structure



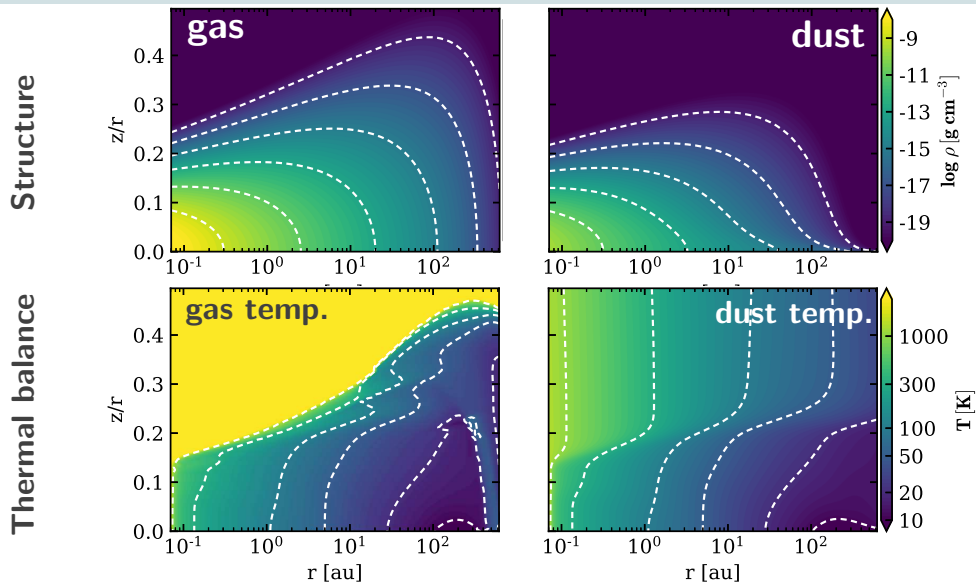
Radiative transfer



<https://prodimo.iwf.oeaw.ac.at>



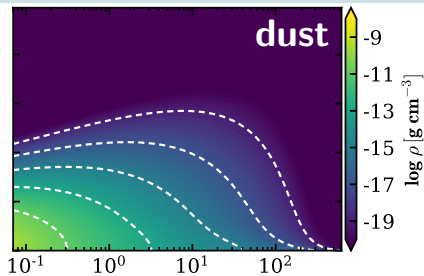
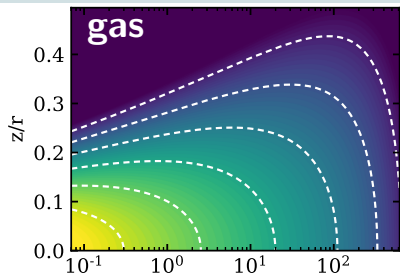
# PRODiMo - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel



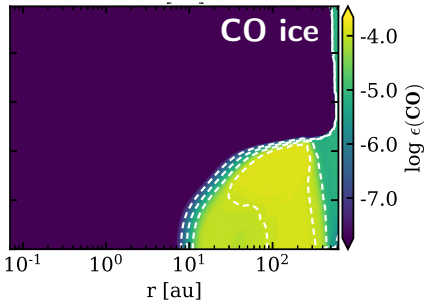
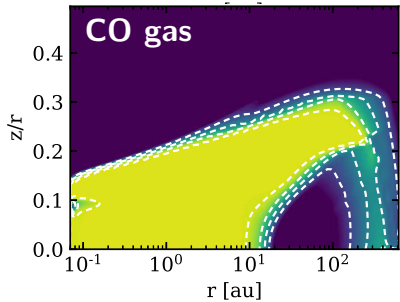
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# PRODiMo - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel

Structure



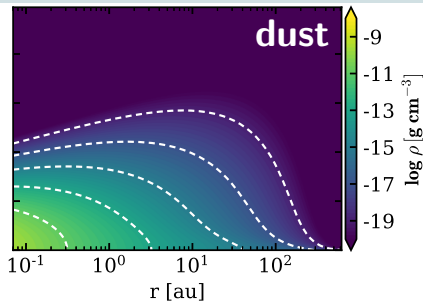
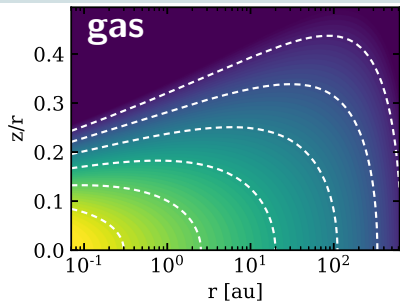
Chemistry



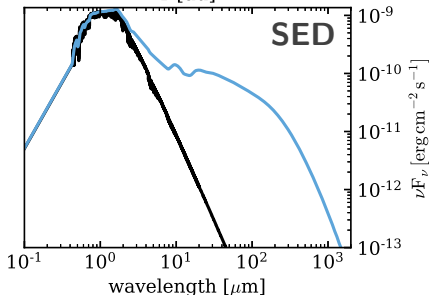
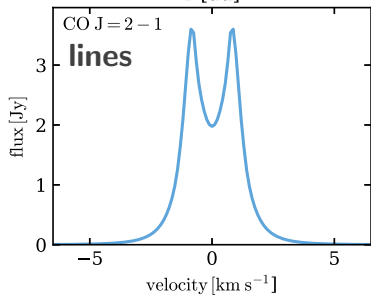
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# PRODiMo - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel

Structure

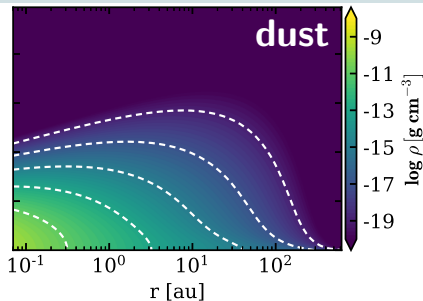
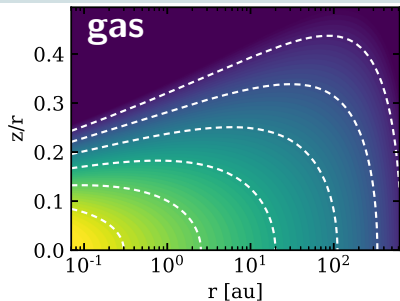


Observables

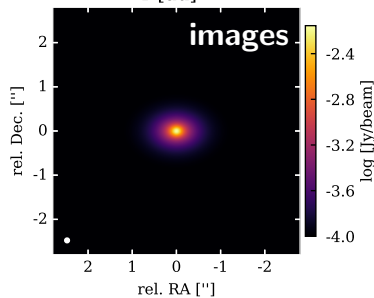
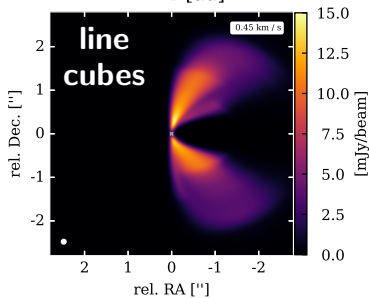


# PRODIMO - PROtoplanetary Disk MOdel

Structure



Observables



<https://prodimo.iwf.oeaw.ac.at>

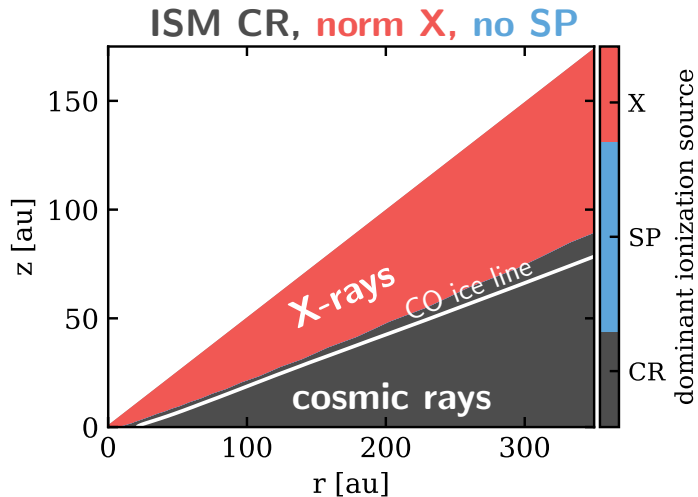
## High energy ion. sources - H<sub>2</sub> ionization rates

several **high energy ionization sources** are able to ionize **molecular hydrogen**,  
the most abundant molecule in disks

- **X-rays**: X-ray RT with scattering, gas & dust opacities (see Rab+ 2018)  
**normal**: typical T Tauri spectrum ( $L_X = 10^{30}$  erg/s)  
**high**:  $L_X = 5 \times 10^{30}$  erg/s and harder
- **Stellar Particles**: different transport methods and spectra (Hu+ 2022)  
**ballistic** model: continuous slowing-down approximation (e.g. Padovani+ 2009, 2018)  
**diffusive** model: considering magnetic fields (Rodgers-Lee+ 2017)
- **Galactic Cosmic Rays**: consider CR absorption  
**ISM** ( $\zeta_{CR} \approx 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ): ISM like Padovani+ (2009)  
**low** ( $\zeta_{CR} \approx 10^{-19} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ): modulated spectrum, "T-Tauriosphere" Cleeves+ (2013)

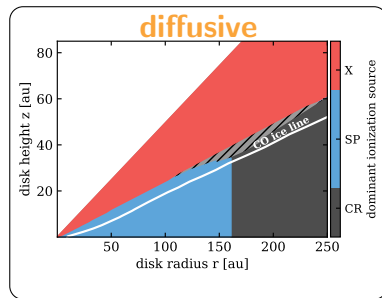
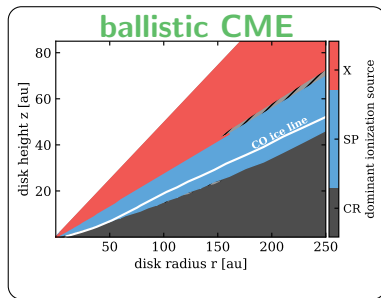
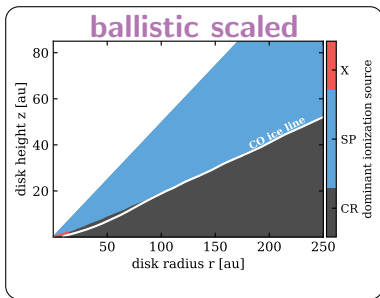
## Dominant H<sub>2</sub> ionization source

the transport models allow to calculate the H<sub>2</sub> ionization rate at each point in the disk and to determine the dominant H<sub>2</sub> ionization agent



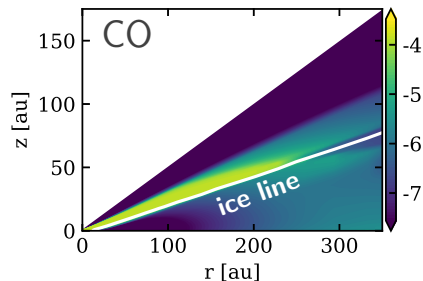
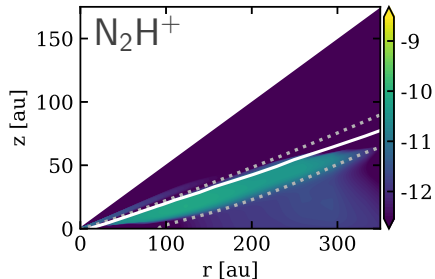
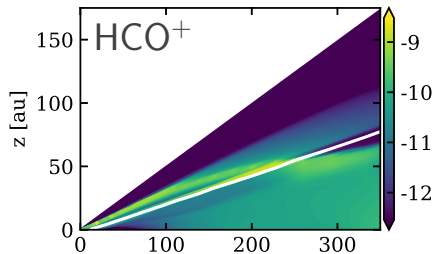
# Impact particle transport models and spectra

- **"ballistic"**: continuous slowing-down approximation; no magnetic fields; two spectra: **"scaled"** and **"CME"**;  $\propto 1/r^2$
- **"diffusive"**: propagation of particles due to magnetic field (Rodgers-Lee+ 2017) ;  $\propto 1/r$
- ISM CR, **norm X**



# Observational tracers - Molecules

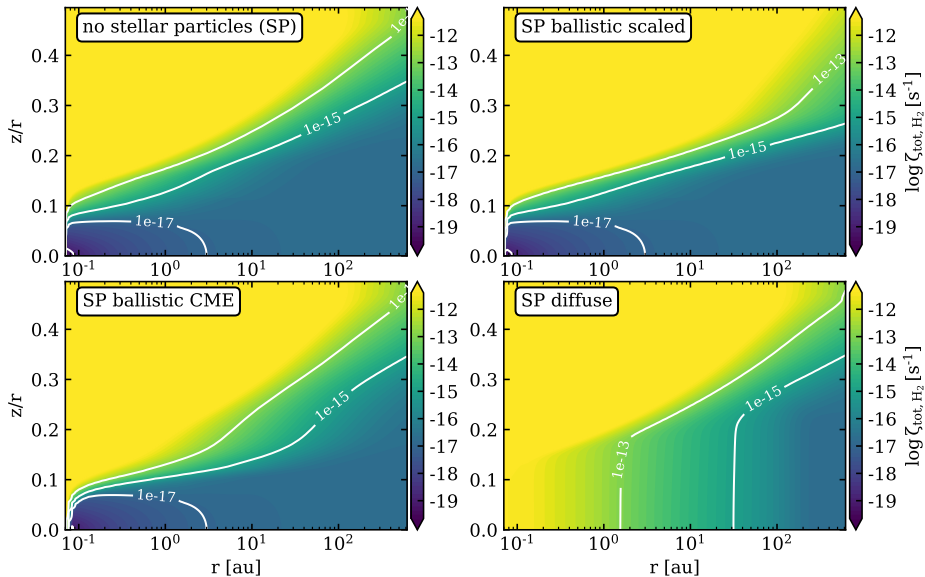
molecular abundance structure (ISM CR, norm X, no SP)



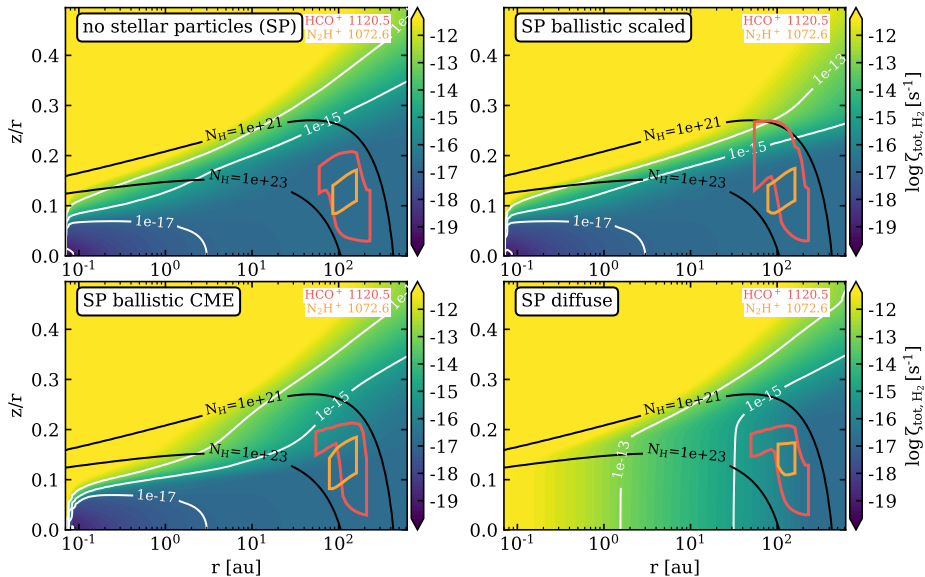
- molecular ion chemistry driven by high energy ionization of  $\text{H}_2$
- $\text{HCO}^+$  &  $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$  common disk ionization tracers (observable)
- trace different regions of the disk as CO destroys  $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$  (CO snow line tracer Qi+ 2013)



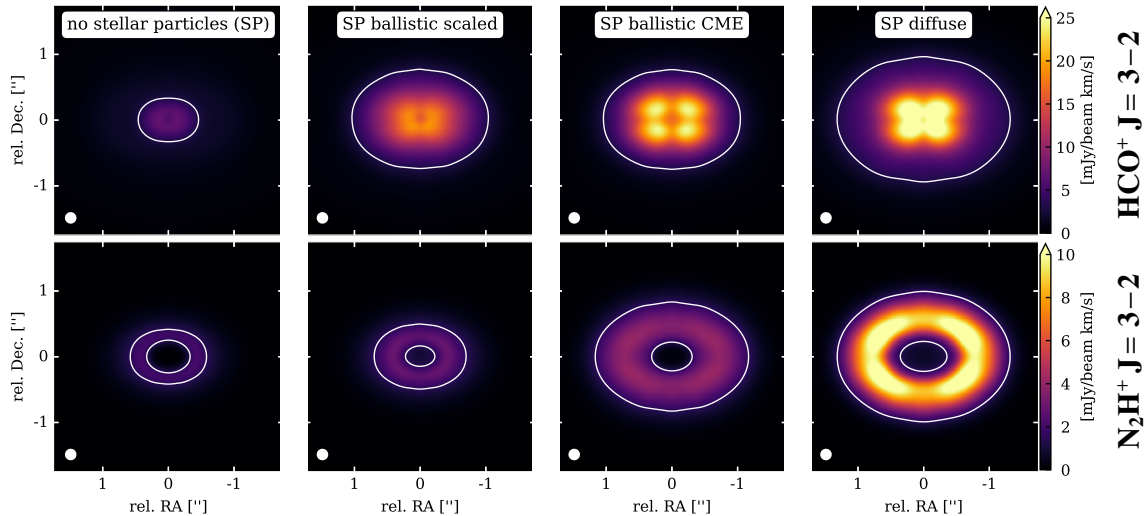
# Tracing $H_2$ ionization rates (ISM CRs)



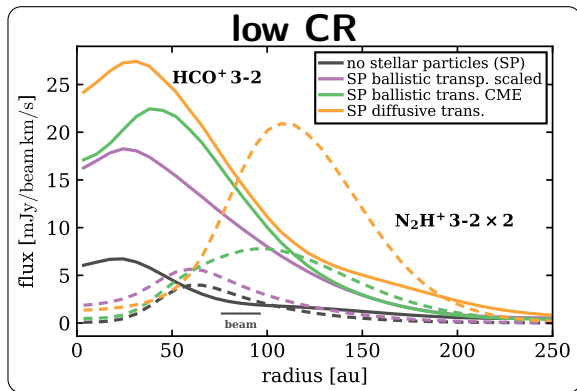
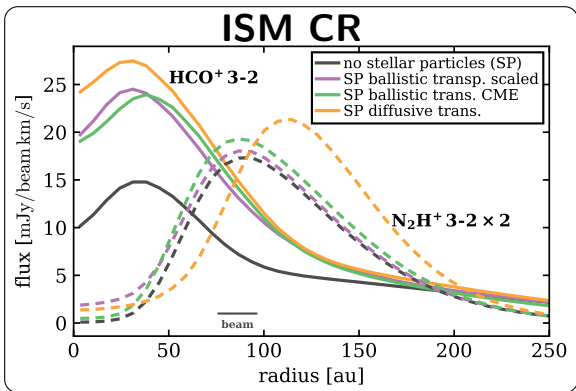
# Tracing $H_2$ ionization rates (ISM CRs)



# Observables (ALMA) - low CRs



# Observables - transport models & spectra



- testing different particle transport models (and different input spectra) is crucial to improve observational constraints on the SP flux
- observations can provide constraints for the transport models (i.e. importance of magnetic fields)

# Conclusions/Outlook

## Conclusions

- impact of expected stellar particle flux observable in disks
- shape of particle energy spectrum and transport mechanisms are relevant
- models required to disentangle contribution of various ionization sources from observations

## Outlook/Todos

- impact from shock (Jets) accelerated LCRs
- modelling variability of flares and SP (i.e. time-dependent, observations)
- improved transport models, in particular the treatment of magnetic fields (e.g. structure)
- improved (chemical) models, model comparison
- impact on other molecules (e.g. hydrocarbons Favre+ 2018; Fontani+ 2017)
- impact on dust (e.g. Glauser+ 2009) and ices
- more embedded sources (Class I) ... have some toy models

**Thank You for Your Attention!**

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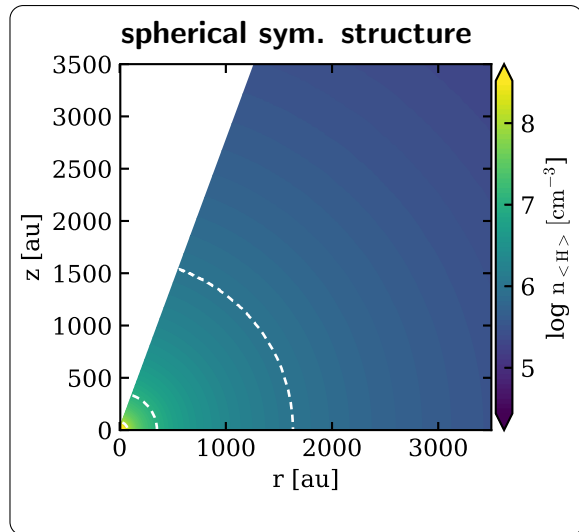
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## Embedded sources - PRODiMo + Envelope

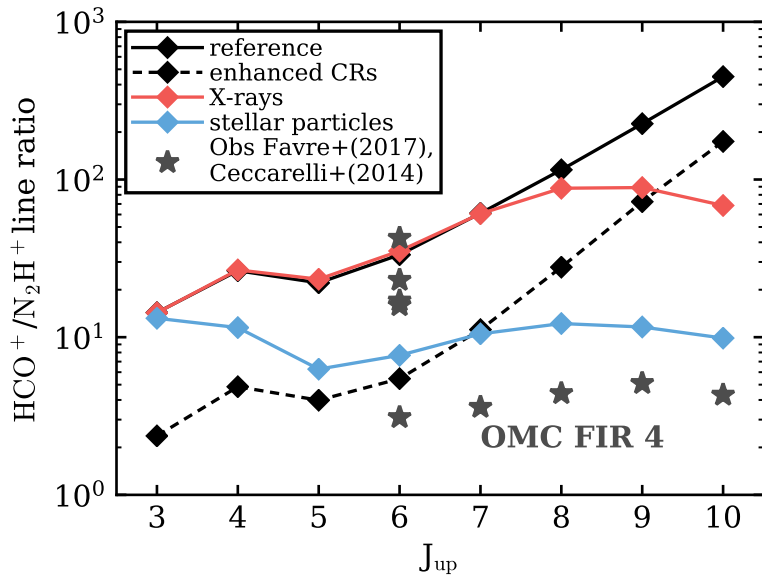
**Motivation:** low  $\text{HCO}^+/\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$  line/abundance ratios, abundance of complex molecules in **OMC-2 FIR 4**  $\rightarrow$  high ionization rates  $\rightarrow$  stellar energetic particles?  
(Ceccarelli+ 2014; Favre+ 2018)

- study impact of **X-rays, cosmic-rays, stellar particles**
- **PRODiMo** : Xray-RT (Rab+ 2018)  
stellar particles (Rab+ 2017b)
- based on 1D Class 0/I model of Visser+ (2015) (is not OMC-2 FIR 4)



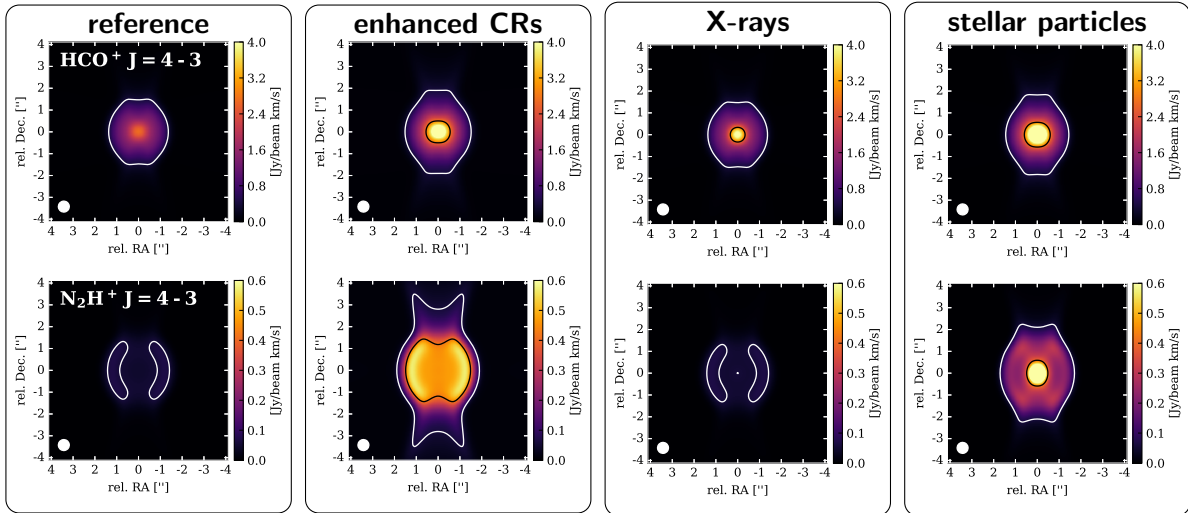
also rotating envelope model + disk is possible (Rab+ 2017a)

# Embedded sources - $\text{HCO}^+/\text{N}_2\text{H}^+$ line ratios

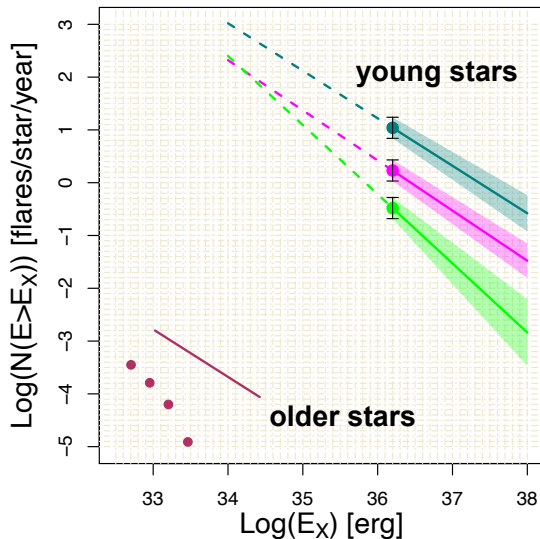


# Embedded sources - images

Simulated **moment zero** maps for  $\text{HCO}^+ J = 4 - 3$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+ J = 4 - 3$



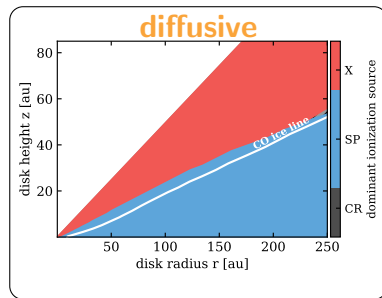
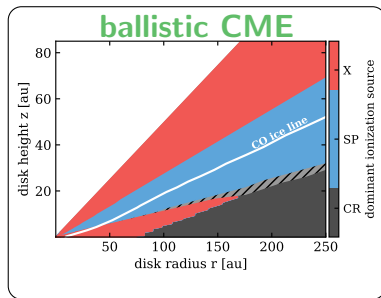
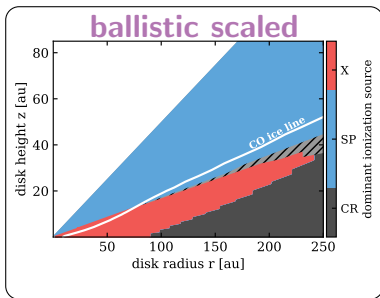
# Frequency of super/mega X-ray flares



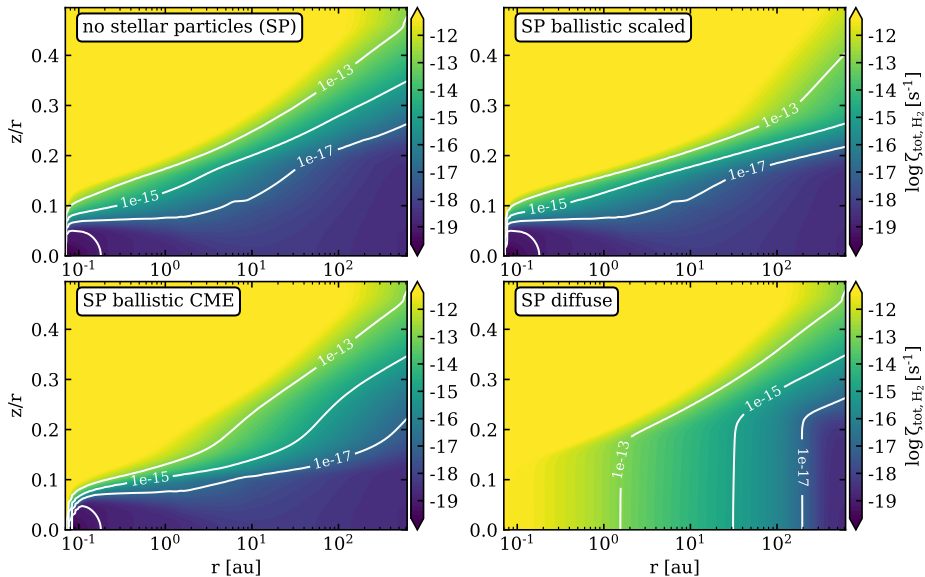
- **Getman & Feigelson (2021)**
- Chandra MYStIX and SFiNCs surveys, sample of 1,086 X-ray super-flares and mega-flares
- flares in young (PMS) stars are more energetic and more frequent by orders of magnitude than older (MS) stars

# Impact particle transport models and spectra

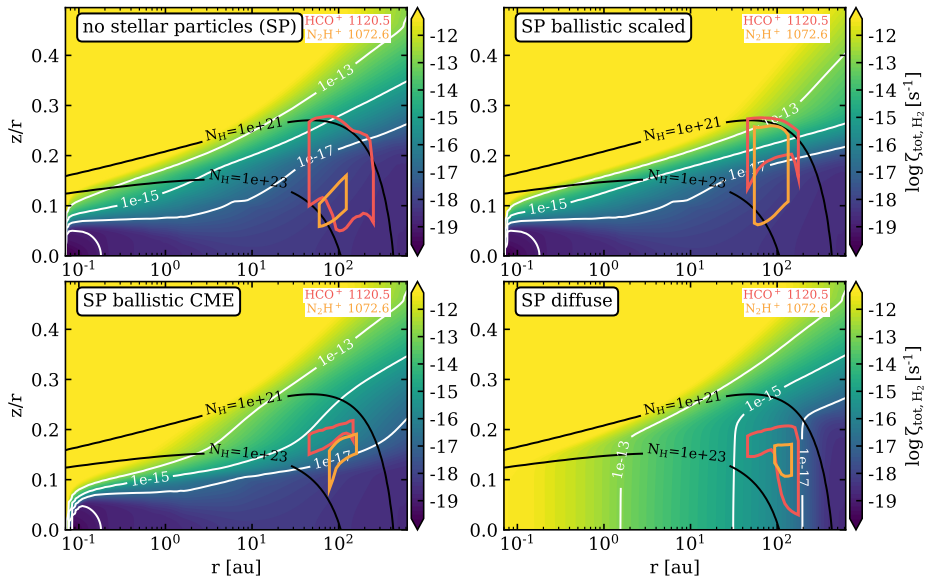
- **"ballistic"**: continuous slowing-down approximation; no magnetic fields; two spectra: **"scaled"** and **"CME"**
- **"diffusive"**: propagation of particles; includes treatment of magnetic fields (Rodgers-Lee+ 2017)
- low CR, **norm X**



# Tracing $\text{H}_2$ ionization rates (low CRs)

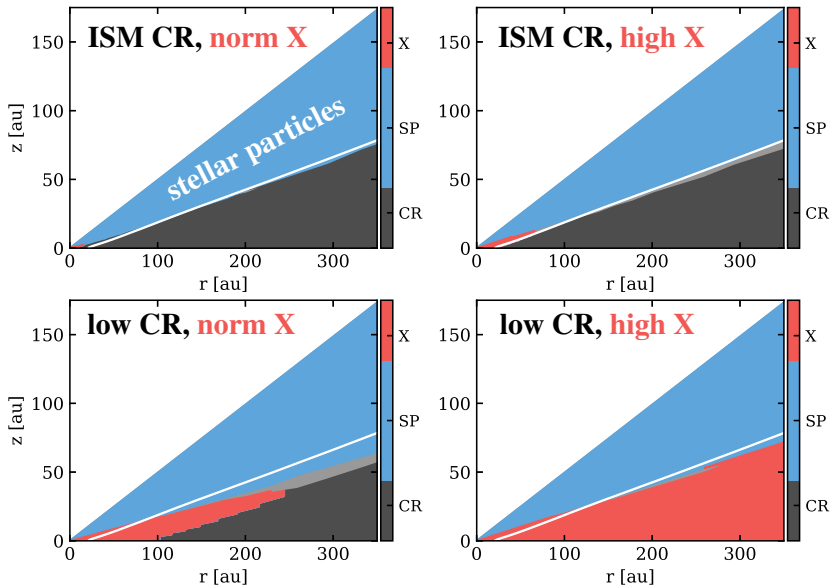


# Tracing $H_2$ ionization rates (low CRs)





# Dominant $H_2$ ionization source with SPs (ballistic)



# Observables (ALMA) - ISM CR

