Dust evolution from prestellar cores

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Motivations to study dust in molecular clouds



Credit : M. Persson, ESO/NASA/ESA,ALMA



Grain growth by coagulation well before the formation of future planets

Motivations to study dust in molecular clouds



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Grain growth by coagulation well before the formation of future planets



on top of dust grains = Icy Mantles Motivations to study dust in molecular clouds

- Dust is an indirect tracer of mass
 pre-stellar cores and disks
- Mass deduced from mm observations if optically thin :

$$\begin{split} M_{disk} \propto \frac{Flux}{\kappa_{abs}(\nu) \, B(\nu, T_{disk})} \\ \end{split}$$

Composition: a factor of 10 on emissivity !



- Amorphous silicates analogs
- For iron rich silicates the emissivity is decreasing by a factor of 10 at 1 mm (NOEMA/ALMA/NIKA2) !
- Dust models based on a fixed composition are too limited.

Open access code to compute dust properties SIGMA (Lefèvre, Min, et al. subm. 2019)

https://github.com/charlenelefevre/SIGMA (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2573886)

Simple Icy Grain Model for Aggregates

Suitable dust model for :

- Prestellar cores to protoplanetary disks
- Debris disks

Goal is to be able to reproduce models from literature and to be able to deviate from them

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output of SIGMA

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{\text{S,sca}} \\ Q_{\text{S,sca}} \\ U_{\text{S,sca}} \\ V_{\text{S,sca}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi^2 D^2} \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ F_{12} & F_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{33} & F_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & -F_{34} & F_{44} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} I_{\text{S,inc}} \\ Q_{\text{S,inc}} \\ U_{\text{S,inc}} \\ V_{\text{S,inc}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Scattered Stokes Vector

MUELLER MATRIX

Incident Stokes Vector

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Approximate method to reproduce exact computation = short computation time

Split between dust geometry (shape, sizes) and dust composition

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Effective Medium Theory (EMT) and Distribution of Hollow spheres (DHS)



Interplanetary dust

Free parameters :

Shape : Aggregate (Distribution of Hollow Spheres DHS)
 Computation trick to mimic departure from spherical shape
 Method: Min et al. (2003, 2005)

Review of methods: Tazaki et al. 2018



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Grown grains are not spheres, ellipsoids or made of a limited number of subgrains !



- **DHS** well suited for **compact aggregates** (fractal degree Df ~ 3)
- More elongated grains (Df ~ 1.8) will be implemented in SIGMA
 - in the future (MMF Tazaki et al. 2018)

The code is thought to evolve and include different methods !





Free parameters :

- Shape : Aggregate (Distribution of Hollow Spheres DHS)
- Composition : from laboratory measurements
- mixture + porosity + ice mantles

SIGMA takes **tabulated complex refractive indexes** from any laboratory database (m = n-ik)



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Computation done with SIGMA:

Behavior of laboratory measurements is reproduced by SIGMA thanks to flexibility in terms of composition





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10⁵ SIGMA **10⁴** 10^{3} $\begin{bmatrix} 10^{3} \\ \text{K} \\ \text{m} \\ \text{K}^{\text{aps}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10^{3} \\ \text{K}^{\text{aps}} \\ 10^{2} \\ 10^{1} \end{bmatrix}$ thin ice mantles: 33% thick ice mantles: 90% 10° Walmsley+2004 = **79% thickness max 10**⁻¹ **10**¹ 10^{2} 10^{0} 10^{3} Spherical dust comparable to Ossenkopf (1994)



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Eice

Free parameters :

- **Shape :** Aggregate (Distribution of Hollow Spheres DHS)
- **Composition :** from laboratory measurements mixture + porosity + ice mantles
- Size distribution : Any kind e.g. power law (collisional cascades) or output of dynamical coagulation

Dynamical coagulation = evolution of dust size distribution :

- turbulence (temperature, density)
- relative velocity between grains
- variable porosity as a function of size

with H. Hirashita



What candidates to investigate dust evolution with NIKA2 ?



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Dust evolution in prestellar cores from MIR scattering



Modeling compatible with Herschel observations





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Preliminary results L183



L134



VERY PRELIMINARY Spitzer: L134N and L134S have the same scattering intensity

- NIKA2: Strip 1 was observed but L134S barely detected L134N not yet detected
- Temperature effect and better constraints for Radiation Field

Summary of goals

