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Nitrogen fractionation in dense Star-Forming cores

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Low-mass star formation





High-mass star formation



Tentative evolutionary sequence

(adapted from Purcell (2006) and Gerner (2015) PhD thesis; recommended reviews: Beuther+2007, Tan+2014)



 $T \sim 10 - 20 \text{ K}$ $T \sim 20 - 100 \text{ K}$ $T \ge 100 \text{ K}$

✓ Huge distances (d>1 kpc)

chemical evolutionary sequence?

✓ strong **feedback**



Presentation outline

- 1 Observations of ¹⁵N-molecules: until a few years ago
- 2 ¹⁵N-molecules: new observations in high-mass SF cores
- 3 ¹⁵N-molecules: new observations in low-mass SF cores
- 4 ¹⁵N-fractionation vs D-fractionation: relation?

¹⁴N/¹⁵N: observations (low-mass)





¹⁴N/¹⁵N: observations (high-mass)



Galactic nitrogen isotope ratio Adande & Ziurys 2012 800 600 14N/15N 400 200 0 10 0 2 6 8 12 4 D_{GC} (kpc) Obtained from CN data Obtained from HNC data Ο Dahmen et al, 1995

14N/15N = 21.1(5.2) kpc⁻¹ × DGC + 123.8 (37.1)

H and N isotopic anomalies





¹⁴N/¹⁵N and H/D: common behaviour?



e.g. Terzieva & Herbst 2000; Charnley & Rodgers 2002; Rodgers & Charnley 2008; Hily-Blant et al. 2013; Roueff et al. 2015 From Wirstroem et al. 2012 H_3^+ ¹⁴N¹⁵NH⁺ $^{14}N^{15}N$ If T is low CO, e⁻ $^{15}N + N_{2}H^{+} \longrightarrow ^{15}NNH^{+} + N + 36K$ $^{14}N_{2}H^{+}$ $^{14}N_{2}$ He⁺ He⁺ $N^{15}NH^{+} + N + 28K$ ${}^{15}N^{+}$ ^{15}N HC¹⁴NH⁺ $^{15}N + HCNH^+ \longrightarrow HC^{15}NH^+ + N + 36K$ H_2 $^{15}\mathrm{NH}^{+}$ HC¹⁵NH⁺ If T is low $3H_2, e^$ e $H_{3}^{+} + HD \implies H_{2}D^{+} + H_{2} + 230K$ H¹⁵NC $C^{15}N$ $^{15}\mathrm{NH}_3$ HC¹⁵N

Figure 1. Chemical network showing the main reactions responsible for ${}^{15}N$ enhancement in nitriles and ammonia.

New observations in MASSIVE SF cores

Fontani et al. 2011, A&A, 529, L7; Fontani et al. 2014, MNRAS, 440,448; Fontani et al. 2015, A&A, 575, 87

27 Cores associated with high-density gas



¹⁵N fractionation in massive cores: N₂H⁺ and CN







¹⁵N fractionation in massive cores: HN¹³C and H¹³CN





Colzi et al., A&A in press, arXiv:170904237

- 1) Smaller spread of ¹⁴N/¹⁵N in HCN
- 2) NO statistical separation between the evolutionary groups

ightarrow time does not seem to play a role in 15N fractionation even in HCN and HNC



H¹⁵NC vs HC¹⁵N





1) ${}^{14}N/{}^{15}N$ are not the same in all objects in N_2H^+

- 2) ${}^{14}N/{}^{15}N$ are not the same in all objects in HCN and HNC
 - \rightarrow different fractionation pathways (even for N₂H⁺ !?)

H/D vs $^{14}N/^{15}N$ fractionation in N₂H⁺





NO statistical separation between HMSCs / HMPOs / UCHIIs, But overall faint anti-correlation (similar to L1544!!): Spearman's $\rho \sim -0.5$ Kendall's $\tau \sim -0.6$







NO statistical separation between HMSCs / HMPOs / UCHIIs, And NO (anti-)correlation:



¹⁵N fractionation in massive cores: The extended sample





- 1) ${}^{14}N/{}^{15}N \approx 180 555$ from HNC
- 2) ${}^{14}N/{}^{15}N \approx 115 810$ from HCN
- 3) Asymmetric distribution, with peak close to the TA value...







- 1) ¹⁵N clearly not enriched at the dense core stage \rightarrow is enrichment in comets and disks a "local" process?
- 1) No (clear) relation between H/D and ¹⁴N/¹⁵N
- Huge range in ¹⁴N/¹⁵N (100-1000), and differences in isomers: still mysterious...
- 4) A new galactic gradient (based on a huge statistics!) points to differences with nucleosynthesis models