

原始惑星系円盤における磁場に沿った 宇宙線の伝搬とガスの電離率分布

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Fujii & Kimura (2022)

原始惑星系円盤

力学進化：磁気流体力学的効果が重要

- 磁気回転不安定性 (MRI)
- 円盤風

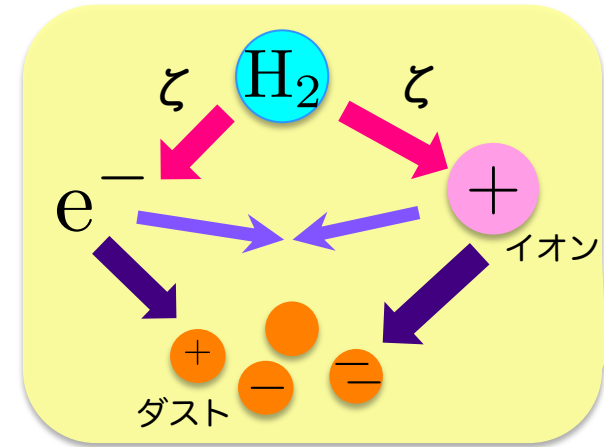
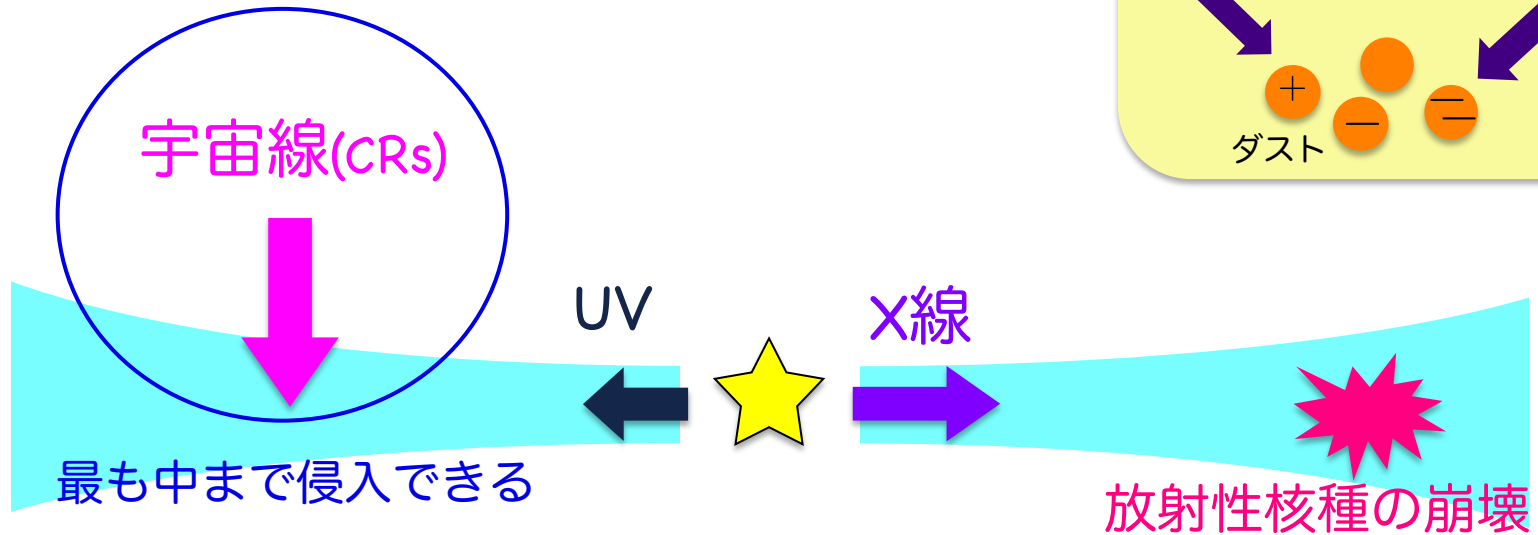
磁場とガスのcoupling

化学進化

化学反応ネットワークの駆動

水素ガスの電離

電離源



電離率が分かると

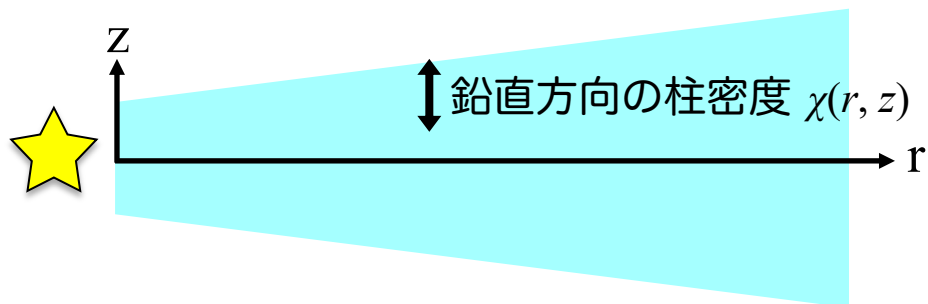
- 電離度を計算できる → 磁気流体力学的効果の評価可
- 化学反応ネットワークを計算できる

従来の電離率との見積り方

宇宙線電離率 Umebayashi & Nakano (1981)

$$\zeta(r, z) = \zeta_{\text{ISM}} \exp \left[-\frac{\chi(r, z)}{96 \text{ g cm}^{-2}} \right]$$

減衰長



ISM: interstellar medium (星間媒質)

$\zeta_{\text{ISM}} = 1 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$: 円盤モデルに広く用いられる値



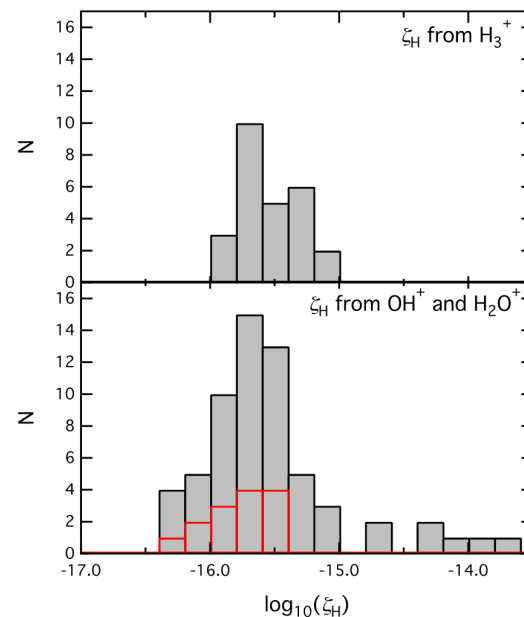
$\zeta_{\text{ISM}} \sim 3 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s}^{-1}$: 近年の観測から示唆される値

Indriolo+ (2015)



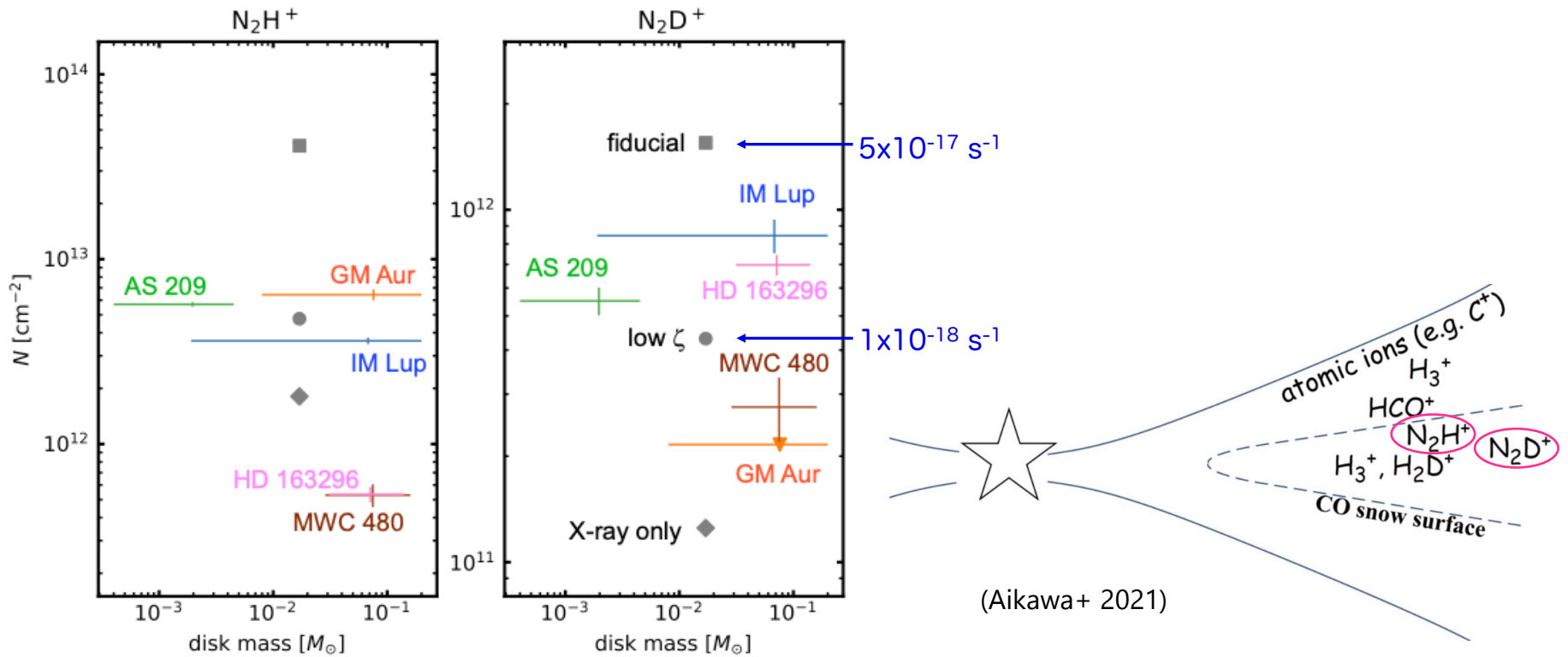
観測値を原始惑星系円盤に適用すると赤道面の電離度が高くなり過ぎてしまう

星間空間の観測



円盤赤道面の電離率推定

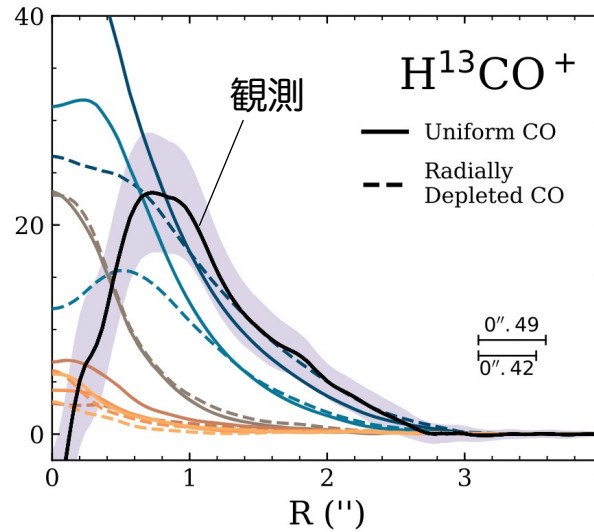
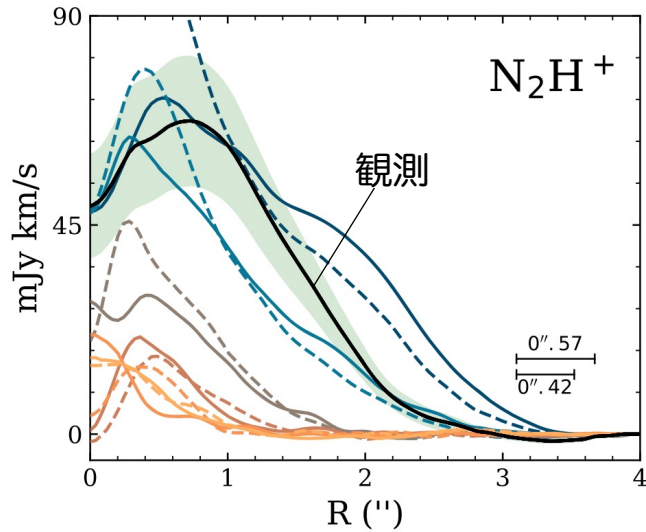
電波観測(アルマ望遠鏡)と統合的な電離率は？



(Aikawa+ 2021)

IM Lup円盤の赤道面電離率分布

Seifert+ (2021)

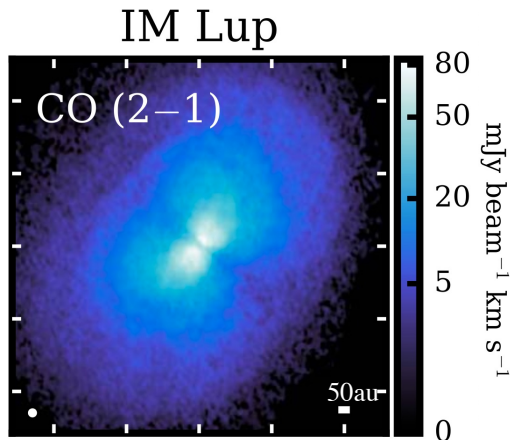


TTX
TTM
SSX
SSM

} Low ionization rate

W98
M02

} High ionization rate

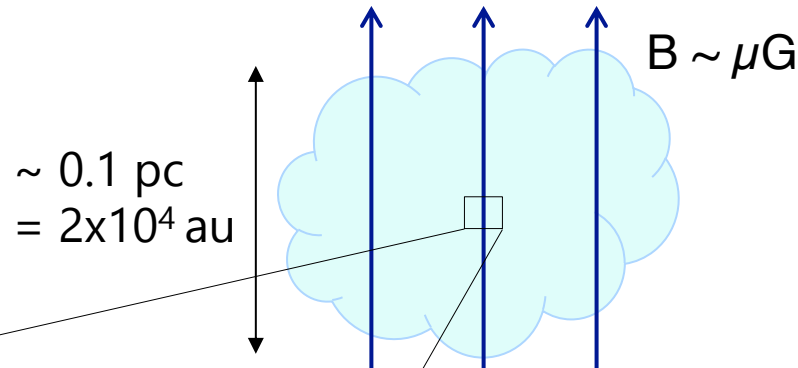


Zhang+ (2021) MAPS V

Model	ID	$\zeta_{CR} (s^{-1})$	
Moskalenko et al. (2002)	M02	6.8×10^{-16}	} High
Webber (1998)	W98	2.0×10^{-17}	
Solar System Min	SSM	1.1×10^{-18}	} Low
Solar System Max	SSX	1.6×10^{-19}	
T Tauri Min	TTM	7.0×10^{-21}	
T Tauri Max	TTX	1.0×10^{-21}	

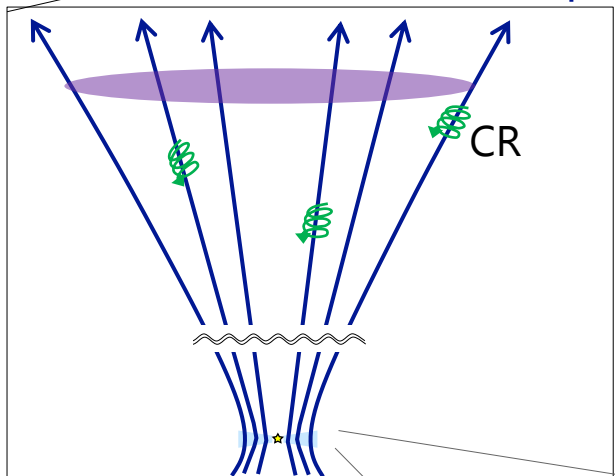
内側で低め、外側で高めの値が示唆される

円盤への宇宙線の飛来



Disk B-fields are connected to cloud B-fields

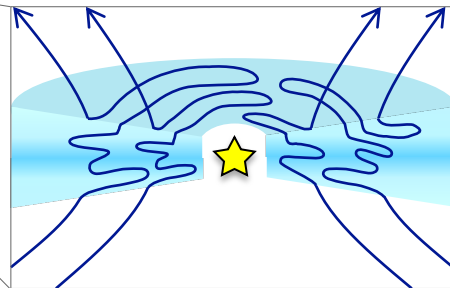
(Different from T-Tauriosphere)
(Cleeves+ 2013)



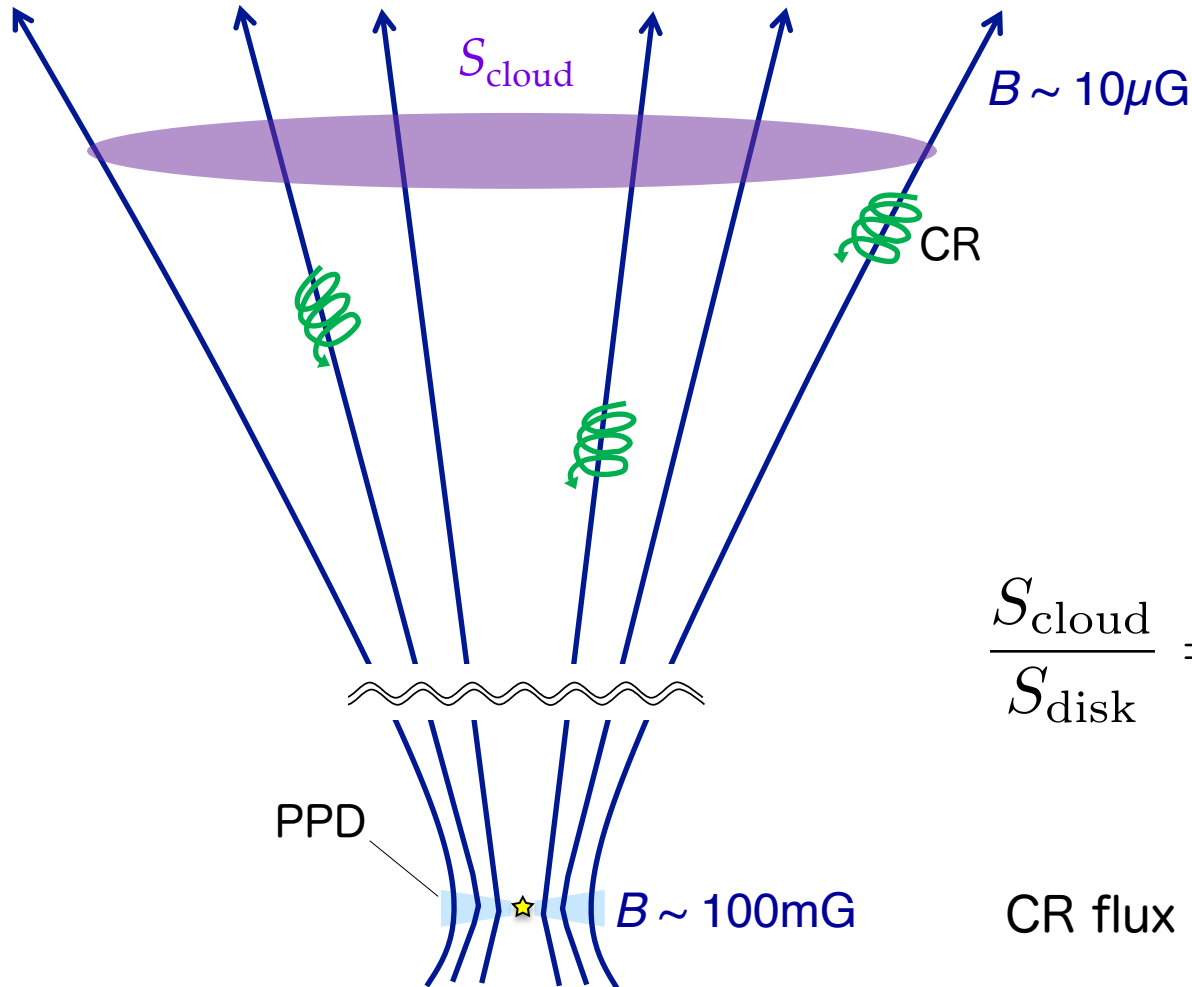
Gyro radius of CRs

$$r_G(E=100\text{GeV}) \sim 1 \text{ au} \ll 0.1 \text{ pc}$$

➔ Even high energy particles travel along B-fields



宇宙線の集中



$$\frac{S_{\text{cloud}}}{S_{\text{disk}}} = \frac{B_{\text{disk}}}{B_{\text{cloud}}} \sim \frac{100 \text{ mG}}{10 \mu\text{G}} = 10^4$$

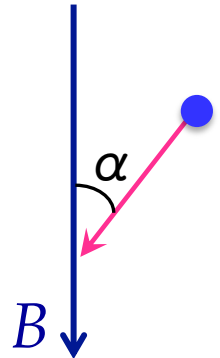
CR flux increases for 10^4 times

宇宙線の反射

Conservation of magnetic moment

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha_{\text{disk}}}{\sin^2 \alpha_{\text{cloud}}} = \frac{B_{\text{disk}}}{B_{\text{cloud}}} = 10^4$$

α : pitch angle



$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha_{\text{cloud}} < 0.01$$

CRs almost perfectly parallel to B-fields can only enter

Cosmic-ray flux: $\alpha^2/4 = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ times

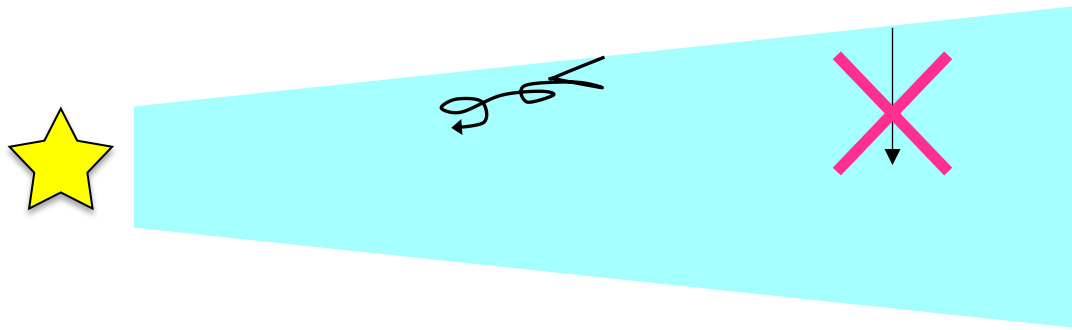
Balance between focusing and reflecting

→ CR flux is reduced to 1/4 (from isotropic distribution)

Sheared B-fields of PPD

(protoplanetary disk)

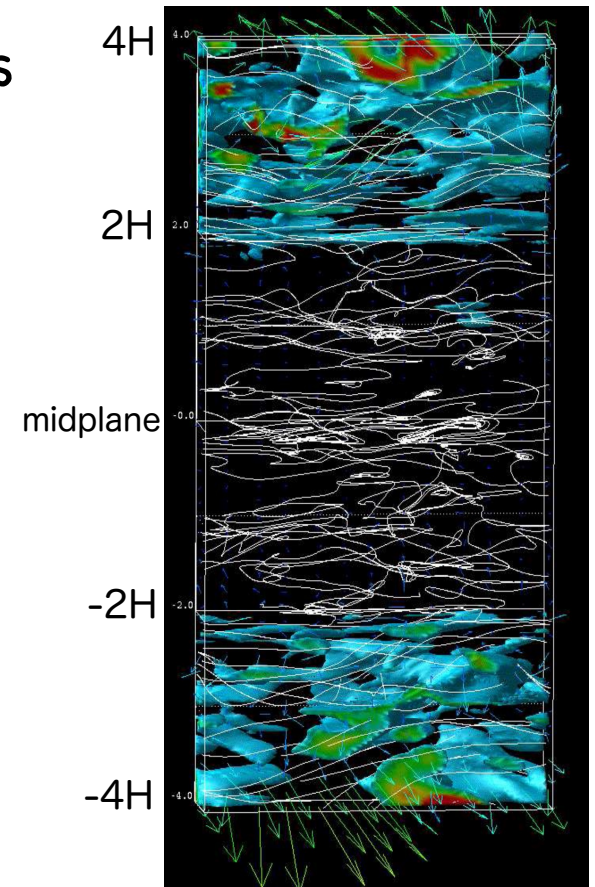
Generation of toroidal component of B-fields



宇宙線は磁場に沿って伝播する

→ Effective column density should increase

White lines : B-fields



Suzuki & Inutsuka (2009)

磁場に沿った宇宙線の遠回り

Simulation settings

Local ideal MHD (Athena)

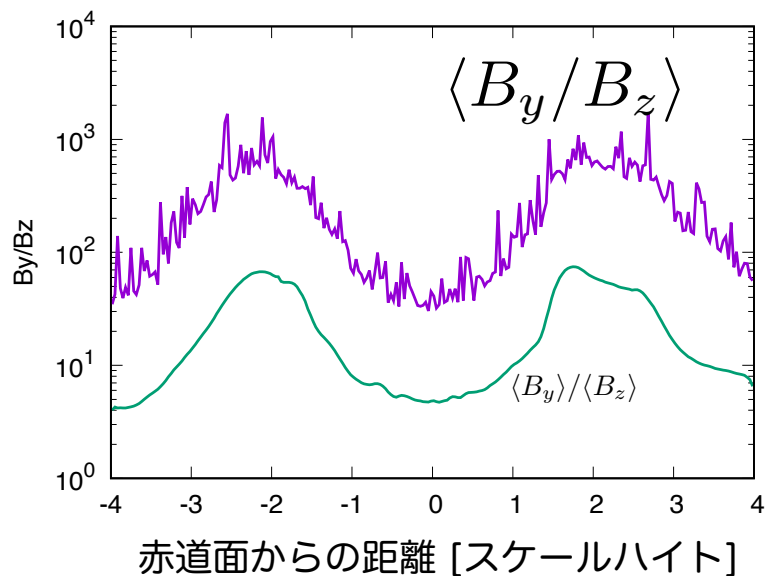
Box size : Hx2Hx8H

Resolution : 30x60x240

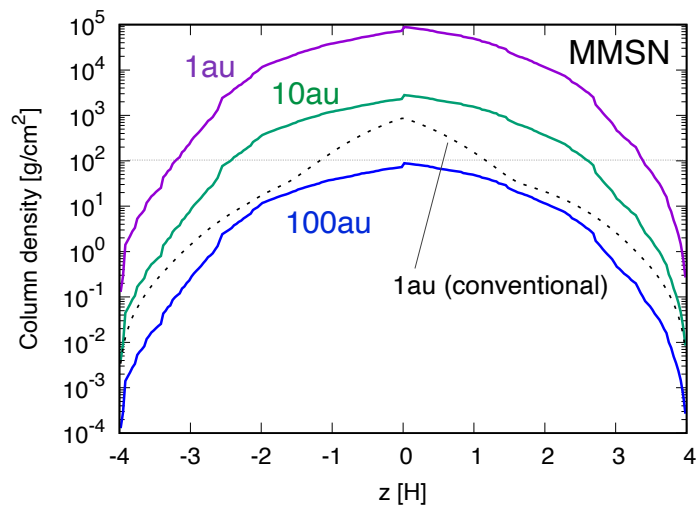
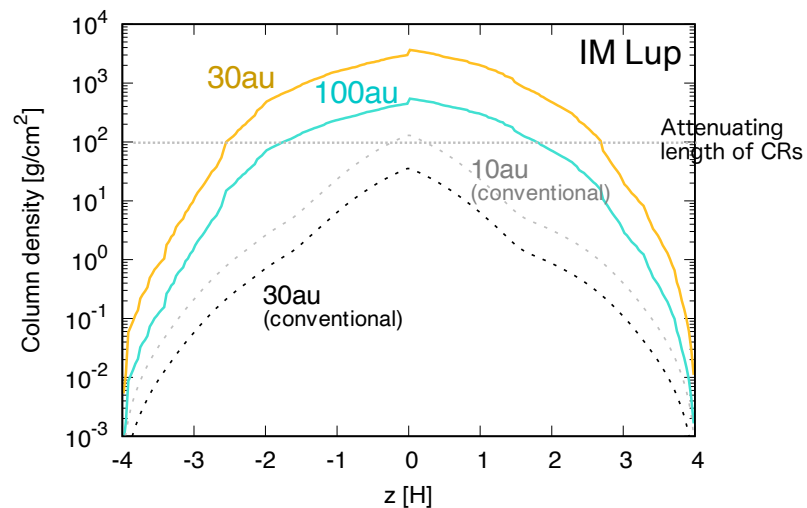
Reproducing sheared magnetic fields

Azimuthal magnetic field is enhanced

⇒ 宇宙線は $\sim B_y/B_z$ だけ遠回りする



柱密度



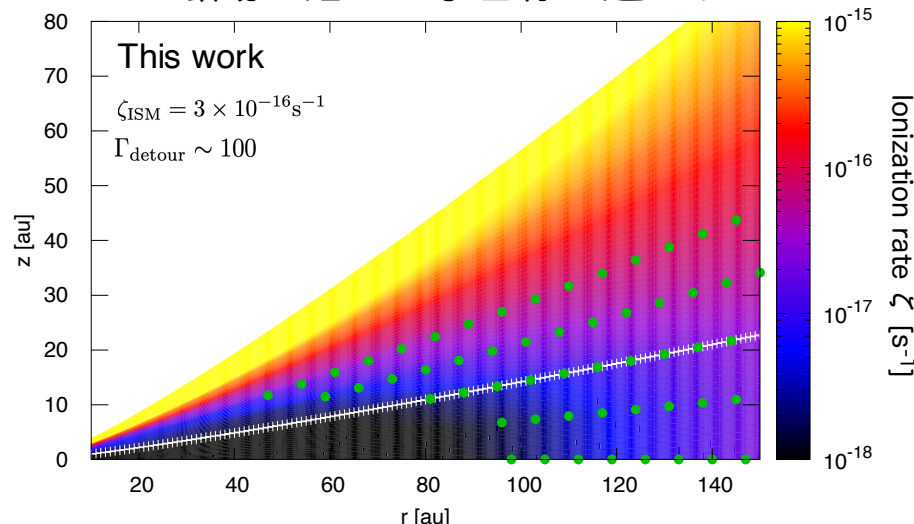
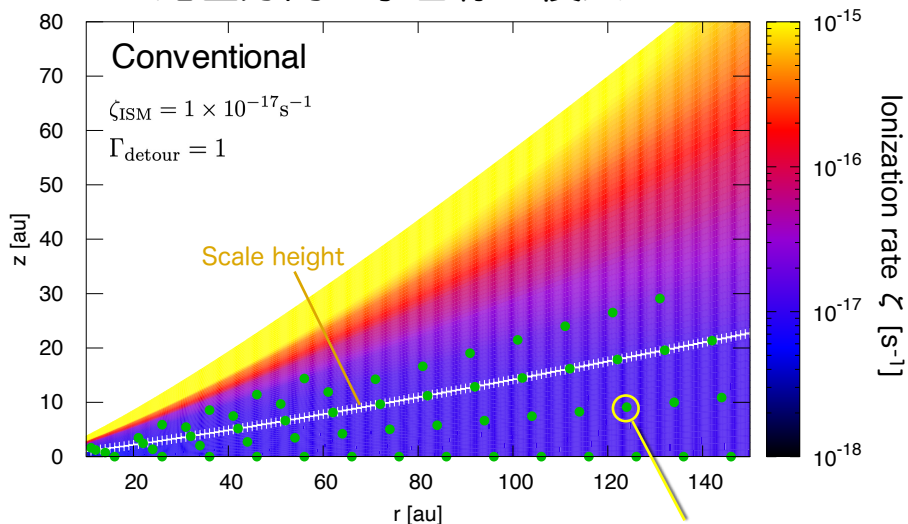
円盤内の電離率の分布

$$\chi(r, z) = \int_z^\infty \rho(r, z) dz$$

$$\xi_{\text{detour}} \chi_{\text{eff}}$$

鉛直方向に宇宙線が侵入

磁場に沿って宇宙線が遠回り



Dominated by CR

Conventional: $\zeta_{\text{CR}} = \zeta_{\text{ISM}} \exp\left[-\frac{\chi(r, z)}{\chi_{\text{CR}}}\right]$

This work: $\zeta_{\text{CR}} = \Gamma_{\text{dim}} \zeta_{\text{ISM}} [\exp(-\Gamma_{\text{detour}} \chi_{\text{eff}} / \chi_{\text{CR}})]$

Disk model (IM Lup)

$$\Sigma = 28.4 \left(\frac{r}{100\text{au}}\right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{r}{100\text{au}}\right)$$

$$H = 10.0 \left(\frac{r}{100\text{au}}\right)^{1.17}$$

$$M_* = 1.1 M_\odot$$

(Zhang+ 2021, Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974, Andrews+ 2011)

Ionization rate

$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{CR}} + \zeta_{\text{X}} + \zeta_{\text{RN}}$$

$$\chi_{\text{CR}} = 96 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$$

X-rays:

Igea & Glassgold(1999),

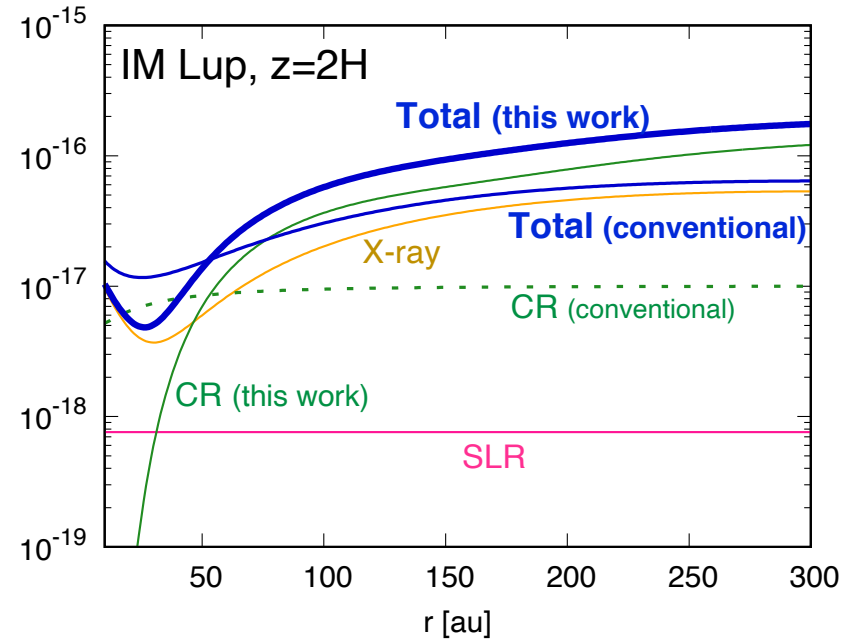
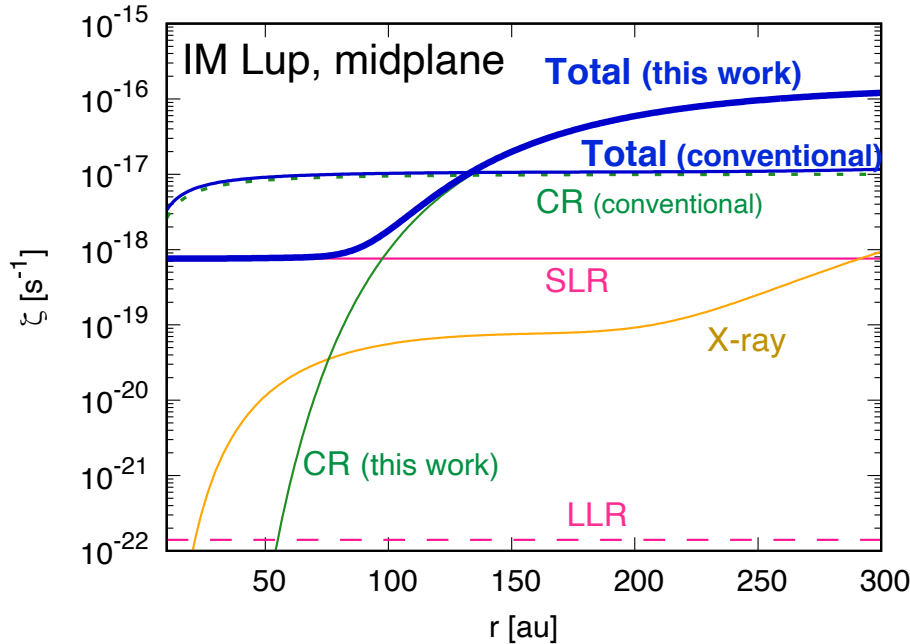
Bai & Goodman (2009)

$L_X = 10^{30} \text{ erg/s}$, $T_X = 3 \text{ keV}$

Radionuclides: $\zeta_{\text{RN}} = 7.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ s}^{-1}$

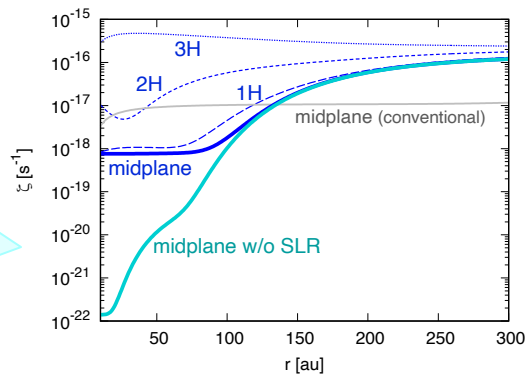
Umebayashi & Nakano (2009)

各電離源の寄与



$r \gtrsim 130\text{au}$: Higher ionization rate due to higher input
 $r \lesssim 130\text{au}$: Lower value despite of high input rate

CR contribution can be larger than that of X-ray



単寿命放射性核種が残っていない場合

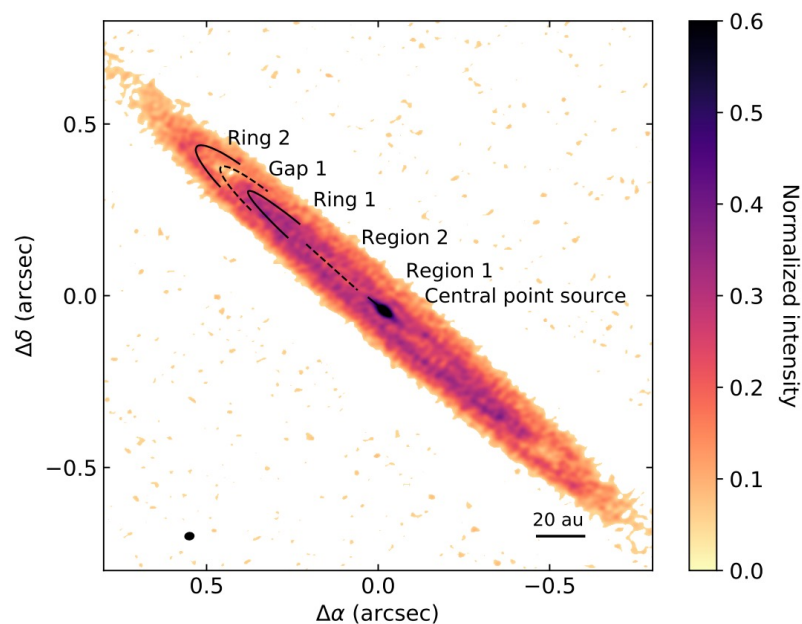
☆ IM Lup円盤の観測結果

Low ζ_{CR} in inner disk and high ζ_{CR} in outer disk
 with the transition at $\sim 80\text{-}100\text{au}$ Seifert+ (2021)

我々のモデルと整合的

Implications

- Highly settled disk around Oph 163131



Villenave+ (2022)

- CO depletion from ISM value

Conversion of CO in
high ζ ($\geq 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and
low temperature ($\sim 20\text{--}30\text{K}$)
environment

(Furuya & Aikawa 2014;
Bosman+ 2018; Schwarz+ 2018)

Our model suggests high
ionization rate at outer radii

Disk is laminar at $\sim 100\text{au}$

Consistent with our model

Ambipolar Diffusion?

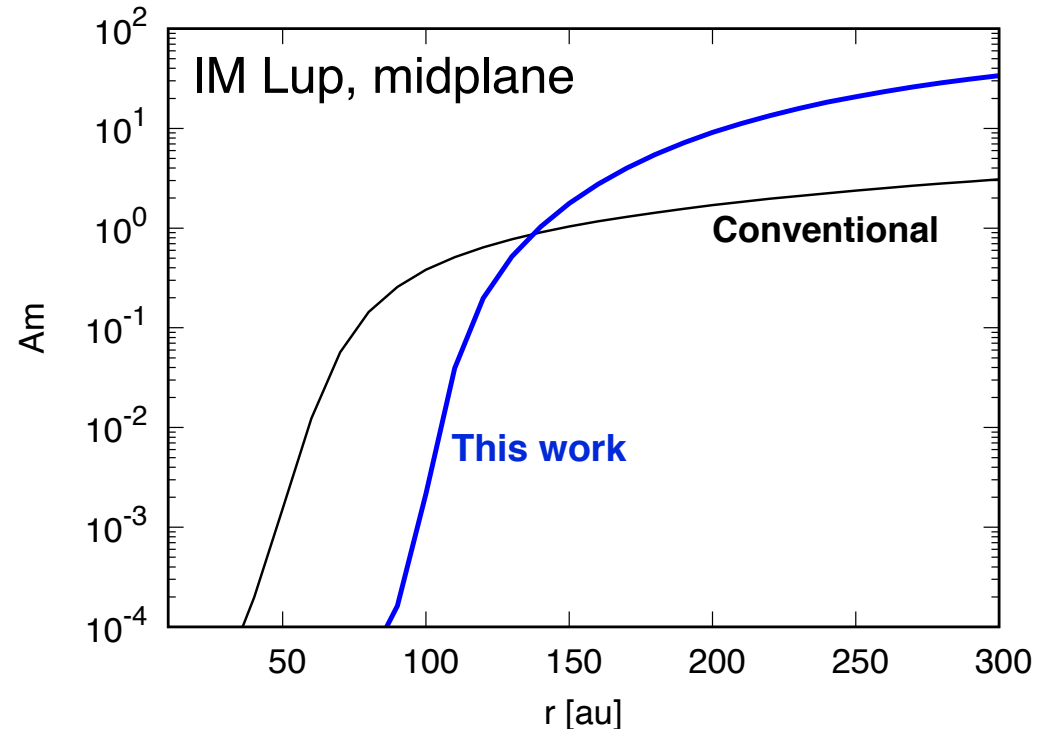
MIR turbulence would be suppressed/weakened by ambipolar diffusion in outer disk

Bai & Stone (2013),
Bai (2013), Simon+ (2015)

Outer disk may be turbulent

=> Non-ideal MHD simulation with our ionization rate is required

Ambipolar Elsasser number



$Am \gtrsim 1$ で乱流状態になる

Conclusion & Discussion

- 大きめの ζ_{ISM} を用いても円盤赤道面の電離度を低く抑えられることを示した
 - 星間空間の電離率の観測と円盤内の分子の観測の両方と整合的
 - 円盤内側で低く、外側で高い電離率分布を再現できる
- 円盤が乱流状態だった場合
 - 磁力線が分子雲コアに接続されていないかもしれないので、低エネルギー宇宙線が侵入できない
 - 宇宙線が拡散的に伝搬するため、さらに上空で宇宙線が減衰する(そうになると乱流自体も減衰する)
- 非理想磁気流体力学シミュレーションが必要