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Complex processes in simple ices : laboratory and observational studies of gas-grain interactions during star formation

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3 THE *c2d* SPITZER SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEY OF CH₄ ICE AROUND LOW-MASS YOUNG STELLAR OBJECTS

CH₄ is proposed to be the starting point of a rich organic chemistry. Solid CH₄ abundances have previously been determined mostly towards high mass star forming regions. Spitzer/IRS now provides a unique opportunity to probe solid CH₄ towards low mass star forming regions as well. Infrared spectra from the *Spitzer Space Telescope* are presented to determine the solid CH₄ abundance toward a large sample of low mass young stellar objects. 25 out of 52 ice sources in the *c2d* (cores to disks) legacy have an absorption feature at 7.7 μm , attributed to the bending mode of solid CH₄. The solid CH₄ / H₂O abundances are 2-8%, except for three sources with abundances as high as 11–13%. These latter sources have relatively large uncertainties due to small total ice column densities. Toward sources with H₂O column densities above $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the CH₄ abundances (20 out of 25) are nearly constant at $4.7 \pm 1.6\%$. Correlation plots with solid H₂O, CH₃OH, CO₂ and CO column densities and abundances relative to H₂O reveal a closer relationship of solid CH₄ with CO₂ and H₂O than with solid CO and CH₃OH. The inferred solid CH₄ abundances are consistent with models where CH₄ is formed through sequential hydrogenation of C on grain surfaces. Finally the equal or higher abundances toward low mass young stellar objects compared with high mass objects and the correlation studies support this formation pathway as well, but not the two competing theories: formation from CH₃OH and formation in the gas phase with subsequent freeze-out.

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3.1 Introduction

The presence and origin of complex organic molecules in protostellar regions and their possible incorporation in protoplanetary disks is an active topic of research. CH₄ is proposed to be a starting point of a rich chemistry, especially when UV photons are present (Dartois et al. 2005). In particular CH₄ is believed to play a key role in the formation process of prebiotic molecules (Markwick et al. 2000).

CH₄ is less well studied in interstellar and circumstellar media compared to other small organic molecules because CH₄ has no permanent dipole moment and therefore cannot be observed by pure rotational transitions at radio wavelengths. Solid CH₄ was first detected through its bending mode at 7.67 μm from the ground by Lacy et al. (1991), and with the Infrared Space Observatory Short Wavelength Spectrometer (ISO-SWS) by Boogert et al. (1996) toward a few high-mass sources. Tentative claims have been made toward some other objects including low-mass protostars, but are inconclusive because of the low S/N ratio of these data (Cernicharo et al. 2000; Gürtler et al. 2002; Alexander et al. 2003). Solid CH₄ has also been detected from the ground through its stretching mode at 3.3 μm , but only toward the brightest high mass sources due to problems in removing the many atmospheric lines in this spectral region (Boogert et al. 2004a).

Models predict CH₄ to form rapidly on cool grains through successive hydrogenation of atomic C; similarly H₂O is formed through hydrogenation of atomic O (van de Hulst 1946; Allen & Robinson 1977; Tielens & Hagen 1982; Brown et al. 1988; Hasegawa et al. 1992; Aikawa et al. 2005). Observations of CH₄ hence provide insight into the basic principles of grain surface chemistry. Compared to H₂O the observed gas- and solid-state CH₄ abundances are low; reported CH₄ abundances are typically a few percent with respect to H₂O (Lacy et al. 1991; Boogert et al. 1998). This points to relatively low atomic C abundances at the time of CH₄ formation, with most C already locked up in CO as H readily reacts with C on surfaces (Hiraoka et al. 1998). This is in agreement with the high CH₃OH abundances in several lines of sight, formed by hydrogenation of CO (Dartois et al. 1999; Pontoppidan et al. 2003), and large CO₂ abundances, formed through oxidation of CO or hydrogenated CO. That these molecules are all formed through a similar process is corroborated by the profiles of solid CO₂ absorption bands, which usually show an intimate mixture of CO₂, CH₃OH and H₂O in interstellar ices (Gerakines et al. 1999; Boogert et al. 2000; Knez et al. 2005).

If CH₄ is formed efficiently through grain surface reactions as well, CH₄ should be similarly mixed with H₂O. Observations of solid CH₄ toward a few high mass young stellar objects (YSOs) show that the CH₄ absorption band profiles are broad and agree better with CH₄ in a hydrogen bonding ice, H₂O or CH₃OH, than with a pure CH₄ ice or CH₄ mixed with CO (Boogert et al. 1997). This profile analysis does not, however, exclude CH₄ formation from photoprocessing of CH₃OH (Allamandola et al. 1988; Gerakines et al. 1996). In addition, because of the small sample in previous studies, it is unclear if these broad profiles are a universal feature. Hence it cannot be excluded that CH₄ in some environments may form in the gas phase and subsequently freeze out.

Because formation pathway efficiency depends on environment, another method for testing formation routes is through exploring the distribution of CH₄ toward a large sample

of objects of different ages, luminosities and ice column densities. In addition, correlations, or lack thereof, with other ice constituents may provide important clues to how the molecule is formed. If CH_4 is formed through hydrogenation on grain surfaces in quiescent clouds, the CH_4 abundance with respect to H_2O should be fairly source independent since this mechanism mainly depends on the initial conditions of the cloud before the star forms, which seem to vary little between different star forming regions. Because of the generality of this mechanism, the CH_4 and H_2O , and possibly CO_2 , column densities should correlate over a large range of different environments. This is also the prediction of several models where the solid $\text{CH}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and CH_4/CO_2 ratios in dark clouds vary little both as a function of time (Hasegawa et al. 1992) and distance into a cloud that has collapsed (Aikawa et al. 2005). In contrast, CO , which is formed in the gas phase and subsequently frozen out, is predicted to only correlate with CH_4 during certain time intervals. If CH_4 instead forms in the gas phase, solid CH_4 should be better correlated with solid CO than with solid H_2O and CO_2 , since pure CH_4 freezes out and desorbs at similar temperatures to CO (Fraser et al. submitted to A&A, Collings et al. 2004). Finally, if CH_4 forms by UV photoprocessing of CH_3OH more CH_4 would also be expected to form toward sources with stronger UV-fields i.e. higher mass objects.

The objective of this study is to determine the CH_4 abundances and distribution pattern toward a sample of low mass young stellar objects, varying in evolutionary stage and total ice column density. The distribution pattern and correlations with other ice constituents within the sample as well as comparison with high mass young stellar objects will be used to constrain the CH_4 formation mechanism. This study is based on spectra acquired with the Spitzer Infrared Spectrometer (IRS) as part of our legacy program ‘From molecular cores to protoplanetary disks’ (*c2d*), which provides a large sample (41 sources) of infrared spectra of low mass star formation regions (Evans et al. 2003). In addition 11 sources are added from the GTO program 2 for which ground based 3-5 μm already exist (Pontoppidan et al. 2003). Overviews of the H_2O , CO_2 , CH_3OH and other ice species in these data are found in Boogert et al. (ApJ submitted, Paper I) and Pontoppidan et al. (ApJ submitted, Paper II). The detection of solid CH_4 toward one of the sources, HH46 IRS, was published by Boogert et al. (2004b). We have detected an absorption feature, which is attributed to solid CH_4 , toward 25 out of 52 low mass ice sources found in this *c2d* sample.

3.2 Source sample selection, observations and data reduction

The source sample consists of a combination of known low mass protostars and new protostars discovered by their Spitzer IRAC and MIPS broad-band SEDs. Spitzer/IRS spectra were obtained as part of the *c2d* Legacy program (PIDs 172 and 179) as well as a dedicated open time program (PID 20604) and a few archival spectra observed as a part of the GTO programs of Houck et al. Among the targets observed with the IRS short-long (SL) module, 41 ice sources were identified from their spectra in the *c2d* sample (Paper

I). The GTO sources are all associated with the Ophiuchus cloud and were selected based on previous ice observations at 3-5 μ m (Pontoppidan et al. 2003). The source sample of 25 low mass protostars presented here was selected from the 41 *c2d* and 11 GTO ice sources based solely on the existence of an absorption feature at 7.7 μ m, identified with solid CH₄ (Table 3.1). Due to the high sensitivity of the Spitzer/IRS, a large range of star formation stages are represented in the sample from very young YSOs at the interface of the Class 0/I stages (e.g. B1-c) to objects like RNO 91, identified as an inclined disk with a remnant envelope. It also includes VErY Low Luminosity Objects (VELLOs) such as L1014 IRS (Young et al. 2004). More information about the evolutionary stages of the objects are reported in Paper I.

The Spitzer/IRS spectra were reduced using the 2-dimensional Basic Calibrated Data (BCD) spectral images, produced by the Spitzer Science Center (SSC) pipeline version S13.2.0, as a starting point. The low resolution modules, which are the relevant ones for the solid CH₄ feature, were reduced in a similar way to ground-based spectra. First, the spectral and spatial dimensions were orthogonalized, and then the 2-dimensional images of the two nodding positions were subtracted in order to remove the extended emission. A fixed width extraction was performed and then the 1-dimensional spectra were averaged. Subsequently the spectra were divided by spectra of the standard star HR 2194, reduced in the same way, to correct for wavelength dependent slit losses. Finally the spectra were multiplied along the flux scale in order to match Spitzer/IRAC photometry. One source, EC 92, was carefully extracted manually due to multiple other sources present in the slit. More details about the reduction and the complete mid-infrared spectra of the *c2d* sources is presented in Paper I. The CH₄ 7.7 μ m absorption feature falls within the range of the IRS modules SL1 and SL2. At these wavelengths the resolving power $R = \lambda/\Delta\lambda$ of IRS is 65 or 0.12 μ m for SL1 and 125 or 0.06 μ m for SL2 (IRS Data Handbook). The plotted spectra are made up using data from the main orders of SL1 and SL2, while the SL1 bonus order was only used to confirm detections. SL2 stops around 7.6 μ m so the peak of the CH₄ absorption feature is always in SL1. The part of the spectra from the SL2 module is hence mainly used to determine the continuum and in some cases the shape of a low wavelength wing. When comparing observations to laboratory spectra, the laboratory spectra are always convolved to the resolution of SL1 (0.12 μ m, sampled with two pixels per resolution element).

ISO-SWS spectra of four high mass YSOs are used for comparison between low mass and high mass protostars in this paper. The latest Standard Processed Data (SPD) pipeline version 10.1 products were taken from the ISO archive and the detector scans were cleaned from cosmic ray hits and averaged. The final spectra do not show significant differences with respect to the data published in Keane et al. (2001).

Table 3.1. The source sample of 25 low-mass YSOs observed with Spitzer-IRS and 4 high-mass YSOs with previously published ISO spectra.

Source	Alias	RA J2000	Dec J2000	Cloud	Type	Obs. ID
IRAS 03235+3004		03:26:37.5	+30:15:27.9	Perseus	low	9835520
IRAS 03245+3002		03:27:39.0	+30:12:59.3	Perseus	low	6368000
LJ455 SMIMI		03:27:43.3	+30:12:28.8	Perseus	low	15917056
IRAS 03254+3050		03:28:34.2	+31:00:51.2	Perseus	low	11827200
B1-c		03:33:17.9	+31:09:31.0	Perseus	low	13460480
B1-b		03:33:20.3	+31:07:21.4	Perseus	low	1596544
LJ489 IRS	IRAS 04016+2610	04:04:43.1	+26:18:56.4	Taurus	low	3528960
IRAS 08242-5050	HH46 IRS	08:25:43.8	-51:00:35.6	HH46	low	5638912
IRAS 12553-7651		12:59:06.6	-77:07:40.0	Cha	low	9830912
IRAS 15398-3359		15:43:02.3	-34:09:06.7	B228	low	5828864
GSS 30 IRS1		16:26:21.4	-24:23:04.1	Ophiuchus	low	12699392
IRS 42		16:27:21.5	-24:41:43.1	Ophiuchus	low	12699648
IRS 43		16:27:27.0	-24:40:52.0	Ophiuchus	low	12699648
IRS 44		16:27:28.1	-24:39:35.0	Ophiuchus	low	12699648
IRS 63		16:31:35.7	-24:01:29.5	Ophiuchus	low	12676608
VSSG 17	IRS 47	16:27:30.2	-24:27:43.4	Ophiuchus	low	12698624
RNO 91	IRAS 16316-1540	16:34:29.3	-15:47:01.4	L43	low	5650432
B59 YSO5		17:11:22.2	-27:26:02.3	B59	low	14894336
SVS 4-5		17:11:23.1	-27:24:32.6	B59	low	14894592
2MASSJ171123.17-2724315		17:11:23.1	-27:24:32.6	Serpens	low	9407232
EC 92	EC 88	18:29:57.9	+01:12:51.6	Serpens	low	9407232
CrA IRS 5	SVS 4-10	19:01:48.0	-36:57:21.6	Corona Australis	low	9835264
CrA IRS 7 B		19:01:56.4	-36:57:28.0	Corona Australis	low	9835008
CrA IRAS32		19:02:58.7	-37:07:34.5	Corona Australis	low	9832192
L1014 IRS		21:24:07.5	+49:59:09.0	L1014	low	12116736
W33A		18:14:39.4	-17:52:01.3		high	32900920
NGC7538 IRS9		23:14:01.6	+61:27:20.2		high	09801532
GL989		06:41:10.1	+0:9:29:35.8		high	71602619
GL7009S		18:34:20.9	-05:59:42.2		high	15201140

3.3 Results

3.3.1 CH₄ column densities

Figure 3.1 shows the flux calibrated spectra of the 25 low mass YSOs containing the CH₄ 7.7 μm absorption feature. The spectra were converted to optical depth scale using a smooth spline continuum fitted to the 7-7.4 μm and 8.0-8.3 μm regions as shown in Fig. 3.1. A local continuum is necessary since the CH₄ feature lies on the edge of other broader features such as the 9.7 μm feature. Fitting the continuum is complicated by the presence of a weak HI recombination emission line at 7.5 μm (Pfund α) toward several of the sources e.g. the CrA sources, IRAS 03235+3004, L1489 IRS, RNO 91 and SVS 4-5. Of these ground based spectra around 4 μm exist for CrA IRS5, CrA IRS7b, IRAS 03235+3004, L1489 IRS and SVS 4-5. In all of these spectra the 4.05 μm HI Brackett α is clearly visible corroborating the identification of the emission feature with hydrogen.

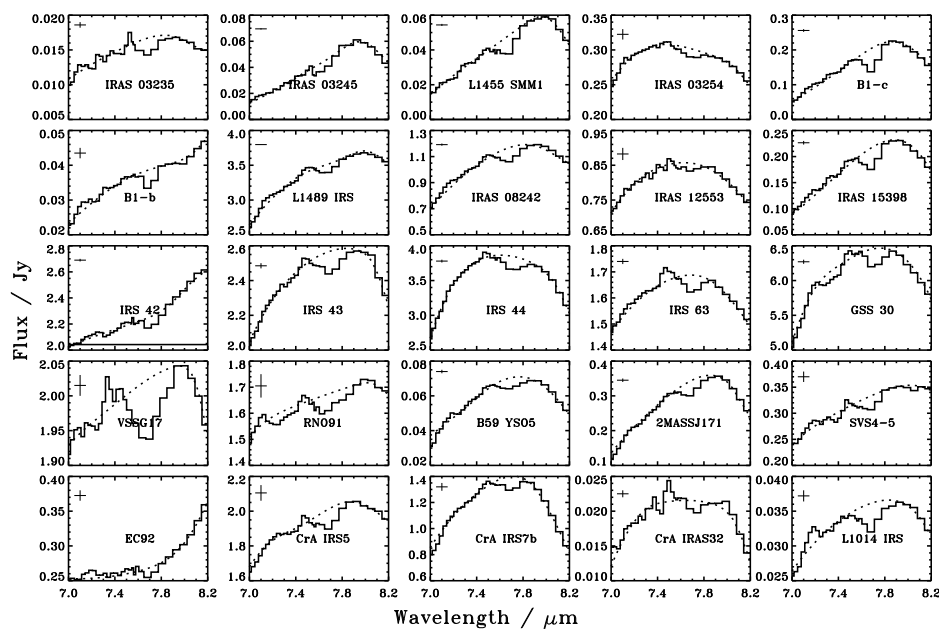


Figure 3.1 – The Spitzer-IRS spectra (solid line) of the CH₄ sources between 7.0 and 8.2 μm , plotted together with the chosen spline continua (dotted line). The tick bar in the upper left corner indicates the noise level derived within the *c2d* pipeline.

Table 3.2. Gaussian parameters of the observed absorption features and the CH₄ column densities and abundances relative to solid H₂O and upper limits of SO₂.

Source	λ μm	FWHM μm	τ_{peak}	$\int \tau_{7.7}$ cm^{-1}	$\int \tau_{\text{CH}_4}$ cm^{-1}	$N(\text{CH}_4)$ 10^{17} cm^{-2}	$N(\text{CH}_4)$ $/N(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \times 100$	$N(\text{SO}_2)_{\text{max}}$ $/N(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \times 100$
IRAS 03235+3004	7.69±0.03	0.16±0.05	0.16±0.07	4.6±1.0	2.9±0.8	6.2±1.8	4.3±1.4	0.35±0.19
IRAS 03245+3002	7.59±0.03	0.20±0.08	0.17±0.04	4.3±0.1	3.2±0.4	6.8±0.8	1.7±0.3	0.08±0.01
L1455 SMM1	7.66±0.01	0.15±0.02	0.24±0.03	6.2±0.3	4.9±0.1	10±0.1	5.8±0.9	0.21±0.03
IRAS 03254+3050	7.68±0.01	0.20±0.03	0.040±0.008	1.4±0.2	0.7±0.1	1.6±0.3	4.0±0.9	0.45±0.14
BI-c	7.68±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.40±0.05	8.7±1.3	7.6±1.2	16±3	5.4±1.4	0.11±0.03
BI-b	7.70±0.01	0.10±0.01	0.16±0.01	2.7±0.1	2.8±0.1	5.9±0.2	3.3±0.6	0.00±0.01
L1489 IRS	7.68±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.037±0.006	0.93±0.04	0.64±0.04	1.4±0.1	3.1±0.2	0.14±0.01
IRAS 08242-5050	7.68±0.06	0.17±0.16	0.098±0.063	2.9±1.8	1.9±0.8	3.9±1.8	5.0±2.4	0.40±0.68
IRAS 12553-7651	7.66±0.02	0.18±0.04	0.026±0.005	0.6±0.1	0.5±0.1	1.1±0.1	3.8±0.9	0.13±0.03
IRAS 15398-3359	7.68±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.22±0.03	5.1±0.6	4.2±0.8	8.8±1.7	6.0±2.0	0.20±0.06
IRS 42	7.72±0.01	0.12±0.03	0.041±0.012	0.82±0.11	0.62±0.22	1.4±0.4	7.7±2.4	0.21±0.06
IRS 43	7.70±0.01	0.21±0.04	0.050±0.014	1.7±0.6	0.94±0.33	2.1±0.6	6.0±2.3	0.70±0.36
IRS 44	7.71±0.01	0.19±0.01	0.053±0.015	1.7±0.4	0.9±0.2	2.1±0.4	6.1±1.4	0.63±0.23
IRS 63	7.70±0.14	0.14±0.13	0.042±0.026	1.0±0.4	0.72±0.31	1.6±0.7	7.9±3.8	0.42±0.59
GSS 30	7.72±0.16	0.14±0.13	0.045±0.027	1.1±0.8	0.7±0.4	1.6±0.9	11±6.2	0.60±0.9
VSSG17	7.68±0.01	0.26±0.04	0.042±0.006	1.8±0.2	0.8±0.1	1.8±0.2	11±2.2	1.5±0.35
RNO91	7.69±0.03	0.27±0.13	0.038±0.009	1.6±0.7	0.68±0.17	1.6±0.5	4.8±1.6	0.76±0.44
B59 YSO5	7.70±0.01	0.19±0.06	0.096±0.050	3.2±3.4	1.8±0.9	3.8±2.0	2.7±1.6	0.31±0.37
2MASSJ17112317	7.69±0.01	0.17±0.06	0.13±0.052	3.9±2.0	2.5±1.0	5.4±2.2	2.8±1.2	0.20±0.23
SVS4-5	7.67±0.01	0.16±0.02	0.083±0.010	2.2±0.2	1.6±0.3	3.5±0.6	6.1±1.7	0.29±0.08
EC92	7.71±0.01	0.07±0.10	0.066±0.032	0.67±0.21	0.88±0.47	2.0±1.2	13±7.7	0.33±0.23
CrA IRSS	7.68±0.01	0.19±0.02	0.055±0.011	1.7±0.3	1.1±0.1	2.3±0.3	6.2±1.0	0.50±0.13
CrA IRS7b	7.69±0.02	0.16±0.05	0.080±0.019	2.2±0.5	1.5±0.5	3.1±1.1	3.0±1.2	0.19±0.08
CrA IRAS32	7.72±0.04	0.09±0.13	0.093±0.018	1.4±0.4	1.6±0.2	3.5±0.4	6.6±2.5	0.12±0.05
L1014 IRS	7.68±0.01	0.19±0.06	0.11±0.022	3.7±1.2	2.4±0.7	5.1±1.5	7.1±2.3	0.53±0.25
Average	7.69	0.16	0.10	2.7	1.5	4.1	5.8	0.34
Standard deviation	0.03	0.05	0.09	2.0	1.4	3.5	2.7	0.35

The spectra were also converted to optical depth scale by adopting a local, straight line continuum between 7.4 and 7.9 μm . The differences in optical depth using the two different continua are less than 20% for most sources, but between 30 and 60% for a few cases: CrA IRS 7B, IRAS 03235+3004, IRAS 12553-7651 and RNO 91. The resulting optical depth spectra using the smooth spline continuum subtraction are shown in Fig. 3.2.

The peak position, full width half maximum (FWHM) and peak optical depth of the 7.7 μm absorption feature along each line of sight were calculated from the best Gaussian fit between 7.5 and 7.9 μm (Table 3.2). The reported error estimates include uncertainties in the fit and choice of continuum. The typical peak position is 7.69 μm and the peak widths range from 0.07 to 0.27 μm . The features hence range from unresolved to barely resolved as the resolution at the center peak position is 0.12 μm . The large widths of the feature in the observed spectra, except for B1-b, suggest that CH₄ is generally in an H₂O or CH₃OH dominated mixture, where laboratory data show that the CH₄ feature has a width of up to 0.15 μm (Boogert et al. 1997).

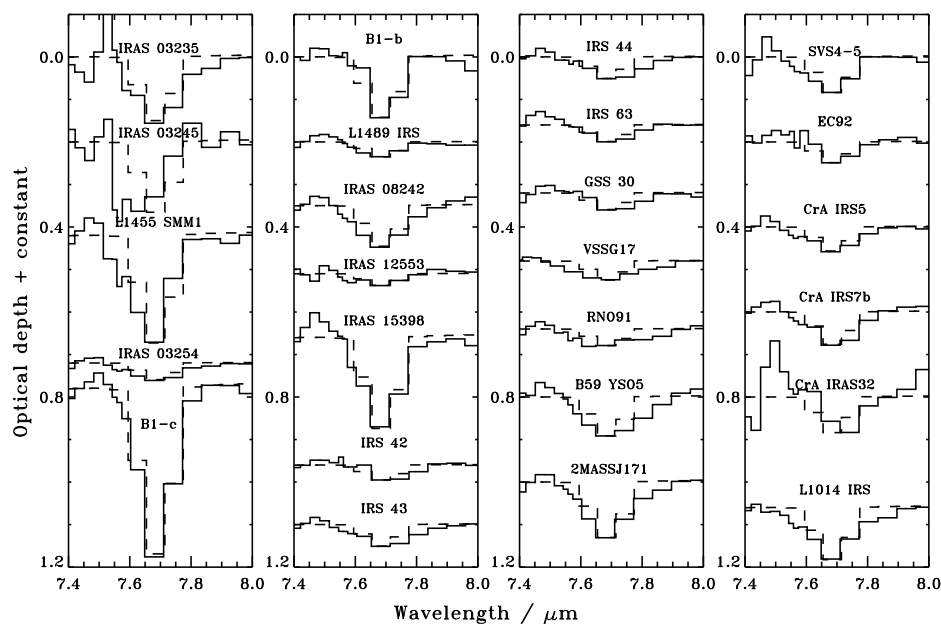


Figure 3.2 – Optical depth spectra of the CH₄ sources plotted together with laboratory spectra (dashed) of a CH₄:H₂O mixture 1:3 (Leiden databases at www.strw.leidenuniv.nl/~lab/databases) convolved to at the same resolution and sampled in the same way as the observational data.

Figure 3.3 compares the source with the deepest absorption feature, B1-c, with different CH₄ containing laboratory ice spectra, convolved to the resolution of IRS-SL1. In the three laboratory ice spectra used here – a H₂O dominated ice, an ice mixture that contains

equal parts of H₂O, CH₃OH and CO₂ and pure CH₄, all at 10 K – the CH₄ absorption profile has both different widths and peak positions. The derived column densities using the three different ice compositions are however the same within the uncertainties: 1.7, 1.6 and 1.7×10¹⁸ cm⁻² respectively. Toward most sources, as for B1-c, H₂O dominated ice spectra provide the best fit. Hence, comparisons with a H₂O:CH₄ 3:1 ice spectrum were used to determine the amount of CH₄ present in the observed spectra and also how much of the 7.7 μm feature can be accounted for by solid CH₄ (Fig. 3.2). Table 3.2 shows that CH₄ can account for 45–100% of the absorption.

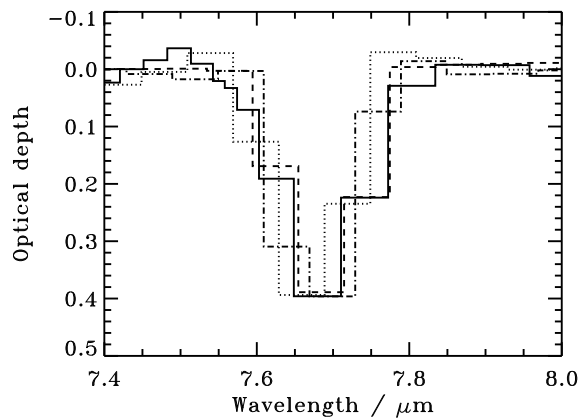


Figure 3.3 – Optical depth spectra of B1-c (solid line) plotted together with laboratory spectra of a CH₄:H₂O 1:3 mixture (dashed), a H₂O:CH₃OH:CO₂:CH₄ 0.6:0.7:1:0.1 mixture (dotted) and pure CH₄ ice (dashed-dotted).

The CH₄ column densities were calculated from the integrated optical depths of the laboratory spectra, scaled to the peak optical depths of the observations, and the band strength for the bending mode of solid CH₄ in a H₂O rich ice, 4.7 × 10⁻¹⁸ cm molecule⁻¹ (Boogert et al. 1997). The uncertainty in CH₄ column densities stems from both the baseline subtraction and the uncertainty in ice mixture composition even after a H₂O rich ice has been assumed. To obtain abundances with respect to solid H₂O, the CH₄ column densities were divided by the solid H₂O column densities from Paper I. Figure 3.4 shows the CH₄ abundances with respect to H₂O as a function of H₂O column density. The CH₄ abundances in the entire sample vary between 2 and 13% and it is seen in the plot that the sample can be split into two parts: sources with H₂O column densities around 2×10¹⁸ cm⁻² and sources with H₂O column densities of 3–40×10¹⁸ cm⁻². In the former group the CH₄ abundances with respect to H₂O vary between 6 and 13% and in the latter group all CH₄ abundances fall between 2 and 8%. Due to the low total column densities in the high abundance group, the uncertainties there tend to be larger. Below 3×10¹⁸ cm⁻² there also seem to be some negative correlation between column density and CH₄ abundance. Figure 3.4 also shows the CH₃OH abundances and upper limits towards the sources in this sample (Paper I). CH₃OH abundances span a larger interval than CH₄ and show none of the column density dependences visible for CH₄. The large variation for CH₃OH abundances is similar to what Pontoppidan et al. (2003) found for a different sample.

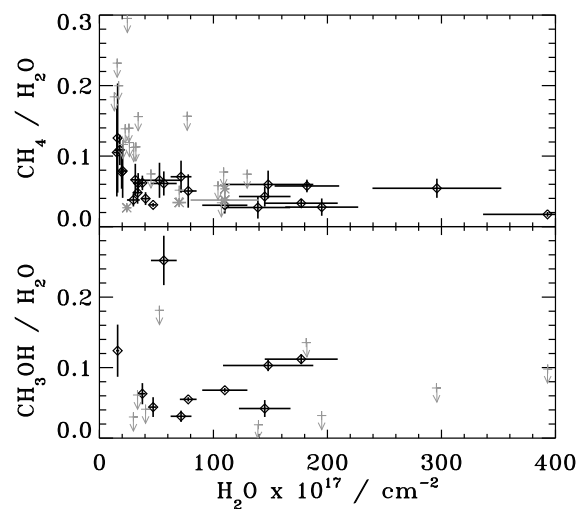


Figure 3.4 – CH₄ and CH₃OH ice abundances and are plotted versus H₂O column densities for *Spitzer* (diamonds – black for detections and grey for upper limits) and *ISO* (stars) sources. In the upper panel sources with $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ H₂O ice have high CH₄ abundances, while the remaining sources have 4-5% CH₄. CH₃OH abundances show no similar groupings and span a larger interval.

The excess absorption (0–55%) of the observed $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ features in many of the astronomical objects is due to broader profiles than expected even for CH₄ in a H₂O rich ice. It is possible that an additional molecule is contributing to the optical depth of the $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ feature, e.g. solid SO₂. Solid SO₂ was suggested by Boogert et al. (1997) to explain the blue wing of the $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ feature in W33A. In contrast, another high mass source NGC7538 IRS9 displays no such wing. A comparison between these two sources and low mass sources from this sample shows that the same variation is present here (Fig. 3.5) – approximately 25% of the sources in this study have a clear blue wing, perhaps attributable to solid SO₂. The maximum amounts of SO₂ present in the observed ices is estimated by assuming that all excess absorption is due to SO₂ and using its measured band strength of $3.4 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm molecule}^{-1}$ (Sandford & Allamandola 1993) (Table 3.2). The upper limits on the solid SO₂ abundances then vary between 0.1 and 1.5% with respect to H₂O.

In cases where the excess is similar on both sides of the CH₄ absorption, another source of the large widths of the features may be the choice of continuum; the spline continuum was difficult to fit because the CH₄ feature is generally shallow and overlapping with other, larger, features. It is possible that the wings toward several sources are not intrinsic, but a product of this fit. This is highlighted by a comparison between Fig. 3.1 and Fig 3.2, which shows that the sources with clear continua also have thinner absorption features than the average.

3.3.2 Upper limits of solid CH₄

Upper limits for solid CH₄ were determined for the 27 sources without CH₄ detections, in the sample of 52 low mass ice sources originally probed for CH₄, by estimating the

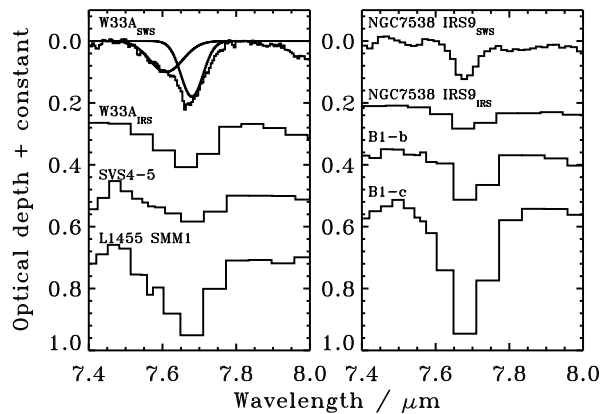


Figure 3.5 – 7.7 μm profile comparison between high mass sources (with their original SWS resolution and convolved to the resolution of IRS-SL1) and four low mass sources. Several of the low mass sources have similar profiles to W33A with a blue wing in addition to the 7.7 μm CH_4 feature. A few low mass sources also show thin profiles similar to that of NGC7538 IRS9.

maximum amount of a $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{CH}_4$ 3:1 ice that could hide under the noise. The average 3σ upper limit is 15% solid CH_4 with respect to solid H_2O , which is in the upper range of CH_4 abundances in the sources with solid CH_4 detections. All abundance upper limits below 30% are shown in Figure 3.4. Only one CH_4 upper limit, of $\sim 3\%$, falls below the average abundance of 4.8%. The lack of detection in these 27 sources is hence probably due to the spectral quality and low fluxes of the objects rather than a lower amount of solid CH_4 .

3.3.3 Molecular correlations

The objects in this sample may vary significantly in temperature structure as well as other environmental factors. Lack of correlations between molecular abundances may hence be due to either different formation pathways or differences in volatility. A lack of correlation between CH_4 and molecules of different volatility does hence not exclude that they formed in a similar manner. In pure form CH_4 has a similar volatility to CO (Collings et al. 2004). If CH_4 is mixed with H_2O significant amounts can be trapped inside of the H_2O ice, however, and then CH_4 has an effective volatility closer to that of H_2O and CO_2 .

The column densities of solid H_2O (26 detections) and CH_3OH (10 detections) have been derived in Paper I and solid CO (13 ground based observations) and CO_2 (25 detections) in Pontoppidan et al. (2003) and Paper II for many of the CH_4 sources. The column densities and abundances for these molecules are plotted versus CH_4 in Figs. 3.6 and 3.7. Where the plots reveal a linear relationship between molecules the best linear fit is also drawn. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, R , was calculated to measure the strength of the correlation – R^2 directly gives the fraction of variance of the second molecule that is due to changes in CH_4 , assuming a linear relationship between the two molecules.

Figure 3.6 shows the correlations between the column densities of solid CH_4 and the four other ice components. Some correlation between column densities of ice species

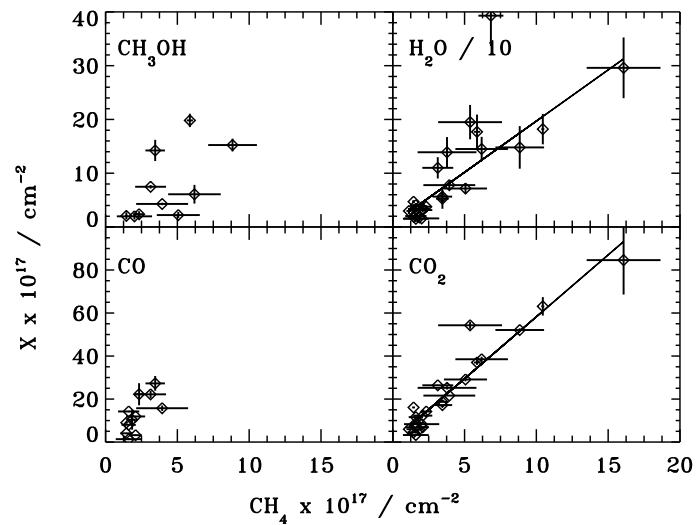


Figure 3.6 – The column densities of four ice species, CH₃OH, H₂O, CO and CO₂ are plotted versus the column densities of solid CH₄. Solid CH₄ is strongly correlated with solid CO₂ and H₂O. CH₄ is only weakly correlated with solid CO and CH₃OH, but this may be partly due to the fact that CO has only been observed and CH₃OH only detected towards much fewer targets. The outlier in the H₂O plot is IRAS 03245+3002.

and with total column density is always expected, but Fig. 3.6 shows that the strength of this correlation is variable between CH₄ and the different molecules. CH₄ correlates strongly ($R^2=0.91$) with CO₂, which is believed to form on grain surfaces. The correlation with H₂O, another species formed on surfaces, is weaker ($R^2=0.64$), but this correlation coefficient is significantly increased if one outlier, IRAS 03245+3002, is removed. R^2 is then 0.82 for the CH₄–H₂O correlation. IRAS 03245+3002 could have been identified previous to the correlation studies as an outlier since it is the only source with no CO₂ ice detection putting an upper limit on its CO₂/H₂O of 15%, compared to $30\pm 9\%$ for the entire sample. Even without removing the outlier the correlations are significant at the 99% level with 23 and 24 degrees of freedom (DF) respectively.

CH₄ and CH₃OH and CO are barely significantly correlated ($R^2=0.48$ with 8 DF and 0.49 with 11 DF respectively). The small number of CO abundances, which are only available for 11 of the targets in this study, complicates interpreting the low correlation plots between CO and CH₄. If only the sources for which CO measurements exist are used to calculate the CH₄–CO₂ and CH₄–H₂O correlations these are reduced to $R^2=0.46$ and 0.74 respectively.

The stronger correlation between CH₄ and CO₂ compared to CH₄ and H₂O is curious, but may be an artefact of the fact that the CO₂ column densities are better known for this sample than the H₂O column densities. For most sources in this sample the H₂O

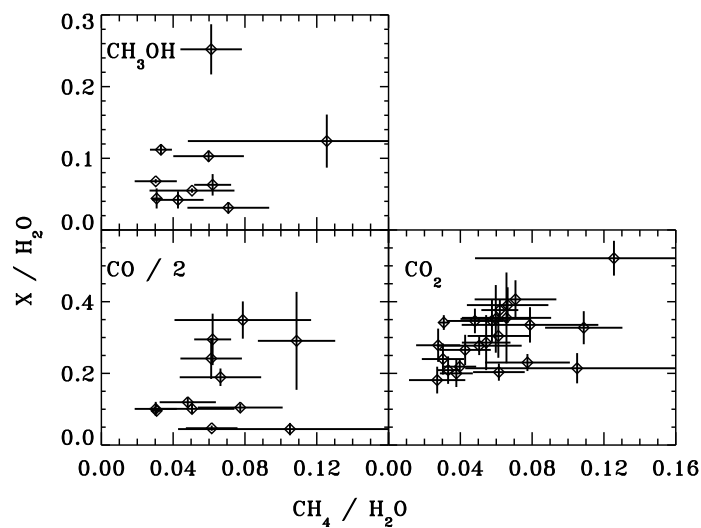


Figure 3.7 – The abundances of solid CH_3OH , CO and CO_2 relative to H_2O are plotted versus those of solid CH_4 . There is no correlation between the relative amounts of solid CH_4 and CH_3OH or CO . In contrast the CH_4 and solid CO_2 abundances are weakly correlated.

column densities are determined by estimating the depth of the H_2O libration feature, which is difficult due to the overlap with the silicate feature at $9.7 \mu\text{m}$. The uncertainties in these H_2O column densities were estimated to $\sim 30\%$ in Paper I after comparison between derived abundances from the $3 \mu\text{m}$ mode and the libration mode for the sources with $3 \mu\text{m}$ spectra. Furthermore the different amounts of CO_2 toward the different sources may introduce further error in the derived H_2O column densities as recently shown in Öberg et al. (2007a).

Figures 3.7 show the correlations between solid CH_4 and the other three ice species, with the abundances normalized to the solid H_2O column density - the main ice constituent (Fig. 3.7). When normalizing to H_2O there is no significant correlation at a 95% level between CH_4 and CH_3OH and CO (R^2 below 0.1) and at best a weak correlation between CH_4 and CO_2 ($R^2 = 0.27$). There is also no correlation between CH_4 abundances and any of the three CO components as defined by Pontoppidan et al. (2003), with the different components corresponding to pure CO and CO in a H_2O and CO_2 rich ice respectively.

3.3.4 Spatial trends

The average CH_4 abundance relative to H_2O and its standard deviation is shown for all clouds with more than one detection and for the entire sample in Table ???. The averages for the individual clouds range from 2.8% to 9%, with Serpens and Ophiuchus at 9 and

Table 3.3. The average CH₄ abundance relative to H₂O, and its standard deviation for five of the investigated clouds and for the entire sample.

Cloud	Number of sources	Average	St. dev.
Perseus	6	0.040	0.014
Ophiuchus	6	0.083	0.019
B59	2	0.027	–
CrA	3	0.052	0.019
Serpens	2	0.093	–
All	19	0.058	0.027

8% respectively. Whether the clouds are significantly different in their CH₄ abundances was evaluated using Analysis of Variance with the Statistics101 resampling software. Resampling is more robust than traditional statistical tests since there is no need to assume an underlying distribution, which is especially useful when the sample size is small. The test procedure starts with calculating the sum of the absolute deviations of the cloud averages from the sample average. The CH₄ abundances in the five clouds are then randomly resampled into five new groups with the same group size distribution as before and the absolute deviations of the group averages from the sample average is re-calculated. This is repeated 1000 times and the number of times the resampled sum of deviations exceeds the sum of deviations of the cloud averages is counted. The nul-hypothesis that the difference between the clouds is due to chance could then be rejected with 95% confidence. If Ophiuchus is removed from the sample there are no longer any significant differences between the clouds.

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 Low vs. high mass YSOs

For comparison the solid CH₄ abundances with respect to H₂O for several high mass YSOs (Table 3.1) were re-derived and plotted relative to H₂O abundances from Gibb et al. (2004) in Fig. 3.4. These sources have been previously investigated for solid CH₄ by Boogert et al. (1996) and Gibb et al. (2004). The solid CH₄ abundances derived here are 30 to 60% higher than those published by Gibb et al. (2004) mainly due to a difference in band strength (7.3×10^{-18} molecules cm⁻¹ by Gibb et al. (2004) and 4.7×10^{-18} molecules cm⁻¹ here). The plot shows that the high mass ISO CH₄ sources fit in seamlessly with the low mass CH₄ sources with H₂O column densities above 2×10^{18} cm⁻². Figure 3.5 also shows that there is a similar variation in the 7.7 μm feature profile between low and high mass objects. There is hence no reason to expect large systematic differences in CH₄ abundances or formation pathways toward low and high mass YSOs.

3.4.2 Formation scenarios

The similar or higher abundance of CH₄ with respect to H₂O toward the low mass sources in this sample compared to what has been found previously toward high mass young stellar objects, suggests that the CH₄ formation rate is not dependent on stellar UV irradiation. Of the three formation scenarios for CH₄ suggested in the introduction, this study hence does not support a formation pathway connected to stellar UV processing of CH₃OH. Furthermore, in the sources with $2\text{--}40 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ H₂O the CH₄ abundance is nearly constant. In comparison the CH₃OH abundances vary by a factor of 10 and it seems unlikely that this would be the outcome if the main formation pathway of CH₄ is connected to CH₃OH through e.g. cosmic-ray induced UV processing of CH₃OH, which is also present under quiescent conditions.

Of the two remaining scenarios, formation in the gas phase with subsequent freeze-out and hydrogenation of C on grain surfaces, this study lends most support to the latter mechanism. First, under quiescent conditions, gas phase models predict steady state total CH₄/H₂ abundances of only around $10^{-7} - 5 \times 10^{-14}$ (Woodall et al. 2007; Bergin et al. 1995), compared with our inferred CH₄/H₂ abundances of $\sim 2 - 13 \times 10^{-6}$ (assuming a standard H₂O/H₂ ratio of 10^{-4}). In early times when C/CO > 1, the CH₄/H₂ can reach above 10^{-6} (Millar et al. 1991). Ices cannot form at extinctions lower than $\sim 2 A_V$, however (Cuppen & Herbst 2007). At extinctions higher than $2 A_V$, C/CO < 1 and hence freeze-out of the high CH₄ abundances at early times cannot be used to explain the high ice abundances. In addition, pure CH₄ has a similar volatility to CO, within a few degrees (Collings et al. 2004), and if both are formed in the gas phase and subsequently frozen out, the two molecules should correlate, both in absolute column densities and in abundances relative to the much less volatile H₂O. This study clearly shows that this is not the case.

This weak correlation between CO and CH₄ can be contrasted with the stronger correlations between CH₄ and CO₂ and H₂O column densities. Furthermore the lack of significant correlation with any species once the correlation with H₂O has been effectively divided out, by normalizing with the H₂O column densities, shows that CH₄ is not significantly better related to any other molecule than to H₂O. Together this suggests a formation scenario of CH₄ more related to H₂O and CO₂ formation, which both form on grains, rather than to CO. In theory the correlations could be single-handedly due to the fact that CH₄ has a higher desorption temperature than in its pure form due to mixing with H₂O. This, however, is only expected to occur if CH₄ is formed together with H₂O and hence CH₄ formation on grain surfaces is still the most plausible outcome of this study.

The hydrogenation scenario is also supported by the broad profiles of the features which have only been found in laboratory spectra when CH₄ is in a mixture with hydrogen bonding molecules, which are believed to form on grain surfaces. These conclusions are in agreement with studies of the solid CH₄ profiles toward high mass YSOs, which show that solid CH₄ is mixed with H₂O or possibly CH₃OH (Boogert et al. 1997) and also with the observed low gas/solid ratio of CH₄ compared to CO (Boogert et al. 2004a).

3.4.3 Differences between clouds

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.3 shows that the CH₄ abundances differ from cloud to cloud. In Fig 3.4, 4 of the 5 sources with high CH₄ abundances and H₂O column densities below $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ are Ophiuchus sources (the fifth is in Serpens). The two Ophiuchus sources that have higher H₂O ice abundances also have more 'normal' CH₄ abundances. This indicates that it is the low total column density towards four of the Ophiuchus sources rather than initial conditions in Ophiuchus as a whole that is responsible for the extreme CH₄ abundances found there. This may be due to that towards sources with low total column densities the C/CO ratio may be larger allowing for more CH₄ to form. The C/CO ratio is dependent on extinction for low extinctions, but not for high ones. This is consistent with our observation that CH₄ abundances are only dependent on total column densities for low column densities. Sakai et al. (ApJ in press) have instead suggested that different CH₄ abundances could be due to different collapse times. In clouds that collapse very fast, chemical equilibrium may not be reached favoring a C-based rather than CO-based chemistry. This question can only be settled if gas phase data for these sources become available.

3.4.4 Comparison with models

Solid CH₄ abundances have been modelled previously for a variety of conditions (Hasegawa et al. 1992; Aikawa et al. 2005). The predicted CH₄ ice abundances with respect to H₂O usually vary between ≈ 1 –10%, with the main formation path being sequential hydrogenation of C atoms on grains at a time when a large fraction of the gas phase C has already been converted to CO, i.e. $C/CO < 1$. The observed abundances in our sample fall mostly within this range and are hence in general agreement with the models.

Aikawa et al. (2005) model molecular abundances on grain surfaces and in the gas phase during the collapse of a spherical cloud. Regardless of initial conditions and the central density when the collapse is stopped, the CH₄/H₂O and CH₄/CO₂ ice ratios are fairly constant as a function of radius in the cloud. The value of CH₄/H₂O ratio varies with initial conditions between a few and 10%. In contrast the CH₄/CO ratio is radius dependent. The model of Hasegawa et al. (1992) is more aimed at modelling interstellar clouds before collapse, but as they show the time evolution of the chemistry it may still be useful to compare with our observations. As in the collapse model, CH₄, CO₂ and H₂O trace each other fairly well, while CO and CH₄ are only correlated during some time intervals, regardless of initial conditions. Both these models are consistent with Fig. 3.6 where solid CH₄ is better correlated with H₂O and CO₂ than with CO.

3.5 Conclusions

We present Spitzer-IRS spectra of the solid CH₄ feature at $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ toward a large sample of low mass young stellar objects. Our conclusions are as follows:

1. 25 out of 52 low mass young stellar objects show a solid CH₄ feature at $7.7 \mu\text{m}$.

2. The solid CH₄ abundance with respect to H₂O is centered at 5.8% with a standard deviation of 2.7% in the sources with CH₄ detections. In the sources without detections the average upper limit is 15%, which is not significant compared with the detections.
3. The sources (two Ophiuchus and one Serpens) with more than 10% CH₄ all have H₂O column densities below $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Due to the low total column densities, two of these three sources have uncertainties larger than 50%. Above $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ the sources (20 out of 25) have a fairly constant CH₄ abundance of $4.7 \pm 1.6\%$.
4. The 7.7 μm feature profiles are significantly broader for all but one object than expected for pure solid CH₄ and toward most sources also broader than expected for CH₄ in H₂O dominated ices. Approximately 30% of the features have a blue wing, seen previously toward high mass YSOs and there attributed to solid SO₂.
5. The column densities of solid CH₄ and H₂O and CO₂ are clearly correlated, while CH₄ and CO and CH₃OH are only weakly correlated.
6. There is also no correlation between the CH₄ and CO abundances when both have been normalized to the H₂O abundance.
7. The Ophiuchus cloud has significantly higher CH₄ abundances compared to the rest of the sample, probably due to the low total column densities towards several of the sources. There are no significant differences between the remaining clouds.
8. The abundance variation is smaller for CH₄ compared to solid CH₃OH; CH₄ seems to belong to the class of molecules, also including H₂O and CO₂ that appear 'quiescent', i.e. their abundances are more or less constant, in contrast to highly variable ices like CH₃OH and OCN⁻. If the Ophiuchus sources are included CH₄ is somewhere between the two classes.
9. Sample statistics and comparison with model predictions support CH₄ formation through hydrogenation of C on grain surfaces.

