

# Protoplanetary disk masses from CO isotopologues line emission

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**Why:** One of the **key properties** for understanding how disks evolve to planetary systems is their gas+dust **mass**.

**What:** Model determinations of gas disk masses through a proper treatment of **CO isotopologues** compared with observations of optically thin <sup>13</sup>CO, C<sup>18</sup>O, and C<sup>17</sup>O lines.

**How it was done (NOISO):**

The isotopologue ratios were taken to be constant at the elemental isotope values found in the local ISM.

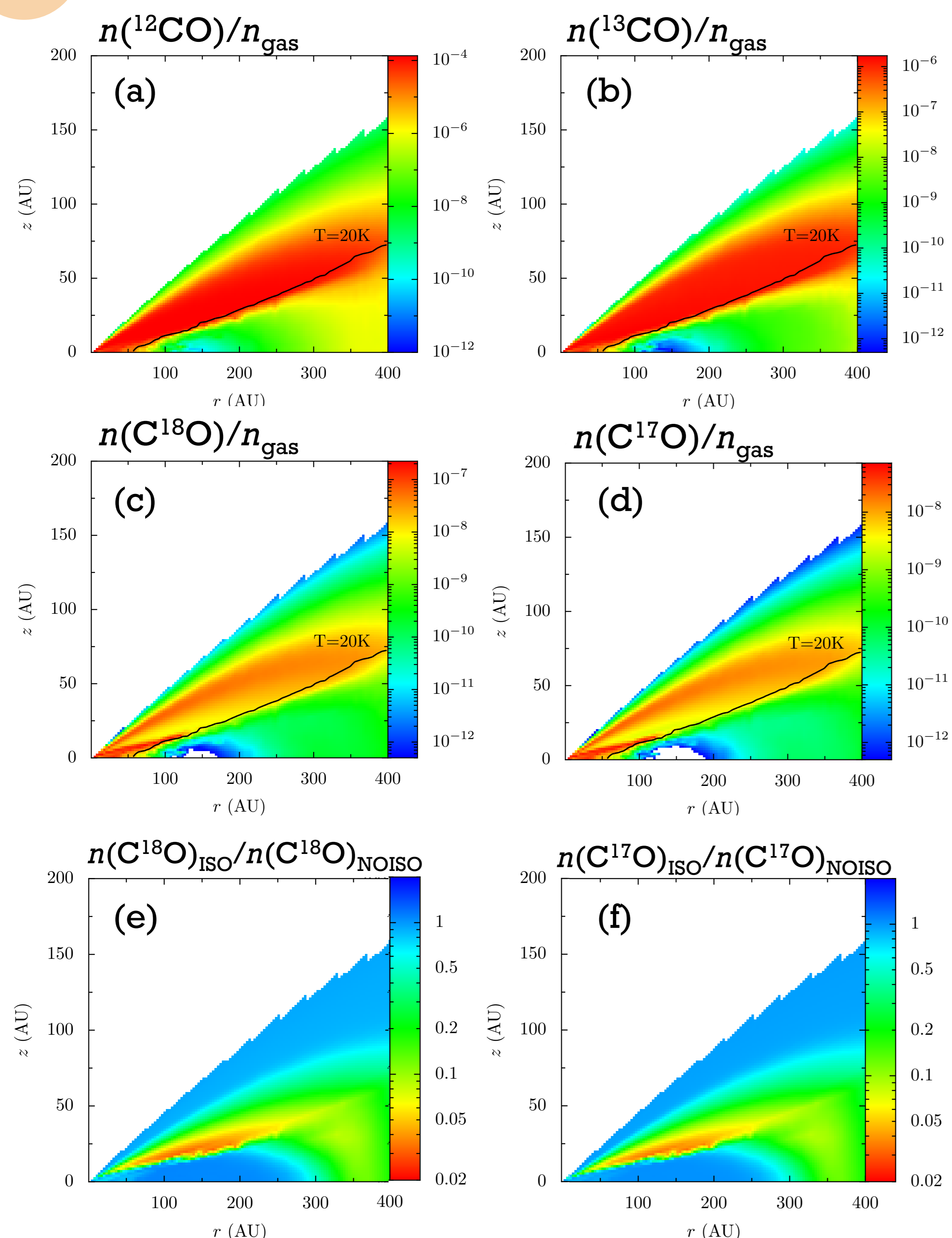
**How it is done (ISO):** Isotope-selective photodissociation is properly treated for the first time in a full thermo-chemical disk model. Isotopologues are considered as independent species.

**Conclusions:**

The **disk mass** can be **underestimated** by up to **two orders of magnitudes** if isotope selective effects are not properly taken into account.

The physical-chemical code DALI<sup>1</sup> is run

## 2. Abundances



If isotope-selective photodissociation is considered, there are regions in the disk where C<sup>18</sup>O and C<sup>17</sup>O (panel e, f) show an underabundance with respect to <sup>12</sup>CO (panel a), when compared with the overall elemental abundance ratios.

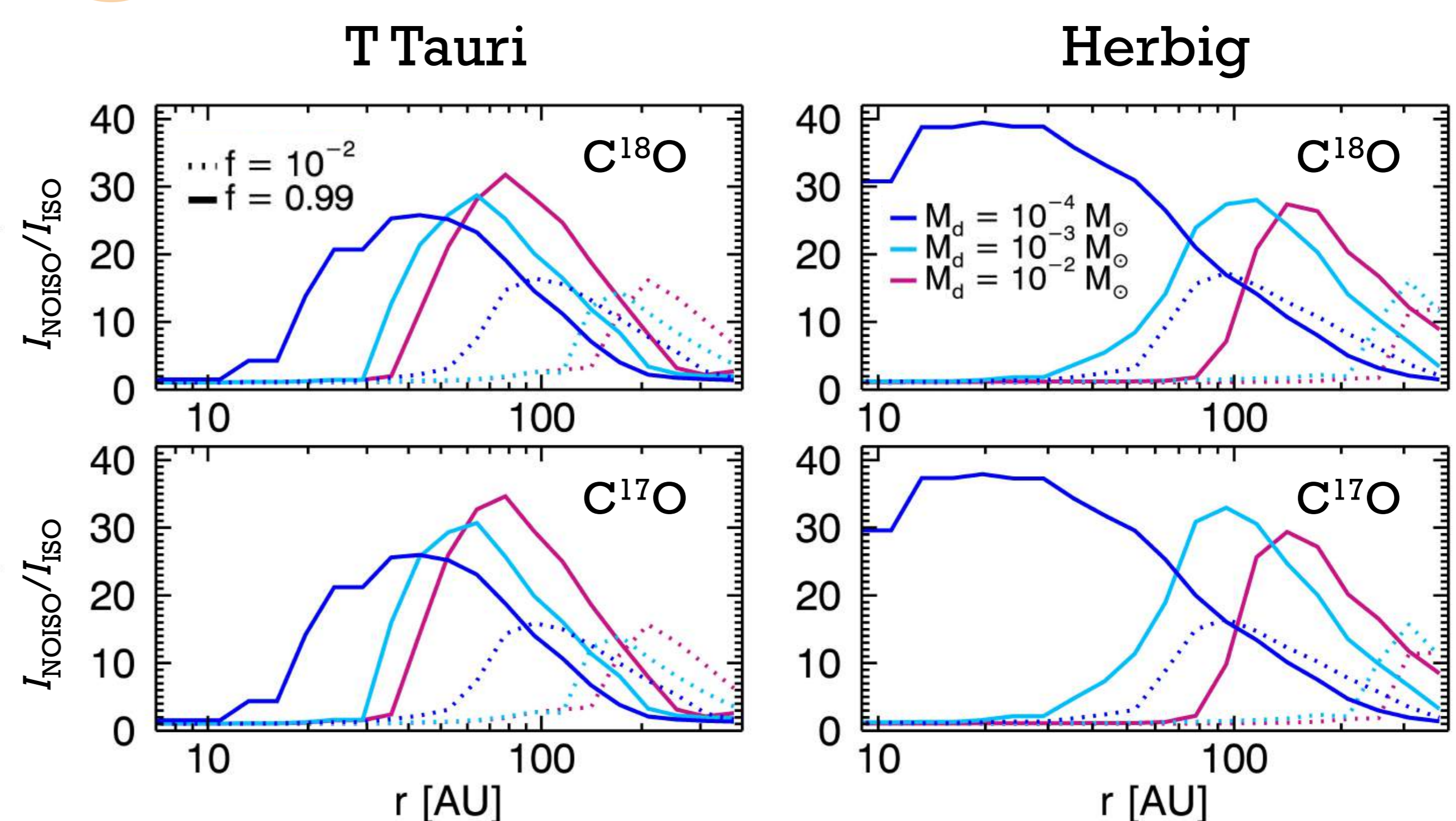
## 1. Parameters in the grid of models

| Parameter                 | Range   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Chemistry</i>          |   |
| Chemical network          | ISO / NOISO   |
| Chemical age              | 1 Myr   |
| <i>Physical structure</i> |   |
| $\gamma$                  | 1   |
| $\psi$                    | 0.1   |
| $h_c$                     | 0.1 rad   |
| $R_c$                     | 200 AU  |
| $R_{out}$                 | 400 AU  |
| $M_{gas}$                 | $10^{-4}, 10^{-3}, 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$                         |
| Gas-to-dust ratio         | 100   |
| $f_{large}$               | $10^{-2}, 0.99$ } dust  |
| $\chi$                    | 1   |
| <i>Stellar spectrum</i>   |   |
| $T_{eff}$                 | 4000, 10000 K } star  |
| $L_{bol}$                 | 1, 10 $L_{\odot}$   |
| $L_X$                     | $10^{30} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$                                  |
| <i>Dust properties</i>    |   |
| Dust                      | 0.005-1 $\mu\text{m}$ (small)<br>1-1000 $\mu\text{m}$ (large) |

## 4. Mass estimates

|                   | True $M_d [M_{\odot}]$ |           | Ratio ( $M_{True}/M_{NOISO}$ ) |          |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
|                   | small                  | large     | small                          | large    |
| T Tauri           |                        |           |                                |          |
| C <sup>18</sup> O | $10^{-3}$              | $10^{-3}$ | 3.3                            | > 10     |
|                   | $10^{-2}$              | $10^{-2}$ | 12.5                           | > $10^2$ |
| C <sup>17</sup> O | $10^{-3}$              | $10^{-3}$ | 2.3                            | 5        |
|                   | $10^{-2}$              | $10^{-2}$ | 3.6                            | 40       |
| Herbig            |                        |           |                                |          |
| C <sup>18</sup> O | $10^{-3}$              | $10^{-3}$ | 1.7                            | 5.9      |
|                   | $10^{-2}$              | $10^{-2}$ | 1.7                            | 14.7     |
| C <sup>17</sup> O | $10^{-3}$              | $10^{-3}$ | 1.4                            | 4.5      |
|                   | $10^{-2}$              | $10^{-2}$ | 1.3                            | 10       |

## 3. Line intensity ratios



The line intensities obtained neglecting isotope selective photodissociation are higher up to a factor of 40 at certain disk radii.