Serpens SMM1 & SMM4: HDO & H₂O

Joseph Mottram

on behalf of Tobias Albertsson, Ewine van Dishoeck, Lars Kristensen, Markus Schmalzl & Ruud Visser

The spectra



Broad emission not seen in HDO & H₂¹⁸O

SMM4 shows redshifted absorption

The spectra



Broad emission not seen in HDO & H₂¹⁸O

SMM4 shows redshifted absorption

Absorbing Column Density

Source	$N(\mathrm{H_2O})$	N (HDO)	HDO/H ₂ O	<i>N</i> (H ₂) (10 <t<100k)< th=""></t<100k)<>
SMM1	5x10 ¹⁵	1x10 ¹³	0.2%	3.3x10 ²³
SMM4	$<1x10^{15}$	2.5x10 ¹²	<0.4%	3.9x10 ²³

Assuming that H₂O and HDO probe the same column







Water abundance profile



-5

 $v(\mathrm{km \ s}^{-})$

5

NGC1333-IRAS4A

Simple Water Chemistry

- Scheme considers only oxygen, water vapour & ice similar to Hollenback et al., 2009
- Slope throughout cold (<100K) envelope due to density dependence of freezout</p>



Comparison with more complex chemical model



Simple abundance profile has broadly similar shape & currently better agreement with observations



Model for HDO/H₂O



Emission currently overproduced

Consistent for HDO



Constant HDO/H₂O of 0.005 used
Constrains inner infall radius

An infalling envelope model for SMM4



Envelope model struggles to reproduce shape and width of observations

So what is happening?



 Duarte-Cabral et al., (2011) suggest Serpens Main is actually two colliding clouds

Similar effect seen towards VLA1623 • Bjerkeli et al., 2012 see IPCs across whole



Similar for SMM1?

- Yet to implement absorption against the outflow
- Otherwise absorption must be at lower densities than consistent with envelope model



