

Мазеры в протозвездных дисках (феноменология)

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(работа поддержана грантом РФФИ 20-52-53054)

**Динамическая и химическая эволюция протопланетных дисков
3-4 марта 2021**

- Sanna A., Moscadelli L., Surcis G. et al. 2017, *A&A*, 603, A94
“Planar infall of CH₃OH gas around Cepheus A HW2”
- Sobolev A.M., Ladeyschikov D.A., Nakashima J.I. 2019, *RAA*, 19, 34
“Database of molecular masers and variable stars”
- Meyer D.M.-A., Vorobyov E.I., Elbakyan V.G. et al. 2019, *MNRAS*, 482, 5459
“Burst occurrence in young massive stellar objects”
- Brogan C.L., Hunter T.R., Towner A.P.M. et al. 2019, *ApJL*, 881, L39
“Sub-arcsecond (Sub)millimeter Imaging of the Massive Protocluster G358.93-0.03: Discovery of 14 New Methanol Maser Lines Associated with a Hot Core”
- Burns R.A., Sugiyama K., Hirota T. et al. 2020, *Nature Astronomy*, 4, 506
“A heatwave of accretion energy traced by masers in the G358-MM1 high-mass protostar”
- Chen Xi et al., Sobolev A.M., Breen S.L. et al. 2020, *ApJL*, 876, 22C
“¹³CH₃OH Masers Associated With a Transient Phenomenon in a High-mass Young Stellar Object”
- Chen Xi, Sobolev A.M., Ren Z.-Y. et al. 2020, *Nature Astronomy*, tmp., 144C
“New maser species tracing spiral-arm accretion flows in a high-mass young stellar object”
- Stecklum B., Wolf V., Linz H. et al. 2021, *A&A*, 646, 161
“Infrared observations of the flaring maser source G358.93-0.03. SOFIA confirms an accretion burst from a massive young stellar object”

Investigating high-mass star formation through maser surveys

S. P. Ellingsen¹, M. A. Voronkov², D. M. Cragg³, A. M. Sobolev⁴,
S. L. Breen¹ and P. D. Godfrey³

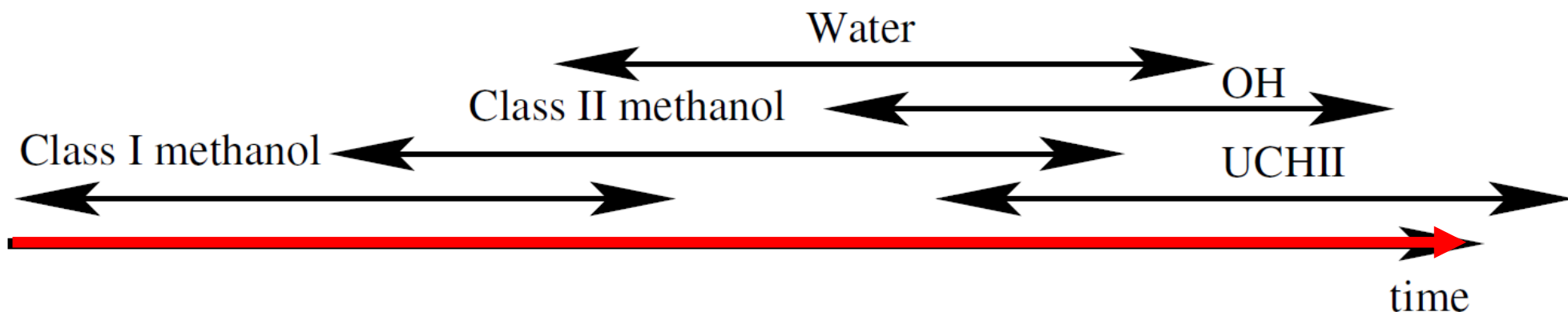
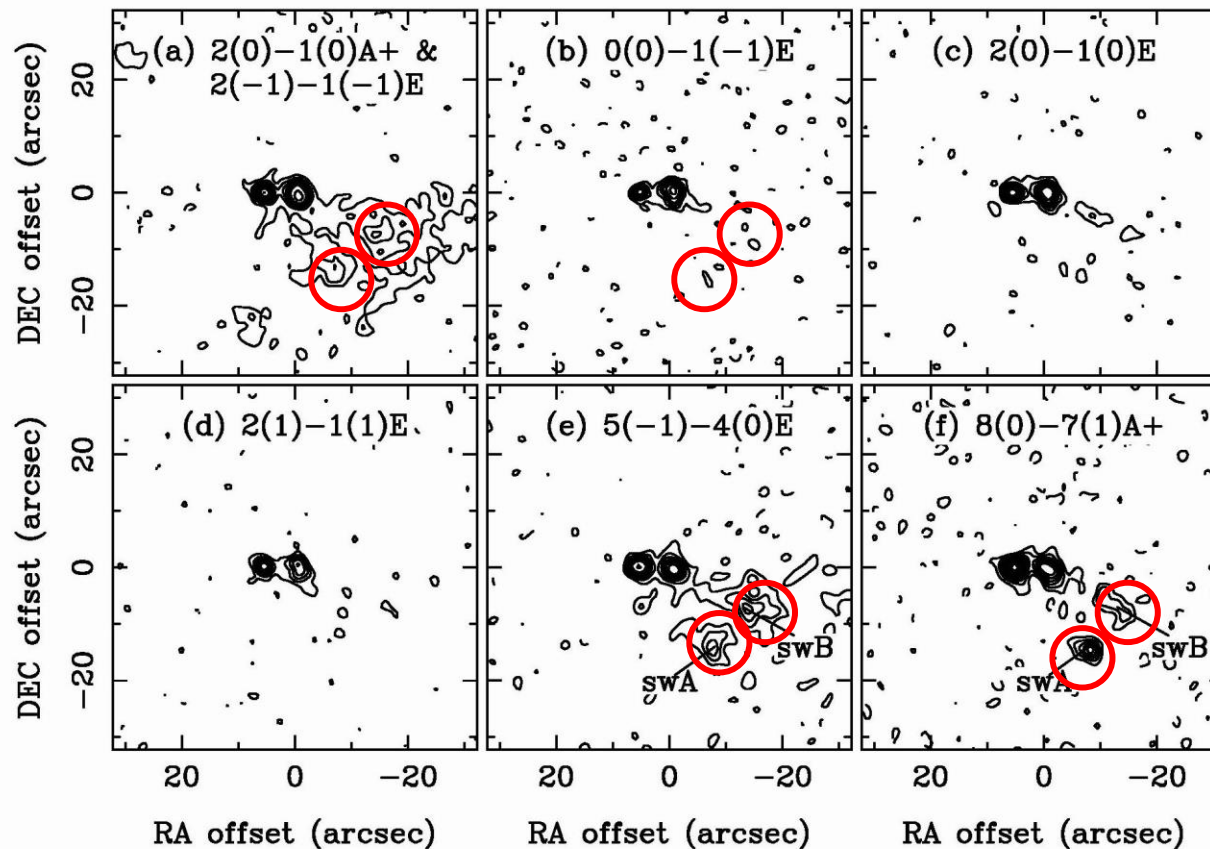


Figure 2. A “straw man” evolutionary sequence for masers in high-mass star formation regions.

Class I methanol masers have potential to trace the youngest stages of the massive protostar formation (Strel'nitskij 1982), (Sobolev & Strel'nitskij 1983)



(Sutton, Sobolev, Sali, Malyshev, Ostrovskii, Zinchenko 2004)

The masing environment of star forming object IRAS 00338+6312: Disk, outflow, or both ?

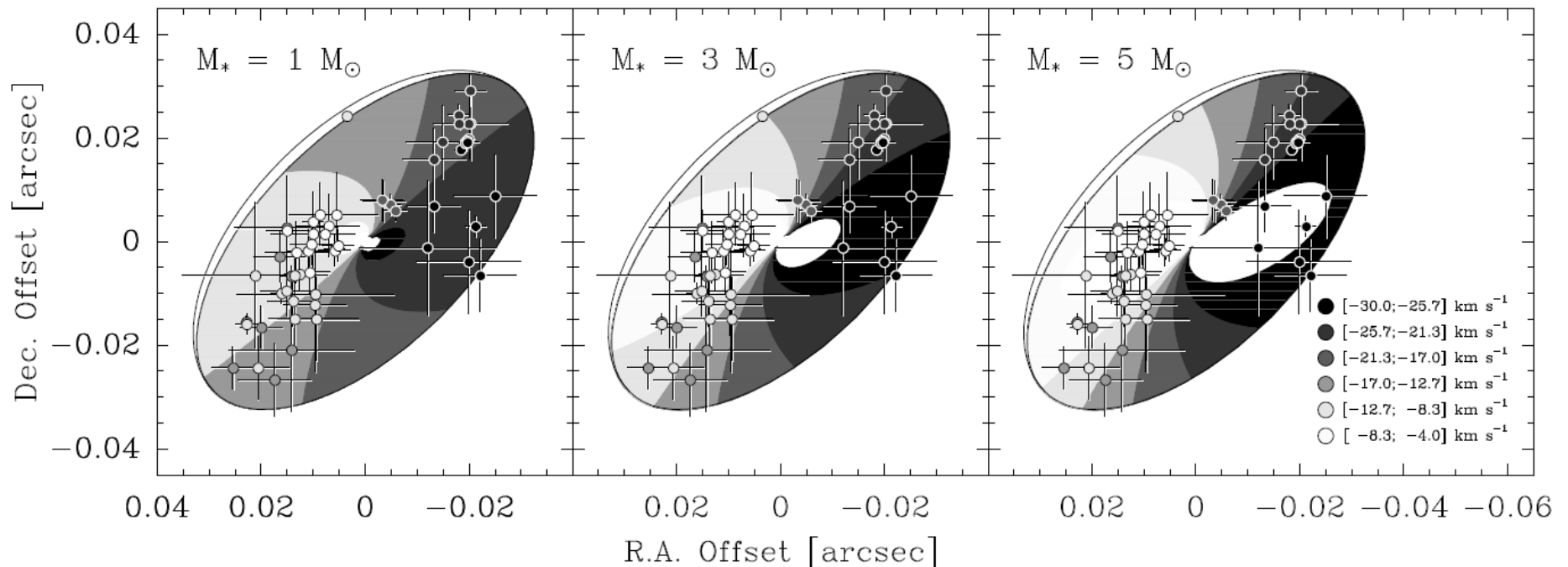
Astron. Astrophys. 310, 199–210 (1996)

D. Fiebig^{1*}, W.J. Duschl^{1,2}, K.M. Menten³, and W.M. Tscharnuter¹

L 1287 (H₂O): accretion disk-impinging-clumps traced by masers?

D. Fiebig

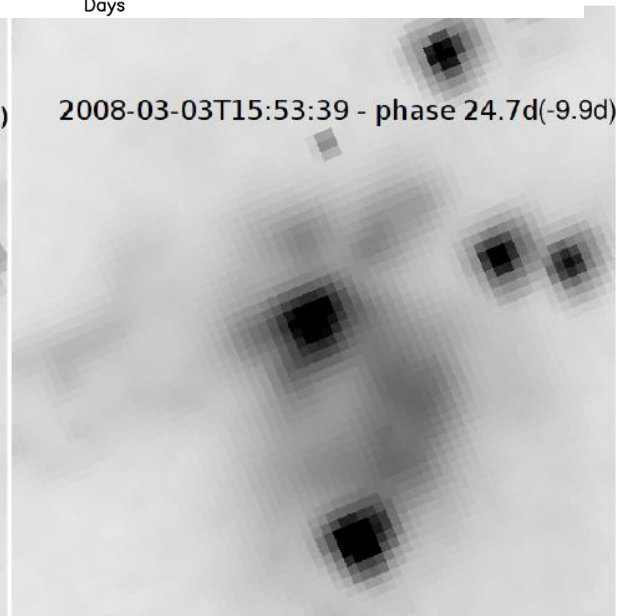
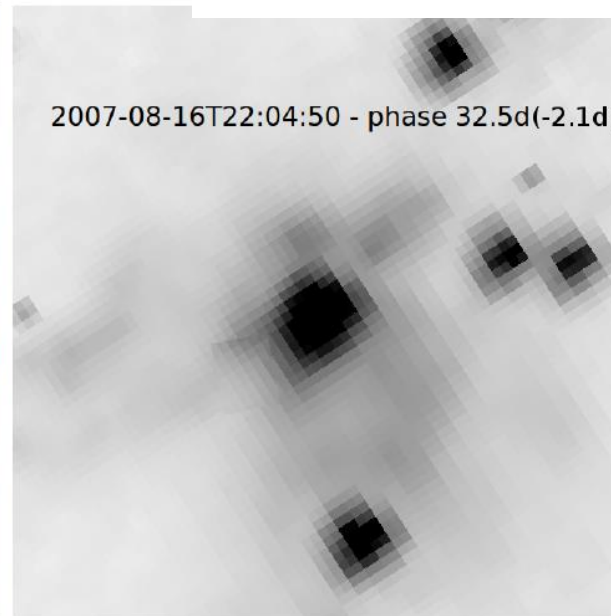
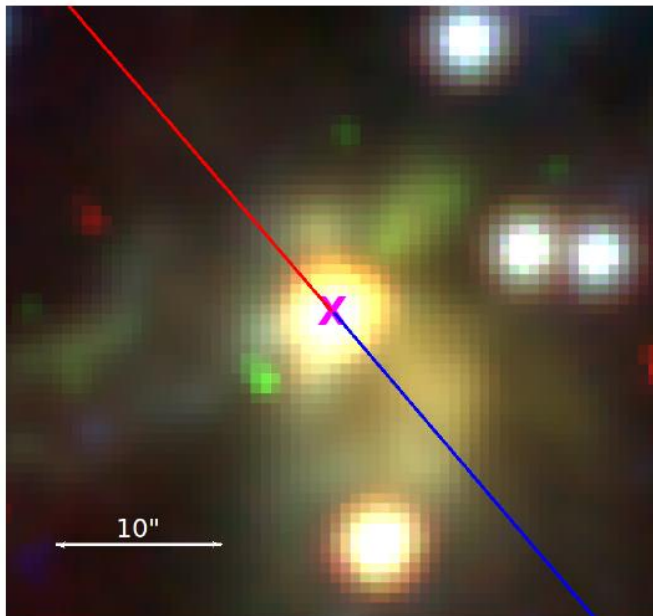
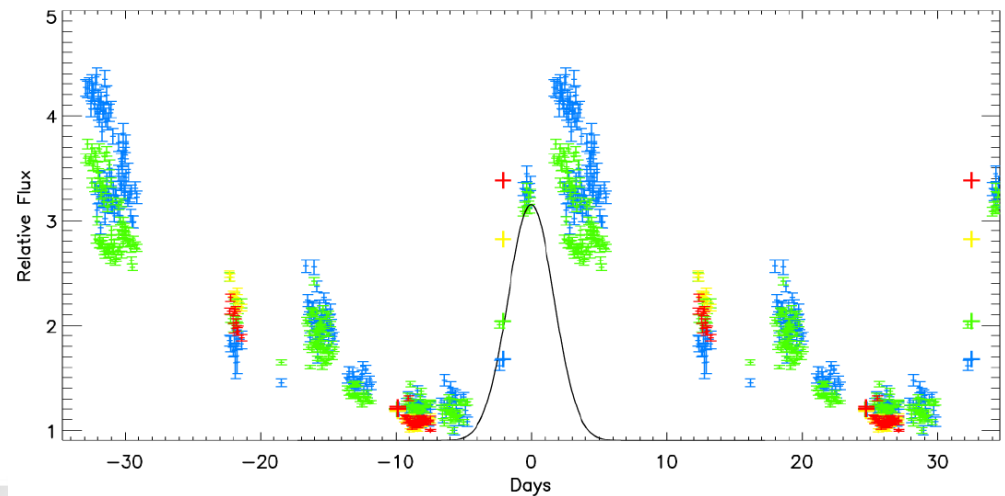
Astron. Astrophys. 327, 758–770 (1997)



Infrared variability, maser activity, and accretion of massive young stellar objects

Bringfried Stecklum¹, Alessio Caratti o Garatti², Klaus Hodapp³,
Hendrik Linz⁴, Luca Moscadelli⁵, and Alberto Sanna⁶

G107.30+5.64



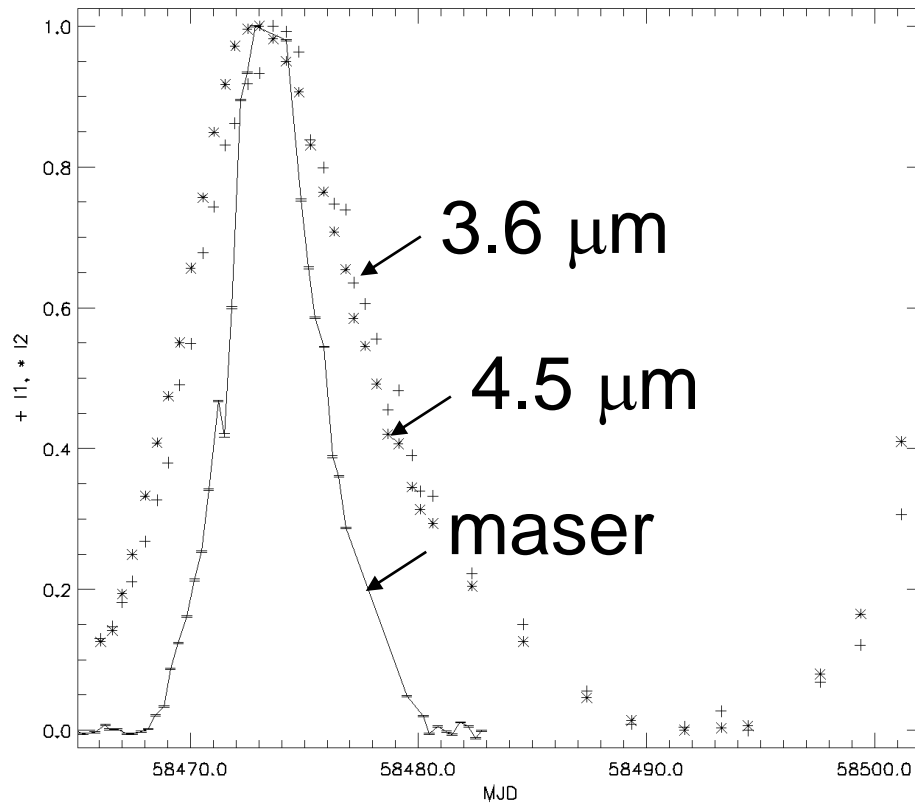
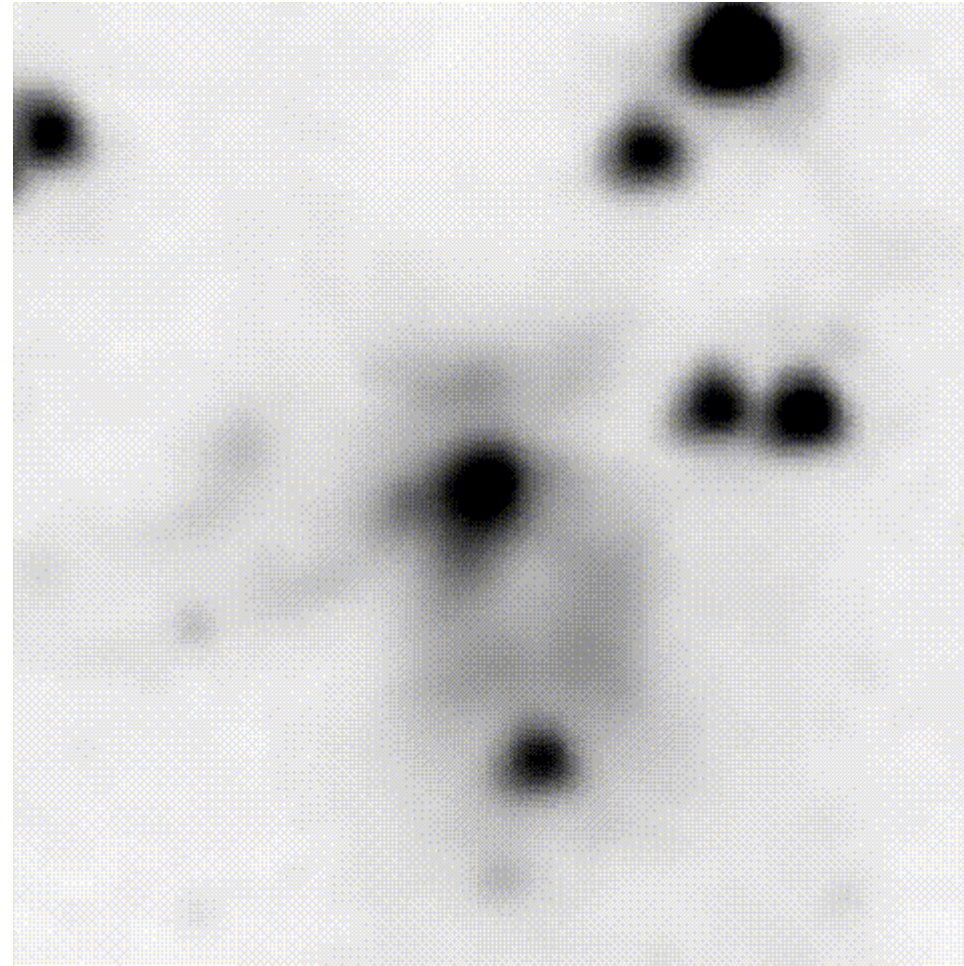
Готовится статья в A&A

Spitzer

3.6 μm , 4.5 μm

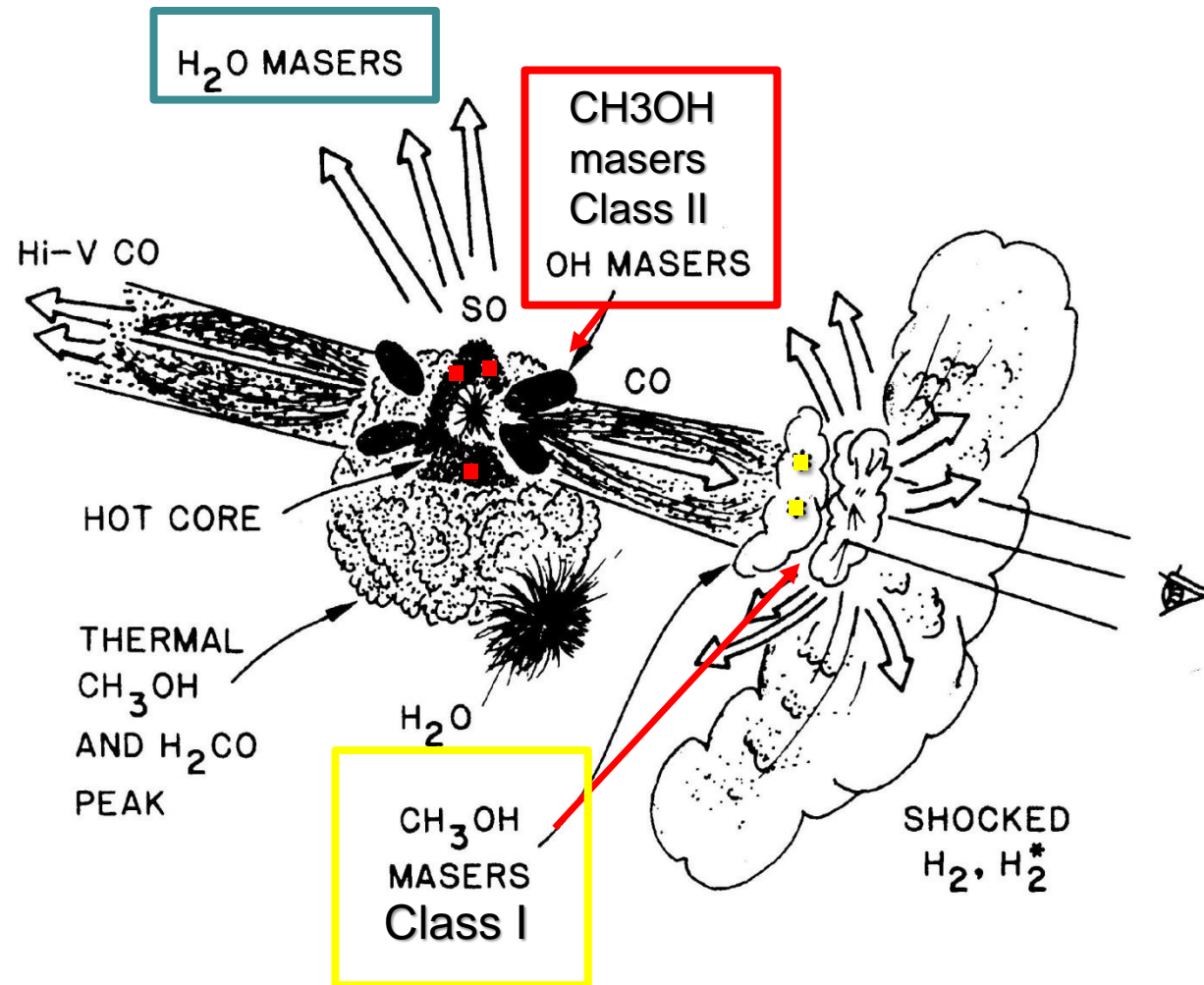
Torun 32m, Irbene 16m

6.7 GHz maser



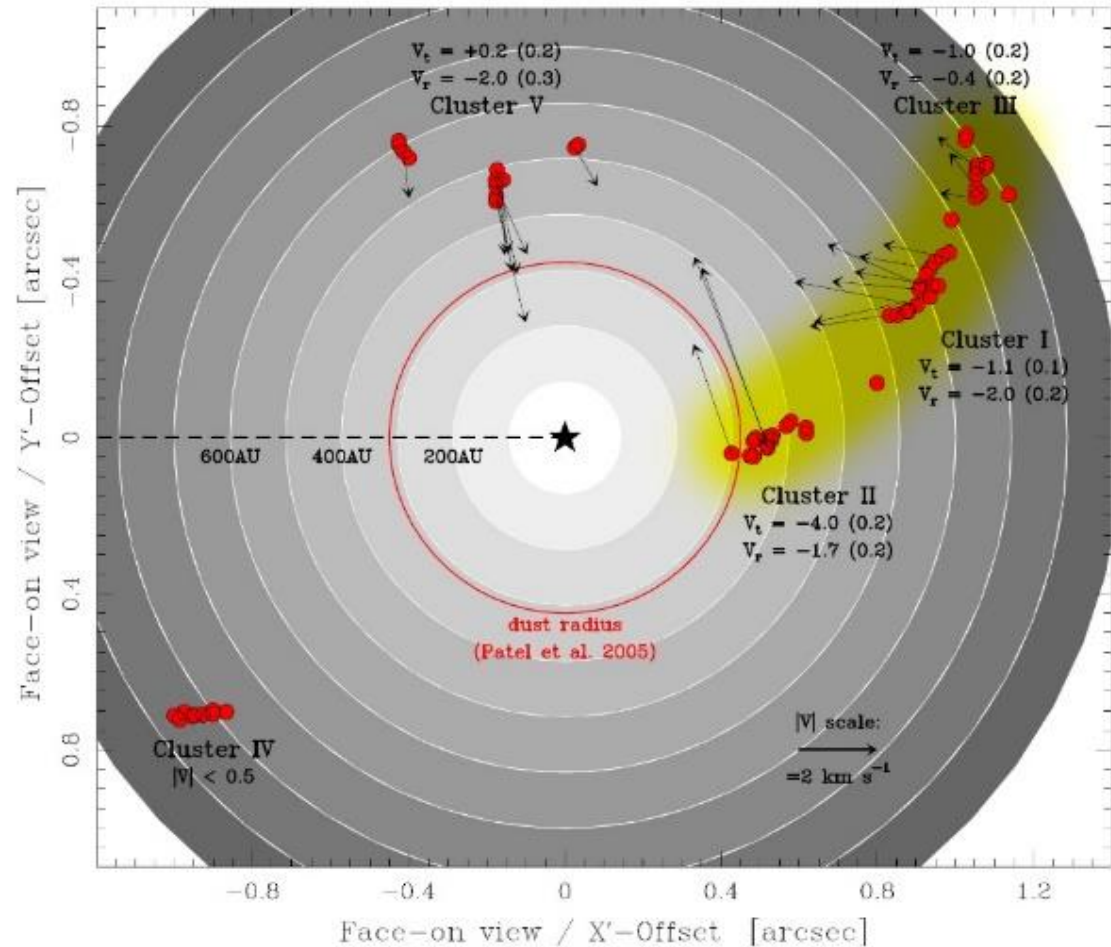
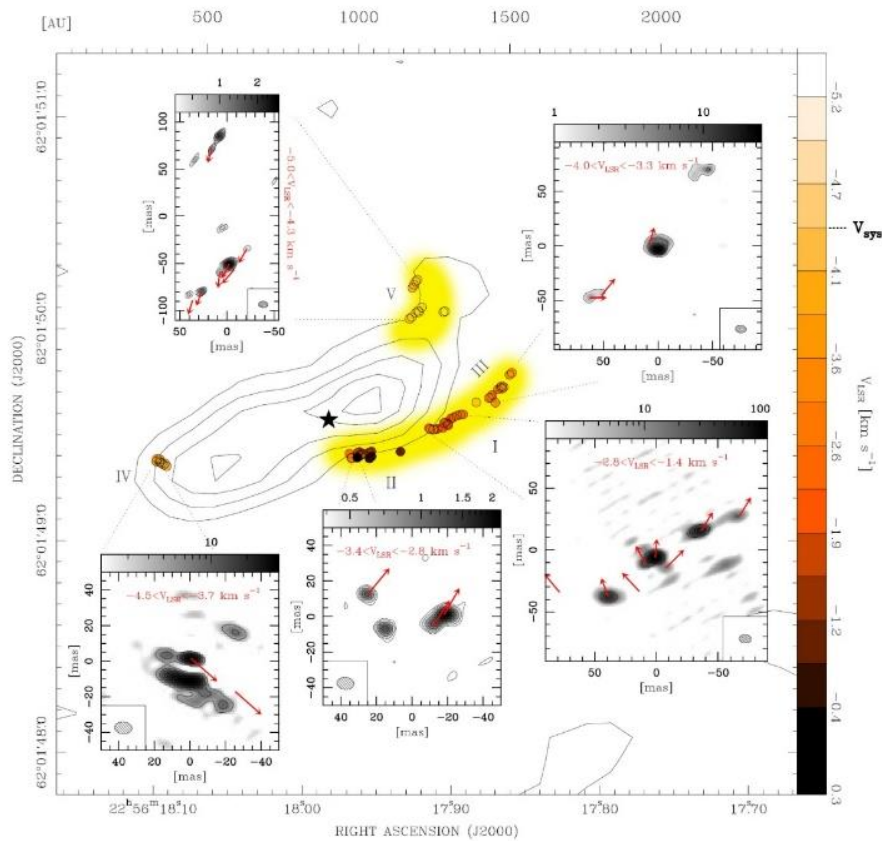
G107.30+5.64

Мазеры в окрестностях массивных звезд



[Johnston et al. \(1992ApJ...385..232J\)](#)

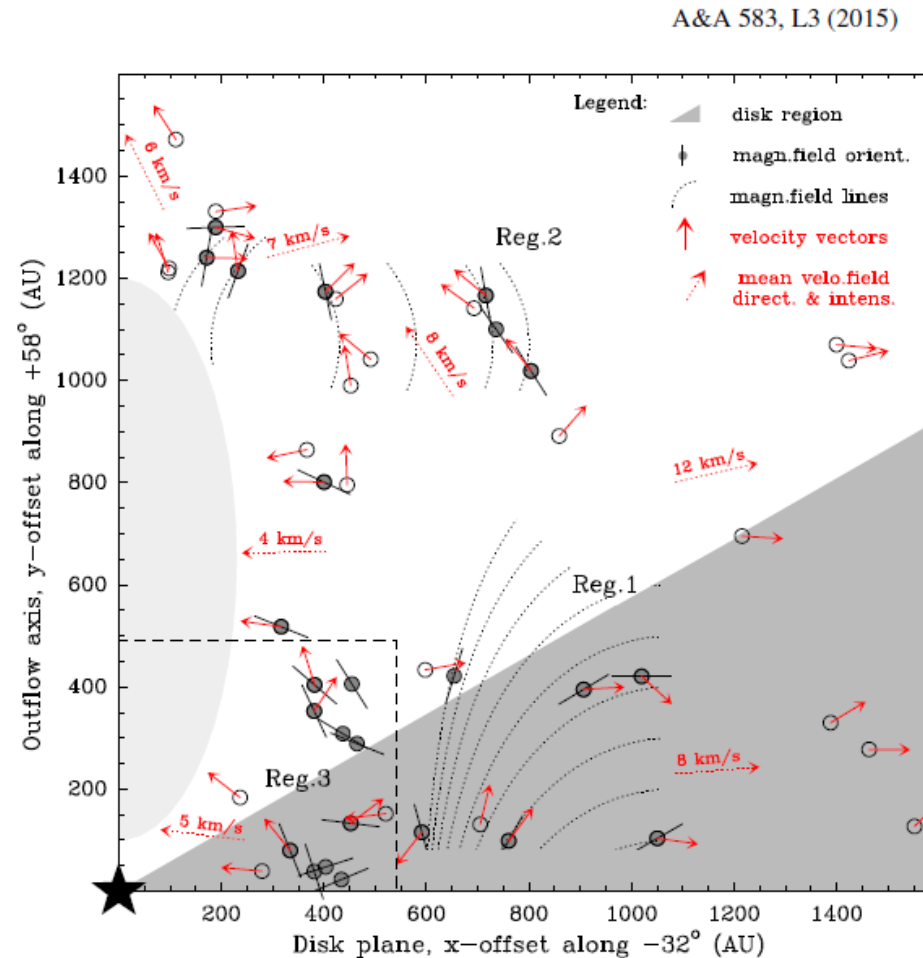
Аккреционные структуры (диски, кольца и др.)



Cep A HW2 Sanna et al. (2017)

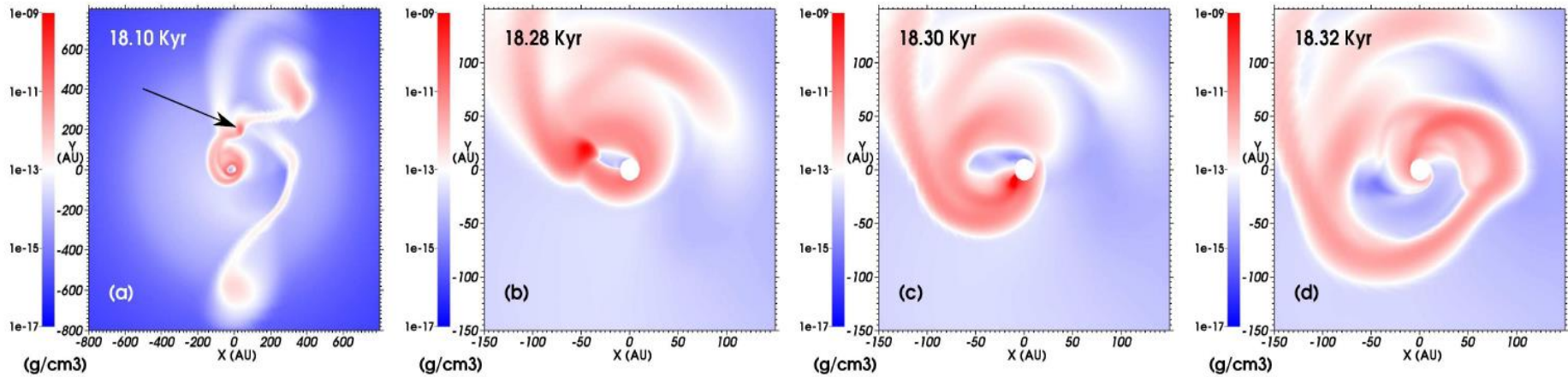
Velocity and magnetic fields within 1000 AU of a massive YSO[★]

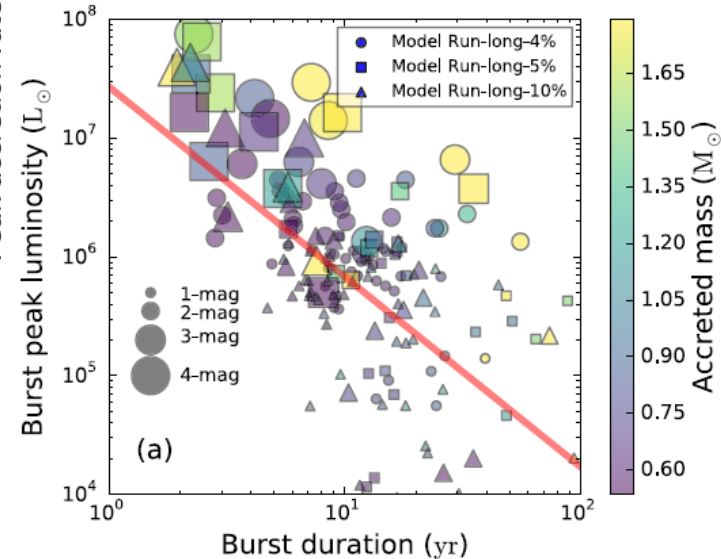
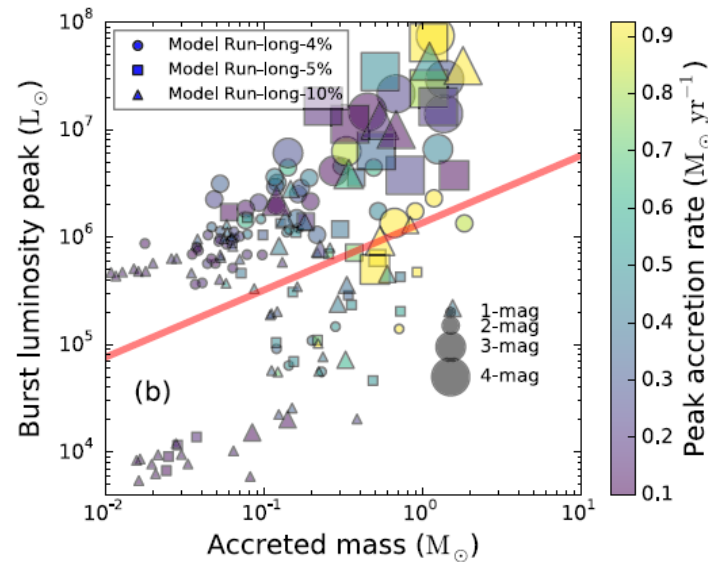
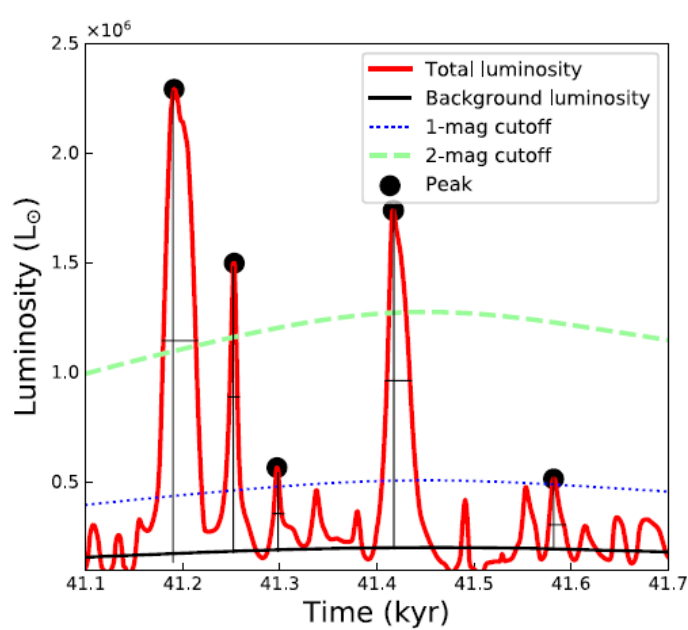
A. Sanna¹, G. Surcis², L. Moscadelli³, R. Cesaroni³, C. Goddi⁴, W. H. T. Vlemmings⁵, and A. Caratti o Garatti⁶



On the existence of accretion-driven bursts in massive star formation

D. M.-A. Meyer,¹★ E. I. Vorobyov,^{2,3} R. Kuiper¹ and W. Kley¹





Burst occurrence in young massive stellar objects

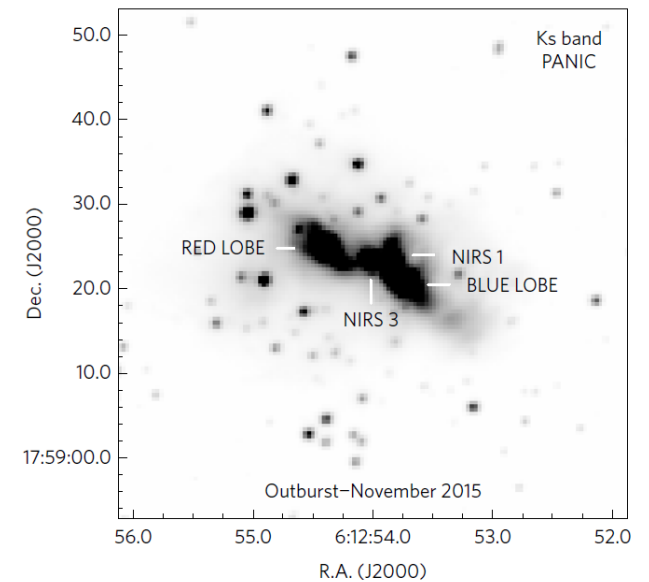
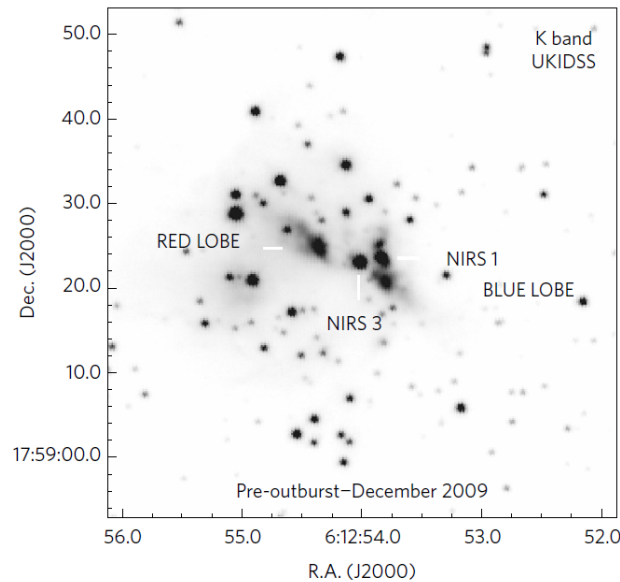
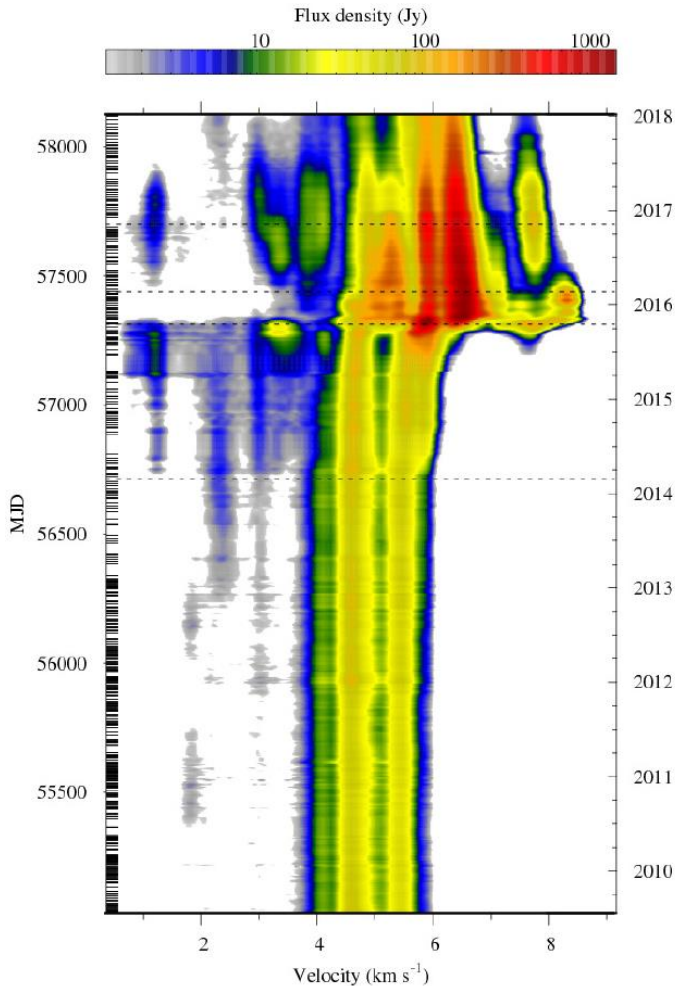
D. M.-A. Meyer,^{1★} E. I. Vorobyov,^{2,3} V. G. Elbakyan,³ B. Stecklum,⁴ J. Eislöffel⁴ and A. M. Sobolev⁵

MNRAS **482**, 5459–5476 (2019)

S255IR-NIRS3 flare

Disk-mediated accretion burst in a high-mass young stellar object

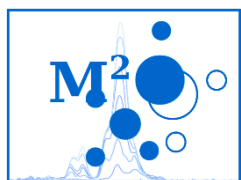
A. Caratti o Garatti^{1*}, B. Stecklum², R. Garcia Lopez¹, J. Eislöffel², T. P. Ray¹, A. Sanna³, R. Cesaroni⁴, C. M. Walmsley^{1,4}, R. D. Oudmaijer⁵, W. J. de Wit⁶, L. Moscadelli⁴, J. Greiner⁷, A. Krabbe⁸, C. Fischer⁸, R. Klein⁹ and J. M. Ibañez¹⁰



Giant burst of methanol maser in S255IR-NIRS3

M. Szymczak¹, M. Olech¹, P. Wolak¹, E. Gérard², and A. Bartkiewicz¹

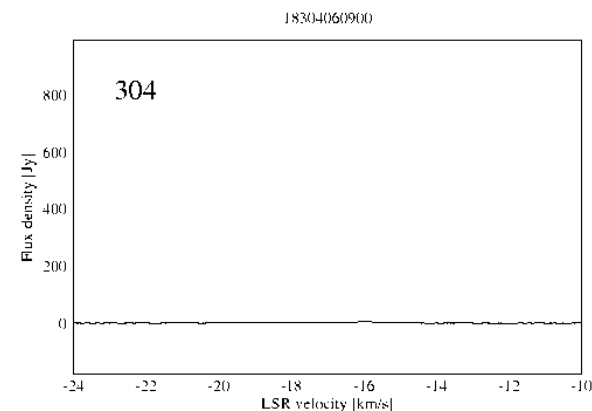
A&A 617, id.A80, 2018



Maser Monitoring Organization (M2O)

(2017 IAUS336)

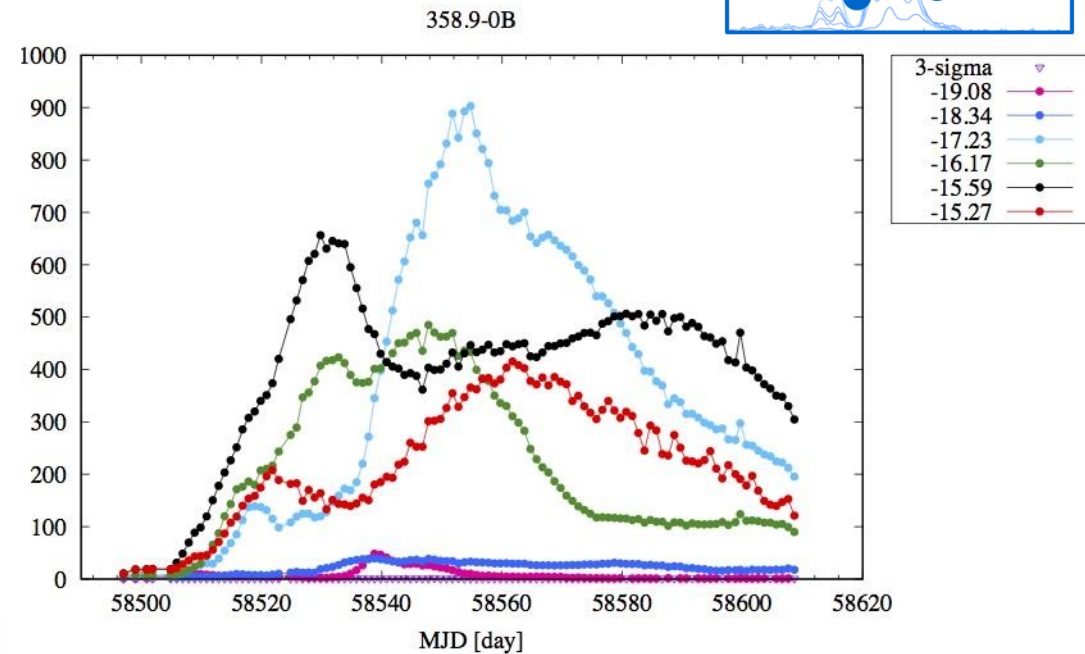
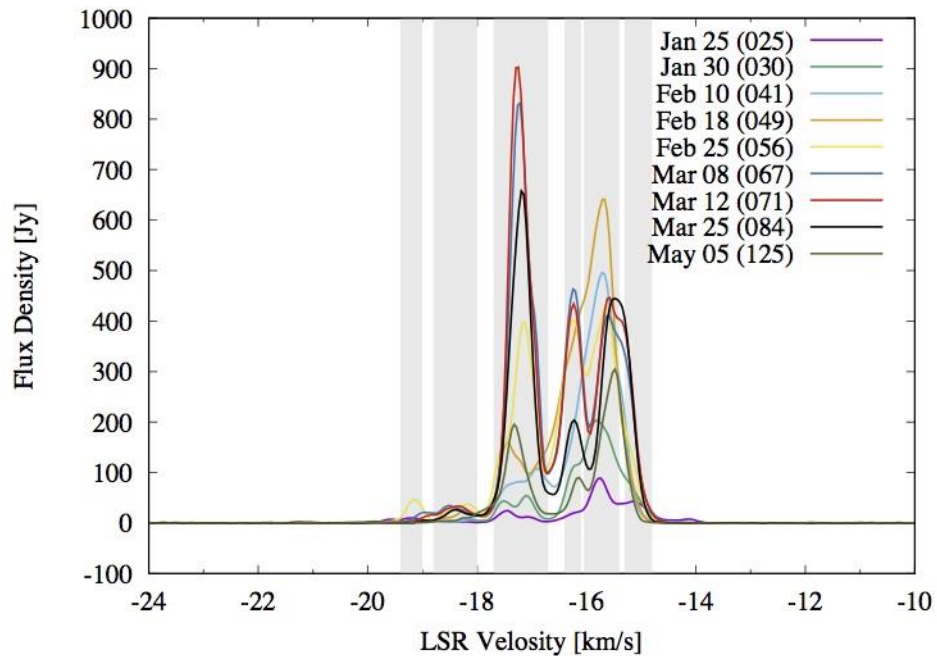
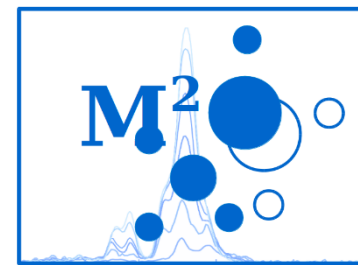
- **Formation of a network of MASER monitoring telescopes:**
 - Independently, groups thought it useful to collaborate.
 - Expressed interest in formalisation of coordinated observing
 - Creation of a network of communications
- **Functions:**
 - Provide calibration and confirmation services to each
 - Create catalogue of interesting and monitored sources
 - Develop triggering methodologies
 - Operate as a 24 hour monitoring service when required
 - Inform other facilities of interesting phenomena
 - Provide fast follow-up observation services.
- **Longer term**
 - Provide multi-wavelength monitoring,
 - millimeter, optical/IR, etc.
- **Countries represented:**
Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, USA



G358.931-0.030
March 2019

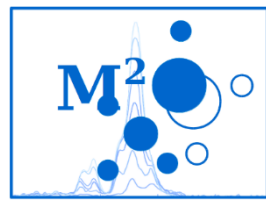


<https://www.masermonitoring.com/>









Sugiyama, Saito, Yonekura, Momose, Munetake
Bursting activity of the 6.668-GHz CH₃OH maser detected in G 358.93-00.03 using the Hitachi 32-m

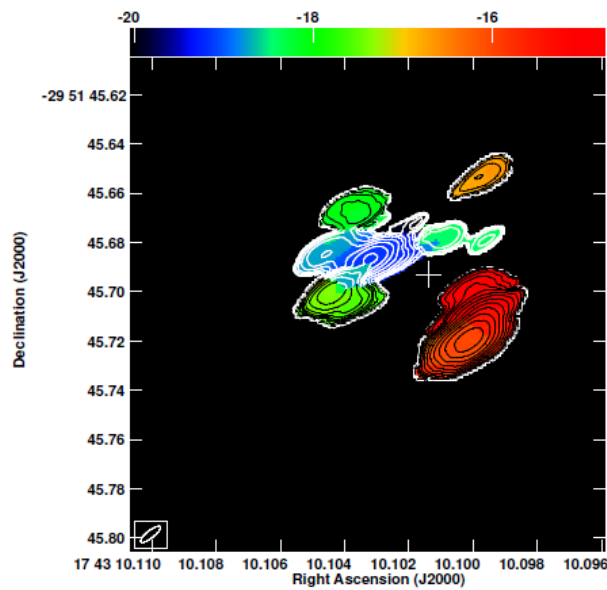
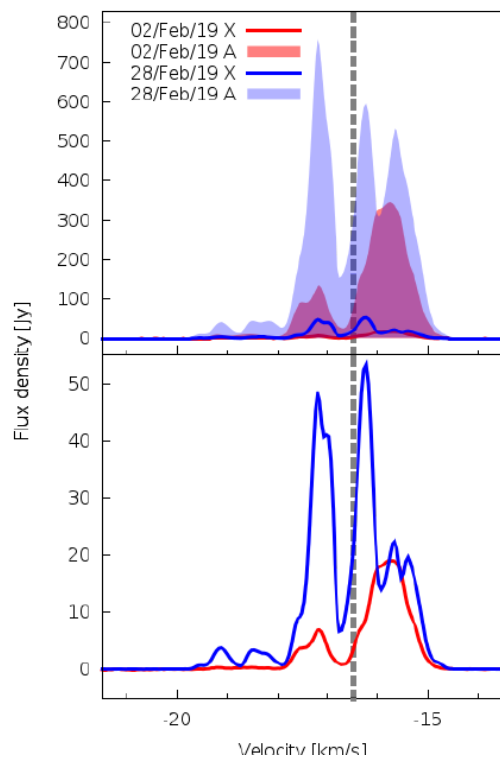
2019ATel12446...1S



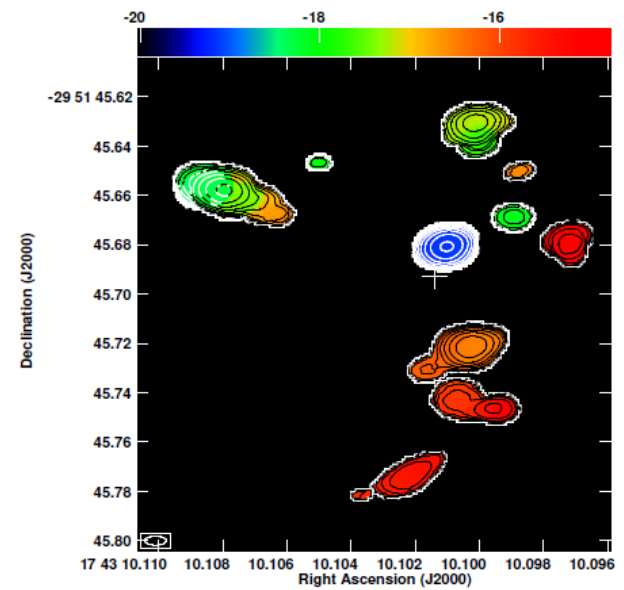
2020, *Nature Astronomy*, 4, 506

A heatwave of accretion energy traced by masers in the G358-MM1 high-mass protostar

R. A. Burns ^{1,2*}, K. Sugiyama^{1,3}, T. Hirota¹, Kee-Tae Kim^{2,4}, A. M. Sobolev⁵, B. Stecklum⁶, G. C. MacLeod^{7,8}, Y. Yonekura⁹, M. Olech¹⁰, G. Orosz^{11,12}, S. P. Ellingsen ¹¹, L. Hyland¹¹, A. Caratti o Garatti ¹³, C. Brogan¹⁴, T. R. Hunter¹⁴, C. Phillips ¹⁵, S. P. van den Heever⁸, J. Eislöffel⁶, H. Linz¹⁶, G. Surcis ¹⁷, J. O. Chibueze^{18,19}, W. Baan²⁰ and B. Kramer ^{3,21}

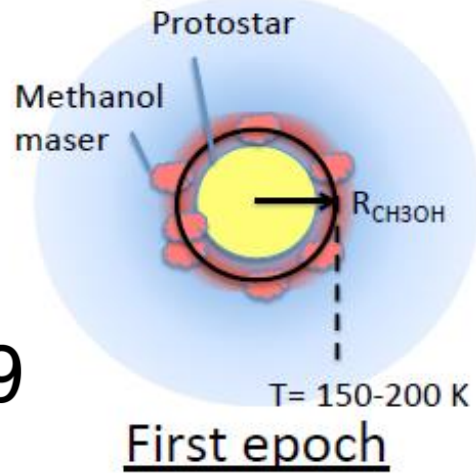


02 Feb 2019

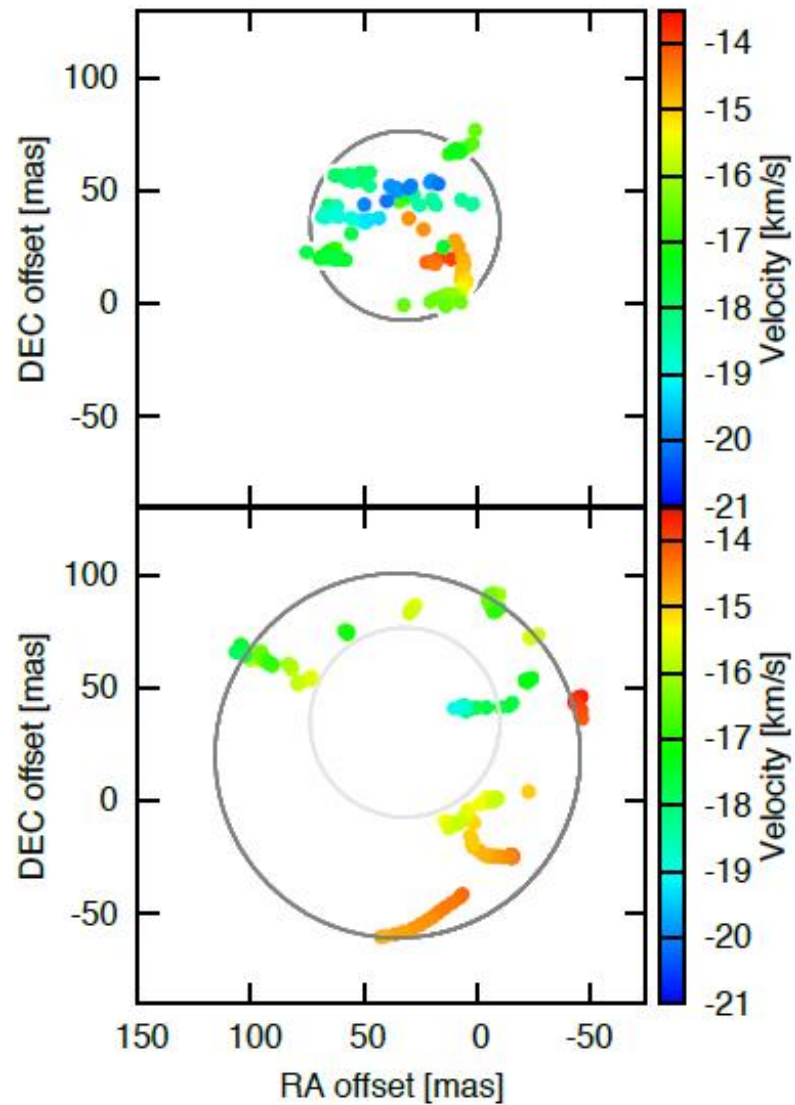
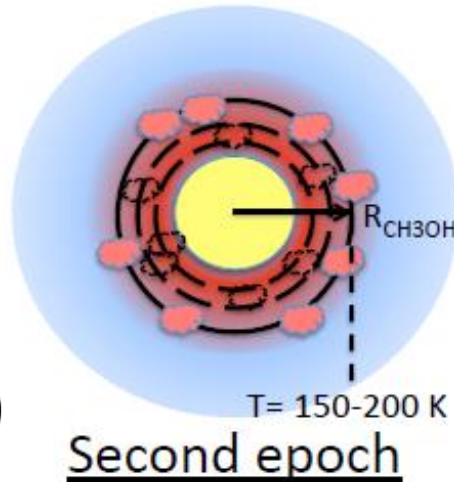


28 Feb 2019

02 Feb 2019



28 Feb 2019



Distribution translocates with **4-8% the speed of light**

This means that excitation goes through structures with very high density material

Stecklum B., Wolf V., Linz H. et al.
 2021, *A&A*, 646, 161

“Infrared observations of the flaring
 maser source G358.93-0.03.
 SOFIA confirms an accretion burst
 from a massive young stellar object”

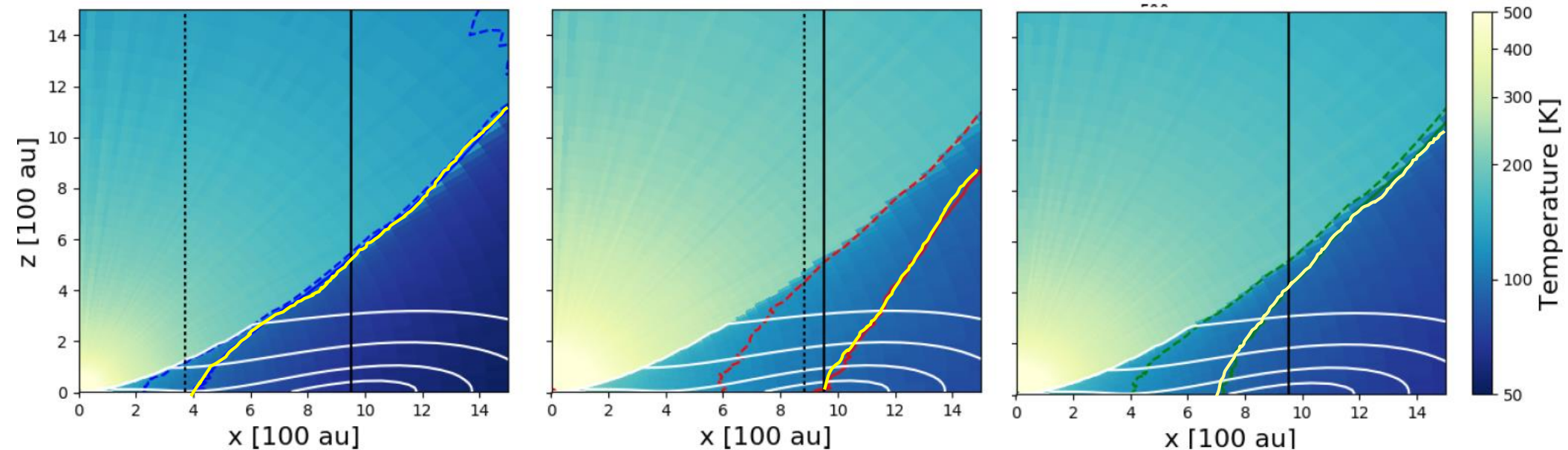
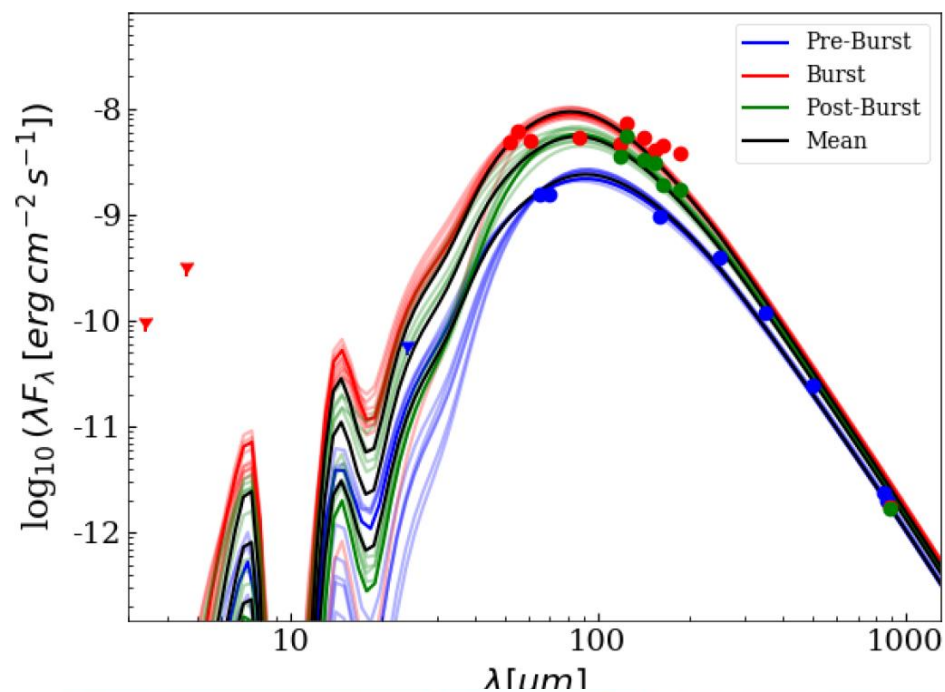
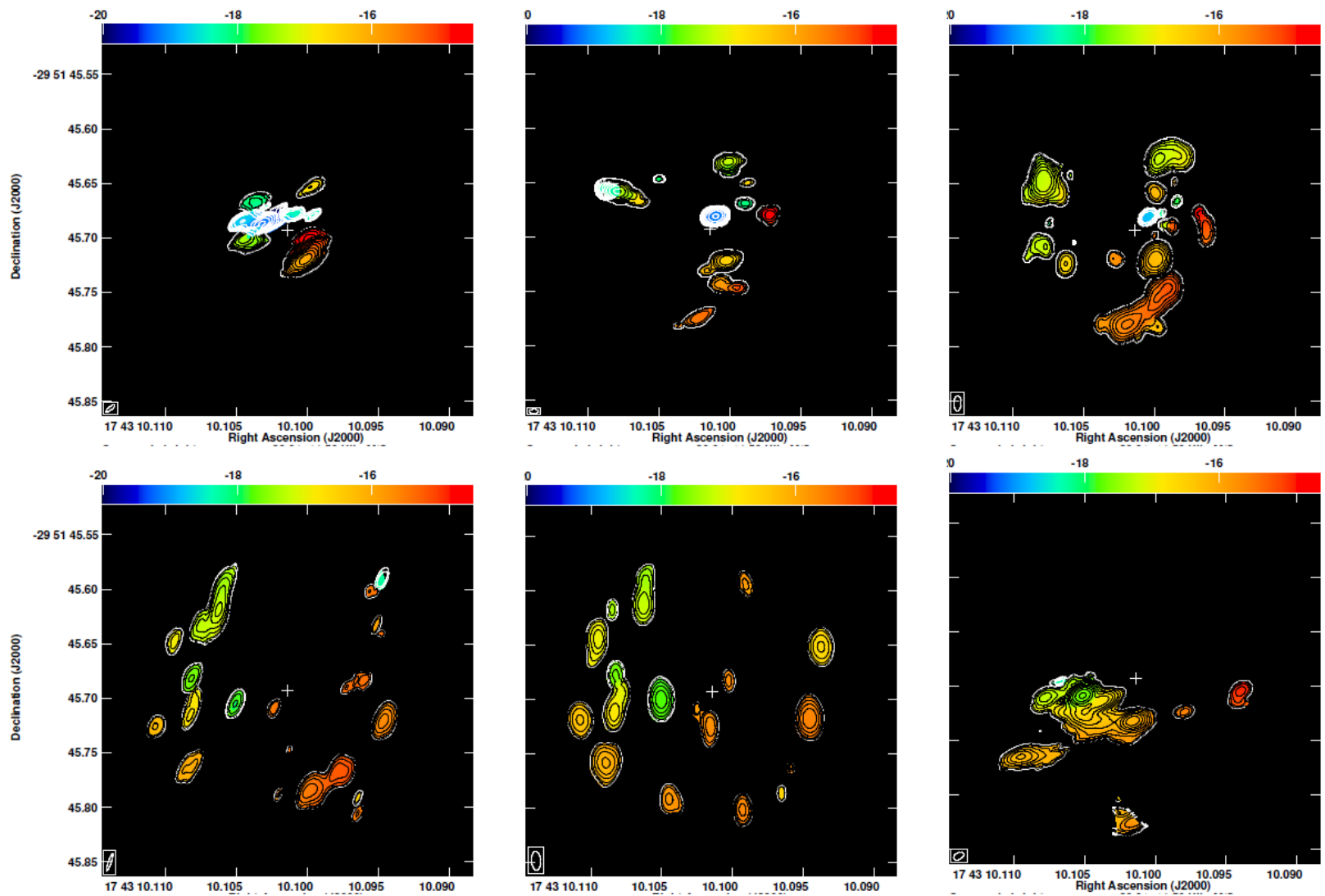
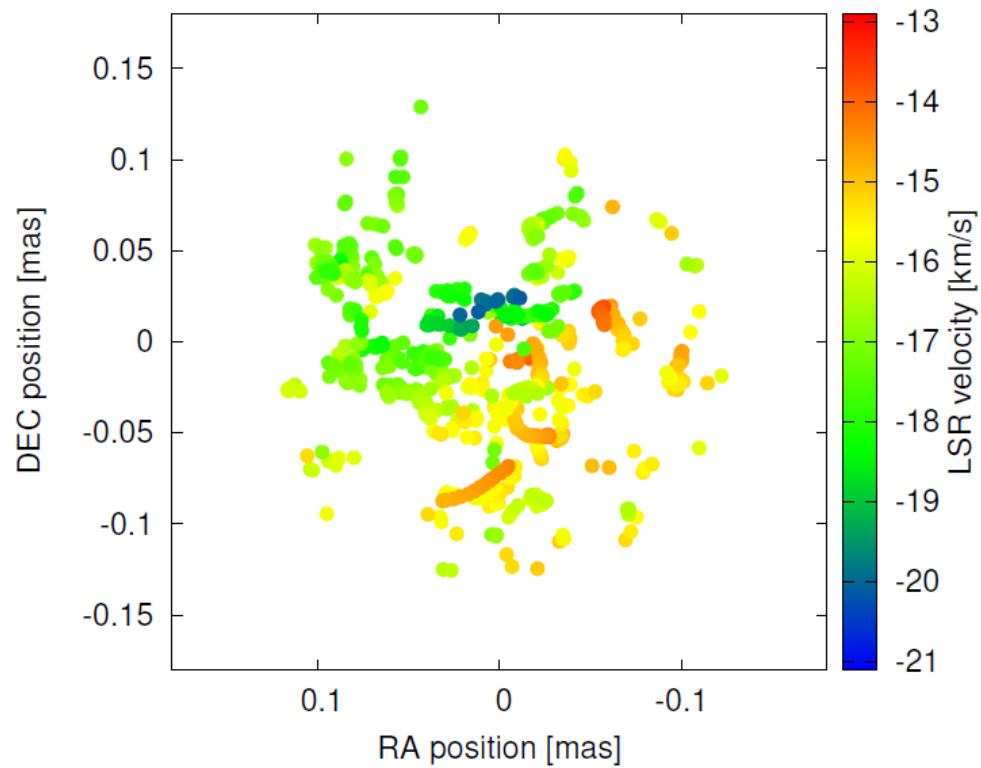


Fig. 8. Temperature distribution of the mean model in the x - z plane (innermost part of first quadrant) for the pre-burst (**left**), burst- (**center**) and post-burst epochs (**right**). The blue, red, and green lines enclose the temperature range from 94 K (solid) to 120 K (dashed) during the pre- and burst epochs, respectively. The white contours mark gas particle volume densities of $n_{\text{H}} = [0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 1] \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ which decrease with increasing z . The vertical solid black line indicates the outer radius of the disk. The dashed black lines mark the radius of the maser ring from the first and 4th epoch of the VLBI observations (Burns et al., in prep.; Burns et al. 2020b). The length of the black bar corresponds to 50 mas.



Burns et al. (2021, in preparation)

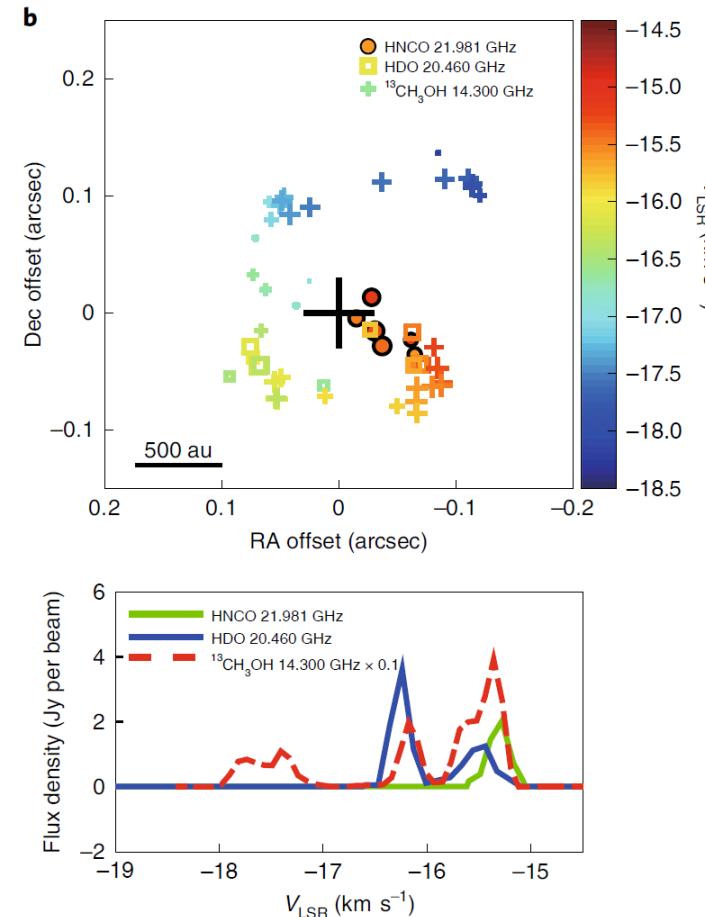
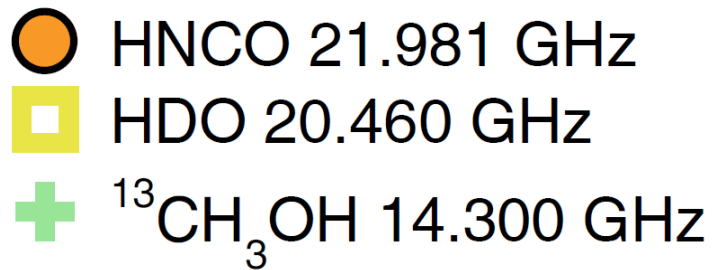


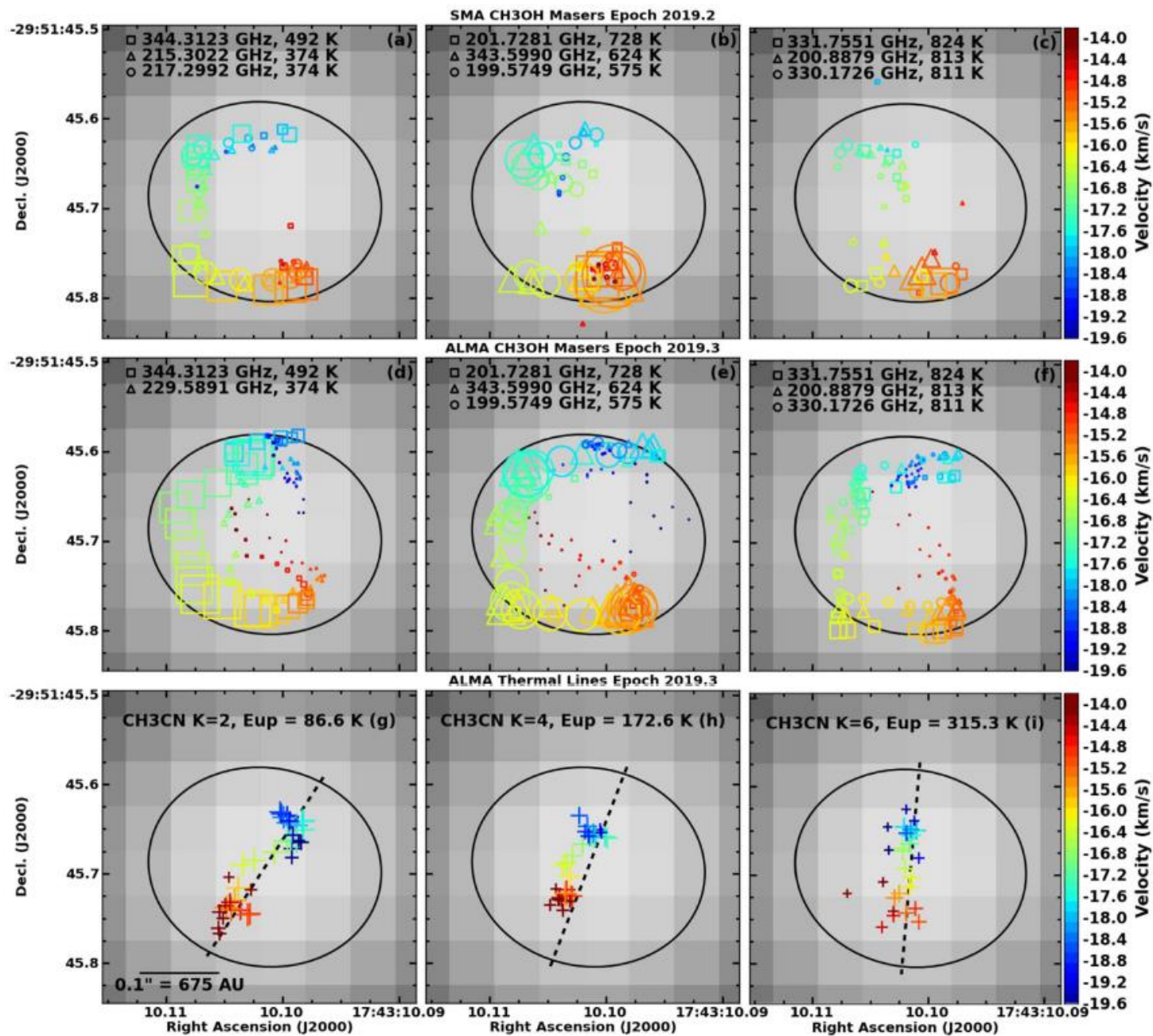
A combined view of all maser spotmaps in derived from VLBI monitoring

Burns et al. (2021, in preparation)

New maser species tracing spiral-arm accretion flows in a high-mass young stellar object

Xi Chen^{1,2,3}, Andrej M. Sobolev⁴, Zhi-Yuan Ren⁵, Sergey Parfenov⁴,
Shari L. Breen⁶, Simon P. Ellingsen⁷, Zhi-Qiang Shen^{2,3}, Bin Li^{2,3}, Gordon C. MacLeod^{8,9},
Willem Baan¹⁰, Crystal Brogan¹¹, Tomoya Hirota^{12,13}, Todd R. Hunter¹¹, Hendrik Linz¹⁴,
Karl Menten¹⁵, Koichiro Sugiyama^{13,16}, Bringfried Stecklum¹⁷, Yan Gong¹⁵ and Xingwu Zheng¹⁸





Brogan C.L., Hunter T.R., Towner A.P.M. et al. 2019, *ApJL*, 881, L39

“Sub-arcsecond (Sub)millimeter Imaging of the Massive Protocluster G358.93-0.03: Discovery of 14 New Methanol Maser Lines Associated with a Hot Core”

- Исследования мазеров имеют высокий потенциал для изучения структуры околозвездных дисков массивных молодых звездных объектов, в том числе кинематики и магнитных полей. Этот потенциал ещё не используется в полной мере
- Наблюдения показывают, что структура околозвездных дисков массивных молодых звездных объектов существенно неоднородна
- В них присутствуют когерентные структуры с размерами до 1000 а.е.
- Вдоль некоторых структур происходит аккреция вещества на молодую звезду, эти структуры могут иметь форму спиралей
- Вещество аккреционных структур состоит из сгустков, выпадение которых на молодую звезду приводит к аккреционным вспышкам различной интенсивности
- В структурах диска присутствует большое количество вещества высокой плотности, приводящее к существенному замедлению распространения света
- После аккреционной вспышки физическо-химическое состояние вещества диска изменяется и, вероятно, не возвращается в предыдущее состояние

Благодарю!



работа поддержана грантом РФФИ 20-52-53054