

X-rays, Stars & Planets

Jeremy Drake

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

The Silvio Berlusconi Guide to Stellar X-ray Astronomy

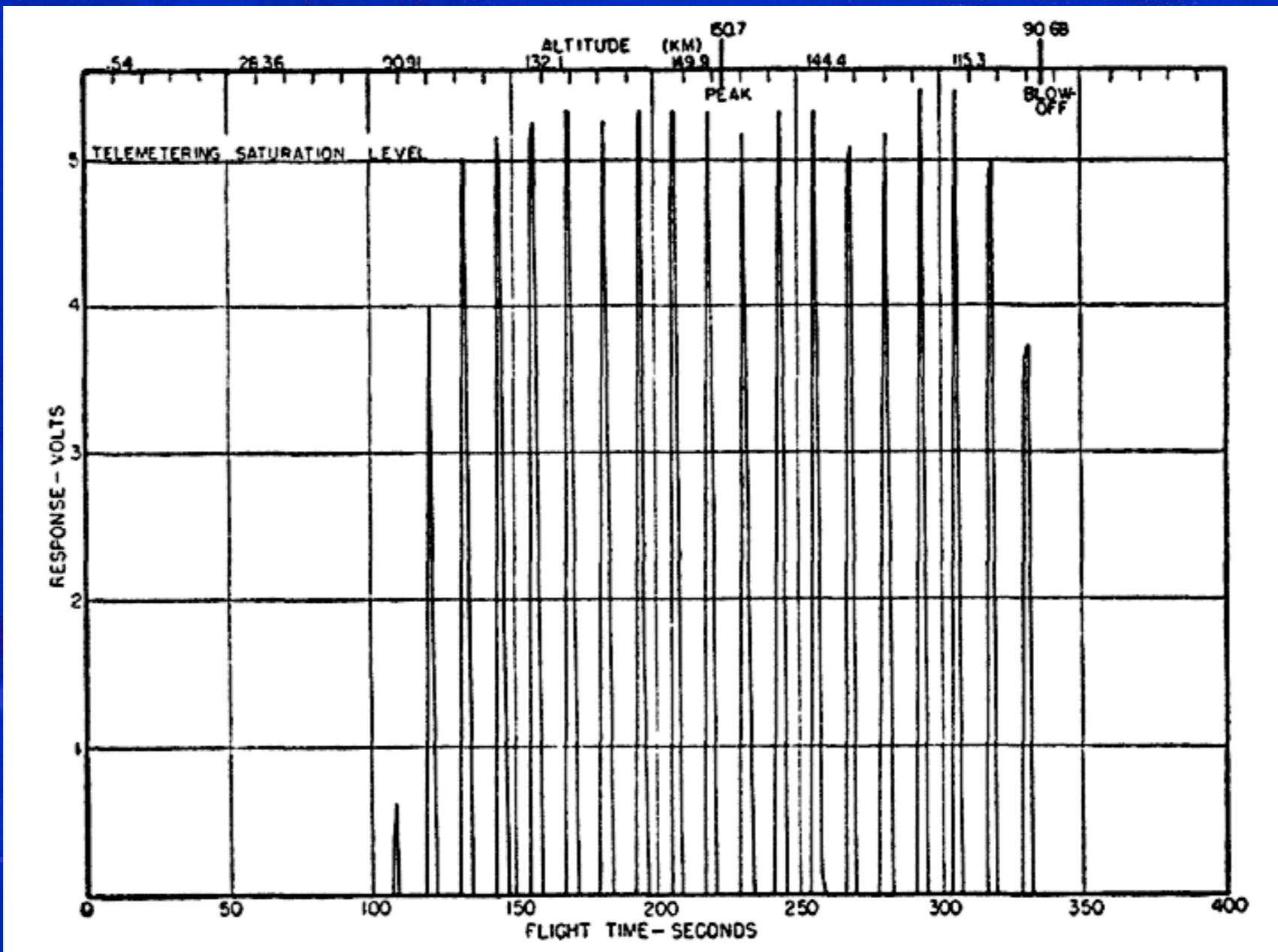


60th Anniversary of Stellar X-rays



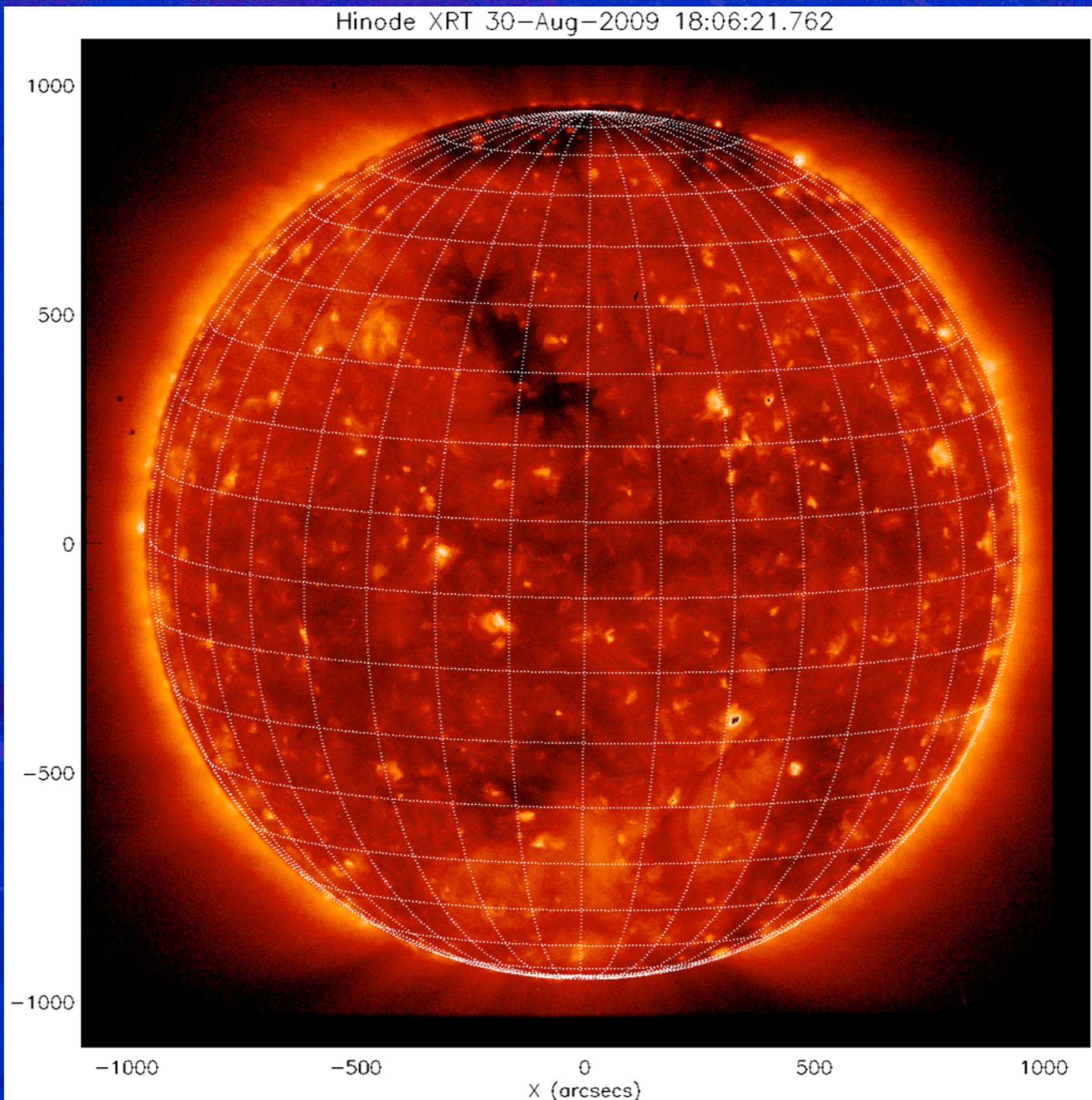
V2 rocket flight September 1949, Friedman et al. (1951)

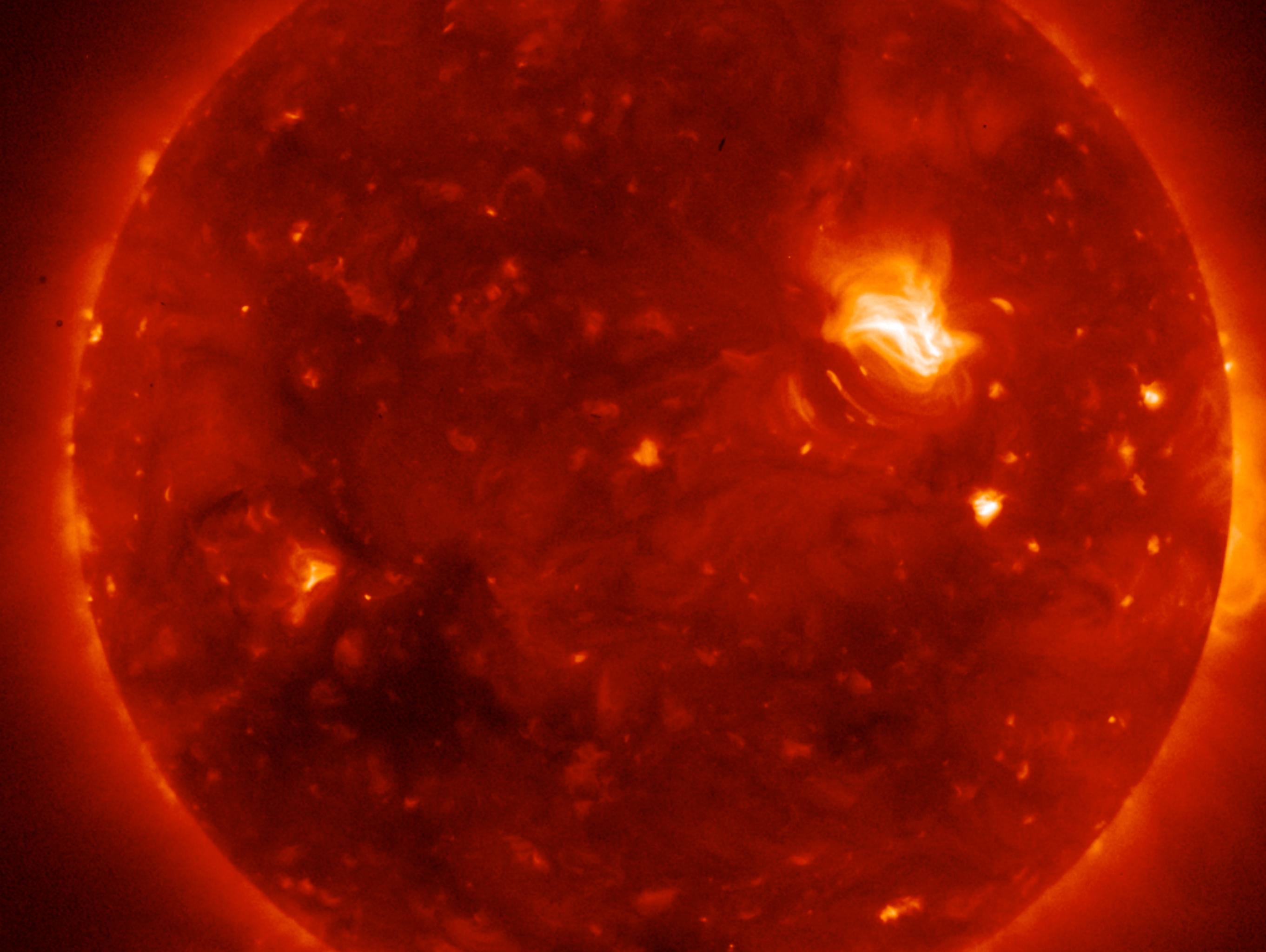
60th Anniversary of Stellar X-rays



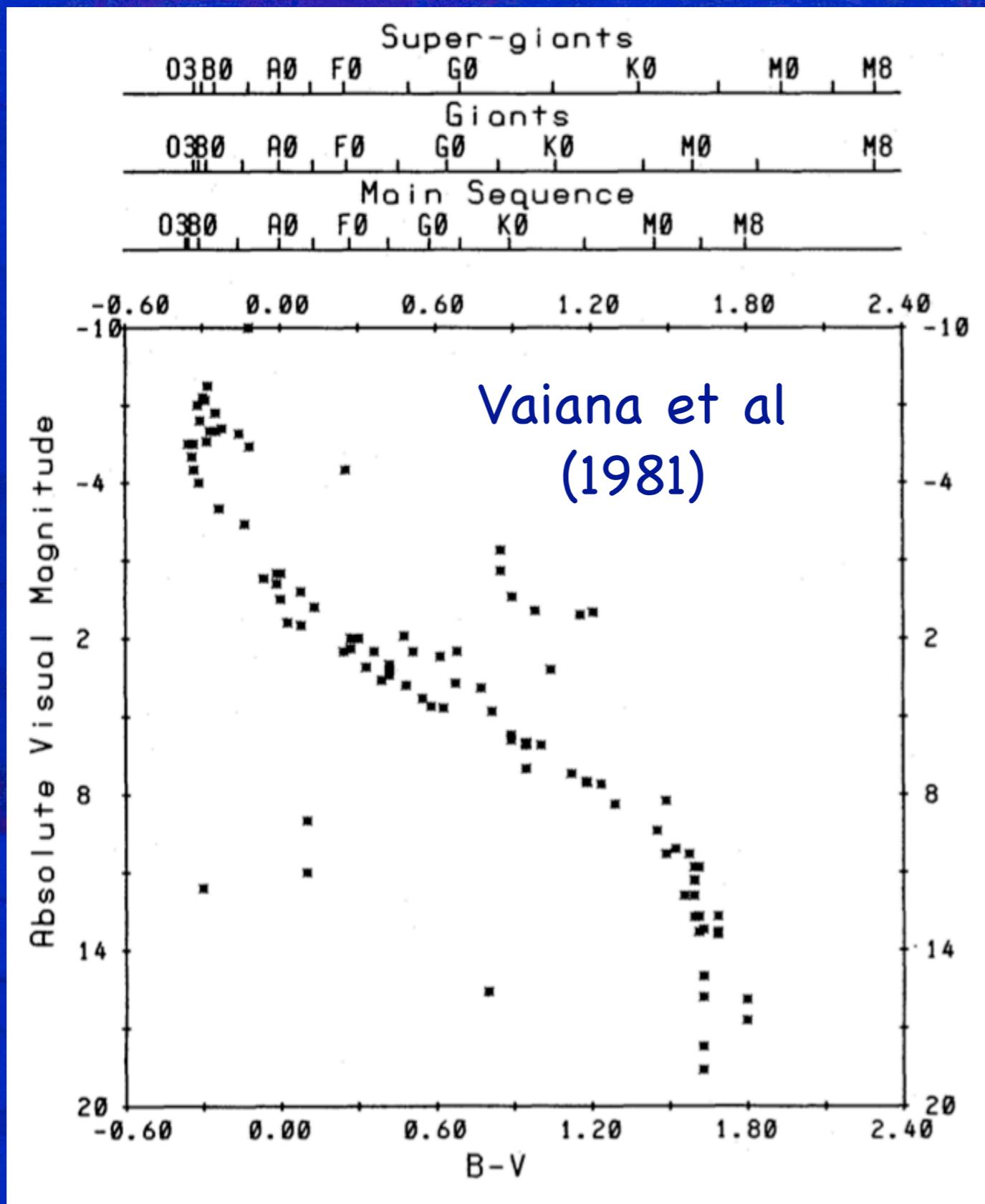
V2 rocket flight September 1949, Friedman et al. (1951)

The “Quiet” Sun

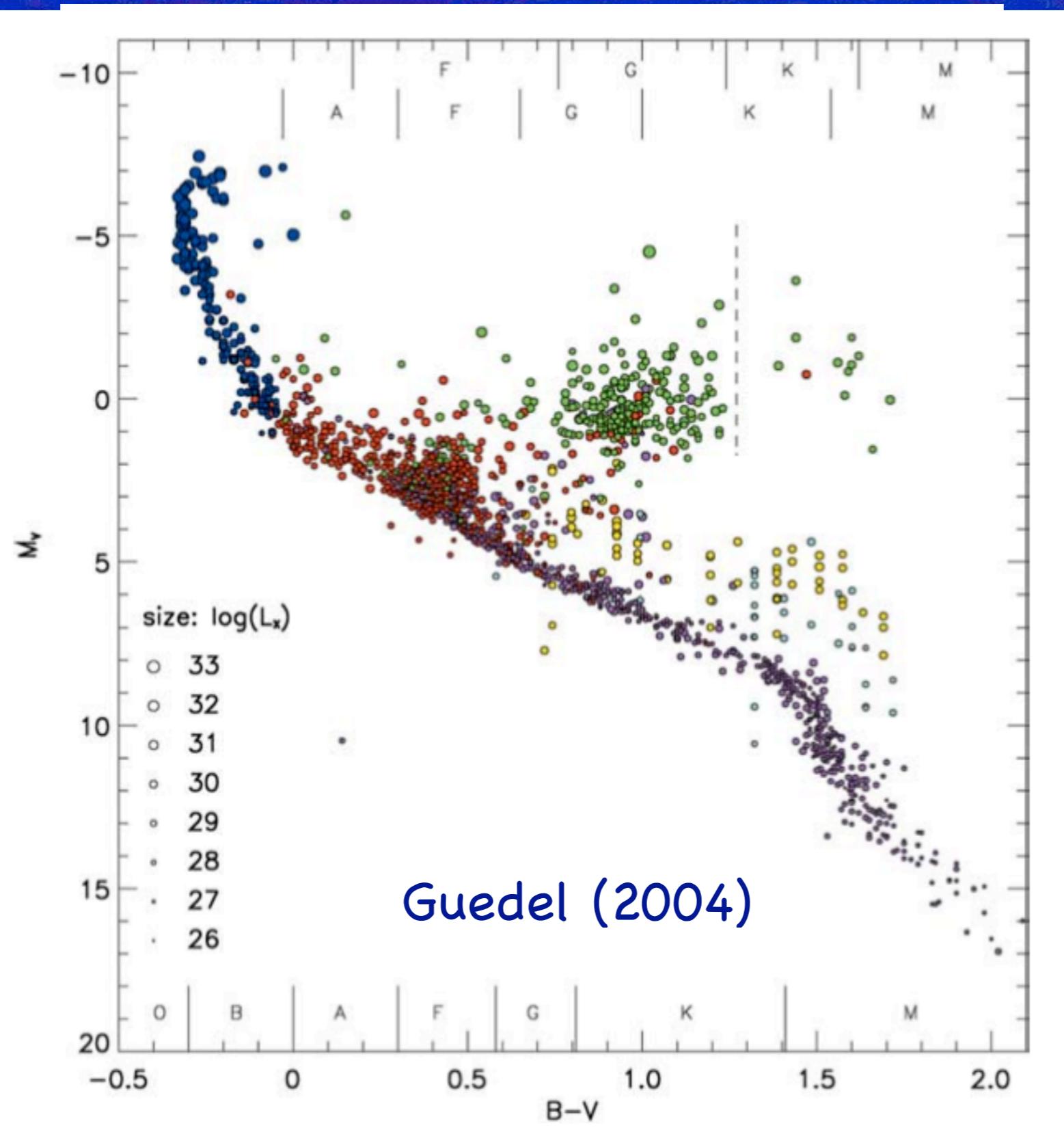




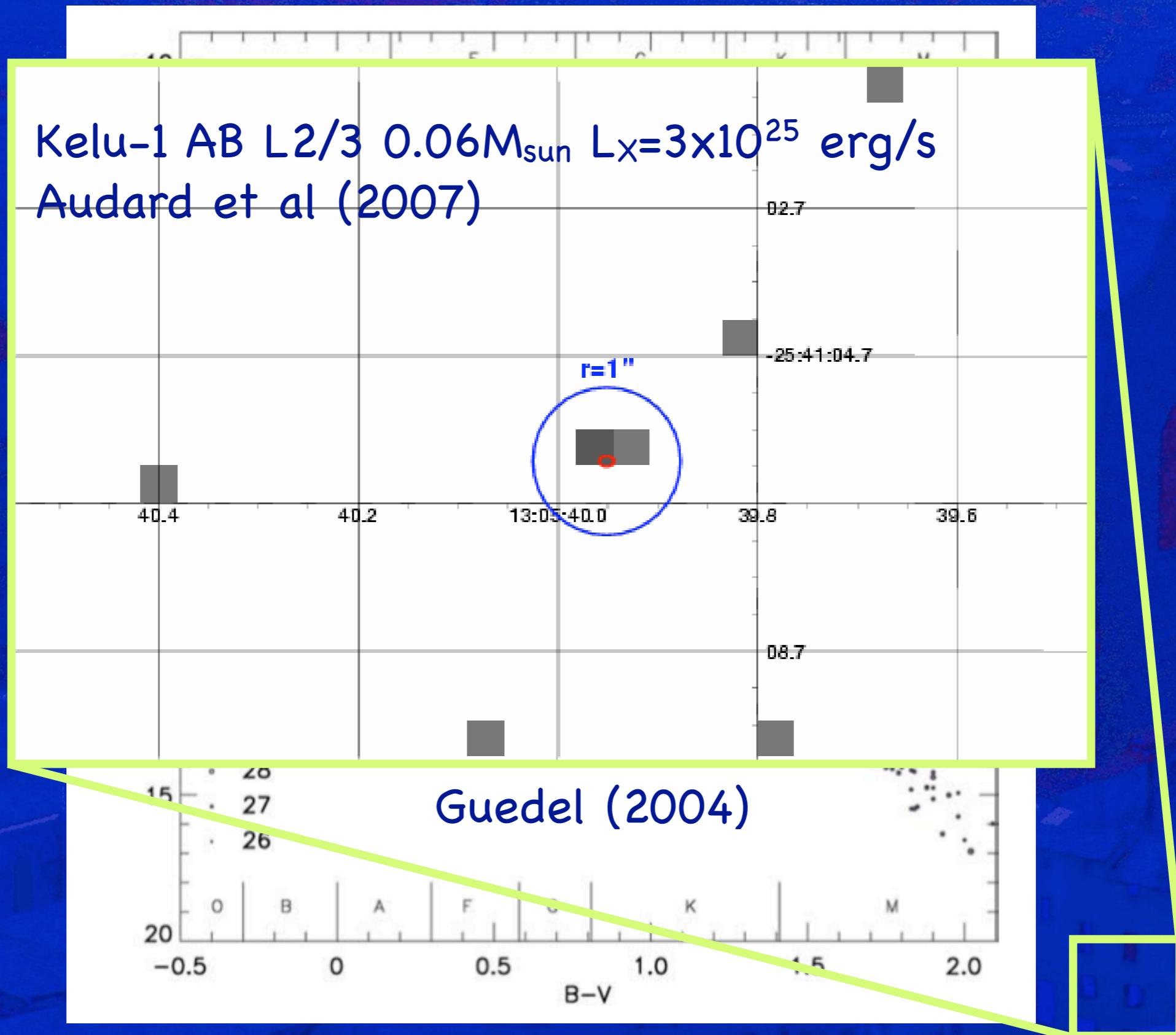
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



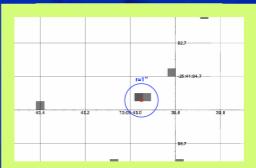
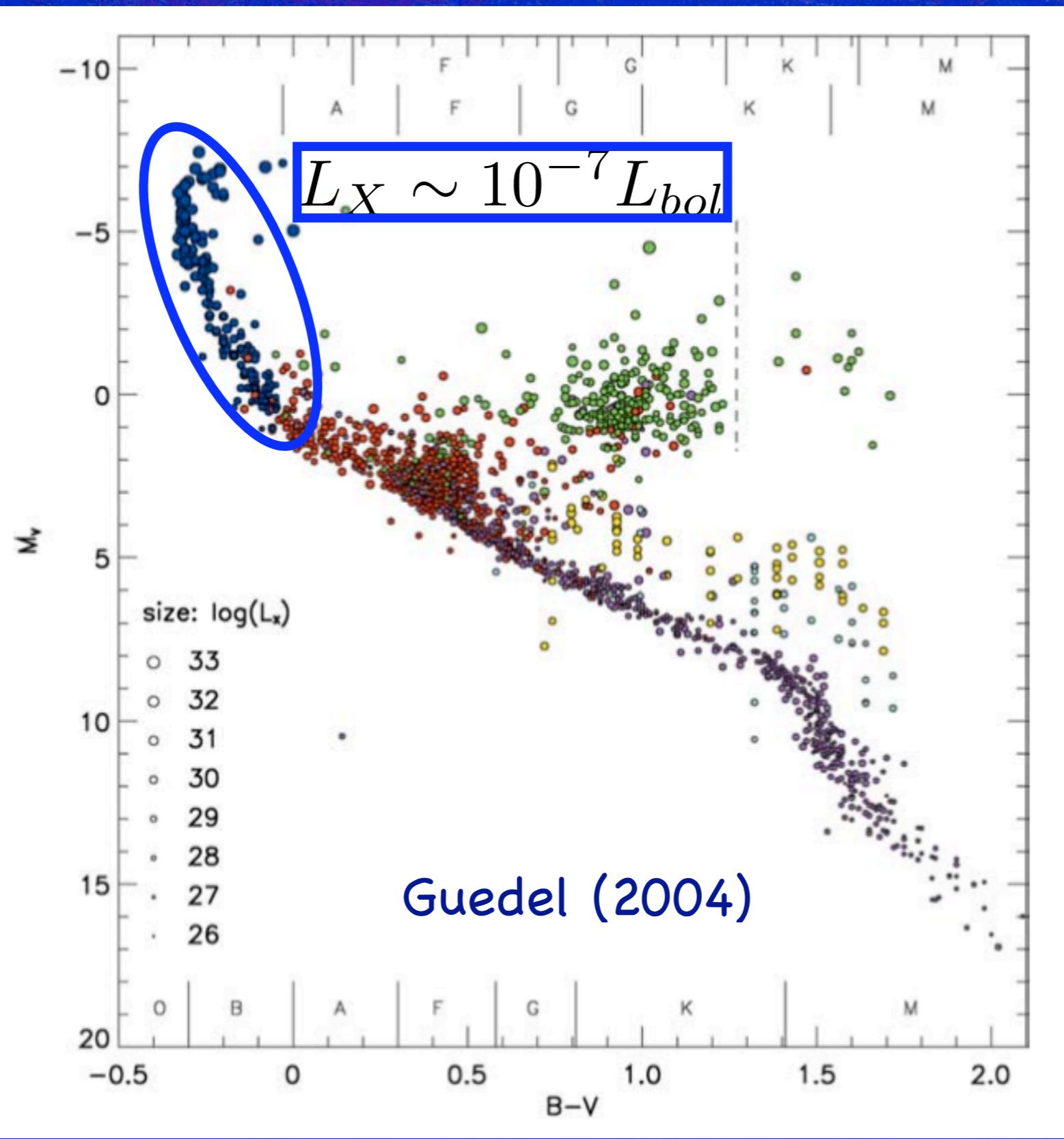
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



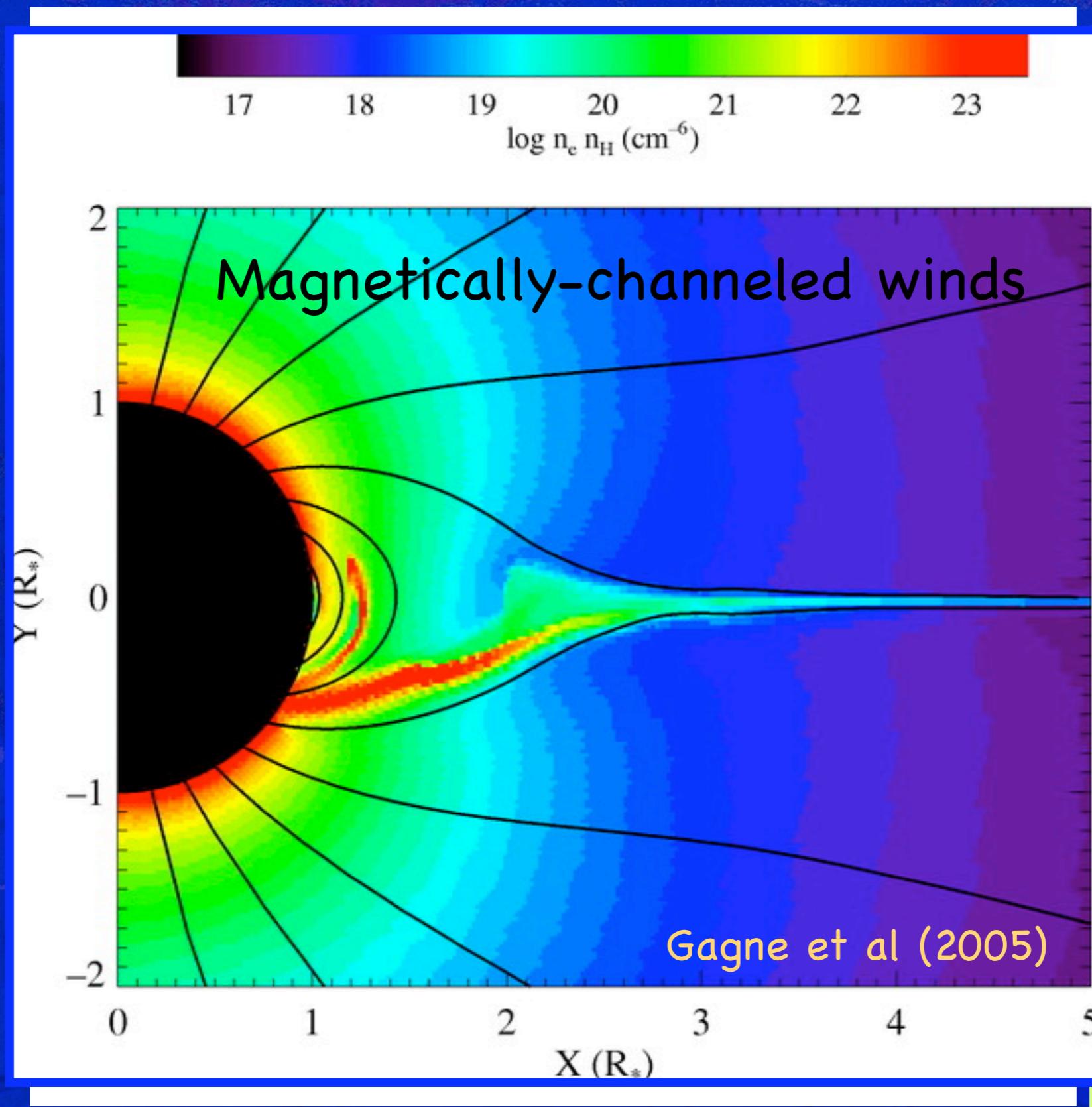
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



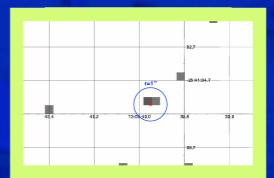
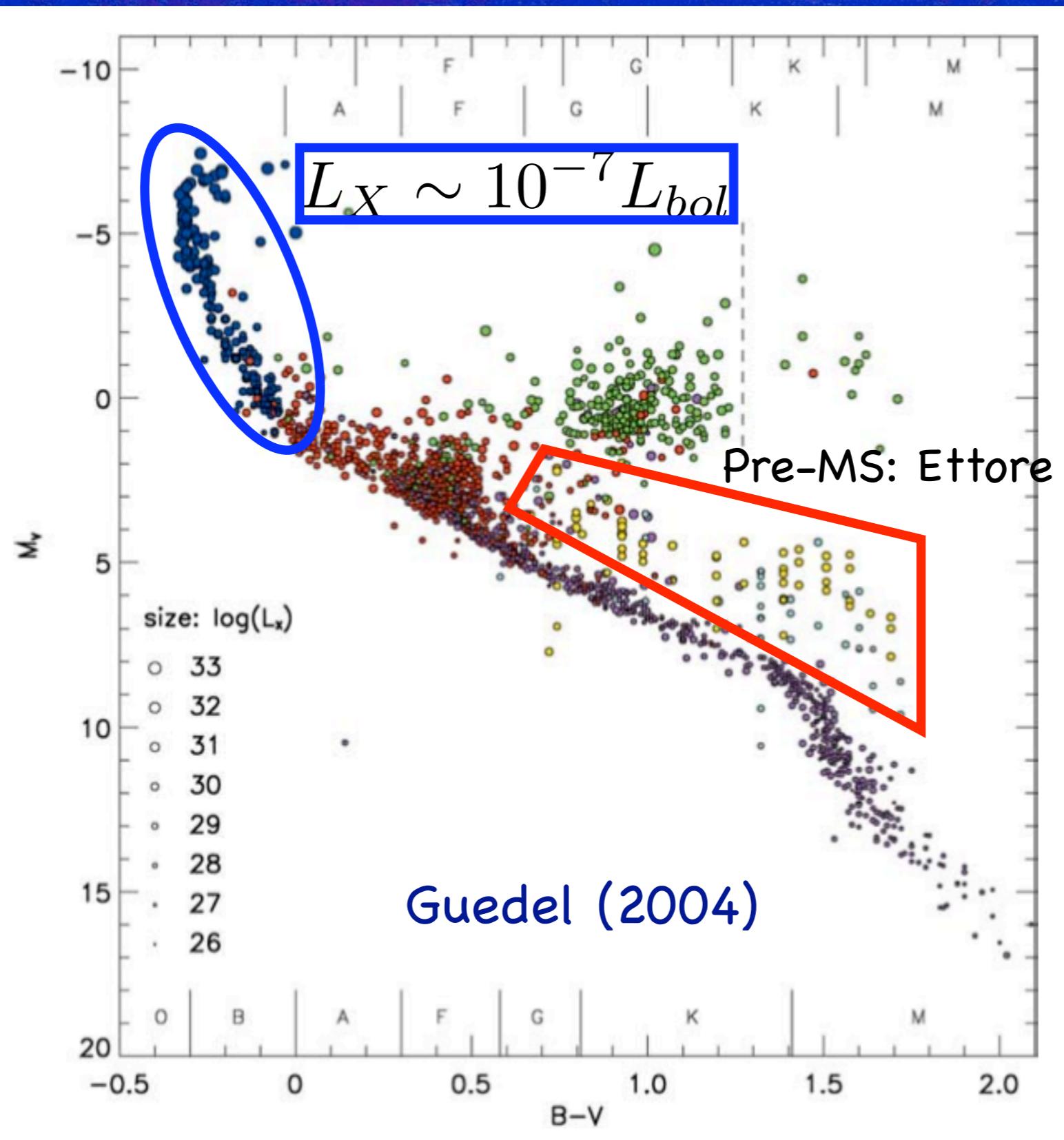
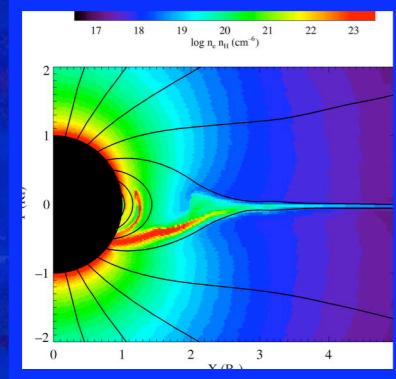
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



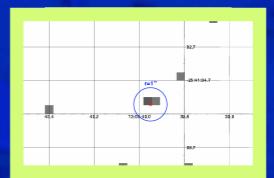
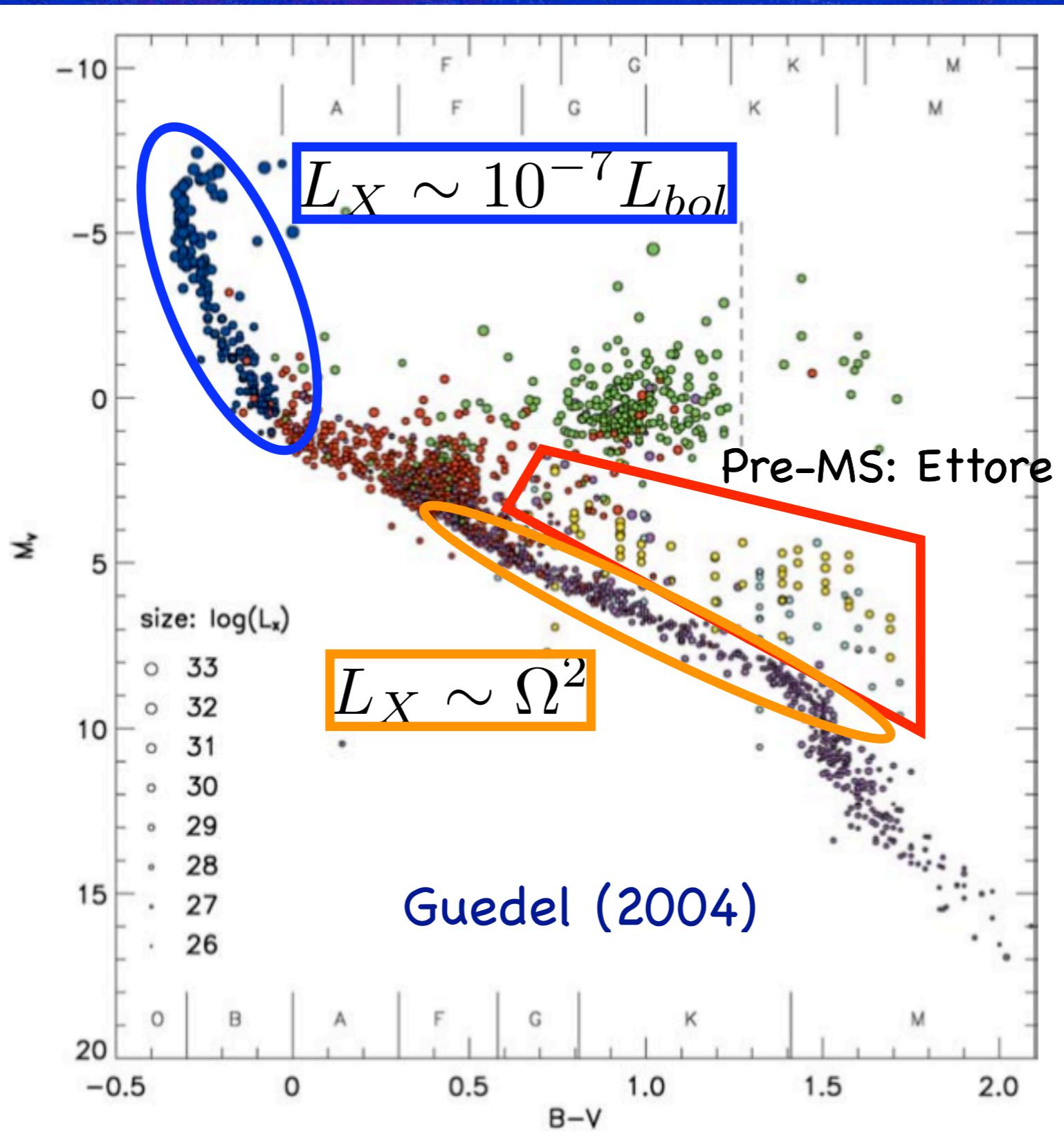
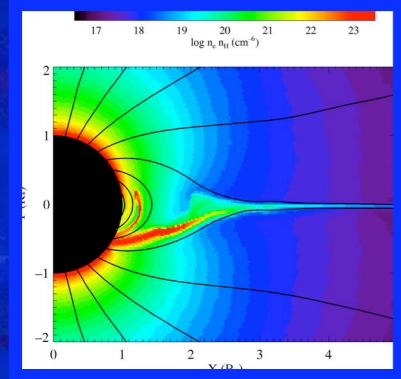
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



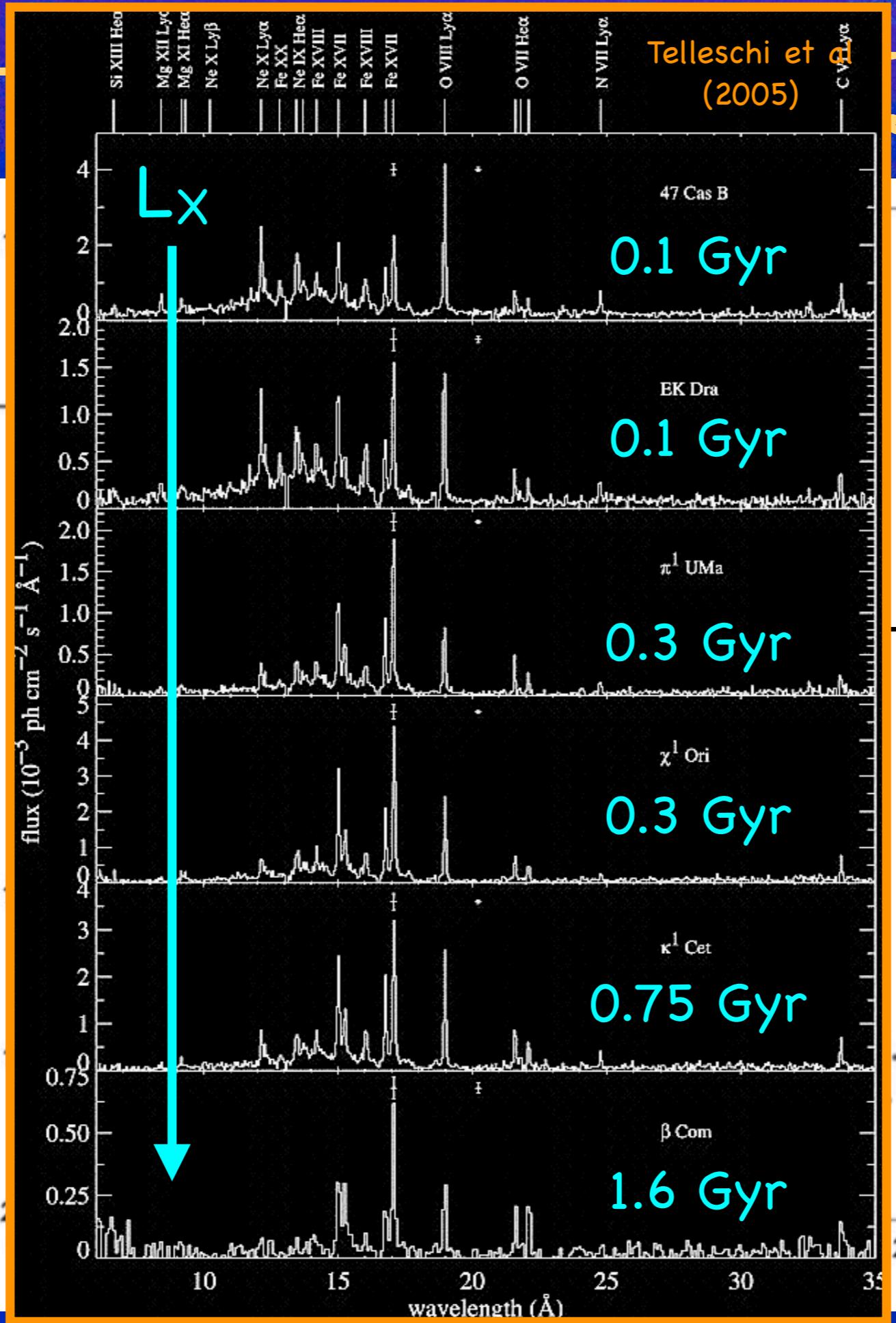
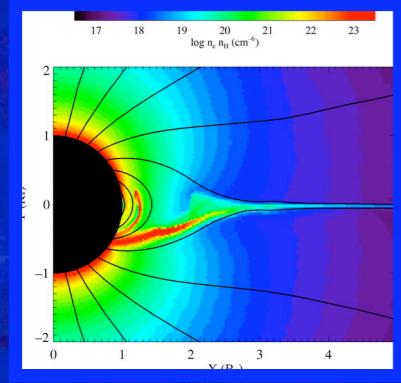
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



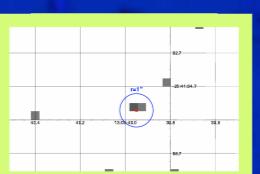
XMM+Chandra Legacy (so far...)



XMM-

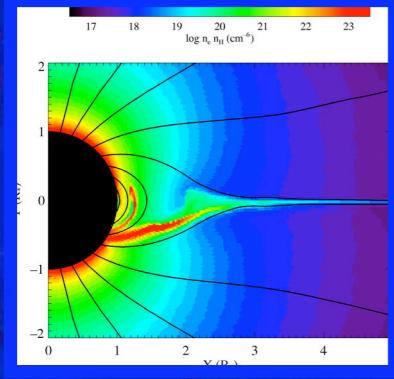


y (so far...)

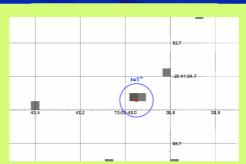
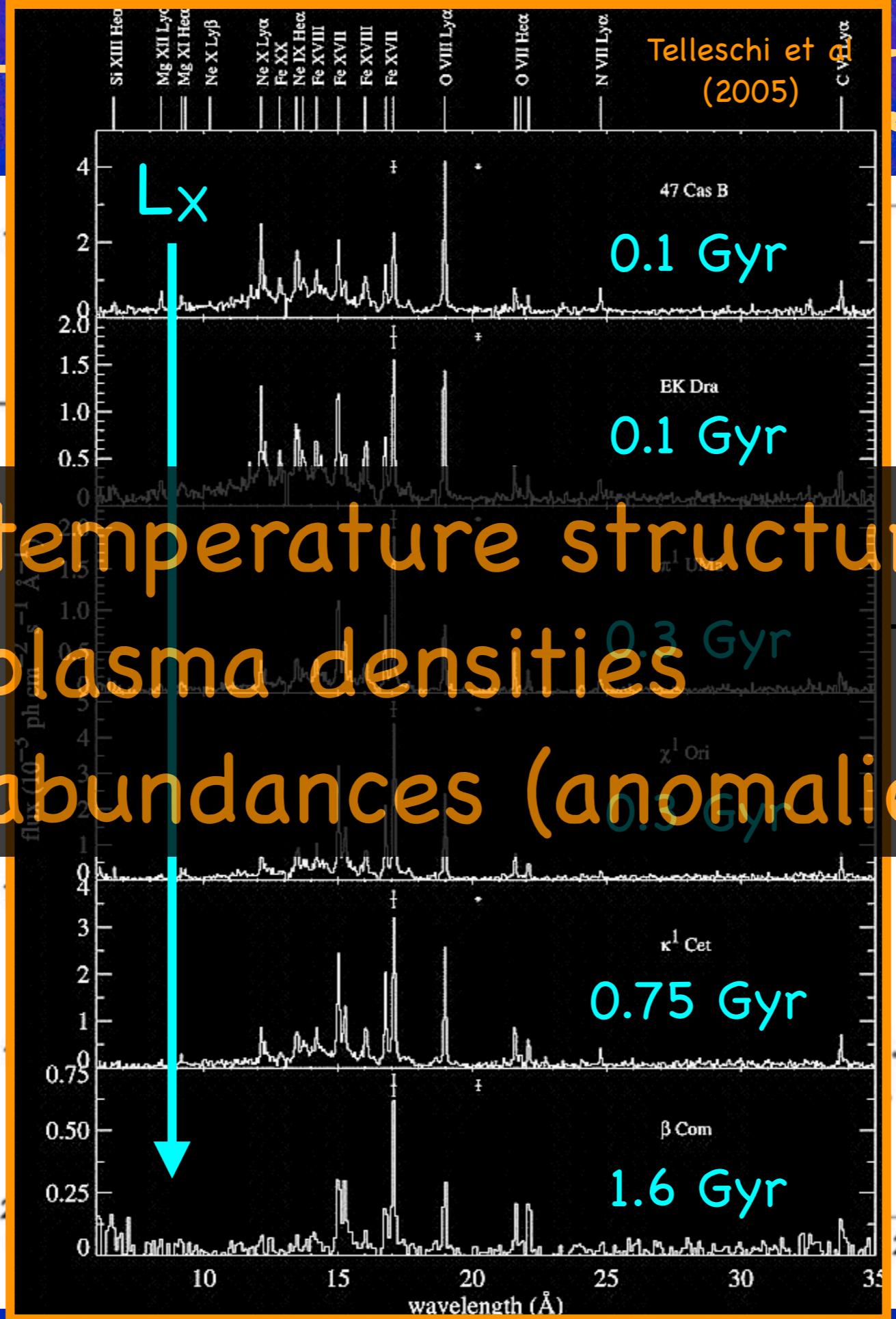


XMM-

y (so far...)

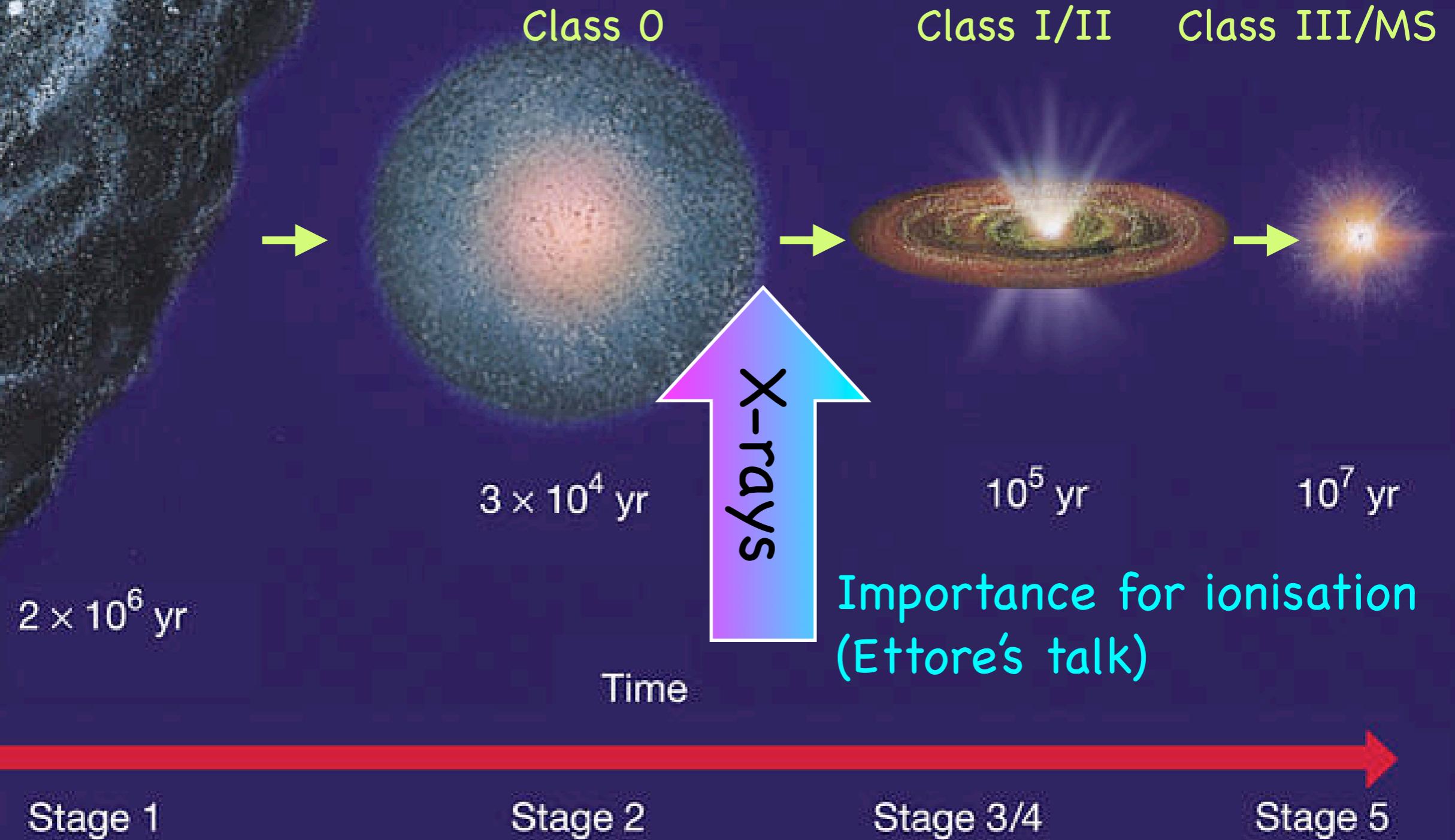


- temperature structure
- plasma densities
- abundances (anomalies)

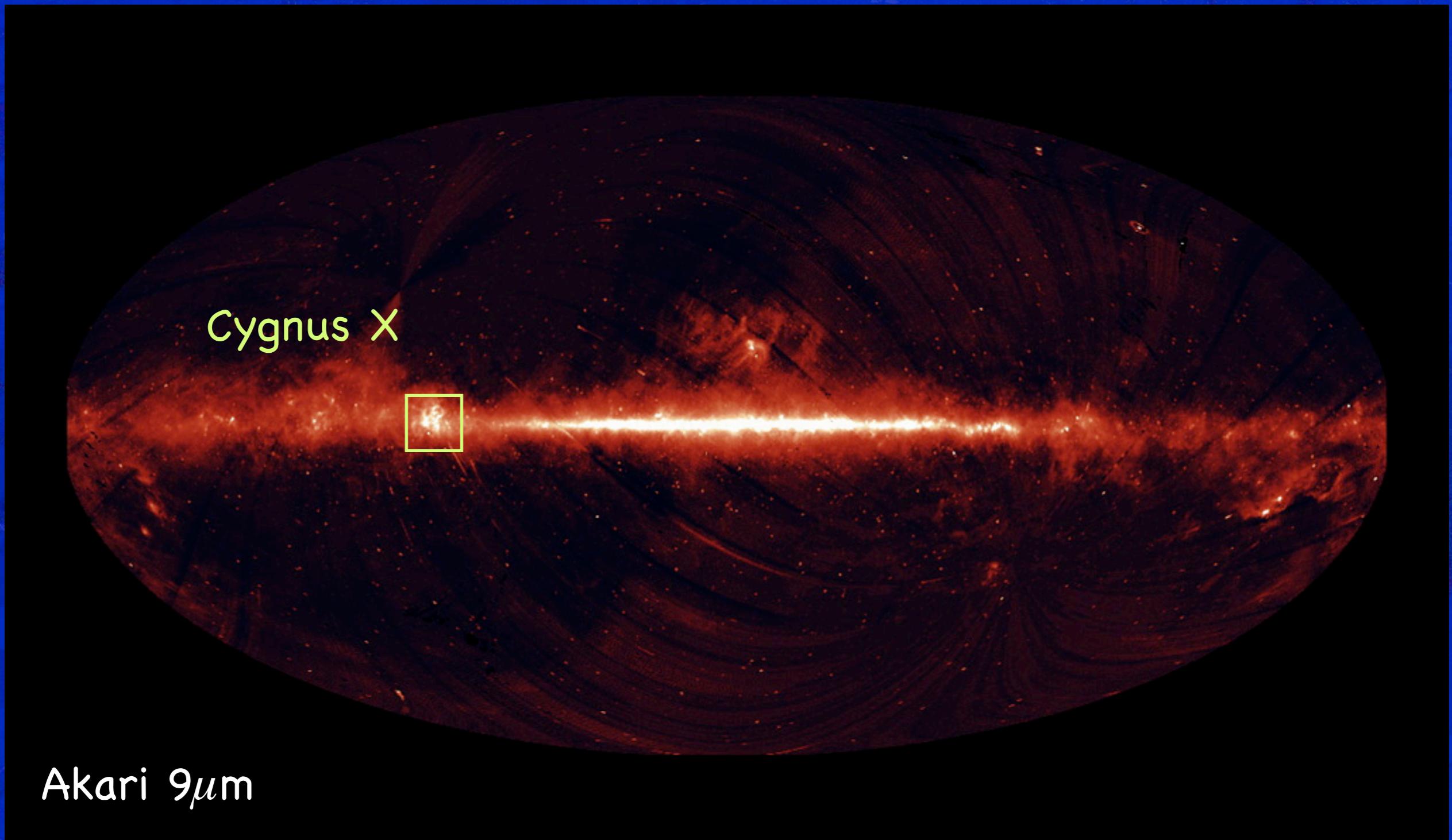


- Stellar outer atmospheres and X-rays are crucial for star and planet formation, solar system evolution and the origin and sustainability of life

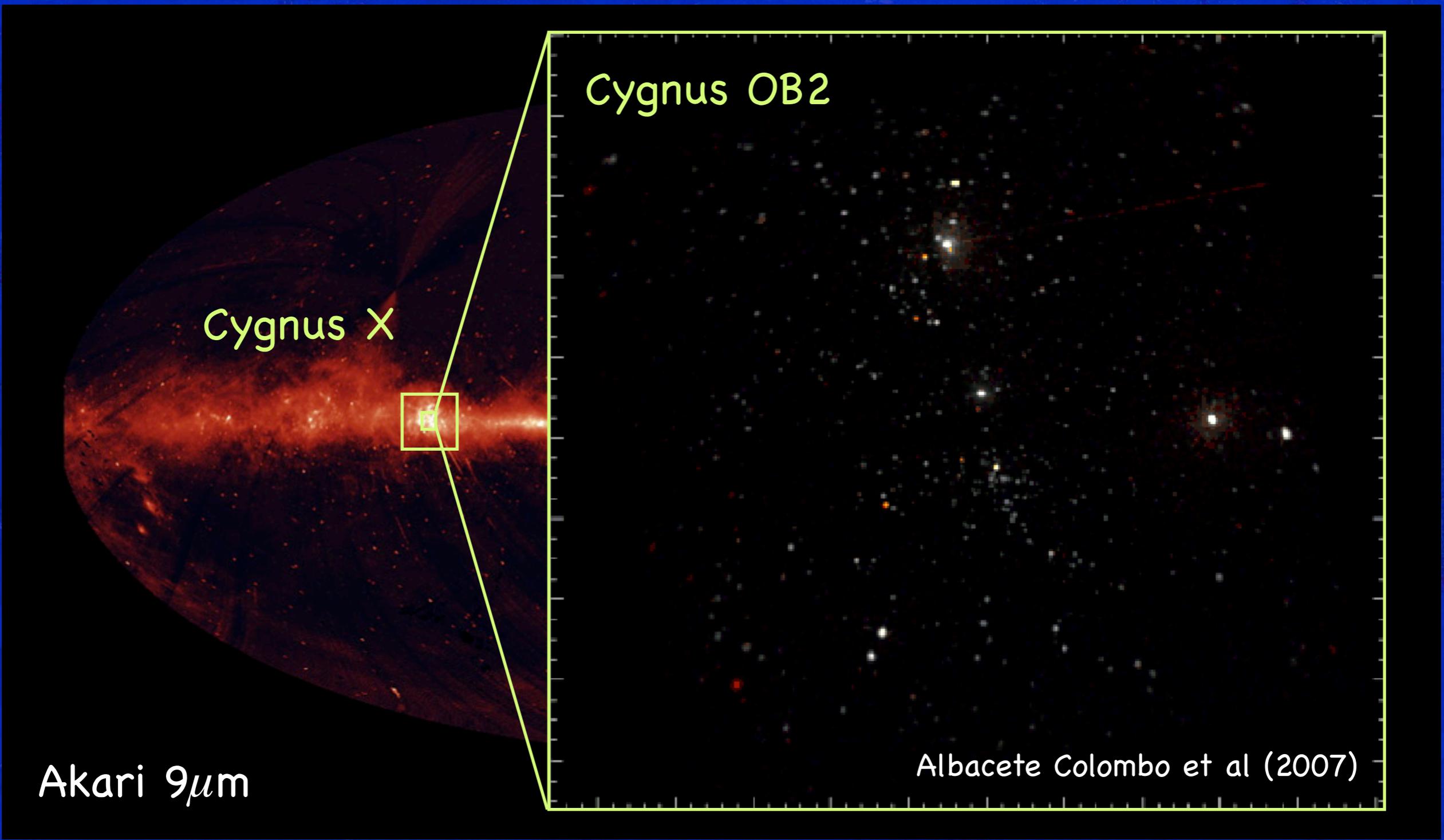
(visible) Stellar X-ray Ignition



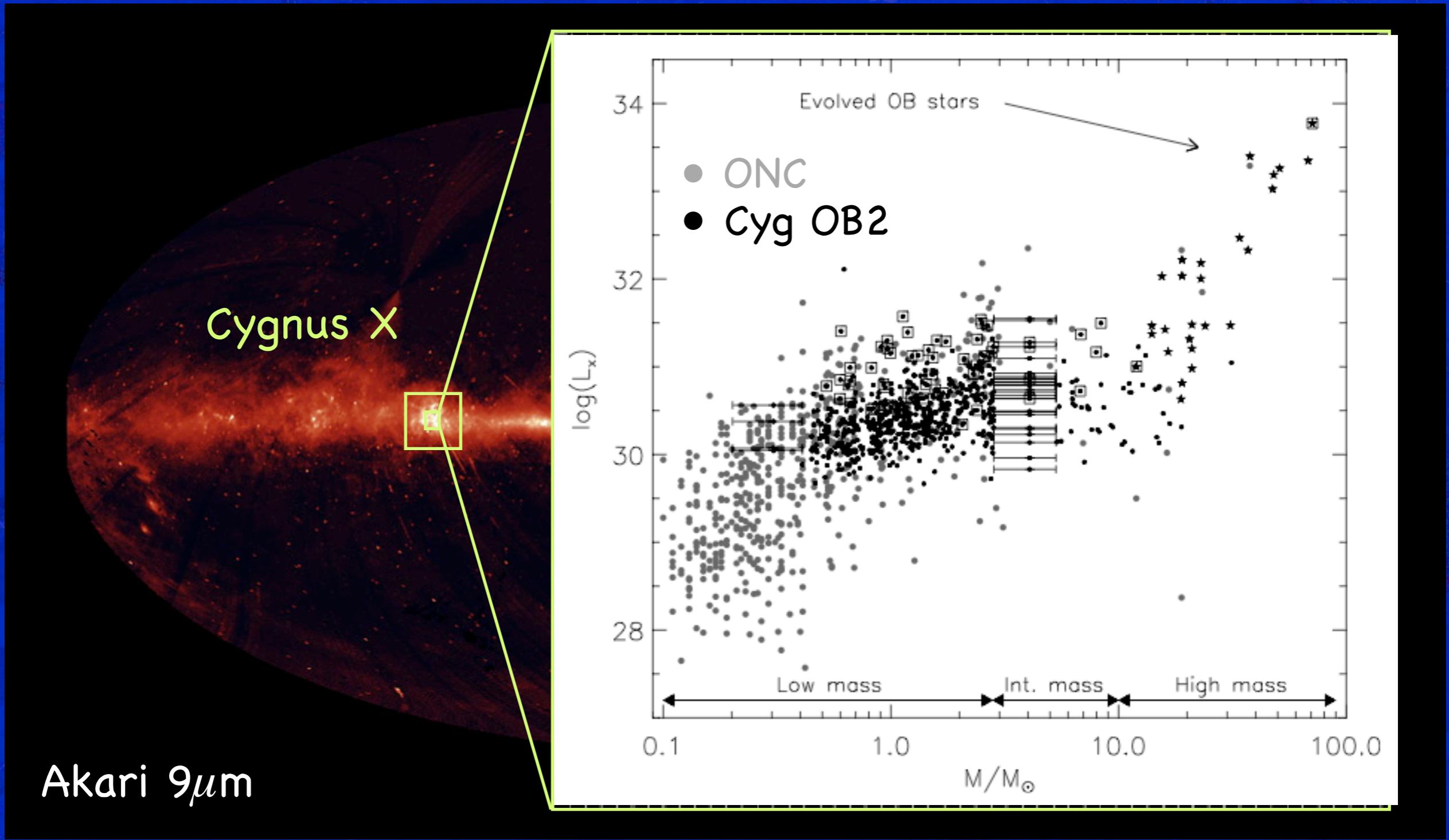
Stellar X-ray Ignition



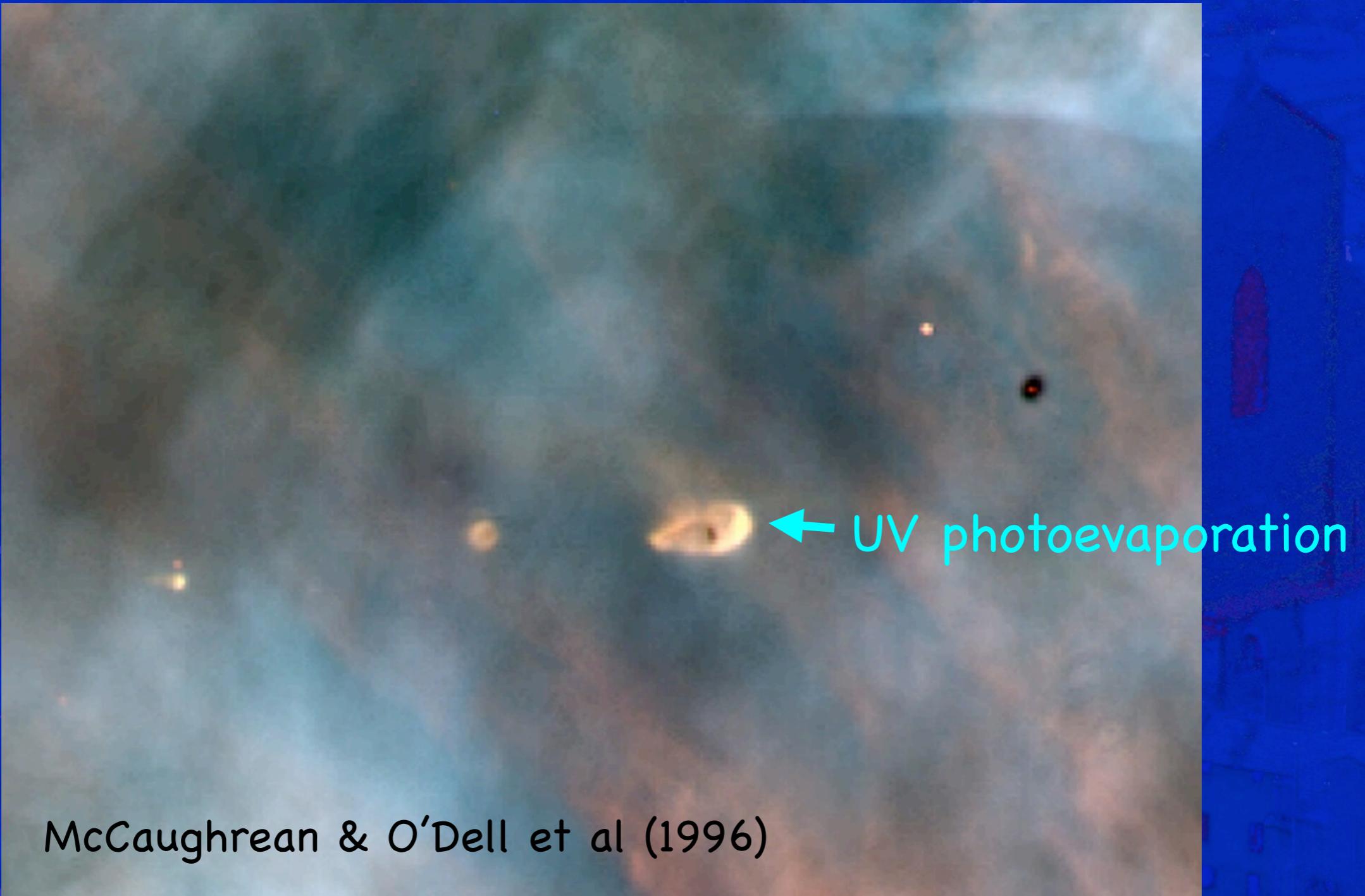
Stellar X-ray Ignition



Stellar X-ray Ignition

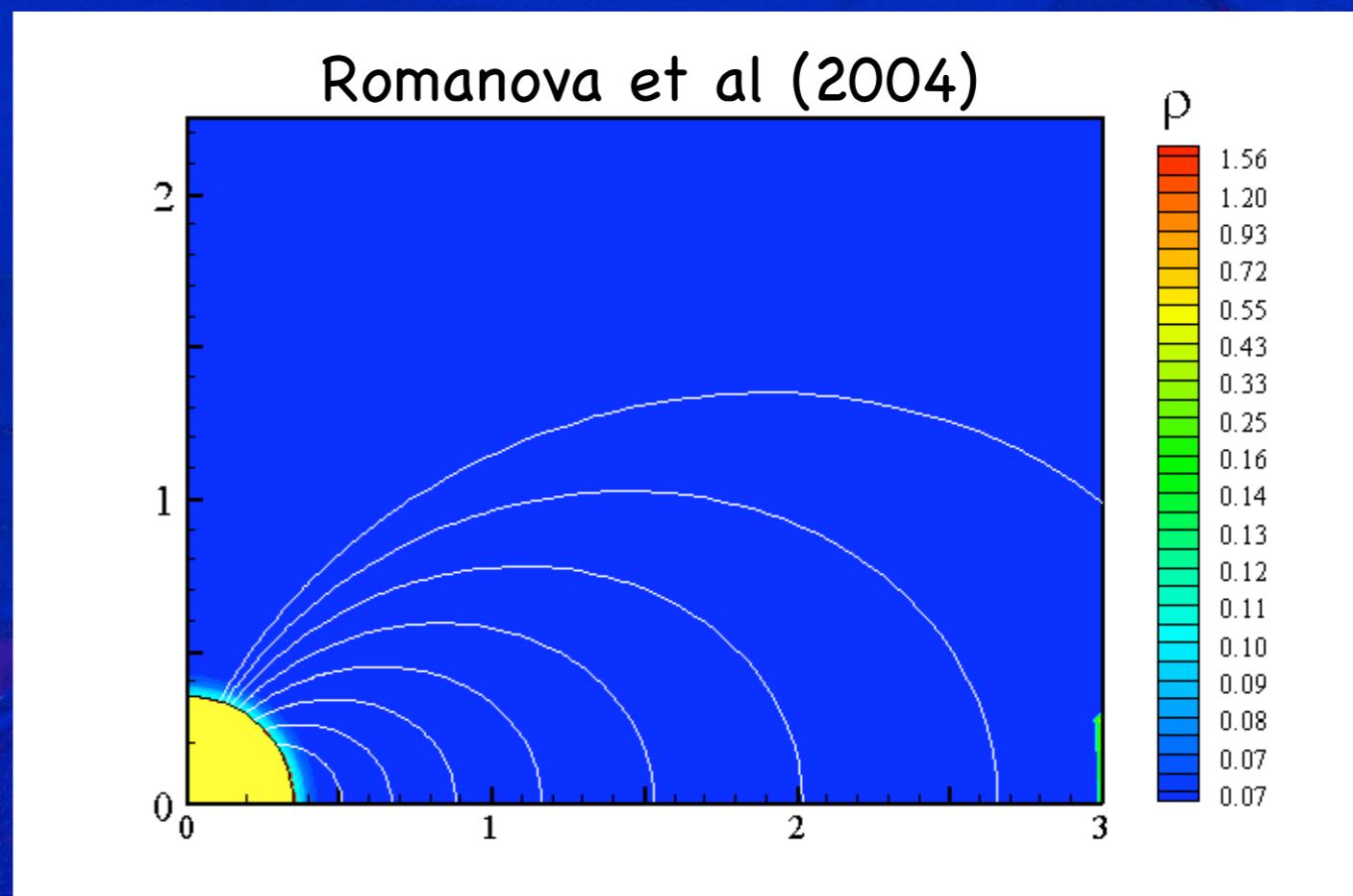
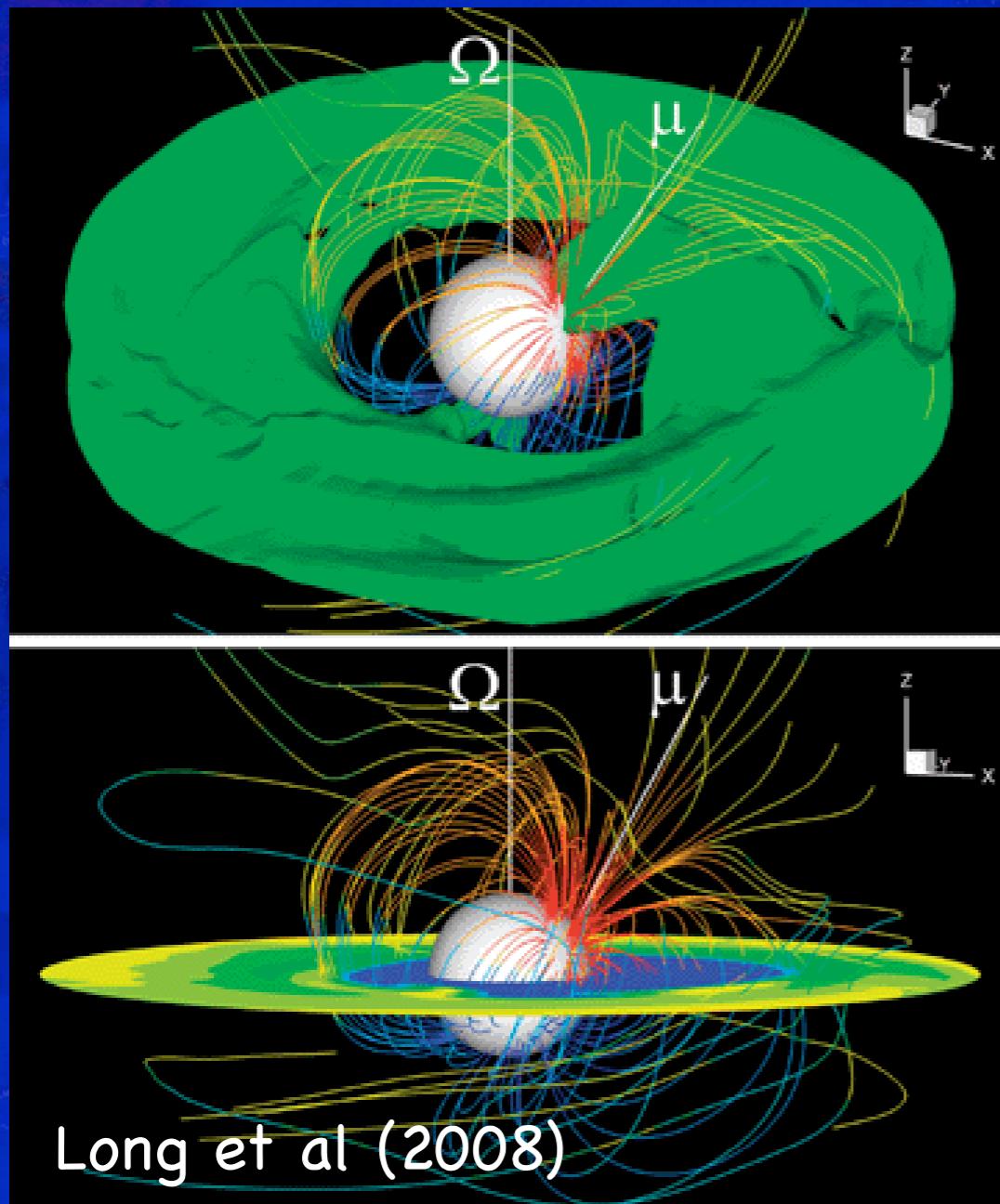


X-rays and Protoplanetary Disks



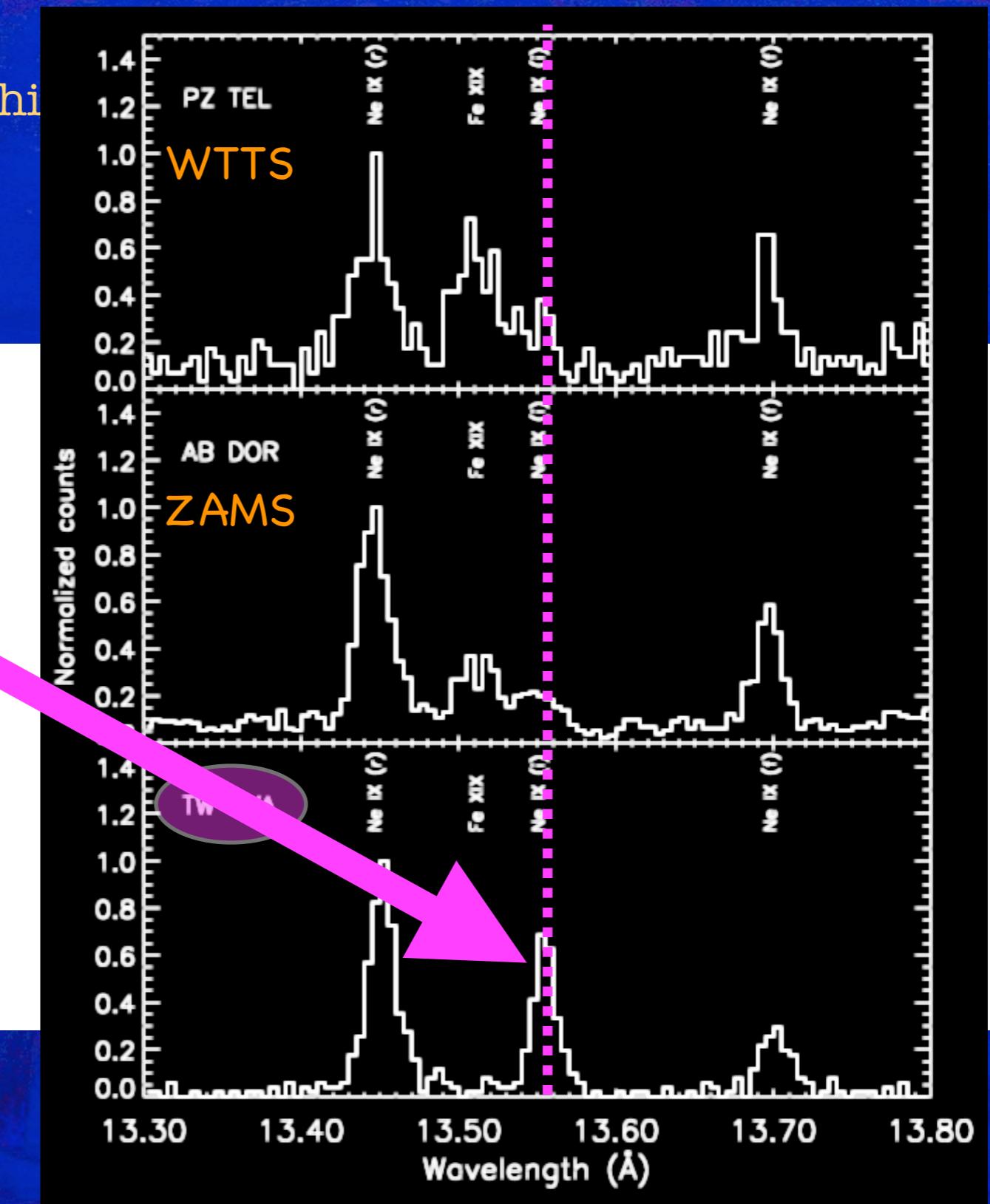
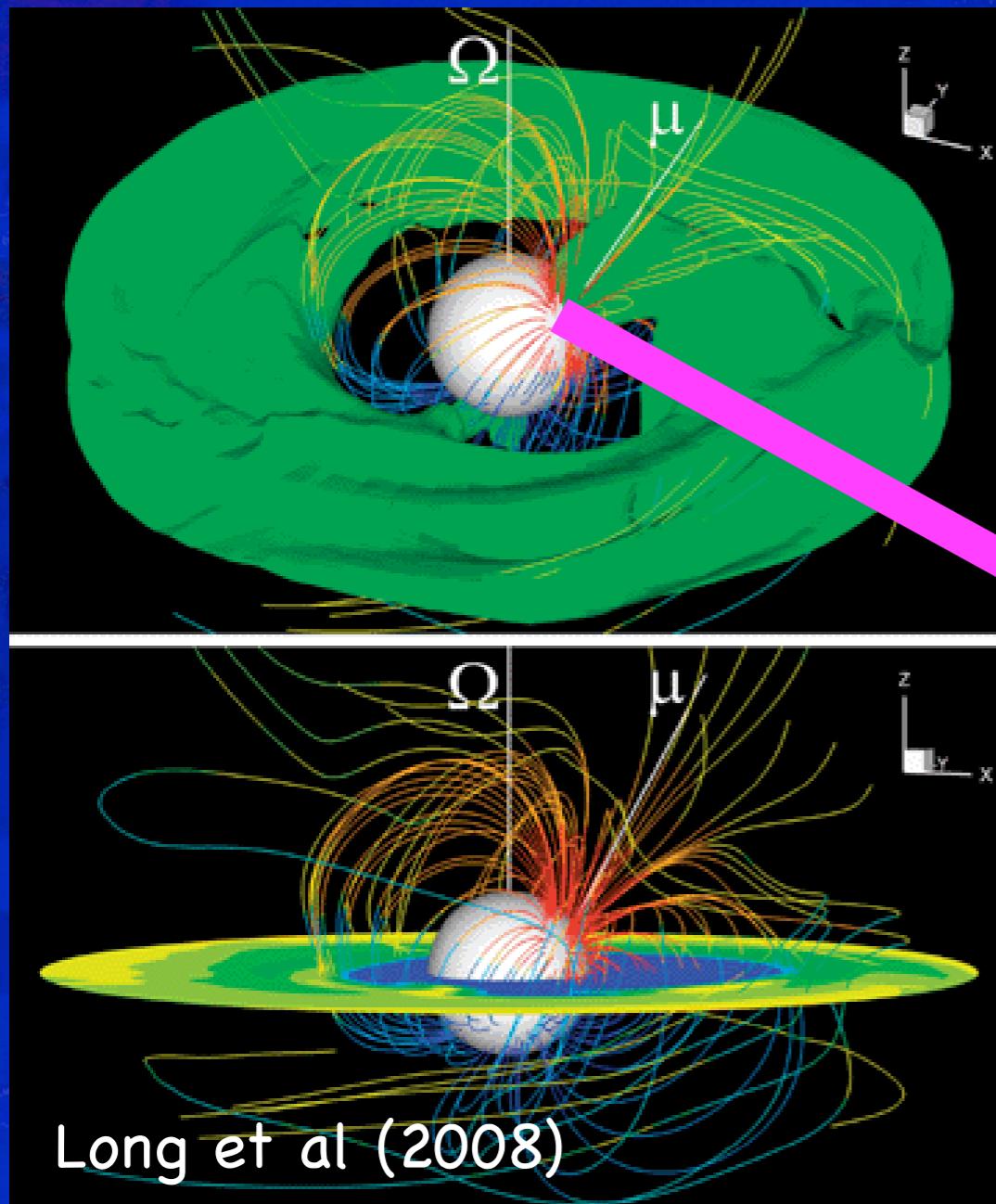
Magnetospheric Accretion

(Uchida & Shibata 1984, Bertout et al 1988...)



Magnetospheric Accretion

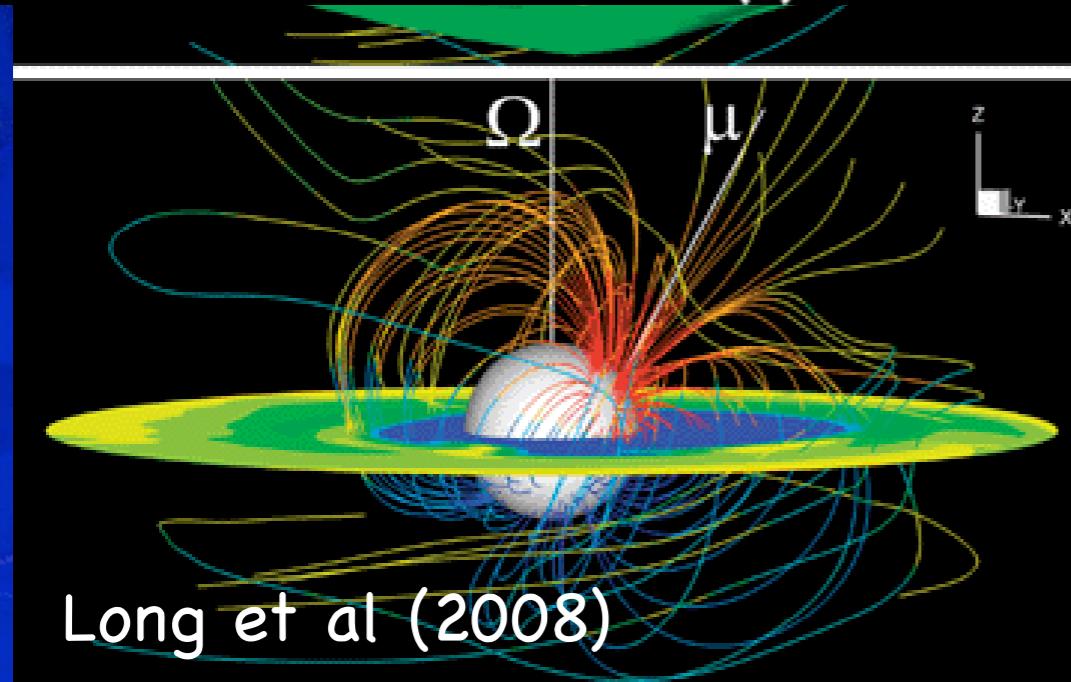
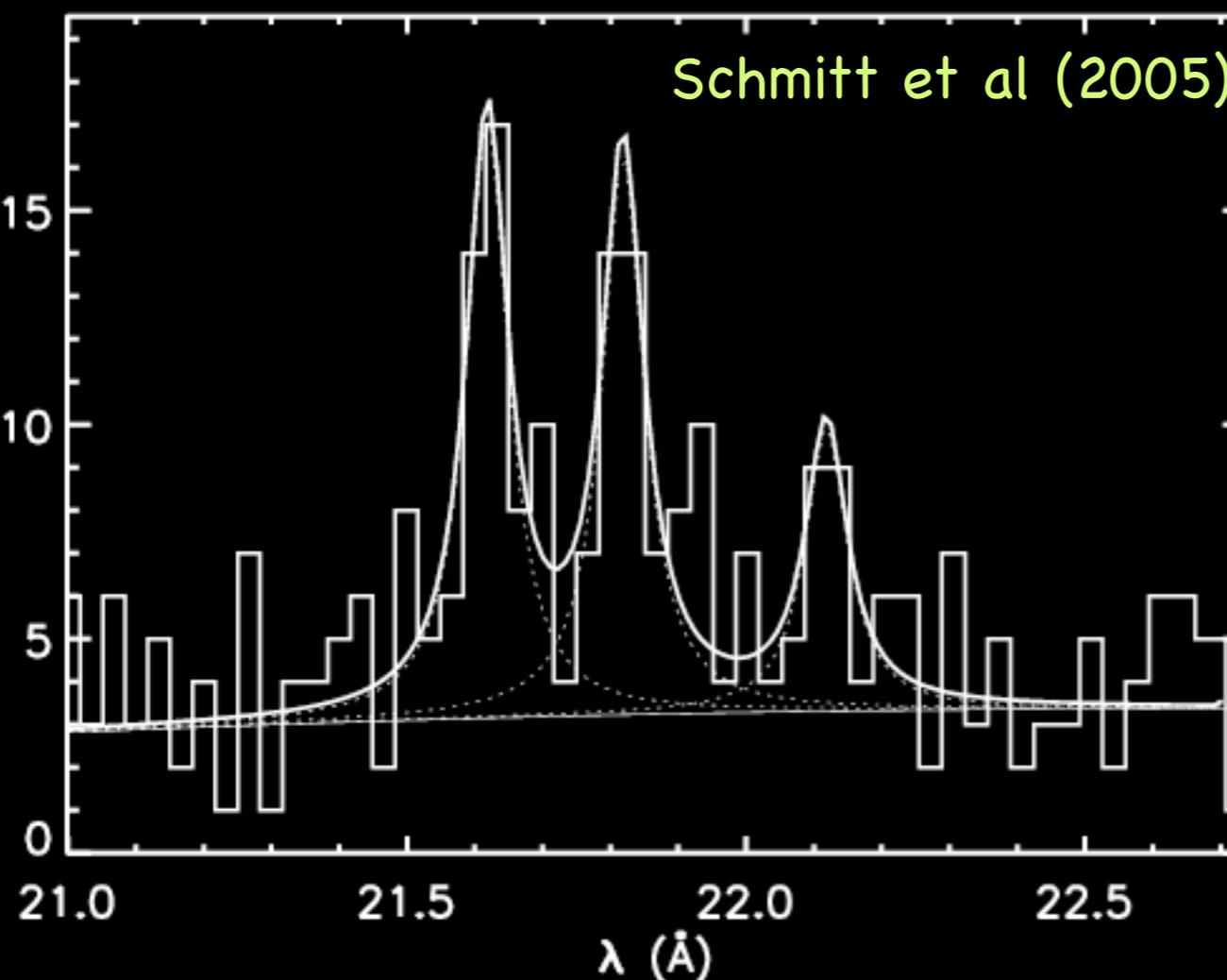
(Uchi)



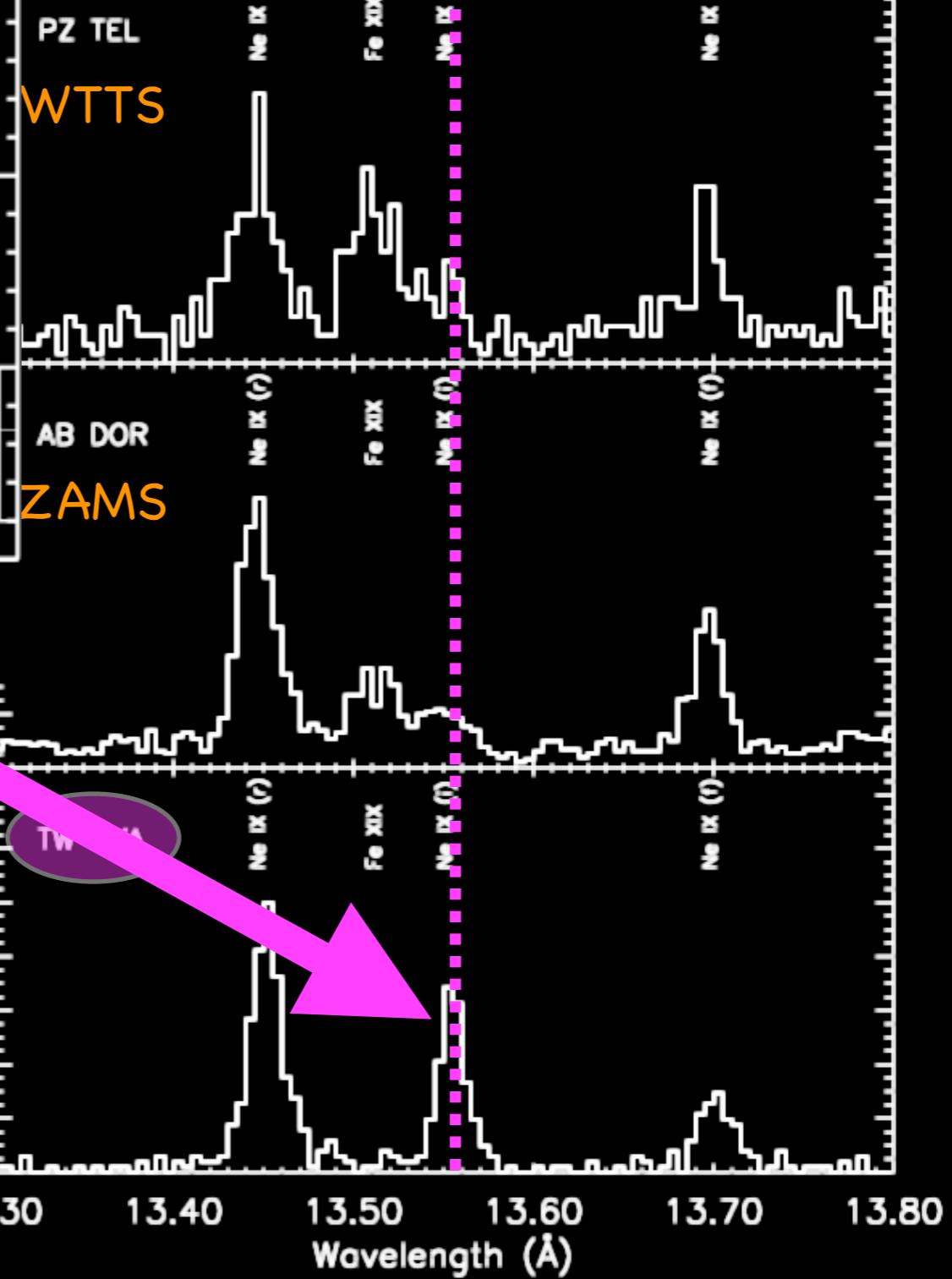
BP Tau with RGS1

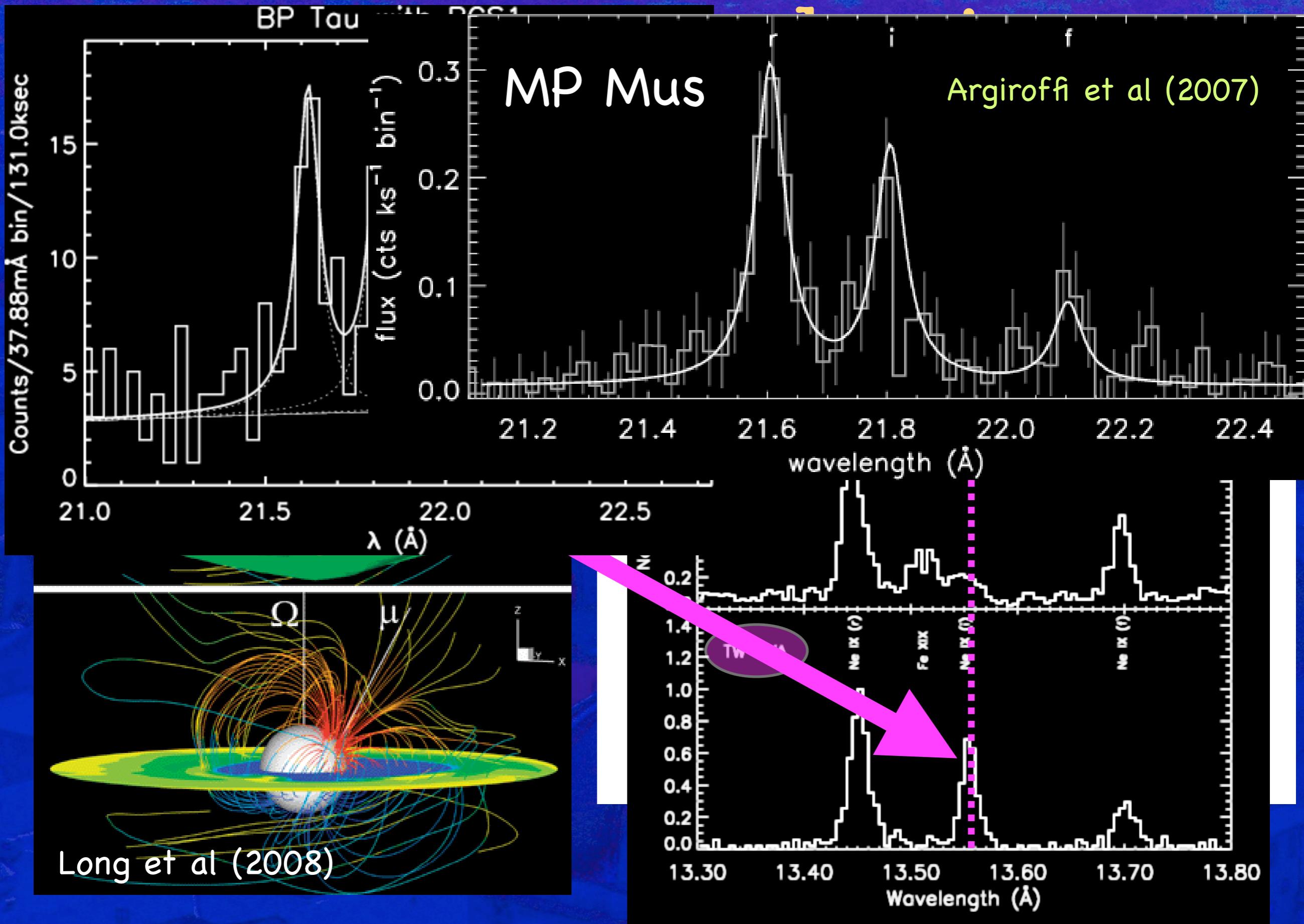
Counts / 37.88mÅ bin / 131.0ksec

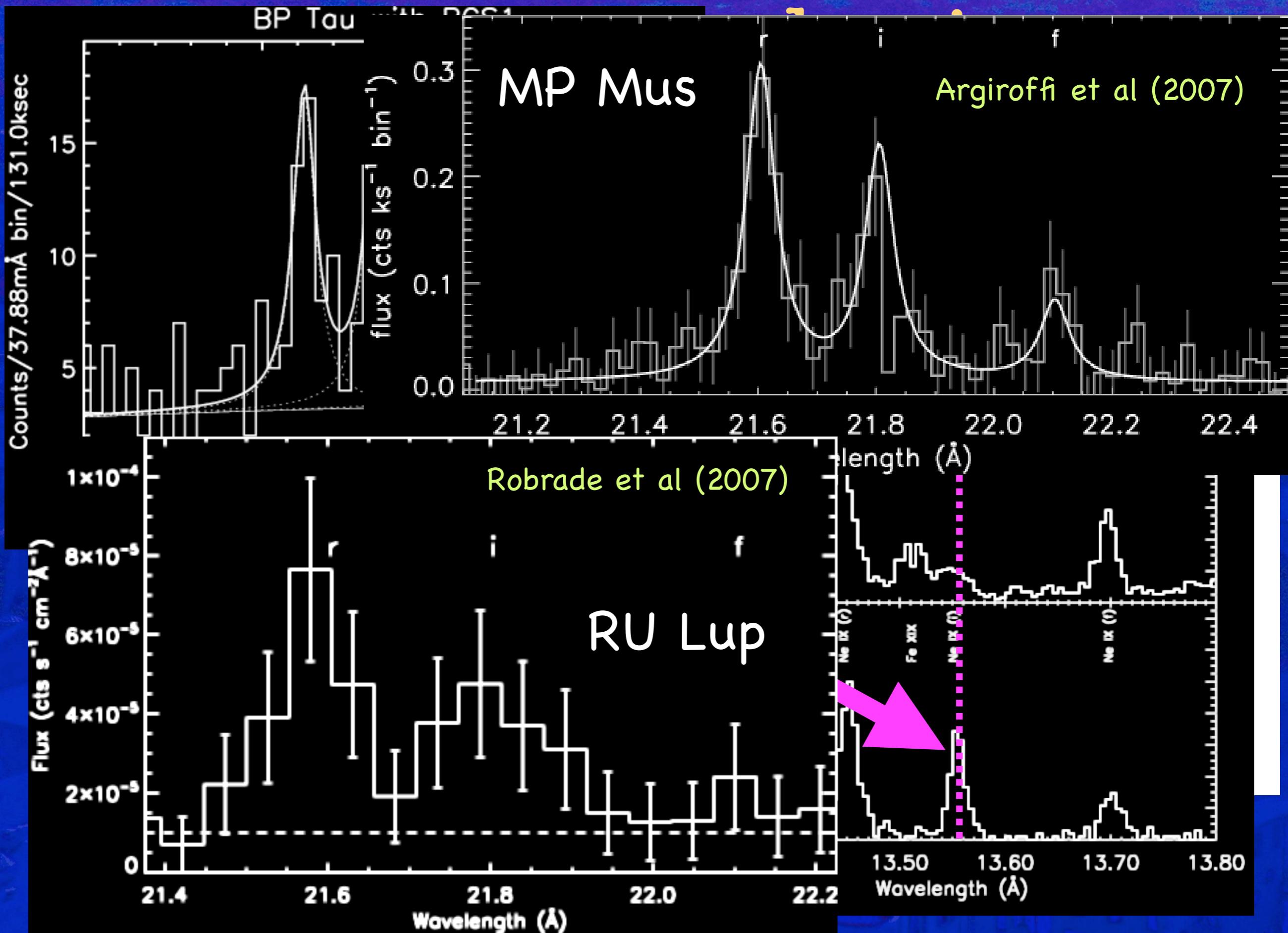
Schmitt et al (2005)

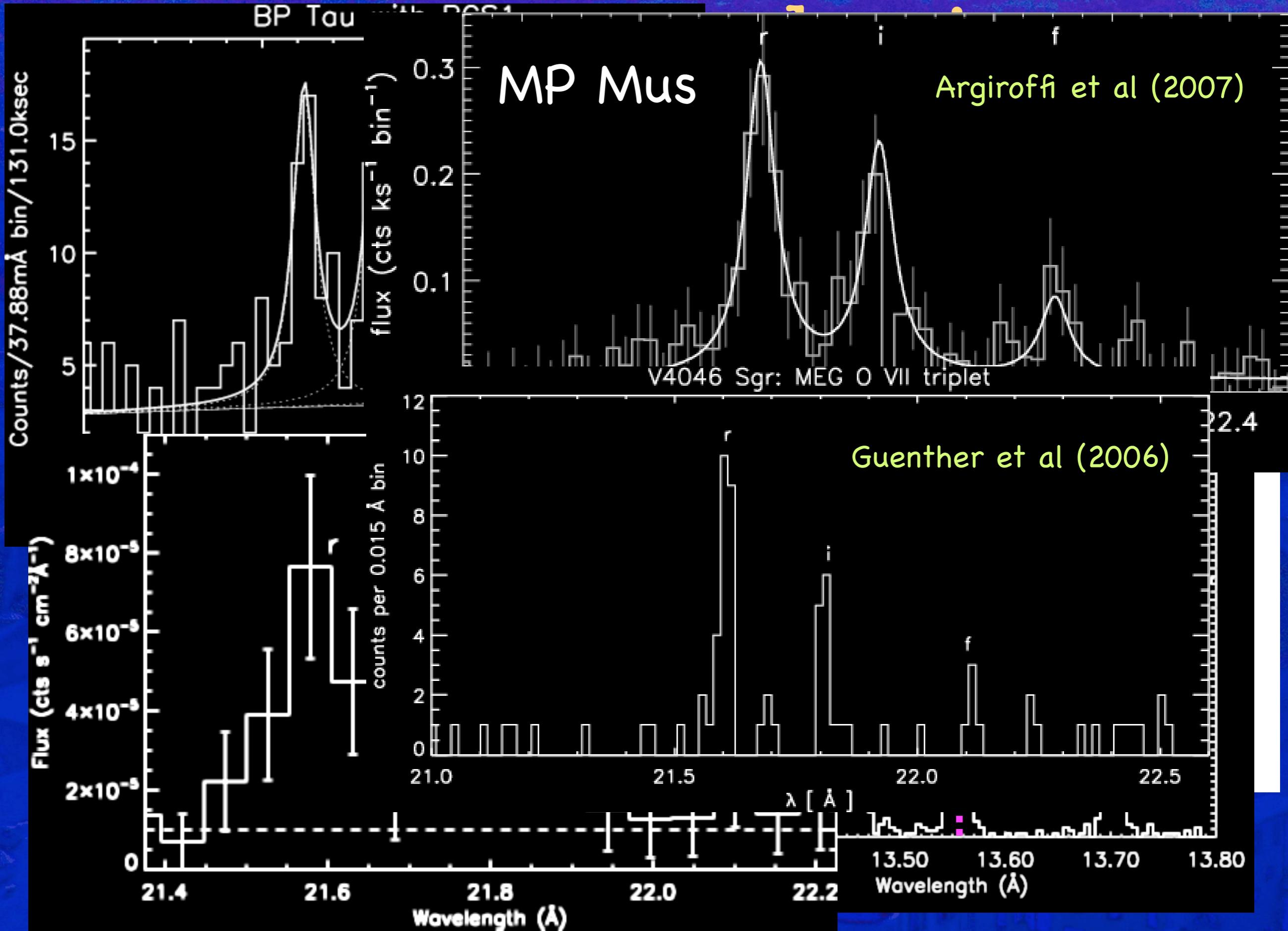


spheric









Protoplanetary Disks

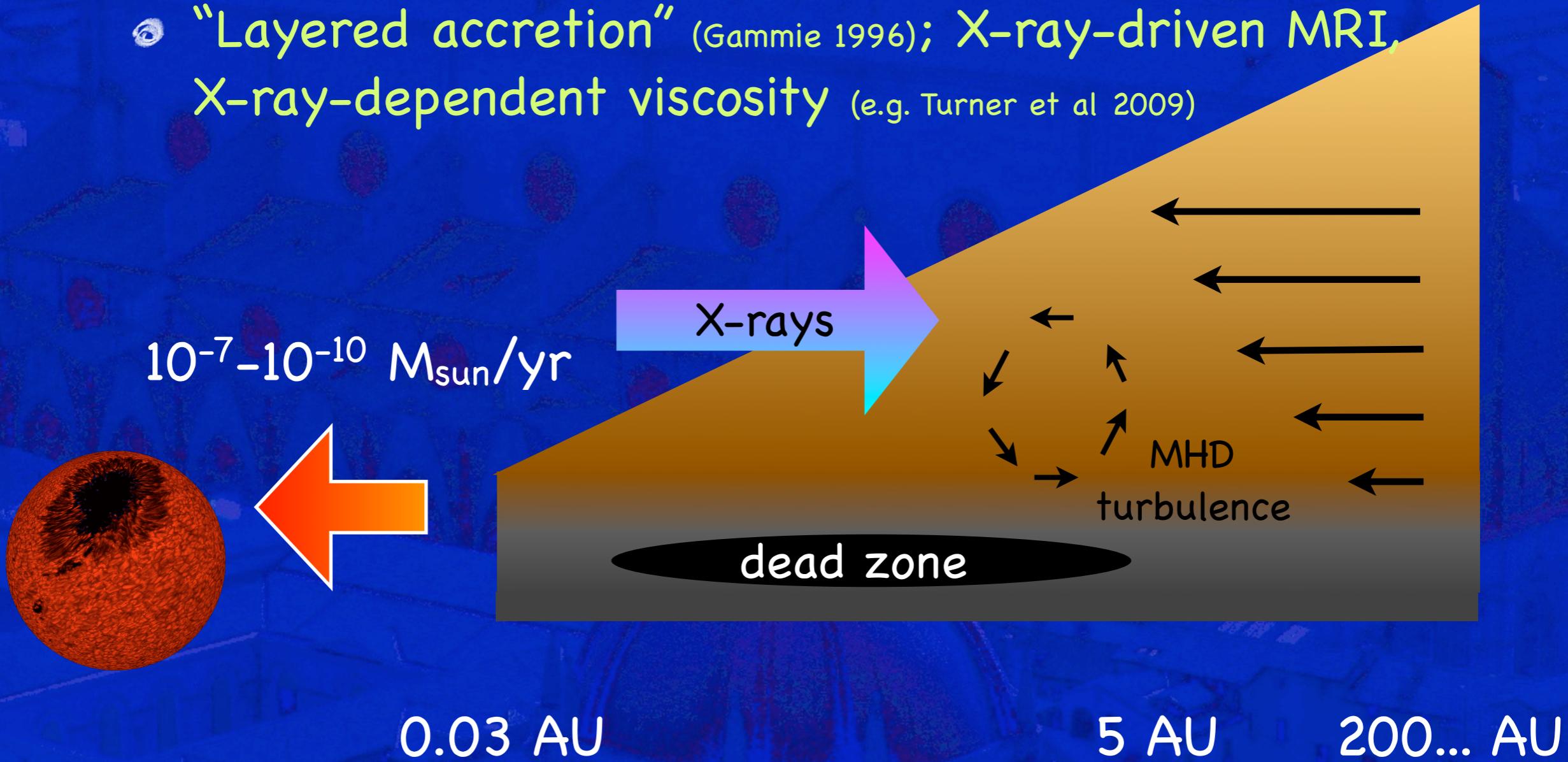
What's it all about

$$\alpha$$

“The most fruitful approach has been the condensation of our uncertainties by Shakura & Sunyaev (1973) into a dimensionless parameter α ” Pringle (1981)

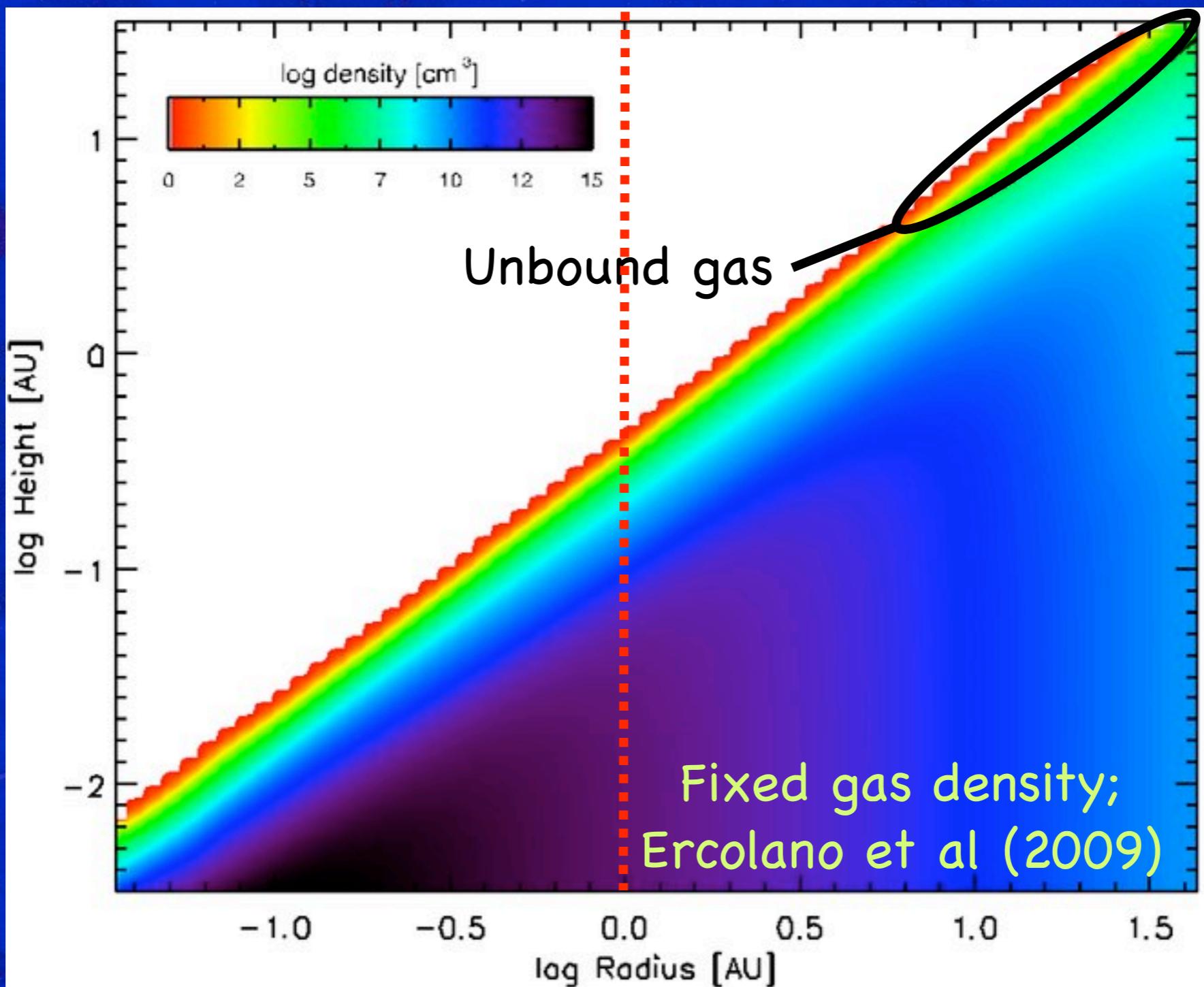
Protoplanetary Disks

- Importance of X-ray heating/ionization pointed out by Al Glassgold and co-workers (Igea & Glassgold 1999....)
- “Layered accretion” (Gammie 1996); X-ray-driven MRI, X-ray-dependent viscosity (e.g. Turner et al 2009)



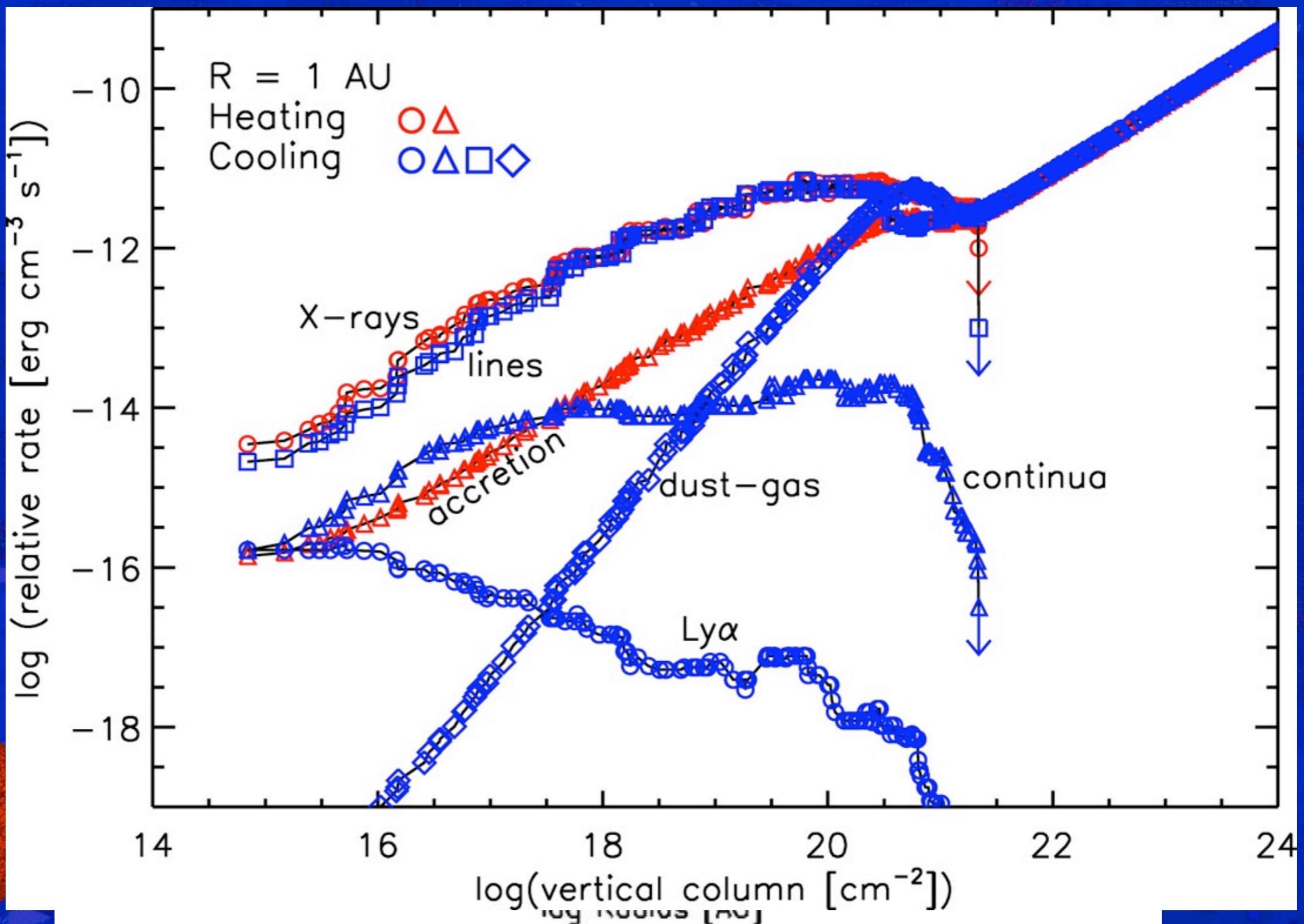
Disk X-ray Heating

(difficult: coupled radiative transfer, hydrodynamics, chemistry...)



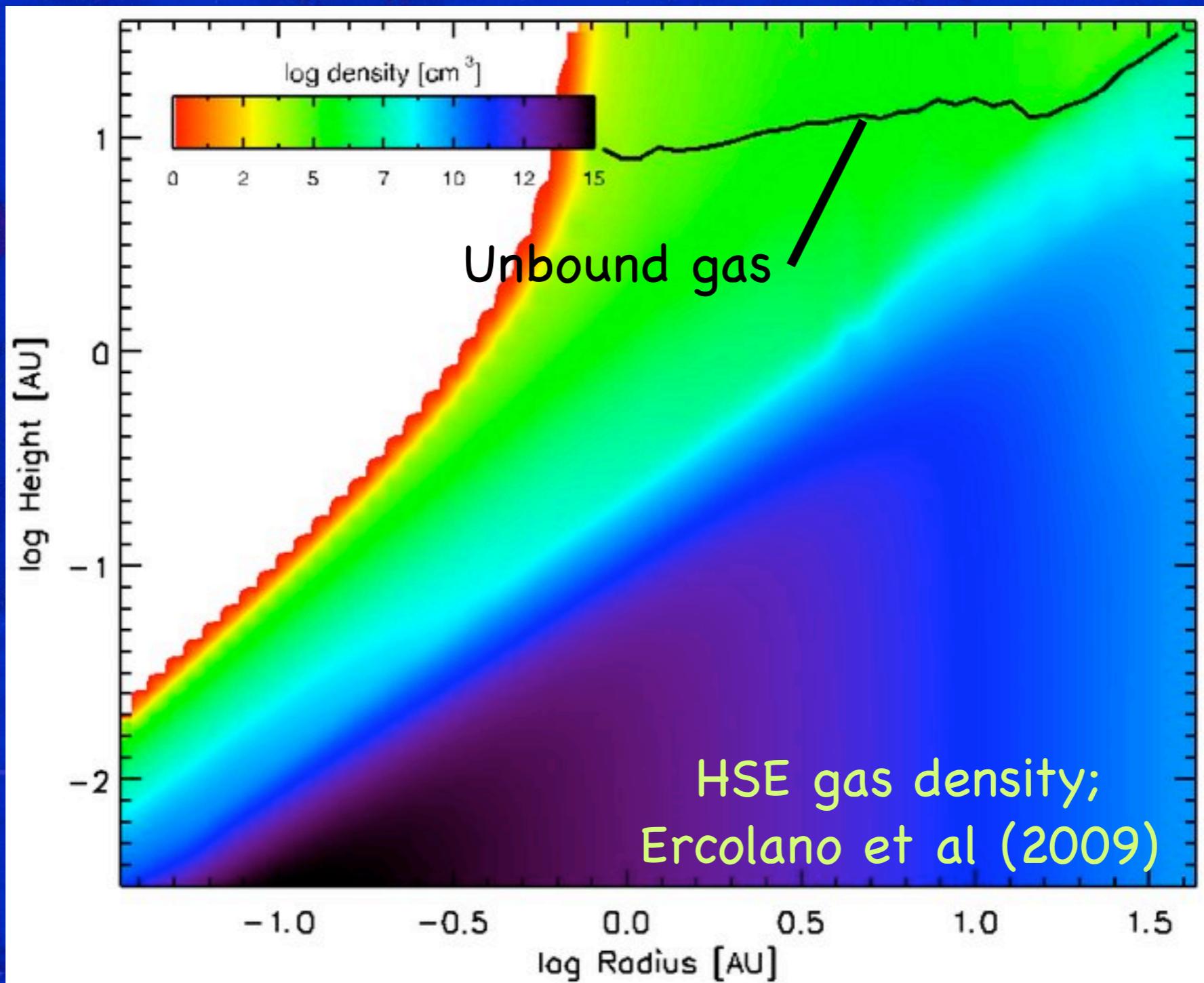
Disk X-ray Heating

(difficult: coupled radiative transfer, hydrodynamics, chemistry...)



Disk X-ray Heating

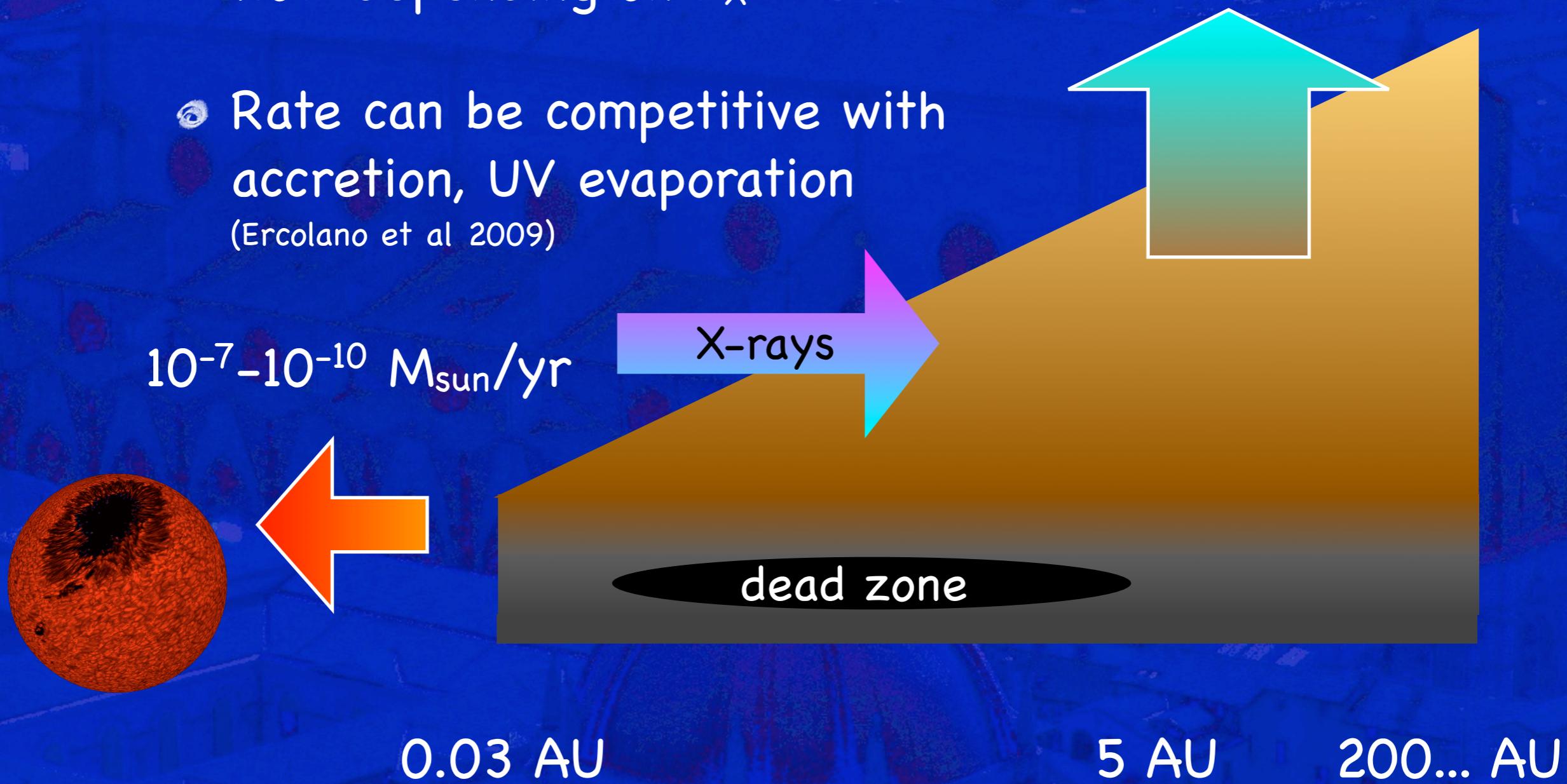
(difficult: coupled radiative transfer, hydrodynamics, chemistry...)



Protoplanetary Disks

- X-ray driven photoevaporative flow depending on L_x
- Rate can be competitive with accretion, UV evaporation
(Ercolano et al 2009)

X-ray
Photoevaporation

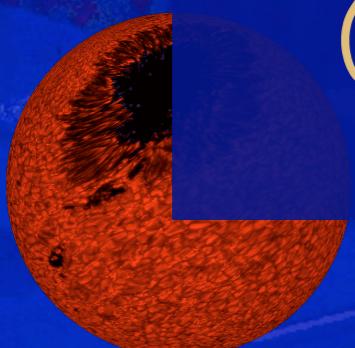


Protoplanetary Disks

- X-ray driven photoevaporative flow depending on L_x

X-ray
Photoevaporation

- ~50% of late-type stars emerge with debris disks
- ~6%+ emerge with gas giant planets
Likely controlled largely by X-rays
(+initial disk conditions + UV environment:
Ettore's talk next)

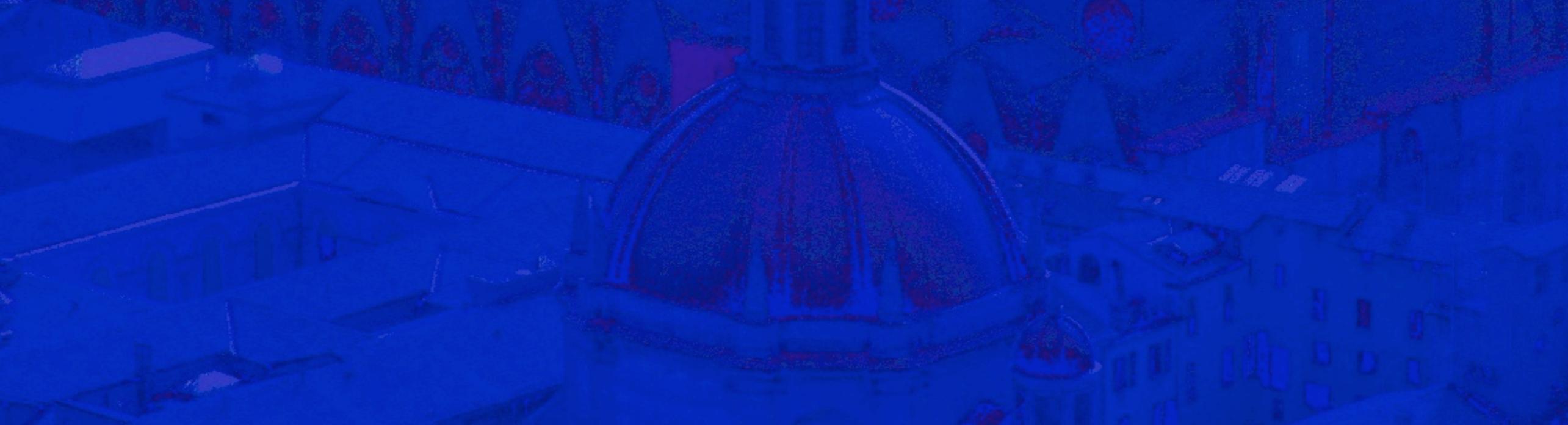


0.03 AU

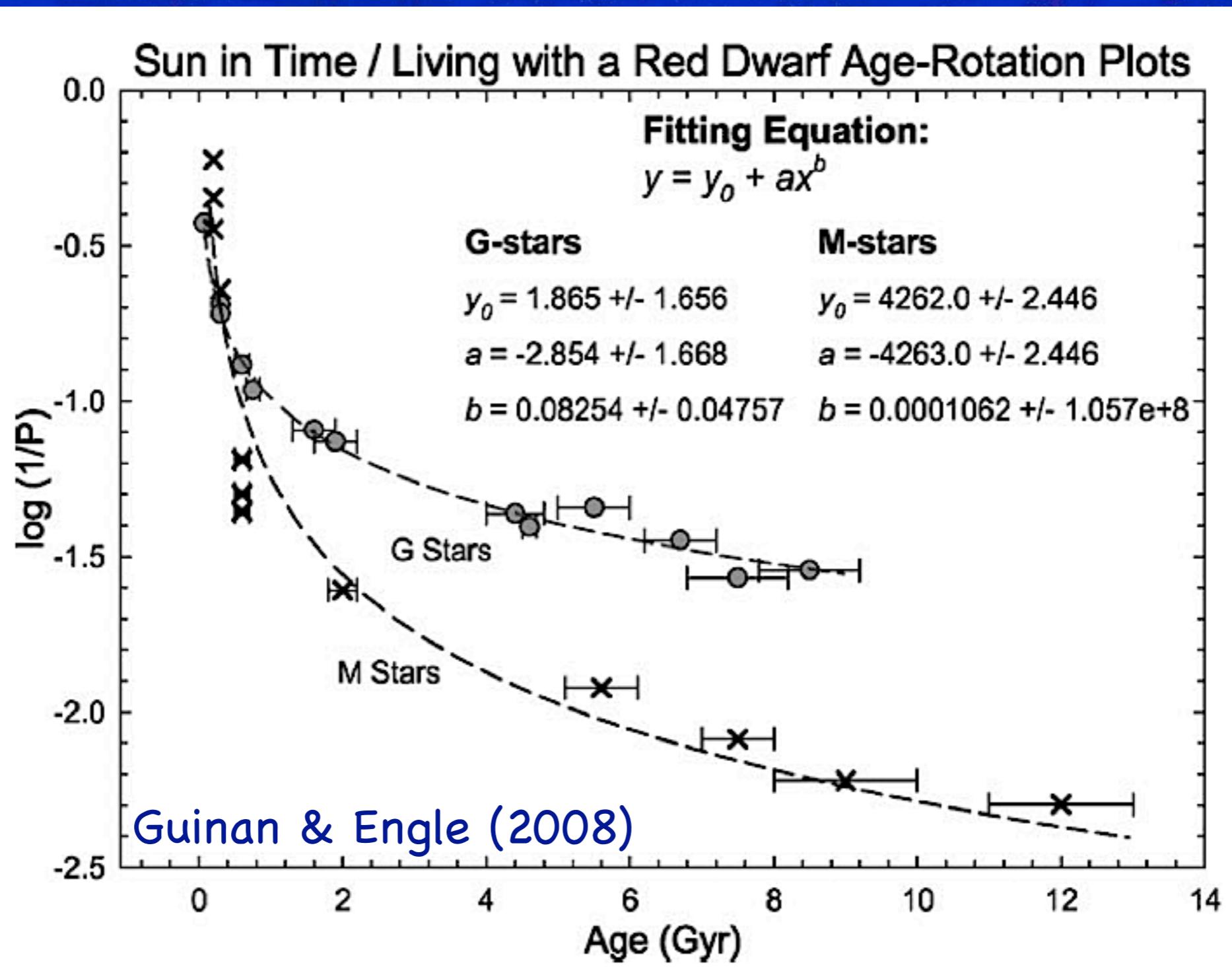
5 AU

200... AU

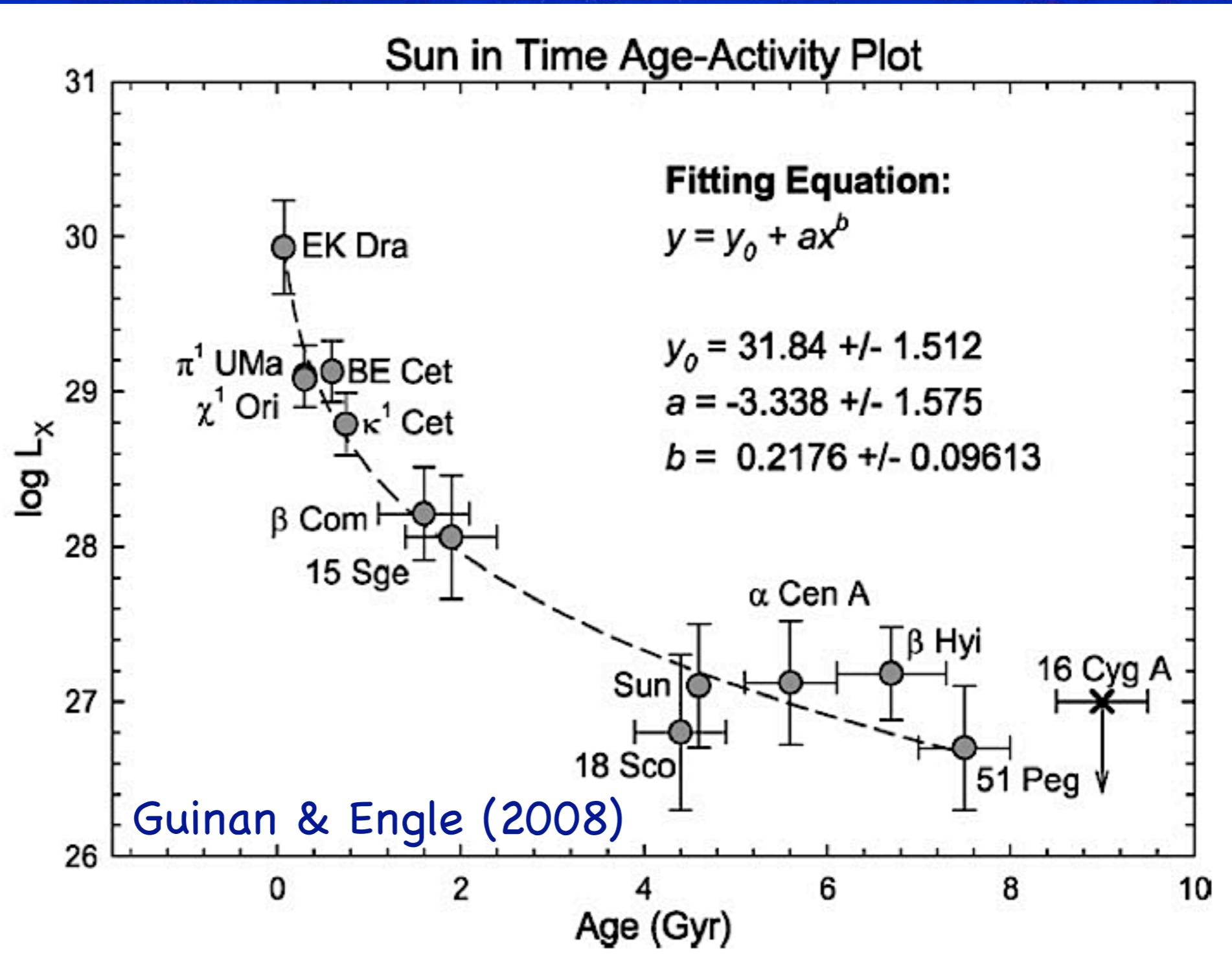
Coronal Structure and the Origin and Evolution of Life



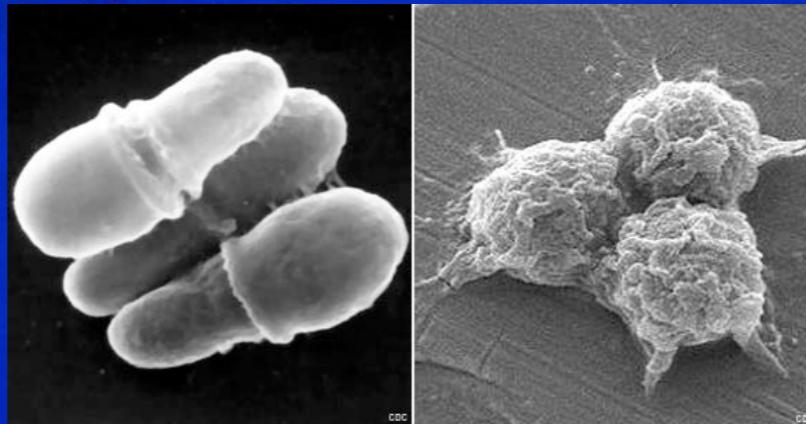
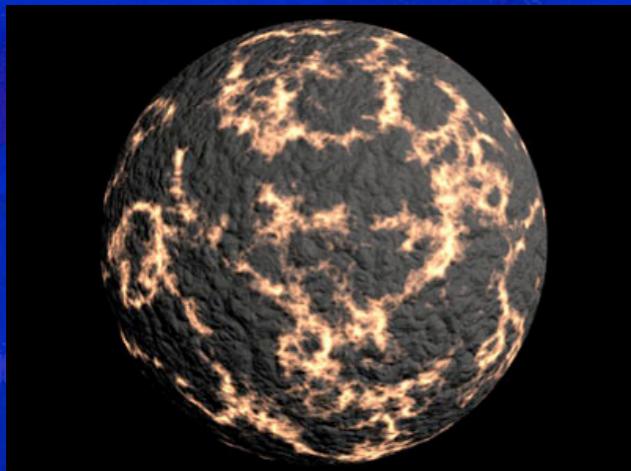
Age - Rotation - Lx



Age - Rotation - LX

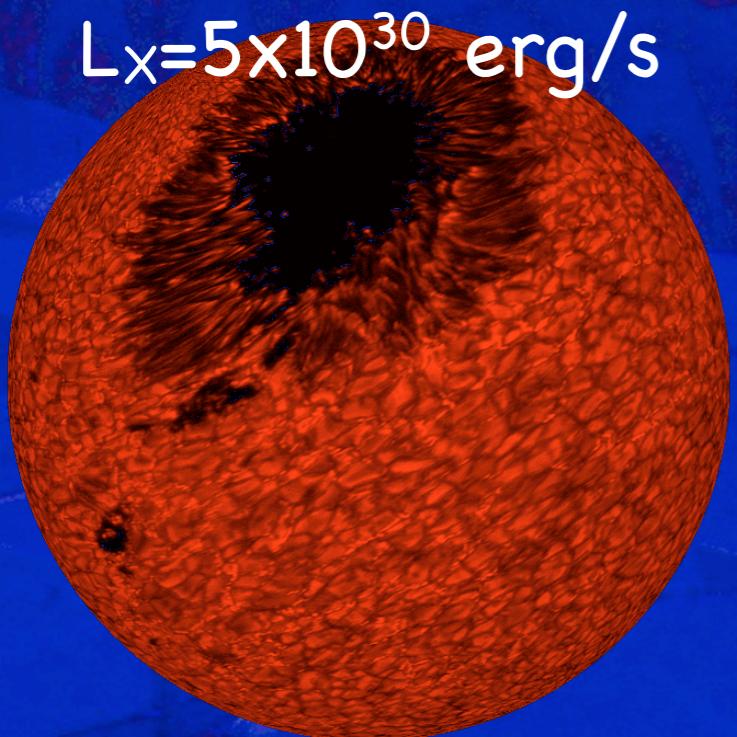


Coronal Structure and the origin and evolution of life



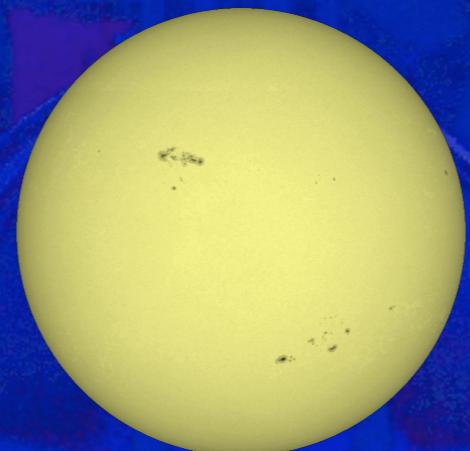
0.01 Gyr

$$L_x = 5 \times 10^{30} \text{ erg/s}$$



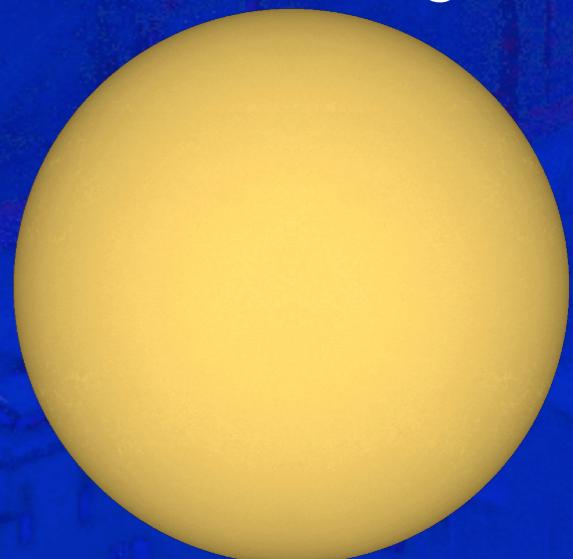
1.0 Gyr

$$L_x = 10^{29} \text{ erg/s}$$

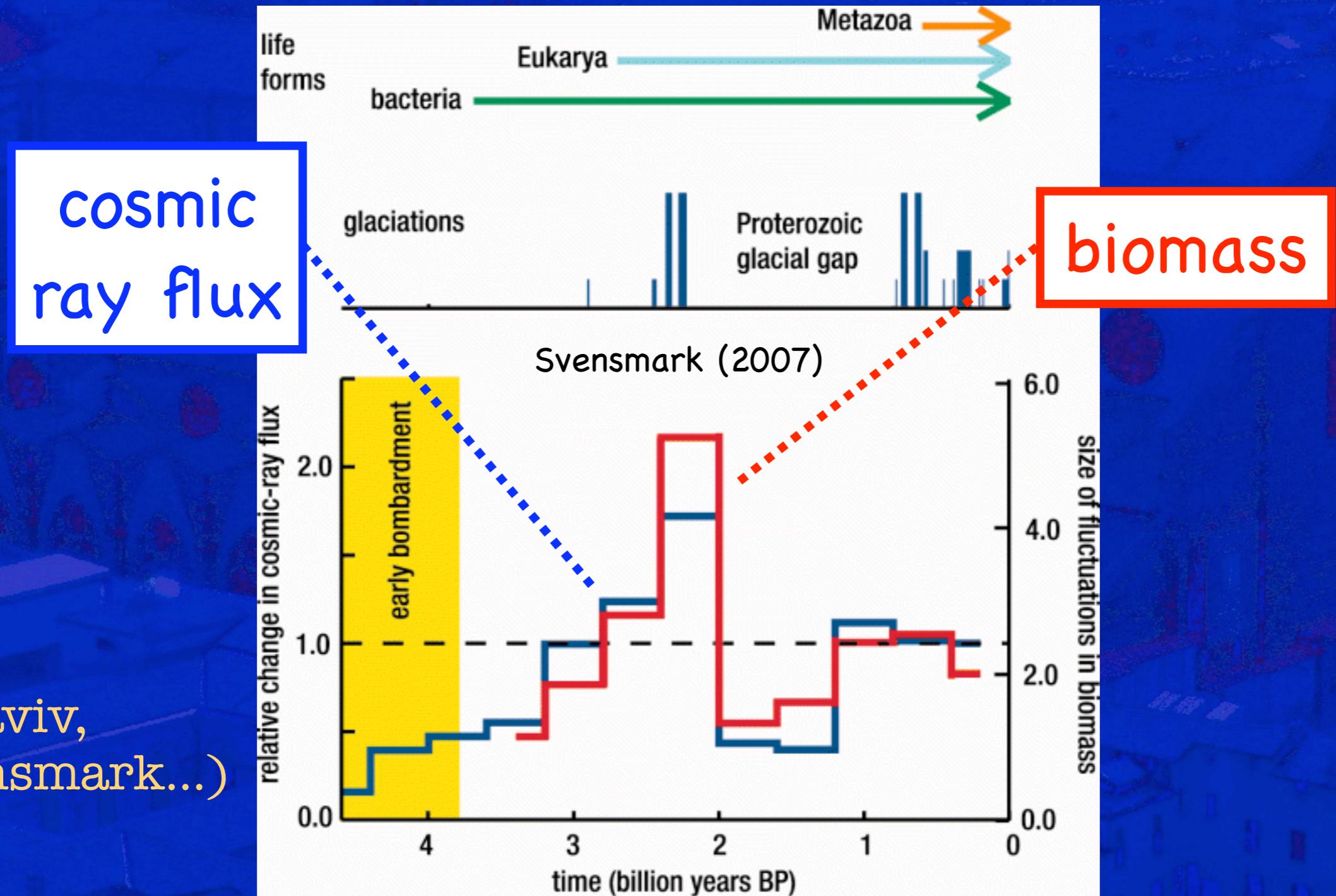


4.5 Gyr

$$L_x = 10^{27} \text{ erg/s}$$

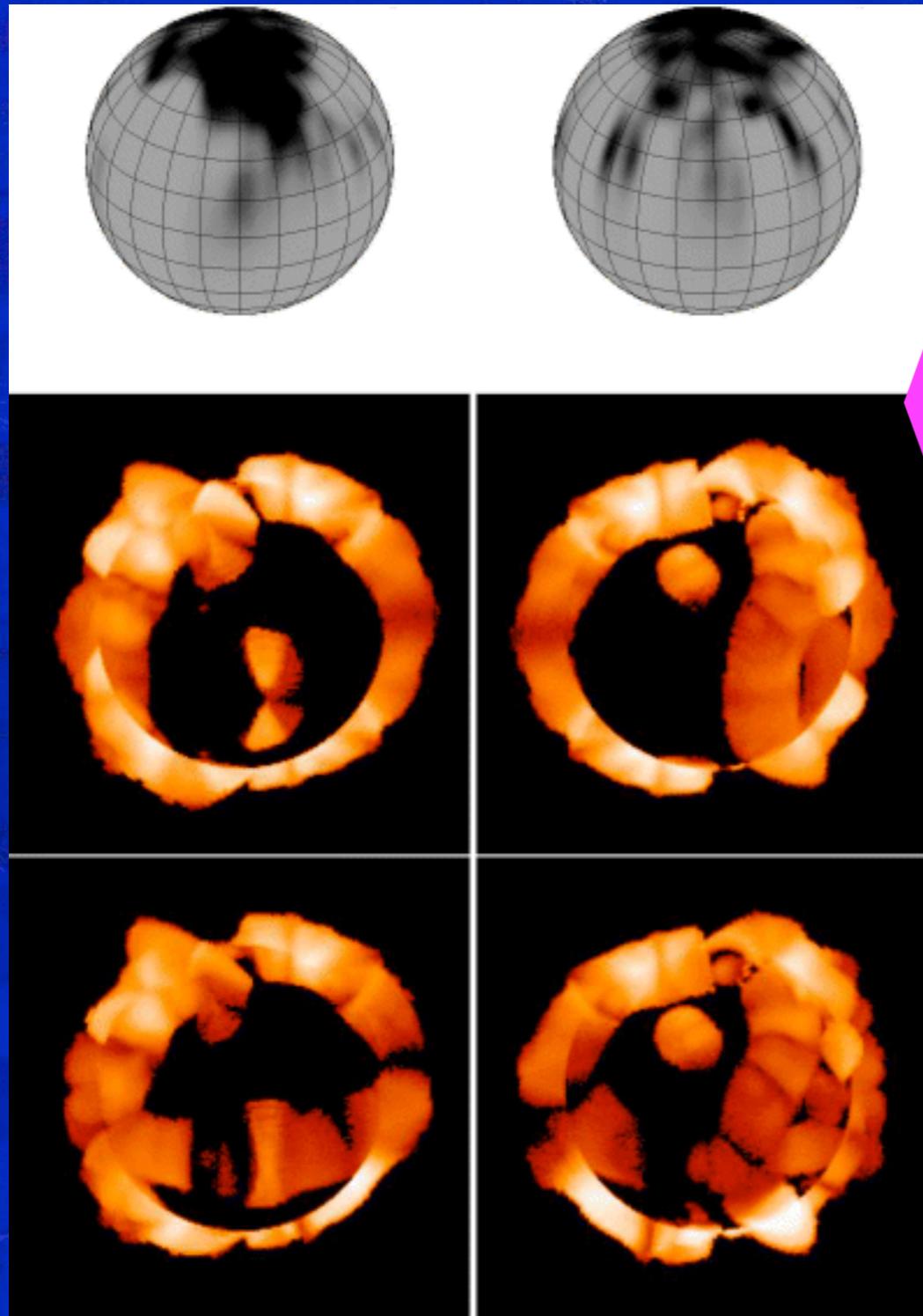


Paleoclimate Moderated by Solar Wind & Cosmic Rays?



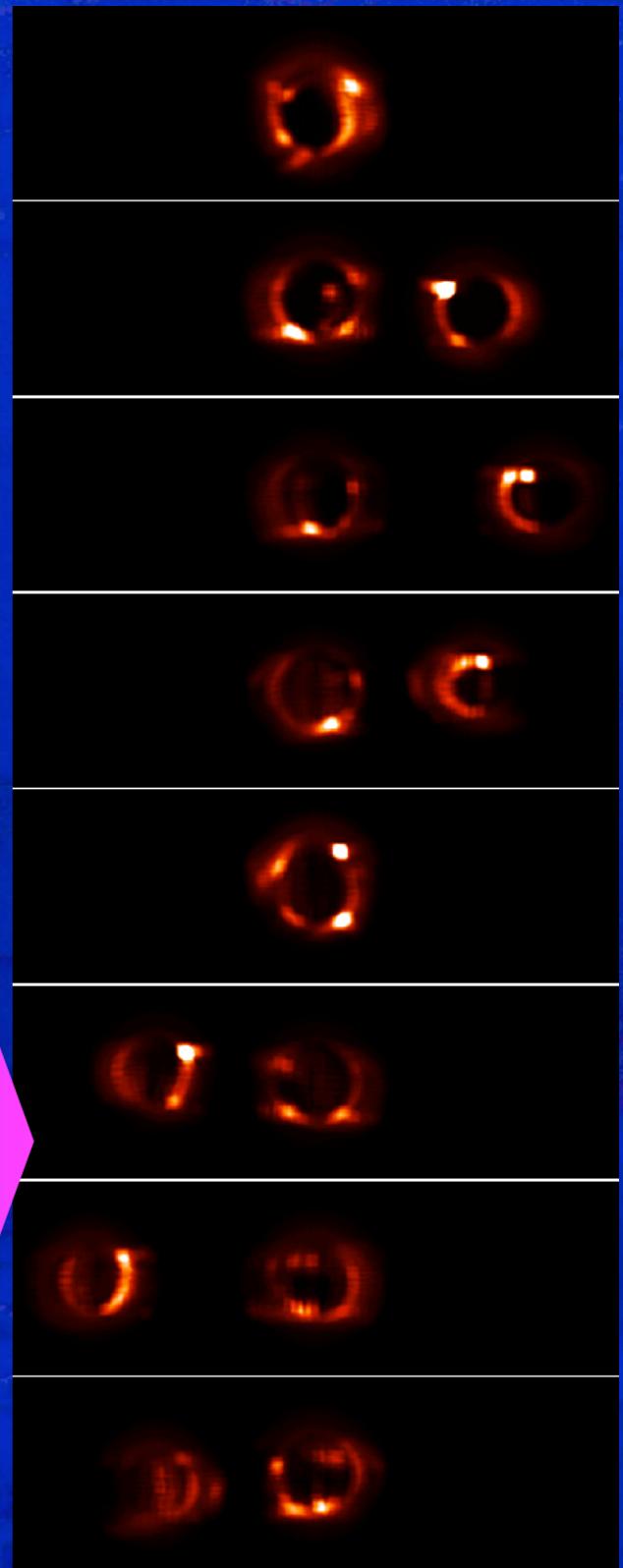
(Shaviv,
Svensmark...)

Inferring Coronal Structure

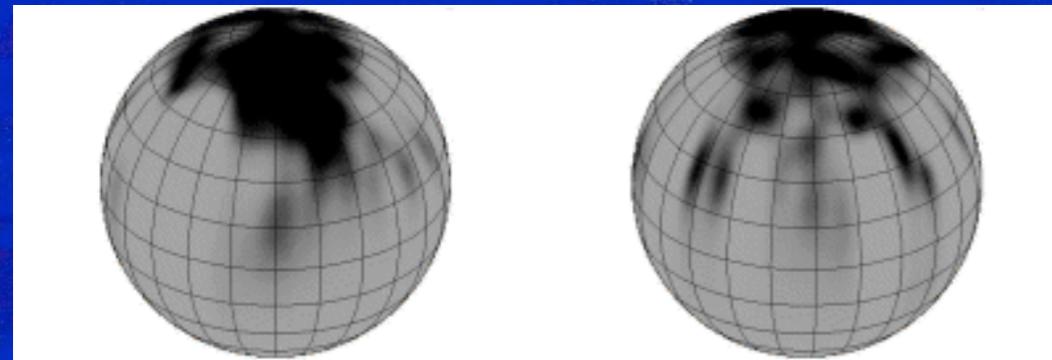


AB Dor, K0V,
 $P=0.5d$, Chandra
LETG (Hussain et al
2007)

YY Gem, dM1
+dM1, $P=0.8d$,
XMM EPIC (Guedel
et al 2001)



Inferring Coronal Structure



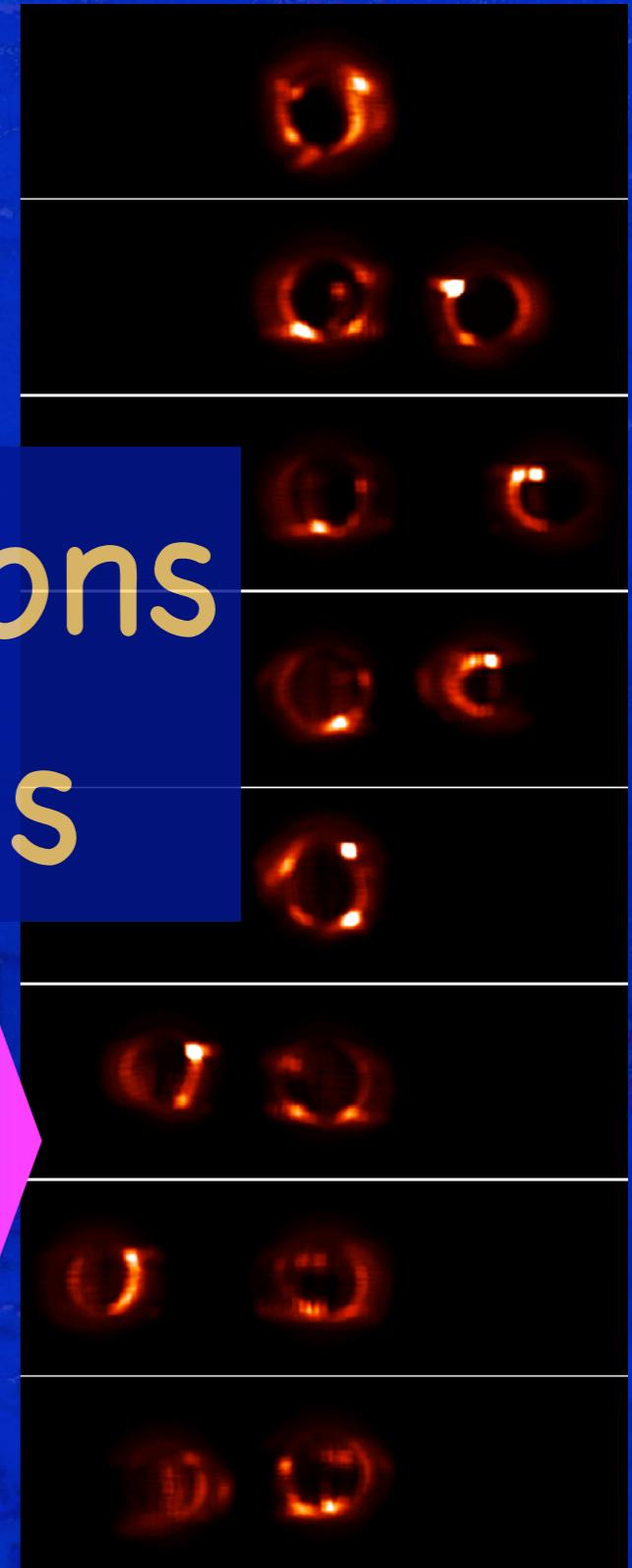
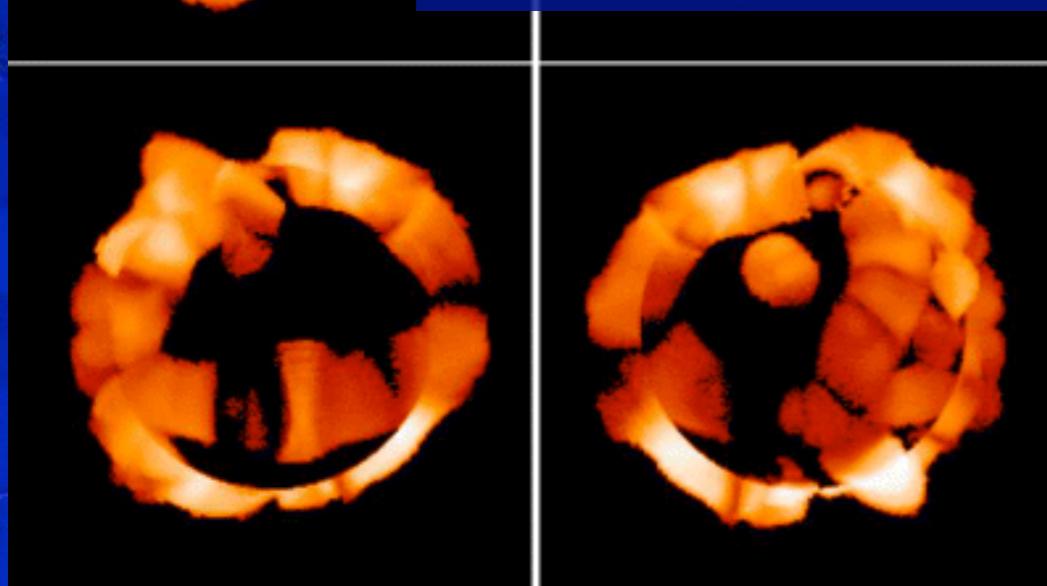
AB Dor, K0V,
 $P=0.5d$, Chandra

LETG (Hussain et al.
2007)



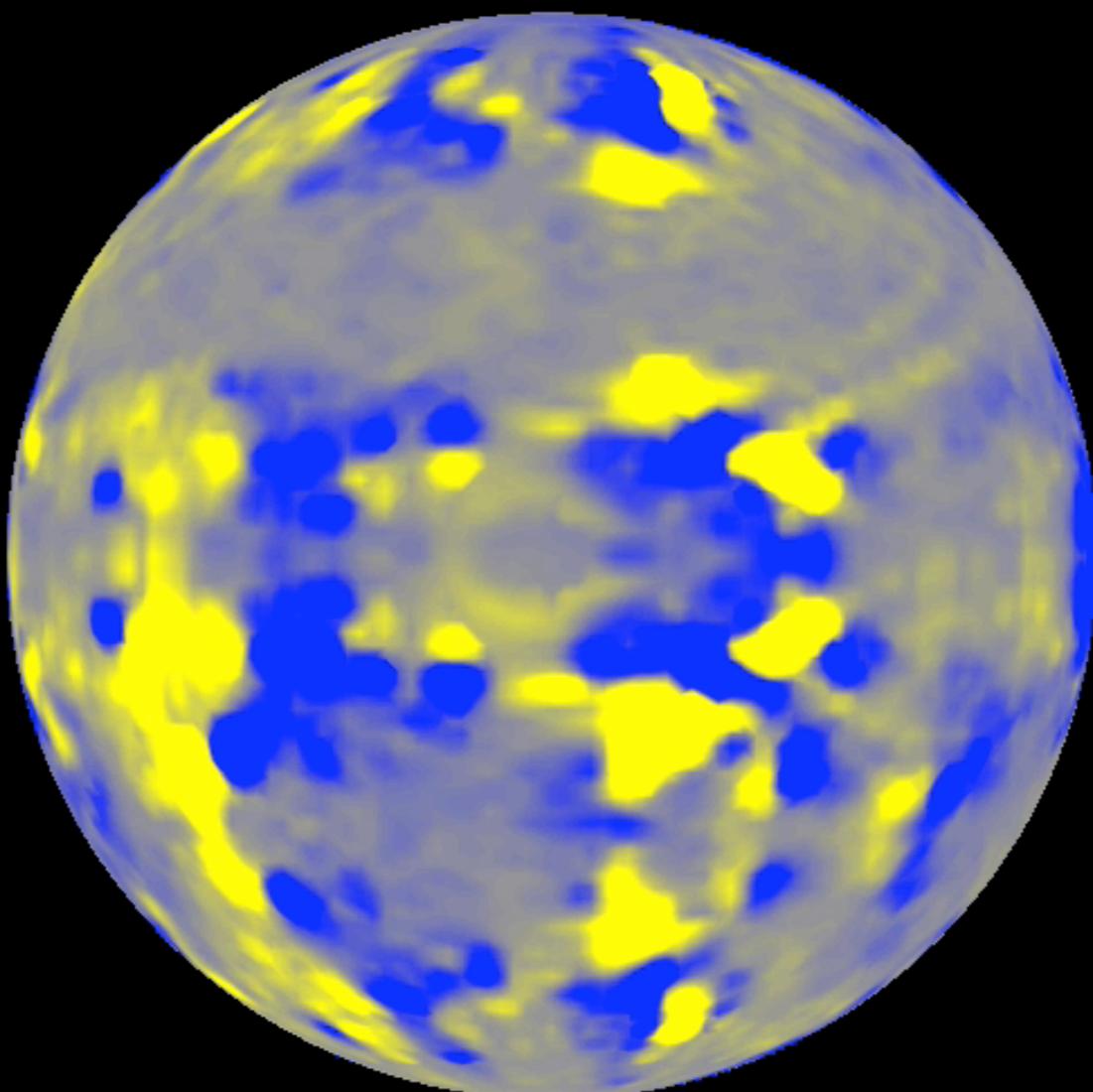
Boundary conditions
for stellar winds

YY Gem, dM1
+dM1, $P=0.8d$,
XMM EPIC (Guedel
et al 2001)



Simulation using solar wind MHD code (Cohen et al. 2009)

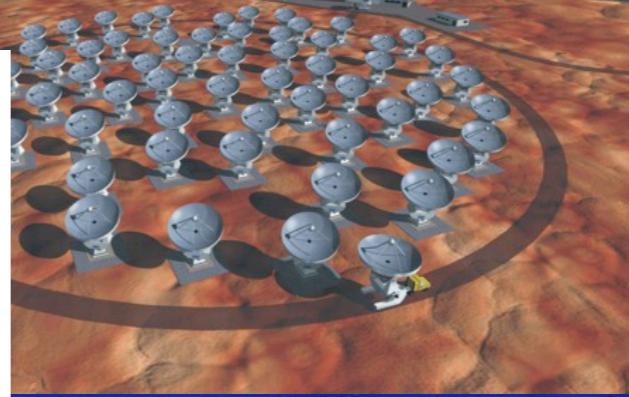
A steady-state solution of the interplanetary space near the active, early Sun



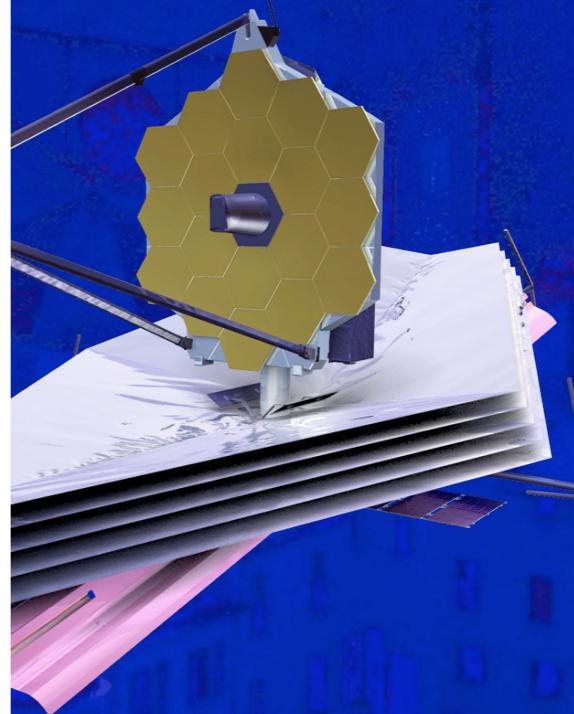
Created by Ofer Cohen

Future

X-ray surface layer chemistry		Hot chemistry in midplane	
H_2CO^d	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}$	$\text{NO}^+ + \text{Mg}$	$\rightarrow \text{Mg}^+ + \text{NO}$
H_2O^d	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Mg}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{Mg} + h\nu$
$\text{C} + h\nu_{\text{CR}}$	$\rightarrow \text{C}^+ + e^-$	$\text{NO} + h\nu_{\text{CR}}$	$\rightarrow \text{NO}^+ + e^-$
$\text{OH} + h\nu_{\text{CR}}$	$\rightarrow \text{O} + \text{H}$	Cold chemistry in midplane	
$\text{CO} + h\nu_{\text{CR}}$	$\rightarrow \text{C} + \text{O}$	$\text{H}_2 + \text{CRP}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2^+ + e^-$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu_{\text{CR}}$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$	$\text{H}_2^+ + \text{H}_2$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_3^+ + \text{H}$
$\text{H} + \text{CRP, X-ray}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}^+ + e^-$	$\text{H}_3^+ + \text{N}_2$	$\rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2$
$\text{H}_2 + \text{CRP, X-ray}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2^+ + e^-$	$\text{H}_3^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{H}$
$\text{H}_2^+ + \text{H}_2$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_3^+ + \text{H}$	$\text{HCO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}$
$\text{H}^+ + \text{O}$	$\rightarrow \text{O}^+ + \text{H}$	$\text{N}_2\text{H}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{H}$
$\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}$	$\rightarrow \text{OH}^+ + \text{H}$	$\text{Fe}^+ + g^-$	$\rightarrow \text{Fe}$
$\text{H}_3^+ + \text{O}$	$\rightarrow \text{OH}^+ + \text{H}_2$	$\text{Mg}^+ + g^-$	$\rightarrow \text{Mg}$
$\text{H}_3^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{H}_2$	$\text{H}_3^+ + g^-$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{H}$
$\text{H}_3^+ + \text{CO}$	$\rightarrow \text{HCO}^+ + \text{H}_2$	$\text{HCO}^+ + g^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}$
$\text{O}^+ + \text{H}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{O}$	$\text{N}_2\text{H}^+ + g^-$	$\rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{H}$
UV surface layer chemistry		UV surface layer chemistry	
H_2CO^d	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}$	H_2CO^d	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}$
$\text{C}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{CO}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + \text{C}$	$\text{C}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{CO}$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + \text{C}$
$\text{C}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{C} + h\nu$	$\text{C}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{C} + h\nu$
$\text{HCO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}$	$\text{HCO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H} + \text{H}$	$\text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H} + \text{H}$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\text{C} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{C}^+ + e^-$
$\text{C} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{C} + h\nu$	$\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{C} + \text{O}$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$	$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H} + \text{H}$	$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H} + \text{H}$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + e^-$	$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}^+ + e^-$
$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{HCO}^+ + e^- + \text{H}$	$\text{H}_2\text{CO} + h\nu$	$\rightarrow \text{HCO}^+ + e^- + \text{H}$

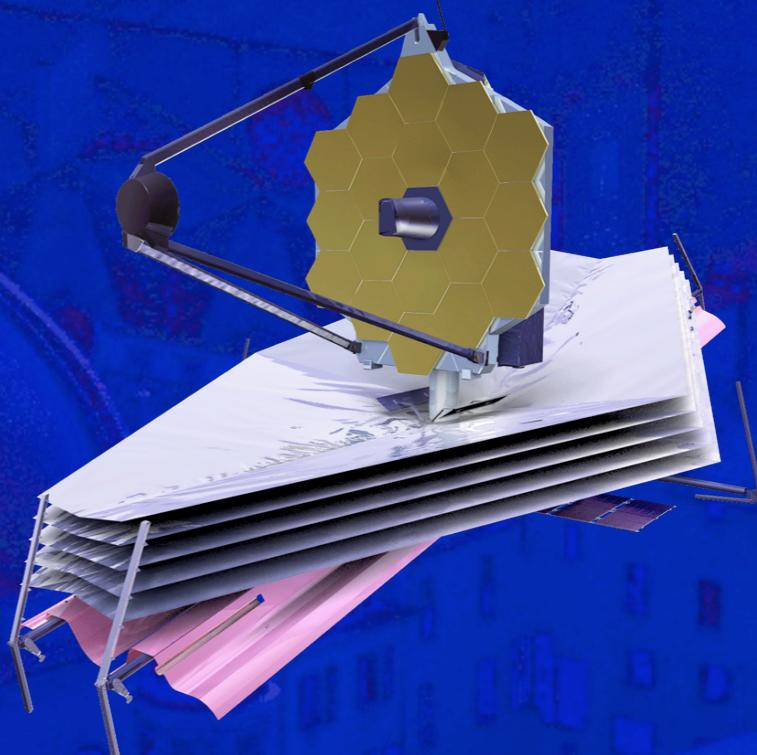
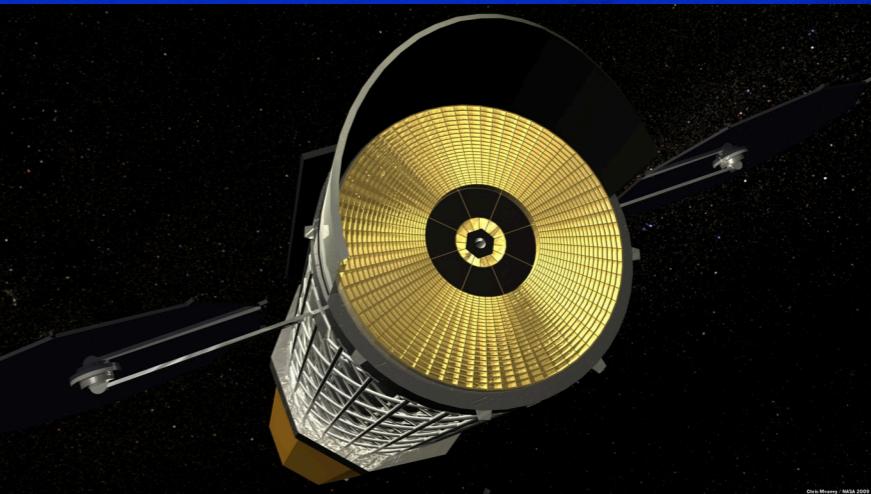


Semenov et al (2004)



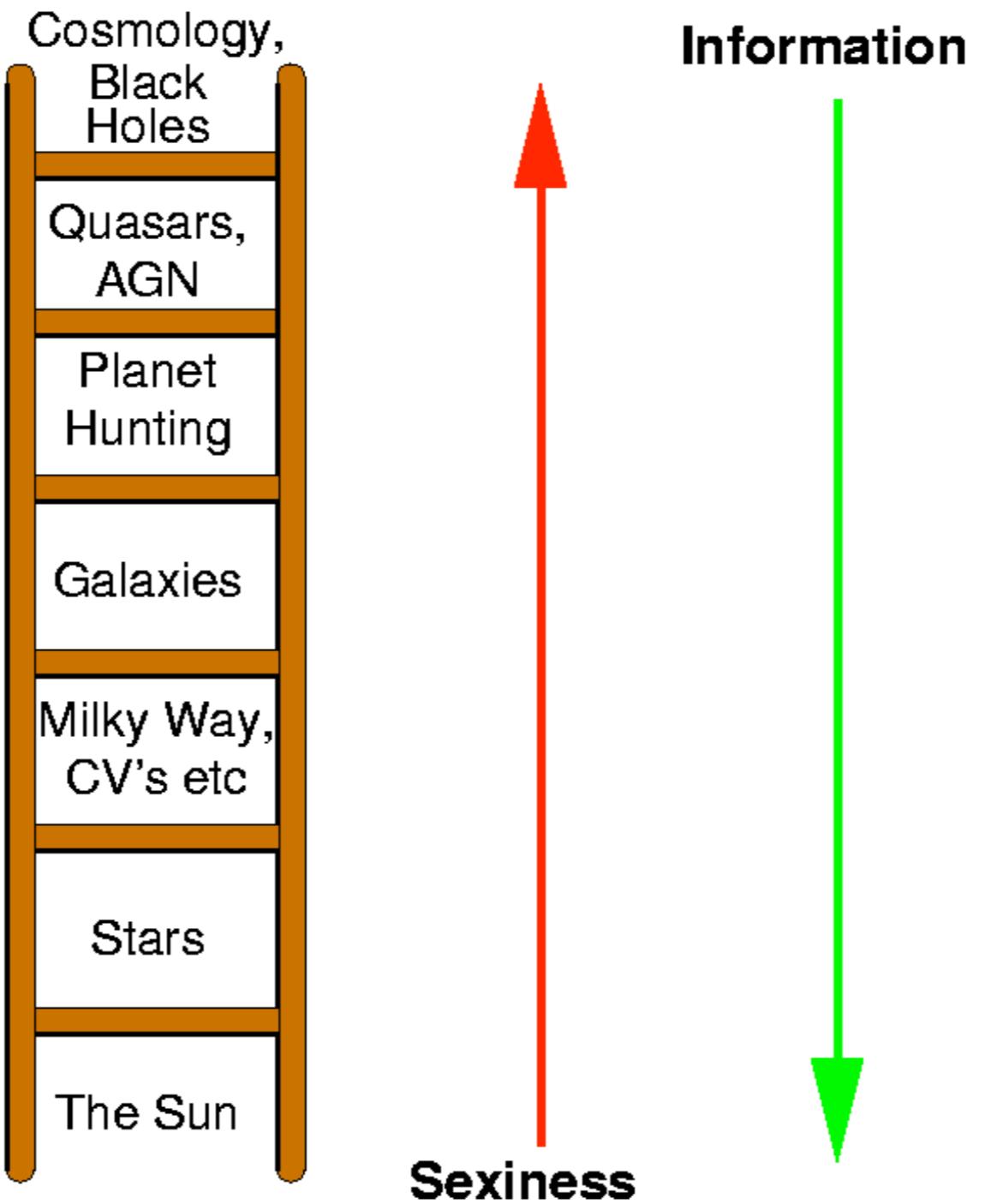
Future

- IXO: more detailed coronal structure, proplyd-hosting TTS, Fe K fluorescence, much wider range of sources...
- ALMA, JWST revolutionise protoplanetary disk studies; X-ray-induced chemistry...



Summary

The Cosmic Sexiness Ladder



Summary

