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What sets the temperature at disk scales in deeply embedded protostellar sources?

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Structure of a (Class II) circumstellar disk



The disk is heated through the protostellar radiation producing a layered temperature structure with a cold mid plane (a passive disk)

Class 0 != Class II, what about the disks?





IRAS 16293-2422 Class 0





4-6 Msun within few 1,000 au

Jorgensen et al. 2016 Maureira et al. 2020 Zamponi, Maureira, Caselli et al. (submitted)

The Class 0 IRAS 16293 B



Zamponi, Maureira, Caselli et al. (submitted)







Disks formed in simulation of core collapse



Zamponi, Maureira, Caselli et al. (submitted)

Example of a hot Class 0 disks too optically thick to be heated only passively

 $T_{\rm b} ({\rm K}) \\ 0 400$

 22.63^{s}



Synthetic observations





 22.61^{s} 22.62^{s} Right Ascension (J2000)

Example of localized hot spots around a binary system (shocks?)



Maureira et al. 2020, Maureira et al. in prep.

The questions....

There is evidence that Class 0 disks are warmer, with a hot midplane and opt thick: should we start considering compressive and shock heating? Or in most cases the temperature is still driven by accretion luminosity from the central source? Could this be the source of low spectral index instead of grain growth?



- If this heating mechanisms are important, what are the implications for planet formation?
- a) When can then dust settle/grow? Perhaps at the Class I stage?
- b) What about chemical reprocessing, what is the chemical budget for early planet formation?

Misalignment between disk and envelope rotation



Maureira et al. 2020