

Water in the interstellar media of galaxies

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Abstract. This paper reviews recent observations of water in Galactic interstellar clouds and nearby galactic nuclei. Two results are highlighted: (1) Multi-line H₂O mapping of the Orion Bar shows that the water chemistry in PDRs is driven by photodissociation and -desorption, unlike in star-forming regions. (2) High-resolution spectra of H₂O and its ions toward 5 starburst / AGN systems reveal low ionization rates, unlike as found from higher-excitation lines. We conclude that the chemistry of water strongly depends on radiation environment, and that the ionization rates of interstellar clouds decrease by at least 10 between galactic nuclei and disks.

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1. Introduction

The stars in galaxies are part of a cycle of matter: from diffuse clouds to dense star-forming regions and protoplanetary disks. The water molecule is a great tool to understand the conditions of interstellar matter along this cycle, which can be used in 2 different ways. First, water acts as a natural chemical filter, because its abundance varies strongly with the temperature. At low dust temperatures (<100 K), water freezes out on grain surfaces, while at high gas temperatures (>250 K), H₂O abundances are enhanced by neutral-neutral reactions. Thus, water acts as a probe of energy injection into the medium, as opposed to species like CO which measure the reservoir of matter. Second, water is a sensitive tracer of physical conditions. Its asymmetric structure leads to a rich line spectrum covering large ranges in radiative lifetimes, so that H₂O line ratios are sensitive to both gas density and kinetic temperature. Being a hydride, its low reduced mass shifts its rotational line spectrum to high (~THz) frequencies, so that the lines are also probes of dust continuum radiation. See Van Dishoeck *et al.* (2013) for a review of interstellar H₂O physics and chemistry.

Interstellar water is well known from its maser lines at radio frequencies, which are useful to probe circumstellar kinematics Sanna *et al.* (2012) and also to measure accurate distances throughout the Galaxy (Reid *et al.* 2014). Recently, thermal H₂O lines have also been used to measure the distance to an interstellar cloud (Giannetti *et al.* 2015). Using water to probe physical and chemical conditions depends on measuring thermal H₂O lines, which almost without exception require observation from space. Compared with previous missions (ISO, Spitzer, SWAS, Odin), ESA's *Herschel* space observatory (Pilbratt *et al.* 2010) offers great advances in spatial and spectral resolution and sensitivity to H₂O rotational lines spanning excitation energies of 0–1000 K and critical densities of 10⁶–10⁹ cm⁻³. While HIFI offers high spectral resolution for low-*J* lines, PACS offers sensitive mapping for higher-*J* lines.

This paper describes recent *Herschel* results on H₂O in the large-scale interstellar medium. For the other parts of the interstellar matter cycle, we refer to the contributions to this volume by Caselli (pre-stellar cores), Neufeld & Jørgensen (protostars), and Pontoppidan (protoplanetary disks).

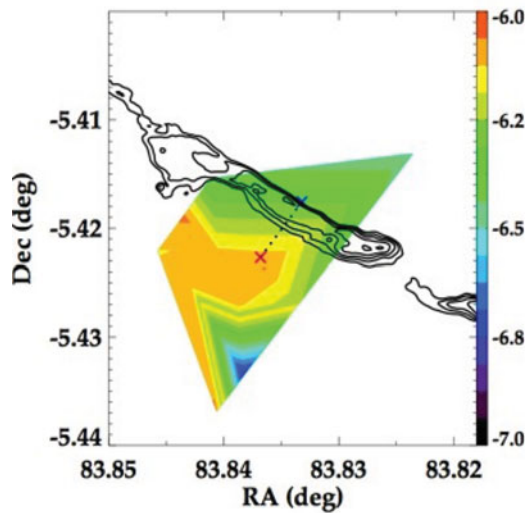


Figure 1. Map of the H_2O abundance in the Orion Bar, with contours of Spitzer $8\ \mu\text{m}$ overlaid. The red cross denotes the H_2O abundance peak and the blue cross the position of the ionization front. From: Choi, Bergin & van der Tak (in prep).

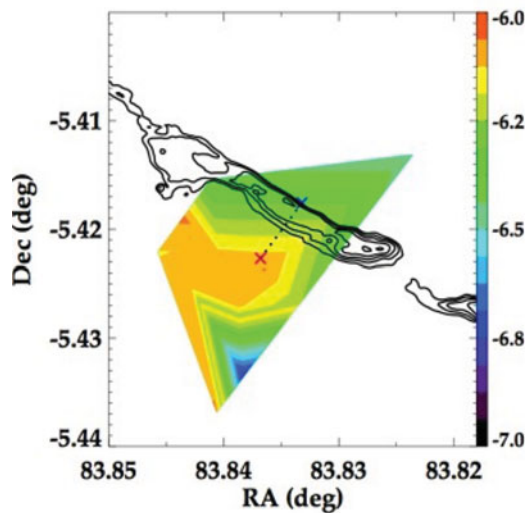


Figure 2. Spectra of the H_2O and H_2O^+ ground-state lines toward Cen A and NGC 253, showing evidence for infall and outflow motions. From: Van der Tak, Weiss, Liu & Güsten (in prep).

2. Water in photon-dominated regions (PDRs)

One field where Herschel has allowed significant progress are the physics and chemistry of PDRs, which are places where the surfaces of dense interstellar clouds are irradiated by nearby hot (OB-type) stars. For homogeneous clouds, standard calculations (Hollenbach & Tielens 1997) predict a layered structure, which is indeed observed (Van der Wiel *et al.* 2009) although additional clumpy structure is also seen (Lis & Schilke 2003).

The roles of grains and of radiation in driving the oxygen chemistry in PDRs is unclear, but a model by Hollenbach *et al.* (2009) predicts that radiation regulates the H_2O

abundance. Deep inside the cloud, H_2O is predicted to freeze out onto dust grains, while close to the surface, H_2O is photodissociated by impinging UV radiation. The H_2O abundance peaks at intermediate depths ($A_V=3-8$ mag), due to photodesorption of the icy grain mantles. In this model, H_2O traces the surface of the cloud, which a correlation study of H_2O with various other tracers based on large-scale maps of the Orion molecular cloud seems to confirm (Melnick *et al.* 2011).

To further test the Hollenbach model, Choi, Bergin & van der Tak (in prep) have used HIFI maps of 7 low- J lines of H_2O toward the prototypical nearby Orion Bar PDR (Figure 1). The H_2O emission is seen to trace the Bar, and to peak between the C^{18}O emission, which traces the cloud interior, and the C_2H emission, which traces the cloud surface. The authors use a non-LTE model (Van der Tak *et al.* 2007) to estimate the H_2O column density for each map position, and combine this with the C^{18}O emission to estimate the H_2O abundance distribution in the Orion Bar. The abundance peaks at an offset of $\approx 22''$ from the ionization front as traced by the edge of the Spitzer $8\ \mu\text{m}$ emission in Figure 1. Assuming a distance of 420 pc (Menten *et al.* 2007) and an average gas density of $10^5\ \text{cm}^{-3}$, this offset corresponds to $A_V=8$ mag, which is at the high end of the range predicted by Hollenbach *et al.* (2009). We regard this result as a confirmation of Hollenbach's model, and an indication of the importance of photodesorption in PDRs.

Further evidence for photodesorption processes in the Orion PDR comes from the subthermal ortho/para ratio of H_2O (Choi *et al.* 2014). Non-LTE modeling of the ortho- and para- H_2^8O ground state lines observed with HIFI indicate a spin temperature of 10–20 K, which is well below the temperatures of dust and gas, ruling out thermal ice evaporation and gas-phase reactions as mechanisms for H_2O production. Photodesorption of icy grain mantles may be a possible mechanism, although it is uncertain if the spin temperature of solid H_2O is preserved upon photodesorption.

Low ortho/para ratios for H_2O are also observed for clouds along the line of sight toward the Galactic center (Lis *et al.* 2013), although the derived spin temperatures of 24–32 K are higher than in Orion so the case for photodesorption is less clear. Finally, cosmic-ray induced photodesorption is likely at work in the centers of dense pre-stellar cores, as indicated by the surprisingly high abundances of H_2O and organic species (Caselli *et al.* 2012, Bacmann *et al.* 2012).

3. Water in galactic nuclei

The far-infrared lines of water are also powerful tracers of the physical conditions in the gas in galactic nuclei. Spectral scans with Herschel/PACS have revealed numerous H_2O lines towards starbursts and AGN, which reveal both compact warm nuclear gas and an extended cold disk component which dominates by mass. The abundances of H_2O , HCN and OH are enhanced in the nuclear gas, probably due to grain mantle evaporation and/or cosmic-ray or X-ray irradiation (González-Alfonso *et al.* 2012).

Models by González-Alfonso *et al.* (2014) show that while collisional excitation dominates for low- J lines, radiative pumping dominates for $E_u \gtrsim 250$ K, which explains why the luminosities of the $J=0-2$ lines decreases with dust temperature, while higher- J lines show the opposite behaviour.

When combined with its associated ions, water is also useful as a probe of the ionization rates of galactic nuclei. Van der Tak *et al.* (in prep) have used Herschel/HIFI to observe the ground-state lines of H_2O , H_2O^+ and OH^+ toward 5 nearby starbursts and AGN. The line profiles range from pure absorption to P Cygni indicating outflow and inverse P Cygni indicating infall motions (Figure 2). The $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ ratios of a few indicate an origin of the lines in diffuse gas, and the $\text{OH}^+/\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ ratios suggest a molecular

fraction of $\approx 11\%$ for the gas. However, the low H_2O abundance may indicate enhanced photodissociation by UV from the nuclei or depletion of H_2O onto dust grains.

Adopting recent Galactic values for the average cloud density and the ionization efficiency, Van der Tak *et al.* (in prep) estimate cosmic-ray ionization rates of $\zeta_{\text{CR}} \sim 10^{-16} \text{ s}^{-1}$, similar to the value for the Galactic disk, but somewhat below that of the Galactic center and well below that of AGN estimates from excited-state H_3O^+ lines (Goto *et al.* 2014). They conclude that the ground-state lines of H_2O and H_2O^+ probe primarily non-nuclear gas in the disks of these centrally active galaxies. Their data thus provide evidence for a decrease in ionization rate from the nuclei to the disks of external galaxies, as found for the Milky Way (Indriolo *et al.* 2015).

4. Conclusions and future outlook

From the above studies, we conclude that the chemistry of interstellar water strongly depends on environment. The bulk of H_2O is formed in dense clouds on the surfaces of cold dust grains, while in hot shocked gas, gas-phase production in neutral-neutral reactions dominates. The fresh water gets into the gas phase by thermal desorption in protostellar envelopes, but by photodesorption in PDRs and pre-stellar cores. Conversely, water is removed from the gas phase by freeze-out in cold dense clouds and protostellar envelopes, but by photodissociation in diffuse clouds and PDRs. Third, the excitation of H_2O depends on the line: low- J lines tend to be excited by collisions, while high- J lines are pumped by dust continuum radiation. Finally, H_2O and its ions can be used to show that the ionization rate of gas in galaxies varies with environment: from 10^{-17} – 10^{-16} s^{-1} in galactic disks to 10^{-15} – 10^{-14} s^{-1} in galactic nuclei.

Starting in 2016, ALMA Band 5 will offer (sub)mm observations of thermal H_2O at high angular and spectral resolution, especially warm H_2O such as found in the snowline regions of protoplanetary disks. The mid-infrared (MIRI) instrument onboard JWST, to be launched 2018, will offer high sensitivity to hot H_2O , for instance in the planet-forming regions of circumstellar disks. In the late 2020's, the SPICA space telescope will offer mid- and far-infrared spectroscopy at high enough sensitivity to probe warm H_2O in galactic nuclei and disks, out to the early Universe, where ground-based H_2O observations show great promise (Omont *et al.* 2013). Clearly the study of interstellar water has just begun!

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