Structure of PDR



Constant radius, decreasing metallicity metallicity



Constant metallicity, decreasing radius



Chemical network of





carbon

Solution scheme of PDR models



PDR properties as a function of radiation field and density



PDR properties as a function of radiation field and density



prototypical PDR: "Orion bar"







Orion bar

blue: PAH

red: CO

green/yellow: H₂

Intensity of vibrational line of H_2 observed in white box



Telescopes to study PDRs: SOFIA



- 2.5-m telescope
- ~ 1 µm ... 600 µm
- altitude: 41000 ft. = 14300 m
- operation: \geq end of 2008

Telescopes to study PDRs: Herschel



- 3.5-m telescope
- ~ 60 µm ... 670 µm
- 2nd Lagrange point of sun-earth system
- launched in May (together with Planck)
- operation: ~ 3 years

Spitzer image of DR21 star forming region in false colours (IRAC 5.8 µm in blue and 8.0 µm in green, and MIPS 24 µm in red), the green reveals the emission from large molecules

Blue and red boxes: areas that have Been surveyed for ionized carbon C⁺ at 1900 GHz

The broad line at the position of the newly formed star (in red) reveals the presence of a powerful wind ripping the cloud apart. In contrast, the offstar position (in blue) shows emission from quiescent material, which has not (yet) been disturbed by this star.



Yellow stripe: region studied in lines of water (H₂O (1₁₁ \rightarrow 0₀₀) at 1113 GHz, right) and carbon monoxide (¹³CO (10 \rightarrow 9) at 1101 GHz, left) by HIFI.