A SPITZER INFRARED SPECTROGRAPH DETECTION OF CRYSTALLINE SILICATES IN A PROTOSTELLAR ENVELOPE

Charles A. Poteet1, S. Thomas Megeath1, Dan M. Watson2, Nuria Calvet3, Ian S. Remming2, Melissa K. McClure2,3, Benjamin A. Sargent4, William J. Fischer5, Elise Furlan6, Lori E. Allen6, Jon E. Bjorkman1, Lee Hartmann3, James Muzerolle4, John J. Tobin3, and Babar Ali7

1 Department of Physics and Astronomy, The University of Toledo, 2801 West Bancroft Street, Toledo, OH 43606, USA; charles.poteet@gmail.com
2 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, USA
3 Department of Astronomy, University of Michigan, 830 Dennison Building, 500 Church Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
4 Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA
5 Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Mail Stop 264723, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA
6 National Optical Astronomy Observatory, 950 North Cherry Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA
7 NHSC/IPAC, California Institute of Technology, 770 South Wilson Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

ABSTRACT

We present the Spitzer Space Telescope Infrared Spectrograph spectrum of the Orion A protostar HOPS-68. The mid-infrared spectrum reveals crystalline substructure at 11.1, 16.1, 18.8, 23.6, 27.9, and 33.6 μm superimposed on the broad 9.7 and 18 μm amorphous silicate features; the substructure is well matched by the presence of the olivine end-member forsterite (Mg2SiO4). Crystalline silicates are often observed as infrared emission features around the circumstellar disks of Herbig Ae/Be stars and T Tauri stars. However, this is the first unambiguous detection of crystalline silicate absorption in a cold, infalling, protostellar envelope. We estimate the crystalline mass fraction along the line of sight by first assuming that the crystalline silicates are located in a cold absorbing screen and secondly by utilizing radiative transfer models. The resulting crystalline mass fractions of 0.14 and 0.17, respectively, are significantly greater than the upper limit found in the interstellar medium (≤0.02–0.05). We propose that the amorphous silicates were annealed within the hot inner disk and/or envelope regions and subsequently transported outward into the envelope by entrainment in a protostellar outflow.

Key words: circumstellar matter – infrared: stars – stars: formation – stars: individual (FIR-2) – stars: protostars

Online-only material: color figures

1. INTRODUCTION

Since their discovery in the envelopes around oxygen-rich evolved stars, crystalline silicates (e.g., pyroxene [(Mg, Fe)SiO3] and olivine [(Mg, Fe)2SiO4]) have been detected in the circumstellar environments of both pre- and post-main-sequence stars, comets, and ultraluminous infrared galaxies (Henning 2010, and references therein). However, silicates in the interstellar medium are almost entirely amorphous in structure (Kemper et al. 2005). Crystalline silicates are thought to be produced by thermal annealing or evaporation and re-condensation in warm environments; experimental studies indicate that such processes require temperatures of ~800–1200 K (Harker & Desch 2002; Gail 2004).

In pre-main-sequence stars, crystalline silicates are often detected in the warm inner disk region (≤1 AU), where the temperature is sufficient to anneal amorphous silicates (Bouwman et al. 2008; Sargent et al. 2009; Olofsson et al. 2010, and references therein). In contrast, there are only a few claims of crystalline silicates in protostars, which are still surrounded by cold, infalling envelopes and thus are in an earlier evolutionary stage. Ciardi et al. (2005) attributed short-wavelength emission features in the protostellar binary SVS 20 to crystalline silicates. However, such emission must originate in the warm inner regions near the central protostar and may be produced in a circumstellar disk as in pre-main-sequence stars. Conversely, crystalline silicates in the cold, infalling envelope would result in absorption features. Shallow absorption near 11.3 μm has been detected toward several low-mass protostars (Boogert et al. 2004; Riaz et al. 2009). The association of this feature with crystalline silicates is debated: Li et al. (2007) suggest instead that the inclusion of an H2O ice mantle on silicate grains results in a weak shoulder near 11 μm. In support of this, Riaz et al. (2009) find a strong correlation between the 11.3 μm feature and the H2O ice column density.

In this Letter, we present the Spitzer Space Telescope (Werner et al. 2004) Infrared Spectrograph (IRS; Houck et al. 2004) spectrum of the deeply embedded protostar HOPS-68 (also known as FIR-2; Mezger et al. 1990). The source is located in the Orion molecular cloud 2 region (OMC-2; Gatley et al. 1974; Peterson & Megeath 2008, and references therein), northward of the Orion Nebula, at an adopted distance of 414 ± 7 pc (Menten et al. 2007). We report the first detection of a complex of absorption features that can unambiguously be attributed to crystalline silicates in the cold envelope of a protostar.

2. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

The 5–36 μm spectrum was obtained toward the Spitzer 4.5 μm position of HOPS-68 (α = 05h35m24.3s, δ = −05°08′30″ [J2000]) on 2007 March 27 (Spitzer AOR 20838656) with the short- (SL; 5.2–14.0 μm) and long-wavelength (LL; 14.0–36.1 μm) low-resolution (λ/Δλ = 60–120) IRS modules at each of the two nominal nod positions, one-third of the way from the slit ends. The spectrum was extracted from the Spitzer Science Center (SSC) S18.7 pipeline basic calibrated data using the Advanced Optimal Extraction in the SMART software package (Higdon et al. 2004) following the methods described in Lebouteiller et al. (2010). The LL spectra and first-order SL spectra were background subtracted by fitting a degree zero...
In the Rayleigh limit (A. C. A. Boogert 2010, private communication), the constant depth spectrum between 12.6 and 13.0 \( \mu \text{m} \) (third panel of Figure 2) is the tabulated optical depth at the \( \lambda_i \)th wavelength for \( i \) and \( \lambda_{\text{obs}} \), the observed optical depth and its corresponding uncertainty at the \( \lambda_i \)th wavelength, respectively, \( \tau_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) \) is the tabulated optical depth at the \( \lambda_i \)th wavelength for GCS-3, and \( \alpha \) is the scaling parameter of the fit. The scaled crystalline \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice optical depth for all wavelengths.

The top panel of Figure 2 shows the result after applying the offsets to the polynomial continuum fit. The GCS-3 optical depth was then constrained to fit the observed optical depth spectrum at 9.3–9.5 \( \mu \text{m} \) by minimizing

\[
\chi^2 = \sum_i \left[ \frac{\tau_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) - \alpha \tau_{\text{cont}}(\lambda_i)}{\sigma_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i)} \right]^2,
\]

where \( \tau_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) \) and \( \sigma_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) \) are the observed optical depth and its corresponding uncertainty at the \( \lambda_i \)th wavelength, respectively. The scaled continuum optical depth is compared to or the subtracted background profile to the regions of the spectrum that appear devoid of absorption.

3. ANALYSIS

The Spitzer-IRS 5–36 \( \mu \text{m} \) spectrum exhibits copious silicate and ice absorption features (Figure 1) that are typically found in the circumstellar environments of embedded protostars (Boogert et al. 2004; Watson et al. 2004). The main ice constituents are \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) (6.0 and 12.0 \( \mu \text{m} \)), \( \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \) (6.8 and 9.9 \( \mu \text{m} \)), \( \text{CH}_2 \) (7.7 \( \mu \text{m} \)), \( \text{NH}_3 \) (9.0 \( \mu \text{m} \)), and \( \text{CO}_2 \) (15.1 \( \mu \text{m} \)). In addition, the spectrum reveals two gas-phase organic molecules: \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \) (13.7 \( \mu \text{m} \)) and HCN (14.0 \( \mu \text{m} \)); these have been previously observed toward massive protostars (An et al. 2009). The prominent silicate absorption features at 9.7 and 18 \( \mu \text{m} \) are due to the Si–O stretching and O–Si–O bending vibrational modes, respectively.

The spectrum also reveals a complex of narrow features near 11, 16, 19, 24, 28, and 34 \( \mu \text{m} \). These features are typically detected in emission around the disks of T Tauri stars (Sargent et al. 2009; Olofsson et al. 2010) and have been attributed to the presence of crystalline silicates. Moreover, this complex of features has previously been detected in absorption only toward heavily obscured ultraluminous infrared galaxies (Spoon et al. 2006).

3.1. Cold Absorbing Screen Method

To investigate the presence of crystalline silicate absorption, we approximate the envelope as a cold absorbing screen against a bright infrared continuum (e.g., Boogert et al. 2008). The continuum is approximated as a second-order polynomial that is fit to the regions of the spectrum that appear devoid of absorption features: 5.5, 7.5, and 31.6 \( \mu \text{m} \).

The optical depth spectrum, \( \tau(\lambda) \), is derived assuming \( F^{\text{obs}}_{\lambda} = F^{\text{cont}}_\lambda e^{-\tau(\lambda)} \), where \( F^{\text{obs}}_{\lambda} \) and \( F^{\text{cont}}_\lambda \) are the observed and continuum flux densities, respectively. To account for the amorphous silicate contribution, the optical depth spectrum is compared to the silicate absorption profile of the Galactic center source GCS-3 (Chiar & Tielens 2006), which is commonly used to represent “standard” interstellar silicate absorption. The polynomial continuum fit was offset to a greater than or observed flux at 7.5 and 31.6 \( \mu \text{m} \); the applied offsets ensured an observed optical depth greater than or equal to the combined GCS-3 and \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice optical depth for all wavelengths.

The top panel of Figure 2 shows the result after applying the offsets to the polynomial continuum fit. The GCS-3 optical depth was then constrained to fit the observed optical depth spectrum at 9.3–9.5 \( \mu \text{m} \) by minimizing

\[
\chi^2 = \sum_i \left[ \frac{\tau_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) - \alpha \tau_{\text{cont}}(\lambda_i)}{\sigma_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i)} \right]^2,
\]

where \( \tau_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) \) and \( \sigma_{\text{obs}}(\lambda_i) \) are the observed optical depth and its corresponding uncertainty at the \( \lambda_i \)th wavelength, respectively. The residual optical depth spectrum is compared to the laboratory spectrum of pure crystalline \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice at \( T = 140 \text{ K} \) (Hudgins et al. 1993), which was calculated for spherical grains in the Rayleigh limit (A. C. A. Boogert 2010, private communication). The \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice profile is fit to match the residual optical depth spectrum between 12.6 and 13.0 \( \mu \text{m} \) (third panel of Figure 2). The crystalline \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice optical depth spectrum provides a good fit to the depth of the broad \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) libration mode, and thus is preferred over the laboratory spectrum of pure amorphous \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice.

Subtraction of the scaled \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) ice profile from the optical depth spectrum isolates features near 11, 16, 19, 24, 28, and 34 \( \mu \text{m} \), as illustrated in the bottom panel of Figure 2. The
peak positions, widths, and strengths of the residual features are inconsistent with the strongest features of the pyroxene end-member enstatite (MgSiO$_3$; Jäger et al. 1998). Conversely, the peak positions and widths of the residual features at 11.1, 16.1, 18.8, 23.6, 27.9, and 33.6 $\mu$m coincide with the strongest of those in the mass absorption coefficients (MACs) for forsterite (Mg$_2$SiO$_4$; Sogawa et al. 2006). The relative strengths of the 18.8 and 23.6 $\mu$m features appear weaker than those calculated for forsterite; a similar mismatch between the observed and calculated strengths was reported by Spoon et al. (2006). Nonetheless, we conclude that the features observed at 11.1, 16.1, 18.8, 23.6, 27.9, and 33.6 $\mu$m are caused by the presence of the mineral forsterite.

The crystalline mass fractions are inferred from the peak optical depths of the 9.7 $\mu$m amorphous, $\tau_{am}(\lambda_p)$, and the 11.1, 16.1, 18.8, 23.6, 27.9, and 33.6 $\mu$m crystalline, $\tau_{cr}(\lambda_p)$, silicate absorption features using

$$\frac{N_{cr}}{N_{cr} + N_{am}} = \frac{\tau_{cr}(\lambda_p)\kappa_{am}(\lambda_p)}{\tau_{am}(\lambda_p)\kappa_{cr}(\lambda_p) + \tau_{am}(\lambda_p)\kappa_{cr}(\lambda_p)},$$

where $N_{cr}$ and $N_{am}$ are the dust mass column densities for crystalline and amorphous silicates, respectively. The peak MACs for forsterite, $\kappa_{cr} (\lambda_p)$, are tabulated in Table 1 and were calculated using optical constants from Sogawa et al. (2006; Section 3.2). Adopting $\kappa_{am} (\lambda_p) = 3.5 \times 10^3$ cm$^2$ g$^{-1}$ as the peak MAC for amorphous pyroxene (Sargent et al. 2006), we find crystalline mass fractions ranging from 0.06 to 0.17, with a median value of 0.14. These crystalline mass fractions are significantly greater than the upper limit found in the interstellar medium ($\lesssim 0.02$–0.05; Kemper et al. 2005; Li et al. 2007). A factor-of-three variation in the crystalline mass fraction may be due to uncertainties in the MACs for forsterite, uncertainties in the subtracted optical depth spectra for the amorphous silicate and H$_2$O ice contributions, and finally the assumption that all the silicate material is in the cold absorbing screen. Furthermore, assuming more realistic grain shapes for forsterite may reduce the discrepancies among the crystalline mass fractions, but we assume a continuous distribution of ellipsoids (CDE; Bohren & Huffman 1983) for simplicity.

The analysis is repeated using the H$_2$O ice optical constants from Warren (1984). The results show that the mass fraction of forsterite does not depend on the adopted H$_2$O ice optical constants (Table 1).

### 3.2. Radiative Transfer Method

To account for the presence of both warm emitting material in the inner envelope and cold absorbing material in the outer

---

**Figure 2.** Isolation of crystalline silicate features in the spectrum of HOPS-68. Top panel: the Spitzer-IRS spectrum with the adopted second-order polynomial unabsorbed continuum (gray line). Second panel: the derived optical depth spectrum compared to the amorphous silicate profile of GCS-3 (gray line; Chiar & Tielens 2006). Third panel: the residual optical depth spectrum after subtracting the scaled amorphous silicate profile of GCS-3, compared to a laboratory spectrum of pure crystalline H$_2$O ice at $T = 140$ K (gray line; Hudgins et al. 1993). Bottom panel: the residual optical depth spectrum after subtracting the scaled H$_2$O ice profile. Arbitrarily scaled mass absorption coefficients for forsterite (solid gray line) and enstatite (dotted line) are shown for comparison; these were calculated using optical constants from Hudgins et al. (1993) and Warren (1984), respectively.

---

**Table 1.** Crystalline Mass Fraction

| $\lambda$ ($\mu$m) | $\kappa_{cr}(\lambda_p)$ | $\tau_{cr}(\lambda_p)$ | $N_{cr}/(N_{cr}+N_{am})_T$ | $N_{cr}/(N_{cr}+N_{am})_W$ |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11.1            | 6.0                     | 0.90 (0.12)            | 0.15 (0.02)                 | 0.13 (0.02)                 |
| 16.1            | 1.5                     | 0.26 (0.01)            | 0.16 (0.01)                 | 0.20 (0.01)                 |
| 18.8            | 3.8                     | 0.22 (0.02)            | 0.06 (0.01)                 | 0.09 (0.01)                 |
| 23.6            | 4.2                     | 0.23 (0.01)            | 0.06 (0.01)                 | 0.07 (0.01)                 |
| 27.9            | 1.2                     | 0.15 (0.01)            | 0.13 (0.01)                 | 0.11 (0.01)                 |
| 33.6            | 2.4                     | 0.43 (0.02)            | 0.17 (0.01)                 | 0.15 (0.01)                 |

**Notes.** Uncertainties based on statistical errors in the Spitzer-IRS spectrum only. Peak optical depth of the 9.7 $\mu$m amorphous silicate feature measured from the GCS-3 fit: $\tau_{am}(\lambda_p) = 3.05$.

*Peak mass absorption coefficients for forsterite.

*Crystalline mass fractions derived from Equation (2) using H$_2$O ice optical constants from Hudgins et al. (1993) and Warren (1984), respectively.

---
envelope, we now analyze the spectrum using a radiative transfer model. The model is based on the method introduced in Kenyon et al. (1993) and Calvet et al. (1994), and later refined in Osorio et al. (2003) and Furlan et al. (2008) to include the sheet-collapse models developed by Hartmann et al. (1994, 1996). The sheet-collapse model uses the solution for the collapse of a self-gravitating, isothermal, infinite sheet initially in hydrostatic equilibrium; this model results in a relatively flat spectral energy distribution (SED) over the mid-infrared wavelength region.

A central protostar and disk are responsible for heating the surrounding envelope. The disk is modeled as a flat, irradiated, steady accretion disk that is optically thick at all wavelengths. The most important input parameters include: the total system luminosity \( L = L_{\text{star}}+L_{\text{acc}} \), the fraction of the total luminosity that arises from the star \( (\eta_{\text{star}}) \), the centrifugal radius \( R_c \), the inner \( (R_{\text{min}}) \) and outer \( (R_{\text{max}}) \) envelope radii, the inclination angle to the line of sight \( (i) \), the reference density at 1 AU \( (\rho_1) \), and the degree of asphericity \( (n = R_{\text{max}}/H) \), where \( H \) is the scale height of the original sheet; see Hartmann et al. (1996).

We assume a similar envelope dust model as described in Osorio et al. (2003) and Furlan et al. (2008). The grain size distribution follows the standard power-law distribution \( n(a)da = a^{-3.5}da \), with 0.005 \( \mu \)m \( \leq a \leq 0.3 \) \( \mu \)m. The fractional abundance with respect to the mass of gas for the ice and dust species is similar to those proposed by Osorio et al. (2003): \( \zeta_{\text{sil}} = 0.003 \), \( \zeta_{\text{gra}} = 0.0025 \), \( \zeta_{\text{gra}} = 0.000768 \), \( \zeta_{\text{ices}} = 0.0012 \), and \( \zeta_{\text{co}} = 0.00039 \) for amorphous silicate, graphite, troilite, H2O ice, and CO2 ice grains, respectively. Details of the calculation and references for optical properties can be found in D'Alessio et al. (2001), Osorio et al. (2003), and Furlan et al. (2008).

In addition, we include a CDE grain shape distribution of forsterite in the Rayleigh limit. We adopt optical constants for (Mg, Fe)2SiO4 from Huffman & Stapp (1973), Mg1.0Fe0.1SiO4 from Zeidler et al. (2011), Mg2SiO4 from Sogawa et al. (2006), and Mg1.0Fe0.1SiO4 from Fabian et al. (2001) for the 0.1–0.16, 0.24–2, 4–100, and 100–8000 \( \mu \)m wavelength regimes, respectively. The optical constants from Fabian et al. (2001) were modified to match the values from Sogawa et al. (2006); the real part \( n \) was subtracted by a constant, while the imaginary part \( k \) was multiplied by a scalar. The MACs for forsterite were computed from the complex indices of refraction for each crystalline axis, and the three resultant values were then averaged together to account for randomly oriented grains (Bohren & Huffman 1983).

The SED and best-fit model for HOPS-68 are shown in the left panel of Figure 3. Following the procedures of Furlan et al. (2008), the model parameters were adjusted by visual examination to yield a good fit over the entire SED with more emphasis given to the mid-infrared. To account for the observed increase of flux beyond 70 \( \mu \)m, we include a simple graybody function (dash-dotted line; Gordon 1995) to simulate the effects of external heating on the outer envelope; the dust temperature \( (T_d) \), emissivity index \( (\beta) \), and optical depth at 100 \( \mu \)m \( (\tau_{100}) \) are determined using a nonlinear least-squares fitting routine. The best-fit parameters are tabulated in Table 2.

The best-fit SED model has a forsterite mass fractional abundance of \( \zeta_{\text{for}} = 0.00063 \) relative to gas and adequately fits the depth of the 11.1, 16.1, 18.8, 23.6, 27.9, and 33.6 \( \mu \)m forsterite features (right panel of Figure 3). The best-fit mass fractional abundances for crystalline and amorphous silicates

![Figure 3](image-url)
The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 733:L32 (6pp), 2011 June 1

Table 2

| Parameter            | Value |
|----------------------|-------|
| $L/L_\odot$          | 1.3   |
| $\eta_{\text{St}}$   | 0.3   |
| $\eta_{\text{St}}$   | 2.0   |
| $R_\text{in}$ [AU]   | 0.5   |
| $R_\text{max}$ [AU]  | 0.39  |
| $R_\text{max}$ [AU]  | 7000  |
| $\rho_0$ [10^{-14} g cm^{-3}] | 5.7 |
| $i_{\text{deg}}$     | 41    |
| $\theta_{\text{deg}}$| 18    |
| $\zeta_\text{for}/(\zeta_{\text{for}} + \zeta_{\text{sil}})$ | 0.17 |

Graybody

| Parameter | Value |
|-----------|-------|
| $T_d$ [K] | 21.5  |
| $\tau_{100}$ | 0.012 |
| $\rho$ | 1.17  |
| $\chi_{\text{red}}$ | 0.5 |

Note. a Cavity semi-opening angle.

($\zeta_{\text{for}}/(\zeta_{\text{for}} + \zeta_{\text{sil}}) = 0.00063/0.00363$) imply a crystalline mass fraction of $0.17 \pm 0.04$. This result is consistent with the cold absorbing screen method; the slightly larger mass fractions from the radiative transfer model may result from forsterite emission features generated in the warm ($\gtrsim 100$ K) inner envelope, which must then be absorbed by the cooler outer envelope.

4. DISCUSSION

We have identified forsterite (Mg$_2$SiO$_4$) absorption in the cold, infalling envelope of a protostar, and estimate a crystalline mass fraction of 0.14 and 0.17 from the cold absorbing screen and radiative transfer methods, respectively. These values are three to four times greater than the upper limit found in the interstellar medium ($\lesssim 0.02$–0.05; Kemper et al. 2005; Li et al. 2007). The good agreement between the crystalline mass fractions, determined using two different methods with different optical constants, demonstrates the robustness of this result. Even if we adopt the discrepant mass fraction of 0.06 estimated from the 18.8 and 23.6 $\mu$m forsterite features (Table 1), the observed crystalline mass fraction still exceeds the upper limit for the interstellar medium.

Crystalline silicates are observed in emission toward the disks of young stars (e.g., Sargent et al. 2009), where the temperature in the inner disk region is adequate for annealing; however, it is unlikely that the observed forsterite absorption arises in the disk. While absorption features are produced in the atmospheres of rapidly accreting disks, observations of such objects typically show features longward of 10 $\mu$m in emission (Green et al. 2006). Furthermore, since the contribution of the envelope is more than a factor-of-10 greater than the attenuated disk component (Figure 3), an absorption feature in the disk would require an unphysical depth to produce an observed depth of 20% in the combined SED.

If the envelope is primarily material transported from the interstellar medium through gravitational collapse, what process is responsible for producing the observed crystalline grains? For a slowly rotating, flattened envelope, much of the infalling material is deposited close to the central protostar, where it is then rapidly heated to temperatures sufficient for annealing. But, because forsterite absorption is detected in the 20–30 $\mu$m regime, the absorbing grains must be located in a relatively low temperature region ($\gtrsim 100$ K and $r \gtrsim 15$ AU). It is highly unlikely that the amorphous silicates are annealed in situ by irradiation, since raising the dust temperatures at distances $\gtrsim 15$ AU above the glass transition temperature ($T_{\text{glass}} = 990$ K; Speck et al. 2008) requires luminosities $\gtrsim 10^4 L_\odot$. Therefore, an alternative scenario for the production of crystalline silicates in the outer envelope is needed.

We propose that the amorphous silicates were annealed within the hot ($\gtrsim 1000$ K) inner disk and/or envelope regions ($\lesssim 0.4$ AU) and subsequently transported outward into the surrounding cold envelope material by entrainment in a protostellar outflow. (An outflow associated with the protostar was detected by Williams et al. 2003.) Alternatively, the amorphous silicates in the envelope may have been annealed in situ by outflow-driven shocks; however, it is not clear that such shocks could heat grains to 1000 K without destroying them via sputtering or grain–grain collisions (e.g., Draine & McKee 1993; Neufeld & Hollenbach 1994).

The Spitzer Space Telescope is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under NASA contract 1407. This work was supported by NASA through contract number 1289605 issued by JPL/Caltech. C.A.P. thanks Henrik Spoon and Adwin Boogert for insightful discussions.

REFERENCES

An, D., et al. 2009, ApJ, 702, L128
Böhrn, C. F., & Huffman, D. R. 1983, Absorption and Scattering of Light by Small Particles (New York: Wiley)
Boogert, A. C. A., et al. 2004, ApJS, 154, 359
Boogert, A. C. A., et al. 2008, ApJ, 678, 985
Bouwman, J., et al. 2008, ApJ, 683, 479
Calvet, N., Hartmann, L., Kenyon, S. J., & Whitney, B. A. 1994, ApJ, 434, 330
Chiar, J. E., & Tielens, A. G. G. M. 2006, ApJ, 637, 774
Ciardi, D., Telesco, C. M., Packham, C., Gómez-Martín, C., Radomski, J. T., De Buizer, J. M., Phillips, C. J., & Harker, D. E. 2005, ApJ, 629, 897
D'Alessio, P., Calvet, N., & Hartmann, L. 2001, ApJ, 553, 321
Draine, B. T., & McKee, C. F. 1993, ARA&A, 31, 373
Fabian, D., Henning, T., Jäger, C., Mutschke, H., Dorschner, J., & Wehrhan, O. 2001, A&A, 378, 228
Fischer, W. J., et al. 2010, A&A, 518, L122
Furlan, E., et al. 2008, ApJS, 176, 184
Gail, H.-P. 2004, A&A, 413, 571
Gatley, I., Becklin, E. E., Mattews, K., Neugebauer, G., Penston, M. V., & Scoville, N. 1974, ApJ, 191, L121
Gordon, M. A. 1995, A&A, 301, 853
Green, J. D., Hartmann, L., Calvet, N., Watson, D. M., Ibrahimov, M., Furlan, E., Sargent, B., & Forrest, W. J. 2006, ApJ, 648, 1099
Harker, D. E., & Desch, S. J. 2002, ApJ, 565, L109
Hartmann, L., Boss, A., Calvet, N., & Whitney, B. 1994, ApJ, 430, L49
Hartmann, L., Calvet, N., & Boss, A. 1996, ApJ, 464, 387
Henning, T. 2010, ARA&A, 48, 21
Higdon, S. J. U., et al. 2004, PASP, 116, 975
Houck, J. R., et al. 2004, ApJS, 154, 18
Hudgins, D. M., Sandford, S. A., Allamandola, L. J., & Tielens, A. G. G. M. 1993, ApJS, 86, 713
Huffman, D. R., & Stapp, J. L. 1973, in IAU Symp. 52, Interstellar Dust and Related Topics, ed. J. M. Greenberg & H. C. van de Hulst (Dordrecht: Reidel), 297
Jäger, C., Molster, F. J., Dorschner, J., Henning, Th., Mutschke, H., & Waters, L. B. F. M. 1998, A&A, 339, 904
Johnstone, D., & Bally, J. 1999, ApJ, 510, L49
Kemper, F., Vriend, W. J., & Tielens, A. G. G. M. 2005, ApJ, 633, 534
Kenyon, S. J., Calvet, N., & Hartmann, L. 1993, ApJ, 414, 676
Lebouteiller, V., Bernard-Salas, J., Sloan, G. C., & Barry, D. J. 2010, PASP, 122, 231
Li, M. P., Zhao, G., & Li, A. 2007, MNRAS, 382, L26
Menten, K. M., Reid, M. J., Forbrich, J., & Brunthaler, A. 2007, A&A, 474, 515
Mezger, P. G., Wink, J. E., & Zylka, R. 1990, A&A, 228, 95
Neufeld, D. A., & Hollenbach, D. J. 1994, ApJ, 428, 170
Olofsson, J., Augereau, J.-C., van Dishoeck, E. F., Merín, B., Grosso, N., Ménard, F., Blake, G. A., & Monin, J.-L. 2010, A&A, 520, 39
Osorio, M., D’Alessio, P., Muzerolle, J., Calvet, N., & Hartmann, L. 2003, ApJ, 586, 1148
Peterson, D. E., & Megeath, S. T. 2008, in Handbook of Star Forming Regions, Vol. 1: The Northern Sky, ed. B. Reipurth (San Francisco, CA: ASP), 590
Pilbratt, G. L., et al. 2010, A&A, 518, L1
Poglitsch, A., et al. 2010, A&A, 518, L2
Riaz, B., Martín, E. L., Bouy, H., & Tata, R. 2009, ApJ, 700, 1541
Sargent, B., et al. 2006, ApJ, 645, 395
Sargent, B., et al. 2009, ApJS, 182, 477
Sogawa, H., Koike, C., Chihara, H., Suto, H., Tachibana, S., Tsuchiyama, A., & Kozasa, T. 2006, A&A, 451, 357
Speck, A. K., Whittington, A. G., & Tartar, J. B. 2008, ApJ, 687, L91
Spoon, H. W. W., et al. 2006, ApJ, 638, 759
Warren, S. G. 1984, Appl. Opt., 23, 1206
Watson, D. M., et al. 2004, ApJS, 154, 391
Werner, M. W., et al. 2004, ApJS, 154, 1
Williams, J. P., Plambeck, R. L., & Heyer, M. H. 2003, ApJ, 591, 1025
Zeidler, S., Posch, T., Mutschke, H., Richter, H., & Wehrhan, O. 2011, A&A, 526, 68