

A Green Bank Telescope Search for *ortho*-benzynes (*o*-C₆H₄) in CRL 618



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CRL 618

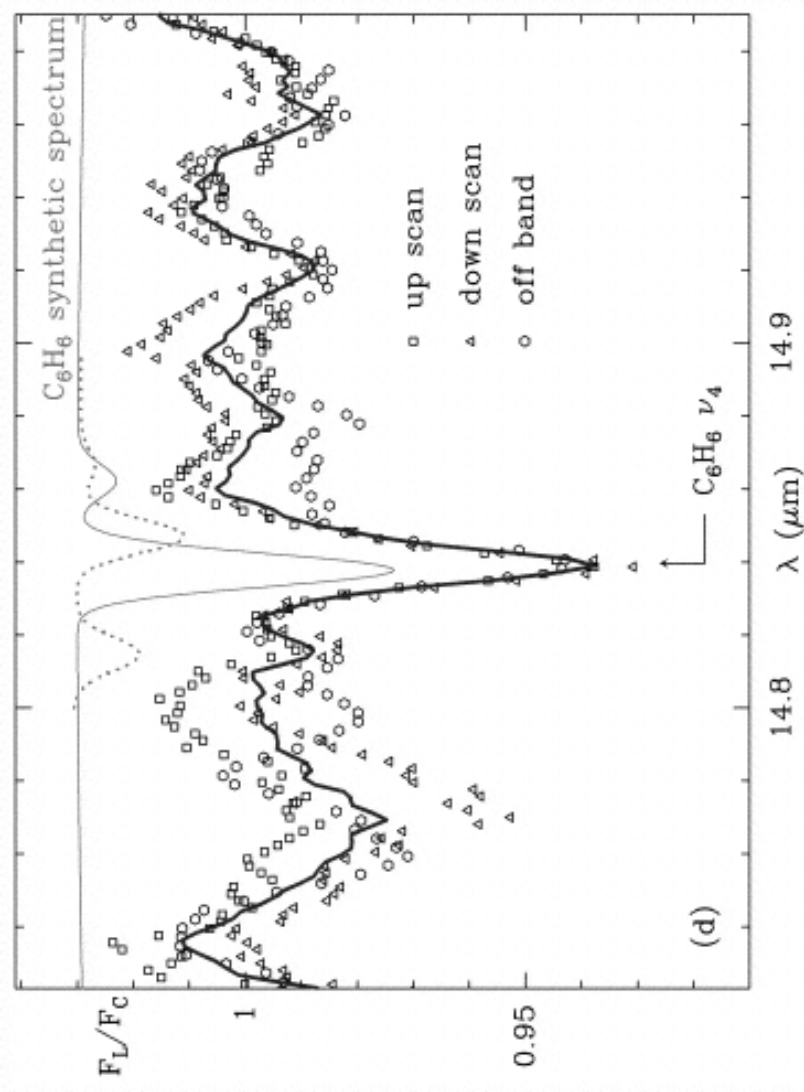
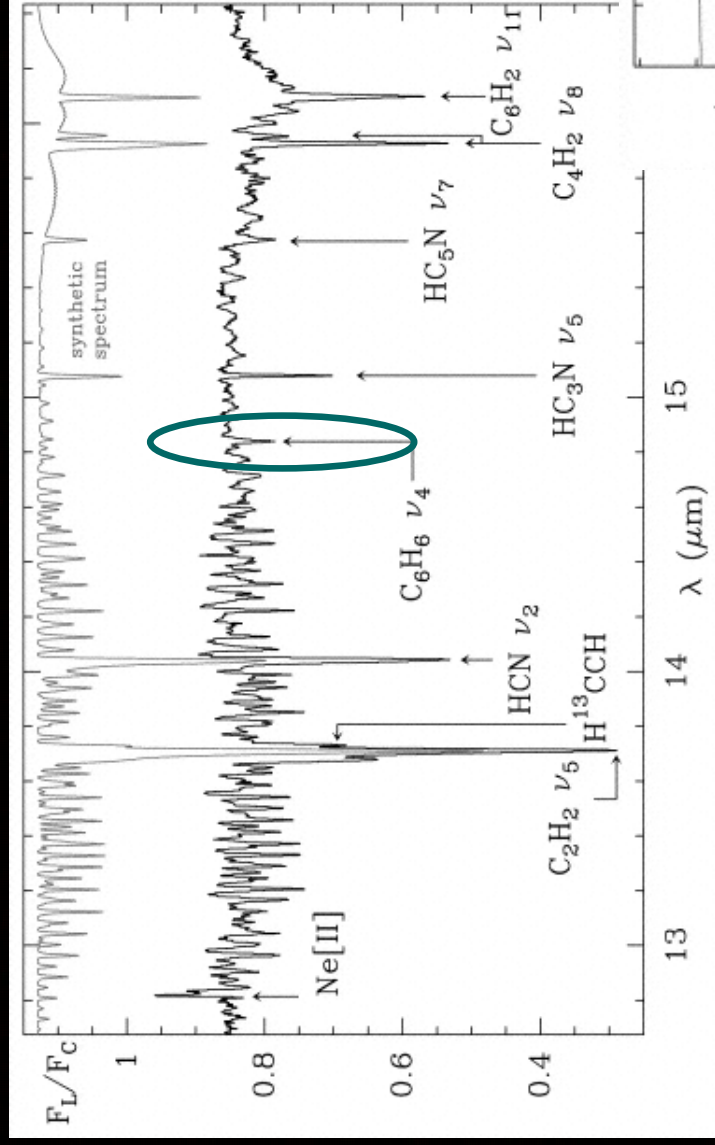
- Proto-planetary nebula (PPN)
- Thick molecular envelope surrounding B0 star and ultracompact HII region



- Rich molecular inventory
 - Cernicharo & coworkers have detected O-bearing species such as H_2O , OH, and H_2CO (1989, *A & A* 222, L1; 2000, *ApJ* 530, L129).
 - Cernicharo et al. (2001, *ApJL* 546, L127) observed one vibrational band of C_6H_6 .
 - Remijan et al. (2005, *ApJ* 626, 233) observed CH_3CN , HC_3N , and HC_5N .
 - Pardo et al. (2007, *ApJ* 661, 250) assigned over 3100 transitions to 33 molecular species, their isomers, and their excited vibrational states.

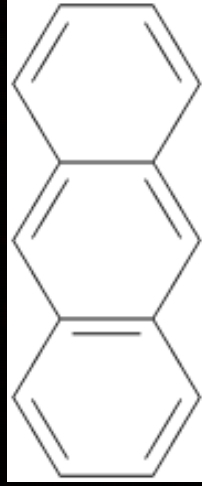
Benzene Detection in CRL 618

Cernicharo et al. 2001, *ApJL* 546, L123

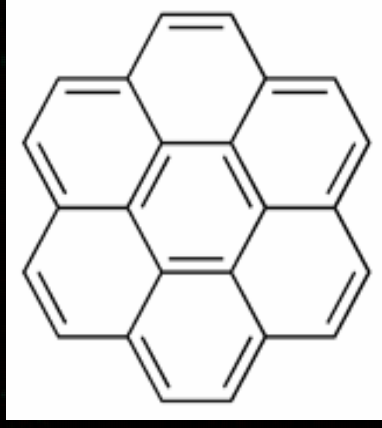


Benzene and PAHs

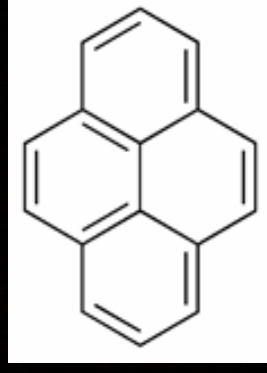
- Benzene is the main building block of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- PAHs as band carriers?
 - unidentified infrared bands (UIRs)
 - diffuse interstellar bands (DIBs)
- PAHs are typically planar molecules that contain only C and H
- PAH C atoms usually arranged in 5- or 6-member rings:



anthracene

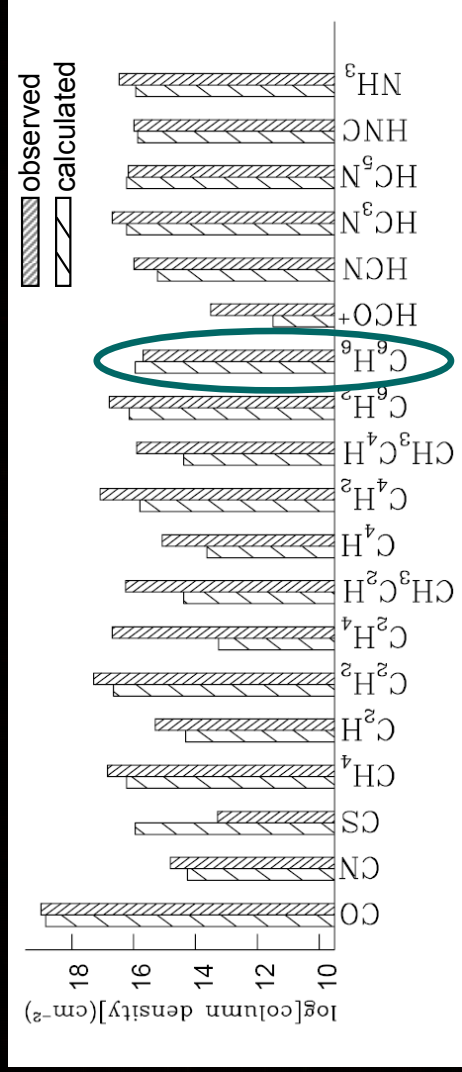


coronene



pyrene

Chemical Models of CRL 618



$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \sim 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4 \sim \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \sim 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \leq 4 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

McMahon et al. 2003, *ApJL* 530, L61

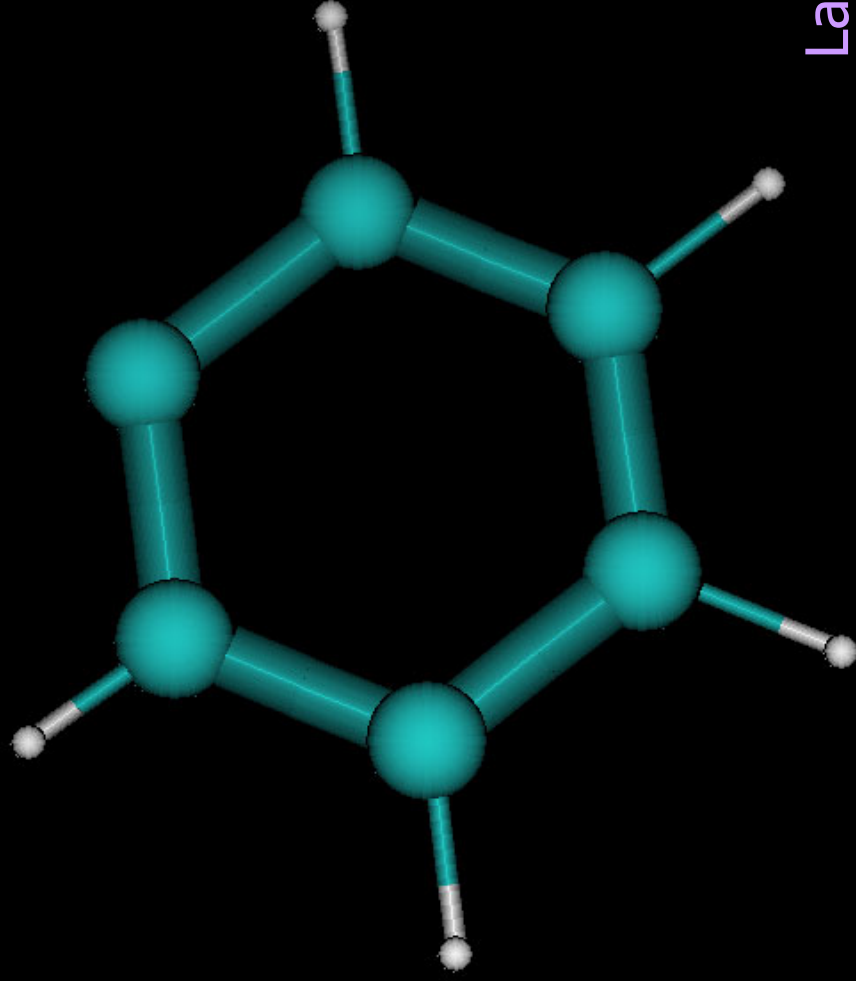
Table 1. Comparison of fractional abundances of potentially observable species at different times. The density, temperature and extinction at these times can be readily calculated from the equations in Section 2.

Species	$X(\text{clump})$ $t = 2550 \text{ yr}$	$\frac{X(\text{clump})}{X(\text{interclump})}$ $t = 2550 \text{ yr}$	$X(\text{clump})$ $t = 6300 \text{ yr}$	$\frac{X(\text{clump})}{X(\text{interclump})}$ $t = 6300 \text{ yr}$	$X(\text{clump})$ $t = 10050 \text{ yr}$	$\frac{X(\text{clump})}{X(\text{interclump})}$ $t = 10050 \text{ yr}$
Benzene	2.6×10^{-8}	90	2.6×10^{-8}	90	2.6×10^{-8}	90
Benzynes	1.9×10^{-8}	7.1	1.9×10^{-8}	7.1	1.9×10^{-8}	7.1

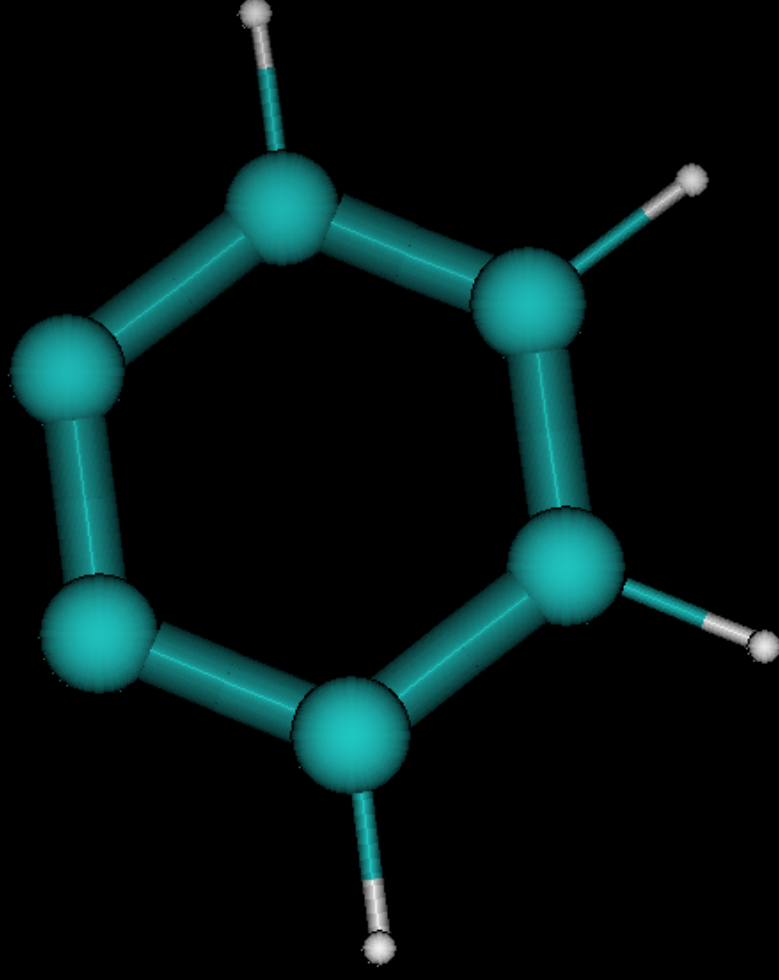
Woods et al. 2002, *ApJL* 574, L167; Woods et al. 2003, *A & A* 402, 189;
Redman et al. 2003, *MNRAS* 345, 1291

How do we begin the search for more aromatics?

Search for benzene derivatives and small PAHs with permanent dipole moments!



phenyl radical

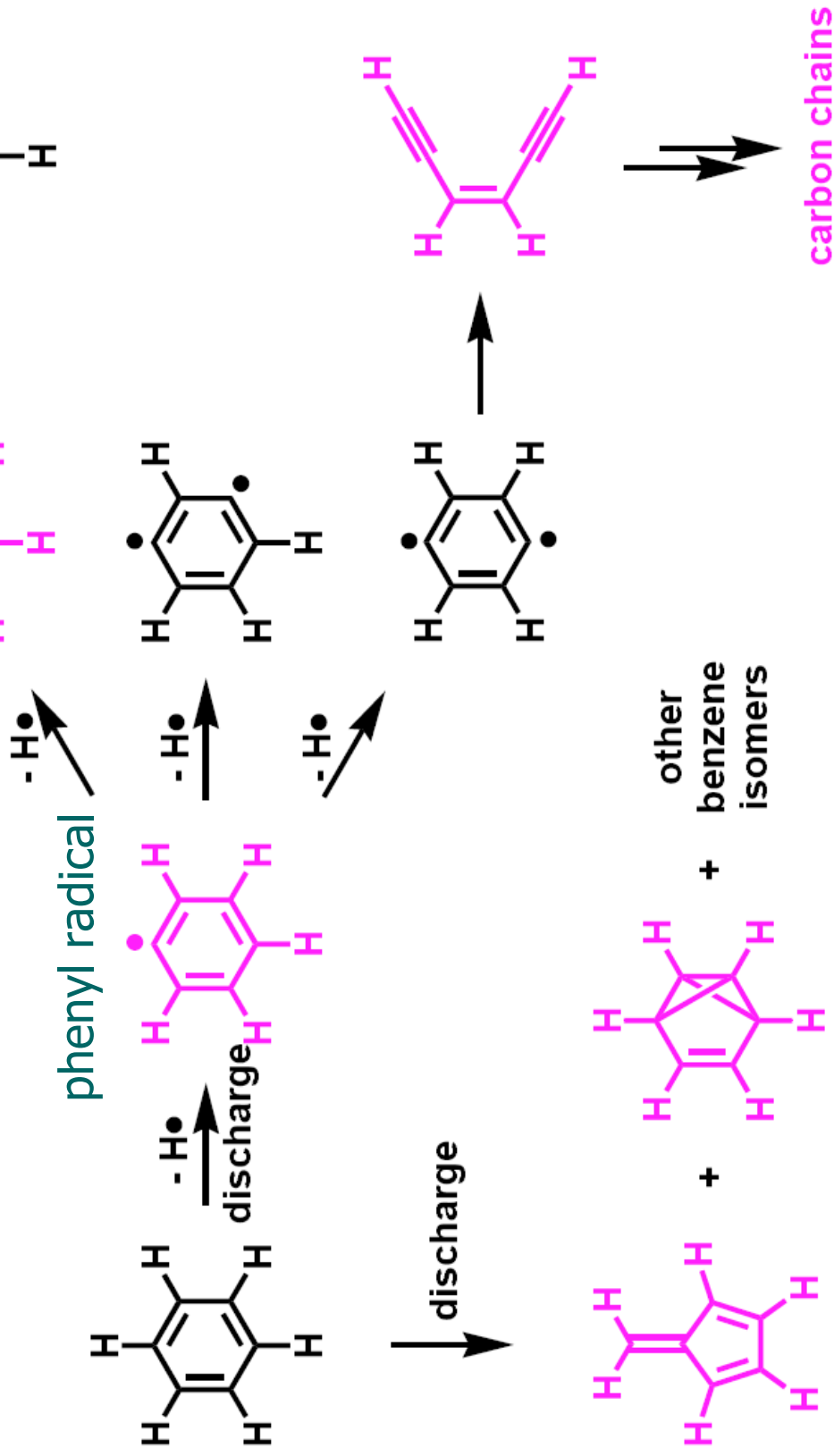


ortho-benzyne

Laboratory rotational spectra are required!

o -C₆H₄ and C₆H₅ Laboratory Chemistry

Benzene Discharge



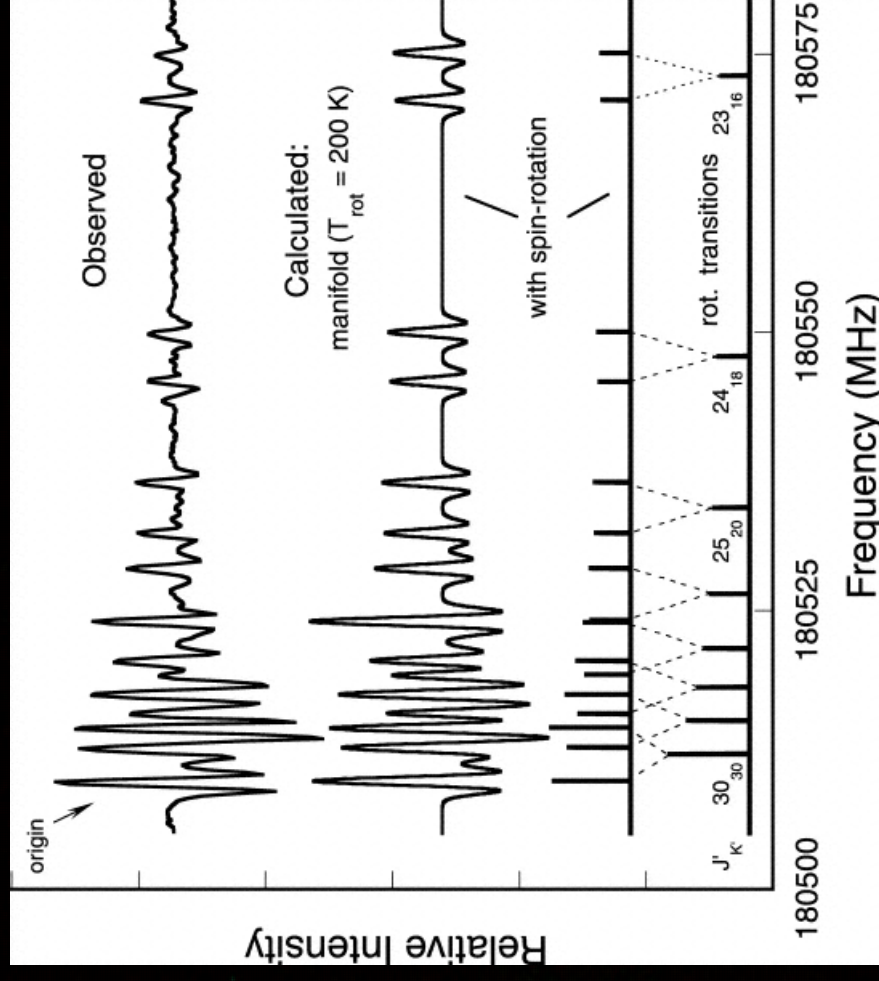
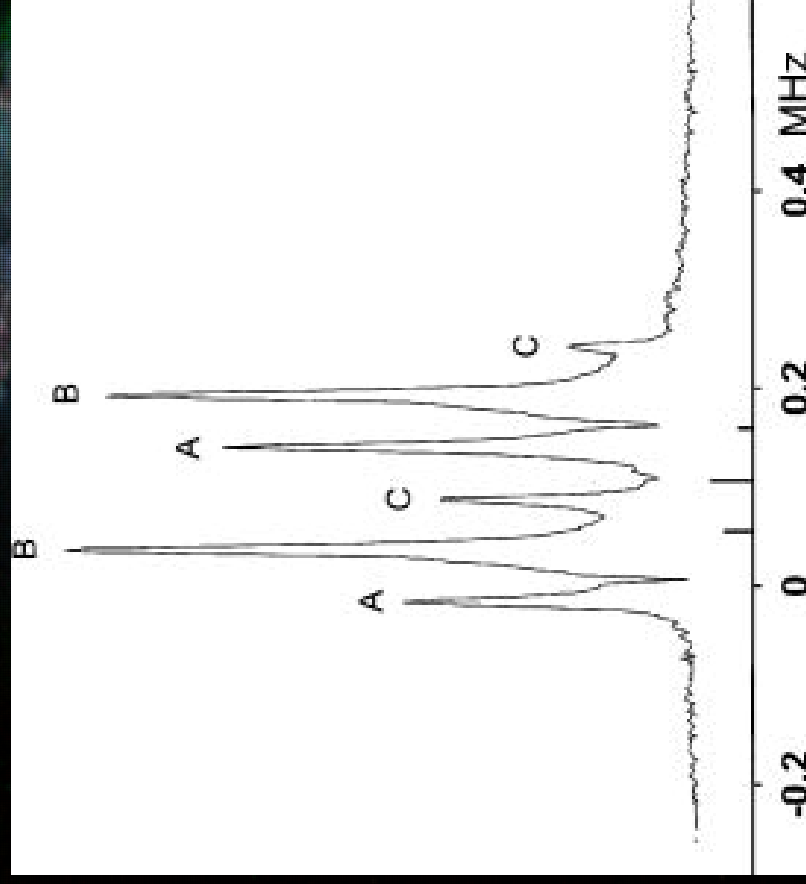
Spectroscopic studies of o -C₆H₄ and C₆H₅

The rotational spectrum of o -benzynes

Brown et al. 1981, *JACS* 103, 1981

Robertson et al. 2003, *JMS* 217, 123

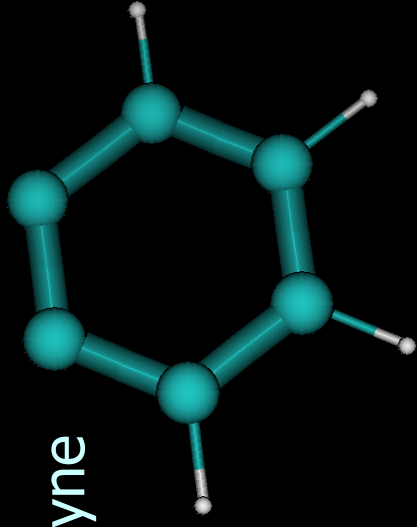
Kukulich et al. 2003, *JCP* 119, 4353



The rotational spectrum of the phenyl radical

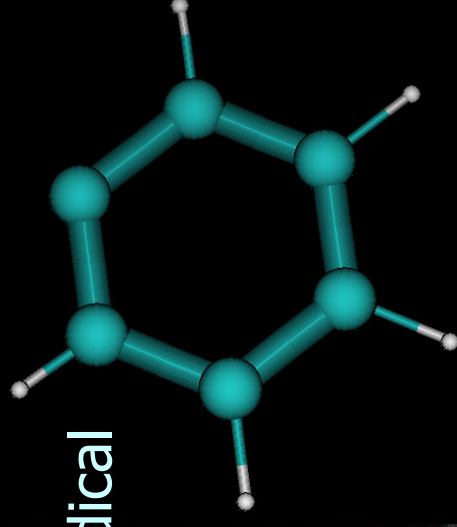
McMahon et al. 2003, *ApJL* 530, L61

To search for $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$ or C_6H_5 ?



ortho-benzyne

- $\mu = 1.4 \text{ D}$
- no hyperfine splitting
- strong spectrum, fewer lines



phenyl radical

- $\mu = 0.9 \text{ D}$
- hyperfine splitting
- weak spectrum, but many lines

The search for $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$ with the GBT

Ku-band (12.0-15.4 GHz)

K-band (18.0-26.5 GHz)

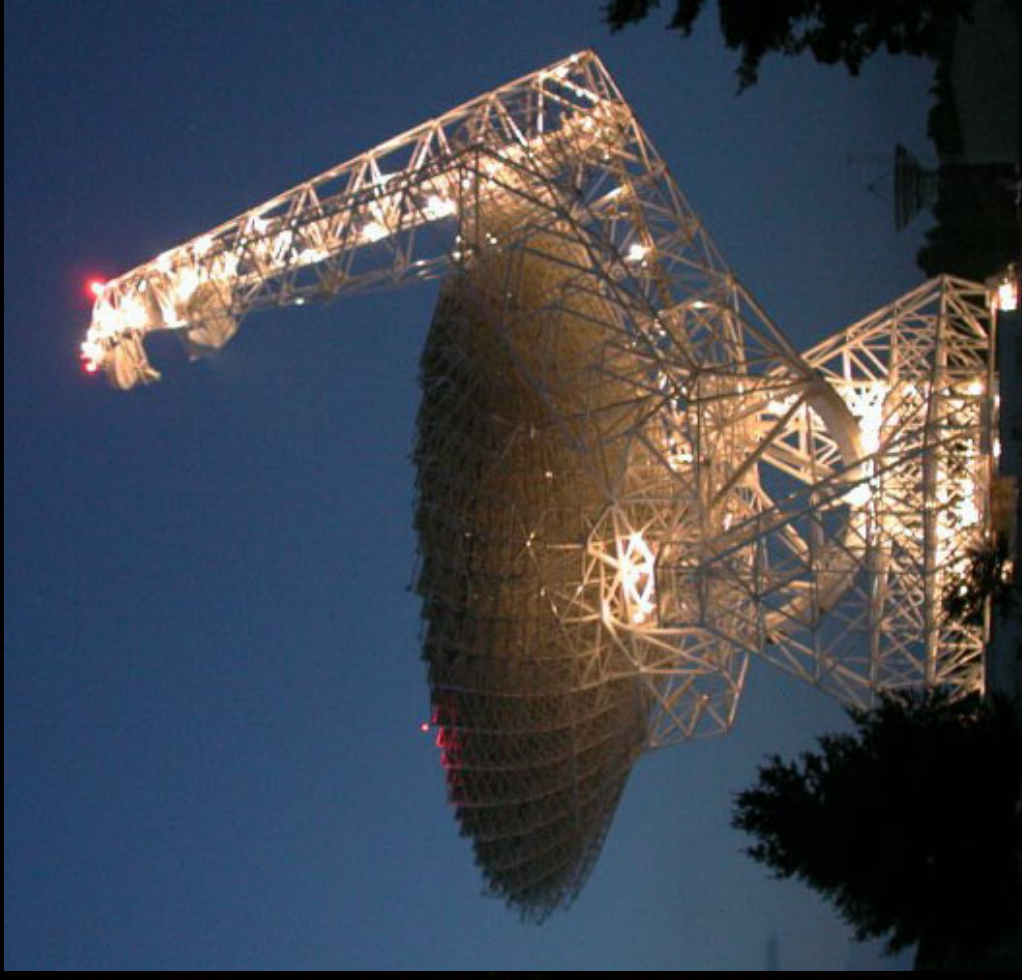
Q-band (38.2-49.8 GHz)

Sept 2006 to Jan 2007

OFF(2 min)-ON(2 min)

4 x 200 MHz windows

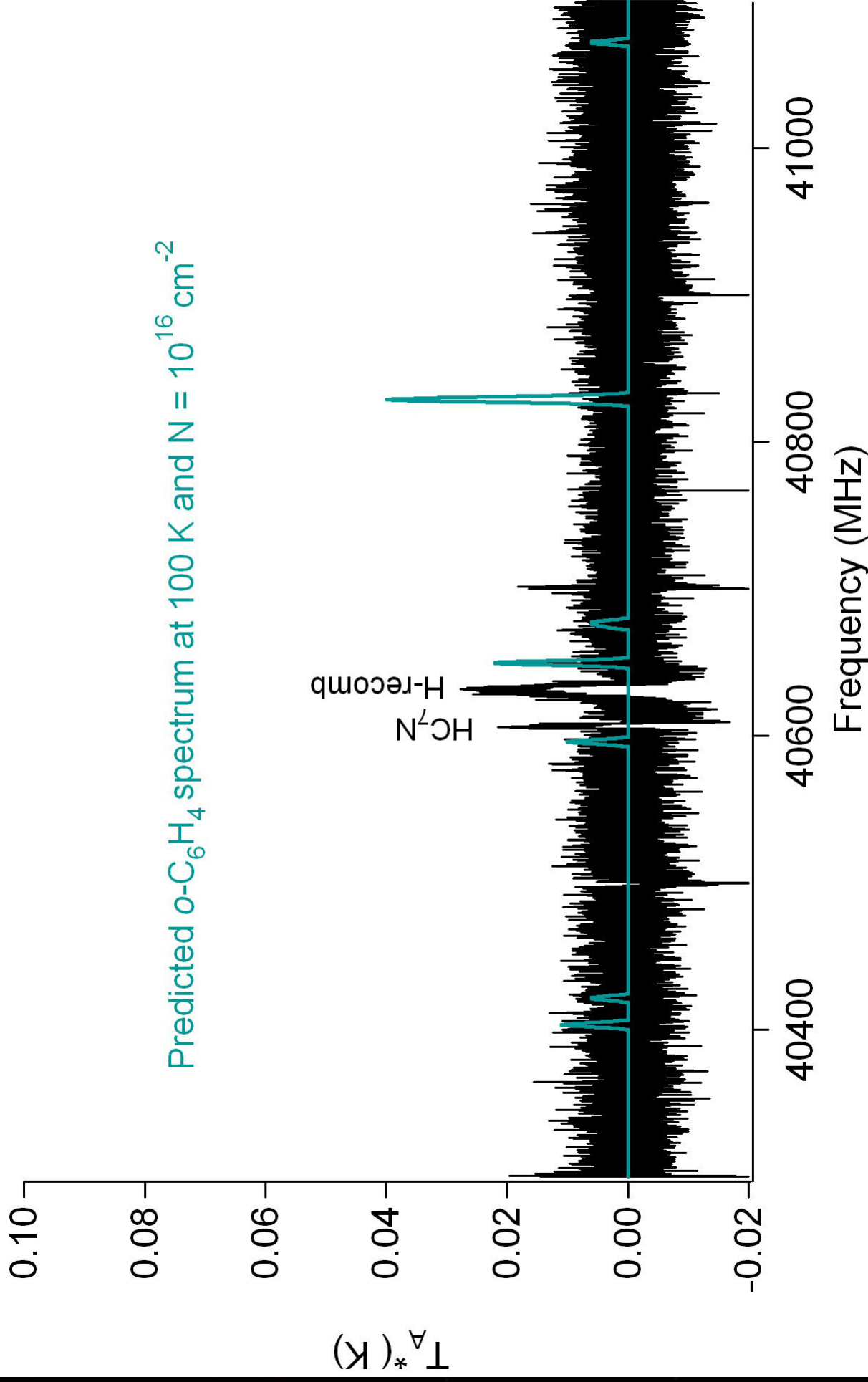
Spectral resolution ~ 24.4 kHz



$o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$ Upper Limits in CRL 618

Transition	Frequency (MHz)	A_{g_u} (s^{-1})	E_u (K)	RMS (mK)	N_{\uparrow} Upper Limit (cm^{-2})
Ku	$4_{2,2} - 4_{1,3}$	6.08×10^{-7}	5.28	1.48	4.94×10^{15}
	$3_{3,1} - 3_{2,2}$	3.59×10^{-7}	3.70	1.76	1.04×10^{16}
	$6_{5,1} - 6_{4,2}$	1.28×10^{-6}	12.37	1.45	3.01×10^{16}
	$3_{1,2} - 3_{0,3}$	2.40×10^{-7}	2.96	1.45	1.37×10^{16}
	$2_{0,2} - 1_{1,1}$	4.23×10^{-7}	1.19	1.45	7.02×10^{15}
	$3_{0,3} - 2_{1,2}$	1.60×10^{-6}	2.26	2.47	6.93×10^{15}
	$4_{2,3} - 4_{1,4}$	7.93×10^{-7}	4.67	2.47	1.46×10^{16}
	$11_{8,3} - 11_{7,4}$	5.35×10^{-6}	37.44	2.18	2.62×10^{15}
	$9_{5,4} - 9_{4,5}$	4.10×10^{-6}	24.25	2.18	3.00×10^{15}
	$3_{1,3} - 2_{0,2}$	2.88×10^{-6}	2.26	2.18	3.45×10^{16}
K	$7_{5,3} - 7_{4,4}$	5.35×10^{-6}	15.55	2.51	2.76×10^{15}
	$2_{2,1} - 1_{1,0}$	1.40×10^{-6}	1.77	1.76	6.74×10^{15}
	$3_{1,2} - 2_{2,1}$	8.22×10^{-7}	2.96	2.13	7.88×10^{15}
	$8_{2,6} - 8_{1,7}$	1.64×10^{-5}	16.25	6.42	3.58×10^{15}
	$8_{3,6} - 8_{2,7}$	9.83×10^{-6}	16.25	6.42	5.80×10^{15}
	$5_{1,4} - 4_{2,3}$	1.40×10^{-5}	6.62	5.92	3.43×10^{15}
	$22_{13,9} - 22_{12,10}$	1.13×10^{-4}	137.89	5.92	1.59×10^{15}
	$7_{1,6} - 7_{0,7}$	5.21×10^{-6}	11.45	5.92	9.73×10^{15}
	$7_{2,6} - 7_{1,7}$	8.69×10^{-6}	11.45	5.92	5.38×10^{15}
	$6_{0,6} - 5_{1,5}$	4.05×10^{-5}	7.23	6.21	1.13×10^{15}
Q	$6_{1,6} - 5_{0,5}$	2.43×10^{-5}	7.23	6.21	1.88×10^{15}
	$3_{3,0} - 2_{2,1}$	8.57×10^{-6}	3.74	9.40	7.57×10^{15}

The search for $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$ with the GBT



Conclusions and Future Work

The *o*-benzynes N_T upper limit in CRL 618 is $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

The phenyl radical upper limit is $4 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

(McMahon et al. 2003, *ApJL* 530, L61)

Both are below the expected value of 10^{16} cm^{-2} !

Clearly more work needs to be done:

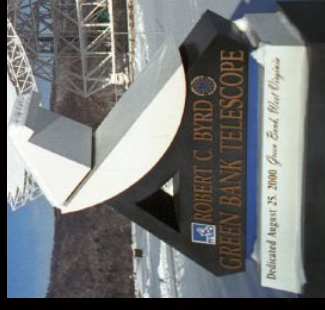
- Confirmation of C_6H_6
- Searches for *o*- C_6H_4 in other sources
 - Searches for C_6H_5
 - New chemical models

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LAI/CARMA



NSF



CDMS



Michael Remijan