Formation and Excitation of the Hydronium Ion in the ISM

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HIFI Absorption Spectroscopy: Sampling Galactic Spiral Arms



Hydrides

- OH⁺
- H₂O⁺
- H₃O⁺
- H₂O
- HDO
- HF
- CH⁺
- CH
- H₂S
 SH⁺
- NH
- ND
- NH₂
- NH₃
- HCI
- HCl⁺
- H₂Cl⁺
- • •
- NH⁺

Herschel View of the





HEXOS Sagittarius B2 Program



• Complete HIFI scans of Sgr B2(N) and (M); excellent continuum stability

Sagittarius B2(N) HEB Spectrum



 H_3O^+



Metastable H_3O^+ in Sgr B2(N)



Herschel/HIFI: OH^+ , H_2O^+ , H_3O^+



- PRISMAS: W31C (Gerin et al. 2010) W49N (Neufeld et al. 2010)
- Strong OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ absorption, but only weak H₃O⁺
- Observations probe primarily diffuse gas
- If the ratio of electron density to H_2 is sufficiently high, the pipeline leading from O⁺ to OH⁺ to H_2O^+ to H_3O^+ can be "leaky"
- In dense gas the H⁺ abundance and T are too low to to produce O⁺ by charge transfer; dominant source of OH⁺ is reaction of H₃⁺ with O
- Conversion from OH^+ to H_3O^+ proceeds with high efficiency
- Nevertheless, H_3O^+ not detected in Orion KL (Gupta et al. 2010)

• What is special about Sagittarius B2?



Ammonia Inversion Lines in Sgr B2



Hüttemeister et al. (1995)

Shocked Gas Layer toward Sgr B2

- Earlier evidence of hot gas in the Galactic center from ground-based observations of the ammonia inversion lines (H ttemeister et al. 1995; Flower et al. 1995)
- ISO LWS observations of 21 ammonia lines, both ortho and para, metastable and non-metastable (Ceccarelli et al. 2002)
- Absorbing gas layer: temperature (700±100) K, density < 10⁴ cm⁻³, NH₃ column density (3±1)×10¹⁶ cm⁻², H₂ column density 3×10²² cm⁻²



• Interpreted as a layer of *shocked gas* between us and Sgr B2

- Size ~30", but the 60 kms⁻¹ component seen toward both Sgr B2(M) and (N)
 - Why is the velocity of the shocked layer the same as the dense cores?

Galactic Center Chandra Composite



Energy: Red (I-3 keV); Green (3-5 keV); Elue (5-8 keV)

- Strong 6.4 keV Fe line and hard X-ray emission: Sgr B2 illuminated by an X-ray flash originating from the GC black hole (Sunyayev et al. 1993; Koyama et al. 1996)
 - X-ray emission now fading quickly (~8 yr timescale; Terrier et al. 2010)

New "Must Do" Observations



• Hot H_3O^+ not limited to the GC environment, but also seen toward W31C

Formation Pumping



- Cosmic/X-ray + $H_2 \rightarrow H_3^+$ (widespread in the Galactic Center region) $H_3^+ + O \rightarrow OH^+ + H_2$ $OH^+ + H_2 \rightarrow H_2O^+ + H$ $H_2O^+ + H_2 \rightarrow H_3O^+ + H + 1.69 \text{ eV}$
- Also

 $H_3^+ + H_2^- O \rightarrow H_3^- O^+ + H_2^- + 2.81 \text{ eV}$

- Collisional relaxation time has to be long compared to recombination/ reformation of H₃O⁺ molecules to maintain the population
- Can the hot ammonia also be explained by formation pumping? (More stable, long lived—more time to relax through collisions?)

PACS NGC4418 and Arp 220



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- Nuclear regions have high water abundances ~10⁻⁵
- Chemistry typical of evolved hot cores, where grain mantle evaporation has occurred
- OH/H₂O~0.5 indicates effects of X-rays or CRs
- H₃O⁺ rotational temperature ~500K in Arp 220, similar to Sagittarius B2
- Lines arise in a relatively low density (>10⁴ cm⁻³) interclump medium with a very high ionization rate (>10⁻¹³ s⁻¹)

Summary

- Unbiased HIFI spectral line surveys are the key for investigations of the chemical complexity of ISM sources (new species, e.g., H₂O⁺, OH⁺, H₂Cl⁺, HCl⁺, O₂, ...)
- H₃O⁺ targeted in PRISMAS and shown to be weak on sightlines in the Galactic disk
- Strong H₃O⁺ absorption from
 metastable levels up to 1200 K toward
 Sagittarius B2 came in as a surprise
- Formation pumping in X-ray irradiated gas is an attractive explanation
- Deep observations of W3IC indicate that the same mechanism also operates in less extreme environments
- Under some conditions, rotational temperatures derived from observations of symmetric top molecules cannot be interpreted as kinetic temperature of the medium