

# MILLIMETER AND SUBMILLIMETER WAVE SPECTRA OF THE $\text{HCOO}^{13}\text{CH}_3$ ISOTOPOLOG OF METHYLFORMATE IN THE GROUND STATE AND IN THE FIRST EXCITED TORSIONAL STATE

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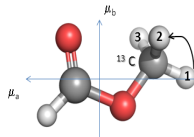


# Methylformate in space.

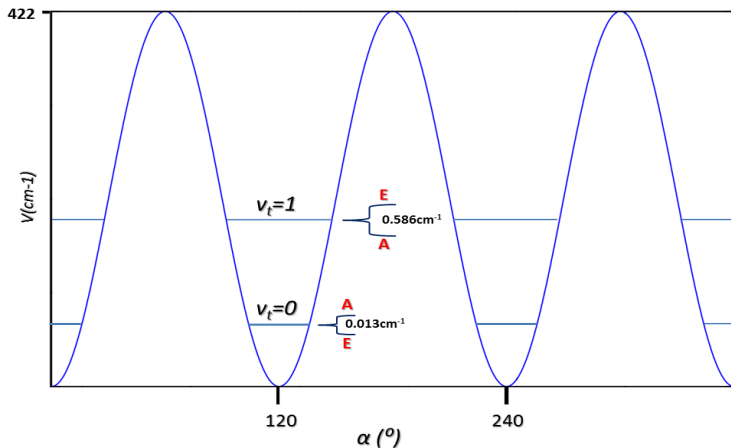
- Is one of the most abundant molecules in Orion KL (Kleinmann-Low infrared nebula).
- More than 900 transitions corresponding to the fundamental state of the parent molecule were detected in different interstellar sources : Orion, W3, W51, IRAS, G34.3+0.15 and Sgr B2.
- In addition to the detection of torsional excited states :  $\nu_t = 1$  and  $\nu_t = 2$  in Orion KL and W51 e2.
- Gaseous roots of formation do not meet the detected abundances of methylformate in space which leads to wonder about chemical processes on grain surfaces argued by the detection of methyl formate in cold sources.



# Potential function of the methyl torsion



$$V(\alpha) = \frac{V_3}{2}(1 - \cos 3\alpha) + \frac{V_6}{2}(1 - \cos 6\alpha) + \dots$$



# The RAM Hamiltonian implemented in BELGI program

The RAM Hamiltonian is divided into four distinct Hamiltonians :

$$H_{RAM} = H_r + H_{cent} + H_t + H_{rt}$$

The rotational Hamiltonian is given by :

$$H_r = A_{RAM}J_a^2 + B_{RAM}J_b^2 + C_{RAM}J_c^2 + D_{ab}(J_aJ_b + J_bJ_a)$$

The torsional Hamiltonian is given by :

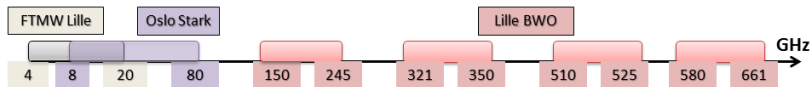
$$H_t = F(\rho_\alpha - \rho J_z)^2 + V(\alpha)$$

Where,

- $F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_{CH_3}}$
- $\rho = \frac{\lambda I_{CH_3}}{I_z}$

The rotation-torsion Hamiltonian  $H_{rt}$  is constructed by the product of the rotational and torsional operators





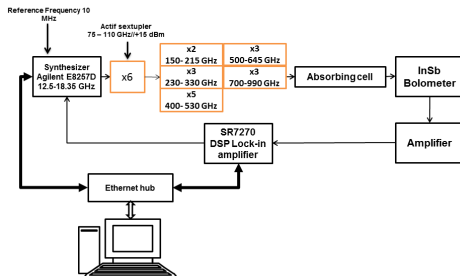
## Previous achievements :

- Spectra recorded in different frequency ranges <sup>a</sup>.
- 936 lines, including both A and E symmetries, for  $\nu_t=0$  up to  $J=63$  and  $K_a = 34$  quantum numbers <sup>a</sup>.
- Fit with the BELGI <sup>b</sup> program based on Rho-Axis Method (RAM) <sup>a</sup>.
- 28 determined parameters with the barrier height  $V_3 = 407.1549(147)$  <sup>a</sup>.
- High correlations prevented the determination of the parameters  $V_6$  and  $F$  <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>. Carvajal et al. *A&A*, **500**, 1109, (2009)

<sup>b</sup>. I. Kleiner *J. Mol. Spectr.*, **260**, 1, (2010)

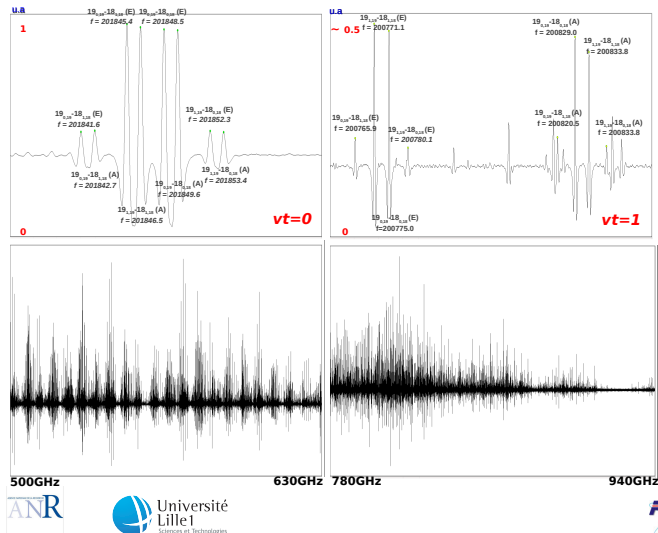
# Millimeter- and submillimeter- wave spectrometer in Lille



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- The 75-990 GHz spectral range shown here was recently extended up to 1.6 THz in a recent improving of the Mm- and Submm- wave spectrometer in Lille.
- The accuracy of an isolated line is better than 30 kHz up to 630 GHz and 50 kHz above.
- The resolution is limited by the Doppler width of the line profile.

# High signal to noise ratio

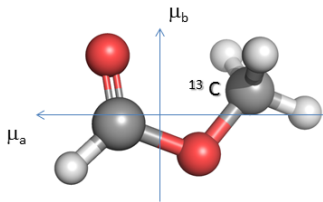




# New accomplishments

- New spectra were recorded in Lille from 50 to 940 GHz
- Measurement and assignment of the  $\nu_t = 0$  was proceeded up to 940 GHz
- The first torsional state  $\nu_t=1$  was assigned up to 630 GHz
- A global fit of  $\nu_t = 0$  and 1 is done with the BELGI program
- Determination of higher order parameters is essential for improving the reproduction of the experimental spectrum.

	$\nu_t=0$	$\nu_t=1$
Number of lines	6435	2865
$J_{MAX}$	65	60
$K_{aMAX}$	35	26



# Results

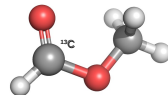
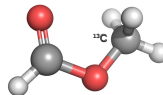
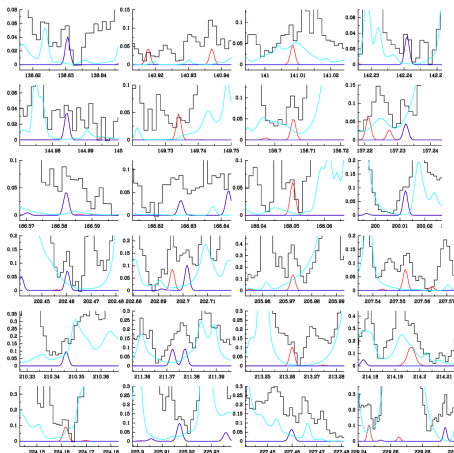
nlm	Operator	Parameter	Previous work $\nu_t=0$	Present work $\nu_t=0$ and 1
220	$1/2(1 - \cos 3\gamma)$	$V_3$	407.1549(147) <sup>a</sup>	369.93430(395)
	$P_\gamma^2$	F	5.69168218 <sup>b</sup>	5.4785451(463)
211	$P_\gamma P_a$	$\rho$	0.0845207(106) <sup>a</sup>	0.084338308(343)
202	$P_a^2$	$A_{RAM}$	0.5857484(245) <sup>a</sup>	0.58659069(178)
	$P_b^2$	$B_{RAM}$	0.2959971(182) <sup>a</sup>	0.29681943(200)
	$P_c^2$	$C_{RAM}$	0.1729010(134) <sup>a</sup>	0.17349674(143)
	$\theta_{RAM}/\text{deg}$		-23,7 <sup>a</sup>	-23,8
	Nb Parmes		28 <sup>a</sup>	52
	Nb of lines		936 <sup>a</sup>	9300
	$J_{MAX}, K_{aMAX}$		63,34 <sup>a</sup>	65,35
	freq <sub>MAX</sub> /GHz		700 <sup>a</sup>	940
	WRMS		1.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.78

a. Carvajal et al. *A&A*, **500**, 1109, (2009)

b. fixed to the value of the parent specie



# Detection of $\nu_t=1$ in Orion KL



- The Violet lines represent the detected lines for the  $\text{HCOO}^{13}\text{CH}_3$
- The Red lines represent the detected lines for the  $\text{H}^{13}\text{COOCH}_3$
- The Cyan lines represent the total model based on the previous molecular detections



# Column densities

Species	Total Column density for each A and E state	Source	Reference
$^{12}\text{C}$	$2 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Carvajal et al. <i>A&amp;A</i> , <b>500</b> , 1109, (2009)
Both $^{13}\text{C}$ isotopologs	$7,3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Carvajal et al. <i>A&amp;A</i> , <b>500</b> , 1109, (2009)
Both $^{18}\text{O}$ isotopologs	$1 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Tercero et al. <i>A&amp;A</i> , <b>538</b> , A119, (2012)
$\text{DCOOCH}_3$	$7,8 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Margulès et al. <i>ApJ</i> , <b>714</b> , 1120, (2010)
(A/S) $\text{HCOOCH}_2\text{D}$	$5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Paper in preparation
Both $^{13}\text{C}$ isotopologs	$6.6 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Orion	Based on the present work



# Summary and perspectives

- ① The Methylformate is an interstellar molecule with a methyl group capable of internal rotation at the low temperatures in the ISM
- ② The latest work on the g.s. of the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -2 isotopolog has been continued up to 940 GHz
- ③ The  $\nu_t = 1$  was analysed and a global fit with the BELGI program of  $\nu_t = 0$  and 1 resulted in the determination of 58 parameters providing a better ability of reproducing the experimental spectra's
- ④ Thanks to the present laboratory analysis, lines of the first torsional excited state were detected in IRAM 30 m line survey for Orion
- ⑤ The analysis and fitting procedures are still in progress with the aim of reaching higher quantum numbers
- ⑥ *The article dissecting the present work is in preparation*



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

