

Laboratory Measurements and Astronomical Search of the HSO Radical

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Motivations

- ▶ Many sulfur (single S) species detected in the interstellar gas
- ▶ From diatomic up to $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$
- ▶ Wide variety of astronomical environments, including extragalactic



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- ▶ Sulfur chemistry in space still puzzling
 - ▶ no depletion in diffuse medium
 - ▶ much lower abundance in dense, cold clouds
- ▶ Sulfur on grains? when? how? which form?
 - ▶ no H_2S in grains
 - ▶ OCS and $\text{SO}_2(?)$



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- ▶ *Location and chemical form of missing sulfur*



Motivations

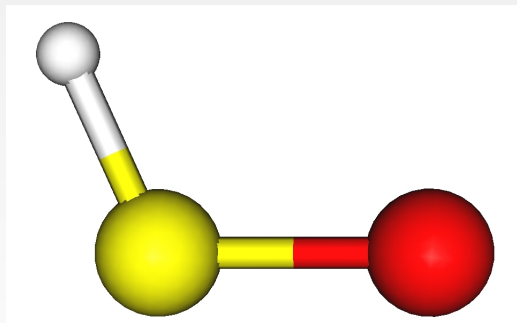
- ▶ Large abundance of triatomic S, O, and H species
- ▶ Especially in high-mass star-forming regions
- ▶ Key intermediates in the atmospheric oxidation of H_2S to H_2SO_4
- ▶ Prominent role in catalytic cycles of stratospheric ozone depletion

- ▶ First experimental evidence of HSO by Schurath et al. (1977)
 - ▶ low-resolution chemiluminescence visible spectra
- ▶ High-resolution spectroscopy by Endo et al. (1981)
 - ▶ HSO and DSO
 - ▶ hydrogen hyperfine coupling constant



HSO – Experiment

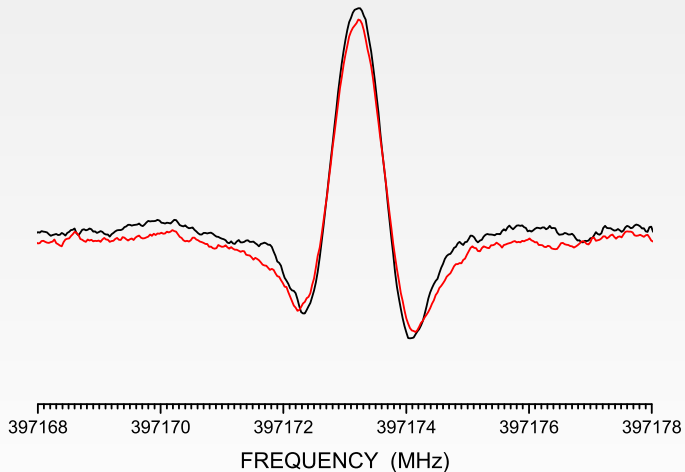
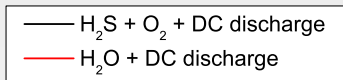
- ▶ A'' electronic ground state (Endo et al. 1981)
- ▶ $\mu_a = 2.20$ D (Webster et al. 1982)



- ▶ Measured in the 194 GHz – 1.2 THz range
 - ▶ Free-space cell, 3m long, single-pass arrangement
 - ▶ Cryogenic InSb and Schottky diode detectors
 - ▶ Room temperature measurements
-
- ▶ Sulfur is very sticky! – Similar results with two settings:
 1. DC discharge ($\sim 10\text{--}40$ mA) of H_2S and O_2 (1:2)
total pressure < 20 mTorr
 2. DC discharge ($\sim 35\text{--}50$ mA) of ~ 40 mTorr of H_2O
cleaner experiment

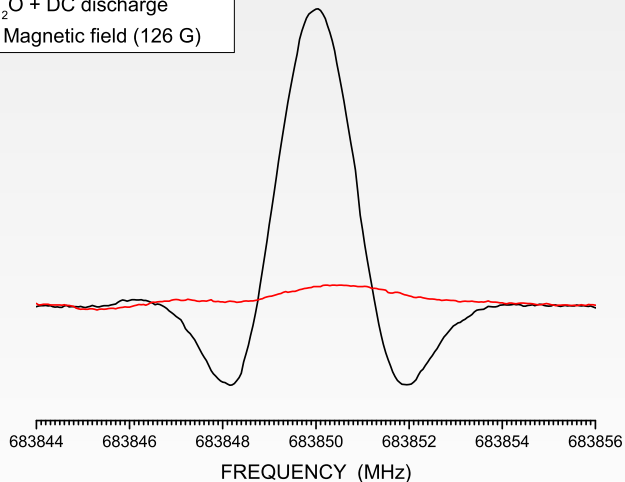
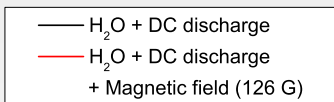


HSO – Experiment



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- Confirmation by means of magnetic field



$$H = H_{rot} + H_{S-N} + H_{hfs}$$

- ▶ All computations made with CFOUR
- ▶ A_e , B_e , and C_e at the CBS+CV+fT+fQ level
- ▶ Vibrational corrections at the CCSD(T)/cc-pCVQZ level
- ▶ Quartic and sextic at the CCSD(T)/cc-pCVQZ level
- ▶ Electronic and nuclear Spin-Rotation at the CCSD(T)/cc-pCV5Z level
- ▶ Isotropic and anisotropic hyperfine coupling constants at the aug-cc-pCV5Z level



Results – Rotational Constants

Parameter	This work		Previous
	Experiment	Theory	
A_0 (MHz)	299483.90(12)	300316.2	299484.68(14)
B_0 (MHz)	20502.7847(10)	20527.6	20502.7823(83)
C_0 (MHz)	19135.6989(10)	19160.0	19135.7168(83)
D_N (kHz)	29.4675(13)	28.61	29.64(11)
D_{NK} (kHz)	904.18(11)	882.33	903.41(40)
D_K (MHz)	26.24(11)	25.99	[27.2]
d_1 (kHz)	-2.02504(43)	-1.86	-1.926(65)
d_2 (kHz)	-0.35187(30)	-0.29	-0.527(52)
H_N (mHz)	-28.42(75)	-29.07	
H_{NK} (Hz)	2.779(88)	2.28	
H_{KN} (Hz)	144.7(43)	126.26	
H_K (kHz)	[6.43]	6.43	
$h_1 \times 10^2$ (mHz)	[-8.32]	-8.32	
h_2 (mHz)	[3.69]	3.69	
h_3 (mHz)	1.10(22)	0.725	
L_{JK} (mHz)	-11.4(32)		



Results – Spin rotation and Hyperfine interactions

Parameter	This work		Previous
	Experiment	Theory	
ϵ_{aa} (MHz)	-10366.15(10)	-10979.0(-10940.5)	-10366.17(16)
ϵ_{bb} (MHz)	-426.633(17)	-439.4(-438.9)	-426.683(31)
ϵ_{cc} (MHz)	0.191(21)	2.82(3.29)	0.210(48)
$\tilde{\epsilon}_{ab}$ (MHz)	377.971(16)	404.8(403.3)	377.81(80)
$\epsilon_{aa}^{NK}{}^e$ (MHz)			0.047(12)
$\epsilon_{aa}^K{}^e$ (MHz)	2.979(10)		3.023(35)
$\epsilon_{bb}^{NK}{}^e$ (MHz)	-0.001676(32)		
$\epsilon_{bb}^K{}^e$ (MHz)	0.0638(36)		
$\epsilon_{cc}^{NK}{}^e$ (kHz)	-0.114(30)		
$a_F(H)$ (MHz)	-35.72(50)	-35.94(-34.58)	-35.98(42)
$T_{aa}(H)$ (MHz)	-11.932(86)	-12.38(-13.25)	-11.883(71)
$T_{bb}(H)$ (MHz)	10.45(14)	10.71(11.25)	10.41(11)
$T_{ab}(H)$ (MHz)	$[-7.53]^f$	-7.56(-7.53)	$[-7.8]^f$
$C_{aa}(H)$ (kHz)		-20.18(-21.56)	
$C_{bb}(H)$ (kHz)		2.51(2.51)	
$C_{cc}(H)$ (kHz)		-1.52(-1.59)	



Astronomical observations

Source	Coordinates [J2000.0]	HPBW ["]	Frequencies [GHz]
Orion KL (IRAM 30m)	$\alpha=5^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}14^{\text{s}}.5$ $\delta=-05^{\circ}22'30''0$	30-8	80-307
Orion KL (ALMA SV) Hot core	$\alpha=05^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}14^{\text{s}}.5$ $\delta=-05^{\circ}22'32''5$	$\sim 1.9 \times 1.4$	213.7-246.7
Orion KL (ALMA SV) Compact ridge	$\alpha=05^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}14^{\text{s}}.1$ $\delta=-05^{\circ}22'36''9$	$\sim 1.9 \times 1.4$	213.7-246.7
Orion KL (ALMA SV) MM4	$\alpha=05^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}14^{\text{s}}.2$ $\delta=-05^{\circ}22'31''1$	$\sim 1.9 \times 1.4$	213.7-246.7
Sgr B2(N) Cold gas	(IRAM 30m) $\alpha=17^{\text{h}}47^{\text{m}}20^{\text{s}}.0$ $\delta=-28^{\circ}22'19''0$	30-21	80-115.5
	(GBT 100m) $\alpha=17^{\text{h}}47^{\text{m}}19^{\text{s}}.8$ $\delta=-28^{\circ}22'17''0$	80-15	7-50
Sgr B2(N) (IRAM 30m) Hot gas	$\alpha=17^{\text{h}}47^{\text{m}}20^{\text{s}}.0$ $\delta=-28^{\circ}22'19''0$	30-21	80-115.5
B1-b (IRAM 30m)	$\alpha=03^{\text{h}}33^{\text{m}}20^{\text{s}}.0$ $\delta=31^{\circ}07'34''0$	30-21	80-115.5

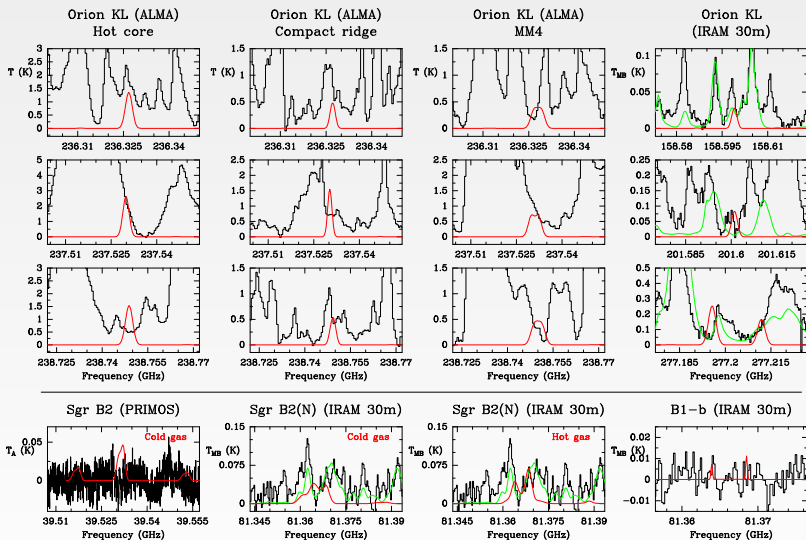


Astronomical observations

Source	v_{LSR} (km s^{-1})	Δv_{FWHM} (km s^{-1})	d_{sou} (")	T_{rot} (K)	$N(\text{HSO})$ $\times 10^{14}$ (cm^{-2})
Orion KL (IRAM 30m)	8	3	5	150	$\leq(2.0\pm 0.6)$
Orion KL (ALMA SV) Hot core	8	3	3	150	$\leq(4\pm 1)$
Orion KL (ALMA SV) Compact ridge	7.5	2	3	100	$\leq(1.0\pm 0.3)$
Orion KL (ALMA SV)	3	3	3	150	$\leq(1.0\pm 0.3)$
MM4	5	8	3	150	$\leq(1.0\pm 0.3)$
Sgr B2(N)	64	9	60	14	$\leq(1.0\pm 0.3)$
Cold gas	75	12	60	14	$\leq(1.0\pm 0.3)$
Sgr B2(N)	64	8	3	150	$\leq(700\pm 200)$
(IRAM 30m)	73	8	3	150	$\leq(100\pm 30)$
Hot gas	52	14	3	150	$\leq(100\pm 30)$
B1-b (IRAM 30m)	6.7	0.7	60	12	$\leq(0.010\pm 0.003)$



HSO – Astronomical Spectra



Conclusions

- ▶ New THz measurements for HSO radical
- ▶ Excellent test for quantum chemical calculations
- ▶ Deep search in astronomical sources
- ▶ No radioastronomical detection (so far)
 - ▶ HSO has not been included in chemical models
 - ▶ $\text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{O}$ might produce HSO
 - ▶ \Rightarrow yield of HSO might be too low for detection
- ▶ S-chemistry in space is very active and intriguing
- ▶ Extending astrochemical models to new S-species
- ▶ Laboratory work on new sulfur molecules (ions? radicals?)

