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**Far-IR Spectroscopy of the Galactic Center:
Neutral and Ionized Gas in the Central 10 pc of the Galaxy**

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ABSTRACT

We have mapped the $^3P_1 - ^3P_2$ fine structure line emission from neutral atomic oxygen at $63 \mu\text{m}$ in the vicinity of the galactic center. The emission is extended over more than $4'$ (12 pc) along the galactic plane, centered on the position of Sgr A West. The line center velocities show that the O I gas is rotating around the galactic center with an axis close to that of the general galactic rotation, but there appear also to be noncircular motions. The rotational velocity at $R \sim 1 \text{ pc}$ corresponds to a mass within the central pc of about $3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$. Between 1 and 6 pc from the center the mass is approximately proportional to radius.

The [O I] line probably arises in a predominantly neutral, atomic region immediately outside of the ionized central parsec of our galaxy. Hydrogen densities in the [O I] emitting region are 10^3 to 10^6 cm^{-3} and gas temperatures are $\geq 100 \text{ K}$. The total integrated luminosity radiated in the line is about $10^5 L_{\odot}$.

and is a substantial contribution to the cooling of the gas. Photoelectric heating or heating by ultraviolet excitation of H_2 at high densities ($\sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) are promising mechanisms for heating of the gas, but heating due to dissipation of noncircular motions of the gas may be an alternative possibility.

We have also detected the $^3P_1 - ^3P_0$ fine structure line of [O III] at $88 \mu\text{m}$ toward Sgr A West. The [O III] emission comes from high density ionized gas ($n > 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$), and there is no evidence for a medium density region ($n < 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$), such as the ionized "halo" in Sgr A West deduced from radio observations. This radio halo may be nonthermal, or may consist of many compact, dense clumps or filaments on the inner edges of neutral condensations at $R \geq 2 \text{ pc}$.

Key words: galactic center - galaxies: nuclei - infrared: sources - infrared: spectroscopy

1. Introduction

Emission in the $63 \mu\text{m}$ $^3P_1 - ^3P_2$ [O I] fine structure line from Sgr A West was detected by Lester et al (1981). These earlier observations indicated that the [O I] line emission is associated with the galactic center, and has large line widths ($\Delta v \geq 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). Lester et al (1981) suggested that the emission arises either in partially ionized gas associated with the ionized central 3 pc of the galaxy, or more likely, that the [O I] line comes from warm, neutral gas just outside the H II region Sgr A West. The [O I] emission is the first indication of neutral gas within a few pc of the galactic center. In this paper we report more extensive observations, with better sensitivity and higher spectral resolution, to establish the angular distribution, kinematics and excitation of the O I gas. In addition, we report the detection of the $88 \mu\text{m}$ $^3P_1 - ^3P_0$ line of doubly ionized oxygen toward Sgr A West and discuss its implication for the density distribution of ionized gas around the galactic center.

2. Observations

The data were taken with the 91.4 cm telescope on board the NASA Kuiper Airborne Observatory between June 11 and 14, 1981. The spectrometer was a liquid helium cooled, tandem Fabry-Perot spectrometer described by Storey, Watson and Townes (1980), with a photoconductive detector. The system NEP, including all atmospheric and instrumental losses, was $\sim 10^{-13}$ W Hz $^{-1/2}$. The angular resolution was 44" FWHM (60" equivalent disk), and the chopper throw was 5.7' in azimuth of the airplane (50 to 80° relative to the galactic plane), with a chopping frequency of 29 Hz. The instrumental characteristics were as follows:

i) [O I]: The spectrometer's resolving power was set to $\lambda/\Delta\lambda = 2000$, resulting in a Lorentzian instrumental profile of FWHM 150 km s $^{-1}$. Relative wavelength and velocity calibration across the spectral scan was established by measuring interference fringes of a He-Ne laser at $\lambda = 0.6328\mu\text{m}$ in reflection off the scanning Fabry-Perot metal mesh mirrors. Absolute wavelength calibration was provided by a strong H₂O line at 63.3236 μm (McClatchey et al 1973), and the rest wavelength of the [O I] line was taken to be 63.18372 ($\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$) μm *. The precision of the [O I] line center velocities is about ± 15 km s $^{-1}$, and that of the line widths ± 30 km s $^{-1}$. At the observing altitude of 12.5 km, the boresight column density of precipitable water vapor varied between 15 and 25 μm . Since the [O I] line is separated from the telluric H₂O line at 63.3236 μm by only 0.14 μm (~ 700 km s $^{-1}$), the effect of the water vapor was to substantially absorb any continuum and line emission more than 300 km s $^{-1}$ longward of the rest-wavelength of [O I]. To check the influence of water vapor on the line shapes more quantitatively, we divided the Sgr A spectra by a spectrum of Sgr B2, which does not show [O I] emission. There was no significant change in center velocity or line width for the observed [O I] lines. Hence, with the possible exception of the most redshifted emission ($v_{\text{LSR}} > 200$ km s $^{-1}$) in the spectra north of the center, the [O I] profiles probably give a good representation of the kinematics of the [O I] gas. To determine the absolute line intensities, we used the

* The measured fine structure wavelength reported by Saykally and Evenson (1979, $\lambda[\text{O I}] = 63.1700 \mu\text{m}$) was based on an incorrect value of the 63.1 μm laser frequency. The correct laser frequency is 4751.3414 GHz, which shifts the [O I] wavelength from that reported by Saykally and Evenson by 65.0 km s $^{-1}$ to longer wavelength (Evenson, private communication).

observed line to continuum ratios and the continuum observations of Gatley et al (1978) who report a $63 \mu\text{m}$ continuum flux of 9000 Jy in a $1'$ beam at the peak of Sgr A. A comparison of the continuum intensity distribution derived from our data with the $100 \mu\text{m}$ continuum map of Gatley et al. indicates that our nominal (0,0) position was at R.A. = $17^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}29^{\text{s}}$, Dec = $-28^{\circ}59'$ (1950), about $15''$ to $20''$ north of Sgr A IRS1. The relative positional accuracy of our various measurements is probably about $\pm 10''$.

ii) [O III]: The spectrometer's resolving power was set to $\lambda/\Delta\lambda = 1600$ at $88.356 \mu\text{m}$, the rest wavelength of the [O III] $^3\text{P}_1 - ^3\text{P}_0$ line (Moorwood et al. 1980). The line intensity was determined by adopting an $88\mu\text{m}$ continuum flux density of 8000 Jy in a $1'$ beam at the peak of Sgr A (Gatley et al. 1978).

3. Results

a) Angular Distribution of the [O I] Emission

The [O I] spectra taken at 12 positions spaced by about $40''$ (\sim one beamwidth) along and across the plane are shown in Fig. 1, as a function of offset from the nominal (0,0) position. The integrated intensity of the line at the peak position is $1.7 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-16} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$, in good agreement with the value reported by Lester et al. (1981). The corresponding [O I] luminosity at the peak position (for a distance of 10 kpc) is $5 \times 10^3 L_{\odot}$, and the integrated line intensity over the region mapped is around $\sim 10^5 L_{\odot}$. Cuts of line intensity, continuum intensity, and their ratios along and across the plane are shown in Fig. 2. In this figure, we have also plotted the distribution of the dust emission at $\lambda \geq 50 \mu\text{m}$, when observed with higher ($30''$) angular resolution (Harvey et al. 1976, Rieke, Telesco and Harper 1978, Becklin, Gatley and Werner 1982, [BGW]). At this resolution, the dust emission is double-lobed and has a hole at a position near our (0,0) position. The $63\mu\text{m}$ [O I] emission is extended over more than $4'$ (12 pc at a distance of 10 kpc) along, and $2.6'$ (8 pc) perpendicular to the plane. The angular distribution of the line emission is similar to that of the dust emission at $\lambda \geq 50 \mu\text{m}$. The ratio of line to continuum intensity (bottom of Fig. 2) is approximately constant at all positions, to within our

measurement uncertainties of $\sim 30\%$. The $63\mu\text{m}$ line and continuum emission are distributed quite symmetrically around the galactic plane and the position of Sgr A West. The [O I] distribution is different from the angular distribution of the ionized gas. The free-free radio continuum emission and the $12.8\mu\text{m}$ line emission from Ne II show a cluster (diameter $\sim 20''$) of compact ionized clouds surrounded by a weaker "halo" (size $\sim 40''$ to $80''$) (Ekers et al. 1975, Lacy et al. 1979, 1980, Brown et al 1981).

b) Rotation Curve and Mass in the Central 10 pc

The [O I] lines are spectrally resolved at all positions, and the average observed line width (FWHM) is about 300 km s^{-1} , well in excess of the instrumental resolution of 150 km s^{-1} . The line center velocities change systematically along the plane, with blueshifted velocity centroids ($v_{\text{LSR}} = -70 \pm 15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) at all positions south of center, and redshifted centroids ($v_{\text{LSR}} = +70 \pm 15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) at all positions north of the center. The center velocities of the profiles along a line perpendicular to the plane and crossing it $\sim 20''$ north of the center are also slightly redshifted ($v_{\text{LSR}} = +10$ to $+40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). The data indicate a rapid transition in the sign of the velocities over a distance of less than $40''$. The velocities cross $v_{\text{LSR}} \sim 0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ about $15''$ south of our nominal (0,0) position, that is, close to the true position of the galactic center as determined from the comparison of our continuum strengths with the data of Gatley et al. (1978). This observed rapid change of velocities around the center position and the approximately constant value away from the center indicate that the neutral oxygen gas is distributed close to the center, at radii $R \geq 1 \text{ pc}$, and is rotating around the center.

The [O I] profiles may be used to determine a rotation curve and the mass of the central 1 to 6 pc of the Galaxy. If the gas at radius R is in bound orbits at a rotational velocity v_{orb} , the mass internal to that radius is given by:

$$M = \frac{R v_{\text{orb}}^2}{G}, \quad (1)$$

where G is the gravitational constant. The orbital velocity may be estimated from the [O I] data in two ways. First, the ratio of orbital velocity to line of sight radial velocity centroid

$\langle v \rangle$ can be calculated if the [O I] emission is optically thin. Assuming a rotating disk of inner radius R_i and outer radius R_o , and that the rotational velocity and volume emissivity of the $63\mu\text{m}$ line are approximately constant between $R_i \approx 20''$ (our resolution limit) and $R_o \approx 120''$, the ratio of v_{orb} to $\langle v \rangle$ at projected distance p from the center is approximated by:

$$v_{\text{orb}} / \langle v \rangle = A / (1 + p/R_o), \quad (2)$$

where $A \sim 2$. If the volume emissivity decreases with radius, the constant A is somewhat smaller than 2 (~ 1.7 to 1.9 if emissivity decreases $\propto R^{-2}$, for example). Since $\langle v \rangle = 70 \pm 10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, the orbital velocity in this model at $R = 20''$ is $120 \pm 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The value would not change much if there are noncircular motions in addition to pure rotation, as long as these motions only symmetrically broaden the line profile.

A second estimate of v_{orb} may be obtained from the line widths if the virial theorem applies. The observed average widths (200 to 400 km s^{-1}) of the [O I] profiles correspond to an average intrinsic width (FWHM) of $\Delta v = 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ if the lines are intrinsically Lorentzian in shape. In the other extreme of an intrinsic rectangular line shape, the observed width corresponds to $\Delta v = 250 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. A Gaussian line shape would result in a width in between these two extreme cases. If the line broadening is due to the motions of a collection of clouds in randomly oriented, bound orbits, $v_{\text{orb}} = \sqrt{3} \sigma$, where σ is the line of sight velocity dispersion. For a rectangular profile $\sigma = 0.3 \Delta v$ and for a Gaussian $\sigma = 0.4 \Delta v$ (σ is not defined for a Lorentzian). The observed average width then corresponds to a velocity dispersion of 80 km s^{-1} and an orbital velocity of 140 km s^{-1} , approximately independent of the shape of the lines. This second estimate of the rotational velocity is consistent with the first estimate. An orbital velocity of 100 to 140 km s^{-1} , implies a mass of 2 to $5 \times 10^6 M_\odot$ within 1 pc of the galactic center. The approximately constant velocity centroids and the constant or increasing velocity dispersion away from the center suggest that the mass is increasing approximately proportional to radius at $R > 1 \text{ pc}$. Thus the mass within 5 pc of the galactic center may be $\sim 2 \times 10^7 M_\odot$. The approximately constant value of the central velocity in the spectra above and below the galactic plane indicates that the [O I] gas rotates around the center with an axis

close to that of the general galactic rotation. This is also supported by the maps of BGW which show that the major axis of the far-infrared dust distribution is coincident with the galactic plane to within 10° .

c) Non-Circular Motions?

While the data clearly show general rotation, there are also indications of non-circular motions. First, the velocity widths appear to be largest at the positions furthest away from the central position, contrary to what is expected for a ring or torus of rotating gas with constant rotational velocity. Second, two spectra at negative longitudes ($\Delta l = -80''$ and $\Delta l = -120''$) show gas at positive velocities which is strictly "forbidden" for pure rotation. While the quality of the spectra is not sufficient to draw more detailed conclusions, these indicate that the magnitude of the non-circular motions (e.g. expansion, infall or turbulence) may be comparable to the rotational motion.

d) Comparison with Other Observations

The fine structure line emission of [NeII] at $12.8 \mu\text{m}$ averaged over the central 2 pc has a width (FWHM) of $\sim 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Wollman et al. 1977). The [NeII] emission predominantly arises from compact ($\theta \lesssim 5''$), dense ($n_e \approx 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) clouds in the central 1 pc of the galaxy (Lacy et al. 1979, 1980). The center velocities of the ionized clouds are consistent with rotation, although the derived rotational axis may be different from the rotation axis of the Galaxy at large (Lacy et al. 1980). Most of the NeII clouds are concentrated within the central $15''$ of the center, but there are two condensations $30''$ north and south of the center, approximately along the galactic plane. Their LSR velocities are $+110$ and -120 km s^{-1} , respectively, and are consistent with the rotation velocities obtained from the [O I] data at that radius. The distribution of velocities of 14 NeII clouds is best fit by a mass distribution containing a central point mass ($M(R) = 3 \times 10^6 R_{pc} + 3 \times 10^6 M_\odot$ where R_{pc} is radius in pc), but a solution without a central point mass ($M(R) = 1.2 \times 10^7 R_{pc}$) is also possible at a confidence limit 1.4σ below the first solution (Lacy et al. 1980). The solution with a central point mass is in better agreement with our data, since it requires only $6 \times 10^6 M_\odot$ for the mass within 1 pc of the center.

This is larger than, but close to, our value of 2 to $5 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$. The higher mass derived from the [Ne II] data results from the high observed rms velocity of the clouds very close to the center. The r.m.s. velocity given by Lacy et al., assuming random orbits, is 220 km/sec. The apparent increase of the velocities within $10''$ of the galactic center may be associated with a large point mass, or may be caused by a nonaxisymmetric gravitational field (e.g., a bar). Calculations of the dynamics of triaxial stellar systems by Schwarzschild (1979) and Merritt (1980) show a strong increase of the line of sight velocity dispersion toward the center of the stellar cluster due to the highly aspherical orbits.

5) [O III] Emission

We observed the $88\mu\text{m } ^3P_1 - ^3P_0$ fine structure line of [O III] at the position of the galactic center (R.A. = $17^{\text{h}} 42^{\text{m}} 29^{\text{s}}$, Dec. = $-28^{\circ} 59' 20''$ (1950)). The line has an integrated intensity of $(7 \pm 2) \times 10^{-18} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$. This is consistent with the detection reported by Dain et al. (1978) in a much larger beam ($4' \times 4.4'$) around Sgr A only if much of the [O III] detected in the larger beam comes from distances >1 pc from the galactic center. Previously, Watson et al. (1980) had detected the second $^3P_2 - ^3P_1$ line of the O^{++} ground state triplet at $52 \mu\text{m}$, with an intensity of $(5.2 \pm 2) \times 10^{-17} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$ in a $1'$ beam. The low intensity of the $88\mu\text{m}$ relative to the $52\mu\text{m}$ line indicates that the [O III]-emitting gas along the line of sight to the galactic center has a high density. From the ratio of the 88 to $52\mu\text{m}$ line intensity (0.13 ± 0.05) it is clear that the density is high enough to collisionally saturate both lines (see derivations in Storey et al. 1979, and Watson et al. 1980). The measurement uncertainties allow any density greater than $6 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Here we have assumed that the O^{++} triplet is collisionally populated by electron impact at an electron temperature of 5000 K, which is probably appropriate for the galactic center region (Rodriguez and Chaisson 1979, Pauls 1980). The derived density, however, is only weakly dependent on the choice of electron temperature. As discussed by Watson et al (1980), any additional component of widely distributed [O III] gas must then have a density $\leq 40 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

4. Discussion

a. Excitation of the [O I] Line: General Constraints

Radiative excitation is a negligible source of excitation of the [O I] line. Resonant scattering of $63\ \mu\text{m}$ photons emitted by the coextensive dust cannot produce a line which is about twice as bright as the $63\ \mu\text{m}$ continuum. Pumping mechanisms are also inadequate. The total emission rate of $63\ \mu\text{m}$ photons integrated over the [O I] source is $\sim 10^{52}\ \text{s}^{-1}$, which exceeds the Lyman continuum photon luminosity ($\sim 10^{51}\ \text{s}^{-1}$). Therefore, pumping by these photons to ionized or electronically excited states followed by recombination and/or cascade through the $63\ \mu\text{m}$ transition fails by at least an order of magnitude to explain the observed [O I] $63\ \mu\text{m}$ luminosity.

Collisional excitation by neutral atomic hydrogen impact is the most likely excitation mechanism. As pointed out by Lester et al. (1981), the [O I] emission can only come from partially ionized ($n_e/n_H \sim 0.1$) or neutral gas, since the ionization potential of oxygen is only slightly greater than that of hydrogen (13.618 vs. 13.593 eV). In predominantly neutral gas, the collisional excitation of the neutral oxygen triplet will be dominated by neutral hydrogen impact, since the collision strengths for neutral atomic hydrogen impact are only a factor of 5 lower than those for excitation by electrons and protons (Saraph 1973, Le Dourneuf and Nesbet 1976, Launay and Roueff 1977).

Because the excitation is collisional, constraints can be derived on the atomic hydrogen density n_H , the mass of neutral atomic gas M_H , and the average temperature T in the atomic region from the observed line and continuum intensity and extent. By equating the intensities of the line and continuum to blackbody intensities (assuming a beam filling factor of unity), we obtain a lower limit for the optically thick case, to the gas temperature of $T \gtrsim 40\ \text{K}$ and to the grain temperature of $T_{gr} \gtrsim 35\ \text{K}$.

However, it is extremely unlikely that either the warm dust or the [O I] is optically thick at $63\ \mu\text{m}$. First, infrared continuum observations show that the dust temperature decreases with distance from the galactic center, suggestive of a central, hot heating source which BGW

identified with the ultraviolet sources which ionize Sgr A West. Naively, one would then expect that the size of the far-infrared dust emitting region corresponds to the penetration depth of the ultraviolet radiation from the center ($A_V \sim 1$ to 5). Therefore, the optical depth of the emitting dust at $63\mu\text{m}$ is $\tau_D(63\mu\text{m}) \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$, assuming grain extinction varies as λ^{-1} so that $A_V \sim 10^2 \tau_D(63\mu\text{m})$. This simple argument is supported by the observations: BGW, and Rieke, Telesco and Harper (1978) derive a peak optical depth of the warm dust emission at $63\mu\text{m}$ over the central 10 pc of $\tau_D(63\mu\text{m}) \sim 0.05-0.08$. Furthermore, one would expect the O I to be coextensive with the warm dust, since the ultraviolet flux also maintains the atomic gas by dissociating molecules. This, too, is borne out by observations: the constant line to continuum ratio suggests that the O I gas is coexistent with warm dust outside of the ionized region Sgr A West. If the solar neighborhood gas to dust ratio applies, $N_H \sim 2 \times 10^{23} \tau_D(63\mu\text{m})$ (Savage and Mathis 1979), the column density of atomic gas N_H in the O I region must be of order $10^{21} - 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ to produce $A_V \sim$ several. The line center optical depth τ_L of the $63 \mu\text{m}$ line can be estimated from

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_L &= 0.16 \times \left(\frac{\chi_o}{6.6 \times 10^{-4}} \right) \left(\frac{N_H}{10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}} \right) \\ &= 3.2 \left(\frac{\chi_o}{6.6 \times 10^{-4}} \right) \times \tau_D(63 \mu\text{m}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

χ_o is the fractional abundance of oxygen relative to hydrogen. We have assumed that the line is a Lorentzian, has a full width at half maximum of 150 km s^{-1} , that all the O is O I and that the dust to gas ratio is similar to that in the solar neighborhood. A hydrogen column density of $\sim 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ implies a line opacity of 0.1; a size of $12 \times 3 \text{ pc}$ indicates a total mass of atomic gas of $\sim 2 \times 10^3 M_\odot$ and an average hydrogen density of $\sim 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ in the [O I] emitting region.

Therefore, we assume that the [O I] and warm dust are coextensive and optically thin at $63\mu\text{m}$ and we use the observed line and continuum intensities to constrain T and n_H . In the calculations below we use as an upper limit to T_{gr} the dust color temperatures in this region which lie between 60 K and 90 K (BGW). We treat both the low density and high density lim-

its for optically thin [O I] emission.

The critical density n_{cr} for collisional de-excitation of the [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ transition by atomic hydrogen is given (Launay and Roueff 1977):

$$n_{cr} \approx 4.8 \times 10^8 / T \quad (4)$$

where T is the gas temperature in K. For $n_H \ll n_{cr}$,

$$\frac{I_L}{I_C} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{n_O(J=1)}{n_O(\text{tot})} \frac{\tau_L [\exp(228/T_{gr}) - 1]}{\tau_d}, \quad (5)$$

where I_L is the peak line intensity above the continuum, I_C is the dust intensity, $n_O(J=1)$ is the density of [O I] in the $J=1$ level, and $n_O(\text{tot})$ is the total number density of neutral oxygen. Taking the observed $I_L/I_C = 2.5$ and $T_{gr} = 60$ K, we obtain

$$\frac{n_O(J=1)}{n_O(\text{tot})} = \frac{\gamma_{21}(T) n_H}{A_{12}} = \frac{n_H}{n_{cr}} = 1 \text{ to } 4 \times 10^{-2} \left(\frac{6.6 \times 10^{-4}}{X_O} \right) \quad (6)$$

$\gamma_{21}(T)$ ($\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$) is the collisional rate coefficient for a transition from lower ($J=2$) to upper ($J=1$) state and $A_{12} = 8.95 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$ is the Einstein coefficient. This fractional population in $J=1$ can be calculated in the low density limit for a range of densities and temperatures and we find

$$n_H T = 10^{7 \pm 0.2} [\text{cm}^{-3} \text{K}]. \quad (7)$$

This expression is a good approximation in the region $T \geq 100$ K and $n_H \leq 10^6 \text{cm}^{-3}$. Hence, the possible range of parameters include a warm, dense and clumpy medium with $n_H = 3 \times 10^5 \text{cm}^{-3}$ and $T = 100$ K and hot, evenly distributed gas with $n_H = 10^3 \text{cm}^{-3}$ and $T = \text{a few } 10^3 \text{K}$. In all of these cases, the gas is warmer than the dust. We note that in the low density limit at fixed temperature, $I_L/I_C \propto n_H$ so that isothermal clumping might be expected to produce variations in the line to continuum ratio across the source. However, the observations show approximately constant I_L/I_C . The above results show that isobaric clumping (with $n_H T \sim \text{const}$) could produce the observed homogeneity in I_L/I_C .

In the high density limit $n \gg n_{cr}$, the line to continuum ratio is independent of n and given by

$$\frac{I_L}{I_C} = \frac{\tau_L}{\tau_D} \frac{(e^{228/T_{gr}} - 1)}{(e^{228/T} - 1)}. \quad (8)$$

With $I_L/I_C = 2.5$ and $T_{gr} = 60$ K to 90 K as above, we find $T \approx 70$ K. In summary then, the general (relatively model-independent) constraints on n , T and T_{gr} from the observed line and continuum observations are that $35 \text{ K} < T_{gr} < 90 \text{ K}$, $T \gtrsim 70 \text{ K}$, and $n_H T \approx 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ K}$. In the next section we discuss heating and cooling mechanisms and propose that $n_H \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $T \sim 100$ to 300 K may be the most likely choice of parameters.

b. Heating and Cooling of the Gas

In the following, we will assume that the dust at radii of 1 to 6 pc from the center is heated directly by the source or sources in the central parsec which ionize the clouds in Sgr A West (BGW). The absorption scale length for UV radiation heating must then be of the order of a few parsec, and the average atomic hydrogen column density through the central few pc is 10^{21} to 10^{22} cm^{-2} . Note, however, that an extended cluster of ionizing sources with a $1/R^2$ density distribution could also result in the dust temperature gradient observed by BGW and would be consistent with the extended radio free-free emission around Sgr A West. In this case, hydrogen column densities through central few pc may exceed 10^{22} cm^{-2} and the local ultraviolet radiation field may be larger than estimated below. Independent of the distribution of the UV radiation however, the heating mechanism in the atomic gas must be quite efficient. The total luminosity in the [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ line ($\sim 10^5 L_\odot$) is about 1% of the observed bolometric luminosity absorbed by grains in this region, $\sim 10^7 L_\odot$, and reradiated in the far-infrared. The cooling in this line is likely to equal the total gas cooling (and therefore heating) since [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ emission dominates the cooling of atomic gas at $n_H \gtrsim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $T \gtrsim 100$ K. Therefore, after considering shock excitation, we discuss two mechanisms which may convert about $\epsilon \sim 0.01$ of the visible/UV radiation into gas heating.

1) Shock Heating

The broad $63\mu\text{m}$ lines are indicative of supersonic gas motions and suggest that shock waves with speeds of $\geq 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ could be responsible for the [O I] emission. Evidence for the presence of shock heated gas comes from the detection of $2 \mu\text{m}$ quadrupole emission of hot molecular hydrogen in this region (I. Gatley, priv. comm.). However, high velocity shocks radiate only about 1% of the shock energy in the [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ line (Hollenbach and McKee 1979). Therefore, a total shock energy dissipation of $\sim 10^7 L_{\odot}$ is required to produce the observed [O I] emission, and a kinetic energy input at this rate is necessary. This is, for example, $\sim 10^4$ times more than the kinetic energy available from the ionized clouds in Sgr A West discussed by Lacy et al. (1980). If the kinetic energy input is due to mass loss from a single driving source at the galactic center, the [O I] data imply a mass loss rate of 1 to $10 M_{\odot} \text{ y}^{-1}$. The volume emission measure of such a wind, if ionized, would be several orders above the limits set by Brackett line or VLA observations. Furthermore, the total mass loss from the early type stars required to provide the observed ionizing luminosity in the central 3 pc would probably not exceed $10^{-4} M_{\odot} \text{ y}^{-1}$ (Hutchings 1976, Lacy et al. 1982). Hence, shock excitation due to mass loss is unlikely to cause the [O I] emission.

Alternatively, the kinetic energy input for shock excitation could come from dissipation of noncircular motions due to a non-axisymmetric perturbation of the gravitational field, such as a triaxial density distribution of the central stellar cluster.

2) Ultraviolet Excitation of H_2

H_2 molecules forming in the [O I] atomic region are rapidly destroyed by absorption of 11-13.6 eV photons which electronically excite the molecules followed by a radiative transition to the vibrational continuum of the ground state. For every H_2 dissociation, however, there are ~ 9 transitions to bound vibrational states, typically with vibrational energy $E_v \sim 2.2 \text{ eV}$ (cf. Hollenbach and McKee 1979). This vibrational energy is available to heat the gas if n_{H} and T are sufficiently high that collisional de-excitation proceeds prior to radiative cascade down the vibrational ladder. The critical density $n_{\text{cr}}^{\text{H}_2}$ for collisional de-excitation is approximately:

$$n_{\text{cr}}^{\text{H}_2} = 6 \times 10^5 T^{-1/2} e^{(400/T)^2} \text{ cm}^{-3} \quad (9)$$

The rapid rise in $n_{\text{cr}}^{\text{H}_2}$ for $T \lesssim 300$ K indicates that $n_{\text{H}} \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T \gtrsim 300$ K are required for the ultraviolet pumping of H_2 to be a significant heat source in the galactic center.

Assuming that H_2 formation proceeds (Hollenbach and McKee 1979) at the elevated grain and gas temperatures relative to this region, the efficiency of gas heating can be written for $n_{\text{H}} > 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $T \gtrsim 300$ K as

$$\epsilon = \frac{H_{UV}}{F_{bol}}, \quad (10)$$

where

$$H_{UV} \approx 9 E_v \int_0^{N_{\text{cr}}} \frac{\beta I}{N_2^{1/2}} dN_2$$

is the columnar rate of heat deposition, N_2 is the column density of H_2 , I is the unattenuated ultraviolet destruction rate of H_2 , $\beta = 4.2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. $N_{\text{cr}} \sim 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ is the column density where grain attenuation rapidly diminishes the ultraviolet field, and F_{bol} is the bolometric flux incident on the gas (cf. Jura 1974). Since $I \propto F_{bol}$, the result is independent of the ultraviolet flux and is approximately $\epsilon \approx 8 \times 10^{-3}$ for $n_{\text{H}} \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $T \gtrsim 300$ K.

If $n_{\text{H}} \lesssim n_{\text{cr}}^{\text{H}_2}$, the ultraviolet pumping leads to $2 \mu\text{m}$ emission as discussed by Hollenbach and Shull (1977). We have shown above that ultraviolet excitations results in $\sim 8 \times 10^{-3}$ of the bolometric luminosity L_{bol} incident upon the region being converted to vibrational excitation of H_2 . In the limit of no collisional redistribution between vibrational states, about 2% of the ultraviolet excitations result in the emission of a 1-0 S(1) photon, and for each molecule which cascades through 1-0 S(1) only $\sim 0.25 E_v$ emerges in this transition. This gives

$$L(S(1)) \sim 4 \times 10^{-5} L_{bol} \quad (11)$$

In the galactic center, therefore, assuming that $n_{\text{H}} < n_{\text{cr}}^{\text{H}_2}$ and that $L_{bol} \sim 5 \times 10^6 L_{\odot}$ is incident upon the neutral gas, approximately $200 L_{\odot}$ emerges in the 1-0 S(1) line. This corresponds to an unattenuated surface brightness of $\sim 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ ster}^{-1}$, or an observed surface

brightness of $\sim 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ ster}^{-1}$,

Collisional redistribution of vibrationally excited H_2 alters this result in two ways. For $n > n_{cr}$, the vibrational energy is channeled into heat and the 1-0 S(1) flux is reduced by $\sim n_{cr}/n$. For densities $n \leq n_{cr}$, resonant vibrational transfers (e.g., $\text{H}_2 (\nu=2) + \text{H}_2 (\nu=0) \rightarrow \text{H}_2 (\nu=1) + \text{H}_2 (\nu=1)$) may enhance the 1-0 S(1) flux (see discussion in Hollenbach and Shull 1977).

3). Photoelectric Heating

The flux of 6 to 13.6 eV photons incident upon dust grains leads to photo-ejection of electrons from grain surfaces into the gas, a process which can heat the gas. Tielens and Hollenbach (1983), using the previous results of de Jong (1977, 1980) and Draine (1978), discuss in detail this mechanism in atomic regions illuminated by strong ultraviolet fluxes. The heating efficiency ϵ depends on $\chi^{-1} T^{-1/2} n_e$, where $\chi \approx 3 \times 10^4 L_{41} d_{19}^{-2}$ is proportional to the ultraviolet flux and n_e is the electron density. The efficiency is inversely proportional to $\chi T^{1/2} n_e^{-1}$, since greater ultraviolet flux and/or lower electron densities lead to positive charging of the grain which retards the electron energy input.

Neutral grains result in $\epsilon \sim 2 \times 10^{-2}$ in the galactic center, a result which can be understood by noting that $L_{UV}/L_{bol} \sim 0.5$, that the photoelectric yield is ~ 0.1 and that the work function of grain material is $\sim 6 \text{ eV}$ so that only ~ 0.4 of the effective photon energy is released as heat. Grains attain significant positive charge at $\chi T^{1/2} n_e^{-1} \approx 10^4$, where $\epsilon \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$, and the heating efficiency drops rapidly for $\chi T^{1/2} n_e^{-1} > 10^4$ (T in K, n_e in cm^{-3}). Since $\chi \sim 3 \times 10^4$ in the galactic center, an efficiency $\epsilon > 3 \times 10^{-3}$ requires that

$$n_e \geq 30 \left(\frac{T}{100} \right)^{1/2} \text{ cm}^{-3}, \quad (12)$$

or

$$n_H \geq 10^5 \left(\frac{T}{100} \right)^{1/2} \text{ cm}^{-3},$$

assuming that all carbon is C^+ in the [O I] region and that C^+ is the principal source of

electrons. This result is independent of the dust to gas mass ratio, since the calculated efficiency is the heat delivered to the gas divided by the radiation absorbed per grain. Therefore, photoelectric heating is a promising mechanism for producing the observed [O I] emission if $n_H \geq 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

In summary, ultraviolet pumping of H_2 molecules followed by collisional de-excitation of vibrationally excited H_2 and photoelectric heating of the gas are viable mechanisms for converting $\sim 10^{-2}$ of the absorbed radiation into gas heating. Both mechanisms require $n_H \geq 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the first in order that collisional de-excitation is operant and the second in order that electrons keep the positive charge of the grains suppressed. In both cases the gas temperature has to be 100 to 300 K, and exceeds the grain temperature. Alternatively, the [O I] gas may be heated by dissipation of non-circular motions. However, the conversion of ultraviolet luminosity to atomic gas heating with an efficiency $\epsilon \sim 10^{-3}$ to 10^{-2} is apparently a general phenomenon applicable to extensive regions such as M42 and M17, where shock dissipation cannot apply (Tielens and Hollenbach 1983). We therefore favor the ultraviolet-initiated mechanisms over shock dissipation. Shock heating of the [O I] region due to mass loss from the galactic center probably can be excluded. We also note that heating by low energy cosmic rays at a rate of 10^{-17} s^{-1} per hydrogen atom fails by at least 5 orders of magnitude to account for the observed [O I] luminosity.

C.) Composition of the Gas

Tielens and Hollenbach (1983) give a detailed treatment of the chemistry of photodissociated atomic regions near sources of large UV fluxes. Their results are generally similar to previous work (Glassgold and Langer 1974, Black and Dalgarno 1977, Barsuhn and Walmsley 1977, de Jong, Dalgarno and Boland 1980) which treated atomic regions illuminated by the ambient interstellar UV field. However, the large ultraviolet fluxes near HII regions maintain larger column densities of photodissociated gas. When $n_H \leq 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, hydrogen becomes molecular at $N_H \sim 10^{21}$ to 10^{22} cm^{-2} where grains attenuate the UV field. For $n_H > 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, H_2 self-shielding leads to smaller column densities required for conversion of H to H_2 . How-

ever, oxygen and carbon are primarily in O I and C II until $N_{\text{H}} \sim 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, since photodestruction of OH, H₂O, O₂ and CO is appreciable until grain attenuation of the radiation field commences. Hence, the [O I] emission in the galactic center most likely originates in predominantly atomic gas. At densities of $n_{\text{H}} \geq 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and temperatures $T \geq 100 \text{ K}$, the [O I] 63 μm line dominates the atomic cooling. [C II] 158 μm cooling may dominate at somewhat lower densities and temperatures.

d.) [O III] and the Radio "Halo"

The derived density for the O⁺⁺-containing plasma of $n_e \geq 6 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ is significantly higher than $n_e \sim 600 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the density estimated for the extended ($\theta \geq 40''$) "halo" of radio continuum emission in Sgr A West (Rodriguez and Chaisson 1979, Ekers et al. 1975, Brown, Johnston and Lo 1981). The value is, however, consistent with the electron density deduced for the compact ionized clouds from the [Ne II] line and the radio continuum measurements ($n_e \sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$; Lacy et al. 1980, Brown, Johnston and Lo 1981). Since the 88 μm [O III] line should be quite intense from an extended halo with average densities $n_e \sim 600 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the radio emission from the halo may be non-thermal, or the electrons of the halo may be clumped in many dense, compact clouds of density $n_e \gg 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ which appear as an extended background in the radio measurements (see the discussion in Watson et al. 1980). Alternatively, but less likely, the fractional population of oxygen in the second ionization state may be extraordinarily low in the halo ($n_{\text{O}^{++}}/n_{\text{O}} < 10^{-2}$). Such a low degree of ionization may be caused by a radiation field of low effective temperature. Assuming a total number of Lyman-continuum photons in the central few pc of $4 \rightarrow 8 \times 10^{50} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Mezger and Pauls 1979, Lacy et al. 1980, 1981), an effective temperature as low as $\sim 27,000 \text{ K}$ would be required to explain the lack of [O III] 88 μm emission from a medium density halo. This value is significantly lower than that derived for the compact plasma clouds from the near-infrared fine structure lines ($T_{\text{eff}} \leq 35,000 \text{ K}$, Lacy et al. 1980). The 2 μm emission from such a soft radiation field would also be too bright to be consistent with the observations (Lacy et al. 1982). Hence, the radiation field would have to be softened somewhere in between the clouds and the halo. A large

amount of He, for example, confined to the immediate vicinity of the [Ne II] clouds, could provide such filtering. However, a comparison of the observed emission measures in the radio and infrared with the far-infrared luminosity integrated over the inner ~ 10 pc suggests that the central core of the H II region Sgr A West is not ionization bounded (Lacy et al. 1981, BGW). Only about 30 to 50% of the ionizing photons may actually be absorbed within the ionized clouds. This can also be derived from the low geometrical "blocking" or "filling" of the compact plasma clouds. It is, therefore, unlikely that there is enough H or He outside of the plasma clouds to significantly change the effective temperature of the radiation field present within the clouds. It is possible that most of the halo gas actually is arranged as ionized "rims", at the boundaries to the neutral gas condensations further out where the far-infrared dust emission and [O I] line arises. The high densities indicated by the [O III] data are then consistent with the densities of $\geq 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ estimated above for the neutral gas.

4. Conclusions

This paper presents measurements of the distribution of $63\mu\text{m}$ emission from neutral oxygen over the central 10 pc of the galaxy, as well as a determination of the flux in the $88\mu\text{m}$ line from doubly ionized oxygen toward Sgr A West. The principal conclusions are the following:

- 1) The [O I] emission is extended along the galactic plane. A systematic variation of line center velocity with position shows that the emitting gas rotates around the galactic center with an axis close to that of the general galactic rotation.
- 2) The velocity field shows that the mass within 1 pc of the galactic center is $\approx 3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$; the enclosed mass increases linearly with radius out to 5 pc from the center. The velocities found are less than those of the ionized clouds within 1/2 pc of the center, and hence are probably not consistent with a steady-state spherical cluster of stars. The [O I] lines have line widths up to a few hundred km s^{-1} , suggesting considerable turbulent or non-circular motion, in addition to rotation.

- 3) The total luminosity radiated in the [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ line over the region studied is $10^5 L_{\odot}$, which is $\sim 1\%$ of the total observed luminosity of the region.
- 4) The gas radiating the [O I] line is probably heated by the ultraviolet sources in the galactic center, through an indirect process involving either photoejection from grains or collisional de-excitation of radiatively excited H_2 . For either mechanism to work with the required efficiency, a density of $>10^5$ hydrogen atoms cm^{-3} is required in the region of [O I] emission. For this density, the temperature of the gas is estimated to lie between 100 and 300 K. However, excitation of the O I gas by the dissipation of noncircular motions may also be possible.
- 5) The total mass of warm, neutral, atomic gas in the central 10 pc of the galaxy is $\sim 2000 M_{\odot}$. For densities 10^5 cm^{-3} , the gas is highly clumped and fills only a few percent of the volume.
- 6) The relative intensities of the $88\mu\text{m}$ and the (previously measured) $52\mu\text{m}$ lines of OIII suggests that the electron density in the region of OIII emission exceeds 10^4 cm^{-3} . No evidence is seen for the uniform, low density halo deduced from radio observations. It is suggested that the halo gas is non-thermal or is concentrated in dense clumps or filaments, which may be ionized rims on the neutral clumps seen in the [O I] $63\mu\text{m}$ line.

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Figure Captions

Figure 1: Observed spectra of the $^3P_1 - ^3P_2$ fine structure line of [O I] $63.184\mu\text{m}$ toward Sgr A in a beam $44''$ FWHM ($60''$ equivalent disk). Spectra are displayed as function of offset from the zero position (in units of $40''$) along the galactic plane (vertically) and perpendicular to the plane (horizontally). The (0,0) position is: R.A. $17^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}29^{\text{s}}$, Dec. $-28^{\circ}59'$ (1950), which is about $15''$ to $20''$ north of the galactic center. The instrumental profile is a Lorentzian with a velocity resolution (FWHM) of 150 km s^{-1} . Velocity resolution and intensity scale are indicated in the bottom left corner. The bottom right inset is a longitude-velocity (l-v) diagram of the line centroids (shaded circles) and the FWHM widths (grey boxes) of the [O I] lines, after deconvolution with the instrumental resolution of $\sim 150\text{ km s}^{-1}$ (assuming Lorentzian line shapes). The diameters of the circles roughly indicate the uncertainties in line center velocities (typically $\pm 15\text{ km s}^{-1}$) and the relative pointing accuracy ($\pm 10''$). All velocities are relative to the Local Standard of Rest (LSR).

Figure 2: Cuts of observed [O I] line and continuum intensities at $63\mu\text{m}$ toward Sgr A. Shown as circles are [O I] line intensities (top, an average between peak and integrated line intensities), continuum intensities (middle), and their ratio (bottom), normalized by their value at the center. Shown on the left are cuts along the galactic plane, in units of $40''$ offsets from the zero position. On the right are cuts perpendicular to the plane. The (0,0) position is: R.A. $17^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}29^{\text{s}}$, Dec. $-28^{\circ}59'$ (1950). The beam size is $44''$ FWHM and $60''$ equivalent disk, and is shown in the middle inset. Also shown by dashed lines in the middle part of the figure are cuts of the $55\mu\text{m}$ continuum intensities by Rieke, Telesco and Harper (1978, corrected to the new absolute position by Becklin, Gatley and Werner 1982) at a resolution of $30''$. At this resolution, the dust continuum emission has a "hole" at the position of the galactic center.

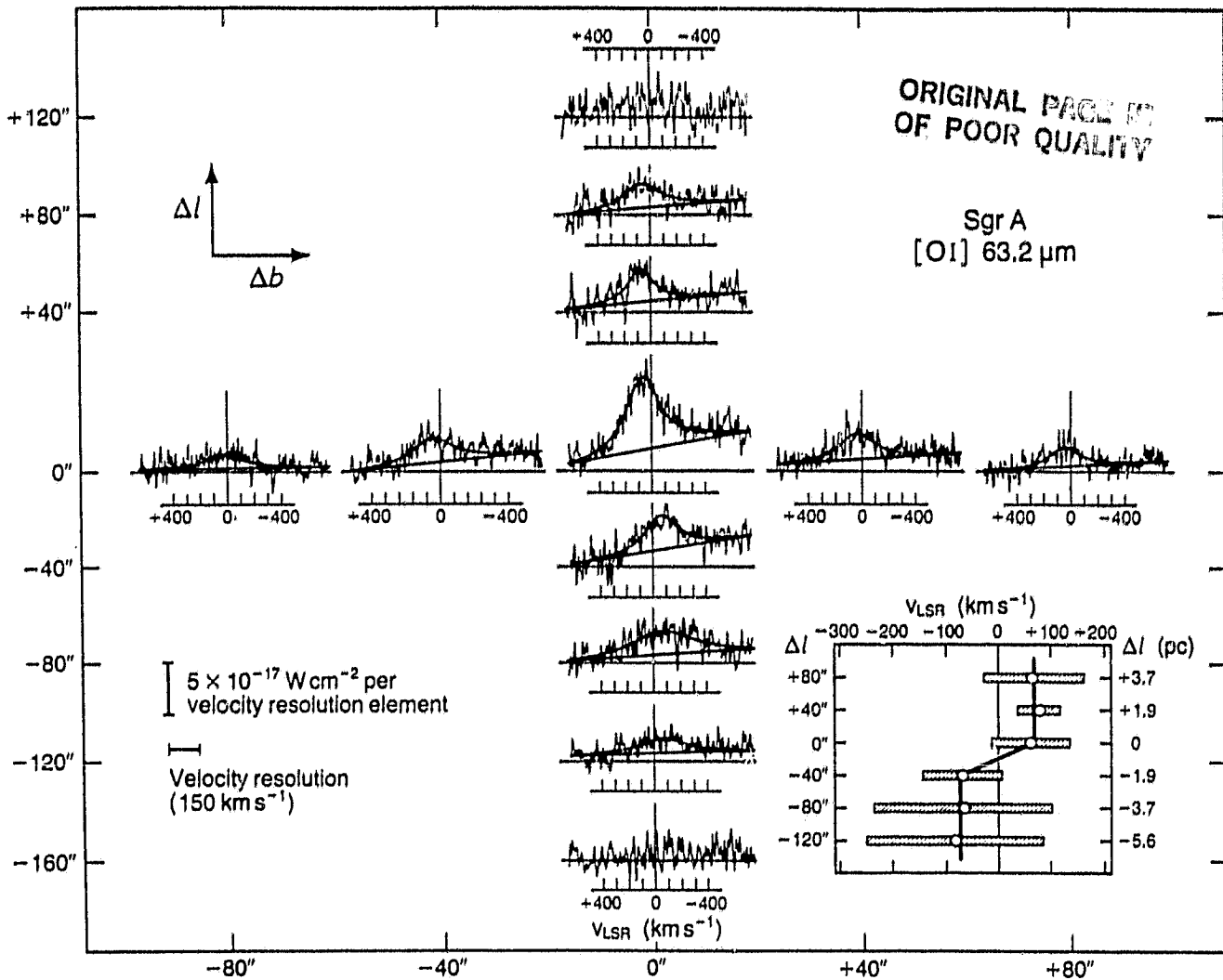


FIGURE 1

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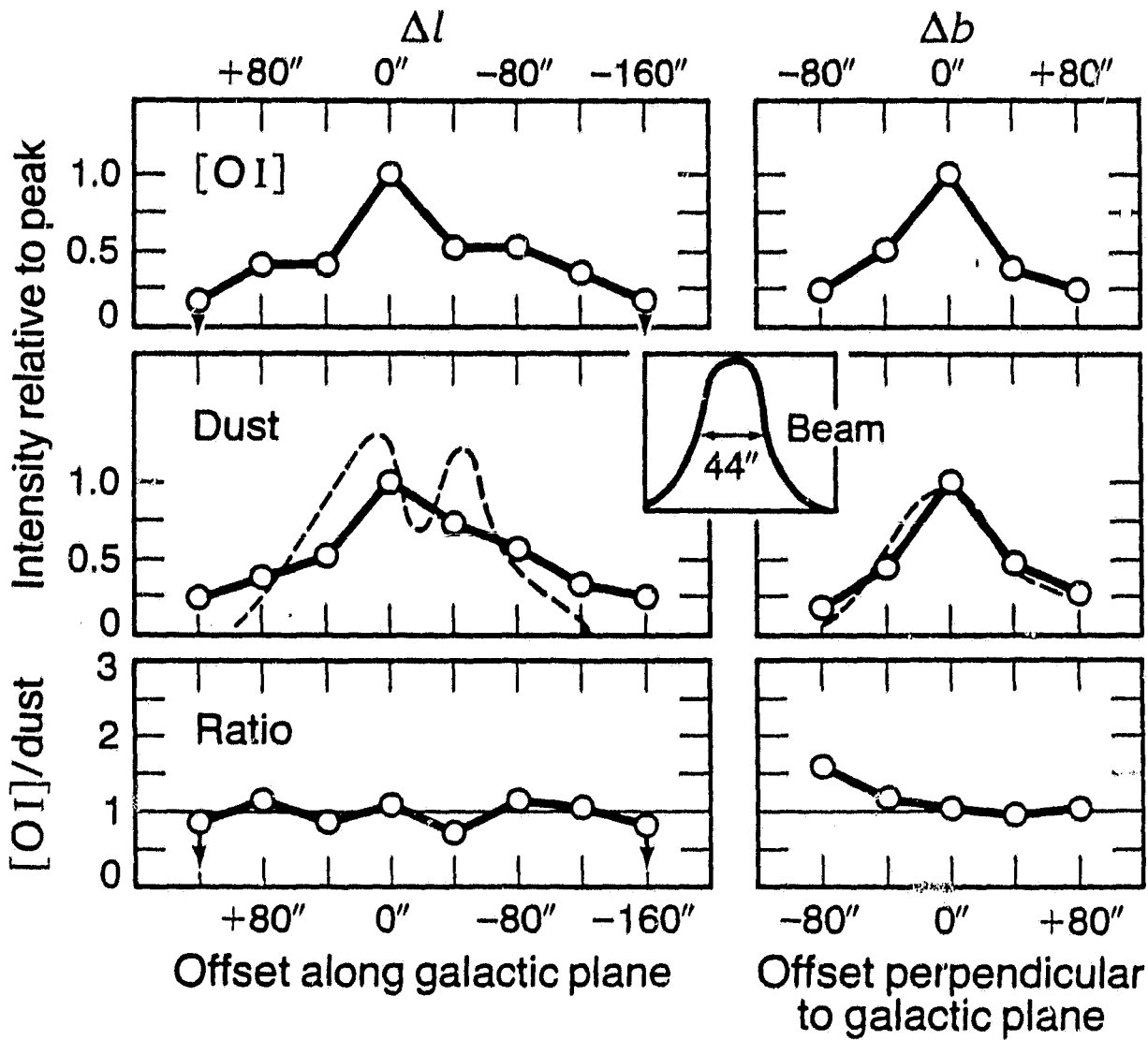


FIGURE 2