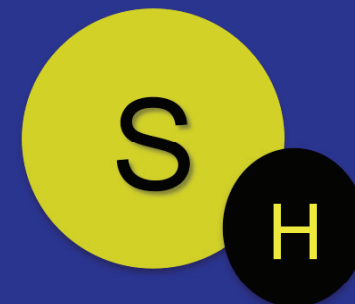


# Search for interstellar mercapto radicals (SH) with SOFIA/GREAT

David Neufeld  
Johns Hopkins University

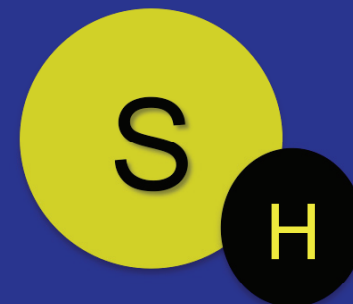


and

M. Gerin, E. Falgarone, B. Godard, E. Herbst,  
G. Pineau des Forêts, R. Güsten, H. Wiesemeyer  
and the GREAT team

# Discovery of interstellar mercapto radicals (SH) with SOFIA/GREAT

David Neufeld  
Johns Hopkins University



and

M. Gerin, E. Falgarone, B. Godard, E. Herbst,  
G. Pineau des Forêts, R. Güsten, H. Wiesemeyer  
and the GREAT team

# Interstellar molecules

- More than 150 interstellar molecules have now been detected, most of them polyatomic, and many organic and quite complex
- Arguably, the simplest interstellar molecules – the diatomic hydrides – show the greatest promise for advancing our understanding of astrochemistry

# Interstellar hydrides

- Prior to SOFIA, 6 or 7 neutral diatomic hydrides had been detected

<b>H<sub>2</sub></b> (Carruthers 1970)				<b>CH</b> (Swings & Rosenfeld 1937)	<b>NH</b> (Meyer & Roth 1991)	<b>OH</b> (Weinreb 1963)	<b>HF</b> (Neufeld et al. 1995)	
				<b>SiH ?</b> (Schilke et al. 2001)			<b>HCl</b> (Blake et al. 1985)	

# Interstellar hydrides

...along with four diatomic hydride cations

				<b>CH<sup>+</sup></b> (Douglas & Herzberg 1941)		<b>OH<sup>+</sup></b> (Gerin et al. & Wyrowski et al. 2010)		
						<b>SH<sup>+</sup></b> (Benz et al. 2010)	<b>HCl<sup>+</sup></b> (DeLuca et al. 2012)	

# Interstellar hydrides

Individual hydrides trace distinctive aspects of the interstellar environment

For example:

- $\text{OH}^+$  probes the cosmic ray ionization rate
- HF is a proxy for molecular hydrogen
- $\text{CH}^+$  and  $\text{SH}^+$  probe warm regions – heated by shocks, or the dissipation of turbulence – where endothermic reactions (e.g.  $\text{C}^+ + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}^+ + \text{H}$ ) are enhanced

# The mercapto radical

- SH was conspicuously absent from the list of known interstellar hydrides

<b>H<sub>2</sub></b> (Carruthers 1970)				<b>CH</b> (Swings & Rosenfeld 1937)	<b>NH</b> (Meyer & Roth 1991)	<b>OH</b> (Weinreb 1963)	<b>HF</b> (Neufeld et al. 1995)	
				<b>SiH ?</b> (Schilke et al. 2001)		<b>What about SH ... ?</b>	<b>HCl</b> (Blake et al. 1985)	

# The mercapto radical

- Cold SH is unobservable from the ground
- The “ground state” rotational transition of SH

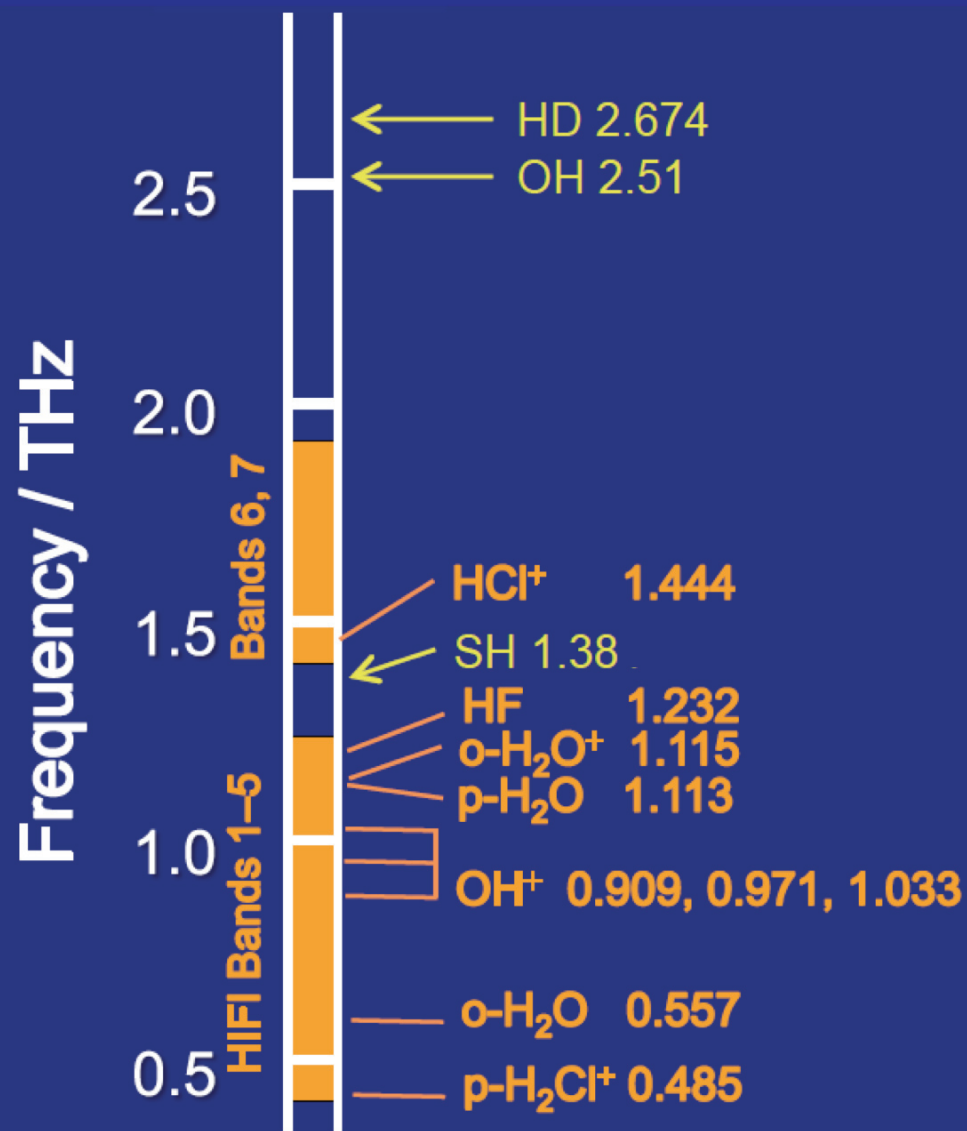
$${}^2\Pi_{3/2} J= 5/2 \rightarrow 3/2 \text{ at } 1.383 \text{ THz}$$

falls right in the gap between Bands 5 and 6 of *Herschel's* HIFI spectrometer



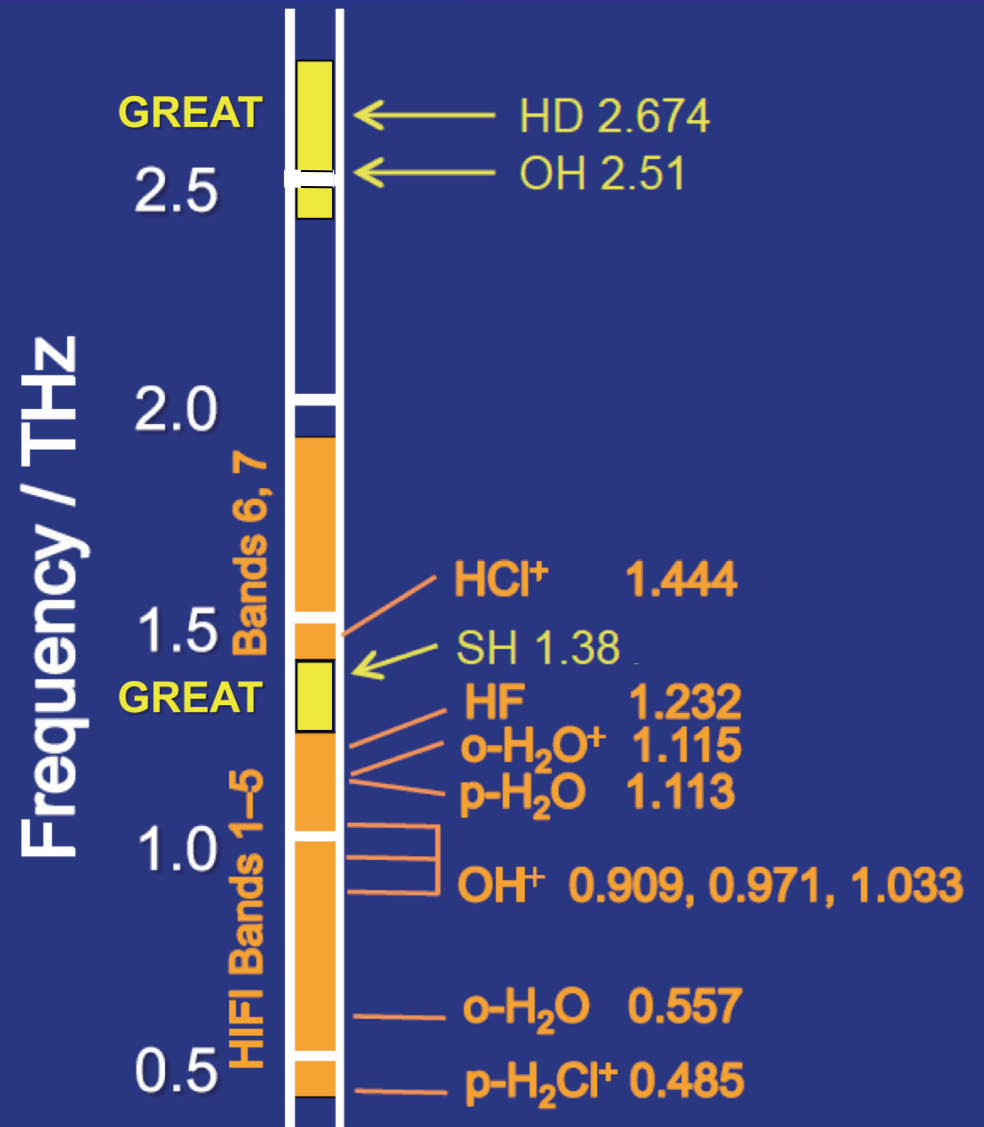
# The mercapto radical

- The GREAT spectrometer on SOFIA has a receiver designed to cover this gap in *Herschel*/HIFI coverage (1250 – 1410 GHz)



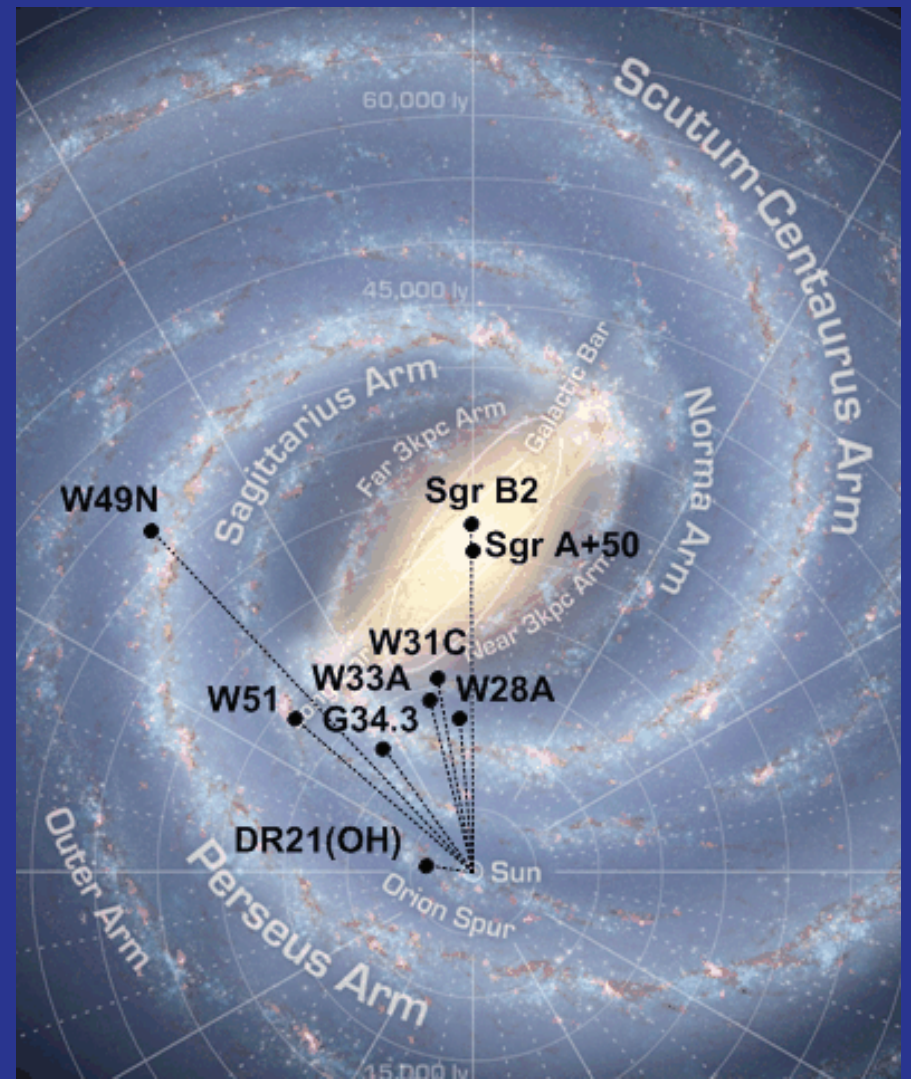
# The mercapto radical

- The GREAT spectrometer on SOFIA has a receiver designed to cover this gap in *Herschel*/HIFI coverage (1250 – 1410 GHz)

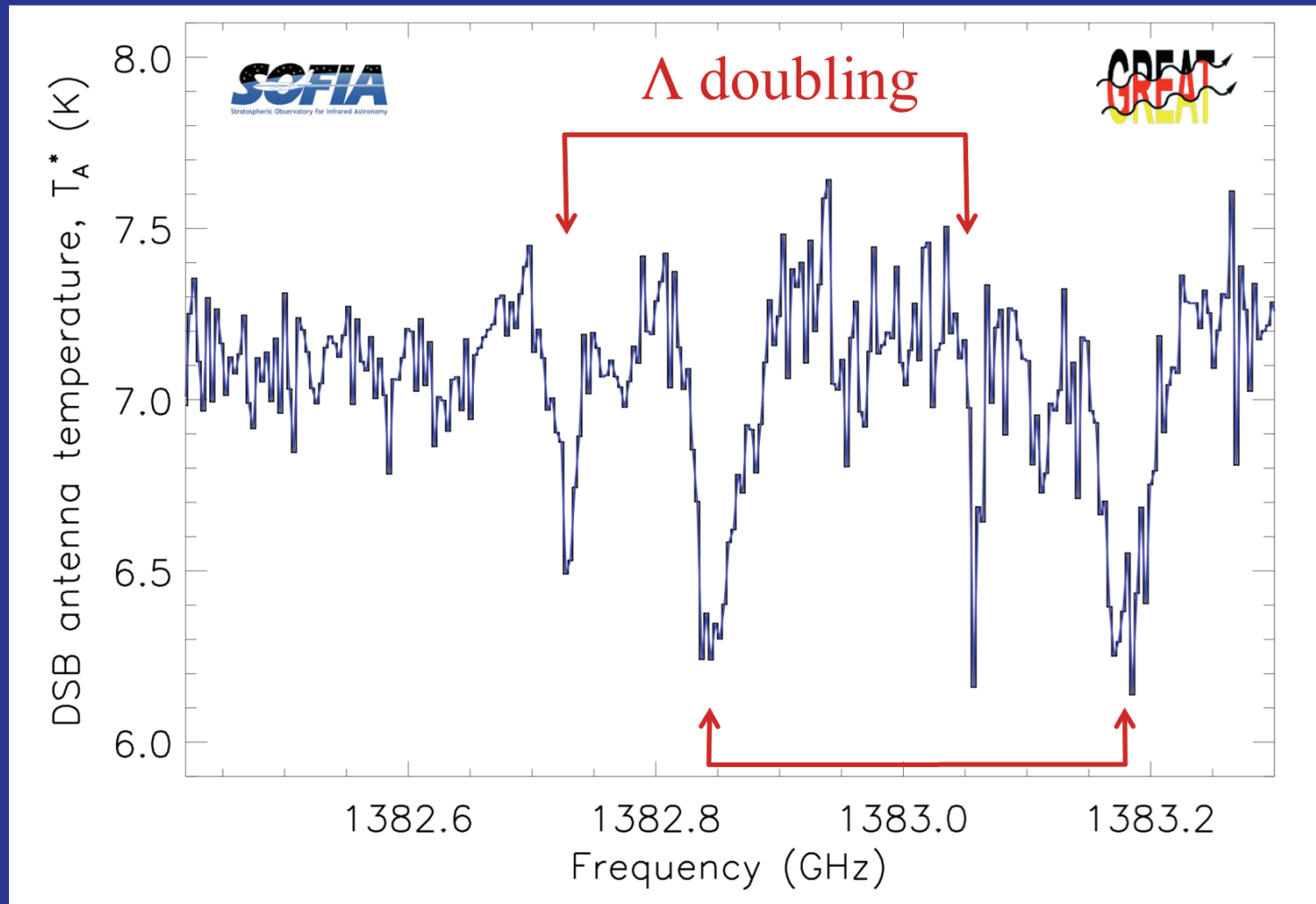


# Search for SH in absorption toward W49N

- We used a very luminous region of massive star formation (W49N) as a background THz continuum source
- We searched for absorption by SH in foreground material
- This experiment was performed in a Basic Science (“General Investigator”) program

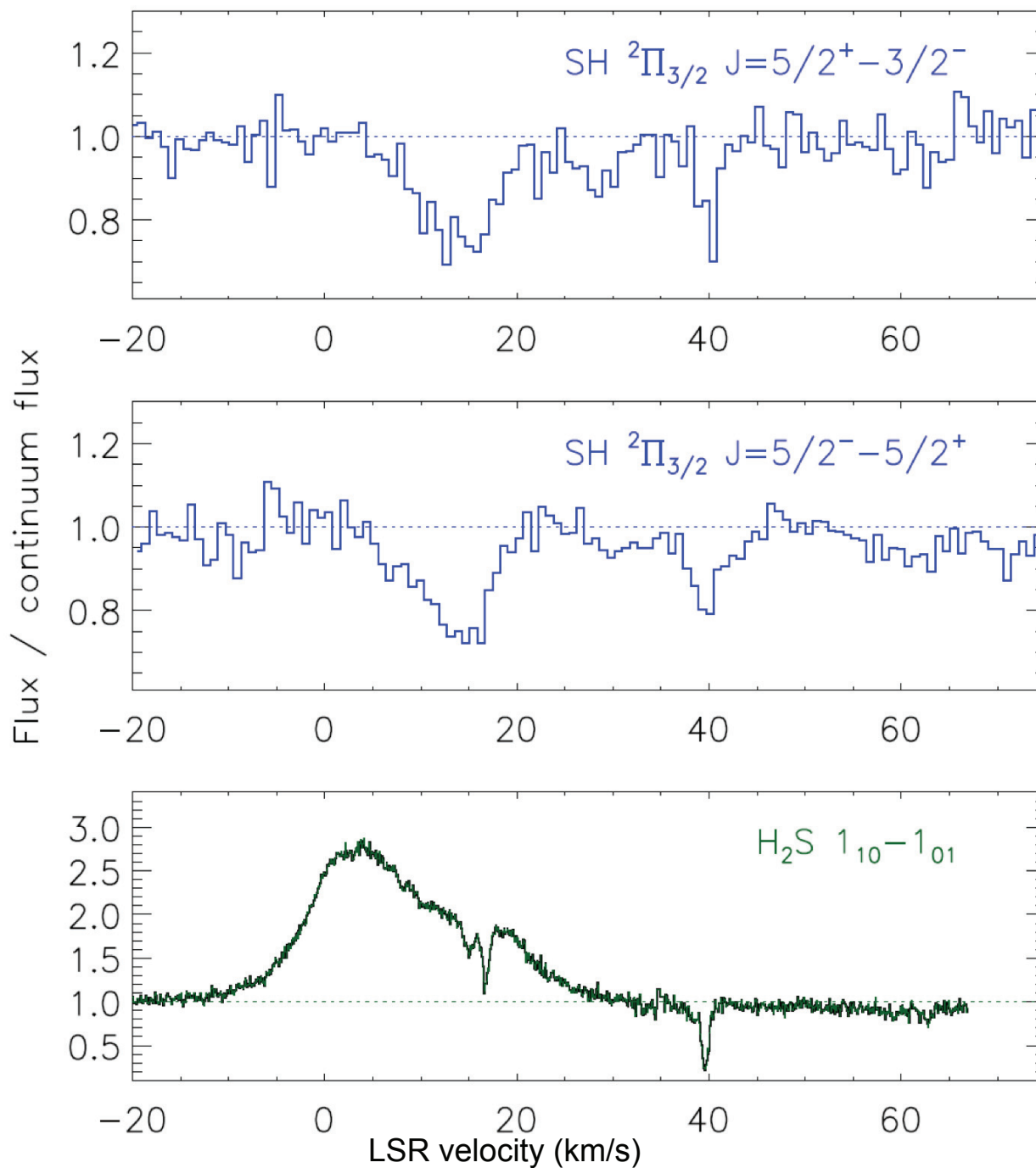


# Mercapto radicals were clearly detected in absorption toward W49N



# SH

with H<sub>2</sub>S from  
the IRAM 30m



# Molecular abundances

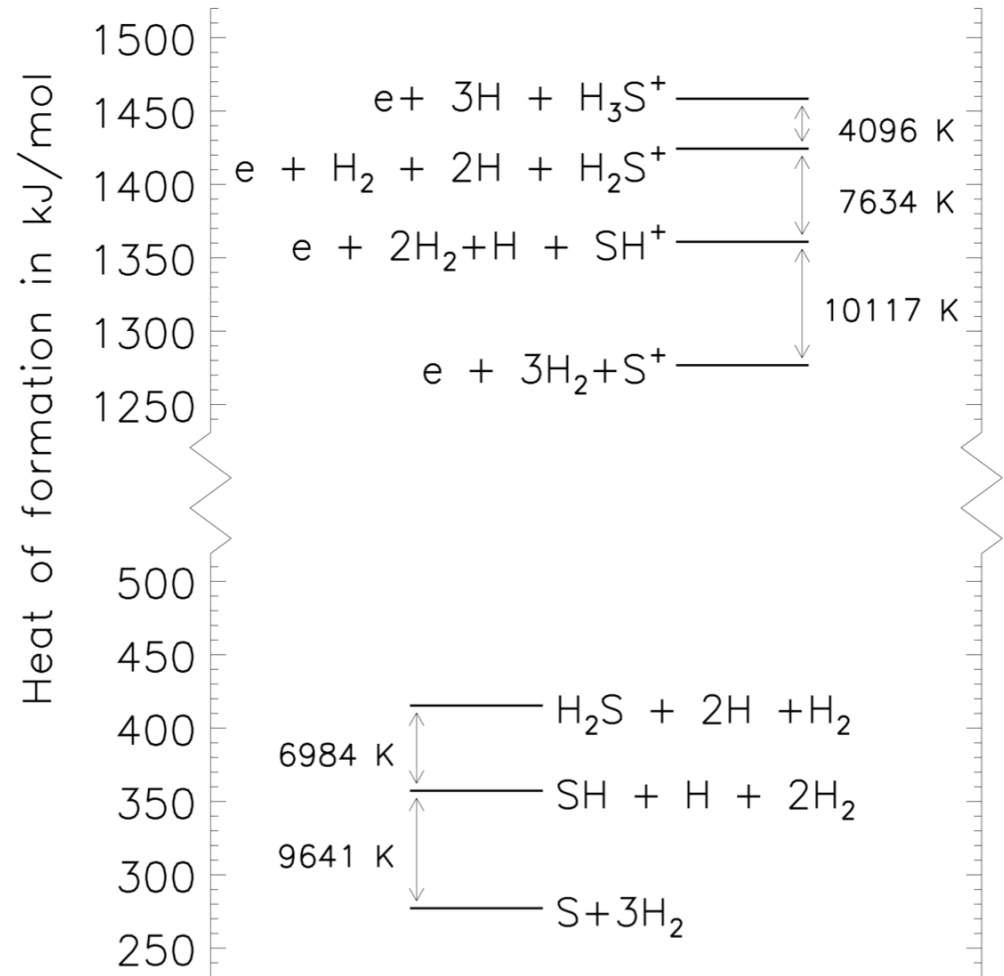
- This narrow feature at  $v_{\text{LSR}} \sim 39$  km/s is observed in the spectra of many molecules
- It arises in a diffuse molecular cloud at roughly 6.7 kpc from the Galactic Center

Molecule	Column density ( $10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ )	Abundance relative to $\text{H}_2$	Fraction of solar	
SH	4.6	$6.9 \times 10^{-9}$	0.026%	Neufeld et al. 2012
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	35	$5.2 \times 10^{-8}$	0.20%	Gerin et al. 2012
$\text{SH}^+$	2.6	$3.9 \times 10^{-9}$	0.015%	Godard et al. 2012
CS	12	$1.8 \times 10^{-8}$	0.070%	Miyawaki et al. 1988
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	60	$9.6 \times 10^{-8}$	0.010%	Sonnentrucker et al. 2010
CH	58	$9.0 \times 10^{-8}$	0.017%	Gerin et al. 2011

# Implications

- The hydrides SH, H<sub>2</sub>S and SH<sup>+</sup> collectively account for only ¼% of interstellar sulfur
- However, this is much more than expected in cold (100 K) interstellar clouds
- Further evidence for a “warm” chemistry in which endothermic reactions are enhanced, requiring
  - elevated temperatures
  - OR
  - ion-neutral drift

## Thermochemistry of sulfur hydrides



# Implications

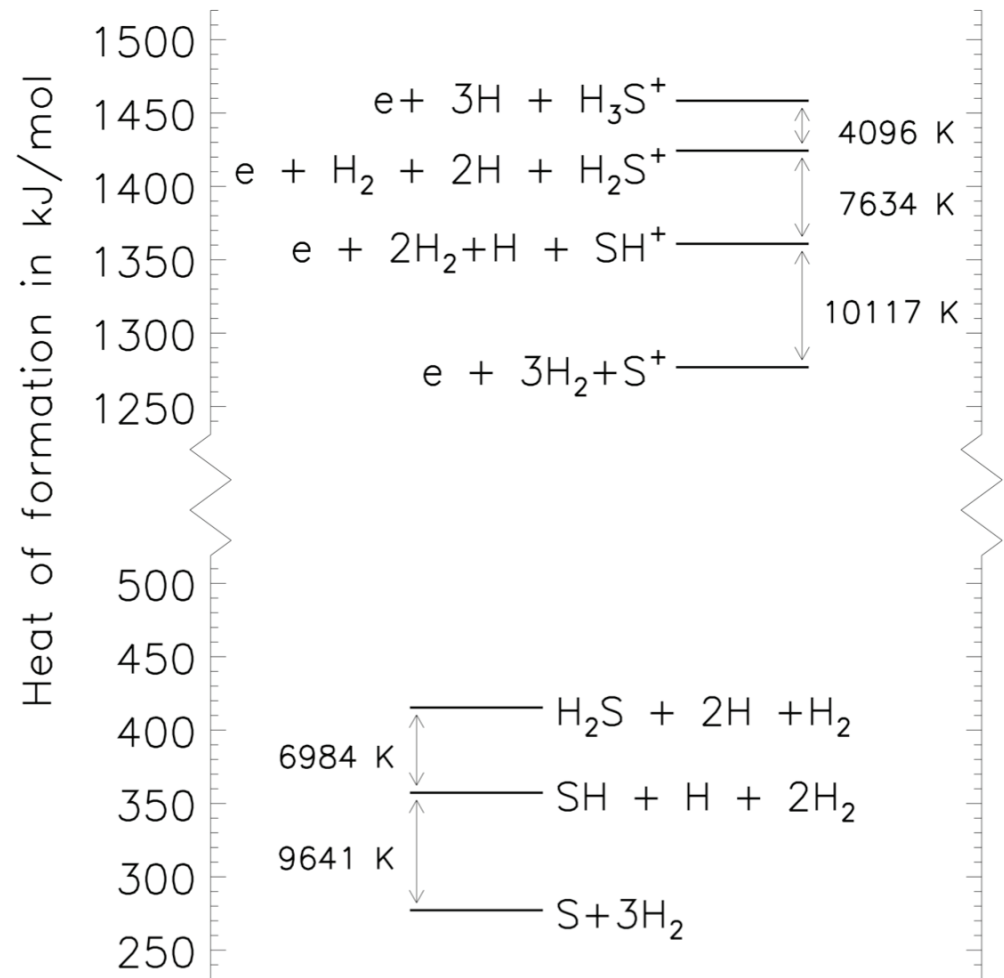
- The relatively low SH/H<sub>2</sub>S ratio ~ 0.13 suggests that



must be rapid

- This suggests that neutral-neutral reactions are enhanced along with ion-neutral reactions
- This requires gas temperatures ~ 1000 K (and not just ion-neutral drift)

## Thermochemistry of sulfur hydrides





# Summary

- We have obtained the first detection of interstellar mercapto radicals, using GREAT instrument on SOFIA
- The ground state  $^2\Pi_{3/2} J= 5/2 \rightarrow 3/2$  transition at 1.383 THz was detected in absorption toward W49N
- Both components of this lambda doublet were unequivocally detected in material associated with W49N and in a foreground diffuse cloud
- The implied diffuse clouds abundance,  $\text{SH}/\text{H}_2 \sim 10^{-8}$ , suggests the presence of elevated gas temperatures ( $\sim 1000$  K)