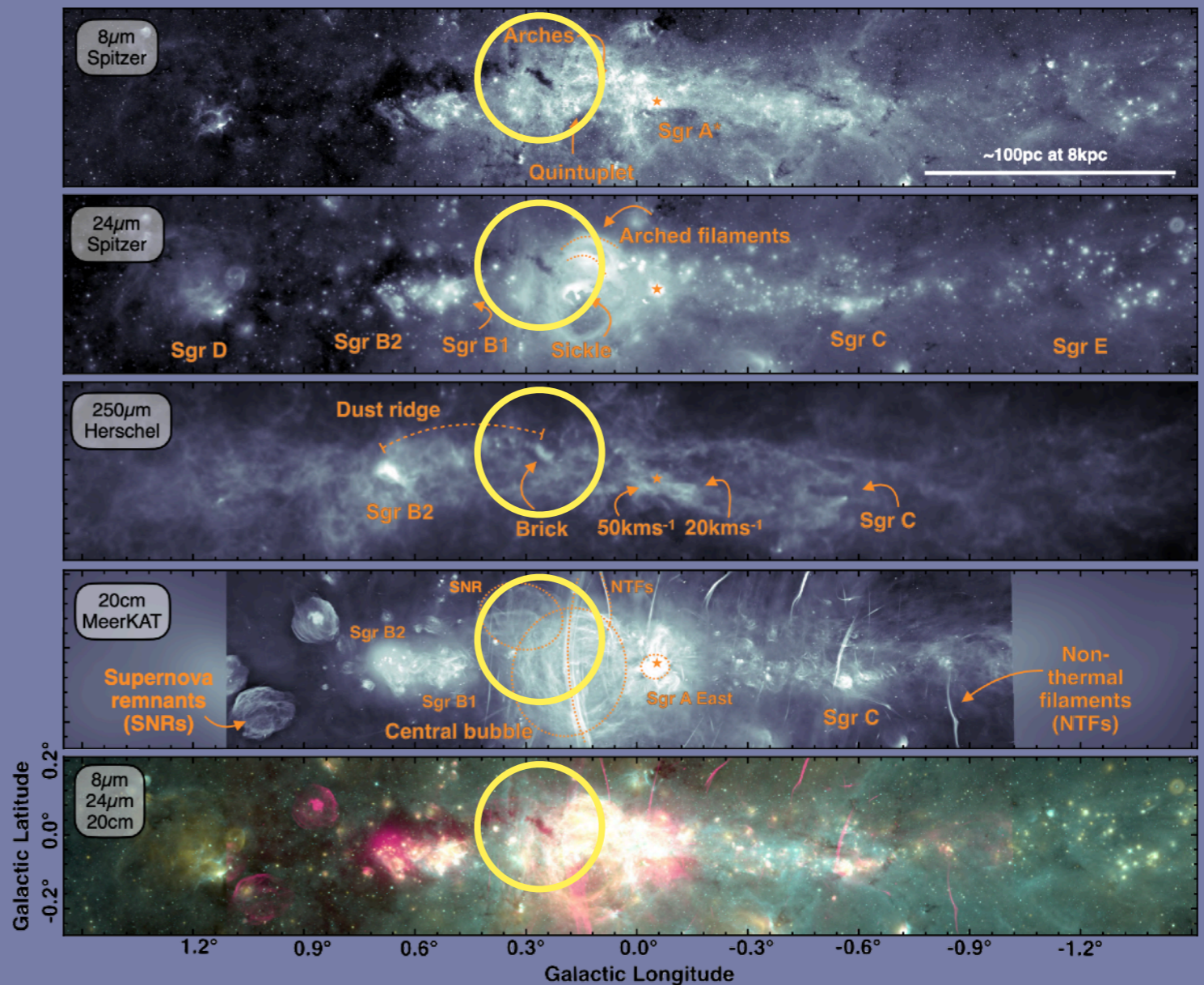
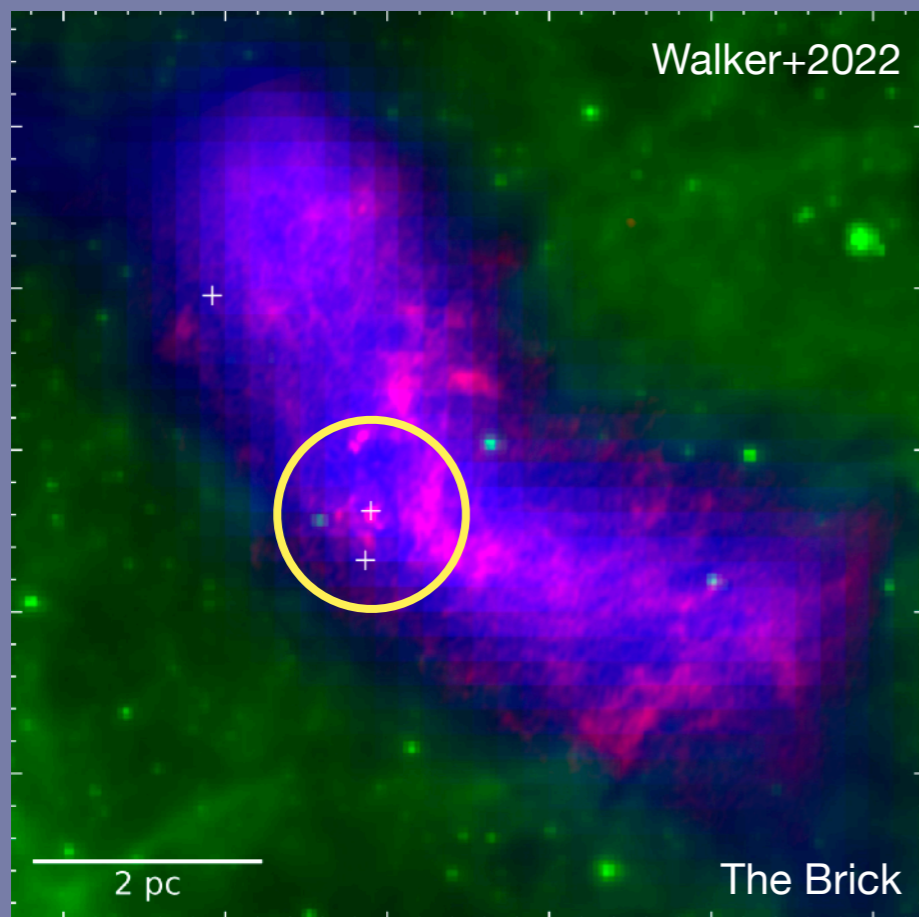


Which spectral lines trace what physical processes in the Galactic Center?

Henshaw+2022

First results: temperature structure and line list



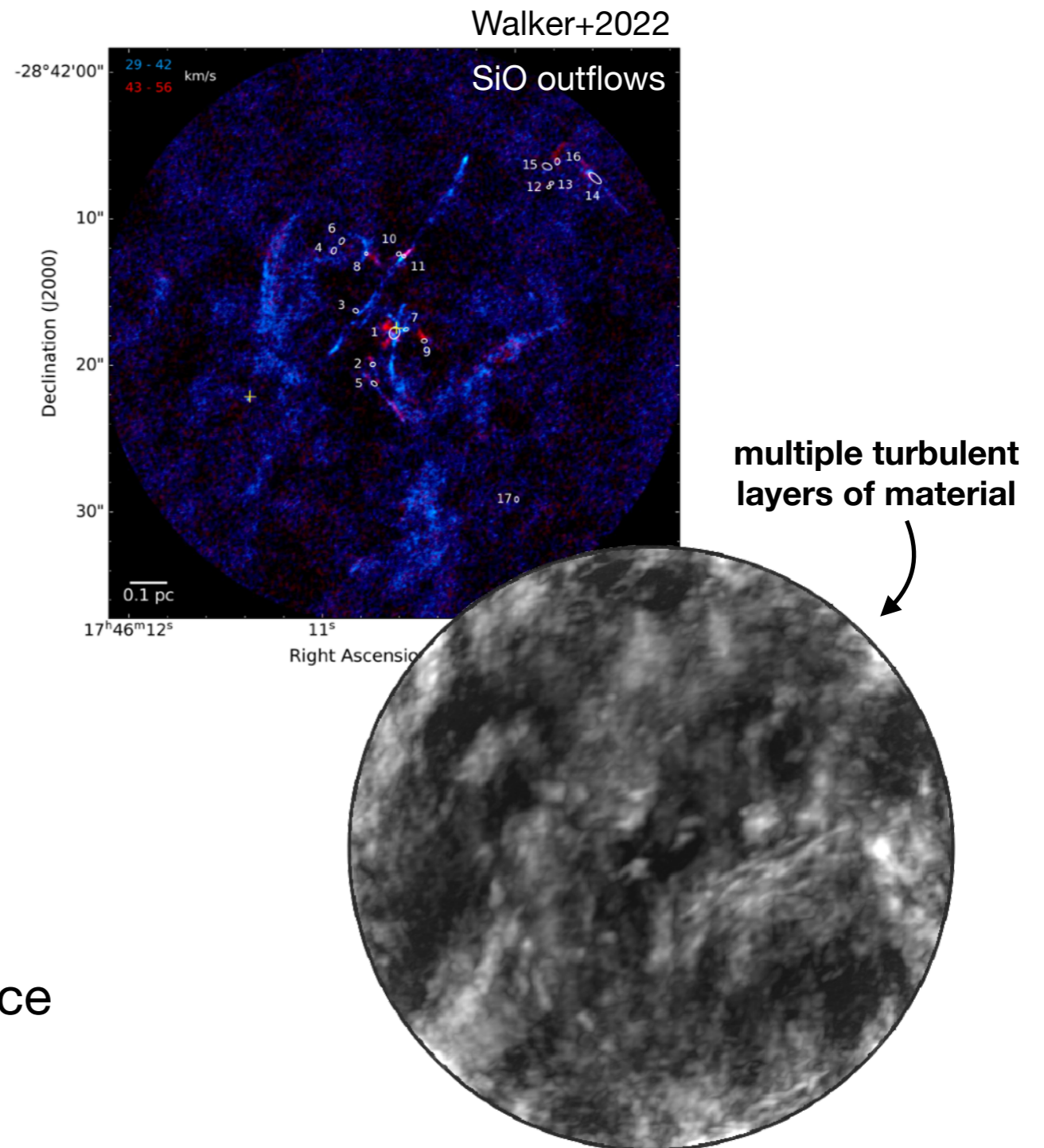
Alyssa Bulatek (she/her)
University of Florida

March 18, 2022
Masters Presentation

Molecular Fingerprints

Where do our "rules of thumb" fail?

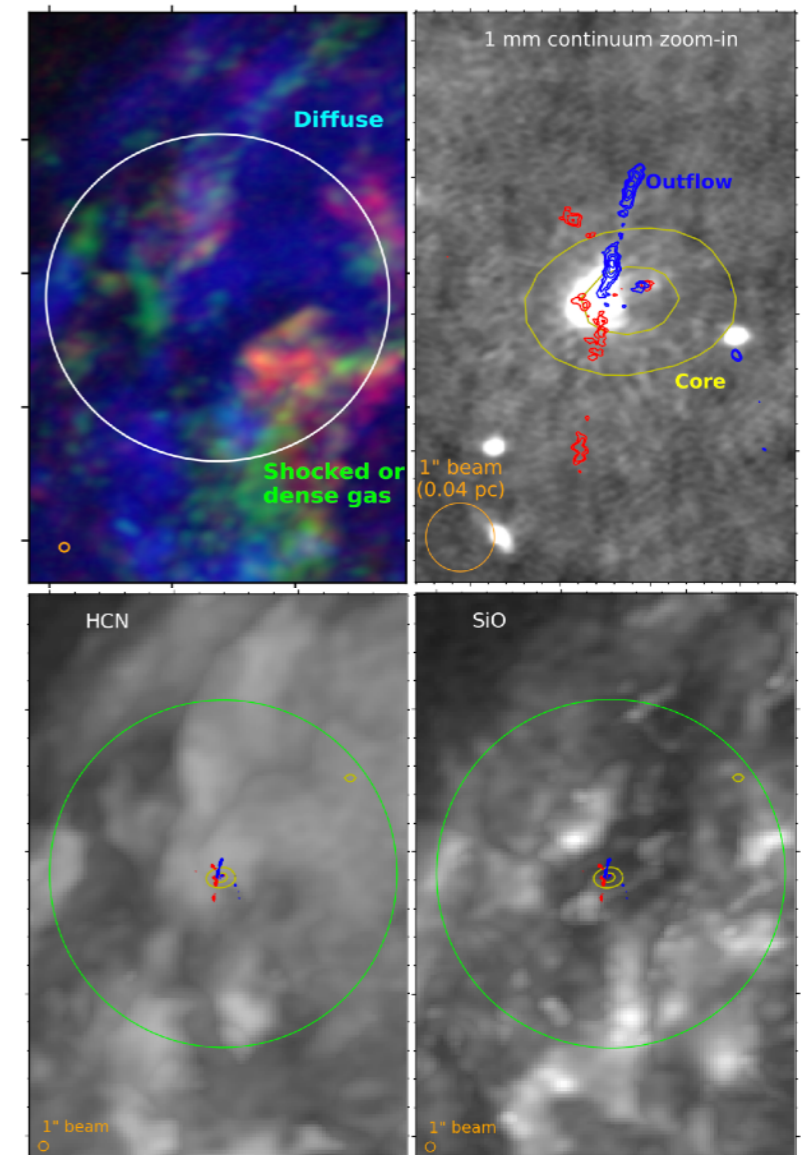
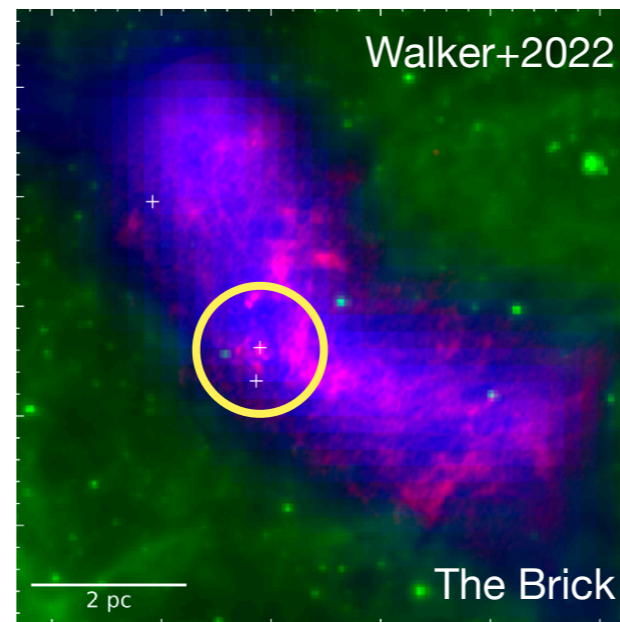
- Several molecules are widely used as heuristic tracers for different processes in the interstellar medium (ISM)
 - Outflows: CO, SiO
 - Hot cores: CH₃OH, CH₃CN
 - Shocks: SiO, HNCO
 - Dense gas: HCN, HCO⁺
- **Problem: all of these tracers are *widespread* in the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ)**
 - These molecules don't uniquely trace processes... they trace everything!



The CMZ and The Brick

The Brick is the prototypical dense but low-SF cloud

- Need unique tracers
- **G0.253+0.015** ("The Brick") contains examples of four ISM processes:
 - Protostellar outflows
 - Pre- and protostellar cores
 - Turbulent shocks
 - Diffuse, quiescent molecular gas
- ALMA proposal: wideband (4:1) spectral line survey
 - **Goal:** build a toolkit of tracers that uniquely identify these processes, for use in the CMZ and intensely star-forming galaxies



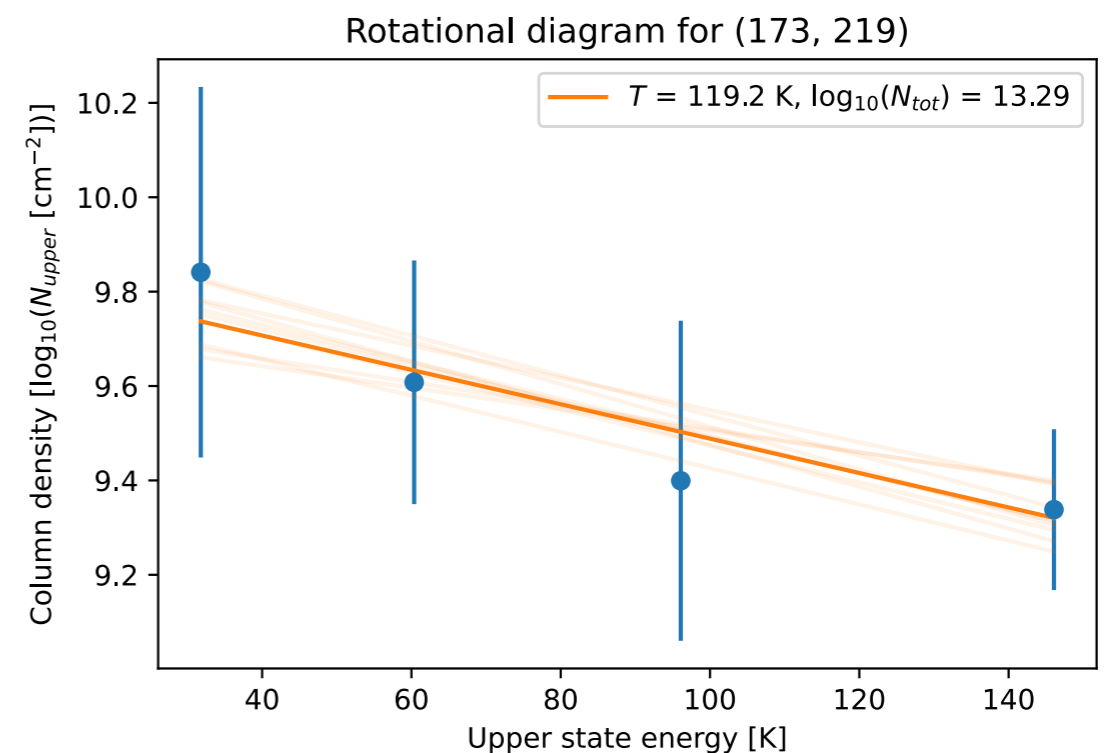
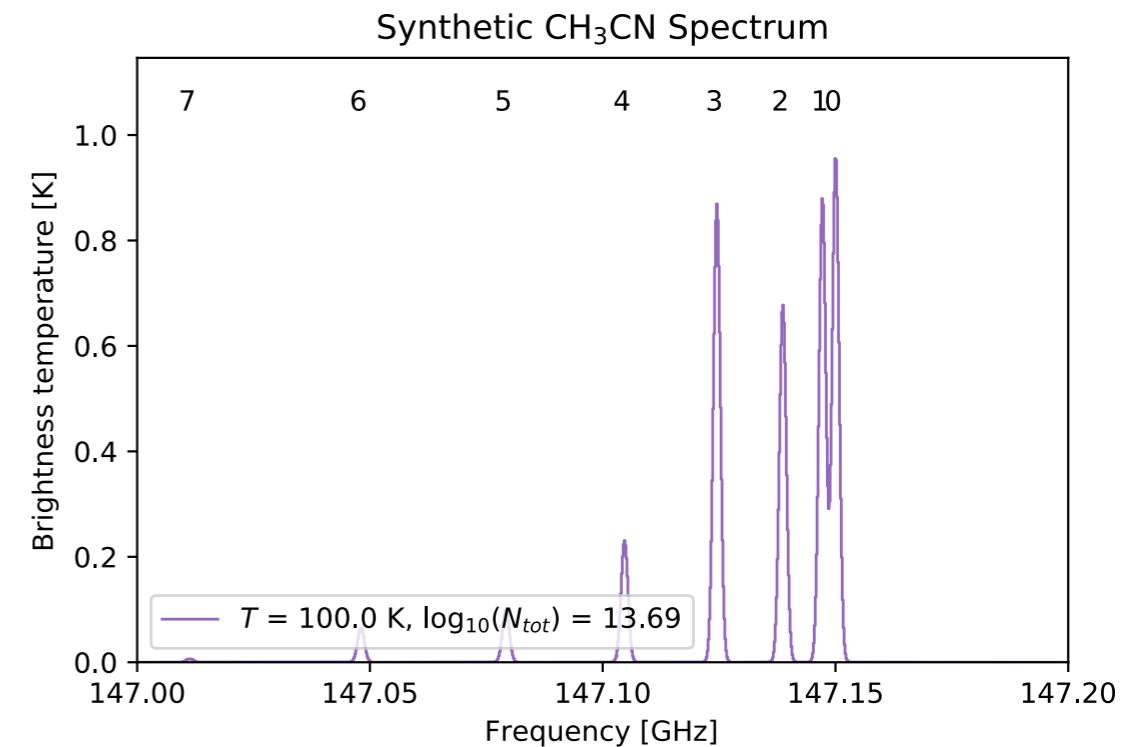
Rathborne+2015 and Walker+2022

**What is the environment like
where these molecules are?**

Measuring Physical Parameters

Temperature and density are initial conditions

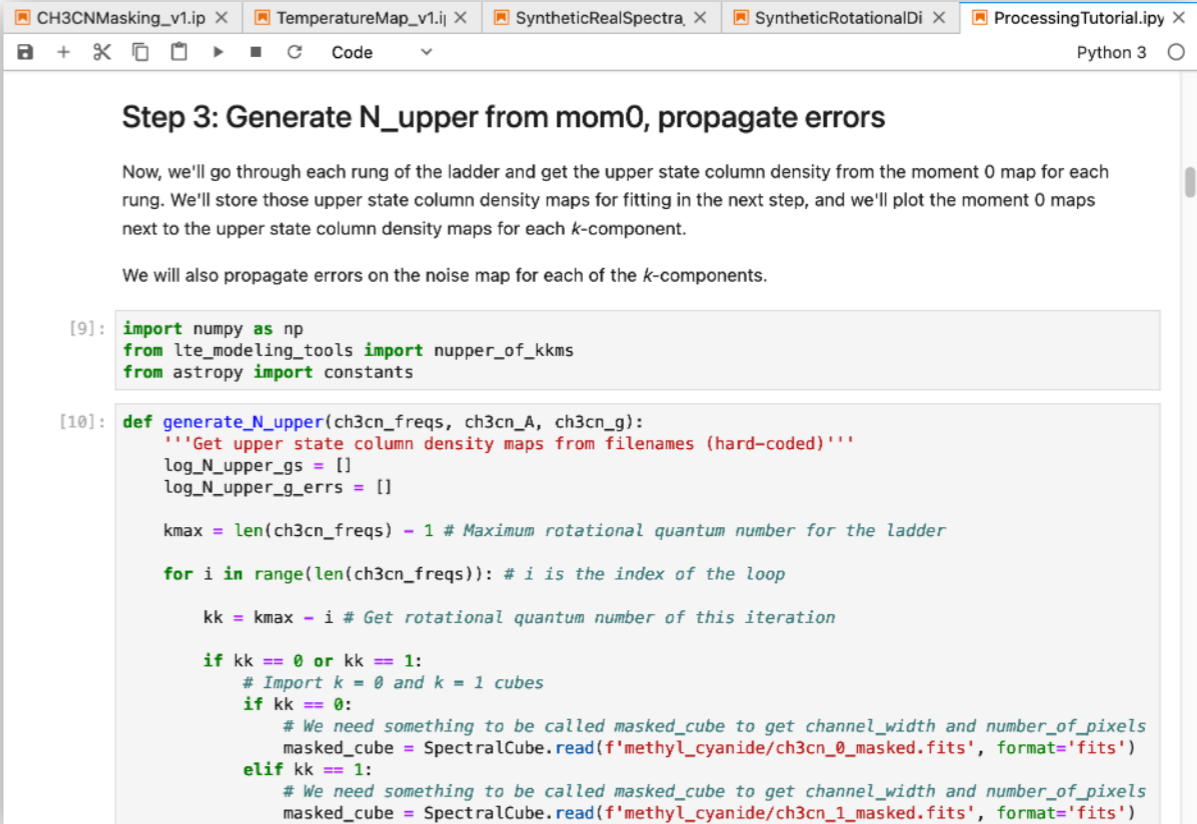
- We use CH₃CN (methyl cyanide) to measure temperature
 - Seven CH₃CN "ladders" in delivered data
- **Rotational diagrams** (column density versus upper-state energy) reveal physical conditions of environment (Goldsmith+1999)
 - Slope is $-1/T$
 - Intercept is related to N_{tot}
- Repeat for each pixel in cube to get **maps** of temperature and column density



Tutorial Development

Reproducibility for fun and profit

- Raw data need a lot of processing
 - Spectral masking (to enable isolation of multiple blended velocity components)
 - Rotational diagram fitting pixel-by-pixel
 - Modeling synthetic spectra to validate rotational diagrams
- Wrote tutorials in Jupyter Notebooks
- Available on GitHub now
 - Hope to publish on learn.astropy after project is complete



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs at the top: CH3CNMasking_v1.ip, TemperatureMap_v1.ip, SyntheticRealSpectra, SyntheticRotationalDi, and ProcessingTutorial.ip. The active notebook is ProcessingTutorial.ip, which is running Python 3. The notebook content includes a heading "Step 3: Generate N_upper from mom0, propagate errors", followed by explanatory text and a code cell. The code cell contains two input prompts, [9] and [10], with corresponding Python code. The code in [9] imports numpy, lte_modeling_tools, and astropy. The code in [10] defines a function generate_N_upper that iterates over rotational quantum numbers to generate upper state column density maps and propagate errors.

```
[9]: import numpy as np
from lte_modeling_tools import nupper_of_kkms
from astropy import constants

[10]: def generate_N_upper(ch3cn_freqs, ch3cn_A, ch3cn_g):
'''Get upper state column density maps from filenames (hard-coded)'''
log_N_upper_gs = []
log_N_upper_g_errs = []

kmax = len(ch3cn_freqs) - 1 # Maximum rotational quantum number for the ladder

for i in range(len(ch3cn_freqs)): # i is the index of the loop
    kk = kmax - i # Get rotational quantum number of this iteration

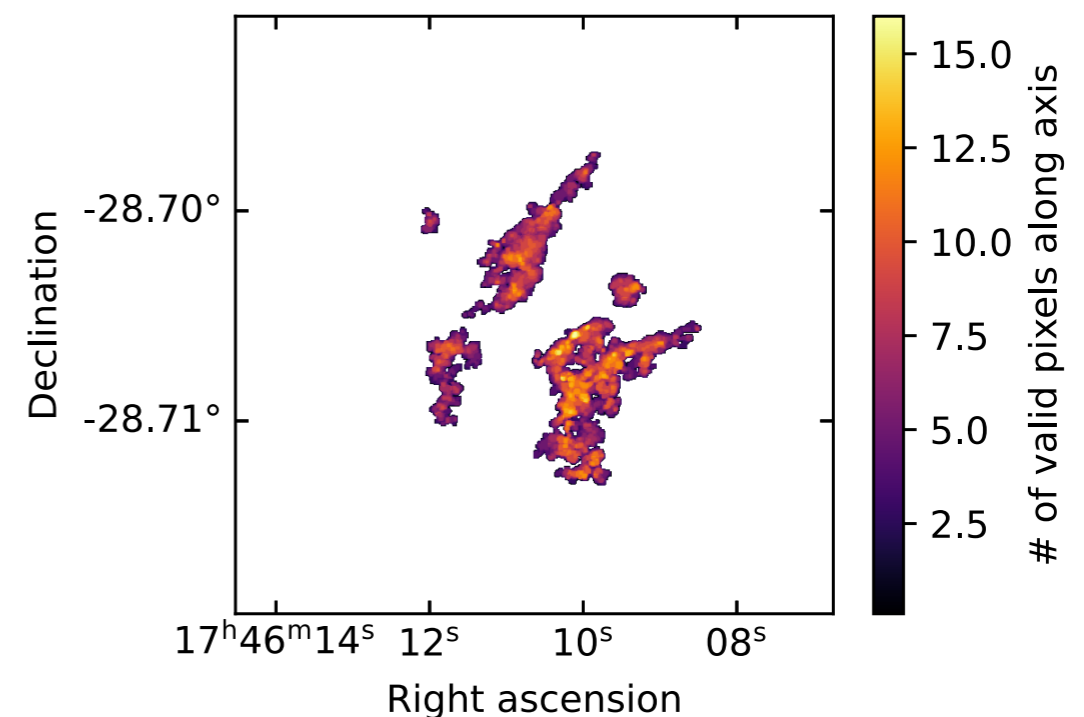
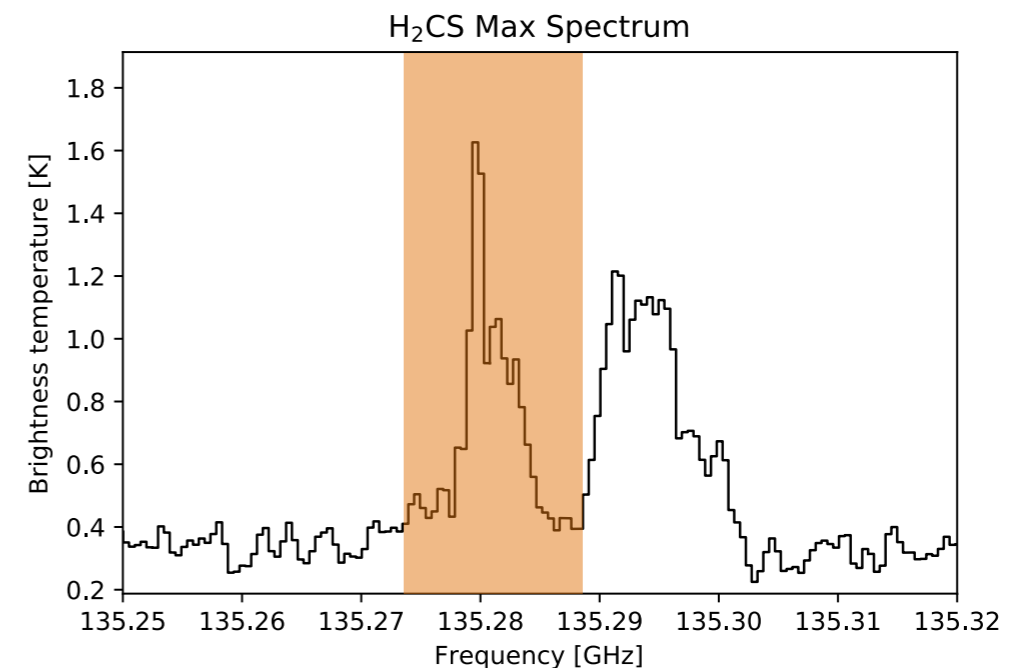
    if kk == 0 or kk == 1:
        # Import k = 0 and k = 1 cubes
        if kk == 0:
            # We need something to be called masked_cube to get channel_width and number_of_pixels
            masked_cube = SpectralCube.read(f'methyl_cyanide/ch3cn_0_masked.fits', format='fits')
        elif kk == 1:
            # We need something to be called masked_cube to get channel_width and number_of_pixels
            masked_cube = SpectralCube.read(f'methyl_cyanide/ch3cn_1_masked.fits', format='fits')
```

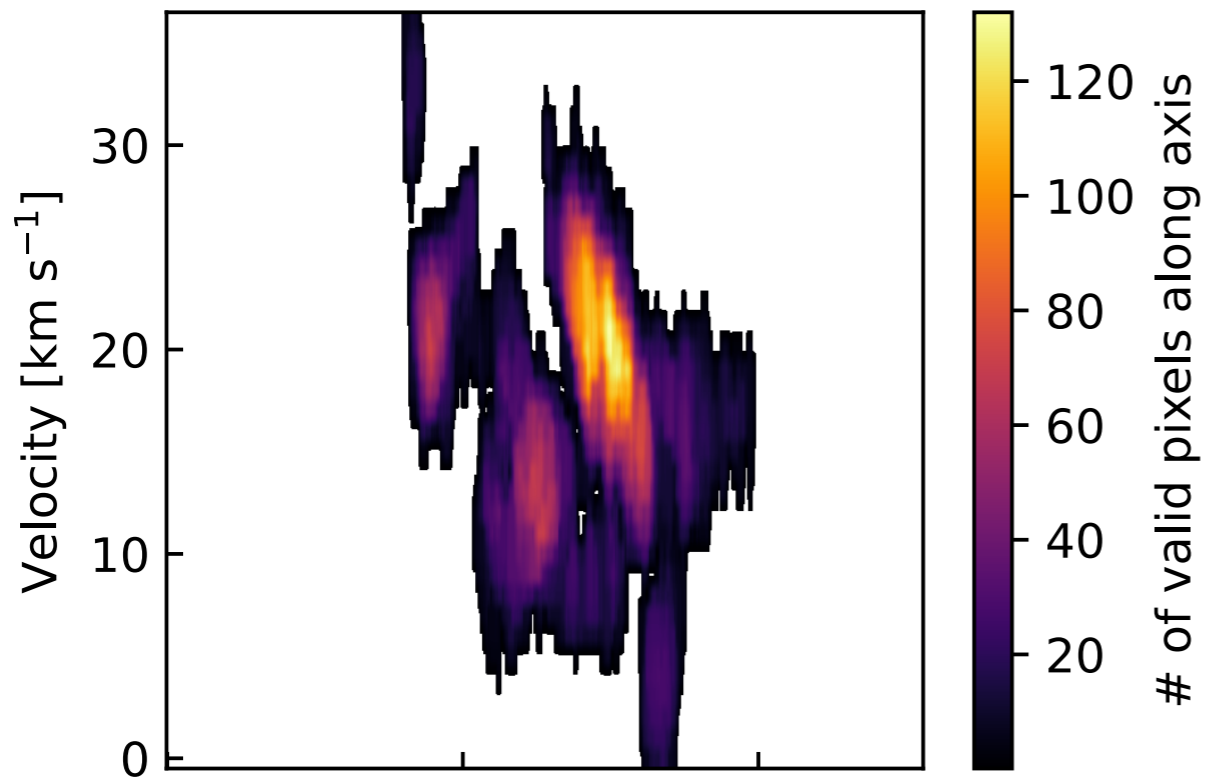
<https://github.com/abulatek/brick>

Signal Masking

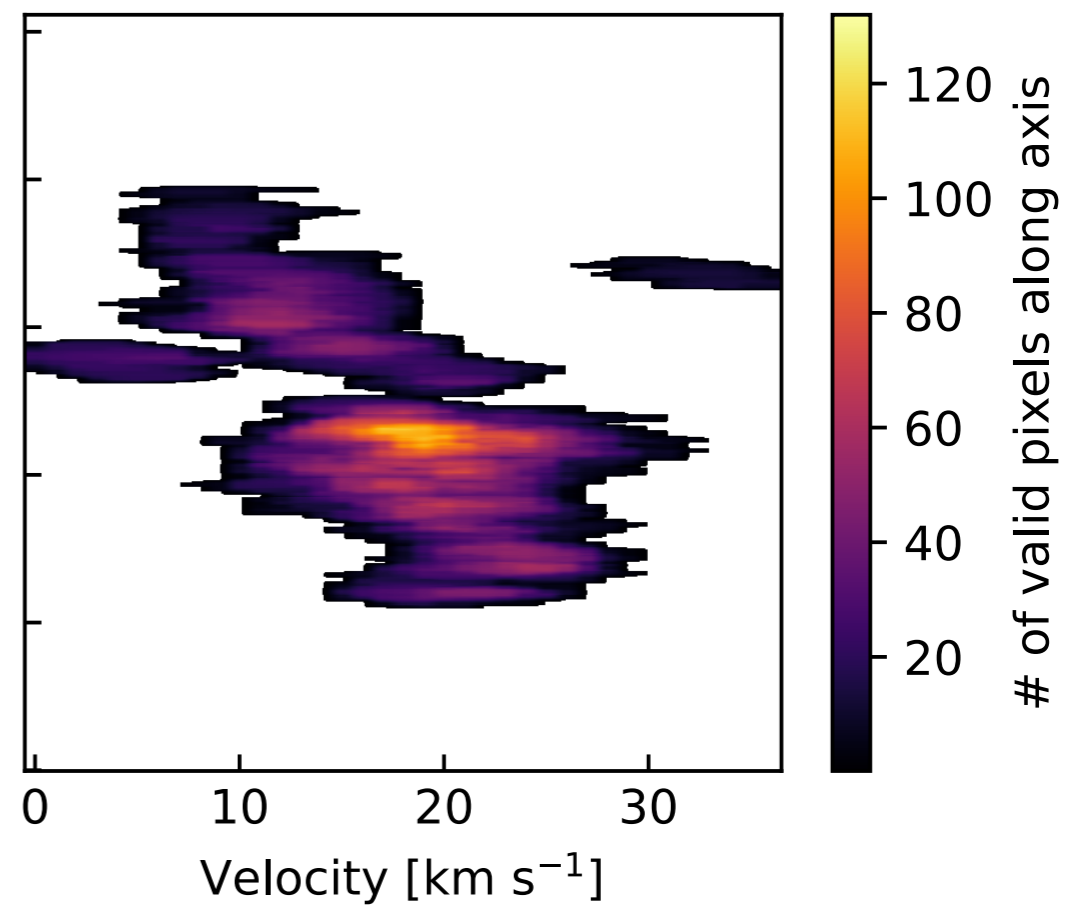
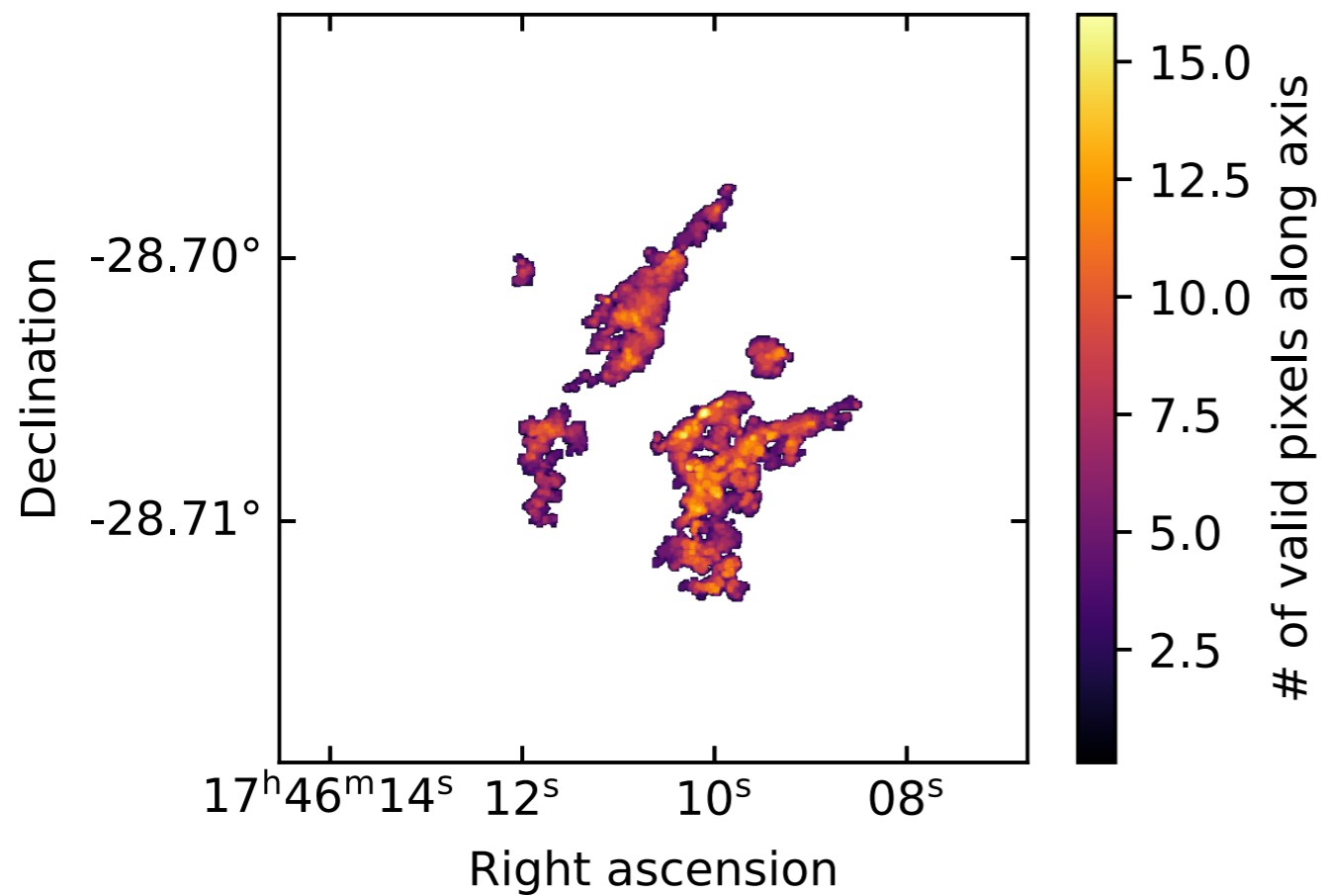
Signal extraction using a different molecule

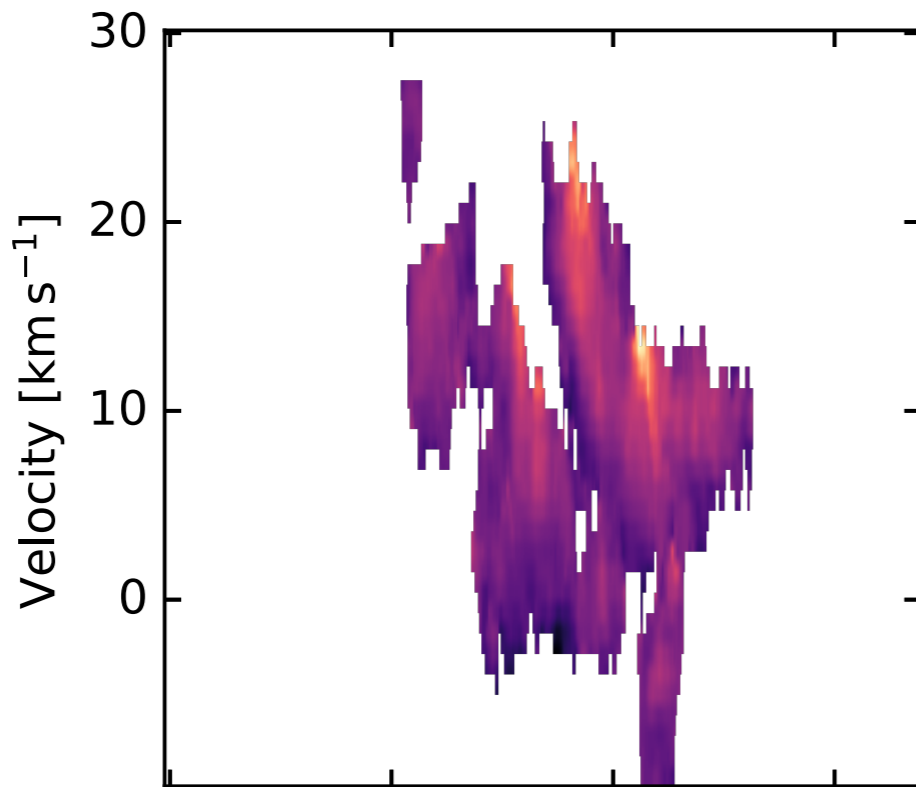
- CH₃CN signal is relatively weak, so we extract it with a molecule we assume will trace it: **H₂CS** (thioformaldehyde)
- Because these lines are at different frequencies (and we're converting to velocity), need to "re-grid" both **spectrally** and **spatially**
- Output of signal masking: cutout cubes of CH₃CN signal



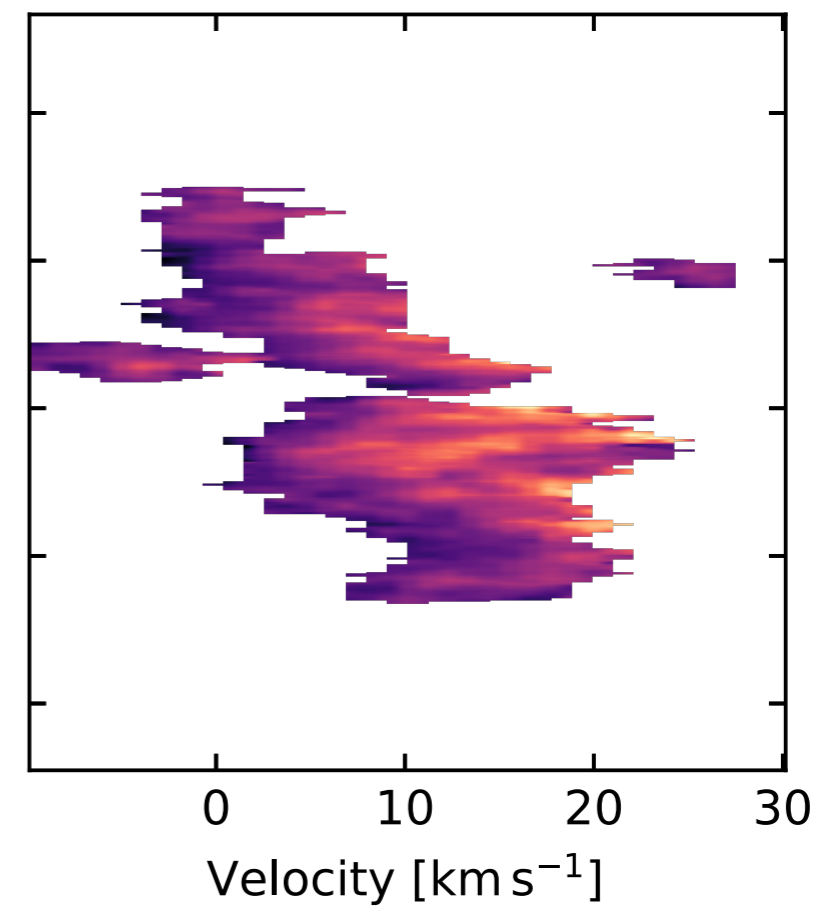
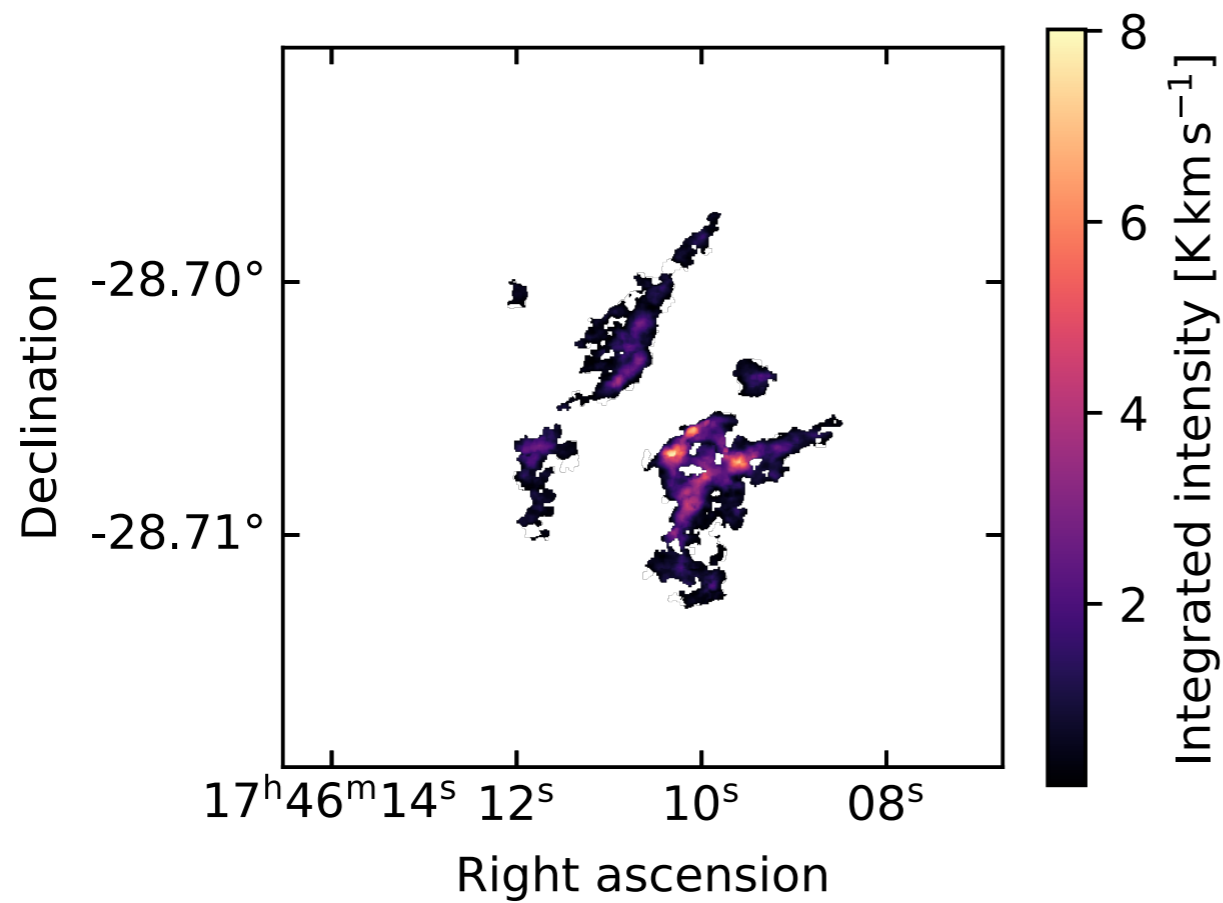


H₂CS-derived signal mask (LL) and projections of mask along spatial axes





**CH₃CN moment 0 map
(LL) and projections of
cube along spatial axes**

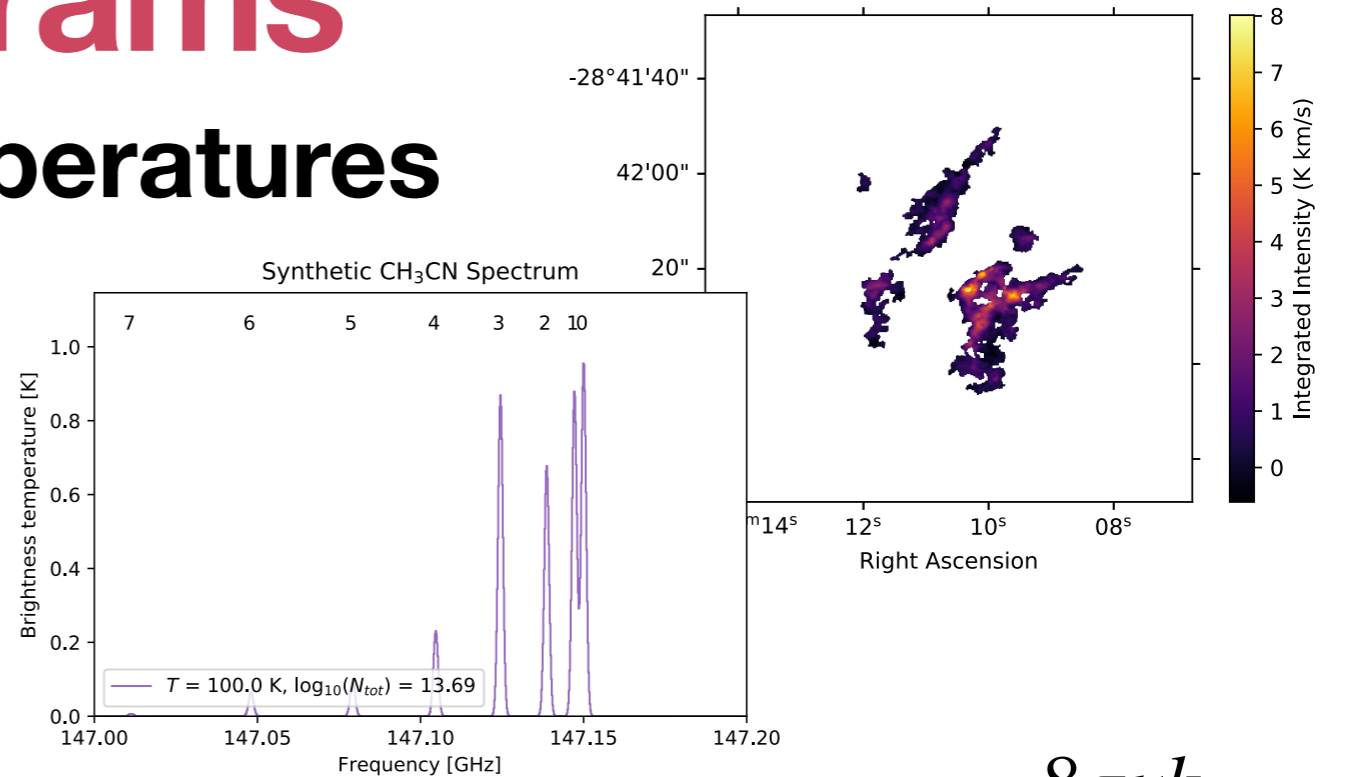


How to we get from the data products to temperatures?

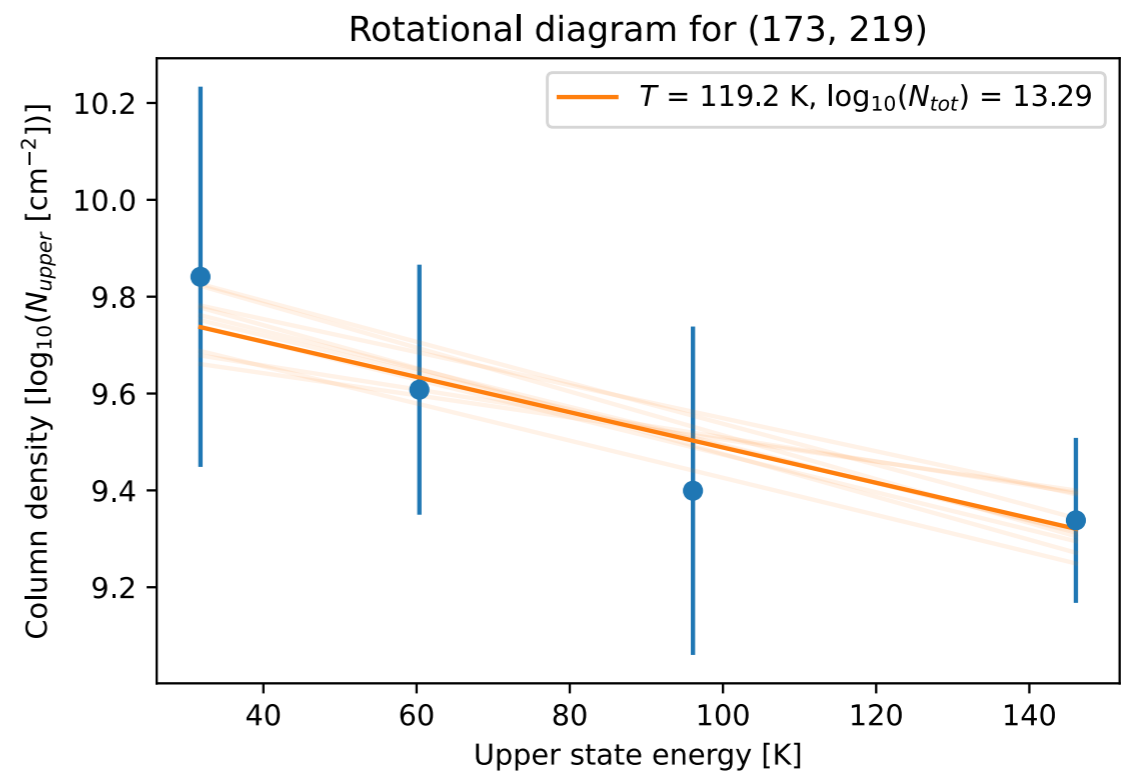
Rotational Diagrams

Going from data to temperatures

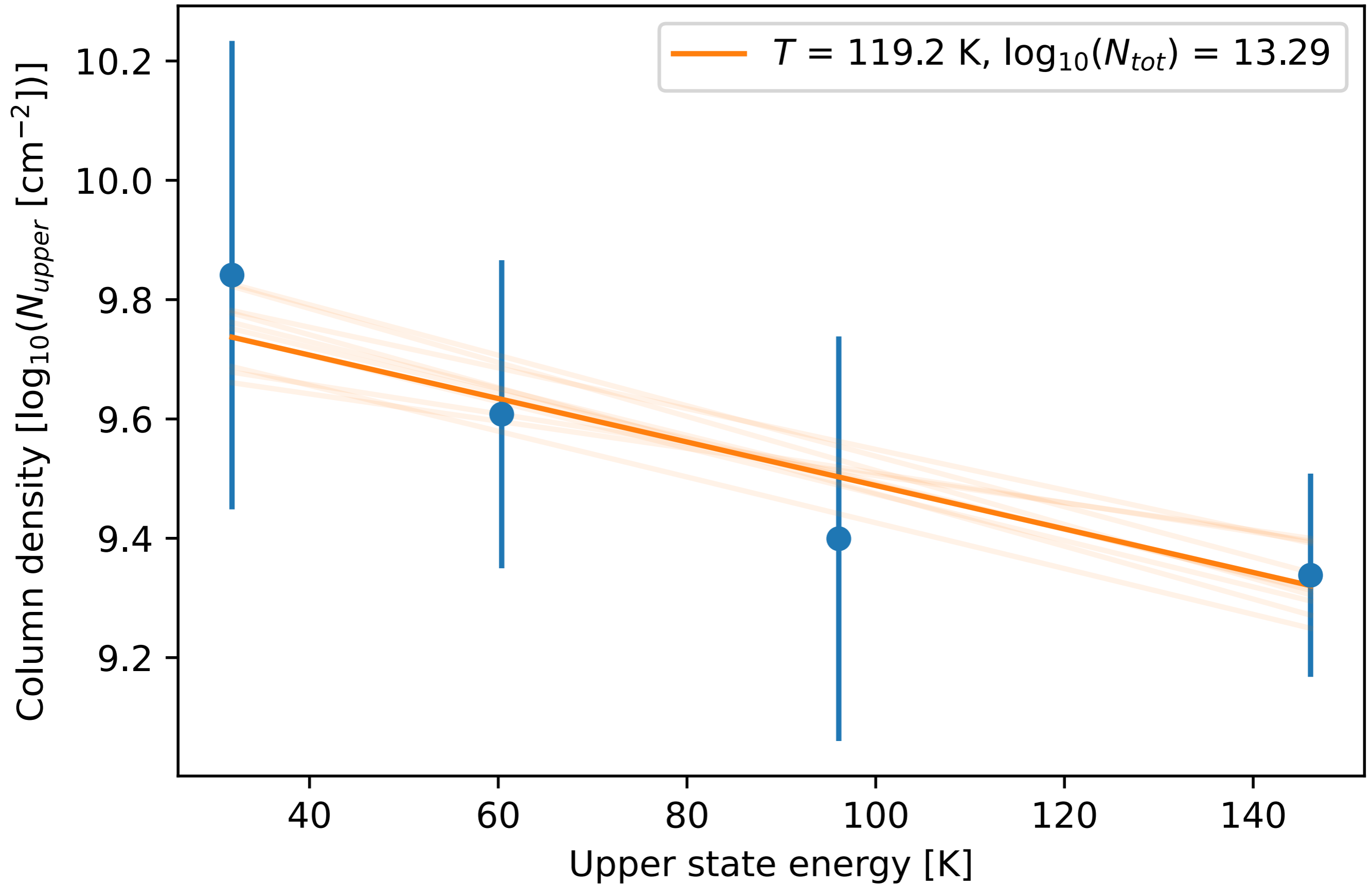
- Make moment map for each k -component in CH₃CN ladder
- Convert from integrated intensity [K km s⁻¹] to upper state column density [cm⁻²] (Mangum+2015)
 - These are the y-axis points on a rotational diagram
- Linear fit to rotational diagram for each pixel
 - Extract temperature from slope
 - Extract total column density from intercept



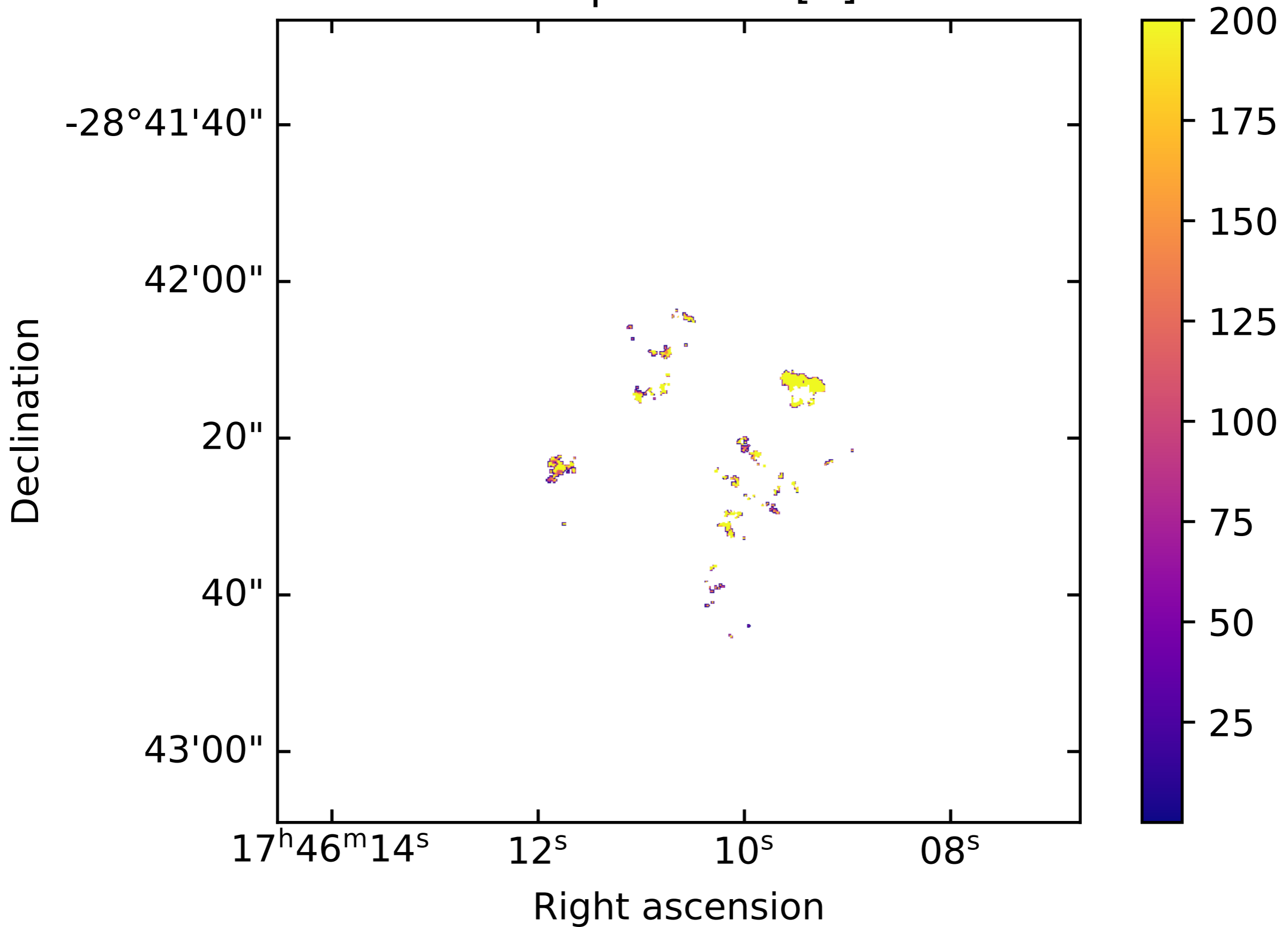
$$N_{upper} = \frac{8\pi\nu k_B}{hA_{ul}c^2} \cdot I$$



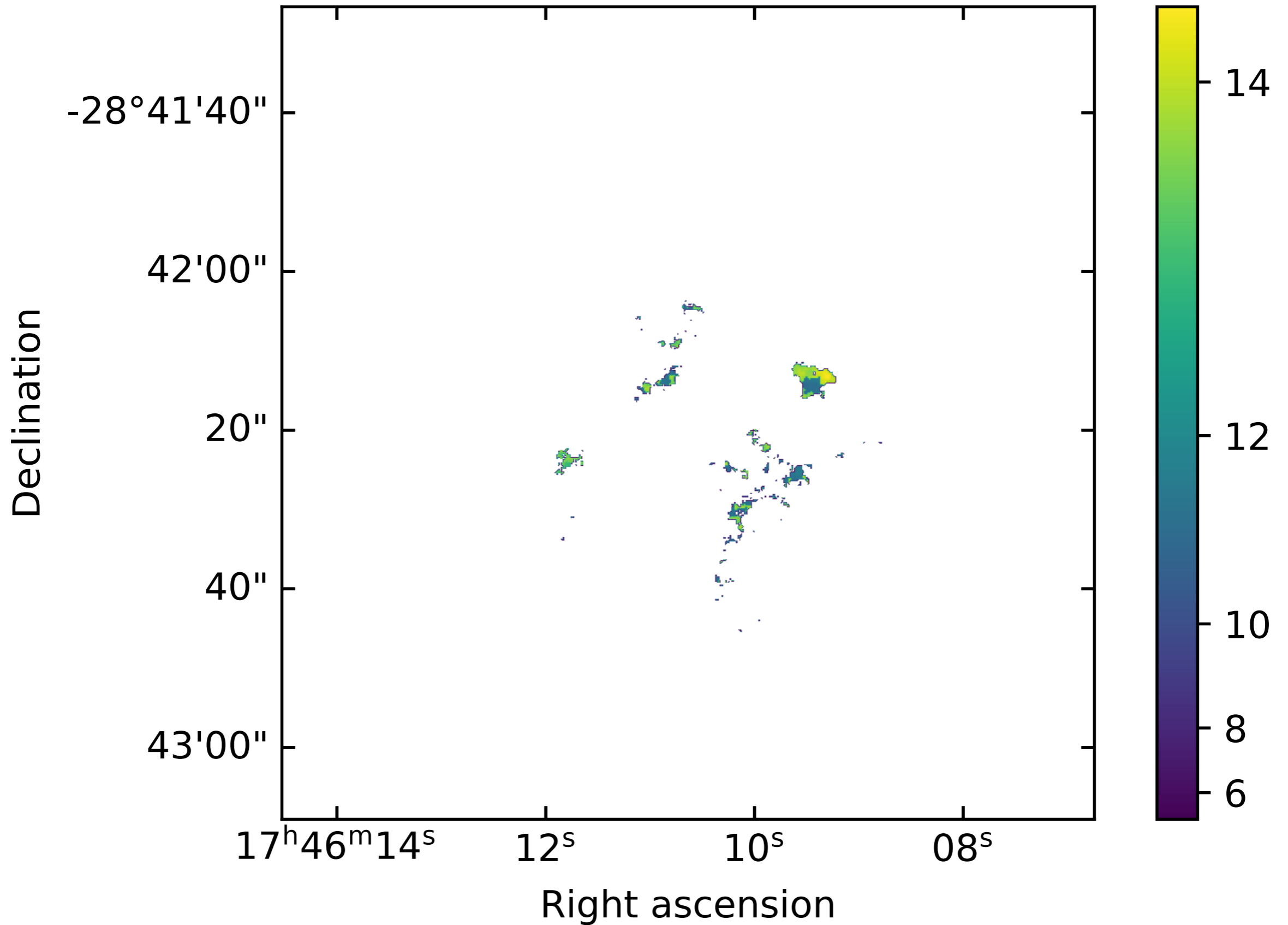
Rotational diagram for (173, 219)



Temperature [K]



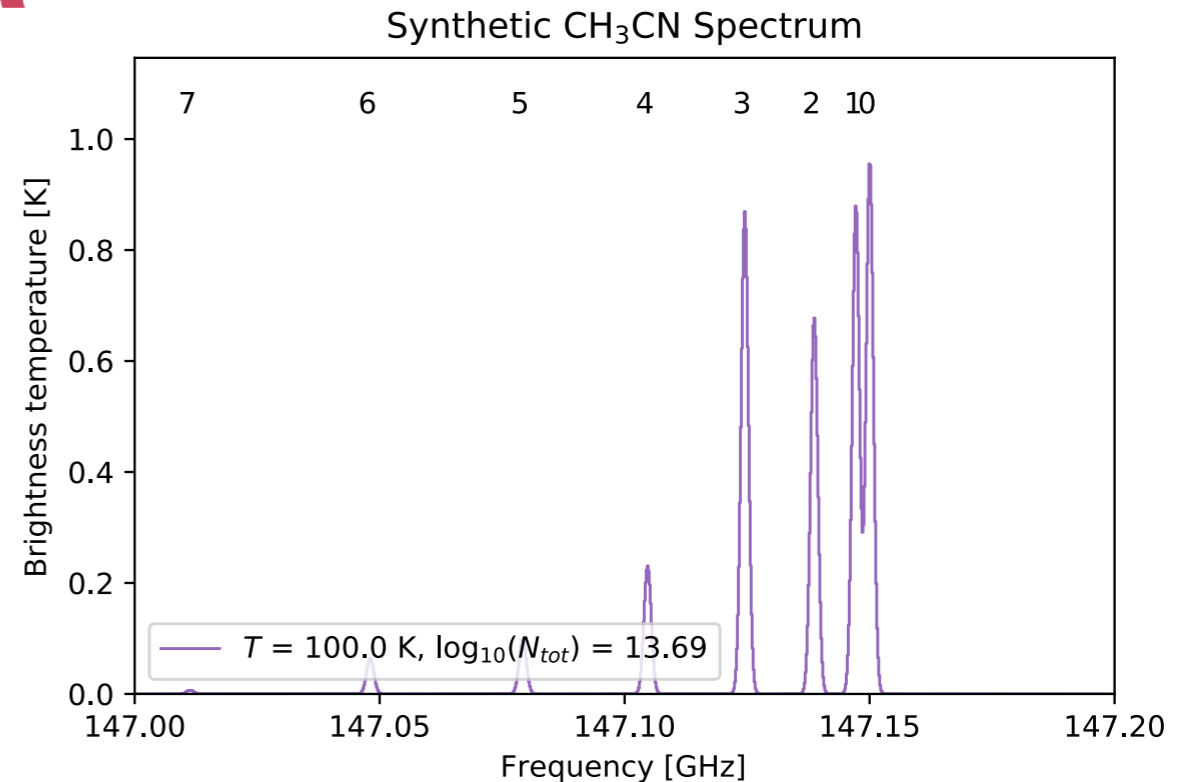
Total Column Density [$\log_{10}(N_{tot} [\text{cm}^{-2}])$]



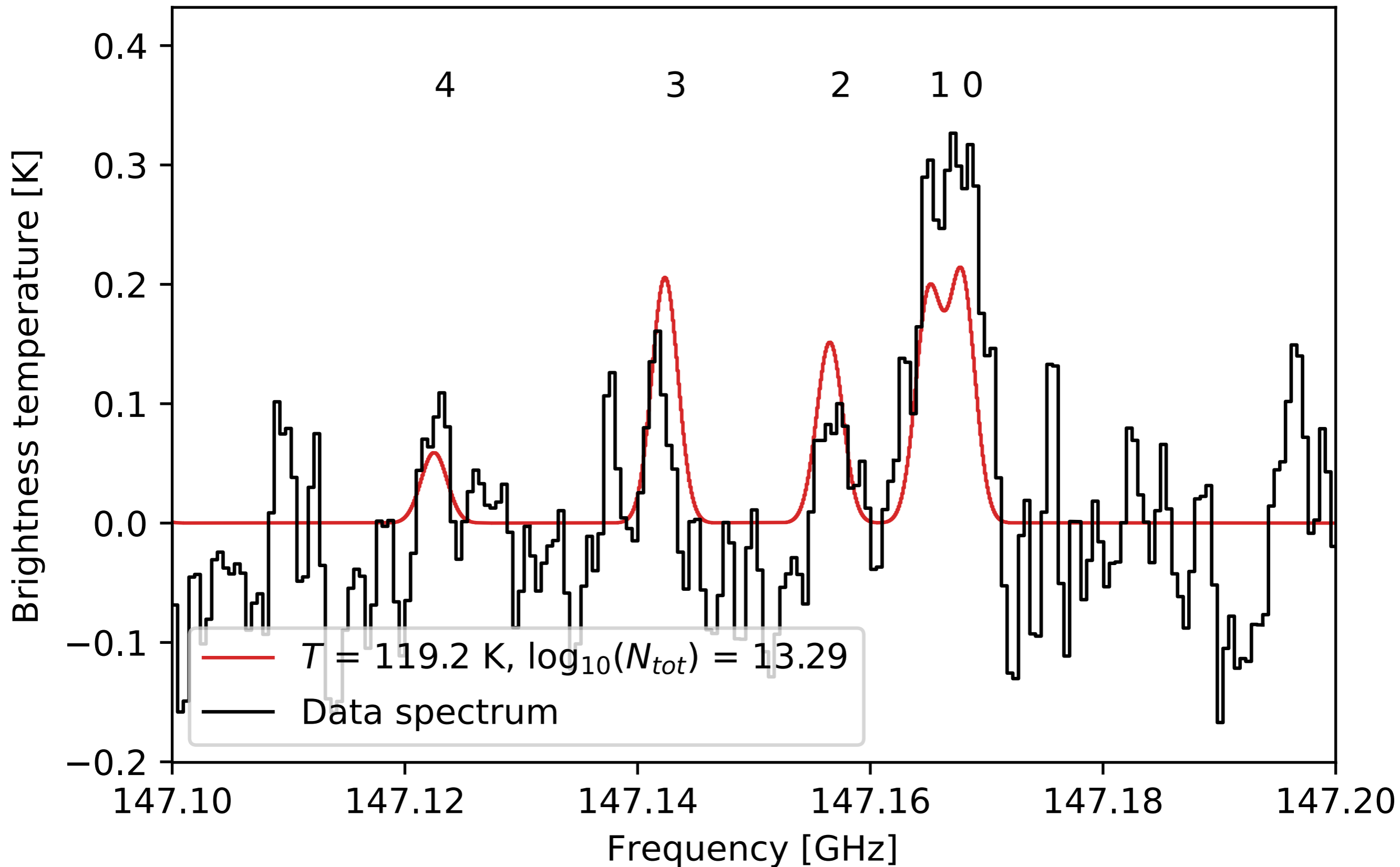
Synthetic Spectra

Checking our math

- If our fitted values for temperature and column density (derived from the data) are correct, a synthetic spectrum created using those parameters should match our data spectrum
 - First step to full LTE model of this region
- Created spectra with Pyspeckit's `spectrum.models.lte_molecule`



Synthetic and data spectra for (173, 219)

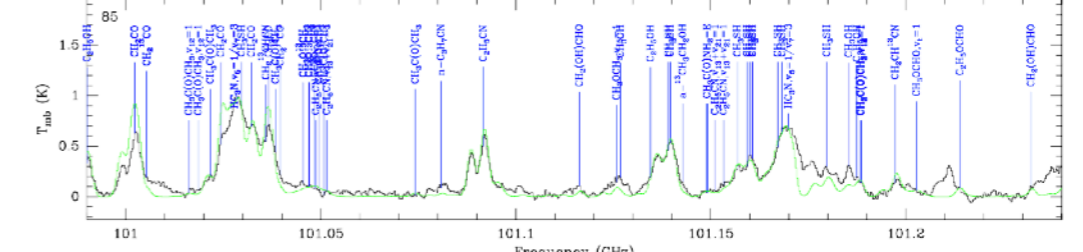
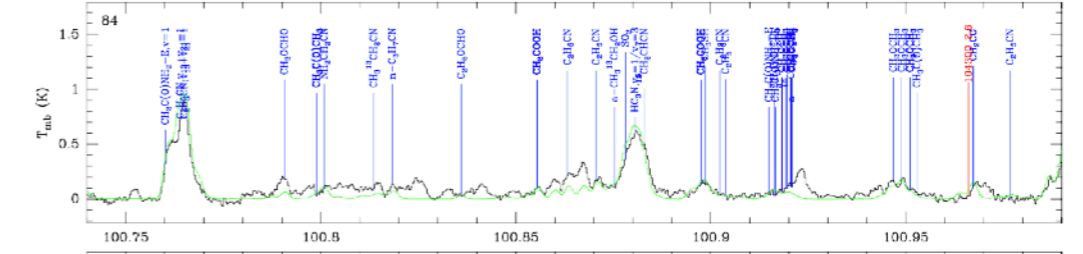
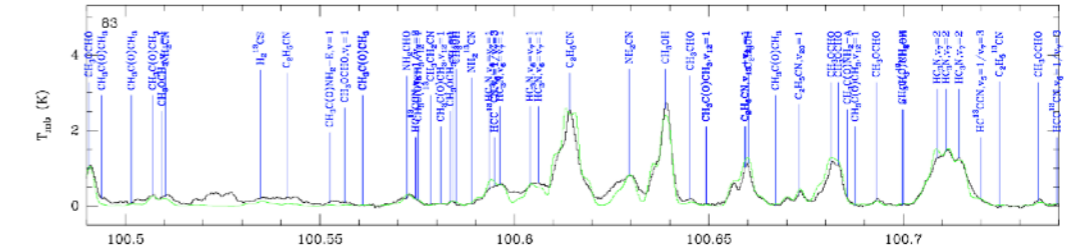
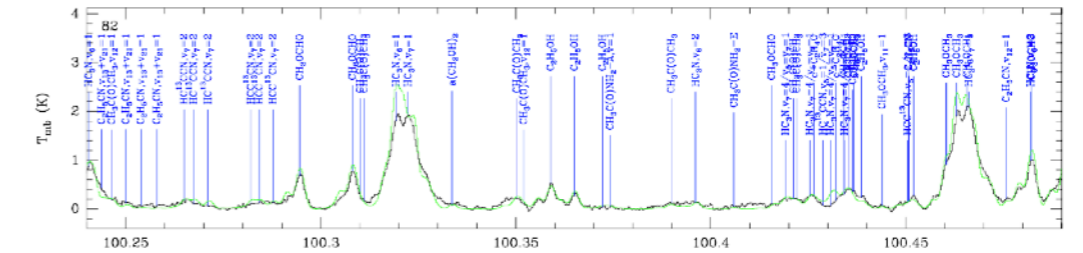
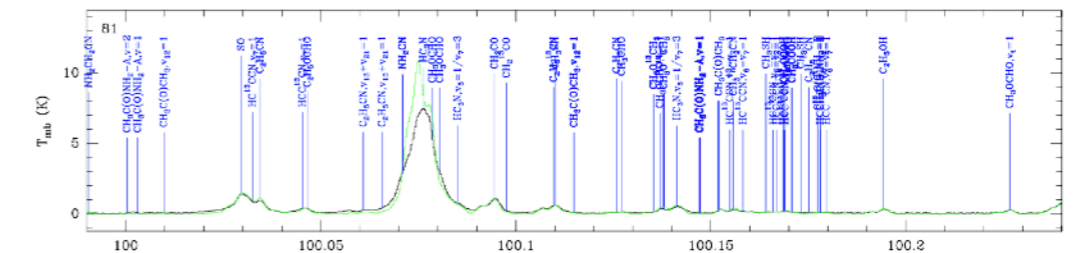
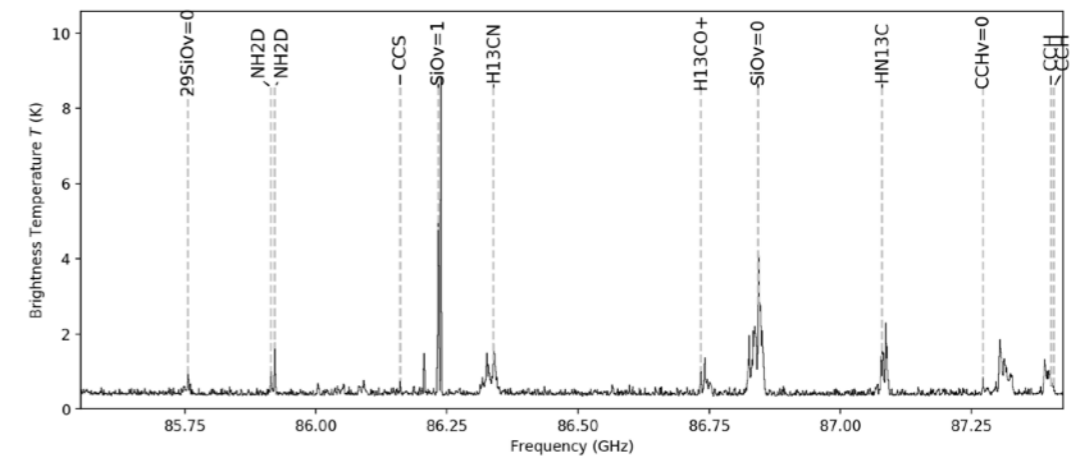


**What molecules are in
this region of The Brick?**

Line Identification

Start with some guesses

- Some "brute-force" line identification has been done using two types of summary spectra
 - Max spectra
 - Mean spectra
- Search for "detections" ($>5\sigma$), then use Splatalogue to find lines near center frequency of detection given a velocity range (~ 75 km/s)
- Checked these IDs against line lists in Sgr B2 (Jones et al. 2012, Belloche et al. 2013)



Belloche+2013

Candidate Species

There are a lot (these are not all of them)

2 atoms	3 atoms	4 atoms	5 atoms	6 atoms	7 atoms	8 atoms	9 atoms	10 atoms
CO	OCS	H ₂ CS	C ₄ H	CH ₃ CN	CH ₃ CHO	CH ₃ OCHO	CH ₃ OCH ₃	(CH ₃) ₂ CO
C ¹⁷ O	CCH	HNCO	HC ₃ N	CH ₃ OH	CH ₃ CCH		CH ₃ ¹³ CH ₂ CN	
CS	CCS	HDCO	H ¹³ C ₃ CN	CH ₃ OD	CH ₂ CHCN		CH ₃ CH ₂ ¹³ CN	
¹³ CS	HCN	HOCO ⁺	HC ¹³ C ₂ CN	CH ₂ DOH			g-CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	
CN	H ¹³ CN	SO ₃	HCC ¹³ CN	¹³ CH ₃ OH				
¹³ CN	HC ¹⁵ N		CH ₂ NH	NH ₂ CHO				
SiO	HNC		c-HCCCH					
NO	HN ¹³ C							
NS	NaCN							
AlF	NaN ₂							
Al ³⁷ Cl	SO ₂							
NaCl	³⁴ SO ₂							
SO ⁺	Si ¹³ CC							
	SiC ₂							
	³⁰ SiC ₂							
	HCO ⁺							
	H ¹³ CO ⁺							
	N ₂ H ⁺							

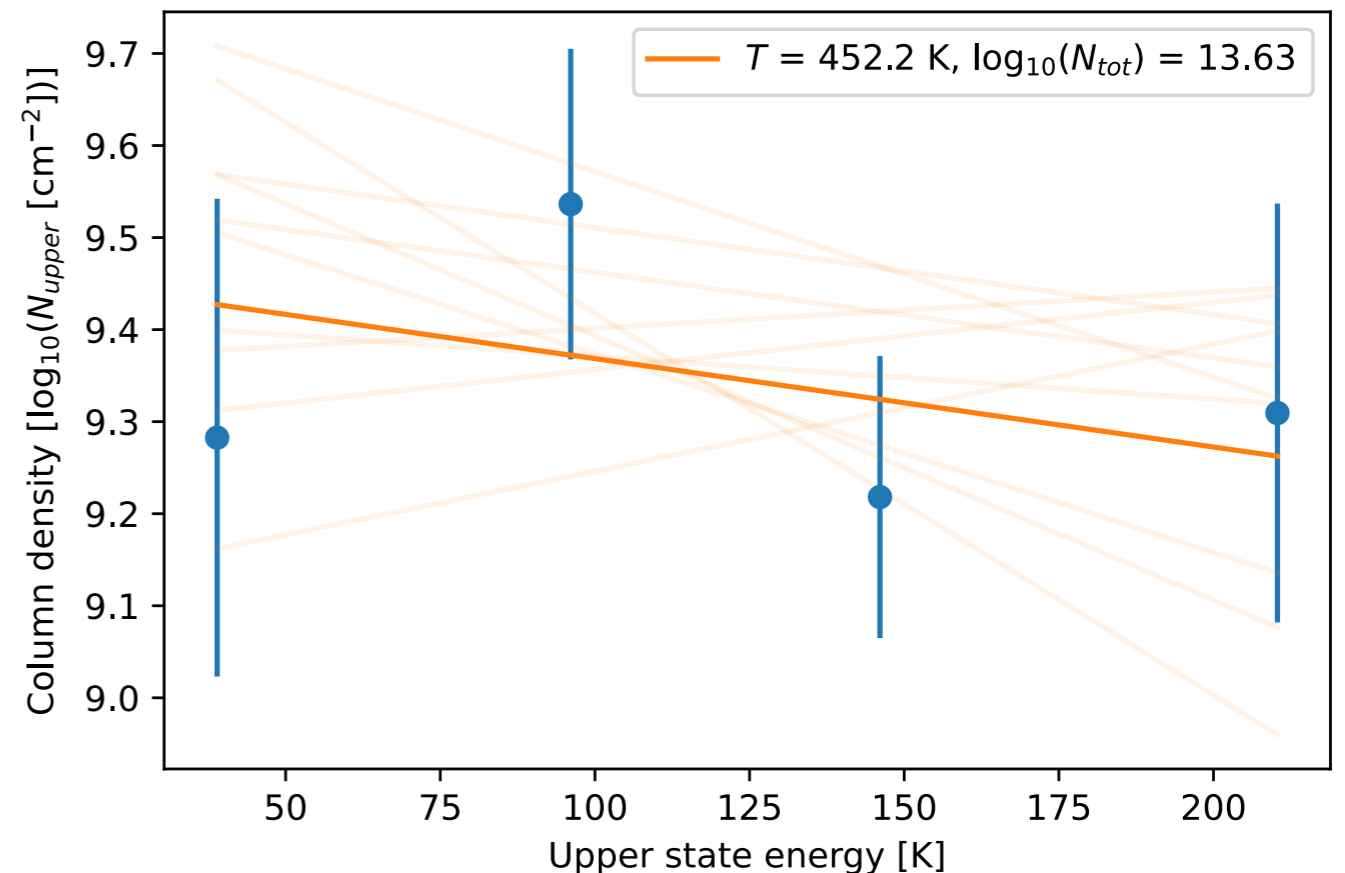
What's next?

Future Work

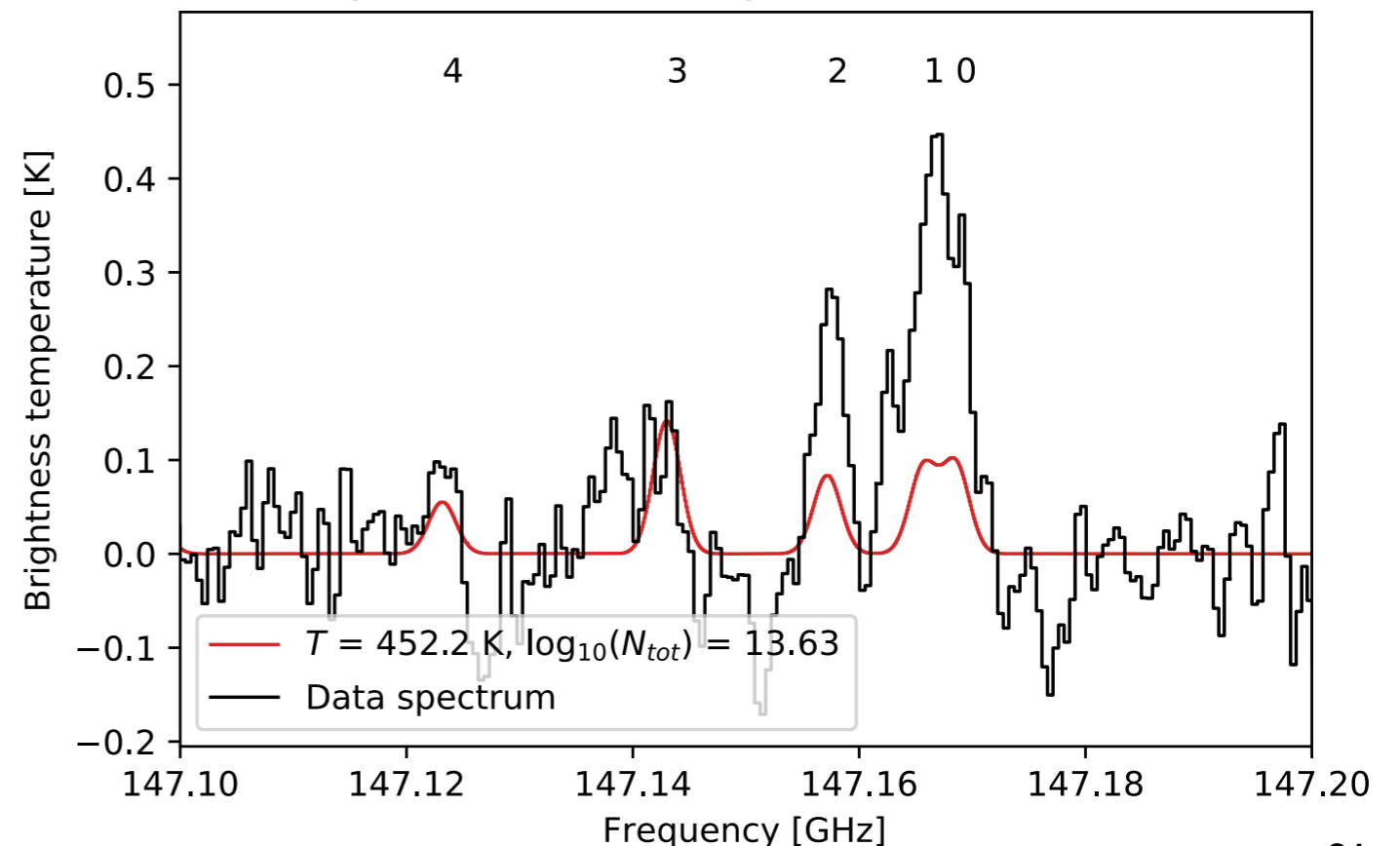
More pixels, please

- Want more pixels in maps!
 - Incorporate other 6 ladders into parameter maps
 - Measure upper limits for "non-detected" pixels
 - Model multiple velocity components using scousepy
- Still a lot of unknowns in the line identification process
 - Can use temperature to identify lines using synthetic spectra
- The final goal of the project: associate new tracers with ISM processes
 - Morphologically, or with e.g. PCA

Rotational diagram for (178, 226)



Synthetic and data spectra for (178, 226)



Thank you!