

Quinto workshop sull'astronomia millimetrica in Italia

Bologna, June 12-14, 2023

<https://indico.ict.inaf.it/event/2304/>

# **Paleo-spectroscopy: retrieve and complement past data for radioastronomy searches**

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# Molecules in space

- So far, according to The Cologne Database for Molecular Spectroscopy: *about 300 molecules have been detected in the interstellar medium or circumstellar shells.*
- The constituents of most of them are light atoms (H, C, O, N) but also heavier atoms are present.

<i>Nonmetals</i>	1																	2			
	H																	He			
	<i>Metals</i>	3	4													5	6	7	8	9	10
		Li	Be													B	C	N	O	F	Ne
		11	12													13	14	15	16	17	18
		Na	Mg													Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
5	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54			
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
6	55	56	La to Yb	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		

Metals III/IV period

NaCl, NaCN, NaCCCN

MgCN, MgNC, MgC<sub>3</sub>N, MgC<sub>3</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, MgC<sub>5</sub>N, MgC<sub>5</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, HMgNC, HMgC<sub>3</sub>N, MgC<sub>2</sub>, MgC<sub>2</sub>H, MgC<sub>4</sub>H, MgC<sub>4</sub>H<sup>+</sup>, MgC<sub>6</sub>H, MgC<sub>6</sub>H<sup>+</sup>

AlF, AlCl, AlNC, AlO, AlOH

KCl, KCN      CaNC      FeCN      TiO, TiO<sub>2</sub>

# Nonmetals

HF, CF<sup>+</sup>, AlF

SiC, SiN, SiO, SiS, SiP?, SiH?, SiH<sub>4</sub><sup>\*</sup>, SiCN, SiNC,  
Si<sub>2</sub>C, C<sub>4</sub>Si, c-SiC<sub>2</sub>, c-SiC<sub>3</sub>, **SiH<sub>3</sub>CN**, **CH<sub>3</sub>SiH<sub>3</sub>**

CP, SiP?, PNPO, PO<sup>+</sup>, PH<sub>3</sub>, HCP, CCP

SH<sup>+</sup>, SH, SO, SO<sup>+</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NS, NS<sup>+</sup>, CS, H<sub>2</sub>S, OCS,  
HCS<sup>+</sup>, HS<sub>2</sub>, HCS, HSC, NCS, C<sub>2</sub>S, C<sub>3</sub>S, C<sub>4</sub>S, C<sub>5</sub>S,  
HCCS, HCCS<sup>+</sup>, HC<sub>3</sub>S<sup>+</sup>, HC<sub>4</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>CS, H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>S,  
H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>S, HCCCHS, HNCS, HSCN, **HC(S)CN**, **HC(O)SH**,  
**CH<sub>3</sub>SH**, **CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH**

HCl, HCl<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sup>+</sup>, KCl, AlCl, NaCl, **CH<sub>3</sub>Cl**

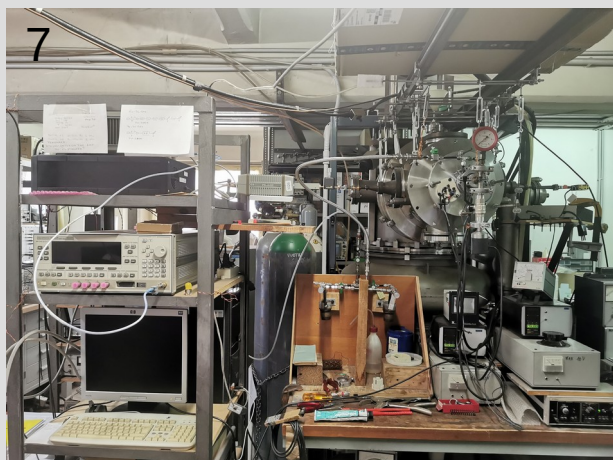
ArH<sup>+</sup>

					2 He
5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og



# Free-jet mw/mmwave spectroscopy lab.

Silicon		Sulfur		Chlorine	
dimethylsilane	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{Si}$	thioglycolic acid	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$	2-chloropropanoic acid	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2$
trimethylsilylanol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{OSi}$	dimethyl sulfoxide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS}$	3-chloropropanoic acid	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2$
		thioacetamide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NS}$		
		cysteamine	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NS}$		
		1-propanethiol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{S}$		
		2-propanethiol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{S}$		
		1,3-propanedithiol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{S}_2$		
		thioglycerol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_2\text{S}$		
		sulfanilamide	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$		



Free Jet Absorption Stark  
Modulated Microwave  
Spectrometer  
Range 60-78 GHz  
Resolution 0.3 MHz

6	7	8	9
C	N	O	F
14	15	16	17
Si	P	S	Cl



Molecular Beam Fourier  
Transform Microwave  
Spectrometer  
Range 6-18 GHz  
Resolution 0.01 MHz

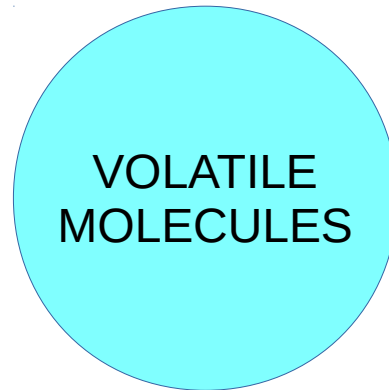
# Cold cases

Silicon		Sulfur		Chlorine	
dimethylsilane	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{Si}$	thioglycolic acid	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$	2-chloropropanoic acid	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2$
		dimethyl sulfoxide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS}$		
		thioacetamide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NS}$		
		cysteamine	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NS}$		
		1/2-propanethiol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{S}$		

- The spectra of the lightest and more volatile compounds were measured and assigned decades ago.
- Why investigate them again?

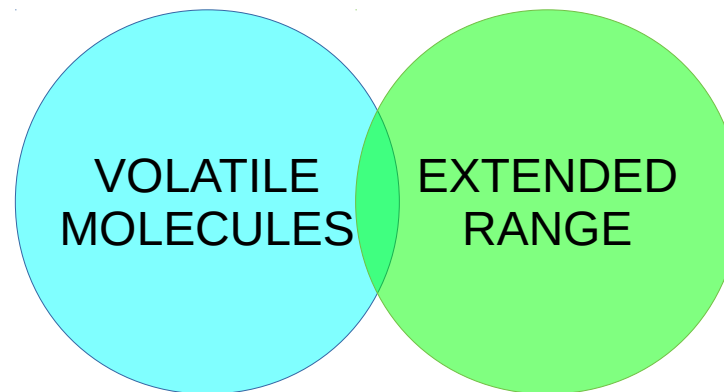
# - 1 -

- Light and volatile molecules are the best candidates to be observed by radio-telescopes.



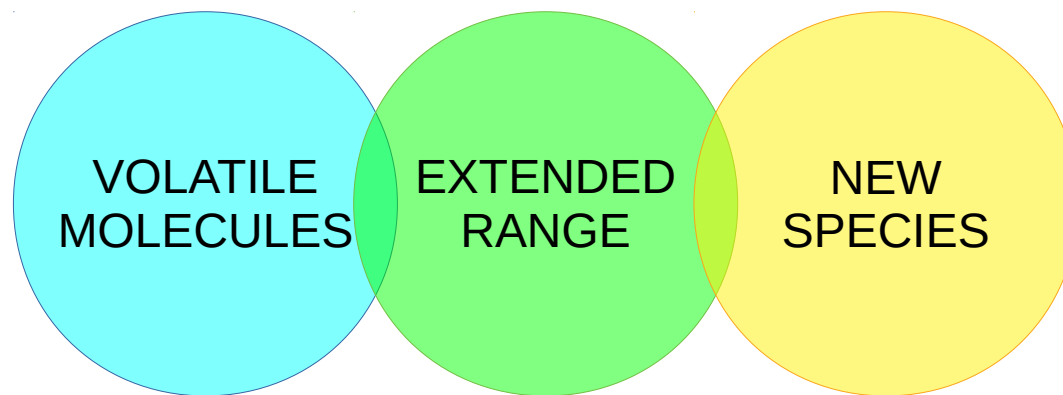
## - 2 -

- The observed frequency range can be extended in order to measure additional transition lines and improve the predictive power of the model.



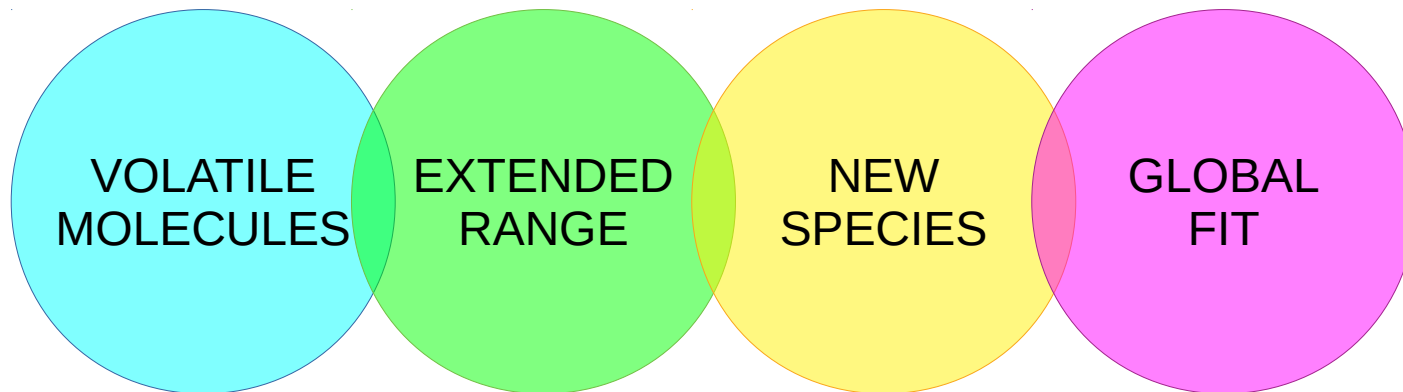


- In the case of flexible molecules, measurements performed with supersonic expansion, which induces a cooling of the internal degrees of freedom, can lead to the observation of isomers unseen before and sometimes redefine their relative stability scale.



# - 4 -

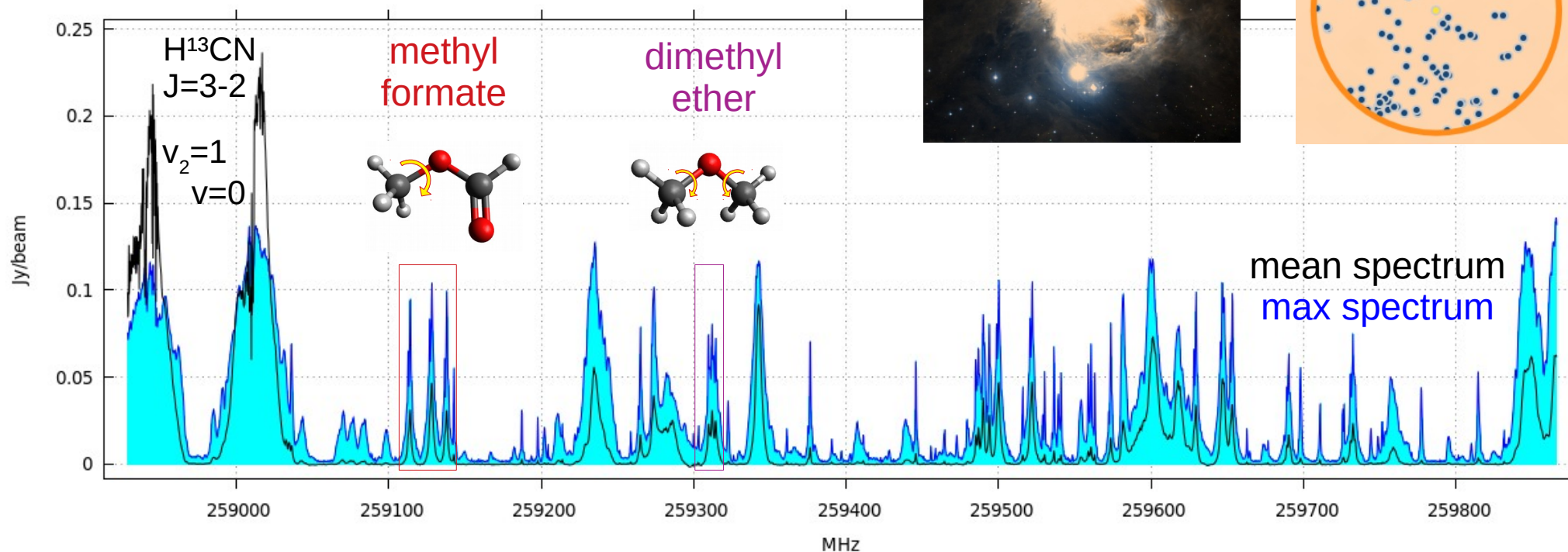
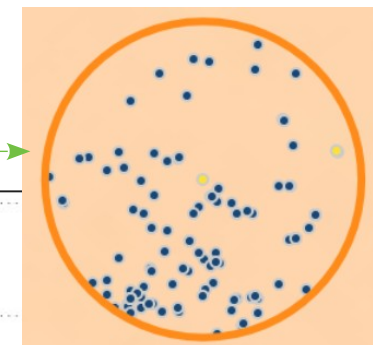
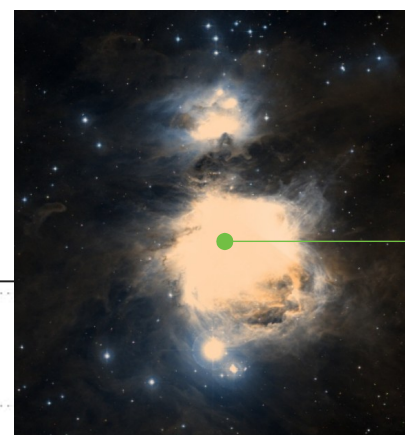
- Often the already known data are not fitted together, therefore it is necessary to collect and merge all the available information and build a global model.
- This is the case of molecules characterized by nuclear quadrupole coupling interactions or large amplitude motions as the methyl internal rotation.
- Nowadays, it is possible to fit all these spectral features together, providing a reliable description of the fine and hyperfine structure, which can be much helpful in the assignment of crowded astronomic surveys.



# ALMA Archive

- Project: Moving Past Small Number Statistics in Astrochemistry: A Molecular Survey of 25 Hot Cores, Brett McGuire et al. - **2019.1.00246.S**
- Band 6 - Sky freq. range 258.92-259.86 GHz, Res. 0.5 MHz
- Obs. date 2020-01-08, PWV 1.248 mm
- member.uid\_\_\_A001\_X1465\_X35b1.  
**Orion-KL\_sci.manual.spw27.cube.l.pbcor.fits**

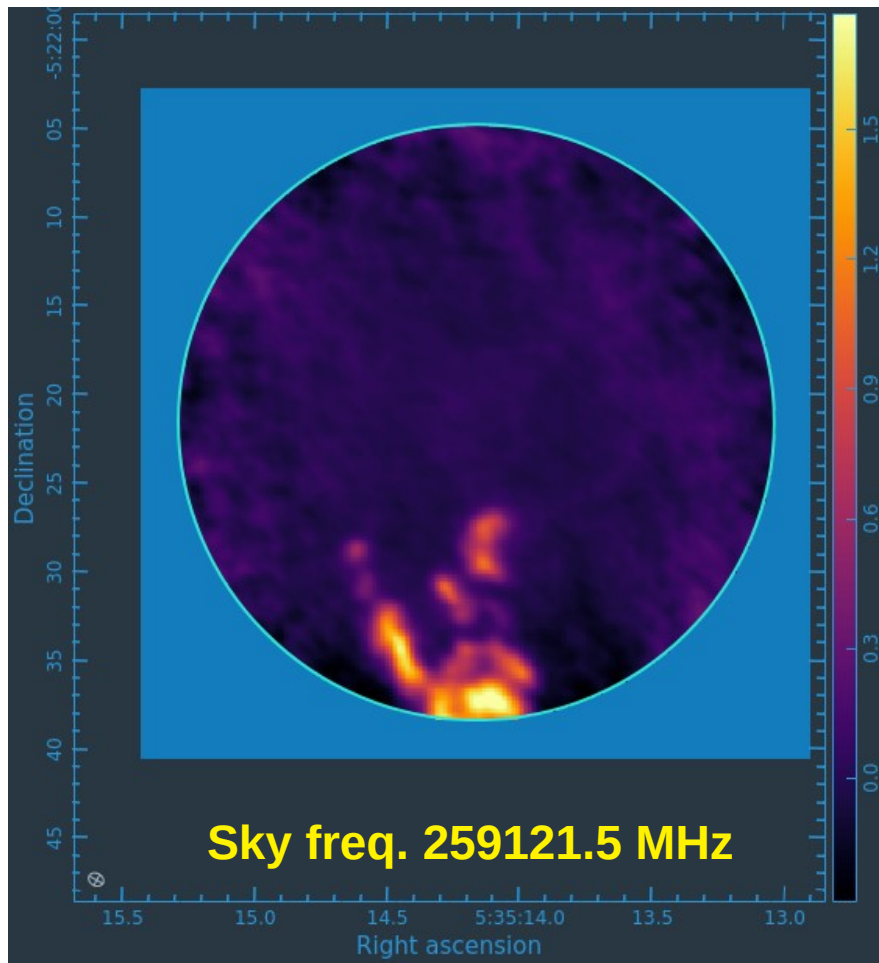
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Dec -05°:22':21".550  
FOV 22.408 arcsec



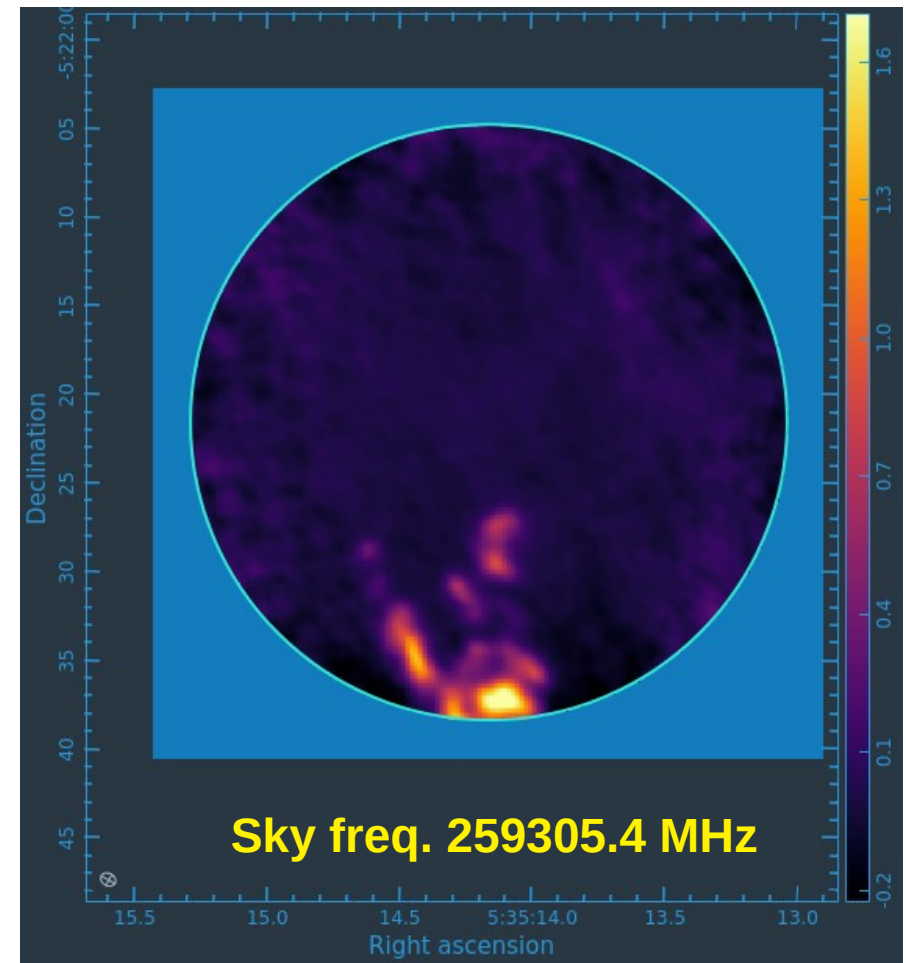
# ALMA tools: CARTA

## Cube Analysis and Rendering Tool for Astronomy

Methyl formate  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCHO}$



Dimethyl ether  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_3$



# Alkanethiols / Alkyl mercaptans

- **CH<sub>3</sub>SH**

SgrB2(N<sub>2</sub>), SgrB2(OH), G+0.693-0.027, Hot Core G327.3-0.6, IRAS 16293-2422

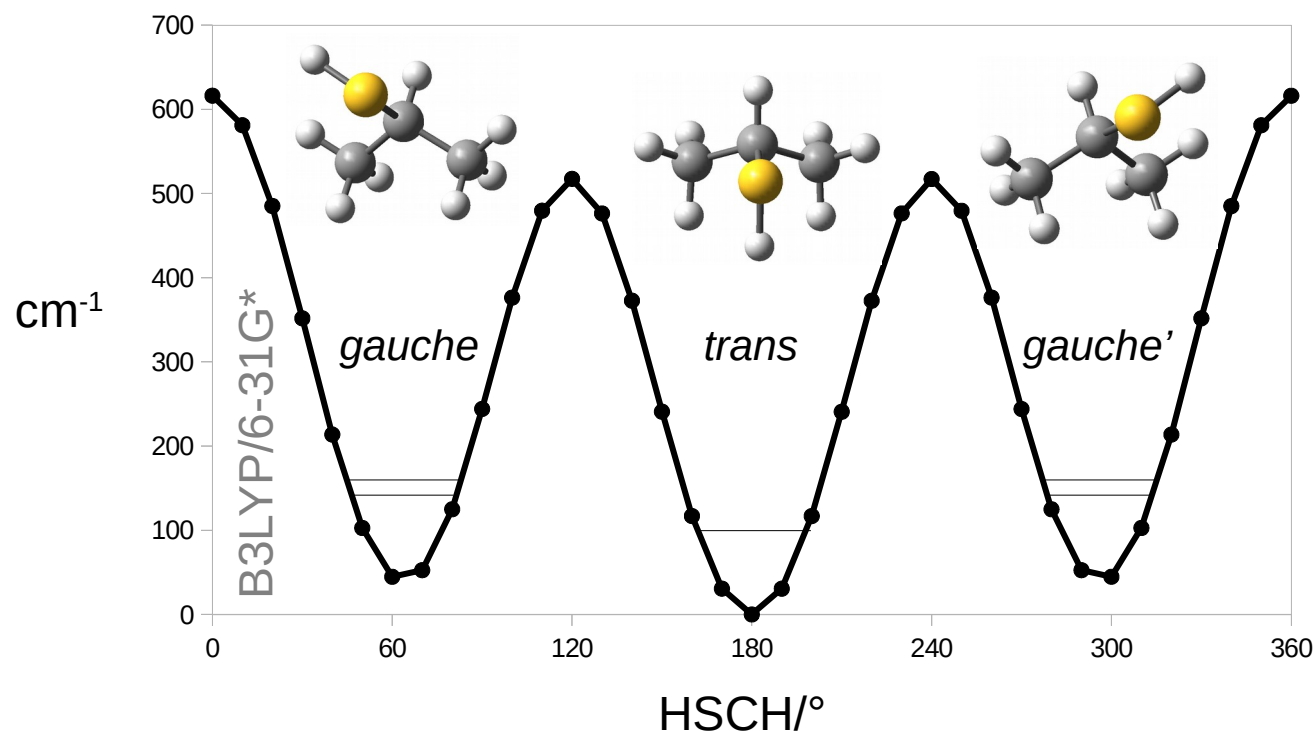
- **CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH**

SgrB2(N), G+0.693-0.027, Orion-KL?

- **works in progress:**

- **CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH**

- **CH<sub>3</sub>CH(SH)CH<sub>3</sub>**





# 2-propanethiol

JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY **56**, 257–269 (1975)

## Microwave Spectrum and Rotational Isomerism in Isopropyl Mercaptan

JOHN H. GRIFFITHS AND JAMES E. BOGGS

A microwave investigation of isopropyl mercaptan has established the existence of both *trans* and *gauche* conformers, the *trans* being more stable by 57 cal mole<sup>-1</sup>. Stark effect measurements give the dipole moments as  $1.61 \pm 0.2$  D for the *trans* and  $1.53 \pm 0.2$  D for the *gauche* species. The spectra of the isotopic species (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sup>32</sup>SD, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sup>34</sup>SH, and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sup>34</sup>SD of the *trans* form have also been analyzed, providing a limited amount of structural data.

The rotational spectrum of the *gauche* isomer is noticeably influenced by inversion. Interactions between energy levels in the two lowest inversion states have been satisfactorily accounted for in terms of rotational constants, coupling parameters ( $G_a$  and  $G_e$ ), and  $\Delta E_0$ , the inversion level splitting.  $\Delta E_0$  is found to be 562.4 MHz for the ground state of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHSH and 10.0 MHz for (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHSD. A value of 1.98 kcal mole<sup>-1</sup> has been calculated for the barrier to internal rotation of the -SH group in terms of a  $V_3$  potential.

14-41 GHz

[MHz]	Global fit
A	7877.274(7)
B	4524.697(5)
C	3172.124(4)
DJ	1.22(1)e-3
DJK	4.13(7)e-3
d1	-0.391(9)e-3
d2	-0.130(4)e-3
$\Delta E$	562.50(2)
Fa	60.63(4)
Fc	96.37(3)
rms	0.16
N	56+49



60-78 GHz

# Final remarks

- Considering paleo-data allows for building **global spectral models** that can be used to disentangle astronomical surveys.
- However, some unexpected collateral difficulties must be taken into account:
  - Despite it seems trivial, it can be challenging retrieving not electronic supplementary material from authors, when decades have passed
  - Identifying typos or misleading assignments can be not so straightforward.
- To avoid the same kind of problems to next-generation scientists, besides a crude list of lines, it is necessary to provide the **I/O files** and the **model program** used for the fit.

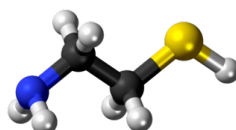
# Acknowledgments

**Sonia Melandri**

**Luca Evangelisti**

**Wentao Song**

Rotational spectroscopic  
study of cysteamine [64]



**Giovanna Salvitti**

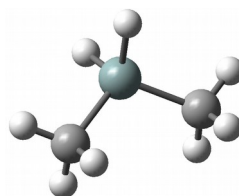
**Fufei Sun**

**Filippo Baroncelli**

**Emanuele Pizzano**

**Andrea Maggio**

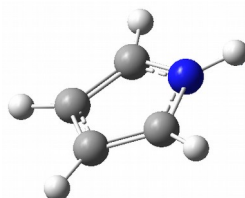
Free jet mmw torsion-rotation spectrum  
of a silicon containing molecule:  
dimethyl silane [68]



**Silvia Sigismondi**

**Cleo Whitcombe**

Millimetre-wave spectroscopy of pyrrole:  
a model for astrophysical searches [62]



<https://site.unibo.it/freejet/en>



<https://beyond2p.weebly.com/>

- UniPg, PI Nadia Balucani\*
- UniTo, PI Piero Ugliengo
- UniTn, PI Daniela Ascenzi
- OA Arcetri, PI Claudio Codella
- UniBo, PI Sonia Melandri

***Thank you for your attention!!!***