

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

***Herschel* observations of EXtra-Ordinary Sources (HEXOS): The Terahertz spectrum of Orion KL seen at high spectral resolution[★]**

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ABSTRACT

We present the first high spectral resolution observations of Orion KL in the frequency ranges 1573.4–1702.8 GHz (band 6b) and 1788.4–1906.8 GHz (band 7b) obtained using the HIFI instrument on board the *Herschel* Space Observatory. We characterize the main emission lines found in the spectrum, which primarily arise from a range of components associated with Orion KL including the hot core, but also see widespread emission from components associated with molecular outflows traced by H₂O, SO₂, and OH. We find that the density of observed emission lines is significantly diminished in these bands compared to lower frequency *Herschel*/HIFI bands.

Key words. astrochemistry – ISM: general – ISM: clouds – ISM: molecules – submillimeter: ISM

1. Introduction

The Kleinmann-Low nebula within the Orion molecular cloud (Orion KL) is the best studied massive star forming region in the Milky Way. This region is characterized by a high IR luminosity (Kleinmann & Low 1967) and rich molecular line emission. As such, it has been the subject of numerous molecular line surveys in the millimeter and submillimeter that have characterized its mm/sub-mm wave spectrum (see e.g. Schilke et al. 1997; Comito et al. 2005; Tercero et al. 2010, and references therein). These surveys reveal the presence of a prodigious variety of molecular species in addition to several distinct spatial/velocity components (i.e. the hot core, compact ridge, plateau, and extended ridge; Blake et al. 1987; Persson et al. 2007). These observations provide insight into the complex chemical and physical processes that characterize how massive stars form and interact with their natal environment. Because Orion KL is the closest such massive star forming region (~414 pc; Menten et al. 2007), it is an ideal choice for further inquiry in understanding the chemistry and physics of the gas in close proximity to these stars.

Although the subject of much spectroscopic study in the mm/sub-mm ($\lambda \gtrsim 300 \mu\text{m}$) during the past 30 years, high resolution observations at Terahertz (THz) frequencies of Orion KL have been unavailable from the ground due to atmospheric absorption. The ISO provided the first comprehensive spectroscopic view of Orion KL at these wavelengths. Lerate et al. (2006) presented spectroscopic observations in the wavelength range 44–188 μm (1.6–6.8 THz) with a resolving power of $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 6800$ –9700 using the long wavelength spectrometer (LWS) on board ISO. These data showed a spectrum dominated by emission from H₂O, OH, and CO, but little or no emission from more complex species (such as methanol, methyl formate, dimethyl ether, etc.), which litter the spectrum at submillimeter wavelengths.

The HIFI instrument (de Graauw et al. 2010) on board the *Herschel* Space Observatory (Pilbratt et al. 2010) provides the first opportunity to characterize the THz spectrum with high spectral resolution and sensitivity. In this Letter, we present the first high resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 10^6$) spectrum of Orion KL above 1.57 THz obtained using the HIFI instrument. These observations, taken as part of the guaranteed time key program *Herschel* observations of EXtra-Ordinary Sources: The Orion and Sagittarius B2 Starforming Regions (HEXOS), are able to probe the chemical inventory and kinematic structure of Orion KL at an unprecedented level. In this work, we characterize the high resolution THz spectrum. We further demonstrate and

[★] *Herschel* is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.

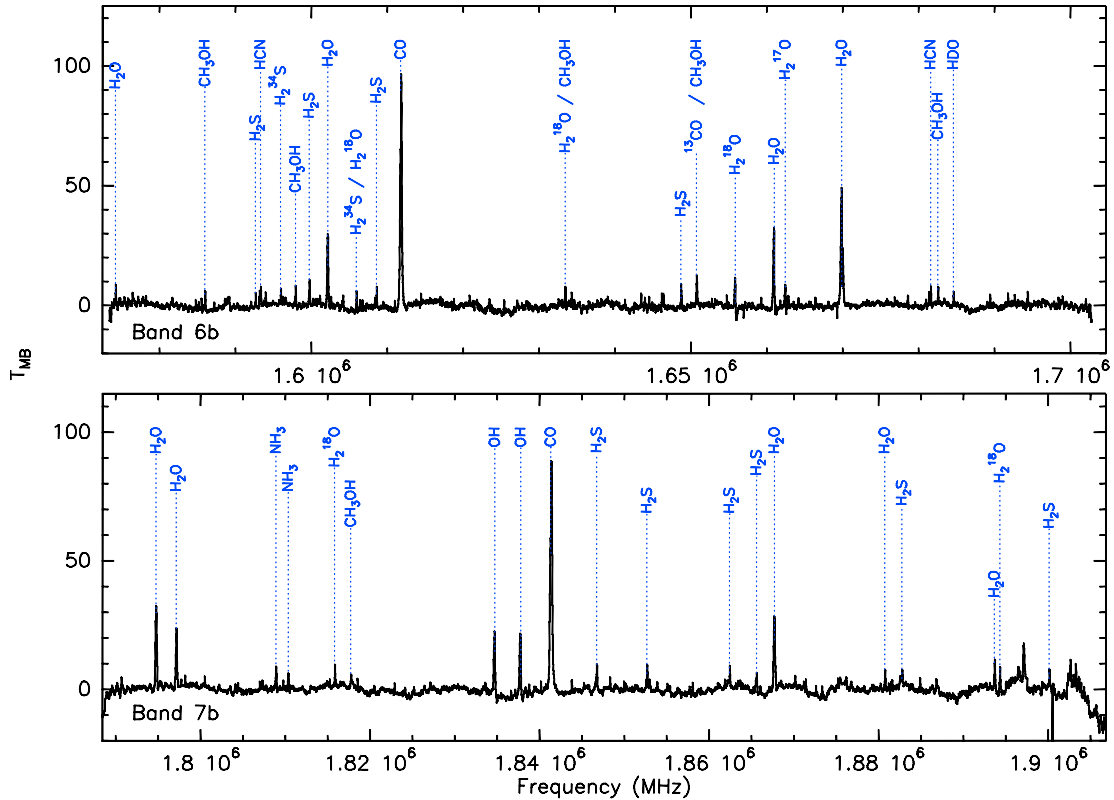


Fig. 1. SSB spectrum of the Orion KL hot core in bands 6b (top panel) and 7b (bottom panel) smoothed to a velocity resolution of $\sim 4.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The strongest lines ($T_{MB} \geq 7 \text{ K}$) are labelled.

discuss why the observed line density is reduced when compared to lower frequencies.

2. Observations

The observations were carried out on March 22–23, 2010 using the wide band spectrometer (WBS) with a spectral resolution of 1.1 MHz (0.19 km s^{-1} at 1.75 THz) over a ~ 2.4 GHz IF bandwidth. The data were taken in dual beam switch (DBS) mode using the fast chop setting pointed towards the Orion hot core at coordinates $\alpha_{J2000} = 5^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}14.5^{\text{s}}$ and $\delta_{J2000} = -5^{\circ}22'30.9''$. The beam size at 1.75 THz is $12''$ and the DBS reference beams lie approximately $3'$ east and west. Both H and V polarization data were obtained. However, we only present the H polarization here because the mixer is optimized for the H polarization. These data were reduced using HIPE (Ott 2010) with pipeline version 2.4.

The observations presented here are full spectral scans of bands 6b and 7b, meaning they cover a frequency range of 1573.4–1702.8 GHz (176.2 – $190.7 \mu\text{m}$) and 1788.4–1906.8 GHz (157.3 – $167.7 \mu\text{m}$), respectively. These spectral scans consist of double-sideband (DSB) spectra with a redundancy of 4, which are deconvolved into single-sideband (SSB) spectra. This procedure is outlined in Bergin et al. (2010). We applied the standard HIFI deconvolution using the *doDeconvolution* task within HIPE with no channel weighting or gain correction. Strong spurs and noisy DSB data sets were not included in the deconvolution and no fringing correction was applied. All data presented in this Letter are deconvolved SSB spectra.

After the deconvolution was performed, the data were exported to FITS format and all subsequent data reduction and analysis was performed using the IRAM GILDAS package.

Main beam efficiencies for bands 6b and 7b were assumed to be 0.64 and 0.63, respectively. We estimate the typical RMS in both bands to be $T_A^* \approx 0.9 \text{ K}$ at the original spectral resolution.

3. Results

The SSB spectra for bands 6b and 7b are given in Fig. 1 smoothed to a velocity resolution of $\sim 4.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and corrected for a $V_{LSR} = 9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ with the most prominent lines (peak $T_{MB} \geq 7 \text{ K}$) labelled. Polynomial baselines of order 2 are also subtracted from each spectrum. We find that these observations are dominated by strong lines of CO, H₂O, and OH as was reported by Lerate et al. (2006). With the higher spectral resolution of HIFI, we also detect additional strong lines of CH₃OH, H₂S, HCN, and HDO. Line identifications were made with the aid of the XCLASS program¹ which accesses both the CDMS (Müller et al. 2001, 2005, <http://www.cdms.de>) and JPL (Pickett et al. 1998, <http://spec.jpl.nasa.gov>) molecular databases. We list these transitions along with their integrated intensities in Table 1. Line intensities were measured using the CLASS data reduction and analysis software package. In instances where there were blends, Gaussian profiles were fit to the lines and the results from the fitted profiles are reported; otherwise the total intensity is measured directly using the BASE command. All line intensities were measured using spectra smoothed to a velocity resolution of $\sim 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Uncertainties in the integrated intensities, σ_I , were computed using the relation $\sigma_I(\text{K km s}^{-1}) = \sqrt{N}(\delta v)\text{RMS}$ where δv is the resolution in velocity space, N is the number of channels over which the intensity is measured, and RMS is the root mean square deviation in the vicinity of

¹ <http://www.astro.uni-koeln.de/projects/schilke/XCLASS>

Table 1. Strong lines in bands 6b and 7b.

Molecule	Frequency (MHz)	Transition	$\int T_{MB} dv$ (K km s ⁻¹)	Notes
Band 6b				
H ₂ O	1574232.073	6 _{4,3} -7 _{1,6}	70.8 ± 6.7	
CH ₃ OH	1586012.991	8 _{5,1} -7 _{4,1}	85.3 ± 3.0	3
	1586013.008	8 _{5,0} -7 _{4,0}		3
H ₂ S	1592669.425	7 _{2,5} -7 _{1,6}	69.5 ± 3.4	
HCN	1593341.504	18-17	138.4 ± 5.5	1
H ₂ ³⁴ S	1595984.323	4 _{2,3} -3 _{1,2}	76.3 ± 5.1	
CH ₃ OH	1597947.024	9 _{6,0} -8 _{5,0}	84.4 ± 4.1	3
	1597947.024	9 _{6,1} -8 _{5,1}		3
H ₂ S	1599752.748	4 _{2,3} -3 _{1,2}	258.0 ± 6.4	
H ₂ O	1602219.182	4 _{1,3} -4 _{0,4}	959.0 ± 8.5	
H ₂ ³⁴ S	1605957.883	6 _{1,5} -6 _{0,6}	116.0 ± 6.0	3
H ₂ ¹⁸ O	1605962.460	4 _{1,3} -4 _{0,4}		3
H ₂ S	1608602.794	6 _{2,5} -6 _{1,6}	91.8 ± 4.2	
CO	1611793.518	14-13	4653.0 ± 12.0	2
H ₂ ¹⁸ O	1633483.600	2 _{2,1} -2 _{1,2}	192.0 ± 9.3	3
CH ₃ OH	1633493.496	13 _{4,0} -12 _{3,0}		3
H ₂ S	1648712.816	4 _{2,2} -3 _{3,1}	124.9 ± 4.9	1
¹³ CO	1650767.302	15-14	287.0 ± 8.0	3
CH ₃ OH	1650817.827	21 _{4,0} -20 _{3,0}		3
H ₂ ¹⁸ O	1655867.627	2 _{1,2} -1 _{0,1}	75.6 ± 8.2	2
H ₂ O	1661007.637	2 _{2,1} -2 _{1,2}	1008.0 ± 9.2	2
H ₂ ¹⁷ O	1662464.387	2 _{1,2} -1 _{0,1}	155.0 ± 7.4	2
H ₂ O	1669904.775	2 _{1,2} -1 _{0,1}	2266.0 ± 10.4	2
HCN	1681615.473	19-18	136.0 ± 5.8	
CH ₃ OH	1682556.723	10 _{5,1} -9 _{4,1}	76.6 ± 3.9	3
	1682556.856	10 _{5,0} -9 _{4,0}		3
HDO	1684605.824	6 _{1,5} -6 _{0,6}	71.9 ± 4.2	
Band 7b				
H ₂ O	1794788.953	6 _{2,4} -6 _{1,5}	969.0 ± 8.5	
H ₂ O	1797158.762	7 _{3,4} -7 _{2,5}	648.0 ± 4.9	
NH ₃	1808935.550	3 _{1,1} -2 _{1,0}	158.0 ± 6.4	2
NH ₃	1810377.792	3 _{2,1} -2 _{2,0}	50.1 ± 8.3	2
H ₂ ¹⁸ O	1815853.411	5 _{3,2} -5 _{2,3}	91.0 ± 5.5	
CH ₃ OH	1817752.285	7 _{7,0} -6 _{6,0}	35.7 ± 3.2	
OH	1834747.350	² Π _{1/2} 3/2 ⁻ -1/2 ⁺	627.0 ± 9.7	2, 4
OH	1837816.820	² Π _{1/2} 3/2 ⁺ -1/2 ⁻	640.0 ± 11.5	2, 4
CO	1841345.506	16-15	3820.0 ± 10.4	2
H ₂ S	1846768.559	6 _{1,6} -5 _{0,5}	237.0 ± 5.8	
H ₂ S	1852685.693	5 _{1,4} -4 _{2,3}	181.0 ± 4.8	
H ₂ S	1862435.697	5 _{2,4} -4 _{1,3}	84.7 ± 5.2	
H ₂ S	1865620.670	3 _{3,0} -2 _{2,1}	173.6 ± 7.8	
H ₂ O	1867748.594	5 _{3,2} -5 _{2,3}	864.0 ± 8.8	
H ₂ O	1880752.750	6 _{3,4} -7 _{0,7}	135.0 ± 5.4	
H ₂ S	1882773.396	8 _{3,6} -8 _{2,7}	37.9 ± 4.0	
H ₂ O	1893686.801	3 _{3,1} -4 _{0,4}	265.0 ± 5.9	
H ₂ ¹⁸ O	1894323.823	3 _{2,2} -3 _{1,3}	161.0 ± 6.4	
H ₂ S	1900140.572	7 _{1,6} -7 _{0,7}	83.80 ± 6.7	3
	1900177.906	7 _{2,6} -7 _{1,7}		3

Notes. 1 – Line intensities were fit using Gaussian profiles because of a blend. 2 – Lines contained self absorption. 3 – Subsequent lines with this note were severely blended and could not be separated by line fitting. The same integrated intensity is reported for both entries. 4 – Other OH transitions contributed to the integrated intensity reported. The strongest transition is given.

the line. In addition to the lines listed in Table 1, we also detect many additional weak transitions of CH₃OH, SO₂, H₂S, and H₂O along with their isotopologues. Examples of several weak lines detected in bands 6b and 7b are plotted in Fig. 2. Integrated line intensities for these weaker transitions along with peak intensities for all lines will be reported in a later study.

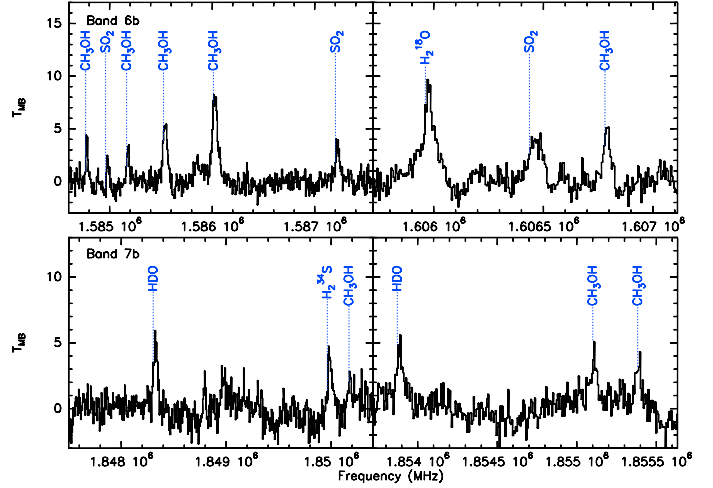


Fig. 2. A small sample of weak lines in bands 6b (top panels) and 7b (bottom panels). All spectra are smoothed to a resolution of ~ 1 km s⁻¹.

When comparing these spectra to other lower frequency HIFI bands, it is readily apparent that the line density is significantly diminished when compared to the lower frequency bands (see e.g. [Bergin et al. 2010](#); [Wang et al. 2010](#)). We estimate that the total fraction of channels taken up by lines is ~ 0.23 in the lower frequency bands compared to ~ 0.07 in bands 6 and 7. We reached these estimates by counting the number of channels in emission in the frequency ranges 858.1–958.1 GHz (band 3b) and 1788.4–1898.5 GHz (band 7b). We adopt these line density estimates as being representative of the low and high frequency bands, respectively. Although not formally presented in this Letter, a full spectral scan of Orion KL taken in band 3b was also obtained as part of the HEXOS key program and used to estimate the line density here. These data were reduced in the same way as bands 6b/7b. Both bands were smoothed to a velocity resolution of ~ 1 km s⁻¹ and any channel that had a value $T_{MB} > 2.5$ K (after baseline subtraction) was flagged as being in emission in 7b. This threshold is approximately what we have estimated as $3 \times$ the RMS in T_{MB} in band 7b at a resolution of 1 km s⁻¹ (RMS ~ 0.8 K). Because the beam size, θ , decreases as a function of frequency ($\theta_{3b} \sim 24''$), this value was scaled to an equivalent RMS in band 3b using the following relation,

$$T_{\text{RMS}3b} = T_{\text{RMS}7b} \left(\frac{\theta_{7b}}{\theta_{3b}} \right)^2, \quad (1)$$

which assumes that the source is significantly smaller than both beam sizes. Thus the reduced beam size should be more coupled to the smaller spatial components (e.g. the hot core). One might therefore naively expect the line density to increase at THz frequencies. The opposite trend, however, is observed.

4. Discussion

One of the primary reasons for the reduced line density in the high frequency bands is the fall off in emission from complex organic molecules – in particular the “weeds” such as CH₃OCH₃, SO₂, C₂H₅CN, and, of course, CH₃OH. In Fig. 3 we present the number of emissive lines for select “weeds” as a function of frequency. To estimate these numbers we assumed LTE and predicted the emission for each species assuming $T = 150$ K. We use the total column estimated for each molecule on the basis of [Comito et al. \(2005\)](#) and in addition assumed a velocity width

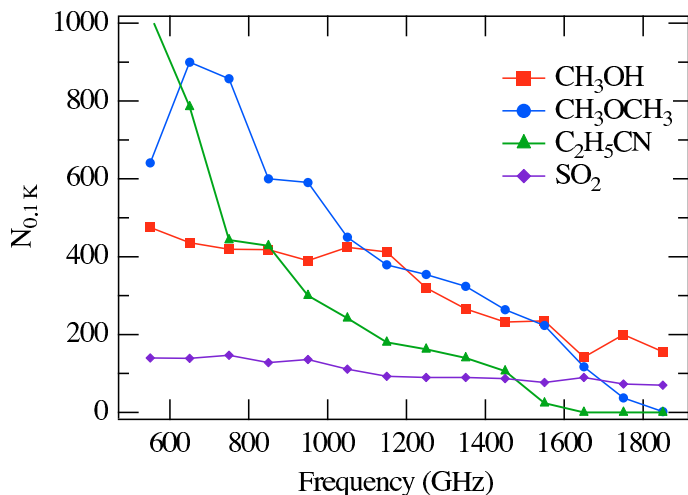


Fig. 3. Predicted number of lines with peak emission >0.1 K based on an LTE model in 100 GHz bins for select “weeds” as a function of frequency.

of 5 km s^{-1} . If the predicted emission was above 0.1 K then we counted the line as potentially emissive in our 100 GHz bins. In this fashion we counted $N_{0.1 \text{ K}}$, which is shown in the figure. As can be seen, there is a general decrease in emission for all species but its particularly evident for CH_3OCH_3 and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN}$. CH_3OH has a small factor of 2 decrease in the number of lines and, at the zeroth level, this is seen in our data which has numerous weak methanol transitions scattered throughout the band.

Another possibility is that the dust emission from the hot core is optically thick in the high frequency bands; thus the dust would absorb all of the photons emitted from the molecules in the hot core. To explore this more closely we can examine the dust opacity expected within the hot core itself. Plume et al. (2010, in preparation) used multiple transitions of C^{18}O and spectrally isolated the hot core. They estimate an $N(\text{C}^{18}\text{O}) = 1.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ which yields a total H_2 column of $3.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ assuming $n(\text{C}^{18}\text{O})/n(\text{H}_2) = 1.7 \times 10^{-7}$ (Frerking et al. 1982). Using the relation given in Hildebrand (1983, Eq. (10)), we estimate a $\tau \sim 0.1$ at $171 \mu\text{m}$, putting it slightly lower than being optically thick.

It is clear that there are other emission components in this region as we see widespread emission from a variety of molecules in the high frequency bands. However, we still observe many molecules (CH_3OH , H_2O , HDO , and HCN) that have velocity components in their spectral profiles that are coincident to those expected from the hot core and other components (e.g. the outflows). If these emission components do arise in the hot core, it is likely that the molecular emission region must lie in front of any optically thick core. Given the presence of strong physical gradients in the density and temperature profiles (Wright et al. 1996; Blake et al. 1996) and the fact that the dust is marginally optically thick, this is not unrealistic.

A final contributor to the decrease in the line emission could be non-LTE excitation. At high frequencies there are a larger number of high excitation lines which could be more difficult to excite even at densities of 10^6 – 10^7 cm^{-3} . This needs to be more directly calculated using a molecule such as CH_3OH with collision rates that extend to temperatures greater than 200 – 300 K.

5. Summary

We have characterized the high frequency spectrum of Orion KL. We find that the spectrum is dominated by strong lines of CO , H_2O , HDO , OH , CH_3OH , H_2S , HCN , and NH_3 . We also detect many weaker transitions of CH_3OH , H_2O , HDO , and SO_2 . We find that the line density is diminished in the high frequency bands when compared to the lower frequency bands and provide a number of explanations as to why this may be.

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