

## DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE DENSIDADE ELETRÔNICA NA REGIÃO H II NGC 2579

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Modelos hidrodinâmicos de expansão para uma região HII formada na extremidade de uma nuvem molecular apresentam o efeito champagne, e prevêm uma distribuição irregular de densidade eletrônica na nebulosa. A região HII galáctica NGC 2579, embora seja um objeto com um grande brilho superficial, foi pouco estudada, possivelmente devido a problemas em sua identificação e confusão com RCW 20. Realizou-se um estudo observacional sobre a variação da densidade eletrônica na região HII NGC 2579. Medidas espectrofotométricas de fenda longa de alto sinal de ruído na faixa de 6000 a 7000 Å foram obtidas utilizando o espectrógrafo Cassegrain acoplado ao telescópio de 1,6 m do Laboratório Nacional de Astrofísica, MG. Foram feitas observações em 15 posições ao longo da direção Norte-Sul com espaçamento de 5", com a fenda de 5,63' orientada na direção Leste-Oeste. De cada espectro bi-dimensional foram extraídos espectros unidimensionais de setores de 5" ao longo da direção Leste-Oeste. Desta forma, foi obtido um mapa de densidade eletrônica em NGC 2579 com resolução espacial de 5" x 5". Para o sensor de densidade eletrônica utilizou-se a razão de linhas [SII] ( $\lambda 6716/\lambda 6731$ ). Os resultados indicam um forte gradiente de densidade eletrônica, com a densidade variando de 1900 cm<sup>-3</sup>, no centro da região HII, a 70 cm<sup>-3</sup>, nas partes mais externas da NGC 2579. O gradiente de densidade encontrado é compatível com o modelo champagne.

**PHOTODISSOCIATION OF ETHANOL BY SOFT X-RAY  
 IN STAR-FORMING REGIONS**

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The ethyl alcohol molecule, or ethanol ( $CH_3CH_2OH$ ) was extensively detected in star forming regions like SgrB2, W51 e Orion KL (Millar et al. 1988, A&A, 205, L5) showing a considerable abundance ( $\sim 10^{-2} cm^{-3}$ ). Those regions have presented a great number of young star and HII (ionized hydrogen) regions with extreme high temperatures (>30000 K) and therefore high X-ray and UV field. In those scenario, photochemistry, chemical and physics processes occur, and reactions like ion-molecule are expected. Besides ethanol, other organic molecules have been also detected in those environments, such some carboxylic acids, ketones and aldehydes. To increase the knowledge of photodissociation and photoionization process and the ionic and molecular abundances of star forming regions, soft X-rays Synchrotron radiation and time-of-flight mass spectrometry have been employed in the determination of mass spectra for the  $CH_3CH_2OH$  molecule. The measurements were taken at the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), employing soft X-ray photons from a toroidal grating monochromator (TGM) beamline (275 - 300 eV). The experimental set up consists of a high vacuum chamber with a time-of-flight mass spectrometer TOF-MS (Lago et al., 2004, Chem. Phys., 120, 20; Boechat-Roberty, Pilling & Santos, 2005, A&A, submt.) Mass spectra were obtained using PhotoElectron PhotoIon Coincidence (PEPICO) technique. Kinetic energy distributions and abundances for each ionic fragment have been obtained from the analysis of the corresponding peak shapes in the mass spectra. We have shown that the X-ray field interactions with ethanol molecule release a considerable number of energetic fragments, some of them with large kinetic energy (ex.  $H^+$ ,  $H_2^+$ ,  $OH^+$  and  $C_2^+$ ). The main ionic species produced by photodissociation were,  $CH_2OH^+$ ,  $H^+$ ,  $CHOH^+$ ,  $CH_3^+$  and  $HCO^+$ . The later with extreme importance in ion-molecules reactions of interstellar regions. Some ions like, water ( $H_2O^+$ ), methanol ( $CH_3OH^+$ ) and ( $H_2^+$ ) were produced by recombination. Multicharged fragments with extreme large kinetic energies (ex.  $O^{++}$  or  $OH^{++}$ ,  $H_2O^{++}$  and  $C_2H_4OH^+$ ), are also observed. We concluded that about 5% of  $CH_3CH_2OH$  survive to the strong ionization field. Dissociative and non-dissociative photoionization cross sections, were also determined. The photodissociation rates and half-life time in W51 star-forming region were also been determined. Due to the high photodissociation cross section of ethanol and its high abundance it is possible that in star-forming regions, the mechanics that produce this molecule involve both gas and ice phase.

**PREFERENTIAL PATHWAY FOR GLYCINE FORMATION  
IN STAR-FORMING REGIONS**

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Interstellar clouds, similar to that from which the solar system formed, contain many organic molecules including aldehydes, acids, ketones, and sugars. Those organic compounds have important functions in terrestrial biochemistry and could also have been important in prebiotic synthesis. Recently, the simplest amino acid, glycine ( $NH_2CH_2COOH$ ), was detected in the hot molecular cores Sgr B2(N-LMH), Orion KL, and W51 e1/e2 (Kuan et al. 2003, ApJ, 593, 848). Its main precursor molecules, formic ( $HCOOH$ ) and acetic ( $CH_3COOH$ ) acid have been also detected in those regions (Liu et al. ApJ 2002. 576, 255; Remijan et al ApJ 2003, 590, 314.) The goal of this work is to study experimentally ionization and photodissociation processes of a glycine precursor molecule, acetic acid and formic acid and elucidate a possible preferential pathway in the glycine synthesis between ice and gas phase. The measurements were taken at the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), employing soft X-ray photons from a toroidal grating monochromator TGM beamline (100 - 310 eV). The experimental set up consists of a high vacuum chamber with a Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometer (TOF-MS). Mass spectra were obtained using PhotoElectron PhotoIon Coincidence (PEPICO) technique. Kinetic energy distributions and abundances for each ionic fragment have been obtained from the analysis of the corresponding peak shapes in the mass spectra. Dissociative and non-dissociative photoionization cross sections for both molecules were also determined (see Boechat-Roberty, Pilling & Santos, 2005, A&A, submt.). Due to the high photodissociation cross section of formic acid it is possible that in PDRs regions, just after molecules evaporation from the grains surface, it is almost destroyed by soft X-rays, justifying the observed low abundance of  $HCOOH$  in gaseous phase (Ehrenfreund et al. 2001, JGR, 106, 33291). Acetic acid have shown to be more stable to the ionizing field, and its main outcomes from dissociation process were the reactive ionic fragments  $COOH^+$  and  $CH_2COH^+$ . To complete our research we performed an initial enthalpy calculation of some potential pathway to glycine formation involving mainly  $COOH^+$ ,  $HCOOH^+$  and  $CH_3COOH^+$  in both gas and ice phase. The results confirm that even acetic and formic acid could leave to glycine products, perhaps it may be some preferential pathway for the glycine formation. We expected that reactions involving acetic acid (and its photodissociation ionic fragments) might occur preferentially at gas phase and the ones involving formic acid was more effective at ice phase before evaporation.

**A 2MASS ANALYSIS OF THE STABILITY AND STAR FORMATION  
IN SOUTHERN BOK GLOBULES**

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Bok globules are the simplest molecular clouds in which the study of low-mass star formation is not affected by disruptive phenomena that occur in other clouds that are actively forming low- and high-mass stars. The 2-Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) offer a great possibility to survey these clouds in the near-infrared distributed along the Galaxy. In this work we present extinction maps of Southern Bok globules from the catalog of Bourke, Hyland and Robinson (1995) constructed from extincted background stars in the 2MASS JHK bands. The radial distribution of column density obtained from these maps are then modeled with different solutions that arise from several models of the gravitational collapse of molecular clouds cores. We adjust these profiles with Bonnor-Ebert spheres, pure logatropic spheres, negative index politropes and a simple power-law. The J-H/H-K color-color diagram is explored to search for young low-mass T Tauri stars within these Bok globules, some of them associated with IRAS sources. This work will help to constrain the early stages of the process of isolated star formation of low-mass stars.

**VARIAÇÕES INTERNAS DE DENSIDADE ELETRÔNICA  
EM REMANESCENTES DE SUPERNOVA**

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Para um completo conhecimento das propriedades físicas de nebulosas ionizadas é fundamental que se conheça as distribuições de densidade eletrônica nesses objetos. Assim, realizamos um estudo da variação interna de densidade eletrônica dos remanescentes de supernova RCW 86, 89, 103 e KES 45. O indicador de densidade eletrônica utilizado foi a razão de linhas do duplete [SII] ( $\lambda 6716/\lambda 6731$ ). Utilizando o espectrógrafo Cassegrain acoplado ao telescópio de 1,6 m do Laboratório Nacional de Astrofísica-MG, obtivemos medidas espectrofotométricas de fenda longa de alto sinal-ruído com dispersão espectral de  $0,5 \text{ \AA}$  e escala espacial de  $0,56'' \text{ pxl}^{-1}$ . Foram feitas observações em diferentes posições ao longo das direções Norte-Sul, com a fenda orientada na direção Leste-Oeste. Os dados obtidos foram reduzidos através do pacote IRAF. A partir dos espectros bidimensionais foram obtidos espectros unidimensionais por integração a cada 5 linhas adjacentes do CCD. As densidades eletrônicas foram calculadas através da solução numérica do modelo do átomo de 5 níveis. Os perfis de densidade eletrônica encontrados mostram que há uma distribuição irregular de densidade nessas nebulosas, com variação desde  $1700 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  até  $100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

**ESTUDO DA ESTRUTURA DO CAMPO MAGNÉTICO DA GALÁXIA  
ATRAVÉS DE OBSERVAÇÕES DO AGLOMERADO ABERTO  
DE KAPPA-CRUCIS**

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Polarimetria de Aglomerados Abertos é uma técnica que permite o estudar a o Campo Magnético da Galáxia B e o Meio Interestelar (MI). A polarização da luz ocorre através de alinhamento dos grãos de poeira (que compõe o MI) pelo campo magnético galáctico. Segundo alguns modelos com o de Zweibel (1996), existem duas componentes do  $B$ : uma aleatória  $B_a$  e outra constante  $B_c$ . A relação entre as componentes constante e aleatória determinam a escala de variação do campo magnético através da polarização entre as estrelas do Aglomerado, isto é, o campo nestas escalas varia significativamente. Neste trabalho alguns resultados de dados polarimétricos do aglomerado de *Kappa Crucis* são apresentados, através da confecção do catálogo polarimétrico e visualizado por meio de saídas gráficas dos parâmetros de Stokes Q e U, gráfico de polarização, histogramas dos ângulos de polarização e com os valores de polarização de estrelas do campo. Determinamos a estrutura do campo magnético e a escala de variação do mesmo na direção do aglomerado. Agradecemos as agências de fomento que financiam a pesquisa: CAPES, FAPESP e CNPq.