HYDROGENATED POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS AND THE 2940 AND 2850 WAVENUMBER (3.40 AND 3.51 MICRON) INFRARED EMISSION FEATURES

MAX P. BERNSTEIN, SCOTT A. SANDFORD, AND LOUIS J. ALLAMANDOLA
Astrophysics Branch, NASA Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 245-6, Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000
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ABSTRACT

The 3150–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.17–3.70 μm) range of the spectra of a number of Α₂ matrix–isolated PAHs containing excess H atoms (H₂–PAHs) are presented. This region covers features produced by aromatic and aliphatic C–H stretching vibrations as well as overtone and combination bands involving lower lying fundamentals. The aliphatic C–H stretches in molecules of this type have low to modest excess H coverage provide excellent fits to a number of the weak emission features superposed on the plateau between 3080 and 2700 cm⁻¹ (3.25 and 3.7 μm) in the spectra of many planetary nebulae, reflection nebulae, and H II regions. Higher H coverage is implied for a few objects. We compare these results with the other suggested identifications of the emission features in the 2950–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.39–3.70 μm) region and briefly discuss their astrophysical implications.

Subject headings: H II regions — infrared; ISM: lines and bands — ISM: molecules — molecular processes — planetary nebulae: general

1. INTRODUCTION

The 3150–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.20–3.60 μm) spectrum of objects which emit the well-known infrared features at 3040, 1610, 1300, 1160, and 885 cm⁻¹ (3.9, 7.7, 8.6, and 11.3 μm) has three components: a band at 3040 cm⁻¹ (3.29 μm, generally most intense), a broad, weak pedestal from about 3125–2700 cm⁻¹, and a series of features on the pedestal that are usually weaker than the 3040 cm⁻¹ band (Geballe et al. 1985; de Muizon et al. 1986; Nagata et al. 1988; Geballe et al. 1989; Jourdain de Muizon, d’Hendecourt, & Geballe 1990a; Roche et al. 1996). Within the framework of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) model, these bands all arise from free, vibrationally excited PAHs (Allamandola, Tielens, & Barker 1989; Puget & Leger 1989). While it is suggested. These include overtones and combinations of lower frequency PAH vibrational modes and “hot” bands associated with relaxation from higher vibrational levels which are anharmonic (Barker, Allamandola, & Tielens 1987; Allamandola et al. 1989), the C–H stretching vibrations of aliphatic side groups on PAHs (Jourdain de Muizon, d’Hendecourt, & Geballe 1990b), and PAHs containing excess H atoms (H₂–PAHs) (Schutte, Tielens, & Allamandola 1993). All the suggested possibilities probably contribute to the emission, the extent of each depending on conditions in the local environment. Here we provide laboratory data and comparisons which show that H₂–PAHs are very attractive candidates for these features. H₂–PAHs are PAHs that have a few additional hydrogen atoms attached, principally to the peripheral carbon atoms. These are particularly attractive candidates, since many of the emission regions are rich in H atoms.

The methods used in this study have been described in detail elsewhere (Hudgins, Sandford, & Allamandola 1994; Hudgins & Allamandola 1995). Samples were isolated in argon matrices (Ar/sample typically on the order of 1000) on a CsI window at 12 K, and their infrared spectra were measured over the 5000–500 cm⁻¹ (20–μm) range at a resolution of 0.9 cm⁻¹.

In the following sections we compare the 3150–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.17–3.70 μm) spectra of a number of H₂–PAHs with the interstellar infrared emission, demonstrate that molecules of this type are attractive candidates for some of the emission in the particular region, and discuss a few of the implications of this work.

2. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

We designate PAHs with excess H as H₂–PAHs, where n is the number of H atoms in excess of those needed to make the fully aromatic structure. These extra hydrogen atoms convert specific sp² bonded, planar, aromatic C–H groups (with stretching vibrations near 3050 cm⁻¹) to sp³ bonded, tetragonal, aliphatic C–H groups (with stretching vibrations in the 2990–2780 cm⁻¹ region; Bellamy 1960). The addition of extra H atoms to a PAH forces the localization of the π electrons, removes aromaticity from the rings affected, and introduces ring strain. For excess hydrogen atoms attached to a peripheral carbon (a carbon bonded to two other carbon atoms), secondary (–CH₂–) C–H stretches are expected. Extra hydrogens bonded to internal carbon atoms (which are bonded to three
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decrease. The 2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ features are typically as
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respectively, of the "aliphatic"-CH₂-groups in the H₂-PAHs.
2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40 and 3.51 µm). These bands are due
the H₂-PAHs we have studied to date fall in the vicinity of
coverage and location, but the two strongest new features in
features varies from one molecule to another with H atom
stretch in aliphatics. The exact number and position of these
2780 cm⁻¹ (3.35-3.60 µm) region characteristic of the C-H
PAH naphthalene (C₁₀H₈) as it undergoes hydrogen addition.
Figure 1 shows the spectral evolution in this region for the
clusters possess distinct infrared characteristics, and the infra-
red spectra of H₂-PAHs reflect their mixed nature by showing
both aromatic and aliphatic signatures, the extent of each
depending on the degree of excess hydrogenation. A detailed
discussion of the entire mid-infrared spectrum (4000-400 cm⁻¹,
2.5-25 µm) of these molecules will be presented elsewhere
(Bernstein, Sandford, & Allamandola 1997). We focus here on
the C-H stretch region 3150-2700 cm⁻¹ (3.17-3.70 µm). Figure I
shows the spectral evolution in this region for the
PAH naphthalene (C₁₀H₈) as it undergoes hydrogen addition.
A number of points are immediately apparent from these
spectra. First, the top trace is dominated by the well-known
aromatic band near 3050 cm⁻¹, and the addition of extra H
to PAHs produces a number of new features in the 2900-
2780 cm⁻¹ (3.35-3.60 µm) region characteristic of the C-H
stretch in aliphatics. The exact number and position of these
features varies from one molecule to another with H atom
coverage and location, but the two strongest new features in all
the H₂-PAHs we have studied to date fall in the vicinity of
2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40 and 3.51 µm). These bands are due
to the asymmetric and symmetric C-H stretching vibrations,
respectively, of the "aliphatic"-CH₃-groups in the H₂-PAHs.
Second, with the addition of more H, the aliphatic features
grow in strength while the aromatic C-H stretching features
decrease. The 2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ features are typically as
strong as the aromatic C-H stretching feature after the
addition of only a few H atoms, and they quickly dominate the
C-H stretching region upon further H atom addition. This is
because the intrinsic band strength of the aliphatic C-H

Fig. 2.—Comparison of the 3200–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.13–3.70 µm) emission spectrum of position 4 in the Orion bar (from Sloan et al. 1997) with the absorption spectrum of matrix-isolated hexahydropyrone. This H₂-PAH provides a reasonable match to the 2940, 2890, and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40, 3.46, and 3.51 µm) emission features. The dominance of the aliphatic over the aromatic features in H₂-PAH spectra shows that, as a class, they contribute very little to the aromatic C-H stretch near 3040 cm⁻¹ (3.29 µm).

3. SPECTRAL COMPARISONS BETWEEN H₂-PAHS AND THE INTERSTELLAR INFRARED EMISSION FEATURES

Comparison of H₂-PAH spectra to the interstellar infrared emission spectra associated with objects representative of both high- and low-excitation environments shows that H₂-PAHs likely contribute significantly to the features in the 3000–2800 cm⁻¹ (3.33–3.57 µm) region and place constraints on the possible interstellar H₂-PAH populations.

3.1. H₂-PAHs and the Ionization Ridge in Orion

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the 3200–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.13–3.70 µm) emission spectrum of the ionized region of the Orion bar (Sloan et al. 1997) with the absorption spectrum of matrix-isolated hexahydropyrone (H₂-pyrene). The Orion bar lies at the interface of an H II region with a dense molecular cloud (Tielens et al. 1993; Sloan et al. 1996). The 3200–2700 cm⁻¹ spectrum of the Orion bar (Geballe et al. 1989) is very similar to that of other emission objects associated with high-energy, high-flux UV excitation fields, including compact
objects, such as IRAS 21282+5050 (de Muizon et al. 1986) and planetary nebulae (Roche et al. 1996), which are not associated with molecular clouds. These objects exhibit the most common emission profile in this spectral region, i.e., a relatively strong aromatic C-H stretching band near 3040 cm⁻¹ (3.29 μm) followed by considerably weaker emission features near 2940, 2890, 2850, and 2810 cm⁻¹ (3.40, 3.46, 3.51, and 3.56 μm) superposed on a broad plateau.

Figure 2 shows that hexahydropyrene provides a good match to the 2940, 2890, and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40, 3.46, and 3.51 μm) features. When one takes the approximately 10 cm⁻¹ redshift expected for emission from highly vibrationally excited species (Joblin et al. 1995 and references therein) into account, the match is even further improved. Figure 2 also demonstrates that, because of the dominance of the aliphatic features intrinsic to H⁺-PAH spectra, they will contribute very little to the aromatic C-H stretching feature near 3040 cm⁻¹ (3.29 μm) even if they provide most of the emission in the 2950–2700 cm⁻¹ (3.39–3.70 μm) region. Since the aliphatic C-H stretching bands are among the strongest features produced by H⁺-PAHs and these features are generally weak in high-excitation objects, these molecules should contribute only minor flux to the interstellar emission below 2000 cm⁻¹ (λ > 5 μm) and most of the total emission from these objects is still produced by “normal” PAHs (Bernstein et al. 1997).

Similar comparisons between the spectra of other H⁺-PAHs and that of the Orion bar indicate that almost all H⁺-PAHs with modest excess H coverage do a similarly good job of fitting the interstellar 2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40 and 3.51 μm) features, although not all of them produce the 2890 cm⁻¹ (3.46 μm) feature. However, H⁺-PAHs with large H excesses do not fit as well. Figure 3 illustrates these points. Spatial studies by Sloan et al. (1997) show that the 2940 cm⁻¹ (3.41 μm) feature that best matches the H⁺-PAH spectra peaks in the zone in the Orion bar where the H atom abundance reaches a maximum. This is traced out by the H⁺ emission which lies precisely at the interface between the ionized (H II) and neutral (H I) regions. This behavior is consistent with H⁺-PAHs being produced by the addition of H atoms in this zone and surviving up to the photodissociation region, as well as (perhaps) with H⁺-PAHs being liberated from interstellar ices at the cloud H I region interface.

Another possible contributor to these weaker emission features are the C-H stretching vibrations in aliphatic side groups, such as methyl (–CH₃) and ethyl (–CH₂CH₃) groups, on PAHs (Jourdain de Muizon et al. 1990b). In this case, –CH₃ seemed most promising for the 2940 cm⁻¹ (3.4 μm) feature (Jourdain de Muizon et al. 1990b; Sandford 1991). To date, the best laboratory test to the interstellar 2940 cm⁻¹ (3.4 μm) feature has been provided by the spectrum of gas-phase methyl coronene (Joblin 1992). Figure 3 also presents the spectrum of methyl coronene from Joblin (1992) for comparison. While the aliphatic C-H stretch in methyl coronene produces a good match to the 2940 cm⁻¹ (3.4 μm) feature, the fits provided by the H⁺-PAHs to these interstellar spectra are better, particularly when one takes the approximately 10 cm⁻¹ redshift expected for emission from vibrationally excited PAHs into account (Joblin et al. 1995).

3.2. H⁺-PAHs and the Protoplanetary Nebula

IRAS 05341+0852

Figure 3 also compares the 3000–2800 cm⁻¹ (3.3–3.6 μm) absorption spectra of H⁺-PAHs and methyl coronene with the emission spectrum of IRAS 05341+0852 (hereafter IRAS 05341), an optically visible star that has left the asymptotic giant branch and is thought to be a protoplanetary nebula (Geballe & van der Veen 1990). While the aromatic 3040 cm⁻¹ (3.29 μm) emission feature dominates in Orion (Fig. 2), the aliphatic features peaking near 2925 and 2870 cm⁻¹ (3.42 and 3.48 μm) are actually stronger than the aromatic band in the spectrum of IRAS 05341. In addition, the two strongest features fall at positions slightly different than those of the more common emission objects.

Given that the emission bands from IRAS 05341 fall at slightly different positions than those from most other objects, it is not surprising that the H⁺-PAHs that provide an excellent fit to the features in the spectrum of the Orion bar do not fit as well to the spectrum of IRAS 05341, although they do fall within the overall envelope of the emission features and could contribute to the “shoulder” near 2960 cm⁻¹ (3.38 μm). Nonetheless, none of the H⁺-PAHs with modest H atom excesses in our database produce features that fall directly at the 2925 cm⁻¹ (3.42 μm) position of the dominant peak in the spectrum of IRAS 05341. Instead, the H⁺-PAHs that provide the best fits to the spectrum of IRAS 05341 are the cyclic aliphatics, namely, those with the highest H atom excesses.

The implied difference in the relative H⁺-PAH/PAH pop-

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**Figure 3**—Comparison of the 3000–2800 cm⁻¹ (3.3–3.6 μm) emission spectra of the Orion bar and IRAS 05341 with the spectra of several H⁺-PAHs and methyl coronene. In order, the spectra are of (a) the Orion bar (Sloan et al. 1997), (b) hexahydropyrene, (c) 7,8 dihydrobenzo[a]pyrene, (d) trans-decahydronaphthalene, (e) perhydrocoronene, (f) methyl coronene (taken from Joblin 1992), and (g) IRAS 05341 (Geballe & van der Veen 1990). In general, H⁺-PAHs with only modest excess H coverage provide a good match to the emission from high-excitation zones such as the transition region in Orion, while methyl-PAHs and H⁺-PAHs with high excess H coverage provide a better match to more benign environments like that in IRAS 05341.
ultations of objects such as IRAS 05341 and objects like the Orion bar is understandable in terms of the differences in the environments and ages of these two objects. IRAS 05341 falls at a much earlier stage of evolution than a fully evolved planetary nebula such as NGC 7027, and it has a more benign UV radiation environment than mature planetary nebulae or the interfaces of H II regions. Thus, less stable carbonaceous species like H⁺-PAHs and methyl-PAHs can better survive there. "Normal" PAHs should also survive in such regions. Indeed, since H⁺-PAHs with large excess H coverage produce very little absorption at the aromatic C-H stretching position (or none, in the case of the perhydrogenated, or fully aliphatic species), the presence of any aromatic 3040 cm⁻¹ emission feature in IRAS 05341 implies that substantial numbers of normal PAHs also lie along this line of sight.

Note that the feature produced by gas-phase methyl coro-
nene (Joblin 1992) provides an excellent fit to the 2925 cm⁻¹ (3.42 μm) position of the feature in IRAS 05341, one that is clearly better than that to the features in high-excitation objects such as NGC 7027 and the Orion bar. It matches the central position of the IRAS 05341 feature better than most of the H⁺-PAHs having modest excess H coverage, and is similar to the match provided by the completely cyclic aliphatic species, with some differences in the vicinity of the emission between 2880 and 2840 cm⁻¹. As with the H⁺-PAHs having large excess H coverage, the better fit of methyl coronene to IRAS 05341 is consistent with its more benign environment.

4. CONCLUSION

The addition of H atoms to PAHs converts aromatic rings in the molecules into aliphatic rings. This results in a decrease in the strength of the aromatic C-H stretching band and the creation of new aliphatic C-H stretching bands, the strongest of which fall near 2940 and 2850 cm⁻¹ (3.40 and 3.51 μm). Because of their larger intrinsic strengths and larger H-to-C ratio, the aliphatic C-H stretches quickly dominate the C-H stretching spectral region even for molecules that are primarily aromatic. The intimate connection of the aromatic to aliphatic domains in H⁺-PAHs often results in molecular strain and inductive effects that displace both the aromatic and aliphatic C-H stretches from their normal characteristic frequencies. The more excess H added to a PAH, the less aromatic and more aliphatic it becomes.

The good fits to the interstellar emission data provided by the H⁺-PAHs in Figures 2 and 3 suggest that molecules in this class are reasonable contributors to the interstellar emission between 2990 and 2780 cm⁻¹ (3.35–3.60 μm). H⁺-PAHs are not as stable as their parent PAHs and are readily prone to losing their excess H upon absorption of high-energy photons in order to regain the thermodynamic stabilization energy provided by fully aromatic structures. Thus, variations in the aromatic and aliphatic features near 3040 and 2940 cm⁻¹ (3.29 and 3.40 μm), respectively, are expected and should follow environmental conditions such as the availability of H atoms and the intensity of the local UV radiation. The implied increase in importance of H⁺-PAHs, and their higher excess H coverage, in early-type objects such as IRAS 05341 over the Orion bar and NGC 7027 is consistent with this picture.

Since the emission features attributed to H⁺-PAHs are among the weakest in the interstellar spectrum, yet the strongest in the laboratory data, the implied amounts of H⁺-PAHs are small relative to fully aromatic species (PAHs). Most of the emission in the C-H stretch region from most of the objects is still produced by neutral and/or ionized PAHs, not H⁺-PAHs. While objects like IRAS 05341 contain higher relative abundances of H⁺-PAHs or methyl-PAHs, the presence of abundant "normal" PAHs is still required to account for the rest of the spectrum. Thus, the identification of the 2940 cm⁻¹ emission feature with H⁺-PAHs is not expected to significantly affect previous estimates of the C abundances in these objects.

The good fits provided to the interstellar emission spectra by H⁺-PAHs and their promise as unique probes of specific environments argue that further tests of their existence in space should be vigorously pursued. Additional spatial-spectral studies similar to those of Geballe et al. (1989), Joblin et al. (1996), and Sloan et al. (1997) are warranted. Searches at longer wavelengths for bands characteristic of H⁺-PAHs are also warranted. For example, since aliphatic deformation modes fall near 1470 cm⁻¹ (6.8 μm), searching for correlations and band-strength variations between the interstellar 2940 and 1470 cm⁻¹ emission bands could provide useful insights. The laboratory spectra of a number of H⁺-PAHs are also needed in order to better understand the spectral characteristics of these molecules in both their neutral and ionized forms. We are currently carrying out such a study and will report on this work in the near future (Bernstein et al. 1997).

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