

Discovery of Raman-scattered He II $\lambda 6545$ in Planetary Nebulae NGC 6886 and NGC 6881 from BOES Spectroscopy

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Contents

I. Introduction

- Young Planetary Nebulae
- Raman-scattered He II Features

II. NGC 6886 & NGC 6881

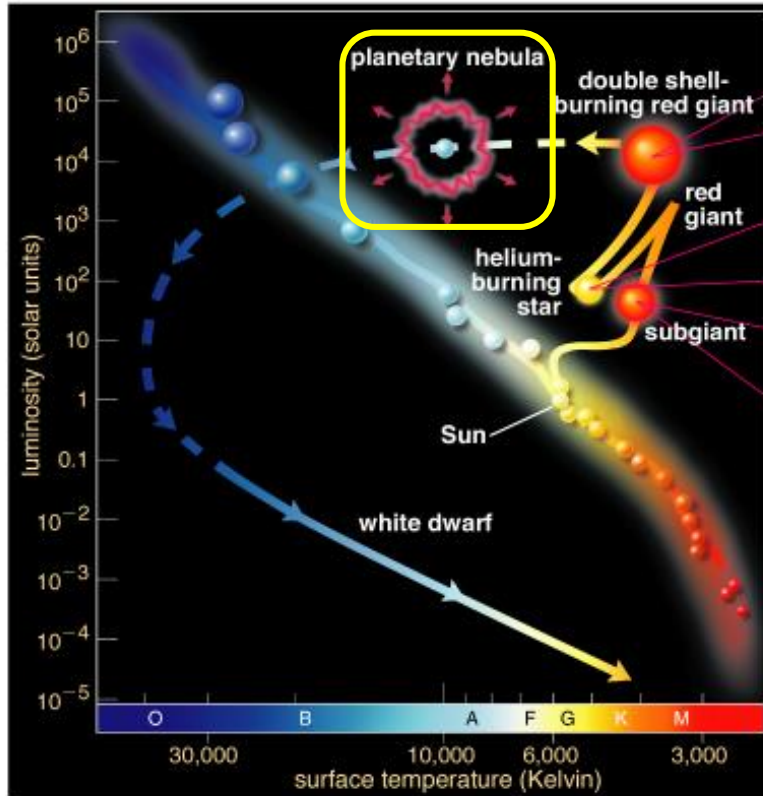
- Raman He II Survey for Planetary Nebulae
- BOES Spectroscopy

III. Line Formation of Raman He II $\lambda 6545$

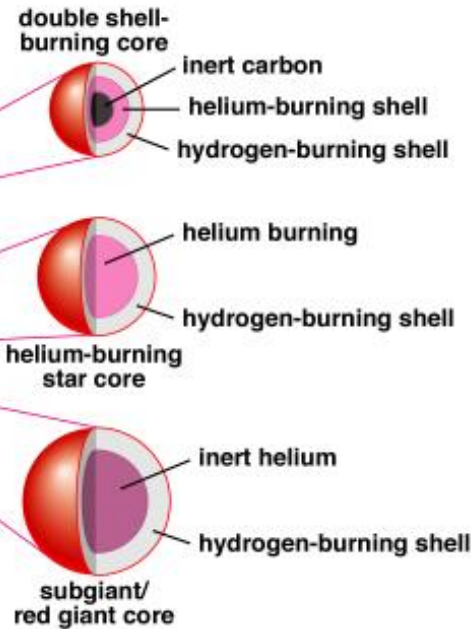
- Radiative Transfer Simulation (STaRS)
- Results

IV. Summary & Future Work





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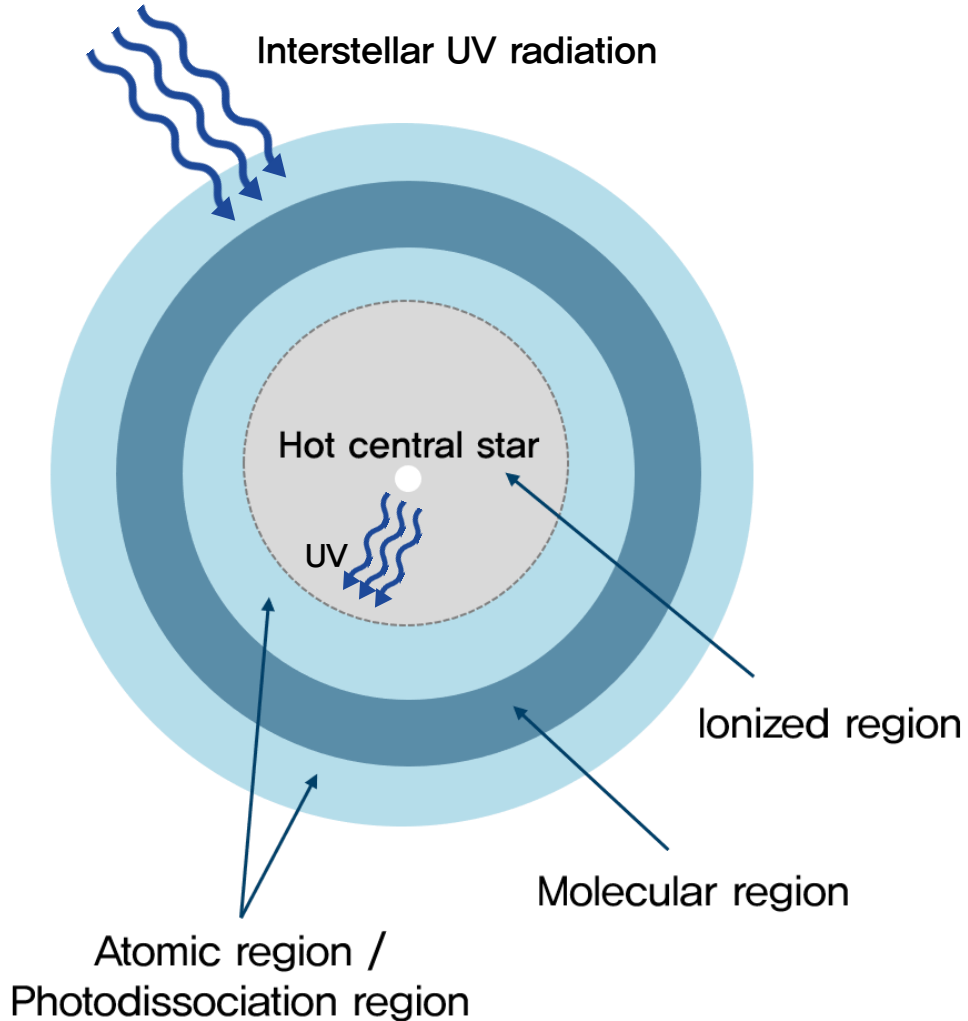
Credit: NASA/ESA

▶ Planetary nebula (PN)

- The late evolutionary stage of stars with $0.8 - 8 M_{\odot}$
- Hot central star + ejected matter

▶ The study of young PNe

- Nucleosynthesis at asymptotic giant branch (AGB)
- Chemical enrichment of interstellar medium
- Mass-loss process in previous stage



► Various gas phase

- Highly ionized region (X-ray, UV)
- Lowly ionized region
- H₂, CO, HCN molecular lines

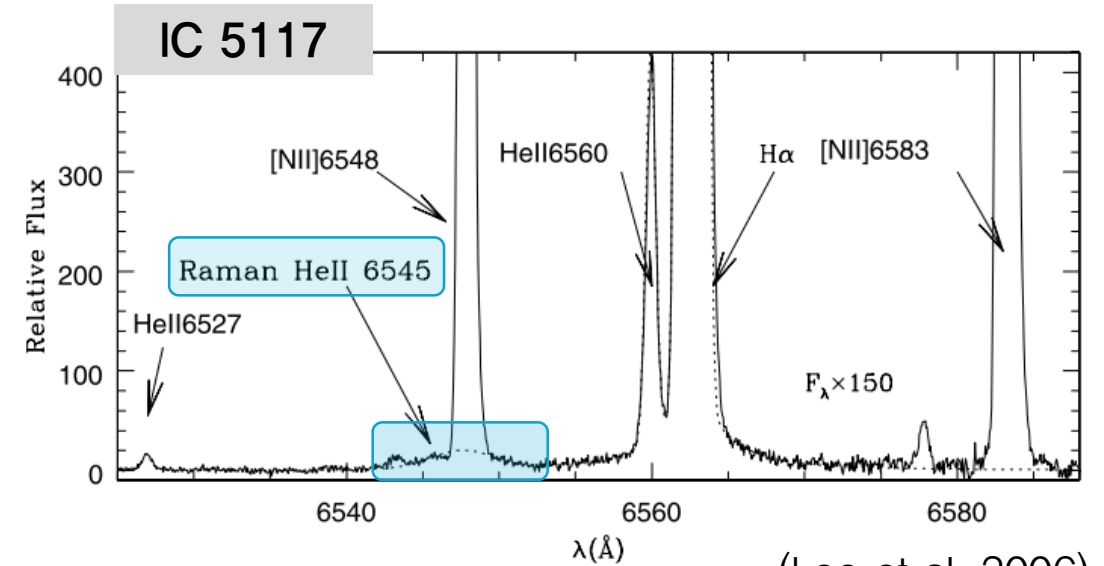
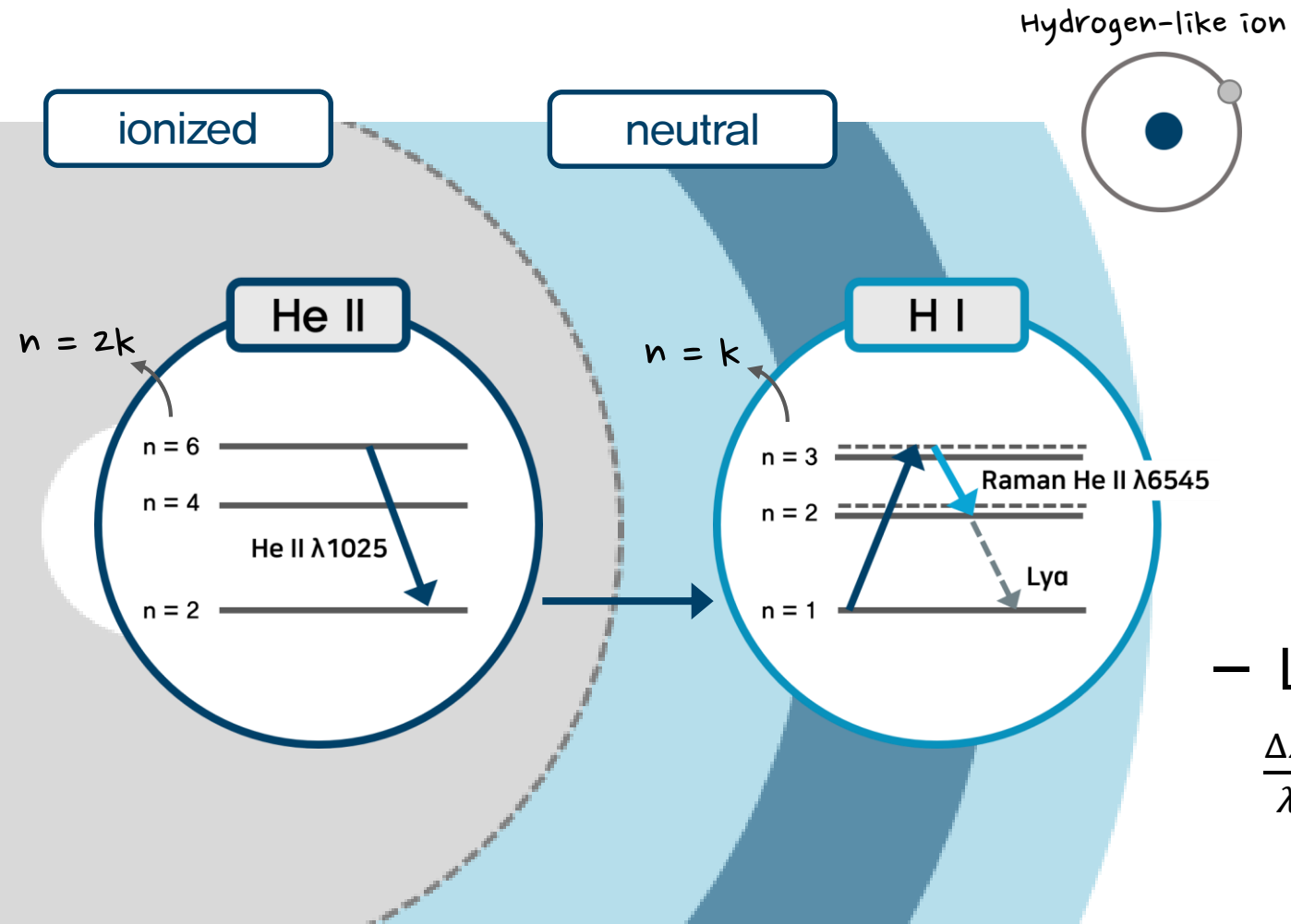
(Kastner et al. 1997; Schmidt & Ziurys 2017; Guzman–Ramirez et al. 2018)

- H I 21 cm observation for ~ 15 PNe (Taylor et al. 1990; Gussie & Taylor 1995)

► H I component in PNe

- Photodissociation region
- Atomic stellar wind

Raman Scattering of He II

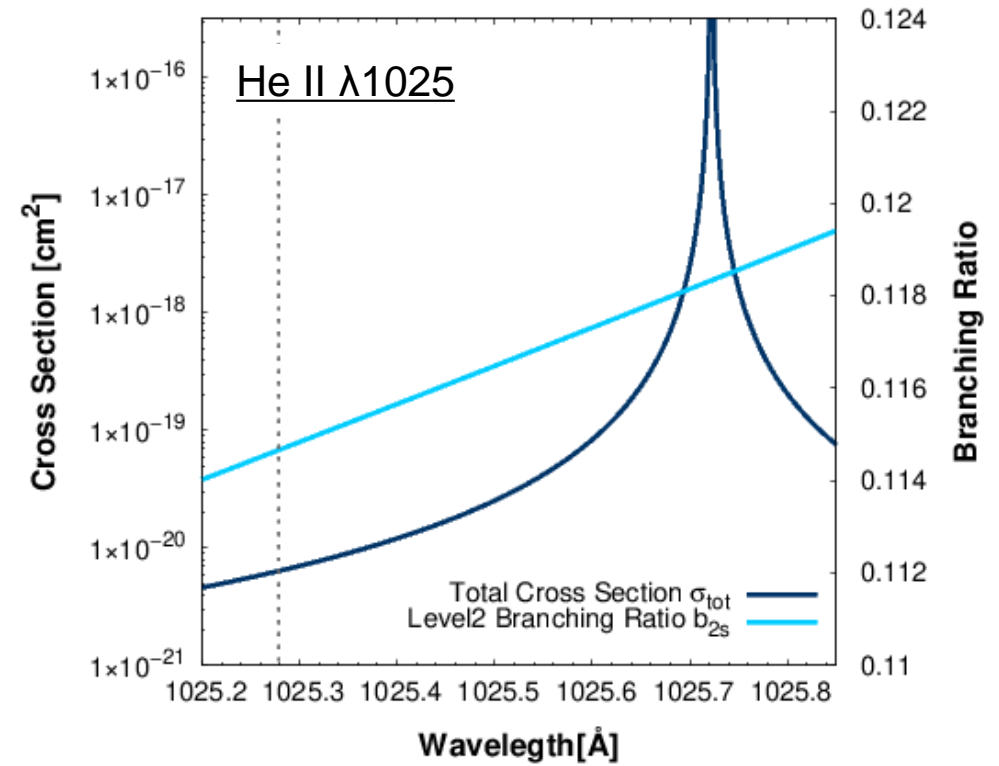
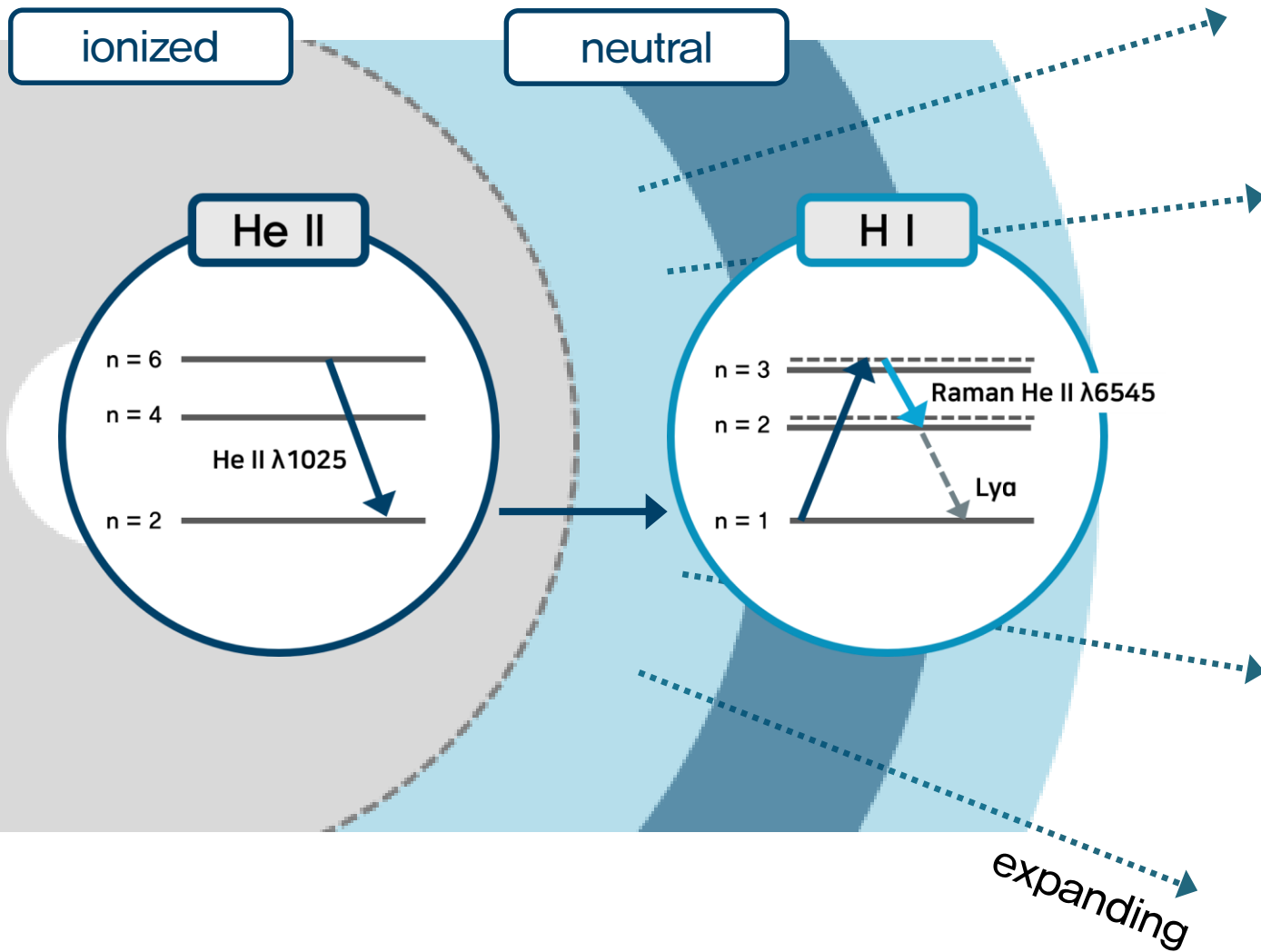


(Lee et al. 2006)

– Line broadening

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda_o}{\lambda_o} = \left(\frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda_i}\right) \frac{\Delta\lambda_i}{\lambda_i} \quad \text{ex) He II } \lambda 1025 \rightarrow \lambda 6545 : \frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda_i} \sim 6.4$$

Raman Scattering of He II



$$\sigma_{1025,\text{Ram}} = 7.4 \times 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

An excellent probe of H I regions with H I column density $N_{\text{HI}} \geq 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

▶ Young PNe exhibiting Raman He II features

- Raman He II features have been found in 5 PNe thus far
: NGC 7027, NGC 6302, NGC 6886, IC 5117, NGC 6790
- Young and non-spherical PNe
- The small number of PNe → Worth further search in a systematic way !

▶ Candidate selection criteria

- Copious He II emission → High values for He II $\lambda 4686$ / H α (≥ 0.05)
(Tylenda et al. 1994)
- Abundant neutral matter → Smaller size, Young PNe, Molecular components
(Kastners et al. 1997; Sahai et al. 2011)

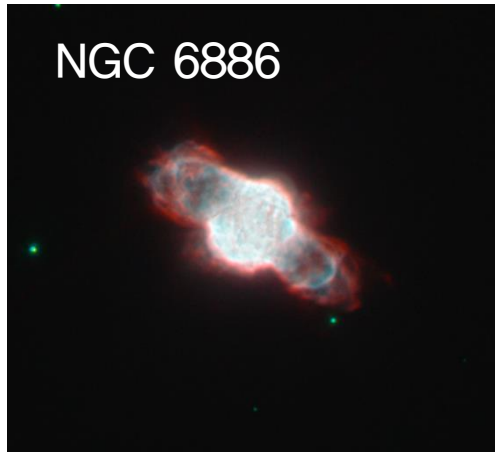
► BOES Spectroscopy

- Bohyunsan Optical Echelle Spectrograph
- Installed on the 1.8m telescope of BOAO
- The fiber having spectral resolution $R \sim 30,000$ / field of view = 4.2''
- Obtained spectra of 12 PNe during April 2019 – March 2020
- 2×2 binning to improve signal to noise



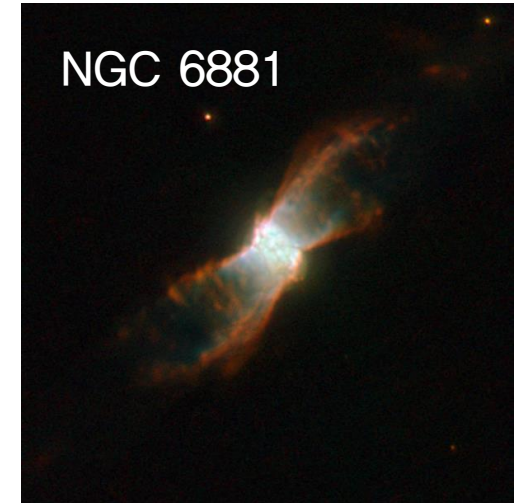
Name	PN G	Date	Exp. Time (sec)	I(HeII4686)/I(H α) (%)
NGC 6741	033.8-02.6	2020-03-28	1200	6.67
H 4-1	049.3+88.1	2019-04-06	1800	3.10
Hu 2-1	051.4+09.6	2020-03-30	2400	0.24
Hen 2-447	057.9-01.5	2019-06-05	1500	-
NGC 6886	060.1-07.7	2020-10-30	2400	6.13
NGC 6881	074.5+02.1	2020-03-30	3300	2.58
NGC 6884	082.1+07.0	2020-03-28	3600	2.50
J 900	194.2+02.5	2019-04-06	1800	7.74
NGC 2392	197.8+17.3	2020-03-30	1200	13.93
M 1-8	210.3+01.9	2020-03-30	3600	6.46
NGC 2346	215.6+03.6	2019-04-05	1800	6.00
NGC 3242	261.0+32.0	2020-03-30	3600	8.52

Raman He II Survey



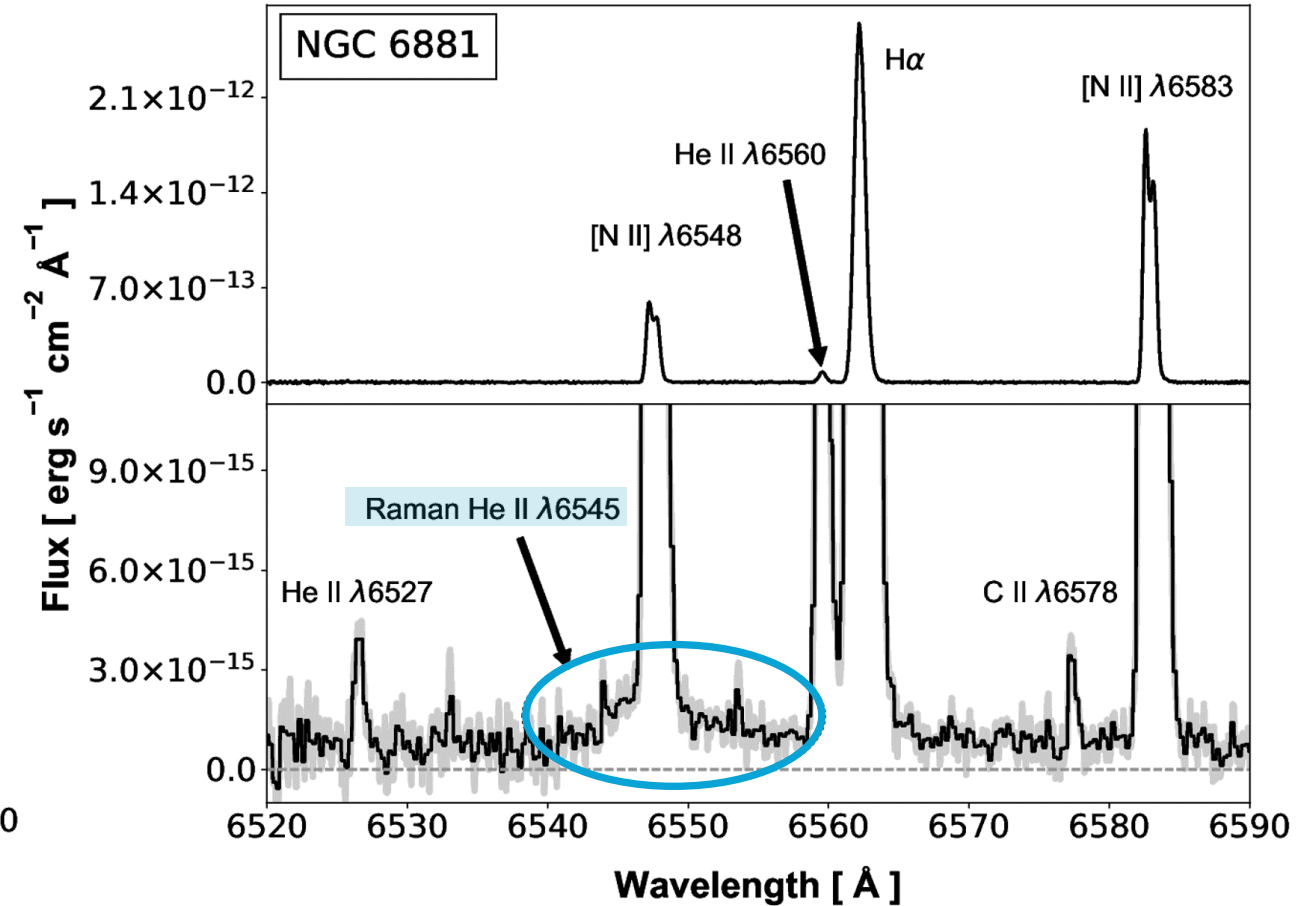
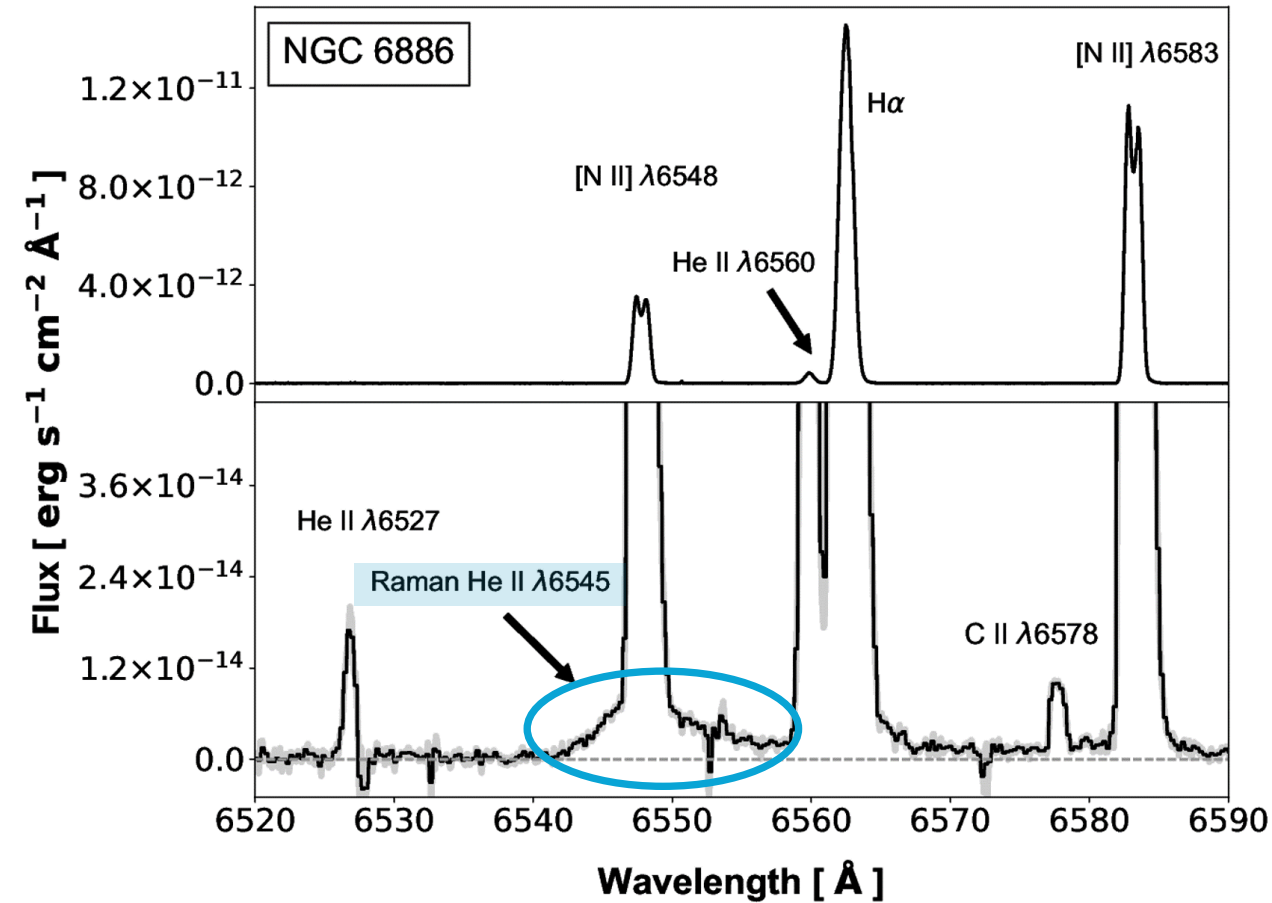
Credit: NASA/ESA

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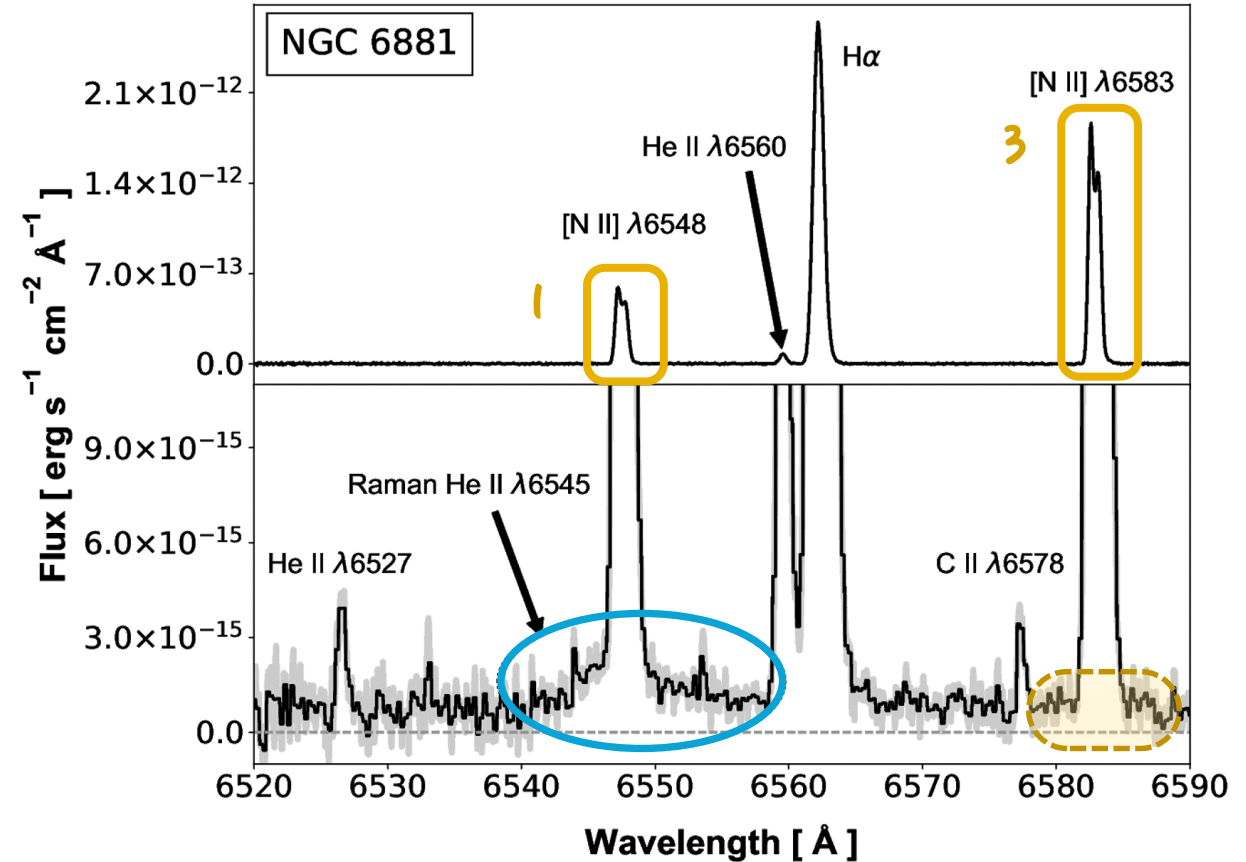
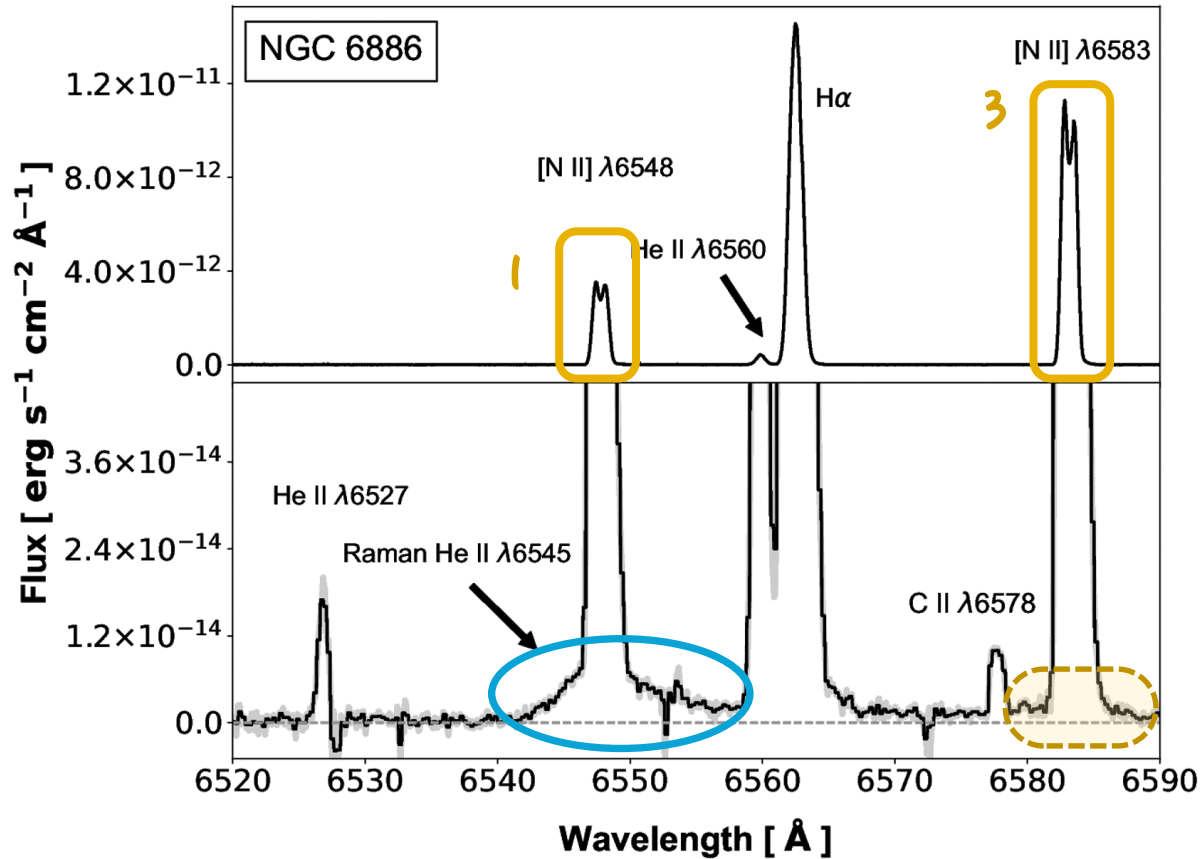


Credit: NASA/ESA

Raman He II in NGC 6886 & NGC 6881



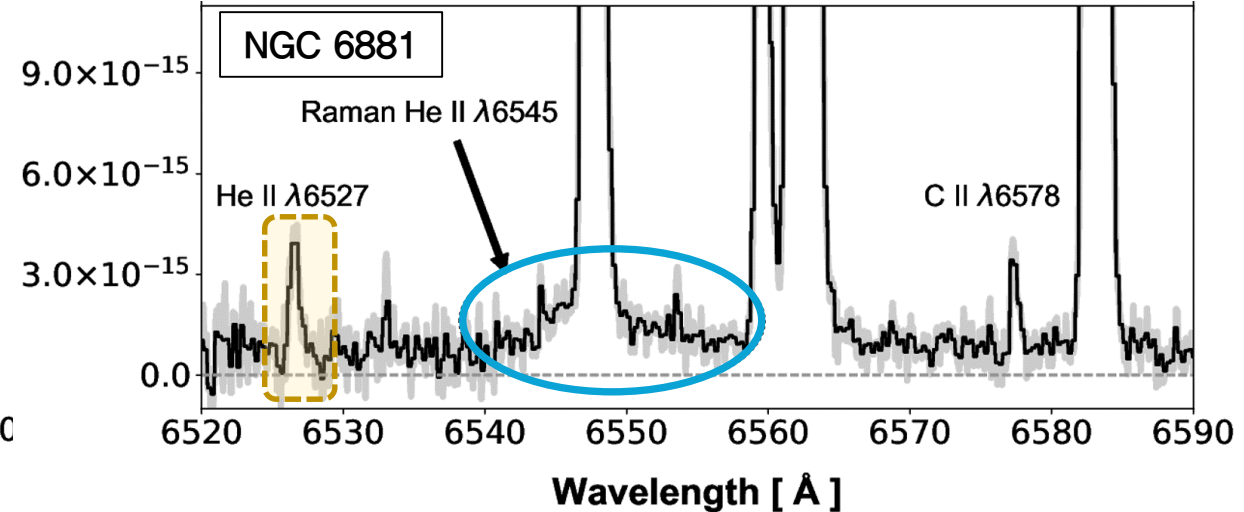
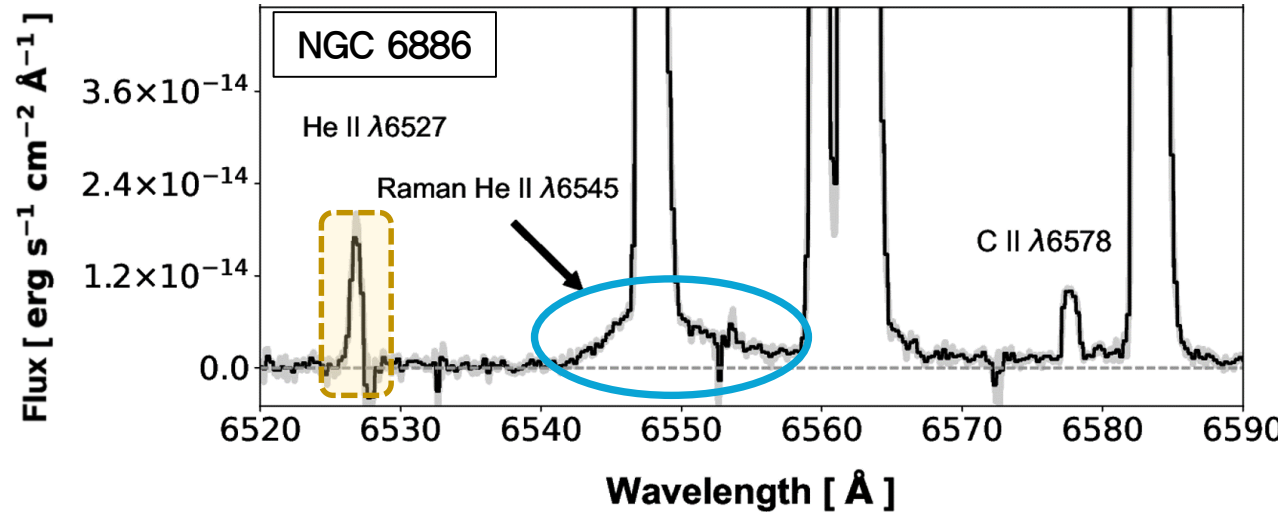
Raman He II in NGC 6886 & NGC 6881



1. The absence of broad feature around the [N II] $\lambda 6583$ line

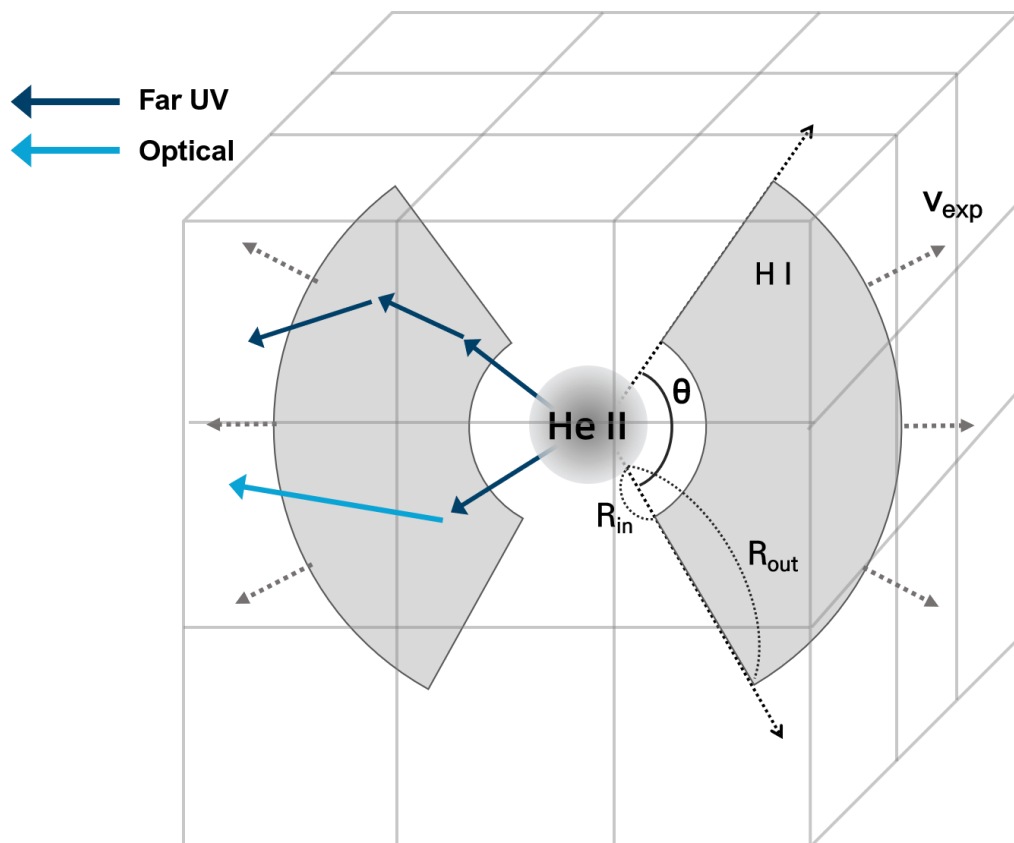
- [N II] $\lambda\lambda 6548, 6583$ doublet
- [N II] $\lambda 6583$ line is theoretically 3 times stronger than [N II] $\lambda 6548$

Raman He II in NGC 6886 & NGC 6881



2. The comparable peak value with the He II $\lambda 6527$ line

- When He II $\lambda 1025$ photons are completely Raman-scattered, the peak value of Raman He II $\lambda 6545$ is expected to be 2 times higher than that of He II $\lambda 6527$ based on case B recombination theory with moderate condition



► STaRS

- A grid-based Monte-Carlo radiative transfer code (Chang & Lee submitted to JKAS)
- Input He II emission
 - ✓ Gaussian profile
 - ✓ Flux is estimated from He II $\lambda 6560$ flux based on case B theory (Kaler et al. 1987; Hyung et al. 1995; Pottash & Surendiranath 2005)
- Parameter
 - ✓ CF : θ / π , covering factor of scattering region
 - ✓ N_{HI} : H I column density
 - ✓ v_{exp} : expanding speed

* STaRS : <http://github.com/csj607/STaRS>

Severely blended with [N II] λ 6548

► NGC 6886

– Best-fit (CF = 0.3)

$$N_{\text{HI}} = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

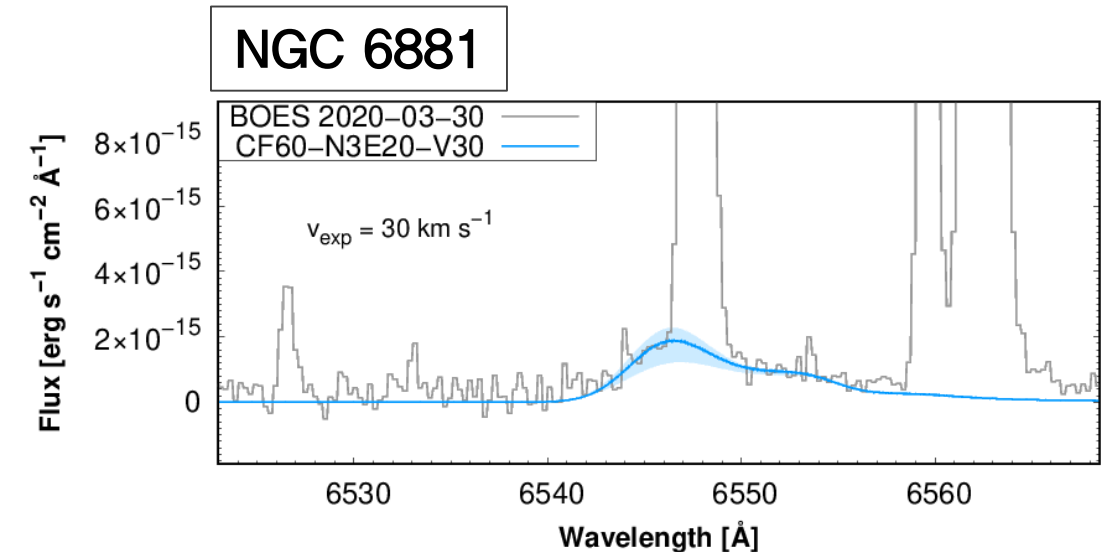
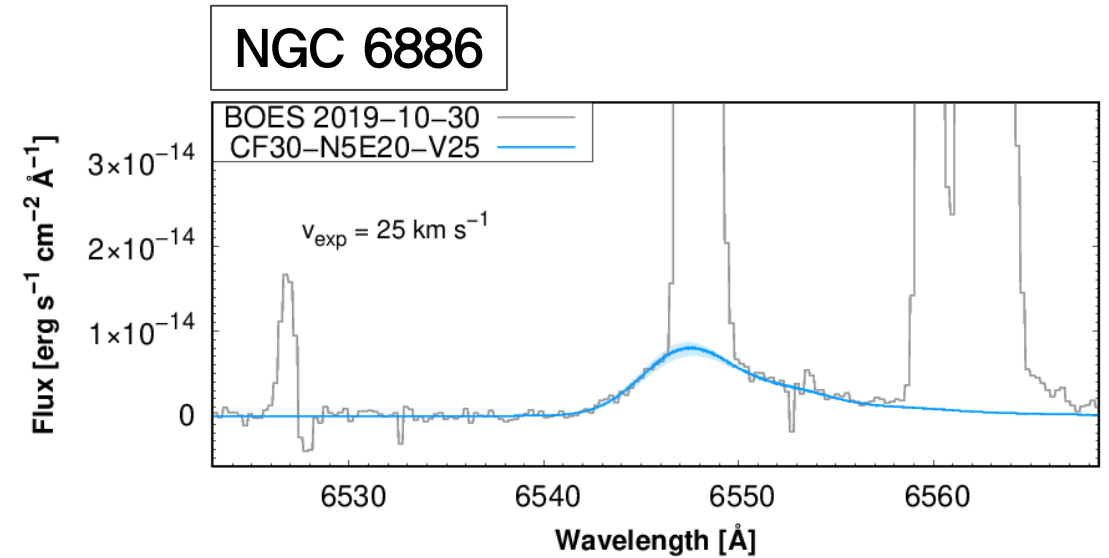
$$v_{\text{exp}} = 25 \text{ km s}^{-1} (\pm 5 \text{ km s}^{-1})$$

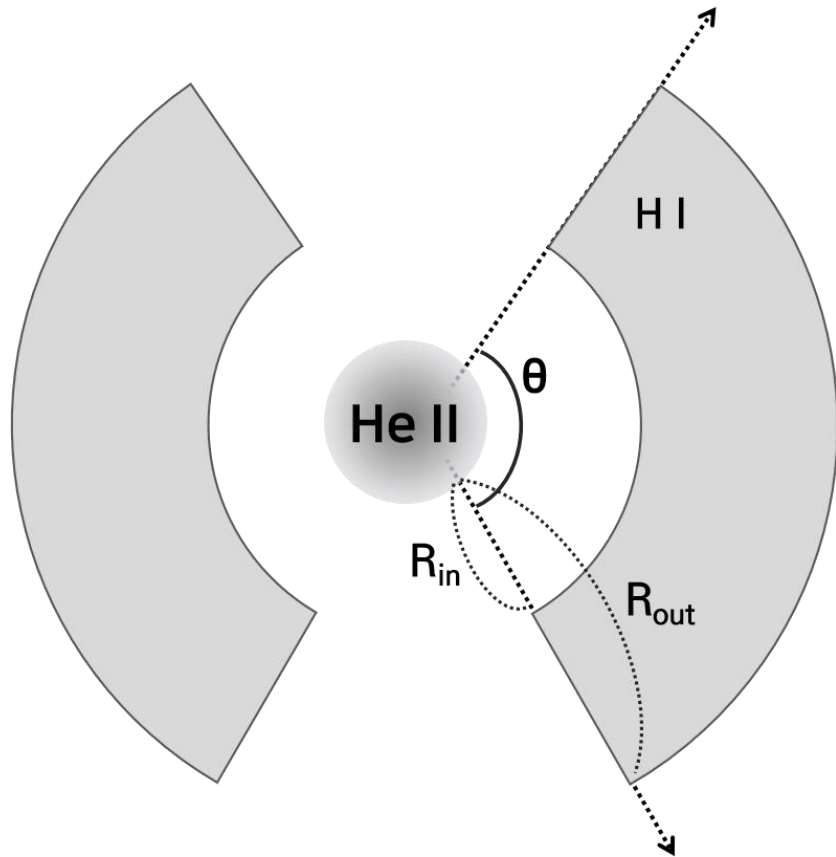
► NGC 6881

– Best-fit (CF = 0.6)

$$N_{\text{HI}} = 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$v_{\text{exp}} = 30 \text{ km s}^{-1} (\pm 10 \text{ km s}^{-1})$$





(Assume that $R_{out} = 2 R_{in}$)

$$M_{HI} \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{N_{HI}}{10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}} \right) \left(\frac{R_{out}}{10^3 \text{ au}} \right)^2 CF M_{\odot}$$

► **NGC 6886**

– Distance ~ 2.6 kpc / angular size $\sim 5''$
(Pottasch & Surendiranath 2005)

– $M_{HI} \sim 0.03 M_{\odot}$

► **NGC 6881**

– Distance ~ 2.5 kpc / angular size $\sim 5''$
(Cahn et al. 1992; Kwok & Su 2005)

– $M_{HI} \sim 0.04 M_{\odot}$

: Comparable with the study of Taylor et al. 1990

- We report our successful detection of Raman He II $\lambda 6545$ in NGC 6886 and NGC 6881 using BOES

- The first direct detection of H I component in NGC 6881

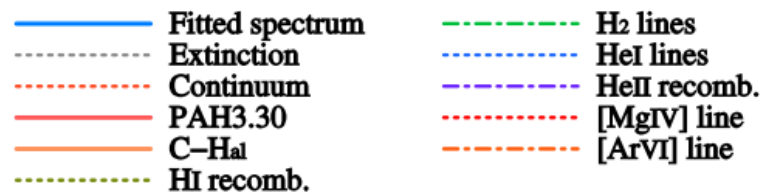
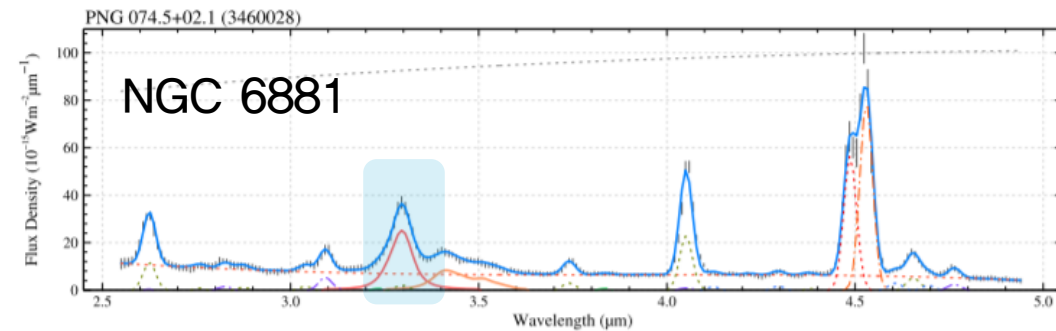
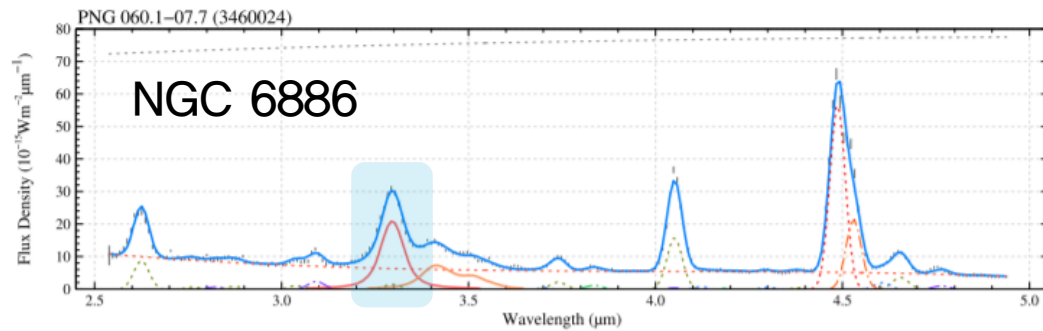
- Best fits are found in the model with

$$\text{CF} = 0.3, N_{\text{HI}} = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}, v_{\text{exp}} = 25 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ for NGC 6886}$$

$$\text{CF} = 0.6, N_{\text{HI}} = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}, v_{\text{exp}} = 30 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ for NGC 6881}$$

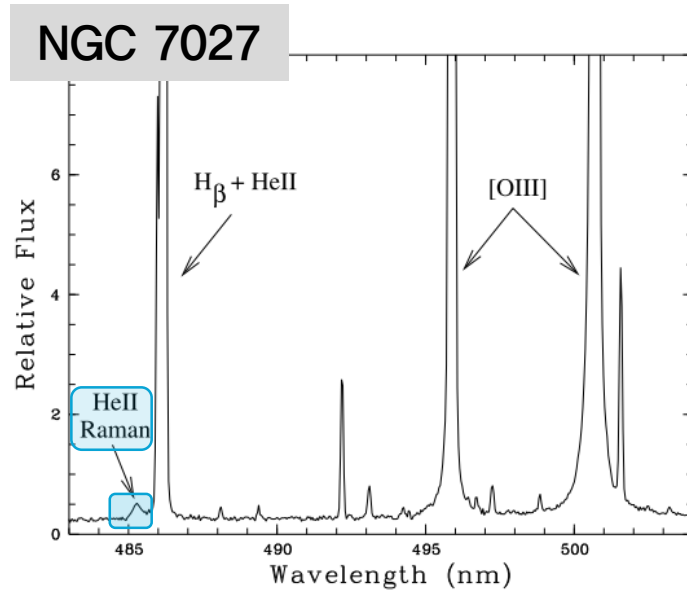
- Corresponding H I mass is about $M_{\text{HI}} \sim 0.03 M_{\odot}$ for NGC 6886 and $\sim 0.04 M_{\odot}$ for NGC 6881

- Relation with chemical abundance
 - ✓ Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emitters
(Smith & McLean 2008; Ohsawa et al. 2016)
 - ✓ C/O, He/H, N/H abundance
 - ✓ Progenitor properties : Dredge-up process, Nucleosynthesis, Mass-loss

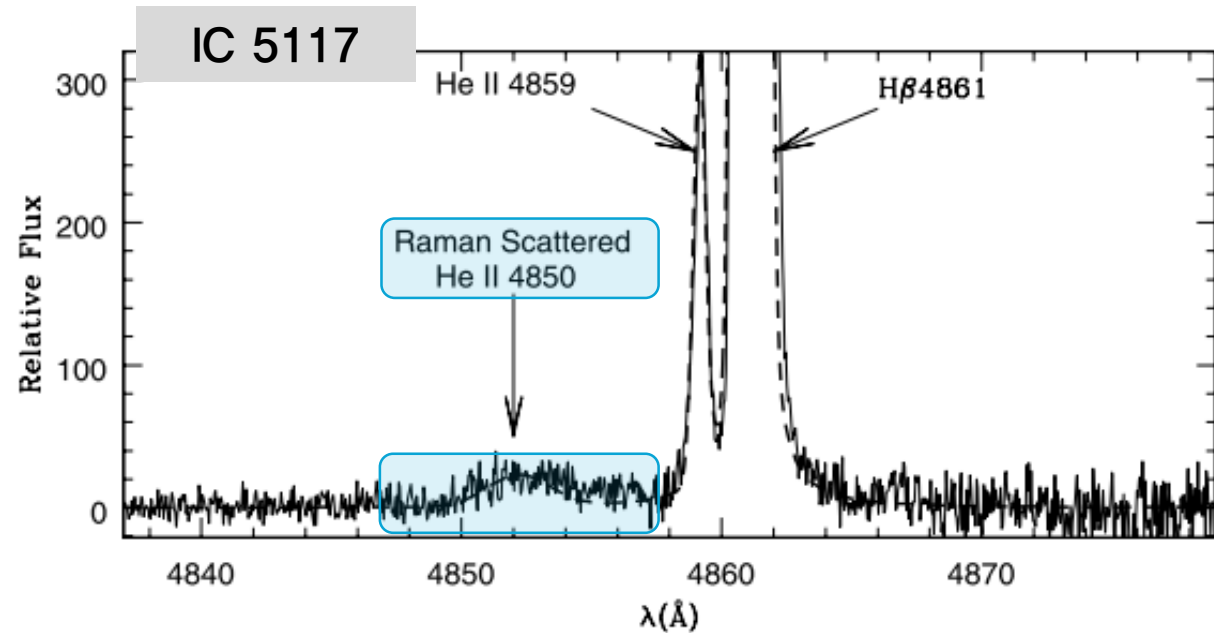


(Ohsawa et al. 2016)

- Raman He II $\lambda 4851, \lambda 4332$: $N_{\text{HI}} = 10^{21\sim 23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Excellent spectroscopic probe of H I distribution and kinematics



Péquignot et al. 1997



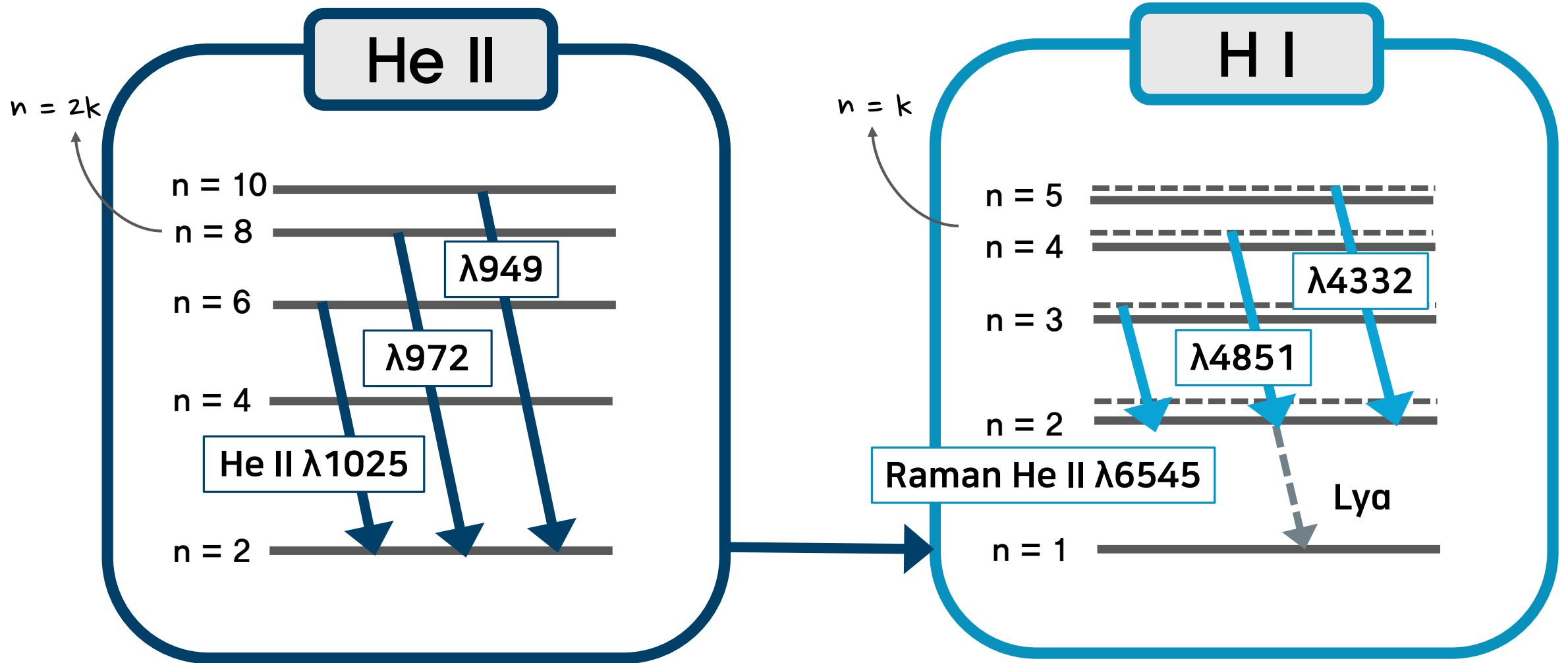
Lee et al. 2006

THANK YOU

Q & A

SUPPLEMENT

Raman Scattering of He II



Raman He II $\lambda 4851$ Line Profile

- Raman He II $\lambda 4851$
(Choi et al. 2020)

