





A Career Planning Tool For Chemical Scientists





ChemIDP is an Individual Development Plan designed specifically for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars in the chemical sciences. Through immersive, self-paced activities, users explore potential careers, determine specific skills needed for success, and develop plans to achieve professional goals. **ChemIDP** tracks user progress and input, providing tips and strategies to complete goals and guide career exploration.

Career Consultant Directory





- ACS Member-exclusive program that allows you to arrange a one-on-one appointment with a certified ACS Career Consultant.
- Consultants provide personalized career advice to ACS Members.
- Browse our Career Consultant roster and request your one-on-one appointment today!

www.acs.org/careerconsulting

ACS Bridge Program



Are you thinking of Grad School?

If you are a student from a group underrepresented in the chemical sciences, we want to empower you to get your graduate degree!

The ACS Bridge Program offers:

- A FREE common application that will highlight your achievements to participating Bridge Departments
- Resources to help write competitive grad school applications and connect you with mentors, students, and industry partners!

Learn more and apply at <u>www.acs.org/bridge</u> Email us at <u>bridge@acs.org</u>







ACS Scholar Adunoluwa Obisesan

BS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 2021 (Chemical-biological Engineering, Computer Science & Molecular Biology)

"The ACS Scholars Program provided me with monetary support as well as a valuable network of peers and mentors who have transformed my life and will help me in my future endeavors. The program enabled me to achieve more than I could have ever dreamed. Thank you so much!"

GIVE TO THE



Donate today at www.donate.acs.org/scholars





9

















































https://www.youtube.com/c/ACSReactions/videos

10







less chat about shar 2022 Nobel Prize in Chemistry ing



Vade on Wikipedia work-life balance



orthogonal, click chemistry clinch the Nobel Prize er 5. 2022



The sticky science of why eat so much sugar May 31, 2022

Lithium mining's wate sparks bitter conflicts novel chemistry



There's more to James Harris's story April 27, 2022





The helium shortage th wasn't supposed to be March 24, 2022

Subscribe now to C&EN's podcast

TEN STITCHER

VOICES AND STORIES FROM THE WORLD OF CHEMISTRY





ACS Industry Member Programs

ACS Industry Matters

ACS member only content with exclusive insights from industry leaders to help you succeed in your career. #ACSIndustryMatters

Preview Content: acs.org/indnl

ACS Innovation Hub LinkedIn Group

Connect, collaborate and stay informed about the trends leading chemical innovation.

Join: bit.ly/ACSinnovationhub

ACS on Campus is the American Chemical Society's initiative dedicated to helping students advance their education and careers.





ACS Career Resources



Virtual Office Hours



https://www.acs.org/careerconsulting.html

Personal Career Consultations



Jim Tung works at Lacarosa Laboratories in Portland, OR, currently as a business development managen. He has been with Lacaross for Olysaers, working on developing new chemical manufacturing projects. Before that, he was a serior research chemica ad Otter Research in Champagn. IL performing kilo scale organic chemistry.

All Gregorin lande, Jing der tals Jis nom bedrannen für von des Unwersig of on trade and his Ph.D. in organisme Jis and trade and trade and trade and trade and the second second second second and the postblectories of the Planet's bible actions is in Lip Jaka. Chie his grade datar of the Postball Second of the Planet's bible actions is in Lip Jaka. Chie his grade action that and KOME 2015. He has interests in proteins deventary labor exercises, social media societade his encouraging actives explosition and developments, prougher will be active active explosition and developments for younger

https://www.acs.org/careerconsulting.html

Linked in Learning



https://www.acs.org/linkedInlearning









The impact and results of ACS member advocacy outreach and efforts by the numbers!









A complete listing of ACS Safety Programs and Resources



Download it for free in the "Projects & Announcements" Section! www.acs.org/ccs



ACS OFFICE OF DEIR

Advancing ACS' Core Value of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Respect

Resources



19



service@acs.org



The Astrochemistry Subdivision of the American Chemical Society

The Astrochemistry Subvision will sponsor "A Symposium to Honor Eric Herbst's Contributions to Our Understanding of the Molecular Universe" at the Spring 2025 Meeting in San Diego. The symposium co-organizers are Prof. Ilsa Cooke and Prof. Paul Rimmer. Click here for more information.

If you're not a member of the Subdivision, you can still receive news about AstroCheminars and other Subdivision activities by subscribing to our mailing list here.

http://astro.phys-acs.org



officers

news

join

Olivia Wilkins profile

C&E News interviewed Dr. Olivia Wilkins of NASA-GSFC. Sudivision member and coorganizer of the Astrochemistry symposium at the Fall 2023 national meeting. Click here to read the interview.

Objectives of the Astrochemistry Subdivision

Astrochemistry is one of the most interdisciplinary fields of modern science. The purpose of this subdivision is to promote work in this field.

read more

Astrochemistry Student Opportunities

this is a (ever-changing) listing of academic faculty and NASA researchers who work in the field.



The Subdivision is cosponsoring an ACS Webinar on Wednesday, April 17 by Prof. José Cernicharo. Click here for more information (scroll down).

Astrochemistry Dissertation Award

Each year the subdivision recognizes an outstanding Ph.D. thesis from within the preceding three calendar years. Applications are currently due on March 1. The winner

For students interested in contacting astrochemistry practitioners,



www.acs.org/acswebinars





Thursday, April 25, 2024 |11am-12:30pm ET Eliminating Malaria: Unraveling the Mysteries of Parasitic Transmission and Metamorphosis

Co-produced with ACS Publications





Wednesday, May 1, 2024 3pm-4pm ET La Creación de Materiales Macroscópicos a Través del Ensamblaje de Nanotubos de Boro Nitruro Co-produced with the Sociedad Quimica de Mexico



Thursday, May 2, 2024 |2pm-3:30pm ET

Better Biodegradable Vinyl Polymer Materials by Improving Radical Ring-Opening Polymerization (rROP)

Co-produced with ACS Division of Polymer Chemistry

Browse the Upcoming Schedule at www.acs.org/acswebinars







- What are the physical conditions of interstellar molecular clouds? Where stars and planets are formed ? How molecules are formed in space?
- Molecular Astrophysics and Astrochemistry
- Molecules as tracers of the physical conditions of molecular clouds
- Line surveys (all wavelengths)
- Molecular spectroscopy in space (QUIJOTE line survey). The NEW golden age of astrochemistry. The formation of PAHs in cold environments (GOTHAM and QUIJOTE)

List of acronyms and symbols used in the presentation

- ISM: Insterstellar Medium
- CSM: Circumstellar Medium
- n: volume density of H₂ (cm⁻³)
- T_K: Kinetic temperature (K)
- N: column density (cm⁻²)
- NRAO: National Radioastronomy Observatory (USA)
- IRAM: Institute de Radioastronomie millimétrique (France, Germany, Spain)
- Yebes: National Astronomical Observatory (Yebes, Guadalajara; Spain)
- TMC-1: Taurus Molecular Cloud 1 (T_K=10 K, n~10⁴ cm⁻³)
- IRC+10216: Carbon-rich reed giant star (CW Leo)
- LTE: Local Thermodynamical equilibrium
- LVG: Large velocity gradient radiative transfer method
- GOTHAM: GBT Observations of TMC-1: Hunting Aromatic Molecules
- QUIJOTE: Q-band Ultrasensitive Inspection Journey to the Obscure TMC-1 Environment
- CRESU: Cinétique de Réaction en Ecoulement Supersonique Uniforme = Reaction kinetics in uniform supersonic flow
- SANCHO: Surveying the Area of the Neighbour TMC-1 Cloud through Heterodyne Observations
- NIANOCOSMOC: European Basaarch Council Sunarry protect (funding for OILLIOTE and SANCHO)













Dark clouds in the Taurus complex at visible wavelength (left; Barnard 1919) and in the emission of 13CO J=1-0 (pictures from Bergin and Tafalla 2007, ARAA, 45 339; ¹³CO data from Goldsmith et al. 2008, ApJ, 680, 428).



			Table 3					
Some micr The inversi	e microwave transitions between molecular rotational levels of interest to radio astronomy. inversion spectrum of NH ₃ is also listed. Matrix							
	Electronic		Frequency	in Debye				
Molecule	state	Transition	(Mc./s.)	units	Comments			
CaH	² ∑	J = 3/2 - 1/2 J = 1/2 - 1/2	254,080 252,650	Electric dipole unknown				
CO	12	J = 1 - 0	115,270.6	0.10				
CO+	²∑	$J = \frac{3/2 - 1/2}{1/2 - 1/2} \bigg\}$	117,980	Electric dipole unknown				
CS	ıΣ	J=1-0	48,991.0	2.0				
NO	${}^{2}\Pi_{1/2}$	J = 3/1 - 1/2	150,176.3	0.02	Also other nearby lines due to h.f.s.			
H ₂ O	12	61.6 -52.3	22,235.22	0.16				
N ₂ O	ıΣ	J=1-0	25,123-28	0.12	Other lines at multiples of the frequency given. Very small h.f.s. present			
HCN	1∑	J = 1 - 0, F = 1 - 1	88,600.1	1.72	Also <i>l</i> -doublet transitions			
		F = 2-1 F = 0-1	88,601.5	2.55	may occur			
CH2				- 33	Structure and spectrum un- known, but may produce some microwave lines			
NH2					Structure and spectrum not well known, but probably produces some microwave lines			
NH3	ıΣ	Inversion, $J = I$, K = I	23,694·48	1.0	Also other inversion transi- tions at nearby frequencies			
O ₃	ıΣ	I ₁₁ -2 ₀₂ I ₁₁ -O ₀₀	42,832·62 118,364·3	0·17 0·53	Also other rotational transi- tions			

First molecules detected in space

optical and centimeter wavelengths

- CN, CH and CH⁺ detected between 1930-1940 through optical observations
- In 1957 C. Townes proposed that some molecules could be present in the ISM
- NH₃ detected in 1968 using a Dicke radiometer (Tsys=2000 K) mounted on the 20ft diameter dish of Hat Creek (U. California) by Cheung, Rank, Townes, Thornton and Welch (PRL, 21, 1701)
- H₂O detected in 1969 towards W49 with the Hat Creek radio telescope by Cheung, Rank, Townes, Thornton & Welch (Nature, 221, 626)
- H₂CO detected in 1969 by Snyder, Buhl, Zuckerman and Palmer (PRL, 22, 679) using the 140ft Green Bank telescope

+++

37

The discovery of CO and Millimeter Radio Astronomy. The birth of Astrochemistry

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 161:L43-L44, July 1970 (© 1970. The University of Chicago. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A

CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE ORION NEBULA R. W. WILSON, K. B. JEFFERTS, AND A. A. PENZIAS Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Holmdel, New Jersey, and Crawford Hill Laboratory, Murray Hill, New Jersey *Received 1970 June 5* ABSTRACT We have found intense 2.6-mm line radiation from nine galactic sources which we attribute to carbon monoxide.

This work was done with a specially constructed line receiver mounted on the NRAO 36' paraboloid. Schottky barrier diodes developed by C. A. Burrus of Bell Laboratories were used in Sharpless wafer units both in the signal mixer and in a harmonic mixer used to control the frequency of the local oscillator klystron.

Seven molecules discovered between 1936-1970 : CN, CH, CH⁺, NH₃, H₂O, H₂CO, CO

37

Kitt Peak 12m radio telescope (NRAO) Millimeter Radio Astronomy (around 30 molecules detected)



Before CO detection only six molecules were known in space (1936-1970)

By 1980 around 50 molecules (around 30 of them with the Kitt Peak radio telescope)

Between 1980 and Sep 2020 around 200 molecules (mainly with the IRAM 30m, Nobeyama 45 m, and Green Bank 100m telescopes)

By April 2024 around 310 molecules found in space (mainly through GOTHAM and QUIJOTE line surveys). In four years the number of detected molecular species in space has increased by a factor 1.5

<u>;</u> 2	atoms	3 a	toms	4 a	toms	5 ato	oms	6 ato	ms	7 atom	is 8 atom	ns 9 atoms	10 atom
CH CH CH ⁺ CO H ₂ SiO CS SO SiS NS C ₂	SO ⁺ CO ⁺ HF N ₂ CF ⁺ PO O ₂ AIO CN- OH ⁺ SH ⁺ HCl ⁺	H ₂ O H ₂ O HCO ⁺ HCN OCS HNC H ₂ S N ₂ H ⁺ C ₂ H SO ₂ HCO HNO HNO ⁺	MgCN H ₃ ⁺ SiCN AINC SiNC HCP CCP AIOH H ₂ O ⁺ H ₂ CI ⁺ KCN FeCN	+ a NH ₃ H ₂ CO HNCO H ₂ CS C ₂ H ₂ C ₃ N HNCS HOCO ⁺ C ₃ O I-C ₃ H HCNH ⁺ H ₂ O ⁺	CH ₃ C ₃ N- PH ₃ HCNO HOCN HSCN HOOH 'I-C ₃ H ⁺ HMgNC HCCO CNCN HONO	HC3N HC0OH CH2NH NH2CN H2CCO C4H SiH4 c-C3H2 CH2CN C5 SiC4 H2CCO	HNCNH CH ₃ O NH ₄ + H ₂ NCO ⁺ NCCNH ⁺ CH ₃ Cl MgC ₃ N HC ₃ O ⁺ NH ₂ OH HC ₃ S ⁺ H ₂ CCS C ₄ S	CH ₃ OH CH ₃ OH CH ₃ CHO CH ₃ SH C ₂ H ₄ C ₃ H C ₄ C ₅ H C ₂ CHO H ₂ C ₄ C ₅ S HC ₃ NH ⁺ C ₅ N	C ₅ N- HNCHCN SiH ₃ CN MgC ₄ H CH ₃ CO ⁺ H ₂ CCCS CH ₂ CCH HCSCCH C ₅ O C ₅ H ⁺ HCCNCH ⁺ c-C ₅ H	7 atom CH ₃ CtH CH ₃ CtH CH ₂ CHCN HC ₅ N C ₆ H C ₆ H C ₆ H- CH ₃ NCO HC ₅ O HOCH ₂ CN	HCOOCH3 HCOOCH3 CH3C3N C7H CH3COOH H2C6 CH2OHCH1 HC6H CH2CHCH1 CH2CHCH1 CH2CHCH1 CH2CHCH1 CH3CHNH CH3CHNH	S S S CH3OCH3 CH3OCH3 CH3CH2OH CH3CH2OH CH3CH2OH CH3CH2CN HC7N CH3CA CH3CH2OH D C8H CH3CONH2 CH3CONH2 CH3CHCH3 O C8H CH3CHCH3 CH3CH2SH HC7O N CH3CH2SH CH3CH2SH CH3NHCHO	CH ₃ COCH ₃ HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OF CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO CH ₃ C ₄ CHO CH ₃ C ₄ CHO CH ₃ CHC ₂ O CH ₃ OCH ₂ OH CH ₃ CCHC ₃ N C ₂ H ₅ NCO C ₂ H ₅ NCO
NO HCI NaCl AICI KCI AIF PN SIC CP NH SIN	SH TiO ArH ⁺ NS ⁺ HeH ⁺ VO <i>FeO</i> <i>SiH</i> NO ⁺ PO ⁺ SiP	HOC ⁺ SiC ₂ C ₂ S C ₃ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₂ O MgNC NH ₂ NaCN N ₂ O	HO ₂ TiO ₂ CCN SiCSi S ₂ H HCS HSC NCO CaNC NCS MgC ₂	C ₃ S c-C ₃ H HC ₂ N H ₂ CN SiC ₃ 34 11 HC CF C ₂	MgCCH HCCS HNCN H ₂ NC HC ₂ S ⁺ L atoms I atoms I atoms H ₃ C ₆ H H ₅ OCHO	CH_4 HCCNC HNCCC H ₂ COH ⁺ C ₄ H- CNCHO $\frac{12}{c^2C_6}$ n-C ₃	CHOSH CHSCN HC ₃ O NaC ₃ N MgC ₃ N ⁺ 35 2 atoms H ₆ 9 H ₇ CN 9	HC4H HC4N c-H2C3O CH2CNH 31	HC ₄ S HMgC ₃ N MgC ₄ H ⁺	$\begin{array}{c} HC_{4}NC \\ HC_{3}HNH \\ c-C_{3}HCCH \\ H_{2}C_{5} \\ MgC_{5}N \\ CH_{2}C_{3}N \\ NC_{4}NH + \\ MgC_{5}N + \\ \hline \\ 20 \end{array}$	NH ₂ CONH HCCCH ₂ CH CH ₂ CHCCH HC ₅ NH ⁺ MgC ₆ H C ₂ H ₃ NH ₂ (CHOH) ₂ HCCCHCCI C ₇ N- CH ₃ CHCO MgC ₆ H ⁺	2 H ₂ CCCHCCH N HCCCHCCHCN H H ₂ CCHC ₃ N HOCHCHOH CH ₂ CHCHNH 17	CH ₃ CCNCH ₂ CH ₂ CHCH ₂ CN 14
46	i	46	í	CF CF CF CF CF 1-	H3COCH2OH H3COCH2OH C5H6 DCH2CH2NH2 H2CCHC4H 10 DH- C4H5CN	1-C ₃ 1 1-C ₅ 2-C ₅ C ₂ H ₃ CH ₃ (n-C ₃	^π 7CN H ₅ CN 5OCH ₃ C7N H7OH H7OH	$\frac{13 \text{ atoms}}{\frac{\text{C-C_6H_5CN}}{\text{HC}_{11}\text{N}}2}$	PAH 1-C₁ 2-C₁ C₀H₀	$\frac{1s}{_{0}H_{7}CN} = \frac{fu}{C_{6}}$ $\frac{1}{_{0}H_{7}CN} = \frac{1}{C_{6}}$ $\frac{1}{_{0}H_{7}CN} = \frac{1}{C_{7}}$	$\frac{23}{100} + 3$	Blue molecules one carbon aton Source: CDMS	= at least 1 (April 2023)

Molecules as tracers of the physical conditions of molecular clouds

Rotational levels are out of equilibrium. Hence, the observation of several rotational lines of a molecule permits to derive volume densities, kinetic temperatures and molecular abundances.

The high spectral resolution (cm/s) achieved in radio astronomy allows the study of the kinematics and the dynamical state of interstellar clouds

The high angular resolution provided by interferometers such as VLA, ALMA, and NOEMA permits to study protoplanetary discs around newly formed stars and the dust formation zone around evolved stars.

Infrared observations with ISO, Spitzer, Herschel and now JWST, permit the observation and study of light species (OH, CH, CH⁺, H₂O, NH₃, H₂O⁺, H₃O⁺,..) and of species without permanent dipole moment (H₂, CH₄, C₂H₂, C₂H₄, C₄H₂, C₆H₂, C₆H₆,...). See, e.g., the recent detection with the JWST of CH₃⁺ towards a proplyde in Orion (Berné et al., 2023, Nature)



ASTROCHEMISTRY AS A MULTISDICIPLINARY FIELD

Laboratory Astrophysics has played a key role in the last 50 years in the development of astrochemistry:

• Low temperature measurements of reaction rates (CRESU machines)

Cinétique de Réaction en Ecoulement Supersonique Uniforme = Reaction kinetics in uniform supersonic flow also ion traps for cations and anions

- Rotational and infrared spectroscopy of unstable species (radicals, cations, and anions)
- · Studies of ices : chemical reactivity, spectroscopy, studies of the formation of molecules
- State-to-state collisional rates of molecules with H₂, He, e⁻ and other species
- Quantum chemical structural calculations of a large sample of possible candidates for a pattern of lines with unknown carrier in a given line survey
- Very precise quantum chemical ab initio calculations when exotic molecules can not be produced in the laboratory
- PAH studies (reactivity, spectroscopy, ionization, photodissociation...)

LINE SURVEYS

THE QUEST FOR MOLECULAR COMPLEXITY

THE NEED OF SENSITIVITY, INSTANTANEOUS BANDWIDTH

FREQUENCY COVERAGE

AND ANGULAR RESOLUTION

IMPRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN RECEIVER TECHNOLOGIES, SENSITIVITY, INSTANTANEOUS BANDWIDTH AND BACKEND FREQUENCY COVERAGE IN THE LAST 50 years

What is done nowadays in 24 hours would require several years of observing time 50 years ago

factor >100 in frequency coverage (number of frequency setups) factor > 1000 in time due to $t \propto T_{sys}^{2}$

43

Some sensitive line surveys achieved with high spectral resolution

- Sgr B2 (Belloche et al. 2008, A&A, 482, 179) 3mm and 2mm
- Sgr B2 –PRIMOS- (Neill et al. 2012, ApJ, 755, 153) up to 50 GHz
- IRC+10216 (2mm, Cernicharo et al. 2000, A&A SS, 142, 181)
- Orion Bar (mm; Cuadrado et al. 2015, A&A, 575, A82)
- IRAS16923-2422 ALMA-PILS (Jorgensen et al. 2016, A&A, 595, A117) 0.8 mm
- Orion KL (Tercero et al. 2010, A&A, 517, A96) 3, 2 and 1mm (spectral confusion limited)
- G+0.693-0.027 (Rivilla et al. 2022, ApJ, 929, L11; Jiménez-Serra et al. 2022, A&A, 663, A181)
- HEXOS (Herschel/HIFI), several sources, Bergin et al. 2010, A&A, 521, L20 (0.5-2 THz)
- CHESS (Herschel/HIFI), several sources, Ceccarelli et al. 2010, A&A, 521, L22 (0.5-2 THz)
- IRC+10216 in the infrared (Fonfría et al. 2008, ApJ. 673, 445) 11-14 μ m TEXES and EXES/SOFIA instruments ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda \approx 75000$)
- TMC-1 (GOTHAM & QUIJOTE)
- G+0693-0.027 (V. Rivilla, I. Jiménez, et al., 2023, ApJ, 953, L20





<section-header><text><text><text>

GOTHAM line survey of TMC-1 (a cold dark cloud in Taurus)

- Green Bank 100 m telescope observations 1-50 GHz (cm wavelengths)
- Most molecules detected through statistical analysis of the noise trough spectral stacking. Very powerful technique !!!
- Discovery of CN derivatives of PAHs in a cold dark cloud
- C_6H_5CN (benzonitrile) and $C_{10}H_7CN$ (cyano-naphthalene, 2 isomers)
- Several cyanide derivatives of hydrocarbons; indene
- McGuire et al. 2018, Science, 359, 202
- McGuire et al. 2021, Science, 371, 1265
- How, and where, these PAHs are formed?



QUIJOTE: The limits of sensitivity

- Building new and novel ultrasensitive broadband receivers for the Yebes 40m radio telescope (NANOCOSMOS)
- Exploring the sub milli Kelvin chemical work
- Reaching unexplored limits of sensitivity



- To see what radio astronomers have never seen before !
- To identify molecules through classical techniques of line by line detection
- SANCHO: Fidel companion of QUIJOTE. High sensitivity maps of the molecular emission at the milli Kelvin level.

The Yebes observatory is located in the region of La Mancha, the land of Don Quixote, at 950 m of altitude. It is around 60 km away from Madrid The radio telescope was built and equipped for VLBI observations









Data analysis and data interpretation

- Data analysis: very tedious data analysis procedure with 2560 spectral windows per run (x 19 runs x 2 polarizations). Always performed by JC to keep homogeneity of the data products. Each run takes near one month of work.
- Data interpretation: Use of the best spectral catalogues (CDMS and JPL) is not enough to interpret the data and to get the molecular content included in QUIJOTE.
- MADEX Catalogue: 6600 spectral entries with laboratory information. Maintained by JC since 1985. Automatic identification of the molecules in QUIJOTE using a simple assignment code and automatic identification of unknown spectral features (U-lines).
- Elaborated analysis of spectral patterns within the U-features. TMC-1 as a laboratory for molecular spectroscopy.

55

55

SPECTRAL PURITY

TMC-1 can not be considered as a poor line source at the QUIJOTE's sub mK level

Looking for specific spectroscopic patterns it is possible to discover new molecular species without any previous information on the frequencies.

TMC-1 is a chemical laboratory for molecular spectroscopy thanks to QUIJOTE and NANOCOSMOS.

QUIJOTE can now fight against the giant windmills of the forest of U-lines of TMC-1

T_A (mK) σ=0.09 mK 0.5 34922 34924 34926 34928 $\nu(MHz)$ $\sigma = 0.14 \text{ mK}$ 0.5 v(MHz) 43658 43652 43654 43656 43660 0.5 0.5 34918 ν(MHz) 34920 43646 43650 43648 ν(MHz)



 $v_2/v_1 = 1.249993 \approx 5/4$

Transitions J=5-4 and J=4-3 of a new radical ???

B or (B+C)/2 ≈ 4365 MHz

HCCCN has B=4549.1 MHz

H₂CCCN ???



TMC-1 as a spectroscopic laboratory

- **Detection of species WITHOUT previous laboratory data**. Searching for systematic spectral patterns in the data. Confirming assignments in the laboratory when possible and through ab initio calculations
- HC₅NH⁺ Marcelino et al., 2020, A&A, 643, L6
- HC₃O⁺ * Cernicharo et al., 2020, A&A, 642, L17
- HC₃S⁺ * Cernicharo et al., 2021, A&A, 646, L3
- CH₃CO⁺ * Cernicharo et al., 2021, A&A, 646, L7
- C₅H⁺ Cernicharo et al., 2022, A&A, 657, L16
- HC₇NH⁺ Cabezas et al., 2022, A&A, 659, L8
- HCCNCH⁺ Agúndez et al., 2022, A&A, 659, L9
- HCCS⁺ Cabezas et al., 2022, A&A, 657, L4
- C₇N⁻ Cernicharo et al. 2023, A&A, 670, L19
- NC₄NH⁺ Agúndez et al. 2023, A&A, 669, L1



- And isotopologues such as HDCCN, Cabezas et al., 2021, A&A, 646, L1; CH₂DC₃N, Cabezas et al, 2021
- Additionally, QUIJOTE has confirmed the previous detection of C_5N^- in IRC+10216 by detection of six narrow lines of this species in TMC-1 (together with C_3N^-). Rotational constants for these species have been improved.





59

HCC³⁴S⁺



Table A.8. Spectroscopic parameters of HCC34S+

Parameter	$HCC^{34}S^+$
B (MHz)	5889.02214(82) ^a
D (KHz)	[1.2543] ^b
λ (MHz)	[108970.78] ^b
λ_D (kHz)	[40.60] ^b
γ (MHz)	$[-41.776]^{b}$
$b_F^{(H)}$ (MHz)	-45.024(99)
c ^(H) (MHz)	[31.663] ^b
σ (kHz)	8.0
Nlines	4

Notes. (a) Numbers in parentheses are 1 or uncertainties in units of the last digits. (b) Fixed to the value reported by Cabezas et al. (2022a) for HCCS*.

Fuentetaja et al. 2024, in prep.

HCCS⁺ fully confirmed from space data

arXiv:2106.00635

Pure hydrocarbons in TMC-1

- · Discovery of several high abundant pure hydrocarbons, including three cycles (species with low dipole moment)
- CH₂CHCCH, Cernicharo et al. 2021, A&A, 647, L2 (together with HCCN, HC₄N, CH₃CH₂CN and tentatively CH₃CH₂CCH)



- H₂CCCHCCH, Cernicharo et al. 2021, A&A, 647, L3
- H₂CCCHCCCCH, Fuentetaja et al. 2022, A&A, 663, L3
- HCCCHCCC, Fuentetaja et al., 2022, 667, L4
- H₂CCCH, Agúndez et al., 2021, 647, L10 (extremely abundant !!!)
- c-C₅H, Cabezas et al. 2022, A&A, 663, L2
- H₂C₅, Cabezas et al., 2021, A&A, 650, L9

61

A&A 649, L15 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202141156 © ESO 2021

Astronomy Astrophysics

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Pure hydrocarbon cycles in TMC-1: Discovery of ethynyl cyclopropenylidene, cyclopentadiene, and indene*

J. Cernicharo¹, M. Agúndez¹, C. Cabezas¹, B. Tercero^{2,3}, N. Marcelino¹, J. R. Pardo¹, and P. de Vicente²





Fig. 4. Same as Fig. 2 but for the selected transitions of c-C₉H₈ observed towards TMC-1. The red line shows the computed synthetic spectrum for indene assuming $T_r = 10$ K and N(c-C₉H₈) = 1.6×10^{13} cm⁻². Cyan labels, when present, indicate the multiplicative factor applied to the best fit model to match the observations.

A&A 652, L9 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202141660 © ESO 2021

Astronomy Astrophysics

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Discovery of benzyne, *o*-C₆H₄, in TMC-1 with the QUIJOTE line survey*

J. Cernicharo¹, M. Agúndez¹, R. I. Kaiser², C. Cabezas¹, B. Tercero^{3,4}, N. Marcelino¹, J. R. Pardo¹, and P. de Vicente³



A&A 655, L1 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202142226

Discovery of two isomers of ethynyl cyclopentadiene in TMC-1: Abundances of CCH and CN derivatives of hydrocarbon cycles*

J. Cernicharo¹, M. Agúndez¹, R. I. Kaiser², C. Cabezas¹, B. Tercero^{3,4}, N. Marcelino⁴, J. R. Pardo¹, and P. de Vicente³



Fig. 1. Scheme of the two lowest energy isomers of ethynyl cyclopen tadiene.

Cyano derivatives of cyclopentadiene detected by GOTHAM team by stacking techniques.

Molecule	N (cm ⁻²)	Abundance ^a	Comments
$c-C_5H_6$	1.3×10^{13}	1.3×10^{-09}	1
1-c-C5H5CCH	1.4×10^{12}	1.4×10^{-10}	2
2-c-C5H5CCH	2.0×10^{12}	2.0×10^{-10}	2
1-c-C5H5CN	3.1×10^{11}	3.1×10^{-11}	2,A
2-c-C5H5CN	1.3×10^{11}	1.3×10^{-11}	2,B
C ₆ H ₅ CCH	$\sim 2.5 \times 10^{12}$	2.5×10^{-10}	2,C
C ₆ H ₅ CN	1.2×10^{12}	1.2×10^{-10}	2,D
c-C ₉ H ₈	1.6×10^{13}	1.6×10^{-09}	1,E

Table 1. Abundances of ethynyl and cyano species in TMC-1.

Notes.

^(a) Assuming a column density of molecular hydrogen of 10^{22} cm⁻² (Cernicharo & Guélin 1987). ⁽¹⁾ Cernicharo et al. (2021c). ⁽²⁾ This work. ⁽⁴⁾ A value of 1.44×10^{12} cm⁻², has been reported by McCarthy et al. (2021) and of 8.3×10^{11} cm⁻² by Lee et al. (2021). ^(B) A value of 1.9×10^{11} cm⁻² has been derived by Lee et al. (2021). ^(C) Tentative detection. ^(D) A value of 4.0×10^{11} cm⁻² has been derived by McGuire et al. (2018). This value has been revised to 1.6×10^{11} cm⁻² by Burkhardt et al. (2021b). ^(E) A value of 9.6×10^{12} cm⁻² has been reported by Burkhardt et al. (2021b). ^(E)







Summary of QUIJOTE's results in the last four years

- First data (50 hours) arrived in July 2020. By May 2021 the total on-source time was 238 hours; 420 hours by Jan 2022; 540 hours by May 2022; 850 by Feb 2023; 1208 hours Jan 2024
- Since September 2020 we have reported the detection of ~50 new molecular species in TMC-1:
- Ten cations (HC₅NH⁺, HC₃S⁺, HC₃O⁺, CH₃CO^{+,} C₅H⁺, HCCS⁺, HC₇NH⁺, NC₄NH⁺, HCCNCH⁺, C₃H₃⁺
- One anion (C_7N^-) and confirmation of C_5N^- ($C_{10}H^-$ discovered by GOTHAM; Remijan + 2023)
- Nine neutral sulfur-bearing species (NCS, HCCS, H₂CCS, H₂C₃S, C₄S, HCSCN, HCSCCH, HCCCCS, HSO)
- Eight pure hydrocarbons (CH₂CHCCH, H₂CCHCCH, CH₃CH₂CCH, HCCCHCCC, C₃H₃, H₂C₅, CH₂CCHC₄H, c-C₅H)
- Nine new cycles (including indene, cyclopentadiene, ortho-benzyne, two isomers of ethylyn cyclopentadiene, ethynyl cyclopropenylidiene, fulvanallene, ethylynbenzene)
- Three O-rich neutral species (CH₃CHCO, HCCCO, C₅O)
- Eight cyanides and isocyanides (closed shell: HCCCCNC, five isomers of cyano-propene, and open shell species: H₂CCCN, H₂CCCCN, ...)
- Still >2500 unidentified lines (below 1mK at 4 σ level)!!!!

68



Line surveys are powerful methods to reveal the molecular complexity of a molecular cloud. However...

- Determination of the column density and abundance of a molecule requires to know the spatial size of its emission in each of its lines.
- A single position line survey does not provided enough information to derive spatial information.
- QUIJOTE and GOTHAM beams change by a factor of two within their frequency ranges.
 - QUIJOTE assumes a source size.
 - GOTHAM fits four velocity components with a size for each of them extracting information from stacking. In most cases individual lines are not detected.
 - SANCHO: Surveying the Area of the Neighbour TMC-1 Cloud through Heterodyne Observations

SANCHO complement to the QUIJOTE line survey Fully sampled maps covering a region of 240"x240" 2-4 mK/pixel for Yebes 40m telescope and 10-15 mK for the IRAM 30m telescope



A&A 674, L4 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202346722 © The Authors 2023 Astronomy Astrophysics

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The spatial distribution of an aromatic molecule, C_6H_5CN , in the cold dark cloud TMC-1*

J. Cernicharo¹, B. Tercero^{2,3}, N. Marcelino^{2,3}, M. Agúndez¹, and P. de Vicente²

ABSTRACT

We present a highly sensitive 2D line survey of TMC-1 obtained with the Yebes 40 m radio telescope in the *Q*-band (31.13–49.53 GHz). These maps cover a region of $320'' \times 320''$ centred on the position of the QUIJOTE line survey with a spatial sampling of 20''. The region covering $240'' \times 240''$, where a longer integration time was used, shows a homogenous sensitivity of 2–4 mK across the band. We present in this work the first determination of the spatial extent of benzonitrile (C₆H₅CN), which follows that of cyanopolyynes rather well, but differs significantly from that of the radicals C_nH and C_nN. We definitively conclude that aromatic species in TMC-1 are formed from chemical reactions involving smaller species in the densest zones of the cloud.



The spatial distribution of benzonitrile in TMC-1



 C_6H_5CN as a proxy of C_6H_6 and PAHs in TMC-1. Bottom-up processes to form PAHs in cold dark clouds



Line surveys of a carbon-rich star (IRC+10216; prototype of C-rich AGB star; assumed to be the objects where PAHs could be formed).

Around 30% of the molecules found in space have been detected towards this source

Polyatomic metal-bearing species are only detected towards the CSE of AGB stars (Mg-bearing) NaCl, KCl, AlCl, AlF in IRC+10216 (Cernicharo & Guélin 1987, A&A, 183, L10) NaCN, MgNC, MgCN, AlCN, AlNC, KCN (see Cernicharo et al. 2023 and references therein) HMgNC, HMgCCCN (Cabezas et al. 2013, A&A, 775, A133, Cabezas et al. 2023, 672, L12) CaNC, NaCCCN (Cernicharo et al. 2019, A&A, 627, L4; Cabezas et al. 2023, A&A, 672, L12) MgC₂ (Changala et al. 2022, ApJ, 940, L42) MgC₃N,MgC₄H (Cernicharo et al. 2019, A&A, 630, L2) MgC₅N,MgC₆H (Pardo et al. 2021, A&A, 652, L13) MgC₃N⁺, MgC₅N⁺,MgC₄H⁺, MgC₆H⁺ (Cernicharo et al. 2023, A&A, 672, L13)

BUT NONE OF THE HYDROCARBONs FOUND IN TMC-1 WITH QUIJOTE or GOTHAM!!!!!

Special Thanks to the engineers and technicians of the Yebes Observatory for building the receivers and spectrometers for the NANOCOSMOS project of the European Research Council

Felix Tercero leader of the optics a frontends group

Juan Daniel Gallego leader of the HEMT amplifiers group

nanocosmos

José Antonio López-Perez, leader of the receivers and spectrometers group







The Astrochemistry Subdivision of the American Chemical Society

The Astrochemistry Subvision will sponsor "A Symposium to Honor Eric Herbst's Contributions to Our Understanding of the Molecular Universe" at the Spring 2025 Meeting in San Diego. The symposium co-organizers are Prof. Ilsa Cooke and Prof. Paul Rimmer. Click here for more information.

If you're not a member of the Subdivision, you can still receive news about AstroCheminars and other Subdivision activities by subscribing to our mailing list here.

http://astro.phys-acs.org



C&E News interviewed Dr. Olivia Wilkins of NASA-GSFC. Sudivision member and coorganizer of the Astrochemistry symposium at the Fall 2023 national meeting. Click here to read the interview.

Objectives of the Astrochemistry Subdivision

Astrochemistry is one of the most interdisciplinary fields of modern science. The purpose of this subdivision is to promote work in this field.

read more

Astrochemistry Dissertation Award

Each year the subdivision recognizes an outstanding Ph.D. thesis from within the preceding three calendar years Applications are currently due on March 1. The winner

Astrochemistry Student Opportunities

For students interested in contacting astrochemistry practitioners, this is a (ever-changing) listing of academic faculty and NASA researchers who work in the field.



officers

PHYS

1 news

ACS

join 1

archives

Additonal Activities

The Subdivision is cosponsoring an ACS Webinar on Wednesday, April 17 by Prof. José Cernicharo. Click here for more information (scroll down).

Astrochemistry Subdivision Officers – 2023–24



CHAIR Prof. Chris Bennett Raman-IR, TOF spectroscopy in planetary systems



CHAIR-ELECT Dr. Michel Nuevo radiation processing of laboratory astrophysical ices



PAST-CHAIR Prof. Kyle Crabtree microwave spectroscopy, photodissociation studies



SECRETARY Prof. David Woon computational ice astrochemistry, spectroscopy

http://astro.phys-acs.org



VICE CHAIR Dr. Jamie Elsila Cook isotopic studies of organics in carbona<u>ceous meteorites</u>



www.acs.org/acswebinars





Thursday, April 25, 2024 |11am-12:30pm ET Eliminating Malaria: Unraveling the Mysteries of Parasitic Transmission and Metamorphosis

Co-produced with ACS Publications

Register for Free



Wednesday, May 1, 2024 |3pm-4pm ET La Creación de Materiales Macroscópicos a Través del Ensamblaje de Nanotubos de Boro Nitruro Co-produced with the Sociedad Quimica de Mexico

Browse the Upcoming Schedule at www.acs.org/acswebinars



Thursday, May 2, 2024| 2pm-3:30pm ET **Better Biodegradable Vinyl Polymer Materials** by Improving Radical Ring-Opening Polymerization (rROP)

Co-produced with ACS Division of Polymer Chemistry





www.acs.org/acswebinars



Learn from the best and brightest minds in chemistry!

Hundreds of webinars on a wide range of topics relevant to chemistry professionals at all stages of their careers, presented by top experts in the chemical sciences and enterprise.



LIVE

Edited Recordings

are an exclusive benefit for ACS Members with the Premium Package and can be accessed in the ACS Webinars[®] Library at www.acs.org/acswebinars

Live Broadcasts

of ACS Webinars[®] continue to be available free to the general public several times a week generally from 2-3pm ET. Visit www.acs.org/acswebinars to register* for upcoming webinars.

*Requires FREE ACS ID

81





ACS Webinars[®] does not endorse any products or services. The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the American Chemical Society.

Contact ACS Webinars® at acswebinars@acs.org

