

**MOLECULAR-LINE OBSERVATIONS OF THE REMNANT AGB
ENVELOPES AROUND PLANETARY NEBULAE**

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ABSTRACT: We present recent results from a "search and mapping" program of molecular line emission (mainly CO) from remnant AGB envelopes around planetary nebulae (PNe), using the SEST (La Silla, Chile). New detections in CO J=2-1 include NGC2899 (0.02K), NGC6369 (0.14K) & NGC7009 (0.08K). In many of the detected PNe, notably NGC3132, IC4406, NGC6302, M1-16, and CPD-56^a8032, the molecular envelopes contain 2 kinematically distinct outflows. Mapping of the strongest of these shows (1) that the fast (e.g. $V_{\text{exp}} \gtrsim 40\text{--}60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in NGC3132, IC4406) outflows have bipolar spatial structure, and (2) there exists an equatorial density enhancement in the slower, more massive [\dot{M} ($M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$) $> 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ (NGC3132), $> 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ (IC4406)] outflows, which presumably collimates the fast outflow (e.g. Sahai et al. 1990, A & A, 234, L1; Sahai et al. 1992, A & A, 251, 560). The fractional CO abundance in the envelope, $f(\text{CO})$, is probably rather low ($< 10^{-4}$), as a result of photodissociation by the stellar and interstellar UV radiation [e.g. $f(\text{CO}) \lesssim 10^{-5}$ in IC4406]. HCN, HCO^+ , and ^{13}CO have also been detected in several PNe, and sensitive upper limits set on CS, C^{18}O , & C^{17}O (in M1-16), and SO (in NGC3132). Some results are tabulated below, and calculations to estimate the molecular masses, mass-loss rates and molecular abundances are in progress.

Mol./Line	Data	V_c^a	ΔV^b	ΔV_{hi}^c	$T_{\text{mb}}(\text{K})$	Comments
M: Map, S: Spectrum		M1-16				
CO J=2-1	M	50.5	44	60	1.8	HVW ^d , B ^e (NW-SE) ^f , opt. thick
CO J=1-0	S	50.5	43	60	0.43	HVW, opt. thick
^{13}CO J=1-0	S	50.2	38	--	0.14	$[^{12}\text{C}]/[^{13}\text{C}] < 10$, $\dot{M} > 10^{-4} M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$?
HCN J=1-0	S	≈ 50	≈ 43	160?	0.025	Very high-vel(-20 to 140) emission?
HCO^+ J=1-0	S	≈ 50	≈ 43	≈ 70	0.043	
N_2H^+ J=1-0	S	≈ 47	≈ 31	--	0.03	Double-peaked line?(marginal det.)
		CPD-56 ^a 8032				
CO J=2-1	M	-57	50	186	0.58	HVW, B (NWW-SEE), opt. thick
CO J=1-0	S	-57	50	120	0.13	HVW
^{13}CO J=1-0	S	≈ -57	≈ 50	--	0.04	$[^{12}\text{C}]/[^{13}\text{C}] < 10$, $\dot{M} > 10^{-4} M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$?
HCO^+ J=1-0	S	≈ -57	≈ 50	--	≈ 0.035	
		NGC3132				
CO J=2-1	M	-25	30	70	0.35	HVW, B (\approx NW-SE), opt. thick
CO J=1-0	S	-25	30	70	0.24	HVW, opt. thick
^{13}CO J=1-0	S	≈ -25	≈ 18	--	0.035	
HCO^+ J=1-0	S	≈ -23	≈ 55	--	0.045	Broad profile
		NGC6302				
CO J=2-1	M	-36	60	110	0.9	HVW, B Expanding Lobes (\approx E-W)
CO J=1-0	M	≈ -30	≈ 55	≈ 100	≈ 0.25	(contamination from I.S. emission)
HCO^+ J=1-0	S	≈ -36	≈ 30	--	0.025	
HCN J=1-0	S	≈ -40	≈ 40	--	0.025	

a- VLSR (km s^{-1}); b & c- Full-widths at zero intensity (km s^{-1}) of main & high-velocity components in central spectrum; d- High-vel. wings in spectrum; e (f)- Bipolar (axis)