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The formation of fullerenes: clues from new C60, C70, and (possible) planar C24 detections in Magellanic Cloud Planetary Nebulae

D. A. Garcia-Hernandez, S. Iglesias-Groth, J. A. Acosta-Pulido, A. Manchado, P. Garcia-Lario, L. Stanghellini, E. Villaver, Richard A. Shaw, F. Cataldo

(Submitted on 13 Jul 2011)

We present ten new Spitzer detections of fullerenes in Magellanic Cloud Planetary Nebulae, including the first extragalactic detections of the C70 molecule. These new fullerene detections together with the most recent laboratory data permit us to report an accurate determination of the C60 and C70 abundances in space. Also, we report evidence for the possible detection of planar C24 in some of our fullerene sources, as indicated by the detection of very unusual emission features coincident with the strongest transitions of this molecule at ~6.6, 9.8, and 20 um. The infrared spectra display a complex mix of aliphatic and aromatic species such as hydrogenated amorphous carbon grains (HACs), PAH clusters, fullerenes, and small dehydrogenated carbon clusters (possible planar C24). The coexistence of such a variety of molecular species supports the idea that fullerenes are formed from the decomposition of HACs. We propose that fullerenes are formed from the destruction of HACs, possibly as a consequence of shocks driven by the fast stellar winds, which can sometimes be very strong in transition sources and young PNe. This is supported by the fact that many of our fullerene-detected PNe show altered [NeIII]/[NeII] ratios suggestive of shocks as well as P-Cygni profiles in their UV lines indicative of recently enhanced mass loss.

Comments:	Accepted for publication in The Astrophysical Journal Letters (16 pages, 2 Tables and 3 figures)
Subjects:	Solar and Stellar Astrophysics (astro-ph.SR) ; Chemical Physics (physics.chem-ph); Space Physics (physics.space-ph)
Cite as:	arXiv:1107.2595 [astro-ph.SR] (or arXiv:1107.2595v1 [astro-ph.SR] for this version)

Submission history

From: Domingo Anibal Garcia-Hernandez Dr. [view email] [v1] Wed, 13 Jul 2011 16:42:25 GMT (35kb)

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