

Reproducing interstellar infrared spectrum by modeling a hydrocarbon pentagon-hexagon combined molecule

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Interstellar infrared spectrum coming from polycyclic hydrocarbon molecules shows a ubiquitous pattern in a wavelength of 3-15 micrometer (1). These years, thousand kind of molecules were test and discussed as a candidate. However, any convincing single molecule was not discovered by both experiment and calculation. Here, promising single molecule was studied by quantum-chemistry first principles calculation focusing on hydrocarbon pentagon-hexagon combined molecule parametarizing charge and spin state. Among many candidates, better one was dication ($C_{23}H_{12}^{2+}$) having two pentagons and five hexagons (2). Calculated main peaks were 3.2, 6.4, 7.6, 7.8, 8.6, 11.2, 12.7 and 14.1 micrometer. Those show very good coincidence with astronomically observed values as 3.3, 6.2, 7.6, 7.8, 8.6, 11.2, 12.7, and 14.3 micrometer. Also, another small molecule ($C_{12}H_8^{3+}$) having one pentagon and two hexagons shows good coincidence at major wavelength of 3.2, 6.4, 7.5, 7.8, and 11.2 micrometer. This is the first case to give good coincidence by a single molecule. References: (1)Christiaan Boersma et al, *Astrophysical Journal* 690.1208(2009) (2)Norio Ota, arXiv:1402.0009(2014) (3)Norio Ota, arXiv:1510.07403(2015)

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