Chemical footprint of star formation feedback in M 82 on scales of ~100 pc**,

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ABSTRACT

Context. M 82 is one of the nearest and brightest starburst galaxies. It has been extensively studied in the past decade and by now is considered the prototypical extragalactic photon-dominated region (PDR) and a reference for studying star formation feedback.

Aims. Our aim is to characterize the molecular chemistry in M 82 at spatial scales of giant molecular clouds (GMCs), ~100 pc, to investigate the feedback effects of the star formation activity.

Methods. We present interferometric observations of the CN 1 → 0 (113.491 GHz), N₂H⁺ 1 → 0 (93.173 GHz), H(41)α (92.034 GHz), CH₃CN (91.987 GHz), CS 3 → 2 (146.969 GHz), c-C₃H₂ 31 → 22 (145.089 GHz), H₂CO 20 → 19 (145.603 GHz), and HC₃N 16 → 15 (145.601 GHz) lines carried out with the IRAM Plateau de Bure Interferometer (PdBI). PDR chemical modeling was used to interpret these observations.

Results. Our results show that the abundances of N₂H⁺, CS and H₁³CO⁺ remain quite constant across the galaxy, confirming that these species are excellent tracers of the dense molecular gas. In contrast, the abundance of CN increases by a factor of ~3 in the inner x2 bar orbits. The [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio is well correlated with the H(41)α emission at all spatial scales down to ~100 pc. Chemical modeling shows that the variations in the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio can be explained as the consequence of differences in the local interstellar UV field and in the average cloud sizes within the nucleus of the galaxy.

Conclusions. Our high spatial resolution imaging of the starburst galaxy M 82 shows that the star formation activity has a strong impact on the chemistry of the molecular gas. In particular, the entire nucleus behaves as a giant PDR whose chemistry is determined by the local UV flux. The detection of N₂H⁺ shows the existence of a population of clouds with Aᵥ > 20 mag all across the galaxy. These clouds constitute the molecular gas reservoir for the formation of new stars and, although it is distributed throughout the nucleus, the highest concentration occurs in the outer x1 bar orbits (R ~ 280 pc).

Key words. galaxies: individual: M82 – galaxies: ISM – galaxies: starburst – ISM: abundances – ISM: molecules – astrochemistry

1. Introduction

M 82 is one of the nearest and brightest starburst galaxies. Located at a distance of 3.9 Mpc, and with a luminosity of 3.7 × 10¹⁰ L⊙, it has been the subject of continuum and line observations at all wavelengths from X-rays to the radio domains. Several molecular line studies indicate that the strong UV field has heavily influenced the physical conditions, kinematics, and chemistry of the interstellar gas (Mao et al. 2000; Weiss et al. 2001a,b; García-Burillo et al. 2001, 2002; Fuente et al. 2005, 2006, 2008; Aladro et al. 2011). In fact, M 82 has become the prototypical extragalactic photon-dominated region (PDR) and a reference for studying and interpreting star formation feedback in extreme starbursts near and far.

The stellar bar in M 82 has been invoked as a mechanism to fuel the star formation activity in the inner r ~ 30″ (500 pc) disk of the galaxy. The stellar bar, studied in detail by Greve et al. (2002), could have formed during the encounter of M 81 and M 82. The orbits sustaining the bar potential, denoted as x₁ orbits, are oriented parallel to the bar major axis and extend out to r ~ 30″ (500 pc) in the disk. The M 82 stellar bar seems to have room for x₂ orbits, which are oriented parallel to the bar minor axis, in the inner r ~ 5″ (~90 pc). Evidence supporting the existence of x₂ orbits in M 82 is derived from the position-velocity diagrams obtained in several tracers of the interstellar medium (ISM), including CO, H₁, and [NeII] emission line data (Shen & Lo 1995; Neininger et al. 1998; Wills et al. 2000; Achtermann & Lacy 1995). Coupled stellar population synthesis and photoionization models reveal two major episodes of star formation over the past 10 Myr (Förster-Schreiber et al. 2003). The first episode...
served. Chemical modeling using the Meudon PDR code showed
necessary to explain the detection of some species such as NH$_3$
could have high column densities, with a total visual extinction
of Fuente et al. 2008) and cannot be extrapolated to the en-
observations toward one position (position E in the nomencla-
sion has also been detected in CO, HCN, and HCO$^+$
but not trace the molecular gas in the g alaxy disk. The detection of
is widely accepted that the driving mechanism of the outflow
ucleus of M 82 (Bregman et al. 1995; Shopbell et al. 1998). It
is widely accepted that the driving mechanism of the outflow
pheno menon in starbursts is linked to the creation of expand-
shells of hot gas by supernovae. These hot bubbles blow out
into the halo, entraining surrounding cold gas and dust at several
hundreds of kilometers per second. Interferometric observations
showed that, contrary to most species, the SiO emission does
not trace the molecular gas in the galaxy disk. The detection of
a ∼500 pc molecular gas chimney and a supershell in SiO indi-
cates the occurrence of large-scale shocks in the disk-halo inter-
face (García-Burillo et al. 2001). Out-of-plane molecular emis-
sion has also been detected in CO, HCN, and HCO$^+$ (Weiss et al.
2001b; Salas et al. 2014). Recent observations of the HCN 1 → 0
and HCO$^+$ 1 → 0 lines by Salas et al. (2014) showed that ≥2%
of the total dense molecular gas is in the outflow formed by the
gas expelled by the central starburst.

M 82 is one of the finest examples of how chemistry can help to fully understand the ISM of an external galaxy. Our early HCO interferometric map using the Plateau de Bure Interferometer (PdBI) showed that the M 82 nucleus is a giant PDR of ∼650 pc size. Furthermore, the comparison between the HCO and H$^{13}$CO$^+$ images suggested that the PDR chemistry is propagating across the M 82 nucleus. Our subsequent 30 m and PdBI chemical studies provided further support for the existence of giant PDRs in the galaxy disk (García-Burillo et al. 2002; Fuente et al. 2005, 2006, 2008). In particular, the detection of the reactive ion CO$^+$ using the 30 m telescope is remarkable (Fuente et al. 2006), which is the first time this is detected in an external galaxy, as well as the interferometric image of the HOC$^+$ 1 → 0 line (Fuente et al. 2008), which is the first ever ob-
served. Chemical modeling using the Meudon PDR code showed
that most of the observations (CO$^+$, HOC$^+$, HCO$^+$, CN, HCN,
and H$_2$O$^+$) are well explained assuming that about 87% of the mass of the molecular gas is forming small (∼0.02 pc) clouds with a total thickness of ∼5 mag. In these small clouds all the molecular gas is exposed to an intense UV field, and the en-
tire cloud is a PDR. Additional star formation is not expected in this PDR component. A small mass fraction (∼13%) must, how-
ever, be located in shielded regions to account for the measured [CN]/[HCN] abundance ratio. We estimated that these clouds could have high column densities, with a total visual extinction of >50 mag. The existence of this shielded component is also necessary to explain the detection of some species such as NH$_3$ and CH$_3$OH (Weiss et al. 2001a; Martín et al. 2006; Aladro et al. 2011).

However, this chemical study was based on single-dish 30 m observations toward one position (position E in the nomenclature of Fuente et al. 2008) and cannot be extrapolated to the en-
tire galaxy. In addition, all the observed molecules were PDR tracers, which are inadequate for tracing the shielded gas. In this paper, we present high spatial resolution (∼100 pc) observations of a set of molecular lines carried out with the PdBI. This set of molecules includes PDR tracers such as CN and c-C$_3$H$_2$, but
also well-known tracers of cold and dense gas such as N$_2$H$^+$, CS
and C$^{18}$O. We combine the information from all these molecules to gain insights into the spatial distribution, physical conditions, and chemistry of the molecular gas reservoir in the M 82 starburst.

2. Observations and data reduction

The interferometric observations of the CN 1 → 0 (113.491 GHz), N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 (93.173 GHz), CS 3 → 2 (146.969 GHz), c-C$_3$H$_2$ 3$_{1,2}$ → 2$_{2,1}$ (145.089 GHz), H$_2$CO 2$_{0,2}$ → 1$_{0,1}$ (145.603 GHz), and HC$_3$N 16 → 15 (145.601 GHz) lines were carried out with the IRAM PdBI as part of two different projects. The CN 1 → 0 line was imaged in May and December, 2005, with the antennas arranged in C and D configurations, providing an almost circular beam of 2.46′′ × 2.27′′ PA 170°. The primary beam of the PdBI at this frequency is ∼44"., enough to cover the whole galactic plane at 3 mm, and only one field was observed. During the observations we adjusted the spectral correlator to give a contiguous bandwidth of 1 GHz with a frequency resolution of 2.5 MHz. The contin-
uum maps were generated using the channels free of line emis-
ion. Then we subtracted the continuum emission to produce the spectroscopic maps. The maps were corrected for primary beam attenuation (primary beam = 44". at 113.5 GHz).

In the second project we imaged the N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 (93.173 MHz), CS 3 → 2 (146.969 MHz), c-C$_3$H$_2$ 3$_{1,2}$ → 2$_{2,1}$ (145.089 MHz), H$_2$CO 2$_{0,2}$ → 1$_{0,1}$ (145.603 MHz), and HC$_3$N 16 → 15 (145.601 MHz) lines. These observations were car-
rried out in December, 2010 and May, 2011, with the anten-
as arranged in the C configuration. During the 3 mm obser-
vations, the narrow-band correlators were placed to cover the
N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 line with a frequency resolution of 20 kHz. We
used the wide-band correlator WideX to cover a bandwidth of
3.6 GHz in dual polarization with a channel spacing of about 1.95 MHz. This allowed us to observe the H(41)$\alpha$ recombina-
tion line at 92.034 GHz and the CH$_3$CN 5$_2$ → 4$_2$ k = 0, 1, 2, 3
at ~91.987 GHz simultaneously with the N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 line (see Fig. 1). Only one field was observed, and the maps were cor-
rected for primary beam attenuation (primary beam = 54".
at 92.5 GHz). The synthesized beam was almost circular with
HPBW ∼ 3.56″ × 2.74″ PA 94°. Because of the slightly better sensitivity, we used the WideX cube for our analysis.

At 2 mm, we observed two fields at (+7°.,+2.5″) and (−7°.,−2.5″). The CS 3 → 2 line was covered with the narrow
band correlators, providing a frequency resolution of 160 kHz.
The wide-band correlator WideX was used to cover a band-
width of 3.6 GHz in dual polarization with a channel spacing of about 1.95 MHz. This allowed us to observe the H(35)$\alpha$
and the c-C$_3$H$_2$ 3$_{1,2}$ → 2$_{2,1}$, CH$_3$OH 3 → 2, H$_2$CO 2$_{0,2}$ → 1$_{0,1}$, and HC$_3$N 16 → 15 lines in the same setting. In Fig. 1 we present the observed spectrum toward the position (+14°.,
+5°). Unfortunately, the c-C$_3$H$_2$ line is blended with several
CH$_3$OH 3 → 2 lines and cannot be separated (see Fig. 1). The H$_2$CO 2$_{0,2}$ → 1$_{0,1}$ (145.603 MHz) and HC$_3$N 16 → 15 (145.601 MHz) lines are partially blended and cannot be imaged separately, but can be separated in the outer part of the galaxy where the line widths are narrower. We generated continuum maps using the channels free of line emission to subtract the con-
tinuum from the spectral images. The HPBW of the synthesized
beam is ∼2.3′′ × 1.88′′ PA 75°.
cies: 91987 (CH3CN 5 0, C18O data. Vertical lines indicate the following frequencies: 91987 (CH3CN 5 → 40), 92034 (H(41)α), 145561 (HC3N 16 → 15), 145603 (H2CO 20 → 101), 145089 (c-C3H2 31 → 21), 145094 (E-CH3OH 300 → 200), 145097 (E-CH3OH 310 → 210), 145103 (A-CH3OH 300 → 200), 146969 (CS 3 → 2), and 147047 (H(35)α) MHz.

**Fig. 1.** Interferometric spectra toward E1 [offset (+14′′, +5′′)] in temperature units (K). The velocity has been set to based on the C18O data. Vertical lines indicate the following frequencies: 91987 (CH3CN 5 → 40), 92034 (H(41)α), 145561 (HC3N 16 → 15), 145603 (H2CO 20 → 101), 145089 (c-C3H2 31 → 21), 145094 (E-CH3OH 300 → 200), 145097 (E-CH3OH 310 → 210), 145103 (A-CH3OH 300 → 200), 146969 (CS 3 → 2), and 147047 (H(35)α) MHz.

Data analysis and image processing were made using the GILDAS package software1 and JPARSE2.

All the maps are centered at RA = 09:55:51.9, Dec = +69:40:47.10 (J2000), that is, the 2.2 μm peak as determined by Joy et al. (1987). This is also the central position used in previous interferometric studies (Weiss et al. 2001b; García-Burillo et al. 2001, 2002; Fuente et al. 2008). Lester et al. (1990) established the 2 μm peak at RA = 09:55:52.4, Dec = +69:40:46.00 (J2000), i.e. +2.7″ E 1.3″ S from our center position. The M 82 galactic plane is viewed almost edge-on (i ~ 80°, Greve 2011). In order to guide the discussion, we have defined four positions

1. http://www.iram.fr/IRAMFR/GILDAS/
2. http://conga.oan.es/~alonso/doku.php?id=jparsec

### 3. Results

Figure 1 shows the wide-band spectra toward E1. The velocity-integrated intensity maps for all the lines detected are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The maps of the H2CO 20 → 101 (145.603 MHz) and HC3N 16 → 15 (145.601 MHz) are not shown because the lines cannot be deblended in the inner region. In Fig. 4, we show the position-velocity (p-v) diagrams along the galactic plane (straight line across E1, E2, W2, and W1) of the H2CO 20 → 101, HC3N 16 → 15, CH3CN 5 → 4, and H(41)α lines. The CH3CN 5 → 4 is only detected toward the outer part of the galaxy and, at 3σ level, around W2. We subtracted the CH3CN 5 → 4 line from the data cube to create the H(41)α map shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, we show the c-C3H2 map, although we are aware that the line is contaminated with CH3OH emission. We discuss this problem in Sect. 4.

#### 3.1. Galactic plane

The emissions of all the species studied in this paper are concentrated in the galactic plane. However, there are some differences in their spatial distributions that we discuss below.

In Fig. 2 we show the integrated intensity maps of the lines that present intense emission toward the inner positions, E2 and W2. E2 and W2 are related with the ring of ionized gas that is associated with the most recent starburst (~5 Myr) (Fürster-Schreiber et al. 2011). This ring is asymmetric, with the western side more intense than the eastern one. The continuum emission at 3 mm and the ionized line [NeII] are highest toward W2 (see Fuente et al. 2008 and Fig. 2). As expected, the emission of H(41)α follows the same spatial distribution. The emissions of the molecular lines are, however, more intense in the outer part of the galaxy close to positions E1 and W1, with the only exception of CN, which presents its emission peak toward the inner ring, following the spatial distribution of the ionized lines. CN is known to present higher abundances in regions with enhanced UV fields (Fuente et al. 1993, 1995; Bachiller et al. 1997; Boger & Sternberg 2005). Its peculiar spatial distribution suggests that the UV radiation from the recently formed stars has a strong impact on the molecular gas chemistry in the inner ring.

The emission of most molecular lines, H13CO + 1 → 0, HOC + 1 → 0, C18O 1 → 0, HCO + 1 → 0, C2H2 31, 22 → 21, and CS 3 → 2 is, however, more intense toward the outer positions, E1 and W1 (see Fig. 3). Although all these molecules are brighter in the outer part of the galaxy, the exact positions of their emission peaks differ, especially in the western part. The C2H2 31, 22 → 21, CS 3 → 2, H13CO + 1 → 0, and HOC + 1 → 0 peaks

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1 http://www.iram.fr/IRAMFR/GILDAS/
2 http://conga.oan.es/~alonso/doku.php?id=jparsec
**Fig. 2.** Map of the continuum emission at 3 mm (Fuente et al. 2008) and line-integrated intensity maps of the 12.8 μm line of [NeII] (Achtermann & Lacy 1995), H(41)α, CO 2 → 1, CN 1 → 0, and N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 lines. The beam is drawn in the lower left corner of the panels, and positions E1, E2, W2, and W1 are indicated by filled polygons. The position of SN 41.9+58 is marked with a white cross. First contour is at 3 × σ level. Contour levels are 1.7 mJy/beam, 5 mJy/beam to 35 mJy/beam in steps of 5 mJy/beam (cont – 3 mm); 0.13 Jy/beam to 1.04 Jy/beam in steps of 0.13 Jy/beam ([NeII]); 4 to 28 in steps of 4 K km s$^{-1}$ (H(41)α); 200, 400, 600, 800, 1200, 1600, 2000, 2400 K km s$^{-1}$ (CO); 15.8 to 252.8 in steps of 15.8 K km s$^{-1}$ (CN); 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 12.5 K km s$^{-1}$ (N$_2$H$^+$). Color scale is adjusted to the lowest and highest values in each panel.

**Fig. 3.** Same as Fig. 2 for the H$^{13}$CO$^+$ 1 → 0, HCO 1 → 0 F = 2 → 1, HOC$^+$ 1 → 0, C$_4$H$_5$ 3$_{12}$ → 2$_{11}$, C$^{14}$O 1 → 0 and CS 3 → 2 lines. Contour levels are 0.6 to 4.6 in steps of 0.6 K km s$^{-1}$ (H$^{13}$CO$^+$); 0.7 to 1.9 in steps of 0.2 K km s$^{-1}$ (HCO); 0.28, 0.70, 1.12, 1.54, 1.96, 2.38 K km s$^{-1}$ (HOC$^+$); 6.4 to 44.8 in steps of 6.4 K km s$^{-1}$ (C$_4$H$_5$); 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32 K km s$^{-1}$ (C$^{14}$O); 30 to 150 in steps of 30 K km s$^{-1}$ (CS).
Table 1. Observations.

| Line       | Freq. (GHz) | Beam (") | Fields | $T_{mb}$/Flux (K/beam) | Date or reference |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|------------------------|------------------|
| C$^{18}$O  | 1 → 0       | 109.782   | 3.8" × 3.5" PA -4" | (0", 0") | 7.6 | W01 (Zero-spacing) |
| CO         | 2 → 1       | 230.538   | 1.5" × 1.4" PA 0"  | (-30", -8"), (-20", -6") | 11 | W01 (Zero-spacing) |

CN $\alpha$ | 1 → 0      | 113.491   | 2.5" × 2.3" PA 170" | (0", 0") | 17 | May-Dec. 2005 |
H$^{13}$CO$^+$ | 1 → 0     | 86.754    | 5.9" × 5.6" PA 105" | (0", 0") | 5 | G01 |
HCO        | 1 → 0      | 86.670    | 5.9" × 5.6" PA 105" | (0", 0") | 5 | G01 |
HOC$^+$    | 1 → 0      | 89.487    | 4.4" × 3.6" PA 128" | (0", 0") | 9 | F08 |
N$_2$H$^+$ | 1 → 0      | 93.173    | 3.6" × 2.7" PA 94"  | (0", 0") | 14 | Dec. 2010–May 2011 |
H (41) α   | 5$_2$ → 4$_1$ | 91.971   | 3.5" × 2.8" PA 94"  | (0", 0") | 15 | Dec. 2010–May 2011 |
CH$_3$CN  | 5$_2$ → 4$_1$ | 91.980    | 3.5" × 2.8" PA 94"  | (0", 0") | 15 | Dec. 2010–May 2011 |
H (35) α   | 5$_2$ → 4$_1$ | 91.985    | 3.5" × 2.8" PA 94"  | (0", 0") | 15 | Dec. 2010–May 2011 |

References. (1) W01: Weiss et al. (2001b); G01: García-Burillo et al. (2001); F08: Fuente et al. (2008).

Fig. 4. Top: in color scale, the position-velocity ($p$-$v$) diagram along the galactic plane (crossing E1, E2, W2, and W1) of H(41)α. Solid contours are the 2.1 mJy/beam to 16.6 mJy/beam by 4.2 mJy/beam. As dashed lines, we plot the same contours, but centered at the frequency of CH$_3$CN 5$_0$ → 4$_1$ line (91.987 GHz). Bottom: in color scale, the $p$-$v$ diagram of the H$_2$CO 2$_{0,1}$ → 1$_{0,1}$ line. For comparison, we have drawn in solid contours the levels of the CN 1 → 0 line: 10.0 mJy/beam to 86.6 mJy/beam by 20.0 mJy/beam. As dashed lines, the same contours are plotted at the frequency of the HCN 16 → 15 line. Note that the H$_2$CO 2$_{0,1}$ → 1$_{0,1}$ and HCN 16 → 15 lines are heavily blended in the inner region.

are located 2″–4″ closer to the dynamical center of the galaxy than HCO 1 → 0. The intense peak of the c-C$_3$H$_2$ line toward E1 is very likely due to the CH$_3$OH contamination (see Sect. 4).

In Fig. 5 we show the $p$-$v$ diagrams of the CN 1 → 0/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0, CN 1 → 0/CS 3 → 2 and the CS 3 → 2/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 line ratios along the plane defined by positions E1, E2, W1, and W2. To perform these diagrams, we degraded the spatial and spectral resolutions of the three line intensity cubes to common values of 3.8″ and 12 km s$^{-1}$. We adopted 3 × σ as the threshold for line detection. There is a clear gradient in the CN 1 → 0/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 line ratio along the galaxy plane, which is a factor of 3 higher in the inner region than in E1. For comparison, we show the $p$-$v$ diagram of the C$^{18}$O 1 → 0/H(41)α line ratio that can be considered as an observational tracer of the gas illumination. There are two regions where the CN 1 → 0/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 takes the peak value of ~15: (i) W2, which is the peak in the H(41)α line emission and the region with the highest concentration of HII regions; and (ii) E2, the emission of the H(41)α line is lower than in W2, but the molecular gas column density is also lower, especially in the ~326 km s$^{-1}$ component that is not detected in N$_2$H$^+$ (see Sect. 3.2); as a consequence, the molecular gas is very likely immersed in a high UV field (see Fig. 5A). The CN 1 → 0/CS 3 → 2 line ratio has a ratio ~1–2 along the cut and increases to ~5 only in the two enhanced UV field regions described above (see Fig. 5C). The variations of these two molecular line ratios are not haphazardly but seem to be related with the distribution of the ionized gas, which suggests that UV photons are the driving agent of the molecular chemistry.

In Fig. 6 we show the log-log correlation diagrams between the CN 1 → 0/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 and CN 1 → 0/CS 3 → 2 line ratios and C$^{18}$O 1 → 0/H(41)α. As expected, there is a good (anti-) correlation between these ratios at low extinctions (low values of C$^{18}$O 1 → 0/H(41)α); at high extinctions, the dispersion is higher since we can have PDRs (diffuse clouds, the external layers of giant molecular clouds, dense gas around Herbig Ae/Be stars) that do not emit in H(41)α, but also present enhanced CN abundances (see, e.g., Fuente et al. 1993, 1995; Liszt et al. 2001). In contrast, although with a high dispersion, the CS 3 → 2/N$_2$H$^+$ 1 → 0 line ratio is ~5 toward all positions.

3.2. Vertical distribution of the molecular emission

M 82 is associated with a kpc-scale outflow with the gas coming toward us in the northern part. Optical and near-infrared
lines look asymmetric, with the most intense half toward the north where the radio continuum chimneys are located (Wills et al. 1999). This asymmetry is also detected in the emission of H(41)α, which proves that it is not a consequence of the dust extinction but to the spatial distribution of the massive star-forming regions located in the northern half of the disk (see Fig. 7). In contrast, the molecular emission extends to ~7.5″ south of the galactic plane, following the molecular supershell around the supernova remnant SN 41.9+58. There are strong differences between the vertical spatial distribution of the different species in the molecular emission.

It is interesting to compare the HCO⁺ and HOC⁺ emissions. Fuente et al. (2008) found a clear north-south gradient in the [HCO⁺] / [HOC⁺] ratio. This ratio is highest toward the southern part of the supershell associated with SN 41.9+58. The maximum in the HOC⁺ emission is shifted by ~2.5″ north relative to H¹³CO⁺, which means that it is closer to the ionized layer traced by H(41)α. Fuente et al. (2008) interpreted this gradient as a change in the global ionization degree of the molecular clouds.

We used the CN, N₂H⁺, CS, and H(41)α images for an in-depth study of the kinematics and spatial distribution of the molecular gas in the direction perpendicular to the galaxy plane. In Fig. 7 we show the p-v diagrams in the vertical direction across E2, the dynamic center of the galaxy, and W2. In these diagrams, the velocity axis was re-binned to channels of 12 km s⁻¹.

Toward E2, several velocity components are detected in the H(41)α and molecular lines. All these components are within the range of velocities of the ±2 bar orbits, ±120 km s⁻¹ (Greve 2011). The component at ~260 km s⁻¹ is the most intense in molecular emission and is detected in CN, N₂H⁺, and CS. However, the component at ~326 km s⁻¹ is well detected in the CN 1 → 0 line, only tentatively detected in CS 3 → 2 (3×σ level), and remains undetected in the N₂H⁺ 1 → 0 line. This component is associated with a secondary peak in the H(41)α emission. In the right panel, we show the CN 1 → 0/N₂H⁺ 1 → 0 line intensity ratio. It varies between ~10 and ~15 along this cut, with the peaks following the peaks of the H(41)α emission.

Several velocity molecular components are also detected toward W2. In this case, we can also observe a layered structure in the vertical direction with the H(41)α and CN emission being extended toward north, while N₂H⁺ emission is more extended toward the south. Again, there are strong chemical differences between the ~100 km s⁻¹ (north) and ~160 km s⁻¹ (south).
components. The northern component is more intense in CN and CS, while the southern component is brighter in the $N_2H^+$ emission. The CN $1 \rightarrow 0 / N_2H^+1 \rightarrow 0$ line intensity ratio shows an excellent correlation with the H(41)$\alpha$ emission, with a contrast of a factor of $\sim 5$ between the northern and southern components. The lowest values, $\sim 2\rightarrow 3$, are found toward the south and are even lower than those observed in the outer part (E1, W1) of the galaxy (see Fig. 5).

For comparison, we also show the $p$-$v$ diagram across the dynamic center of the galaxy. The H(41)$\alpha$ emission is detected shifted toward the north compared with the molecular emission. Similarly to the vertical cut across E2, the CN $1 \rightarrow 0 / N_2H^+1 \rightarrow 0$ line intensity ratio vary between $\sim 10$ and $\sim 15$ with the peaks toward the peaks of the H(41)$\alpha$ emission, suggesting that it is a general trend throughout the galactic nucleus.

4. Column densities toward selected positions

4.1. CN, $N_2H^+$, c-C$_3$H$_2$, and CS

The high angular and spectral resolutions provided by our new data, CN $1 \rightarrow 0$, $N_2H^+1 \rightarrow 0$, H(41)$\alpha$, CS $3 \rightarrow 2$, and C$_3$H$_2$ $3 \rightarrow 2$, allow us to carry out a detailed chemical study of the ISM in M 82. The spectral cubes of all these lines were degraded to a common angular resolution of 3.8$''$ ($\approx 70$ pc) and a channel width of 12.8 km s$^{-1}$, which are typical values for the size and line width of a giant molecular cloud (see, e.g., Murray 2011). From these data, we selected 12 molecular position–velocity peaks (see Fig. 8) to carry out our chemical modeling. The selection criteria were that the knots must be (i) intense and (ii) clearly identified in velocity and position. In addition, the whole set must represent the variety of physical and chemical conditions in the galaxy. The intense and compact emission toward these positions minimizes the uncertainties caused by spatial filtering effects. The selected knots are listed in Table 2 and are indicated in Figs. 8 and A.1–A.3.

GP1 to GP6 are compact molecular peaks in the galactic plane that follow the velocity pattern of the x1 and x2 bar orbits. These knots have been detected in all molecular lines (see Figs. 8 and A.1–A.3). We added five positions, SS1 to SS5, placed in the supershell associated with SN 41.9+58. Note that SS1 and SS2 are very close to GP4 in the plane of sky and are only distinguishable because of their different velocities. By examining
Fig. 8. Spectral maps of the $N_2H^+$ $1 \rightarrow 0$ line convolved to an angular resolution of $3.8''$. To increase the signal-to-noise ratio, the velocity resolution has been degraded to 12.8 km s$^{-1}$. The number in the upper right corner indicates the central channel velocity. First contour and steps are $0.028$ K ($\sim 3 \times \sigma$). Crosses indicate the dynamical center of the galaxy and the position of SN 41.9+58.

Table 2. Selected regions for the chemical model.

| Point | Offset (") | Vcl (km s$^{-1}$) | N(C(13)O) (x10$^{16}$ cm$^{-2}$) | X(CN) | X(N(N$_2$H$^+$)) | X(o-C$_3$H$_2$) | X(CS) | [CN]/[N$_2$H$^+$] | [CS]/[N$_2$H$^+$] | [CN]/[CN] |
|-------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| GP1   | +12.1 -4.1  | 327.4            | 2.2$^{+1.2}_{-1.0}$        | 0.9$^{+0.9}_{-0.3}$ | 3.0$^{+0.8}_{-1.3}$ | 3.2$^{+1.7}_{-1.7}$ | 3.0$^{+0.9}_{-1.1}$ | 32$^{+9}_{-7}$  | 12$^{+8}_{-6}$  | 3.0$^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$ |
| GP2   | +11.6 +1.0  | 289.0            | 1.8$^{+0.8}_{-0.0}$        | 1.0$^{+0.8}_{-0.3}$ | 2.8$^{+1.4}_{-2.4}$ | 2.6$^{+2.2}_{-2.7}$ | 3.2$^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$ | 41$^{+12}_{-13}$ | 13$^{+10}_{-9}$  | 3.3$^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$ |
| GP3   | +6.6 -0.8   | 263.4            | 1.8$^{+0.8}_{-0.0}$        | 1.4$^{+1.0}_{-0.5}$ | 3.0$^{+1.6}_{-1.6}$ | 3.0$^{+3.3}_{-1.5}$ | 3.8$^{+1.5}_{-1.6}$ | 49$^{+23}_{-13}$ | 14$^{+10}_{-10}$  | 3.7$^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$ |
| GP4   | -5.1 -2.0   | 97.0             | 0.9$^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$        | 3.0$^{+2.1}_{-1.0}$ | 4.3$^{+2.0}_{-2.1}$ | 2.6$^{+2.1}_{-2.4}$ | 3.5$^{+1.2}_{-1.0}$ | 80$^{+34}_{-28}$ | 11$^{+5}_{-5}$   | 7.4$^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$ |
| GP5   | -10.4 -4.7  | 97.0             | 1.9$^{+0.9}_{-0.0}$        | 1.4$^{+1.0}_{-0.4}$ | 3.2$^{+1.4}_{-1.6}$ | 2.4$^{+2.7}_{-1.2}$ | 2.6$^{+3.6}_{-1.0}$ | 49$^{+23}_{-13}$ | 11$^{+7}_{-6}$   | 4.8$^{+0.9}_{-0.9}$ |
| GP6   | -21.1 -5.6  | 84.2             | 2.1$^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$        | 0.8$^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$ | 3.1$^{+1.5}_{-1.5}$ | 1.5$^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$ | 1.8$^{+0.7}_{-0.7}$ | 28$^{+10}_{-10}$ | 7$^{+3}_{-3}$    | 7.3$^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$ |
| SS1   | -1.2 -2.0   | 173.8            | 1.0$^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$        | 2.0$^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$ | 4.8$^{+2.3}_{-2.4}$ | 3.1$^{+3.5}_{-1.2}$ | 2.9$^{+4.3}_{-1.0}$ | 47$^{+23}_{-16}$ | 8$^{+5}_{-5}$    | 6.2$^{+1.0}_{-1.2}$ |
| SS2   | -2.6 -7.8   | 161.0            | 0.6$^{+0.3}_{-0.0}$        | 0.9$^{+0.8}_{-0.3}$ | 3.8$^{+1.9}_{-1.8}$ | 1.4$^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$ | 1.1$^{+1.8}_{-0.3}$ | 28$^{+10}_{-10}$ | 4$^{+3}_{-2}$    | 7.5$^{+1.4}_{-1.4}$ |
| SS3   | -9.4 -7.6   | 148.2            | 1.4$^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$        | 0.5$^{+0.4}_{-0.2}$ | 2.9$^{+1.4}_{-1.3}$ | 1.4$^{+1.7}_{-0.7}$ | 1.0$^{+1.5}_{-0.4}$ | 19$^{+11}_{-13}$ | 5$^{+4}_{-3}$    | 4.2$^{+0.6}_{-0.8}$ |
| SS4   | -13.3 -2.9  | 148.2            | 1.5$^{+0.7}_{-0.0}$        | 0.5$^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$ | 2.9$^{+1.3}_{-1.3}$ | 2.2$^{+1.0}_{-1.0}$ | 2.4$^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$ | 38$^{+12}_{-13}$ | 5$^{+4}_{-3}$    | 4.0$^{+0.7}_{-0.7}$ |
| SS5   | -2.8 -2.5   | 135.4            | 1.1$^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$        | 2.4$^{+1.9}_{-0.8}$ | 4.2$^{+2.0}_{-2.0}$ | 2.6$^{+2.9}_{-1.3}$ | 2.6$^{+3.9}_{-0.9}$ | 60$^{+23}_{-16}$ | 10$^{+7}_{-7}$   | 8.3$^{+1.6}_{-1.6}$ |
| CN1   | +4.0 +2.0   | 327.4            | 0.3$^{+0.1}_{-0.0}$        | 2.0$^{+1.8}_{-0.7}$ | <4.0$^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$ | <3.0$^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$ | 1.8$^{+0.4}_{-0.6}$ | >50             | >4            | 9.8$^{+2.0}_{-2.0}$ |

Notes. Relative abundances wrt. H$_2$: (1) contaminated with methanol (see text); (2) 3σ limit.
the CN spectral maps, we identified one well-defined CN emission peak with weak counterpart in the other species. We refer to this position as CN1 and it corresponds to the ∼326 km s⁻¹ component toward E2 (see Figs. 7 and A.1). Figure A.3 shows the H(41)α PaB1 spectral maps. This line probes the spatial distribution of the ionized gas that is closely related to the local UV field. GP4 is the most intense position in this radio recombination line. Secondary peaks are spatially coincident with GP1, CN1, and GP5, showing the presence of ionized gas at these positions. The absence of H(41)α emission toward SS2 and SS3 proves that there is a lower UV field in the southern part of the supershell. Therefore, our selected positions are representative of the different physical conditions, in particular the mean UV field, within this galaxy.

We have estimated the CN, N₂H⁺, CS and C₃H₂ molecular column densities using the LVG code MADEX (Cernicharo 2012). Our observations do not allow a multitransitional study. Instead, we need to assume a uniform layer with constant physical conditions. On the basis of CO and its isotopologues, Weiss et al. (2001b) derived densities of n(H₂) ~ 5 × 10⁵ cm⁻³ and gas kinetic temperatures ranging from ~50 K toward the E1 and W1 positions to ~150 K toward E2 and W2. Later, Fuente et al. (2005) determined densities of 1 × 10⁵ cm⁻³ from single-dish data of the CN 1 → 0 and 2 → 1 lines. Higher densities, ~5 × 10⁵ cm⁻³, were estimated by Fuente et al. (2008) using the high-excitation J = 3 → 2 and 4 → 3 lines of HCO⁺. Bayet et al. (2009) proposed two components to fit the CS lines with densities of ~10⁵ cm⁻³ and 6 × 10⁵ cm⁻³ for the diffuse and dense components, respectively. These estimates proved that, as expected, different density components coexist within our beam. Since these are molecules with large dipole moments, we considered that the emission is dominated by dense gas with n(H₂) > 1 × 10⁵ cm⁻³. To estimate the molecular column densities and the uncertainties in our calculations, we ran a grid of LVG models with n(H₂) varying from 1 × 10⁵–5 × 10⁵ cm⁻³ and T_k = 50, 150 K and adopted the average value. The hyperfine structures of CN and N₂H⁺ were not considered in our calculations because of the large line widths. The estimated column densities are shown in Table 2. The errors correspond to the lowest and highest values obtained in our grid, that is to say, these errors do not account for the observational errors, which are lower, but for the uncertainty in the physical conditions. In general, the uncertainties in the obtained column densities are within a factor of 2.

In our calculations we assumed that all the emission at 145,089 GHz comes from the c-C₃H₂ carrier, which is not true for some positions. Methanol was first detected by Martín et al. (2006) in M 82. Based on the kinematical and spatial distribution, they concluded that the emission mainly comes from the intense eastern and western knots at the outer part of the galaxy. Later, Aladro et al. (2011) performed a single-dish multitransitional study of CH₃OH and c-C₃H₂ toward a position close to E1 and derived their column densities and rotational temperatures. We assumed these values to predict the expected CH₃OH and c-C₃H₂ line intensities and obtained that ~50% of the emission must belong to each carrier toward E1. According to these results, the c-C₃H₂ column density is overestimated by a factor of ~2 in E1. Taking into account the similarities between the molecular chemistry in E1 and W1, we consider that we very likely have a similar contamination, that is, ~50%, toward W1.

In Table 2, we also show the [CN]/[N₂H⁺], [CS]/[N₂H⁺] and [CN]/[CS] column density ratios toward the selected molecular knots. These values were estimated using the same procedure as for the column densities. We ran a grid of LVG models and adopted the average value of the fitted column density ratios. When molecules with similar excitation conditions are selected, this method minimizes the uncertainty due to the assumed physical conditions, because the uncertainties in the column density ratios is lower than those of the individual column densities (see Table 2).

Significant variations higher than the uncertainties are found in the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio across the galaxy. This ratio takes values ~30 in GP1 and GP6 located in the outer x1 orbits and increases to ~80 toward GP4. Values >50 are found toward GP5 and SS1, both close to W2. The lowest value, [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ≈ 19, is found in the southern part of the supershell. In Fig. 9 we compare the obtained column density ratios with the integrated intensity maps of the N₂H⁺ 1 → 0, H(41)α lines and SiO 2 → 1 lines. The good correlation between the values of the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio and the emission of the H(41)α line is remarkable and supports the interpretation that the variations of the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio are related to the variations of the local UV field. We did not find any correlation between the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] ratio and the SiO emission.

The [CN]/[CS] ratio behaves similarly to that of [CN]/[N₂H⁺]. It takes values ~3.5 in GP1 and GP6 located in the outer x1 orbits and increases to ~5 toward GP4, GP5, and SS1. In the case of CN1, we estimate a higher value of [CN]/[CS] ≈ 10. The correlation between the [CN]/[CS] ratio and the H(41)α emission is good.

In contrast to the [CN]/[N₂H⁺] and [CN]/[CS] ratios, the [CS]/[N₂H⁺] ratio remains quite constant across the galactic plane with values of about 12. There is no evidence of variations of this ratio with the local UV field. When comparing the galactic plane positions with those of the supershell, we realized that the ratio tends to be a factor of 2 lower in the southern part of the supershell, although always within the uncertainty of our calculations.

We used the C¹⁸O map from Weiss et al. (2001b) to determine the total molecular hydrogen column densities and absolute fractional abundances. The C¹⁸O column densities vary by only a factor of ~2 among the different knots, with the highest values in GP1 and GP6. Molecular abundances were derived from the N(X)/N(C¹⁸O) column density ratio assuming [C¹⁸O]/[¹²CO] = 0.005 and [¹²CO] = 4 × 10⁻⁵, which are the average values derived by Weiss et al. (2001b) on the basis of their multitransitional study of CO, ¹³CO, and C¹⁸O. Note that these values correspond to a ¹⁶O/¹⁸O ratio of 200, which is different from the Milky Way standard value of ~500–600. We assumed a constant C¹⁸O abundance throughout the galaxy, which is an approximation since the C¹⁸O abundance is dependent on the environment (UV flux, density, temperature). However, we are interested in the dense molecular gas (n(H₂) > 1 × 10⁵ cm⁻³), and the C¹⁸O abundance is expected to remain roughly constant in this component. Following this procedure, we derived the molecular abundances shown in Table 2. The N₂H⁺ abundance is ~3 × 10⁻¹⁰ for all the positions, corroborating that N₂H⁺ is a good tracer of the dense molecular gas. An abundance of a few 10⁻¹⁰ is measured for CS. Small changes of lower than a factor of 2 are found in the abundances of this species; these are within the uncertainties of our calculations. Only the CN abundance presents significant variations within the galaxy; it is larger by a factor ~3 in GP4 than in the outer positions, GP1 and GP6, and in the southern supershell positions, SS2 and SS3.

4.2. Other species: H₂CO, HCCN, and CH₃CN
To gain a more comprehensive view of the chemistry in M 82, we compared our new data with previous interferometric images.
To this aim, we degraded the angular resolution of all our images to ≈5.9″ (=111 pc), which is the lowest from the data set shown in Table 1, and used the total velocity-integrated line intensity in our calculations. The Gaussian fit parameters toward E1, E2, W2, and W1 are shown in Table A.1.

Column densities and column density ratios were calculated following the same procedure as in Sect. 4.1. In Table 3, we show the values obtained for E1, E2, W2, and W1. The [CS]/[H13CO+] and [H13CO+]/[C18O] ratios are quite uniform across the galaxy. This suggests that CS, H13CO+, and C18O are good tracers of dense gas for a wide range of physical conditions. According to these results, E1 and W1 present the highest total molecular hydrogen column densities. This is consistent with the detection of complex molecules such as NH3, HC3N, CH2CN, and CH3OH toward them (Weiss et al. 2001a; Martín et al. 2006; Aladro et al. 2011). The small hydrocarbons c-C3H2 and C4H are also good tracers of low- and high-UV PDRs (Fuente et al. 2003; Pety et al. 2005; Pilleri et al. 2013; Cuadrado et al. 2015). Taking into account that the abundance of c-C3H2 is very likely overestimated by a factor of ~2 in E1 and W1 (see Sect. 4), we conclude that the abundance of c-C3H2 could be enhanced by a factor of ~3 in the inner x2 orbits, in agreement with the trend observed in CN. Moreover, the derived H2CO abundance is similar to that derived by Guzmán et al. (2013, 2014) in the Horsehead nebula and is consistent with the interpretation that the H2CO emission comes from PDRs. Summarizing, the overall chemical behavior observed in M 82 is well interpreted as the consequence of the effect of UV radiation on the molecular chemistry. This produces an increase in the abundance of PDR tracers (CN, c-C3H2, H2CO) toward E2 and W2, following the spatial distribution of HII regions. The detection of complex molecules shows that a fraction of the gas is protected from the UV radiation in the interior of large molecular clouds. The amount of gas in this shielded component is higher in the outer x1 bar orbits.

We recall that the position of W2 is related with supernova explosion SN 41.9+58 that launches ionized gas out of the galaxy plane. The detection of SiO by García-Burillo et al. (2001) proved the existence of shocks and their effect on the gas chemistry. H2CO, CH3OH, and CS are considered good tracers of shocks in galactic and extra-galactic environments (see e.g. Bachiller et al. 2001; García-Burillo et al. 2000; Usero et al. 2006). However, our data do not present any evidence of CS abundance enhancement caused by possible shocks. In fact, the [CS]/[N2H+] ratio is slightly lower in the supershell. This suggests that only a small fraction of the gas is affected by shocks, which is also consistent with the low average SiO abundance determined by García-Burillo et al. (2001), X(SiO) ~ 1 × 10−10, when compared with the SiO abundances, ~10−8–10−6, found in the shocks associated with galactic star-forming regions (Martin-Pintado et al. 1992; Bachiller et al. 2001). We cannot analyze H2CO and CH3OH in detail because their lines are blended with other species.
5. Chemical model

We used the Meudon PDR code 1.4.4 (Le Petit et al. 2006) to model the chemistry in M 82. In our calculations, we assumed that the ISM is composed of clouds bathed in an intense UV field. We simulated each cloud by a uniform plane-parallel layer illuminated from the two sides. This layer has constant density (n = n(H) + 2 n(H2) = 4 × 105 cm−3), and the gas kinetic temperature was calculated by detailed heating and cooling balance. The adopted initial elemental abundances are the same as in Fuente et al. (2008). We ran a grid of models by varying the cloud size, UV field, and cosmic-ray ionization rate.

Our grid includes two values of the Draine field, 6 × 105 and 6 × 106. The first value was determined by Fuente et al. (2005, 2006, 2008) from the CO, HCO+ and HOC+ observations. The second is considered to account for the possibility of regions with a lower UV field within the galaxy. To investigate the effect of the enhanced cosmic-ray flux on the chemistry, we repeated our model calculations with ζ = 5 × 10−17 and 5 × 10−15 s−1. The first value corresponds to the cosmic-ray ionization rate in the molecular clouds of our Galaxy (Indriolo et al. 2015). The second is the value estimated by Suchkov et al. (1993) to account for the physical conditions of the molecular gas in M 82. We are aware that X-rays are intense and could also play an important role in the chemistry (Fuente et al. 2008; Spaans & Meijerink 2007). Our code does not include the X-rays in the chemical calculations. We investigated the effect that X-rays could have on the chemistry by increasing the cosmic-ray ionization rate to 5 × 10−14 s−1. To increase the cosmic-ray ionization rate reproduces the effect of X-rays on the molecular chemistry reasonably well, although it cannot account for the effect on the molecular gas heating. Finally, in our simple model, the cloud size is given by the total cloud visual extinction. We considered five values: 5 mag, 10 mag, 20 mag, 50 mag, and 100 mag.

In Fig. 10 and Table 4 we show the cloud average molecular abundances as a function of the different model parameters. The large dispersion in the values is not unexpected since all the parameters are varied by several orders of magnitude. The cloud average abundances of CN, N3H+, CS and HCO+ increase with the cosmic-ray ionization rate. This increase is especially strong for N3H+. While the abundances of the other species increase by a factor of a few, the abundance of N3H+ increases by two orders of magnitude between ζ = 5 × 10−17 and 5 × 10−14 s−1.

Surprisingly, the N3H+ abundance is quite constant in the studied knots. This suggests that the chemical changes we observe are not related with variation in the X-rays flux. We cannot discard, however, that variations in the UV field and cloud sizes could balance to keep the N3H+ abundance constant in spite of the variation of the X-rays flux (Strickland & Heckman 2007).

The cloud size has the strongest impact on the results of our model. N3H+ has a negligible abundance in clouds with Ad < 10 mag and abundances varying between 10−10 and 10−9 for larger clouds. This corroborates our assumption that this species is an excellent tracer of the UV-protected molecular gas. The [CN]/[N3H+] ratio is a good measure of the cloud size for a single cloud component. Fuente et al. (2008) proposed the existence of two cloud components towards E1: most of the mass, ~87%, is locked in small clouds of Ad ∼ 5 mag, the remainder forms Ad > 50 mag clouds. In this case, the [CN]/[N3H+] ratio would depend on both the fraction of each cloud component and the assumed size for the large clouds.

The cloud average CS abundance is quite constant for sizes between ~5 and ~20 mag but increases by almost one order of magnitude for larger sizes. The high values of the CS abundance in the 50 mag clouds are not reliable. The CS abundance is very dependent on the assumed elemental sulphur abundance. Our gas phase models do not consider the adsorption of molecules on the grain surfaces. Within our galaxy, the sulphur abundance measured in PDRs is a factor ∼4 lower than the solar value, suggesting that significant sulphur depletion occurs even in highly irradiated environments (see Goicoechea et al. 2006). Moreover, our model assumes a solar value for the sulphur elemental abundance, 1.8 × 10−5, which could greatly differ from that in M 82 (Umeda et al. 2002; Origlia et al. 2004). Therefore, we do not consider that the values of the CS abundance predicted by our model are reliable.

The [CN]/[N3H+] ratio is a sensitive tracer of the cloud size for sizes <50 mag. Other parameters such as the incident UV field and the cosmic-ray ionization rate could also affect the predicted [CN]/[N3H+] ratio. As expected, the [CN]/[N3H+] ratio increases for higher UV fluxes, especially for small clouds. In contrast, the [CN]/[N3H+] ratio decreases with the cosmic-ray ionization rate because the N3H+ abundance increases. In the following, we discuss the cloud distribution in M 82 on the basis of the [CN]/[N3H+] ratio. We use our a priori knowledge of the galaxy to constrain the chemical models. We discuss the results for one- and two-component models.

In Fig. 11, we plot the [CN]/[N3H+] abundance ratio as a function of the cloud size for Draine fields of 6 × 105 (high-UV) and 6 × 106 (low-UV). We adopted the value derived by Suchkov et al. (1993) for the cosmic-ray ionization rate because it is the most likely. GP4 is the position with the highest value of the [CN]/[N3H+] ratio and also the emission peak of the H(41) line. It is reasonable to assume that high-UV models, the red lines in Fig. 11, are more adequate to account for the molecular abundances at this position. One single-cloud component with sizes of ~22 mag could explain the observed [CN]/[N3H+] ratio of ~80. Lower [CN]/[N3H+] ratios, ~30, are measured toward the positions GP1 and GP6. Although less intense, these knots are also associated with peaks in the H(41) line emission, which

| Table 3. Fractional abundances and abundance ratios. |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| E1 | E2 | W2 | W1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| N(C(14)O) (×10^4) | 10.6±0.4 | 4.1±2.7 | 4.8±2.7 | 11±4 |
| X(CN) (×10^-9) | 1.4±0.4 | 3.2±1.0 | 4.0±1.4 | 1.2±3.8 |
| X(N3H+) (×10^-11) | 2.4±0.6 | 3.1±0.6 | 4.4±0.8 | 2.0±0.4 |
| X(CS) (×10^-10) | 5.2±2.4 | 7.6±2.6 | 7.8±3.6 | 4.3±2.0 |
| X(H13CO+) (×10^-11) | 1.8±0.7 | 1.3±0.6 | 2.4±1.0 | 1.3±0.5 |
| X(C2H2) (×10^-10) | 2.0±2.0 | 2.8±2.0 | 3.4±2.0 | 2.4±2.0 |
| X(N2H+ (×10^-11) | 7.4±3.6 | >9.6±3.6 | >5.6±3.6 | 4.6±3.6 |
| X(HCN) (×10^-11) | 8.1±13.5 | <13±13.5 | <31±25 | 5.3±8.8 |
| X(CH3CN) (×10^-11) | 1.4±2.0 | <1.0* | <0.8* | 1.0±1.3 |

Notes. Beam (5.9") average column densities resulting from LVG calculations in a grid with Tin = 50–150 K, and n(H2) = 1 × 10^6, 5 × 10^5. Errors correspond to the lowest and highest values in the grid.

* Reasonable guess since HC3N and H2CO are blended at this position.

** Upper limits have been derived assuming Δτ = 50 km s^−1, Tin = 50 K and n(H2) = 5 × 10^5 cm^−3.

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proves that there are energetic UV photons capable of ionizing the atomic hydrogen (see Fig. A.3). Assuming the high-UV case, the lower [CN]/[N$_2$H$^+$] ratio can be explained by the existence of a population of larger clouds, $\sim$30 mag (see Fig. 11). The existence of larger clouds is also consistent with the lower kinetic temperatures and higher densities measured by Weiss et al. (2001b) and the detection of complex molecules at these positions. Low values of the [CN]/[N$_2$H$^+$] ratio, $\sim$20–30, are also observed toward the SS2 and SS3 points placed in the molecular supershell. Since there is a lack of H(41) $\alpha$ emission toward these positions, we used the low-UV field models to interpret the [CN]/[N$_2$H$^+$] ratio and obtained that the molecular emission could come from translucent clouds of $\sim$14 mag.

We conclude from our one-component model that the variation of the average cloud size is compatible with the results of Fuente et al. (2008), who interpreted the abundances in E1 in a two-component scenario. We can use a two-component model to explain our observations. In this case, the CN emission would come from the small (with $A_v$ $\sim$ 5 mag) and large (with $A_v$ $\sim$ 50 mag) molecular clouds, while the N$_2$H$^+$ emission would come only from large molecular clouds. Fuente et al. (2008) estimated that only $\sim$13% of the molecular gas is forming large molecular clouds in E1. Assuming the same fraction at all positions, the [CN]/[N$_2$H$^+$] ratio in the large cloud component would be about 0.13 times the observed one, that is, $\sim$10 in GP4, $\sim$4 in GP1 and $\sim$3 in SS3, meaning that we would have clouds of $>50$ mag in the three positions, with the largest ones, $\sim$100 mag, toward GP1. In summary, both the one- and two-components models allow the conclusion that the highest concentration of UV-protected molecular gas is found toward the $x_1$ orbits. The detection of complex molecules is better understood in terms of two populations of clouds with a small fraction of the gas, $\sim$13%, locked in giant molecular clouds where the gas is UV protected and can form large molecules.

Of course, the two models are very simple and have to be understood as a guide for interpreting the molecular chemistry in this starburst galaxy. As commented above, our model neglects the surface chemistry and X-ray effects that could be important for some species (see discussion above). Moreover, our gas phase model assumes steady-state chemistry. The characteristic time for PDR chemistry is $\tau \sim 1/(k_d G_0)$, where $k_d$ is the photodissociation rate in s$^{-1}$ and $G_0$ is the incident UV field in Habing units. The value of $k_d$ depends on the extinction from the illuminating source as $k_d \sim k_0 \times \exp(-b A_v)$. Assuming a typical value of $k_0 = 10^{-9}$ s$^{-1}$, $b = 1.8$ and the incident mean UV interstellar field in M 82, $G_0 = 10^4$ Habing fields, the characteristic time is $>10$ Myr for $A_v > 2.5$ mag. This means that if the last starburst episode took place about $\sim$5–10 Myr ago, the chemistry might be out of equilibrium in the cloud interior. Our steady-state scenario is therefore only adequate for the cloud interior.
Table 4. Chemical models.

| Model | CR ($\times 10^{-17}$) | Cloud size (mag) | Draine field | X(CN) | X(N$_2$H$^+$) | X(CS) | $[\text{CN}] / [\text{N}_2\text{H}^+]$ | $[\text{CN}] / [\text{CS}]$ | $[\text{CS}] / [\text{N}_2\text{H}^+]$ |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1     | 5000            | 100             | 6e3          | 1.2e-7 | 8.0e-9       | 2.1e-7 | 15                      | 0.56            | 27              |
| 2     | 500             | 100             | 6e3          | 1.2e-8 | 2.8e-9       | 2.4e-7 | 4.2                      | 0.05            | 85              |
| 3     | 5               | 100             | 6e3          | 1.3e-9 | 1.1e-10      | 4.7e-8 | 12                      | 0.03            | 439             |
| 4     | 5000            | 50              | 6e3          | 1.1e-7 | 4.6e-9       | 1.0e-7 | 23                      | 1.0             | 22              |
| 5     | 500             | 50              | 6e3          | 1.4e-8 | 1.2e-9       | 7.0e-8 | 11                      | 0.2             | 58              |
| 6     | 5               | 50              | 6e3          | 2.4e-9 | 8.1e-11      | 5.2e-8 | 29                      | 0.05            | 641             |
| 7     | 5000            | 20              | 6e3          | 1.0e-7 | 8.3e-10      | 1.2e-8 | 130                     | 9.0             | 14              |
| 8     | 500             | 20              | 6e3          | 2.2e-8 | 2.2e-10      | 5.0e-9 | 100                     | 4.4             | 22              |
| 9     | 5               | 20              | 6e3          | 1.0e-8 | 2.4e-10      | 8.0e-8 | 2173                    | 0.07            | 333             |
| 10    | 5000            | 10              | 6e3          | 5.7e-8 | 5.3e-11      | 1.7e-9 | 1055                    | 38              | 32              |
| 11    | 500             | 10              | 6e3          | 2.0e-8 | 2.1e-11      | 1.6e-9 | 952                      | 12              | 76              |
| 12    | 5               | 10              | 6e3          | 1.2e-8 | 1.1e-12      | 1.9e-9 | 1.0e4                    | 6               | 1727            |
| 13    | 5000            | 5               | 6e3          | 1.9e-8 | 3.0e-13      | 1.0e-9 | 6.4e4                    | 19              | 3333            |
| 14    | 500             | 5               | 6e3          | 2.0e-8 | 6.4e-14      | 1.2e-9 | 3.1e5                    | 16              | 18750           |
| 15    | 5               | 5               | 6e3          | 2.2e-8 | 3.6e-14      | 1.4e-9 | 6.1e5                    | 16              | 38889           |
| 16    | 5000            | 100             | 6e2          | 1.1e-7 | 1.0e-8       | 3.1e-7 | 11                      | 0.38            | 30              |
| 17    | 500             | 100             | 6e2          | 8.6e-9 | 4.0e-9       | 3.0e-7 | 2.1                      | 0.03            | 74              |
| 18    | 5               | 100             | 6e2          | 9.9e-10 | 1.0e-10      | 2.8e-8 | 9.4                      | 0.03            | 270             |
| 19    | 5000            | 50              | 6e2          | 1.1e-7 | 8.2e-9       | 2.4e-7 | 13                      | 0.45            | 29              |
| 20    | 500             | 50              | 6e2          | 9.4e-9 | 3.2e-9       | 2.4e-7 | 3                       | 0.04            | 75              |
| 21    | 5               | 50              | 6e2          | 1.8e-9 | 8.4e-11      | 3.2e-8 | 122                     | 0.06            | 380             |
| 22    | 5000            | 20              | 6e2          | 1.0e-7 | 5.5e-9       | 1.7e-7 | 19                      | 0.59            | 31              |
| 23    | 500             | 20              | 6e2          | 1.3e-8 | 1.8e-9       | 1.9e-7 | 7                       | 0.07            | 105             |
| 24    | 5               | 20              | 6e2          | 4.6e-9 | 4.6e-11      | 5.0e-8 | 98                      | 0.01            | 1086            |
| 25    | 5000            | 10              | 6e2          | 8.9e-8 | 1.9e-9       | 7.2e-8 | 47                      | 0.81            | 37              |
| 26    | 500             | 10              | 6e2          | 2.0e-8 | 3.8e-10      | 7.6e-8 | 52                      | 0.26            | 200             |
| 27    | 5               | 10              | 6e2          | 9.0e-9 | 4.3e-12      | 2.0e-8 | 28                      | 0.45            | 4651            |
| 28    | 5000            | 5               | 6e2          | 4.0e-8 | 2.8e-11      | 3.2e-9 | 1429                    | 12              | 114             |
| 29    | 500             | 5               | 6e2          | 1.8e-8 | 1.3e-12      | 3.0e-9 | 1.4e4                   | 6               | 2307            |
| 30    | 5               | 5               | 6e2          | 1.7e-8 | 4.0e-15      | 3.6e-9 | 4.3e6                   | 5               | 9E5             |

Notes. Notation: 6e3 = $6 \times 10^3$.

surfaces and small clouds. The shortcoming of time-dependent models is that they depend on the initial conditions and require of a more sophisticated analysis, which is beyond the scope of this paper. Subsequent improvement of our current interpretation would require coupling the star formation history in this galaxy with a time-dependent PDR code that includes surface chemistry (Bayet et al. 2009; Viti et al. 2014; Bisbas et al. 2012).

For all species, the estimated fractional abundances in M 82 are lower than those predicted by our gas-phase model. Absolute fractional abundances are difficult to compare with models because of the large uncertainty in the total molecular gas column density. Weiss et al. (2001b) derived the total molecular gas column densities in M 82 using different methods: LVG calculations, a local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) solution, and the standard X$_{CO}$ conversion factor, and their results agree within a factor $\sim 3$–$4$. In this paper, we derived the molecular column density toward the different points using the C$^{18}$O data and assuming the CO abundance derived by Weiss et al. (2001b), $X$(CO) = $5 \times 10^{-5}$. We would like to note that this value is already lower than the value predicted by our model for large clouds in which essentially all the carbon is in CO with an abundance of $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$. Therefore our fractional abundances are accurate to within a factor of 4–10 and are consequently roughly consistent with model predictions.

6. PDR and shock chemistry in M 82

M 82 has been subject to successive starburst episodes in the past $\sim 200$ Gyr. The most recent ($\sim 5$ Myr) took place throughout the central regions of M 82 and was particularly intense in the x2 orbits and along the stellar bar. The negative feedback effects from this starburst activity determine the existence and duration of future starburst episodes. We have carried out a chemical study of the molecular gas at scales of $\sim 100$ pc to investigate the feedback effects and the future star formation activity of the galaxy.

Our main result is that the chemistry of the molecular gas is determined by the intense UV radiation produced by the massive stars. There is a systematic variation of the studied molecular
However, our data do not present any evidence of possible shock chemistry. This suggests that only a small fraction of the dense molecular gas is affected by shocks, which is also consistent with the low SiO abundance determined by García-Burillo et al. (2001), $X$(SiO) $\sim 1 \times 10^{-16}$, when compared with the SiO abundances, $\sim 10^{-8} - 10^{-6}$, found in the shocks associated with galactic star-forming regions (Martín-Pintado et al. 1992; Bachiller et al. 2001). Higher spatial resolution observations are required to detect the layer of molecular gas around the supershell, whose chemistry is dominated by shocks. This is also consistent with the moderate fraction of dense molecular gas ($\sim 2\%$) that Salas et al. (2014) detected in the halo, in contrast with $\sim 25\%$ found by Walter et al. (2002) on the basis of CO observations. Most of the expelled gas presents moderate densities and is not detected in dense molecular tracers.

In summary, we presented a comprehensive chemical study of the molecular gas in the starburst galaxy M 82 using high spatial resolution (60–100 pc) interferometric images. Our chemical study showed that the feedback effects are strong in this evolved starburst. In fact, the whole nucleus presents a PDR-like chemistry, which suggests that UV radiation is driven by the subsequent evolution of the ISM. However, the detection of N$_2$H$^+$ proves the existence of dense molecular gas enclosed in clouds of $A_v > 20$ mag that could form new stars. The main reservoir of the dense molecular gas is located in the outer $x1$ orbits that might be the preferred site for a new generation of stars if the inside-outside scenario is assumed.

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Fig. 11. [CII]/[N$_2$H$^+$] abundance ratio as a function of the cloud size for models with CR $= 5 \times 10^{-15}$ s$^{-1}$ and Drainel fields of $6 \times 10^2$ (red line) and $1 \times 10^3$ (blue line). Top: cloud sizes in the one-component model. Bottom: sizes of the large cloud component in the two-component model (see text). The values and errors for GP1, GP4, and SS3 are indicated.

In the structure of the molecular clouds. There are three clearly differentiated regions:

- The inner $x2$ bar orbits, which are associated with the most recent starburst and where the PDR tracers present their peak abundances. The detection of N$_2$H$^+$ in these regions proves that molecular clouds of $>20$ mag are present and that therefore the molecular gas reservoir to form new stars is not exhausted.
- The outer $x1$ bar orbits where most the UV-protected molecular gas is located. The detection of H(41)$\alpha$ shows that massive stars have already been formed in these clouds.
- The molecular supershell associated with the supernova remnant SN 41.9+58. There are no signs of massive star formation activity in the southern part of this supershell, although there are intense N$_2$H$^+$ knots that could be sites for future star formation.
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### Appendix A: Tables and figures

#### Table A.1. Gaussian parameters of the observed spectra.

| Line | Freq.(GHz) | E1 (+14′′, +5′′) | E2 (+5′′, –2′′) | W2 (–5′′, –2′′) | W1 (–14′′, –5′′) |
|------|------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| CN 1 → 0 | 113.491 | 64.15 (0.56) | 316.26 (0.33) | 75.7/3 (0.77) | 0.79 |
| H13CO+ 1 → 0 | 86.754 | 4.52 (0.67) | 324.66 (5.02) | 69.39 (12.4) | 0.06 |
| H 41α | 92.034 | 5.42 (0.19) | 320.48 (1.21) | 70.79 (2.89) | 0.07 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 2.43 (0.20) | 328.58 (3.13) | 74.26 (6.62) | 0.03 |
| N2H+ 1 → 0 | 93.173 | 6.98 (0.17) | 321.42 (0.73) | 60.23 (1.57) | 0.11 |
| C18O 1 → 0 | 109.782 | 22.74 (0.62) | 324.40 (0.93) | 69.58 (2.18) | 0.31 |
| C2H 3 → 2 | 145.089 | 9.90 (0.24) | 315.25 (0.75) | 63.77 (1.69) | 0.14 |
| H2CO 2 → 1,0 | 145.603 | 8.45 (0.20) | 321.30 (0.67) | 56.90 (1.58) | 0.14 |
| HC3N 16 → 15 | 145.561 | 4.35 (0.17) | 330.32 (0.90) | 43.12 (1.96) | 0.09 |
| CS 3 → 2 | 145.760 | 31.84 (0.37) | 322.56 (0.52) | 55.63 (0.71) | 0.54 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 13.74 (0.15) | 284.18 (5.79) | 85.36 (13.7) | 0.01 |
| N2H+ 1 → 0 | 93.173 | 3.74 (0.15) | 255.80 (1.08) | 58.24 (2.89) | 0.06 |
| C18O 1 → 0 | 109.782 | 9.22 (0.65) | 259.28 (1.78) | 53.18 (2.13) | 0.09 |
| C2H 3 → 2 | 145.089 | 4.95 (0.17) | 245.88 (0.88) | 53.58 (2.13) | 0.09 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 8.87 (0.39) | 172.86 (7.51) | 352.24 (18.08) | 0.02 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 13.74 (0.15) | 284.18 (5.79) | 85.36 (13.7) | 0.01 |
| N2H+ 1 → 0 | 93.173 | 3.74 (0.15) | 255.80 (1.08) | 58.24 (2.89) | 0.06 |
| C18O 1 → 0 | 109.782 | 9.22 (0.65) | 259.28 (1.78) | 53.18 (2.13) | 0.09 |
| C2H 3 → 2 | 145.089 | 4.95 (0.17) | 245.88 (0.88) | 53.58 (2.13) | 0.09 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 8.87 (0.39) | 172.86 (7.51) | 352.24 (18.08) | 0.02 |
| CH3CN 5 → 4,1′ | 91.987 | 13.74 (0.15) | 284.18 (5.79) | 85.36 (13.7) | 0.01 |
| N2H+ 1 → 0 | 93.173 | 3.74 (0.15) | 255.80 (1.08) | 58.24 (2.89) | 0.06 |
| C18O 1 → 0 | 109.782 | 9.22 (0.65) | 259.28 (1.78) | 53.18 (2.13) | 0.09 |
| C2H 3 → 2 | 145.089 | 4.95 (0.17) | 245.88 (0.88) | 53.58 (2.13) | 0.09 |

Notes: The PdBI images have been convolved to the same angular resolution (5.9′′ × 5.9′′). (a) The k = 0, 1, 2 and 3 components are blended. The velocity of the Gaussian fit is calculated relative to the frequency of the k = 0 component, ν = 91 987 MHz. (b) A possible ~180 km s⁻¹ component of H2CO would overlap with the ~93 km s⁻¹ component of HC3N.
Fig. A.1. Spectral maps of the CN $1 \rightarrow 0$ line convolved to an angular resolution of 3.8″. To increase the signal-to-noise ratio, the velocity resolution has been degraded to 12.8 km s$^{-1}$. The number in the upper right corner indicates the central channel velocity. Contour levels are 0.17 ($5 \times \sigma$) to 1.955 in steps of 0.255 K. Crosses indicate the dynamical center of the galaxy and the position of SN 41.9+58.
Fig. A.2. Same as Fig. A.1 for the CS $3 \rightarrow 2$ line. Contour levels are $0.065 \ (3 \times \sigma)$ to 1.495 in steps of 0.13 K. The eastern knot at velocities $\sim 144-192$ km s$^{-1}$ is due to the emission of the H(35)$\alpha$ line.
Fig. A.3. Same as Fig. A.1 for the H(41)α line. First contour and steps are 0.028 K (≈ 3 × σ).