

**CONTROL ID:** 2255393

**TITLE:** Herschel/HIFI Legacy Survey of HF and H<sub>2</sub>O in the Galaxy: Probing Diffuse Molecular Cloud Chemistry

**ABSTRACT BODY:**

**Abstract Body:** We combine Herschel observations of a total of 13 sources to construct the most uniform survey of HF and H<sub>2</sub>O in our Galactic disk. Both molecules are detected in absorption along all sight lines. The high spectral resolution of the Heterodyne Instrument for the Far-Infrared (HIFI) allows us to compare the HF and H<sub>2</sub>O distributions in 47 diffuse cloud components sampling the disk. We find that the HF and H<sub>2</sub>O velocity distributions follow each other almost perfectly and we establish that HF and H<sub>2</sub>O probe the same gas-phase volume. Our observations corroborate theoretical predictions that HF is a sensitive tracer of H<sub>2</sub> in diffuse clouds, down to molecular fractions of only a few percent. We use HF as a surrogate tracer of H<sub>2</sub> to study the variations of H<sub>2</sub>O column density -relative to HF- within the Galactic disk diffuse gas. We find that the N(H<sub>2</sub>O)-to-N(HF) ratio shows a narrow distribution with a median value of 1.51. Our results therefore add weight to the previous suggestion that H<sub>2</sub>O can also be used as tracer of H<sub>2</sub>- within a factor of 2.5- in the diffuse ISM- in the absence of HF or CH observations. We show that the measured variation of about a factor 2.5 around the median is driven by true local variations in the H<sub>2</sub>O column density throughout the disk. The latter variability allows us to test our theoretical understanding of the chemistry of oxygen-bearing molecules in the diffuse gas. We will show that both gas-phase and grain-surface chemistry are required to reproduce our H<sub>2</sub>O observations. While most chemical pathways involve gas phase reactions alone in the diffuse ISM, we will demonstrate that our survey confirms that grain surface chemistry can play a significant role in the production of some molecular species, such as gas phase H<sub>2</sub>O, in this low-density environment.

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**PRESENTATION TYPE:** Oral