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Hunting for hot corinos and WCCC sources in the OMC-2/3 filament

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ABSTRACT

Context. Solar-like protostars are known to be chemically rich, but it is not yet clear how much their chemical composition can vary and why. So far, two chemically distinct types of Solar-like protostars have been identified: hot corinos, which are enriched in interstellar Complex Organic Molecules, such as methanol (CH₃OH) or dimethyl ether (CH₃OCH₃), and warm carbon chain chemistry (WCCC) objects, which are enriched in carbon chain molecules, such as butadiynyl (C₄H) or ethynyl radical (CCH). However, none of these have been studied so far in environments similar to that in which our Sun was born, that is, one that is close to massive stars.

Aims. In this work, we search for hot corinos and WCCC objects in the closest analogue to the Sun's birth environment, the Orion Molecular Cloud 2/3 (OMC-2/3) filament located in the Orion A molecular cloud.

Methods. We obtained single-dish observations of CCH and CH₃OH line emission towards nine Solar-like protostars in this region. As in other similar studies of late, we used the [CCH]/[CH₃OH] abundance ratio in order to determine the chemical nature of our protostar sample.

Results. Unexpectedly, we found that the observed methanol and ethynyl radical emission (over a few thousands au scale) does not seem to originate from the protostars but rather from the parental cloud and its photo-dissociation region, illuminated by the OB stars of the region.

Conclusions. Our results strongly suggest that caution should be taken before using [CCH]/[CH₃OH] from single-dish observations as an indicator of the protostellar chemical nature and that there is a need for other tracers or high angular resolution observations for probing the inner protostellar layers.

Key words. astrochemistry – methods: observational – stars: solar-type – ISM: individual objects: OMC-2/3 – stars: formation

1. Introduction

A key aspect of the chemical richness of the protostellar stage is the diversity found among Solar-like protostars. Indeed, two chemically distinct types of Solar-like protostars have been identified. On the one hand, hot corinos (Ceccarelli et al. 2000, 2007) are compact (<100 au), dense (>10⁷ cm⁻³), and hot (>100 K) regions, enriched in interstellar Complex Organic Molecules (hereafter iCOMs; for example, CH₃OH, CH₃CHO, HCOOCH₃; Herbst & Van Dishoeck 2009; Ceccarelli et al. 2017). On the other hand, warm carbon chain chemistry (hereafter WCCC; Sakai et al. 2008, Sakai & Yamamoto 2013) objects have an inner region deficient in iCOMs but a large (≈2000 au) zone enriched in carbon chain molecules (e.g. CCH, c-C₃H₂, C₄H). This dichotomy does not seem to be absolute as at least one source, the protostar L483, presents both hot corino and WCCC characteristics (Oya et al. 2017). Understanding what causes this chemical diversity is a fundamental step in understanding the formation and the evolution of a planetary system like our own and, perhaps, to understand the appearance of life on Earth. Furthermore, given our Sun was formerly a protostar, it is natural to consider whether it may have experienced a hot corino phase, a

WCCC phase, or neither of the two in its youth. In this respect, we recall that the Solar System formed in a large stellar cluster in proximity to high-mass stars ($M_* \geq 8 M_\odot$; Adams 2010, Pfalzner et al. 2015).

So far, there have been only a few hot corinos and WCCC objects identified and almost all of them are located in low-mass star forming regions (e.g. Cazaux et al. 2003; Sakai et al. 2008; Taquet et al. 2015). Besides the relatively small number of WCCC objects in low-mass star-forming regions, WCCC characteristics have also been seen in other environments, such as the starless core L1489 (Wu et al. 2019) and in the giant HII region NGC 3576 (Saul et al. 2015). A hot corino was also found in the high-mass star-forming region of Orion, HH212-MM1 (Codella et al. 2016), but as with the other hot corinos, it is located far from massive stars. Previous observational studies have been carried out towards hot corinos and WCCC objects in an effort to better understand them. Some studies have been targeted on just one type of object (either hot corino or WCCC object; e.g. Caux et al. 2011; Jørgensen et al. 2016; López-Sepulcre et al. 2017; Oya et al. 2017; Ospina-Zamudio et al. 2018; Agúndez et al. 2019; Bianchi et al. 2019; Yoshida et al. 2019), or one type of molecular tracer (Carbon-chain or iCOMs; e.g. Law et al. 2018;

Table 1. Summary of the excitation temperatures (T_{ex}) and column densities (N_{tot}) of the different tracers of hot corinos (CH_3OH) and WCCC objects (CCH and C_4H) derived in previous surveys obtained with single-dish telescope observations.

Object type	Molecule	Graninger et al. (2016)		Lindberg et al. (2016)		Higuchi et al. (2018)		L1527 ^(b)		IRAS 16293-2422 ^(c)	
		T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}\text{cm}^{-2}$]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}\text{cm}^{-2}$]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}\text{cm}^{-2}$]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}\text{cm}^{-2}$]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}\text{cm}^{-2}$]
WCCC tracers	CCH	...	...	...	...	8 – 21	≤ 52	8 ± 1	33 ± 3	18 ± 6	9 ± 6
	C_4H	7 – 15	< 4	7 – 16.5 ^(a)	< 1	...	...	12.3	20 ± 4	12.3	1.2 ± 0.3
Hot corino tracer	CH_3OH	4 – 7	0.2 – 11	< 123 ^(a)	0.2 – 95	8 – 21	0.5 – 16	8 ± 1	8 ± 1	84 ± 6	90 ± 10
Resolution (au)		4100–13 000		7800–8200		2400–4900		2400–4900		500–2000	

Notes. ^(a)Excitation temperatures taken from $\text{c-C}_3\text{H}_2$ and H_2CO APEX observations for C_4H and CH_3OH respectively (Lindberg et al. 2016).

References. ^(b)Higuchi et al. (2018), Sakai et al. (2008). ^(c)Van Dishoeck et al. (1995), Sakai et al. (2009).

Wu et al. 2019) whereas other studies targeted all kinds of protostars and selected tracers to evaluate their chemical nature (i.e. comparative statistical studies of chemical diversity; e.g. Graninger et al. 2016, Lindberg et al. 2016, Higuchi et al. 2018). For the latter, the method employed is based on observations with single-dish telescopes (scale of $\approx 10\,000$ au) of small carbon chains (e.g. CCH, C_4H) and methanol (CH_3OH) as tracers of WCCC objects and hot corinos, respectively. However, this method presents some caveats. Indeed, emission of small carbon chains are usually extended and present in the Photo-Dissociation Regions (hereafter PDRs) surrounding the molecular clouds (e.g. Pety et al. 2005; Cuadrado et al. 2015). As for CH_3OH , it is also a species that has been found in PDRs as well as in molecular clouds (e.g. Leurini et al. 2010; Guzmán et al. 2013; Cuadrado et al. 2017; Puanova et al. 2018). Thus, an important contribution from the parental molecular cloud or from the surrounding PDR may occur when observing those molecules with single-dish telescopes.

In this context, the goal of the present work is twofold: (1) to identify the nature of several protostars, hot corinos, or WCCC objects in a region containing high-mass stars and whether it depends on the object position in the cloud; this will help us to understand whether the Sun passed through a hot corino or a WCCC object phase. Indeed, if only hot corinos are found in Orion Molecular Cloud 2/3 (OMC-2/3), this would strongly suggest that our Sun also underwent a hot corino phase during its youth and vice versa; (2) to verify the reliability of using single-dish observations of small hydrocarbons and methanol to classify the chemical nature of the protostars.

To reach these two goals, we obtained new IRAM-30 m and Nobeyama-45 m observations of ethynyl radical (CCH) and methanol towards a sample of nine known protostars in the closest high- and low- mass star forming region, OMC-2/3, and a map of a portion of it. Following Higuchi et al. (2018), we used the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio to make a first assessment of the chemical nature of the targeted sources: a small (≤ 0.5) ratio would be suggestive of a hot corino candidate whereas a large (≥ 2) ratio would rather be suggestive of a WCCC candidate, as we will discuss in detail in Sect. 3. Moreover, this abundance ratio is about one order of magnitude different when comparing the hot corino and WCCC templates sources (see Table 1), which would a priori justify the use of this initial criterion.

This paper is structured as follows. In Sect. 2, we briefly review the previous surveys with single-dish observations aimed to study the chemical nature of low-mass protostars. In Sect. 3, we briefly describe the OMC-2/3 region, the selected source sample and explain the choice of the molecular species that we

targeted. A description of the observations are presented in Sect. 4. In Sect. 5, we show the results of the analysis of the observed lines. In Sect. 6, we present the derived physical conditions (temperature and density) of the gas which emits the detected CCH and CH_3OH lines and their column densities. In Sect. 7, we discuss our findings. We finally end with some concluding remarks in Sect. 8.

2. Prior surveys of protostellar chemical diversity with carbon chain-iCOM ratios

The first efforts aimed at improving statistics on the chemical nature and diversity of low-mass protostars were only recently begun. The chemical tool used is the abundance ratio between carbon chains (e.g. CCH, C_4H) and iCOMs (e.g. CH_3OH). Those families of molecules are abundant in WCCC objects and in hot corinos, respectively. We present in this section only surveys that used the chemical tool cited above to identify hot corinos and WCCC sources.

Graninger et al. (2016) investigated the relationship between C_4H and CH_3OH in 16 embedded protostars located in the northern hemisphere. The abundance ratio $[\text{C}_4\text{H}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ for a typical WCCC is 2.5 and for typical hot corinos (IRAS 16293-2422, IRAS 4A, IRAS 4B, Serpens MMS4), < 0.15 . With this definition, among their 16 sources, there would be five WCCC sources and at most two hot corinos. However, the temperatures derived are likely too low (≤ 15 K) to correspond to the lukewarm envelope of the protostars. Their main results are: (1) there is a positive correlation between the column densities of C_4H and CH_3OH , indicating that the two species are present in a lukewarm environment in the protostellar envelopes; and (2) they found a lower amount of CH_3OH than in hot corinos and a lower amount C_4H than in WCCC sources. The under-abundance of carbon chains in this source sample has been confirmed by Law et al. (2018).

Similarly, Lindberg et al. (2016), observed 16 low-mass protostars in the southern hemisphere and, including the results from Graninger et al. (2016), they investigated the origin of C_4H and CH_3OH in the protostellar envelopes. Using the same abundance ratio, two sources would be labelled as WCCC protostars and about six as hot corinos. Contrary to Graninger et al. (2016), they did not observe evidence of a correlation between the column densities of the two species and they concluded that CH_3OH would reside in the warmer inner regions of the protostellar environment, whereas C_4H would reside rather in the cooler outer regions of the protostellar environment. However, the derived excitation temperature for CH_3OH never exceeds 36 K, except in the well-known hot corino IRAS 16293-2422.

Table 2. Selected sources and their properties.

Source	RA J2000	Dec J2000	Mass M_{\odot}	Radio (Y/N)	Outflow (Y/N)	Notes	Reference
CSO33	05:35:19.50	-05:15:35.0	6	N	Y?	Near HII region (M42)	1
FIR6c ^(a)	05:35:21.60	-05:13:14.0	5–9	N	Y	Class 0	2
FIR2 ^(a)	05:35:24.40	-05:08:34.0	4–10	N	Y	Class I	2
FIR1a	05:35:24.40	-05:07:53.0	12	Y	N	Class 0?	2
MMS9	05:35:26.20	-05:05:44.0	4.7	Y	Y	Class 0	2
MMS5	05:35:22.50	-05:01:15.0	4.5	N	Y	Class 0, part of the OTF map	2
MMS2	05:35:18.50	-05:00:30.0	2.8	Y	Y	Class I, binary, part of the OTF map	2
CSO3	05:35:15.80	-04:59:59.0	12	N	N	Binary, part of the OTF map	1
SIMBA-a ^(b)	05:35:29.80	-04:58:47.0	6.5	...	Y	Class 0, isolated, near HII region (NGC 1977)	3

Notes. The envelope mass of the protostars are taken from Li et al. (2013) and Takahashi et al. (2008). The data for the radio component are taken from VLA cm-radio emission (Reipurth et al. 1999). The data on the outflows are from Takahashi et al. (2008). ^(a)Left out of the analysis due to prominent non-Gaussian line wings. ^(b)Data from the 3mm only, as there was emission contamination from the wobbler off position for the 1mm data set.

References. (1) Lis et al. (1998); (2) Chini et al. (1997); (3) Nielbock et al. (2003).

Those temperatures seem too low for CH₃OH to originate in the hot corinos. Indeed, for hot corinos ($T \geq 100$ K; Ceccarelli et al. 2007), we expect excitation temperatures of at least 50 K to support an origin of emission dominated by the hot corino.

Finally, Higuchi et al. (2018), performed a survey of 36 low-mass protostars in the Perseus region. They compared the abundance ratio [CCH]/[CH₃OH] of each source to that of L1527, the prototypical WCCC source, to characterise their chemical nature. From this criterion, at most four sources can be WCCC protostars and 14 sources seem to be hot corinos. Two main results of their work are: (1) the majority of the sources have intermediate chemical composition between hot corinos and WCCC types; and (2) WCCC objects tend to be found at the edge of molecular clouds or in relative isolation, whereas the hot corinos tend to be located in the centre of molecular clouds. Also in this case, the derived excitation temperatures are low (in the range of 8–21 K), so it is not entirely clear whether the observed molecular emission is contaminated by the molecular cloud.

Table 1 summarises the derived excitation temperatures and column density of CCH, C₄H and CH₃OH in the three surveys, as well as those derived for L1527 (the WCCC prototype) and IRAS 16293-2422 (the hot corino prototype). Based on these surveys and their definition of hot corinos and WCCC objects, about 33% of the low-mass protostars are hot corinos, 17% can be classified as WCCC sources and the rest (50%) do not seem clearly to belong to any of the two categories. We note that the definition of hot corino and WCCC object varies from one survey to another. Overall, 66 low-mass protostars have been surveyed upon adding up all of these studies, but all of them concern regions with no massive stars nearby, which is basis of the next step and overall goal of our study.

3. Targeted sources and molecular tracers

3.1. Target selection

OMC-2/3 is part of the Orion A molecular complex and is composed of two major molecular clouds, OMC-2 and OMC-3. Those two clouds form a filament-shaped region located between the Trapezium OB stellar cluster and the NGC 1977 HII region, at a distance of (393 ± 25) pc from the Sun (Großschedl et al. 2018). OMC-2 lies to the north of OMC-1, which is the

molecular cloud associated with the Orion Nebula, and was identified by Gatley et al. (1974). The cloud OMC-3, located further north, was labelled later by Chini et al. (1997). OMC-2/3 has been extensively studied since its discovery and multiple protostars, in particular Class 0 protostars, have been identified (e.g. Chini et al. 1997), as well as multiple molecular outflows (e.g. Reipurth et al. 1999; Williams et al. 2003; Takahashi et al. 2008), and H₂ shocks and jets (Yu et al. 1997).

What makes OMC-2/3 particularly interesting is that it is the nearest region containing both low- and high-mass forming stars. In addition, it is surrounded by bright OB stars which create HII regions and PDR. Thus, OMC-2/3 is unique target for the study of a region similar to the one in which the Solar System was born, as well as to probe the effect of different environments. For this reason we carried out a systematic study of several sources with the goal of characterising their chemical nature, that is, hot corino versus WCCC objects, and how this depends on the location of the source within OMC-2/3 and its immediate surroundings.

With this in mind, we selected a sample of low-mass protostellar sources which satisfy the following three criteria: (1) detection in the (sub-)mm continuum emission; (2) estimation (based on the continuum) masses $\leq 12 M_{\odot}$; (3) bona fide Class 0 and I protostars (which excludes pre-stellar cores that may also be present in this region). The resulting sample consists of nine sources, whose coordinates as well as some of their known properties, are listed in Table 2. Their masses (dust+gas) cover from 2.8 to $12 M_{\odot}$ (Takahashi et al. 2008; Li et al. 2013), constituting, therefore, a rather homogeneous sample in this respect. Most of the sources are known to possess outflows, which is in line with their protostellar nature, and one third of them have detected cm-radio emission (Reipurth et al. 1999), which is again a sign of a protostellar nature (e.g. Anglada 1995, 1996). Finally, Fig. 1 shows the distribution along the OMC-2/3 filament of the selected targets: they cover the whole filament from the north end (CSO3 source) to the south one (CSO33 source). Some of them are close to the border of the molecular cloud whereas others lie well inside, where the UV radiation field from the nearby OB stars is expected to be as much as 3 orders of magnitude lower than at the edge of the filament (see López-Sepulcre et al. 2013). This will thus allow us, as we aim, to probe different environments across the filament. We note that we did not add to

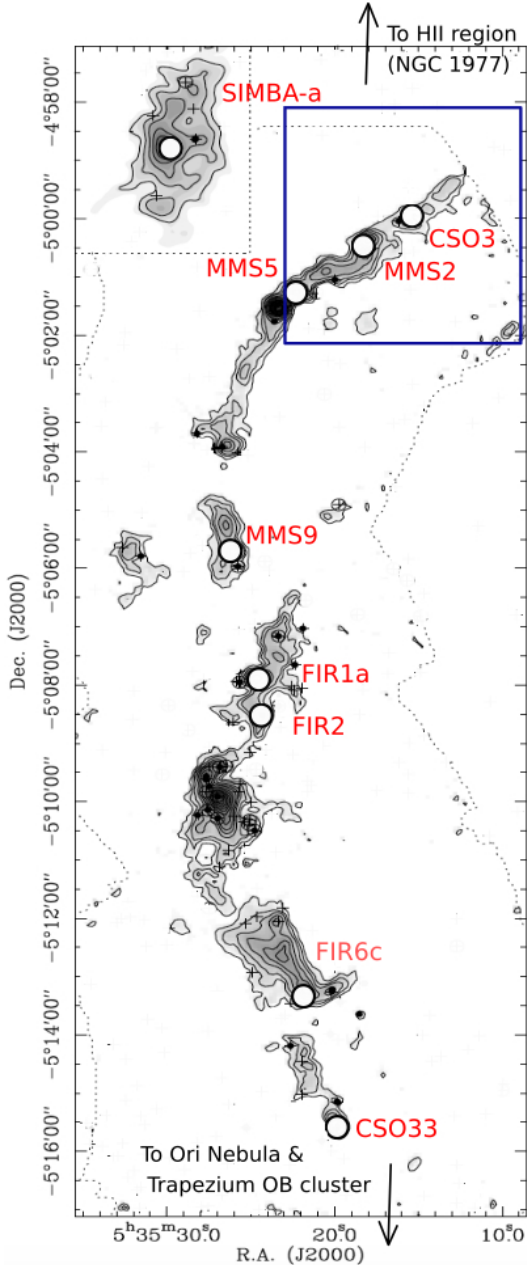


Fig. 1. Map of the continuum at 1.3 mm towards the OMC-2/3 filament, adapted from Chini et al. (1997) and Nielbock et al. (2003). The upper left insert (square grid) is taken from the SIMBA map of Nielbock et al. (2003) and added on the 1.3 mm map of Chini et al. (1997) whose limits are represented by the dotted lines. Contours rise linearly from a 3σ rms noise level (Nielbock et al. 2003), the rms noise of the map being 25 mJy (Chini et al. 1997). The selected targets of the present study are marked with white circles, which have the size of the IRAM-30 m beam at 1.3 mm. The names of the sources are reported in red (see Table 2). Please note that some black crosses and filled dots are present throughout the figure. They represent some of the 2MASS sources and MIR sources from TIMMI 2 observed by Nielbock et al. (2003). The blue square indicates the region mapped with IRAM-30 m at 3 mm. The two arrows show the direction of the HII region NGC 1977 (top) and the Ori Nebula and Trapezium OB cluster (bottom).

the study the famous FIR4, the brightest sub-mm source in the OMC-2 cloud, because it is already the focus of several past and future studies (e.g. López-Sepulcre et al. 2013; Kama et al. 2013; Ceccarelli et al. 2014; Fontani et al. 2017; Favre et al. 2018).

Finally, in order to be able to disentangle the contamination of the protostar from the cloud, we also mapped the northern region around MMS5, MMS2, and CSO3 (see Fig. 1). We chose the area to be mapped considering three main criteria. Firstly, the area has to contain both a part of the filament, with at least one protostar from our sample, and a part outside of the filament to see whether the abundance ratio varies across the map and if so, then how. Secondly, we aimed to target the most quiescent environment possible, excluding regions with sources associated with known outflows or jets (Yu et al. 1997; Reipurth et al. 1999; Williams et al. 2003; Takahashi et al. 2008). These two criteria lead us to select OMC-3, which is more quiescent than OMC-2 from this point of view. Finally, we aimed to target more than one protostar from our sample to understand whether the abundance ratio $[CCH]/[CH_3OH]$ varies among the sources and how. Thus, the region centred on CSO3, which includes three of our protostellar targets, was selected as the best area to map.

3.2. Selected molecules

In order to identify whether the targeted sources belong to the hot corino, WCCC sources classes, or none of them, we targeted lines from CCH and CH_3OH , two molecules that are characteristic of WCCC and hot corinos sources, respectively (Maret et al. 2005; Sakai & Yamamoto 2013). As in previous similar works (Sect. 2), we used their relative abundance ratio, $[CCH]/[CH_3OH]$, to assess their chemical nature. Specifically, based on the values measured in the two prototypes of hot corinos and WCCC sources (IRAS 16293-2422 and L1527: see Table 1), a $[CCH]/[CH_3OH]$ abundance ratio larger than about 2 would roughly identify a WCCC source while a value lower than about 0.5 would testify for a hot corino nature; sources with values in between may be intermediate cases.

We selected two bands, at 3 and 1 mm, of the hyperfine structure lines of CCH, and several CH_3OH rotational lines which cover a large range (~ 7 to ~ 100 K) of transition upper level energy, in order to derive column densities and temperatures of CCH and CH_3OH . The list of the targeted lines as well as their spectroscopic parameters is reported in Table 3.

4. Observations

We obtained single-pointing observations towards the nine sources of Table 2 with the single-dish telescopes IRAM-30 m, targeting the CCH and CH_3OH lines in the 3 and 1 mm bands, and Nobeyama-45 m, for additional 3mm CCH lines. In addition, in order to disentangle the inner protostellar emission from that originating from the more external parental cloud, we obtained a $3' \times 3'$ arcmin² map of the north end of OMC-3 with the IRAM-30 m (see Fig. 1) in both CCH and CH_3OH lines. In the following, we individually describe the observations obtained at the two telescopes.

4.1. IRAM-30 m telescope

Single-pointing observations were carried out on January 13th and 17th 2016, and on February 24–25th and 29th 2016. The EMIR receiver E2 (1.3 mm) was used in order to cover the chosen spectral windows from 239.14 to 246.92 GHz and from 254.82 to 262.6 GHz. The Fourier Transform Spectrometer (FTS), providing a spectral resolution of 195 kHz (0.26 km.s^{-1}), was connected to the receiver. For each source, single-pointing observations in wobbler mode were made, with a wobbler throw of $120''$. The resulting beam size is $10''$. Focus and pointing were

Table 3. Targeted lines and their spectroscopic properties.

Molecule	Transition	Freq. [GHz]	E_{up} [K]	A_{ij} [s ⁻¹]	Observation mode Single-point (S)/Map (M)	Telescope
CH ₃ OH	5 ₋₁ -4 ₀ E	84.521	40.4	1.97E-06	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	2 ₋₁ -1 ₋₁ E	96.739	12.5	2.56E-06	M	IRAM-30 m
	2 ₀ -1 ₀ A	96.741	6.9	3.41E-06	M	IRAM-30 m
	2 ₀ -1 ₀ E	96.745	20.0	3.42E-06	M	IRAM-30 m
	2 ₁ -1 ₁ E	96.755	28.0	2.62E-06	M	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₁ -4 ₁ A	239.746	49.1	5.66E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₀ -4 ₀ E	241.700	47.9	6.04E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₋₁ -4 ₋₁ E	241.767	40.4	5.81E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₀ -4 ₀ A	241.791	34.8	6.05E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₃ -4 ₃ A	241.832 ^(a)	84.6	3.87E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₃ -4 ₃ A	241.833 ^(a)	84.6	3.87E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₂ -4 ₂ A	241.842	72.5	5.11E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₃ -4 ₃ E	241.843	82.5	3.88E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₃ -4 ₃ E	241.852	97.5	3.89E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₁ -4 ₁ E	241.879	55.9	5.96E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₂ -4 ₂ A	241.887	72.5	5.12E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₂ -4 ₂ E	241.904 ^(a)	57.1	5.03E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₂ -4 ₂ E	241.904 ^(a)	60.7	5.09E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	5 ₁ -4 ₁ A	243.915	49.7	5.97E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	2 ₁ -1 ₀ E	261.805	28.0	5.57E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
CCH	$N=1-0, J=3/2-1/2, F=1-1$	87.284	4.2	2.60E-07	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=1-0, J=3/2-1/2, F=2-1$	87.316	4.2	1.53E-06	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=1-0, J=3/2-1/2, F=1-0$	87.328	4.2	1.27E-06	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=1-0, J=1/2-1/2, F=1-1$	87.402	4.2	1.27E-06	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=1-0, J=1/2-1/2, F=0-1$	87.407	4.2	1.54E-06	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=1-0, J=1/2-1/2, F=1-0$	87.446	4.2	2.61E-07	S and M	IRAM-30 m + Nobeyama-45 m
	$N=3-2, J=7/2-5/2, F=3-3$	261.978	25.1	1.96E-06	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=7/2-5/2, F=4-3$	262.004	25.1	5.32E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=7/2-5/2, F=3-2$	262.006	25.1	5.12E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=5/2-3/2, F=3-2$	262.064	25.2	4.89E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=5/2-3/2, F=2-1$	262.067	25.2	4.47E-05	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=5/2-3/2, F=2-2$	262.078	25.2	6.02E-06	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=5/2-5/2, F=3-3$	262.208	25.2	3.96E-06	S	IRAM-30 m
	$N=3-2, J=5/2-5/2, F=3-2$	262.236	25.2	4.04E-07	S	IRAM-30 m
$N=3-2, J=5/2-5/2, F=2-2$	262.250	25.2	2.27E-06	S	IRAM-30 m	

Notes. The last two columns indicate whether the line is observed in the single-pointing observations (S) or in the OTF map (M), and the used telescope. The spectroscopic data for CCH are from [Padovani et al. \(2009\)](#) through the CDMS (Cologne Database for Molecular Spectroscopy: [Müller et al. 2005](#)) and for CH₃OH, from [Xu et al. \(2008\)](#) through the JPL molecular spectroscopy database (Jet Propulsion Laboratory: [Pickett et al. 1998](#)) databases. ^(a) Lines blended, they are not used in the LTE and LVG analysis.

checked every 1.5 h and every six hours respectively throughout the observations and with a pointing accuracy of ≤ 2 arcsec at 1 mm and of ≤ 5 arcsec at 3 mm.

Additionally, an on-the-fly (OTF) map of size $3' \times 3'$ arcmin², centred on the source CSO3 was observed on October 22nd 2018 (see Fig. 1) with a beam size of $30''$. The dump time was 1 s and the sampling interval $10''$. The map was repeatedly scanned both along the right ascension (RA) and the declination (Dec) directions until the required root mean square (rms) was reached. We used the EMIR receiver and the FTS units to cover the frequencies from 80.2 to 87.8 GHz and from 95.7 to 103.3 GHz. The spectral resolution obtained is 0.7 km s^{-1} .

We used the Continuum and Line Analysis Single-dish Software (CLASS) from the GILDAS package¹ to reduce the two sets

of data. For the single-pointing observations, a baseline of a first-order polynomial was subtracted for each scan. Then all spectral scans were stitched together to get a final spectrum for each source. Finally, the intensity was converted from antenna temperature (T_A^*) to main beam temperature (T_{mb}) using the Ruze's formula $B_{\text{eff}} = B_0 \cdot \exp[-(4\pi\sigma/\lambda)^2]$, the scaling factor $B_0 = 0.863$ and the width factor $\sigma = 66 \mu\text{m}$ (from the IRAM website²). For the OTF map, the baseline was corrected before conversion from T_A^* to T_{mb} .

Through an inspection of individual scans, the calibration uncertainties were estimated to be better than 20 and 15% for the single-pointing and the OTF observations, respectively. The rms sensitivity for a channel width of 195 kHz is in the range

¹ <http://www.iram.fr/IRAMFR/GILDAS>

² <http://www.iram.es/IRAMES/mainWiki/Iram30mEfficiencies>

Table 4. All detected and non-detected lines for each source for the single-pointing observations.

Molecule	Freq. (GHz)	CSO33	SIMBA-a	MMS5	FIR2 ^(a)	FIR6c ^(b)	FIR1a	MMS9	MMS2	CSO3
CH ₃ OH	84.521	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	239.746	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	N
	241.700	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	241.767	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	241.791	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	241.832	N	...	N	O	O	N	N	N	N
	241.833	N	...	N	O	O	N	N	N	N
	241.842	N	...	N	O	O	N	N	N	N
	241.879	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	241.887	N	...	Y	N	O	N	N	N	N
	241.904	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	241.904	Y	...	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
	243.915	Y	...	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	N
	261.805	Y	...	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y
CCH	87.284	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	87.316	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	87.328	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	87.402	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	87.407	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	87.446	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	261.978	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.004	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.006	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.064	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.067	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.078	Y	...	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.208	Y	...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	262.236	N	...	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
262.250	Y	...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Notes. Y stands for detected ($\text{SNR} \geq 3$) and N for non-detected. The symbol “O” indicates that the line is contaminated by the emission of the outflow wing of an adjacent line making the assessment of a detection impossible. ^(a)Source left out of analysis due to prominent outflow features (see Table 2). ^(b)Source left out of analysis due to non-Gaussian shapes in the line profile (see Table 2).

of 9.2–9.6 mK [T_A^*] for single-pointing and is 20 mK [T_A^*] for the OTF map. The spectra of the source SIMBA-a showed emission at the offset position thus contaminating the final spectrum. This source has thus been left out from any further analysis concerning the IRAM-30 m observations.

4.2. Nobeyama-45 m telescope

The observations were carried out between the 10th and the 17th of January 2016. The T70 receiver was used in order to cover the chosen spectral windows from 72 to 76 GHz and from 84 to 88 GHz in the 3mm band. A bank of 16 SAM45 auto-correlators were used with a spectral resolution of 244 kHz. The resulting beam size is 20". For each source, position-switch observations were made. Pointing of the telescope was checked by using Orion KL SiO maser emission (Snyder & Buhl 1974; Wright & Plambeck 1983) every 1.5 h throughout the observations with a pointing accuracy of about 4 arcsec.

After inspection of individual scans, the calibration uncertainties were estimated to be better than 40%. The main-beam temperature (T_{mb}) was derived using the telescope main beam efficiency, which is obtained by comparing the CCH (87.316 GHz) and H₂CO (72.84 GHz) lines observed towards Orion KL, the reference source. We used the software JNewstar³

³ <https://www.nro.nao.ac.jp/~jnewstar/html>

developed by the Nobeyama Radio Observatory to reduce the data. The rms sensitivity acquired for a channel width of 244 kHz is 5 mK [T_A^*].

5. Results

In all three data sets, the two single-pointing observations with IRAM-30 m and Nobeyama-45 m plus the map with IRAM-30 m, we extracted the spectra of the lines in Table 3 and fitted the detected ones with Gaussian functions in order to derive the usual parameters, the velocity-integrated intensity, rest velocity, and line full width at half maximum (FWHM).

5.1. Single-pointing

The intensity threshold set for the line detection is 3σ on the peak intensity of the line for a channel width of $\approx 0.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and of $\approx 0.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for the IRAM-30 m and Nobeyama-45 m data, respectively. A summary of all transitions of CCH and of CH₃OH that have been detected in the source sample is shown in Table 4. Samples of the observed spectra are shown in Fig. 2. The Local Standard Rest velocities V_{lsr} derived are in the range 10.5–11.6 km s^{-1} for both species. We find line widths in the range from 0.8 to 1.6 km s^{-1} for CCH and CH₃OH both at 1 mm and 3 mm, as shown in Fig. 3. Furthermore, when superimposing

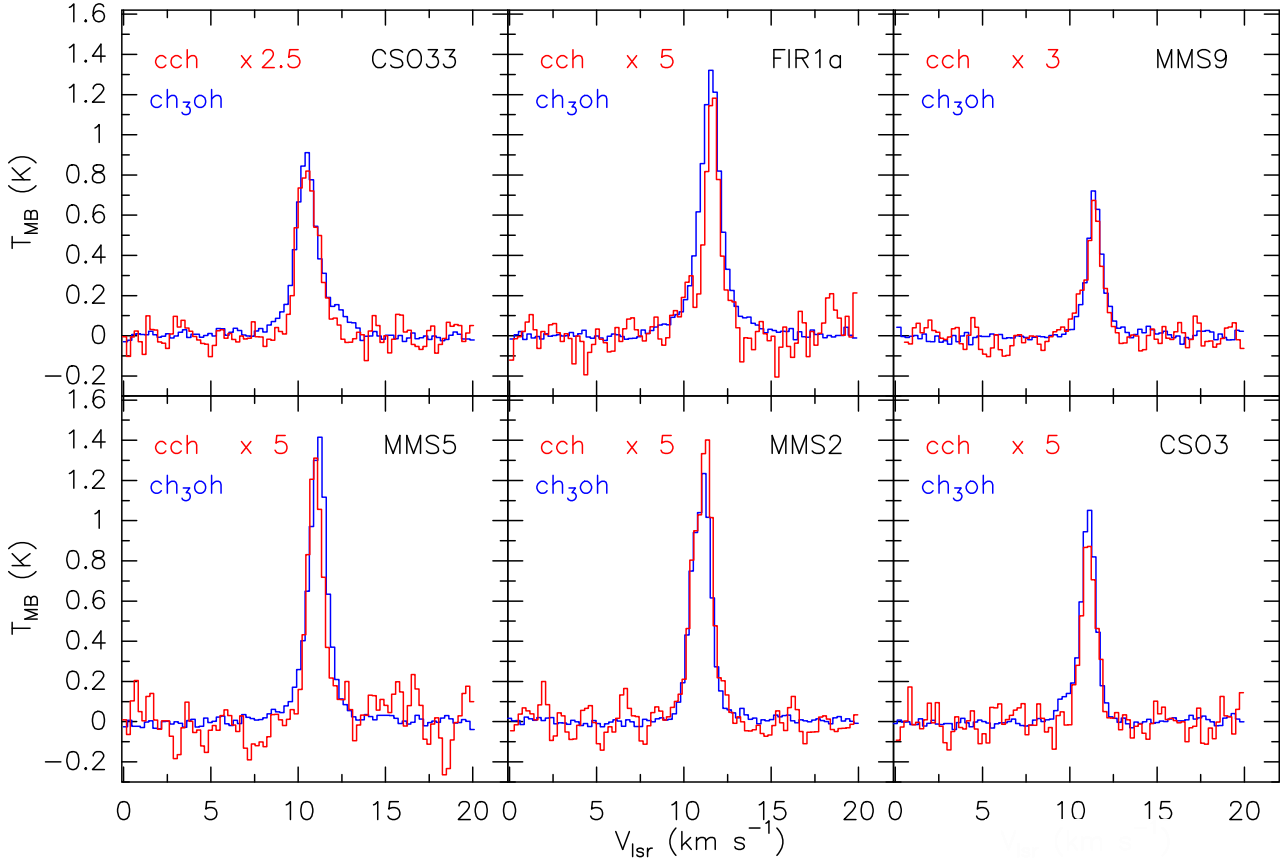


Fig. 2. Spectra of the CCH ($N=3,2$, $J=5/2-3/2$, $F=2-2$; red) and CH_3OH (5_0-4_0 A; blue) lines observed with the IRAM-30 m telescope towards six sources of the sample that show well-constrained line profiles suitable for the analysis (see Sect. 5.1) and for which 1mm data are available (see Table 2). For the purposes of visibility, the spectra of CCH has been increased by various scale factors in order to match the size of the CH_3OH lines.

the most intense⁴ lines of CCH and CH_3OH from the IRAM-30 m data, as shown in Fig. 2, the similarity of the shape of the lines is evident. The detected lines of each species for each source are reported in Appendix A.

In FIR2, high-velocity components suggestive of outflows have been detected around multiple lines. In particular, CH_3OH lines display a prominent high-velocity component that blends with the ambient component at the V_{lsr} of the source. Disentangling the ambient from the high-velocity component of CH_3OH lines with the current data set was thus impossible. Similarly, in FIR6c, important high-velocity emission is present and as a consequence, the lines of CH_3OH have non-Gaussian shapes. We could not isolate the component tracing the ambient envelope. These two sources have been left out from further analysis. The $N=5-4$ transition of CH_3OH for those two sources is shown in Appendix A.

Table 5 presents the statistics results from the Gaussian fits. The fit parameters for each molecule and for each source are presented in Appendix B.1. In most cases, we could fit the lines with a single Gaussian component. The most intense lines of CH_3OH and CCH show a broad ($\sim 4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) component and could be fitted with two Gaussian curves. However, due to the small number of broad components clearly detected for each source, we do not have enough data to characterise this second component which could be associated with outflowing motions. We will thus

focus on the narrow component ($\leq 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) of the lines in what follows.

5.2. Maps

The intensity threshold set for the line detection is 3σ on the peak intensity of the line and for a channel width of $\approx 0.7 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Figure 4 shows velocity-integrated maps of the CCH ($N=1-0$, $J=3/2-1/2$, $F=1-0$) and of the CH_3OH ($2_{-1}-1_{-1}$ E) lines. The integration has been done in the velocity range of $7.9-12.8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for both lines. The sources MMS5, MMS2, and CSO3 are in the field of the mapped region. In Fig. 4, we can see that the two lines peak at the position near the sources MMS2 and CSO3. In addition, CH_3OH shows two other peaks, south and west of the protostars. The emission of CCH is more extended than that of the CH_3OH . For clarity, we will refer to the West peak of methanol as the position “W”. Based on the CH_3OH observations, the peak which is located south of the sources can be explained by the presence of outflows that are driven by MMS5 and MMS2 (also seen in CO by Takahashi et al. 2008). The methanol peak at position “W” does not seem to correspond with any outflow. The reason of this peak is thus unknown and we will not discuss any further its origin as it is not the goal of this paper. All the lines presented in Table 3 have been detected. For CCH, the most intense line at 87.316 GHz is detected in 99% of the map. The next two most intense lines (87.328 and 87.402 GHz) are detected in 90% of the map. The line at 87.407 GHz is detected in 85% of the map. Finally, the

⁴ The most intense lines of CCH being blended, we chose the next intense one.

Table 5. Mean derived properties from Gaussian fits for each source and for each set of observations.

Source	IRAM		Nobeyama		IRAM		Nobeyama	
	$V_{\text{lsr CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$V_{\text{lsr CCH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$V_{\text{lsr CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$V_{\text{lsr CCH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM_{\text{CCH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM_{\text{CCH}}$ [km s ⁻¹]
CSO33	10.5 ± 0.1	10.5 ± 0.1	10.7 ± 0.2	10.6 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2
FIR1a	11.6 ± 0.1	11.6 ± 0.1	11.3 ± 0.2	11.3 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2
MMS9	11.4 ± 0.1	11.4 ± 0.1	11.5 ± 0.2	11.6 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2
MMS5	11.1 ± 0.1	11.0 ± 0.1	11.4 ± 0.2	11.2 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2
MMS2	11.1 ± 0.1	11.2 ± 0.1	11.1 ± 0.2	10.8 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2
CSO3	11.1 ± 0.1	11.1 ± 0.1	11.2 ± 0.2	10.9 ± 0.2	0.8 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2
SIMBA-a	...	...	10.5 ± 0.2	10.5 ± 0.2	...	...	0.9 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2

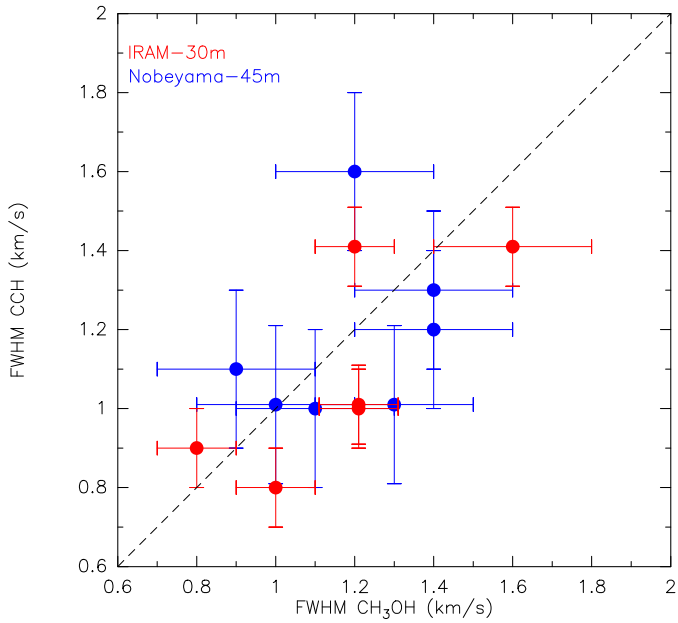


Fig. 3. Average widths (FWHM) of the CCH (y-axis) and CH₃OH (x-axis) lines observed in each source of Table 2, using the IRAM-30 m (red) and the Nobeyama-45 m (blue), respectively. The errors are 1 σ of the average values. This shows that the two molecules are emitted in a similar and quiescent region (Sect. 5.1). We note that only six sources are reported for the IRAM-30 m observations and seven for the Nobeyama-45 m: this is because the sources FIR6c and FIR2 have been left out from the analysis in both set of observations, the lines being blended with outflows (see Table 2). The source SIMBA-a is contaminated by the wobbler off position only in the IRAM-30 m data set. We could thus perform the analysis with Nobeyama-45 m (see Table 2).

two least intense lines (87.284 and 87.446 GHz) are detected in 58% of the map. For CH₃OH, the most intense lines (96.741 and 96.739 GHz) are present on 65% of the map on average. Then the lines at 84.521 and 96.445 GHz are present on 30% of the map. Finally, the least intense line at 96.755 GHz is present on 6% of the map and its emission is concentrated at the methanol peak at position “W”.

Moments 1 and 2 for those same lines are shown in Fig. B.1. From the moment maps, we see that the velocities are rather constant throughout the map with a low-velocity region at the location of the second peak of CH₃OH. The line widths of CH₃OH are slightly larger (1.5 km s⁻¹ instead of 1 km s⁻¹ in the rest of the filament) where the methanol peaks, south-east of the sources. Considering that the sources MMS5 and MMS2

drive outflows, this may be the reason of this slight increase. For CCH, the line width is on average 1 to 1.5 km s⁻¹ towards the centre and gets larger (>2.0 km s⁻¹) to the North West. From the line shapes, we find that the CCH is double peaked in the north of the region, explaining the increase of the line width. A further analysis of the line shape shows that there is a second component located at a rest velocities at 10 km s⁻¹ in the North west of the filament and 9 km s⁻¹ where there is the CH₃OH peak. This specific line shape is only seen in the CCH and not in the CH₃OH lines suggesting an even more external component with mainly CCH in the north of the filament. This could be explained by the fact that CCH is more enhanced by the UV photons than CH₃OH. This CCH component would thus probe the outer layers of the cloud, an area that is more exposed to the interstellar field. In the following, we will consider only the component of CCH that is common with the CH₃OH, as the second component of CCH does not coincide with the position of the sources and as our goal is solely to place constraints on the region of emission in which both CCH and CH₃OH are present.

6. Physical parameters and [CCH]/[CH₃OH] abundance ratios

6.1. Description of the modelling

We used two methods to derive the physical parameters of the emitting gas and the [CCH]/[CH₃OH] abundance ratios. We first used an approach based on the local thermal equilibrium (LTE) approximation (as a consistency check) and then we carried out a non-LTE analysis.

In the LTE approach, we used the usual rotational diagram for the CH₃OH lines and the fitting of the hyperfine structure for the CCH lines. Both methods allow us to derive the rotational or excitation temperature and the beam-averaged column density, assuming that the emission is extended, as shown by the maps (Sect. 5). In addition, the rotational diagram approach assumes that the lines are optically thin, an assumption which we verified a posteriori to be correct (see below).

For the non-LTE analysis, we used the large velocity gradient (LVG) model developed by Ceccarelli et al. (2003). For CH₃OH, we used the CH₃OH-H₂ collisional rates from Flower et al. (2010) through the BASECOL database⁵ (Dubernet et al. 2013). Please note that for the LVG analysis, we used the CH₃OH-E species and assumed a ratio CH₃OH-E/CH₃OH-A equal to 1 to retrieve the total column density of CH₃OH and thus calculate the abundance ratio [CCH]/[CH₃OH]. For CCH, we used

⁵ <https://basecol.vamdc.eu>

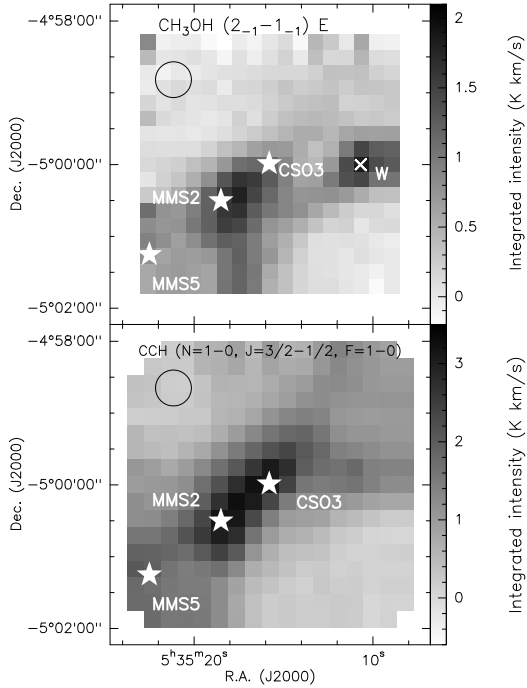


Fig. 4. Map of $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}(2_{-1-1-1})\text{E}$ and $\text{CCH}(N=1-0, J=3/2-1/2, F=1-0)$ lines, integrated between 7.9 and 12.8 km s^{-1} . The stars represents the sources MMS5, MMS2 and CSO3. The West peak of methanol is represented by a white cross. The filled circle represent the IRAM-30 m beam size of $30''$.

the CCH-H_2 collisional rates, from [Dagdigian \(2018\)](#). For each source, we ran large grids of models varying the model parameters: the $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ and CCH column density, $N_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}}$ and N_{CCH} , from 5×10^{11} to $1 \times 10^{17}\text{ cm}^{-2}$ the kinetic temperature, T_{kin} , from 2 to 200 K; the gas density, $n(\text{H}_2)$, from 5×10^3 to $1 \times 10^{10}\text{ cm}^{-3}$. Those ranges of parameters have been chosen according to the values typically found in molecular cores, PDRs, and protostellar envelopes, as we expect the emission to come from those types of environments. The source size was fixed and set as extended. We ran beforehand the LVG model for the source MMS2, present in the OTF map, with the source size set as a free parameter. The result gave a source size significantly larger than the beam size ($\geq 150''$), confirming the extended characteristic of the source. We thus fixed the source size as extended (the filling factor is thus equal to 1) for the LVG analysis. Finally, the line width was taken equal to the measured FWHM for each source (Table 5).

In the following, we present the non-LTE analysis results of both the single pointing observations towards six out of the nine target sources (Table 2) and the map of the northern cloud (Fig. 4). The results of the LTE analysis for both single pointing observations and for the OTF map are presented in Appendix C.

6.2. Physical parameters and abundance ratio towards the sources

We analysed the line emission towards six out of the nine sources of Table 2. In SIMBA-a, the number of detected lines is too small to obtain meaningful results, while in FIR2 and FIR6c, the line emission is dominated by the outflow.

For each source, the best fit values were found by comparing the LVG model predictions with the observations as follows: for each column density, the minimum χ^2 was found with respect

to the density-temperature parameter space, and then the best fit values of density and temperature were derived. The error on each fitted parameter was defined by the 1σ distribution. The results of the analysis are summarised in Table 6 and the density-temperature χ^2 contour plots obtained for each source are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 (source CSO33).

The following results are immediately evident, when one excludes CSO33, the source of the sample closest to the Trapezium OB stars cluster:

1. All sources have similar gas density and temperature.
2. While the density and temperature of the gas emitting the methanol lines are well constrained, the density and temperature values are degenerate for the gas emitting CCH. This is because the CCH lines cover a relatively smaller transition upper level energy range with respect to the methanol lines.
3. The gas emitting methanol and CCH do not have the same density and temperature. Either CCH originates in a less dense or a colder gas, or both, than the gas emitting methanol. The case of MMS9 would suggest that CCH is emitted in a colder gas than methanol.
4. The gas emitting methanol lines has a temperature that is relatively similar, between 12 and 30 K (considering the errors), and a density also rather similar among the different sources, $(1-3) \times 10^6\text{ cm}^{-3}$. These low temperatures are incompatible with the hypothesis that methanol lines originate in a hot corino like region, as we will discuss in more detail in Sect. 7.
5. In the same vein, the relatively low temperatures, $\leq 30\text{ K}$, of the gas emitting CCH are compatible with an origin from the cold envelopes of the sources or their parental molecular cloud.
6. What is particularly relevant to the goal of this work is that the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio is similar in all sources, within the errors, and equal to about 6 (with a range from 1.5 to 13.5 considering the errors).

6.3. Temperature and density of the extended gas

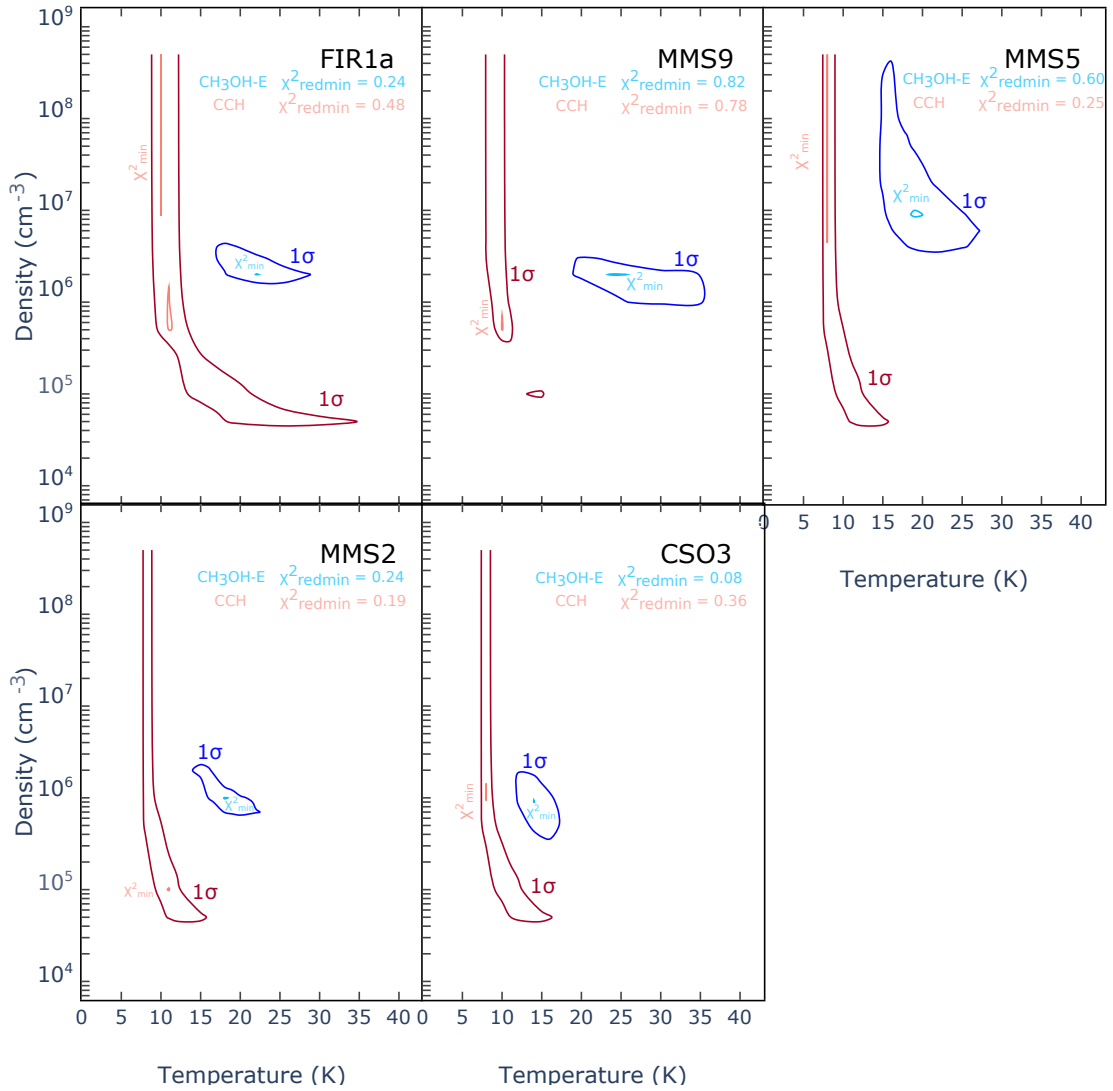
We also ran the LVG model for the map. However, considering that for CCH we have only the $N=1-0$ transition, it was not possible to do an LVG analysis with this species. For $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$, we took into account positions with at least three lines to perform the LVG analysis. As for the single-pointing, the gas temperature and gas density derived for each position are based on the best fit for the column density.

The results of the LVG analysis of $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ are shown in Fig. 7. Within the error bars (about 5–10 K), the temperature of the gas emitting the methanol is rather constant across the cloud, around 15–20 K, with a slightly lower temperature, between 12–10 K, at the border of the cloud. Again within the error bars (a factor two), the H_2 density is also relatively constant across the cloud, with the bulk of the emission originating from a gas at density $(5-9) \times 10^6\text{ cm}^{-3}$ and possibly a slightly less dense halo surrounding it. We verified the non-variation of the properties of the CH_3OH emitting gas throughout the filament by deriving the intensity ratio of two optically thin lines of methanol (see Appendix B.2). When considering the error bars, both the temperature and the density are very similar to those derived towards the three sources in the field: CSO3, MMS2, and MMS5. In other words, there is no clear evidence that the detected methanol emission originates in the three sources rather than in the parent cloud gas belonging to the cloud.

Finally, also the methanol column density is, within a factor of 3, constant across the cloud and no obvious increase is seen

Table 6. Kinetic temperature (T_{kin}), total column densities (N_{tot}) and abundance ratio $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ derived from $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ and CCH.

Source	$T_{\text{kin}}(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})$ [K]	$N_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}}$ [$\times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$]	$n(\text{H}_2)$ [$\times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$]	$T_{\text{kin}}(\text{CCH})$ [K]	N_{CCH} [$\times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$]	$n(\text{H}_2)$ [$\times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$]	$[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$
CSO33	70^{+40}_{-28}	$2^{+3}_{-0.5}$	5^{+7}_{-2}	15^{+105}_{-4}	$3^{+1}_{-1.5}$	>5	7.5^{+6}_{-4}
FIR1a	22^{+6}_{-6}	3^{+1}_{-1}	$2^{+2}_{-0.5}$	11^{+24}_{-2}	2^{+1}_{-1}	>4	3.5^{+2}_{-2}
MMS9	24^{+11}_{-6}	$1.5^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	2^{+1}_{-1}	10^{+5}_{-2}	2^{+1}_{-1}	>8	$6.5^{+3.5}_{-3.5}$
MMS5	19^{+9}_{-5}	$3^{+1.5}_{-1}$	9^{+400}_{-6}	8^{+8}_{-1}	4^{+3}_{-2}	>4	$6.5^{+5}_{-3.5}$
MMS2	19^{+4}_{-4}	$4^{+2}_{-1.5}$	$1^{+1.5}_{-0.3}$	11^{+5}_{-3}	$6^{+4}_{-3.5}$	>4	7.5^{+5}_{-3}
CSO3	14^{+3}_{-2}	$3^{+1.5}_{-1}$	$1^{+1}_{-0.6}$	8^{+8}_{-1}	$3^{+2.5}_{-1.5}$	>4	5^{+4}_{-3}


Fig. 5. Density versus temperature contour plot for all the sources except CSO33 (see Fig. 6). The minimum χ^2 and the 1σ contour plot are obtained for a minimum value of the χ^2 in the column density parameter. The values of the reduced χ^2_{redmin} are quoted in the upper corner of each panel.

in correspondence with CSO3, and only by a factor of 5 towards MMS2 and MMS5 (which lies at the border of the map, so the result has to be taken with caution).

6.4. $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio across the northern cloud

As we stated in the previous section, in the map of the northern cloud, we could not derive the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance

ratio via a non-LTE analysis because of the limited number of CCH lines observed. We therefore used the LTE approach for deriving the CCH and methanol column density in each pixel, which is sampled every half beam. In order to derive the abundance ratio, we assume that CCH and CH_3OH are emitted in the same region. In total, 81 positions throughout the map were extracted and analysed. Of those, we took into account positions with at least three lines for both CCH and CH_3OH . For CCH we used the hyperfine line structure whereas for CH_3OH we used the

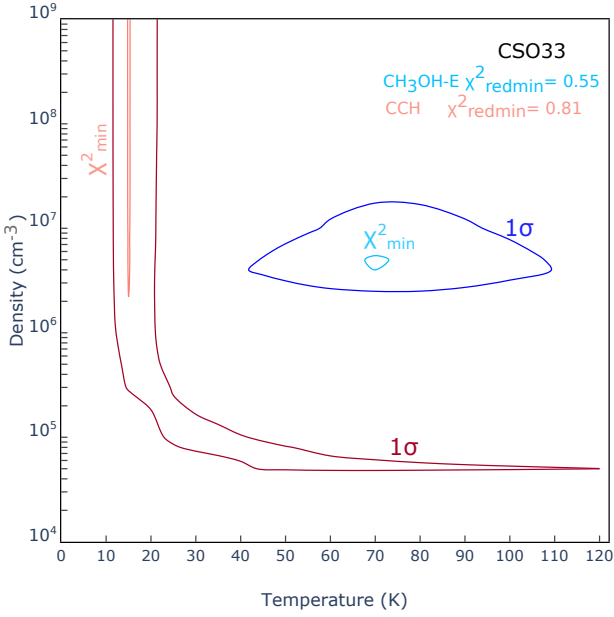


Fig. 6. Density versus temperature contour plot for the source CSO33. The source CSO33 represents an extreme case, with the largest temperature of the analysed sample. This is probably because CSO33 is the closest to the Trapezium OB stars cluster. The minimum χ^2 and the 1σ contour plot are obtained for a minimum value of the χ^2 in the column density parameter. The values of the reduced χ^2_{redmin} are quoted in the upper corner of the panel.

rotational diagram method, as described in Sect. 6.1. The results of the LTE analysis are reported in Table C.3.

The derived total column densities are in the range $(2\text{--}11) \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for CCH and in the range $(2\text{--}16) \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for CH_3OH , which is in quite good agreement with the values derived by the non-LTE analysis. The map of the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio is shown in Fig. 8. It shows an overall gradient from north to south, with the northern part of the cloud more enriched in CCH with respect to CH_3OH than the southern part. On the other hand, we do not see any significant variation of the abundance ratio in correspondence of the positions of the protostars in the field. In other words, the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio is more associated with the parent cloud gas in the cloud than with the protostars themselves.

7. Discussion

7.1. The ambiguous origin of the CCH and CH_3OH line emission towards the targeted sources

The first goal of this work is to identify the nature of the surveyed sources, whether they are hot corinos or WCCC objects (Sect. 1). As done in previous surveys (Sect. 2), we observed several CCH and CH_3OH lines in order to derive their relative abundance ratio and, consequently, to assess the sources chemical nature: it is a hot corino if $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ is less than about 0.5 and WCCC object if larger than about 2. Based on this definition and the derived $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratios (~ 6 ; Table 6), we could argue that all the sources in OMC-2/3 are WCCC objects. However, before taking this conclusion as final, we have to be sure that the emission towards the sources is due to the sources themselves and that it is not polluted, nor dominated, by the emission from the cloud to which the sources belong – which is the second goal of this study. We therefore start the discussion on this point first.

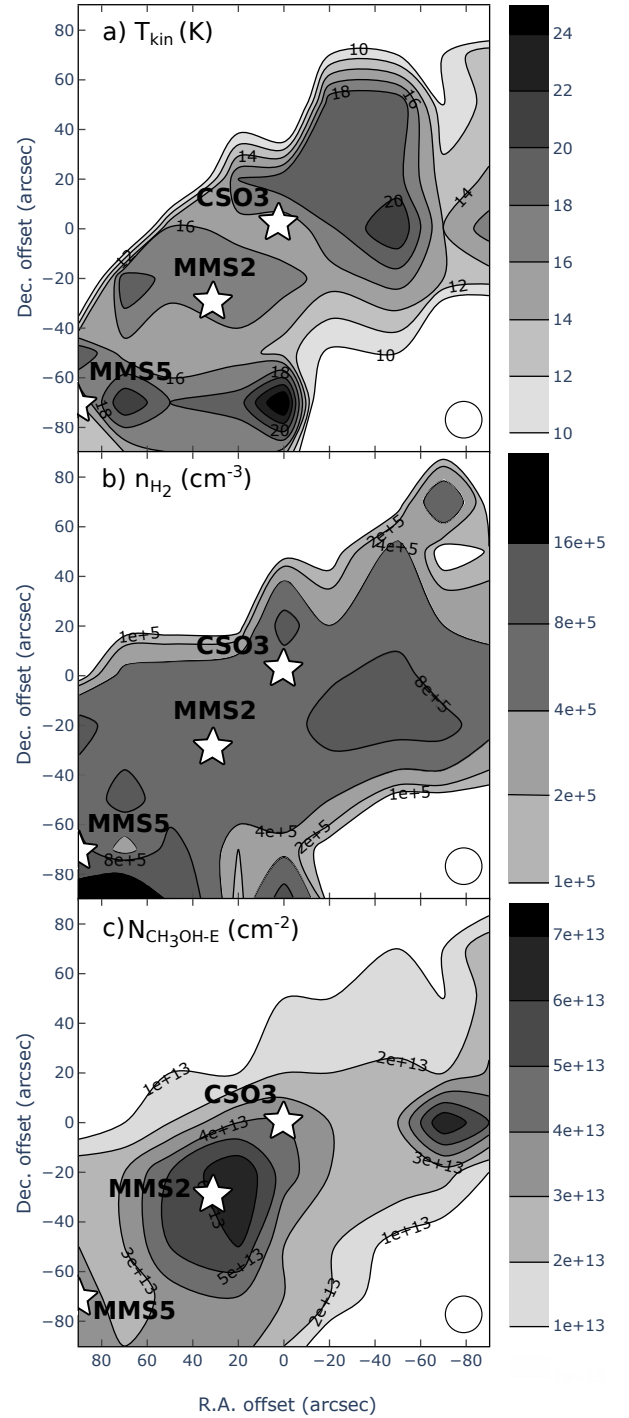


Fig. 7. Map of the $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ column density (*bottom panel*), temperature (*top panel*), and density (*central panel*) of the gas emitting the methanol lines in the northern cloud, which is shown in Fig. 1, as derived by the non-LTE analysis described in Sect. 6.4. The size of the beam ($30''$) is shown by a white filled circle at the bottom right of each map, the position of the protostars are represented by white stars. We note that the average error bar in the derived temperature is 5–10 K; in the density, it is a factor of two and in the $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ column density, it is $3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

We begin by summarising the results of our analysis of the observations towards the sources:

1. The CCH and CH_3OH line widths are narrow ($0.8\text{--}1.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$; Fig. 2) and their spectral shapes (Fig. 3) are very similar between them and among the sources: this first result

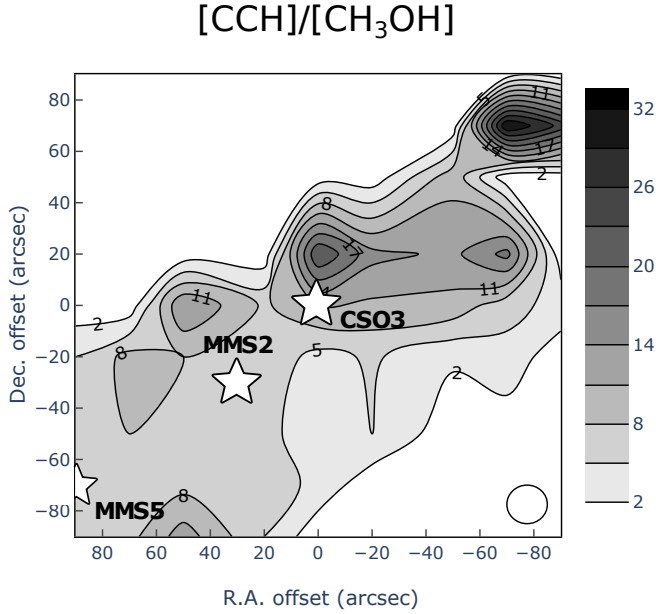


Fig. 8. Map of the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio as derived via the LTE analysis described in Sect. 6.4. The sources MMS5, MMS2, and CSO3 are represented by white stars. The beam size is the white circle at the bottom right of the figure. We note that the error bar in the derived $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio is about 4 (see Table C.3 of Appendix C).

suggests that the lines are emitted approximately in the same region and that this region is rather quiescent.

2. The temperature of the gas emitting methanol is always lower than 30 K (with the exception of CSO3; see text above: Fig. 5 and Table 6), which certainly does not support the hypothesis of an origin in the sources' hot corino. However, the methanol could be associated with the cold envelope of the sources (e.g. Maret et al. 2005; Vastel et al. 2014) or the parental cloud.
3. The CCH and CH_3OH lines probe a gas at likely different temperatures: The CCH lines trace a gas at about 10 K while CH_3OH traces a slightly warmer gas, at about 20 K (Table 6). This could be consistent with the emission arising from the two molecules in the source envelopes, where methanol originates slightly deeper in the envelope (larger density and higher temperature) than CCH. However, the uncertainty on the CCH density-temperature values (Figs. 5 and 6) also makes it possible that the two molecules lie in the cloud and, specifically, in its surrounding (chemically stratified) PDR.
4. The CCH and CH_3OH -E derived column densities are rather similar among the sources: either the envelopes have all the same characteristics or the emission is associated with the cloud or its PDR.
5. To give an idea of the behaviour of the targeted sources over the full OMC-2/3 filament, in Fig. 9 we show the gas temperature and density, CCH and CH_3OH -E column densities, and the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio derived towards each source from the non-LTE analysis as a function of the source projected distance from the Trapezium OB cluster. We do not see any variation of any of those quantities along the filament. The only exception is CSO33, which stands out from the other sources as it has a larger gas temperature; however, the difference is not significant and it is probably due to the fact that this source is the closest to the Trapezium

OB cluster. This uniformity of the various derived quantities towards the sources regardless of their position in the filament favours the hypothesis that the emission is dominated by the cloud and/or PDR rather than the sources' envelopes.

In summary, based on the single-dish observations, we conclude that the CCH and CH_3OH lines are either associated with the cold envelopes of the sources or the cloud to which they belong to or the PDR encircling the cloud, with hints that the first hypothesis for the source envelope origin is likely to be incorrect.

7.2. The emission from the cloud and its surrounding PDR

The analysis of the CCH and CH_3OH line maps of the northern portion of OMC-3/3 filament (Sect. 6.4) allow us to disentangle the ambiguity described above. We start by summarising the results from the OTF map observations analysis.

1. The maps of the gas temperature and density, derived by our non-LTE analysis of the CH_3OH -E lines and shown in Fig. 7, clearly indicate that there is no increase (or decrease) of these physical parameters in coincidence with the three sources in the field. The density map shows a sharp increase of the cloud density at its borders and then a ridge with a rather constant density at $(4\text{--}8) \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The temperature map also shows a sharp increase at the cloud border and then a rather constant value, 14–16 K, across the ridge.
2. The CH_3OH -E column density shows a gradient which, however, seems associated, rather, with the penetration into the cloud rather than with the sources themselves (Fig. 7): the CH_3OH -E column density increases going inwards the central regions of the filament, the ones more shielded by the external photons illumination. There is a marginal increase of the CH_3OH -E column density in correspondence of MMS2, from 2×10^{13} to $6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, namely, about a factor of three with respect to the value in the ridge.
3. The map of the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio (Fig. 8) does not show any variation caused by the presence of the sources: the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio is relatively constant across the region with a possible gradient in the north-east to south-west direction, which could be due to the UV illumination from the nearby HII region NGC 1977 (located at $\leq 10''$ from CSO3, so $\leq 2 \text{ pc}$), located to the north-east of the map.

When considering the map observations and the derived values (gas temperature and density, CCH and CH_3OH -E column densities, and the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio) of all the sources along the filament OMC-2/3 (Fig. 9), it seems inevitable to conclude that the observed CCH and CH_3OH line emission is dominated by the cloud in which the sources are embedded or the PDR that surrounds it.

7.3. What does the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio probes? - WCCC objects, hot corinos, molecular clouds, or PDRs

Figure 10 reports a compilation of the CCH and CH_3OH total column densities observed towards WCCC objects, hot corinos, molecular clouds, and PDRs, all derived with single-dish telescopes observations. We label as a “molecular cloud” every object where we think the emission CCH and CH_3OH is dominated by the non-PDR, such as pre-stellar cores, even though we know it might be not completely true. Nonetheless, they give an indication how a possible emission from the bulk or parts not illuminated by the UV would position the object on the diagram.

The figure immediately shows that the sources in OMC-2/3 have CCH and CH_3OH total column densities similar to those of

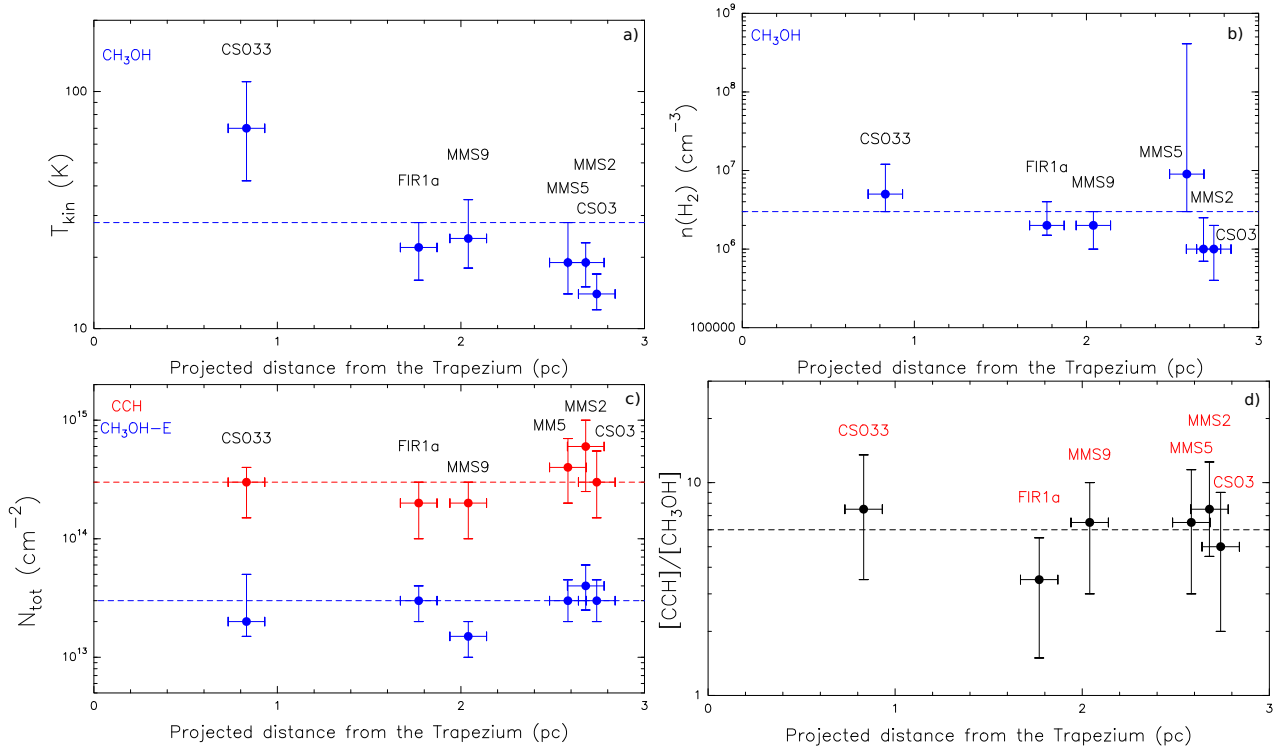


Fig. 9. Results of the LVG analysis for each source. (a) kinetic temperatures (T_{kin}) of CH_3OH as a function of the distance to the Trapezium; (b) column densities (N_{tot}) of CCH and of $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ as a function of the distance to the Trapezium; (c) derived gas density (n_{H_2}) for CH_3OH and CCH; (d) abundance ratio $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}]$ as a function of the distance to the Trapezium. The red- and blue- dashed lines are the derived averaged values for each parameter for CCH and $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}$ respectively. The error bars are at 1σ .

Table 7. Comparison of the results derived from the LTE analysis of the Higuchi et al. (2018) survey with the results derived in the present work (both LTE and non-LTE LVG results).

Paper	T_{CCH} [K]	N_{CCH} [$\times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$]	$T_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [K]	$N_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH-E}}$ [$\times 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-2}$]	$[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$
Higuchi et al. (2018)	8–21	0.5–16	8–21	<5.2	0.04–3.9
This work, LTE	5–17	60–110	10–17	0.1–0.7	14–50
This work, LVG	8–15	20–60	14–70	0.2–0.4	3.5–7.5

the WCCC prototype L1527 and the PDRs. Since we demonstrated in Sects. 7.1 and 7.2 that the CCH and CH_3OH line emission is dominated by the extended emission rather than the source envelopes; this similarity leads us to conclude that in the specific case of OMC-2/3, the emission is in fact dominated by the PDR encircling the molecular cloud. This is fully consistent with the fact that the OMC-2/3 filament is surrounded by luminous OB stars, the Trapezium cluster and NGC 1799 HII region, namely exposed to an intense UV illumination.

On the other hand, the CCH and CH_3OH total column densities observed towards the sources in Perseus surveyed by Higuchi et al. (2018) are definitively different from those of the PDRs, perhaps close to those in molecular clouds, and in between the PDRs and the IRAS 16293-2224 hot corino. Given the observed (rotational) temperatures measured towards the Perseus sources by Higuchi et al. (2018), similar to those measured in our OMC-2/3 sample (see Table 7), it remains to be verified whether the emission is not polluted or dominated by the surrounding cloud emission. In Table 7, we note that the small difference observed in the derived column densities of CCH with the two different

methods can be due to the sensitivity of the input parameters of the Hyperfine fitting structure Tool used for the LTE analysis (see Appendix C.1.2). Moreover, four of the Perseus sources, namely, SVS 13A, IRAS 2A, IRAS 4A and IRAS 4B, are confirmed hot corinos by interferometric observations (Bottinelli et al. 2004, 2007; Jørgensen et al. 2005; Sakai et al. 2006; Taquet et al. 2015; De Simone et al. 2017; López-Sepulcre et al. 2017). In Fig. 10, these sources are scattered from the hot corino prototype and their hot corino nature is not always obvious (e.g. SVS 13A, IRAS 2A) if we refer to this plot only.

Finally, a similar word of caution may apply to the surveys by Graninger et al. (2016) and Lindberg et al. (2016), given, again, the measured low (rotational) temperatures (Table 1). Besides, the methanol column densities in their sources are lower than $\sim 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$, namely less than for the Perseus sources (see Fig. 10), which would suggest, again emission from dense cold cloud gas.

In conclusion, our results strongly suggest that the $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$ abundance ratio derived by single-dish observations is not reliable enough to trace the envelope of the protostars.

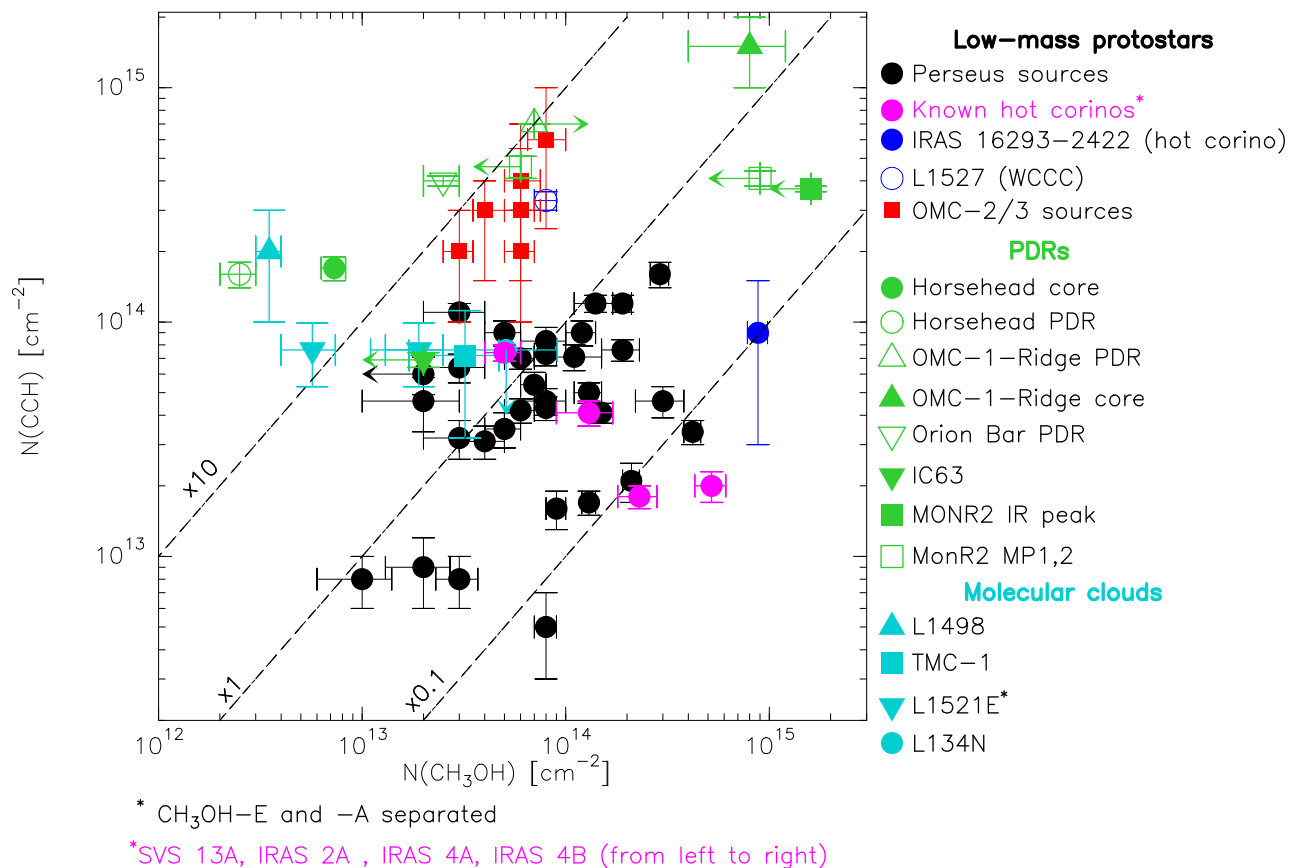


Fig. 10. Compilation of the CCH (y-axis) and CH_3OH (x-axis) total column densities, derived with single-dish observations towards WCCC objects, hot corinos, molecular clouds, and PDRs. The points refer to measurement towards: the WCCC object prototype L1527 (blue open circle: Sakai et al. 2008); the hot corino prototype IRAS 16293-2422 (filled blue circle: Van Dishoeck et al. 1995); the sources in the Perseus cloud (black: Higuchi et al. 2018); the known hot corinos among the Perseus sources (filled pink circle: Higuchi et al. 2018), the sources in OMC-2/3 (red: this work); various PDRs (green): Horsehead nebula (Teyssier et al. 2004; Guzmán et al. 2013), OMC-1 Ridge PDR and core (Ungerechts et al. 1997), Orion Bar (Cuadrado et al. 2015, 2017), IC63 (Jansen et al. 1994; Teyssier et al. 2004), and Mon R2 (Ginard et al. 2012); various pre-stellar cores (light blue): L1498 (Padovani et al. 2009, Daprà et al. 2017), TMC-1 (Friberg et al. 1988, Pratap et al. 1997, Soma et al. 2015), L1521E (Nagy et al. 2019) and L134N (Dickens et al. 2000) as representatives of cold molecular clouds. Upper limits are represented by arrows.

Since several WCCC objects and hot corinos have been classified solely based on single-dish observations of small carbon chains and CH_3OH (see Sect. 2), we suggest those classifications be verified by better spatial resolution or higher excitation lines observations that would be capable of focusing on the inner protostellar envelopes and getting rid of the extended emission from the cloud and the PDR necessarily associated with the targeted sources.

8. Conclusions

We carried out CCH and CH_3OH observations with the single-dish IRAM-30 m and the Nobeyama-45 m telescopes of nine Solar-like protostars located in the OMC-2/3 filament in order to determine their chemical nature. Here are our main conclusions:

1. The derived gas temperatures and gas densities of CCH and CH_3OH towards the six sources out of the nine sources and the results from the map observations indicates that the two species are emitted from an external layer not associated with the protostars.
2. The column density ratios $[\text{CCH}]/[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]$, from 1.5 to 13.5 within the error bars, derived for our source sample specify that this external layer is likely the PDR.
3. We could not achieve the first goal of our study that is finding hot corino or WCCC candidates in the OMC-2/3

filament. The abundance ratio used is not reliable for single-dish observations. We thus need to choose other tracers for single-dish observations or to employ interferometric observations to avoid contamination from the cloud and/or the associated PDR.

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Appendix A: Sample of lines

Sample of CCH and CH₃OH lines detected at 1.3 mm (IRAM-30 m) and at 3 mm (Nobeyama-45 m) for each source (except for SIMBA-a, FIR6c and FIR2 as explained in Sects. 4.1 and 5.1).

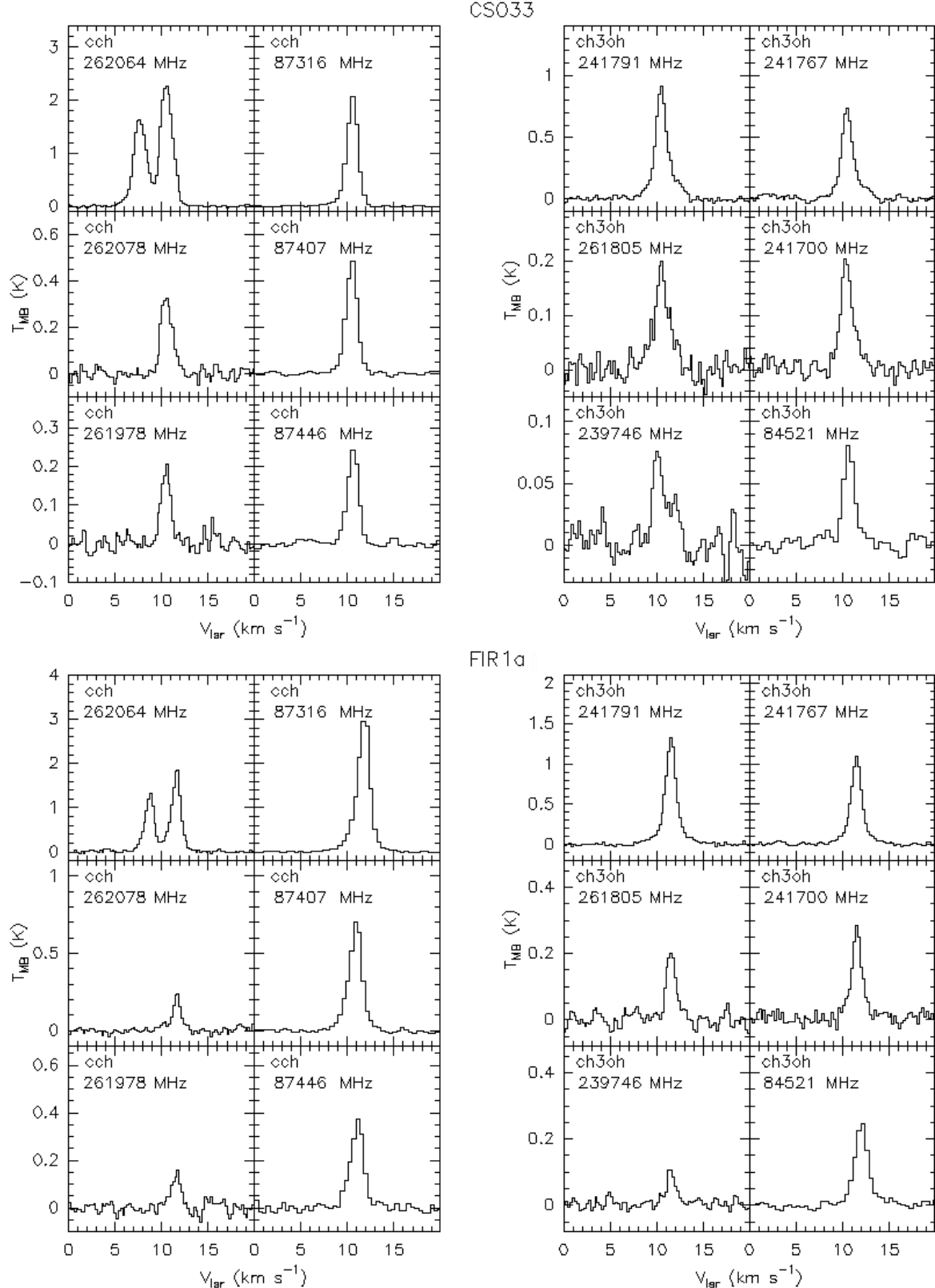


Fig. A.1. Sample of CCH and CH₃OH lines of the sources CSO33 (top) and FIR1a (bottom).

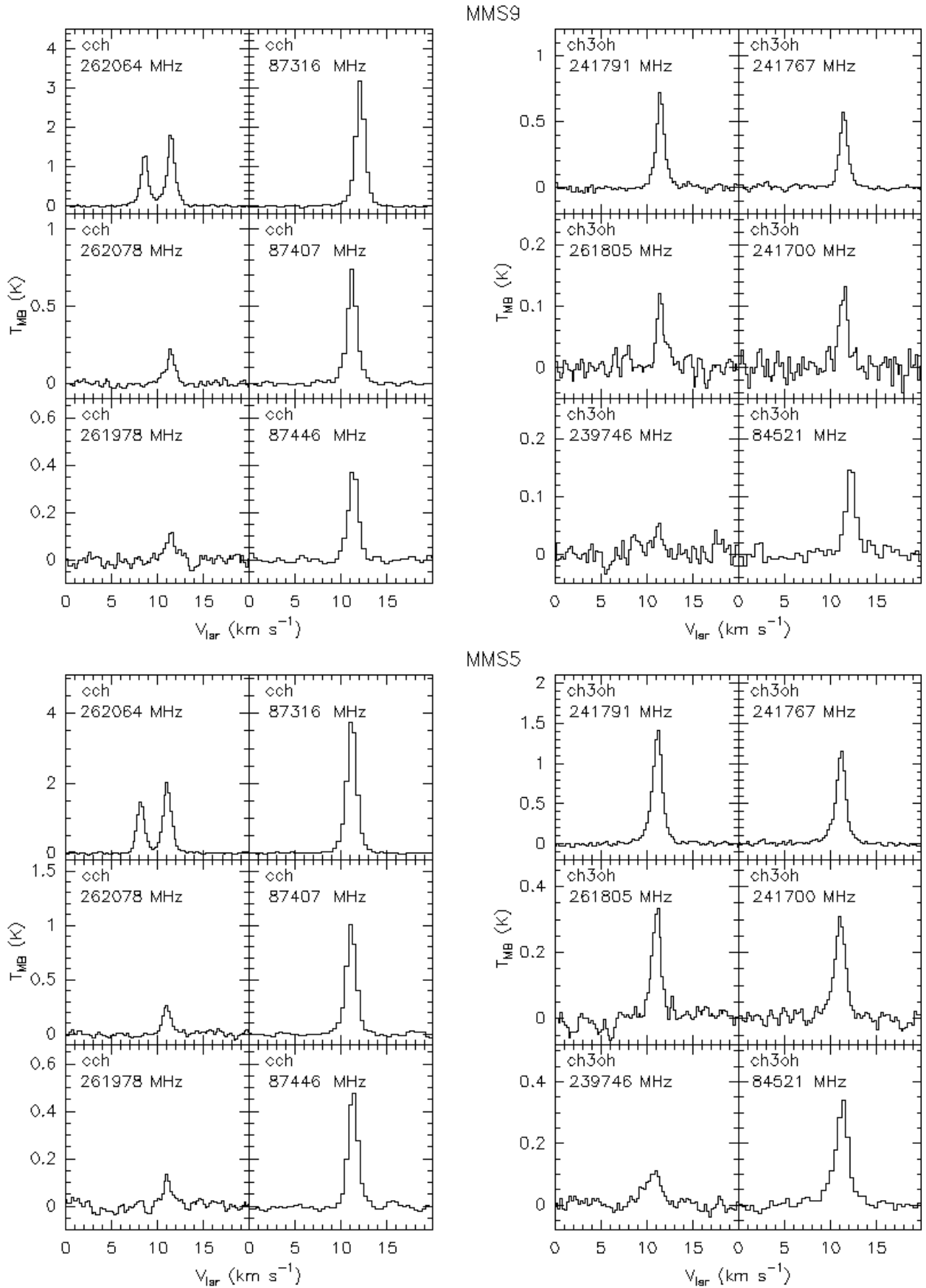


Fig. A.2. Sample of CCH and CH₃OH lines of the sources MMS9 (top) and MMS5 (bottom).

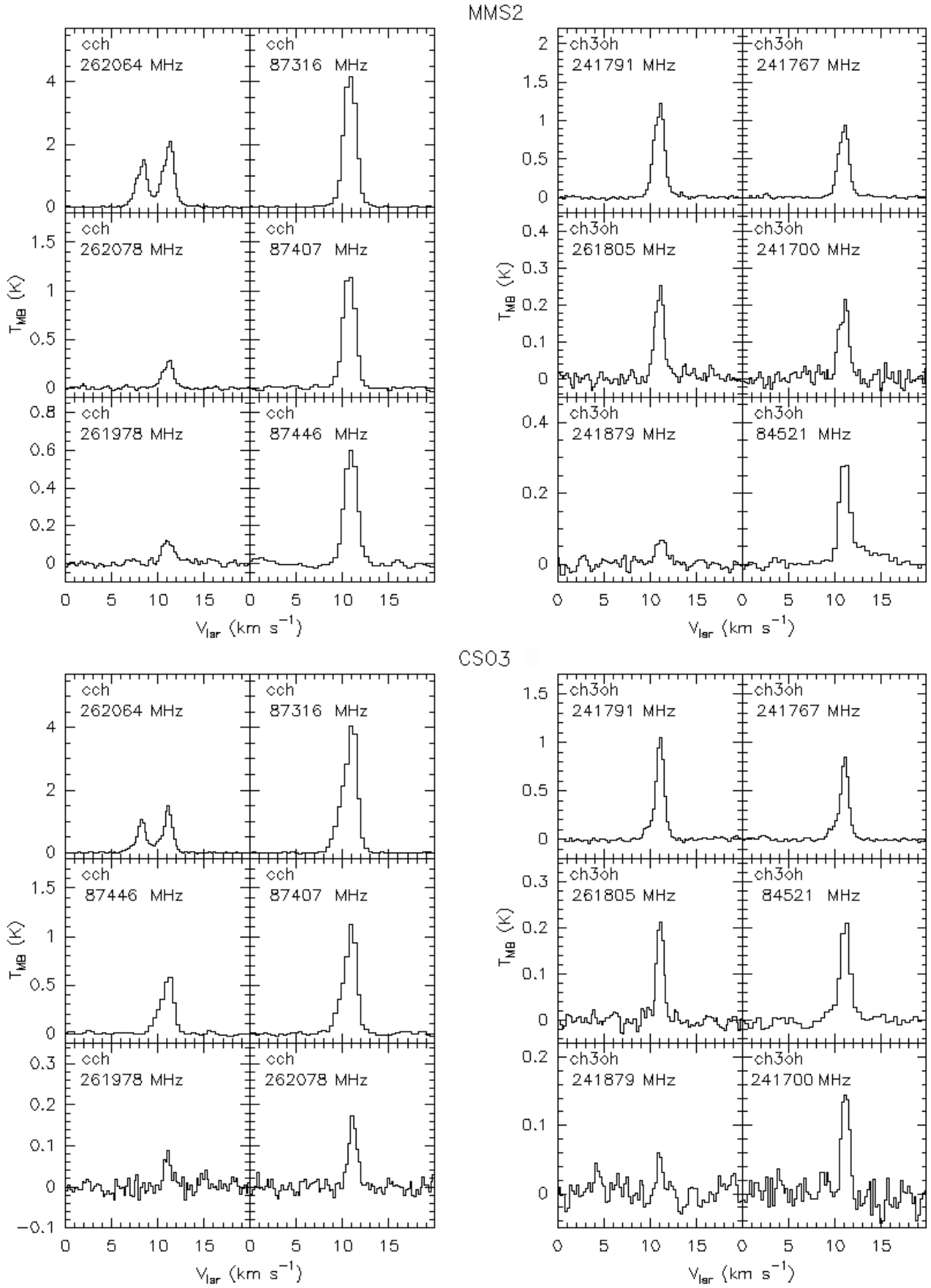


Fig. A.3. Sample of CCH and CH₃OH lines of the sources MMS2 (*top*) and CSO3 (*bottom*).

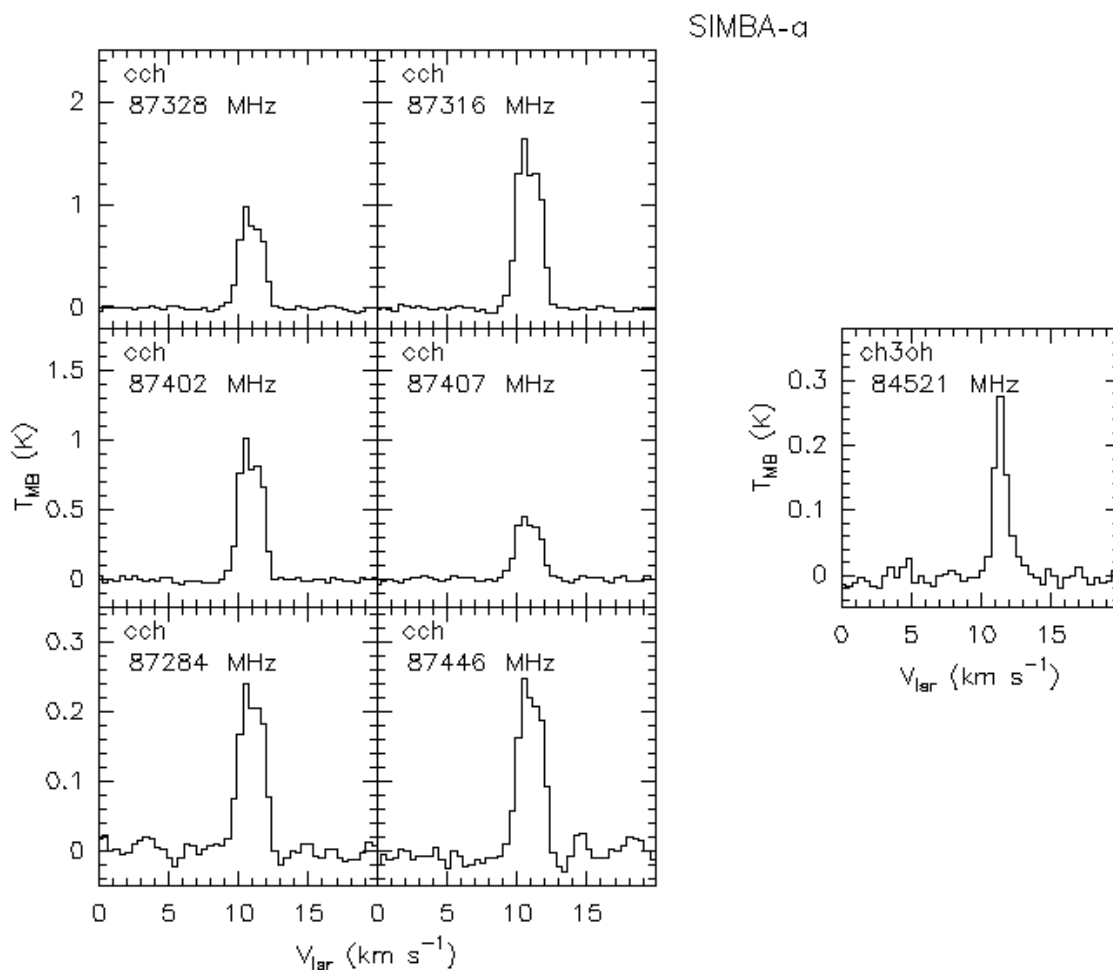


Fig. A.4. Sample of CCH and CH₃OH lines of the source SIMBA-a.

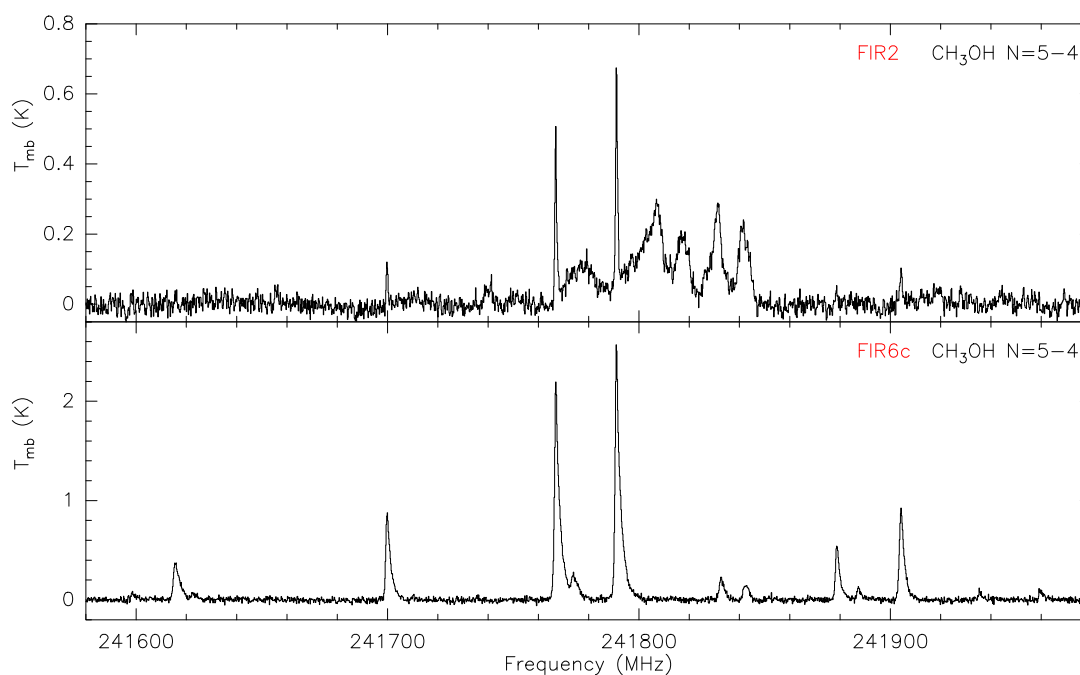


Fig. A.5. Lines of the $N=5-4$ transition of CH₃OH for FIR2 (top) and FIR6c (bottom). In both spectra, broad shoulders indicating the presence of outflows are present.

Appendix B: Gaussian fit results

B.1. Single-pointing

Here we present the Gaussian fits performed on each of the detected lines of CCH and CH₃OH for each sources. Calibration errors of 20% and 40% for the IRAM-30 m and Nobeyama-45 m observations have not been included.

B.2. OTF Map

Maps of moments 1 and 2 of the lines CCH ($N=1-0$, $J=3/2-1/2$, $F=1-0$) and CH₃OH($2_{-1}-1_{-1}$ E) with a threshold of 3σ . Here we also show the intensity ratio map of two optically thin lines of methanol, ($2_{-1}-1_{-1}$) E and (2_0-1_0)E.

Table B.1. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in CSO33.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]	
CH ₃ OH	84.521	122 ± 10	10.7 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	80 ± 10	
	239.746	146 ± 18	10.6 ± 0.1	2.5 ± 0.3	74 ± 14	
	241.700	114 ± 40	10.3 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.2	202 ± 13	
	241.767	668 ± 44	10.5 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	569 ± 17	
	241.791	740 ± 42	10.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	656 ± 15	
	241.879	171 ± 16	10.3 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.2	117 ± 16	
	243.915	155 ± 14	10.4 ± 0.1	2.1 ± 0.2	70 ± 13	
	261.805	268 ± 20	10.5 ± 0.1	1.9 ± 0.1	198 ± 19	
	CCH	87.284	333 ± 10	10.6 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	224 ± 10
		87.316	2614 ± 30	10.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	1910 ± 10
87.328		1397 ± 10	10.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	1030 ± 10	
87.402		1405 ± 60	10.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	1050 ± 10	
87.407		599 ± 90	10.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	430 ± 10	
87.446		367 ± 10	10.6 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	244 ± 10	
261.978		256 ± 14	10.5 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	195 ± 18	
262.004		4868 ± 50	10.5 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	3020 ± 17	
262.006		3902 ± 70	10.5 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	2470 ± 19	
262.064		3677 ± 34	10.5 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	2260 ± 14	
262.067		2334 ± 15	10.5 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	1520 ± 17	
262.078		504 ± 18	10.5 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	332 ± 21	
262.208		526 ± 16	10.5 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	332 ± 18	
262.250		180 ± 14	10.5 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	137 ± 16	

Table B.2. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in FIR1a.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]	
CH ₃ OH	84.521	411 ± 10	11.7 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.2	229 ± 10	
	239.746	123 ± 13	11.6 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.2	102 ± 13	
	241.700	290 ± 14	11.6 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	230 ± 16	
	241.767	1020 ± 60	11.5 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	853 ± 17	
	241.791	1260 ± 50	11.5 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	1050 ± 14	
	241.879	162 ± 12	11.6 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	119 ± 14	
	243.915	182 ± 18	11.7 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.2	105 ± 16	
	261.805	265 ± 16	11.5 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	203 ± 20	
	CCH	87.284	346 ± 116	11.4 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	131 ± 10
		87.316	2910 ± 33	11.3 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	2260 ± 11
87.328		1210 ± 103	11.3 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	1030 ± 11	
87.402		1597 ± 10	11.1 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	1270 ± 14	
87.407		890 ± 88	11.1 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	388 ± 10	
87.446		312 ± 18	11.3 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	249 ± 13	
261.978		140 ± 17	11.6 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	147 ± 21	
262.004		2435 ± 28	11.5 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	2230 ± 23	
262.006		1714 ± 35	11.5 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1560 ± 20	
262.064		1841 ± 31	11.6 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1680 ± 28	
262.067		1184 ± 36	11.5 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1060 ± 25	
262.078		210 ± 42	11.6 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2	235 ± 54	
262.208		181 ± 18	11.6 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	199 ± 21	
262.250		90 ± 10	11.8 ± 0.2	0.8 ± 0.1	103 ± 21	

Table B.3. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in MMS9.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]	
CH ₃ OH	84.521	213 ± 10	11.5 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	154 ± 10	
	239.746	47 ± 9	11.2 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.2	52 ± 13	
	241.700	150 ± 15	11.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	132 ± 19	
	241.767	220 ± 12	11.4 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1	308 ± 15	
	241.791	300 ± 60	11.4 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1	430 ± 19	
	241.879	57 ± 9	11.4 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1	74 ± 13	
	243.915	105 ± 12	11.5 ± 0.1	1.8 ± 0.2	55 ± 12	
	261.805	115 ± 12	11.4 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	130 ± 16	
	CCH	87.284	471 ± 15	11.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	343 ± 13
		87.316	2046 ± 10	11.6 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	2230 ± 12
87.328		1128 ± 118	11.6 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	1200 ± 12	
87.402		1494 ± 32	11.6 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	1510 ± 13	
87.407		463 ± 79	11.6 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	483 ± 12	
87.446		519 ± 11	11.5 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	378 ± 11	
261.978		70 ± 30	11.5 ± 0.1	0.6 ± 0.2	123 ± 16	
262.004		1830 ± 24	11.4 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	2030 ± 21	
262.006		1370 ± 16	11.4 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1520 ± 17	
262.064		1500 ± 12	11.5 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1610 ± 19	
262.067		990 ± 10	11.4 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1100 ± 16	
262.078		214 ± 13	11.4 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	210 ± 18	
262.208		197 ± 12	11.4 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	235 ± 17	
262.250		68 ± 11	11.5 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1	91 ± 18	

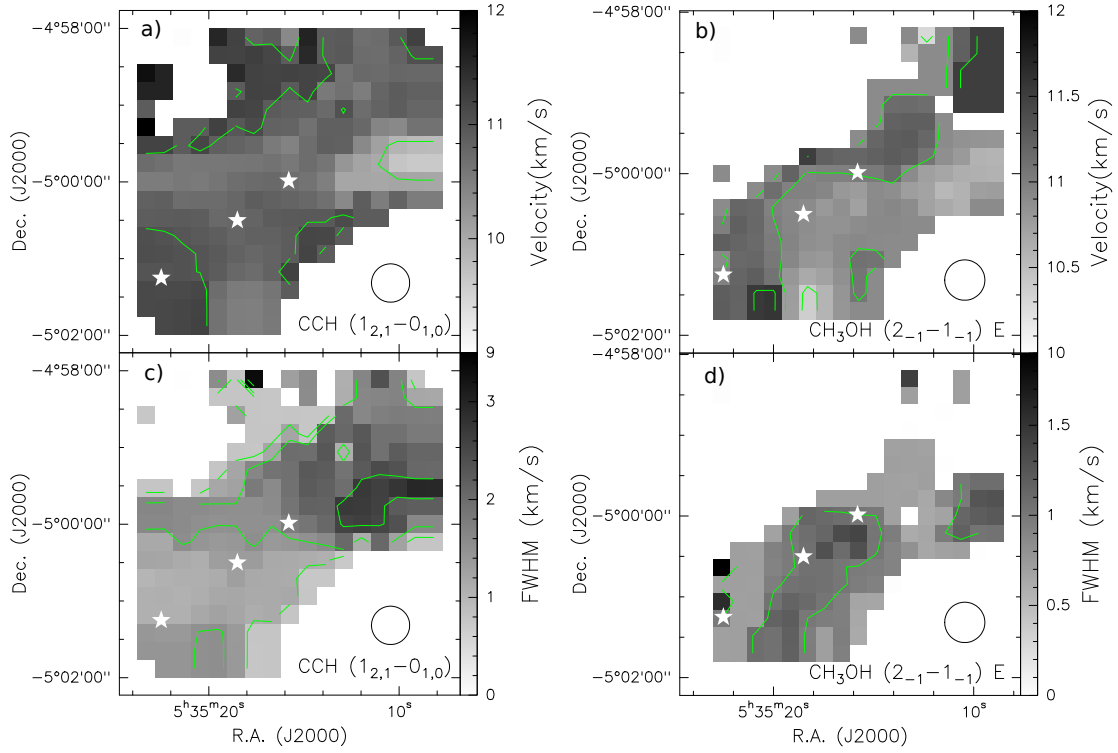


Fig. B.1. Moment maps of CCH and CH₃OH; (a) and (c) moments 1 and 2 of the line CCH ($N=1-0$, $J=3/2-1/2$, $F=1-0$) (a),(c), respectively; (b) and (d) moments 1 and 2 of the line CH₃OH($2_{-1}-1_{-1}$ E) respectively. The velocity integration is between 7.9 and 12.8 km s⁻¹ and the threshold has been set at 3σ for both lines. Contour levels for Moment 1 are 10 and 11 km s⁻¹ for CCH and 10.5, 11 and 11.5 km s⁻¹ for CH₃OH. Contour levels for Moments 2 are 1, 1.5 and 2.5 km s⁻¹ for CCH and 1 km s⁻¹ for CH₃OH.

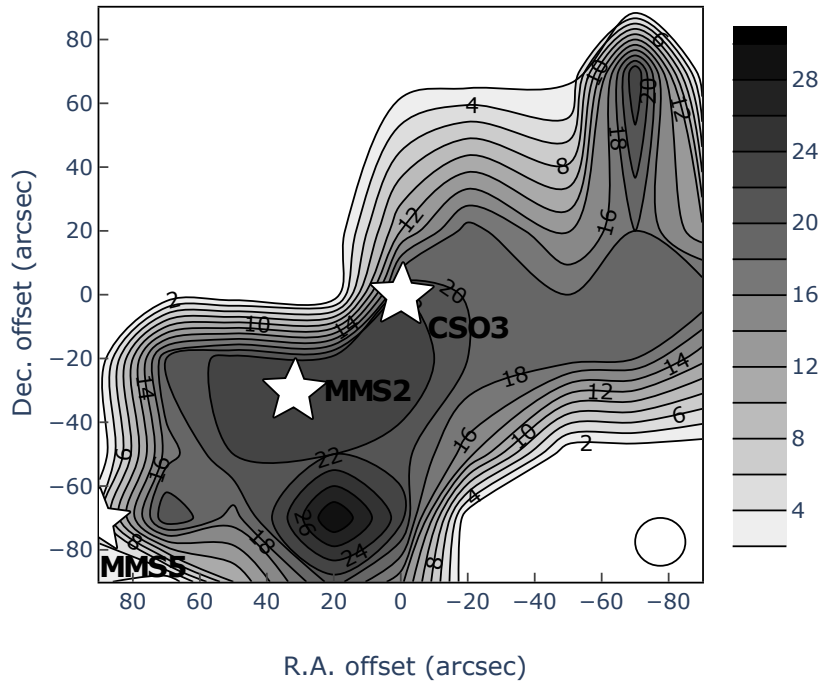


Fig. B.2. Intensity ratio of the CH₃OH lines $2_{-1}-1_{-1}$ E and 2_0-1_0 E. The lines chosen are optically thin. We see clearly that the ratio is constant throughout the filament. Error on the line intensity ratio is less than 3.

Table B.4. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in MMS5.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]
CH ₃ OH	84.521	245 ± 60	11.4 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	216 ± 10
	239.746	207 ± 19	10.8 ± 0.1	1.8 ± 0.2	108 ± 17
	241.700	250 ± 90	11.1 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	216 ± 17
	241.767	880 ± 70	11.2 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	880 ± 21
	241.791	1020 ± 40	11.2 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1020 ± 19
	241.879	280 ± 20	11.0 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.1	163 ± 20
	241.887	60 ± 10	11.2 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.2	60 ± 16
	243.915	264 ± 17	11.0 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.1	151 ± 18
	261.805	416 ± 33	11.1 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	320 ± 27
	87.284	670 ± 11	11.2 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	477 ± 10
87.316	4184 ± 12	11.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	3450 ± 13	
87.328	2334 ± 20	11.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	1930 ± 11	
87.402	2132 ± 26	11.2 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	1910 ± 17	
87.407	1041 ± 90	11.1 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	862 ± 15	
87.446	654 ± 13	11.3 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	488 ± 12	
261.978	130 ± 16	11.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2	124 ± 19	
CCH	262.004	2582 ± 36	11.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	2360 ± 21
262.006	2104 ± 22	11.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1970 ± 21	
262.064	1601 ± 10	11.0 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1610 ± 23	
262.067	1556 ± 70	11.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1410 ± 23	
262.078	289 ± 15	11.0 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	258 ± 20	
262.208	274 ± 13	11.0 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.1	252 ± 18	
262.236	79 ± 15	10.7 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2	73 ± 16	
262.250	86 ± 17	11.0 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.2	118 ± 24	

Table B.5. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in MMS2.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]
CH ₃ OH	84.521	362 ± 15	11.1 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	273 ± 9
	239.746	86 ± 13	11.0 ± 0.1	1.7 ± 0.3	48 ± 12
	241.700	269 ± 13	11.0 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	199 ± 16
	241.767	1220 ± 20	11.0 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	901 ± 13
	241.791	1603 ± 10	11.0 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	1160 ± 13
	241.879	97 ± 12	11.2 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.2	72 ± 14
	243.915	139 ± 11	11.2 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.2	71 ± 12
	261.805	298 ± 12	11.0 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	239 ± 15
	87.284	957 ± 16	10.9 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	578 ± 11
	87.316	7084 ± 15	10.8 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	4290 ± 12
87.328	3981 ± 17	10.9 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	2480 ± 14	
87.402	4165 ± 18	10.8 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	2610 ± 15	
87.407	1930 ± 15	10.7 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	1190 ± 15	
87.446	1021 ± 16	10.9 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	608 ± 11	
CCH	261.978	188 ± 13	11.1 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	120 ± 16
262.004	3927 ± 21	11.1 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	2570 ± 23	
262.006	3334 ± 16	11.2 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.1	2000 ± 16	
262.064	2996 ± 16	11.2 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	1940 ± 18	
262.067	2203 ± 15	11.2 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	1360 ± 16	
262.078	360 ± 20	11.1 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	257 ± 14	
262.208	353 ± 12	11.1 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	241 ± 14	
262.250	129 ± 13	11.2 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	91 ± 17	

Table B.6. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in CSO3.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]
CH ₃ OH	84.521	192 ± 32	11.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	179 ± 8
	241.700	160 ± 13	11.2 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	157 ± 17
	241.767	700 ± 10	11.1 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	725 ± 11
	241.791	820 ± 40	11.1 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	898 ± 16
	241.879	42 ± 9	11.1 ± 0.1	0.6 ± 0.2	62 ± 15
	261.805	205 ± 9	11.1 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	220 ± 13
	87.284	470 ± 15	11.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	320 ± 12
	87.316	2578 ± 50	11.2 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	2560 ± 15
	87.328	1745 ± 14	11.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	1600 ± 11
	87.402	1647 ± 29	11.1 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	1620 ± 18
87.407	991 ± 18	11.1 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	851 ± 13	
87.446	438 ± 153	11.3 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	401 ± 12	
CCH	261.978	72 ± 11	11.0 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	83 ± 14
262.004	1900 ± 40	11.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1890 ± 16	
262.006	1840 ± 11	11.1 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	1040 ± 12	
262.064	1510 ± 10	11.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1390 ± 14	
262.067	680 ± 10	11.1 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	775 ± 10	
262.078	193 ± 10	11.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	177 ± 13	
262.208	187 ± 12	11.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	177 ± 17	
262.250	72 ± 11	11.1 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.2	56 ± 13	

Table B.7. Gaussian fit parameters for narrow component in SIMBA-a.

Molecule	Frequency	Area [mK.km s ⁻¹]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	T_{peak} [mK]
CH ₃ OH	84.521	226 ± 71	10.5 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	241 ± 8
87.284	327 ± 40	10.5 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	233 ± 13	
87.316	2000 ± 50	10.4 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	1630 ± 16	
87.328	1165 ± 49	10.5 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	950 ± 15	
87.402	1147 ± 46	10.4 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	1000 ± 16	
87.407	554 ± 64	10.4 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	442 ± 14	
87.446	324 ± 45	10.6 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	247 ± 11	

Appendix C: LTE methods & results

Here we present the methods used to perform the LTE analysis and the results obtained.

C.1. Single-pointing

C.1.1. CH₃OH lines

In the case of the methanol lines, we used the usual rotational diagram approach, which assumes optically thin lines and LTE level populations. To this end, we included all lines with a detection threshold of 3σ and assumed extended emission. We note

that we verified a posteriori that the optically thin lines approximation is valid: we used the ULSA (Unbiased Line Spectral Analysis) package developed at IPAG, which is a LTE radiative transfer code to verify a posteriori this assumption. The opacity values of the CH₃OH lines given were less than 0.1. The rotational diagrams are presented in Fig. C.1 and the mean derived parameters are listed in Table C.1. In the six sources, the mean derived rotational temperatures and methanol beam-averaged column densities are 13.0 ± 1.5 K and $(4 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$ cm⁻², respectively. However, we observe a scatter of the points from the linear fit in every rotational diagram, probably due to non-LTE effects.

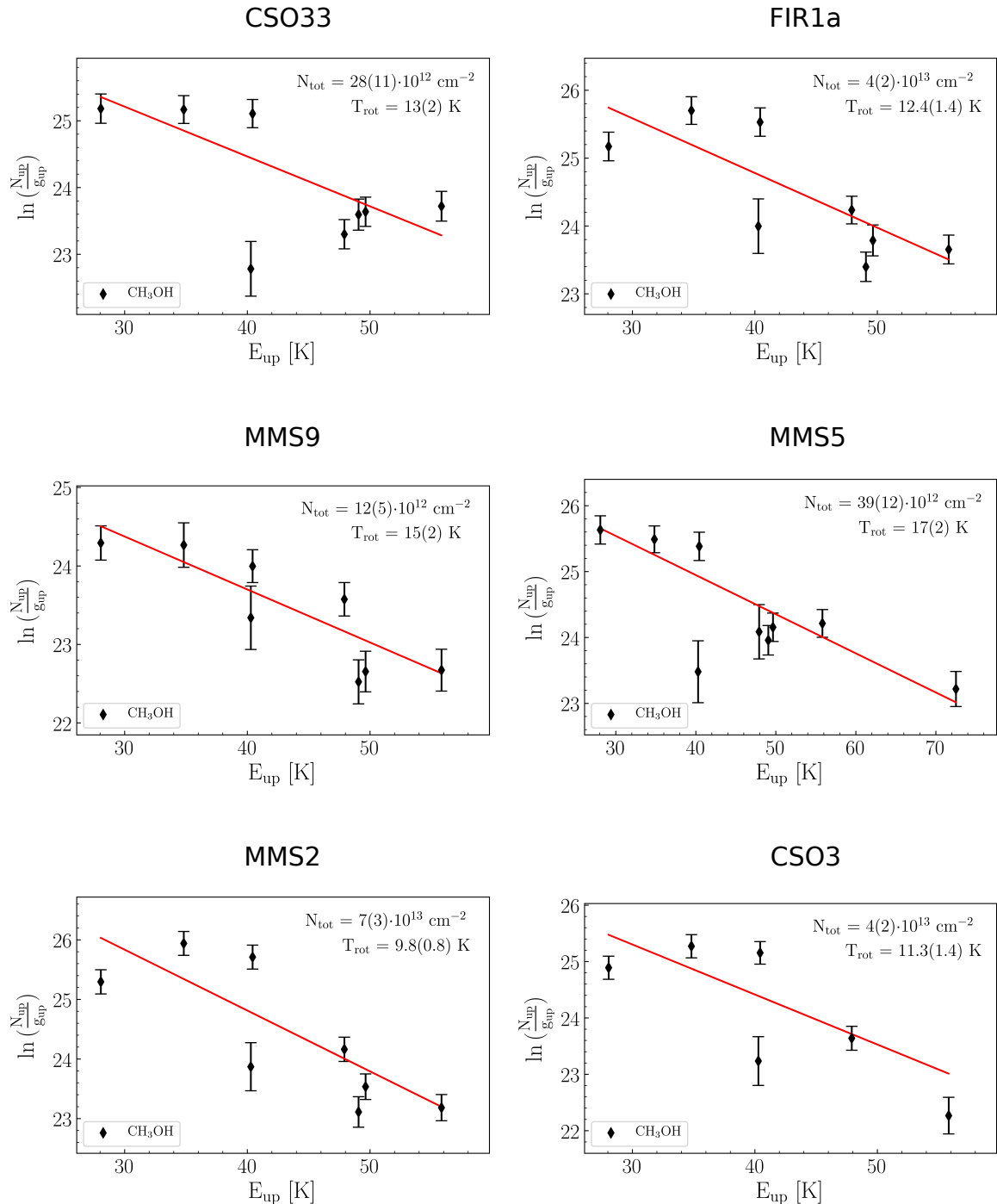


Fig. C.1. Rotational diagrams of CH₃OH for each source.

Table C.1. Rotational temperatures and beam-averaged column densities of CH₃OH and CCH towards seven out of the nine target sources (Table 2).

Source	IRAM 1 mm + Nobeyama 3 mm		IRAM 1 mm		Nobeyama 3 mm		Mean CCH		Ratio [CCH]/[CH ₃ OH]
	$T_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [K]	$N_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ [$\times 10^{13}$ cm ⁻²]	T_{CCH} [K]	N_{CCH} [$\times 10^{14}$ cm ⁻²]	T_{CCH} [K]	N_{CCH} [$\times 10^{14}$ cm ⁻²]	T_{CCH} [K]	N_{CCH} [$\times 10^{14}$ cm ⁻²]	
CSO33	13 ± 2	3 ± 1	11 ± 1	11.6 ± 3.5	11 ± 3	5 ± 2	11.0 ± 2.5	8.0 ± 1.5	22 ± 10
FIR1a	12 ± 1	4 ± 2	17 ± 3	4 ± 1	17 ± 6	11 ± 9	17.0 ± 4.5	7.5 ± 5.0	19 ± 16
MMS9	15 ± 2	1.2 ± 0.5	14 ± 2	4 ± 1	15 ± 5	7 ± 5	14.5 ± 3.5	6 ± 3	50 ± 33
MMS5	17 ± 2	4 ± 1	14 ± 2	4.5 ± 1.4	13 ± 4	10 ± 6	13.5 ± 3.0	7.0 ± 3.5	17 ± 10
MMS2	10 ± 1	7 ± 3	11 ± 1	8.2 ± 2.5	10 ± 3	13.7 ± 6.5	10.5 ± 2.0	11 ± 5	14 ± 8
CSO3	11 ± 1	4 ± 2	23 ± 4	3 ± 1	11 ± 3	13 ± 7	17 ± 8.5	8 ± 4	20 ± 14
SIMBA-a	...	...	...	...	5 ± 1	11 ± 2	5 ± 1	11 ± 2	...

C.1.2. CCH lines

We clearly detect all the components from the CCH ($N=1-0$) transition and around eight to nine (out of 11) hyperfine components of the CCH ($N=3-2$) transition depending on the source. In order to derive excitation temperatures and column densities for the hyperfine structure of CCH, we used the Hyperfine fitting Structure (HfS) Tool in the CLASS software package. We derived the parameters separately for the data at 1mm and at 3mm because the HfS routine treats only one hyperfine transition at a time. By doing the analysis for the two transitions, we verified that we obtained the same physical parameters for the two transitions. The opacities derived show that most of the sources are moderately optically thick with values ranging from 0.8 to 2.2 at 1 mm and from 0.6 to 3.3 at 3 mm. The derived line widths, FWHM, and rest velocities, V_{lsr} , are similar to those derived from the Gaussian fits for most sources. The line widths may be larger for sources in which the line profile shows two components, such as the source SIMBA-a (see Appendix A).

The routine reads an input file containing the number of the components of the multiplet and their relative velocities, with respect to a chosen hyperfine component (here we chose the line at 262.004 GHz), as well as their relative intensities. We used the predicted frequencies and intensities of the CCH lines for the $N=3-2$ transition, taken from Ziurys et al. (1982). In order to check the results and the predicted values, we used all the components of the multiplet, detected or not. The outputs given by the routine are the following: $p_1 = T_{\text{mb}} \times \tau$, the rest velocity V_{lsr} , the width of the lines ΔV (labelled here as FWHM) and the total opacity of the multiplet $p_4 = \tau$. From those parameters, we can extract the excitation temperature, T_{ex} , and the total column density of CCH, N_{tot} , for each source thanks to Eqs. (C.1), (C.2), and (C.4).

$$J_{T_{\text{ex}}} = J_{T_{\text{bg}}} + \frac{p_1}{p_4} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

where $J(T)$, the intensity in units of temperature, is defined as:

$$J(T) = \frac{h\nu}{k_{\text{B}}T} \frac{1}{e^{h\nu/k_{\text{B}}T} - 1}, \quad (\text{C.2})$$

where h , ν , k_{B} and T are the Planck constant, the frequency, the Boltzmann constant and the temperature respectively.

This leads to:

$$T_{\text{ex}} = \frac{h\nu/k_{\text{B}}}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{h\nu/k_{\text{B}}}{J_{T_{\text{bg}}} + \frac{p_1}{p_4}}\right)}. \quad (\text{C.3})$$

We then can calculate the total column density N_{CCH} :

$$N_{\text{CCH}} = \frac{8\pi\nu^3\tau\Delta V Q(T_{\text{ex}})}{A_{ij}g_jc^3} \frac{e^{E_u/T_{\text{ex}}}}{e^{hc/\nu T_{\text{ex}}} - 1}, \quad (\text{C.4})$$

where E_u , A_{ij} , g_j , $Q(T_{\text{ex}})$, c and T_{ex} are the upper level energy, the Einstein coefficient, the statistical weight of the upper level energy, partition function of the excitation temperature, the celerity and the excitation temperature, respectively.

The results of the hyperfine fit and of the LTE analysis are shown in Tables C.2 and C.1 respectively. The excitation temperatures derived at 1mm and at 3mm are similar, as well as the total column densities. We thus averaged the results for the two transitions. The mean excitation temperature ranges from 5 to 17 K and the column density from 6×10^{14} to 11×10^{14} cm⁻².

C.2. OTF Map

To derive the excitation temperatures and the column densities of each position of the map, we used the same methods as for the single-pointing. We took into account only positions with at least 3 detected lines of each molecules. The derived parameters are shown in Table C.3 and the results in Fig. C.2. The rotational temperatures range from 5 to 33 K and the column densities range from 2×10^{13} to 16×10^{13} cm⁻² for CH₃OH. For CCH, temperatures ranges from 4 to 15 K and column densities ranges from 1×10^{14} to 11×10^{14} cm⁻².

Table C.2. Results of the hyperfine structure fit of CCH for each source, at 1 mm and 3 mm.

Telescope	Source	$T_{\text{mb}} * \tau$ [K]	V_{lsr} [km s ⁻¹]	$FWHM$ [km s ⁻¹]	τ_{main}
IRAM	CSO33	13 ± 6	10.4 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1	2.2
	FIR1a	9 ± 5	11.5 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	0.8
	MMS9	8 ± 4	11.4 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1.0
	MMS5	9 ± 7	11.0 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	1.0
	MMS2	10 ± 4	11.1 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	1.7
	CSO3	7 ± 5	11.0 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	0.4
Nobeyama	CSO33	6 ± 2	10.6 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	0.8
	FIR1a	8 ± 3	11.8 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	0.6
	MMS9	9.0 ± 3.5	11.6 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2	0.7
	MMS5	12 ± 5	11.2 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2	1.2
	MMS2	15 ± 6	10.8 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	2.1
	CSO3	13 ± 5	10.9 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	1.5
	SIMBA-a	7 ± 3	10.8 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.2	3.3

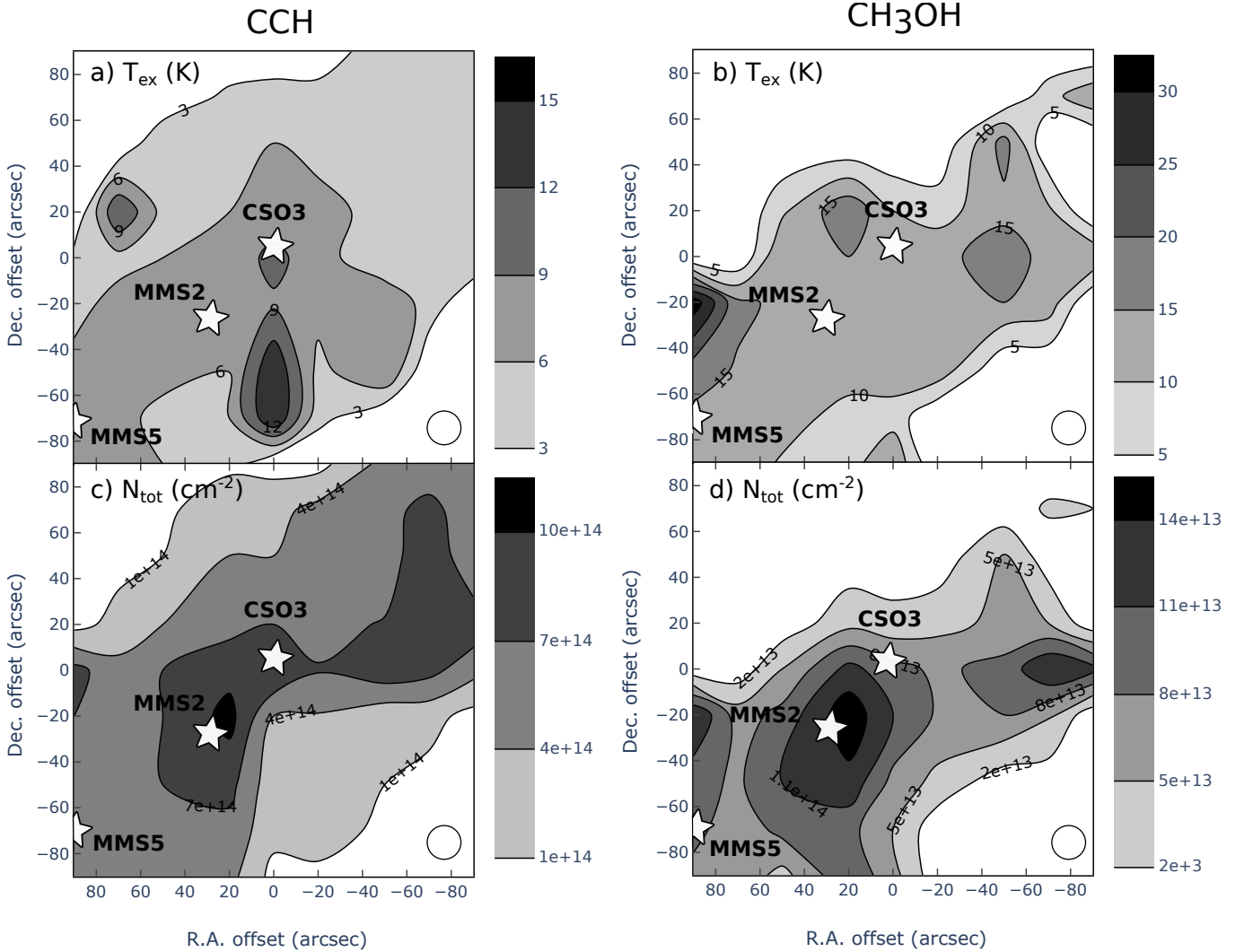

Fig. C.2. LTE results for the OTF map. The size of the beam is shown by a white filled circle at the bottom right of each map. (a and b): derived excitation temperature, T_{ex} , of CCH and CH_3OH respectively. (c and d): derived total column density, N_{tot} , of CCH and CH_3OH , respectively.

Table C.3. Derived excitation temperatures and column densities of CCH and CH₃OH from the LTE analysis.

Coordinates		CH ₃ OH		CCH		Ratio
Offset RA [arcsec]	Offset Dec [arcsec]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{13}$ cm ⁻²]	T_{ex} [K]	N_{tot} [$\times 10^{14}$ cm ⁻²]	[CCH]/[CH ₃ OH]
+90	-90	14 ± 10	7 ± 3	8.5 ± 0.5	5 ± 2	7 ± 4
+90	-70	14 ± 2	9 ± 2	7 ± 1	7 ± 2	8 ± 3
+90	-50	17 ± 3	9 ± 2	7 ± 1	6 ± 2	7 ± 3
+90	-20	33 ± 11	14 ± 3	5 ± 1	7 ± 1	5 ± 1
+90	0	...	...	4 ± 1	8 ± 1	...
+70	-90	15 ± 2	7 ± 1	7 ± 1	5 ± 2	7 ± 3
+70	-70	14 ± 1	6 ± 1	7 ± 1	5 ± 1	8 ± 2
+70	-50	14.5 ± 1.5	7.5 ± 1.0	7 ± 1	6 ± 2	8 ± 3
+70	-20	16 ± 2	6.5 ± 1.0	7 ± 1	6 ± 2	9 ± 3
+70	0	...	...	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	...
+70	+20	...	...	12 ± 4	2 ± 1	...
+50	-90	9 ± 2	4 ± 1	6 ± 1	5 ± 1	12.5 ± 4
+50	-70	14 ± 1	9 ± 1	5 ± 1	6 ± 1	7 ± 1
+50	-50	13 ± 1	11 ± 2	7 ± 1	7 ± 2	6 ± 2
+50	-20	14 ± 1	9 ± 1	8 ± 1	7 ± 3	8 ± 3
+50	0	15 ± 3	5 ± 1	6 ± 1	7 ± 1	14 ± 2
+50	+50	...	...	6 ± 1	1.0 ± 0.2	...
+20	-90	8 ± 2	10.5 ± 1.0	4.5 ± 1.0	5 ± 1	5 ± 1
+20	-70	6.5 ± 1.0	9 ± 2	6 ± 1	6 ± 1	7 ± 2
+20	-50	14 ± 1	13 ± 2	6 ± 1	8 ± 2	6 ± 2
+20	-20	15 ± 2	16 ± 2	8.5 ± 1.0	11 ± 4	7 ± 3
+20	0	15 ± 2	12 ± 2	7 ± 1	9 ± 3	7.5 ± 3
+20	+20	...	...	6 ± 1	6 ± 1	...
+20	+50	...	...	4 ± 1	4 ± 1	...
+20	+70	...	...	4 ± 1	4 ± 1	...
0	-90	14 ± 2	6 ± 1	...	...	...
0	-70	8 ± 1	5 ± 1	15 ± 6	2 ± 1	4 ± 2
0	-50	12.5 ± 1.0	7 ± 1	15 ± 4	2 ± 2	3 ± 2
0	-20	14 ± 1	11 ± 2	8.5 ± 1.0	4 ± 2	4 ± 2
0	0	13 ± 1	9 ± 1	10 ± 2	10 ± 5	11 ± 6
0	+20	10 ± 2	3 ± 1	7 ± 1	7 ± 2	23 ± 10
0	+50	...	...	6 ± 1	4 ± 1	...
0	+70	...	...	5 ± 1	3 ± 1	...
-20	-70	...	...	4 ± 1	3 ± 1	...
-20	-50	13 ± 1	4 ± 1	5 ± 1	2 ± 1	5 ± 3
-20	-20	12 ± 1	6 ± 1	...	...	...
-20	0	...	...	5.5 ± 1.0	7 ± 1	...
-20	+20	8 ± 2	4 ± 1	7 ± 1	6 ± 2	15 ± 6
-20	+50	...	...	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	...
-20	+70	...	...	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	...
-50	-50	...	...	9 ± 1	1.0 ± 0.2	...
-50	-20	15 ± 2	8 ± 1	8 ± 1	2 ± 1	2.5 ± 1.0
-50	0	18 ± 2	9 ± 1	4 ± 1	9 ± 1	10 ± 2
-50	+20	...	...	5 ± 1	6 ± 1	...
-50	+50	17 ± 3	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	10 ± 3
-50	+70	...	...	4 ± 1	6 ± 1	...
-50	+90	...	...	6 ± 1	5 ± 1	...
-70	-20	13 ± 1	5.5 ± 1	5 ± 1	2 ± 2	4 ± 4
-70	0	13 ± 1	14 ± 2	5 ± 1	8 ± 1	6 ± 1
-70	+20	11 ± 1	5 ± 1	4 ± 1	9 ± 1	18 ± 4
-70	+50	...	...	4 ± 1	10 ± 9	...
-70	+70	8 ± 2	2.5 ± 1	4 ± 1	8 ± 1	32 ± 13
-70	+90	...	...	5 ± 1	5 ± 4	...
-90	0	14.5 ± 1.0	12 ± 2	5.5 ± 1.0	5 ± 1	4 ± 1
-90	+20	...	...	4 ± 1	9 ± 1	...
-90	+50	...	...	6 ± 1	4 ± 1	...
-90	+70	14 ± 11	2 ± 1	5 ± 1	5 ± 1	25 ± 13
-90	+90	...	...	6 ± 1	4 ± 4	...

Notes. Only positions with results (at least three lines) are shown here.