

H₂, HD, and CO at the edge of 30 Dor in the LMC: The line of sight to Sk-69 246*

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Abstract. FUSE and IUE observations of Sk-69 246, a WN 6 star to the north of 30 Dor, reveal the existence of LMC interstellar gas in at least 3 velocity components. In one of these components FUSE spectra show strong absorption by molecular hydrogen with a column density of $\log N(\text{H}_2) = 19.6$. We investigate the physical conditions in this cloud, which is probably located near the H II region surrounding Sk-69 246. HD and CO with column densities of ≈ 13.9 and 13.0, respectively, are detected. The $N(\text{CO})$ -to- $N(\text{H}_2)$ ratio is consistent with values found in the Galaxy. From the population of the rotational levels of H₂ we derive a gas temperature of 72 K and a radiation field $U \approx 3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 1000 Å. The fractional abundance $f = 2N(\text{H}_2)/[N(\text{H I}) + 2N(\text{H}_2)] \approx 0.07$ is rather high for an $E(B - V) \lesssim 0.1$.

Key words. galaxies: individual: large magellanic cloud – ISM: abundances – ISM: molecules – ultraviolet: ISM

1. Introduction

The 30 Dor complex of young stars and emission nebulosity in the LMC has been studied in almost every wavelength domain. The detected X-ray flux indicated the presence of very hot gas (Wang 2000). The UV, visual, and near IR part of the spectrum have been used to study the stars (e.g. Walborn et al. 1999; Selman et al. 1999), the interstellar absorption lines due to cool gas (e.g. de Boer et al. 1980; Vladilo et al. 1993) as well as ionized gas (de Boer & Savage 1980). In the radio domain the cool component of the gas was studied with the 21 cm emission of H I (e.g. Rohlfs et al. 1984; Luks & Rohlfs 1992) and molecular emission lines (see e.g. Heikkilä et al. 1999).

Since the stars in the 30 Dor complex are young, while the emission by the gas indicates a well ionized volume with warm or hot gas, it is of interest to investigate how much of the original star-forming cloud is left in that region. Measurements in CO (Mizuno et al. 1999) indicate that only limited amounts of that molecule are present within a radius of 30' from R 136, the brightest central object. The structure of the gas in the 30 Dor region is rather complex. Several velocity components are known to exist, as followed both from investigations in the visual

(Vladilo et al. 1993) and in the ultraviolet (de Boer et al. 1980).

Investigations of molecular hydrogen, H₂, have become possible since 1996. In that year, the ORFEUS space shuttle based far-UV spectrograph collected for the first time spectra of stars in the Magellanic Clouds in the wavelength range of 900–1200 Å, the wavelength region in which H₂ absorption lines are present. Since 1999 also the FUSE satellite has been used to explore this part of the spectrum. The first detection of interstellar H₂ in absorption in LMC gas (de Boer et al. 1998) was followed by a first overall appraisal of H₂ in LMC gas (Richter 2000).

Here we wish to explore the nature of the molecular gas, in particular that of H₂, at the edge of the 30 Dor complex. We have selected the line of sight to Sk-69 246 (= HD 38282 = R 144), a line of sight for which the interstellar gas was investigated by de Boer et al. (1980) using IUE data. Sk-69 246 is a WN6 star 4' north of R 136, the star cluster in the centre of 30 Dor. Crowther & Smith (1997) derive $M_V = -7.75$ mag and $E(B - V) = 0.1$ mag, including a galactic reddening of 0.05 mag. From the FUSE spectrum we derive a luminosity $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t \partial \lambda} \approx 2.4 \times 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ at $\lambda \approx 1000 \text{ \AA}$.

2. Data

FUSE is equipped with four coaligned telescopes and Rowland spectrographs. The detectors are two microchannel plates. For a description of the instrument and its

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* Based on observations made with the NASA-CNES-CSA Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer, available in the public archive. FUSE is operated for NASA by the Johns Hopkins University under NASA contract NAS5-32985.

Table 1. LMC column densities $\log N$ [cm⁻²].

	Cloud A	Cloud B	Cloud C	total
v_{hel} [km s ⁻¹]	+200	+240	+280	
S II	14.75 ± 0.2	15.0 ± 0.2	15.6 ± 0.3	15.75 ± 0.2
Fe II	13.8 ± 0.1	14.7 ± 0.1	15.2 ± 0.05	15.3 ± 0.05
O I				$16.8^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$
H ₂	–	–	$19.63^{+0.04}_{-0.08}$	
HD ($J = 0$)	–	–	13.9 ± 0.3	
HD ($J = 1$)	–	–	<13.5	
CO	–	–	13.0 ± 0.4	

on-orbit performance see Moos et al. (2000) and Sahnou et al. (2000). We analysed FUSE data of Sk-69246 observed on Dec. 16, 1999 (with the identifier P1031802000) calibrated with the CalFUSE 1.5.3 reduction pipeline. Four single exposures are available, with exposure times of 3453, 7393, 6414, and 4817 s. Adding these exposures (each channel separately) improved the data quality, but some noise patterns remain essentially unchanged compared to the single exposures.

The spectral resolution of the data is uncertain. Our fits worked best with an instrumental $FWHM$ of about 25–30 km s⁻¹, a value significantly higher than the aim of the FUSE project of 10 km s⁻¹. The actual resolution might be better than stated above if the line profiles are broadened by an unrecognized velocity structure. An obvious problem of the handling of the FUSE spectra is the alignment of the 8 different detector channels which affects the measurement of radial velocities. While zero points and velocity differences are largely consistent within each channel (except for some detector edge regions), the zero points differ hugely (up to ≈ 80 km s⁻¹) between the channels. We thus have to regard radial velocities from the FUSE spectrum as arbitrary and rely only on velocity differences. A rough calibration of the velocity zero point can be made by comparison to H I emission line data.

The quality of the background subtraction and the countrates (in spite of a bin size of only ≈ 2 km s⁻¹) are excellent. They surpass the ORFEUS echelle spectra of LMC stars, which were the only FUV intermediate resolution data available before the FUSE mission.

In addition to the FUSE data we used IUE spectra (SWP 02798, LWR 03766) from the public archive. Though the IUE data available for Sk-69246 are only of mediocre quality, with all known problems like low signal-to-noise ratio, sometimes dubious background subtraction or uncertain radial velocity zero point, they are a valuable complement to the FUSE data.

3. Velocity structure and column densities

3.1. Metals

Absorption by neutral and low ionized species shows the velocity structure common to LMC sight-lines: galactic absorption by disk gas near 20 km s⁻¹ (heliocentric), by

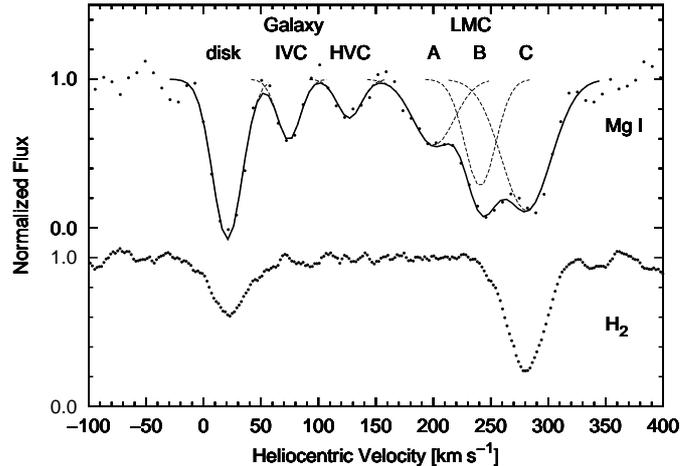


Fig. 1. The velocity structure in transitions of Mg I (2852 Å, IUE) and H₂ (Ly P(3)(15-0), 944 Å, FUSE). The components fitted to the Mg I absorption are at $v_{\text{hel}} \approx 20$ km s⁻¹ (disk gas), at 70 and 125 km s⁻¹ (IVC and HVC gas) and the components A (200 km s⁻¹), B (240 km s⁻¹), and C (280 km s⁻¹) discussed in this paper. The full line gives an overall fit. In the H₂ transition, absorption is seen at galactic disk and component C velocity.

intermediate velocity gas at $\approx +80$ km s⁻¹ and high velocity gas at $\approx +130$ km s⁻¹, in addition to LMC absorption between $\approx +200$ and $+300$ km s⁻¹. For the classification of the velocity components as galactic or magellanic see Wayte (1990). Relatively weak LMC absorption lines of S II, Fe II, or Mg I show a three component structure at heliocentric velocities of ≈ 200 , 240, and 280 km s⁻¹, here denoted as component A, B, and C. In strong transitions these components are not resolved. Figure 1 shows the basic structure in the spectra, including spectral fits. Further examples of absorption lines are given in Fig. 2. Of course, a resolution of 20 to 30 km s⁻¹ is low enough to hide some substructure. Indeed, optical spectra of Na I and Ca II at a $FWHM$ of ≈ 3 –7 km s⁻¹ can be fitted with two components separated by about 8 km s⁻¹ (see Vladilo et al. 1993) which are hidden in our component C. The radial velocities given above are based on the identification of the Na I velocity with that of H₂. LMC column densities for a few metal species are listed in Table 1. In some cases line blending did not allow the determination for each velocity component separately.

3.2. Molecular hydrogen

Molecular hydrogen is solely detected in the galactic disk component and LMC component C. For the LMC, H₂ lines belonging to rotational states from $J = 0$ to $J = 6$ can be measured. Because radiative transitions between the rotational levels within the electronic and vibrational ground state are dipole-forbidden, the population of these levels is governed by collisional excitation or de-excitation and UV-pumping (see Sect. 4.2.) In principle, the two H₂ absorption bands accessible in the UV, Lyman and Werner, provide a wealth of transitions for each rotational level,

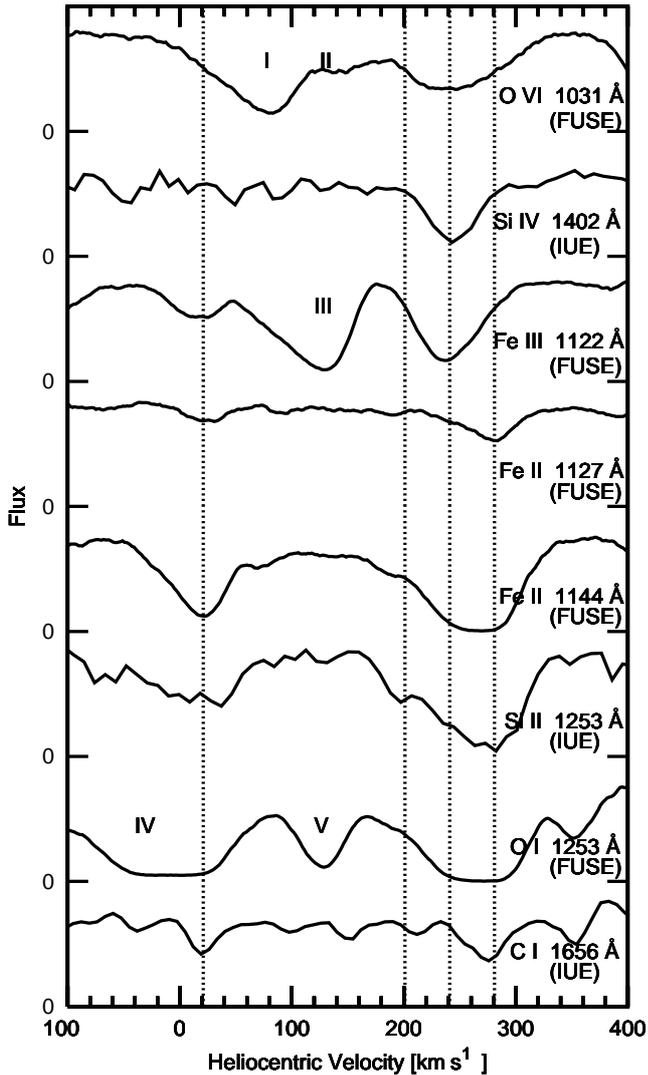


Fig. 2. The velocity structure in transitions of different metals. The dotted lines mark the positions of galactic absorption at $v_{\text{hel}} \approx 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and of our components A, B, and C at $v_{\text{hel}} \approx 200, 240, \text{ and } 280 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Absorptions by other transitions blending into the velocity range are: I) H₂ Ly P(3)(6–0) [LMC]; II) H₂ Ly R(4)(6–0) [gal.]; III) Fe II 1121 Å [LMC]; IV) H₂ Ly P(1)(5–0) [LMC]; V) H₂ Ly P(2)(5–0) [gal.]. Further absorption profiles in the IUE spectrum are given in Savage & de Boer (1979).

but for high column densities and complex velocity structures, this blessing turns into a curse. Especially at wavelengths below 1000 Å the number of H₂ lines is so large that many of them can hardly be used for analysis because of severe blending.

For $J = 2$ to $J = 6$ equivalent widths were measured. Their errors were calculated from photon statistics and an estimate of the continuum uncertainty. Column densities were determined with the curve of growth method. It turns out that a Maxwellian single-cloud curve of growth does not fit the LMC H₂ data. The optical depth function is changed either by an unresolved velocity structure or by a non-Maxwellian velocity distribution within a velocity component. Note that the curve is not the result

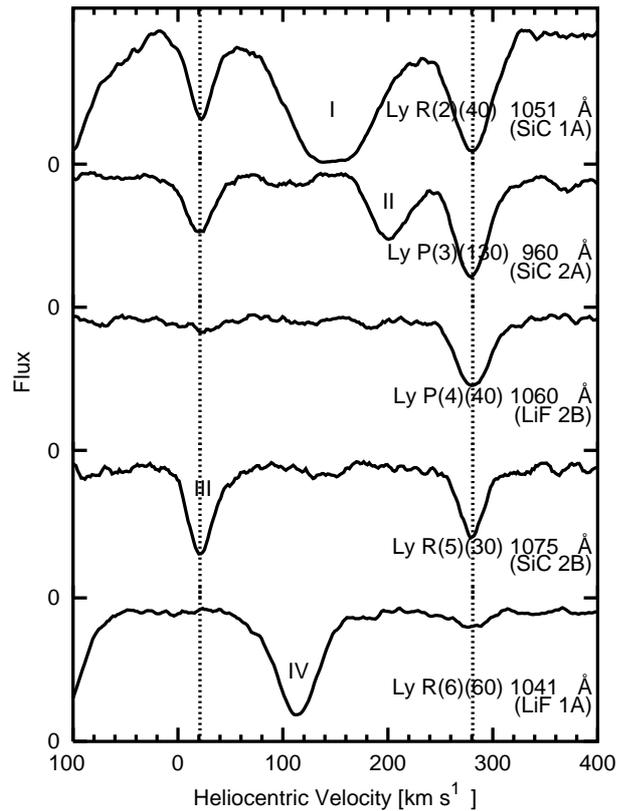


Fig. 3. H₂ absorption profiles of transitions of the rotational states $J = 2$ to $J = 6$. The labels give the name of a transition, its approximate wavelength, and the detector segment. Roman numbers mark LMC absorptions belonging to other transitions. I) Ly P(1)(4–0); II) Ly P(5)(14–0); III) Ly P(4)(3–0); IV) Ly R(3)(5–0).

Table 2. H₂ column densities N [cm⁻²] in the LMC component C at $\approx 280 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Given are the values for different rotational states with quantum number J . Apart from the uncertainties in the equivalent widths or the scatter in the profile fits, the errors take the possibility of a deviating curve of growth into account.

J	0	1	2	3
$\log N$	$19.36^{+0.03}_{-0.07}$	$19.28^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	$17.5^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$17.0^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$
J	4	5	6	7
$\log N$	$15.7^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$	$15.2^{+0.1}_{-0.3}$	$14.15^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	<13.5

of some kind of maximum likelihood calculation. For each rotational level the measured equivalent widths form a set of data points with unknown position on the $\log(Nf\lambda)$ axis. These sets have to be shifted along this axis in order to form a monotonously rising curve from which the column densities follow. For constructing a model optical-depth-relation we chose a two-component-model as simplest approach. We adopted a radial velocity difference of 8 km s^{-1} as fitted by Vladilo et al. (1993) to Na I lines and computed optical-depth-relations for different column densities and b -values. The model that we chose finally has

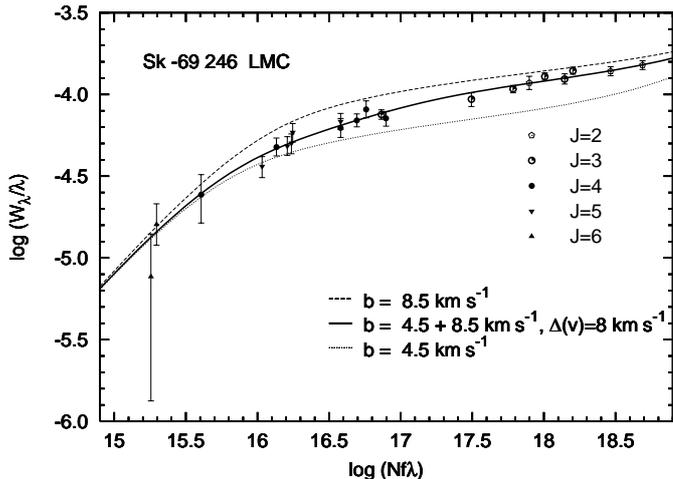


Fig. 4. Optical depth relation for H₂ in component C. The dashed curves are Maxwellian single-cloud curves of growth with b -values of 4.5 and 8.5 km s⁻¹, the solid curve is the optical depth relation as given by the model described in Sect. 3.2.

4.5 and 8.5 km s⁻¹ as Doppler parameters, with the latter component having a column density lower by one order of magnitude. The column densities given in Table 2 are total LMC values with errors taking into account the errors in the equivalent widths and an estimate of systematic uncertainties arising from the optical depth relation.

The absorption lines belonging to the $J = 0$ and $J = 1$ levels are strong enough to allow Voigt profile fitting. In these lines the component with the lower b -value and the higher column density is clearly dominating the profile. When deriving the total column density, one- or two-component fits make for only a minimal difference. We used lines from 5 absorption bands (0–0 to 4–0) for $J = 0$ and $J = 1$. In the fits the dispersion in the velocity difference between galactic and LMC components is 2.9 km s⁻¹, the 8 km s⁻¹ velocity difference between the two LMC components has been held. Figure 5 shows how well the measured profiles can be fitted.

The total amount of H₂ of all levels given in Table 2 is $\log N(\text{H}_2) = 19.63_{-0.08}^{+0.04}$.

3.3. Other molecules

Component C contains enough H₂ that the search for other molecules might be rewarding. Two sorts of relatively abundant molecules have absorption lines in the FUSE wavelength range: carbon monoxide and deuterated hydrogen. Indeed both kinds of molecules are detected, for the first time in absorption in the LMC.

HD:

The HD lines are very weak, with equivalent widths of $W_\lambda \approx 10$ mÅ, not much larger than what might be fixed pattern features. To gain some confidence in the detection, we compared the Sk-69 246 spectrum to that of Sk-65 22, which is also public in the FUSE archive and has also been reduced with CalFUSE 1.5.3. Towards Sk-65 22, H₂ is seen at LMC velocity, but the column density is $\log N(\text{H}_2) \approx 14.9$,

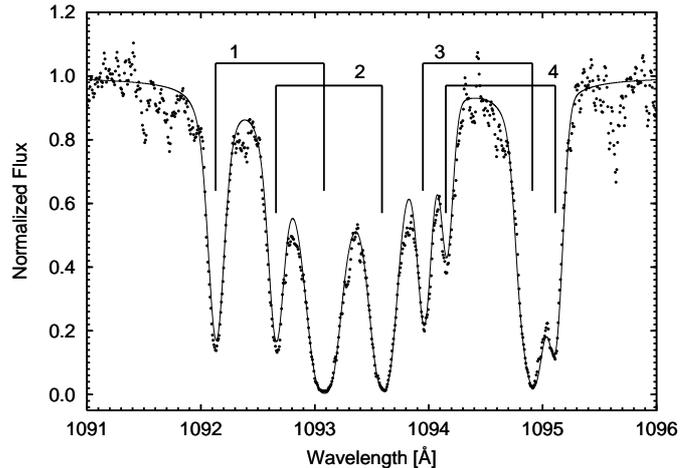


Fig. 5. For some H₂ absorption lines belonging to the 1–0 band, computed profiles (solid line) are overlaid to the FUSE spectrum (data points). The brackets mark galactic and LMC absorptions belonging to the same transition. 1: Lyman R(0), 2: Lyman R(1), 3: Lyman P(1), 4: Lyman R(2).

far lower than towards Sk-69 246, thus neither HD nor CO is expected in any detectable amount. If for example a feature in the Sk-69 246 spectrum appears at the same place (i.e. pixels) and with similar shape in the Sk-65 22 spectrum, it must be suspected to be an artifact. Such features are absent.

Two lines belonging to the $J = 0$ level of HD are detected, Ly R(0)(3–0) and Ly R(0)(5–0) (see Fig. 6). Other lines are too weak or blended. For $J = 1$ only upper limits can be given. We measure $\log N(J = 0) = 13.9 \pm 0.3$ and $\log(\text{HD}/\text{H}_2) \approx -5.7$. This HD-to-H₂ ratio is larger than that measured towards ζ Oph (-6.3 , see Wright & Morton 1979). A determination of the deuterium abundance would, however, require knowledge of the exact degree of ionization in cloud C (see Black & Dalgarno 1973).

CO:

CO has several absorption bands in the FUSE wavelength domain. These bands contain transitions from different rotational levels. It is useful that the sums of f -values of transitions from these levels are constant within a band. So the total equivalent width of a band is independent of the population of the rotational levels.

The strongest bands are the E–X (0–0) band between 1075.9 and 1076.2 Å and the C–X (0–0) band between 1087.8 and 1088.0 Å. The LMC E–X (0–0) band absorption is blended with the strong galactic H₂ Ly R(0)(2–0) line at 1077.138 Å and thus not measurable, while the strongest transitions of the C–X (0–0) band lie at the wavelength of the galactic H₂ Ly P(4)(2–0) line. All other bands are by far weaker and also often blended.

From equivalent width measurements of galactic H₂ absorption lines we derive a b -value of about 3 km s⁻¹ and for $J = 4$ a column density of $\log N = 14.3 \pm 0.15$. A comparison between a modeled galactic Ly P(4)(2–0) line and the absorption feature in the spectrum shows that additional absorption is present in the profile (see Fig. 7).

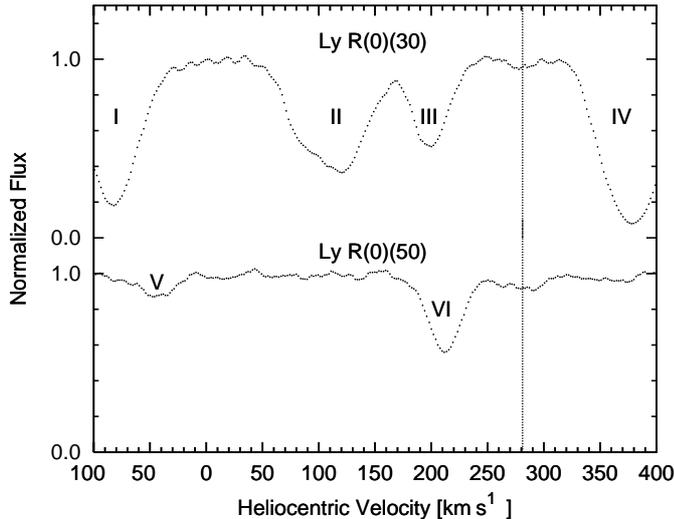


Fig. 6. HD absorption profiles belonging to transitions from the rotational ground state, Ly R(0)(3–0) at 1066.271 Å and Ly R(0)(5–0) at 1042.847 Å. The radial velocity of component C is marked with the vertical dashed line. Other absorptions in the plotted spectral sections are by: I) H₂ Ly R(2)(3–0) [LMC]; II) H₂ Ly P(5)(4–0) [LMC] + Ar I [gal.]; III) Ly P(2)(3–0) [gal.]; IV) H₂ Ly R(3)(3–0) [gal.] + Ar I [LMC]; V) H₂ Ly R(6)(6–0) [LMC]; VI) H₂ Ly P(3)(5–0) [gal.].

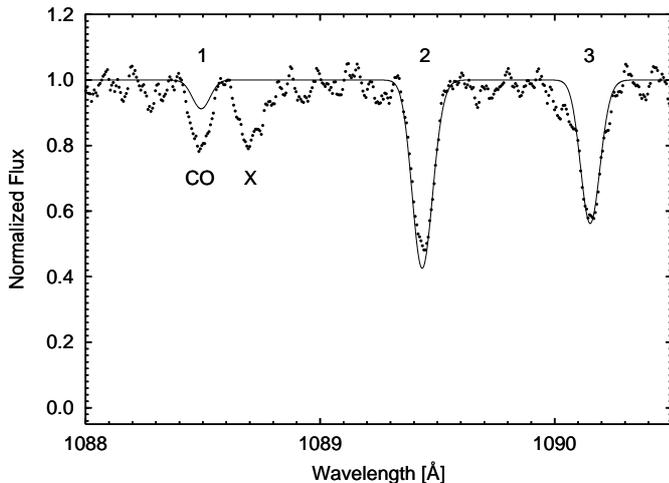


Fig. 7. The section of the SiC 2b spectrum, where absorption by CO is detected. Profiles of H₂ absorption (solid line) modeled using the parameters derived from other transitions are overlaid to the FUSE spectrum (data points). These lines are: 1) The Galactic H₂ Ly P(4)(2–0) line. It is by far too weak to fill in the measured absorption profile. The excess absorption must be by the strongest transitions of the CO CX (1–0) band at the radial velocity of component C. 2) LMC H₂ Ly P(4)(2–0), 3) LMC H₂ Ly P(5)(2–0), the corresponding Galactic line is too weak for detection. X marks the unidentified absorption feature (see Sect. 3.3).

From the fact that the absorption profile is narrow we conclude that almost the entire CO equivalent width is due to the C–X R(0)(0–0) line at 1087.868 Å and perhaps the R(1)(0–0) and P(1)(0–0) lines at 1087.821 and 1087.959 Å.

In principle, this part of the spectrum is measured on three detector segments, SiC 1A, SiC 2B, and LiF 2A. In SiC 1A and LiF 2A the detector edge is very near the absorption line, leading to obvious problems with the wavelength calibration and fixed pattern structures, as the comparison with the Sk-65 22 spectrum reveals. The SiC 2B measurement seems to be the most reliable although the countrate is significantly lower than that of the LiF 2A segment.

As CO equivalent width we take the difference of the total and the H₂ equivalent width and derive $W_\lambda = 10.5 \pm 7.2$ mÅ. To calculate the error we added the following contributions quadratically: 1) the uncertainty of the H₂ equivalent width 2) possible blending of the intrinsic line profiles 3) photon statistics 4) the equivalent width of a “typical” probably non-photonic noise peak. The resulting CO column density is $\log N(\text{CO}) = 13.0 \pm 0.4$.

Close to the CO-line a line of unknown origin is detected. Comparison to the other detector elements and the Sk-65 22 spectrum suggests that this feature is real. Morton (1978) reports the detection of an unidentified line towards ζ Oph and γ Ara at a rest wavelength of about 1088.05 Å. This line, Doppler shifted with the velocity of component C, could explain the feature.

3.4. Neutral hydrogen

Unfortunately it seems impossible to determine a reliable column density of neutral hydrogen. In all lines of the Lyman series, galactic and LMC absorption is blended and the fully damped Lyman α and β lines are deteriorated by stellar lines. For the higher Lyman lines, fits would have to take the b -value into account, a procedure which is doomed to fail because of other lines, mostly of H₂, blending into the important flanks of the profiles. Even though there is the prominent N v P-Cygni profile at its right wing, we tried to fit the Lyman α line. We used the value of $N(\text{HI})_{\text{Gal.}} = 0.55 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the galactic hydrogen column density given by Savage & de Boer (1981) and fitted the LMC component. The result is, depending on the choice of the continuum, $N(\text{HI})_{\text{LMC}} = (2.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the sum of all three LMC components. This value is roughly consistent with that derived by de Boer et al. (1980) for $N(\text{HI})_{\text{Gal.}+\text{LMC}} = (1.9 \pm 0.7 \times 10^{21}) \text{ cm}^{-2}$ from a Ly α equivalent width measurement utilizing the short-wavelength half of the line. The HI contour map by Luks & Rohlfs (1992) based on Parkes 21 cm emission line data shows a total LMC column density of about $3 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ in the direction of Sk-69 246. Obviously a significant amount of neutral gas is located behind the star.

Perhaps the most reliable estimates of H column densities are based on the SII column densities assuming an LMC abundance of $\log(\text{S}/\text{H}) = -5.3$ (see Russell & Dopita 1992) and no deposition onto dust, which is justified for low $E(B - V)$. Using our metal column densities we obtain $N(\text{H}) = (1.1^{+0.7}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for all three LMC

components and $N(\text{H}) = (0.8_{-0.4}^{+0.8}) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for component C. Note that these column densities might include ionized hydrogen because S II has a higher ionization potential than H I.

3.5. High ions

The O VI absorption line at 1031 Å is detected in the FUSE spectrum. Because of a nearby stellar emission or P-cygni feature the continuum is rather uncertain, so that shape, exact position, and depth of the line profile are difficult to assess. The central velocity is similar to that of component B. The second line of that O VI doublet at 1037 Å is blended with H₂ absorption. From the one O VI line we estimate $\log N(\text{O VI}) \gtrsim 13.7$. In the IUE spectrum rather sharp interstellar Si IV and C IV absorption lines are found near the radial velocity of component B, but are absent in components A and C. Absorption by Fe III is detected in the FUSE spectrum, predominantly in component B (see Fig. 2). The profile is similar to that of the Si IV lines, but a bit widened to higher velocities. It is the only well accessible Fe III absorption line, so we can give a lower limit for the column density, $\log N(\text{Fe III}) > 14.3$ in component B. Details of Si IV and C IV lines have been presented by de Boer et al. (1980).

4. What's going on out there?

4.1. In general

The lines of highly ionized species in component B originate in the hot ionized gas probably surrounding Sk-69246. Figure 2 shows that in Fe III absorptions component B is the strongest, while component C is stronger in Fe II. That component B is seen in Mg I does not necessarily imply that there is cool gas at this velocity. Due to dielectronic recombination the recombination coefficient of Mg I at 10^4 K is larger than at 10^2 K leading to an enhanced presence at $\approx 10^4$ K.

Cloud A is probably situated in the far foreground of clouds B and C. If it was nearer to Sk-69246 than the other clouds, absorption by higher ionized species should be stronger.

The radial velocity of Sk-69246 derived by Crowther & Smith (1997) is given as 240 km s^{-1} , but with a large error, as indicated by their claim that this is in good agreement with the 267 km s^{-1} from Moffat (1989), in both cases however without indicating whether it is heliocentric or LSR. Therefore it is uncertain whether the stellar radial velocity resembles more that of component B or C.

Cloud C might be a remnant of the molecular cloud which gave birth to Sk-69246 or the young stellar population inside 30 Dor in general. The kinetic temperature of the molecular gas is $72 \pm 7 \text{ K}$ (see Sect. 4.2), which is clearly warmer than in a dark molecular cloud but still quite cool for gas exposed to a strong radiation field as it is expected in this region of the LMC.

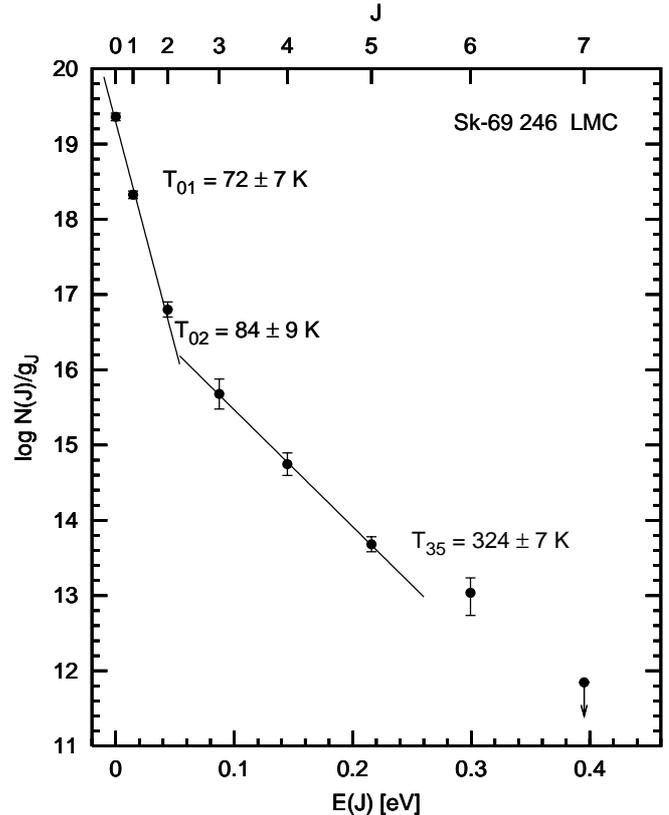


Fig. 8. Excitation plots for H₂ in component C. The lines are fits to the $J = 0, 1, 2$ and $J = 3, 4, 5$ data assuming a Boltzmann distribution of the level populations.

4.2. In particular

Figure 8 shows the H₂ column densities of different rotational levels divided by their statistical weights versus the level energies. Assuming a Boltzmann distribution, the excitation temperature is defined as

$$T_{mn} = \frac{E_n - E_m}{2.303k} \frac{1}{\log(N_m/g_m) - \log(N_n/g_n)}. \quad (1)$$

It is a common phenomenon that at least two Boltzmann temperatures are needed to fit the distribution. The levels with $J = 0, 1, 2$ are predominantly populated by collisional processes, the derived $T_{01} = 72 \text{ K}$ is typical for normal neutral gas (see e.g. Savage et al. 1977; Bluhm et al. 2001). The higher excitation temperatures of higher rotational levels are usually explained with UV-pumping (see e.g. Spitzer & Zweibel 1974). After the absorption of an UV photon, an H₂ molecule is in an excited electronic state, usually in addition to rotational and vibrational excitation. It then falls back to the electronic ground state, but is in general still vibrationally and rotationally excited. A cascade of so-called ro-vibrational transitions follows until the molecule reaches a rotational level in the vibrational ground state. Another process for populating high J -levels is probably molecule formation. For details see e.g. Black & Dalgarno (1976). We use the method of Wright & Morton (1979) to gain information about the strength U_λ of the FUV radiation field at $\lambda \approx 1000 \text{ Å}$.

The validity of this consideration depends on the assumption that the bulk of H₂ in $J = 0$ and $J = 2$ is located in the same region as the bulk of H₂ in levels $J \geq 4$. In principle the presence of two clouds with different gas temperatures could result in a level population as shown here, but this would then be so on all galactic (Savage et al. 1977) and Magellanic Cloud (Richter 2000) lines of sight investigated. We use the equilibrium equation:

$$p_4 \cdot \sum_{J=0,2,4} (U_\lambda W_\lambda c/h\nu) = N_{J=4} A_4 + \sum_{J=4} (U_\lambda W_\lambda c/h\nu). \quad (2)$$

The term on the left side of the equation is the number of photo-excited molecules cascading with probability p_4 into $J = 4$, that on the right side describes the depopulation of the $J = 4$ level by radiative decay (probability A_4) and photo-excitation. The W_λ values are calculated with the column densities and the optical depth relation derived from the absorption spectrum, implying that the exciting radiation field comes mainly from Sk-69 246 itself or at least from the same direction. Setting $U_\lambda = \text{const.}$ and solving the equation yields $U_\lambda \simeq 3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (at $\lambda \approx 1000 \text{ \AA}$), that is about 8 times more than derived by Wright & Morton (1979) for the molecular gas in front of ζ Ophiuchi and 40 times the typical radiation field found on sight-lines in the galactic disk. Uncertainties in this calculation arise from strong $J = 1$ lines reducing the number of photons which can be absorbed by molecules with $J = 0$ and absorption by dust within the cloud. The consequence is an underestimate of the radiation field at the border of the cloud.

The derived radiation field can be used for an estimate of the density in Cloud C. UV-pumping and collisional processes compete in the population of the $J = 2$ level which is raised slightly above the population expected for the kinetic temperature of about 72 K.

The equilibrium equation for population and depopulation of the $J = 2$ level is

$$p_2 \cdot \sum_{J=0,2} U_\lambda \cdot W_\lambda \cdot c / (h \cdot \nu) + \sigma_{02} \cdot n_{\text{H}} \cdot N_{J=0} = \sum_{J=2} U_\lambda \cdot W_\lambda \cdot c / (h \cdot \nu) + \sigma_{20} \cdot n_{\text{H}} \cdot N_{J=2} + N_{J=2} \cdot A_2. \quad (3)$$

The difference to Eq. (1) are the terms for collisional excitation/deexcitation of H₂ in $J = 0$ and $J = 2$ by H I with rate coefficients σ_{02} and σ_{20} and the number density n_{H} of neutral hydrogen in the region containing H₂. Of course a more detailed model would require the consideration of H₂, proton, and helium number densities, but for a rough estimate the equation above should be sufficient. Using an A_2 value from Wagenblast (1992) and rate coefficients from Sun & Dalgarno (1994) we derive values for n_{H} between 5 and 280 cm^{-3} , assuming a gas temperature of 70–80 K.

Under the assumption that the radiation field in cloud C is dominated by Sk-69 246 it is also possible to estimate the distance between the cloud and the star. We use $I_{\text{observed}}/I_{\text{cloud}} = (d/r_{\text{LMC}})^2$ with I_{observed} being the

intensity at 1000 \AA observed in the FUSE spectrum, I_{cloud} the intensity in cloud C as derived from the H₂ excitation, r_{LMC} the distance of the LMC (50 kpc), and d the distance between cloud C and Sk-69 246. I_{observed} is corrected for extinction by applying the model by Cardelli et al. (1989) with $A_V = 3.1$. The result depends on the assumed extinction, the larger $E(B-V)$ the larger is the derived distance. We obtain $d \approx 15 \pm 5 \text{ pc}$ for $E(B-V) = 0.10_{-0.02}^{+0.05}$. Optical images of the 30 Dor region show an H II region of roughly 30 pc radius around Sk-69 246. If a spherical symmetry of the H II region around Sk-69 246 is assumed, the extent of this region along the line of sight and our distance estimate are at least of the same order of magnitude. So cloud C might indeed be located rather close to that H II region, despite its low temperature and molecular contents. The lack of molecular hydrogen, the non-detection of C I, and the presence of higher ionized gas places cloud B even closer to the star, a conclusion already drawn by de Boer et al. (1980) from an analysis of IUE spectra.

The presence of CO in such an inhospitable environment seems a bit surprising. Even more as its abundance relative to H₂, $\log(N(\text{CO})/N(\text{H}_2)) = -6.6$, is in good agreement with that measured for galactic sight-lines with similar H₂ column densities. For an analysis of *Copernicus* observations of galactic CO see Federman et al. (1980). Savage et al. (1977) investigated H₂ towards galactic stars with *Copernicus*. They discovered that at $E(B-V) \simeq 0.08$ a transition from low to high H₂ column densities occurs. This transition was also found to be present in LMC gas (Richter 2000). If the H₂ column density depends merely on the total dust amount in a cloud, the H₂– $E(B-V)$ correlation in a metal poor environment like the LMC should be similar to the galactic one. The colour excess within the LMC towards Sk-69 246 is rather uncertain since neither the total $E(B-V)$ (literature values ranging from 0.08 to 0.15, see Crowther & Smith 1997 for references) nor the galactic fraction of $E(B-V)$ (about 0.06, scattering between 0.0 and 0.15, see Oestreicher et al. 1995) seem to be reliable. Applying the average LMC gas-to-dust ratio $N(\text{H I})/E(B-V) = 2 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ mag}^{-1}$ (Koornneef 1982) yields $E(B-V) \approx 0.045$ for component C. For such a low $E(B-V)$, $\log N(\text{H}_2) = 19.63$ would be extraordinarily high.

The fractional abundance of H₂, calculated with $N(\text{H}) = 8 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ derived from the cloud C S II column density, is $f = 2N(\text{H}_2)/[N(\text{H I}) + 2N(\text{H}_2)] \approx 0.1$, related to the total LMC H column density it is $f \approx 0.07$. In a FUSE survey of molecular hydrogen in the Magellanic Clouds (Tumlinson et al. 2001) a few other LMC sight lines with comparable fractional abundances but higher $E(B-V)$ were found.

5. Final discussion

That the CO to H₂ ratio in this LMC environment has a galactic value is as surprising as the high fractional abundance of H₂, considering the strong radiation field and the lower metallicity. A reduction of both quantities would be

expected from qualitative considerations. Lower metallicity means less dust, resulting in a lower H₂ column density because the dust surface is needed for its formation. In diffuse clouds H₂ self shielding is more important than shielding by dust. The CO column density is influenced by the lower metallicity and less H₂ in several ways: the lower abundance of C and O means less CO formation, the gas phase formation of CO depends on $n^2(\text{H}_2)$ (see Federman et al. 1980) and the shielding of CO by H₂ and dust against dissociative radiation is less efficient. Strangely enough, on this line of sight both H₂ and CO seem not to be depleted at all.

Possibly the abundances of CO and H₂ in this cloud are not in equilibrium. The cloud might have been larger in the past and now be in a process of disruption by the radiation and a shock caused by the local H II region.

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