## UKIRT CGS3 OBSERVATIONS OF NEW IRAS 21 MICRON SOURCES

## SUN KWOK

Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada  ${\tt BRUCE\ J.\ HRIVNAK}$ 

Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, Valparaiso Univerity, Indiana, U.S.A.
TOM R. GEBALLE

Joint Astronomy Center, Hilo, Hawaii, U.S.A.

and

## PHILLIP L. LANGILL

Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

An unidentified emission feature at 21  $\mu m$  has been detected in the IRAS Low Resolution Spectra (LRS) of 5 IRAS sources (Kwok, Volk, and Hrivnak 1989, Hrivnak and Kwok 1991). The sources are generally found to be F and G supergiants with cool, detached dust shells. We have searched for additional 21  $\mu m$  sources in the LRS database and have obtained ground-based UKIRT spectra at 10 and 20  $\mu m$  in an attempt to confirm the LRS feature.

The LRS spectra of 05113+1347, 20000+3239, and 22223+4327 show a peak around 21  $\mu$ m, a flat plateau between 12 and 18  $\mu$ m, and a drop between 7 and 11  $\mu$ m which are the characteristics of 21  $\mu$ m sources such as 07134+1005. UKIRT CGS3 spectra of these 3 sources plus 05341+0852 have been obtained with spectral resolution of CGS3 is ~52 at 10  $\mu$ m and ~72 at 20  $\mu$ m. The spectra of the 05341+0852 is different from the others in that the 10  $\mu$ m band is higher than the 20  $\mu$ m band. We are therefore less certain about the 21  $\mu$ m feature in this object.

Ground-based visible, near- and mid-infrared photometry have been obtained for the 21 µm sources. The energy distribution of the sources show the "double-peaked" distribution characteristic of proto-planetary nebulae (see Kwok, this volume).

All the 21  $\mu$ m sources have been found to show carbon-rich photosphere with  $C_2$  and/or  $C_3$  features (see Hrivnak IV:120). Unidentified 3.4-3.5  $\mu$ m features are also observed in addition to the 3.3  $\mu$ m PAH feature (Geballe et al. 1992). The strength of the 21  $\mu$ m feature implies that it originates from an abundant element. The carbon-rich nature of the sources suggests that the carbon atom may be a major constituent of the molecule/grain responsible for the 21  $\mu$ m feature.

## References

Geballe, T.R., Tielens, A.G.G.M., Kwok, S., & Hrivnak, B.J. 1992, *ApJ*, **387**, L89 Hrivnak, B.J., & Kwok, S. 1991, *ApJ*, **368**, 564 Kwok, S., Volk, K., Hrivnak, B.J. 1989, *ApJ*, **345**, L51