

Abundances in Galactic bulge planetary nebulae from optical, ultraviolet and infrared observations

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ABSTRACT

Iron suffers from high levels of depletion in the highly ionized environments of planetary nebulae, making the direct determination of undepleted elemental iron abundances difficult. Zinc, which does not suffer from the same depletion effects as iron, may be used as a surrogate element to measure iron abundances as there is an approximately constant zinc-to-iron ratio across a wide range of metallicities. In this paper, we report zinc abundances of six Galactic bulge planetary nebulae determined from new observations taken with Infrared Spectrometer And Array Camera (ISAAC) on the Very Large Telescope, Chile, prior to the instrument's decommissioning as well as a further three based upon literature observations. Ultraviolet and Visual Echelle Spectrograph (UVES) data of the sample planetary nebulae are presented and have been used to derive abundances, temperatures and densities of a variety of elements and ions. The abundances derived from the UVES data agree well with results from the literature. $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$, determined from the ISAAC observations, is found to be generally subsolar and $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ is found to be either consistent or enriched with respect to solar.

Key words: nuclear reactions, nucleosynthesis, abundances – ISM: abundances – planetary nebulae: general – Galaxy: abundances – Galaxy: bulge – infrared: general.

1 INTRODUCTION

Planetary nebulae, as the brightest phase of low-to-intermediate mass stellar evolution, provide the best environments to study the detailed abundances of relatively old, low-mass stars. Planetary nebula spectra contain bright, forbidden lines that are ideal for abundance calculations. In stars, the abundance of iron relative to hydrogen is often taken as the metallicity. In planetary nebulae, iron lines are extremely weak and iron can be depleted by more than 90 per cent, thus O/H is taken as representing the metallicity. However, oxygen and iron have different origins and enrichment histories in galactic chemical evolution, and consequently the abundance of oxygen may not follow that of iron. $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ contains information on the star formation history: a burst-like star formation gives high $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$, and constant star formation gives (over time) solar-like $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$. Thus, $[\text{O}/\text{H}]$ may not accurately represent the metallicity of planetary nebulae.

Zinc, as shown in Savage & Sembach (1996) for example, does not generally suffer from significant depletion. Dinerstein & Geballe (2001) first identified the $[\text{Zn IV}]$ emission line in spectra of two planetary nebulae (IC 4406 and NGC 7027), subsequently using it to measure the elemental abundance of zinc. They proposed that $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ may be taken as a proxy for $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ as several studies have shown that Zn/Fe is constant at the solar value across a wide range of metallicities, $-2 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < 0$ (Saito et al. 2009). Using zinc as a tracer of metallicity simultaneously avoids the enhancements associated with oxygen and other alpha elements and the depletion effects associated with iron.

This paper presents the results of two spectral studies. The first is based on the use of new broad-band optical data to determine nebular diagnostics for our sample, including electron temperatures, densities and ionic and elemental abundances. The second study builds upon the work of Smith, Zijlstra & Dinerstein (2014), using new and literature (Smith et al. 2014) near-infrared spectral observations in combination with the nebular diagnostics determined from the new optical data to determine zinc abundances of our sample planetary nebulae. Application of nebular diagnostics derived from new optical data to the analysis of the near-infrared spectra

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provides consistency across the sample. The entire sample of nebulae for which new optical data have been obtained and all but one of the sample with new infrared data are Galactic bulge planetary nebulae.

The results from the optical studies generally show constant or slight decreasing $[X/Zn]$ with varying $[Zn/H]$, where X is Ar, N, S, Cl or He.

The results from the infrared study show a general trend of sub-solar $[Zn/H]$ and approximately solar $[O/Zn]$ across the sample. There is weak anticorrelation of O/Zn with Zn/H .

2 UVES OPTICAL DATA

2.1 Observations

The nebulae were observed with the Ultraviolet and Visual Echelle Spectrograph (UVES) on the ESO Very Large Telescope in 2005, under service observing programme 075.D-0104. UVES consists of a blue arm and a red arm, reached via a dichroic beam splitter. The observations used Dichroic #1, with a cross-over wavelength of 4500 Å. The blue arm with cross disperser #2 covered the wavelength range 3260–4450 Å; the red arm with cross disperser #3 covered 4580–6680 Å. The instrument was used with a long slit, with slit width 0.5 arcsec. The slit length is set by the order separation to 8 arcsec in the blue and 11 arcsec in the red. The spectral resolution is approximately 60 000. The integration times were 600 s per spectrum and the final spectra included in this work are the result of averaging three such spectra, thus the total integration time per source is 1800 s. The data were reduced with the ESO Common Pipeline Library (CPL, version 4.1.0), where the order merging was done manually. Typical seeing was 1 arcsec. The spectra were extracted using IRAF.¹

2.2 Results

The emission lines were identified using the line lists of the NEBULAR EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS TOOL (NEAT; Wesson, Stock & Scicluna 2012), the Atomic Line List v2.04 (Van Hoof, 1999²) and Fang & Liu (2011). The results are presented in Table 1. More than 90 different transitions were detected in the sample nebulae. Flux values are quoted in terms of $H\beta$, where the flux of $H\beta$ is 100.0. Where line identifications could not be reliably obtained, no originating transition is listed. The uncertainties quoted are those of the measurement error (including rms noise uncertainty) plus 2 per cent calibration uncertainties. The uncertainties introduced from the use of multiple arms are impossible to quantify.

The NEAT (Wesson et al. 2012) was used to compute electron temperatures and densities as well as a variety of elemental and ionic abundances. NEAT uses multiple line iterations of line flux ratios to calculate the nebular parameters. The temperatures and densities used for the abundance calculations, as discussed in Wesson et al. (2012), are those which are most appropriate for their ionization potentials. The Kingsburgh & Barlow (1994) ionization correction factor (ICF) scheme is used to correct for unobserved ions. Extinction is compensated for using the Howarth (1983) Galactic law.

¹ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatory, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA) under a cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

² <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~peter/atomic/>

Logarithmic values of extinction were generally in the range 2.9–4.4 except for PNG 004.0–03.0 whose $c(H\beta)$ value was 1.0. The atomic data used for collisionally excited lines are primarily that of CHIANTI 5.2 (Landi et al. 2006) with alternative parameters for O^+ and S^{2+} (respective transition probabilities: Mendoza & Zeippen 1982; Zeippen 1982, respective collision strengths: Pradhan 1976; Mendoza & Zeippen 1983). Optical recombination line data is also used within NEAT, and the atomic data come from a variety of sources (Escalante & Victor 1990; Pequignot, Petitjean & Boisson 1991; Storey 1994; Liu et al. 1995; Kisieliu et al. 1998; Davey, Storey & Kisieliu 2000) – for a detailed breakdown, see table 1 of Wesson et al. (2012).

Not all lines listed in Table 1 are able to be used as input to NEAT. Those that appear both in Table 1 and in the accompanying line list for NEAT were used. Statistical uncertainties are calculated within NEAT using a Monte Carlo scheme, based upon the line flux uncertainties and their propagation through the diagnostics and abundance calculations – further information and a detailed analysis of error propagation within the code can be found in Wesson et al. (2012).

Table 2 lists the calculated electron temperatures and densities for a variety of ions in the UVES sample nebulae. The ionic and elemental abundances, ordered by element, are given in Table 3. NEAT only gave solutions at exactly 20 000 K for $T_e(O III)$ in PNG 004.0 – 03.0 and thus had zero statistical error so we considered these values to be unrealistic and unreliable and so did not include it in the table. The models may well have failed because of averaging of very different regions in this complex object.

2.3 Comparisons with literature values

2.3.1 T_e and N_e

In general, our values of electron temperatures and densities are in good agreement with literature values to within the quoted uncertainties. Direct comparisons can be made in Table 2, but the two cases where values derived in this work and those of the literature vary significantly will be discussed below.

PNG 004.0 – 03.0 had no literature value for $T_e(N II)$, so no direct comparison could be made. Exter, Barlow & Walton (2004) determined $T_e(O III)$ for this nebula, which we were unable to do, and found a value of $1.9 \pm 0.3 \times 10^4$ K, which is $\sim 8 \times 10^3$ K higher than our value for $T_e(N II)$ at $1.09 \pm 0.04 \times 10^4$ K. Our $T_e(N II)$ value is lower than what would be expected from the relation between $T_e(O III)$ and $T_e(N II)$. The lack of coincident determinations of $T_e(O III)$ and $T_e(N II)$ makes it impossible to determine whether the source of the difference is due to different regions being traced or whether there is a systematic difference in the calculations.

Our results for $T_e(O III)$ and $T_e(N II)$ in PNG 355.4 – 02.4 agree to within the measured uncertainties of the values reported by Cuisinier et al. (2000) and our value of $N_e(O II)$ has reasonable agreement with their measured $N_e(S II)$. However, our $N_e(Cl III)$ and $N_e(Ar IV)$ are higher by factors of 2–3, implying that the regions traced by $Cl III$ and $Ar IV$ are higher in density than that of $O II$ and $S II$ or the critical densities, and therefore the regimes of sensitivity to density, are different for the different indicators.

2.3.2 Abundances

In contrast to the relatively high levels of agreement between electron temperatures and densities in the literature and in this paper, the

Table 1. Optical flux from UVES data, values are not corrected for interstellar extinction. Flux scale is in terms of H β with F(H β)=100.0. Uncertain identifications are indicated with '?' and unknown lines are indicated with '...'.

Wavelength	Element	003.6 + 03.1	004.0 – 03.0	006.1 + 08.3	006.4 + 02.0
3345.4	[Ne V]	0.55 ± 0.02	...	...	...
3663.40	H I 28-2	...	...	0.08 ± 0.01	...
3666.10	H I 27-2	...	...	0.08 ± 0.02	...
3667.68	H I 26-2	...	...	0.08 ± 0.02	...
3669.46	H I 25-2	...	0.21 ± 0.06	0.06 ± 0.01	...
3671.48	H I 24-2	...	0.26 ± 0.07	0.07 ± 0.01	...
3673.76	H I 23-2	...	0.23 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.01	...
3676.36	H I 22-2	...	0.22 ± 0.06	0.09 ± 0.02	...
3679.35	H I 21-2	0.13 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.06	0.1 ± 0.01	...
3682.81	H I 20-2	...	0.24 ± 0.05	0.13 ± 0.02	...
3686.83	H I 19-2	...	0.32 ± 0.07	0.09 ± 0.01	...
3691.55	H I 18-2	...	0.37 ± 0.06	0.14 ± 0.02	...
3697.15	H I 17-2	...	0.58 ± 0.09	0.13 ± 0.02	...
3703.85	H I 16-2	0.12 ± 0.02	0.56 ± 0.07	0.16 ± 0.02	...
3711.97	H I 15-2	0.19 ± 0.03	0.78 ± 0.1	0.18 ± 0.02	...
3721.94	H I 14-2	0.28 ± 0.03	1.06 ± 0.12	0.25 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.03
3726.03	[O II]	2.48 ± 0.08	10.44 ± 0.27	3.43 ± 0.09	1.62 ± 0.07
3728.82	[O II]	1.00 ± 0.05	6.06 ± 0.18	1.43 ± 0.05	0.67 ± 0.05
3734.37	H I 13-2	0.16 ± 0.03	1.05 ± 0.09	0.23 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.03
3750.15	H I 12-2	0.23 ± 0.03	1.3 ± 0.1	0.31 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.03
3770.63	H I 11-2	0.31 ± 0.03	1.64 ± 0.12	0.39 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.04
3797.9	H I 10-2	0.42 ± 0.04	2.24 ± 0.14	0.49 ± 0.03	0.29 ± 0.04
3819.6	He I	0.15 ± 0.03	0.68 ± 0.09	0.1 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.02
3835.38	H I 9-2	0.56 ± 0.04	3.22 ± 0.16	0.71 ± 0.03	0.43 ± 0.04
3868.75	[Ne III]	0.88 ± 0.04	28.78 ± 0.66	7.26 ± 0.15	4.47 ± 0.12
3889.05	H I 8-2	1.40 ± 0.07	9.01 ± 0.32	1.78 ± 0.06	1.13 ± 0.07
3964.73	He I	0.12 ± 0.02	0.53 ± 0.08	0.11 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.02
3967.46	[Ne III]	0.32 ± 0.02	9.63 ± 0.28	0.97 ± 0.03	0.13 ± 0.01
3970.07	H I 7-2	1.52 ± 0.06	1.85 ± 0.16	1.95 ± 0.05	1.28 ± 0.06
4026.19	He I	0.36 ± 0.03	1.34 ± 0.11	0.32 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.04
4068.6	[S II]	0.39 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.03	0.47 ± 0.05
4076.35	[S II]	0.15 ± 0.03	...	0.07 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.03
4096	C II	...	0.24 ± 0.1	...	...
4101.74	H I 6-2	3.48 ± 0.1	15.54 ± 0.41	4.07 ± 0.1	2.86 ± 0.09
4143.76	He I	0.08 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.07	0.04 ± 0.01	...
4267	C II	0.19 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.05	0.11 ± 0.02	...
4340.47	H I 5-2	12.65 ± 0.28	34.4 ± 0.79	14 ± 0.3	11.47 ± 0.27
4363.21	[O III]	0.14 ± 0.02	17.28 ± 0.45	2.21 ± 0.05	0.57 ± 0.05
4387.92	He I	0.26 ± 0.03	0.38 ± 0.08	0.11 ± 0.02	...
4471.5	He I	2.56 ± 0.08	3.95 ± 0.18	2 ± 0.05	2.52 ± 0.09
4630	N II	0.37 ± 0.03	...	...	...
4633	N III	...	0.11 ± 0.06	...	...
4639	O II	...	0.36 ± 0.11	...	...
4640	O II	...	0.22 ± 0.09	...	...
4647	O II	...	0.23 ± 0.07	...	...
4711.37	[Ar IV]	0.79 ± 0.07	0.66 ± 0.06	0.22 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.05
4713.15	He I blend	...	...	...	0.80 ± 0.08
4740.17	[Ar IV]	...	0.35 ± 0.05	0.47 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.07
4810	N II	...	...	0.19 ± 0.07	...
4859.32	He II	...	...	0.19 ± 0.07	...
4861.33	H I 4-2	100.00 ± 2.07	100 ± 2.06	100 ± 2.04	100.00 ± 2.10
4921.93	He I	...	1.32 ± 0.07	...	1.76 ± 0.12
4958.91	[O III]	91.86 ± 1.89	141.81 ± 2.88	313.1 ± 6.28	273.17 ± 5.55
4966	[Fe VI]	...	...	0.97 ± 0.15	0.61 ± 0.15
5006.84	[O III]	283.66 ± 5.73	440.02 ± 8.85	945.15 ± 18.93	853.96 ± 17.17
5047.74	He I	0.26 ± 0.05	0.41 ± 0.07	1.01 ± 0.09	0.87 ± 0.15
5056	Si II	0.18 ± 0.05	...	...	...
5197.9	[N I]	0.41 ± 0.08	...	0.2 ± 0.05	0.29 ± 0.07
5200.26	[N I]	0.42 ± 0.08	...	0.09 ± 0.03	0.34 ± 0.08
5270	[Fe III]	0.18 ± 0.05	...	...	...
5517.66	[Cl III]	0.44 ± 0.07	0.34 ± 0.05	0.24 ± 0.03	0.53 ± 0.09
5537.6	[Cl III]	1.04 ± 0.08	0.37 ± 0.04	0.55 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.12
5577.34	[O I]	3.70 ± 0.08	...	7.79 ± 0.16	25.93 ± 0.53

Table 1 – continued

Wavelength	Element	003.6 + 03.1	004.0 – 03.0	006.1 + 08.3	006.4 + 02.0
5679	N II	1.03 ± 0.13	...	...	...
5711	N II	0.21 ± 0.1	...	...	...
5754.6	[N II]	9.08 ± 0.34	0.68 ± 0.05	1.89 ± 0.17	8.94 ± 0.61
5875.66	He I	74.77 ± 1.66	27.9 ± 0.63	44.06 ± 0.95	89.20 ± 2.13
5941	N II	0.44 ± 0.1	...	...	...
6300.3	[O I]	11.78 ± 0.44	3.14 ± 0.1	19.08 ± 0.57	41.09 ± 1.31
6312.1	[S III]	8.30 ± 0.31	1.89 ± 0.09	4.48 ± 0.16	13.51 ± 0.63
6347	Si II	1.04 ± 0.18	...	0.24 ± 0.09	0.82 ± 0.26
6363.77	[O I]	4.45 ± 0.29	1.07 ± 0.06	6.8 ± 0.32	15.54 ± 0.80
6371	Si II	0.53 ± 0.13	...	0.12 ± 0.06	0.63 ± 0.30
6402	N II?	0.38 ± 0.12	...	...	...
6481	[Fe II], N II?	0.63 ± 0.15	...	...	...
6548.1	[N II]	735.04 ± 14.9	14.63 ± 0.34	55.21 ± 1.26	405.52 ± 8.58
6562.77	H I 3-2	2469.76 ± 49.6	596.58 ± 12.02	1713.6 ± 34.38	3062.78 ± 61.65
6583.5	[N II]	2300.16 ± 46.2	49.19 ± 1.03	173.81 ± 3.63	1277.19 ± 26.02
6606	[Fe II]	0.33 ± 0.08	...	...	...
Wavelength	Element	006.8 + 04.1	354.5 + 03.3	355.4 – 02.4	355.9 + 03.6
3682.81	H I 20-2	...	...	...	0.18 ± 0.04
3686.83	H I 19-2	...	...	...	0.07 ± 0.02
3691.55	H I 18-2	...	...	...	0.13 ± 0.03
3697.15	H I 17-2	...	...	...	0.19 ± 0.05
3703.85	H I 16-2	...	...	...	0.11 ± 0.03
3711.97	H I 15-2	...	...	...	0.21 ± 0.11
3721.94	H I 14-2	0.19 ± 0.04	0.28 ± 0.04	0.28 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.07
3726.03	[O II]	1.44 ± 0.07	1.88 ± 0.09	1.88 ± 0.09	3.64 ± 0.12
3728.82	[O II]	0.66 ± 0.06	0.9 ± 0.07	0.9 ± 0.07	1.29 ± 0.07
3734.37	H I 13-2	0.16 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.05	0.19 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.05
3750.15	H I 12-2	0.26 ± 0.04	0.22 ± 0.05	0.22 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.05
3770.63	H I 11-2	0.25 ± 0.05	0.29 ± 0.05	0.29 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.04
3797.9	H I 10-2	0.29 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.06	0.39 ± 0.06	0.39 ± 0.05
3835.38	H I 9-2	0.46 ± 0.05	0.44 ± 0.06	0.44 ± 0.06	0.49 ± 0.06
3868.75	[Ne III]	4.82 ± 0.15	7.55 ± 0.2	7.55 ± 0.2	0.19 ± 0.04
3889.05	H I 8-2	1.12 ± 0.09	1.46 ± 0.1	1.46 ± 0.1	1.06 ± 0.08
3967.46	[Ne III]	1.02 ± 0.06	2.18 ± 0.09	2.18 ± 0.09	0.07 ± 0.02
3970.07	H I 7-2	1.16 ± 0.08	1.12 ± 0.08	1.12 ± 0.08	0.72 ± 0.05
4026.19	He I	0.26 ± 0.06	0.34 ± 0.06	0.34 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.04
4068.6	[S II]	0.21 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.05	0.48 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.05
4076.35	[S II]	0.10 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.04	0.17 ± 0.04	0.1 ± 0.03
4096	C II	...	0.26 ± 0.06	0.26 ± 0.06	...
4101.74	H I 6-2	2.85 ± 0.12	3.06 ± 0.13	3.06 ± 0.13	3.26 ± 0.12
4267	C II	...	0.28 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.05	...
4340.47	H I 5-2	11.00 ± 0.29	11.7 ± 0.31	11.7 ± 0.31	12.16 ± 0.3
4363.21	[O III]	0.95 ± 0.07	0.96 ± 0.06	0.96 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.05
4387.92	He I	...	0.43 ± 0.04	0.43 ± 0.04	...
4471.5	He I	2.13 ± 0.10	2.44 ± 0.11	2.44 ± 0.11	1.27 ± 0.07
4633	N III	...	1.6 ± 0.23	1.6 ± 0.23	...
4639	O II	...	3.07 ± 0.28	3.07 ± 0.28	...
4640	O II	...	0.95 ± 0.17	0.95 ± 0.17	...
4656	O II	...	...	...	1.93 ± 0.15
4685.68	He II	...	16.42 ± 0.58	16.42 ± 0.58	...
4699	[Fe III]	...	...	...	0.69 ± 0.12
4711.37	[Ar IV]	0.60 ± 0.14	2.26 ± 0.29	2.26 ± 0.29	0.47 ± 0.07
4713.15	He I blend	0.55 ± 0.09	0.77 ± 0.17	0.77 ± 0.17	...
4732	[Fe III]	...	...	...	0.37 ± 0.08
4740.17	[Ar IV]	0.80 ± 0.14	3.57 ± 0.28	3.57 ± 0.28	...
4753	[Fe III]	...	...	...	0.3 ± 0.06
4859.32	He II	...	0.82 ± 0.23	0.82 ± 0.23	...
4861.33	H I 4-2	100.00 ± 2.20	100 ± 2.3	100 ± 2.3	100 ± 2.14
4879	[Fe III]	...	...	...	0.61 ± 0.12
4921.93	He I	1.42 ± 0.18	1.45 ± 0.26	1.45 ± 0.26	0.74 ± 0.1
4958.91	[O III]	317.73 ± 6.52	325.45 ± 6.76	325.45 ± 6.76	64.3 ± 1.39
5006.84	[O III]	993.27 ± 20.03	1005.22 ± 20.36	1005.22 ± 20.36	199.58 ± 4.09
5010	...	...	...	...	0.42 ± 0.1
5015.68	He I	...	2.86 ± 0.3	2.86 ± 0.3	...

Table 1 – continued

Wavelength	Element	006.8 + 04.1	354.5 + 03.3	355.4 – 02.4	355.9 + 03.6
5040	Si II	...	1.01 ± 0.27	1.01 ± 0.27	...
5047.74	He I	0.94 ± 0.19	1.61 ± 0.52	1.61 ± 0.52	0.31 ± 0.12
5056	Si II	...	0.5 ± 0.23	0.5 ± 0.23	0.3 ± 0.09
5197.9	[N I]	...	1.27 ± 0.27	1.27 ± 0.27	...
5200.26	[N I]	...	1.11 ± 0.27	1.11 ± 0.27	...
5270	[Fe III]	...	...	...	1.59 ± 0.16
5297	...	...	...	...	0.24 ± 0.09
5411.53	He II	...	2.1 ± 0.28	2.1 ± 0.28	...
5517.66	[Cl III]	0.70 ± 0.14	0.86 ± 0.26	0.86 ± 0.26	...
5537.6	[Cl III]	1.17 ± 0.18	1.7 ± 0.27	1.7 ± 0.27	0.44 ± 0.11
5754.6	[N II]	3.11 ± 0.46	8.6 ± 0.6	8.6 ± 0.6	12.26 ± 0.57
5875.66	He I	71.50 ± 1.97	74.7 ± 2.16	74.7 ± 2.16	41.74 ± 1.18
6045	...	...	...	...	1.07 ± 0.4
6101	[K IV]	...	0.96 ± 0.42	0.96 ± 0.42	...
6300.3	[O I]	20.82 ± 0.90	41.92 ± 1.52	41.92 ± 1.52	10.31 ± 0.63
6312.1	[S III]	12.45 ± 0.72	14.58 ± 0.86	14.58 ± 0.86	15.3 ± 0.65
6363.77	[O I]	8.09 ± 0.67	15.19 ± 0.95	15.19 ± 0.95	3.9 ± 0.52
6371	Si II	...	2.37 ± 0.56	2.37 ± 0.56	...
6548.1	[N II]	161.95 ± 3.74	710.88 ± 14.8	710.88 ± 14.8	187.82 ± 4.15
6562.77	H I 3-2	3144.09 ± 63.52	2504.8 ± 50.87	2504.8 ± 50.87	2674.47 ± 53.94
6583.5	[N II]	505.40 ± 10.62	2131.19 ± 43.33	2131.19 ± 43.33	598.19 ± 12.36

Table 2. Electron temperatures and densities for the UVES sample of planetary nebulae. Electron temperatures are given in units of 10^3 K and electron densities are given in units of 10^3 cm^{-3} . The planetary nebula designation is given in column 1, the results from this paper (abbreviated to ‘T.P.’) are shown in columns 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Literature values are given in columns 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12 and their origins are shown in column 13. ‘...’ are used to indicate values that were unable to be computed or that are unable to be measured, as per standard practice.

PNG	$T_e(\text{N II})$		$T_e(\text{O III})$		$N_e(\text{Ar IV})$		$N_e(\text{Cl III})$		$N_e(\text{O II})$		$N_e(\text{S II})$	Ref.
	T.P.	Lit.	T.P.	Lit.	T.P.	Lit.	T.P.	Lit.	T.P.	Lit.	Lit.	
003.6 + 03.1	7.7 $^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	8.1 ± 0.1	6.8 $^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	7.9 $^{+0.7}_{-0.9}$	...	...	11 $^{+5}_{-0}$	...	9 $^{+4}_{-0}$	...	11 ± 1	1
004.0 – 03.0	10.9 $^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	...	...	19 ± 3	...	...	2 $^{+1}_{-2}$	...	3.0 $^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	1.6 $^{+1.6}_{-0.8}$	3 $^{+3}_{-2}$	2
006.1 + 08.3	10.7 $^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	11.2 ± 0.5	9.5 $^{+0.1}_{-0.9}$	9.9 ± 0.4	16 $^{+3}_{-3}$	...	13 $^{+5}_{-5}$	...	10 $^{+2}_{-0}$	10 ± 3	10 ± 3	3
006.4 + 02.0	9.9 $^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$	10.7 $^{+0.7}_{-3.5}$	7.4 $^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	7.6 $^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	20 $^{+8}_{-0}$	...	11 $^{+5}_{-0}$	...	7 $^{+4}_{-0}$	...	9 $^{+5}_{-3}$	4
006.8 + 04.1	9.6 $^{+0.6}_{-0.8}$	10.6 $^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	8.1 $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$	8.4 ± 2	...	...	6 $^{+4}_{-0}$	...	5 $^{+2}_{-0}$	...	5 $^{+3}_{-1}$	4
354.5 + 03.3	16 $^{+2}_{-3}$	16 $^{+4}_{-3}$	10.6 $^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	...	...	...	...	...	5 ± 3	...	17 $^{+1}_{-2}$	1
355.4 – 02.4	8.1 $^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$	8.2 ± 0.4	7.8 $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$	8.5 ± 1.0	8 $^{+3}_{-3}$	...	11 $^{+9}_{-0}$	...	4 $^{+1}_{-0}$	...	3.3 ± 0.4	5
355.9 + 03.6	9.5 $^{+3}_{-0.4}$	11 $^{+7}_{-1}$	10.0 $^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	11 ± 1	...	...	...	...	30 $^{+60}_{-0}$	...	100 $^{+0}_{-73}$	4

Notes. 1: Górný et al. (2004), 2: Exter et al. (2004), 3: Wang & Liu (2007), 4: Górný et al. (2009), 5: Cuisinier et al. (2000).

ionic and elemental abundances show some fairly significant differences. Our results from the aforementioned analysis are shown in Table 3. Our results for PNG 004.0 – 03.0 for all ions and elements lie between the results of Exter et al. (2004) and Miszalski et al. (2011), with the exception of the elemental abundance of Ar for which our value is a factor of ~ 4 smaller than the presented value of Exter et al. (2004) and a factor of 7 smaller than that of Miszalski et al. (2011). The main origin of this difference is likely due to different line flux measurements in the observations as this nebula is known to possess a high-density core that would affect the line flux ratios observed depending upon the exact pointing and slit widths used. Another potential source is the use of different ICFs; we use only [Ar IV] whereas other papers use both [Ar III] and [Ar IV].

Some nebulae, however, show reasonable agreement with a number of the literature values. Our calculated elemental and ionic abundances of helium, oxygen and nitrogen in PNG 006.1 + 08.3 agree with those of Wang & Liu (2007). Additionally, S^{2+}/H^+ and S/H also agree well, but there is a discrepancy between the S^+/H^+ abundance: our value is nearly a factor of 3 lower than that of Wang & Liu (2007). However, as this ion has a very small impact on the

overall abundance of sulphur, the two elemental abundances remain in good agreement. Abundances of argon, chlorine and neon are lower in our results than in those of Wang & Liu (2007); these vary between factors of 1.3 and 4.3, with the largest differences found in the Ar abundances (factor of 3 for $\text{Ar}^{3+}/\text{H}^+$ and a factor of 4 for Ar/H). These could be due to the different ICF schemes used or propagation of a single discrepant ion-abundance through the ICFs. Our elemental abundance results for PNG 355.4 – 02.4 are generally in agreement or, at worst, within 2σ of the results of Cuisinier et al. (2000). The only exception to this is N/H which is a factor of 10 higher in our results than in Cuisinier et al. (2000) – this result is also higher than any of our sample, suggesting that this value is unreliable.

Only limited comparisons of our results to Górný et al. (2004) can be made for PNG 003.6 + 03.1 and PNG 354.5 + 03.3. The results of He/H agree well for both nebulae. O^{++}/H^+ is higher in our results than Górný et al. (2004) for both nebulae: our results are a factor of 1.8 higher in PNG 003.6 + 03.1 and a factor of 3 in PNG 354.5 + 03.3. Despite this, the overall O/H ratio in PNG 003.6 + 03.1 agrees well with Górný et al. (2004): 4.4×10^{-4} (this

Table 3. Elemental and ionic abundance ratios for the UVES sample of planetary nebulae. The extinction coefficients are calculated using the $H\alpha$, $H\beta$ and $H\gamma$ line ratios (Wesson et al. 2012). ‘...’ are used to indicate values that were unable to be computed or that are unable to be measured, as per standard practice.

PNG	Ar ³⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-7}$)	Ar/H ($\times 10^{-7}$)	Cl ²⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-7}$)	Cl/H ($\times 10^{-7}$)	N ⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-5}$)	N/H ($\times 10^{-4}$)	Ne ²⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-5}$)	Ne ⁴⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-4}$)
003.6 + 03.1	...	...	1.6 ^{+0.3} _{-0.5}	2.3 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	11 ⁺¹ ₋₀	7 ⁺² ₋₁	2.8 ^{+0.5} _{-0.0}	1.6 ^{+0.3} _{-0.4}
004.0 – 03.0	1.2 ^{+0.2} _{-0.3}	1.4 ^{+0.2} _{-0.3}	0.25 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04}	0.41 ^{+0.05} _{-0.06}	0.32 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}	0.31 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03}	4.0 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	...
006.1 + 08.3	1.60 ^{+0.09} _{-0.1}	1.7 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	0.33 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}	0.66 ^{+0.08} _{-0.12}	0.44 ^{+0.06} _{-0.08}	1.1 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	2.9 ^{+0.2} _{-0.1}	...
006.4 + 02.0	6.7 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	6.7 ^{+0.9} _{-1.2}	1.5 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	4 ⁺¹ ₋₂	2.3 ^{+0.7} _{-0.4}	11.2 ⁺⁴ ₋₆	11 ⁺¹ ₋₁	...
006.8 + 04.1	...	...	0.8 ^{+0.1} _{-0.2}	2.1 ^{+0.5} _{-0.6}	0.9 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	4 ⁺¹ ₋₁	6.9 ^{+0.7} _{-0.7}	...
354.5 + 03.3	...	...	...	...	0.4 ± 0.1	6 ± 2	5 ± 1	...
355.4 – 02.4	28 ⁺³ ₋₅	32 ⁺⁴ ₋₅	1.5 ^{+0.3} _{-0.4}	3.4 ^{+0.9} _{-0.8}	7.9 ^{+1.0} _{-0.9}	24 ⁺⁶ ₋₄	11 ⁺¹ ₋₁	...
355.9 + 03.6	...	...	0.17 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	0.18 ^{+0.04} _{-0.06}	3 ^{+1E12} ₋₂	0.36 ^{+0.05} _{-0.07}	0.10 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}	...
PNG	He/H ($\times 10^{-1}$)	O ⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-5}$)	O ²⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-4}$)	O/H ($\times 10^{-4}$)	S ⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-7}$)	S ⁺⁺ /H ($\times 10^{-5}$)	S/H ($\times 10^{-5}$)	c(H β)
003.6 + 03.1	1.12 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03}	6 ⁺³ ₋₀	3.5 ^{+0.5} ₋₀	4.4 ^{+0.8} _{-1.1}	7.0 ^{+1.1} _{-0.9}	1.8 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	2.4 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	2.90 ± 0.04
004.0 – 03.0	1.13 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	1.1 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	1.1 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	1.2 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	0.6 ^{+0.1} _{-0.2}	0.15 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03}	0.25 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	1.01 ± 0.03
006.1 + 08.3	0.81 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}	1.5 ^{+0.5} _{-0.4}	3.4 ^{+0.1} _{-0.2}	3.6 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	0.7 ^{+0.2} _{-0.1}	0.25 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01}	0.51 ^{+0.06} _{-0.06}	2.45 ± 0.04
006.4 + 02.0	1.17 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}	1.2 ^{+0.7} ₋₀	7.9 ^{+0.8} _{-0.7}	8.1 ^{+1.0} _{-0.8}	3.3 ^{+0.6} _{-0.8}	1.5 ^{+0.2} ₋₀	4 ⁺¹ ₋₁	3.20 ± 0.04
006.8 + 04.1	0.94 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}	0.9 ^{+0.4} ₋₀	5.8 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	5.8 ^{+0.5} _{-0.7}	1.7 ^{+0.5} ₋₀	0.83 ^{+0.09} _{-0.13}	2.2 ^{+0.5} _{-0.4}	3.24 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05}
354.5 + 03.3	1.14 ± 0.06	0.2 ± 0.1	3.9 ± 0.7	4.0 ± 0.8	...	0.4 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	...	4.40 ^{+0.07} _{-0.06}
355.4 – 02.4	1.28 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04}	2.5 ^{+0.7} ₋₀	7.1 ^{+0.7} _{-0.6}	8.0 ^{+0.7} _{-1.0}	8 ⁺¹ ₋₁	1.4 ^{+0.2} _{-0.2}	3.4 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	2.93 ± 0.04
355.9 + 03.6	0.62 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}	1.7 ⁺¹⁸ ₋₀	0.52 ^{+0.06} _{-0.11}	0.74 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₀	0.6 ^{+0.8} ₋₀	0.46 ^{+0.07} _{-0.08}	0.49 ^{+0.08} ₋₀	3.05 ± 0.04

work) compared with 4.0×10^{-4} . Also, the O^+/H^+ ratio from our work in 354.5 + 03.3 is consistent with that of Górny et al. (2004). The elemental abundance of nitrogen and sulphur are also higher in our results than Górny et al. (2004) for PNG 003.6 + 03.1 by factors of 2–3.

Three of our nebulae can be compared with the results of Górny et al. (2009): PNG 006.4 + 02.0, PNG 006.8 + 04.1 and PNG 355.9 + 03.6. Our He/H values are consistently lower but the values lie within 2σ of those derived by Górny et al. (2009). The values of O/H and N/H in each nebula agree to within the calculated uncertainties, except for the N/H abundance in PNG 006.4 + 02.0 which is $\sim 2\sigma$ higher in our work. In contrast, the elemental abundances of argon and chlorine in PNG 006.4 + 02.0 and PNG 006.8 + 04.1 are a factor of 10 lower in our work. Górny et al. (2009) do not report the individual ionic abundances, so it is difficult to conclusively identify the origin of the discrepancy between our two works, but there are several potential sources. First, Górny et al. (2009) use the ICF scheme of Kingsburgh & Barlow (1994) for Ar and the scheme of Liu et al. (2000) for Cl, whereas we use the former for both Ar and Cl. This may be the root of some of the discrepancy in Cl abundances. With Ar, Górny et al. (2009) observe, in addition to the Ar lines in this work, the [Ar III] line at 7135 Å, so the difference may be due to uncertainties in the ICF. Finally, the differences could also be due to differing atomic data used within ABELION (their work, atomic parameters from Mendoza & Zeippen 1982, 1983; Ramsbottom, Bell & Keenan 1997; Galavís, Mendoza & Zeippen 1998) and NEAT (our work, atomic parameters from Landi et al. 2006), see Wesson et al. (2012) and Górny et al. (2009) for further details.

3 ISAAC INFRARED DATA

3.1 New observations

A total of 14 targets were observed at the Very Large Telescope in the service mode between 2013-07-21 and 2013-07-30 under pro-

gramme ID 290.D-5136(A). Four of these were observed outside the requested observational constraints and, although the planetary nebulae had at least borderline detections of hydrogen, the spectra suffered from very poor signal-to-noise ratios and thus did not yield meaningful limits. A further four nebulae (PNG 006.3 + 04.4, PNG 009.6 – 10.6, PNG 351.9 – 01.9 and PNG 353.5 – 04.9) resulted in null detections within the requested observational constraints and are not discussed further. Of the remaining six nebulae, five were detected in the 3.625 μ m line and the final source had a high signal-to-noise ratio spectra with no detected [Zn IV] line, allowing useful upper limits to be placed on the Zn abundance within this nebula.

The observations used the Long Wavelength Spectrometer of Infrared Spectrometer And Array Camera (ISAAC) on UT3 using the jiggle-nod method, with on-source exposure times of 30–60 min. The slit length was 120 arcsec, the slit width used was 1.5 arcsec, the wavelength coverage was 3.55–3.80 μ m and the resulting resolution was $R = 1500$. Nodding was done along the slit, with nods of 15–30 arcsec depending upon the source being observed. This results in the source being in the field of view at all times during the observation, reducing the required observing time whilst still allowing an effective background subtraction. The slit was aligned through the brightest portion of the nebulae and in most cases included more than 50 per cent of the object due to their small angular size. The observed wavelength range covers the H₁ ($n = 8-5$) henceforth known as H₈₋₅ line, five Humphreys series hydrogen lines ($n = 21-6$ to 17–6) and the [Zn IV] emission line at 3.625 μ m.

The spectra were reduced using the ESO CPL. The wavelength calibration used the recommended method of arc lamp line calibration. The relative intensity calibration along the spectrum was applied using the telluric standard stars (details of which can be found in Table 4), which are well described by blackbody distributions. We estimate the relative flux calibrations to be accurate to 5–10 per cent. Absolute flux calibrations are not required for

Table 4. Telluric standards for each source, including their spectral type and effective temperatures, taken from the *Hipparcos* catalogue.

PNG	Telluric standard	Spectral type	T_{eff} (K)
003.6 + 03.1	HIP094378	B5V	15 200
011.0 + 05.8	HIP091014	B2III/IV	20 300
352.1 + 05.1	HIP085885	B2II	20 000
354.5 + 03.3	HIP103571	G0V	5940
355.9 + 03.6	HIP087164	B2II	20 000
358.2 + 03.6	HR7236	B9Vn	10 500

the analysis in this paper: the [Zn IV] line integrated intensities are given in terms of the $H_8 - 5$ line. Extinction is negligible over this wavelength range.

The resulting spectra are shown in Fig. 1 at two different wavelength ranges so the intensity of both the [Zn IV] and $H_8 - 5$ lines can be clearly seen. The integrated intensities of the [Zn IV] and $H_8 - 5$ lines were measured after smoothing was applied and a background continuum fitted. The ratio of the integrated intensities can be found in Table 6.

3.2 Literature data

In addition to the new infrared observations, we also update the zinc abundances of those nebulae previously observed with ISAAC [programme ID: 089.D-0084 (A), see Smith et al. 2014 for complete details on data reduction and calibration], which also fall within our UVES sample in Section 2. Within this work, we take the published [Zn IV]/ $H_8 - 5$ flux ratios and derive new ionic and elemental abundances based upon the electron temperatures and densities discussed in Section 2.

3.3 Determination of zinc abundances

The zinc abundances were calculated using a version of the method used by Dinerstein & Geballe (2001) with a different JCF as CLOUDY (Ferland et al. 2013, v13.01); photoionization models have shown that the Zn^{3+}/Zn ratio is best traced by O^{++}/O rather than the Ar^{3+}/Ar ratio used in Dinerstein & Geballe (2001, Smith et al. 2014). The CLOUDY models assumed spherical symmetry and a solar composition (as specified in the CLOUDY documentation, Hazy Part 1: table 7.1 – values taken from Grevesse & Sauval 1998; Allende Prieto, Lambert & Asplund 2001, 2002; Holweger 2001).

Using this method, Zn/H is given by

$$\frac{\text{Zn}}{\text{H}} = \frac{F([\text{Zn IV}])}{F(H_{8-5})} \frac{\varepsilon(H_{8-5})}{\varepsilon(\text{Zn IV})} \frac{\text{O}}{\text{O}^{++}}, \quad (1)$$

where $F(X)$ and $\varepsilon(X)$ denote the flux and emissivity of line X , respectively. Zn/O can be determined from Zn/H using the value of O/H either directly calculated within this paper or from the literature.

The hydrogen emissivities were taken from the catalogue of Hummer & Storey (1987), interpolated to the literature electron temperature and density of each nebula (see Table 5). The [Zn IV] emissivities were calculated in the low-density limit from

$$\varepsilon(\text{Zn IV}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_{ul}}{kT_e}\right) \frac{h\nu_{ul}\beta\gamma}{g_l\sqrt{T_e}}, \quad (2)$$

with all values in cgs units. β is defined as $\sqrt{(2\pi\hbar^4)/(m_e^3k)} = 8.629 \times 10^{-6}$ (cgs units) and γ , the energy-averaged collision strengths of the transition, were kindly provided by Butler (private

communication). The collision strengths for [Zn IV] are estimated to be accurate to 20 per cent (Butler, private communication).

The electron temperatures, densities, oxygen abundances (O/H and O^{++}/O), central star temperatures (where available) and basic information about each nebula are shown in Table 5. Wherever possible, these have been taken from the UVES data described in Section 2. Wherever this was not possible, the parameters were taken from the literature and the references for these values are indicated in the table. Also included in this table, for comparison purposes, are the nebulae from Dinerstein & Geballe (2001).

3.4 Results

The calculated abundances of Zn/H and Zn/O are shown in Table 6. The reference solar values were taken from Asplund et al. (2009). The table includes results that are unchanged from Smith et al. (2014, PNG 019.7 + 03.2, PNG 040.4 – 03.1, NGC 7027 and IC 5117) – these are included for completeness only. The results from this extended sample of nebulae are generally subsolar in Zn/H . The values of O/Zn are either consistent with the solar value to within uncertainties (eight of the sample) or are enriched in O relative to solar (six of the sample, $>2\sigma$ from solar).

The [Zn IV] 3.625 μm line was not detected in PNG 355.9+03.6, thus only limits could be placed by measuring the integrated intensity of the region where the [Zn IV] line should have been observed and comparing this to the measured hydrogen integrated intensity. This gives limits on the values of $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ and $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ to be -1.2 and 0.4 , respectively. All hydrogen lines from the Humphreys and Pfund series within this wavelength range were detected. This nebula has a very low central star temperature of 3.8×10^4 K, and it is at this temperature that [Zn IV] loses its dominance according to the CLOUDY models of Smith et al. (2014). Thus, this nebula may not be as metal-poor as these limits suggest. Taking Zn^{3+}/Zn to be 0.45 (the result obtained from the CLOUDY models of Smith et al. 2014 at this central star temperature), the limits on $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ and $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ reduce to <-1.0 and >0.2 , respectively. These values suggest that this nebula may have a significantly lower abundance of zinc in comparison to the Sun.

PNG 011.0 + 05.8, PNG 352.1 + 05.1 and PNG 354.5 + 03.3 are consistent with solar for both Zn/H and O/Zn . PNG 003.6 + 03.1 and PNG 358.2 + 03.6 both show subsolar $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ and above solar values for $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$, indicating an enhancement in O/Zn in these nebulae.

Those nebulae in the Smith et al. (2014) sample which also formed part of the UVES sample in Section 2 had their abundance calculations updated using the UVES temperatures, densities and oxygen abundances. The updated results agree well to within uncertainties of the results originally obtained in Smith et al. (2014) which were calculated using parameters derived from optical data from a variety of sources in the literature. PNG 004.0 – 03.0 remains significantly subsolar in $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ at -0.7 ± 0.1 dex with an $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ value that is consistent with solar to within the measured uncertainties. PNG 006.1 + 08.3, PNG 006.4 + 02.0 and PNG 006.8 + 04.1 remain subsolar in $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ at -0.8 ± 0.1 , -0.2 ± 0.1 and -0.4 ± 0.1 , respectively, and enhanced in $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ with respect to solar at 0.7 ± 0.1 , 0.4 ± 0.1 and 0.5 ± 0.1 . PNG 355.4 – 02.4 remains enhanced in zinc over solar with $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}] = 0.3 \pm 0.1$ but its $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ value has changed by $+0.1$ dex bringing it in line (within uncertainties) with the solar value. The remaining nebulae detailed in Smith et al. (2014) had no new optical data and thus their values remain unchanged and are included in this paper for completeness only.

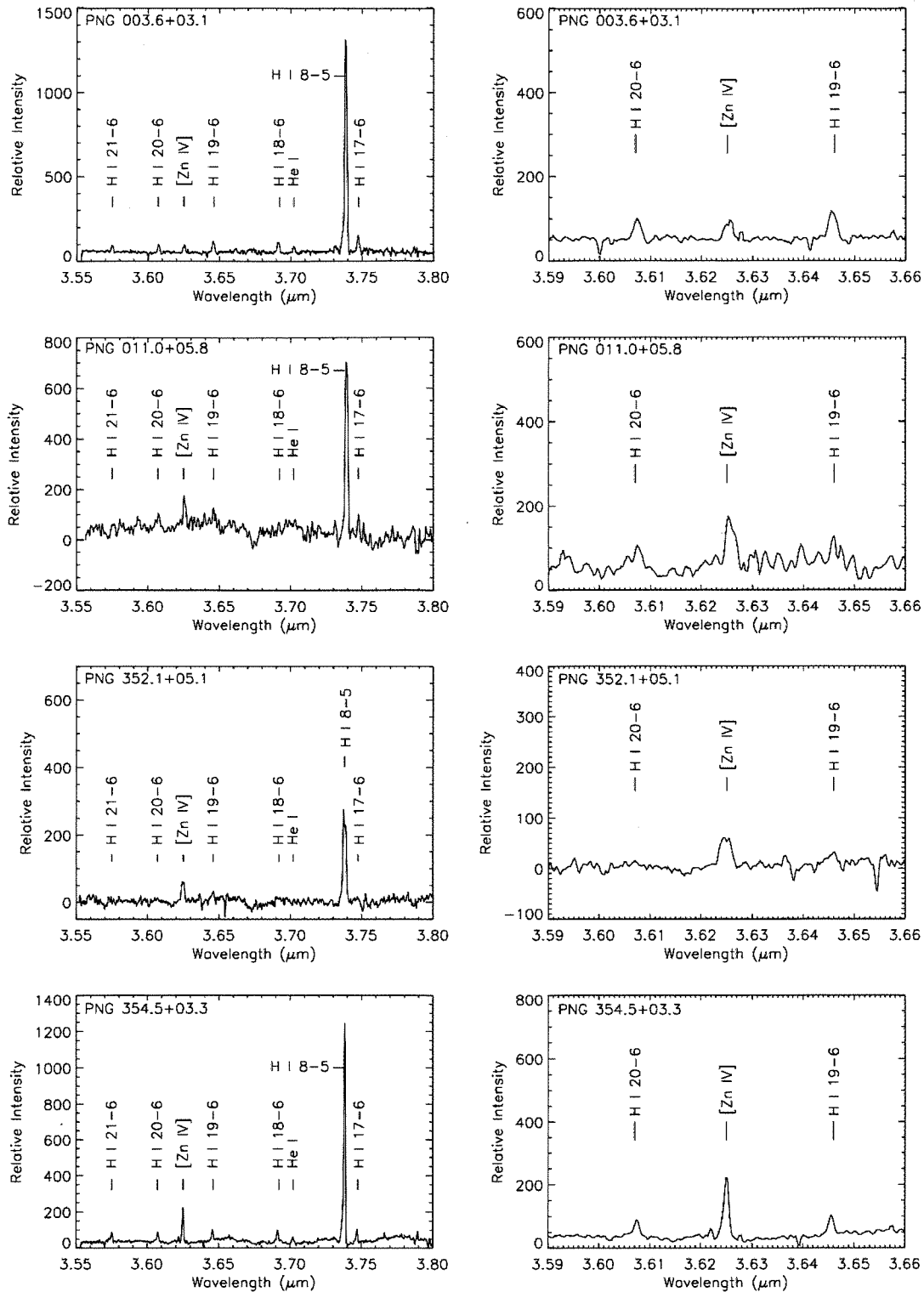


Figure 1. Spectra of all sources with detections or usable limits of the [Zn IV] line. The spectra have been background-subtracted and subsequently smoothed.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Alpha element abundances as a function of metallicity

Fig. 2 shows the relation between [O/Zn] and [Zn/H] in our sample nebulae. The two values are related by their O/H value. The majority of the nebulae follow the trend of decreasing [O/Zn] from 0.6 to

−0.1 with increasing [Zn/H] from −1 to 0. Only limits were placed on PNG 355.9 + 03.6 and thus it was not included in this figure. PNG 004.0 − 03.0 lies approximately 2σ away from the remainder of the sample, due to its low [Zn/H] coupled with an approximately solar [O/Zn]. Chemical evolution model results of Kobayashi, Karakas & Umeda (2011) for the bulge show a decrease in [O/Fe] from 0.5 to 0 with [Fe/H] increasing from −1 to 0 as do the results of

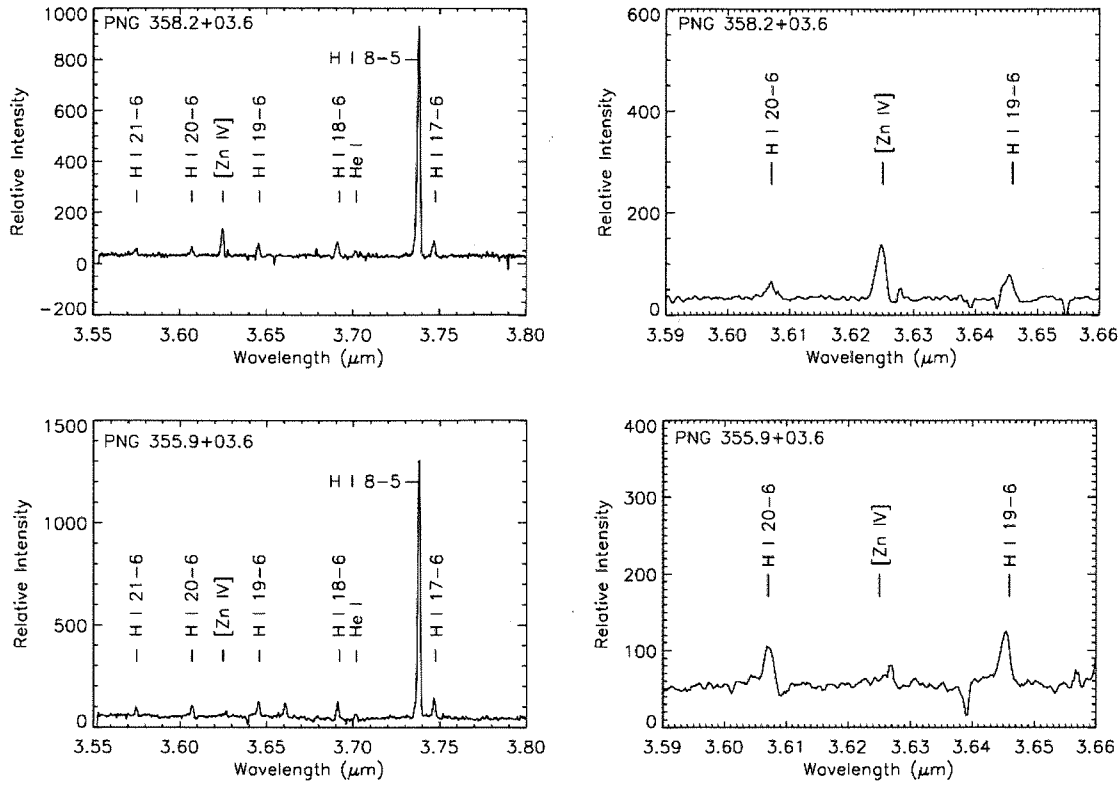


Figure 1 continued

Table 5. Basic information and literature parameters for each source. Angular diameters are in arcseconds, where ^{opt} indicates values derived from optical observations and ^{rad} denotes values derived from radio observations (Acker et al. 1992). The first seven nebulae are those from Smith et al. (2014), the following six are the ISAAC observations and the remaining two nebulae are from Dinerstein & Geballe (2001). References for optical spectra and central star effective temperatures are listed in column 11.

PNG	Name	RA	Dec.	Ang. dia. (arcsec)	T_{star} (10^4 K)	Bulge /disc	T_e (O III) (10^4 K)	N_e (O II) (10^3 cm^{-3})	O/H (10^{-4})	O ⁺⁺ /O	Ref.
004.0 – 03.0	M 2-29	18 06 41	–26 54 56	3.6 ^{opt}	7.6	B	1.09 ± 0.04^b	$3.0^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	1.2 ± 0.1	0.92 ± 0.11	1,2
006.1 + 08.3	M 1-20	17 28 58	–19 15 54	1.9 ^{rad}	7.9	B	$0.95^{+0.01}_{-0.09}$	10^{+2}_{-0}	$3.6^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	$0.94^{+0.04}_{-0.08}$	1,2
006.4 + 02.0	M 1-31	17 52 41	–22 21 57	7.0 ^{rad}	5.8	B	$0.74^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$	7^{+4}_{-0}	$8.1^{+1.0}_{-0.2}$	$0.98^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$	1,2
006.8 + 04.1	M 3-15	17 45 32	–20 58 02	4.2 ^{opt}	7.9	B	$0.81^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	5^{+2}_{-0}	5.8 ± 0.7	$0.99^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$	1,2
019.7 + 03.2	M 3-25	18 15 17	–10 10 09	3.9 ^{opt}	5.2	D	1.09 ± 0.03^b	14 ± 1	3.9 ± 0.4	0.82 ± 0.11	3,4
040.4 – 03.1	K 3-30	19 16 28	+05 13 19	3.3 ^{rad}	...	D	1.0^a	10.0^a	3.9^a	0.80^a	–
355.4 – 02.4	M 3-14	17 44 21	–34 06 41	2.8 ^{rad}	7.9	B	$0.81^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	4^{+1}_{-0}	$8.0^{+0.7}_{-1.0}$	$0.89^{+0.14}_{-0.11}$	1,2
003.6 + 03.1	M 2-14	17 41 57	–24 11 16	2.2 ^{rad}	4.4	B	0.68 ± 0.02	9^{+4}_{-0}	$4.4^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$	$0.80^{+0.23}_{-0.15}$	1,2
011.0 + 05.8	NGC 6439	17 48 20	–16 28 44	5.0 ^{opt}	...	D	1.01 ± 0.01	3.7 ± 0.1	$5.0^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$	$0.84^{+0.06}_{-0.03}$	3,–
352.1 + 05.1	M 2-8	17 05 31	–32 32 08	4.2 ^{opt}	12.8	B	0.94 ± 0.01	5 ± 3	$4.8^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$0.77^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	3,2
354.5 + 03.3	Th 3-4	17 18 52	–31 39 07	0.0 ^{opt}	...	B	$1.06^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$	17^{+1}_{-2}	$4.0^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$	0.98 ± 0.26	1,2
355.9 + 03.6	H 1-9	17 21 32	–30 20 49	0.7 ^{rad}	3.8	B	$1.00^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$	30^{+60}_{-0}	$0.74^{+1.7}_{-0}$	$0.70^{+0.08}_{-0.16}$	1,5
358.2 + 03.6	M 3-10	17 27 20	–28 27 51	3.2 ^{opt}	9.3	B	1.08 ± 0.03	$7.5^{+2.0}_{-1.4}$	$5.0^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	$0.82^{+0.08}_{-0.14}$	3,2
084.9 – 03.4	NGC 7027	21 07 02	+42 14 10	14.0 ^{opt}	18.0	D	1.25 ± 0.04	13^{+10}_{-3}	3.9 ± 0.5	0.67 ± 0.01	6,7
089.8 – 05.1	IC 5117	21 32 31	+44 35 48	1.5 ^{rad}	12.0	D	1.25 ± 0.04	16^{+11}_{-4}	2.7 ± 0.3	0.94 ± 0.13	8,8

Notes. 1: This work; 2: Gesicki & Zijlstra (2007); 3: Górný et al. (2004); 4: Kondratyeva (2003); 5: Górný et al. (2009); 6: Zhang et al. (2005); 7: Pottasch & Bernard-Salas (2010); 8: Hyung et al. (2001).

^aAdopted value.

^b $T(\text{N II})$ used.

Meléndez et al. (2008) from observed abundances of Galactic bulge stars. Bensby, Feltzing & Oey (2014) and Jönsson et al. (2017) find that $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ decreases with increasing $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ from $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.75$ to 0, reaching solar $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ at solar $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Our results are in excel-

lent agreement with all of the aforementioned studies. The results of Schultheis et al. (2017) also show a strong negative correlation in $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ versus $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, with their results decreasing from $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}] \approx 0.3$ at $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \approx -0.75$ to solar values of $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ at

Table 6. Abundances of zinc and iron with respect to hydrogen and oxygen for the new sample and the literature sample. Iron abundances may be calculated from the zinc abundances using the solar ratio of Zn/Fe. Flux ratios are listed in column 3 and are given as the flux of the [Zn IV] line with respect to the flux of the H line used, $H_8 - 5$ unless otherwise indicated. Emissivities are quoted in $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-3}$.

PNG	$\epsilon([\text{Zn IV}])$ ($\times 10^{-21}$)	$F_{[\text{Zn IV}]} / F_{\text{H}}$ ($\times 10^{-2}$)	$\text{Zn}^{3+} / \text{H}^+$ ($\times 10^{-8}$)	Zn/H ($\times 10^{-8}$)	Zn/O ($\times 10^{-5}$)	$[\text{Zn/H}]$	$[\text{O/Zn}]$
004.0 – 03.0	7.2 ± 1.5	4.4 ± 1.5	0.73 ± 0.28	0.79 ± 0.32	6.6 ± 2.7	-0.7 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.2
006.1 + 08.3	7.0 ± 1.4	2.6 ± 0.4	$0.51^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	$0.54^{+0.16}_{-0.13}$	1.5 ± 0.4	-0.8 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1
006.4 + 02.0	6.5 ± 1.3	8.1 ± 1.1	$2.3^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$2.3^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$	2.9 ± 0.8	-0.2 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.1
006.8 + 04.1	6.7 ± 1.3	5.6 ± 0.8	1.4 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.4	2.4 ± 0.7	-0.4 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.1
019.7 + 03.2	7.2 ± 1.4	17.4 ± 2.5	2.8 ± 0.7	3.5 ± 0.9	9 ± 3	-0.02 ± 0.10	-0.08 ± 0.10
040.4 – 03.1 ^a	7.2 ± 1.6	10.0 ± 1.4	1.8 ± 0.8	2 ± 1	6 ± 5	-0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.3
355.4 – 02.4	6.7 ± 1.3	24.4 ± 3.5	6.1 ± 1.5	6.8 ± 1.9	8.5 ± 2.6	0.3 ± 0.1	-0.1 ± 0.1
003.6 + 03.1	6.3 ± 1.3	3.0 ± 0.4	$0.99^{+0.25}_{-0.24}$	$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	2.8 ± 1.1	-0.5 ± 0.1	$0.4^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$
011.0 + 05.8	7.1 ± 1.4	13.8 ± 1.9	2.5 ± 0.6	$3.0^{+0.7}_{-0.8}$	$6.0^{+1.5}_{-1.6}$	-0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
352.1 + 05.1	7.0 ± 1.4	18.8 ± 2.7	3.7 ± 0.9	$4.9^{+1.3}_{-1.2}$	10.2 ± 2.7	0.1 ± 0.1	-0.1 ± 0.1
354.5 + 03.3	7.2 ± 1.4	14.4 ± 2.0	2.4 ± 1.5	2.5 ± 1.7	6 ± 4	-0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.2
355.9 + 03.6	7.1 ± 1.4	$<0.9 \pm 0.1$	$<0.16 \pm 0.04$	$<0.23^{+5.24}_{-0.06}$	$<3 \pm 70$	$<-1.2^{+1.4}_{-0.1}$	$>0.4 \pm 1.4$
358.2 + 03.6	7.2 ± 1.4	9.9 ± 1.4	1.6 ± 0.4	$2.0^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	$4.0^{+1.3}_{-1.1}$	-0.3 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.1
NGC 7027	7.4 ± 1.5	149 ± 7^b	0.88 ± 0.18	1.3 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.8	-0.44 ± 0.08	0.34 ± 0.09
IC 5117	7.4 ± 1.5	260 ± 50^b	1.7 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.5	7 ± 2	-0.31 ± 0.10	0.06 ± 0.12

Notes. ^aValues are an estimate using average values for oxygen ratios in calculations where literature values were unavailable.

^bFlux are given for the H_{19-6} transitions and abundances are the mean of those derived from the H_{19-6} and H_{20-6} transitions, taken from Dinerstein & Geballe (2001).

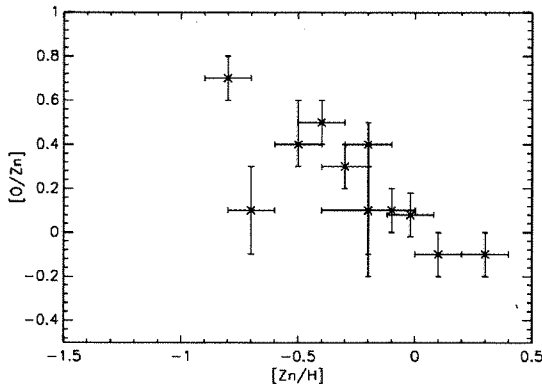


Figure 2. $[\text{O/Zn}]$ against $[\text{Zn/H}]$.

$[\text{Fe/H}] \sim 0.5$. This is a slightly shallower gradient than the previous studies, but is still generally consistent with the results of our work. Other alpha elements, such as Si, Ca and Mg, also in this study show similar trends to that of oxygen. The results of Barbuy et al. (2015), however, show no trend in $[\text{O/Zn}]$ with varying $[\text{Fe/H}]$ ($+0.3$ to -1.3) or $[\text{O/H}]$ ($+0.6$ to -0.4) in a sample of 56 Galactic bulge stars, which is inconsistent with our results, but the strong decrease in $[\text{O/Fe}]$ with $[\text{Fe/H}]$ in the sample of bulge dwarf and subgiant stars of Bensby et al. (2011) is in good agreement with our results. This agreement between our results and the literature studies indicates that the PNe have a similar star formation history to the stars in the optical studies.

In general, our sample have low $[\text{Zn/H}]$ and solar $[\text{O/H}]$ values implying that, assuming zinc abundances reflect those of iron and there is no depletion of zinc, there is some alpha-element enhancement in our sample. Bensby et al. (2017) report a range of metallicities and ages in the bulge, including younger objects of solar metallicity or higher. Gesicki et al. (2014) find that bulge planetary nebulae are related to the younger population of the bulge, which would fit with our data only if the zinc abundances

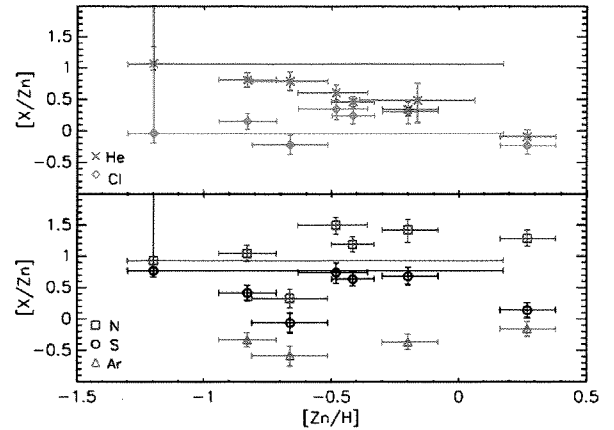


Figure 3. $[\text{He/Zn}]$, $[\text{N/Zn}]$, $[\text{S/Zn}]$, $[\text{Ar/Zn}]$ and $[\text{Cl/Zn}]$ abundances against $[\text{Zn/H}]$. Symbols are defined in the legends of each plot and the solar values have been taken from Asplund et al. (2009).

were underestimated, resulting in solar metallicity PNe with no alpha element enhancement. Zoccali et al. (2017), however, report two bulge populations: one with supersolar metallicities and one with subsolar metallicities. The zinc abundance results of our sample nebulae directly place them in the latter category, although their oxygen abundances are closer to solar. Neither our oxygen nor zinc abundances could place our sample within the supersolar category.

4.2 Optical abundances as a function of metallicity

The elemental abundances determined solely from the UVES data are shown in Fig. 3 as a fraction of Zn, obtained by dividing the elemental abundances with respect to hydrogen by Zn/H , and are plotted as a function of $[\text{Zn/H}]$. The $[\text{X/Zn}]$ ratios are generally constant or show slight decreases with increasing metallicity.

The chemical evolution models of Kobayashi et al. (2011) for the bulge show the variation of $[\text{Cl}/\text{Fe}]$, $[\text{Ar}/\text{Fe}]$, $[\text{N}/\text{Fe}]$ and $[\text{S}/\text{Fe}]$, amongst other elements, over $-1.5 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < 0.5$. $[\text{S}/\text{Fe}]$ decreases from 0.5 to 0 as $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ increases from -1 to 0. Our results show no clear decrease but are of similar values, distributed between 0.7 and -0.1 . The lack of clear trend may be due to the small sample size, as observational data presented with the model results for the bulge are also subject to large scatter. $[\text{Cl}/\text{Fe}]$ increases then decreases in the models of Kobayashi et al. (2011), beginning at a value of -0.3 , increasing to 0.1 then decreasing to -0.1 . Our results are consistent with this model. $[\text{Ar}/\text{Fe}]$ decreases from 0.3 to -0.1 over the same $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ range as the two aforementioned models. Our results are lower than these values and approximately constant, with a typical value of $[\text{Ar}/\text{Zn}] = -0.5$. The model $[\text{N}/\text{Fe}]$ increases from -0.5 to 0 then decreases back to -0.3 as $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ increases from -1 to -0.5 and from -0.5 to 0, respectively. Our results show an approximately constant value of $[\text{N}/\text{Zn}]$ with a significantly higher average value of 1.0.

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have used UVES observations of planetary nebulae in combination with the NEAT to calculate nebular diagnostics such as electron temperatures, densities, and ionic and elemental abundances. These values have been compared with literature data and in many cases agree well with previously published values. The electron temperatures and densities as well as the oxygen elemental and ionic abundances have been used in the analysis of VLT ISAAC observations of the $3.625\ \mu\text{m}$ $[\text{Zn}\ \text{IV}]$ emission line, based upon the method of Dinerstein & Geballe (2001). Six new VLT ISAAC observations have been obtained and the remaining data originated from Smith et al. (2014).

The new results show subsolar $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$ abundances and a range in $[\text{O}/\text{Zn}]$ ($+0.3$ to -0.2 dex, excluding PNG 355.9+03.6). One nebula, PNG 355.9+03.6, had no detection of the $[\text{Zn}\ \text{IV}]$ emission line but an upper limit was placed on $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$, which puts this nebula at substantially subsolar in $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$. Our results, taken in combination with those reported in Smith et al. (2014), indicate that the metallicity measured via zinc abundances of planetary nebulae in the Galactic bulge is generally subsolar and in a small number of nebulae, substantially subsolar ($[\text{Zn}/\text{H}] \leq -1.0$).

Additionally, abundances of lighter elements, specifically sulphur, nitrogen, argon, helium and chlorine have also been examined as functions of $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$. $[X/\text{Zn}]$, where X is one of the aforementioned elements, remains constant or shows slight decreases with increasing $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$.

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