

A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by a warm light, possibly from the setting sun, creating a golden glow. The sky is a deep blue, and the foreground is dark, suggesting a field or a large open area.

Millimetre ATCA Results

Vincent Minier
School of Physics
UNSW

ATCA at 3 & 12 mm – Current Status



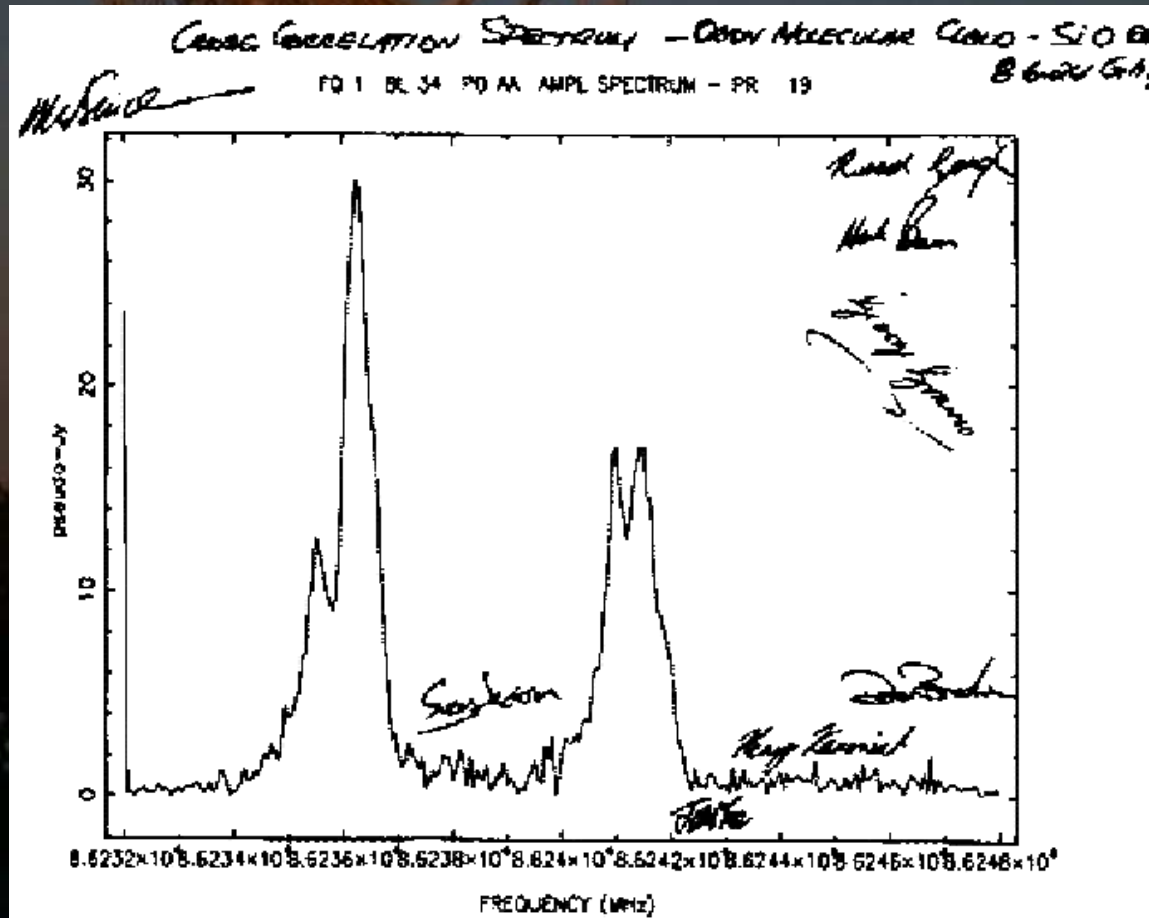
3 mm system

- Frequency range:
 - (1) 84.906-87.305 GHz
 - (2) 88.506-91.305 GHz
- 3 baselines, 2 pol.:
CA02, CA03, CA04
- System temperature:
250 – 400 K
- Bandwidth : 128 MHz

12 mm system

- Frequency range:
16-26 GHz
(no tuning needed !)
- 15 baselines, 2 pol.:
CA01, CA02, CA03, CA04,
CA05, CA06
- System temperature:
60 – 70 K

First light on 30th Nov. 2000



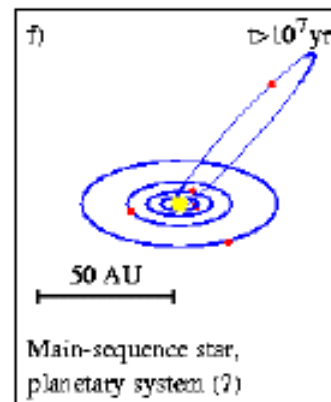
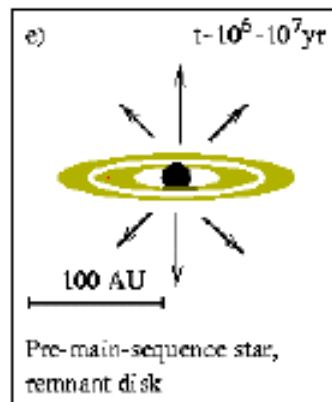
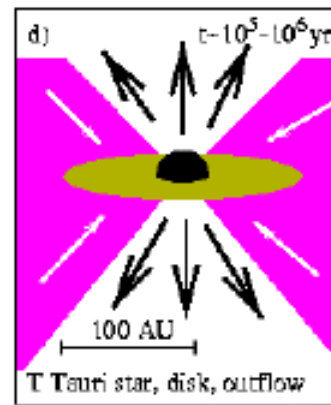
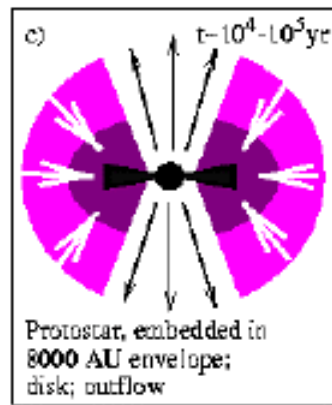
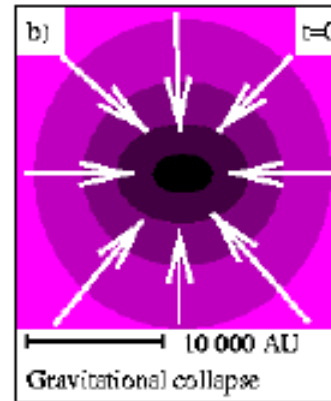
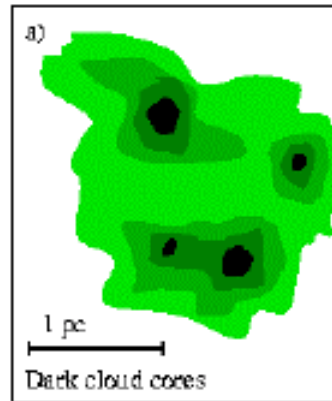
Orion SiO
86.243 GHz

Recent Results at 3 and 12 mm

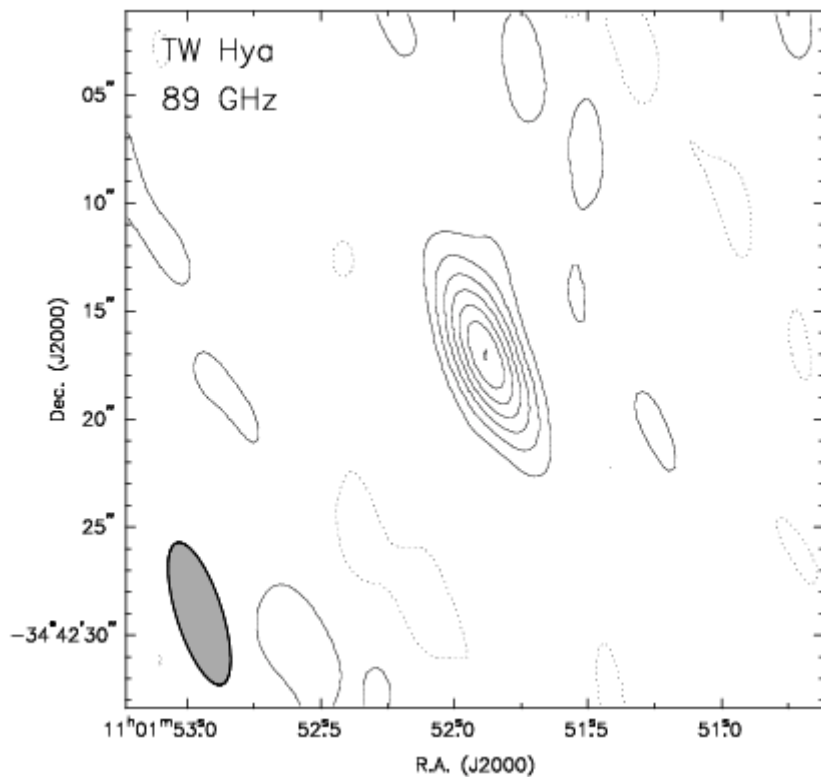
- ❑ Pre-planetary disks around young stars (Wilner, Bourke, Wright, Jorgensen, van Dishoeck, Wong, 2002)
- ❑ Planetary water masers in extra-solar systems (Minier, Lineweaver, Burton, Purcell, Longmore, Norris, 2003)
- ❑ Search for biomolecules in Sgr B2 (Jones, Hunt, 2002)
- ❑ Massive star formation in the Galactic Plane (Minier, Burton, Wong, Purcell, Hill, Longmore, Barnes, 2002 – 2003)
- ❑ Late-type stars (AGB, CSE, SiO masers) (Olofsson, Lindqvist, Wong, 2002)
- ❑ Massive star formation in the LMC (N113: Wong, Ott, Mizuno et al., 2000 – 2002; Water vapour masers: Beasley, Claussen, Marvel & Staveley-Smith)
- ❑ SNR1987 (Manchester et al. 2002)
- ❑ Molecular gas in nearby galaxies (Koribalski et al. 2001)

A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "1. Pre-planetary disks around young stars" is overlaid in yellow.

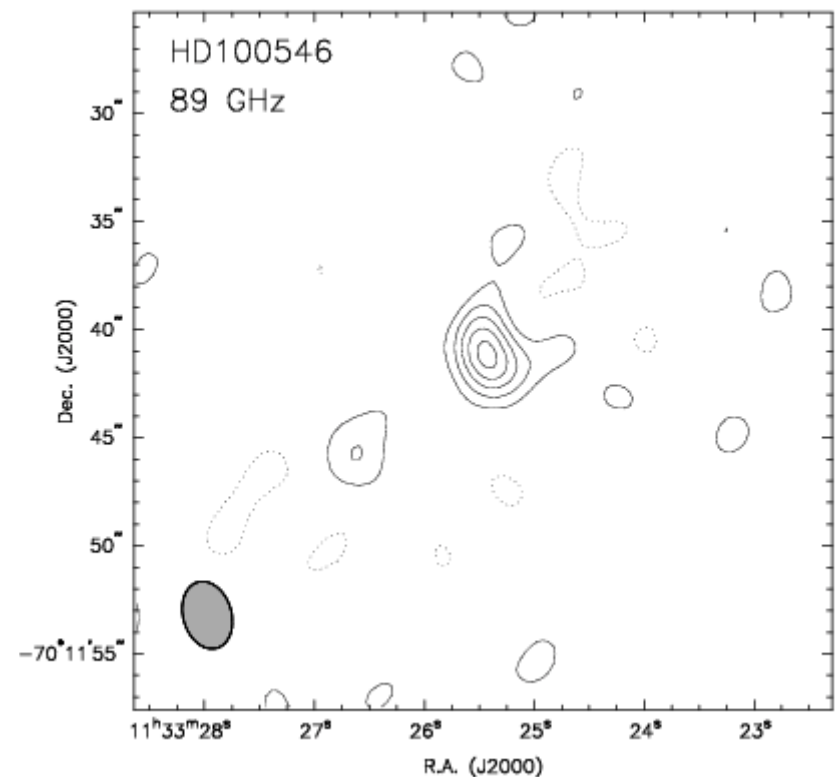
1. Pre-planetary disks around young stars



Dust in Pre-planetary Disks



TW Hya
T Tauri star
 41 ± 4 mJy



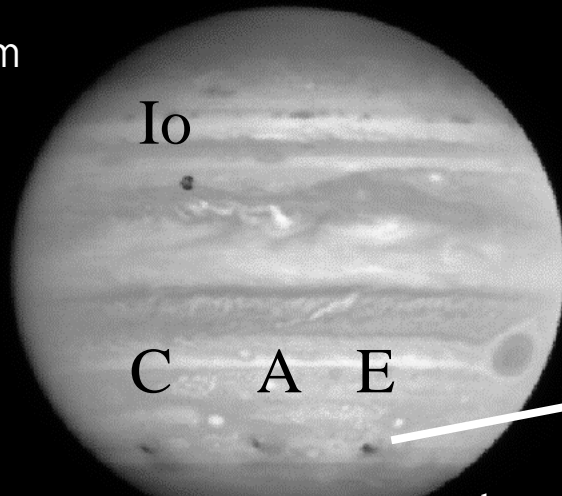
HD 100546
Herbig Be star
 36 ± 3 mJy

A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "2. Planetary water masers in extra-solar systems" is overlaid in yellow.

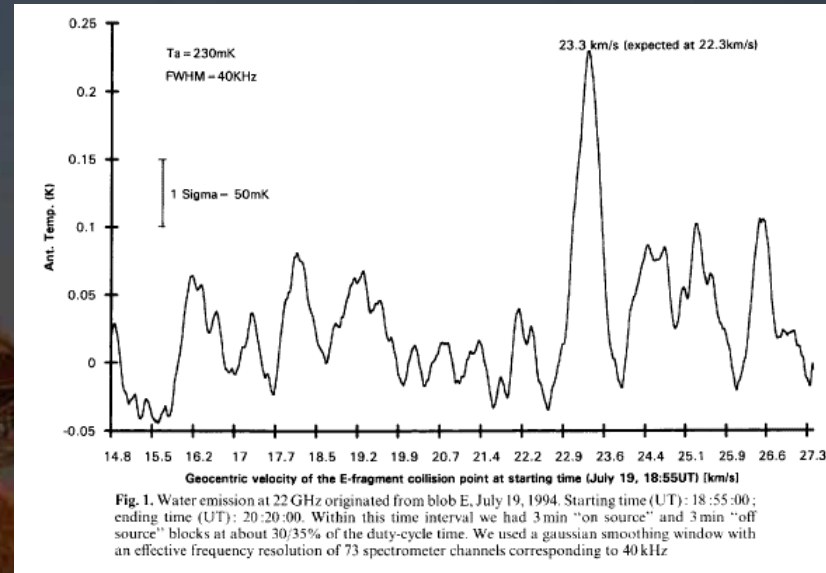
2. Planetary water masers in extra-solar systems

Water vapour masers in giant planet atmospheres

HST,
336 nm



Shoemaker-Levy 9 collision: 17th July 1994



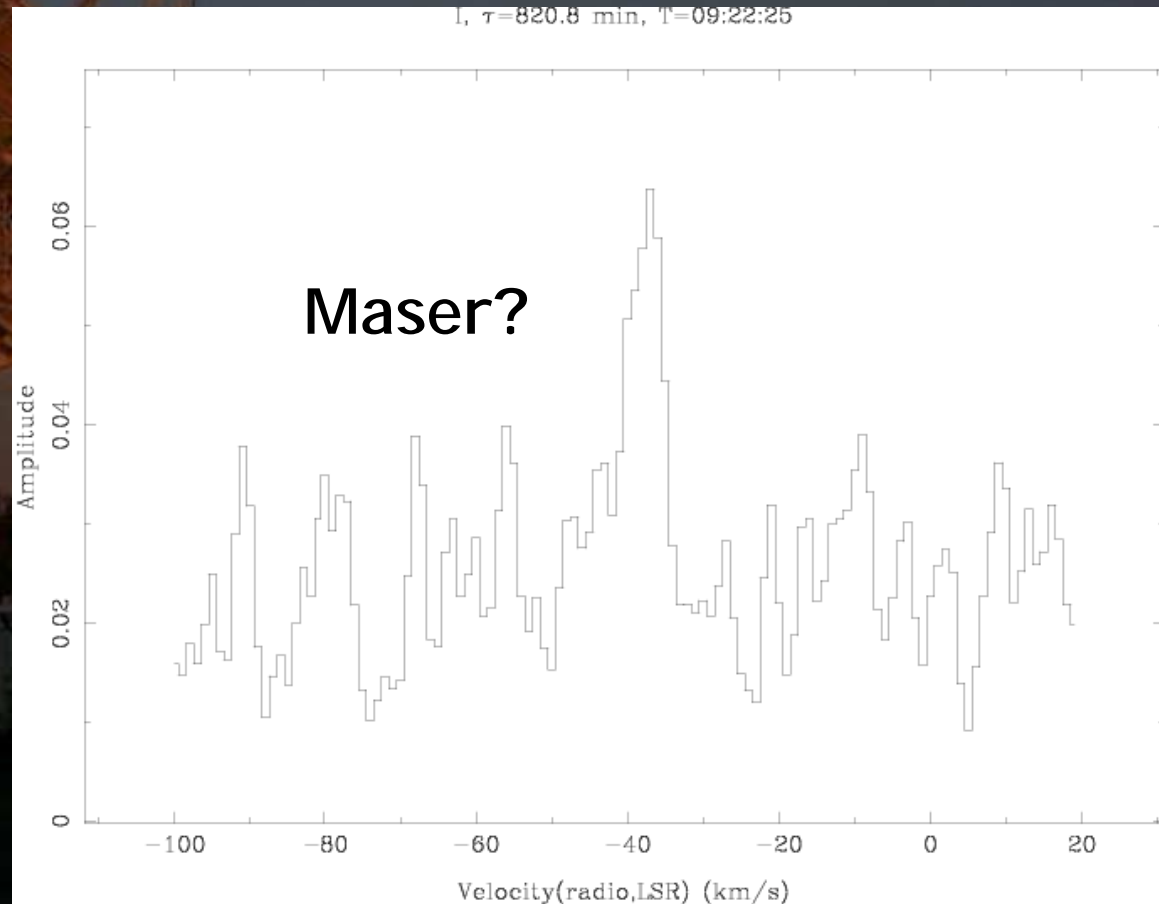
Cosmovici et al. 1996

- September 2002, Cosmovici et al. announced the detection of water masers in 4 exo-planetary systems (e.g. Eps. Eridani).
- December 2002, the detections were not re-confirmed with the VLA despite a sensitivity of a few mJy/beam.

Search for water masers toward very young "solar systems" (1-2 Gyr)

12 mm system

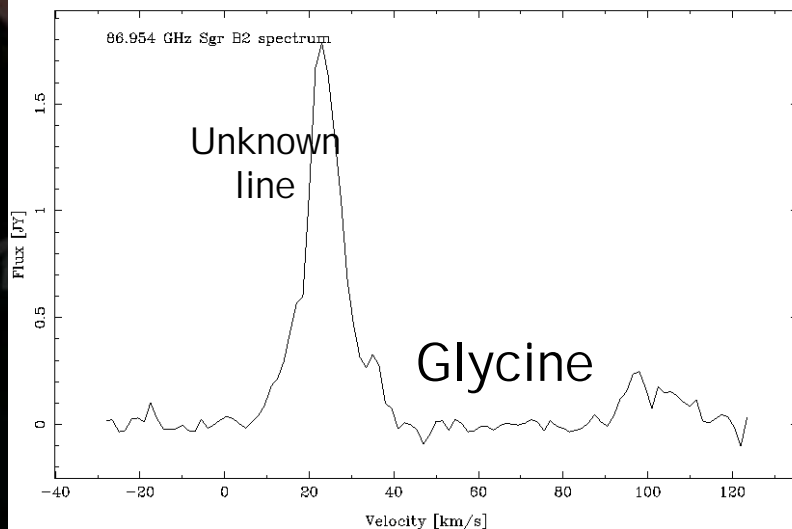
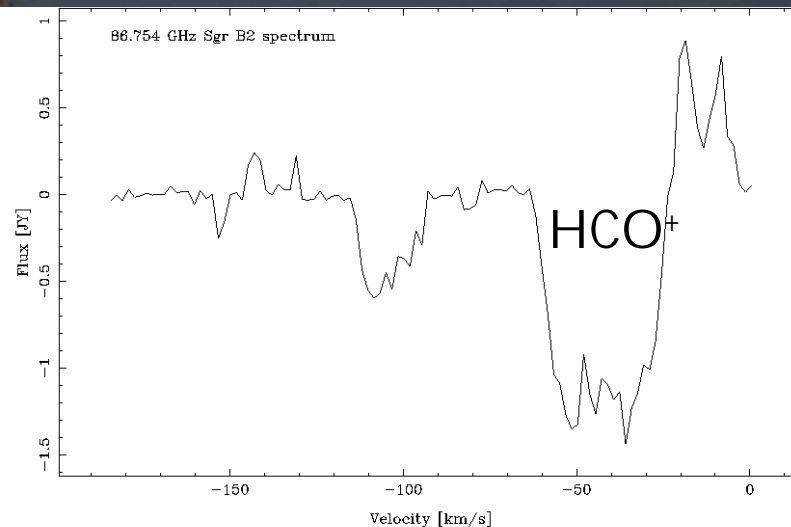
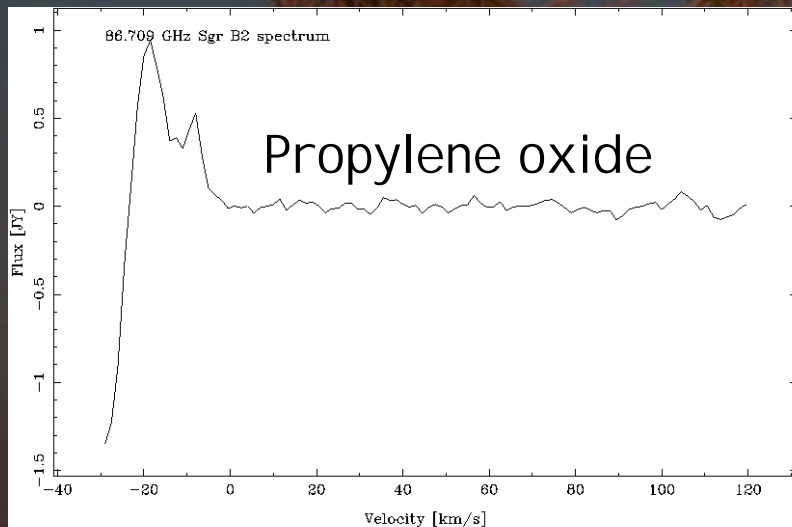
- Frequency range:
22.23508 GHz
- EW352+antenna 6
→ 15 baselines, 2 pol.:
CA01, CA02, CA03,
CA04, CA05, CA06
- Tsys & sensitivity:
60 – 70 K
20-40 mJy



A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "3. Search for biomolecules in Sgr B2" is overlaid in yellow.

3. Search for biomolecules in Sgr B2

Search for glycine (87 GHz) and propylene oxide (86.7 GHz)

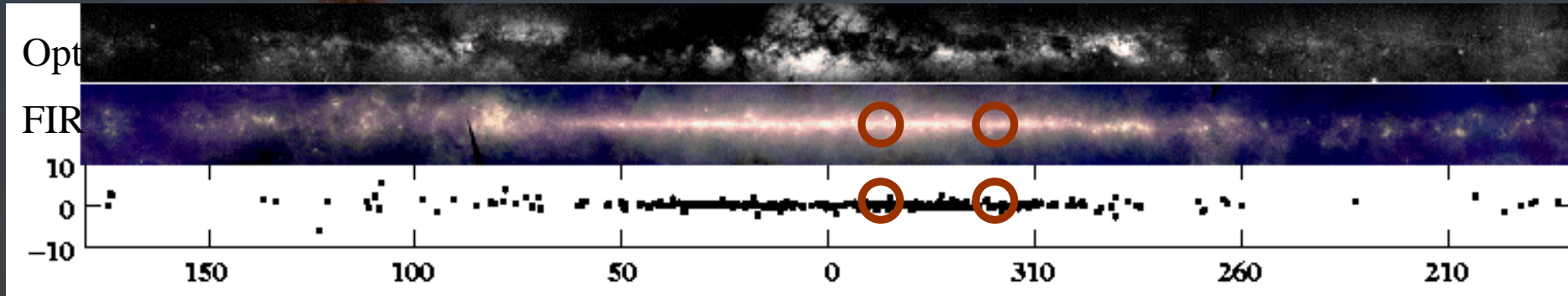


No detection down to
30 mJy/beam.

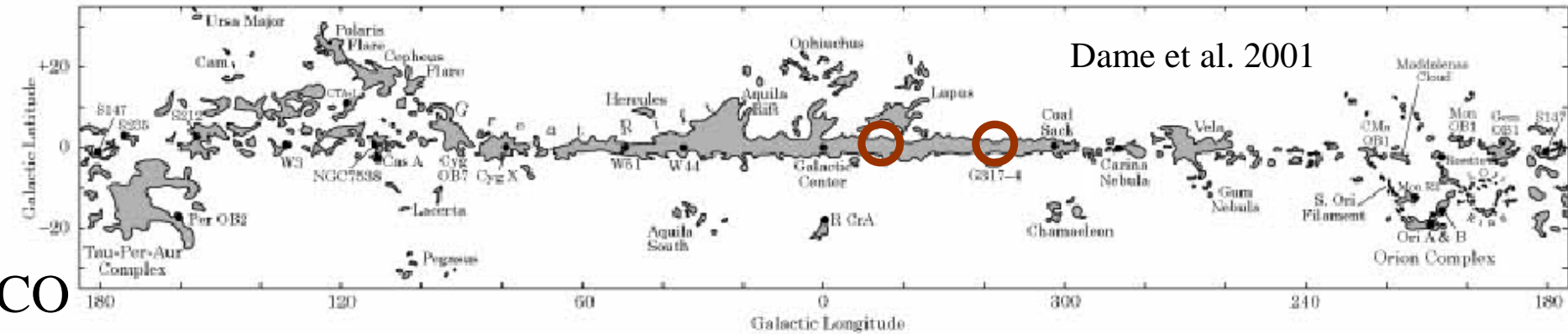
A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "4. Massive star formation in the Galactic Plane" is overlaid in yellow.

4. Massive star formation in the Galactic Plane

Galactic plane

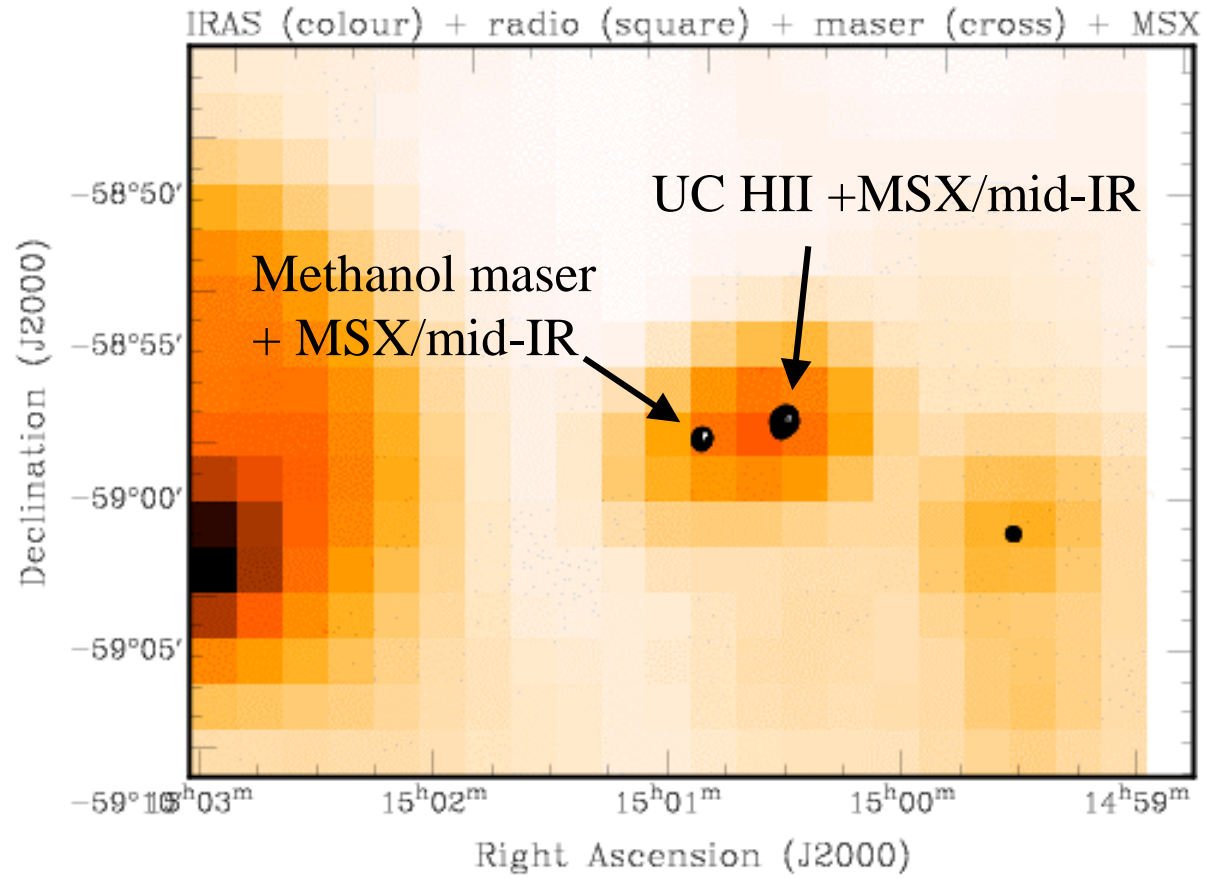


Methanol masers as tracers of massive star formation



G318.95-0.20 (IRAS 14567-5846)

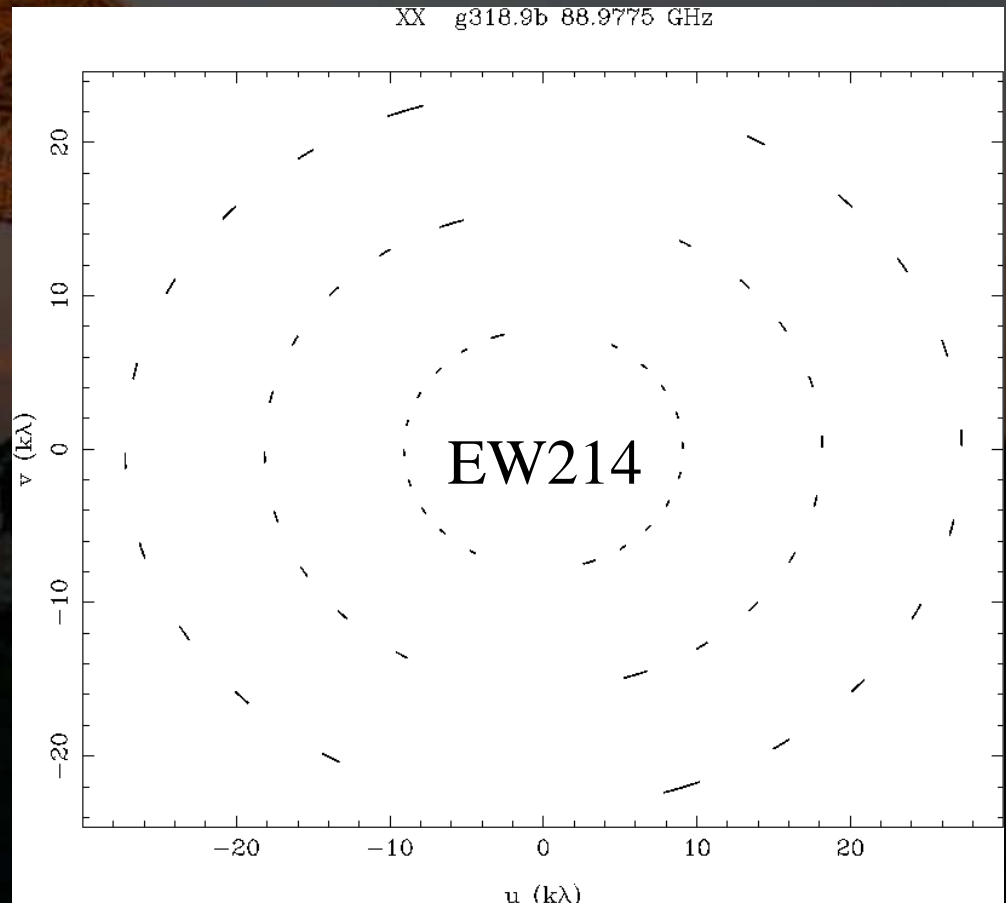
ATCA at 6.7 and 8.6 GHz



IRAS source is resolved in 2 cores

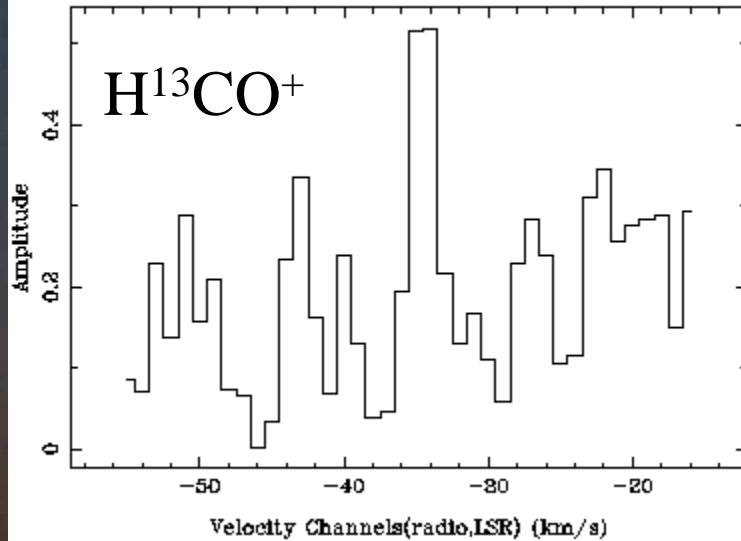
G318.95-0.20 (IRAS 14567-5846)

- HCN, HCO⁺(Mopra), H¹³CO⁺, HC₃N, CH₃OH: all dense gas tracers (>10⁵ cm⁻³).
- ATCA-3mm + EW214 (6 – 20 arcsec).
- 750A → resolved out or large phase errors on long baselines
- EW352 (bad weather)
- RMS=80-100 mJy/beam

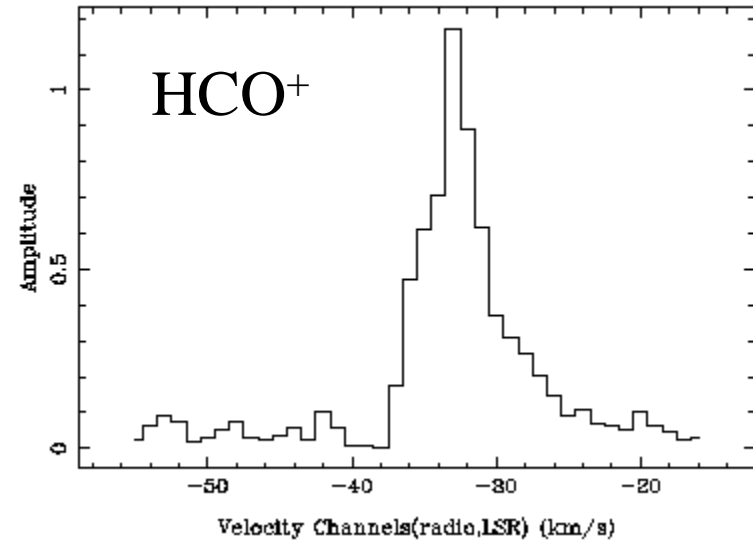


Averaged spectra

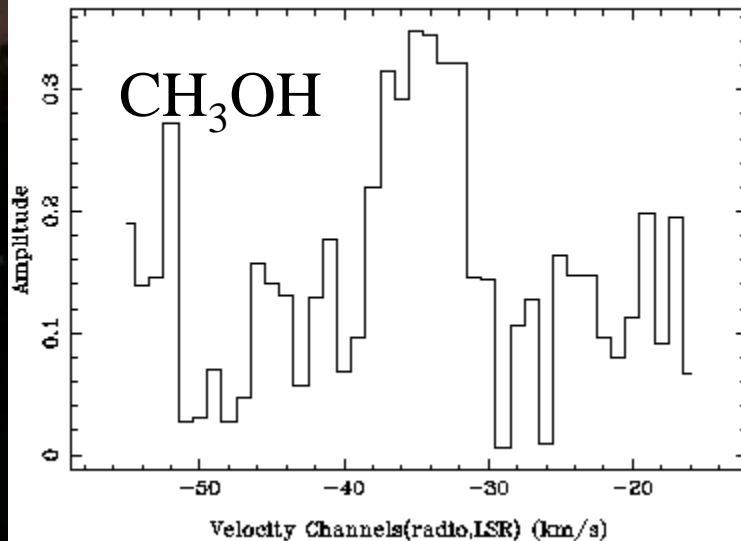
XX, $\tau=407.6$ min, T=14:40:32



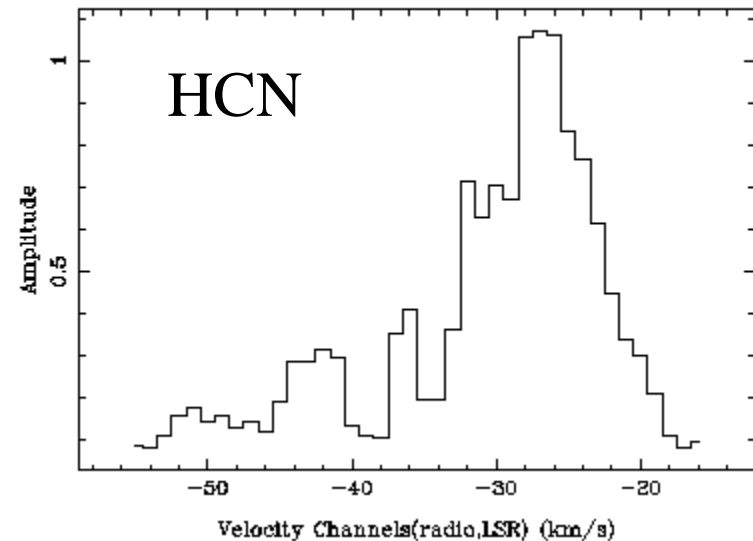
XX, $\tau=623.0$ min, T=11:28:28



XX, $\tau=328.3$ min, T=11:51:20

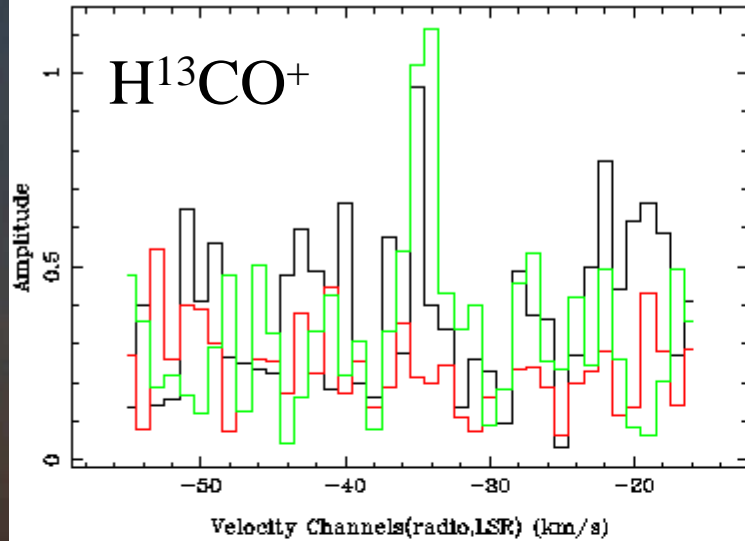


XX, $\tau=653.6$ min, T=11:31:41

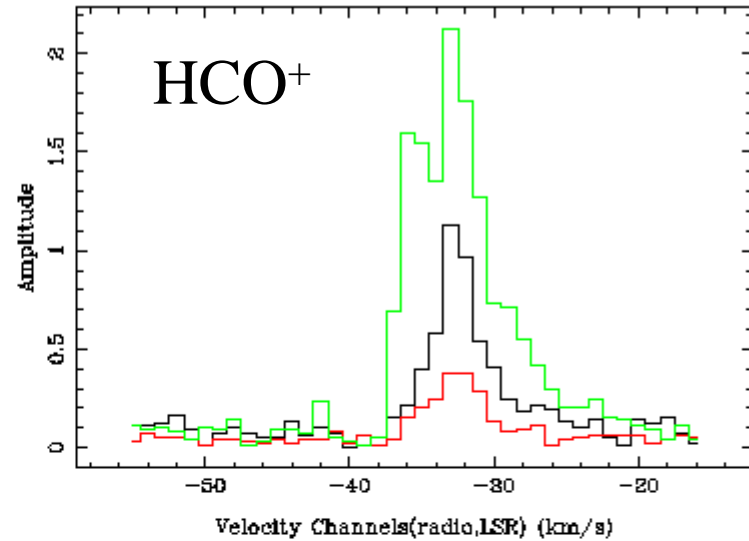


Cross-correlated spectra

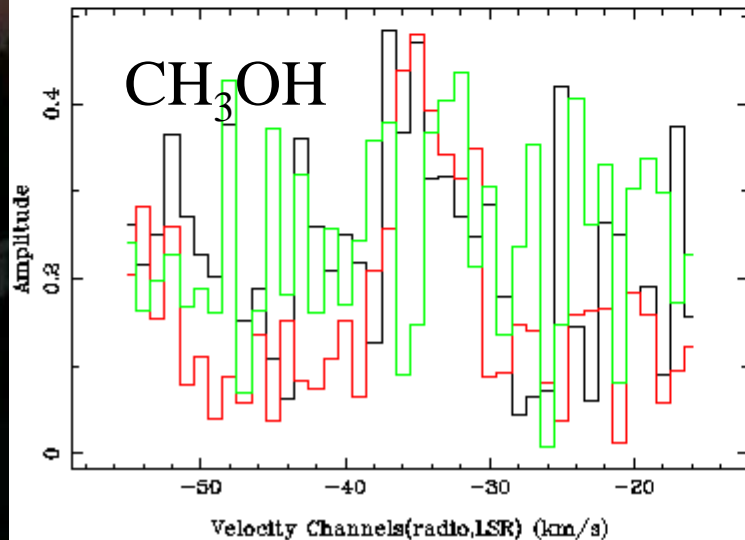
XX, $\tau=195.9$ min, T=14:40:32



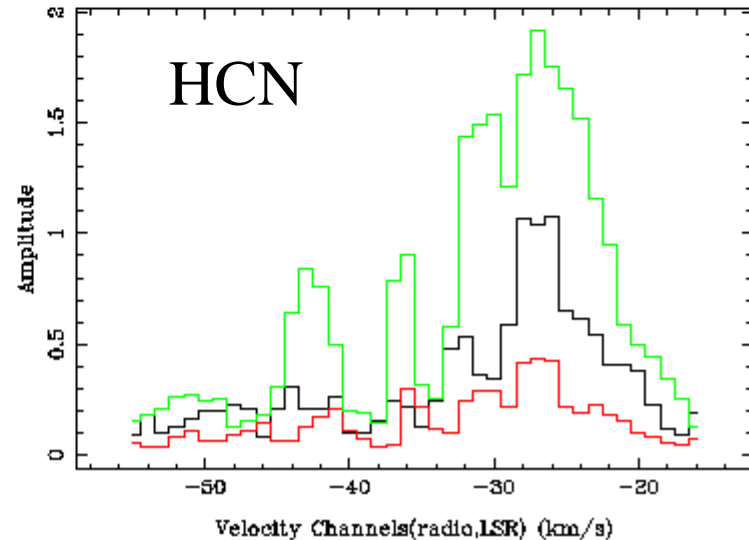
XX, $\tau=207.7$ min, T=11:28:28



XX, $\tau=109.8$ min, T=11:51:20

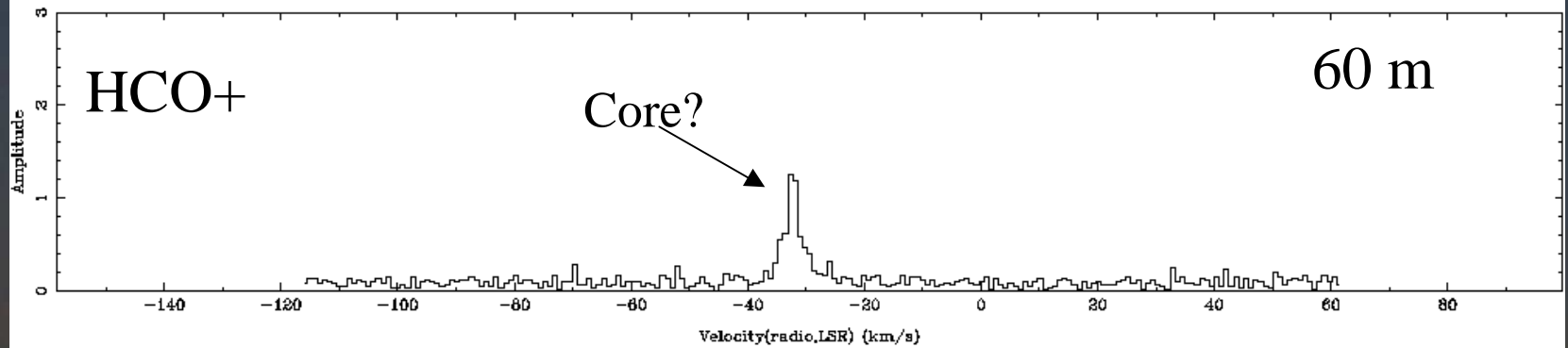


XX, $\tau=217.9$ min, T=11:31:41

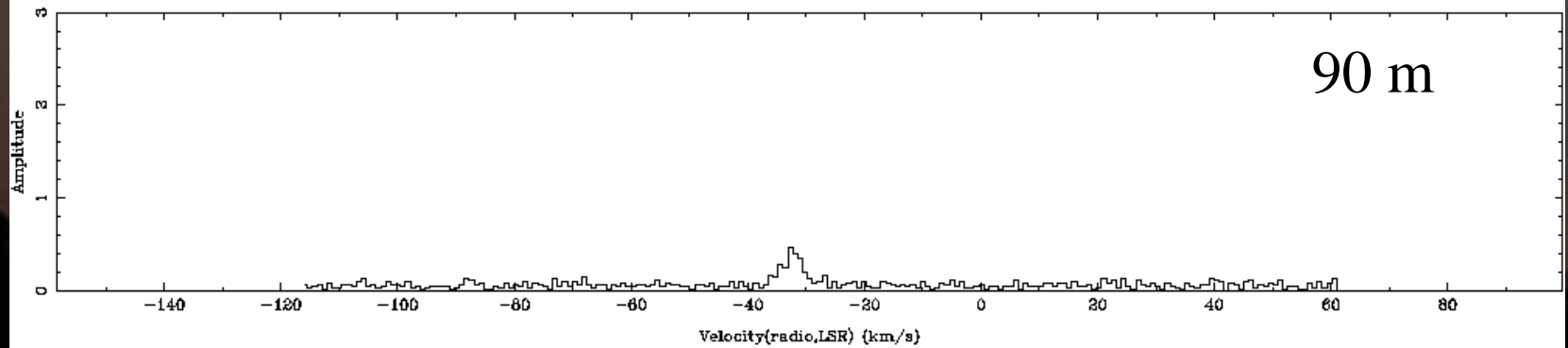


G318.95-0.20 (IRAS 14567-5846)

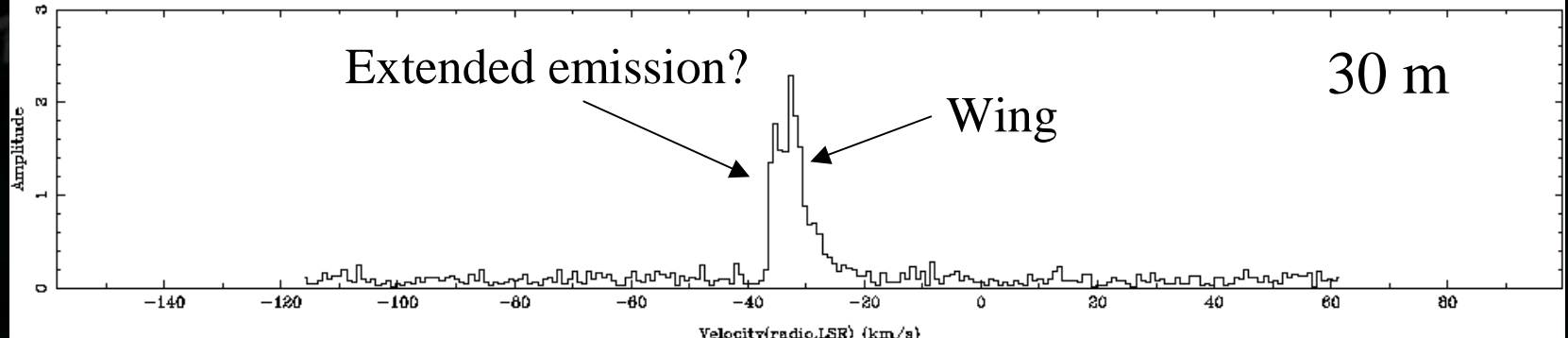
XX, $\tau=212.2$ min, Bl=2-3, T=11:37:51



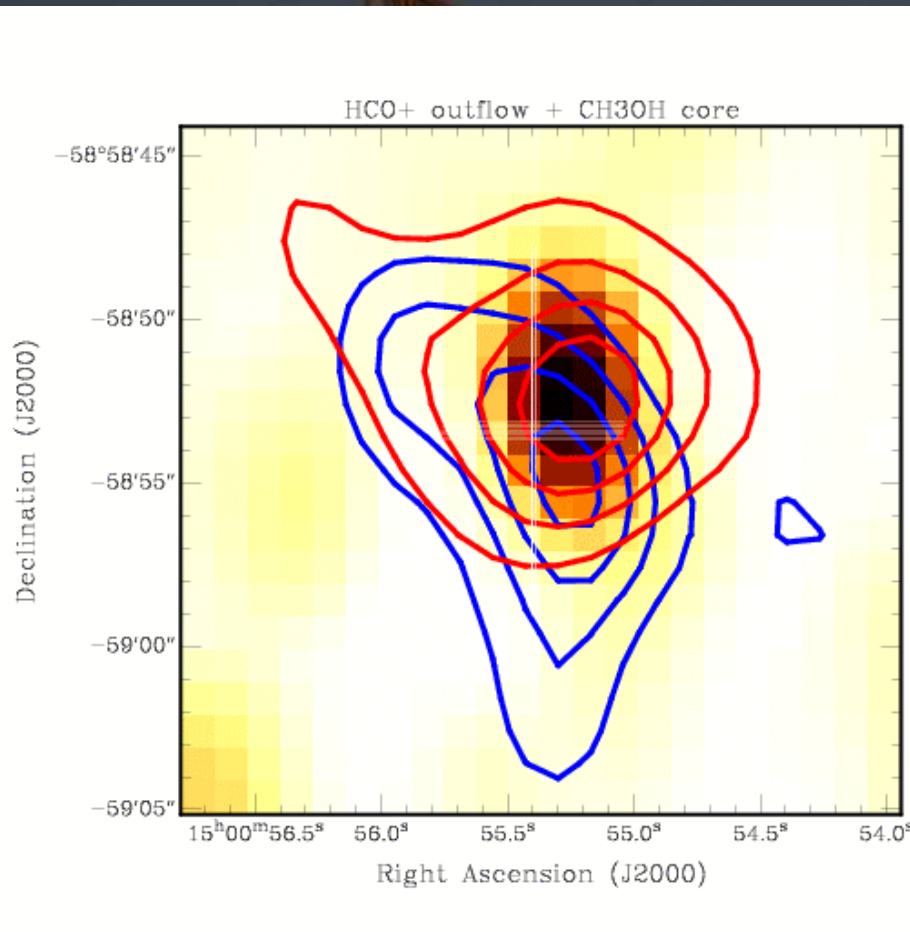
XX, $\tau=212.4$ min, Bl=2-4, T=11:37:40



XX, $\tau=198.3$ min, Bl=3-4, T=11:08:35



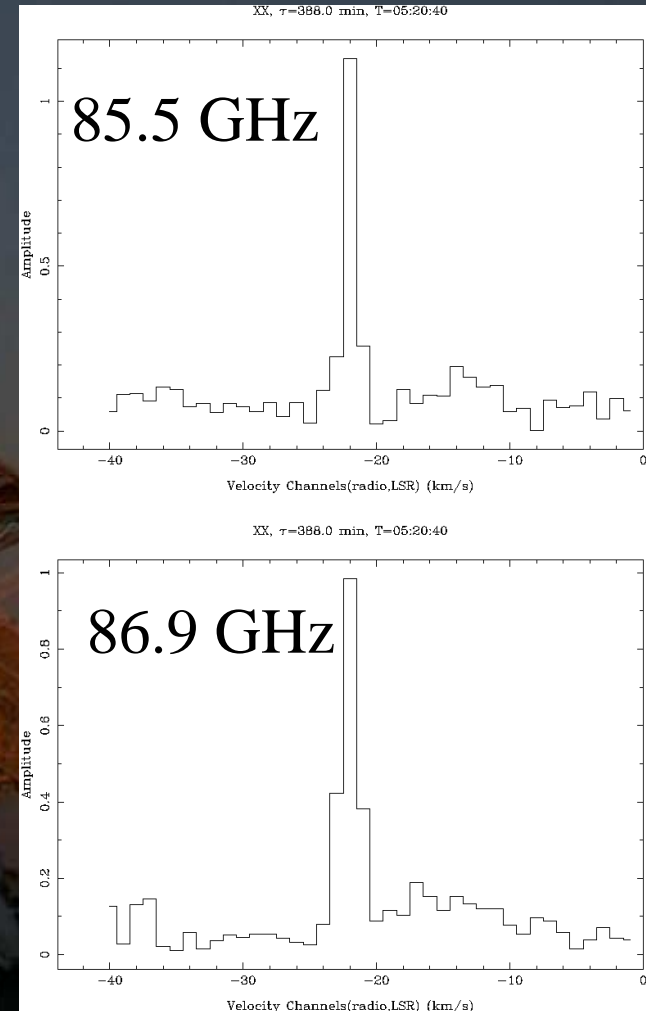
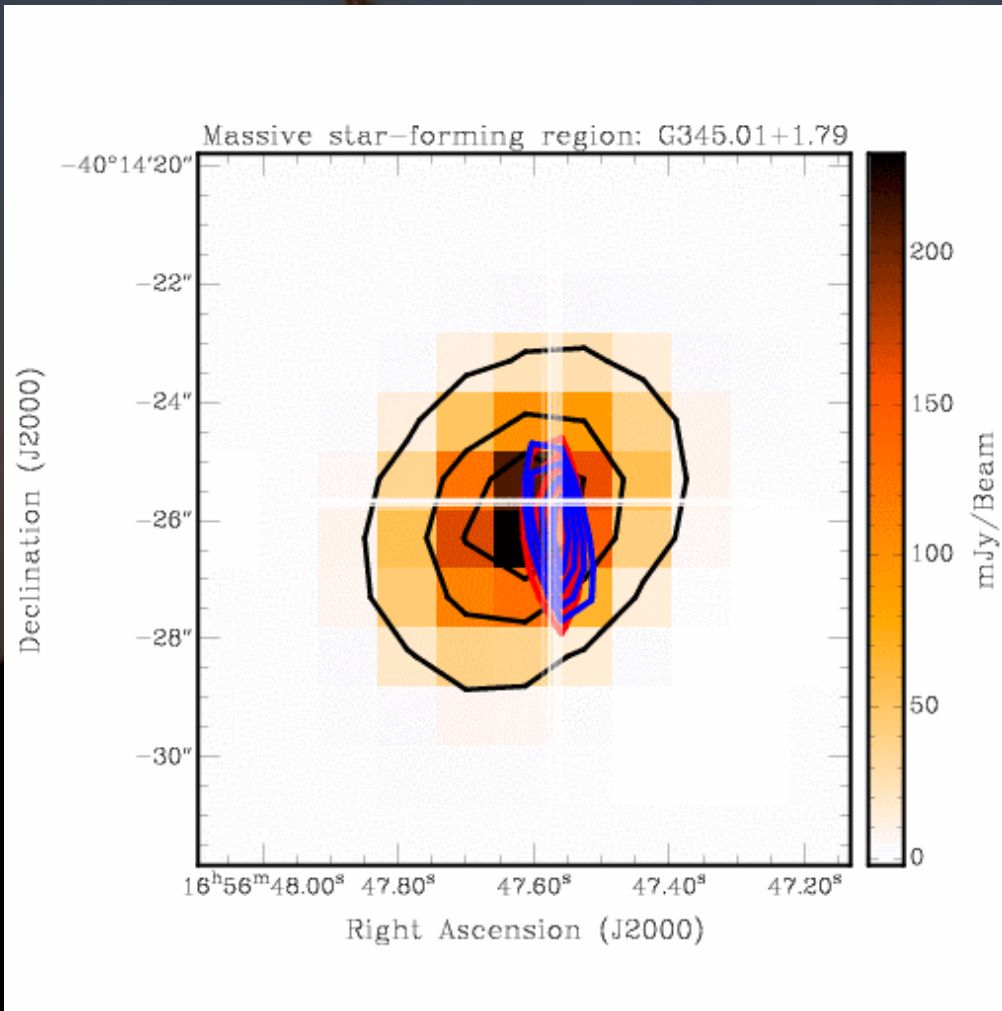
G318.95-0.20 (IRAS 14567-5846)



- The methanol masers in G318.95-0.20 coincide with a dense molecular core.
- HCO⁺ bipolar structure = molecular outflows.
- No UC HI I region is detected.
- G318.95-0.20 = a massive protostar?

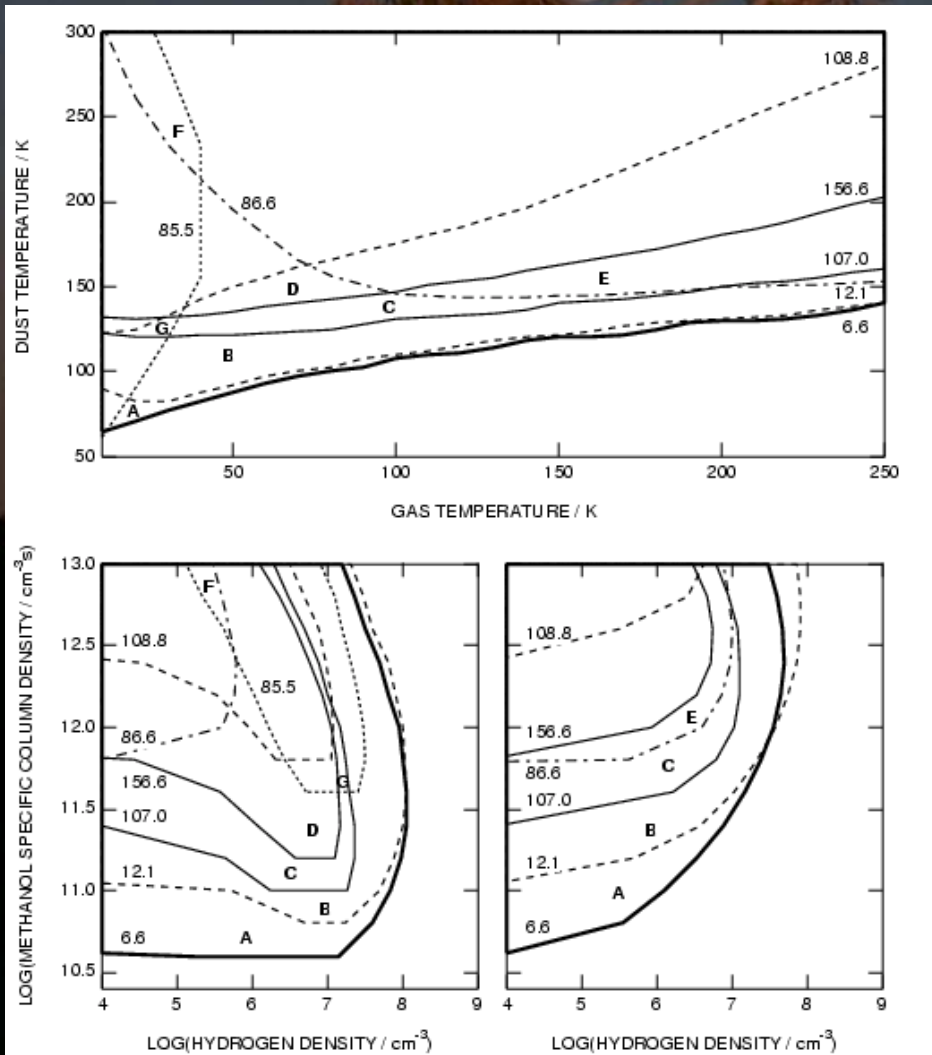
- CH₃OH, HCO⁺ → $M_{\text{vir}} = 126(R_{\text{pc}})(\Delta v_{\text{km/s}})^2 = 120 - 400 M_{\odot}$
- $n_{\text{gas}} = 6 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Methanol masers in G345.01+1.79



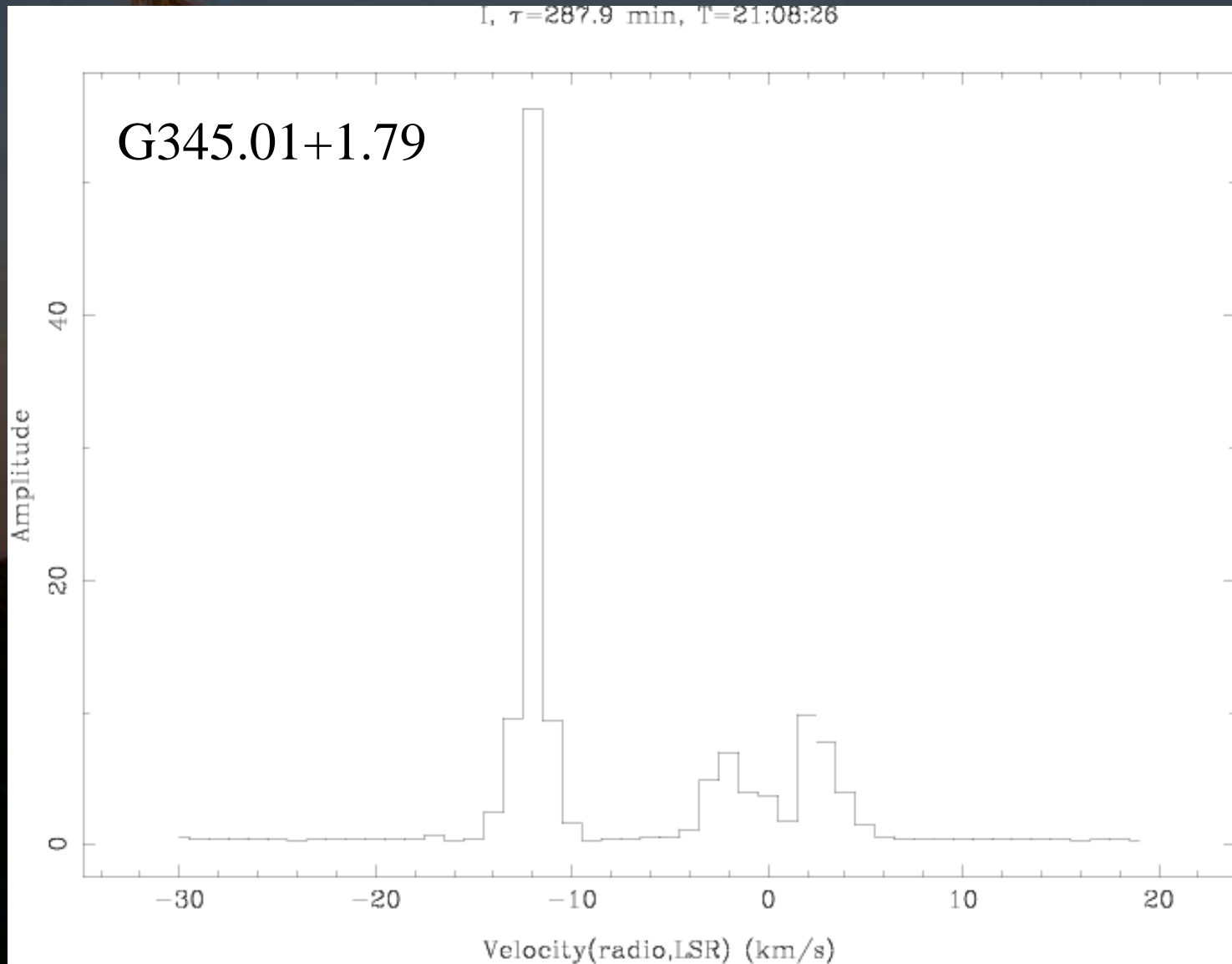
All masers coincide in velocity and position \rightarrow coincide in space

Probing gas/dust conditions with methanol masers

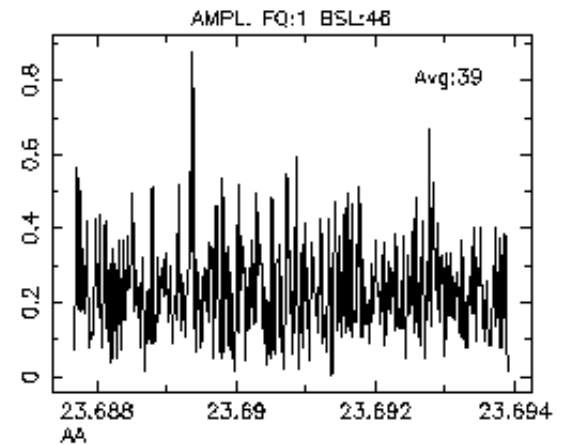
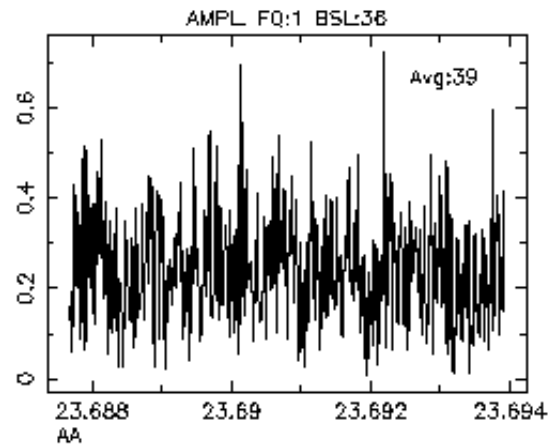
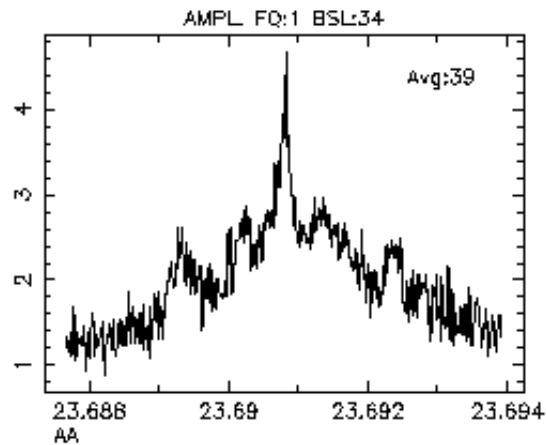
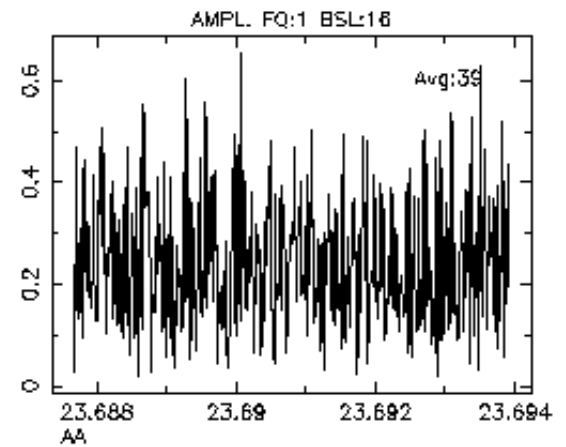
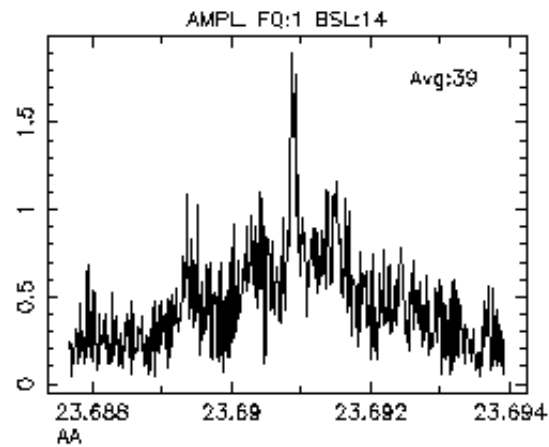
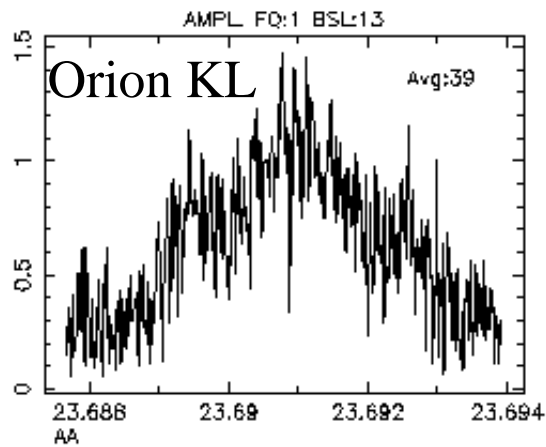


- Using model by Cragg et al. (2001).
- Hot gas 200-300 K
- Cold dust <50 K
- As expected for a massive protostellar core.

Water masers in MSF regions



NH₃ emission (23.7 GHz)

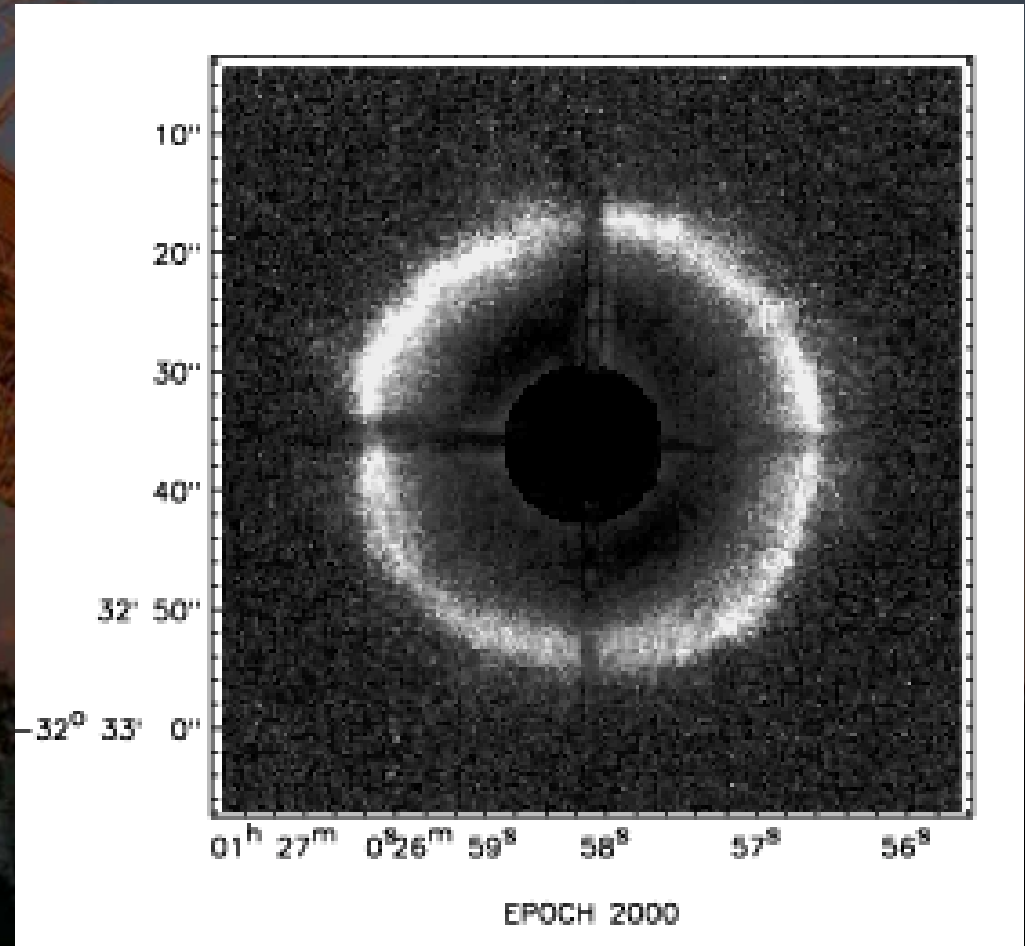


A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, illuminated by the setting sun. The moon is visible in the darkening sky above the dish. The structure is a complex lattice of metal. In the background, another similar dish is visible, and the foreground shows dark silhouettes of trees and the ground.

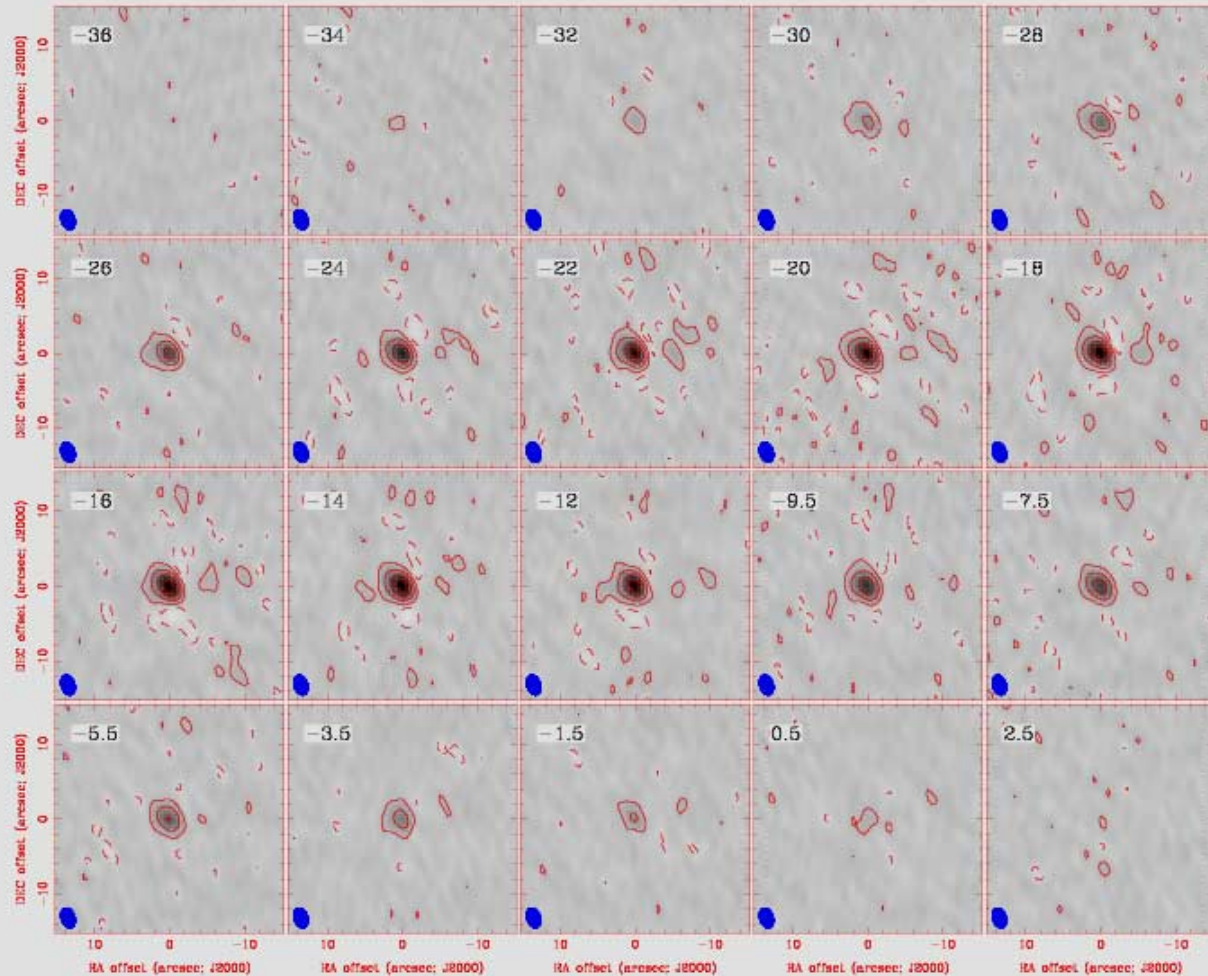
5. Late-type stars

Circumstellar Shell Around R Scl

- R Sculptoris has been inferred from SEST CO (3-2) observations to have a 10"-radius detached shell (Olofsson+ 1996).
- Also, a dust shell with radius $\sim 20''$ is seen in polarised scattered light (González Delgado et al 2003).



No shell emission ($3\sigma = 75$ mJy)



AGB star IRC+10216

BIMA
images

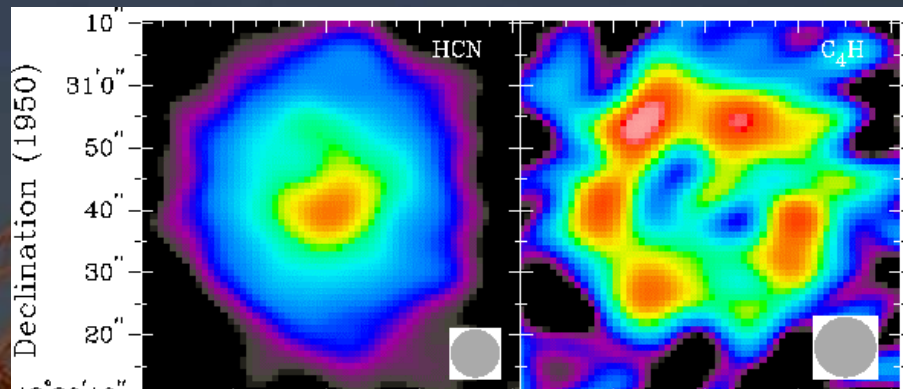
ATCA

July 2001

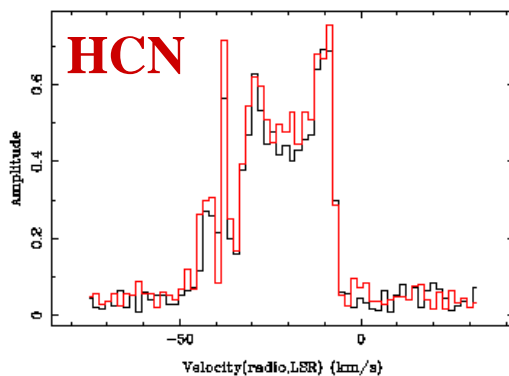
30m baseline

2 pol.

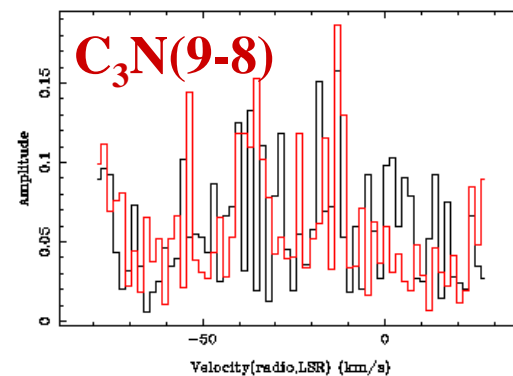
uncalibrated



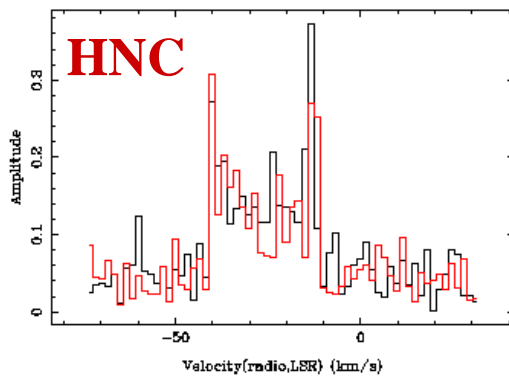
XX,YY, $\tau=6.3$ min, Bl=3-4, T=06:16:25



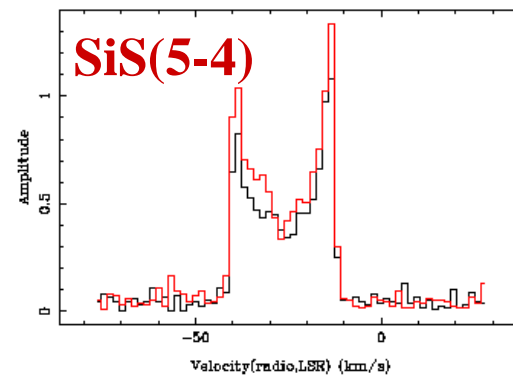
XX,YY, $\tau=6.3$ min, Bl=3-4, T=06:16:25



XX,YY, $\tau=5.3$ min, Bl=3-4, T=06:25:10



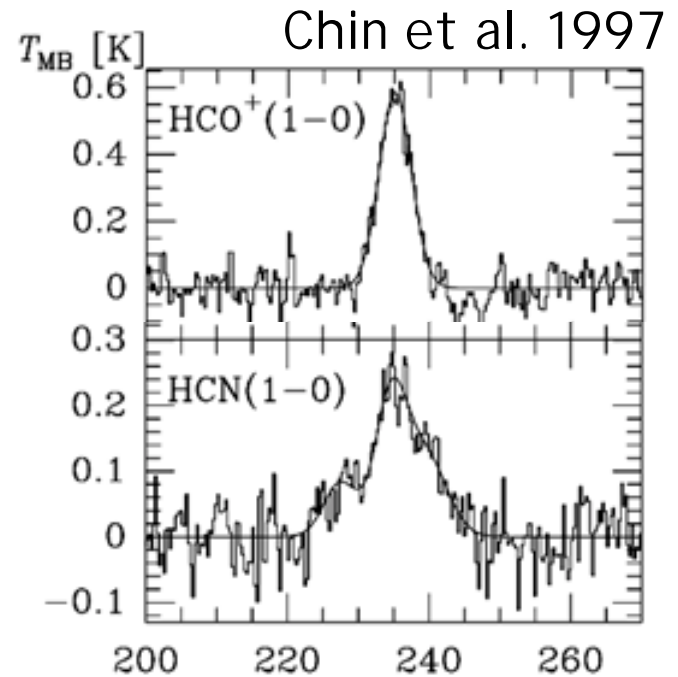
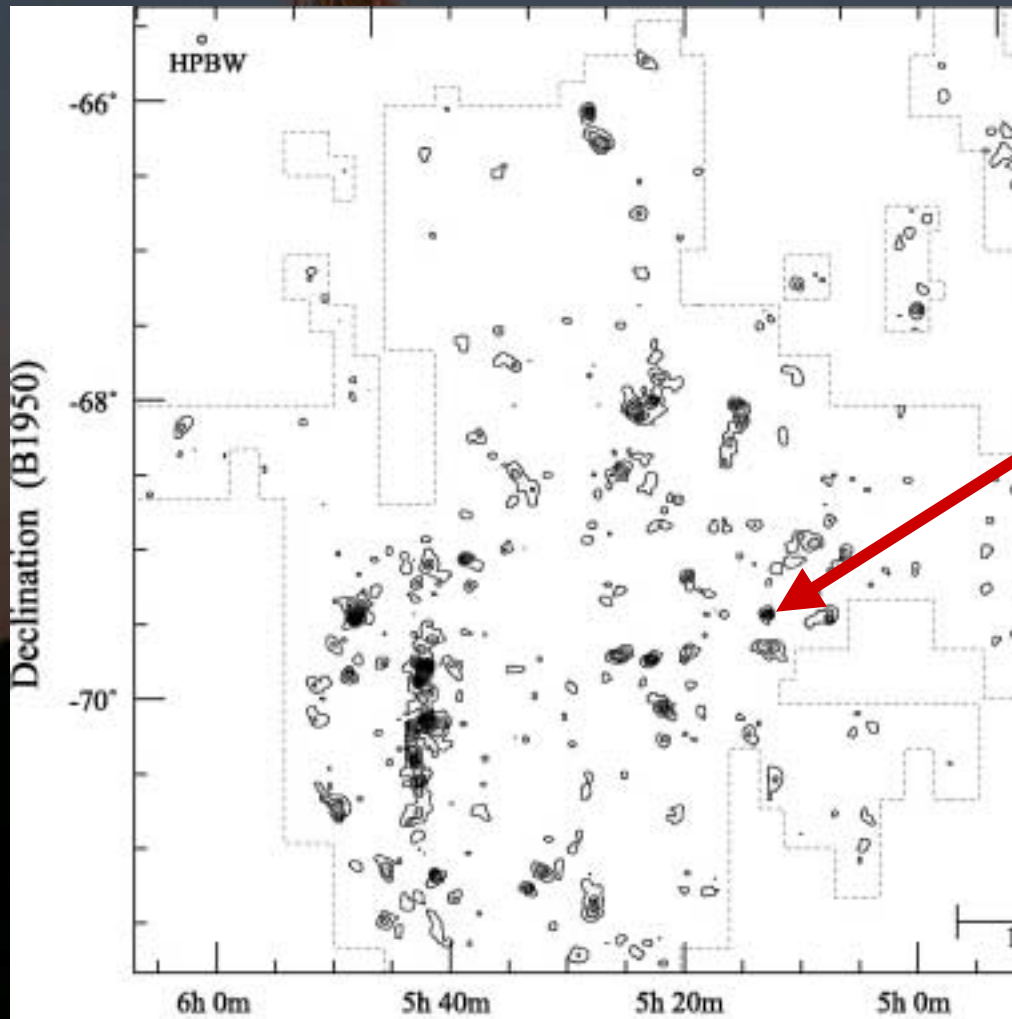
XX,YY, $\tau=5.3$ min, Bl=3-4, T=06:25:10



A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, illuminated by the setting sun. The dish is a complex metal lattice structure. In the background, the moon is visible in the darkening sky. The scene is set in a field with trees in the distance.

6. Massive star formation in the LMC

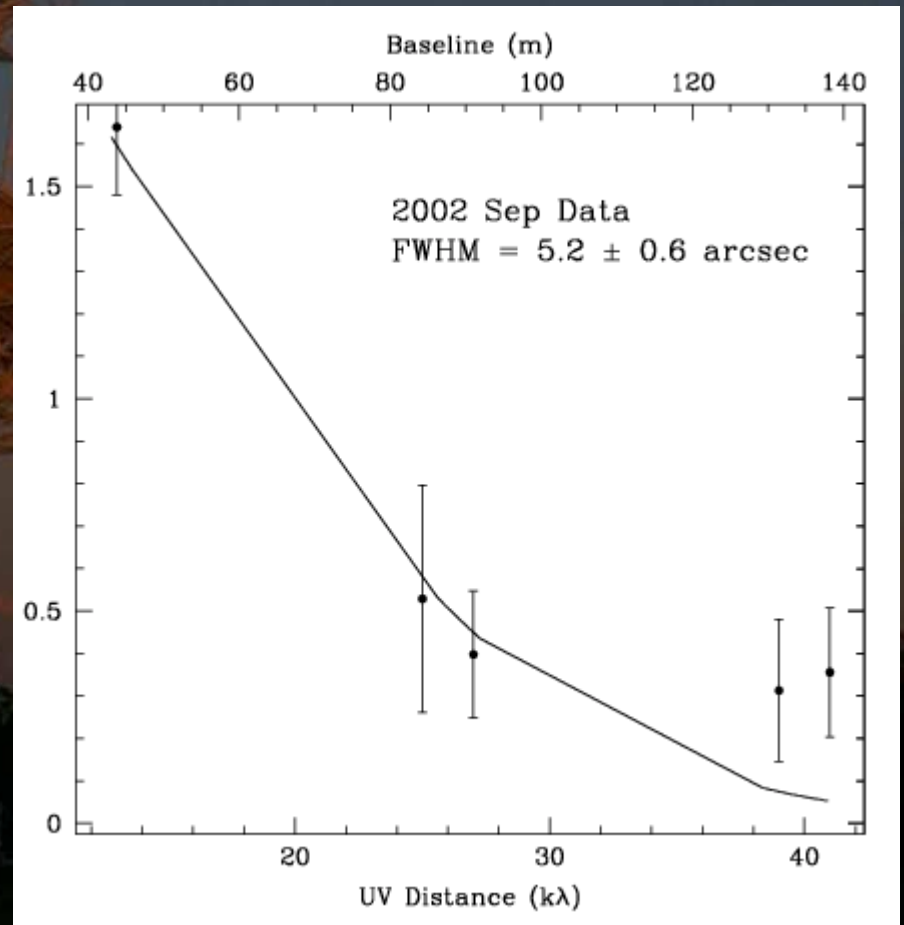
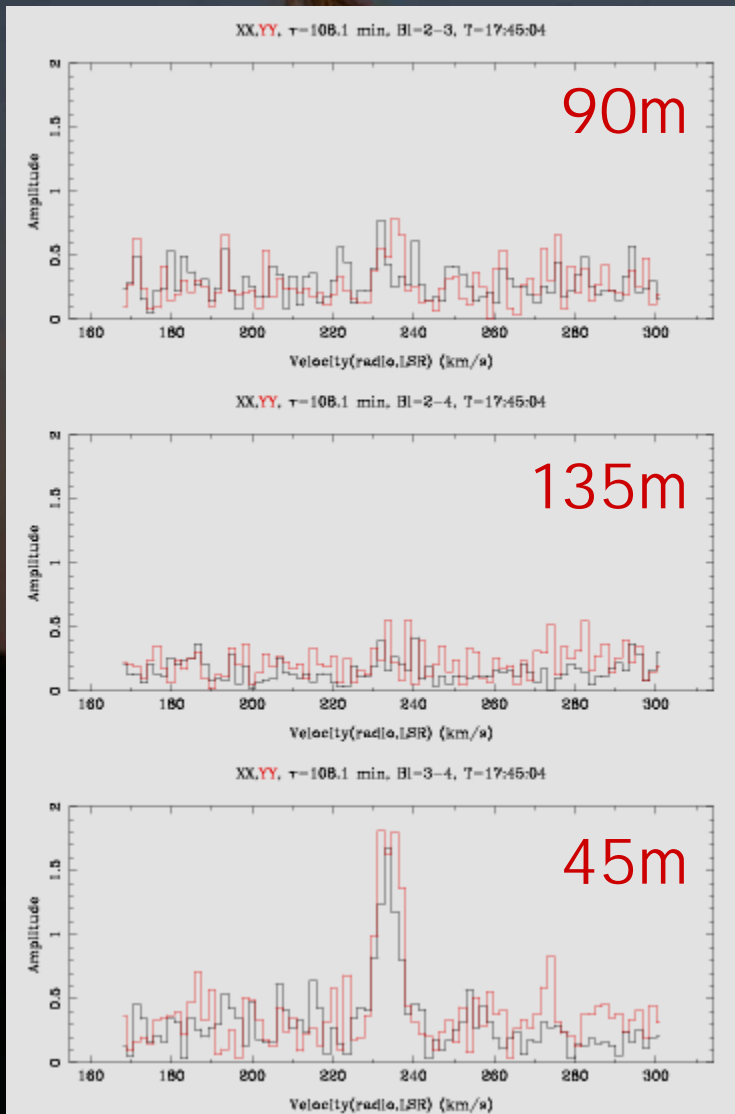
HCO⁺/HCN in N113



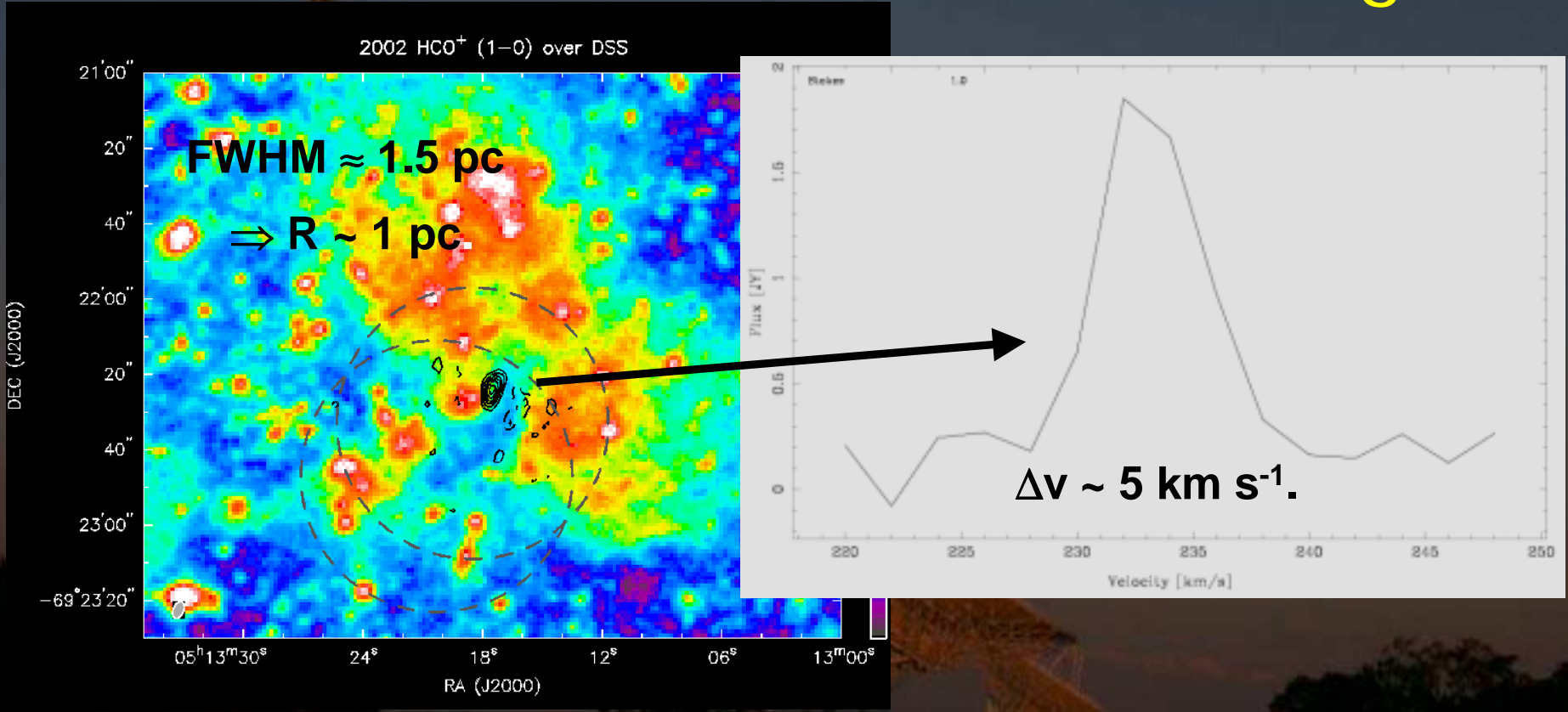
- SEST 58" beam
- $T_{mb}(\text{HCO}^+) \approx 0.6 \text{ K}$
- Flux $\approx 15 \text{ Jy}$

Fukui et al. 2001 Right ascension (B1950)

2002 Observations



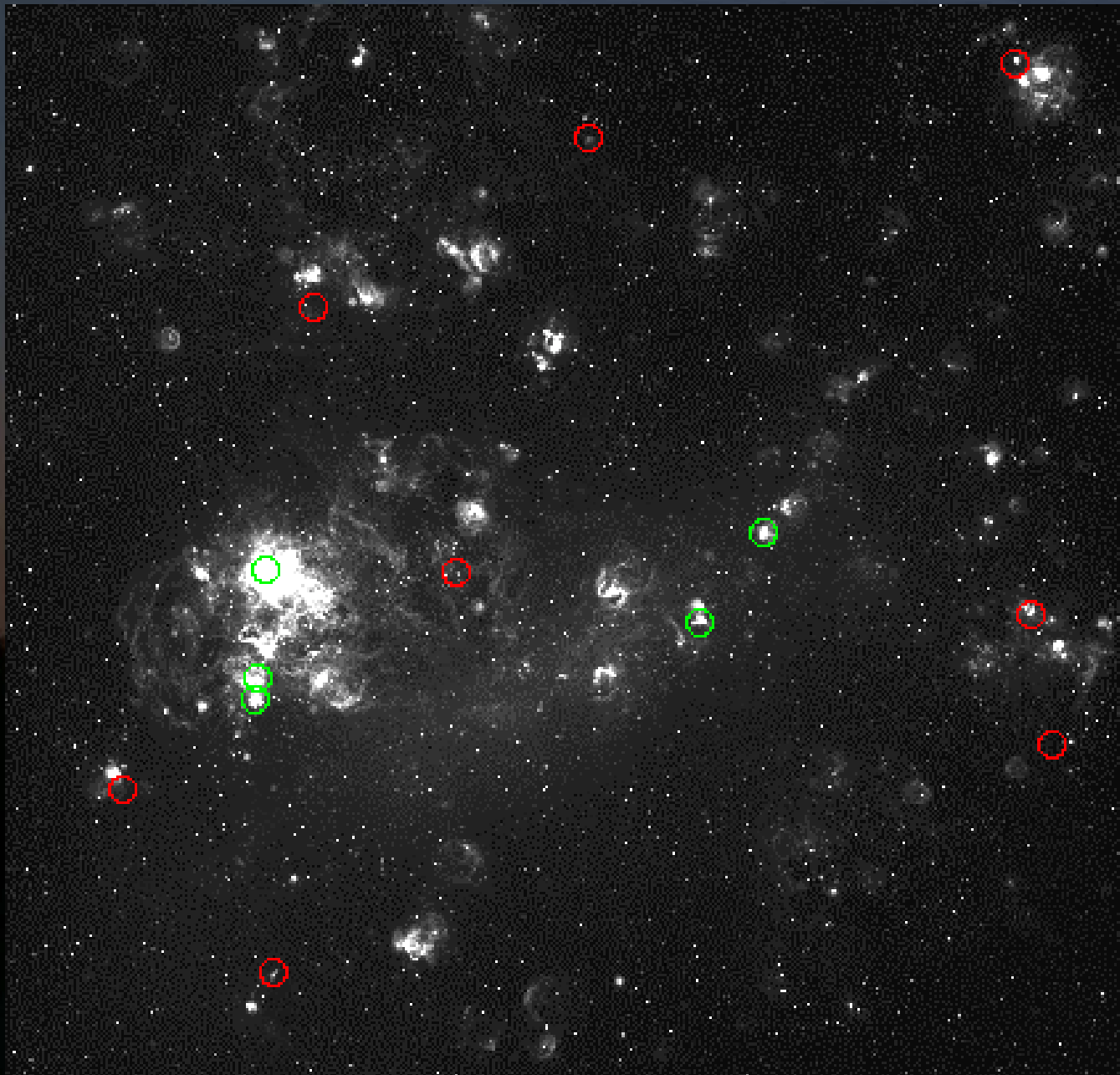
HCO⁺ contours over DSS image



➤ For a virialized cloud, ignoring optical depth effects,

$$M \approx 200(R_{\text{pc}})(\Delta v_{\text{km/s}})^2 \approx 5000 M_{\odot}.$$

➤ For constant density, $n_{\text{H}} \sim 5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.



○ Previous
Parkes
detections

(Scalise & Braz
1982; Whiteoak
et al. 1983;
Whiteoak &
Gardner 1986)

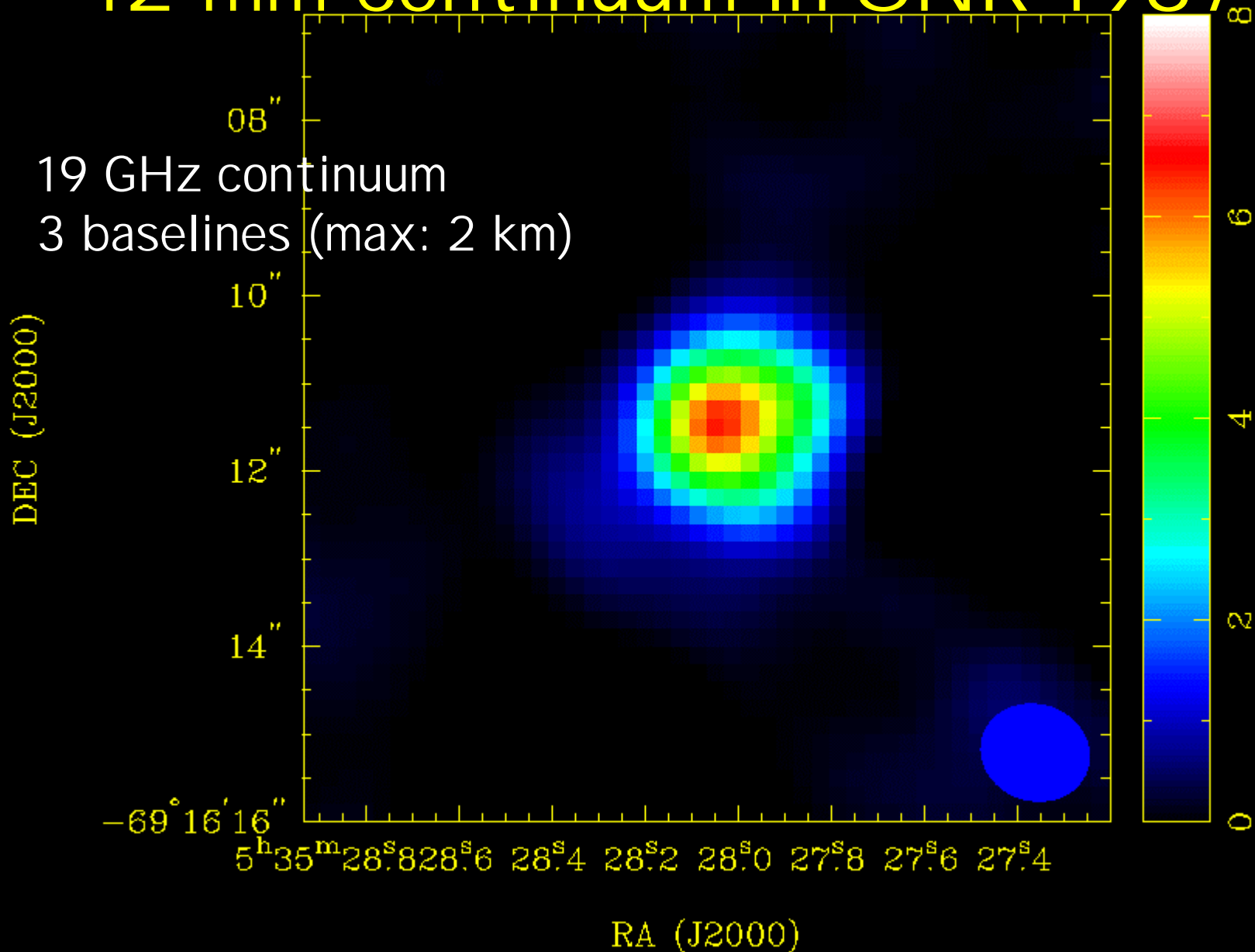
○ New
ATCA
detections

22 GHz water
masers in
LMC

A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "7. SNR 1987" is overlaid in yellow. The dish is a complex structure of metal beams and panels, mounted on a large concrete base. The moon is a bright, circular object in the upper left quadrant of the image. The overall scene is a mix of natural light and artificial illumination from the telescope's structure.

7. SNR 1987

12 mm continuum in SNR 1987



A large radio telescope dish is shown at dusk, with the moon visible in the sky. The dish is illuminated by the setting sun, and the sky is a deep blue. The text "8. Molecular gas in nearby galaxies" is overlaid in yellow.

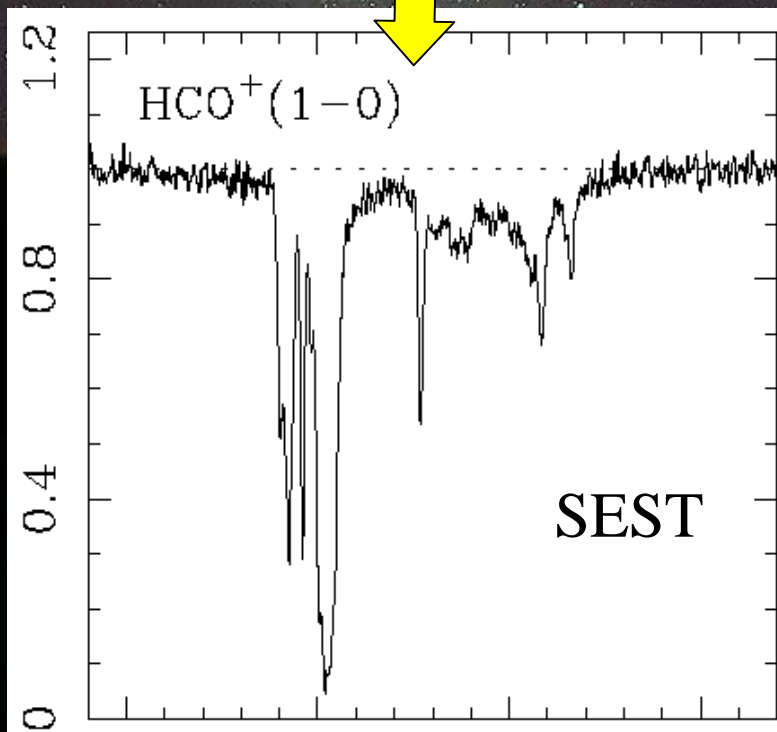
8. Molecular gas in nearby galaxies

The radio galaxy Centaurus A

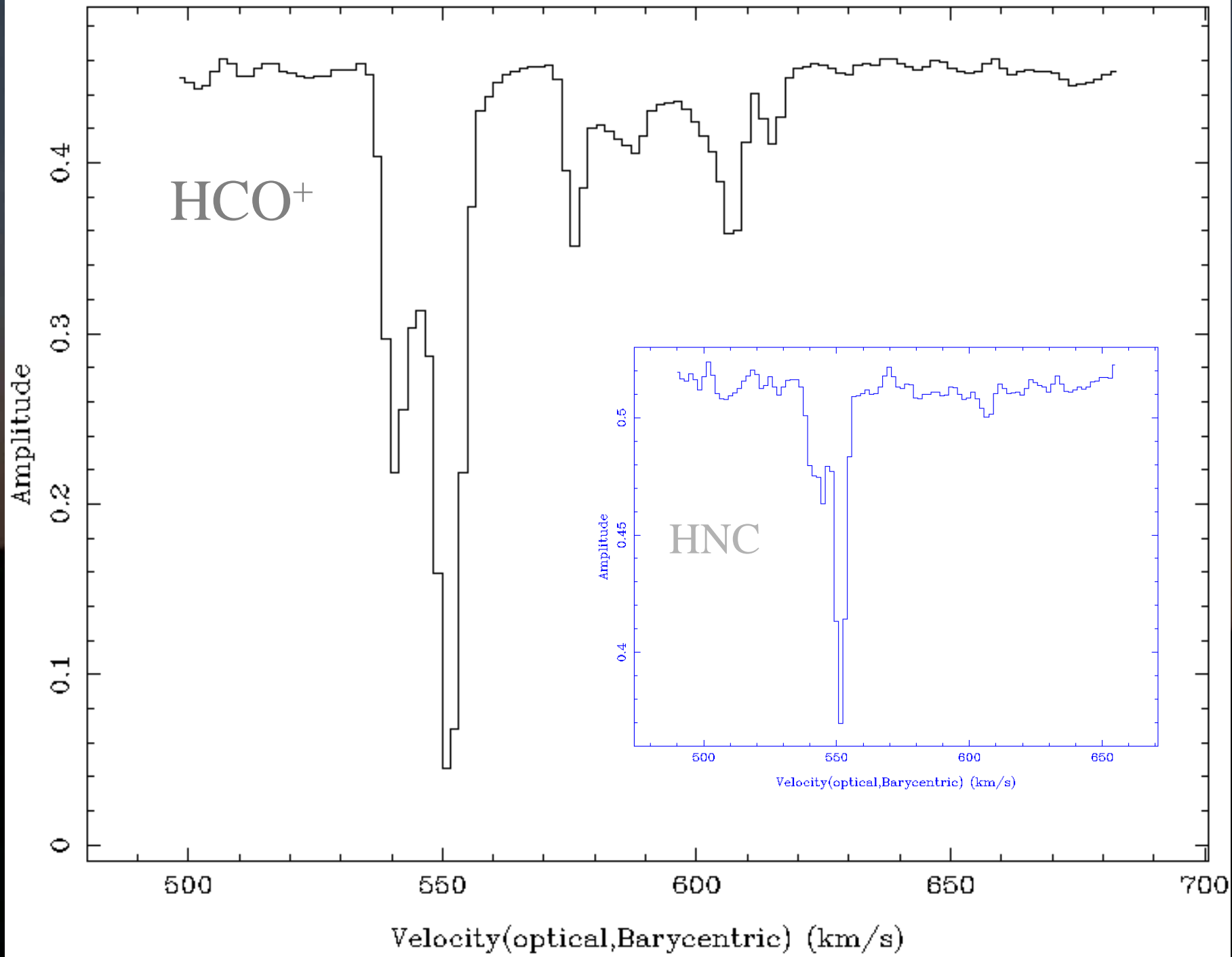
HCO⁺ absorption in Centaurus A

Observing parameters

- 2 IFs: BW= 64 MHz
128 channels, each
- IF1: 89.010 GHz
IF2: 90.485 GHz
- velocity range: 500 - 680 km/s
- EW352: 45, 75, 120m



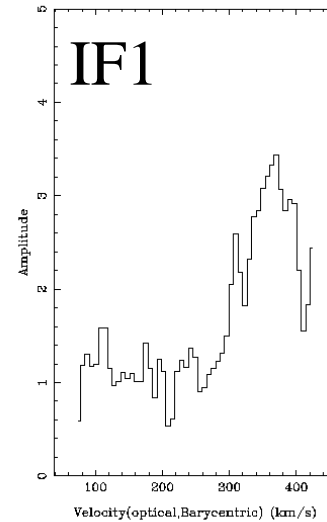
Wiklind & Combes 1997



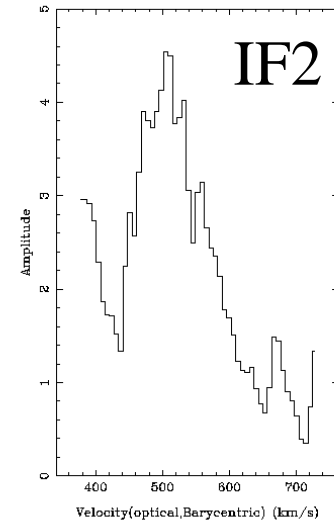
The Circinus Galaxy

- 10 July 2001
- 30m baseline
- HCO+(1-0)
- Tsys about 350 K
- 2 IFs, 128 MHz BW, 64 channels each
- IF 1: 89.110 GHz
- IF 2: 89.020 GHz

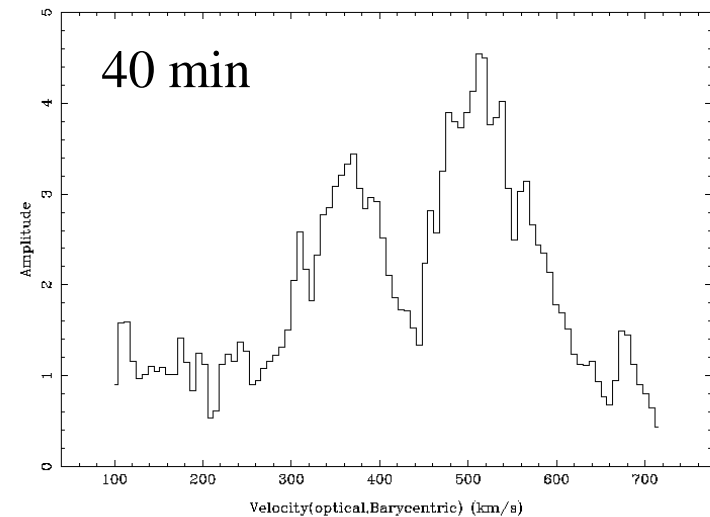
I, $\tau=39.0$ min, Bl=3-4, T=13:25:38



I, $\tau=39.5$ min, Bl=3-4, T=13:25:35



I, $\tau=39.0$ min, Bl=3-4, T=13:25:38



Recent Results at 3 and 12 mm

Pre-
Wright, Jo

Plan
(Minier, Lin

Sea

Mas
Burton, Wo

Late
Lindqvist, V

Mas
et al., 2000

SNR

NEXT PROPOSAL
DEADLINE :
JUNE 15th

er, Bourke,

ems

2002)

ne (Minier,

ofsson,

, Ott, Mizuno
y-Smith)

Molecular gas in nearby galaxies (Koribalski et al. 2001)