

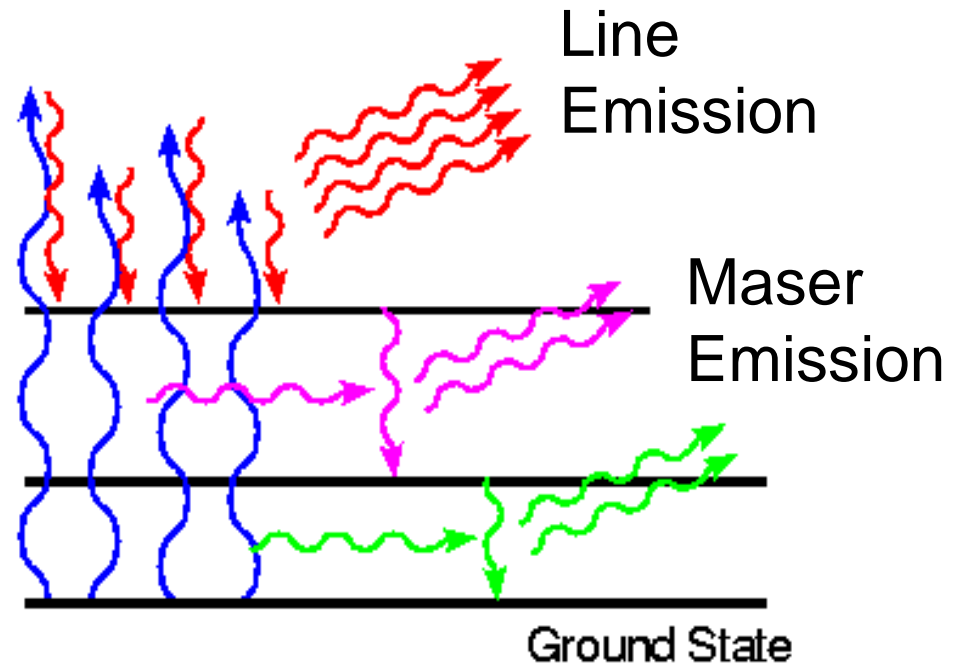
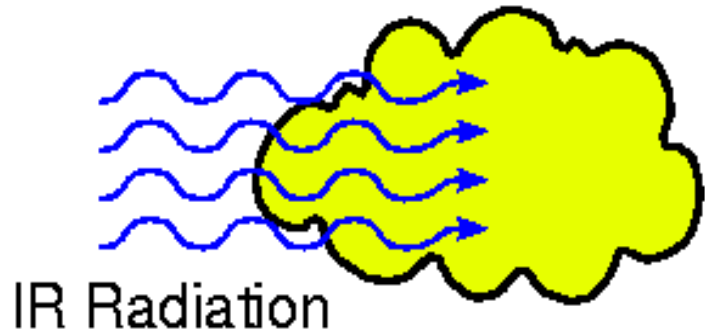


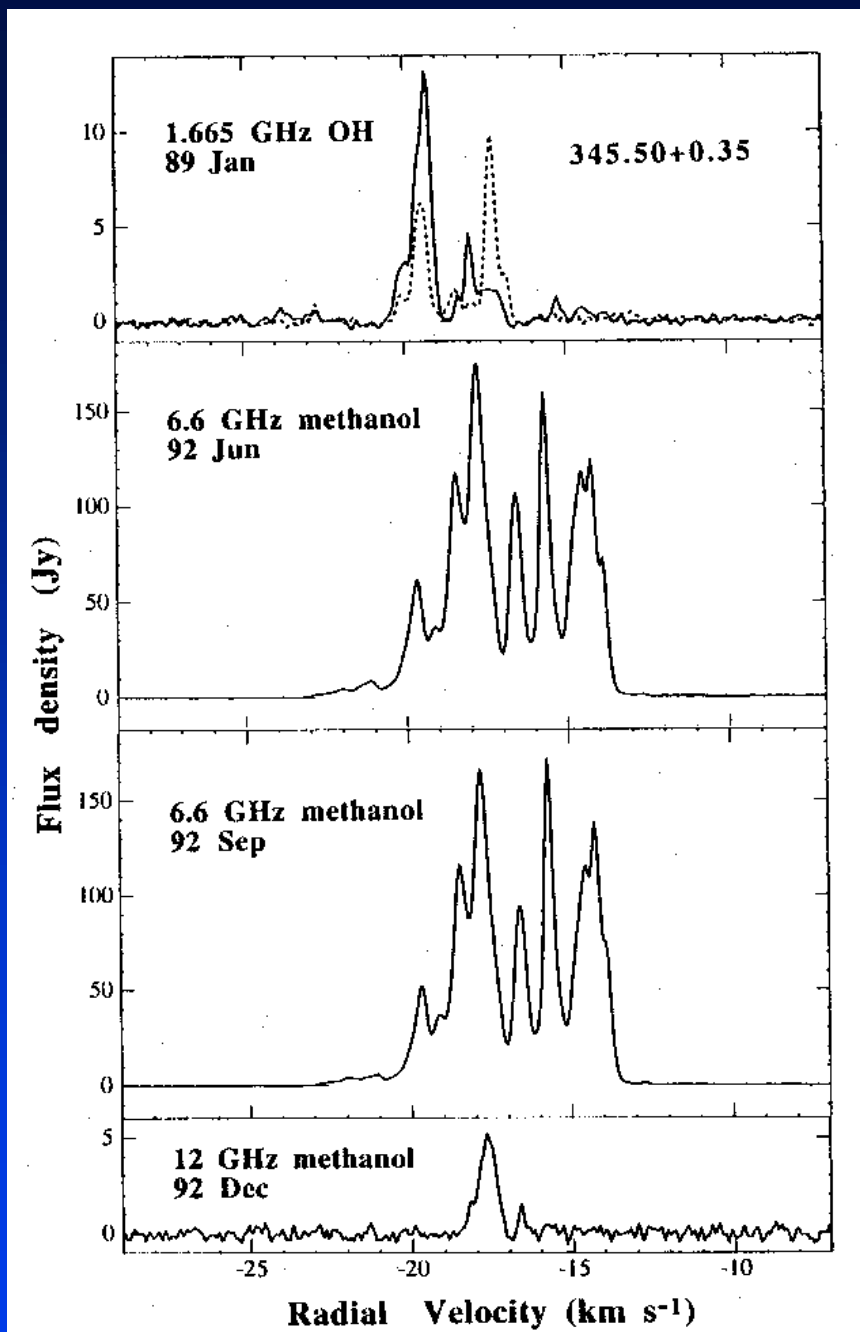
Cosmic Masers

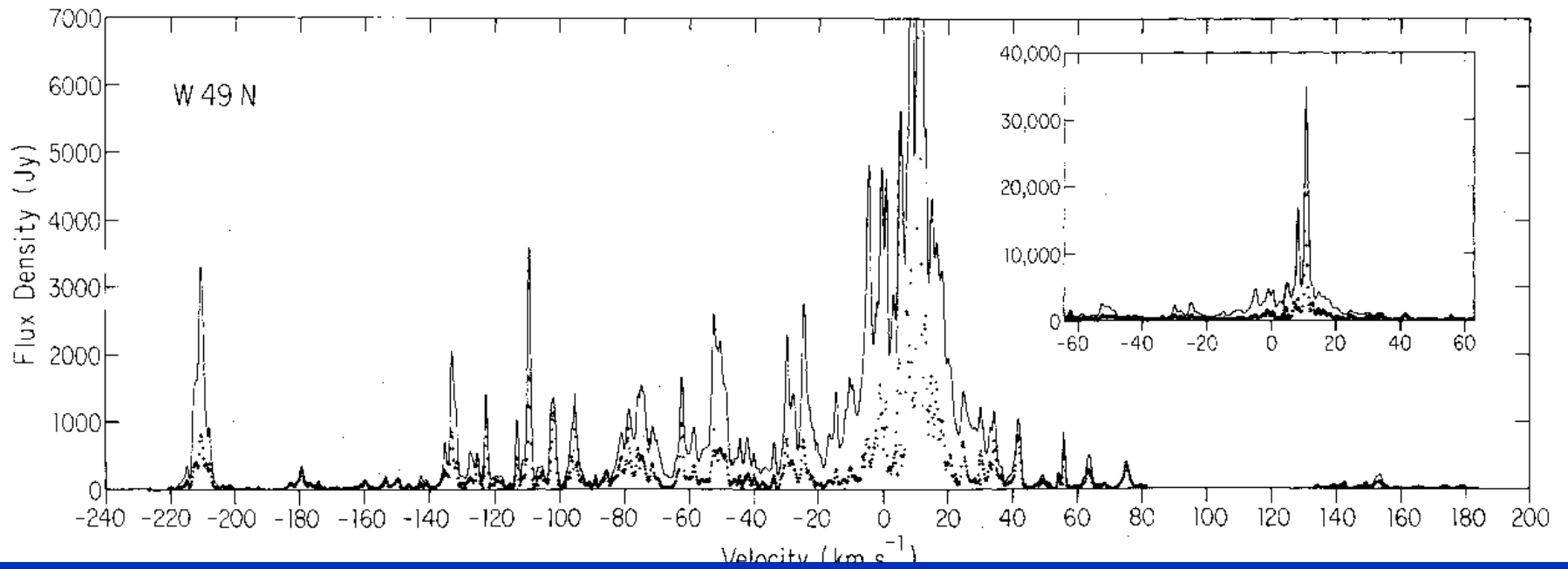
Chris Phillips

CSIRO / ATNF

What is a Maser?







Common Species

- OH

- 180mm: 1612, 1665, 1667, 1720 MHz

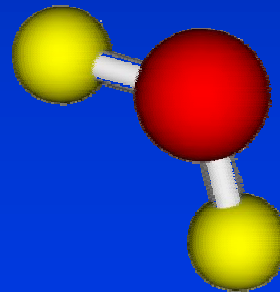
- 63mm: 4750 & 4765 MHz

- 50mm: 6035 & 6030 MHz

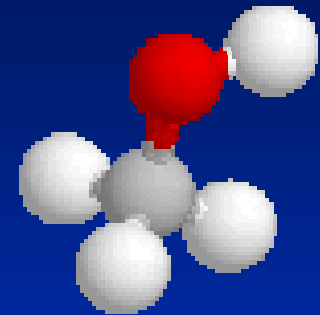
- H₂O

- 13mm: 22.235 GHz

- 3mm: 96.261 GHz



Common Species



- CH_3OH

- 45mm: 6669 MHz

- 25mm: 12179 MHz

- 13-8mm: 23.1, 28.9, 37.7, 38.2 GHz

- 3mm: 85.5, 86.6, 86.9, 93.1, 94.5 GHz

- 3mm: 107.0, 108.8 GHz

294 transitions from 800 MHz to 800 GHz

- SiO

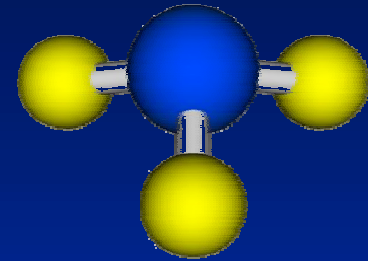
- 7mm: 42.820 & 43.122 GHz

- 3mm: 86.243 GHz

Uncommon Species

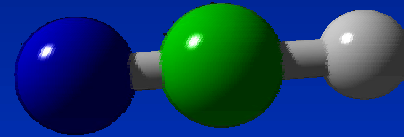
- NH_3

→ 16-12mm: 18.5 – 23.9 GHz



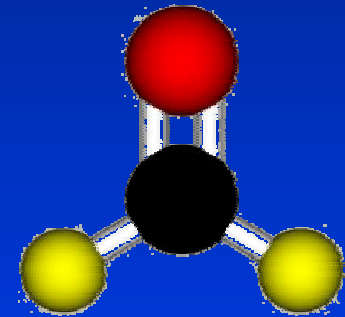
- HCN

→ 3mm: 88.631 GHz



- H_2CO (formaldehyde)

→ 62mm: 4830 MHz



- Radio recombination lines

→ 2mm-25 μm : 147 GHz – 12 THz

Properties of a Maser

- The maser components are extremely small (mas) and narrow (fractions of a km/s)
 - Measure position and velocity of components with great accuracy
- Require long path length of velocity coherent gas
- Requires a mechanism to “pump” the gas into an excited state

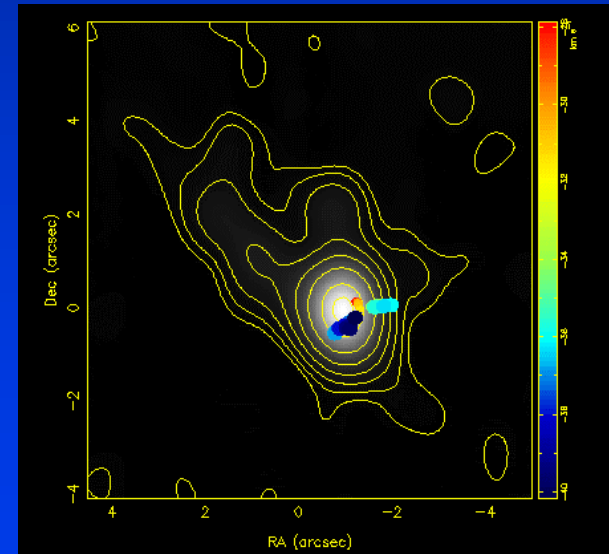
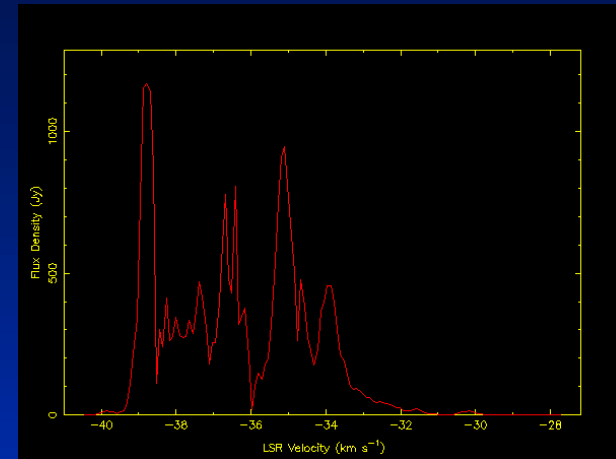
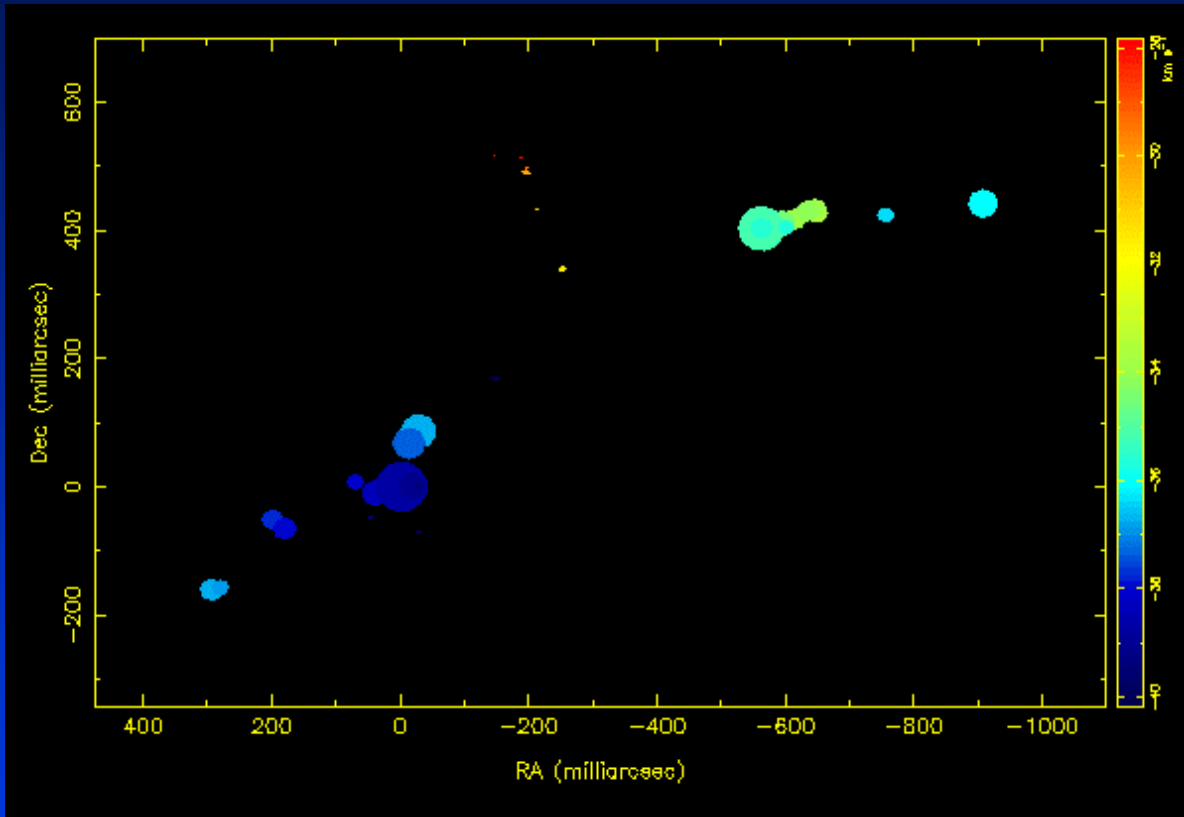
Astronomical Tools

- Velocity probes
- Proper motions
- Geometric and statistical parallax
 - Distance estimates
- Zeeman splitting
 - Measure magnetic fields
- Interstellar scattering
 - Probes of ISM throughout Galaxy

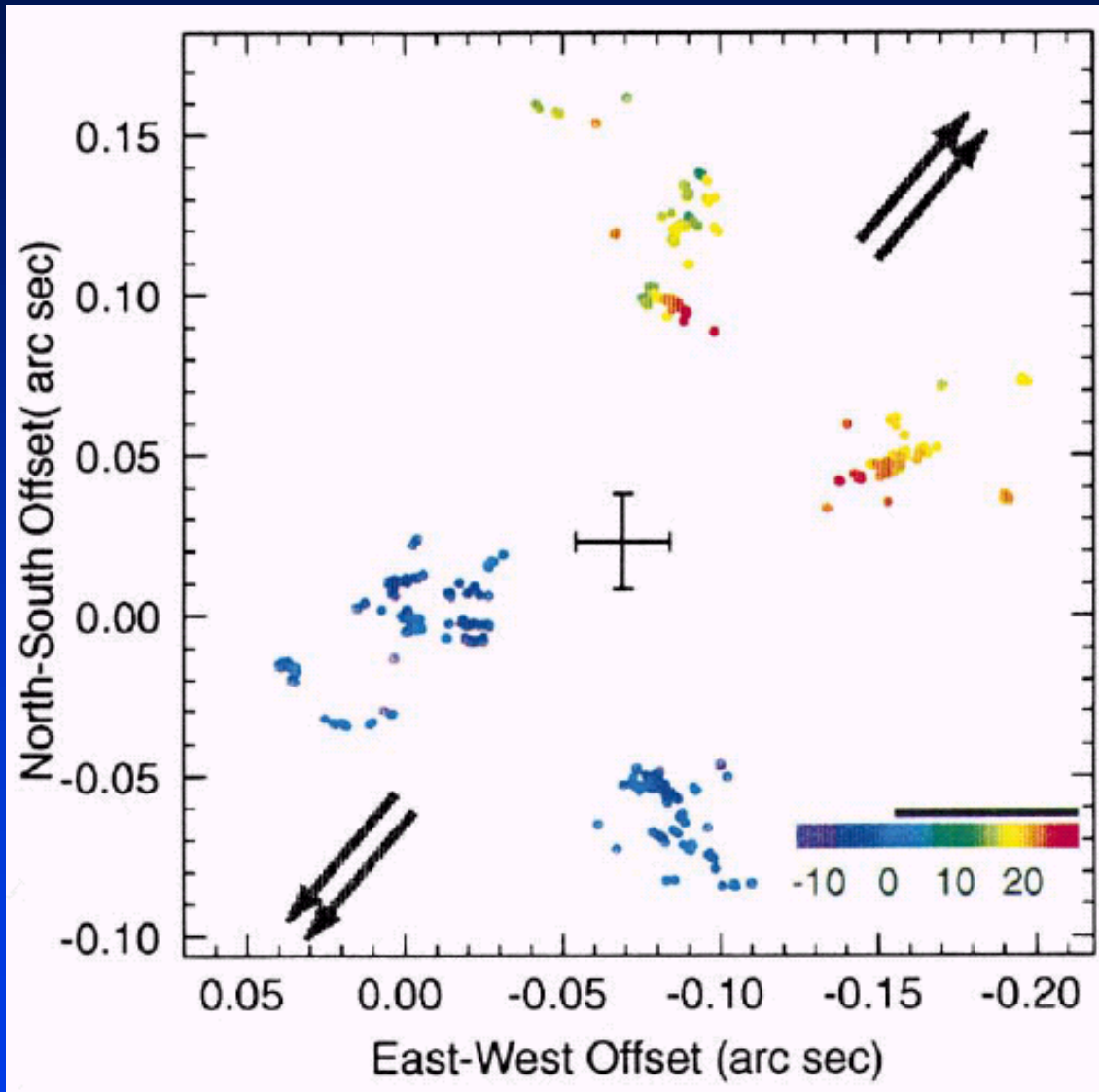
Star Forming Regions

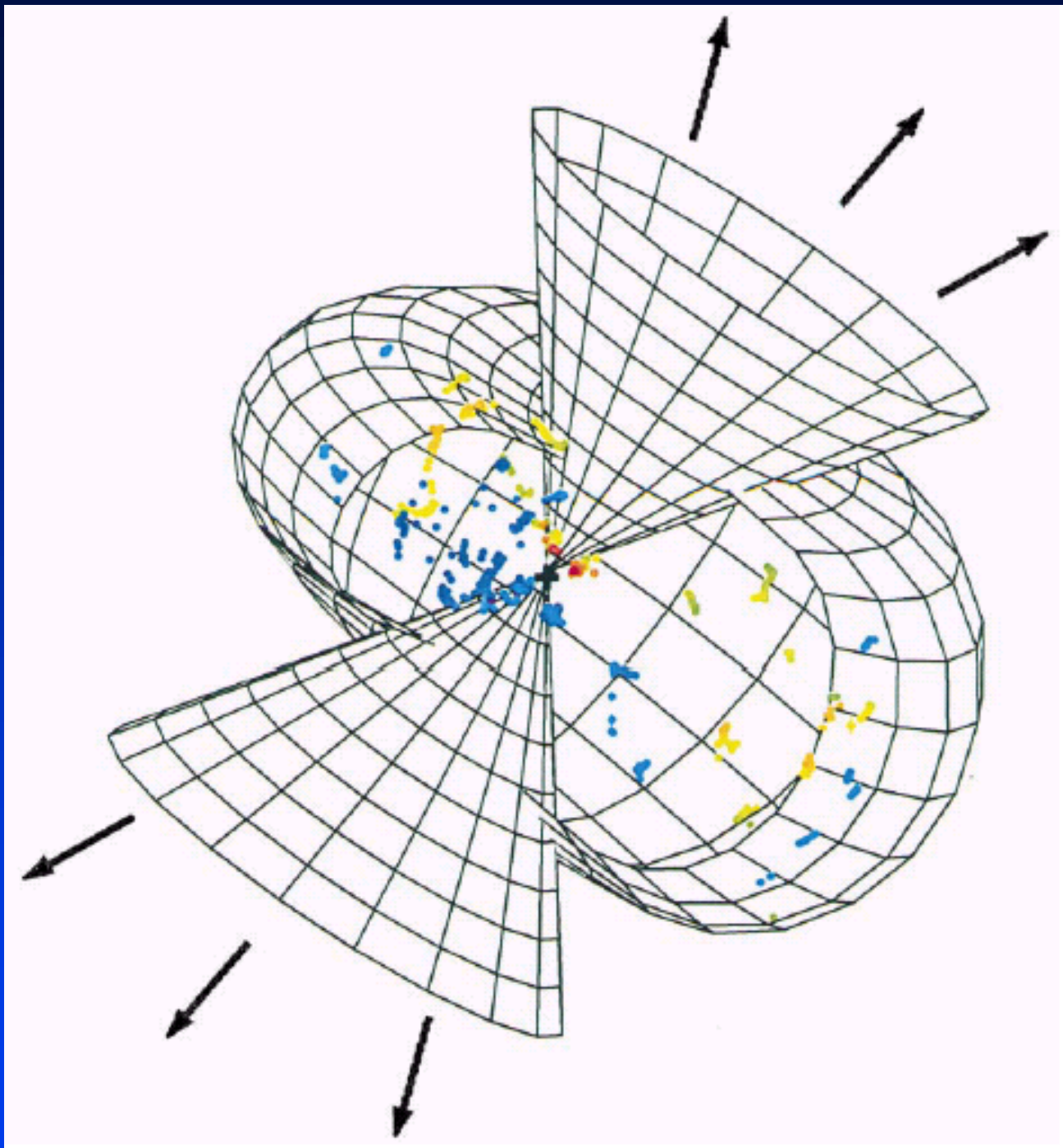
- OH, H₂O and methanol masers found towards massive star forming regions
 - SiO detected in 3 SFR
- Young massive stars highly embedded
 - Masers one of the few tools for study
- Many associated with UCHII regions
- Some probably associated with protostars

6.7-GHz methanol in G339.88-1.26



SiO masers in Orion BN/KL





Evolved Stars (OH/IR)

- SiO, H₂O & OH masers form in outer envelope of evolved (AGB) stars

OH 30.1 18 cm OH Masers MERLIN

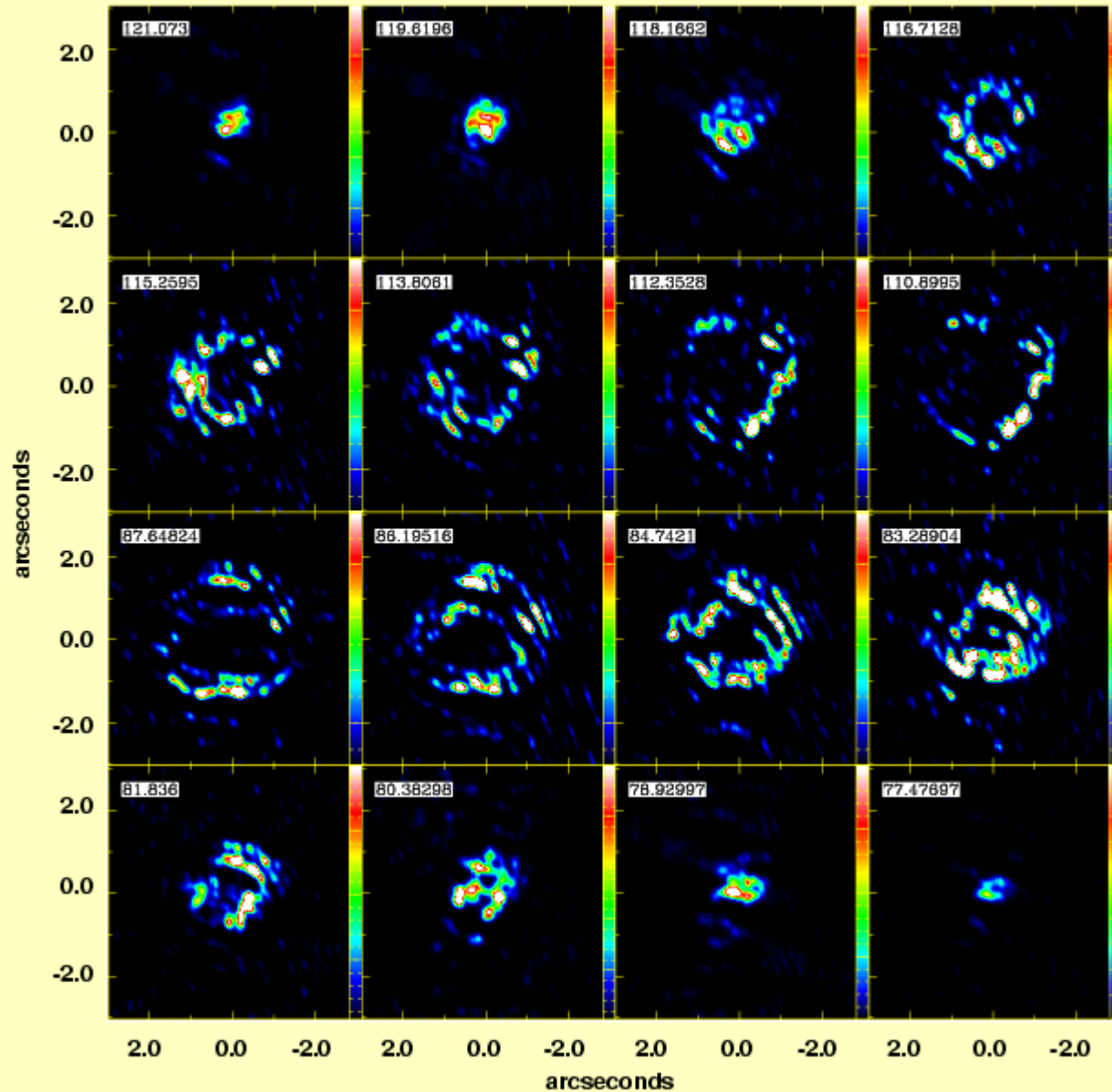


Image courtesy Jessica Chapman

OH/IR (AGB) star:

(C) Lorant Sjouwerman, JIVE S/8

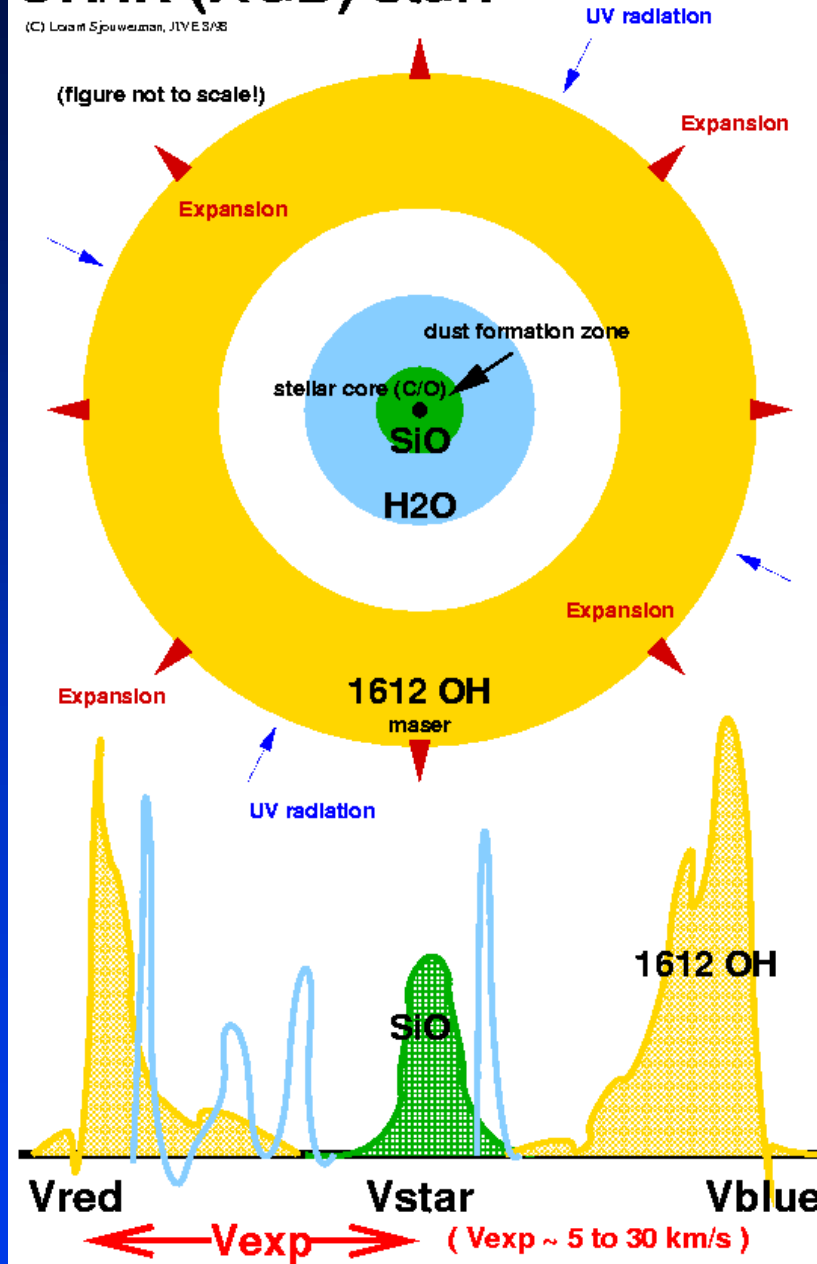
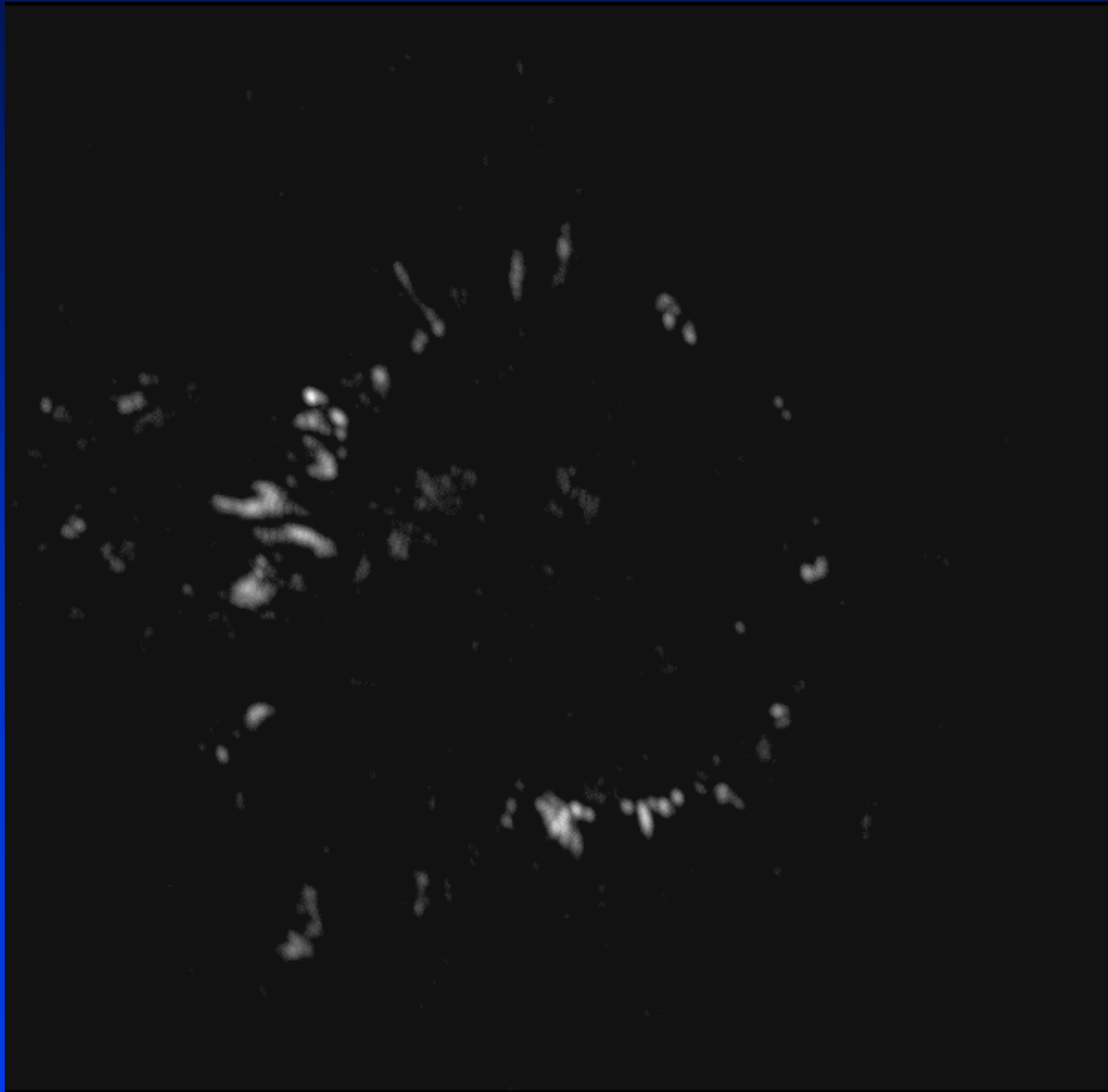


Image courtesy
Lorant Sjouwerman

SiO masers in TX Cam



Movie courtesy of
Phil Diamond,
Jodrell Bank

Other Galactic Masers

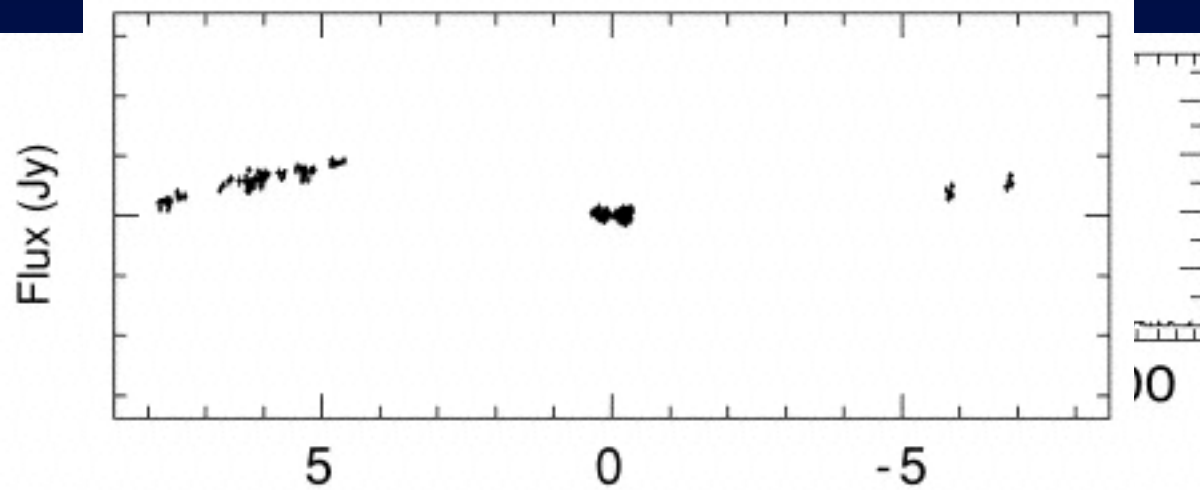
- SNR show OH emission 1720 MHz
- OH, H₂O and SiO masers are present in protoplanetary nebula
- 18 cm OH emission detected in many comets

Extragalactic OH Masers

- 1667 MHz (plus other 18 cm) OH masers detected towards IR luminous galaxies
- Isotropic luminosities $10^3 - 10^6$ times larger than brightest Galactic masers
- Most distant $\sim z=0.3$
- “Diffuse” and compact component

Extragalactic H₂O Masers

- “Normal” H₂O masers detected in nearby galaxies
- Megamaser emission occurs in active galactic nuclei (AGNs)
 - in shocks driven by jets and winds
 - in accretion disks of supermassive black holes



Mass = $3.6 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

Dist = 7.2 ± 0.3 Mpc

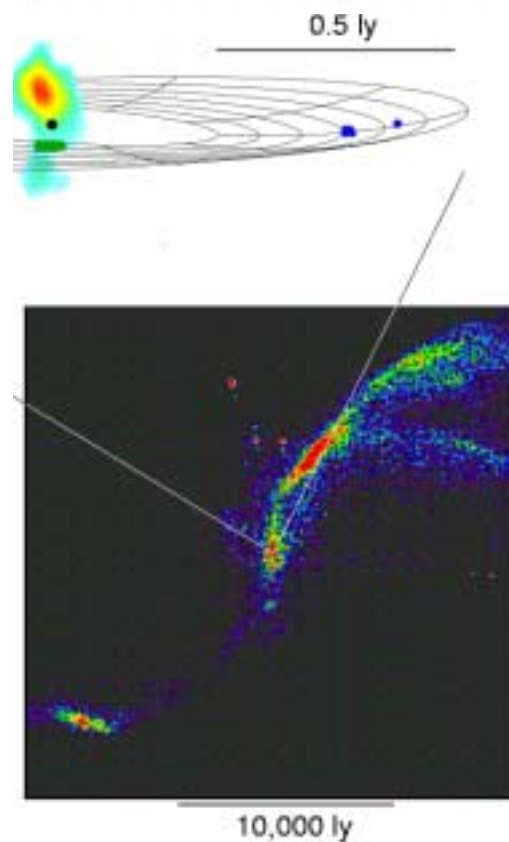
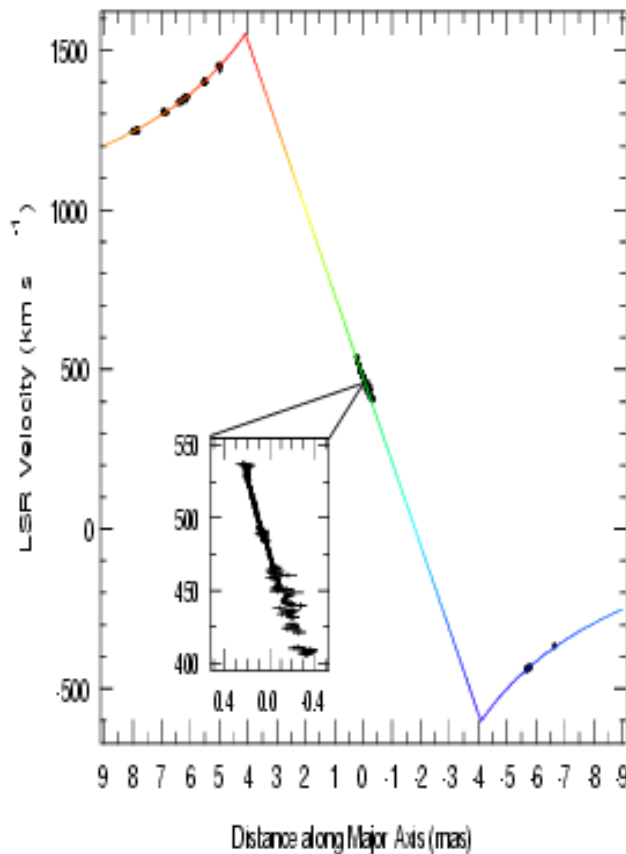


Image courtesy of
Lincoln Greenhill,
CfA VLBI Group

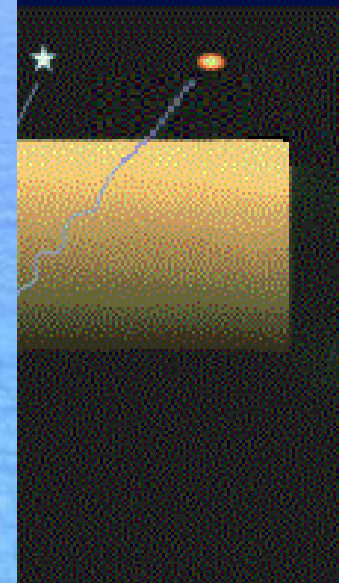
See also:

Hernstein et al, 1999,
Nature, **400**, 539

Miyoshi et al, 1995,
Nature, **373**, 127

- VERA
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- Four stations with dual beam systems
 - Up to 2 degree separation
- Baselines 1000 – 2300 km
- 128 MHz bandwidth (1 Gbps)



ver Japan

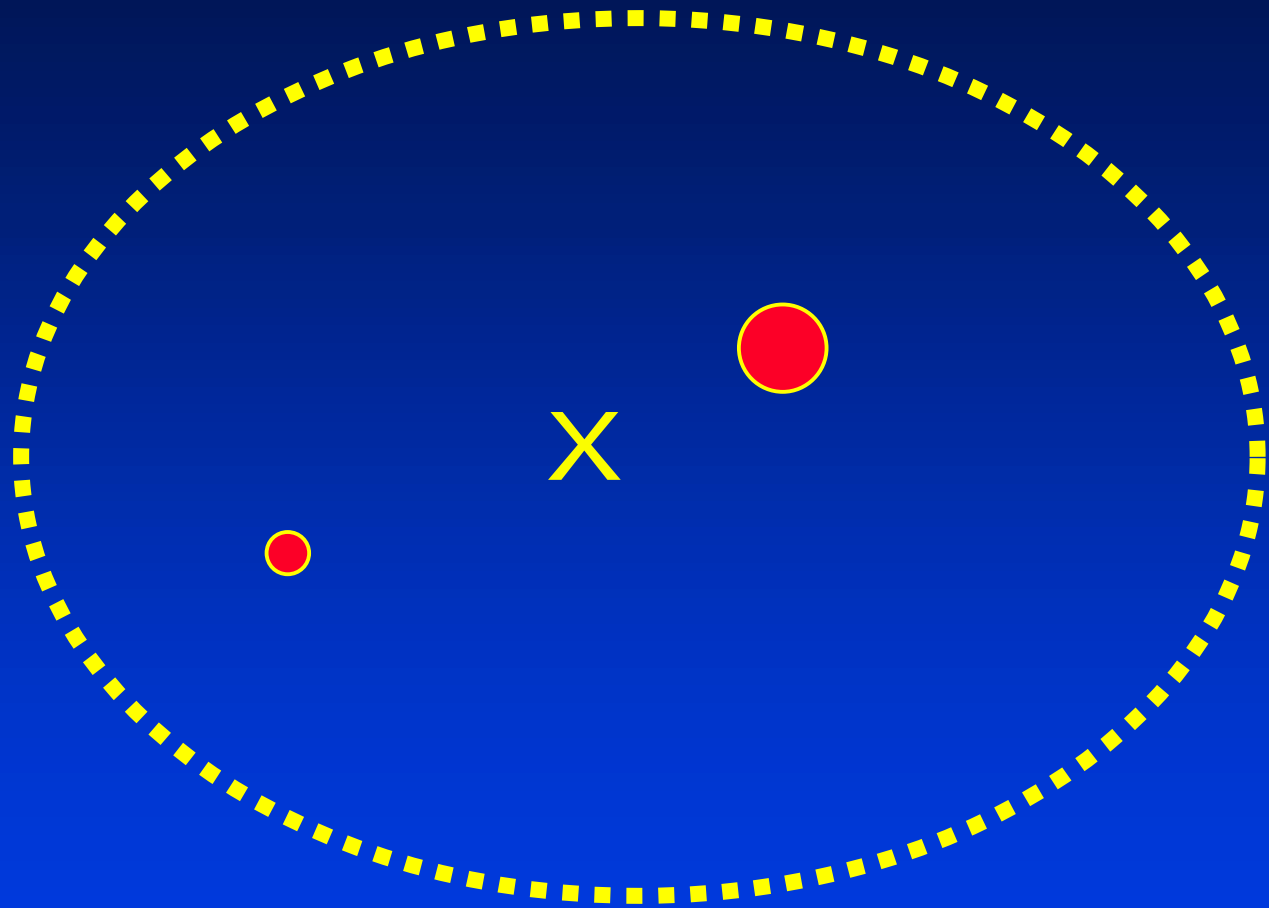


Project VERA

- S/X, 22 & 43 GHz receivers
 - S/X for geodetic observations
 - Position & proper motion of H₂O & SiO masers
- 10 μ s relative positional accuracy
- Determine distances of D kpc with uncertainty D% (e.g. 10% at 10kpc)
 - Distance to GC, Galactic rotation at Sun, Outer rotation curve, Distribution of Dark Matter, Shape of Galaxy, Megamasers – proper motions

Analysis

- Model fit in the image cube
 - Super resolve!
 - Beware large scale structure
- “In beam” phase reference
 - Accurate relative positions
- Hanning smooth



New ATCA Possibilities

- Access to most of the Galactic plane
- 22 GHz water masers
 - SFR, evolved stars, megamasers
 - 96 GHz water maser
- 86 GHz SiO masers
 - stellar environment, Galactic rotation
 - YSO?
- mm methanol transitions
 - 107 GHz et al