

4th Estrela workshop - Bologna

JCMT observations of methanol in Cepheus A

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Outline

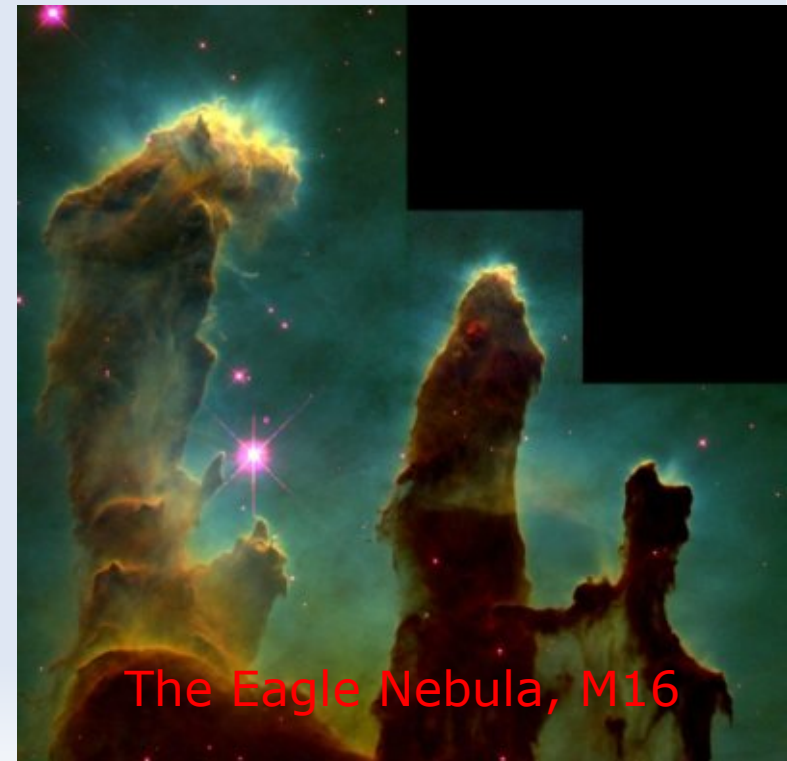
- Why and How
 - High-mass star-formation
 - 6.7 GHz CH₃OH maser (5₁-6₀ A⁺)
- Results
 - Our data – rotation diagrams
 - Combined with SCUBA
 - non-LTE models
- Conclusions

High-mass star-formation

- Theories unclear for stars $> 8M_{\odot}$

Nearby massive stars are rare and evolve on short time scales. Typically form deeply embedded in clusters.

- 6.7 GHz methanol masers
 - Only in MSF regions
 - High resolution $\sim \text{mas}$
 - Kinematics

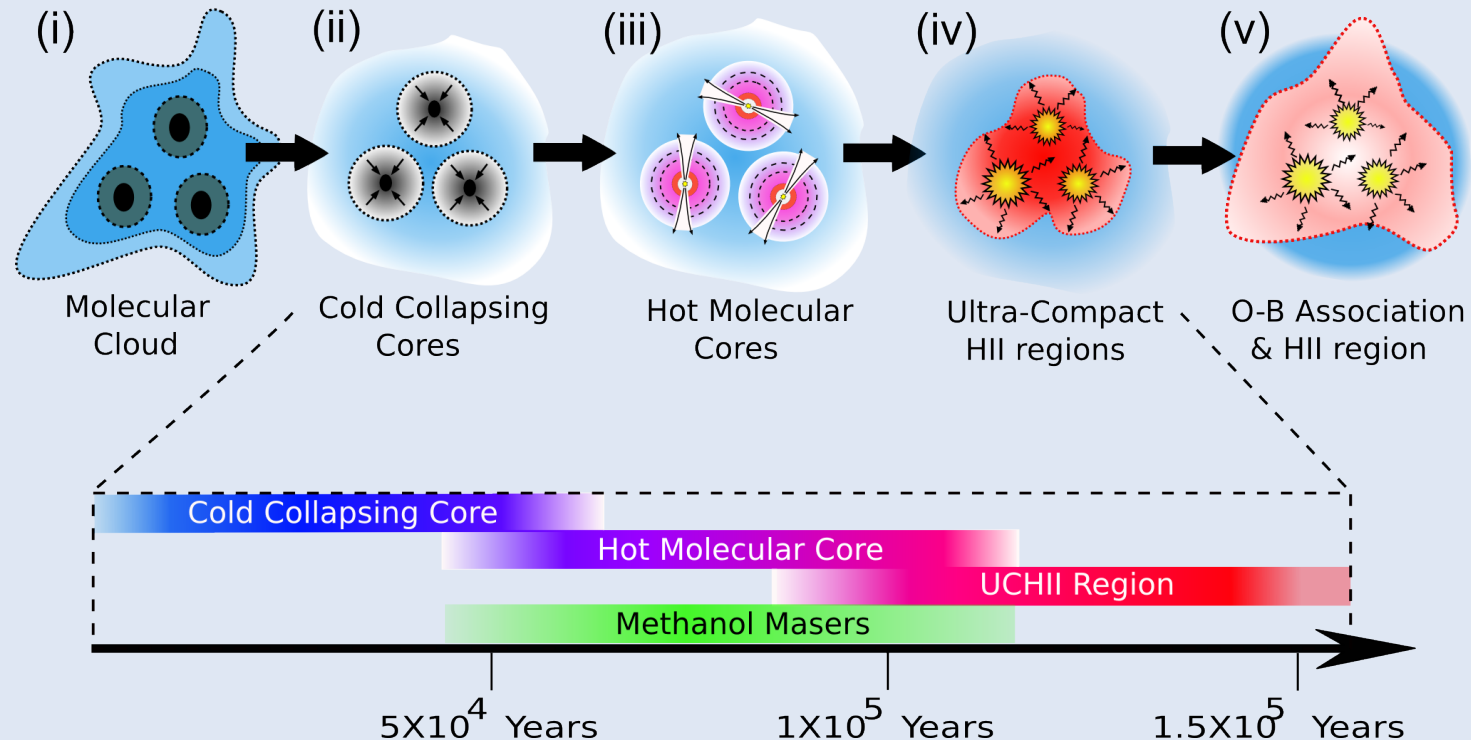


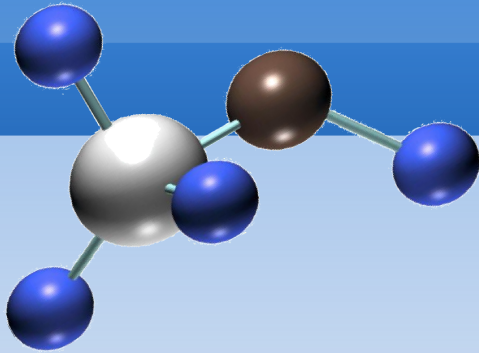
The Eagle Nebula, M16

Where/When do we find masers?

- Maser modeling (Cragg et al '05)

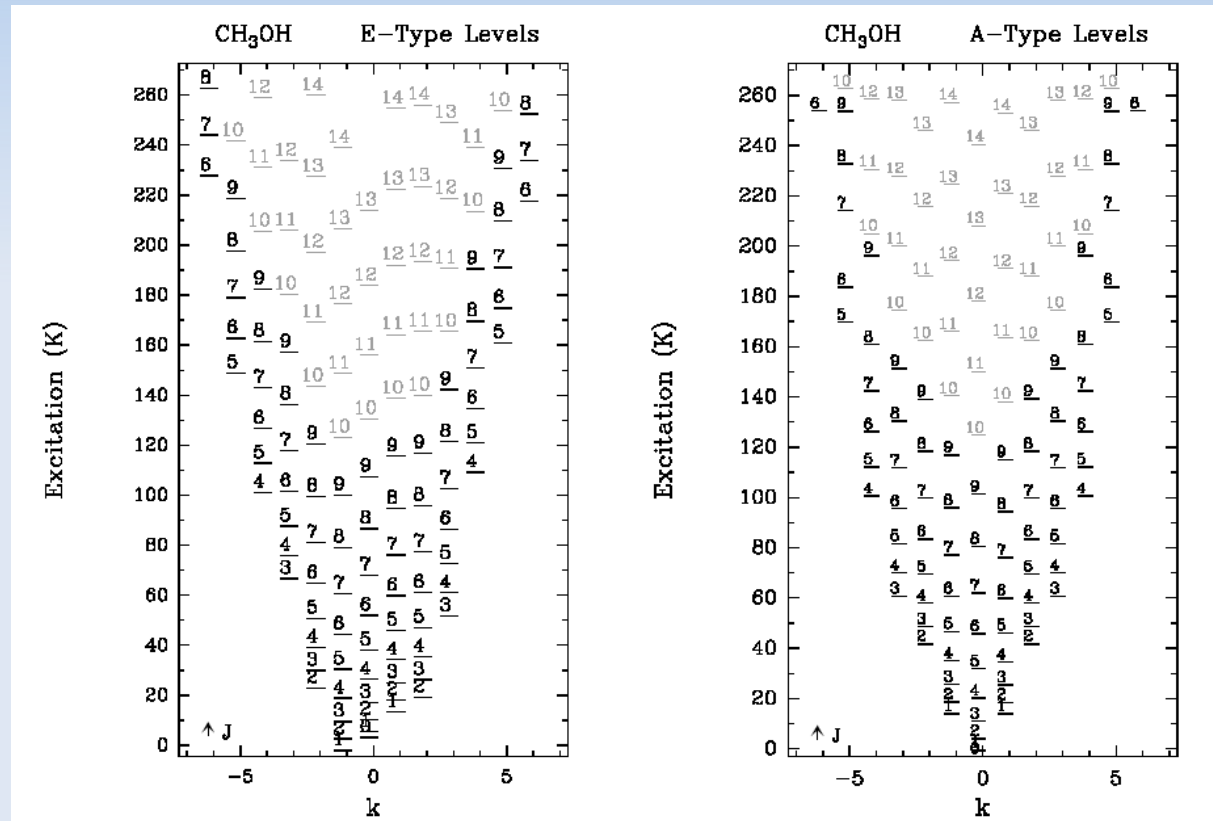
- T: 100-300 K
- $n: 10^4\text{-}10^9\text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $N_M/\Delta v: 10^{10}\text{-}10^{14}\text{ cm}^{-3}$





Methanol

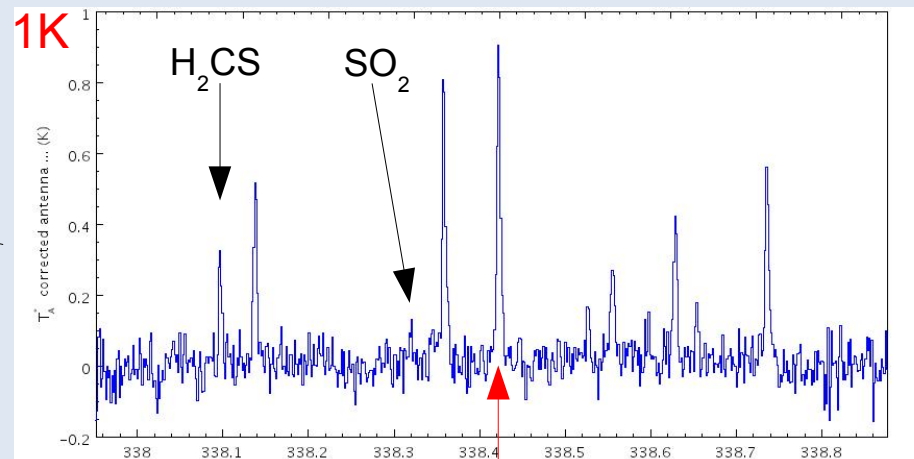
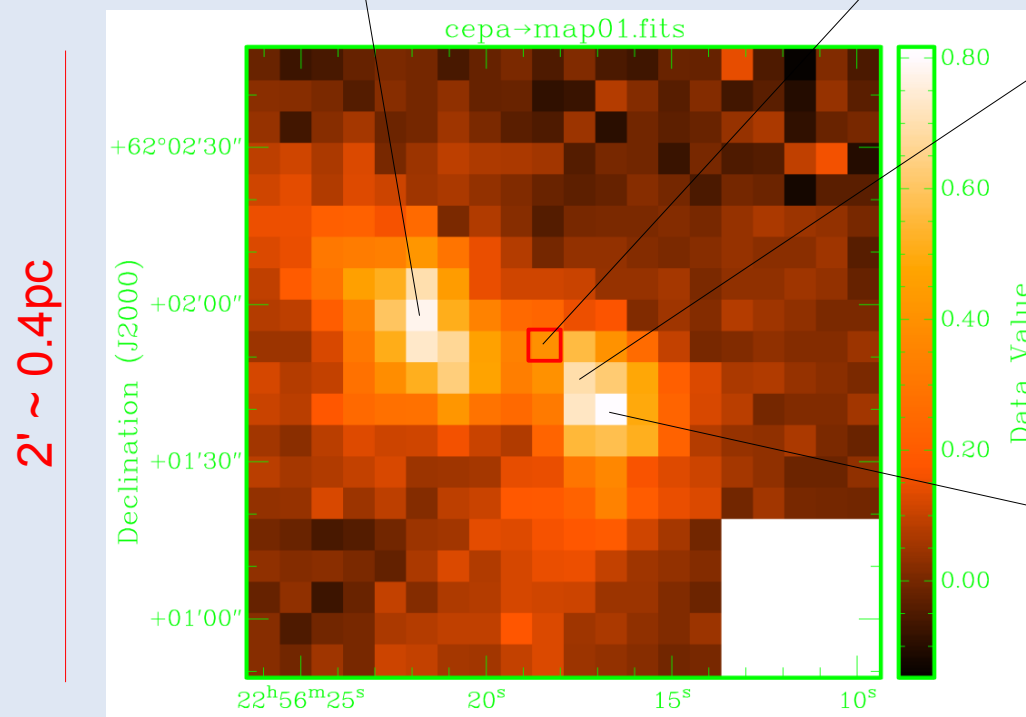
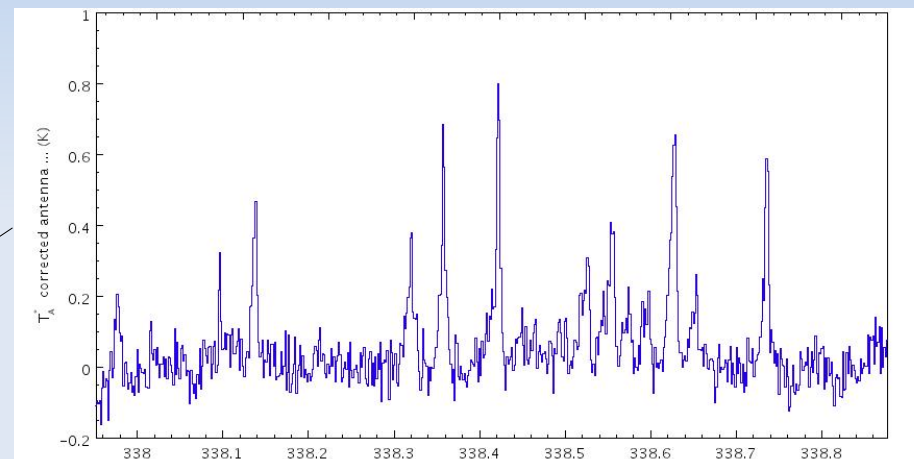
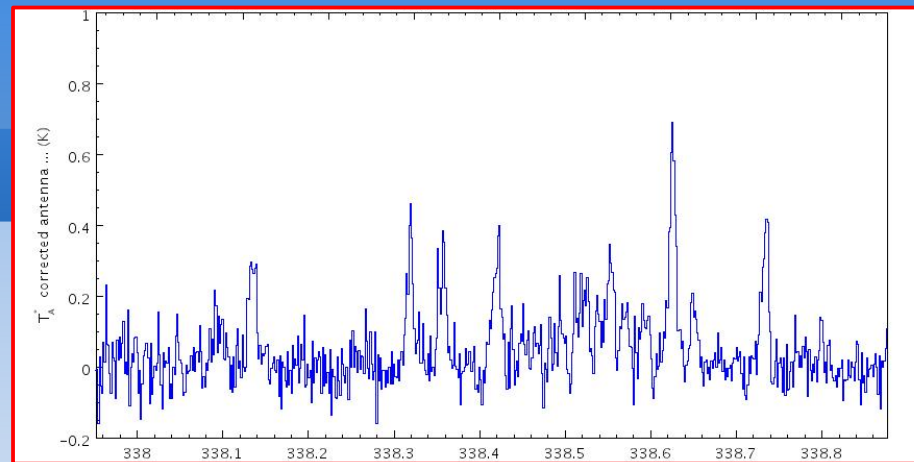
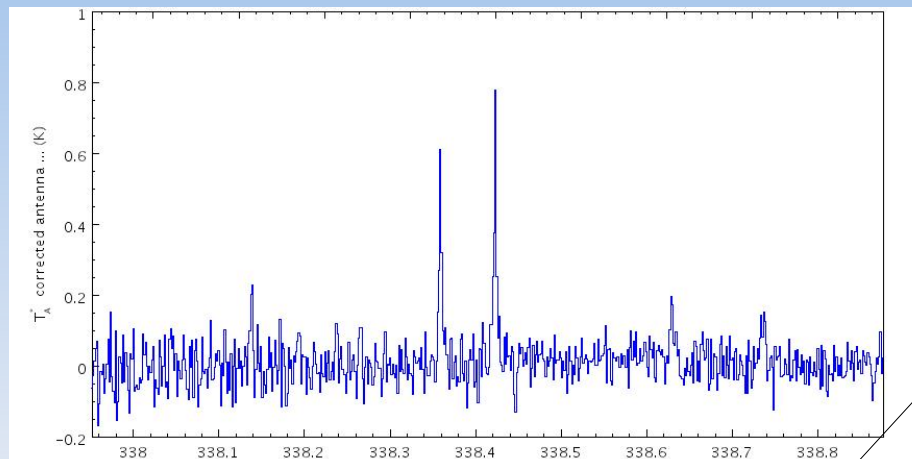
- Very rich spectrum
- Almost linear – good temperature probe
- Asymmetric – good density probe
- CH_3OH enhancement $\sim \text{few } 10^4$ years



Sample & Observations

- Sample
 - 15 nearby high-mass star-forming regions
 - We have wide field EVN observations
- Observations – Cep A
 - Thermal methanol @ 338.4 GHz with JCMT
 - Multi-beam HARP, 16 receptors
 - Mapsize of 2' with a pixel spacing of 6"
 - Resolution 14", matching SCUBA

Cep A – excited methanol gas



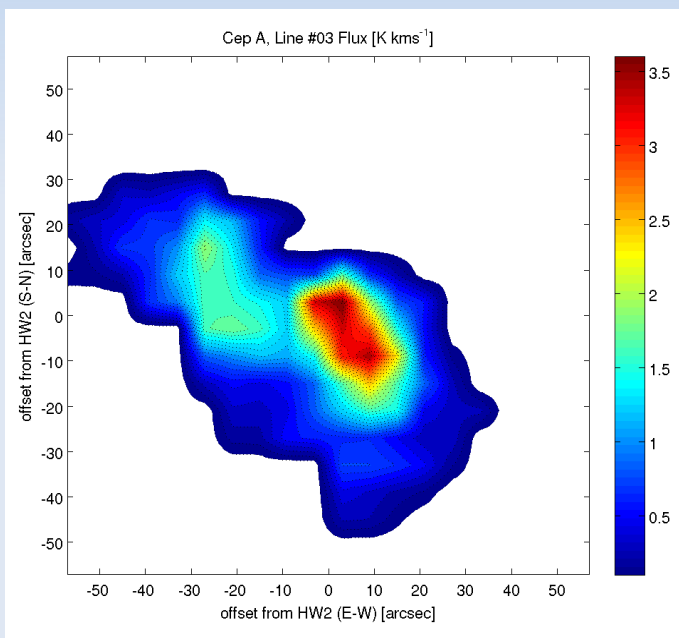
CH_3OH (7-6) 338.4GHz

338.4 GHz

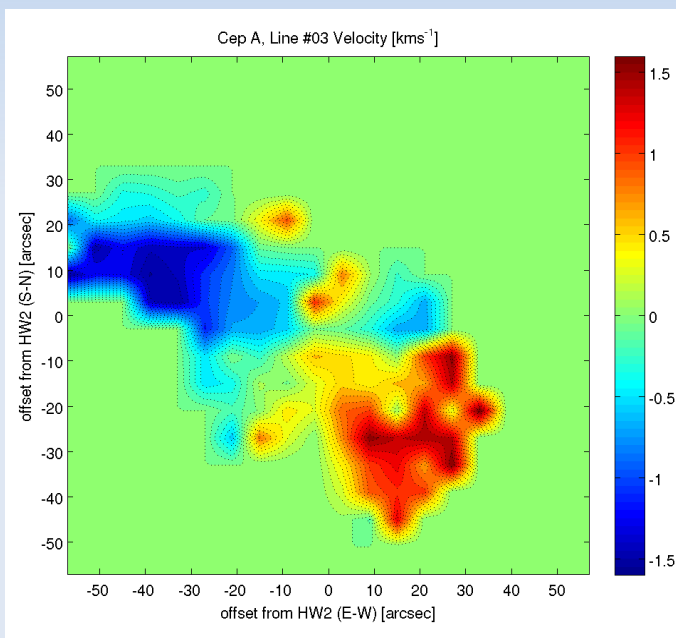
Cep A – CH₃OH Results

CH₃OH (7₋₁–6₋₁) E

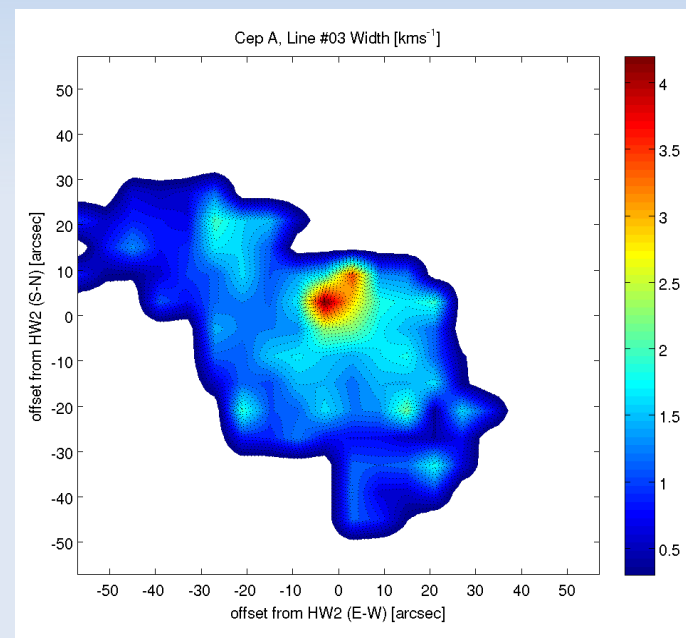
Int. Flux [K kms⁻¹]



Center Velocity [kms⁻¹]



Line Width [kms⁻¹]

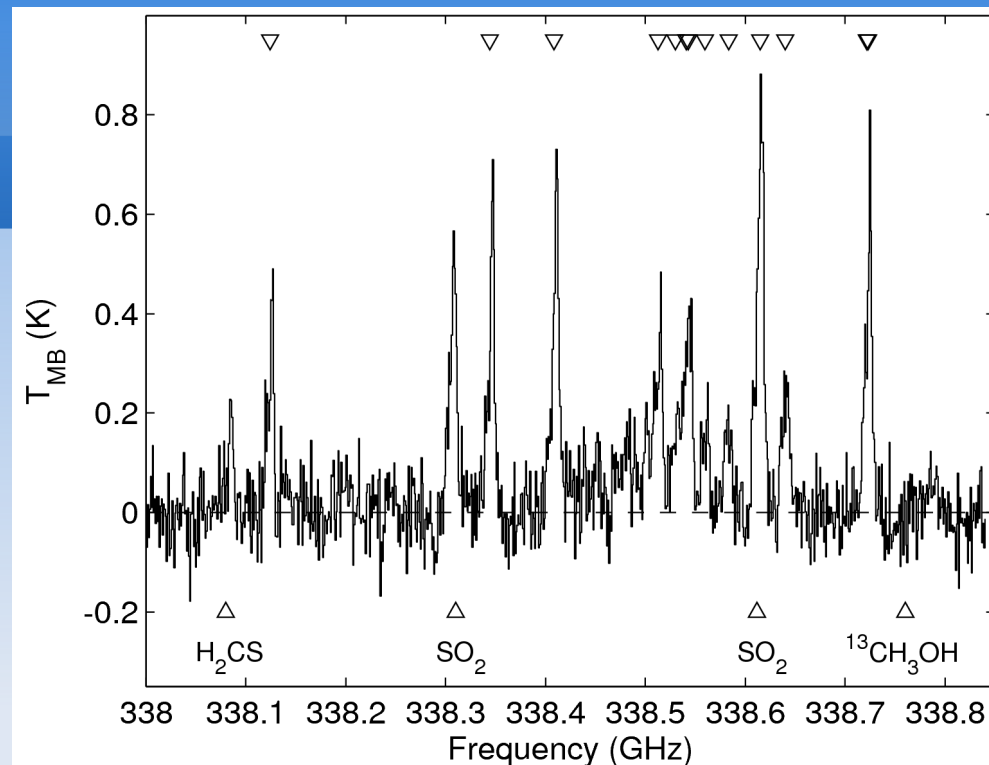


- Two intensity peaks in the center and one in the outflow
- Large scale velocity gradient - outflow
- Largest line width at position of HW2 (maser)

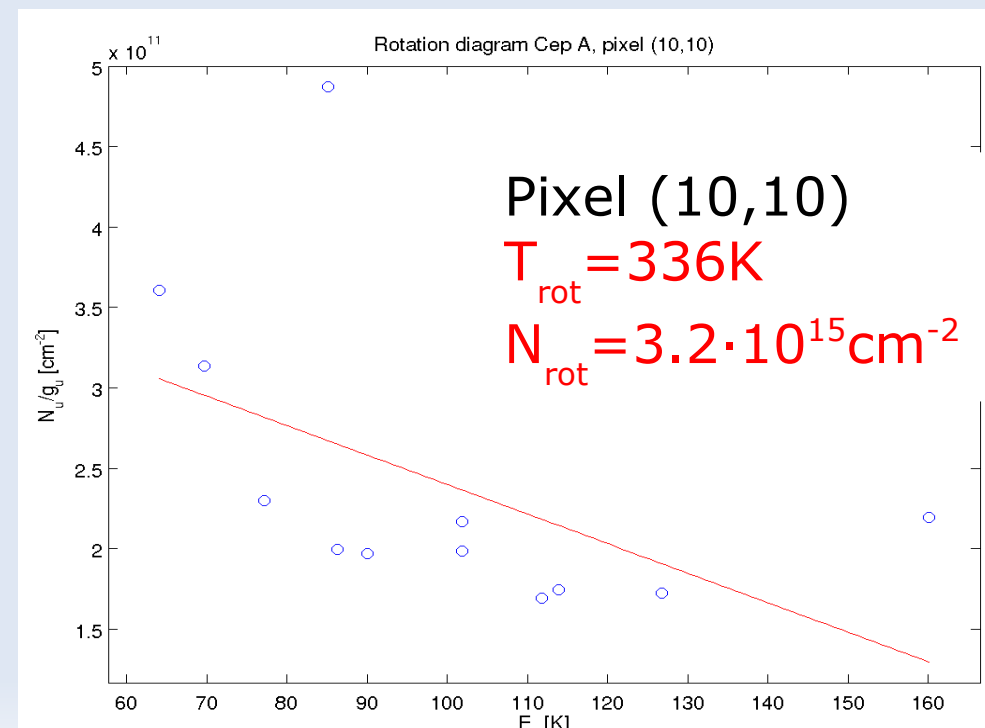
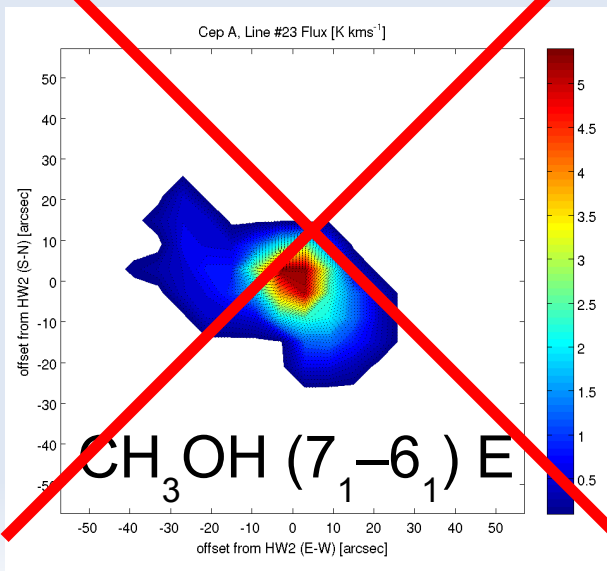
Cep A – Analysis

Rotation diagram analysis (Boltzmann plot)

- One excitation temperature
- Lines optically thin ($\tau \ll 1$)



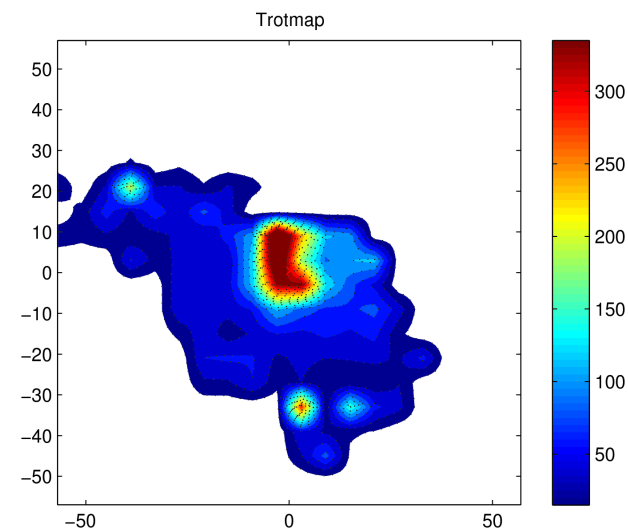
~~Anomalous excitation~~



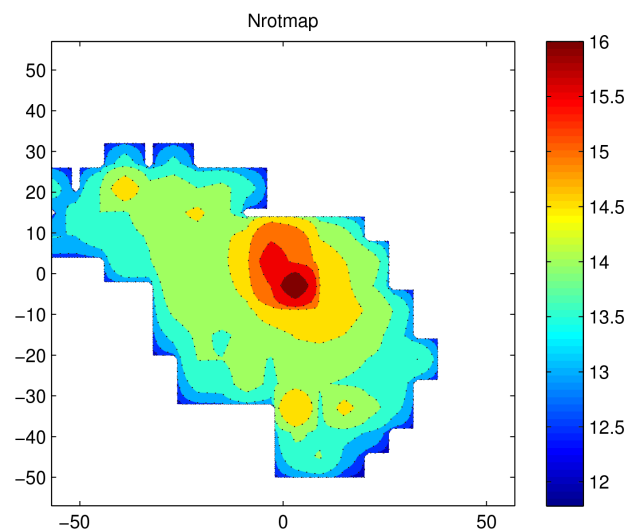
Cep A – CH₃OH Results

- $30 < T_{\text{rot}} < 300 \text{ K}$
- $10^{12} < N(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}) < 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- 4 regions
 - T_{rot} peaks at position of HW2
 - $N(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})$ peaks to the SW
 - Outflow feature to the NE
 - Envelope

Rotation temperature

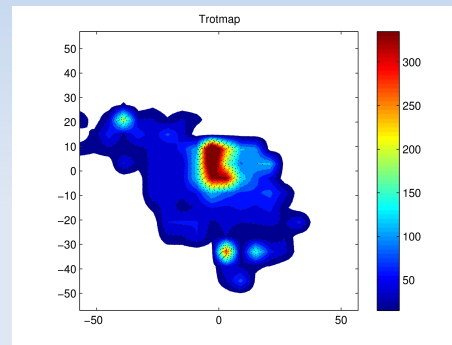
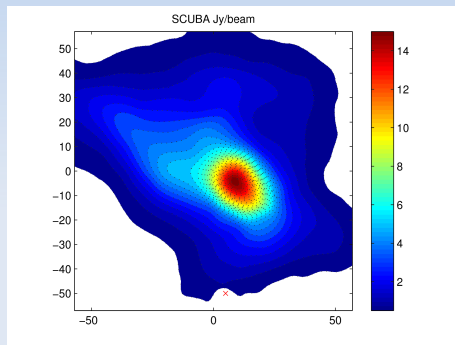


Column density



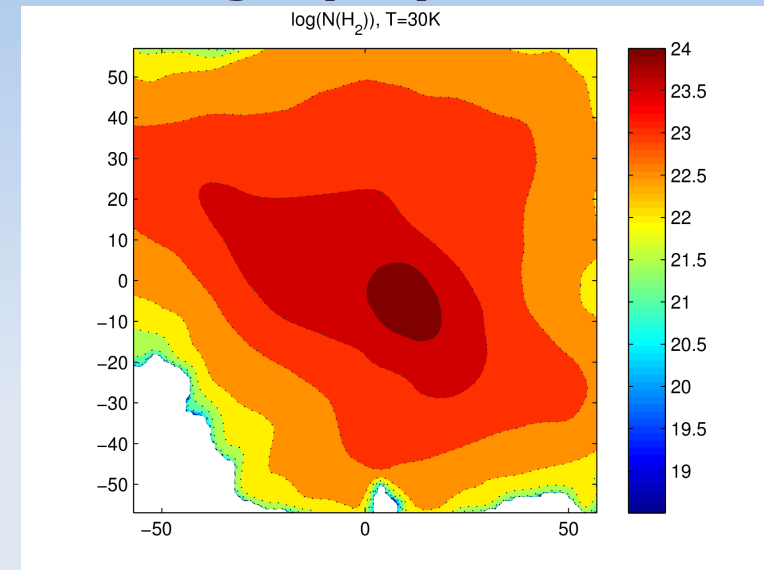
Hydrogen column density – $N(H_2)$

$$N(H_2) = \frac{S_\nu}{\kappa_d(\lambda) \Omega_{mb} B_\nu(T) 2m_H} R$$

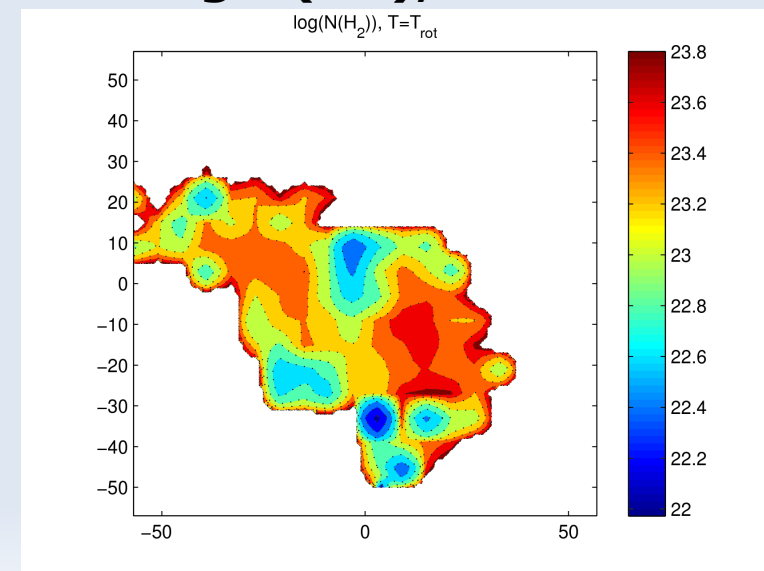


- Constant $T \Rightarrow$ Scaled version of the SCUBA map
- $T = T_{\text{rot}} \Rightarrow$ Regions with higher T yields lower $N(H_2)$

$\log N(H_2), T=30K$



$\log N(H_2), T=T_{\text{rot}}$

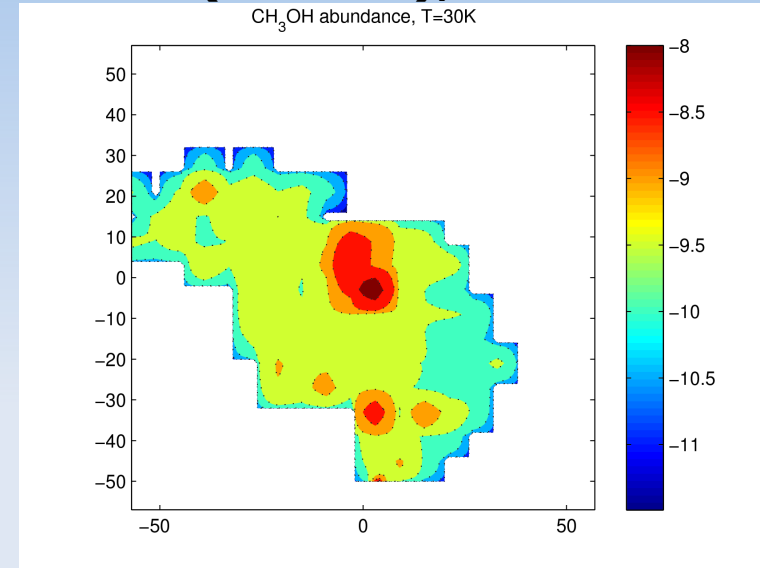


Methanol abundance – $x(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})$

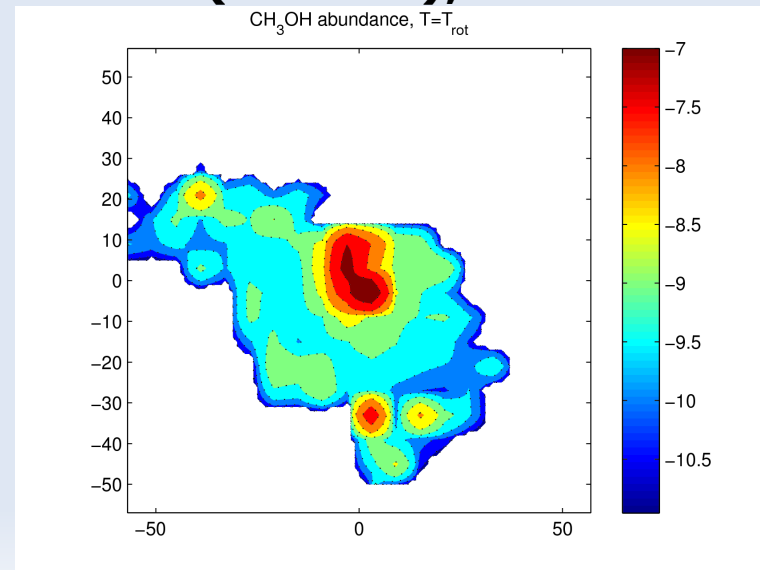
$$x(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}) = N(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}) / N(\text{H}_2)$$

- Qualitatively agrees well
- $T = T_{\text{rot}} \Rightarrow$ Max abundance one magnitude higher than $T = \text{const}$
- Position of $x(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}) \sim N(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})$

$x(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}), T=30\text{K}$



$x(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}), T=T_{\text{rot}}$



Results I

- The 6.7 GHz methanol maser is more closely associated with the T_{rot} peak, rather than the column density or abundance peak.
- T_{rot} is not a kinetic temperature. It is a combination of the temperature T_{kin} and the density n .

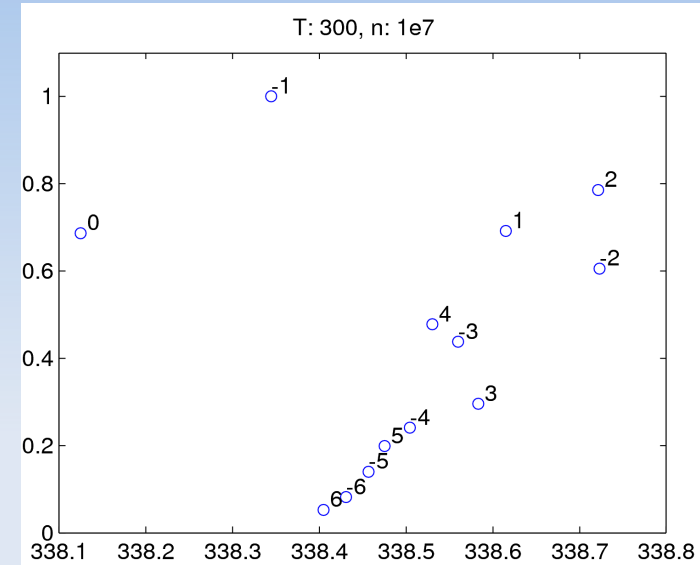
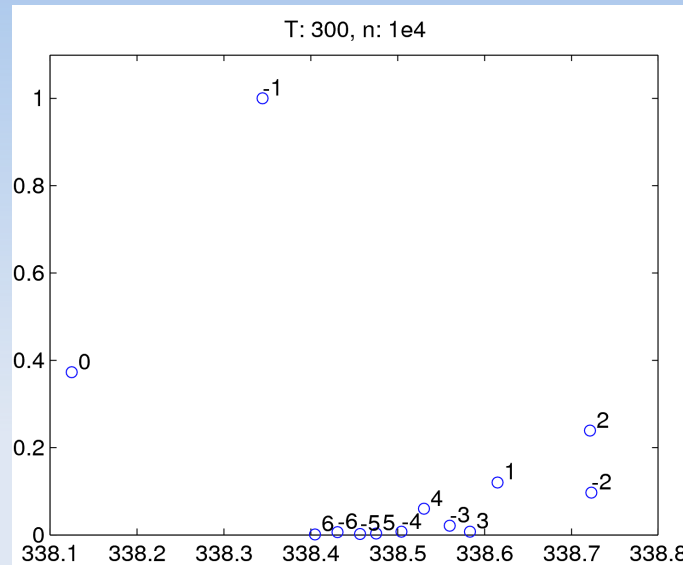
What are the physical conditions of the gas?

We have used RADEX for our non-LTE analysis to create synthetic spectra for a grid of physical conditions

RADEX non-LTE analysis

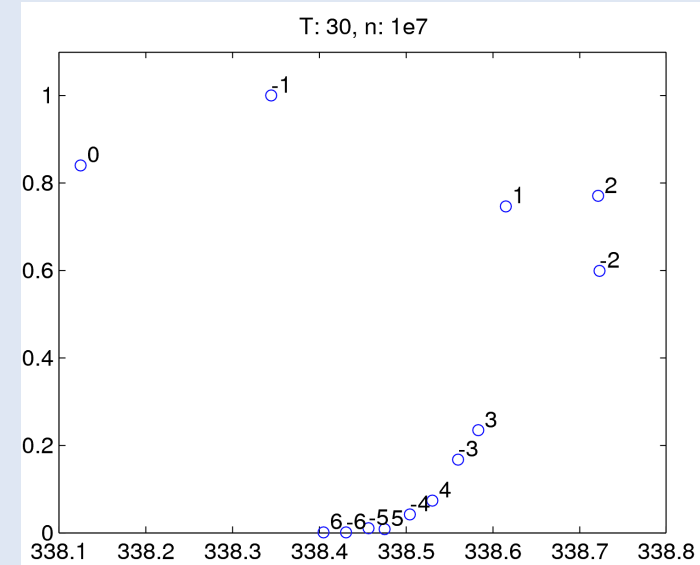
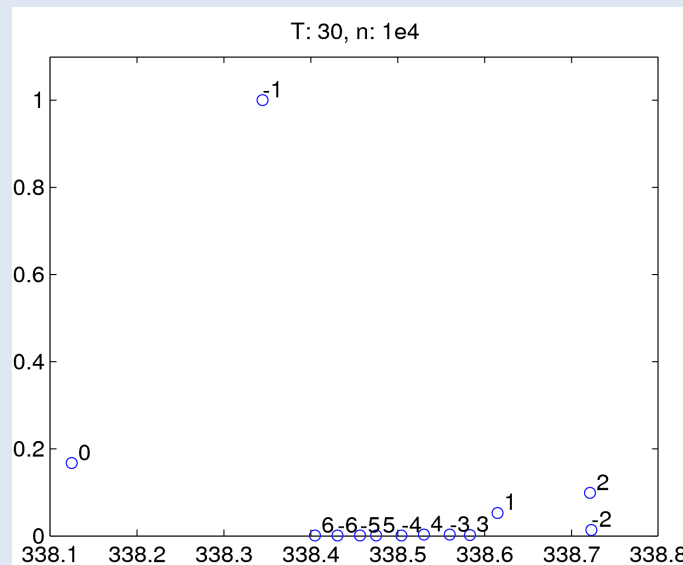
Excitation more sensitive to density than to temperature

T=300K



The non-LTE analysis validates $\tau \ll 1$

T=30K



$n=10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$n=10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

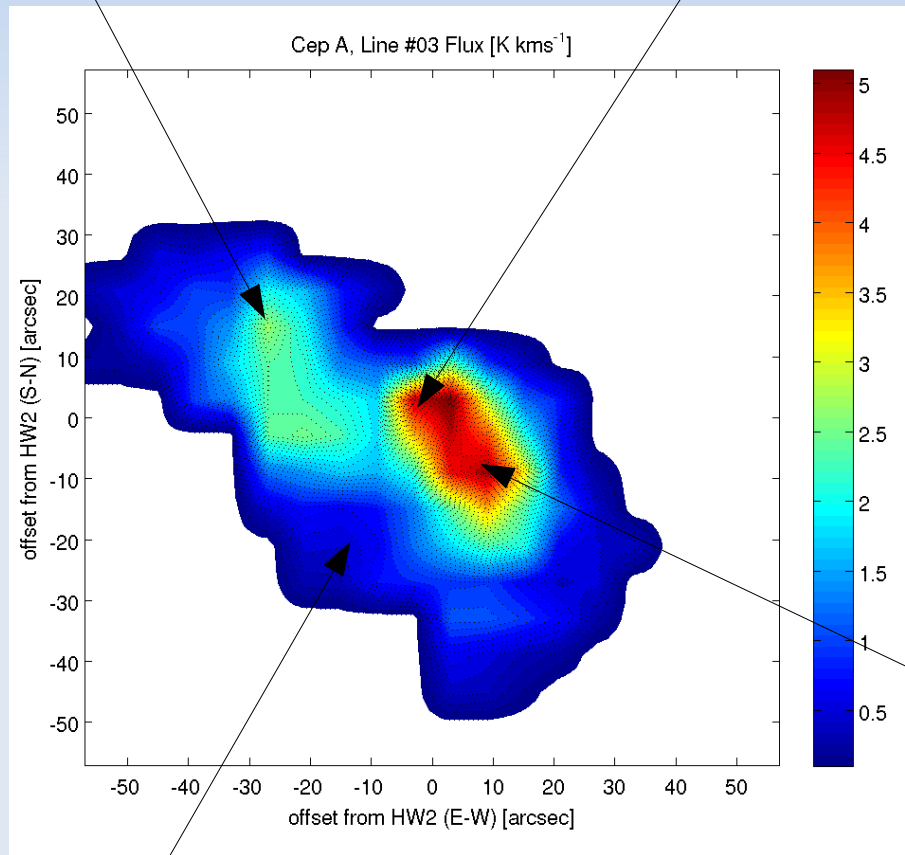
Physical conditions

Outflow NE

T_{high} & n_{low}

T_{rot} peak

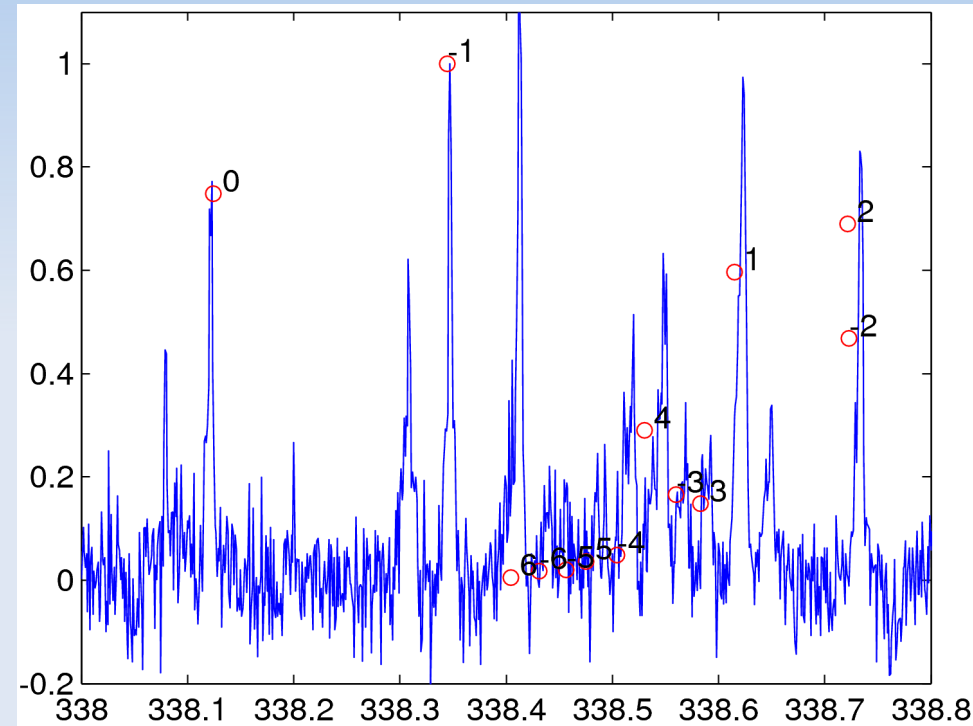
T_{high} & n_{high}



Envelope

T_{low} & n_{low}

$T=119\text{K}, n=10^6\text{cm}^{-3}$

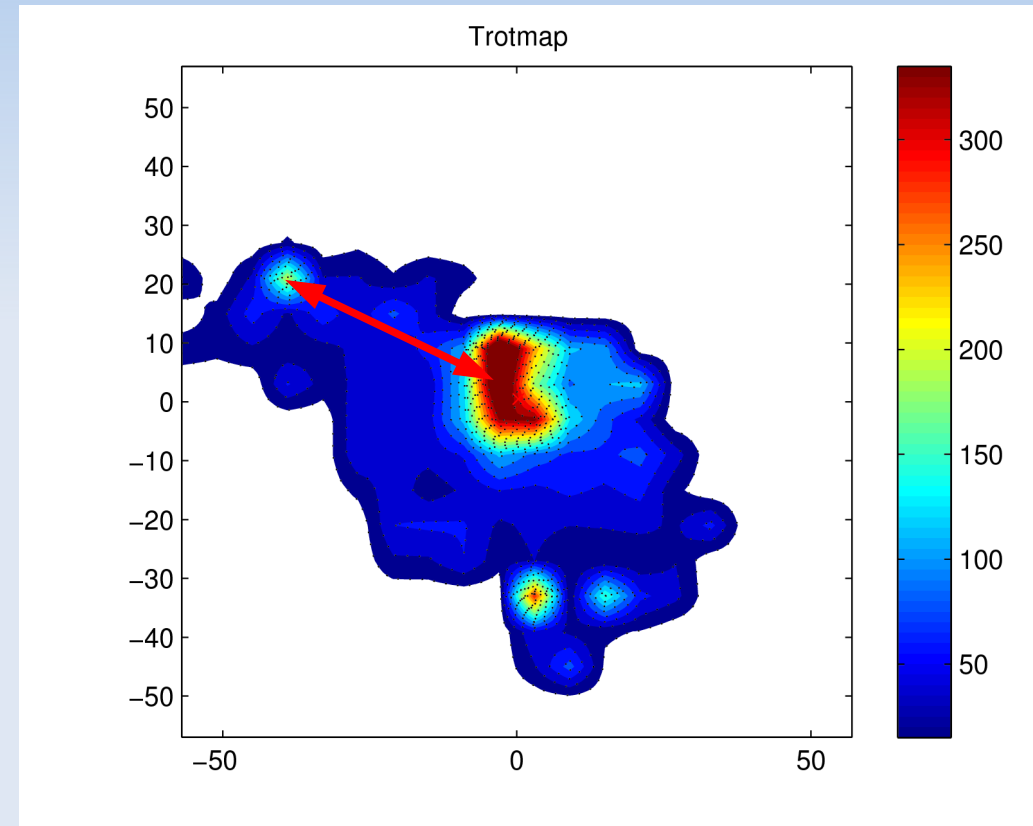


N_{rot} peak

T_{low} & n_{high}

One last point... timescales

- Cep A @ 700 pc
- Outflow $\sim 45''$ from HW2
- Shock velocity $\sim 20\text{km/s}$
- Dynamical age, $t_{\text{dyn}} \sim 10^4$ yrs
- $t_{\text{dyn}} \sim t_{\text{chem}}$
- Supports same origin



Conclusions



- The 6.7 GHz methanol maser is most closely associated with the $T_{\text{rot}}(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})$ peak.
- non-LTE analysis show T_{rot} to be more sensitive to density than temperature.
- Dynamical and chemical timescales support a common driving source for the region
- Continue with 14 more sources
- Next time (in GBG) Merlin

