School of Physics & Astronomy FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES



Galactic Radio Science

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Overview



- Planet formation
 - Thermal dust emission
- Star formation
 - Ionized thermal and non-thermal gas emission
 - Non-thermal line emission from masers
 - Astrometry and polarization
- Stellar evolution
 - All of the above
- e-Merlin as a valuable test bed for SKA1 Mid science
 - Similar baselines and frequency coverage

ALMA observations with resolution ~ 40 mas (4 au @ 100 pc) are revealing significant structures in proto-planetary disc dust emission





Grain Growth



- VLA can achieve resolution ~ 40 mas at 7 mm
- e-Merlin at 5 cm
- SKA1 Mid at 2.5 cm





max. grain size:

 μm

 μm

 \mathbf{cm}

Need cm-wave data

- Difficulty in growing grains through cmsized regime
- Need cm-wave observations to observations to grains, emission is weak

10⁰

3

2

Matching 40 mas beam

10¹

10²

λ [μm]

10³

ALMA JVLA SKA1

10⁴

10⁵

State-of-the-art





PPDs only optically thin at cm wavelengths

Shallower spectral index indicates grain growth in inner disc (Carrasco-Gonzalez et al. 2016)



Inside the snow line with SKA1



Ionized Jet Emission



 Need to accurately subtract jet emission seen at longer cm wavelengths







Pre-biotic molecules





Young Cluster Deep Field SKA KSP



Dense young clusters



 Orion Nebula Cluster shows over 500 sources in single deep VLA pointing (Forbrich et al. 2016)





Jets in Young Stellar Objects





Early e-Merlin 5 GHz map of low-mass YSO jet (Ainsworth et al. 2013)

Potential to test jet driving mechanisms at K-band (~ 1 au resolution)

Declination (J2000)

Magnetic Fields in Star Formation





au

MHD jet interaction (Kuiper et al 2015)

Methanol maser polarization giving 3D B field (Vlemmings et al. 2010)

Magnetized YSO Jets



Linear polarization now detected



VLA observations of HH80-81 (Carrasco-Gonzalez et al. 2010; 2013)

Non-thermal Lobes





ATCA 9 GHz continuum on Spitzer IRAC image (Purser et al. 2016)



Arcsec Spectral index map

Radio Stars



- GAIA will usher in a new era of precision stellar astrophysics
- Radio studies will address many important issues





Wide Range of Processes



Stellar Winds



- Accurate mass-loss rates from clumpy, radiatively driven winds from OB stars
- Needed for stellar evolution models and endpoints – NS and BH

Declination (J2000)



e-Merlin L-band map of blue hypergiant wind (Morford et al. 2016)

Colliding Wind Systems



- Non-thermal emission from interacting winds in massive binaries
- Progenitors of NS and BH binaries and GW sources



Photospheric Studies



• Resolved photospheres of red supergiant stars probe atmospheric structure and role of giant convection cells



VLA Q-band images of Betelguese (Gorman et al. 2015)

Novae



 Multi-epoch spatially resolved studies of novae explosions to ascertain role as Type 1a SN progenitors

Two epochs of e-Merlin C-band emission from nova V959 Mon (O'Brien et al. 2014)

Declination (J2000)



Grey scale flux range= 0.196 1.500 MilliJY/BEAM Cont peak flux = 7.4731E-03 JY/BEAM Levs = 1.158E-04 * (-1, 1, 1.414, 2, 2.828, 4, 5.657, 8, 11.31, 16, 22.63, 32, 45.25, 64, 90.51, 128, 181)

Other Ventures



- SETI searches of particular northern targets
 - E.g. alignments in multi-planet systems found by Kepler



- Support to space missions
 - E.g. VLBI tracking of probe entries into planetary atmospheres

Summary

- Sensitive, high resolution radio studies of thermal and nonthermal emission from Galactic sources addresses many big questions and underlying astrophysics
 - Planet formation
 - Star formation
 - Stellar evolution
- Matching 40 mas resolution of ALMA (1 mm), VLA (7 mm) and e-Merlin/SKA1 Mid (5/2 cm) is a powerful combination (also JWST at 1 µm)