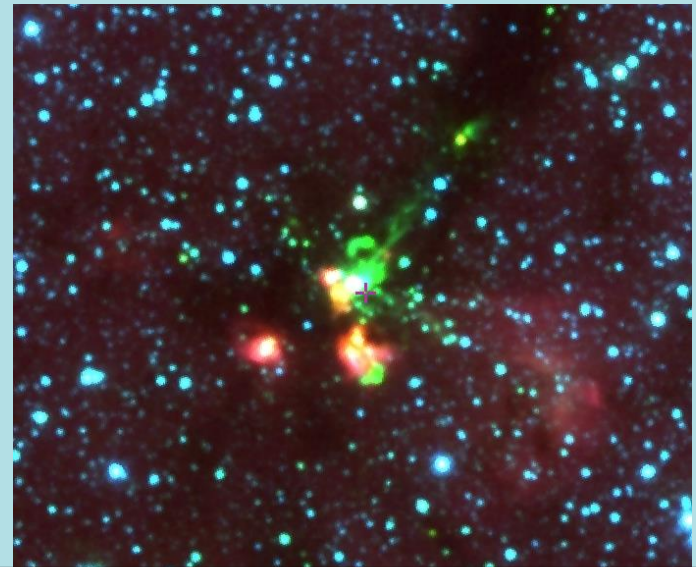
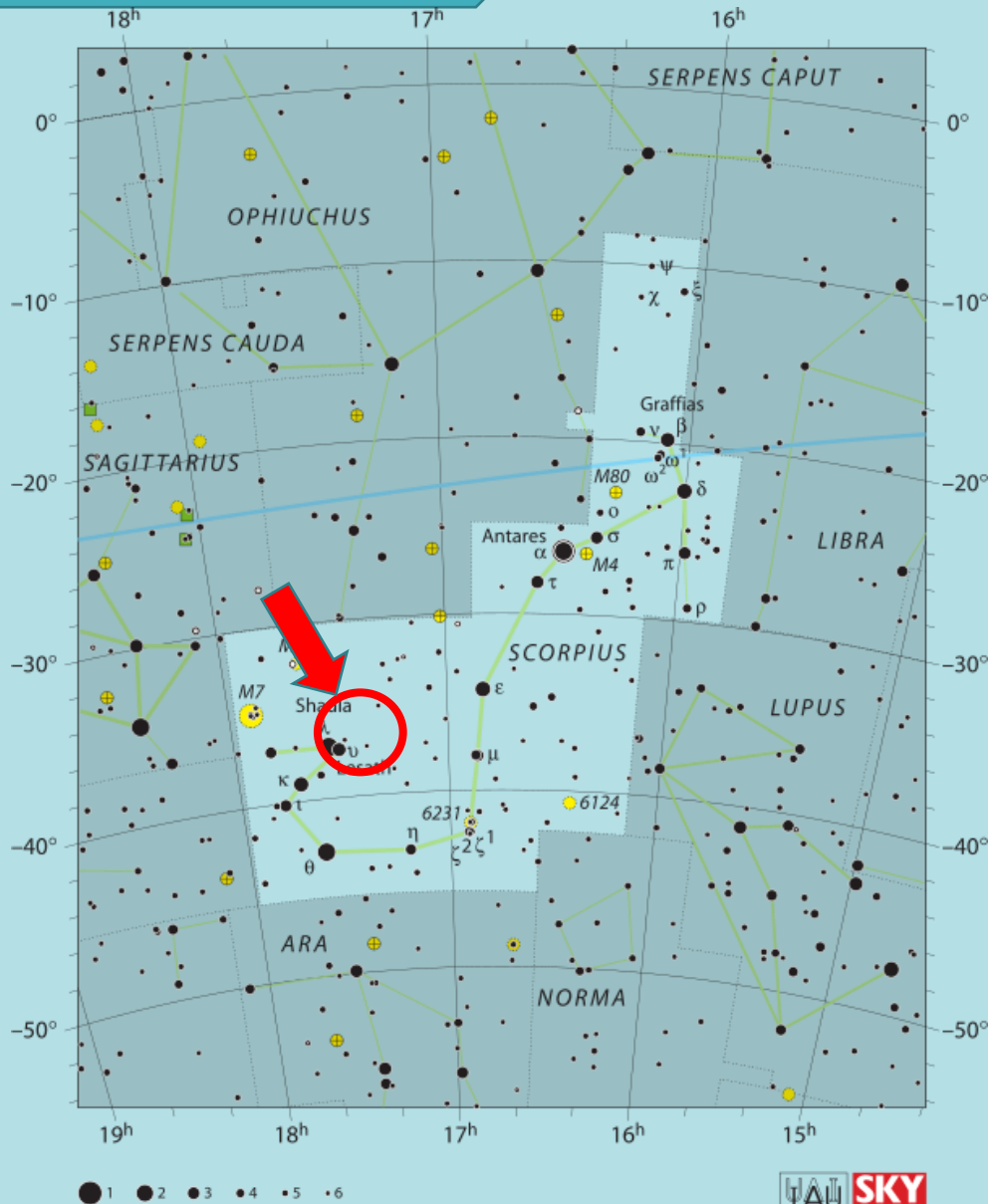


Measuring of Magnetic field in the Star-forming  
Region: G351.775 by Zeeman splitting of  
1665 MHz OH Masers

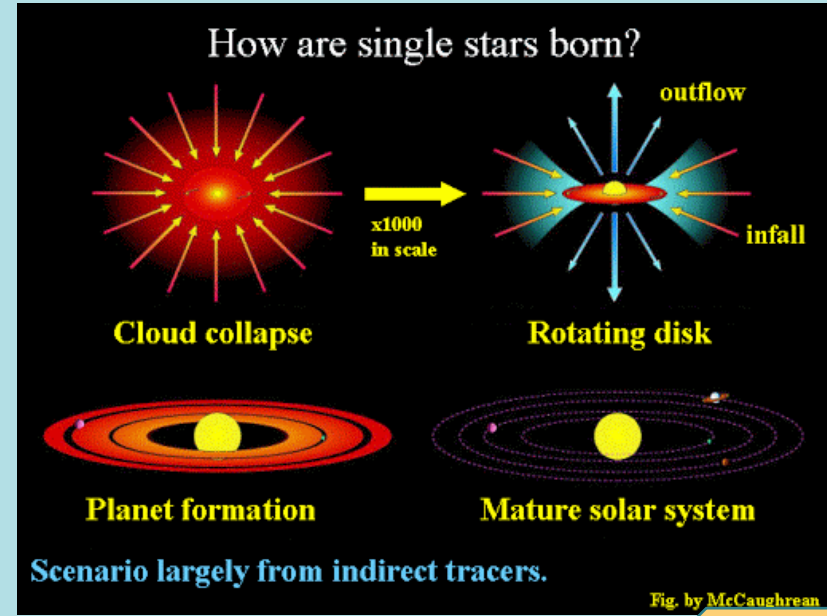
Montree Phetra  
(Graduate student)

Chiang Mai University & NARIT

# G351.775



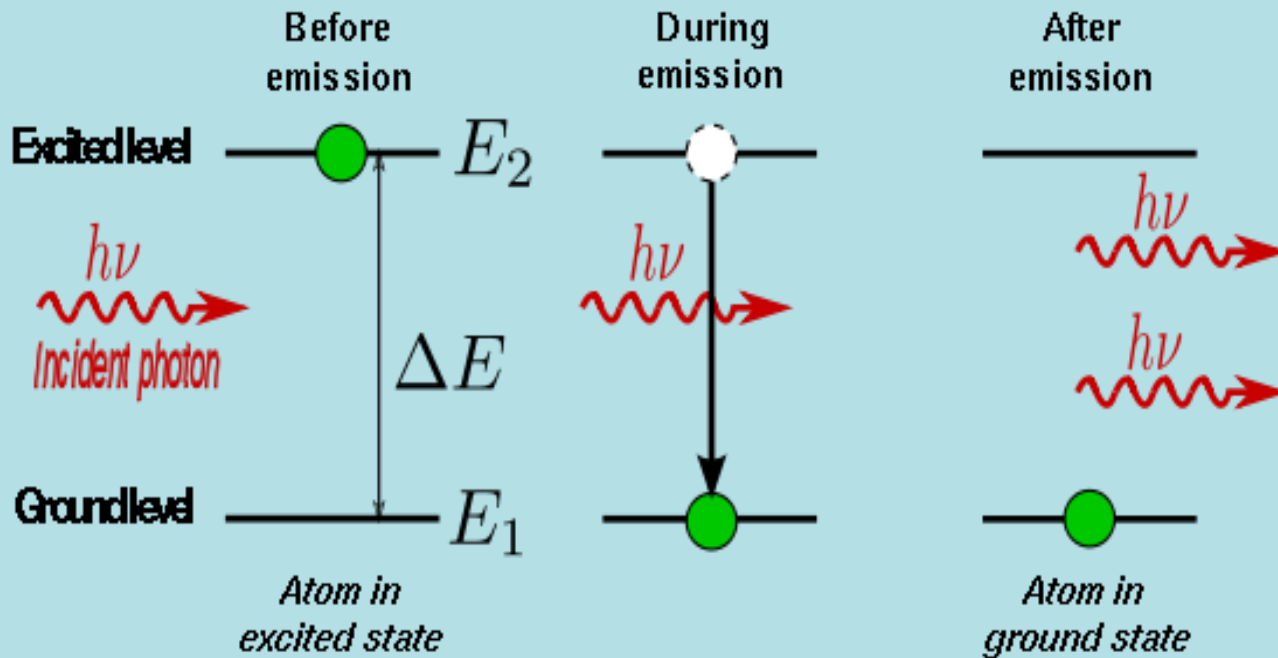
IRAC, 8  $\mu\text{m}$ (r) & 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ (g)



<https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy>

# MASER

## Maser: Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

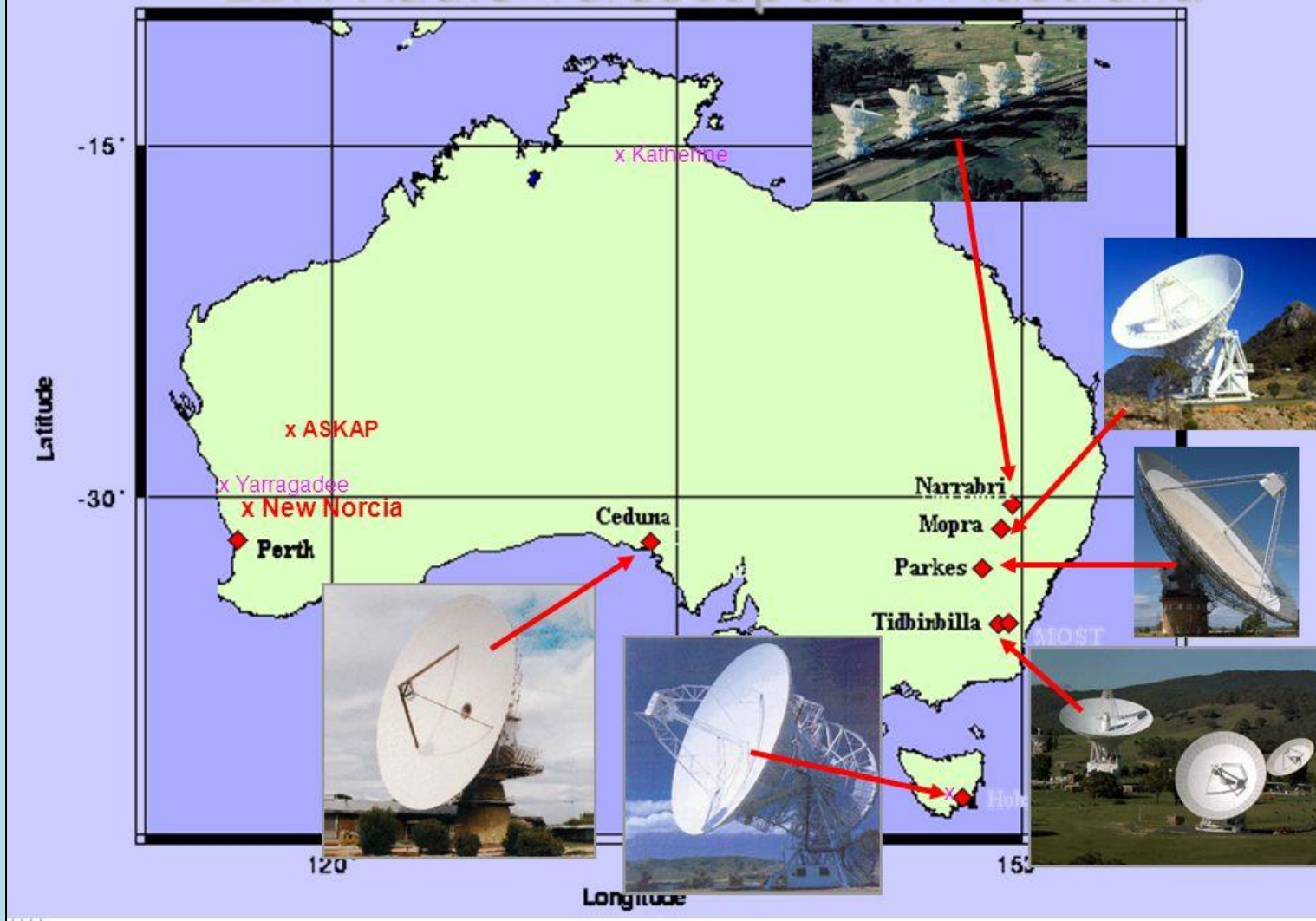


$$E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E = h\nu$$

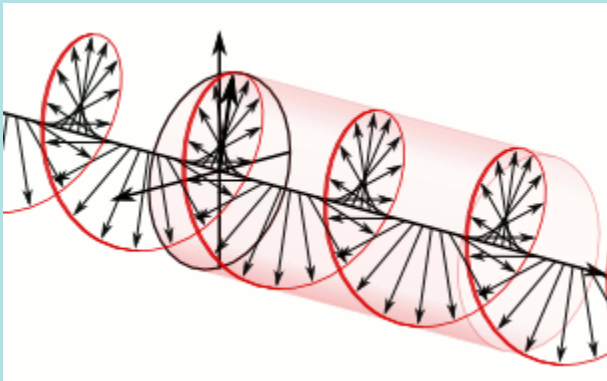
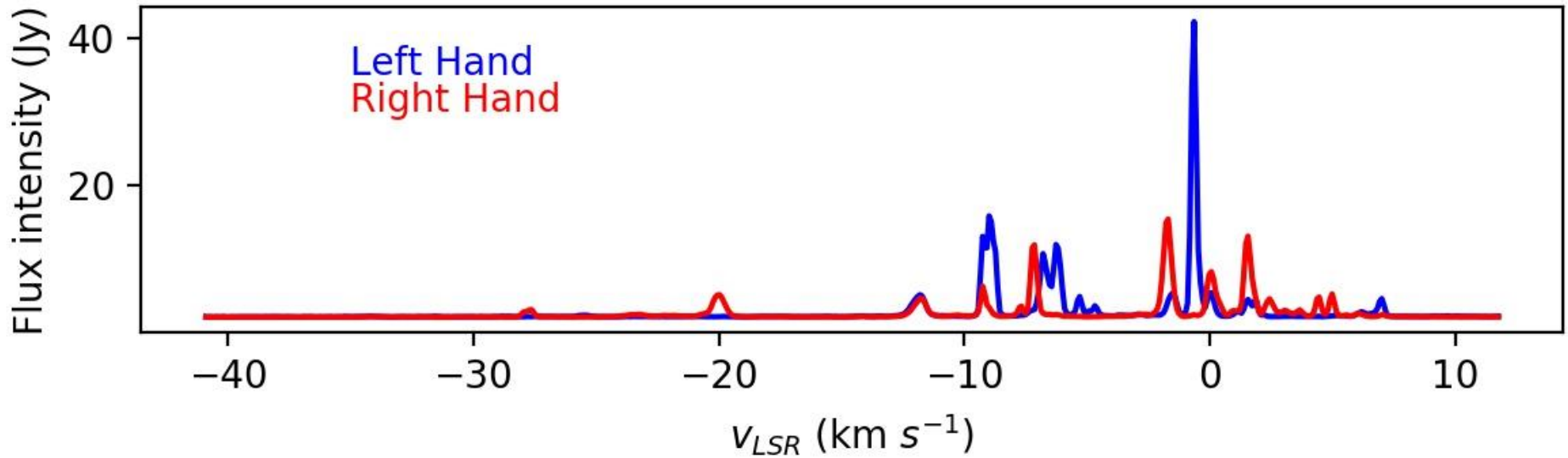
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megamaser#/media/File:Stimulated\\_Emission.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megamaser#/media/File:Stimulated_Emission.svg)

OH, CH, H<sub>2</sub>CO, H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OH

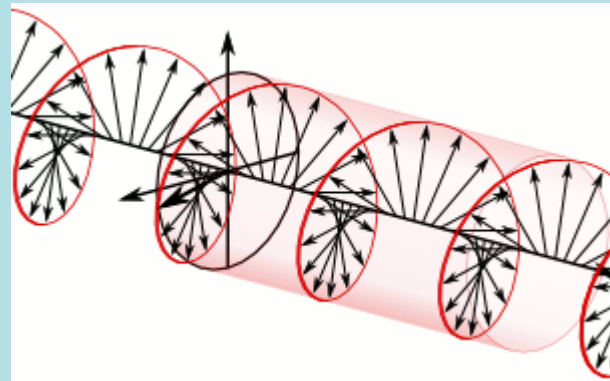
## LBA Radio Telescopes in Australia



# OH spectra

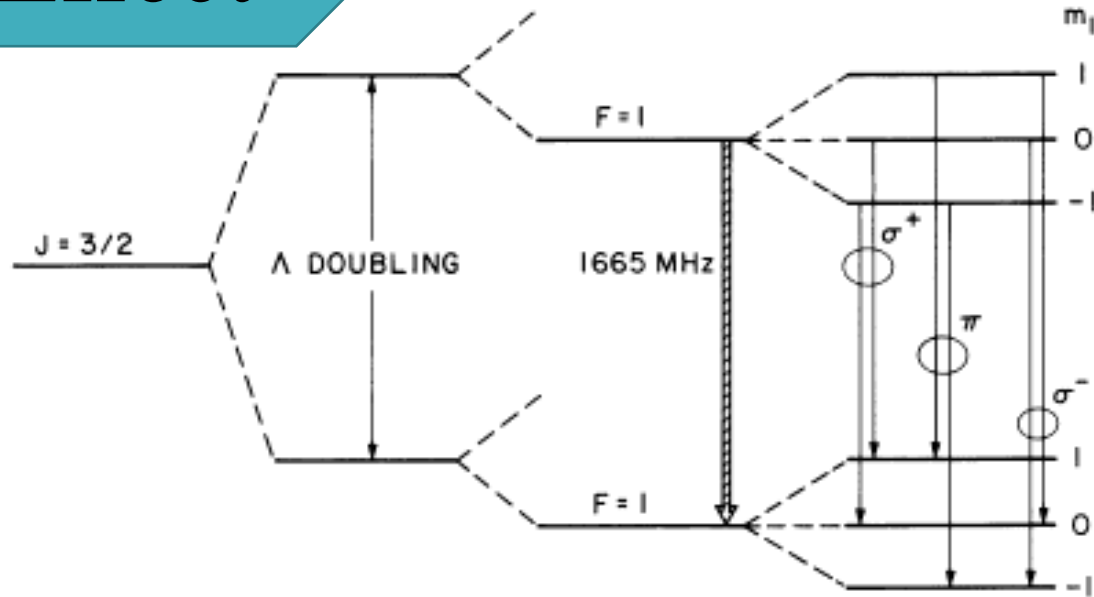


left-hand circularly



right-hand circularly

# Zeeman Effect



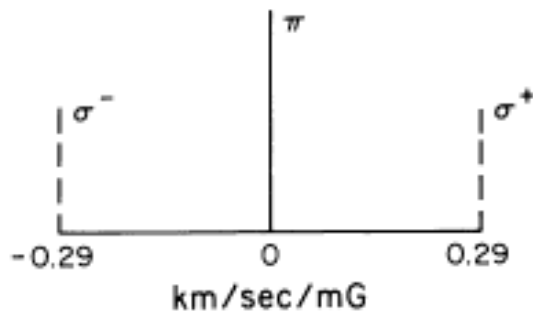
LINEAR POLARIZATION

CIRCULAR POLARIZATION

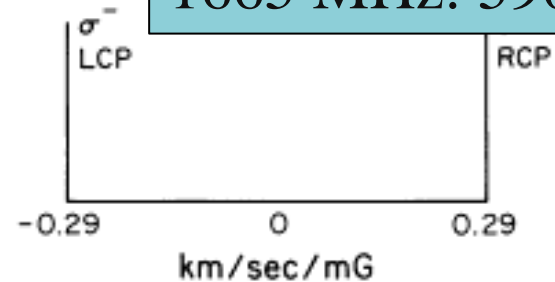
— PARALLEL TO B FIELD  
 - - - PERPENDICULAR TO B FIELD

Barreto et al, 1988

1665 MHz: 590 km/s / G



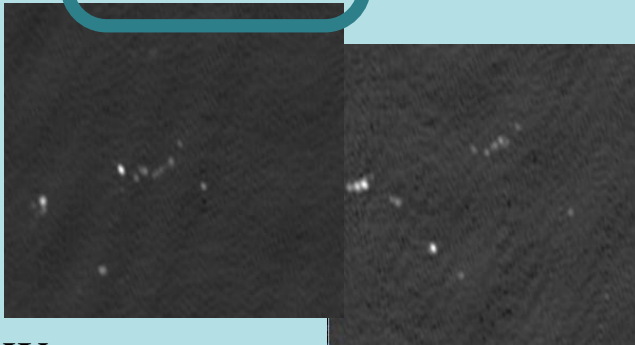
MAGNETIC FIELD PERPENDICULAR TO LINE OF SIGHT



MAGNETIC FIELD PARALLEL TO LINE OF SIGHT

# Image Processing

Raw data of  
H<sub>2</sub>O masers  
in W49N

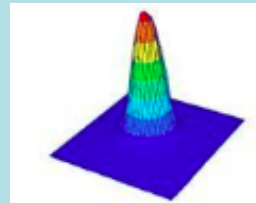


output files  
consist of texts  
and numerical

Calculated from Gaussian  
fitting Asanok et al. (in  
preparation).

We get;

- Offset position (x, y)
- LSR (Local Standard of Rest) Velocities
- Peak flux intensity

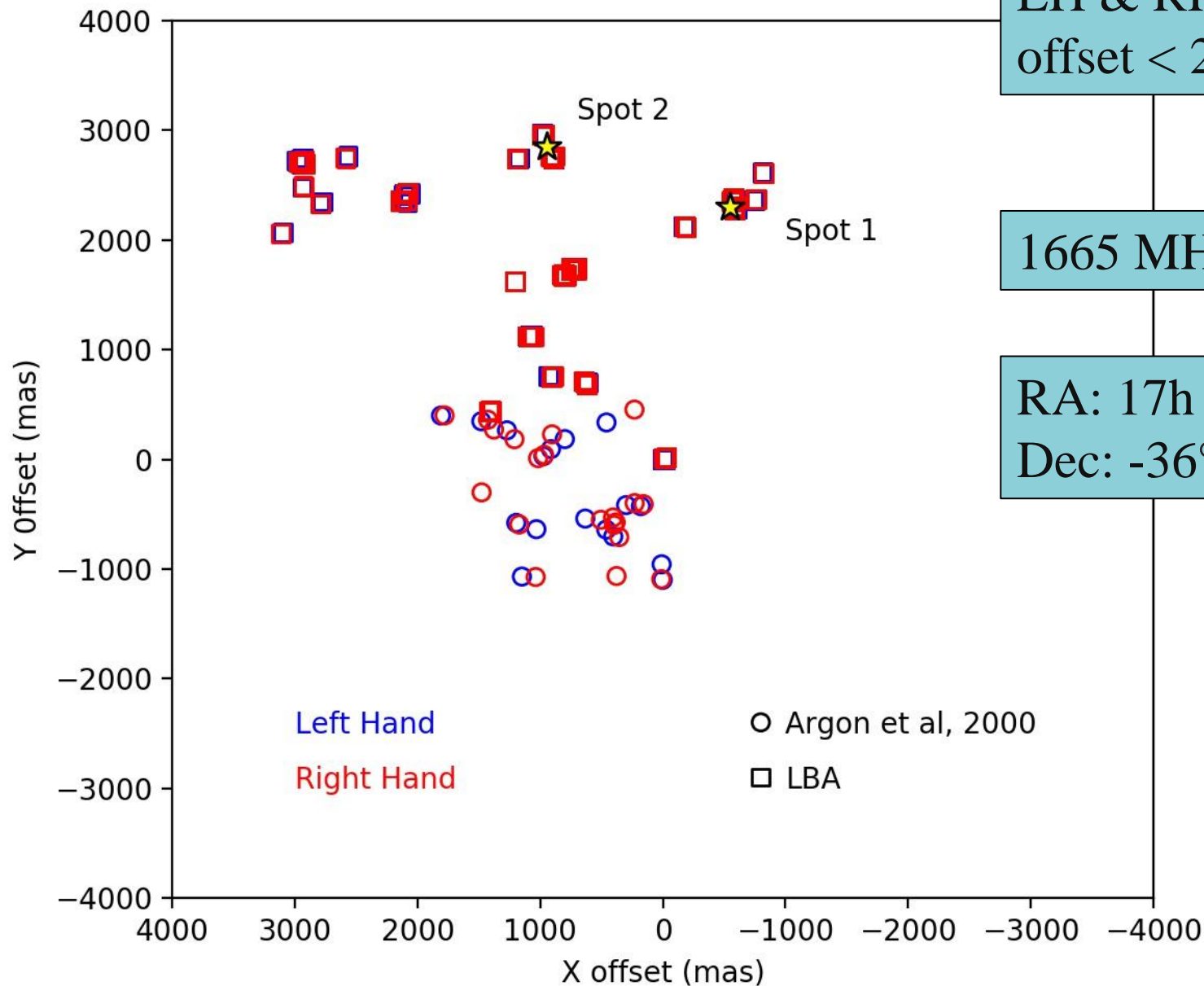


```
Window BLC 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 TRC 512 512 1 1 1 1 1
Sources found down to 10.471703 in JY/BEAM
Retry level 0.080000 (JY/BEAM ) plus gain 0.100
Reject components peak < 0.00000 in JY/BEAM
Reject components flux < 0.00000
Reject components width > 20.0 cells
Reject components outside window > 0.0 cells
Reject components outside image > 0.0 cells
Reject residual flux > 0.00000 with gain 0.100
Fluxes expressed in units of JY/BEAM
NOTE: Fluxes marked by * have been divided by 1000.
Errors determined by theory from RMS 2.08310
Reference Center: 19 10 13.3020 09 06 14.200
All source widths and coordinates and their errors are in arc seconds
NO corrections for bandwidth smearing have been made
Source peaks and fluxes NOT corrected for primary beam

# Peak Dpeak Flux Dflux RA---SIN DEC--SIN Dx Dy
Dpa 1 35.892( 2.083) 34.913( 3.542) -0.03920 0.01589( 0.00002 0.00003)
( 9.8)

Component widths & PA: fit, deconvolved at fit and 1.30 sigma low and high from fit
# MAJ-fit MIN-fit PA-fit MAJ-dec MIN-dec PA-dec R MAJ-low MIN-low PA-low
MAXresid
1 0.00119 0.00094 178.6 0.00040 0.00000 11.6 U --- ---
4.38849
localhos SAD (31DEC18) 123 18-MAR-2019 12:25:51
RL7058B-MPI .ICL001. 1 Disk 1 Plane 2 User 123
```

# Distribution



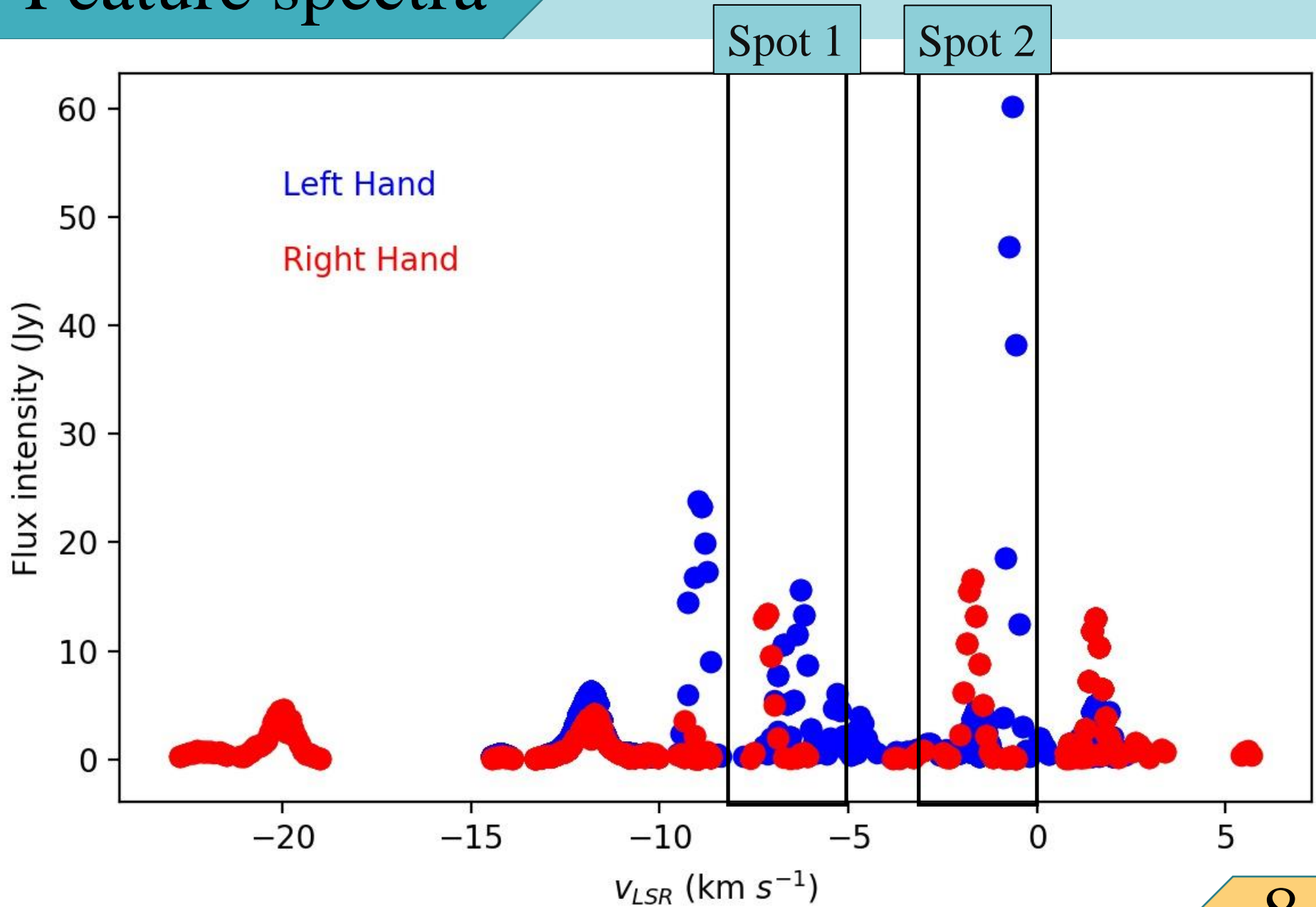
LH & RH  
offset < 20 mas

1665 MHz OH Masers

RA: 17h 26m 42.5601s  
Dec: -36° 09' 16.000''



# Feature spectra



# Magnetic Field

**LH**

Mean: -6.25 km/s

SD: 0.13 km/s

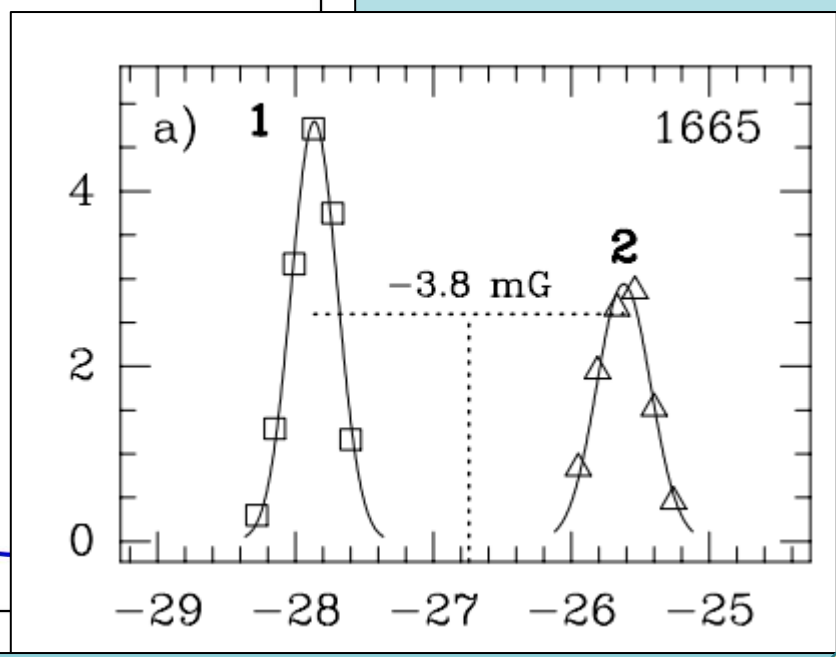
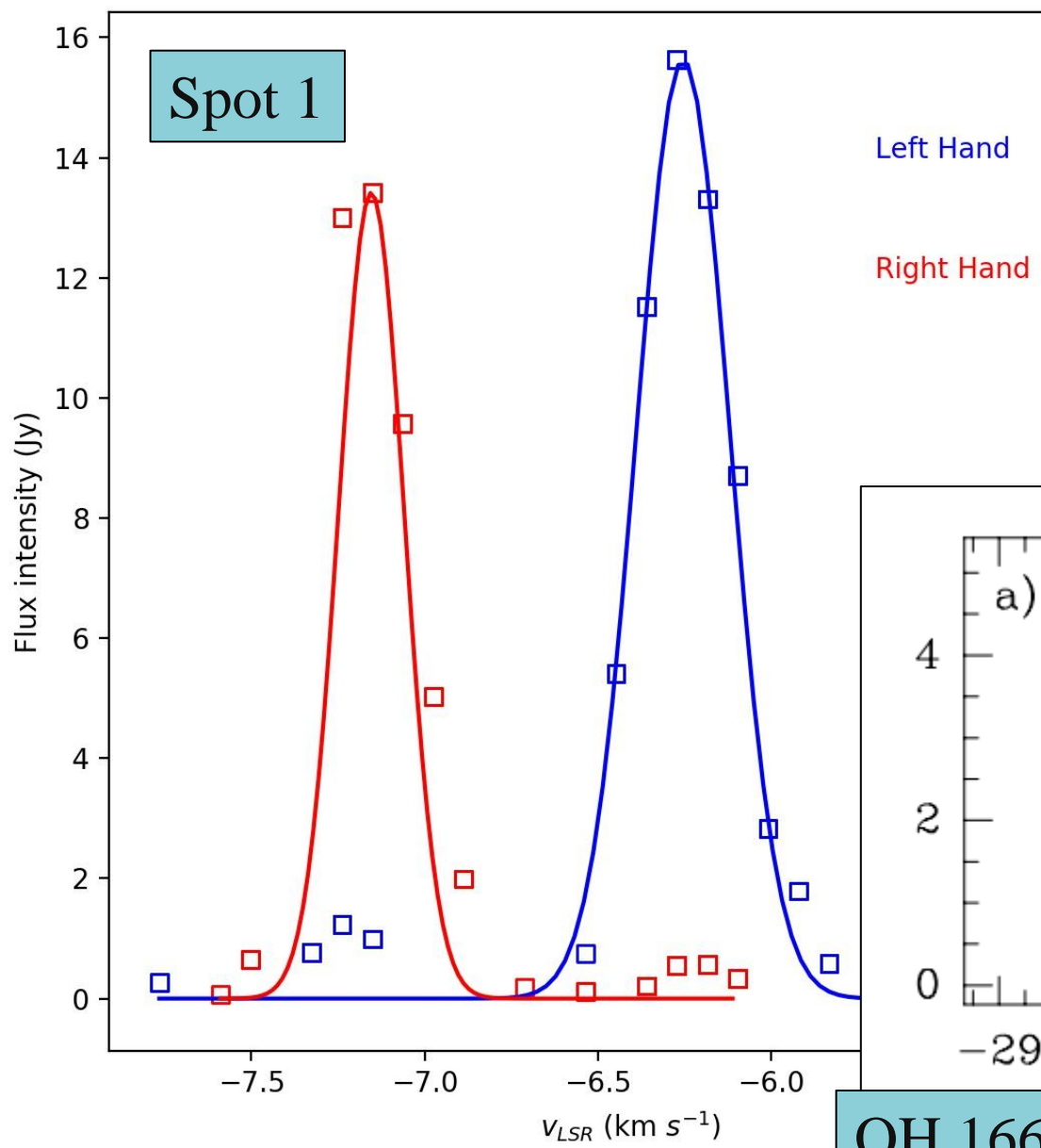
**RH**

Mean: -7.15 km/s

SD: 0.09 km/s

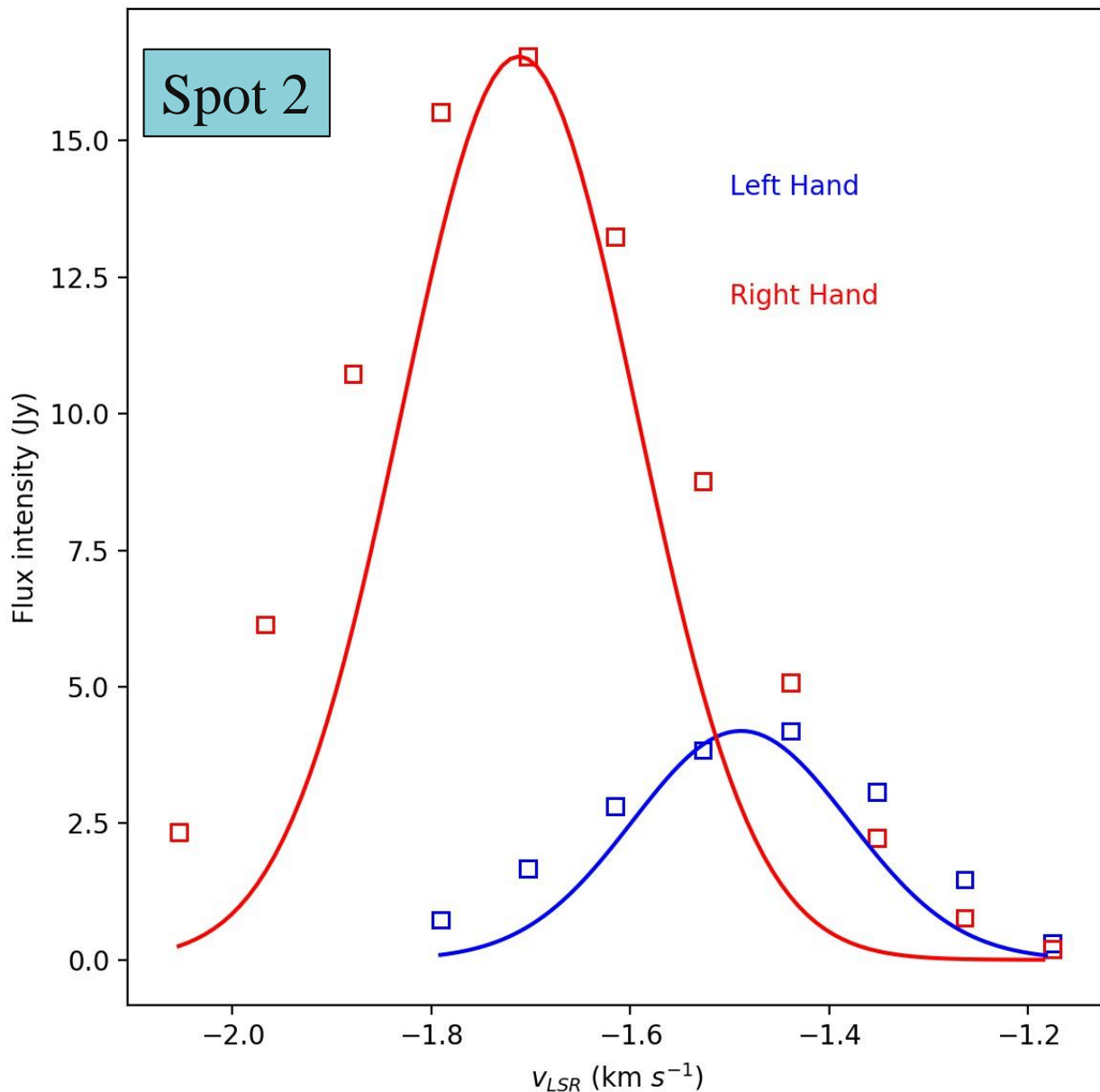
**Magnetic Field**

B: -1.53 mG



OH 1665 MHz (Fish et al, 2005)

# Magnetic Field



**LH**

Mean: -1.49 km/s

SD: 0.11 km/s

**RH**

Mean: -1.71 km/s

SD: 0.12 km/s

**Magnetic Field**

B: -0.38 mG

Problem

&

Future  
Work

---

**Maser Features**

---

**Zeeman pair**

---

**Calibrated image**

---

**Reduce noise**

---

**Rewrite our software**

---

Thank You  
for  
Your Attention

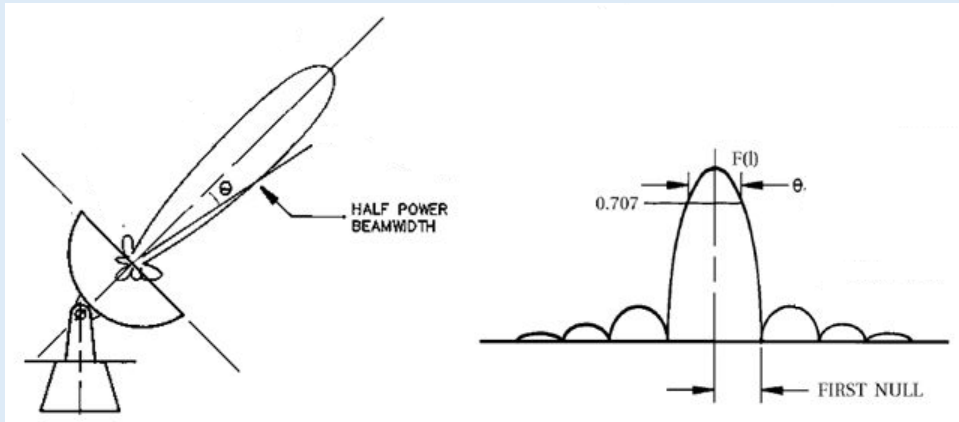


# Supporting slides: VLBI

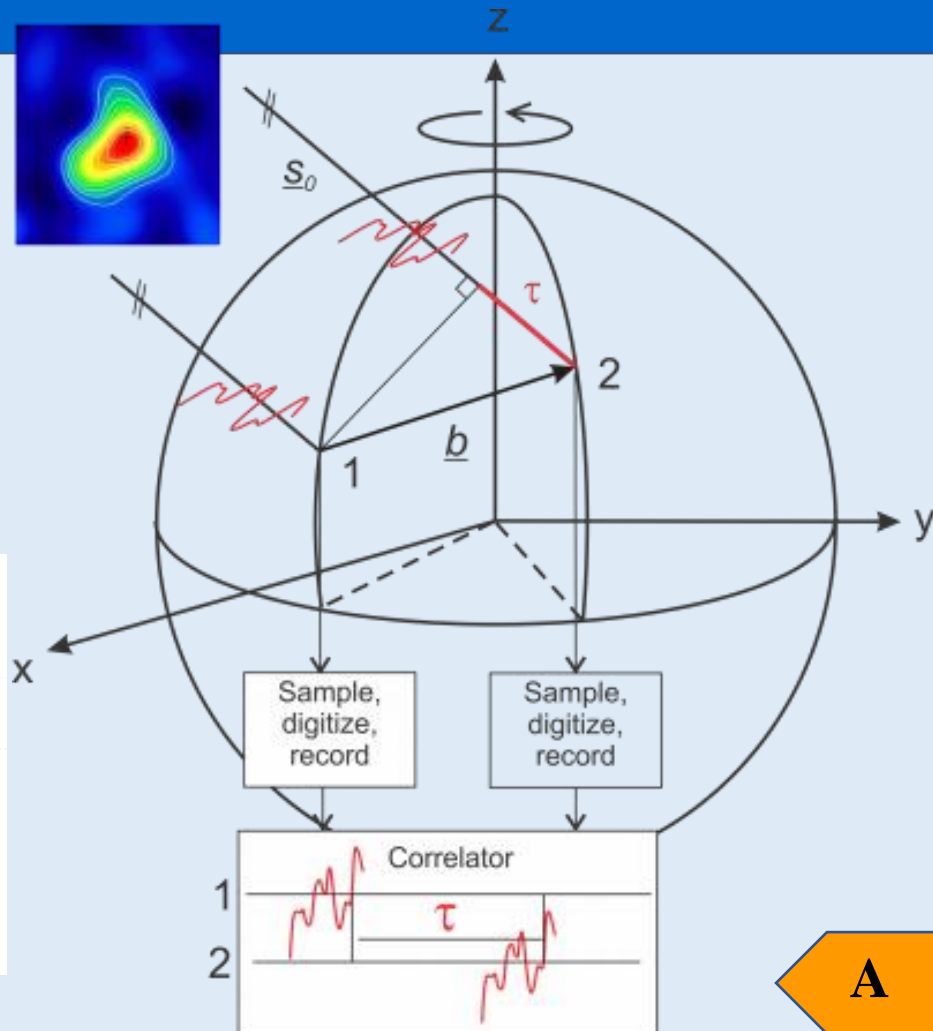
Resolution Angle,  $\theta$

$$\theta \approx 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

where  $\lambda$  is wavelength  
 $D$  is telescope diameter

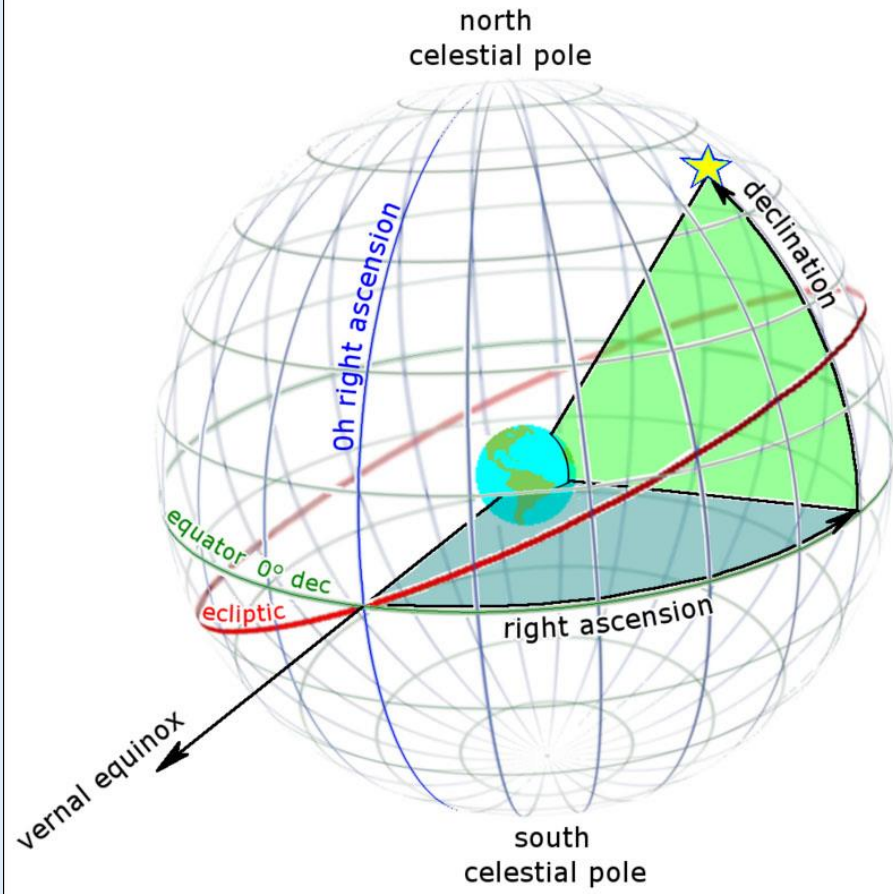


<https://slideplayer.com/slide/6171736/18/images/25/Primary+beam+and+Field+of+View.jpg>



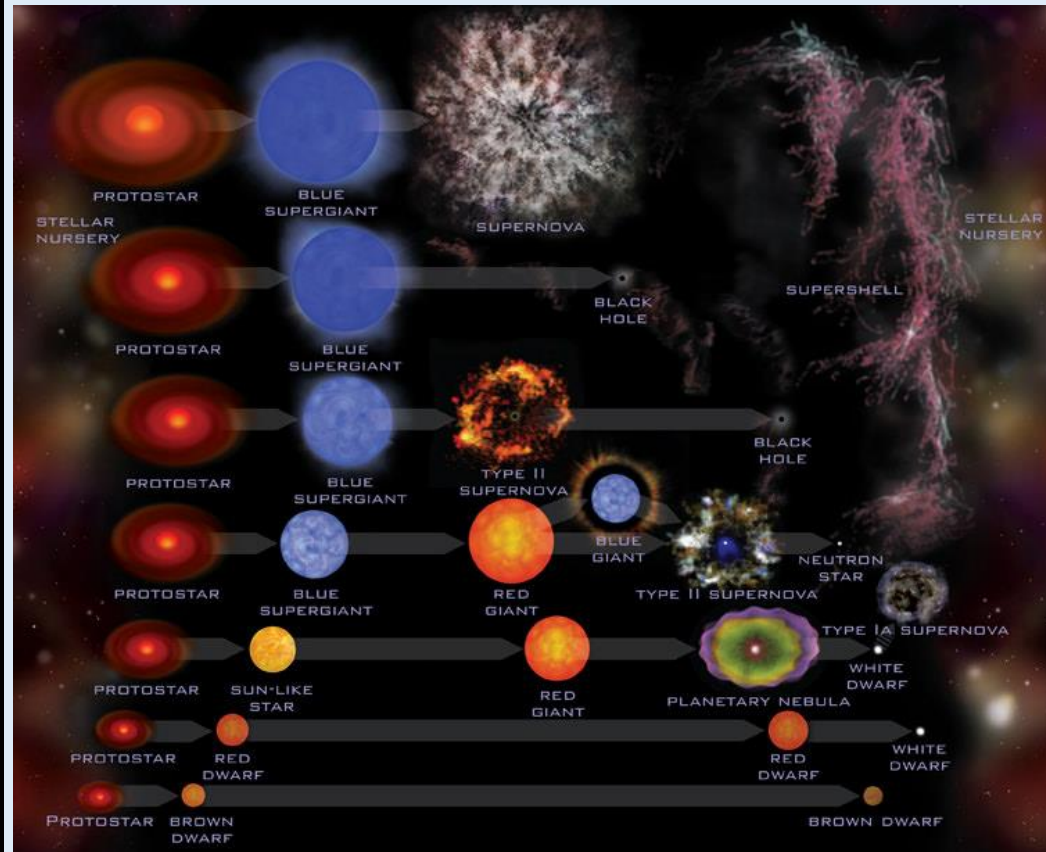
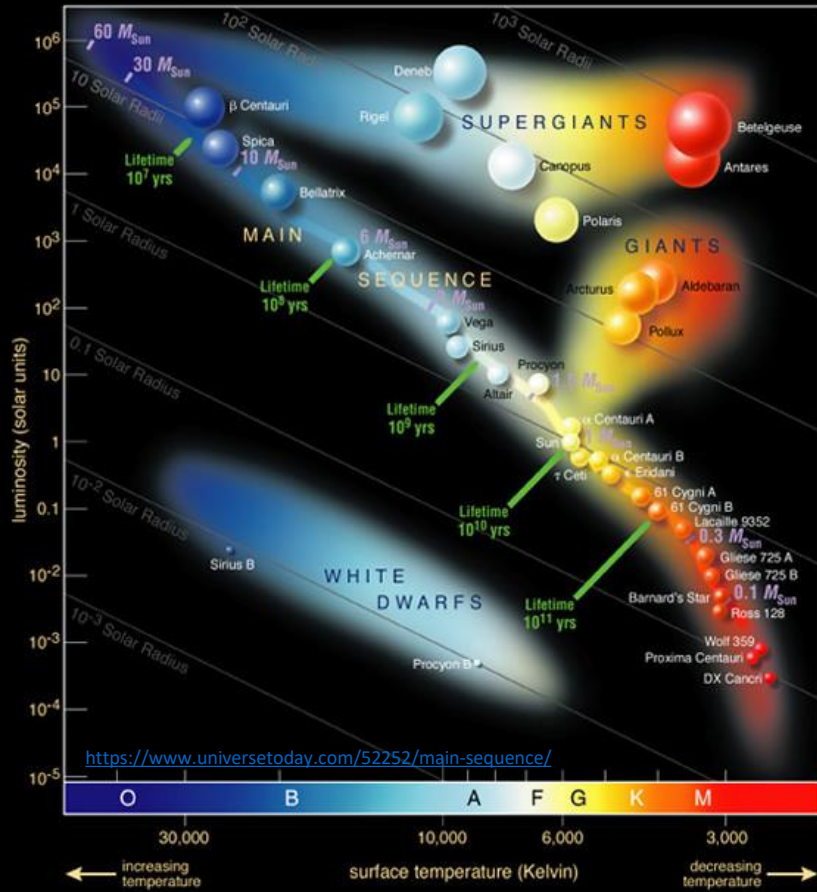
[https://viewwiki.geo.tuwien.ac.at/doku.php?id=public:vlbi\\_fundamentals:introduction](https://viewwiki.geo.tuwien.ac.at/doku.php?id=public:vlbi_fundamentals:introduction)

# Supporting slides: Equatorial coordinates



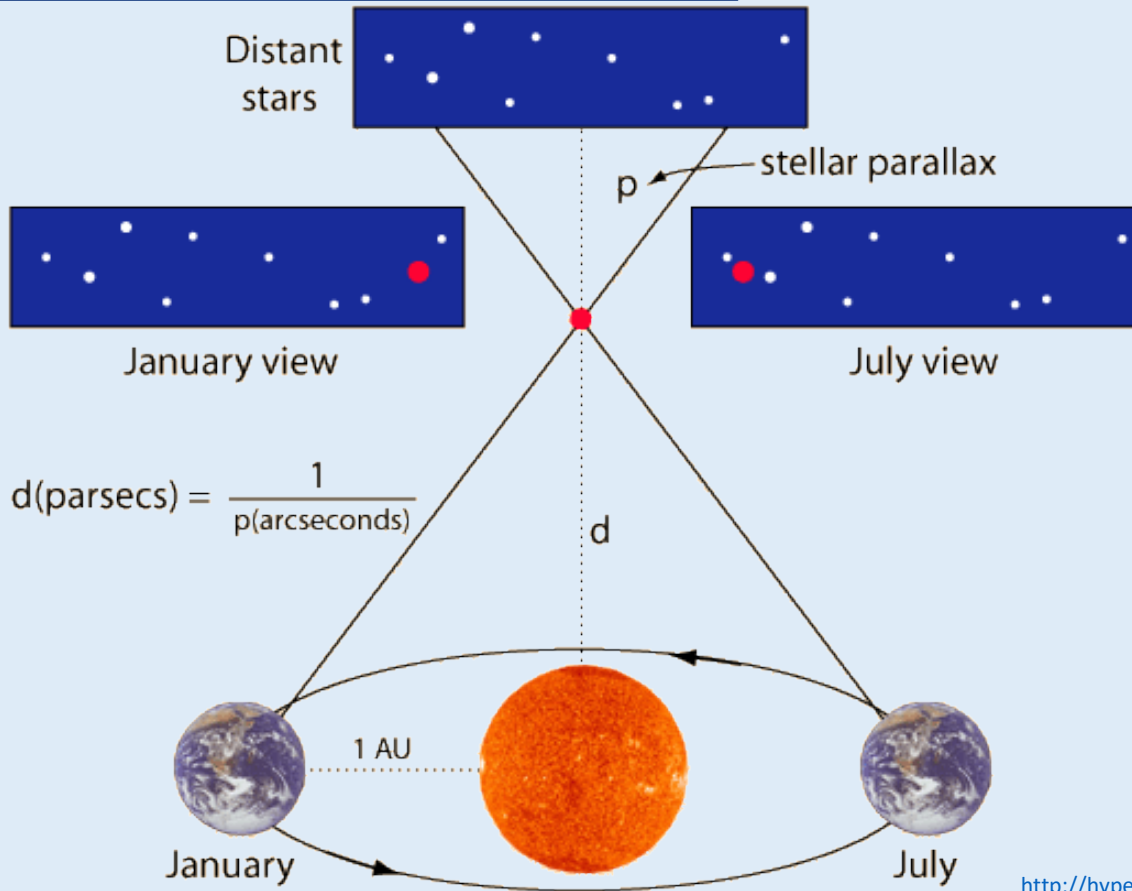
<https://www.skyandtelescope.com/astronomy-resources/right-ascension-declination-celestial-coordinates/>

# Supporting slides: Main sequence





## Supporting slides: Parallax



$$d(\text{pc}) = \frac{1}{p(\text{arcsecond})}$$

$$1 \text{ pc} \approx 3.0857 \times 10^{13} \text{ km}$$

$$1 \text{ AU} = 149,597,871 \text{ km}$$

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Astro/para.html>