

Unveiling the Central Molecular Zone with Mopra

HNCO 87.93 GHz

361.5

HCN 88.63 GHz

361.5

HCO+ 89.19 GHz

361.5

SiO 86.85 GHz

361.5

N₂H⁺ 93.17 GHz

2.0

GLAT (degrees)

(degrees)

GLAT

¢

0.2 (degrees)

o

0.2

-0.2

Michael Burton, Paul Jones, Maria Cunningham, Daniel Sultmann (UNSW), Andrew Walsh (Curtin),



Peak Temperature Images from some

359.5

359.5

359.5

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359.5

359.5

of the stronger lines in the sample

360

360

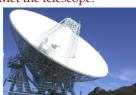
360

Nick Tothill (UWS), David Jones (MPIK-Heidelberg), Roland Crocker (ANU), Karl Menten, Miguel Requena-Torres, Arnaud Belloche, Silvia Leurini (MPIfR-Bonn), Peter Schilke (Cologne), Jüergen Ott (NRAO), Jesus Martin-Pintado (CSIC/INTA) www.phys.unsw.edu.au/mopracmz

Met the telescope!

Mopra 22m MM-Wave Telescope Coonabarabran, NSW Australia





Abstract. We have mapped a 2.5°x 0.5° region of the center of the Galaxy using the Mopra radio telescope in 18 molecular lines emitting from 85 to 93 GHz. This incorporates most of the region known as the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ). The molecular maps have 40 arcsec spatial resolution and 2 km s⁻¹ spectral resolution, with emission extending to velocities of 220 km s⁻¹. Line profiles are both very wide and complex, and do vary considerably across the CMZ. The analysis of the data has started with three different topics: To quantify the overall emission morphology, and its variation between molecules, we conducted a principal component analysis (PCA) of the integrated emission from 8 brightest species. We have selected apertures around the bright dust cores, as well as for the total region mapped, in order to study line ratio variations and to calculate optical depths so that column densities and molecule masses may be determined. We have studied the line luminosities, relative to that of CO. The luminosities are also typically 0.1-10 percent of the corresponding values that have been measured in other galaxies. The full data set, comprising the data cubes for the 20 emission lines, is publicly available for further analysis.

360.5

360.5

360.5

360.5

GLON (degrees)

The Central Molecular Zone

361

361

361

361

CMZ vs. GMC Characteristics

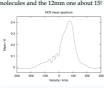
Characteristic	CMZ	GMC
Denser	$n \sim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$	n ~10 ² cm ⁻³
Warmer	60K < T < 120K	10K < T < 20K
More Turbulent	$\Delta V \sim 10-20 \text{ km/s}$	$\Delta V \sim 5 \text{ km/s}$
Organic Species	Widespread	In HMCs only

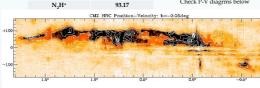
Observations

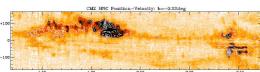
Molecular Lines M	lapped in the CMZ			
3mm Band: 85-93 GHz				
C_3H_2	85.34			
CH ₃ CCH	85.46			
HOCO+	85.53			
so	86.09			
H ¹³ CN	86.34			
H13CO+	86.75			
SiO	86.85			
HN ¹³ C	87.09			
CCH	87.32			
	87.40			
HNCO	87.93			
HCN	88.63			
HCO+	89.18			
HNC	90.66			
HC ₃ N	90.98			
CH ₃ CN	91.99			
13CS	92.49			

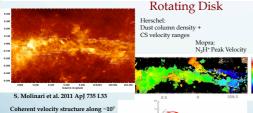
On-the-Fly-mapping 2.5° x 0.6° with 400 x 5′ grids 35″ + 1 km/s resolution 7 weeks over 3 seasons 18 molecular + 2 hydrogen lines T_A*~40-80 mK per channel

More data in the cubes available!









Optical Depth Corrections and [12C/13C] Isotopologue Variations



Mo twisted molecular ring

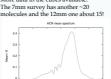
V_{rot} ~ 80 km/s, r~100x60 pc

Rotating ring, tracing the stable, non intersecting x₂ orbits??

res of infall of more nuclear-ed gas into the Galactic centre?? [HCO+/H13CO+]_{max} [12C/13C] ~ 24

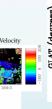
: Line (tau corrected)

: Isotopologue ratio









Molecular Masses CMZ Sgr A 0.8 0.6 11% Sgr B2 0.4 1.5

361.5

Half the gas spread over CMZ, half in the principal dust cores. Total Molecular Mass in CMZ $\sim 5 \times 10^7\,M_{\odot}$ from CO

Line Luminosities K km/s pc2

	co	HCN	HCO+	HNC
CMZ	2 x 10 ⁷	2 x 10 ⁵	1 x 10 ⁵	6 x 10 ⁴
Ratio with CO	1.0	0.1	0.06	0.03

CMZ Line Lum

For more information

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Sgr B2 3mm (82-114 GHz) Jones et al. 2008 Sgr B2 7mm (30-50 GHz) Jones et al. 2011 CMZ 3mm (85-93 GHz) Jones et al. 2012 CMZ 7mm (42-50 GHz) Jones et al. 2013 CMZ 12mm (HOPS - 20-28 GHz) Walsh et al. 2011, Purcell et al. 2012

CMZ CO (J=1-0 Lines) Observations need reducing - collaborators welcome!!