Spectroscopy in the 3mm Band: Nearby "Normal" Galaxies

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Interesting Extragalactic Molecular Lines (80-116 GHz)

- ¹²CO 115.27 GHz
- 13 CO 110.20
- CS 97.98
- HNC 90.66
- HCN 88.63
- HCO⁺ 89.19

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SiO 86.8, 86.24, 85.64 (thermal and maser) H¹³CO⁺ 86.75

(all of these are imperfect tracers of H_2)

Examples of GBT 3mm Science

- Resolved studies of the molecular phase of the ISM in nearby galaxies.
- Better studies of GMCs in other galaxies
- Correlation of molecular gas with star formation.

Can study SF process under different physical conditions (metallicity, excitation, etc.)





BIMA SONG (Regan et al. 2001)

look at CO distribution correlate with star formation tracers study dynamics

Can measure CO-H₂ ratio using GMCs: $M_{mol} \approx M_{vir} \sim \sigma^2 R/G$

BIMA SONG





A GBT 3mm FPA Specification

 $T_{sys} = 200 \text{ K}$ $\eta = 10 \%$ Gain ~ 0.28 K/Jy

From GBT sensitivity calculator: 10 mK in 1 minute over 10 km/s

v = 86 - 115 GHz $\theta = 8'' - 6''$

16 beams (SEQUOIA-like) FOV = 50" x 50" 100 beams (future FPA?) FOV = 120" x 120"

Other 3mm Telescopes

To get 10 mK sensitivity:

CARMA (E configuration): FOV ~ 3', 9" resolution, 10 hr LMT (w/ SEQUOIA): FOV ~ 90", 12" resolution, ~ 3 min ALMA (compact configuration): FOV ~ 50", 4" resolution, ~ 1 min

With a FPA, the GBT will be competitive in mapping speed and resolution to these instruments.

Advantages of GBT

- Short-spacing data is free. For example, this allows more accurate comparison of M_{virial} and M_{mol} for GMCs.
- Very sensitive. With an FPA, GBT can map large galaxies quickly.
- Biggest Advantage comes with combining GBT+interferometer for better image fidelity.
- With the right spectrometer, could map multiple transitions simultaneously.
- Same beam size at all sky positions.
- Should be the most stable single-dish system.