

The wild west of the Orion Nebula

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ABSTRACT

Single paragraph, not more than 250 words and no references.

Aims.

Methods.

Results.

Key words: keyword1 – keyword2 – keyword3 – keyword4 – keyword5 – keyword6

1 INTRODUCTION

More titles: 1. High radial velocity knots in the far west of the Orion Nebula 2. Fast-moving flows in the western outskirts of the Orion Nebula

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

2.1 Observations

High-resolution spectroscopic observations were obtained at the 2.1-m telescope of the Observatorio Astrómico Nacional San Pedro Mártir (Baja California, México) in a f/7.5 configuration using the MES-SPM instrument (Manchester Echelle Spectrometer; Meaburn et al. 2003). A total of 56 positions were obtained from seven sets of observations carried out in 2006, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2015. The number of positions acquired in each set of observations, dates, exposition times and airmass during the observations are summarized in Table 1.

For the 2006, 2007a, 2007b and 2010 observations the instrument was equipped with the detector SITE-3 CCD which is an array of 1024×1024 (24μm) pixels giving a spatial resolution of 0.321 arcsec/pix (without considering the binning). On the other hand, the CDD for the 2013a, 2013b and 2015 sets, Marconi-2, was a detector with 2048×2048 square pixel, each 13.5 μm, giving a spatial resolution of 0.176 arcsec/pix (without considering the binning). The slit width was set at 150μ (1.95 arcsec on the sky) throughout the observation and it was oriented in the north-south direction for 2006, 2007a, 2007b and 2010 observations and in the east-west direction for the 2013a, 2013b and 2015 ones.

In order to establish the exact position of the slit in each pointing we took direct slit images of short duration, in which the diffraction grating was replaced by a mirror. Additionally, thorium-argon lamp spectra were taken for wavelength calibration between each slit position.

Finally, taking the seven data sets into account, we get 56 slit-positions in H α , [N II]6548Å and [N II]6584Å, lines spanning an interval of 217 arcsec in RA and 9 arcsec in DEC. In order to illustrate the spatial distribution of the observations in Fig. 1 we show the 56 slit positions observed plotted over an H α image obtained from Da Rio et al. (2009) (see below).

2.2 Data reduction

The spectra were reduced using IRAF¹ by following the standard procedure for 2D spectroscopic observations (bias subtraction, flat-fielding and cosmic rays removal). The wavelength calibration was made using thorium-argon arcs taken between each slit position.

After transforming all the spectra to a common heliocentric velocity frame, we performed a series of further corrections to obtain well calibrated spectra in a self-consistent way.

(i) An astrometric solution was found for each of the spectra using nearby stars. This allowed us to accurately determine the slit position of each exposure.

¹ The Image Reduction and Analysis Facility IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which are operated by Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

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Table 1. Summary of the data set observed with the spectrograph MES-SPM.

Set name	Dates	# Slits	Orientation	Spatial resolution ^(a) (arcsec pix ⁻¹)	Cover area (arcmin ²)	Exp. time ^(b) (s)	Airmass ^(c)
2006	2006 Feb 5	11	Vertical	0.624	6×6	300000(3)/600000(8)	1.68
2007a	2007 Jan 10	3	Vertical	0.624	2×6	600000	1.79
2007b	2007 Jan 13	7	Vertical	0.624	14×6	600000	1.30
2010	2010 Jan 15,16,17	17	Vertical	0.624	17×6	450000(1)/600000(16)	1.41
2013a	2013 Feb 16,18,19	11	Horizontal	0.527	100×2	450000(1)/600000(10)	1.52
2013b	2013 Dec 11	5	Horizontal	0.527	114×0.2	600	1.49
2015	2015 Feb 3	2	Horizontal	0.351	88×0.2	600	1-29

^(a) Final spatial resolution taking the spatial binning into account.

^(b) 2006, 2010 and 2013a spectra were taken with different exposition times (separated by a bar). Number of position acquired with each exposition time are indicated in brackets. This was taking into account when combining images in the data reduction.

^(c) Mean value during the observations.

Figure 1. H α image of the western region of the Orion nebula (Da Rio et al. 2009) showing the positions of the MES-SPM observations. Data sets corresponding to 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2010, 2013a, 2013b and 2015 are represented in green, black, red, magenta, cyan, yellow and blue, respectively. North is up and east left. (YO: poner N-E en la figura)

Figure 2. Example of flux-calibration of one of the 2006 spectra. Top panel: calibrated spectrum profile plotted against calibration WFI image profile. Medium panel: corrected, uncorrected and calibration WFI spectra profiles along the slit. Bottom panel: spectrum-WFI ratio corrected (pink colour) and uncorrected (blue colour) plotted along the slit. The Chebyshev polynomial function used for calibration is also represented in OTHER colour. (WILL: rehacer colores)

Figure 3. Calibrated two-dimensional slit spectra in H α for six representative slit positions. (YO: hacer dos posiciones en cada linea, 4 paneles. Una buena una mala)

(ii) In order to compensate the variations in the sky transparency and seeing between exposures we compare our spectra with a deep H α image of the region obtained from Da Rio et al. (2009) with the Wide Field Imager (WFI) at the 2.2-m MPG/ESO telescope at La Silla. This was done by fitting a low-order Chebyshev polynomial to the spectra to WFI profile ratio. With this we obtained a brightness normalization factor for each spectra, as well as a correction for flux gradients along the slits. The corrections are typically lower than 15 percent. This comparison also allowed us to flux-calibrate our spectra, using the spectrophotometry provided by O’Dell & Harris (2010) in common regions. Figure 2 shows a three-panel plot with the flux calibration for one of the positions.

(iii) Continuum emission was removed by fitting a two-dimensional Chebyshev function. For each exposure a background section was selected including only line-free regions of the spectrum (we use an excluded velocity window of -10 to +40 km s⁻¹ in heliocentric velocity around the line core). In addition we use an intensity threshold to distinguish high velocity knots from noise.

The resultant calibrated two-dimensional spectra are shown in Fig. 3.

3 ISOVELOCITY MAPS

In order to better reveal the spatio-kinematical patterns in the object, the slit spectra were combined and interpolated to produce isovelocity channel maps. To that end, we carried out the following steps.

First, we built an orthogonal RA-DEC grid placing all the slits onto there by looping over slits profiles extracted in a given wavelength (heliocentric velocity) window. On those grid pixels in which two or more slits fall, the intensity was estimated as the mean weighted by the slit quality. Grid pixels where no slit falls leave transparent.

Due to observational differences between each set of observations (i.e. spatial resolution and seeing) we generated multi-resolution maps in order to not degrade the quality of better spectra. To do that, we build several isovelocity maps onto grids with binning of 2 (better resolution), 4, 8, 16 and 32 (worst resolution).

Finally, all the grids were combined to obtain multigrid smoothed channel maps with a spatial resolution ranging from 0.5 to 15.1 arcsec pix⁻¹. We created maps in several velocity ranges to find kinematical structures at different velocities: the narrow band channels cover velocities from -10 to -110 km s⁻¹ and from +10 to +170 km s⁻¹ in steps of 20 km s⁻¹, while the wide bands span from +0 to +60, -60 to +0 and -120 to -60 km s⁻¹. The line core is also sampled in the channel ranging from -10 to +10 km s⁻¹.

A particularly useful method of identifying large-scale velocity systems is to study images that are color-coded to simultaneously show different velocity ranges. Taking this idea into account we show in Figure 4 combined isovelocity channel maps for H α and [N II] describir en funcion de cuales ponga.

The analysis of the isovelocity channel maps reveal a rich harvest of results that can be subdivided into several distinct topics. First we describe major features seen in the western outskirts of the Orion Nebula. Later we focus on blue and redshifted knots with high radial velocity. And finally, we identify point objects with TO DO .

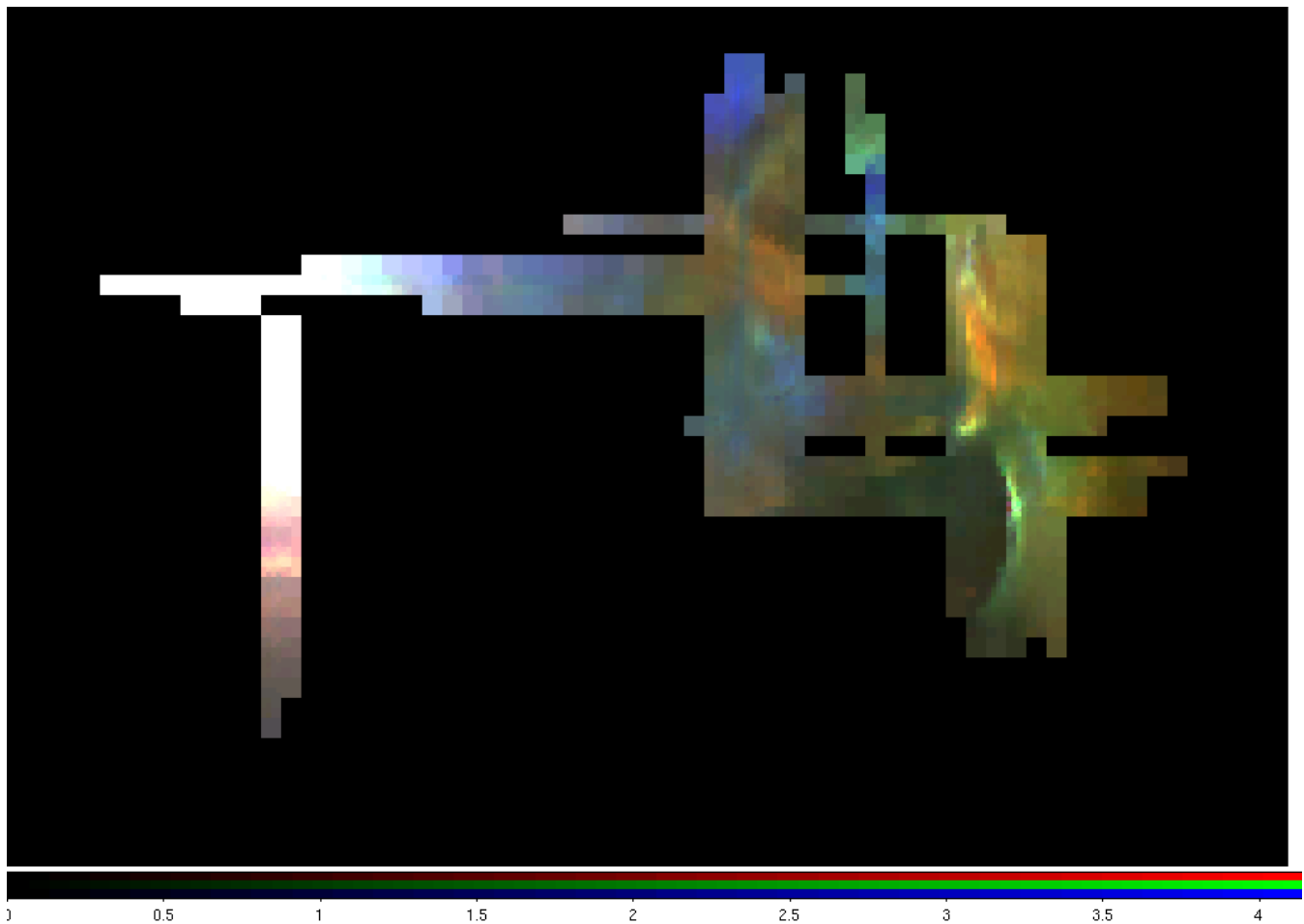


Figure 4. RGB composition image of the western region of the Orion nebula obtained from the isovelocity maps. Red correspond to the channel maps with heliocentric velocity between $+30$ and $+50$ km s^{-1} , blue between $+10$ and $+30$ km s^{-1} and green between -10 and $+10$ km s^{-1} . North is up and east left. (YO: Unos 4 canales. RGB. Ver r8. Si en DS9 salen feos mandar a Will)

Figure 5. Image (or images) with the features described in text TO DO

In the following subsections we provide an empirical description of the kinematical features observed by using the isovelocity channel maps and the position-velocity spectra. In addition, in order to confirm the identification and make precise locations of the structures we resort to high spatial resolution images obtained from Da Rio et al. (2009) with the WFI (described above), Bally et al. (2006) with the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) of the Hubble Space Telescope and Robberto et al. (2013) also with the ACS (hereinafter D09, B06 and R13). Figure 5 illustrates the location of all the features discussed below.

3.1 Large scale structures

At least four bow shocks lie in the western part of our observation FoV. These features show velocities slightly redshifted and their appearance is detected in both $H\alpha$ and $[\text{N II}]$ isovelocity maps. However, due to their low velocity (around $+20$ km s^{-1}) they are better identified in the

$[\text{N II}]$ maps where the broadening of the line core is smaller in the $H\alpha$ maps. To describe the position of these red bow shocks we consider as reference the called Western Wall (WILL: esto ya existe o lo describe aqui?).

The bigger bow shock found is located on the northeast side of the Wall. It crosses LL2, but is oriented in its opposite direction, towards the west part of the nebula. The channel maps reveal that it is moving with velocities from $+0$ to $+50$ km s^{-1} in both $H\alpha$ and $[\text{N II}]$, although some regions show velocities up to 90 km s^{-1} in $H\alpha$. The morphology of this bow is very well defined in the high-spatial resolution images from D09, B06 and R13, especially in B06 where it seems to be a region composed of various shocks moving toward the west.

The brighter, west-facing bow shock identified is located beyond the northwest of the wall and it seems to mimic the orientation of the northwest one. The bow shock is well defined in $H\alpha$, detected at velocities from $+10$ to $+70$ km s^{-1} , but is not clear in the $[\text{N II}]$ maps, in which there are extended emission at the north of the bow shock moving in the same range of velocities.

Attending to the images, this region is spatially coincident only with the observations of D09 and R13, where it can be identified the brighter emission of the bow shock. However, this feature shows a bow appearance less defined than the others, as if only the edge of the paraboloid was detected. It may be because it is place close to the boundary of the Wall, where the S/N is lower, avoiding to detect the whole bow shock.

On the western side of the Wall we identified the third red bow shock. The composed channel maps show that it is not so redshifted as the other two presented above, moving with velocities from +10 to +50 km s^{-1} in $\text{H}\alpha$ and $[\text{N II}]$. The bow shock structure is clearly identifiable in the images obtained from D09 and R13 and it is extending toward the southwest part of the Orion nebula.

Finally, the isovelocity maps reveal a red bow shock located to the southeast that is dimmer than the other features described. It is detected in $\text{H}\alpha$ and $[\text{N II}]$ maps with velocities ranging from +10 to +50 km s^{-1} . The shape of this bow shock is not totally detected in the isovelocity maps because the slit positions observed do not spread enough in the southern part. Nonetheless, the whole bow structure is perfectly identified in the $\text{H}\alpha$ images from D09, B06 and R13.

3.2 High velocity knots

3.3 Point objects

4 BLUE-KNOTS ANALYSIS

5 CONCLUSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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