

SMA OBSERVATIONS OF ARP 299

SMA OBSERVATIONS OF THE LOCAL GALAXY MERGER ARP
299

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A Thesis
Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree
Master of Science

McMaster University

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MASTER OF SCIENCE (2011)

McMaster University

(Physics and Astronomy)

Hamilton, Ontario

TITLE: SMA Observations of the Local Galaxy Merger Arp 299

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NUMBER OF PAGES: viii, 5

Abstract

Ultra/Luminous infrared galaxies (U/LIRGs) are some of the most amazing systems in the local universe exhibiting extreme star formation triggered by mergers. Since molecular gas is the fuel for star formation, studying the warm, dense gas associated with star formation is important in understanding the processes and timescales controlling star formation in mergers. We have used high resolution ($\sim 2.3''$) observations of the local LIRG Arp 299 ($D = 44\text{Mpc}$) to map out the physical properties of the molecular gas. The molecular lines ^{12}CO J=3-2, ^{12}CO J=2-1 and ^{13}CO J=2-1 were observed with the Submillimeter Array and the short spacings of the ^{12}CO J=3-2 and J=2-1 observations have been recovered using James Clerk Maxwell Telescope single dish observations. We use the radiative transfer code RADEX to measure the physical properties such as density and temperature of the different regions in this system. The RADEX solutions of the two galaxy nuclei, IC 694 and NGC 3690, show two gas components: a warm moderately dense gas with $T_{kin} \sim 30\text{-}500\text{ K}$ (up to 1000 K for NGC 3690) and $n(\text{H}_2) \sim 0.3 - 3 \times 10^3\text{ cm}^{-3}$ and a cold dense gas with $T_{kin} \sim 10\text{-}30\text{ K}$ and $n(\text{H}_2) > 3 \times 10^3\text{ cm}^{-3}$. The overlap region is shown to have a well-constrained solution with $T_{kin} \sim 10\text{-}30\text{ K}$ and $n(\text{H}_2) \sim 3\text{-}30 \times 10^3\text{ cm}^{-3}$. We estimate the gas masses and star formation rates of each region in order to derive molecular gas depletion times. The depletion time of each region is found to be about 2 orders of magnitude lower than that of normal spiral galaxies. This can be probably explained by a higher fraction of dense gas in Arp 299 than in normal disk galaxies.

To my parents

Acknowledgements

First, I'd like to thank my supervisor Dr. Christine Wilson. She took a chance on me, who knew nothing of the submillimeter world and I'd like to thank her for giving me the opportunity to work with her. Her guidance and patience over the last 2 years helped clear and simplify a lot of things. Without her help this project would not have been this awesome.

I'd also like to thank my committee members Dr. Laura Parker and Dr. Ethan Vishniac for their feedback and comments. I also thank Susanne Aalto for allowing me to use her OVRO CO J=1-0 map of Arp 299 in my research.

I wish to thank the wonderful friends that I made here at McMaster. Our coffee runs, softball games and lunch discussions have been fun. A big thanks to my bro and officemate, Max Schirm and my group mate Tara Parkin who I have had many discussions with about research and for helping me along the way.

Last but not least, I thank my parents who have raised and loved me. This thesis is dedicated to them.

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Observations/Reduction

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Conclusions

Sandstrom et al. (2013)

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