

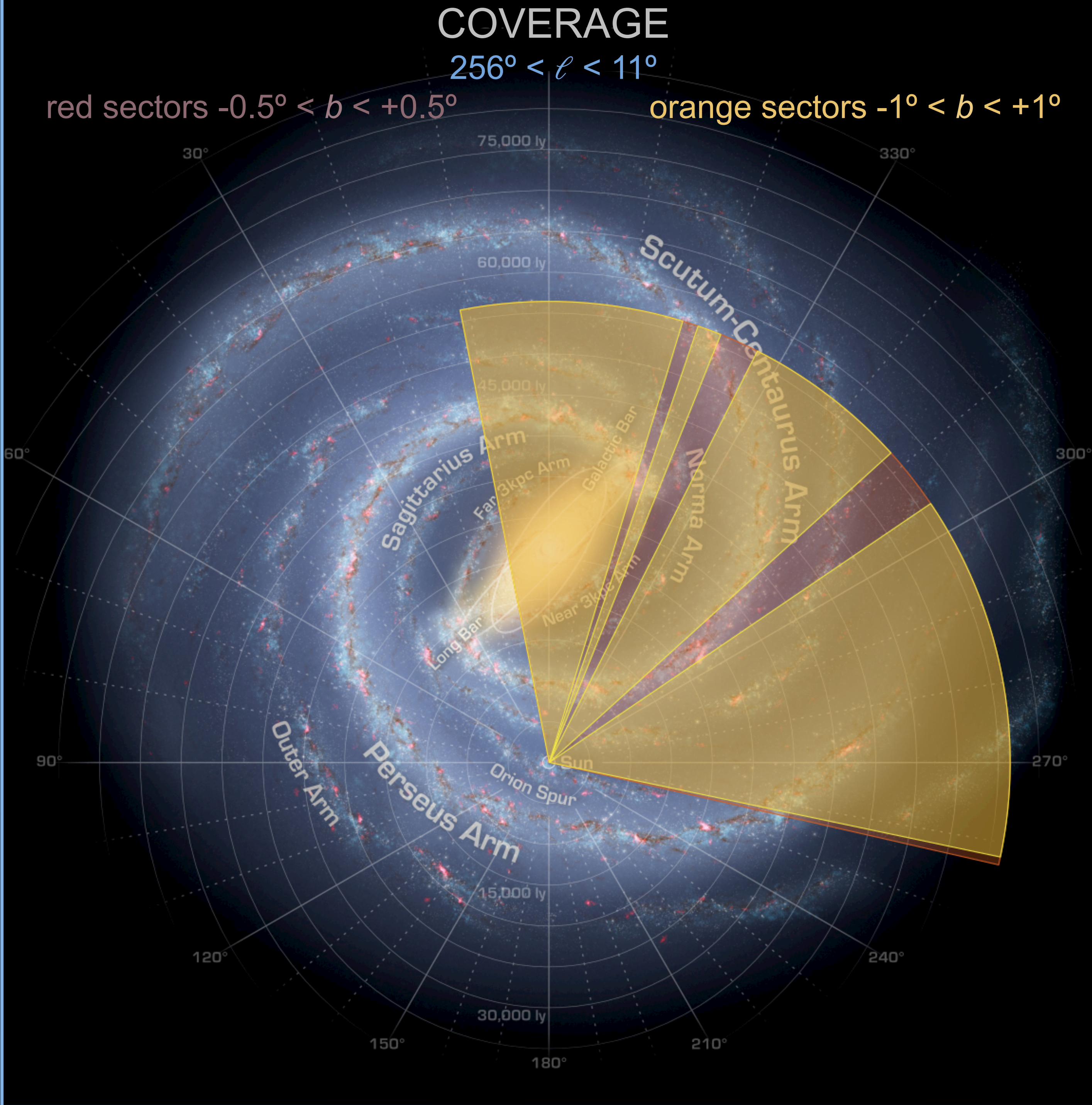
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SURVEY CHARACTERISTICS

^{12}CO ^{13}CO C^{18}O C^{17}O $J=1\rightarrow 0$ transitions
Velocity range -550 to 500 km/s [max]
Spectral 0.1 km/s angular $0.5'$ resolution matched to ASKAP (HI) and CTA
rms: $[-0.7\text{K } ^{13}\text{CO } ^{18}\text{O}]$ $[-1.4\text{K } ^{12}\text{CO}]$ @ $[0.1 \text{ km/s} \& 0.5']$



HARDWARE

Mopra 22m single dish long-wave mm radio telescope (New South Wales, Australia) 12, 7 & 3mm observations.

77-116 GHz MMIC receiver

$T_{\text{sys}} \sim 150\text{K}$ (@85GHz) – 600K (@115GHz)

η_{mb} (86 GHz) = 0.49 / η_{mb} (115 GHz) = 0.42

η_{xb} (86 GHz) = 0.65 / η_{xb} (115 GHz) = 0.55

UNSW-MOPS spectrometer

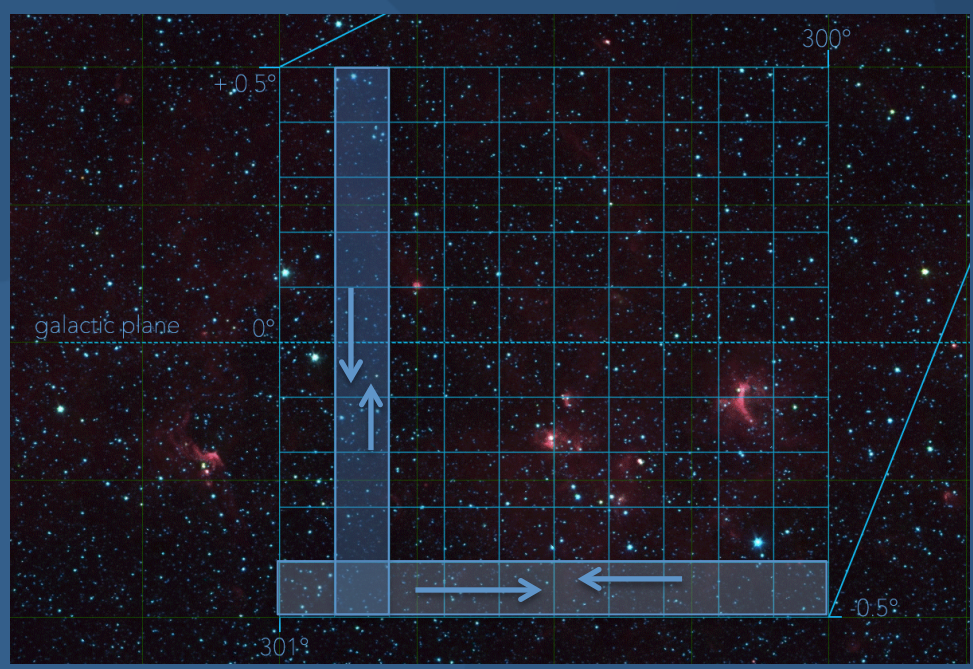
BROADBAND MODE - 8 GHz bandpass 0.8 km/s resolution.

ZOOM MODE - four dual polarisation bands 137.5 MHz wide (4096 channels) for 0.1 km/s resolution @3mm.

OBSERVING SETUP

Fast On-The-Fly Map

Each square degree is divided into 20 stripes $60' \times 6'$, completed in 30' of effective observational time, paddle scan every 25' for T_A^* calibration.



IF	Frequency [GHz]	Isotopologue $J=1-0$	V_{range} [km/s]
1+2	110.1	^{13}CO	$-475 < V_{\text{LSR}} < +270$
3+4	109.7	C^{18}O	$-495 < V_{\text{LSR}} < +255$
5	112.3	C^{17}O	$-235 < V_{\text{LSR}} < +130$
6+7+8	115.2	^{12}CO	$-550 < V_{\text{LSR}} < +525$

Related papers:



Burton M. G., et al., 2013

Burton M. G., et al., 2015

Braiding C., et al., 2015

Rebollo D., et al., 2016

DR3 (350°-300°) release soon available!

for more info contact: domenico.romano@student.unsw.edu.au

SCIENTIFIC MOTIVATION

Follow the C^+ - C - CO chain to uncover the formation of molecular clouds in the ISM.

Probe the connection between molecular clouds and "dark" gas inferred from γ -ray data.

Stronger constraints between molecular cloud properties and star formation rate.

Improve X_{CO} factor knowledge (CO-to-H_2).

Understanding the nature of gamma-rays sources from gas dynamics.

Disentangle gamma-rays arcmin scale structures revealed by next generation surveys (like the Cherenkov Telescope Array).

Disentangle dust emission and identify filamentary structures across the Galaxy.

DATA REDUCTION

RPFITS raw recorded data

LIVEDATA
Position tagging
Bandpass calibration
Masking out 400 channels close to the edge

CLEAN STEP 1
Preliminary cleaning flagging bad data ($>5\sigma$)

GRIDZILLA
Data interpolation inside a data cube grid $15''$ spacing (262×262 pixel) centered on its rest V_{LSR}
Exclusion of spectral lines outside T_{sys} [400 – 1000K] ^{12}CO or [200 – 700K] for other lines

FITS data cube $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$

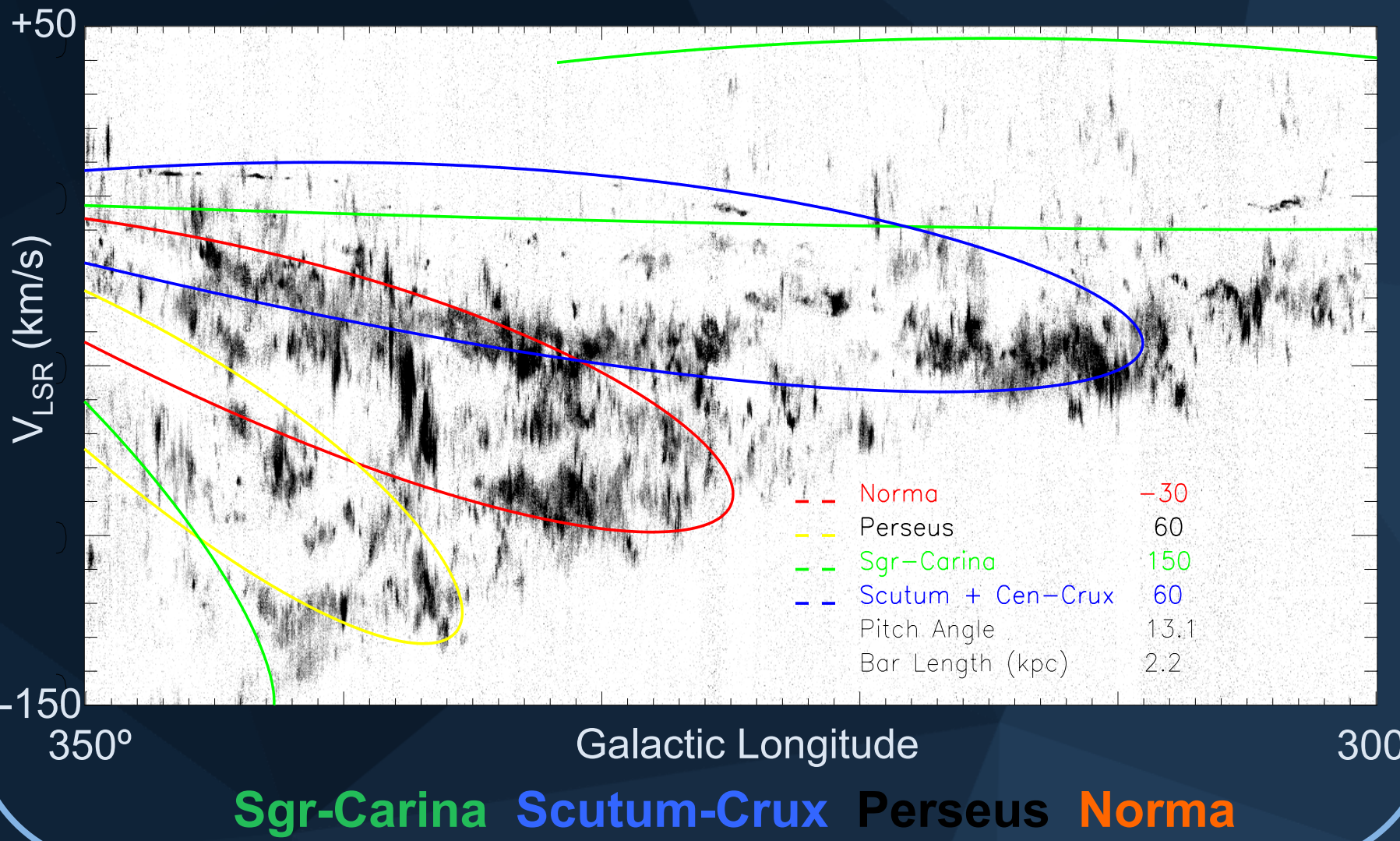
CLEAN STEP 2
bad pixel, rows and columns cleaning

MIRIAD binning to $131 \times 131 \text{px } 30''$

CLEAN STEP 3
Continuum subtraction with a 4th order polynomial fit for a selected V_{LSR} range
7th polynomial fit to all resulting points close to the zero ($< 0.5\sigma$)

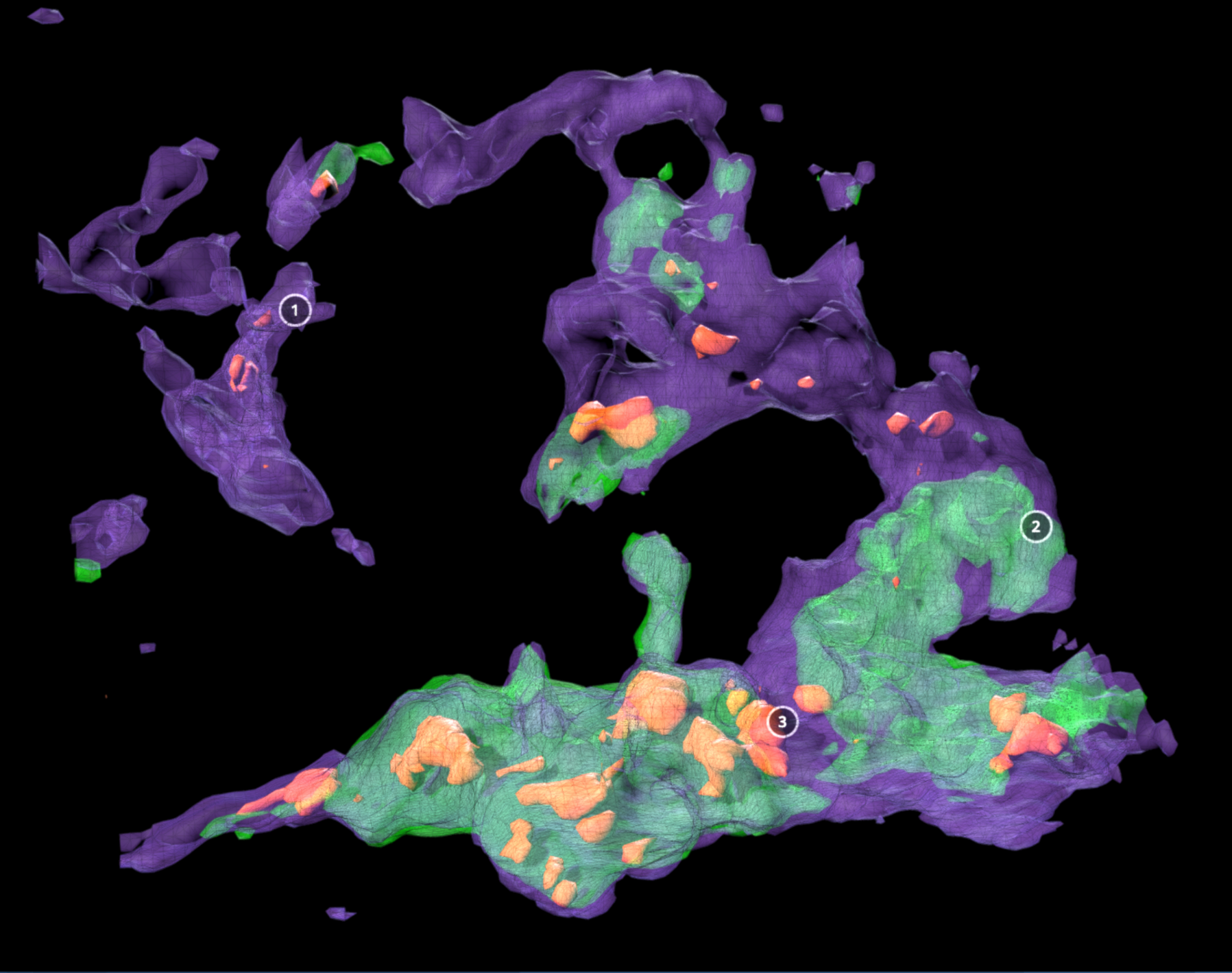
SCIENCE FROM MOPRA^{CO} SURVEY

Survey PV diagram and spiral arms



G332 Molecular Ring

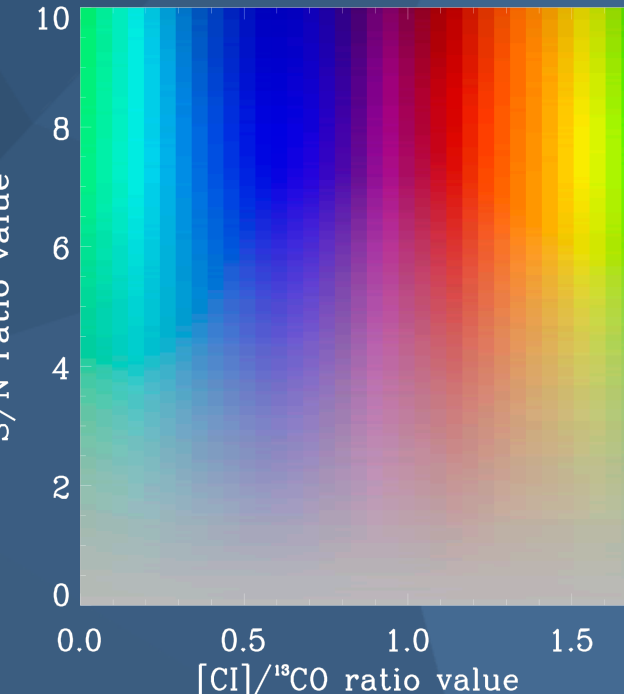
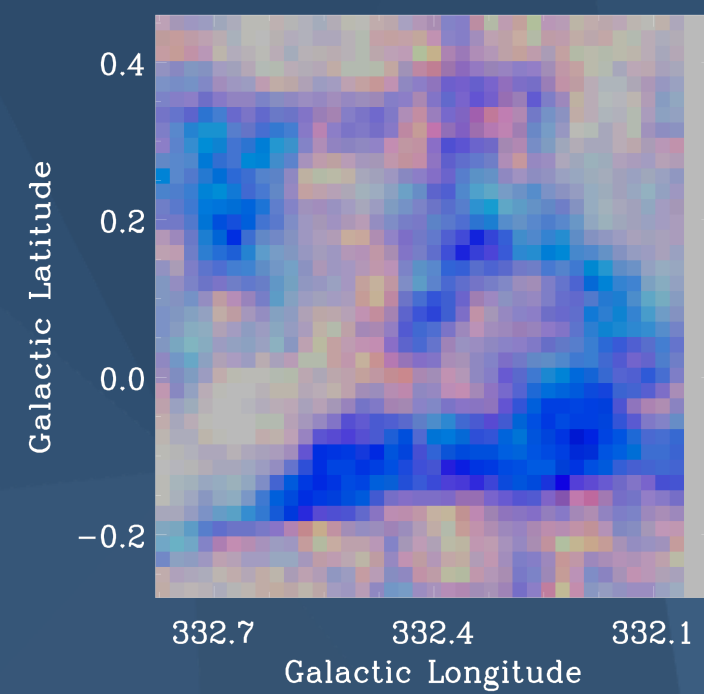
Giant CO & [CII] ring ~25pc radius, $\sim 10^5 M_\odot$ ~6km/s wide
@~3.7 kpc in the Scutum-Crux arm



3D VIEW: 3σ emission ^{13}CO ^{12}CO C^{18}O
RING AUGMENTED REALITY VIEWS

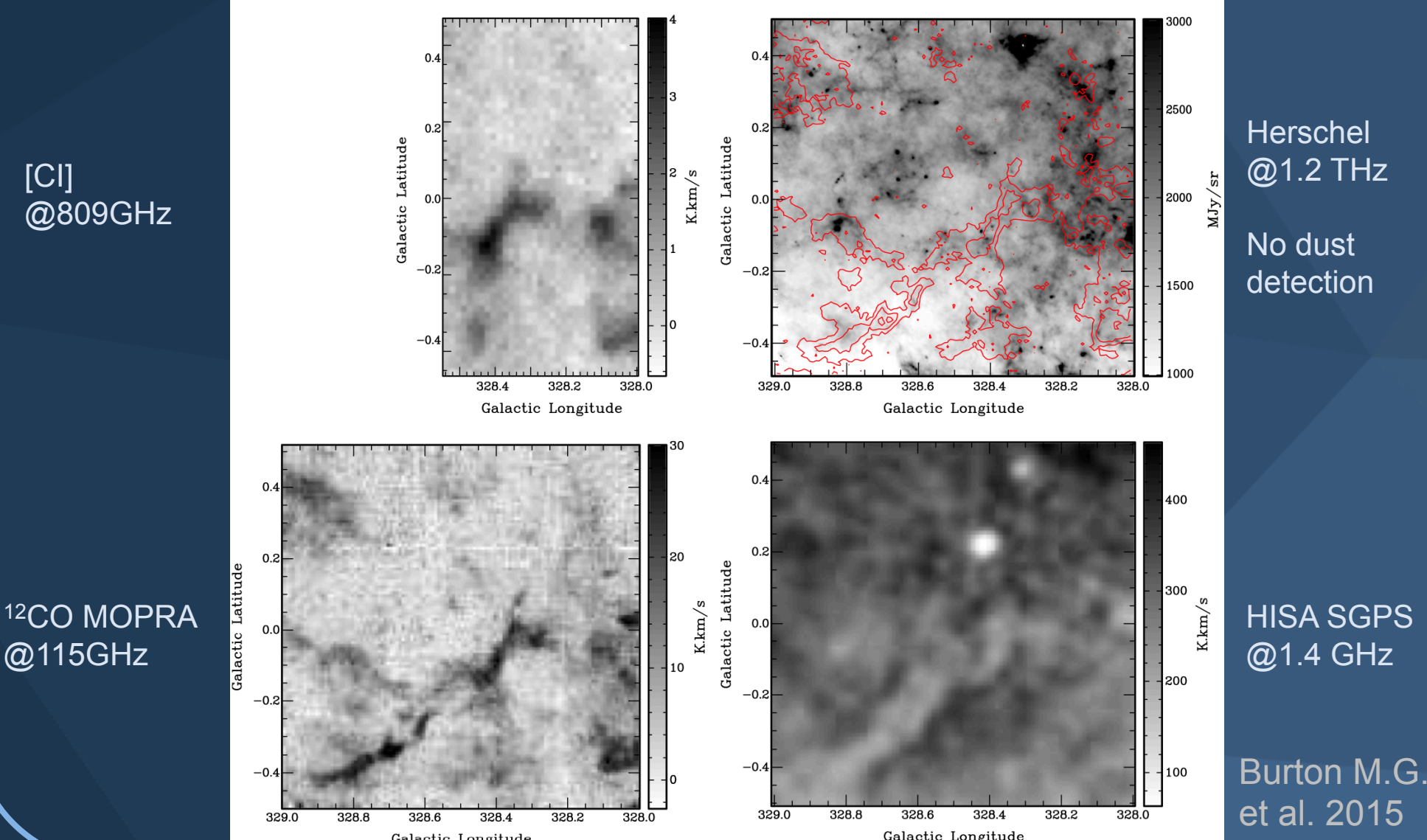


[CII]/ ^{13}CO integrated intensity ratio EVANS plot



Domenico Romano et al. in prep.

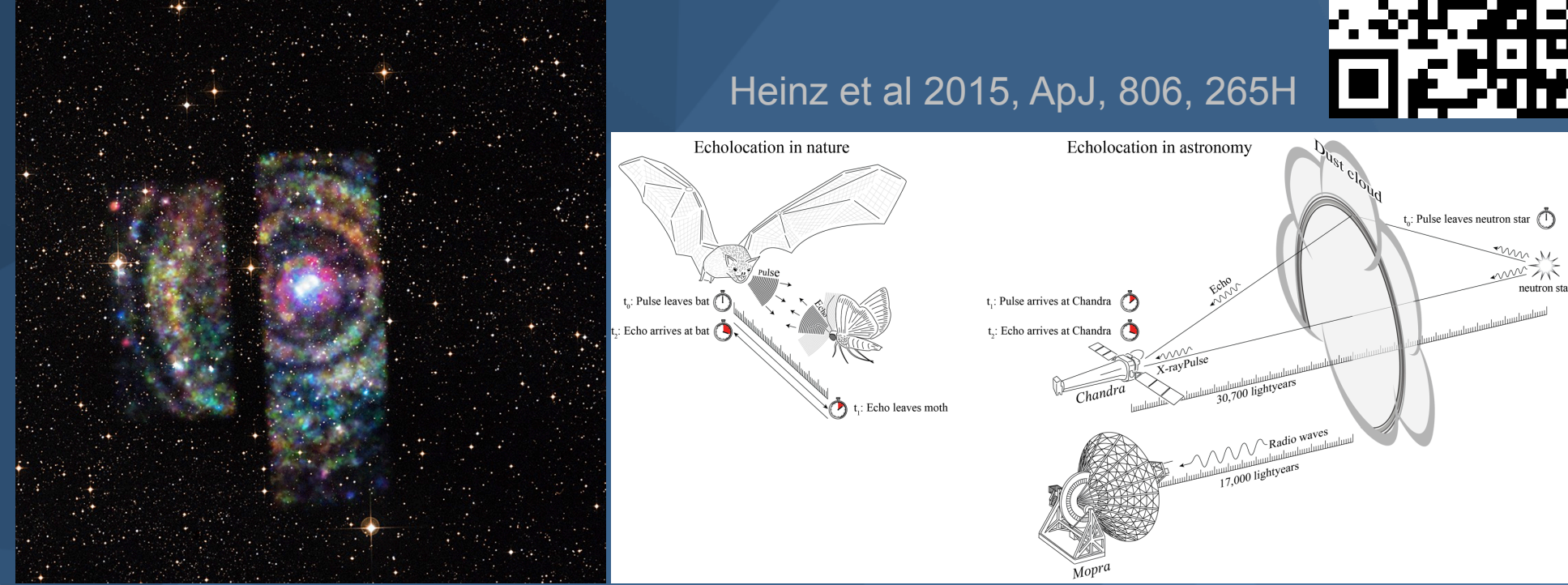
G328 filament
a narrow quiescent structure -80 to -76 km/s V_{LSR}



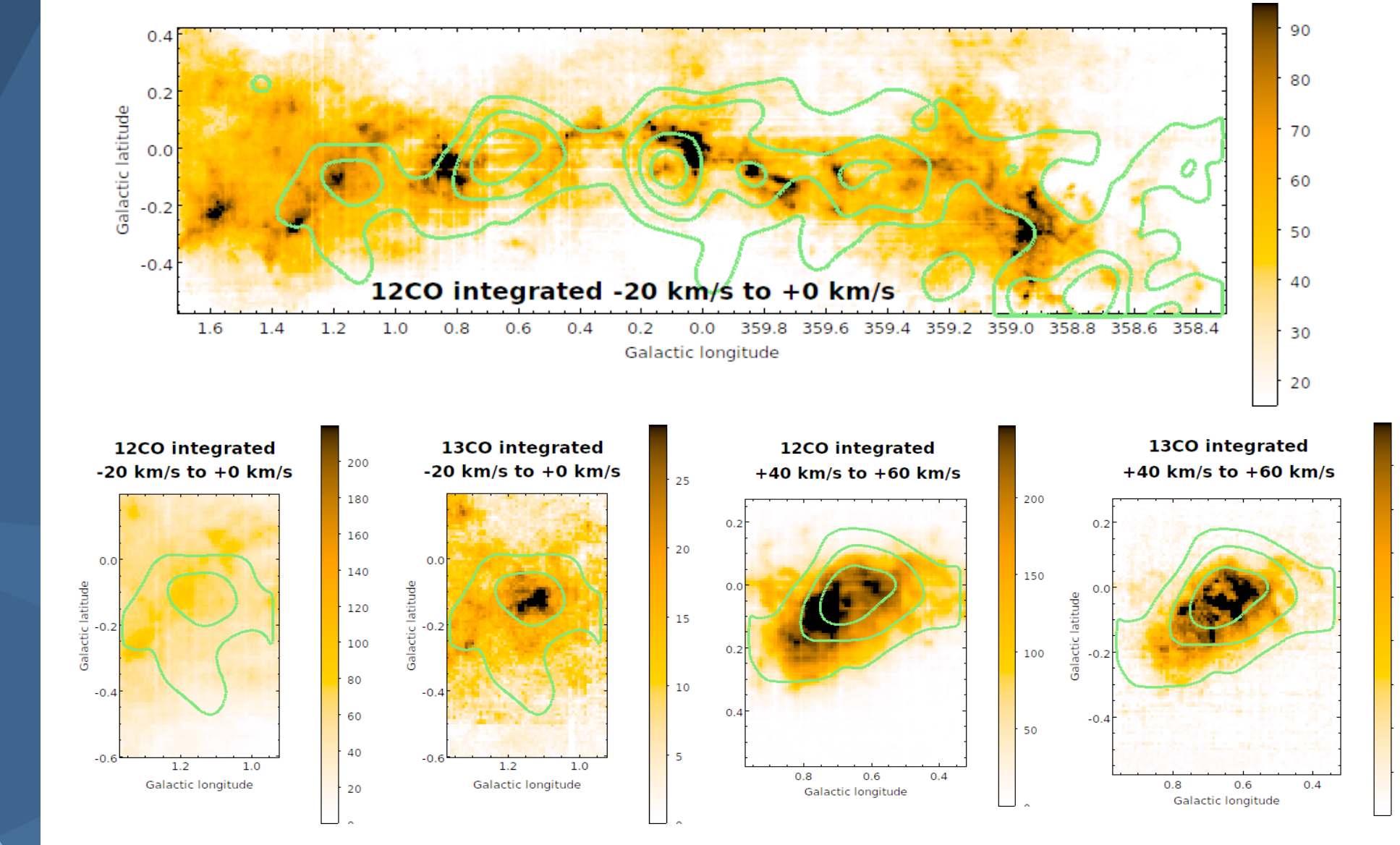
Lord of the rings

echoes from molecular clouds

Circinus X-1

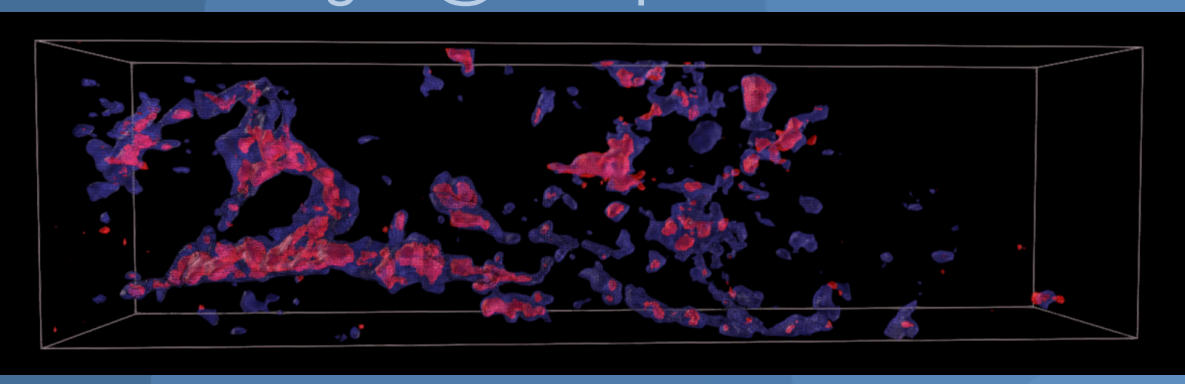


CENTRAL MOLECULAR ZONE



Blackwell et al. in prep.

Giant Filament structure
~2° length @3.7 kpc



^{13}CO @1.1K C^{18}O @0.4K

Domenico Romano et al. in prep.



Filament AR 3D VIEW ^{13}CO & C^{18}O