

# MIRIS $\text{Pa}_\alpha$ Galactic Plane Survey

Comparison with IPHAS  $\text{H}_\alpha$  in  $l = 96^\circ - 116^\circ$

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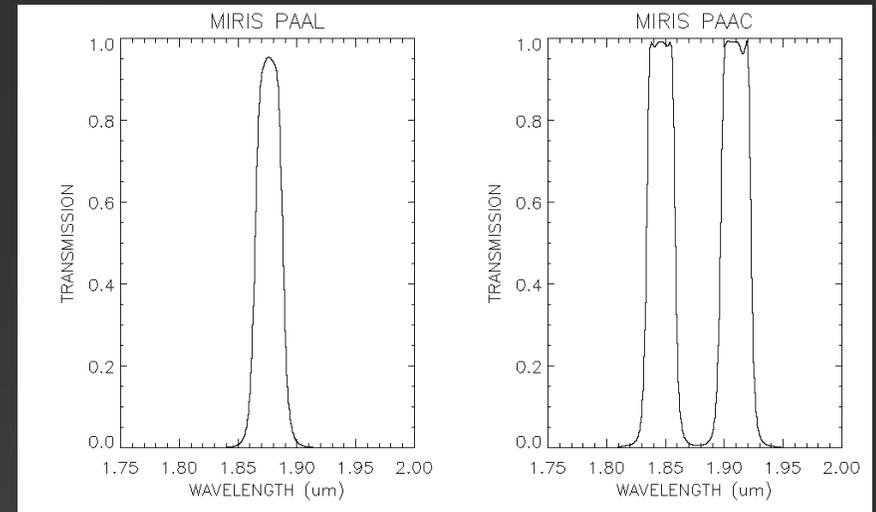
# 1.1 Instrument MIRIS

## ◆ MIRIS (Multi-purpose IR Imaging System)

+ The primary payload of the Korean science and technology satellite 3, launched on 2013.

### + Specifications

- Pixel scale:  $51.6'' \times 51.6''$
- Field of view:  $3.67^\circ \times 3.67^\circ$
- Filters: I ( $1.05 \mu\text{m}$ ), H ( $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ ),  
Pa  $\alpha$  line ( $1.875 \mu\text{m}$ ),  
Pa  $\alpha$  dual continuum ( $1.84 \text{ \& } 1.91 \mu\text{m}$ )



### + Main Goals

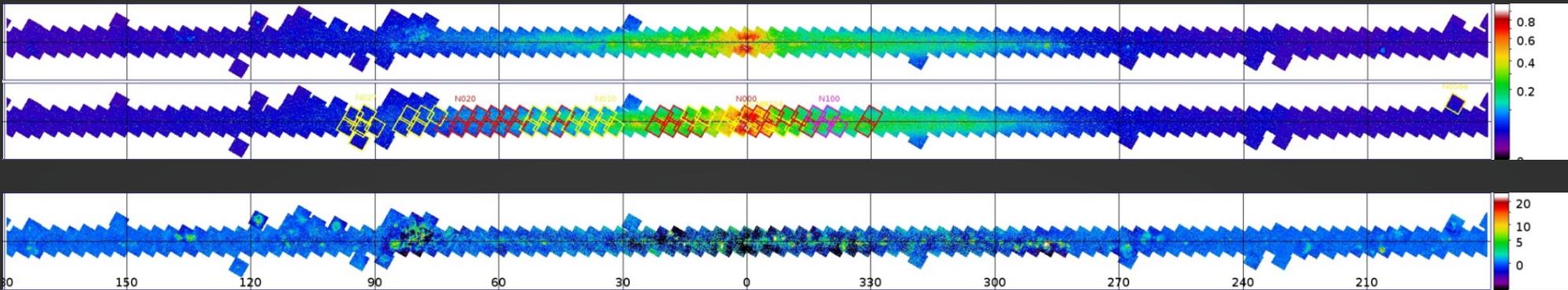
- Cosmic Infrared Background (CIB) observation using I and H filters.
- Pa  $\alpha$  emission line survey of the whole Galactic plane using Pa  $\alpha$  line filter.

## 1.2 MIRIS Pa $\alpha$ Data

### ◆ MIRIS Pa $\alpha$ Galactic Plane Survey (MIPAPS) data

+ Cover the whole plane ( $3b^\circ$ ) with the width of  $-3^\circ < b < +3^\circ$ .

+ Total 235 fields with the average exposure of  $\sim 20$  minutes (per filter).



Top: Pa  $\alpha$  line filter (PAAL) image (mJy/arcsec<sup>2</sup>)

Middle: Pa  $\alpha$  dual continuum filter (PAAC) image (mJy/arcsec<sup>2</sup>)

Bottom: Pa  $\alpha$  emission line (PAAL-PAAC) image ( $10^{-19}$  W/m<sup>2</sup>/arcsec<sup>2</sup>)

+ The 1<sup>st</sup> data release on June, 2017. (<http://miris.kasi.re.kr/miris/>)

+ Need correction of edge-shadowing (by filter-wheel position offset) for  $l = -30^\circ$  to  $95^\circ$ .

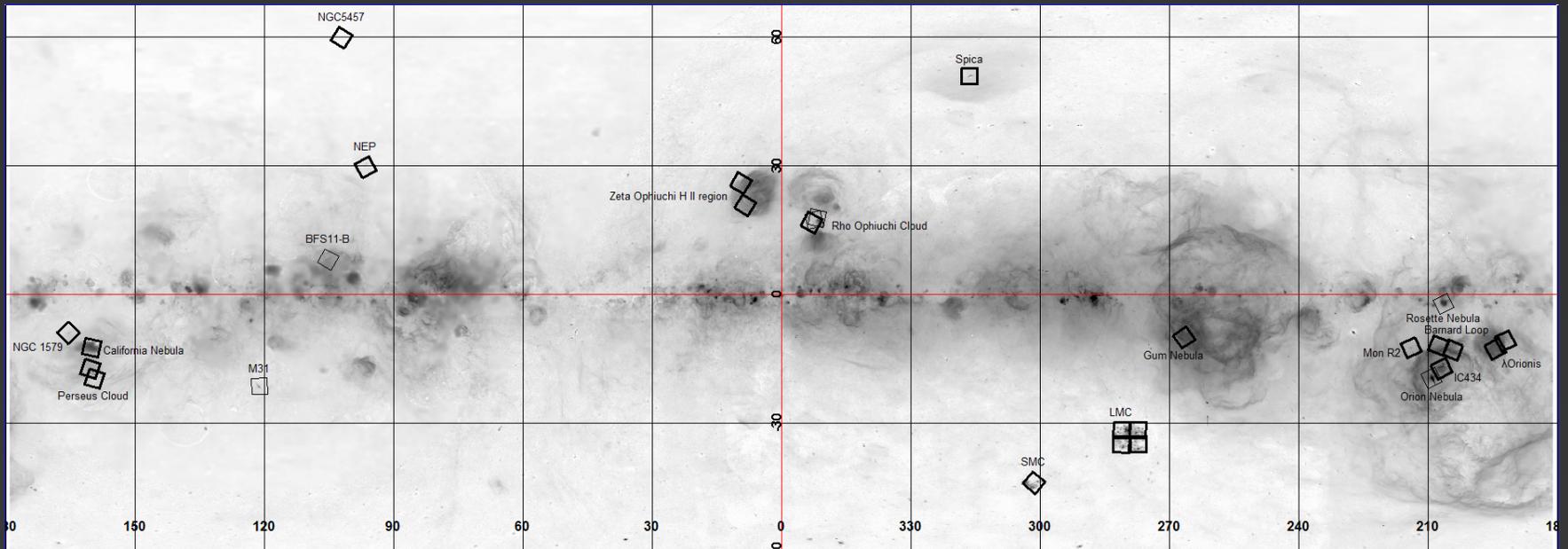
## 1.2

# MIRIS Pa $\alpha$ Data

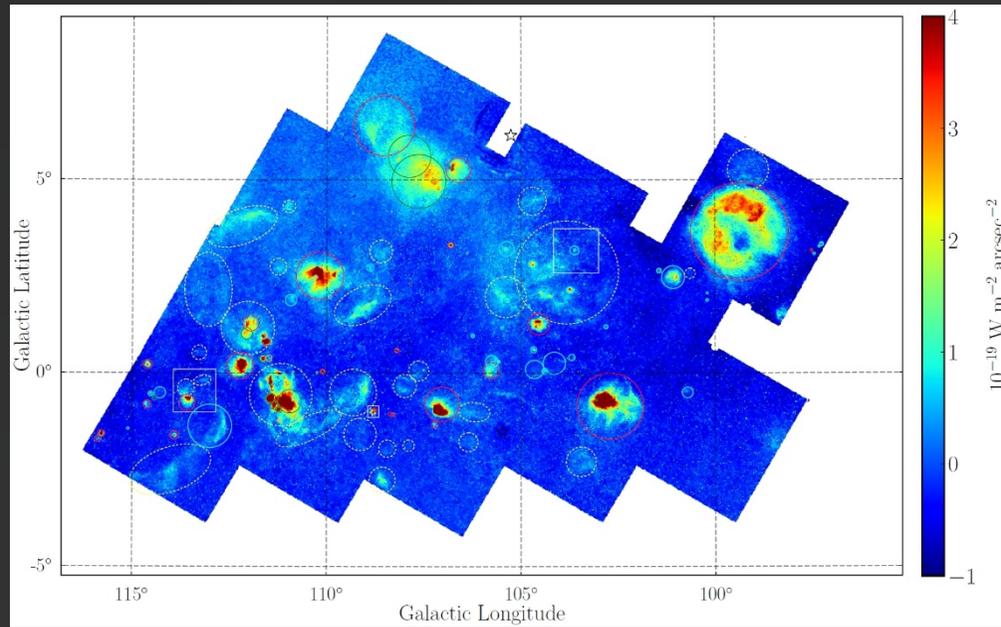
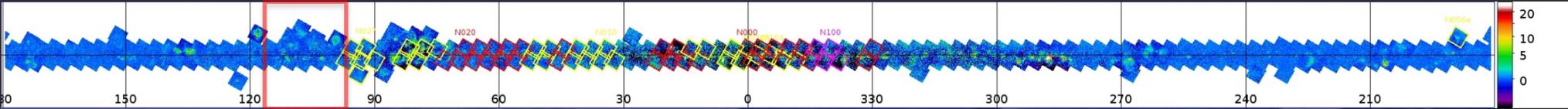
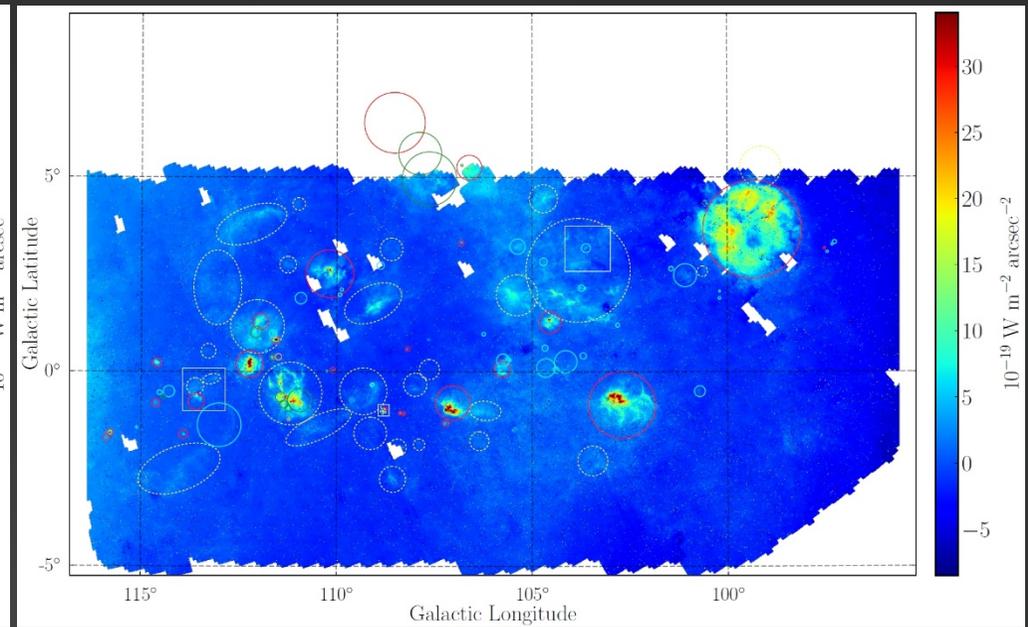
### ◆ Pointing observation data

+ Cover **19 targets** (total 26 fields) located away from the Galactic plane.

- Nearby H II regions: M42, Rosette nebula, Lambda Orionis, California nebula, IC434, Barnard Loop, Gum nebula, Spica nebula, Zeta Ophiuchus.
- Star-forming clouds: Rho Ophiuchus, BFS11-B, Perseus cloud, NGC1579, Mon R2 cloud.
- Nearby galaxies: M31, SMC, LMC, NGC5457.
- North eclipse pole (NEP).



Positions of Pa $\alpha$  pointing observations on H $\alpha$  all sky map

◆ The Cepheus region in outer Galaxy ( $l = 96^\circ - 116^\circ$ )Continuum-subtracted MIPAPS  $Pa\alpha$  mosaic imageContinuum-subtracted IPHAS  $H\alpha$  mosaic image

+ WISE H II region sources (8 $\sigma$ ): 27 **Known**, 39 **Candidate**, 12 **Group**, 2 **Radio Quiet**.

+ Unique MIPAPS  $Pa\alpha$  sources: 29 **extended** sources, 18 point-like sources.

## 2.1

# Visual inspection

### ◆ WISE H II region sources (Anderson+ 2014)

- + Total 8399 sources based on MIR morphology:  $22\mu\text{m}$  (heated dust) surrounded by  $12\mu\text{m}$  (PAH).
- + **Known**: hydrogen recombination line ( $H\alpha$  or RRL) detected.
- + **Candidate**: radio continuum detected, but no  $H\alpha$  or RRL detected.
- + **Group**: spatially associated with known H II region complexes.
- + **Radio Quiet**: no counterparts at radio,  $H\alpha$  and RRL; only MIR detected.

### ◆ Visual inspection for 212 WISE H II region sources in $l = 96^\circ - 116^\circ$

Category	Number of Sources	MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$ Detection			IPHAS H $\alpha$ Detection			Pa $\alpha$ and/or H $\alpha$ Detection
		Yes	No		Yes	No	Not Observed	
“Known”	31	27 (87.1%)	4		27 (87.1%)	3	1	28
“Candidate”	71	39 (54.9%)	32		53 (74.6%)	18	0	54
“Group”	18	12 (66.7%)	6		16 (88.9%)	0	2	18
“Radio Quiet”	92	2 (2.2%)	90		18 (19.6%)	70	4	18
Total	212	80 (37.7%)	132		114 (53.8%)	91	7	118

- + **Newly identified 90 sources** as true (Known) H II regions (**53 sources** detected at Pa $\alpha$ ).
- + Pa $\alpha$  > H $\alpha$  when  $E(B-V) > 1.12$  but, sources in  $l = 96^\circ - 116^\circ$  do not have heavy dust extinction.
- + MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$  data will be more useful in detecting H II regions toward the inner Galaxy.

# 2.1

# Visual inspection

## ◆ Unique MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$ sources

+ 29 extended sources: 13 have no known counterparts, but all have IPHAS H $\alpha$  counterparts.

+ 18 Point-like sources: 3 PNe, 15 emission-line stars (including b WRs, 2 Herbig ABs).

MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$ Extended Sources					MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$ Point-like Sources			
ID	MIPAPS Name	Radius (arcsec)	Position Angle (deg)	Corresponding Known H II Region	ID	MIPAPS Name	Corresponding Known Object (Type)	IPHAS H $\alpha$ Detection <sup>a</sup>
MPE01	G099.14+05.26	1900	...	...	MPP01	G097.98-01.03	MWC 645 (emission-line star)	Y
MPE02	G100.64+02.58	485	...	...	MPP02	G098.26+04.91	PN K 3-60 (planetary nebula)	Y
MPE03	G103.45-02.29	1380	...	GAL 103.39-02.28	MPP03	G099.21-01.18	AS 481 (emission-line star)	Y
MPE04	G103.82+02.61	4800	...	Sh2-134	MPP04	G099.53+04.40	HD 239712 (emission-line star)	Y
MPE05	G104.71+04.45	1300	...	LBN 494	MPP05	G102.66+01.39	WR 151 (Wolf-Rayet star)	Y
MPE06	G105.39+01.97	1900	...	[C51] 93	MPP06	G102.78-00.65	WR 153 (Wolf-Rayet star)	Y
MPE07	G106.20-01.00	1460; 890	85	LBN 506	MPP07	G103.85-01.18	WR 154 (Wolf-Rayet star)	Y
MPE08	G106.35-01.78	880	...	...	MPP08	G104.11+01.00	PN B1 2-1 (planetary nebula)	Y
MPE09	G107.63+00.06	930	...	...	MPP09	G105.32-01.29	WR 155 (Wolf-Rayet star)	Y
MPE10	G107.89-01.87	530	...	...	MPP10	G106.39+03.09	V669 Cep (emission-line star)	Y(P+D)
MPE11	G107.99-00.33	1070	...	LBN 513; Du 53; BFS 12; BFS 13	MPP11	G107.34+04.28	AS 492 (emission-line star)	No data
MPE12	G108.44-01.95	800	...	...	MPP12	G107.51+00.09	EM <sup>+</sup> GGR 102 (emission-line star)	Y(P+D)
MPE13	G108.57-02.76	1200	...	Sh2-151	MPP13	G107.67+01.40	MWC 657 (emission-line star)	Y
MPE14	G108.60+03.15	1050	...	...	MPP14	G107.84+02.32	NGC 7354 (planetary nebula)	Y
MPE15	G108.81-01.01	270	...	Sh2-153	MPP15	G109.82+00.92	WR 156 (Wolf-Rayet star)	No data
MPE16	G109.07+01.76	2800; 1640	115	Sh2-154	MPP16	G110.90+01.90	AS 505 (Herbig Ae/Be star)	Y
MPE17	G109.14-01.58	1500	...	Du 54	MPP17	G111.33-00.24	WR 157 (Wolf-Rayet star)	Y
MPE18	G109.32-00.50	2170	...	Du 55	MPP18	G111.73+00.04	MWC 1080 (Herbig Ae/Be star)	Y(P+D)
MPE19	G110.46-01.43	3275; 1100	115	...				
MPE20	G110.97+04.31	580	...	...				
MPE21	G111.18-00.56	2900	...	Sh2-157				
MPE22	G111.25+02.75	770	...	...				
MPE23	G112.03+01.16	2480	...	Sh2-161				
MPE24	G112.19+03.79	3410; 1630	110	Sh2-160				
MPE25	G113.05+02.16	3450; 2200	0	Du 56; Du 57				
MPE26	G113.20-00.19	830; 450	103	...				
MPE27	G113.28+00.53	680	...	...				
MPE28	G113.62-00.38	780	...	...				
MPE29	G114.02-02.50	3950; 2050	110	Du 58; Du 59				

✧ Three emission-line stars have

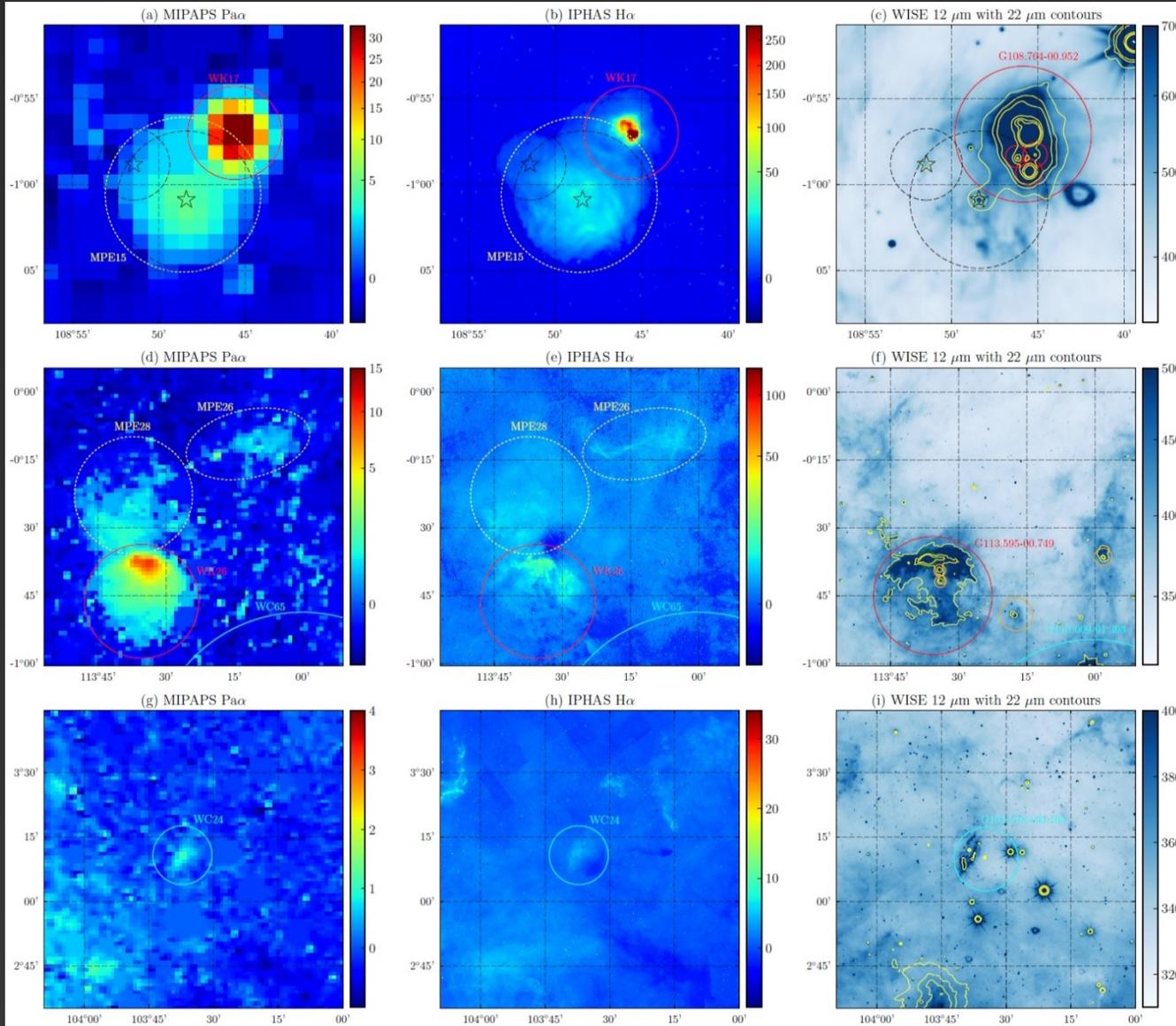
diffuse IPHAS H $\alpha$  features

surrounding the point sources.

# 2.1

# Visual inspection

## ◆ Three representative regions for visual inspection



*Left* : MIPAPS Pa  $\alpha$

*Center* : IPHAS H  $\alpha$

*Right* : WISE 12  $\mu$ m (22  $\mu$ m contours)

WISE H II region sources

Known

Candidate

Radio Quiet

MIPAPS Pa  $\alpha$  extended sources

## 2.2

# Photometric Results

### ◆ E(B-V) estimation for 78 H II regions (or candidates)

+ Photometry of **total Pa $\alpha$  and H $\alpha$  fluxes** for b2 WISE H II region sources (22 Known, 3 $^{\circ}$  Candidate, 9 Group, 1 Radio Quiet) and 1b MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$  extended sources.

+ **Estimation of E(B-V)** by comparing the observed fluxes with case B hydrogen recombination spectrum (Draine 2011).

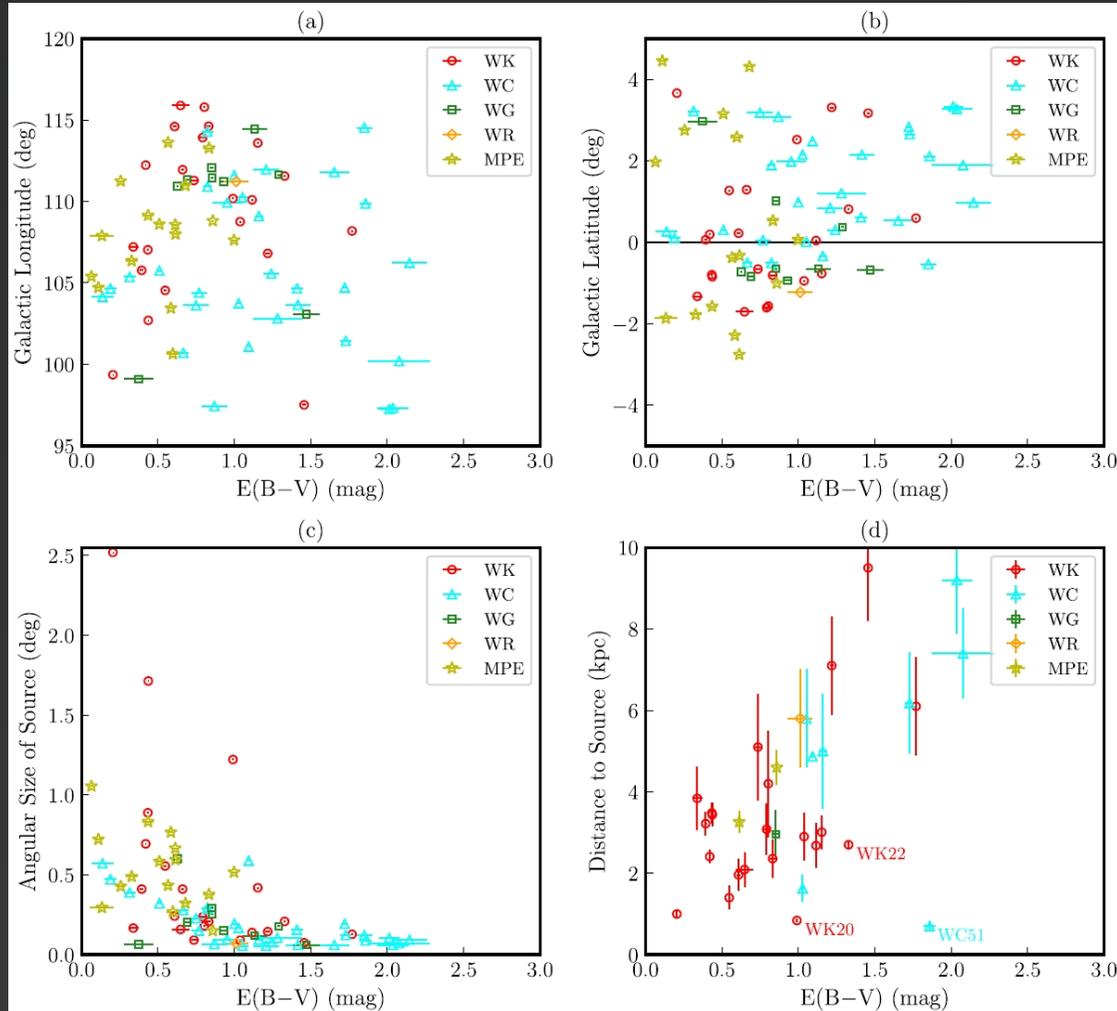
WISE H II Region Sources: "Known"								
ID	WISE Name	MIPAPS Name	Radius (arcsec)	Visual Inspection of Detection		Pa $\alpha$ Total Flux ( $10^{-14}$ W m $^{-2}$ )	H $\alpha$ Total Flux ( $10^{-14}$ W m $^{-2}$ )	E(B-V) (mag)
				Pa $\alpha^a$ (Stellar Residual Overlap) <sup>b</sup>	H $\alpha^a$			
WK01	G097.515+03.173	G097.51+03.17	135	Y (partially)	Y	2.79 $\pm$ 0.03	1.46 $\pm$ 0.01	1.46 $\pm$ 0.01
WK02	G097.528+03.184	...	...	N (N)	Y	...	...	...
WK03	G099.484+03.801	G099.36+03.66	4535	Y (partially)	Y	1166.30 $\pm$ 1.62	6705.15 $\pm$ 3.14	0.20 $\pm$ 0.00
WK04	G102.877-00.695	G102.70-00.85	3085	Y (partially)	Y	375.57 $\pm$ 1.01	1385.85 $\pm$ 0.62	0.44 $\pm$ 0.00
WK05	G104.546+01.255	G104.54+01.27	1000	Y (partially)	Y	31.32 $\pm$ 0.31	93.50 $\pm$ 0.12	0.55 $\pm$ 0.01
WK06	G105.779+00.048	G105.77+00.06	740	Y (partially)	Y	14.18 $\pm$ 0.22	56.81 $\pm$ 0.09	0.39 $\pm$ 0.01
WK07	G106.605+05.252	G106.61+05.25	1145	Y (partially)	Yp	40.32 $\pm$ 0.37	...	...
WK08	G106.809+03.310	G106.81+03.31	260	Y (N)	Y	3.02 $\pm$ 0.06	2.49 $\pm$ 0.01	1.22 $\pm$ 0.01
WK09	G107.034-00.801	G107.03-00.80	1600	Y (partially)	Y	135.36 $\pm$ 0.47	502.16 $\pm$ 0.29	0.43 $\pm$ 0.00
WK10	G107.209-01.334	G107.21-01.33	300	Y (partially)	Y	1.34 $\pm$ 0.07	5.97 $\pm$ 0.02	0.34 $\pm$ 0.03
WK11	G108.191+00.586	G108.19+00.59	230	Y (N)	Y	10.66 $\pm$ 0.07	3.06 $\pm$ 0.02	1.77 $\pm$ 0.00
WK12	G108.273-01.066	G108.28-01.07	160	Y (largely)	Y	...	...	...
WK13	G108.375-01.056	G108.37-01.06	170	Y (largely)	Y	...	...	...
WK14	G108.503+06.356	G108.52+06.40	2800	Y (partially)	No data	127.56 $\pm$ 0.76	...	...
WK15	G108.752-00.972	...	...	N	N	...	...	...
WK16	G108.758-00.989	...	...	N (N)	N	...	...	...
WK17	G108.764-00.952	G108.76-00.95	163	Y (partially)	Y	10.74 $\pm$ 0.08	13.37 $\pm$ 0.02	1.00 $\pm$ 0.00
WK18	G108.770-00.974	...	...	N (N)	N	...	...	...
WK19	G110.099+00.042	G110.10+00.04	250	Y (N)	Y	16.41 $\pm$ 0.06	16.49 $\pm$ 0.01	1.12 $\pm$ 0.00
WK20	G110.211+02.616	G110.18+02.52	2200	Y (partially)	Y	227.14 $\pm$ 0.60	290.04 $\pm$ 0.49	0.99 $\pm$ 0.00
WK21	G111.286-00.660	G111.29-00.66	165	Y (N)	Y	6.56 $\pm$ 0.17	13.66 $\pm$ 0.05	0.74 $\pm$ 0.01
WK22	G111.558+00.804	G111.56+00.81	375	Y (partially)	Y	113.36 $\pm$ 0.19	75.80 $\pm$ 0.06	1.33 $\pm$ 0.00
WK23	G111.612+00.371	G111.61+00.37	64	Y (partially)	Y	...	...	...
WK24	G111.946+01.336	G111.95+01.29	740	Y (partially)	Y	25.43 $\pm$ 0.23	61.04 $\pm$ 0.12	0.66 $\pm$ 0.00
WK25	G112.212+00.229	G112.23+00.19	1250	Y (partially)	Y	107.00 $\pm$ 0.40	407.68 $\pm$ 0.29	0.42 $\pm$ 0.00
WK26	G113.595-00.749	G113.59-00.77	755	Y (partially)	Y	24.87 $\pm$ 0.21	23.27 $\pm$ 0.07	1.15 $\pm$ 0.00
WK27	G113.900-01.613	G113.92-01.61	425	Y (N)	Y	3.22 $\pm$ 0.11	6.02 $\pm$ 0.03	0.79 $\pm$ 0.02
WK28	G114.626+00.219	G114.60+00.22	435	Y (partially)	Y	6.69 $\pm$ 0.14	17.75 $\pm$ 0.02	0.61 $\pm$ 0.01
WK29	G114.605-00.801	G114.62-00.81	372	Y (partially)	Y	3.17 $\pm$ 0.08	5.49 $\pm$ 0.02	0.83 $\pm$ 0.01
WK30	G115.785-01.561	G115.79-01.57	326	Y (partially)	Y	12.85 $\pm$ 0.11	23.48 $\pm$ 0.02	0.80 $\pm$ 0.00
WK31	G115.885-01.707	G115.89-01.71	285	Y (N)	Y	1.04 $\pm$ 0.11	2.57 $\pm$ 0.02	0.65 $\pm$ 0.05

## 2.2

# Photometric Results

### ◆ $\text{Pa } \alpha - \text{H } \alpha$ $E(B-V)$

- + Negative and positive correlation with **angular size and distance**, respectively.
- + **WC51** with high  $E(B-V)$  and small distance could be a young **ultracompact H II region**.



$E(B-V)$  vs.

(a) Galactic longitude

(b) Galactic latitude

(c) Angular size of source

(d) Distance to source

## 2.2

# Photometric Results

### ◆ Comparison of $\text{Pa}_\alpha - \text{H}_\alpha$ $E(B-V)$ with other $E(B-V)$

+ Foster & Brunt (2015): obtained  $E(B-V)$  for 103 H II regions from photometry of discrete **point stars** associated with the H II regions.

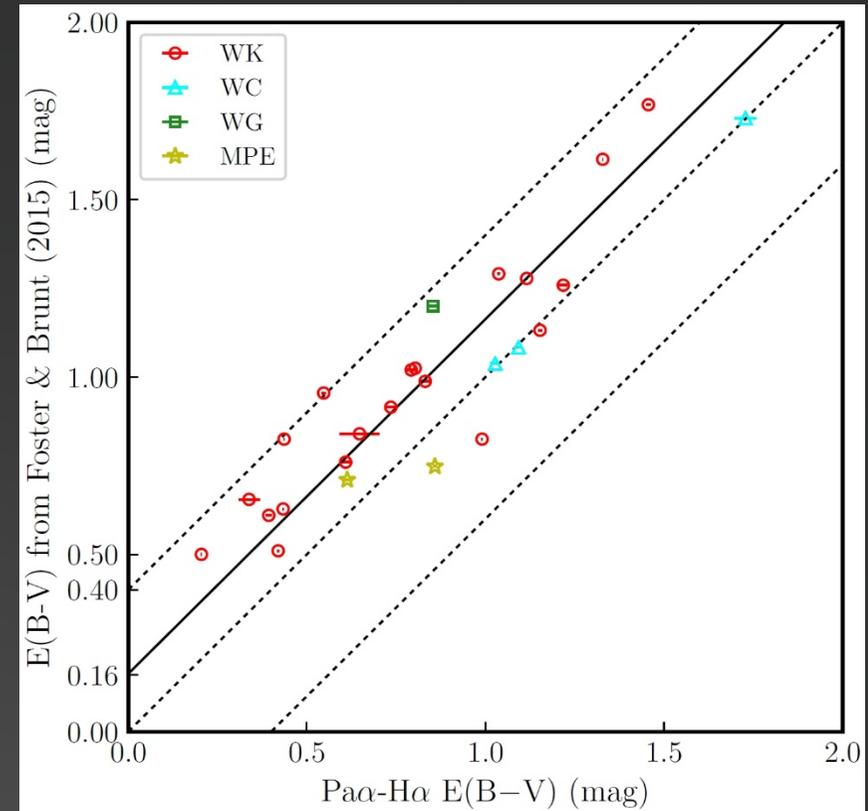
+ Good agreement within  $\sim 0.4$  mag.

+ But,  $\text{Pa}_\alpha - \text{H}_\alpha$   $E(B-V)$  are **systematically lower**.

: offset of **0.10–0.23 mag** ( $T=5,000\text{--}20,000$  K).

+  $\text{Pa}_\alpha - \text{H}_\alpha$   $E(B-V)$  were derived from photometry of **extended emissions** from ionized hydrogen gas.

→ **Dust scattering** contributes **0.10–0.23 mag** to  $\text{Pa}_\alpha - \text{H}_\alpha$   $E(B-V)$  from extended sources.



$\text{Pa}_\alpha - \text{H}_\alpha$   $E(B-V)$  vs.

$E(B-V)$  from Foster and Brunt (2015)

## 2.2

# Photometric Results

- ◆ Estimation of total Lyman continuum ( $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ ) luminosity for H II regions
- + Obtain reddening-corrected  $\text{Pa}\alpha$  (or  $\text{H}\alpha$ ) total flux using the observed fluxes and  $E(B-V)$ .
- + Estimation of total  $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$  luminosity emitted from ionizing stars (as a function of distance) by comparing with case B hydrogen recombination spectrum (Draine 2011).
- + Spectral types corresponding to the  $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$  luminosities (Martins+ 2005).

→ can constrain either distance or ionizing spectral type for H II regions, if we know the other one.

Ex) WK22 (known as Sh2-158)

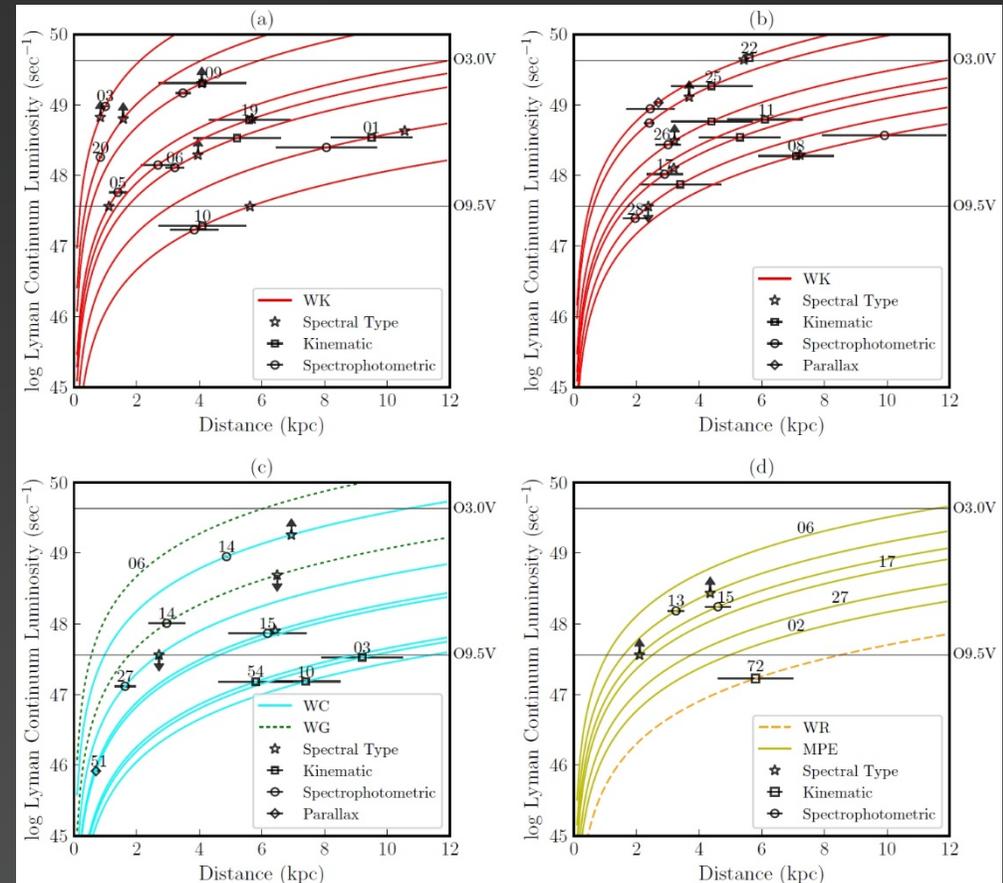
Parallax distance: 2.7 kpc

Spectrophotometric distance: 2.44 kpc

Kinematic distance: 5.6 kpc

Ionizing stars: O3V and O9V (Russell+ 2007)

O7V (Lynds & O'Neil 1986)



## 2.3

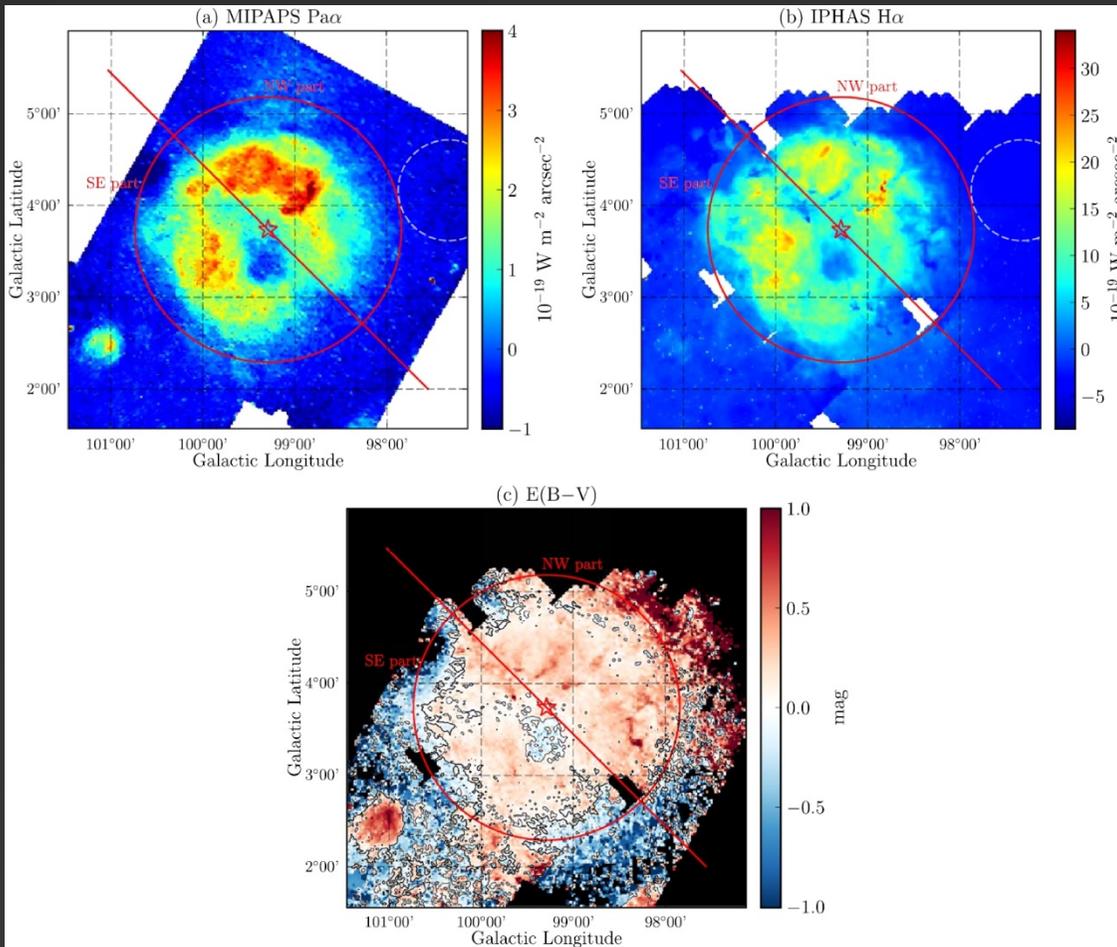
# Morphological Results

### ◆ E(B-V) map of Sh2-131

+ NW part: **filamentary features with high E(B-V)**, which reveal **foreground dust clouds**.

+ SE part: **negative E(B-V)** along the outer rim, indicating  $H\alpha$  excess.

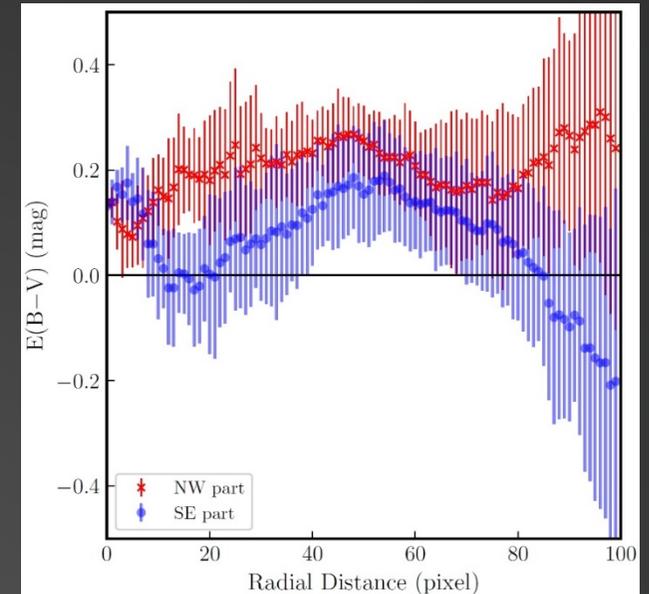
→ due to **dust-scattering halo** surrounding H II regions (Seon & Witt 2012).



*Upper left* : MIPAPS Pa $\alpha$

*Upper right* : IPHAS H $\alpha$

*Lower* : E(B-V)



## ◆ Summary

## 1. Visual Inspection

- + Newly identified 90 H II region candidates as definite H II regions (53 detected at  $Pa_\alpha$ ).
- + Additional 29 extended and 18 point-like sources at  $Pa_\alpha$ .

## 2. Photometric Results

- +  $Pa_\alpha - H_\alpha$   $E(B-V)$ : under-estimation of 0.10–0.23 mag by dust scattering effect.
- + Total Lyman continuum luminosity: constrains distance & ionizing spectral type for H II regions.

## 3. Morphological Results

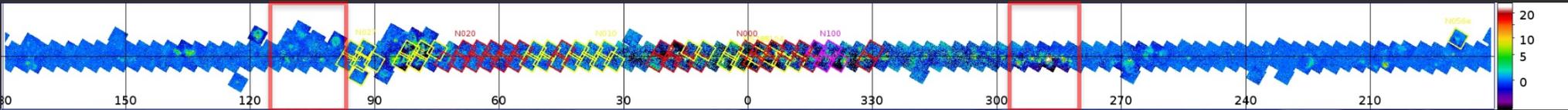
- + High  $E(B-V)$  filamentary features: reveal foreground dust clouds.
- + Negative  $E(B-V)$  regions: detection of  $H_\alpha$  excess by dust scattering effect.

### 3

## Future Plans for MIPAPS Data

### ◆ Analysis for data quality and scientific potential

- + The 1<sup>st</sup> region: Cepheus in **outer Galaxy** ( $l = 96^\circ - 116^\circ$ ) → published in 2018.
- + The 2<sup>nd</sup> region: Carina in **inner Galaxy** ( $l = 276^\circ - 296^\circ$ ) → to be submitted in 2019.



### ◆ Correction of edge-shadowing effects for $l = -30^\circ$ to $95^\circ$

- + Check the status of affected data.
- + Crop or correct for  $b \approx 2$  orbit data by using stray light simulations.

### ◆ Final goals

- + The whole plane **MIPAPS  $Pa_\alpha$  image**.
- + The whole plane **MIPAPS  $Pa_\alpha$  source catalog**.