VLBI, MERLIN, and VLA Observations of NRAO530

Xiaoyu HONG¹, J. H. Zhao², T. An¹, D. R. Jiang¹, W. H. Wang¹, W. X. Feng¹, C. H. Sun¹



- 1.Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- 2. Harvard-Smithsonian CfA



NRAO530 (1730-130)

a well known OVV

 $m_{pq} = 18.5$ mag (Whelch and Spinrad 1973)

z = 0.902 (Junkkarinen 1984)

The source is detectable from radio to γ -ray

ROSAT ~1.84 \times 10⁻⁶Jy at 1.3 keV

(Brinkmann et al. 1994)

EGRET ~4.6 \times 10⁻¹¹Jy at 2.55~GeV

(Fichtel et al. 1994; Thompsonet al. 1995).



Radio band

- VLBI at 1.7 GHz:
 flux variation at radio bands (e.g., Bondi et al. 1994)
 - structure oriented in north-south direction
 - ~ 25 mas (Romney et al. 1984, Bondi et al. 1994)
- Proper motion:
 - 7.4 to 7.9 h⁻¹c at 86GHz (Bower et al. 1997)
 - 7 to 29h⁻¹c at 22 and 43 GHz (Jorstad et al. 2001)





kpc scale

- VLA observation at 1.4 GHz: an unresolved core and a second unresolved component 11" around in P.A. -90° (Perley 1982)
- without evidence for a connection between the two (Romney et al. 1984).
- In this paper, we try to find the connection between them



The alignment of EGRET detected AGNs

- The EGRET detected AGNs are aligned from pc- to kpc-scales (Hong et al. 1998), e.g. 3C273 and 3C345
- ◆Most EGRET detected quasars have small △PA
- ◆BL Lac Object and a few quasars of gamma ray sources have large △PA



Observations

- ◆EVN + MERLIN 5GHz, Feb. 9, 1999
- ♠MERLIN(archive data), 1.6GHz, May 8, 1998
- ♦VLA 8.4 GHz Nov. 27, 1992 Calibrator
- ◆VLA 4.8 GHz June 17, 2003 Calibrator
- ♦ VLBA, archive data at 15GHz, 6 epochs from 1995 to 2004 (from Matt Lister)

EVN observation at 5 GHz

-20
-30
40
30
20
10
MilliARC SEC

Center at RA 17 33 02.70566 DEC -13 04 49.5442
Cont peak flux = 2.6950E+00 JY/BEAM
Levs = 3.000E-03 * (-1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512)

-30

-20

PLot file version 1 created 05-SEP-2002 12:26:39 CONT: NRAO530 IPOL 4973.990 MHZ NRAO530.ICL001.25

60

50

40

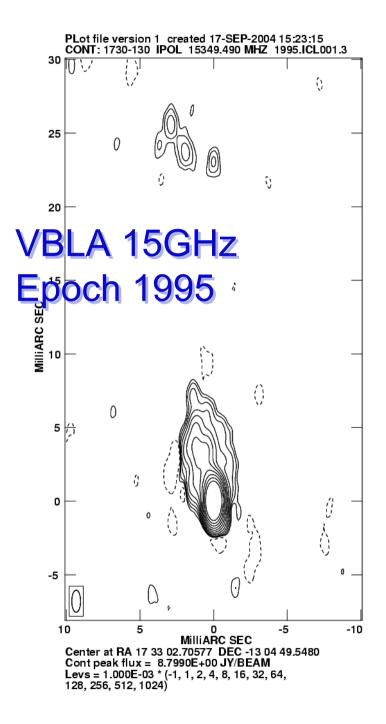
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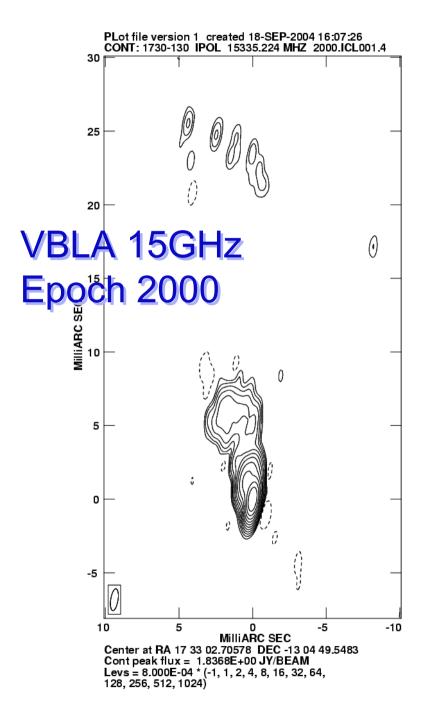
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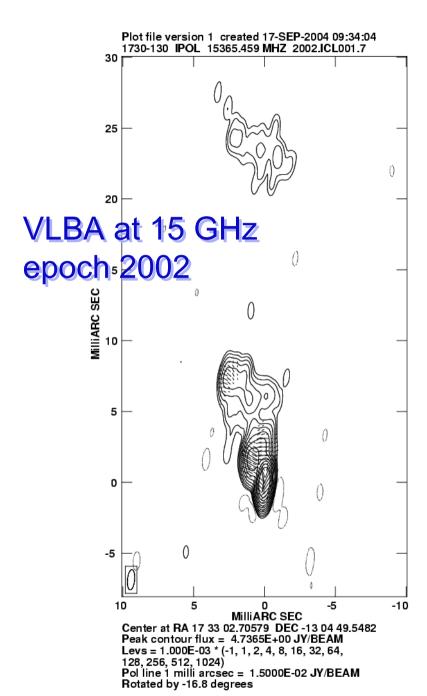
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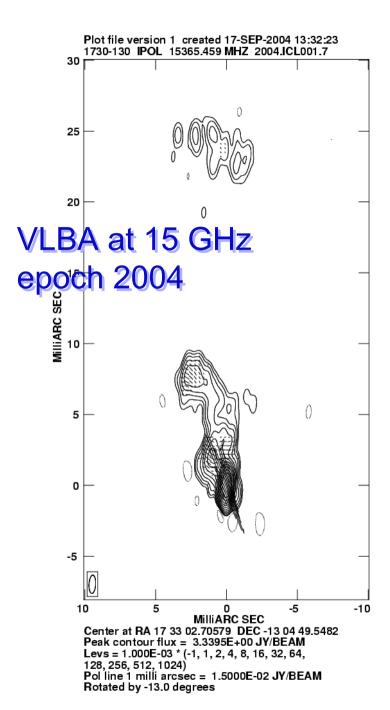
MIIIARC SEC

Nov. 12 - 15,









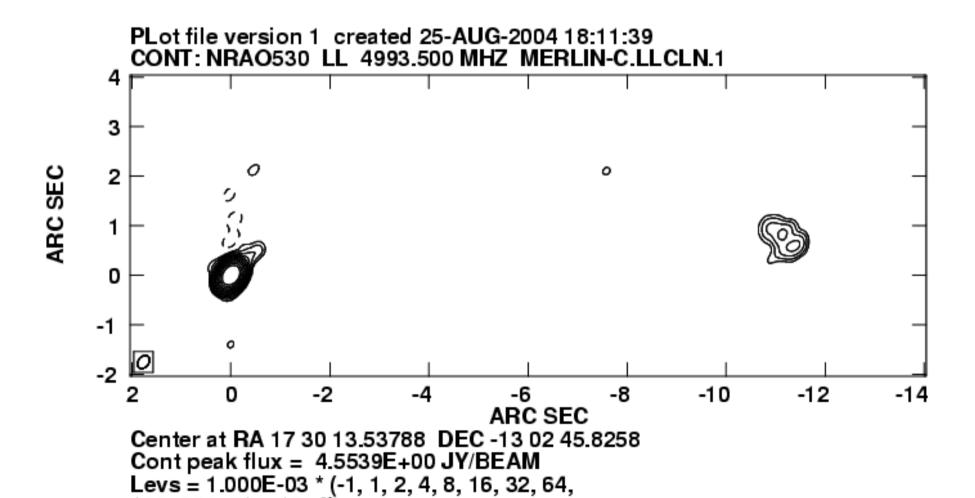


VLBI observations

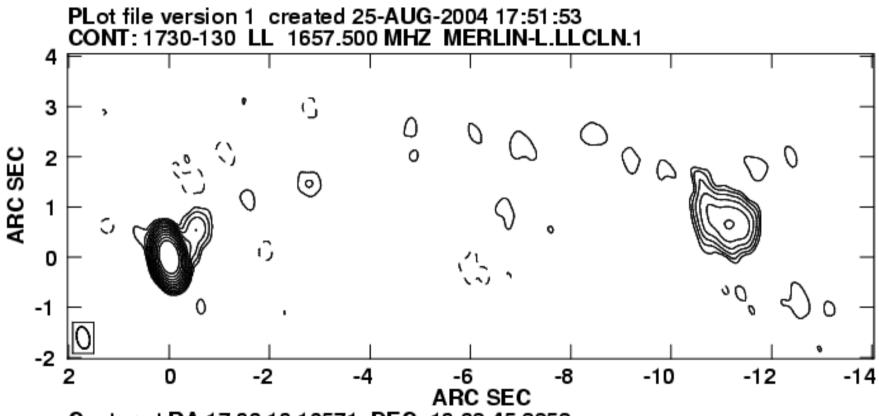
- Core jet structure
- Jet extended to north about 25 mas
- Both the morphology and the flux density are variable
- Polarization are detected in core area and it is variable (both in intensity and polarized angle)

MERLIN image at 5 GHz

128, 256, 512, 1024)



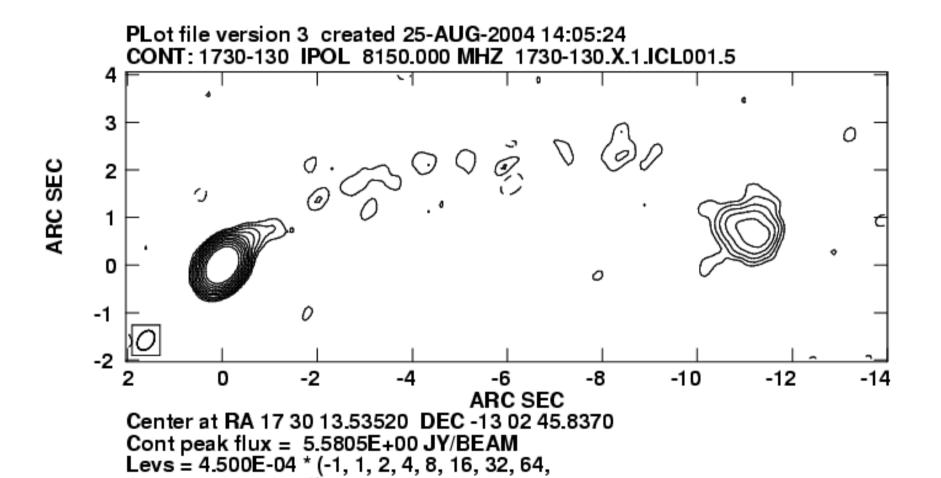
MERLIN image at 1.6 GHz



Center at RA 17 30 13.19571 DEC -13 02 45.8258 Cont peak flux = 5.0281E+00 JY/BEAM Levs = 1.000E-03 * (-1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024)

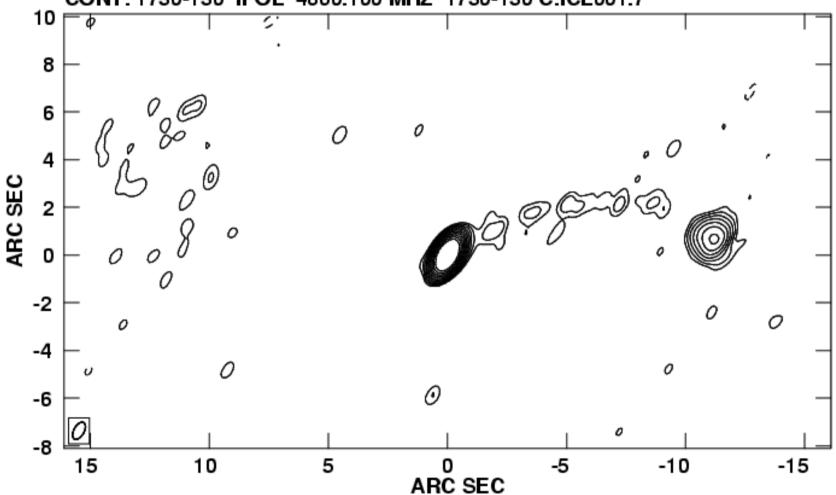
VLA image at 8.1 GHz

128, 256, 512, 1024)

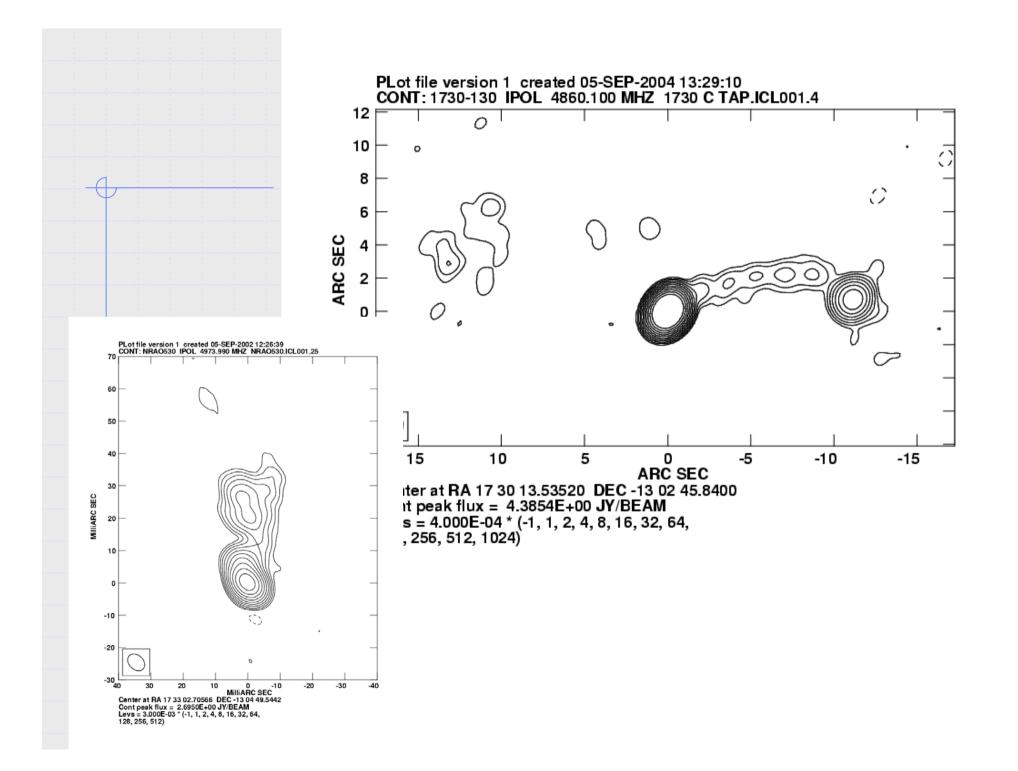


VLA image at 5 GHz

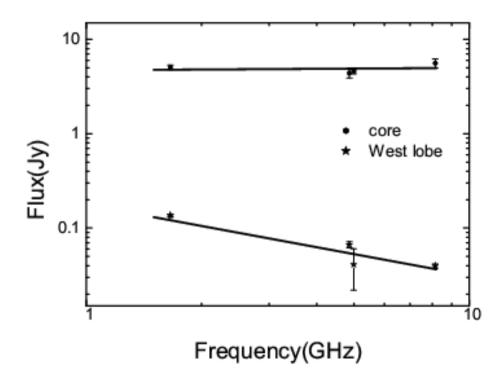
PLot file version 1 created 05-SEP-2004 13:24:00 CONT: 1730-130 IPOL 4860.100 MHZ 1730-130 C.ICL001.7



Center at RA 17 30 13.53520 DEC -13 02 45.8400 Cont peak flux = 4.3808E+00 JY/BEAM Levs = 4.000E-04 * (-1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,



Core has a flat spectrum $(\alpha=-0.02, S \propto v^{-\alpha})$ while west lobe has a steep spectrum $(\alpha=0.8)$





Conclusion

- pc scale: an oscillating jet consists of a number of emission components north to the core
- kpc scale: a core jetstructure in P. A. -50° double lobes in the East-West direction
- **◆**Lobe/counter-lobe =5.5





unclear

- Why the jet bent 90° from pc scale to kpc scale?
- interaction between the jets and the interstellar medium (IMS)?
- jet moves in a helical trajectory on the surface of a cone
- the jet axis at pc scale is very close to the line of the sight
- \bullet the large \triangle PA could be the projective effect



Further study

- High sensitivity VLBI observation at 1.6 GHz to see where the jet start to bend from pc to kpc scale (EVN?)
- Polarization study to measure the rotation of polarized angle (VLBA?)

Shanghai Astronomical Observatory



Thanks

Nov. 12 – 15, 2004, 7th EVN Symposium, in Toledo, Spain