

SiO MASERS IN THE STAR FORMING REGIONS W51 IRS2 AND Sgr B2 MD5

N. Ukita¹, T. Hasegawa¹, N. Kaifu¹, K.-I. Morita¹,
S. Okumura², H. Suzuki¹, M. Ohishi^{1,2}, M. Hayashi²

¹Nobeyama Radio Observatory, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory,
University of Tokyo, Japan

²Department of Astronomy, University of Tokyo, Japan

The maser emission of the $J = 1-0$ lines of SiO in vibrationally excited states has been detected in two regions of massive star formation, W51 IRS2 and Sgr B2 MD5. The SiO masers apparently coincide with strong H₂O masers in each source within the uncertainties of $<5''$. Their velocity ranges fall within those of the nearest H₂O masers (Figure 1). In W51 IRS2 the maser emission is observed only in the $v = 2$ state, and the upper limit of the $v = 1$ line (3σ) is 1/15th of the $v = 2$ line intensity. The $v = 1$ emission found in Sgr B2 MD5 is five times stronger than the marginally detected $v = 2$ emission (Figure 2). Their luminosities are comparable to those from the corresponding maser in Orion.

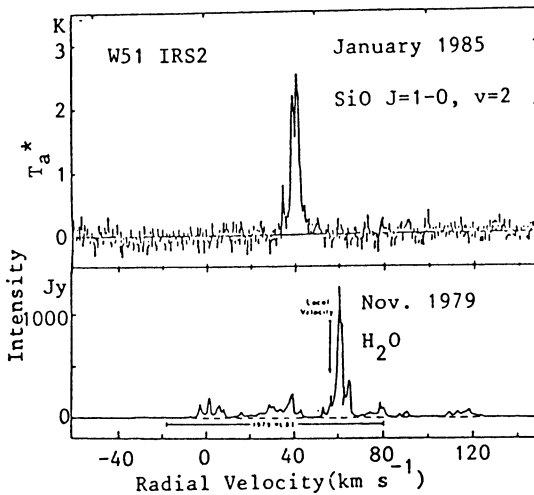


Fig. 1. SiO maser from W51 IRS2. The velocity resolution is 0.3 km s^{-1} . $\alpha = 19:21:22.6\text{s}$, $\delta = 14:25:12''$ (1950) H₂O maser profile (Schneps *et al.* (1981)).

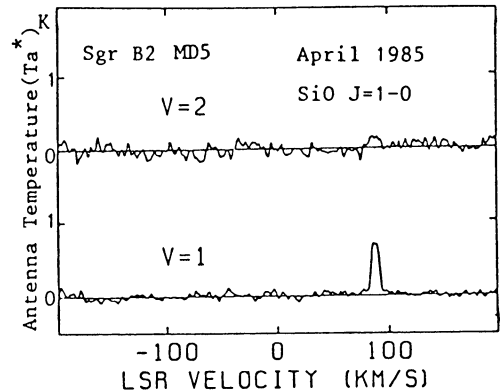


Fig. 2. SiO maser emission from Sgr B2. The velocity resolution is 1.7 km s^{-1} . $\alpha = 17:44:10.5\text{s}$, $\delta = -28:22:03''$ (1950).