

# THE MILLIARCSECOND STRUCTURE OF FOUR SEYFERT GALAXIES AT $\lambda$ 18 CM

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The major contending scenarios capable of explaining various aspects of the Seyfert phenomenon in AGNs are (i) the Super-massive Black-Hole model and (ii) the Starburst model. Detailed optical emission-line and radio images of Seyfert nuclei, and their mutual correlations, provide important clues in evaluating the claims of each. Using the EVN at  $\lambda$  18 cm, we have mapped four Seyfert galaxies, Mkn 1, 3, 231 and 463 at a resolution of  $\sim 25$  mas. The maps, and comparisons with images at other wavelengths, will be presented elsewhere (Ghosh et al. 1993, in preparation). Here, we present parameters derived from elliptical-Gaussian fits to all discernible components (Table 1).

**Table 1**

Source <sup>a</sup>	Dist mas	PA °	$S_i$ mJy	Fitted size mas $\times$ mas, °	Source	Dist mas	PA °	$S_i$ mJy	Fitted size mas $\times$ mas, °
Mkn 1			44	10 $\times$ 7, 78	Mkn 231, 1	0		75	< 12.8
Mkn 3, 2	366	77	36	46 $\times$ 44, 142	2	25	187	39	25 $\times$ 3, 41
3	233	79	30	40 $\times$ 38, 147	3	65	202	23	29 $\times$ 14, 9
4	0		11	37 $\times$ 16, 127	4	136	183	3	< 16.7
5a	188	261	18	73 $\times$ 21, 108					
5b	300	264	8	33 $\times$ 29, 140	Mkn 463, 1a	0		60	23 $\times$ 16, 140
5c	320	264	5		1b	51	196	16	37 $\times$ 26, 37
5d	330	264	3		1c	89	193	3	< 18.6
6a	569	260	17	61 $\times$ 48, 50	2a	267	172	5	14 $\times$ 12, 10
6b	580	261	2		2b	284	177	5	24 $\times$ 7, 134
6c	592	260	4		2c	310	174	2	< 10.3
7	741	262	4	19 $\times$ 16, 7	2d	330	179	3	19 $\times$ 8, 3
8a	1250	267	109	53 $\times$ 34, 26	3a	1247	178	8	46 $\times$ 42, 37
8b	1286	266	49	47 $\times$ 30, 54	3b	1280	178	2	< 24.8
8c	1281	270	13	< 44.9					
9	646	138	8	36 $\times$ 26, 79					

<sup>a</sup>Mkn3, components are numbered as in Kukula et al. 1993

Three of the galaxies observed, Mkn 3, 231 and 463, show collimated emission indicating jet-like structures containing non-thermal knots. This implies radio-galaxy/quasar-type phenomena in the central regions. For Mkn 1, the structure does not rule out the possibility of a star-burst origin for the radio emission. However, the brightness temperature of the source appears to be the highest of any in this study at  $\approx 10^9$  K!

## References

Kukula, M.J., Ghosh, T., Pedlar, A., Schilizzi, R.T., Miley, G.K.  
deBruyn, A.G., Saikia, D.J., 1993, MNRAS (in Press)