VLA OBSERVATIONS OF H_2O AND OH (1612 MHZ) MASER EMISSION TOWARD OH 231.8+4.2

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We present Very Large Array (VLA) observations of H₂O and OH (1612 MHz) maser emission toward the protoplanetary nebula OH 231.8+4.2. The H₂O maser features are coincident in position within error with the SiO (v=1; J=2-1) maser position from Sánchez Contreras et al. (2000) and the QX Pup Mira star near the center of OH 231.8+4.2 from Kastner et al. (1998). This position is, however, clearly offset by $\sim 1''$ from the axis of the bipolar outflow traced by the OH maser emission. These results suggest the presence of a binary system: one invisible star powering the bipolar outflow and the other, the Mira star QX Pup, associated with the H₂O and SiO masers.



Fig. 1. Contours give the velocity integrated OH 1612 MHz maser emission. The diamond marks the centroid of the OH 1667 MHz emission (Zijlstra 2001). The H₂O masers are marked with triangles, the SiO maser position is plotted with a circle and the estimated position for the Mira star is marked with a star.

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OH 231.8+4.2 is a well studied protoplanetary nebula. It is one of the first systems where a binary system consisting of an AGB and a post-AGB stars has been found (Gómez & Rodríguez 2001). In this system both stars are evolving with very similar timescales (implying similar masses). There is at least a related case in the literature, KjPn8, where López et al. (2000) have argued for the presence of a binary with components of very similar mass. We estimate that the minimal distance between the Mira and the axis of the bipolar outflow is about 0."7 which at the distance of 1500 pc give us a separation of ~1000 AU (Fig. 1).

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