

Japanese VLBI Network Update

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• Collaboration Network of 6 Universities and Research Institutes

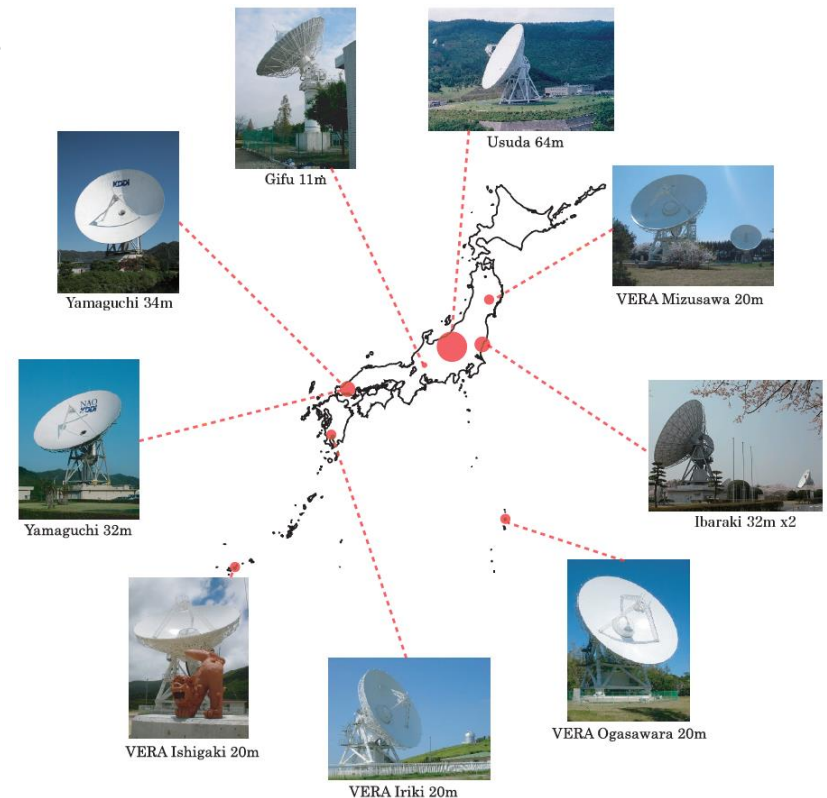
- NAOJ (VERA)
- Ibaraki, Tsukuba, Gifu, Osaka-pref., Yamaguchi, Kagoshima University
- JAXA, NICT

• Network

- 9 telescopes (11m ~ 64m)
 - Usually 6 telescopes for imaging observation
- Baseline 50 - 2500 km
- Frequency 6/8/22 GHz
- Sensitivity 3 mJy (6/8 GHz, Ibaraki-Yamaguchi)

• Status

- 200hr/yr, 30 observations/yr in total
- Imaging observation (~6 telescopes)
- Detection observation (Ibaraki-Yamaguchi)
- Collaboration with Yamaguchi Interferometer



Japanese VLBI Network (JVN)

Activities in 2020

- Participation to EAVN (Ibaraki & Yamaguchi)
 - Takahagi 32m (Ibaraki) @ 22 GHz (2020A~)
 - Hitachi 32m (Ibaraki) & Yamaguchi 32m or 34m @ 6 GHz (2021A~)
- Ibaraki-Yamaguchi single baseline observation
 - High sensitivity (~ 3 mJy), fringe-detection observation (non-imaging)
 - Surveys of various categories of astronomical objects
 - First results to be published soon
- Future plan
 - Working group of future VLBI astronomy of Japan (in VLBI consortium of Japan)
 - For VERA/Mizusawa observatory
 - For JVN
 - Status: under discussion

JVN Observation 2019 Oct – 2020 Sep

Program	Band	Detection / Imaging	Number of observation	Observation time (hr)
High-z quasar	X	Detection	8	56.5
BHs at the galactic center	X	Detection	4	20
Phase referencing with JVN	X	Phase referencing	1	4
Gamma-ray objects	X	Detection	4	41
Micro-quasars	X	Detection	1	4
ECHII region	X	Detection	5	40.5
High-z quasar	C	Imaging	3	36
Methanol maser monitoring	C	Imaging	1	6
Absorption of methanol	C	Detection	5	20
EAVN test observation	C	Imaging	1	10

Summary of JVN Observation 2019 Oct – 2020 Sep

band	Number of obs.	Obs. time (hr)
C-band	10	72
X-band	23	166
Total	33	238

Total number and observation time is restricted by our man-power (Ibaraki and Yamaguchi are operated by research staffs; Yonekura-san, Motogi-san, Sawada-Satoh-san...)

Participation to EAVN (Ibaraki & Yamaguchi)

- JVN telescopes participating to EAVN sessions
 - Takahagi 32m (Ibaraki) @ 22 GHz (2020A~)
 - Hitachi 32m (Ibaraki) & Yamaguchi 32m or 34m @ 6 GHz (2021A~)
 - Good sensitivity and short baselines
- Data transportation
 - Observatory (recording) -> Mizusawa (data copy/filtering)
-> KJCC (correlation)
 - Data copy process may take some time and make the process complex (Hope this process works well...)



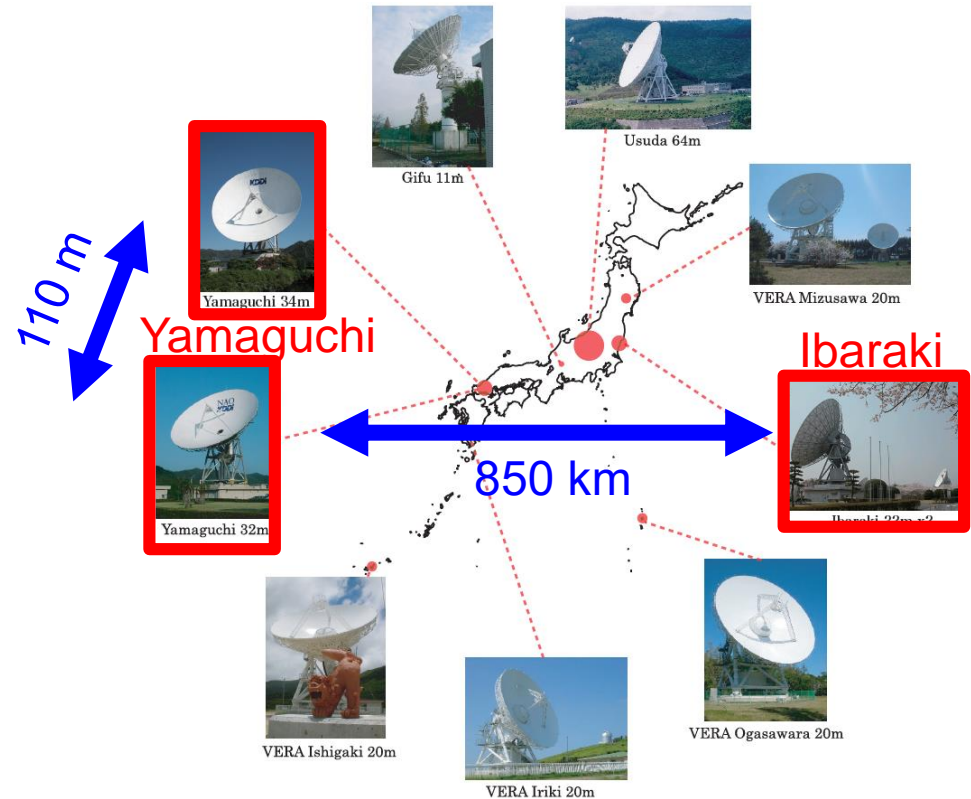
Ibaraki (Hitachi)



Yamaguchi (32m)

Ibaraki-Yamaguchi single baseline observation & Yamaguchi Interferometer (YI)

- Ibaraki-Yamaguchi
 - Fringe detection oriented VLBI
 - Non-imaging, fringe detection
 - High sensitivity with 32/34m
 - ~ 3 mJy @ 6/8 GHz
 - $T_{\text{bmin}} \sim 10^7$ K
- Yamaguchi Interferometer
 - Total flux density observation
 - High sensitivity of ~ 3 mJy
 - Long available time
 - 200~300 hr/yr (~ 1000 hr in future)
- Status: Steady Operation



Survey of various categories of astronomical objects to create “VLBI source” catalogs

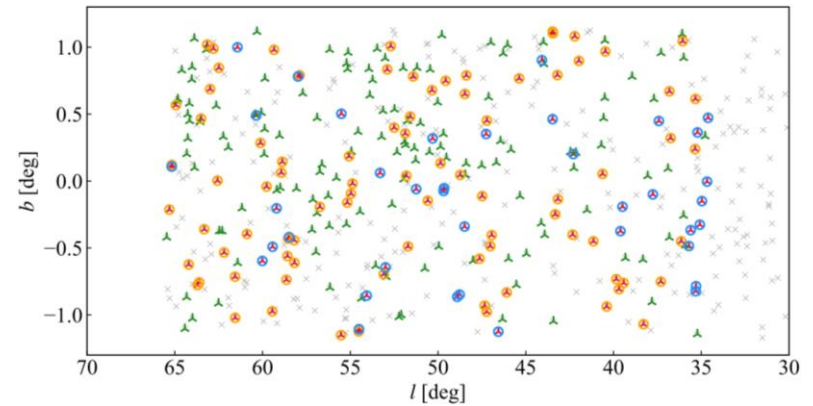
Highlights of 2020

A Search for Extremely Compact HII region (ECHII) (Motogi & Ogura)

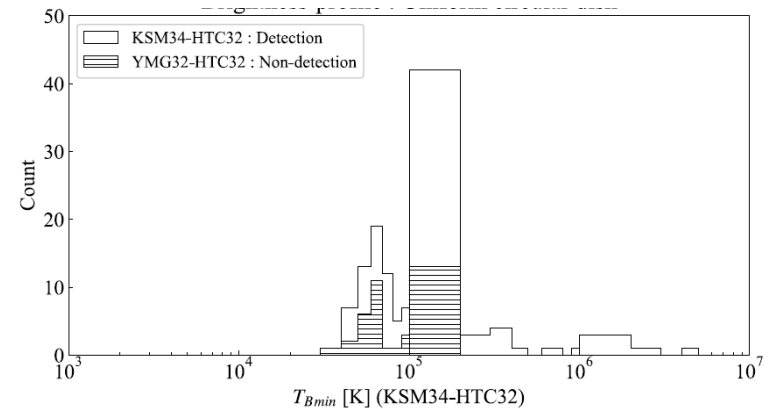
- Finding the earliest phase of Ultra-Compact HII region
- VLBI observation of **thermal object** ($T_b \sim 10^{4-5}$ K)
 - Ibaraki-Kashima-Yamaguchi
 - Target 662 objects (from CORNISH)
 - 390 observed, 255 valid observation



- 122 were detected by Ibaraki-Kashima
- 38 out of 122 were not detected Ibaraki-Yamaguchi (i.e., low-brightness)



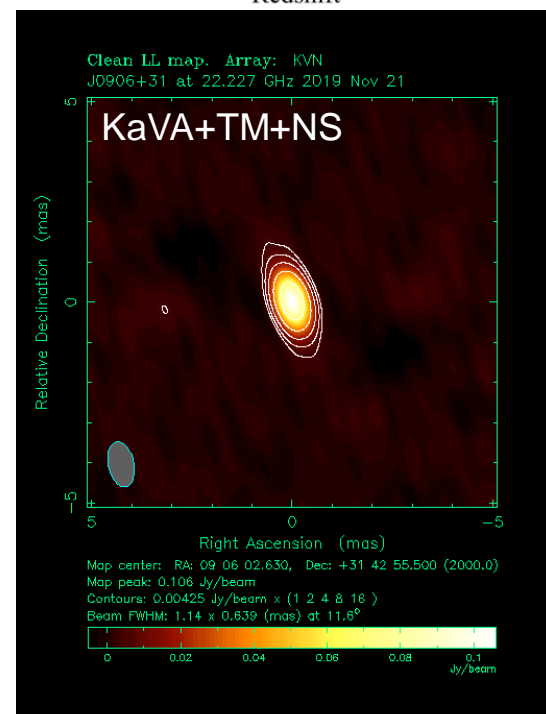
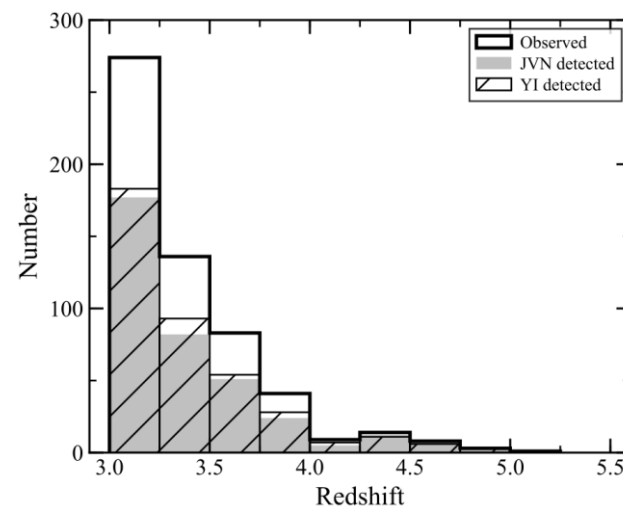
Target source distribution



Distribution of brightness temperature
Lowest brightness objects (a few $\times 10^4$ K) might be thermal

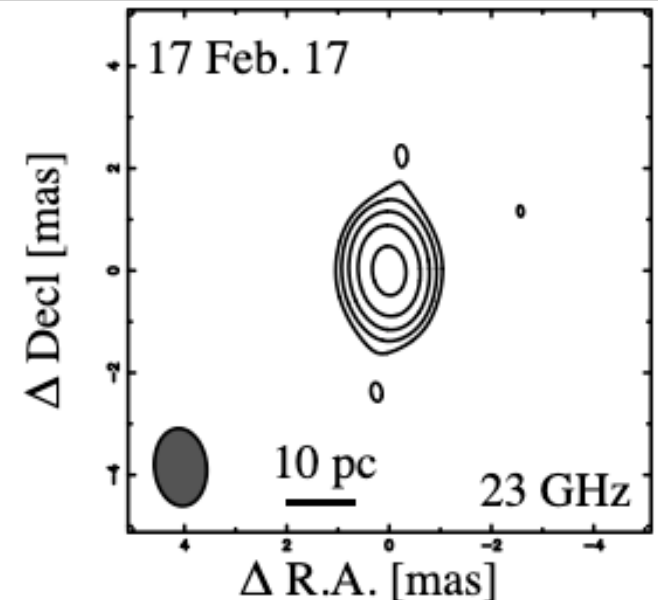
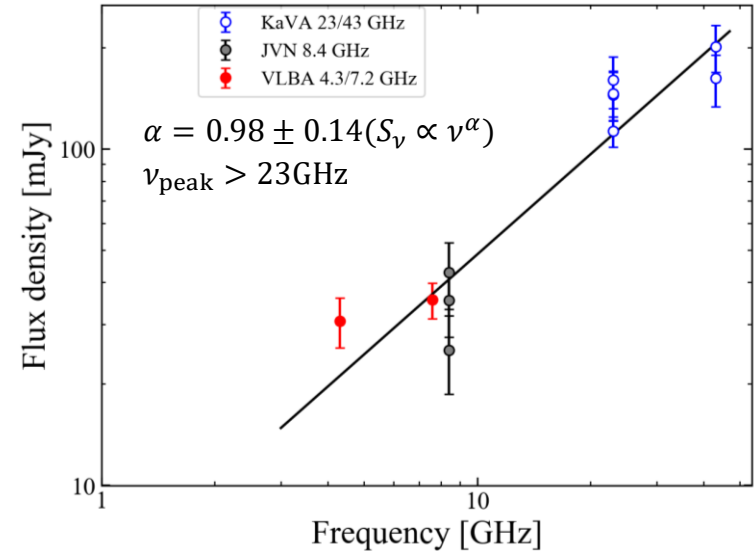
Survey and Imaging Observation of High-z AGNs (Furuya)

- Radio properties of high-z AGN jets
 - Structure and spectrum
 - Blazar (Large Doppler)
 - CSS/GPS/HFP (Young jet)
 - Luminosity function
 - Evolution in the cosmological time
- JVN Survey
 - Large and uniform sample survey
 - Selected from SDSS/FIRST survey
 - 570 AGNs with $z > 3$ were observed
 - 363 detected by JVN (Ibaraki-Yamaguchi)
 - ~80% of them show flat spectrum
- EAVN Imaging
 - Imaging by EAVN at 22 GHz for 8 sources
 - An example (J0906+31) ->

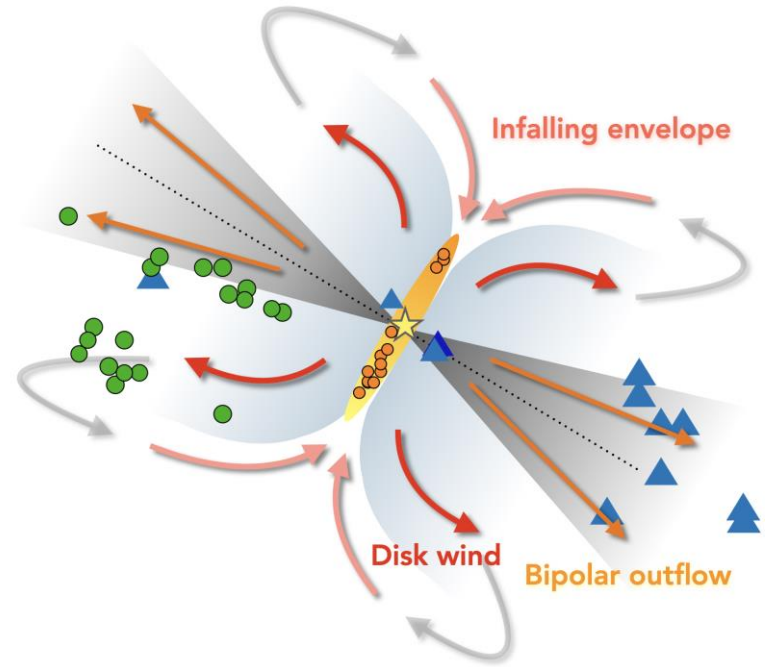
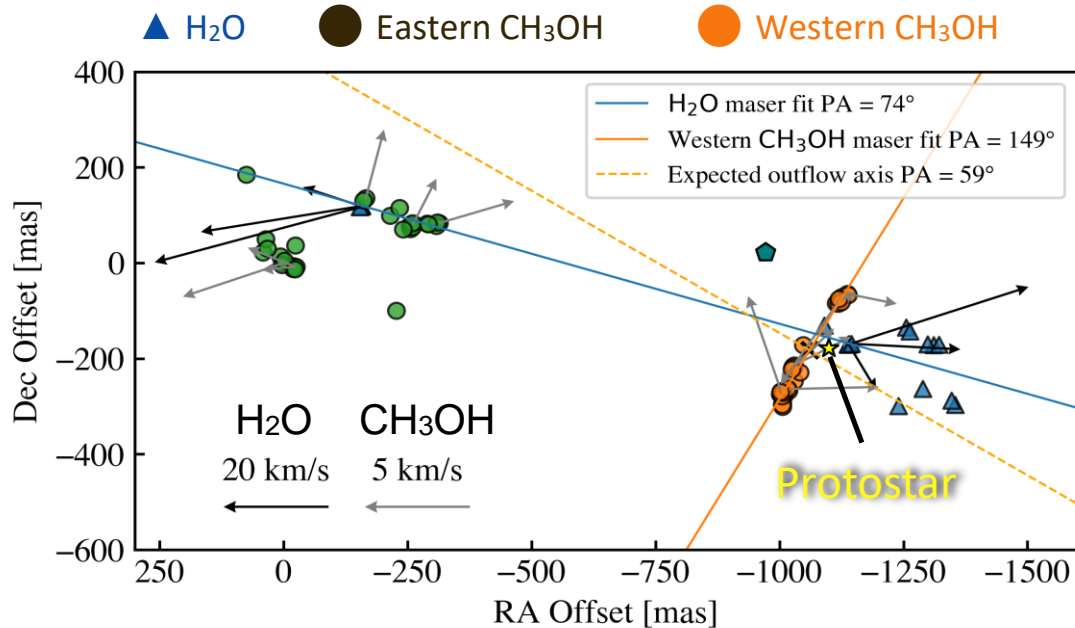


γ -ray emitting HFP candidate NVSS J112914-052856 (Fujimoto)

- VLBI Observation of gamma-ray emitting AGN candidate
- Gamma-ray AGN
 - Most of gamma-ray emitting AGNs are Blazars
 - Gamma-ray is emanated by strong Doppler boosting
- Is there non-Blazar gamma-ray AGNs?
 - JVN survey
 - To find gamma-ray emitting AGN candidates
 - The brightest object NVSS J112914-052856
 - KaVA/EAVN imaging at 23/43 GHz
 - Compact structure (<10 pc) ->
 - Inverted spectrum up to 43 GHz
- Very young AGN jet (HFP) with gamma-ray emission



6.7 GHz CH₃OH masers JVN observation in G59.783+0.065: a disk - outflow system around high-mass protostar (Nakamura)



- 6.7 GHz methanol maser has been considered as a tracer of disk around high-mass protostar
- JVN (6.7 GHz) and VERA (22 GHz) monitoring observations of a high-mass protostar G59.783+0.065
- Revealed that the western part of the methanol maser emission is associated with the disk, and the eastern part is with the **outflow!**

Future Plan

Discussion on the future JVN (6-7 years)

- Discussion to be completed in this year
 - Start the new program from 2022
- Scientific programs (tentative)
 1. Pulsar and Galactic compact objects
 - How are pulsars and black holes created and evolved?
 - How is black hole jet created?
 2. The instant of birth of high-mass star
 - Radio jet embedded in IRDC
 - Periodicity of maser around high-mass YSO
 - Accretion burst of 6.7 GHz methanol maser
 3. AGN: VLBI with high energy gamma-ray and neutrino
 - Where is the high energy photon created?
 - Does Blazars accelerate cosmic-rays?