

Abstract Submitted
for the 4CF11 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Hi-mass star formation in the region IRAS 19217+1651 VICTOR MIGENES, Brigham Young University, TATIANA RODRIGUEZ, MIGUEL A. TRINIDAD, Universidad de Guanajuato — The study of massive proto-stars is very difficult. These sources are embedded in regions of dense gas and dust limiting their study to radio and infrared frequencies. In addition, they formed in groups, their evolution is much faster than low-mass proto-stars and are distributed much farther away. Hence, they can not be studied directly. But we can study them by learning about the ionized regions in which they are formed, the molecular, IR and mm emission associated with them and MASER emission. We present and discuss high sensitivity and spatial resolution observations of water MASERs towards the hi-mass star forming region IRAS 19217+1651, an UC-HII cometary region at a distance of 10.5 kpc.

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Date submitted: 16 Sep 2011

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