

Simultaneous Observation of $^{12}\text{CO}(2-1)$, $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$, and $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}(2-1)$

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June 22, 2011

With the wideband 230 GHz receiver (Frank Rice's receiver) and FFTS1 in the wideband mode or FFTS2, $^{12}\text{CO}(2-1)$, $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$, and $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}(2-1)$ can be observed simultaneously.

The following UIP commands

```
UIP> VERIFY 12CO2-1U /LINE  
12CO2-1U 230.538000 GHz USB  
UIP> LO 12CO2-1U /RECEIVER RX230X /IF 5.28  
UIP> SPECTROMETER /FFTS1W -0.72
```

nominally set up the receiver for this type of observations. You will be *observing* a ^{12}CO line, with ^{13}CO and C^{18}O lines coming from the lower sideband. ^{13}CO and C^{18}O lines are 838 MHz apart. You do not have a choice but to place a ^{12}CO line in between the two for the FFTS1. The above IF offsets are chosen so that ^{12}CO falls right in the middle of two.

The following CLASS procedure (swap_sidebands.class) can be used to process each scan to swap sidebands and shift the velocity scale for either ^{13}CO or C^{18}O :

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!! Copyright 2011 California Institute of Technology  
!!!  
!!! swap_sidebands.class  
!!!  
!!! 2011-05-16 version 1.0 Initial release  
!!! 2011-06-03 version 1.1 Copyright notice  
!!!  
!!! @swap_sidebands [ new_restf(MHz) ]  
!!!  
!!! Swaps signal and image sidebands. Optionally moves reference channel and  
!!! frequency.  
!!!  
!!! Use case: You have observed 12CO, 13CO, and C18O lines simultaneously with
```

```

!!! wideband receiver and spectrometer by doppler-tracking the 12C0 frequency.
!!! The spectrometer was centered at the 12C0 frequency in the signal sideband.
!!! Now you want scans *centered* at 13C0 (or C180) that was in the image
!!! sideband.
!!!
!!! file in ...
!!! file out ...
!!! find ...
!!! set variable spectro write
!!! set variable calibration write
!!! for i 1 to found
!!! get next
!!! @swap_sidebands 220398.6765
!!! write
!!! next
!!!
!!! C180 (J=2-1) 219560.3568 MHz
!!! 13C0 (J=2-1) 220398.6765 MHz
!!! 12C0 (J=2-1) 230538.0000 MHz

sic\let clight = 2.99792458e5 /new double ! Speed of light (km/s)

sic\let new_restf = image /new double
sic\let new_image = restf /new double
sic\let new_rchan = rchan /new real
sic\let new_fres = -fres /new real ! No change (topocentric!!!)
sic\let new_vres = -vres /new real

sic\if ("%1 ".ne." ") then
    sic\let new_restf = &1
sic\end if

sic\let new_image = (restf+image)-new_restf
sic\let new_rchan = rchan+(new_restf-image)*(1+doppler)/new_fres
sic\let new_vres = -clight*new_fres/((1+doppler)*new_restf)

sic\let restf = new_restf
sic\let image = new_image
sic\let rchan = new_rchan
sic\let fres = new_fres
sic\let vres = new_vres

sic\define real r4

sic\let r4 = tatms
sic\let tatms = tatmi

```

```
sic\let tatmi = r4
```

```
sic\let r4 = taus  
sic\let taus = tau1  
sic\let tau1 = r4
```

The following similar CLASS procedure (shift_reference.class) shifts the velocity scale in the signal sideband, between ^{13}CO and C^{18}O after the sideband swap above, for example:

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!! Copyright 2011 California Institute of Technology  
!!!  
!!! shift_reference.class  
!!!  
!!! 2011-05-16 version 1.0 Initial release  
!!! 2011-06-03 version 1.1 Copyright notice; use case; no write if no argument  
!!!  
!!! @shift_reference [ new_restf(MHz) ]  
!!!  
!!! Shifts reference channel and frequency.  
!!!  
!!! Use case: You have observed two or more lines simultaneously by doppler-  
!!! tracking one of them. The spectrometer was *centered* at the same line.  
!!! Now you want scans *centered* at one of other lines in the signal sideband.  
!!! To *center* at one of lines in the image sideband, use the procedure  
!!! swap_sideband.class.  
!!!  
!!! file in ...  
!!! file out ...  
!!! find ...  
!!! set variable spectro write  
!!! for i 1 to found  
!!! get next  
!!! @shift_reference 220398.6765  
!!! write  
!!! next  
!!!  
!!! C18O (J=2-1) 219560.3568 MHz  
!!!  $^{13}\text{CO}$  (J=2-1) 220398.6765 MHz  
!!!  $^{12}\text{CO}$  (J=2-1) 230538.0000 MHz  
  
sic\let cflight = 2.99792458e5 /new double ! Speed of light (km/s)  
  
sic\let new_restf = restf /new double  
sic\let new_image = image /new double  
sic\let new_rchan = rchan /new real
```

```

sic\let new_fres = fres /new real ! No change (topocentric!!!)
sic\let new_vres = vres /new real

sic\if ("%1 ".ne." ") then
  sic\let new_restf = &1
  sic\let new_image = (restf+image)-new_restf
  sic\let new_rchan = rchan+(new_restf-restf)*(1+doppler)/new_fres
  sic\let new_vres = -clight*new_fres/((1+doppler)*new_restf)

  sic\let restf = new_restf
  sic\let image = new_image
  sic\let rchan = new_rchan
  sic\let fres = new_fres
  sic\let vres = new_vres
sic\end if

```