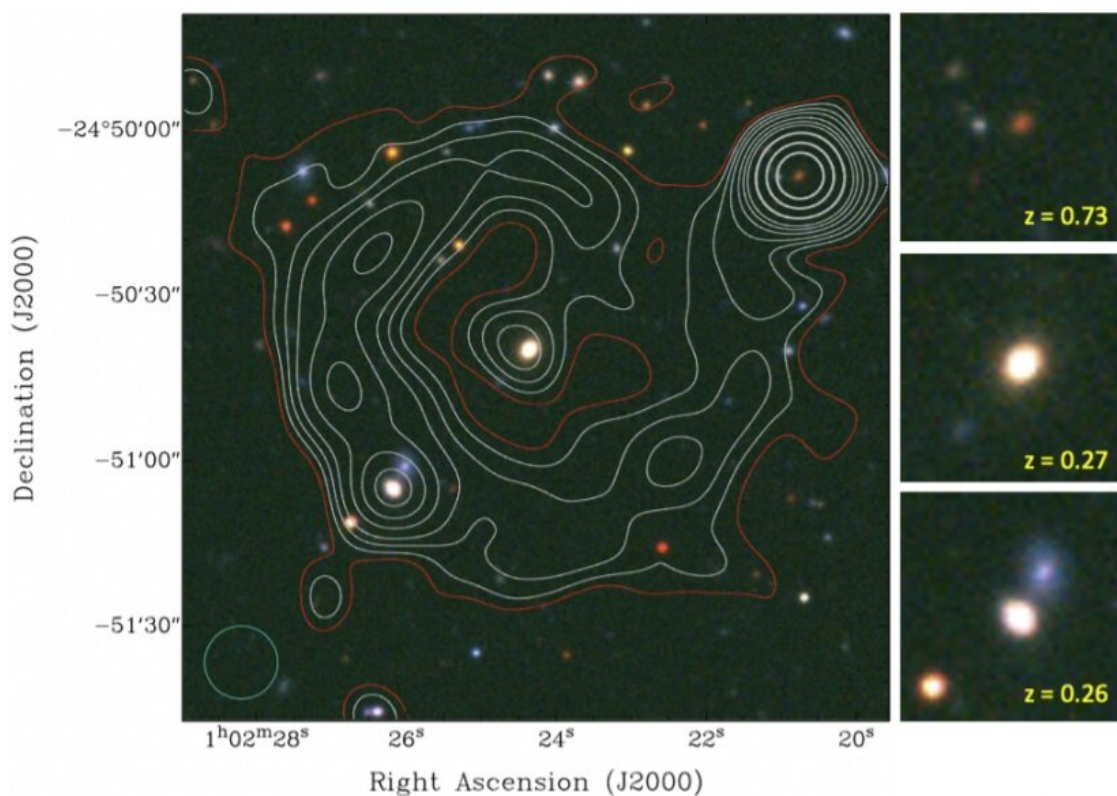


# Astronomers discover a new extragalactic circular radio source

May 4 2021, by Tomasz Nowakowski



ORC J0102–2450. — ASKAP radio continuum contours overlaid onto an optical RGB color image created from the Dark Energy Survey (DES)

Using the Australian Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder (ASKAP), astronomers have detected a new extragalactic odd radio circle (ORC).

The newfound radio source, designated ORC J0102–2450, has a diameter of nearly 1 million light years. The finding is reported in a paper published April 27 on arXiv.org.

Odd [radio](#) circles (ORCs) are very large mysterious objects that are highly circular and bright along the edges at [radio wavelengths](#). Although ORCs are bright at radio wavelengths, they cannot be observed at visible, infrared or X-ray wavelengths. So far, only few objects of this type have been identified, hence very little is known about their origin and nature.

Now, a team of astronomers led by Bärbel S. Koribalski of the Australia Telescope National Facility reports the newest addition to the short list of known odd radio circles—ORC J0102–2450. The discovery was made as part of the search for ORCs and other extended radio sources in a deep (about 40 deg<sup>2</sup>) ASKAP field centred near the starburst galaxy NGC 253.

"We present the discovery of another odd radio circle (ORC) with the Australian Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder (ASKAP) at 944 MHz," the researchers wrote in the paper.

The newly detected ORC has a radio ring diameter of around 70 arcseconds, or 978,000 light years. The source's total radio flux was measured to be some 3.9 mJy, while its total radio luminosity was found to be approximately 140 billion TW/Hz. The object is most likely associated with the central elliptical galaxy DES J010224.33–245039.5.

Taking into account the overall radio morphology of ORC J0102–2450 and non-detection of ring emission at non-radio wavelengths, the astronomers draw some conclusions regarding the origin of this ORC. They suppose that it could be a relic lobe of a giant radio galaxy seen end-on or a giant blast wave, possibly from a binary supermassive black hole merger, resulting in a radio ring of such large size. A third scenario

considered by the authors of the paper is that it could be a radio galaxy and intergalactic medium (IGM) interactions.

However, the researchers added that more discoveries of ORCs with ASKAP and other telescopes are needed in order to verify the proposed hypotheses.

"We encourage the search for further ORCs in radio surveys to study their properties and origin (...) Low-frequency LOFAR surveys at high-resolution (6") will be of particular interest (see Shimwell et al. 2019), given the steep spectral index of known ORCs. Deep X-ray observations may also detect these energetic events as shown in the case of a giant relic radio galaxy by Tamhane et al. (2015)," the paper reads.

Summing up the results, the astronomers noted that ORC J0102–2450 with ASKAP makes it the third odd radio circle with an elliptical galaxy at its geometrical center. They assume that it is not a coincidence and ORCs with such [galaxies](#) may be common, what could help us better understand formation mechanisms of these sources.

**More information:** Discovery of a new extragalactic circular radio source with ASKAP: ORC J0102-2450, arXiv:2104.13055 [astro-ph.GA] [arxiv.org/abs/2104.13055](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.13055)

© 2021 Science X Network

Citation: Astronomers discover a new extragalactic circular radio source (2021, May 4) retrieved 6 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-05-astronomers-extragalactic-circular-radio-source.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.