

### The circumstellar matter distribution of the proto-typical MYSO GL 2591

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## GL 2591

VLA 3: Proto-typical MYSO with jet

Distance<sup>†</sup>:  $3.3\pm0.1$  kpc Luminosity<sup>\*</sup>:  $2\times10^5$  L<sub> $\odot$ </sub> Stellar mass<sup>\*</sup>: 20-40 M<sub> $\odot$ </sub>

Other sources identified in the region (Trinidad et al. 2003): VLA1 & VLA2: HII regions

<sup>†</sup>Rygl et al. (2012) <sup>\*</sup>Sanna et al. (2012)



### **Radiative transfer model**

Rotationally flattened envelope (Ulrich 1976) + paraboloidal bipolar cavities + flared disk with the RT code Hyperion (Robitaille 2011)



### **Results: SED**

#### Viewing angle = $30^{\circ}$



Dust:

Envelope & cavities: Kim et al. (1994)

Disk: (de Wit et al. 2010) warm silicates (Ossenkopf et al. 1992) + MRN amorphous carbon



70 microns HOBYS (Motte et al. 2010)



Opening and inclination angles are well constrained

Partially resolved inner region not well fit



384

192

ntensity [MJy

#### **Near-IR**



Elongation is not reproduced at 450 microns.

#### Sub-mm



#### Sub-mm



#### PdBI 1.3 mm continuum

# Conclusions

- Resolved 70 microns observations show extended emission along the cavity of GL 2591
- The geometry of the source is well constrained by models with an extended envelope + bipolar cavity
- An inner disk may explain the small scale emission observed at 1.3mm and K band emission



## **Future work**

Kinematics: line radiative transfer with LIME (Brinch & Hogerheijde 2010)

High resolution images of the jet with e-Merlin (~40mas resolution)

Hint of dust grain growth (e.g. Maud et al. 2013)





#### 1.3 mm

