

Infrared study of the southern Galactic star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937[★]

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ABSTRACT

Aims. Our goal was to carry out an infrared study of the southern Galactic massive star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937.

Methods. This star-forming region has been mapped simultaneously in two far infrared bands at ~ 150 and $210 \mu\text{m}$, using the TIFR 1-m balloon borne telescope with $\sim 1'$ angular resolution. We have used 2MASS JHK_s , as well as Spitzer-GLIMPSE data of this region to study the stellar populations of the embedded young cluster. This region comprises two sources, designated as A and B and separated by ~ 2 pc. The spectrum of a region located close to the source A obtained using the Long Wavelength Spectrometer (LWS) on board the Infrared Space Observatory (ISO) is presented. Emission from warm dust and from Unidentified Infrared Bands (UIBs) is estimated using the mid-infrared data of the MSX survey.

Results. The spatial distributions of (1) the temperature of cool dust and (2) optical depth at $200 \mu\text{m}$ have been obtained taking advantage of the similar beams in both the TIFR bands. A number of atomic fine structure lines have been detected in the ISO-LWS spectrum, which have been used to estimate the electron density and the effective temperature of the ionising radiation in this region. From the near- and mid-infrared images, we identify a dust lane due north-west of source A. The dust lane is populated by Class I type sources. Class II type sources are found further along the dust lane as well as below it. Self consistent radiative transfer models of the two sources (A and B) are in good agreement with the observed spectral energy distributions.

Conclusions. The spatial distribution of young stellar objects in and around the dust lane suggests that active star formation is taking place along the dust lane and is possibly triggered by the expanding HII regions of A and B.

Key words. infrared: ISM – ISM: H II regions – ISM: individual objects: IRAS 14416-5937 – stars: pre-main sequence

1. Introduction

The southern Galactic high mass star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937 is located at a distance of 2.8 kpc (Busfield et al. 2006). It corresponds to the radio source G316.8-0.1. A number of masers and molecular lines have been detected close to this star-forming region. Both OH (Caswell & Haynes 1987) and H₂O (Caswell et al. 1989) masers have been observed here. A methanol (CH₃OH) maser (Caswell et al. 1995) showing variability has also been detected here. NH₃ (Vilas-Boas et al. 2000), CI (Huang et al. 1999), CO (Whiteoak et al. 1982; White & Phillips 1983), CS (Bronfman et al. 1996; Juvela 1996), and H₂CO (Gardner & Whiteoak 1984) lines have been detected in this star-forming region. Walsh et al. (1998) present high angular resolution ($\sim 1.5''$) radio continuum and methanol maser data at 6.67 GHz for this source as a part of their survey. Given the location of IRAS 14416-5937 in the extreme southern sky, no detailed study of this region exists in the literature. In this Paper, we have carried out a systematic study of the star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937.

IRAS 14416-5937 has been studied in the infrared wavebands with the aim of investigating the emission from dust, the dust temperature, the energetics, and the stellar populations of

the associated cluster in this region. In Sect. 2, we present the far infrared observations and a description of other available data used in this Paper. Section 3 describes the results, and Sect. 4 deals with the radiative transfer modelling carried out. In Sect. 5, we discuss all the results, and a brief summary is presented in Sect. 6.

2. Observations and data reduction

2.1. Far infrared observations

The Galactic star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937 has been observed using a two-band far infrared (FIR) photometer system at the Cassegrain focus of the TIFR 100 cm ($f/8$) balloon borne telescope. The observations were carried out during the balloon flight from the TIFR Balloon Facility, Hyderabad in India (latitude $17^\circ 47'$ north, longitude $78^\circ 57'$ east) on Feb. 20, 1994. Details of the telescope and the observational procedure are given by Ghosh et al. (1988). The two FIR bands use a pair of 2×3 composite silicon bolometer arrays, cooled to 0.3 K by liquid ³He, which view identical parts of the sky simultaneously. The field of view corresponding to each detector is $1.6'$. The sky is chopped along the cross-elevation axis at 10 Hz with a throw of $4.2'$. The bandpasses of the two bands are defined by sets of cool filters. The spectral response was measured with a Michelson interferometer using a Golay cell as a comparison detector. The effective wavelengths of the two FIR bands are 150 and $210 \mu\text{m}$, respectively. These

[★] Tables 6 and 7 are only available in electronic form at <http://www.aanda.org>

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effective wavelengths correspond to a source spectrum of a 30 K gray body with an emissivity dependence of $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-2}$. The absolute positions were calibrated using the observations of catalogued stars with the optical photometer located at the focal plane of the telescope. The field of view of this optical photometer is offset with respect to the infrared field. The planet Jupiter was observed for absolute flux calibration as well as for the determination of the instrumental Point Spread Function (PSF).

The simultaneous mapping in the two FIR bands was carried out by raster-scanning the telescope along the cross-elevation axis across the target area under study and stepping along the elevation at both the ends of the scans. A $\sim 32' \times 20'$ region centred around IRAS 14416-5937 was mapped. The FIR signals were gridded into a two-dimensional (elevation \times cross-elevation) matrix with a pixel size of $0.3' \times 0.3'$. The observed chopped signal matrix was deconvolved using the Maximum Entropy Method similar to that of Gull & Daniell (1978; see Ghosh et al. 1988, for details). An angular resolution of $\sim 1'$ has been achieved in the FIR maps using this method. The estimated error on absolute flux densities for the TIFR bands is $\sim 10\%$, primarily from the calibration uncertainties using the planet.

2.2. Other available data sets

2.2.1. IRAS-HIRES

The Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) survey data at all the four wavelength bands (12, 25, 60, 100 μm) for the region around IRAS 14416-5937 were HIRES-processed at the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center (IPAC), Caltech. HIRES processing employs the Maximum Correlation Method (MCM, Aumann et al. 1990) to construct (resolution enhanced) co-added images. These maps have been used in the present study to quantify the flux densities and angular sizes at the four infrared bands. They have also been used to generate the temperature and optical depth maps of interstellar dust. An upper limit on error in flux density in each band has been estimated by integrating several circular regions (3' diameter) with no point-like source, in the local neighbourhood of the respective maps.

2.2.2. MSX

The Midcourse Space Experiment (MSX) was a satellite experiment that surveyed the entire Galactic plane within $|b| \leq 5^\circ$ in four mid-infrared wavebands: 8.3, 12.1, 14.7, and 21.3 μm with a spatial resolution of $\sim 18''/3$ (in all four bands) during 1996–1997 (Price et al. 2001). The infrared instrument on MSX, designated SPIRIT III, was a 35 cm clear aperture off-axis telescope with focal plane arrays. In the present study, we have used the panoramic images of the region around IRAS 14416-5937 to extract sources and obtain the integrated flux densities for constructing the spectral energy distribution (SED) of IRAS 14416-5937. Upper limits to errors on flux densities have been estimated using a procedure similar to that for IRAS-HIRES (see Sect. 2.2.1).

2.2.3. 2MASS

The Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) used two highly-automated 1.3-m telescopes, one at Mt. Hopkins, Arizona (USA), and one at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO), Chile, to uniformly scan the entire sky in three near-infrared bands: J (1.25 μm), H (1.65 μm), and K_s (2.17 μm),

using a pixel size of $2.0''$. The survey was completed in 2001. We have used the point sources from the region around IRAS 14416-5937 from the 2MASS Point Source Catalog (PSC) in this study. The 2MASS PSC is complete down to $J \leq 15.8$, $H \leq 15.1$, and $K_s \leq 14.3$ mag for $S/N > 10$, in the absence of confusion. The J , H , and K_s magnitudes of the extracted sources have been used to make colour–magnitude and colour–colour diagrams to study the embedded cluster in this region. The JHK_s magnitudes and images were taken from IPAC.

2.2.4. Spitzer-GLIMPSE

The Spitzer Space Telescope (Werner et al. 2004) was launched in space in August 2003 and consists of a 0.85-m telescope with three cryogenically cooled instruments: InfraRed Array Camera (IRAC), InfraRed Spectrograph, and Multiband Imaging Photometer for Spitzer. IRAC is a four-channel camera that provides simultaneous $5.2' \times 5.2'$ images at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, and 8 μm with a pixel size of $1.2'' \times 1.2''$ (Fazio et al. 2004). In the GLIMPSE (Galactic Legacy Infrared Midplane Survey Extraordinaire, Benjamin et al. 2003) project, Spitzer Space Telescope surveys approximately 220 square degrees of the Galactic plane covering a latitude range of $|b| < 1^\circ$ and a longitude range of $10^\circ \leq l \leq 65^\circ$, $-65^\circ \leq l \leq -10^\circ$. This survey is carried out in the 4 IRAC bands. The catalog lists sources within each surveyed $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$ region. The sources around IRAS 14416-5937 have been extracted from the GLIMPSE More Complete Archive. The GLIMPSE archive catalogs contain point sources with peak signal-to-noise ratio greater than 5 in at least one band. The magnitudes of the extracted sources have been used in making the colour–colour diagram. The Spitzer-GLIMPSE images have been obtained using the software “Leopard”. These images have been used to study the spatial distribution of sources as well as mid-infrared emission from this region.

2.2.5. SUMSS

The Sydney University Molonglo Sky Survey (SUMSS) is a radio imaging survey of the southern sky ($\delta < -30^\circ$, Bock et al. 1999). This survey, using the Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope (MOST), is being carried out at 843 MHz. The MOST consists of two cylindrical paraboloids, 778 m \times 12 m, separated by 15 m and aligned east-west. The radio image of IRAS 14416-5937, extracted from the SUMSS Archive, has been used to study the distribution of ionised gas around this region. The synthesised beam size is $43'' \times 50''$.

2.2.6. ISO

The Infrared Space Observatory (ISO) was an astronomical satellite experiment consisting of a telescope with primary mirror of size 60 cm, operational between 1995 and 1998. The various scientific instruments on board the ISO operated between 2.5–240 μm . We have used the data from the Long Wavelength Spectrometer (LWS, Clegg et al. 1996) for a region close to IRAS 14416-5937 between 43–197 μm . The LWS spectrum is for a region centred at $\alpha_{2000} = 14^{\text{h}}45^{\text{m}}21.0^{\text{s}}$, $\delta_{2000} = -59^\circ48'14''$. The version of the ISO data used in this Paper corresponds to the Highly Processed Data Product (HPDP) sets called “Uniformly processed LWS L01 spectra” by Lloyd et al. (2003), obtained from the ISO Data Archive.

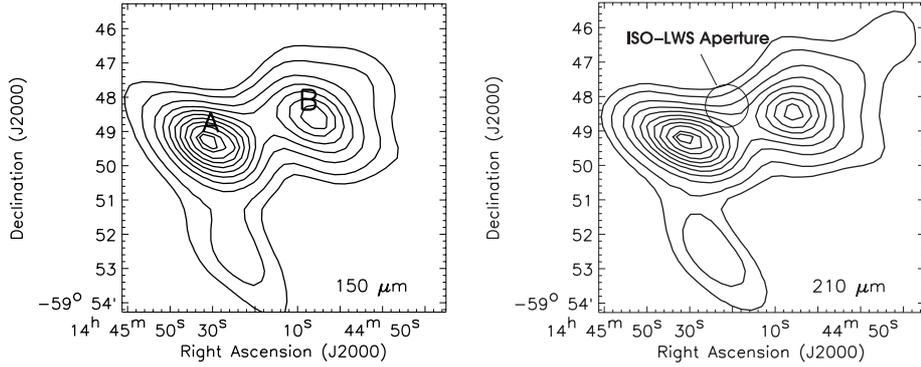


Fig. 1. The intensity map for the region around IRAS 14416-5937 at 150 μm (left) and 210 μm (right). Contour levels are at 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 95% of peak intensity of 2450 Jy/sq arcmin (left) and 1367 Jy/sq arcmin (right).

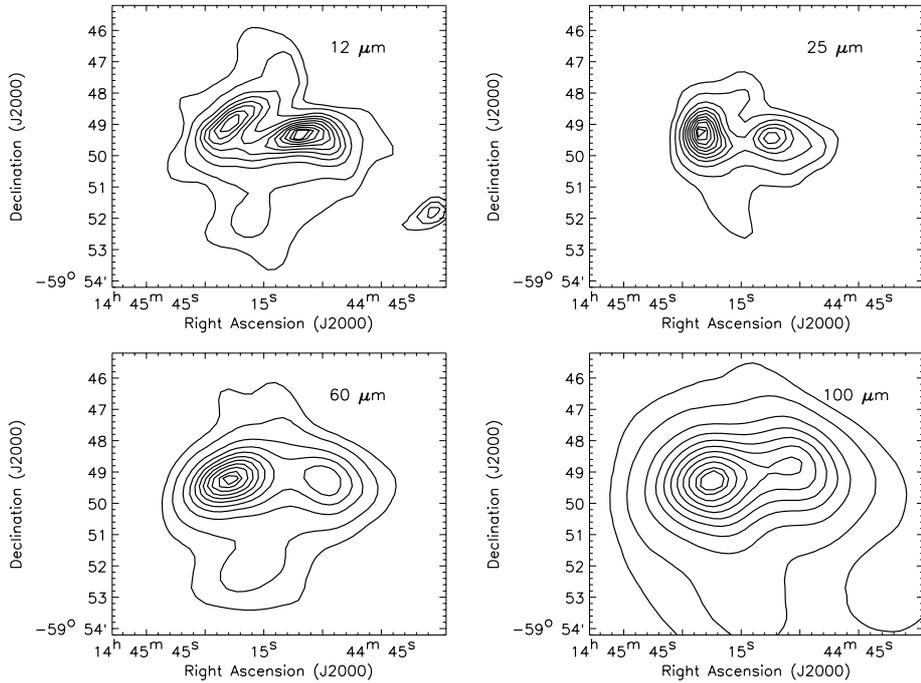


Fig. 2. The IRAS-HIRES intensity map for the region covering IRAS 14416-5937 at 12 μm (top left), 25 μm (top right), 60 μm (bottom left), and 100 μm (bottom right). The contours are at 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 95% of the peak value of 155 Jy arcmin $^{-2}$, 1380 Jy arcmin $^{-2}$, 3360 Jy arcmin $^{-2}$, and 2410 Jy arcmin $^{-2}$ at 12, 25, 60, and 100 μm , respectively.

3. Results

3.1. Emission from dust

The thermal emission from dust in the TIFR-bands at 150 and 210 μm is shown in Fig. 1. These deconvolved maps show emission from two sources designated A (east) and B (west). The dynamic range of the maps is quite good and contours are shown up to the 5% level of the respective peak intensities (2450 Jy/sq arcmin and 1367 Jy/sq arcmin at 150 and 210 μm , respectively). The HIRES-processed maps at all the four IRAS bands (12, 25, 60, and 100 μm) are shown in Fig. 2. Similar to the TIFR maps, both the peaks A and B are seen clearly in the 12, 25, and 60 μm maps, but only a hint of B appears at 100 μm . The peak intensities in the HIRES maps correspond to 155, 1380, 3360, and 2410 Jy/sq arcmin at 12, 25, 60, and 100 μm , respectively. The flux densities, obtained by integrating circular regions of diameter 3' centred on peaks A and B from the TIFR, IRAS-HIRES, and MSX maps, are listed in Table 1. The IRAS PSC lists a single source in this region.

The corresponding flux densities and position of the IRAS PSC source are also listed in the table.

Although the IRAS-HIRES maps have a much higher dynamic range, the angular resolution of TIFR maps are superior to the IRAS maps (at least at 60 and 100 μm) because of the smaller and circular beams employed. Since the TIFR beams are nearly identical at both the FIR bands and all the observations are simultaneous, this data set is useful in mapping the colour temperature and dust optical depth with good angular resolution. The flux density, F_ν , for optically thin emission can be written as

$$F_\nu = \Omega B_\nu(T_d)\tau_\nu,$$

where Ω is the solid angle of the region under consideration, B_ν is the Planck function, and T_d is the dust temperature. Assuming $\tau_\nu \propto \nu^\beta$, it can be shown that the ratio of flux densities at any two wavelengths is a function of T_d and β . For various dust temperatures (T_d) and an assumed value of β , a look-up table is generated for the ratio of flux densities. The colour temperature and optical depth maps have been generated using this interpolation table relating the ratio of signals detected for the

Table 1. Flux density details of IRAS 14416-5937.

Source	Position (J2000)	Flux density ^a (Jy) for λ (μm)									
		TIFR images		IRAS-HIRES images				MSX images			
		210	150	100	60	25	12	21.3	14.7	12.1	8.3
14416-5937 – A	14 ^h 45 ^m 25.4 ^s –59°49′11″	4076	7545	9442	9345	2319	295	1528	504	334	121
14416-5937 – B	14 ^h 45 ^m 07.8 ^s –59°49′00″	3451	5601	6791	5750	1407	321	1159	468	351	132
IRAS PSC											
14416-5937	14 ^h 45 ^m 27.9 ^s –59°49′14″			16 100	6840	766	140				

^a Fluxes obtained by integrating over a circular region of diameter 3′.

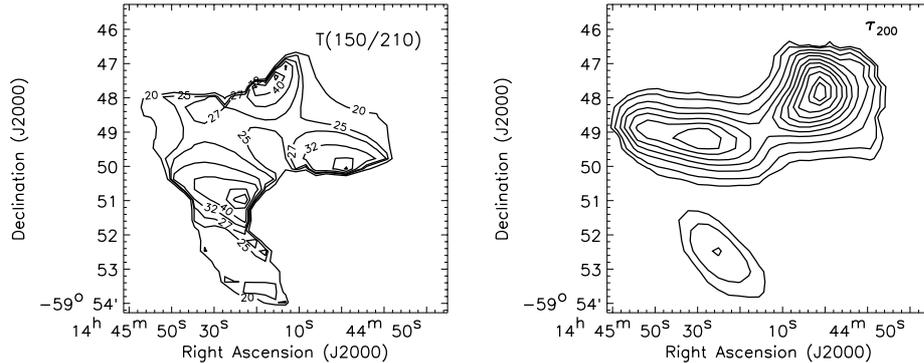


Fig. 3. The distribution of dust temperature $T(150/210)$ (left), and optical depth at $200 \mu\text{m}$, τ_{200} , (right) from the region around IRAS 14416-5937 assuming a dust emissivity law of $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-2}$. The isotherms correspond to 20, 25, 27, 32, 40, 50, and 60 K. The τ_{200} contours represent 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90% of the peak value of 0.06.

two bands to the dust temperature for the assumed emissivity law, $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-2}$. It is important to note that the morphology of the contours of dust temperature and opacity are not sensitive to the assumption β . Further details can be found in Appendix A of Mookerjee et al. (2000). The generated maps of colour temperature $T(150/210)$ and dust optical depth at $200 \mu\text{m}$ (τ_{200}) are shown in Fig. 3.

Using the emission in the MSX bands (8.3, 12.1, 14.7, $21.3 \mu\text{m}$) for the region around IRAS 14416-5937, we have modelled the thermal continuum from interstellar dust along with emission in the Unidentified Infrared Bands (UIBs) following the scheme developed by Ghosh & Ojha (2002). In this scheme, the emission from each pixel in the MSX images is a combination of two components: (i) thermal continuum from dust grains (gray body) and (ii) the emission from the UIB features falling within the MSX band. The scheme assumes that dust emissivity follows the power law of the form $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-1}$ and the total radiance due to UIBs in the $12 \mu\text{m}$ band is proportional to that in the $8 \mu\text{m}$ band. The dust emissivity law depends on wavelength. We have used emissivity laws, $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-1}$, for $\lambda < 100 \mu\text{m}$, and $\epsilon_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-2}$, for $\lambda > 100 \mu\text{m}$, which is generally used (Scoville & Kwan 1976). A self consistent non-linear chi-square minimisation technique is used to estimate the total emission from the UIBs, dust temperature, and optical depth in the mid-infrared ($10 \mu\text{m}$). The spatial distribution of UIB emission is shown in Fig. 4. The peak strength of the modelled UIB emission is $1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Sr}^{-1}$, close to peak A.

3.2. Emission from gas

The radio continuum emission from the region around IRAS 14416-5937 from SUMSS survey at 843 MHz is shown in Fig. 5. The rms noise in the map is $\sim 6 \text{ mJy/beam}$. The

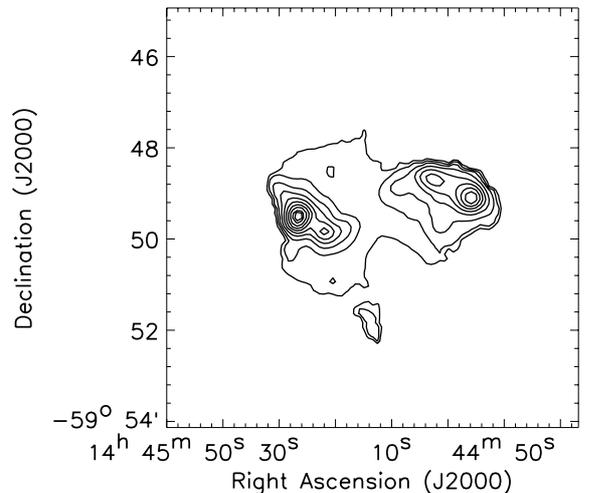


Fig. 4. The emission in UIBs for the region around IRAS 14416-5937. The contour levels are at 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 80, 90, and 95% of peak value of $1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Sr}^{-1}$.

radio emission peaks at ($\alpha_{2000} = 14^{\text{h}}45^{\text{m}}23.52^{\text{s}}$, $\delta_{2000} = -59^{\circ}49'25.0''$). The integrated radio flux density up to 5% contour level is $\sim 37.5 \text{ Jy}$ over 30 arcmin^2 .

The ISO-LWS beam, centred at a location that is $\sim 1.4'$ to the north-west of IRAS 14416-5937 – A is shown in Fig. 1 (right). This spectrum, extending from $43\text{--}197 \mu\text{m}$ is shown in Fig. 6. A number of lines are prominently detected. The atomic fine structure lines with good signal-to-noise ratios are identified in the figure, and their line fluxes are given in Table 2. The spectrum is dominated by the fine structure lines of [N II], [N III], [O III], [C II], and [O I]. The line fluxes are extracted by fitting Gaussian functions and integrating the area under the curve after

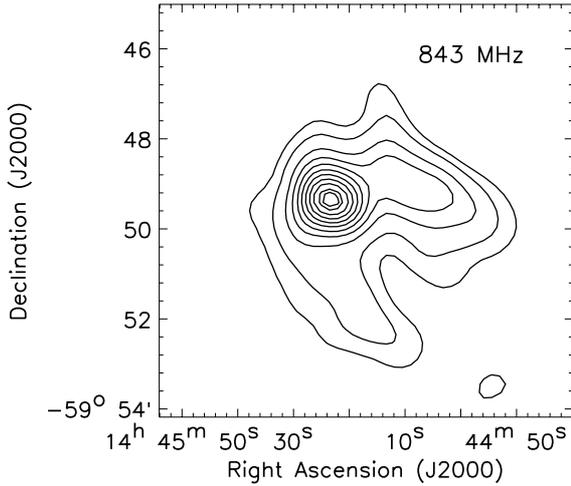


Fig. 5. The SUMSS radio flux density map for the region around IRAS 14416-5937 at 843 MHz. The contour levels are at 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 95% of peak flux of 4.4 Jy/beam. The beam is $\sim 43'' \times 50''$.

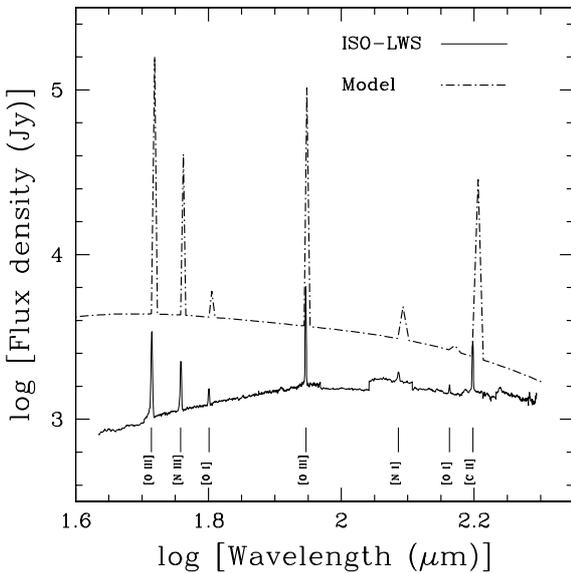


Fig. 6. ISO-LWS spectrum (solid line) shown along with the model calculations (dash-dotted line). The ISO-LWS spectrum is taken for a region $\sim 1.4'$ to the north-west of IRAS 14416-5937 – A. However, the model calculations are carried out for IRAS 14416-5937 – A.

removing the underlying local continuum estimated through a polynomial fit to the baseline. The line fluxes, normalised to [C II] line at $158 \mu\text{m}$, are also presented in Table 2.

3.3. Embedded cluster

To study the embedded cluster associated with IRAS 14416-5937, we have selected the 2MASS sources in a square region of size $\sim 8.3'$ around the IRAS source. This square region includes the sources A and B as well as the dust lane seen in the near- and mid-infrared images (details in Sect. 5.3). A total of 1847 sources are present in the 2MASS catalogue, of which 722 are detected in all JHK_s bands with good quality flags (i.e., $\text{rdflag} = 1$ to 3). The stellar populations of this region have been investigated using the colour–magnitude (CM; J vs. $J - H$) and colour–colour (CC; $J - H$ vs. $H - K$) diagrams of this sample of 722 sources. These are shown

Table 2. Fluxes derived from Gaussian fits to the fine-structure lines observed with ISO-LWS grating positioned at $14^{\text{h}}45^{\text{m}}21.0^{\text{s}} - 59^{\circ}48'14''$ (J2000).

Element and ionisation stage	Wavelength (μm)	Flux ($10^{-17} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$)	$\frac{f(\text{line})}{f(\text{[C II]})}$
[C II]	157.78	1.23	1
[O I]	145.63	0.18	0.15
[N II]	121.84	0.36	0.29
[O III]	88.42	5.77	4.69
[O I]	63.23	0.68	0.55
[N III]	57.26	3.23	2.63
[O III]	51.85	8.29	6.74

in Fig. 7. In the CM diagram, the ZAMS curves (for a distance of 2.8 kpc) reddened by $A_V = 0$ and 20 mag, respectively, are presented. The lines tracing the reddening vectors of these main sequence stars are also presented. In the CC diagram, the loci of the main sequence and giant branches are shown. The locus of T Tauri stars (Meyer et al. 1997), the reddening vectors (of main sequence stars, giants and T Tauri stars), and the locus of the Herbig Ae/Be stars (Lada & Adams 1992) are also shown. We have assumed extinction values of $A_J/A_V = 0.282$, $A_H/A_V = 0.175$, and $A_{K_s}/A_V = 0.112$ from Rieke & Lebofsky (1985). All the 2MASS magnitudes as well as the curves are in the Bessel & Brett (1988) system. In Fig. 7, the sources lying above the reddening curve of the ZAMS spectral type B0 are shown as asterisks, while the stars with infrared excess are shown as open circles. These are sources to the right of the reddening vector drawn from the bottom of the main sequence stars or sources lying in the T tauri and HeAeBe zones in the CC diagram. The other sources are represented by dots. It is important to note that the CM and CC diagrams are useful tools for estimating the approximate nature of the stellar populations within the cluster in the absence of any spectroscopic data.

While the near-infrared sources in this region have been studied using 2MASS, the near- to mid-infrared sources in this region have been extracted from the Spitzer-GLIMPSE catalogs. In a region identical to the one used for extracting the 2MASS sources, a total of 2087 sources were detected. For our analysis, those sources that have a flux calculation method flag (MF) equal to 0 (good quality) were selected. A total of 130 sources (with $\text{MF}=0$) were detected in all the four IRAC bands. All these 130 sources have been plotted in a colour–colour diagram ($[3.6]-[4.5]$ vs. $[5.8]-[8.0]$), which is shown in Fig. 8. We have used the IRAC colour–colour diagram and the models of Allen et al. (2004) to identify the young stellar objects in this region. The solid-line square in the diagram approximately delineates the region occupied by the Class II sources, whereas the dotted-line square covers the region occupied by the Class I sources, as shown in the models of Allen et al. (2004, see their Fig. 4). There is a region of overlap of these two boxes, and the sources in this region will be referred to as Class I/II sources. In our sample of 130 sources, we find that 14 sources can be classified as Class I, and 11 sources each can be classified as Class I/II, and Class II sources. These are likely to be associated with IRAS 14416-5937 and to be evolving towards the main sequence. In Fig. 8, the open circles denote Class I sources, the open squares represent Class I/II sources, the filled triangles denote Class II sources, and the cross symbols represent the other sources.

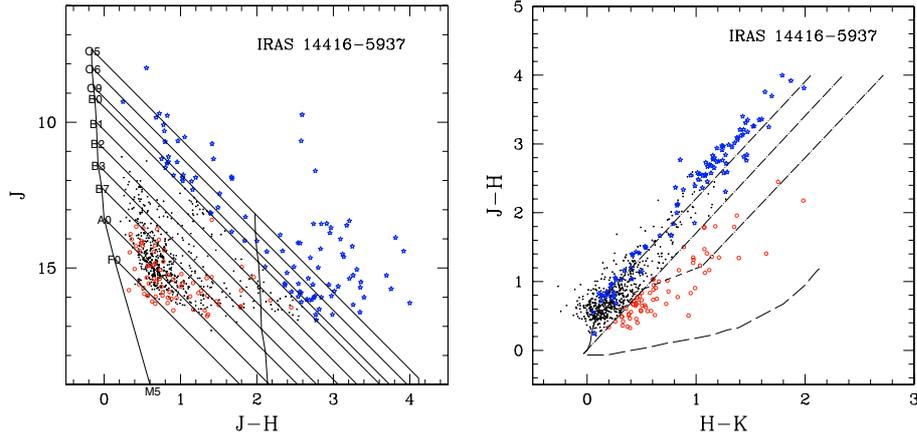


Fig. 7. Colour–magnitude (*left*) and colour–colour diagram (*right*) for sources detected in all the three 2MASS bands for the region around IRAS 14416-5937. In the colour–magnitude diagram, the nearly vertical solid lines from left to right represent the zero age main sequence (ZAMS) curves reddened by $A_V = 0$, and 20 mag, respectively. The slanting lines trace the reddening vectors of these ZAMS stars. In the colour–colour diagram, the locii of the main sequence and giant branches are shown by the solid and dotted lines, respectively. The short-dash line represents the locus of T-Tauri stars. The three parallel dash-dotted straight lines follow the reddening vectors of giants, main sequence stars (or dwarfs), and the T-Tauri stars. The long dashed line represents the locus of Herbig Ae/Be stars. The asterisk symbols represent sources lying above the ZAMS curve of B0. The open circles represent sources depicting an infrared excess in the colour–colour diagram. The dots are sources lying below the ZAMS spectral curve of B0 (see text for details).

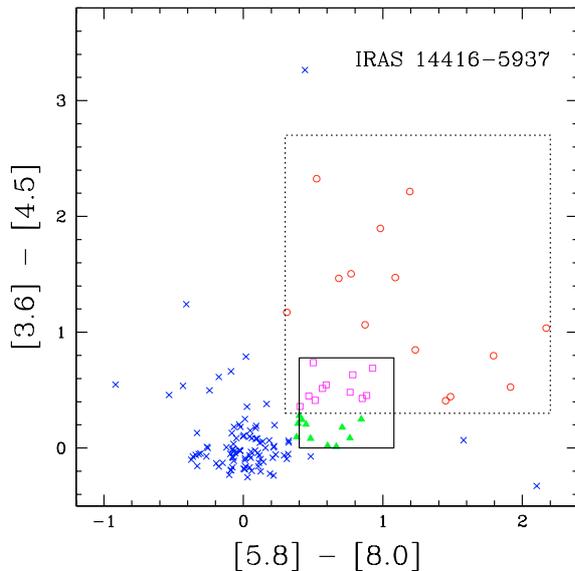


Fig. 8. Colour–colour diagram of the sources detected in all the four bands of Spitzer-IRAC for the region around IRAS 14416-5937. The open circles, open squares, filled triangles, and cross symbols denote Class I, Class I/II, Class II, and other sources, respectively. The solid-line square in the diagram approximately delineates the region occupied by the Class II sources, whereas the dotted-line square covers the region occupied by the Class I sources as shown in the models of Allen et al. (2004).

4. Radiative transfer modelling

The modelling procedure described in this section has been used to interpret the results obtained.

4.1. Continuum emission from dust and gas

We have carried out radiative transfer modelling of the sources IRAS 14416-5937 A and B to obtain the various physical parameters of this region. The radiative transfer equations have been solved assuming a two-point boundary condition for a

spherically symmetric cloud of dust and gas. The gas exists throughout the modelled cloud. The dust, however, exists in a spherical shell with a cavity at the centre. The cavity represents the region where dust temperature would be higher than its sublimation temperature due to a stronger radiation field. In the spherical shell where gas and dust co-exist, the gas-to-dust ratio is held constant. The cloud is heated internally by centrally embedded sources and by an external radiation field due to the average Galactic interstellar radiation field (ISRF). The position of the ionisation front depends on the effective temperature and luminosity of the exciting star.

For modelling the observed spectral energy distribution, two types of dust have been explored. The first type of dust grains is from Draine & Lee (1984), hereafter referred to as DL type of grains. The physical properties of the grains, viz., absorption and scattering efficiencies, the scattering anisotropy factor for all sizes, and the frequencies used in the model were taken from the tables of Draine’s homepage¹, which are computed in a similar manner to that by Laor & Draine (1993). Three types of the most commonly accepted variety of dust grains have been used here: (i) Graphite; (ii) Astronomical Silicate; and (iii) Silicon Carbide. The second type of dust is from Mezger et al. (1982, hereafter MMP). This type of dust consists of graphite and silicate only, but their absorptive and scattering properties differ substantially from those for the DL case, particularly in the mid-infrared. The relative abundances of the types of grains are used as parameters of our modelling.

The cloud is parameterised by the following quantities: the geometry of the cloud (outer size and inner size of dust cavity), total radial optical depth at a specified wavelength and the radial dust and gas density distribution laws (r^0 , r^{-1} , r^{-2}). The gas-to-dust ratio is a parameter that is held constant throughout the cloud (except for the central dust-free cavity). The luminosity of the embedded source is obtained by integrating the area under the observed SED. The physical sizes of the cloud, the radial optical depth, dust composition, and the radial density distribution are varied to obtain a good match to the observations. The observed angular sizes and luminosity have been used to constrain

¹ <http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~draine/dust/>

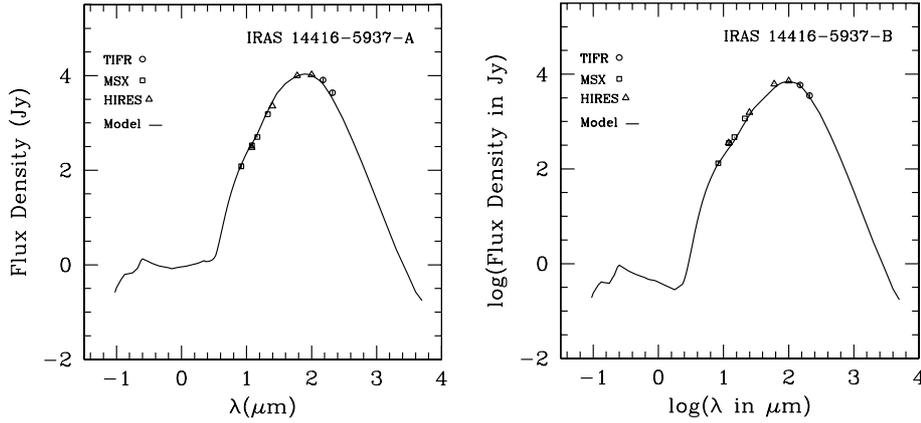


Fig. 9. Comparison of the spectral energy distribution from observations and the best-fit radiative transfer model of IRAS 14416-5937 – A (*left*) and IRAS 14416-5937 – B (*right*). The open circles, triangles, and squares represent the TIFR, IRAS-HIRES and MSX data, respectively. The solid line is the best-fit radiative transfer model to the data. See text and Table 3 for details of the model parameters.

Table 3. Best-fit parameters of the radiative transfer models for IRAS 14416-5937 – A and IRAS 14416-5937 – B.

Source IRAS	α	R_{\max} (pc)	R_{\min} (pc)	r_{HII} (pc)	τ_{100}	L ($10^5 L_{\odot}$)	Dust type	M_{dust} (M_{\odot})
14416-5937 – A	0.0	3.2	0.025	0.5	0.007	1.3	DL	25
14416-5937 – B	0.0	2.8	0.007	0.2	0.018	0.7	DL	49

the model. With this scheme, a best-fit model matching the observed SED and angular sizes at selected wavelengths and the radio continuum flux are obtained. Further details of the modelling scheme are given by Mookerjea & Ghosh (1999).

The SEDs of both these sources (IRAS 14416-5937 A and B) are constructed using the flux densities at the two TIFR bands, the four IRAS bands (from HIRES maps), and the four MSX bands. It may be noted that the position of the peak emission associated with B shifts northward with increasing wavelength. This could be attributed to the cold dust lane. Although the details of the geometry are unclear, we have considered the peak emission of B associated with MSX bands and integrated the flux density in a circle of diameter $3'$ around this MSX peak in all the bands. Since A and B are separated by $\sim 2.5'$, the flux densities in the slight overlap region are distributed in the ratio of the intensities of A and B peaks.

4.1.1. IRAS 14416-5937 – A

The total luminosity of this source is $1.4 \times 10^5 L_{\odot}$ for a distance of 2.8 kpc. The best-fit radiative transfer model corresponds to a uniform density distribution of dust and gas. The DL type of dust fits the data better. The relative fraction of the two constituent grain types Si:Gr is 11:89 for the best-fit model. The predicted spectrum by the best-fit model has been compared with the observations in Fig. 9 (left) and the corresponding parameters obtained from this model are tabulated in Table 3. The cloud size (outer radius) is 3.4 pc and the radial optical depth at $100 \mu\text{m}$ is 0.007. A single ZAMS star of spectral type O7–O6.5 has been used as the centrally exciting source. From the model, the radius of the ionised region is determined to be 0.5 pc. The radio flux density predicted by the model at 843 MHz is 2.6 Jy for a gas-to-dust ratio of 100. This is lower than the measured value of 10.2 Jy obtained by integrating within a circular region of radius 0.5 pc around the radio peak (see Fig. 5). This could be due to either gas-to-dust ratio and/or due to clumpy/inhomogeneous medium. Increasing the gas-to-dust ratio, however, does not

increase the predicted radio flux beyond ~ 5 Jy. It is, therefore, probable that the difference is due to non-uniform distributions of gas in this region.

4.1.2. IRAS 14416-5937 – B

By integrating the observed SED, the total luminosity obtained for IRAS 14416-5937 – B is $6.8 \times 10^4 L_{\odot}$. The best-fit radiative transfer model along with the observed SED is shown in Fig. 9 (right), and the parameters of the best-fit model are presented in Table 3. The best-fit model is a uniform density distribution of gas and dust. The outer size of the cloud is 2.8 pc and the optical depth at $100 \mu\text{m}$ is 0.018. We have used a single ZAMS star of spectral type O8–O7.5 to carry out the radiative transfer modelling. In the best-fit model, the DL type of dust has been used.

4.2. Line emission from gas in IRAS 14416-5937 – A

Since high resolution spectroscopic observations of a region near IRAS 14416-5937 – A are available from ISO-LWS, an attempt has been made to model this source using a sophisticated scheme that includes the gas component with significant details. This scheme, based on CLOUDY, predicts infrared nebular/ionic fine structure line emission from the interstellar gas in IRAS 14416-5937 – A, which has been compared with the ISO-LWS observations.

To model line emission from gas, several prominent elements in the gas phase of the cloud have been considered. Physical processes like thermal balance considering various heating and cooling processes, photoionisation, recombination, collisional excitation and de-excitation, grain photoionisation, and gas-dust coupling have been included in the model. The detailed modelling involves the use of the photoionisation code CLOUDY (Ferland 1996), which has been supplemented with a software scheme developed by Mookerjea & Ghosh (1999). This scheme improves the modelling by (a) emulating the exact

Table 4. Emergent line luminosities predicted by the model for IRAS 14416-5937 – A.

Element and ionisation stage	Wavelength (μm)	Luminosity (L_{\odot})	$\frac{L(\text{line})}{L([\text{CII}])}$
[C II]	157.78	17.91	1
[O I]	145.63	0.17	0.01
[N II]	121.84	1.57	0.09
[O III]	88.42	121.40	6.78
[O I]	63.23	2.64	0.15
[N III]	57.26	57.70	3.22
[O III]	51.85	271.54	15.16
[Ne III]	36.04	8.20	0.46
[Si II]	34.84	6.23	0.35
[S III]	33.50	116.71	6.52
[O IV]	25.91	1.12	0.06
[Ar III]	21.84	2.79	0.16
[S III]	18.69	111.75	6.24
[Ne III]	15.57	88.77	4.96
[Ne II]	12.82	23.81	1.33
[S IV]	10.52	50.65	2.83
[Ar III]	8.99	35.51	1.98
[Ar II]	7.00	2.23	0.12

structure of the HII region and (b) including absorption effects of dust (present within the line emitting zones) on the emergent line intensities. Typical HII region abundance of the gas component, tabulated by Ferland (1996) has been taken into consideration. Elements with relative abundance higher than 3.0×10^{-6} have been used; these are H, He, C, N, O, Ne, Mg, Si, S, and Ar.

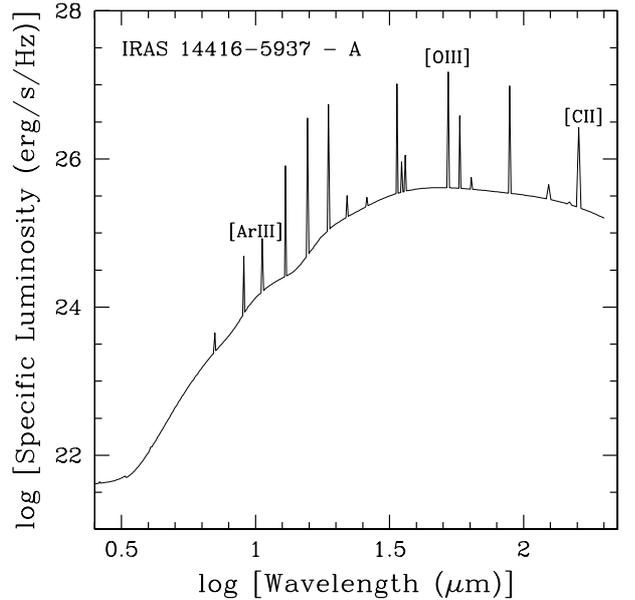
The geometry of the cloud has been taken to be identical to that obtained from the modelling of the continuum SED (see Sect. 4.1.1). CLOUDY is run twice. First, it is for the pure gas inner shell. The emerging spectrum comprises of continuum and line emission. This emerging continuum from the inner shell is input to the second shell comprising gas and dust. The line emission from the inner shell in the first run is transported outside through extinction by the dust column in the second shell. The emerging line luminosities from both the shells are finally added to predict the total luminosity. A total of 27 spectral lines in the wavelength range 2.5–200 μm have been considered. The predicted emerging spectrum has been computed by convolving the spectral lines with typical spectral resolutions of ISO-SWS and LWS, viz., 1000 for $2.5 \leq \lambda < 12 \mu\text{m}$, 20000 for $12 \leq \lambda < 45 \mu\text{m}$, 8100 for $45 \leq \lambda < 75 \mu\text{m}$, and 6800 for $75 \leq \lambda < 200 \mu\text{m}$.

For IRAS 14416-5937 – A, the emergent spectrum (obtained using the above procedure) shows a total of 18 nebular/ionic lines satisfying our detectability criterion (power in the line $> 1\%$ of power in the neighbouring continua). The wavelengths and luminosities of these lines are presented in Table 4. The ratio of luminosity of each line to that of [C II] line at 158 μm is also listed. The complete emerging spectrum, including lines from the 10 elements considered as well as the continuum predicted by this model, is shown in Fig. 10.

5. Discussion

5.1. Emission from dust

The far infrared TIFR (150 and 210 μm) and IRAS-HIRES (60 and 100 μm) maps probe emission from relatively colder dust in the complex including IRAS 14416-5937 A and B. The temperature of the far infrared emitting cold dust is $\sim 25\text{--}30$ K (Fig. 3). It is interesting to note that, of the IRAS-HIRES images in the

**Fig. 10.** Emergent spectrum from model calculations of IRAS 14416-5937 – A. Few lines are identified and the details of the lines are given Table 4.

four wavebands, the peak emission at 12 μm is at B, while for the other three bands (25, 60, and 100 μm), it is at A. From the IRAS-HIRES maps, too, we see extended dust emission. Also, in all the six maps, there is extended diffuse emission towards the south of source A. The flux densities from the TIFR maps at 150 and 210 μm have been used to compute the mass of the dust component using the formulation of Hildebrand (1983) and Sandell (2000). For a temperature of 27 K and 24 K, obtained for IRAS 14416-5937 A and B (see Fig. 3), we find their dust masses to be 31 and 36 M_{\odot} , respectively. This is in fairly good agreement with the dust masses of 25 and 49 M_{\odot} obtained from the radiative transfer modelling.

From Fig. 3, we see that the observed peak optical depth at 200 μm is 0.06, located near B. However, we find from radiative transfer modelling that the optical depth at 100 μm is 0.02. This apparent inconsistency (of lower value of τ_{100} compared to τ_{200}) could possibly indicate a clumpy/inhomogeneous medium and/or dust grains of different properties than those used here. The modelled UIB emission (Fig. 4) peaks close to A. The UIB emission map shows that both A and B are resolved into two sources each. This is due to higher angular resolution of the MSX maps compared to the IRAS-HIRES and TIFR maps. These secondary peaks could be due to locally higher radiation fields caused by early-type stars (since the UIB is expected to be excited by UV photons). To locate the possible sources responsible for exciting the secondary UIB peaks, we looked at the sources in 2MASS and Spitzer catalogs. However, we do not find any such candidates around these peaks. This may perhaps be due to the high extinction around IRAS 14416-5937 region.

5.2. Emission from gas

We compare radio continuum emission from the SUMSS radio map at 843 MHz with the high angular resolution map at 6.67 GHz of Walsh et al. (1998). The high angular resolution ($\sim 1.5''$) map at 6.67 GHz shows two main peaks at $(\alpha_{2000}, \delta_{2000}) = (14^{\text{h}}45^{\text{m}}22.54^{\text{s}}, -59^{\circ}49'37.3'')$ and

$(\alpha_{2000}, \delta_{2000}) = (14^{\text{h}}45^{\text{m}}22.25^{\text{s}}, -59^{\circ}49'39.5'')$. These are nearly $14''$ and $17''$ offset from the SUMSS peak at 843 GHz, respectively. This could be either due to the effect of lower angular resolution of the SUMSS map or the effect of opacity. It is also important to note that the radio map at 6.67 GHz at high angular resolution covers only the very compact features in this HII region. A comparison of the radio peaks with the peaks of UIB emission shows that the secondary peak near A of the UIB emission is close ($\sim 12''$) to the high angular resolution radio peaks at 6.67 GHz of Walsh et al. (1998).

In the ISO-LWS spectrum, we notice that the cooling lines from the Photo-Dissociated Regions (PDRs): [O I] 63, 145 μm and [C II] 158 μm have been clearly detected. In addition, lines coming from the higher excitation potential ions such as [N II] 122 μm , [N III] 57 μm , as well as [O III] 52 and 88 μm lines are also detected. The maximum flux is observed in the [O III] 52 μm line. Since the spectrum is taken at a position that is located around $\sim 1.4'$ to the north-west of IRAS 14416-5937 – A, it is likely that the observed fluxes in the highly ionised species like [O III] and [N III] are due to an extended component of low density ionised gas rather than compact source(s). In the highest density regions of compact cores, these lines are collisionally de-excited (Morisset et al. 2002). The ratio of fluxes in [O III] lines has been used to estimate the electron density, $n_e \sim 300 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ in this region (details are given in Appendix A). Using the fluxes in [N III] 57 μm and [N II] 122 μm lines, the effective temperature of the ionising radiation is found to be $\sim 37\,500 \text{ K}$ (details in Appendix A). This compares well with the effective temperature, 39 500 K, of the centrally exciting source required by the radiative transfer model (see Sect. 4.1.1). Next, we consider the flux ratio of [N III] 57 μm to [O III] 52 μm . Since the ionisation potentials of these two ions are similar ($\text{O}^{++} = 35.1 \text{ eV}$; $\text{N}^{++} = 29.6 \text{ eV}$), they are likely to sample the same volume of gas (Mizutani et al. 2002). In our case, the intensity ratio from the observed ISO-LWS spectrum is $I([\text{N III}] 57)/I([\text{O III}] 52) \sim 0.40$. Mizutani et al. (2002) find that this ratio is almost constant and obtain the value of ~ 0.3 for the optically bright regions of the Carina nebula and a value ranging from 0.25–0.5 for the surrounding region. We have also estimated the density and the radiation field using the ratio $([\text{C II}] + [\text{O I}]^{63})/L_{\text{FIR}}$, which is a measure of the gas heating efficiency and the ratio of line intensities $[\text{C II}]/[\text{O I}]^{63}$. The total far infrared emission is obtained by integrating the ISO-LWS continuum. We obtain FIR flux for this region to be $7.1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ W m}^{-2}$. The gas density and radiation field are found to be $\sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $\sim 300 G_0$ (G_0 is Habing Field = $1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ W m}^{-2}$), respectively, from the Fig. 4 (right) of Peeters et al. (2005).

Figure 6 shows comparison of the spectra from ISO-LWS and the model calculations. The flux densities from the model calculations are higher than that observed from ISO. This is expected since the ISO-LWS beam is centred $1.4'$ away from the IRAS 14416-5937 – A peak. Also, the ISO-LWS beam is of size $84''$, whereas the model computes the total emergent intensities from the entire cloud. It is instructive to compare the observed and modelled fine structure line ratios, normalised with respect to [C II] 158 μm line. The ratio of the lines corresponding to the doubly ionised atoms [O III] 52 and 88 μm and [N III] 57 μm are overestimated by the model as compared to the observations by a factor of up to 2. On the other hand, the ratio of the lines [O I] 63 μm and [N II] 122 μm is underestimated by the model by a factor of ~ 3 . The major difference is found for the [O I] 145 μm line ratio, which is underestimated by the model by a factor of ~ 16 .

5.3. Association with the cluster

Next we consider the embedded star clusters associated with the IRAS 14416-5937 region based on the near- and mid-infrared emission. From the 2MASS CM diagram in Fig. 7 (left), we find that there are 98 sources lying above the reddening curve of the ZAMS spectral type B0 for a distance of 2.8 kpc. It is unlikely that all these objects are ZAMS stars of spectral type earlier than B0 and associated with the cluster since the combined luminosity of these stars would be much higher than the observed luminosity. It is reasonable to consider that many of these objects are foreground stars or bright background giants not associated with the star-forming region, although a few of these may be O-B stars belonging to the cluster. From the 2MASS CC diagram, in Fig. 7 (right), we find that there are 72 sources having an infrared excess (based on the CC diagram). These sources have been overplotted on the 2MASS K_s band image of the region around IRAS 14416-5937 in Fig. 11. The grayscale 2MASS image of this region shows diffuse emission apart from a number of sources. A dust lane $\sim 3.5 \text{ pc}$ long running diagonally across the image commencing from the source A is clearly observed. As compared to the rest of the image where a number of 2MASS sources are detected, very few sources are seen in the region of the dust lane. From the spatial distribution of the sources in the figure, we find that most of the 2MASS sources within the dust lane are those with infrared excess. A larger number of sources with infrared excess are present in the IRAS 14416-5937 – A region as compared to B. On the other hand, we find sources of “spectral type” earlier than B0 clustered near IRAS 14416-5937 – B. This suggests the possibility that the complex B could be more evolved than A. While the sources lying above the reddening vector of ZAMS spectral type B0 in the 2MASS CM diagram are distributed everywhere in the image other than the dust lane, we see a larger number of sources with infrared excess below the dust lane (i.e., bottom right part of the image). These objects with infrared excess are likely to be pre-main sequence candidate objects in this star-forming region. We have also compared the statistics of the infrared excess sources with that obtained from two neighbouring control fields of the same size. We find that the number of infrared excess sources in the star-forming field is larger than those obtained from the control fields by a factor of ~ 2 .

In Fig. 11, the SUMSS radio contours at 843 MHz have been overplotted on the grayscale K_s band image of 2MASS. Within the radio nebosity, we find that there are a number of asterisks (sources lying above the reddening vector of ZAMS spectral type B0 and without infrared excess in the 2MASS CM diagram). Within the 30% contour level, there are six asterisks. The details of these sources are listed in Table 5. Among these, J14452143-5949251 is closest to the radio peak ($\sim 15.7''$). We, however, do not find a Spitzer-GLIMPSE counterpart of J14452143-5949251 within a search radius of $0.8''$ (search radius used for associating the 2MASS and Spitzer-GLIMPSE sources). An investigation of the IRAC images reveals strong emission at the location of this source in all the 4 IRAC (3.6, 4.5, 5.8, and 8.0 μm) bands. The spectral energy distribution of this source is shown in Fig. 12. The fluxes in the IRAC bands were obtained by integrating within an aperture of diameter $6''$ (and applying the aperture corrections) centred on peak emission at 3.6 μm after subtracting the background. From the SED, we observe that this is a young reddened source possibly with a dust envelope/disk around it. The lower limit of the luminosity of this source obtained after integrating the SED is $\sim 50 L_{\odot}$. It would be interesting to do spectroscopy of

Table 5. Details of 2MASS PSC sources lying above the reddening vector of the ZAMS spectral type O6 in the 2MASS ($J-H$ vs. J) CM diagram and lying within the 30% contour of the radio peak at 843 MHz (see Fig. 11 and text for details).

2MASS PSC designation	α_{2000} (deg)	δ_{2000} (deg)	J (mag)	H (mag)	K_s (mag)
J14450407-5948596	221.266960	-59.816566	11.17 ± 0.02	9.80 ± 0.02	9.33 ± 0.03
J14450584-5949317	221.274341	-59.825478	11.83 ± 0.02	10.22 ± 0.02	9.44 ± 0.02
J14451702-5949336	221.320956	-59.826023	13.40 ± 0.03	10.31 ± 0.03	8.84 ± 0.03
J14451788-5949360	221.324514	-59.826691	15.88 ± 0.19	13.11 ± 0.08	11.66 ± 0.08
J14452143-5949251	221.339322	-59.823666	14.12 ± 0.04	10.95 ± 0.03	9.30 ± 0.02
J14452450-5950084	221.352090	-59.835682	14.26 ± 0.04	10.43 ± 0.02	8.58 ± 0.02

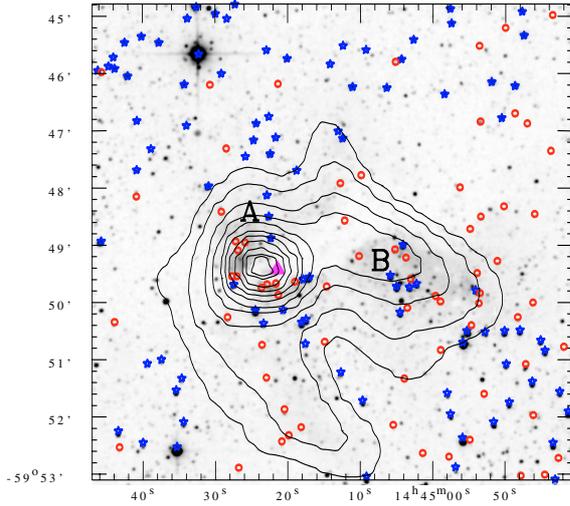


Fig. 11. The radio contours (SUMSS; 843 MHz) overlaid over the 2MASS K_s band image for the region around IRAS 14416-5937. The labelled axes are in J2000 coordinates. The regions “A” and “B” are shown and various near-infrared sources are marked. The asterisk symbols represent sources of spectral type earlier than B0, and the circles denote the infrared excess sources. The solid triangle represents J14452143-5949251 (2MASS source closest to radio peak detected in all the three (JHK_s) bands and of spectral type earlier than O6 from the CM diagram).

this source, J14452143-5949251, to ascertain its spectral type and additional details.

We have attempted to identify protostars and pre main-sequence objects among the Spitzer-GLIMPSE sources located around IRAS 14416-5937, detected in all the four IRAC bands, based on the models of Allen et al. (2004). These sources have been overplotted on the Spitzer-GLIMPSE $5.8 \mu\text{m}$ band image, shown in Fig. 13. The details of these young Spitzer objects are available in Table A.6 (available only as electronic table). We have also searched for 2MASS counterparts of these young GLIMPSE objects in this star-forming region. A search radius of $0.8''$ has been taken as a criterion for associating the 2MASS and Spitzer-GLIMPSE objects. While only 2 of the 14 Class I objects have 2MASS counterparts, 10 out of the 11 Class I/II objects have 2MASS counterparts and all the 11 Class II objects have 2MASS counterparts. This is probably because most Class I objects suffer large amounts of extinction. We also searched for Spitzer-GLIMPSE counterparts to the 2MASS infrared excess objects detected in all the bands of 2MASS (JHK_s). We find that 36 out of 72 2MASS IR excess objects have Spitzer-GLIMPSE counterparts. It is to be noted that most of these objects are towards the lower right part of the image with few along the farther end of the dust lane. The details of these 2MASS IR excess objects with Spitzer GLIMPSE

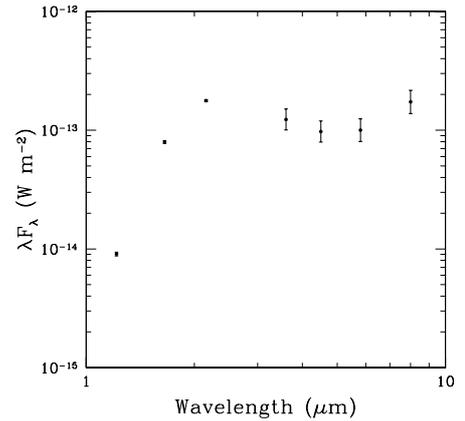


Fig. 12. The spectral energy distribution of J14452143-5949251 (2MASS source closest to radio peak detected in all the three (JHK_s) bands and of spectral type earlier than O6 from the CM diagram) constructed using the fluxes from 2MASS and Spitzer-GLIMPSE (details in text).

counterparts are given in Table A.7 (available only as electronic table).

The presence of diffuse near-infrared emission around IRAS 14416-5937 – A and B in Figs. 11 and 13 indicates that these are relatively evolved regions. The presence of HII regions around them is seen from the radio image in Fig. 5. The OH (Caswell & Haynes 1987), H_2O (Caswell et al. 1989), and CH_3OH (Walsh et al. 1998) masers are marked in the figure in different colours. All these three masers are located close to A, near the peak of radio emission. The H_2O maser is closest ($\sim 12''$) to the radio peak. The dust lane is very clearly seen in the IRAC images. It is interesting to note that the dust lane is lined up with only Class I sources. The dust lane has Class I sources extending up to $\sim 5'$. It is to be further noted that Class I and Class I/II, as well as Class II sources are present further along the dust lane and beyond B. Below B (i.e., the bottom right part of the image), we find Class I/II and Class II sources. As seen earlier, most of the 2MASS infrared excess sources with Spitzer-GLIMPSE counterparts are also located here. It is likely that the sources here represent an earlier generation of stars in the sequence of star formation. The other sources are distributed over the entire image, but away from the dust lane.

From this distribution, the following scenario emerges: it is evident that star formation activity is in progress along the dust lane. Hence the deeply embedded Class I sources are seen along the dust lane. This suggests a possibility of star formation being triggered by the expanding HII region. A radio map at high angular resolution with diffuse features would help in confirming this. Further along and below the dust lane, the emergence of Class II sources indicates an advanced stage of star formation here. It is not clear what could have caused the star formation

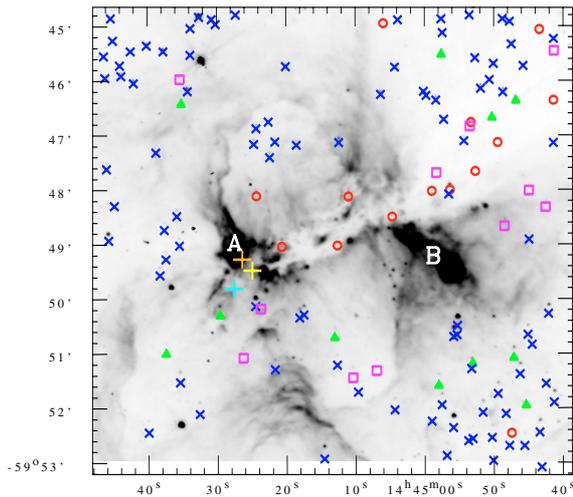


Fig. 13. Spitzer-GLIMPSE sources detected in all the four IRAC bands overlaid over the Spitzer-GLIMPSE $5.8 \mu\text{m}$ band image for the region around IRAS 14416-5937. The labelled axes are in J2000 coordinates. The open circles, open squares, filled triangles, and cross symbols represent the Class I, Class I/II, Class II, and the other sources, respectively (see text for details). The sources “A” and “B” are marked. The OH, H_2O , and CH_3OH maser positions are shown by the light blue, yellow, and orange plus symbols, respectively.

further along the dust lane. It would be very interesting to map this region in molecular lines, which trace high density like CS, etc. Imaging in the molecular near-infrared line of H_2 would help in detecting shocked gas, if any, along the edges of the lane.

6. Summary

The massive star-forming region associated with IRAS 14416-5937 has been studied using the (near, mid-, and far) infrared wavebands. The dust and gas environment as well as the stellar sources of this region have been probed using data from the TIFR balloon-borne telescope, MSX, IRAS-HIRES, Spitzer-GLIMPSE, 2MASS, and ISO. The spatial distribution of far infrared emission from cold dust at 150 and $210 \mu\text{m}$ has been obtained along with the maps of optical depth (τ_{200}) and colour temperature, $T(150/210)$. Using MSX data, the emission from warm dust and UIBs in this region has been studied. This region comprises two sources: A (east) and B (west), as well as a dust lane due north-west of A. Using 2MASS PSC as well as the GLIMPSE catalogs, the near- and mid-infrared sources associated with this region have been studied using colour–magnitude and colour–colour diagrams. The atomic fine structure lines from the ISO-LWS spectrum of a region close to A have been used in estimating the electron density ($n_e \sim 300 \text{ cm}^{-3}$), as well as the effective temperature of the ionising radiation (37 500 K) in this region. Self-consistent radiative transfer modelling constrained by observations has been carried out through spherical gas-dust clouds for both the sources (A and B). A constant radial density distribution ($n(r) \propto r^0$) is preferred. The geometric details of the gas-dust clouds, the dust composition and optical depths, etc. have been obtained for the best-fit models. We have also carried out the modelling of line emission from source A using CLOUDY. The line ratios obtained from the model have been compared with the ISO-LWS spectrum of the region close to A. The Spitzer-GLIMPSE sources detected in all the IRAC bands ($3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0 \mu\text{m}$) have been classified into Class I (14), Class I/II (11), and Class II (11) sources based on the models of

Allen et al. (2004). Their spatial distribution shows that Class I sources line up the dust lane. The Class II sources are found further along the dust lane indicating this to be a more evolved region. This suggests that the star formation is occurring along the dust lane possibly triggered by the shocks of the expanding HII regions of A and B.

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Appendix A: Electron density and effective temperature of ionising radiation from ISO LWS spectrum

The ratio of flux in [O III] $52 \mu\text{m}$ to that in [O III] $88 \mu\text{m}$ (hereafter denoted as [O III] 52/88) can be used to estimate the electron density, n_e , in this region (Rubin et al. 1994). This is because these are atomic fine structure lines of the same ionic species and are emitted from levels with nearly the same excitation temperature. The ratio [O III] 52/88 ~ 1.4 (see Table 2) implies $n_e \sim 300 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ from the semi-empirical treatment of Rubin et al. (1994).

It is also possible to estimate the effective temperature of the ionising radiation (T_{eff}) using the fluxes in the [N III] $57 \mu\text{m}$ and [N II] $122 \mu\text{m}$ lines under the assumption that the nebula is ionisation bounded (Rubin et al. 1994). The volume emissivities of [N III] $57 \mu\text{m}$ and [N II] $122 \mu\text{m}$ were obtained for n_e determined above. It is possible to derive the ion abundance ratio N^{++}/N^+ using these volume emissivities and fluxes in the lines (Fig. 4 of Rubin et al. 1994). This abundance ratio is found to be $\text{N}^{++}/\text{N}^+ = 0.91$, which corresponds to an effective temperature of $\sim 37\,500 \text{ K}$.

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Online Material

Table A.6. Young stellar objects (Class I, Class I/II, Class II) from the Spitzer-GLIMPSE survey as identified in the IRAC colour-colour diagram (see details in the text).

Spitzer-GLIMPSE designation	α_{2000} (deg)	δ_{2000} (deg)	3.6 μm (mag)	4.5 μm (mag)	5.8 μm (mag)	8.0 μm (mag)	2MASS PSC designation	J (mag)	H (mag)	K_s (mag)
Class I										
G316.7459+00.0267	221.172131	-59.772540	13.58 \pm 0.07	12.41 \pm 0.10	12.04 \pm 0.14	11.73 \pm 0.33	-	-	-	-
G316.7589+00.0445	221.180593	-59.750896	13.27 \pm 0.08	11.77 \pm 0.10	10.86 \pm 0.09	10.09 \pm 0.08	-	-	-	-
G316.7144-00.0711	221.197417	-59.874477	13.49 \pm 0.11	12.65 \pm 0.11	11.42 \pm 0.21	10.19 \pm 0.18	-	-	-	-
G316.7558+00.0078	221.205784	-59.785483	13.50 \pm 0.09	12.03 \pm 0.09	11.45 \pm 0.09	10.77 \pm 0.09	-	-	-	-
G316.7582-00.0031	221.219329	-59.794321	14.55 \pm 0.14	12.66 \pm 0.10	11.22 \pm 0.12	10.24 \pm 0.19	-	-	-	-
G316.7657+00.0099	221.221919	-59.779357	12.67 \pm 0.09	11.20 \pm 0.12	10.71 \pm 0.07	9.63 \pm 0.08	J14445329-5946458	-	-	14.14 \pm 0.11
G316.7628-00.0115	221.234588	-59.800018	10.62 \pm 0.08	8.40 \pm 0.11	7.86 \pm 0.05	6.67 \pm 0.04	-	-	-	-
G316.7676-00.0142	221.245584	-59.800395	14.22 \pm 0.12	11.89 \pm 0.08	10.85 \pm 0.11	10.33 \pm 0.24	-	-	-	-
G316.7752-00.0264	221.269486	-59.808246	14.13 \pm 0.21	13.33 \pm 0.26	10.89 \pm 0.12	9.09 \pm 0.15	-	-	-	-
G316.8026+00.0262	221.274722	-59.749026	12.11 \pm 0.10	11.67 \pm 0.11	11.35 \pm 0.15	9.86 \pm 0.18	J14450598-5944563	-	13.40 \pm 0.04	12.81 \pm 0.03
G316.7899-00.0264	221.295964	-59.802072	13.31 \pm 0.15	12.90 \pm 0.22	10.19 \pm 0.15	8.74 \pm 0.13	-	-	-	-
G316.7865-00.0414	221.302607	-59.817058	14.68 \pm 0.28	13.64 \pm 0.24	10.83 \pm 0.15	8.66 \pm 0.17	-	-	-	-
G316.8152-00.0381	221.351478	-59.801898	12.02 \pm 0.07	10.95 \pm 0.10	9.99 \pm 0.09	9.11 \pm 0.13	-	-	-	-
G316.8017-00.0489	221.336176	-59.817405	12.30 \pm 0.13	11.77 \pm 0.21	9.10 \pm 0.13	7.18 \pm 0.23	-	-	-	-
Class I/II										
G316.7521+00.0405	221.171797	-59.757430	12.37 \pm 0.07	11.82 \pm 0.09	11.67 \pm 0.13	11.08 \pm 0.14	J14444123-5945268	15.53 \pm 0.05	14.24 \pm 0.04	13.45 \pm 0.04
G316.7343-00.0040	221.176931	-59.805271	11.34 \pm 0.05	10.98 \pm 0.07	10.46 \pm 0.11	10.05 \pm 0.27	J14444244-5948188	-	-	13.44 \pm 0.04
G316.7410-00.0015	221.187017	-59.800188	11.51 \pm 0.06	11.06 \pm 0.08	10.70 \pm 0.09	10.23 \pm 0.21	J14444488-5948006	-	-	13.96 \pm 0.05
G316.7431-00.0145	221.201669	-59.811088	11.10 \pm 0.07	10.36 \pm 0.06	9.60 \pm 0.07	9.10 \pm 0.27	J14444839-5948400	-	15.58 \pm 0.16	13.34 \pm 0.06
G316.7655+00.0087	221.222566	-59.780561	10.27 \pm 0.08	9.84 \pm 0.07	9.63 \pm 0.05	8.78 \pm 0.05	J14445341-5946501	15.20 \pm 0.05	13.31 \pm 0.04	11.94 \pm 0.04
G316.7687-00.0085	221.242800	-59.794799	12.79 \pm 0.06	12.10 \pm 0.10	11.68 \pm 0.13	10.75 \pm 0.20	J14445828-5947413	-	-	14.44 \pm 0.09
G316.7596-00.0711	221.279027	-59.855398	12.16 \pm 0.08	11.65 \pm 0.11	11.18 \pm 0.12	10.61 \pm 0.07	J14450697-5951195	-	15.11 \pm 0.11	13.84 \pm 0.05
G316.7651-00.0761	221.293297	-59.857536	11.06 \pm 0.08	10.65 \pm 0.07	10.09 \pm 0.08	9.58 \pm 0.10	J14451038-5951271	16.03 \pm 0.11	14.15 \pm 0.05	13.03 \pm 0.03
G316.7994-00.0688	221.348887	-59.836427	12.04 \pm 0.12	11.58 \pm 0.12	10.39 \pm 0.10	9.51 \pm 0.12	J14452376-5950111	-	14.81 \pm 0.12	13.47 \pm 0.12
G316.7978-00.0847	221.359476	-59.851436	11.66 \pm 0.07	11.18 \pm 0.10	10.13 \pm 0.14	9.36 \pm 0.30	-	-	-	-
G316.8514-00.0155	221.397539	-59.766099	11.08 \pm 0.05	10.45 \pm 0.07	9.43 \pm 0.07	8.65 \pm 0.06	J14453543-5945581	-	-	14.05 \pm 0.07
Class II										
G316.7141-00.0614	221.188697	-59.865808	11.30 \pm 0.07	11.09 \pm 0.08	10.94 \pm 0.09	10.49 \pm 0.17	J14444533-5951567	-	13.63 \pm 0.10	12.46 \pm 0.06
G316.7563+00.0219	221.194869	-59.772541	12.16 \pm 0.09	11.87 \pm 0.13	11.55 \pm 0.20	11.15 \pm 0.28	J14444677-5946212	-	-	13.95 \pm 0.07
G316.7236-00.0498	221.196152	-59.851299	9.49 \pm 0.17	9.28 \pm 0.07	8.75 \pm 0.05	8.36 \pm 0.09	J14444710-5951048	13.25 \pm 0.03	11.90 \pm 0.04	10.80 \pm 0.03
G316.7607+00.0141	221.209268	-59.777689	12.71 \pm 0.07	12.62 \pm 0.10	12.36 \pm 0.22	11.60 \pm 0.25	J14445021-5946397	-	14.99 \pm 0.16	13.58 \pm 0.07
G316.7341-00.0566	221.220964	-59.853038	11.43 \pm 0.04	11.34 \pm 0.06	11.22 \pm 0.11	10.83 \pm 0.26	J14445303-5951111	-	13.92 \pm 0.06	12.45 \pm 0.02
G316.7827+00.0251	221.239761	-59.758412	11.29 \pm 0.07	11.20 \pm 0.08	11.16 \pm 0.13	10.68 \pm 0.22	J14445756-5945306	-	13.35 \pm 0.05	12.31 \pm 0.04
G316.7406-00.0671	221.241506	-59.859770	10.38 \pm 0.05	10.36 \pm 0.04	10.14 \pm 0.08	9.54 \pm 0.08	J14445797-5951352	15.44 \pm 0.06	12.58 \pm 0.03	11.39 \pm 0.03
G316.7755-00.0672	221.304392	-59.845108	11.04 \pm 0.04	10.79 \pm 0.07	10.43 \pm 0.08	10.01 \pm 0.28	J14451304-5950424	-	14.28 \pm 0.06	12.60 \pm 0.03
G316.8098-00.0758	221.373630	-59.838283	9.43 \pm 0.09	9.19 \pm 0.08	8.61 \pm 0.13	7.77 \pm 0.34	J14452969-5950179	-	13.42 \pm 0.04	11.10 \pm 0.02
G316.8479-00.0221	221.396707	-59.773534	11.47 \pm 0.08	11.29 \pm 0.08	11.03 \pm 0.10	10.32 \pm 0.16	J14453522-5946248	-	14.62 \pm 0.07	12.83 \pm 0.03
G316.8197-00.0934	221.406214	-59.850020	11.13 \pm 0.05	11.12 \pm 0.06	10.80 \pm 0.10	10.13 \pm 0.13	J14453749-5951001	15.42 \pm 0.06	12.95 \pm 0.03	12.00 \pm 0.02

Table A.7. Infrared excess (young stellar objects) as identified from the 2MASS colour–colour diagram and which are also detected by Spitzer-GLIMPSE (details in text).

2MASS PSC designation	α_{2000} (deg)	δ_{2000} (deg)	J (mag)	H (mag)	K_s (mag)	Spitzer-GLIMPSE designation	3.6 μm (mag)	4.5 μm (mag)	5.8 μm (mag)	8.0 μm (mag)
J14444183-5950466	221.174299	-59.846287	15.97 ± 0.09	15.14 ± 0.11	14.52 ± 0.11	G316.7157-00.0406	14.15 ± 0.14	14.09 ± 0.33	-	-
J14444256-5952434	221.177344	-59.878723	15.76 ± 0.08	15.04 ± 0.10	14.56 ± 0.11	G316.7035-00.0706	13.78 ± 0.16	14.23 ± 0.19	-	-
J14444368-5947208	221.182020	-59.789116	15.87 ± 0.08	15.36 ± 0.11	14.84 ± 0.13	G316.7434+00.0096	14.58 ± 0.16	14.47 ± 0.29	-	-
J14444444-5953009	221.185170	-59.883598	16.17 ± 0.10	14.74 ± 0.08	13.84 ± 0.08	G316.7049-00.0767	12.74 ± 0.18	12.75 ± 0.17	-	-
J14444590-5948273	221.191264	-59.807587	14.96 ± 0.06	14.62 ± 0.08	14.13 ± 0.06	G316.7398-00.0091	13.87 ± 0.14	13.53 ± 0.33	-	-
J14444604-5951584	221.191872	-59.866234	15.29 ± 0.08	14.62 ± 0.10	14.10 ± 0.12	G316.7153-00.0624	14.01 ± 0.13	14.19 ± 0.33	-	-
J14444694-5946520	221.195624	-59.781132	15.69 ± 0.07	15.42 ± 0.12	15.00 ± 0.14	G316.7530+00.0140	14.58 ± 0.13	14.63 ± 0.22	-	-
J14444710-5951048	221.196286	-59.851341	13.25 ± 0.03	11.90 ± 0.04	10.80 ± 0.03	G316.7236-00.0498	9.49 ± 0.17	9.28 ± 0.07	8.75 ± 0.05	8.36 ± 0.09
J14444776-5953020	221.199010	-59.883911	15.90 ± 0.10	15.28 ± 0.12	14.54 ± 0.14	G316.7111-00.0799	14.59 ± 0.15	14.27 ± 0.29	-	-
J14444821-5950155	221.200897	-59.837666	13.56 ± 0.03	13.10 ± 0.03	12.46 ± 0.04	G316.7314-00.0384	11.43 ± 0.10	11.42 ± 0.10	-	-
J14444862-5946415	221.202618	-59.778206	15.39 ± 0.05	14.76 ± 0.08	14.29 ± 0.08	G316.7574+00.0150	13.29 ± 0.08	13.11 ± 0.18	-	-
J14444995-5945117	221.208153	-59.753262	16.55 ± 0.15	15.27 ± 0.12	14.29 ± 0.09	G316.7705+00.0366	13.27 ± 0.08	13.35 ± 0.15	-	-
J14445285-5951361	221.220240	-59.860054	14.34 ± 0.02	13.93 ± 0.04	13.52 ± 0.04	G316.7308-00.0628	13.26 ± 0.09	13.32 ± 0.11	-	-
J14445341-5946501	221.222550	-59.780602	15.20 ± 0.05	13.31 ± 0.04	11.94 ± 0.04	G316.7655+00.0087	10.27 ± 0.08	9.84 ± 0.07	9.63 ± 0.05	8.78 ± 0.05
J14445354-5945305	221.223102	-59.758499	15.94 ± 0.10	15.16 ± 0.11	14.64 ± 0.12	G316.7751+00.0286	14.21 ± 0.12	-	-	-
J14445482-5948430	221.228429	-59.811954	15.88 ± 0.08	14.81 ± 0.08	13.73 ± 0.06	G316.7549-00.0209	12.10 ± 0.09	11.90 ± 0.21	-	-
J14445482-5952244	221.228439	-59.873451	14.15 ± 0.04	13.54 ± 0.13	13.07 ± 0.30	G316.7289-00.0767	13.66 ± 0.16	13.45 ± 0.26	-	-
J14445891-5949593	221.245472	-59.833141	15.56 ± 0.07	14.87 ± 0.10	14.21 ± 0.10	G316.7538-00.0437	-	-	9.43 ± 0.22	-
J14445959-5949534	221.248297	-59.831509	16.33 ± 0.13	15.22 ± 0.12	14.10 ± 0.09	G316.7557-00.0429	13.49 ± 0.19	-	-	-
J14450134-5952384	221.255589	-59.877350	15.25 ± 0.07	14.75 ± 0.06	14.32 ± 0.11	G316.7396-00.0861	13.84 ± 0.15	-	-	-
J14450302-5949357	221.262599	-59.826584	15.69 ± 0.15	14.48 ± 0.17	13.50 ± 0.17	G316.7642-00.0414	12.03 ± 0.13	12.00 ± 0.19	-	-
J14450389-5951202	221.266232	-59.855637	15.46 ± 0.06	14.93 ± 0.10	14.42 ± 0.10	G316.7537-00.0686	13.72 ± 0.17	-	-	-
J14450513-5945475	221.271415	-59.763199	13.51 ± 0.04	13.14 ± 0.05	12.79 ± 0.06	G316.7951+00.0140	12.97 ± 0.12	13.13 ± 0.22	-	-
J14450519-5949046	221.271647	-59.817947	14.85 ± 0.07	13.12 ± 0.05	11.94 ± 0.05	G316.7720-00.0356	10.26 ± 0.05	9.71 ± 0.10	9.25 ± 0.09	-
J14450543-5952088	221.272625	-59.869129	14.40 ± 0.03	14.11 ± 0.04	13.89 ± 0.05	G316.7508-00.0821	13.54 ± 0.15	13.12 ± 0.19	-	-
J14451464-5949435	221.311020	-59.828758	16.04 ± 0.14	14.64 ± 0.11	13.56 ± 0.09	G316.7854-00.0538	12.76 ± 0.16	12.46 ± 0.16	-	-
J14451491-5950417	221.312136	-59.844917	16.50 ± 0.15	15.20 ± 0.13	14.05 ± 0.07	G316.7791-00.0687	12.68 ± 0.07	12.53 ± 0.12	-	-
J14452048-5951525	221.335341	-59.864597	16.22 ± 0.13	13.85 ± 0.06	12.11 ± 0.03	G316.7813-00.0914	10.18 ± 0.34	9.77 ± 0.16	8.92 ± 0.35	-
J14452136-5946106	221.339000	-59.769630	16.36 ± 0.15	15.10 ± 0.10	14.12 ± 0.07	G316.8232-00.0062	13.38 ± 0.12	13.36 ± 0.35	-	-
J14452297-5951192	221.345719	-59.855347	14.82 ± 0.04	14.22 ± 0.05	13.70 ± 0.04	G316.7899-00.0852	12.04 ± 0.09	11.92 ± 0.11	-	-
J14453074-5946116	221.378095	-59.769901	15.28 ± 0.05	14.68 ± 0.08	14.14 ± 0.08	G316.8410-00.0149	13.07 ± 0.08	13.17 ± 0.21	-	-
J14453230-5945395	221.384600	-59.760975	5.47 ± 0.02	4.50 ± 0.08	3.88 ± 0.25	G316.8477-00.0081	-	4.22 ± 0.08	3.75 ± 0.02	4.07 ± 0.06
J14454091-5948089	221.420467	-59.802486	16.21 ± 0.15	14.49 ± 0.09	13.41 ± 0.07	G316.8464-00.0534	12.75 ± 0.08	12.67 ± 0.13	11.72 ± 0.24	-
J14454329-5952322	221.430399	-59.875637	14.85 ± 0.04	14.30 ± 0.06	13.92 ± 0.06	G316.8198-00.1217	13.96 ± 0.19	-	-	-
J14454395-5950207	221.433157	-59.839100	15.25 ± 0.05	13.97 ± 0.06	12.58 ± 0.04	G316.8365-00.0892	11.15 ± 0.08	11.05 ± 0.11	-	-
J14454572-5945582	221.440525	-59.766190	14.01 ± 0.07	13.57 ± 0.06	13.22 ± 0.08	G316.8709-00.0248	13.33 ± 0.08	12.84 ± 0.18	-	-