Parallaxes of 6.7–GHz Methanol Masers towards the G 305.2 High–Mass Star Formation Region

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ABSTRACT

We have made measurements to determine the parallax and proper motion of the three 6.7–GHz methanol masers G 305.200+0.019, G 305.202+0.208 and G 305.208+0.206. The combined parallax is found to be 0.25±0.05 mas, corresponding to a distance of 4.1±1.2 kpc. This places the G 305.2 star formation region in the Carina–Sagittarius spiral arm. The inclusion of G 305.2 increases the Galactic azimuth range of the sources in this arm by 40° from Sato et al., allowing us to determine the pitch angle of this spiral with greater confidence to be ψ = 19.0±2.6°. The first VLBI spot maps of the 6.7–GHz methanol masers towards these sources show that they have simple linear and ring–like structures, consistent with emission expected from class II methanol masers in general.

Key words: masers – stars: formation – Galaxy: structure

1 INTRODUCTION

The northern hemisphere VLBI telescopes, including the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), VLBI Exploration of Radio Astrometry (VERA) and European VLBI Network (EVN) arrays are currently involved in programs to determine the parallaxes to high–mass star formation regions (HMSFRs) in the Milky Way, by measuring the relative separation between maser emission associated with these regions and distant background quasars. The sub–milliarcsecond (mas) accurate astrometric measurements between the maser spots and quasars allow the small trigonometric parallax signatures to be detected, and the corresponding distances to these Galactic HMSF masers can be determined to an accuracy of 10% at 10 kpc (Reid & Honma 2014).

Using over 100 parallax measurements to HMSFRs in the Milky Way (Reid et al. 2014) have determined the latest Galactic rotation and dynamical parameters, finding the circular rotation speed of the Sun to be \( \Theta_0 = 240±8 \) km s\(^{-1}\) and distance to the Galactic centre to be \( R_0 = 8.34 ± 0.16 \) kpc. These results have been obtained from measurements primarily from the first and second quadrants of the Galaxy, and in Reid et al. (2016) the authors demonstrate that the complete spiral structure of the Milky Way cannot be clearly distinguished without parallax distances from southern hemisphere HMSFRs. In 2008 we initiated a project to observe 6.7–GHz class II methanol masers in the southern hemisphere using the Australian Long Baseline Array (LBA) for parallax determination.

The methanol molecule has a rich radio and millimetre wavelength spectrum (e.g. Müller et al. 2004), with more than 30 observed transitions detected in interstellar space. Many of these transitions are observed to exhibit maser emission, which are empirically grouped into two classifications (Menten 1991). Class I methanol transitions are associated with distant parts of the outflows (Cyganski et al. 2003; Voronkov et al. 2006) or other shocks (Voronkov et al. 2010) and class II masers are associated close to the young star at distances of around 10 – 10\(^3\) AU (e.g. Sanna et al. 2010; Ellingsen 2006). The 6.7 and 12.2 GHz class II methanol masers are two of the strongest and best studied transitions of astrophysical maser emission with the 12.2 GHz masers forming a complete subset of the 6.7 GHz emission (Breen et al. 2012; Caswell et al. 1995a). The 6.7 GHz maser is a particularly important transition, as it is exclusively observed towards HMSFRs (Breen et al. 2013). Class II methanol masers are pumped by radiative excitation of the methanol molecule (Sutton et al. 2001) and are known to be strong radio sources with individual...
Since the 1980s there have been numerous attempts to determine the distance to the G305.2 complex using various techniques, resulting in a range of values between 2.8 – 6.2 kpc (e.g. Russell et al. 1998; Phillips et al. 1998; Walsh et al. 1997; Caswell & Haynes 1987; Danks et al. 1984). The uncertainty in the derived properties of the young high-mass stars in G305.2 is predominantly due to the range of the adopted distances by various authors. However the discrepancy is also influenced by the observations, for example, by the arcminute sized beams of the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) and Parkes observations in the analysis by Walsh et al. (1997), compared to the ∼10′′ resolution of the Walsh et al. (2007) observations. Walsh et al. (1997) use a distance of 2.8 kpc to G305.200+0.019 (which they identify as G305.202+0.019) to derive a luminosity of 13.2×10^8 L☉ for the associated IRAS source, corresponding to an O 6.5 spectral type. In contrast, Hindson et al. (2012) use a distance of 3.8 kpc to classify G305.200+0.019 as a B1 source using the intensity of the associated UCHII region. Walsh et al. (2007) confirm the hot core nature of G305.208+0.206 through their molecular observations of CH₃OH, CH₃CN, NH₃, OCS and H₂O, and estimate the age of the core to be between 2.0×10⁶ to 1.5×10⁷ yr. Unlike G305.202+0.208 (referred to as G305B by Walsh et al. 2001) which is associated with a very bright and reddened IR source (De Buizer 2003; Walsh et al. 1999), there is little evidence to suggest coincident IR emission associated with G305.208+0.206 (referred to as G305A by Walsh et al. 2001). Based on the absence of detectable HII regions, Walsh & Burton (2004) propose that G305.202+0.208 and G305.208+0.206 are at early stages of stellar evolution, with G305.208+0.206 likely to be the younger source, as it shows strong mm–continuum emission (Csengeri et al. 2014; Hill et al. 2003) and no detectable IR emission. Assuming a distance of 6.2 kpc, Phillips et al. (1998) propose upper–limit spectral types of <B1 and <B0.5 for G305.208+0.206 and G305.202+0.208, derived from an absence of associated UC HII regions (with a detection limit of ∼0.5 mJy beam⁻¹ at 8.6–GHz).

Table I describes the properties of the most massive ¹³CO molecular clump from Hindson et al. (2013) which is associated with G305.200+0.019, G305.202+0.208 and G305.208+0.206. Using Galactic parameter values of θ = 240 km s⁻¹ (including an uncertainty of 8 km s⁻¹) and R₀ = 8.34 kpc (Reid et al. 2014), we find the (near) kinematic distance to the G305.2 region to be 4.3±0.2 kpc. A known caveat of the kinematic distance technique is that it is susceptible to large error if the sources exhibit anomalous peculiar motions (e.g. Xu et al. 2003). Table I shows that there is a difference of ∼10 km s⁻¹ between the MMB catalogue peak velocity of the 6.7–GHz methanol maser emission and the associated ¹³CO clump G305.21+0.21. Therefore using the kinematic distance technique can produce results with considerable error for the maser sources in this region.

As a prominent southern star formation region, improved accuracy in the distance determination to the G305.2 complex is clearly significant, and here we report the trigonometric parallax distance to this complex.
3 OBSERVATIONS

Five epochs of phase–referenced observations (2013 March, June, August, November and 2015 March) were made of the 6.7–GHz methanol masers in G 305.200+0.019, G 305.202+0.208 and G 305.208+0.206, as well as of the associated quasars J 1254−6111, J 1256−6449 and J 1312−6035 using the LBA. The J 2000 coordinates which we used for the maser observations were obtained from the MMB (Green et al. 2012). The separation column describes the angular distance between the 6.7–GHz methanol maser from the clump, G 305.21+0.21 has a spread of ΔV = 4.46 km s⁻¹ in the vlsr and a mass of 6300 M⊙.

| Year | Date   | D.O.Y | UT Start | Duration (Hours) | Participating stations |
|------|--------|-------|----------|------------------|------------------------|
| 2013 | 18 Mar | 077   | 04:00    | 24               | AT, CD, HH, HO, PA     |
| 2013 | 17 Jun | 168   | 02:30    | 19.5             | AT, CD, HH, HO, MP, PA |
| 2013 | 14 Aug | 226   | 18:00    | 24               | AT, CD, HH, HO, MP, PA |
| 2013 | 19 Nov | 323   | 12:00    | 23               | AT, CD, HO, MP, PA     |
| 2015 | 27 Mar | 086   | 02:00    | 24               | AT, CD, HH, HO, MP, PA, WA |

Table 1. A comparison of the 13CO molecular clump from Hindson et al. (2013) and the 6.7–GHz methanol masers in G 305.200+0.019, G 305.202+0.208 and G 305.208+0.206 (source vlsr from Green et al. 2012). The separation column describes the angular distance between the 6.7–GHz methanol maser from the clump. G 305.21+0.21 has a spread of ΔV = 4.46 km s⁻¹ in the vlsr and a mass of 6300 M⊙.

| Source name | vlsr (km s⁻¹) | Separation |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 13CO clump: |               |            |
| G 305.21+0.21 | –43.3       | –          |
| Masers:      |               |            |
| G 305.200+0.019 | –33.1       | 0.2°       |
| G 305.202+0.208 | –44.0       | 29.3°      |
| G 305.208+0.206 | –38.3       | 15.2°      |

Table 2. Phase–referenced 6.7–GHz methanol maser observations between 2013 and 2015 March including the start time and the duration of the observations. The participating stations are the Australia Telescope Compact Array (AT), Ceduna (CD), Hartebeesthoek (HH), Hobart (HO), Mopra (MP), Parkes (PA) and Warkworth (WA).
Earth Orientation Parameters (EOPs), parallactic angle effects and clock drift for each observatory from the ICRF multiband delays before correcting for Doppler effects which manifest as a spectral frequency shift. Figure 2 shows the autocorrelation spectra of the 6.7-GHz methanol maser emission associated with G305.199+0.005, G305.200+0.019, G305.202+0.208 and G305.208+0.206. The local standard of rest velocities (vlsr) of −42.8, −33.1, −44.0 and −38.3 km s\(^{-1}\) correspond to the maser spectral peaks of the positions reported by Green et al. (2012). We performed amplitude calibration using ACCOR to correct imperfect sampler statistics during correlation and ACFIT to scale the spectra at all observing stations from a single autocorrelation scan of each maser source.

Delay calibration was performed on the phase-reference quasar dataset using J1254−6111, which was the brightest quasar with the most accurate initial position. We applied the delay solutions (with zeroed rates) to the other phase-reference quasars and employed the procedure in Krishnan et al. (2015) to apply the corrections to the maser dataset.

Due to the relative strength of the maser emission compared to the quasars (see Tables 4 and 5), we treated the masers as the calibrator and the quasar as the target for phase-referencing. In order to select the best maser features for astrometry, we studied the cross correlation spectra and identified the maser features which showed the least flux variations across all baselines and epochs. These were found to be the −33.1 km s\(^{-1}\) peak for G305.200+0.019, the −44.0 km s\(^{-1}\) peak for G305.202+0.208 and the −38.3 km s\(^{-1}\) peak for G305.208+0.206 (Figure 2). We then used the associated maser spectral channel for phase calibration, and produced images of the emission, finding them to be point-like and persistent across all epochs. This demonstrated that they were suitable for astrometry, and we transferred the phase solutions to J1254−6111, J1256−6035 and J1312−6035 to complete the phase-referencing procedure.

We averaged all channels for each phase-referenced quasar and produced images of the emission using a Gaussian restoring beam of ~4.5 mas\(^2\) (averaged over all sources and epochs) and report detections for J1254−6111, J1256−6035 and J1312−6035 on VLBI baselines. We also observed J1259−6519 (McConnell et al. 2012) for 6 mins to test its suitability as a quasar for phase-referencing in the 2013 March epoch. We failed to detect it at an upper limit for detection at 5 times the image RMS (from a box of size 1.5 arcsec\(^2\)) and hence excluded it from subsequent observations. The detected quasars appear to be dominated by single components, showing deviation from point-like structure at levels <10% of the peak flux density (Figure 3).

Residual phase errors contribute to distortions in the final images. We located the centroid position of the quasar by fitting a 2D Gaussian to the deconvolved quasar emission using JMFIT and recorded the offset of the peak emission from the centre of the image field for all epochs. We then reversed the signs of the offsets in order to represent the shift of the maser emission with respect to the quasar. These offsets are presented in Tables 4 and 5 for G305.200+0.019 and G305.202+0.208 respectively. The errors in the fitted positions for the offset positions in Tables 4 and 5 are from JMFIT, and are in agreement with theoretical predictions of astrometric accuracy to within ~0.02 mas.

The input source position errors are ~0.4" for the MMB coordinates for all the maser sources and better than 2 mas for two of the phase-referencing quasars. Hence, for these quasars, any offset of the image from the centre of the field is due to the offset of the correlated maser position from the true maser position. We refined the coordinates for the maser feature used for phase-referencing by iteratively adjusting them for the 2013 June epoch. We repeated this until the J1254−6111 emission was at the centre of the image, post-phase-referencing to the maser. We chose J1254−6111 for this process as it was the brightest of the quasars with the best determined position. We then used the updated maser coordinates for all other epochs. As the phase solutions are derived assuming that the maser is at a given position, accurate coordinates are essential as positional errors produce residual phase shifts which cannot be perfectly modelled as a position shift alone when applied to the quasar. This will result in severe image degradation in the weak quasar sources (Reid et al. 2009b; Beasley & Conway 1992). From our phase-referenced observations we present updated coordinates for G305.200+0.019, G305.202+0.208

**Table 3.** Coordinates of the observed sources between 2013–2015 March. The separation and position angle columns describe the offset in the sky between the respective quasar and the 6.7-GHz methanol masers in G305.200+0.019. The offset and separation of the methanol masers in G305.202+0.208 and G305.208+0.206 with respect to G305.200+0.019 is also listed. The reported positions for G305.200+0.019, G305.202+0.208, G305.208+0.206 and J1312−6035 are revised based on the 2013 June epoch (see Section 4).

| Source name | Separation (″) | Position angle (°) | RA (h m s) | Dec (° ′ ″) |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Masers:     |               |                    |           |           |
| G305.200+0.019 | –          | 13 11 16.8912 | −62 45 55.008 |
| G305.202+0.208 | 0.19      | 356.24 13 11 10.4904 | −62 34 38.856 |
| G305.208+0.206 | 0.19      | 358.12 13 11 13.7017 | −62 34 41.397 |
| Detected quasars: |           |                    |           |           |
| J1254−6111 | 2.50        | 307.21 12 54 46.5768 | −61 11 34.969 |
| J1256−6449 | 2.65        | 217.58 12 56 03.4030 | −64 49 14.817 |
| J1312−6035 | 2.17        | 2.99 13 12 12.2928 | −60 35 38.220 |
| Non-detected quasar: |           |                    |           |           |
| J1259−6519 | 2.88        | 205.54 12 59 23.9000 | −65 19 53.200 |
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Figure 2. The autocorrelation spectra using all antennas from the 2013 November session. top: G 305.199+0.005 (−45.0 to −40.0 km s\(^{-1}\)) and G 305.200+0.019 (−38.0 to −29.5 km s\(^{-1}\)); the emission in the region with peak at −38.5 km s\(^{-1}\) was not detected in Green et al. (2012) (see Section 6.3.1), middle: G 305.202+0.208 and bottom: G 305.208+0.206. The dashed vertical lines indicates the channel which we used for astrometry.

J 1254−6111

and G 305.208+0.206 in Table 3. The offset between the source coordinates in Table 3 and Green et al. (2012) for G 305.200+0.019 is 0.282\(\alpha\), G 305.202+0.208 is 0.057\(\alpha\) and G 305.208+0.206 is 0.076\(\alpha\). We also present updated coordinates for J 1312−6035 to better than 2 mas in Table 3 with an offset of 0.368\(\alpha\) from the Murphy et al. (2010) position.

The change in the position of the maser feature used for astrometry was modelled independently in right ascension and declination and included corrections for the ellipticity of Earth's orbit (Reid et al. 2014). We assigned a priori astrometric uncertainties in right ascension and declination to account for systematic uncertainties in each coordinate. These estimates were iteratively adjusted until the \(\chi^2\) value per degree of freedom of \(~1\) was obtained for the parallax

Figure 3. J 1254−6111 (top), J 1312−6035 (middle) and J 1256−6035 (bottom) phase-referenced to G 305.202+0.208 from the 2013 June session. The quasars showed consistent centroid structure dominated by a single peak throughout all epochs. There was some variability in the quality of the images from one epoch to another, with image distortions resulting from residual
model. These uncertainties were added to quadrature to the formal errors of the offsets in Tables 4 and 5 to obtain the parallax which we present in the following section.

We have not included the data obtained from the Hartebeesthoek 26m and Warkworth 30m antennas for the results presented in this paper. The location of the Hartebeesthoek antenna with respect to the rest of the LBA affects its participation in the ICRF observations, preventing us from correcting the clock rate at this observatory. We are currently exploring alternative methods to determine the clock rate from Hartebeesthoek. The Warkworth antenna was included in the array on a test basis for the first time for maser astrometry in 2015 March (see Table 2). However, we were unable to obtain sufficient valid data from this antenna using our current calibration pipeline. We anticipate that astrometric results from measurements including Warkworth will be presented in the future as these issues are resolved.

5 PARALLAX MEASUREMENTS

The parallax of G 305.200+0.019 is measured to be 0.21±0.06 mas (Table 4 and Figure 1) and is a variance weighted average derived from measurements with respect to J 1254−6111, J 1312−6035 and J 1256−6449. The variance weighted average parallax of G 305.202+0.208 is measured to be 0.42±0.13 mas (Table 5 and Figure 5) with respect to J 1254−6111, J 1312−6035 and J 1256−6449. The sources are almost certainly contained within the same Giant Molecular Cloud (GMC), and so we have averaged the values to present an estimated parallax to the G 305.2 region in general. Due to the large uncertainty in the G 305.202+0.208 measurement, we have adopted a variance weighted approach to obtain a parallax of 0.25±0.05 mas, corresponding to 4.1±1.2 pc, which we present as the current best estimate of the distance to the G 305.2 region in Table 6.

In order to constrain errors in the measured proper motions, we made image cubes of the maser emission and analyzed the changes in the spot distribution from 2013 to 2015 March. We added the median of the spot motion distribution to the modelled proper motion (µx, µy) of the −33.1 km s−1 feature in G 305.200+0.019 and of the −44.0 km s−1 feature in G 305.202+0.208, and included half of the spread from the respective distributions to the formal model errors. This was done to account for determining the motion of the HMSFR region from a single maser spot. We report the proper motion of the −33.1 km s−1 feature in G 305.200+0.019 with errors as µx = −6.69±0.03 mas yr−1 and µy = −0.60±0.14 mas yr−1, corresponding to −30.0 and −11.7 km s−1 at a distance of 4.1 kpc. The proper motion of the −44.0 km s−1 feature in G 305.202+0.208 is µx = −7.14±0.17 mas yr−1 and µy = −0.44±0.21 mas yr−1, corresponding to −138.8 and −8.6 km s−1 at a distance of 4.1 kpc.

The uncertainties in (µx, µy) for both sources correspond to internal motions of ≤10 km s−1 in the maser emission, and are consistent with proper motion estimates of 6.7–GHz methanol masers in HMSFRs (e.g. Moscadelli & Goddi 2014, Sugiyama et al. 2014, Goddi et al. 2011). A more detailed analysis of the internal motions of the 6.7–GHz emission in the G 305.2 sources is beyond the scope of the current text and will be the subject of future analysis.

We were unable to determine the parallax of G 305.208+0.206 from our observations. It is possible that the observed blending of the emission in contiguous channels of the strongest features at −38 km s−1 and around −36 km s−1 (see Section 6.3.2) undermines the assumption that the emission is point-like at VLBI resolution, and indicates that this is a source which may be unsuitable for sub–milliarcsecond astrometry for the purposes of parallax determination.

The dominant source of errors in phase–referencing at observations >5–GHz, comes from the clocks and unmodeled troposphere (Mioduszewski & Kogan 2009). Krishnan et al. (2014) examined how the difficulties in effectively correcting for ionospheric phase can affect the multiband delay solutions from the ICRF observations for the LBA. We found an RMS noise of ~0.1 nsec in the multiband delays from the ICRF observations, which can correspond to large path lengths of 10s of cm. We therefore applied the linear clock drift rate from the multiband delays to the phase–referenced data and omitted the zenith atmospheric delay corrections during data calibration. We assess that the main sources of error in our parallax measurements are from atmospheric effects which we are currently working to improve.

6 PROPERTIES OF ASSOCIATED HIGH–MASS STAR FORMATION REGIONS

6.1 Peculiar motion

We used the vlsr of the associated 13CO molecular clump in Table 1 with the measured proper motions in Table 6 to determine the full 3D motion of G 305.200+0.019 and G 305.202+0.208 in the Galactic Plane which we present in Table 7. The dynamical model of the Galaxy we use is derived from Reid et al. (2014) and assumes a flat rotation curve of the disk with a circular rotation speed of Θ⊙ = 240 km s−1 at the radius of the Sun. The distance of the Sun from the Galactic Centre is taken to be R⊙ = 8.34 kpc, and the Solar Motion components are U⊙ = 10.70 km s−1 (towards the Galactic Centre), V⊙ = 15.60 km s−1 (clockwise and in the direction of Galactic rotation as viewed from the North Galactic Pole) and W⊙ = 8.90 km s−1 (in the direction of the North Galactic Pole). In Reid et al. (2014) there is a good fit to the model of spiral arm motions when an RMS of about 5–7 km s−1 is assumed for each velocity component of HMSFR, which is reasonable for virial motions of stars in giant molecular clouds. Table 7 shows that at a distance of 4.1 kpc the calculated peculiar velocity components for G 305.200+0.019 and G 305.202+0.208 follow this trend inside the limits of uncertainty, though there appear to be deviations from the model for some components.

6.2 Spiral arm allocation

We have used Galactic CO emission measurements by Reid et al. (2010), García et al. (2014) with the parallax distance in Table 6 to determine the spiral arm allocation of the G 305.2 region. It appears that the region could either
Table 4. The differential fitted positions of the $-33.1$ km s$^{-1}$ feature in G 305.200+0.019 with respect to J 1254−6111, J 1312−6035 and J 1256−6449 and the corresponding parallax. The flux density of the maser peak emission corresponding to the $-33.1$ km s$^{-1}$ feature is also presented. We used an emission free channel to obtain the maser RMS. The listed RMS for all images have been obtained using the histogram in IMEAN.

| Source        | Epoch  | x offset (mas) | Error  | y offset (mas) | Error  | Quasar flux density (mJy) | RMS | G 305.200+0.019 flux density (Jy) | RMS | Parallax (mas) |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| J 1254−6111  | 2013.210 | 2.362          | 0.056  | −0.372         | 0.032  | 172.6                    | 1.7 | 28.34                        | 0.02 | 0.20±0.08      |
|               | 2013.460 | 0.381          | 0.007  | −0.235         | 0.009  | 302.3                    | 1.2 | 28.56                        | 0.02 |                |
|               | 2013.621 | −0.793         | 0.023  | −0.136         | 0.017  | 159.7                    | 1.2 | 28.00                        | 0.02 |                |
|               | 2013.887 | −2.335         | 0.021  | 0.001          | 0.021  | 159.2                    | 3.6 | 25.46                        | 0.02 |                |
|               | 2015.236 | −11.479        | 0.020  | −0.665         | 0.014  | 183.1                    | 1.2 | 28.43                        | 0.03 |                |
| J 1312−6035  | 2013.210 | 1.398          | 0.036  | 0.424          | 0.018  | 18.8                     | 2.3 | 0.21±0.09                    |      |                |
|               | 2013.460 | −0.533         | 0.031  | 0.694          | 0.040  | 14.8                     | 2.7 |                |      |                |
|               | 2013.621 | −1.789         | 0.023  | −0.317         | 0.019  | 17.5                     | 1.8 |                |      |                |
|               | 2013.887 | −3.228         | 0.103  | −0.981         | 0.099  | 5.7                      | 2.3 |                |      |                |
|               | 2015.236 | −12.066        | 0.041  | −1.327         | 0.029  | 17.3                     | 2.5 |                |      |                |
| J 1256−6449  | 2013.210 | 3.988          | 0.011  | −1.808         | 0.009  | 87.7                     | 1.2 | 0.40±0.33                    |      |                |
|               | 2013.460 | 3.012          | 0.018  | −0.564         | 0.022  | 81.4                     | 8.6 |                |      |                |
|               | 2013.621 | 2.359          | 0.039  | −0.987         | 0.026  | 56.9                     | 8.8 |                |      |                |
|               | 2013.887 | 1.815          | 0.071  | −1.035         | 0.066  | 26.4                     | 1.5 |                |      |                |
|               | 2015.236 | −9.062         | 0.012  | −1.292         | 0.009  | 63.6                     | 3.1 |                |      |                |

Figure 4. Parallax and proper motion of the $-33.1$ km s$^{-1}$ reference feature in G 305.200+0.019 with respect to J 1254−6111 (red), J 1312−6035 (blue) and J 1256−6449 (green). Left panel: the sky positions with the first and last epochs labeled. We have opted to show the positions with respect to a single quasar for clarity. The expected positions from the fits are indicated with black circular markers. Middle panel: east–west (triangles) and north–south (circles) motion of the position offsets and best combined parallax and proper motions fits versus time. Right panels: the east–west (top) and north–south (bottom) parallax signature with the best fit proper motions removed.
Table 5. The differential fitted positions of the $-44.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ feature in G 305.202+0.208 with respect to J 1254–6111, J 1256–6449 and J 1312–6035 and the corresponding parallax. The flux density of the maser peak emission corresponding to the $-44.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ feature is also presented. We used an emission free channel to obtain the maser RMS. The listed RMS for all images have been obtained using the histogram in IMEAN.

| Source         | Epoch   | x offset (mas) | Error  | y offset (mas) | Error  | Quasar flux density (mJy) | RMS   | G 305.202+0.208 flux density (Jy) | RMS   | Parallax (mas) |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| J 1254–6111    | 2013.210| 3.240          | 0.034  | 0.583          | 0.023  | 195.1                     | 4.3   | 20.56                         | 0.02  | 0.36±0.22       |
|                | 2013.460| 0.865          | 0.022  | 0.324          | 0.021  | 273.3                     | 3.0   | 26.60                         | 0.03  |                |
|                | 2013.621| −0.604         | 0.024  | 0.478          | 0.021  | 174.7                     | 2.7   | 22.08                         | 0.02  |                |
|                | 2013.887| −1.462         | 0.047  | 0.127          | 0.047  | 236.3                     | 6.8   | 19.86                         | 0.02  |                |
|                | 2015.236| −11.068        | 0.033  | −0.229         | 0.030  | 114.5                     | 1.7   | 16.31                         | 0.07  |                |
| J 1312–6035    | 2013.210| 2.508          | 0.029  | 0.959          | 0.021  | 16.7                      | 2.8   | 0.21±0.22                    |       |                |
|                | 2013.460| −0.253         | 0.021  | 0.124          | 0.018  | 19.7                      | 1.8   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2013.621| −1.529         | 0.051  | 0.259          | 0.048  | 11.0                      | 2.9   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2013.887| −2.740         | 0.038  | −0.368         | 0.033  | 10.8                      | 4.3   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2015.236| −11.947        | 0.062  | −1.507         | 0.059  | 17.4                      | 4.7   |                               |       |                |
| J 1256–6449    | 2013.210| 6.775          | 0.082  | −0.291         | 0.046  | 39.5                      | 1.7   | 0.68±0.23                    |       |                |
|                | 2013.460| 3.611          | 0.018  | −0.620         | 0.016  | 128.4                     | 1.2   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2013.621| 2.352          | 0.040  | −0.487         | 0.036  | 54.1                      | 1.4   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2013.887| 2.078          | 0.200  | −0.555         | 0.154  | 30.1                      | 2.8   |                               |       |                |
|                | 2015.236| −8.689         | 0.064  | −0.979         | 0.065  | 52.4                      | 1.8   |                               |       |                |

Figure 5. Parallax and proper motion of the $-44.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ reference feature in G 305.202+0.208 with respect to J 1254–6111 (red), J 1312–6035 (blue) and J 1256–6449 (green). Left panel: the sky positions with the first and last epochs labeled. We have opted to show the positions with respect to a single quasar for clarity. The expected positions from the fits are indicated with black circular markers. Middle panel: east–west (triangles) and north–south (circles) motion of the position offsets and best combined parallax and proper motions fits versus time. Right panels: the east–west (top) and north–south (bottom) parallax signature with the best fit proper motions removed.
of 10 arms of four nearby spirals typically fall within the range of 305° methanol maser emission towards G 305.200+0.019. In Figure 6 we present the first VLBI maps of the 6.7–GHz methanol masers in G 305.202+0.208. These have been produced from the 2013 November epoch of observations. High-resolution (1.8×1.4 arcsec² beam size) images of the 6.7–GHz methanol masers in G 305.202+0.208 have previously been made by Phillips et al. (1998), and Norris et al. (1993) and Phillips et al. have presented maps of the 6.7–GHz methanol masers in G 305.208+0.206. In producing the spot maps we grouped the emission for each source which was present across contiguous spectral channels into a single maser feature. Each feature typically represents emission from between 4 – 20 spectral channels (0.22 – 1.10 km s⁻¹), and the points in the figures are a flux density weighted average in position and velocity. The methanol emission for these sources is measured to span between 190 – 1000 AU, which is consistent with measurements from other VLBI observations of methanol maser emission (e.g. Bruntt et al. 2001; Bartkiewicz et al. 2008). The errors in the relative positions between the features in each map are <1 mas and the image noise is between 10 – 20 mJy beam⁻¹.

### Table 6. Summary of the parallax, distance and proper motion measurements of G 305.200+0.019 and G 305.202+0.208.

| Source name               | Parallax (mas) | µx (mas yr⁻¹) | µy (mas yr⁻¹) |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| G 305.200+0.019           | 0.21±0.06      | −6.69±0.03    | −0.60±0.14    |
| G 305.202+0.208           | 0.42±0.13      | −7.14±0.17    | −0.44±0.21    |

Variance weighted average: 0.25±0.05
Corresponding distance: 4.1±0.2 kpc

| Source name               | D (kpc) | U (km s⁻¹) | V (km s⁻¹) | W (km s⁻¹) |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| G 305.200+0.019           | 4.1     | 0.9±6.2    | 0.5±6.2    | 7.2±3.0    |
| G 305.202+0.208           | 4.1     | −7.9±6.1   | −0.2±7.6   | 10.8±4.4   |

We attempted to constrain the spiral arm association of G 305.2 by studying the modelled peculiar motions of G 305.200+0.019 and G 305.202+0.208 over a range of distances between 1 and 7 kpc. Our tests indicate reasonable peculiar motions expected for HMSFRS (Reid et al. 2009) between 1 – 4 kpc (see Table 7), corresponding to the Carina spiral arm, and for distances >5 kpc corresponding to Centaurus. We concluded that the latter contradicts the parallax distance and exacerbates the longitude problem, and therefore find strong evidence to associate the G 305.2 region with the Carina-Sagittarius arm. This arm has been modelled by Sato et al. (2014) as a log–periodic spiral with a pitch angle of ψ = 19.8 ± 3.1° in the Galactocentric azimuth (β) range between 3.3° < β < 100.9°. We used the Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) procedure from Reid et al. (2014) to include the G 305.2 region to this model. In doing so we increase the range of β by ~40°, to obtain an updated pitch angle of ψ = 19.0 ± 2.6° for the Carina–Sagittarius arm, now with greater confidence for the range between −34.8° < β < 100.9°.

Honig & Reid (2013) show that the pitch angles of the arms of four nearby spirals typically fall within the range of 10° < ψ < 30° and are highly scattered. This appears to be the case for arms in different galaxies, among different arms within a galaxy and also within individual spiral arms. We find our updated value of ψ to be consistent when we model the arm over −40° < β < 40° and −40° < β < 120°. This is consistent with Honig & Reid (2013) who observe the stability of ψ along arm segments over 5 – 10 kpc, which is applicable to our case.

### 6.3 Source details

In Figure 6 we present the first VLBI maps of the 6.7–GHz methanol maser emission towards G 305.200+0.019, G 305.202+0.208 and G 305.208+0.206. We find the 6.7–GHz methanol maser emission associated with G 305.200+0.019 has eight distinct velocity components in Figure 8 (top panel). The emission spans 0.50″ in the north–south direction and 0.12″ along the east–west direction. Except for the feature at −31.96 km s⁻¹, there is a velocity gradient in the emission with the seven features which form a simple and linear structure towards the north of the plot. This structure spans 0.06″ (averaged along either axis), which corresponds to 245 AU at a distance of 4.1 kpc (from Table 5). The lone feature at −37.07 km s⁻¹ is offset from the centre of the image field by 0.51″. The maser spot which was used for parallax determination is associated with the feature with an integrated flux density of 30.0 Jy at −33.15 km s⁻¹. In Figure 3 we identify a feature at −38.5 km s⁻¹ for G305.200+0.019 which was undetected in Green et al. (2012). We were not able to identify this feature from our 1.2 arcsec² image cube, and conclude that it is either resolved on VLBI baselines, or may be associated with G 305.199+0.005.
6.7–GHz methanol maser emission for Figure 6.

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The weighted velocity of the associated feature. The size of the data points (relative to each source) are scaled to the integrated flux density of the strongest maser channel of the associated feature.

| $n_e$ (cm$^{-3}$) | $M_{\text{HI}}$ ($M_\odot$) | $\log N_L$ (s$^{-1}$) | $M_*$ ($M_\odot$) | Spectral type |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| $0.56 \times 10^4$ | $38.7 \times 10^{-4}$ | 46.19 | 14.9 | B0.5 |

Hindson et al. (2012) derive the properties of the embedded high–mass star for the candidate UC Hii region associated with G 305.200+0.019 and classify it as a B1 source. Using their results along with the equations from Panagia & Walmsley (1978), we estimate the electron density $n_e$, mass of ionized hydrogen $M_{\text{HI}}$, the Lyman continuum photon flux $N_L$ in Table 8. From this we find the (lower limit) mass of the ionizing source responsible for the observed Lyman flux to be a B0.5 type star.

Using the distance of 4.1 kpc for the IRAS source identified by Walsh et al. (1997), we find that G 305.202+0.019 has a luminosity of $L = 28.3 \times 10^4$ $L_\odot$. This corresponds to a source with an O 6.5 spectral type (Panagia 1973), which is in contrast to the classification in Table 8. The disparity can be explained by high–mass stars forming in clusters, and the derived spectral type from the arcminute resolution IRAS observations is likely to indicate the total luminosity of the cluster as if it were produced by a single high–mass source.

6.3.2 G 305.202+0.208

The middle panel of Figure 6 shows the emission associated with G 305.202+0.208 consists of four features with a simple structure spanning 0.08″ in the east–west direction, corresponding to 330 AU at a distance of 4.1 kpc (from Table 8). While the structure seen here is similar to that in Phillips et al. (1998), it appears that some weak emission to the north–east and north–west has fallen below the detection limit of our observations or has been resolved by VLBI. However, the feature at $-43.26$ km s$^{-1}$ was not detected by Phillips et al. (1998). The maser spot which was used for parallax determination is associated with the feature with an integrated flux density of 22.5 Jy at $-44.03$ km s$^{-1}$.

Walsh et al. (1997) derive a luminosity of $20.9 \times 10^4$ $L_\odot$ for the IRAS source associated with G 305.202+0.208. Walsh et al. (1999) show that the IR emission is associated with G 305.202+0.208 and not G 305.208+0.206 as presented in Walsh et al. (1997). Using the updated distance of 4.1 kpc to G 305.202+0.208, we find that the luminosity is $16.6 \times 10^4$ $L_\odot$, which would correspond to an O 6.5 spectral source, if solitary, but is likely to be indicative of the cluster luminosity.

6.3.3 G 305.208+0.206

G 305.208+0.206 shows the most complex distribution of emission of the sources in Figure 6 (bottom panel), consisting of ten features. The main cluster forms a ring like structure with diameter of $\sim 0.22''$, corresponding to 900 AU at distance of 4.1 kpc (from Table 8). There is also a feature at $-35.55$ km s$^{-1}$ offset to the north–west by 0.38″ from the centre of the image field. The emission does not appear to
follow a simple or clear velocity gradient, however there is a general decrease in velocity toward the south. [Phillips et al. (1998)] identify the strongest feature of this source as a single spot, however we have resolved the emission into two features at $-38.51$ and $-38.09$ km s$^{-1}$. There is also weak emission at $-46$ km s$^{-1}$ in [Phillips et al. (1998)]. In the region between the $-36.15$ and $-34.04$ km s$^{-1}$ features which is below the detection limit of our observations. The integrated flux density of the peak feature at $38.51$ km s$^{-1}$ is 122.3 Jy.

7 CONCLUSION

We have obtained parallaxes for methanol masers associated with the G 305.2 region. The parallax of G 305.200+0.019 is measured to be $0.21 \pm 0.06$ mas and the parallax of G 305.202+0.208 is measured to be $0.42 \pm 0.13$ mas. We combine these to obtain a variance weighted average parallax of $0.25 \pm 0.05$ mas, corresponding to a distance of $4.1^{+1.2}_{-0.7}$ kpc to the G 305.2 region. We find the (near) kinematic distance, using the latest Galactic parameters, to the $^{13}$CO molecular clump associated with these masers to be $4.3^{+2}_{-1}$ kpc. While not inconsistent with the parallax distance, the kinematic distance has a larger uncertainty and provides evidence of the unreliability of this technique on providing distances for the study of HMSF.

VLBI observations of maser emission associated with HMSFRs are providing insights into the spiral structure of the Milky Way galaxy. These measurements are predominantly from northern hemisphere observations and do not probe the Galactic structure in the forth quadrant. The LBA is the only VLBI instrument in the southern hemisphere which is currently providing parallax distances to methanol maser sources in this region. Our LBA parallax results from G 305.200+0.019 and G 305.202+0.208 allow us to place the G 305.2 region in the Carina–Sagittarius arm, thereby extending the Galactic azimuth range of the sources in this arm by $\sim 40^\circ$. From this, we have revised the pitch angle of the Carina–Sagittarius arm to $\psi = 19.0 \pm 2.6^\circ$. The broader azimuth range allows the pitch angle to be determined with greater confidence, demonstrating the role of southern hemisphere observations in determining the spiral structure of the Milky Way.

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