

PdBI Observations

FRONT

- **TT Cyg:** integrated area map of the CO J=2-1 emission in the surrounding envelope of the cool red giant star TTCyg. From Olofsson et al., 2000, A&A 353, 583. Courtesy of Dr. R.Lucas.

BACK - from top to bottom

- **NGC1068:** integrated area map of CO J=1-0 emission in the starburst galaxy NGC1068 at low ($2''$) and high ($0.7''$) resolution. From Schinnerer et al., 2000, ApJ 533, 850. Courtesy of Dr. L.Tacconi.
- **LEFT, GG Tau:** $\lambda = 1.3$ mm image in false color of the dust ring surrounding the binary TTauri star GG Tau (which appears as white stars in the center). Three channels of the associated ^{13}CO J=2-1 emission have been superimposed (contours). From Guilloteau et al., 1998, A&A, 348, 57. Courtesy of Dr. A.Dutrey.
- **RIGHT, BR1202-0725:** Dust emission in the quasar BR1202-0725 at $z = 4.69$ which corresponds to 10 % of the age of the universe. CO J=5-4 spectra are also shown. From Omont et al., 1996, Nat.382,428. Courtesy of Dr. S. Guilloteau.
- **M1-92:** $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$ high-resolution maps ($0.9''$) obtained towards the proto-planetary nebula M1-92, Minkowski's footprint. Blue-shifted emission at -13 km/s from the star's systemic velocity (lefthand) and red-shifted emission at $+13$ km/s (righthand) trace the presence of a huge molecular envelope with a bipolar double-shell like morphology which surrounds the central star (asterisk). The FOV is $15''$. From Bujarrabal, Alcolea, Neri 1998, ApJ, 504, 915. Courtesy of Dr. R.Neri.
- **M82:** Continuum at λ 3.4 mm from the center of the nearby galaxy M82. The continuum is dominated by free-free emission and traces the HII regions. Observations from P. Schilke & N. Brouillet. Courtesy of Drs N.Brouillet and P.Schilke.
- **HH211:** CO J=2-1 (white contours) and λ 1.3 mm continuum (red contours) emission in the HH211 molecular outflow, observed with the Plateau de Bure interferometer (Gueth & Guilloteau 1999, A&A, 343, 571). The underlying false-color image shows the H_2 $2.12\mu\text{m}$ line emission observed with the Calar Alto 3.5-m telescope (McCaughrean, et al., 1994, ApJ, 436, L189). Courtesy of Drs F.Gueth and M.Mc Caughrean.

