The background of the slide is a photograph of a radio telescope array, likely the UTR-2 facility. The image shows two long, parallel rows of antenna structures extending into the distance. The sky is a warm, golden-orange color, indicating a sunset or sunrise. The sun is visible as a bright, glowing orb in the center of the horizon, between the two rows of antennas. The overall scene is atmospheric and highlights the scale of the scientific facility.

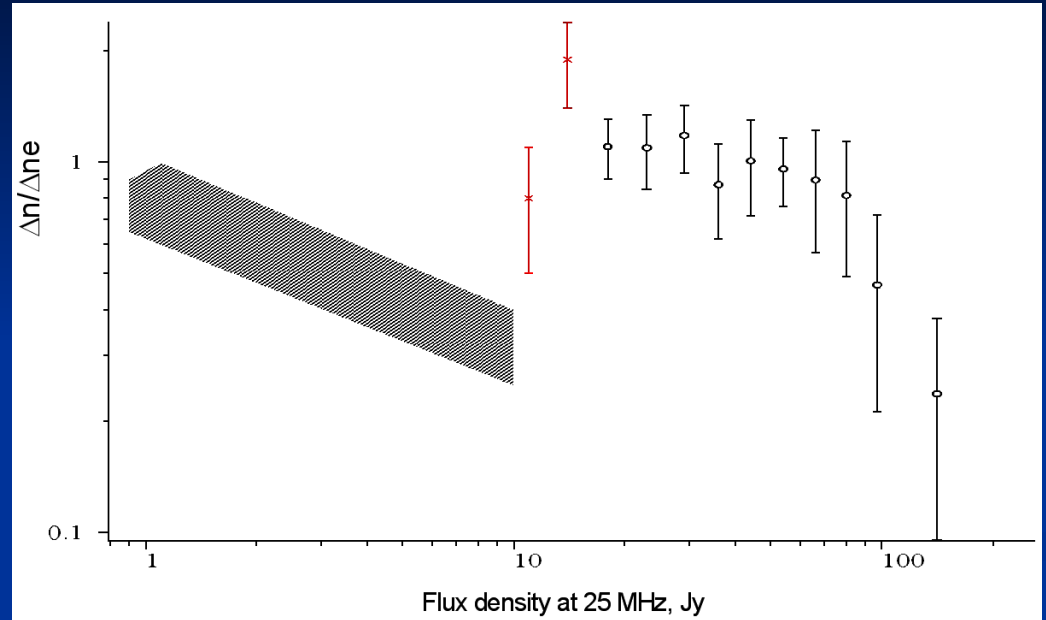
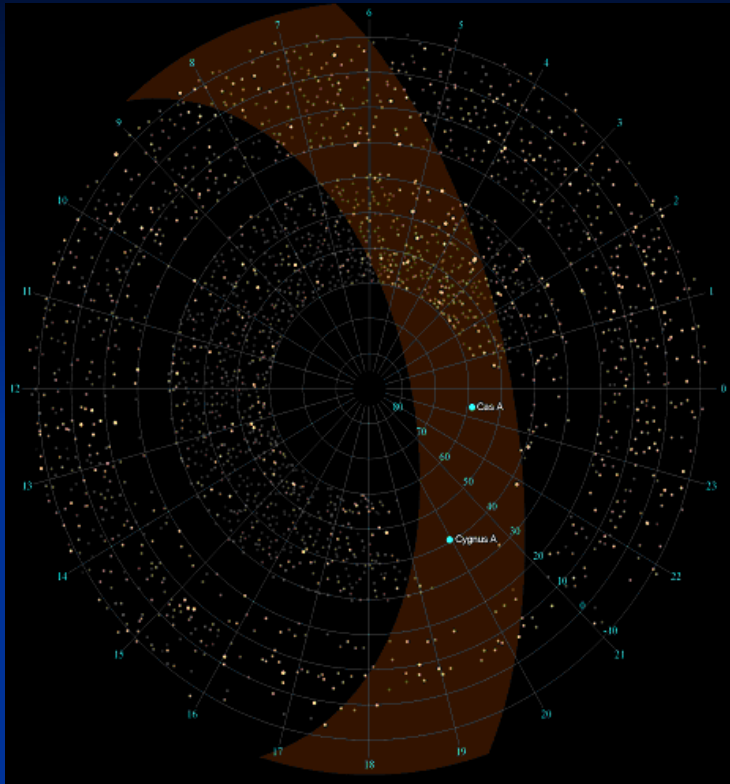
DECAMETRIC CONTINUUM INVESTIGATIONS AT UTR-2

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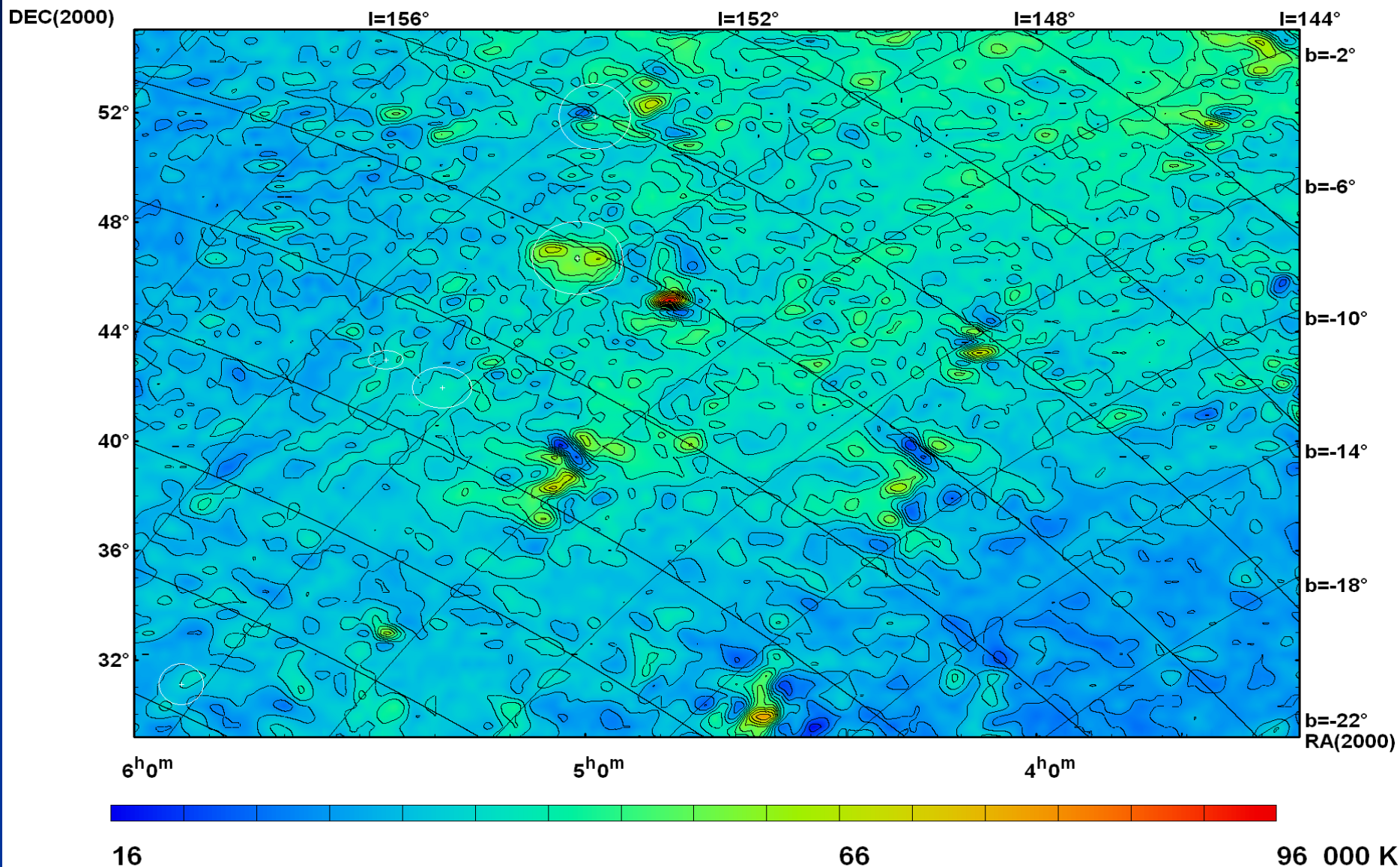
UTR-2 Discrete Sources Survey



- UTR-2 catalogue coverage of the Northern sky. Sizes of individual sources on the figure represent their flux densities. Shaded region is the Galactic disk: $|b| < 15^\circ$. **2300** discrete sources were detected.
- Results of source count made for UTR-2 survey. Dashed area is the confidence region calculated for confused radio sources. The data in the range of fluxes from 20 to 80 Jy correspond to power law dependence with exponent of **1.84**.

UTR-2 Northern Sky Survey

UTR-2 Continuum Survey
freq. 25 MHz



Maps of the target continuum observations at UTR-2 radio telescope

HII Regions

No	DEC. (° ') ₁₉₅₀	R.A. (h m) ₁₉₅₀	Name	Publication
1	-03 40 – 01 10	04 22 – 06 18	Barnard's Loop, IC434 (HII)	1992SvA....36..246A
2	-01 00 – 04 00	06 05 – 07 08	Sh280,282,284 (HII)	1988AbramenkovPhD
3	02 50 – 08 15	06 00 – 07 05	NGC2237, Rosette nebula (HII)	1978Ap&SS..54..187K
4	06 00 – 12 00	05 10 – 06 07	Sh264 (HII)	1988AbramenkovPhD
5	06 50 – 12 50	06 05 – 07 05	NGC2264 (HII)	1982SvA....26..160A
6	31 50 – 36 50	04 45 – 05 45	IC405, 410 (HII)	1983SvA....27...32A
7	33 50 – 39 00	03 30 – 04 30	NGC 1499 (HII)	1978Ap&SS..58..347K
8	41 30 – 46 10	20 40 – 21 55	Sh117, 119 (HII)	1992Ap.....35..274A
9	50 40 – 55 10	03 30 – 04 35	Sh205,206,209, (HII),L1407(dust cloud)	1985SvA....29..616A
10	57 15 – 62 05	02 05 – 03 35	W4,W5,Sh202 (HII)	1992SvA....36..374A

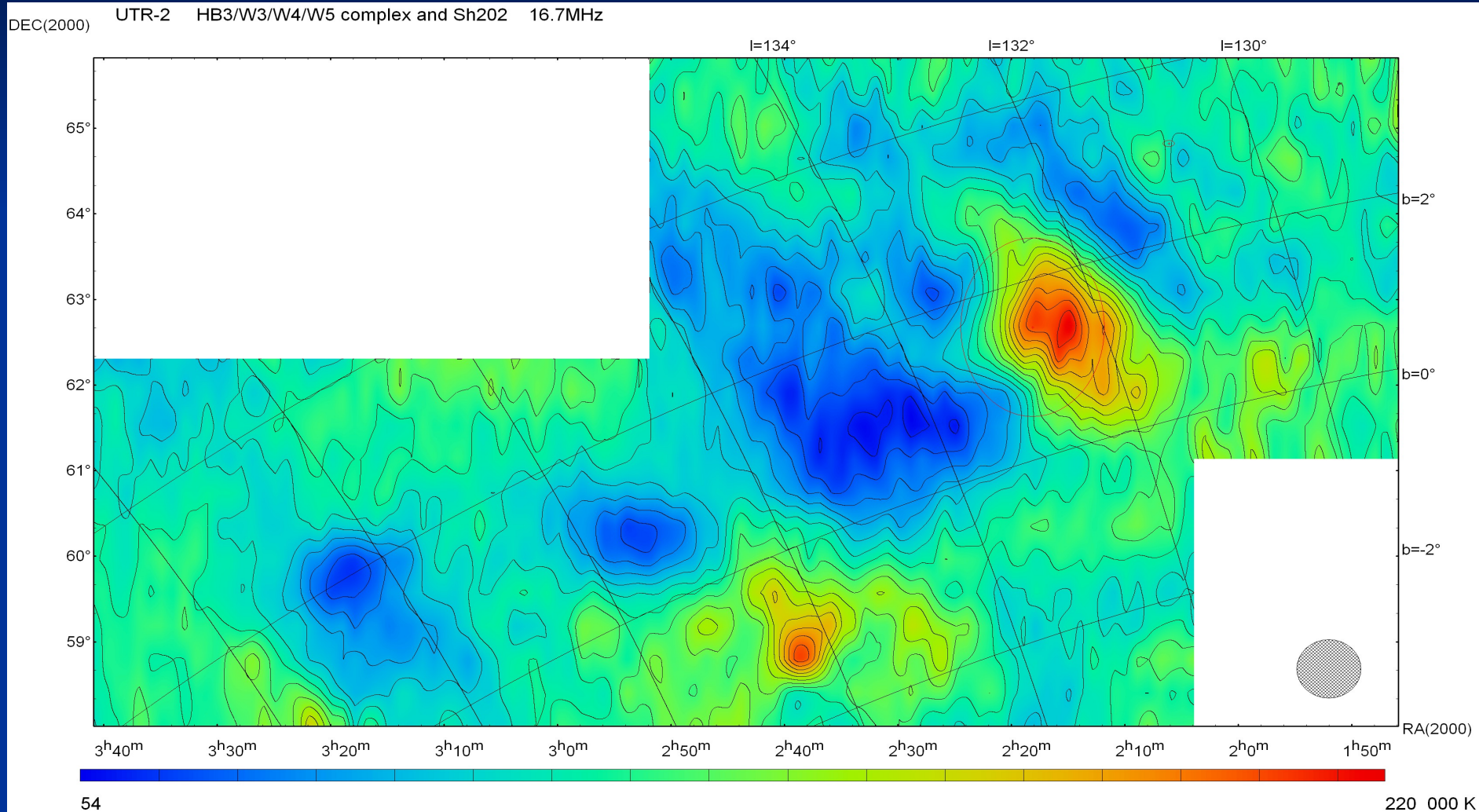
Supernova remnants

No	DEC. (° ') ₁₉₅₀	R.A. (h m) ₁₉₅₀	Name	Publication
1	-03 57 – 03 13	17 38 – 19 40	W44, L=32° (SNR's)	-
2	01 50 – 13 00	06 00 – 07 05	Monocer. Neb., PKS0646+06 (SNR's)	1982DoUkr.....44A
3	02 49 – 09 11	18 45 – 19 55	W50, L=40° (SNR's)	1987XIXth Gal&ExtgalIRA, Abstr.
4	13 55 – 19 23	05 30 – 06 40	PKS0607+17 (SNR)	1988A&A...200..185K
5	21 31 – 23 30	05 54 – 06 33	IC 443 (SNR)	2006RPh&RA (in Russian)
6	27 34 – 32 26	18 39 – 21 40	Cygnus Loop, L=65° (SNR's)	2006 XXVI GA IAU, Abs. book
7	44 45 – 49 10	04 05 – 05 15	HB9 (SNR), S216 (PN)	1988SvA....32..634K, 1987KFNT....3...11A
8	48 12 – 52 48	20 10 – 21 20	HB21 (SNR)	1989KFNT....5...44K
9	60 55 – 65 30	01 40 – 02 50	HB3, 3C58 (SNR's)	2006RPh&RA (in Russian)
10	70 00 – 74 33	23 20 – 00 50	CTA1 (SNR)	1990SvA....34..197K

Dust and molecular clouds, galaxy, galactic clusters

1	$\delta_0 = 25\ 30$	04 15 – 05 10	Heiles2 (dust cloud)	1982SvA....26..303A
2	25 46 – 30 42	12 20 – 13 31	Coma (Gal. Cluster)	-
3	29 20 – 34 10	03 10 – 04 10	Per OB-2 (dust cloud)	1988AbramenkovPhD
4	37 40 – 42 19	09 08 – 10 15	Min. brightness region	-
5	38 41 – 43 20	00 05 – 01 15	M31 (Galaxy)	1991 IRA NASU,Prp.49(in Ru.)
6	63 17 – 64 52	16 56 – 17 26	A2255 (Gal. Cluster)	-
7	69 11 – 70 49	08 38 – 09 38	UMC (molecular cloud)	-

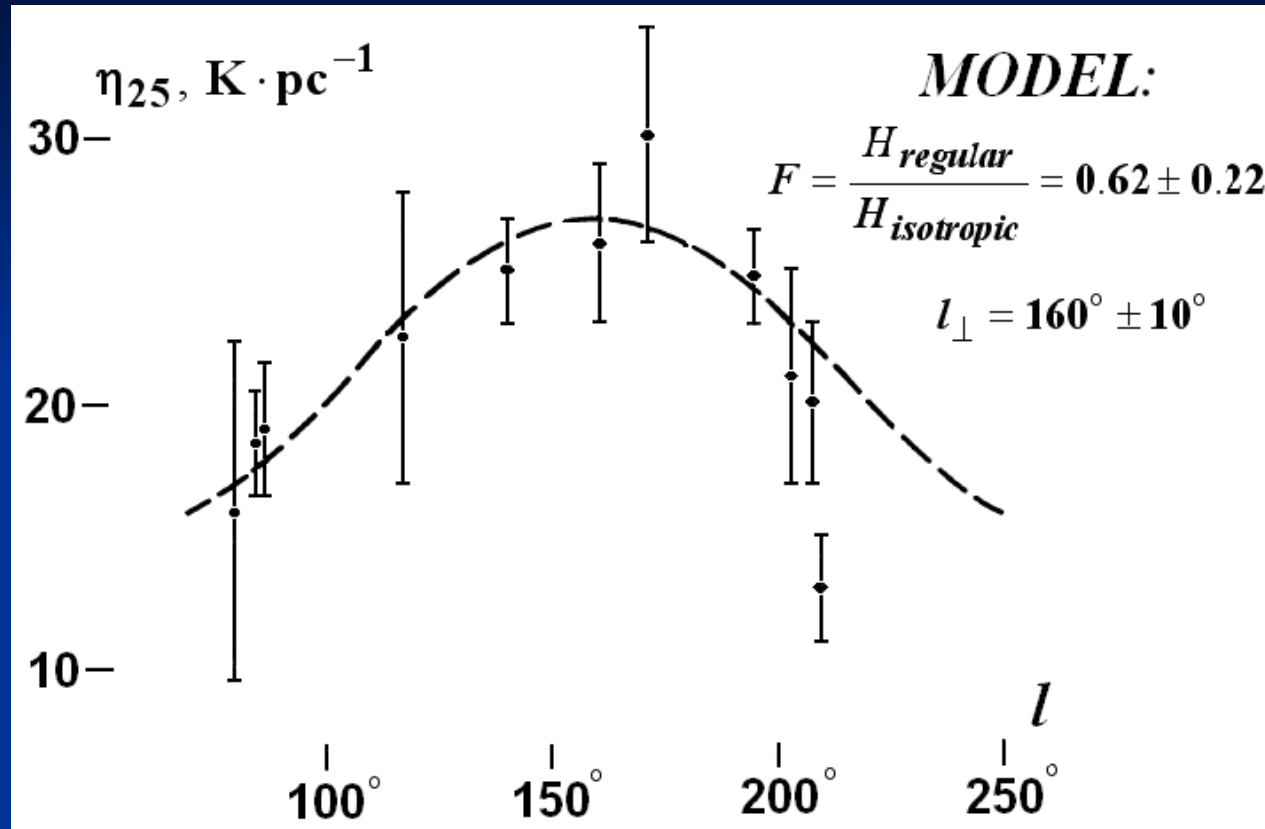
HB3/W3/W4/W5 complex and S 202



Physical parameters of HII regions and volume density of the Galactic background at 25 MHz

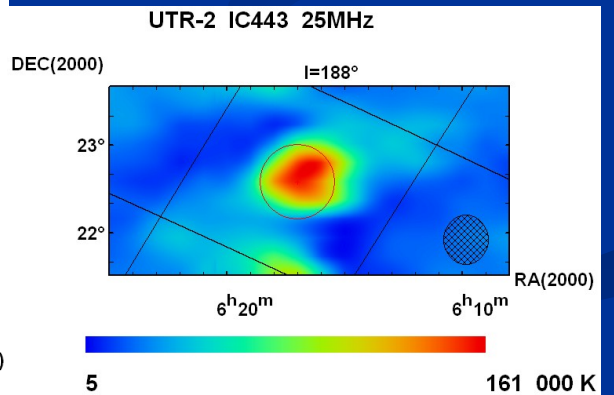
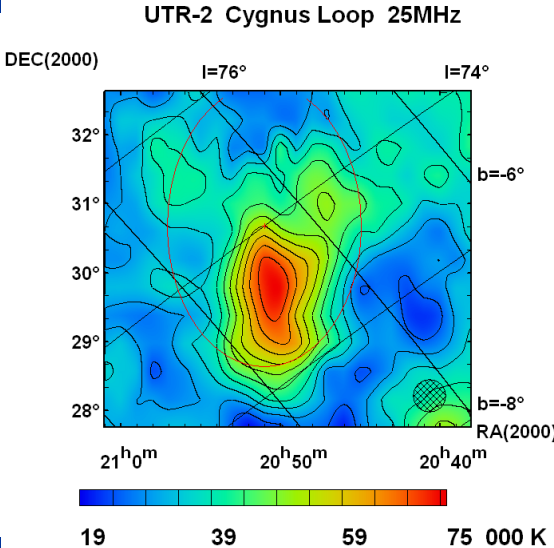
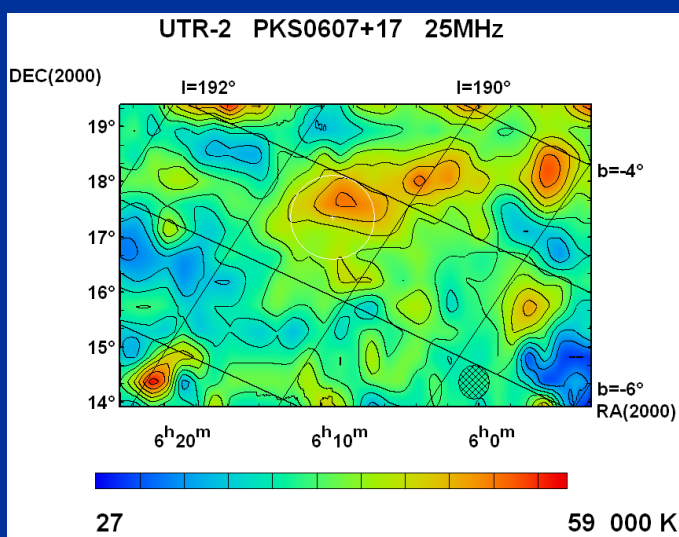
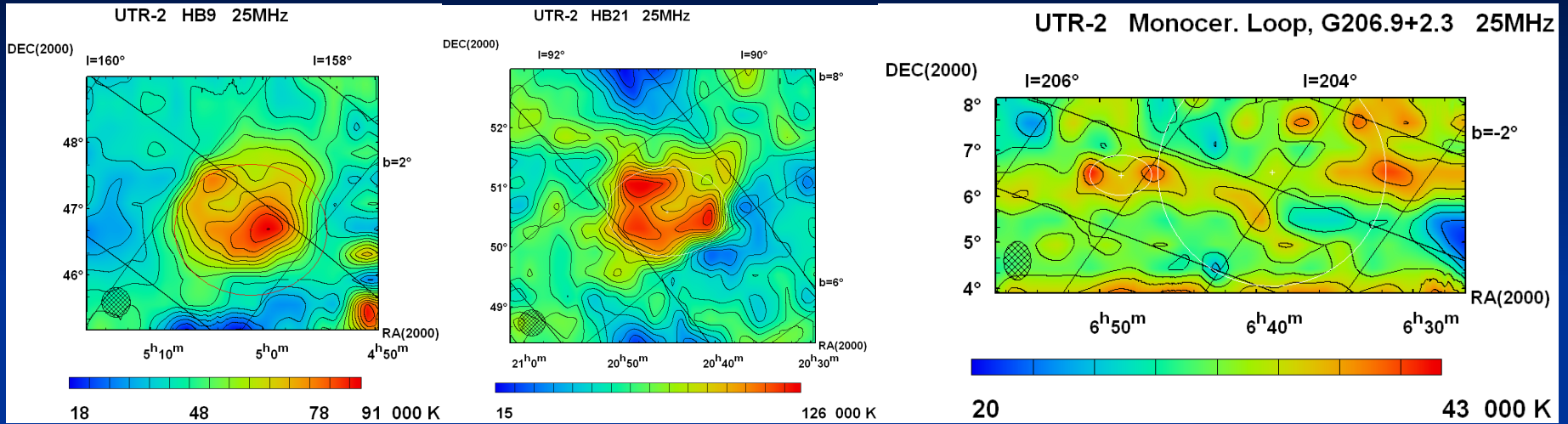
HII region	T_e , K	EM, pc*cm ⁻⁶	τ (25MHz)	l (°)	L (pc)	η (K*pc ⁻¹)
S 117	7100	5400	6.5	85	1040	18.5 ± 2
S 119	5200	500	0.9	87	870	19 ± 2.5
S 190	4900	1500	3	135	2200	10.5 ± 0.5
S 202	1500	80	1.2	141	1000	25 ± 2
S 220	4400	13000	30	161	490	26 ± 3
S 229	6400	630	0.8	172	650	30 ± 4
S 236	11000	8000	8	174	3000	7.2 ± 1
S 264	2800	200	0.8	195	500	25 ± 2
S 273	4100	275	0.7	203	710	21 ± 4
S 275	3600	3500	10	206	1500	12 ± 1
S 276	5900	220	0.4	209	500	13 ± 2
S 277	6000	1350	2.1	207	500	20 ± 3
S 280	2000	1400	6.4	209	1500	11.5 ± 1
S 282	4900	430	0.9	210	1500	12.5 ± 1
S 284	2000	1550	9.7	212	5200	3.7 ± 0.5

The longitude dependence of the volume density of the Galactic background in the Local arm at 25MHz



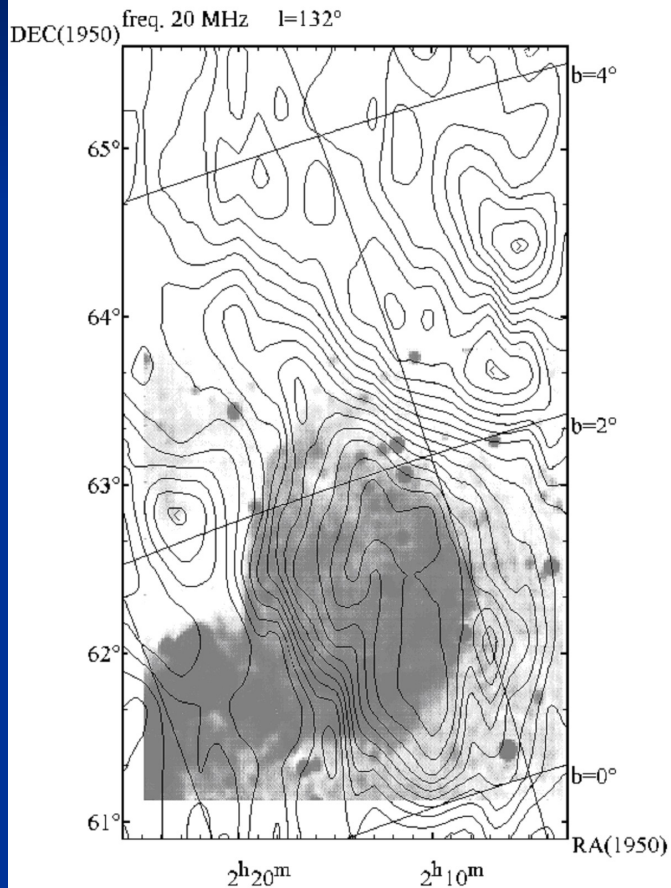
- The approximating dashed curve corresponds to the model of the magnetic field consisting of the regular and isotropic components. l_{\perp} is orthogonal to the regular component of the field.
- $\eta_{\perp} = 27 \pm 3 \text{ K} \cdot \text{pc}^{-1}$; $\eta_{\text{interarm}} \leq 1 \text{ K} \cdot \text{pc}^{-1}$; $H_{\text{arm}}/H_{\text{interarm}} \sim 10$

SNR's observed at UTR-2



SNR's HB3 and Cygnus Loop

UTR-2 SNR HB3 (contour map) overlaped 408 MHz (gray scale)



UTR-2 Cygnus Loop

freq. 25 MHz

DEC(2000)

32°

31°

30°

29°

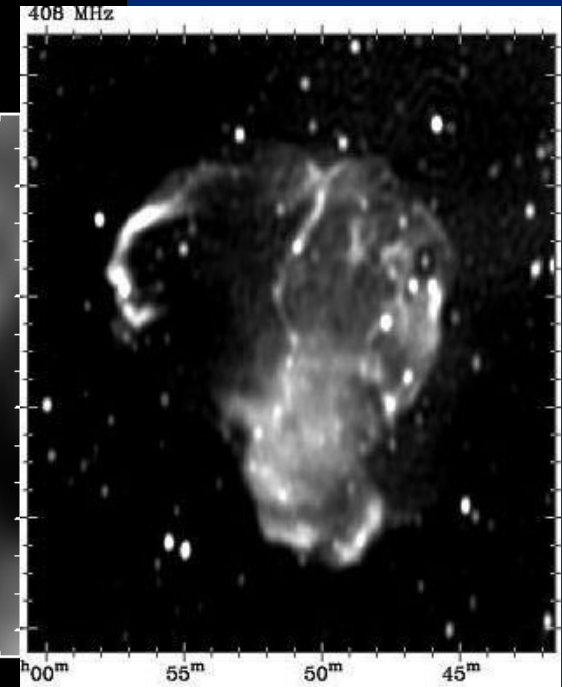
28°

21^h0^m

20^h50^m

19

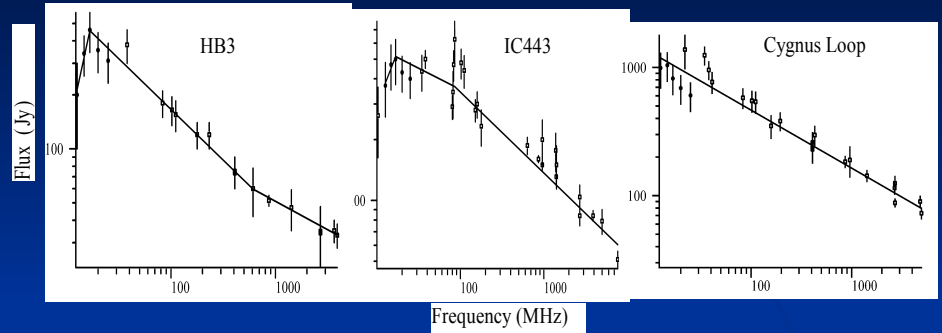
75 000 K



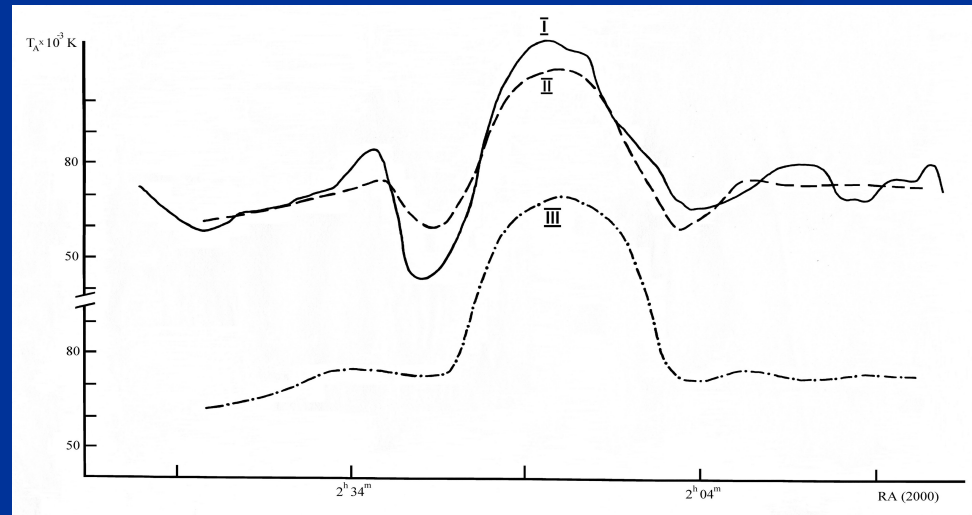
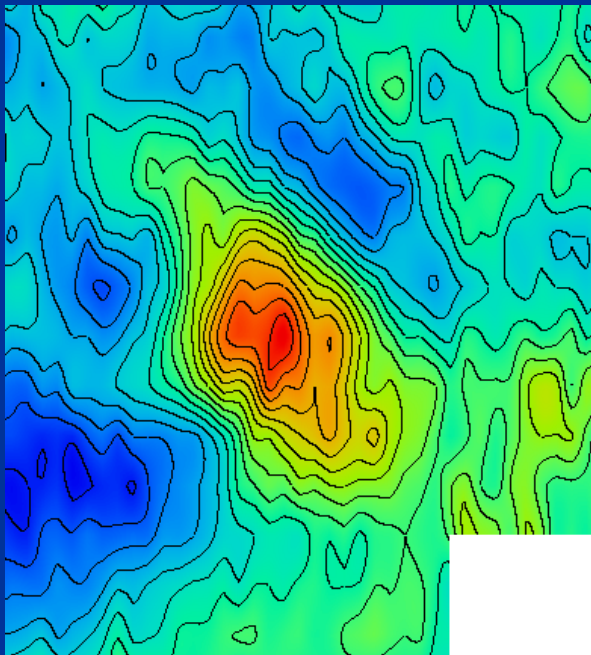
Observational and modeled parameters for HB3, IC443 and Cygnus Loop

Flux density of the SNRs HB3, IC443, Cygnus Loop

Frequency (MHz)	Flux density (Jy)		
	HB3	IC443	Cygnus Loop
12.6	200 ± 100	370 ± 110	990 ± 300
14.7	340 ± 85	470 ± 120	1040 ± 260
16.7	460 ± 115	500 ± 125	820 ± 205
20.0	355 ± 89	430 ± 107	690 ± 140
25.0	310 ± 77	400 ± 100	605 ± 120



The spectra of SNR's HB3, IC443 and Cygnus Loop



Scans of brightness temperatures of the SNR HB3 observed at 20 MHz for $\delta_{2000} = 62^\circ.74$ (curve I) and modeled with (curve II) and without (curve III) account of the HII envelope

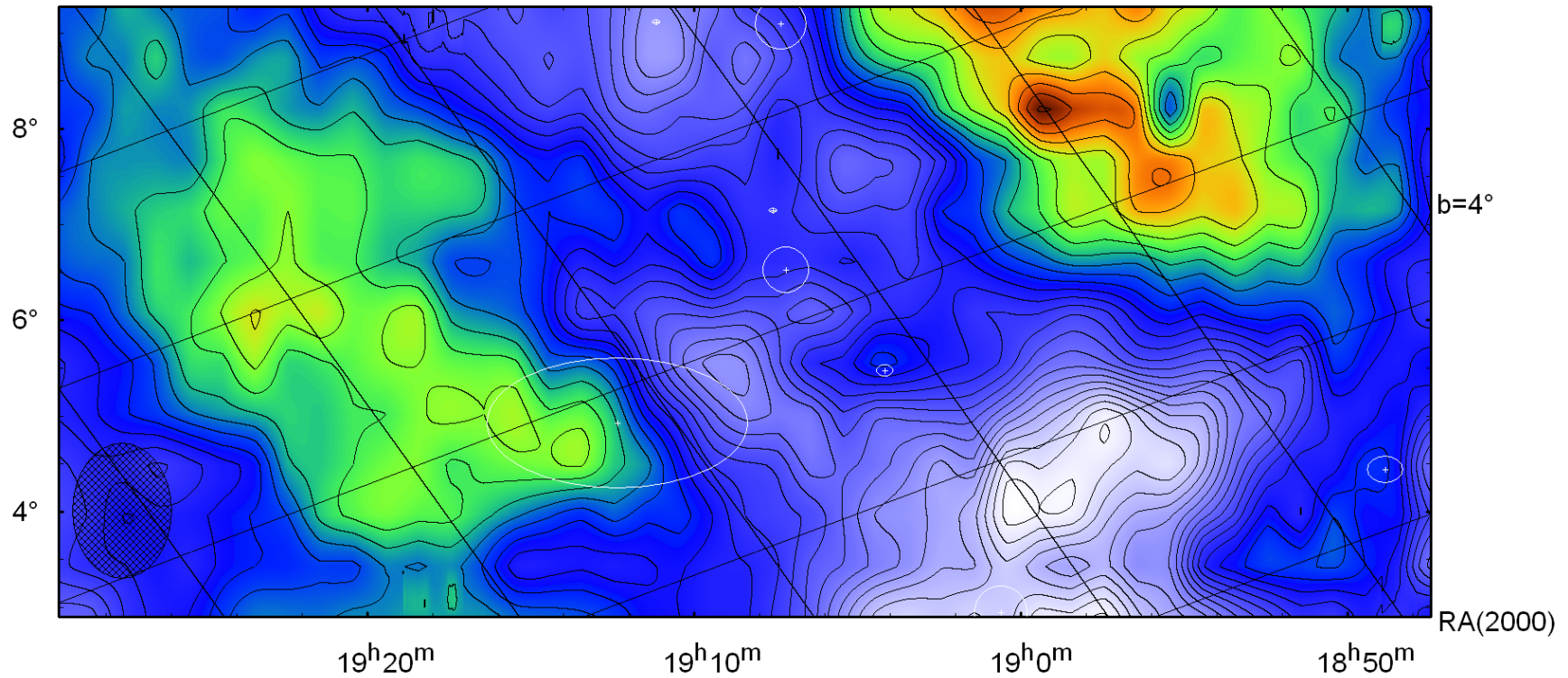
SNR's at the direction $l = 40^\circ$

UTR-2 SNR's W50 and G36.6+0.7, G36.6+2.6, G39.2-0.3, G40.5-0.5, G41.1-0.3, G42.8+0.6, G43.3-0.2
freq. 14,7 MHz

DEC(2000)

$l=44^\circ$

$l=42^\circ$



$b=4^\circ$

RA(2000)

19^h20^m

19^h10^m

19^h0^m

18^h50^m

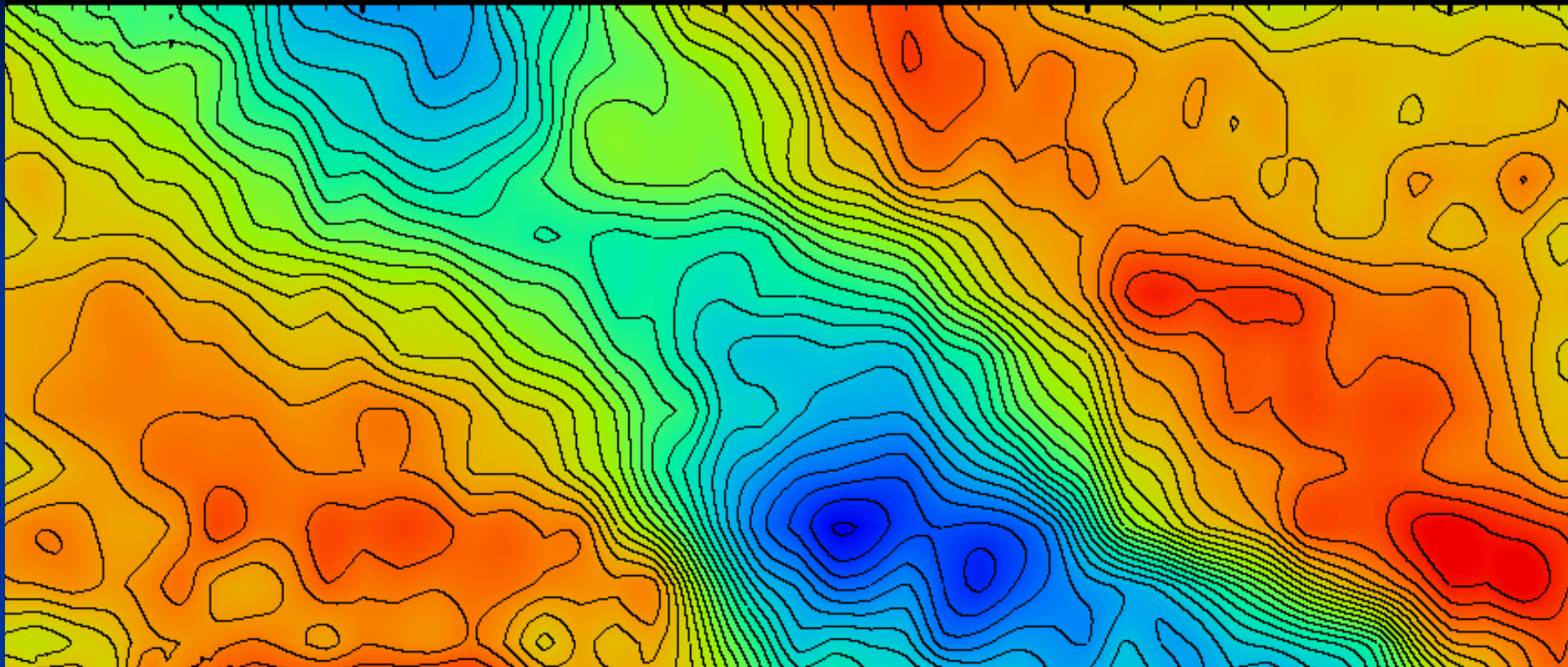
81

231

381

453 000 K

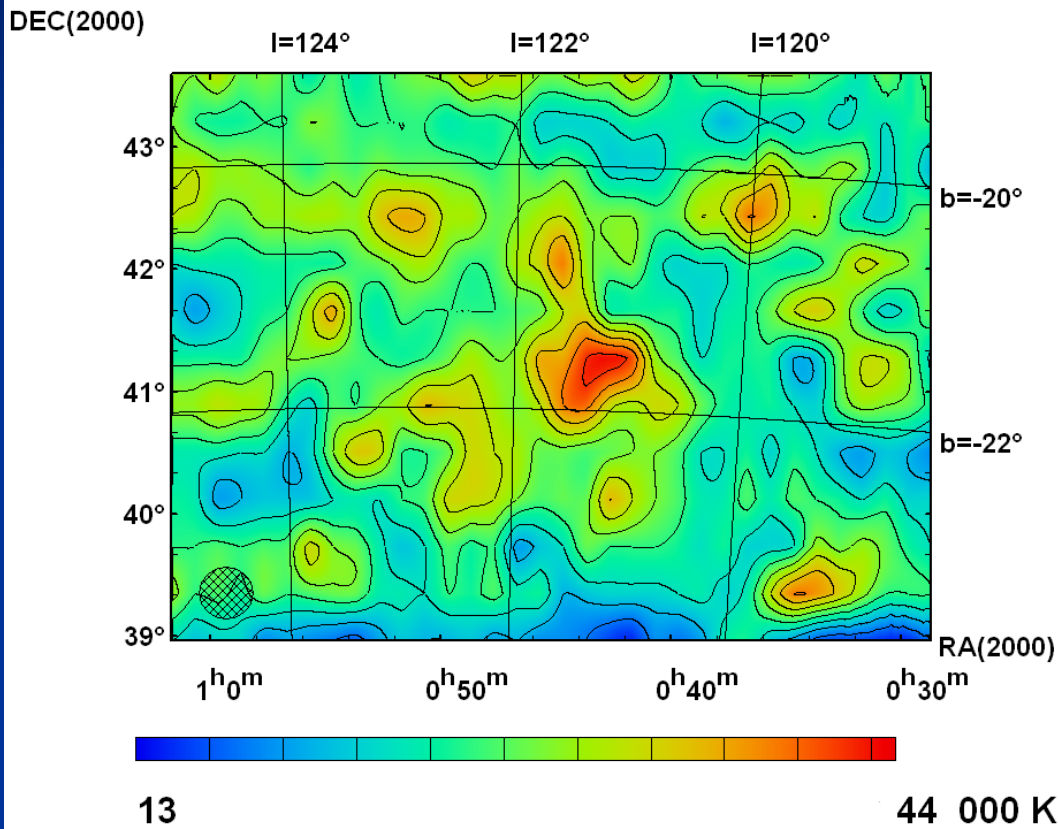
SNR's at the direction $l = 32^\circ$



UTR-2 maps of the sky area at 25 and 14.7 MHz containing SNR's W44 (G34.7-0.4) and G28.6-0.1, G28,8+1.5, G29.6+0.1, G29.7-0.3 (Kes75), G30.7-2.0, G30.7+1.0, G31.5-0.6, G31.9+0.0 (3C391), G32.0-4.9 (3C396.1), G32.1-0.9, G32.8-0.1 (Kes78), G33.2-0.6, G33.6+0.1 (PKS0646+06), G36.6-0.7

Andromeda Nebula

UTR-2 M31 25MHz



■ The disk of M31 is surrounded by the halo with the major axis of 240'.

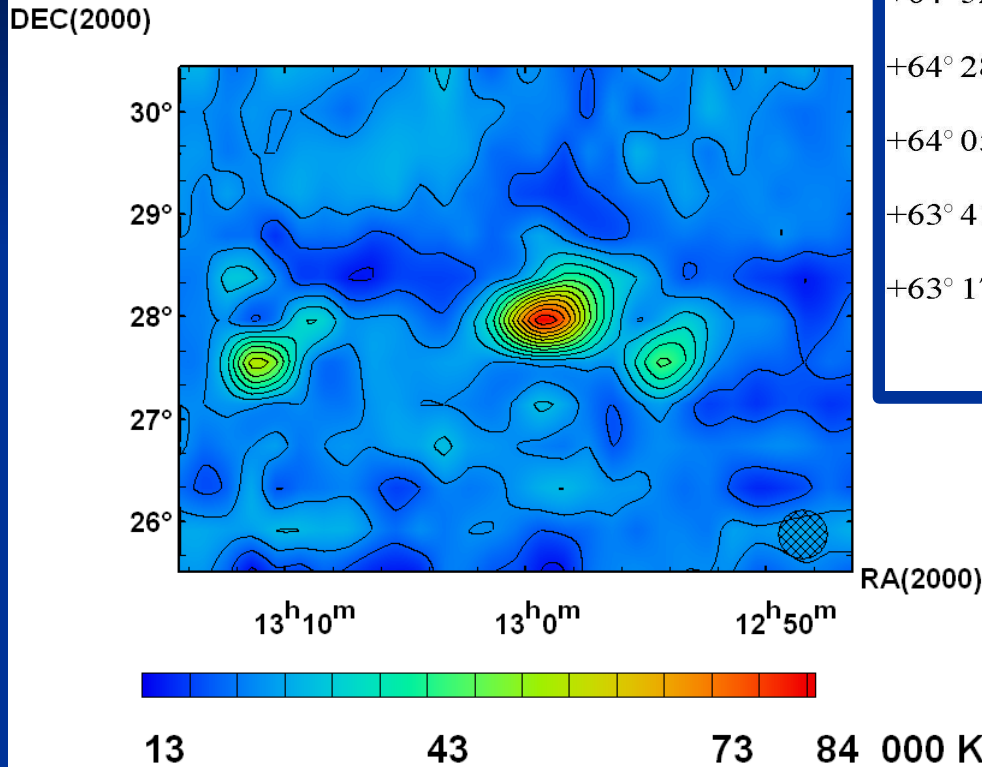
■ The ring of ionized hydrogen (axis = 140') is located in the M31 disk with $n_e = 0.07 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

■ $\alpha_{disk} = 2.65 \pm 0.06$

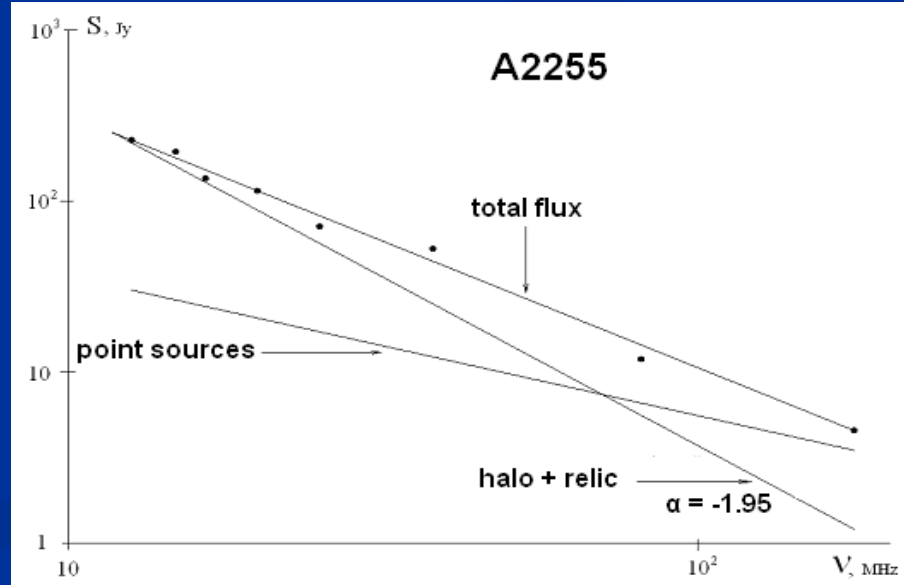
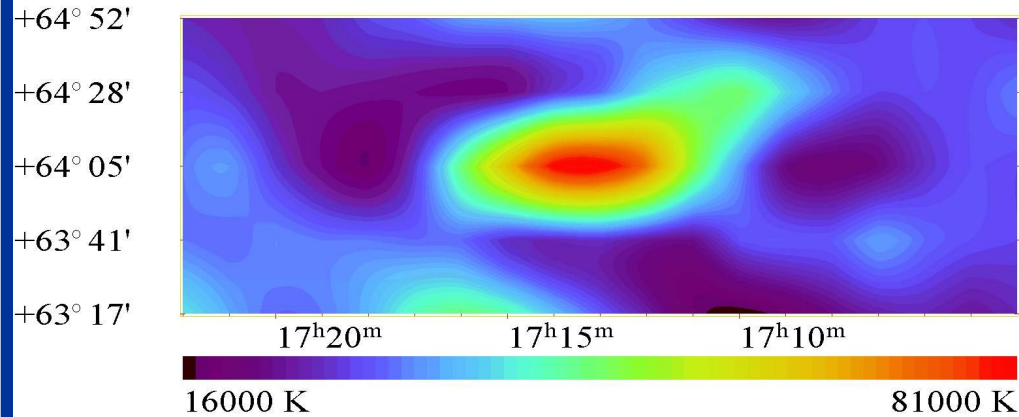
■ $\alpha_{halo} = 2.85 \pm 0.07$

Clusters of galaxies

UTR-2 Coma 25MHz



25.0 MHz A2255 UTR-2



~ 80% of A2255 total emission at decameter waves come from halo and relic

Conclusion

- LOFAR can make clear the existence of $n(S)$ curve inflection for $S < 20$ Jy at low frequencies.
- Having much better statistics for HII regions, LOFAR can investigate Galactic arm structure in more detail and estimate IMF.
- Have SNR's a relict HII envelope, "halo"? – LOFAR can answer.
- LOFAR have good prospects in research on halo in galaxies and clusters of galaxies.