

Planetary nebulae discovered and confirmed by amateur astronomers

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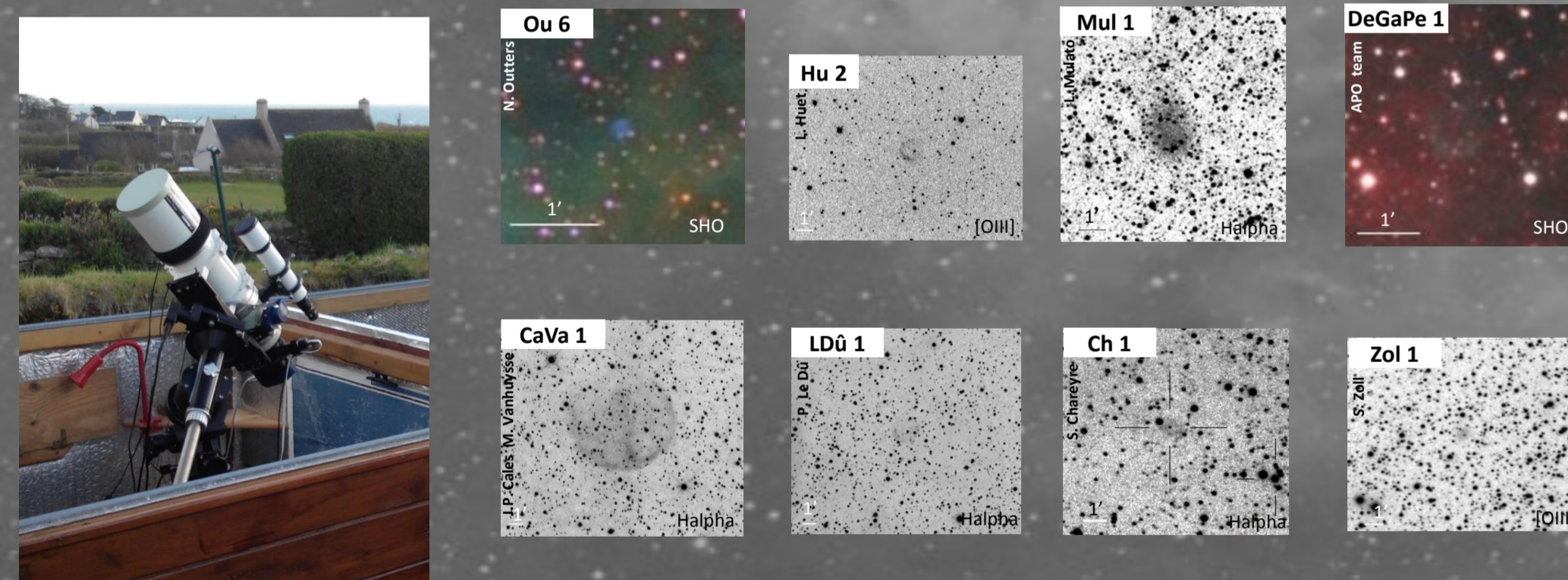
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** S. Charbonel, P. Dubreuil, P. Le Dû, T. Lemoult, A. Lopez and O. Garde

Context

Unreferenced objects from the sky are regularly discovered by amateur astronomers from their own images or from professional images. Like the DSH list, thanks to the initiative of Agnès Acker and Pascal Le Dû [1][5], a list of planetary nebulae candidates is maintained in France and regularly published in the SAF magazine and then in Vizier. Recently, amateur astronomers specializing in spectroscopy have managed to observe the spectra of some of these candidates to confirm their nature.

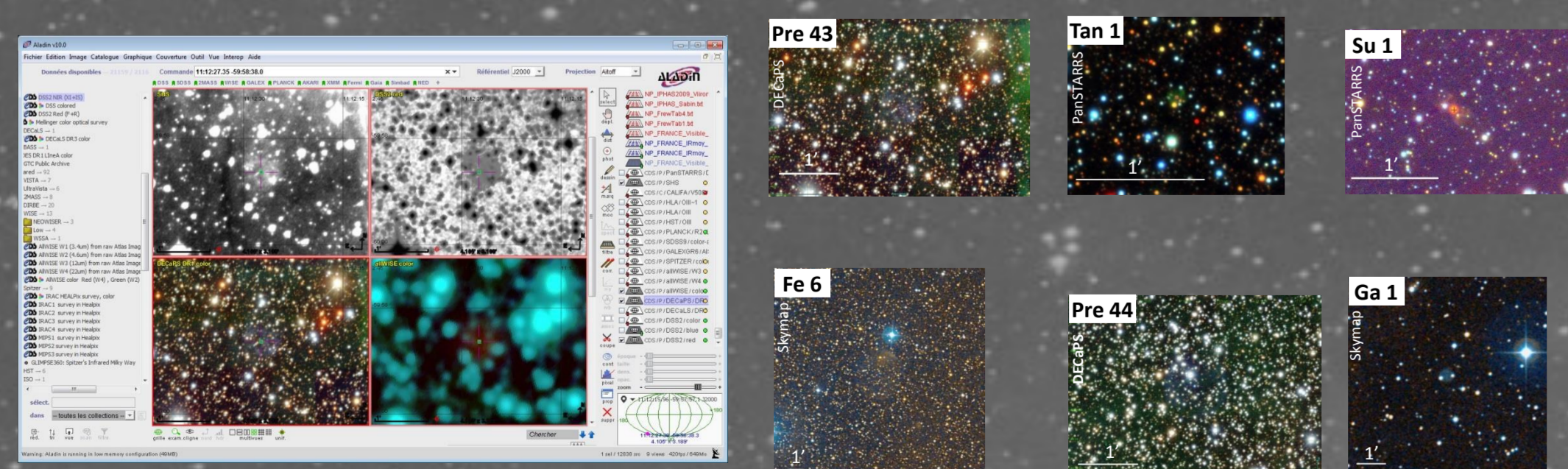
Planetary nebulae detections

Discovery from amateur images

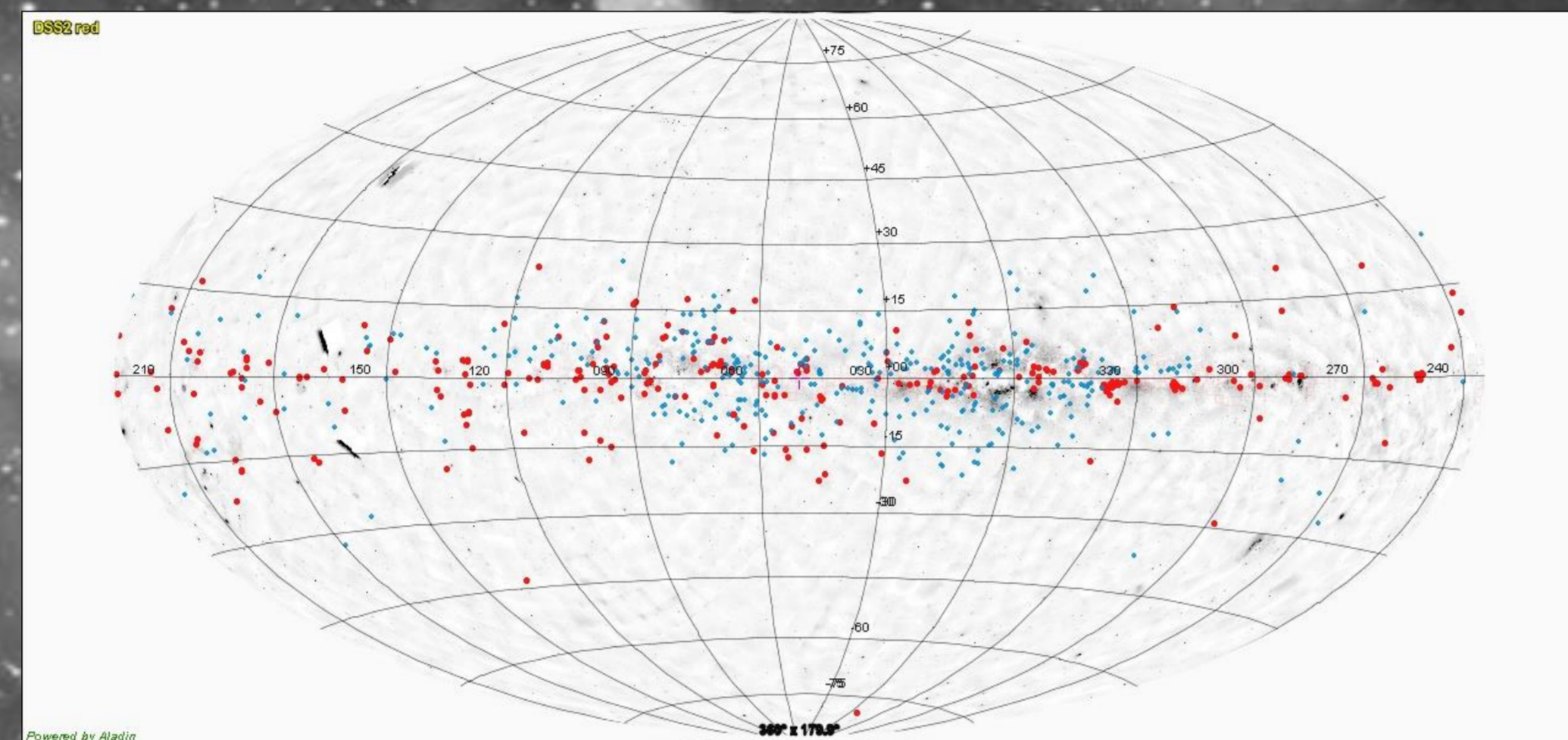


The detections are mainly made from instruments of small diameters with low F/D ratio, using efficient cameras with large, sensitive detectors, equipped with Halpha, [OIII] and [SII] narrow-band filters [1].

Discovery from professional images



Professional surveys at different wavelengths are easily accessible from advanced tools like Aladin from the CDS. Objects are searched in the visible (DSS, DECaPS ...) but also in the medium infrared (WISE ...) [2][3][4].



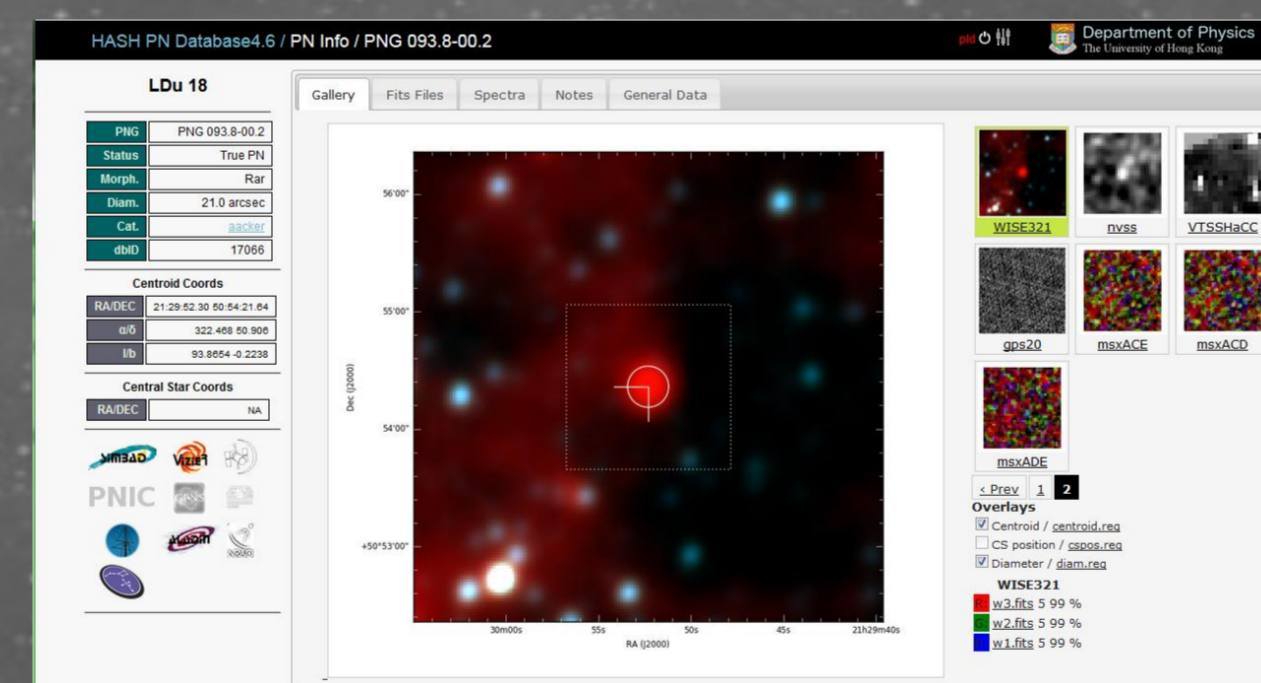
PN Candidates from DSH* list (blue) and French list (red)

Publications and dissemination of works

The articles published in the SAF magazine report on new discoveries of planetary nebulae candidates [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]. The techniques used by the discoverers are described and advice is given to avoid confusing PN candidates with other objects that may resemble them



PN candidate tables are easily searchable using the VizieR tool of the Strasbourg Astronomical Data Center (CDS) [10]

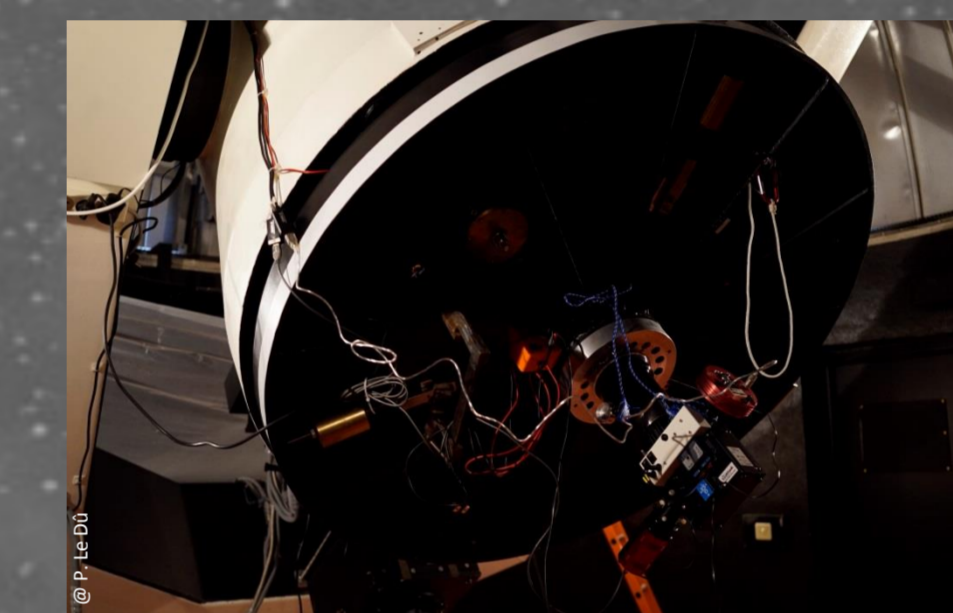


Hong Kong / AAO / Strasbourg Halpha planetary nebula database (HASH) [11] is a database of all known planetary nebulae, whether candidate or confirmed. Each object is associated with images at different wavelengths and spectra, if available. This SQL database and research platform is the result of a collaboration between the University of Hong Kong, the Astronomical Observatory of Australia and the Astronomical Observatory of Strasbourg. It is maintained by Quentin Parker and Ivan Bojčić in Hong Kong and is open to the public recently. The table of candidates discovered by amateur astronomers is regularly transmitted to Hong Kong.

Spectroscopics confirmations

Instruments and teams

The spectra of some candidates were acquired with modest instruments from 0.09 m to 0.2 m diameter. Specific missions have allowed amateur teams like the PNST to use larger telescopes from 0.5 m (AstroQueyras) to 1 m (Calern) diameter. The spectrographs used are at low resolution at F/D = 5.



Some observed candidates

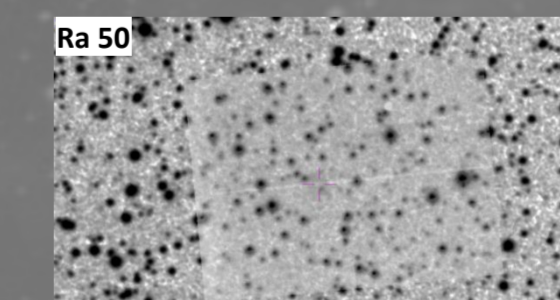
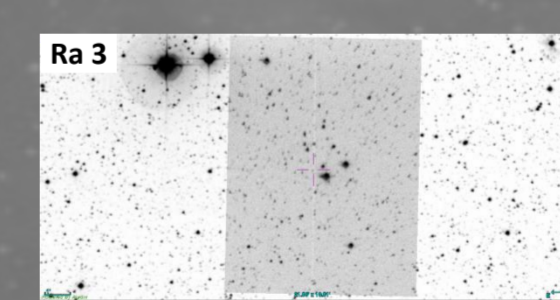
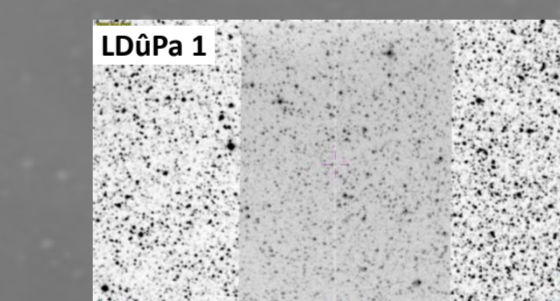
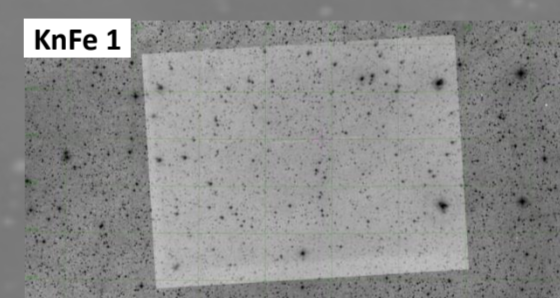
| Name | AD (J2000) | DEC (J2000) | Region | Instrument | Confirmed PN |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Hu 2 | 00:33:57.40 | +74:18:40.00 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| Pre 8 | 01:26:36.00 | +18:51:19.80 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.2 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Fe 8 | 02:10:10.64 | +65:25:15.30 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | |
| LDu 14 | 03:04:21.70 | +62:18:01.30 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LHIRRES3* | Yes |
| Pre 24 | 04:25:53.60 | +39:49:10.40 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | |
| DeGaPe 32 | 05:17:57.10 | +07:26:24.70 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | |
| Ga 1 | 05:25:56.63 | +07:48:21.70 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| LDu 31 | 06:13:51.03 | +19:37:09.00 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | |
| CaVa 1 | 06:52:52.59 | +09:04:22.70 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| Ou 4 | 09:50:48.00 | +28:01:51.60 | OHP (04) | 0.09 m / LISA* | |
| Pre 35 | 18:20:14.30 | +22:30:14.10 | Armidale, Australia | 0.31 m / LISA* | |
| Ra 11 | 18:25:15.00 | +00:02:03.00 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ra 1 | 18:54:45.77 | +36:30:12.00 | OHP (04) | 0.13 m / LISA* | Yes |
| LDuPa 1 | 19:11:56.23 | +15:25:25.20 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ra 3 | 19:12:10.00 | +16:46:33.00 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Mul-In-14 | 19:16:21.40 | +16:56:36.60 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ra 24 | 19:37:40.00 | +20:35:47.00 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Mul 5 | 19:49:53.70 | +18:40:15.10 | Castnet (31) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| Ch 1 | 19:47:15.56 | +34:47:18.80 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ou 6 | 20:03:53.54 | +35:22:50.40 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LHIRRES3* | Yes |
| Mul 4 | 20:10:17.90 | +36:13:09.00 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LHIRRES3* | |
| LDu 2 | 20:24:50.63 | +46:22:24.40 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | |
| Mul-In-19 | 20:34:26.20 | +31:18:33.12 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ra 67 | 20:36:07.20 | +46:01:53.00 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| KaFe 1 | 20:38:09.15 | +61:55:05.00 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| Ra 4 | 20:44:13.00 | +36:07:38.00 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ra 10 | 20:50:13.00 | +46:55:18.00 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LHIRRES3* | |
| Zol 1 | 20:53:49.60 | +46:46:47.00 | Piera (Espagne) | 0.5 m / ESPETEC | Yes |
| Hu 1 | 20:54:14.00 | +58:51:20.40 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| Ra 5 | 21:02:38.00 | +44:46:42.00 | OHP (04) | 0.31 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Ou 5 | 21:14:20.00 | +43:41:35.00 | Castnet (31) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | Yes |
| LDu 18 | 21:29:52.51 | +50:54:19.18 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| LDu 1 | 21:36:06.35 | +50:54:04.80 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| Si 8 | 22:07:59.14 | +66:45:13.30 | Porcupine (29) | 0.2 m / ALPY* | |
| Ra 50 | 22:10:45.27 | +56:23:13.10 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | Yes |
| App 2 | 22:19:41.44 | +56:43:48.40 | OHP (04) | 0.31 mm / LISA* | Yes |
| App 1 | 22:49:30.13 | +46:07:38.40 | CALERN (06) | 1 m / LISA* | |
| Ra 21 | 23:02:57.00 | +63:13:07.00 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |
| LDu 13 | 23:38:40.43 | +61:41:40.90 | AstroQueyras (05) | 0.5 m / LISA* | Yes |

* Shelyak Instruments (www.shelyak.com)

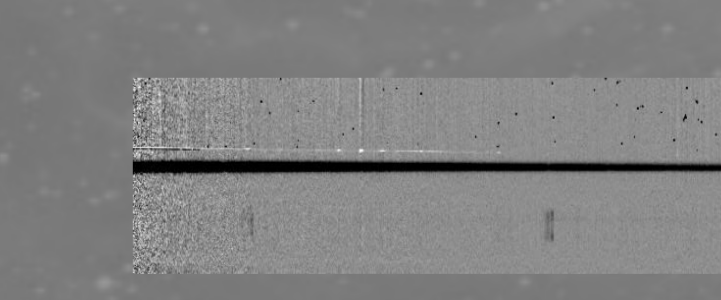
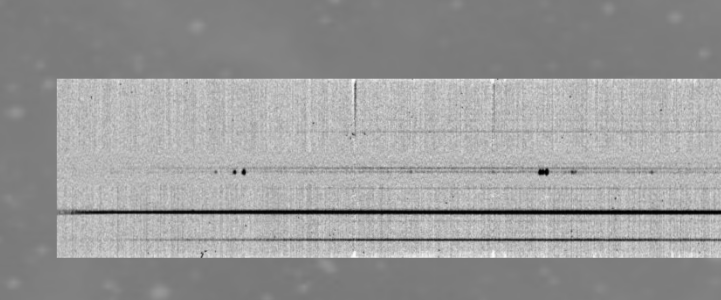
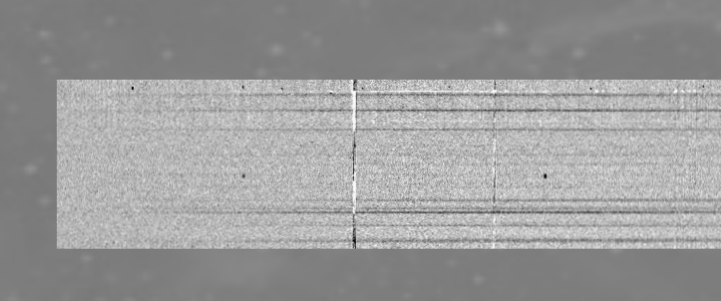
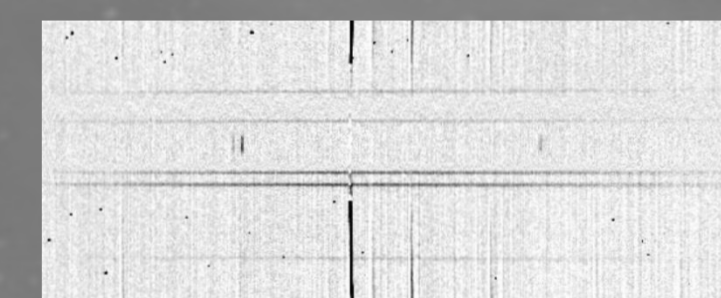
Spectrum

The instrumental response of each spectrum is determined using an observation made on a naturally non-reddened type A or B reference star (E (b-v) ~ = 0) that is located near the target. Calibration is performed with Argon-Neon lamps.

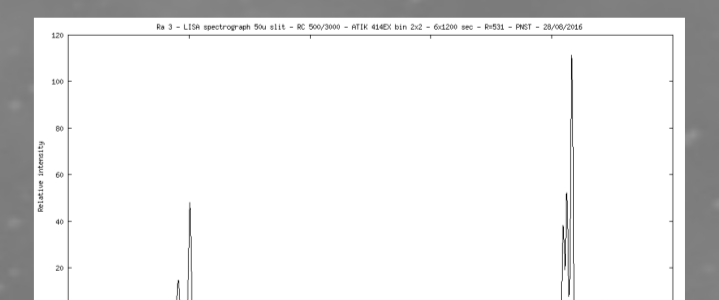
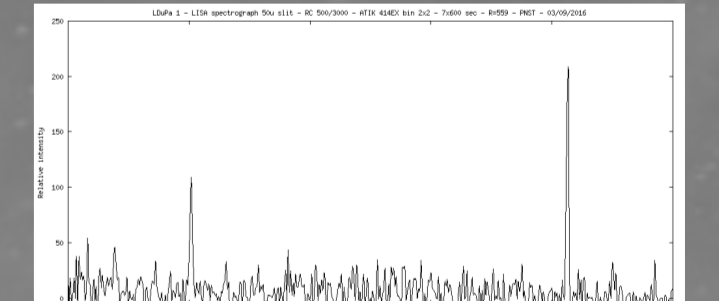
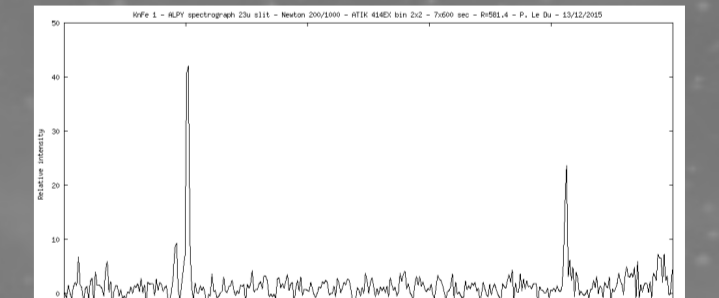
Slit on targets



2D spectrum



1D spectrum



The treatment software generally used is ISIS. The spectral data are recorded with observation sheets and are transmitted to Quentin Parker.

[1] Acker, A. et al., Rev. Mex. A&A 48,223 (2012)
[6] Acker, A. Le Dû, P. L.Ast. 129, 80 (2015)
[11] Parker, Q. A. et al. JPhCS 728, 3, 2008 (2016)

[2] Jacoby, G. H. et al. Pub. Ast. Soc. Aus. 27,166 (2010)
[7] Acker, A. Le Dû, P. L.Ast. 130, 91 (2016)

[3] Parker, Q. A. et al. Mon. Not. Roy. Ast. Soc. 427, 3016 (2012)
[8] Le Dû, P. L.Ast. 131, 102 (2017)

[4] Kronberger, M. et al. APN-VI conf. (2013)
[9] Le Dû, P. L.Ast. 132-114 (2018)

[5] Acker, A. Le Dû, P. L.Ast. 128, 68 (2014)
[10] Le Dû, P. Vizier. Onl. Dat. Cat. J/other/Lastr/114.54 (2018)