

Figure from Cometary globules in the southeast quadrant of the Rosette nebula
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photodissociation expected at the rim.

As noted by Block (1990), the symmetry axis of globule 1 points towards IRS. Figure 6 shows a spatial velocity map cutting through globule 1 in this direction ("a" in Fig. 1). The velocity separation of the globule relative to IRS is

As noted by Cox et al. (1990), many of the molecular clouds in the Rosette region are associated with *IRAS* sources. Table 2 lists the *IRAS* sources associated with the objects we have identified. The far-infrared luminosities appearing in Table

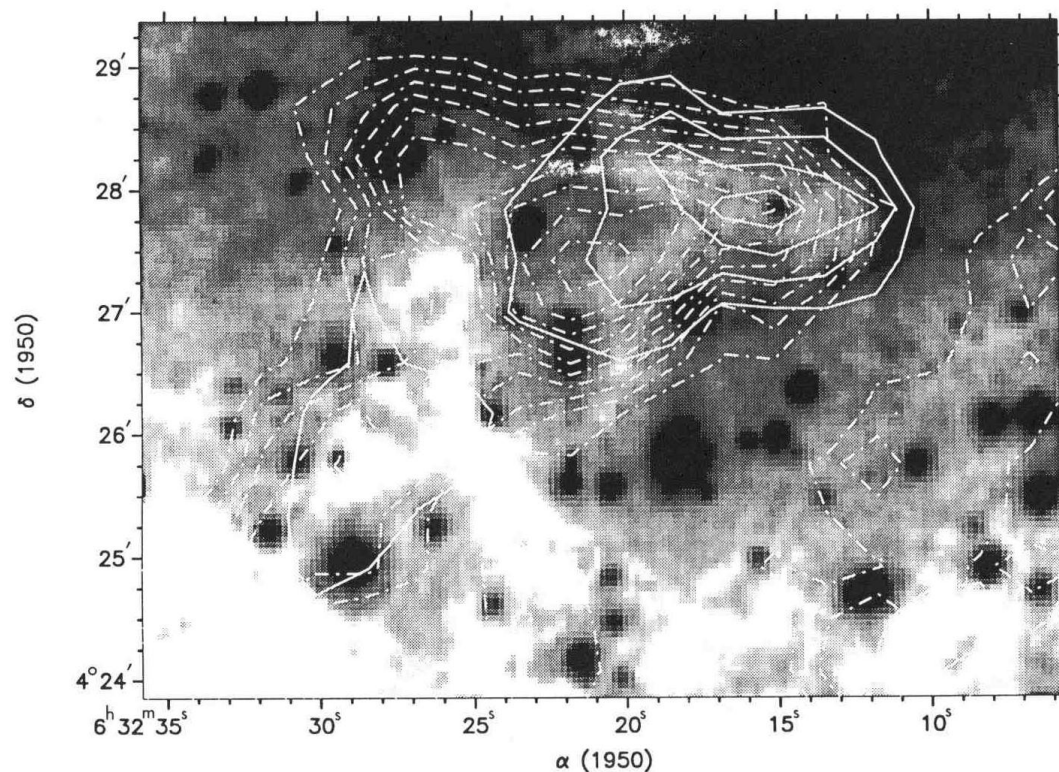


Fig. 4.—Overlay of the optical image of globule 1 with the CO (dashed contours) and ^{13}CO (solid contours) emission. The CO emission is well confined to the rim, showing a sharp decrease in emission at the rim. In the head region there is a clear anticorrelation between the optical and the CO emission, but near the rim the CO emission is extended. ^{13}CO is confined to the head of the globule where the density is presumably enhanced due to the ionization front-driven shock. A faint *IRAS* source is also faintly visible in this POSS red print, and it is located near the peak of the LTE column density at a distance of about 0.5 pc behind the rim on the symmetry axis.