

Proposed nomenclature for Extragalactic Planetary Nebulae

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1 Introduction

The ability to identify and distinguish between the wide variety of celestial objects benefits from application of a systematic and logical nomenclature. This often includes value-added information within the naming convention which can aid in placing the object positionally either via an RA/DEC or l,b concatenation. All new nomenclatures should be created following IAU guidelines. However as the number density of specific object types on the sky increases, as in the case of PN in external galaxies, a useful positional identifier becomes problematic. This brief but timely paper attempts to progress the debate on this vexing issue for the case of extragalactic planetary nebulae (PNe). There is a clear need to rationalise the current ad-hoc system now that many thousands of Extragalactic PN are being discovered.

2 Existing structures and conventions

A comprehensive web site exists at the Centre de Donnée astronomiques de Strasbourg (CDS) to assist the process of astronomical nomenclature and a registration form is available at <http://www.vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/DicForm>. The current convention for galactic PN is to use ‘PN Glll.1+/-bb.b’. However, the positional information included is no longer sufficient to discriminate amongst all the known galactic PNe with the advent of MASH (Macquarie/AAO/Strasbourg H-alpha Planetary Nebula project) which has added ~ 1000 new Galactic PNe including several PNe ‘pairs’ within an arcminute or so of each other (Parker et al. 2003). PN Glll.1+/-bb.b a,b,c etc is used in the ‘unlikely’ event of PNe being found in such close proximity. This untidy fix demonstrates the need to try to future proof such designations against use of too crude positional identifiers if they are to be used to any effect in the designation at all.

2.1 Application of current convention

A first pass proposal has been suggested: PN X JHHMMSSs+DDMMSS. This includes a PN prefix ‘PN’ followed by a galaxy identifier ‘X’ (e.g. NGC7793) then ‘J’ to indicate equinox J2000 and then an RA/DEC positional identifier.

Let's look at the initial proposal applied to a PN in galaxy NGC7793: We would have: PN NGC7793 J2357499-323520. This is quite a mouthful even if we replace NGC with N. Thousands of PNe are being found in galaxies at greater distance which are of small angular extent. An individual PN would require an extremely long identifier if positional concatenation is to be used to any effective purpose. Hence PN NGC7793 J23574998-3235206 at least may be required. Furthermore, any identifier should be future proofed to work when PNe are found a hundredth of an arcsecond from another in a distant galaxy. Perhaps an RA/DEC concatenation is not the best way forward.

3 What's in a name?

The unwieldy nature of a simple logical extension of the current system and its potential ambiguity has motivated us to investigate a simple alternative. Clearly the host galaxy is a key parameter immediately placing the PNe in context. Then we need to identify the object as an extragalactic PN (or PN candidate) and we need to discriminate it from all the other (perhaps hundreds or even thousands) of PN that may be discovered in an individual galaxy or its environs.

We propose a simple 'EPN' prefix to denote extragalactic PN, then a galaxy identifier and then a running number, perhaps in order of PN discovery epoch. The greater the number the more recent the discovery. Also the largest number immediately tells you approximately how many PN have been found in the particular galaxy to date. The name is also of manageable length and can be easily cross-referenced to all relevant data and accurate positions which may be updated as astrometry improves. Crucially the ID will remain the same.

3.1 Proposed new nomenclature

EPN-NGC7793-1, EPN-N7793-1157 or EPN-IC5175-32 etc and that's it! The key 'EPN' prefix can be used to search entire CDS databases and will naturally pick up all extragalactic PN regardless of galaxy affiliation. We assume that any galaxy will always have a suitable identifier and that for brevity NGC can be concatenated to 'N'. The hyphens serve as useful delimiters between the key nomenclature components and assist in readability.

4 Problems and issues

We have successfully registered the EPN acronym with the relevant IAU commission but there are of course some problems with this simple system and no scheme will ever satisfy the whole community. However there is strong community support for the essence of the new proposal together with a keen desire to urgently sort out the naming convention. Any adopted system cannot function by self-regulation so each group/discovery team working on extragalactic PN can present their own identifiers for each object as their 'usual names' and will

not be expected to assign any adopted standardised nomenclature themselves. We propose that a small committee be tasked to assign nomenclatures to new extragalactic PNe. This would convene once or twice a year to incorporate all results published in the interim. An electronic only catalogue of such EPN will be made available. The preliminary committee membership is suggested as Acker, Jacoby and Parker.

4.1 Intracluster PN

How do we name them? The most supported suggestion is to attach them to the closest named galaxy. Many felt we can simply retain EPN-N7793-2415 for example. This is especially germane as the question of where does a galaxy end and the intergalactic medium begin? An alternative is to simply divide the sky into a few hundred cells and allocate PN accordingly. This was seen less favourably. PN associated with free-floating globular clusters or whatever would still work IF we assume such objects will have a name.

4.2 Contaminants

In many extragalactic PN projects many ‘new’ PN are candidates, being selected on the basis of a single line (usually [OIII] 5007\AA). When such candidates are subsequently identified as contaminants in a numbered scheme ‘1-n’ a removed object ‘m’ will leave a gap in what may have been a nice ordered sequence. This does not matter. Even in commercial data-bases such gaps are quite acceptable and common and their number can be easily determined. Furthermore we need only accept a PN and assign it the new nomenclature once it has been confirmed. Also it does not matter if pet designations for specific projects are also retained, after all any SIMBAD query for a Galactic PN can turn up a plethora of individual identifiers for the same object.

5 Conclusions

There is an urgent need to adopt a working extragalactic PN nomenclature that can then be implemented and adhered to. An extension to existing conventions could easily yield an identifier containing nearly 30 characters. This was felt by most to be too unwieldy and anonymous for general use. We propose a simple alternative whilst not perfect is tractable and easy to understand. It will require careful management. We commend it to the community.

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References

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