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Observations of multiple NH₃ transitions in W33

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ABSTRACT

At a distance of 2.4 kpc, W33 is an outstanding massive and luminous 10 pc sized star forming complex containing quiescent infrared dark clouds as well as highly active infrared bright cloud cores heated by young massive stars. We report measurements of ammonia (NH₃) inversion lines in the frequency range 18–26 GHz, obtained with the 40'' resolution of the 100 m Effelsberg telescope. We have detected the $(J, K) = (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6), (2, 1)$ and $(3, 2)$ transitions. There is a maser line in the $(3, 3)$ transition towards W33 Main. Brightness temperature and line shape indicate no significant variation during the last ~36 yr. We have determined kinetic temperatures, column densities and other physical properties of NH₃ and the molecular clouds in W33. For the total-NH₃ column density, we find for 40'' (0.5 pc) sized regions $6.0 (\pm 2.1) \times 10^{14}$, $3.5 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$, $3.4 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$, $3.1 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$, $2.8 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$ and $2.0 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$ cm⁻² at the peak positions of W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1 and W33 B1, respectively. W33 Main has a total-NH₃ fractional abundance of $1.3 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$ at the peak position. High values of $1.4 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $3.4 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$ and $4.0 (\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-8}$ are obtained at the central positions of W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1. From this, we confirm the already previously proposed different evolutionary stages of the six W33 clumps and find that there is no hot core in the region approaching the extreme conditions encountered in W51-IRS2 or Sgr B2. The ortho-to-para-NH₃ abundance ratios suggest that ammonia should have been formed in the gas phase or on dust grain mantles at kinetic temperatures of ≥ 20 K. We determine kinetic temperatures only using NH₃ $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$, and from this we provide gas volume densities for the six main sources in the W33 region. Using our new T_{kin} values shows that our volume densities are similar to those estimated by Immer et al. (2014), suggesting that ammonia beam filling factors are close to unity.

Key words. masers – ISM: clouds – ISM: individual objects: W33 – H II regions – ISM: molecules – radio lines: ISM

1. Introduction

The pyramidal ammonia (NH₃) molecule provides the unique opportunity to trace molecular cloud excitation up to temperatures of ~2000 K by observing its characteristic inversion transitions within a limited frequency interval (20–50 GHz; e.g., Ho & Townes 1983; Wilson et al. 2006). Most accessible lines are covering an even smaller range, between 20 and 30 GHz. The frequencies of the lines connecting the two states of an inversion-doublet (arising from oscillations of the nitrogen nucleus through the plane of the three hydrogen nuclei) depend on the total angular momentum J and its projection on the molecular axis, K , with $K = 0, 3, 6, 9, \dots$ belonging to ortho-NH₃ and $K = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, \dots$ representing para-NH₃.

Dozens of inversion lines can be detected, provided kinetic temperatures and ammonia column densities are sufficient. These conditions prevail in "hot cores", dense molecular clumps near sites of very recent massive star formation (e.g., Mauersberger et al. 1986, 1988; Henkel et al. 1987, 2013; Hermsen et al. 1988; Cesaroni et al. 1992; Huttemeister et al. 1993; Huettemeister et al. 1995; Wilson et al. 1993; Zhang & Ho 1997; Goddi et al. 2011). The enormous NH₃ column

densities reaching up to $> 10^{19}$ cm⁻² are believed to be caused by dust grain mantle evaporation (e.g., Henkel et al. 1987; Walmsley et al. 1987; Brown et al. 1988). The warm dense clumps are characterized by temperatures $T_{\text{kin}} > 100$ K, $\chi(\text{para-NH}_3) = N(\text{NH}_3)/N(\text{H}_2) \sim 10^{-5 \dots -6}$ and source averaged ammonia column densities regularly surpassing 10^{18} cm⁻², while star forming regions in earlier or later evolutionary stages are characterized by lower values.

Ortho- and para-NH₃ can be considered as almost independent molecules, with mixing rates of order 10^{-6} yr⁻¹ (Carruthers 1969). Dipole transitions between K -ladders are forbidden. Within each K -ladder, states with $(J > K)$ are non-metastable; these can decay rapidly (10–100 s) via far-infrared (FIR) $\Delta J = 1$ transitions to the $J = K$ metastable levels. The metastable inversion doublets provide the bulk of the emission outside hot cores and decay via the much slower ($\sim 10^9$ s) $\Delta K = \pm 3$ transitions. Metastable transitions have very similar excitation temperatures in case of para-NH₃ and hence the assumption of equal T_{ex} used to derive rotation temperatures between different K -ladders is justified (Morris et al. 1973; Danby et al. 1988). The situation is different for ortho-NH₃, where due to peculiarities

of the $K=0$ ladder (single states instead of inversion doublets; e.g. Guilloteau et al. 1983), the behavior of the excitation temperatures of the metastable levels is not as simple. In particular, one finds that the (3,3) line should be inverted in a fairly relevant density range (e.g., $\sim 10^4 - 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for $T_{\text{kin}} \sim 50 \text{ K}$). This effect is caused by the forbidden nature of collisions between the lower (3,3) level, (3,3⁻), and the ground (0,0) state (Walmsley & Ungerechts 1983). Because of its large number of transitions sensitive to a wide range of excitation conditions and the fact that it can be detected in a great variety of regions, NH_3 is perhaps second only to CO in importance and an absolutely essential tracer to be studied wherever molecular gas is prominent.

With its relatively small distance of $\sim 2.4 \text{ kpc}$ (Immer et al. 2013), W33 is an outstanding massive ($\gtrsim 10^5 M_{\odot}$) and luminous ($10^6 L_{\odot}$) 10 pc sized star forming complex (Fig. 1) that contains regions ranging from quiescent infrared dark clouds to highly active infrared bright hotspots, associated with young massive stars (e.g., Immer et al. 2014; Messineo et al. 2015). Masing transitions of water and methanol have been detected in W33 A and W33 B at the edges, and in W33 Main at the center of the complex (e.g. Genzel & Downes 1977; Jaffe et al. 1981; Menten et al. 1986; Haschick et al. 1990; Immer et al. 2013), while OH masers reside in W33 A and W33 B (Wynn-Williams et al. 1974; Caswell 1998). A cluster of three IR sources, located in W33 Main, was detected by Dyck & Simon (1977), while W33 A contains an IR source with deep absorption features at 3 and $10 \mu\text{m}$ (Dyck & Simon 1977; Capps et al. 1978; de Wit et al. 2010). Young stellar clusters are associated with W33 A, W33 B, and W33 Main. W33 Main is also exhibiting strong radio continuum emission (Stier et al. 1984; Hoare et al. 2012).

These sources provide targets at quite different evolutionary stages (see Table 1). W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1 are high-mass protostellar objects, with W33 Main1 being in a particularly early stage devoid of any substantial heating source. The other two objects appear to be warmer and thus more evolved. W33 A and W33 B have been considered as hot cores (Immer et al. 2014), with their complex chemistry being greatly influenced by recently evaporated dust grain mantles. W33 Main is even more evolved, also hosting an H II region giving rise to strong radio continuum emission (e.g. Stier et al. 1984). And finally, there are the stellar clusters which have already successfully dispersed most or all of their ambient molecular material (e.g. Messineo et al. 2011, 2015). In this survey, we mainly study W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1 (see Fig. 1). The regions observed by us in NH_3 are marked by five different boxes in Fig. 1. Furthermore, detailed source parameters of the six W33 clumps are given in Table 1.

W33 has so far not systematically been studied in NH_3 . Published are the $2.5'$ resolution NH_3 (1,1) map by Purcell et al. (2012), the $5''$ resolution NH_3 (1,1) channel maps by Keto & Ho (1989), (1,1) and (2,2) emission from W33 A by Galván-Madrid et al. (2010), and the four principal metastable lines ((J, K) = (1,1) to (4,4)) toward W33 Main (Wilson et al. 1982), but these data are far short of what can be reached nowadays with new K-band broadband receivers ranging from 18-26 GHz.

In this paper we provide a systematic study of the spectral characteristics of W33 in the $\lambda \sim 1.3 \text{ cm}$ band with the Effelsberg-100 m telescope ranging between 18 GHz to 26 GHz. The article is organized as follows: In Sect. 2 we introduce our observations and data reduction. Results are highlighted in Sect. 3. The discussion is presented in Sect. 4 and our main conclusions are summarized in Sect. 5.

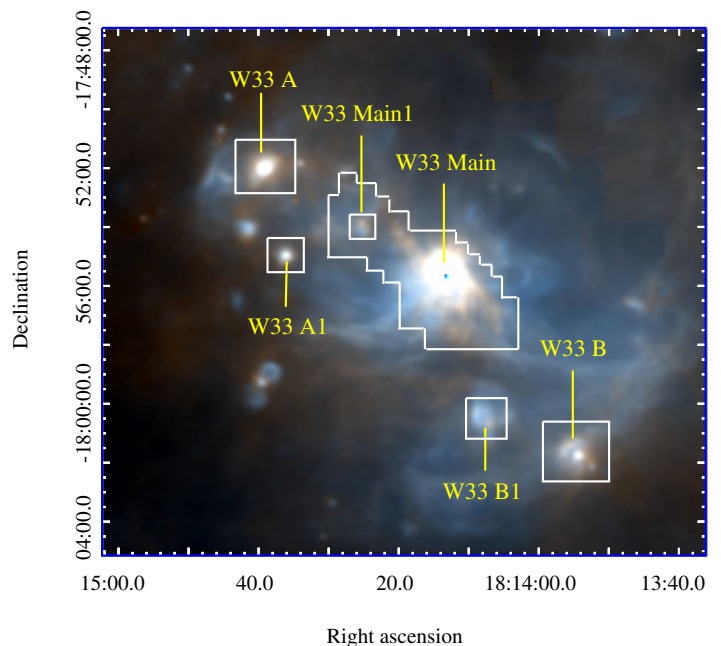


Fig. 1. Color image of the high-mass star forming complex W33 and its surroundings (blue for $70 \mu\text{m}$, red for $160 \mu\text{m}$, all derived from *Herschel* data). The six boxes indicate the regions observed by us in NH_3 .

2. Observations and data reduction

2.1. NH_3 observations

The data were taken in January 2018, with the 100-m Effelsberg telescope¹ near Bonn/Germany. Measurements were carried out with a dual channel (LCP/RCP) K-band (17.9 GHz–26.2 GHz) HEMT receiver. With $T_{\text{sys}} \sim 60 \text{ K}$ on a T_{A}^* scale the 5σ noise level is $\sim 30 \text{ mK}$ for 1 km s^{-1} wide channels. Four subbands, WFF4 (17.9–20.4 GHz), WFF3 (20.0–22.5 GHz), WFF2 (21.6–24.1 GHz) and WFF1 (23.7–26.2 GHz), covered simultaneously the entire frequency range with an overlap of at least 300 MHz between adjacent subbands. Over this whole frequency range, the FWHM (Full Width Half Maximum) beam-size varied from $35''$ (0.4 pc) to $50''$ (0.6 pc) ($\sim 40''$ (0.5 pc) at 23 GHz).

The survey encompasses a total of ~ 20 observing hours. The focus was checked every few hours, in particular after sunrise and sunset. Pointing was obtained every hour toward a nearby pointing source (mostly towards PKS 1830–211) and was found to be accurate to about $5''$. The strong continuum source 3C 286 was used to calibrate the spectral line flux, assuming a standard flux density of 2.5 Jy at 22 GHz (Ott et al. 1994). The conversion factor from Jy to a flux density scale (S_{ν}) to K on a main beam brightness temperature scale (T_{mb}) is $T_{\text{mb}}/S_{\nu} \sim 1.7 \text{ K Jy}^{-1}$ at 18.5 GHz, 1.5 K Jy^{-1} at 22 GHz, and 1.4 K Jy^{-1} at 23.7 GHz. All velocities are with respect to the Local Standard of Rest (LSR). Specific observational details of the eight detected transitions of NH_3 are listed in Table 2.

For the six W33 sources (Fig. 1), a total of 218 positions were measured. 182 positions belong to the region containing W33 Main and W33 Main1, 9 positions were observed to

¹ The 100-m telescope at Effelsberg is operated by the Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie (MPIFR) on behalf of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (MPG).

Table 1. Source parameters of the six W33 clumps.

Source	R.A. (J2000)	Dec. (J2000)	L_{bol}	M_{source}	T_{dust}	$N(\text{H}_2)$	Evol. Stage	Obs. Size
	(^h ^m ^s)	([°] ['] ^{''})	($10^3 L_{\odot}$)	($10^3 M_{\odot}$)	(K)	(10^{23} cm^{-2})		
W33 Main	18:14:13.50	-17:55:47.0	449	4.0 ± 2.5	42.5 ± 12.6	4.6 ± 1.6	Hot Core with H II region	$380'' \times 320''$
W33 A	18:14:39.10	-17:52:03.0	41	3.4 ± 2.3	28.6 ± 5.3	2.5 ± 0.6	Hot Core	$40'' \times 40''$
W33 B	18:13:54.40	-18:01:52.0	22	1.9 ± 1.1	26.5 ± 3.9	2.1 ± 0.5	Hot Core	$120'' \times 120''$
W33 Main1	18:14:25:00	-17:53:58.0	11	0.5 ± 0.3	28.6 ± 5.6	0.9 ± 0.2	High-mass protostellar	1 position
W33 A1	18:14:36.10	-17:55:05.0	6	0.4 ± 0.5	25.0 ± 7.3	1.7 ± 0.6	High-mass protostellar	1 position
W33 B1	18:14:07.10	-18:00:45.0	16	0.2 ± 0.1	38.6 ± 11.4	0.5 ± 0.2	High-mass protostellar	$40'' \times 40''$

Notes. Column 1: source name; Cols. 2, 3: reference position; Col. 4: bolometric luminosity; Col. 5: total interstellar gas mass of the clumps; Col. 6: temperature of the dust; Col. 7: H₂ column density; Col. 8: evolutionary stage of star forming regions related to W33; values or information given in Cols. 4–8 are taken from Immer et al. (2014); Col. 9: observed area in this survey (see Fig. 1). Here and elsewhere we arrange the order of sources in the way that we start with the largest and most evolved object to then go to more compact targets representing earlier evolutionary stages.

map W33 A, 17 positions are related to W33 B and 9 positions to W33 B1. Only the central position was observed towards W33 A1. The sizes of the different maps shown in Fig. 1 are listed in Table 1. In most cases a total of four minutes of on+off source integration time were spent on individual positions. However, to control potential variations in pointing and calibration, the central continuum position of W33 Main (see Table 1) was frequently measured. We fitted the NH₃ (1,1) main lines (the central group of NH₃ (1,1) hyperfine components) to study the stability of the system (see Sects. 3.1 and 4.5 for details). All data were taken in a position switching mode with offset positions 900'' in azimuth, alternating between right and left. The spacing of the maps is 20''. Thus the maps are fully sampled.

2.2. Data reduction

The CLASS packages of GILDAS² were used for all the data reduction. For ammonia, we chose two fitting methods, ‘GAUSS’ fit and NH₃ (1,1) fit. In order to convert hyperfine blended line widths to intrinsic line widths in the ammonia inversion spectrum (e.g., Barranco & Goodman 1998), we fitted the averaged spectra using the GILDAS routine ‘NH₃ (1,1)’ fitting method which can fit all 18 hyperfine components simultaneously. From the NH₃ (1,1) fit we obtain integrated intensity $\int T_{\text{MB}} d\nu$, the Local Standard of Rest line center velocity V_{LSR} , intrinsic line widths of individual hyperfine structure (hfs) components $\Delta\nu$, and optical depth τ (see Table A.1). The ‘GAUSS’ fit was used to obtain integrated intensities $\int T_{\text{MB}} d\nu$, line center velocities V_{LSR} , line widths $\Delta\nu$ of the other seven observed NH₃ transitions (see Table 2 and, in the Appendix, e.g. Tables A.2 to A.4 for the (2,2) to (4,4) lines). Main beam brightness temperatures T_{MB} of all the detected eight transitions are also obtained from ‘GAUSS’ fit (see Tables A.1 to A.4).

3. Results and analysis

3.1. The ammonia peak positions

We provide the molecular lines and line parameters obtained by Gaussian or hyperfine structure fits toward the peak positions in our survey. We have detected the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) metastable lines in W33 Main, W33 A, and W33 B (see Figs. 2 and 3). The non-metastable (2,1) and (3,2) transitions were also detected toward these molecular hotspots in the W33 region (see Fig. 3 right panel). The (1,1),

(2,2), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) inversion lines were detected in absorption against the radio continuum in W33 Main (see Fig. 2 left panel). For W33 Main, the $(J, K) = (1,1)$, (2,2), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) absorption lines exhibit a two component velocity structure with $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 33 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 38 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ at offsets $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta) = (0'', 0'')$ and $(+20'', 0'')$ with respect to the reference position R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000; see also Table 1). We have also obtained a tentative (7,7) absorption line, but its signal-to-noise ratio, 2.1, is low. Other offset positions present emission lines, only showing a single velocity component (Fig. 2 left panel, Figs. A.1 to A.6, and Tables 3, 4, A.1 to A.4). The (3,3) line shows significant emission near the central $(0'', 0'')$ offset positions (see Fig. A.3), only showing one velocity component, which is intermediate between the above mentioned 33 km s^{-1} and 38 km s^{-1} features. The single emission component is wide enough to cover both features seen in the absorption lines of the other transitions. The absorption in the other lines appears to originate from a region smaller than our beam because the NH₃ (4,4) line shows weak emission at offsets $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta) = (-20'', 0'')$ and $(-20'', +20'')$, the NH₃ (5,5) line shows weak emission at offsets $(-20'', +20'')$ and $(-20'', -20'')$, and the (6,6) line also shows emission at the offset $(-20'', 0'')$ (see Figs. A.4, A.5, and A.6).

The peak position of W33 Main was frequently measured during the observing sessions (because of W33’s low declination, each session only lasted for a few hours). Using this data set, we calculated the values and standard deviations of the mean of the resulting flux densities for the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2) and (3,3) lines (see Appendix B). Figs. B.1 and B.2 show resulting values as a function of elevation for the NH₃ (1,1) and (3,3) lines and as a function of time also for the (3,3) transition. Note that due to the low elevations of the source, differences in our corrections for elevation dependent gain variations of the telescope are minimal. These mainly play a role at high elevations. The standard deviations of the mean of the flux densities for the NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) metastable transitions (the latter is not shown in Appendix B) are 4.2% and 4.0%, respectively, with flux densities of -1.33 Jy and -0.95 Jy , corresponding to -1.86 K and -1.33 K on a main beam brightness temperature scale. For the NH₃ (3,3) line, the most intense in this analysis, the scatter is slightly larger, with a standard deviation of the mean of 4.4%, while line shapes remain undistinguishable. Also in this case, the fluctuations are well below the level that would convincingly indicate source variability.

Towards W33 A and W33 B, the NH₃ (1,1) to (6,6) lines are in emission (see Fig. 2, right panel, and Fig. 3, left panel). Here, the NH₃ (1,1) to (3,3) lines exhibit the strongest emission at all

² <http://www.iram.fr/IRAMFR/GILDAS/>

Table 2. Measured NH₃ transition parameters.

Line	Frequency MHz	Resolution km s ⁻¹	E_{low}/k^a K
NH ₃ (1,1)	23694.4955	0.48	23.2
NH ₃ (2,2)	23722.6333	0.48	64.1
NH ₃ (3,3)	23870.1292	0.48	122.9
NH ₃ (4,4)	24139.4163	0.47	199.3
NH ₃ (5,5)	24532.9887	0.47	293.6
NH ₃ (6,6)	25056.0250	0.46	405.6
NH ₃ (2,1)	23098.8190	0.49	80.4
NH ₃ (3,2)	22834.1820	0.50	149.9

Notes. ^a Energy of the lower level above the ground state.

offsets (see Figs. A.7 and A.8). The (4,4) to (6,6) lines show weak emission at the central ($\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta$) = (0'', 0'') offsets while the signals at the (+20'', 0'') and (-20'', 0'') offsets are even fainter (see Table 1 and Figs. A.7 and A.8). Whether we have also detected the (7,7) line is not clear. Here the signal-to-noise ratio is only 1.8. The two non-metastable lines ($J > K$, K) = (2,1) and (3,2) have been detected toward the central positions of W33 Main, W33 A, and W33 B (see the right panel of Fig. 3 as well as Figs. A.7 and A.8).

We have also detected the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (3,3) and (4,4) metastable emission lines in W33 Main1 and W33 A1. Towards W33 B1 we only see the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), and (3,3) emission lines. The non-metastable NH₃ (2,1) and (3,2) transitions were not detected in these W33 regions (see Figs. 4 and 5). W33 Main1, showing extended emission, is also tentatively detected in the (6,6) transition of ortho-NH₃ (Fig. 4). W33 B1 shows extended emission in the (1,1), (2,2) and (3,3) lines, which are strongest toward the (0'', 0'') and (0'', +20'') offset positions. Weak emission is also seen at offsets (0'', -20''), (-20'', 0''), (-20'', +20'') and the three positions with a right ascension offset of +20'' (see Fig. A.9).

3.2. NH₃ distribution

A total of 218 positions were measured (see Sect. 2.1). 168, 130, and 86 of these were detected at a 3σ level in case of the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), and (3,3) lines, respectively. This sigma (σ) value is the peak/rms value multiplied by the square root of the number of channels contributing significantly to the line. NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), and (3,3) velocity-integrated intensity maps of the main groups of hyperfine components for the W33 Main and W33 Main 1 regions are presented in Fig. 6. Intensities were integrated over the Local Standard of Rest velocity (V_{LSR}) range of 32 to 40 km s⁻¹. The NH₃ (1,1) emission shows an extended distribution and traces the denser molecular structure. NH₃ (2,2) is detected in a slightly less extended region, while the NH₃ (3,3) distribution is even more compact. In each panel, the half-power beam width is illustrated as a gray circle in the lower left corners of the images. The limits of the mapped region are indicated with gray dashed lines.

All our metastable and non-metastable transitions exhibit the well known comparatively broad $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 36$ km s⁻¹ to $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 58$ km s⁻¹ total velocity range (e.g., Immer et al. 2013, 2014). W33 Main, W33 A, W33 Main1, W33 A1, W33 B1 absorption and emission lines have an observed radial velocity range of 32 to 40 km s⁻¹, while the W33 B lines show a different central radial velocity of ~ 58 km s⁻¹ (see Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5). These

two radial velocities are consistent with those found in the CO observations of Goldsmith, & Mao (1983).

3.3. NH₃ column density

Tables 3 and 4 list main beam brightness temperatures, velocities, FWHM line widths, optical depths, and column densities for all measured transitions toward the six reference positions (Table 1). Towards the reference position of W33 Main, opacities of the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) absorption lines (Table 3) were calculated using

$$\tau = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{|T_{\text{L}}|}{T_{\text{c}}}\right). \quad (1)$$

Here T_{L} is the observed line temperature assuming full continuum source coverage and T_{c} is the corresponding temperature of the continuum source.

In case of lines showing significant saturation effects, so that the optical depth can be determined by the GILDAS ‘NH₃ (1,1)’ fitting method (see Sect. 2.2), the column density in the (J, K) state is obtained with the optical depth τ_{tot} , following Mauersberger et al. (1986), by

$$N(J, K) = \frac{1.65 \times 10^{14}}{\nu} \frac{J(J+1)}{K^2} \Delta\nu \tau_{\text{tot}} T_{\text{ex}} \text{ cm}^{-2}, \quad (2)$$

where N is in cm⁻², the FWHM line width $\Delta\nu$ is in km s⁻¹, the line frequency ν is in GHz, and the excitation temperature T_{ex} is in K. In the optically thick case, the excitation temperature T_{ex} is derived from the main beam brightness temperatures T_{MB} and the optical depth τ by

$$T_{\text{MB}} = (T_{\text{ex}} - 2.7)(1 - \exp(-\tau)) \quad (3)$$

In the optically thin case, the main beam brightness temperatures T_{MB} can be approximated by $T_{\text{ex}} \tau$, so that Eq.(2) can also be used in these instances.

The logarithm of normalized column densities, $\log N/[(2J+1)g_{\text{op}}]$, as a function of the energy of the involved states above the ground state is shown in Fig. 7. Normalization is obtained by dividing $N(J, K)$ by the statistical weight of the respective transition, $(2J+1)g_{\text{op}}$, with $g_{\text{op}} = 1$ for para-NH₃ ($K = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10$) and $g_{\text{op}} = 2$ for ortho-NH₃ ($K = 3, 6, 9$).

3.4. Rotation temperature

We calculated the rotation temperature between different energy levels with $T_{\text{rot}} = -\log e/a \approx -0.434/a$ (Henkel et al. 2000), where the slope a is obtained by linear fitting the Boltzmann plot, relating normalized intensity to excitation above the ground state. In Fig. 7, we show the rotation diagrams for the six metastable and two non-metastable NH₃ absorption lines for W33 Main and all the clearly detected W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1 emission lines, respectively. In the six main W33 sources, all our NH₃ lines with the exception of the (J, K) = (1,1) transition are optically thin. The NH₃ (1,1) line is always optically thick (see Tables 3, 4). In this case, the derived optical depth affects the determination of the column density in the (1,1) state. This effect is estimated using Eqs. 2 and 3 in Sect. 3.3.

The upper left panel of Fig. 7 shows the Boltzmann plots of the two velocity components of the W33 Main absorption lines (for the position, see Table 1), where the first velocity component ($V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 33$ km s⁻¹) of the two inversion transition lines NH₃ (J, K) = (1,1) and (2,2) gives the value $T_{\text{rot}} = 23 \pm 5$ K. For

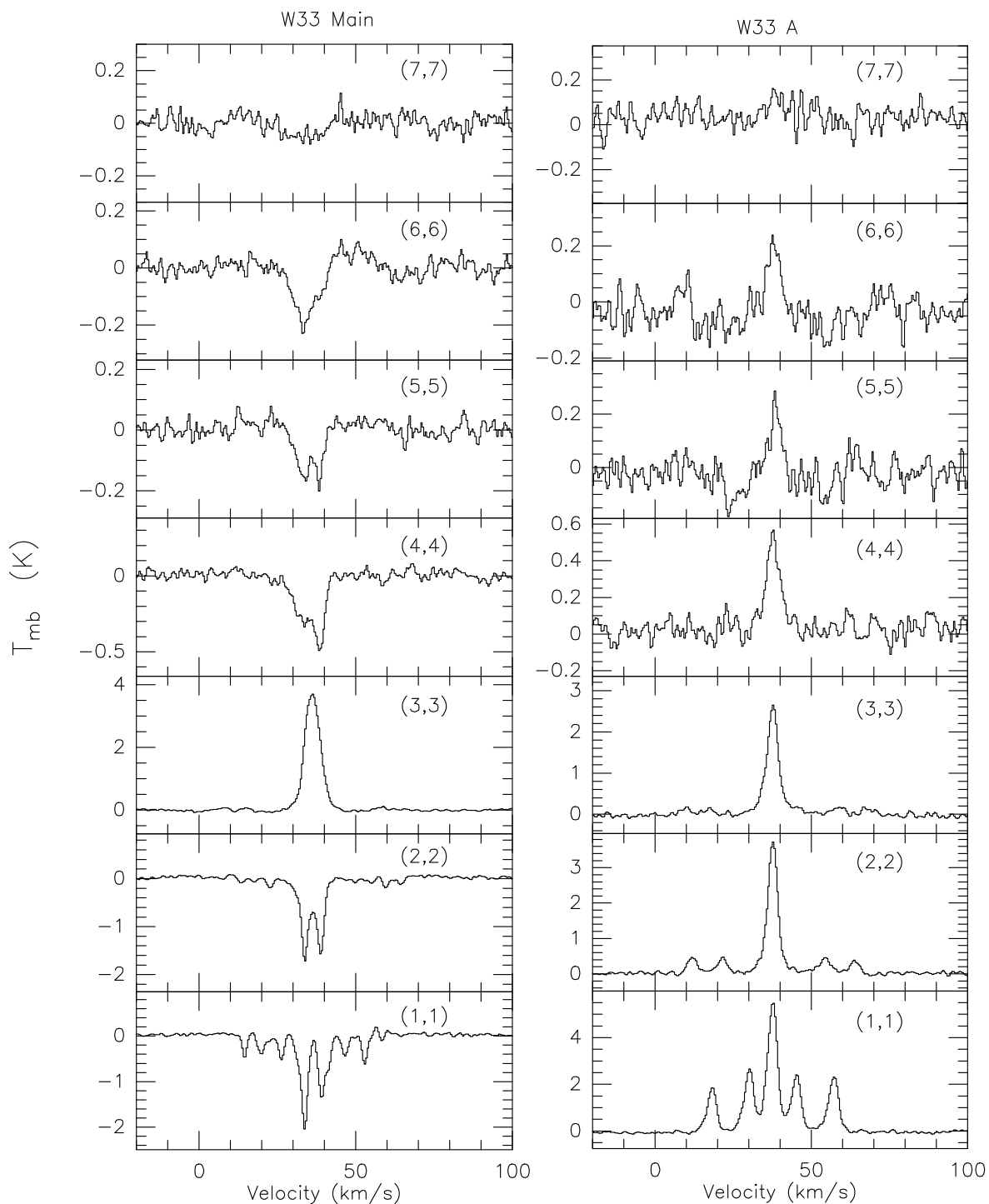


Fig. 2. NH₃ spectra of metastable lines at offset ($0''$, $0''$) with respect to the reference positions given in Table 1 for W33 Main (*left panel*) and W33 A (*right panel*). The channel widths are 0.48, 0.48, 0.48, 0.47, 0.47, 0.46, and 0.44 km s⁻¹ for the NH₃ (1,1) to (7,7) lines, respectively. The velocity scale is Local Standard of Rest, here and elsewhere.

the (2,2) and (4,4) lines we obtain $T_{\text{rot}} = 84 \pm 3$ K, while the (4,4) and (5,5) lines give $T_{\text{rot}} = 75 \pm 2$ K. The rotational temperature of the para-NH₃ species obtained by fitting all four absorption lines is $T_{\text{rot}} = 64 \pm 11$ K. The second velocity component ($V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 38$ km s⁻¹) has $T_{\text{rot}} = 38 \pm 6$ K for the NH₃ (J, K) = (1,1) and (2,2) transitions. For the NH₃ (2,2) and (4,4) lines, the corresponding value becomes 64 ± 1 K. The NH₃ (4,4) and (5,5) lines give 71 ± 3 K and a fit to all four para-NH₃ transitions indicates 62 ± 4 K (see Fig. 7 top left panel and Table 5). No T_{rot} value

can be derived from ortho-NH₃, because the (3,3) line is seen in emission and shows quite a different line shape.

For the W33 A emission lines (position in Table 1), we obtain $T_{\text{rot}} = 45 \pm 9$ K by fitting the para-NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (4,4) and (5,5) lines, and $T_{\text{rot}} = 82 \pm 5$ K for the (3,3) and (6,6) ortho-NH₃ transitions. For para-NH₃ the (1,1) and (2,2) lines give $T_{\text{rot}} = 15 \pm 1$ K, while the (2,2) and (4,4) lines give 56 ± 2 K, the (4,4) and (5,5) lines give 65 ± 7 K, and the (2,1) and (3,2) lines yield 34 ± 3 K (see Fig. 7 top right panel, and Table 5). For W33 B (see Table 1 for the position), the four para-NH₃ emission lines, i.e. the

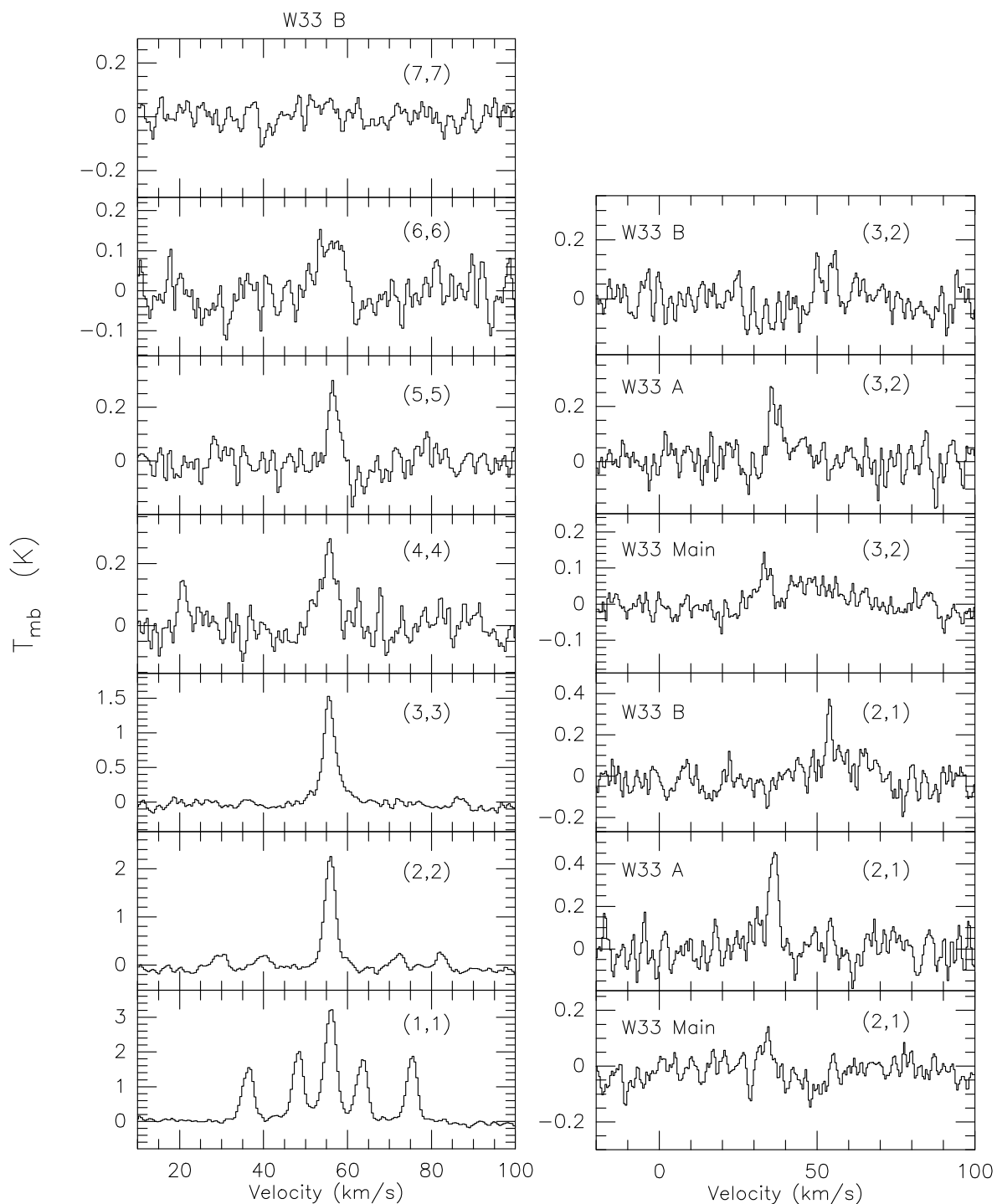


Fig. 3. NH_3 spectra of metastable lines at offset ($0''$, $0''$) with respect to the reference positions given in Table 1 for W33B (left panel). Non-metastable lines from W33Main, W33 A, and W33 B are shown in the right panel. Channel widths are 0.48, 0.48, 0.48, 0.47, 0.47, 0.46, and 0.44 km s^{-1} for the NH_3 (1,1) to (7,7) lines, respectively, while the corresponding values for the NH_3 (2,1) and (3,2) lines are 0.49 and 0.50 km s^{-1} .

(1,1), (2,2), (4,4), (5,5) transitions, give $T_{\text{rot}} = 44 \pm 12 \text{ K}$. In contrast, the (3,3) and (6,6) ortho- NH_3 lines yield $T_{\text{rot}} = 107 \pm 8 \text{ K}$. The rotation temperature between the lowest inversion doublets of para- NH_3 , the (1,1) and (2,2) lines, is $T_{\text{rot}} = 11 \pm 1 \text{ K}$, while the (2,2) and (4,4) lines give $52 \pm 5 \text{ K}$. The other two para- NH_3 transitions, (4,4) and (5,5), give $T_{\text{rot}} = 126 \pm 19 \text{ K}$. The two non-metastable lines (2,1) and (3,2) lines yield $T_{\text{rot}} = 50 \pm 6 \text{ K}$ (see Fig. 7, second row, left panel and Table 5). For W33 Main 1 (see Table 1 for the reference position), we get $T_{\text{rot}} = 29 \pm 9 \text{ K}$ by fitting the three para- NH_3 species, i.e. the (1,1), (2,2) and (4,4)

transitions. The NH_3 (1,1) and (2,2) lines show $T_{\text{rot}} = 12 \pm 1 \text{ K}$, and the (2,2) and (4,4) lines give $41 \pm 4 \text{ K}$ (see Fig. 7, second row, right panel and Table 5). For W33 A 1 the three para- NH_3 transition give $T_{\text{rot}} = 31 \pm 11 \text{ K}$. For the rotational temperature, (1,1) and (2,2), (2,2) and (4,4), we obtain $11 \pm 1 \text{ K}$ and $47 \pm 4 \text{ K}$, respectively (Fig. 7 third row, left panel and Table 5). For the W33 B1 emission lines the (1,1) and (2,2) para- NH_3 transitions indicate $T_{\text{rot}} = 11 \pm 1 \text{ K}$ (see Fig. 7 third row, right panel and Table 5).

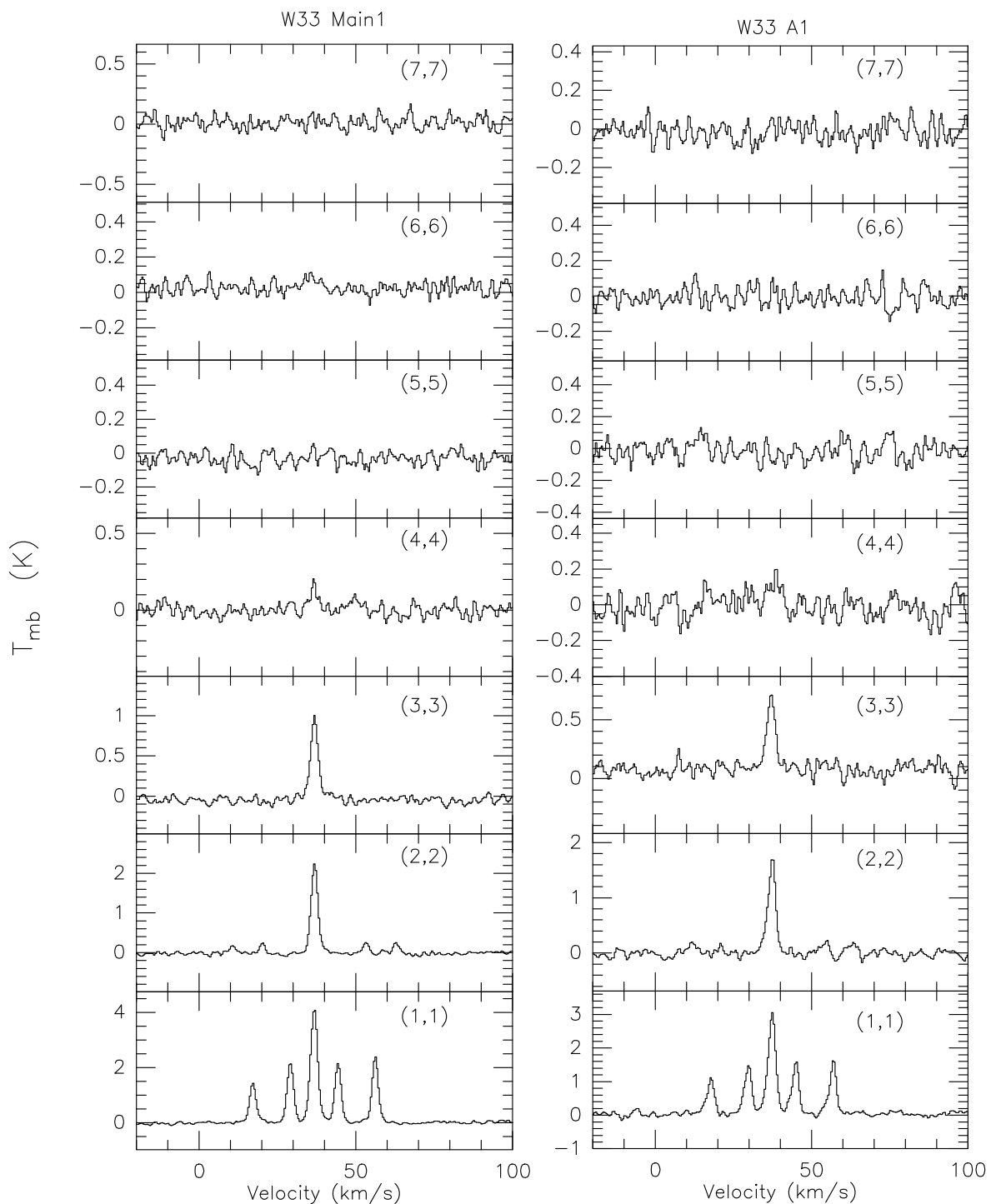


Fig. 4. NH₃ spectra of metastable lines at offset (0'', 0'') with respect to the reference positions given in Table 1 for W33 Main1 (*left panel*) and W33 A1 (*right panel*). The channel widths are 0.48, 0.48, 0.48, 0.47, 0.47, 0.46, and 0.44 km s⁻¹ for the NH₃ (1,1) to (7,7) lines, respectively.

3.5. Kinetic temperature

To obtain kinetic temperatures, T_{kin} , of all observed regions of our map, the NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) lines are the best choice because their emission is quite extended (see Fig. 6). We obtained the rotation temperature of NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) using the same method described in Sect. 3.4, which is equivalent to

$$T_{\text{rot}(1,2)} = \frac{-41.5}{\ln(N_{22}/5) - \ln(N_{11}/3)} \text{ K}, \quad (4)$$

where N_{11} and N_{22} are the column densities of NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) lines from Eqs. 2 and 3. The optically thick NH₃ (1,1) line is not only relevant when deriving column densities of the (1,1) state but also when deriving the rotation temperatures of the gas traced by both the NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) transitions. We account for this effect by using Eq. 4 in this section. Then we calculate the T_{rot} values, which are presented in Table A.5. To better visualize our T_{rot} values, in Fig. C.1 left panel, we add the rotational temperatures T_{rot} map of all observed regions, where Eq. 4 has been used to calculate the corresponding T_{rot} values.

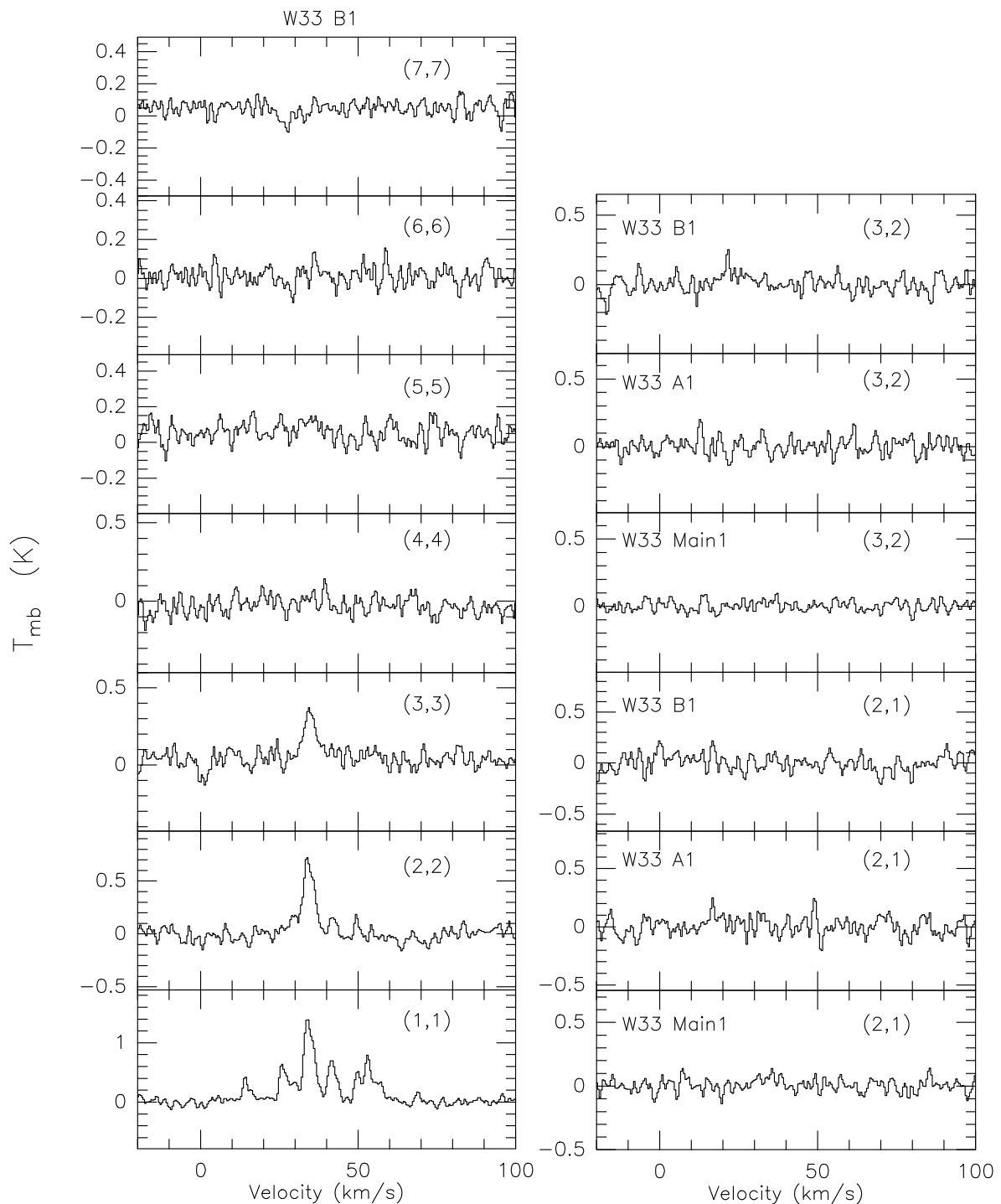


Fig. 5. NH_3 spectra of metastable lines at offset $(0'', 0'')$ with respect to the reference positions given in Table 1 for W33 B1 (*left panel*). Non-metastable lines from W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1 are shown in the *right panel*. Channel widths are 0.48, 0.48, 0.48, 0.47, 0.47, 0.46, and 0.44 km s^{-1} for the NH_3 (1,1) to (7,7) lines, respectively, while the corresponding values for the NH_3 (2,1) and (3,2) lines are 0.49 and 0.50 km s^{-1} .

Following Tafalla et al. (2004) to connect rotational with kinetic temperatures, we used

$$T_{\text{kin}} = \frac{T_{\text{rot}}(1,2)}{1 - \frac{T_{\text{rot}}(1,2)}{41.5} \ln \left(1 + 1.1 \exp \left(\frac{-16}{T_{\text{rot}}(1,2)} \right) \right)} \text{ K}, \quad (5)$$

where the energy gap between the (1,1) and (2,2) states is $\Delta E_{12} = 41.5 \text{ K}$. Tafalla et al. (2004) ran different Monte Carlo models involving the NH_3 $(J, K) = (1,1)$, $(2,1)$, and $(2,2)$ inversion doublets and an $n(r) = n_0 / (1 + (r/r_0)^{2.5})$ density distribution

to compare their observationally determined approximately constant rotational temperatures with modelled kinetic temperatures in dense quiescent molecular clouds. Eq. (5) is derived from fitting T_{kin} in the range of 5 to 20 K. So there is a caveat in using it for higher temperatures.

The gas kinetic temperatures derived from the NH_3 (2,2)/(1,1) map for the six main W33 sources are shown in Fig. 8. The kinetic temperatures of the dense gas in W33 Main derived from the NH_3 (2,2)/(1,1) ratios range from 9 to 49 K with an average of $21 \pm 11 \text{ K}$ (errors are standard

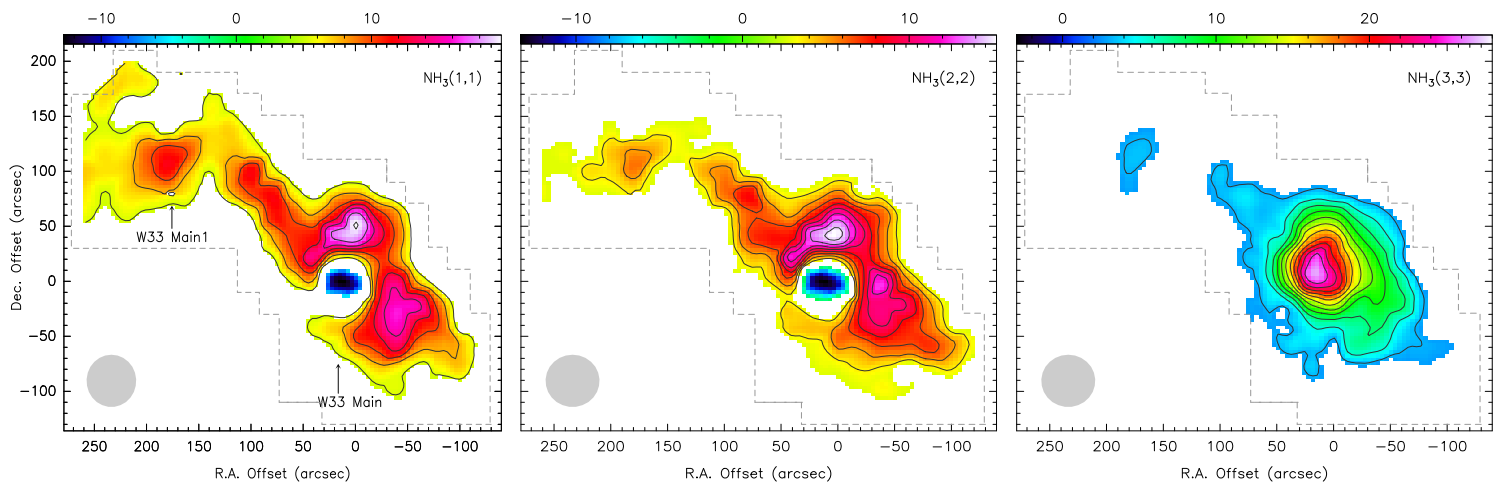


Fig. 6. Integrated intensity maps of NH₃ (1,1) (*left*), (2,2) (*middle*), and (3,3) (*right*) for the W33 Main and W33 Main1 regions. The reference position is R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000). The integration range is 32 to 40 km s⁻¹. Contours start at 3.14 K km s⁻¹ (3 σ) on a main beam brightness temperature scale and go up in steps of 3.14 K km s⁻¹. The unit of the color bar is K km s⁻¹. The limits of the mapped region are indicated with gray dashed lines. While the NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) lines show absorption near the reference position, the (3,3) line emission indicates a peak in this region. The half-power beam width is illustrated as a gray filled circle in the lower left corners of the images.

deviations of the mean). We find that the kinetic temperatures in the dense gas around the central (0'', 0'') offset positions of our W33 Main mapped region are high (~38 K; see Fig. 8). This region contains a young stellar cluster associated with an H II region. The gas kinetic temperatures from para-NH₃ in the other five W33 regions are cooler ranging from 13 to 39 K with an average of 18 ± 8 K in W33 A. Lower gas temperatures associate with W33 B ranging from 8 to 39 K with an average 15 ± 7 K, while dense gas in the W33 B1 region shows kinetic temperatures ranging from 7 to 39 K with an average of 21 ± 12 K. Furthermore, with the three para- and one ortho-NH₃ lines detected towards W33 Main1 and W33 A1, we use the NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2) temperatures determined as $T_{\text{kin}} = 13$ K for both sources (see Table A.5).

3.6. Total NH₃ column density and H₂ volume density

Using Eq. (2), we calculate NH₃ column densities for the observed metastable and non-metastable inversion doublets (see Tables 3 and 4). We have also determined the column density of the (J, K) = (0,0) ground state, using the method described in Krieger et al. (2017), which is

$$N_{00} = \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{23.2 \text{ K}}{T_{\text{kin}, 12}}\right) N_{11}, \quad (6)$$

where the energy difference between the NH₃ (0,0) and NH₃ (1,1) is 23.2 K, $T_{\text{kin}, 12}$ is the gas kinetic temperature derived from the (1,1) and (2,2) doublets (see Sect. 3.5 and Table A.5). We obtained total column densities of ammonia by adding the column densities of all convincingly detected metastable NH₃ lines and the (J, K) = (0,0) column density from the ortho-NH₃ ground state, following Krieger et al. (2017)

$$N_{\text{tot}} = \left[\frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{23.2 \text{ K}}{T_{12, \text{kin}}}\right) + 1 \right] N_{11} + N_{22} + N_{33} + N_{44} + N_{55} + N_{66}. \quad (7)$$

The column densities of the (0,0) state are given in Tables 3 and 4 for W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33A1, and

W33 B1, respectively. In addition, the column densities of para-NH₃ and ortho-NH₃, and total-NH₃ (para+ortho) column densities for the six main W33 sources are calculated, and listed in Table 6. The W33 complex shows a broad distribution of total-NH₃ column densities. Among the six main sources, we obtain at the reference positions (Table 1) the lowest value for W33 Main, $N(\text{total-NH}_3) = 6.0 (\pm 2.1) \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (for the detailed calculation of this value, see Sect. 4.5). The highest value is derived for W33 B, $N(\text{total-NH}_3) = 3.4 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (see Table 6). As can be seen in the central panel of Fig. C.1, we provide a total column density map of NH₃ for the six W33 sources. In addition, we determined the total NH₃ mass in the area covered by the Effelsberg data. The total NH₃ masses for each source are obtained by integrating the total- $N(\text{NH}_3)$ values over the covered regions. For the total NH₃ masses, we find 13, 1.9, 3.4, 0.2, 0.2 and $1.3 \times 10^{-4} M_{\odot}$ for W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1 and W33 B1, respectively.

The volume density of H₂ molecules has been obtained from the (1,1) line, using the method described in Equation (2) of Ho & Townes (1983), which is:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{A}{C} \left[\frac{J_{\nu}(T_{\text{ex}}) - J_{\nu}(T_{\text{bg}})}{J_{\nu}(T_{\text{kin}}) - J_{\nu}(T_{\text{ex}})} \right] \left[1 + \frac{J_{\nu}(T_{\text{kin}})}{h\nu/k_B} \right]. \quad (8)$$

A is the Einstein coefficient for spontaneous emission ($= 1.71 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and C is the collisional de-excitation rate ($\sim 8.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$) for the (1,1) line in Danby et al. (1988). $T_{\text{bg}} = 2.73 \text{ K}$ is the black body background radiation temperature, and $J_{\nu}(T)$ is defined by

$$J_{\nu}(T) = \frac{h\nu}{k_B} \left(e^{h\nu/k_B T} - 1 \right)^{-1}. \quad (9)$$

The relation between the gas kinetic temperature (here we rely exclusively on the (1,1) and (2,2) lines; see Sec. 3.5), and the excitation temperature can provide a reliable estimate of the gas volume density. However, the gas density calculated using Eq. (8) may be significantly underestimated if the beam is not filled uniformly, i.e. if the sizes of our W33 sources are smaller than the beam size of 40''. We use Eq. (8) to set a lower bound on the gas density, $n(\text{H}_2)$, adopting a beam filling factor of $\eta = 1$. Note that if $T_{\text{ex}} = T_{\text{kin}}$, Eq. (8) is invalid and $n(\text{H}_2)$ has to be calculated in

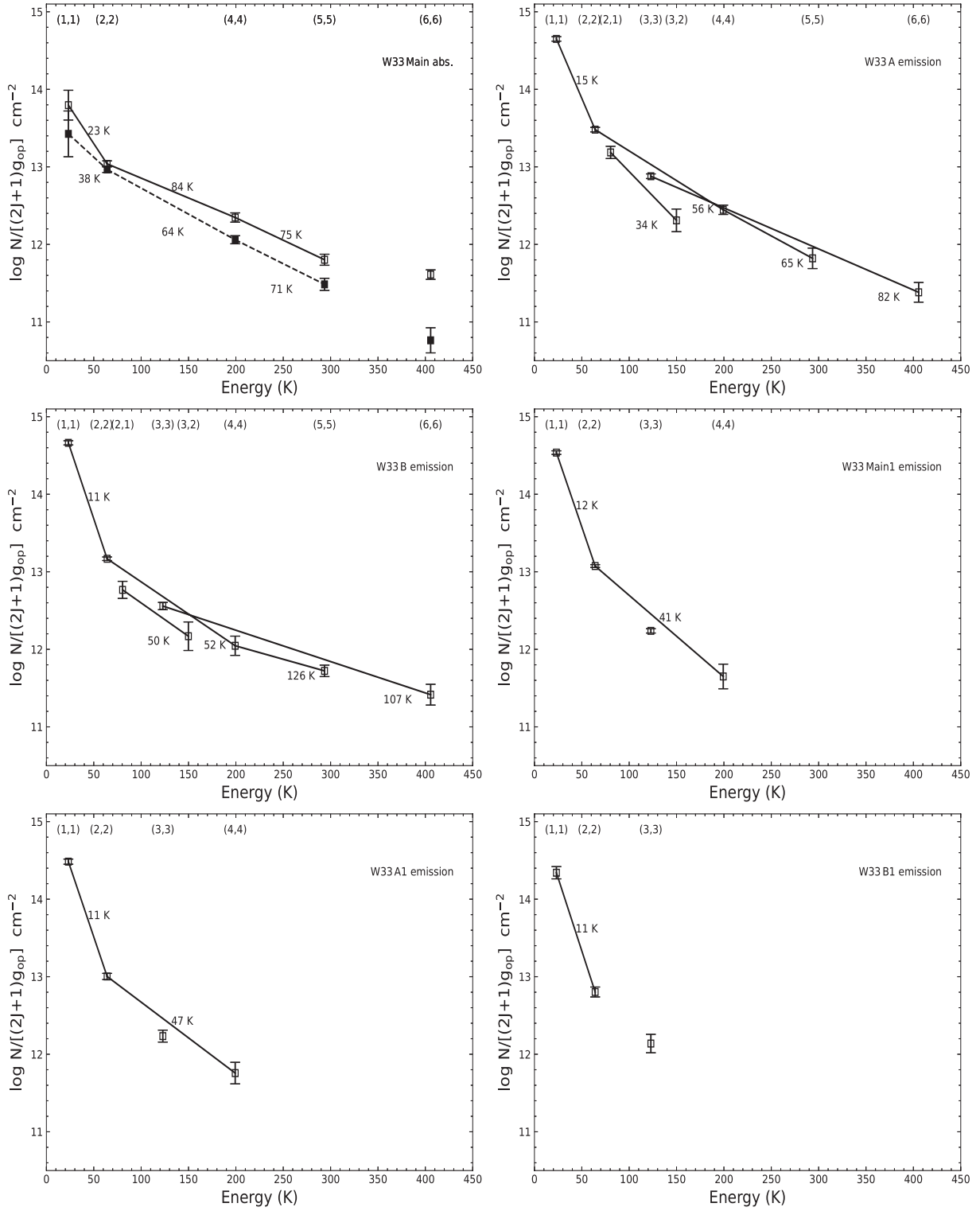


Fig. 7. The Boltzmann plots (rotation diagrams) for the W33 Main absorption lines (*top left*), W33 A emission lines (*top right*), W33 B emission lines (*second row left*), W33 Main1 emission lines (*second row right*), W33 A1 emission lines (*third row left*), and W33 B1 emission lines (*third row right*). The taken positions are those of Table 1. The solid and dashed lines in the top left panel represent the first velocity component at $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 33 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and second velocity component at $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 38 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, respectively. For para- NH_3 , $g_{\text{op}} = 1$. For ortho- NH_3 , here the (3,3) and (6,6) levels, $g_{\text{op}} = 2$. The rotational temperatures are obtained from the corresponding slopes. The numbers mark the rotational temperatures in K.

a different way (see, e.g., Hildebrand 1983; Pandian et al. 2012). However, this problem did not occur in our case (see Table A.5). In Table A.5, we also present the obtained volume densities of the six main sources.

4. Discussion

4.1. Comparison with previously obtained volume densities

We calculated the volume density of hydrogen molecules $n(\text{H}_2)$ using the column densities $N_{\text{H}_2, \text{source}}$ from Table 5 of Immer et

al. (2014), i.e., $n(\text{H}_2) = N_{\text{H}_2, \text{source}} / 2r_{\text{source}} \cdot r_{\text{source}}$ is the size of the respective clumps, taken from Table 5 of Immer et al. (2014). The volume densities of hydrogen molecules obtained from this method are 4.1×10^3 , 3.2×10^3 , 0.6×10^4 , 0.6×10^4 , 2.1×10^4 , $0.3 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1, respectively. The volume densities of Immer et al. (2014) and our results, using the new T_{kin} values (see Table A.5 and Sect. 3.6) show that our volume densities are ~ 3.0 , ~ 8.1 , ~ 1.8 , and ~ 3.0 times higher in W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, and W33 Main1, respectively, ~ 1.9 time lower in W33 A1, and equal in W33 B1. The good agreement indicates that beam filling factors in both the Immer et al. (2014) and our data are similar and possibly close to unity. Since spatial distributions of different species tend to differ, we consider the latter as a viable possibility.

4.2. Variations of the NH₃ abundance

Total-NH₃ column densities $N(\text{NH}_3)$ are compared with the column densities of H₂ derived from the Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX) telescope using its 870 μm continuum data (Immer et al. 2014), where the H₂ peak column densities (Table 5 of Immer et al. 2014) is the best choice with respect to our beam size of 40''.

The fractional total-NH₃ abundances ($\chi(\text{total-NH}_3) = (\text{total-}N(\text{NH}_3))/N(\text{H}_2)$), calculated for the peak positions of our six W33 sources, are listed in Table 6. Therefore, the NH₃ abundances relative to those of molecular hydrogen are calculated to be $1.3 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$, $1.4 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $3.4 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$ and $4.0 (\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-8}$ for the peak positions of W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1, respectively. The errors shown in parentheses are obtained using error propagation. The fractional total-NH₃ abundance map ($\chi(\text{total-NH}_3) = (\text{total-}N(\text{NH}_3))/N(\text{H}_2)$) is shown in the right panel of Fig. C.1. The NH₃ abundances in the peak position of the six W33 sources are consistent with those in other Galactic sources. The fractional NH₃ abundances are 2×10^{-8} in the cyanopolyne peak of TMC-1 (Irvine et al. 1987), 2×10^{-7} in the Orion ridge (Irvine et al. 1987), $(1-10) \times 10^{-8}$ (Irvine et al. 1987) and $8 \times 10^{-8} - 10^{-4}$ (Huttemeister et al. 1993) in Sgr B2, the latter also including hot cores. In addition, averaged fractional ammonia abundance values of 1.2×10^{-7} , 4.6×10^{-8} , and 1.5×10^{-8} , were obtained by Dunham et al. (2011), Wielen et al. (2012), and Merello et al. (2019) in clumps of the Bolocam Galactic Plane Survey (BGPS), the APEX Telescope Large Area Survey of the GALaxy (ATLAS-GAL), and the Hi-GAL survey, respectively. Fractional abundances of $\sim 2-3 \times 10^{-8}$ were derived for protostellar and starless cores in the Perseus and Taurus-Auriga dark clouds as well as in infrared dark clouds (Tafalla et al. 2006; Foster et al. 2009; Chira et al. 2013).

The fractional NH₃ abundance varies among star-forming regions (Benson & Myers 1983). In quiescent clouds, ammonia should have a fractional abundance of $\sim 10^{-7-9}$, while in the hot cores its abundance could be two or three orders of magnitude higher (Henkel et al. 2013). The difference in the total-NH₃ abundances among the three W33 sources at the peak position is that W33 Main encounters the lowest value with $1.3 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$, while the total-NH₃ abundance of W33 B $1.6 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$ is slightly higher than that of W33 A $1.4 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$. As mentioned before, the obtained total NH₃ abundances at the peak positions are $3.4 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$, and $4.0 (\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-8}$ for W33 Main1, W33 A1, W33 B1 respectively. According to Im-

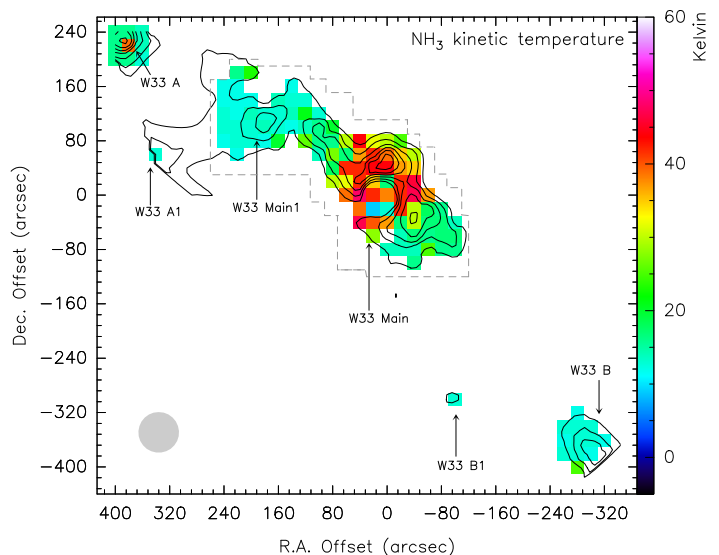


Fig. 8. Map of the kinetic temperature in units of Kelvin for the W33 regions, obtained from the para-NH₃ (2,2)/(1,1) lines. The reference position is R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000). The integration range is 32 to 40 km s⁻¹. Contours are the same as in the left panel of Fig. 6. The limits of the mapped region over significant parts of our map are indicated by gray dashed lines. The half-power beam width is illustrated as a gray filled circle in the lower left corner of the image.

mer et al. (2014), W33 Main is more evolved, also hosting an H II region, W33 A and W33 B can be considered as hot cores, W33 B is rich in nitrogen (Immer et al. 2014). From our fractional total NH₃ abundances calculation, we can confirm the different evolutionary stages proposed by Immer et al. (2014) and find that there is no hot core in the region approaching the extreme conditions encountered in W51-IRS2 or Sgr B2. Figure C.2, top left and top right panels, indicates that total- $N(\text{NH}_3)$ and total fractional NH₃ abundance versus to the evolutionary sequence of the six W33 sources. The lower total-NH₃ fractional abundance in W33 Main compared to the other five main W33 sources is likely due to the fact that W33 Main is strongly affected by FUV photons originating from its H II region. Ammonia is a particularly sensitive molecular species with respect to FUV radiation (e.g., Weiß et al. 2001).

4.3. Ortho-to-para NH₃ ratio

In massive star forming dense cores, outflow induced shock waves and rising levels of stellar radiation can liberate NH₃ molecules confined to dust grains (e.g., Nejad et al. 1990; Flower et al. 1995) and increase the NH₃ abundance. Ortho-to-para abundance ratios of NH₃ can tell us about the contribution of liberated NH₃ molecules with respect to those formed in the gas phase (Umemoto et al. 1999).

The ortho-to-para ratio depends on its origin either in the gas or in the dust phase. As Umemoto et al. (1999) described, if NH₃ is formed by gas phase reactions, the ortho-to-para ratios will be close to unity. On the other hand, a formation that occurred on dust grains released to the interstellar medium could raise the ortho-to-para ratio above unity. In the latter case, the ortho-to-para ratio also depends on the NH₃ formation temperature. Here, the ortho-to-para ratio is inversely proportional to the kinetic temperature of the gas at the time of the formation of the NH₃ molecules. The ratio is about 3 at formation temperature

10 K (Takano et al. 2002). The ortho-to-para ratio in our case ($(N_{00}+N_{33}+N_{66})/(N_{11}+N_{22}+N_{44}+N_{55})$), calculated for the peak positions of our six main W33 sources, are listed in Table 6. With the four para- and two ortho-NH₃ lines observed, we estimate the ortho-to-para abundance ratios to be 0.5 (± 0.1), 1.3 (± 0.1), 1.3 (± 0.1) for W33 Main, W33 A and W33 B, respectively (see Table 6). The very low value toward W33 Main is likely caused by the inclusion of the (3,3) maser line, which may introduce systematic errors which are difficult to quantify (see Sect. 4.5). In addition, with three para-NH₃ transitions and one ortho-NH₃ line detected in W33 Main1 and W33 A1, we can determine the ortho-to-para abundance ratios to be 1.8 (± 0.1), and 1.9 (± 0.1), respectively (see Table 6). For W33 B1, the detected two para-NH₃ transitions and one ortho-NH₃ line provide an ortho-to-para abundance ratio 1.9 (± 0.1). The errors in parentheses are calculated using error propagation.

As we discussed in Sects. 3.4 and 3.5, the NH₃ (1,1) line is optically thick in all the W33 sources. The effect of an optically thick NH₃ (1,1) line on the ortho-to-para ratio is estimated using equation $(N_{00}+N_{33}+N_{66})/(N_{11}+N_{22}+N_{44}+N_{55})$ in this section. Plotting the ortho-to-para ratios against the evolutionary stage (Fig. C.2 bottom left panel) of our six targets, we may see a trend of decreasing ortho-to-para ratios with evolutionary stage. Takano et al. (2002) suggests that an ortho-to-para ratio of ~ 1.5 corresponds to a cool formation temperature of ~ 20 K. According to this, from the ortho-to-para abundance ratios of 0.5 (± 0.1), 1.3 (± 0.1), 1.3 (± 0.1), 1.8 (± 0.1), 1.9 (± 0.1) and 1.9 (± 0.1), we believe that ammonia has either been formed in the gas-phase or has been formed on dust grains in a medium with ~ 20 K or more to be then released into the interstellar medium.

4.4. A comparison of kinetic temperatures with previously obtained data

Immer et al. (2014) presented rotation diagrams of H₂CO, CH₃OH and CH₃CCH for W33 Main, of H₂CO for W33 A, of H₂CO, HNCO, CH₃CN and CH₃OH for W33 B, and of H₂CO for W33 Main1, W33 A1 and W33 B1 and obtained a different rotational temperature for each of the six W33 sources (see Table 6, Figs. 10 and 12 of Immer et al. 2014). We have compared the NH₃ temperatures with those derived from the rotation diagrams of Immer et al. (2014), and find that these are quite similar (Table 6 of Immer et al. 2014 and our Table 5). However, the T_{rot} values of the Immer et al. (2014) study are affected by both kinetic temperature and density, while NH₃ allows for a determination of the kinetic temperature alone. So there is a degeneracy in the Immer et al. (2014) data, which is one of the main motivations for this study.

Nevertheless, our T_{kin} estimates from NH₃ are not uniform. The Boltzmann diagrams in Fig. 7 clearly show rising rotation temperatures with increasing excitation above the ground states. Similar results from Galactic sources (e.g., Wilson et al. 1993, 2006) were interpreted in terms of the presence of gradients in T_{kin} , which may indicate the existence of dense post-shock gas that is gradually cooling with increasing distance from the shock front (Henkel et al. 2008). However, in a warm environment radiative transfer calculations show that higher metastable states favor higher rotation temperatures that gradually approach the kinetic temperature even if the T_{kin} of the gas has only a single value (Walmsley & Ungerechts 1983; Danby et al. 1988; Flower et al. 1995; Henkel et al. 2008).

From Tables 3 and 4 it is clear that most of the NH₃ column densities reside in the (1,1) and (2,2) states. In addition to widespread emission from these inversion doublets, the rela-

tively high column densities are the second main motivation why we chose the (1,1) and (2,2) transitions for our kinetic temperature estimates. Nevertheless, the presence of higher- J metastable ammonia transitions indicates that higher excited gas is also present (see Fig. 7). Our detection of the non-metastable (2,1) and (3,2) lines in W33 Main, W33 A and W33 B (Fig. 3) may indicate the existence of gas components with high volume densities ($> 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) and/or intense infrared radiation fields (e.g. Mauersberger et al. 1985). Again considering W33 Main, W33 A and W33 B, it is clear from Fig. 7 and Sect. 3.4 that the rotation temperatures of para-NH₃ are highest in W33 Main and lowest in W33 B. Thus we find a hierarchy of kinetic temperatures with W33 Main containing the warmest and W33 B the coolest gas, while conditions in W33 A are intermediate. These kinetic temperatures are compatible with the stages of evolution outlined by Immer et al. (2014) and are also indicative of significant temperature gradients within the dense gas of W33 B. We found clear trends as a function of evolutionary stage in the gas kinetic temperatures (Fig. C.2 bottom right panel). From our ammonia T_{kin} determinations we thus conclude that large temperature gradients may be present in these three W33 clumps.

4.5. Maser emission in the NH₃ (3,3) line

Molecular masers associated with ongoing massive star formation have been detected in a large number of studies (OH: e.g. Ho et al. 1983; H₂O: e.g. Hofner & Churchwell 1996; CH₃OH: e.g. Walsh et al. 1998; and NH₃ (3,3): e.g. Henkel et al. 2013). Compared to other masers, NH₃ (3,3) masers are rare and most of the known NH₃ maser lines are from non-metastable ($J > K$) inversion transitions (Henkel et al. 2013). Wilson et al. (1982) first detected (3,3) maser emission, in the massive star forming region of W33. To date, NH₃ (3,3) maser emission has been detected in more than a dozen of star forming clouds (e.g., NGC 7538-IRS1, DR21(OH), NGC 6334 V, NGC 6334 I, W51, IRAS 20126+4104, G5.89-0.39, G20.08-0.14N, G23.33-0.30, G30.7206-00.0826, G35.03+0.35, G28.34+0.06, W51C, W44, G5.7-0.0, G1.4-0.1; Mauersberger et al. 1986; Mangum & Wooten 1994; Kraemer & Jackson 1995; Zhang & Ho 1995; Zhang et al. 1999; Hunter et al. 2008; Galván-Madrid et al. 2009; Walsh et al. 2011; Urquhart et al. 2011; Brogan et al. 2011; Wang et al. 2012; McEwen et al. 2016; McEwen et al. 2016; McEwen et al. 2016; McEwen et al. 2016). The NH₃ (3,3) maser emission can occur at densities between $10^{3.5} \lesssim n(\text{H}_2) \lesssim 10^{7.3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, kinetic temperatures larger than about 20 K, and column densities less than $N(\text{ortho-NH}_3) \lesssim 10^{16.8} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Kraemer & Jackson 1995). Zhang et al. (1999) propose that NH₃ (3,3) masers are excited in shocked regions of molecular outflows.

In Figs. 2 (left panel) and A.3, we can see that the absolute main beam brightness temperature of the NH₃ (3,3) emission line is about twice as large as those of the (1,1) and (2,2) absorption lines and peaks at 36 km s⁻¹. It indicates that this line is a weak NH₃ maser as described in Wilson et al. (1982). Because of a radial velocity of 36 km s⁻¹, which is compatible with the velocities derived from other NH₃ transitions seen in absorption against the continuum, because of the low opacities of all our NH₃ absorption lines with the exception of the (J, K) = (1,1) transition (Table 3) and in view of the moderate strength of the (3,3) emission, it is plausible that the (3,3) emission is based on inverted populations amplifying the background continuum. From our Effelsberg data, we obtain a continuum flux density of $18.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ Jy}$ or $26.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ K}$ on a main beam brightness temperature scale. The corresponding main beam brightness temperature of the (3,3) line is $3.7 \pm 0.1 \text{ K}$, so that the line to con-

tinuum ratio becomes 0.141 ± 0.002 (relative calibration uncertainties are not included in this error budget). This may indicate that the maser line is unsaturated and optically thin so that in this case, with negative T_{ex} and negative τ , the product $T_{\text{ex}} \times \tau$ almost matches the value in case of quasi-thermal emission (see, for example, Mauersberger et al. 1986 and Schilke et al. 1991). Under these circumstances, we can also derive physical parameters, including the (3,3) line, and obtain a NH₃ (3,3) column density of $2.0 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (see Table 4). However, this value strongly depends on the correctness of our approach. If, for example, the maser only amplifies a part of the background continuum, its absolute opacity will be higher than estimated, leading to a higher ortho-NH₃ column density and ortho-to-para ratio than derived in Sect. 4.3.

In general, an important feature of maser lines is their variability. Such variability has also been seen in non-metastable ($J > K$) ammonia maser lines (e.g. Henkel et al. 2013). So we searched for variability of the maser line within the few days of observations of our own data (see Sect. 3.1 and Appendix B). From Fig. B.2, we can clearly see that the mean beam brightness temperatures of this NH₃ (3,3) line indicate no significant variation during our observations. Furthermore, we make the comparison between our data and previous studies (e.g. w.r.t. the NH₃ (3,3) maser reported by Wilson et al. 1982, also obtained with the Effelsberg 100m telescope). We use the ‘GAUSS’ fit to obtain an NH₃ (3,3) line main beam brightness temperature of $T_{\text{MB}} = 3.7(0.1) \text{ K}$ and radial velocity of $V_{\text{LSR}} = 36.2(0.1) \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (the errors shown in parentheses are fitting uncertainties) at the ($0''$, $0''$) offset position. Wilson et al. (1982) obtain $T_{\text{MB}} = 3.7 \text{ K}$ and $V_{\text{LSR}} = 35.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. While we cannot explain the difference in velocity, we can nevertheless conclude that in view of peak intensity and line shape no significant variations have occurred during the past ~ 36 yr. This is consistent with the fact that the ¹⁵NH₃ (3,3) maser of Mauersberger et al. (1986) and Schilke et al. (1991) did not show variability over a timescale of several years. The lack of variability for this type of maser suggests that the region with inverted populations giving rise to (3,3) maser emission may be larger than those of most other maser transitions, of ammonia as well as other molecular species.

5. Summary

Using the 100-m telescope at Effelsberg, we have searched for NH₃ absorption and emission lines in the prominent massive star forming regions of the W33 complex. Our ammonia observations of the W33 region reveal the following main results:

1. We have detected the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) metastable lines in W33 Main, W33 A, and W33 B. The non-metastable NH₃ (2,1) and (3,2) transitions were also measured towards these three molecular hotspots in the W33 region. There is an already previously reported maser line observed in the NH₃ (3,3) transition towards W33 Main. The NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (4,4), (5,5) and (6,6) inversion lines are detected in absorption against the radio continuum in W33 Main, while all other mapped regions provide ammonia emission lines. We have detected the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2), (3,3) and (4,4) metastable inversion lines, all in emission, in W33 Main1 and W33 A1. Towards W33 B1 we detected only the NH₃ (1,1), (2,2) and (3,3) emission lines. The non-metastable NH₃ (2,1) and (3,2) transitions were not detected in these regions.
2. For the total-NH₃ column density, we find $6.0 (\pm 2.1) \times 10^{14}$, $3.5 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$, $3.4 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$, $3.1 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$,

$2.8 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$ and $2.0 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at the peak positions of W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1 and W33 B1, respectively.

3. We determine kinetic temperatures only using NH₃ (1,1) and (2,2), and from this we provide estimates of gas volume densities for the six main sources in the W33 region. Using our new T_{kin} values shows that our volume densities are similar to those estimated by Immer et al. (2014), suggesting that ammonia beam filling factors are close to unity.
4. W33 Main has total-NH₃ fractional abundances ($\chi(\text{total-NH}_3) = (\text{total-}N(\text{NH}_3))/N(\text{H}_2)$) of $1.3 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$ at the peak position. High values of $1.4 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$, $3.4 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$, $1.6 (\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$ and $4.0 (\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-8}$ characterize the central positions of W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1, respectively. From this we confirm the difference evolutionary stages proposed by Immer et al. (2014) and find that there is no hot core in the region approaching the extreme conditions encountered in W51-IRS2 or Sgr B2.
5. Ortho-to-para-NH₃ abundance ratios are $0.5 (\pm 0.1)$, $1.3 (\pm 0.1)$, $1.3 (\pm 0.1)$, $1.8 (\pm 0.1)$, $1.9 (\pm 0.1)$ and $1.9 (\pm 0.1)$ for W33 Main, W33 A, W33 B, W33 Main1, W33 A1, and W33 B1, respectively. The low value for W33 Main may be affected by unknown systematic errors. The other values indicate that ammonia has either been formed in the gas-phase or has been formed on dust grains in a medium with $\sim 20 \text{ K}$ or more to be then released into the interstellar medium.
6. From our ammonia T_{kin} determinations we suggest that large temperature gradients may be present in the dense molecular gas of W33 Main, W33 A, and W33 B. Kinetic temperatures towards our six W33 targets are compatible with the different stages of evolution outlined by Immer et al. (2014).
7. The maser emission in the NH₃ (3,3) line towards W33 Main shows no significant variability during the course of our observations. More importantly, brightness temperature and line shape of this line also indicate no significant change during the last ~ 36 yr.

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Table 3. Line parameters for the NH₃ absorption component.

Source	Offset (" , ")	NH ₃ (<i>J</i> , <i>K</i>)	<i>T</i> _{mb} K	rms K	<i>V</i> _{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δv km s ⁻¹	<i>T</i> _L / <i>T</i> _C	τ	<i>N</i> (NH ₃) cm ⁻²	
W33 Main	0, 0	(1,1)	-1.89	0.15	33.7(0.1)	2.2(0.1)		1.1(0.5)	$1.9(\pm 0.8) \times 10^{14}$	
			-1.25	0.15	39.0(0.1)	2.2(0.1)		0.6(0.4)	$7.9(\pm 5.4) \times 10^{13}$	
		(2,2)	-1.54	0.05	33.8(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	0.06	0.1(0.01)	$5.5(\pm 0.5) \times 10^{13}$	
			-1.53	0.05	38.7(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	0.06	0.1(0.01)	$4.6(\pm 0.4) \times 10^{13}$	
		(4,4)	-0.30	0.03	33.7(0.3)	7.8(0.5)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$2.0(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{13}$	
			-0.39	0.03	38.7(0.1)	3.1(0.2)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$1.0(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{13}$	
		(5,5)	-0.16	0.04	33.4(0.2)	5.4(0.5)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$6.9(\pm 1.1) \times 10^{12}$	
			-0.16	0.04	38.4(0.1)	2.6(0.3)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$3.4(\pm 0.6) \times 10^{12}$	
		(6,6)	-0.20	0.04	33.4(0.3)	6.9(0.6)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$1.1(\pm 0.2) \times 10^{13}$	
			-0.07	0.04	39.1(0.4)	2.8(0.6)	0.01	<0.1(0.01)	$1.5(\pm 0.6) \times 10^{12}$	
		...	(0,0)							$1.4(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{14}$
		...								$4.4(\pm 2.6) \times 10^{13}$

Notes. The reference position is R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000) for W33 Main. The errors in parentheses for *V*_{LSR}, Δv (full width to half maximum) and the opacity τ of the NH₃(1,1) line are fitting uncertainties, while other errors in parentheses are calculated uncertainties (see Appendix C of Tursun et al. 2020). For the calculation method of the (0,0) column density, see Sect. 3.6.

Table 4. Line parameters for the NH₃ emitting component.

Source	Offset (" , ")	NH ₃ (<i>J</i> , <i>K</i>)	<i>T</i> _{mb} K	rms K	<i>V</i> _{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δ <i>v</i> km s ⁻¹	τ	<i>N</i> (NH ₃) cm ⁻²
W33 Main	0, 0	(3,3) [†]	3.74	0.11	36.2(0.1)	5.8(0.1)	<0.3(0.4)	2.0(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁴
		(2,1)	0.11	0.04	33.9(0.4)	3.4(0.8)	<0.4(0.1)	1.6(±0.8) × 10 ¹³
		(3,2)	0.11	0.04	33.5(0.3)	4.4(0.8)	<0.2(0.1)	1.0(±0.4) × 10 ¹³
W33 A	0, 0	(1,1)	5.18	0.28	37.5(0.1)	3.3(0.1)	3.6(0.1)	1.3(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(2,2)	3.62	0.15	37.6(0.1)	4.0(0.1)	<0.4(0.2)	1.5(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁴
		(3,3)	2.48	0.13	37.6(0.0)	4.6(0.1)	<0.4(0.1)	1.1(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁴
		(4,4)	0.50	0.06	37.7(0.1)	5.9(0.4)	<0.3(0.1)	2.5(±0.3) × 10 ¹³
		(5,5)	0.24	0.06	38.5(0.2)	3.8(0.5)	<0.3(0.1)	7.3(±2.2) × 10 ¹²
		(6,6)	0.21	0.06	37.9(0.3)	3.9(0.6)	<0.4(0.1)	6.3(±1.8) × 10 ¹²
		(2,1)	0.48	0.07	36.1(0.2)	3.7(0.5)	<0.2(0.1)	7.7(±1.4) × 10 ¹³
		(3,2)	0.18	0.07	36.4(0.4)	3.7(0.6)	<0.4(0.1)	1.4(±0.5) × 10 ¹³
W33 B	0, 0	(0,0)	...	...	...	...	...	1.8(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(1,1)	3.08	0.13	55.9(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	6.8(0.2)	1.4(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(2,2)	2.27	0.11	55.8(0.1)	3.1(0.1)	<0.2(0.1)	7.4(±0.4) × 10 ¹³
		(3,3)	1.43	0.12	55.7(0.0)	3.8(0.1)	<0.3(0.1)	5.1(±0.5) × 10 ¹³
		(4,4)	0.24	0.05	55.4(0.2)	4.9(0.6)	<0.4(0.1)	1.0(±0.3) × 10 ¹³
		(5,5)	0.27	0.05	56.6(0.1)	2.7(0.3)	<0.3(0.1)	5.8(±0.9) × 10 ¹²
		(6,6)	0.14	0.05	55.7(0.4)	6.3(0.6)	<0.4(0.1)	6.7(±2.1) × 10 ¹²
		(2,1)	0.35	0.05	53.8(0.1)	1.9(0.4)	<0.2(0.1)	2.9(±0.7) × 10 ¹³
W33 Main1	0,0	(3,2)	0.17	0.05	55.1(0.3)	2.8(0.7)	<0.2(0.1)	1.0(±0.4) × 10 ¹³
		(0,0)	...	...	...	...	...	2.8(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(1,1)	4.11	0.08	36.6(0.1)	2.1(0.1)	5.2(0.2)	1.0(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(2,2)	2.21	0.06	36.7(0.1)	2.6(0.1)	<0.3(0.1)	5.9(±0.2) × 10 ¹³
		(3,3)	0.97	0.06	36.7(0.1)	2.7(0.1)	<0.4(0.1)	2.4(±0.2) × 10 ¹³
		(4,4)	0.16	0.04	36.5(0.2)	2.9(0.5)	<0.3(0.1)	4.0(±1.5) × 10 ¹²
		(0,0)	...	...	...	...	...	1.9(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
		(1,1)	2.92	0.12	37.2(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	4.8(0.2)	9.1(±0.7) × 10 ¹⁴
W33 A1	0,0	(2,2)	1.63	0.10	37.2(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	<0.4(0.1)	5.0(±0.5) × 10 ¹³
		(3,3)	0.65	0.09	36.9(0.1)	4.0(0.4)	<0.3(0.1)	2.4(±0.4) × 10 ¹³
		(4,4)	0.14	0.04	38.2(0.4)	4.3(0.8)	<0.2(0.1)	5.1(±1.6) × 10 ¹²
		(0,0)	...	...	...	...	...	1.8(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵
W33 B1	0,0	(1,1)	1.28	0.13	34.2(0.1)	3.6(0.1)	3.2(0.4)	6.6(±1.2) × 10 ¹⁴
		(2,2)	0.66	0.06	34.2(0.1)	4.6(0.3)	<0.3(0.1)	3.2(±0.5) × 10 ¹³
		(3,3)	0.30	0.06	34.8(0.3)	6.9(1.0)	<0.2(0.1)	1.9(±0.5) × 10 ¹³
		(0,0)	...	...	...	...	...	1.3(±0.1) × 10 ¹⁵

Notes. For the reference position of each W33 source, see in Table 1. [†](3,3) is the NH₃ (3,3) maser line in W33 Main. The errors are derived in the same way as in Table 3. For the calculation method of the (0,0) column densities, see Sect. 3.6.

Table 5. NH₃ rotation temperatures obtained from our main six W33 sources (see Sect. 3.4 and Fig. 7).

	W33 Main absorption lines <i>V</i> _{LSR} ~ 33 km s ⁻¹	W33 Main absorption lines <i>V</i> _{LSR} ~ 38 km s ⁻¹	W33 A	W33 B	W33 Main1	W33 A1	W33 B1
<i>T</i> _{rot,12} /K	23 ± 5	38 ± 6	15 ± 1	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	11 ± 1	11 ± 1
<i>T</i> _{rot,24} /K	84 ± 3	64 ± 1	56 ± 2	52 ± 5	41 ± 4	47 ± 4	
<i>T</i> _{rot,36} /K			82 ± 5	107 ± 8			
<i>T</i> _{rot,45} /K	75 ± 2	71 ± 3	65 ± 7	126 ± 19			
<i>T</i> _{rot, non-metastable lines} /K			34 ± 3	50 ± 6			
<i>T</i> _{rot, all para-NH₃ species} /K	64 ± 11	62 ± 4	45 ± 9	44 ± 12	29 ± 9	31 ± 11	

Notes. For the chosen positions, see Table 1.

Table 6. Total (para+ortho) ammonia column densities, total-NH₃ (para+ortho) fractional abundances, and ortho-to-para abundance ratios at the peak positions of the W33 region.

Source	$N(\text{NH}_3)$ cm^{-2}			Fractional $\chi(\text{total-NH}_3)$	Ortho/para ratio
	Ortho- $N(\text{NH}_3)$	Para- $N(\text{NH}_3)$	Total- $N(\text{NH}_3)$		
W33 Main absorption lines $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 33 \text{ km s}^{-1}$	$1.5(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{14}$	$2.7(\pm 0.9) \times 10^{14}$	$4.2(\pm 1.2) \times 10^{14}$	$0.9(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$	$0.5(\pm 0.1)$
W33 Main absorption lines $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 38 \text{ km s}^{-1}$	$0.4(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{14}$	$1.4(\pm 0.7) \times 10^{14}$	$1.8(\pm 1.0) \times 10^{14}$	$0.4(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$	$0.3(\pm 0.1)$
W33 A	$1.9(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$1.5(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$3.5(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$1.4(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$	$1.3(\pm 0.1)$
W33 B	$1.9(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$1.5(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$3.4(\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$	$1.6(\pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$	$1.3(\pm 0.1)$
W33 Main1	$2.0(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$1.1(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$3.1(\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$	$3.4(\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$	$1.8(\pm 0.1)$
W33 A1	$1.8(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$9.7(\pm 0.8) \times 10^{14}$	$2.8(\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$	$1.6(\pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8}$	$1.9(\pm 0.1)$
W33 B1	$1.3(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{15}$	$6.9(\pm 1.2) \times 10^{14}$	$2.0(\pm 0.2) \times 10^{15}$	$4.0(\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-8}$	$1.9(\pm 0.1)$

Notes. The column densities of H₂ are taken from [Immer et al. \(2014\)](#). The errors in parentheses are calculated uncertainties (see Appendix C of [Tursun et al. 2020](#)).

Appendix A: Ammonia spectra toward W33 and derived physical parameters

Table A.1. Observed parameters of the NH₃ (1,1) lines detected in the W33.

Source	Offset (" , ")	$\int T_{\text{MB}} dv$ K km s ⁻¹	V_{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δv km s ⁻¹	T_{MB} K	rms K	τ	
W33 Main	0, 0	-2.13(0.02)	33.7(0.5)	2.2(0.1)	-1.89	0.15	0.5(0.2)	
		-1.43(0.02)	39.0(0.5)	2.2(0.1)	-1.25	0.15	0.2(0.1)	
	20, 0	-7.15(0.19)	33.6(0.5)	2.9(0.5)	-2.34	0.12	0.4(0.2)	
		-8.15(0.21)	39.5(0.5)	4.7(0.5)	-1.63	0.09	0.1(0.1)	
	-20, 0	2.47(0.15)	36.4(0.1)	3.9(0.1)	2.18	0.15	0.3(0.1)	
	0, 20	3.63(0.15)	35.9(0.1)	2.1(0.1)	2.18	0.14	1.2(0.2)	
	0, -20	2.33(0.14)	36.6(0.1)	1.9(0.1)	1.30	0.15	1.3(0.3)	
	20, 20	3.05(0.15)	35.7(0.1)	2.2(0.1)	2.18	0.14	0.8(0.2)	
	-20, 20	2.76(0.14)	36.2(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	2.47	0.15	0.2(0.1)	
	-20, -20	2.90(0.15)	36.1(0.1)	4.0(0.1)	2.33	0.14	0.5(0.1)	
	20, -20	1.59(0.29)	36.8(0.1)	1.6(0.1)	0.87	0.14	1.4(0.6)	
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
W33 A	0, 0	11.00(0.13)	37.5(0.1)	3.3(0.1)	5.18	0.28	1.8(0.1)	
	20, 0	7.70(0.44)	37.0(0.1)	3.5(0.1)	4.07	0.14	1.5(0.2)	
	-20, 0	12.21(0.58)	37.8(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	4.94	0.15	2.4(0.2)	
	0, 20	9.16(0.44)	37.3(0.1)	3.1(0.1)	4.51	0.15	1.7(0.2)	
	0, -20	6.39(0.29)	37.6(0.1)	2.8(0.1)	3.64	0.15	1.3(0.2)	
	20, 20	7.56(0.44)	36.7(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	3.92	0.14	1.6(0.2)	
	-20, 20	12.65(0.58)	37.6(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	5.23	0.15	2.4(0.2)	
	-20, -20	5.23(0.29)	37.6(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	2.62	0.14	1.7(0.2)	
	20, -20	4.07(0.15)	36.9(0.1)	4.3(0.1)	2.18	0.15	1.0(0.2)	
W33 B	0, 0	10.10(0.27)	55.9(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	3.08	0.13	3.4(0.1)	
	20, 0	5.23(0.44)	56.4(0.1)	2.1(0.1)	1.59	0.01	3.1(0.4)	
	-20, 0	10.03(0.73)	55.5(0.1)	2.3(0.1)	2.76	0.14	3.7(0.4)	
	0, 20	6.11(0.44)	56.1(0.1)	2.3(0.1)	2.18	0.01	2.7(0.4)	
	0, -20	6.25(0.44)	56.2(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	2.47	0.15	2.4(0.3)	
	20, 20	6.25(0.44)	56.7(0.1)	1.8(0.1)	2.18	0.02	3.0(0.3)	
	-20, 20	5.09(0.43)	55.6(0.1)	2.2(0.1)	2.04	0.14	2.4(0.4)	
	-20, -20	10.03(0.73)	55.4(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	2.76	0.15	3.8(0.4)	
		20, -20	3.05(0.29)	56.7(0.1)	2.2(0.1)	1.31	0.15	2.0(0.4)
		40, 0	2.33(0.29)	56.6(0.1)	2.1(0.2)	1.02	0.02	1.8(0.4)
		0, 40	4.07(0.28)	56.0(0.1)	2.1(0.1)	1.59	0.02	2.3(0.4)
		-40, 0	6.07(0.65)	55.1(0.1)	2.3(0.1)	2.00	0.14	3.1(0.5)
		0, -40	2.19(0.29)	56.7(0.1)	2.7(0.2)	1.50	0.31	0.8(0.4)
		60, 0	2.61(0.26)	56.4(0.2)	1.5(0.4)	0.40	0.07	8.2(6.8)
		-60, 0	2.13(0.29)	54.7(0.1)	3.1(0.2)	0.96	0.11	1.9(0.6)
		0, 60	0.82(0.21)	55.9(0.2)	3.7(0.4)	0.40	0.19	0.4(0.2)
	0, -60	1.11(0.09)	56.8(0.1)	2.8(0.3)	1.13	0.09	0.1(0.1)	
W33 Main1	0, 0	11.0(0.14)	36.6(0.1)	2.1(0.1)	4.11	0.08	2.6(0.1)	
W33 A1	0, 0	7.26(0.19)	37.2(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	2.92	0.12	2.4(0.1)	
W33 B1	0, 0	2.55(0.15)	34.2(0.1)	3.6(0.1)	1.28	0.13	1.6(0.2)	
	20, 0	1.10(0.29)	34.3(0.1)	2.4(0.3)	0.98	0.07	0.4(0.2)	
	-20, 0	1.13(0.19)	34.7(0.2)	4.2(0.3)	0.86	0.13	0.5(0.4)	
	0, 20	2.09(0.33)	34.1(0.1)	2.9(0.2)	0.69	0.16	2.9(0.8)	
	0, -20	1.45(0.32)	34.8(0.1)	2.8(0.3)	0.83	0.11	1.3(0.7)	
	20, 20	0.58(0.08)	34.2(0.2)	3.7(0.4)	0.56	0.06	0.1(0.1)	
	-20, 20	0.97(0.23)	34.5(0.2)	3.5(0.4)	0.64	0.14	0.9(0.6)	
	-20, -20	1.19(0.76)	35.5(0.4)	2.6(0.5)	0.35	0.10	4.3(0.4)	
	-20, 20	0.59(0.17)	36.2(0.2)	1.2(0.4)	0.39	0.14	0.1(0.1)	

Notes. The reference position for each of the W33 sources is given in Table 1. The errors shown in parentheses are fitting uncertainties from the NH₃ (1,1) fit in CLASS (see Sect. 2.2).

Table A.2. Observed parameters of the NH₃ (2,2) lines detected in W33.

Source	Offset (" , ")	$\int T_{\text{MB}} dv$ K km s ⁻¹	V_{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δv km s ⁻¹	T_{MB} K	rms K
W33 Main	0, 0	-5.55(0.14)	33.8(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	-1.54	0.05
		-4.69(0.12)	38.7(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	-1.53	0.05
	20, 0	-6.81(0.36)	33.6(0.1)	3.3(0.2)	-1.93	0.05
		-7.15(0.36)	38.5(0.1)	3.8(0.2)	-1.77	0.04
	-20, 0	7.35(0.16)	36.4(0.1)	3.9(0.1)	1.74	0.14
	0, 20	4.32(0.12)	35.9(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	1.59	0.04
	0, -20	1.78(0.12)	36.7(0.1)	1.9(0.2)	0.73	0.09
	20, 20	4.11(0.13)	35.6(0.1)	2.5(0.1)	1.59	0.04
	-20, 20	8.49(0.16)	36.1(0.1)	3.9(0.1)	2.04	0.04
	-20, -20	8.27(0.18)	36.0(0.1)	4.2(0.1)	1.75	0.06
	20, -20	0.43(0.10)	36.8(0.2)	1.0(0.3)	0.44	0.15
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
W33 A	0, 0	15.41(0.35)	37.6(0.1)	4.0(0.1)	3.62	0.15
	20, 0	11.64(0.23)	37.2(0.1)	4.1(0.1)	2.76	0.14
	-20, 0	10.23(0.22)	37.8(0.1)	3.3(0.1)	3.05	0.14
	0, 20	11.48(0.24)	37.5(0.1)	3.7(0.1)	2.91	0.14
	0, -20	7.37(0.16)	37.6(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	2.04	0.13
	20, 20	10.05(0.19)	37.0(0.1)	4.1(0.1)	2.33	0.06
	-20, 20	10.13(0.22)	37.7(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	3.05	0.03
	-20, -20	3.99(0.13)	37.7(0.1)	2.8(0.1)	1.31	0.04
	20, -20	6.62(0.21)	37.1(0.1)	4.2(0.1)	1.45	0.15
W33 B	0, 0	7.52(0.18)	55.8(0.1)	3.1(0.1)	2.27	0.11
	20, 0	3.82(0.12)	56.3(0.1)	2.6(0.1)	1.31	0.06
	-20, 0	7.35(0.19)	55.4(0.1)	3.2(0.2)	2.04	0.14
	0, 20	5.49(0.15)	55.9(0.1)	2.8(0.1)	1.59	0.15
	0, -20	5.51(0.18)	56.1(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	1.59	0.14
	20, 20	4.04(0.12)	56.6(0.1)	2.4(0.1)	1.45	0.06
	-20, 20	4.13(0.14)	55.5(0.1)	2.6(0.1)	1.31	0.03
	-20, -20	6.75(0.21)	55.4(0.1)	3.0(0.1)	1.89	0.04
	20, -20	2.82(0.14)	56.5(0.1)	3.3(0.3)	0.73	0.06
	40, 0	2.44(0.14)	56.6(0.1)	2.6(0.3)	0.73	0.06
	0, 40	2.90(0.14)	55.7(0.1)	2.6(0.2)	1.02	0.06
	-40, 0	3.93(0.31)	55.1(0.1)	2.8(0.3)	1.31	0.05
	0, -40	2.52(0.29)	56.8(0.2)	2.9(0.4)	0.82	0.06
	60, 0	1.13(0.28)	56.1(0.4)	2.9(0.8)	0.37	0.07
-60, 0	2.45(0.37)	54.2(0.4)	5.2(0.8)	0.44	0.10	
	0, 60	1.56(0.34)	56.3(0.7)	4.5(1.1)	0.33	0.12
	0, -60	1.34(0.21)	57.2(0.2)	2.0(0.3)	0.63	0.08
W33 Main1	0, 0	6.03(0.11)	36.7(0.1)	2.6(0.1)	2.21	0.06
W33 A1	0, 0	5.12(0.14)	37.2(0.1)	2.9(0.1)	1.63	0.10
W33 B1	0, 0	3.27(0.15)	34.2(0.1)	4.6(0.3)	0.66	0.06
	20, 0	0.99(0.28)	34.9(0.4)	2.6(0.9)	0.36	0.04
	-20, 0	1.29(0.34)	34.1(0.5)	3.8(0.9)	0.32	0.08
	0, 20	2.79(0.32)	34.3(0.2)	3.9(0.5)	0.68	0.08
	0, -20	0.69(0.19)	33.1(0.2)	1.2(0.3)	0.54	0.05
	20, 20	2.74(0.38)	35.5(0.4)	6.0(0.8)	0.43	0.14
	20, -20	1.27(0.31)	35.2(0.3)	2.5(0.7)	0.48	0.03
	-20, -20	0.47(0.24)	35.6(0.3)	1.4(0.9)	0.31	0.03
	-20, 20	0.92(0.22)	34.9(0.3)	2.2(0.5)	0.39	0.08

Notes. The reference position for each of the W33 sources is given in Table 1. The errors shown in parentheses are fitting uncertainties from the ‘GAUSS’ fit in CLASS (see Sect. 2.2).

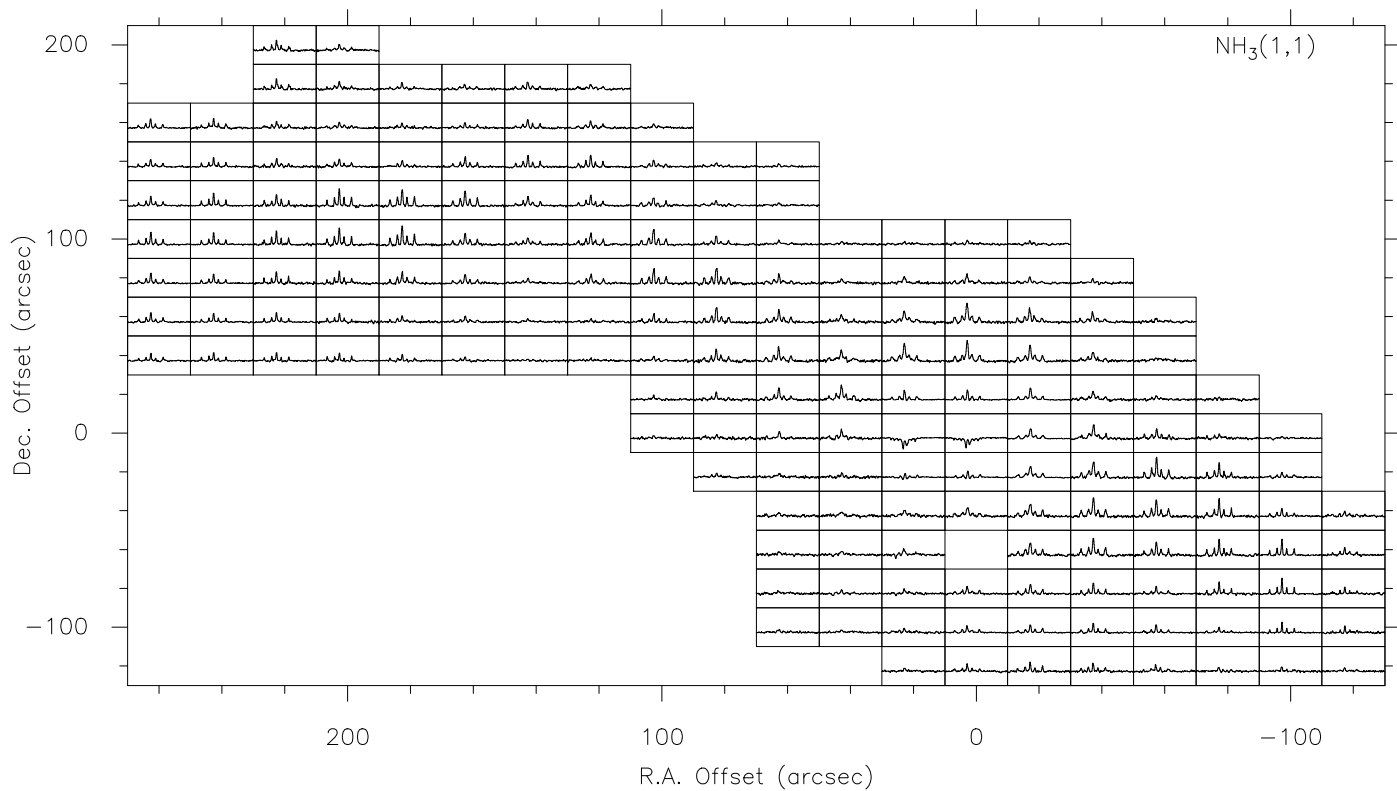


Fig. A.1. The $\text{NH}_3(1,1)$ line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. These are shown on $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta)$ axes. The zero point is at the position of W33 Main, R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000). The X and Y axes indicate Right Ascension Offset (arcsec) and Declination Offset (arcsec), respectively. The main beam temperature scale for the NH_3 lines was obtained from continuum cross scans of 3C 286 (see Sect. 2). All radial velocities are on a V_{LSR} scale. At the assumed distance to the complex, ~ 2.4 kpc, $40''$ is equivalent to 0.5 pc. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -2.3 to 4.4 K.

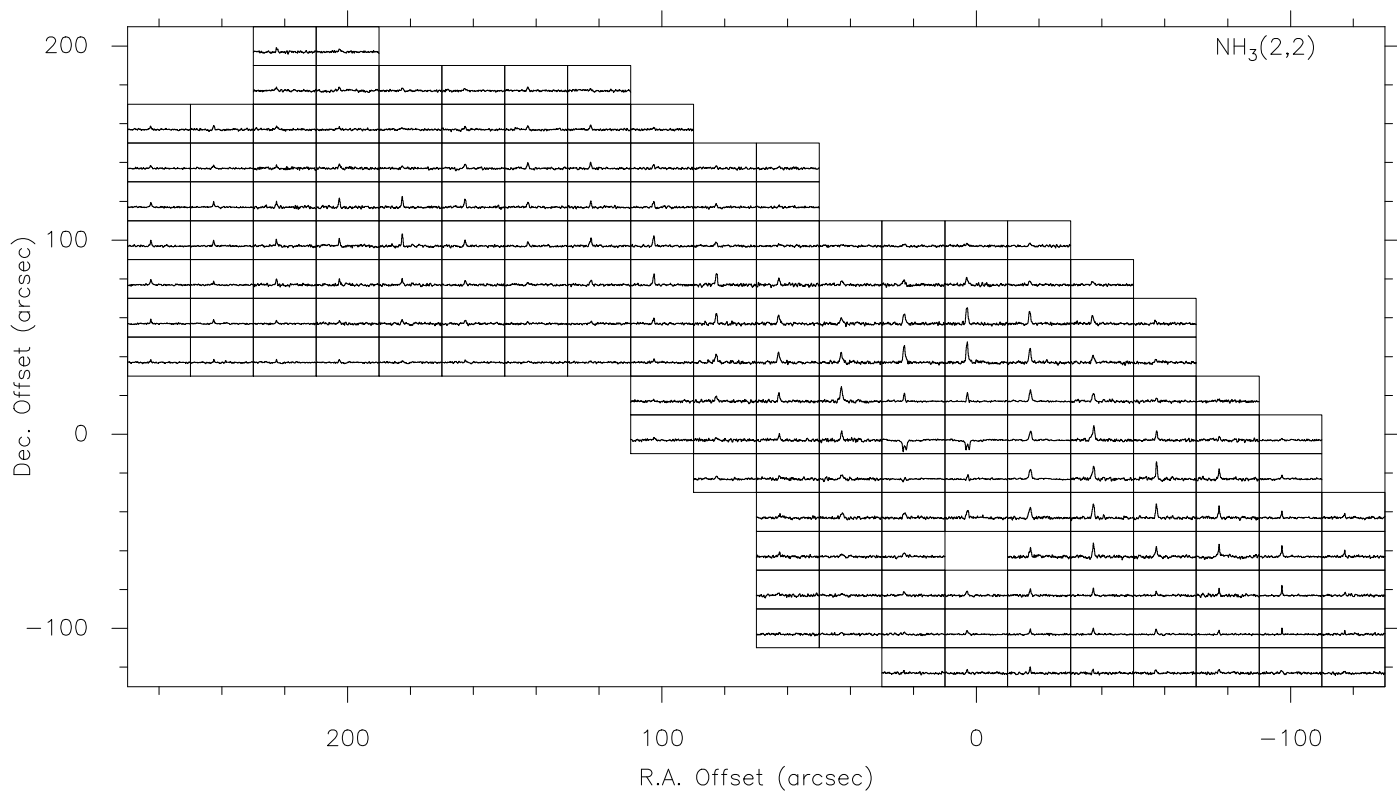


Fig. A.2. The $\text{NH}_3(2,2)$ line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -1.9 to 3.7 K.

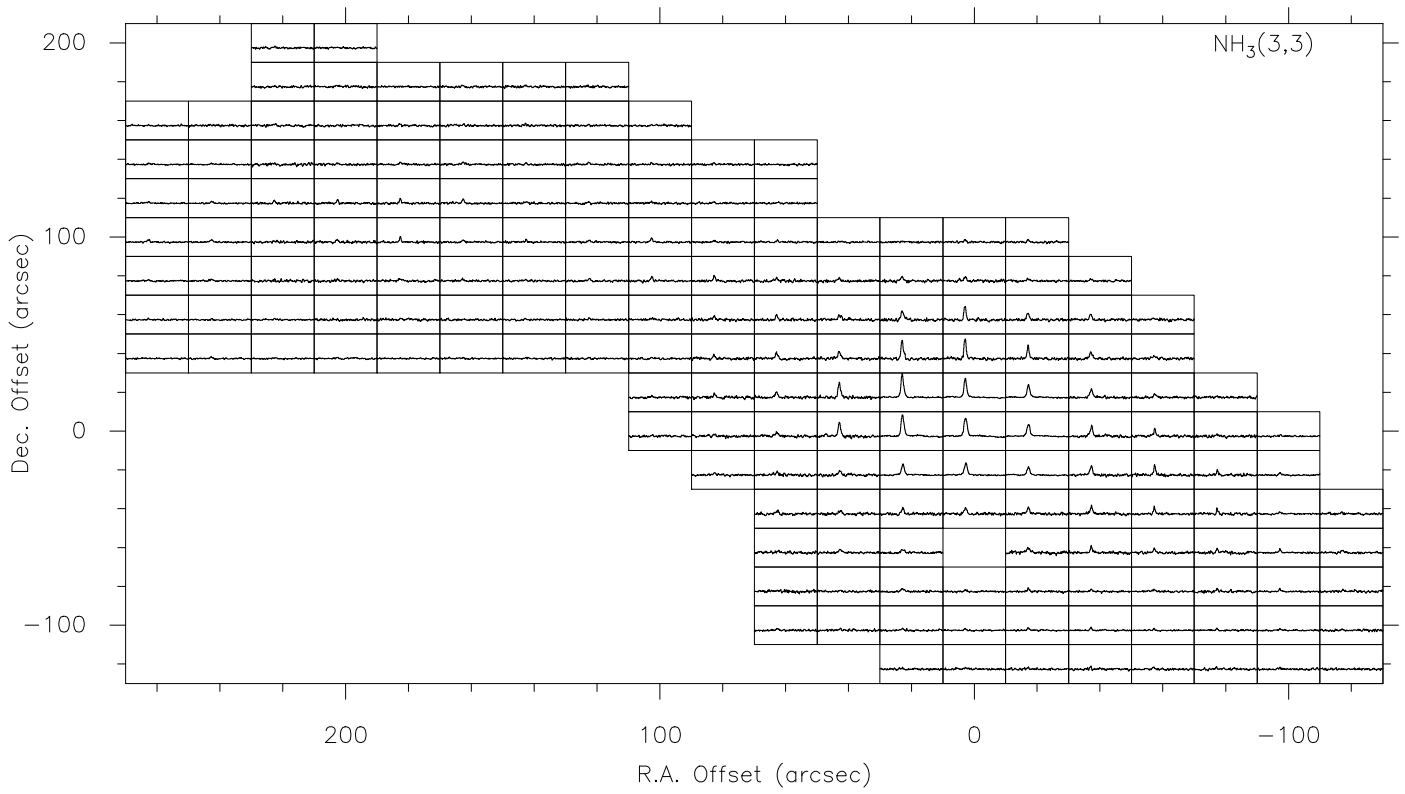


Fig. A.3. The NH₃ (3,3) line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s⁻¹ and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range 0.5 to 4.5 K.

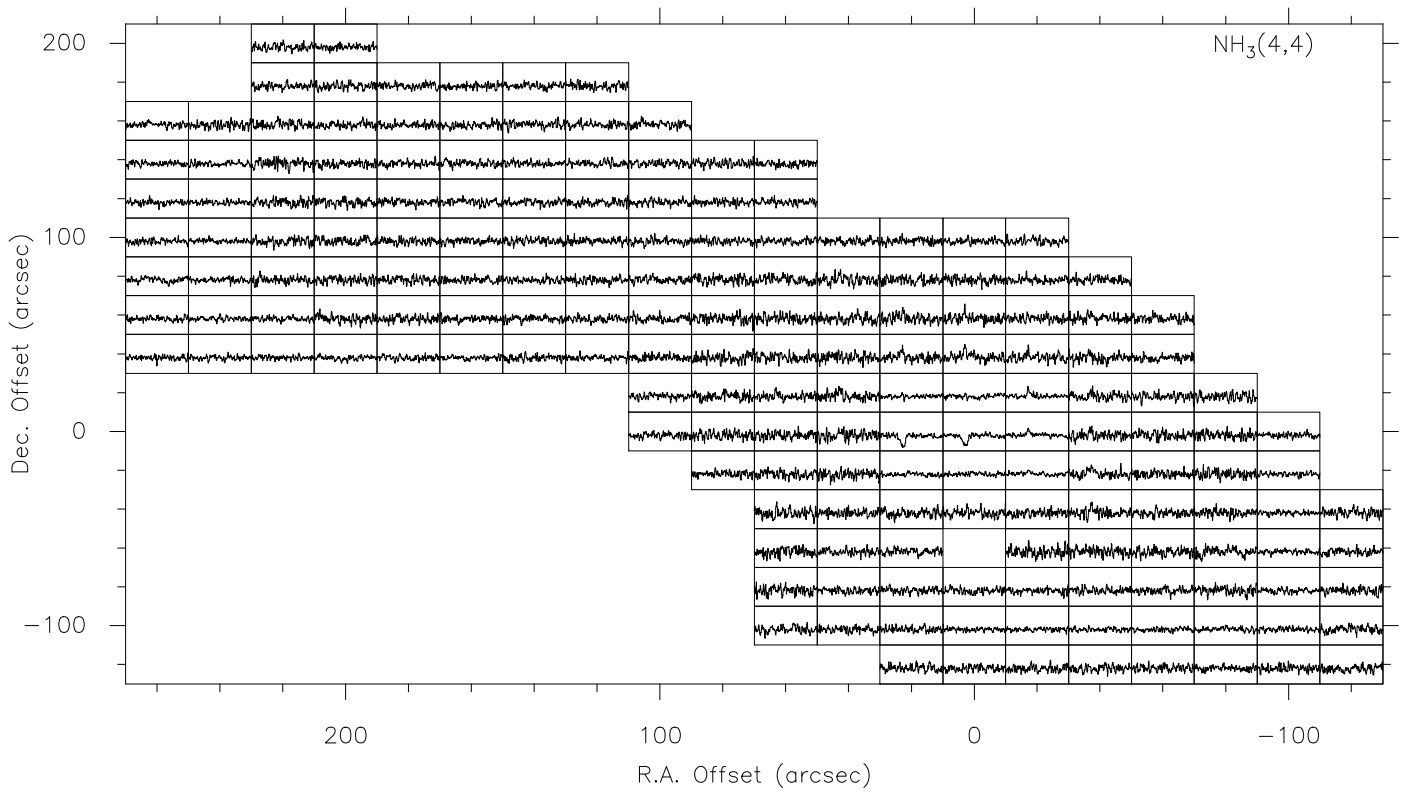


Fig. A.4. The NH₃ (4,4) line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s⁻¹ and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.6 to 0.7 K.

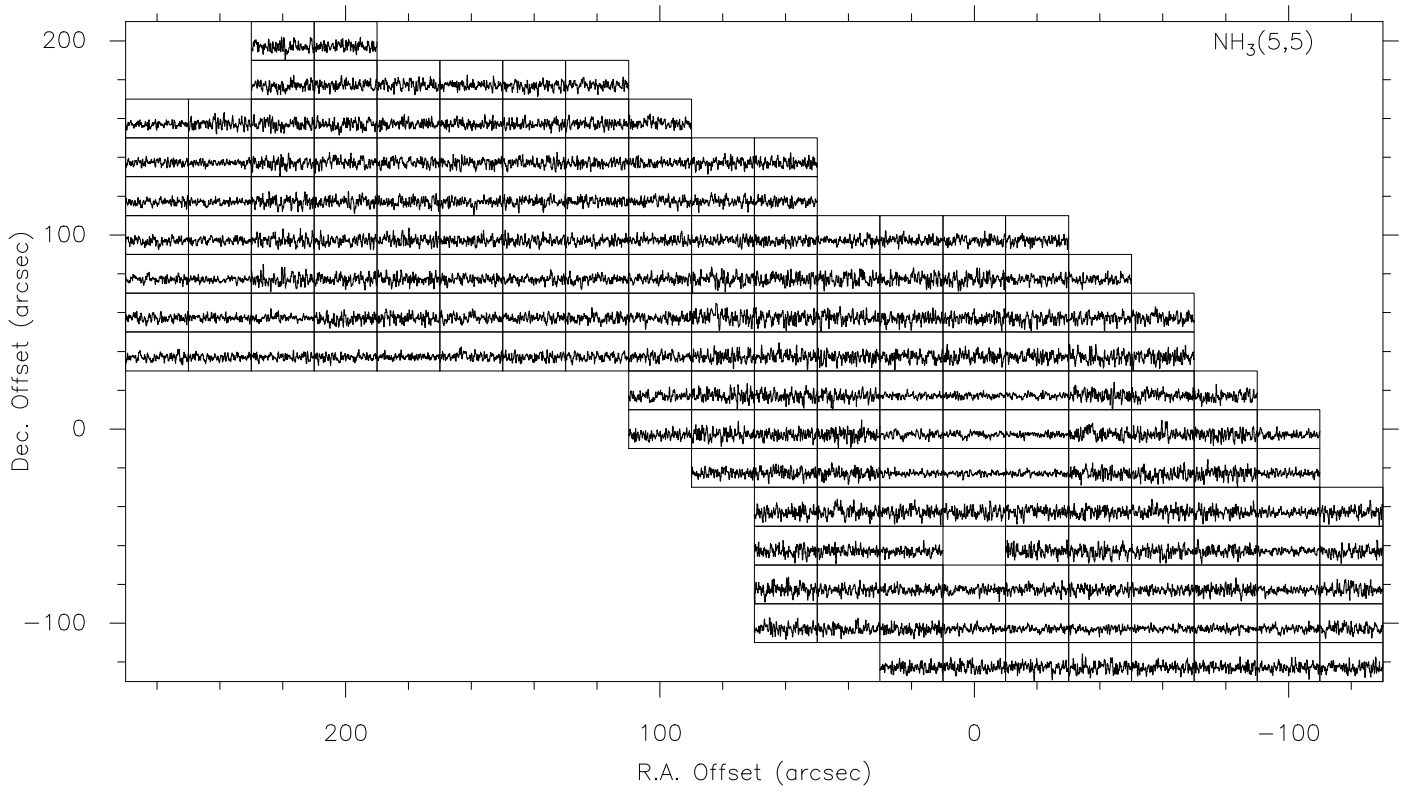


Fig. A.5. The NH_3 (5,5) line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.2 to 0.5 K.

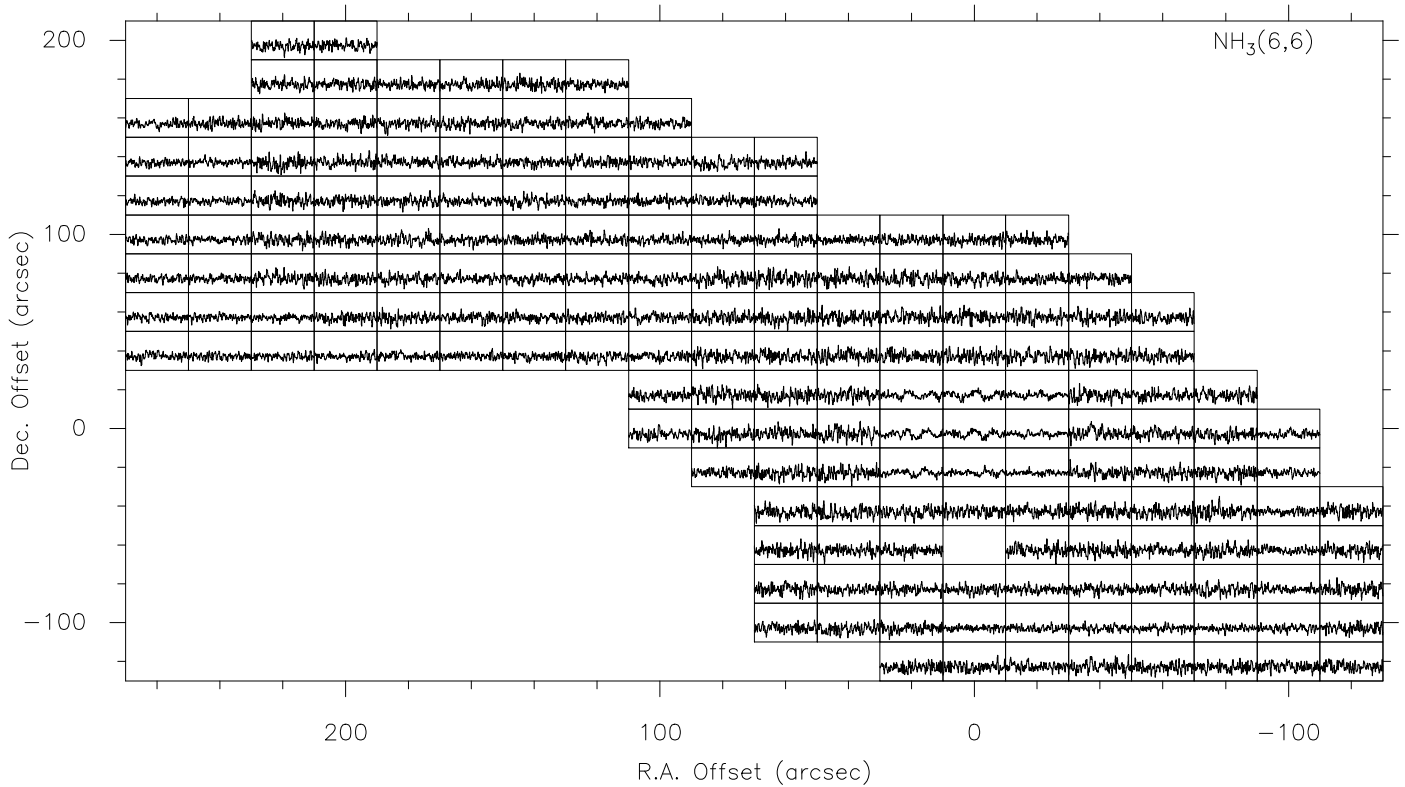


Fig. A.6. The NH_3 (6,6) line profiles of inversion transitions of W33 Main and W33 Main1. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.2 to 0.4 K.

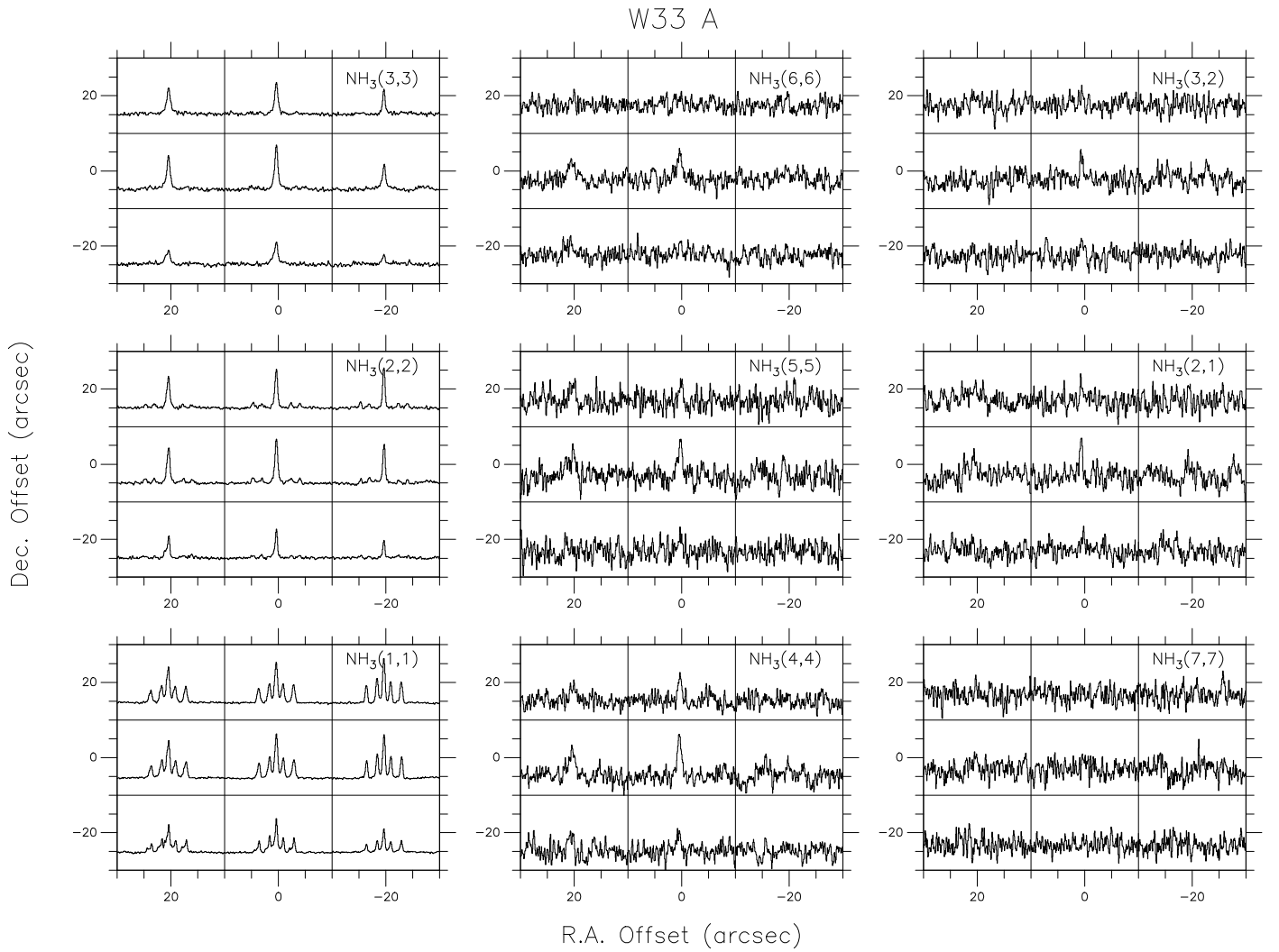


Fig. A.7. Line profiles of inversion transitions of ammonia from W33 A. These are shown on $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta)$ axes. The zero point is at the position of W33 A, R.A. : 18:14:39.10, DEC. : -17:52:03.0 (J2000). The X and Y axes indicate Right Ascension Offset (arcsec) and Declination Offset (arcsec), respectively. The main beam temperature scale for the NH₃ lines was obtained from continuum cross scans of 3C 286 (see Sect. 2). All radial velocities are on a V_{LSR} scale. At the assumed distance to the complex, ~ 2.4 kpc, $40''$ is equivalent to 0.5 pc. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.1 to 5.2 K (*left panel*), -0.1 to 0.5 K (*middle panel*), and -0.1 to 0.5 K (*right panel*).

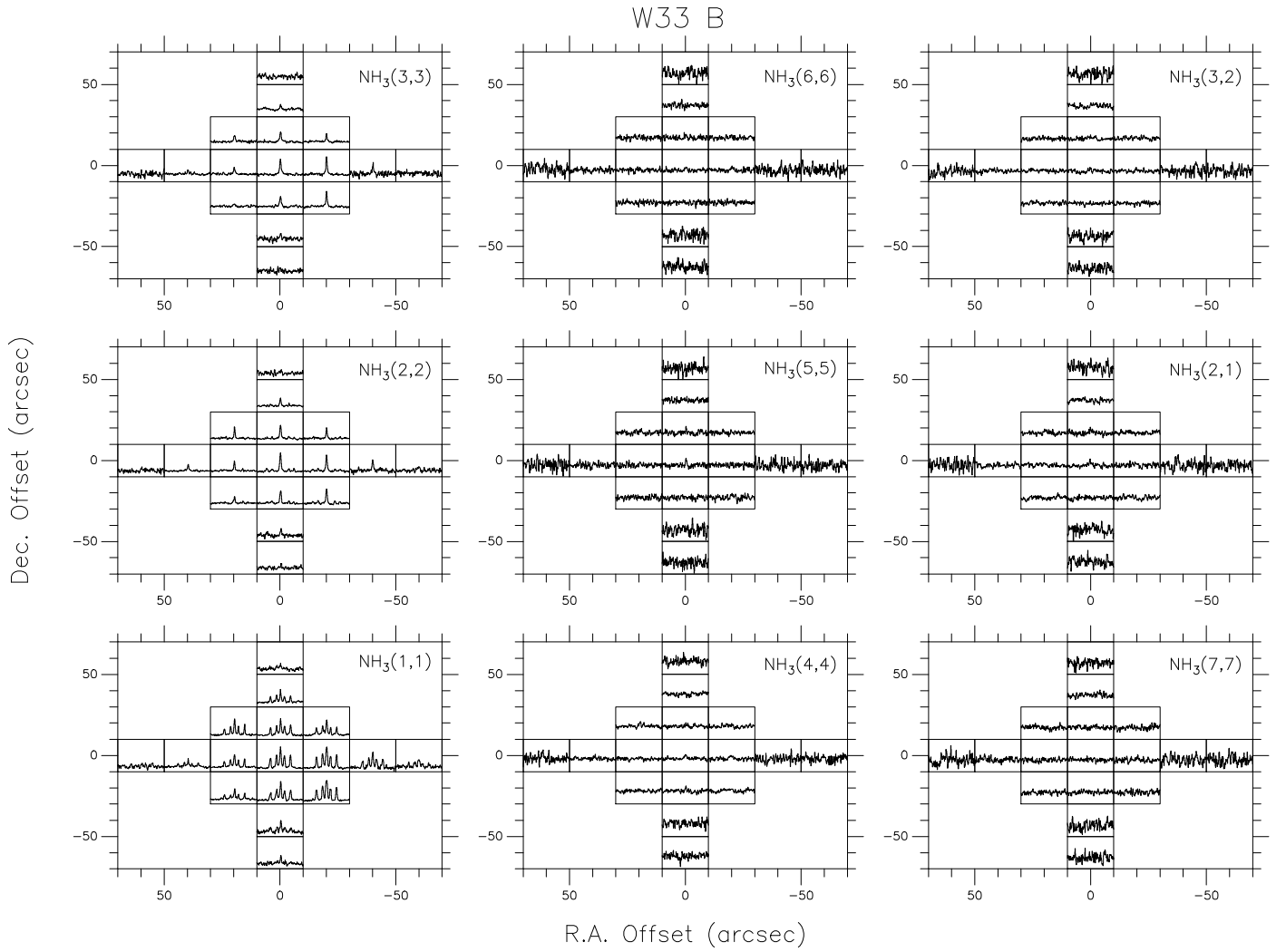


Fig. A.8. Line profiles of inversion transitions of ammonia from W33 B. These are shown on $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta)$ axes. The zero point is at the position of W33 B, R.A. : 18:13:54.40, DEC. : -18:01:52.0 (J2000). The X and Y axes indicate Right Ascension Offset (arcsec) and Declination Offset (arcsec), respectively. The main beam temperature scale for the NH_3 lines was obtained from continuum cross scans of 3C 286 (see Sect. 2). All radial velocities are on a V_{LSR} scale. At the assumed distance to the complex, ~ 2.4 kpc, $40''$ is equivalent to 0.5 pc. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 54 to 62 km s^{-1} and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.1 to 3.1 K (*left panel*), -0.1 to 0.3 K (*middle panel*), and -0.1 to 0.3 K (*right panel*).

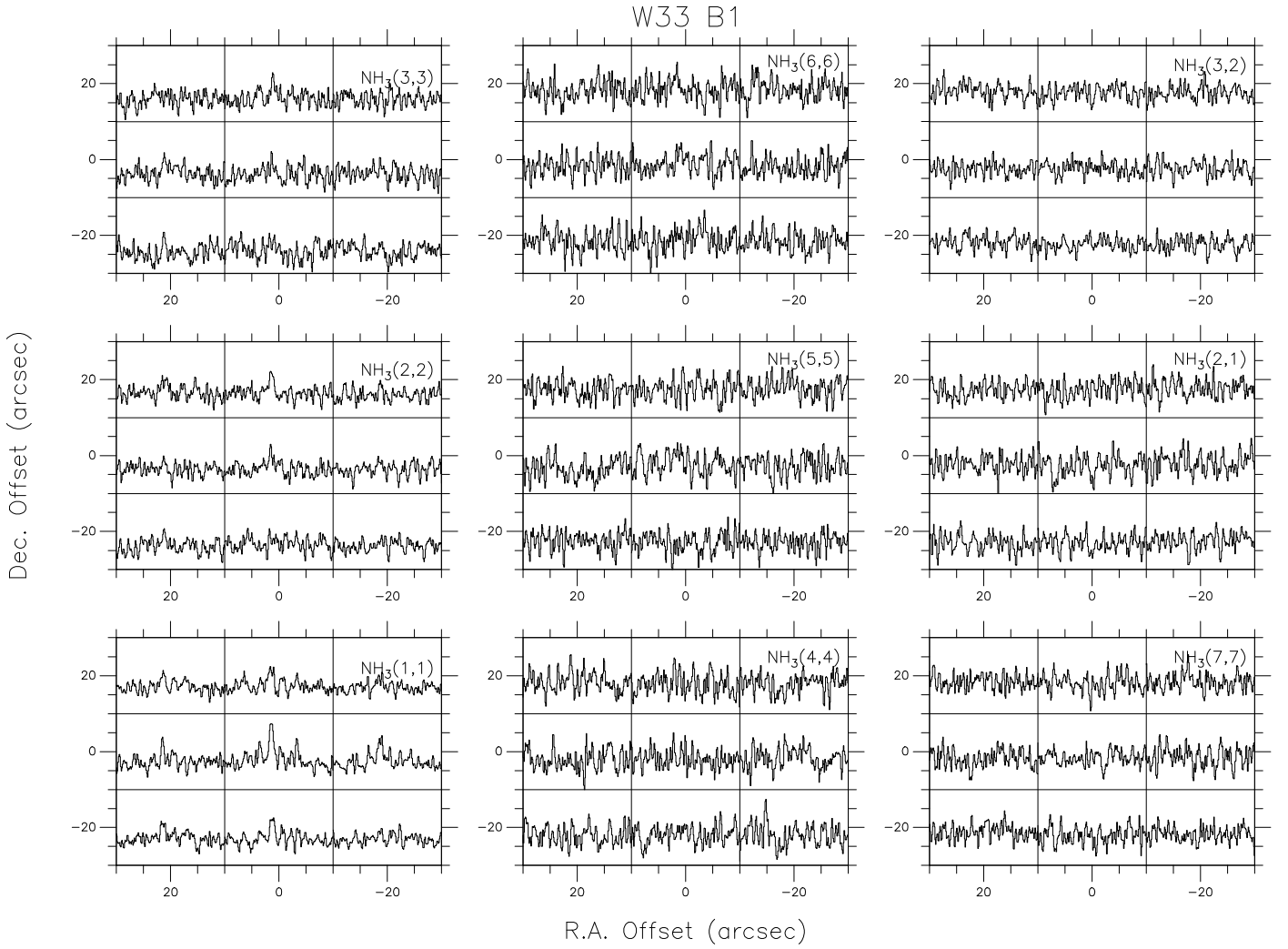


Fig. A.9. Line profiles of inversion transitions of ammonia from W33 B1. These are shown on $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta)$ axes. The zero point is at the position of W33 B1, R.A. : 18:14:07.10, DEC. : -18:00:45.0 (J2000). The X and Y axes indicate Right Ascension Offset (arcsec) and Declination Offset (arcsec), respectively. The main beam temperature scale for the NH₃ lines was obtained from continuum cross scans of 3C 286 (see Sect. 2). All radial velocities are on a V_{LSR} scale. At the assumed distance to the complex, ~ 2.4 kpc, $40''$ is equivalent to 0.5 pc. The individual spectra cover a velocity range of 32 to 38 km s⁻¹ and the ordinate provides main beam brightness temperatures in the range -0.1 to 1.3 K (*left panel*), -0.1 to 0.3 K (*middle panel*), and -0.1 to 0.3 K (*right panel*).

Table A.3. Observed parameters of the NH₃ (3,3) lines detected in W33.

Source	Offset (" , ")	$\int T_{\text{MB}} dv$ K km s ⁻¹	V_{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δv km s ⁻¹	T_{MB} K	rms K
W33 Main	0, 0	23.03(0.09)	36.2(0.1)	5.8(0.1)	3.74	0.11
	20, 0	24.42(0.29)	35.9(0.1)	5.5(0.1)	4.22	0.15
	-20, 0	14.10(0.15)	36.3(0.1)	5.8(0.1)	2.33	0.09
	0, 20	19.48(0.29)	35.8(0.1)	5.0(0.1)	3.63	0.13
	0, -20	14.10(0.15)	36.6(0.1)	5.8(0.1)	2.33	0.09
	20, 20	24.13(0.29)	35.5(0.1)	5.1(0.1)	4.51	0.15
	-20, 20	13.38(0.14)	36.2(0.1)	5.3(0.1)	2.47	0.12
	-20, -20	8.58(0.15)	36.2(0.1)	5.3(0.1)	1.59	0.06
	20, -20	12.07(0.14)	36.5(0.1)	5.5(0.1)	2.04	0.09
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
W33 A	0, 0	12.26(0.17)	37.6(0.1)	4.6(0.1)	2.48	0.13
	20, 0	9.45(0.15)	37.1(0.1)	4.9(0.1)	1.74	0.13
	-20, 0	6.54(0.18)	37.9(0.1)	4.7(0.2)	1.31	0.10
	0, 20	8.43(0.14)	37.6(0.1)	4.6(0.1)	1.75	0.07
	0, -20	7.12(0.15)	37.2(0.1)	5.9(0.2)	1.16	0.13
	20, 20	7.99(0.14)	37.3(0.1)	5.5(0.2)	1.31	0.09
	-20, 20	4.94(1.31)	37.7(0.1)	3.4(0.1)	1.31	0.07
	-20, -20	2.33(0.15)	37.5(0.2)	4.4(0.4)	0.58	0.04
	20, -20	5.09(0.14)	36.4(0.1)	6.6(0.3)	0.73	0.07
	W33 B	0, 0	5.85(0.12)	55.7(0.1)	3.8(0.1)	1.43	0.12
20, 0		2.33(0.14)	56.2(0.1)	3.7(0.3)	0.58	0.04
-20, 0		5.38(0.15)	55.5(0.1)	3.0(0.1)	1.74	0.07
0, 20		3.78(0.15)	56.0(0.1)	3.8(0.1)	3.49	0.07
0, -20		3.78(0.15)	55.8(0.1)	3.9(0.2)	0.87	0.33
20, 20		2.33(0.14)	56.6(0.1)	3.8(0.3)	0.58	0.03
-20, 20		2.18(1.02)	55.4(0.1)	2.7(0.2)	0.73	0.06
-20, -20		4.51(0.15)	55.5(0.1)	3.1(0.1)	1.31	0.09
20, -20		1.16(0.29)	55.9(0.4)	5.1(0.7)	0.29	0.04
40, 0		1.16(0.15)	56.2(0.2)	2.8(0.4)	0.44	0.03
0, 40		1.31(0.14)	56.1(0.2)	3.1(0.4)	0.44	0.07
-40, 0		3.22(0.34)	55.7(0.1)	3.1(0.5)	0.97	0.12
0, -40		1.75(0.26)	56.3(0.2)	2.9(0.5)	0.56	0.04
60, 0		0.40(0.16)	55.5(0.2)	0.8(0.3)	0.48	0.03
-60, 0		1.65(0.49)	55.0(1.5)	9.6(2.8)	0.16	0.08
0, 60	0.11(0.12)	56.2(0.2)	0.5(0.2)	0.21	0.01	
0, -60	0.80(0.20)	55.2(0.3)	2.0(0.5)	0.37	0.04	
W33 Main1	0, 0	2.79(0.11)	36.7(0.1)	2.7(0.1)	0.97	0.06
W33 A1	0, 0	2.80(0.21)	36.9(0.1)	4.0(0.4)	0.65	0.09
W33 B1	0, 0	2.24(0.22)	34.8(0.3)	6.9(1.0)	0.30	0.06
	20, 0	3.40(0.64)	40.2(1.5)	4.4(2.9)	0.22	0.14
	-20, 0	0.40(0.20)	40.3(0.2)	1.0(0.4)	0.39	0.02
	0, 20	1.81(0.34)	35.7(0.3)	3.6(0.9)	0.46	0.11
	0, -20	0.68(0.25)	36.4(0.3)	1.7(0.8)	0.38	0.05
	20, 20	0.19(0.16)	36.3(0.5)	0.9(0.7)	0.19	0.01
	20, -20	1.01(0.22)	35.2(0.2)	2.1(0.5)	0.46	0.04
	-20, -20	1.34(0.31)	41.3(0.5)	4.1(1.0)	0.30	0.11
-20, 20	0.68(0.19)	42.2(0.3)	1.9(0.5)	0.33	0.09	

Notes. For the reference position of each of the W33 sources, see Table 1. The errors shown in parentheses are fitting uncertainties from the ‘GAUSS’ fit in CLASS (see Sect. 2.2).

Table A.4. Observed parameters of the NH₃ (4,4) lines detected in W33.

Source	Offset (" , ")	$\int T_{\text{MB}} dv$ K km s ⁻¹	V_{LSR} km s ⁻¹	Δv km s ⁻¹	T_{MB} K	rms K
W33 Main	0, 0	-2.53(0.18)	33.7(0.3)	7.8(0.5)	-0.30	0.03
		-1.32(0.15)	38.7(0.1)	3.2(0.2)	-0.39	0.03
	20, 0	-4.23(0.41)	35.6(0.4)	7.4(0.6)	-0.55	0.16
		-0.75(0.35)	39.3(0.3)	2.3(0.8)	-0.32	0.09
	-20, 0	1.80(0.16)	36.1(0.3)	5.9(0.8)	0.32	0.16
	0, 20	0.33(0.16)	36.0(0.3)	2.0(0.6)	0.16	0.02
	0, -20	0.09(0.07)	35.5(0.3)	0.8(0.4)	0.13	0.02
	20, 20	0.49(0.16)	35.4(0.2)	2.1(0.5)	0.16	0.02
	-20, 20	1.96(0.16)	36.1(0.2)	4.3(0.6)	0.49	0.16
	-20, -20	1.30(0.16)	36.6(0.5)	6.6(1.6)	0.16	0.03
	20, -20	0.33(0.16)	46.2(0.4)	1.8(0.7)	0.16	0.02
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
W33 A	0, 0	3.14(0.15)	37.7(0.1)	5.8(0.4)	0.50	0.06
	20, 0	2.78(0.15)	37.6(0.4)	9.2(0.9)	0.33	0.05
	-20, 0	0.82(0.16)	39.1(0.5)	4.3(1.3)	0.16	0.03
	0, 20	1.47(0.16)	38.1(0.2)	4.4(0.5)	0.33	0.03
	0, -20	1.31(0.16)	36.7(0.4)	5.4(0.8)	0.16	0.05
	20, 20	1.47(0.16)	38.9(0.5)	8.1(1.1)	0.16	0.05
	-20, 20	0.32(0.15)	38.7(1.2)	4.0(1.9)	0.16	0.05
	-20, -20	0.49(0.16)	36.7(1.7)	8.8(2.8)	0.07	0.05
	20, -20	1.47(0.15)	35.9(0.5)	6.4(0.8)	0.16	0.07
W33 B	0, 0	1.27(0.12)	55.4(0.2)	4.9(0.6)	0.24	0.05
	20, 0	0.49(0.16)	57.5(0.9)	4.8(1.5)	0.08	0.05
	-20, 0	1.47(0.17)	53.9(0.5)	7.5(1.0)	0.16	0.03
	0, 20	0.32(0.08)	56.1(0.2)	1.3(0.3)	0.33	0.02
	0, -20	0.82(0.16)	56.1(0.2)	2.5(0.4)	0.33	0.05
	20, 20	0.82(0.16)	57.4(0.2)	2.9(0.5)	0.33	0.03
	-20, 20	0.49(0.16)	55.7(0.6)	3.4(1.4)	0.16	0.05
	-20, -20	1.64(0.33)	56.7(1.7)	6.8(2.3)	0.16	0.05
	20, -20	0.49(0.16)	55.1(0.9)	6.1(1.9)	0.16	0.05
	40, 0	0.65(0.16)	58.9(0.5)	4.2(0.9)	0.16	0.07
0, 40	0.32(0.16)	57.8(0.2)	4.3(0.4)	0.16	0.07	
W33 Main 1	0, 0	0.50(0.07)	36.5(0.2)	2.9(0.5)	0.16	0.04
W33 A 1	0, 0	0.66(0.12)	38.2(0.4)	4.3(0.8)	0.14	0.04

Notes. For the reference position of each of the W33 sources, see Table 1. The errors shown in parentheses are fitting uncertainties from the ‘GAUSS’ fit in CLASS (see Sect. 2.2).

Table A.5. Calculated model parameter of NH₃ (1,1) and NH₃ (2,2) lines detected in W33.

Source	Offset (" , ")	T_{ex} K	T_{rot} K	T_{kin} K	$n_{\text{H}_2}/10^4$ cm^{-3}	
W33 Main	0, 0	7.5 ± 1.1	23 ± 5	30 ± 7	1.2	
		7.6 ± 1.3	38 ± 6	45 ± 7	1.1	
	20, 0	5.8 ± 2.6	27 ± 5	39 ± 9	0.6	
		12.8 ± 5.3	29 ± 5	44 ± 9	2.5	
	-20, 0	11.0 ± 3.0	28 ± 1	42 ± 1	2.0	
	0, 20	5.9 ± 0.1	15 ± 1	17 ± 1	0.9	
	0, -20	4.7 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.6	
	20, 20	6.7 ± 0.3	25 ± 1	35 ± 1	0.9	
	-20, 20	18.4 ± 1.0	28 ± 1	42 ± 2	4.9	
	-20, -20	7.9 ± 0.4	28 ± 2	42 ± 3	1.1	
	20, -20	3.9 ± 0.1	9 ± 1	10 ± 1	0.4	
		\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
	W33 A	0, 0	8.9 ± 0.3	15 ± 1	16 ± 1	2.6
		20, 0	7.8 ± 0.1	14 ± 1	16 ± 1	1.8
-20, 0		8.1 ± 0.2	13 ± 1	14 ± 1	2.4	
0, 20		8.2 ± 0.1	14 ± 1	16 ± 1	2.1	
0, -20		7.7 ± 0.1	14 ± 1	16 ± 1	1.7	
20, 20		7.5 ± 0.1	14 ± 1	16 ± 1	1.6	
-20, 20		8.4 ± 0.2	13 ± 1	14 ± 1	2.7	
-20, -20		5.9 ± 0.3	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	1.1	
20, -20		5.5 ± 0.6	27 ± 3	39 ± 4	0.6	
W33 B	0, 0	5.9 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	13 ± 1	1.1	
	20, 0	4.5 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	0.5	
	-20, 0	5.7 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.9	
	0, 20	5.1 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.7	
	0, -20	5.5 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.9	
	20, 20	5.0 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.7	
	-20, 20	4.9 ± 0.2	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.7	
	-20, -20	5.6 ± 0.2	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	1.1	
	20, -20	4.3 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.4	
	40, 0	3.9 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.3	
	0, 40	4.4 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	0.6	
	-40, 0	4.8 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	0.7	
	0, -40	5.4 ± 0.6	20 ± 1	25 ± 2	0.6	
	60, 0	3.1 ± 0.1	8 ± 1	9 ± 1	0.1	
	-60, 0	3.9 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	12 ± 1	0.3	
	0, 60	3.9 ± 0.8	27 ± 3	39 ± 4	0.2	
0, -60	14.6 ± 4.6	22 ± 2	28 ± 4	4.4		
W33 Main1	0, 0	7.2 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	13 ± 1	1.8	
W33 A1	0, 0	5.9 ± 0.1	11 ± 1	13 ± 1	1.1	
W33 B1	0, 0	4.3 ± 0.1	11 ± 2	13 ± 2	0.5	
	20, 0	6.0 ± 4.8	17 ± 3	20 ± 3	0.8	
	-20, 0	4.9 ± 1.2	17 ± 2	20 ± 3	0.5	
	0, 20	3.4 ± 0.1	10 ± 1	11 ± 1	0.2	
	0, -20	3.8 ± 0.1	9 ± 1	10 ± 1	0.4	
	20, 20	8.6 ± 0.7	27 ± 2	38 ± 3	1.3	
	20, -20	3.8 ± 0.2	25 ± 3	35 ± 4	0.2	
	-20, -20	3.1 ± 0.1	7 ± 2	8 ± 1	0.1	
	-20, 20	6.9 ± 1.8	27 ± 1	39 ± 4	0.9	

Notes. The reference positions for each of the W33 sources are given in Table 1. The errors shown in parentheses are calculated uncertainties (see Appendix C of [Tursun et al. 2020](#)).

Appendix B: Calibration stability and NH₃ (3,3) line variations towards the peak position of W33 Main

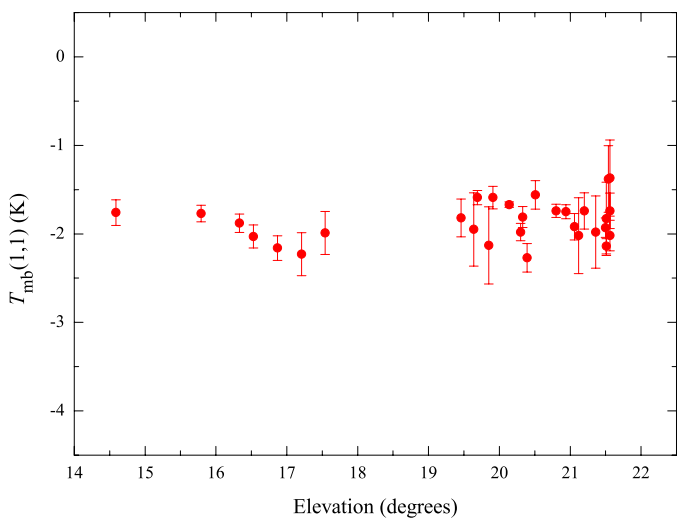


Fig. B.1. Uncorrected NH₃ (1,1) main line peak intensities against elevation of repeated observations toward the reference position (see Table 1) of the W33 Main central position. The standard deviations of the mean of the flux is about 4.2%.

The W33 Main peak position was observed many times to check the stability of the system. The reference position is R.A.: 18:14:13.50, DEC.: -17:55:47.0. To present the peak distribution against elevation (Fig. B.1), we fitted the NH₃ (1,1) main lines (the central group of NH₃ (1,1) hyperfine components). From Fig. B.1, we clearly see that there is no significant systematic variation. The standard deviations of the mean of the peak intensities is about 4.2%, thus the observational system of the Effelsberg telescope is stable.

We also studied the variation of the NH₃ (3,3) line, because it is the strongest one, and as a maser, also possibly variable on short time scales (see Fig. 2 left panel and Sect. 3.1). Therefore, we present the NH₃ (3,3) main line peak intensities against elevation (Fig. B.2 top panel) and NH₃ (3,3) main line peak intensities against the epoch of the observation (Fig. B.2 bottom panel) toward the W33 Main peak position. The gray dotted line in Fig. B.2., bottom panel, connects the average $T_{\text{mb}}(3,3)$ values of each day. From the top panel of Fig. B.2, we obtain that the standard deviations of the mean of the peak intensities is about 4.4%, which can be even more clearly seen in Fig. B.2., bottom panel. Again the main beam brightness temperature variations of this NH₃ (3,3) line are not large enough to indicate significant variations during the week covered by our Effelsberg observations.

Appendix C: Results of the NH₃ line observations

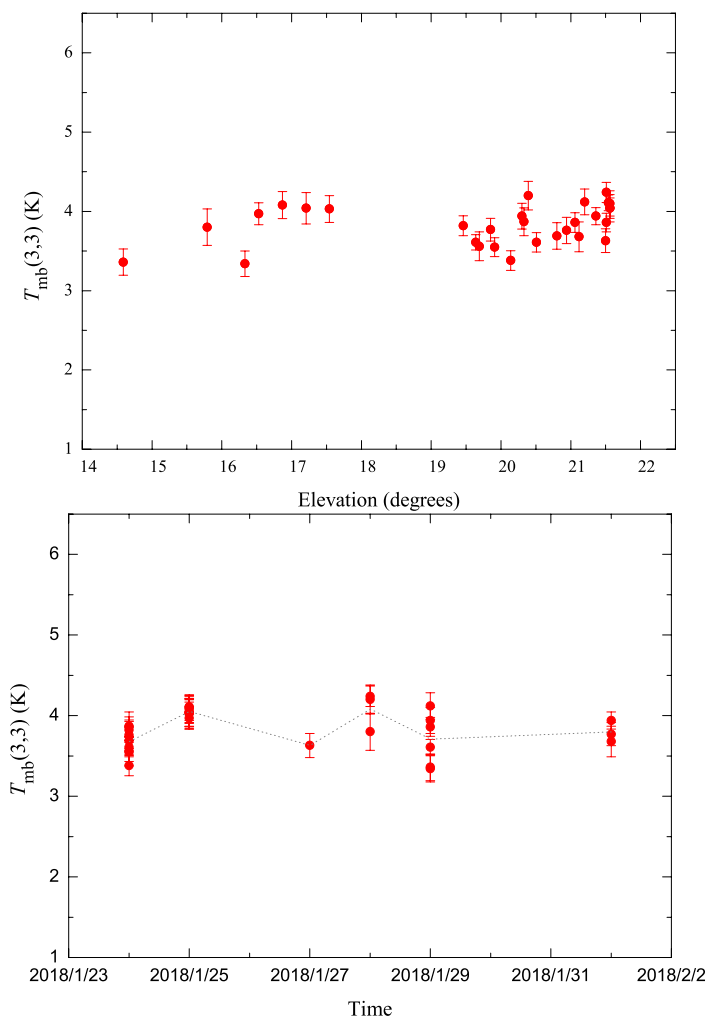


Fig. B.2. *Top panel:* NH₃ (3,3) main line peak intensities against elevation of repeated observations toward the reference position of W33 Main (see Table 1). The standard deviations of the mean of the flux density is about 4.4%. *Bottom panel:* NH₃ (3,3) main line peak intensities against the epoch of the observation, also toward the W33 Main peak position. The gray dotted line connects the average $T_{\text{mb}}(3,3)$ values of each day.

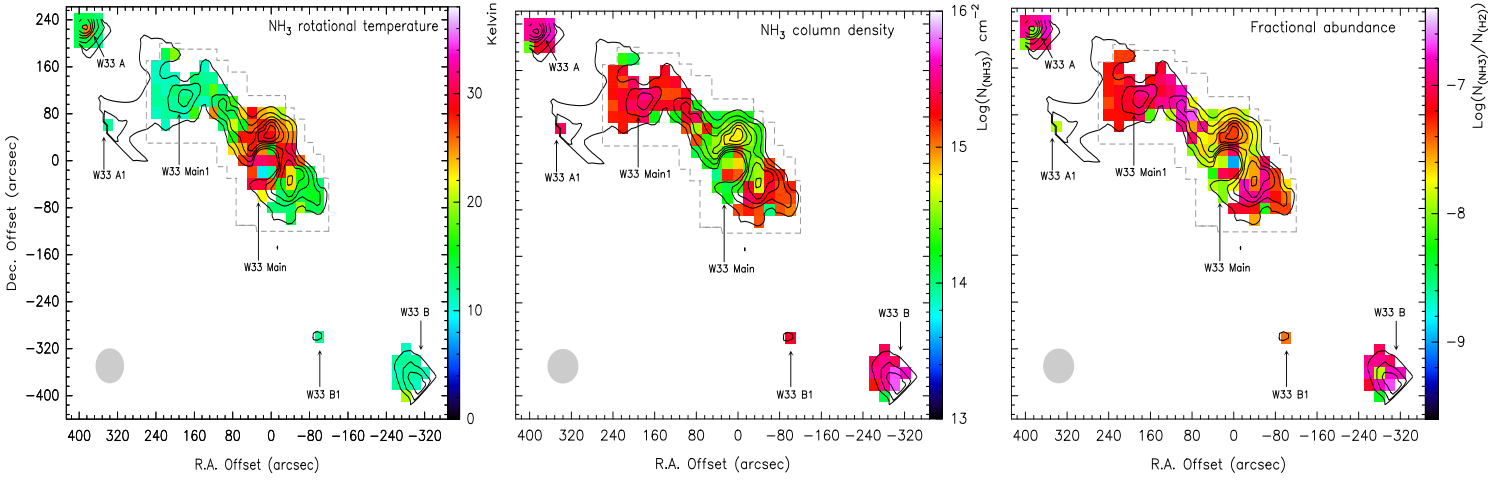


Fig. C.1. Maps of NH₃ rotational temperature in units of Kelvin (*left*), the logarithm of the total-NH₃ column density in units of cm⁻² (*middle*), and the corresponding logarithm of the fractional abundance (*right*). The reference position is R.A. : 18:14:13.50, DEC. : -17:55:47.0 (J2000). The integration range is 32 to 40 km s⁻¹. Contours are the same as in the left panel of Fig. 6. The limits of the mapped region over significant parts of our map are indicated by gray dashed lines. The half-power beam width is illustrated as a gray filled circle in the lower left corner of each image.

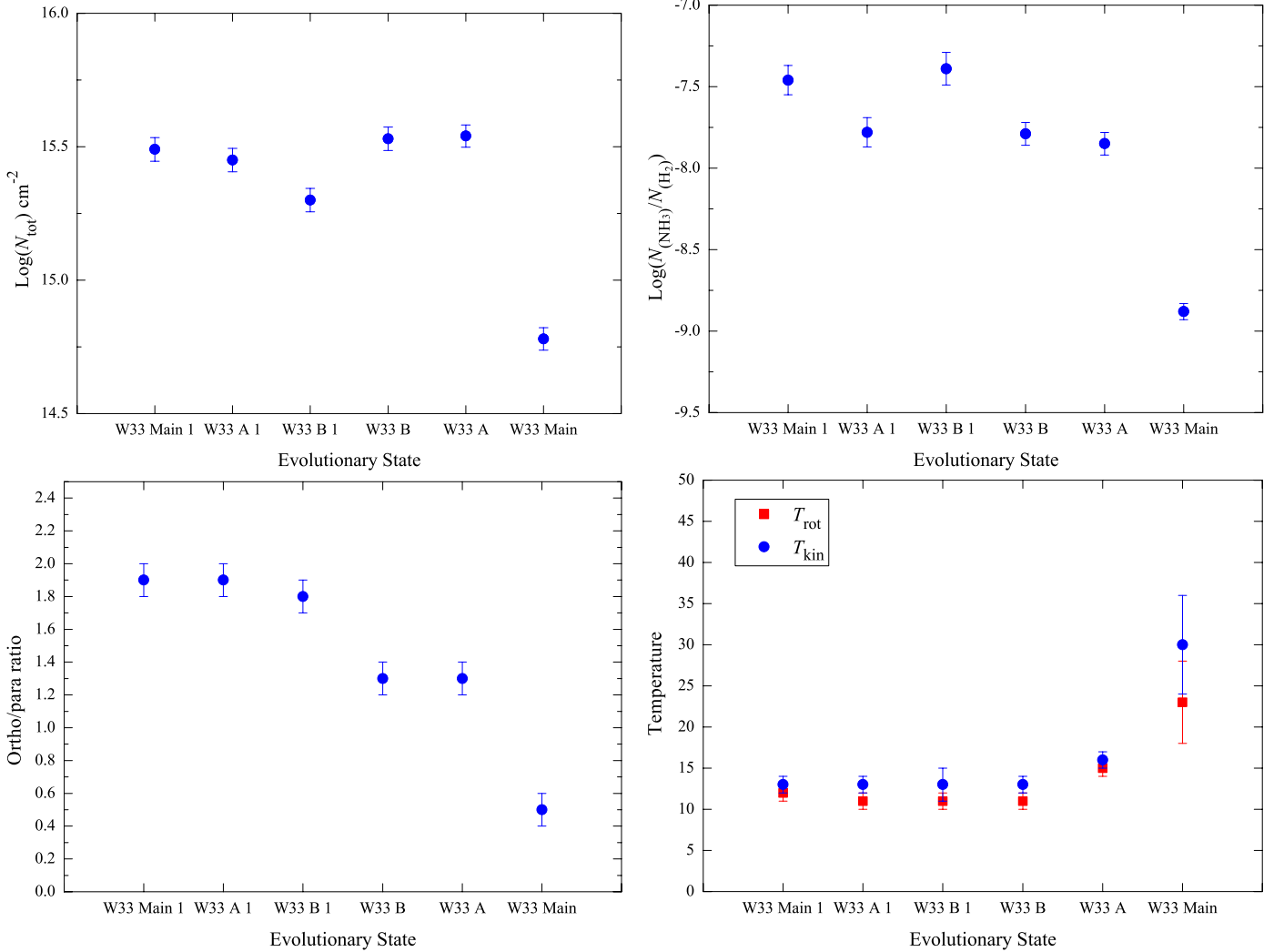


Fig. C.2. Column densities derived from total- $N(\text{NH}_3)$ vs. the evolutionary sequence of the six W33 source (*top left*), total fractional NH₃ abundance, $N(\text{total-NH}_3)/N(\text{H}_2)$, vs. the evolutionary sequence (*top right*), ortho-to-para ratio of NH₃ vs. the evolutionary sequence (*bottom left*), and gas temperature derived from NH₃ vs. the evolutionary sequence (*bottom right*). For the chosen positions, see Table 1. Note that the ortho-to-para ratio of W33 Main may be affected by systematic errors which cannot be quantified (see Sect. 4.5).