

FAR-INFRARED FINE STRUCTURE COOLING IN DARK MOLECULAR CLOUDS

Sarah Ragan (Cardiff)







BACKGROUND & MOTIVATION

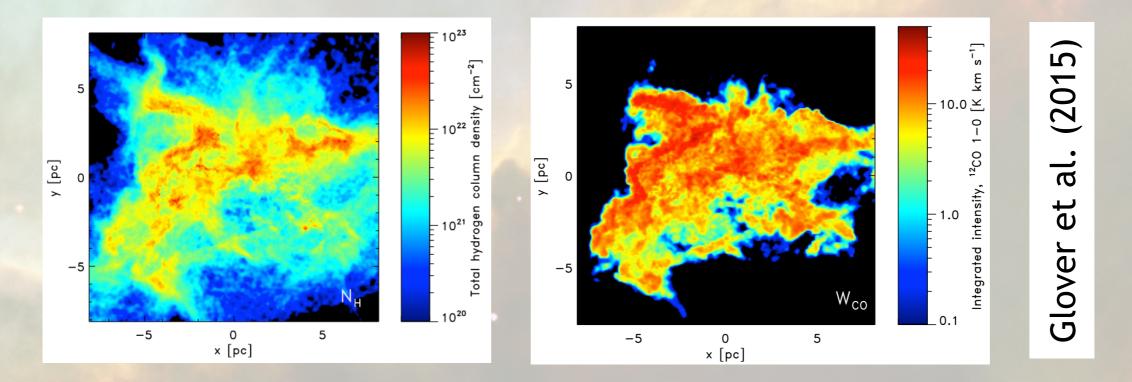
- Star formation depends on cloud formation
- Cloud formation depends on environment
- FIR fine structure lines give new constraints on both!

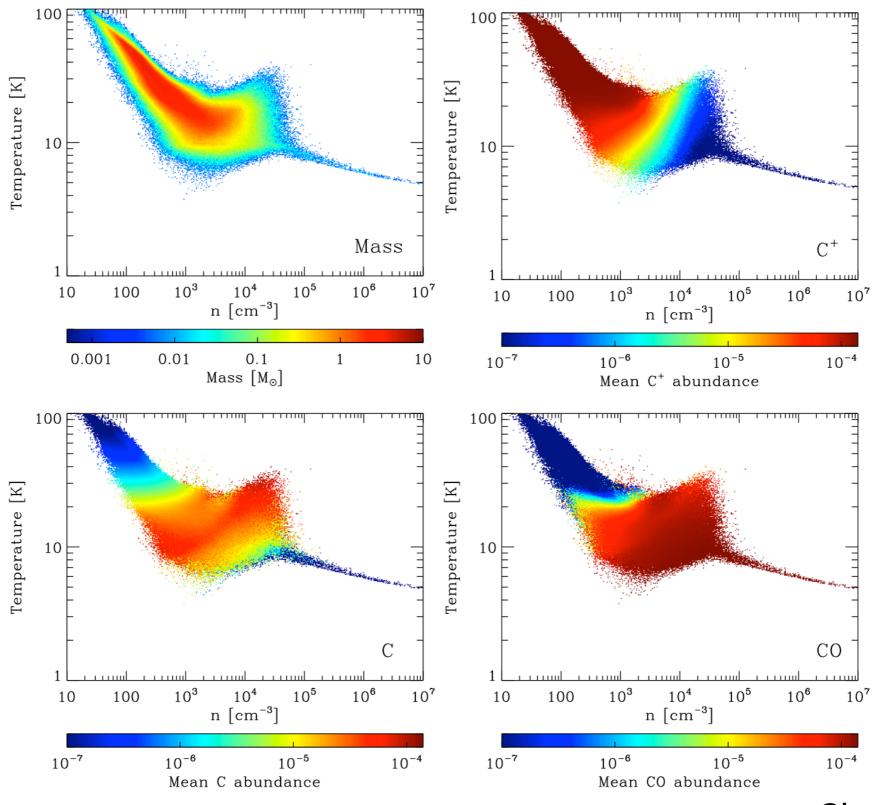
OUTLINE

- Modelling cooling in the CMZ: how does cooling change in extreme environments?
 - > Bertram, Glover, Clark, Ragan, & Klessen (2016, & in prep.)
 - Clark, Glover, Ragan, Shetty & Klessen (2013)
- Probing the ionised, atomic and molecular phases of carbon in IRDCs: a velocity-resolved study of the dynamics of cloud formation
 - ► Beuther, Ragan et al. (2014)
- Cooling in IRDCs: using FIFI-LS to explore environmental dependence of cooling in IRDCs
 - Ragan, Linz et al. (in prep.)

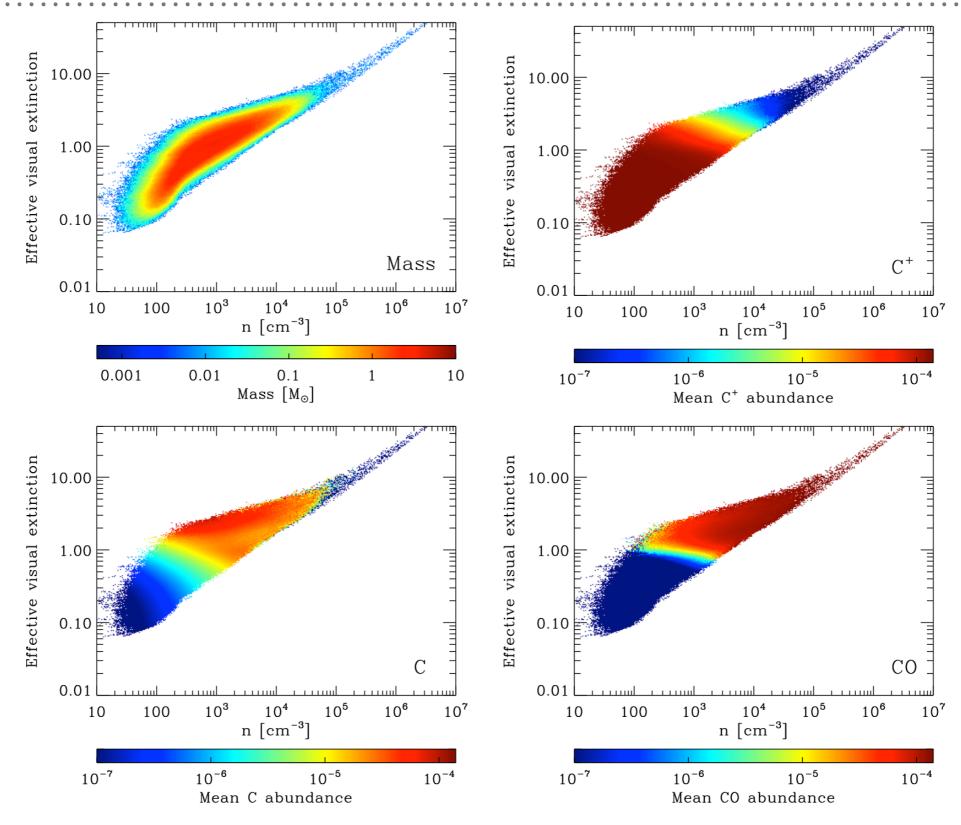
SIMULATIONS

- Turbulent molecular clouds modelled with GADGET-2 & AREPO
- Simple treatment of gas chemistry (Glover & MacLow 2007)
- Atomic & molecular cooling function (Glover et al 2010)
- ► ISRF attenuation (Clark et al 2012)
- Post-processing with RADMC-3D (Dullemond)

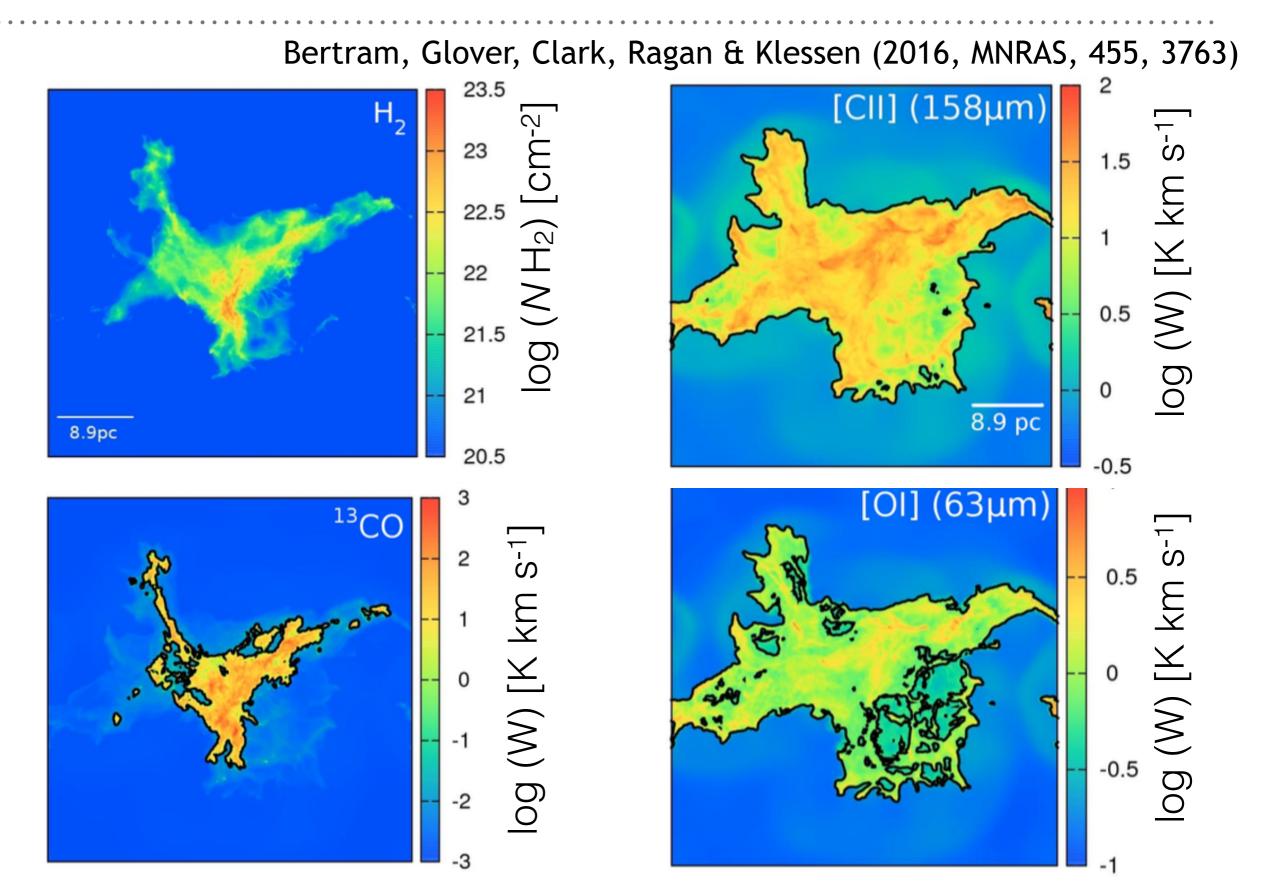


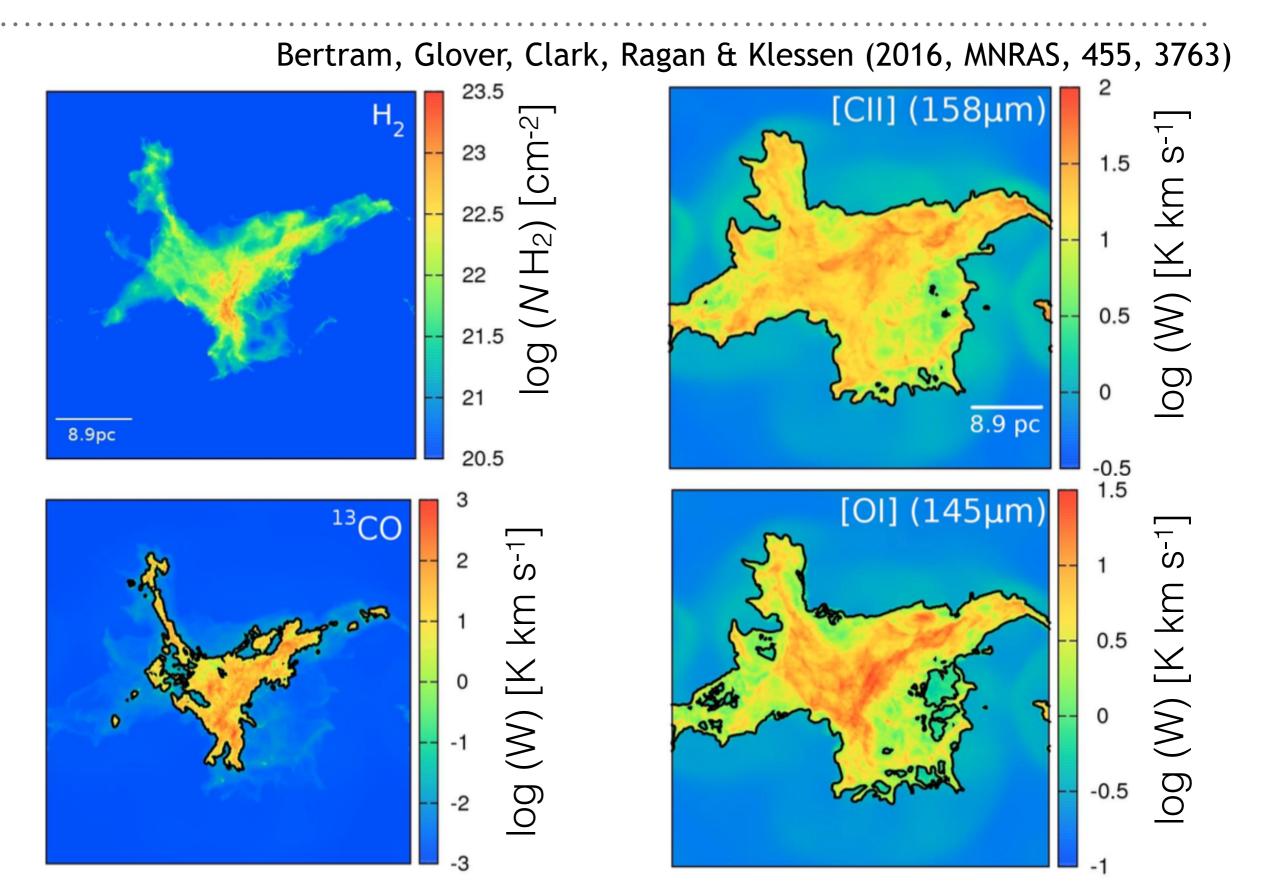


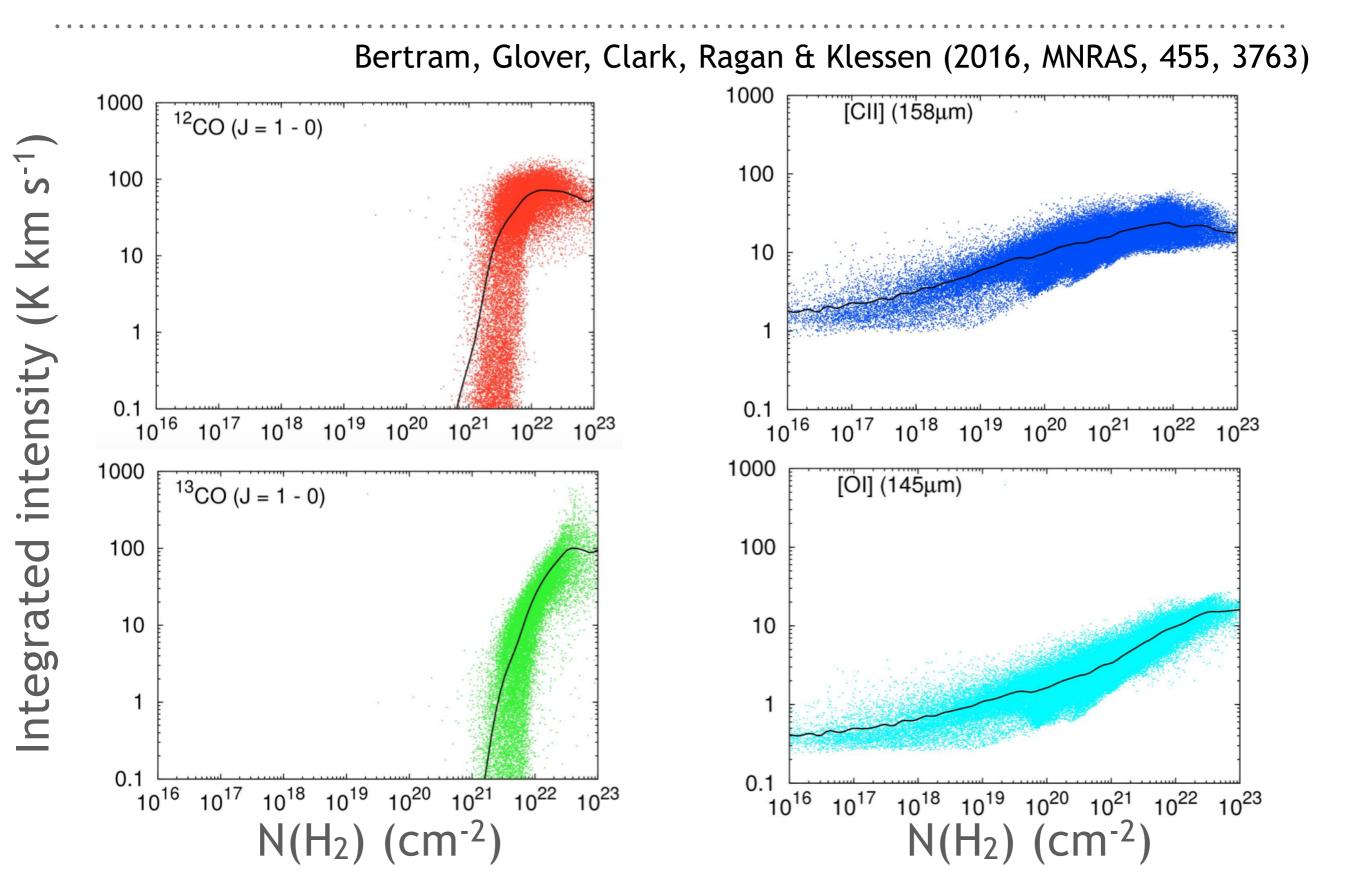
Glover et al. (2015)

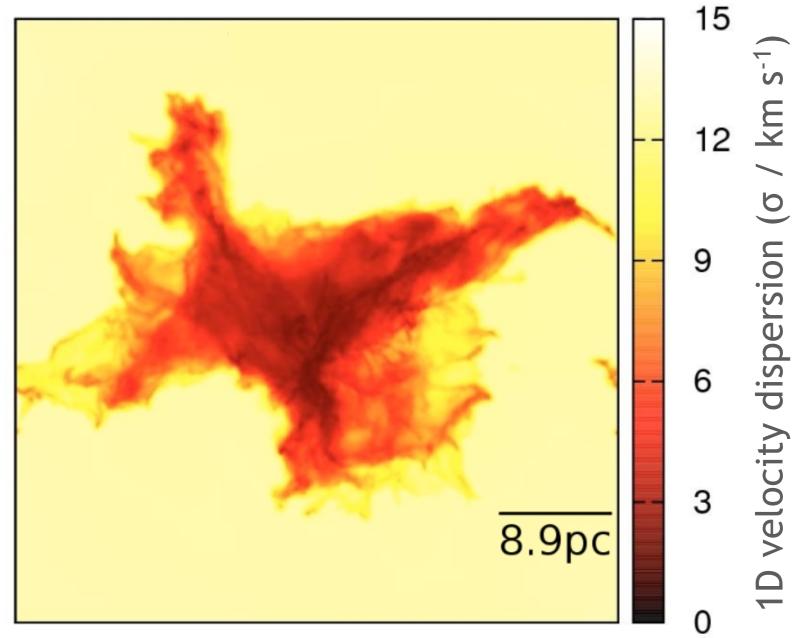


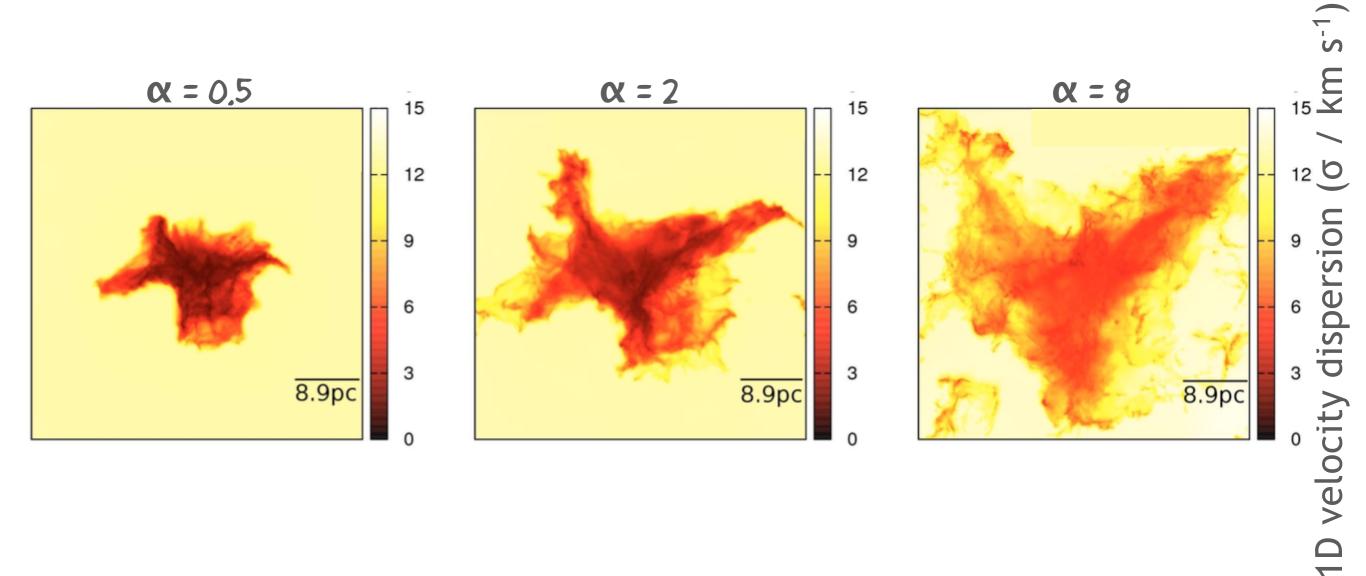
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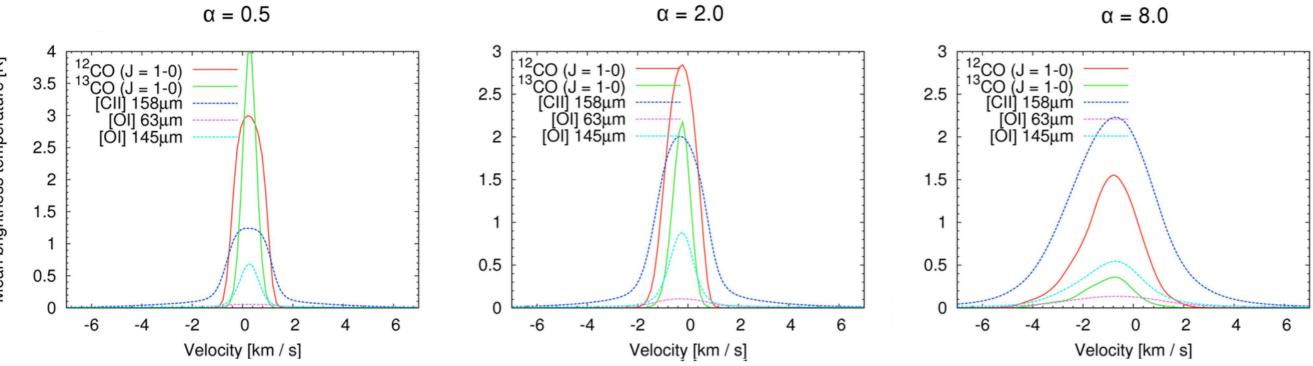


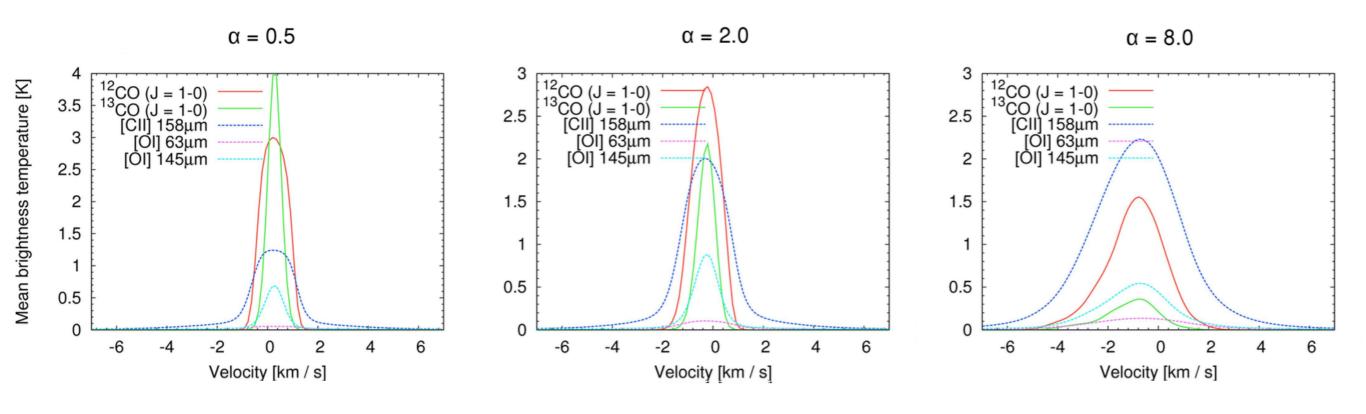












α	Total mass $[\mathrm{km}\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	$\begin{array}{c} [{\rm CII}] \ (158 \mu {\rm m}) \\ [{\rm km s^{-1}}] \end{array}$	$[OI] (145 \mu\text{m}) \\ [\text{km}\text{s}^{-1}]$	$[OI] (63\mu m) \\ [kms^{-1}]$	12 CO (2600 μ m) [km s ⁻¹]	13 CO (2720 μ m) [km s ⁻¹]
0.5	3.0	1.9	3.2	4.0	0.6	0.5
2.0	3.6	2.4	4.3	4.8	0.7	0.7
8.0	6.0	4.2	8.2	7.9	1.2	1.3

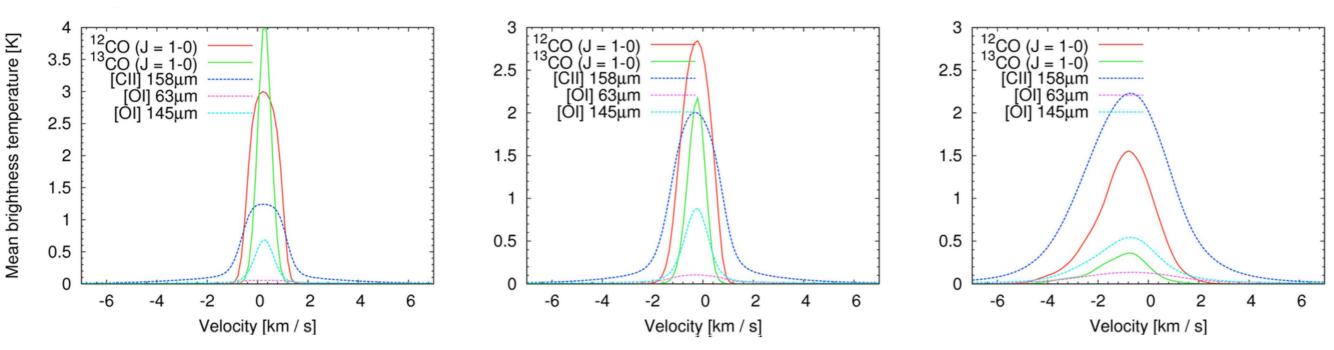
Bertram, Glover, Clark, Ragan & Klessen (in preparation)

OI (145µm) is the best tracer of the true velocity dispersion.

 $\alpha = 0.5$

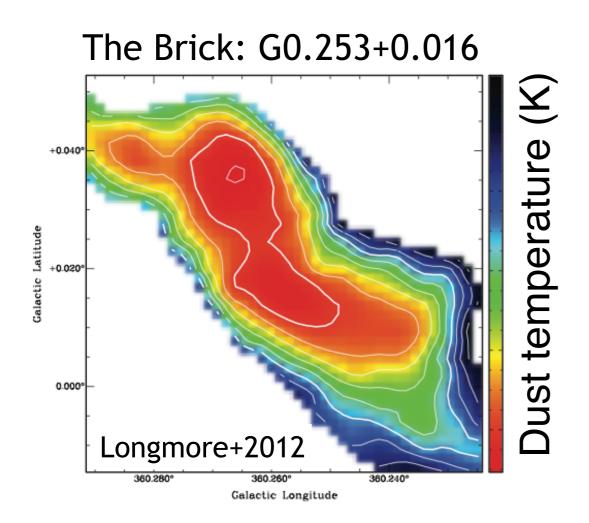
 $\alpha = 2.0$

 $\alpha = 8.0$

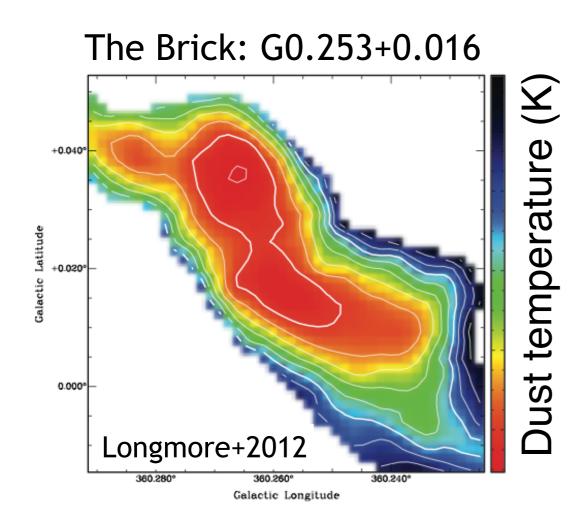


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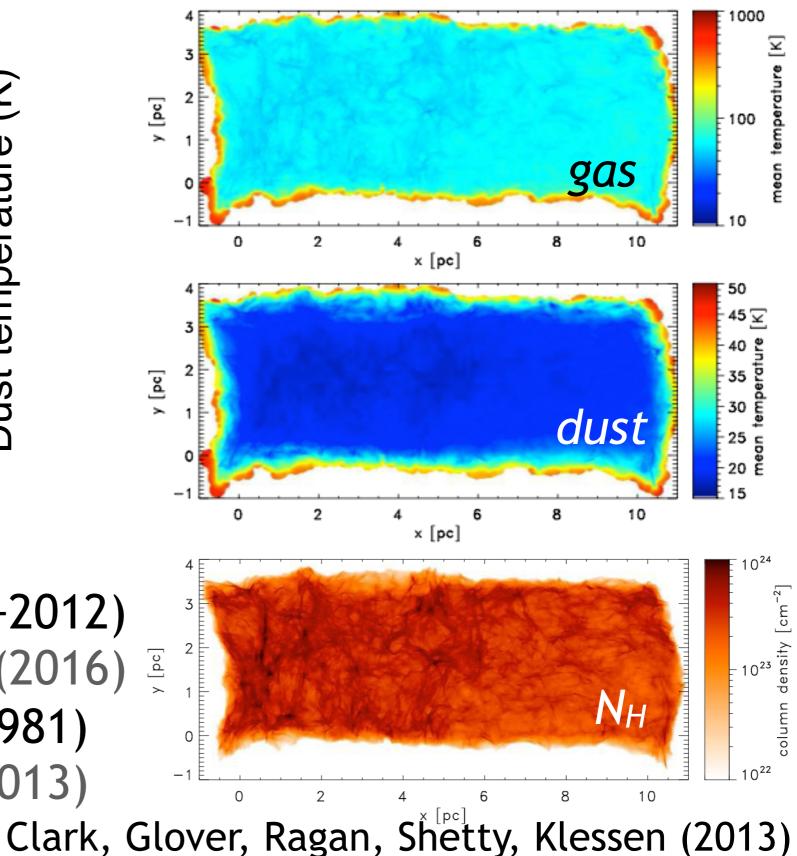
MODELLING THE COOLING BUDGET IN THE CMZ



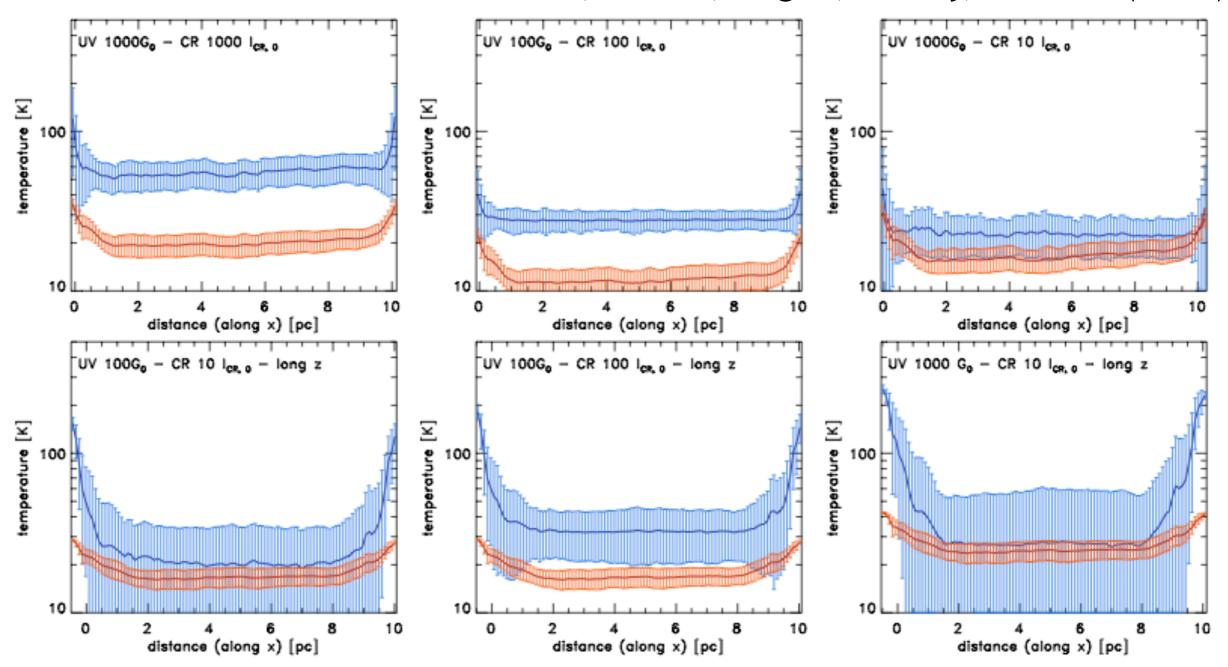
< n > ~ 7 x 10⁴ cm⁻³
< T_{dust} > ~ 20K (Longmore+2012)
 see also Marsh et al (2016)
 < T_{gas} > ~ 80K (Güsten+1981)
 see also Mills et al (2013)



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 Clark, Glover, Rage

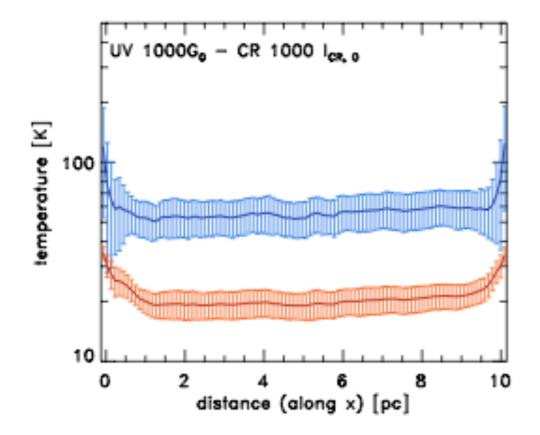


Clark, Glover, Ragan, Shetty, Klessen (2013)

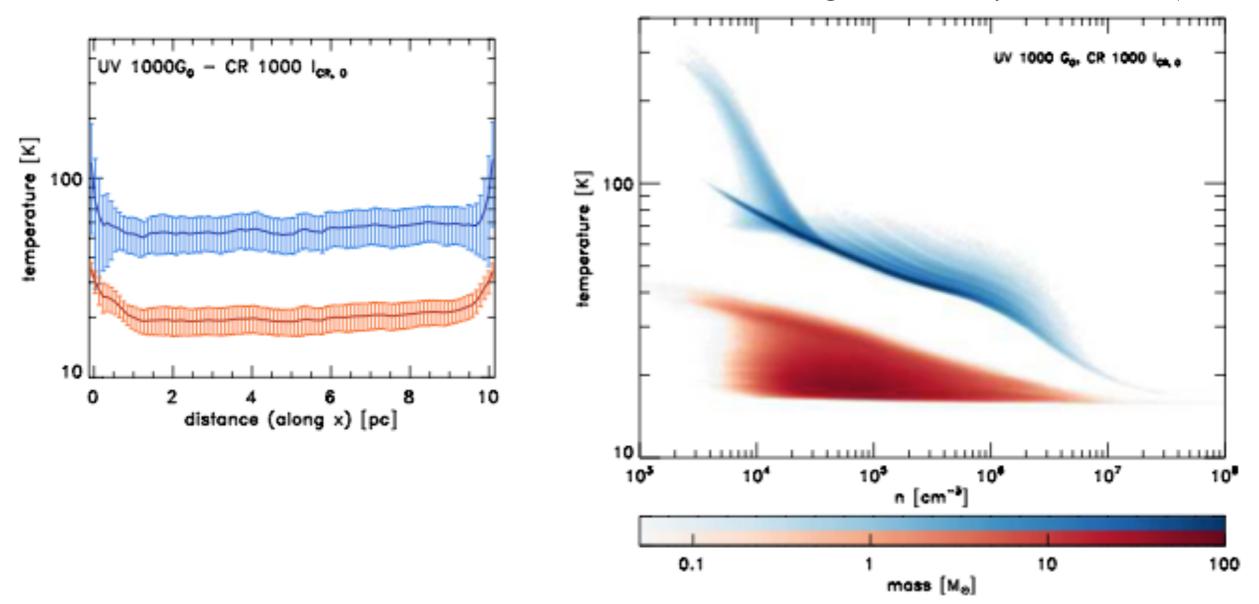


BLUE = GAS TEMPERATURE, RED = DUST TEMPERATURE

Clark, Glover, Ragan, Shetty, Klessen (2013)

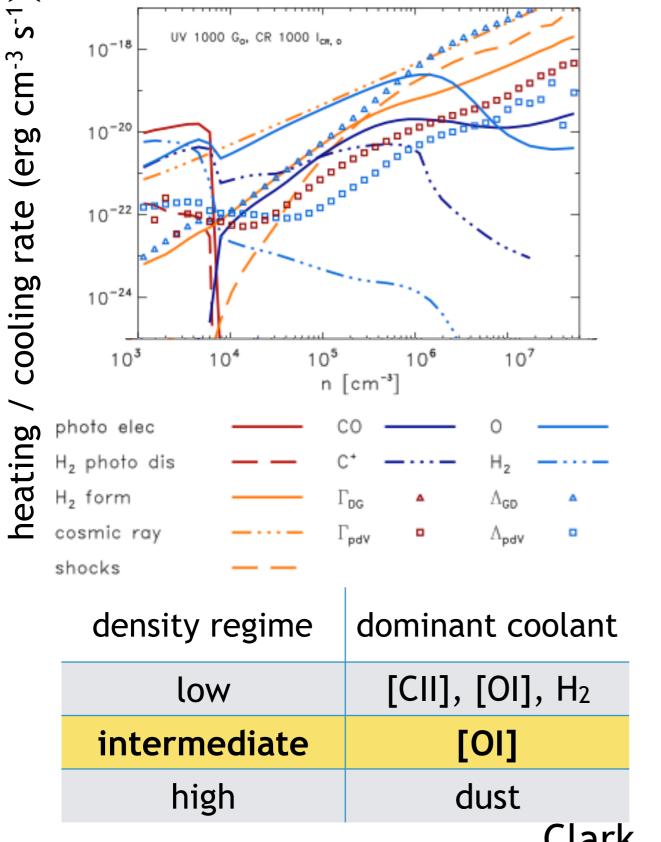


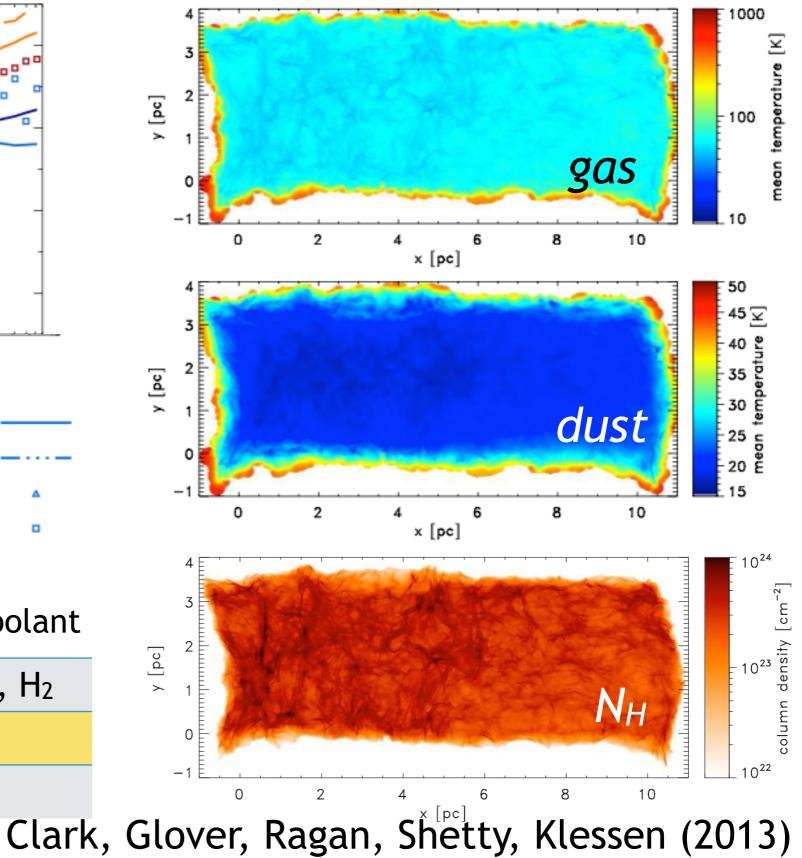
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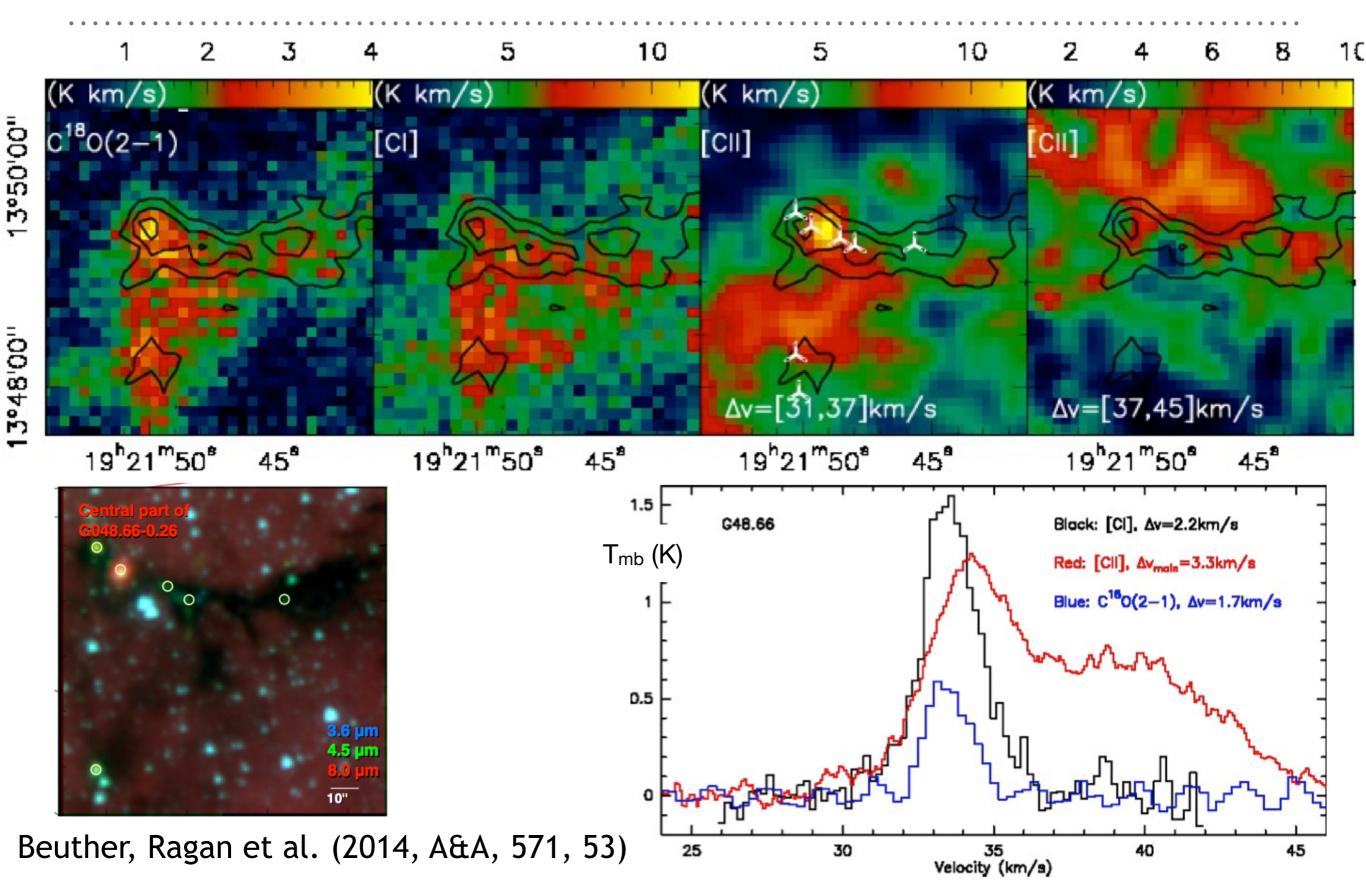
Gas and dust are only thermally coupled at $n > 10^{6-7}$ cm⁻³

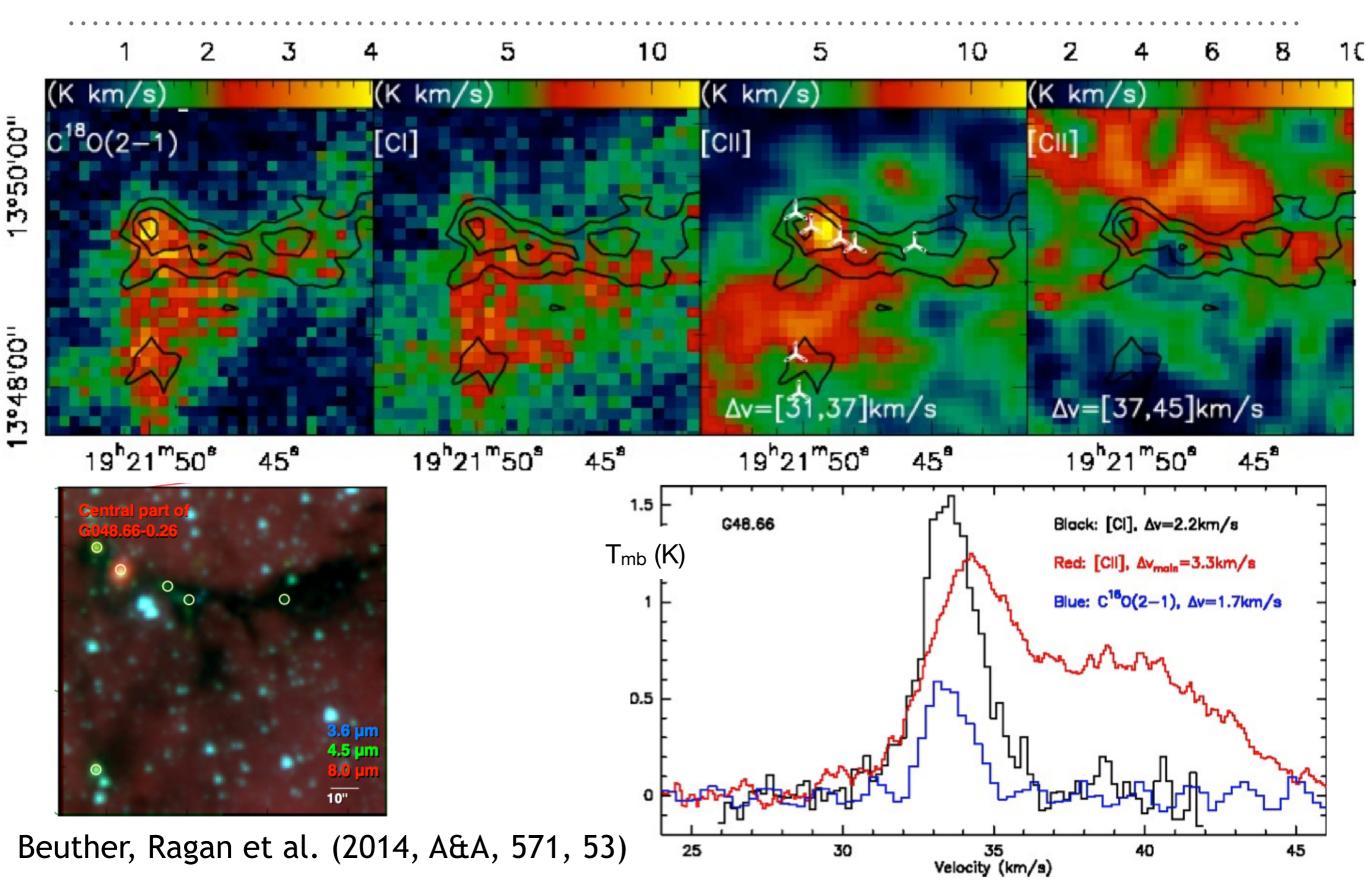
COOLING PREDICTIONS FOR CMZ CLOUD: G0.253+0.016

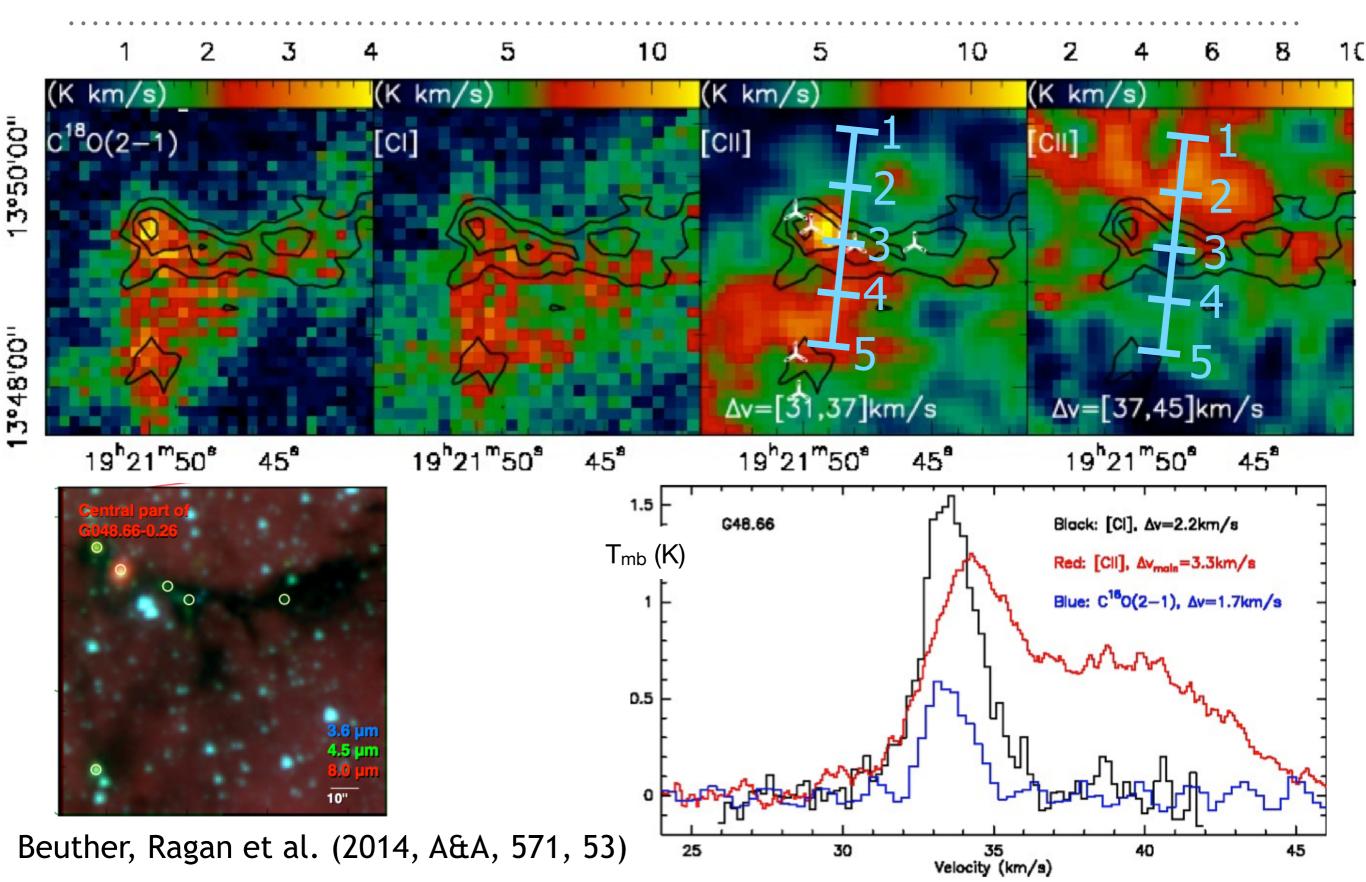


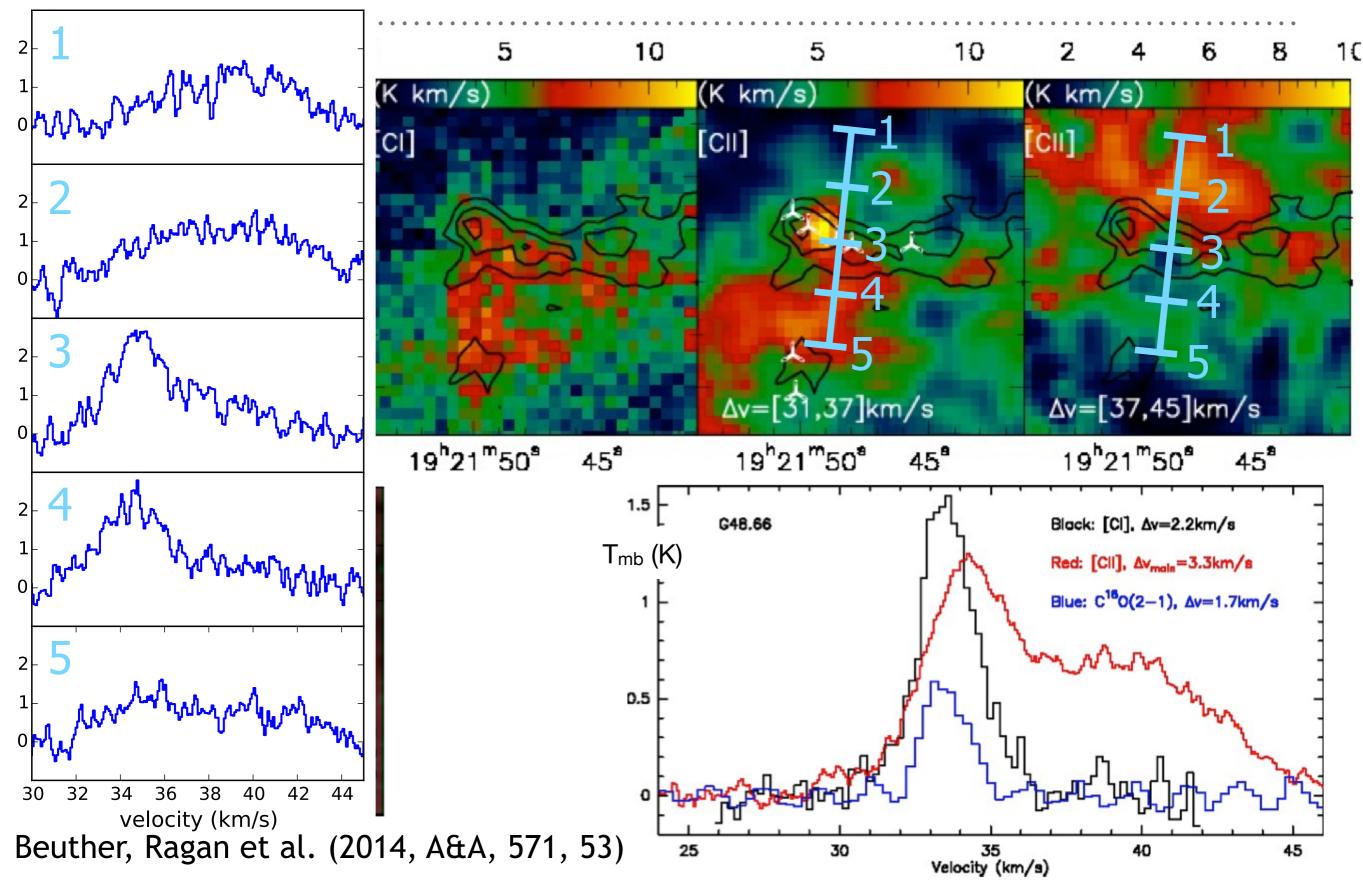


VELOCITY-RESOLVED STUDY OF ALL CARBON PHASES IN IRDCS









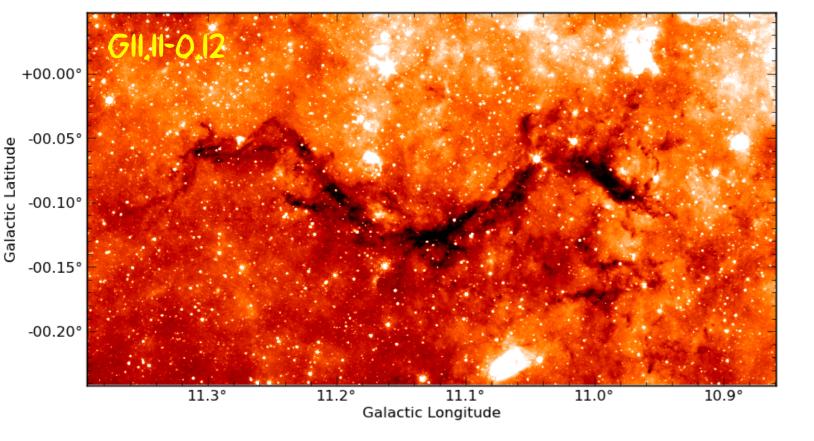
EUTHER, RAGAN ET 2014, A&A, 571, 53)					
Δv (km	s ⁻¹)	C ¹⁸ O	CI	CII	
G11.1	11	2,4	4,0		
IRDC18	223	2,7	3,4	6,8	
G48.6	66	1,7	2.2	3,3	

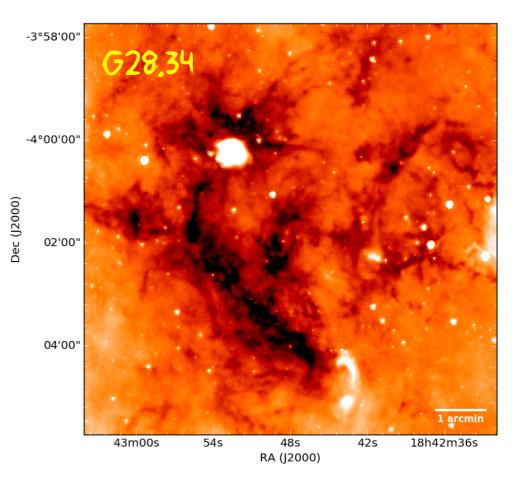
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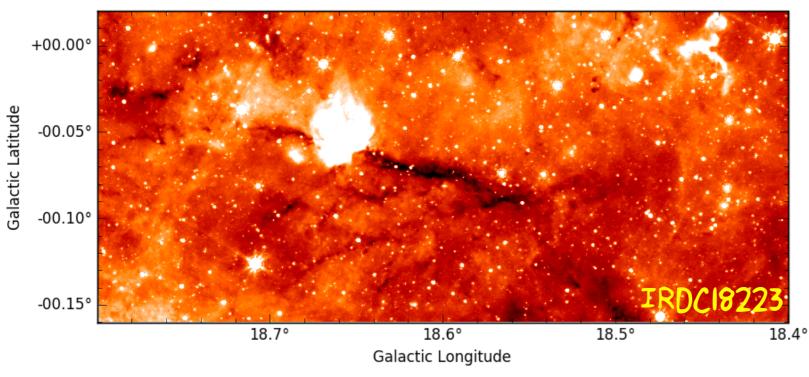
FIFI-LS: COOLING IN DARK CLOUDS

First look at commissioning observations (2014)

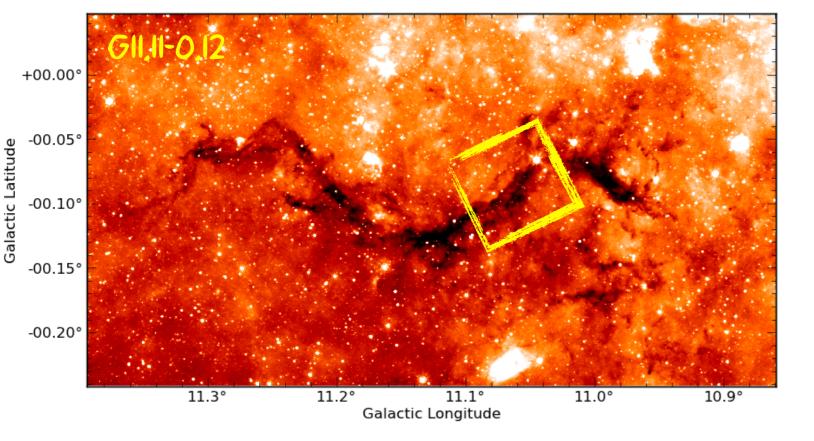
Ragan, Linz et al (in prep)

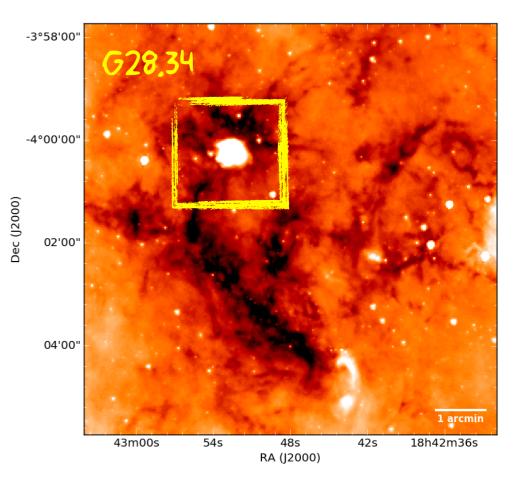


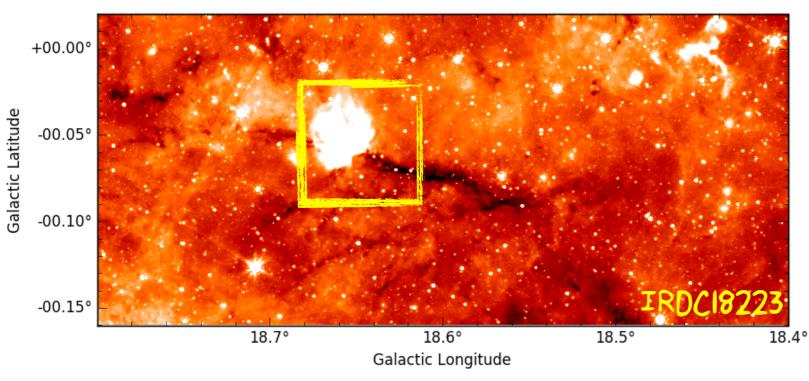


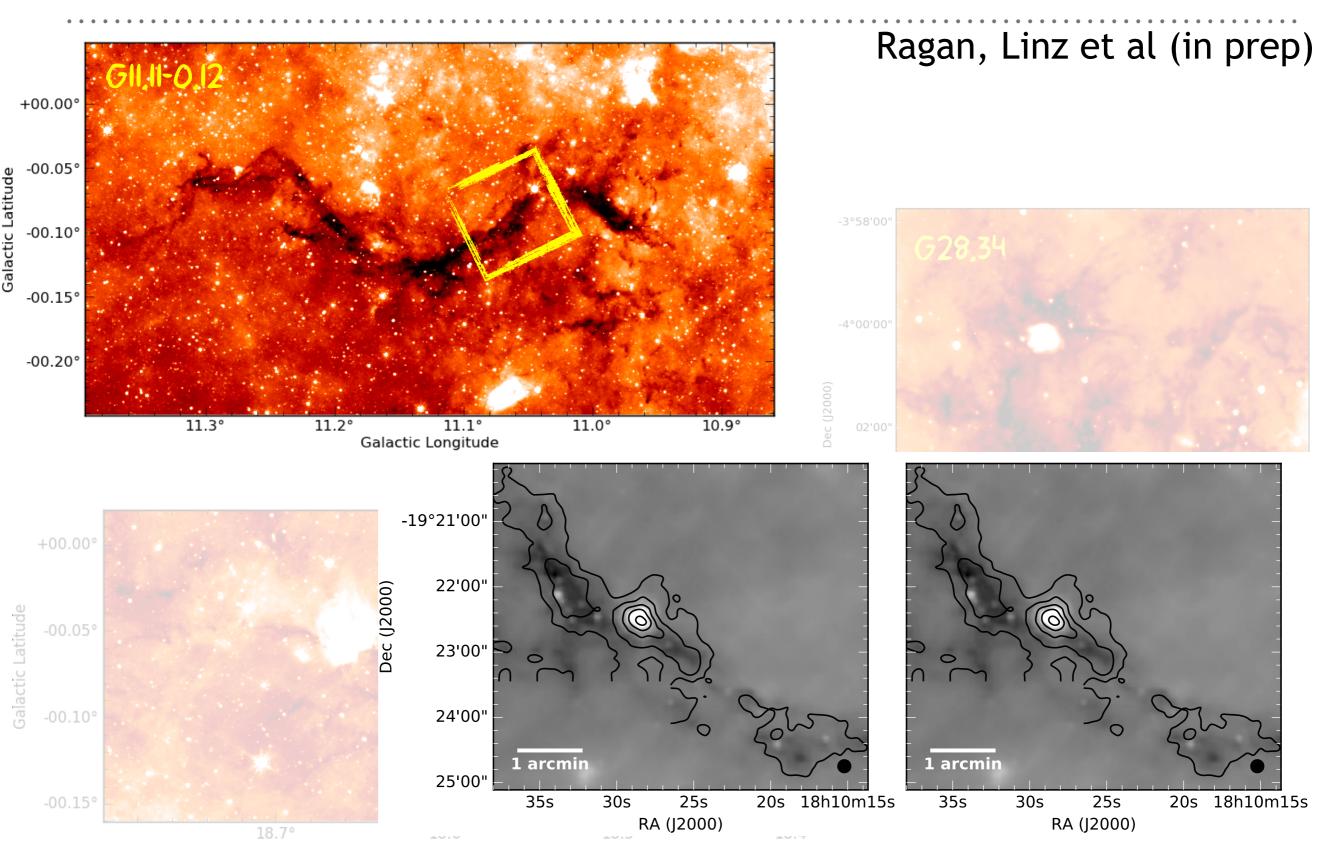


Ragan, Linz et al (in prep)



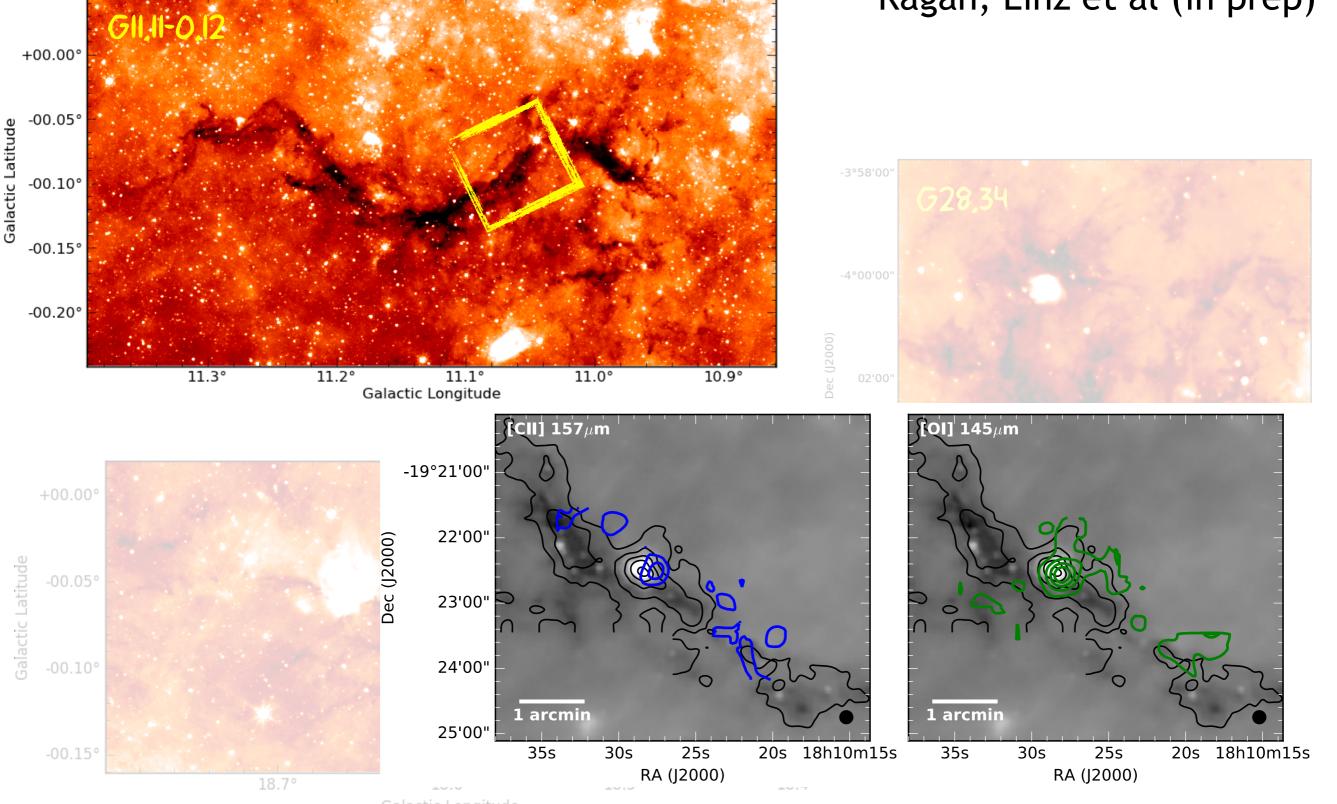






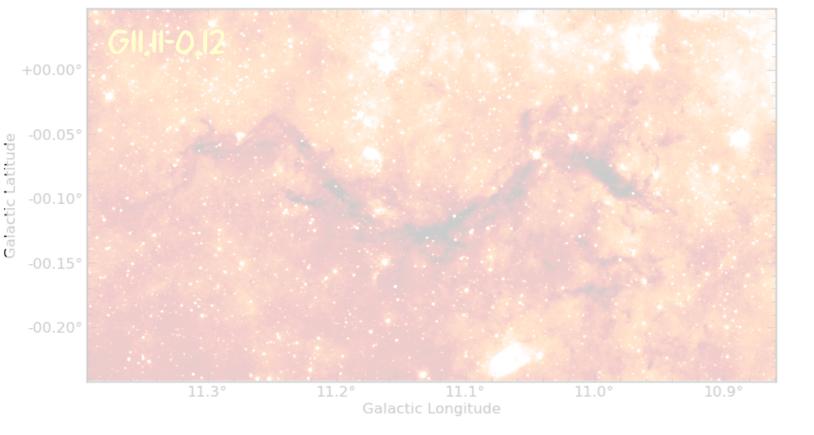
Galactic Longitude

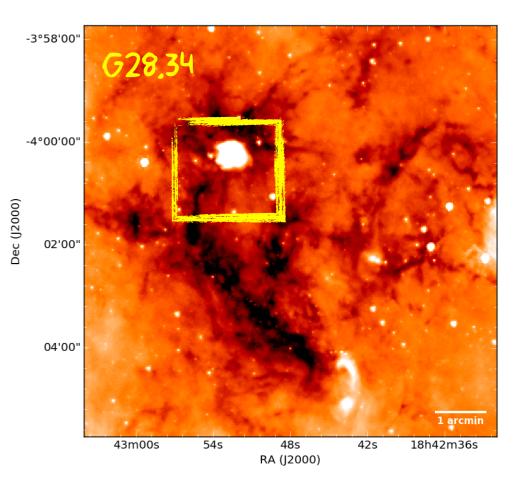
Ragan, Linz et al (in prep)

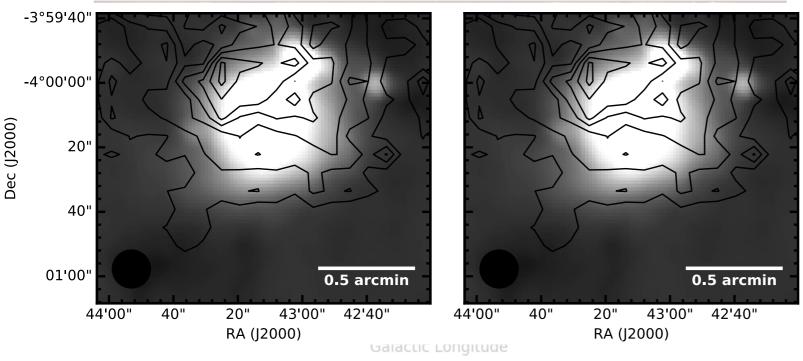


Galactic Longitude

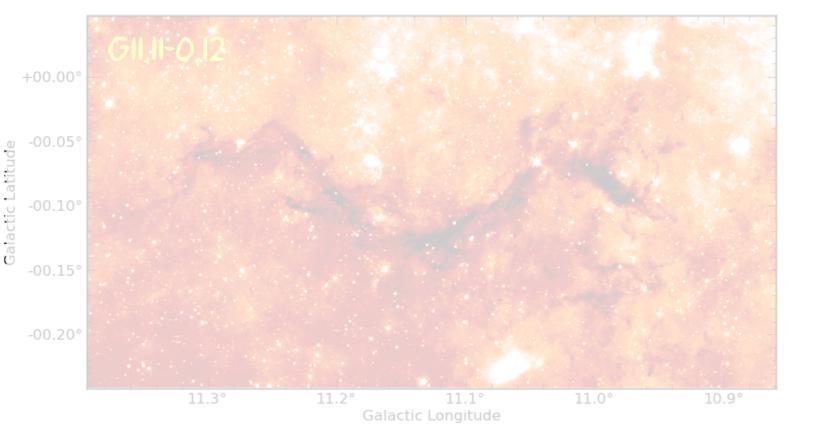
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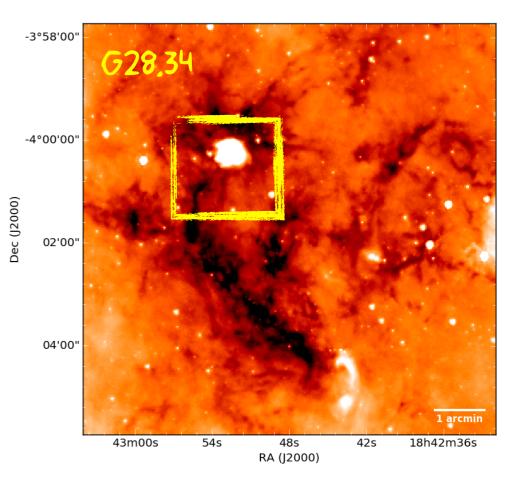


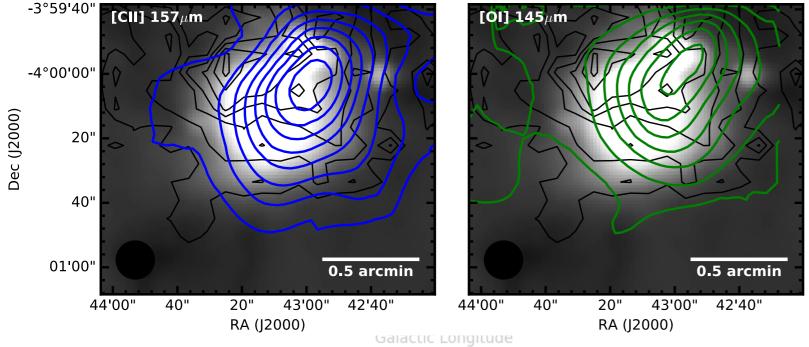


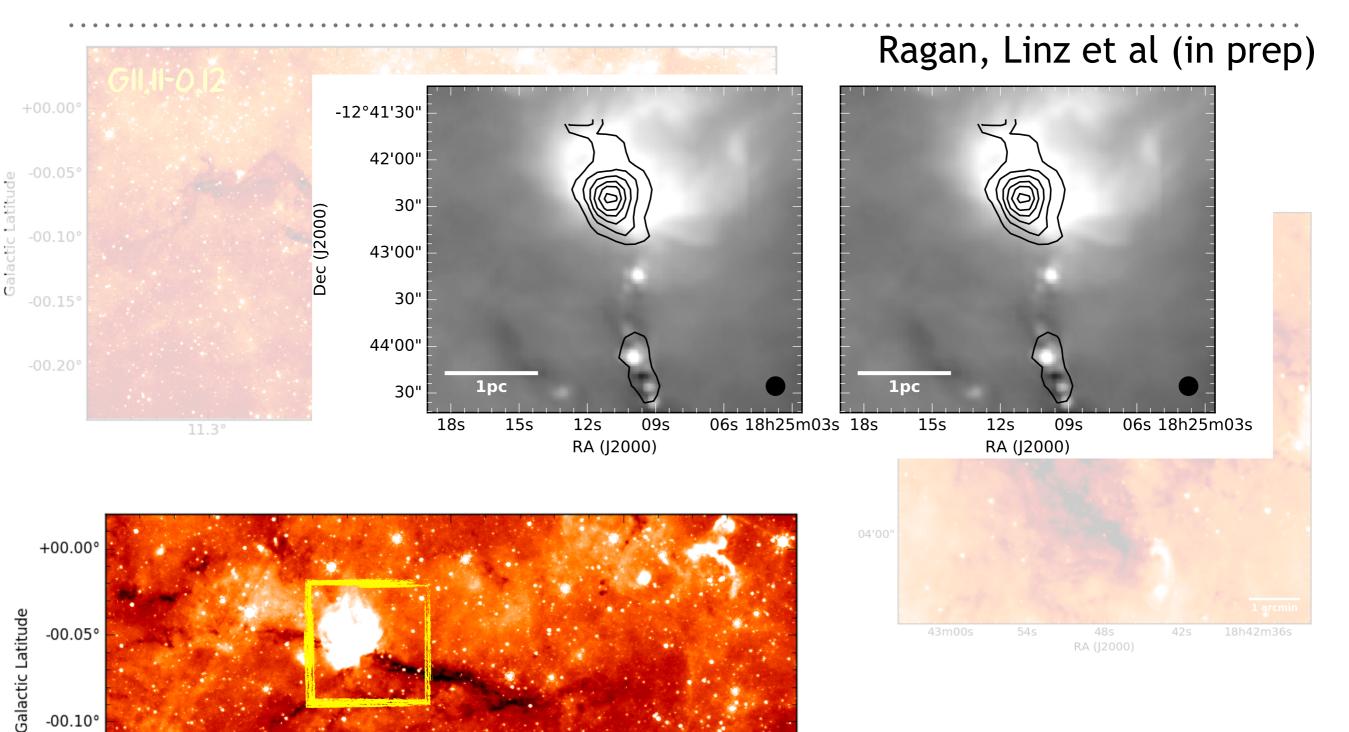


Ragan, Linz et al (in prep)









Galactic Longitude

18.6°

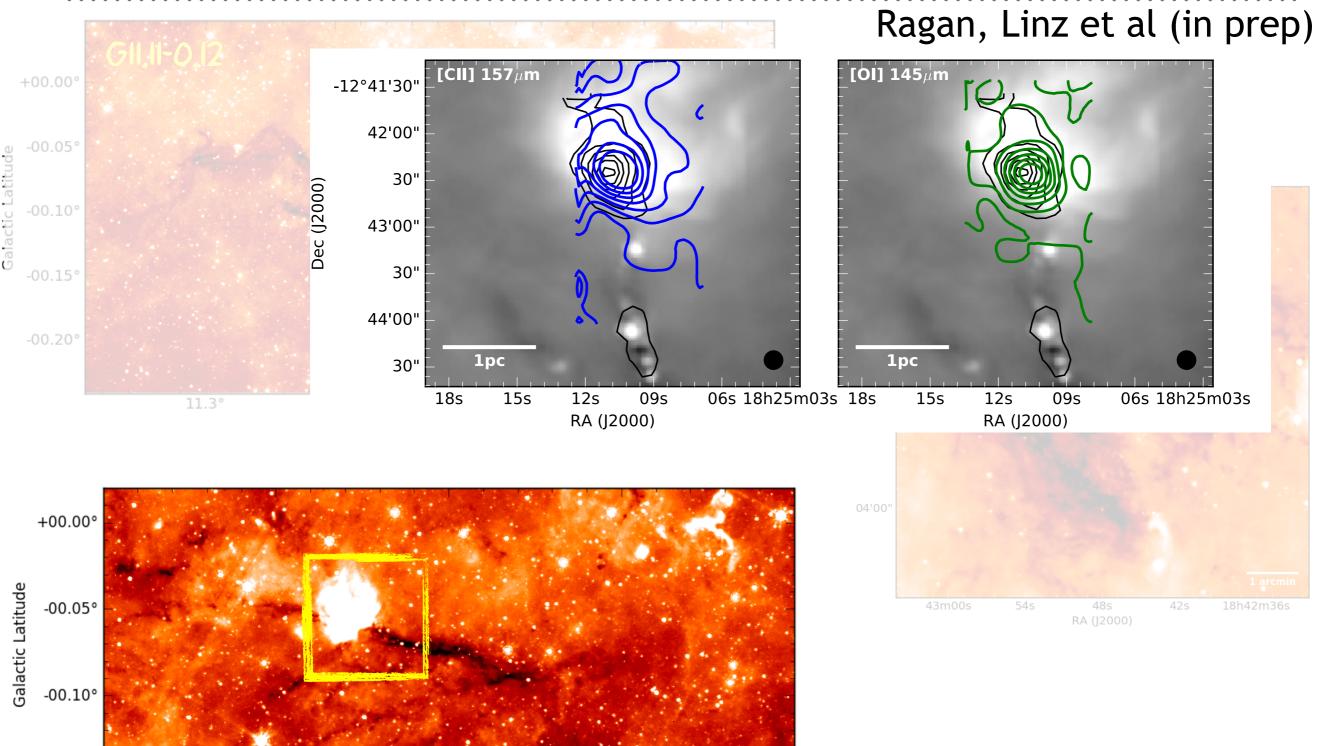
18.7°

-00.10°

-00.15°

18.4°

18.5°



18.4°

18.7° 18.6° 18.5° Galactic Longitude

-00.15°

RAGAN, LINZ ET AL (IN PREP)						
CII / OI	on FIR source	off FIR source				
G11.11	0.25	3				
IRDC18223		ч				
G28.34	0.7	3				
REALLY, REALLY PRELIMINARY!!!						

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- [OI] and [CII] are better tracers (compared to CO) of dynamics in turbulent molecular clouds
- [OI] predicted to become more dominant coolant in CMZ-type environments
- [CII] observations in IRDCs show dynamical signatures possibly due to cloud formation processes
- Both [OI] lines detected in IRDCs with FIFI-LS

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Does this apply at high redshift?

Finally, some boundary conditions for cloud formation simulations!

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Thanks!

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