

Fragmentation in (Pre)cluster Forming Regions

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Questions:

- What is the physical and chemical state in (pre) massive star/cluster forming clouds?
- What drives the structure formation:
Thermal fragmentation or other processes?

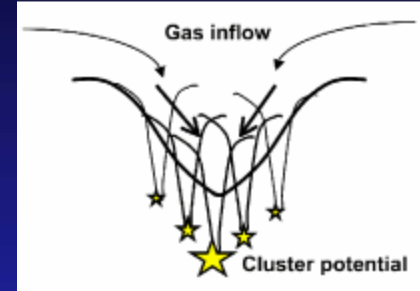
What drives the initial structure in cluster formation?

Competitive Accretion

$$M_J = \left(\frac{\pi C_s^2}{G} \right)^{3/2} \rho_o^{-1/2} \Rightarrow 0.4 M_{sun}$$

Bonnell et al. 2001, 2004

$$M_{core} \neq M_*$$



Monolithic Collapse (Tan & McKee 2004)

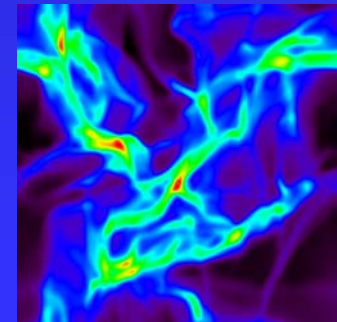
Stellar heating increase M_J

Krumholz et al. 2007, 08

$$M_{core} \sim M_*$$

Turbulent Fragmentation

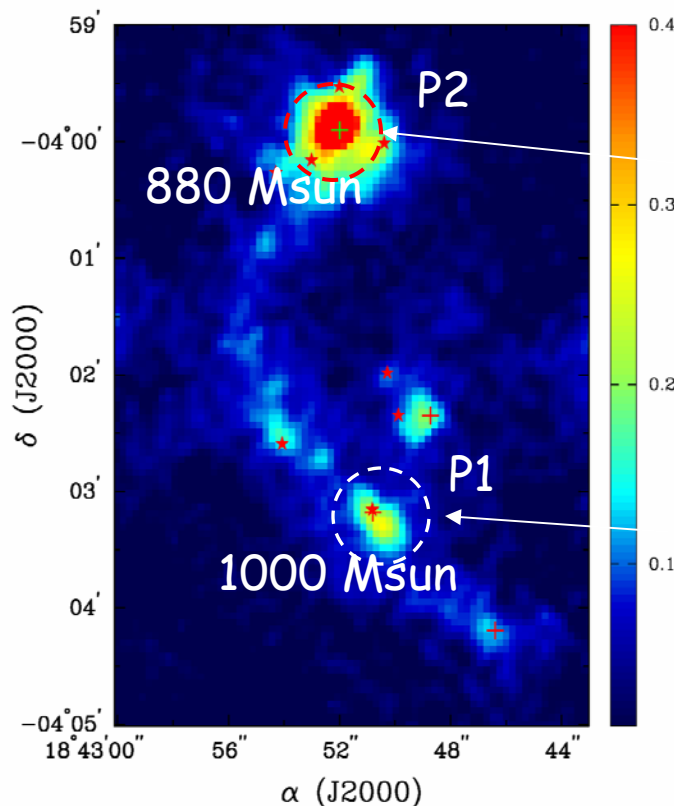
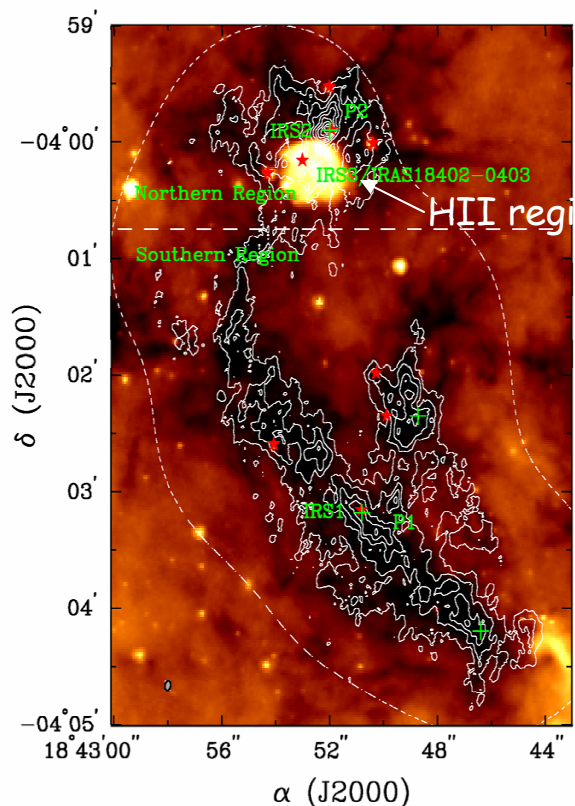
Padoan et al. 2004



Initial conditions: IRDC G28.34

VLA NH₃ (Contours)
Spitzer 8μm(color)

P1 will evolve into P2
1.2mm continuum



OMC

4pc

Northern Region
 $L \sim 10^4 L_{\text{sun}}$
 H_2O
 $T > 30\text{K}$
 $\Delta v > 2\text{ km/s}$
 Mature region

Southern Region
 $L < 10^2 L_{\text{sun}}$
 $T < 20\text{K}$
 $\Delta v < 2\text{ km/s}$
 Younger region

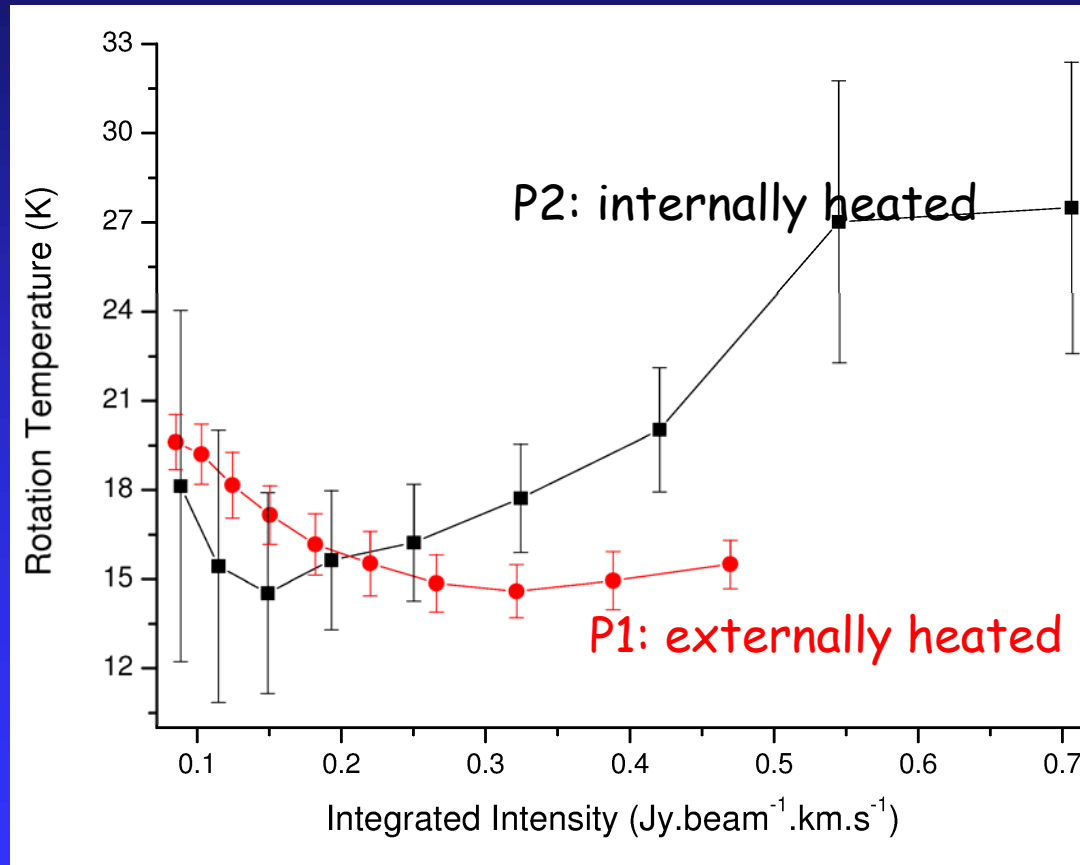
Wang, Zhang, Pillai, Wyrowski, Wu 2008

Wang, Zhang, Rathborne, Jackson, Wu 2006

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ALMA Workshop

T vs. NH_3 flux density

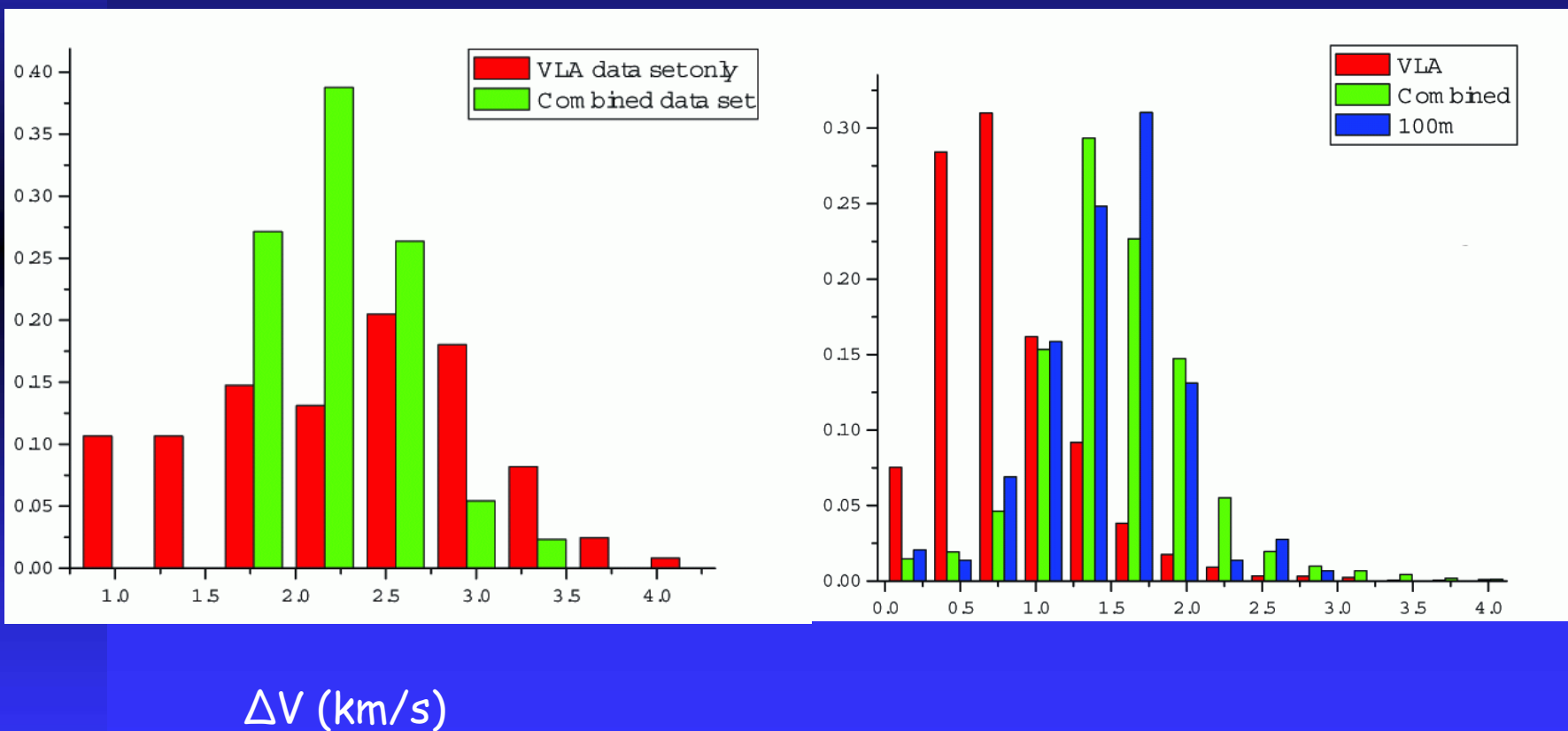


NH₃ Line width Distribution in G28

Northern active region

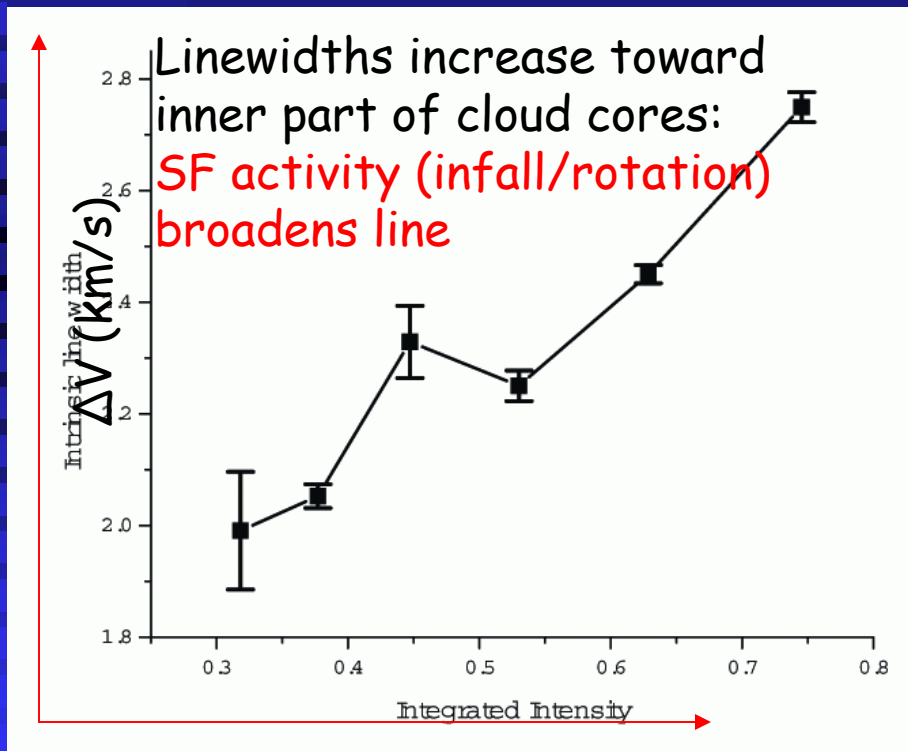
Southern quiescent region

Fraction



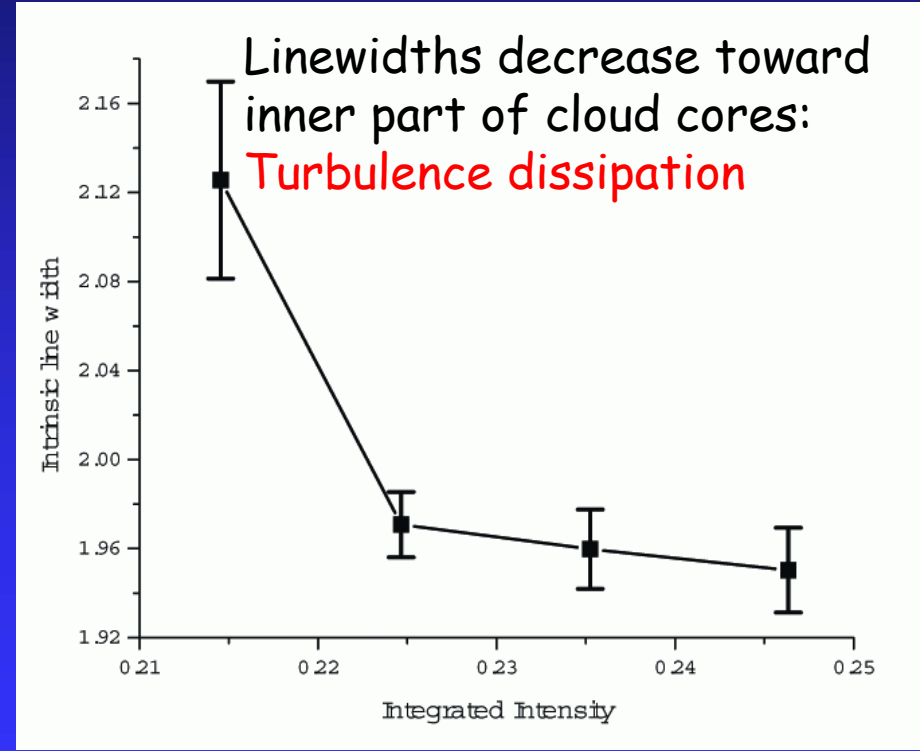
Line width vs NH_3 flux density in G28

Northern active region P2



Flux density

Southern quiescent region P1

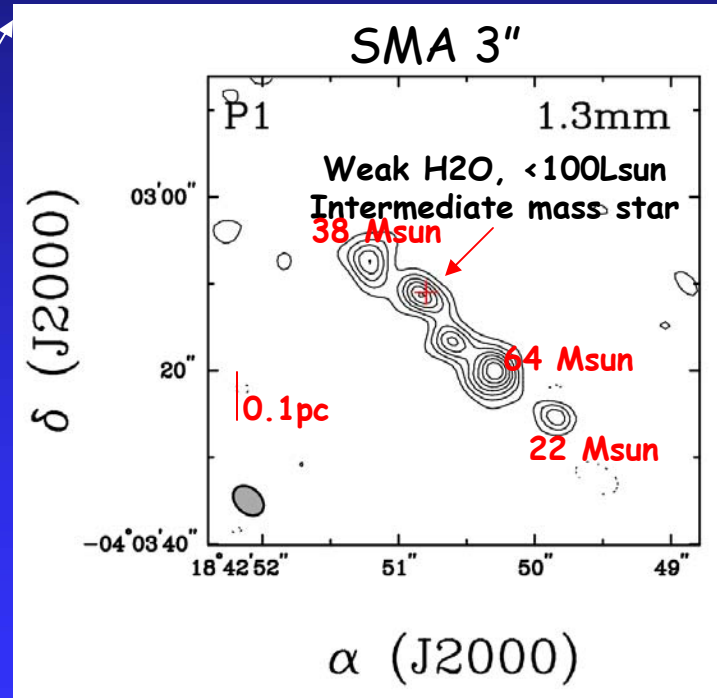
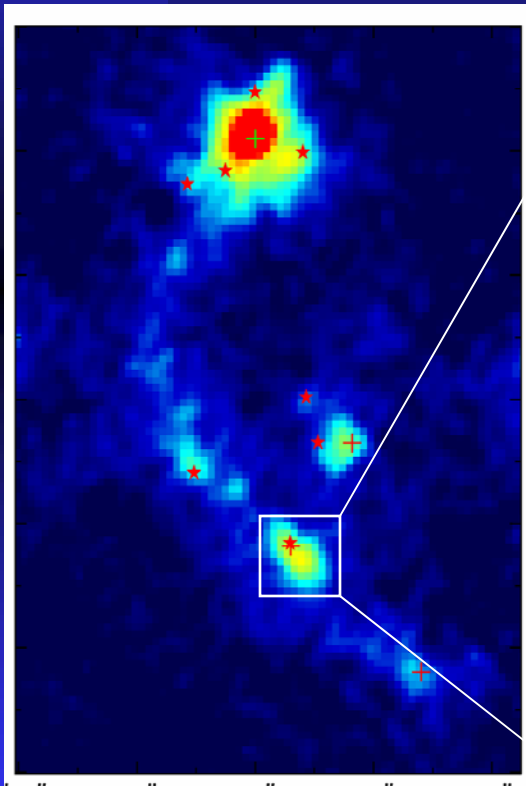


Fragmentation in P1

$n(\text{H}_2) = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T = 13 \text{ K}$
 $M_J = 0.8 \text{ Msun}$
 $L_J = 0.1 \text{ pc}$



For Spatially resolved
Cores ($\text{res} < L_J$)
 $M_{\text{core}}/M_J \sim 10 - 10^2$



$V = 1.7 \text{ km/s}$
 $M_{\text{vir}} \sim 50 \text{ Msun}$

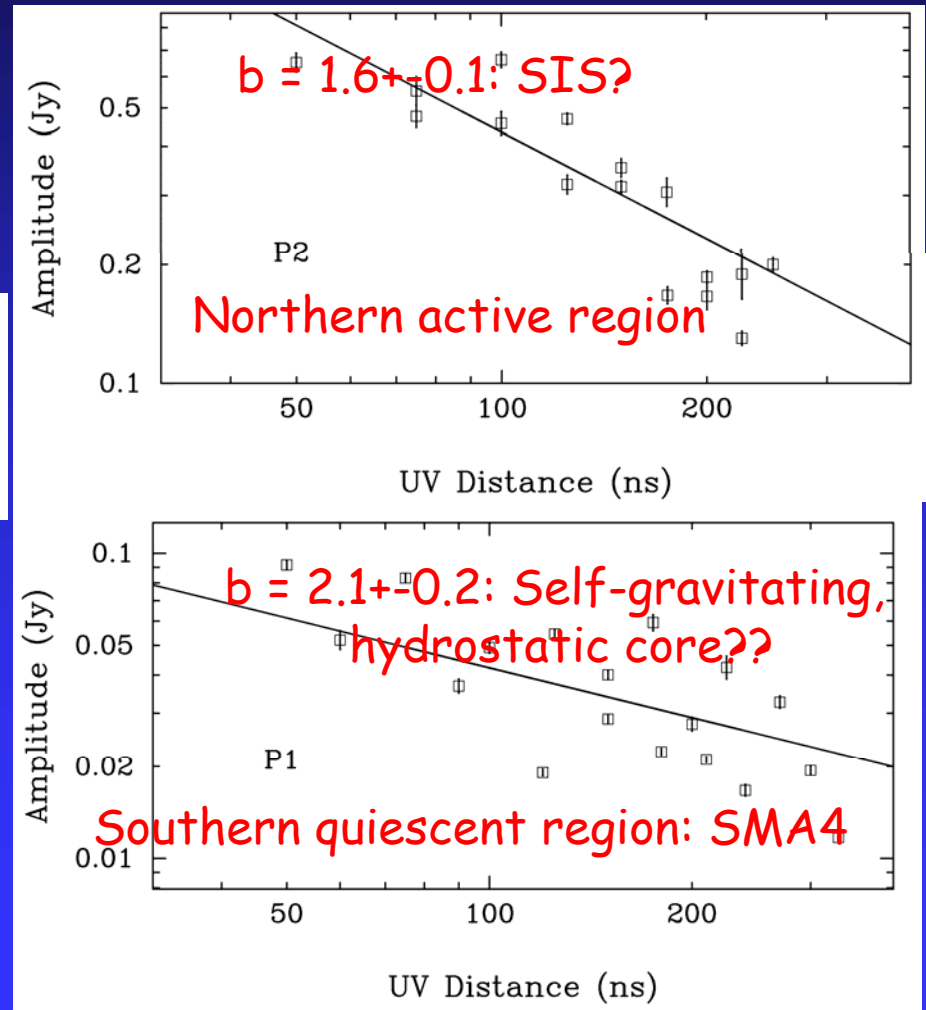
Turbulence/B field
Stop fragmentation?

Zhang, Wang, Pillai, Rathborne 2008

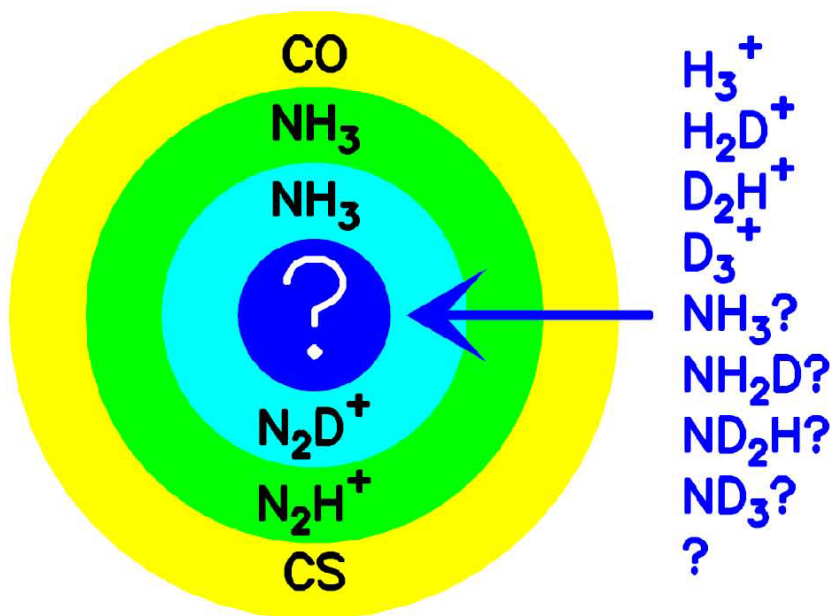
Density Structures

$$T \propto r^{-a}, \rho \propto r^{-b} \Rightarrow F \propto r^{-(a+b-1)}$$

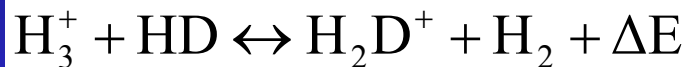
$$F(r) \Leftrightarrow f(U, V) \propto S^{a+b-3}$$



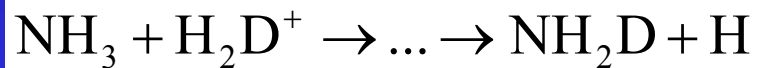
Depletion/Deuteration



At Low T < 20K

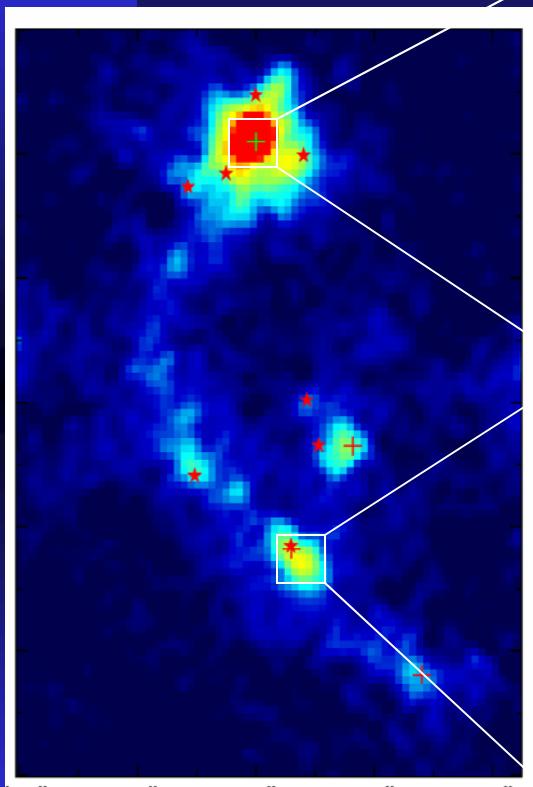


Secondary Deuteration

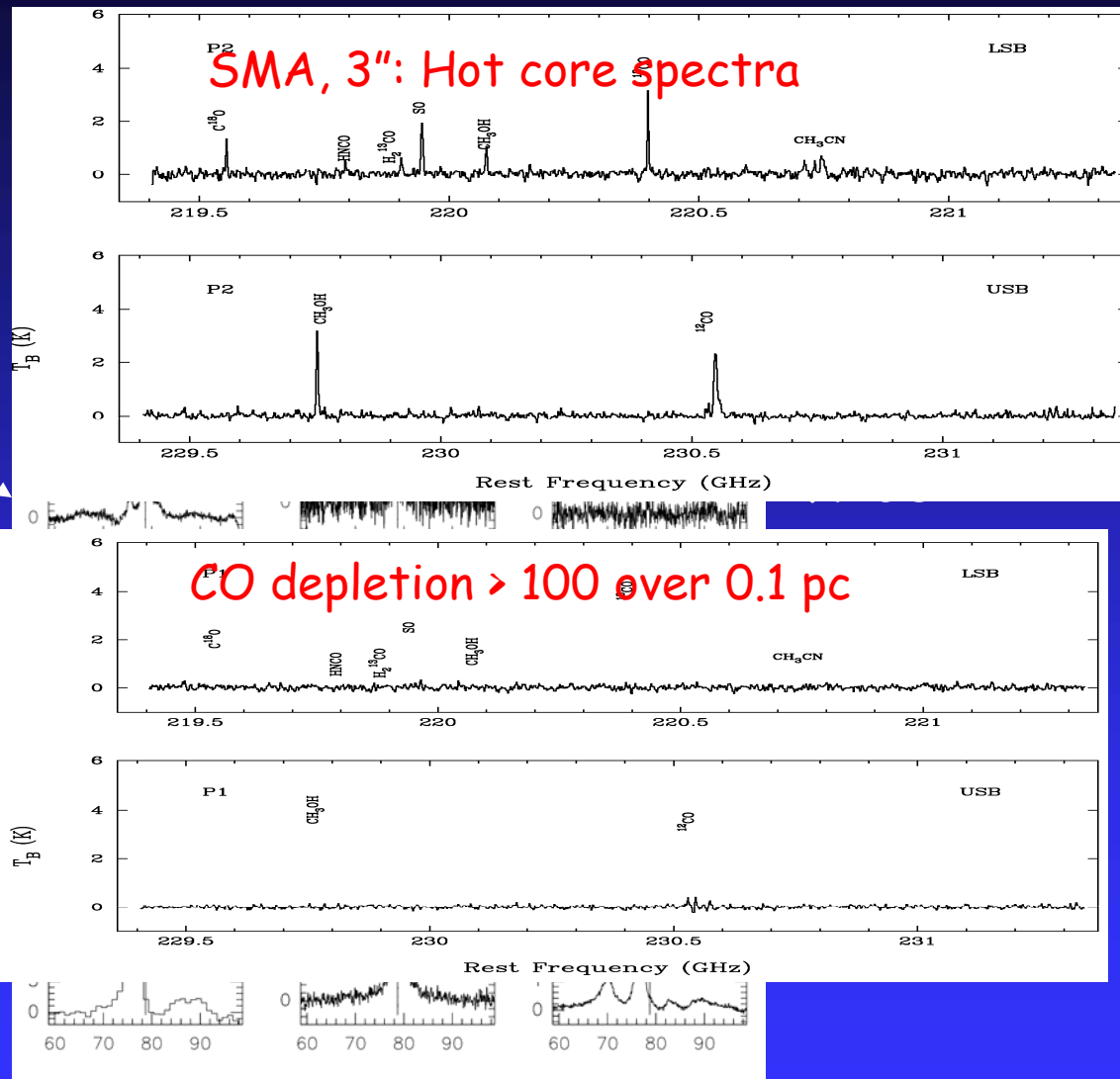


G28.34+0.06: Depletion

1.2 mm Continuum



4 pc



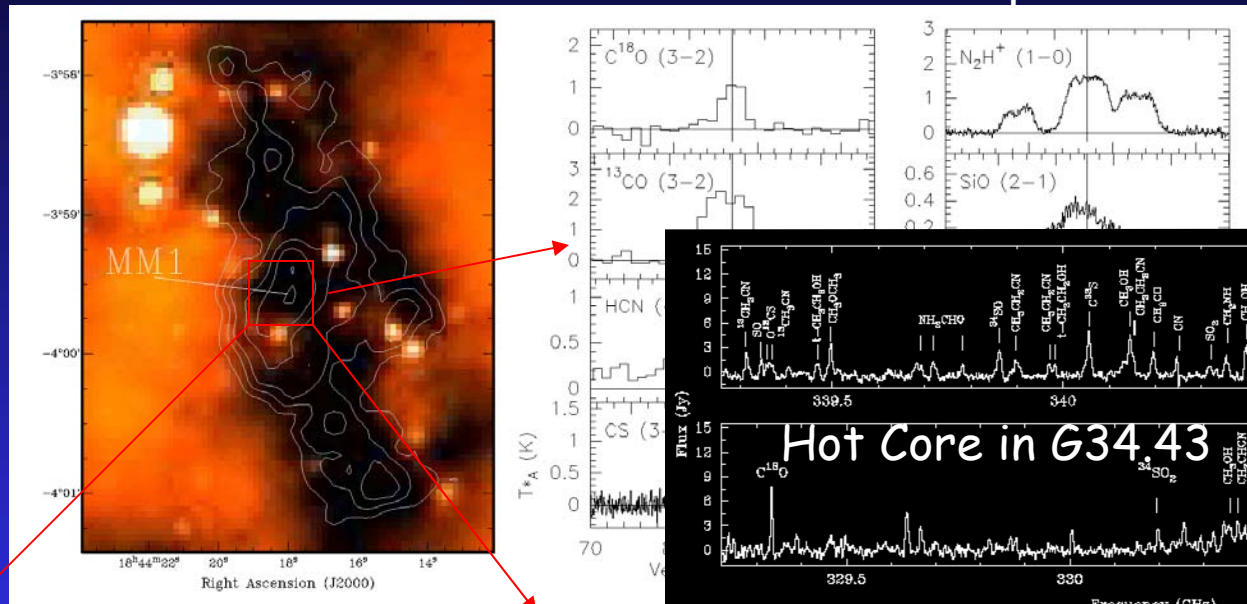
Zhang et al. 2008

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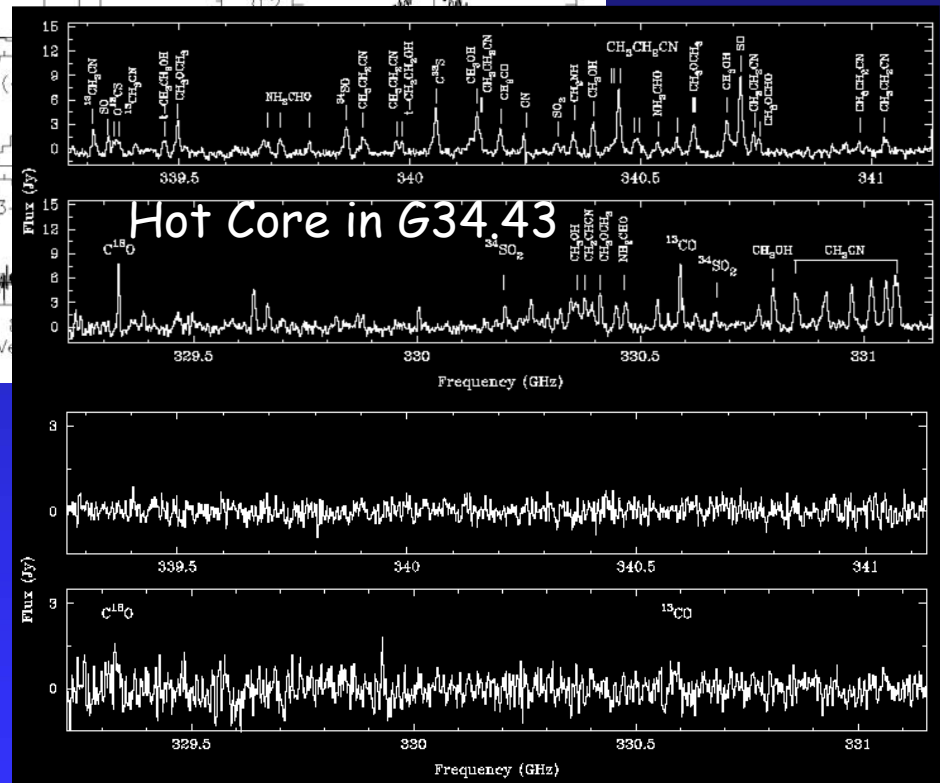
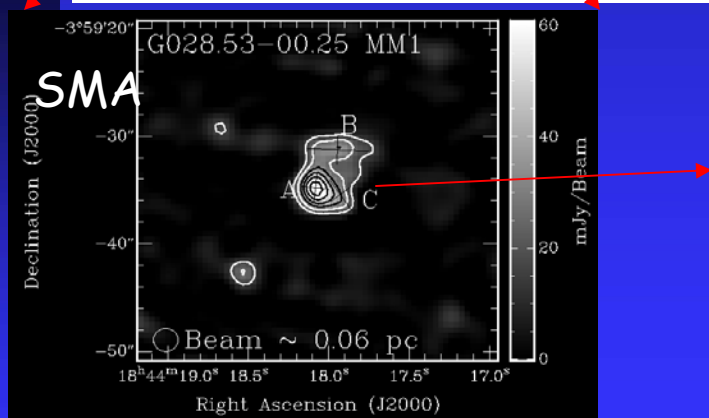
ALMA Workshop

IRDC G28.53: Depletion

IRAM 30m Spectra



< 700 L_{sun}
1200 M_{sun}

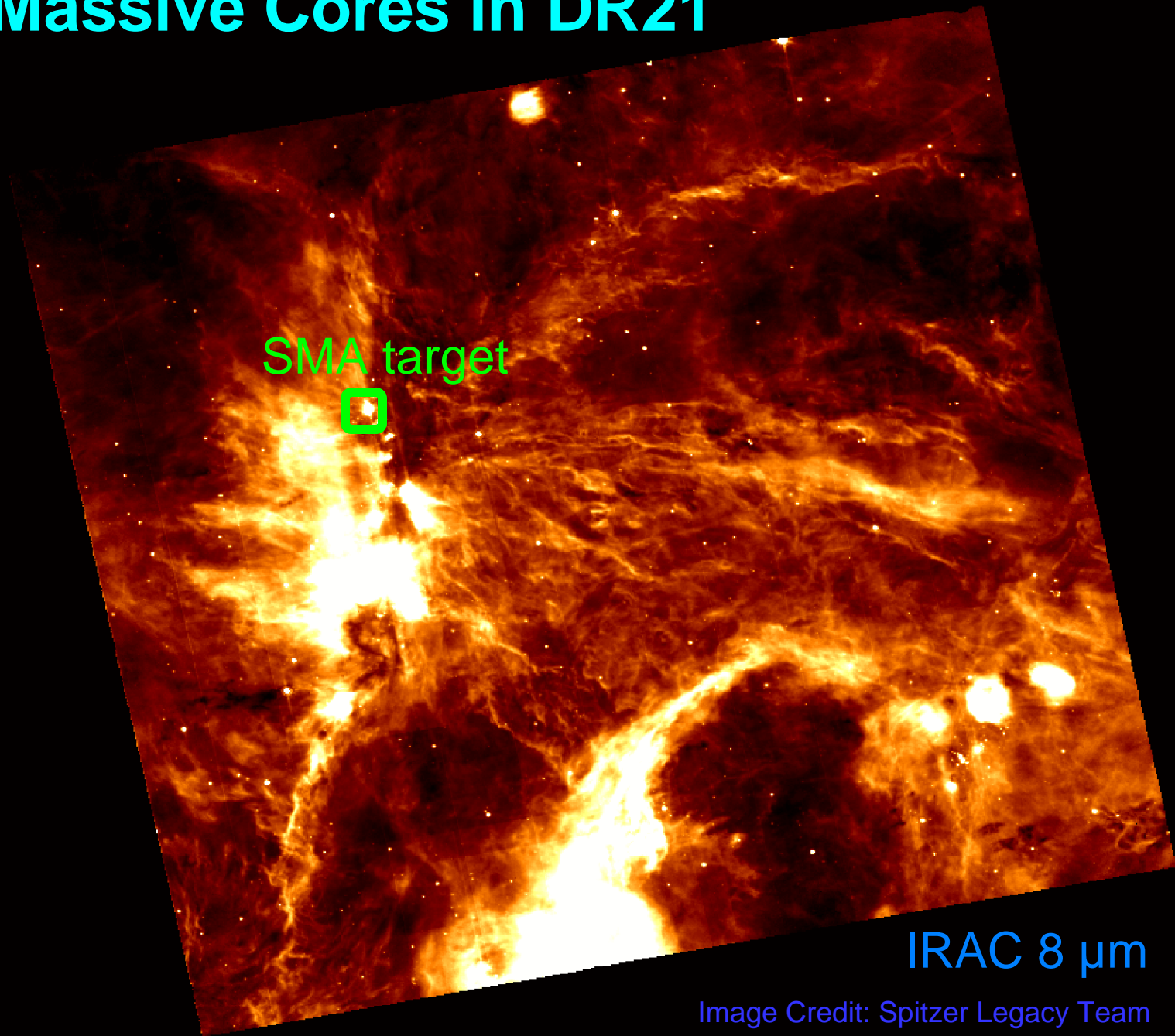


Rathborne, Jackson, Zhang, Simon 2008

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Massive Cores in DR21

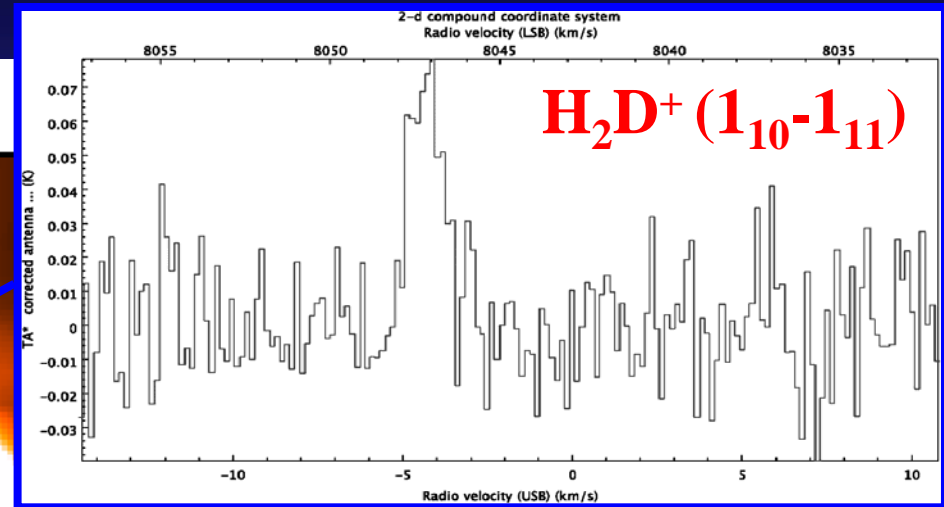
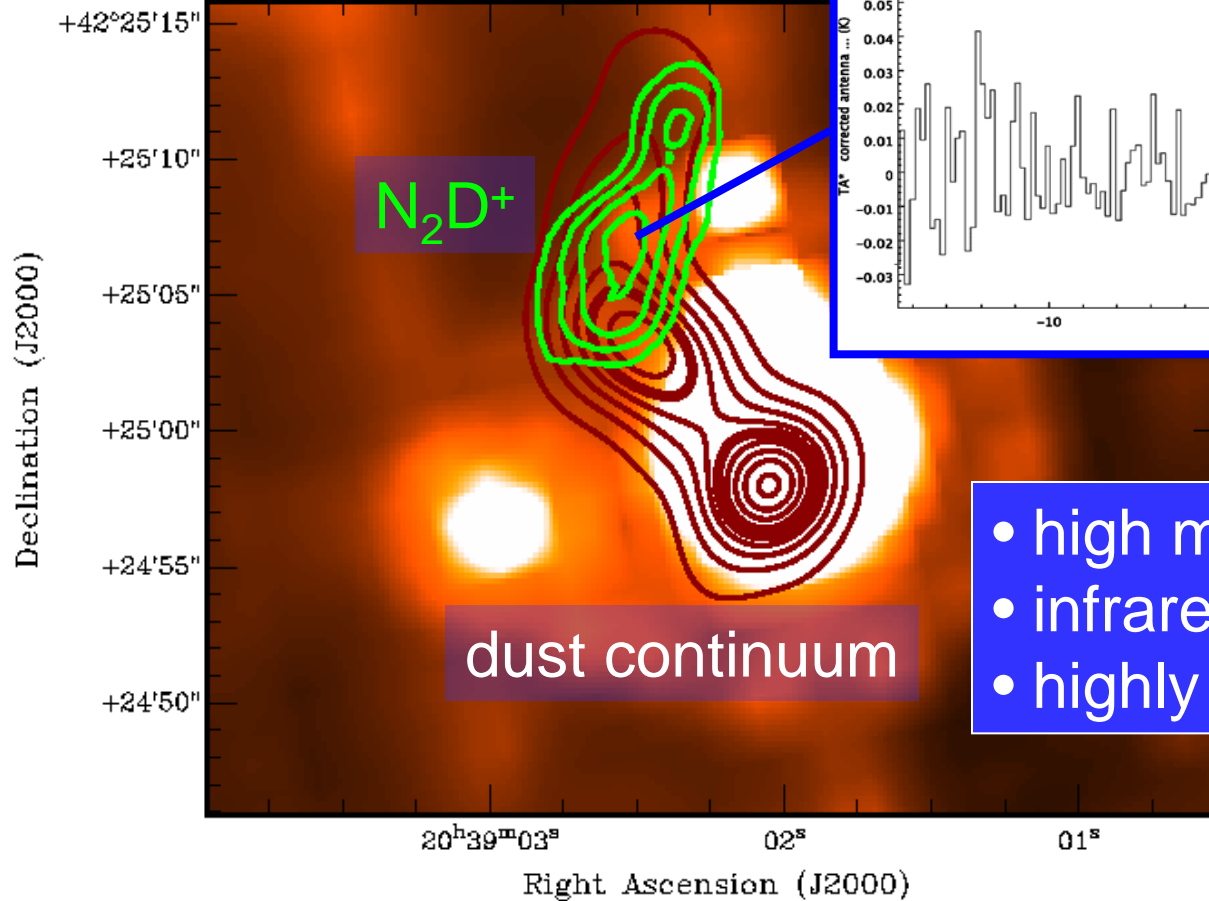


IRAC 8 μm

Image Credit: Spitzer Legacy Team

First Detection of H_2D^+ in a massive pre-stellar core

SMA Maps



- high mass (20 Msun)
- infrared quiet
- highly deuterated (>20%)

Summary

- **Evidence for turbulence dissipation:** Linewidths decrease toward the center of the quiescent cores toward G28-P1;
- Structures revealed at resolutions $<$ the Jeans length, but with fragments' mass \gg thermal Jeans mass \rightarrow turbulent/magnetic support (?)
- Heavy depletion/Deuteration at the early stage

How Can ALMA Help?

- High sensitivity/High resolution imaging in both spectral line (N_2H^+ , N_2D^+ , and dust continuum): Best frequency band balancing mass sensitivity and weather is probably 345 GHz band: 1hr on source (2.3mm PWV) leads to 1-sigma of 0.015 M_{sun} for sources at a distance of 4kpc! → Large surveys of IRDCs
- Dust polarization/Zeeman effect in molecular lines → B field

Related Posters

Hatchell: P14; Liu: P29; Pillai: P35; Reid: P37;
Plume: P36; Swift: P46