

**Do Cores have Kinematic
Memories of their Parent Cloud?
- A Case Study of the Galactic
Center Brick**

STEVEN HSUEH

DR. MAYA PETKOVA, PROF. JONATHAN TAN

Overview



Introduction



Methods



Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Introduction - CMZ

- ▶ Region within $R \simeq 300 \text{ pc}$
- ▶ Complex & dynamic environment
- ▶ Massive young star clusters and dense molecular cloud



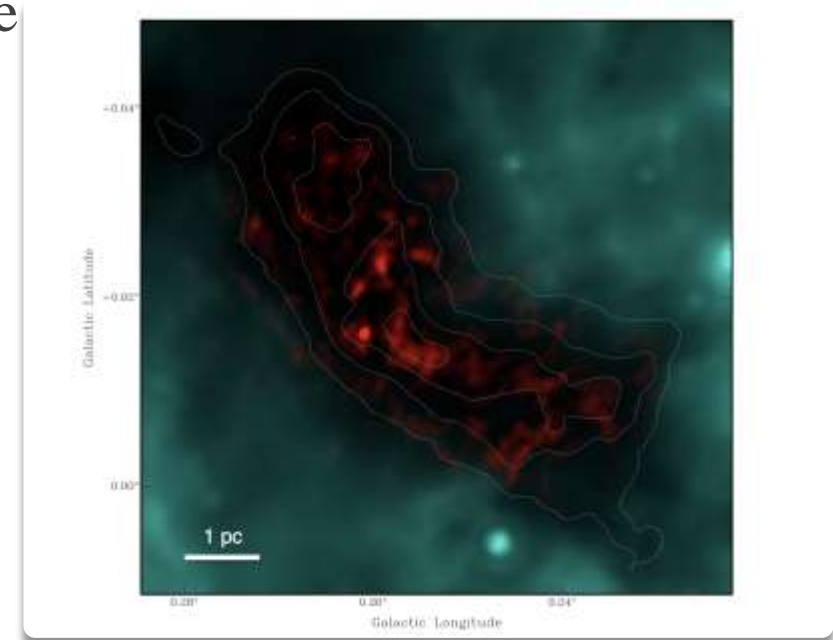
Near-Infrared (Spitzer)

Introduction – The Brick

- ▶ The focus cloud of the study
- ▶ A massive, dense and near-quiescent molecular cloud
 - ▶ $M \sim 10^5 M_{\odot}$, $\rho \sim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- ▶ Potential candidate to host future high-mass stellar cluster

Introduction – The Brick (Observation)

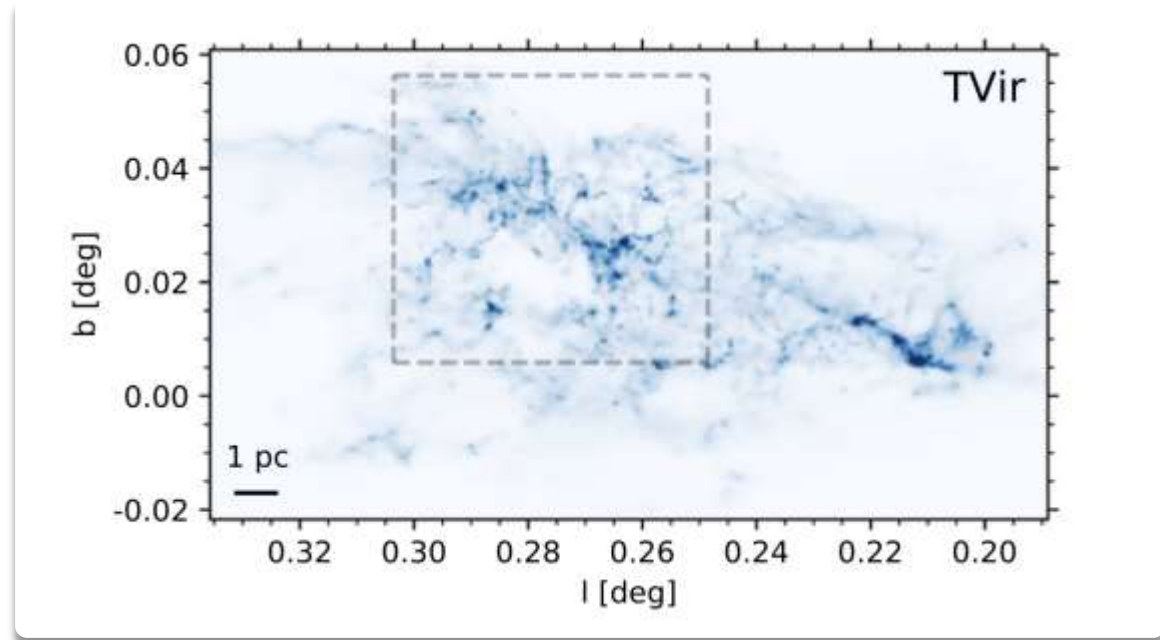
- ▶ We want to study the kinematic properties of the Brick
 - ▶ Specifically, **Angular Momentum**
- ▶ Not homogenous → potential dense core within the cloud
- ▶ Comparison between simulation data and observation data
- ▶ Observation: ALMA molecular line emission map



Rathborne et al. (2015)

Introduction – The Brick (Simulation)

- ▶ Simulation: Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics method
- ▶ Cloud-scale, gravity and star formation, Galactic gravitational potential
- ▶ CMZ orbit



Dale et al. (2019); Kruijssen et al. (2019), Petkova et al. (2023)

Methods – PPV & PPP

- ▶ PPP: all three axes in position
 - ▶ Gas density, separate data for velocity
- ▶ PPV: 2 axes in position, 1 axis in velocity
 - ▶ Measured flux
- ▶ PPP gives us full 3D information; PPV gives us 2D projected information

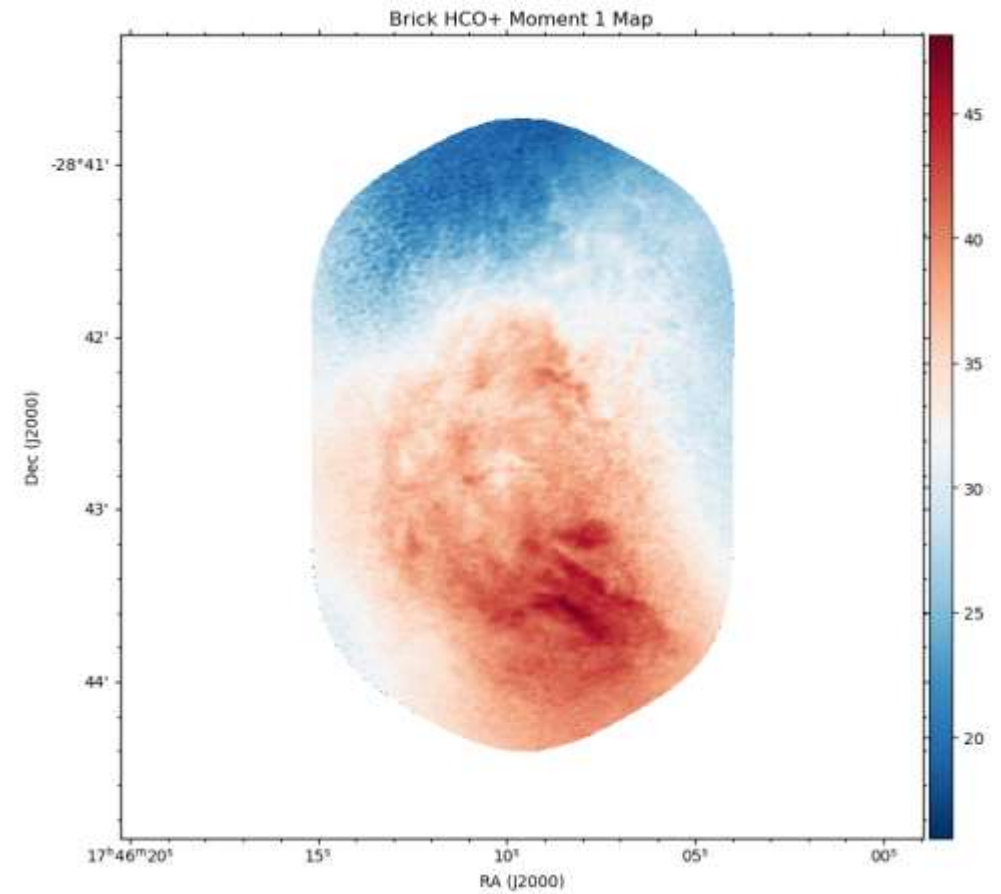
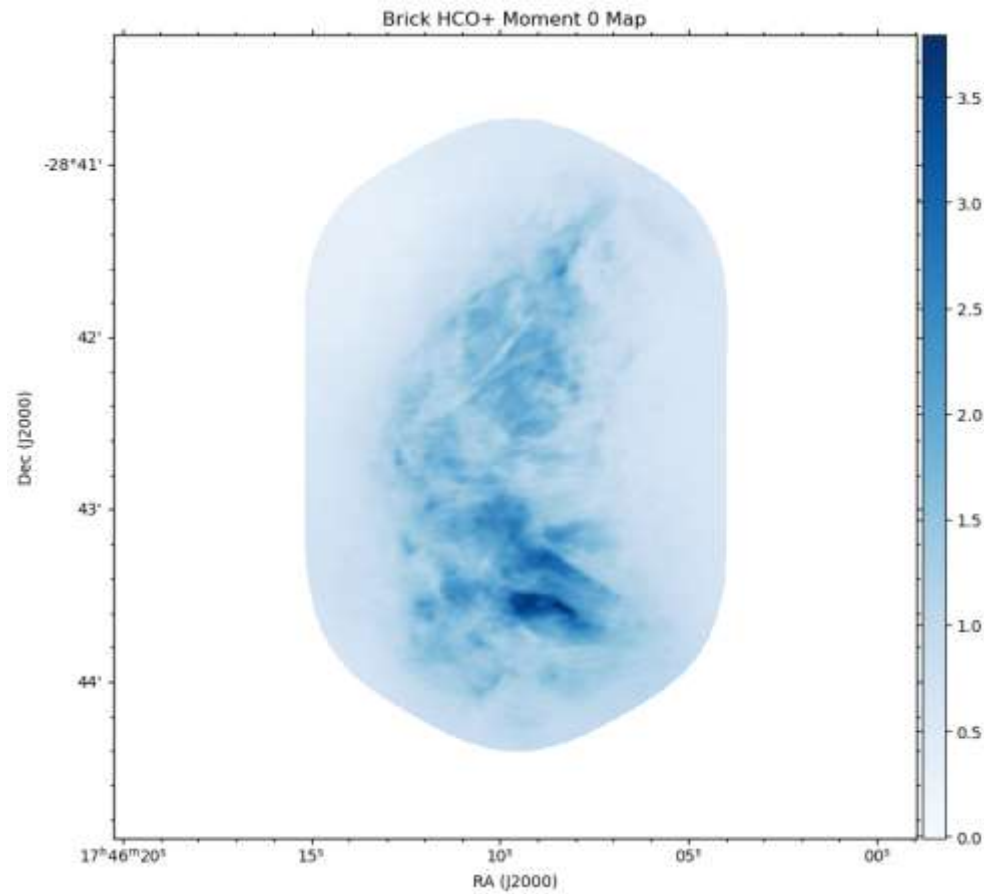
Methods – Moment Maps

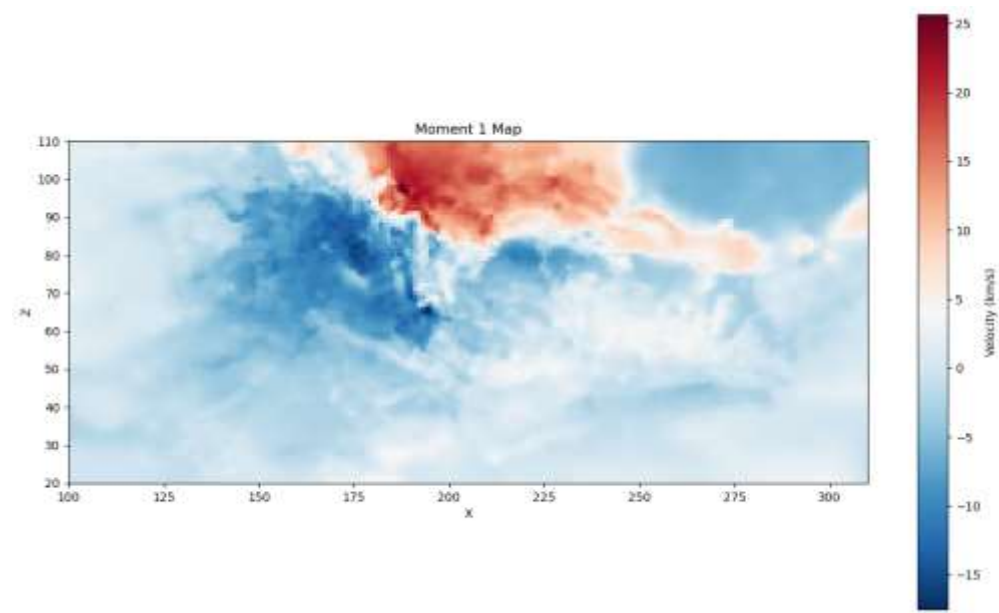
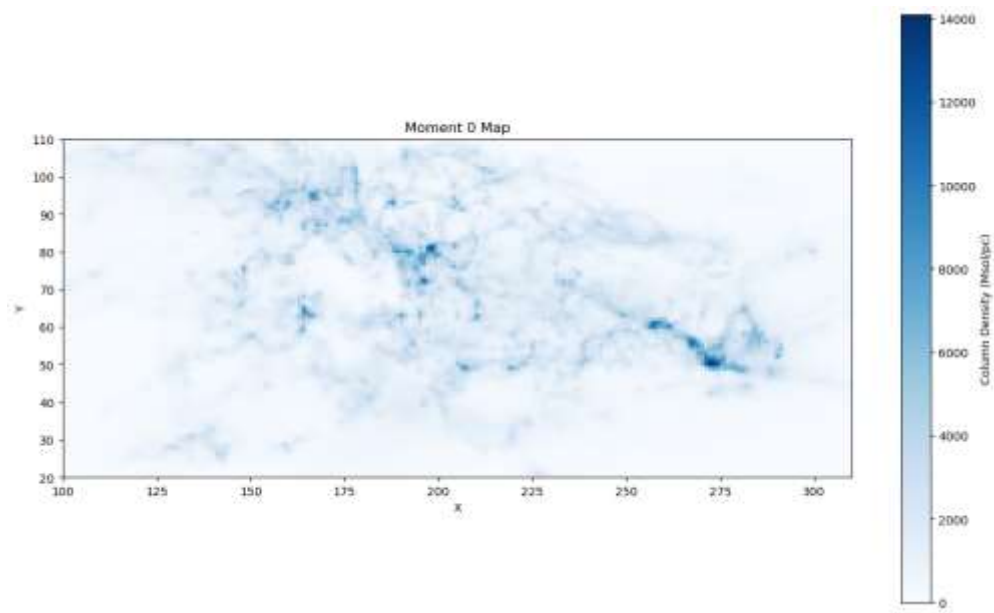
- ▶ Moment 0: Integrated intensity over the spectral line (column density)

$$M_0 = \int I_v dv$$

- ▶ Moment 1: Intensity-weighted velocity

$$M_1 = \frac{\int v I_v dv}{M_0}$$

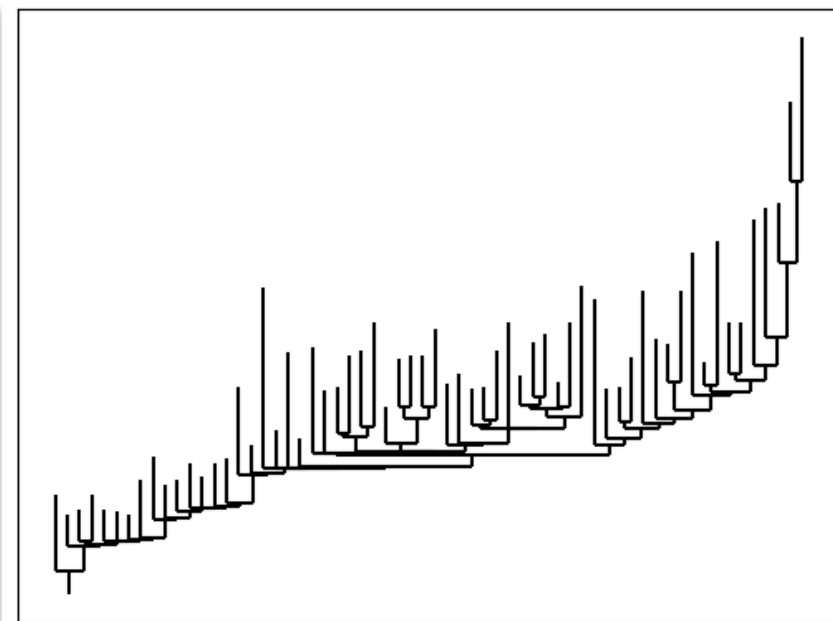




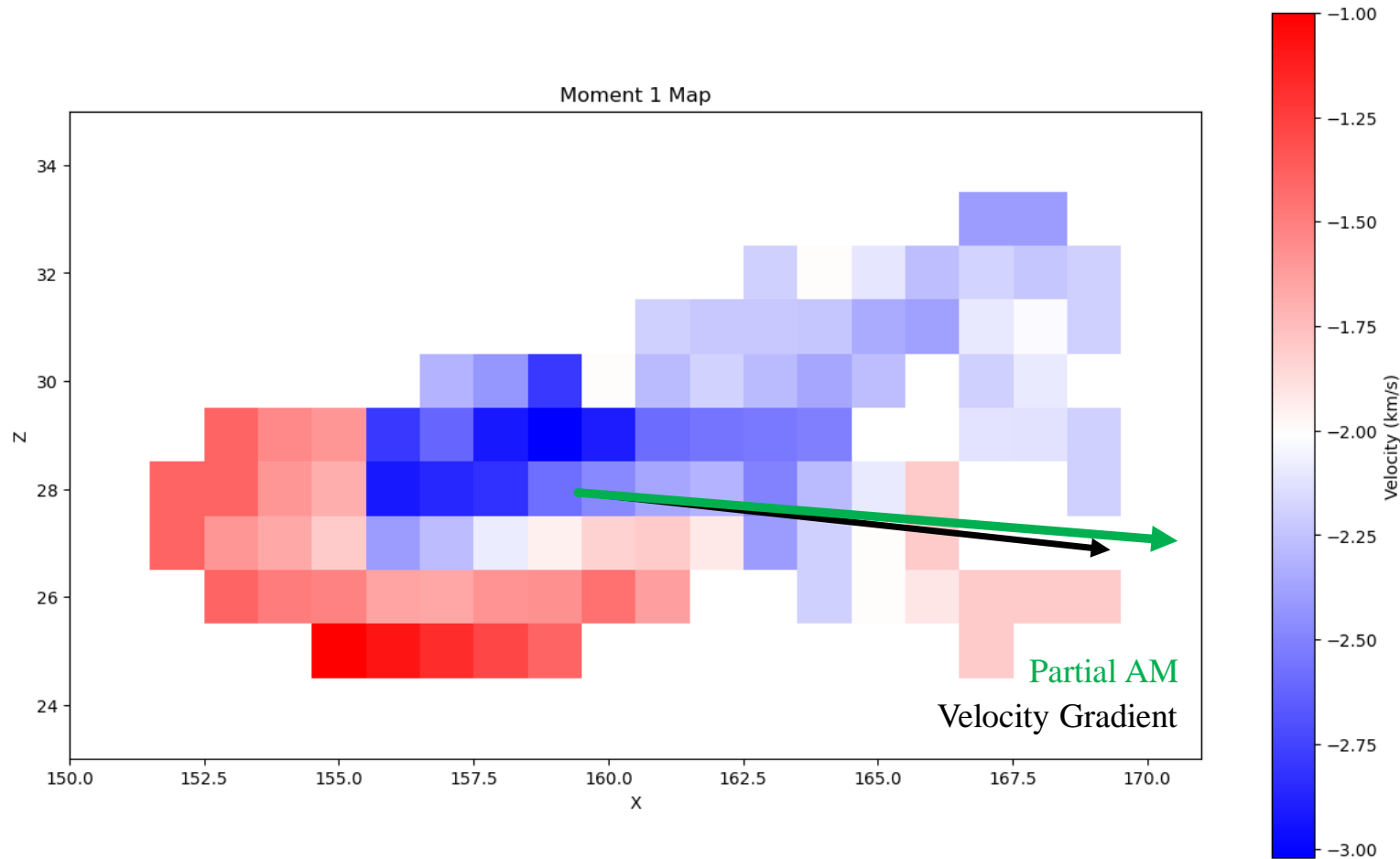
Do small structures also have the
kinematic properties that we see
in the parent cloud?

Methods - Dendrogram

- ▶ Need a way to identify structures from the data
- ▶ Dendrogram – view data with a hierarchical aspect
 - ▶ Leaf: independent structure
 - ▶ Branch: structures that can split into multiple sub-structures



Methods – Angular Momentum



$$\overrightarrow{L_{partial}} = m(\vec{r} \times \vec{v})$$

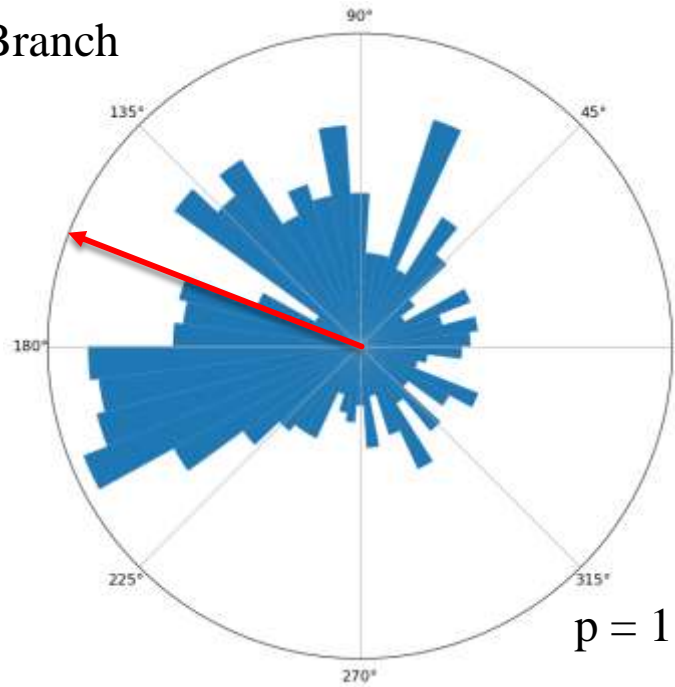
$$= m \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ r_x & 0 & r_z \\ 0 & v_y & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= m \langle -r_z v_y, 0, r_x v_y \rangle$$

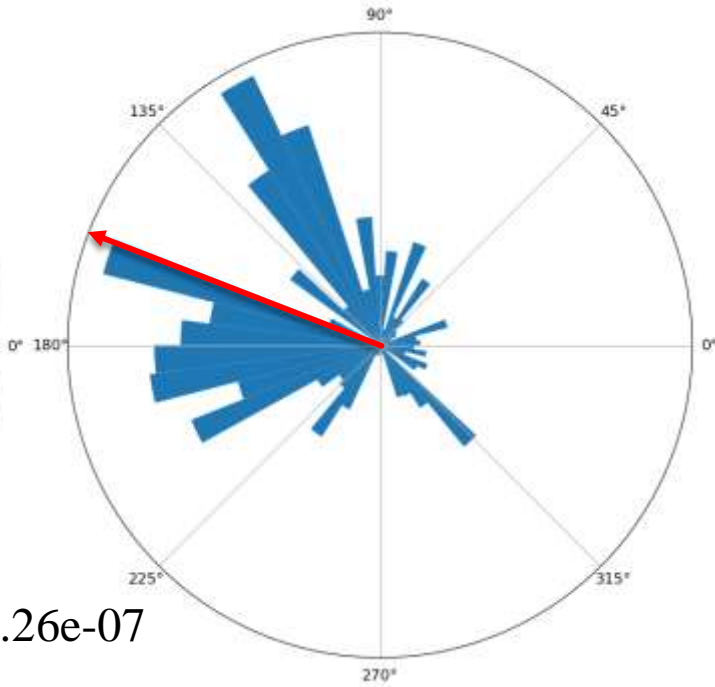
Results – Projected Angles and K-S test

- ▶ $\alpha = np.atan2(L_z, L_x), \alpha \in [-\pi, +\pi]$
- ▶ Looking for preferred angle orientation and distribution
- ▶ Compared with uniform distribution using K-S test
 - ▶ P-value: reject the null hypothesis if < 0.05

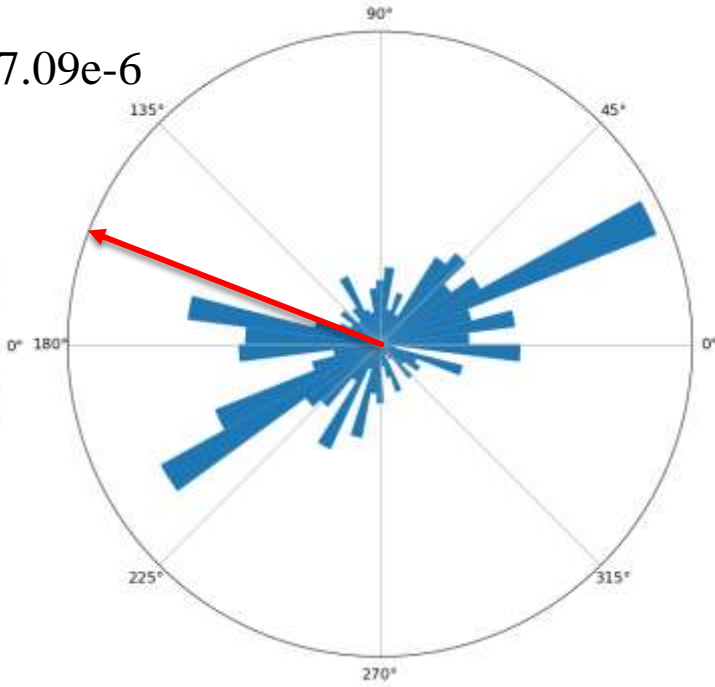
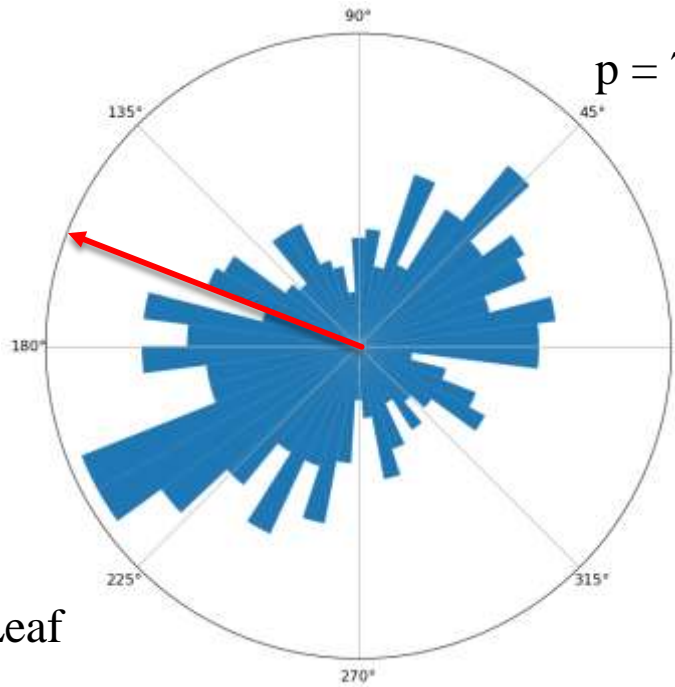
Branch



$p = 1.26e-07$



$p = 7.09e-6$

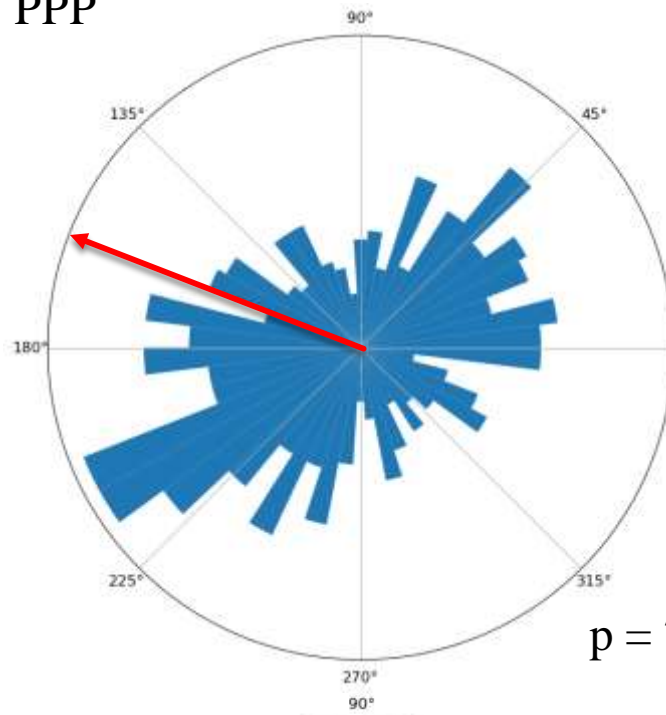


Leaf

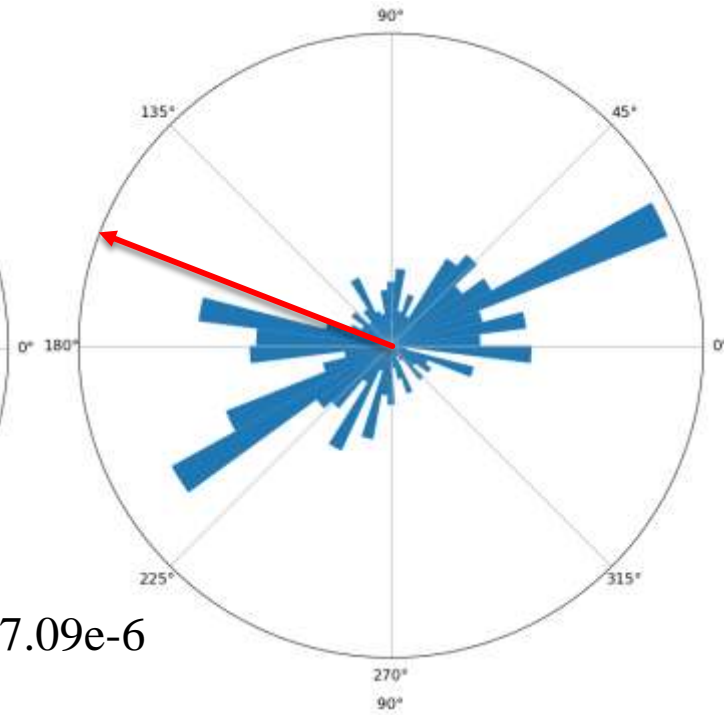
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Results – PPP
(Full Projected)
: Leaf vs
Branch

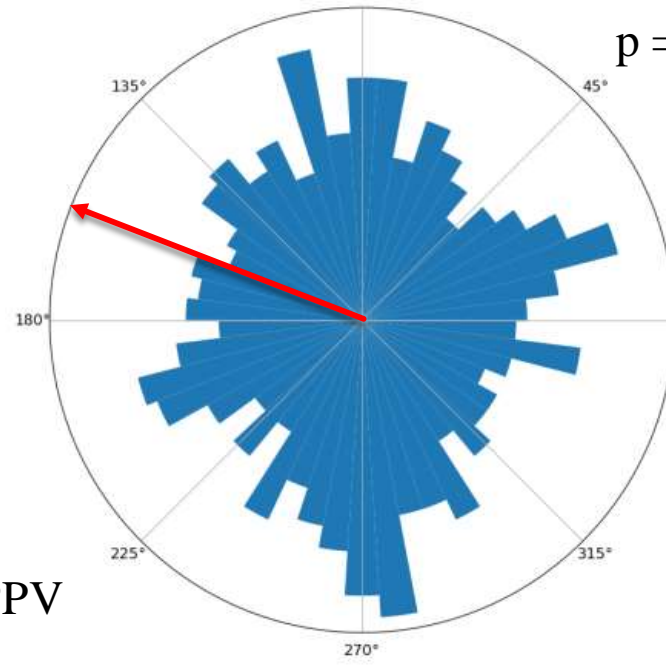
PPP



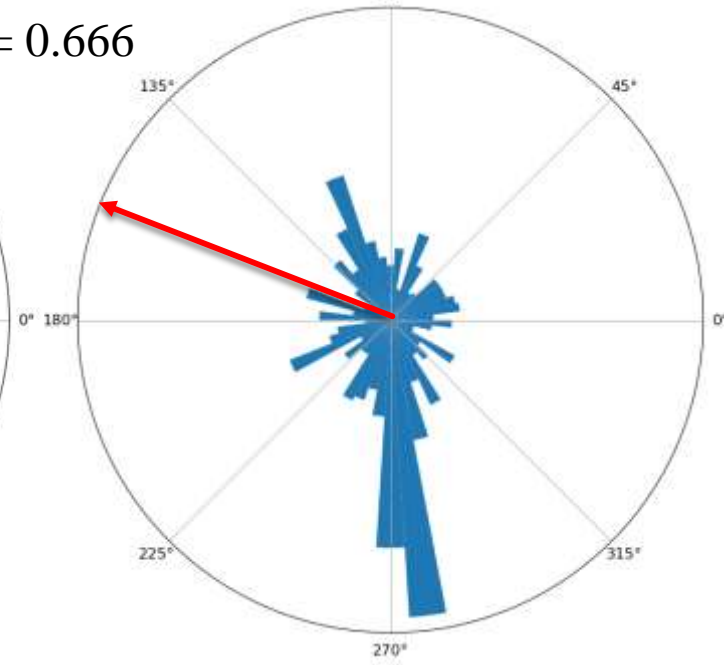
$p = 7.09e-6$



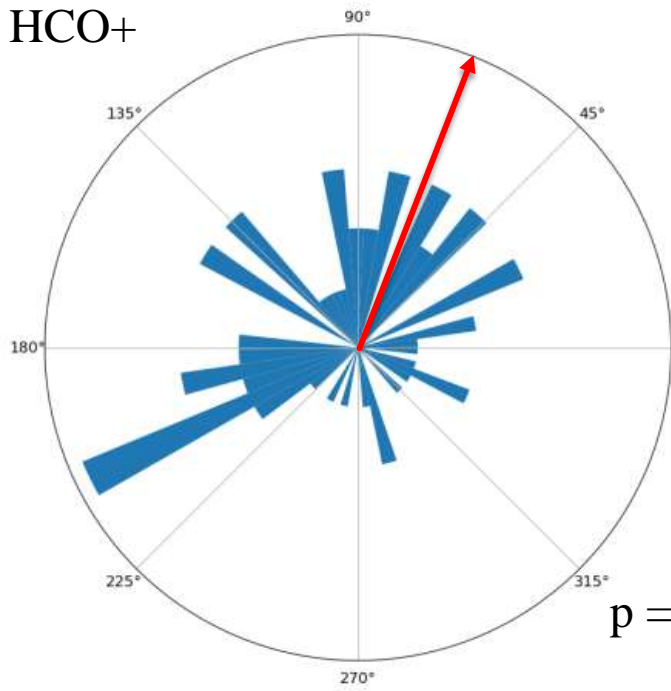
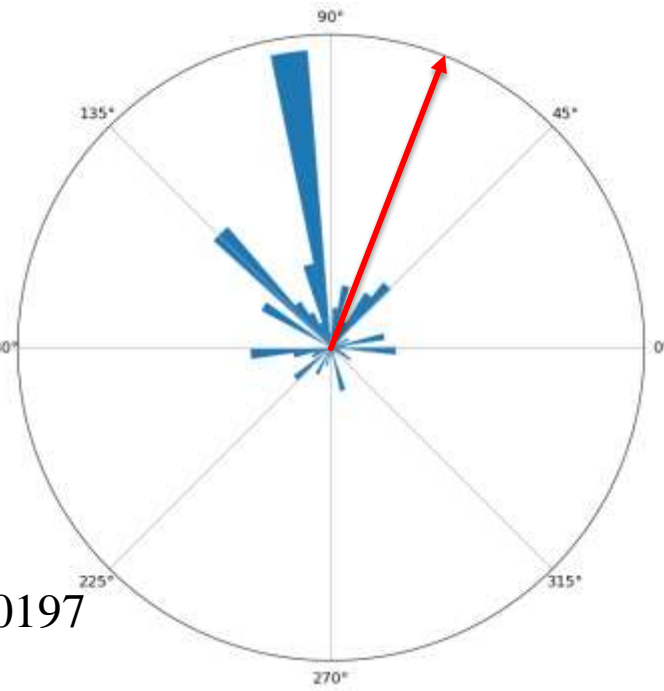
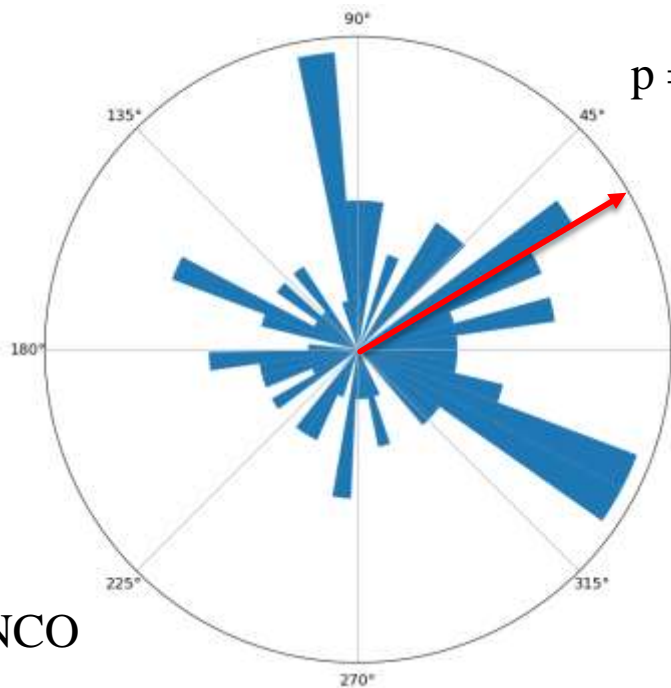
$p = 0.666$



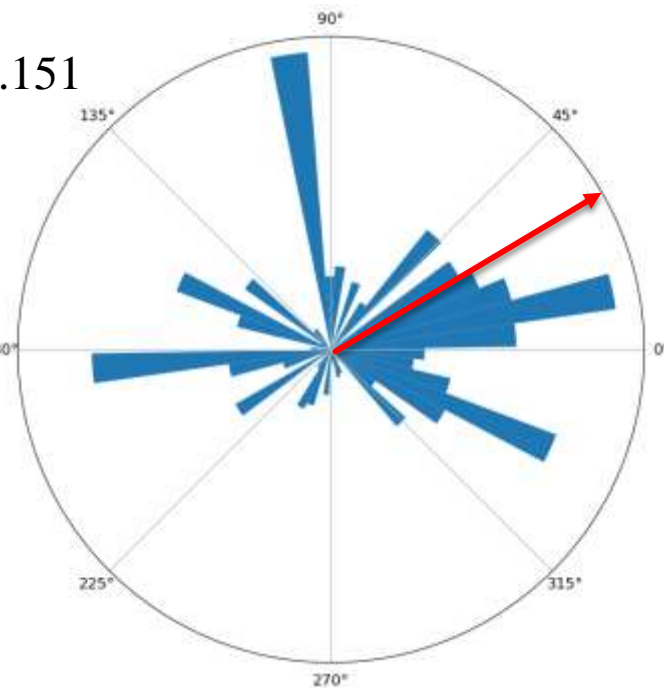
PPV



Results –
Simulation:
PPP vs PPV

HCO⁺ $p = 0.0197$  $p = 0.151$ 

HNCO



Results - Observation

Conclusion

- ▶ Simulation:
 - ▶ Angle preference are noticed in 3D structures, but not in PPV space
 - ▶ Orientation can be due to the shear due to Galactic potential (no \vec{B})
 - ▶ Simulation with magnetic field is needed to better compare with observation
- ▶ Observation:
 - ▶ Angle preference are not noticeable
 - ▶ Preferred orientation can be missed due to small dataset size
 - ▶ Expected results to be differ between different molecules (tracing different structures)

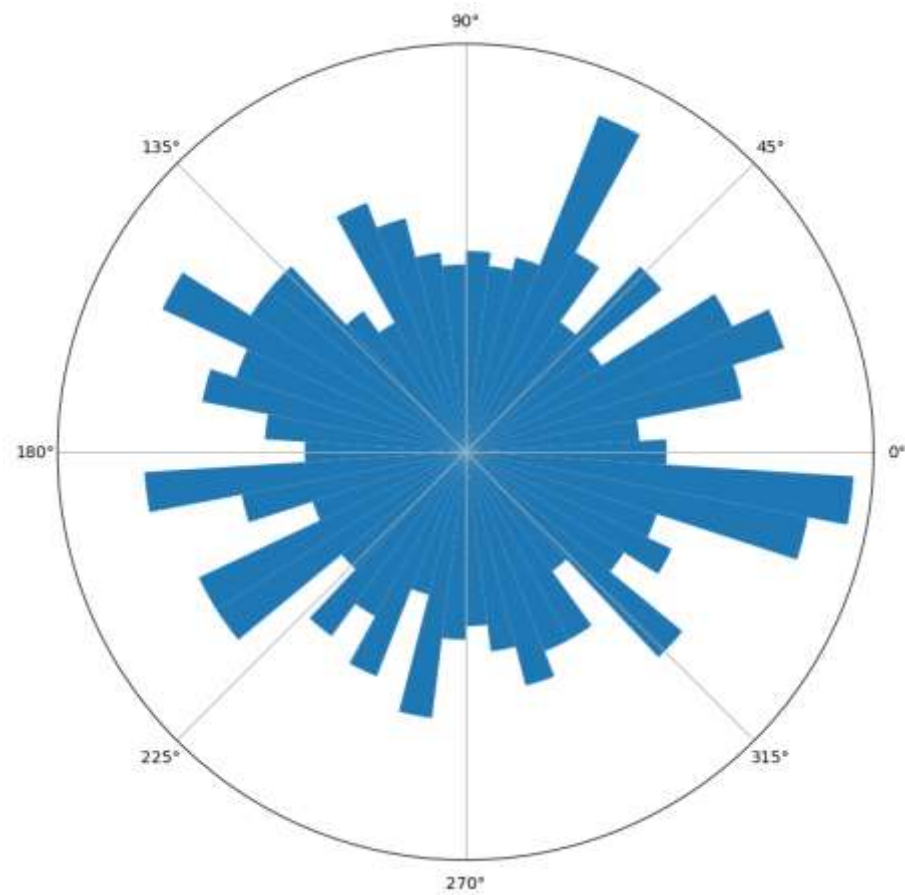
Reference / Credit

- ▶ Title background: *NASA/JPL-Caltech/S. Stolovy (Spitzer Science Center/Caltech)*
- ▶ Slide 4: *NASA, ESA, Greg T. Bacon (STScI)*
- ▶ Slide 6: Rathborne et. al 2015, **DOI:10.1088/0004-637X/802/2/125**
- ▶ Slide 7: Dale et al. (2019); Kruijssen et al. (2019), Petkova et al. (2023)

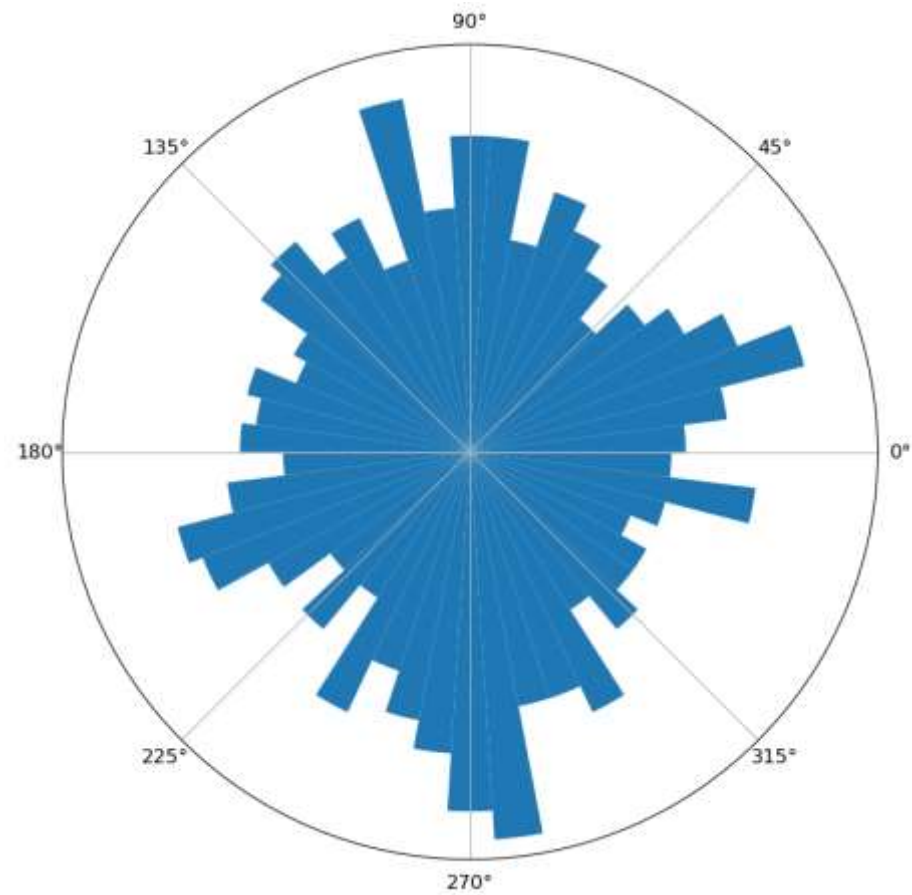


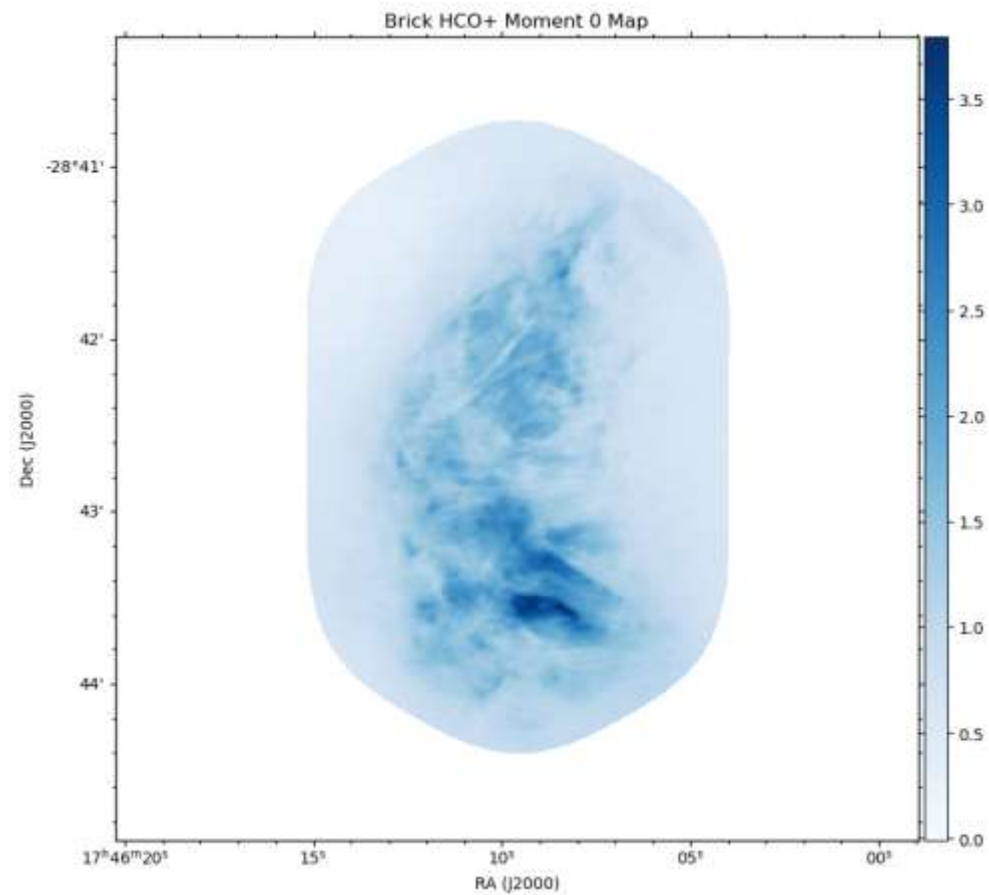
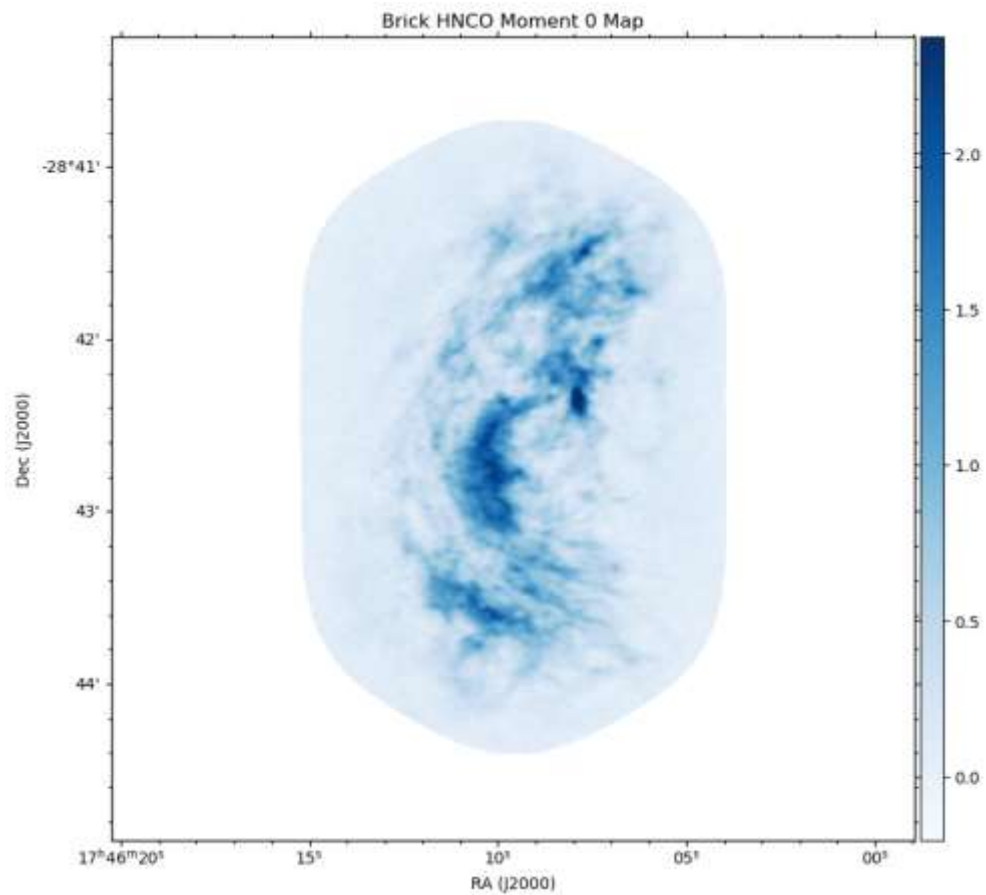
Backup Slides

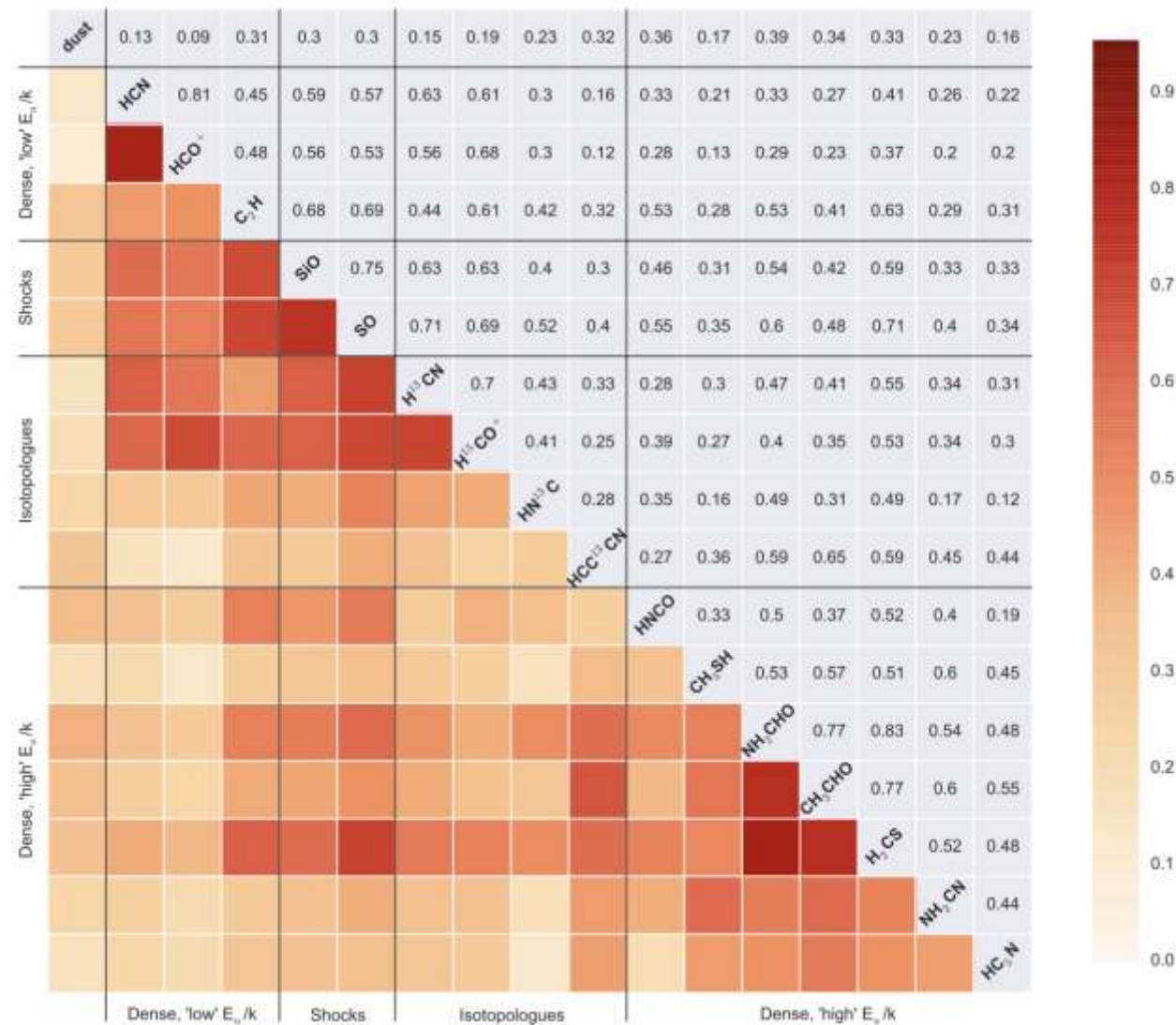
Gradient



Partial AM

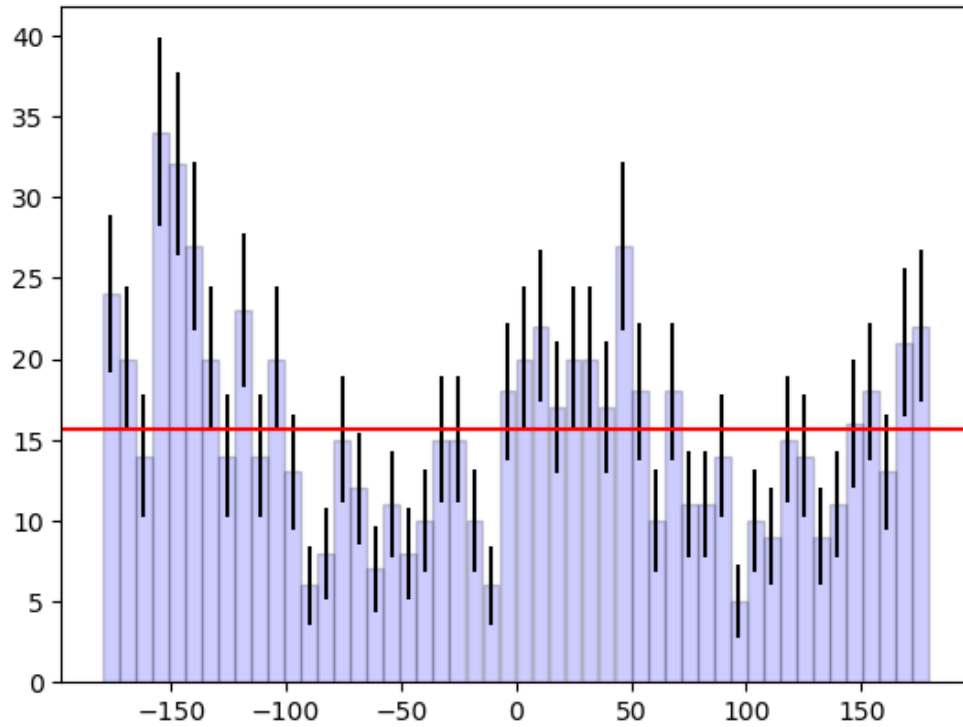




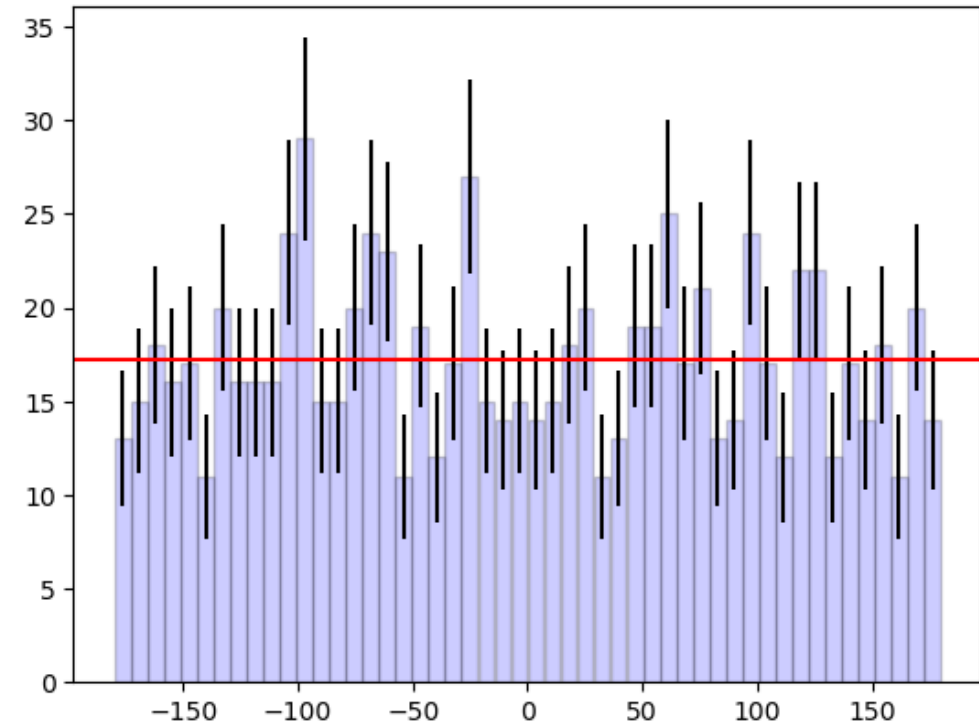


Cross-correlation Coefficient

Rathborne et al. (2015)



$p = 7.093e-06$



$p = 0.845$

