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*CS studies of dense molecular cloud cores [Wu et al.(1987)].  
A reexamination of the energetics of molecular clouds [Wu & Evans(1989)]*

SOURCE NAME	POSITION		FLUX DENSITIES				DUST TEMPERATURE		
	$\alpha$	$\delta$	12 $\mu\text{m}$ (Jy)	25 $\mu\text{m}$ (Jy)	60 $\mu\text{m}$ (Jy)	100 $\mu\text{m}$ (Jy)	$\beta = 1$ (K)	$\beta = 2$ (K)	$T_d$ (K)
B15 .....	05 <sup>h</sup> 41 <sup>m</sup> 45 <sup>s</sup> 3	09 <sup>07</sup> '40"	0.25:	2.37	24.0	73.0	30 $\pm$ >2*	26 $\pm$ >2*	19.3
NGC 782 .....	00 01 23.0	68 59'	1.47:	3.50	11:	<102	22:	>20:	19.6
IC 5146 .....	21 23 49	59 59'	5.3:	>4.0	10:	140	27	>25	38.5
S140 .....	22 17 41.6	63 03 41	258	1250	10400	13400	42 $\pm$ 2	34 $\pm$ 1	30.5
NGC 7538 .....	23 11 36.9	61 11 57	208	1460	6530	13900	34 $\pm$ 2	29 $\pm$ 1	28.6
GL 437 .....	03 03 33.2	58 19 21	27.9	330	972	1290	41 $\pm$ 2	34 $\pm$ 1	38.0
Cs 6 B .....	22 55 06.7	62 21 41	24:	99.7	1500	2960	35 $\pm$ 3	30 $\pm$ 2	38.3
S88 .....	19 44 41.4	25 05 17	83.7:	938	7920	13100	38 $\pm$ 3	31 $\pm$ 2	35.3

\* The uncertainties are lower limits because only a lower limit to the uncertainty in the 100  $\mu\text{m}$  flux density is given in the *IRAS Point Source Catalog*.

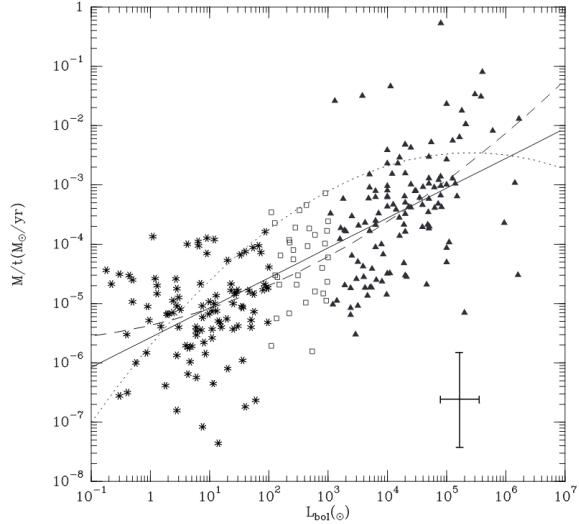
Possible explain for  $T_k > T_d$

- \* effect of small grains. such as  $T_{graphite} > T_{gas} > T_{silicate} \sim T_{dust}$
- \* shock heating
- \* photoelectric heated surface gas
- \* heating though  $H_2O$  absorption from 40  $\mu\text{m} - 80 \mu\text{m}$

*Outflows Near the Low Mass Young Stellar Objects[Wu(1990)]  
Molecular Line Studies of Dense Core Motions(rp)[Wu(1992)] Observational  
studies of dense core motions[Wu(1993)]*

- \* different line width for cores with/without sources while nearly same temperature.
- \* outflow happen rate; momentum contributes from outflow; outflow and shock chemistry of CS
- \* relation between rotations and outflows (collimation of outflows).

*Surveys of dense cores for high-velocity gas[Wu et al.(1992)]  
A catalogue of high velocity molecular outflows[Wu et al.(1996)].  
A Mapping Study for Massive Dense Cores[Wu et al.(2000)].  
A CO J=2-1 Mapping Study for Molecular Outflows Near Massive Young Stellar  
Objects[Wu et al.(2000)]  
A search for massive dense cores with 13CO J = 1-0 line[Wu et al.(2001)]  
A study of high velocity molecular outflows with an up-to-date sample[Wu et al.(2004)]  
Objects earlier than precursors of UC HII regions: Inflow-signpost for a common  
way of star formation[Wu et al.(2005)]  
CO J = 2-1 Maps of Bipolar Outflows in Massive Star-forming Regions[Wu et al.(2005)]*



*The Discovery of a Massive SCUBA Core with both Inflow and Outflow Motions*[Wu et al.(2005)]  
*Ammonia cores in high mass star formation regions*[Wu et al.(2006)]  
*SIGNATURES OF INFLOW MOTION IN CORES OF MASSIVE STAR FORMATION: POTENTIAL COLLAPSE CANDIDATES*[Wu et al.(2007)]

TABLE 2  
 PROFILES OF THE OBSERVED SOURCES

Source Name <sup>a</sup>	$\alpha^*$ (J2000.0)	$\delta^*$ (J2000.0)	$D^*$ (kpc)	Profile <sup>d</sup>	Ref.	Source Name <sup>a</sup>	$\alpha^*$ (J2000.0)	$\delta^*$ (J2000.0)	$D^*$ (kpc)	Profile <sup>d</sup>	Ref.
W3-N <sup>b</sup>	02 23 32.4	+03 00 01	1.95	B	1	18483+4009SE <sup>c</sup>	08 31 25.6	+00 04 07	5.4	BRL	3, 7
W3-C <sup>b</sup>	02 25 39.5	+62 05 51	2.3	BRS	3	G34.26+015 <sup>d</sup>	18 53 18.4	+01 14 56	3.7	In, B	3, 7
W3-S <sup>b</sup>	02 25 54.5	+62 04 11	2.3	B	1	18521+0134 <sup>d</sup>	18 54 40.8	+01 38 02	5.0	B	3, 7
05358+5543 <sup>d</sup>	05 39 10.4	+35 45 19	1.8	BRS	3, 7	18530+0215 <sup>d</sup>	18 55 34.2	+02 19 08	5.1	S	3, 7
05499+2658 <sup>d</sup>	05 52 12.9	+26 59 33	2.1	...	3, 7	S76E <sup>e</sup>	18 56 11.0	+07 53 28	2.1	S?	4, 9
06144+2658 <sup>d</sup>	06 14 22.1	+26 58 33	1.9	...	18 56 11.0	+07 53 28	2.1	S?	4, 9		
G12.42+0.50 <sup>b</sup>	18 10 51.8	-17 55 56	2.1	B	2	19012+0536 <sup>d</sup>	19 03 45.1	+05 40 40	4.6	B	3, 7
G12.89+0.49 <sup>b</sup>	18 11 51.3	-17 31 29	3.5	BRL	2, 3, 9	19092+0841SW <sup>d</sup>	19 11 36.7	+08 46 20	4.48	BRL	5
G13.87+0.29 <sup>b</sup>	18 14 35.4	-16 45 37	4.4	S?	10	G43.89+0.79 <sup>d</sup>	19 14 26.2	+09 22 34	4.2	B	10
18142+0.29NNP <sup>b</sup>	18 14 35.4	-16 45 37	4.3	B	5	19142+0.29NNP <sup>d</sup>	19 14 26.2	+09 22 34	10.5	B	3, 7
1818.2-1433 <sup>b</sup>	18 21 07.9	-14 31 53	4.5	B	3, 7	19266+1745 <sup>d</sup>	19 28 54.0	+17 51 56	0.3	S	3, 7
G19.64 <sup>b</sup>	18 27 37.9	-11 56 07	4.0	S?	2	19410+2336 <sup>d</sup>	19 43 11.4	+23 44 06	2.1	B	3, 7
18264-1152 <sup>b</sup>	18 29 14.3	+11 50 26	3.5	...	3, 7	S86SE <sup>e</sup>	19 43 49.7	+23 28 41	1.9	BRS	4
1830.4-1052 <sup>b</sup>	18 30 46.2	-10 52 49	3.5	...	3, 7	1943.49-1052 <sup>d</sup>	19 44 26.0	+24 26 00	2.2	S?	4
G24.49-0.04 <sup>b</sup>	18 36 05.3	-07 31 23	3.5	B	2, 11	20126+4108 <sup>d</sup>	20 14 26.0	+41 13 32	1.7	S?	3, 7
18337-0743NE <sup>b</sup>	18 36 40.9	-07 39 20	4.0	BRL	3	20216+4107 <sup>d</sup>	20 23 23.8	+41 17 40	1.7	S	3, 7
18355-0650g <sup>b</sup>	18 38 14.2	-06 47 47	4.2	B	8	20319+3958 <sup>d</sup>	20 33 49.3	+40 08 45	1.6	S	3, 7
18377-0651 <sup>b</sup>	18 38 14.2	-06 47 47	4.2	B	1.8	20377-0651 <sup>d</sup>	20 33 49.3	+40 08 45	2.6	BRS	3, 7
18382-0512E <sup>b</sup>	18 41 13.3	-05 09 06	2.0	...	3, 7	20382+0512E <sup>d</sup>	20 33 25.7	+60 08 08	3.5	S	3, 7
G31.41+0.31 <sup>b</sup>	18 47 34.7	-01 12 06	7.9	...	10	NGC7538-1 <sup>d</sup>	23 13 44.7	+61 26 54	2.8	B	2
18454.3 <sup>b</sup>	18 47 55.9	-01 53 35	5.6	...	3, 7	NGC7538-N <sup>d</sup>	23 13 45.4	+61 28 12	2.8	B	2
18454.4 <sup>b</sup>	18 48 01.4	-01 52 37	5.6	...	3, 7	23139+5939 <sup>d</sup>	23 16 09.3	+59 55 23	4.8	S	3, 7
18470-0410 <sup>b</sup>	18 49 36.7	-00 41 05	8.2	B	3, 7	23151+5912 <sup>d</sup>	23 17 21.0	+59 28 49	5.7	BRS?	3, 7

<sup>a</sup>Indices I and II attached to the source name denote groups I and II, respectively (see § 1); the asterisk (\*) denotes the optical line as quoted from X. Luo & Y. Wu (2007, in preparation).

<sup>b</sup>The positions are taken from the references. Units of right ascension are hours, minutes, and seconds, and units of declination are degrees, arcminutes, and arcseconds.

<sup>c</sup>If there is no distance available for a core, the distance is calculated using the Galactic rotation curve of Brand & Blitz (1993). If there is a distance ambiguity, the smaller one is chosen.

<sup>d</sup>Type of detected line profile (see § 3.1 for definitions).

<sup>e</sup>REFERENCES.—(1) Tielens et al. 1998; (2) Mueller et al. 2002; (3) Beuther et al. 2002 and references therein; (4) Zinchenko et al. 1997; (5) Molinari et al. 2000; (6) Hunter et al. 1998; (7) Sridharan et al. 2002; (8) Wu et al. 2006 and references therein; (9) Hughes & MacLeod 1994; (10) Hatchell et al. 2000; (11) Lockman 1989.

## Gas Emissions in Planck Cold Dust Clumps-A Survey of the $J = 1-0$ Transitions of $12\text{CO}$ , $13\text{CO}$ , and $\text{C}18\text{O}$ [Wu et al.(2012)] A Study of Dynamical Processes in the Orion KL Region Using ALMA—Probing Molecular Outflow and Inflow[Wu et al.(2014)]

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TABLE 3  
 BLUE-EXCESS STATISTICS

Line/Source	$N_B$	$N_R$	$N_T$	$E$	$p$
Results from Selected Lines					
HCO <sup>+</sup> (1-0).....	16	4	41	0.29	0.006
HCO <sup>+</sup> (3-2).....	8	5	28	0.11	0.29
CS(3-2).....	9	1	28	0.29	0.01
HCO <sup>+</sup> (1-0) Line Results with Respect to Source Properties					
Group I.....	9	4	29	0.17	0.13
Group II.....	7	0	12	0.58	0.008
Total.....	16	4	41	0.29	0.006

NOTES.— $N_B$ , number of blue profiles;  $N_R$ , number of red profiles;  $N_T$ , total number of observed sources;  $E$ , excess;  $p$ , statistical likelihood that the result is caused by random fluctuations (see § 3.2). Note that only 15 of the 17 inflow candidates show blue profiles in the HCO<sup>+</sup>(1-0) line. The other two are identified by their CS(3-2) and HCO<sup>+</sup>(3-2) spectra. One of the 16 HCO<sup>+</sup>(1-0) blue profiles is a BRL source (see § 3.1).

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