星形成セミナー 2019/02/05

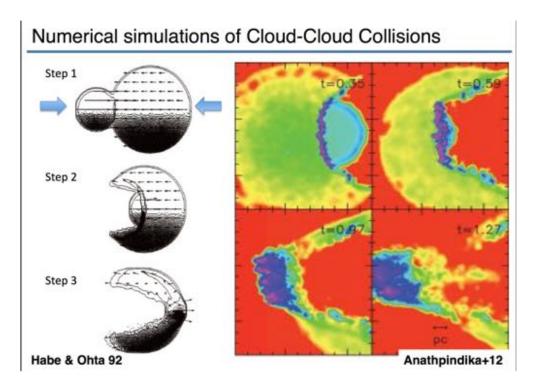
Fujita

分子雲衝突による大質量星の形成のトリガー

Introduction省略。一言で言うと、

二つの分子雲が超音速で衝突 > 圧縮層で質量降着率が増大

もうじき分子雲衝突のレビュー (Fukui et al.) が出るので、世界中で研究が加速するはず。それまでに一足先のステップを考えておく必要がある。



分子雲衝突 次の一手は?

分子雲衝突

■ massiveなclump/coreを作るに足るメカニズム

■観測的立証の手法が近年確立されてきた

■ これまでに~50の観測例

分子雲衝突 次の一手は?

分子雲衝突

- massiveなclump/coreを作るに足るメカニズム
 - 他にメカニズムはない?
 - cloudからclump/coreへはどう進化?その効率は?質量降着率は?
 - filament?
 - 衝突, cloud, clump/coreのそれぞれのパラメータの関係は?
 - 衝突をdriveするものは?
- ■観測的立証の手法が近年確立されてきた
 - 相補的分布,ブリッジ成分以外には?
 - HII regionとcloudの構造はどうなっている?
 - 既存の検出手法にかかる観測バイアスは?
- これまでに~50の観測例
 - これからはどのようなサンプルを増やすと良いか?or 効率の良い増やし方は?
 - 系外銀河では(渦巻以外など)?潮汐相互作用?
 - 原子ガス雲同士の衝突は?
 - 逆に、衝突していないcloudはどの程度ある?衝突頻度の計算との整合性は?

分子雲衝突 次の一手は?(ALMA)

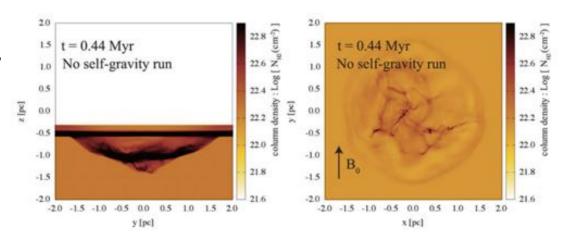
• cloudからclump/coreへはどう進化? filament?

Inoue+2018

圧縮層でのfilamentの形成 がシミュレーションで 示唆されている

観測的にも示唆 (N159W, S116, M8 など)

幅は**0.1 pc**程度**? CCC** 初期段階の領域で見れば もっとわかるかも**?**



Tokuda+2018 (N159W)

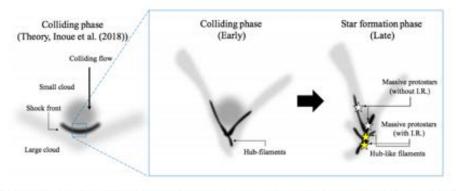


Figure 4. Schematic views of the star formation triggered by a cloud-cloud collision in the N159W-South. A similar figure is presented by FTS18.

Carinaとその周辺領域

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT SERIES, 215:1 (9pp), 2014 November

VALLÉE

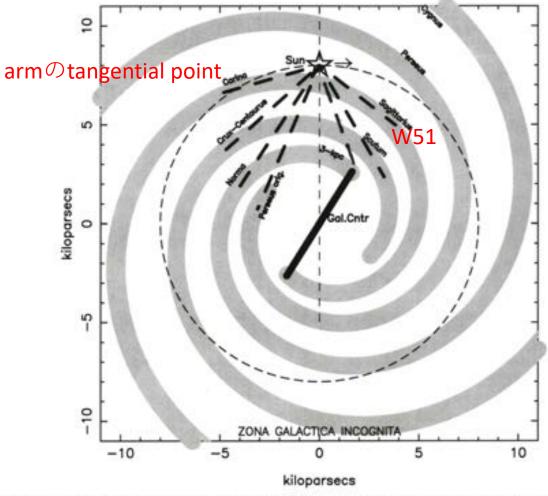
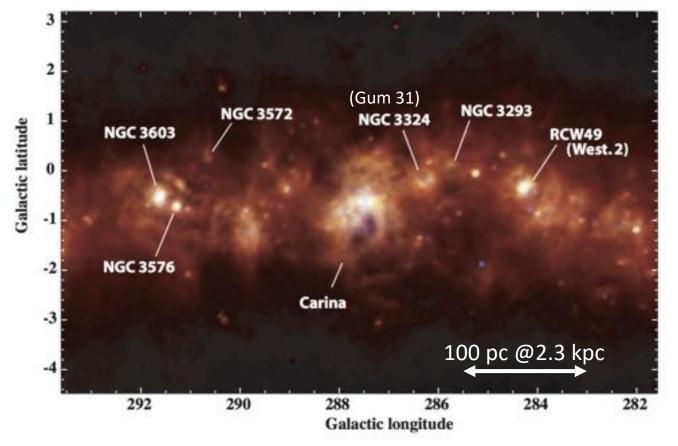


Figure 1. Old galactography. The Sun is shown (open star) at 8 kpc from the Galactic center, with the clockwise Galactic rotation (arrow). Most stars in the Milky Way galaxy are located along four spiral arms (gray). Other components such as clouds, gas, atoms, dust, and cosmic rays are also in there. Approximate arm tangents as seen from the Sun are shown (thick black dashes). The Sun's orbit is shown here as a circle (thin dashes). A rough position for the Galactic bar is shown. Not much is known below the Galactic center, called "Zona Galactica Incognita" a.k.a. "unknown Galactic area" following Vallée (2002; his Figure 2). The Galactic center is at (0, 0) and the distance scale at bottom and to the left follows common conventions.

Carinaとその周辺領域



→ Vela 領域

Figure 5. The Milky Way in Carina observed by IRAS at 25 μ m (blue), 60 μ m (green), and 100 μ m (red). Several other well-known regions are labeled.

Carina 領域

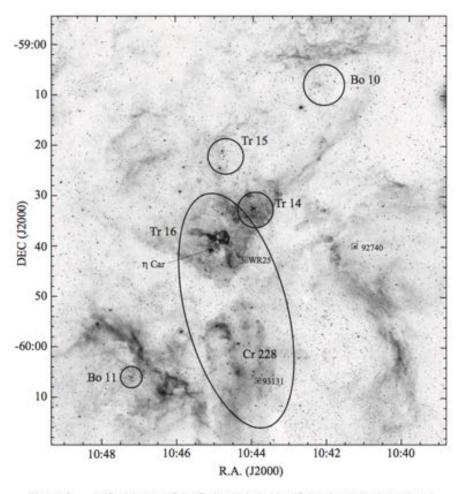


Figure 6. A [S II] image of the Carina Nebula identifying the approximate locations of the star clusters in Table 1: Trumpler 14, 15, and 16, and Bochum 10 and 11. Note that Collinder 228 is generally considered to be part of Tr 16, but these appear as two clusters on the sky because they are divided by an obscuring dust lane. The location of η Carinae is given, and the three WNH stars are identified with small squares: WR25 (HD 93162), HD 93131, and HD 92740. The CTIO Schmidt image is from Smith et al. (2004a).

観測提案の

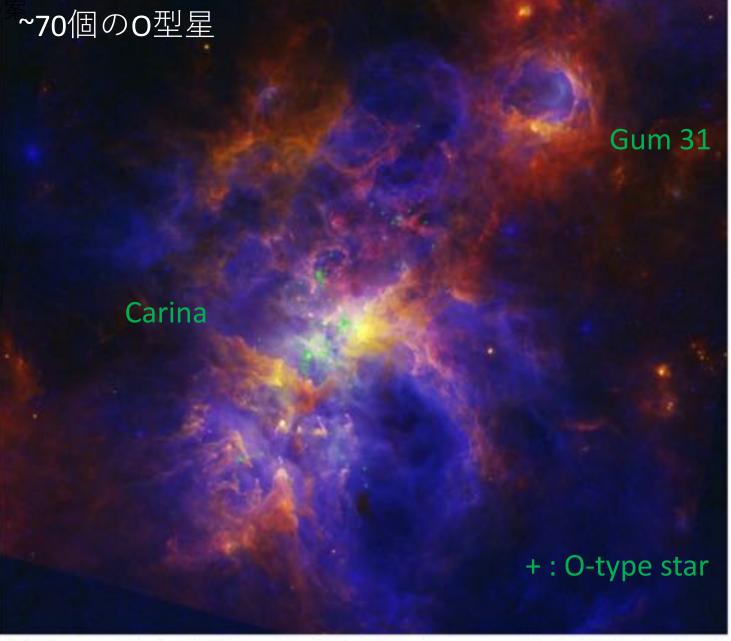


Fig. 2. RGB composite of the red optical (DSS) image in blue, the Herschel 70 μm image in green, and the Herschel 160 μm image in red. The image shows a 2.9° × 2.6° field of view. North is up and east to the left. The green plus signs mark the positions of the high-mass stellar members of the CNC as listed in Smith (2006).

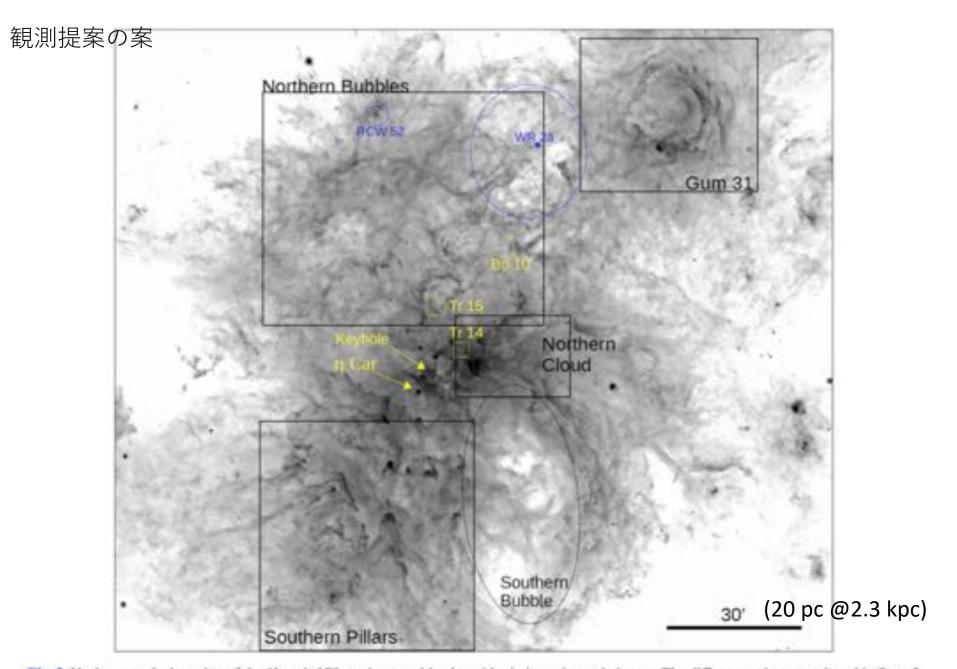


Fig. 3. Unsharp-masked version of the Herschel 70 μ m image with a logarithmic intensity scale image. The different regions mentioned in Sect. 3 are marked by the black boxes. The positions of η Car, the clusters Tr 14, Tr 14, and Bo 10, as well as the HII regions around WR 23 and \dot{R} CW 52 are marked. North is up and east to the left.

観測提案の案

Carinaとその周辺でのCloud-cloud collision

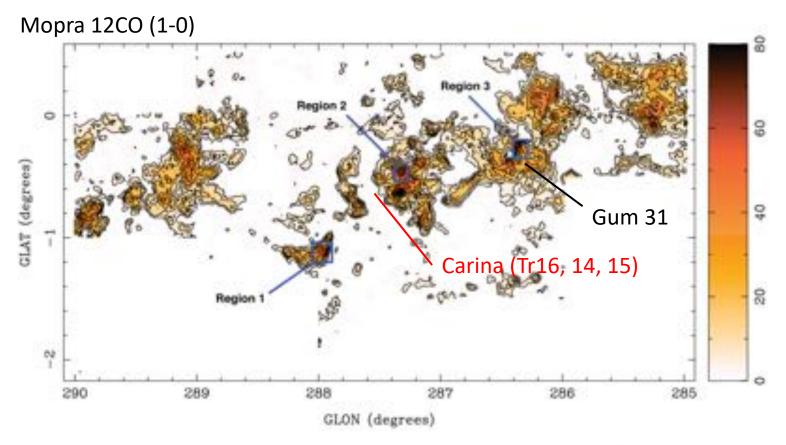


Figure 2. 12 CO integrated intensity map of the region covered by our Mopra observations over the velocity range $V_{LSR} = -50$ to $50 \,\mathrm{km s^{-1}}$. Colour bar is in units of K kms⁻¹. Contours are spaced by n^2 K kms⁻¹, with n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The line profiles shown in Fig. 4 correspond to the regions inside the blue squares.

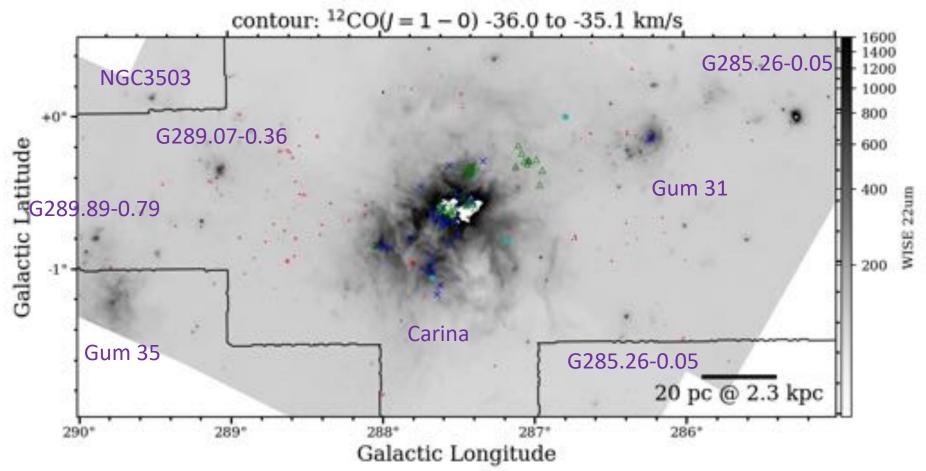
Rebolledo et al. 2016

image: WISE 22um (~HII region)

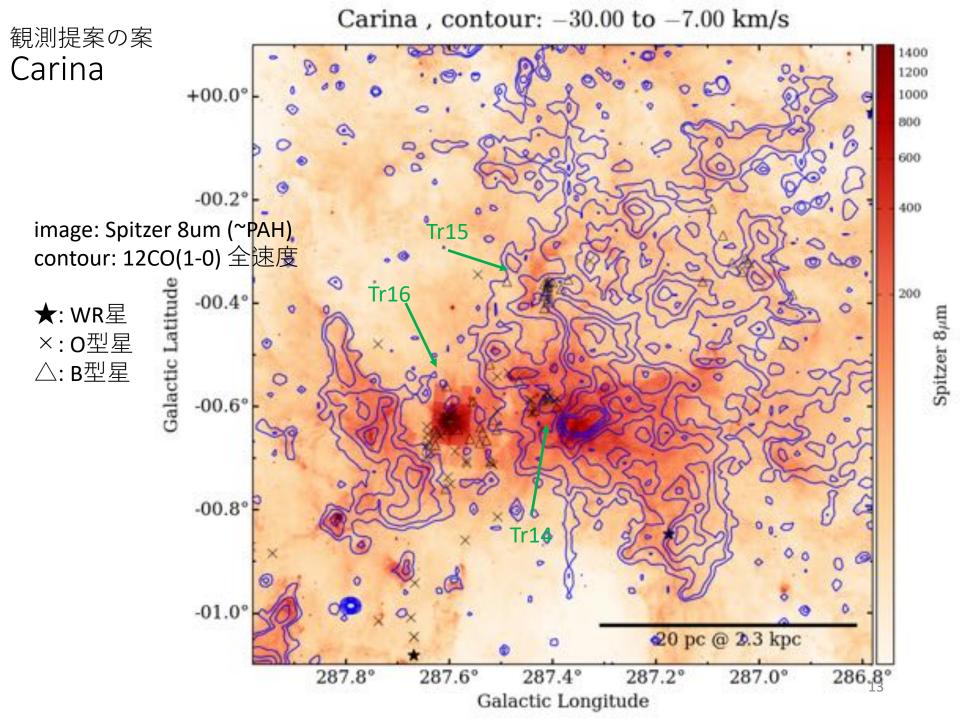
★: WR星

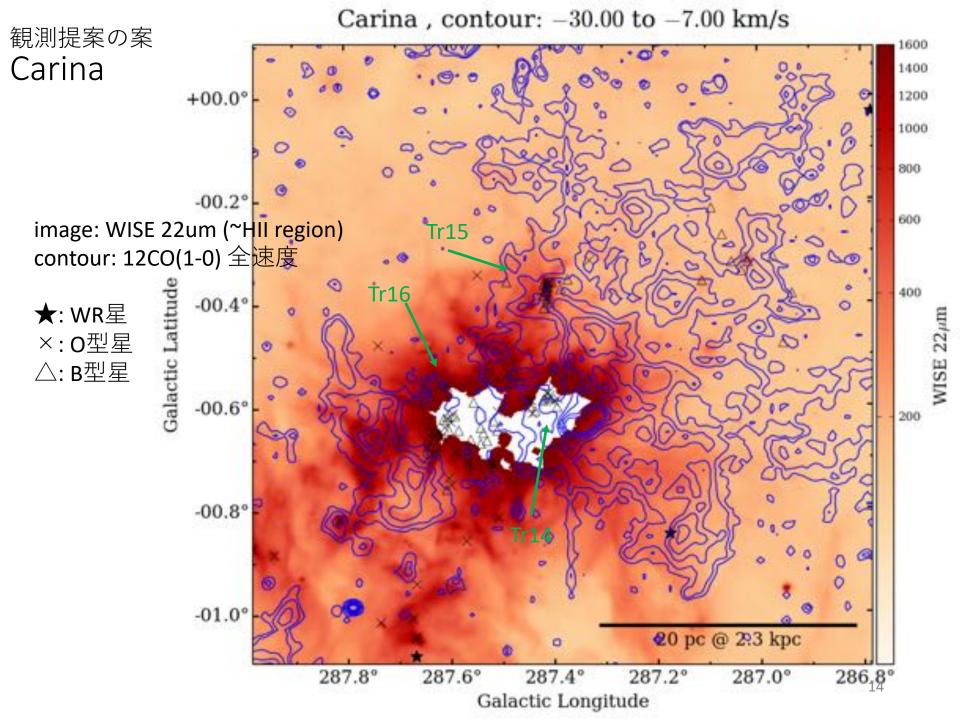
×: O型星

△: B型星



※GIF画像





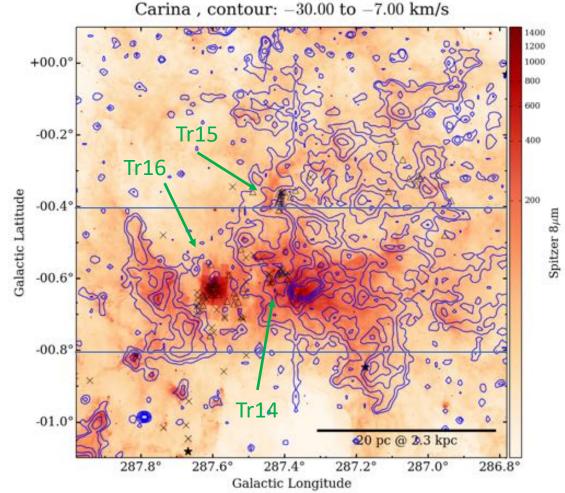
観測提案の案 Carina

image: Spitzer 8um

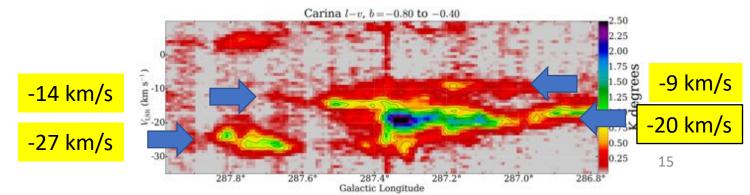
contour: 12CO(1-0) 全速度

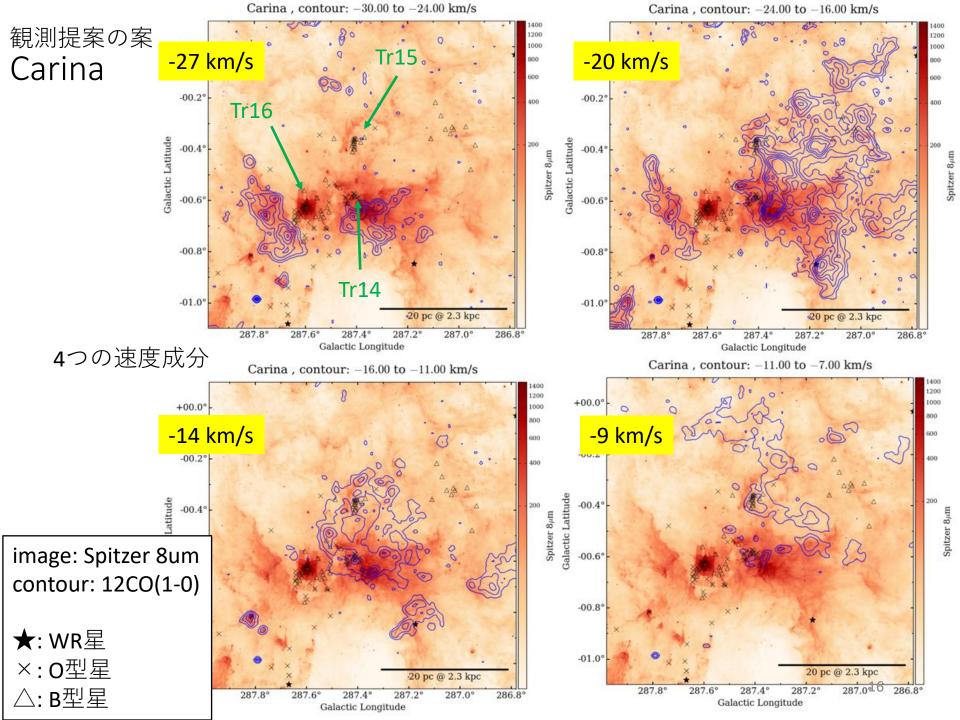
★: WR星 ×: O型星

△: **B**型星



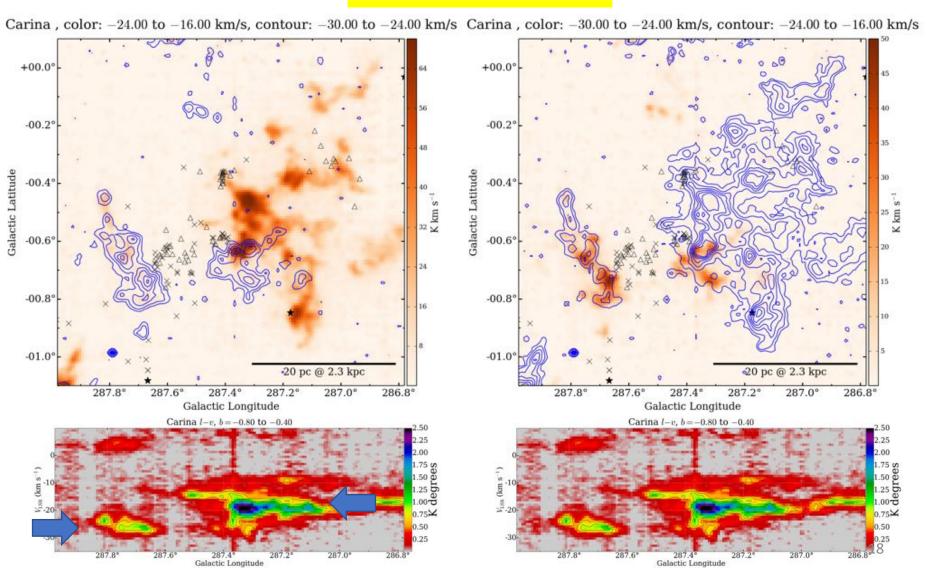
I-v図からおおよそ4つの速度成分





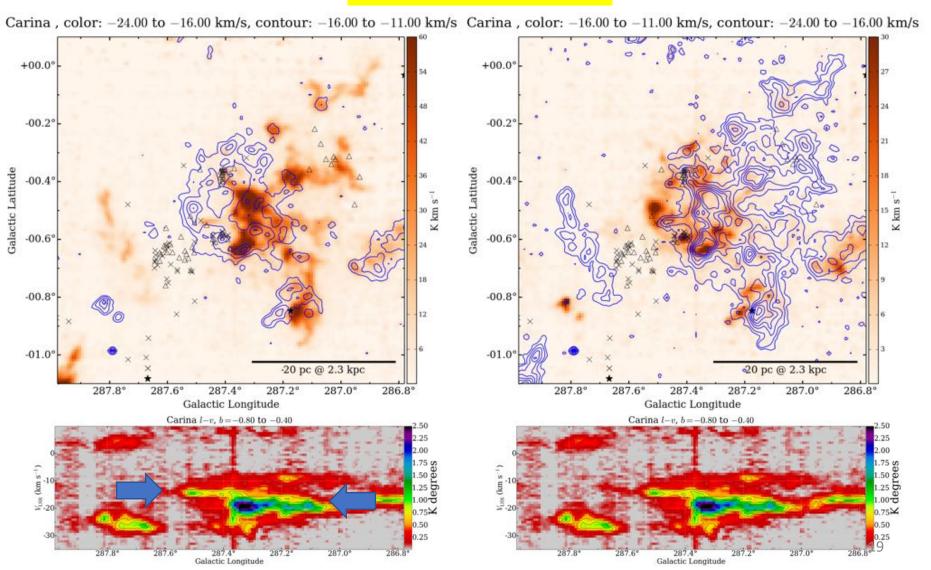
メインの領域は 電離が進んでもう消えている

-20 km vs -27 km/s cloud



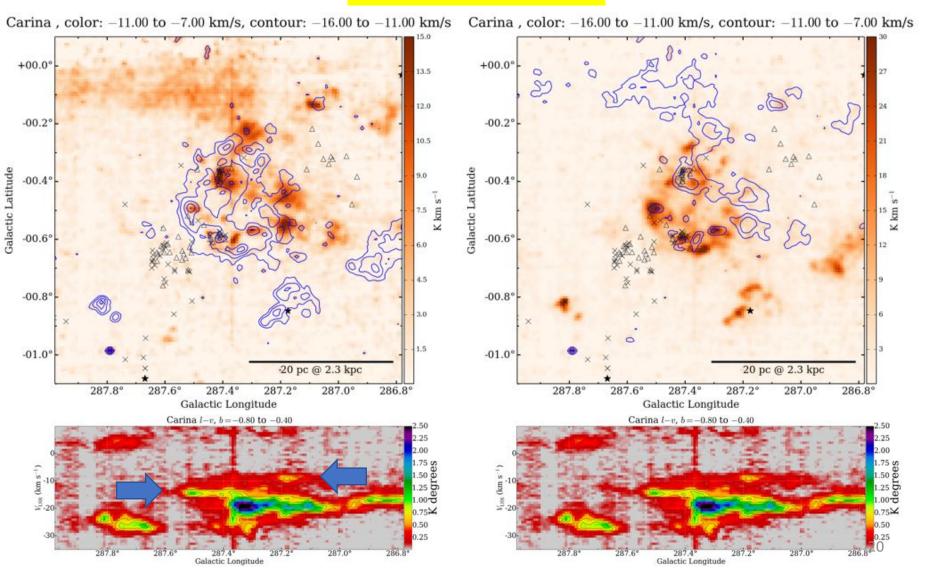
(少し) 相補的な空間分布

-20 km vs -14 km/s cloud



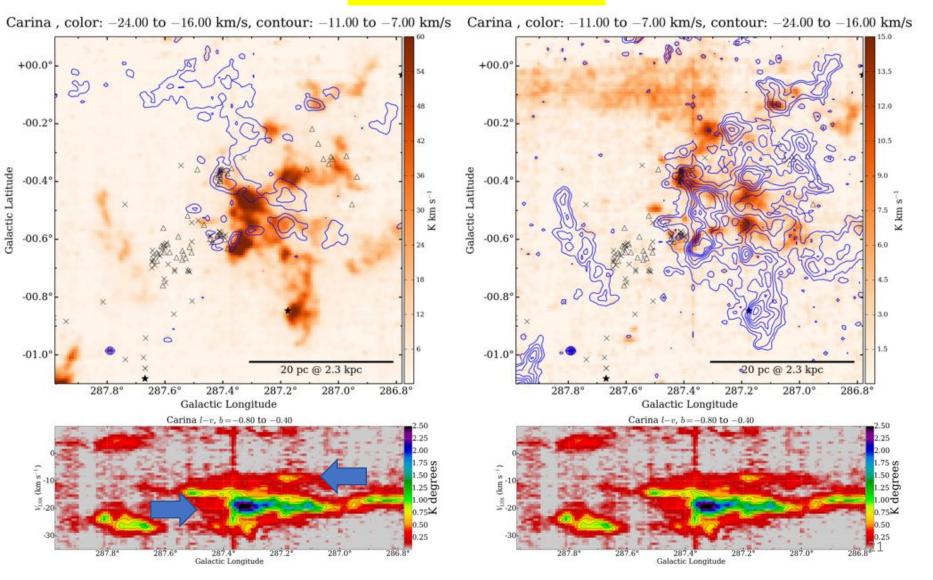
観測提案の案

-9 km vs -14 km/s cloud



相補的な空間分布? (要追検証)

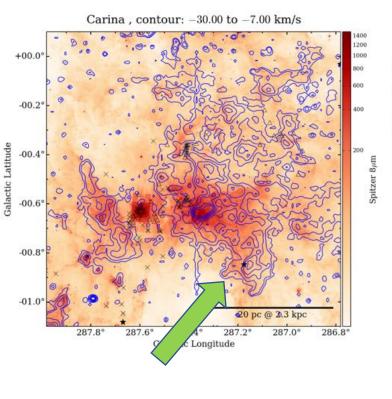
-9 km vs -24 km/s cloud



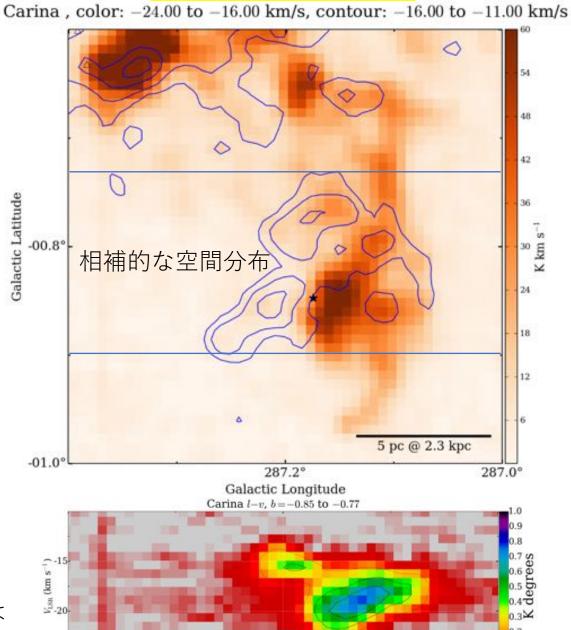
-20 km vs -14 km/s cloud

観測提案の案

Tr16の右下の 孤立したWR星 HD 92740



このようなシンプルな場所は (比較的) わかりやすい



287.2° Galactic Longitude

HD 92740

特徴

- 中心 (Tr16) から10-20 pcは離れている
- WR (+O9?) だけで大質量星のclusterではない
- Yonekura+2005でC180 core
- Mopraの12CO(1-0)だけでも、CCCの充分な証拠
- 速度差があるので少なくとも 斜めの衝突
- たぶん衝突からあまり 時間経っていない? (XX Myr?)

ALMAでの観測

- 0.1 pc幅のfilamentを検出
- line massなどを計測し、 シミュレーションと比較
- 衝突によるfilament形成の 実証へ

Carina , color: -24.00 to -16.00 km/s, contour: -16.00 to -11.00 km/s

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-24.00 to -16.00 km/s, contour: -16.00 to -11.00 km/s

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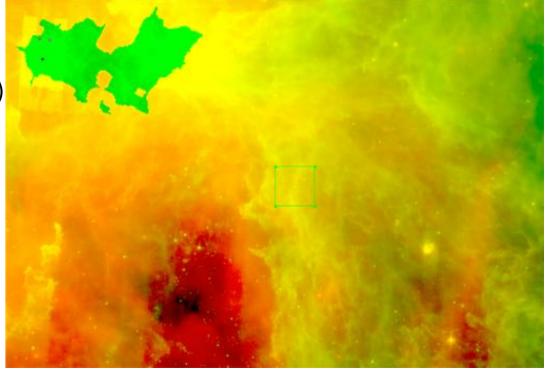
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Galactic Longitude

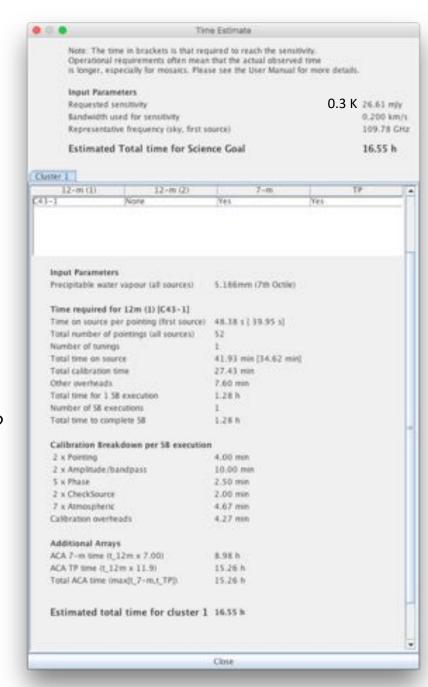


観測提案の案

HD 92740

ALMAでの観測提案に向けて

- C18O (1-0) で 3"分解能 (~0.033 pc) を目指す と、3' x 3' & 右のパラメータで17 h程度。
- CCCか確かめる、ではなく、CCCの後cloudが どうなっていくのかを調べる観測
- 「シミュレーションと比較する」だけでは 弱い。もっと具体的な目的・議論内容 が欲しい。
- ηCarinae (及びTr16) からのfeedbackは大丈夫?
- 本当に衝突初期段階?WRからの影響は?
- もっとわかりやすい領域はない?
- (磁場は?)



Local Spur Survey in Nobeyama first results

要求観測時間: 199 h

実観測時間: ~200 h (実際にアンテナを動かした時間。補填分を含む。)

通算打率: 6-7割? (12月&1月)

総取得範囲: ~26 平方度 ==> 7.7 h / deg^2

平均rms: 12CO 0.59 K, 13CO 0.26 K (Ta*, 10"&0.5 km/s grid)

Local Spur Survey in Nobeyama first results

