



中央研究院

天文及天体物理研究所

ACADEMIA SINICA

Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics

Properties and Kinematics in OMC1 with N_2H^+ Observations

Yu-Hsuan Teng and Naomi Hirano

Outline

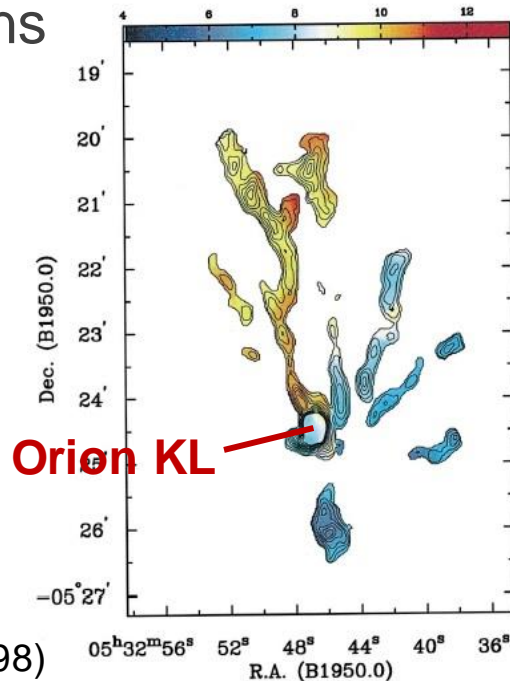
- Introduction
- Non-LTE Analysis
 - Large scale
 - High resolution
- Filamentary Structure
 - Filament identification
 - Gas motion in filaments
- Conclusions

Motivation

- **Filaments** are commonly observed in star forming clouds
- **Hub-filament structure** in high mass star forming regions

Myers (2009)

NH_3 (1,1)
VLA
8'' resolution

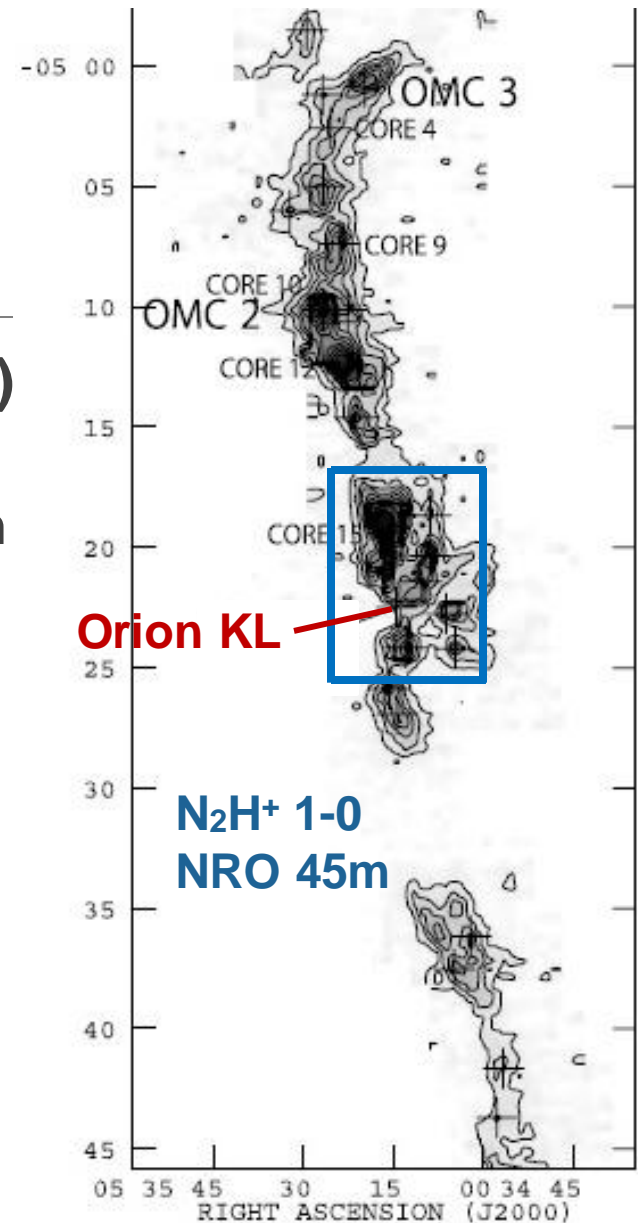


Wiseman and Ho (1998)



Observations

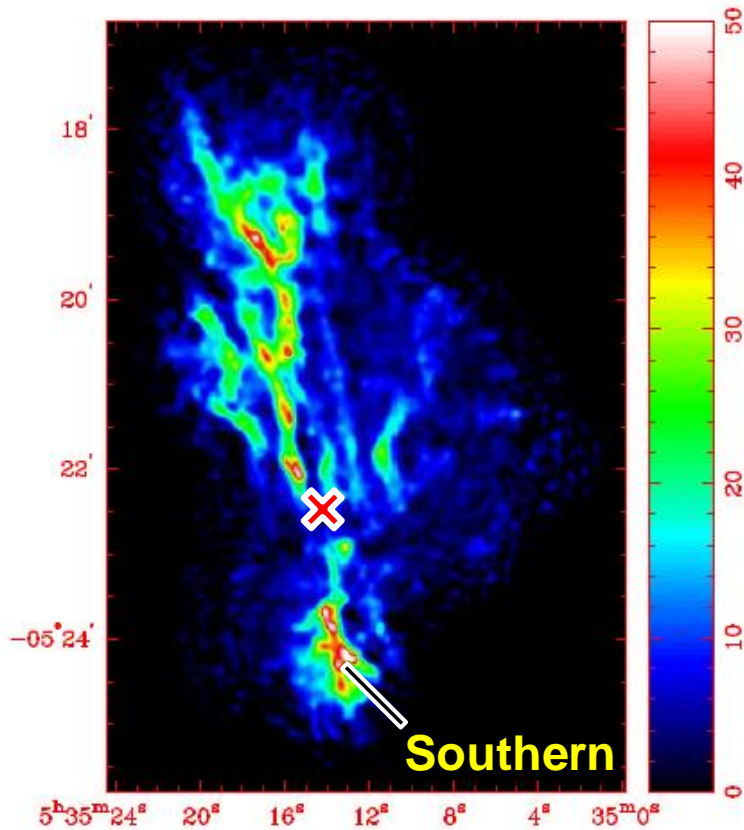
- **Orion molecular cloud 1 (OMC-1)**
 - Distance: 414 pc
 - Nearest high mass star forming region
- **N₂H⁺ J=3-2**
 - Critical density $\sim 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - SMA: 144 pointing mosaic
 - CSO: OTF mapping
 - **Combine SMA and CSO data**



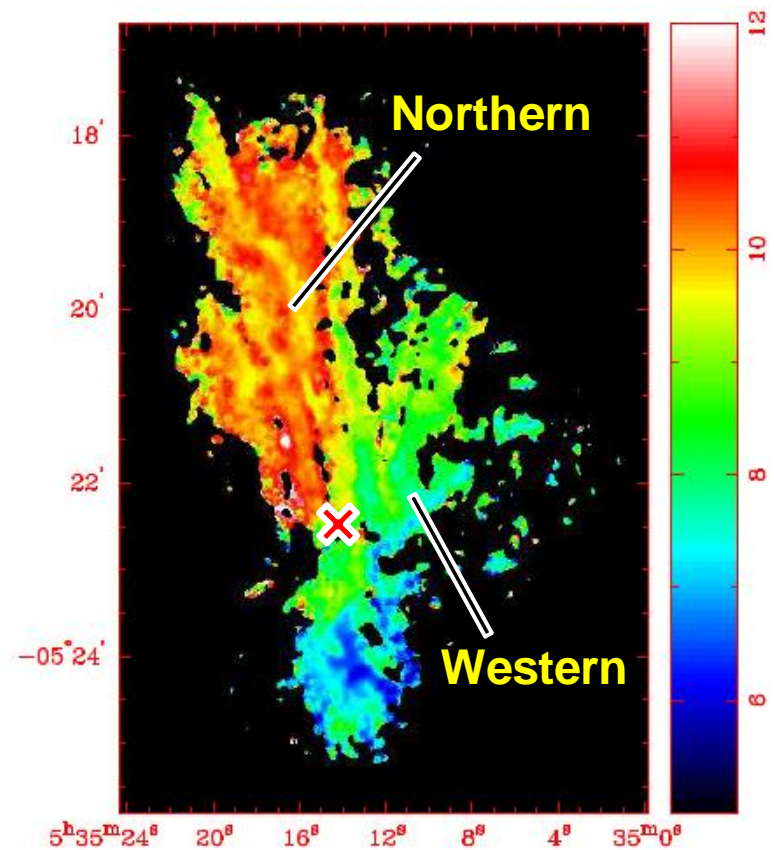
Tatematsu et al. (2008)

SMA + CSO Results

Moment 0 ($\sim 5.4''$)

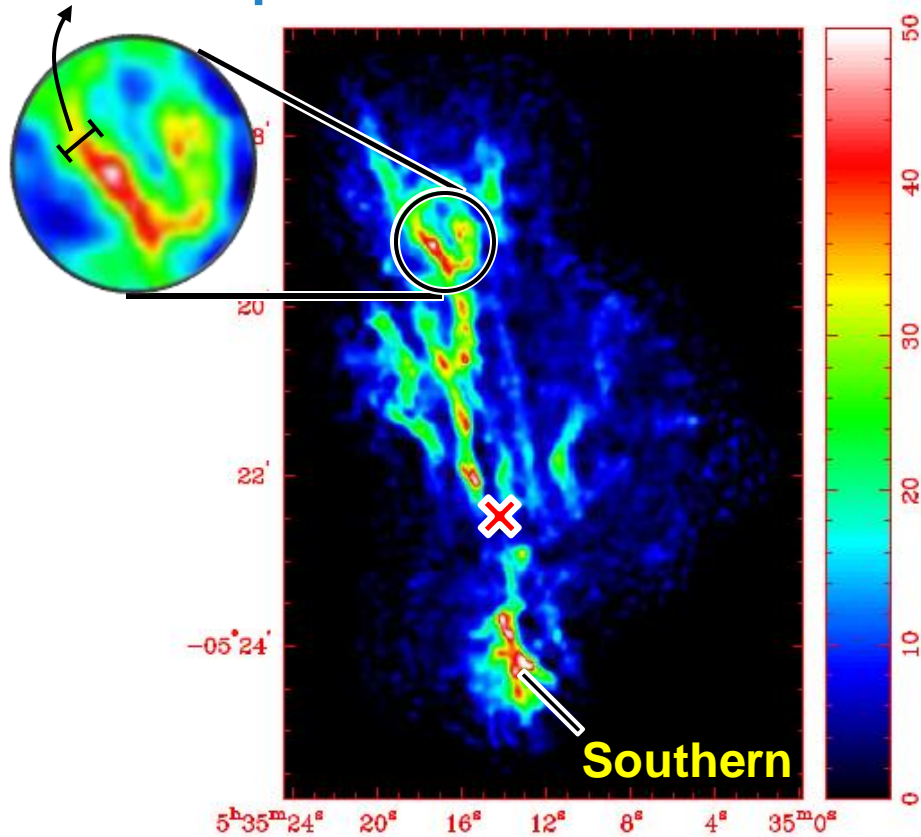


Moment 1

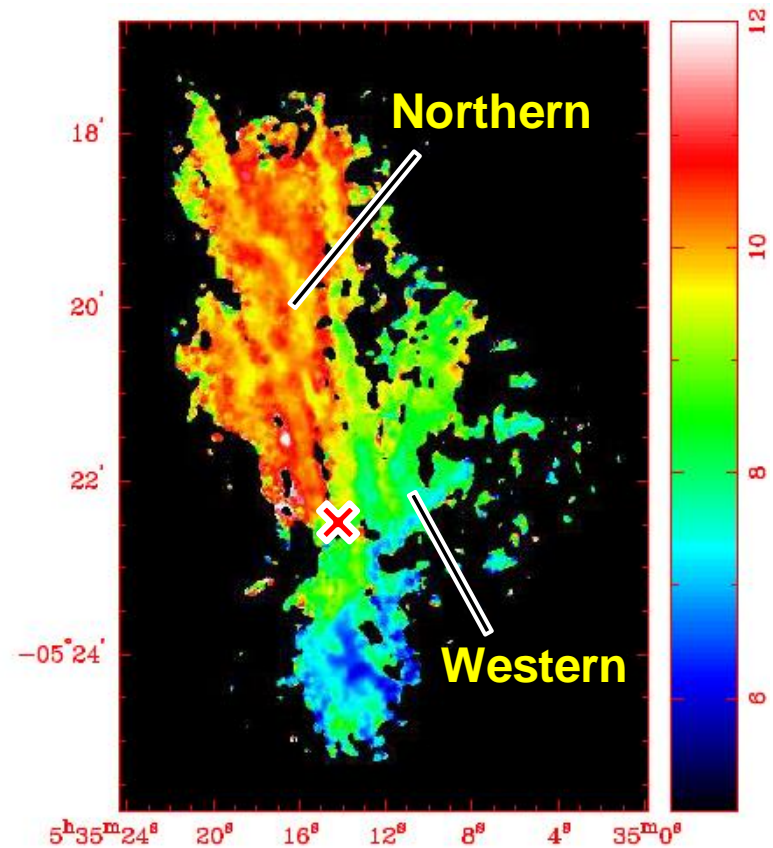


SMA + CSO Results

0.02-0.03 pc Moment 0 ($\sim 5.4''$)

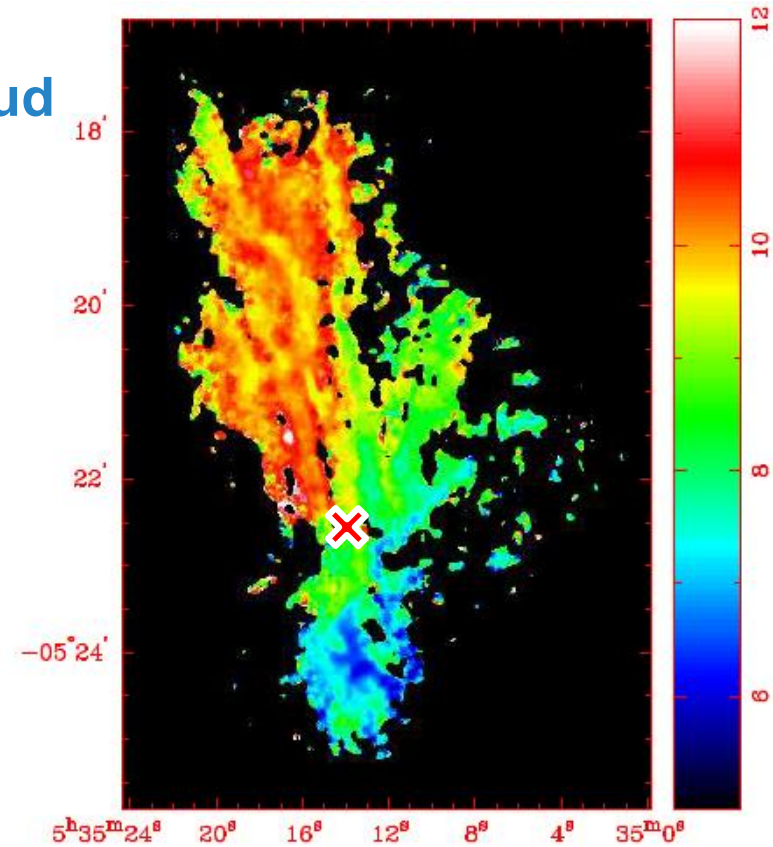
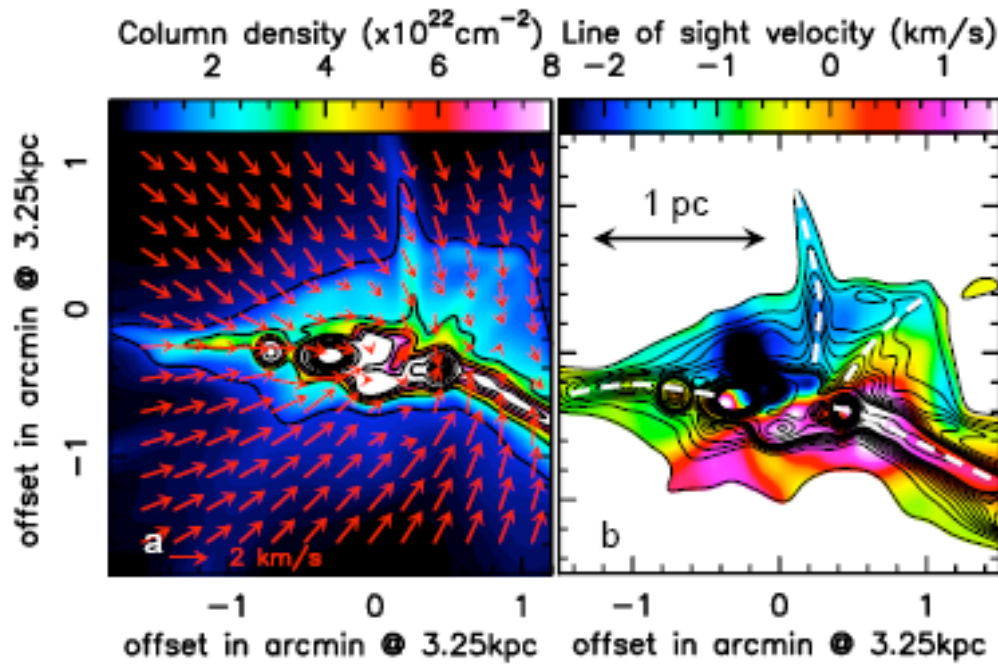


Moment 1



Global Collapse

MHD simulation of a global collapsing cloud



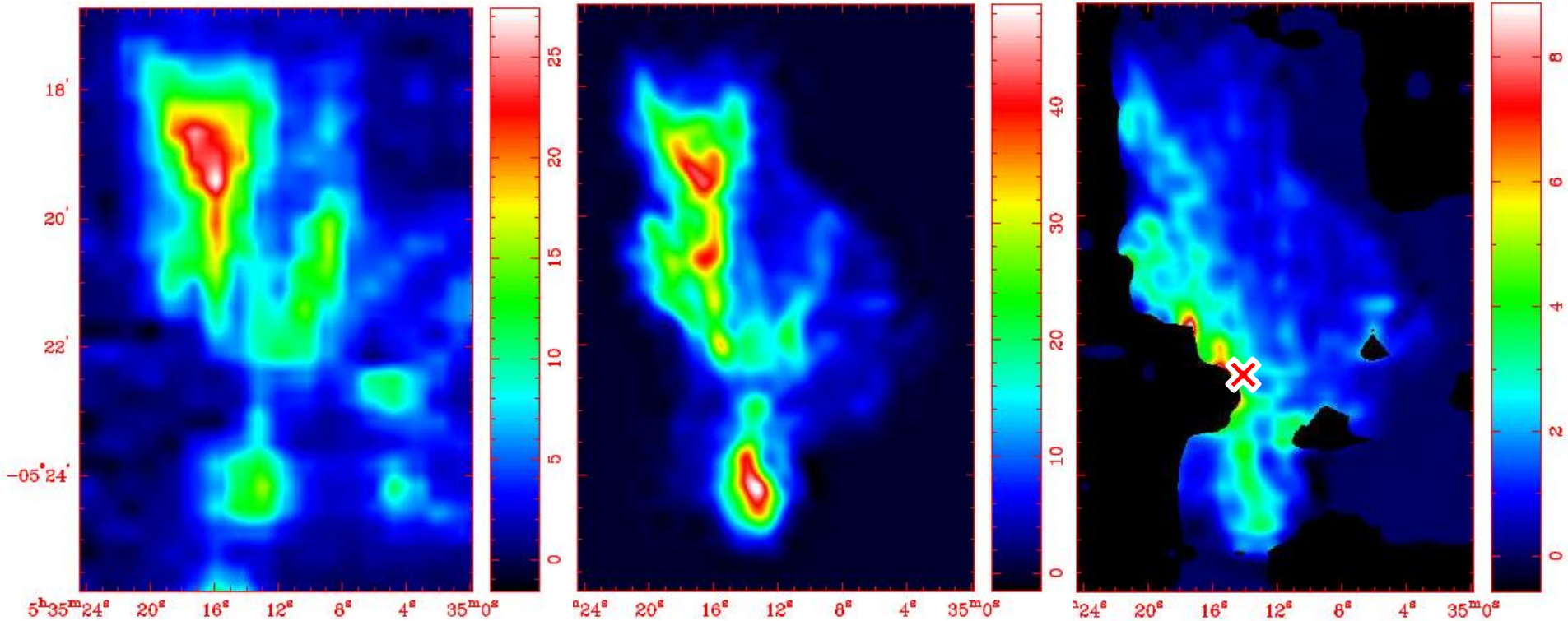
Peretto et al. (2013)

Large Scale Analysis

NRO 45m (1-0)

SMA+CSO (3-2)

(3-2) / (1-0) ratio



17.8" resolution

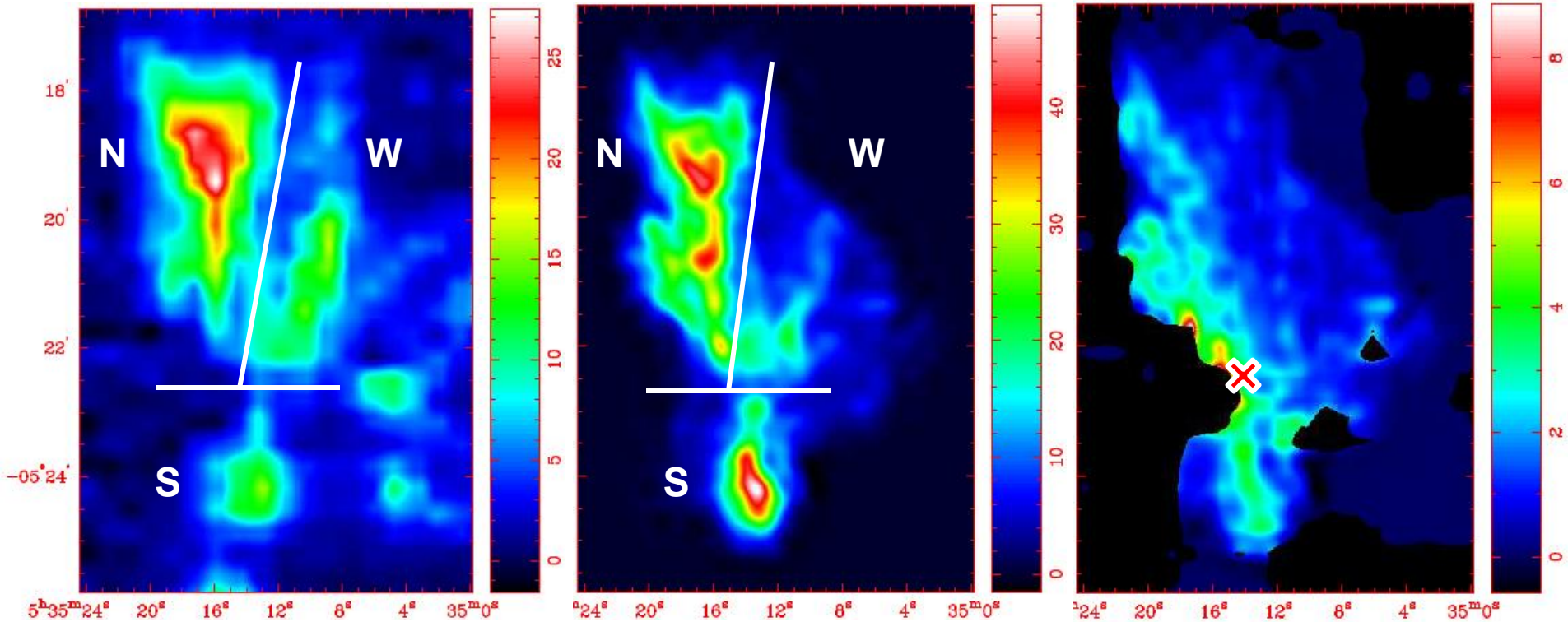
(convolved)

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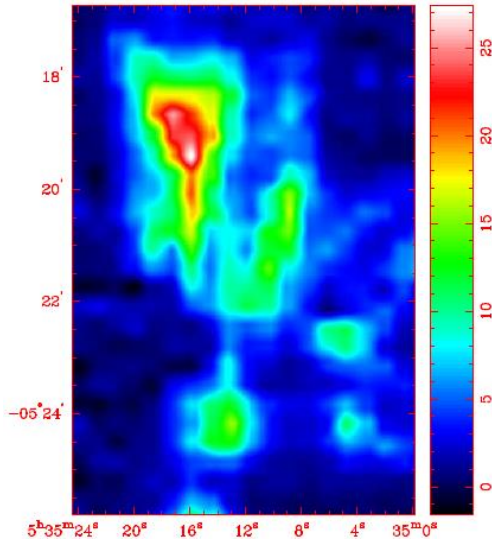
(3-2) / (1-0) ratio



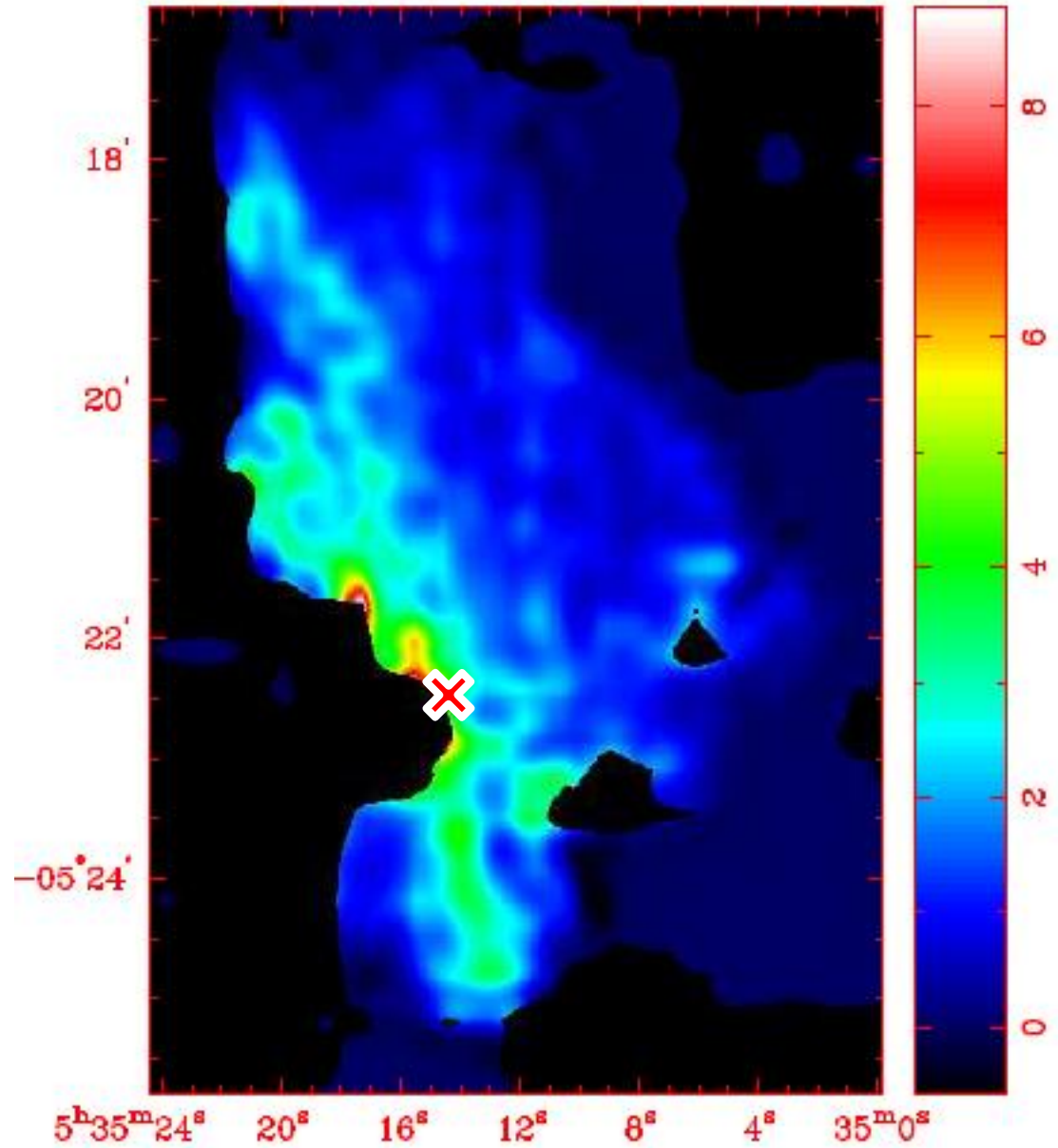
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(convolved)

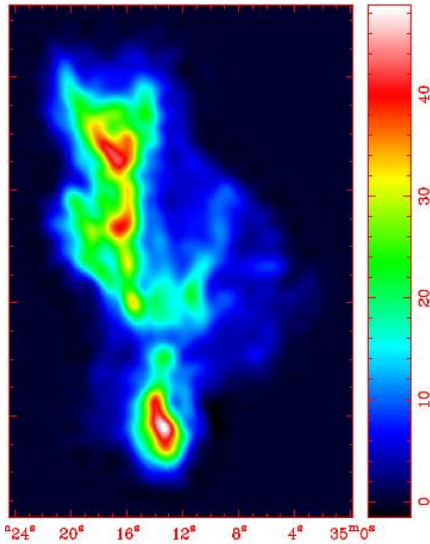
NRO 45m (1-0)



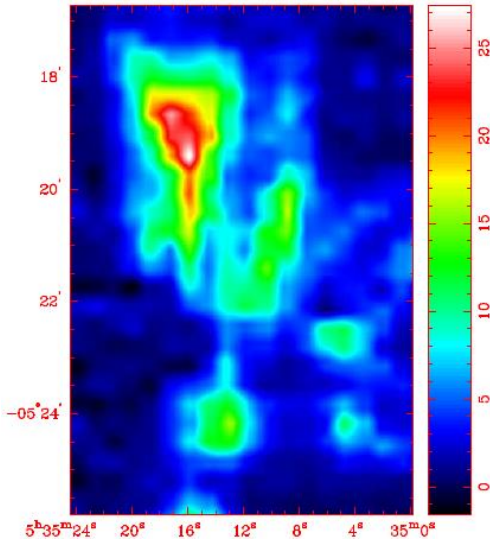
$(3-2) / (1-0)$ ratio



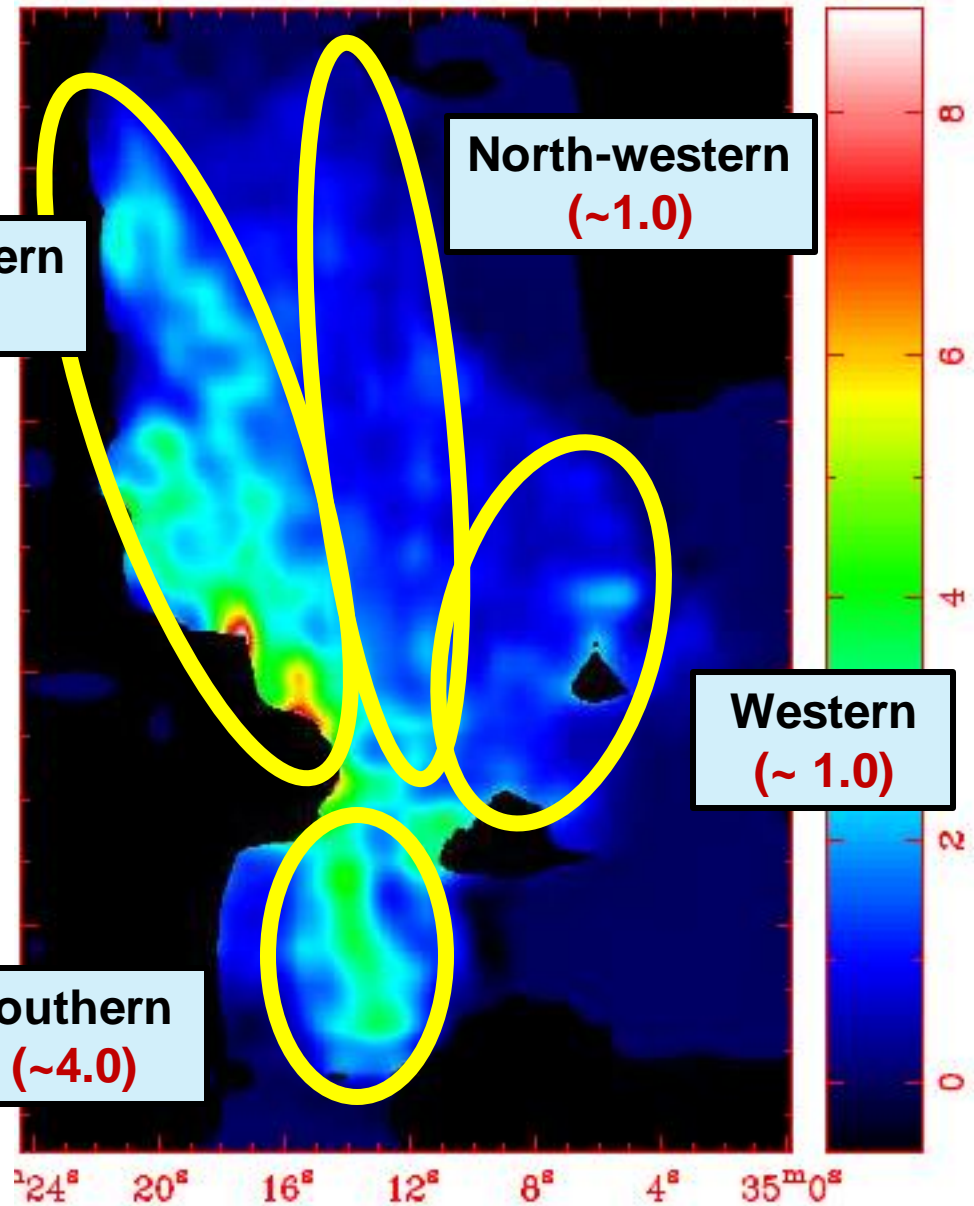
SMA+CSO (3-2)



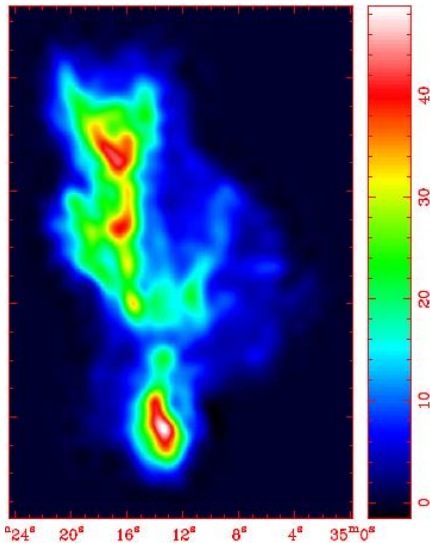
NRO 45m (1-0)



(3-2) / (1-0) ratio

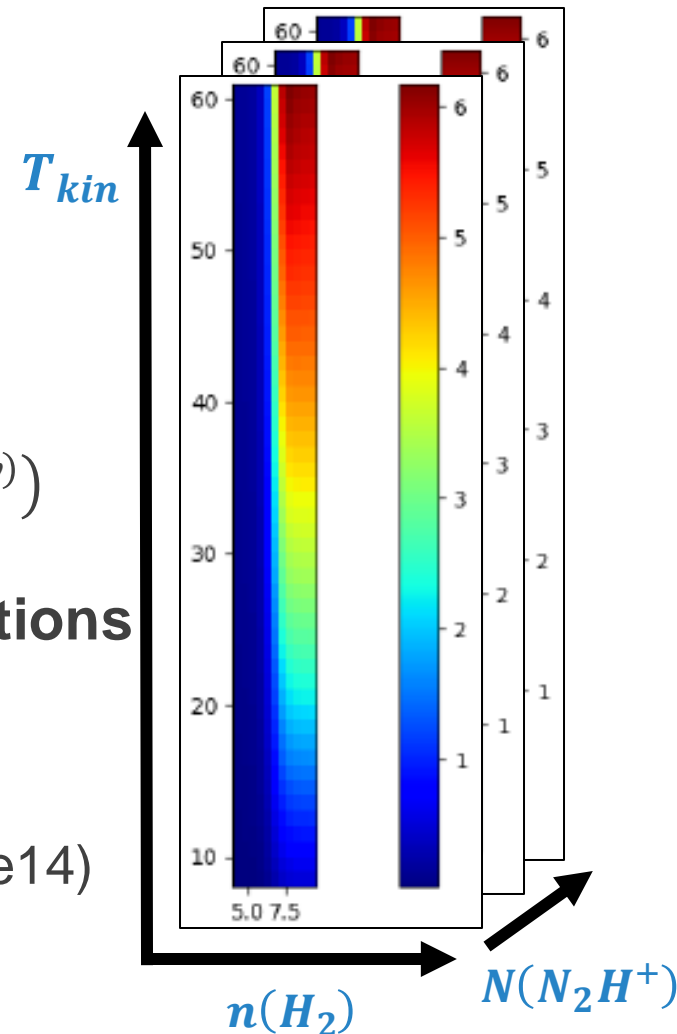


SMA+CSO (3-2)



Non-LTE Analysis

- Using *RADEX*
- N_2H^+ (3-2) and (1-0) spectra model
 - (3-2) / (1-0) intensity ratio model
- $T_{MB}(\nu) = \left(\frac{\sum J(T_{ex}^i) \tau_i(\nu)}{\sum \tau_i(\nu)} - J(T_{bg}) \right) (1 - e^{-\sum \tau_i(\nu)})$
- **Compare three models with observations**
 - Derive the physical parameters
 - T_{kin} : Kinetic temperature (8-60K)
 - $N(N_2H^+)$: N_2H^+ column density ($1e12$ - $1e14$)
 - $n(H_2)$: H_2 density ($1e4$ - $1e9$)



Physical Conditions

- Radiation from south-east (Orion KL)

	North		Western	Southern
	(Eastern)	(Western)		
$n(\text{H}_2)$ (cm^{-3})	3×10^6	$\sim 3 \times 10^6$ ($\geq 10^7$)	3×10^6	3×10^7
T_{kin} (K)	35 – 42	17 – 19 (12 – 14)	9 – 13	31 – 37
$N(\text{N}_2\text{H}^+)$ (cm^{-2})	3×10^{13}	3×10^{13}	10^{13}	3×10^{13}
Typical Ratio	2.5 ± 0.25	1 ± 0.1	1 ± 0.4	4 ± 0.4

Table 1 Large-scale Parameters

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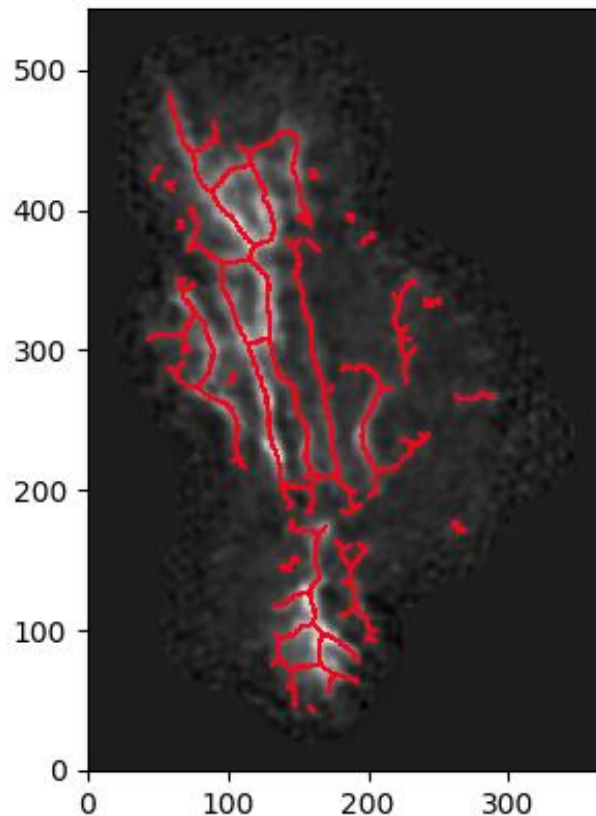
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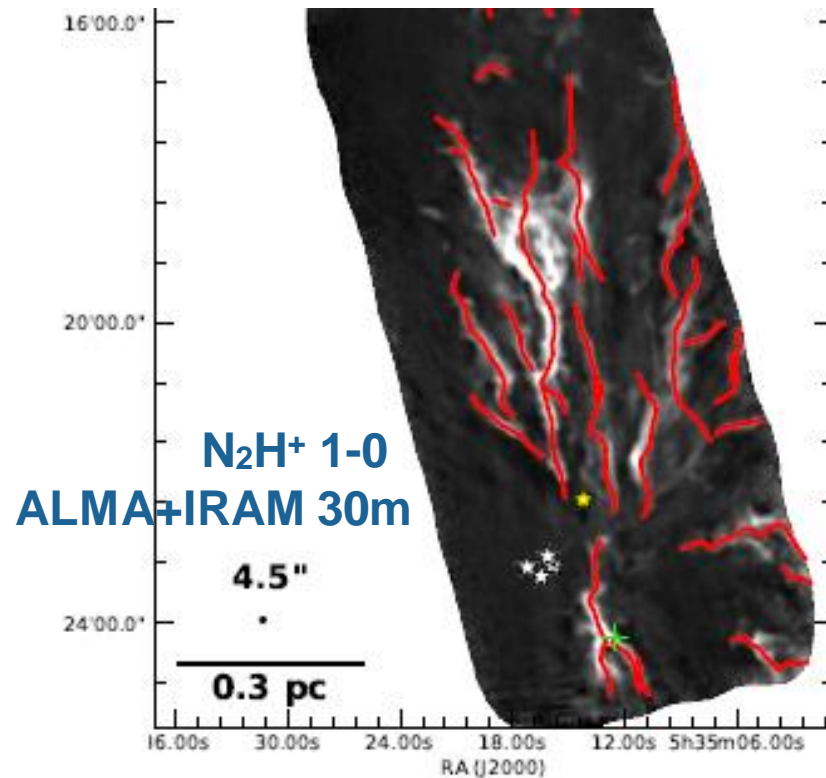
Table 1 Large-scale Parameters

Filament Identification

FilFinder 2D identification



HiFIVE 3D identification



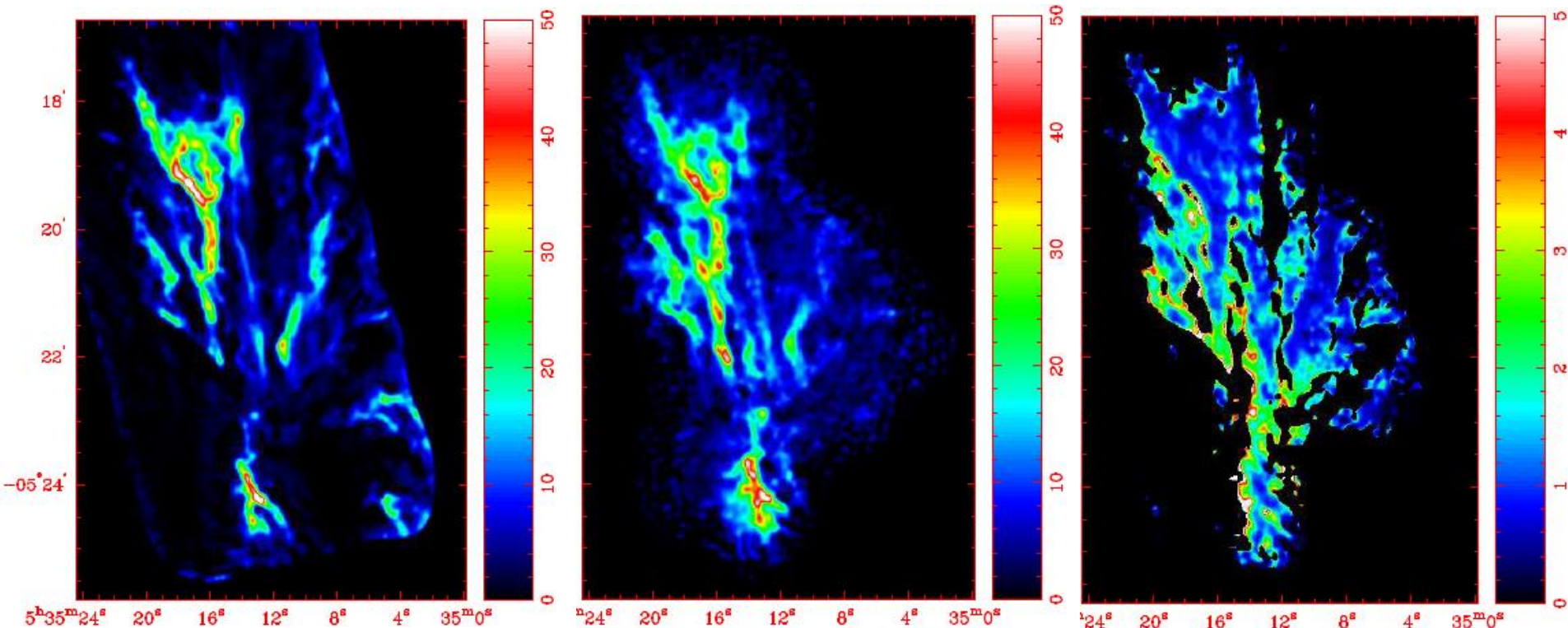
Hacar et al. (2018)

High Resolution Analysis

ALMA+IRAM 30m (1-0)

SMA+CSO (3-2)

(3-2) / (1-0) ratio



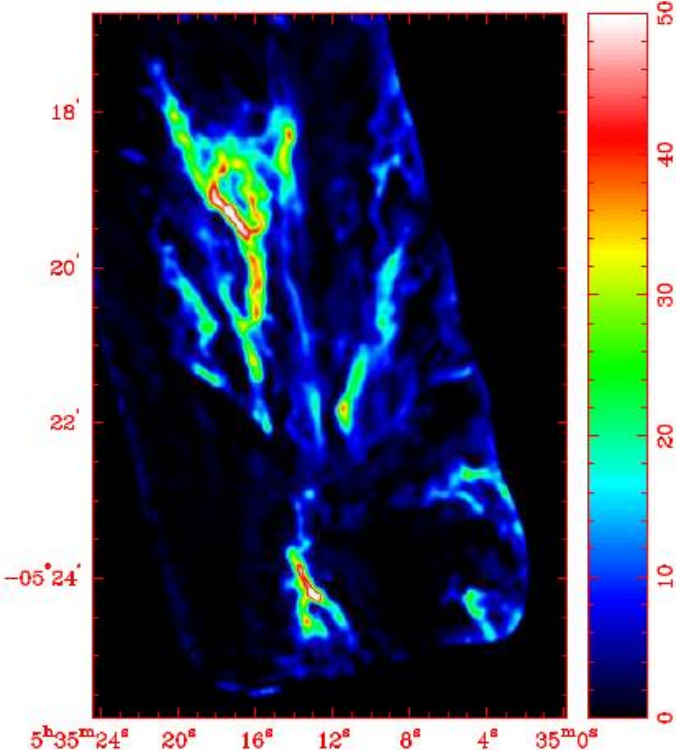
(convolved)

5.53" x 5.25" resolution

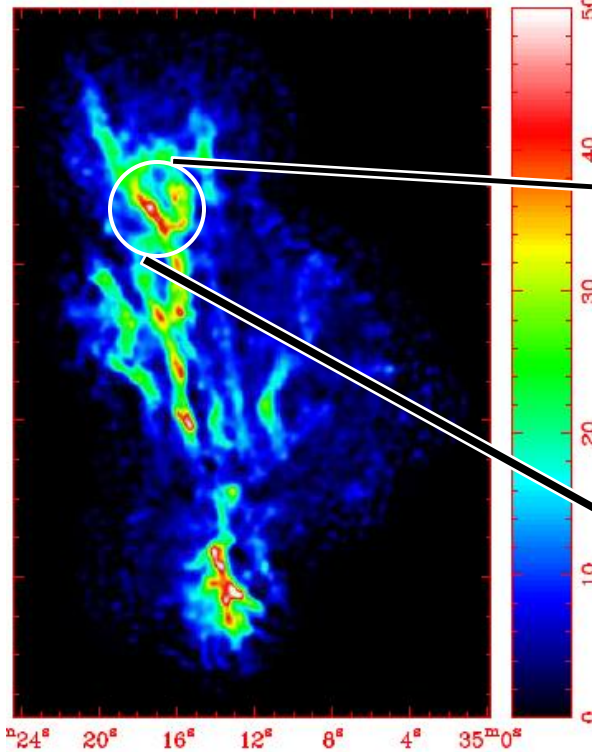
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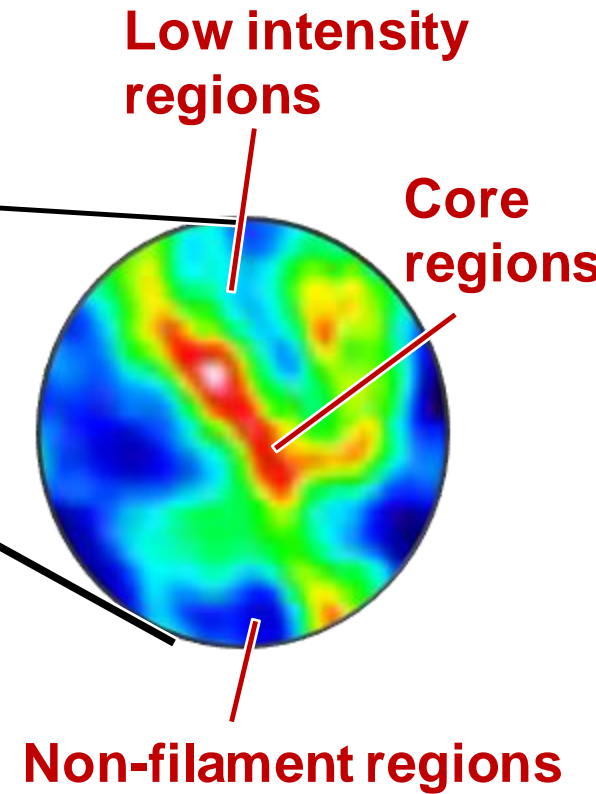
SMA+CSO (3-2)



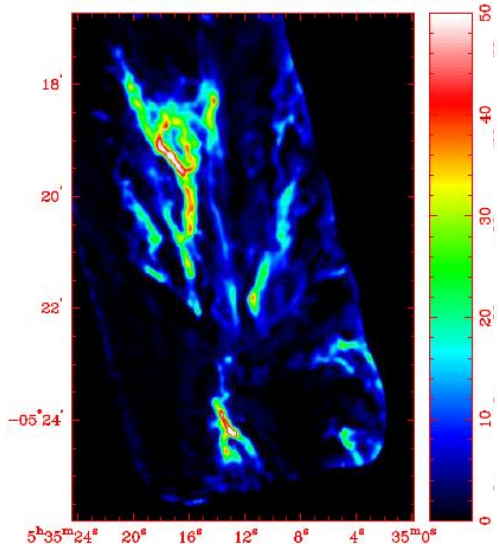
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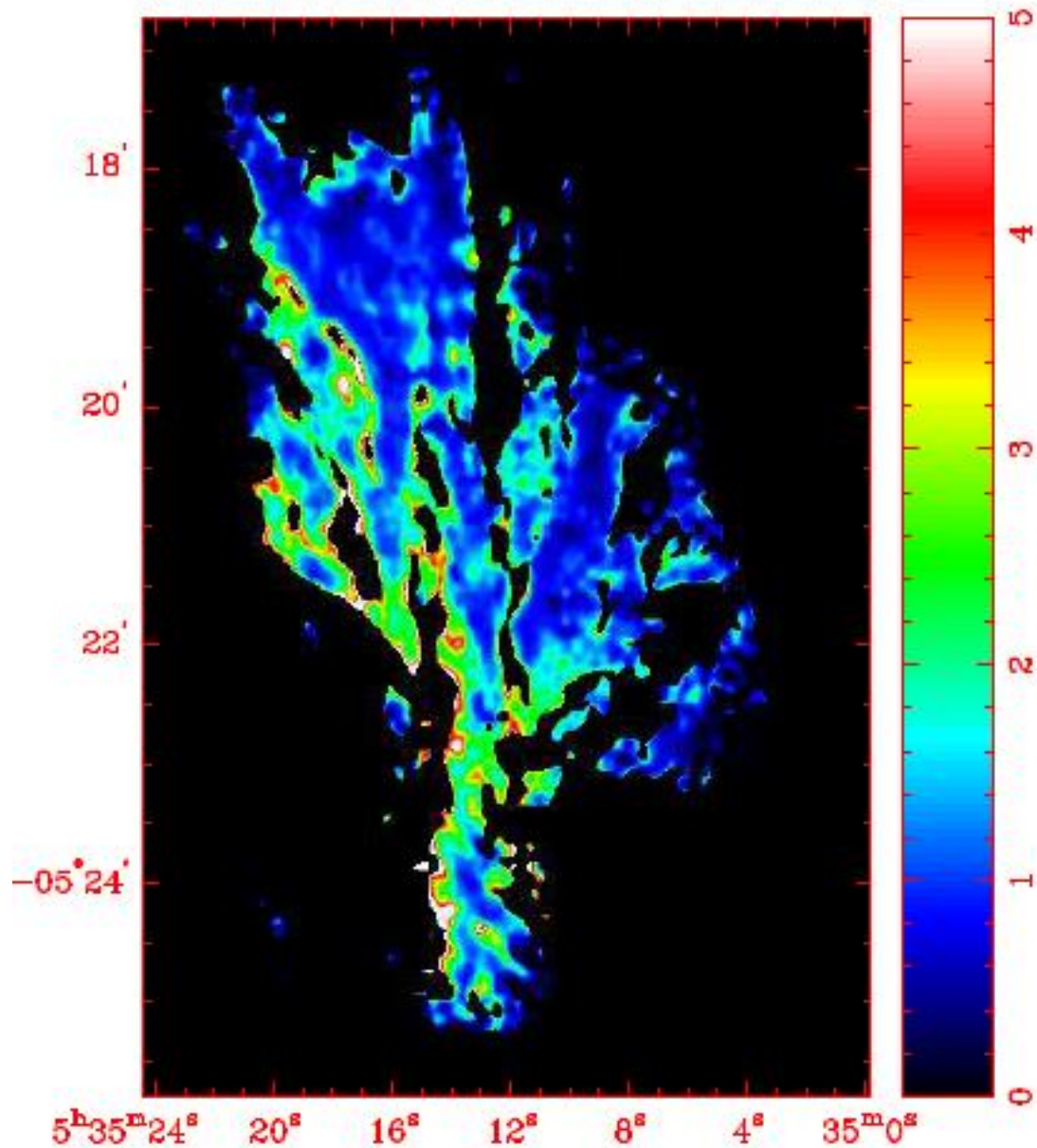
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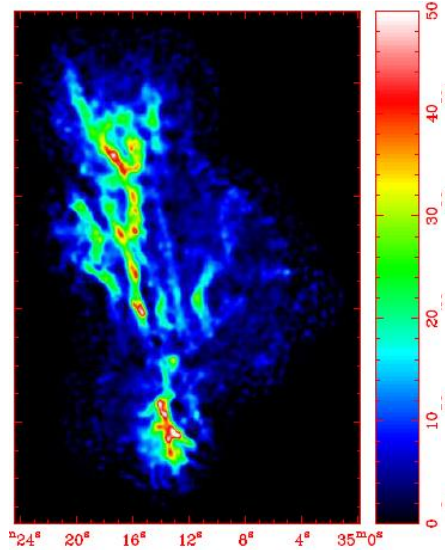
ALMA+IRAM (1-0)



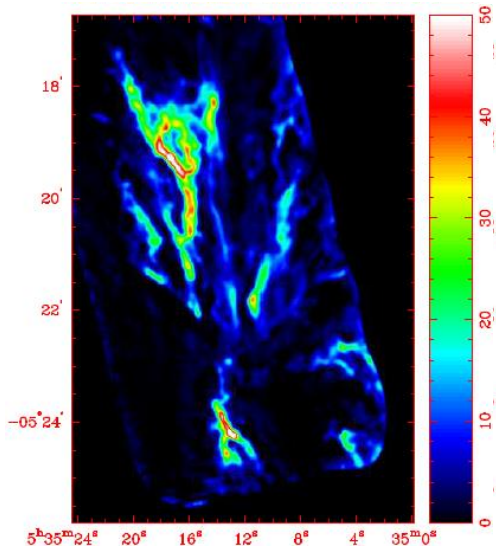
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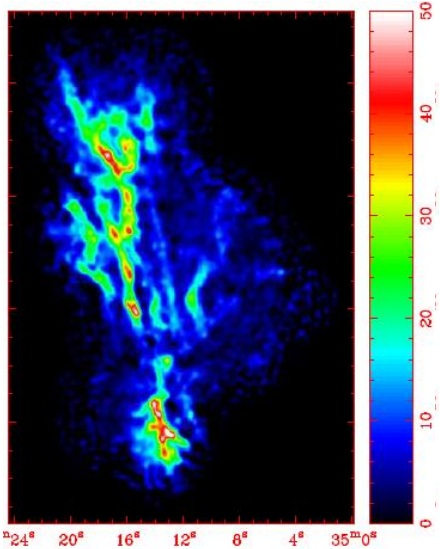
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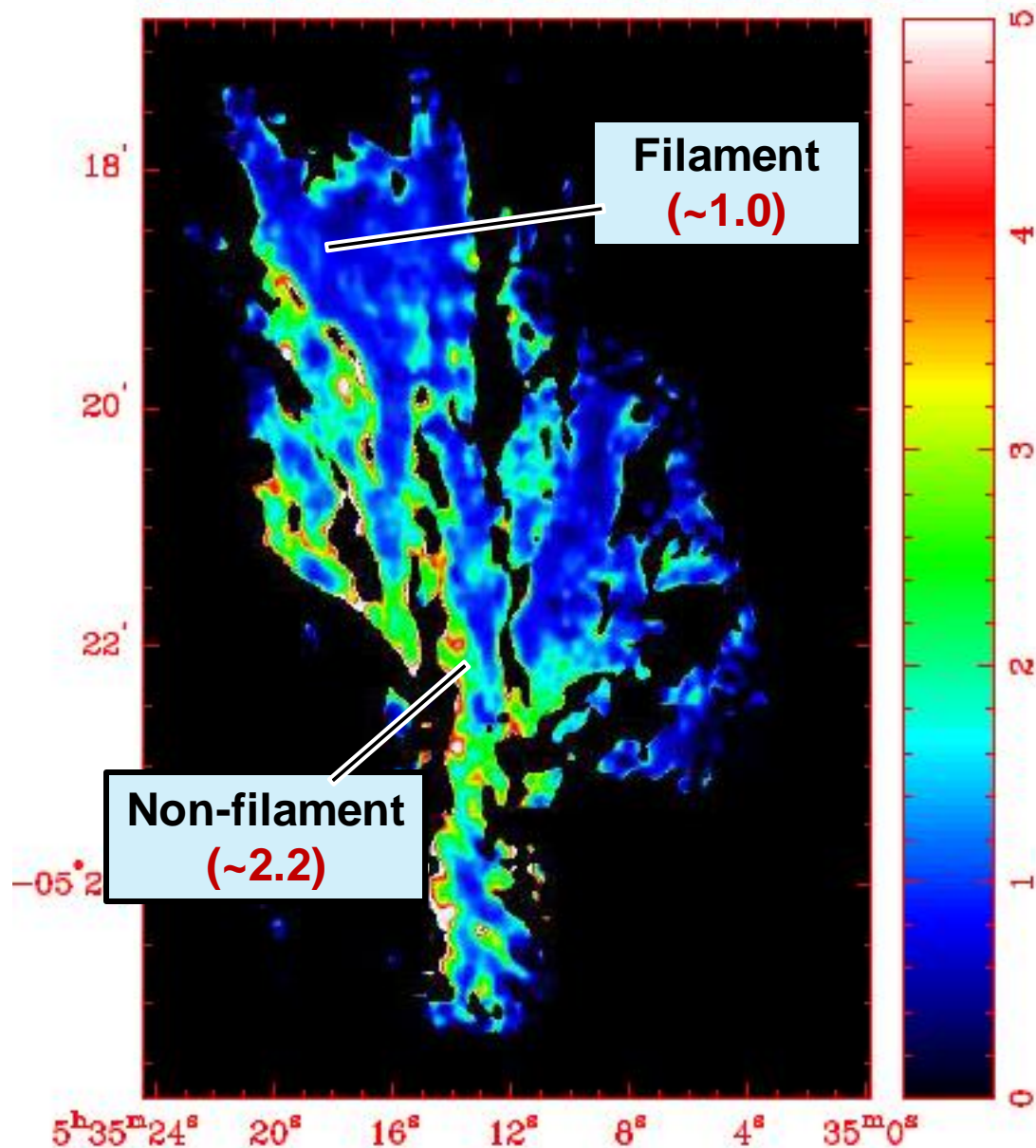
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(3-2) / (1-0) ratio



Physical Properties of Filaments

(Filament regions)

	Core Regions (High Intensity) (> 34 K•km/s)	Low Intensity Regions (14-20 K•km/s)	Non-filament regions
$n(\text{H}_2) (cm^{-3})$	3×10^7 or 10^7	3×10^6 or 10^7	10^6 or 3×10^6
$T_{kin} (K)$	15- 19 or 16- 20	15- 18 or 11- 14	>40 or 20- 25
$N(\text{N}_2\text{H}^+) (cm^{-2})$	10^{14}	3×10^{13}	10^{13}
Typical Ratio	1 ± 0.2	1 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.8

Table 2 High-resolution Parameters

Physical Properties of Filaments

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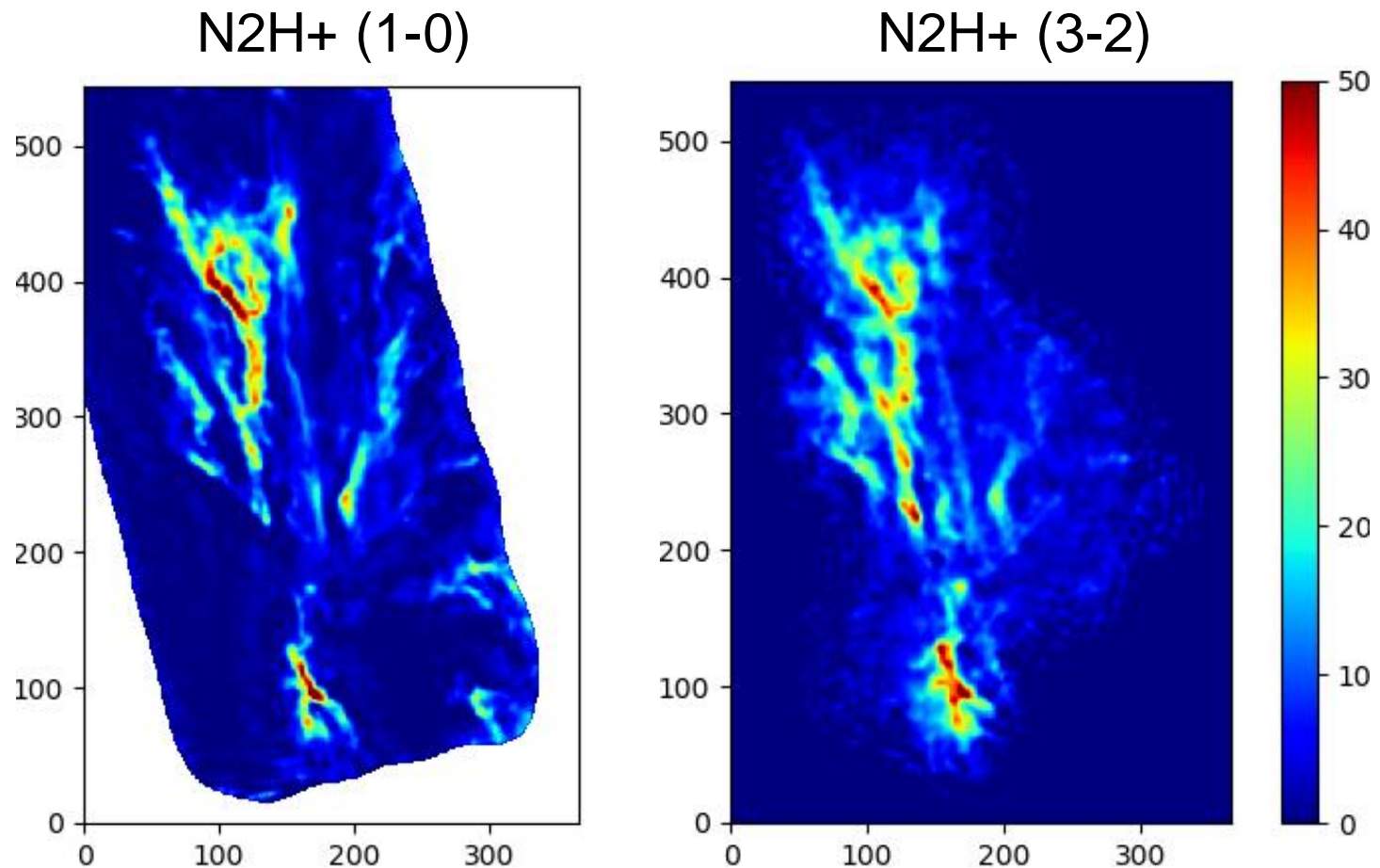
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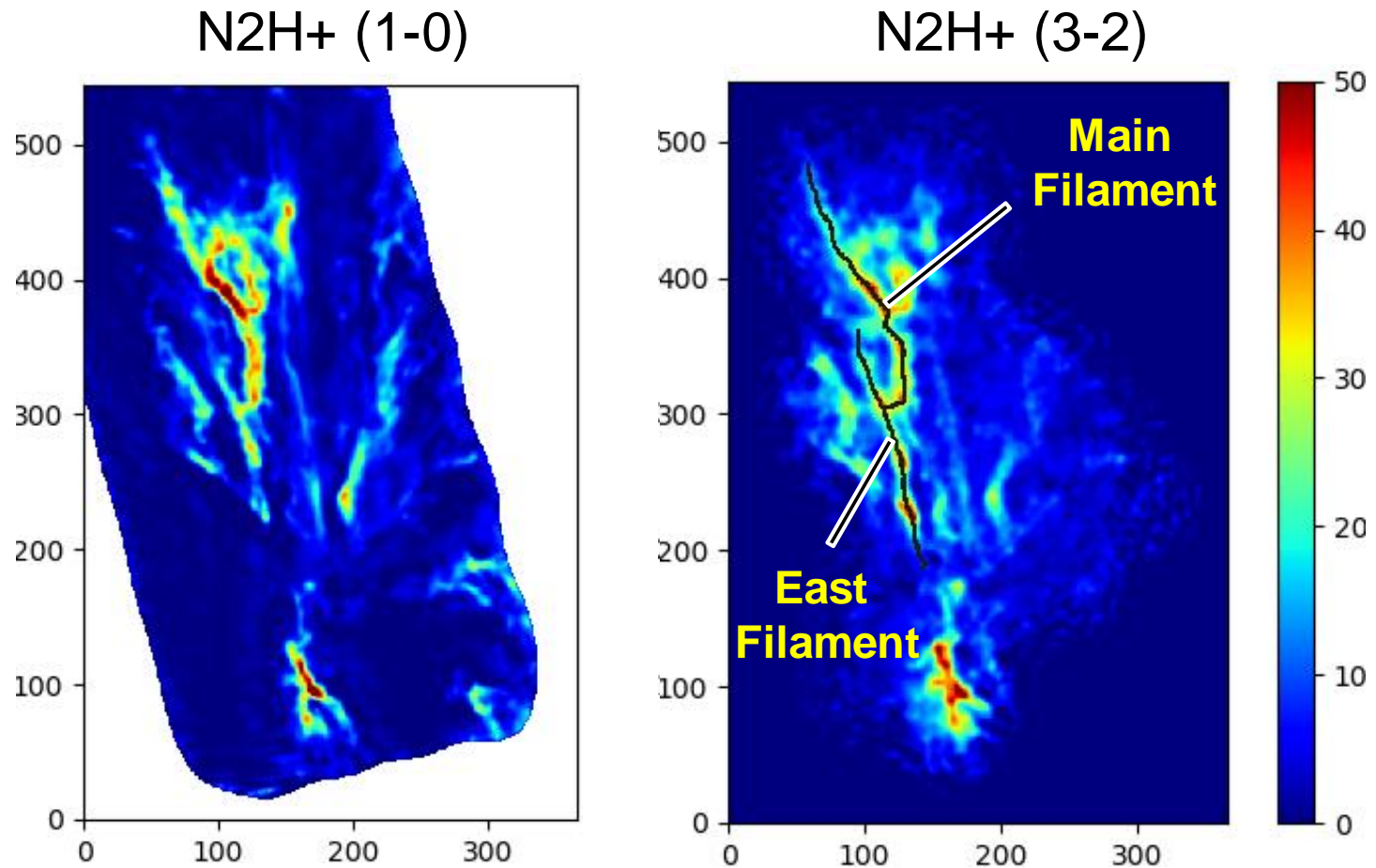
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Table 2 High-resolution Parameters

Cores in the Filaments



Cores in the Filaments



Cores in the Filaments

Main Filament

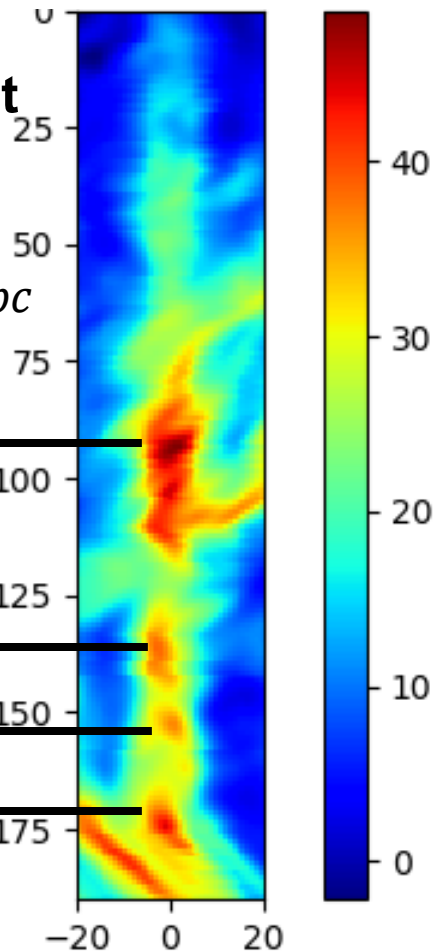
Line density:
 $125.5 - 209.2 M_{\odot}/pc$

$12.1 - 38.2 M_{\odot}$

$0.49 - 1.54 M_{\odot}$

$0.20 - 0.64 M_{\odot}$

$1.00 - 3.15 M_{\odot}$



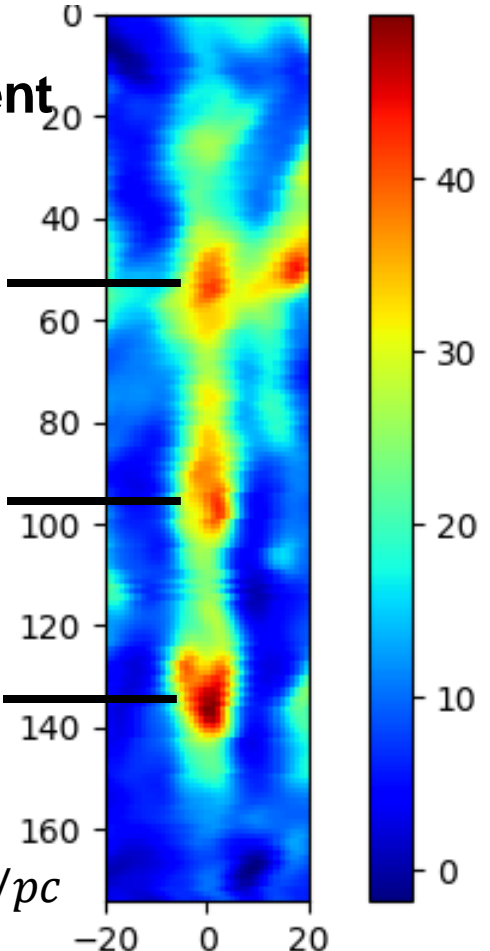
East Filament

$1.29 - 4.08 M_{\odot}$

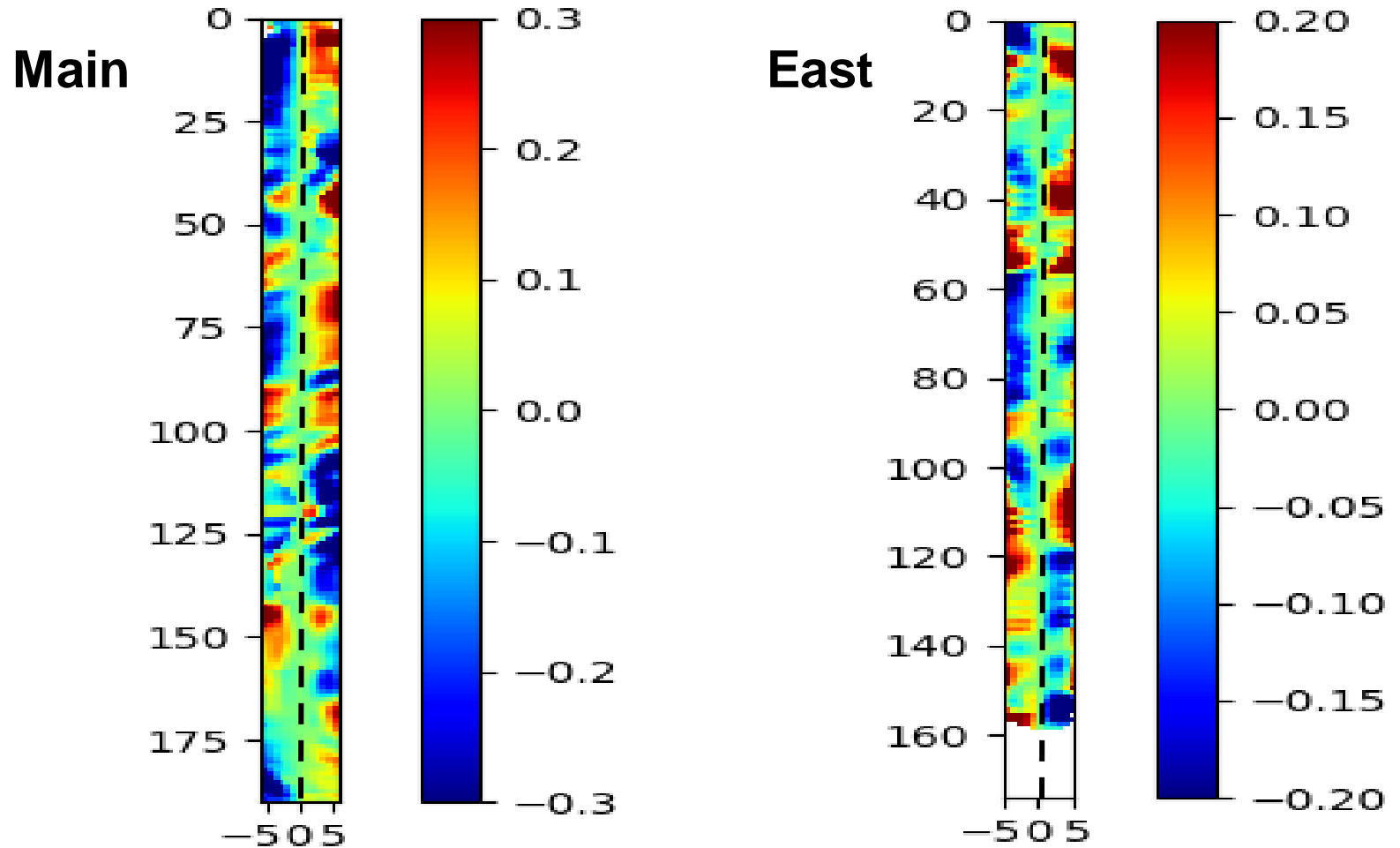
$1.46 - 4.63 M_{\odot}$

$2.11 - 6.69 M_{\odot}$

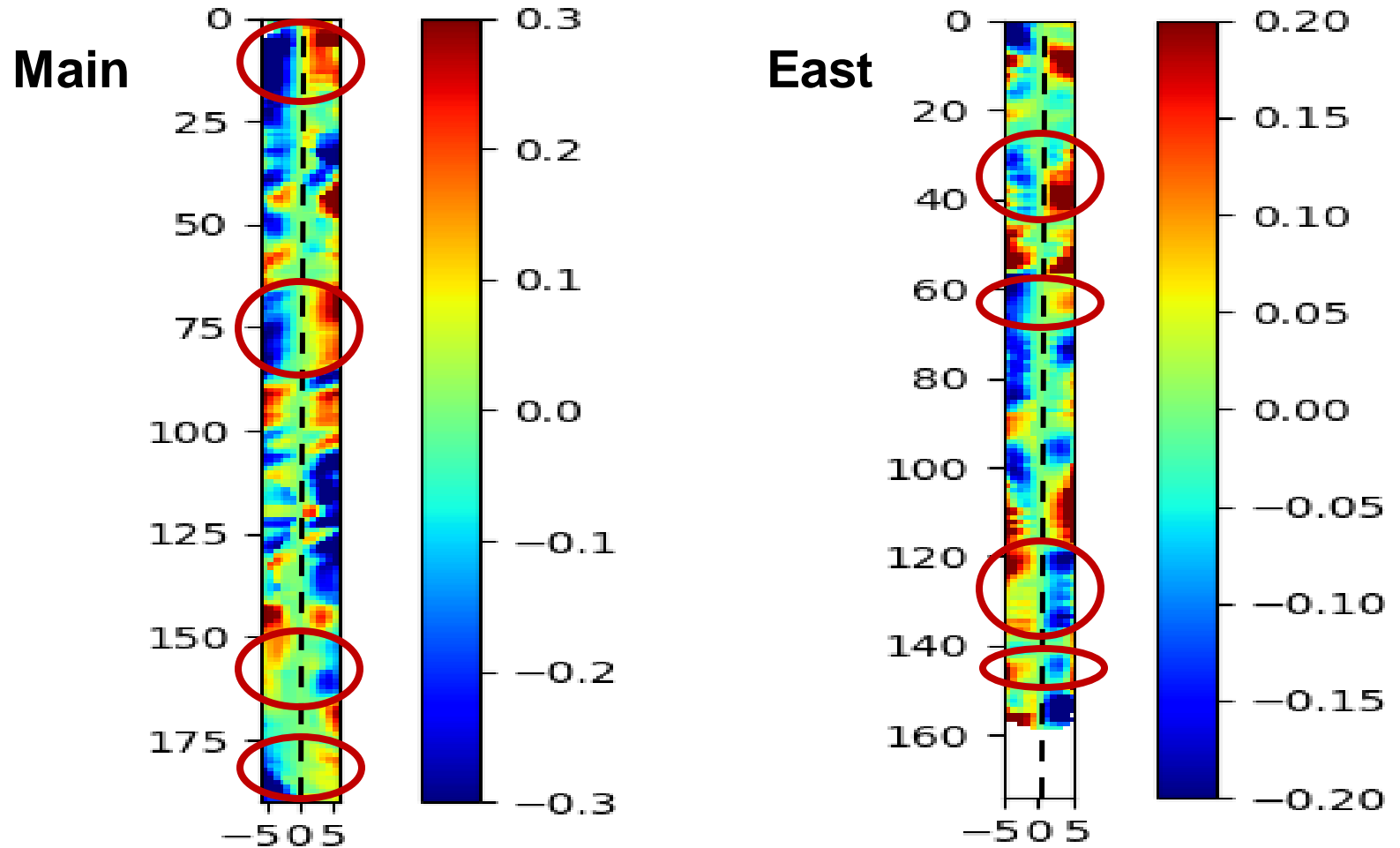
Line density:
 $109.2 - 141.1 M_{\odot}/pc$



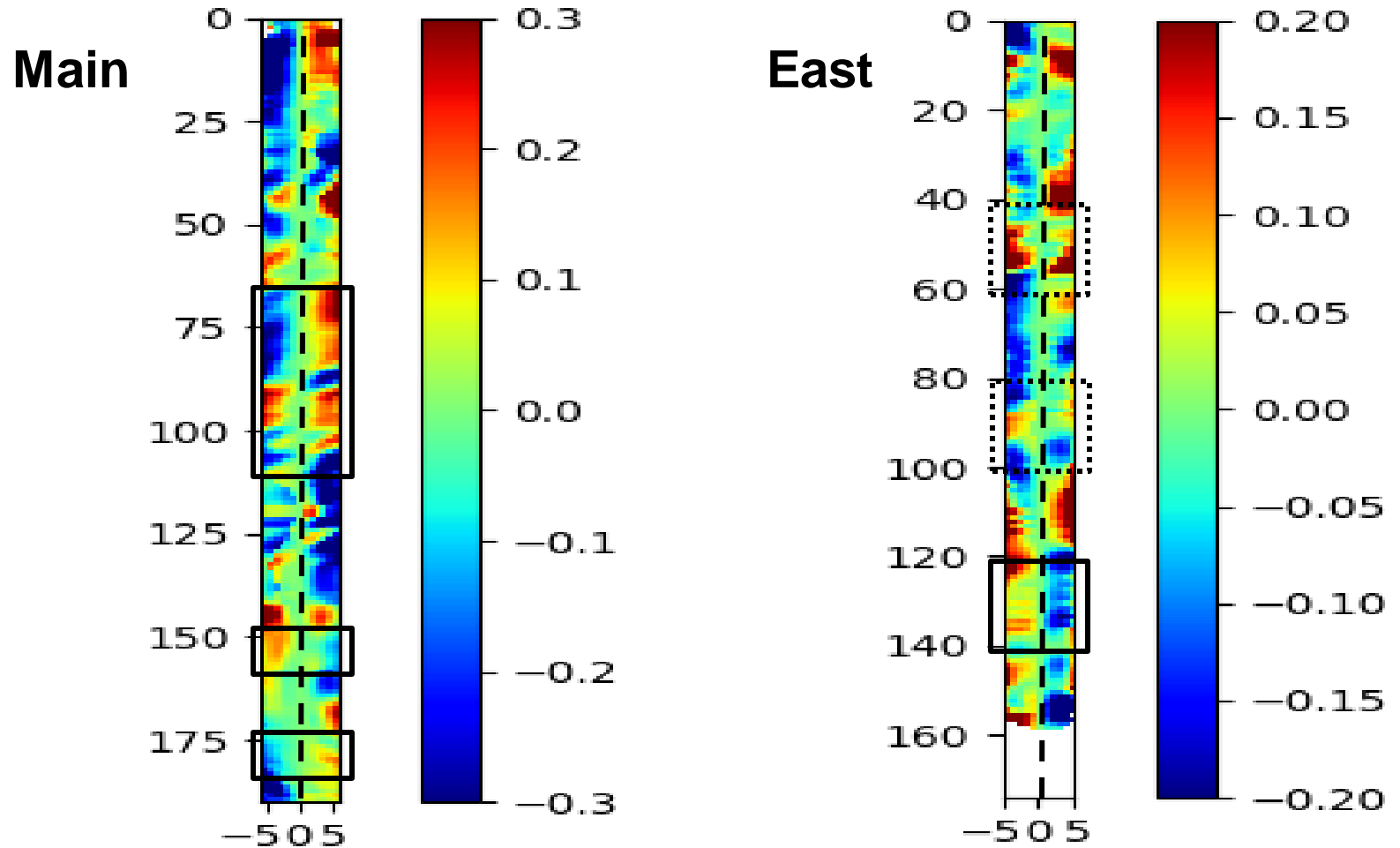
Minor-Axis Analysis



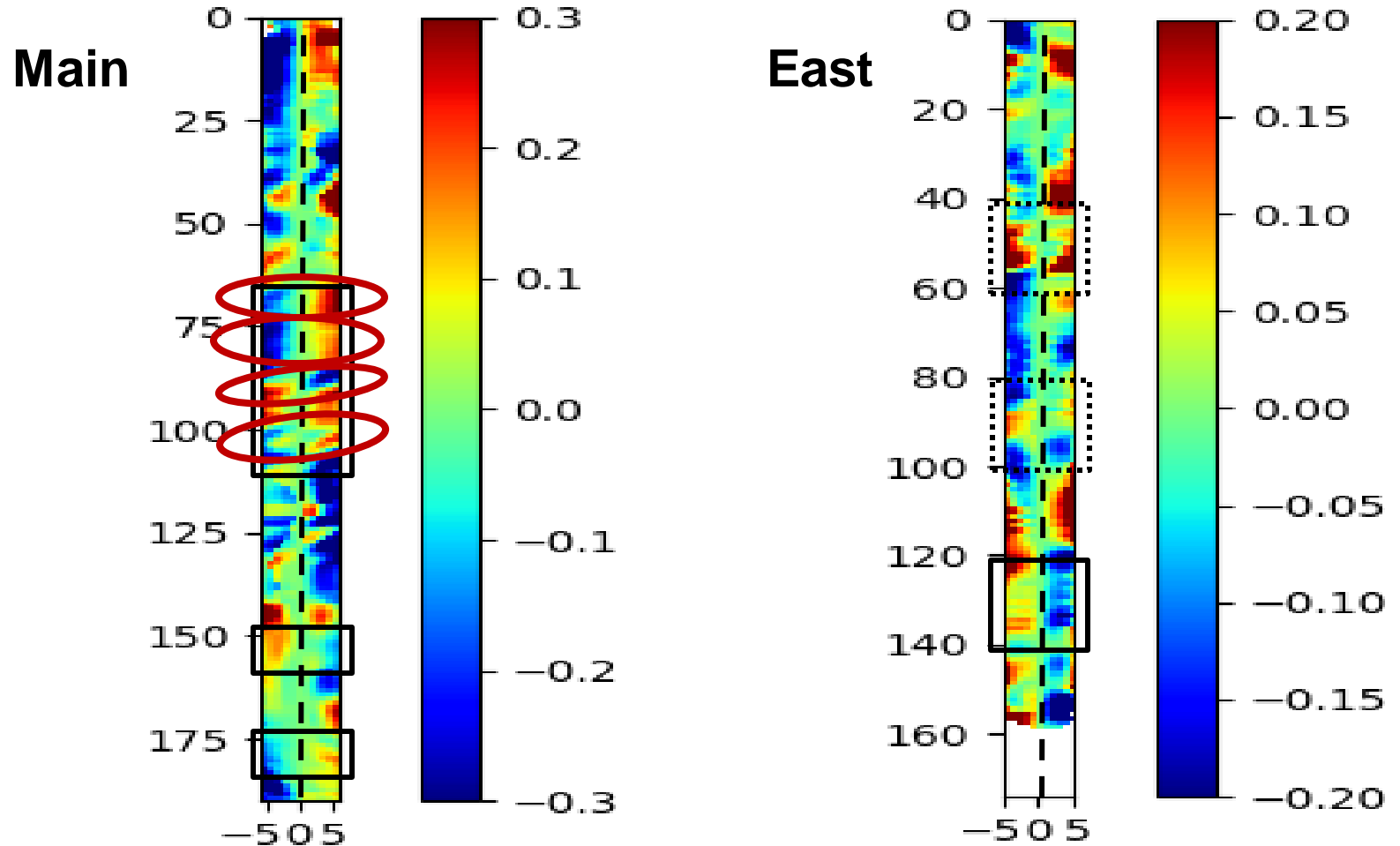
Minor-Axis Analysis



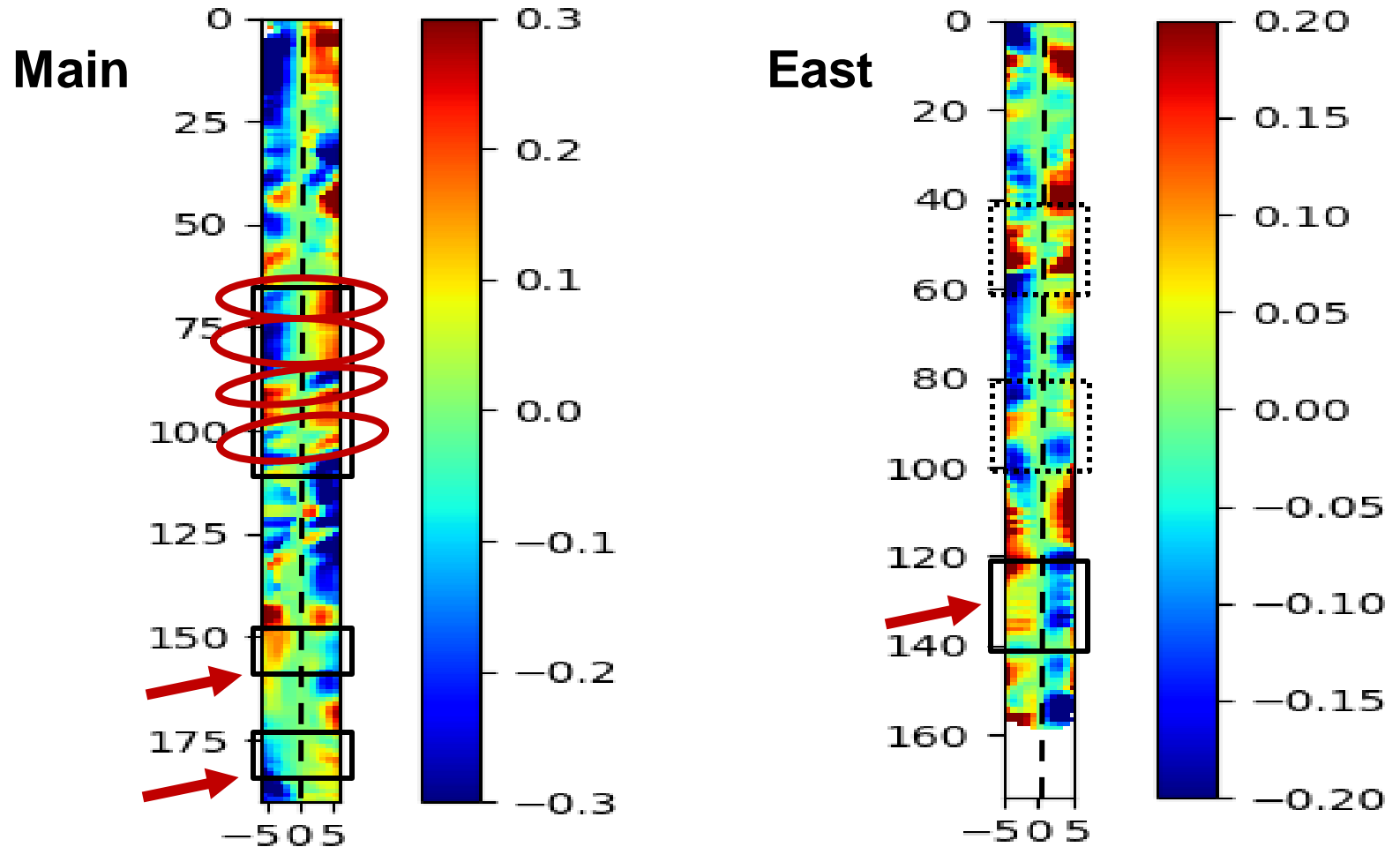
Minor-Axis Analysis



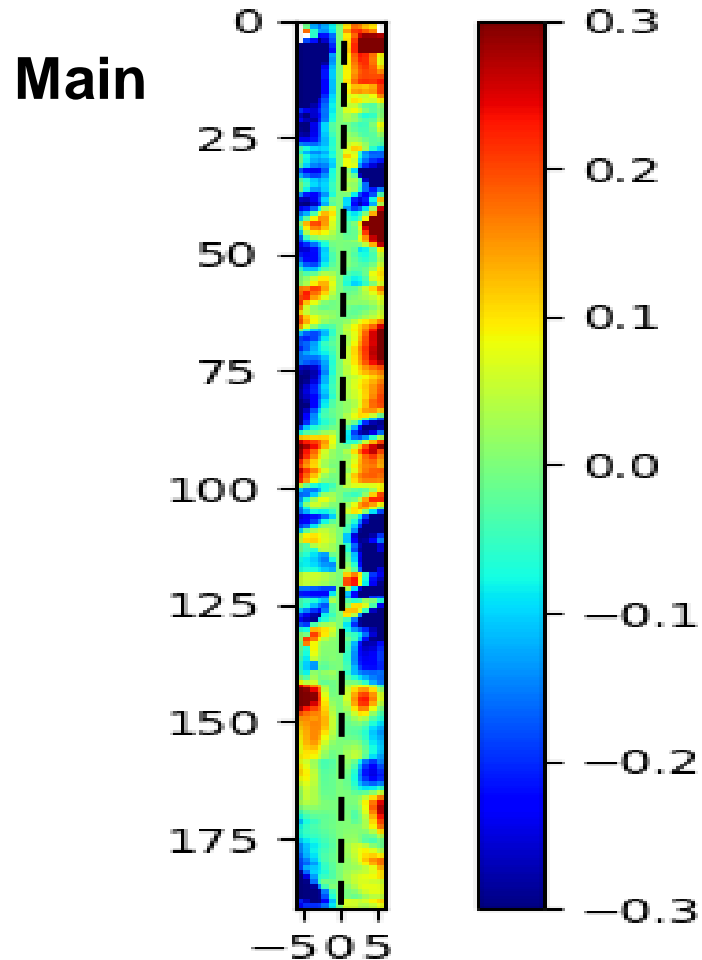
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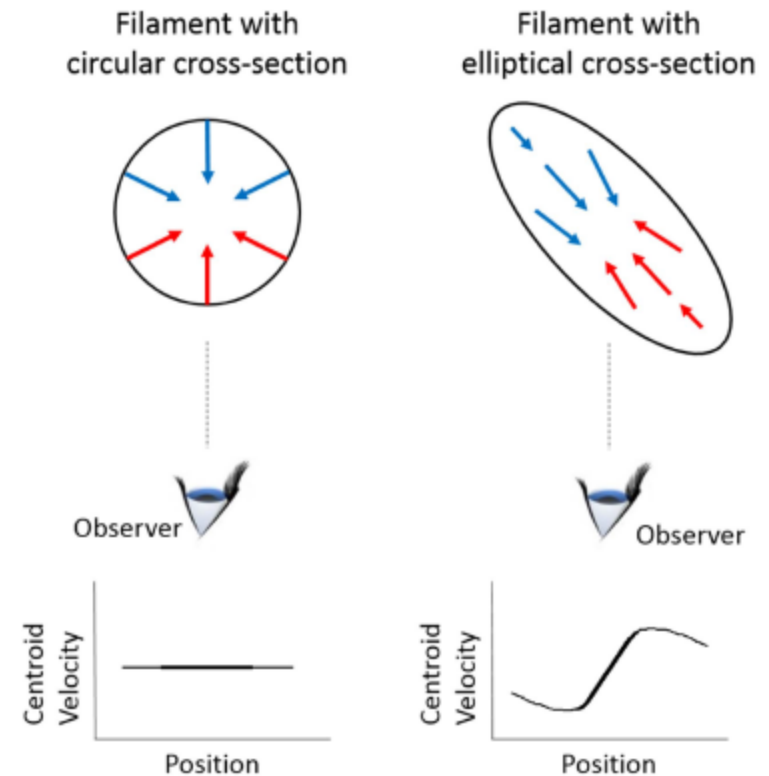
Minor-Axis Analysis



Minor-Axis Analysis

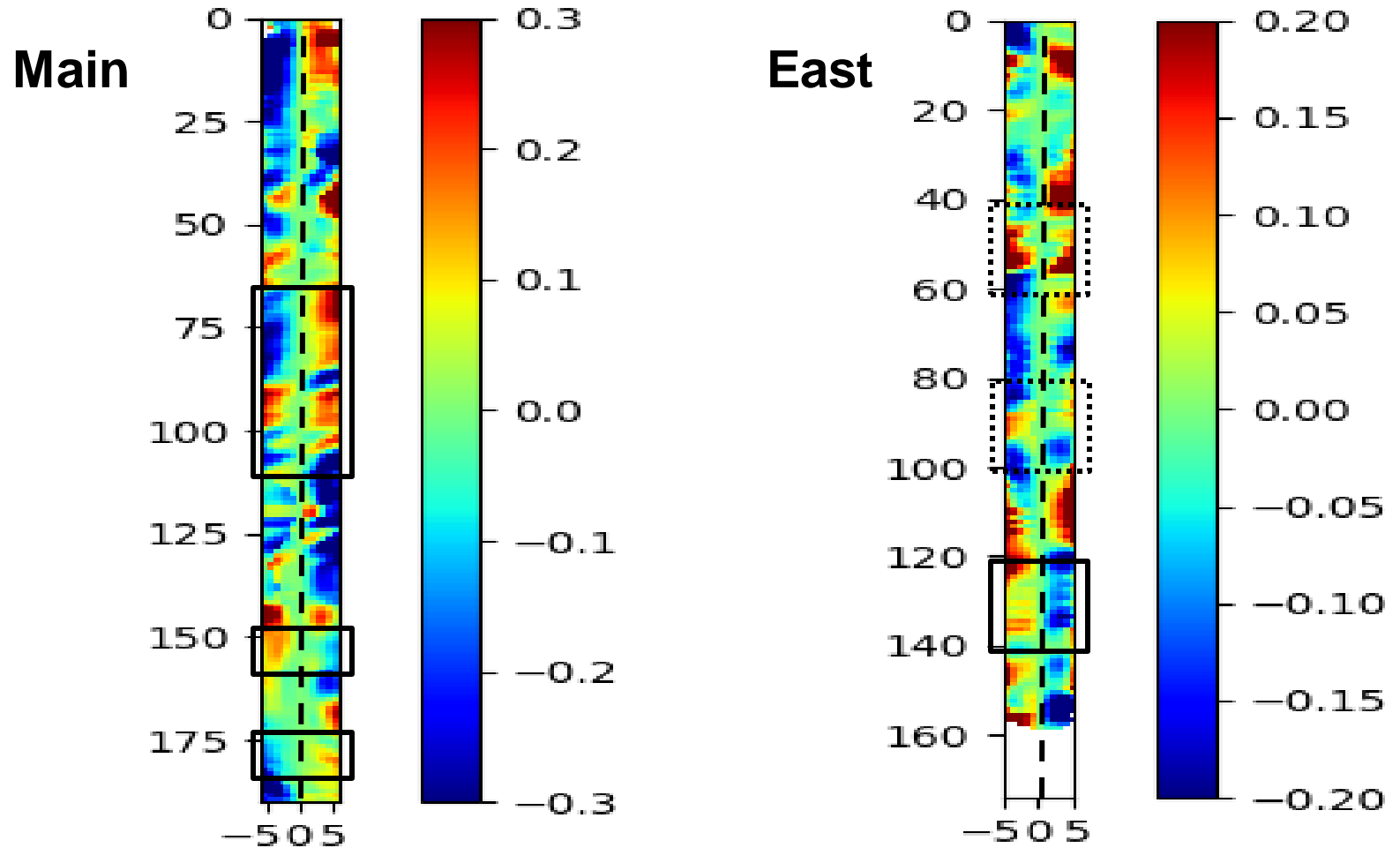


Filament formation model



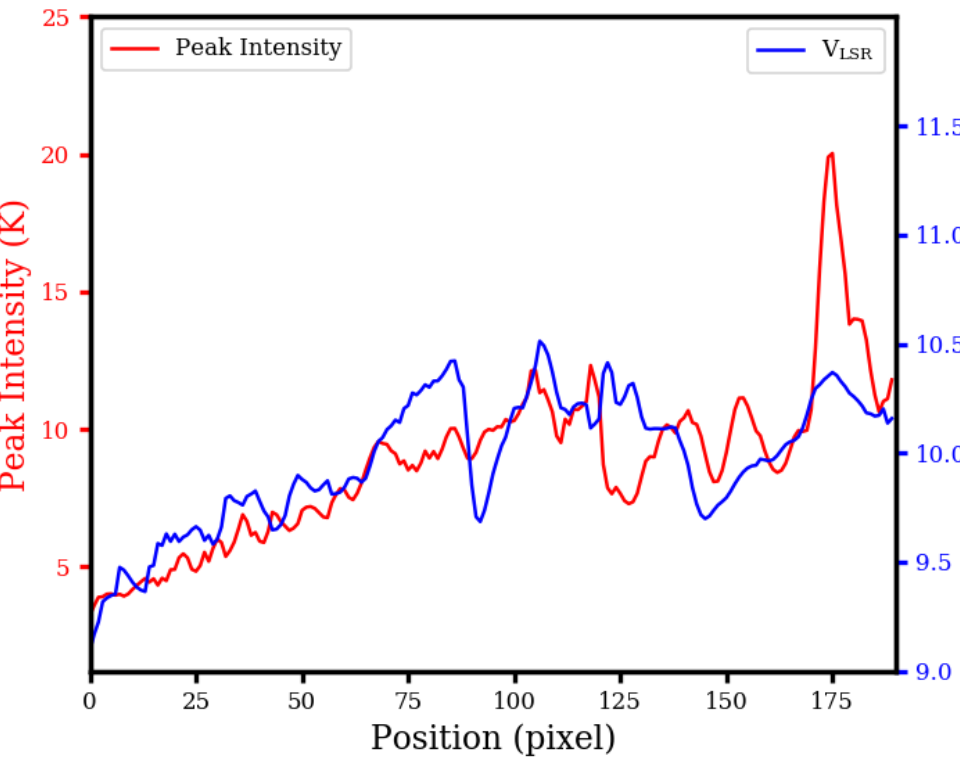
Dhabal et al. (2018)

Minor-Axis Analysis

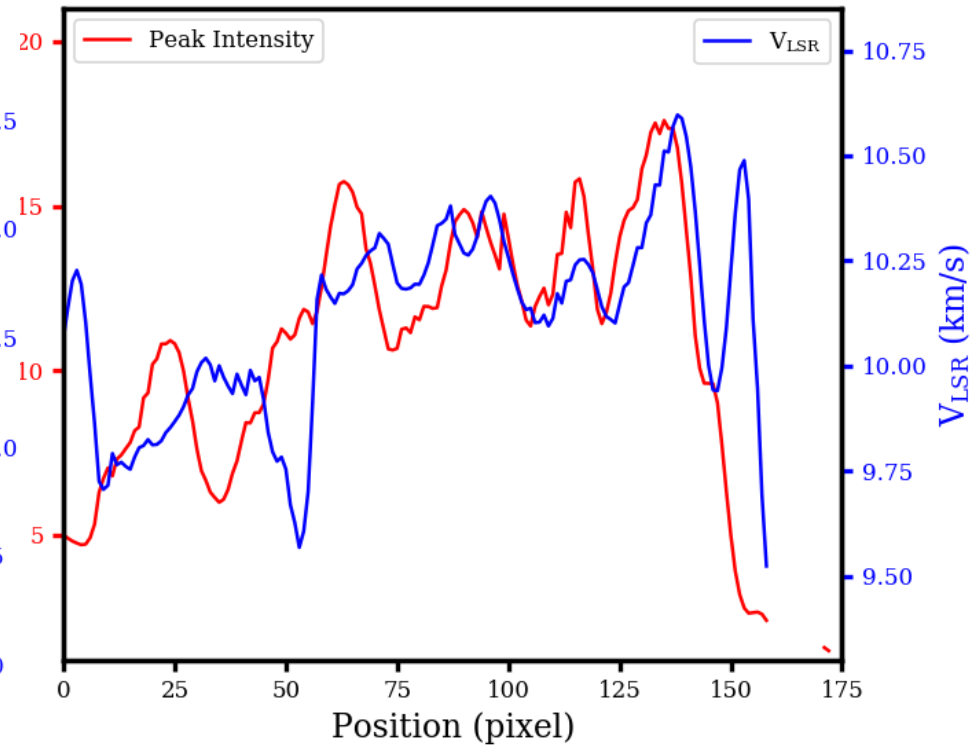


Major-Axis Analysis

Main Filament

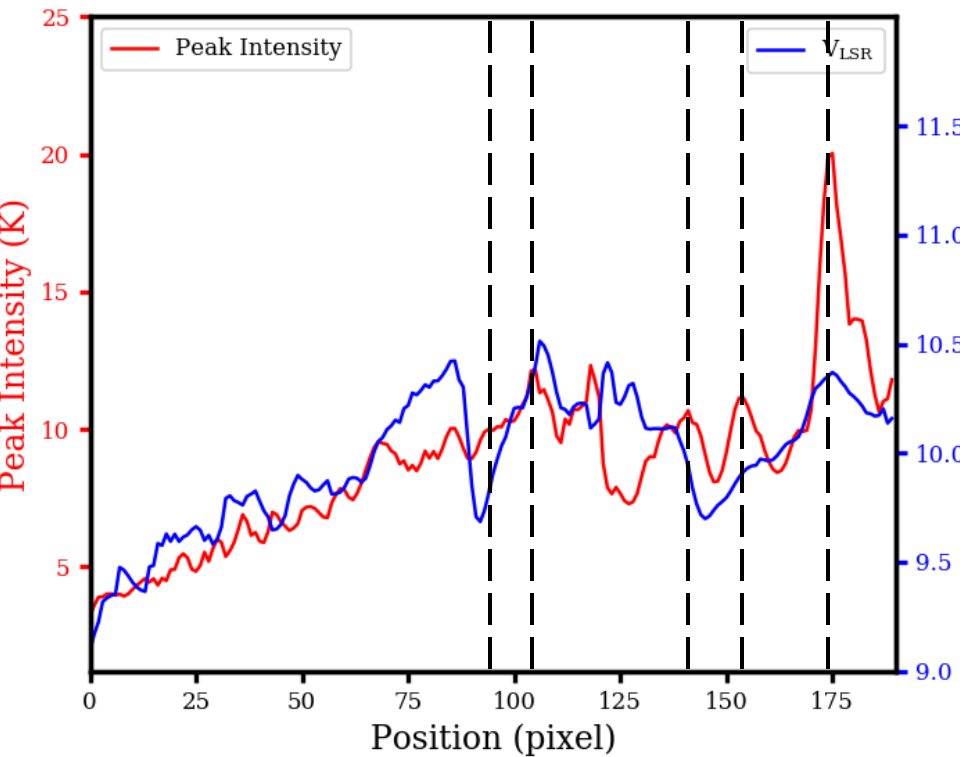


East Filament

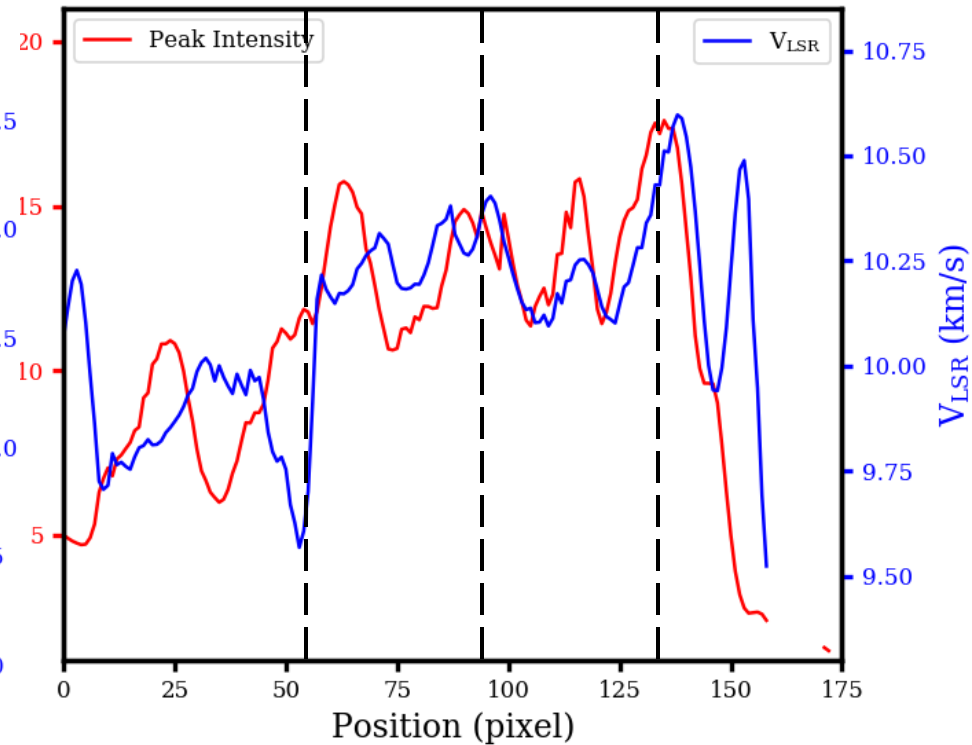


Major-Axis Analysis

Main Filament

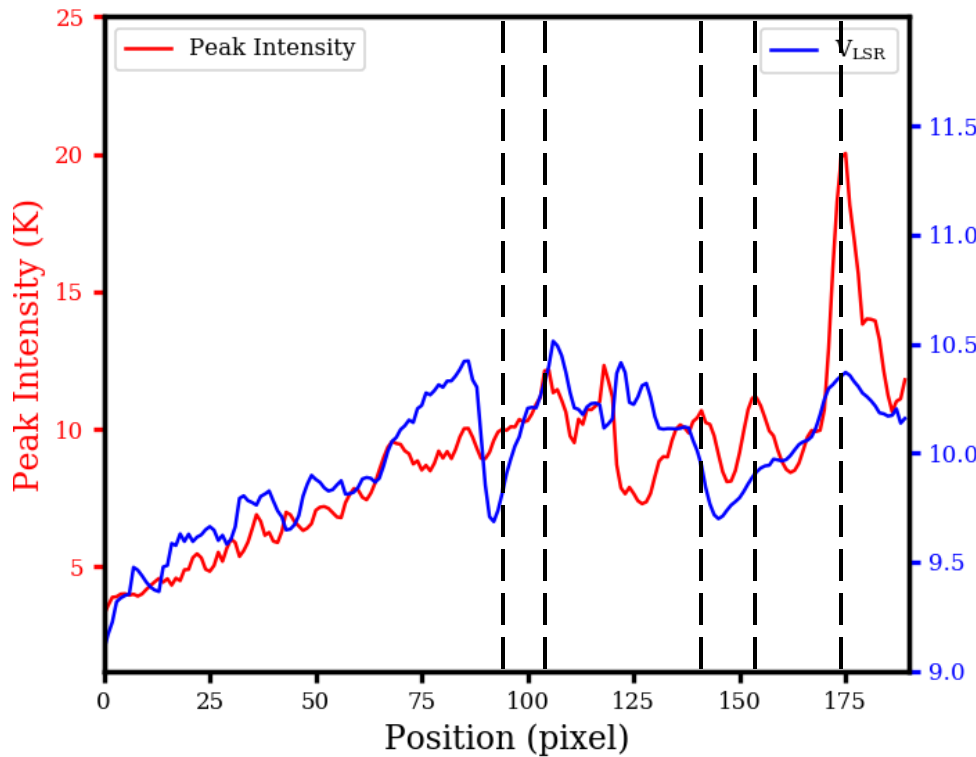


East Filament

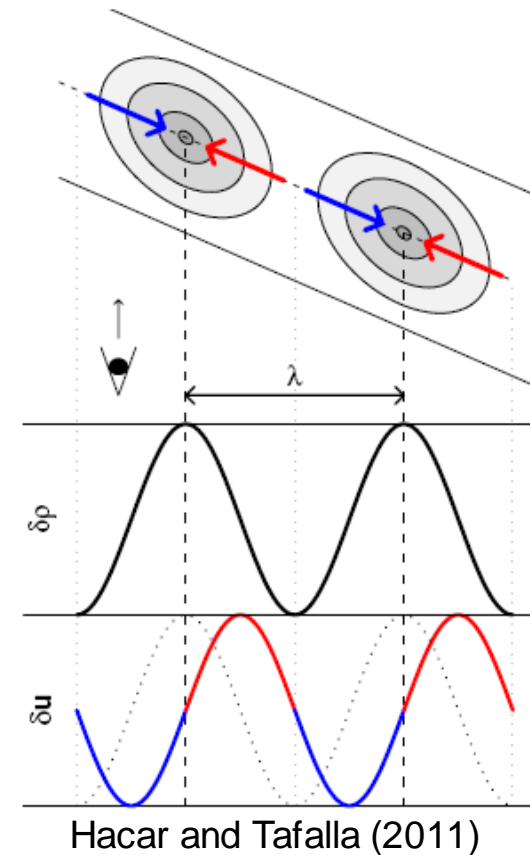


Major-Axis Analysis

Main Filament

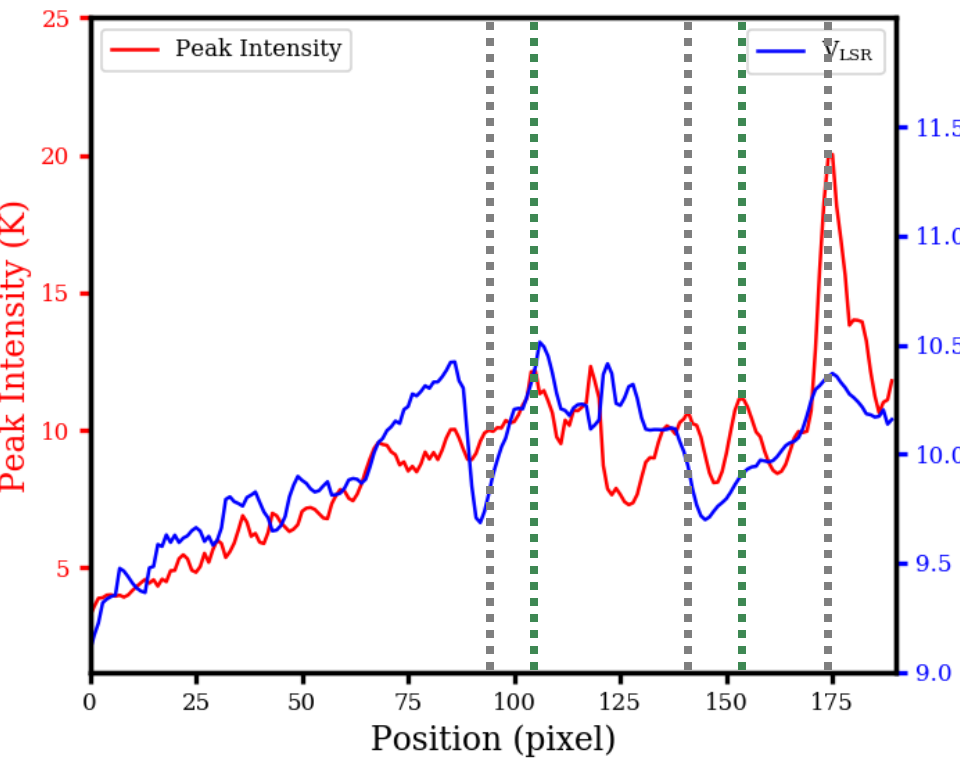


Core formation model

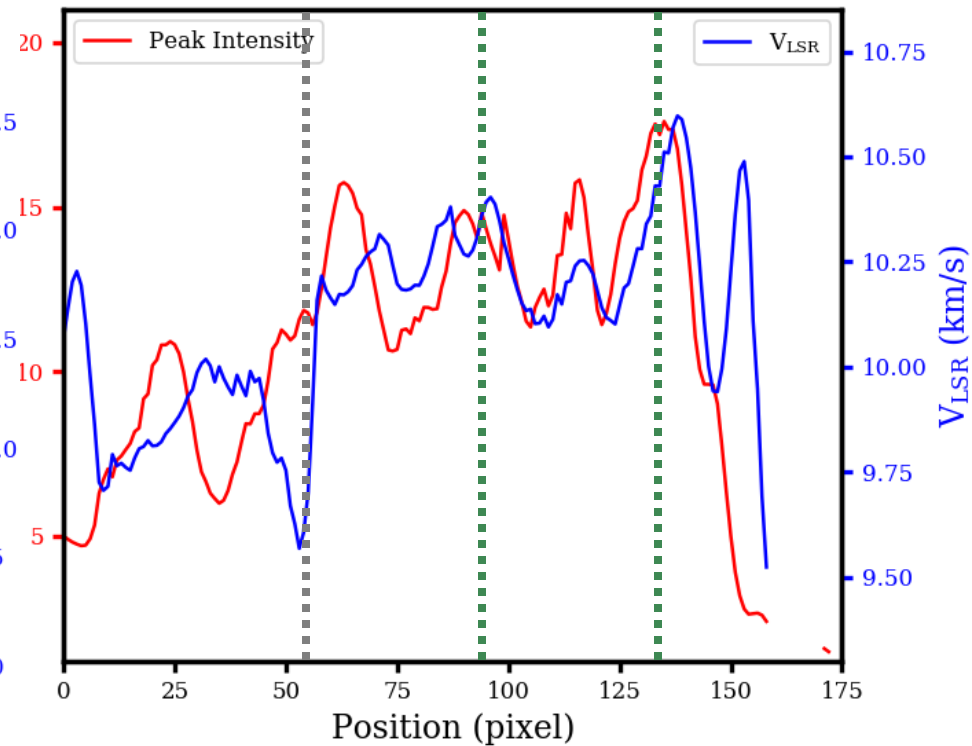


Major-Axis Analysis

Main Filament



East Filament



Conclusions

- Moment 0 map in N_2H^+ (3-2) reveals filamentary structure with typical widths of ~ 0.02 to 0.03 pc.
- Velocity structure in N_2H^+ (3-2) may indicate a global collapse scenario.
- From (3-2)/(1-0) intensity ratio maps,
 - Large scale analysis shows a high ratio in the eastern edge
→ External heating ($T_{kin} \sim 31 - 37$ K)
 - High resolution analysis shows a low ratio in the filaments
→ High density and low temperature ($n_{H_2} \sim 10^7$ cm^{-3} and $T_{kin} \sim 15$ K)
- Velocity along the minor-axis of the filaments do not show systematic gradient. Each core has its own rotational axis.
- Major-axis analysis on the filaments may suggest a different core formation mechanism from the ones in typical low-mass regions.

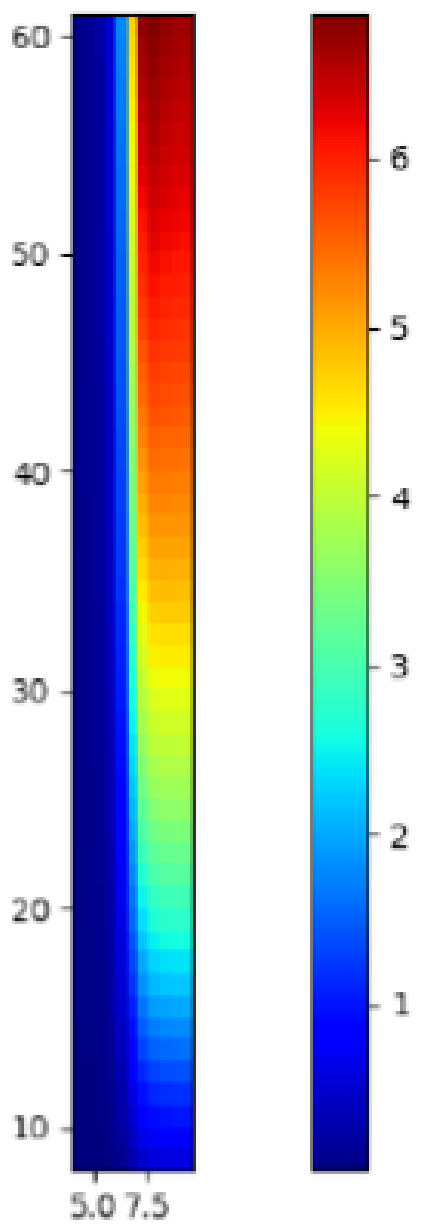
Thank you for your attention!

M42 and Orion KL

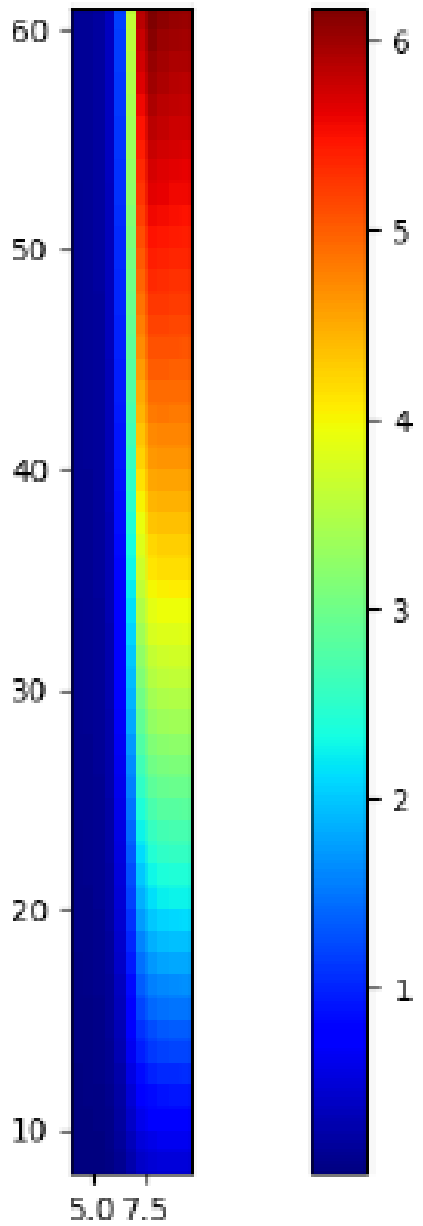


Ratio Model

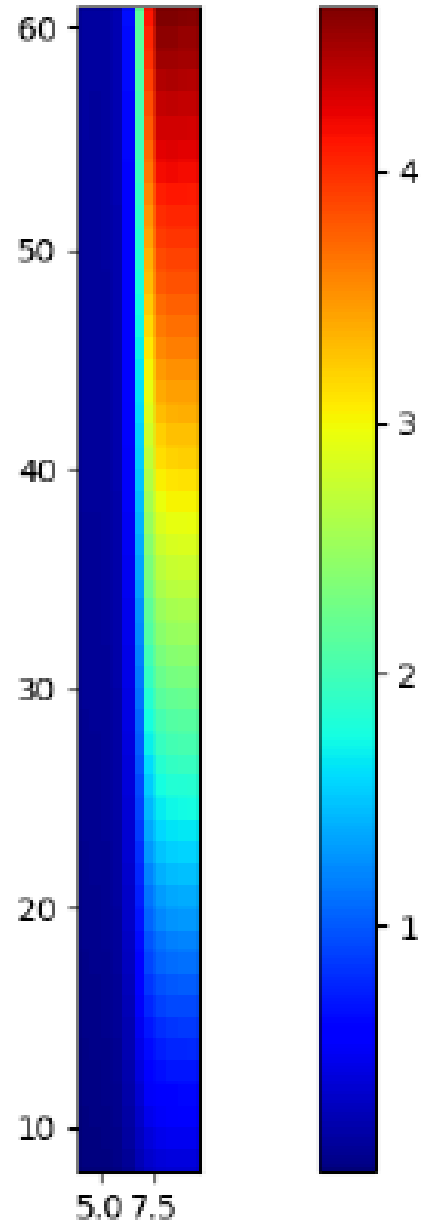
$N(N_2H^+) = 13$



$N(N_2H^+) = 13.5$

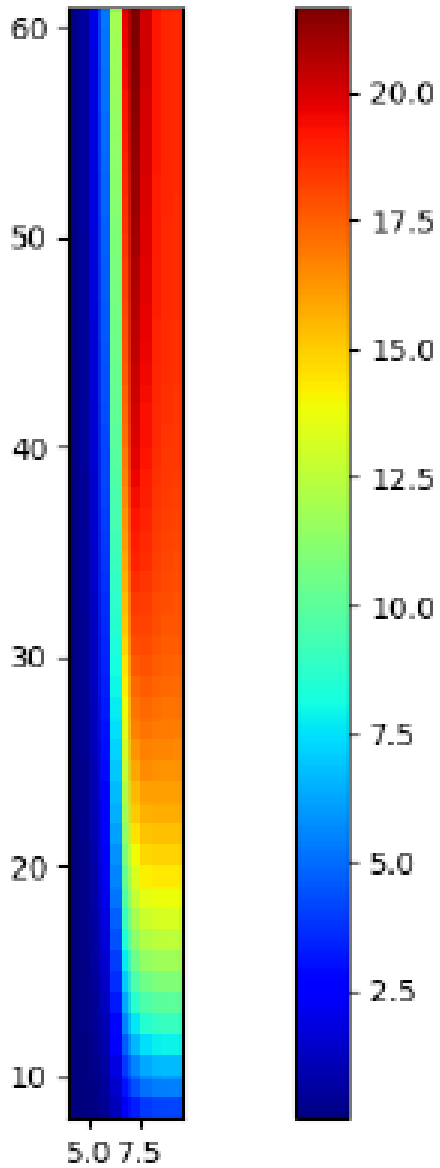


$N(N_2H^+) = 14$

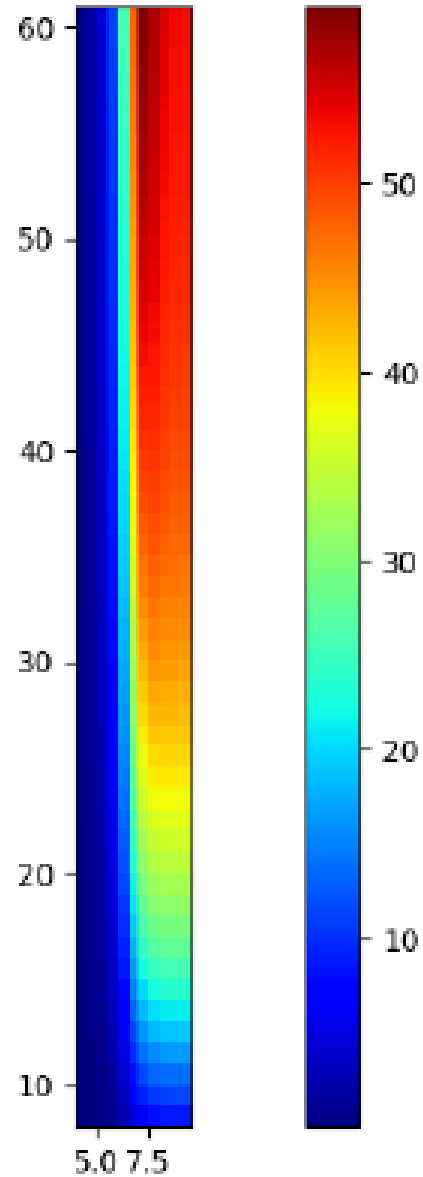


3-2 Model

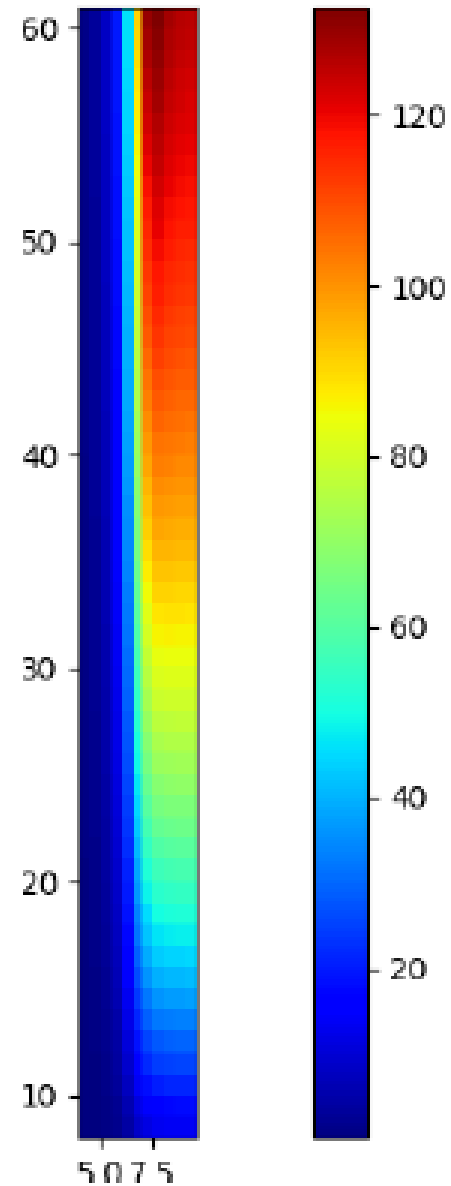
$N(N2H+) = 13$



$N(N2H+) = 13.5$

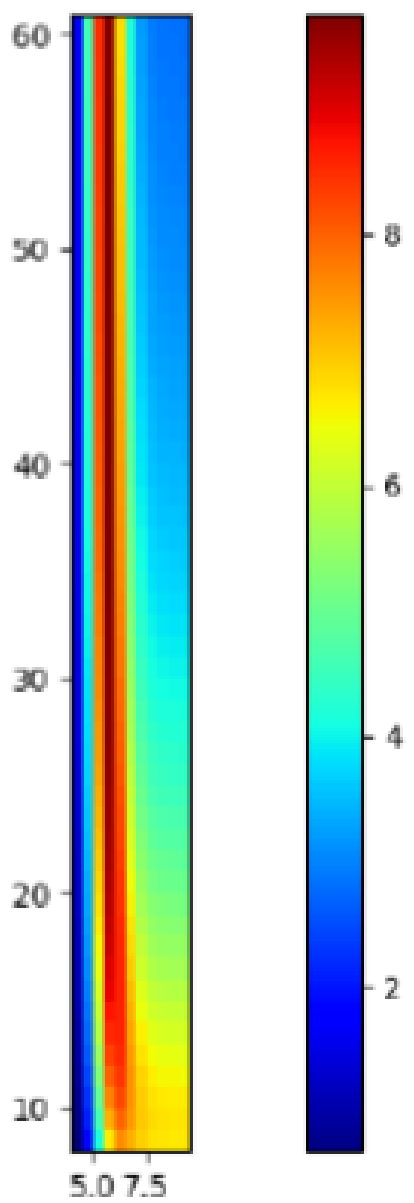


$N(N2H+) = 14$

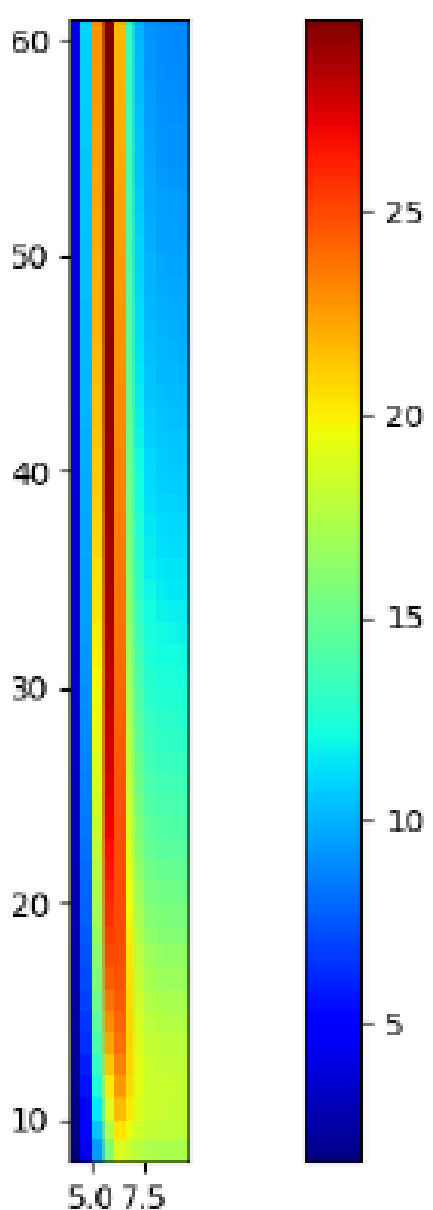


1-0 Model

$N(N_2H^+) = 13$



$N(N_2H^+) = 13.5$



$N(N_2H^+) = 14$

