#### The Hierarchy of the Violecular Molecular Clump Evolution from CHaMP, Thru MMS, & SEDIGISM



Peter Barnes University of Florida

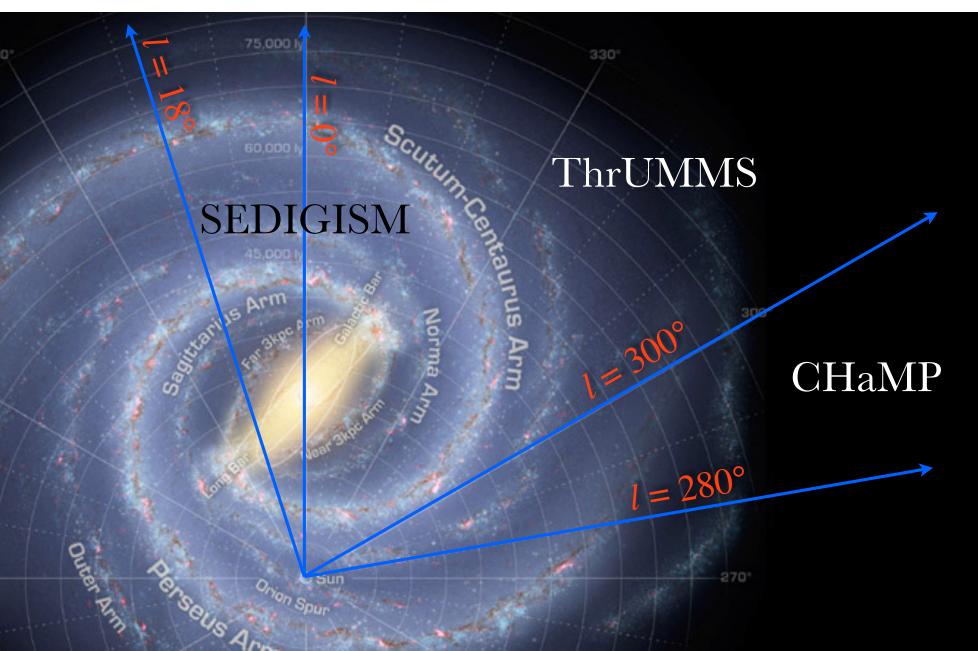
Audra Hernandez, Erik Muller, Stuart Ryder; Rebecca Pitts, Billy Schap, Sarik Jeram, Kyle Chamblee, Sebastian Lopez, Yigit Dallilar; PLUS Yoshi Yonekura, Yasuo Fukui, Andrew Hopkins, Stefan O'Dougherty, Vicki Lowe, Luis Alvarez, Quang Luong, Adam Ginsburg, Enrique Vázquez-Semadeni, Frederic Schuller, Ana Duarte Cabral, so many others...!

Cardiff Galactic Star Formation Workshop

19 Sept 2017

# Surveys

- Continuum surveys (GLIMPSE, Hi-GAL, ATLASGAL, BLAST, etc.) provide important SED information on clump masses & luminosities
- \* Key point 0: Kinematic information absent without spectroscopy. Need molecular, atomic lines
- \* Key point 1: Resolution! At 3 kpc, 1'~ 1 pc resolves cloud evolution on the scale of cluster formation (at 8', CfA-<sup>12</sup>CO can't do this)
- Key point 2: Multi-species maps enable entirely new science (GRS-<sup>13</sup>CO can't do this)
- \* Key point 3: Wide field coverage. Small maps lack context
- A major motivator for CHaMP & ThrUMMS is demographics of clumps (including lifetimes) plus other physics



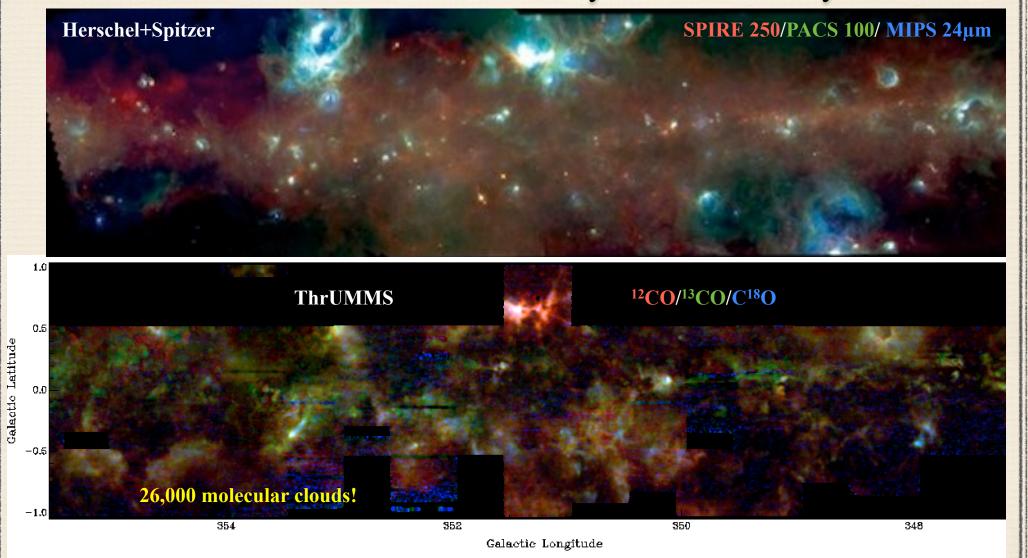
Until recently, the southern MW's molecular ISM was virtually unexplored at pc resolution!

240°

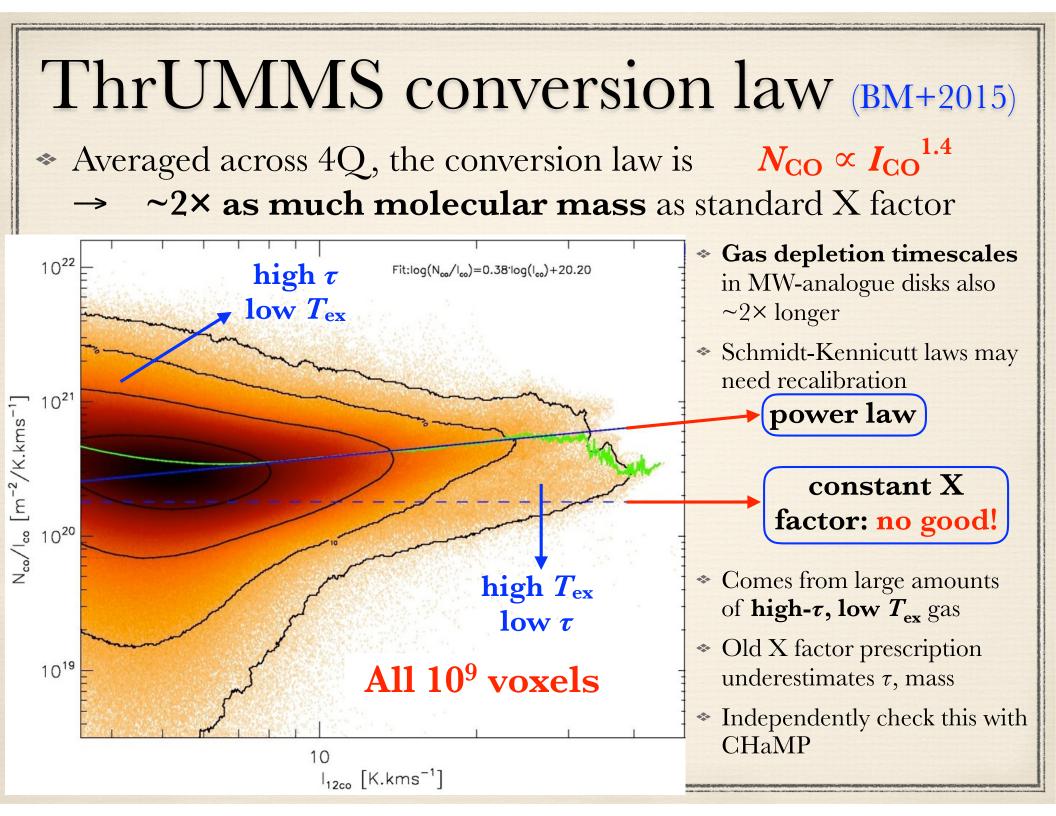
5,000 N

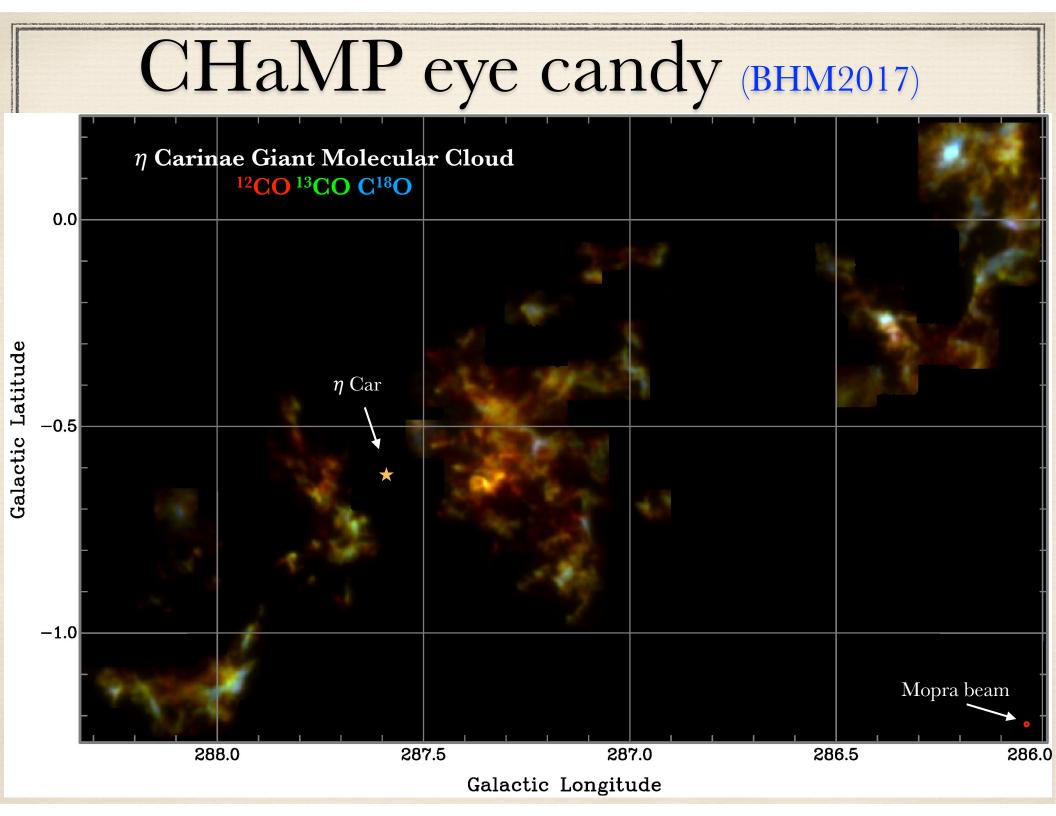
30.000

## ThrUMMS eye candy



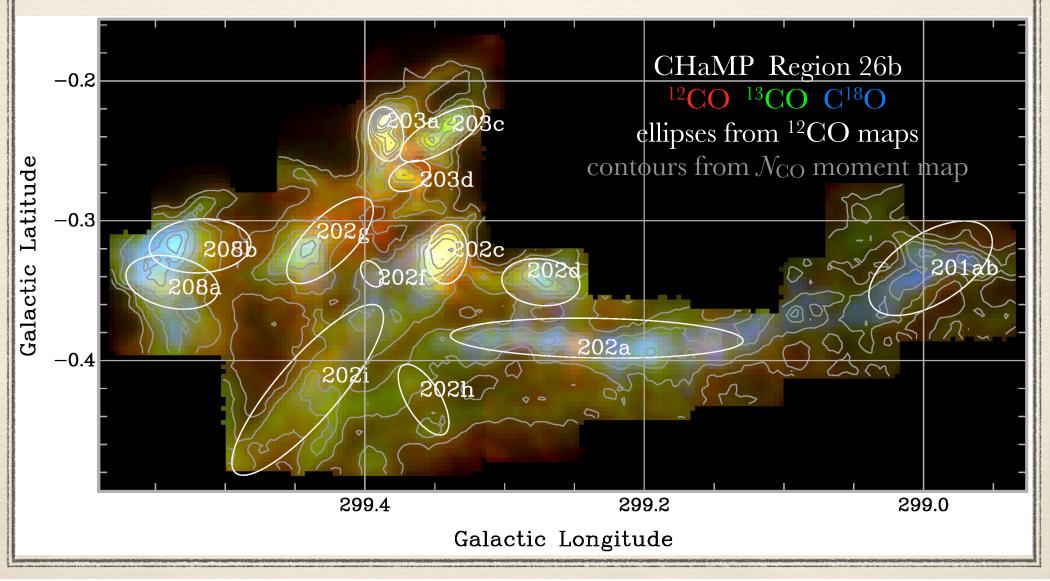
Similar to dust continuum, but with more physics, and kinematics!
 Eg, line ratios can be analysed with radiative transfer physics.





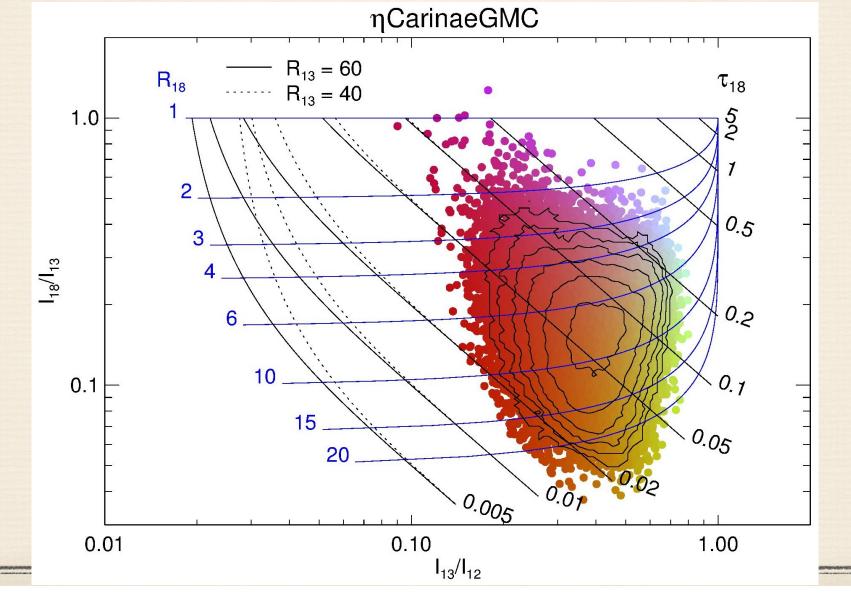
#### From line ratios to column densities

Re-examine conversion laws with high-sensitivity CHaMP iso-CO data (BHM 2017, submitted)



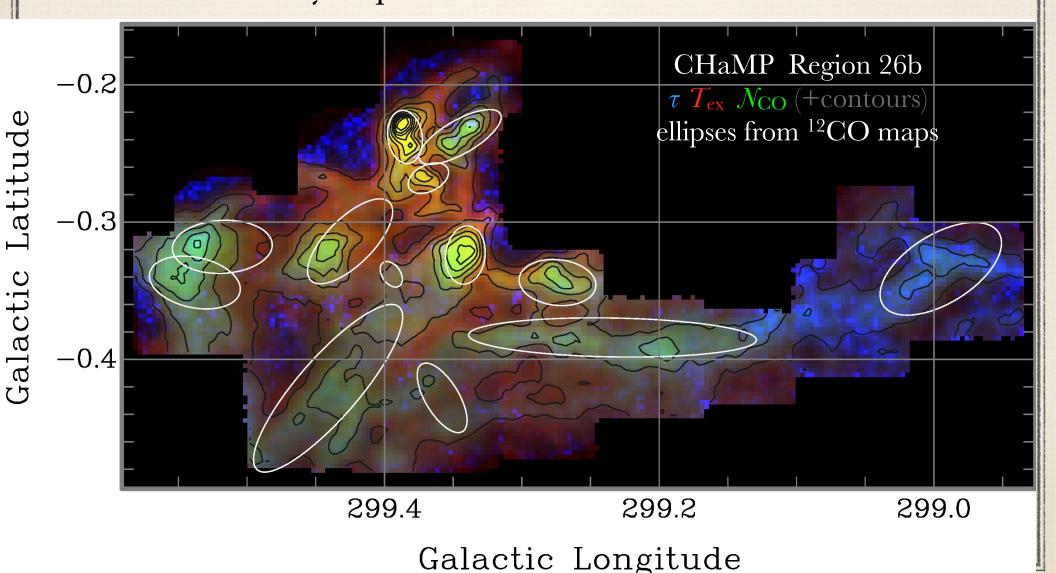
#### From line ratios to column densities

 CHaMP emission line data 3× more sensitive than ThrUMMS, so radiative transfer analysis more robust



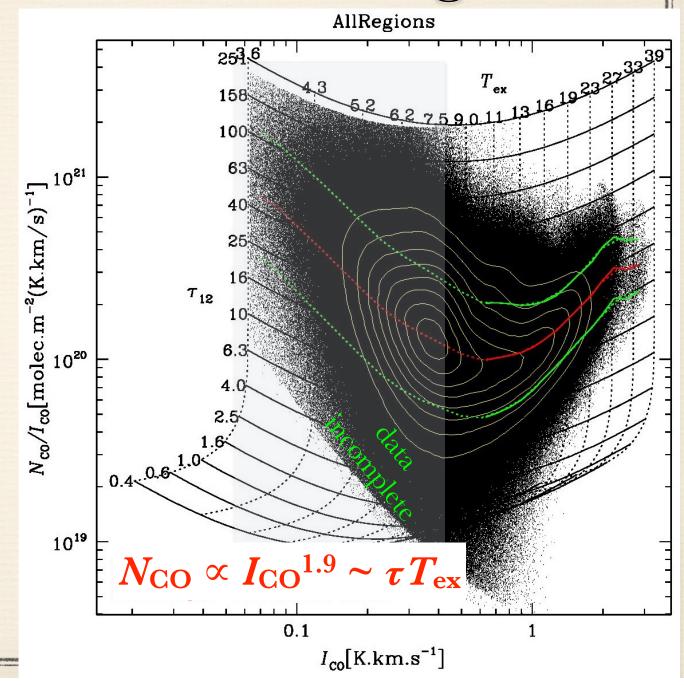
#### From line ratios to column densities

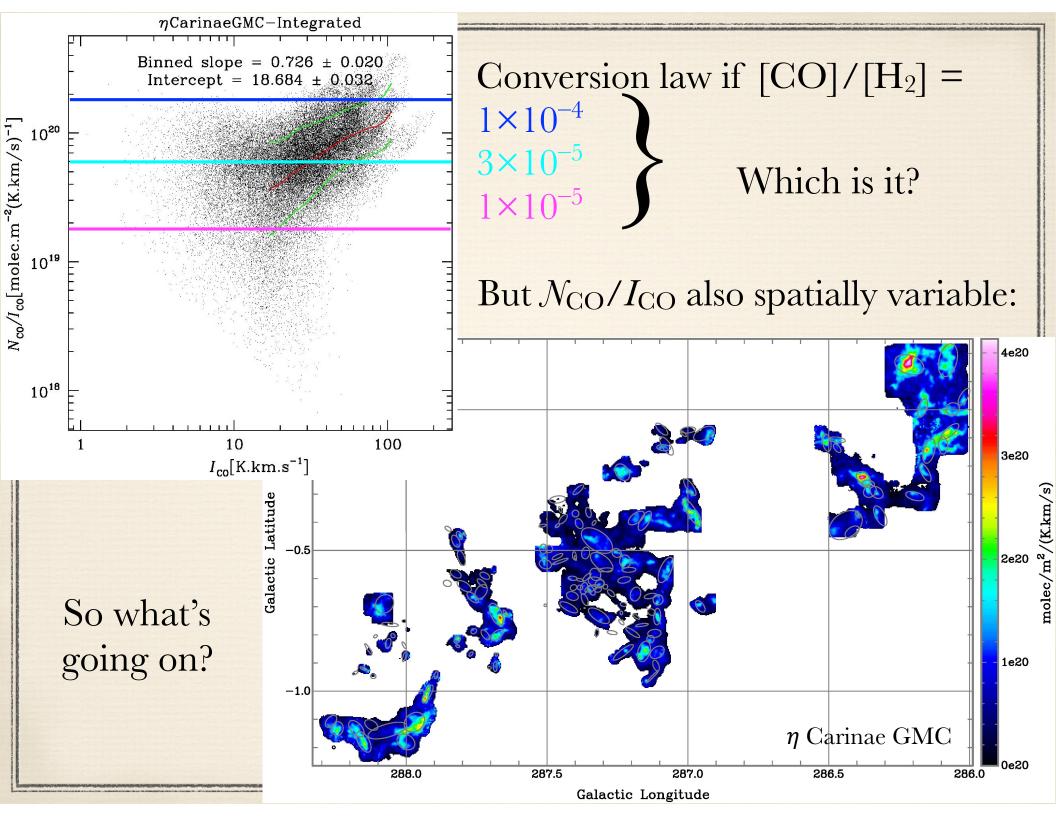
Physical parameters spatially variable
Column density depends on **both** *τ* and *T*<sub>ex</sub>



## Conversion laws re-imagined

- From CHaMP: conversion laws are even more extreme, and depend on velocity resolution.
- Conclusion: integrating <sup>12</sup>CO for a cloud gives the wrong N<sub>CO</sub> (i.e., method of calibrating X-factor at high N is wrong) — should compute each channel!

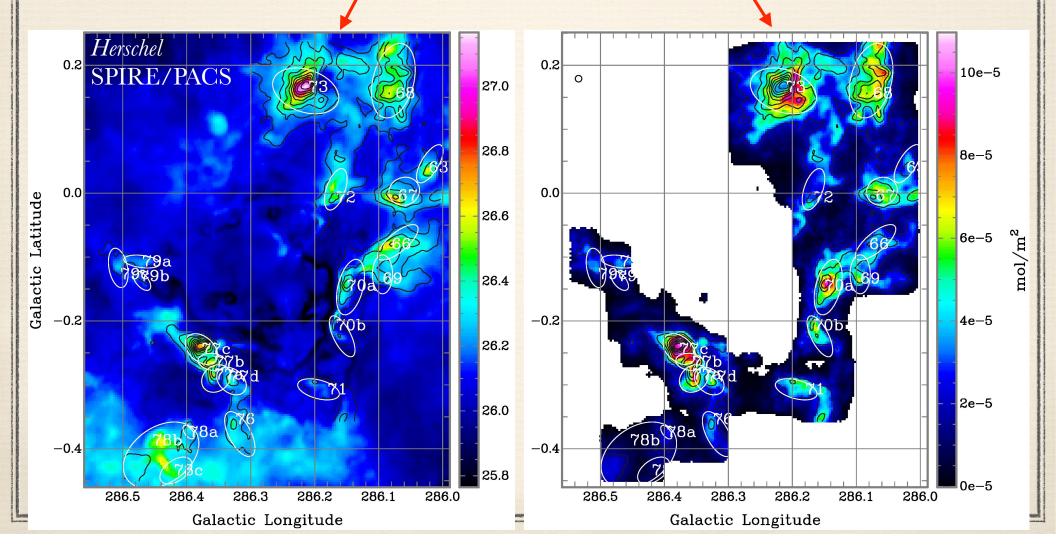




# Both *X* and [CO]/[H<sub>2</sub>] vary

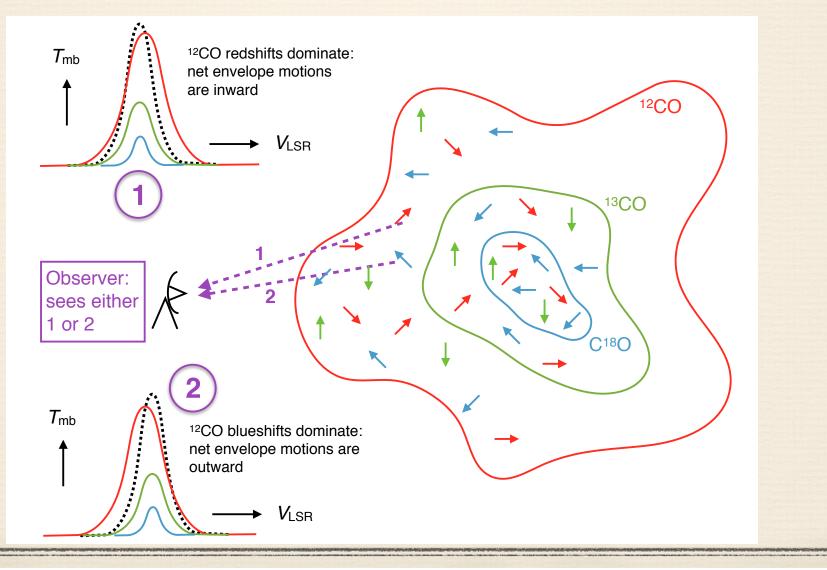
◆ Compare  $\mathcal{N}_{CO}$  with  $\mathcal{N}_{dust} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{H2}$ : derive [CO]/[H<sub>2</sub>] (Pitts et al, in prep.)

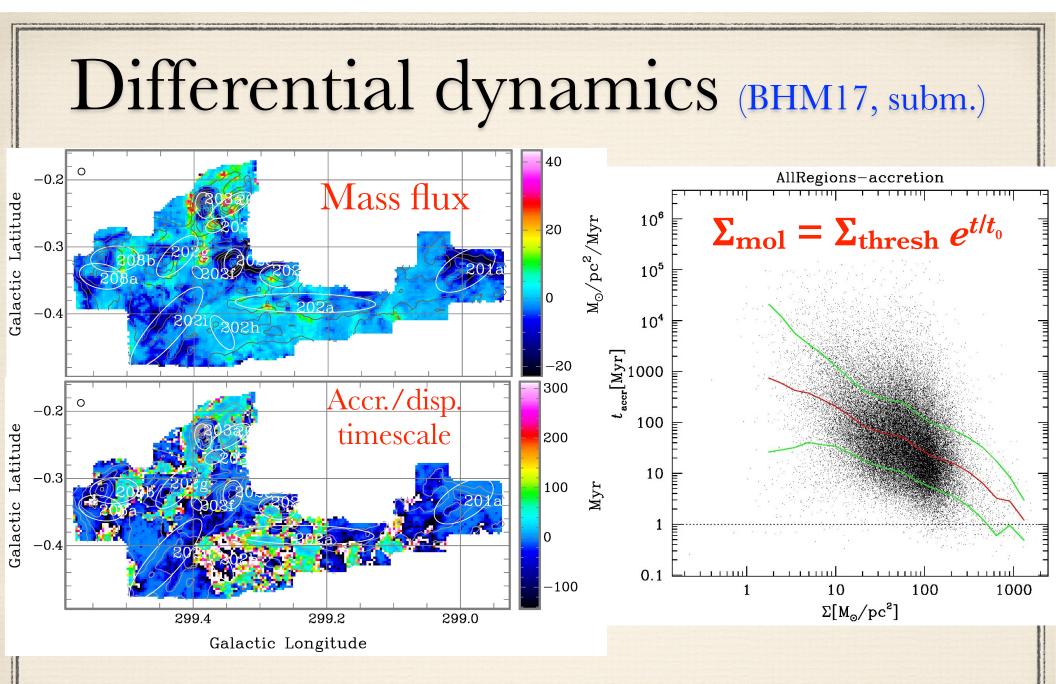
\* Astrochemical models predicting CO abundance variations, from  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-4}$ , strongly confirmed



# Envelopes vs. interiors

What about differential dynamics? Compare <sup>12</sup>CO envelope material with interior (BHM17, subm.):





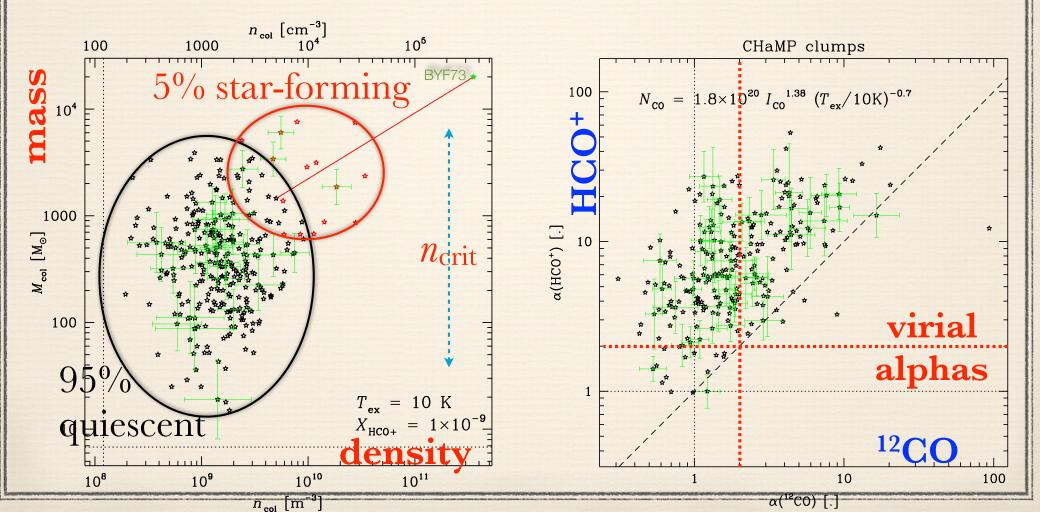
Although this is just a snapshot, we see direct evidence of cloud *mass assembly and dispersal*All this points to a larger gas reservoir, longer depletion/SF timescales, and other consequences: e.g., L/M unlikely to be an evolutionary indicator for clumps, if M keeps changing

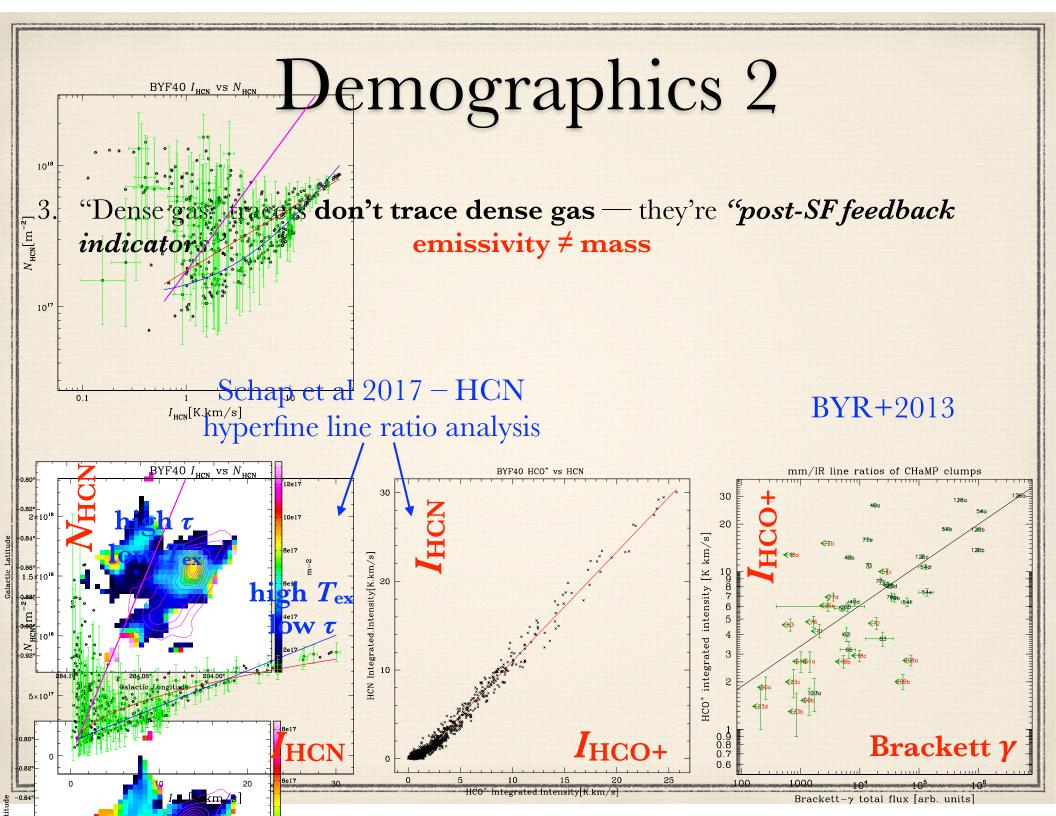
# Demographics

#### Combine these with prior CHaMP results:

A vast population of subthermally-excited, 2. Pressure-stabilisation by 1. quiescent clouds, implying long latency periods for SF (BYF+2011)

massive envelopes (BH+2016)





#### A revised paradigm

Long latency period....up to 100 Myr

Marginally bound molecular clump forms, **stochastically** accumulates/disperses mass from larger flows, becomes **base unit** of SF "Denser" clump forms, **pressure-stabilised** by overlying massive envelope; gas mostly **sub-thermal & opaque**, slow accumulation maintains turbulence from exterior

> Hot core phase, "**dense gas**" tracers become bright, gas **warms, opacity drops**

> > $\sim 1 \text{ Myr}$

Lower mass protostellar cores form, help maintain interior turbulence; cloud remains cold, "quiescent"

> Low- & medium-mass SF accelerates during last few Myr

~0.3 Myr

**Final**, rapid mass inflow, massive protostar(s) & protocluster form

Classic HII region, molecular cloud disperses, cluster revealed

~5 Myr

 $\overrightarrow{}$