





XY

THE RESOLVED PROPERTIES OF THE MOLECULAR CLOUDS IN THE INNER AND OUTER GALAXY

AND TH

Dario Colombo (MPIfR)

Zooming in on Star Formation, June 11th, 2019





No.C

60 000 lv

Orion

15,000 ly

30,000 ly

180

150°

75,000 ly

Galactic Longitude

SEDiGism

- All high resolution $\theta_{\rm esc}$ surveys: $\Theta_{\rm FWHM} < 30''$
- Three different <u>environments</u>

60°

SOFIA-APEX CMZ

GHRes

210°

Inner Galaxy

COHRS 12CO(3-2): blue, SEDIGISM 13CO(2-1): red

JCMT 12CO(3-2)

 $\theta_{FWHM} = 17"$, $\Delta v = 1$ km/s 10.25 < l < 55.25



APEX 13CO(2-1), C18O(2-1)

 $\theta_{\rm FWHM} = 28", \Delta v = 0.25$ km/s 15 < l < 300

Outer Galaxy

 $V_{LSR} < 25 \text{ km/s: red}, 25 < V_{LSR} < 60 \text{ km/s: green}, V_{LSR} > 60 \text{ km/s: blue}$

local emission

outer Galaxy emission



Outer Galaxy High Resolution Survey

APEX 12CO(2-1), 13CO(2-1), C18O(2-1)

FWHM = $27^{"}$, $\Delta y = 0.25$ km/s. Sensitivity = 0.44 K = 0.25 km/s. 180 < l < 280, b ~ 1 => ~ 60 deg² currently mapped

People

C. Koenig (PI, MPIfR) D. Colombo (MPIfR) J. Urquhart (U. Kent) F. Wyrowski (MPIfR) A. Giannetti (INAF) J. Brand (INAF) T. Moore (U. Liverpool) F. Schuller (CEA) K. Menten (MPIfR) R. Guesten (MPIfR) M. Wienen (U. Exeter) M.-Y. Lee (MPIfR) P. Mazumdar (MPIfR) S. Leurini (INAF)



12CO(2-1): red, 13CO(2-1): green, C18O(2-1): blue

SOFIA-APEX CMZ

APEX 12CO(2-1), 13CO(2-1), C18O(2-1) CH3OH, HNCO, H2S ...

 $\theta_{\text{FWHM}} = 27^{"}, \Delta v = 0.5 \text{ km/s}$ Sensitivity ~ 60 mK -1.3 < l < 1.8

SOFIA upGREAT [CII]

 $\theta_{\rm FWHM} = 14"$ -0.5 < l < 0.7

People

R. Güsten (PI, MPIfR) A. Harris (UMD) D. Riquelme (MPIfR) D. Colombo (MPIfR)

Structure ID



Flux







- Best assessment of leaves into clusters
- Best number of clusters

X

Structure IE





Duarte-Cabral, Colombo, Urquhart et al. in prep. 8634 well resolved objects

• JEDiGism



35560 well resolved S M objects

COHRS

Colombo, Rosolowsky, Duarte-Cabral et al. 2019

Riquelme, Colombo, Güsten et al. in prep. 4980 well resolved objects

SOFIA-APEX CMZ



1286 objects with V_{LSR} > 24 km/s

Colombo, König, Urguhart et al. in prep.

Duarte-Cabral, Colombo, Urquhart et al. in prep. 8365 objects with reliable distance

`∙**∖**⊞DiGism



540 objects with celiasten distance

COHRS

Colombo, Rosolowsky, Duarte-Cabral et al. 2019

Riquelme, Colombo, Güsten et al. in prep.

662 objects with N_{leaves} > 1

SOFIA-APEX CMZ

Cloud property gradients across Galactic environments



Scaling relations across Galactic environments



Milky Way compilation: <u>Inner Galaxy</u> (Roman-Duval+ 2009, Heyer+ 2009), <u>Galaxy Center</u> (Oka+ 2001), <u>Outer Galaxy</u> (Heyer+ 2001), <u>Whole Galaxy</u> (Rice+ 2016, Mivielle-Deschenes+ 2017)

Scaling relations across Galactic environments



Nearby galaxy compilation from PHANGS (Sun et al. 2018), 12CO beam size measurements

Mass spectra across Galactic environments



different environments show different slopes and truncation values

Observed GMC truncation mass from COHRS consistent with theoretical models of cloud formation controlled by feedback and shear (Reina-Campos & Kruijssen 2017)

Defining morphology for highly resolved clouds



Defining morphology for highly resolved clouds



Cloud skeleton from skimage task <u>medial_axis</u> <u>https://github.com/scikit-image/scikit-image</u> Removing small branches using SKAN <u>https://jni.github.io/skan/</u> <u>index.html</u>



Giant Molecular Clouds or Filaments?





Round: < 1%, 0% GMFs: 40%, 19% Bones: 60%, 81%

Zucker et al. 2018a (see also, e.g. Ragan et al. 2014, Wang et al. 2015)



J-plots

$$I_0 = \frac{AM}{4\pi}$$

Inertia moment of an uniform circle with area A and mass M

$$J_{1,2} = \frac{I_0 - I_{1,2}}{I_0 + I_{1,2}}$$

J-moments, with I_1 and I_2 being the inertia moments across the two principal component axis

Jaffa et al. 2018



J-plots versus RadFil aspect ratio



Morphology and integrated properties



Large and massive objects are also the most elongated. Those objects are also the less dense.



Concentrated clouds are smaller and denser, closer to virial equilibrium, but not necessary less massive than elongated and ring clouds

Cloud morphology variation with Galactocentric radius



No clear pattern between Galactocentric radius and morphological descriptors from the geometrical medial axis

Surplus of elongated and concentrated structures at small and large radii probably due to distance effect

Cloud morphology relation to the spiral arms

Duarte-Cabral & Dobbs 2016



Smith et al. 2014



35%-55% of filaments associated to spiral arms (Zucker et al. 2018a)

Cloud morphology relation to the spiral arms



~30% - 50% of elongated, ring, or concentrated structures within the spiral arms considering a width of 600-800 pc



Elongated structures equally distributed between spiral arms and inter-arm

Elongated clouds relation to the Galactic plane

Elongated clouds selected via J-plots





Most of elongated clouds are close and parallel to the Galactic plane









INTEGRATED

Radius, Velocity dispersion, Luminosity, Column density, Surface density, Pressure, Masses, Virial parameter ...



INTEGRATED

Radius, Velocity dispersion, Luminosity, Column density, Surface density, Pressure, Masses, Virial parameter ...



Cloud mass distributions show different truncations and slopes in different environments



Clouds are in pressurized virial equilibrium, clouds in different environments show different values of molecular gas mass surface density

COHRS

SA-CMZ

OGHReS

3

SEDIGISM



n-CIII

COHRS





Clouds are generally elongated or complex objects, but their shapes do not seem related to spiral arms and only marginally with the distance with respect to the Galactic center.



<u>Resolved</u>

<u>Morphology</u>, Inner structure, Kinematics, Turbulence, PDFs ...



n-CIII

COHRS

Ism





Clouds are generally elongated or complex objects, but their shapes do not seem related to spiral arms and only marginally with the distance with respect to the Galactic center.

RESOLVED

Morphology, <u>Inner structure</u>, Kinematics, Turbulence, PDFs ...





Cloud inner structure: Type 2–4 size-linewidth relations







n-CMI

COHRS





Clouds are generally elongated or complex objects, but their shapes do not seem related to spiral arms and only marginally with the distance with respect to the Galactic center.

<u>Resolved</u>

Morphology, Inner structure, <u>Kinematics,</u> Turbulence, PDFs ...





COHRS cloud velocity field examples







x 10000



sa-cmz

COHRS

INTEGRATED

Radius, Velocity dispersion, Luminosity, Column density, Surface density, Pressure, Masses, Virial parameter ...

RESOLVED

Morphology, Inner structures, Kinematics, Turbulence, PDFs ...



x 10000



in-chi

COHRS

İsm



RESOLVED

Morphology, Inner structures, Kinematics, Turbulence, PDFs ... Matching COHRS clouds with Hi-GAL IR emission (Rosolowsky, Colombo et al. in prep.)