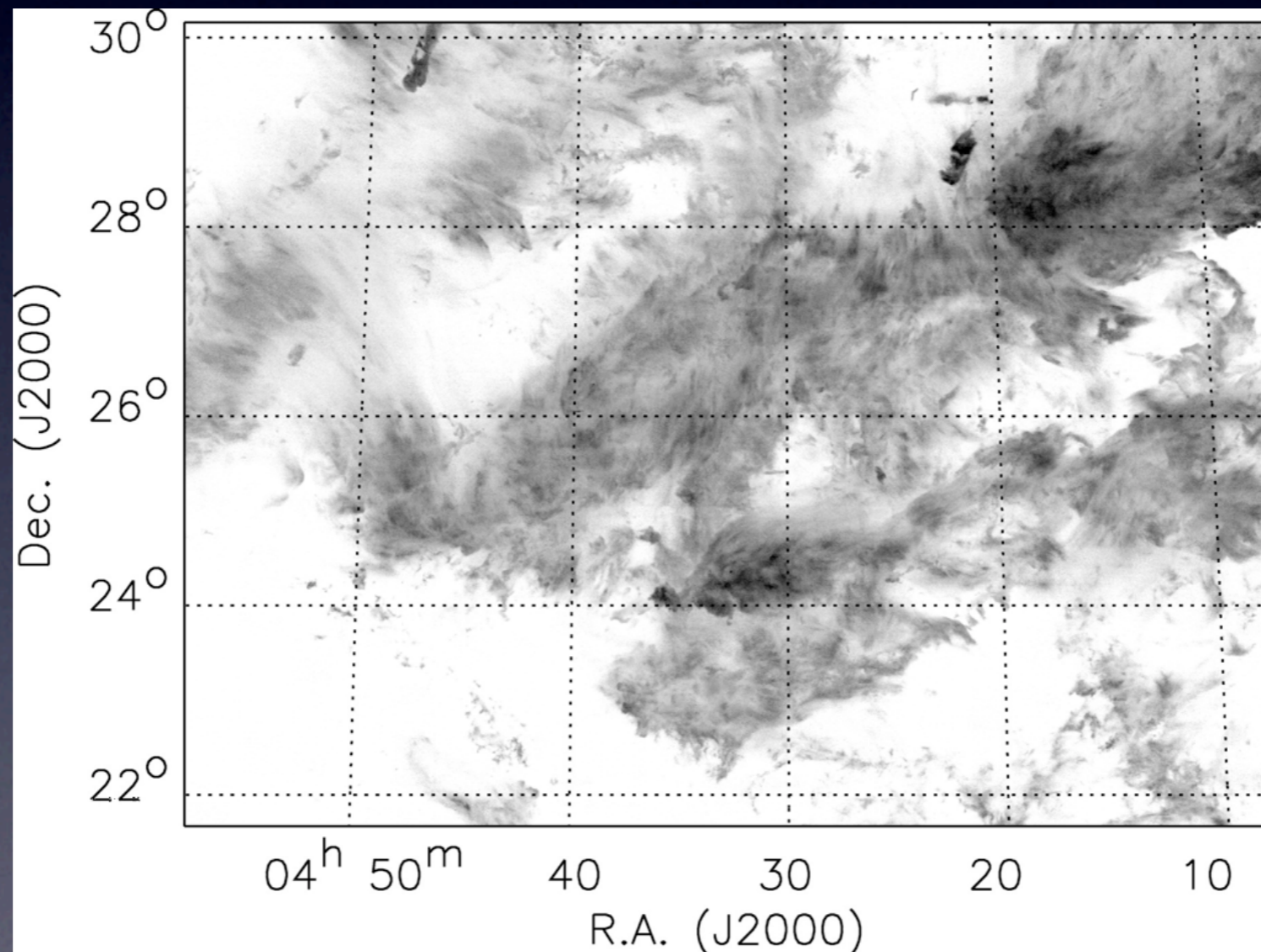


High Spatial Resolution, Large Scale Surveys with CCAT

John Carpenter (Caltech)



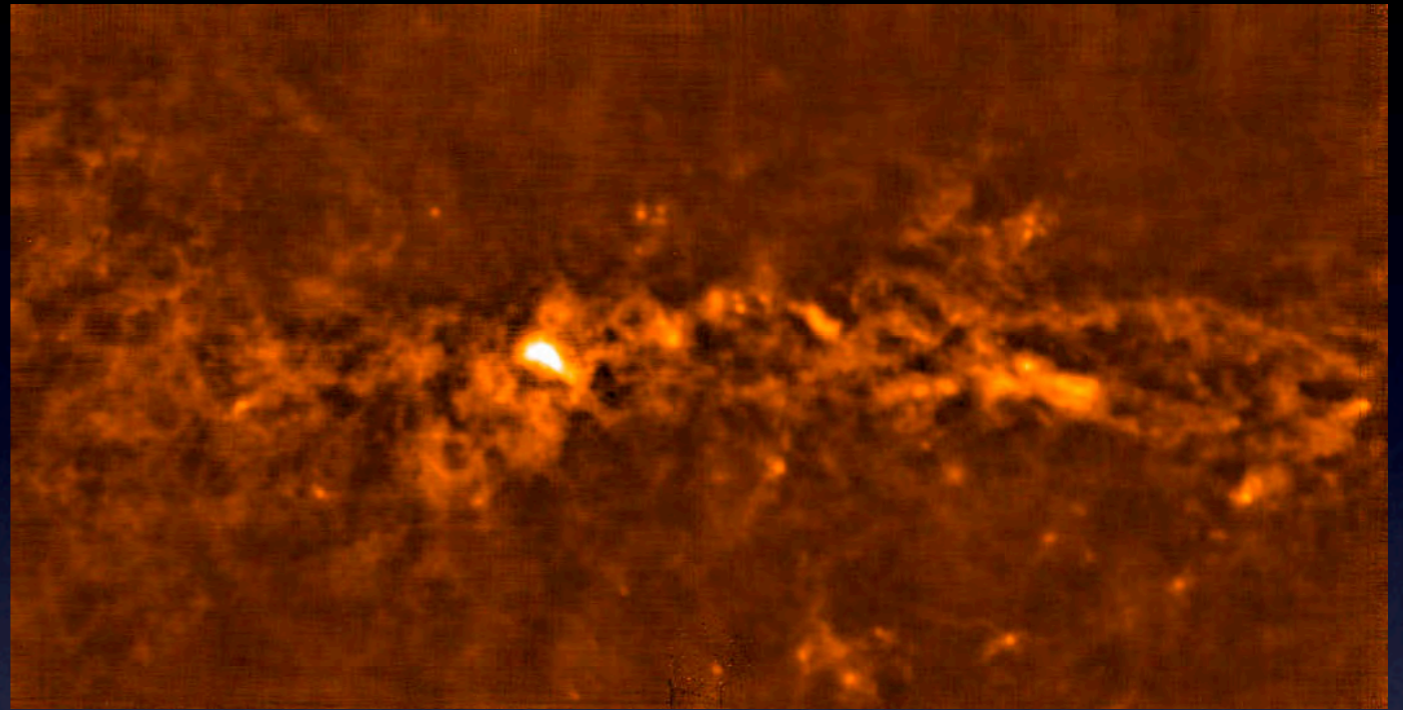
Goldsmith et al. (2008)

Dust

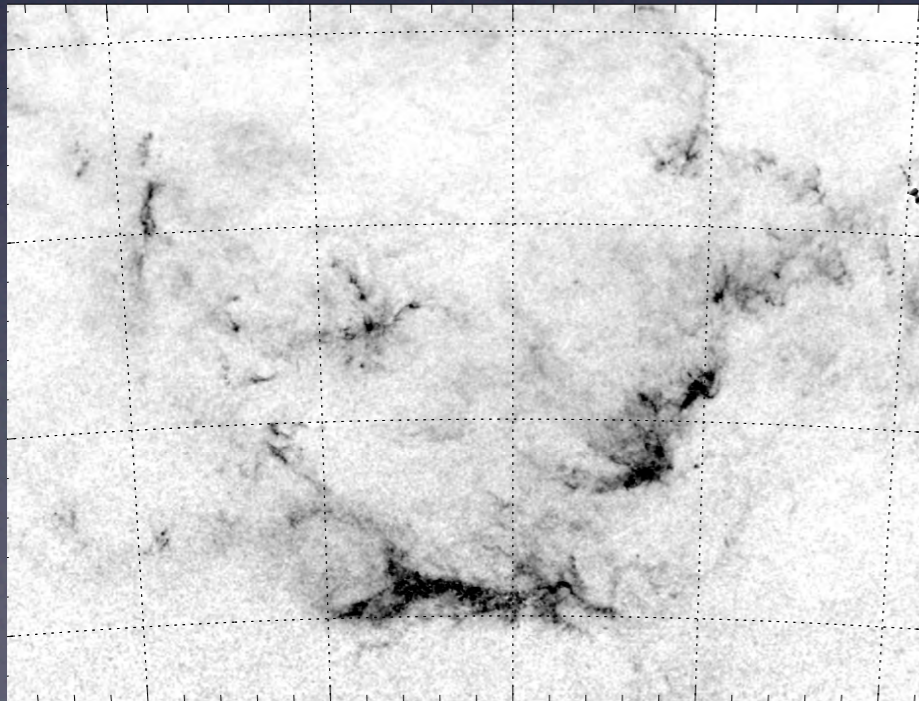
Herschel



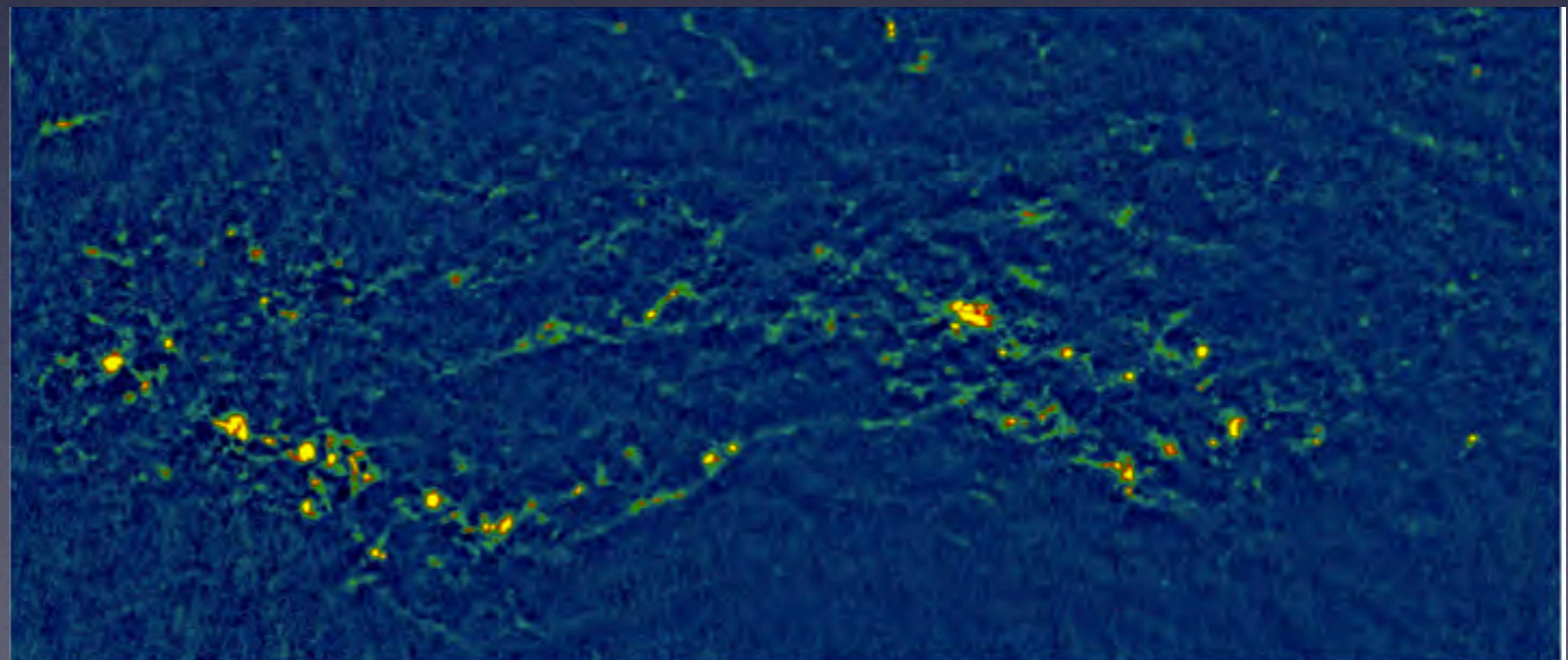
Bolocam



Extinction maps

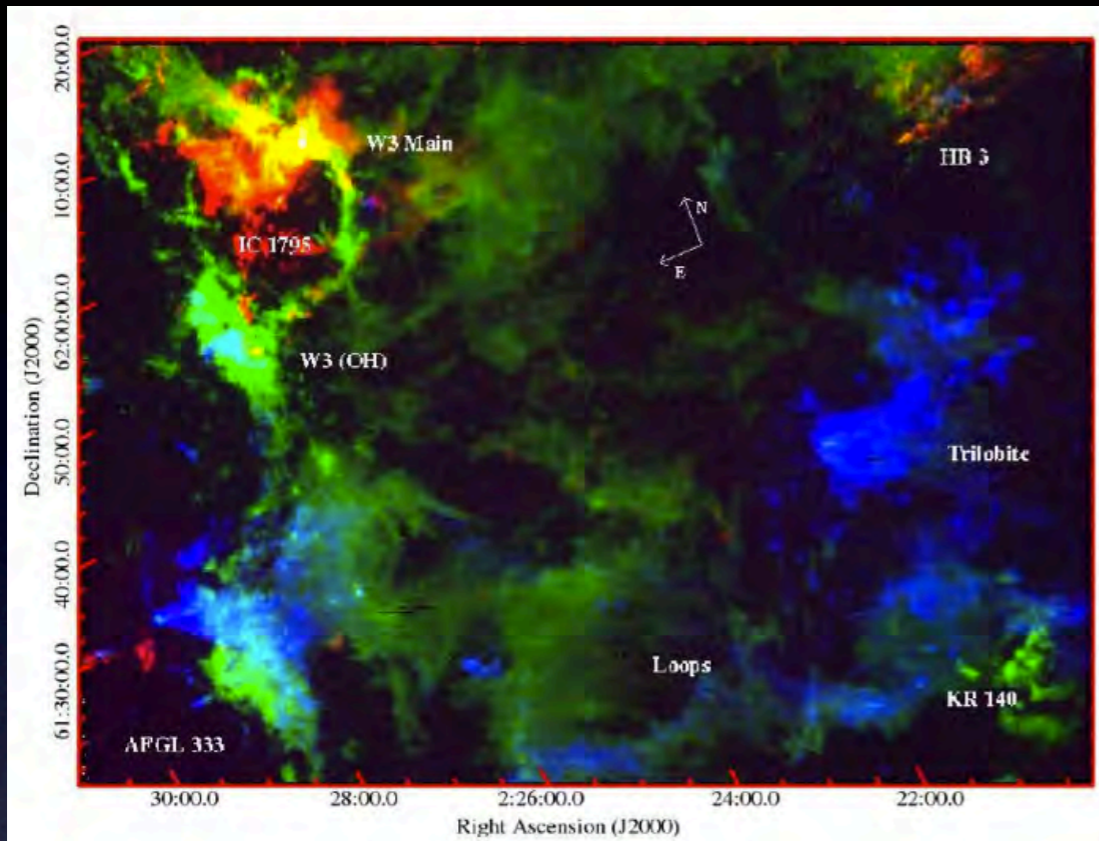


APEX

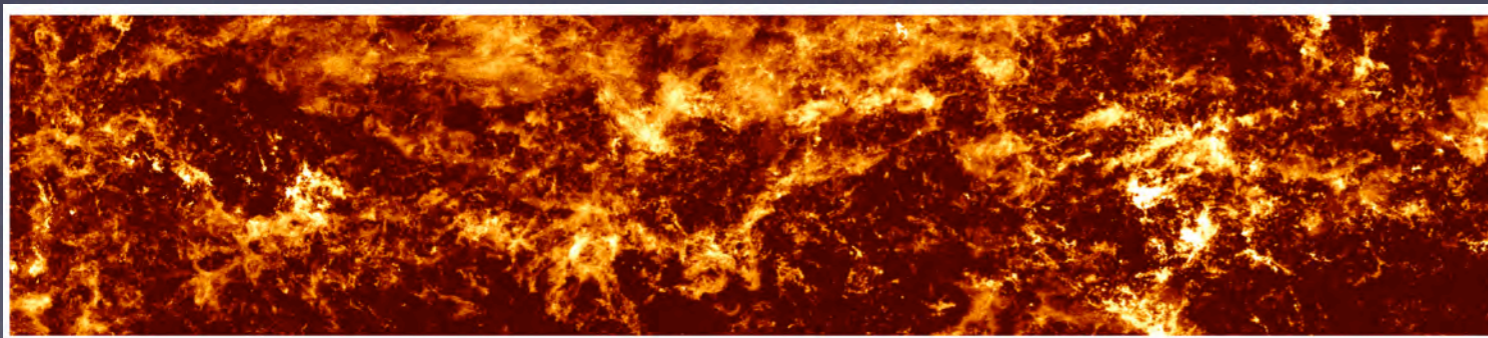
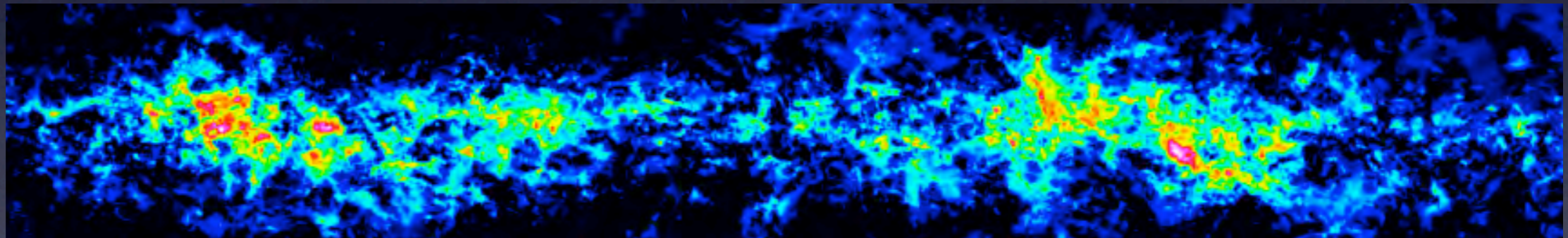


Gas

W3 in ^{12}CO J=3-2 (JCMT)



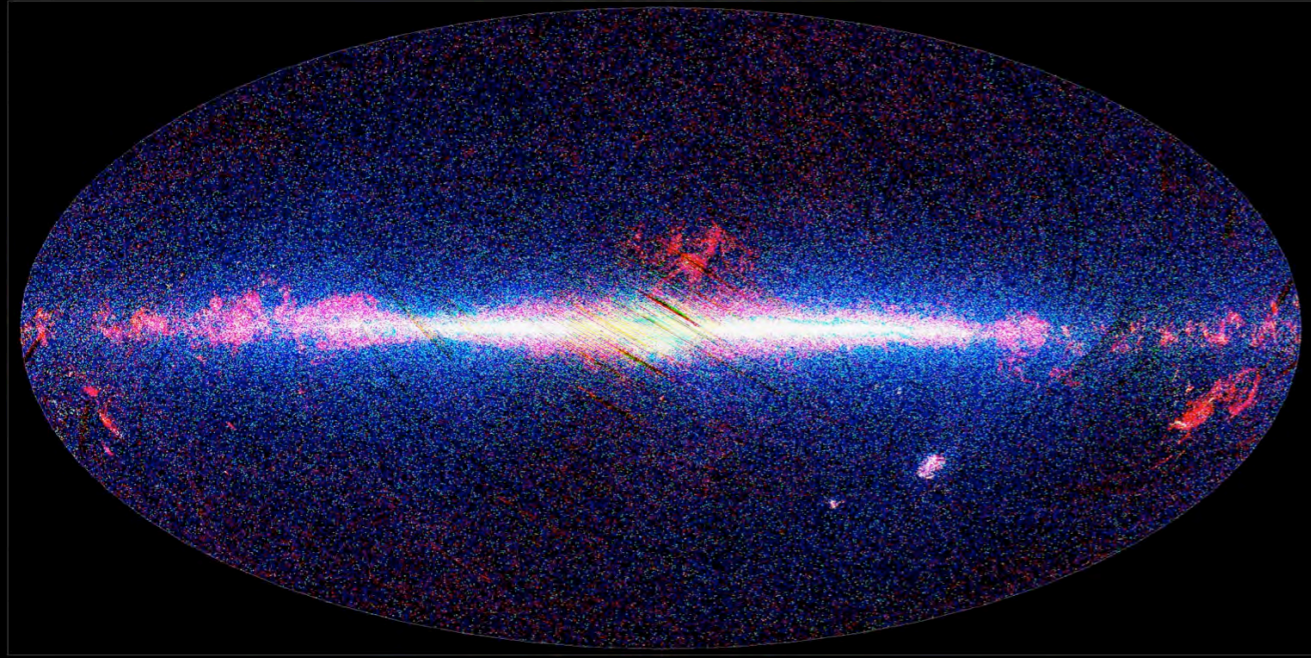
BU/UMass Galactic Ring Survey



FCRAO Outer Galaxy Survey

Stars

AKARI



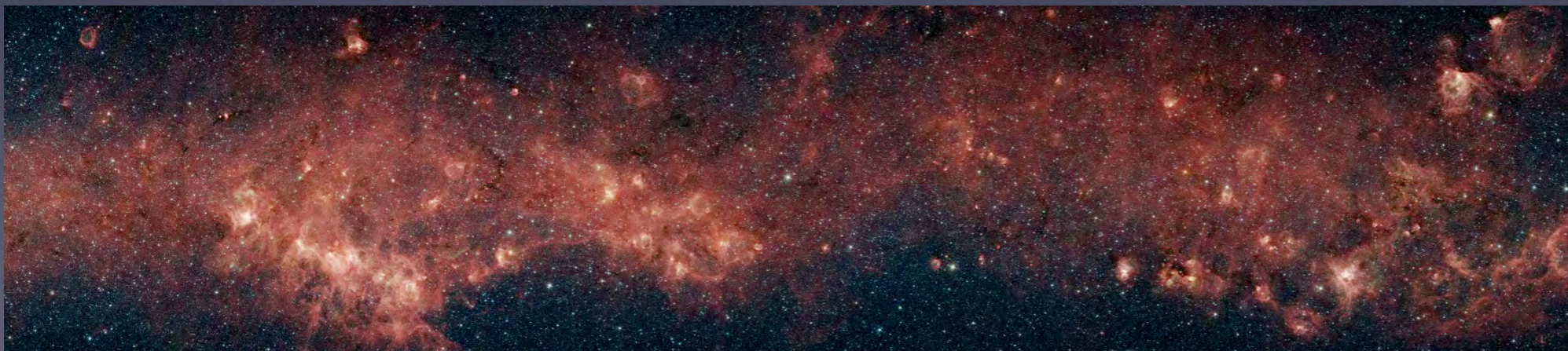
MSX



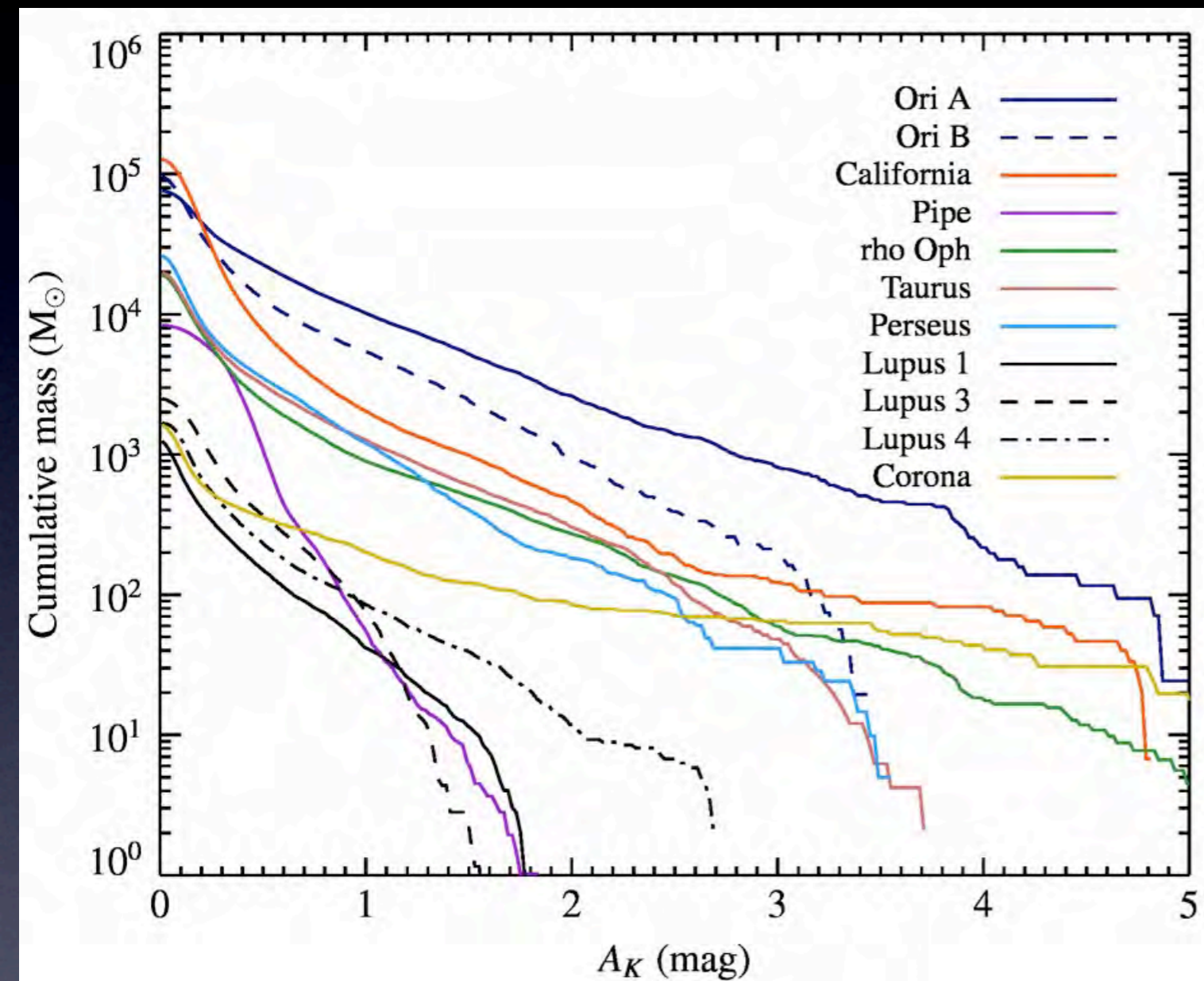
WISE



Spitzer



Star Formation in Clouds

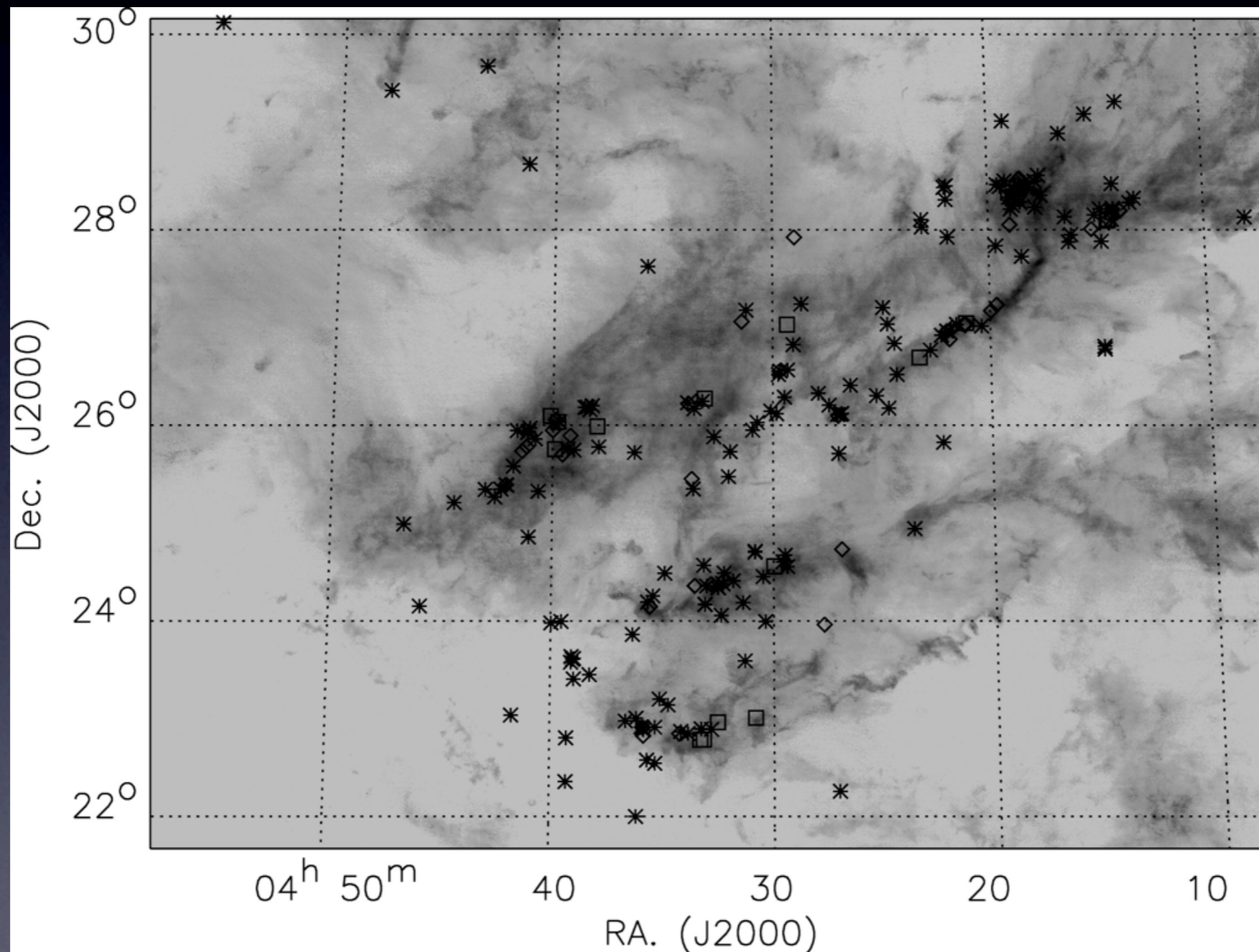


- Bulk of cloud mass has low column density
- What limits the conversion from diffuse to dense gas?

Lada et al. (2011)

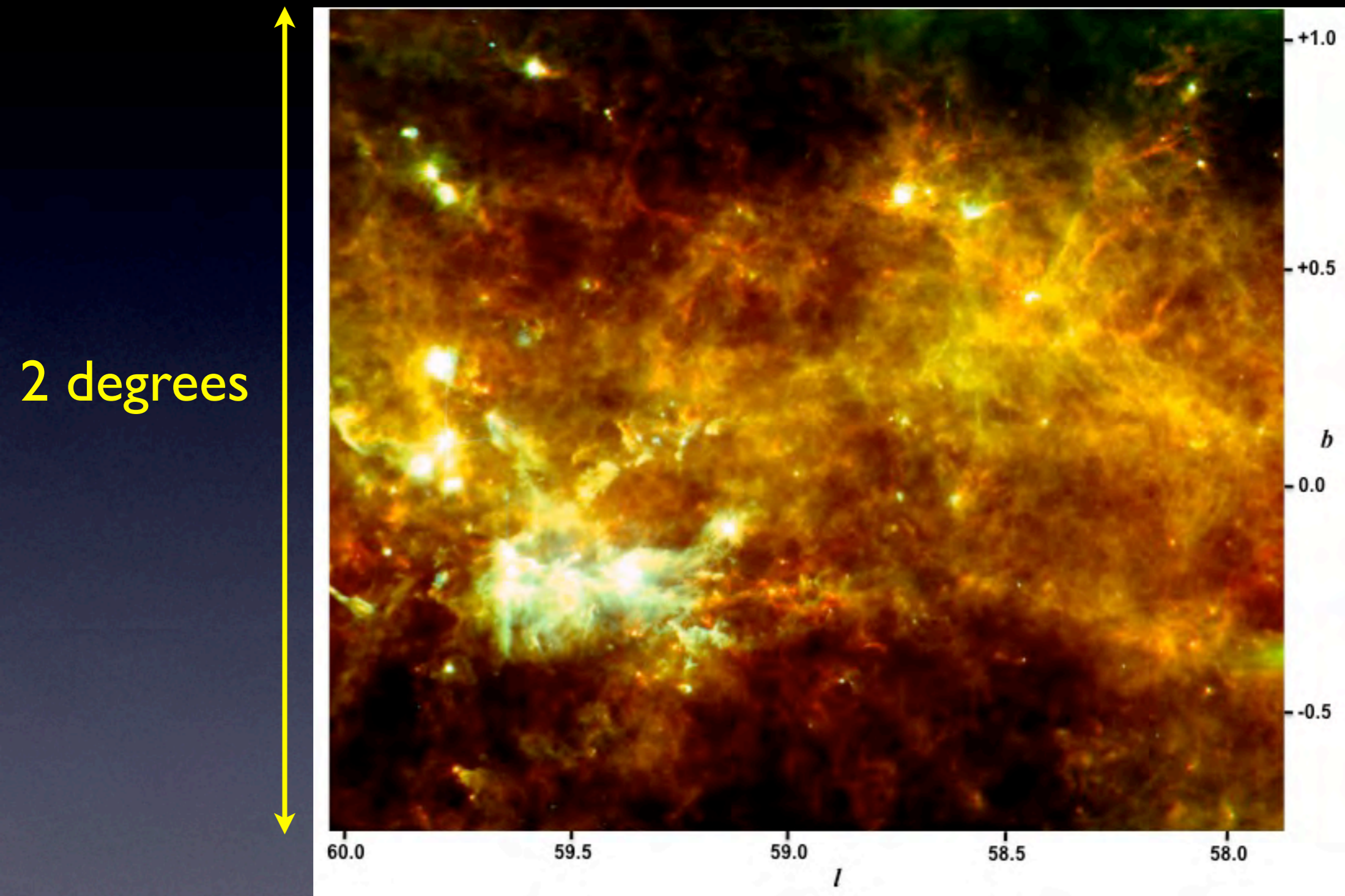
Star Formation and Filaments

Taurus Molecular Cloud



Goldsmith et al. (2008)

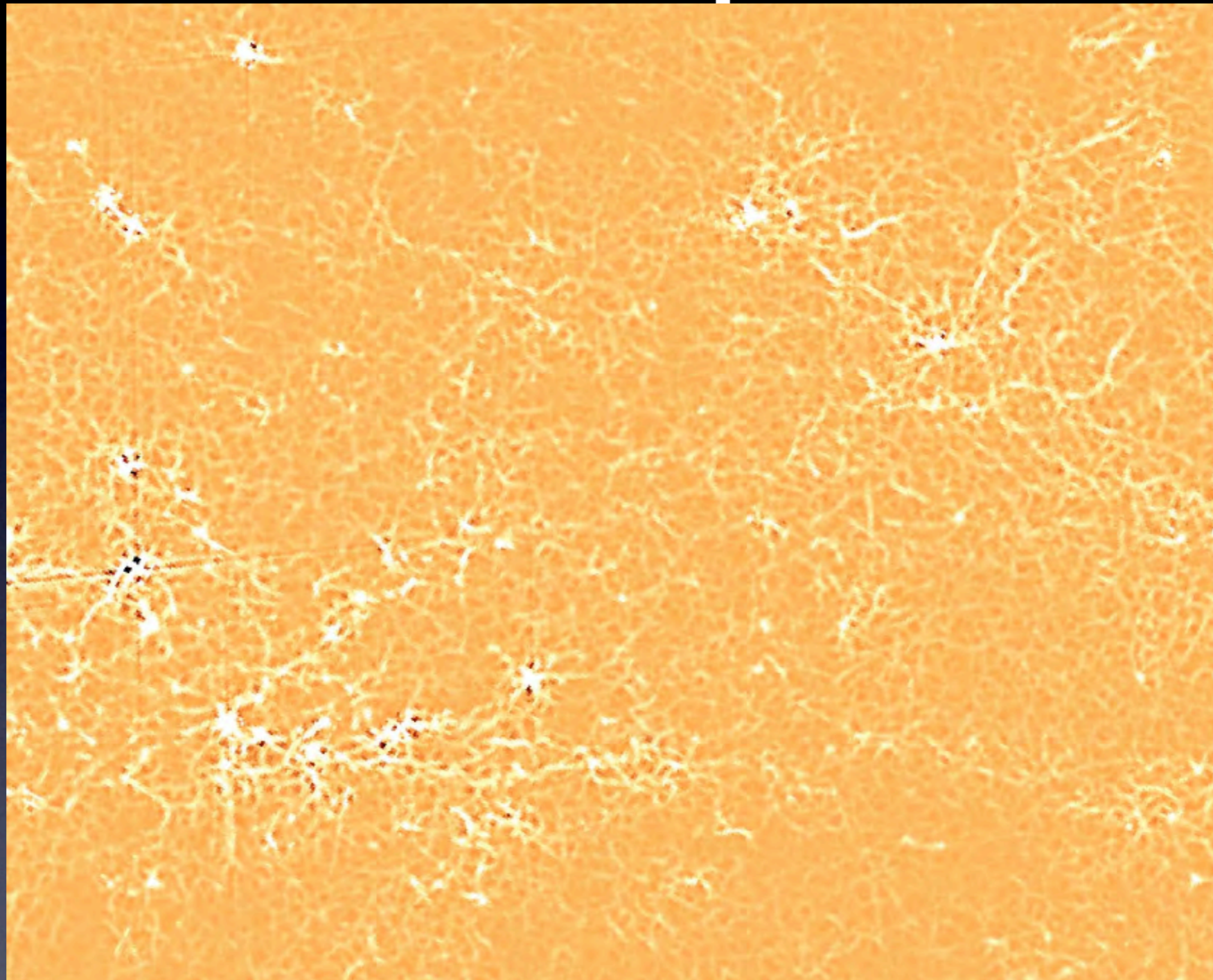
Structure of Molecular Clouds



Molinari et al. 2010

Herschel 70 μm , 160 μm , and 350 μm image at longitude = 59 $^\circ$

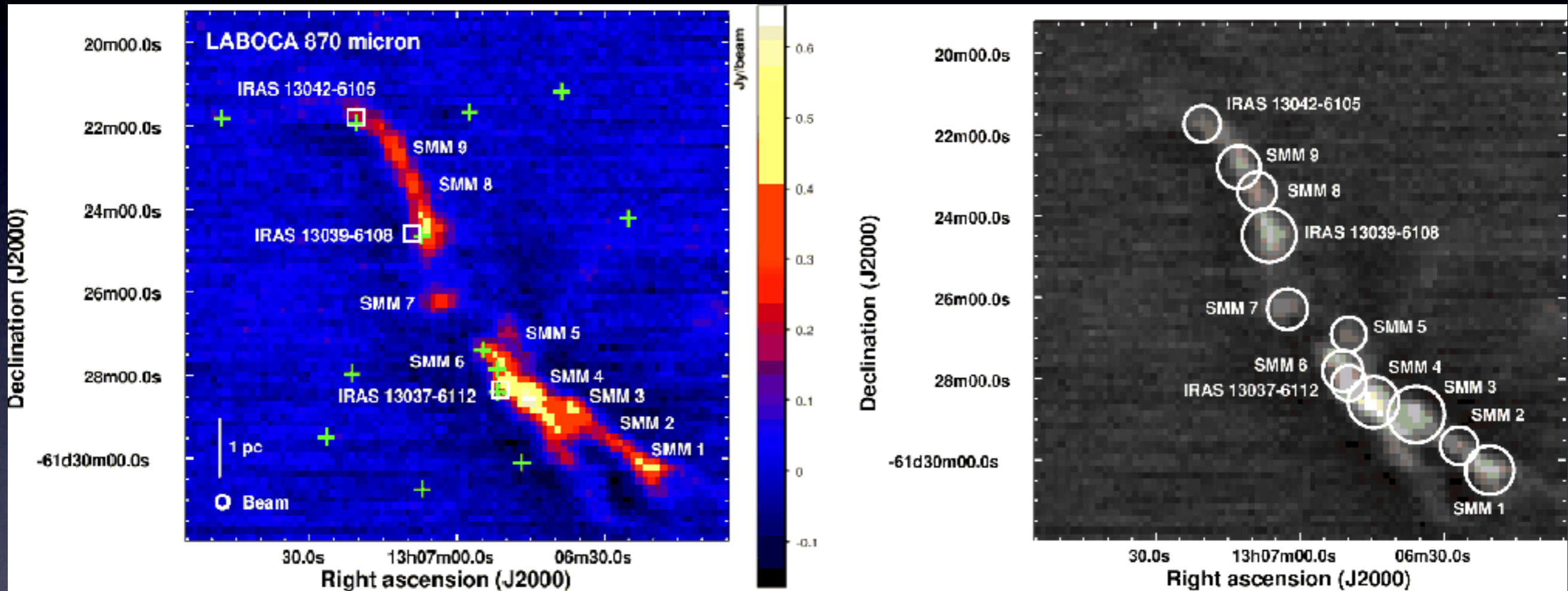
Filaments are pervasive...



Molinari et al. 2010

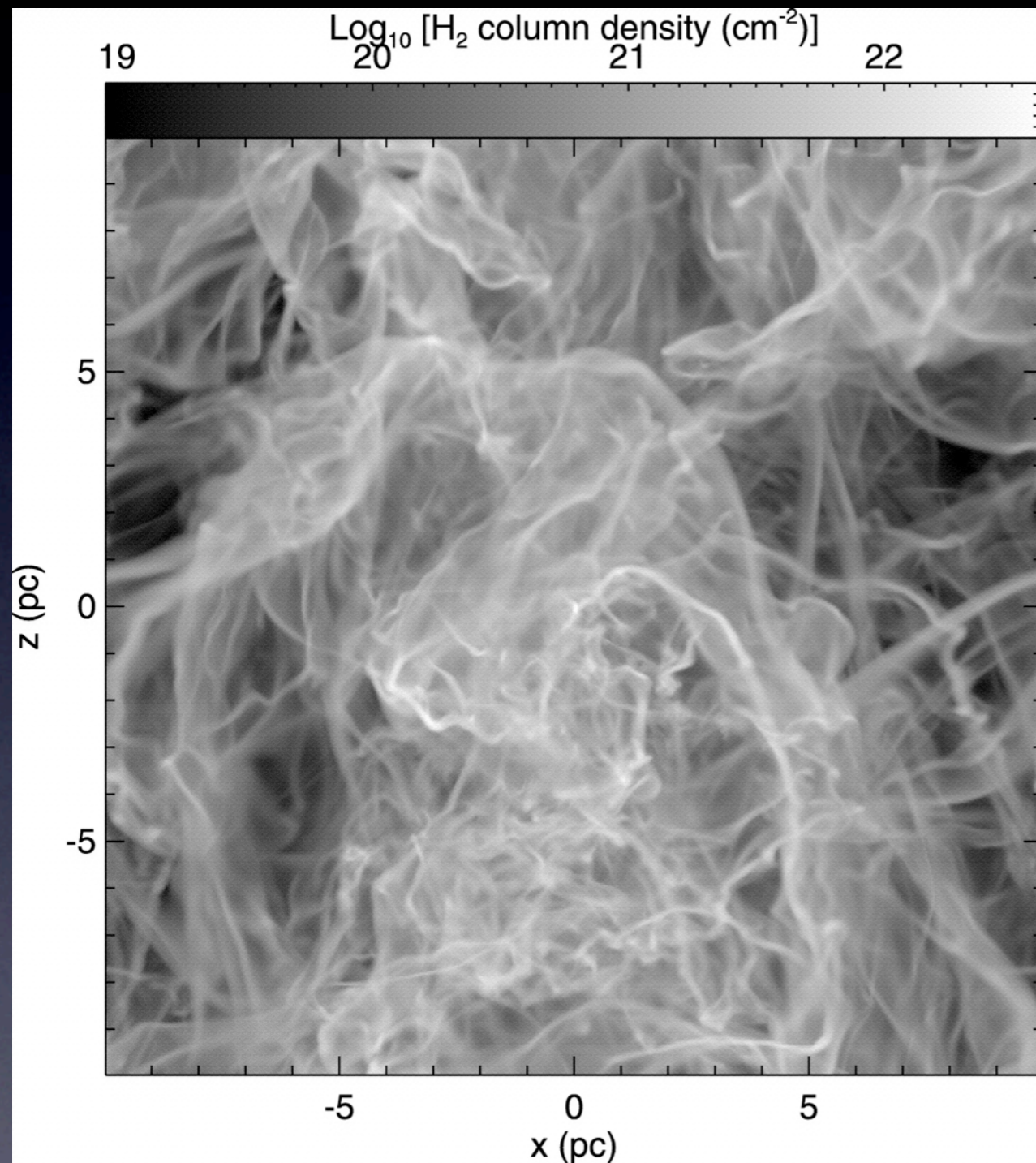
Filtered Herschel 250 μ m image at longitude = 59 $^{\circ}$

... and are where stars form



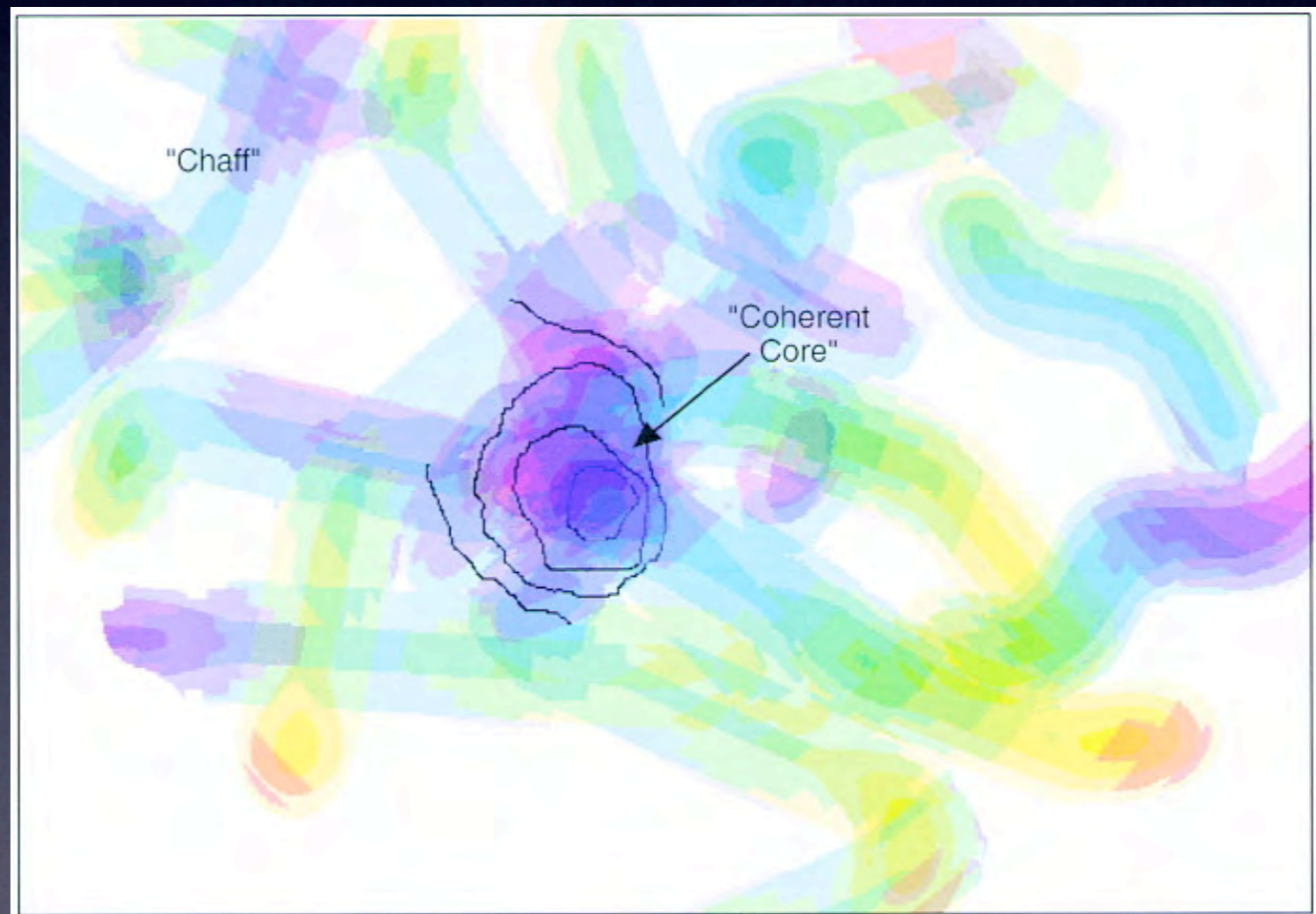
Miettinen & Harju (2010)

Emerging picture



Glover & MacLow (2007)

- Cloud formation is a dynamic process



Goodman et al. (1998)

Why CCAT? Resolution!

FCRAO 2.6mm

Herschel 250 μ m

JCMT 850 μ m

IRAM 1.1mm

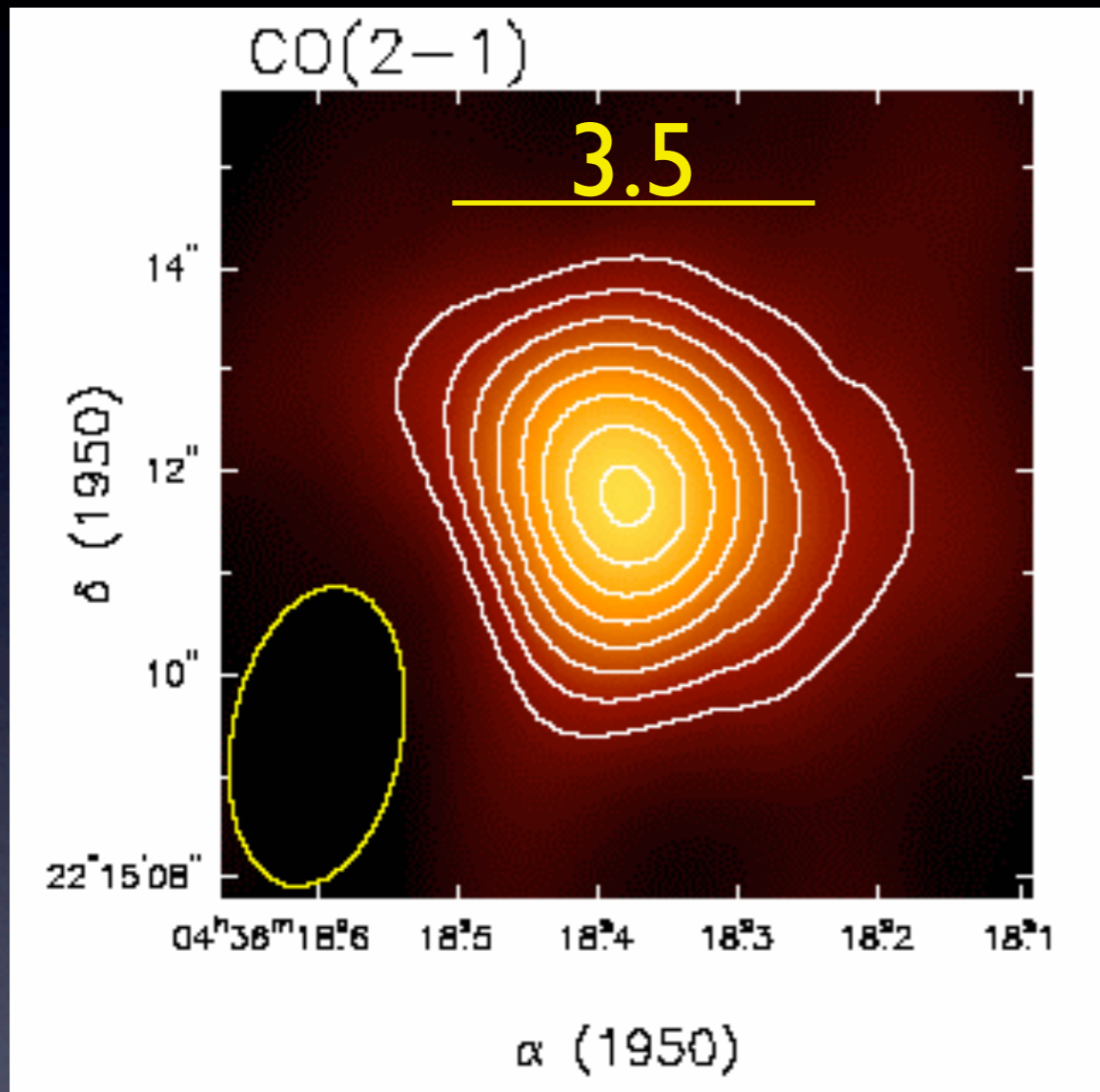
LMT 1.3mm

CCAT 350 μ m

3.5''

Why CCAT? Resolution!

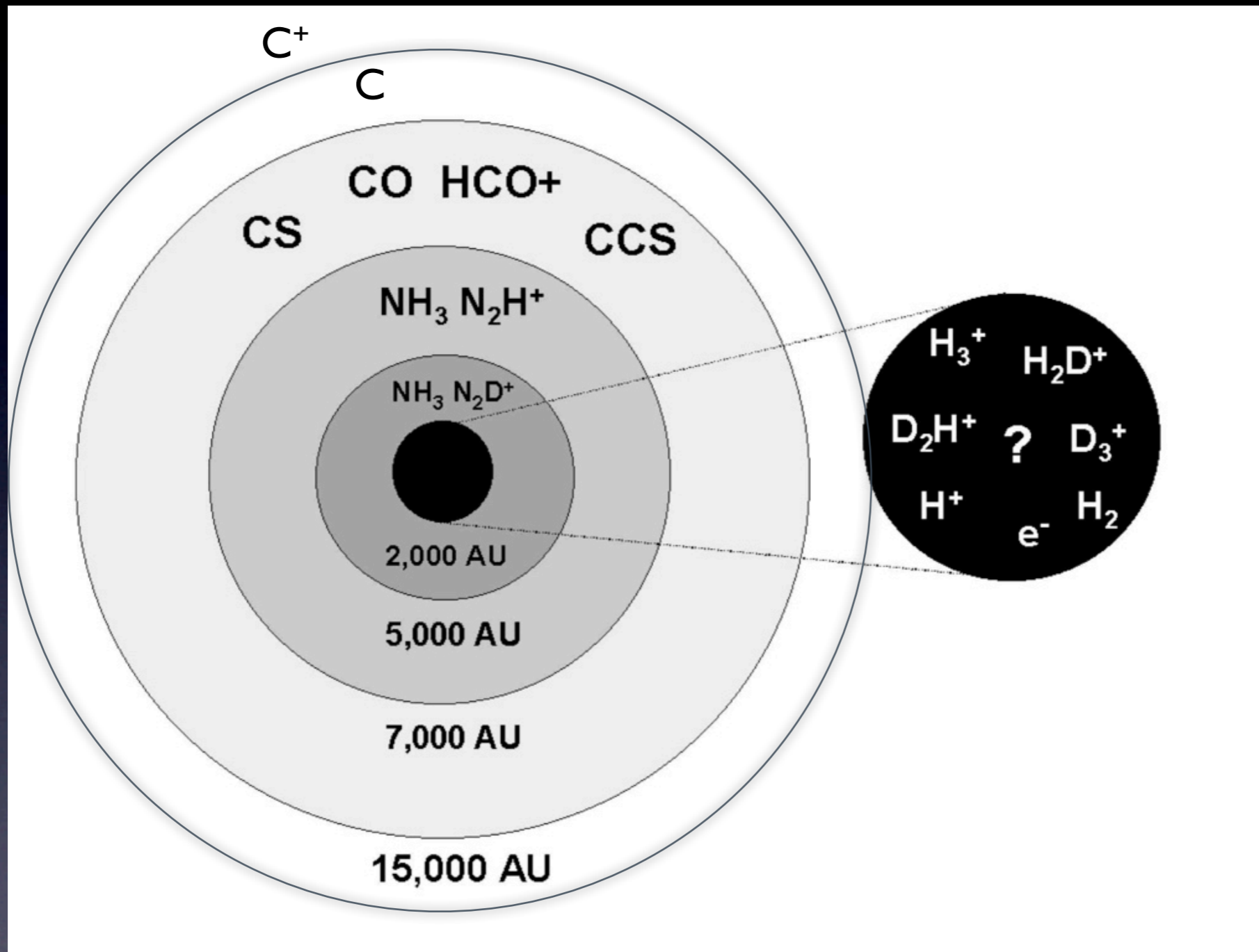
CO in LkCa 15



$3.5'' = 490 \text{ AU @ } 140 \text{ pc!}$

- Trace gas from diffuse \rightarrow filaments \rightarrow cores \rightarrow disks
- Probe the transition regions with CCAT

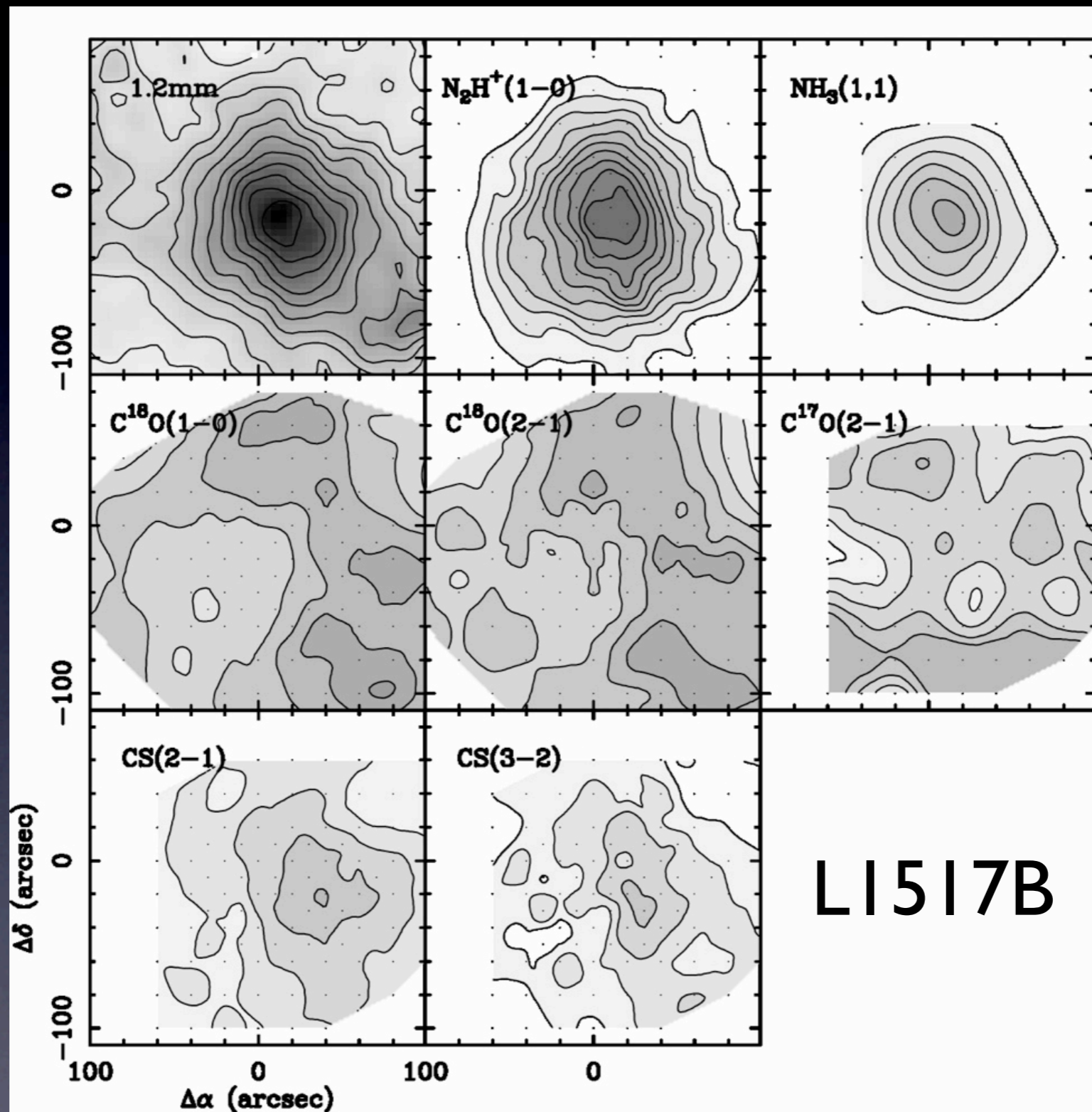
Not quite so simple...



Di Francesco et al. (2006)

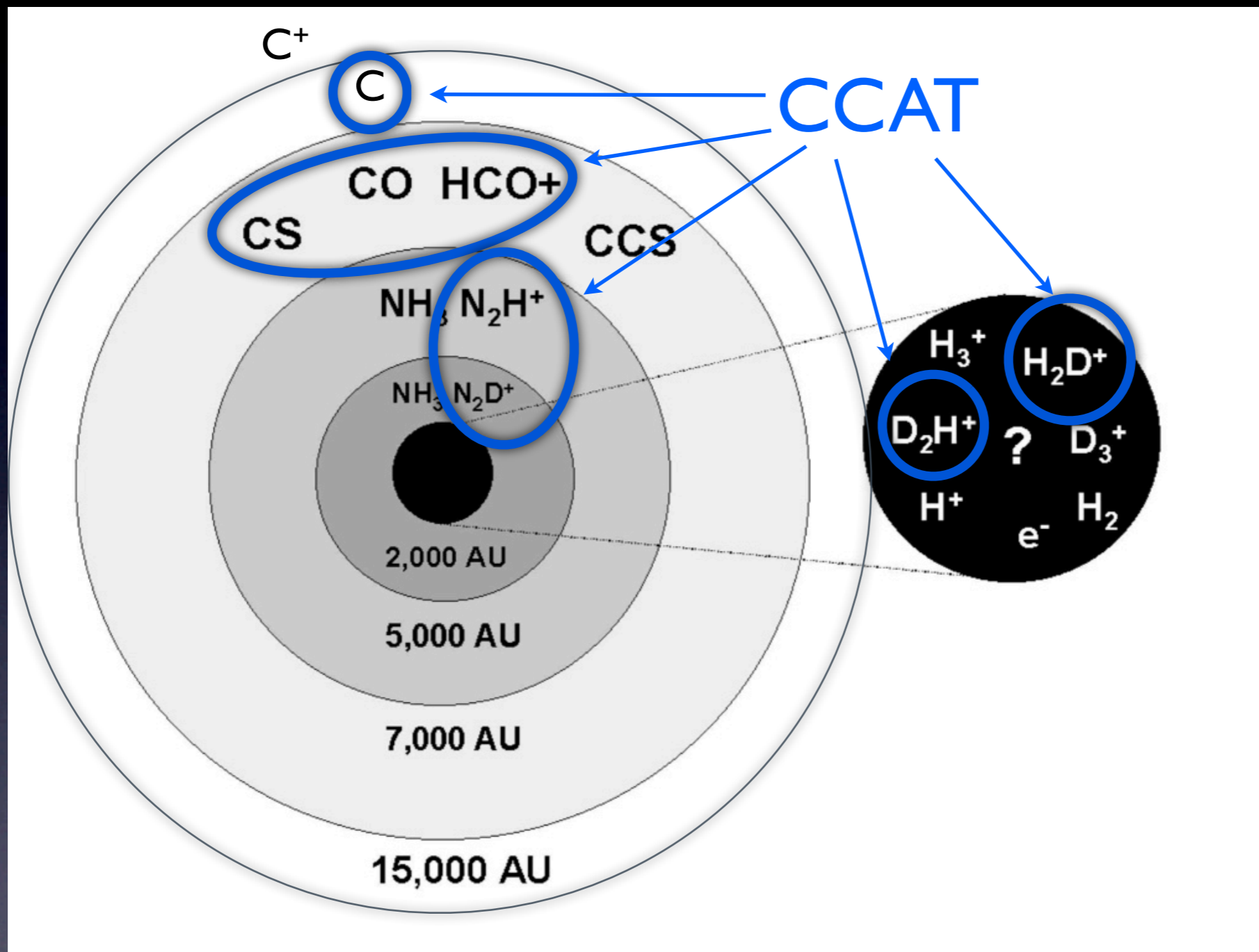
Nitrogen and deuterated species trace cold, dense gas

“Starless Cores”



Tafalla et al. (2004)

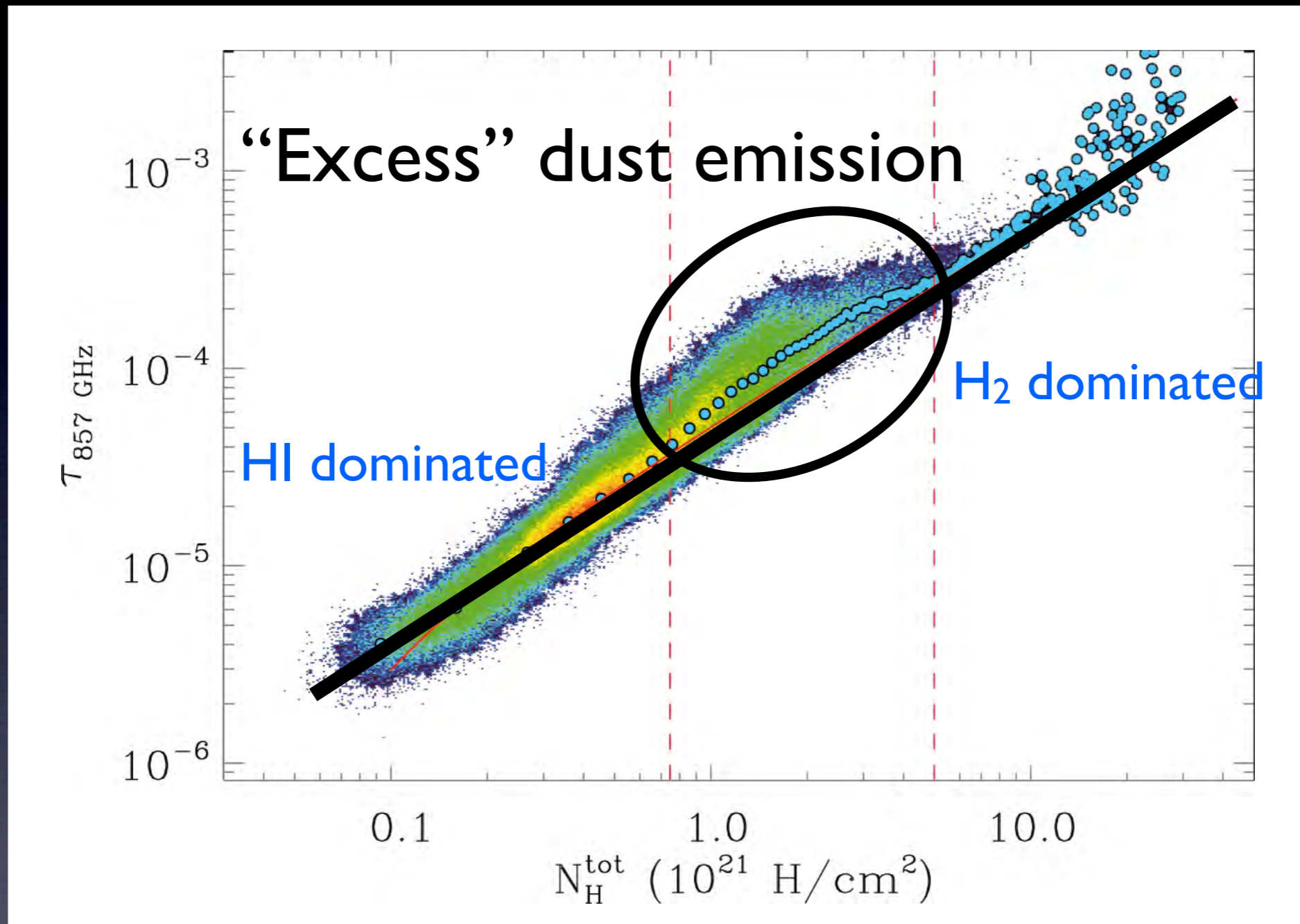
Not quite so simple...



Di Francesco et al. (2006)

Nitrogen and deuterated species trace cold, dense gas

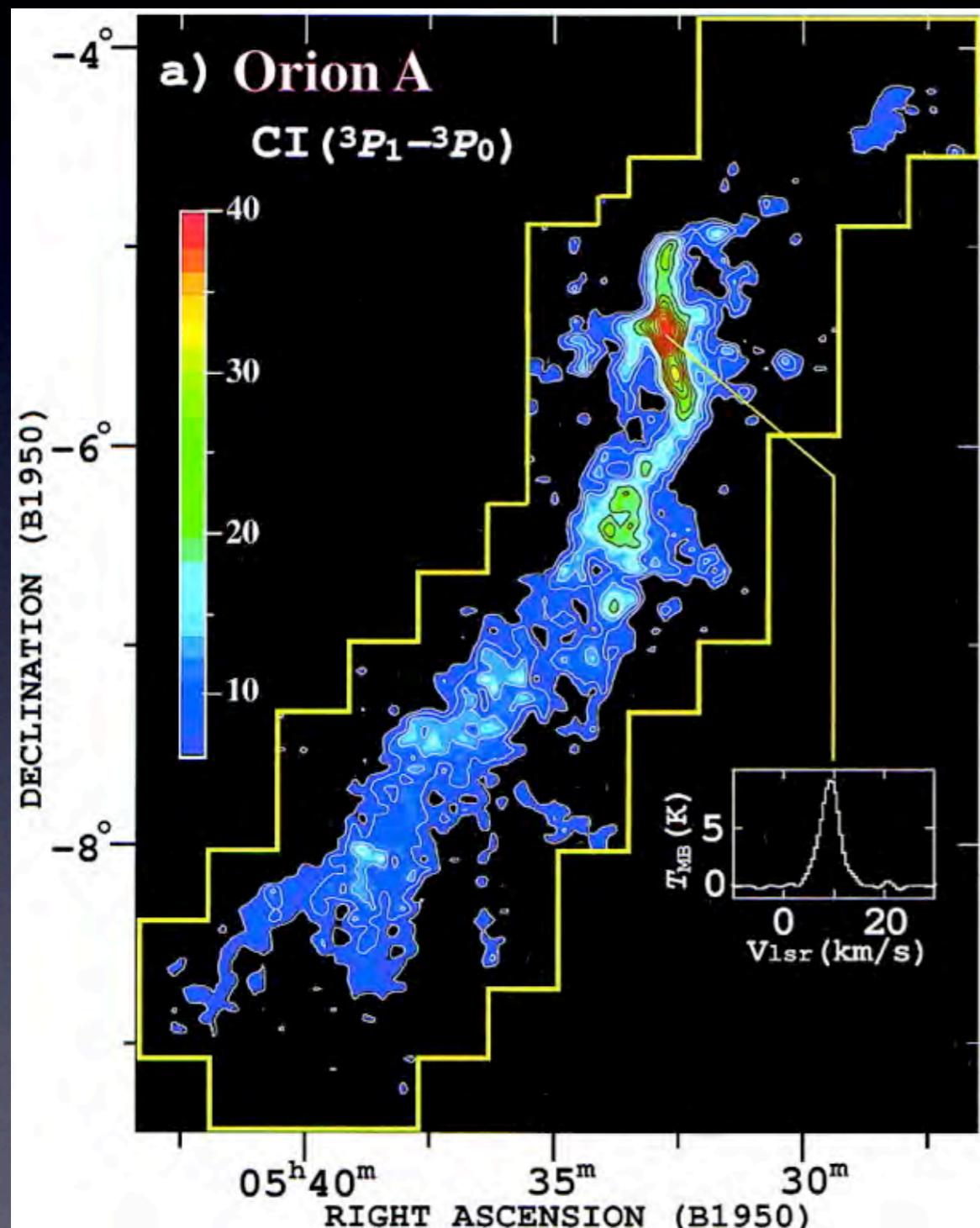
Dark Molecular Gas



- Gas content traced by HI and CO
- First seen with IRAS (Desert et al 1988; Reach et al. 1994)

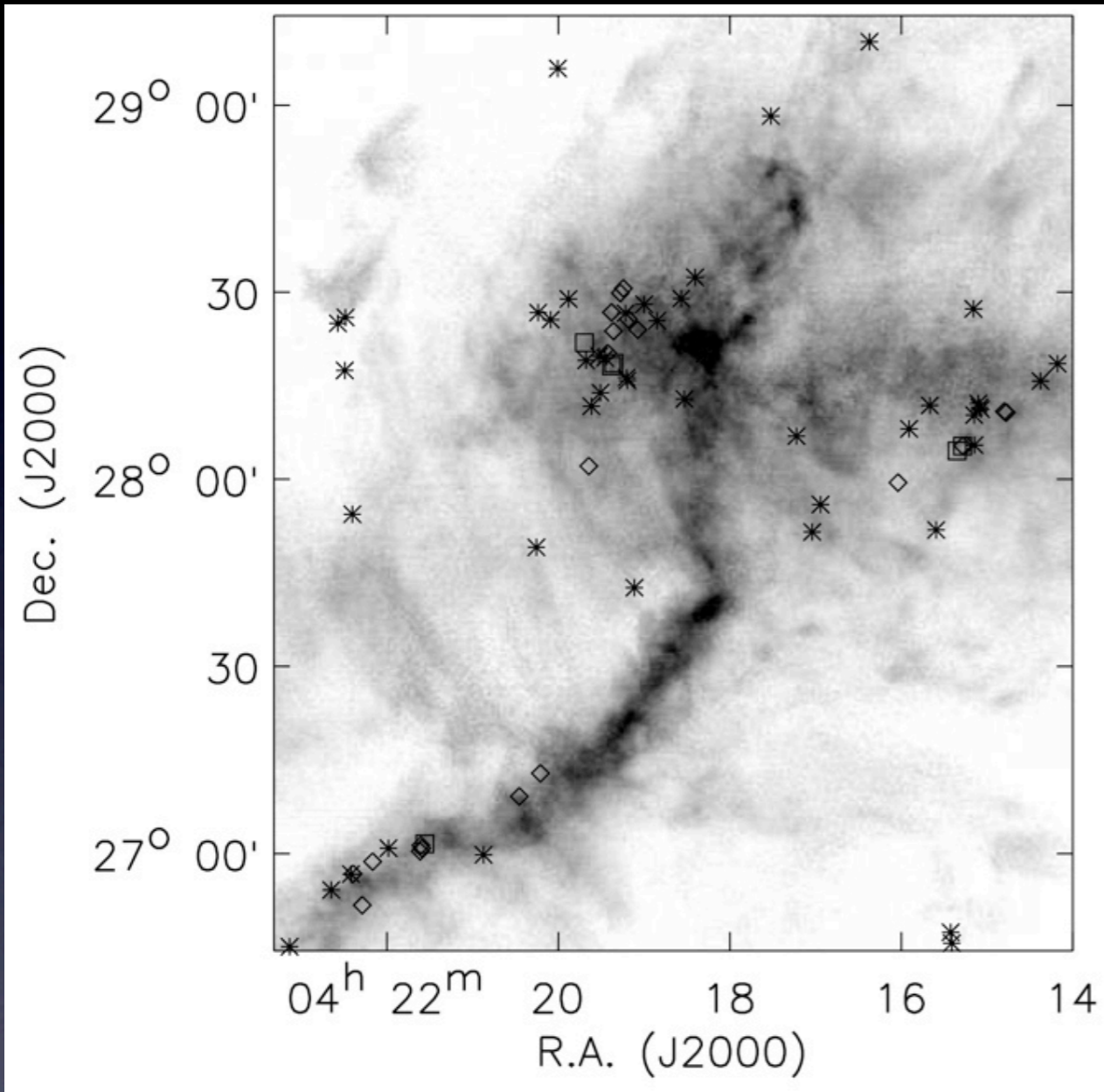
Dark Molecular Gas

Orion



- [C I] lines at 492 and 809 GHz
- Trace both cloud interior and transition between diffuse/dense gas
- What are the variations in the kinematics/turbulence across this boundary?

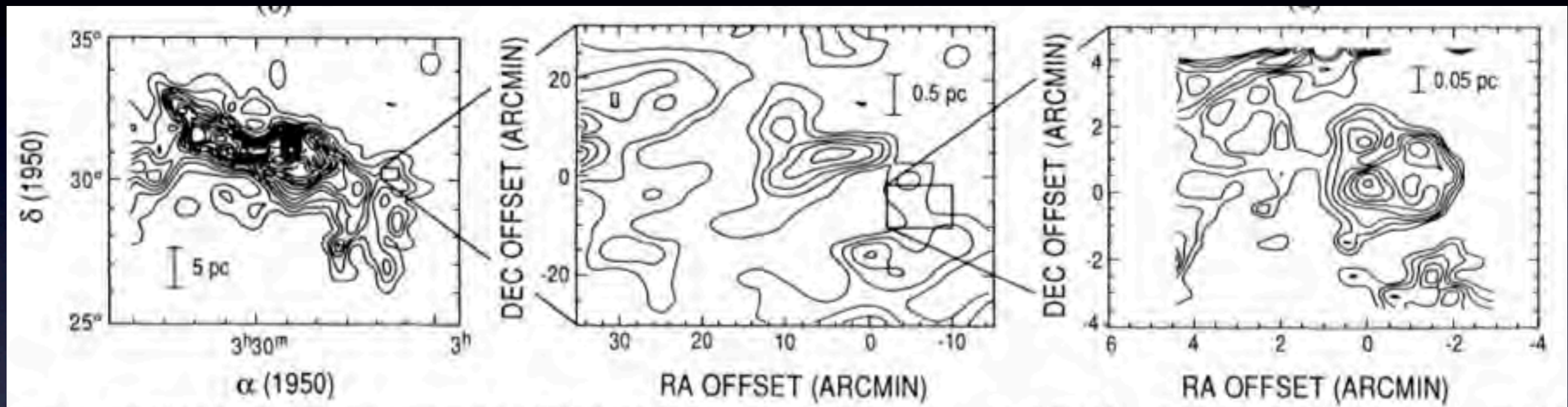
Filaments



- Gas infall onto filaments?
- Merger of filaments to form massive cores?
- Flow of gas along filaments?
- (Shocked?) dissipation of turbulence?

Goldsmith et al. (2008)

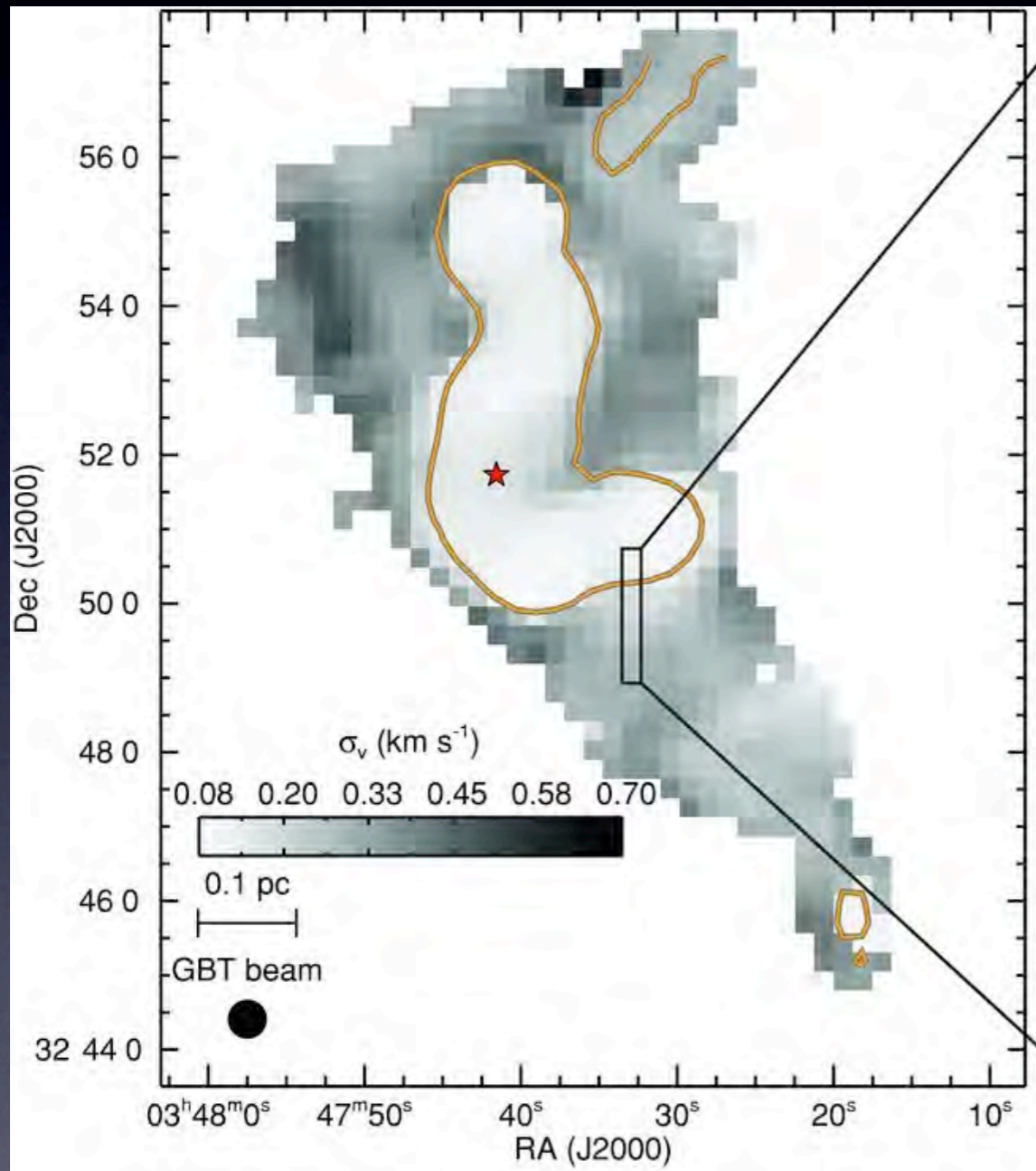
Self-similar structure



Falgarone et al. (1991)

“Coherent Cores”

linewidth



- Can we resolve the dissipation region?
- Can we detect the shocked zones (see Andy Pon’s talk)?

Pineda et al. (2010)

B5 dense core @ 250 pc
31” resolution

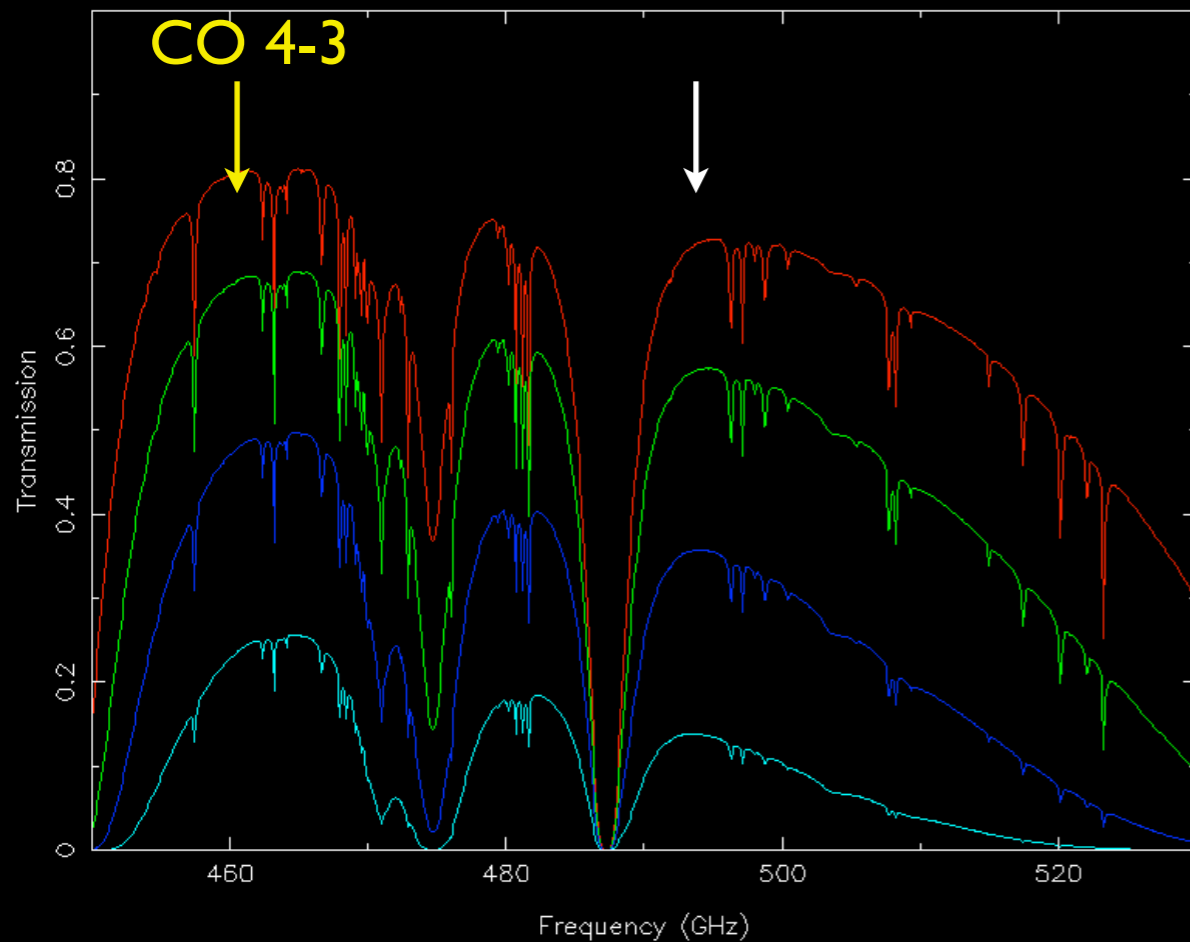
Summary: Which band is “best”?

[CI] 492 GHz

[CI] 809 GHz

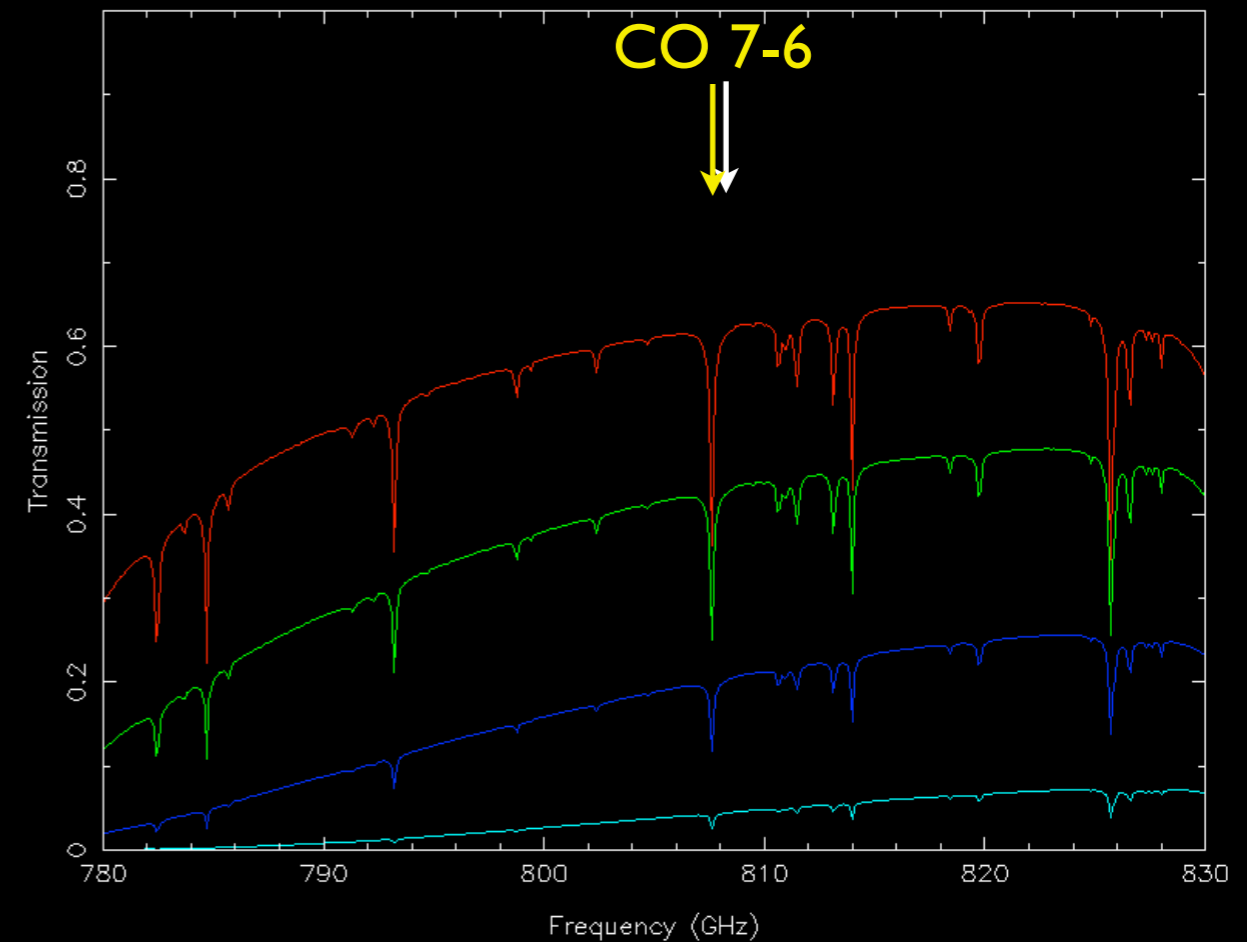
APEX, Llano de Chajnantor, alt. 5109m

PWV=0.25 PWV=0.50 PWV=1.00 PWV=2.00



APEX, Llano de Chajnantor, alt. 5109m

PWV=0.25 PWV=0.50 PWV=1.00 PWV=2.00



Dual frequency “ideal” to provide resolution and excitation in Carbon and CO