Filamentary Structures Traced by IRDCs

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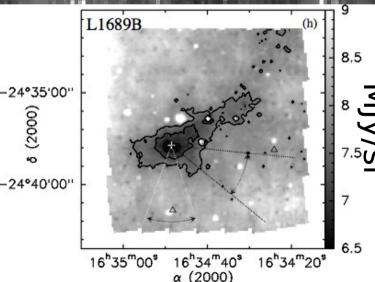


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Infrared Dark Clouds (IRDCs)

- IR silhouettes against diffuse background
 - * First detected by ISO (Perault 1996)
- Column density structure can be mapped by extinction
- Detected in dust emission & molecular lines.
- Some IRDCs associated with star formation
 - But not overwhelmed by star formation
 - * Relatively pristine environments





A New IRDC Catalogue

Used Spitzer GLIMPSE & GLIMPSE II-8µm data.

Construct maps of

 $\tau_{8\mu\mathrm{m}} = -\ln\left(\frac{I_{8\mu\mathrm{m}} - I_{\mathrm{fore}}}{I_{\mathrm{bg}}}\right)$

Spitzer Dark Clouds:

connected regions of tau>0.35 with peak > 0
 N(H₂)>10²² cm² with peaks N(H₂)>2x10²² cm²

The Catalogue

- <mark>∗ Covers 295°<I<65°,</mark> -1°<b<1°
- * 15,000 clouds
- * Only ~20% overlap with earlier MSX catalogue (Simon et al. 2006)
- Extinction (column density) map of each cloud, 4" resolution
- Clouds trace densest but relatively undisturbed regions of molecular.
- * Extracted 100,000 stars at 24µm from MIPSGAL
- * 8000 associated stars
- Star forming properties of clouds
 27% of SDCs have 1 or more point-sources
 - *8% of SDCs have 1 or more extended sources (but no point-sources
 - *27% to 36% of IRDCs are star forming

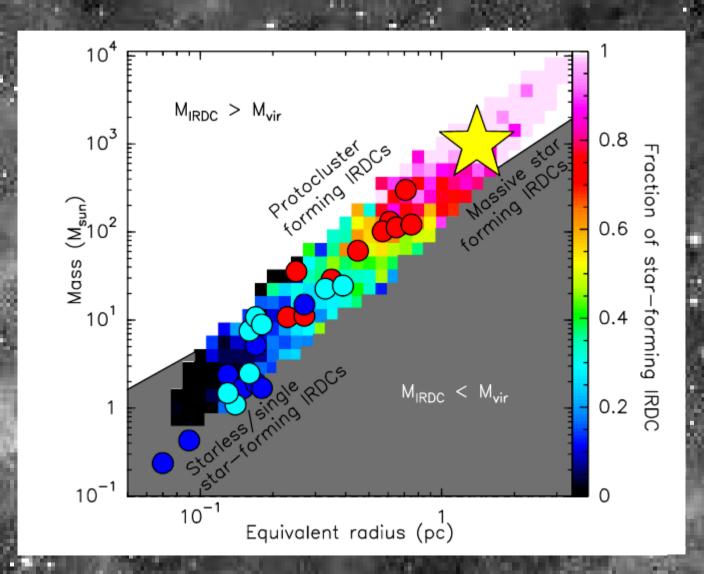
SDC Properties The exception

0 arcmin

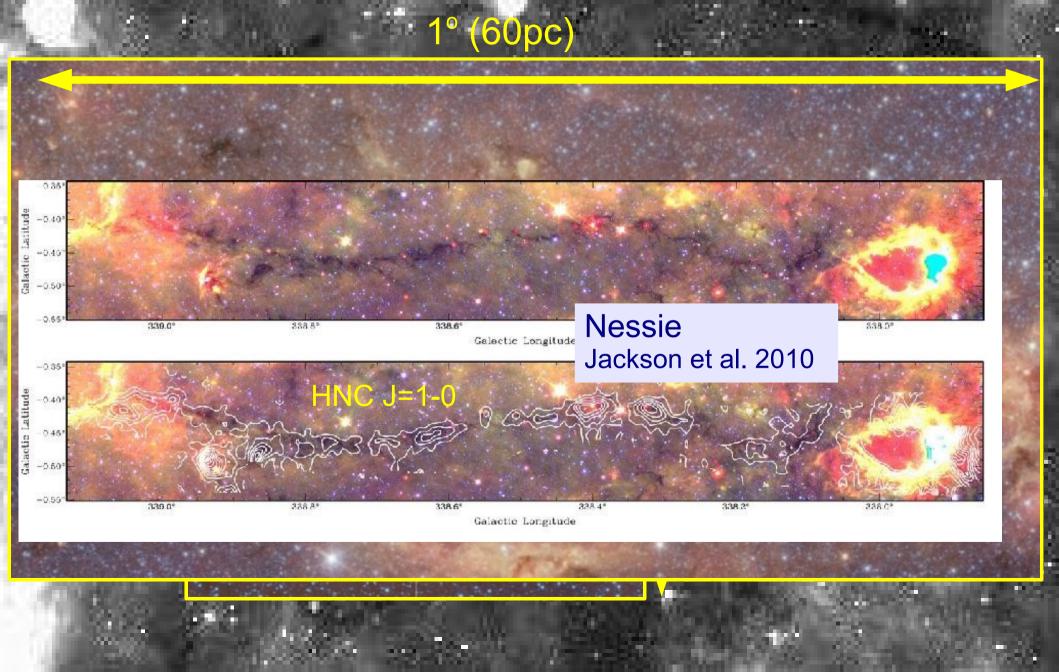


	Radius (arcsec)	Asp. Ratio	Peak т	Peak N(H ₂) x10 ²² cm ⁻²
Averag e	31	2.2	1.1	3.3
Range	5 - 311	1 - 9	0.7 - 7.5	2.1-23

Star forming properties



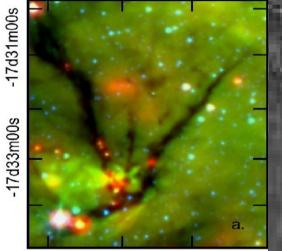
Filamentary Structures



Catalogue of Filaments

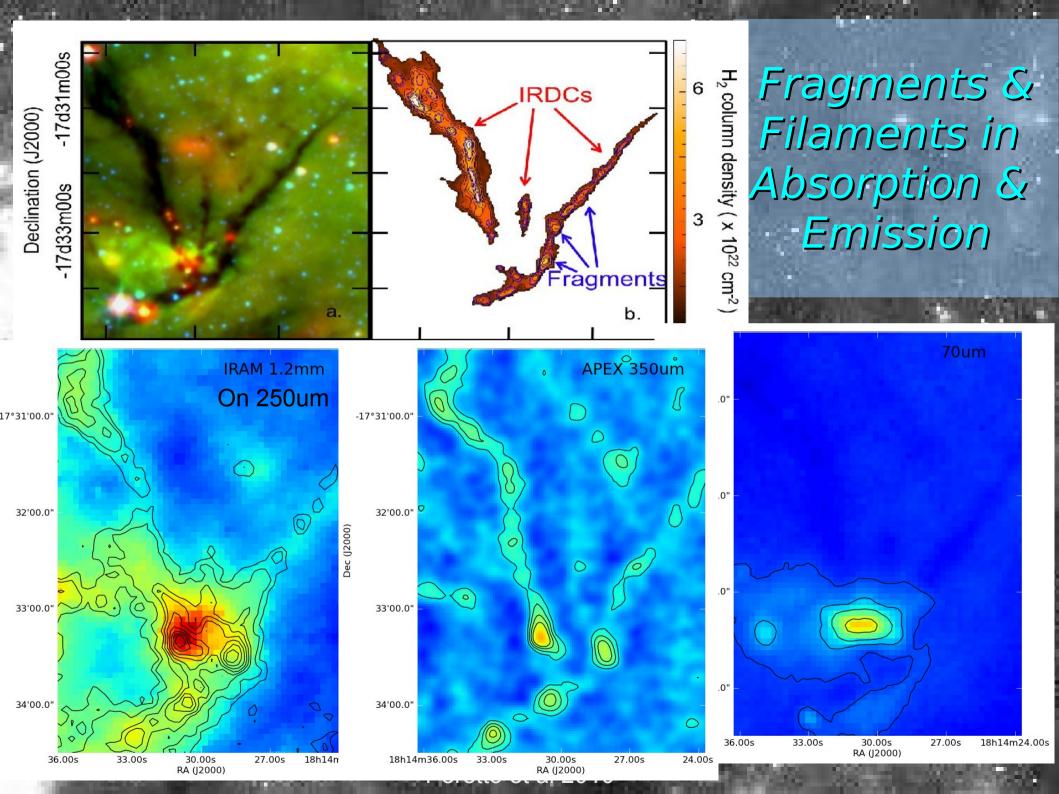
- Minimum spanning tree technique
 - * >10 clouds per structure
 - ~100 filaments
- Multiple morphologies
 - * Bubbles* Hub-filaments

Linear



Declination (J2000)

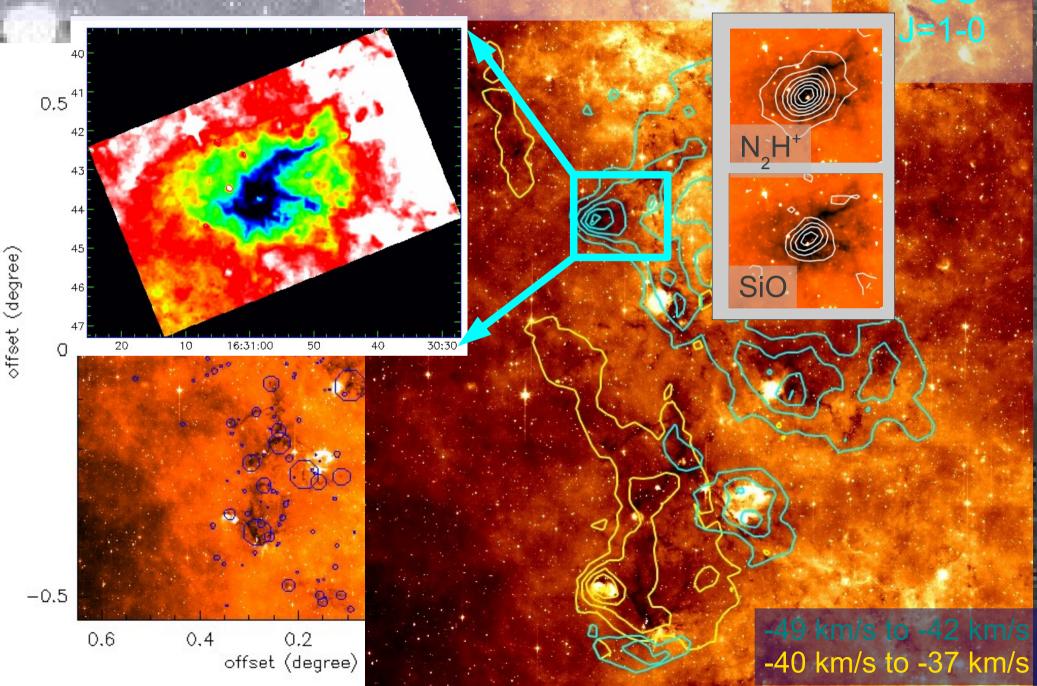
35s 18h14m30s25s Right Ascension (J2000)



Properties of Filaments Spacing of clouds within filaments? Direction of elongation of clouds wit filament? or * Connection to galactic structure? * Generally parallel to plane Location of most massive clouds' Which are real structures? 30 All Bubble/HI Velocity structure of gas



Gas Structure of Filaments

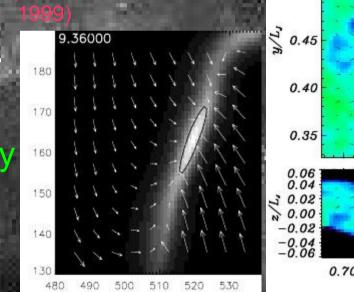


Mopra

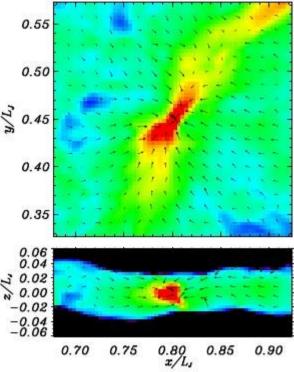
Origin & Evolution?

Origin

- Compression in spiral density waves
- * Swept-up shells (Ballesteros-Paredes et al
- Colliding flows
 Evolution
 - Transition to self-gravity
 Flow
 Fragmentation



(Gong & Ostriker 2011)



Wide field, high spectral resolution imaging of the gas - CII – CI – CO isotopologues - high density tracers "Tracing the flow"

Summary

- New catalogue of ~15,000 IRDCs from Spitzer GLIMPSE * www.irdarkclouds.org
 - Associated catalogue of 8000 associated stars
- Overall 1/3 of clouds associated with 24um stars, including all the large and high column density clouds
- Typically small unresolved groups ~10L_o, few M_c
 But 200-800 possible high mass sources
- Many filamentary structures -- diverse properties?
- Need for wide field imaging CCAT application



Catalogue: Peretto & Fuller 2009, A&A, 505, 405 Galactic centre: Lenfesty, Peretto & Fuller 2011 A&A in prep. Mass/density distributions: Peretto & Fuller 2010 ApJ-723, 555 Star association: Peretto & Fuller 2011, A&A, in prep. Temperature structure: Peretto et al 2010 AA 518, L98 Filaments: Lenfestey, Fuller & Peretto, in prep.