

Nobeyama 45 m Follow-up to TOP-SCOPE project

Ken Tatematsu; Tie Liu; Heeweon Yi; Jeong-Eun Lee;
Satoshi Ohashi; Naomi Hirano; Sheng-Yuan Liu; Patricio
Sanhueza; Siyi Feng; Ryo Kandori; Minho Choi; Miju Kang;
James Di Francesco; Neal Evans; Tomoya Hirota; Takeshi
Sakai; Xing Lu; TOP-SCOPE Planck Cold Clump
team

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Initial Conditions for Star Formation

- **Not just** before/after star formation
- **But IMMEDIATELY** before/after star formation
- Starless cores may evolve before star formation!

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What starts star formation?

- It is likely that (most of) starless cores are stable. (If not, star formation rate will be very high)
- Stable cores cannot become unstable, without a reason. Which mechanism?

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Possible mechanisms

- Dissipation of turbulence (e.g., Nakano 1998; Aso+00)
- Mass accretion onto cores (Gomez+07)
- Energy loss due to oscillation (Stahler & Yen 09)
- Etc

- We are not discussing “triggered” star formation by OB association, but more general cases.

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How to find cores IMMEDIATELY
before/after star formation?

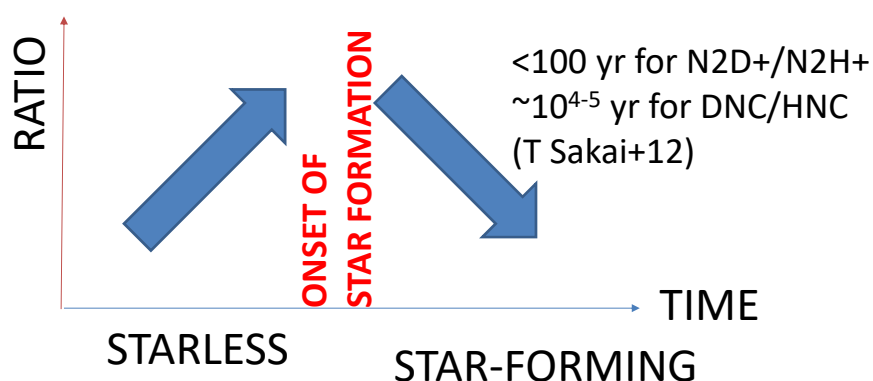
- SCUBA-2 cores in PGCCs (TOP-SCOPE) having **high deuterium fraction (D/H)!**

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Chemical Evolution (I)

N_2D^+/N_2H^+ or DNC/HNC in cold cores



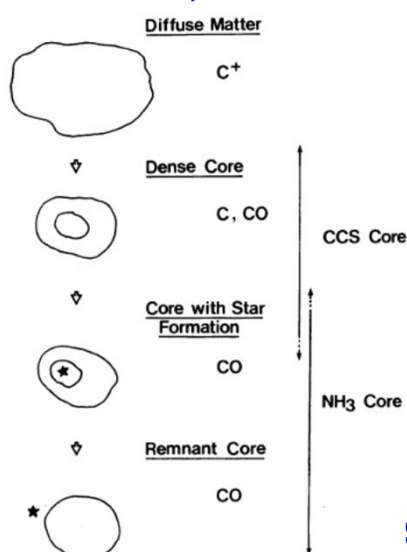
Byproduct in ALMA era (deuterated molecules)

- Molecules are seriously depleted in starless cold cores with ALMA resolution.
- N_2D^+ , and then N_2H^+ are known to be **less affected by depletion**, even for cold cores.
- D/H is enhanced in cold cores, so **deuterated molecules** are easier to observe.

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Chemical Evolution (II) Dark Clouds : $(\text{CCS}, \text{HC}_3\text{N}) \rightarrow (\text{NH}_3, \text{N}_2\text{H}^+)$



Suzuki et al. (1992)

Observations

- (1) Initial observation of 13 Planck cold clumps with Nobeyama 45 m
- (2) Nobeyama 45 m Large program for 200 cores (100 in Orion and 100 in other regions) 350 hrs over two years
- (3) ALMA ACA 7m observations of two Orion cores

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N₂D⁺ intense cores



- **Nobeyama 45m follow-up**
 - (1) Initial 13 clumps (Tatematsu+17)
 - (2) 115 cores in Orion region (Ori A and B GMCs, λ Ori)
 - N₂D⁺ was detected toward ~40 cores out of 115 Orion cores (37%)
 - There are **several N₂D⁺ intense cores** in 115 cores.
 - We select two N₂D⁺ intense Orion cores for **ALMA 7m observations** (Cycle 4 Suppl. call)

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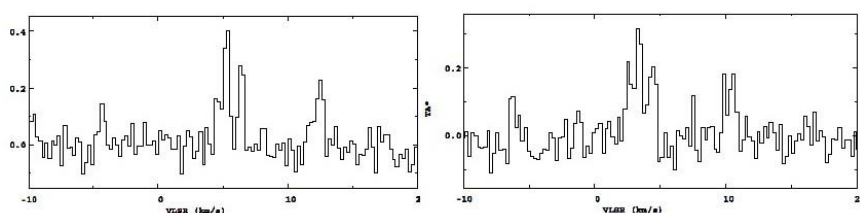
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OBSERVATIONS with 45m

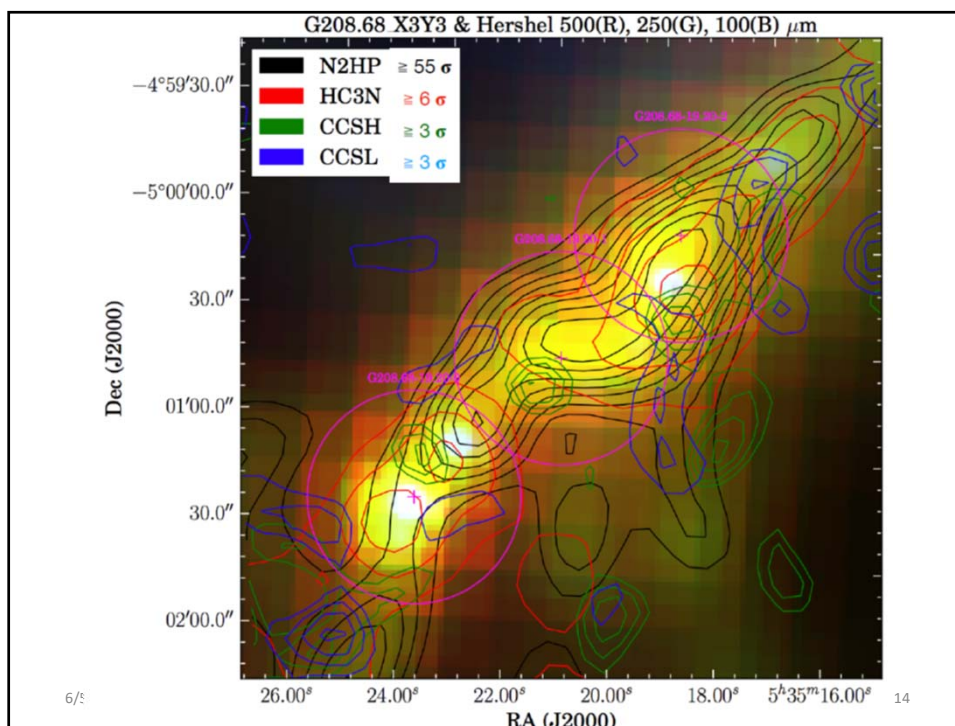
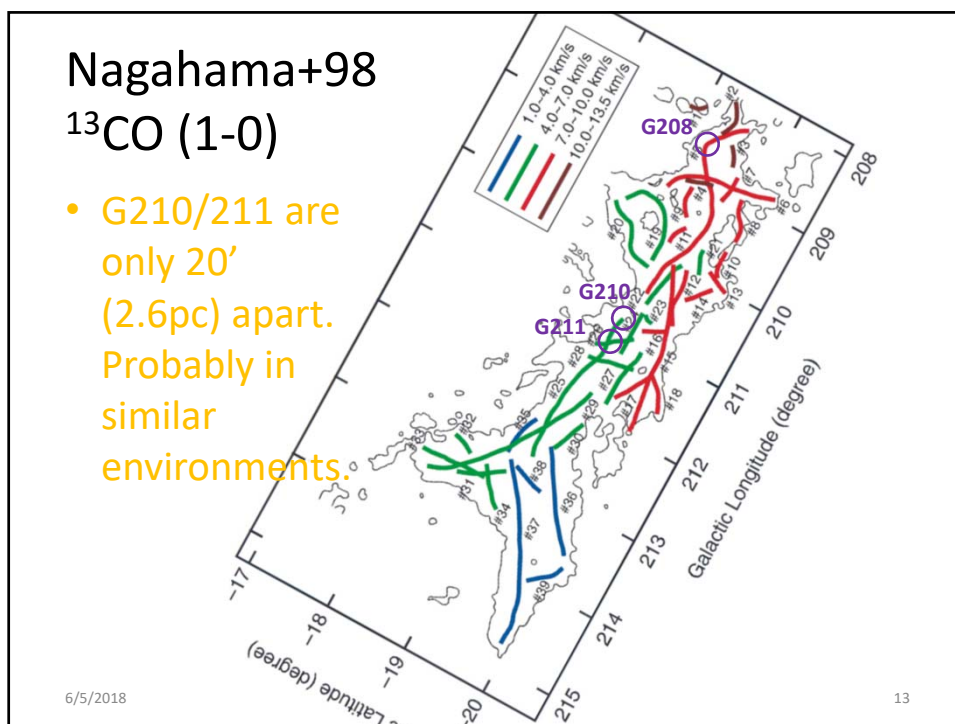
- **NOBEYAMA 45-m RADIO TELESCOPE**
- **RECEIVERS**
 - TZ1, T70 (single beam)
 - FOREST (4-beam)
- **N_2H^+ , CCS , HC_3N**
 - single pointing \rightarrow OTF mapping for interesting sources
- **N_2D^+ , DNC , $HN^{13}C$, $c-C_3H_2$**
 - single-pointing
- **20" BEAM@80-100GHz**
- **2015 Dec-2019 May**

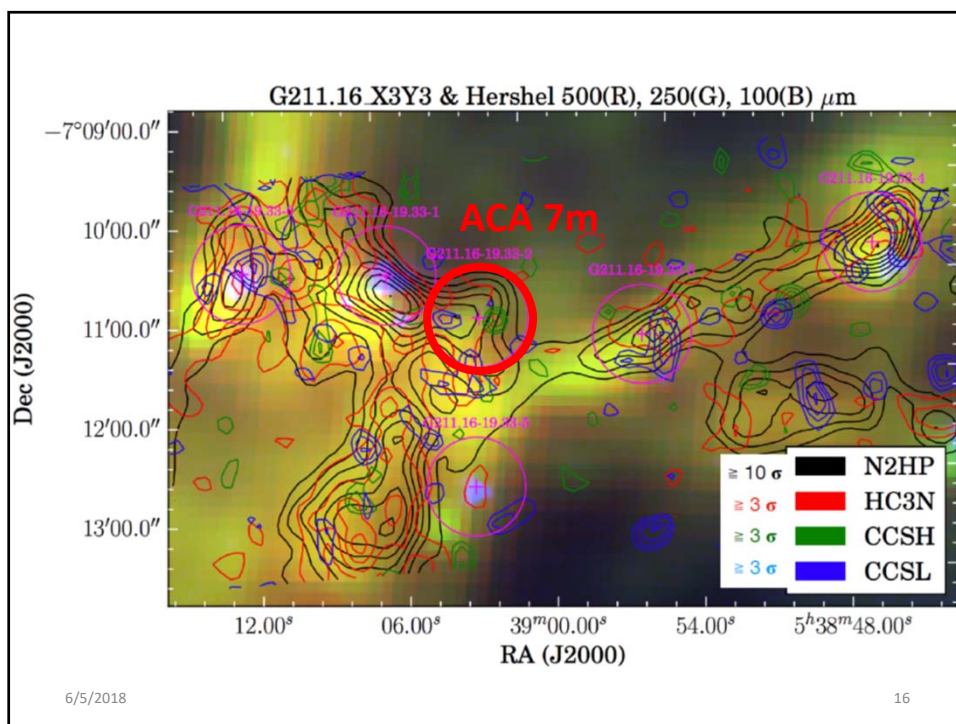
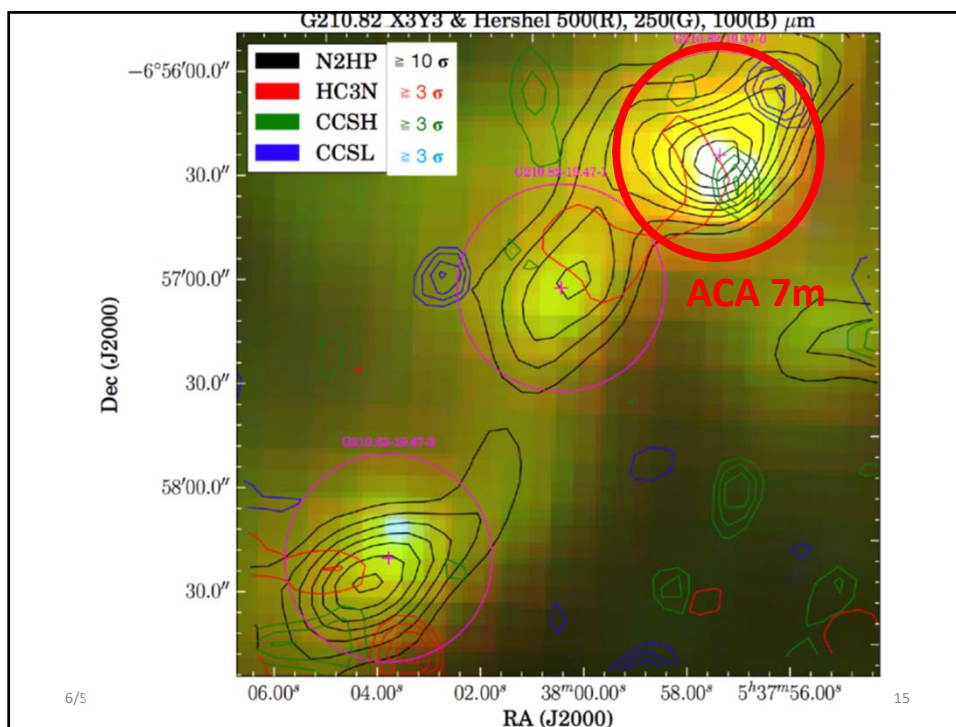


N_2D^+ obtained with Nobeyama 45m toward G210 and G211 **Star forming vs starless**



$\Delta v (N_2D^+)$ is as narrow as 0.41 and 0.45 km/s for G210 and G211, respectively, although they are located in Orion A GMC.





Initial result from Nobeyama maps: CCS vs N₂H⁺

- CCS (young gas) is very clumpy
- It seems that clumpy clouds evolve into less-clumpy N₂H⁺ cores.
 - It is known that N₂H⁺ traces the dust continuum very well.

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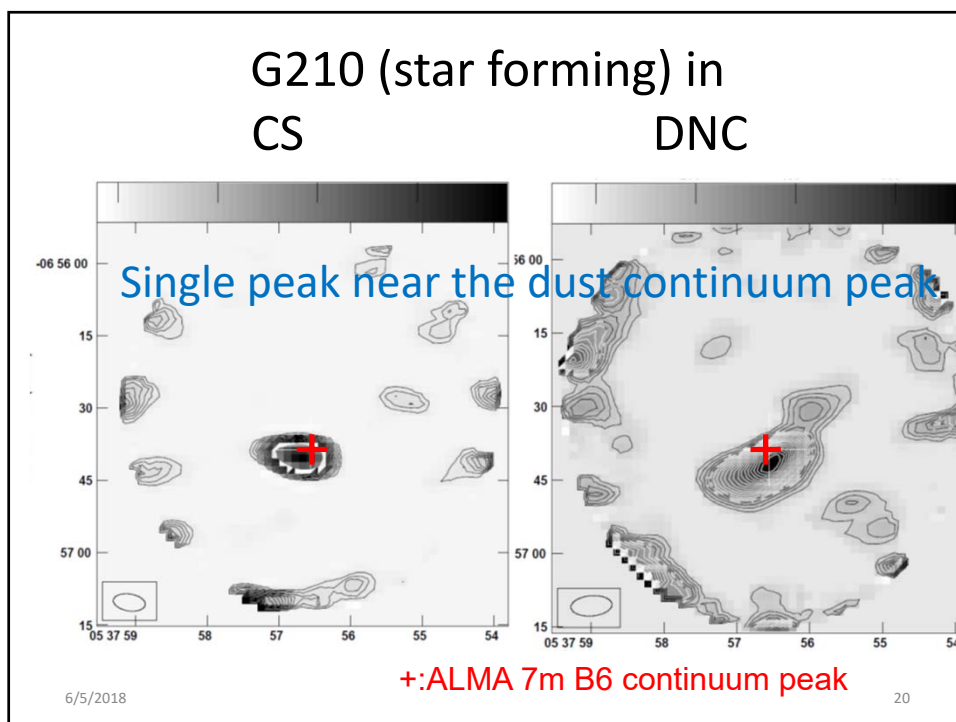
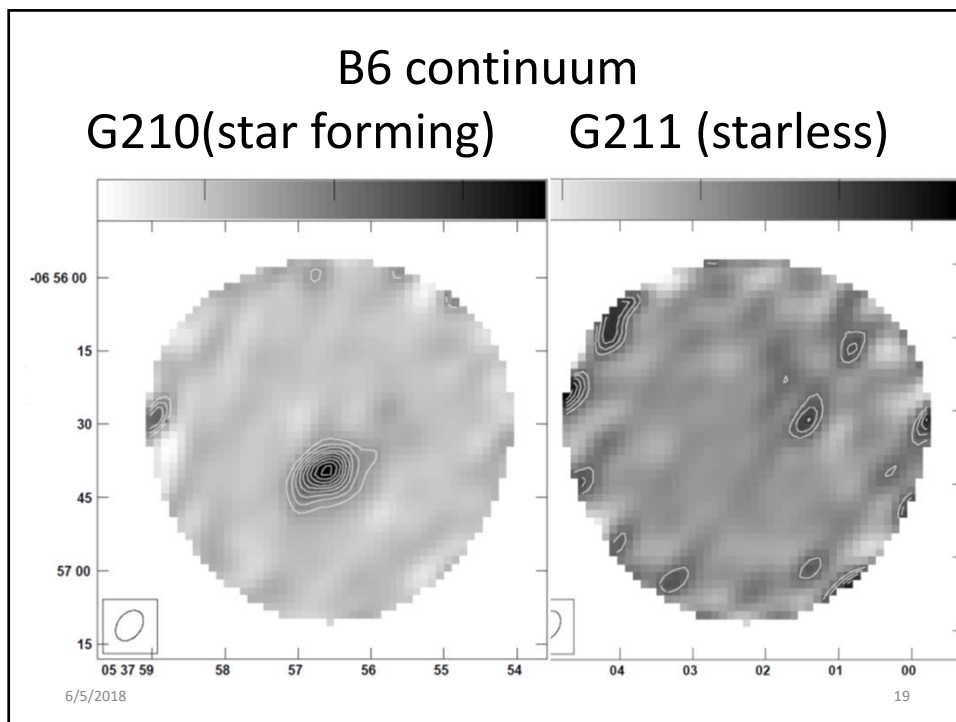
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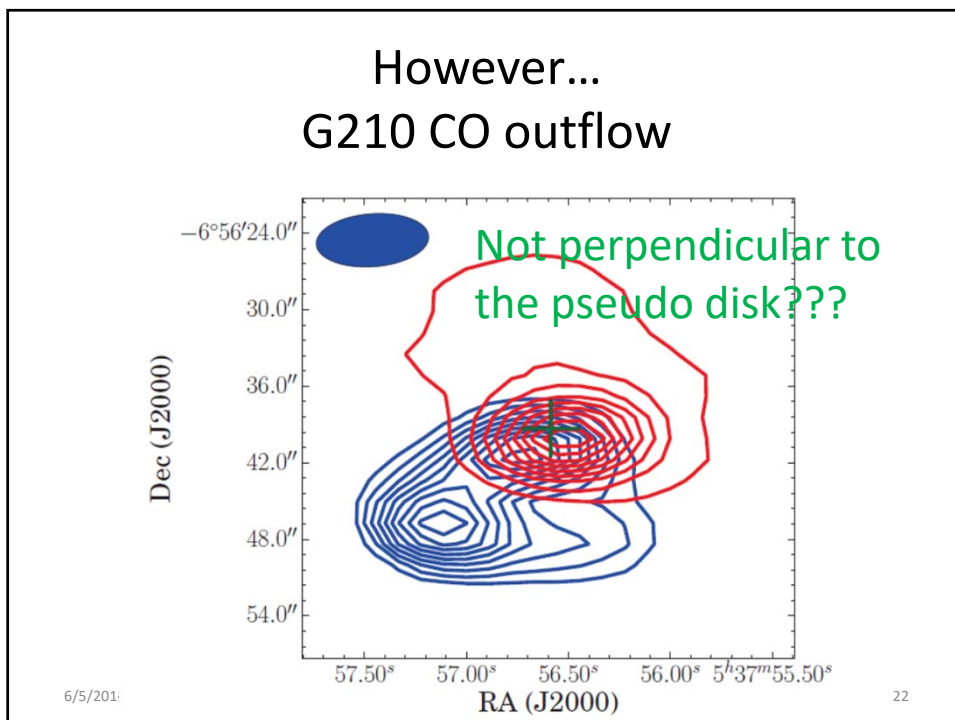
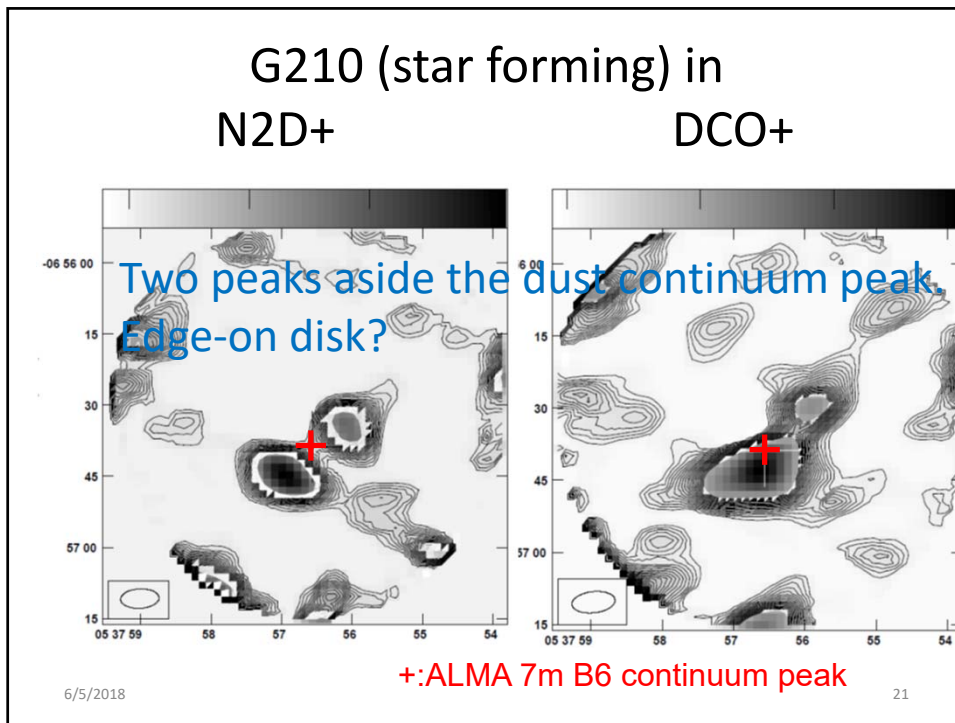
(3) Observations with ALMA 7m

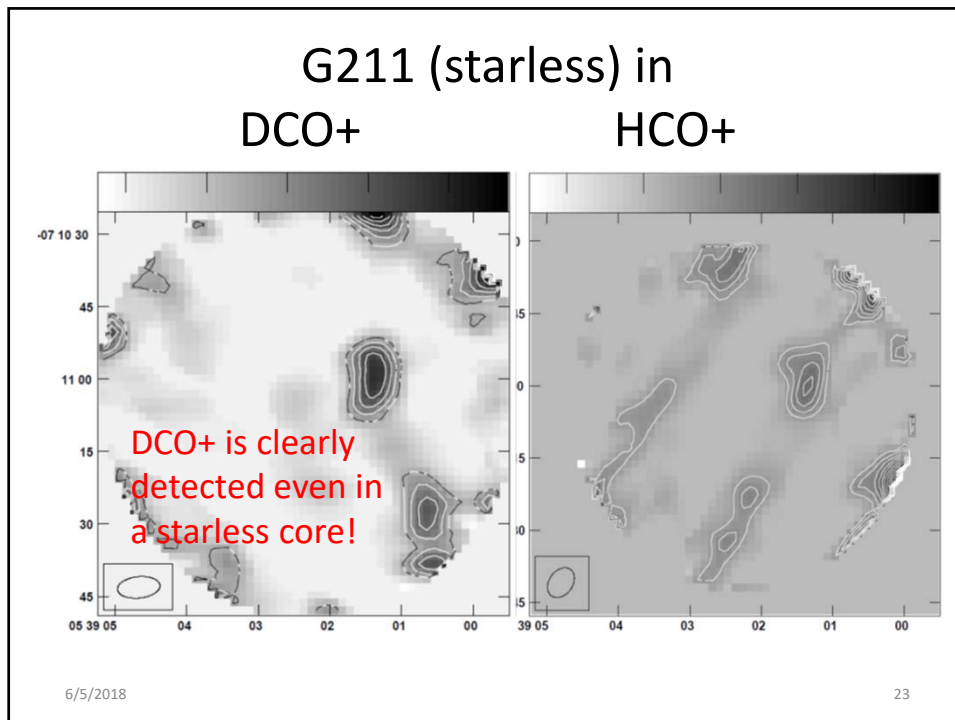
- We select two N₂D⁺ intense Orion cores for **ALMA 7m observations** (Cycle 4 Suppl. call)
- ~5" resolution, Band 6



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SUMMARY

- We are **surveying cores IMMEDIATELY before/after** star formation, by using deuterium fraction (**high D/H**)
- We completed single-pointing survey toward 200 cores (100 Orion and another 100 including high-column density cores), and are continuing OTF mapping (15 already mapped).
- Two out of them have already been **imaged with ACA**.

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THANK YOU!

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