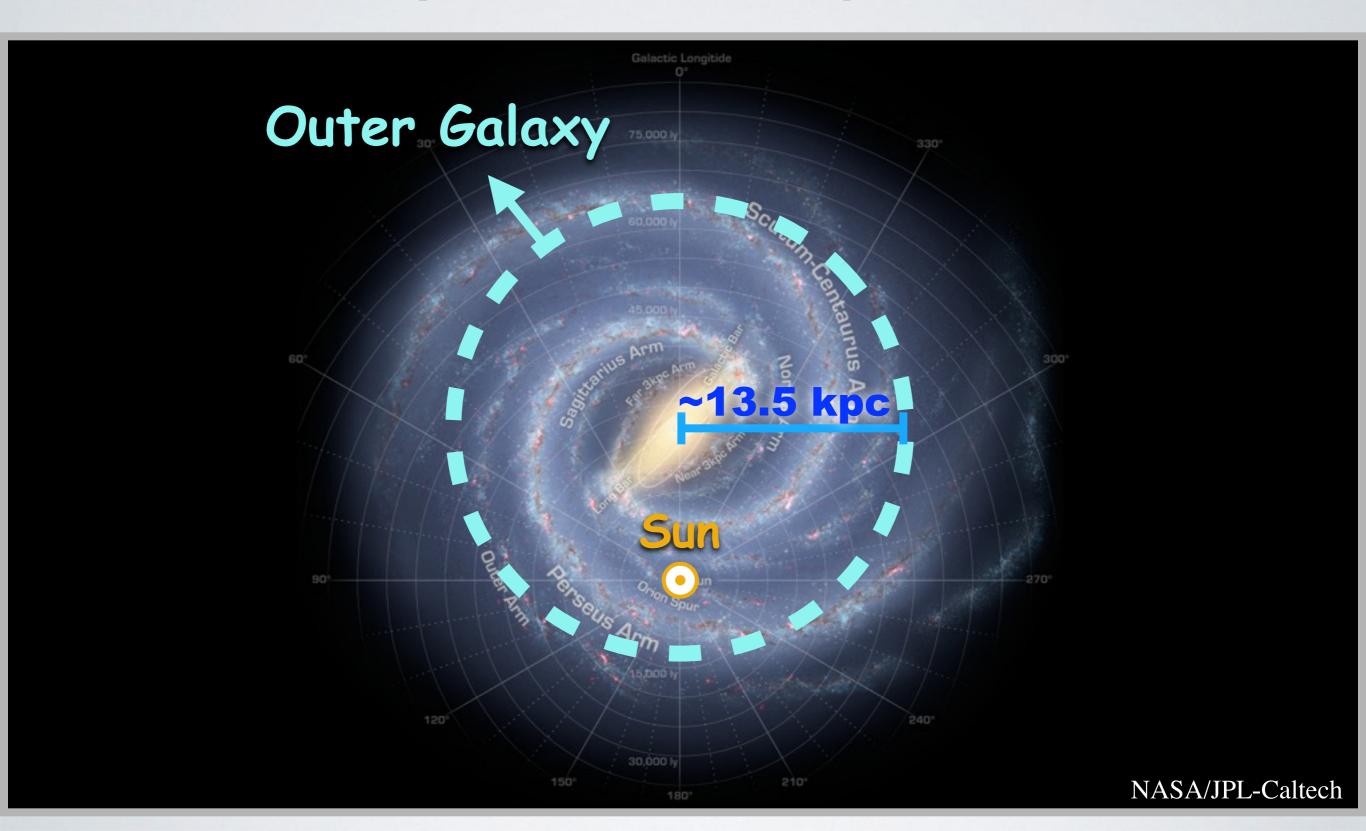
銀河系外縁部の低金属量環境下 での星形成: ALMAを用いたコアスケールでの分子雲観測 B02班メンバー:泉奈都子(茨城大学)

共同研究者

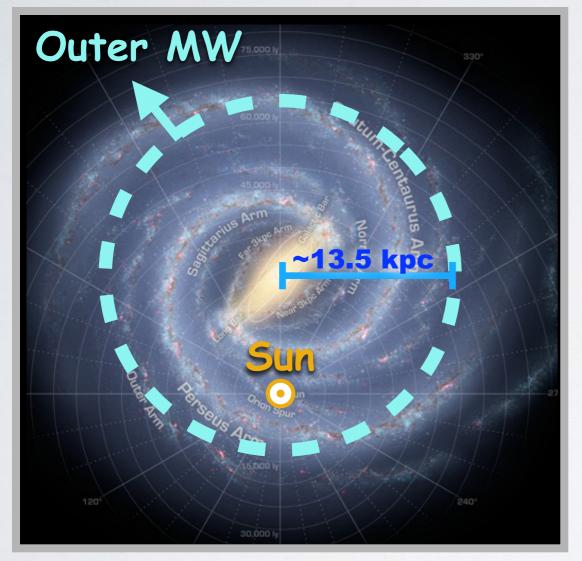
Patricio Sanhueza (国立天文台), Frederique Motte (IPAG), 立原研悟 (名古屋大学), Leonard Bronfman (U of Chile), 大橋聡史 (理研), 安井千香子 (国立天文台), 齋藤正雄 (国立天文台)

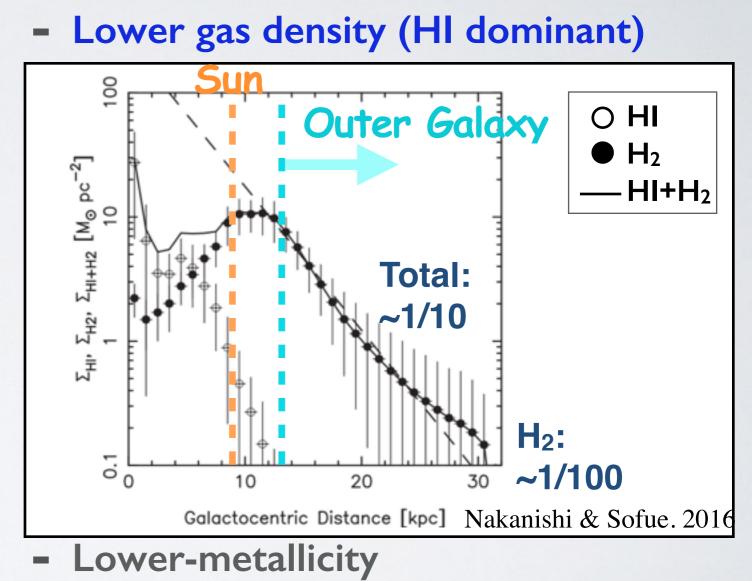
♦ Outer Galaxy : $R_G \ge ~ 13.5 \text{ kpc}$



Outer Galaxy

Different environment from the inner disk

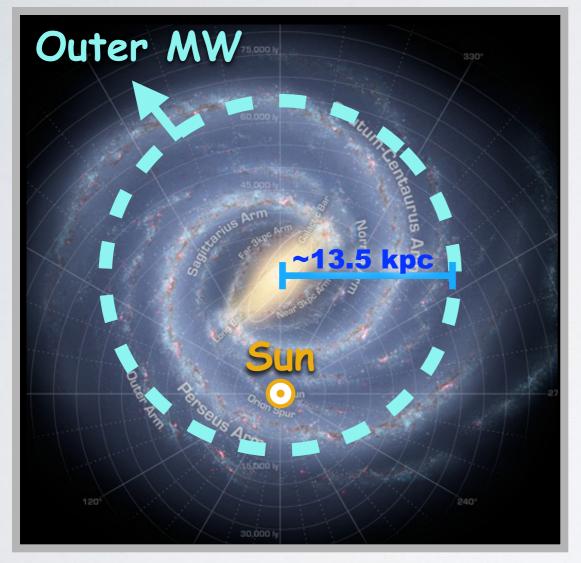




- Less intense UV fields
- Smaller cosmic-ray flux

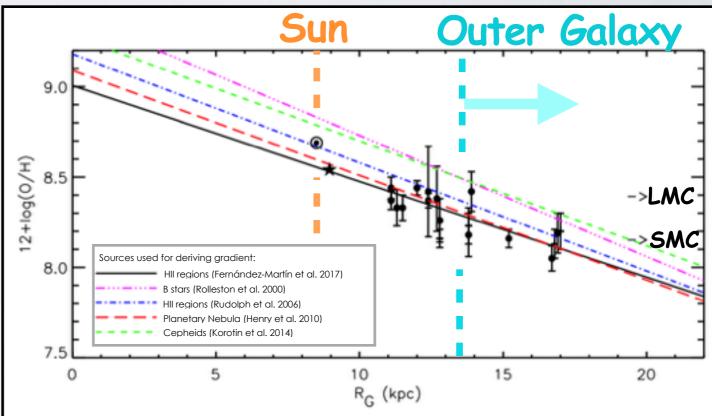
Outer Galaxy

Different environment from the inner disk



- Lower gas density (HI dominant)
- Lower-metallicity



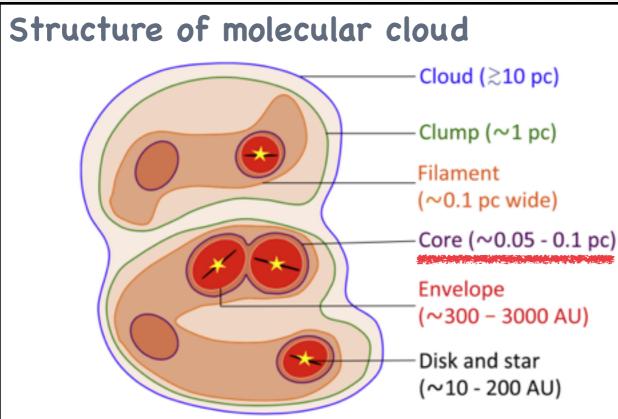


- Less intense UV fields
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...

Why are we interested in the outer MW ?

- Excellent laboratory for studying star-forming processes in low-density and low-metallicity environment
- Similar characteristics with dwarf galaxy and the early phase of the formation of our Galaxy
 - In particular, in the Thick disk formation Kobayashi et al. 2008, Ferguson et al, 1998 Buser 2000
 - We may be able to investigate molecular cloud/star formation activity under such primordial environments in unprecedented detail at much closer distance than extragalaxies (D ~ 10 kpc)



Using ALMA's high resolution observation, we will be able to investigate in core scale (< 0.1 pc scale) easily !!

Pokhrel et al. 2018

Questions

 Molecular cloud / star formation properties in the outer Galaxy are same with those in the inner disk?

Molecular cloud/star formation properties are universal or sensitive to the environment ?

- Cloud mass function
- Structure and kinematics of the clouds
- Stellar initial mass function
- Star formation rate
- ...

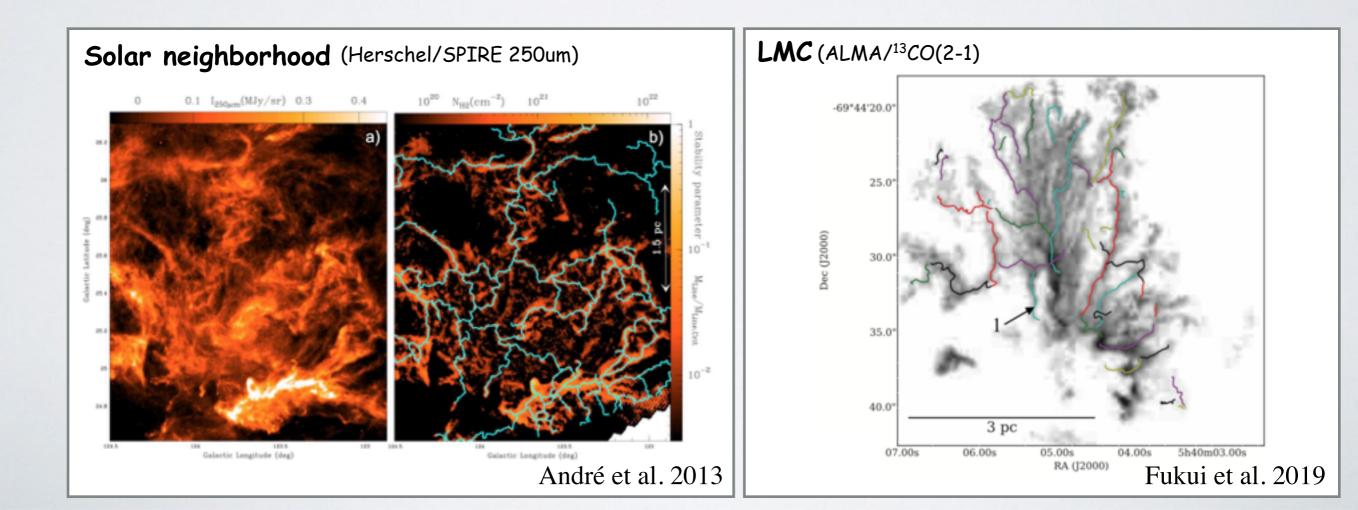
Our ALMA studies

- Investigate the properties of molecular clouds in the outer Galaxy in < ~ 0.1 pc scale(core scale)
 - Immediate objective
 - Structure and kinematics of molecular clouds
 - Core mass function
 -

ALMA studies in the outer Galaxy

- Structure and kinematics of molecular clouds
 - Past studies: Filamentary structure (width ~0.1 pc scale, length ~1 pc scale) is ubiquitous in the star-forming region

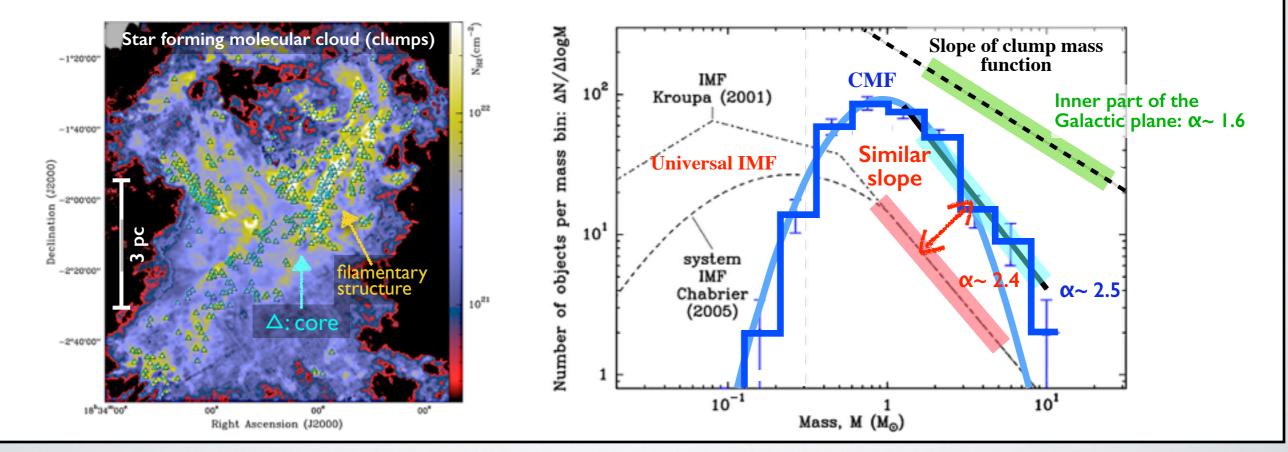
Same structure is seen in the low-metallicity region ??



ALMA studies in the outer Galaxy

- Core mass function (CMF)
 - Past studies: Slope of CMF and stellar IMF are consistent
 - → Stellar IMF is predetermined by the form of the CMF ??

Same relation between CMF and stellar IMF holds true even in low-metallicity environment ??



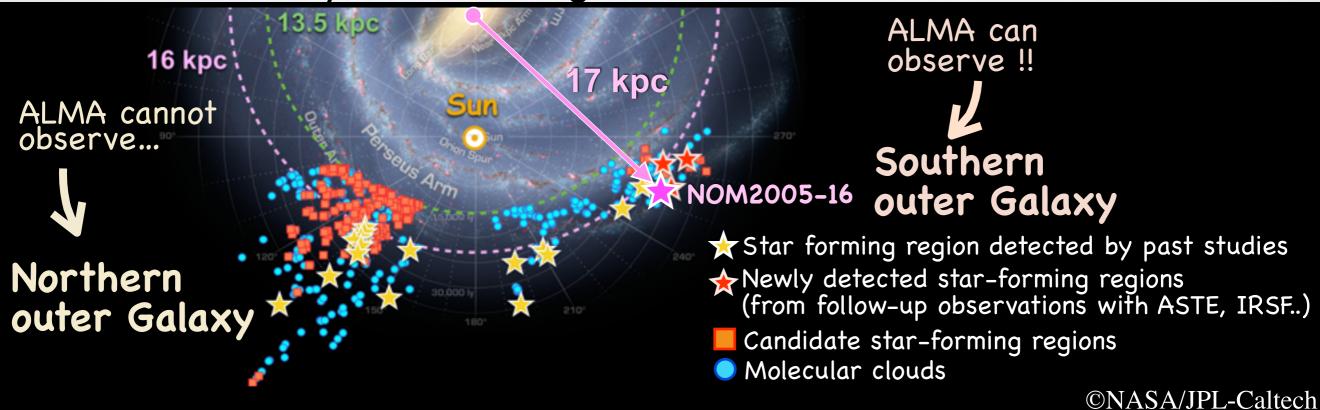
Könyves et al. 2010

2. OBSERVATION

Pilot Observation

- Target: NOM2005-16 Nakagawa et al. 2005
 - Star-forming region is detected from our observations(with ASTE, IRSF)
 - ▶ ~ 10 YSO candidate are detected (massive ~ 2 M_{\odot}) 4— Sensitivity is not enough...
 - R_G = 17.3 kpc (D = 12.8 kpc)
 - Located in the Galactic warp (z = 0.71 kpc)
 - → prevent disturbance by contamination by foreground source
 - Mass ~ $10^4 M_{\odot}$, Density $\geq ~ 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

→ likely contains a large number of dense cores



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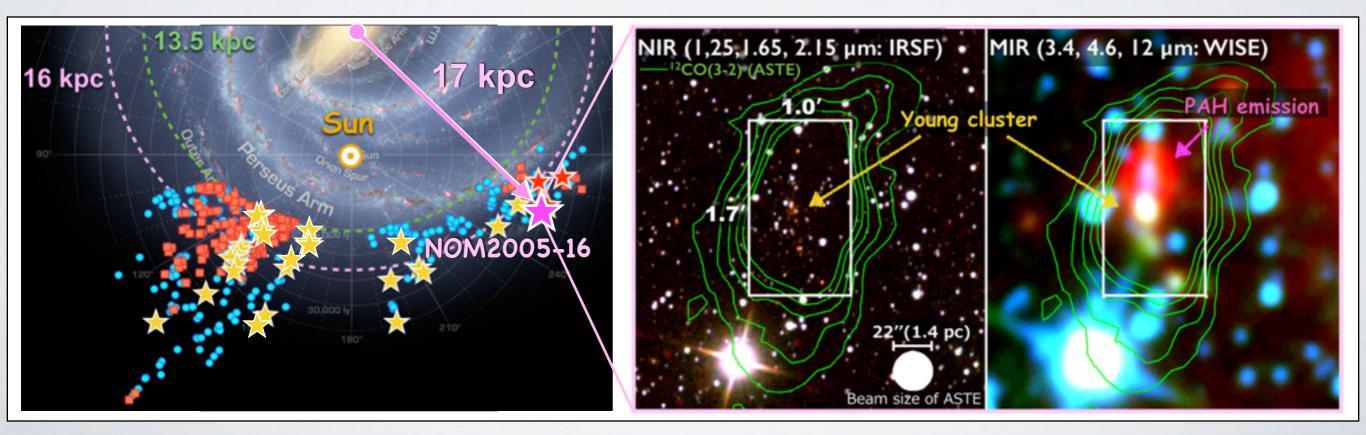
Pilot Observation

• Parameters

- Angular resolution: 1.5" (~ 0.09 pc)
- Velocity resolution: ~ 0.1 km/s
- Mapping size: 1.0' × 1.7' (~ 3.7 pc × 6.3 pc)
- Spectral setup (Band3 and Band6): CO, H₂CO, CS lines...,

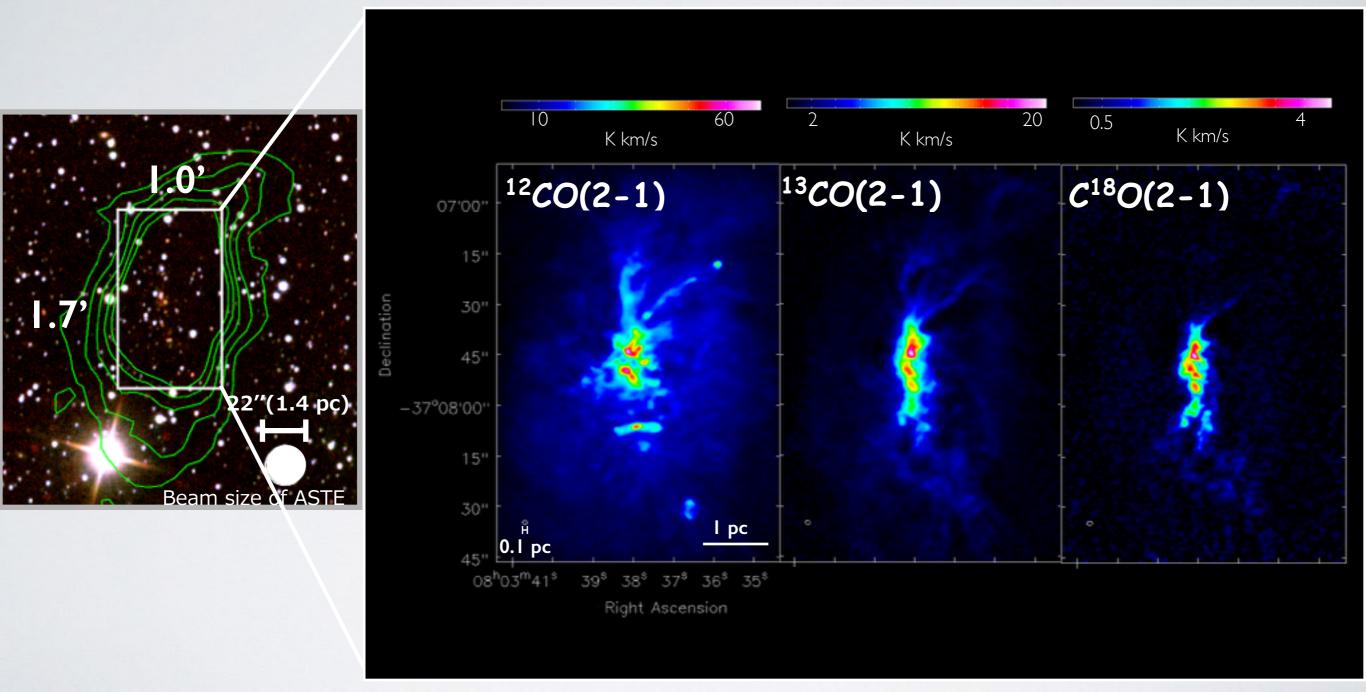
Imm and 3mm continuum

- Antenna: I2m, ACA, TP (TP for only Band6)



3. RESULT

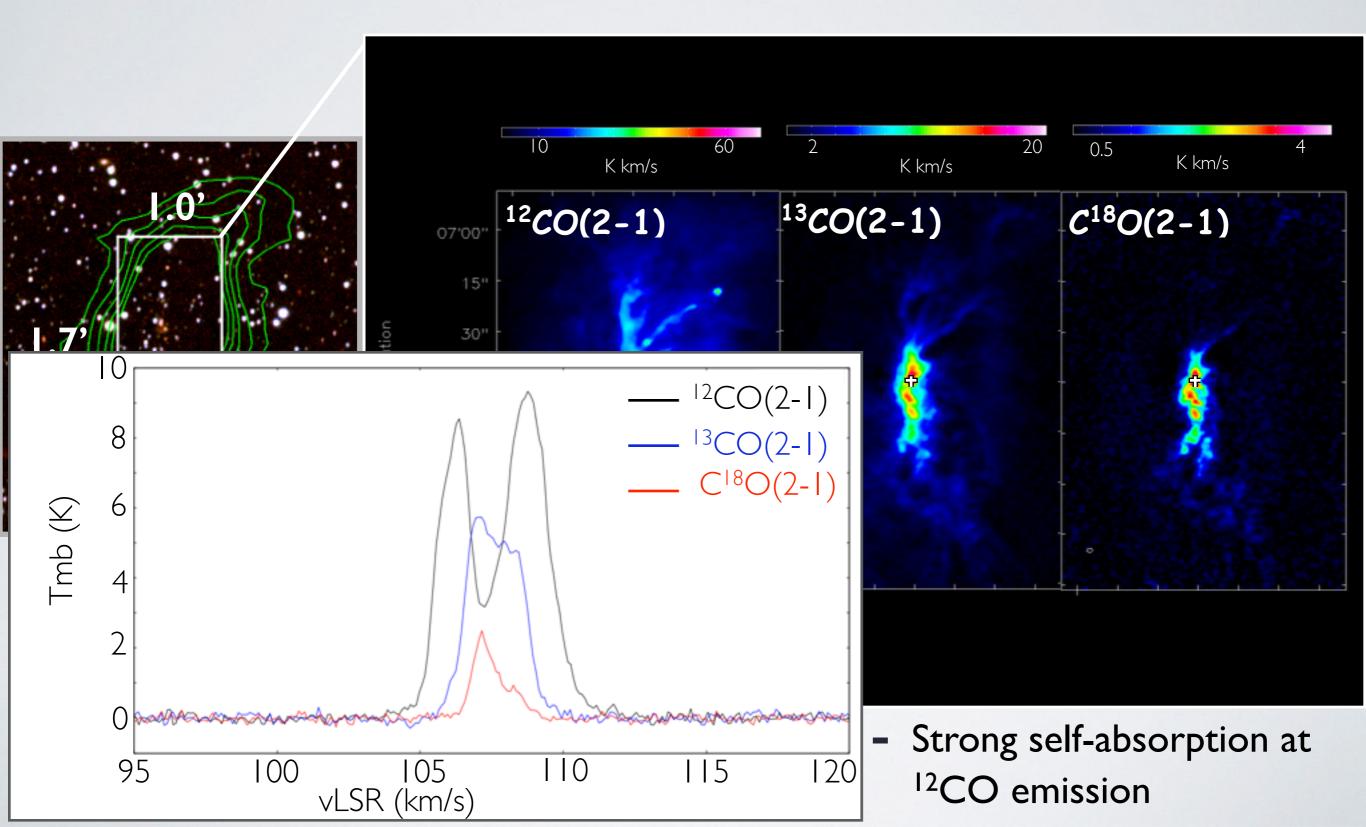
CO moment 0 map



- CO emission lines are clearly detected
- Several structures (filament, core, outflow....) are detected

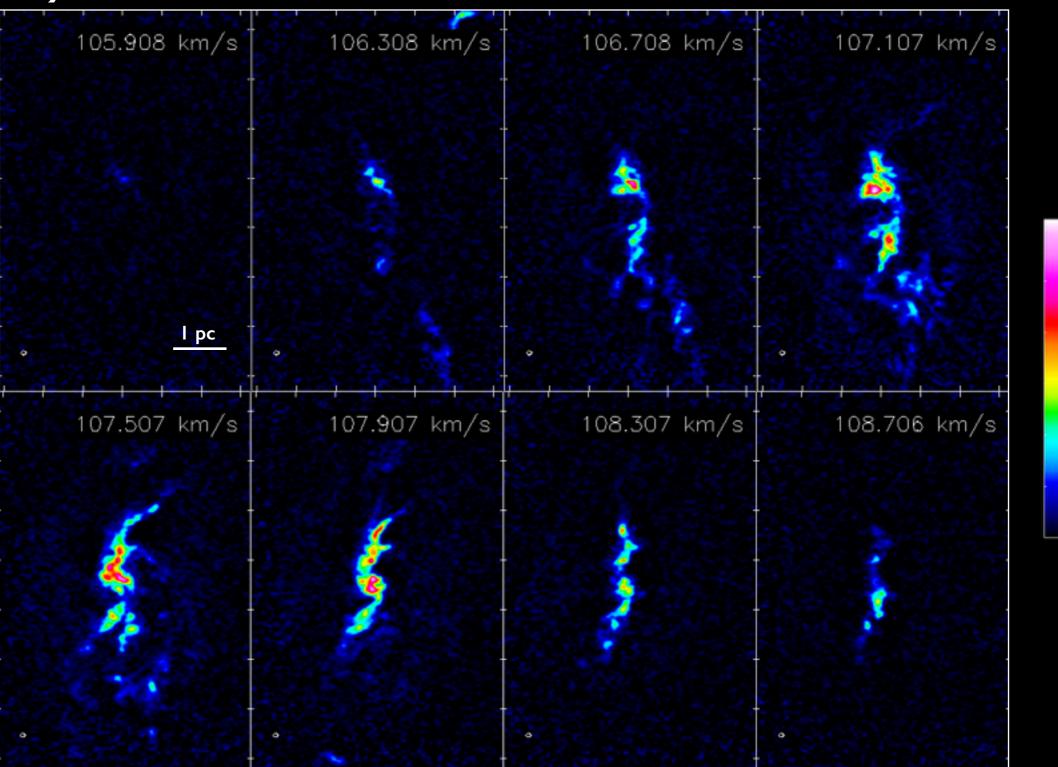
3. RESULT

CO moment 0 map



* Core and Filament structure

*C*¹⁸*O*(2-1)



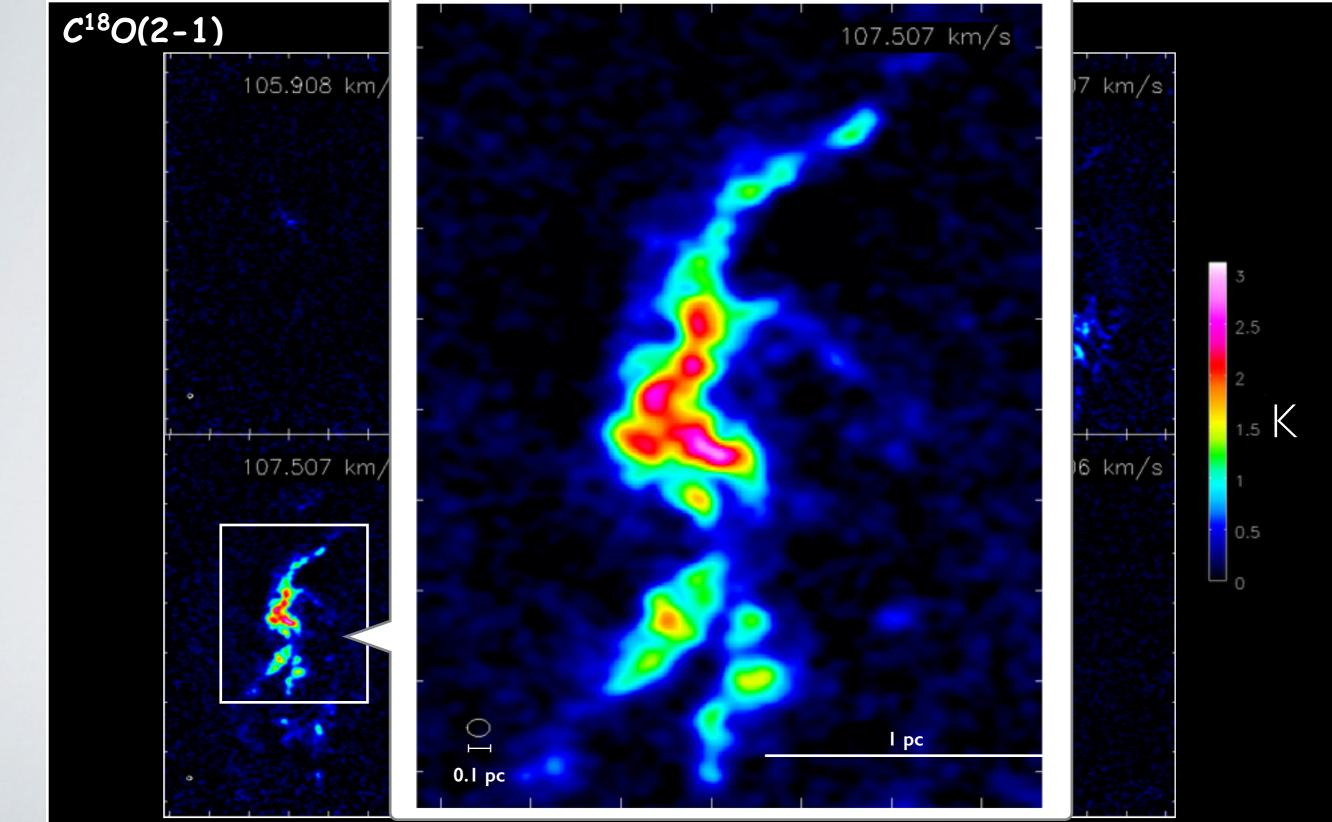
3

2.5

0.5

1.5 K

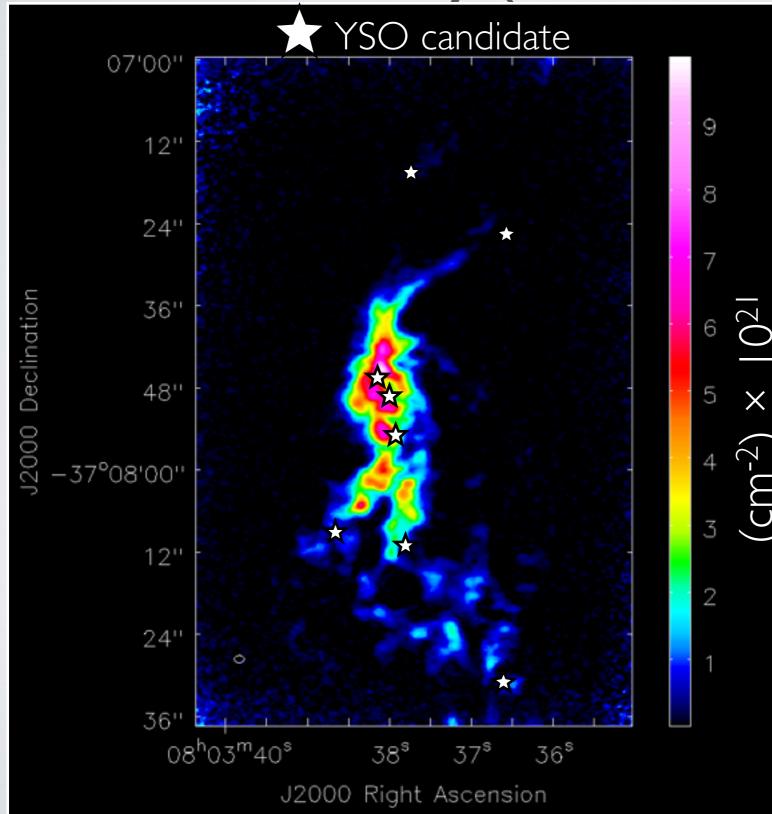
Core and Filament structure



 \times

7-2)

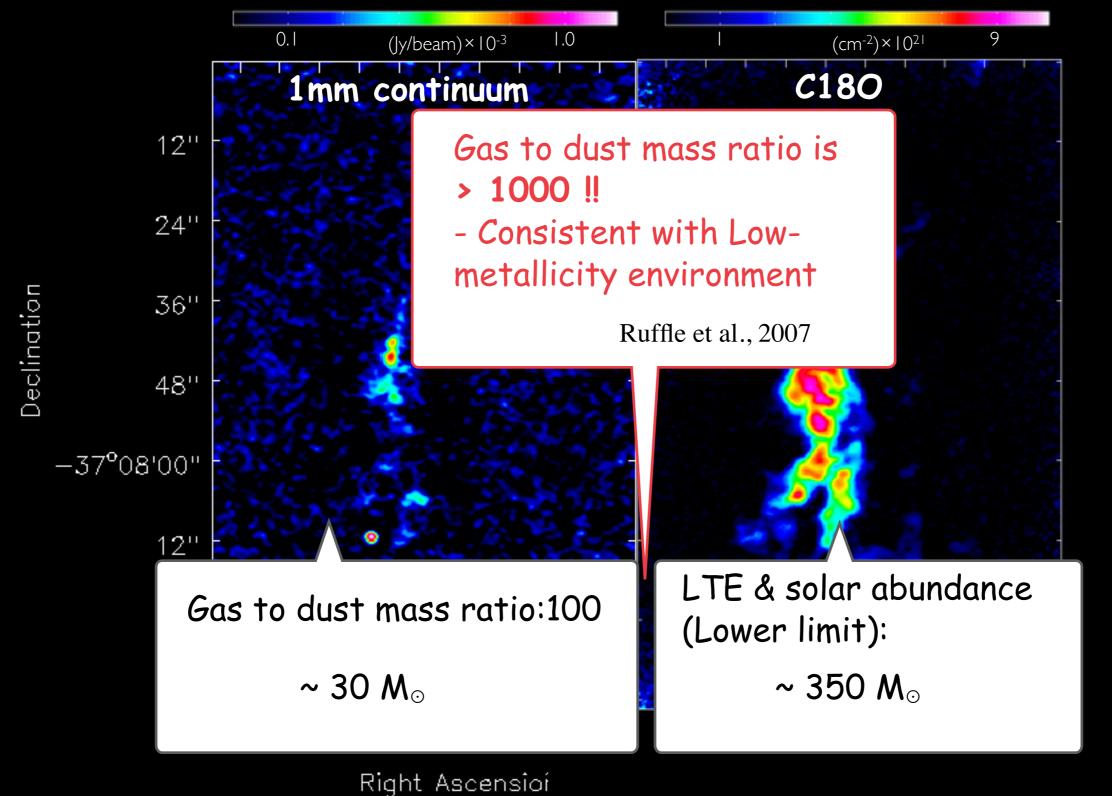
H₂ column density (from C¹⁸O)

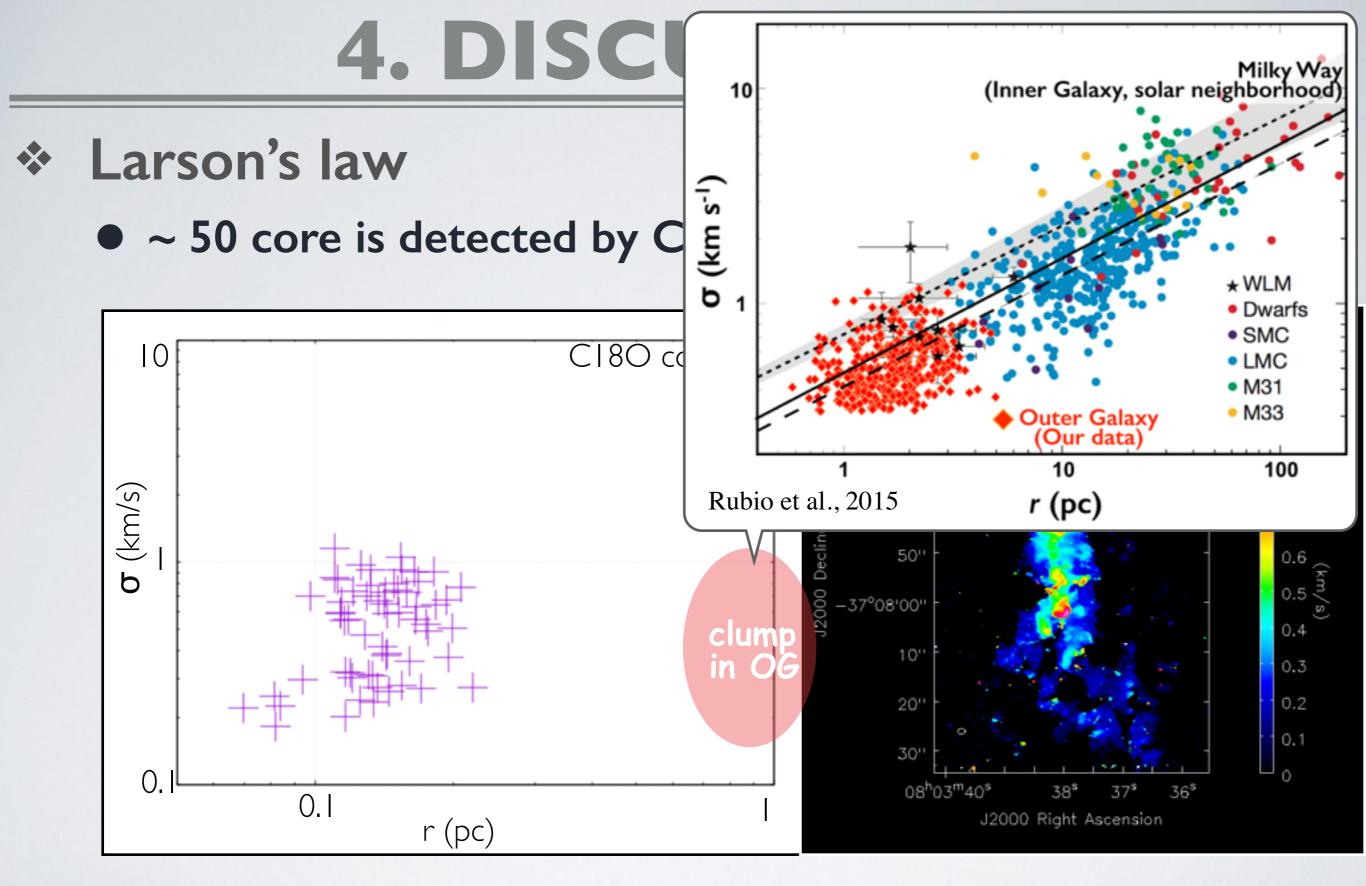


LTE assumption Tex derived from ¹²CO $N(H_2) : \sim 10^{21} - 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ Abundance in the solar neighborhood: $X(^{13}CO)/X(C^{18}O) = 5.5$ $X(^{12}CO)/X(^{13}CO) = 60$ $X(H_2)/X(CO) = 10^4$ e.g. Langer & Penzias 1993

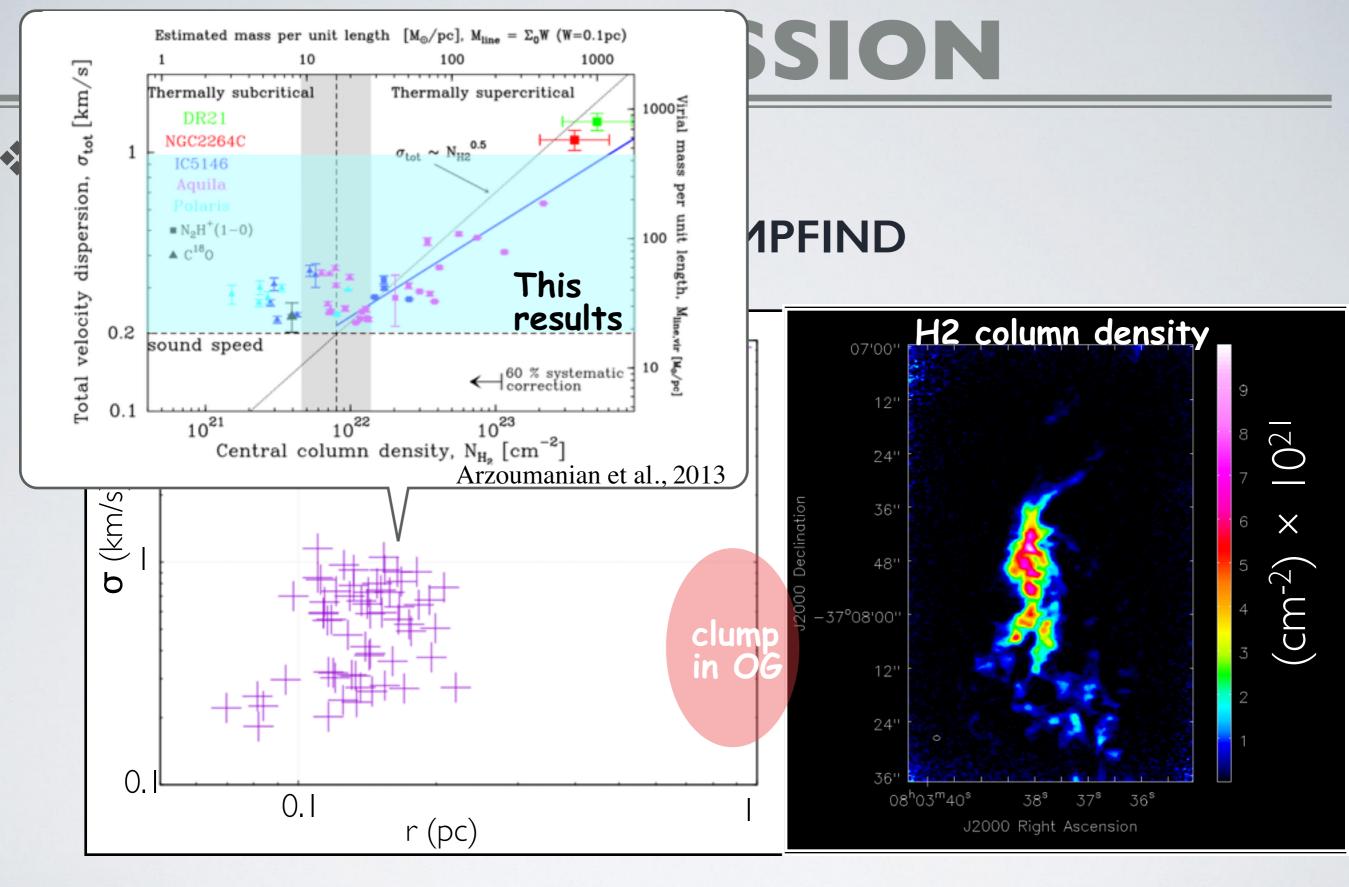
Lower limit!

Total mass (Continuum vs. C¹⁸O)

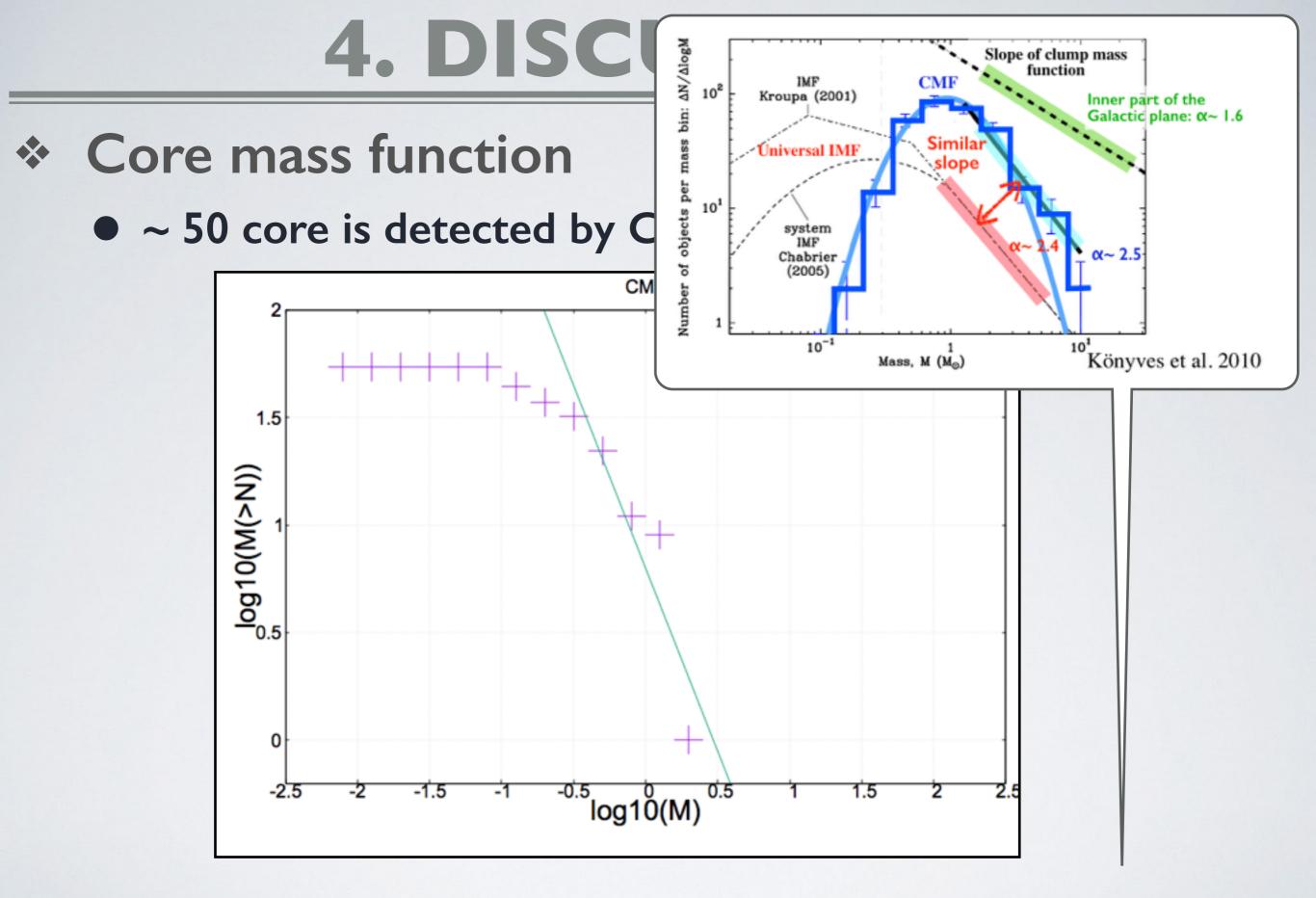




- Velocity dispersion is relatively large..



- Velocity dispersion is relatively large..



Slope of CMF (α=1.7±0.4) is similar to that of the Saltpetre IMF (α=1.4)

5 SUMMARY & FUTURE WORKS

Summary

- Outer Galaxy has different environment from that in the inner disk (low-metallicity, low-gas density)
- Our ALMA observation for molecular clouds in the outer Galaxy detected same structure with same properties in that in the inner disk (filamentary structure, core structure, outflow structure,,)
- Slope of CMF in the outer Galaxy is similar to that of the Salpeter IMF
- Future plan
 - Derive properties with non-LTE
 - Follow up observation
 - Increase the number of samples (many target are detected)
 - Observe disk (infalling motion?) in the outflow structure
 - NIR observation with Large telescope

5 SUMMARY & F

Summary

- Outer Galaxy has different inner disk (low-metallicity,
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