Detection of two power-law tails in the probability distribution functions of massive GMCs

Schneider, N.; Bontemps, S.; Girichidis, P.; Rayner, T.; Motte, F.; André, Ph; Russeil, D.; Abergel, A.; Anderson, L.; Arzoumanian, D.; Benedettini, M.; Csengeri, T.; Didelon, P.; Di Francesco, J.; Griffin, M.; Hill, T.; Klessen, R. S.; Ossenkopf, O.; Pezzuto, S.; Rivera-Ingraham, A.; Spinoglio, L.; Tremblin, P.; Zavagno, A.

This publication could be one of several versions: author's original, accepted manuscript or the publisher's version. / La version de cette publication peut être l'une des suivantes : la version prépublication de l'auteur, la version acceptée du manuscrit ou la version de l'éditeur.

For the publisher's version, please access the DOI link below./ Pour consulter la version de l'éditeur, utilisez le lien DOI ci-dessous.

Publisher's version / Version de l'éditeur:
https://doi.org/10.1093/mnrasl/slv101

Monthly notices Letters of the Royal Astronomical Society, 4453, 1, pp. L41-L45, 2015-08-17

NRC Publications Record / Notice d'Archives des publications de CNRC:
https://nrc-publications.canada.ca/eng/view/object/?id=b8ec205d-f1ba-4107-85bb-d95455978a2a
https://publications-cnrc.canada.ca/fra/voir/objet/?id=b8ec205d-f1ba-4107-85bb-d95455978a2a

Access and use of this website and the material on it are subject to the Terms and Conditions set forth at
https://nrc-publications.canada.ca/eng/copyright

READ THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS WEBSITE.

L'accès à ce site Web et l'utilisation de son contenu sont assujettis aux conditions présentées dans le site
https://publications-cnrc.canada.ca/fra/droits

LISEZ CES CONDITIONS ATTENTIVEMENT AVANT D'UTILISER CE SITE WEB.

Questions? Contact the NRC Publications Archive team at
PublicationsArchive-ArchivesPublications@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca. If you wish to email the authors directly, please see the first page of the publication for their contact information.

Vous avez des questions? Nous pouvons vous aider. Pour communiquer directement avec un auteur, consultez la première page de la revue dans laquelle son article a été publié afin de trouver ses coordonnées. Si vous n’arrivez pas à les repérer, communiquez avec nous à PublicationsArchive-ArchivesPublications@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca.
Detection of two power-law tails in the probability distribution functions of massive GMCs

N. Schneider,¹,² S. Bontemps,¹ P. Girichidis,³ T. Rayner,⁴ F. Motte,⁵ Ph. André,⁵ D. Russeil,⁶ A. Abergel,⁷ L. Anderson,⁸ D. Arzoumanian,⁷ M. Benedettini,⁹ T. Csengeri,¹⁰ P. Didelon,⁵ J. Di Francesco,¹¹ M. Griffin,⁴ T. Hill,¹² R. S. Klessen,¹³ V. Ossenkopf,² S. Pezzuto,⁹ A. Rivera-Ingraham,¹⁴ L. Spinoglio,⁹ P. Tremblin⁵,¹⁵ and A. Zavagno⁵

¹OASU/LAB Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, UMR5804, F-33270 Floirac, France
²I. Physik. Institut, University of Cologne, D-50937 Cologne, Germany
³Max Planck Institut für Astrophysik, D-85741 Garching, Germany
⁴School of Physics and Astronomy, Cardiff University, Cardiff CF24 3AA, UK
⁵IRFU/SAp CEA/DSM, Lab. AIM CNRS - Université Paris Diderot, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
⁶AIX Marseille Univ./LAM, CNRS, UMR 7326, F-13388 Marseille, France
⁷IAS, CNRS, UMR8617, Université Paris Sud, F-91400 Orsay, France
⁸Department of Physics and Astronomy, West Virginia University, WV 26506, USA
⁹IAPS, INAF, I-00133 Roma, Italy
¹⁰Max Planck Institut für Radioastronomie, D-53121 Bonn, Germany
¹¹Joint ALMA Observatory, Santiago, Chile
¹²Joint ALMA Observatory, Santiago, Chile
¹³Universität Heidelberg, Zentrum für Astronomie, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
¹⁴ESA/ESAC, Madrid, Spain
¹⁵Astrophysics Group, University of Exeter, UK

Accepted 2015 July 21. Received 2015 July 20; in original form 2015 June 29

ABSTRACT

We report the novel detection of complex high column density tails in the probability distribution functions (PDFs) for three high-mass star-forming regions (CepOB3, MonR2, NGC 6334), obtained from dust emission observed with Herschel. The low column density range can be fitted with a lognormal distribution. A first power-law tail starts above an extinction (A_V) of ~6–14. It has a slope of α = 1.3–2 for the ρ ∝ r^−α profile for an equivalent density distribution (spherical or cylindrical geometry), and is thus consistent with free-fall gravitational collapse. Above A_V ~40, 60, and 140, we detect an excess that can be fitted by a flatter power-law tail with α > 2. It correlates with the central regions of the cloud (ridges/hubs) of size ~1 pc and densities above 10^4 cm^-3. This excess may be caused by physical processes that slow down collapse and reduce the flow of mass towards higher densities. Possible are: (1) rotation, which introduces an angular momentum barrier, (2) increasing optical depth and weaker cooling, (3) magnetic fields, (4) geometrical effects, and (5) protostellar feedback. The excess/second power-law tail is closely linked to high-mass star-formation though it does not imply a universal column density threshold for the formation of (high-mass) stars.

Key words: ISM: clouds – dust, extinction.

1 INTRODUCTION

Probability distribution functions (PDFs) of column density N(H I+H₂) obtained using far-infrared emission of dust from Herschel show a characteristic shape for low-mass star-forming regions: a lognormal distribution for low N, commonly attributed to turbulence, and a single power-law tail for higher N (e.g. Schneider et al. 2013, and references therein). This sort of PDF is also found

¹Herschel is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.
for extinction maps (Kainulainen et al. 2009; Froebrich & Rowles 2010). There is an ongoing discussion whether this power-law tail can be attributed to self-gravity (Klessen 2000; Kritsuk, Norman & Wagner 2011; Federrath & Klessen 2013; Schneider et al. 2013, 2015a; Girichidis et al. 2014) or is pressure-driven (Kainulainen et al. 2011).

In this Letter, we show that PDFs obtained from Herschel dust column density maps of giant molecular clouds (GMCs) not only show a clear lognormal plus power-law tail distribution but can also exhibit an excess at very high column densities that can be identified as a second, shallower power law. It seems that this discovery is restricted to the densest regions of massive molecular clouds (ridges/hubs), though not all those GMCs display this feature. The objective of this study is to report our detection and give some tentative explanations for its existence.

2 OBSERVATIONS

We make use of Herschel-derived column density (N) PDFs of three well-known GMCs. Data and PDFs of MonR2 at a distance of 0.83 kpc (Didelon et al. 2015; Rayner et al., in preparation) and NGC 6334 at a distance of 1.35 kpc (Russel et al. 2013) were obtained within the HOBYS (Herschel imaging survey of OB Young Stellar objects) key programme (Motte et al. 2010), while the data for CepOB3 (distance 0.7 kpc, P.T Gutermuth) were taken from the Herschel (Pilbratt et al. 2010) archive. We selected these sources as examples because they cover different ranges in distance, mass, and UV-field (Table 1). Dust optical depths and temperatures were determined from a greybody fit to the surface brightness at the 160 µm wavelength of PACS (Poglitsch et al. 2010) together with the 250, 350, and 500 µm wavelengths of SPIRE (Griffin et al. 2010). For that, we assume a constant line-of-sight temperature for each pixel. The optical depths are then converted into H2 column densities taking a dust opacity $k_d = 0.1 \times (\lambda/300 \mu m)^{-\beta} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ with a fixed $\beta = 2$. Opacity variations were observed in Orion A (Roy et al. 2013) so that we arrive to a relative accuracy of ~50 per cent over the whole column density range covered in Herschel observations. For more details, we refer to Hill et al. (2011), Schneider et al. (2015a), and Könyves et al. (2015). For CepOB3, the PACS 160 µm data contain non-functional bolometers. The resulting column density maps thus show a regular pattern with missing points, so that we fitted only the 250, 350, and 500 µm data points. The angular resolution of the maps is 36 arcsec, matched to the longest-wavelength Herschel band.

3 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF GMCs

Fig. 1 shows the column density maps and corresponding PDFs for the GMCs of our study. To outline the PDF, we use the notation $p(\eta)$ with

$$ p(\eta) d\eta = \left( 2 \pi \sigma^2 \right)^{-0.5} \exp\left[ -\left( \eta - \mu \right)^2 / \left( 2 \sigma^2 \right) \right] d\eta \quad (1) $$

with $\eta = \ln \left( N / N_0 \right)$, $\sigma$, as the dimensionless dispersion of the logarithmic field, and $\mu$ as the mean. We determine $\sigma$, with a fit to the assumed lognormal low column density part of the PDF and the slopes from a linear regression power-law fit with $p(\eta) = \rho_0 \eta^{\eta_0}$ to the high-density parts (see Schneider et al. 2015a,b, for more details). The intersection between lognormal and power-law tail regime lies at extinctions $A_v$ of around 6–8 for CepOB3 and MonR2 and $A_v \sim 14$ for NGC 6334. Starting at these values, we then fit a power law to the distribution up to the break point where additional high-$A_v$ excess becomes apparent, i.e. at $A_v \sim 40$ for MonR2, $A_v \sim 60$ for CepOB3, and $A_v \sim 140$ for NGC 6334. This spread in values shows that the shift to a shallower power law does not represent a universal threshold such as the one proposed for massive star formation around $A_v = 300$ (Krumholz & McKee 2008). The excess is clearly evident over a range of $A_v \sim 40–200$ for MonR2, $A_v \sim 60–200$ for CepOB3, and $A_v \sim 140–300$ for NGC 6334. Although it can be fitted by a power law, we cannot exclude the possibility that other distributions can fit the excess similarly well. In considering its physical interpretation in comparison to the first power-law tail, we keep the premise of a second power law.

A word of caution is appropriate with regard to the PDF shape. Additional extinction due to foreground/background emission provokes that the width of the lognormal part becomes more narrow and the peak shifts to higher $A_v$, while the slope(s) of the power-law tail(s) are steeper, compared to an undisturbed distribution (Schneider et al. 2015a). However, the slope of the second power-law tail is less affected because a contamination of a few $A_v$ does not significantly change the highest column densities. Contamination and projection effects, however, could still lead to substructure in the PDF, which might complicate the simple lognormal + power-law tail(s) representation. The accuracy of the lognormal fit is thus limited and the first deviation point is not well defined.

4 SPATIAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE DIFFERENT PDF REGIMES

To identify the pixels that constitute the two power-law tails, we outline in Fig. 1 with a red and yellow contour the respective

2 For better comparison to other studies in the literature, we use the visual extinction value derived from the column density adopting $N(H_2)/A_v = 0.94 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ mag}^{-1}$ (Bohlin, Savage & Drake 1978).

3 The reduced $\chi^2$ values of the second-power-law fits scatter around unity ($1.05 \pm 0.28, 1.08 \pm 0.10, 2.43 \pm 0.16$ for CepOB3, MonR2, NGC 6334) indicating that the general assumption of a power-law dependence is justified.
Detection of two power-law tails in PDFs

Figure 1. Left: dust column density maps of the GMCs. Contour lines in red and yellow indicate the break points between the lognormal distribution and the first and second power-law tail, respectively. The small panels show a zoom into the central regions, displaying PACS 70 µm emission (scale typically 0.1–30 Jy/pixel). Right: corresponding PDFs at an angular resolution of 36 arcsec (binsize 0.1). The left y-axis indicates the normalized probability $p(\eta)$, the right y-axis the number of pixels per logarithmic bin. The error-bars were calculated using Poisson-statistics. The upper x-axis gives the extinction $A_V$ and the lower x-axis $\eta = \ln(N/\langle N \rangle)$. The green curve indicates the fitted lognormal PDF and the red and blue lines the power-law fits to the high-density tails. The fit to the first tail was only performed between the break points but the line was continued to emphasize the excess. The deviation points (DP) and slopes ($s$ with its error) of the power-law tails are given in each panel.

$A_V$-thresholds. While the red contour traces mainly filaments, the yellow contour encloses individual clumps with a size scale of $\sim 1$ pc, delimiting single (MonR2) or several (CepOB3, NGC 6334) star-forming centre(s) of the GMCs. These central regions correspond in their geometry and physical properties to what was defined as ‘ridges’ (or hubs) in massive clouds (Hill et al. 2011; Hennemann et al. 2012), i.e. regions with high column density ($N > 10^{23}$ cm$^{-2}$) over small areas. The PACS 70 µm images (Fig. 1) indicate the stellar/protostellar activity in these clumps: NGC 6334 contains several H II regions and a few ultracompact (UC) H II regions (e.g. Russeil et al. 2013), MonR2 hosts several UC H II regions and bipolar outflows (e.g. Fuente et al. 2010; Dierickx et al.
2015), and CepOB3 includes an embedded massive cluster. Table 1 lists the masses contained above the two break points. For the high-column density regime (yellow), we determine also the equivalent radius, and the density, $n$. It becomes obvious that most of the mass is constituted by the lower column density regime, i.e. 83, 61, and 68 per cent for CepOB3, MonR2, and NGC 6334, respectively. The mass above the first deviation point makes up 15–39 per cent of the complexes. The highest column density clumps still account for a significant amount of mass in MonR2 and NGC 6334 (both 15 per cent), but a much smaller proportion (<1 per cent) for CepOB3. The average density in these clumps is also high, i.e. between 2 × 10$^{-4}$ and 3.5 × 10$^{-3}$ cm$^{-3}$. However, the existence of high-density clumps/cores does not by itself explain the second power law. In a region such as Aquila, ~15 per cent of the total cloud mass resides in gas of density larger than 10$^{4}$ cm$^{-3}$ (Könnyves et al. 2015), but only a single power-law tail is observed (Schneider et al. 2013; André et al. 2014).

We focus now on the analysis of the two power-law tails. From the slope $\alpha$ for the density distribution $\rho(r) \propto r^{-\alpha}$, it can be derived. For a spherical geometry, representing clumps and cores, $\alpha = -2/s + 1$ (Federrath & Klessen 2013). For a cylindrical one, characterizing filaments, $\alpha = -1/s + 1$ (Myers 2015). Table 1 lists the values for both geometries for the first and second. The values of $\alpha$ for the first tail range between 1.3 and 2, consistent with free-fall collapse, see Schneider et al. (2013, 2015a,b) and Girichidis et al. (2014) for a detailed discussion of both filaments and clumps/cores. The values of $\alpha_2$ between 1.85 and 2.64 correspond very well to the range of values directly measured for the B211/B213 filament in Taurus in Palmeirim et al. (2013). Independent observational support for gravitational contraction comes from molecular line observations of other GMCs that show spectral infall signatures across ridges (Galvan-Madrid et al. 2010; Schneider et al. 2010, 2015b; Peretto et al. 2013). These studies show that the formation of high-mass stars requires a very large mass accretion rate, provided by infall from merging filaments and gravitational collapse of larger structures on parsec-scales. For the excess — presuming it can be described by a power-law — $\alpha$ lies between 1.9 and 4.2. The assumption of a spherical density distribution is probably more valid here, because the corresponding regions are more compact and circular. However, free-fall alone cannot produce $\alpha > 2$, only a slowed-down collapse can lead to piling up high (column) densities on very small spatial scales.

5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXCESS

The PDF excess we observe for the GMCs in our study is not a systematic property of all GMCs. It is also seen in Rosette (Schneider et al. 2012), W43 and W51 (Schneider et al. 2015c), and W3 (Rivera-Ingraham et al. 2015), but there is no example of a low-mass star-forming cloud that displays this feature. Similarly, there are also massive clouds such as Carina and NGC 3603 (Schneider et al. 2015a), Vela (Hill et al. 2011), or M16 (Hill et al. 2012) where no clear indication for this excess is found in the PDFs of the whole cloud. Therefore, it is unlikely that the excess is caused by a systematic bias introduced during the determination of the dust column density maps.

It is out of the scope of this Letter to discuss in detail the general uncertainties related to the determination of the column density maps and we refer the reader to Roy et al. (2013) and Könnyves et al. (2015). Nevertheless, we mention here briefly the biases that could potentially influence the inferred slope and are thus relevant for the results of this Letter: (1) an overestimation of the line-of-sight temperature (assumed to be constant for the SED fit) leads to an underestimation of the column density (and the vice versa). (2) If dust opacity increases towards high-column densities, then this could give rise to a steeper slope of the power-law tail at higher densities. (3) The adopted value of the specific dust opacity $\beta = 2$ could be too high in parts of the warm GMCs. A lower (higher) value of $\beta$ in the greybody fits leads to higher temperatures and thus lower (higher) column densities.

6 WHAT CAUSES THE TWO POWER-LAW TAILS IN THE PDF?

Given that the excess/second power-law tail is only found in high-density ($\langle n \rangle \sim 10^4 - 5 \times 10^4$ cm$^{-3}$) star-forming clumps on size scales of ~1 pc, i.e. in ridges/hubs, the physical process(es) in control of it must be active on small scales. It is evident that at these densities gravitational collapse of individual star-forming cores is involved, but it is not yet understood what produces the remarkable excess in column density.

We emphasize that in all cases the newly found excess is preceded by a first power law in the PDF consistent with the dominant effect of self-gravity found by numerical simulations (e.g. Vazquez-Semadeni et al. 2008; Kritsuk et al. 2011) as well as observations (e.g. Schneider et al. 2013, 2015a,b). We thus expect the regions under consideration to contract in almost free-fall (Girichidis et al. 2014), i.e. gas at a density $\rho$ falls towards higher densities $\rho > \rho_i$. Without any change in physical processes for higher densities, free-fall would proceed unimpeded and the power law would extend indefinitely. Deviations from this idealized single power law can be twofold. On the one hand the second excess could be due to a change in dynamics at high densities or due to observational effects. In the following we give some tentative explanations that, however, need more profound studies.

Any physical process that slows down the free-fall motions reduces the flow of mass towards higher densities. We stress that in this paradigm the deceleration of free-fall stems from within the centres of the cloud clumps. Processes acting from the outside like a hot ambient medium in which the cloud is embedded or large-scale colliding flows are unlikely to directly alter the PDF at the highest densities without altering the distribution at lower densities that is in the free-fall regime of the first power law. Rotational effects (1) have been invoked to explain excess at high densities seen in a density PDF obtained from an isothermal, self-gravitating supersonic turbulence simulation (Kritsuk et al. 2011). The spatial scales at which angular momentum is likely to dominate, however, are probably smaller than the resolution of the observations presented in this Letter (0.1–0.25 pc). Likewise, thermodynamical effects of increasing thermal pressure due to shielding and reduced cooling (2) is unlikely to dominate at the observed scales (e.g. Larson 2005). The role of magnetic fields (3) is rather unclear. It was shown that strong (Koertgen et al. 2015) or intermediate (Heitsch et al. 2001) magnetic fields, acting on a clump scale, slow down and can even completely prevent the star-formation process in magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) simulations. If magnetic fields entirely prevent the collapse and star formation, the clouds are stable and will not show a first gravitationally dominated power law in the PDF. Moderate and weak magnetic fields tend to reduce the degree of fragmentation but once a gravitational instability sets in, the fields are unlikely to stop further collapse and star formation (e.g. Ziegler 2005; Banerjee, Pudritz & Anderson 2006). In this case, the N-PDF shows a power-law tail due to the gravitational collapse of the supercritical cores. Moreover, a change in dominant geometry (4), i.e. from
filamentary to spherical, could also provide an explanation. Longitudinal filament collapse on parsec scales reduces the mass transfer rate and dense gas is then piled up (Toala et al. 2012).

All of the above proposed mechanisms to produce column density excess should apply for all types of clouds – not only to the most massive GMCs. Therefore, high column density excesses should be observed more commonly, but this is not the case. Note, however, that the slope of the power-law tail(s) depends on the projection, i.e. the viewing angle, in which the cloud is being observed (Ballesteros-Paredes et al. 2011). In any case, a major difference between clouds forming only low-mass stars and those with high-mass star-formation is stellar feedback (5). For example, additional compression by internal ionization due to an UC H II region can provoke a power-law tail with $\alpha > 2$ (Tremblin et al. 2014). (Highmass) outflows may also play a role. It was shown by Sadavoy et al. (2014) that the slope of the power-law PDF in different regions in Perseus depends on the local feedback from low-mass young stellar objects. A recent study of MonR2 (Dierickx et al. 2015) revealed a significant number of CO outflows in the central region that imprints on the velocity structure of the region. Not all clouds with protostellar feedback, however, also show a second power law. If feedback does not efficiently couple to the surroundings and the dense gas, an excess in the PDF might not develop or might not be visible at the observed scales in the column density PDF.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

At this point, it is not possible to give a final answer for our detection of excess/second power law in the PDF of massive GMCs. Further studies are required to look into more detail which of the proposed processes can play a dominant role. Besides more sophisticated 3D hydrodynamic simulations of star-forming regions a deeper understanding of how local thermal and dynamical properties are reflected in observations is needed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part of this work was supported by the ANR-11-BS56-010 ‘STARRICH’ and the ERC Grant 291294 ‘ORISTARS’. NS and VO acknowledge support by the DFG (Os 177/2-1 and 177/2-2) and central funds of the DFG-priority programme 1573 (ISM-SPP).

REFERENCES

André Ph., Di Francesco J., Ward-Thompson D., Inutsuka S.-I., Pudritz R. E., Pineda J. E. 2014, in Beuther H., Klessen R. S., Dullemond C. P., and Henning T., eds, Protostars and Planets VI, Univ. Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ, p. 27

Ballesteros-Paredes A., Vázquez-Semadeni E., Gazol A., Hartmann L. W., Heitsch F., Colin P., 2011, MNRAS, 416, 1436

This paper has been typeset from a \TeX/\LaTeX\ file prepared by the author.