

# Deviation from Larson and Schmidt-Kennicutt relations in Galactic Molecular Cloud Complex

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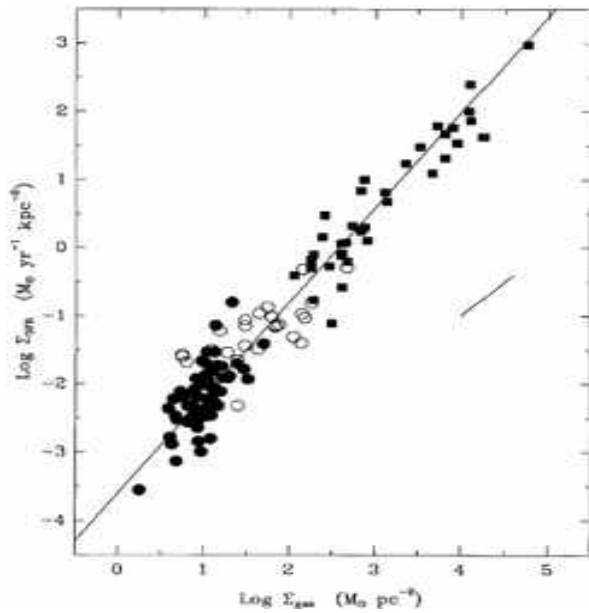
THE SCALING RELATIONS AND STAR FORMATION LAWS OF MINI-STARBURST COMPLEXES

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FABIEN LOUVET<sup>9</sup>, TRACEY HILL<sup>10</sup>, PATRICIO SANHUEZA<sup>1</sup>, JAMES O. CHIBUEZE<sup>11</sup>, AND PIERRE DIDELON<sup>12</sup>

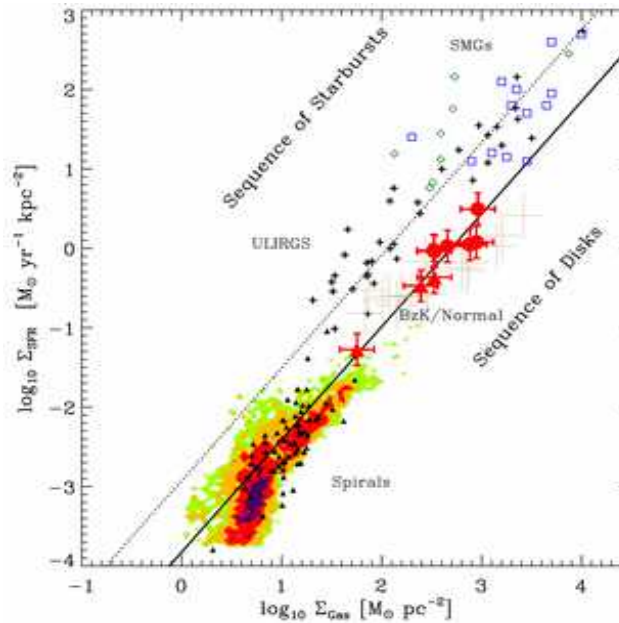
*Nguyen Luong et al. 2016, arXiv:1605.01104*  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2016ApJ...833...23N>

# Motivation

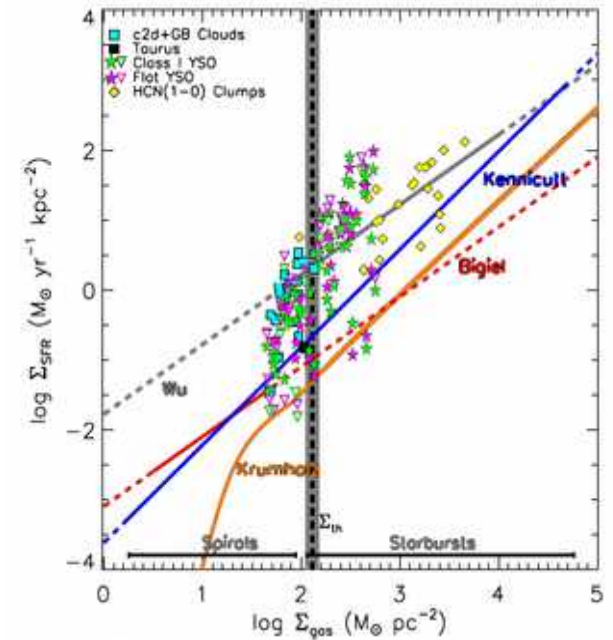
## Deviation from Schmidt-Kennicutt relation



*Kennicutt 1998*



*Daddi et al. 2010*



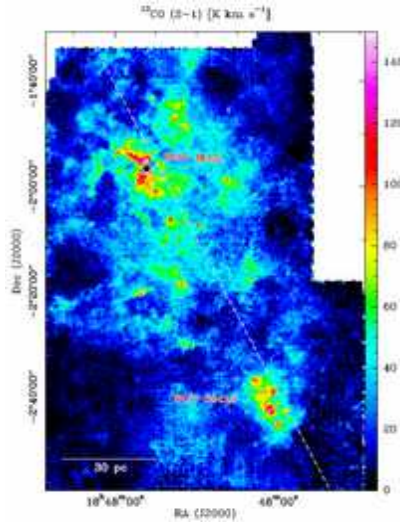
*Heiderman et al. 2010*

### Questions:

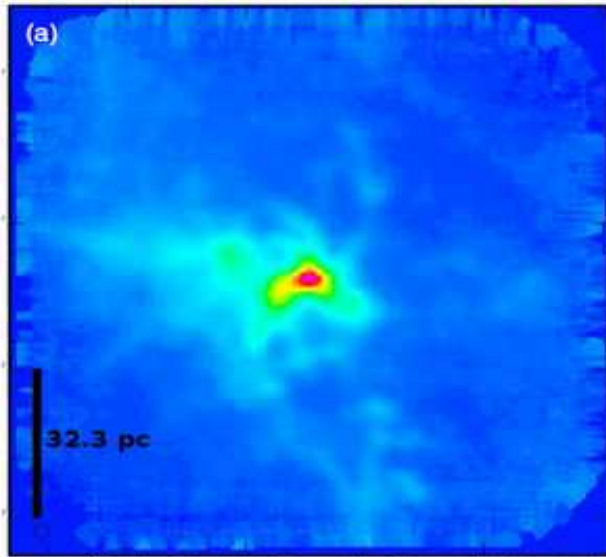
*Schmidt-Kennicutt relation in molecular cloud complex (MCC, 50-100 pc)*

*Do Larson relations also deviate from the original universal relations?*

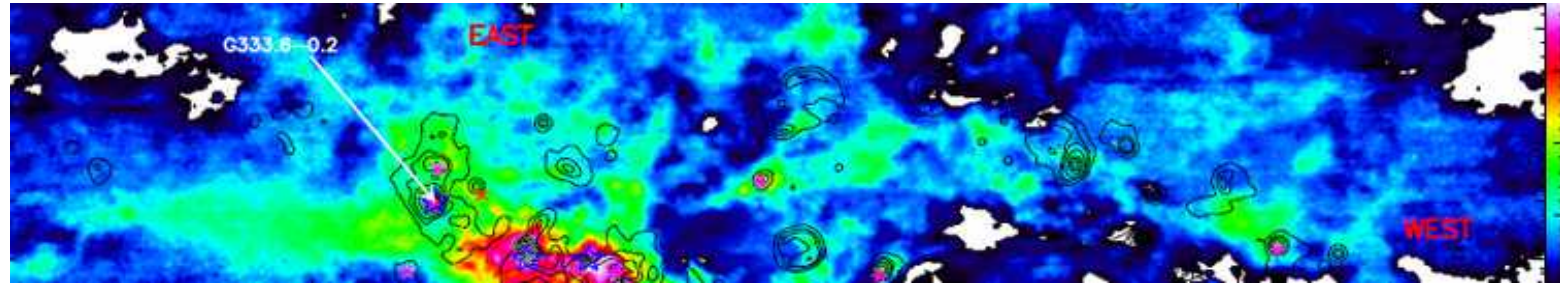
# Molecular cloud complex



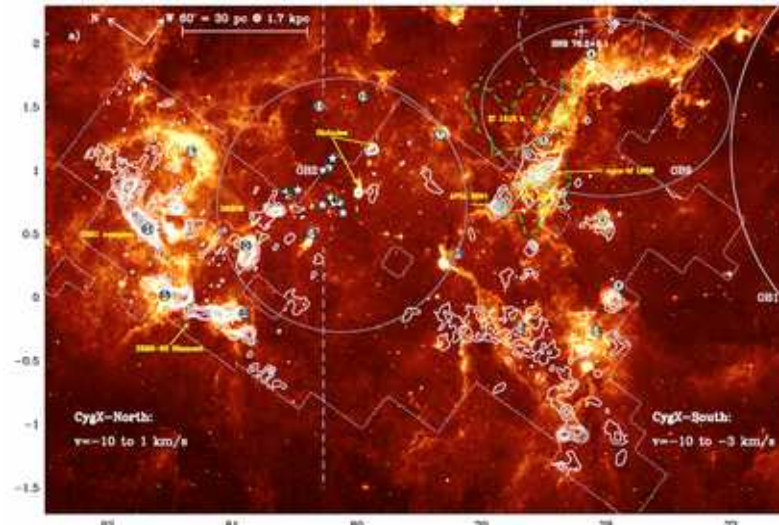
W43: (NLQ11, Carlhoff et al. 13)



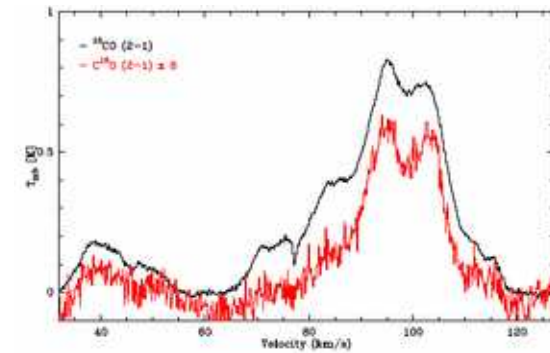
(Galvan-Madrid et al. 13)



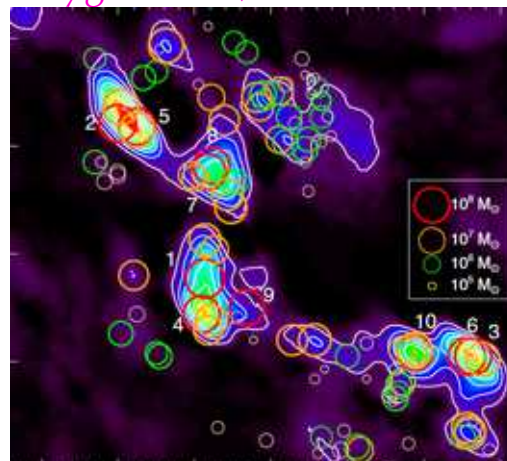
RCW106: (Nguyen et al. 14, Lowe et al. 14)



Cygnus X: (Schneider et al. 06, Motte et al.)



W43: (NLQ11, Carlhoff et al. 13)



(Wei, Keto, Ho12)

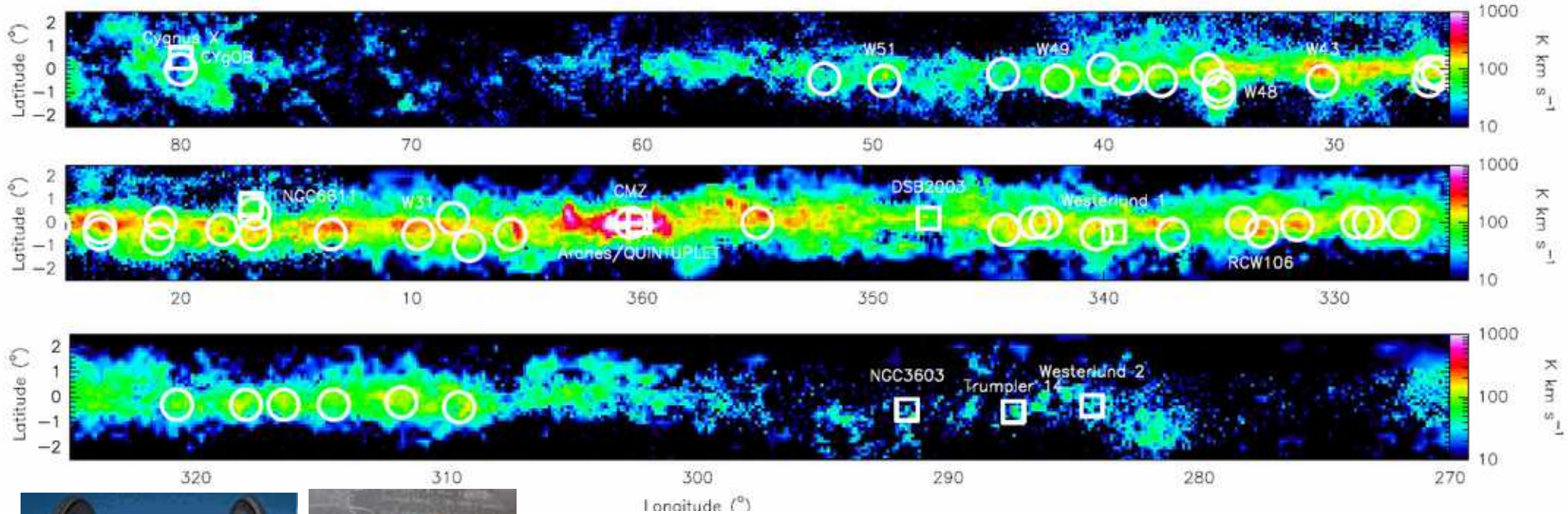
**Properties:**

**Mass  $\sim 10^6$  Msun**

**Velocity dispersion  $> 8$  km/s**



# MCC sample in the Milky Way



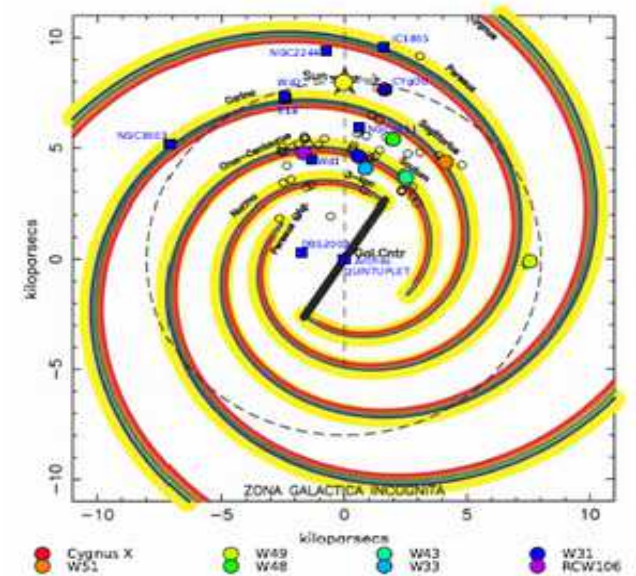
Patrick Thaddeus (1932-2017), Dame et al. 2001

*Nguyen-Luong et al 2016*

Data from CfA 1.2m telescopes CO survey:  
 Friend-of-friend algorithm Duchamp source  
 extraction

Selection by eyes

$$M_{\text{LTE}} > 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$$



# MCC sample in the Milky Way

**Table 1**  
Cloud and SFR Characteristics of the Massive MCCs in the Milky Way

Complex name	l	b	$V_{LSR}$	$\sigma$	$d$	$A$ $\times 10^{-2}$	$R$	$L_{CO}$ $\times 10^3$	$M_{gas}$ $\times 10^6$	$\Sigma_{gas}$	$S_{21cm}^{int}$	SFR	$\Sigma_{SFR}$	$\alpha_{SFR}$
	( $^{\circ}$ )	( $^{\circ}$ )	( $km\ s^{-1}$ )	( $km\ s^{-1}$ )	(kpc)	( $kpc^2$ )	(pc)	( $L_{\odot}$ )	( $M_{\odot}$ )	( $M_{\odot}\ pc^{-2}$ )	(Jy)	( $M_{\odot}\ yr^{-1}$ )	( $M_{\odot}\ yr^{-1}\ kpc^{-2}$ )	
G111	111.0	-1.0	-49	7.9	3.34	5.7	134	7.2	2.2	38.7	1860	0.014	0.25	4.4
G80-CygnusX	80.0	0.0	2	6.6	1.5	3.7	108	40.7	2.2	59.9	45759	0.062	1.68	2.5
G52.....	52.1	-0.4	55	6.9	6.9	2.0	79	1.8	1.9	95.6	2818	0.0725	3.6	2.3
G49-W51....	49.5	-0.5	57	9.8	5.41	1.8	76	3.6	2.5	139.9	10237	0.184	10.2 2	3.4
G44.4.....	44.4	-0.2	61	7.2	9.3	1.8	75	2.7	1.5	82.7	5272	0.070	3.89	3.1
G42-W49....	42.0	-0.5	63	9.5	11.1	2.8	93	1.5	4.9	179.2	6069	0.51	17.86	2.0
G40.....	40.0	0.0	32	6.1	2.2	3.4	104	13.0	1.8	52.1	7783	0.026	0.77	2.5
G39.....	39.0	-0.4	65	27.3	12.1	13.1	204	33.1	15.7	120.2	6447	0.079	0.60	11.3
G35-W48....	35.0	-1.0	46	14.0	3.27	3.3	101	15.3	4.5	138.0	8379	0.075	2.27	5.2
G30-W43....	30.5	-0.5	93	16.3	5.5	2.8	94	11.1	9.3	329.5	15282	0.320	11.40	3.1
G25.9.....	25.9	-0.5	100	10.0	5.4	2.5	88	4.5	3.7	148.5	12688	0.255	10.24	2.8
G25.5 + 52	25.5	-0.2	52	11.1	3.4	1.1	58	5.2	1.7	154.0	15012	0.120	10.91	5.0
G25.5 + 102	25.5	-0.1	102	11.8	5.5	2.7	93	5.6	4.6	169.8	15164	0.317	11.75	3.2
G23.7 + 60	23.7	-0.5	60	9.9	6.21	2.0	80	4.4	4.7	230.9	15342	0.407	20.40	2.0
G24 + 100	23.5	-0.2	93	21.1	5.9	3.2	101	13.9	13.2	411.9	17171	0.413	12.91	4.0
G21.....	21.0	-0.7	51	13.2	3.6	1.2	61	7.3	2.6	216.8	11690	0.1048	6.10	4.8
G20.9.....	20.9	0.0	32	14.7	2.6	0.6	44	5.1	1.0	151.3	12909	0.060	10.0 0	11.8
G18.2.....	18.2	-0.3	47	10.3	3.6	1.2	61	7.3	2.6	217.7	5044	0.045	3.75	3.0
G16.8- M16/M17....	16.8	0.4	23	5.9	1.98	0.5	39	4.7	0.7	140.7	8560	0.031	6.20	2.3
G13.5-W33..	13.5	-0.5	24	36.1	2.92	1.2	61	29.8	4.7	393.2	439	0.00175	0.149	19.8
G10-W31....	9.7	-0.5	22	15.7	4.95	2.3	85	14.0	9.5	416.2	-	-	1.0	2.6
G8.2.....	8.2	0.2	17	8.4	2.9	0.8	49	6.3	1.5	188.4	-	-	1.0	2.8
G7.5.....	7.5	-1.0	17	8.7	3.0	0.8	51	7.9	2.0	234.4	-	-	1.0	2.3
G3.5.....	5.7	-0.5	13	8.6	3.1	2.8	93	19.0	5.0	179.7	-	-	0.9	1.6
G0-CMZ.....	0.5	0.0	-6	23.1	7.9	51.6	405	74.8	128.5	249.1	-	-	0.9	2.0
G355.....	355.0	0.0	95	20.0	6.1	0.8	50	2.7	2.8	344.2	824	0.0212	2.50	8.4
G344.....	344.3	-0.3	-71	8.1	4.8	2.6	91	3.3	2.1	80.4	703	0.0112	0.423	3.3
G343.....	343.0	0.0	-28	8.0	2.7	2.6	91	17.5	3.4	129.7	426	0.00214	0.077	2.0
G342- 127 $km\ s^{-1}$	342.5	0.0	-127	8.1	8.10	3.5	105	2.2	2.5	71.3	245	0.007	0.17	3.2
G342- 79 $km\ s^{-1}$	342.5	0.0	-79	7.8	4.74	2.3	85	3.4	2.4	102.8	245	0.004	0.173	2.5
G340.....	340.3	-0.5	-37	14.1	3.41	0.8	51	10.4	2.6	309.4	684	0.00426	0.50	4.6
G337.....	337.0	-0.5	-118	8.9	7.85	3.8	109	2.3	2.9	76.5	2385	0.074	1.95	3.5
G334.....	334.0	0.0	-87	9.4	4.9	2.2	84	4.1	2.7	122.4	2312	0.0384	1.77	3.2
G330- RCW106	333.1	-0.4	-46	13.9	3.5	0.9	53	11.7	3.2	348.4	3111	0.0278	3.22	3.8
G331- 90 $km\ s^{-1}$	331.6	-0.1	-93	10.4	7.44	2.5	88	5.5	4.0	162.0	1863	0.0348	1.40	2.8
G329- 75 $km\ s^{-1}$	328.5	0.0	-75	30.2	4.4	4.1	114	28.0	15.1	369.5	714	0.0095	0.244	8.0
G329- 25 $km\ s^{-1}$	329.0	0.0	-45	7.7	3.0	3.3	103	14.3	3.5	104.6	917	0.00571	0.18	2.0
G327.....	327.0	0.0	-45	7.8	2.9	1.8	75	11.3	2.7 4	149.4	2563	0.0149	0.83	2.0
G320.....	320.8	-0.3	-62	12.3	4.0	1.5	69	4.2	1.9	124.1	811	0.00897	0.67	6.5
G318.....	318.0	-0.3	-44	8.1	3.0	0.8	51	5.5	1.4	163.6	833	0.00518	0.625	2.9
G316.5.....	316.5	-0.3	-48	9.1	3.3	1.0	57	6.1	1.9	180.0	1224	0.0092	0.1	3.0
G314.....	314.5	-0.3	-49	8.9	3.6	1.2	61	7.4	2.6	219.3	280	0.0025	0.25	2.1
G311.....	311.8	-0.2	-49	8.9	4.0	2.4	86	11.7	5.1	214.4	1099	0.0121	0.5	1.6
G309.....	309.5	-0.4	-44	11.2	3.8	1.8	75	9.0	3.7	205.9	528	0.0053	0.28	3.0

# MCC's Mass and Star Formation Rate measurement

## **Gas cloud properties from CfA CO survey (Dame et al. 2001):**

Mass

Gas surface density

Velocity dispersion

## **SFR from 21 cm radio continuum from VGPS, CGPS and SGPS:**

VLA Galactic Plane Survey ( VGPS, Stil et al. [2006](#)):  $18^{\circ}$ –  $67^{\circ}$

Canadian Galactic Plane Survey ( CGPS, Taylor et al. [2003](#)):  $63^{\circ}$ –  $175^{\circ}$

Southern Galactic Plane Survey (SGPS, Haverkorn et al. [2006](#)):  $253^{\circ}$ –  $358^{\circ}$



# Complement data

**Cores/ clumps/ GMCs:** 0.01-50 pc

Maruta et al. (2010) , Onishi et al. (2002), Shimajiri et al. (2015), Heyer et al. (2009), Roman-Duval et al. (2010), Evans et al. (2014), Heiderman et al. (2010), Lada et al. (2010), Evans et al. (2014)

**MCCs:** 50-100 pc

García et al. (2014), Murray (2011), Donovan-Meyer et al. (2013), Rosolowsky (2007), Miura et al. (2012, 2014) , Wei et al. (2012), García et al. (2014), Bolatto et al. (2008) , Murray (2011)

**Galaxies:**

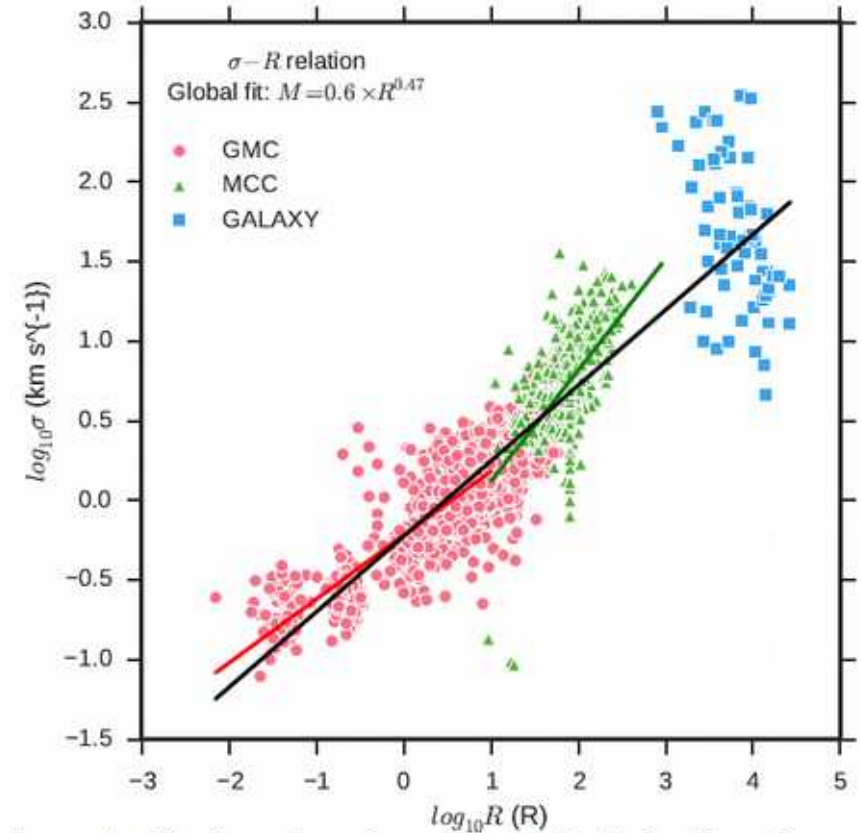
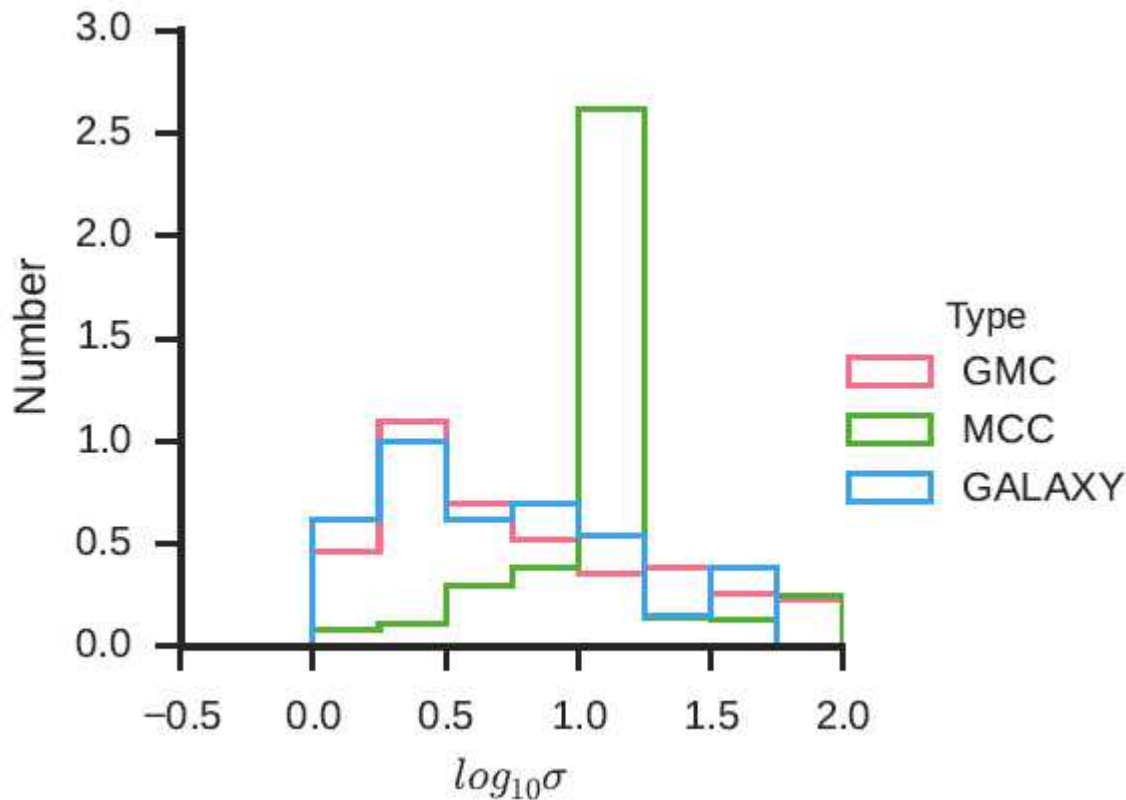
Leroy et al. (2013) , Tacconi et al. (2013) , Genzel et al. (2010)

8 order of magnitudes in Size

13 order of magnitudes in Mass

Mass are measured by CO but SFR tracers are different

# Virial parameter and sigma-radius relation



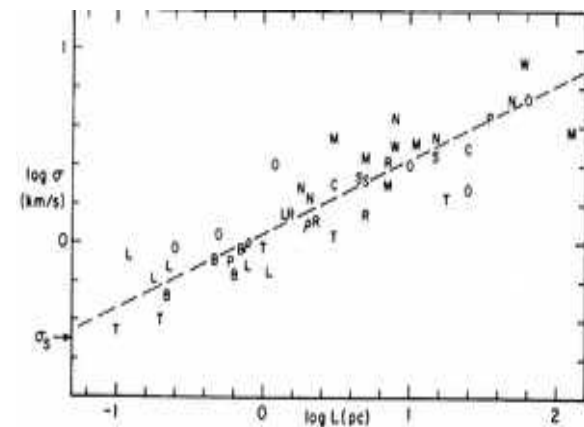
## MCC:

- dominated by kinetic energy
- gravitationally unbound
- MCC is more dynamically evolving

## Slope:

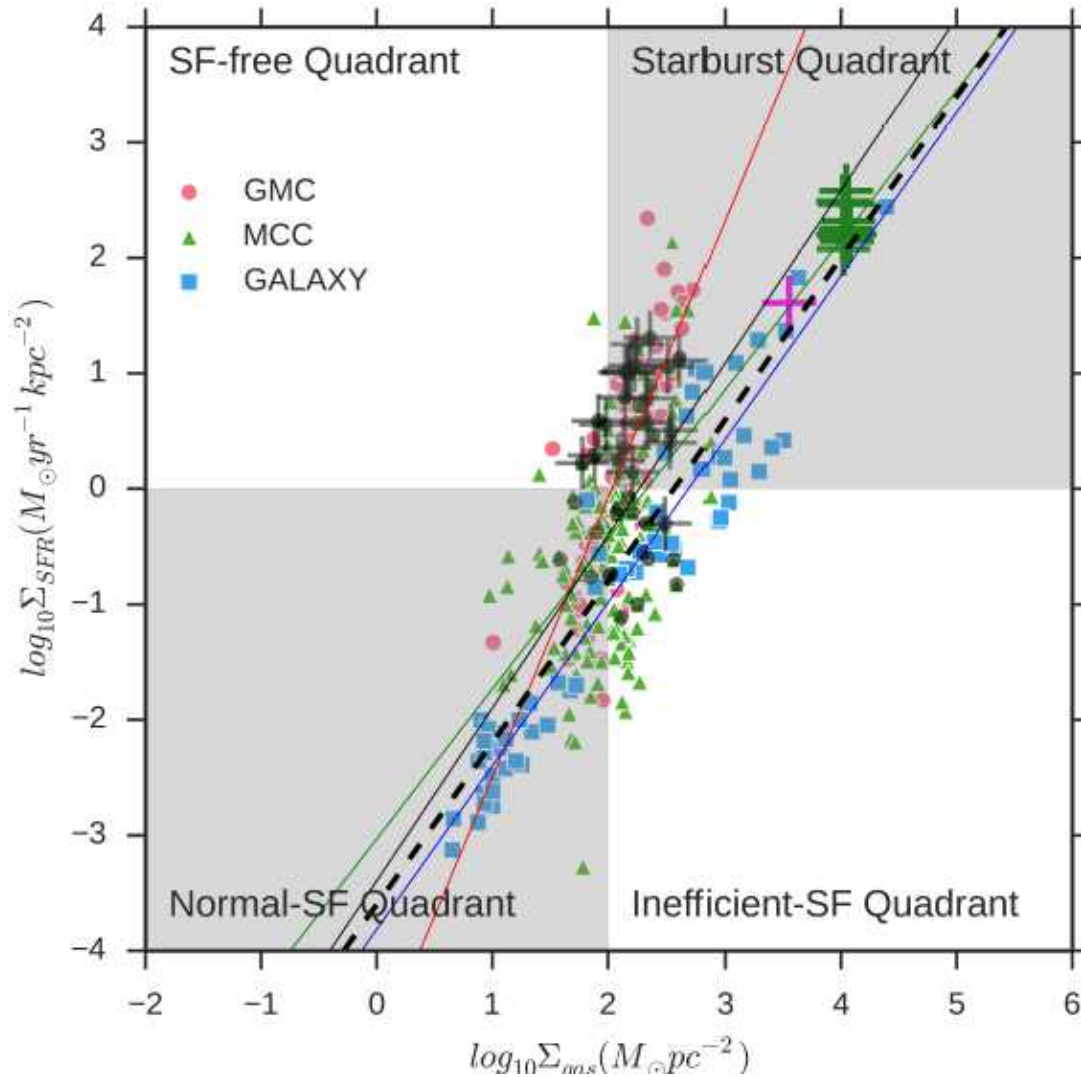
- global 0.47
- MCC: 0.7

(Howard, Pudritz, Harris16,17)



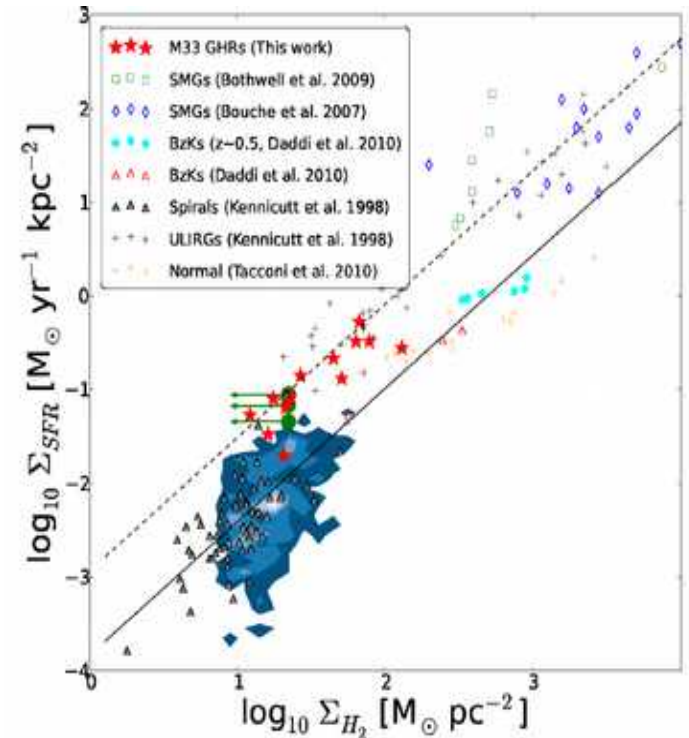


# SFR density – Gas density relation



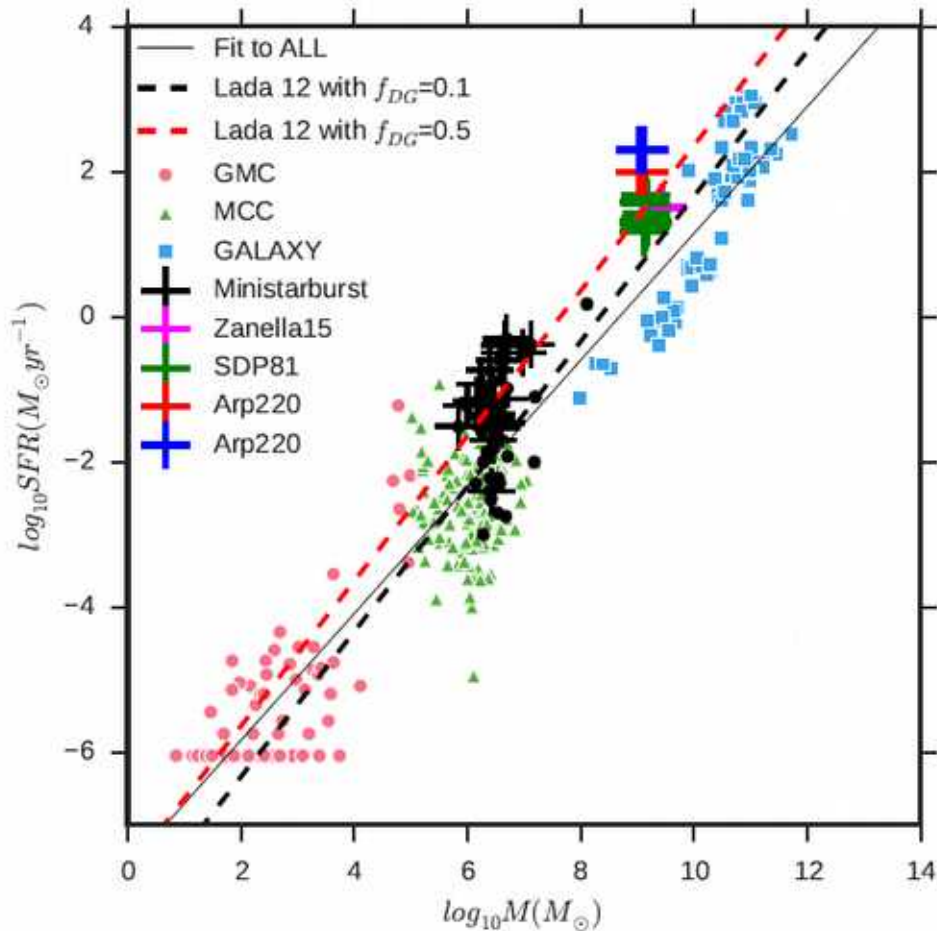
## MCC:

- offset from the global Schmidt-Kennicutt law
- Different mode of SF: ministarburst mode
- SK diagram is divided into four quadrants



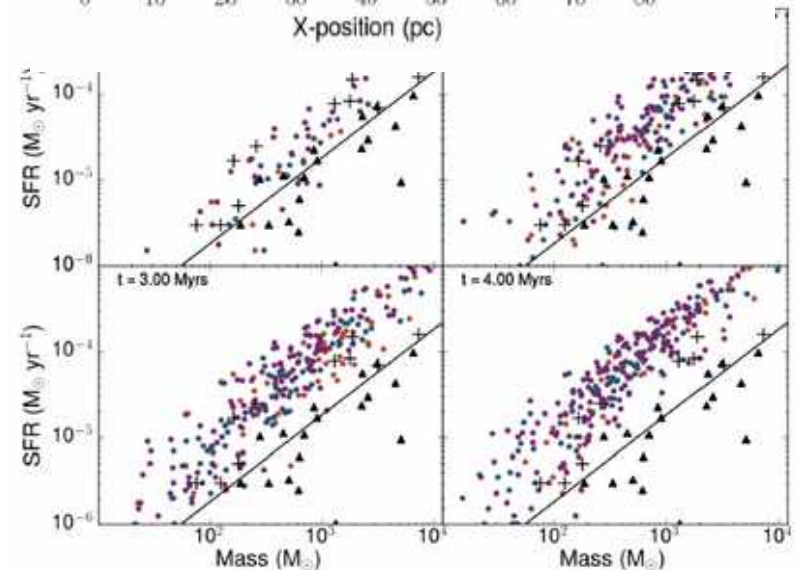
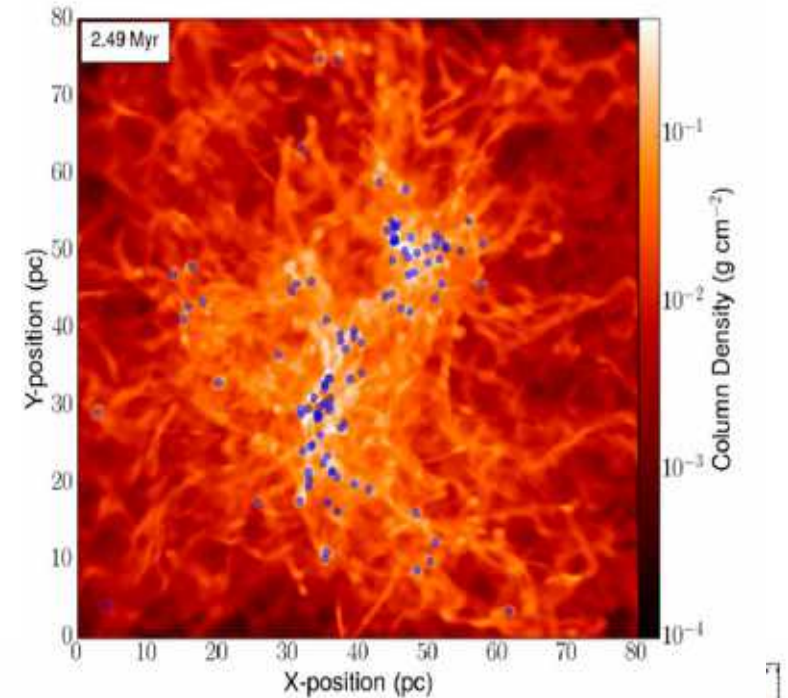
(NLQ+16)

# SFR – Total Gas Mass Relation



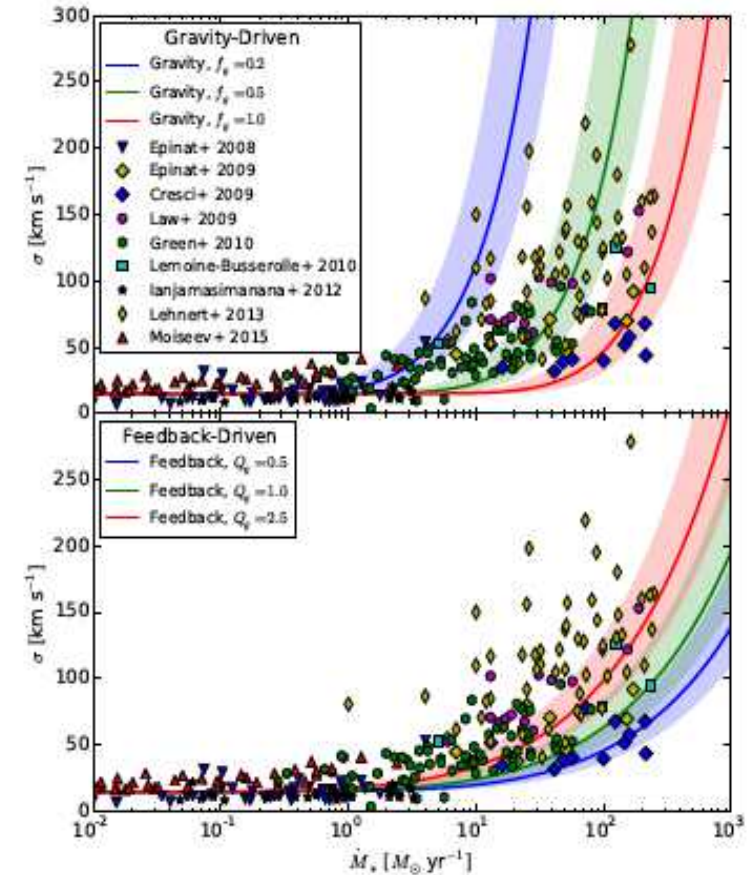
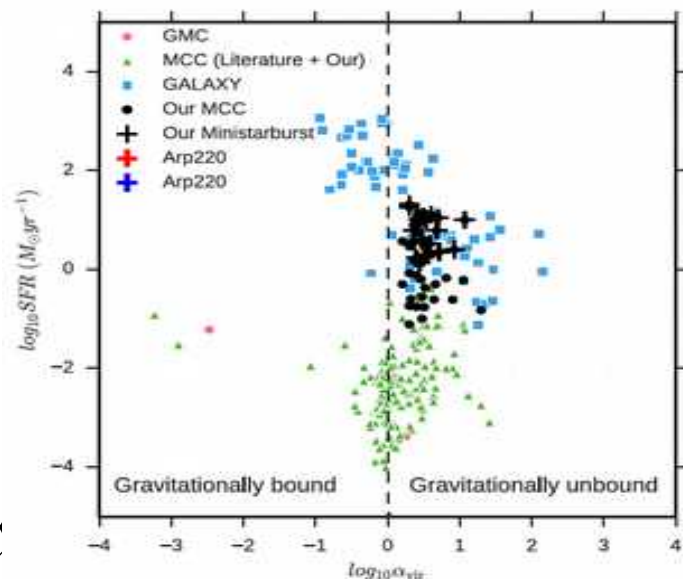
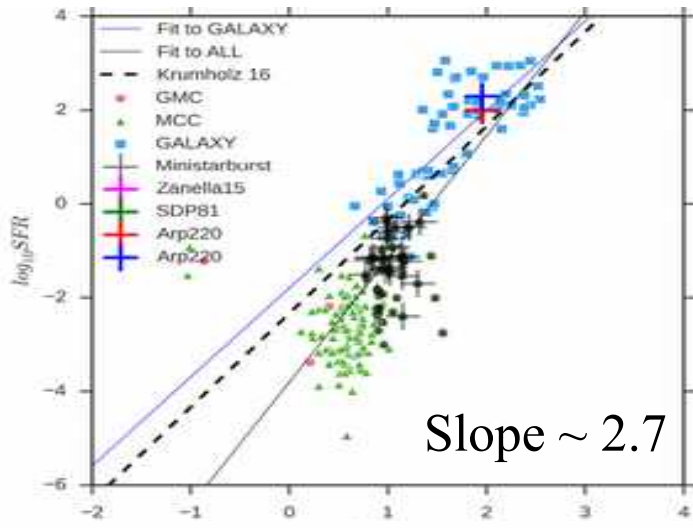
**MCC:**

- Fill the Lada 2010 plot
- Connect local to global SFR-Mass relation
- Probably can also be divided into different SF tracks



(Howard, Pudritz, Harris 16, 17)

# SFR – velocity dispersion Relation



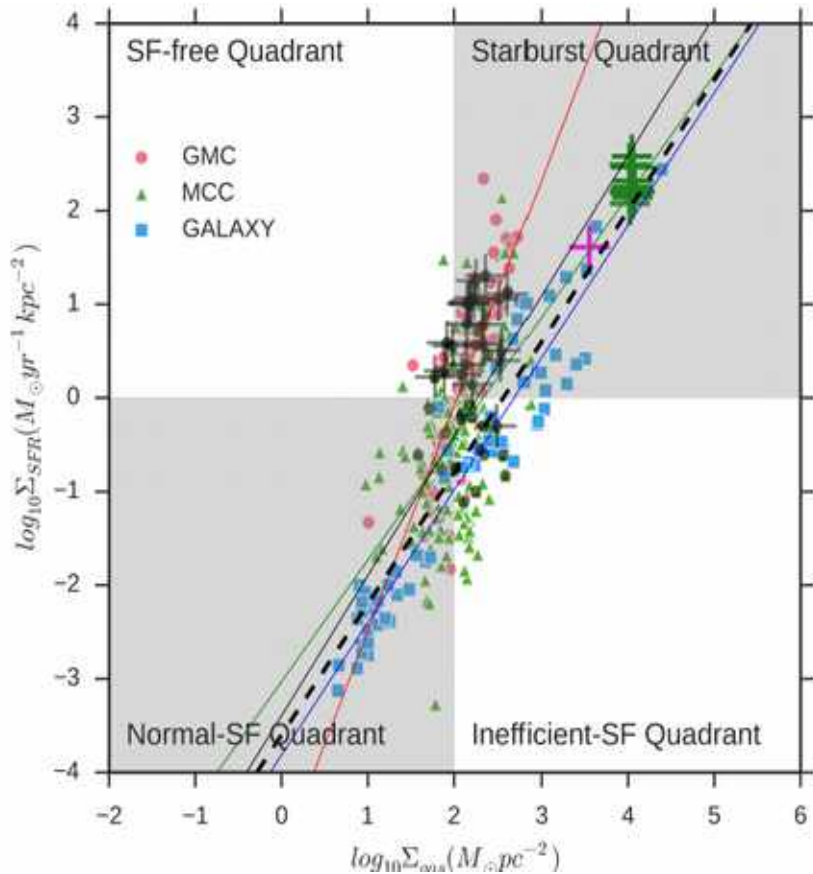
MC

- If all other scaling laws hold, slope = 3-8
- Our slope (2.6) is shallower than prediction and slower than Krumholz et al. (2016): turbulence is driven by star formation feedback (steeper slope  $\sim 2$ ) and/or that it is produced by gravitational instability (shallower slope)
- Dynamics are different in different population

(Krumholz+16)



# Massive star forming complex (Ministarburst)



Mass  $\sim 106 M_{\text{sun}}$

Radius  $\sim 30\text{-}70 \text{ pc}$

Large velocity dispersion

High fraction of dense gas

Multiple gas clouds along the line of  
sights

and on plane

Large scale atomic gas flows fuel the  
central molecular cloud complex

Form high mass stars or massive cluster

*(Motte+03, NLQ+11, NLQ+13, Louvet+16, NLQ16)*

# CONCLUSION

MCCs are mostly gravitationally unbound, massive, large

Universal KS, Larson relations is not applicable across all scales

Two modes of star formation: massive SF (ministarburst) vs normal cluster SF