

# G332 Molecular Ring

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2015 Mopra Workshop

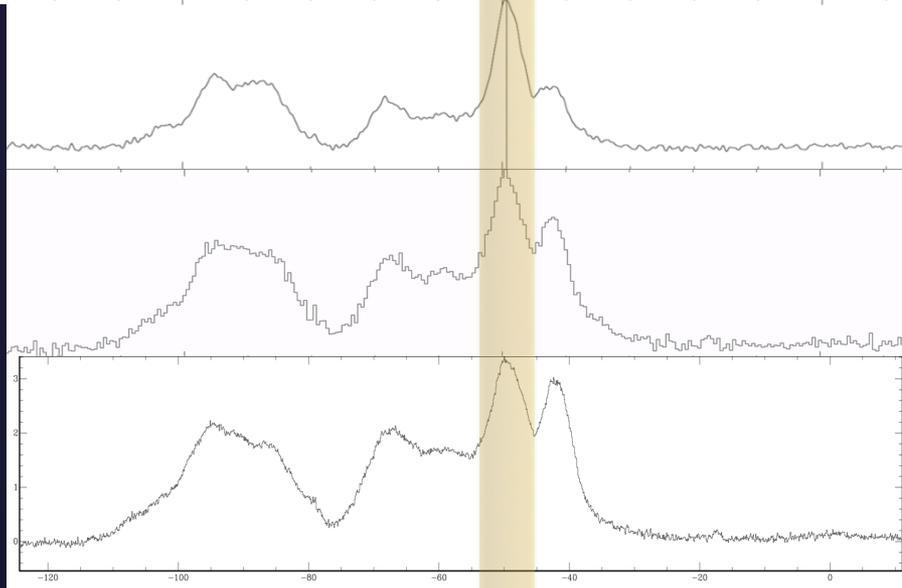
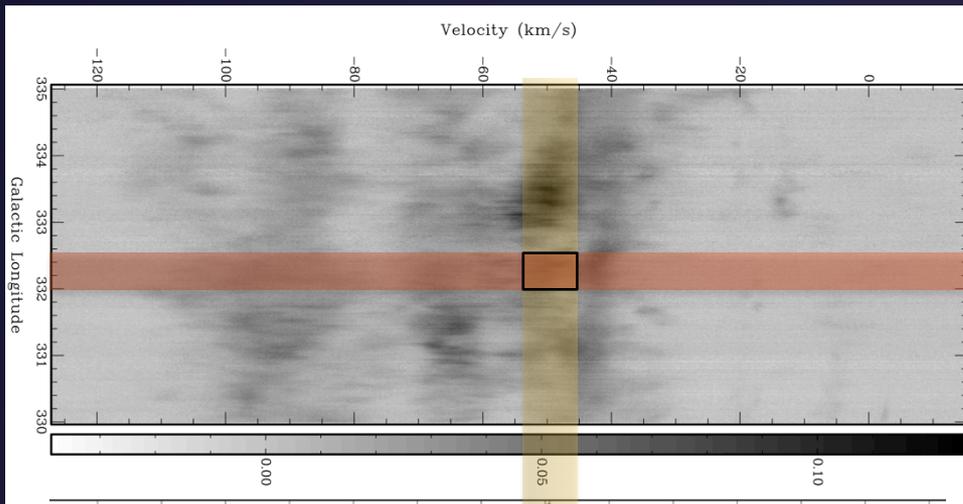


**UNSW**  
AUSTRALIA

Science

# Overview

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$$\Delta V_{CO} = 0.1 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\Delta V_{CI} = 0.5 \text{ km/s}$$

Galactic region:

$$332.6^\circ > l > 332.0^\circ$$

$$-0.2^\circ > b > 0.5^\circ$$

Velocity range

$$-54 \text{ km/s} > V_{LSR} > -46 \text{ km/s}$$

$^{13}\text{CO}$   $^{12}\text{CO}$   $\text{CI}$  lines width  $\sim 7 \text{ km/s}$

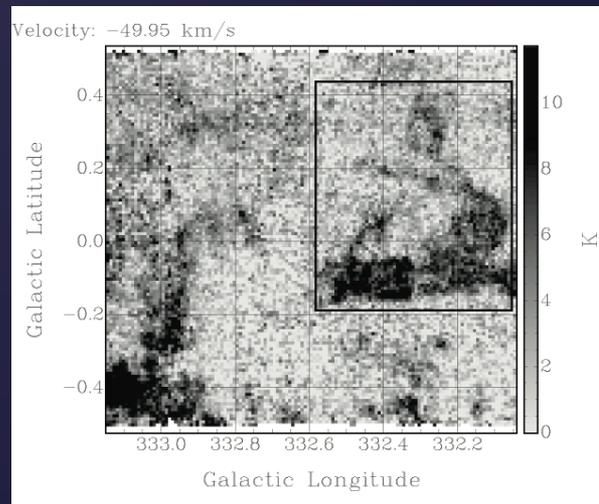
peaks at  $V_{LSR} \sim -50 \text{ km/s}$

$^{13}\text{CO}$

$^{12}\text{CO}$  G332 region at  $V_{LSR} \sim -50 \text{ km/s}^{-1}$

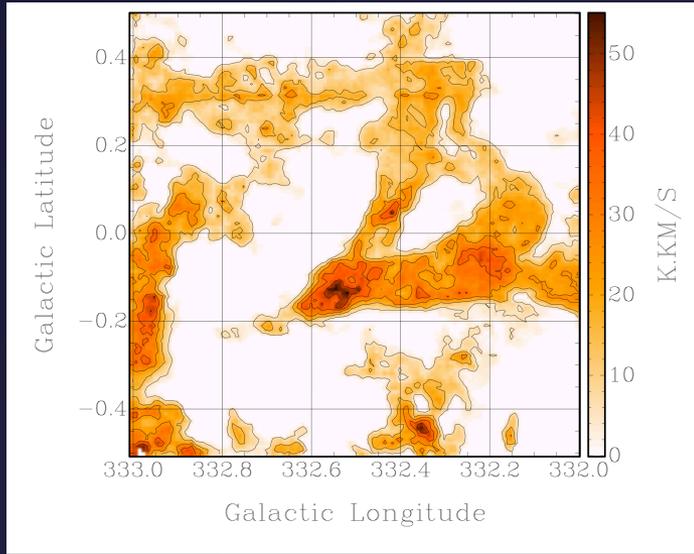
$\text{CI}$

$^{12}\text{CO}$

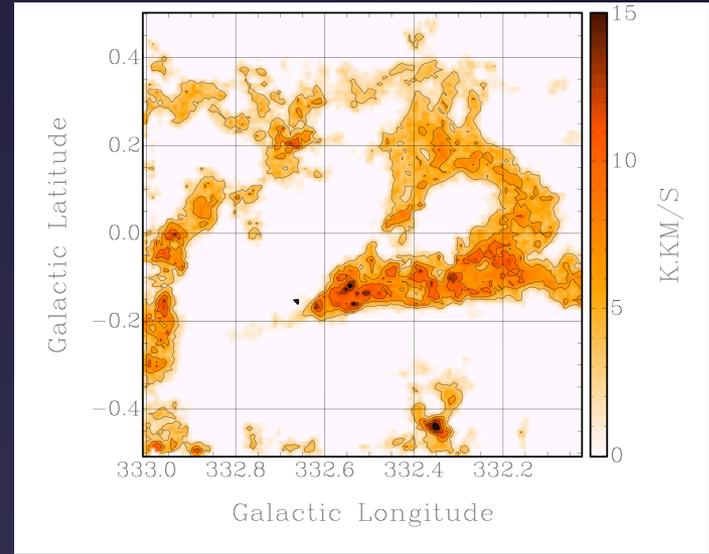


# Overview – moment maps

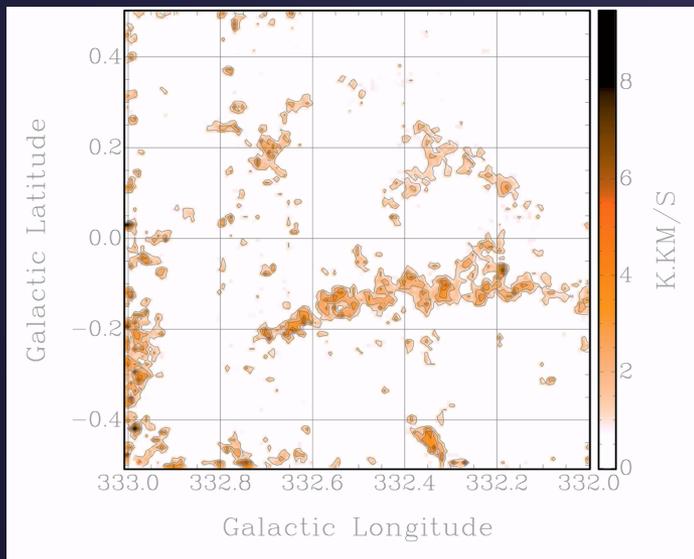
$^{12}\text{CO}$   
 $J=1-0$   
MOPRA  
35"



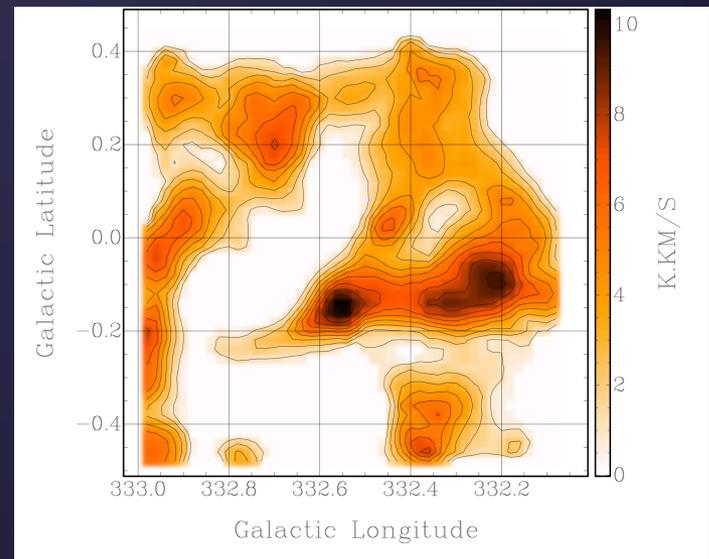
$^{13}\text{CO}$   
 $J=1-0$   
MOPRA  
35"



$\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$   
 $J=1-0$   
MOPRA  
35"



$\text{Cl}$   
 $J=2-1$   
HEAT  
120"



$-54 \text{ km/s} > V_{\text{LSR}} > -46 \text{ km}$

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# Overview – column density

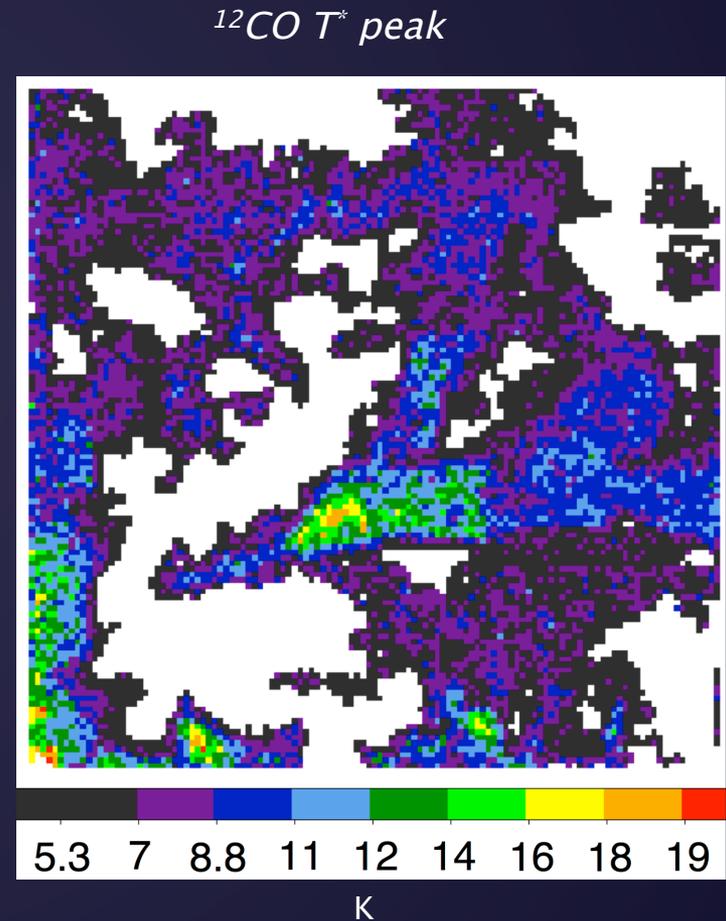
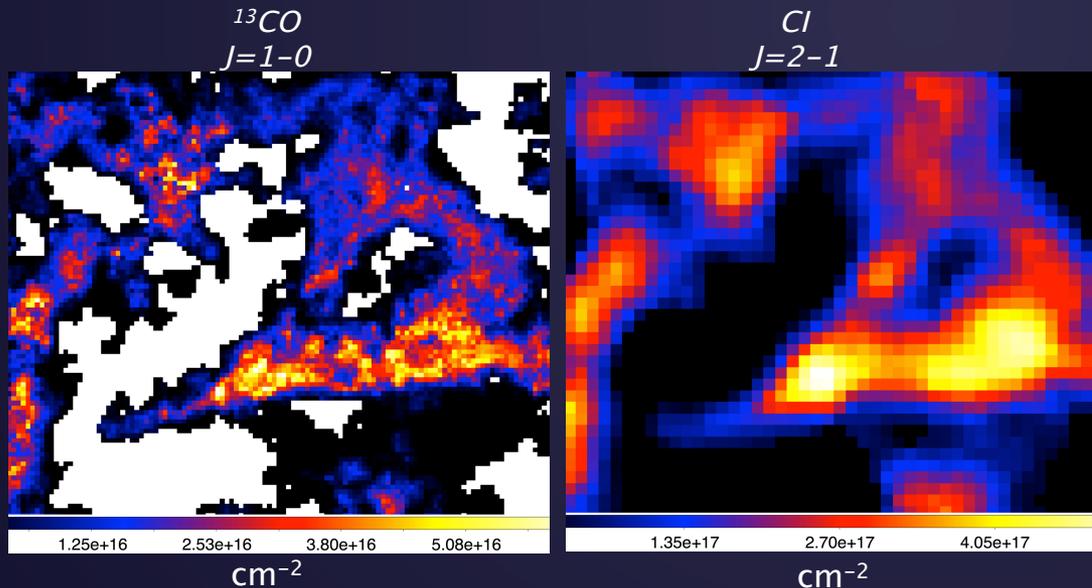
$T_{ex}$  from  $^{12}\text{CO}$  peak temperature

$T_{ex} \sim 26 \text{ K}$

$$T_{ex} = \frac{5.53\text{K}}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{5.53\text{K}}{T_{peak}^{12\text{CO}} + T_{\text{CMB}}}\right)}$$

*Rohlfs & Wilson 2004*

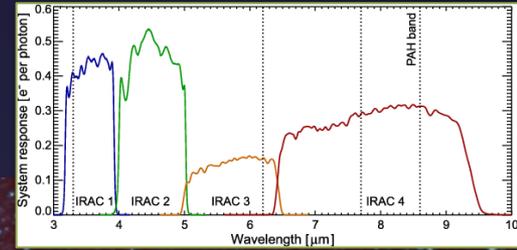
Column density maps



# A Multiband approach

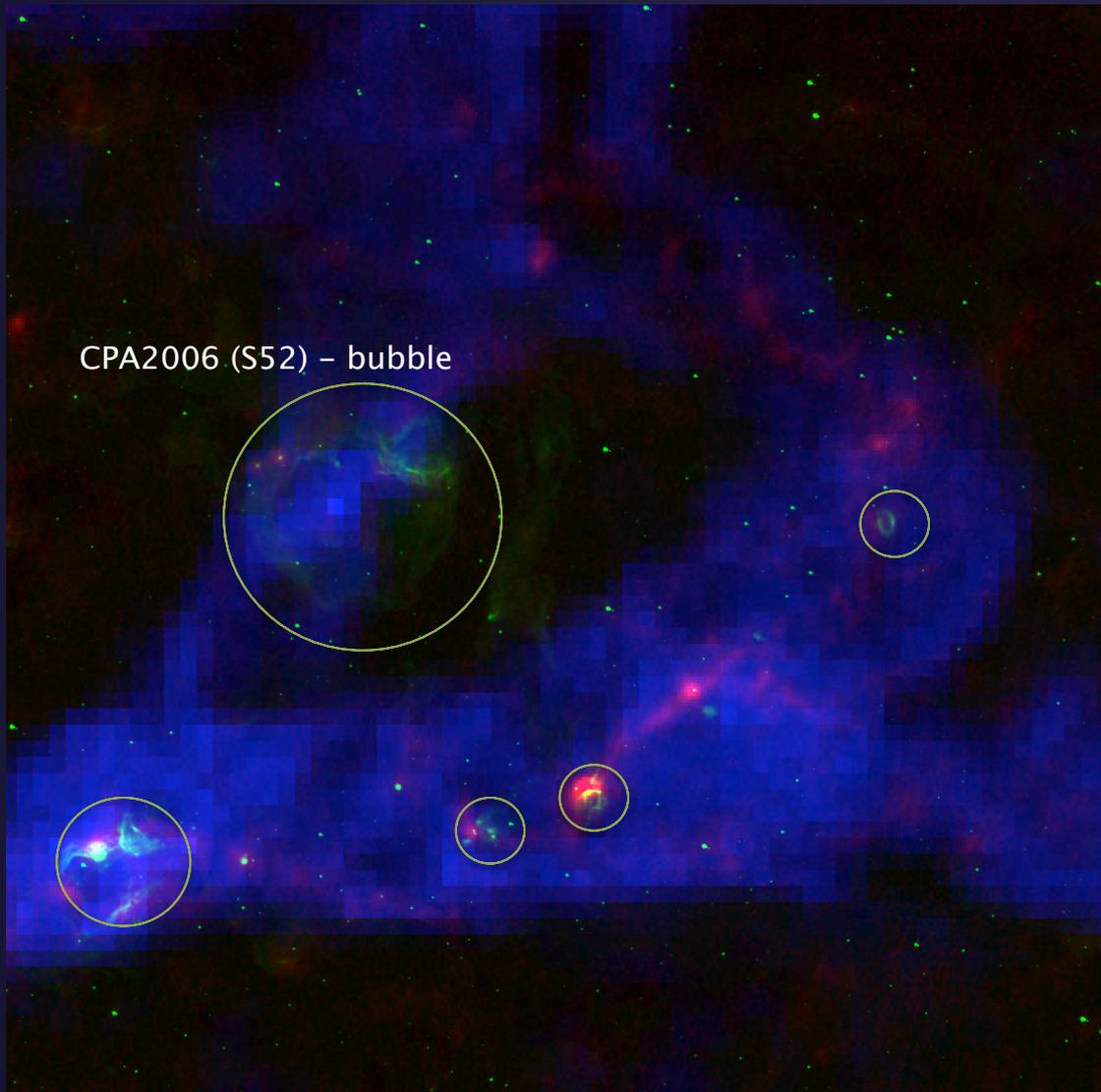
IRAC - I1 I2 I4 bands

3.6 $\mu$ m 4.5 $\mu$ m 8.0 $\mu$ m



many many objects: (masers, HII regions, YSO, Dark Nebula, High energy phenomena...)  
for most of them no distance information

# A multiband approach



CPA2006 (S52) - bubble

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CO Mopra

8.0  $\mu\text{m}$  Spitzer

870  $\mu\text{m}$  Atlasgal

- Dust filamentary structures
- Could host very early stages of massive star formation
- InfraRed Dark Clouds IRDCs
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emission - common in intense UV radiation field like MSF regions
- PAH emission located on the edge of HII regions and CI layers  
*Leger & Puget 1984; Allamandola et al. 1985*
- Molecular hydrogen, CR, Astrochemistry, distance and morphology

# Dust Temperature profile

*Herschel*

HiGAL

PACS

500 $\mu$ m

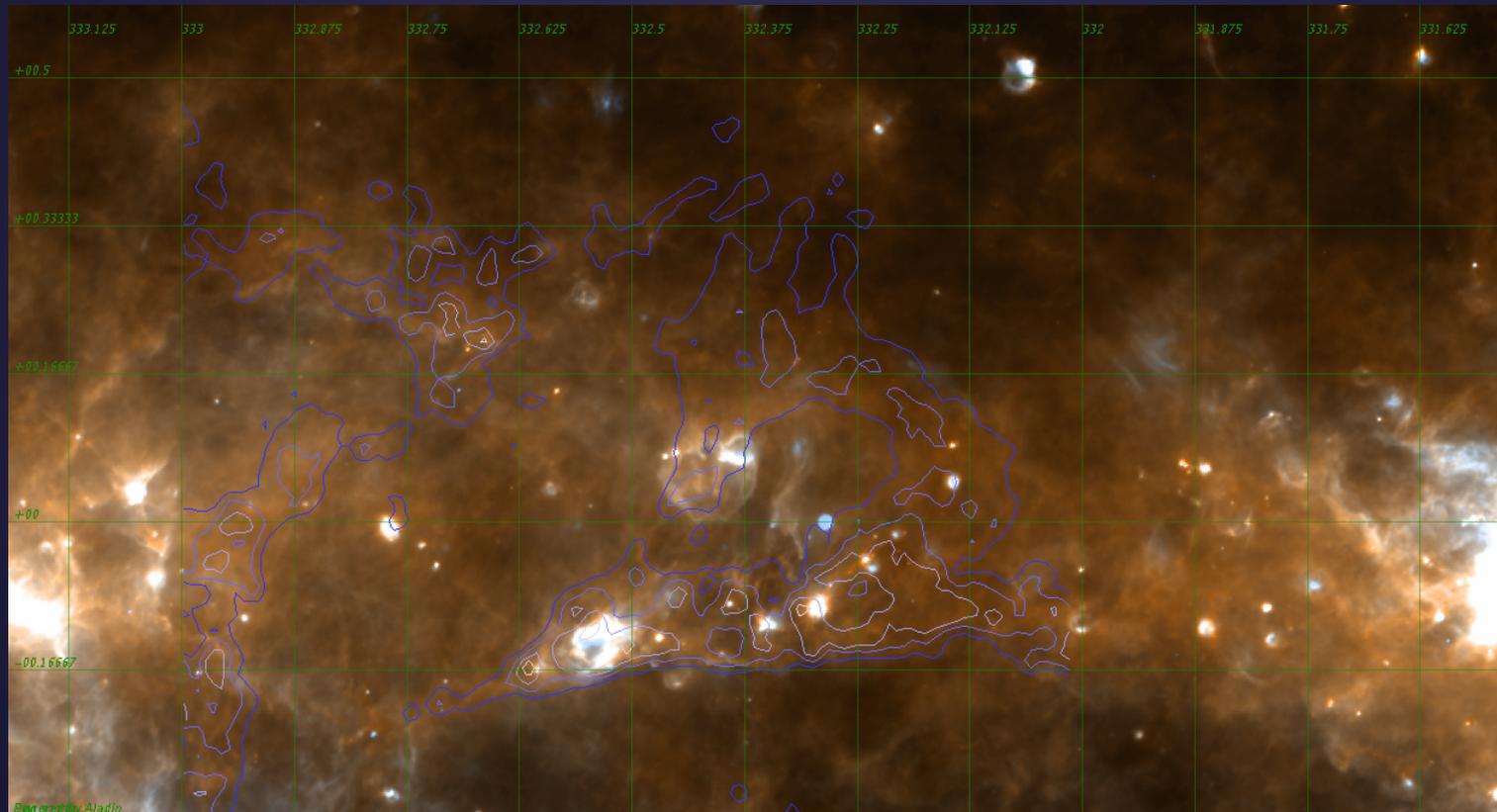
350 $\mu$ m

250 $\mu$ m

160 $\mu$ m

70 $\mu$ m

(Cold dust)



# Dust Temperature profile

*Herschel*

HiGAL

SPIRE

500 $\mu\text{m}$

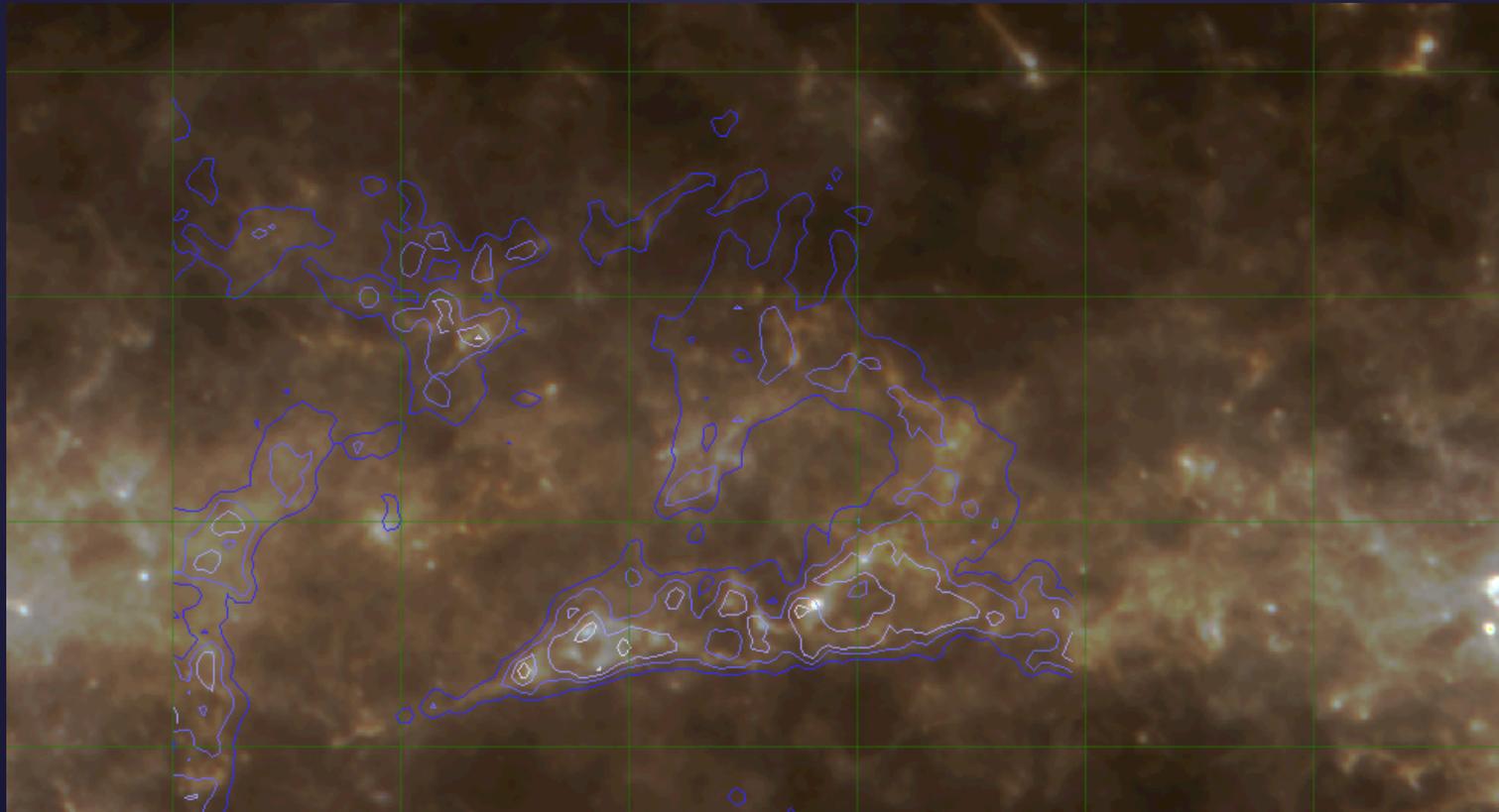
350 $\mu\text{m}$

250 $\mu\text{m}$

160 $\mu\text{m}$

70 $\mu\text{m}$

{ Cold dust }



# Dust Temperature profile

*Herschel*

500 $\mu\text{m}$

350 $\mu\text{m}$

250 $\mu\text{m}$

160 $\mu\text{m}$

70 $\mu\text{m}$

[Cold dust]

Modified black body

$$F_\nu = \Omega B_\nu(T_{dust})(1 - e^{-\tau_\nu})$$

*Burton et al. 2004*

dust optical depth

$$\tau_\nu = K_\nu n_{dust}$$

← dust column density (g cm<sup>-2</sup>)

dust opacity (cm<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>) (*grain T, size, chemical mix*)

assuming a power law for dust opacity

$$K_\nu = K_0 \left( \frac{\nu}{\nu_0} \right)^\beta$$

← dust emissivity index (T)

Assuming dust emission optically thin in the IR

$$1 - e^{-\tau_\nu} \rightarrow \tau_\nu$$

$$F_\nu = \Omega B_\nu(T_{dust}) K_0 \left( \frac{\nu}{\nu_0} \right)^\beta$$

$$\beta = 2$$

*best fit value*

amorphous & silicate grains

# Dust Temperature profile

Herschel

500 $\mu$ m

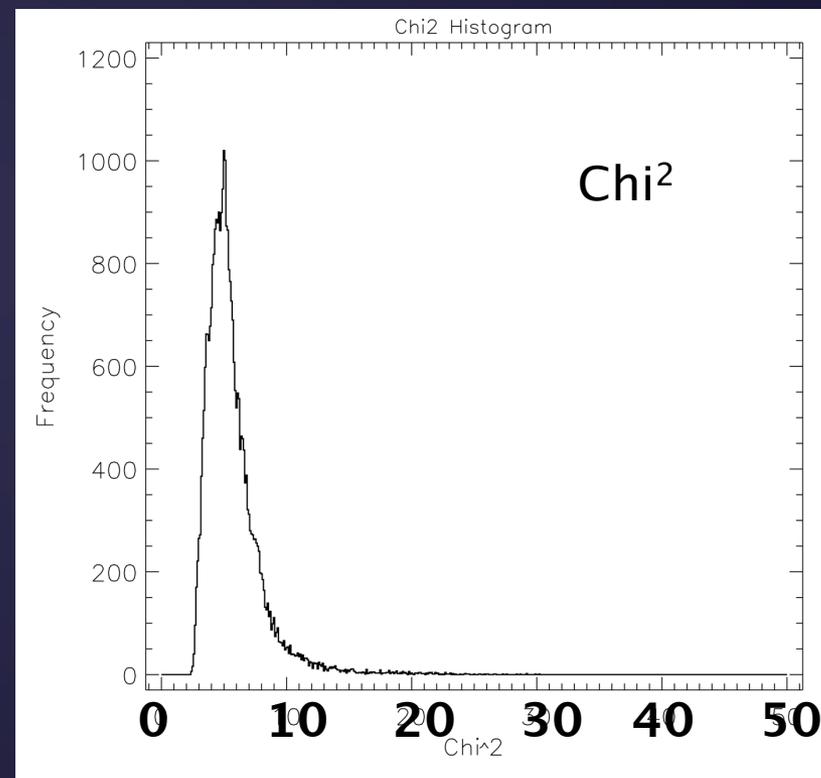
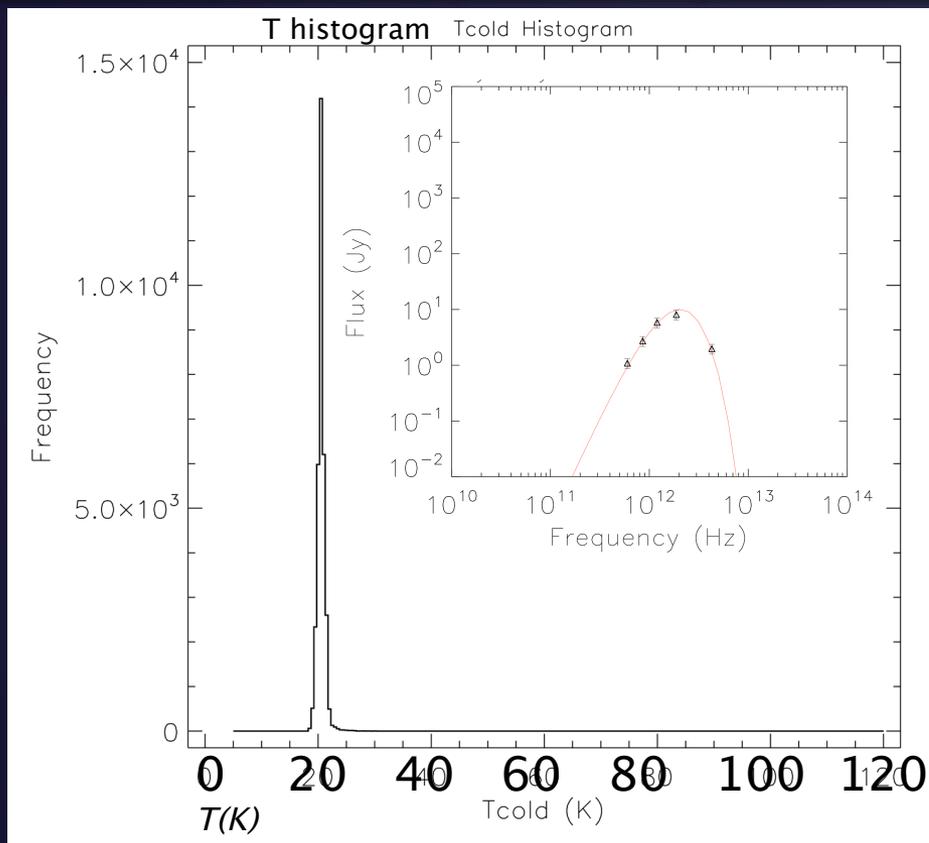
350 $\mu$ m

250 $\mu$ m

160 $\mu$ m

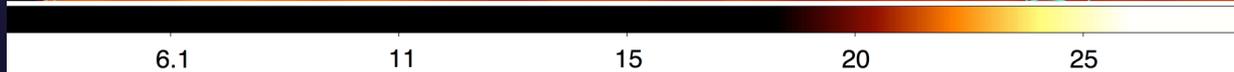
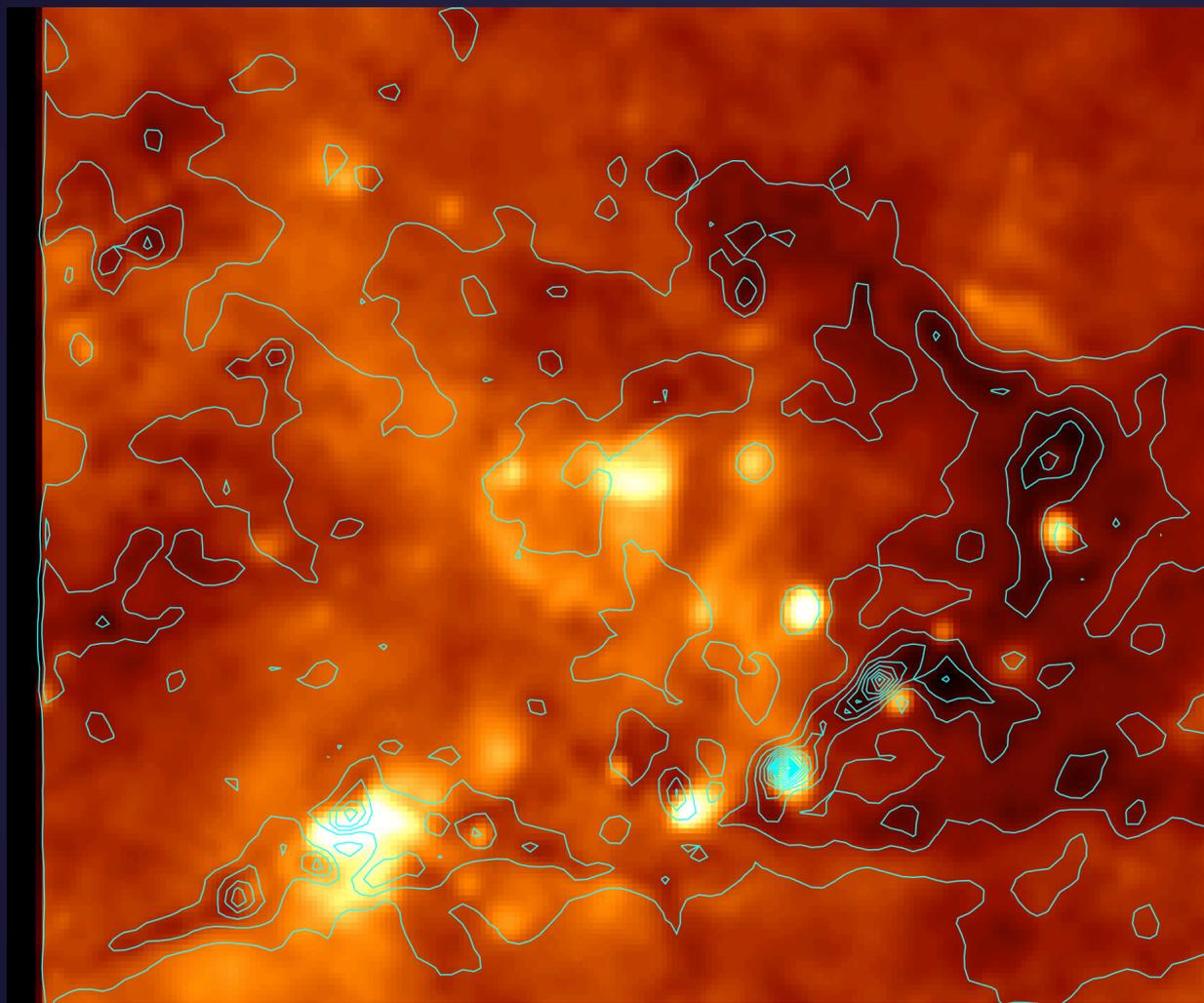
70 $\mu$ m

Cold dust



next step implement 870 $\mu$ m

# Dust Temperature profile



based on code by Rebolledo D.

$T$  (K)

dust temperature  
dust column density

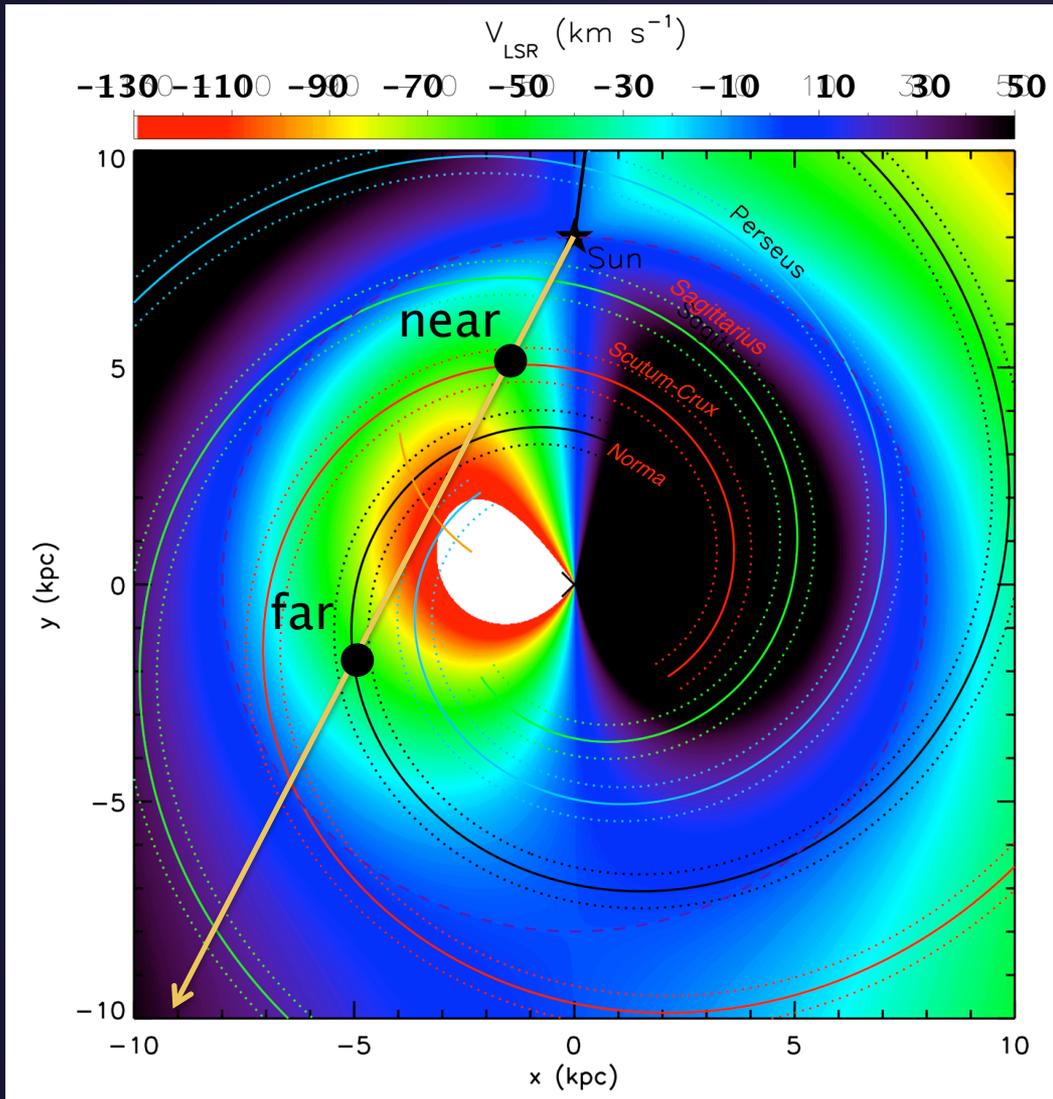
Herschel data

+  
CO surveys



dust filamentary structures

# The distance



based on code Rebolledo D. & Braiding C.

Galactic rotation curve  
*McClure-Griffiths & Dickey for Inner Galaxy*  
*Brand & Blitz for Outer Galaxy*

Galactic four-arm model parameters  
*Vallée (2014)*

Velocity range

$$-53 \text{ km/s} > V_{LSR} > -46 \text{ km/s}$$

Velocity peak  $\sim -50 \text{ km/s}$

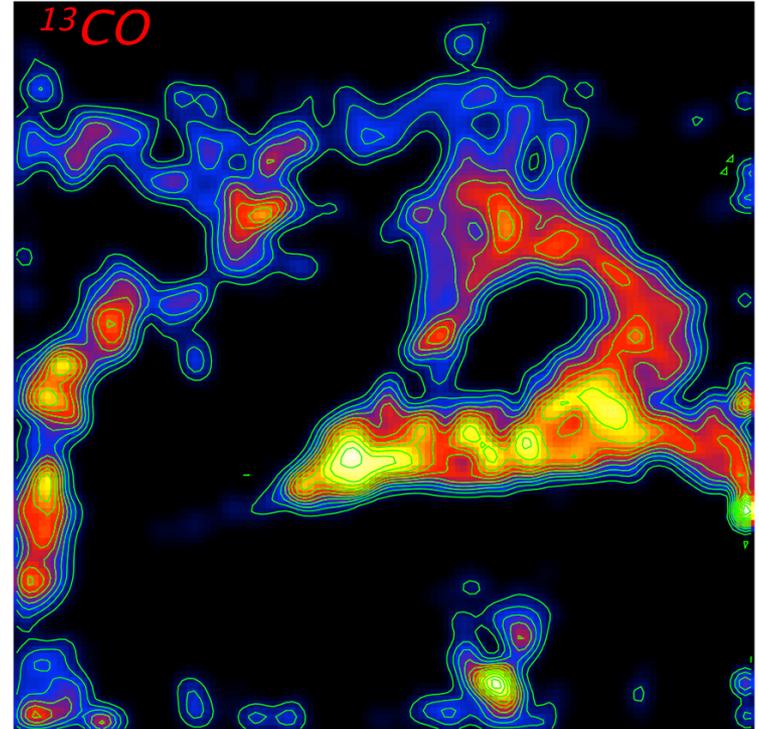
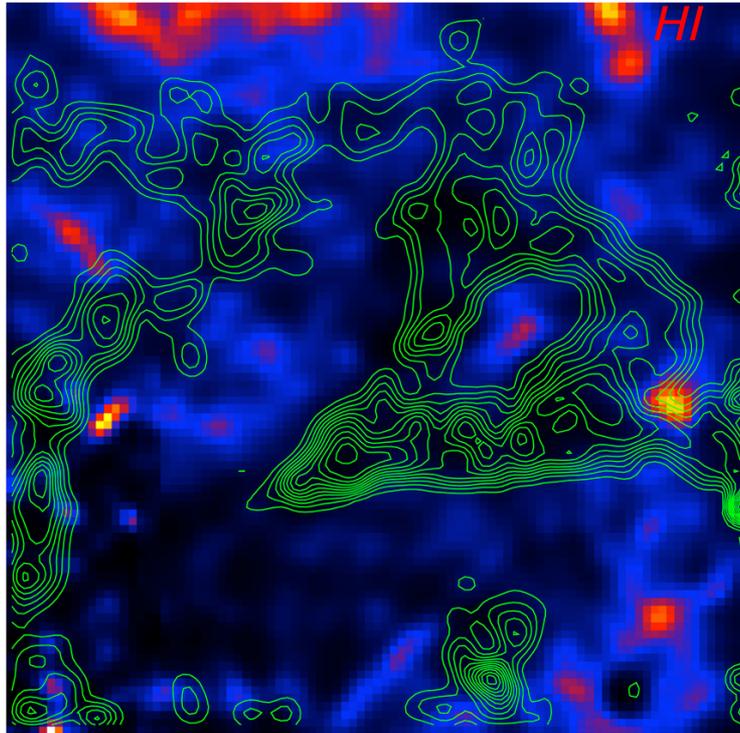
near:  $\sim 3.7 \text{ kpc}$

far:  $\sim 11.3 \text{ kpc}$

# The distance

SGPS HI survey

Mopra Survey (smoothed)



$\text{K kms}^{-1}$

7.1e+02

7.9e+02

8.3e+02

8.7e+02

8.9e+02

9.1e+02

9.3e+02

9.5e+02

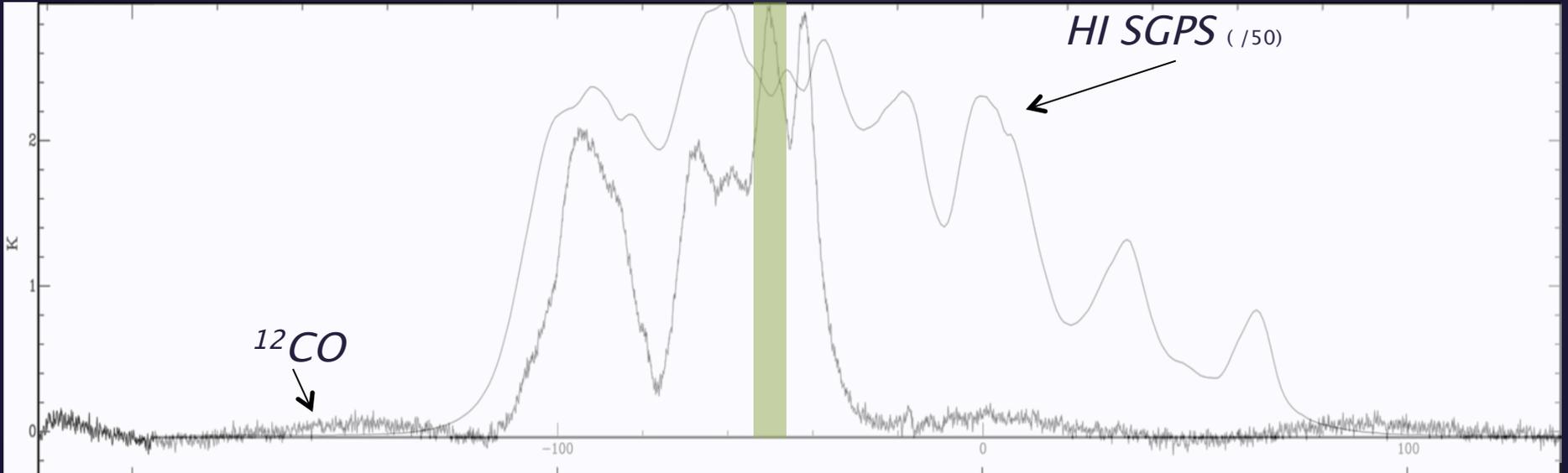
9.6e+02

Romano D. et al. in preparation

The  $^{12}\text{CO}$  emission matches quite well the low emission region in the HI map.

# The distance

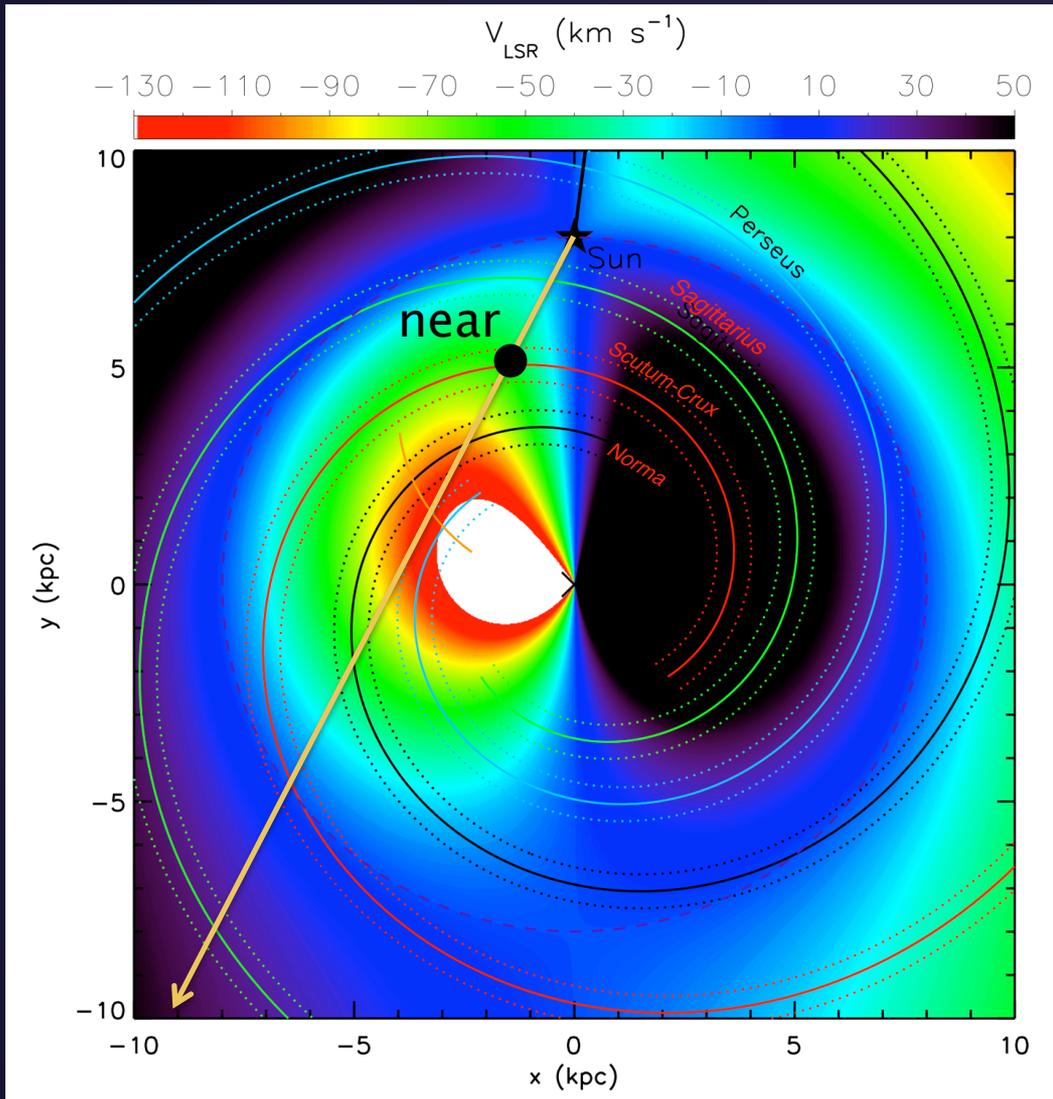
the velocities profiles show a  $^{12}\text{CO}$  peak emission at the same velocity of the HI local minimum



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G332 molecular ring region average intensity

# The distance



near distance solution  
Ring at  $\sim 3.7$  kpc

Inside the  
Scutum-Cruix arm

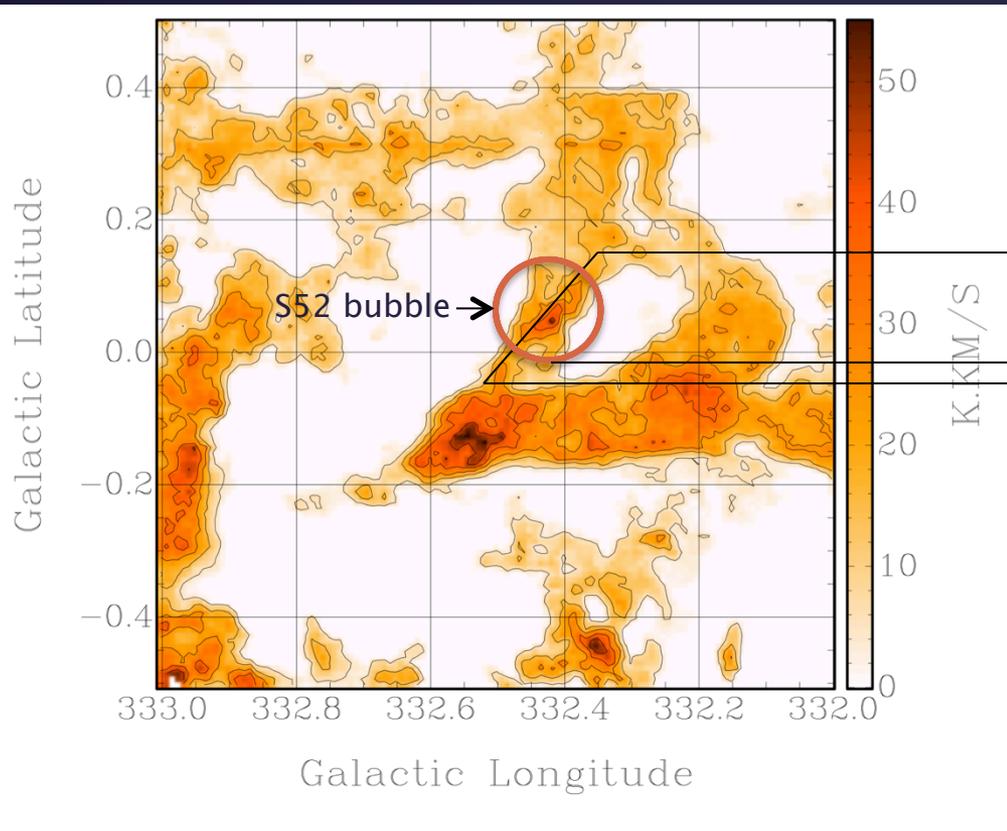
ring mass estimate  
 $\sim 4 \times 10^5$  solar masses

$X_{CO} = 2.7 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ km}^{-1} \text{ s}$   
Dame, Hartmann and  
Thaddeus (2001)

# a little bit more...

CPA2006 (S52) – bubble

$^{12}\text{CO}$  moment zero map



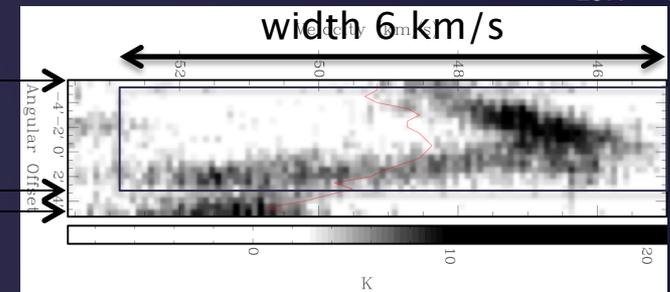
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classified as a complete close ring  
with multiple bubbles inside

$\langle R \rangle = 2.75'$   $l=332.412^\circ$   $b=0.048^\circ$

Churchwell et al. ApJ 2006

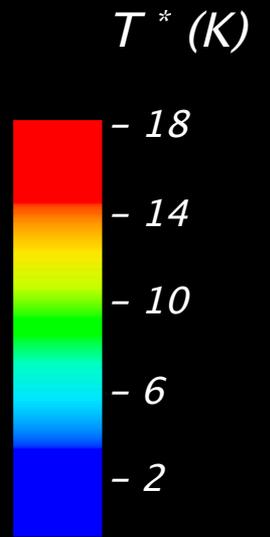
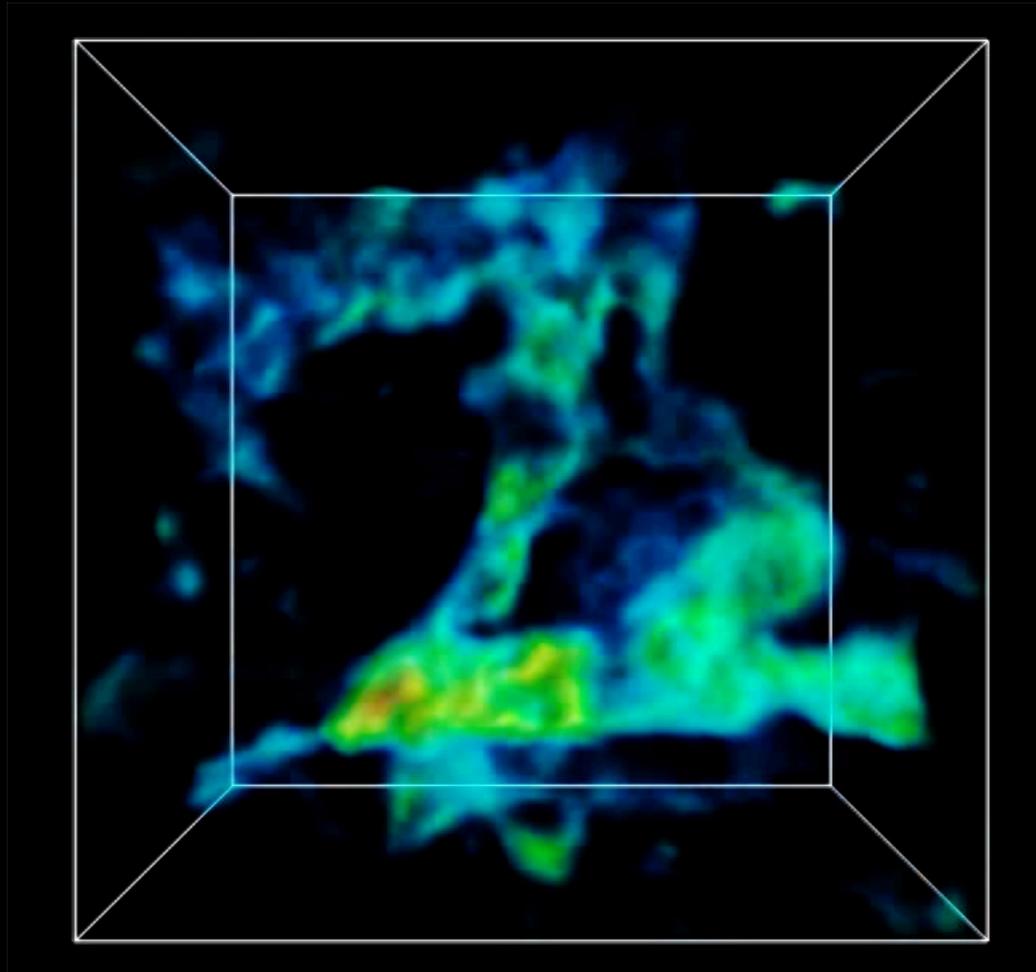
$^{12}\text{CO}$  slice profile along  $V_{\text{LSR}}$



centered at  $\sim -49$  km/s

is this structure related to  
the S52 bubble?

further investigations  
are ongoing...



# The Ring<sup>12CO</sup>

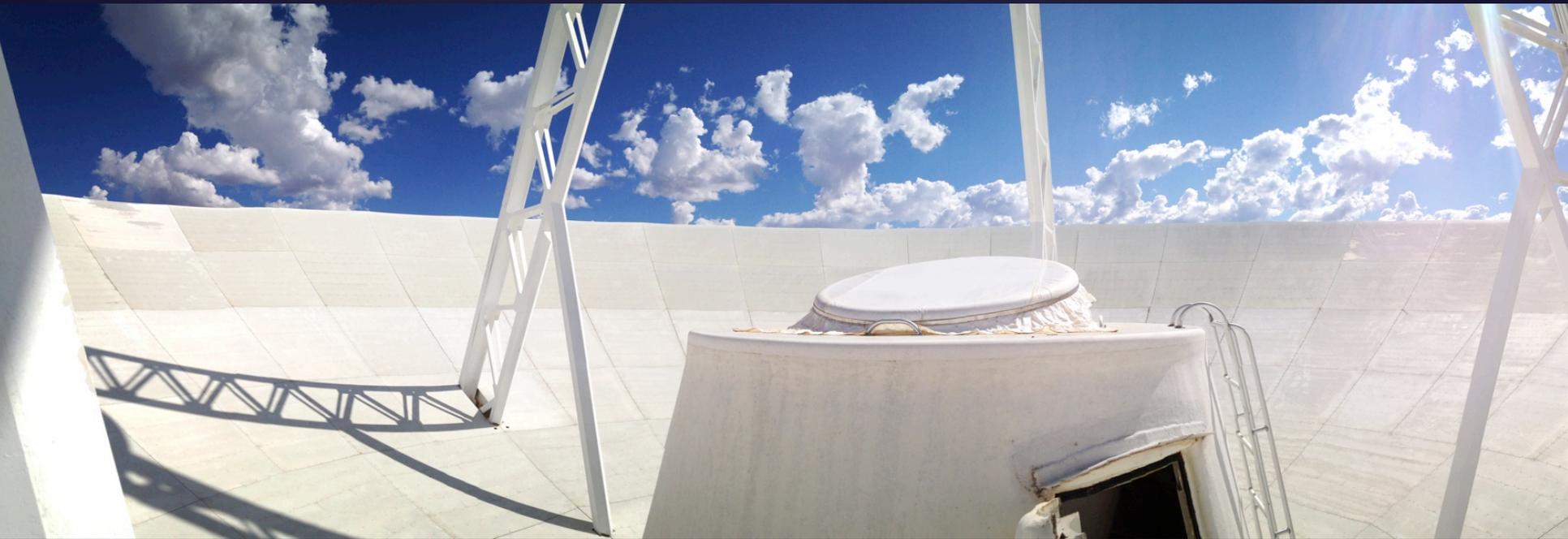
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# coming soon in the G332 region...

- Improve the physical characterisation of the cloud
- Investigate its dynamics and morphology
- Better understanding of the Dust structures distribution

with intensive use of data visualization tools

Javascript 3d.js  
Aladin Processing Three.js  
VR implementation python



Thank you  
and  
Thanks to Mopra

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