

CI in Vela and G333

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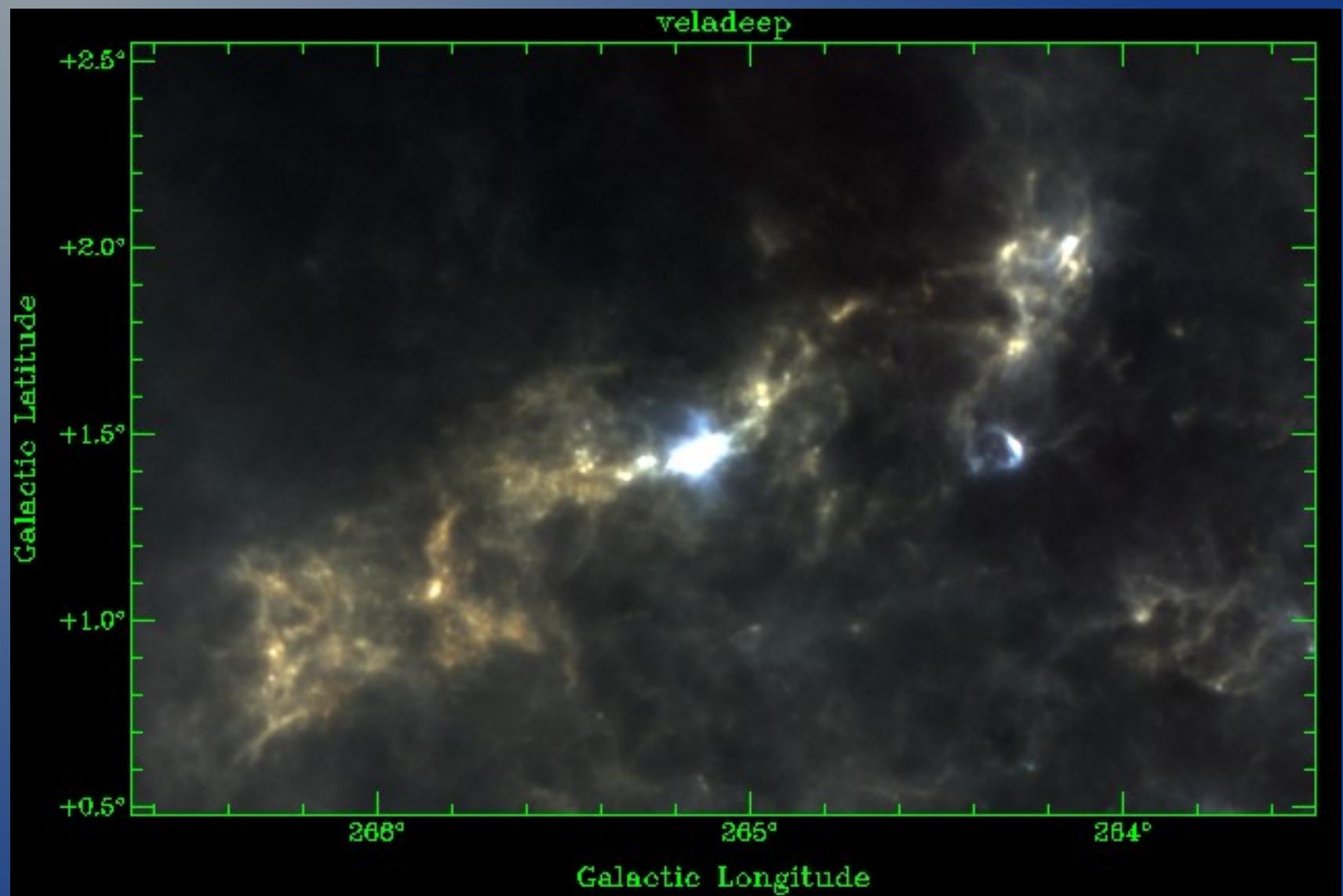
Part of NANTEN2 'High Mass Star Formation'
project

Incl. Robert Simon (Univ. Koeln), Leonardo
Bronfman (Univ. Chile) etc

Vela

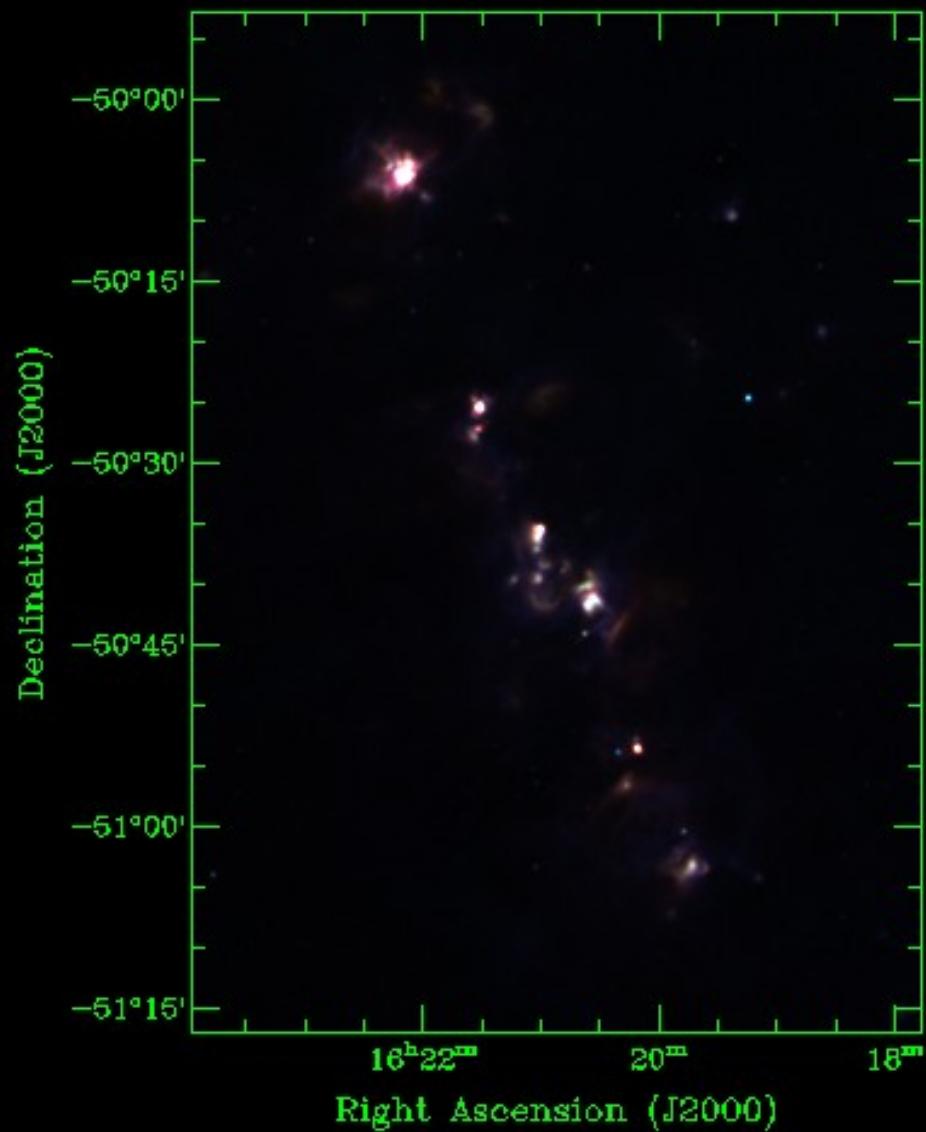
- Vela Molecular Ridge, Vela C
- Distance 700 pc, early stages of star formation ($< 10^6$ yr) with high, intermediate and low mass stars
- Mopra observations 3-mm, 7-mm and 12-mm, M401, PI Vicki Lowe, and fast CO mapping, M635, PI Laura Fissel
- Also BLAST-Pol, Herschel HOBYS target

Vela - BLAST 250, 350, 500 micron



G333

- Giant Molecular Cloud complex, distance 3.6 kpc, with high mass star formation
- Well studied with Mopra 3-mm mapping (M156, PI Maria Cunningham), plus ATCA and Parkes followups (continuum at cm and mm, OH etc)



G333 –

MSX bands C, D and E

G333

- Bains I., Wong T., Cunningham M., et al., 2006, 'Molecular Line Mapping of the Giant Molecular Cloud Associated with RCW 106 - 1: ^{13}CO ', MNRAS, 367, 1609 - 1628
- Breen S.L., Ellingsen S.P., Johnston-Hollitt, M., et al., 2007, 'A search for 22-GHz water masers within the giant molecular cloud associated with RCW 106', MNRAS, 377, 491 - 506
- Lo N., Cunningham M., Bains I., et al., 2007, 'Detection of SiO emission from a massive dense cold core', MNRAS, 381, L30 - L34
- Wong T., Ladd E.F., Brisbin D., et al., 2008, 'Molecular line mapping of the giant molecular cloud associated with RCW 106 – II. Column density and dynamical state of the clumps', MNRAS, 386, 1069 - 1084

G333

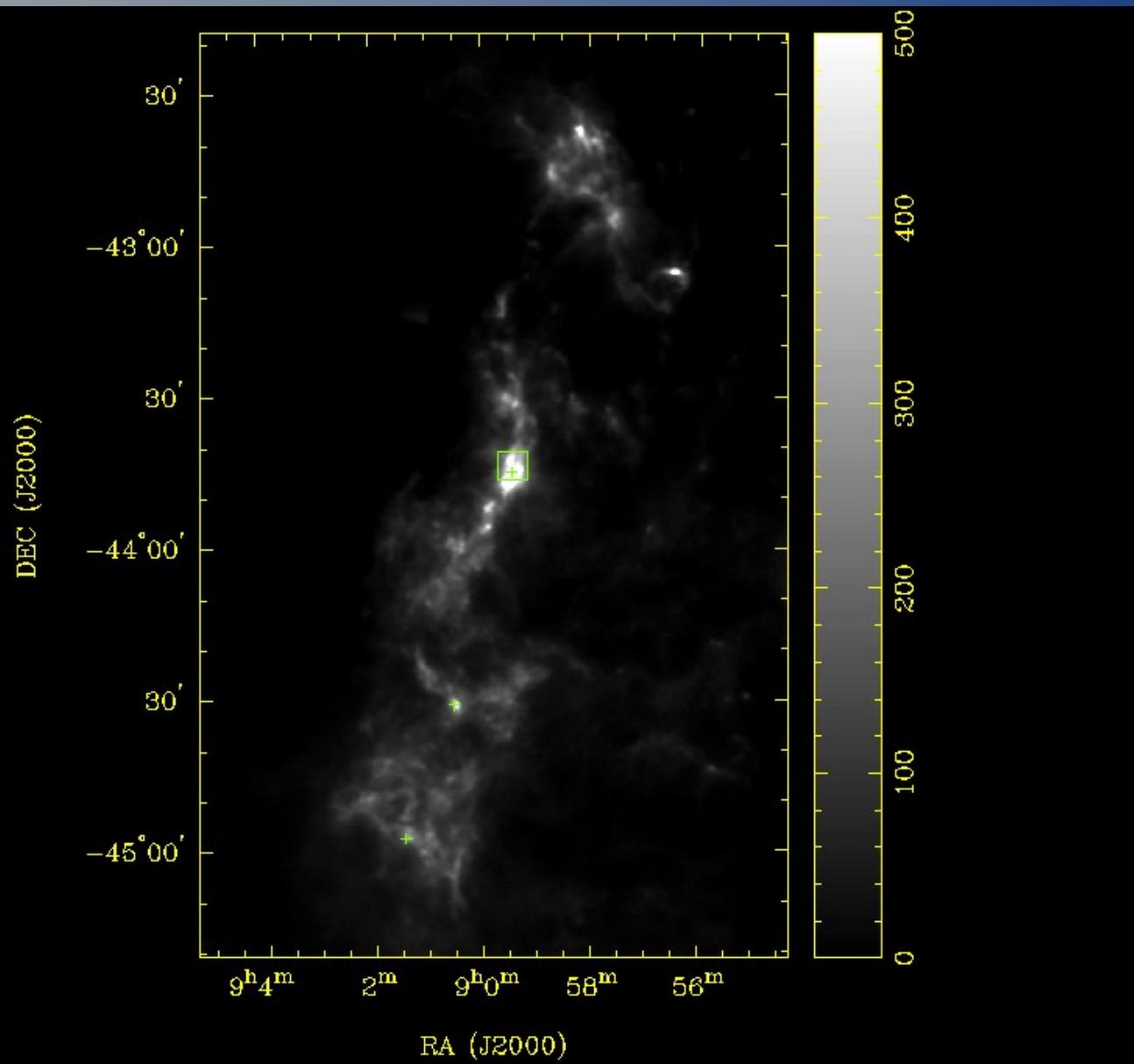
- Lo N., Cunningham M.R., Jones P.A., et al., 2009, `Molecular line mapping of the giant molecular cloud associated with RCW 106 - III. Multi-molecular line mapping', MNRAS, 395, 1021 - 1042
- Lo N., Redman M.P., Jones P.A., et al., 2011, `Observations and radiative transfer modelling of a massive dense cold core in G333', MNRAS, 415, 525 - 533
- Lo N., Wiles B., Redman M.P., et al., 2014, `High velocity infall, outflow, and turbulence in massive star forming regions: a scaled-up version of the low-mass case', MNRAS, submitted

NANTEN2 CI observations

- CI at 492 GHz, with KOSMA SMART
- Some data for G333 in 2012 (but not much good data obtained) see Lo N., 2013, `An atomic carbon view of massive star formation', Protostars and Planets VI, Heidelberg, July 15-20, 2013. Poster #1B062
- DID get some good data in 2013 season with SMART and new XFFTS
- NOT yet all reduced (last part on Koeln website 2014 Jan) so preliminary reduction for about half data observed up to 2013 early Nov

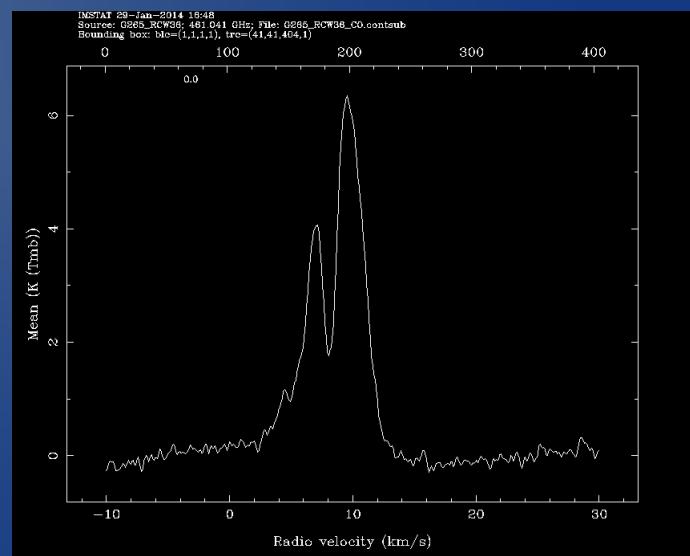
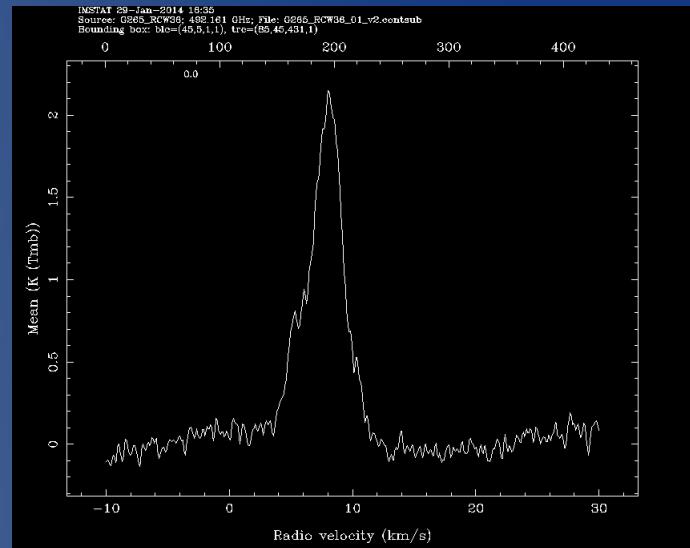
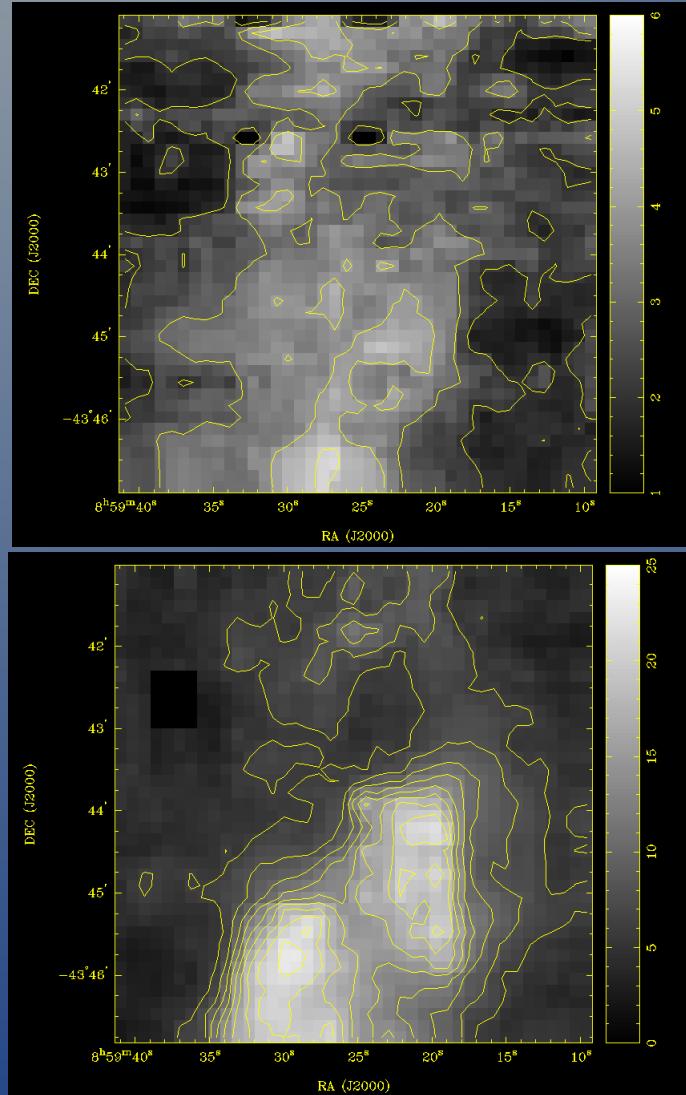
Vela - areas

1 out 3 reduced
(part coverage)
on BLAST 500
micron peak



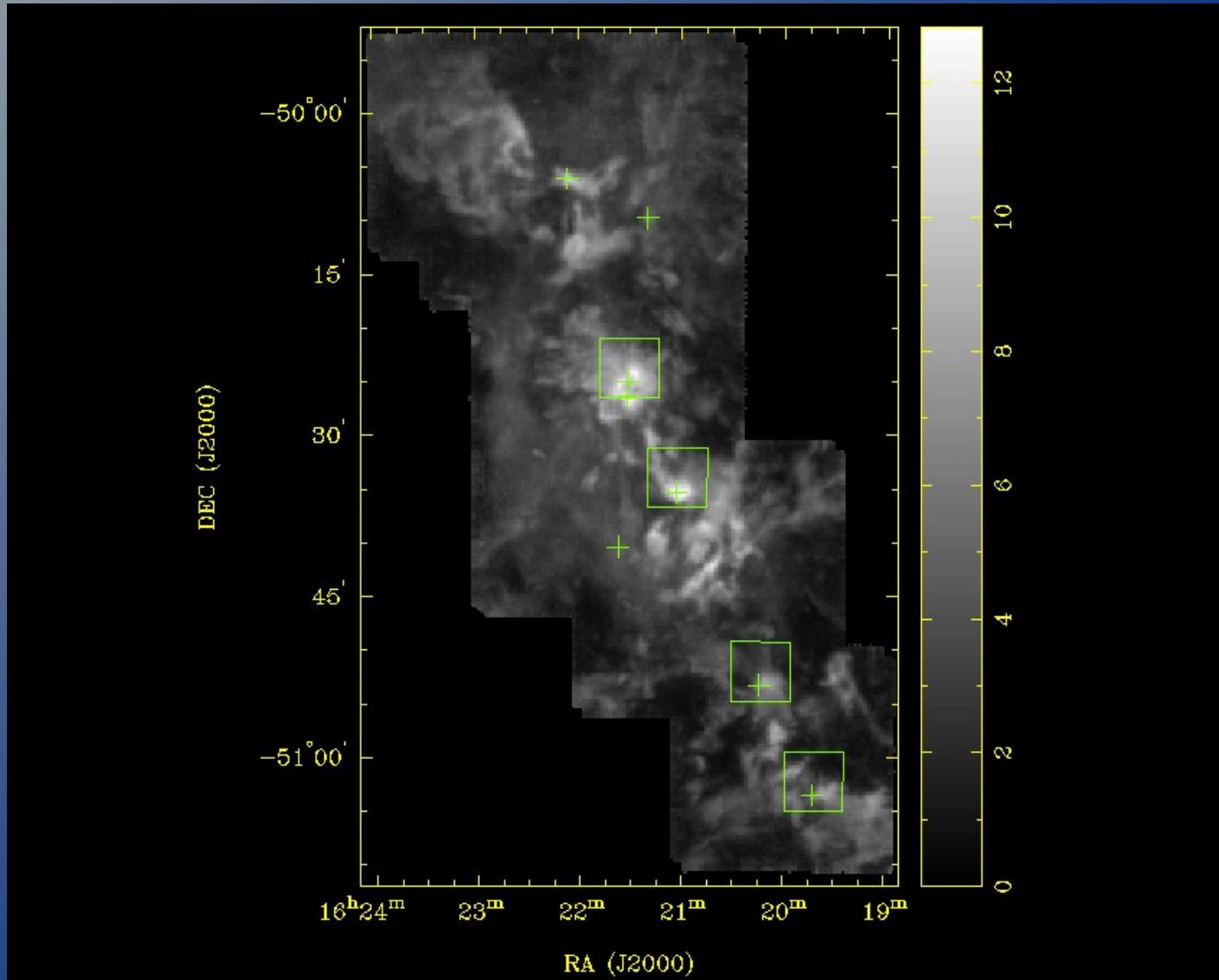
Vela – area RCW 36

CI top, ^{12}CO 4-3 bottom



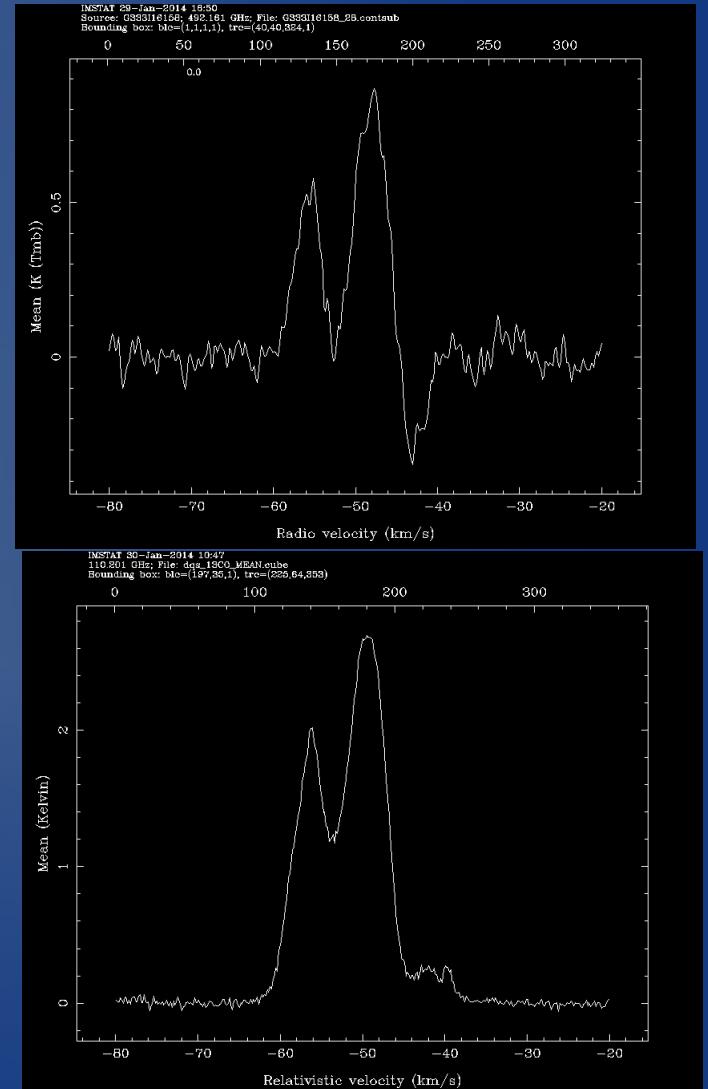
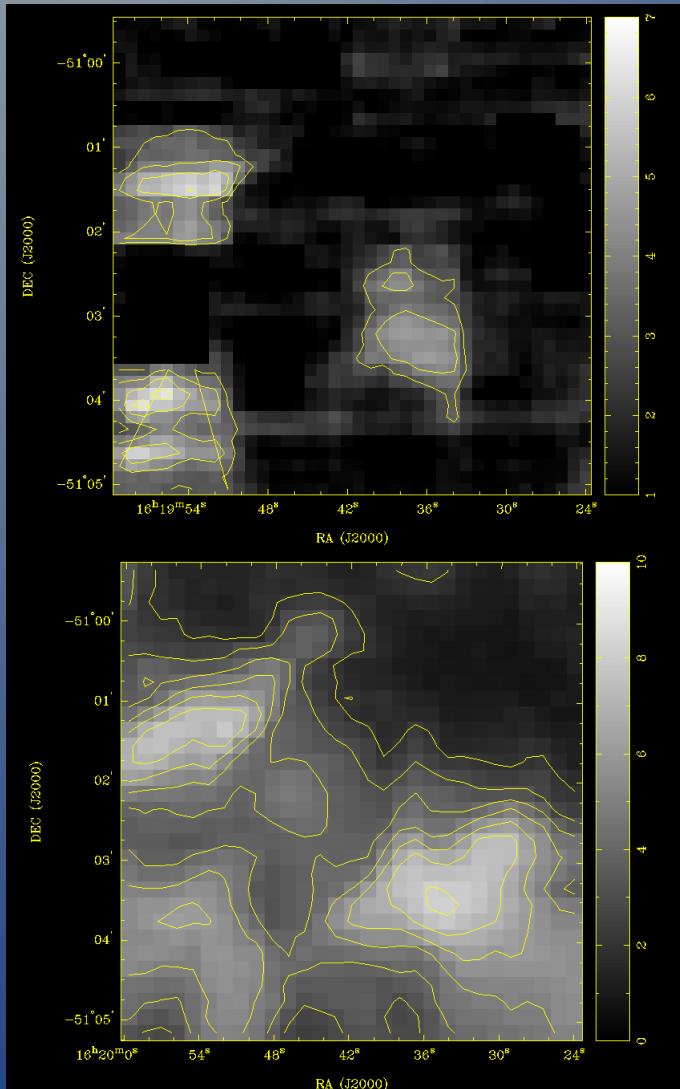
G333 areas

4 out 7 reduced (part coverage) on ^{13}CO 1-0 peak



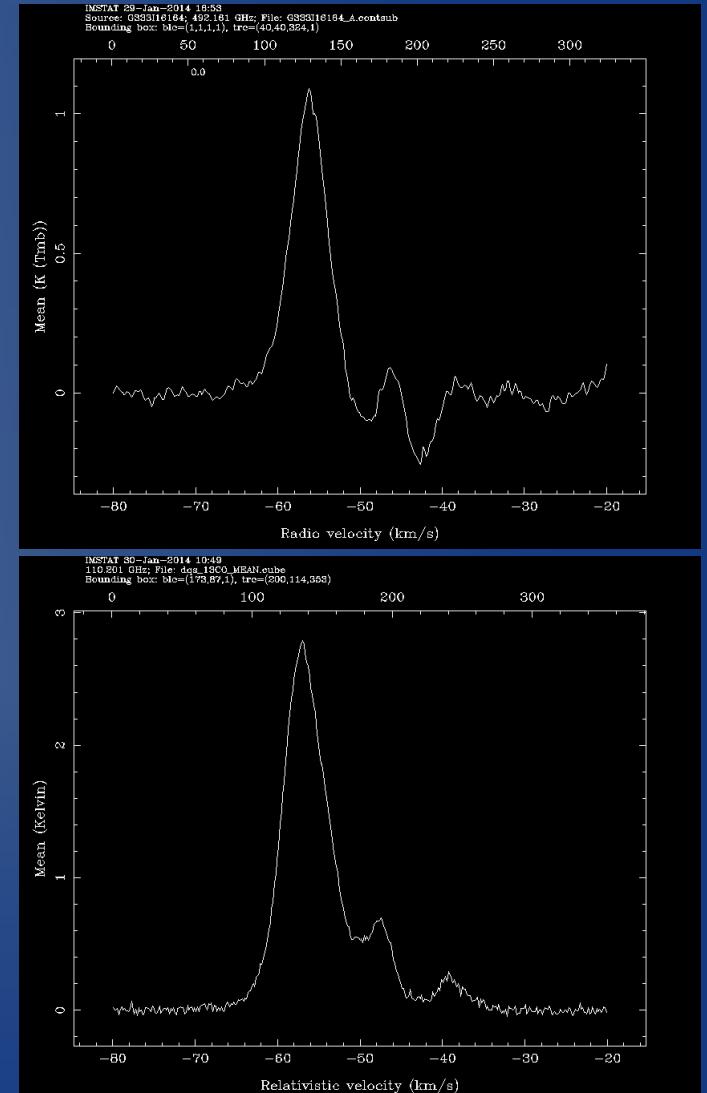
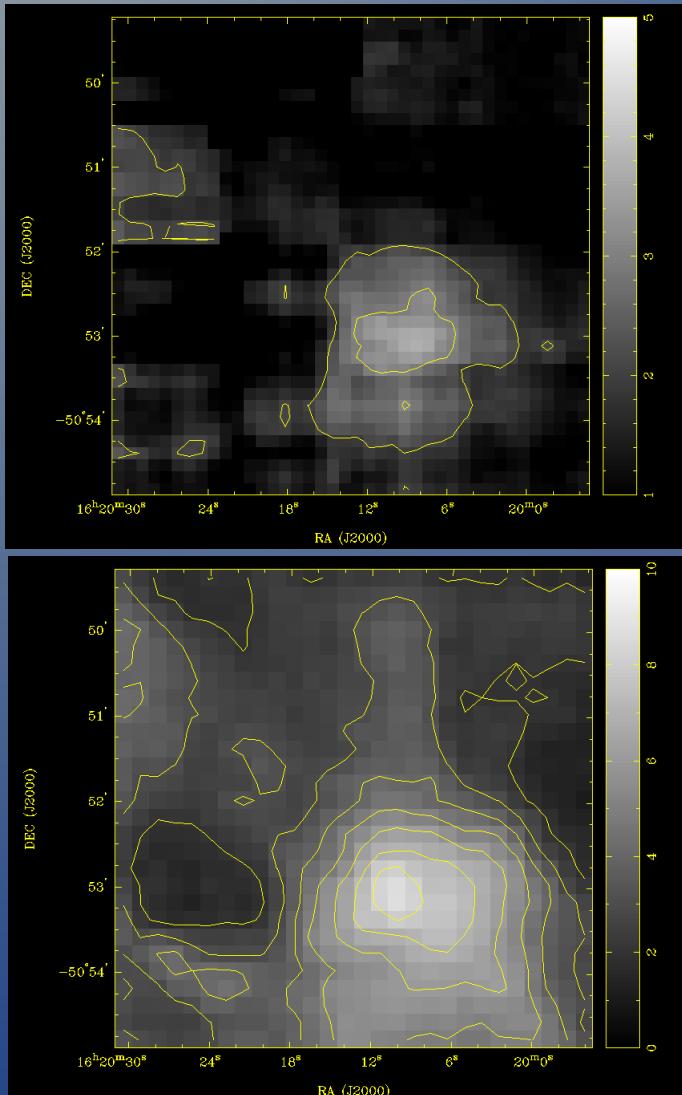
G333 – area IRAS 16158

Cl top, Mopra ^{13}CO 1-0 bottom



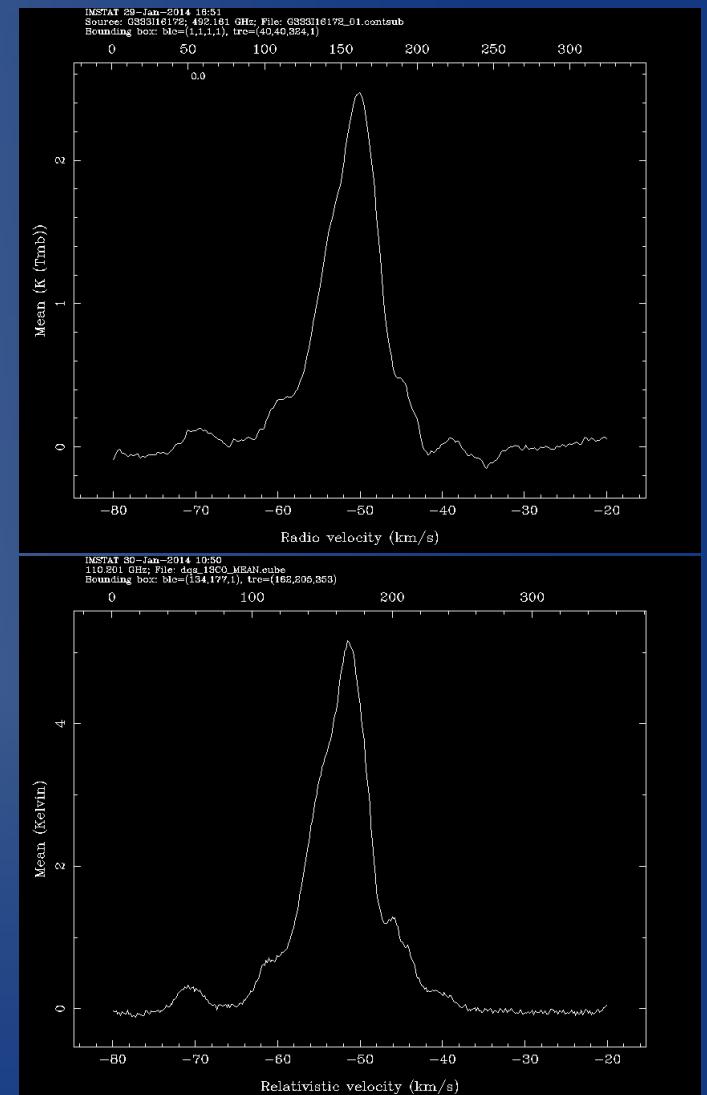
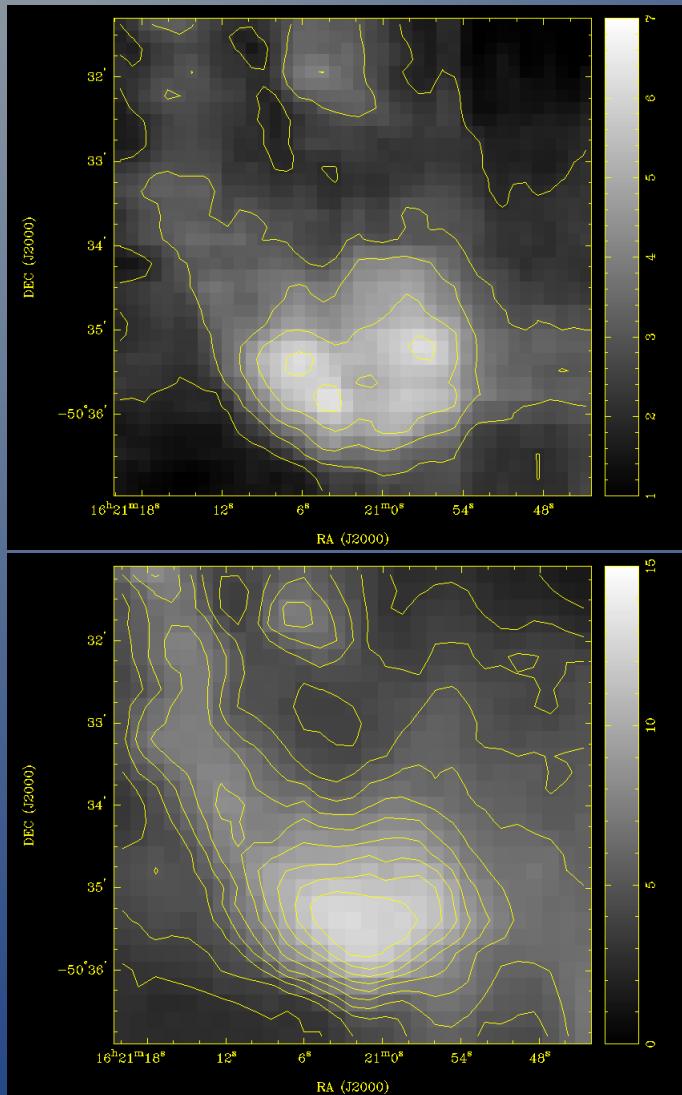
G333 – area IRAS 16164

Cl top, Mopra ^{13}CO 1-0 bottom



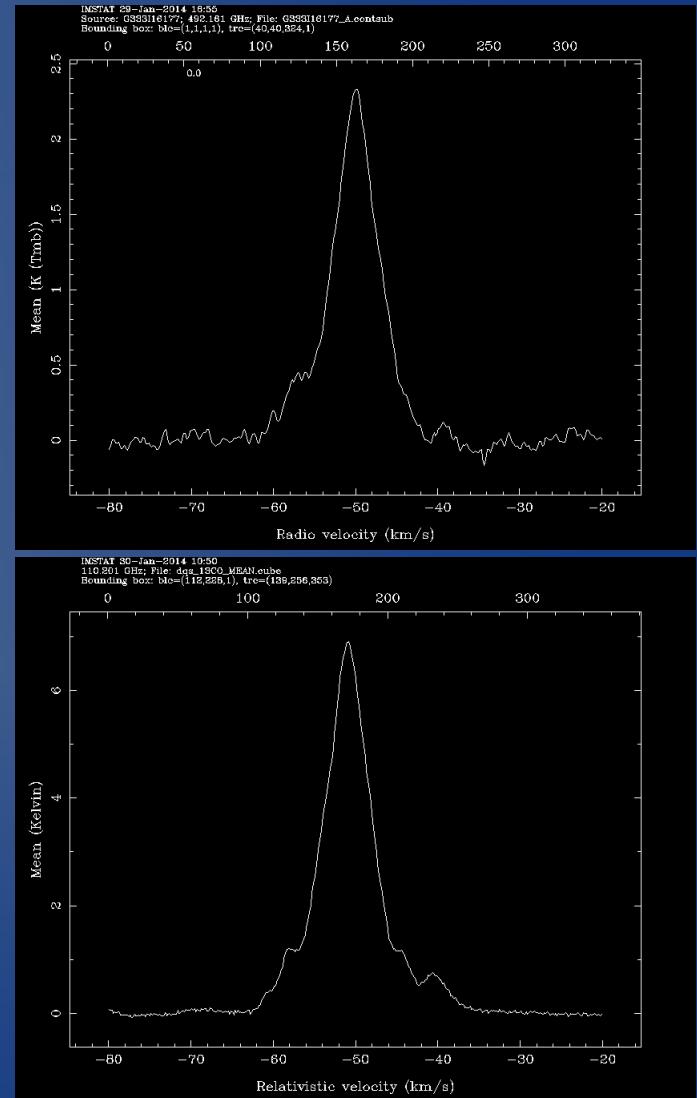
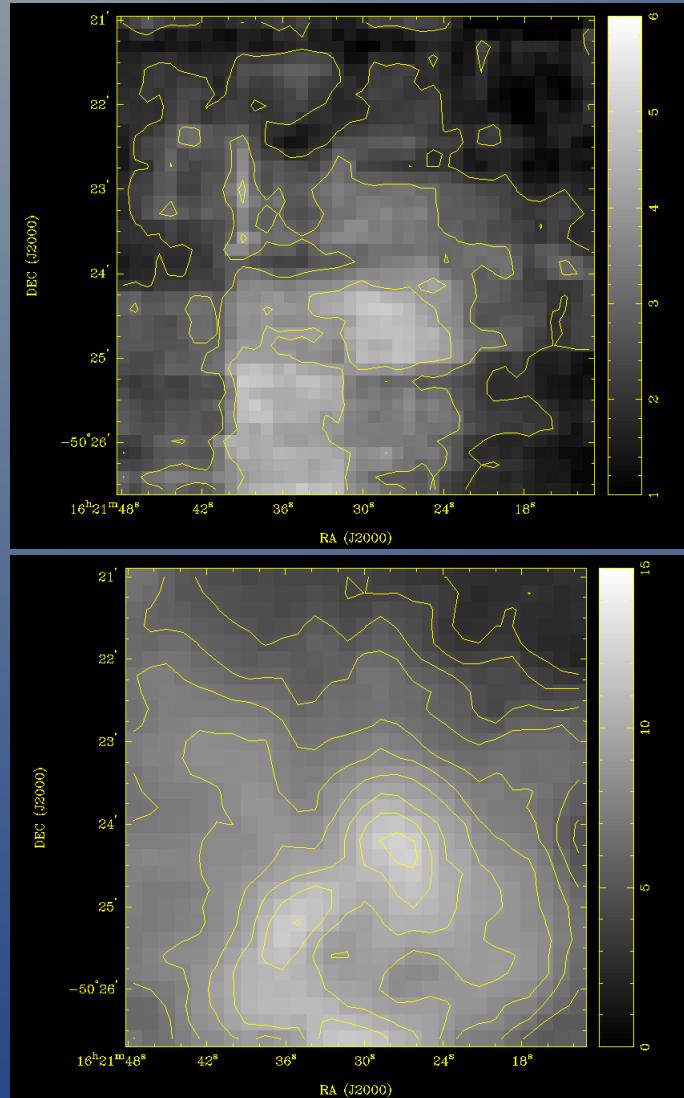
G333 – area IRAS 16172

Cl top, Mopra ^{13}CO 1-0 bottom



G333 – area IRAS 16177

Cl top, Mopra ^{13}CO 1-0 bottom



Comments – preliminary results

- Do detect good CI with 2013 data
- Spatial structure in CI and CO peaks are qualitatively similar, but need more quantitative analysis
- CI can be seen in absorption – may be expected with sub-mm bright cores
- CI spectra otherwise similar to ^{13}CO (but ^{12}CO has high optical depth)
- Need to finish reduction to add later data and more cores