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Astronomia mm in Italia III – Bologna 20/01/2015

Open issues in star formation

Low star formation efficiency in giant molecular clouds ---> **TURBULENCE** Young stars often in clusters and associations ----> **GAS FRAGMENTATION Turbulence, gravity, magnetic fields shape the interstellar medium at all scales**

Observational tools

High resolution, large scale mm and sub-mm observations needed to follow turbulence and fragmentation down to small (< 1 pc) scale

Large array of sensitive mm/sub-mm detectors (BOLOMETER ARRAYS) available for several years (SCUBA, SIMBA, MAMBO, SCUBA2, SABOCA, LABOCA ...) Allow obtaining large scale maps (tens of pc) with better than 0.1 pc resolution

Continuum dust emission OPTICALLY THIN at sub-mm wavelength –> MASS MASS needs DUST TEMPERATURE (Far-Infrared)

HERSCHEL (70 to 500 micron) yielded large scale maps with reasonable Resolution ---> wavelength range optimal for temperature determination of cold dust

Knowledge of molecular cloud structure now good. But kinematics still needed

VELA MOLECULAR RIDGE - OVERVIEW



First higher-resolution, large scale mm observations (VELA D)



Filaments and bubbles in Vela D





Vela D - ¹²CO(1-0) (Elia et al. 2007)

Filaments in Vela C

E128

(E+22

8E+22

(F+52

60+22

4E192

SE122

F+77

asterne pop



Vela C HOBYS (Hill et al. 2011)





HERSCHEL 70 micron (BLUE) 160 micron (GREEN) 250 micron (RED)

LABOCA map of Vela C (dust continuum 870 micron)



Vela C and Vela D - dust emission



CORE MASS FUNCTION in VELA





CORE PROPERTIES in Vela C

Tentative evolutionary scenario for GMCs

