

The SQUALO – ALMA project: clump-fed accretion mechanism in high-mass star-forming objects



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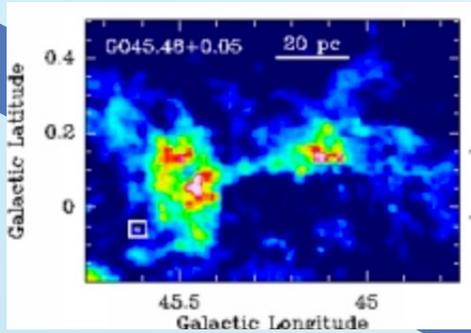
U. Of Manchester, UK

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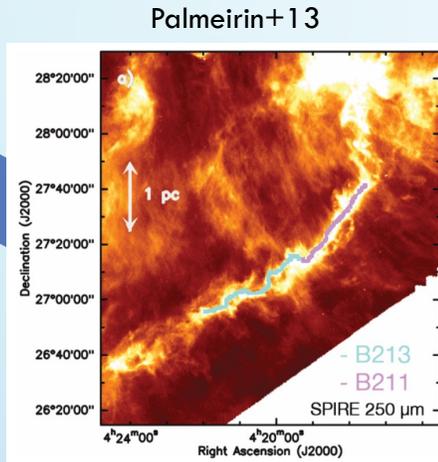
Boston I. for Astrophysical Research, US

The multi-scale Galactic structures



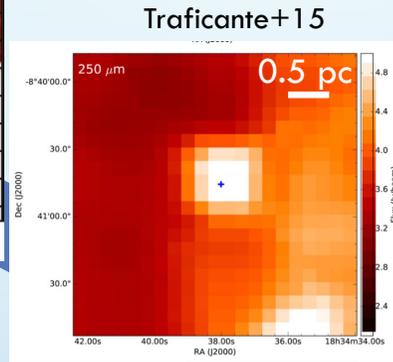
GMCs

$10 \leq R \leq 150$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.0004 - 0.06$ (g/cm²)



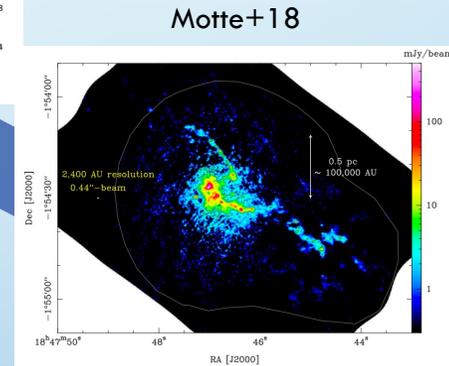
Galactic filaments

$1 \leq R \leq 100$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.0005 - 0.5$ (g/cm²)



Clumps

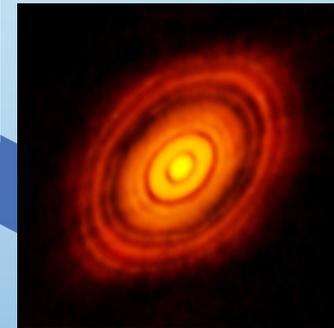
$0.2 \leq R \leq 1$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.1 - 5$ (g/cm²)



Fragments

$0.5 \leq R \leq 0.1$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 1 - 20$ (g/cm²)

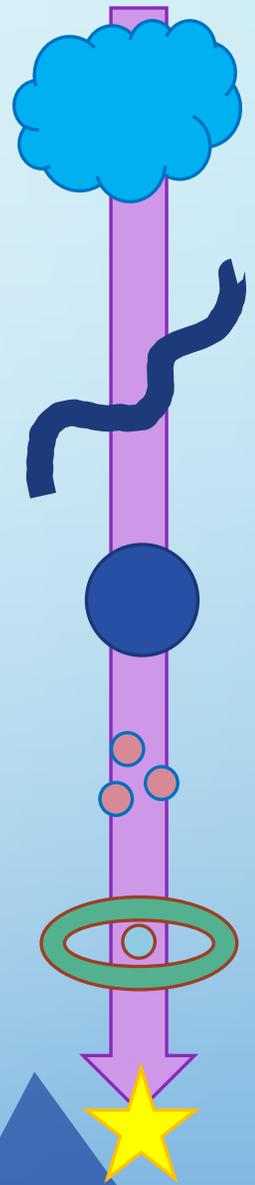
ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO)



Disks/stars

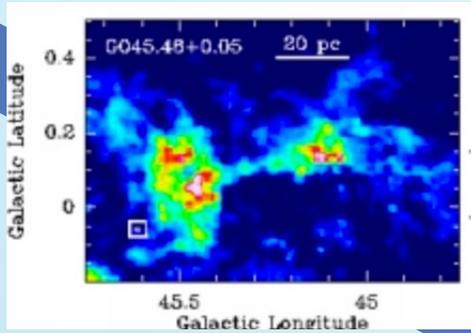
$R \ll 0.01$ pc
 $\Sigma \gg 10$ (g/cm²)

$n \sim 100$ cm⁻³
 $R \sim 100$ pc



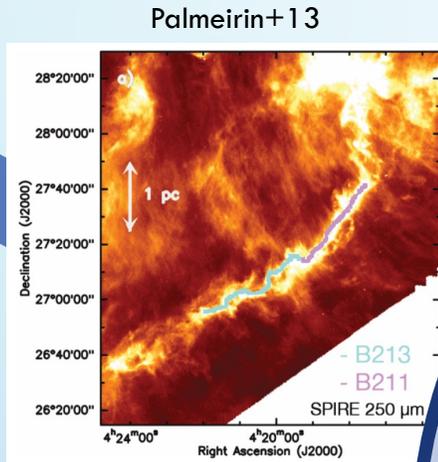
$n \sim 10^{15} - 10^{20}$ cm⁻³
 $R \sim 500$ AU

The multi-scale Galactic structures



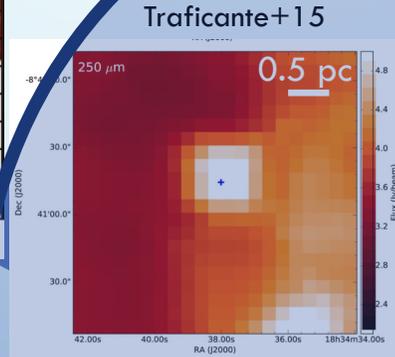
GMCs

$10 \leq R \leq 150$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.0004 - 0.06$ (g/cm^2)



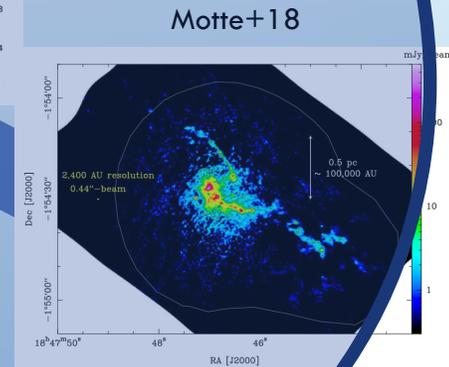
Galactic filaments

$1 \leq R \leq 100$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.0005 - 0.5$ (g/cm^2)



Clumps

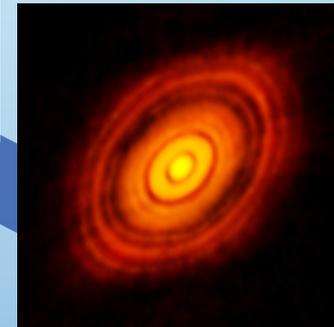
$0.2 \leq R \leq 1$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 0.1 - 5$ (g/cm^2)



Fragments

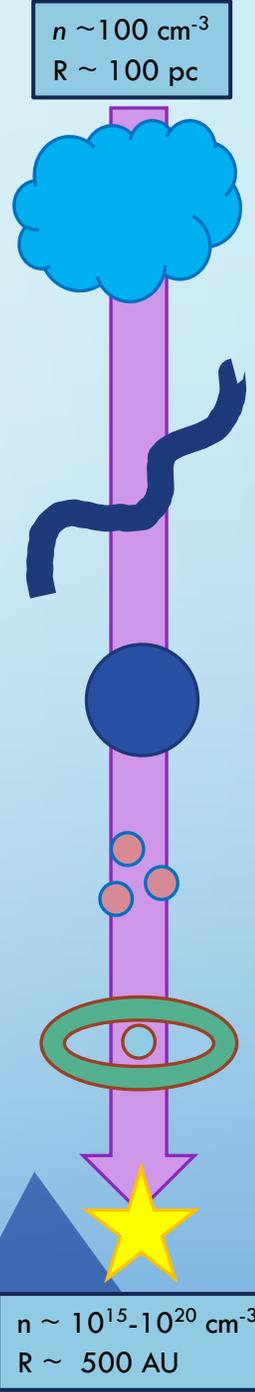
$0.5 \leq R \leq 0.1$ pc
 $\Sigma \sim 1 - 20$ (g/cm^2)

ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO)



Disks/stars

$R \ll 0.01$ pc
 $\Sigma \gg 10$ (g/cm^2)



$n \sim 10^{15} - 10^{20}$ cm^{-3}
 $R \sim 500$ AU

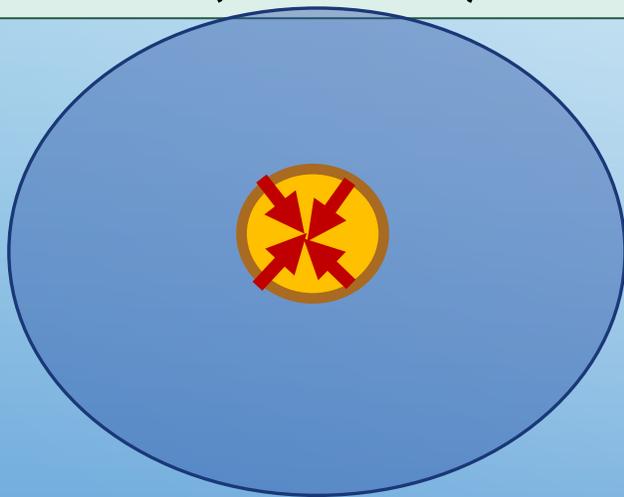
From clumps to fragments

How do we transfer mass and energy from the parsec to the thousands of AU scales?

Core-fed scenario

Local accretion scenario: mass reservoir already contained in the initial cores (e.g. McKee & Tan 03)

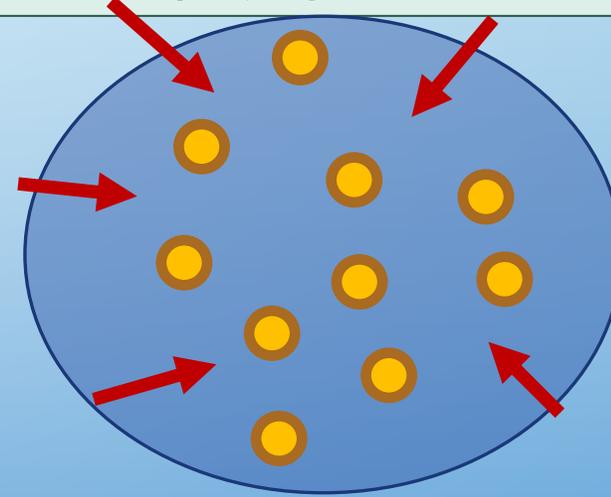
Hunt for massive starless cores (Motte+18)



Clump-fed scenario

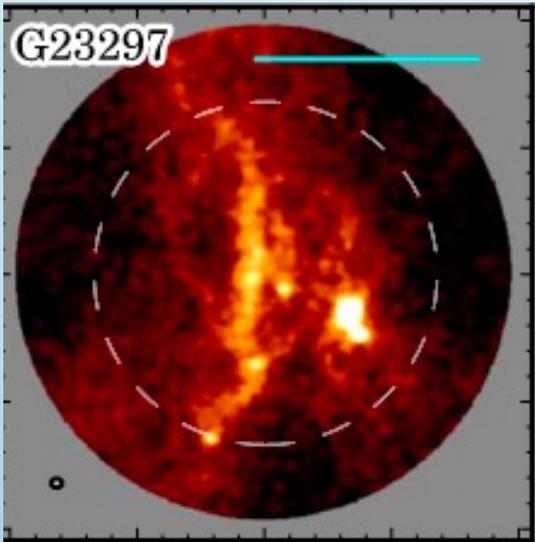
Global accretion scenario: the whole clump is the mass reservoir for the forming cores (e.g. Vazquez-Semadeni+19)

Many (relatively) low massive seeds form within the clump (e.g. Sanhueza+19)



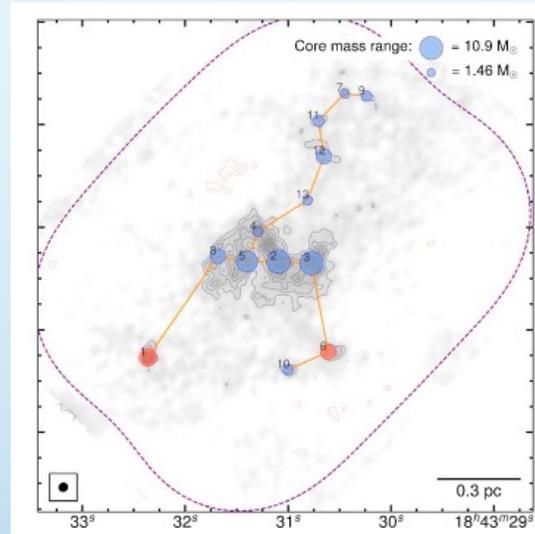
Evidence in favor of the core-fed scenario?

Several ALMA surveys dedicated to the search for *massive pre-stellar cores*:
investigating massive, **young** ($70\mu\text{m}$ -quiet) clumps



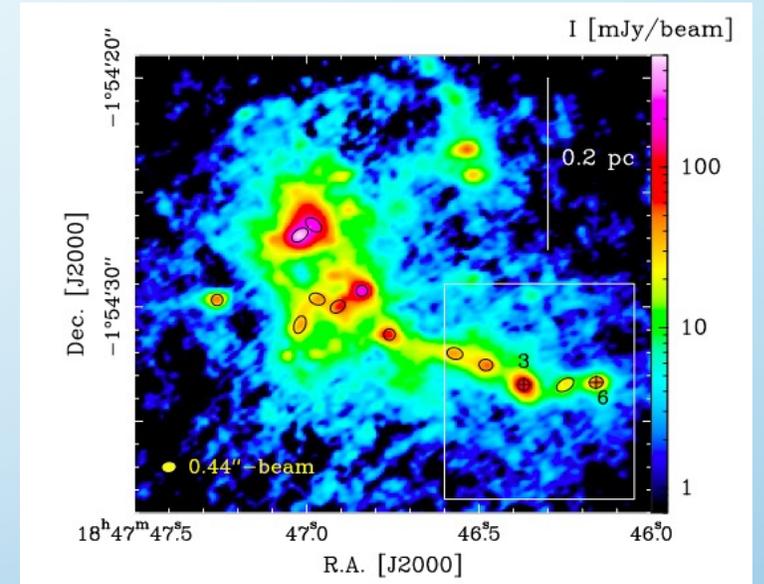
13 $70\mu\text{m}$ -quiet clumps
Svoboda+19

Possibly 1 candidate



ASHES survey
12 $70\mu\text{m}$ -quiet clumps
Sanhueza+19

No good candidates



Some exceptions. E.g.: W43-MM1

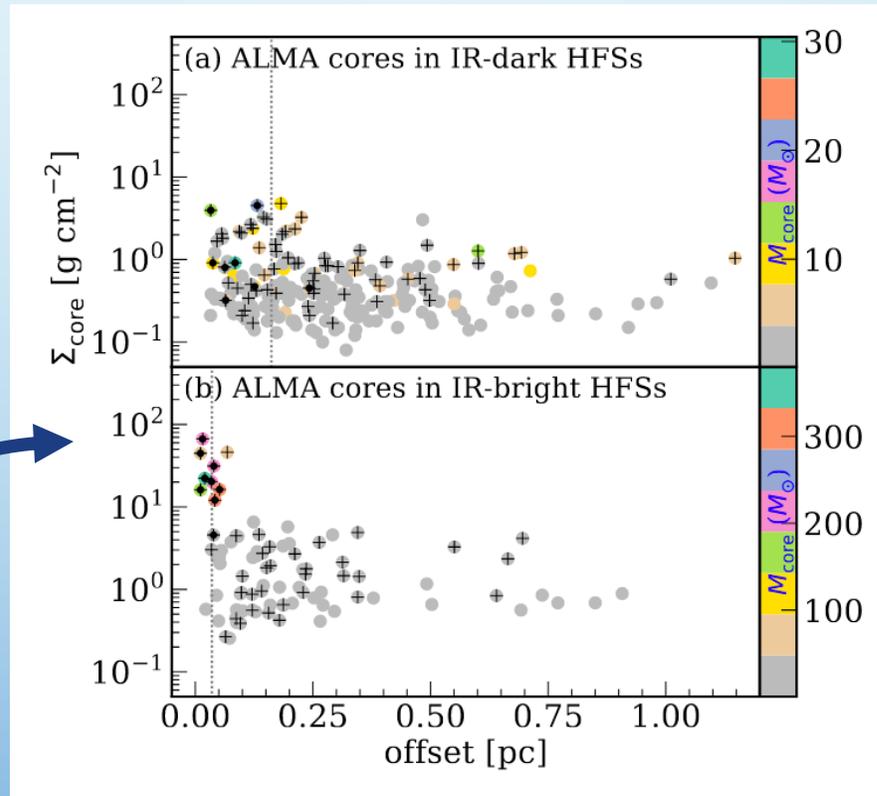
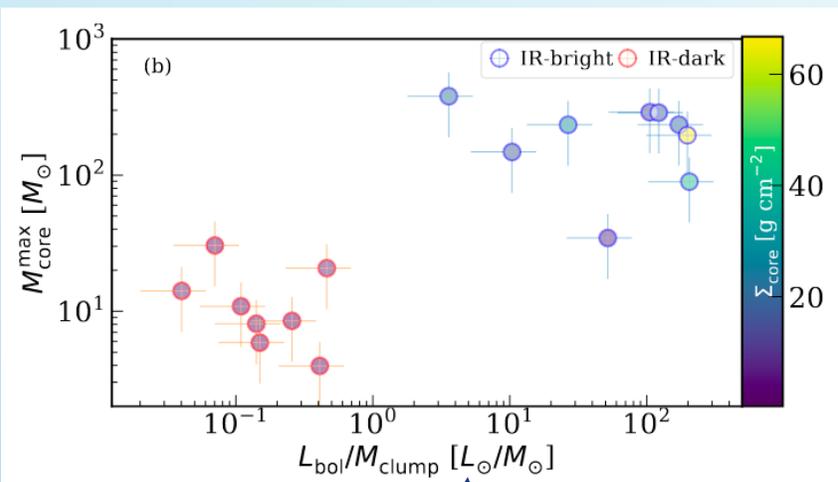
1 good candidate (source 6)

Nony+18

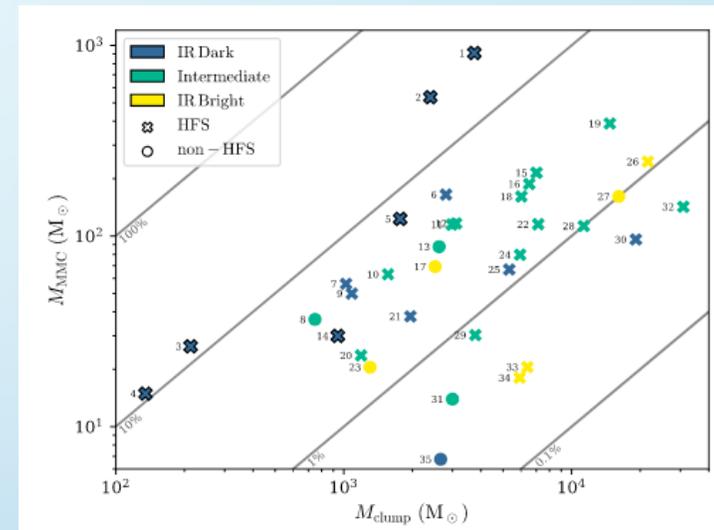
Evidence in favor of the *clump-fed* scenario?

Implications of the clump-fed scenario: $\dot{m} \neq 0$

Fragments move within the clump



ASHES + ATOMS surveys
Liu+23



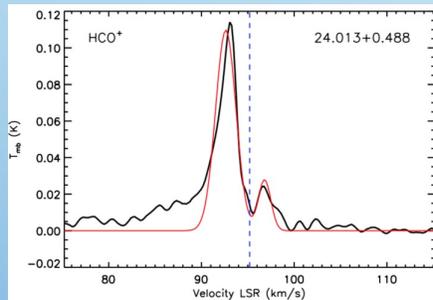
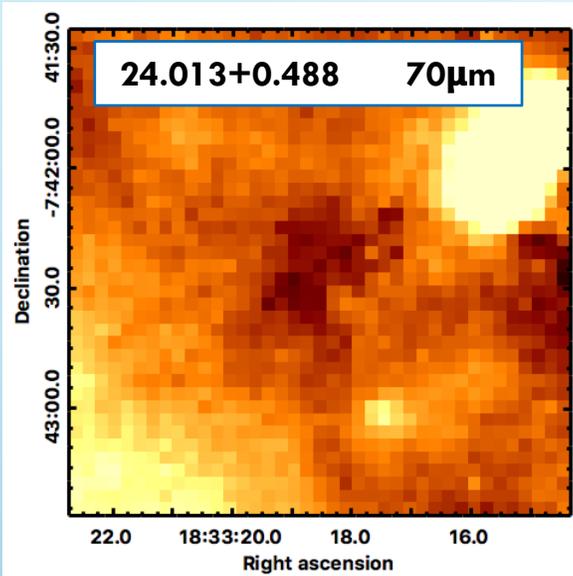
Hub-filament system survey
Anderson+21

From clumps to cores: the SQUALO project

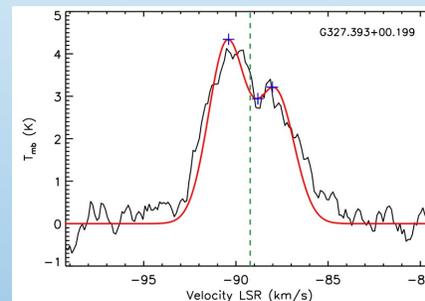
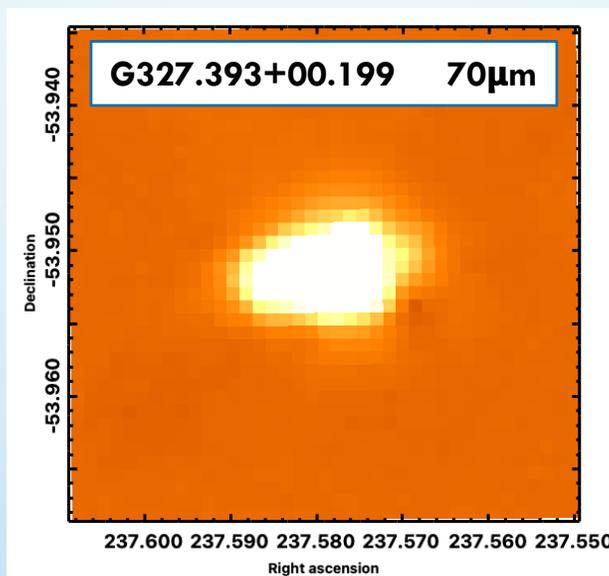
SQUALO (Star formation in Quiescent And Luminous Objects)

(Traficante+23)

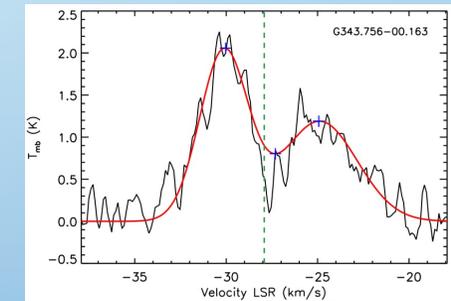
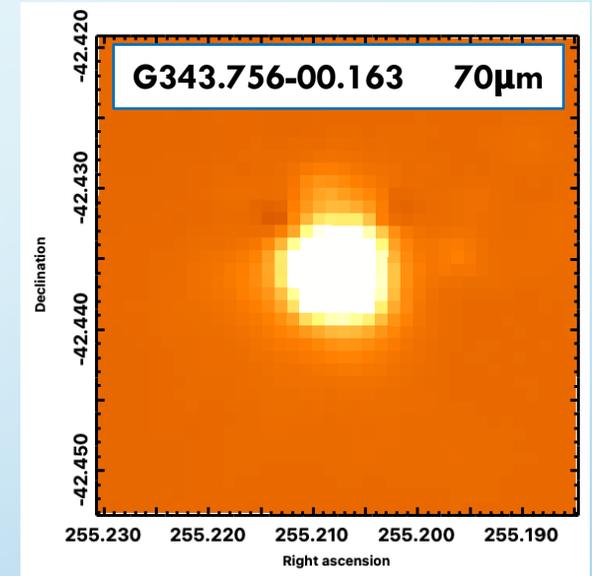
13 massive clumps with $\Sigma > 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^2$ all with evidence of infall motions observed with **ALMA** at 1 and 3 mm



L/M~0.1
 $\dot{M} \sim 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3} M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$

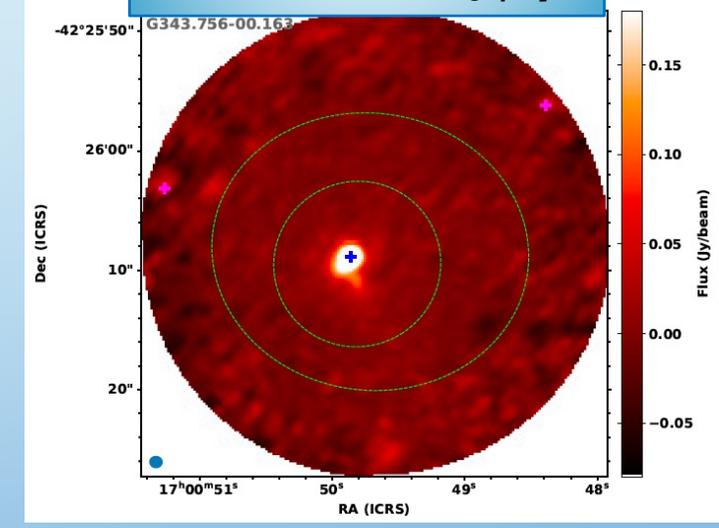
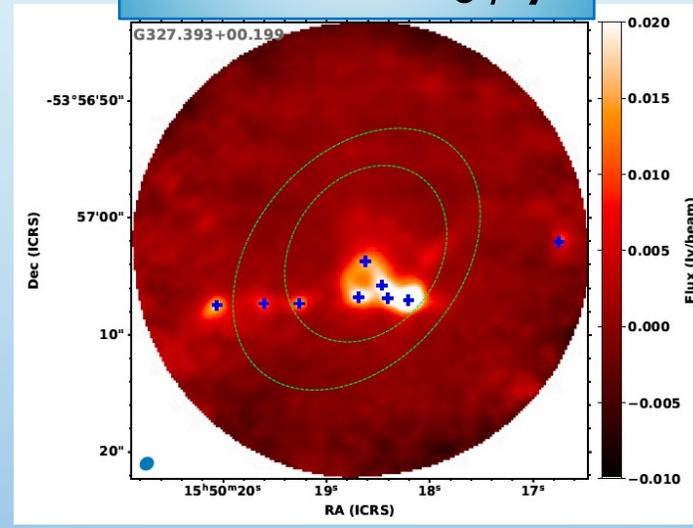
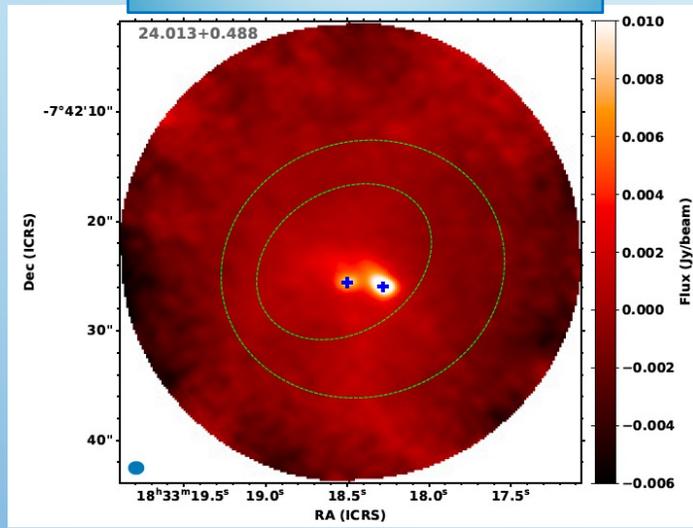
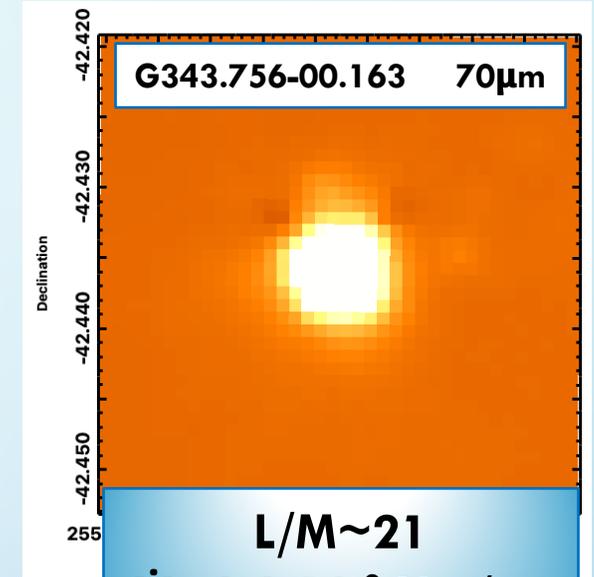
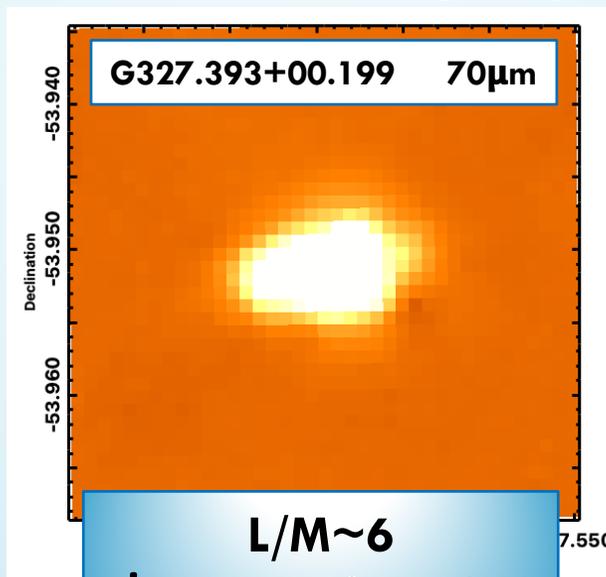
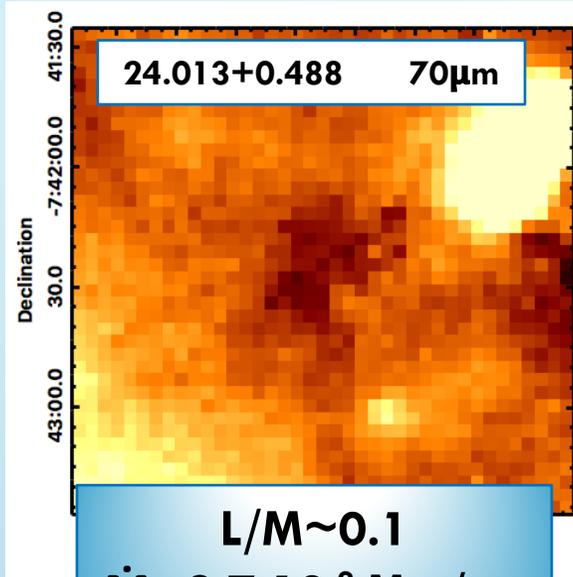


L/M~6
 $\dot{M} \sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$



L/M~21
 $\dot{M} \sim 3.3 \cdot 10^{-3} M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$

The SQUALO project

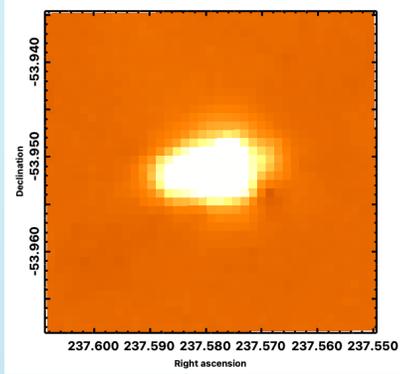


#_f 2
 $9 \leq M \leq 32 M_{\odot}$

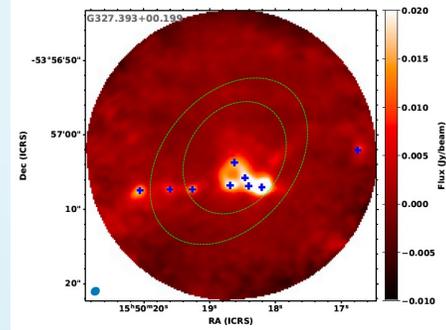
#_f 9
 $7 \leq M \leq 45 M_{\odot}$

#_f 1
 $M \sim 72 M_{\odot}$

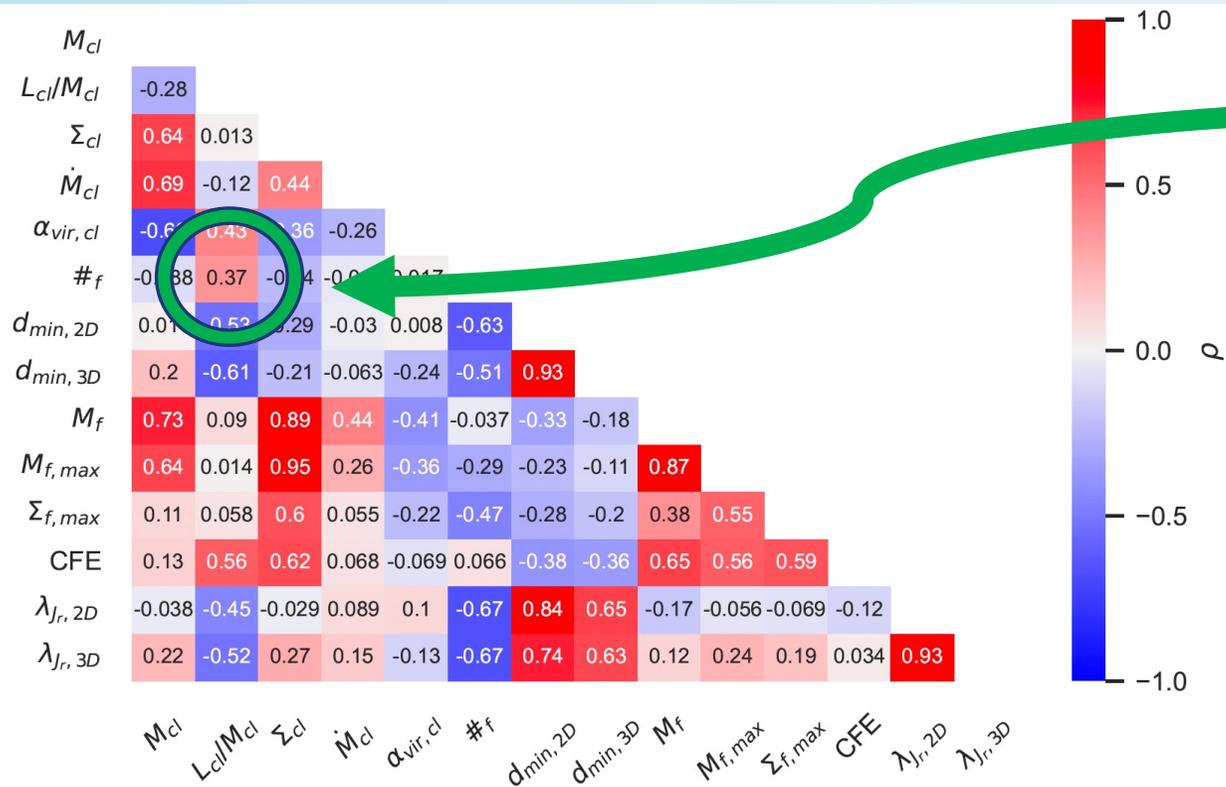
SQUALO: clumps → fragments



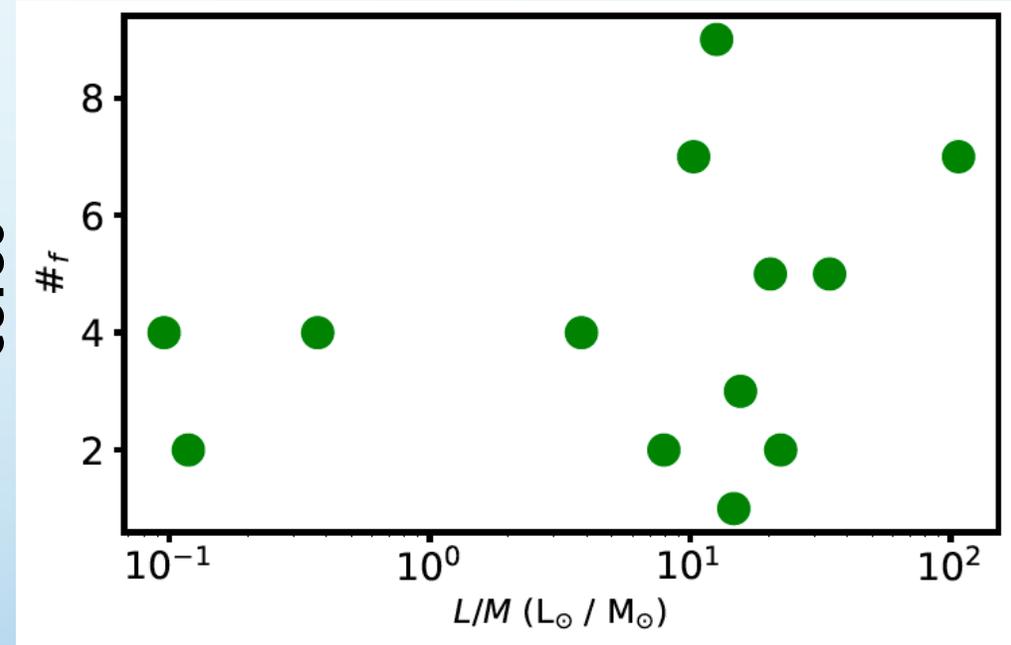
+



Traficante+2023

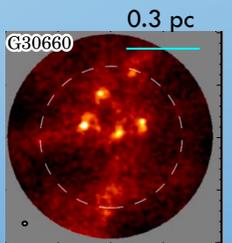


cores

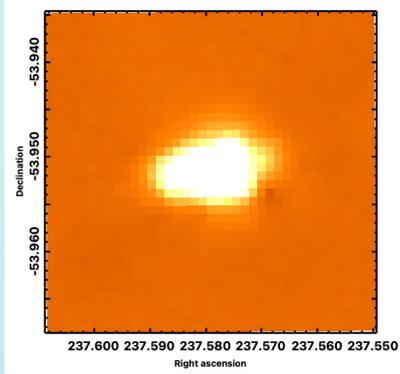


clumps

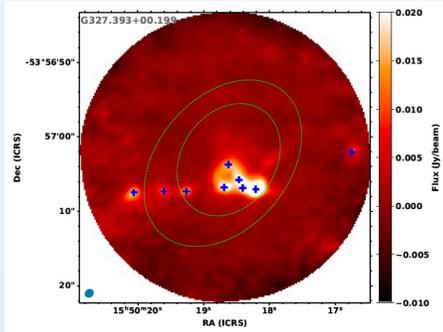
Fragmentation in 70 μ m-quiet objects
e.g. Svoboda+19, Sanhueza+19



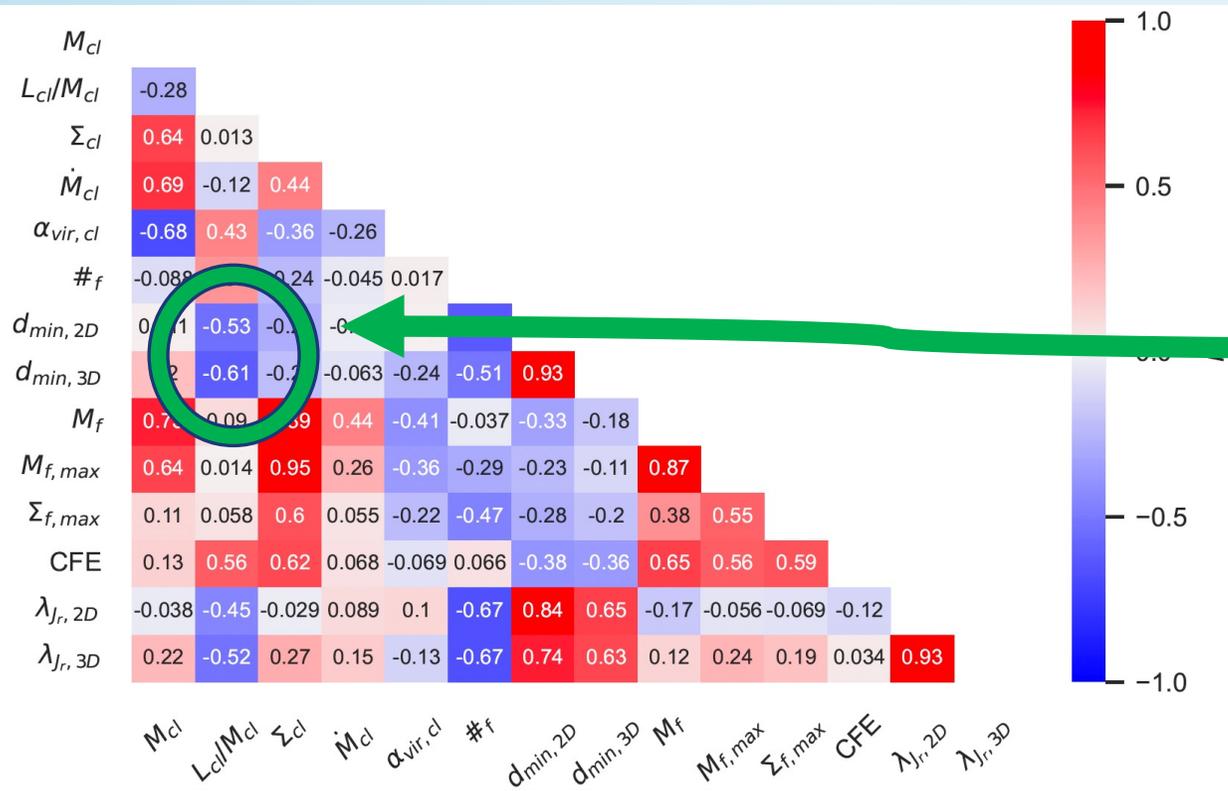
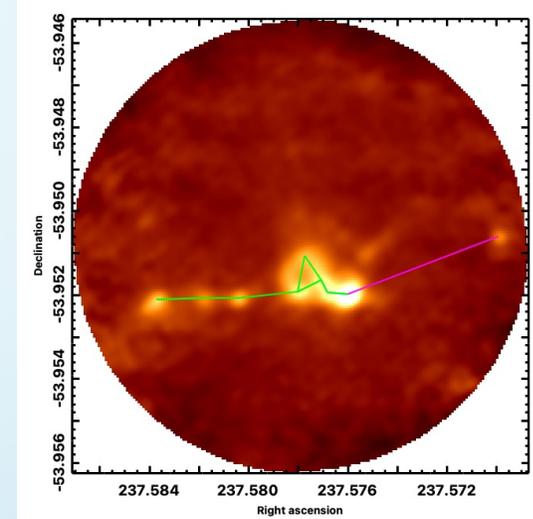
SQUALO: clumps \rightarrow fragments



Traficante+2023



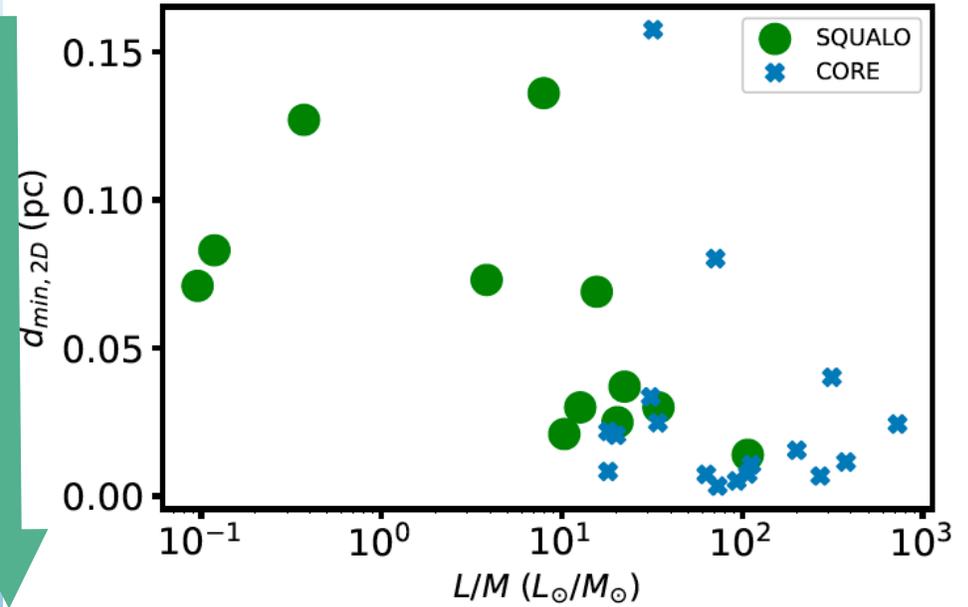
d_{\min} from
MST
algorithm



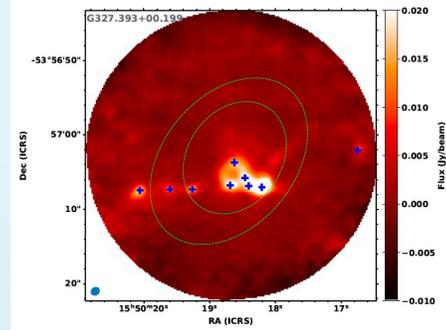
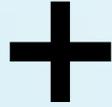
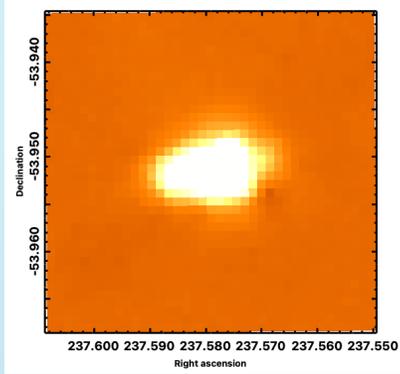
Turbulent
Supported??



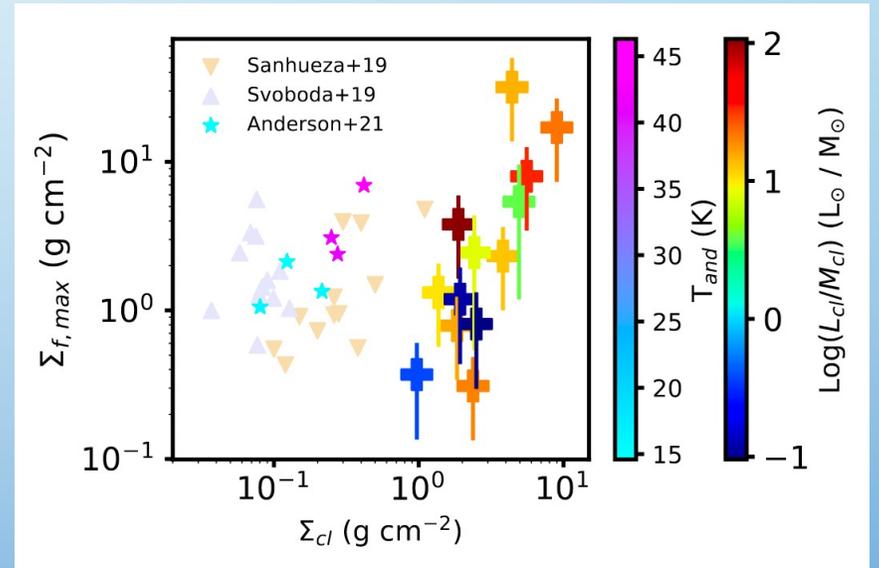
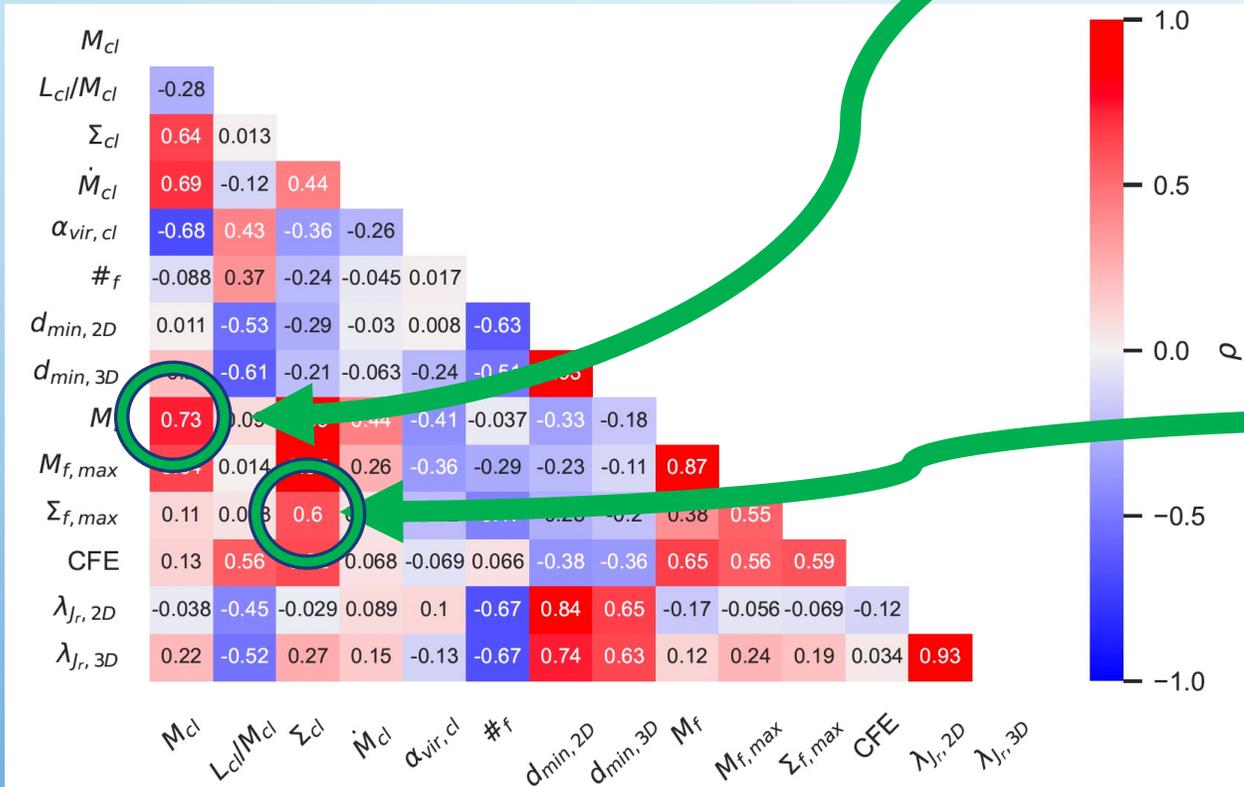
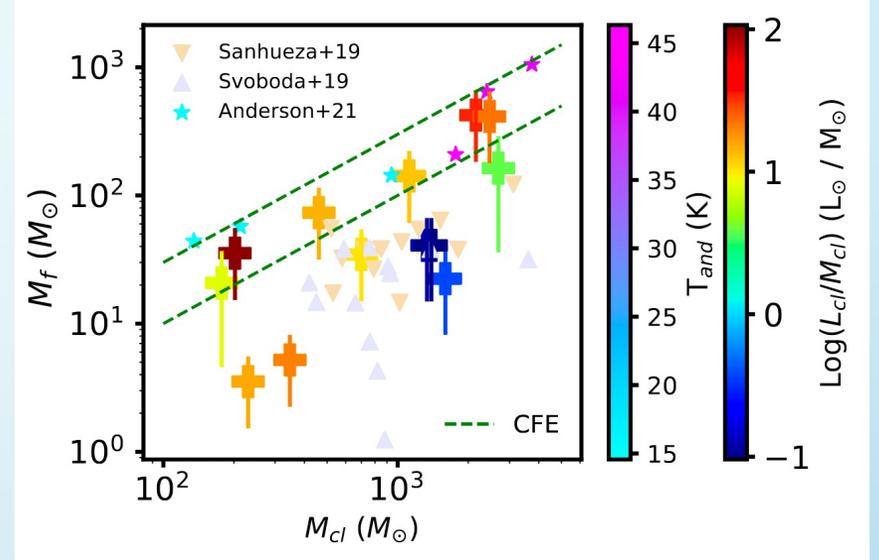
Thermally
supported



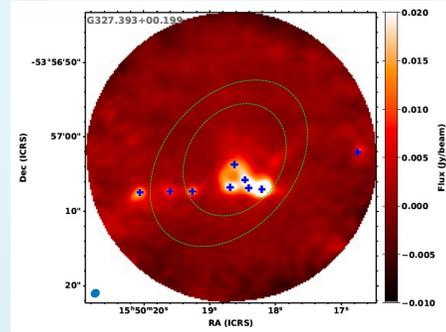
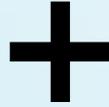
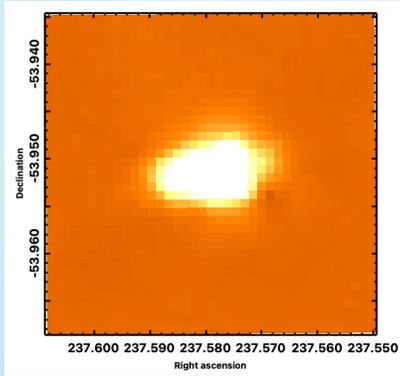
SQUALO: clumps \rightarrow fragments



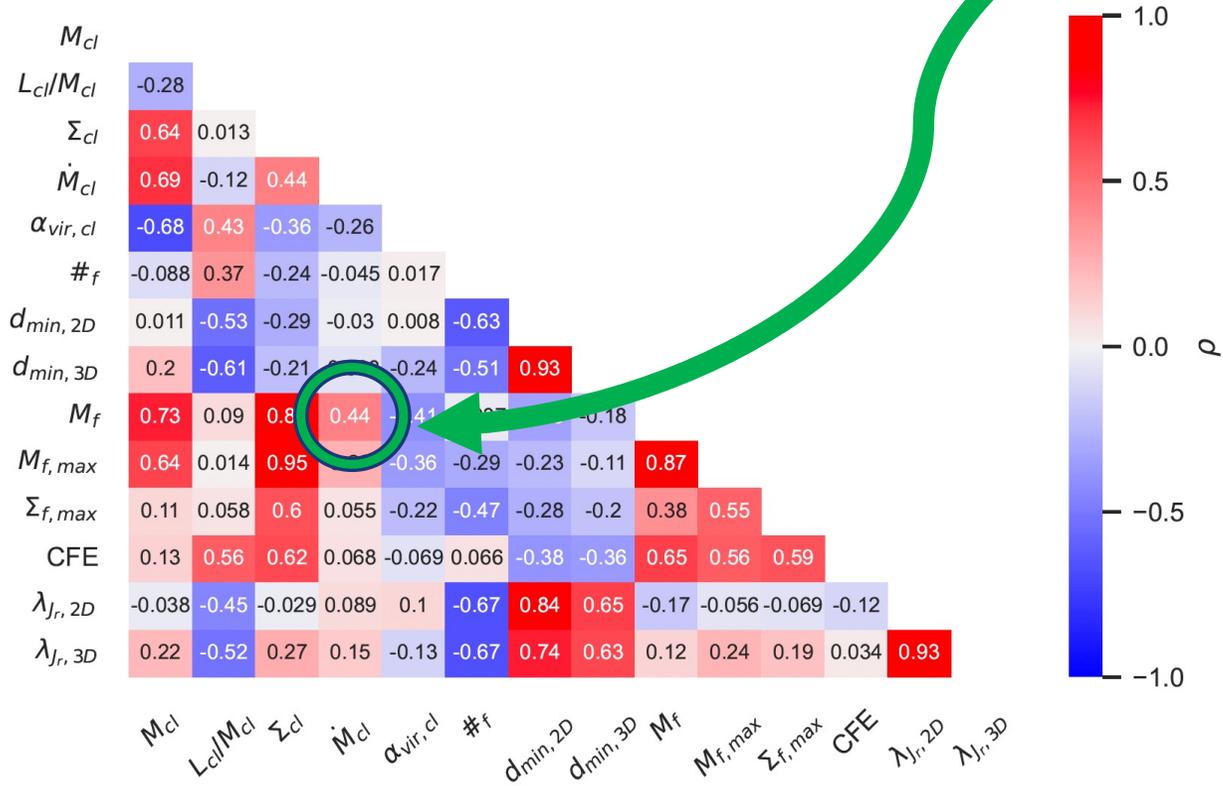
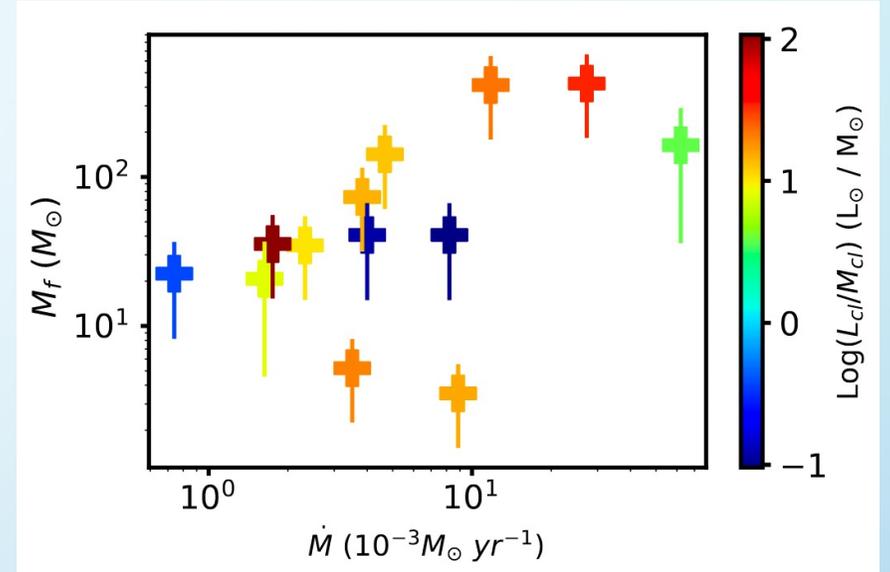
Traficante+2023



SQUALO: clumps → fragments

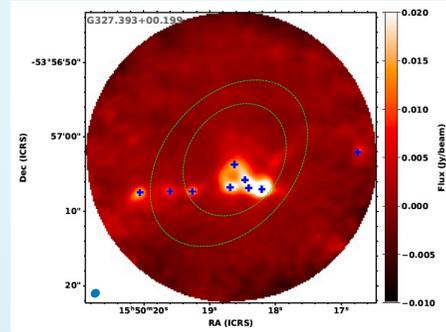
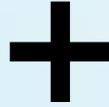
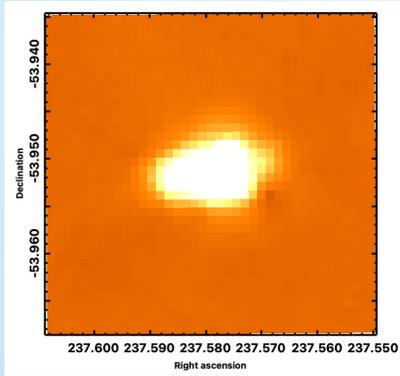


Traficante+2023

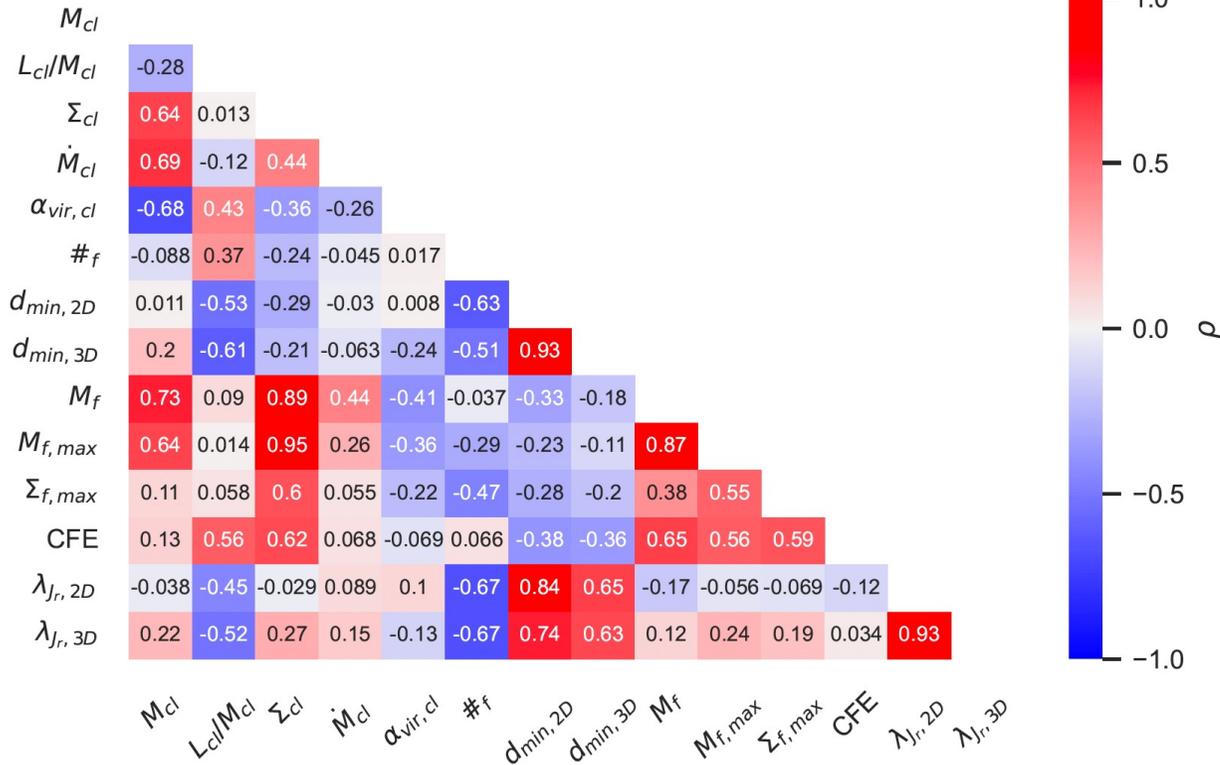


Relatively mild correlation ($\rho=0.44$)
 The clump accretion feeds the intra-clump medium?

SQUALO: clumps → fragments

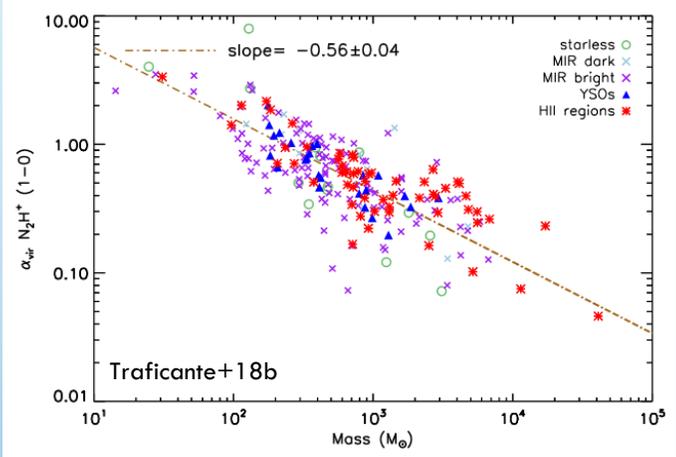
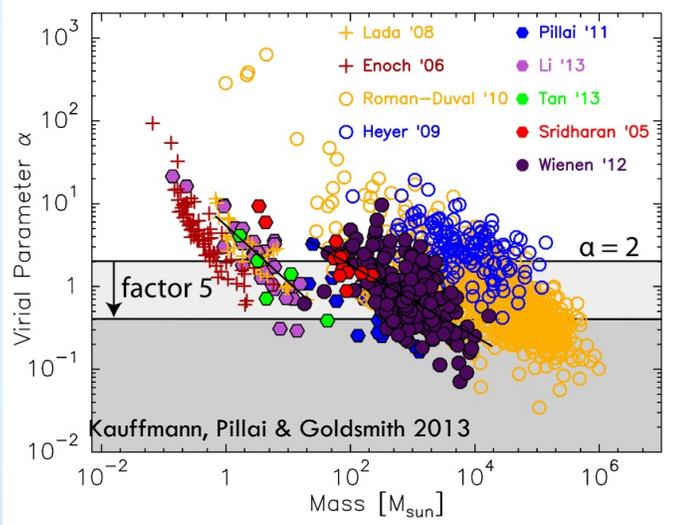


Traficante+2023



$$\alpha_{vir} \propto M^\delta$$

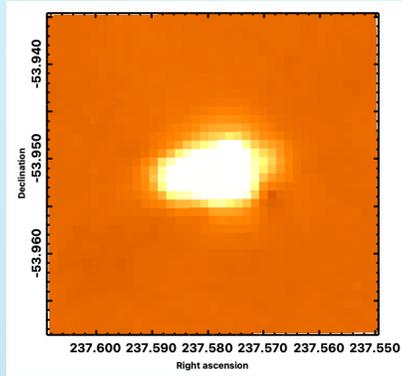
$$\delta \sim 0.5$$



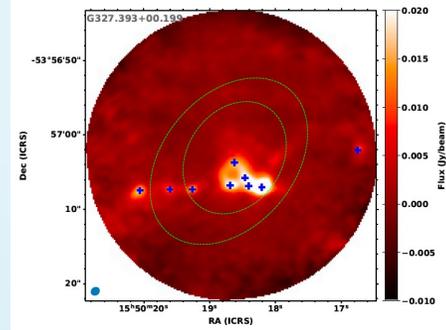
Real behaviour? Ballesteros-Paredes+11; Urquhart+18

Observational bias? Traficante+18c; Singh+21

SQUALO: clumps → fragments

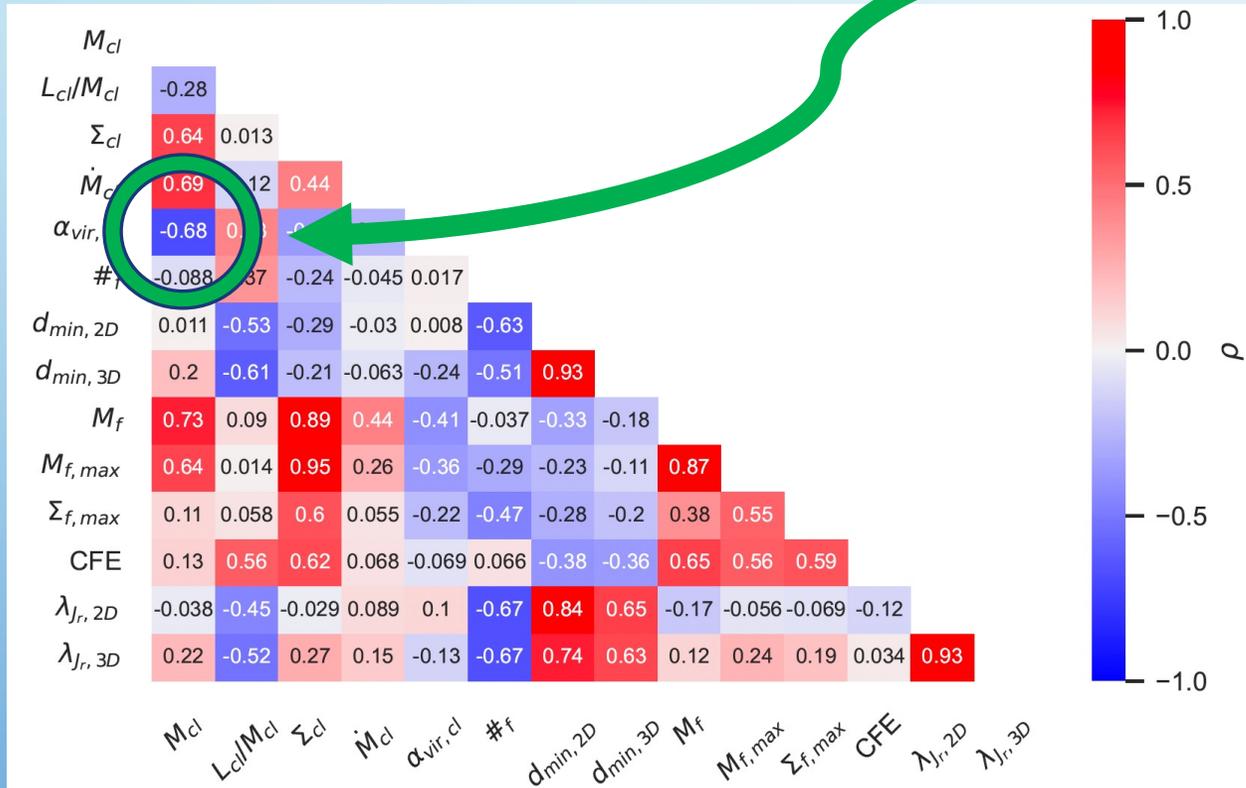
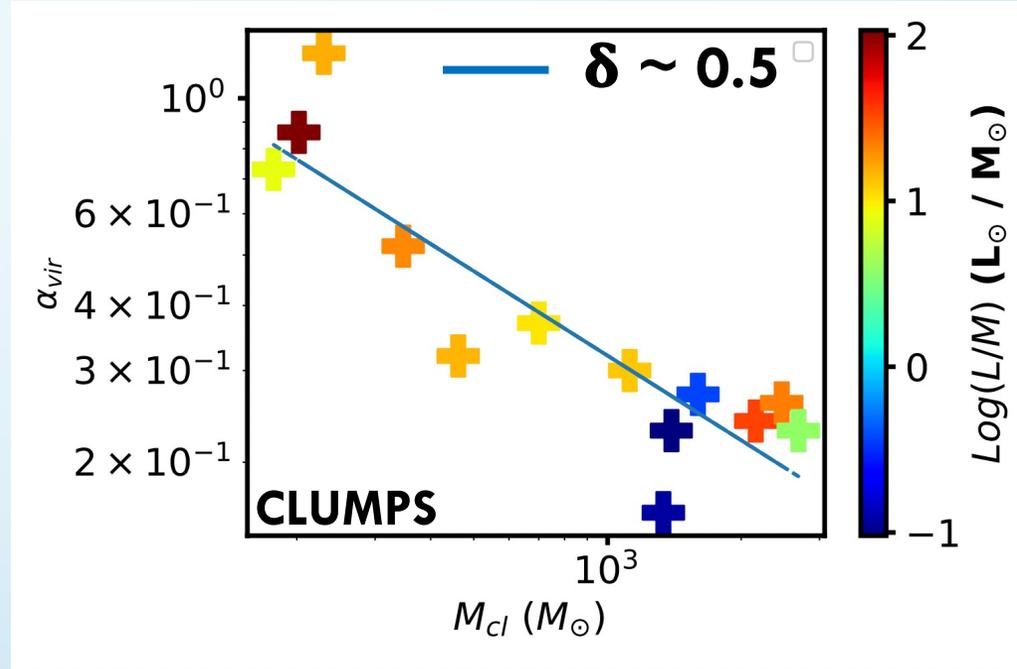


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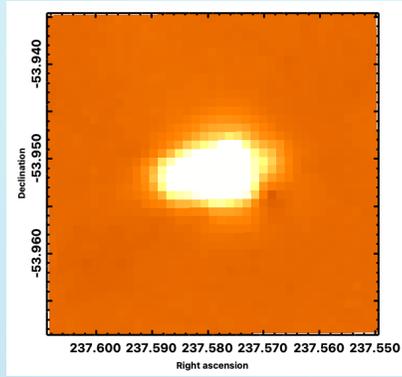


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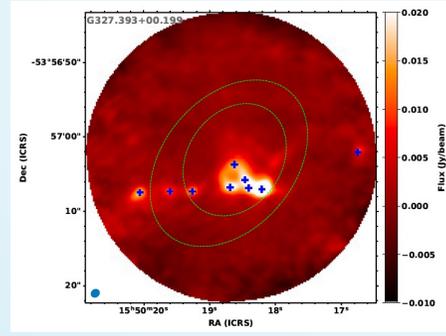
clumps



SQUALO: clumps → fragments



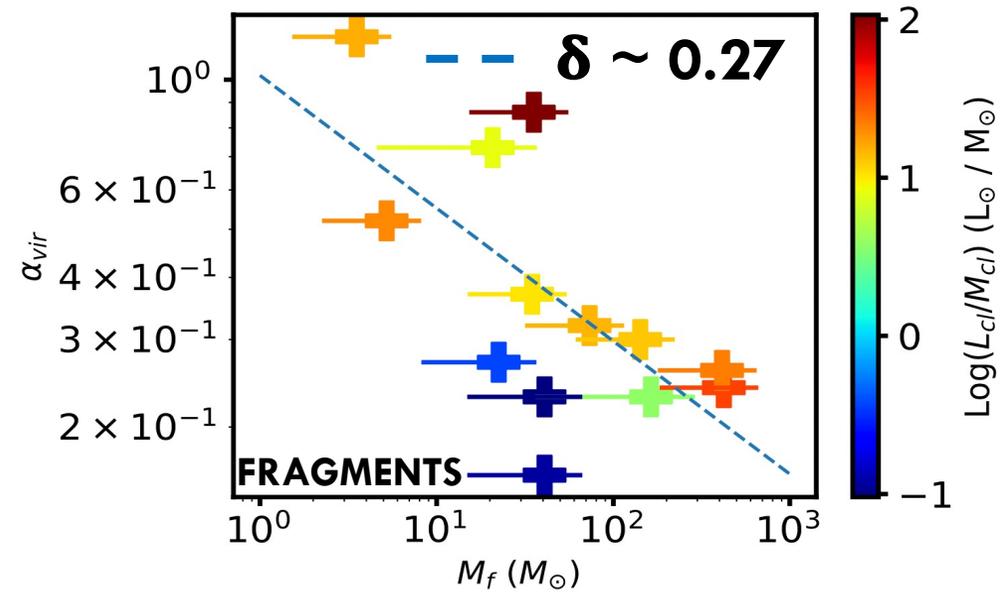
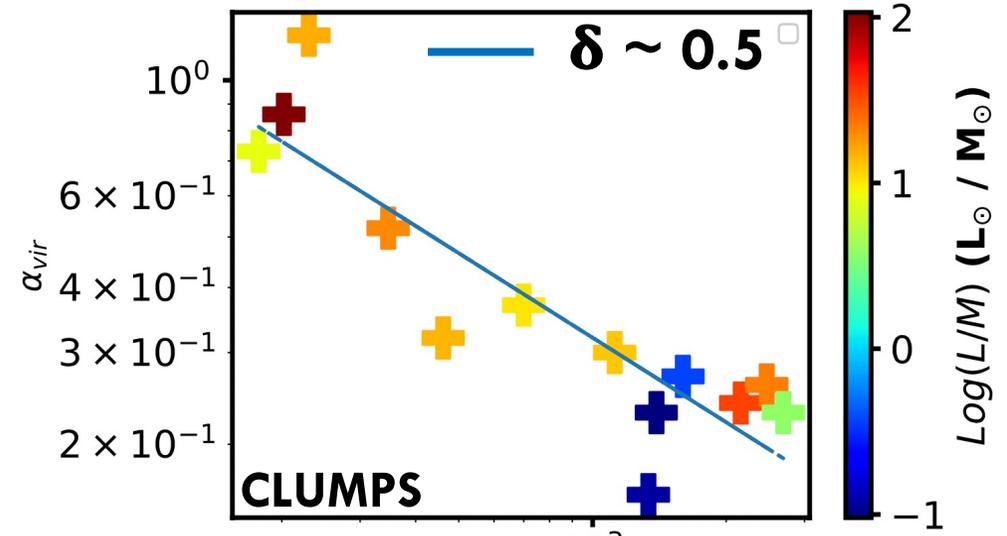
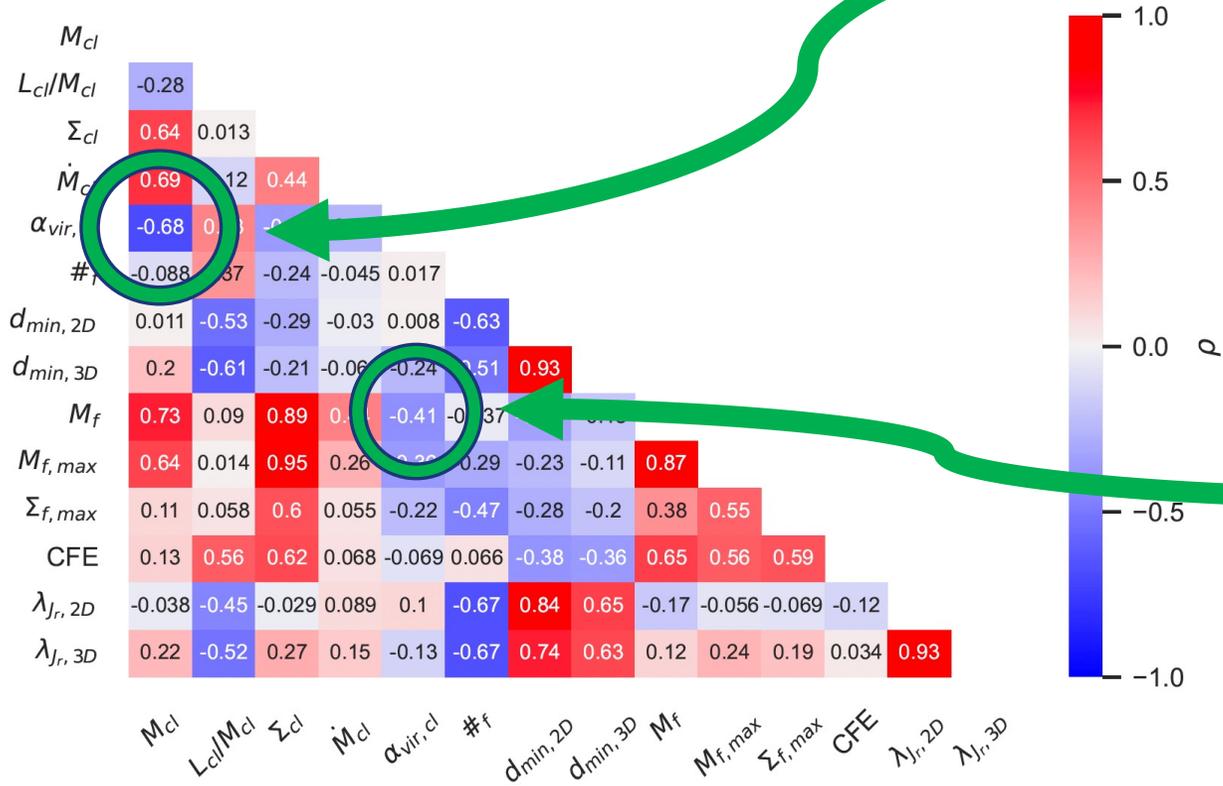
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Traficante+2023

clumps

clumps



Conclusions

- The ALMA-SQUALO survey has been designed to investigate the *core-fed* vs. *clump-fed* scenarios by looking at a sample of 13 clumps selected to:
 1. potentially forming massive objects ($\Sigma > 0.1 \text{ g cm}^2$)
 2. be at various evolutionary stages
 3. show evidence of infall at parsec scales
- Our results support the *clump-fed* scenario, in particular:
 1. The youngest clumps in the sample confirm **evidence of a high level of fragmentation**
 2. The formation mechanism seems **very dynamic**, with hints that the distance with seeds diminishes with time
 3. The mass of fragments and their energy balance (as estimated from the virial parameter) are **tightly connected with those of the parent clumps**

These results need to be confirmed with:

- a large sample of clumps resolved at the thousands of AU scales (**ALMAGAL**);
- data properly interpreted with dedicated suites of simulations (see **Alice Nucara's poster**)
- a larger set of dynamics at the clump scales. The **PANTA-REI ALMA Cycle 10 Large Project**: ~450 clumps to be mapped in Band 3 to trace the gas dynamics from molecular clouds down to thousands of AU scales.
(PIs: A. Traficante, N. Peretto, S. Bovino, S. Clarke and 50+ CoIs)