The density structure of the W51 GMC

Adam Ginsburg, John Bally, Cara Battersby, Allison Youngblood, Jeremy Darling, Erik Rosolowsky, Héctor Arce, and Mayra E. Lebrón Santos A&A 573A 106G Cold dust does not imply cold gas [see poster too]

H₂CO + CO can effectively provide line-of-sight geometry information & SF rate prediction

Massive stars have formed and are forming in the W51 protoclusters

W51 GMC



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W51 GMC

7% of Galactic MSF luminosity (Urquhart et al 2014a) 10⁶ M_o (Carpenter & Sanders 1998) D=5.1 kpc: **closest** massive proto-cluster







Column Filament N~2x10²² cm⁻²

I0 pc

HiGal SED fits

Wang, Testi, Ginsburg, Walmsley, Molinari, Schisano submitted

Temperature 18 - 32 K

10 рс

CO 3-2 T_B ~ 10 - 50 K



Parsons et al 2012

FIR Luminosity

Massive Protoclusters I Giant HII regions

SNR interaction



10 рс















"Star-forming gas" map: Integrated ¹³CO with corresponding $n(H_2) > 10^4$

Extragalactic-style "star formation map": Only agrees above n>10⁵ cm⁻³

Stars formed here, but no clusters



High density gas on the edge of a supernova: not forming many more stars High density gas on the edge of a supernova: not forming many more stars High density gas on the edge of a supernova: not forming many more stars



Large scale summary:

Feedback from distributed massive stars stops or slows star formation on cloud (100 pc) scales

Star formation continues in the densest gas, unaffected by feedback (so far)

W51 has not yet formed a mature, exposed massive star cluster, yet it is already the most active and luminous starforming complex in the Galaxy. Perhaps the clusters will end its reign? Until then, though, we can determine what is happening in the clusters

In >10⁴ M_o, R<1 pc clusters, ionized gas remains bound

VLA W51: Mehringer et al 1994

What happens in clusterforming GMCs?

- (most) gas can't escape from proto-YMCs
- What is the final star formation efficiency? Does the gas all get consumed?
- What happens at the bottom of the potential well?



W51 IRS 2



Lacy et al 2007: 12um ionized jet?

Extremely high velocity, ~100 km/s



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Zhang 1997, Zapata 2009 HOT molecular core (1500 K molecules)

Goddi 2015, Henkel 2013: High-J NH₃



















RA (J2000)





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