

The Critical Role of Galactic Dynamics in Regulating the Spatial Structure, Kinematics, and SFR

P22

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Defining features of Central Molecular Zone (CMZ): a unique laboratory

- ◆ Gas occupies a stream on an eccentric orbit of $R \sim 60\text{-}120$ pc

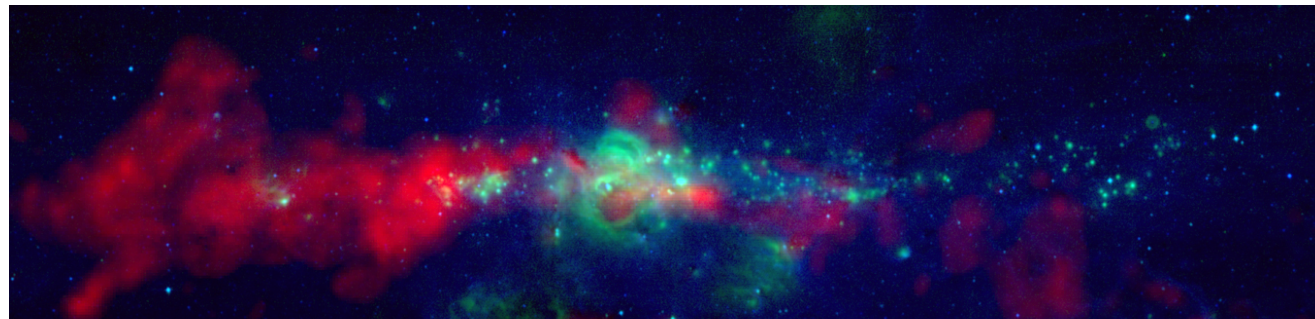
Molinari+11; Longmore+13b; Kruijssen+15; Henshaw+16

- ◆ Fully compressive tidal field at $R = 40\text{-}120$ pc

Kruijssen+15; Lucas 15; Kruijssen+18

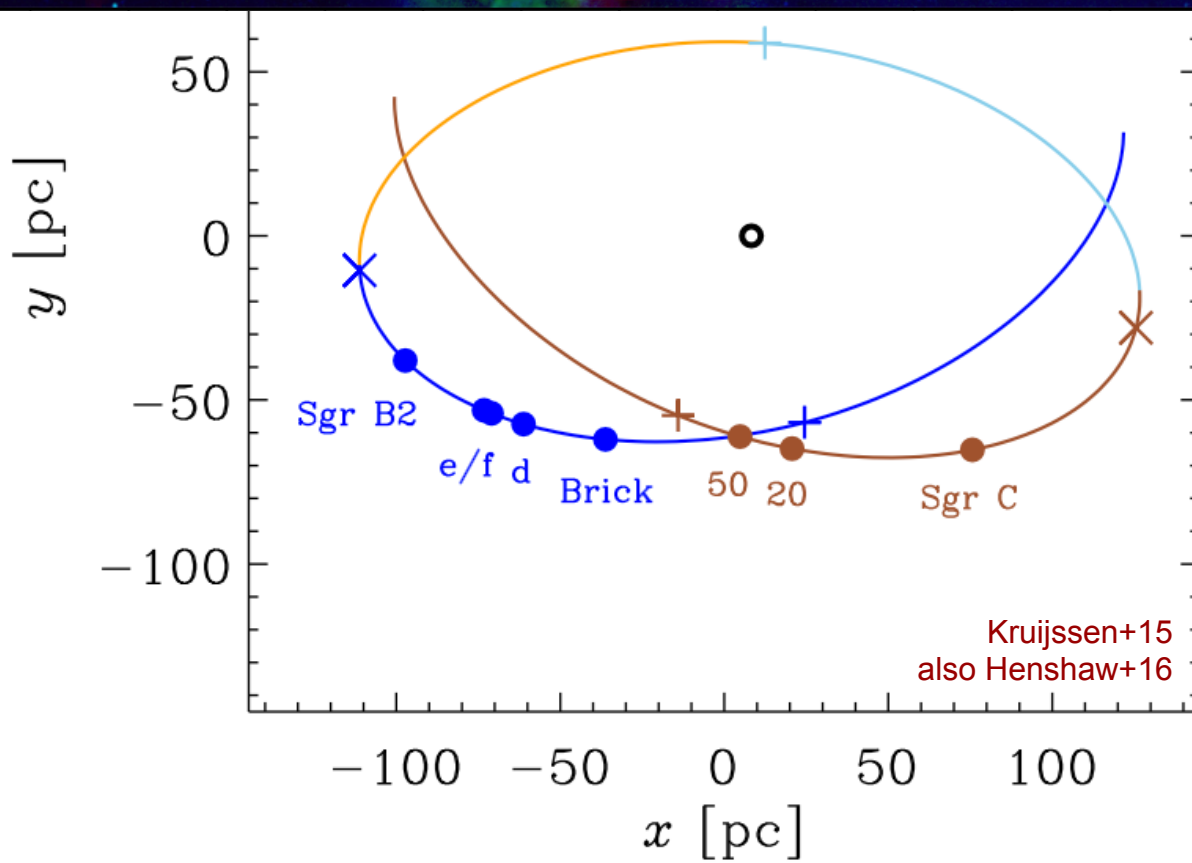
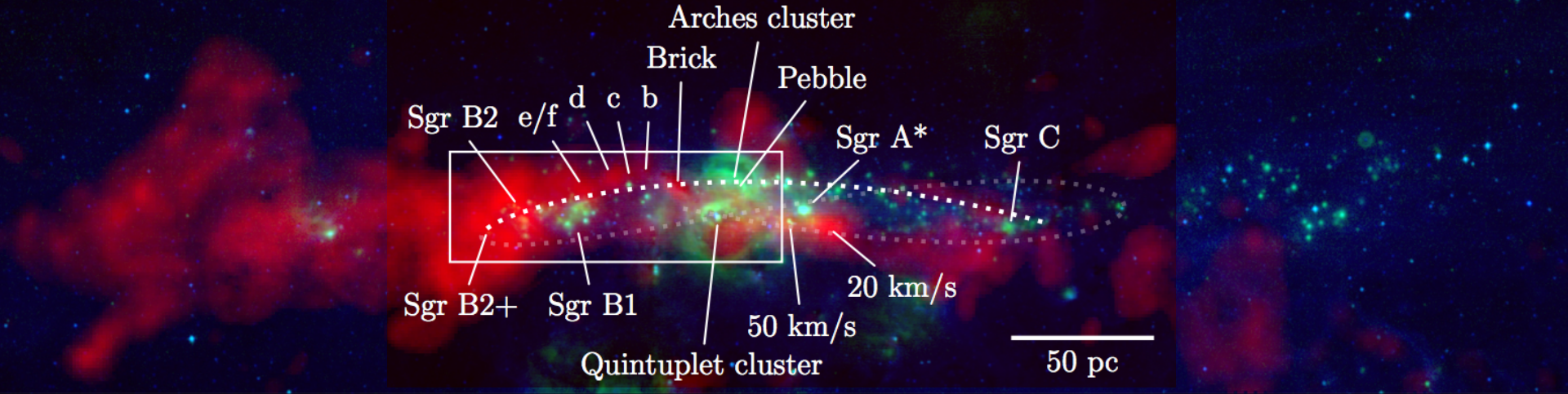
- ◆ Strong shear with $V/R \sim 1.7 \text{ Myr}^{-1}$ ($\sim 100\times$ higher than at solar radius)

Krumholz & Kruijssen 15; Krumholz+17; Jeffreson+18



600 pc







In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

$$\sigma_{\text{virial}} = 0.52 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\text{GMC}}}{10^2 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{R}{1 \text{ pc}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{Heyer+09}$$



In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{virial}} &= 0.52 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\text{GMC}}}{10^2 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{R}{1 \text{ pc}} \right)^{1/2} && \text{Heyer+09} \\ \sigma_{\text{shear}} &= 0.67 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{rot}}}{1.7 \text{ Myr}^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{1 \text{ pc}} \right) \text{ (CMZ)} && \text{Kruijssen+18} \\ \sigma_{\text{shear}} &= 0.30 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{rot}}}{0.026 \text{ Myr}^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{10 \text{ pc}} \right) \text{ (solar neighbourhood)}\end{aligned}$$



In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

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$$\rightarrow \sigma_{\text{shear}} > \sigma_{\text{virial}} \quad \text{if} \quad \left(\frac{n_{\text{GMC}}}{2.2 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right)^{1/2} < \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{rot}}}{1.7 \text{ Myr}^{-1}} \right) \text{ (CMZ)}$$

$$\left(\frac{n_{\text{GMC}}}{3.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right)^{1/2} < \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{rot}}}{0.026 \text{ Myr}^{-1}} \right) \text{ (solar neighbourhood)}$$



In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

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dense GMC



In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

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warm neutral medium



In the CMZ, galactic dynamics affect cloud evolution

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galactic dynamics affect 50 cm⁻³ cloud for R < 2 kpc (within Galactic bar!)



The dynamical evolution of molecular clouds near the Galactic Centre – II. Spatial structure and kinematics of simulated clouds

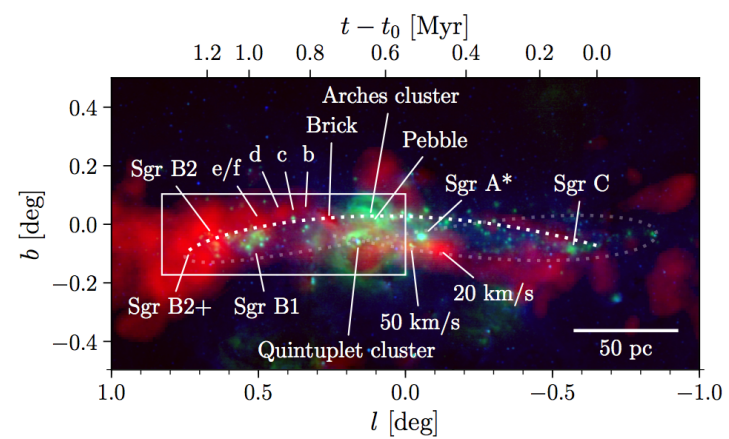
MNRAS submitted

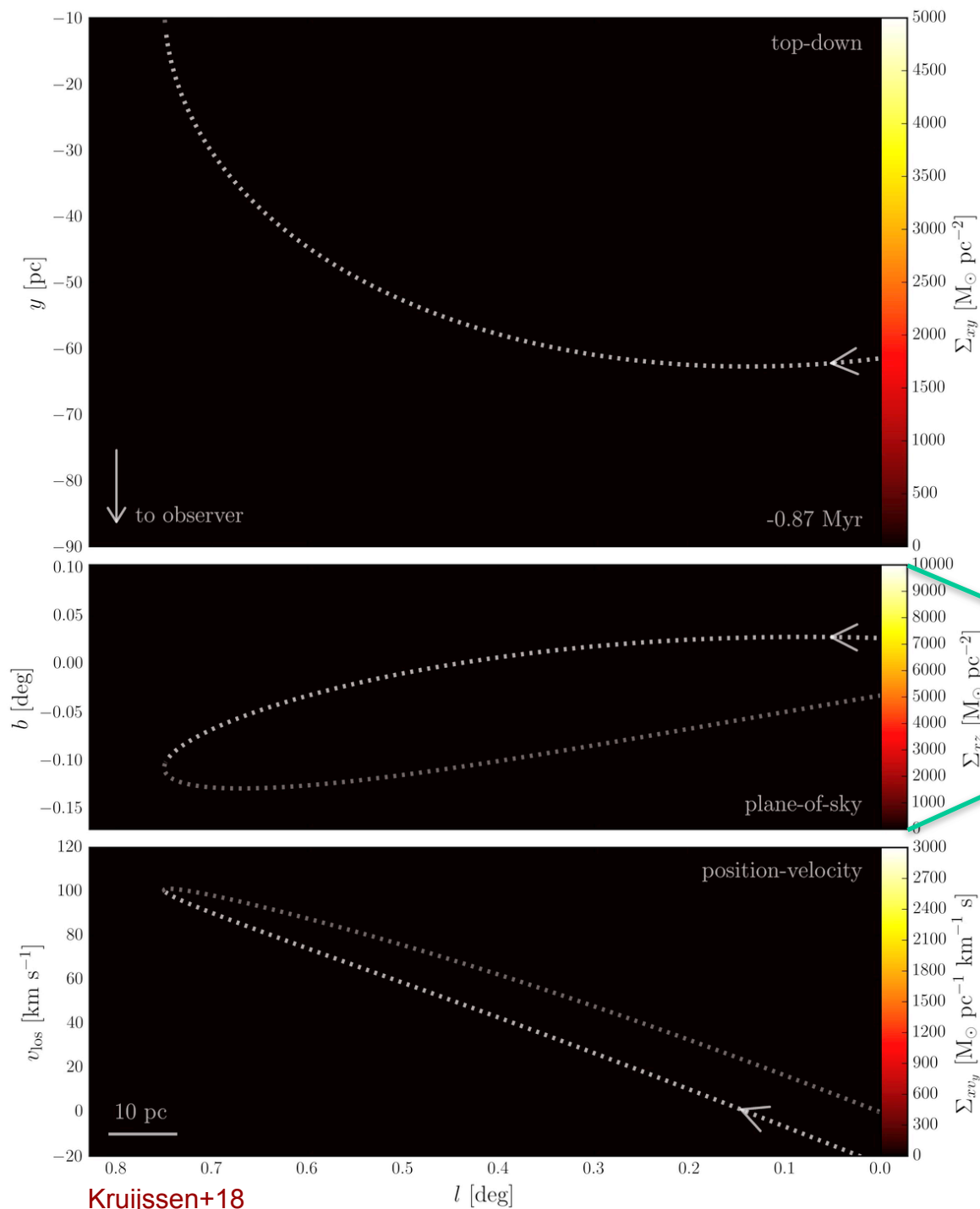
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A. Ginsburg,⁷ S. M. R. Jeffreson,¹ A. T. Barnes,^{4,8} C. D. Battersby,⁹ K. Immer,¹⁰
J. M. Jackson,¹¹ E. R. Keto,¹² N. Krieger,² E. A. C. Mills,¹³ Á. Sánchez-Monge,¹⁴
A. Schmiedeke,⁸ S. T. Suri¹⁴ and Q. Zhang¹²

The dynamical evolution of molecular clouds near the Galactic Centre – III. Tidally-induced star formation in protocluster clouds

MNRAS submitted next week

James E. Dale¹, J. M. Diederik Kruijssen² and S. N. Longmore³



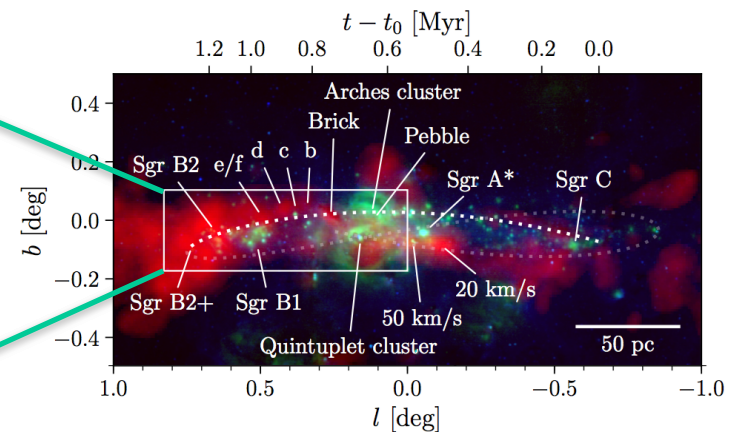


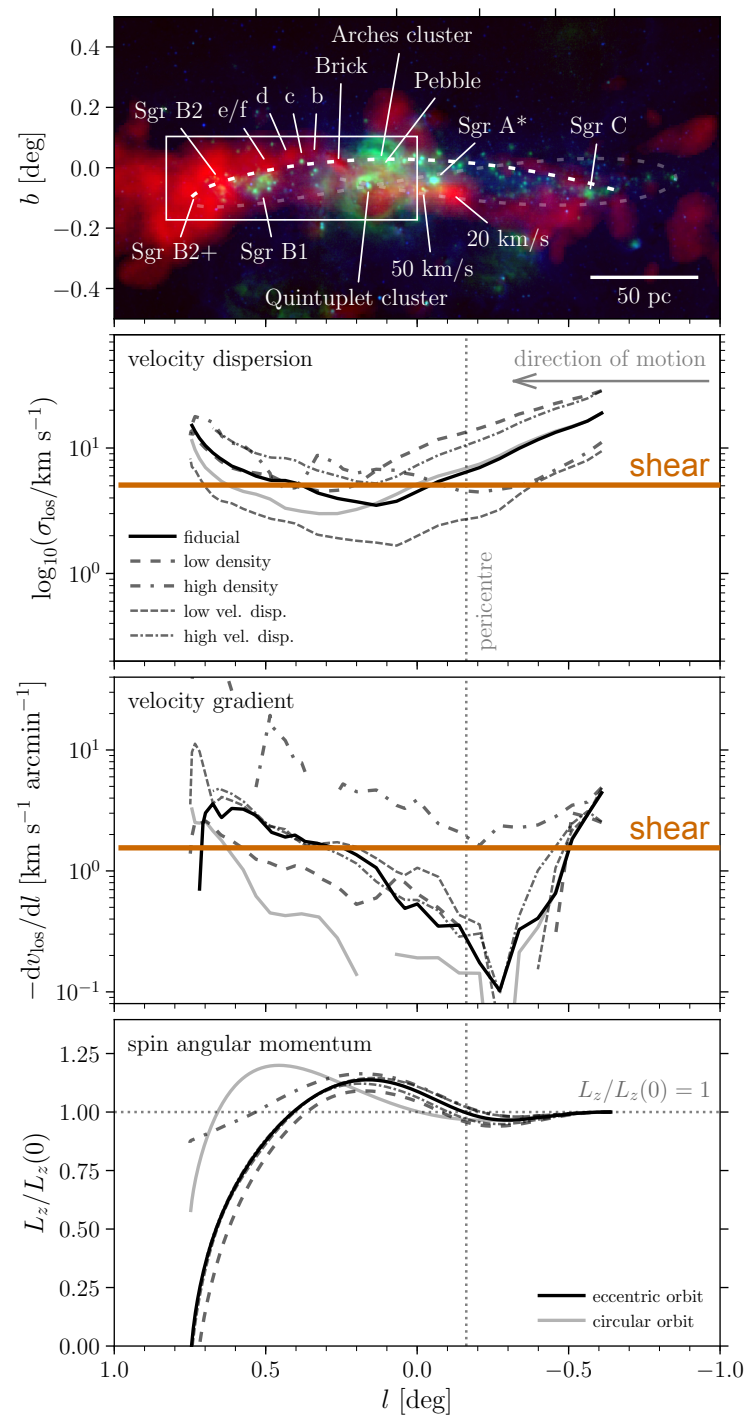
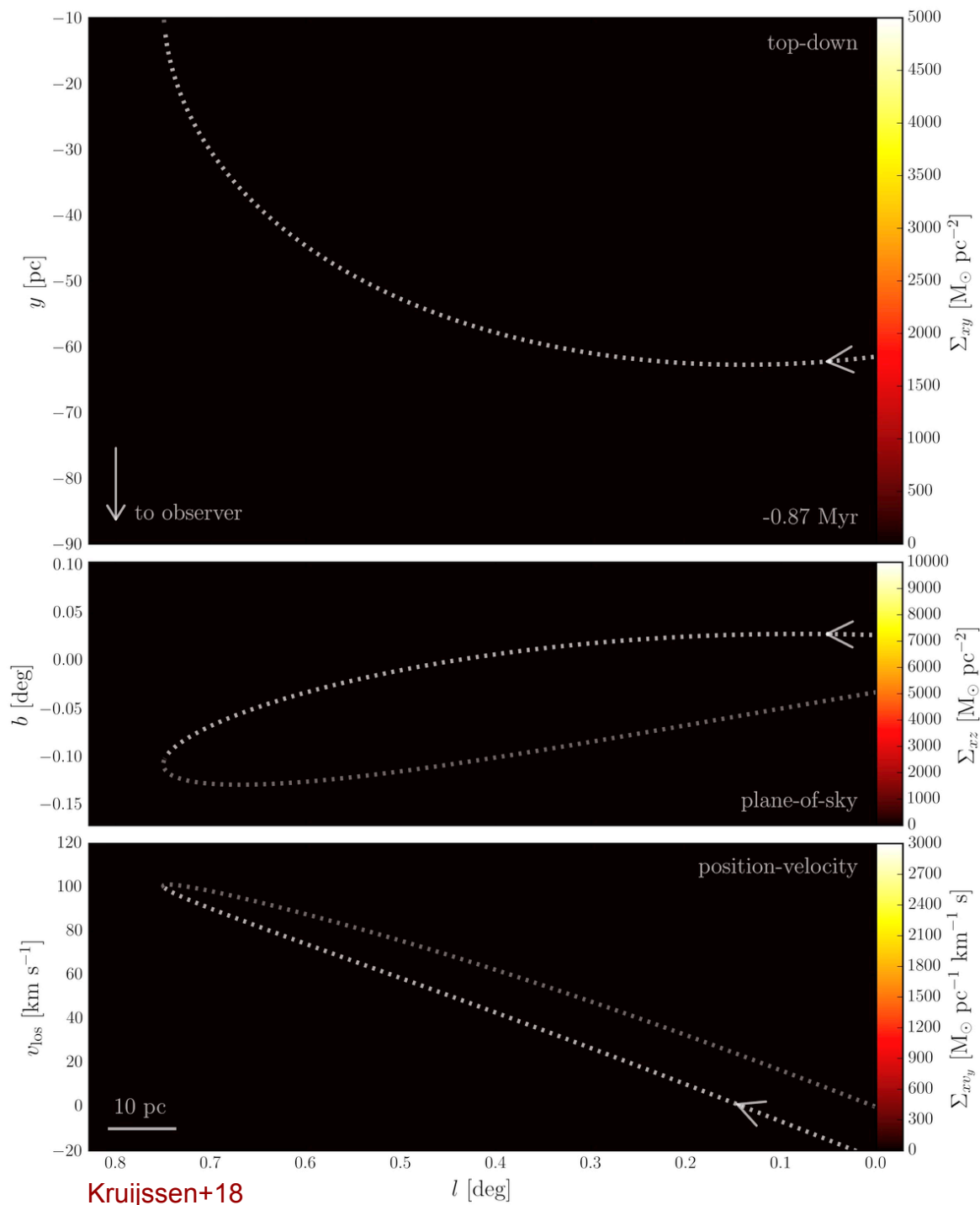
Krujissen+18

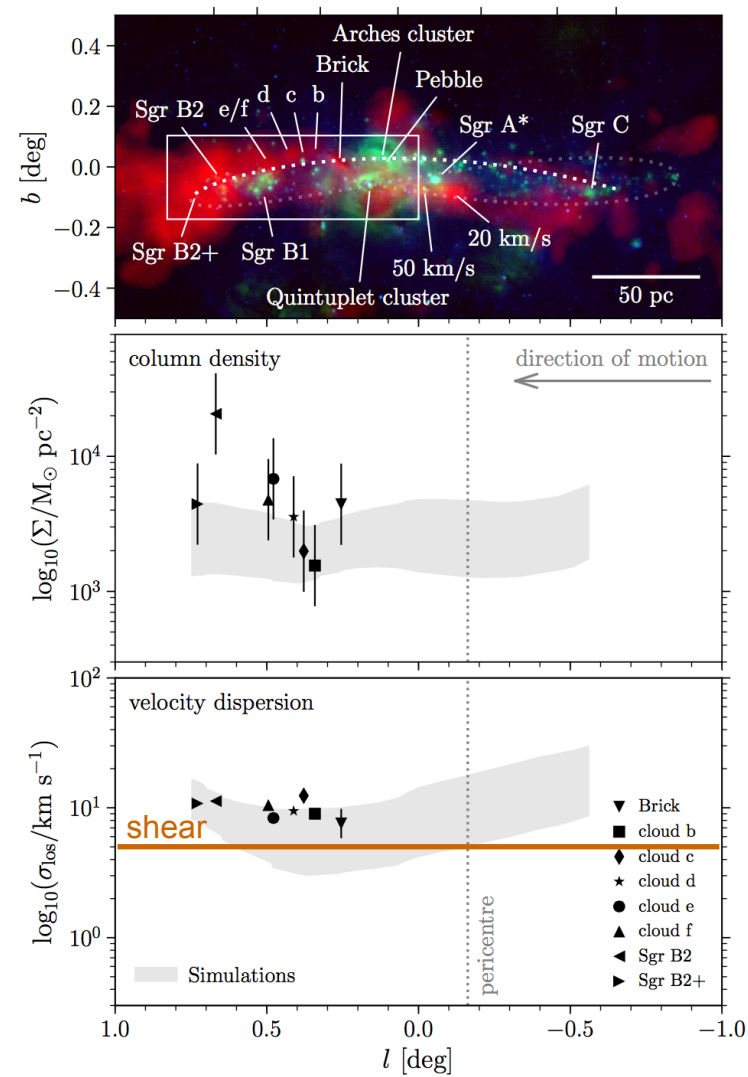
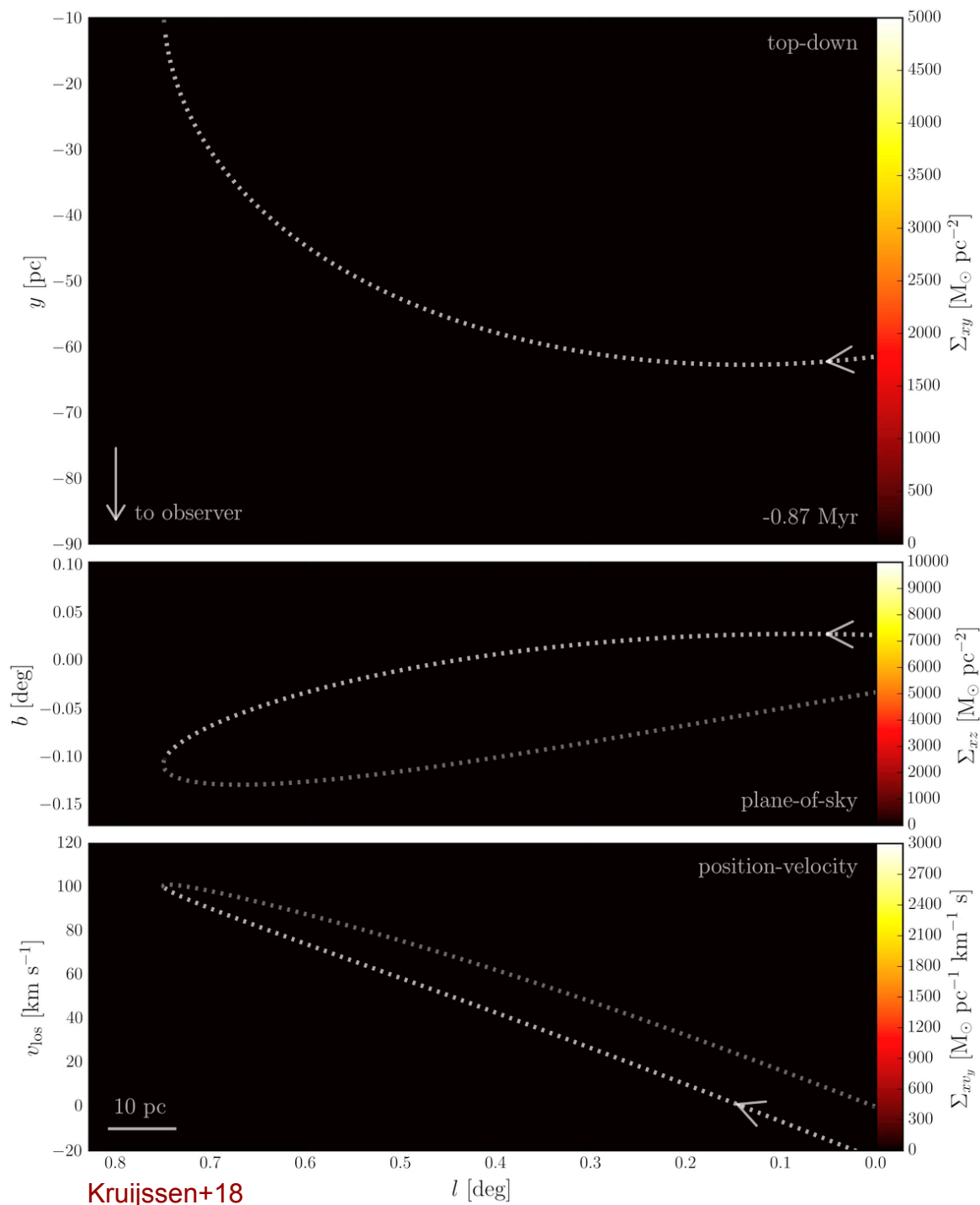
Table 1. Initial conditions of the simulations.

Simulation	M	R_t	σ	α_{vir}	ρ	Σ	t_{ff}
fiducial	7.7	13.6	24.1	9.4	1.3	1.3	0.94
low density	13.4	23.5	41.2	27.4	0.4	0.8	1.63
high density	4.5	7.8	13.9	3.1	3.8	2.3	0.54
low vel. disp.	1.0	6.8	12.1	9.4	1.3	0.7	0.94
high vel. disp.	26.1	20.4	36.2	9.4	1.3	2.0	0.94

Note: All listed quantities are evaluated over the full volume of the clouds, i.e. out to the truncation radius R_t , which is about 1.7 times the half-mass radius. Units: M in $10^5 M_{\odot}$, R_t in pc, σ in km s^{-1} , ρ in 10^3 cm^{-3} , Σ in $10^3 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^2$, and t_{ff} in Myr.



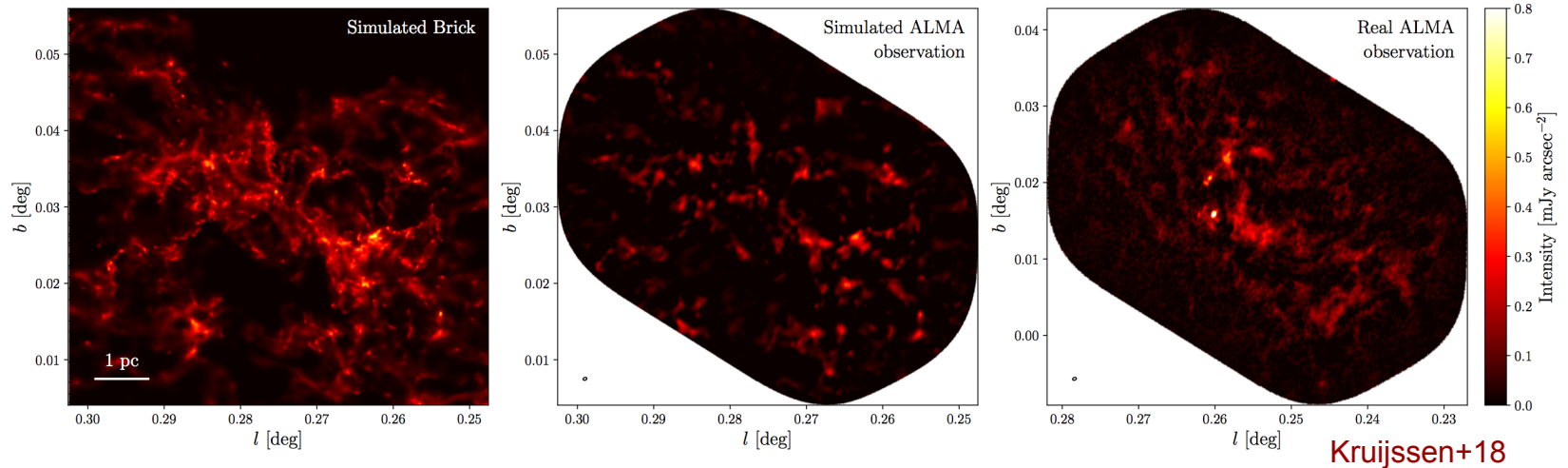






Structure of simulation at position of the Brick resembles observed cloud

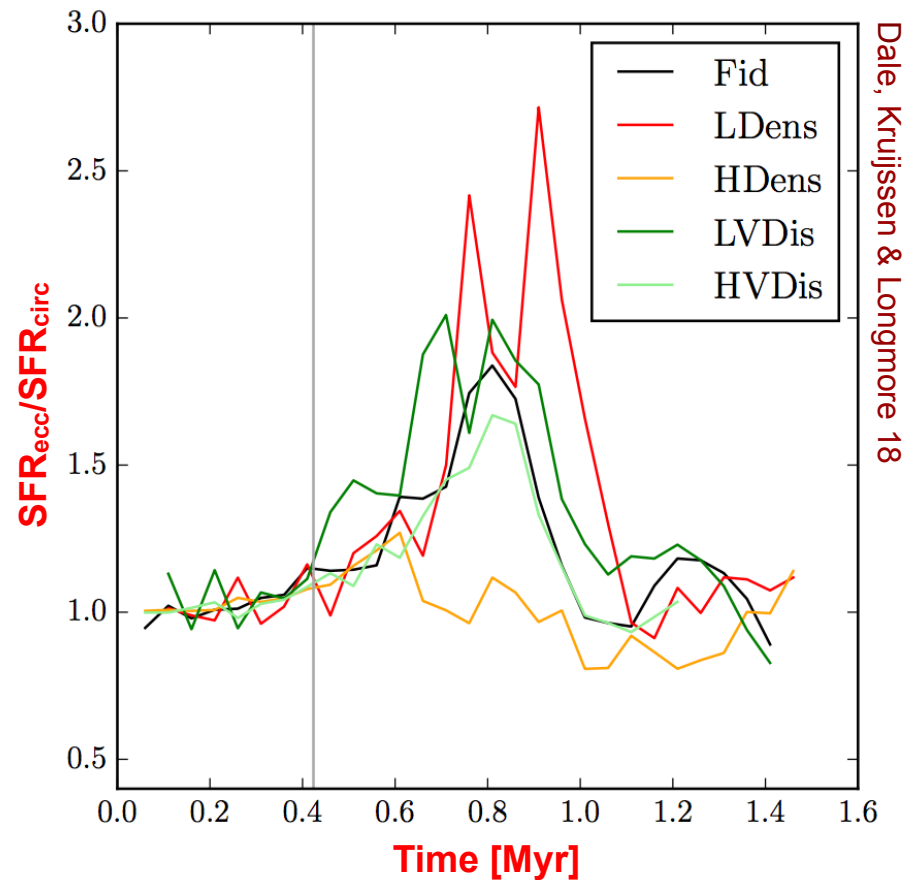
- ◆ Peak brightness, fragmentation length, morphology similar





Pericentre passage enhances SFR by factor ~2

- ◆ Star formation rate in clouds on eccentric orbits is enhanced post-pericentre



Date, Kruijssen & Longmore 18



Conclusions

- ◆ CMZ clouds shaped by shear, tidal/geometric deformation, pericentre passage
- ◆ *Shear* is an important turbulence driver in the CMZ → solenoidal turbulence
- ◆ Conservation of angular momentum during *gas accretion onto the cloud* and *gravitational collapse* drives large velocity gradients
- ◆ *Compressive tidal field* turns clouds into spinning pancakes
- ◆ Tidal perturbation by *pericentre passage* enhances SFR by factor of 2
- ◆ *All galaxies* have central tidally compressive regions driving nuclear starbursts
- ◆ Understanding variety of turbulence drivers enabled by *ALMA LP* of the CMZ
see Jonathan Henshaw's talk on Monday