Star Formation Taste Tests



C●MPLETE

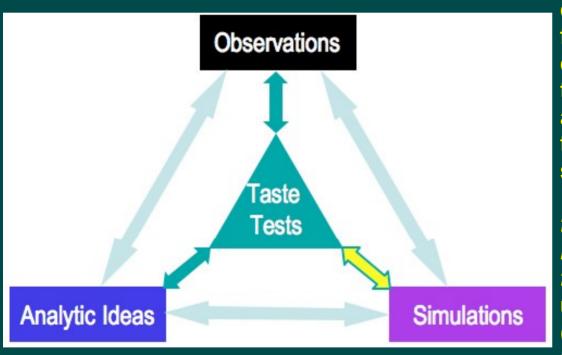
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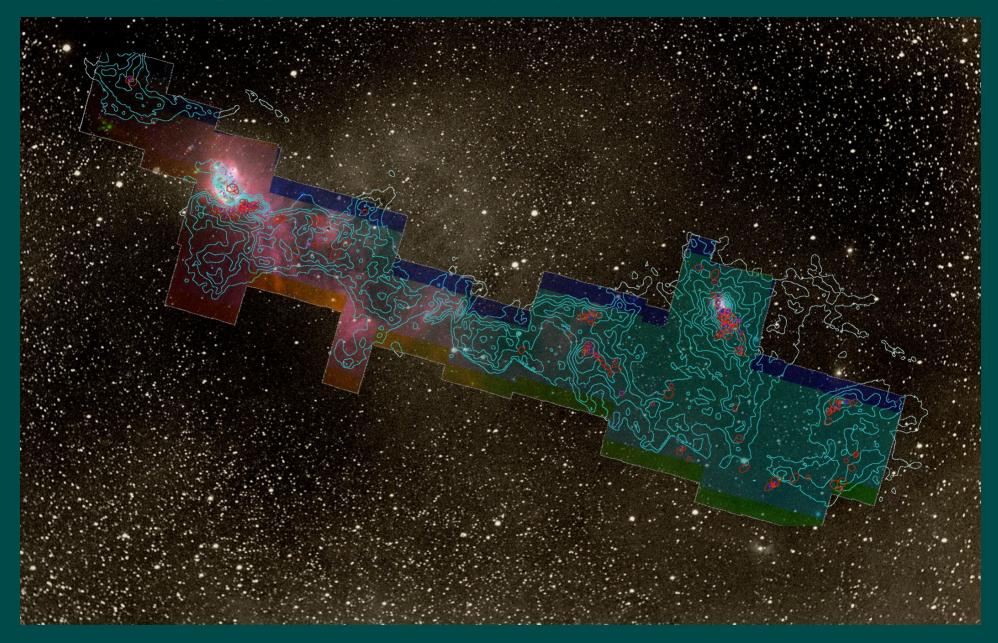
"Tasting" Star Formation



"Taste Tests"? We frame this project by analogy. How does a great chef, making a complicated dish, know if she has created what she originally intended when she is done cooking? She "tastes." She informs her cooking with her extensive knowledge of food chemistry (analytic theory), uses all the cooking equipment (simulations) she has in the kitchen to try to make something edible and tasty (star forming, and realistic), and then she uses her senses (observations) to see if what she made tastes as intended. "Tasting" in cooking actually encompasses the joint action of many senses: we propose here a combination of statistical techniques that we call "taste tests." The tests will allow us to discerningly decide if what we sense (observe) and what we can cook (simulate) might actually be tasty (form stars), and how (analytic theory) that happens.

from: Goodman & Rosolowsky, NSF Proposal Fall 2006

What's on the Menu?

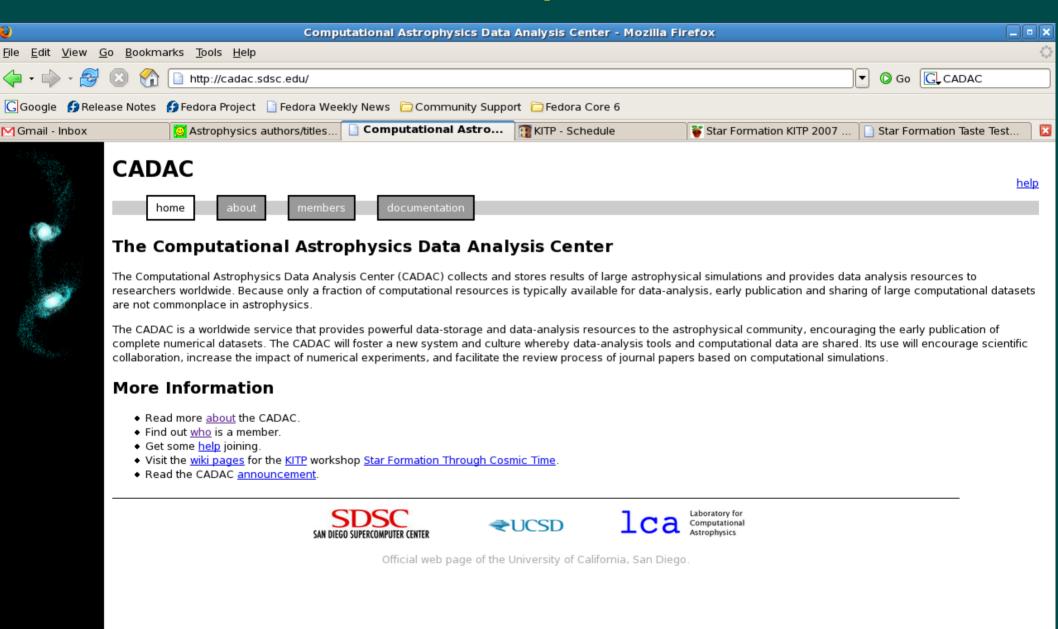


- Isolated and Clustered Star Formation; Dead Zones

Recipes

- Collection of Simulations representing various conditions of star forming regions
- We will request/encourage simulators to share simulation data cubes
- We will make use of CADAC

Recipes



Computational As... Starting Take Scre...

4:13 PM (1)

Done

Applications Places System

Tasting (key step)

- "Observe" the Simulations: Apply Radiative Transfer to the simulations. (e.g. Padoan, Nordlund, Juvela)
- Codes: RADISH, MOCASSIN, and others (Chakrabarti et al., Ercolano et al., Keto et al.)
- Use statistical tests to compare true observations with "observed" simulations.
- Tests: PDFS, power spectra, auto-corr funcs, spectral correlation, VCA, PCA, CLOUDSHINE, DENDROGRAMS

Column Density from Cloudshine?

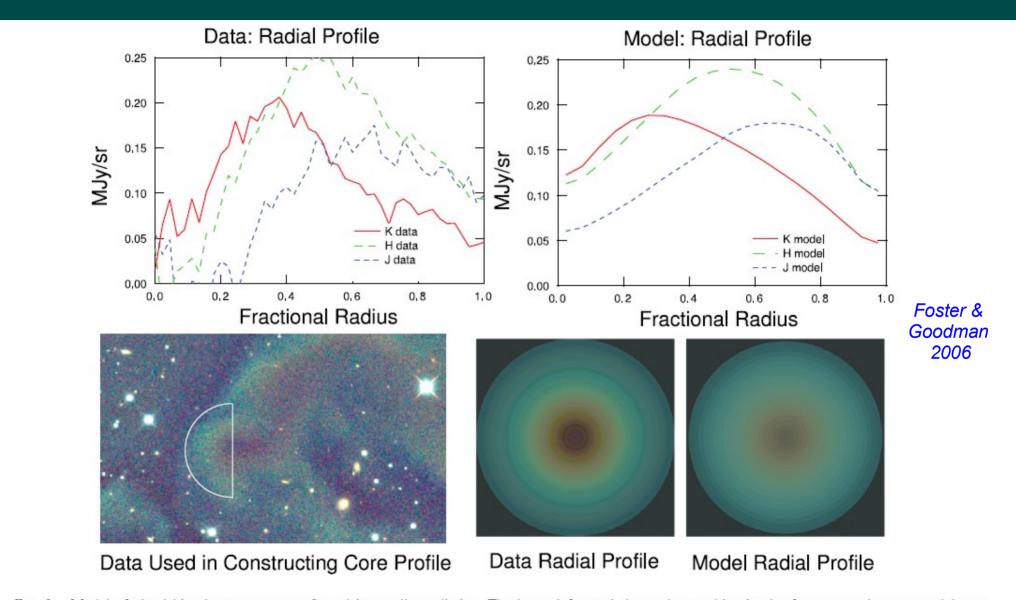
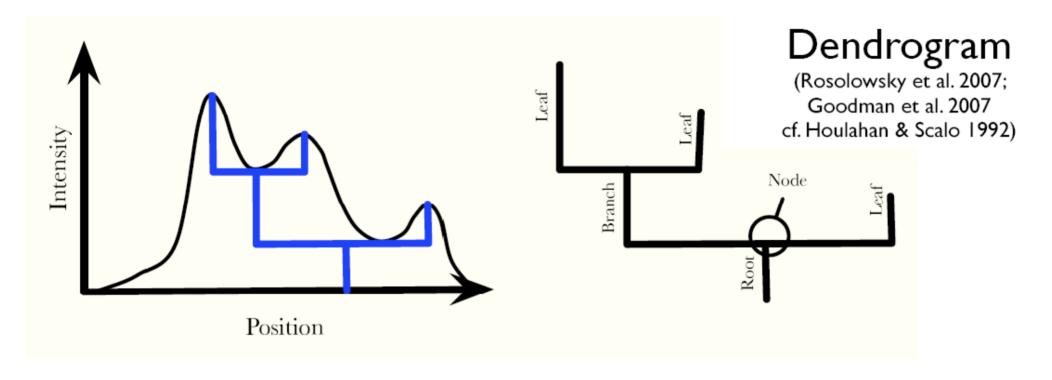
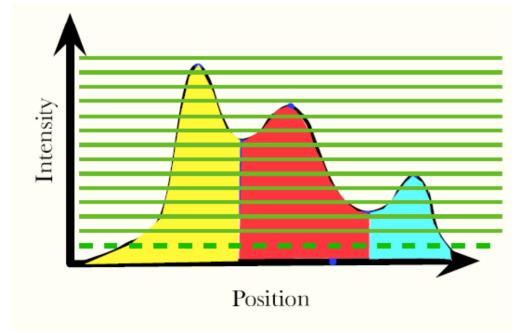


Fig. 3.—Model of cloudshine in one core as reflected interstellar radiation. The lower left panel shows the roughly circular feature we chose to model as a sphere. Due to the surrounding structure, only the left half of the circle was used to derive an angle-averaged radial profile. The comparison between this radial profile and our best-fit model (an r^{-2} density profile and a total optical depth of 120 mag of visual extinction) is shown in two ways: above as radial flux profiles in individual bands and in the lower right as a synthetic color-composite image that allows for an overall comparison. Although the fit is good, the central region of the core is darker than predicted by the model. Some of this may be due to self-sky subtraction in the image (which causes dark edges around bright features) and a nonspherical, nonisotropically illuminated core, and some may be due to a failure to adequately model the density structure at the center of the core.

Dendrograms (Hierarchical) vs. CLUMPFIND (Non-hierarchical)



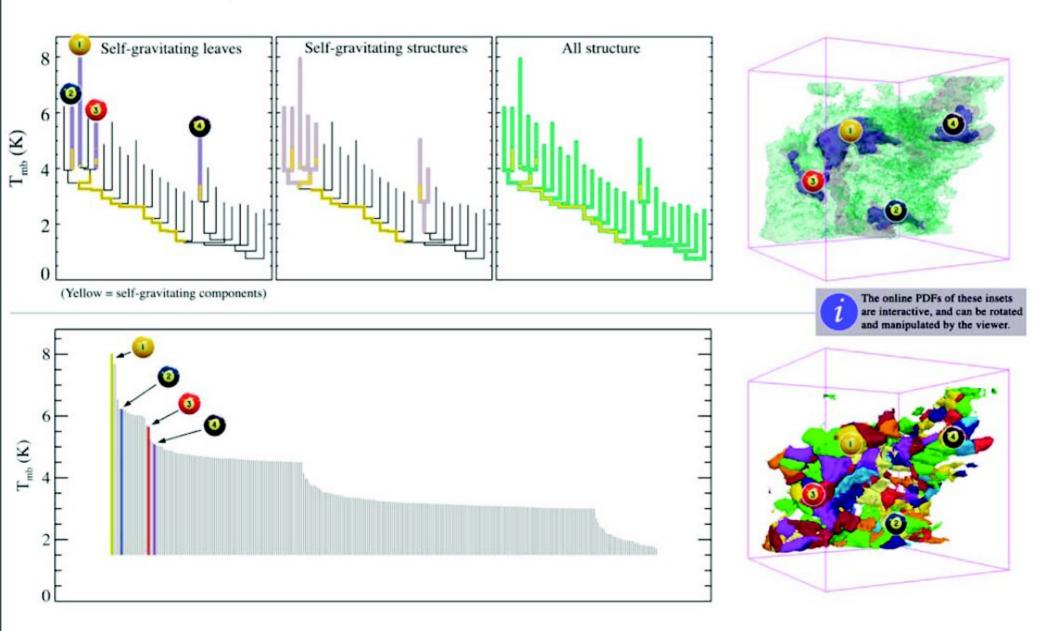


CLUMPFIND

(Williams et al. 1994)

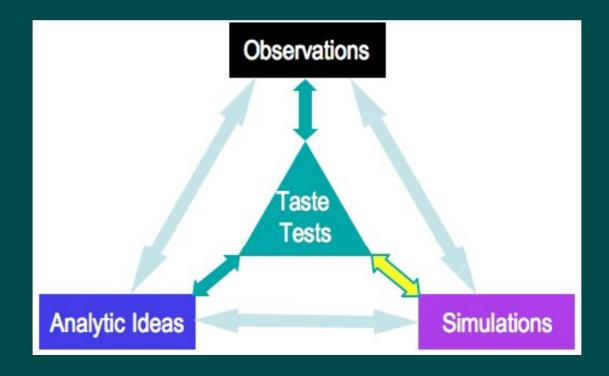
Dendrograms (Hierarchical) vs. CLUMPFIND (Non-hierarchical)

L1448 region of Perseus



Cooks and Tasters Wanted

- Similar to observations, simulations will be available to everyone through CADAC
- We envision a collaborative effort



Cooks and Tasters Wanted



