Two Mass Distributions in the L 1641 Molecular Clouds: The
Herschel connection of Dense Cores and Filaments in Orion A

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ABSTRACT

We present the Herschel Gould Belt survey maps of the L 1641 molecular clouds in Orion A. We extracted both the filaments and dense cores in the region. We identified which of dense sources are proto- or pre-stellar, and studied their association with the identified filaments. We find that although most (71%) of the pre-stellar sources are located on filaments there is still a significant fraction of sources not associated with such structures. We find that these two populations (on and off the identified filaments) have distinctly different mass distributions. The mass distribution of the sources on the filaments is found to peak at $4M_\odot$ and drives the shape of the CMF at higher masses, which we fit with a power law of the form $dN/d\log M \propto M^{-1.4\pm0.4}$. The mass distribution of the sources off the filaments, on the other hand, peaks at $0.8M_\odot$ and leads to a flattening of the CMF at masses lower than $\sim 4M_\odot$. We postulate that this difference between the mass distributions is due to the higher proportion of gas that is available in the filaments, rather than in the diffuse cloud.

Subject headings: stars: formation – stars: low-mass – ISM: clouds – ISM: individual objects (L1641) – infrared: ISM

1. Introduction

Results from recent large scale star formation surveys at far-infrared wavelengths (e.g. the Gould Belt survey, André et al. 2010) the Hi-
GAL survey, Molinari et al. [2010] as well as surveys in molecular emission tracers (e.g. Falgarone et al. 1998) demonstrate the practically ubiquitous presence of filaments in star forming regions. Whether these are a consequence of turbulence (e.g. colliding flows; Klessen et al. 2004, Gong & Ostriker 2011) or arise from instabilities in self-gravitating sheets, filaments are observed to have complex structures with branches and hubs (Myers 2009). It is on such structures that most, but not all, dense cores are observed to exist (e.g. Men'shchikov et al. 2010, André et al. 2010). Since dense cores are thought to be the precursors of proto-stars (e.g. Enoch et al. 2006) and that the core mass function (CMF) of such cores is similar in shape to the stellar initial mass function (IMF) (Motte, André, & Neri 1998, Motte et al. 2001, Alves, Lombardi, & Lada 2007, Könyves et al. 2010) it is imperative to understand how their immediate environment - here the presence of filaments - affects them and influences their mass distribution.

In this Letter we continue the study of the Orion A molecular cloud (MC) complex, in the framework of the Herschel Gould Belt survey (HGBS) (André et al. 2010, Roy et al. 2013), focusing on the observations of the L 1641 molecular clouds. Assuming the same distance as for the ONC of 414\(\pm\)7 pc (Menten et al. 2007), L 1641 is the southernmost part of the Orion A (MC), and constitutes the continuation of the integral shaped filament. With the exception of L 1641–N it is considered to be a low to intermediate mass star formation region (Allen & Davis 2008). Hence, L 1641 is an ideal site to study the link between filaments and the formation of dense cores. Here, we report on the striking difference between the properties of cores located on filamentary structures compared to those in the rest of the cloud.

3. Analysis - The L 1641 Molecular Clouds

In the left panel of Figure 1 we present the RGB colour composite image of the L 1641 clouds. We follow the Allen & Davis (2008) nomenclature for these regions, where L 1641 refers to all regions at Declinations below \(\delta\)\(\text{J2000}=\)0.6\(^\circ\)\(\pm\)10\(^\circ\). However, it should be noted that we have not included the L 1641–N region. The Herschel maps of the L 1641 clouds show that it is permeated with a network of interconnecting filaments arranged in (partly) overlapping, V-shaped substructures. Most of the filaments lie on a coherent Northwest-to-Southeast axis, except in the southernmost parts of this map. Here, this generally collimated network of filaments splits in two directions, with some filamentary structures following an almost orthogonal direction to the above axis (i.e. from east to west).

In the following analysis we use a dust opacity of \(\kappa_{\text{Thz}}=0.1\ \text{cm}^2\text{g}^{-1}\) (cf. Beckwith et al. 1990) and fix the dust emissivity, \(\beta\), to 2 (Hildebrand 1983), as is the standard adopted for the HGBS (e.g. Könyves et al. 2010), to derive the mass of the dense sources and the column density map of the region.

3.1. The Filaments

The filamentary shape of the dust distribution in the cloud is most evident in the column density map obtained by fitting greybody SEDs in each pixel of the Herschel 160 to 500 \(\mu\)m maps (see the right panel of Figure 1). We identify the filamentary regions on the column density map by means of algorithms for pattern recognition. In short, such algorithms start from the second derivative of the map (see also Molinari et al. 2010), compute the eigenvalues of the Hessian matrix in each pixel...
Fig. 1.— **Left:** The RGB (blue: 160 µm; green: 250 µm and red: 350 µm) image of the L1641 MC. The intricate network of filaments that continue down from the integral shaped filament in the northern region of Orion A (not covered here) easily stands out. The scale is logarithmic to accommodate the wide intensity range of the map. **Right:** The column density map of the L1641 MCs expressed in units of extinction (the contour level is at 2 A\textsubscript{V}). The resolution of the map is 36''\textsubscript{''}. A colour version of this image can be found in the online version of this letter.

and select the regions where the curvature along one of the eigendirections exceeds a certain threshold value. This threshold defines the minimum variation in the contrast that is accepted to separate a filamentary region from its surroundings. Afterwards, morphological operators are applied to determine the central pixels of the identified regions. A more detailed description of the method will be presented in Schisano et al. (submitted). Across the L1641 MCs the average deconvolved FWHM width of the filaments is 0.15 pc, in agreement with Arzoumanian et al. (2011). Their lengths vary from 0.5 pc to ∼9 pc. Temperatures along their ridge are found to be generally lower than the surrounding medium at 12–13 K and the masses range from ∼5 M\textsubscript{\odot} to 5×10\textsuperscript{3} M\textsubscript{\odot}. These values are in broad agreement with the findings of Nagahama et al. (1998); any divergence is likely due to the lower resolution of their \textsuperscript{13}CO J=1→0 data (2′ vs 36'') and the use of slightly different distances to the cloud (484 pc instead of 414 pc).

### 3.2. The Sources

We used the CUrvature Threshold EXtractor package (CuTEx; Molinari et al. 2011) to detect and extract, through Gaussian fitting and background subtraction, the sources individually from each band. We accept only those sources with a S/N ratio higher than 5. We merge the five catalogues, following Elia et al. (2010), associating sources across the bands if their positional distance is within the radius of the Herschel HPBW at the longer wavelength. We do not consider cases of multiple associations, i.e. at shorter wavelengths we kept the source closest to the position of the centre of the equivalent source at the longer wavelength. We have not attempted to split the flux densities of the sources at longer wavelengths at such instances. We select only those sources that are found in three consecutive bands whose size at FWHM is less than 0.1 pc or ∼50" across, in order to select single core sources rather than clumps.

In total we find 493 sources which we fit with a grey-body model to determine the masses and
temperatures of these cores. The complete and
definite catalogue of this region will be presented
in a forthcoming publication.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Column Density and Mass

We derived the total mass of the area included
within A\textsubscript{V} of 2 magnitudes from the constructed
column density map (Figure 1), where the conversion
between column density and extinction is
given by \(N_{\text{H}_2} = 9.4 \times 10^{20} A\textsubscript{V} \) (Bohlin, Savage, &
Drake 1978). We find a mass of \(3.7 \times 10^4 \, M_\odot\)
for the L1641 molecular clouds. Again, using the
column density map we estimate the total mass
within the identified filaments at \(1.16 \times 10^4 \, M_\odot\)
which represents 31.4% of the total mass of the
L1641 molecular clouds.

4.2. Source Classification

To identify the proto-stellar cores in our cata-
logue, we assume that objects with a 70 µm
detection are proto-stellar cores (Stutz et al. 2013,
Dunham et al. 2008). Since the L1641 clouds have
been observed by Spitzer in 24 µm (Megeath et al.
2012) we use these images and catalogue to deter-
mine whether our identified proto-stellar cores are
do also detected in 24 µm. We find that all of our
proto-stellar cores (109 objects) are also detected
in 24 µm, while none of the rest (384) have a 24 µm
counterpart. We, therefore, feel confident in our
classification of objects with a 70 µm detection as
proto-stellar cores.

We further differentiate between pre-stellar
cores (i.e. starless, gravitationally collapsing
cores, e.g. Andre, Ward-Thompson, & Barsony
2000, di Francesco et al. 2007), from the starless,
non-collapsing objects, potentially confined by ex-
ternal pressure, using the critical Bonnor-Ebert
mass, \(M_{\text{BE}} \approx 2.4 R_{\text{BE}} a^2 / G\) (Bonnor 1956), where
\(a\) is the isothermal sound speed at the core temper-
ature, given from the grey-body model fit, \(G\)
the gravitational constant, and \(R_{\text{BE}}\) the Bonnor-
Ebert radius. As \(R_{\text{BE}}\) we use the deconvolved
observed size of the sources, measured at 250 µm.
Following Rygl et al. (2013), we define as pre-
stellar cores those sources with \(M_{\text{obs}} / M_{\text{BE}} \geq 1\).
Setting this ratio to 0.5 as in Konyves et al. (2010)
reclassifies 34 objects as pre-stellar, but does not alter
the CMF nor our statistics in a significant
way. In Table 1.2 we summarise the physical prop-
erties of the selected objects across L1641.

Finally, we split our cores depending on whether
their position is within or outside a filament iden-
tified area. For simplicity we will henceforth call
our cores on or off filament to distinguish between
the two categories. We find that 67% of our sam-
ple cores are located on filaments, of which 229
are pre-stellar, 92 are starless and 83 are proto-
stellar. Of the cores located off filaments 19 are
pre-stellar, 44 are starless and 26 are proto-stellar.
In the following we will ignore the proto-stellar
cores, unless specifically stating otherwise, and
will concentrate only on the pre-stellar and star-
less cores.

We find that 92% of our sources on filaments
are pre-stellar, which drops to 68% when consid-
ering sources off filaments. Clearly, this is heavily
dependent on the source environment, as well as
on the distance as shown by Elia et al. (2013).
In Figure 3 we show an example of pre-stellar
cores located on filaments, as compared to those
off them. Note that all filaments with associated
sources have \(A \textsubscript{V} > 5\) and most exhibit regions with
extinctions in excess of 20 magnitudes. In Figure 4
we plot the pre-stellar and starless cores in a
mass vs. size diagram. We also plot the Larson
relation between the mass and the size of a core
given from CO luminosities (Elmegreen & Fal-
garone 1996) below which sources are supported
by turbulent motions. All cores classified as pre-
stellar are found to lie well above this line, indica-
tive of the gravitational contraction these sources
are presumably undergoing.

4.3. Mass Distributions and Core Forma-
tion Efficiency

In Figure 4 we plot the mass distribution of the
pre-stellar sources in L1641. The mass ranges be-
tween 0.2 and 55 \(M_\odot\). The distribution of masses is seen to be quite flat between
1 \(M_\odot\) and 4 \(M_\odot\) and cannot be fit by a simple power law. This ob-
served break of the CMF at \(M \sim 4 \, M_\odot\) agrees
very well with the recent models of Padoan & Nordlund
(2011). A power law fit to the high-mass end of
the observed CMF (of the form \(dN / d\log M\)) gives a
slope of \(-1.4 \pm 0.4\), which is consistent within the
errors with previous estimates for the Orion A MC
(slope: -1.3; Ikeda, Sunada, & Kitamura 2007).
Table 1: Summary of the properties of the pre-stellar and starless cores across the L 1641 MCs. The quoted sizes are the deconvolved diameters of the cores measured at 250 µm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filament Location</th>
<th>Pre-stellar</th>
<th>Starless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Counts</td>
<td>229, 92</td>
<td>19, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (K)</td>
<td>8.7, 8.8</td>
<td>13.2, 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.5, 8.7</td>
<td>12.9, 12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass ($M_\odot$)</td>
<td>6.3, 1.6</td>
<td>0.3, 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.7, 1.4</td>
<td>0.3, 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size (arcsec)</td>
<td>24.7, 23.7</td>
<td>26.5, 23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.4, 24.0</td>
<td>25.1, 23.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.— Mass versus size plot for the starless sources in the L 1641 clouds. The dashed lines signify the Bonnor-Ebert mass for sources at 8 K and 20 K of different sizes. The dot-dash line signifies the Larson mass-size relation of CO clumps. A colour version of this image can be found in the online version of this letter.

In the same Figure we plot the mass distributions of those pre-stellar cores on filaments (71%) and those off them (29%). The two distributions are found to peak at two different masses: 0.8 $M_\odot$ for the objects located off filaments and 4 $M_\odot$ for those located on the filaments. We find that the slope of the CMF at larger masses is driven by the sources located on the filaments, while the flattening of the mass distribution at masses lower than 4 $M_\odot$ is the result of sources not associated with filaments. An independent source extraction and photometry estimation in the field, using an alternative algorithm, *getsources* (Men’shchikov et al. 2012), yields the same behaviour for the masses of the pre-stellar sources on and off the filaments.

The significance of this result is given by the completeness limit which we calculate by adding 900 synthetic sources blue characterised by the same size, mass and temperature distribution as the observed CMF in each of the maps. We extracted them using the same parameters as for the source extraction (section 3.2). As there is a
significant difference of column densities between the filaments and the rest of the L 1641, we have calculated two mass completeness limits, derived from the 250 μm flux limits. For the filaments we find that the completeness limit (at the 80% level) is at 1.0 $M_\odot$ while off the filaments we are complete down to 0.4 $M_\odot$. Therefore, the behaviour of the mass distributions of the two classes of cores should not be a result of incomplete sampling of cores. A Kolmogorov-Smirnov test confirms that the two distributions, above their respective completeness limits, are different with a certainty of 99.99% (where the maximum deviation of the datasets is $d = 0.518$, and the probability that they are drawn from the same distribution is $p = 3.7 \times 10^{-12}$).

To determine to which extent filaments contribute flux to the sources, we compared the input fluxes of the synthetic sources with the respective ones measured by CuTEx, using the SPIRE 250 μm band as reference. We convert the input and measured fluxes to masses and bin them in the same way as the observed sources. For each bin we compute the fraction of synthetic sources within 20% of the input value and from that we derive the 1–σ uncertainty (due to background contribution) associated to each of the bin centres.

We created $10^5$ synthetic populations of 500 sources for the on and off filament mass distributions using Monte Carlo extractions. For each synthetic source we first determine to mass bin it belongs to. We then extract its measured mass value, assuming a gaussian distribution with the σ parameter determined above and centred on the mass value of the bin centre. We rebin the mass distribution of each population as for the observed sources and for each bin we record the minimum and maximum values among the $10^5$ populations for the on and off filament mass distribution and for the total one. Figure 4 shows that the contribution from the background is relevant only for sources near the completeness limit or fainter. For these sources the 1–σ relative error is of the level of 50% or higher. Above the completeness limit, however, the background flux contribution is not significant enough to affect the results of this study.

Finally, we have measured the total mass within the pre-stellar cores located on and off the filaments. We find that, in total, $1.6 \times 10^3 M_\odot$ is held by such objects. Using the standard core formation efficiency (CFE) equation, $M_{\text{cores}}/(M_{\text{cloud}} + M_{\text{cores}})$, where $M_{\text{cloud}} = 3.7 \times 10^4 M_\odot$, we calculate that the CFE of the L 1641 molecular clouds is 4%, comparable with the results of Elia et al. (2015). This value increases to 12% when we consider only the dense cores on filaments as well as the total mass within these filaments (i.e. where $M_{\text{cores}} = M_{\text{on}}$ and $M_{\text{cloud}} = M_{\text{filaments}}$). Although we do not derive masses for the proto-stars, since they are also preferentially located on filaments (79%), we can extrapolate that there will be increased star formation efficiency on filaments.

An interesting pattern seems to emerge concerning the properties of dense pre-stellar cores depending on their location on or off filaments. The greater incidence of more gravitationally bound cores on filaments can be explained by two effects. First, fainter objects, i.e., ones of lower mass and hence more likely to be unbound, are not easy to detect towards filaments, as is demonstrated by the higher completeness limit in such structures.

5. Conclusions

We have presented here the L 1641 maps from the Herschel Gould Belt survey. These clouds have “v-shaped” filamentary structures that mostly follow a Northwest-to-Southeast axis similar to that of the integral shaped filament located in the north of these maps. While most (84%) of the gravitationally bound pre-stellar sources are located on the identified filaments, star formation is also taking place in the more diffuse molecular cloud. We obtained the CMF of the region for which we found
Fig. 4.— In black we plot the core mass function of the L1641 clouds. In red (dashed line) and blue (dash-dot line) are the mass distributions of the pre-stellar sources located on and off the identified filament regions respectively. The two vertical dashed lines represent the completeness limits of the field (at 0.4 $M_\odot$) and of the filaments (at 1.0 $M_\odot$). The black curve is the lognormal fit to the data (peaking at 2.2±0.05 $M_\odot$ and with standard deviation of 0.6±0.05) while a linear fit to the high-mass end of the CMF gives a slope of -1.4±0.4. The green line indicates the Kroupa (2001) initial mass function power law. A colour version of this image can be found in the online version of this letter.

We find that there are two distinct mass distributions that contribute to the CMF. The first is due to the dense sources on the filaments, peaking at 4 $M_\odot$, and drives the slope of the CMF in the higher mass end. The second peak (at 0.8 $M_\odot$) is due to the dense sources off the filaments and is responsible for the flattening of the CMF at masses lower than $\sim 4 M_\odot$.

Furthermore we measured the CFE for all the L1641 molecular clouds at 4% and we see it increases significantly (12%) when considering only the filament identified regions and the pre-stellar objects located there. We conclude that these two mass distributions are the direct result of there being a larger reservoir of mass on the filaments for the sources to accrete from, making star formation on the filaments dominant but not exclusive.

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