# **Cores in Infra-Red Dark Clouds (IRDCs) seen in the Hi-GAL survey between l** =  $300^\circ$  and l =  $330^\circ$

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### **ABSTRACT**

We have used data taken as part of the *Herschel* infrared Galactic Plane survey (Hi-GAL) to study 3171 infrared-dark cloud (IRDC) candidates that were identified in the mid-infrared (8 µm) by *Spitzer* (we refer to these as '*Spitzer*-dark' regions). They all lie in the range  $\hat{l}$ =300 − 330° and  $|b| \le 1$ °. Of these, only 1205 were seen in emission in the far-infrared  $(250-500 \ \mu m)$  by *Herschel* (we call these '*Herschel*-bright' clouds). It is predicted that a dense cloud will not only be seen in absorption in the mid-infrared, but will also be seen in emission in the far-infrared at the longest *Herschel* wavebands  $(250-500 \,\mu m)$ . If a region is dark at all wavelengths throughout the mid-infrared and far-infrared, then it is most likely to be simply a region of lower background infrared emission (a 'hole in the sky'). Hence, it appears that previous surveys, based on *Spitzer* and other mid-infrared data alone, may have over-estimated the total IRDC population by a factor ∼2. This has implications for estimates of the star formation rate in IRDCs in the Galaxy. We studied the 1205 *Herschel*-bright IRDCs at  $250 \mu m$ , and found that 972 of them had at least one clearly defined  $250 \mu m$  peak, indicating that they contained one or more dense cores. Of these, 653 (67 per cent) contained an  $8-\mu m$ point source somewhere within the cloud, 149 (15 per cent) contained a  $24$ - $\mu$ m point source but no 8- $\mu$ m source, and 170 (18 per cent) contained no 24- $\mu$ m or 8- $\mu$ m point sources. We use these statistics to make inferences about the lifetimes of the various evolutionary stages of IRDCs.

**Key words:** stars: formation – IRDCs

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

Infrared dark clouds (IRDCs) were initially discovered by the *MSX* [\(Carey et al. 1998;](#page-6-0) [Egan et al. 1998](#page-6-1)) and *ISO* [\(Perault et al. 1996](#page-6-2)) surveys as dark regions seen against the mid-infrared (MIR) background. The densest IRDCs may eventually form massive stars (e.g. [Perault et al. 1996](#page-6-2); Kauff[mann & Pillai 2010](#page-6-3)), and are presumed to represent the earliest observable stage of high mass star formation. Some IRDCs contain cores without embedded protostars, which are believed to be the high mass equivalent of low-mass prestellar cores [\(Rathborne et al. 2006](#page-6-4); [Chambers et al. 2009](#page-6-5)).

Observations of IRDCs and their cores have shown them to have low temperatures (T<25 K; e.g. [Egan et al. 1998;](#page-6-1) [Teyssier et al. 2002\)](#page-6-6) and high densities  $(n_H>10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3})$ ; [Egan et al.](#page-6-1) [1998](#page-6-1); [Carey et al. 1998](#page-6-0), [2000\)](#page-6-7). Kinematic calculations have shown that IRDCs are typically at a galactocentric distance of 6 kpc in the fourth quadrant and 5 kpc in the first quadrant of the Galaxy, matching the location of the Scutum-Centaurus arm [\(Jackson](#page-6-8) et al. [2008](#page-6-8)). IRDCs have masses between a few hundred and several thousand solar masses, while masses of cores within IRDCs tend to lie in the range  $10-1000 M<sub>o</sub>$  [\(Rathborne et al. 2006](#page-6-4); [Swift 2009;](#page-6-9)

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<span id="page-1-1"></span>**Figure 1.** G321.753+0.669. Left panel: 8  $\mu$ m. Right panel: 250  $\mu$ m. The position of the candidate IRDC is shown with a cross. This is an example of a *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright cloud. Note how the same structure that is seen in absorption (black) in the left panel is seen in emission (white) in the right panel. This is believed to be a genuine IRDC.

[Peretto & Fuller 2010](#page-6-10); [Devine et al. 2011;](#page-6-11) [Wilcock et al. 2011;](#page-6-12) [Zhang et al. 2011\)](#page-6-13).

There are currently two published catalogues of candidate IRDCs, namely [Simon et al. \(2006](#page-6-14)) and [Peretto & Fuller \(2009](#page-6-15)) – hereafter PF09. The former used  $8.3-\mu m$  *MSX* data to identify 10931 candidate IRDCs, while the latter used *Spitzer* 8-µm data to find 11303 candidate IRDCs.

[Chambers et al.](#page-6-5) [\(2009](#page-6-5)) use a selection of the [Simon et al.](#page-6-14) [\(2006\)](#page-6-14) IRDCs to propose a hypothetical evolutionary sequence wherein cores evolve from a quiescent to an active phase and finally into a red core. The quiescent cores contain no MIR activity and are likely to be starless, not yet undergoing any star formation. As the core evolves it enters the active phase and begins to show tracers indicating star formation. These tracers include  $24-\mu$ m emission, maser emission and extended green objects (EGOs; [Cyganowski et al. 2008](#page-6-16)), which are regions of enhanced  $4.5-\mu$ m emission thought to be shocked H<sub>2</sub> gas [\(De Buizer & Vacca](#page-6-17) [2010\)](#page-6-17) and thus charactistic of an outflow, sometimes called 'green fuzzies' [\(Chambers et al. 2009\)](#page-6-5).

A core is said to be in the final, red, stage when it shows PAH emission and is therefore bright at  $8 \mu$ m. PAH emission is seen in regions with high ultra-violet radiation fields. Hence, red cores may contain hyper-compact or ultra-compact HII regions. Other studies have also used these, or similar, star formation tracers when study-ing IRDCs (e.g. Jiménez-Serra et al. 2010; [Battersby et al.](#page-6-19) [2011;](#page-6-19) [Devine et al. 2011](#page-6-11)).

[Chambers et al. \(2009](#page-6-5)) had a sample of 190 candidate IRDCs, and they found ∼54 per cent to be quiescent, ∼25 per cent to be active and ∼21 per cent to be red cores. There is some debate over the lifetimes of the different stages of cores in IRDCs. [Chambers et al.](#page-6-5) [\(2009](#page-6-5)) use the accretion timescale of high mass star formation and find statistical lifetimes for the quiescent and active phases to be 3.7 and  $2.0 \times 10^5$  years respectively.

[Parsons et al.](#page-6-20) [\(2009](#page-6-20)) had a sample of 69 [Simon et al. \(2006](#page-6-14)) IRDCs, and found the ratio to be ∼30 per cent quiescent and ∼70 per cent to have some form of embedded source (either active or red in the Chambers nomenclature). They use a different estimated lifetime for the embedded YSO phase and find a timescale of about an order of magnitude less than [Chambers et al. \(2009\)](#page-6-5) for the starless, quiescent phase. These lifetime estimates make the assumption that all starless IRDC cores will eventually begin forming high mass stars [\(Battersby et al. 2010](#page-6-21)). They should be viewed as no more than order of magnitude estimates at best.

In this paper, we use data from the *Herschel* infrared Galactic Plane Survey (Hi-GAL; [Molinari et al. 2010a](#page-6-22)[,b\)](#page-6-23) to observe the IRDCs of PF09 at far-infrared (FIR) wavelengths.

#### **2 OBSERVATIONS**

#### **2.1 Herschel**

The *Herschel* Space Observatory<sup>[1](#page-1-0)</sup> [\(Pilbratt et al. 2010\)](#page-6-24) was launched in May 2009, and carries three instruments: the Spectral and Photometric Imaging Receiver (SPIRE, Griffi[n et al.](#page-6-25) [2010](#page-6-25)); the Photodetector Array Camera and Spectrometer (PACS; [Poglitsch et al. 2010](#page-6-26)); and the Heterodyne Instrument for the Far Infrared (HIFI; [de Graauw et al. 2010](#page-6-27)). It is capable of observing in the FIR between 55 and 671  $\mu$ m. The data used in this paper were taken as part of the *Herschel* infrared Galactic Plane Survey (Hi-GAL), an Open Time Key Project of the *Herschel* Space Observatory [\(Molinari et al. 2010a](#page-6-22)[,b\)](#page-6-23). Hi-GAL aims to perform a survey of the Galactic Plane using the PACS and SPIRE instruments. The two are used in parallel mode to map the Milky Way Galaxy simultaneously at five wavelengths (70, 160, 250, 350 and 500  $\mu$ m), with resolutions up to 5 $^{\prime\prime}$  at 70  $\mu$ m.

<span id="page-1-0"></span><sup>1</sup> *Herschel* is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with participation from NASA.



**Figure 2.** G308.656+0.760. Left panel: 8  $\mu$ m. Right panel: 250  $\mu$ m. The position of the candidate IRDC is shown with a cross. This is an example of a candidate IRDC that is *Spitzer*-dark but is not *Herschel*-bright. The same structure that appears dark (black) in the left panel is also dark (black) in the right panel. We refer to such a candidate as *Herschel*-dark. This is not believed to be a genuine IRDC.

PACS data reduction at 70 and 160  $\mu$ m was performed using the *Herschel* Interactive Pipeline Environment (HIPE; [Ott 2010](#page-6-28)), with some additions described by [Poglitsch et al. \(2010](#page-6-26)). The standard deglitching and crosstalk correction were not used and custom procedures were written for drift removal [\(Traficante et al.](#page-6-29) [2011](#page-6-29)). SPIRE data processing at 250, 350 and 500  $\mu$ m used the standard processing methods (Griffi[n et al. 2010](#page-6-25)), with both standard deglitching and drift removal. In all cases, the ROMAGAL Generalised Least Squares algorithm [\(Traficante et al. 2011\)](#page-6-29) was used to produce the final maps. A more detailed discussion of the data reduction process is given by [Traficante et al. \(2011\)](#page-6-29).

#### **2.2 Spitzer**

The *Spitzer* Space Telescope[2](#page-2-0) [\(Werner et al. 2004](#page-6-30)) was launched in August 2003, and carried three instruments: the Multiband Infrared Photometer for *Spitzer* (MIPS; [Rieke et al. 2004](#page-6-31)); the Infrared Array Camera (IRAC; [Fazio et al. 2004](#page-6-32)); and the Infrared Spectograph (IRS; [Houck et al. 2004\)](#page-6-33). These instruments are capable of observing in a number of wavebands ranging between 3.6 and 160 µm. As part of its legacy science programme, *Spitzer* performed two surveys of the Galactic Plane. These were the MIPS Galactic Plane Survey (MIPSGAL; [Carey et al. 2009\)](#page-6-34) and the Galactic Legacy Infrared Mid-Plane Survey Extraordinaire (GLIMPSE; [Benjamin et al. 2003](#page-6-35)). Here, we use the mosaics made available by the *Spitzer* Science Centre to create 8- and 24-µm maps of the region encompassing 300°  $\le l \le 330$ °, and  $|b| \le 1$ °.

#### **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Classifying IRDCs**

The PF09 catalogue used *Spitzer* 8-µm data to find 11303 candidate IRDCs in the regions  $10^{\circ}$  <*l* <65° and  $295^{\circ}$  <*l* <350° with  $|b|$  <1°. They identified candidate IRDCs as connected structures with an apparent mean  $8-\mu$ m opacity greater than 0.35 and an apparent peak above 0.7. This would correspond to a molecular hydrogen column density ( $N_{H_2}$ ) detection threshold of a mean of ~ 10<sup>22</sup>, and a peak of ~  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. Each candidate IRDC had to be at least 4′′ in diameter. We refer to these regions as '*Spitzer*-dark' regions. To find the embedded cores (which PF09 termed fragments), they used apparent opacity contours with a step of 0.35. The number of local peaks between each consecutive level was then the number of fragments extracted.

We present data here on the region from  $l = 300^\circ$  to  $l = 330^\circ$ with  $|b| < 1^\circ$ . This region was chosen as it was the first large contiguous area to be covered in the Hi-GAL survey. It had also been observed in both the GLIMPSE and MIPSGAL surveys and was included in the PF09 survey. The region was therefore used to search for IRDCs and their cores. The PF09 catalogue contained 3171 *Spitzer*-dark candidate IRDCs in this region. Identifying IRDCs in the MIR alone can cause problems. IRDCs appear as dark regions against the bright MIR background. However, there is no way in the MIR of distinguishing between an area of low emission caused by absorption by an IRDC and an area of low emission caused by a local dip in the MIR background, sometimes referred to as a 'hole in the sky' [\(Stanke et al. 2010\)](#page-6-36). One way of identifying genuinely dense, cold regions is to look for emission in the far-infrared (FIR), where cold dust should emit strongly. We label such regions as '*Herschel*-bright' (referring only to the longer wavelength *Herschel* data).

We studied each of the 3171 objects within our search area in the PF09 catalogue, using *Spitzer* data at 8 and 24 µm, and *Herschel* data at 70, 160, 250, 350 and 500  $\mu$ m, to determine which of the objects were real IRDCs and which were just local dips in the MIR emission. Some examples are shown in Figures [1](#page-1-1)[–4.](#page-4-0) Each

<span id="page-2-0"></span><sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Spitzer was operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology under a contract with NASA.



**Figure 3.** G311.061+0.425. Left panel: 8  $\mu$ m. Right panel: 250  $\mu$ m. The position of the IRDC is marked with a cross. This is an example of a genuine *Spitzer*-dark, *Herschel*-bright IRDC. However, it does not appear to contain any dense cores. Only diffuse and filamentary emission can be seen at 250 µm.

candidate IRDC was viewed in a similar fashion to Figures [1](#page-1-1)[–4](#page-4-0) but at all six wavelengths. Any object seen in absorption at  $8 \mu m$ and seen simultaneously in emission at 250, 350 and 500  $\mu$ m was classed as both *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright, and was classified as a genuine IRDC. An example of a *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright IRDC can be seen in Figure [1.](#page-1-1) The full list of *Herschel*-bright IRDCs is given in Appendix [A.](#page-7-0)

At 70  $\mu$ m a cloud may be expected to be seen in absorption, but less strongly than at 8  $\mu$ m. Furthermore, the noise in the 70- $\mu$ m data sometimes tended to make it unclear whether the core was in emission or absorption at 70  $\mu$ m. Likewise, a source's appearance at 160  $\mu$ m depends heavily on the temperature of the cloud. For these reasons, the 70- and 160- $\mu$ m wavelengths were not used in the initial classification process, and were only used when the other wavelengths left some ambiguity about a source's status.

Sensitivity limits on *Herschel* mean that smaller, less dense IRDCs are not likely to show enough emission to be classified as *Herschel*-bright. We estimate that any IRDC with a major axis less than 26″ and a peak column density less than  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> will not be visible in emission at 250, 350 or 500  $\mu$ m if it is situated in a region with a background greater than 1300 MJy/sr at  $250 \mu$ m. This accounts for approximately 20 per cent of the PF09 objects. As it cannot be stated whether these objects are emitting in the FIR or not, their true status is unknown and they remain candidate IRDCs. Further details can be found in Appendix [B.](#page-28-0)

In total, of the original 3171 objects in the PF09 catalogue in our search area, we found only 1205 of them to be genuine IRDCs under our simultaneous *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright definition. These objects are listed in Table [A1](#page-7-1) of Apeendix [A.](#page-7-1) We note that *Herschel* is insensitive to ∼20 per cent of the candidates, see Appendix [B.](#page-28-0)

This method relies upon human interpretation of the data. To estimate the error-bars introduced by this method a second person observed all the candidates in a circular region with a radius of 0.5 ◦ . They classified each candidate as *Herschel*-bright or *Herschel*-dark as before. Of the 107 candidate IRDCs in this region, only three were classified differently by the second person.

This implies that all previous catalogues of IRDCs, based solely on MIR data, may have over-estimated the total number of IRDCs in the Galaxy. In this region the number has been overestimated by up to a factor of ∼1.7–2.6. Similar factors might be expected elsewhere. [Jackson et al. \(2008\)](#page-6-8) carried out a 'reliability' test on the IRDC catalogue of [Simon et al. \(2006](#page-6-14)), and found values ranging from ∼50 per cent to ∼100 per cent for the fraction of genuine IRDCs in the catalogue, depending on the contrast level in the MIR. In other words, they found up to a factor of ∼2 over-estimate in the number of genuine IRDCs – consistent with our results.

The discovery that only 1205 of the candidate IRDCs, in a catalogue based on MIR data, turn out to be *Herschel*-bright (see upper part of Table [1\)](#page-5-0) has ramifications for all such catalogues based on MIR data alone. The total number of candidate IRDCs in the catalogues of [Simon et al.](#page-6-14) [\(2006](#page-6-14)) and PF09 is ∼11000 in each. If our observed ratio is consistent throughout these catalogues, then the total number of genuine IRDCs in each may be as low as ∼4000– 6000 (c.f. [Jackson et al. 2008\)](#page-6-8). This has consequences for calculations of the total number of IRDCs in the Galaxy.

### **3.2 Cores within IRDCs**

Each cloud was examined at  $250 \mu m$ . Some IRDCs were seen to have relatively simple structures, while others had more complex structures. The  $250-\mu m$  band was chosen as this had the best resolution of the three wavelengths where the IRDCs were predicted to be seen in emission. Each cloud was examined for evidence that one or more dense cores had formed within the cloud.

A gaussian profile was fitted towards the peak of the intensity map of each core at 250 µm. Our criteria for classification as *Herschel*-bright specified that a candidate IRDC had to be seen in emission at 250, 350 and 500 µm. The emission from each of our *Herschel*-bright IRDCs was therefore much greater than its surrounding background. As such, no background subtraction was needed when fitting the gaussian profiles.

The gaussian fitted at  $250 \mu m$  was used to determine the fullwidth at half-maximum (FWHM) of each core. Some IRDCs could



<span id="page-4-0"></span>**Figure 4.** G329.494+0.106. Left panel: 8 µm. Right panel: 250 µm. This is an example of a genuine *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright IRDC, which contains an  $8-\mu m$  point source. The point source is circled in both panels.

be fitted with more than one gaussian, indicating the presence of more than one dense core. A total of 972 IRDCs fell into the category of having one or more dense cores within them.

In the case of 215 IRDCs, cloud emission was seen in the FIR at 250  $\mu$ m, but there was no discernible 250- $\mu$ m peak. These IRDCs were deemed not to have any dense cores within them. For 18 IRDCs the data were found to be excessively 'stripy' at  $250 \,\mu m$ , resulting in no gaussian being able to be fitted. These were discarded. These 233 objects, to which no gaussian could be fitted, were omitted from further consideration. This left us with a 'clean' sample of 972 IRDCs that contain one or more dense cores, on which we concentrate for the remainder of the paper.

#### **3.3 Protostars within IRDC cores**

The 972 IRDCs containing one or more dense cores were studied closely in the 8- $\mu$ m data for evidence of an 8- $\mu$ m point source. The presence or lack of an  $8-\mu m$  point source within a core is most likely to be indicative of the presence or absence of an embedded protostar. Hence, this is an indication of the evolutionary status of the core. More evolved cores, namely those already undergoing star formation, are more likely to have an  $8-\mu m$  point source within them.

Every core in all of the 972 IRDCs was searched for an embedded 8- $\mu$ m point source. An 8- $\mu$ m point source was defined as a compact, roughly circular source with an  $8-\mu m$  peak of greater than  $3\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is the noise level of the data and was defined as the standard deviation in flux towards the edge of each region. The peak of the point source had to be within a radius from the centre of the core (defined at  $250 \ \mu m$ ) equal to the FWHM of the core at  $250 \mu m$ . It should be noted that, as no distance information is available for the majority of these IRDCs, it is possible that the  $8 \mu m$  point sources noted here are, in some cases, not associated with the IRDC itself but are instead foreground stars contaminating the field of view (see also [Lumsden et al. 2002\)](#page-6-37). 653 out of 972 IRDCs (67 per cent) were found to have at least one  $8-\mu m$  point

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source embedded in one or more of their constituent cores. This left 319 IRDCs with no  $8-\mu m$  point source.

These 319 IRDCs without 8- $\mu$ m point sources were searched for a  $24-\mu m$  point source. The search was carried out using the same criteria as when looking for an  $8-\mu m$  point source. Of the 319 IRDCs, 149 were found to have one or more  $24-\mu m$  point sources.

In summary, we found a total of 972 IRDCs that contained one or more discernable cores at 250  $\mu$ m. Of these, 653 have an 8- $\mu$ m point source. Of the IRDCs with no  $8-\mu m$  point source, a further 149 have a  $24-\mu m$  point source. We designate the remaining 170 as starless IRDCs. These objects could be the high-mass equivalents of low-mass starless cores. The total number of IRDCs in each category is summarised in Table [1.](#page-5-0)

### **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Statistics**

The relative numbers of IRDCs with no embedded MIR point sources, compared to those with 8- and  $24-\mu m$  point sources (see lower part of Table [1\)](#page-5-0), can be used for comparison with previous findings. [Chambers et al. \(2009\)](#page-6-5) labelled IRDCs with no embedded MIR point sources as quiescent, those with a  $24-\mu m$  point source as active, and those with an  $8-\mu m$  point source as red cores. They had a sample of 190 candidate IRDCs, and found ∼21 per cent to be red, ∼25 per cent to be active and ∼54 per cent to be quiescent. These percentages can be compared to the last three lines in Table [1.](#page-5-0)

It can be seen that there is a much larger fraction of quiescent IRDCs in the Chambers sample than in ours. This could be due to the effect of some fraction of their initial sample of candidate IRDCs not being genuine, as they had no FIR data. Interestingly, though, because they see 46 per cent of their candidate IRDCs having other star formation tracers, then only a maximum of 54 per cent (±5 per cent) of their candidate IRDCs could be false, compared to up to 62 per cent  $(\pm 1$  per cent) in our full sample (although note that some of their associations could be chance alignments). However,

<span id="page-5-0"></span>**Table 1.** IRDC statistics. The upper part of the Table lists the number and percentage of candidates in the PF09 catalogue that were found to be *Herschel*-bright. The lower part of the Table refers to the sample of 972 IRDCs that contained one or more dense cores at 250  $\mu$ m, and lists those with embedded 8- $\mu$ m sources, those without 8- $\mu$ m sources that contain 24- $\mu$ m sources, and those with neither 8- $\mu$ m nor 24- $\mu$ m sources.



[Chambers et al. \(2009\)](#page-6-5) have a much smaller sample of cores. Additionally, [Chambers et al.](#page-6-5) [\(2009](#page-6-5)) use the [Simon et al.](#page-6-14) [\(2006](#page-6-14)) catalogue of candidate IRDCs. The [Simon et al. \(2006\)](#page-6-14) catalogue was based on *MSX* data and used different criteria to PF09 when finding candidate IRDCs. This makes a detailed comparison between this work and that of [Chambers et al. \(2009](#page-6-5)) difficult. The errors quoted in brackets here are simply the poisson ( $\sqrt{n}$ ) errors, and there may also be systematic effects at work. Hence, these two numbers are roughly consistent.

[Parsons et al. \(2009\)](#page-6-20) cross-matched the candidate IRDCs of [Simon et al.](#page-6-14) [\(2006](#page-6-14)) with SCUBA 850- $\mu$ m emission, and found that 25 per cent of the candidate IRDCs were not seen in emission at 850  $\mu$ m. Of those that were detected by SCUBA, which also appeared in the GLIMPSE survey, they found that 70 per cent had embedded  $24-\mu m$  point sources, and 30 per cent did not. They made no distinction between those  $24-\mu m$  sources that also had 8- $\mu$ m point sources and those that did not. Hence their 30 per cent needs to be compared to the last line in Table [1](#page-5-0) (18 per cent), and their 70 per cent should be compared to the sum of the two lines above that in Table [1](#page-5-0) (82 per cent). Given the very different sizes of the samples (the simple poisson  $\sqrt{n}$  errors on their numbers are ∼ ±10 per cent), these are also consistent with the percentages we find.

#### **4.2 Relative lifetimes**

A simple evolutionary picture for a core within an IRDC is given by [Chambers et al. \(2009\)](#page-6-5). This entails a quiescent, starless core evolving first into a core with an embedded  $24-\mu m$  point source. This phase could be equated theoretically with the main accretion phase for massive protostar formation. Subsequently the core would evolve into a core with an embedded  $8-\mu m$  point source, indicating the beginnings of an HII region starting to form. If each starless IRDC core evolves into a corresponding star-forming core with one or more embedded  $24-\mu m$  point sources, and each of these evolves into a core with the same number of embedded  $8-\mu m$  point sources, then we can equate the above statistics with theoretical lifetimes, and produce statistical lifetimes for each of the stages in Table [1.](#page-5-0)

One clear result that then comes from Table [1](#page-5-0) is that only about one-fifth of IRDC cores do not contain embedded point sources. If this corresponds to the 'starless' phase of IRDCs, then we would conclude that a typical IRDC core only spends around one-fifth of its lifetime without any seed of a protostar within it. [Chambers et al. \(2009](#page-6-5)) assume that the accretion timescale of high mass star formation is equivalent to the amount of time that an IRDC core will exist in the active phase (i.e. has a  $24-\mu m$  point source, but no  $8-\mu m$  point source). We can use a canonical value for the accretion timescale of  $\sim 2 \times 10^5$  years [\(Zinnecker & Yorke](#page-6-38) [2007](#page-6-38)) as the lifetime for the active phase.

Hence we would calculate, from the similarity of the percentages in the last two lines of Table [1,](#page-5-0) that the lifetime of the quiescent, or starless, phase of IRDCs is also <sup>∼</sup>2×10<sup>5</sup> years. Similarly, the lifetime of the phase with an embedded  $8-\mu m$  source (the red stage in Chambers' nomenclature) would then be <sup>∼</sup>6×10<sup>5</sup> years and the entire IRDC lifetime (after core formation) would be  $\sim$ 10<sup>6</sup> years. [Chambers et al. \(2009](#page-6-5)) find ∼4×10<sup>5</sup> years for the quiescent phase, also by assuming  $2 \times 10^5$  years for the active phase.

The 8- $\mu$ m emission is believed to arise from very hot, very small grains, known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs; [Chambers et al. 2009](#page-6-5)). A typical PAH is so small that a single highenergy photon can interact with a PAH and raise its temperature to a few hundred degrees for a short period of time, before it cools again by re-emitting a photon in the MIR. Such high-energy photons are presumed to ionise the surrounding material and create hyper-compact and ultra-compact HII (HCHII and UCHII) regions. Hence the phase where an IRDC contains an embedded  $8-\mu m$  point source should roughly correlate with the combined HCHII and UCHII phases. The UCHII lifetime is not well known, although recent estimates put it at several  $\times$  10<sup>5</sup> years (e.g. [Kaper et al. 2011](#page-6-39)), consistent with our estimate. Similarly, [McKee & Tan \(2002\)](#page-6-40) look at stars in typical regions of high mass star formation and find timescales of a few  $\times 10^5$  years for the combined HCHII and UCHII phases. This is also consistent with our estimated lifetime of the phase in which an IRDC has an embedded  $8-\mu m$  point source.

### **5 CONCLUSIONS**

3171 candidate IRDCs were catalogued from their MIR absorption in *Spitzer* data (*Spitzer*-dark regions). We found 1205 which are *Herschel*-bright. The other objects may be simply minima in the IR background. This suggests that IRDC searches based solely on MIR data may over-estimate the total number of IRDCs in the Galaxy by up to a factor of ∼2.

972 of the 1205 *Herschel*-bright IRDCs have one or more discernible peaks at  $250 \mu m$ , indicating the formation of dense cores within these IRDCs. The *Spitzer* data were then examined to see whether the IRDCs with cores contained either an 8- or a  $24-\mu m$ point source. 653 are seen to harbour one or more  $8-\mu m$  point sources, and of the remainder, a further 149 contained one or more  $24$ - $\mu$ m point sources.

We equated the presence of a  $24-\mu m$  point source to the typical accretion timescale for high-mass stars of  $\sim$ 2×10<sup>5</sup> years and hence derived a timescale for the starless IRDC core phase also of  $\sim$ 2×10<sup>5</sup> years. We equated the presence of an 8- $\mu$ m point source to the combined HCHII and UCHII phase, and derived a timescale of <sup>∼</sup>6×10<sup>5</sup> years for this stage. A total lifetime for IRDCs with dense cores of <sup>∼</sup>10<sup>6</sup> years was thus derived.

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### <span id="page-7-1"></span><span id="page-7-0"></span>**APPENDIX A: LIST OF HERSCHEL-BRIGHT IRDCS**













































### <span id="page-28-0"></span>**APPENDIX B: TESTING THE CATALOGUE COMPLETENESS**

In the main body of this paper, we search for IRDCs within the area  $l = 300 - 330^{\circ}$ ,  $|b| < 1^{\circ}$  using the catalogue of PF09. They used *Spitzer* 8- $\mu$ m data to identify 11303 candidate IRDCs in the Galactic Plane. 3171 of these lie in our search area. To ascertain how many IRDCs may have been missed due to sensitivity limits we modelled several IRDCs and placed them in the Hi-GAL data in regions with differing backgrounds. The modelled IRDCs were observed in the same manner as the original candidates. The dimensions and flux levels of the smallest visible IRDC were determined.

To model the IRDCs we used PHAETHON [\(Stamatellos & Whitworth 2003,](#page-6-41) [2005](#page-6-42); [Stamatellos et al. 2010\)](#page-6-43). PHAETHON is a 3D Monte Carlo radiative transfer code and has been used previously to model IRDCs [\(Stamatellos et al. 2010;](#page-6-43) [Wilcock et al. 2011\)](#page-6-12). The code uses luminosity packets to represent the ambient radiation field in the system. These packets are injected into the system where they interact (are absorbed, re-emitted or scattered) with it stochastically. The ambient radiation field is taken to be a multiple of a modified version of the [Black \(1994](#page-6-44)) interstellar radiation field (ISRF), which gives a good approximation to the radiation field in the solar neighbourhood. The input variables of the code are the density profile, the strength of the ambient radiation field, the dust properties of the system, the size of the core and its geometry.

IRDCs were created with three different radii (0.2, 0.4 and 0.7 pc) and two different peak column densities (the detection threshold of PF09,  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>, and  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>). Using the mean parameters of IRDCs modelled by [Wilcock et al.](#page-6-45) [\(2012](#page-6-45)), we place our model IRDCS at a distance of 3.1 kpc and use a surrounding ISRF of 3.2 times the [Black \(1994\)](#page-6-44) radiation field. As most IRDCs do not appear spherical, they were modelled with a flattened geometry which has a density profile given by:

$$
n(r, \theta) = n_0(H_2) \frac{1 + A\left(\frac{r}{R_0}\right)^2 [\sin(\theta)]^2}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{R_0}\right)^2\right]^2},
$$
 (B1)

where *r* is the radial distance,  $\theta$  is the polar angle and  $R_0$  is the flattening radius (i.e. the radial distance for which the central density is approximately constant).  $n_0(H_2)$  is the central density, which is controlled as an input variable. *A* is a factor that controls the equatorial to polar optical depth ratio and determines how flattened the core is. This was set at 2.5 and corresponds to an aspect ratio of  $\sim$  1 : 7.  $R_0$  was one tenth of the maximum radius. The dust opacity at 500 $\mu$ m used was 0.03 cm<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup> [\(Ossenkopf & Henning 1994](#page-6-46)).

Each of the six IRDCs was convolved with the telscope beam at each wavelength and placed into the Hi-GAL data in four positions. The locations selected were typical areas within the Hi-GAL field that did not contain any candidate IRDCs and were chosen to cover a range of different background levels. These were: Position A ( $l = 327.829$ °,  $b = +0.17$ °), a confused region near the centre of the Galactic Plane which has the highest background level at 2600 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> at 250  $\mu$ m; Position B (*l* = 328.427 °,  $b = +0.04$ <sup>o</sup>), an unconfused area, also near the centre of the Galactic Plane, with a background of 1300 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> at 250  $\mu$ m; Position C ( $l = 328.141$ °,  $b = -0.89$ °), a confused area near the edge of the Hi-GAL data with a background level of 450 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> at 250  $\mu$ m; and Position D ( $l = 327.973$ °,  $b = -0.99$ °), an unconfused area with the lowest background at 65MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> at 250  $\mu$ m. We define a confused region as one with many nearby sources. Figures [B1](#page-29-0)[–B4](#page-30-0) shown these four regions as they appear in the observations.

Synthetic observations were created of the model IRDCS in each position at *Spitzer* 8 µm and *Herschel* 70, 160, 250, 350 and  $500 \mu$ m. As with the original candidates, if the IRDC was seen in emission at the three longest wavelengths it was then classed as *Spitzer*-dark and *Herschel*-bright and thus a genuine IRDC. If there was no clear emission then it was classed as *Spitzer*-dark and *Her* $schel$ -dark and so dismissed. As PHAETHON only models the emission of the IRDC, the 8 and  $70 \mu m$  maps with the added IRDCs appears no different from the original data and so are not necessarily Spitzer-dark.

The smallest modelled IRDC  $(0.2 \text{ pc}, 2 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2})$  can clearly be seen in emission in Positions B, C and D but not in Position A. This can be seen in Figures [B5](#page-30-1)[–B8.](#page-31-0) A small amount of emission can be seen from the 0.2 pc IRDC with a peak column density of  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> and the 0.4 pc,  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> IRDC (Figures [B9](#page-31-1) and [B10,](#page-32-0) respectively) in Position A, although it can not be stated with absolute certainty that these objects would have been classed as *Herschel*-bright. The smallest IRDC that can clearly be seen in emission at the highest background levels is 0.4 pc in radius with a peak column density of  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>, shown in Figure [B11.](#page-32-1) We therefore conclude that any IRDC whose major axis is  $\leq 26$ " (corresponding to 0.4 pc at a distance of 3.1 kpc) with a peak column density less than  $4\times10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> in an area where the background level is greater than 1300 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> at 250  $\mu$ m may not be found to be *Herschel*-bright, regardless of whether it is a genuine IRDC or not (although some were). A quantitative analysis of *Herschel*-bright IRDC detections as a function of their physical parameters will be addressed in [Lenfestey et al.](#page-6-47) [\(2012](#page-6-47)).

We then attempted to estimate what percentage of the PF09 catalogue falls below our sensitivity limits. We focussed on a 2 degree-square region centred on  $l = 327$ °,  $b = 0$ °. This area was chosen as it is typical of the  $l = 300 - 330$ ° region and contains many candidate IRDCs.

The background levels ranged from approximately 390 to 2900 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> (equivalent to Positions C and A respectively), with an average of 1400 MJy sr<sup>-1</sup> (equivalent to Position B). The background levels were defined using an aperture close to the position of each candidate IRDC. Using axis size and peak opacities from PF09 we isolated those candidates that fall below our completeness criteria. The column density of each was calculated using:

$$
N_{H_2} = \tau_{8\mu m} \times 3 \,[\pm 1] \times 10^{22} \,\text{cm}^{-2},\tag{B2}
$$

(PF09), where  $N_{H_2}$  is the peak column density of the IRDC and  $\tau_{8\mu m}$  is the peak  $8\,\mu m$  opacity taken from PF09.

This region contains 690 IRDC candidates. 141 of these are *Herschel*-dark with a radius less than 26 ′′, a peak column density lower than  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> and a background level above 1300 MJy sr−<sup>1</sup> . For these 141 objects we can not state their true status. Therefore, the unknown objects comprise 141/690, or approximately 20%, of the PF09 IRDC candidates in the  $2 \times 2^{\circ}$  area.

We therefore surmise that, if this pattern is typical of the whole Galactic Plane, then ∼20% are unlikely to be seen in emission by *Herschel* regardless of their true status, ~40% of the PF09 candidate IRDCS are *Herschel*-bright, ∼40% are *Herschel*-dark.



**Figure B1.** Position A, shown without the addition of any modelled IRDCs, at  $8 \mu m$  (left) and  $250 \mu m$  (right). A cross marks the point where the IRDCs are added.

<span id="page-29-0"></span>

**Figure B2.** Position B, shown without the addition of any modelled IRDCs, at  $8 \mu m$  (left) and  $250 \mu m$  (right). A cross marks the point where the IRDCs are added.



Figure B3. Position C, shown without the addition of any modelled IRDCs, at  $8 \mu m$  (left) and  $250 \mu m$  (right). A cross marks the point where the IRDCs are added.



**Figure B4.** Position D, shown without the addition of any modelled IRDCs, at  $8 \mu m$  (left) and  $250 \mu m$  (right). A cross marks the point where the IRDCs are added.

<span id="page-30-0"></span>

**Figure B5.** A core with radius 0.2 pc and a peak column density of  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position A. The IRDC is shown at 8 $\mu$ m (left) and 250  $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.

<span id="page-30-1"></span>

Figure B6. A core with radius 0.2 pc and a peak column density of  $2\times10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position B. The IRDC is shown at  $8 \mu m$  (left) and  $250 \mu m$  (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.



**Figure B7.** A core with radius 0.2 pc and a peak column density of  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position C. The IRDC is shown at 8  $\mu$ m (left) and 250  $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.



**Figure B8.** A core with radius 0.2 pc and a peak column density of  $2 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position D. The IRDC is shown at  $8 \mu$ m (left) and 250  $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.

<span id="page-31-0"></span>

<span id="page-31-1"></span>**Figure B9.** A core with radius 0.2 pc and a peak column density of  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position A. The IRDC is shown at  $8 \mu$ m (left) and 250  $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.



**Figure B10.** A core with radius 0.4 pc and a peak column density of  $2\times10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position A. The IRDC is shown at 8 $\mu$ m (left) and 250 $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.

<span id="page-32-0"></span>

<span id="page-32-1"></span>**Figure B11.** A core with radius 0.4 pc and a peak column density of  $4 \times 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> placed in Position A. The IRDC is shown at  $8 \mu$ m (left) and 250  $\mu$ m (right). A cross marks the position of the IRDC.