

MILLIMETER MULTIPLICITY IN NGC 6334 I AND I(N)

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ABSTRACT

Using the Submillimeter Array (SMA), we have imaged the 1.3 mm continuum emission at the centers of the massive star-forming regions NGC 6334 I and I(N). In both regions, the SMA observations resolve the emission into multiple millimeter sources, with most of the sources clustered into areas only 10,000 AU in diameter. Toward NGC 6334 I, we find four compact sources: the two brightest (I-SMA1 and I-SMA2) are associated with previously known ammonia cores; I-SMA3 coincides with the peak of the compact H II region (NGC 6334 F), and I-SMA4 is a newly discovered object. While I-SMA3 exhibits a mixture of free-free and dust emission, the rest of the objects are dust cores. Toward NGC 6334 I(N), seven compact dust cores are found, one of which is associated with a faint centimeter source. With the exception of I-SMA3, none of the millimeter sources have infrared counterparts in *Spitzer Space Telescope* 3–8 μm images. Using a simple physical model for the dust continuum emission, we estimate that the mass of the interstellar material toward each of these compact objects is in the range of 3–66 M_{\odot} . The total mass in the compact objects appears to be similar in I and I(N). The small size of these groups of sources suggest that these objects are proto-Trapezia forming in the centers of clusters of low- to intermediate-mass stars.

Subject headings: infrared: stars — ISM: individual (NGC 6334, NGC 6334 I(N)) — stars: formation — submillimeter — techniques: interferometric

Online material: color figure

1. INTRODUCTION

The formation process of massive stars continues to be a poorly understood phenomenon in astrophysics. The most fundamental clues to the origin of OB stars are their multiplicity and their common association with high column densities of molecular gas and dust. A unique feature of OB stars is that they are often found in nonhierarchical and (consequently) nonstable systems in the center of clusters (Sharpless 1954). A nearby example of this phenomenon is the Orion Trapezium, which has projected stellar separations of 4000 to 10,000 AU, and is found in the center of a rich cluster of low-mass stars. A long-standing question is whether these multiple systems are the direct result of the formation process, thus providing a clue to the process of high-mass star formation, or the result of dynamical evolution in the centers of young clusters, where the most massive stars move toward the center by ejecting lower mass stars outward (Bonnell & Davies 1998). While recent (sub)millimeter studies have identified good candidates for massive protoclusters on scales of several parsecs, the identification of proto-Trapezia is a more difficult prospect. Due to the complex nature of high-mass star-forming regions, the high extinction typically observed toward massive protostars, and their typically large distances (>1 kpc), high-resolution imaging at (sub)millimeter wavelengths is required to resolve one protostar from another. Recent space-based near-infrared (NIR) imaging has succeeded in identifying a

5600 AU diameter cluster of five proto-OB stars making up W3 IRS 5 (Megeath et al. 2005). However, because massive protostars form in the deeply embedded cores of molecular clouds, dust extinction may obscure a significant fraction of them in the infrared. In these cases, millimeter continuum emission from dust provides one of the few alternative tracers of protostars because it remains optically thin at high column densities ($N_{\text{H}} \lesssim 10^{25} \text{ cm}^{-2}$).

The recent commissioning of the Submillimeter Array (SMA) on Mauna Kea, Hawaii has expanded the range of millimeter interferometry to higher frequencies and lower declinations. Now within reach is NGC 6334 ($\delta = -35^{\circ}$), a luminous and relatively nearby (1.7 kpc; Neckel 1978) molecular cloud/H II region complex containing several concentrations of massive star formation at various stages of evolution (Straw & Hyland 1989). The northeastern end appears to be the youngest and contains the radio source “F” (G351.42+0.64; Rodríguez et al. 1982), which is associated with IRAS 17175–3544. The earliest far-infrared images of this region (Emerson et al. 1973; McBreen et al. 1979) identified the emission as source “I.” An additional component “I(N)” was first detected at 1 mm (Cheung et al. 1978) and later at 400 μm (Gezari 1982). Further observations have demonstrated that although these two cores have comparable mass, NGC 6334 I dominates the combined bolometric luminosity of $2.6 \times 10^5 L_{\odot}$ (Sandell 2000). In the NIR, an embedded cluster of stars has been detected in the central 2' of NGC 6334 I (Tapia et al. 1996). In contrast, the only NIR emission detected toward I(N) are H₂ knots that are most likely associated with outflow activity (see Fig. 3 of Megeath & Tieftrunk 1999). In this paper, we present the first 1.3 mm interferometry of NGC 6334 I and I(N). Despite their strikingly different appearances in the NIR, we find that both regions contain a similar cluster of compact dust continuum cores. A detailed treatment of the millimeter line emission accompanying these objects will be the subject of a forthcoming paper (T. R. Hunter et al. 2006, in preparation).

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2. OBSERVATIONS

2.1. Submillimeter Array

The Submillimeter Array (SMA)⁶ observations were made with six antennas in both the compact configuration (2004 May), and extended configuration (2005 May). Two pointings were observed: NGC 6334 I at $17^{\text{h}}20^{\text{m}}53^{\text{s}}.44$, $-35^{\circ}47'02''.2$ and NGC 6334 I(N) at $17^{\text{h}}20^{\text{m}}54^{\text{s}}.63$, $-35^{\circ}45'08''.5$ (J2000.0). Unprojected baseline lengths ranged from 22 to 226 m. The SMA receivers are double-sideband mixers with 2 GHz bandwidth (Blundell 2004). The center frequencies were 217.6 GHz in the lower sideband (LSB) and 227.6 GHz in the upper sideband (USB). The correlator was configured for uniform resolution (0.81 MHz per channel). Typical system temperatures were 200 K. The gain calibrators were NRAO 530 (23° distant) and J1924–292 (27° distant); the bandpass calibrators were Uranus and 3C 279. The data were calibrated in Miriad, then exported to AIPS where the line and continuum emission were separated with the task UVLSF. Self-calibration was performed on the continuum data, and solutions were transferred to the line data. Flux calibration is based on SMA flux monitoring of the observed quasar and is estimated to be accurate to within 20%. The estimated accuracy of the absolute coordinates is $0''.4$. After combining the calibrated LSB and USB continuum u - v data, the 1σ rms noise level achieved in the continuum images is 7 mJy beam^{-1} . The resulting synthesized beam is $2''.1 \times 1''.2$ and the primary beam is $\sim 56''$.

2.2. Very Large Array

Archival 3.6 cm data from the NRAO⁷ Very Large Array (VLA) were calibrated and imaged in AIPS. The observation date was 1990 May 7 (A-configuration). The flux calibrator was 3C 286, and the gain calibrator was NRAO 530. The synthesized beam of the 3.6 cm continuum image is $0''.90 \times 0''.43$ at (P.A. = -18°) and the rms sensitivity is 1 mJy beam^{-1} .

2.3. Spitzer Space Telescope

Both SMA fields were observed with the IRAC camera (Fazio et al. 2004) on board the *Spitzer Space Telescope*. The total integration time was 666 s. The high dynamic range mode was used to obtain 0.4 and 10.4 s integrations. The data were reduced using the BCD data from the Spitzer Science Center version 11.4 pipeline. When constructing images, the 0.4 s data were used toward pixels where the 10.4 s data were saturated, which is only the case for some of the sources in NGC 6334 I. The pixel size for the images is $1''.2$. Upper limits were derived from mosaics produced with the MOPEX program. To calculate the upper limits, the rms signal was found for a 5×5 pixel box centered on the SMA sources. These values were converted to units of millijanskys per pixel, then multiplied by a factor of 5/2 to calculate 5σ limits for detections in a 2×2 pixel aperture.

3. RESULTS

3.1. NGC 6334 I

The 1.3 mm continuum emission in NGC 6334 I is shown in Figure 1. We have resolved four major continuum sources, which we denote as I-SMA1–4, in descending order of peak intensity (see Table 1). The continuum sources are all fairly compact.

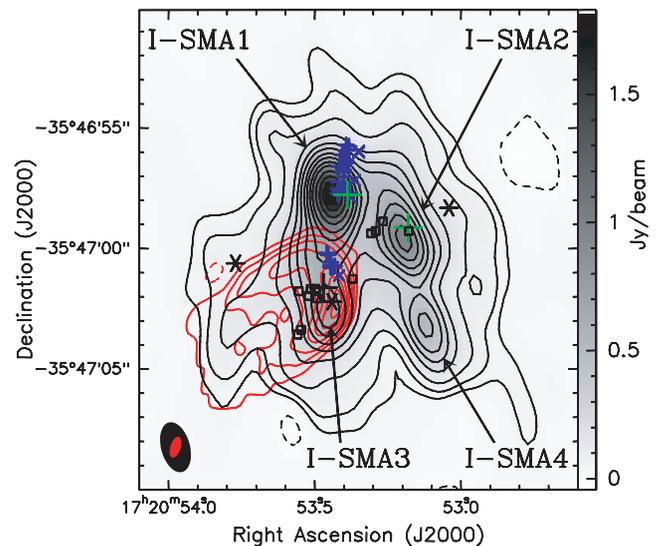


FIG. 1.—*Gray scale and black contours*: 1.3 mm continuum image of NGC 6334 I taken from the combined LSB plus USB data. Contour levels are $(-3, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 64, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180) \times 7.5\text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$. Water masers are marked by the blue crosses (Migenes et al. 1999) and plus signs (Forster 1992; shifted by the amount suggested in a private communication from J. Forster in Carral et al. [1997]). Open squares mark class II CH₃OH masers (Walsh et al. 1998). The black plus sign marks IRS 1E, and the six-pointed stars mark the three mid-infrared sources from east to west: DPT00 2 (De Buizer et al. 2000), IRS-I 1, and IRS-I 2 (De Buizer et al. 2002). The green plus signs mark NH₃ peaks (derived from images of the hyperfine lines of Beuther et al. [2005]). *Red contours*: VLA 3.6 cm emission ($-5, 5, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150\text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$).

Gaussian fitting yields formal size estimates between $1''.6$ and $2''.7$ (2800 and 4600 AU). Including compact and extended emission, the total flux density within Figure 1 is $10.7 \pm 0.1\text{ Jy}$, equivalent to $43\% \pm 5\%$ of the single-dish continuum flux density (Sandell 2000). The overall extent of the emission ($\approx 10''$) agrees well with the size estimate from single-dish maps (Sandell 2000). No other sources are found beyond this central concentration of objects. The two brightest millimeter sources (I-SMA1 and I-SMA2) correspond within $0''.5$ to the two primary NH₃ peaks observed in the (1,1), (2,2), and (3,3) transitions (Beuther et al. 2005; Kraemer & Jackson 1995). The H₂O masers form a linear structure (Forster 1992) that appears to be associated with I-SMA1. In contrast, the 6.7 GHz CH₃OH masers are associated with I-SMA2 and I-SMA3. I-SMA3 coincides to within $0''.3$ of the peak of the 3.6 cm emission, which traces a cometary compact H II region (Carral et al. 1997). Based on the 3.6 cm flux density, we estimate that the free-free contribution to the 1.3 mm flux density of I-SMA3 is $\sim 1.25\text{ Jy}$ (62%). The rest of the 1.3 mm continuum emission from this source (and all of the other sources) originates from dust. I-SMA3 lies $1''.0$ south of the NIR star IRS1E, which has been proposed as the exciting source of the compact H II region (Persi et al. 1996). Since free-free emission dominates I-SMA3, it is perhaps not surprising that its position lies closer to the mid-IR/centimeter peak than to IRS 1E. The known mid-IR sources IRS-I 2 (Persi et al. 1998) and DPT00 2 (De Buizer et al. 2002) reside within the extended millimeter contours, but the lack of a compact millimeter source at these positions supports the hypothesis of De Buizer et al. (2002) that they are not internally heated. With the exception of the H II region nebula (I-SMA3), none of the millimeter sources are detected in the IRAC images. Indeed, no compact counterpart at any other wavelength has been observed toward I-SMA4.

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⁷ The National Radio Astronomy Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under agreement by the Associated Universities, Inc.

TABLE 1
 PROPERTIES OF MILLIMETER CONTINUUM SOURCES IN NGC 6334 I AND I(N)

Source	α (J2000.0)	δ (J2000.0)	$I_{1.3 \text{ mm}}$ (Jy beam $^{-1}$)	$F_{1.3 \text{ mm}}$ (Jy)	$F_{4.5 \mu\text{m}}$ (mJy)	$F_{8.0 \mu\text{m}}$ (mJy)
I-SMA1	17 20 53.44	-35 46 57.9	1.77	3.49 ± 0.70	<320	... ^a
I-SMA2	17 20 53.20	-35 46 59.6	0.96	2.28 ± 0.46	<240	<1490
I-SMA3	17 20 53.45	-35 47 02.6	0.71	2.01 ± 0.40	... ^a	... ^a
I-SMA4	17 20 53.12	-35 47 03.2	0.52	1.10 ± 0.22	<260	<1490
Total				10.7 ± 2.1^b		
I(N)-SMA1	17 20 55.21	-35 45 04.1	0.82	2.04 ± 0.41	<0.11	<0.71
I(N)-SMA2	17 20 54.90	-35 45 06.8	0.35	0.50 ± 0.10	<0.35	<0.53
I(N)-SMA3	17 20 55.00	-35 45 07.5	0.27	0.39 ± 0.09	<0.21	<0.53
I(N)-SMA4	17 20 54.69	-35 45 08.5	0.17	0.33 ± 0.07	<0.70	<0.77
I(N)-SMA5	17 20 55.08	-35 45 02.0	0.27	0.28 ± 0.07	<0.12	<0.63
I(N)-SMA6	17 20 54.59	-35 45 17.9	0.27	0.47 ± 0.10	<0.29	<0.69
I(N)-SMA7	17 20 54.96	-35 44 57.3	0.07	0.20 ± 0.05	<0.51	<0.68
I(N) Total				4.6 ± 0.9^b		

NOTE.—Units of right ascension are hours, minutes, and seconds, and units of declination are degrees, arcminutes, and arcseconds.

^a The extended nebula of the compact H II region precludes a meaningful infrared point source upper limit.

^b The total 1.3 mm flux density includes the extended emission; the listed uncertainties include 20% calibration uncertainty.

3.2. NGC 6334 I(N)

We have resolved the millimeter continuum of NGC 6334 I(N) into seven sources, which we denote as I(N)-SMA1–7 (Fig. 2). Including the extended emission, the fraction of single-dish flux recovered in our image is $32\% \pm 8\%$. Nearly half of the total emission originates from I(N)-SMA1. Although this field lacks any strong centimeter continuum emission, two faint 3.6 cm (0.3 mJy) sources have been reported (Carral et al. 2002). One of these sources lies within $0''.6$ of I(N)-SMA4, which is also the source closest to a class II CH₃OH maser (Walsh et al. 1998; Norris et al. 1993). The faint continuum source with its (probable) associated class II CH₃OH maser may represent a hypercompact H II region, similar to the sources found by van der Tak & Menten (2005) in other massive star formation regions. If this interpretation is true, then this object is an important power

source in the I(N) region. Class I CH₃OH masers have also been identified in this region at 25 GHz (Beuther et al. 2005) and at 44 GHz but with uncertain astrometry (Kogan & Slysh 1998). None of the millimeter sources have counterparts in our IRAC data (5σ upper limits at 4.5 and 8 μm are given in Table 1). However, directly west of I(N)-SMA4 is an extended infrared source detected at 4.5 and 5.8 μm (Fig. 3). The elongated morphology suggests a jet or a reddened reflection nebulosity from an outflow cavity. In either scenario, the extended mid-IR emission would be the result of outflow activity from the embedded source in I(N)-SMA4. The unipolarity could be explained if the other lobe of the putative outflow were obscured by stronger extinction in its direction. This possible association is the only evidence, albeit indirect, for the I(N)-SMA sources at wavelengths $\leq 8 \mu\text{m}$.

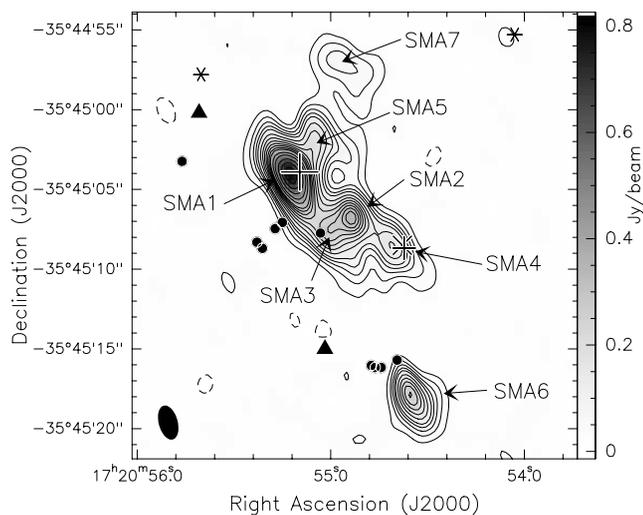


FIG. 2.—1.3 mm continuum image of NGC 6334 I(N). Contour levels are $(-3, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 85, 100, 115) \times 6.5 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$. Filled circles mark 44 GHz class I CH₃OH masers (Kogan & Slysh 1998), the small plus sign marks a 6.7 GHz class II CH₃OH maser (Norris et al. 1993; Walsh et al. 1998), the cross marks the faint 3.6 cm source (Carral et al. 2002), and the six-pointed stars mark infrared H₂ knots (Megeath & Tiefrunk 1999). The filled triangles mark 25 GHz class I CH₃OH masers, and the large plus sign indicates the NH₃ peak (Beuther et al. 2005).

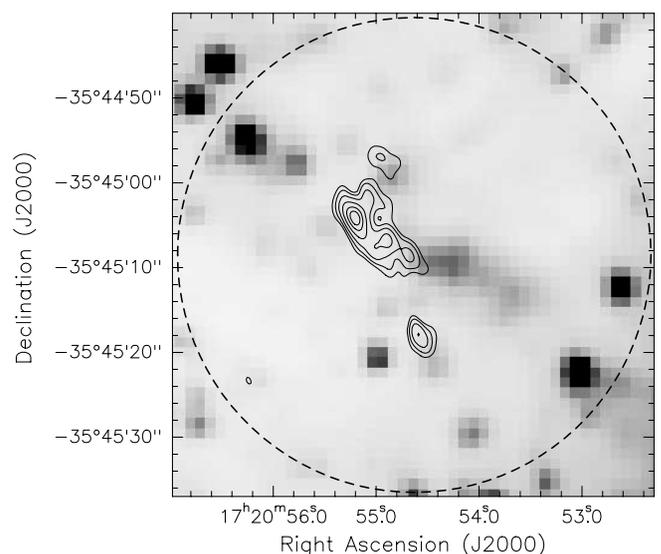


FIG. 3.—4.5 μm IRAC image of NGC 6334 I(N). Contours indicate the 1.3 mm continuum emission $(5, 10, 20, 40, 70, 100 \times 6.5 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1})$ and the dashed circle shows the primary beam of the 1.3 mm SMA observations. The newly detected infrared nebula happens to lie near the center of this circle, just west of I(N)-SMA4. [See the electronic edition of the Journal for a color version of this figure.]

3.3. Mass Estimates from the Dust Emission

We can estimate the mass of the individual dust sources by placing our millimeter continuum measurements in the context of a simple isothermal model of optically thin dust emission (Beltrán et al. 2006). The assumption of low optical depth is justified because the peak continuum brightness temperature of the strongest dust source (I-SMA1) is only 6.3 K. The input parameters to the model include the dust temperature, the dust mass opacity coefficient at the observed wavelength ($\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}}$), and the gas-to-dust mass ratio. Based on our SMA spectra (T. R. Hunter et al. 2006, in preparation), we can categorize the sources into three groups: (A) strong hot-core line emission: I-SMA1, I-SMA2 and I(N)-SMA1; (B) weak line emission: I-SMA3 and I(N)-SMA2; and (C) nearly line-free emission. Thus, from a qualitative viewpoint, the gas and dust are likely to be warmest in the group A sources, and coolest in the group C sources. By combining this information with the various gas temperature measurements from the literature, we have assigned a probable value for the dust temperature of each source, including upper and lower limits (see Table 2). For the sources in group A, the brightness temperature of the arcsecond-scale NH_3 (2,2) emission provides the lower limit temperature (Beuther et al. 2005). For I-SMA1 and I-SMA2, we set the “nominal” temperature equal to the dust temperature (100 K) obtained from fits to the single-dish spectral energy distribution (SED) for source I (Sandell 2000). We also use 100 K for I(N)-SMA1, because the single-dish intensity ratio of NH_3 (6,6) to (3,3) indicates the presence of gas with $T > 95$ K (Kuiper et al. 1995); furthermore, recent interferometric measurements have localized the bulk of the NH_3 (6,6) emission to the position of I(N)-SMA1 (H. Beuther et al. 2006, in preparation). For an upper limit temperature for group A, we adopt 300 K because an excitation temperature of 295 K was measured for H_2CO in NGC 6334 I by Mangum & Wootten (1993), and 213 K was measured for CH_3OH by van der Tak et al. (2003). For the sources in group B, we set the nominal temperature equal to the CO excitation temperature derived by Kraemer et al. (1999), which is 60 K for NGC 6334 I and 40 K for I(N). For the sources in group C, we set the nominal temperature equal to the value (33 K) derived from a large velocity gradient analysis of a single-dish submillimeter line survey (McCutcheon et al. 2000). In both I and I(N), the lower limit temperature of the group B and C sources is taken to be the temperature of the coolest dust core (20 K) in the surrounding region as measured by Sandell (2000), while the upper limit is taken to be 50 K due to the lack of direct evidence of any warmer gas at these positions. Measurements of $\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}}$ in NGC 6334 I and I(N) with a $30''$ beam yield values from $1.0\text{--}1.2 \pm 0.6\text{ cm}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ (Schwartz et al. 1989). However, due to the large range of temperature in the compact millimeter sources, we have chosen to use tabulated values of $\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}}$ from Ossenkopf & Henning (1994) for a density of 10^6 cm^{-3} . For sources in group A, we use a $\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}} = 2\text{ cm}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ for dust grains without mantles, which is appropriate for regions where protostellar heating has destroyed the solid ice but has not yet dispersed the dust aggregates. In the other millimeter sources that show no hot core emission and are opaque at infrared wavelengths, the grains are likely to have thick ice mantles; thus, we use $\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}} = 1\text{ cm}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$. Applying a gas-to-dust mass ratio (g) of 100 (Sodroski et al. 1997), these assumptions yield the masses listed in Table 2. Due to uncertainties in $\kappa_{1.3\text{ mm}}$ and g , the uncertainties in all of the masses in Table 2 are likely to be at least a factor of 2. Subject to these uncertainties, the total mass estimates of the compact objects (in both the warm and cold temperature limits) are of similar magnitude in I and I(N), ranging from ~ 50 to $\sim 150 M_\odot$. In I(N), this

TABLE 2
RANGE OF ESTIMATED TEMPERATURES AND MASSES OF DUST
CORES IN NGC 6334 I AND I(N)

SOURCE	κ ($\text{cm}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$)	COLD LIMIT		NOMINAL		WARM LIMIT	
		T (K)	M (M_\odot)	T (K)	M (M_\odot)	T (K)	M (M_\odot)
I-SMA1	2	75	23	100	17	300	5.4
I-SMA2	2	75	15	100	11	300	3.5
I-SMA3	1	40	52	60	33	100	19
I-SMA4	1	20	66	33	36	50	22
Total			156		97		50
I(N)-SMA1	2	65	15	100	10	300	3.1
I(N)-SMA2	1	20	30	40	13	100	4.8
I(N)-SMA3	1	20	23	33	13	50	7.8
I(N)-SMA4	1	20	20	33	11	50	6.1
I(N)-SMA5	1	20	17	33	9	50	5.2
I(N)-SMA6	1	20	28	33	15	50	8.7
I(N)-SMA7	1	20	12	33	6	50	3.7
I(N) Total			145		77		39

mass is divided among a larger number of sources which are, in turn, spread over a larger angular extent.

4. DISCUSSION

The observed multiplicity and strength of the millimeter continuum emission is quite similar between NGC 6334 I and I(N), in contrast to their strikingly different appearance in the NIR (Megeath & Tieftrunk 1999) and in thermal lines of NH_3 and CH_3OH (Beuther et al. 2005). Although previous maser and NH_3 observations of NGC 6334 I had suggested the presence of multiple sources, our millimeter image provides a direct and unambiguous picture of a massive protocluster. The estimated mass of interstellar material toward each source is sufficient to form a massive star and is significantly greater than typical objects detected in the single-dish surveys of low-mass star-forming regions such as Perseus, where an average core mass of $2.3 M_\odot$ has been found with a beam size of ~ 8000 AU (Enoch et al. 2006). In addition, it is likely that a compact protostellar object may already be present at the center of each source, heating the surrounding gas and dust and leading to our strong millimeter detections. This scenario is particularly likely for the strong hot-core sources I-SMA1 and I-SMA2. It is important to note that the masses in Table 2 do not include the total stellar mass that may be present in addition to the interstellar material.

In the case of NGC 6334 I(N), the presence of outflows, masers, warm gas emission, and a faint centimeter continuum source also indicate the presence of embedded sources. This cluster of sources may be in an earlier evolutionary phase than source I, as suggested by the lack of a NIR cluster, H II region, or bright mid-IR source, and by the significantly higher gas column density inferred from N_2H^+ observations (Pirogov et al. 2003). However, if the millimeter sources contain central protostars, then the lack of mid-IR detections toward all seven sources is especially curious, because, in contrast to source I, there is no confusion from bright, extended nebulosity in this region. If we consider the I(N) bolometric luminosity of $1.9 \times 10^3 L_\odot$ (Sandell 2000), the earliest zero-age main sequence (ZAMS) star that could be present is type B2 V (Hanson et al. 1997). Our lowest $4.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ upper limit of 0.11 mJy (from Table 1) corresponds to an apparent magnitude of $m_{4.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}} > 15.5$. This limit is consistent with the nondetection of an embedded B2 V ZAMS star as long as the extinction at $4.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is ≥ 4.9 mag, assuming an absolute stellar magnitude

of $M_K = -0.68$ (Hanson et al. 1997) and an intrinsic color of ($M_K - M_{4.5 \mu\text{m}} = -0.08$ mag (Koorneef 1983). This level of extinction at $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ corresponds to 9.3 mag of K -band extinction (Indebetouw et al. 2005), 83 mag of V -band extinction (Rieke & Lebofsky 1985), and a total hydrogen column density of $1.8 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Ryter 1996). Even using the smallest mass estimates from Table 2, the gas column density implied by the dust emission is several times larger than this value and can easily explain the nondetections. As a result, it is unclear whether these millimeter sources contain young protostars (B2 or later) that are simply heavily obscured, or whether they are intrinsically faint in the mid-IR due to their youth, and may eventually evolve into higher luminosity O stars. In either case, the high angular resolution and sensitivity of our observations have revealed the presence of compact systems where intermediate- to high-mass stars are being formed.

In NGC 6334 I, all four of the compact millimeter continuum sources are concentrated within a region of projected radius ≤ 0.05 pc, which is significantly smaller than the 0.33 pc radius of the NIR cluster (Tapia et al. 1996) and the 0.23 pc radius of the search region (i.e., the SMA primary beam). Furthermore, the millimeter sources in NGC 6334 I reside close to the geometric center of the NIR cluster, where the number density of millimeter sources (8000 pc^{-3}) exceeds the stellar density of the NIR cluster (1200 pc^{-3}). These findings suggest that massive star formation is biased toward the center of the parent cluster. The projected separation of the four components of NGC 6334 I range from 5800 to 11,200 AU. Because the ratio of distances between all components is less than 3, it satisfies the criterion for identifying Trapezia as described by Abt & Corbally (2000) and originated by Ambartsumian (1954). If the total luminosity of NGC 6334 I ($2.6 \times 10^5 L_\odot$) were apportioned equally to four sources, their individual luminosities would correspond to that of an O8.5 ZAMS star (Hanson et al. 1997). These findings argue that the NGC 6334 I SMA sources may constitute a proto-Trapezium system, similar to the more evolved Orion Nebula Trapezium (10,000 AU in diameter) and many other optically visible nebulae and clusters. Although the I(N) SMA sources are more spread out, five of the sources of I(N) reside inside a region of 10,000 AU, suggesting that a similar system is forming in I(N). These observations suggest that the presence of Trapezia in clusters and nebulae may result from massive stars forming preferentially in the centers of clusters in the deepest part of the gravitational well.

Are these new observations consistent with previous claims (Megeath & Tieftrunk 1999; Sollins & Megeath 2004) that NGC 6334 I(N) is in an earlier stage of star formation? In source I, we

have identified examples of young massive protostars in the center of an established infrared cluster containing low- to intermediate-mass stars. In source I(N), we see evidence of massive protostars without a surrounding NIR cluster, which challenges the common picture of high-mass stars forming after the first generation of low-mass stars (e.g., Herbig 1962; Kumar et al. 2006). More sensitive infrared imaging is needed to probe deeper through the extinction for signs of lower mass protostars in this field. However, until such evidence is found, the question of the relative age of I and I(N) hinges on three main facts: (1) the ratio of bolometric luminosity between I and I(N) is large (≈ 140 ; Sandell 2000); (2) the I(N) region exhibits significantly less hot-core line emission than NGC 6334 I (Thorwirth et al. 2003; T. R. Hunter et al. 2006, in preparation); and (3) a cluster of compact dust continuum sources exists in I and I(N) with a comparable amount of mass (this paper). These observations suggest that either NGC 6334 I is a more evolved cluster than I(N), or I(N) is forming a cluster with a larger number of stars but of lower mass. In either case, our millimeter data provide strong evidence that NGC 6334 I(N) is forming a cluster of stars, even though an associated NIR cluster has not been identified and may be still in the process of forming. Finally, we note that the virial masses derived from single-dish molecular line spectra (including N_2H^+ by Pirogov et al. [2003] and HC_3N by Sollins & Megeath [2004]) for both NGC 6334 I and I(N) are several times higher than the total estimated mass contained in the compact millimeter sources. This fact illustrates the wealth of star-forming material in both regions that has either not assembled into compact protostars or exists in a wider distribution of smaller cores below our sensitivity limit. It is this gas which may be forming the cluster surrounding the SMA sources in NGC 6334 I(N) and which may further increase the population of the cluster in NGC 6334 I.

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