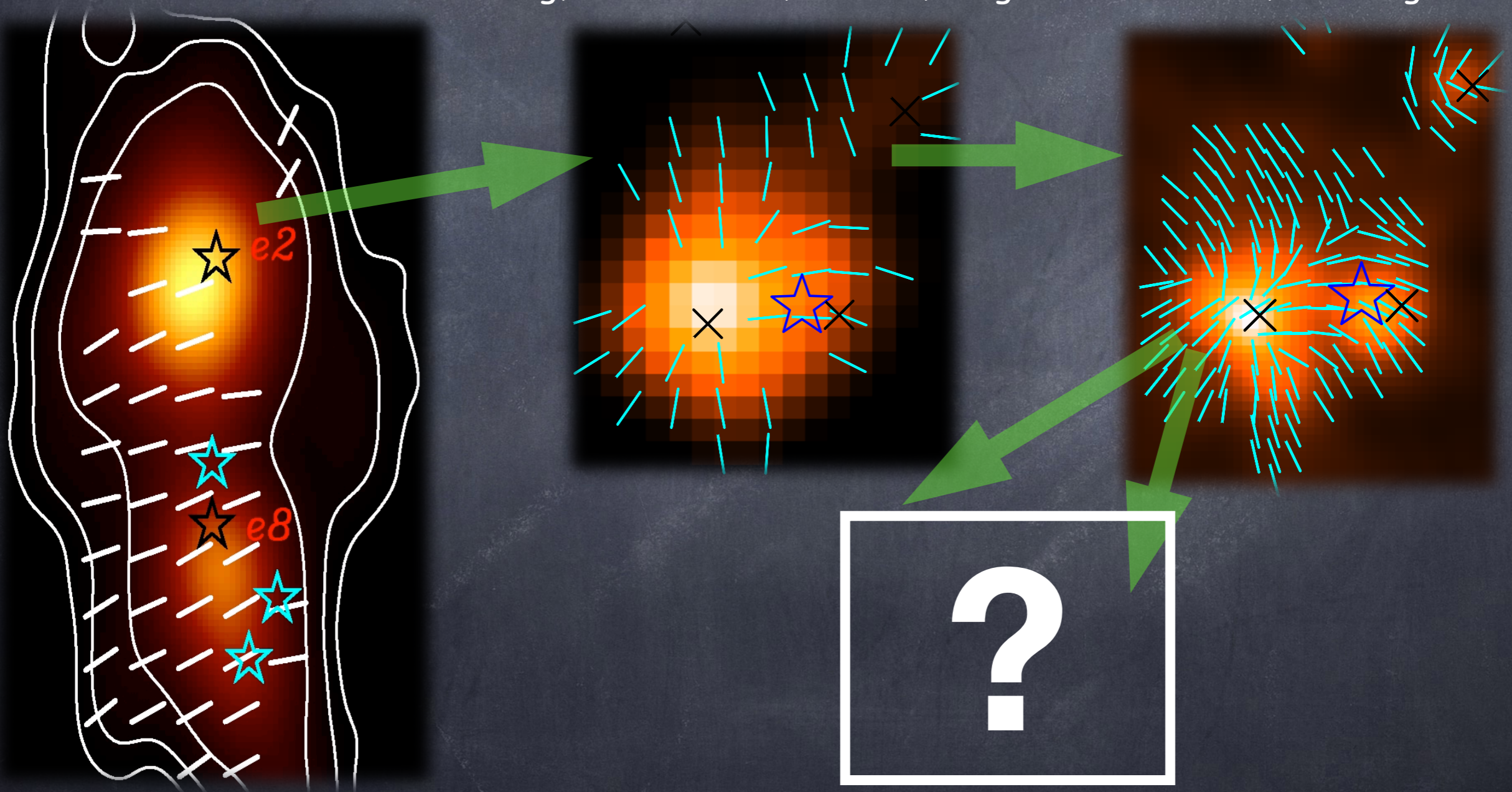


# Zooming in:

## Magnetized Disk in the High-Mass System W51 e2

Patrick Koch (ASIAA, Taiwan)

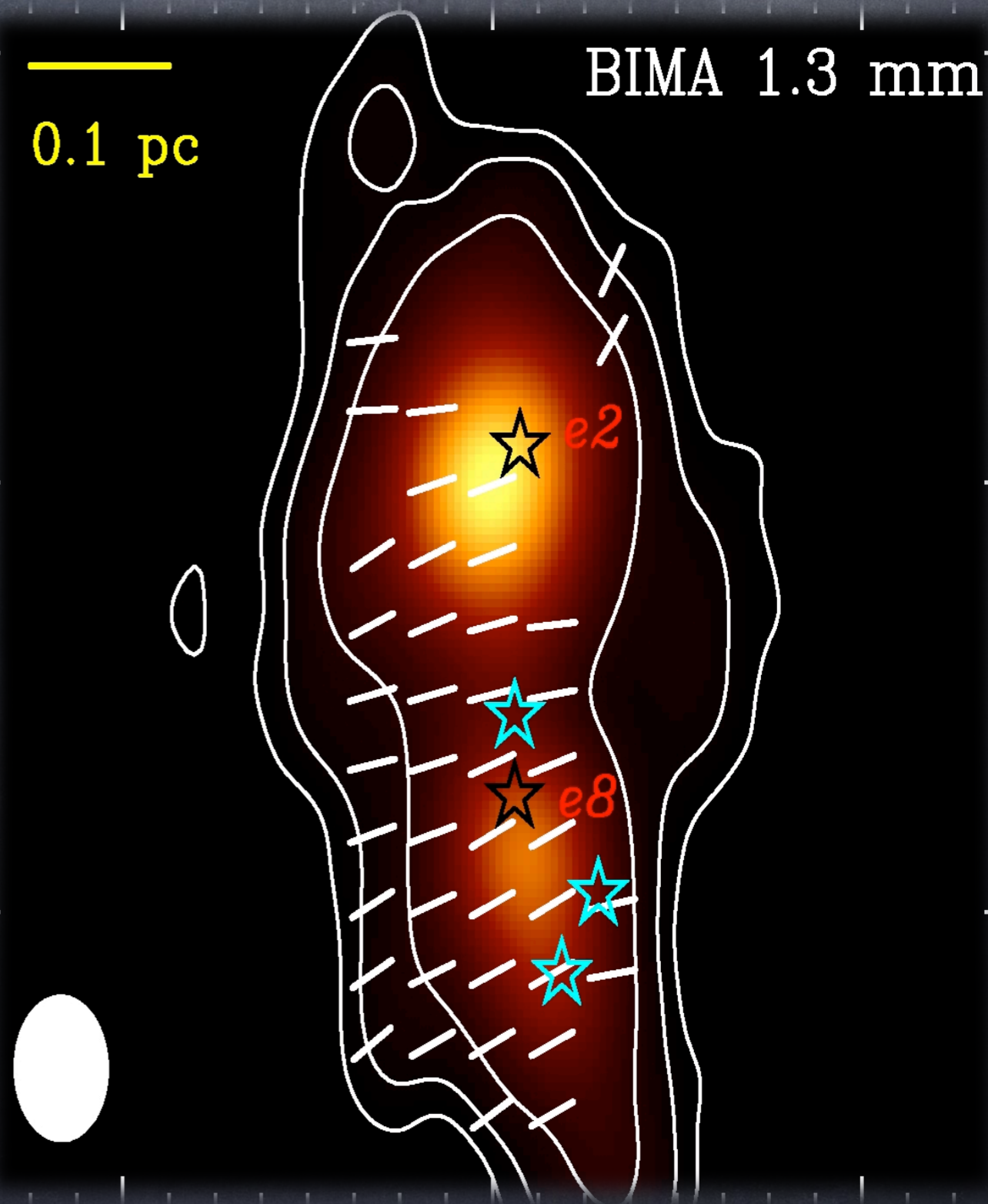
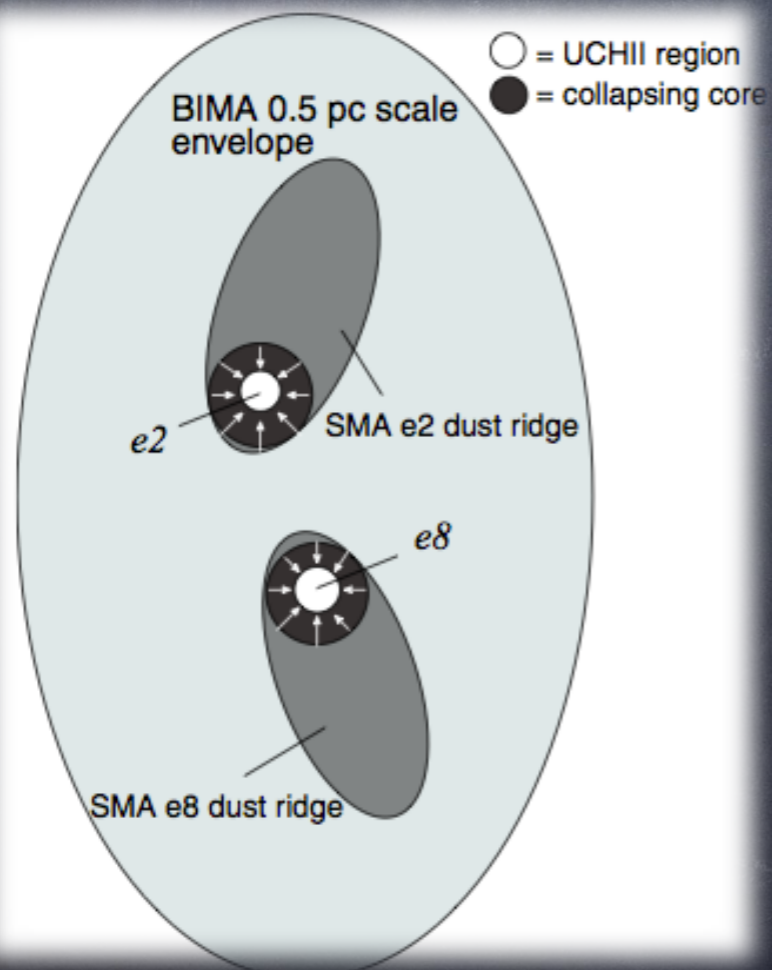
with Ya-Wen Tang, Hsi-Wei Yen, Paul Ho, Shigehisa Takakuwa, Yu-Nung Su



Zooming in on Star Formation: Nafplio; June 13, 2019

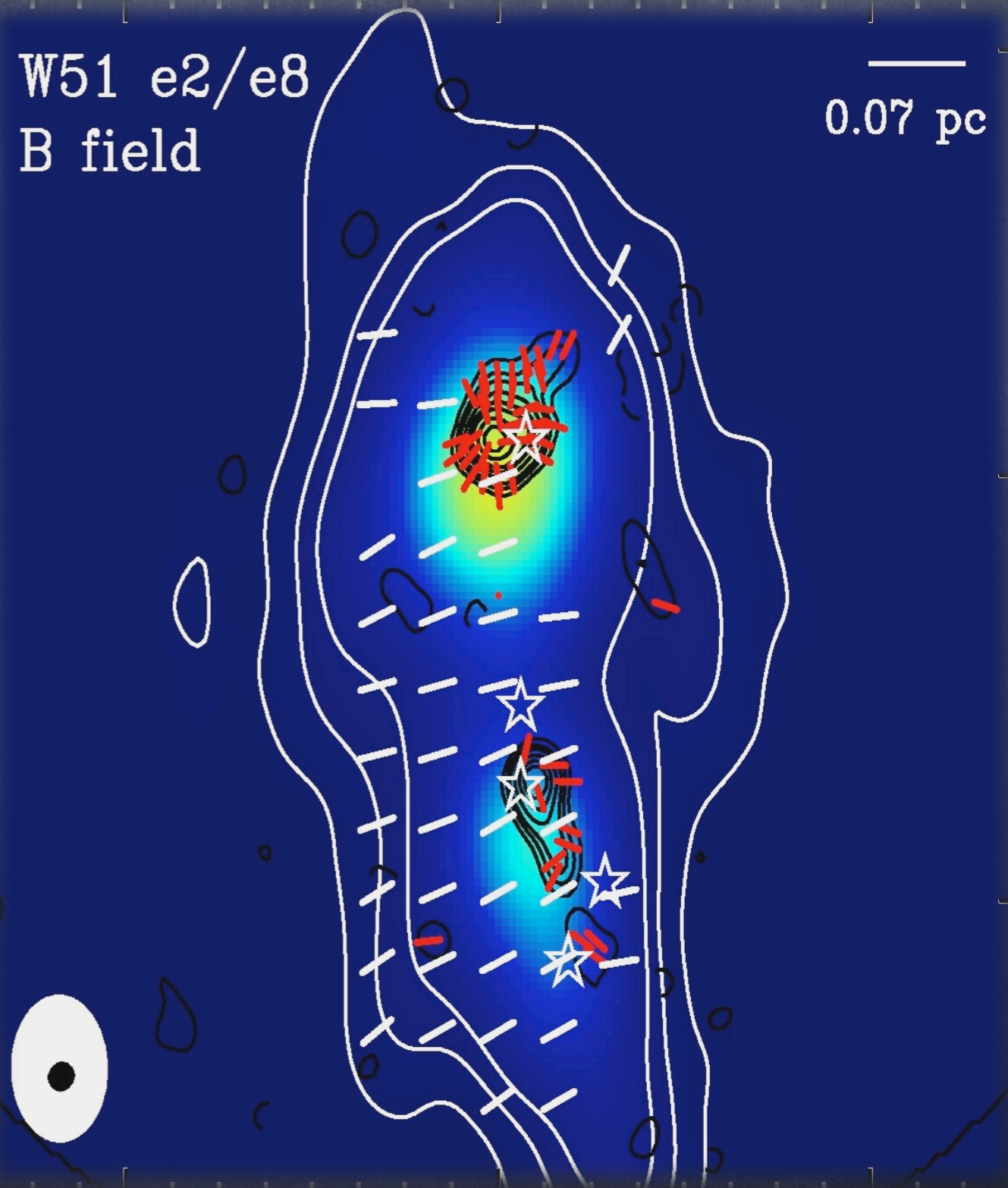
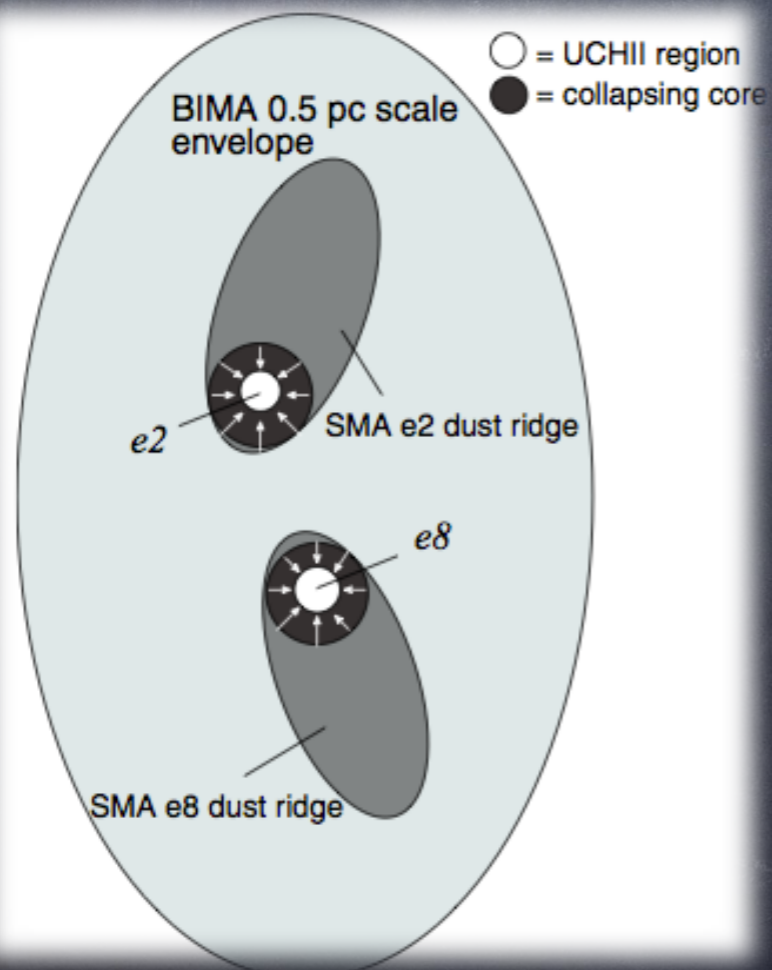
# B-field Measurements in W51

- W51 high-mass SF site at  $d \sim 5.4$  kpc
- several UCHII regions and infalling signatures detected (e.g. Zhang+98)
- chemically rich (Ginsburg+2017)
- elongated structure, with B-field mostly perpendicular (BIMA,  $\theta \sim 3''$ , Lai+2001)
- SMA observations: resolved B-field in cores with  $\theta \sim 0.7''$  (Tang+2009)



# W51 e2/e8 with BIMA and SMA

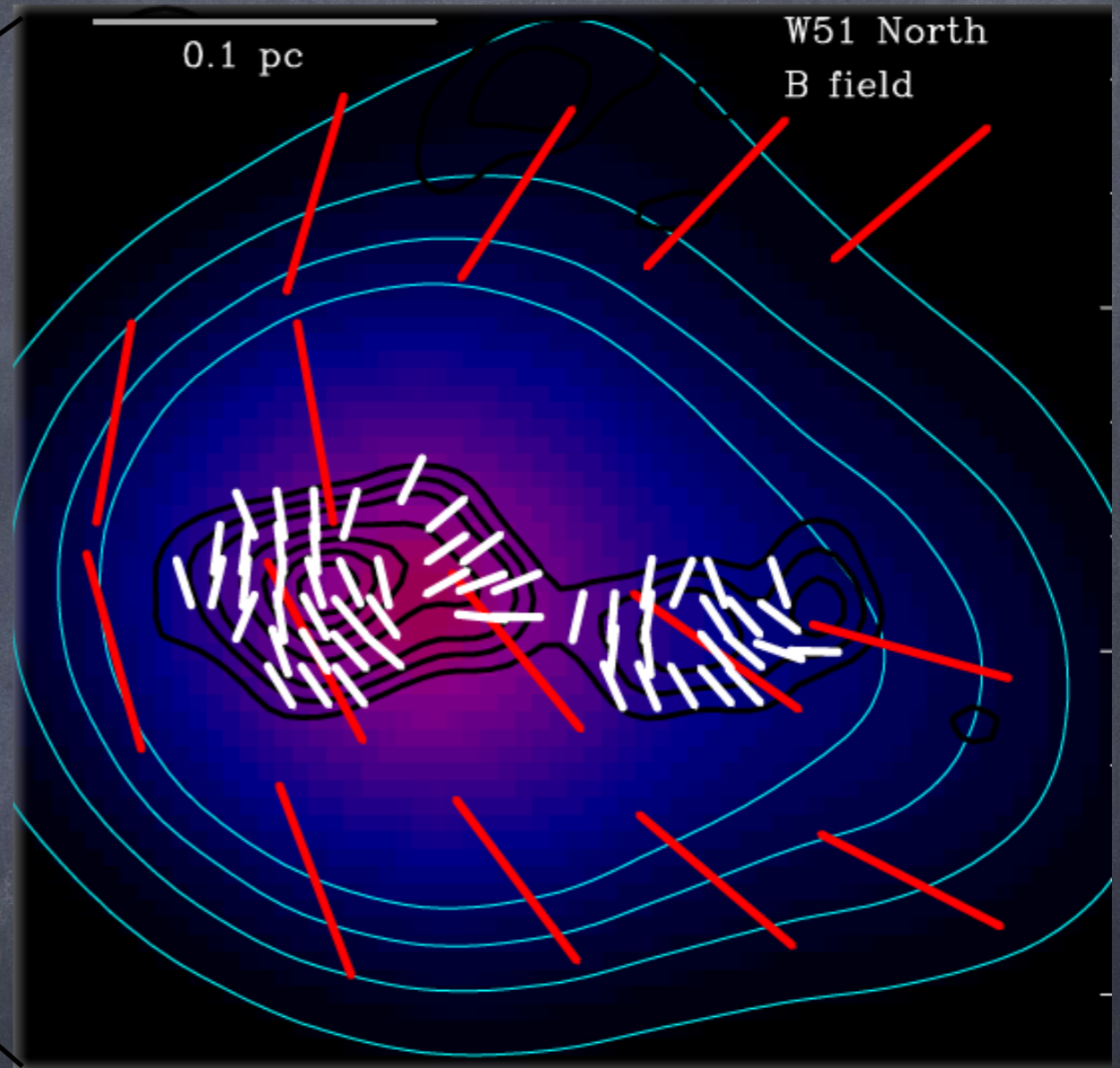
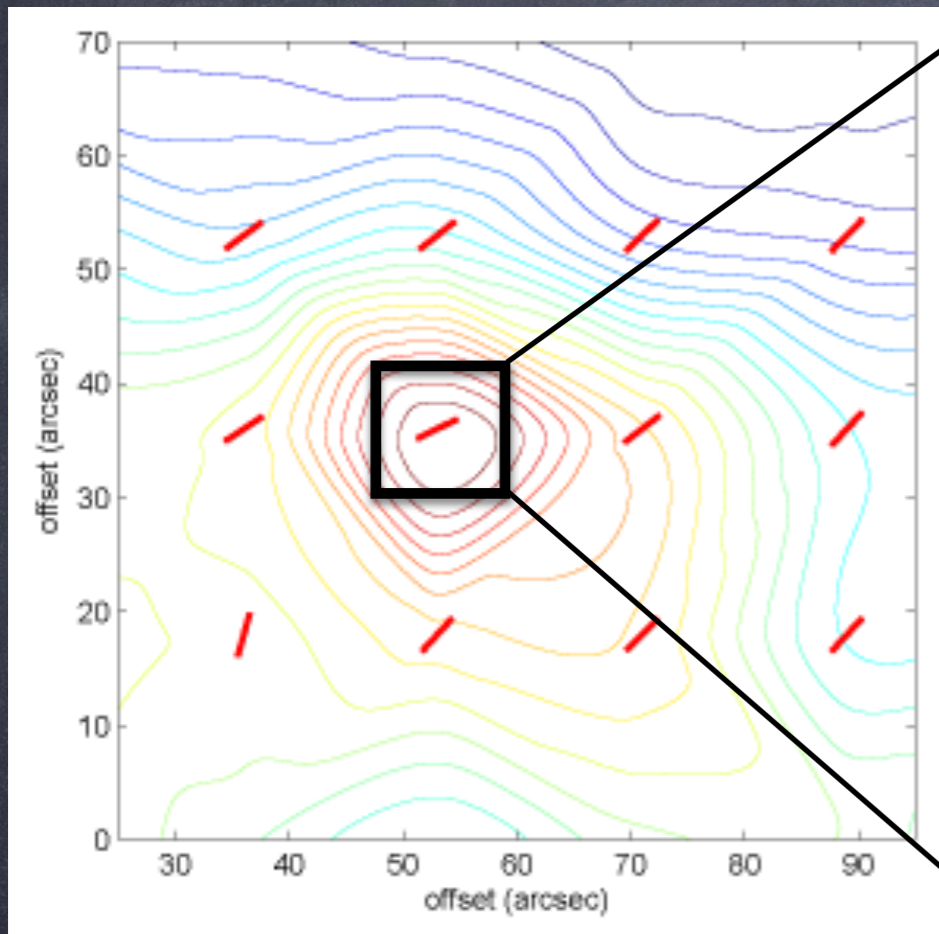
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# W51 North with CSO and SMA

SMA, 870 $\mu$ m,  $\theta \sim 2''$  and  $0.7''$

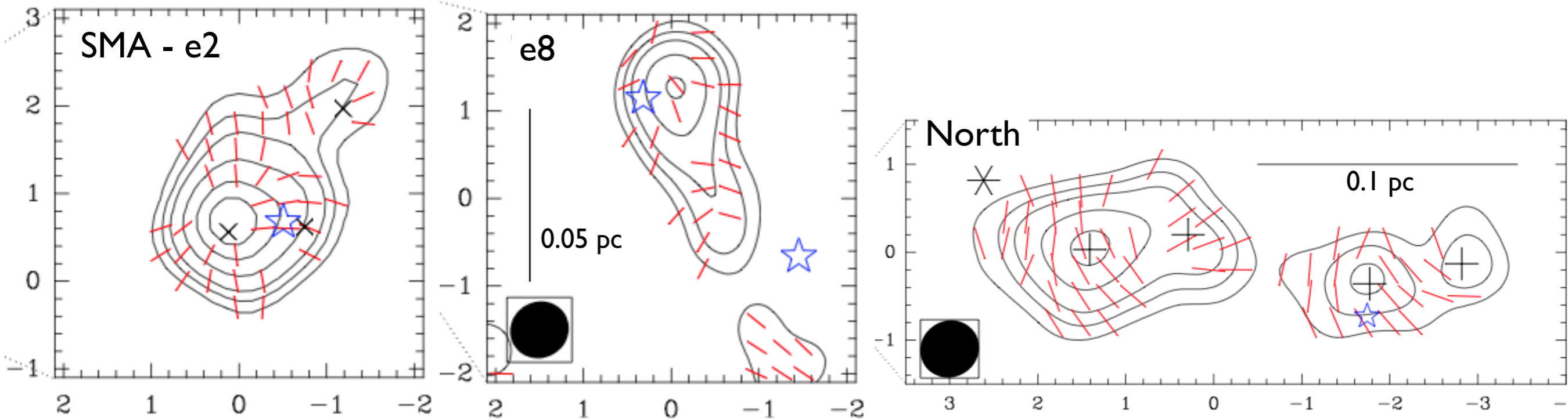
CSO/Hertz, 350 $\mu$ m,  $\theta \sim 20''$



(Tang+2013)

- clearly varying B-field structure as a function of scale
- channeling from North and South towards mid-plane
- denser cores in mid-plane along east-west direction

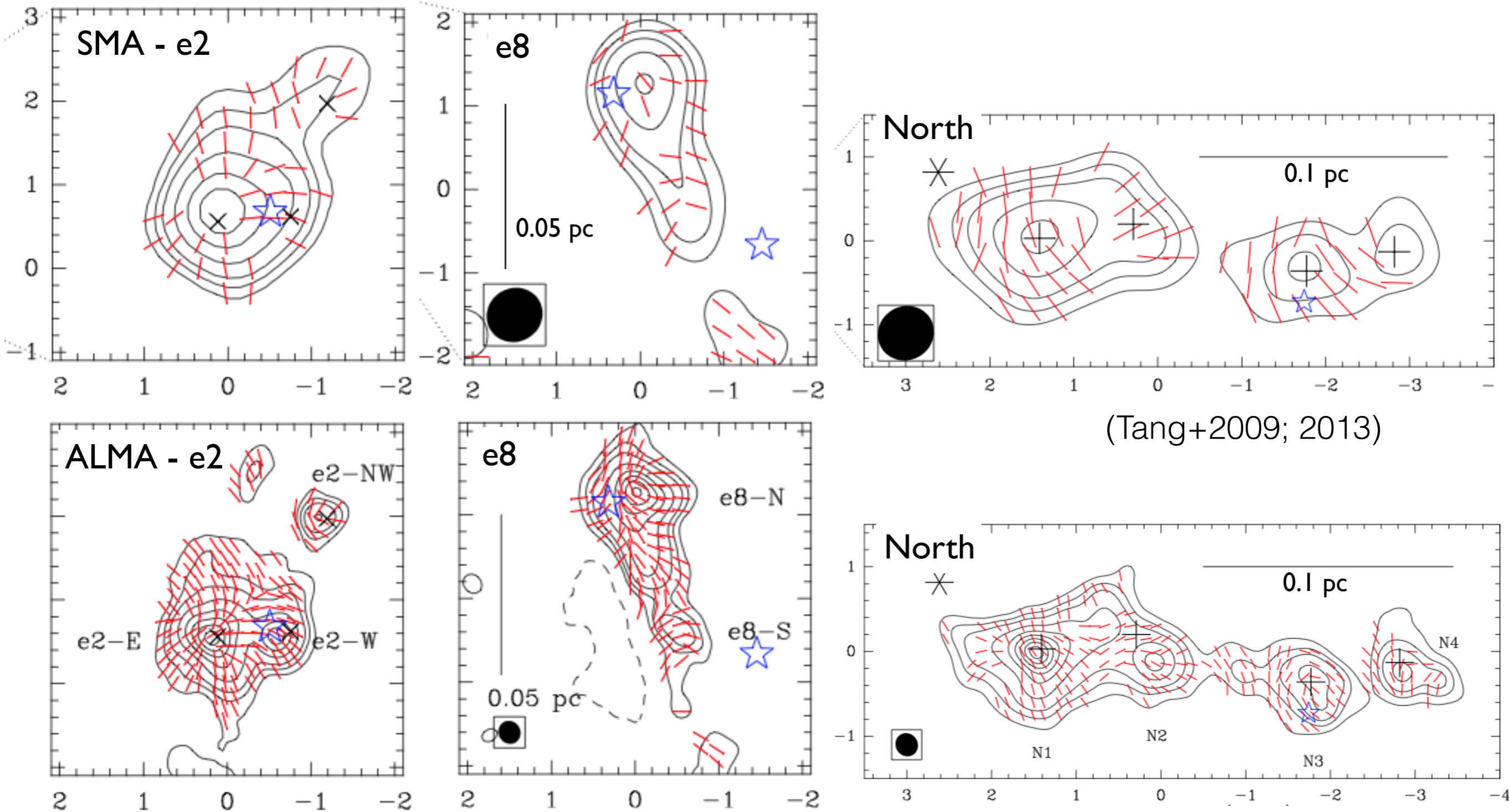
# First ALMA Polarization Observations towards W51



(Tang+2009; 2013)

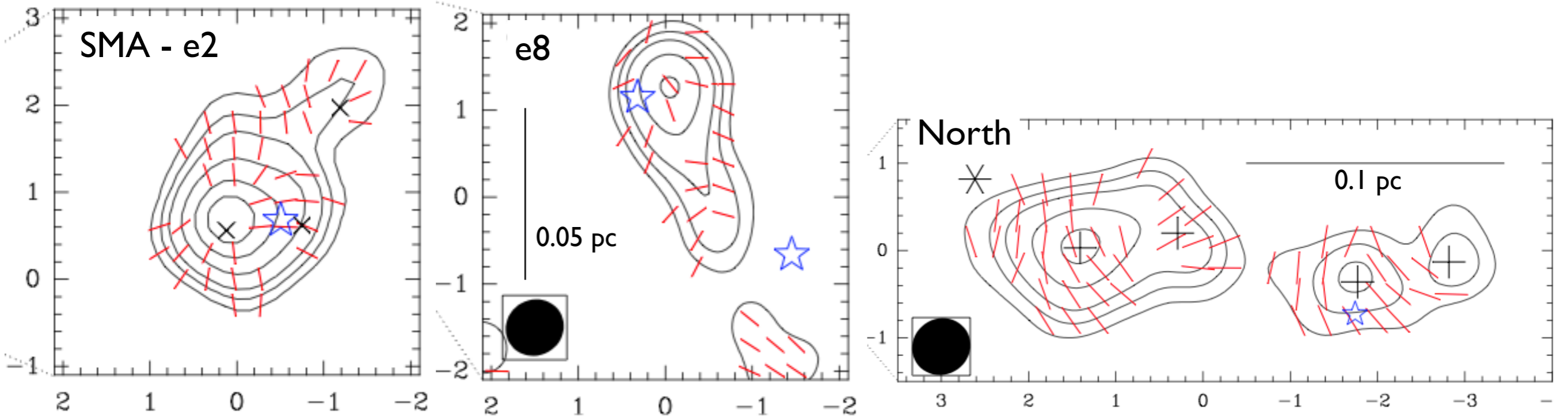
- ALMA cycle 2/3 (230 GHz (B6),  $\theta \sim 0.26'' \sim 5$  mpc; Koch+2018)
- pol. percentages  $\sim 0.1 - 10\%$ ; sensitivities 1mJy/b in Stokes I, 0.1 mJy/b in Q,U

# First ALMA Polarization Observations towards W51

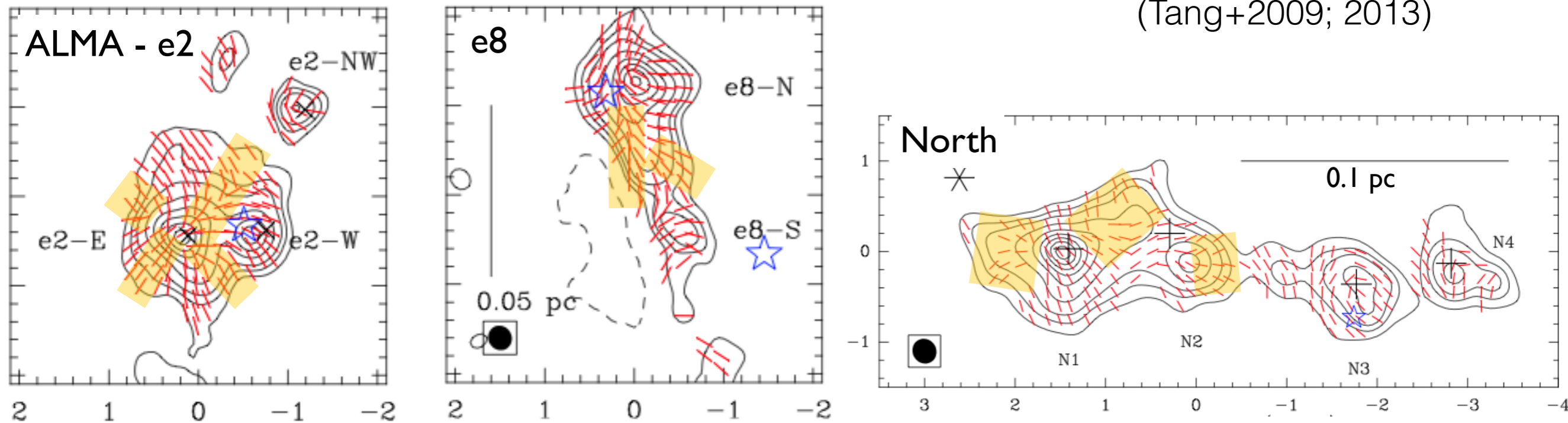


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- new sub-structures:  
**cometary-shaped B-field in e2-NW, e8-S, symmetric convergence zones (yellow)**

# First ALMA Polarization Observations towards W51

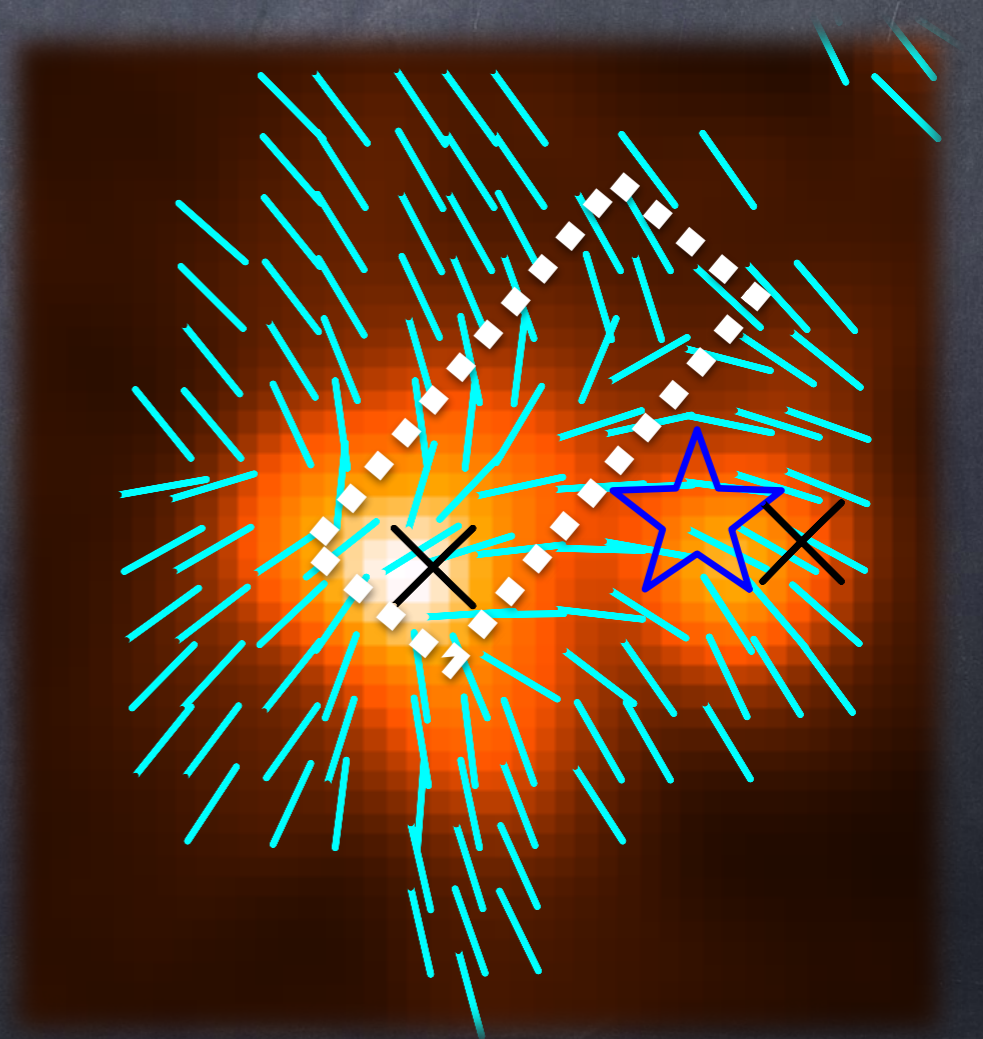
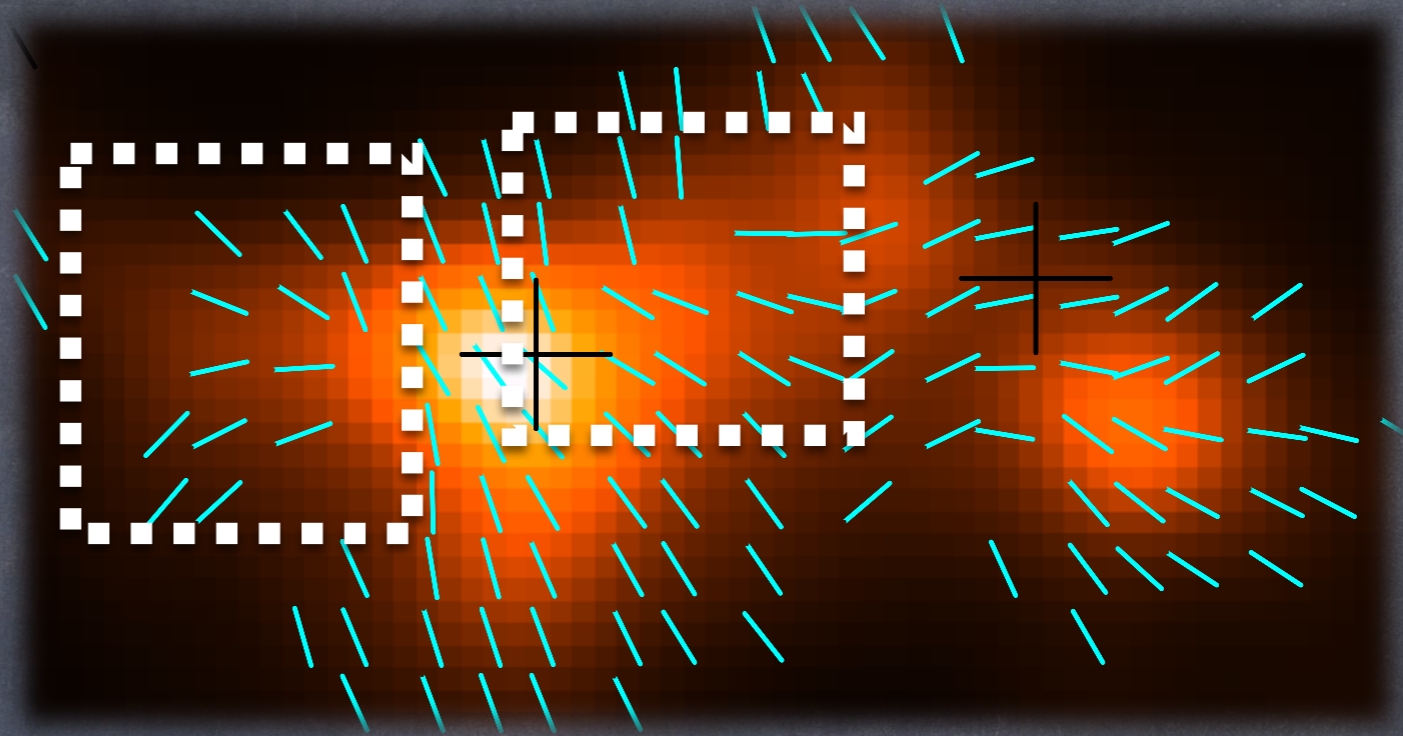
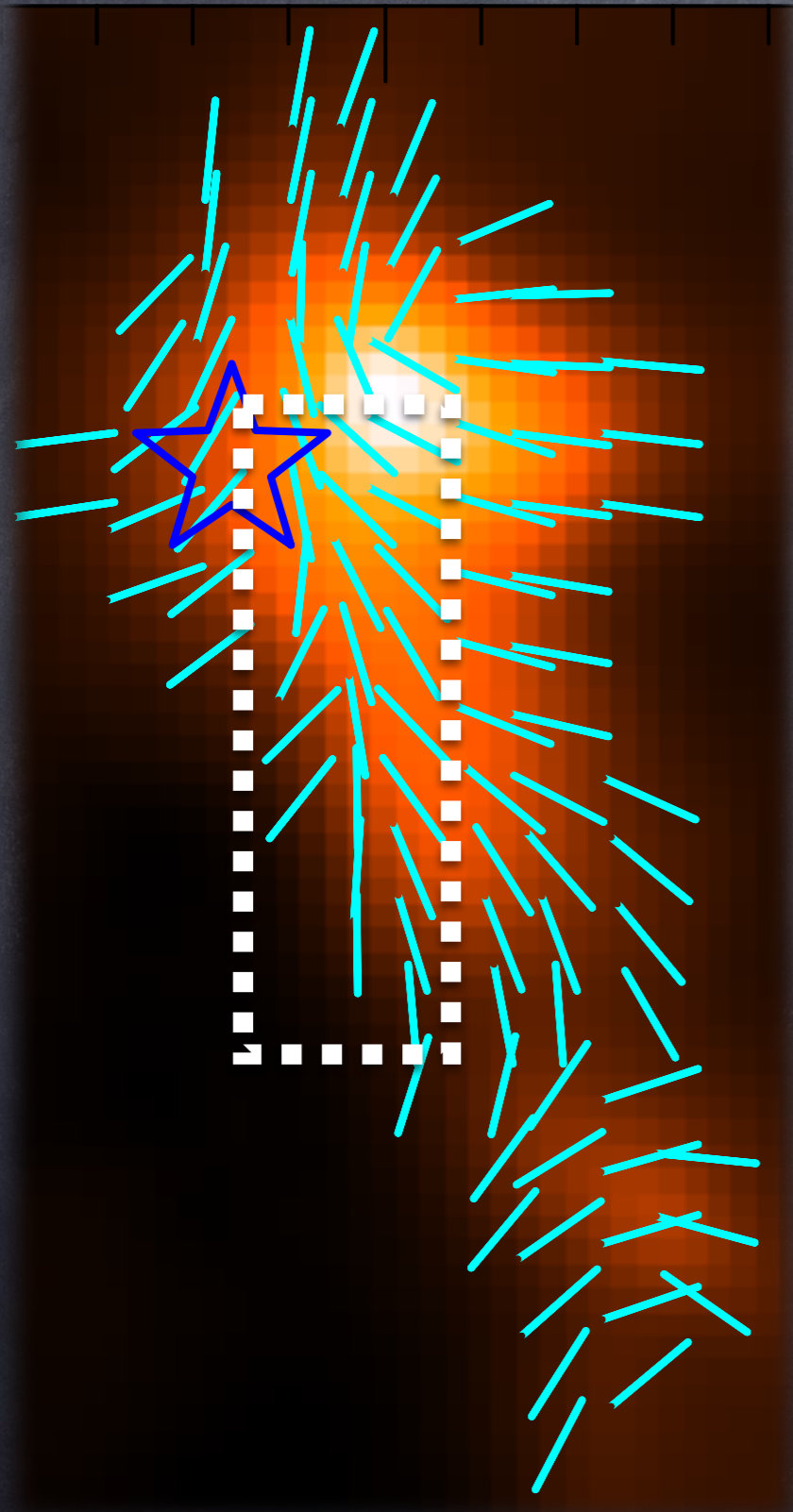


(Tang+2009; 2013)



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- new sub-structures:  
**cometary-shaped B-field in e2-NW, e8-S, symmetric convergence zones (yellow)**

# Magnetic Field Convergence Zones

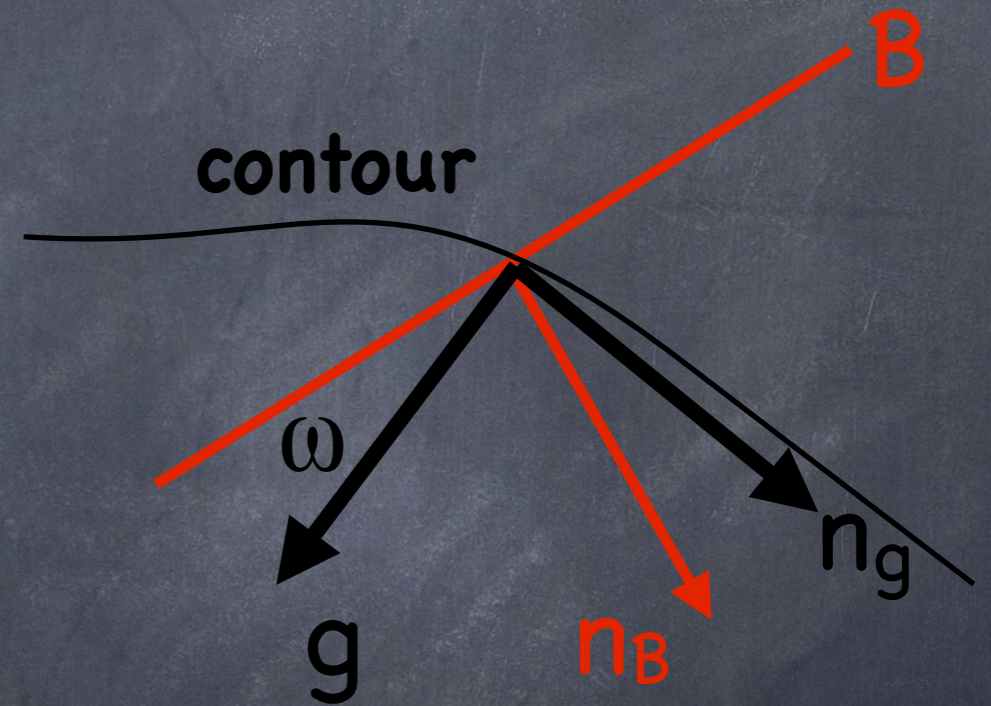




# Gravity vs Magnetic Field

- *How important is the magnetic field in e2-E, e2-W and e2-NW ?*
- *In which cores can it still slow down gravitational infall ?*
- *Where is the field already overwhelmed by gravity, and might there be even local differences within the same core?*

- compare local direction of B-field ( $\mathbf{n}_B$ ) with direction of local gravity ( $\mathbf{g}$ )
- adopt ideal MHD force equation



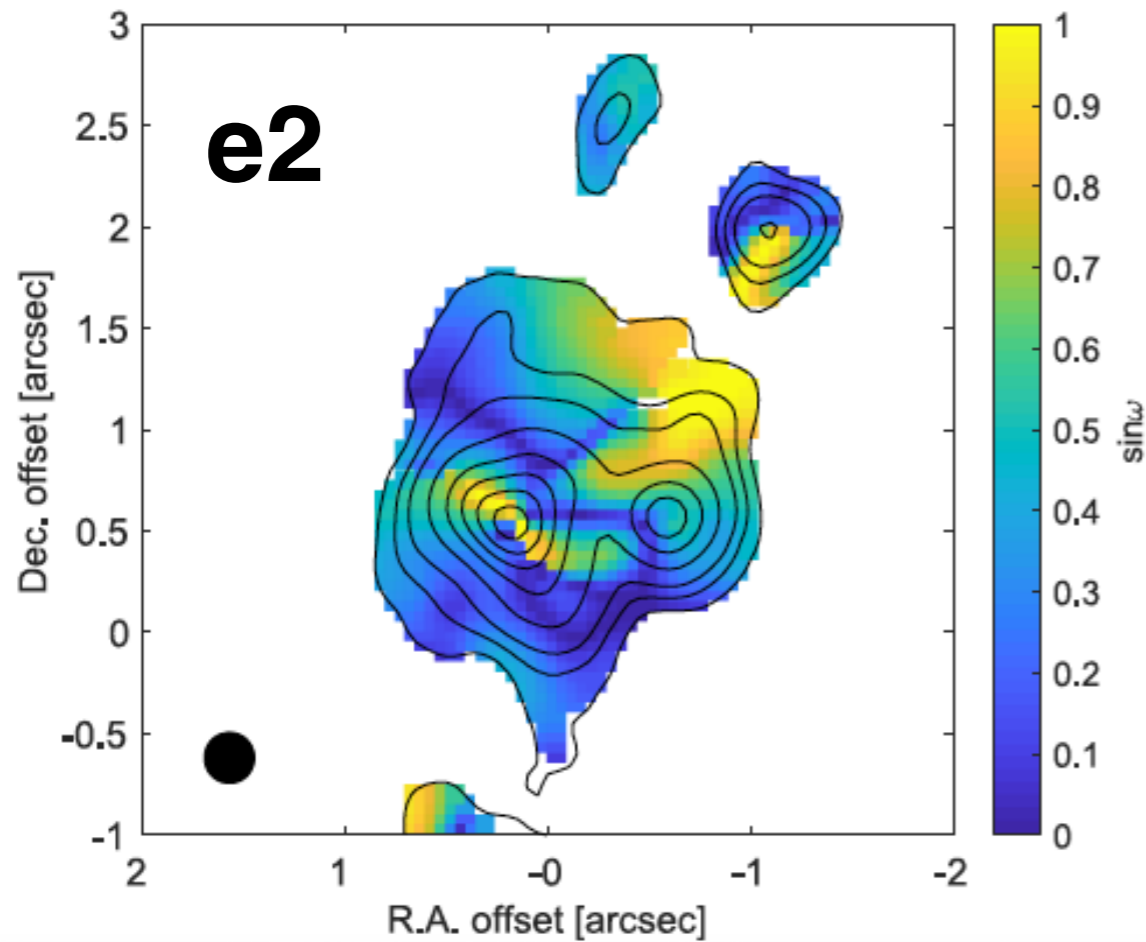
$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla P - \rho \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{R} B^2 \mathbf{n}_B$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla P - \rho |\nabla \phi| \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{R} B^2 \sin \omega \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{R} B^2 \cos \omega \mathbf{n}_g$$

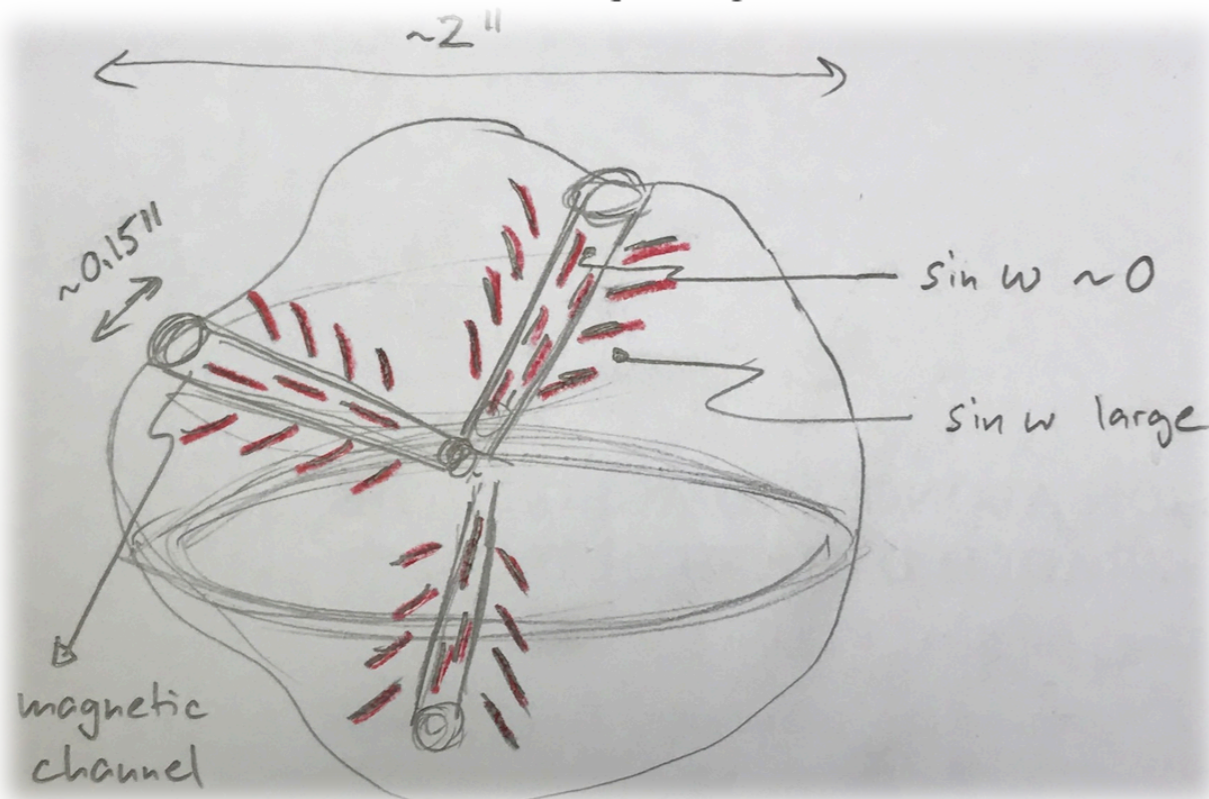
*sin ω quantifies B-field effectiveness to oppose gravity*

(Koch+2018)

# Magnetic Convergence Zones and Star Formation Efficiency



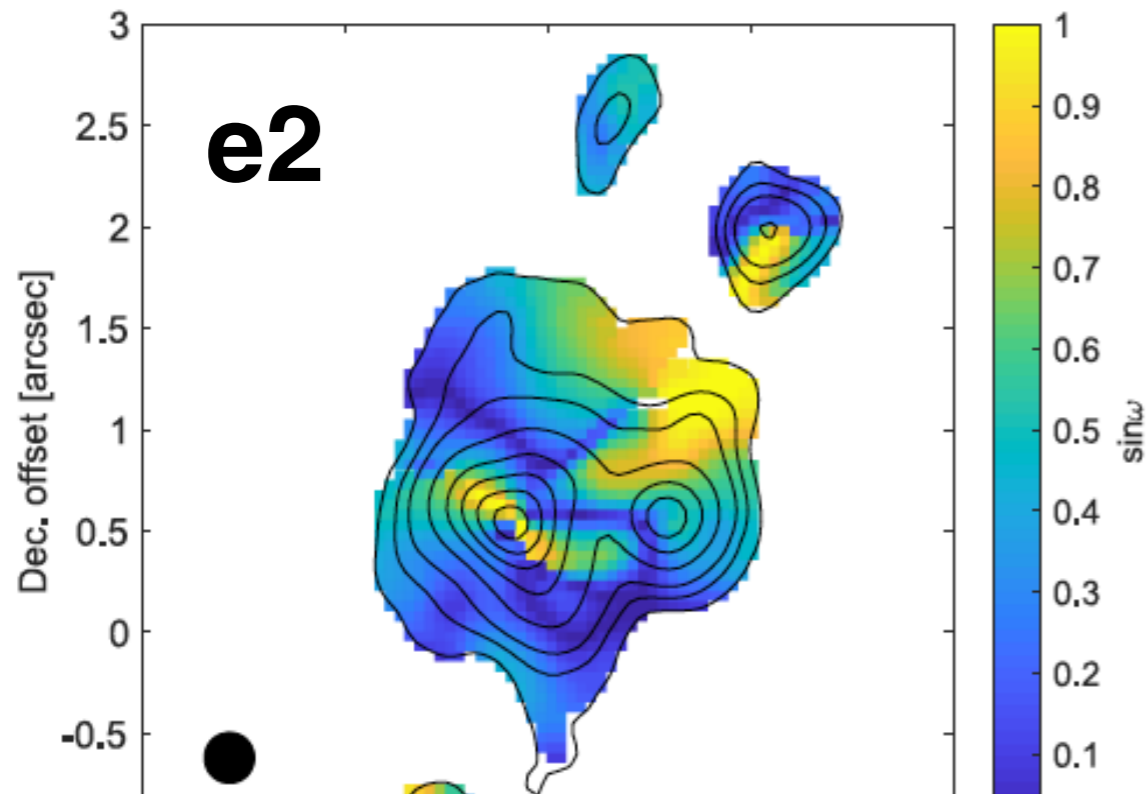
- $\sin\omega$ , in the range between 0 and 1, measures how effectively the B-field can oppose gravity.  
 $\sin\omega \sim 0$ : gravity/collapse proceeds freely  
 $\sin\omega \sim 1$ : B-field works maximally against gravity, holding back material
- W51 e2: network of narrow magnetic convergence zones (blue / black) with  $\sin\omega \sim 0$



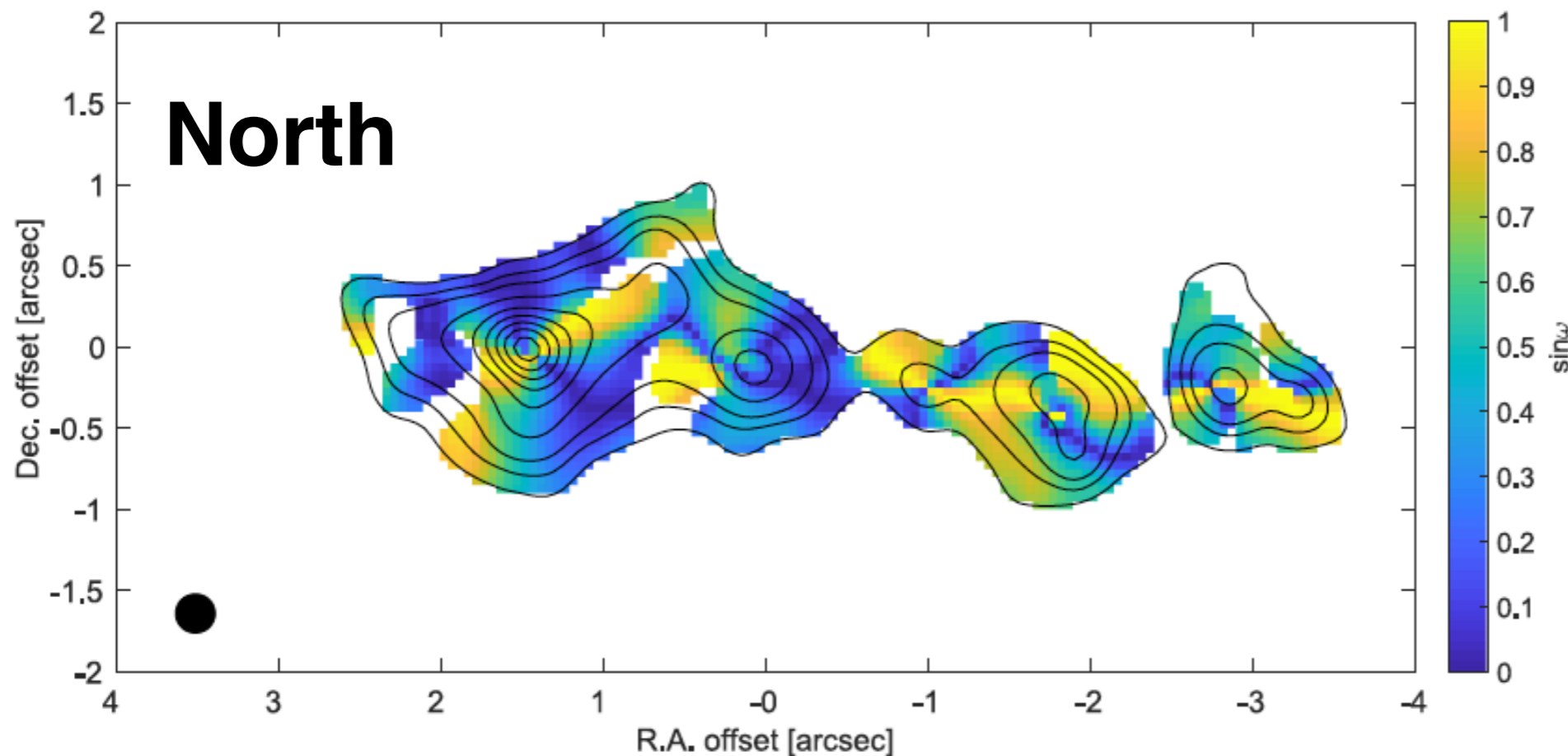
- consequence for star formation efficiency?

- assume  $\sim 2''$  diameter sphere
- $\sim 0.15''$  converging channel,  $\sim 10$  channels
- 1 channel  $\sim 0.4\%$  of entire mass (volume); if only mass within channels takes part in star-formation process: star-formation efficiency reduced to  $\sim 4\%$  for W51 e2

# Convergence Zones, Magnetic Channelling and Star Formation Efficiency



- $\sin \omega$ , in the range between 0 and 1, measures how effectively the B-field can oppose gravity.
- $\sin \omega \sim 0$ : gravity/collapse proceeds freely
- $\sin \omega \sim 1$ : B-field works maximally against gravity, holding back material
- W51 e2: network of narrow magnetic channels (black) with  $\sin \omega \sim 0$



coincide with

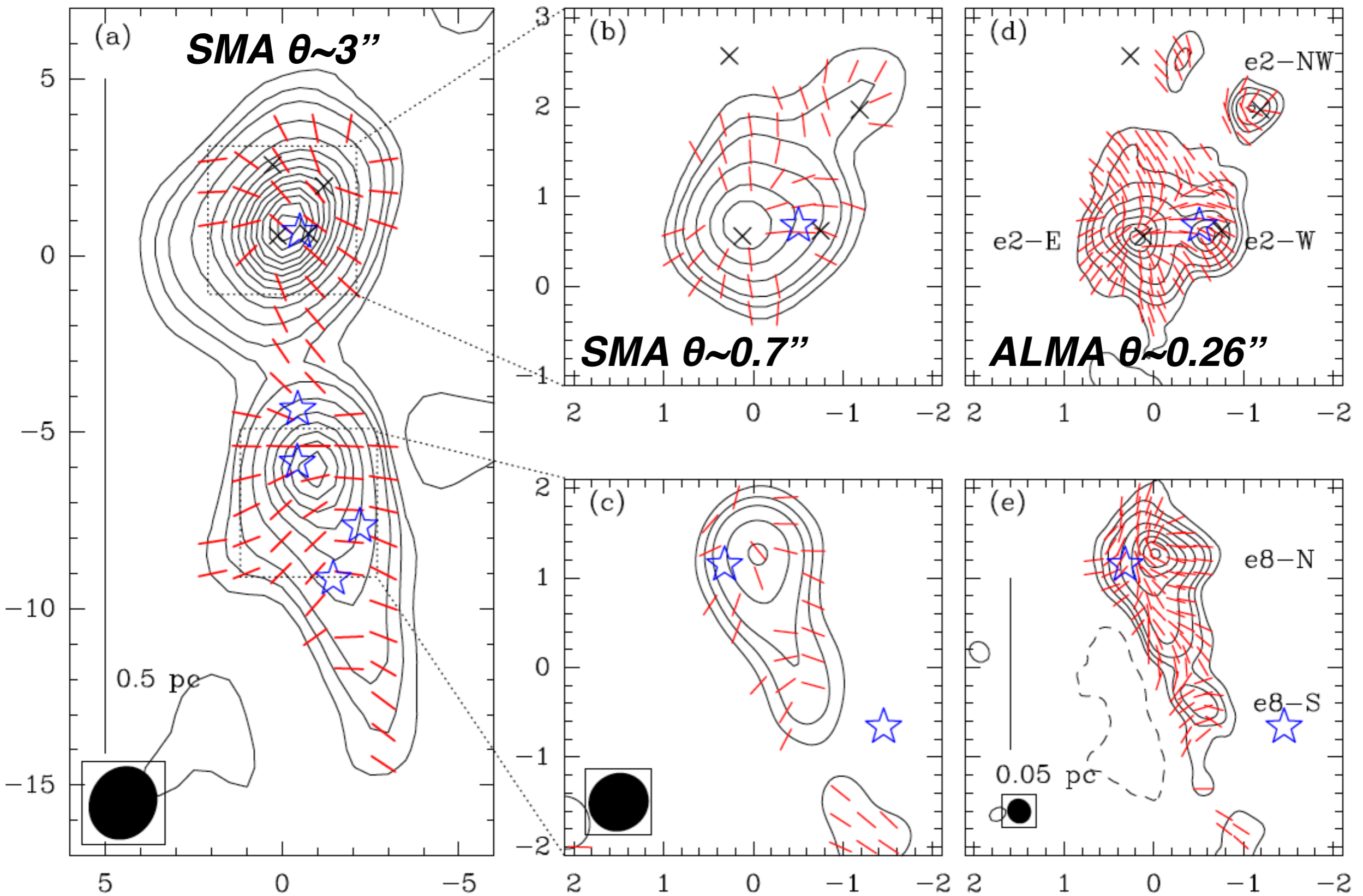
star formation efficiency?

# ***Magnetic Field Structures over 3 Relevant Scales***

*envelope to core*

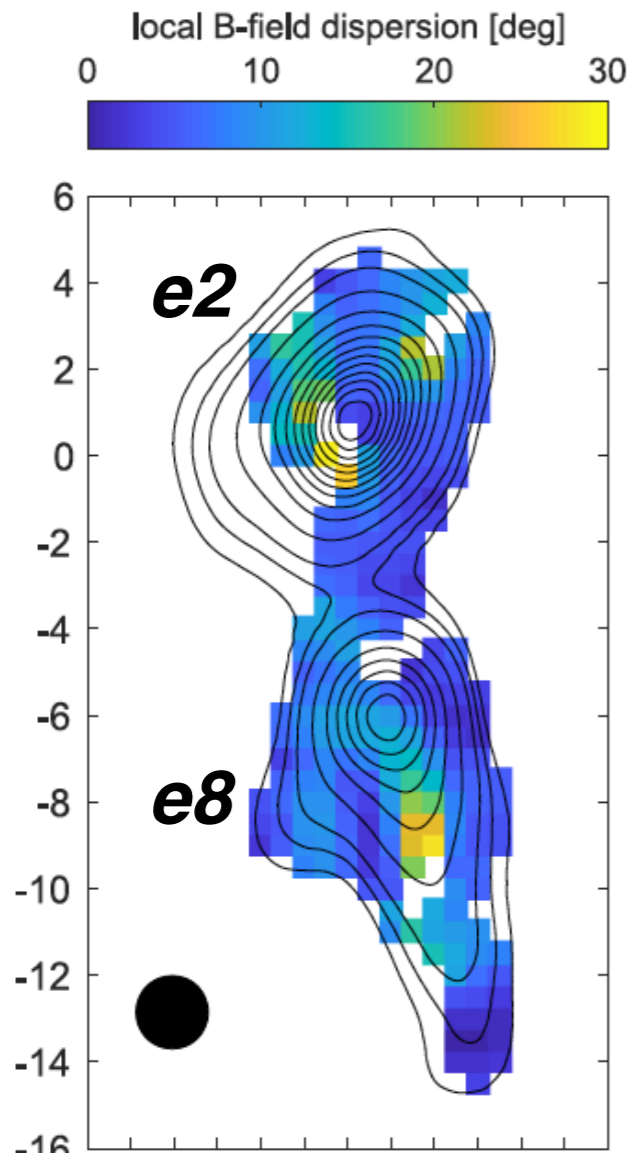
*global  
collapsing core*

*local collapse  
convergence in core*

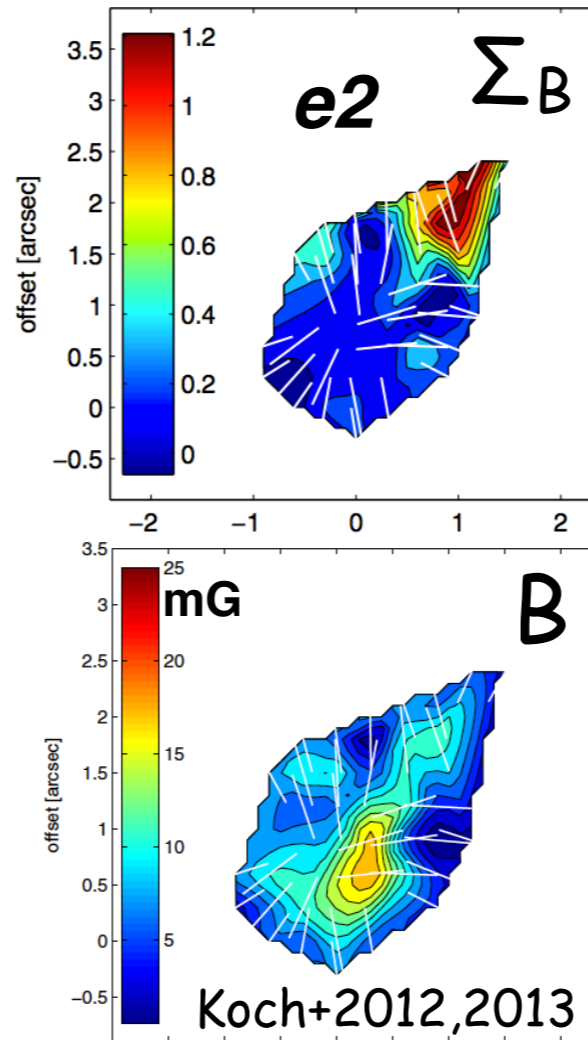


# Magnetic Field Structures over 3 Relevant Scales

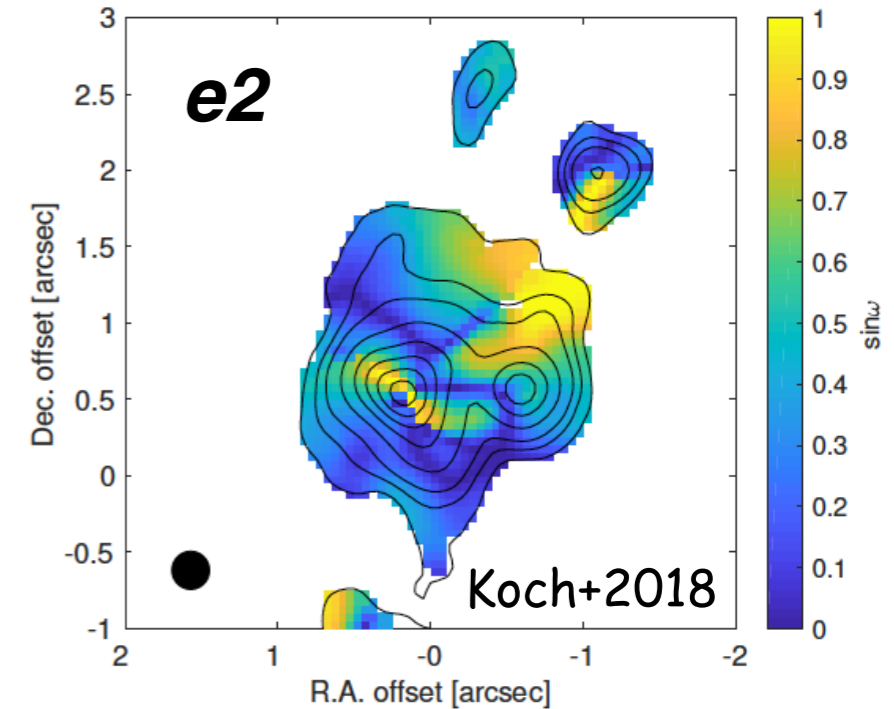
*envelope to core*



*global collapsing core*



*local collapse convergence in core*



$\sin \omega$  measure

$$S(r, r_{\text{disp}}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [\text{PA}(r) - \text{PA}(r + r_{\text{disp},i})]^2}$$

$$\Sigma_B \equiv \frac{\sin \psi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - |\delta|)} = \frac{F_B}{|F_G + F_P|}$$

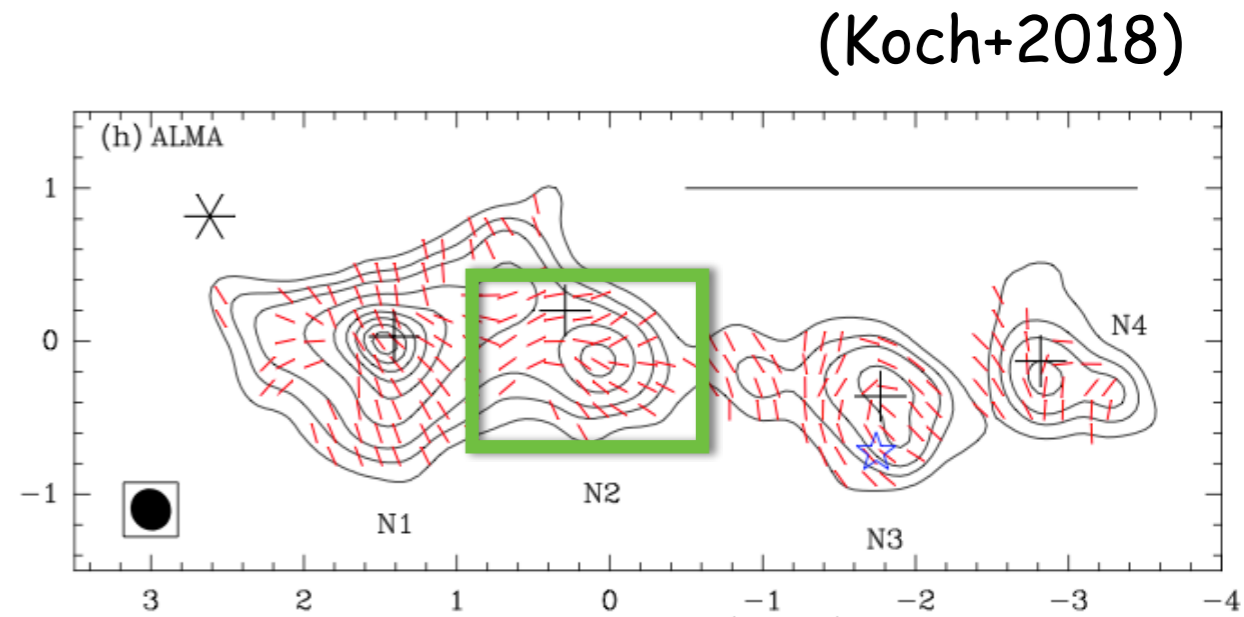
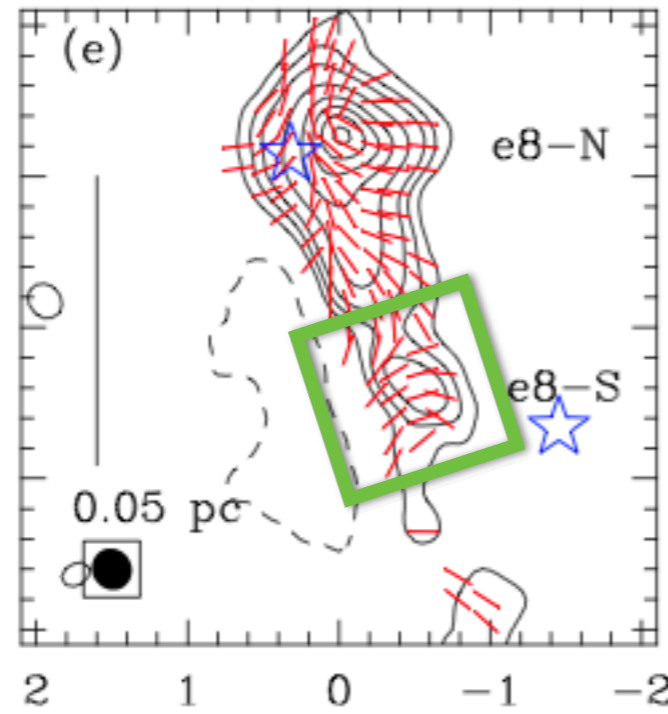
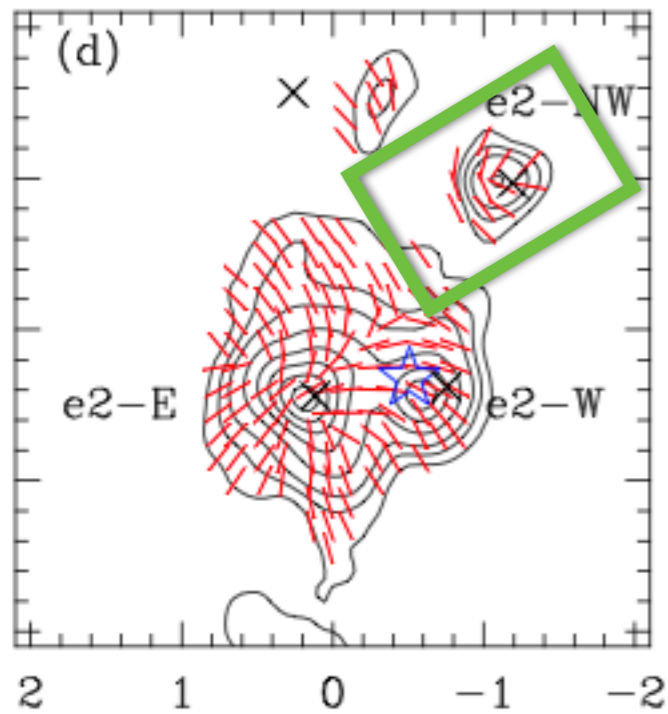
$$B = \sqrt{\frac{\sin \psi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - |\delta|)} (\nabla P + \rho \nabla \phi) 4\pi R}$$

- accretion
- location+initial scale of gravitational drag towards forming core

- competition gravity vs B-field in global collapse
- map of local field strength

- identification of local collapse feature
- diversified role of gravity and B-field within core

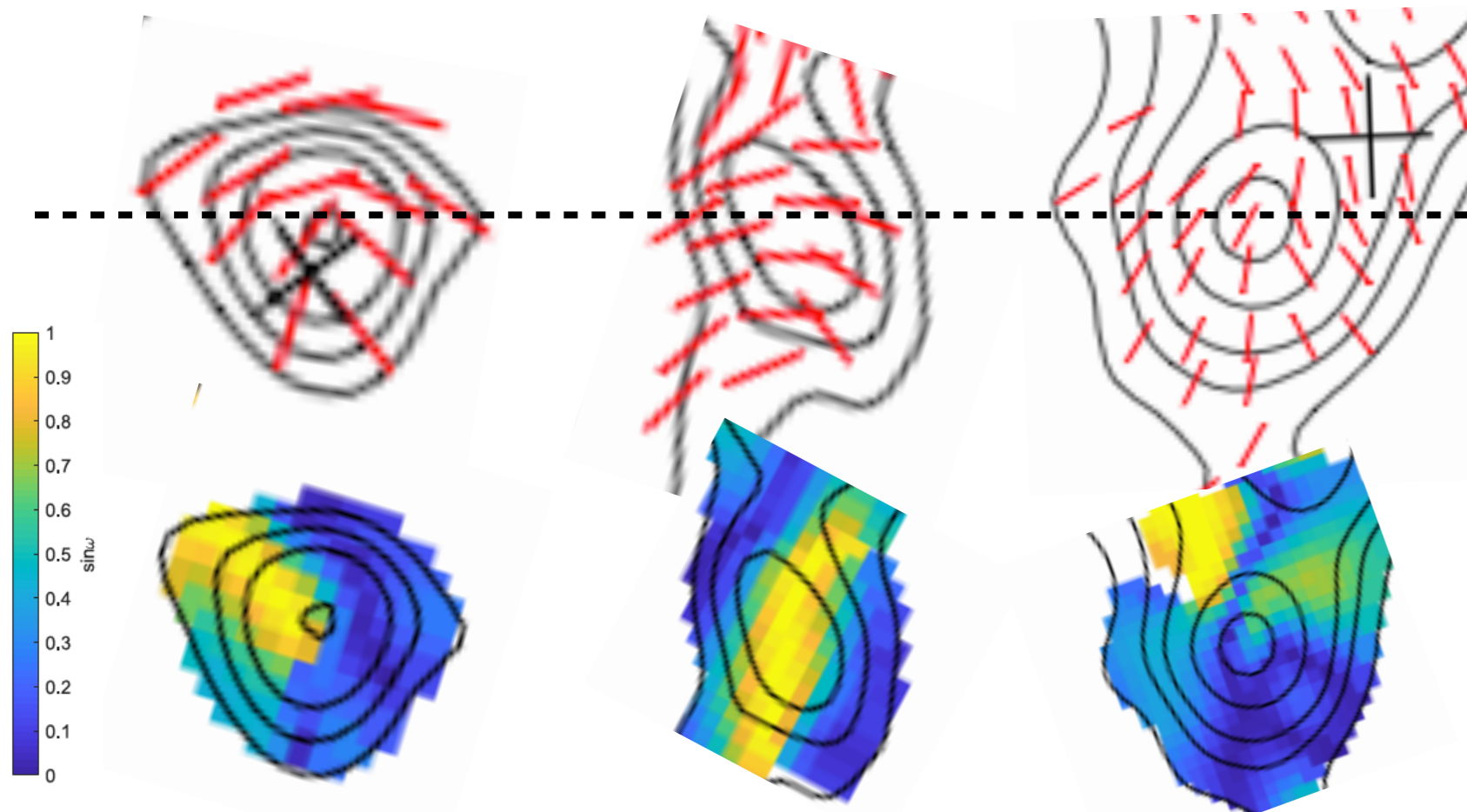
# more on Local Collapse within Larger Global Collapse



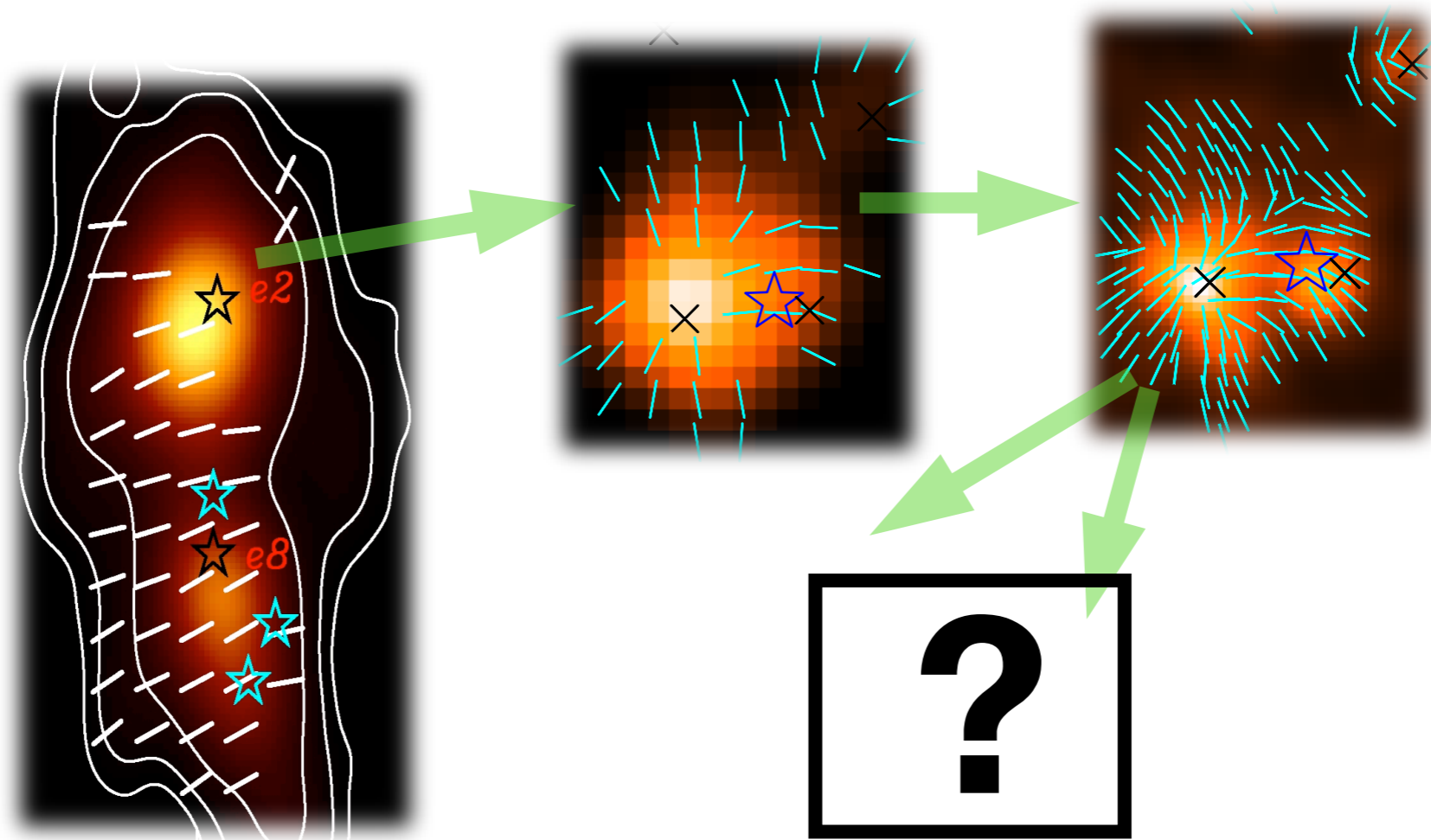
- compressed morphology
- straightened, opened field lines towards more massive neighbor

- gravitational bending
- dragged-in morphology

**local collapse vs pull to next bigger grav. center: reflected in  $\sin\omega$**

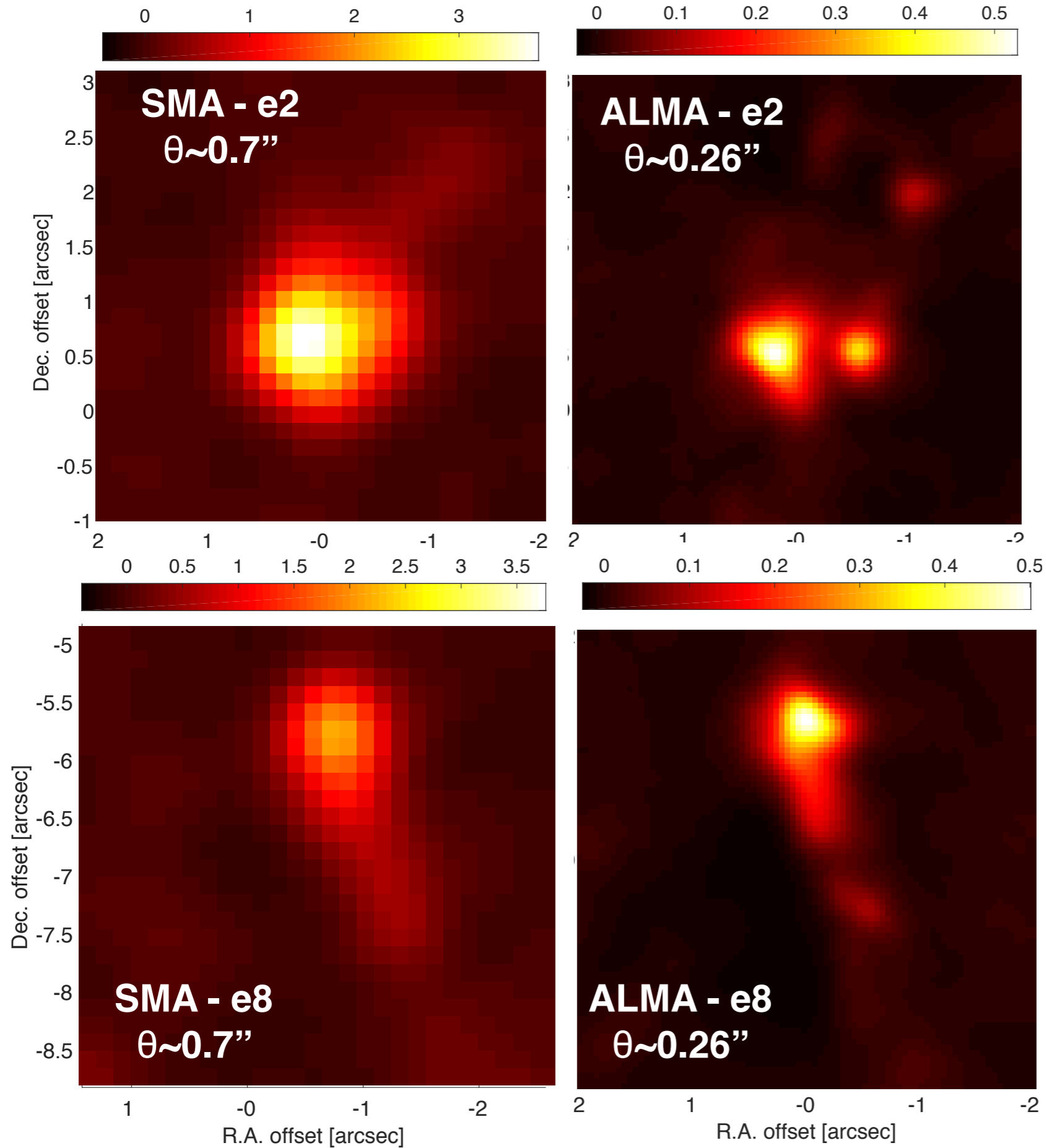


***What is happening on even smaller scales ?***

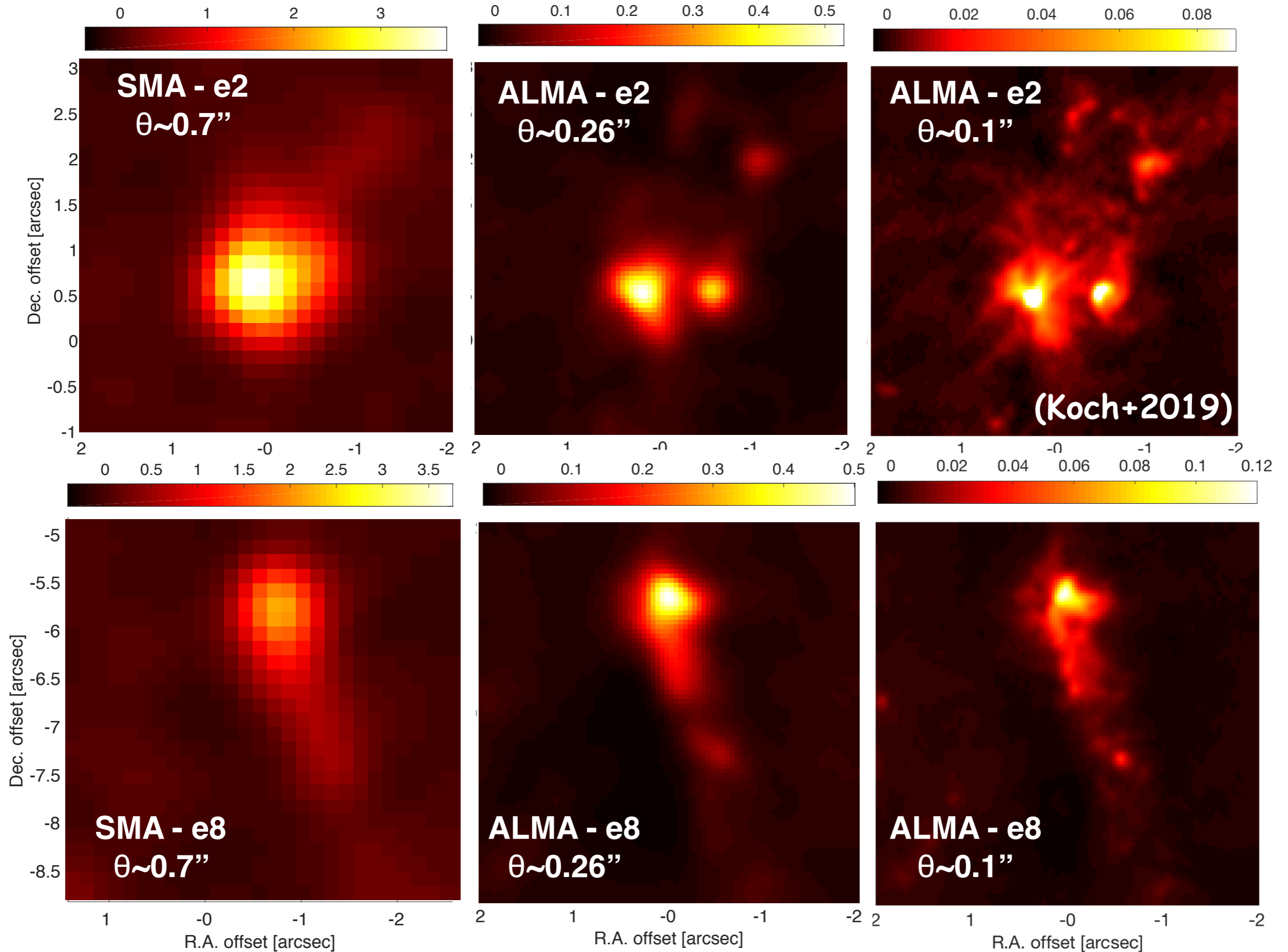




# What is happening on even smaller scales ?

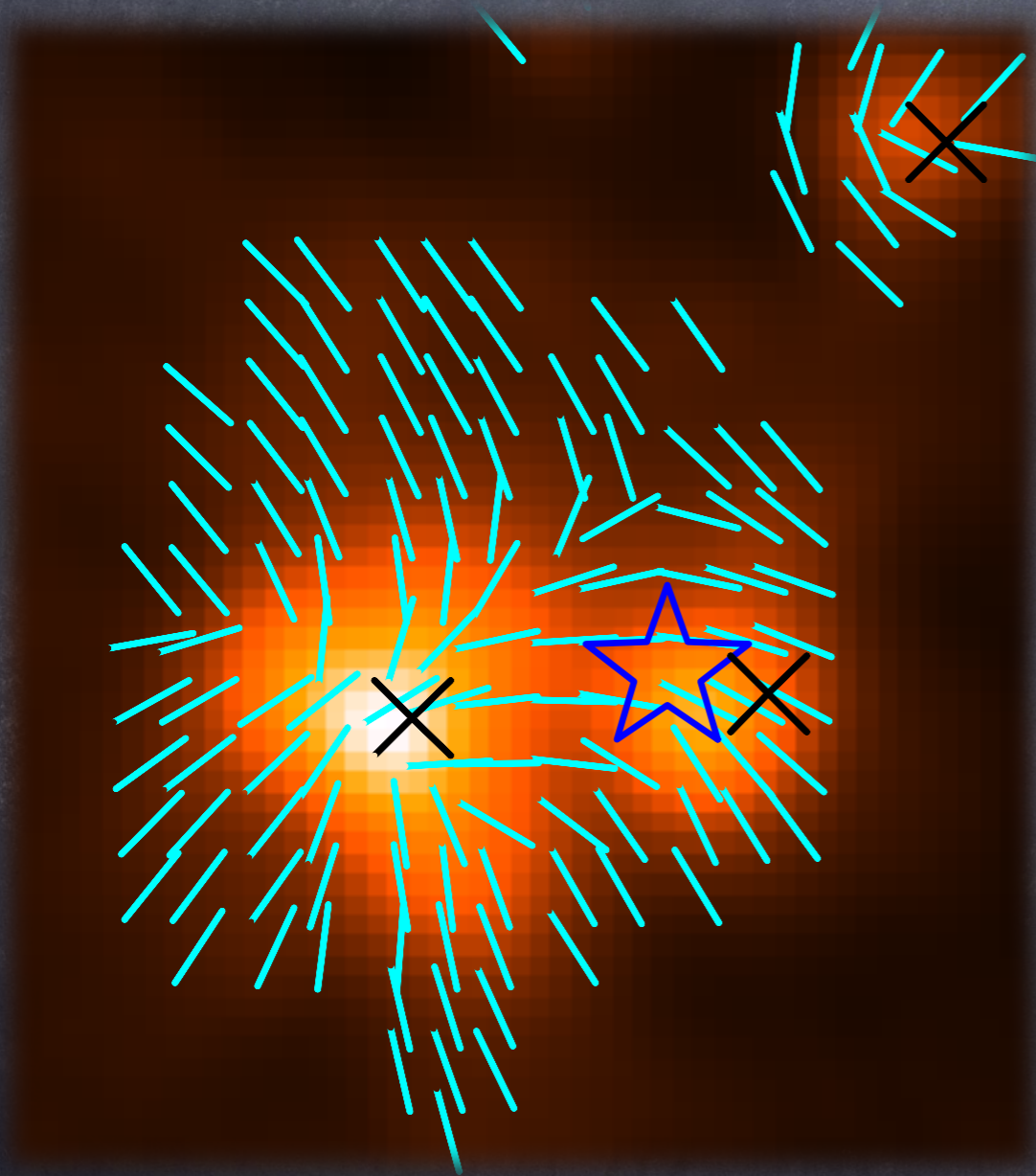


# What is happening on even smaller scales ?



# Magnetic Field in a Network of Accreting Fibers

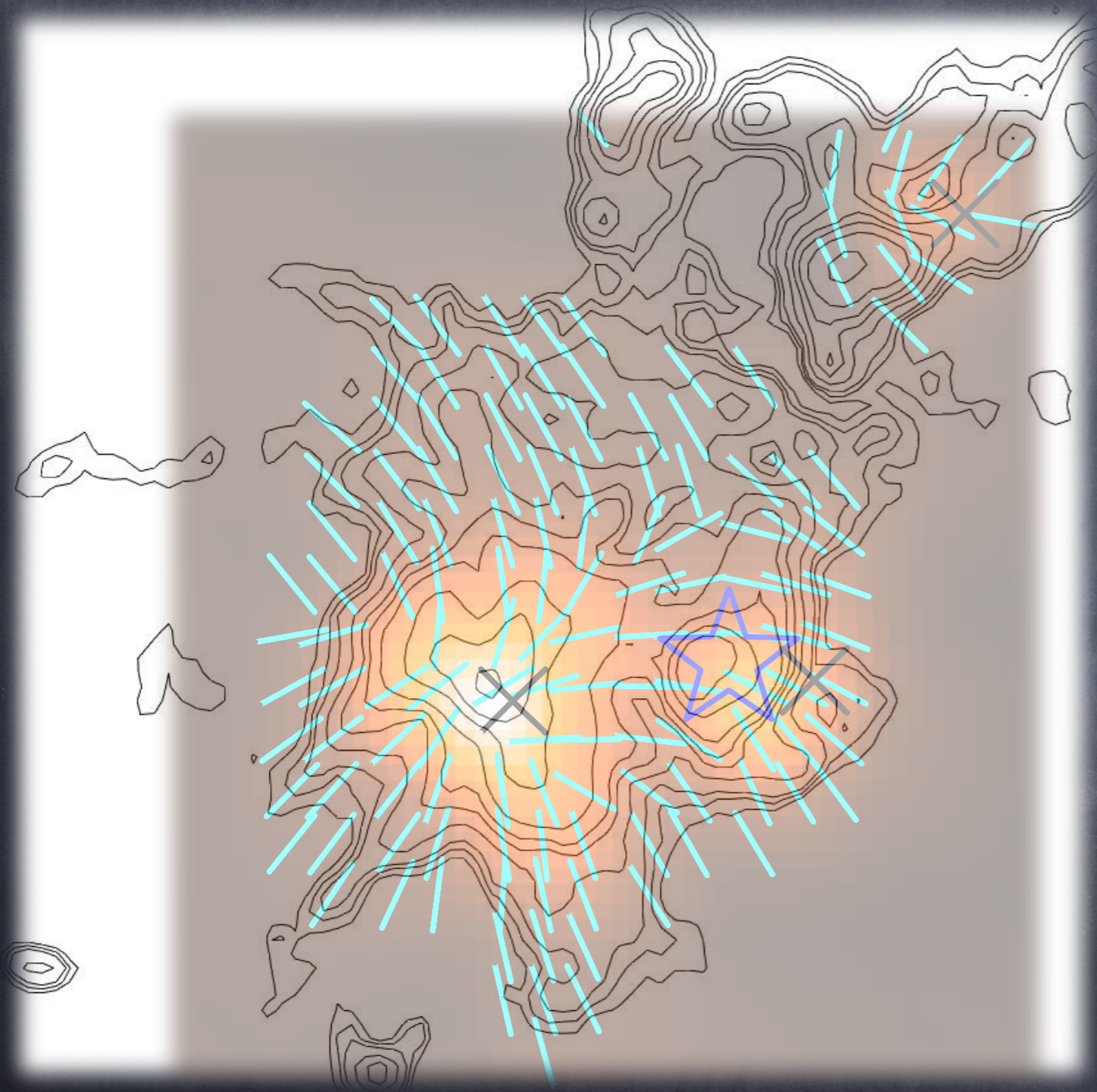
*B-field (0.26")*



- *B-field mapping convergence zones*

# Magnetic Field in a Network of Accreting Fibers

*B-field (0.26") + continuum (0.1")*

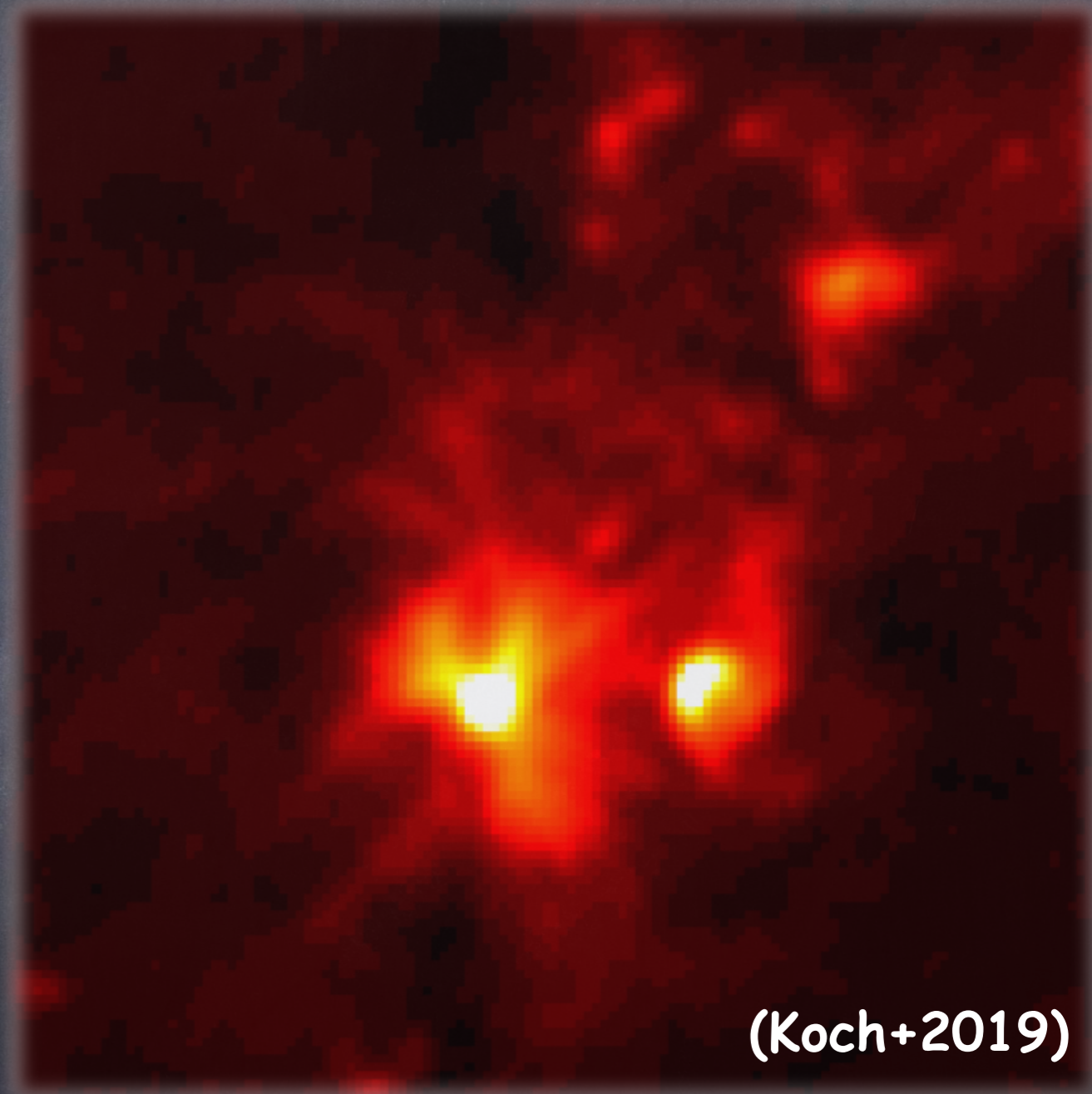
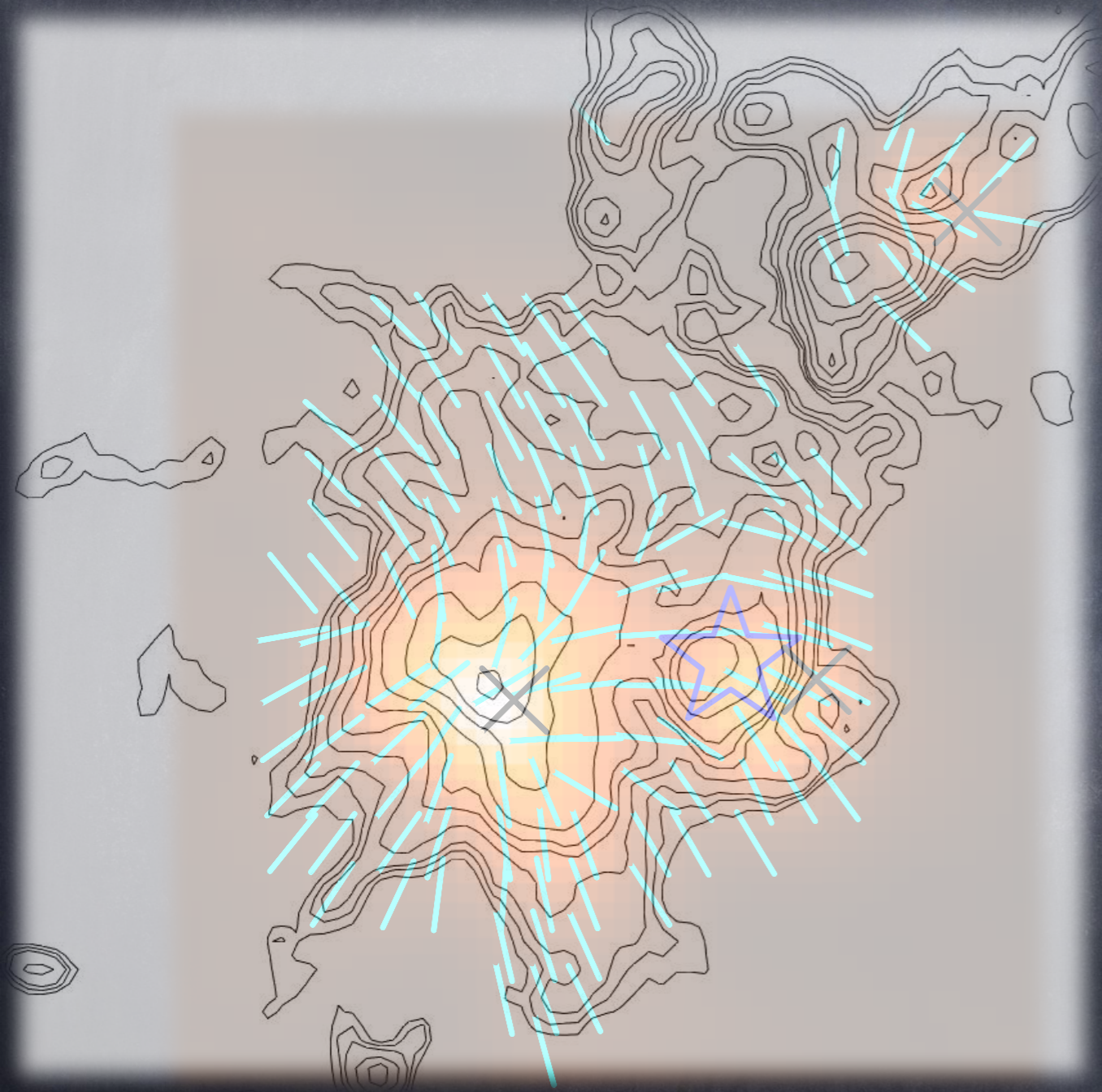


- *B-field mapping convergence zones*
- *accretion network in higher resolution continuum falling onto convergence zones*

# Magnetic Field in a Network of Accreting Fibers

*B-field (0.26") + continuum (0.1")*

*continuum (0.1")*



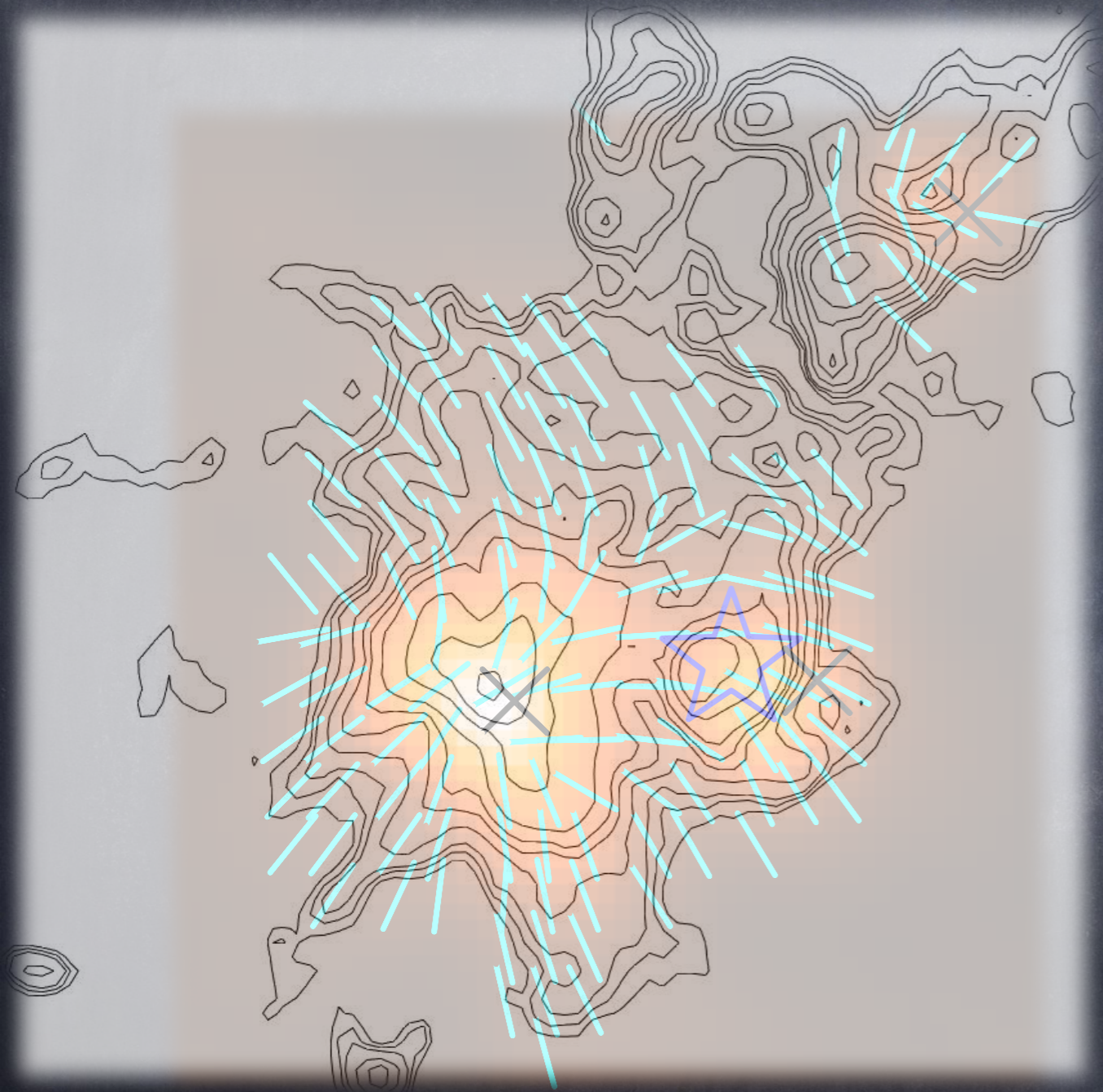
(Koch+2019)

- *B-field mapping convergence zones*
- *accretion network in higher resolution continuum falling onto convergence zones*

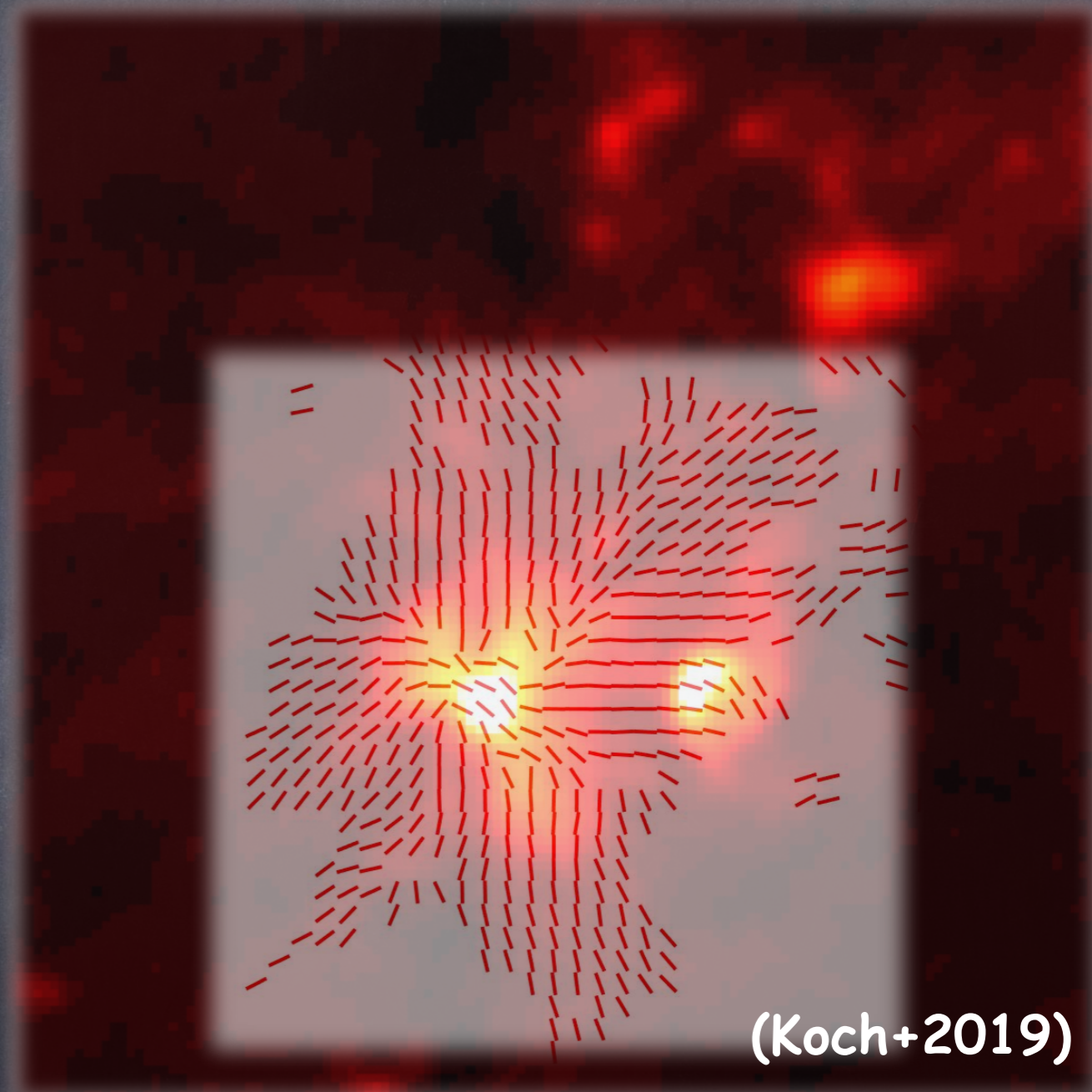
- *emerging network of accreting fibers*

# Magnetic Field in a Network of Accreting Fibers

*B-field (0.26") + continuum (0.1")*



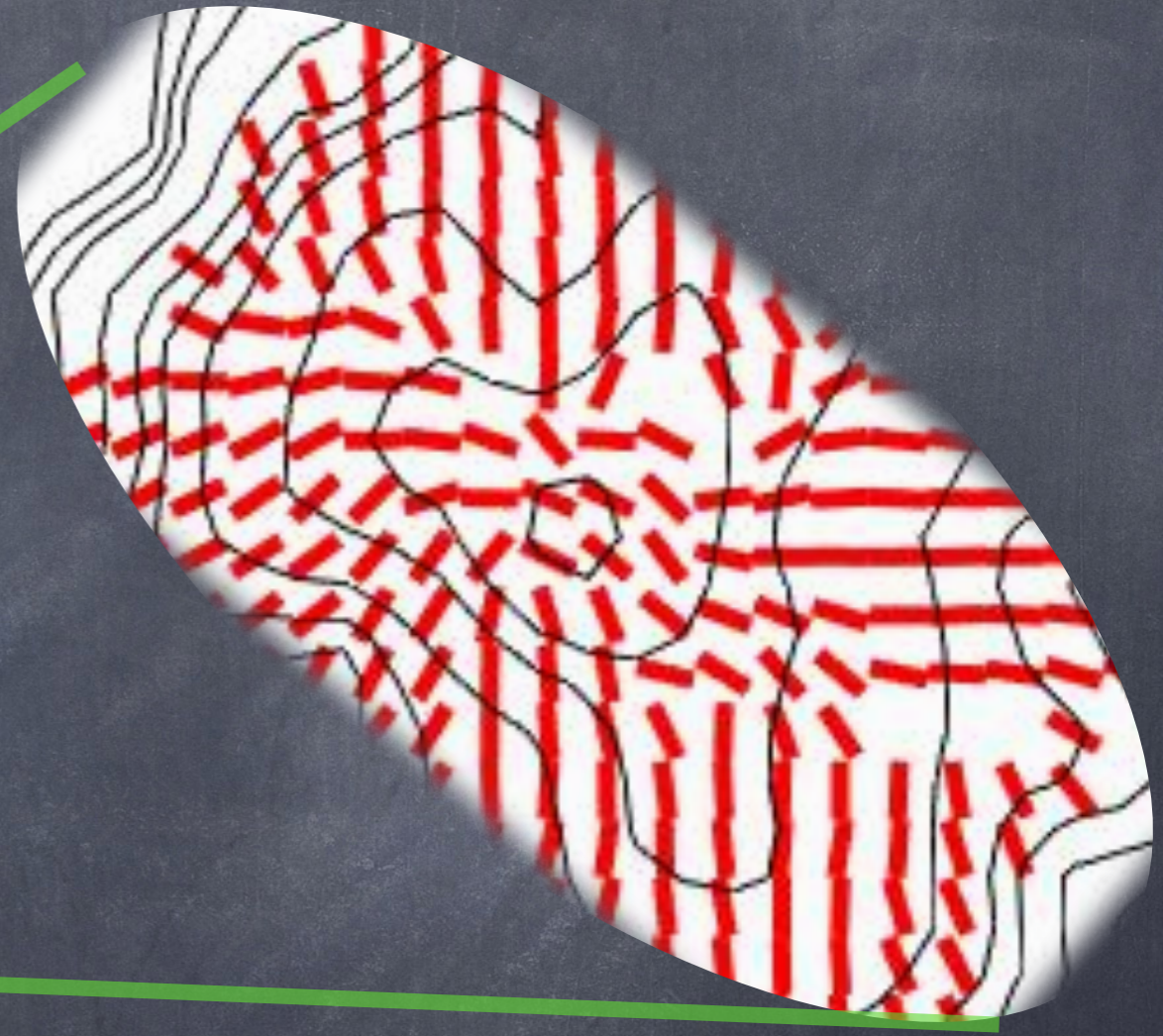
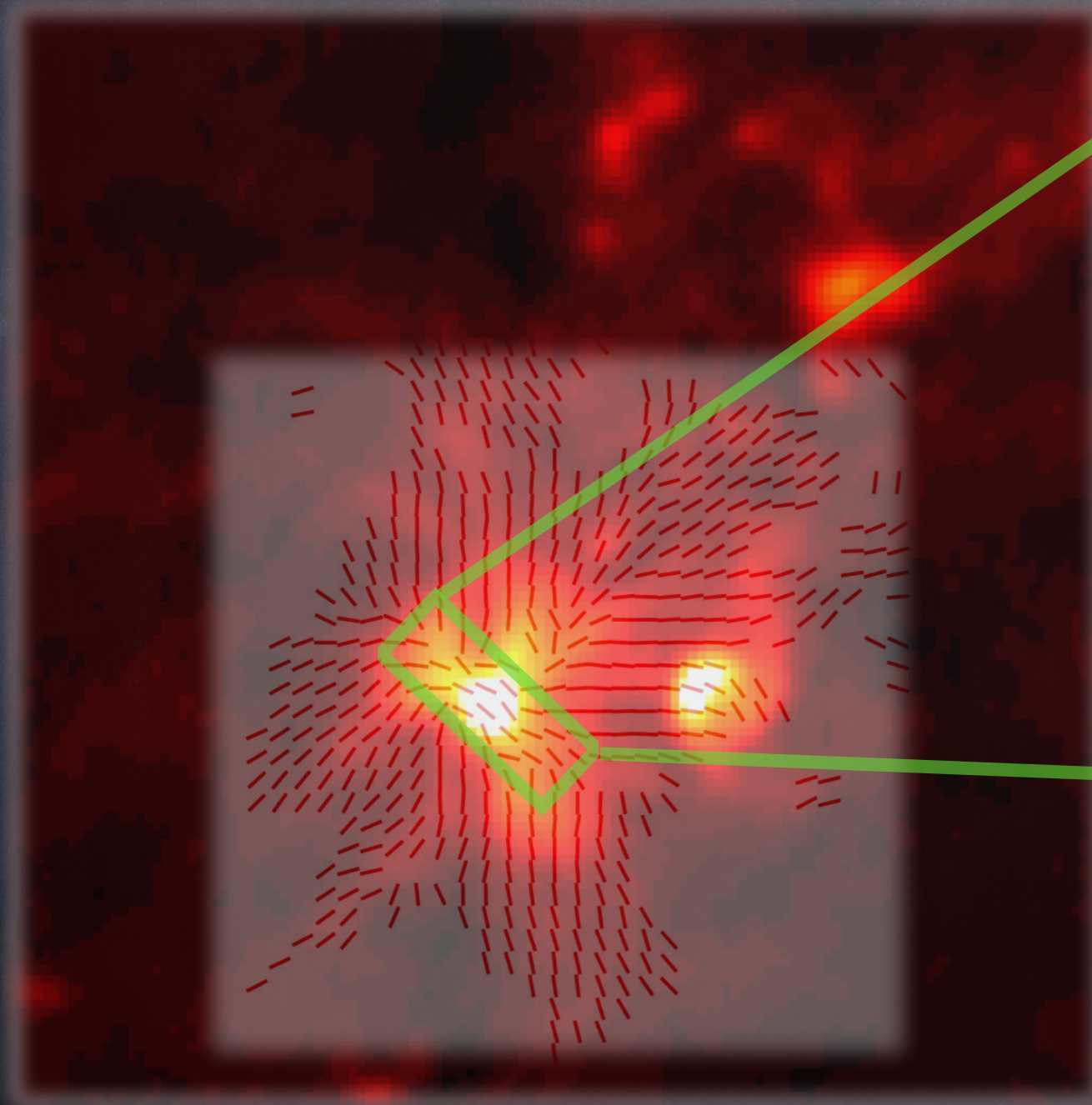
*continuum (0.1") + B-field (0.1")*



- *B-field mapping convergence zones*
- *accretion network in higher resolution continuum falling onto convergence zones*

- *emerging network of accreting fibers*
- *B-field at higher resolution aligned with accreting fibers*

# Center of e2: an Emerging Magnetized Pseudo-Disk ?

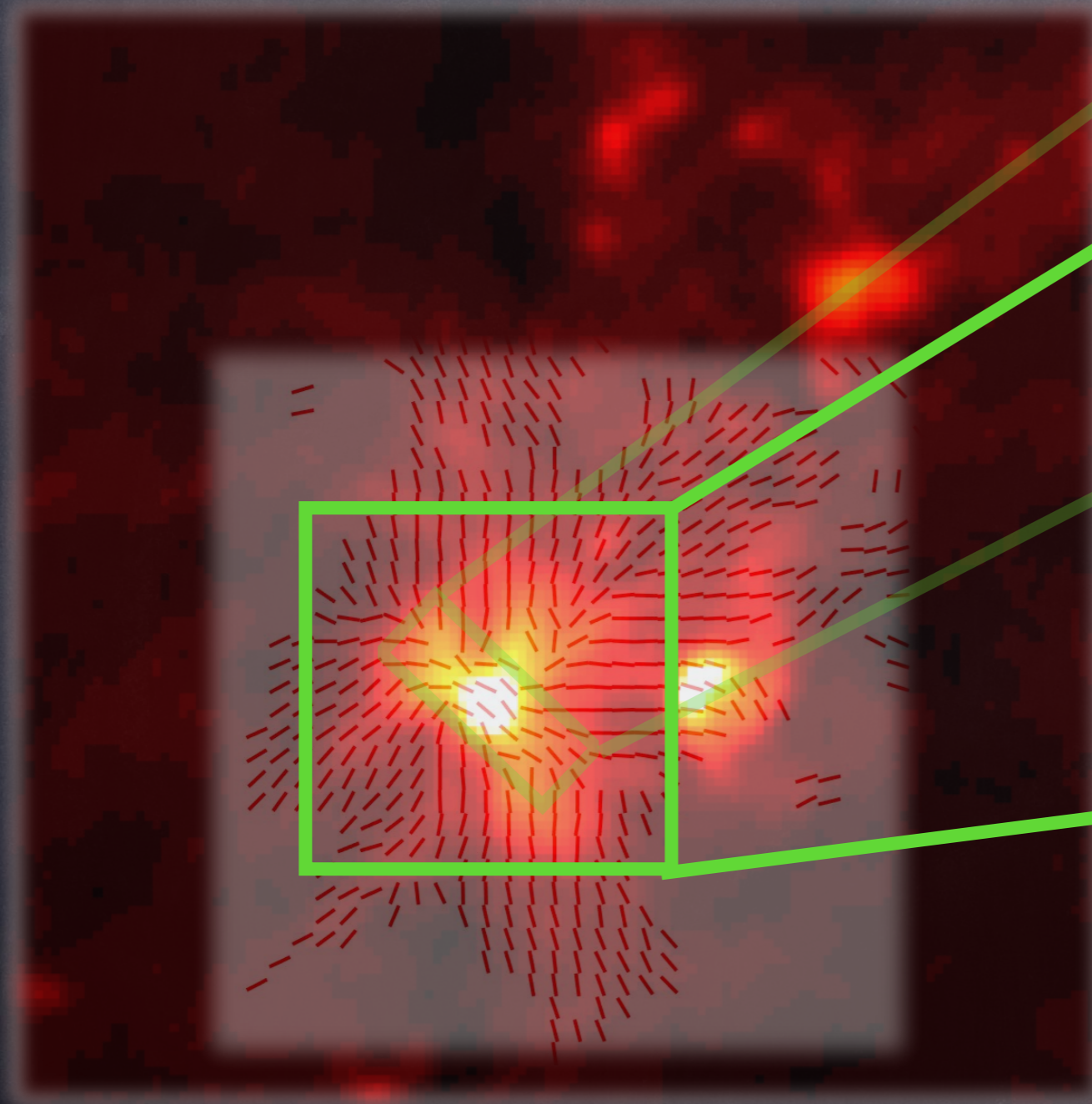


## 2 striking features:

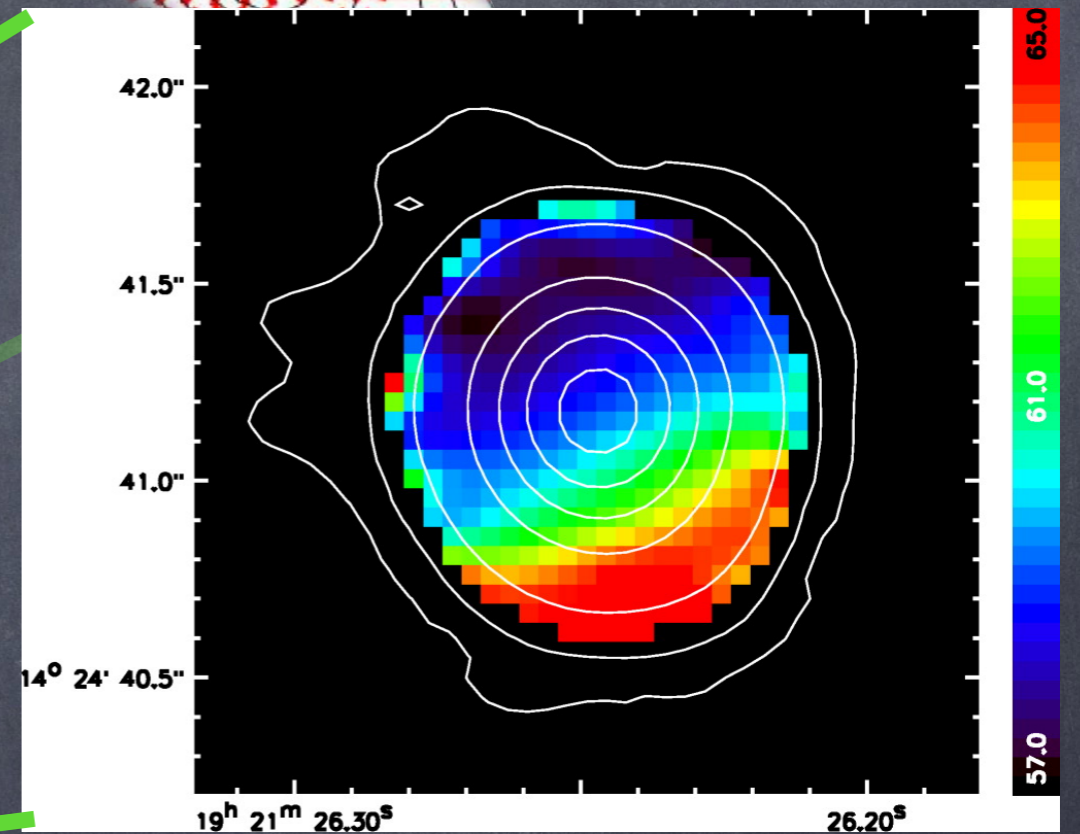
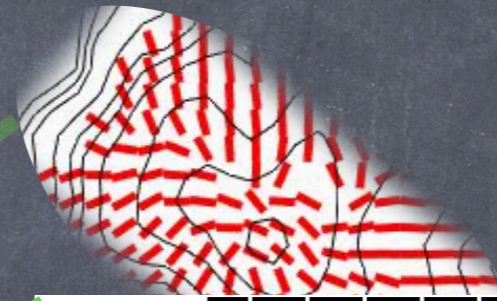
- *outer straight field lines, rotated by 90 degrees in adjacent quadrants*
- *B-field “disk morphology” in center*

(Koch+2019)

# Center of e2: an Emerging Magnetized Pseudo-Disk



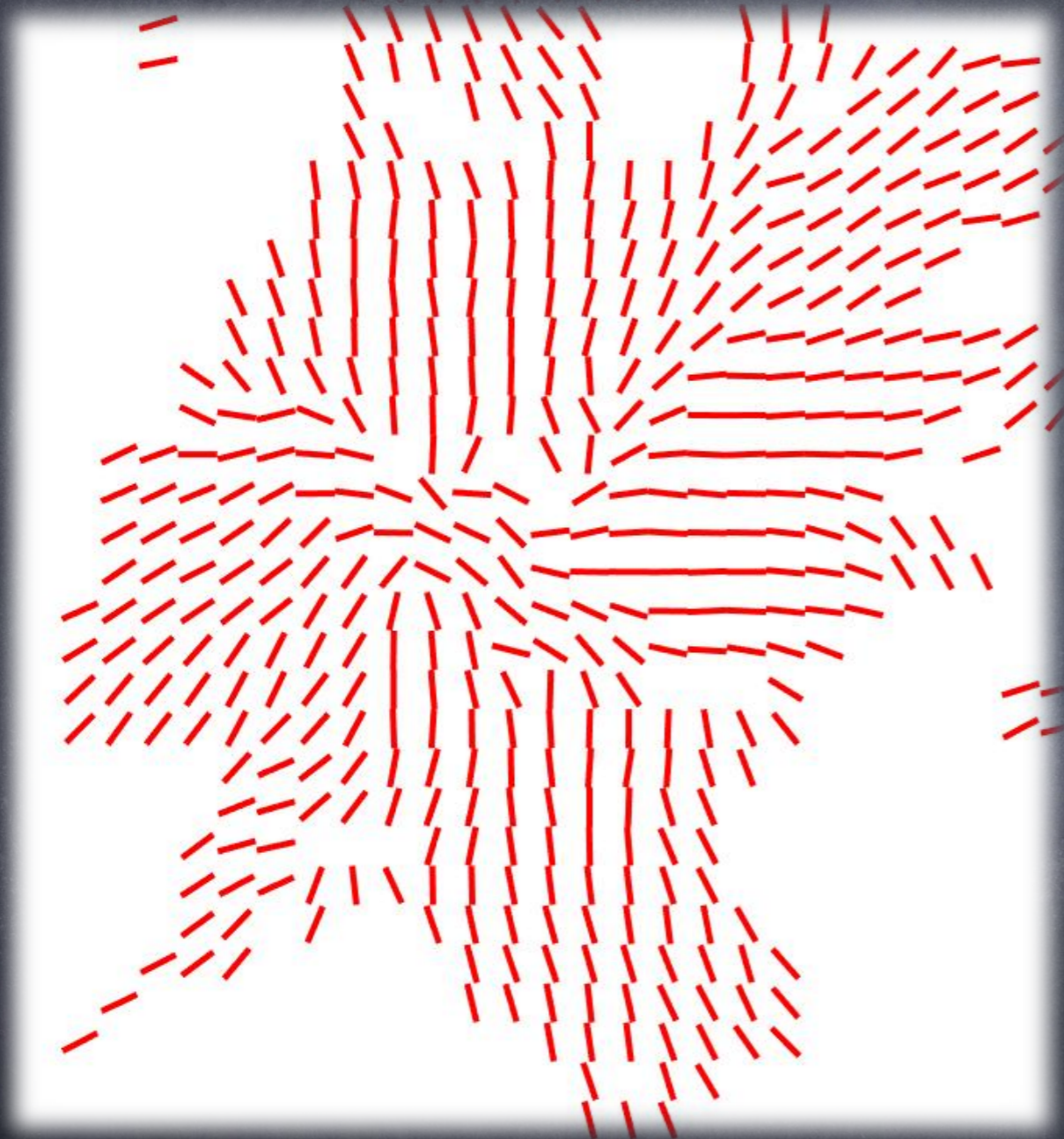
(Koch+2019)

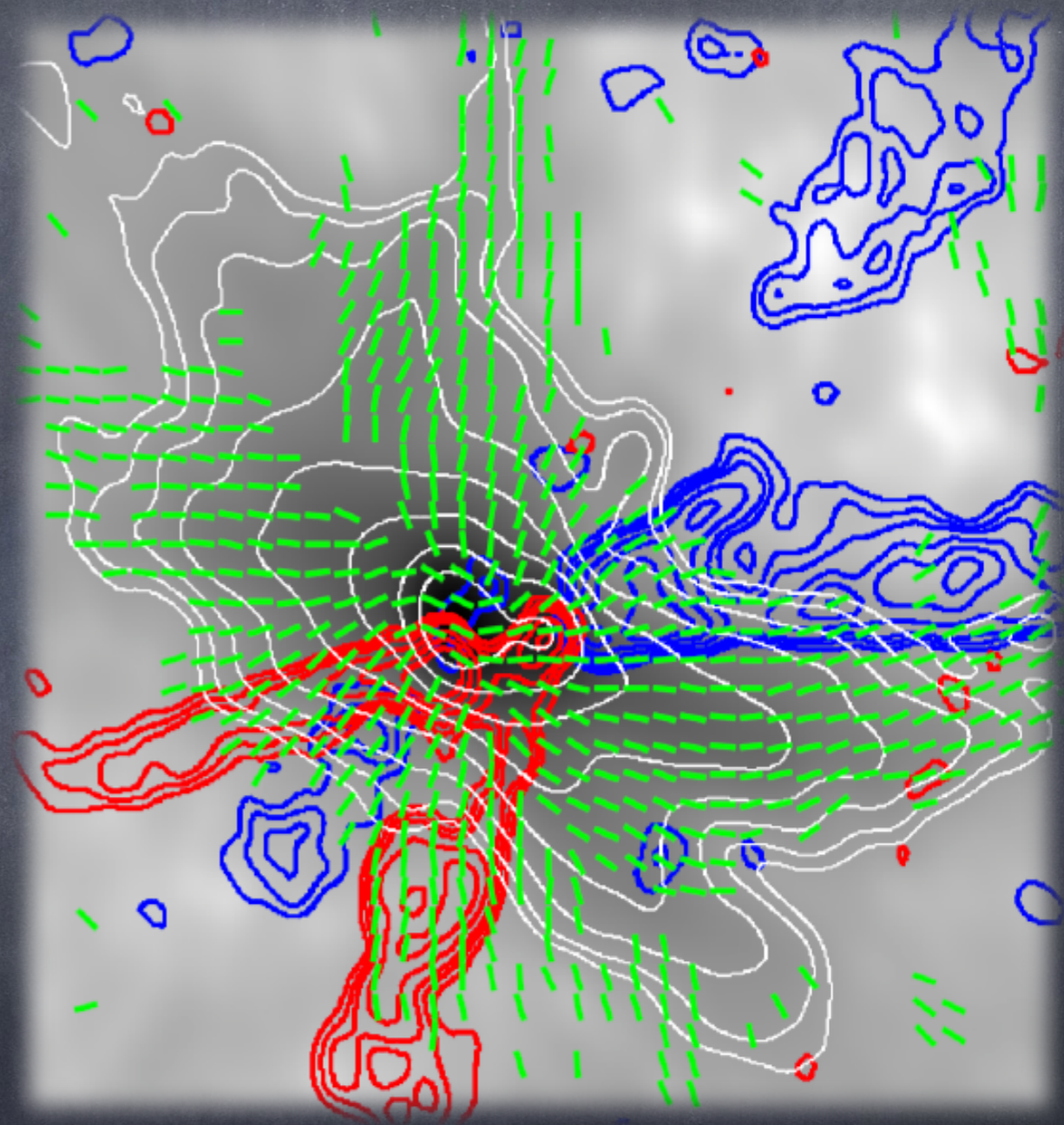
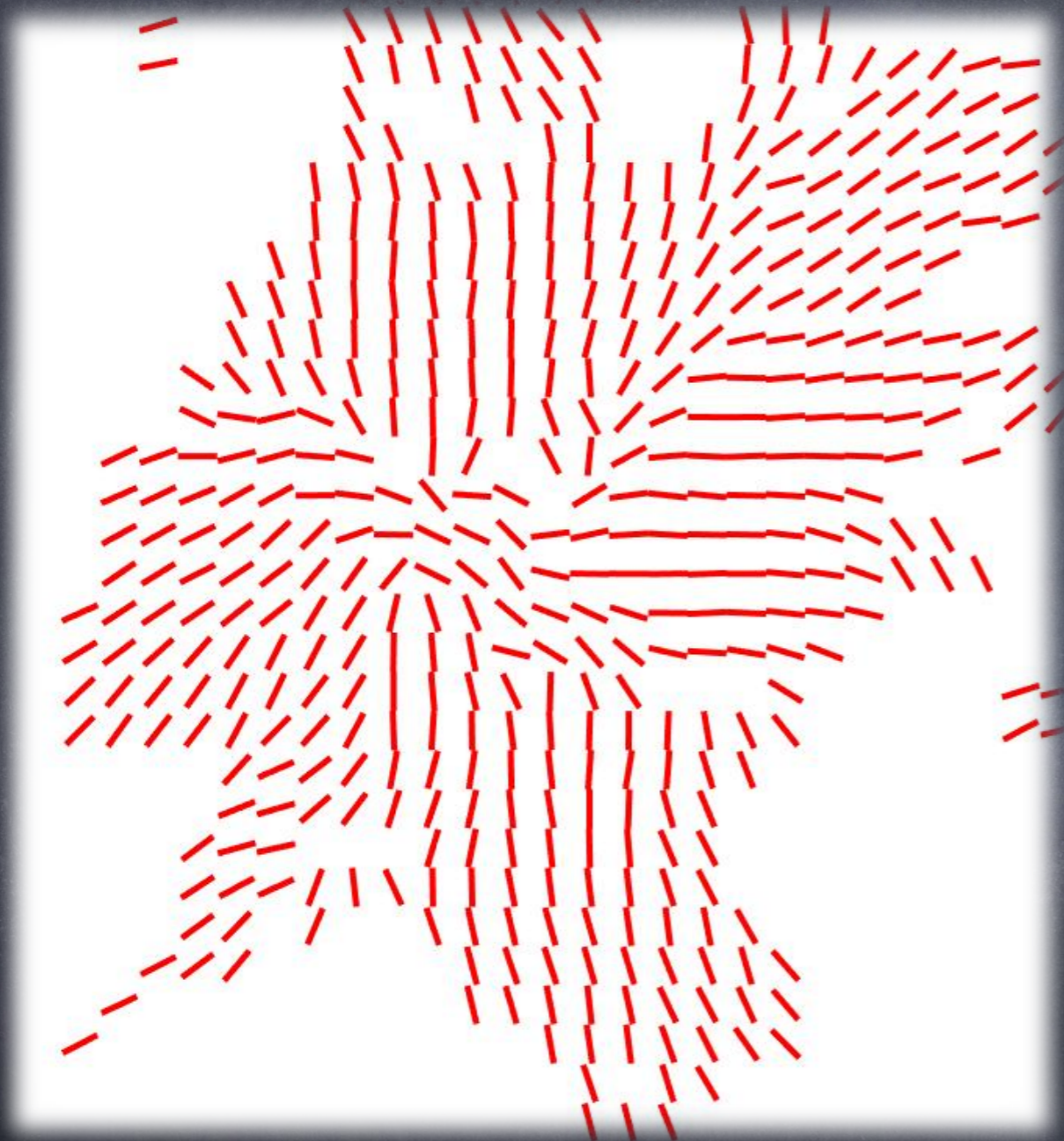


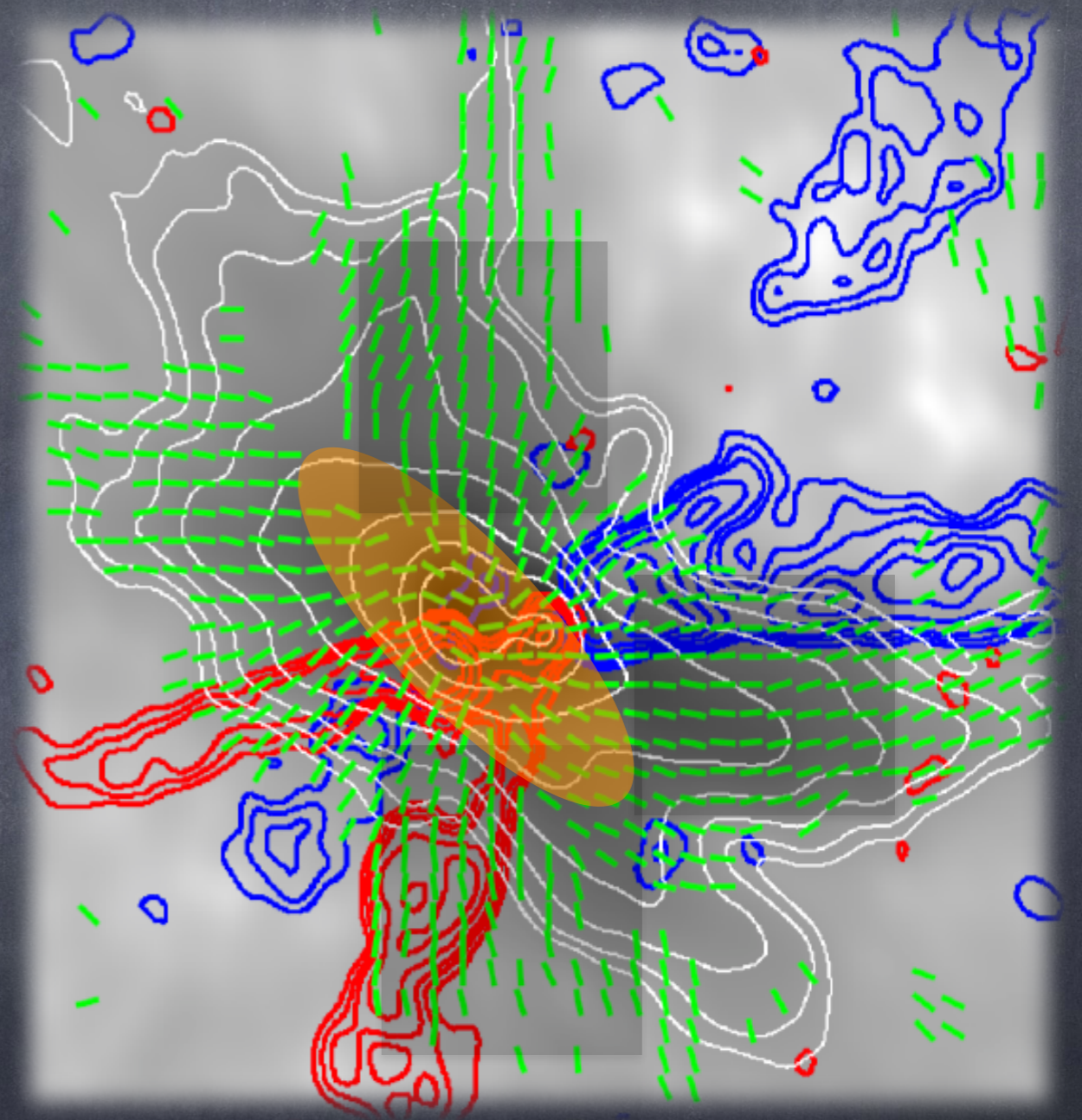
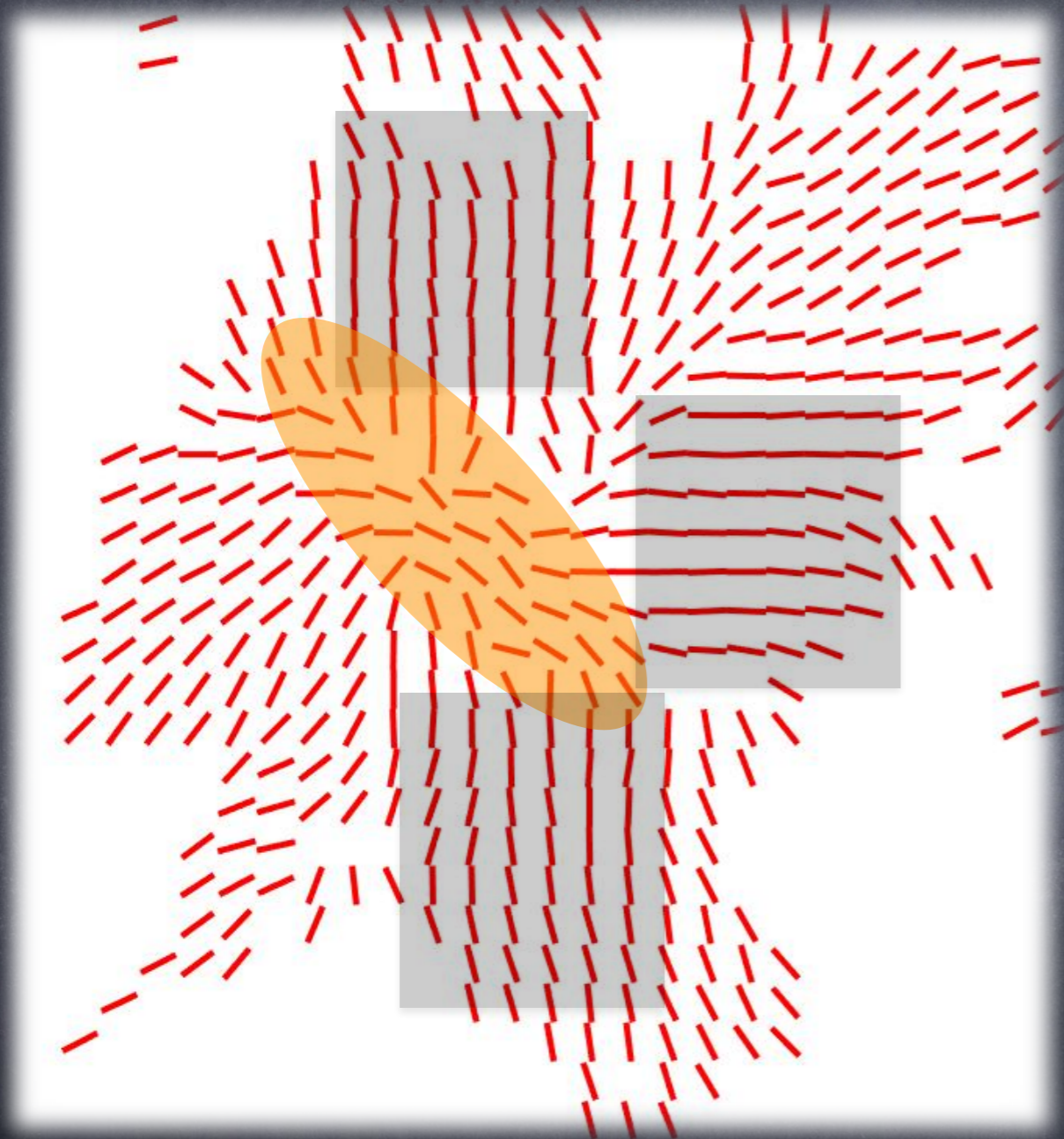
*rotation in ionized accretion flow  
traced in H53 $\alpha$  recombination line*

*(Keto & Klaassen 2008)*

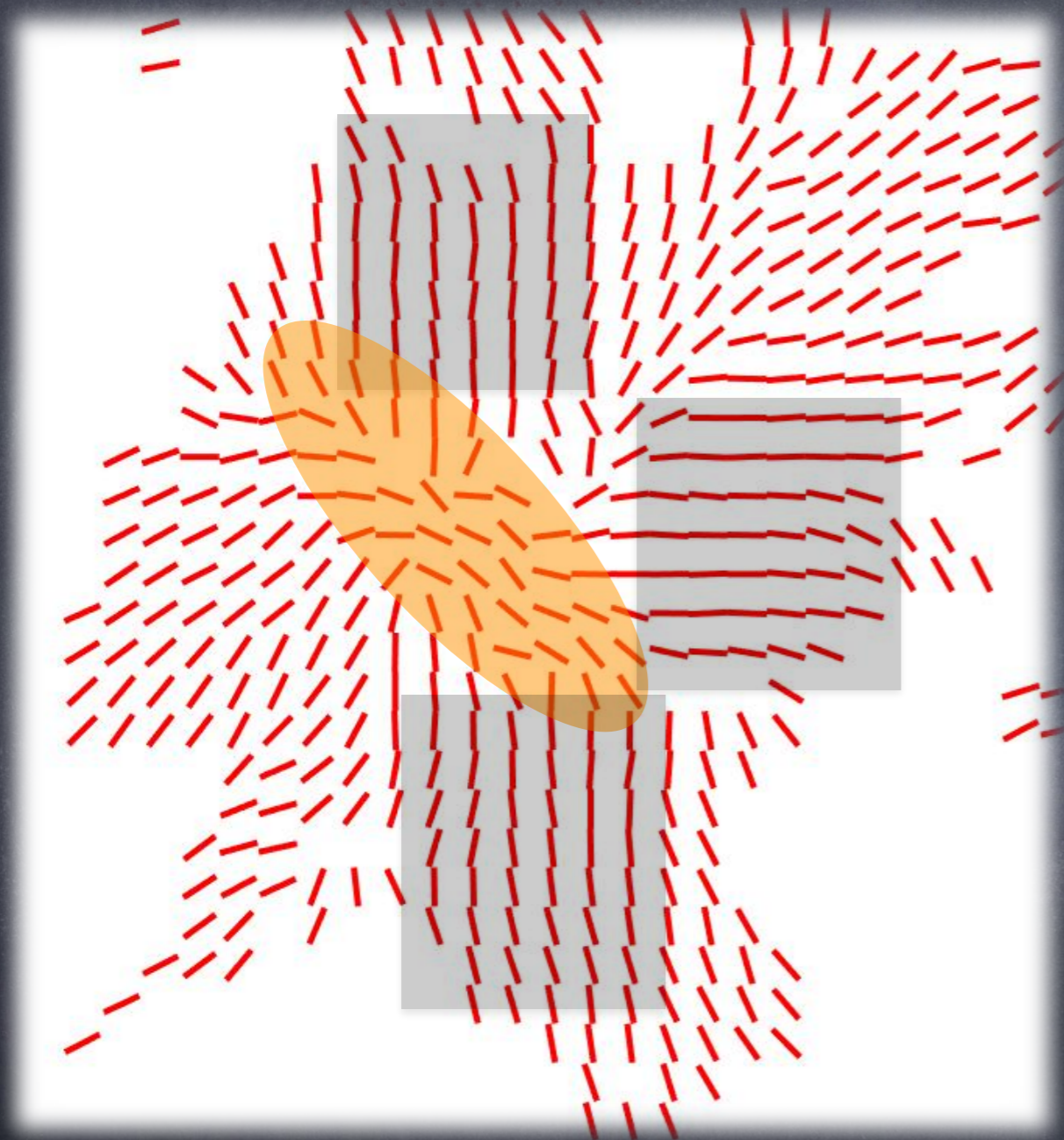








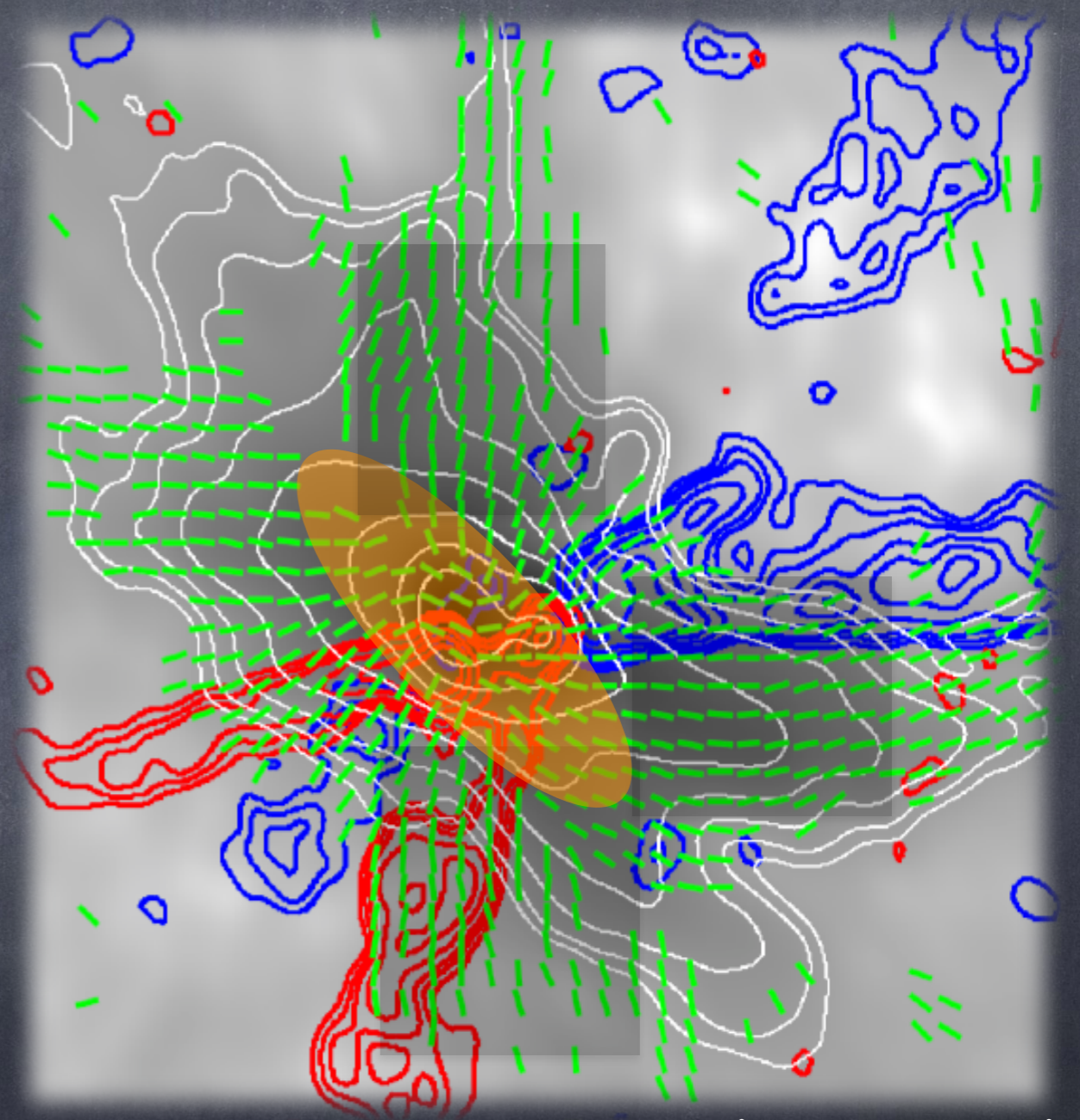
*W51 e2 High-Mass*



(Koch+2019)

10 mpc

*L1448 IRS2 Protostellar System*

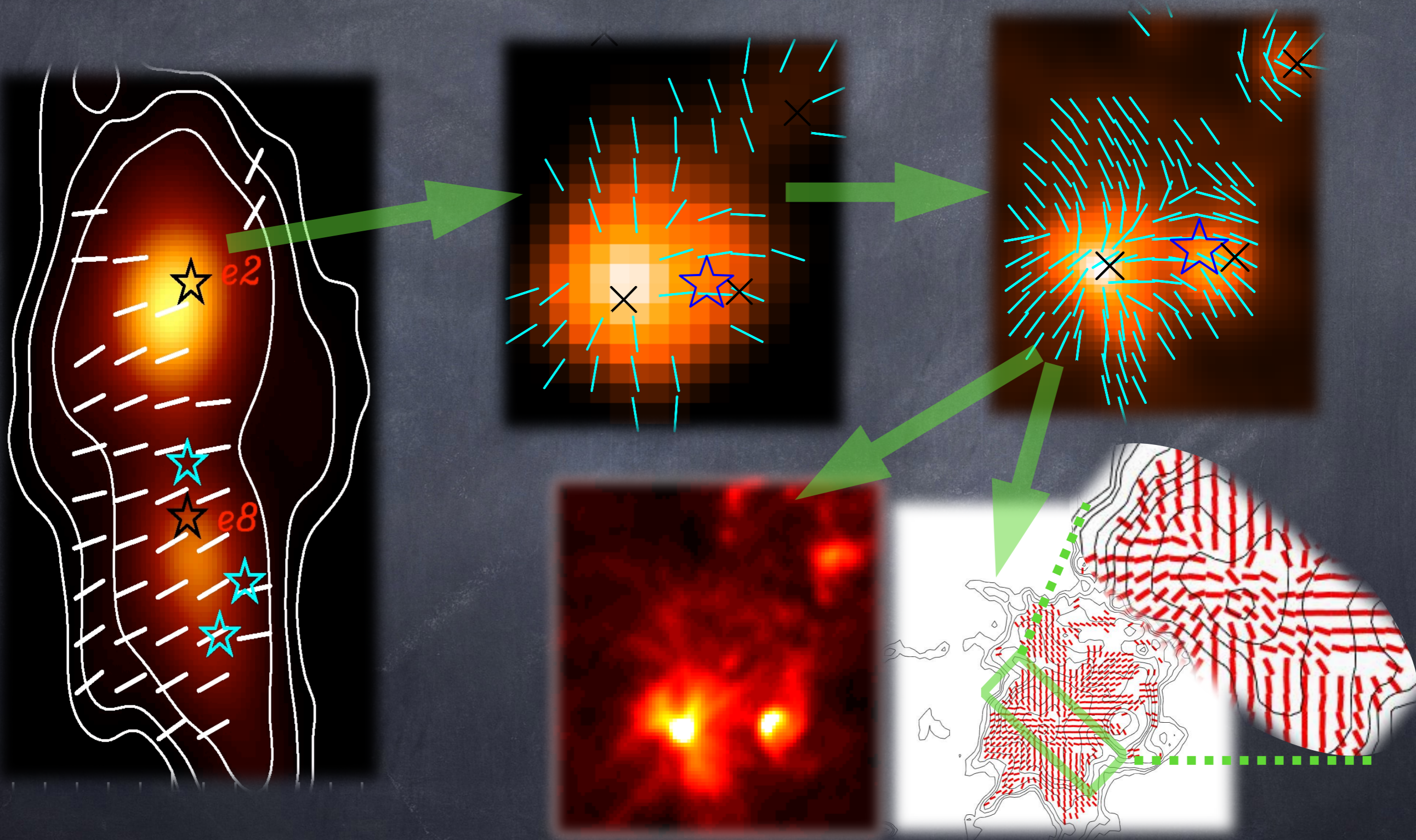


(Kwon+2018)

0.5 mpc

# W51 e2

*from pc-scale envelope to 1000 AU-scale pseudo-disk*



# Conclusions

- *role of the magnetic field is variable: over scale AND in location; i.e., assessing based on small, limited area (detection) is incomplete*
- *role of the magnetic field is variable, hence analysis tools need to be adjusted, optimized and developed accordingly*
- *3 specific, clearly different, physically relevant scales in W51: envelope to core — global collapsing core — local collapse and convergence*
- *ALMA 0.1'' scale (physical resolution: a few mpc) in W51: straightened field structures, rapid change on most inner few mpc, magnetized pseudo-disk structure (self-) similar to smaller protostellar system, B-field aligned with fibres providing stability against radial collapse*