

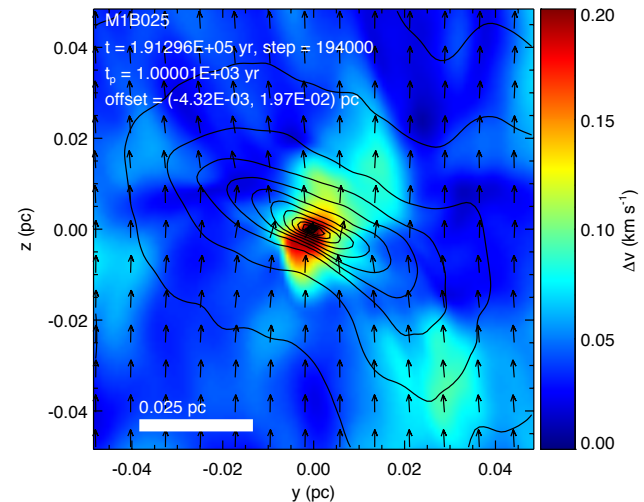
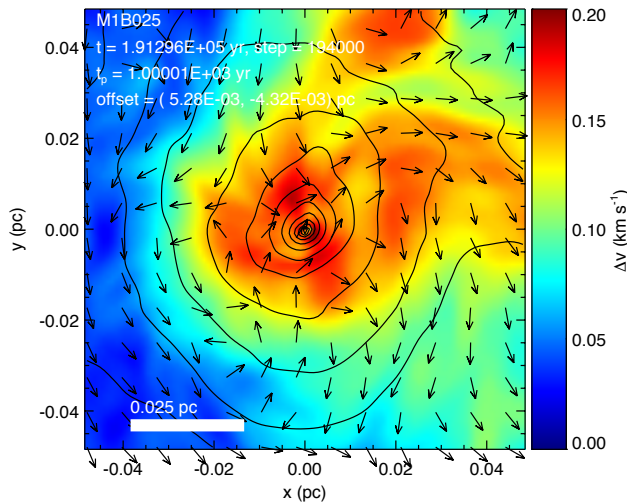
磁場と乱流を考慮した分子雲コアから 原始星・星周円盤・アウトフローの形成

Tomoaki Matsumoto (Hosei univ)

Masahiro Machida (Kyushu univ),

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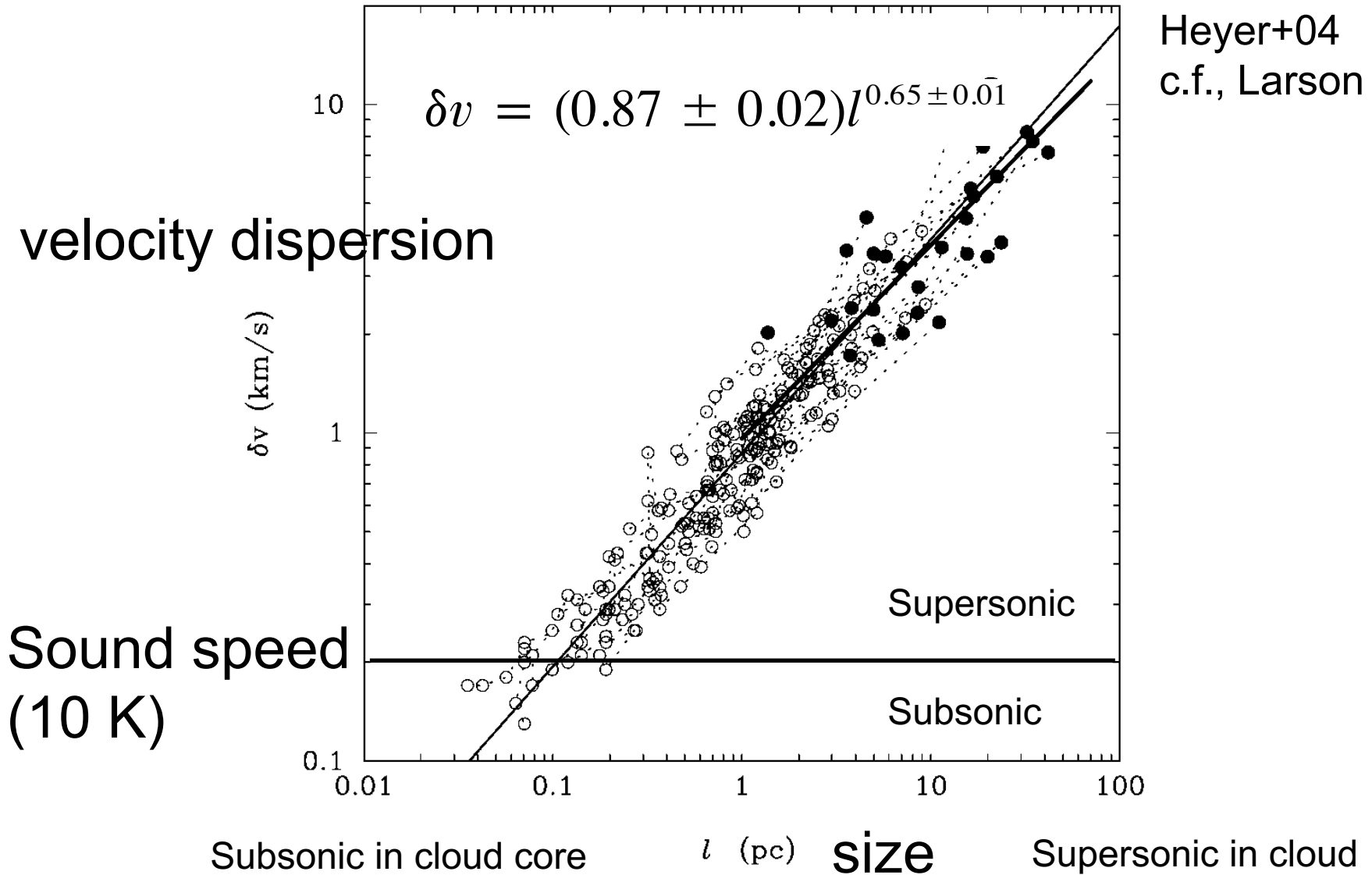
MHD turbulent simulation



Turbulence and magnetic field in SF

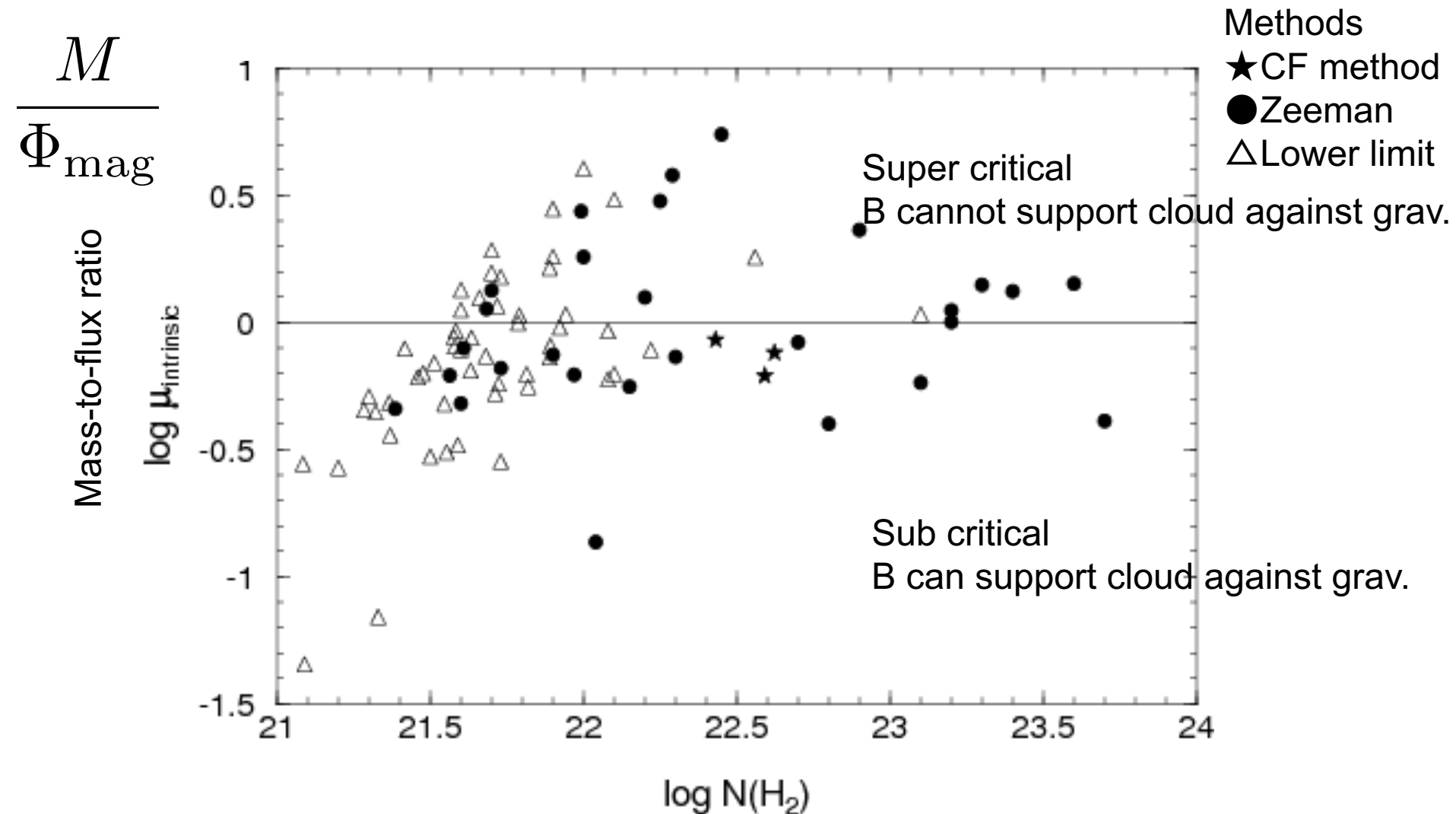
- Strong turbulence in ISM.
 - Size-linewidth relation (e.g., Larson 81)
- Strong magnetic field in ISM
 - Mass-to-flux ratio is roughly critical value.

Size-linewidth relation



Heyer+04
c.f., Larson 81

Strong magnetic field Supercritical vs subcritical



Column density of H₂

Heiles & Crutcher 05

Model

- Initial condition

- Critical Bonner-Ebert sphere + uniform envelope

- Critical BE x 2 to be unstable against gravitational collapse

- Turbulence

$$R_c = 0.06 \text{ pc}$$

- Uniform turbulence with scaling law of Larson (1981)
- Mean Mach number

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{c_s V} \int_V |\mathbf{v}| dV$$

- Magnetic field

- Uniform B_z
- The strength (B_z/B_{cr})

$$\alpha = \frac{B_z}{B_{\text{cr}}}$$

- Model parameters \mathcal{M}, α

- Turbulence (Mach 0.5, Mach 1), B-field (25 μ G, 64 μ G)

$$\mu = 2.81, 1.12$$

- Assumption

- Barotropic EOS:

$$P(\rho) = c_s^2 + \kappa \rho^{7/5}, \quad n_{\text{cr}} = 2.62 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

- Ohmic dissipation:

$$Re_m < 1 \text{ for } n > 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

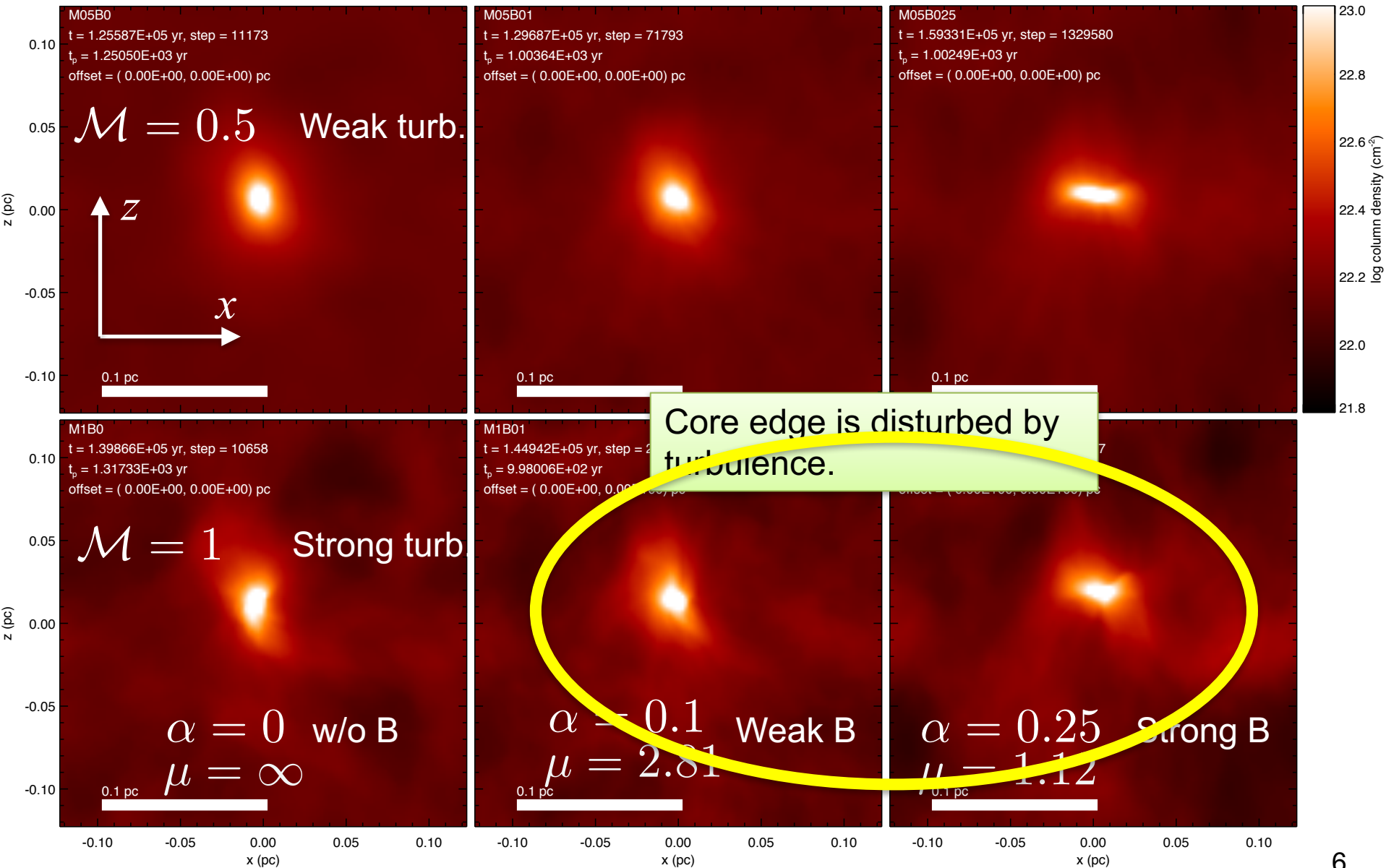
- Sink particle:

$$n_{\text{sink}} = 2.62 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

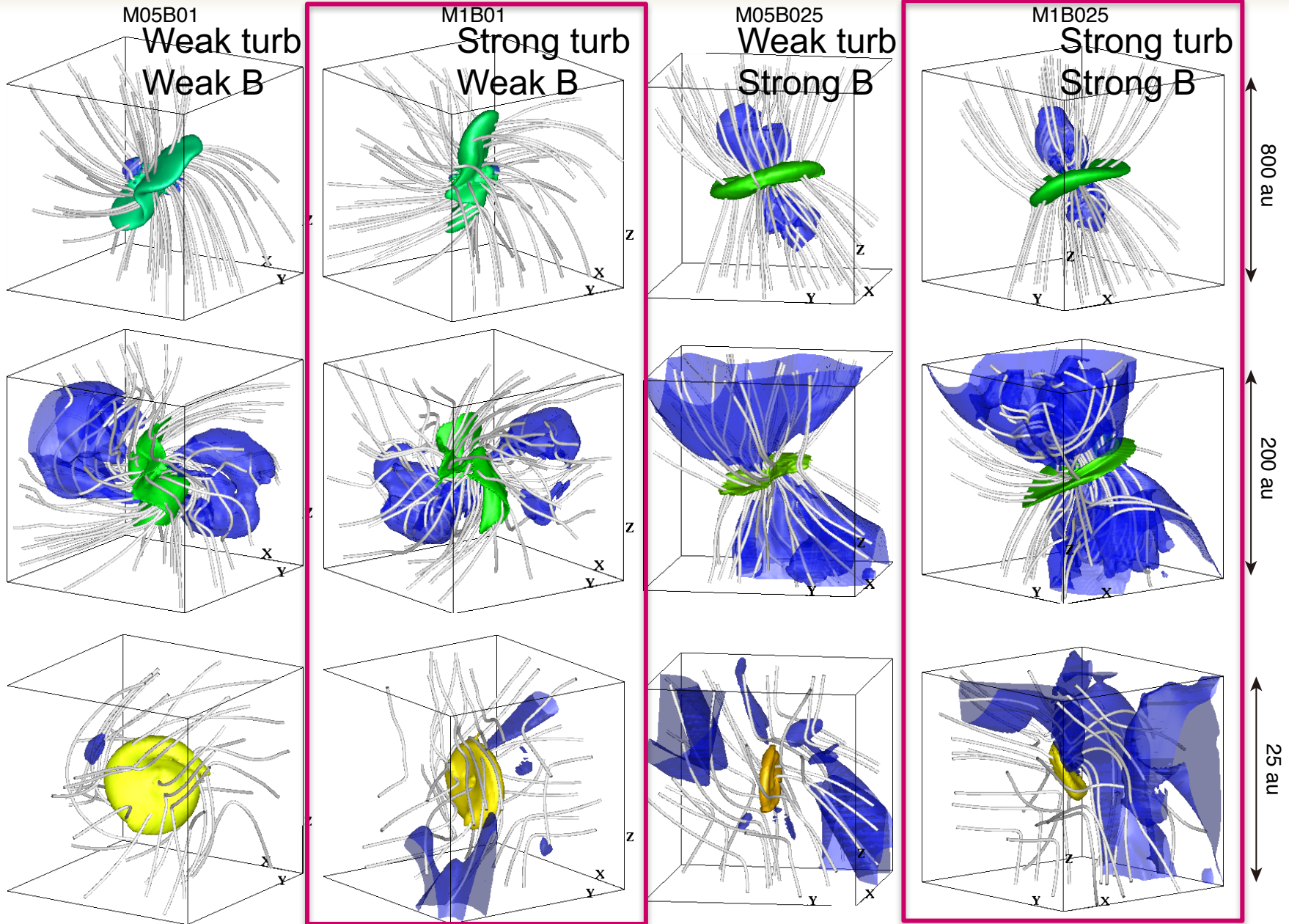
- Periodic boundary condition

On the cloud core scale

1000 yr after the protostar formation



Envelope(green), disk(yellow), outflow(blue)



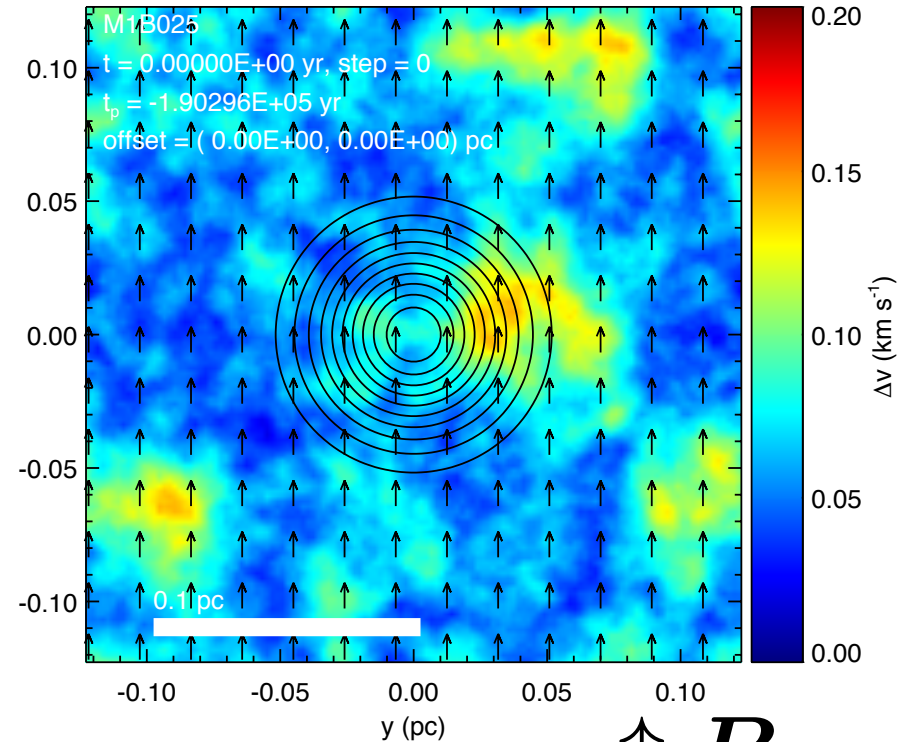
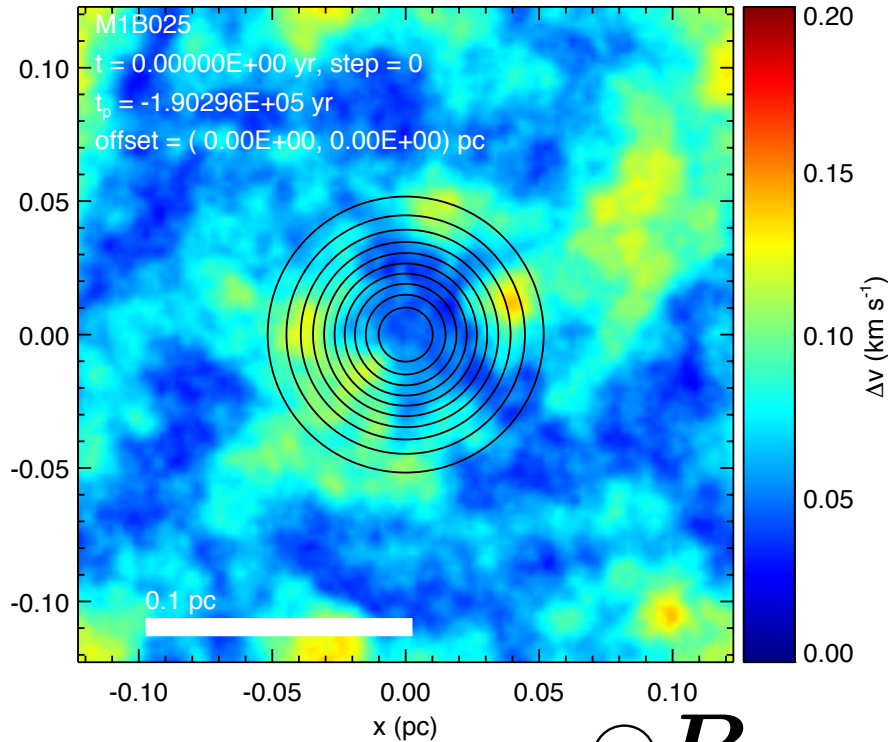
On cloud core scale

Initial condition (velocity dispersion)

Model

Strong magnetic field $\mu = 1.12$

Moderate Mach number $M = 1$



Color : velocity dispersion (rms velocity along los)

Contour: column density

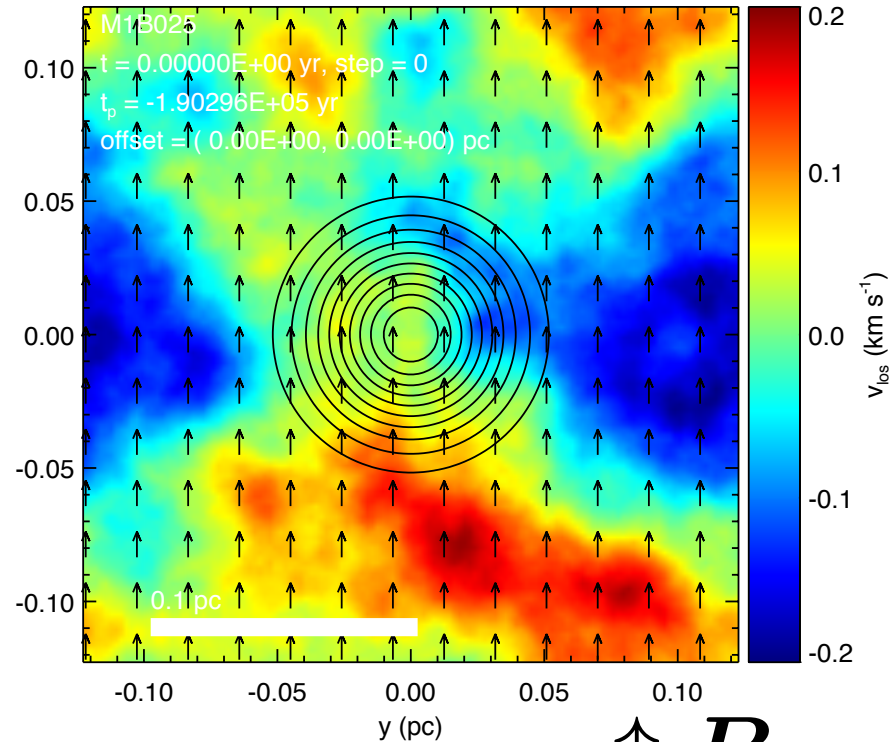
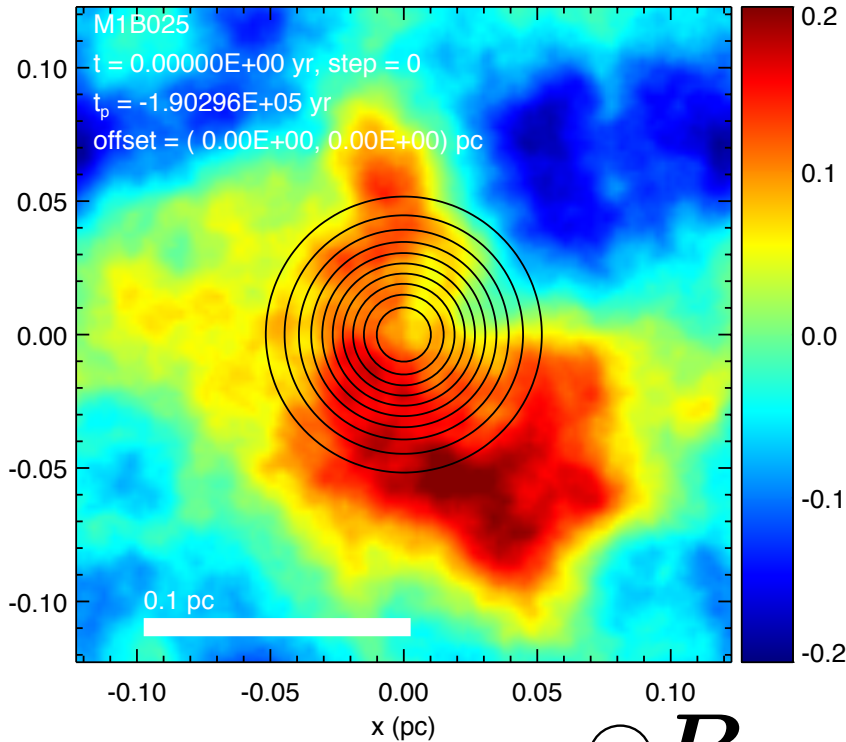
Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

Initial condition (centroid velocity)

Model

Strong magnetic field $\mu = 1.12$

Moderate Mach number $M = 1$



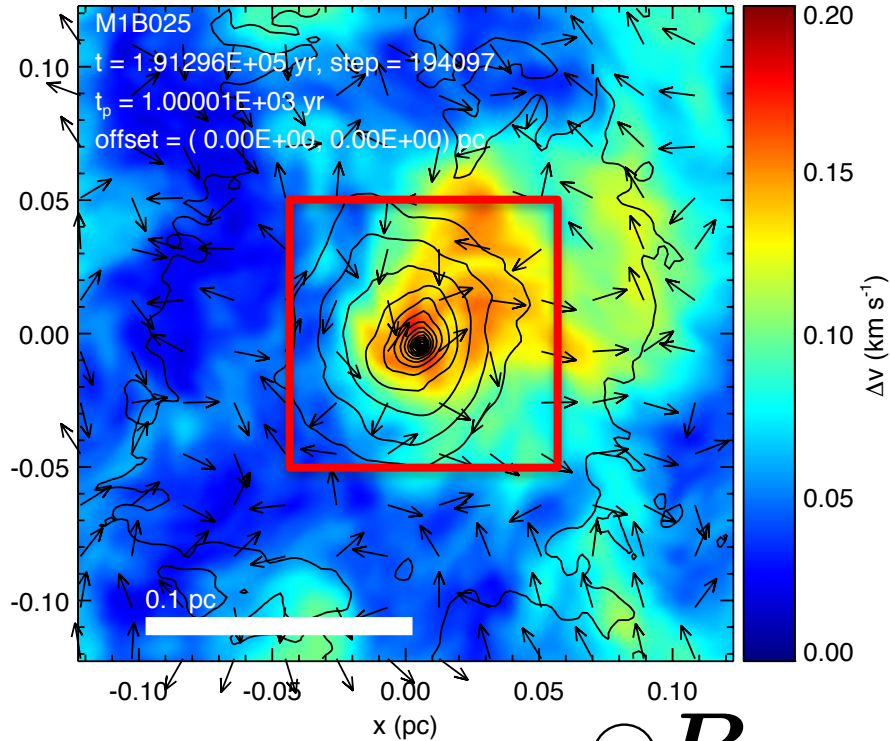
Color : density weighted velocity along los

Contour: column density

Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

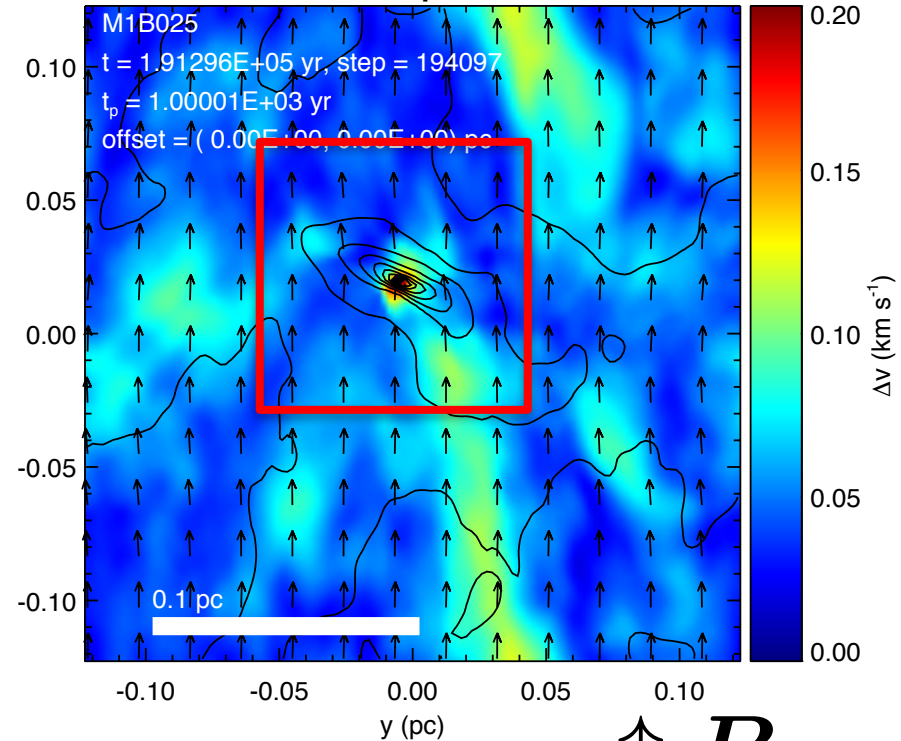
1000 years after protostar formation

Broad linewidth



$\odot B$

Narrow linewidth Flat shape



$\uparrow B$

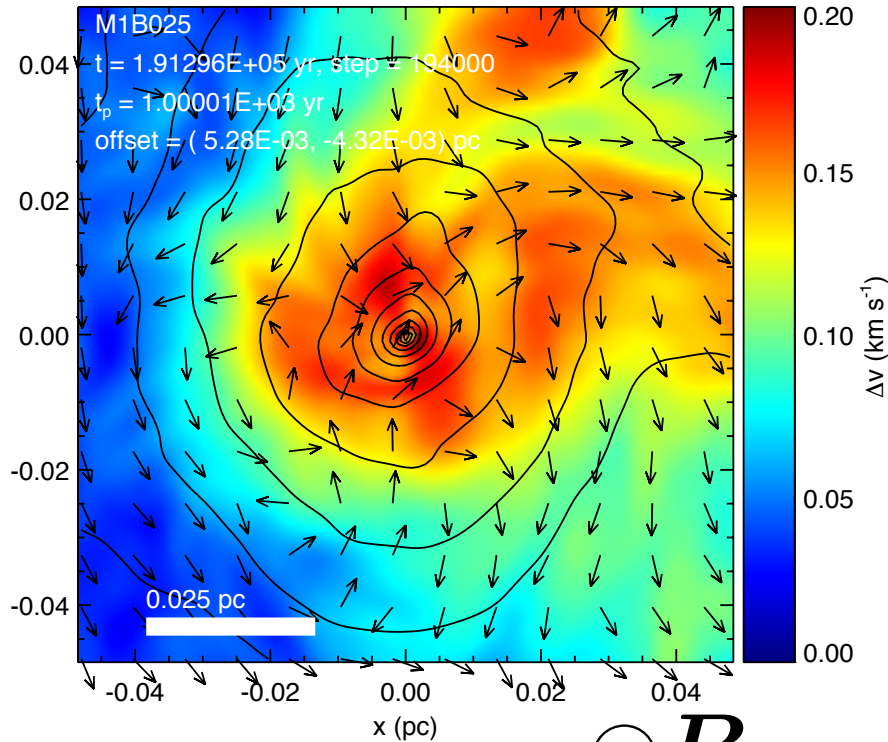
Color : velocity dispersion (rms velocity along los)

Contour: column density

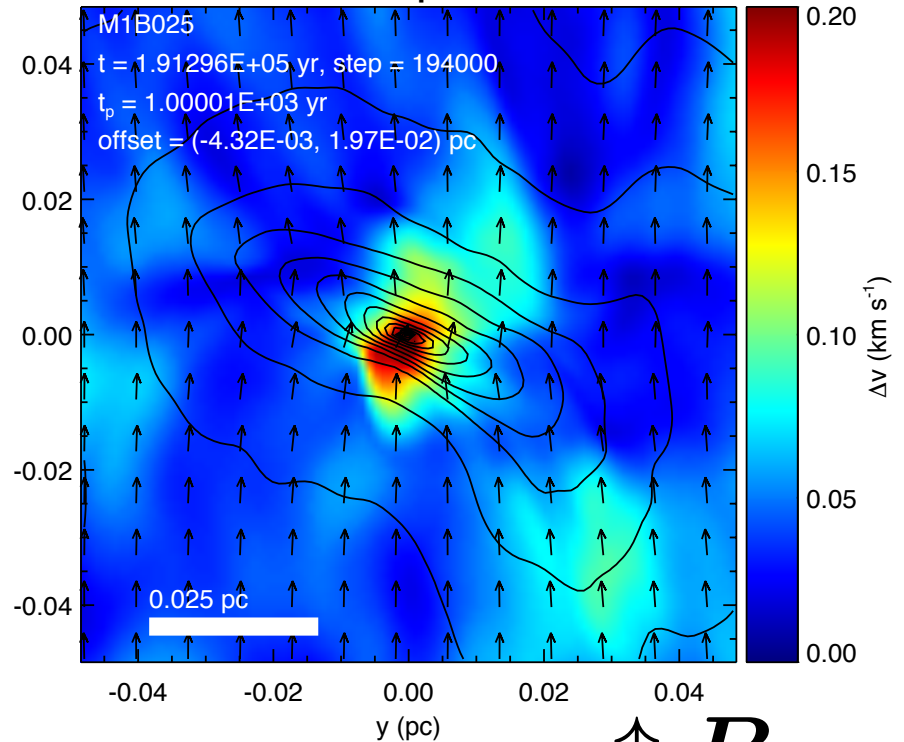
Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

1000 years after protostar formation on cloud core scale

Broad linewidth



Narrow linewidth
Flat shape



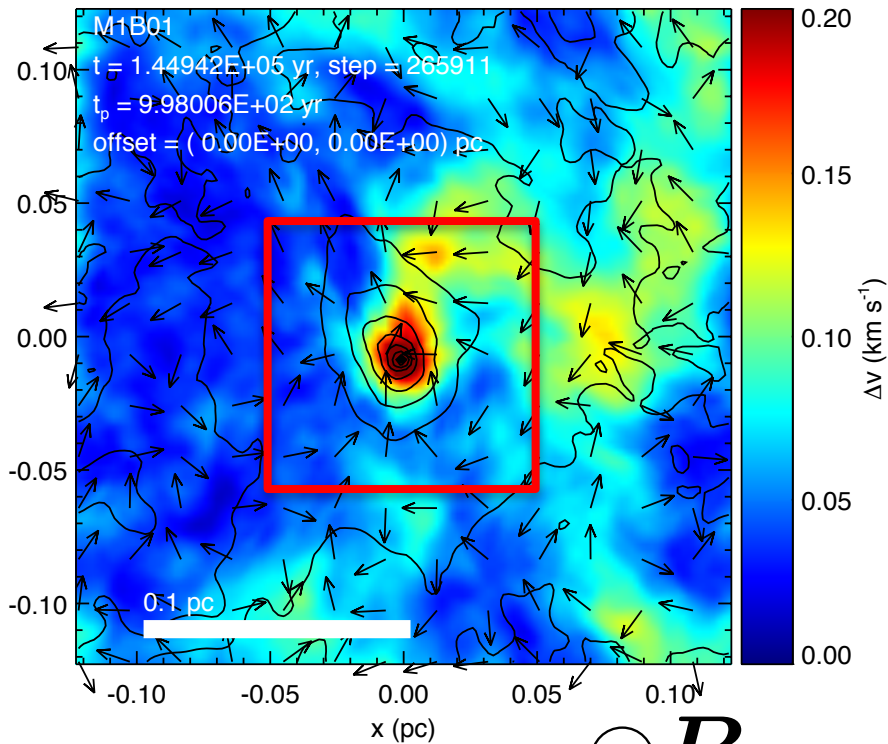
Color : velocity dispersion (rms velocity along los)

Contour: column density

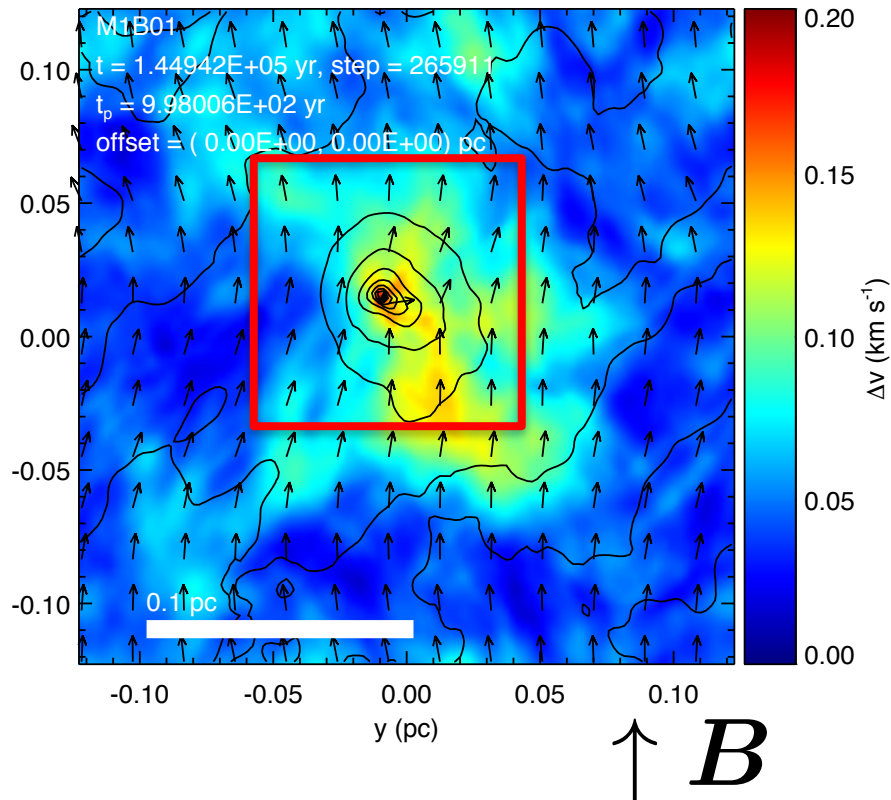
Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

Weak field case $\mu = 2.81$

Broad linewidth



Narrow linewidth



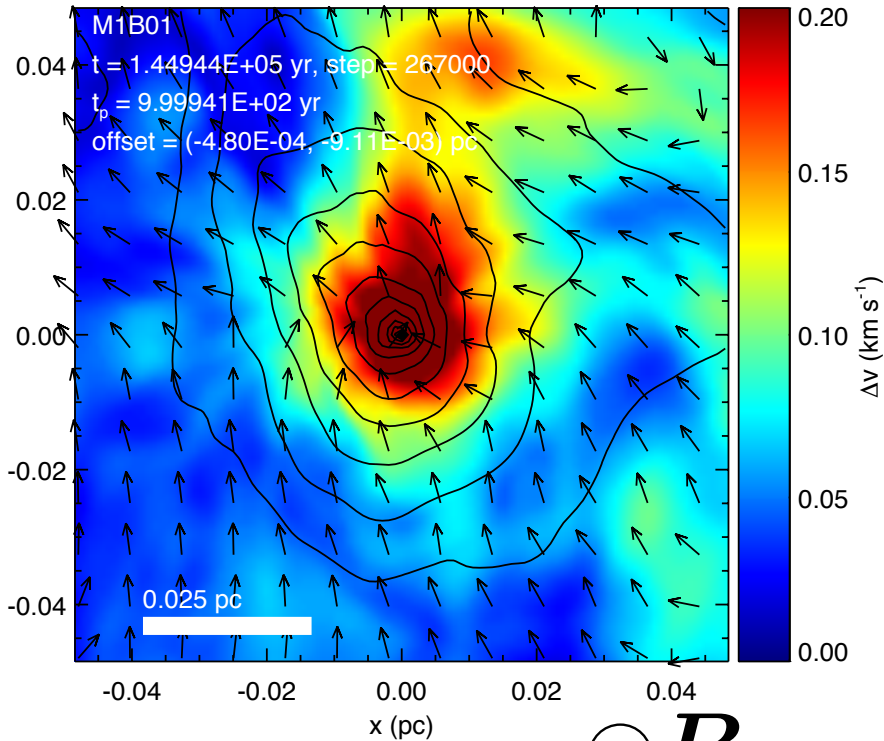
Color : velocity dispersion (rms velocity along los)

Contour: column density

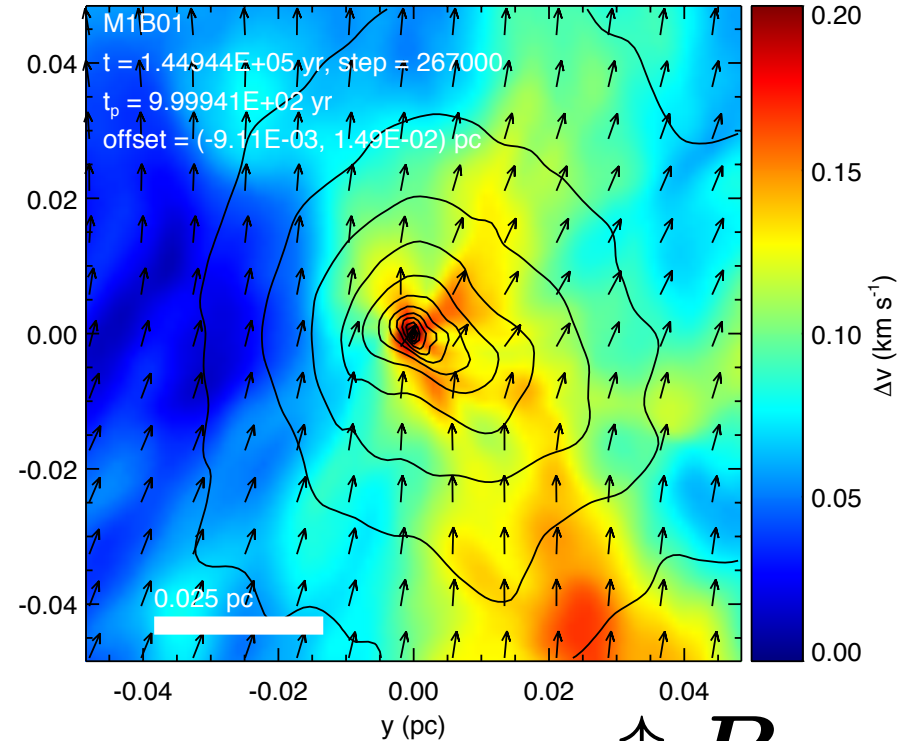
Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

Weak field case $\mu = 2.81$ on cloud core scale

Broad linewidth



Narrow linewidth



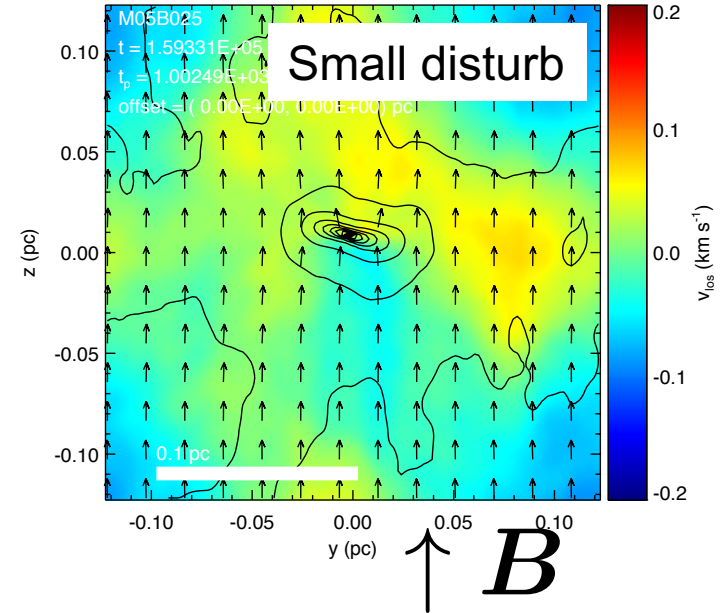
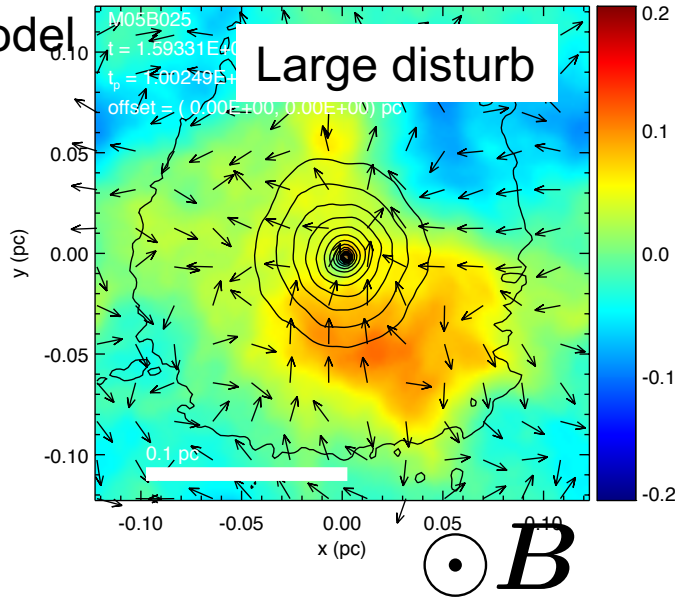
Color : velocity dispersion (rms velocity along los)

Contour: column density

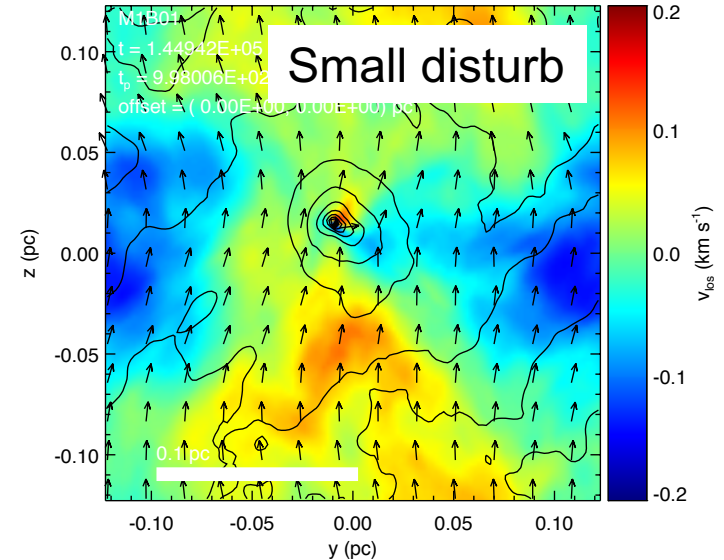
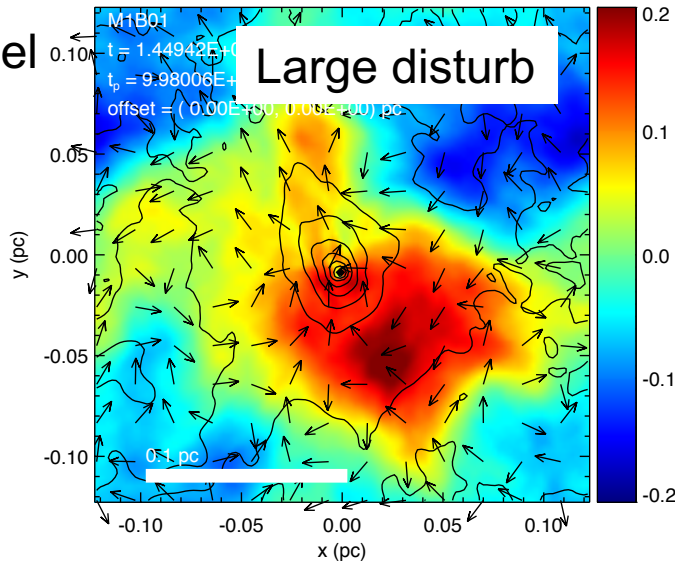
Arrows: magnetic field (normalized)

Centroid velocity

Strong B field model
 $\mu = 1.12$



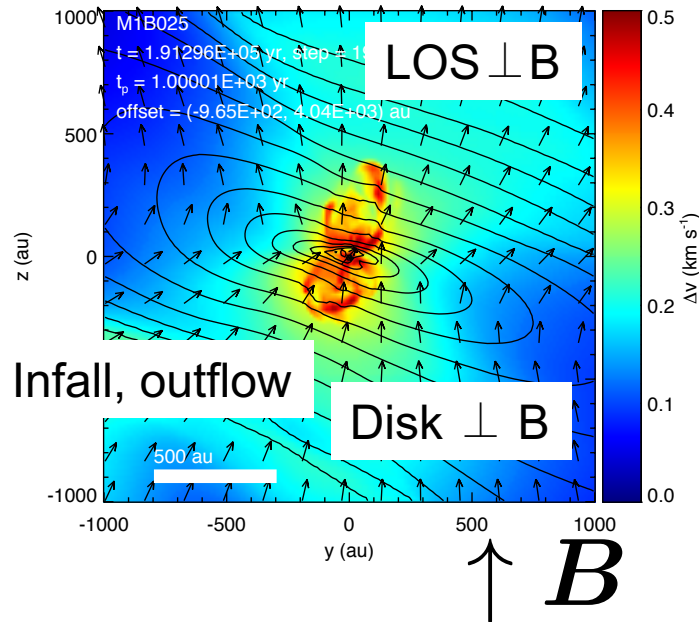
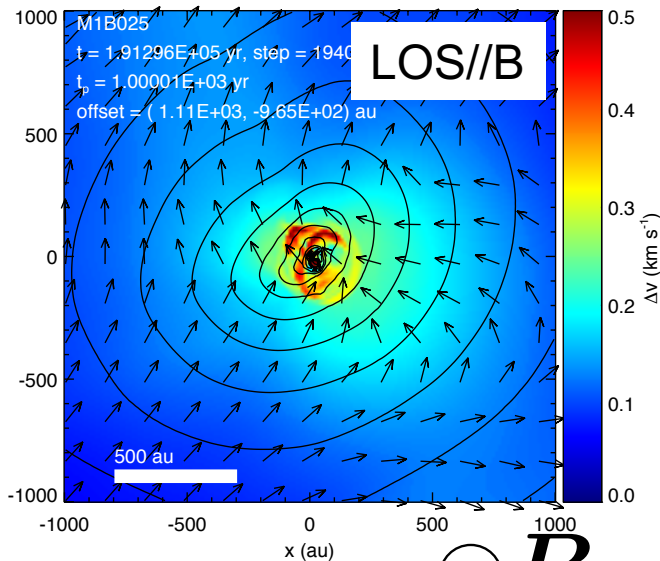
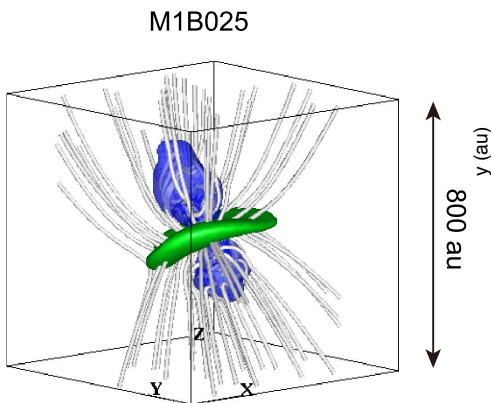
Weak B field model
 $\mu = 2.81$



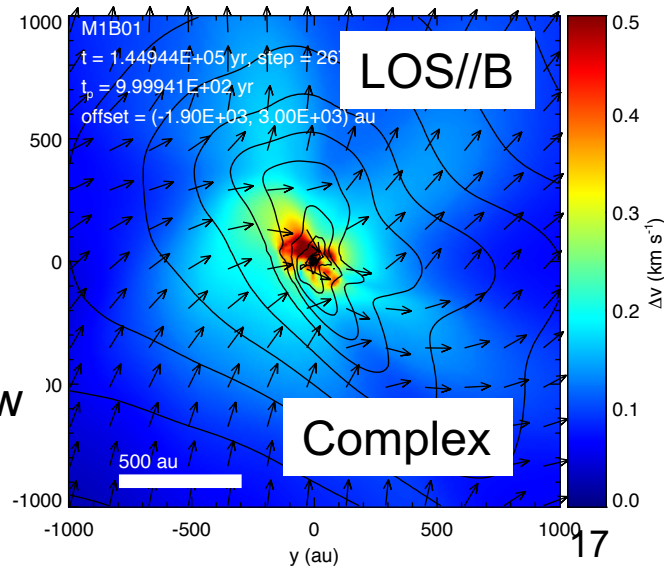
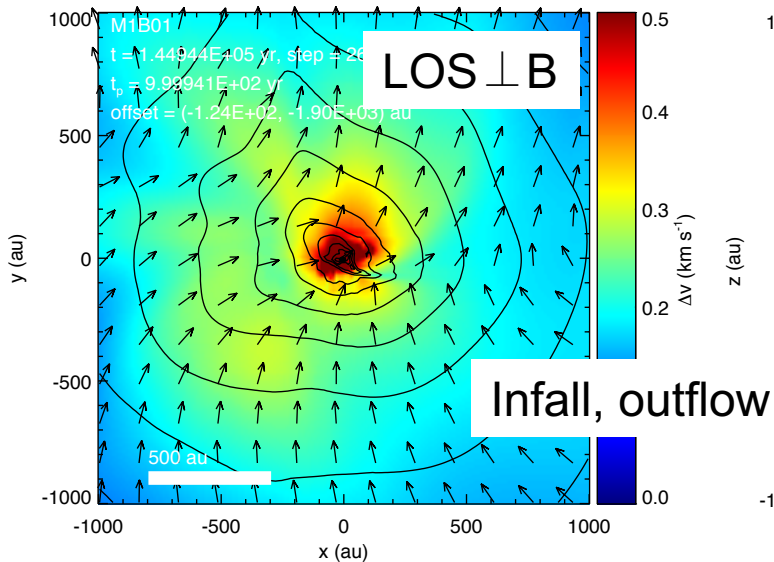
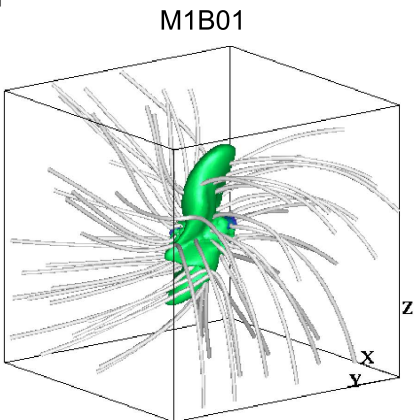
On envelope scale

On envelope scale

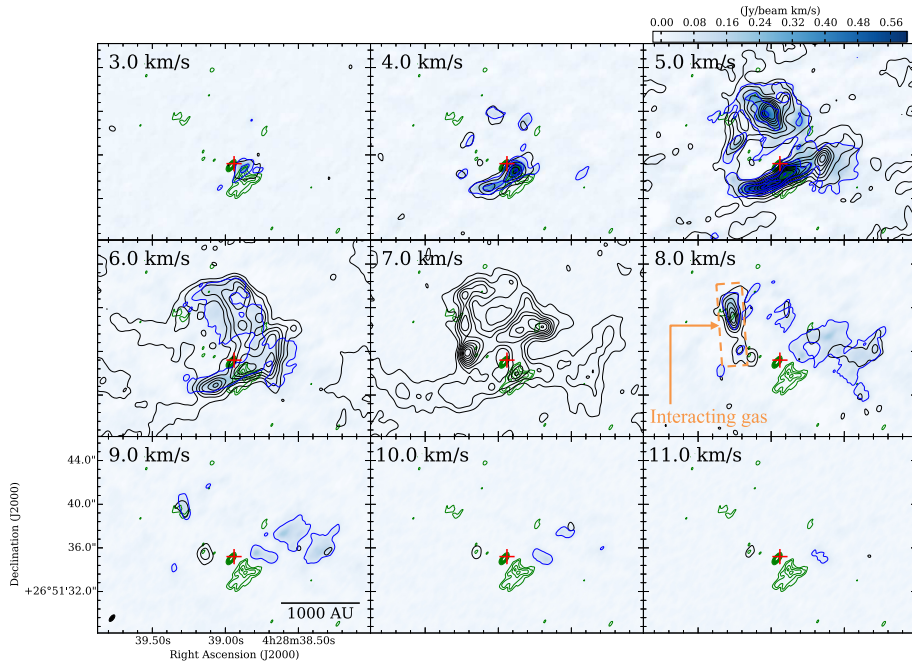
Strong B field model
 $\mu = 1.12$



Weak B field model
 $\mu = 2.81$

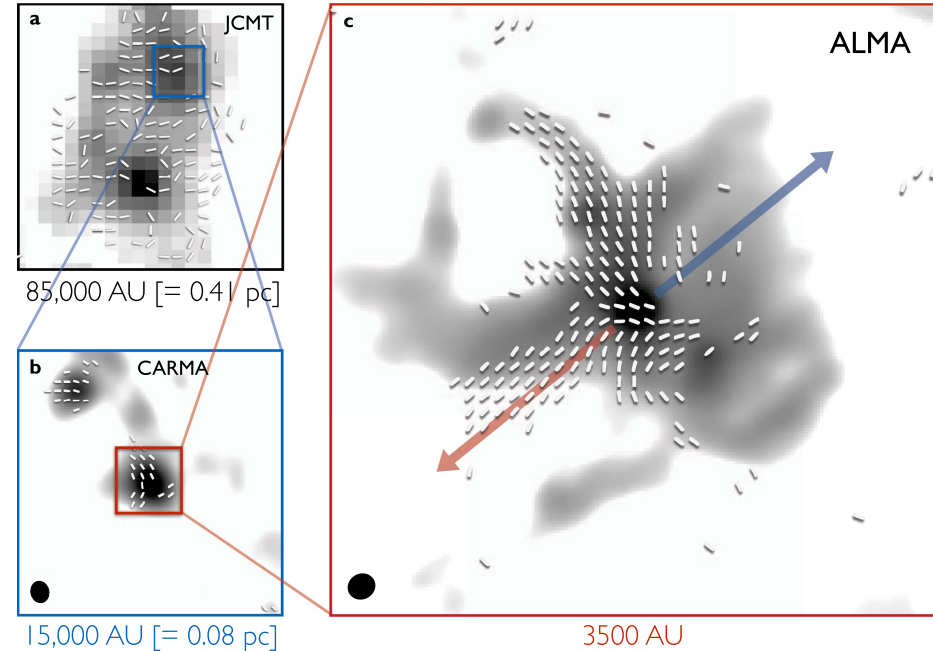


Complex structure at the center of cloud core



Tokuda+ 16
MC27 in Taurus
Class 0 protostar

$^{12}\text{CO}(J=3-2)$
 $\text{H}^{13}\text{CO}^+(J=3-2)$



Hull+ 17
Ser-emb 8

Class 0 protostar

Dust emission (stokes I)
B-vector

Internal, external, or inherited origin?

Summary

- Linewidth depends on direction of magnetic fields on **star forming core** scale.
 - Large Δv and disturbed vlos for LOS// B
 - Narrow Δv and smooth vlos for LOS \perp B
- Envelopes exhibit complex features
 - by turbulence, magnetic field, **infall, outflow**.
 - Simulations show **smoother** structure than observations do.
 - Open question
- Many realizations are necessary for statistical analysis.
 - Many models with low resolution are enough.