

Relative Orientation of Magnetic Field and Cloud Structure in L1688

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Our Galactic Ecosystem: Opportunities and Diagnostics in the Infrared and Beyond

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HAWC+/SOFIA Polarimetry in L1688: Relative Orientation of Magnetic Field and Elongated Cloud Structure

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Sarah Sadavoy, Fabio P. Santos,
Dominique Segura-Cox, Ian Stephens

Ingredients of Star Formation

Gravity

Turbulence

Magnetic
Field

Ingredients of Star Formation

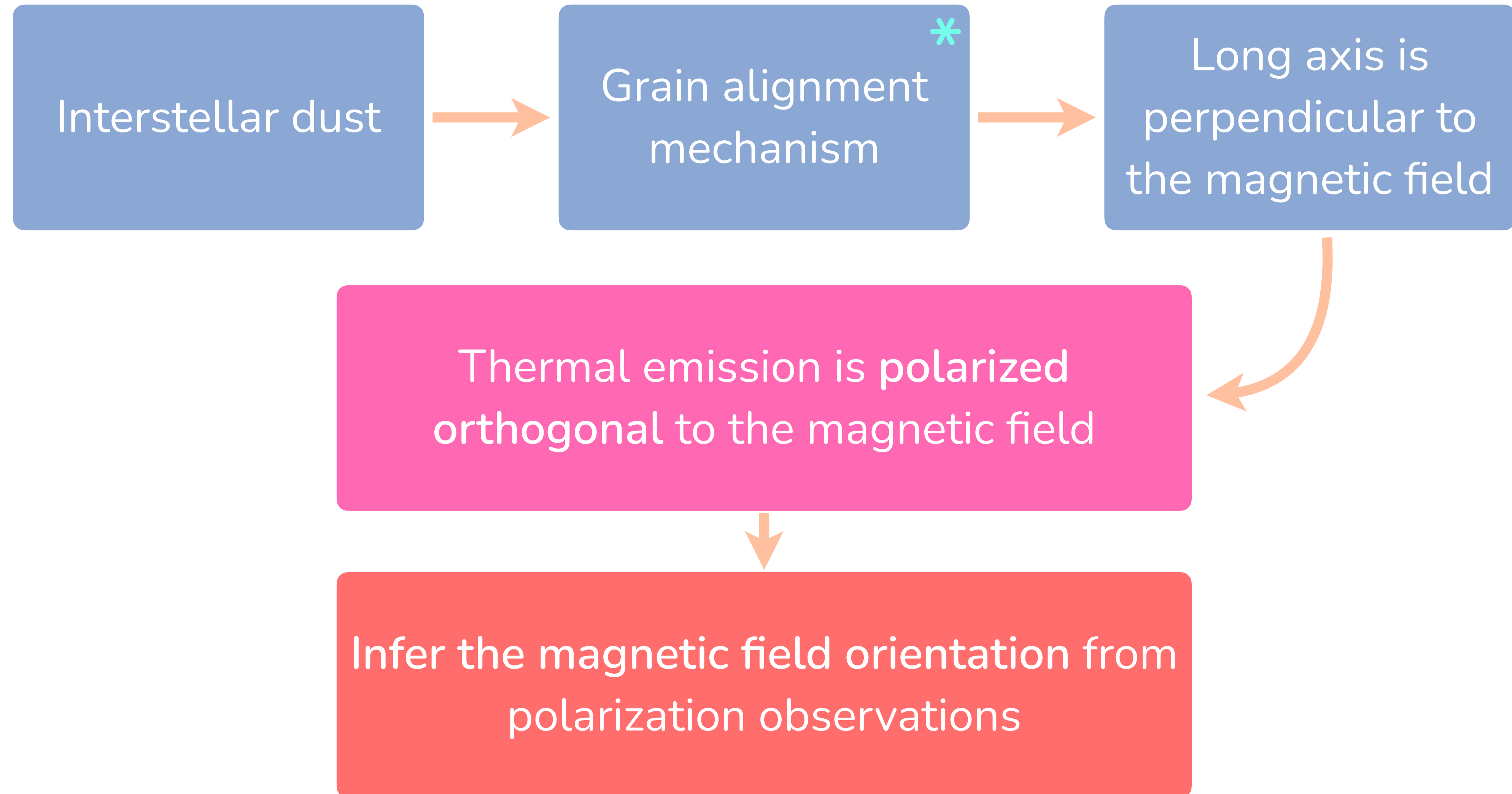
Gravity

Turbulence

Magnetic
Field

What is the exact role of
the **magnetic field** in star formation?

Polarization by Emission



Plane of Sky Magnetic Field Orientation

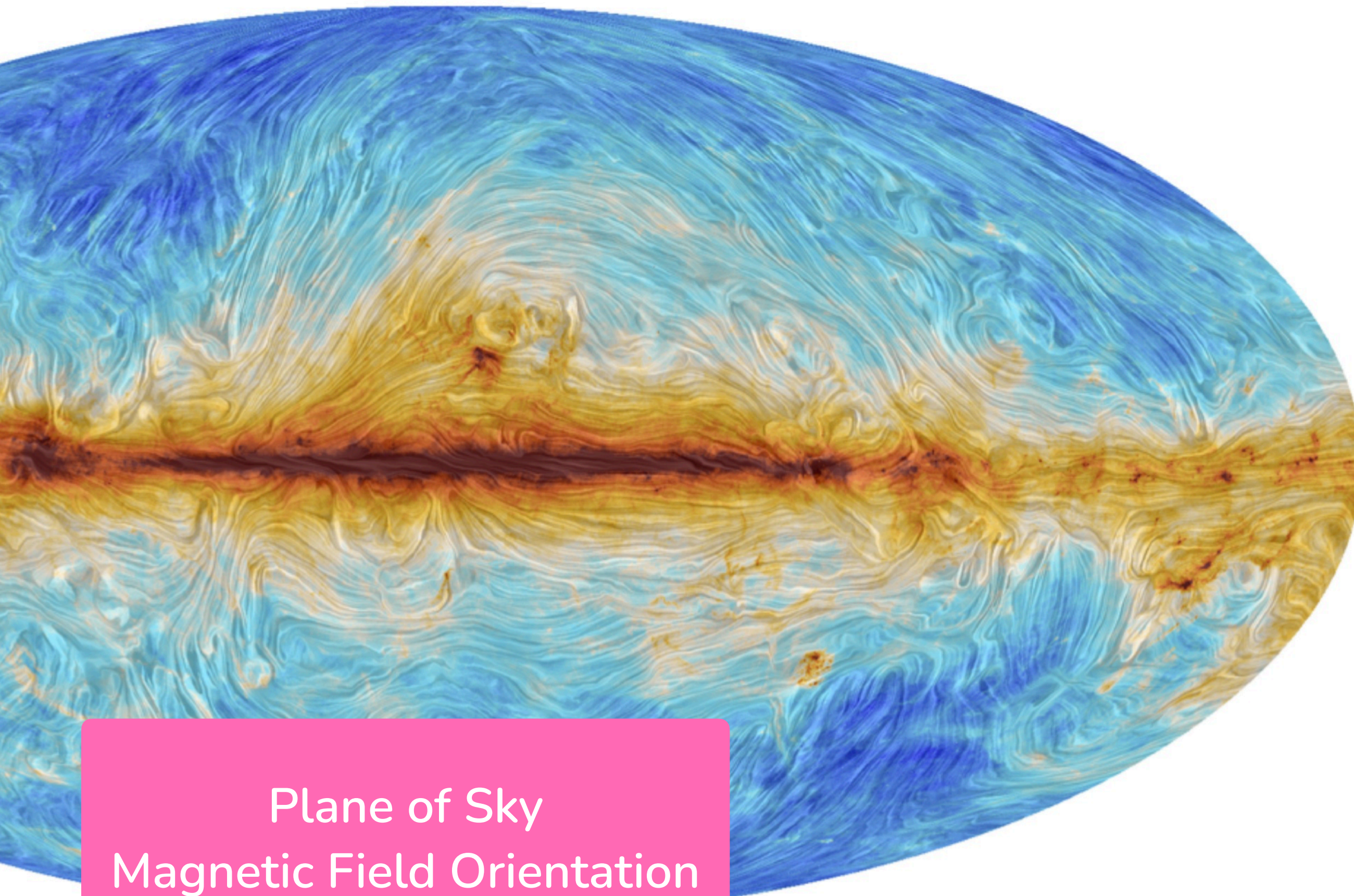


Figure 24 — Planck 2015 I. Results (2016)

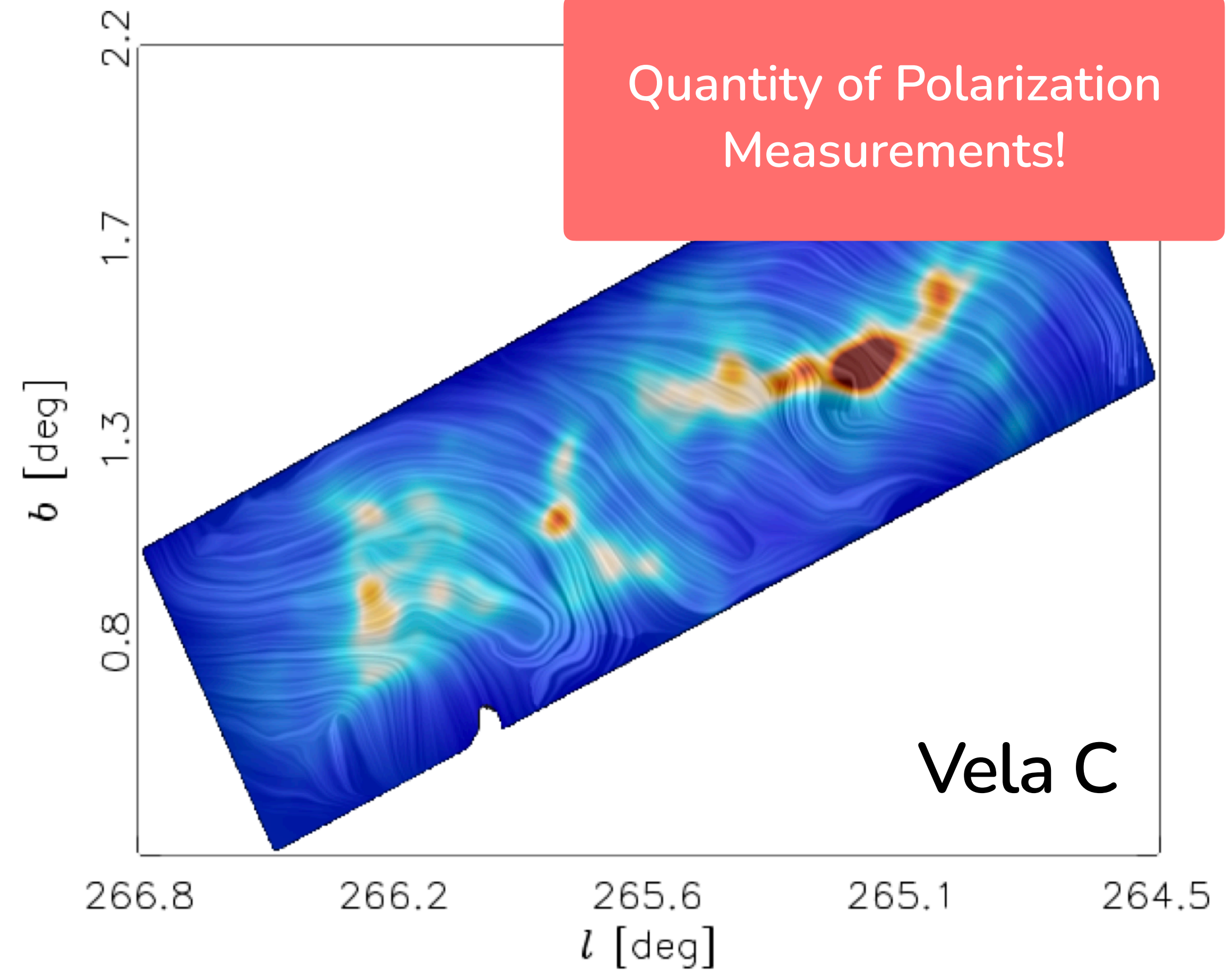
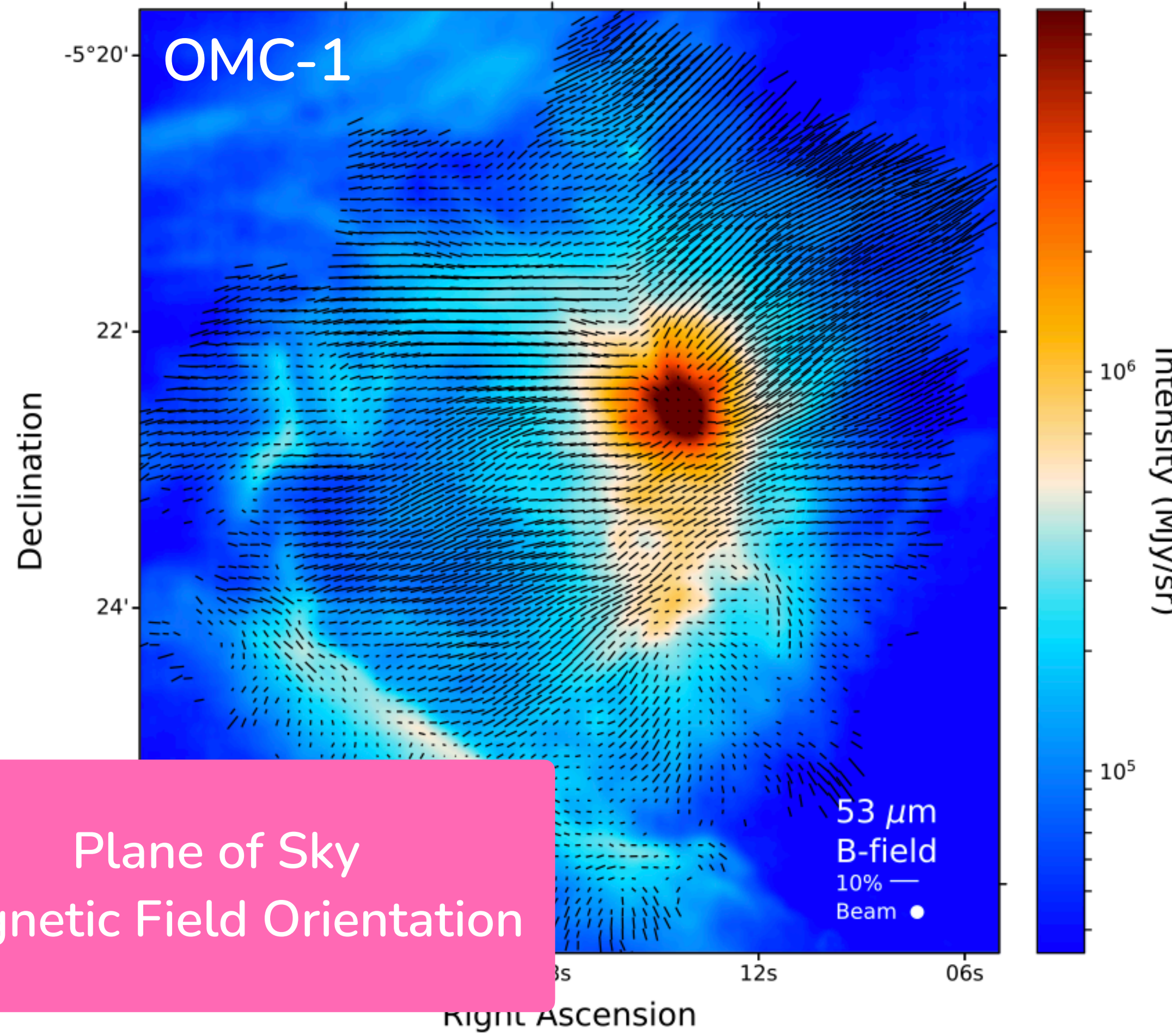
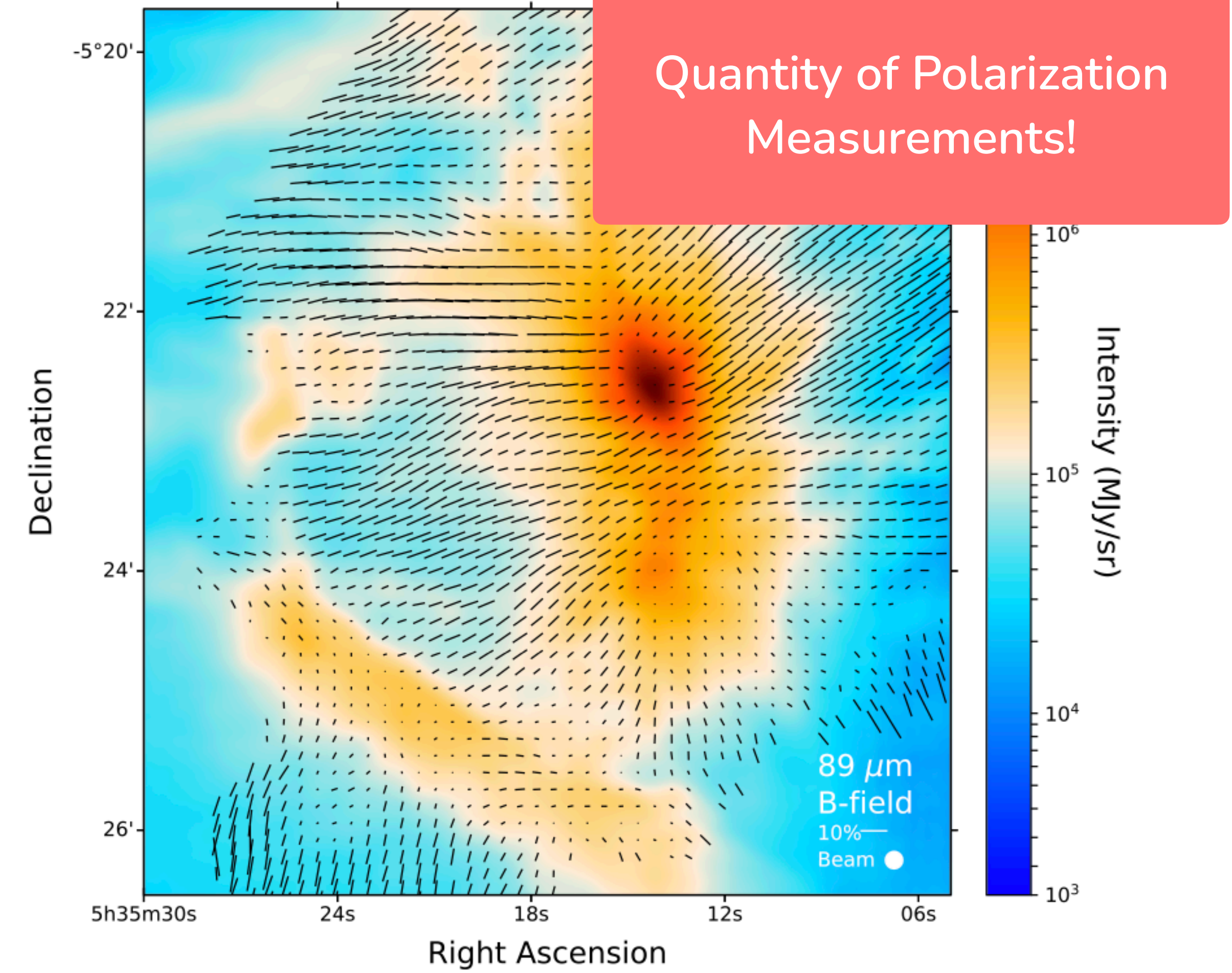


Figure 5 — Fissel et al. (2016)

Plane of Sky Magnetic Field Orientation



Plane of Sky
Magnetic Field Orientation



Quantity of Polarization
Measurements!

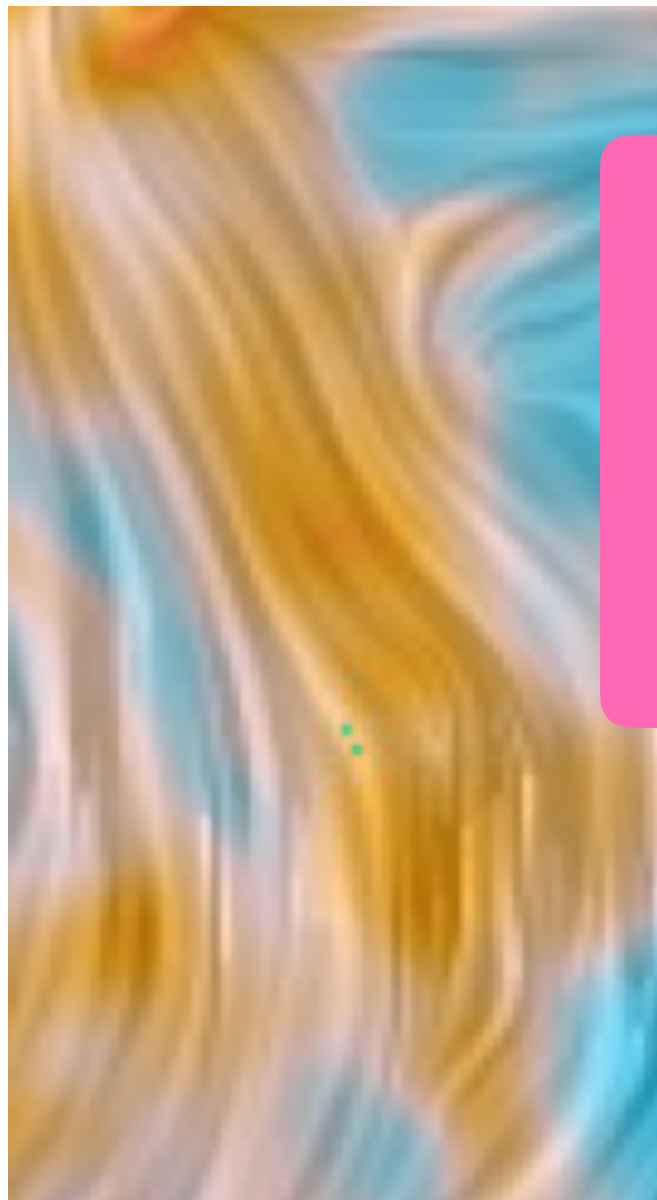
Figure 1 — Chuss et al. (2019)

What can we do with this orientation information?

What can we do with this orientation information?
compare with the cloud structure!

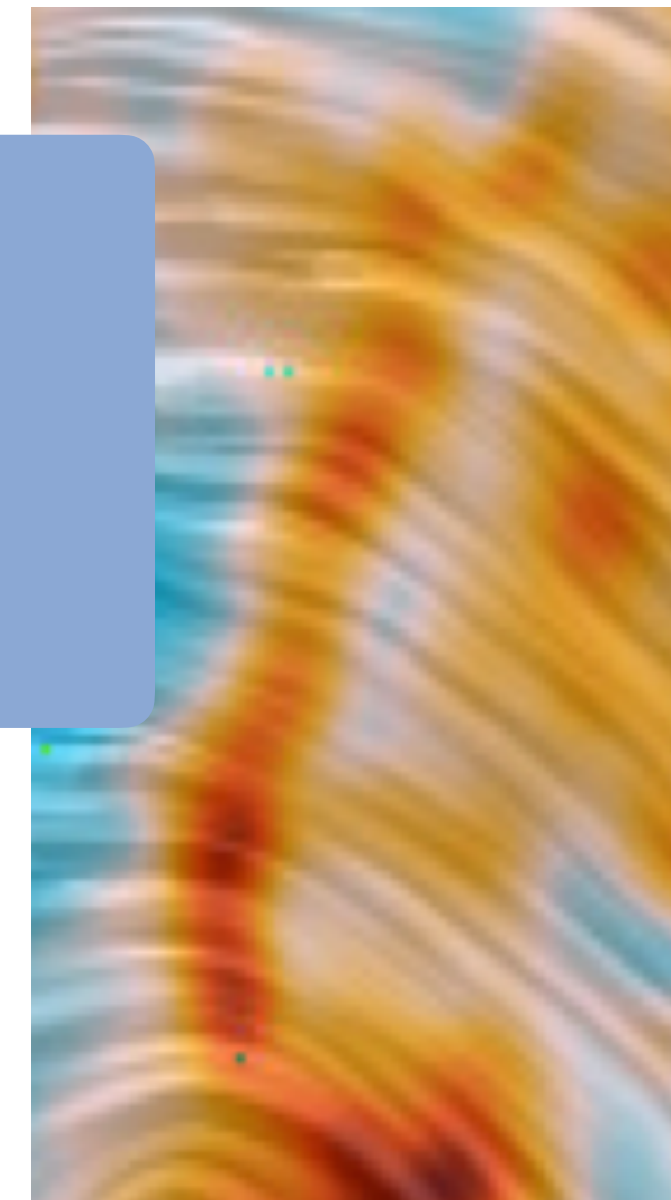
What can we do with this orientation information?

compare with the cloud structure!



preferentially
parallel

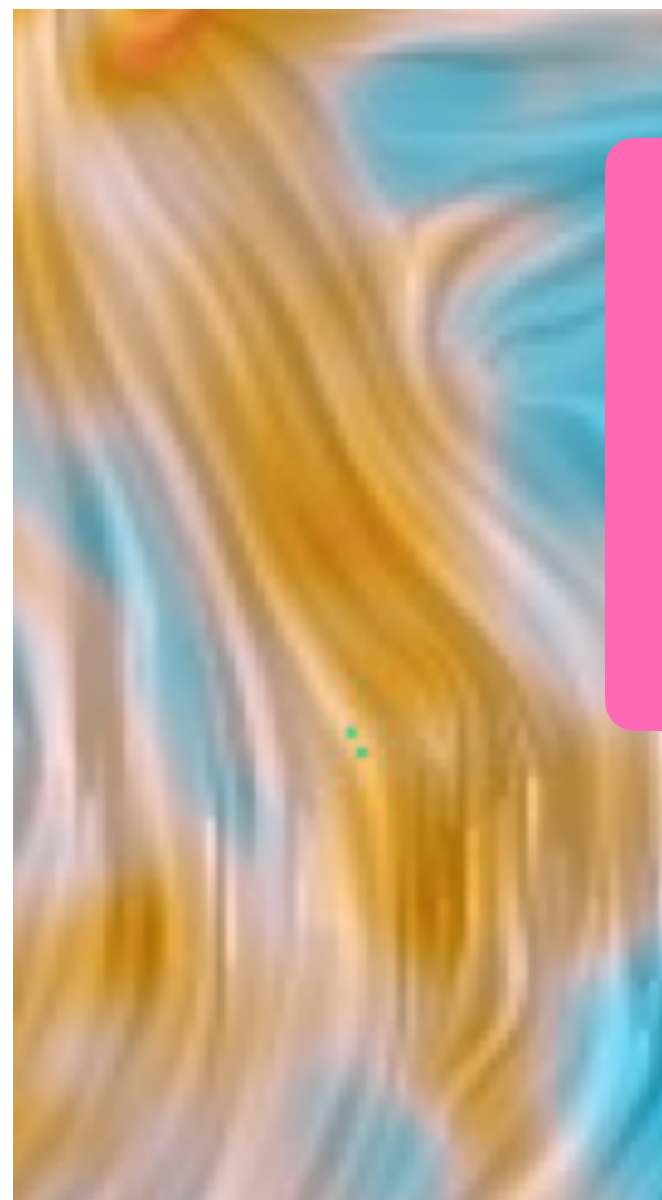
Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV



preferentially
perpendicular

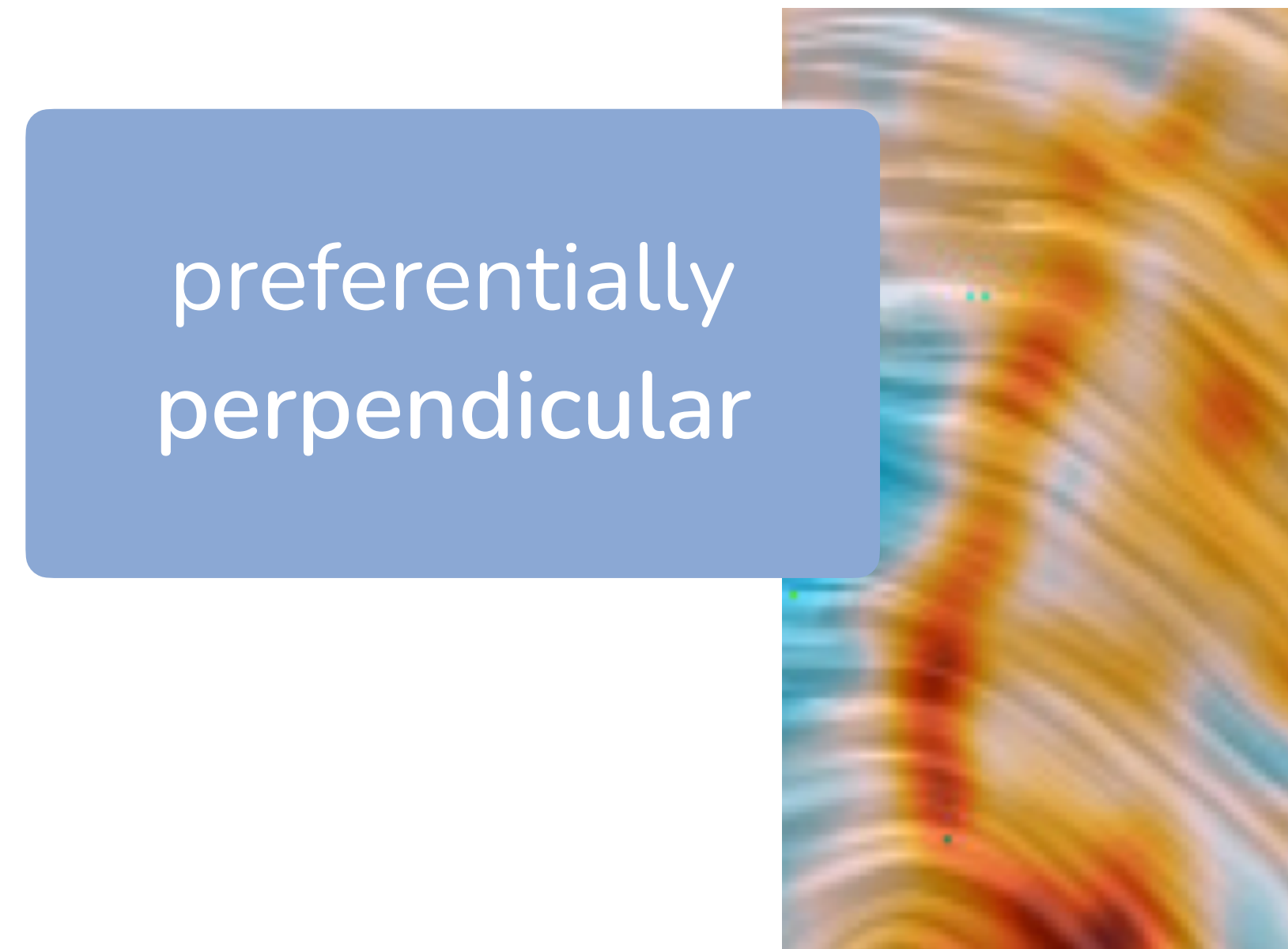
Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV

What can we do with this orientation information? compare with the cloud structure!



preferentially
parallel

Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV



preferentially
perpendicular

Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV

How would one measure this?

Histogram of Relative Orientations (HROs)

Parameter that quantifies this parallel vs. perpendicular alignment

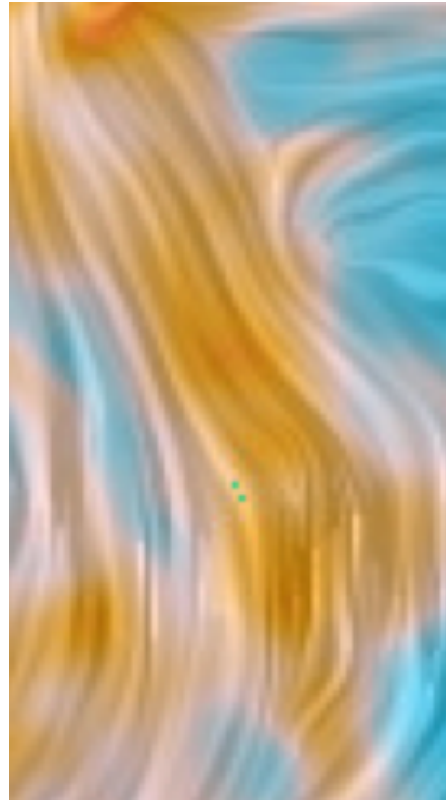


Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV

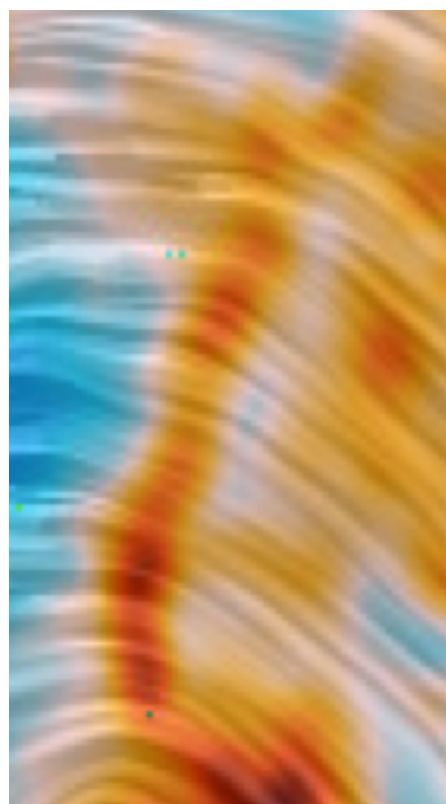
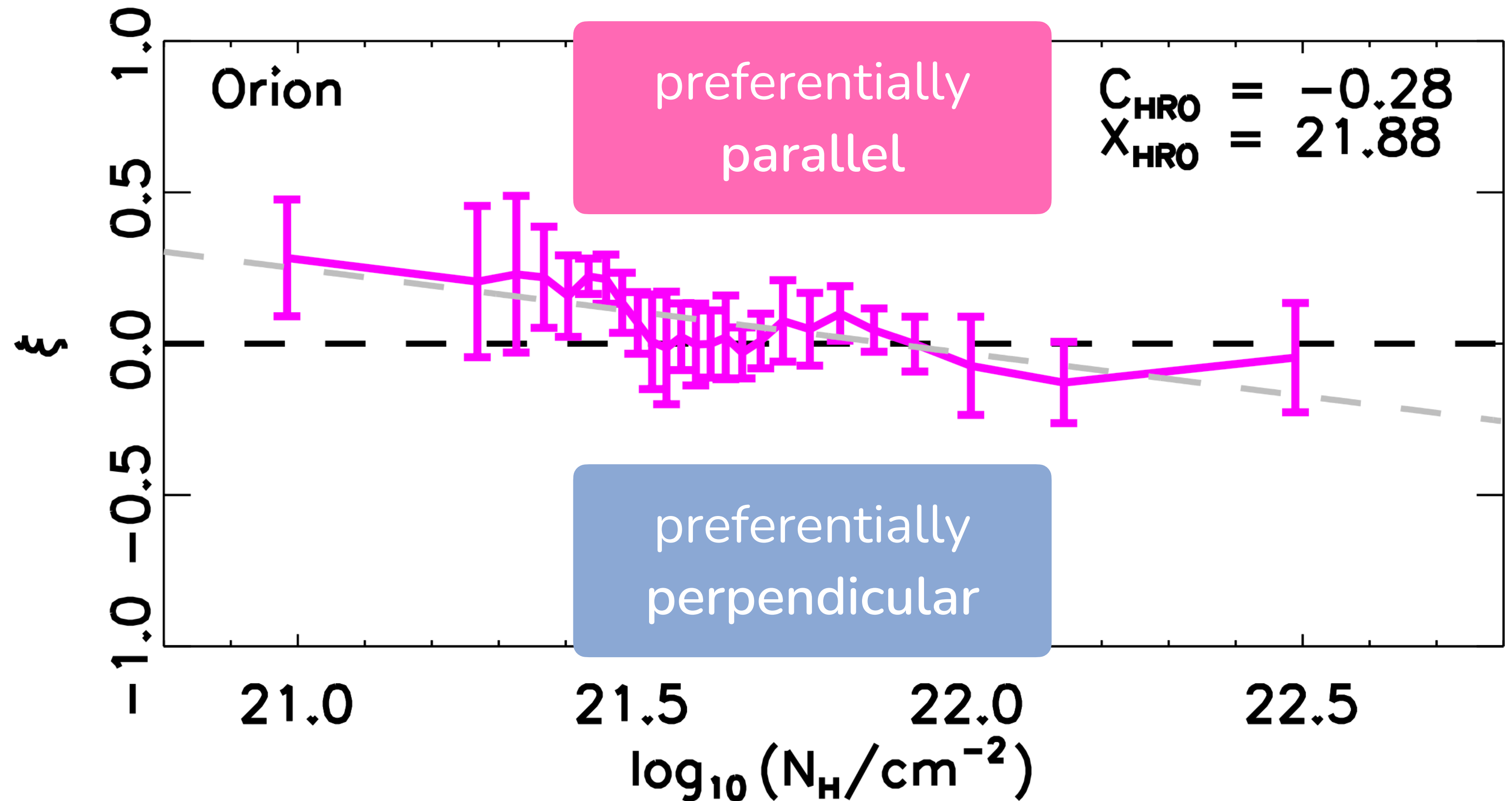


Figure 1 — Planck Int. Results XXXV

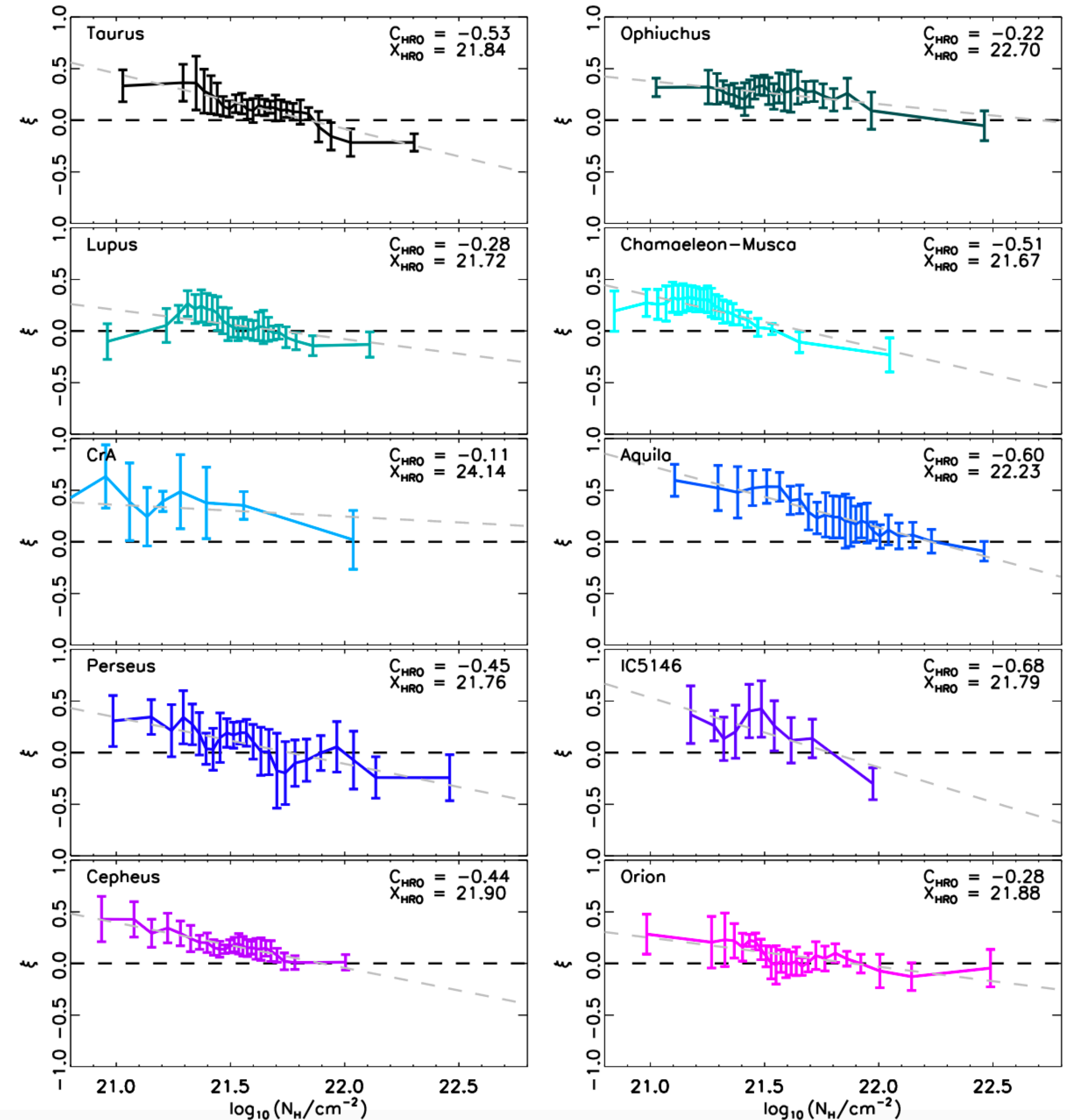


Planck Int. Results XXXV

Observations!

Analysis applied to
ten molecular clouds
in the Milky Way.

Consistent with a
transition to **no** or
perpendicular alignment

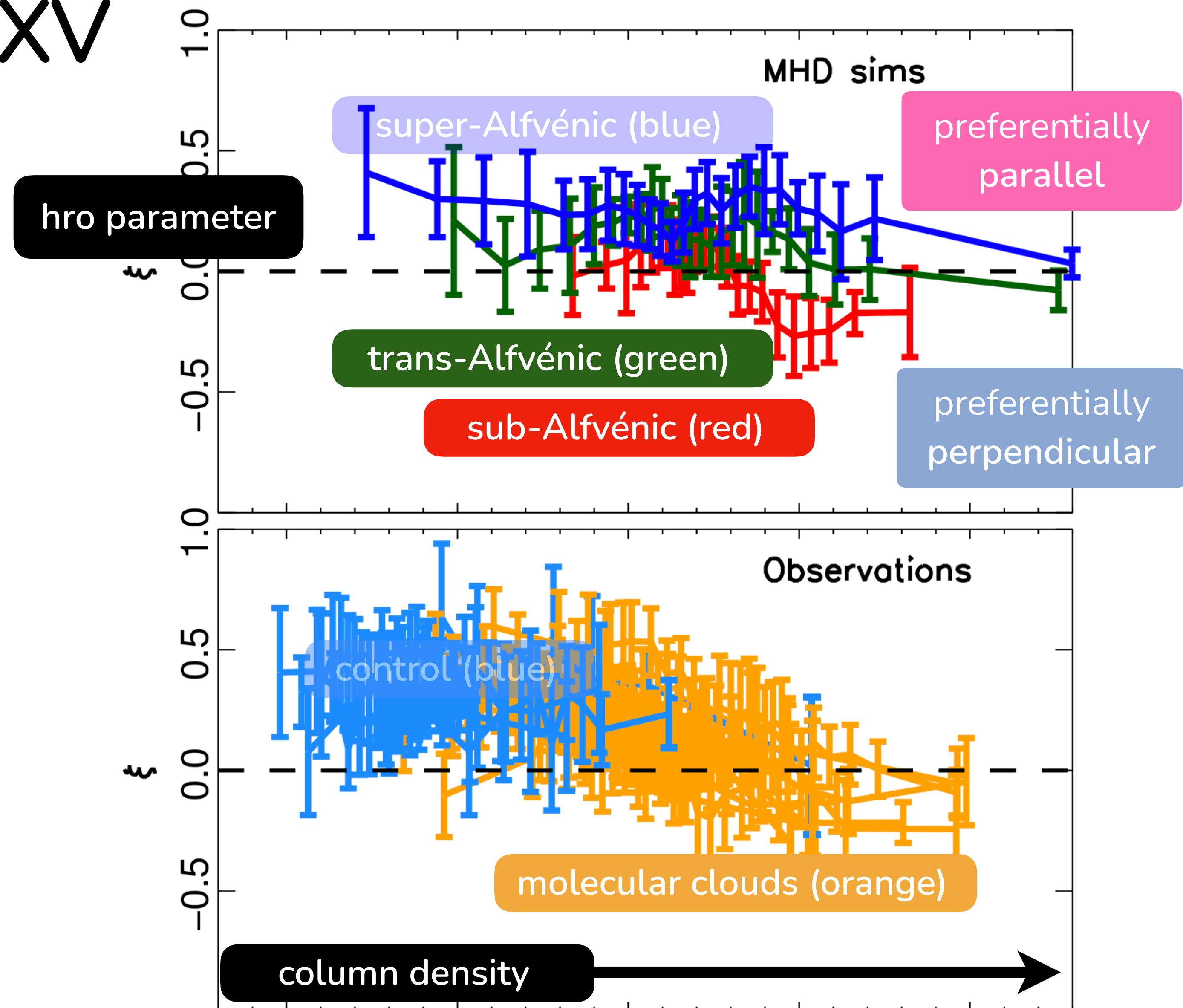


Planck Int. Results XXXV

Observations!

Compared with a set of simulations from **Soler et al. (2013)**

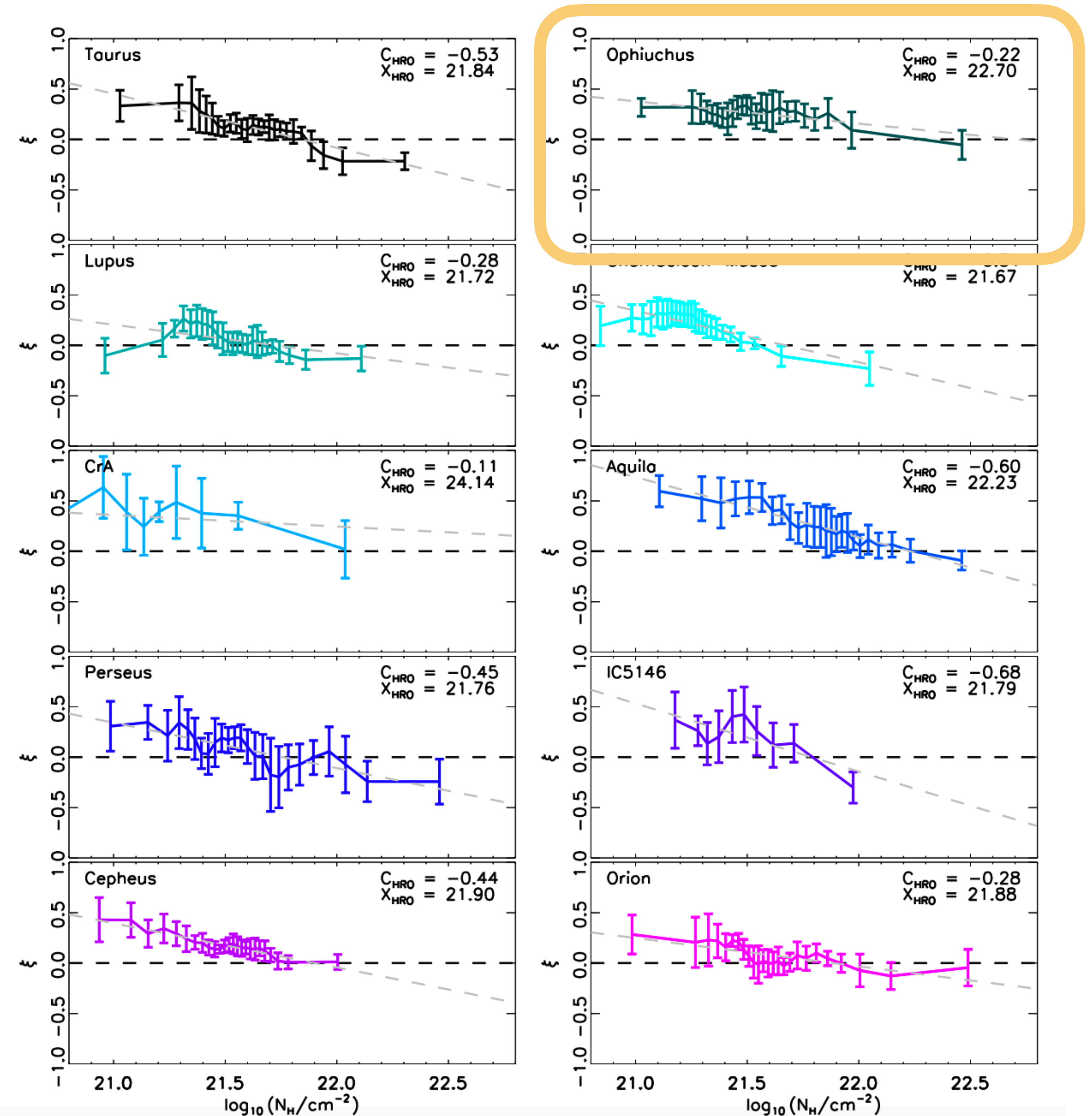
Molecular clouds consistent with **trans-** or **sub-Alfvénic**



Planck Int. Results XXXV

Observations!

Clouds showed varying degrees of crossing from parallel to perpendicular



Planck Int. Results XXXV

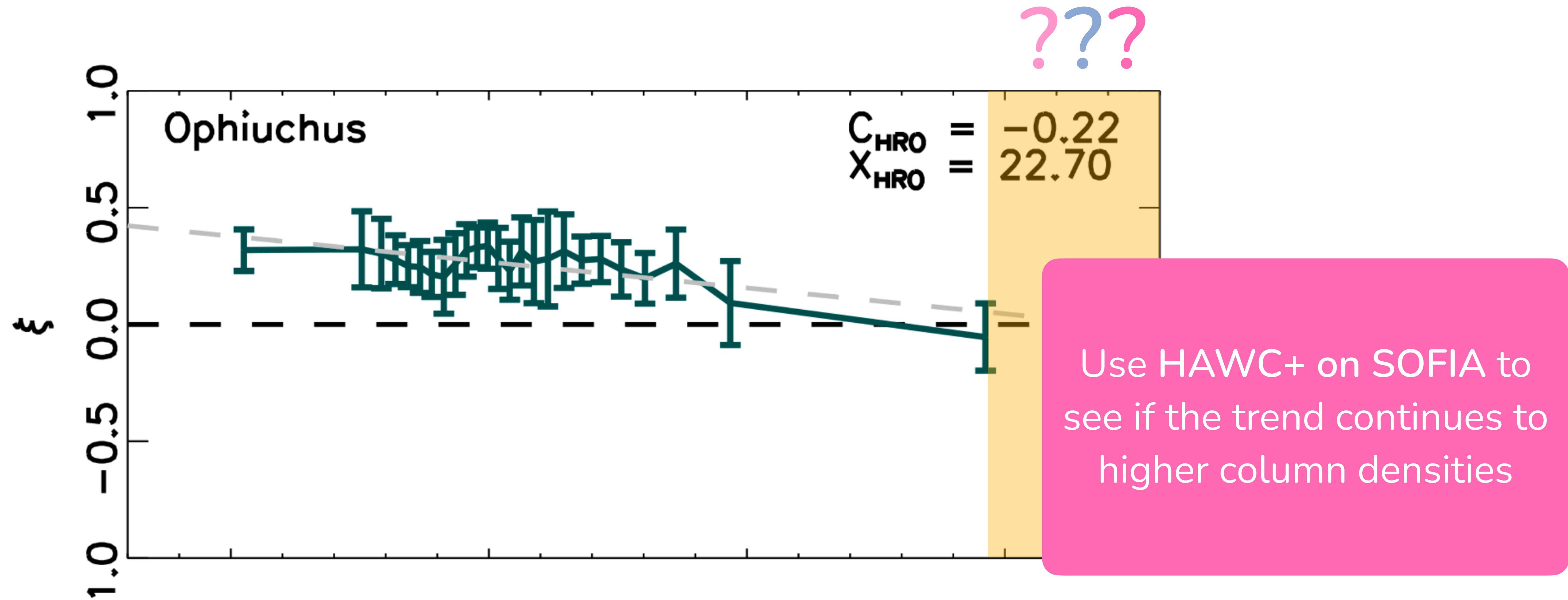
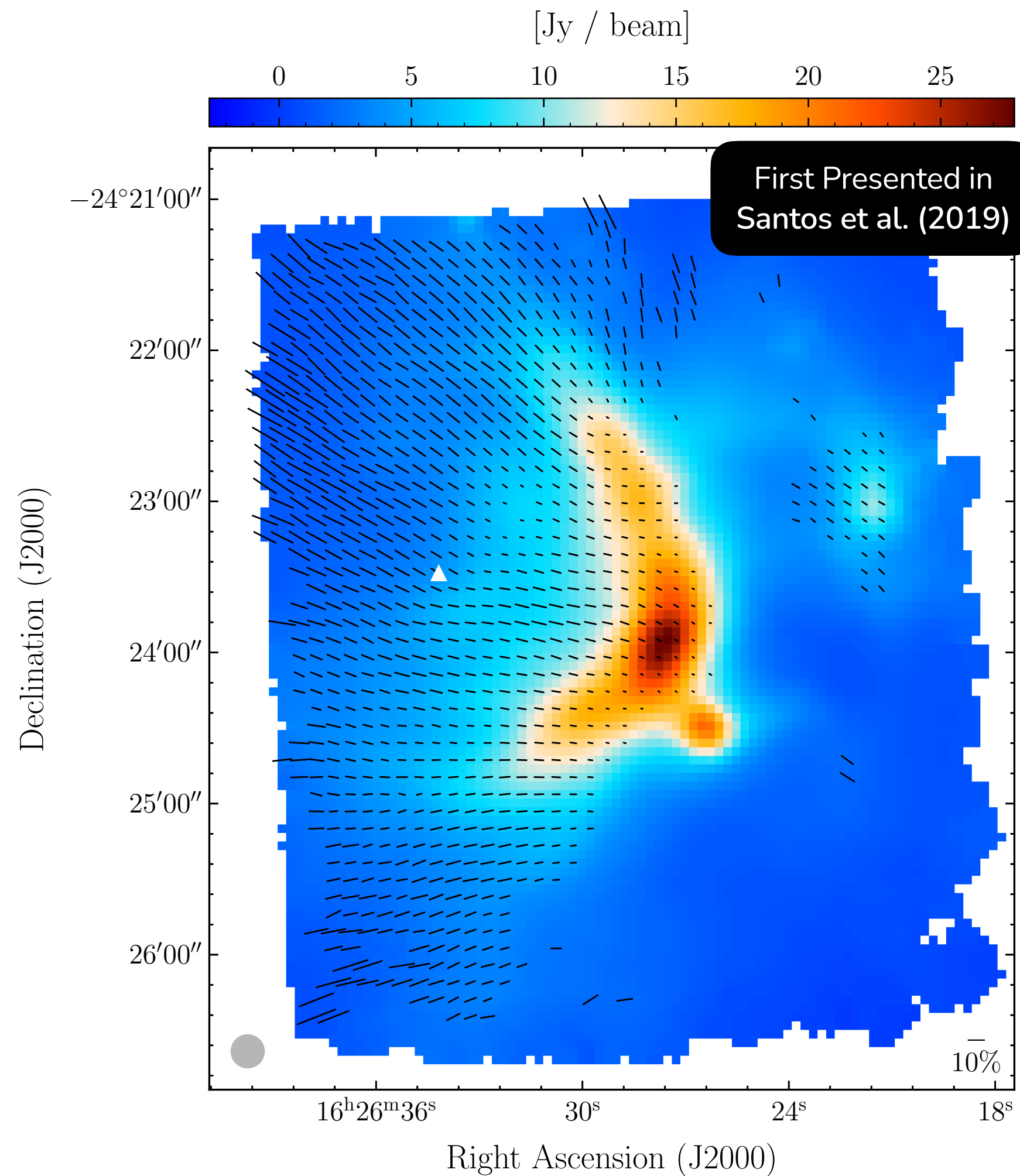


Figure 7 — Planck Int. Results XXXV

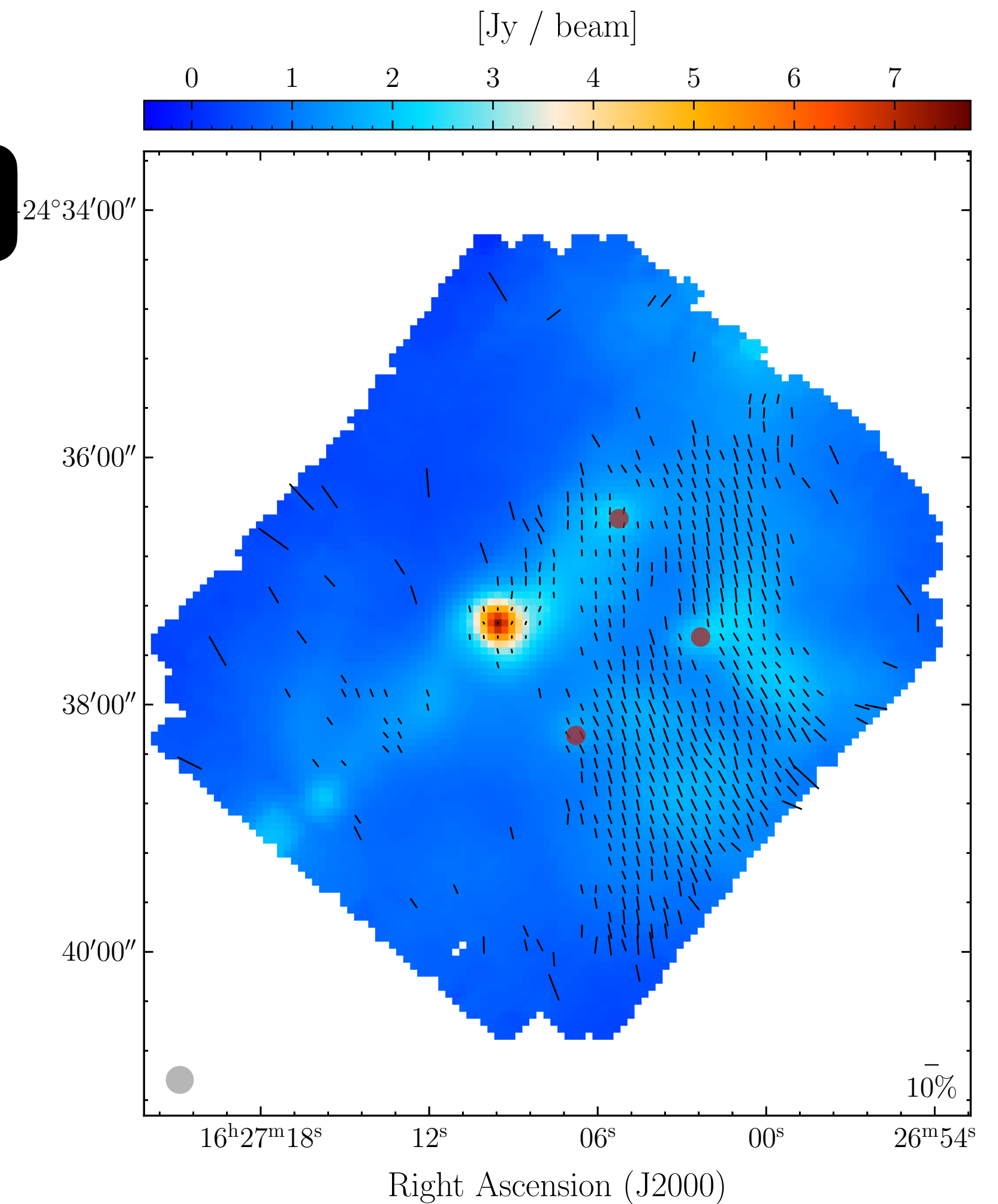
High(er) Column Density Polarization

SOFIA/HAWC+
154 μm (Band D)
13.6 arcsecond

Inferred Magnetic
Field Orientation



Rho Oph A

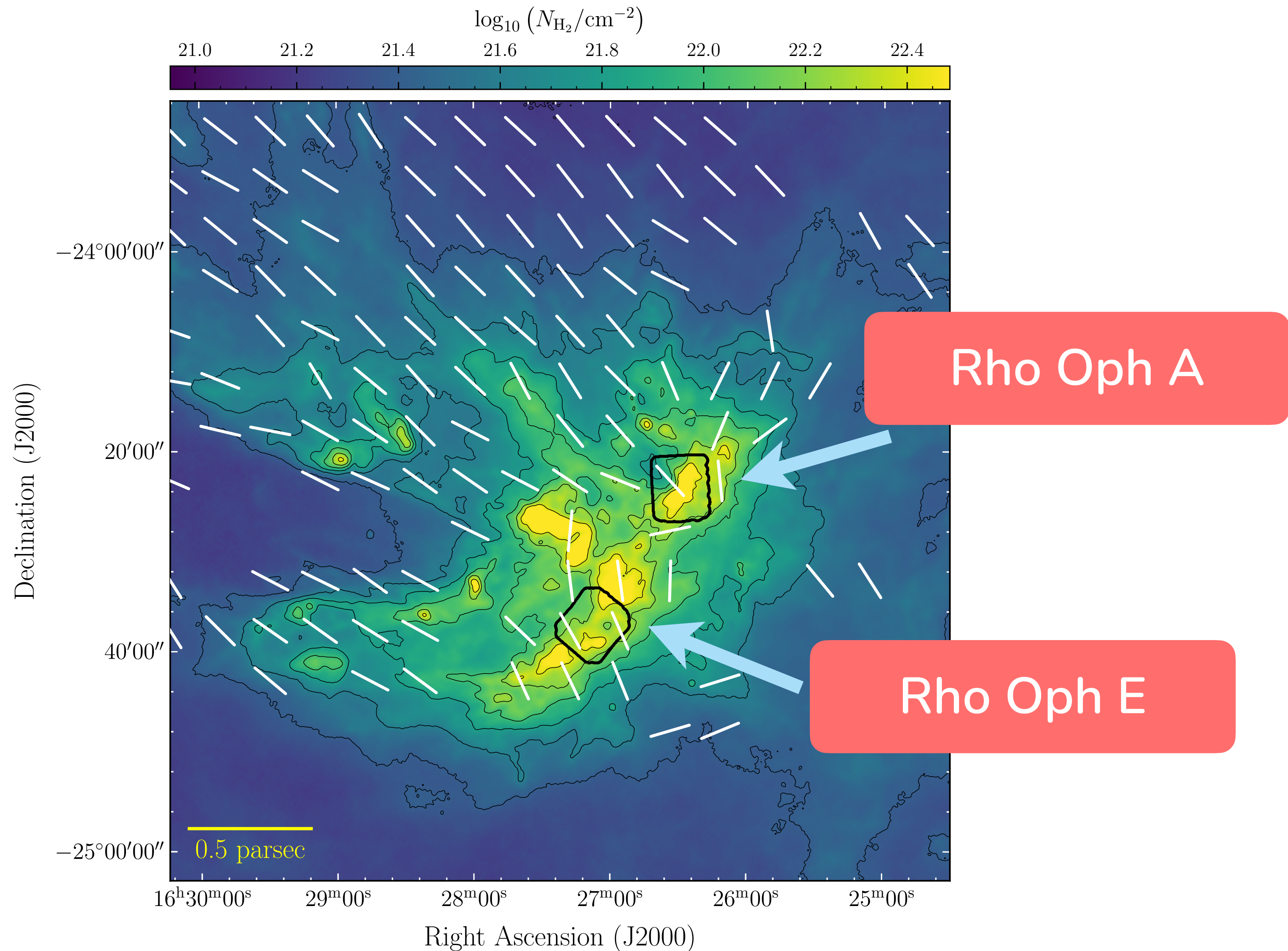


Rho Oph E

Low(er) Column Density Polarization

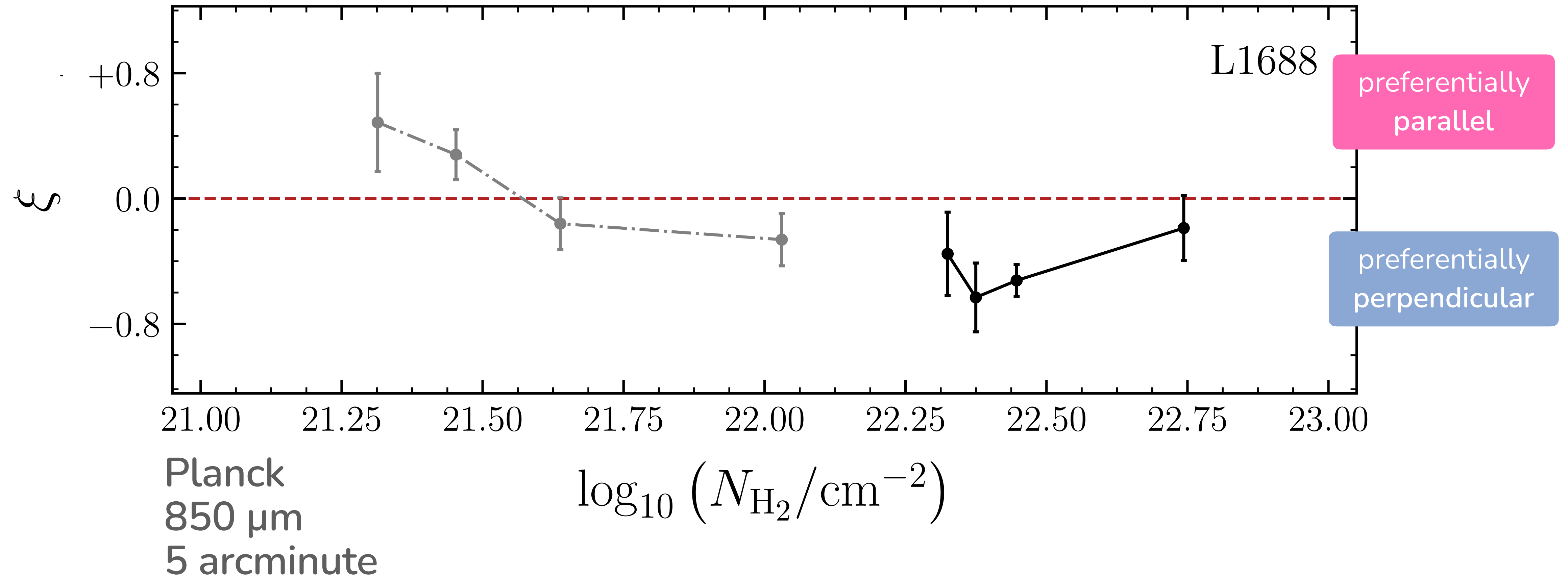
Planck
850 μm (353 GHz)
5 arcminute

Inferred Magnetic
Field Orientation



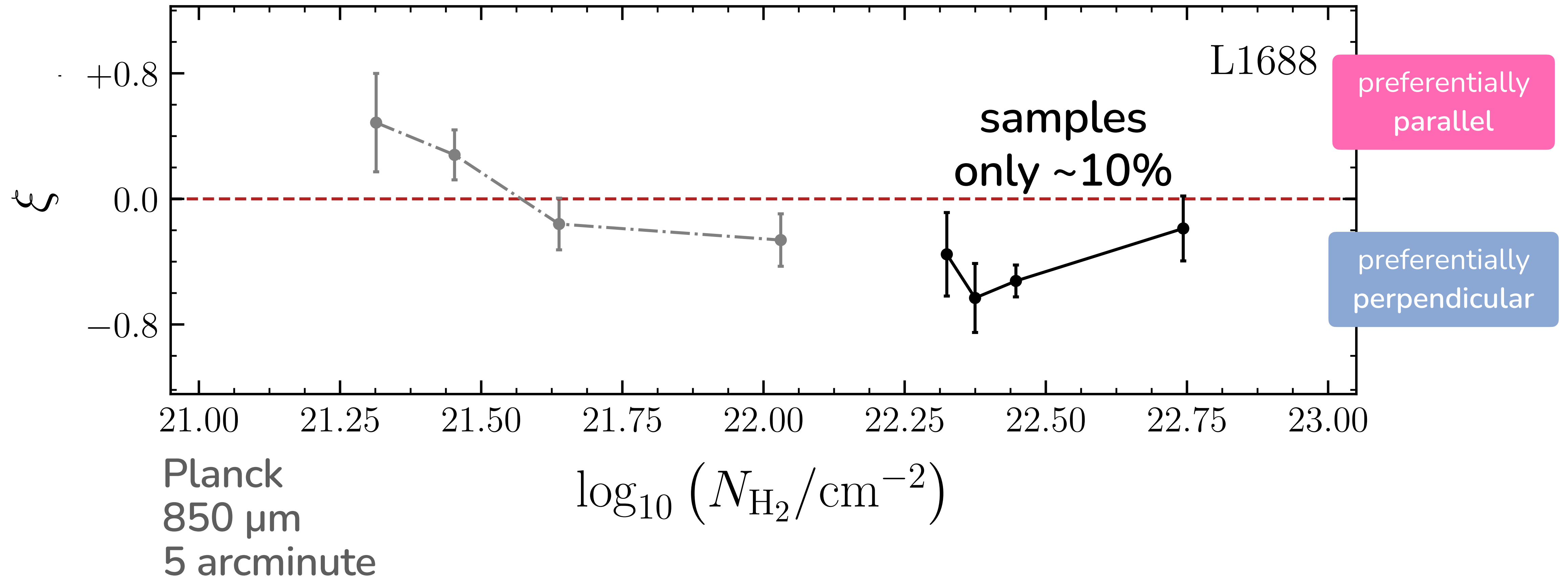
Extending the HRO

SOFIA/HAWC+
154 μm
33.6 arcsecond

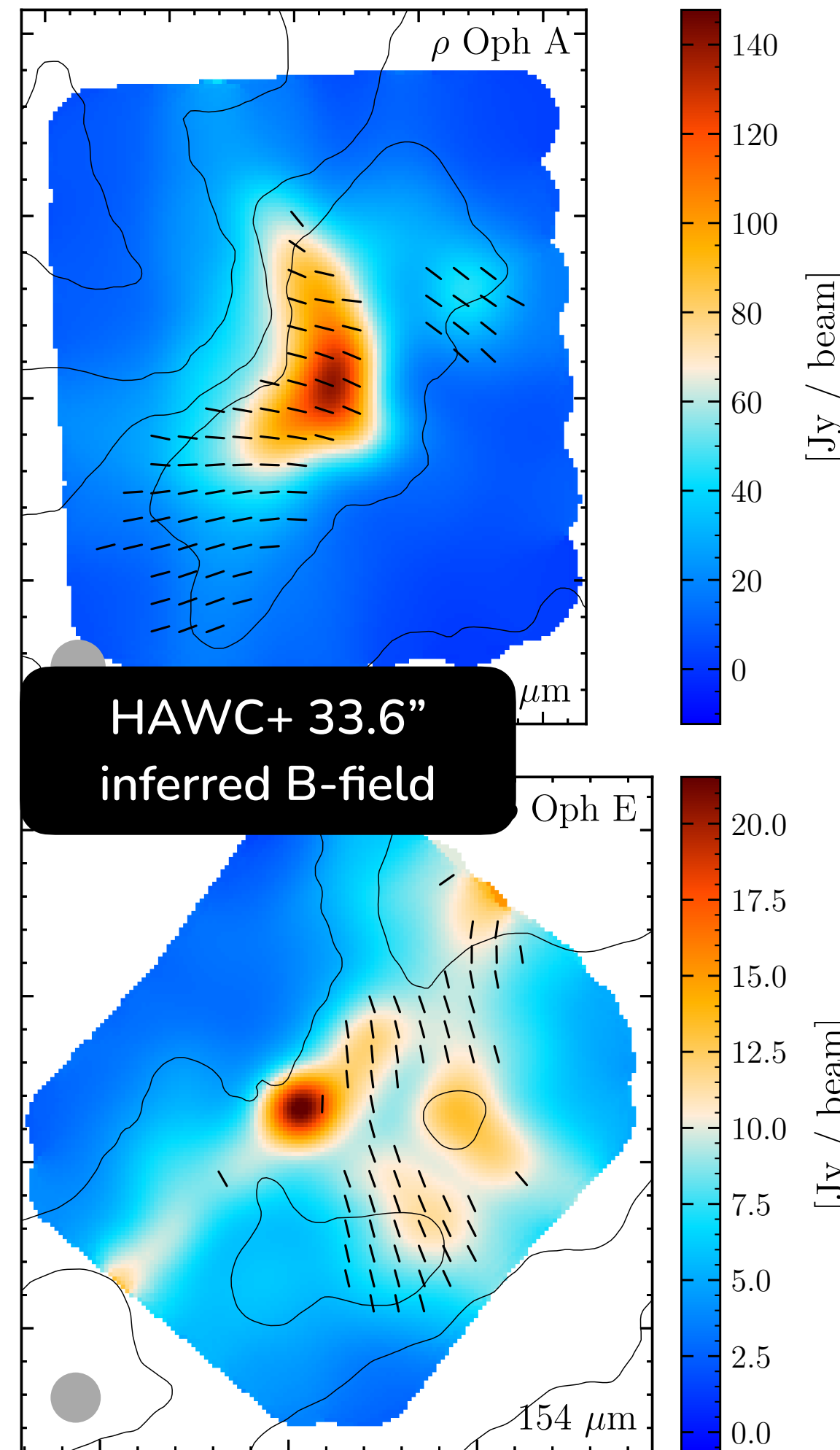
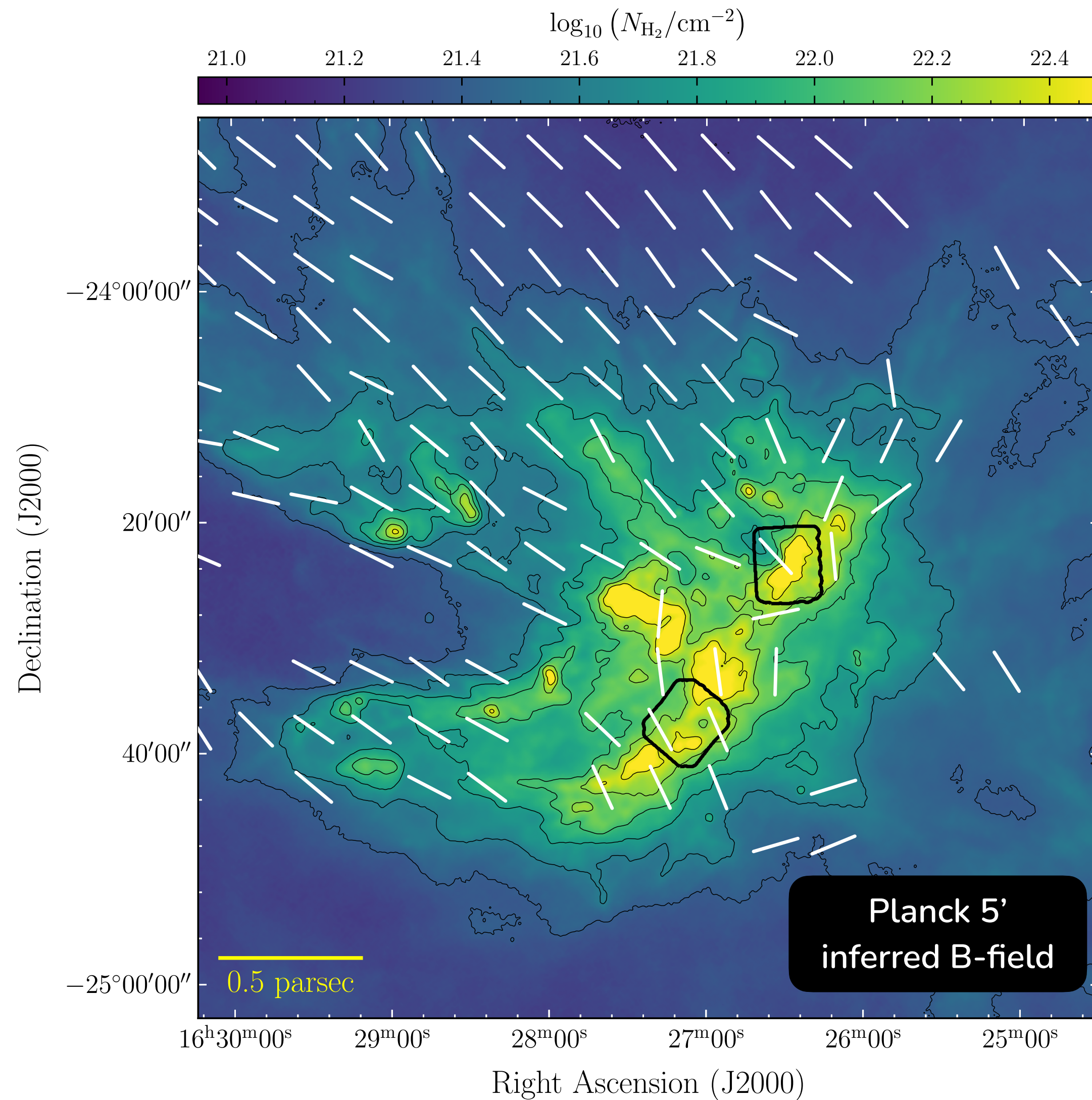


Extending the HRO

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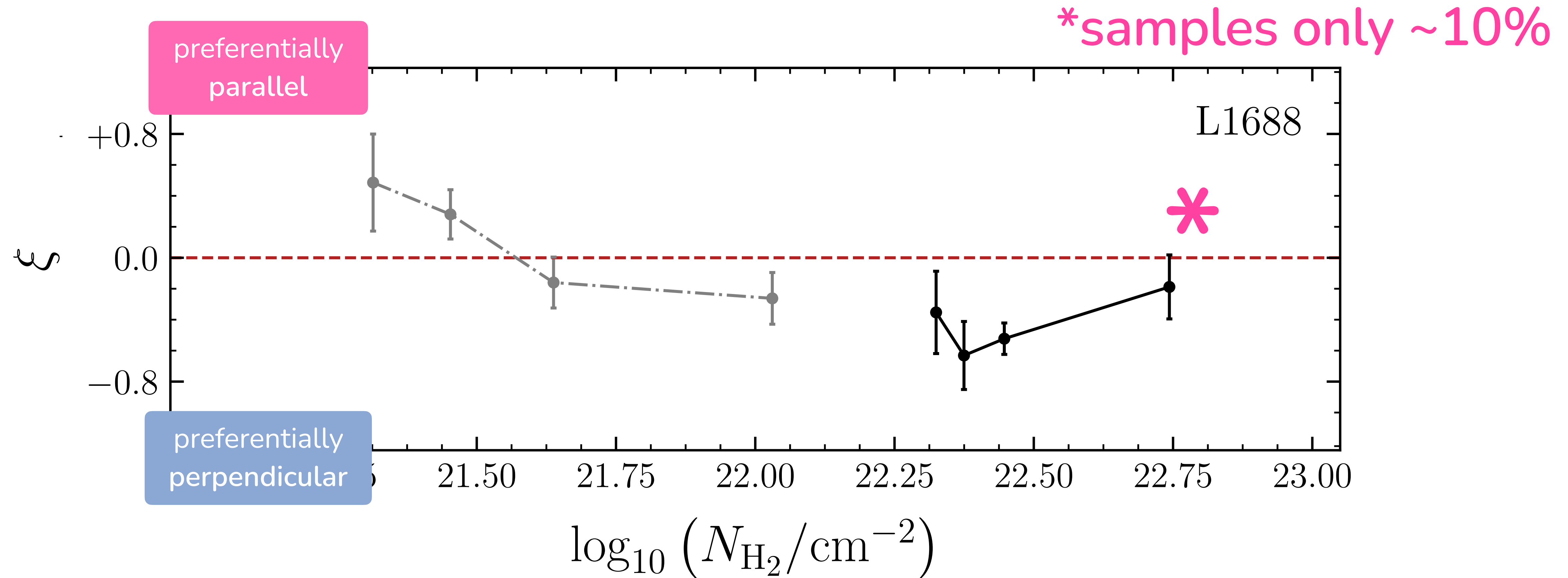
Extending the HRO - Sampling Uncertainty



Other regions of L1688 exist

i.e., Rho Oph C

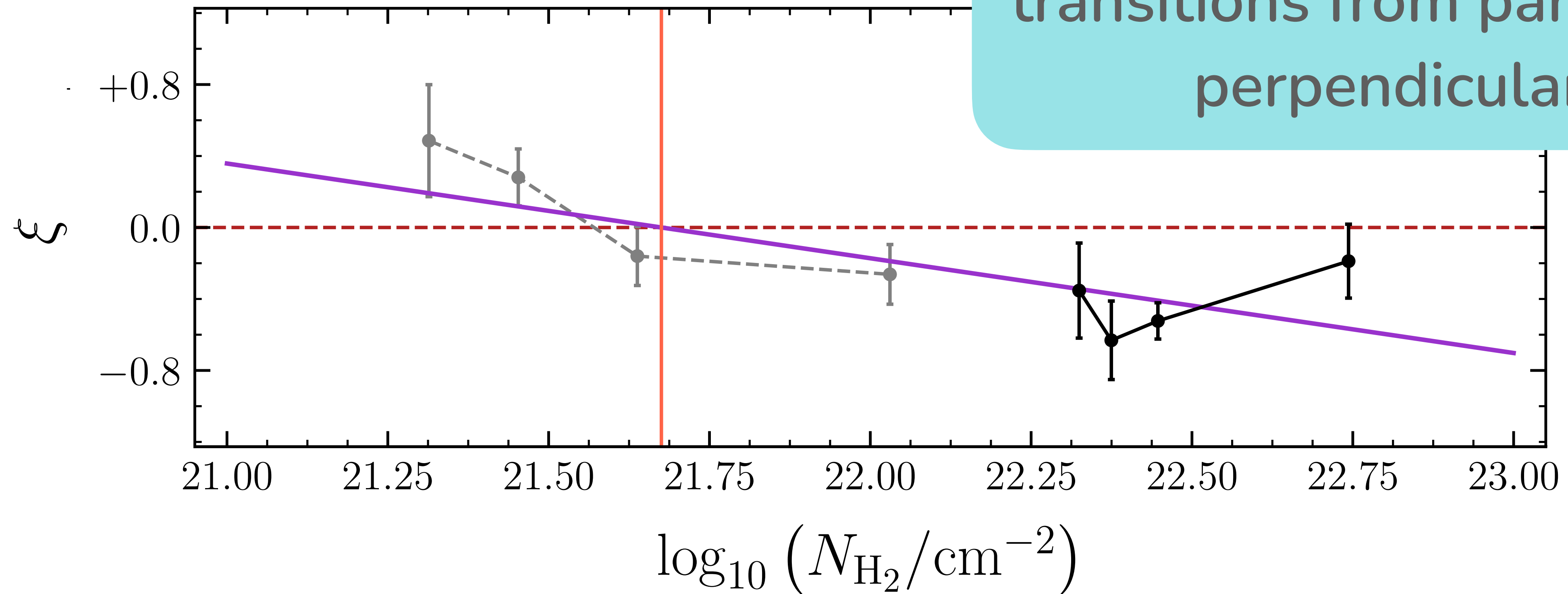
Extending the HRO - Sampling Uncertainty



the transition **continues to hold**
at these higher column densities

Transition Column Density

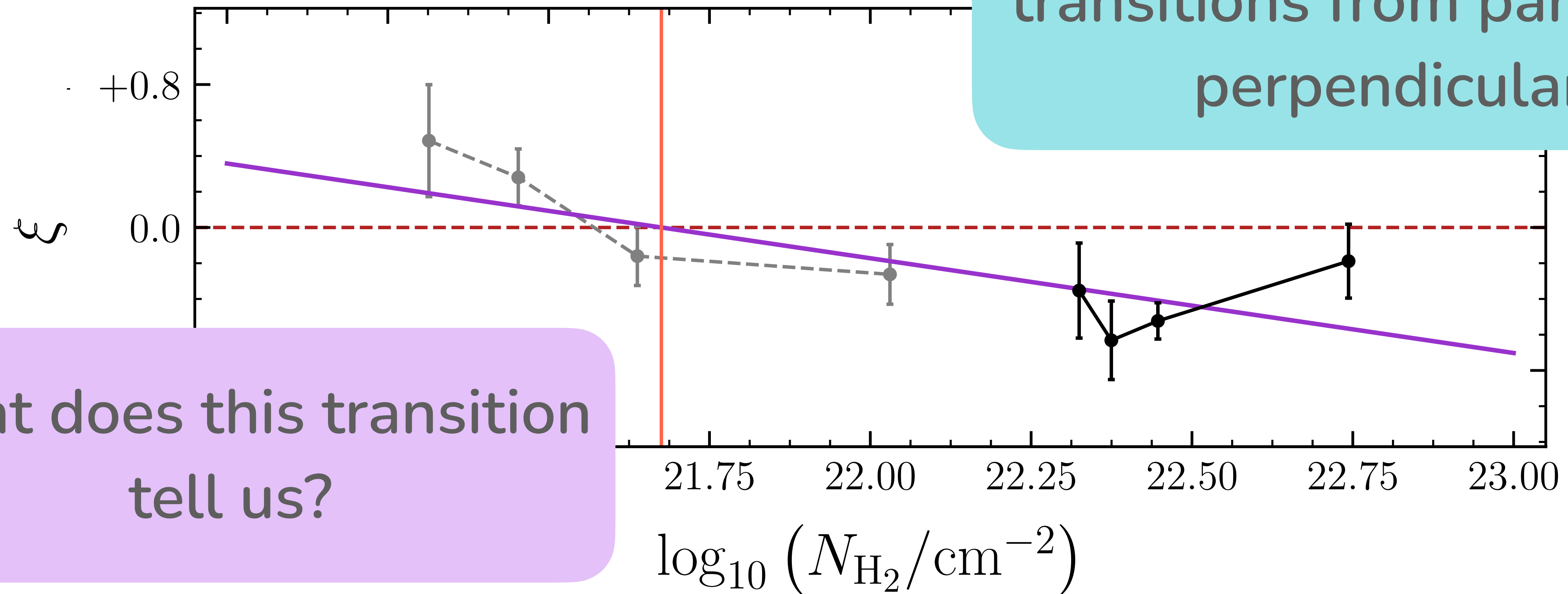
Where the column density transitions from parallel to perpendicular



$$N_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}}/\text{cm}^{-2} = 10^{21.7}$$

Transition Column Density

Where the column density transitions from parallel to perpendicular



$$N_{\text{H}_2,\text{tr}}/\text{cm}^{-2} = 10^{21.7}$$

Zeeman Measurements of Field Strength

Crutcher et al. (2010)
scaling transition
volume/number density

When the magnetic field can **no longer support** against gravitational collapse

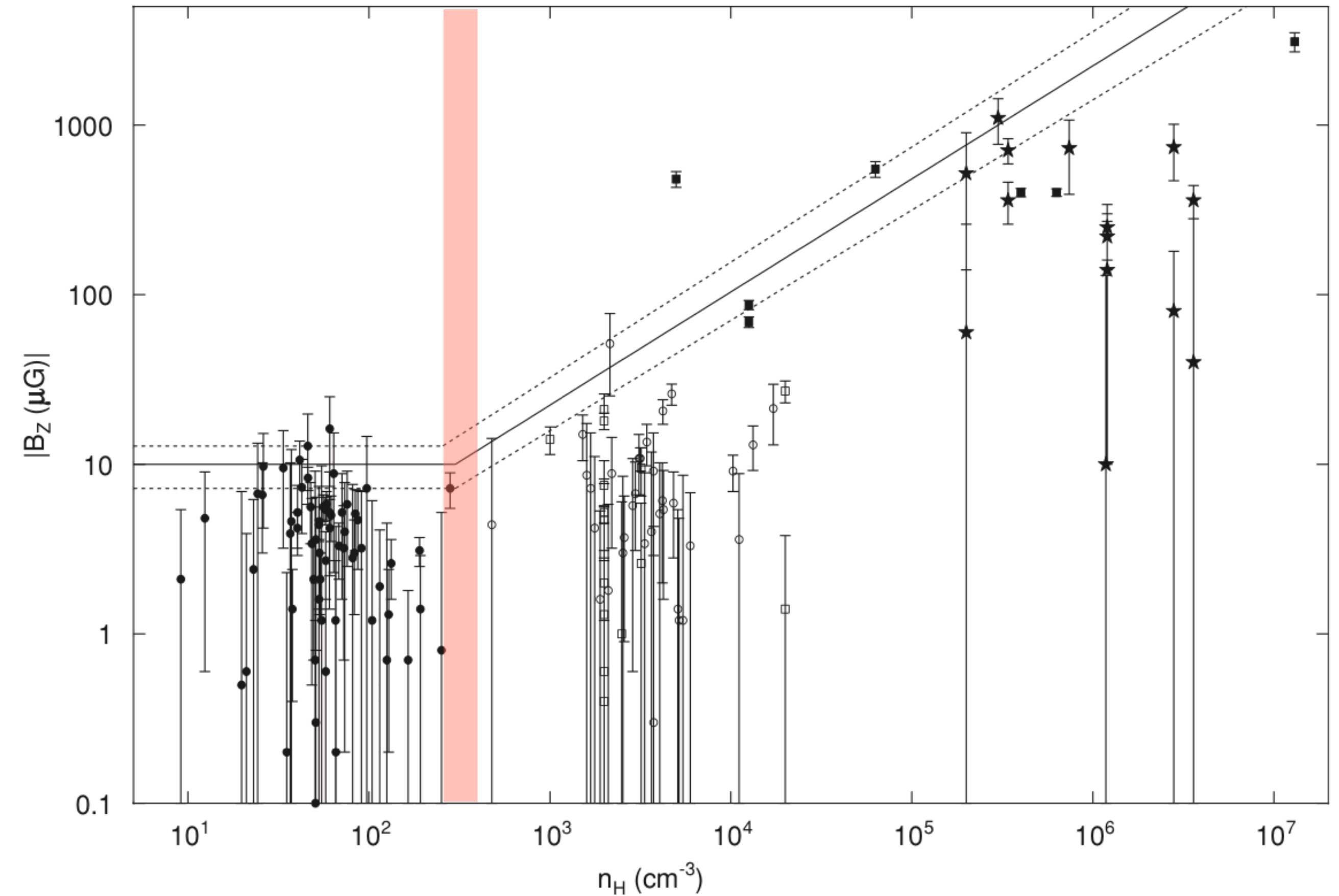


Figure 1 — Crutcher et al. (2010)

Transition Density

Magnetic field can no longer support against gravitational collapse

Crutcher et al.
(2010)

Scaling
Transition Number
Density
 $n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} \sim 150 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Simulations — Chen et al. (2016)

Scaling transition density is **coincident** with the transition density in 3D HROs.

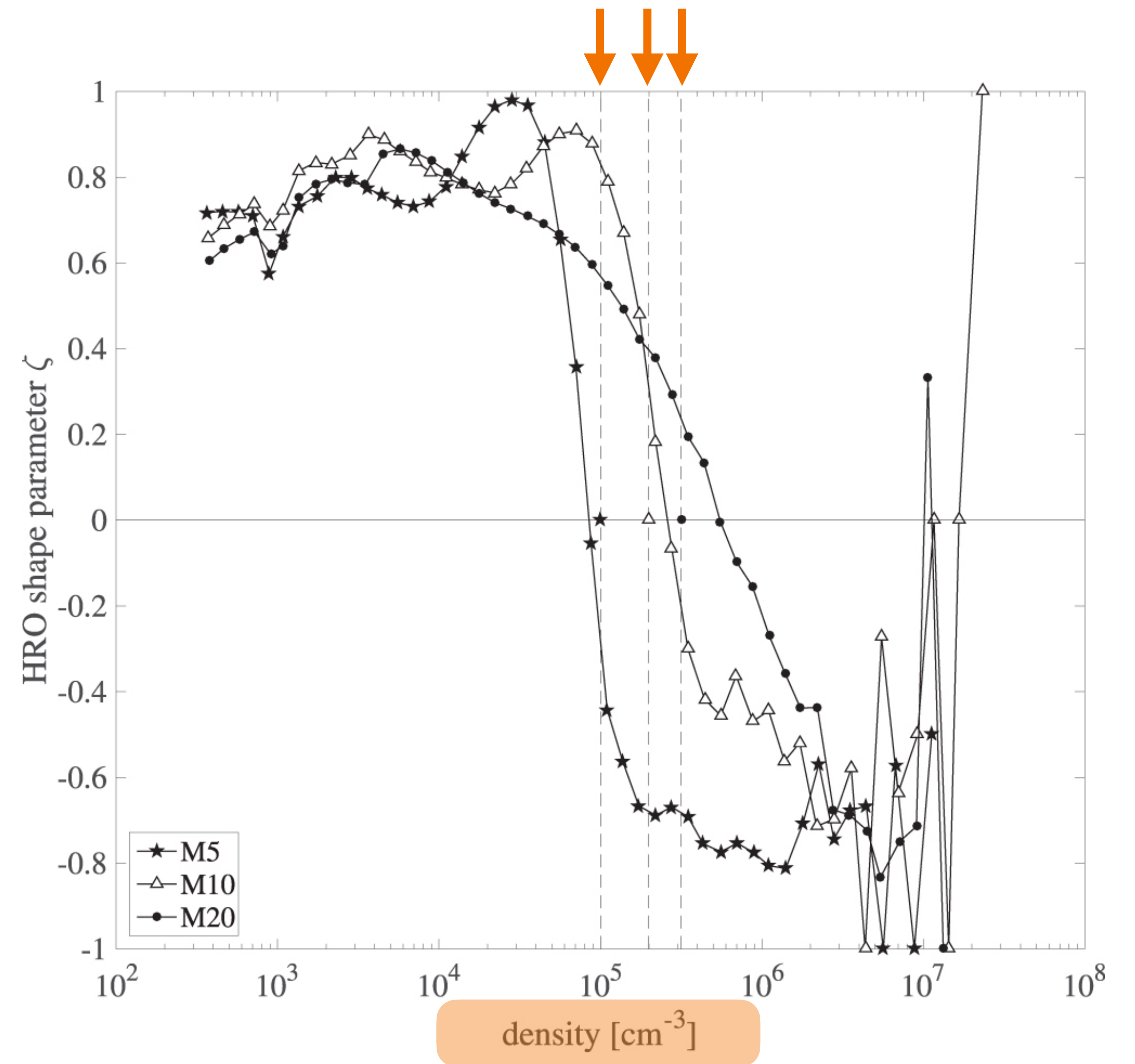
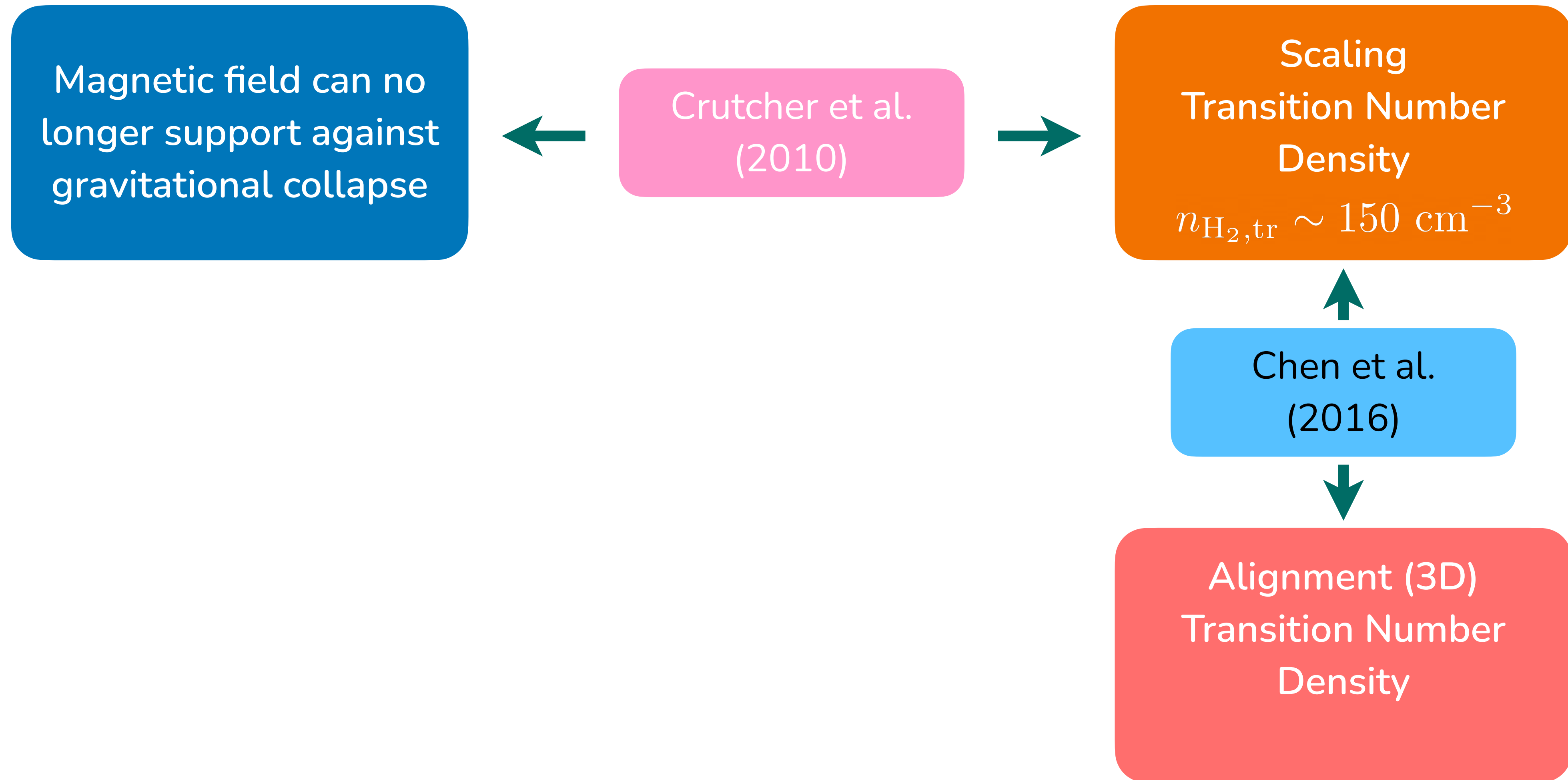


Figure 4 — Chen et al. (2016)

Transition Density



Simulations — Chen et al. (2016)

Scaling transition density is coincident with the transition density in 3D HROs.

Behavior can be also be found in 2D HROs

Compute a transition number density value from our HROs for comparison

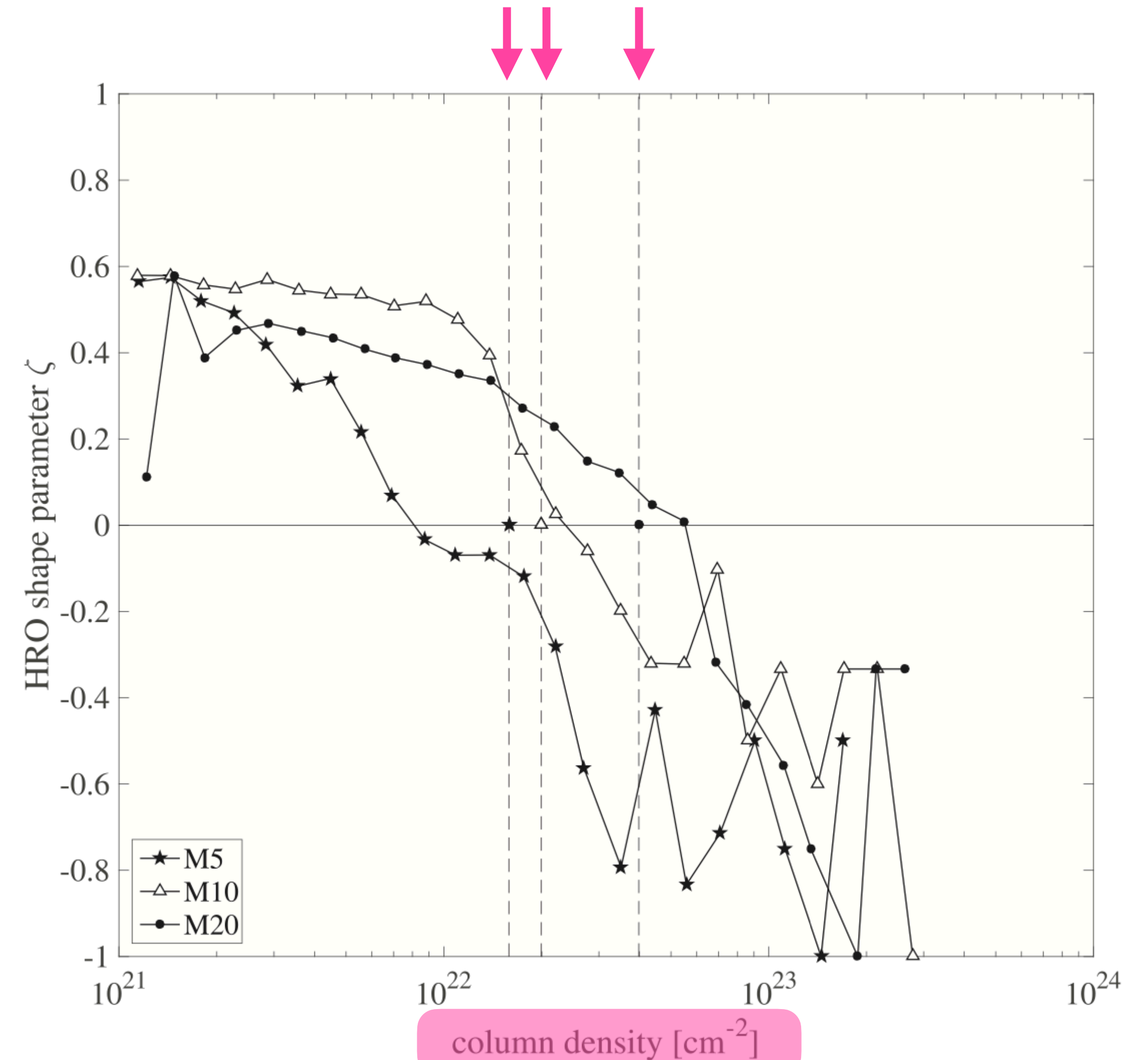
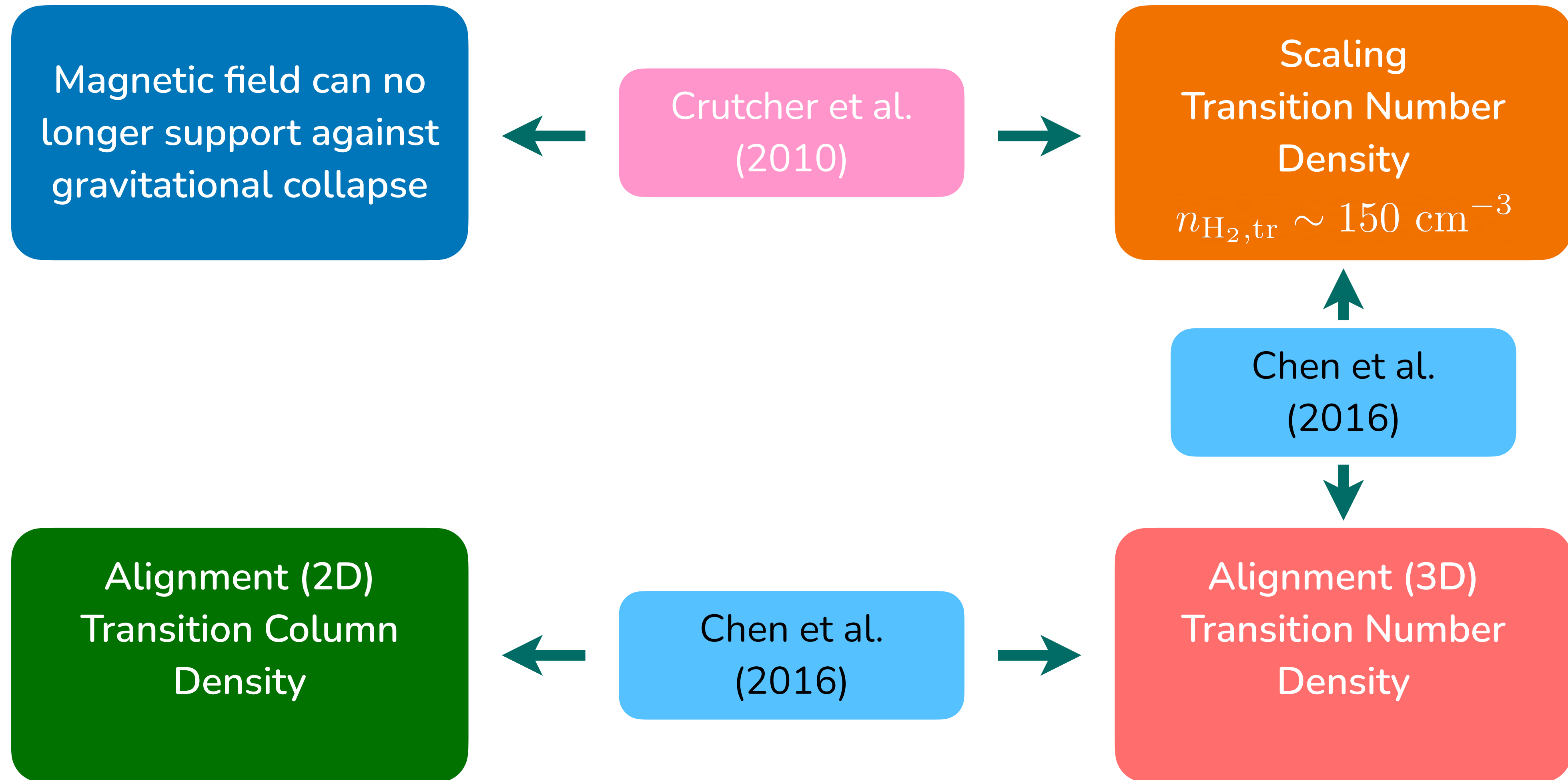
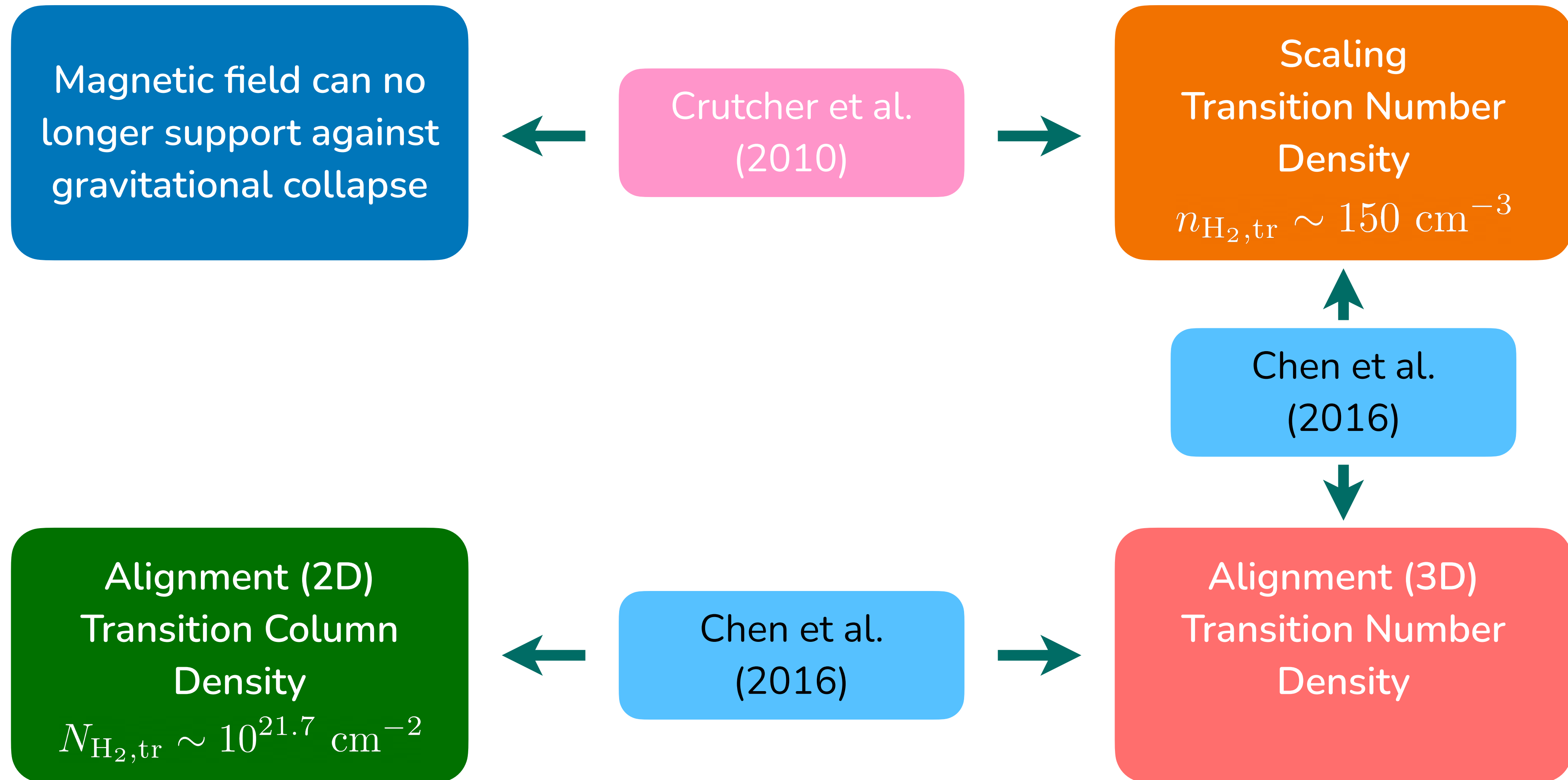


Figure 8 — Chen et al. (2016)

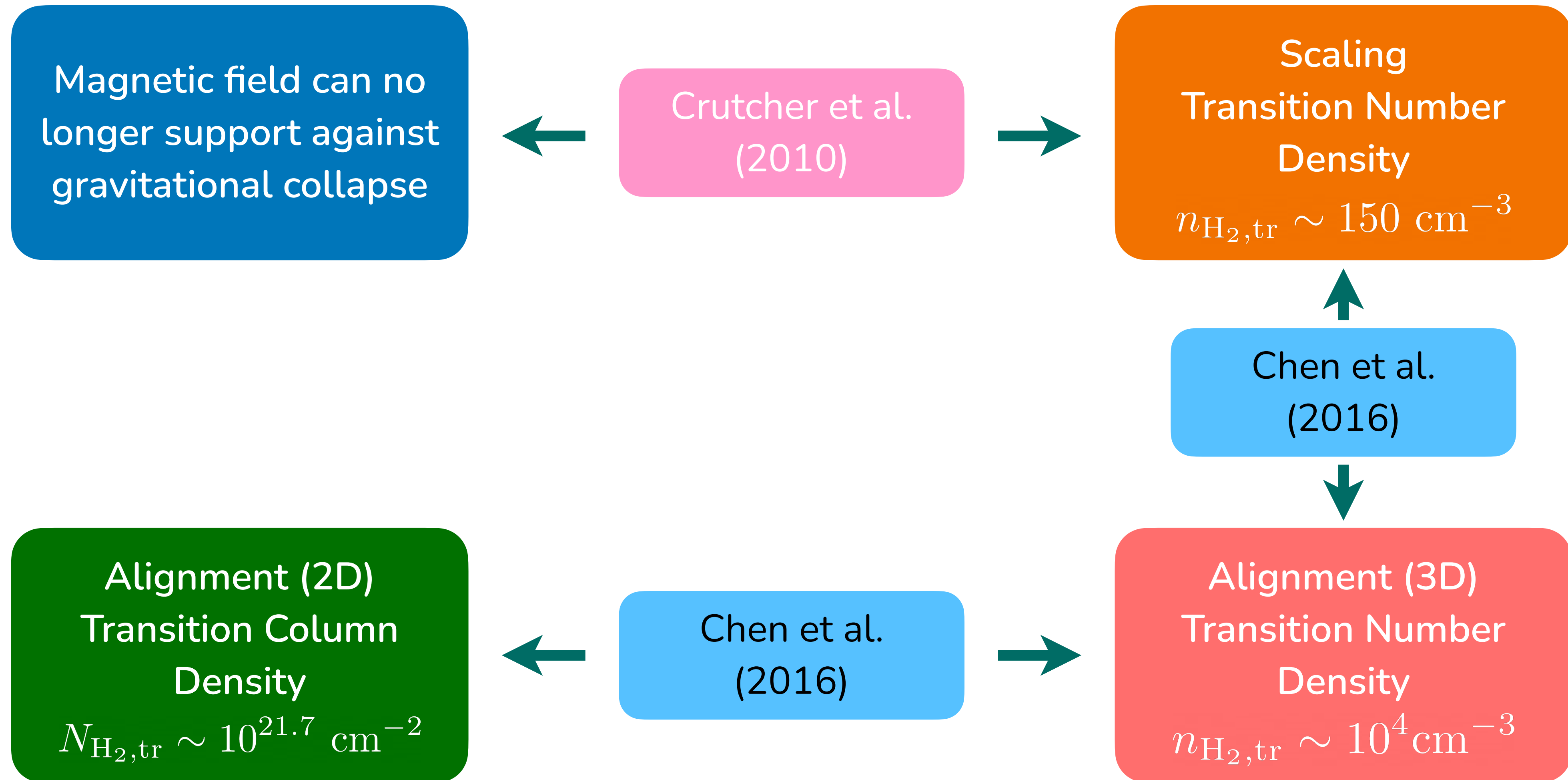
Transition Density



Transition Density



Transition Density



Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

~ 150

Crutcher et al. (2010)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

~ 150

Crutcher et al. (2010)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^3

Fissel et al. (2019)
Vela C, Molecular Line

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

Sampling of L1688

~ 150

Crutcher et al. (2010)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^3

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Vela C, Molecular Line

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

Sampling of L1688

Particular
configuration of
simulations

~ 150

Crutcher et al. (2010)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^3

Fissel et al. (2019)
Vela C, Molecular Line

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

Sampling of L1688

Particular
configuration of
simulations

Viewing angles for
the simulation

~ 150

Crutcher et al. (2010)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^3

Fissel et al. (2019)
Vela C, Molecular Line

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Comparison of Values

$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} / \text{cm}^{-3}$$

Sampling of L1688

Particular
configuration of
simulations

Viewing angles for
the simulation

~ 560

Jiang et al. (2020)
Zeeman measurements

~ 10^3

Fissel et al. (2019)
Vela C, Molecular Line

~ 10^4

from the HRO analysis
of L1688 here

Physical Properties

Equipartition of energy at this point

$$E_K = E_B$$

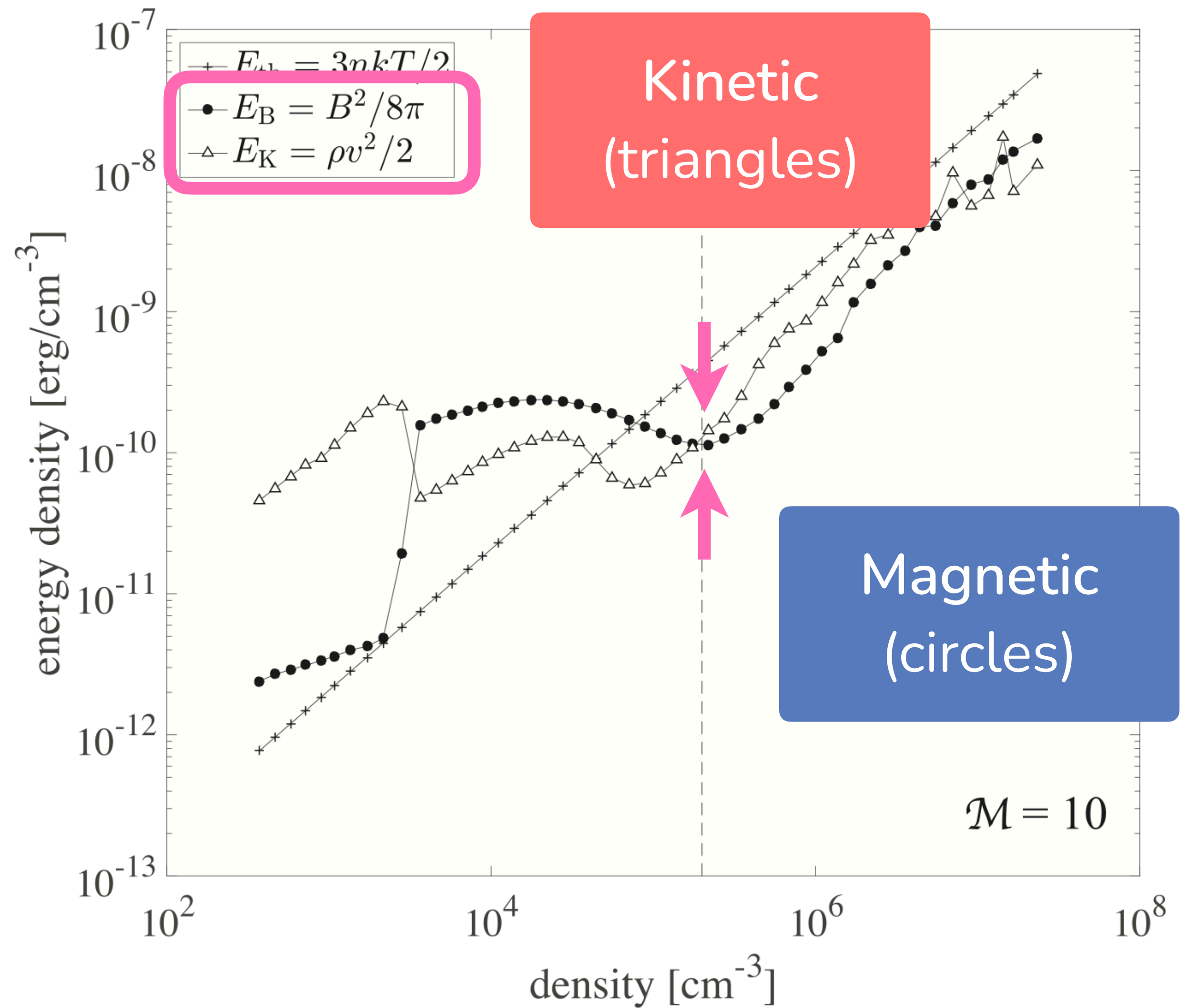


Figure 5 — Chen et al. (2016)

Physical Properties

Equipartition of energy at this point

$$E_K = E_B$$

$$\frac{\rho v^2}{2} = \frac{B^2}{8\pi}$$

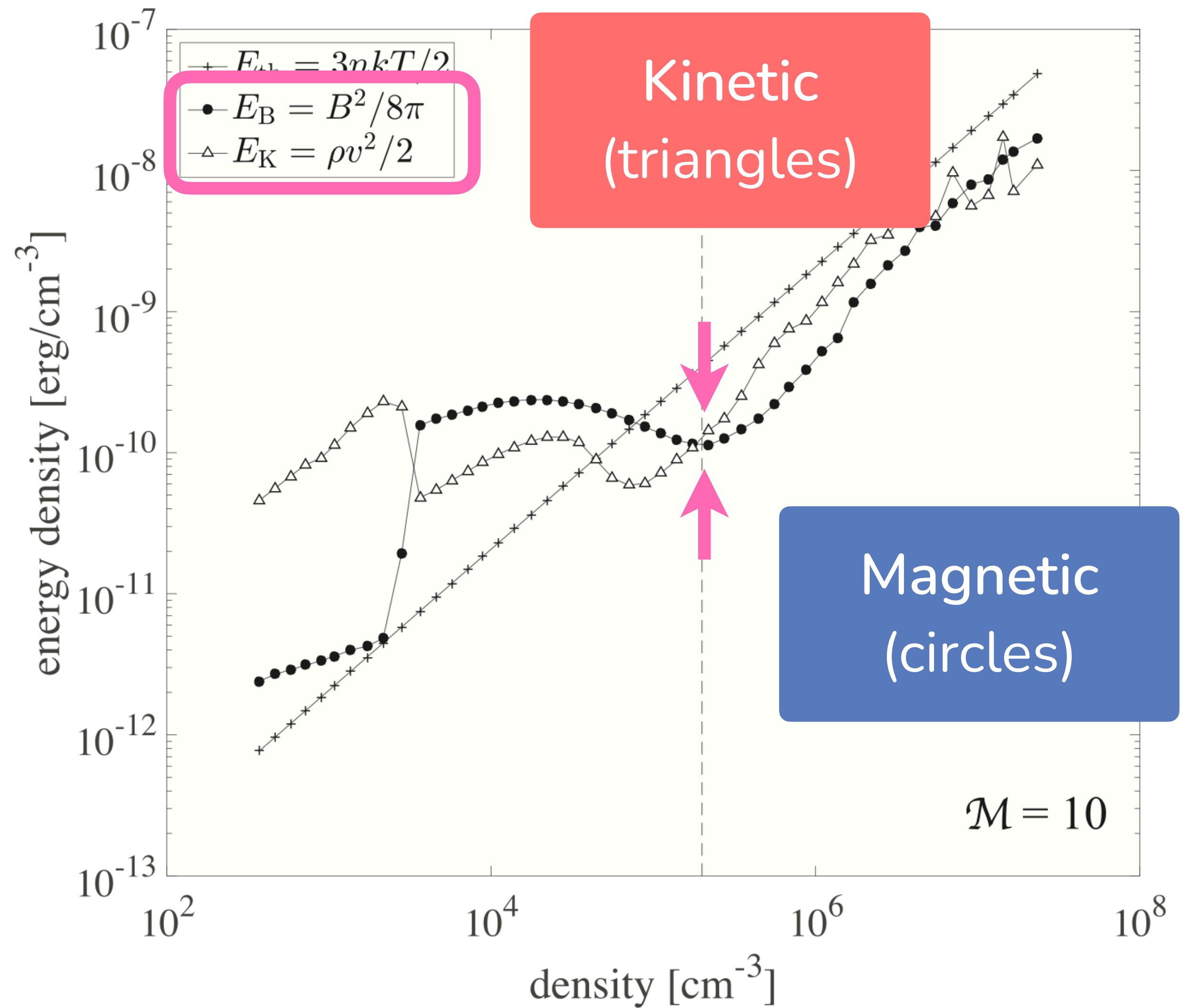


Figure 5 — Chen et al. (2016)

Physical Properties

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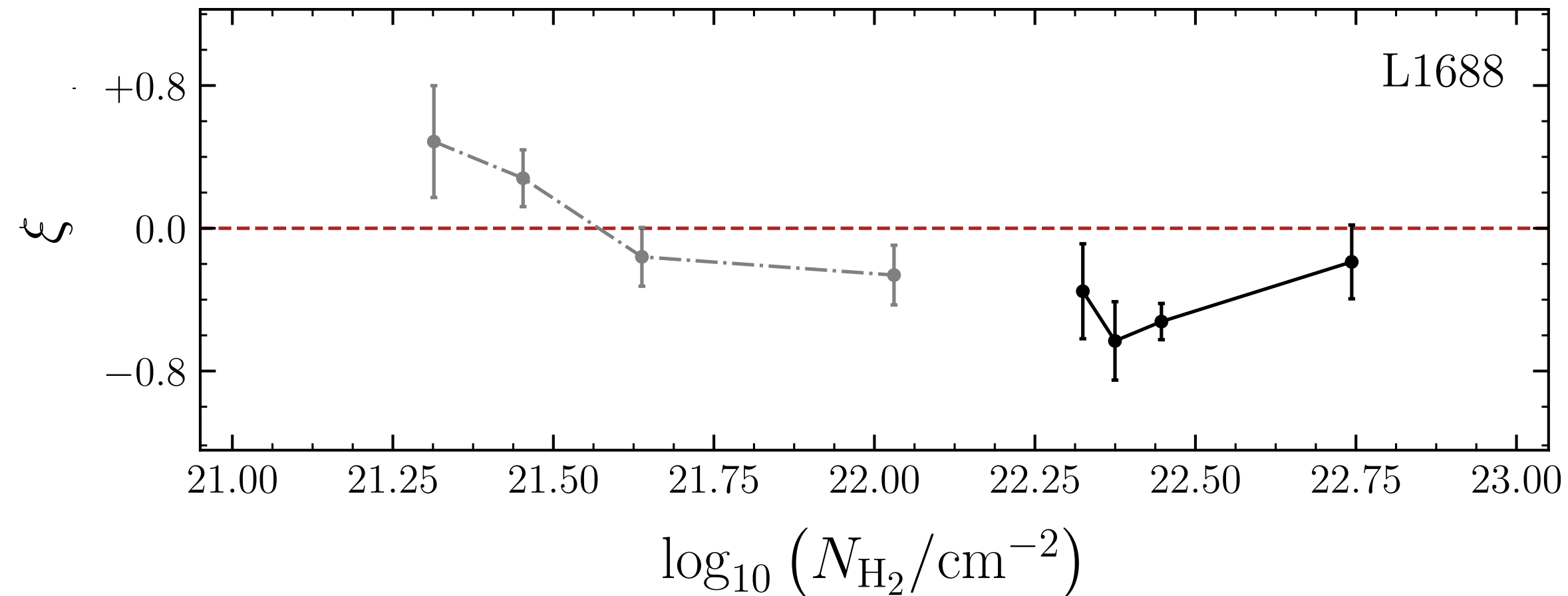
$$n_{\text{H}_2, \text{tr}} \sim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$v = 0.5 \text{ km/s}$$

Friesen et al. 2017

$$B \sim 30 \mu\text{G}$$

Summary



Parallel to perpendicular trend seen in Planck Int. Results XXXV **appears to continue for L1688**

Demonstration of **using relative orientation to obtain magnetic field properties**

Calculation of transition density is **higher** than that suggested by previous work

Sampling uncertainty needs to be considered and can be improved with **more SOFIA observations**



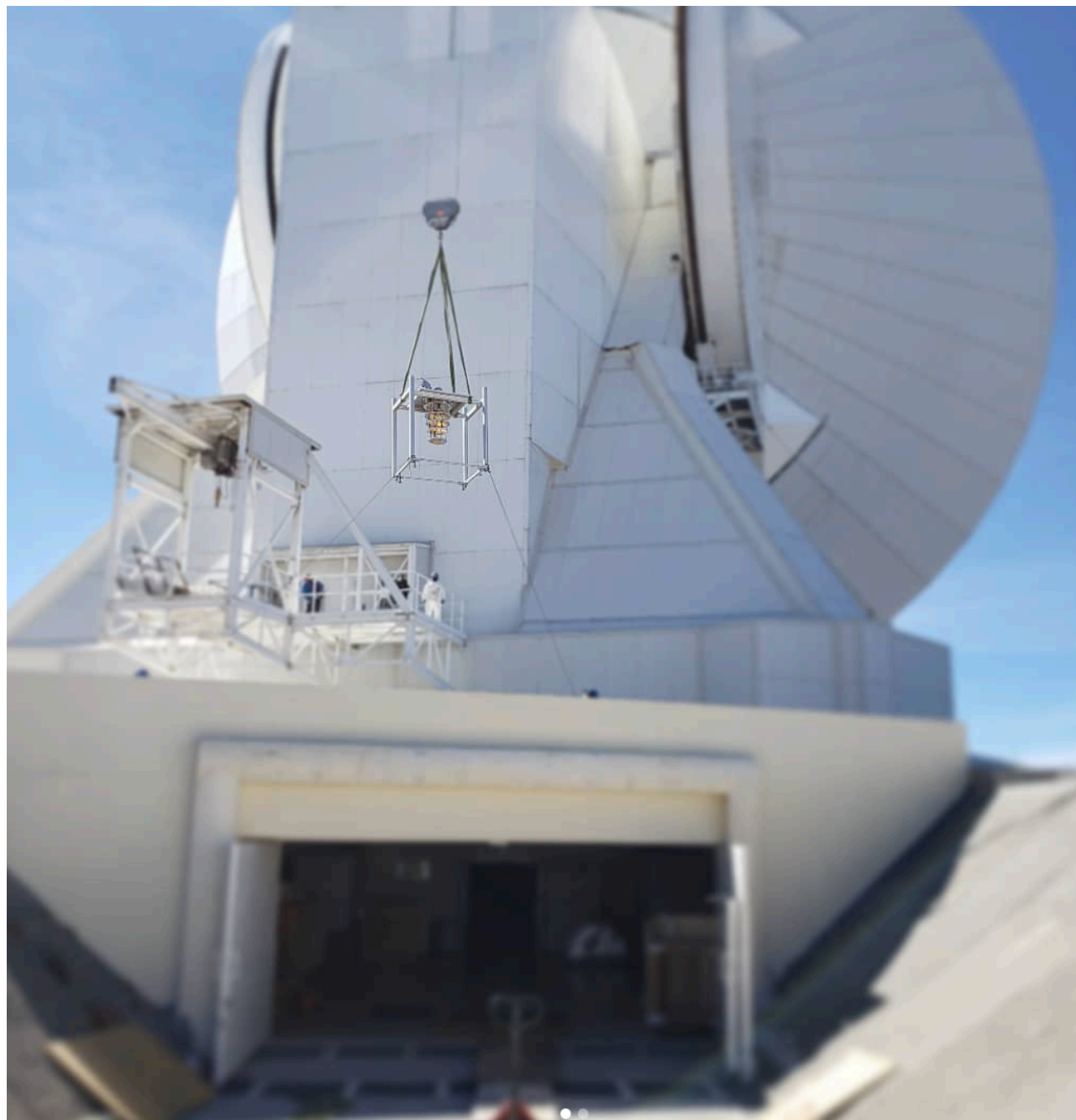
TolTEC Large Millimeter Telescope

1.1 mm

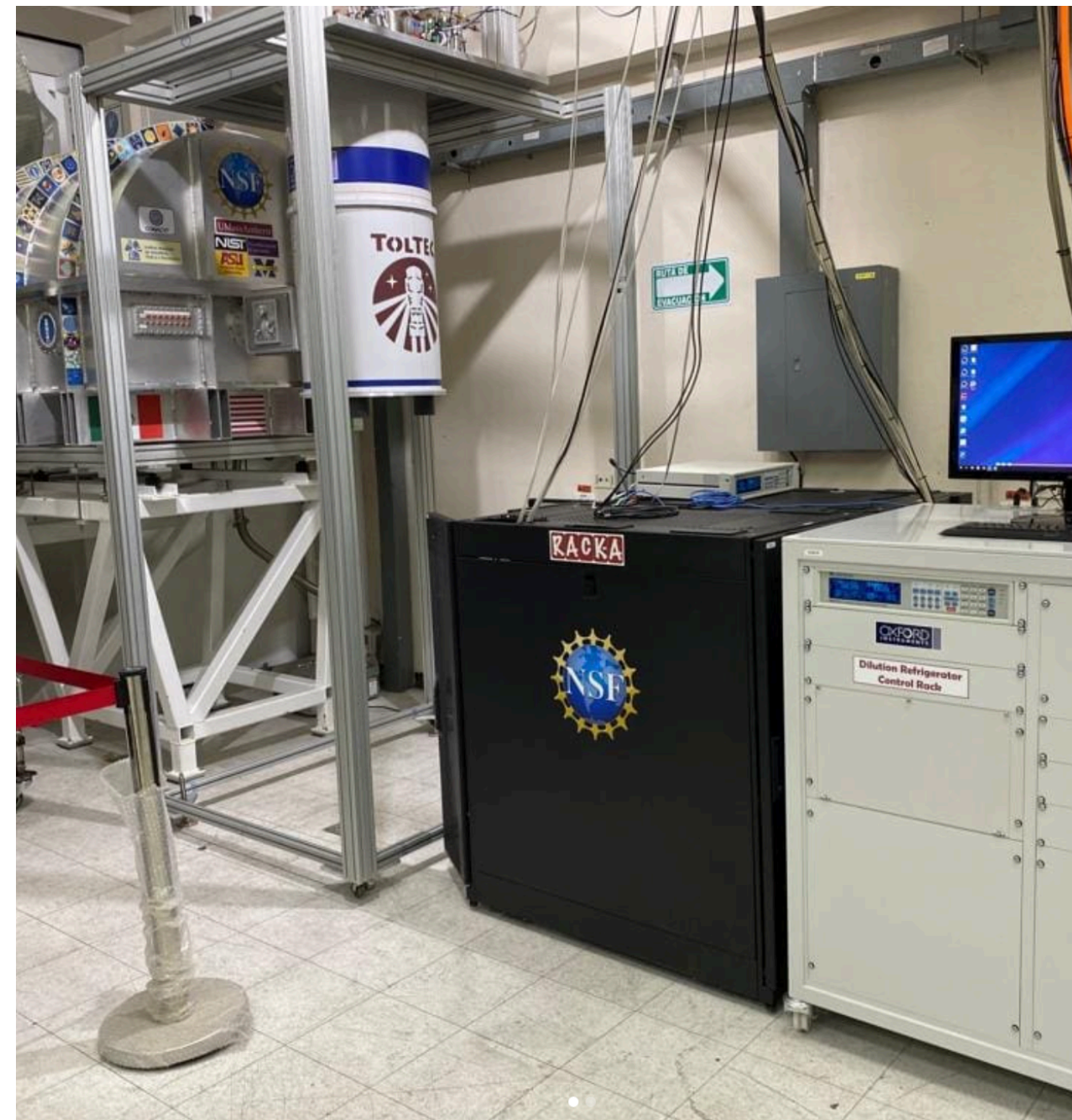
1.4 mm

2.1 mm

5" fwhm @ 1.1 mm



UMass/TolTEC



UMass/TolTEC



UMass/TolTEC

extra slides, extra sides

Ophiuchus

One of the closest
star-forming region
(~137 pc)

Lots and lots of protostars
(e.g., Sadavoy et al. 2019)

Focus on **L1688** as that is the
region that we have available
HAWC+ data

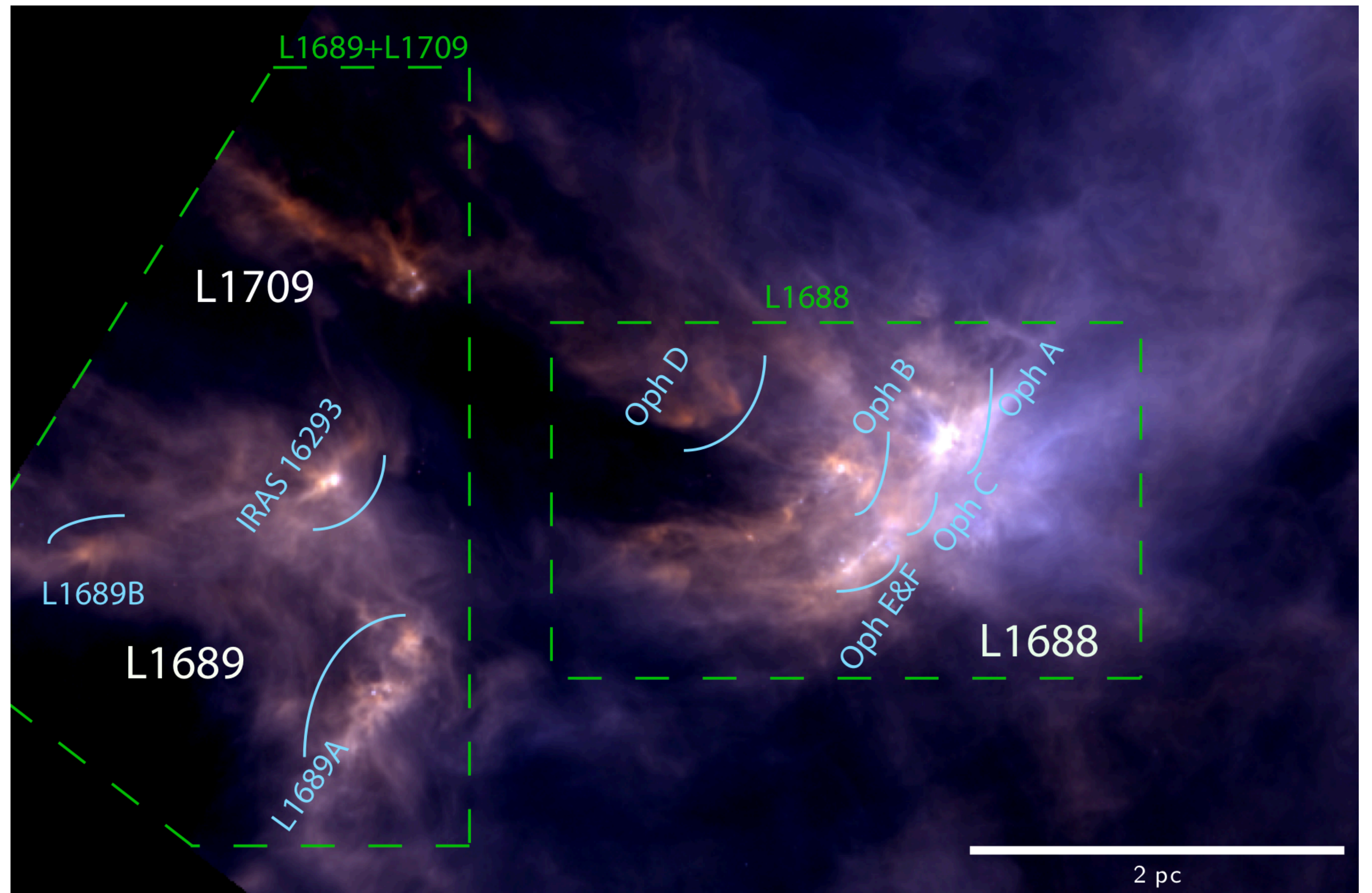
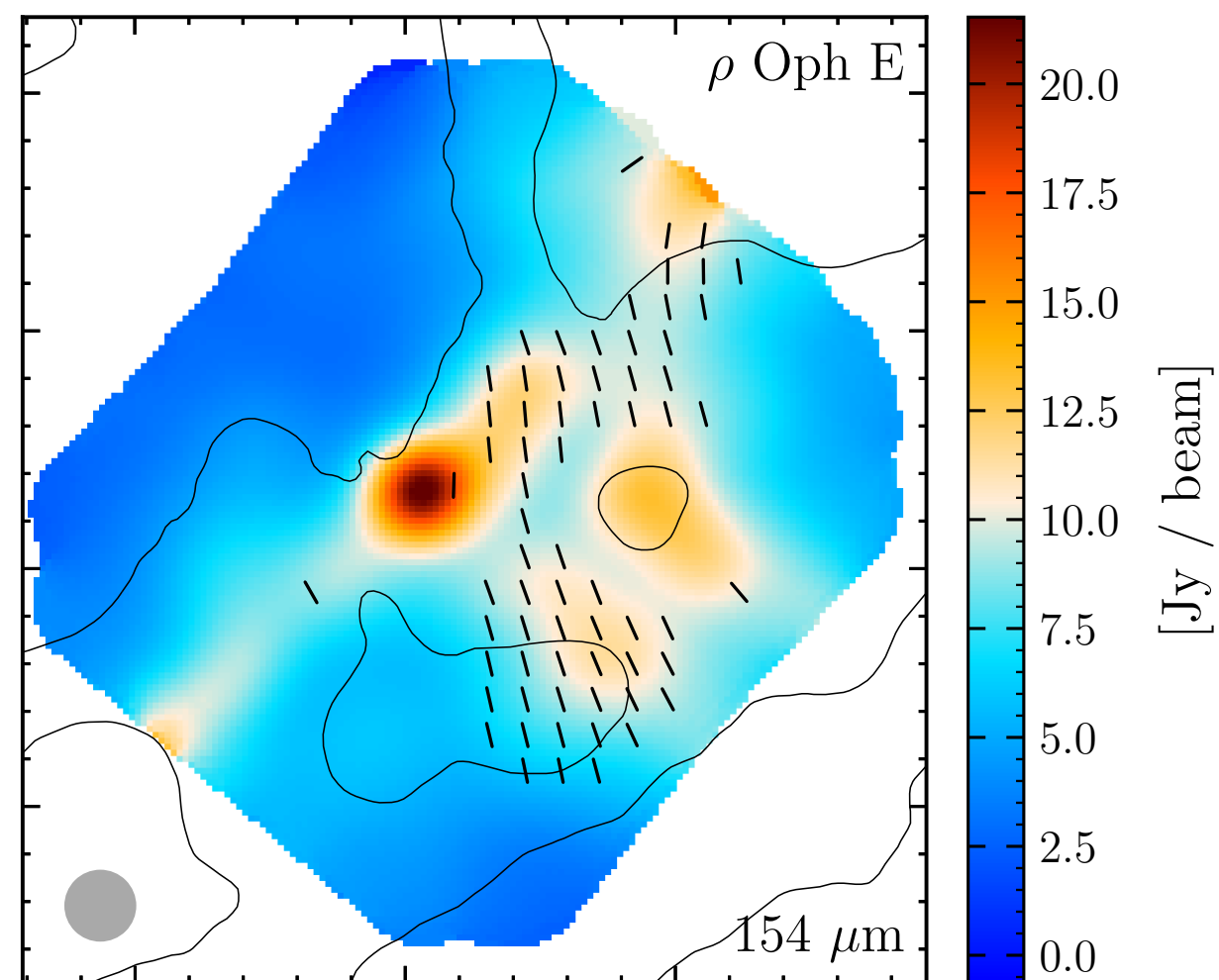
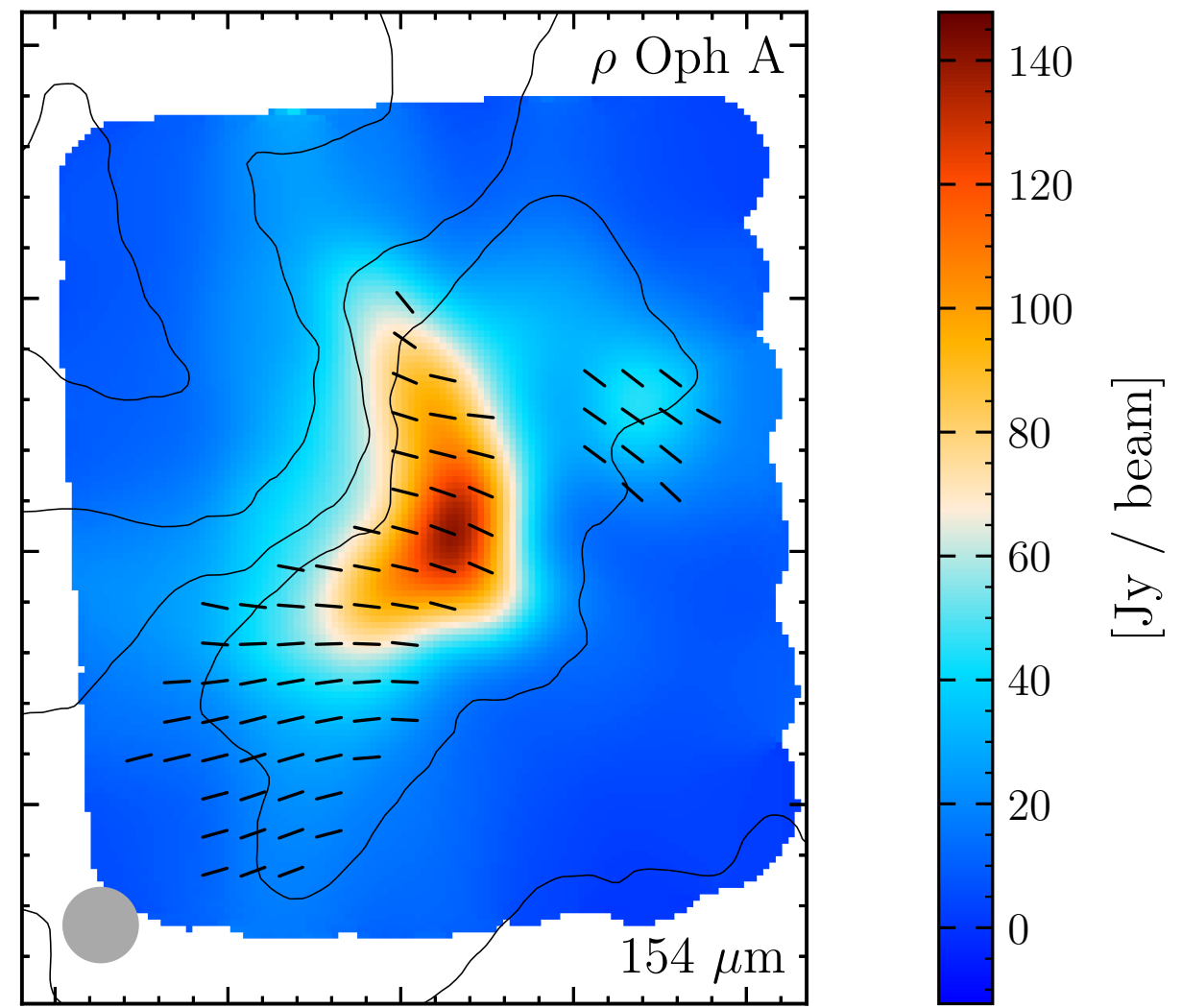
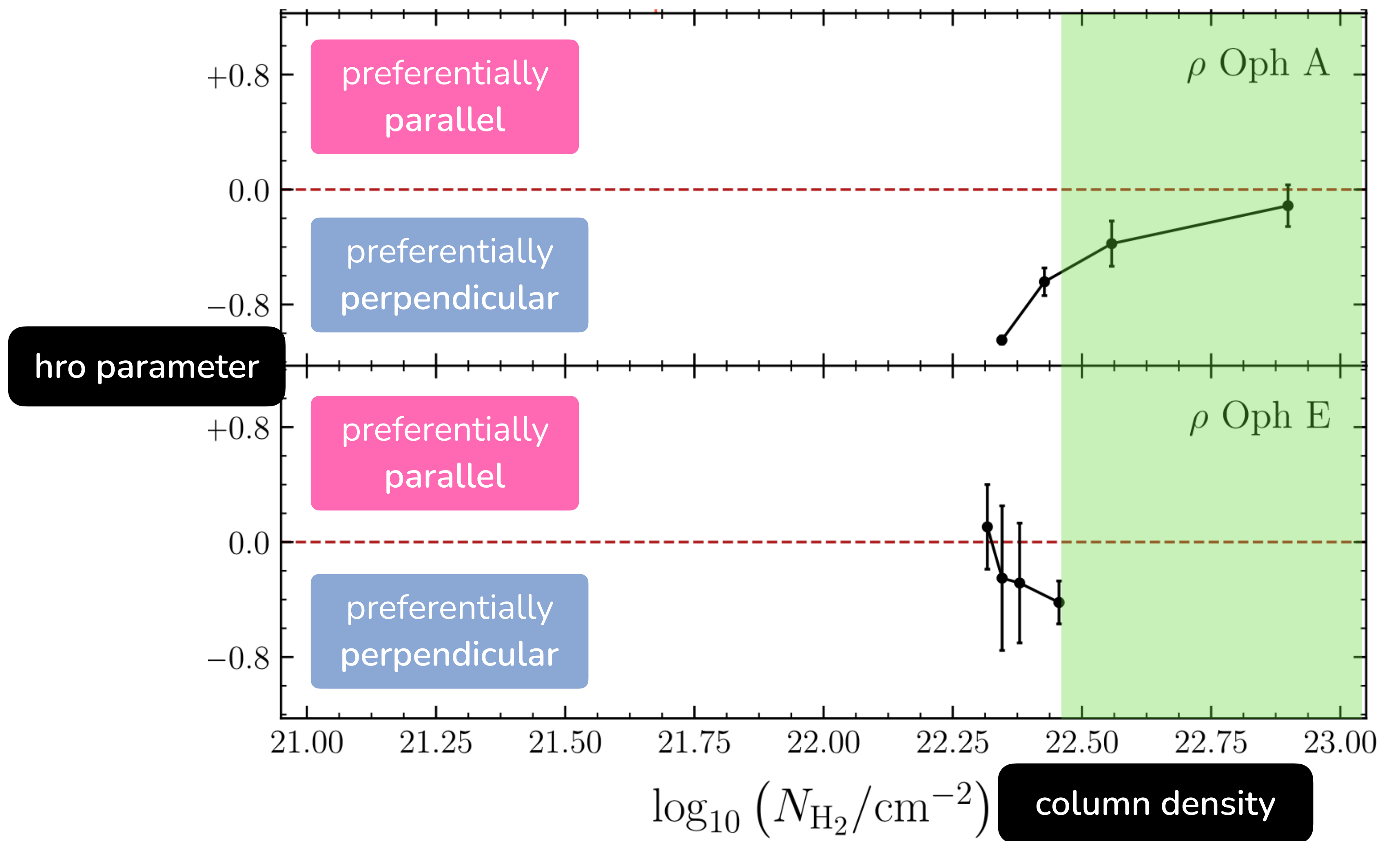
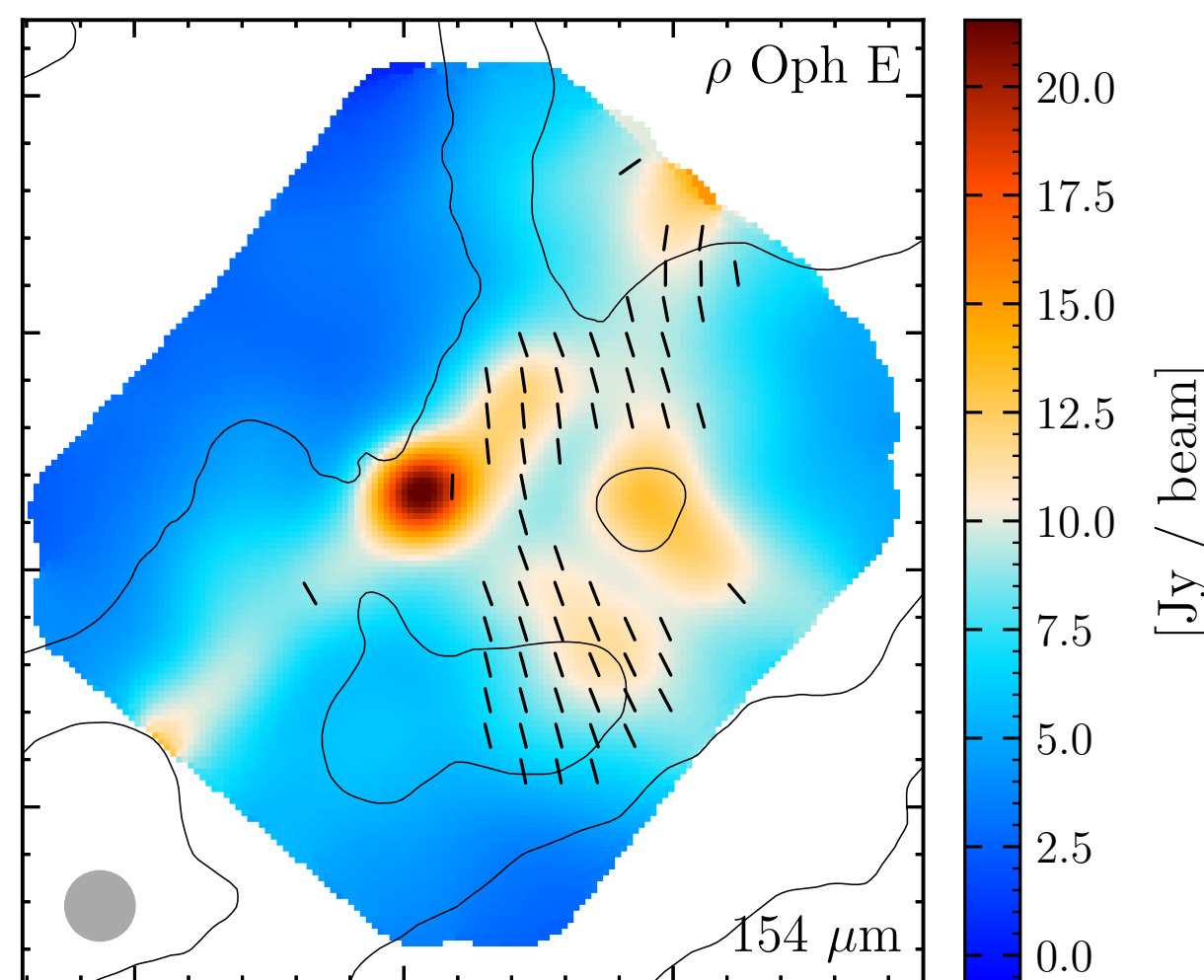
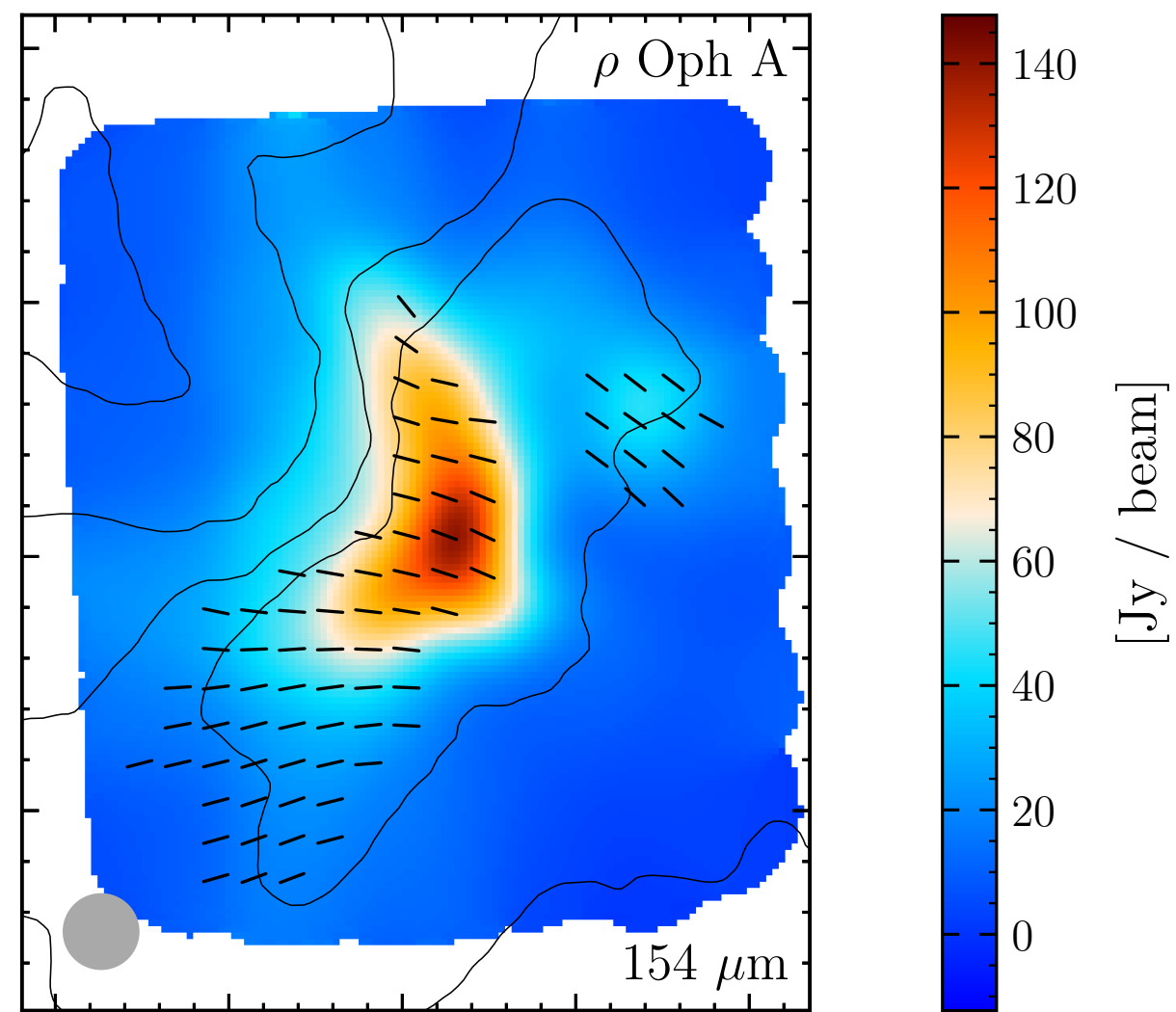


Figure 1 — Ladjelate et al. (2020)

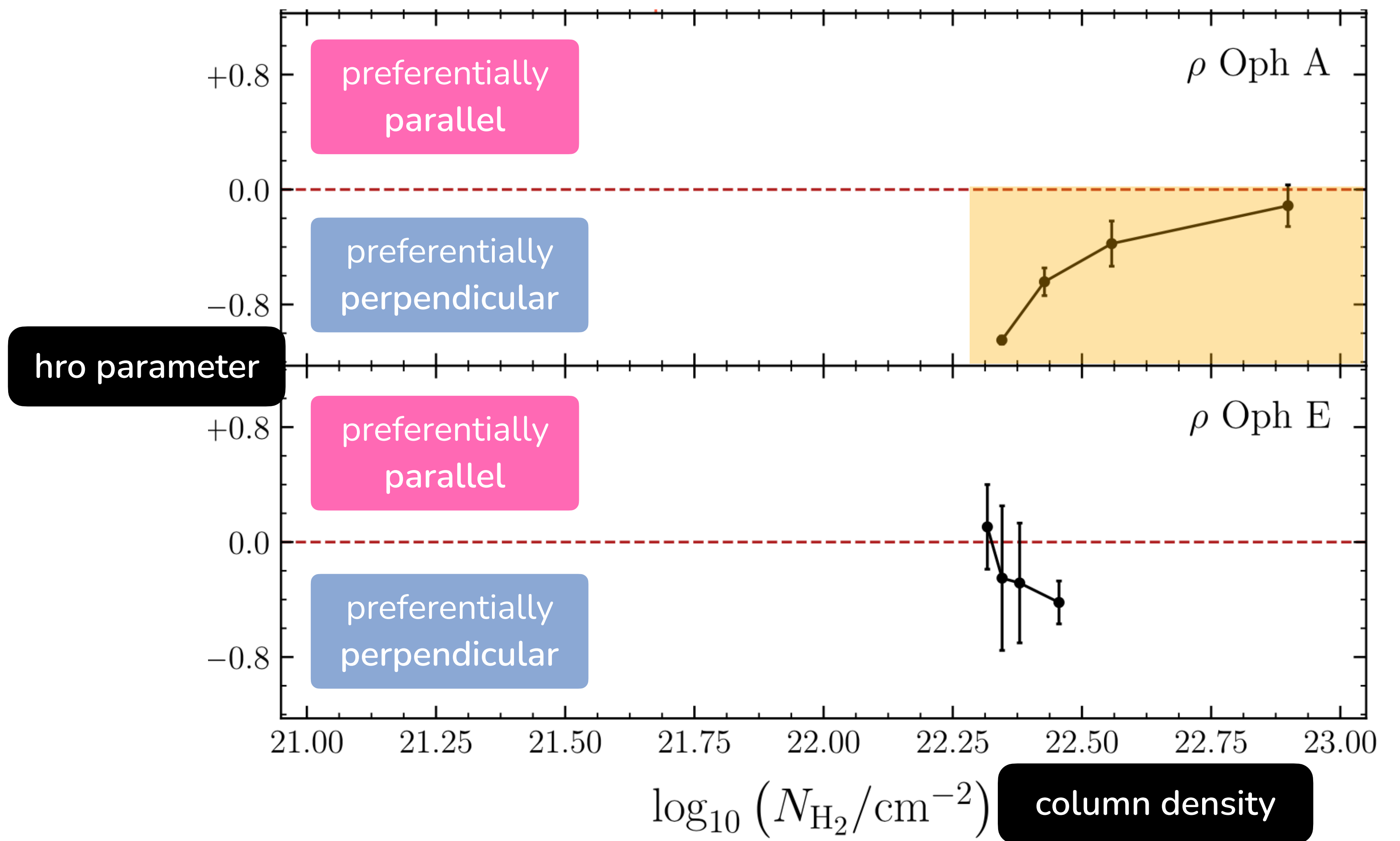
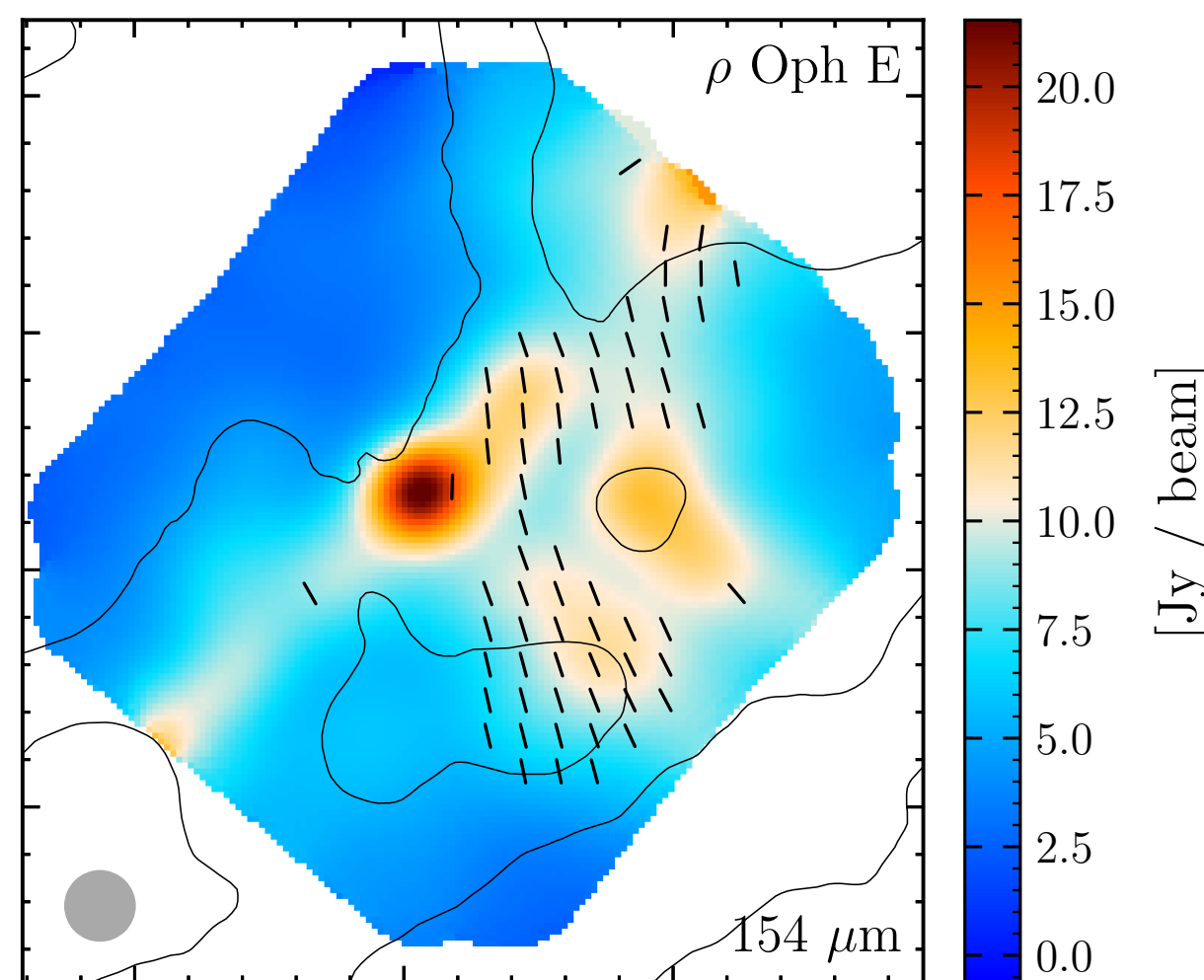
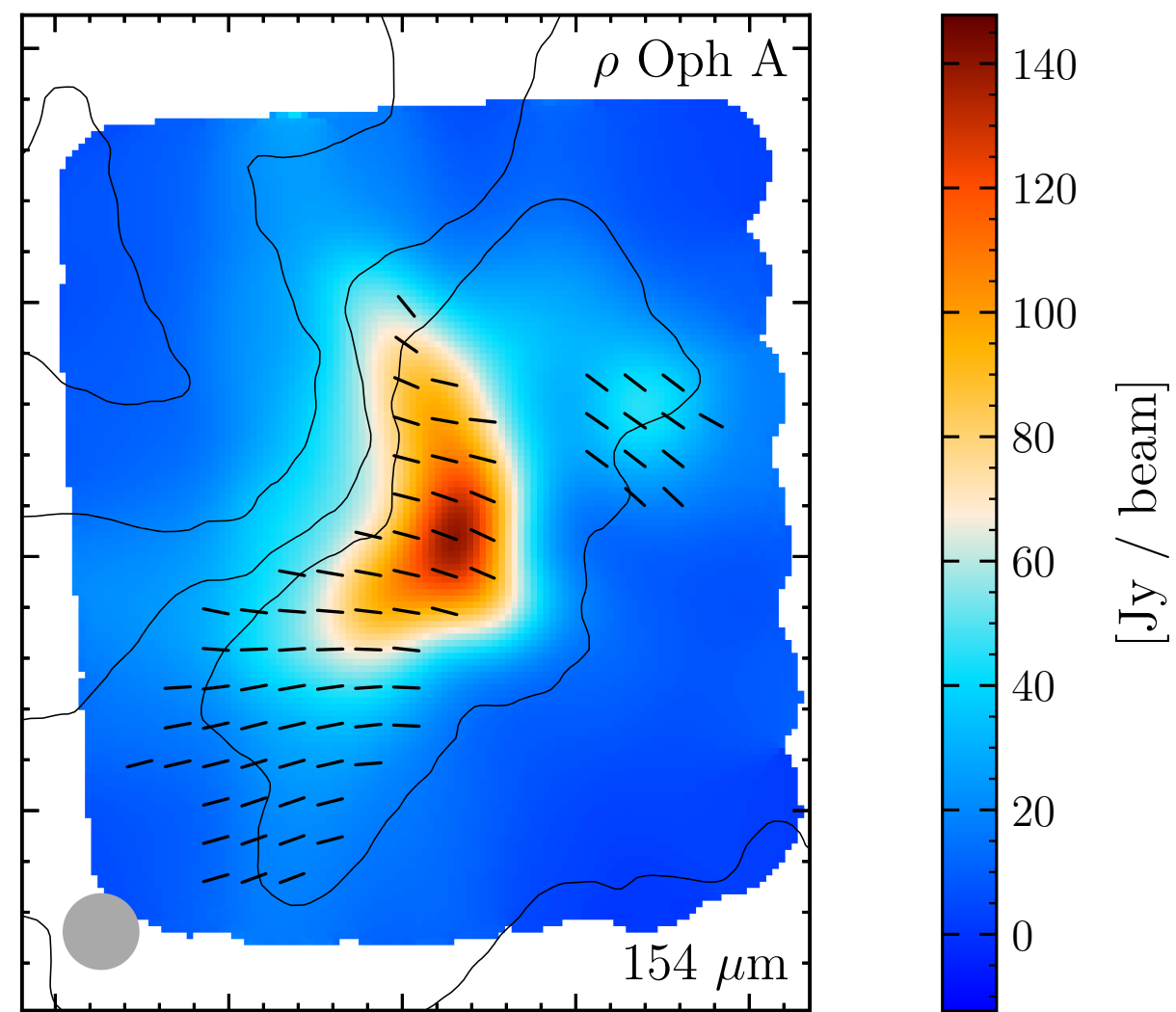
HROs by Subregions of L1688



HROs by Subregions of L1688



HROs by Subregions of L1688



Simulations — Chen et al. (2016)

Colliding flow simulations
Chen & Ostriker (2015)

Isothermal

Initial magnetic field at an
oblique angle

Three different inflow Mach numbers

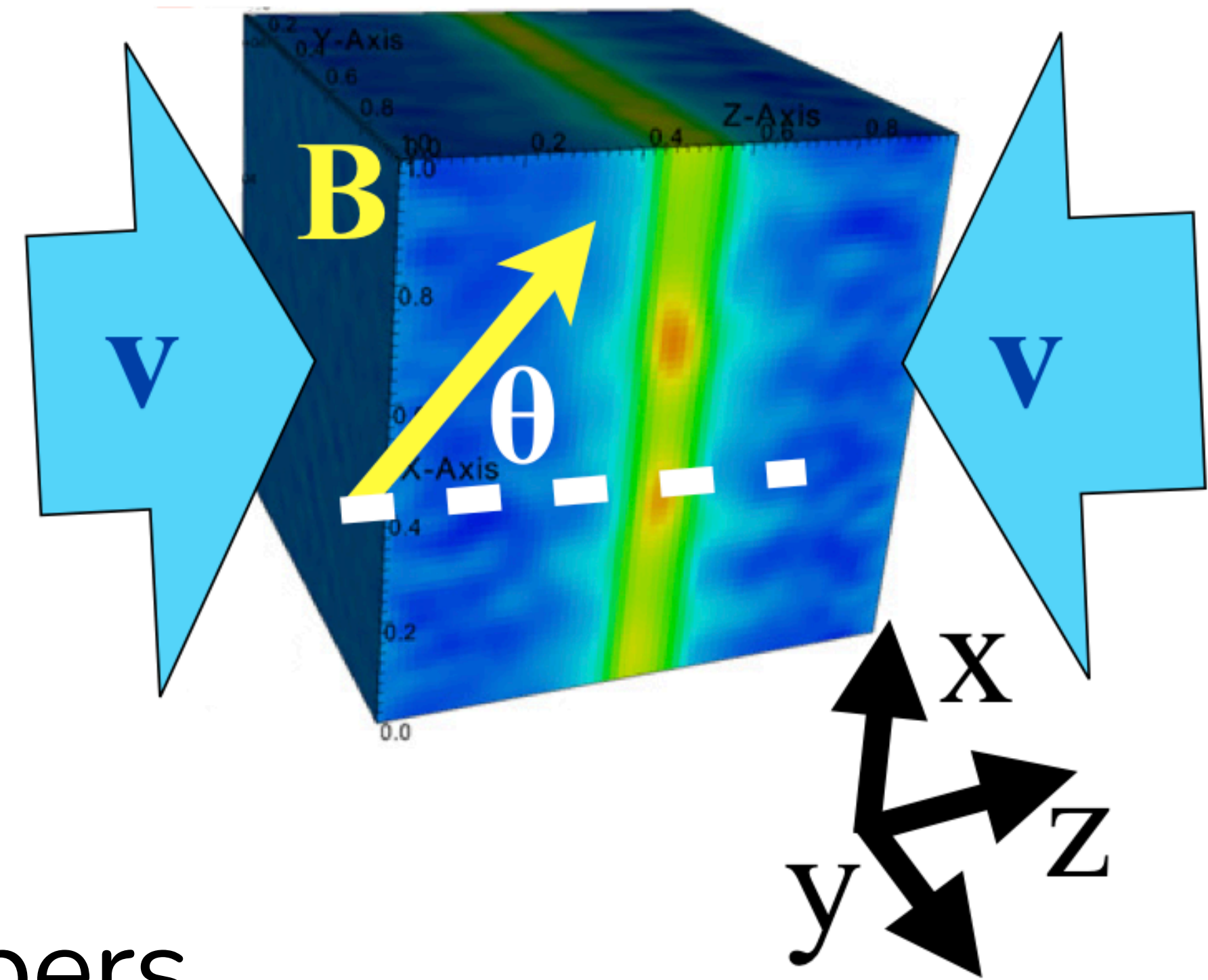


Figure 2 — Chen & Ostriker (2014)