

Maps of Magnetic Field Strength in the OMC-1 Region

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Talk Content

The background of the slide is a composite image of a star-forming region. It features a dense field of stars, some appearing as bright white points and others as fainter, multi-colored spots. Overlaid on this stellar field are numerous thin, blue and white lines that represent the orientation of magnetic field lines. These lines are not random; they show a complex, swirling pattern, indicating the presence of magnetic fields and their interaction with the surrounding gas and dust. The overall color palette is dominated by deep blues and purples, with occasional hints of orange and red from the stars.

1. Introduction/Motivation.

1. DCF method.
2. Angle dispersion analysis.

2. Maps of POS Magnetic Field Strength.

1. Moving kernel approach.

3. Maps of LOS Magnetic Field Strength.

1. Dispersion-LOS-angle Relation
2. Zeeman calibration.

4. Maps of B_{total} and M/ϕ .

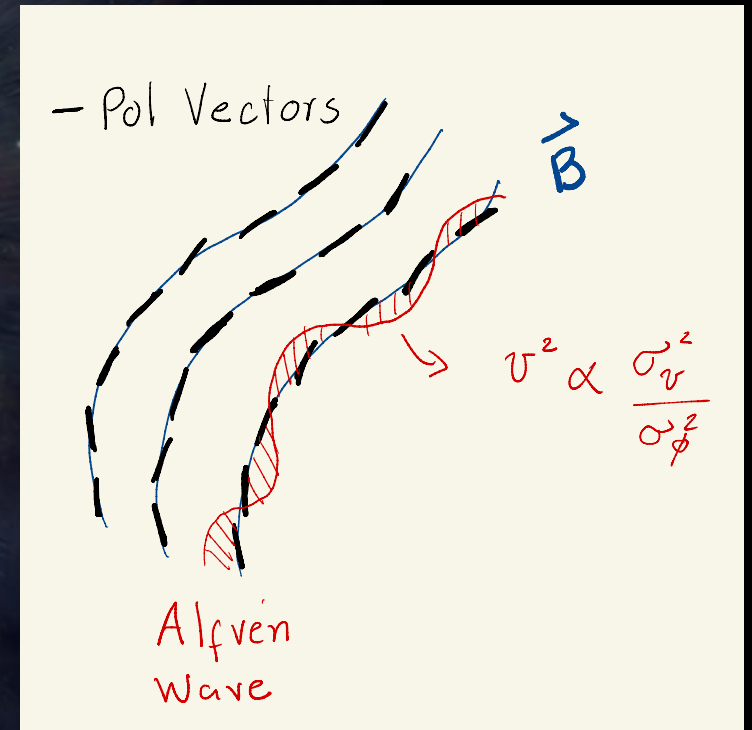
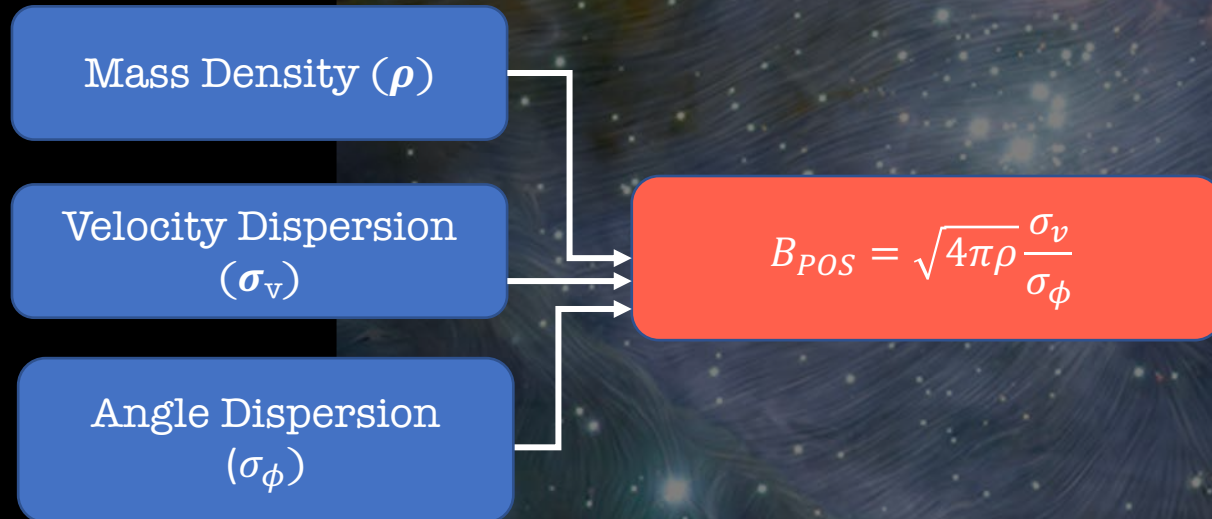
5. Summary

6. Future Work.

1. Calibration of DCF method
2. Maps of B in the Gould Belt Molecular Clouds
3. Disambiguation of B_{POS} direction

DCF Method

Polarization dispersion and POS magnetic field:
The Davis-Chandrasekhar-Fermi (DCF) method.



Dispersion Analysis

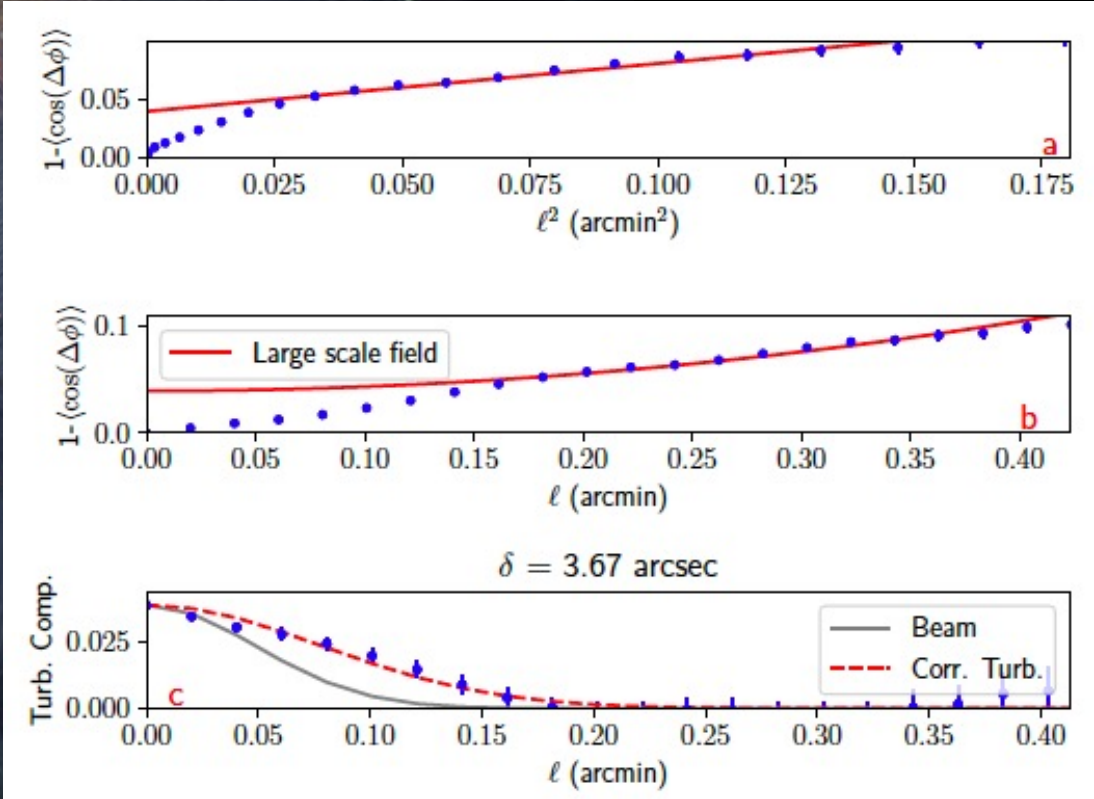
Polarization dispersion and POS magnetic field:
Two-component dispersion function (Houde et. al., 2013)

Angle difference

$$1 - \langle \cos[\Delta\phi(l)] \rangle = \frac{1}{1 + \mathcal{N} \left[\frac{\langle B_t^2 \rangle}{\langle B_0^2 \rangle} \right]^{-1}} \left\{ 1 - \exp \left(- \frac{l^2}{2(\delta^2 + 2W^2)} \right) \right\} + a_2 l^2$$

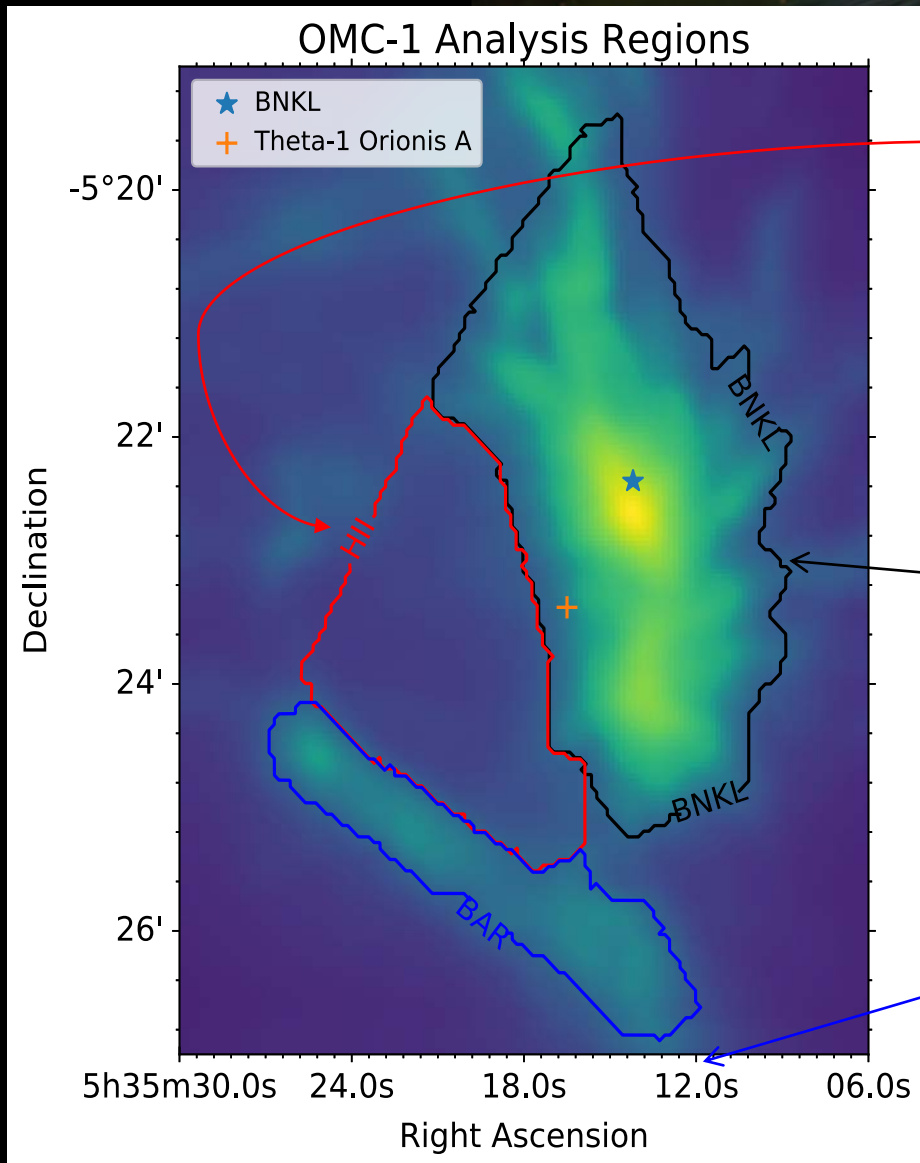
turbulent cells in LOS Ratio of B-fields energies Turbulence correlation length Obs. Beam size

$$\sigma_\phi^2 \approx \frac{\langle B_t^2 \rangle}{\langle B_0^2 \rangle}$$



POS B in OMC-1

Using the DCF method and dispersion function with HAWC+/SOFIA data. Of OMC-1.



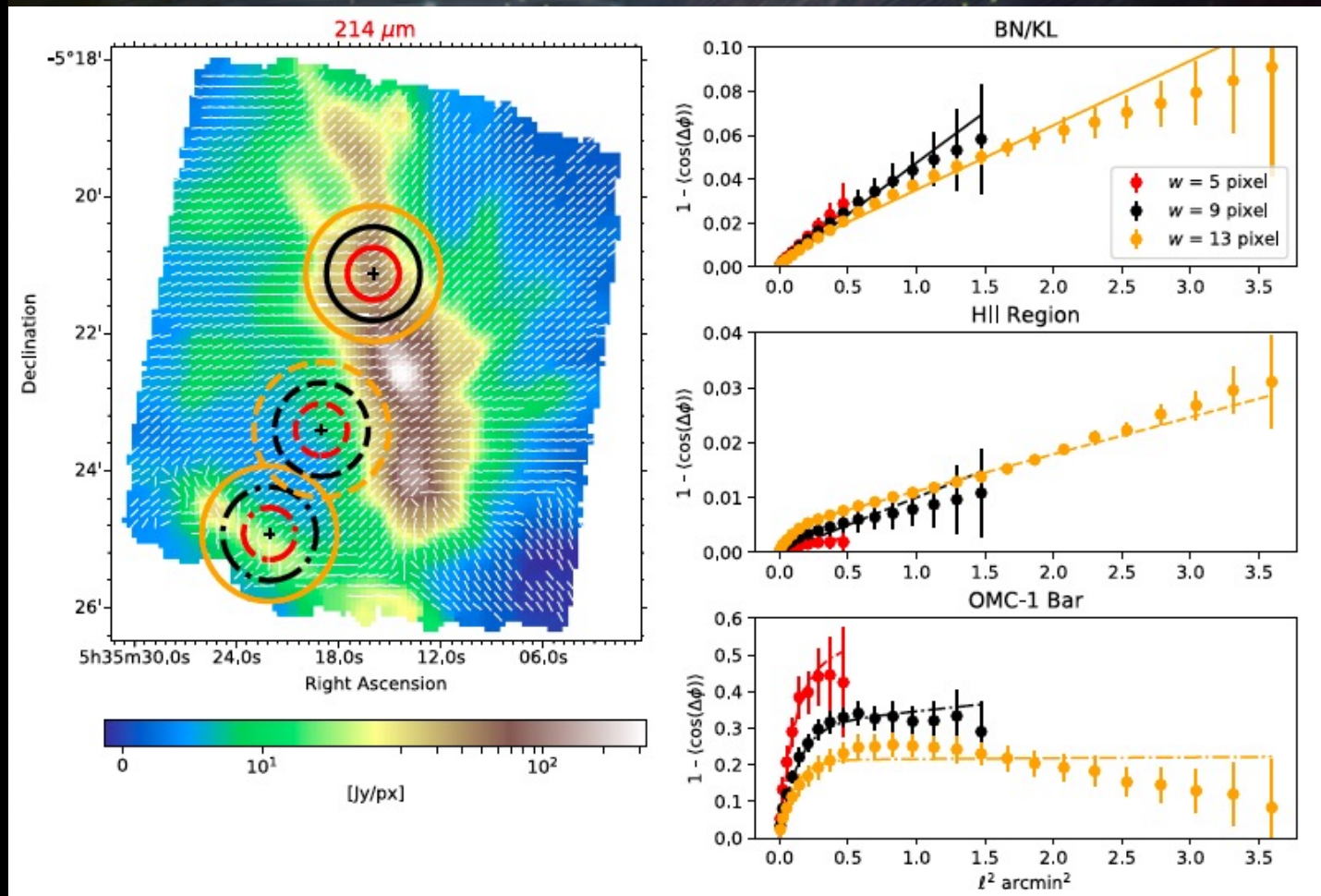
δ : 4 – 10 arcsec
 $\langle B_t^2 \rangle / \langle B_0^2 \rangle$:
0.23 – 0.34
N: 10 – 30
 B_0 : ~0.3 mG

δ : 9 – 34 arcsec
 $\langle B_t^2 \rangle / \langle B_0^2 \rangle$:
0.37 – 0.43
N: 4 – 8
 B_0 : ~ 1mG

δ : 7 – 10 arcsec
 $\langle B_t^2 \rangle / \langle B_0^2 \rangle$:
1.61 – 1.77
N: ~ 8.5
 B_0 : ~ 0.3 mG

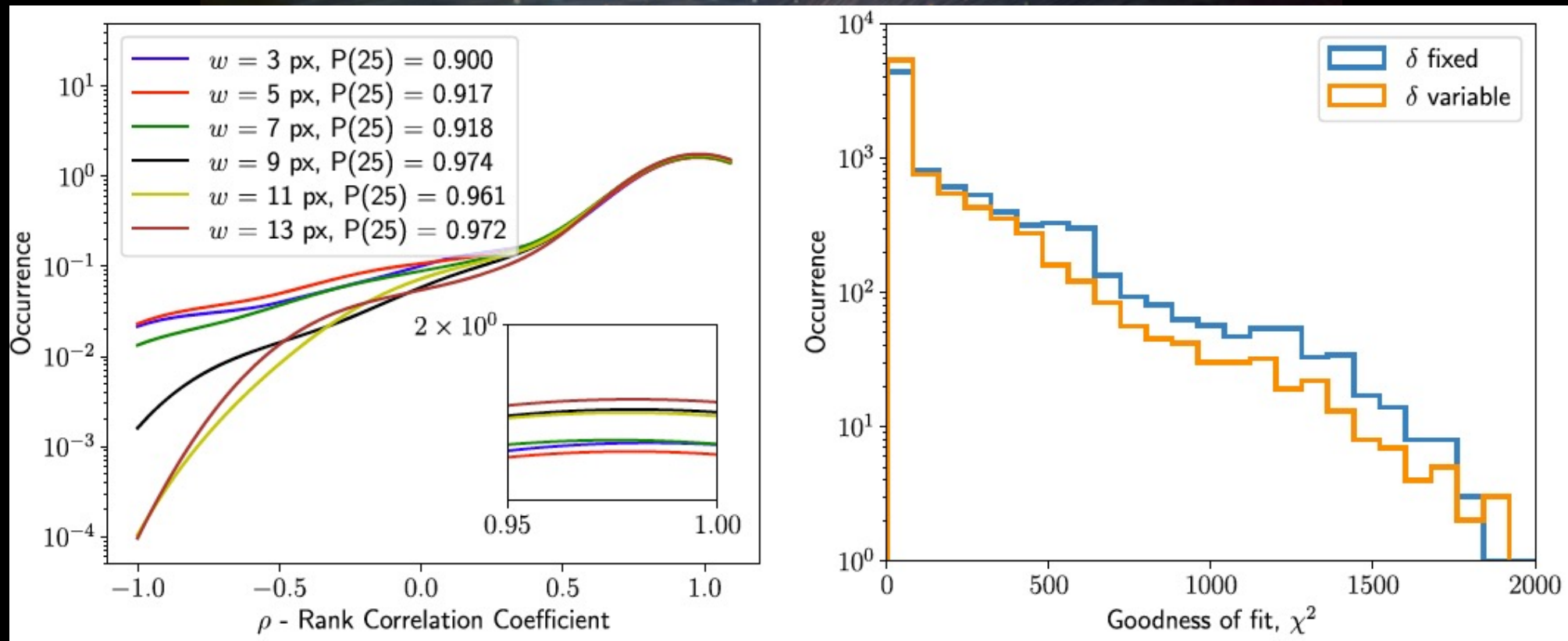
Maps of POS B strength

1. Applying the DCF method + dispersion analysis in a circular kernel.



Maps of POS B strength

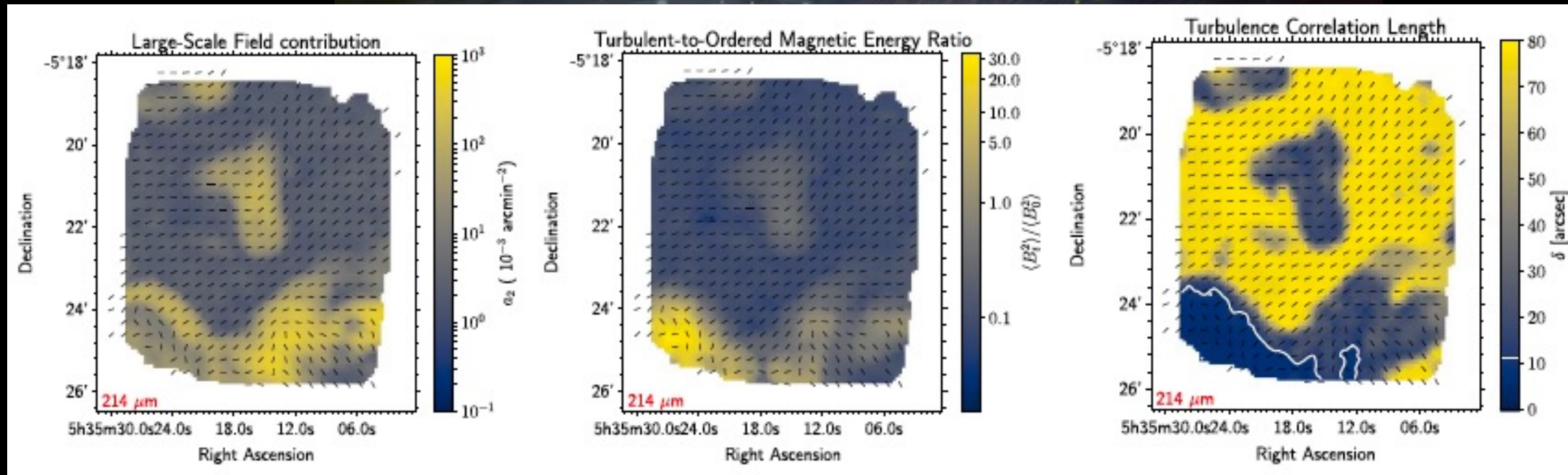
Choosing the optimal kernel size.



Maps of POS B strength

MCMC solver: parameter maps.

Guerra et. al. , 2021

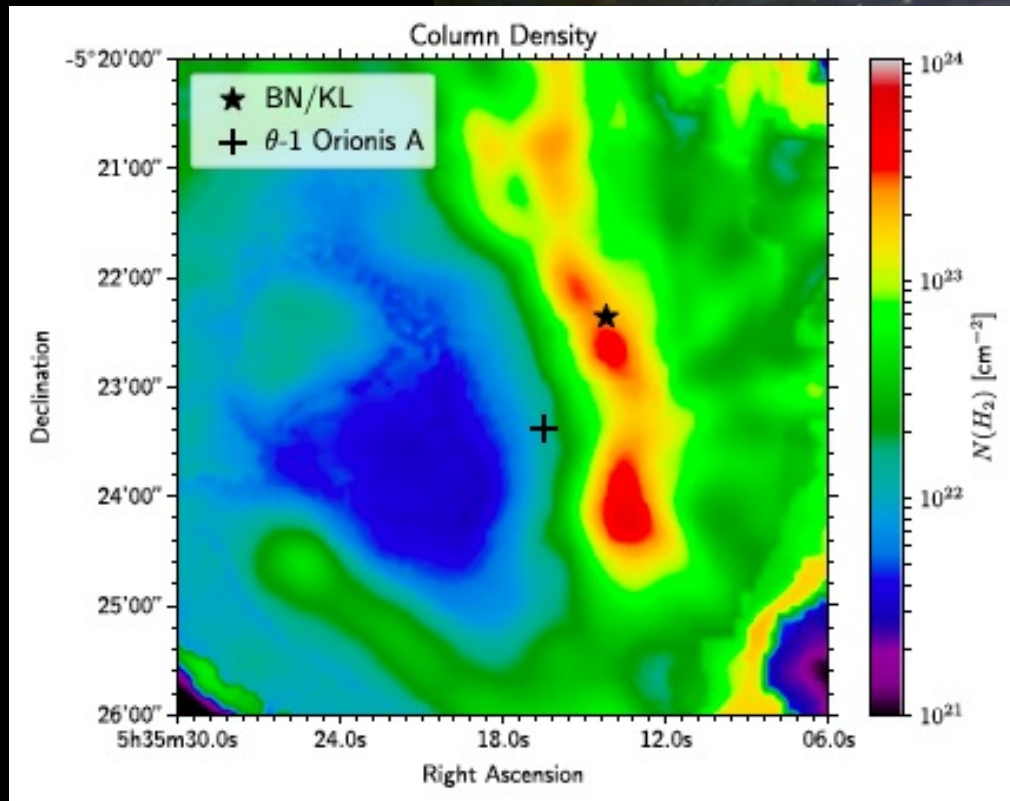


$$1 - \langle \cos[\Delta\phi(l)] \rangle = \frac{1}{1 + \mathcal{N} \left[\frac{\langle B_t^2 \rangle}{\langle B_0^2 \rangle} \right]^{-1}} \left\{ 1 - \exp \left(- \frac{l^2}{2(\delta^2 + 2W^2)} \right) \right\} + \alpha_2 l^2$$

Maps of POS **B** strength

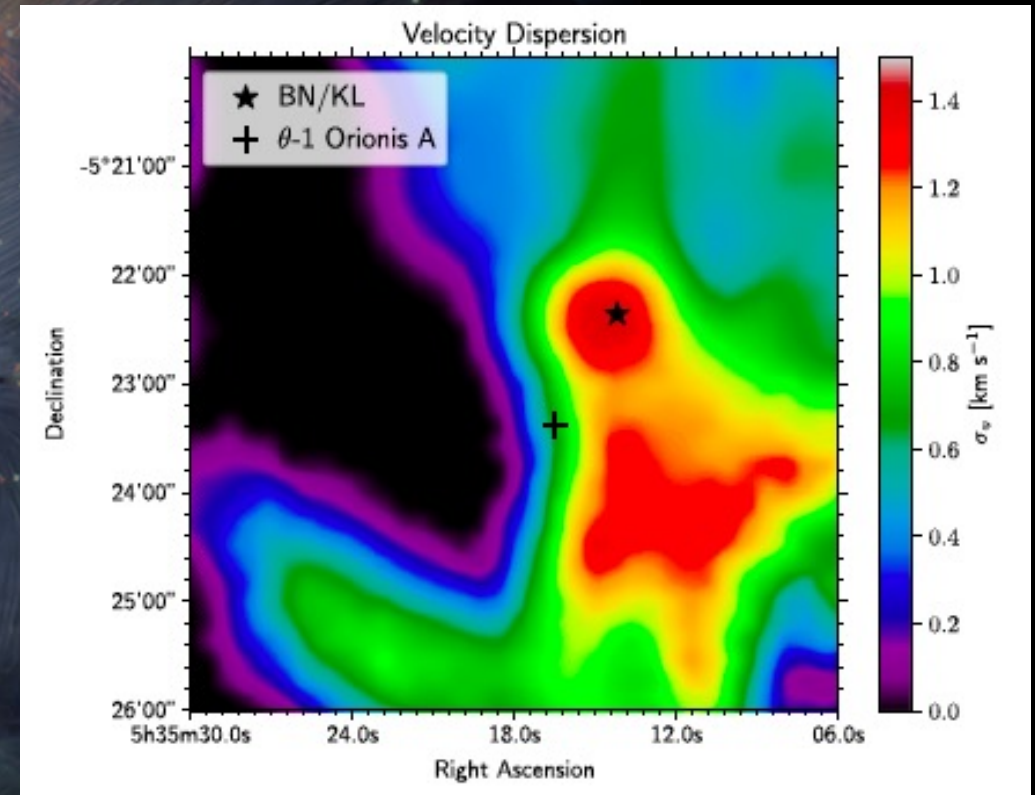
Auxiliary data: Column density and Velocity dispersion.

Spectral Density Energy (SDE) fitting



Chuss et. al. , 2019

NH_3 multi-line Gaussian fitting

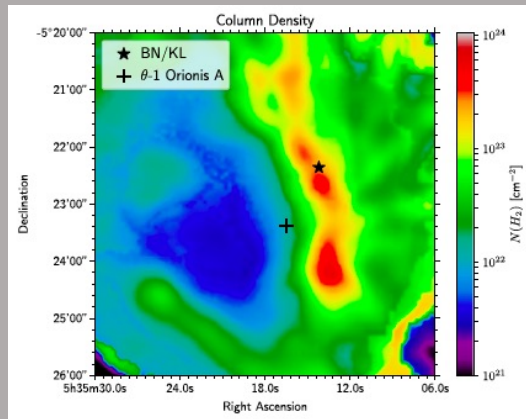


Friesen et. al. , 2017

Maps of POS **B** strength

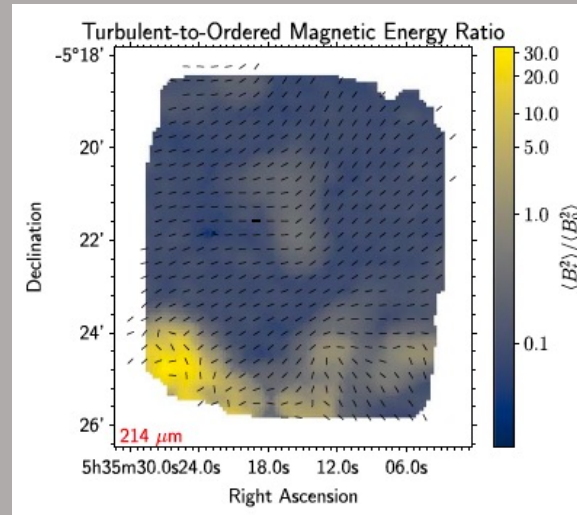
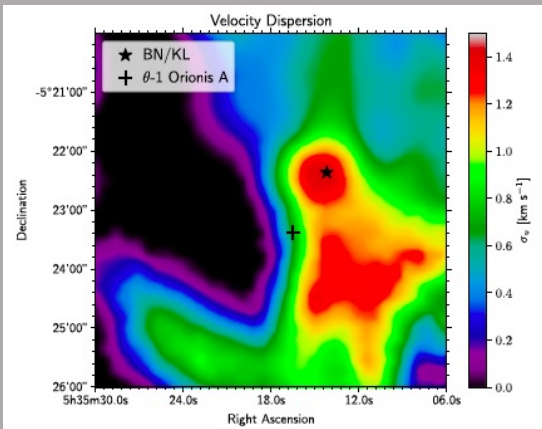
Combining maps: common resolution.

22''



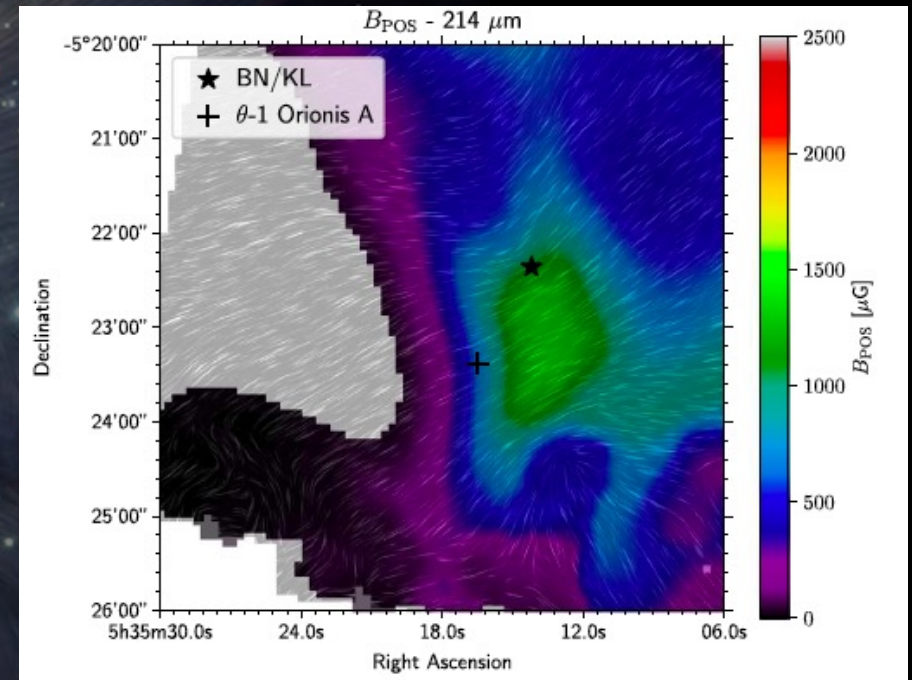
21''(A)
33''(C)
58''(D)
77''(E)

32''



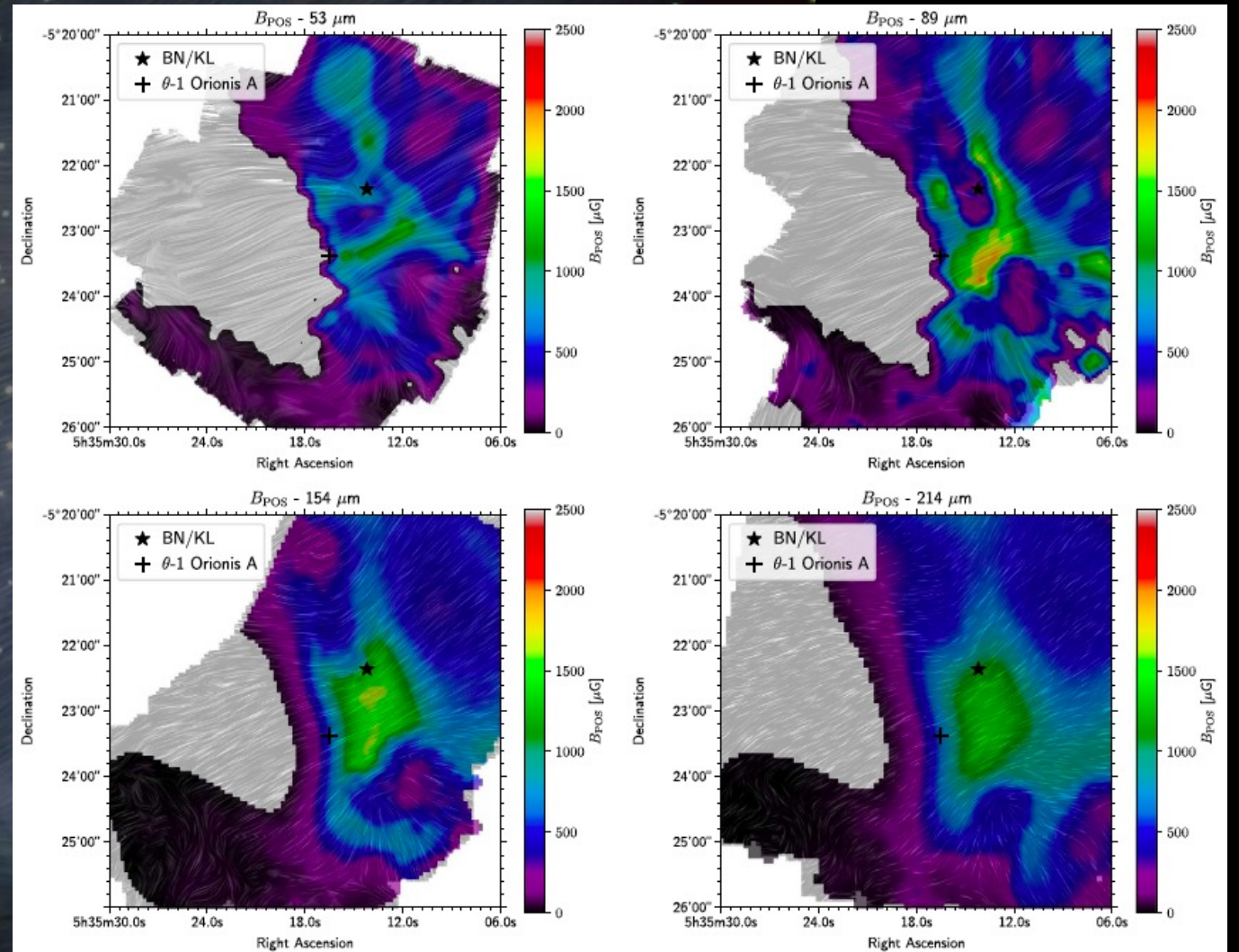
Gaussian smoothing

77''



Maps of POS **B** strength

- POS strength increases with resolution.
- BN/KL case:
 - Strong POS B.
 - “Cavity”
- Possibility: warm dust is deeper inside the cloud.



Maps of LOS **B** strength

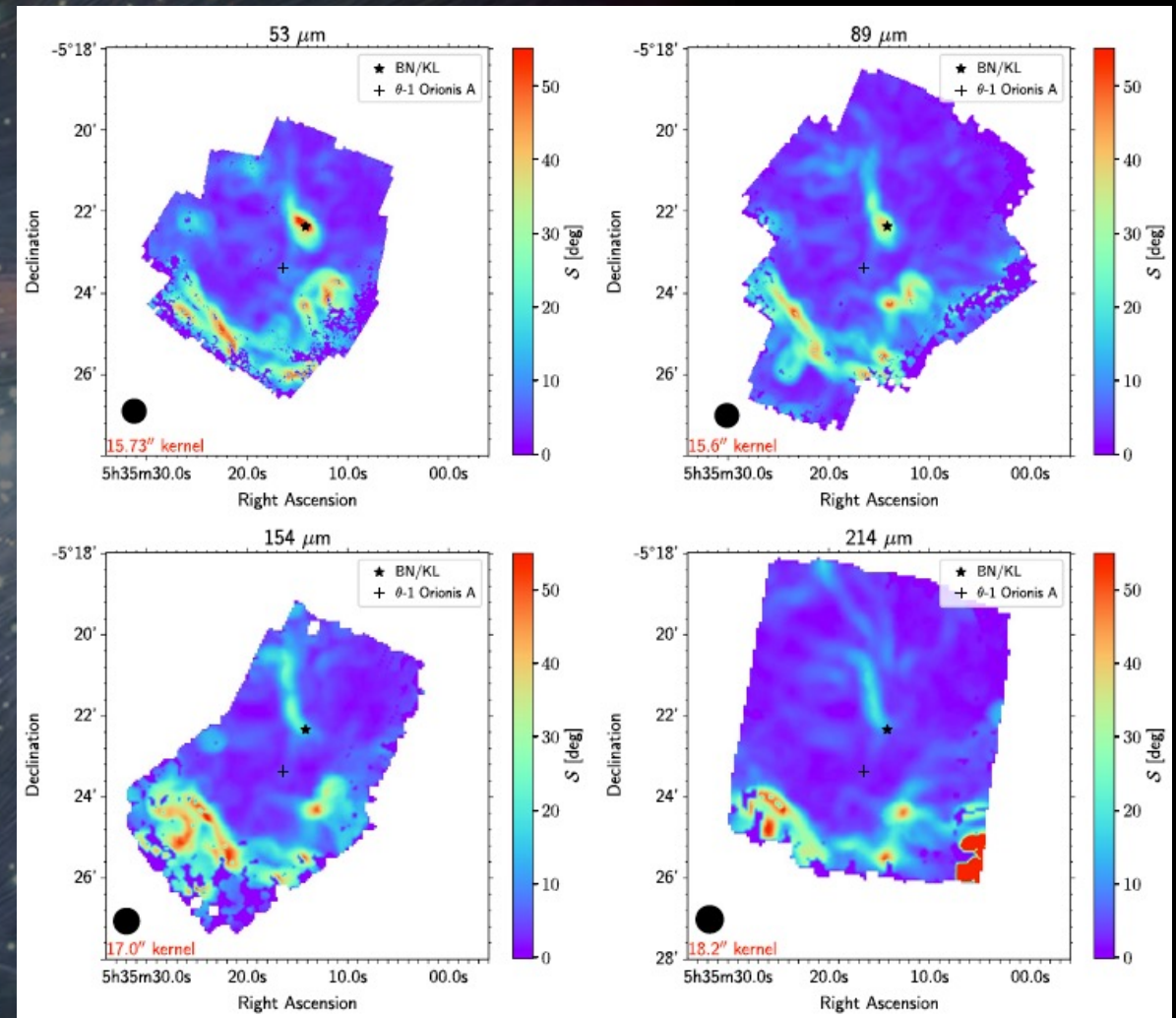
Local dispersion \mathcal{S} :

$$\mathcal{S} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N (\phi_i - \bar{\phi})^2}$$

which is debiased

$$\mathcal{S} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\mathcal{S}_m^2 - \sigma_S^2}, & \mathcal{S}_m > \sigma_S \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Guerra et. al., 2021



Maps of LOS **B** strength

Combination of dispersion & Zeeman measurement:

Assuming the dispersion \mathcal{S} is dominated by LOS angle (Hensley et. al., 2019)*

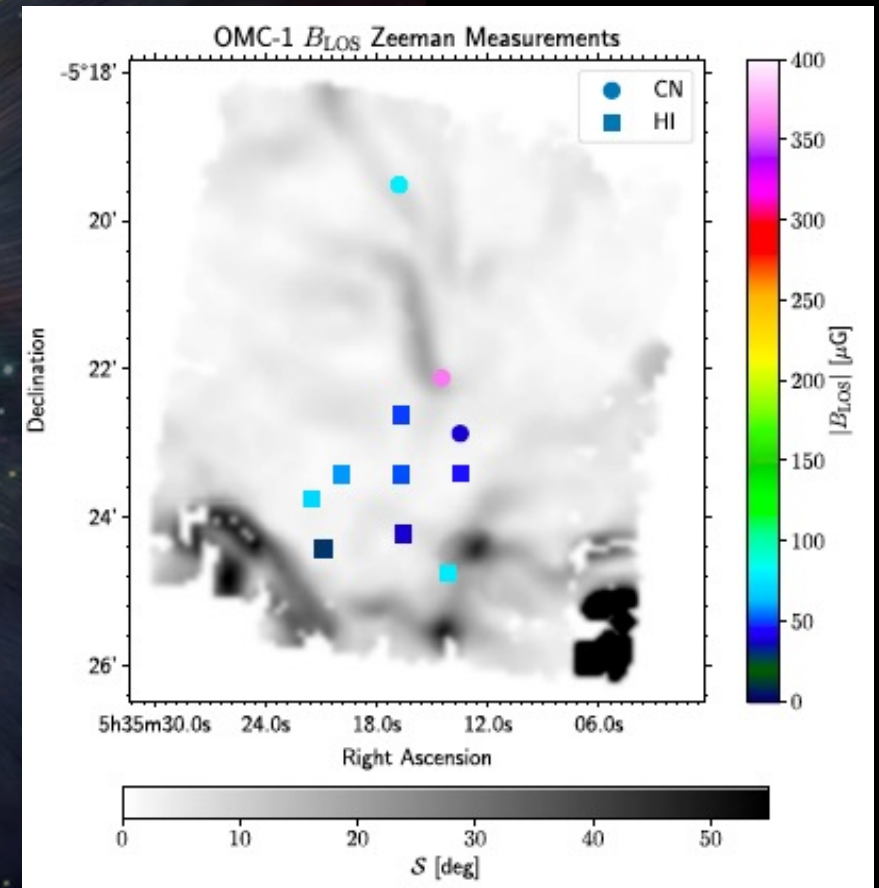
$$\sin^2(\varphi) = a\mathcal{S}^n$$

along with

$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{B_{POS}}{B_{LOS}}$$

the LOS component can be written as

$$B_{LOS} = B_{POS} \sqrt{\frac{1 - a\mathcal{S}^n}{a\mathcal{S}^n}}$$



Maps of LOS **B** strength

Determining power-law parameters

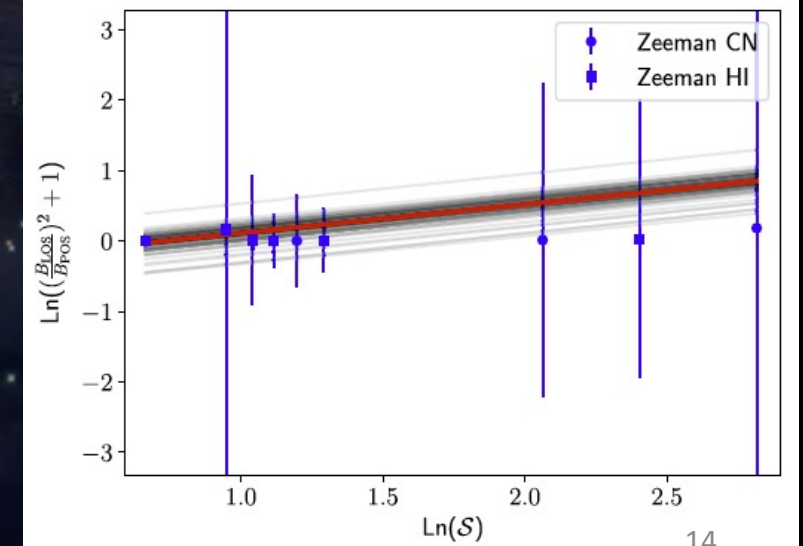
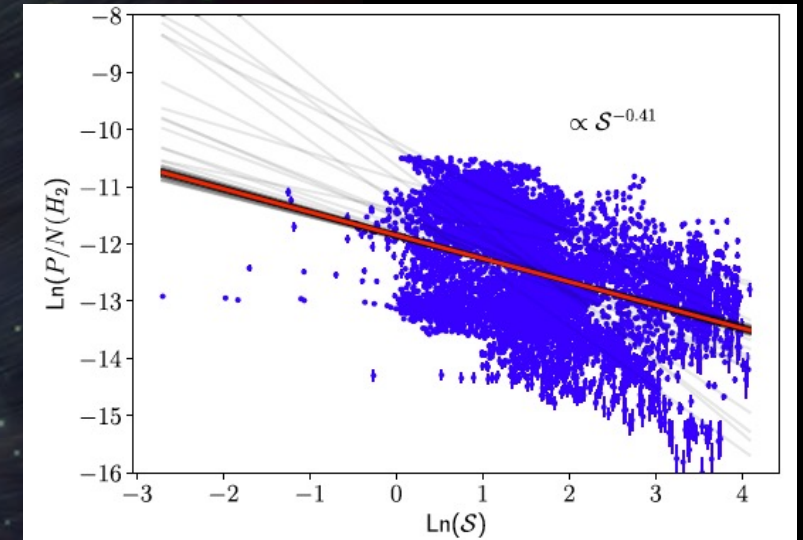
Exponent:

$$P/N(H_2) \propto S^n$$

Constant:

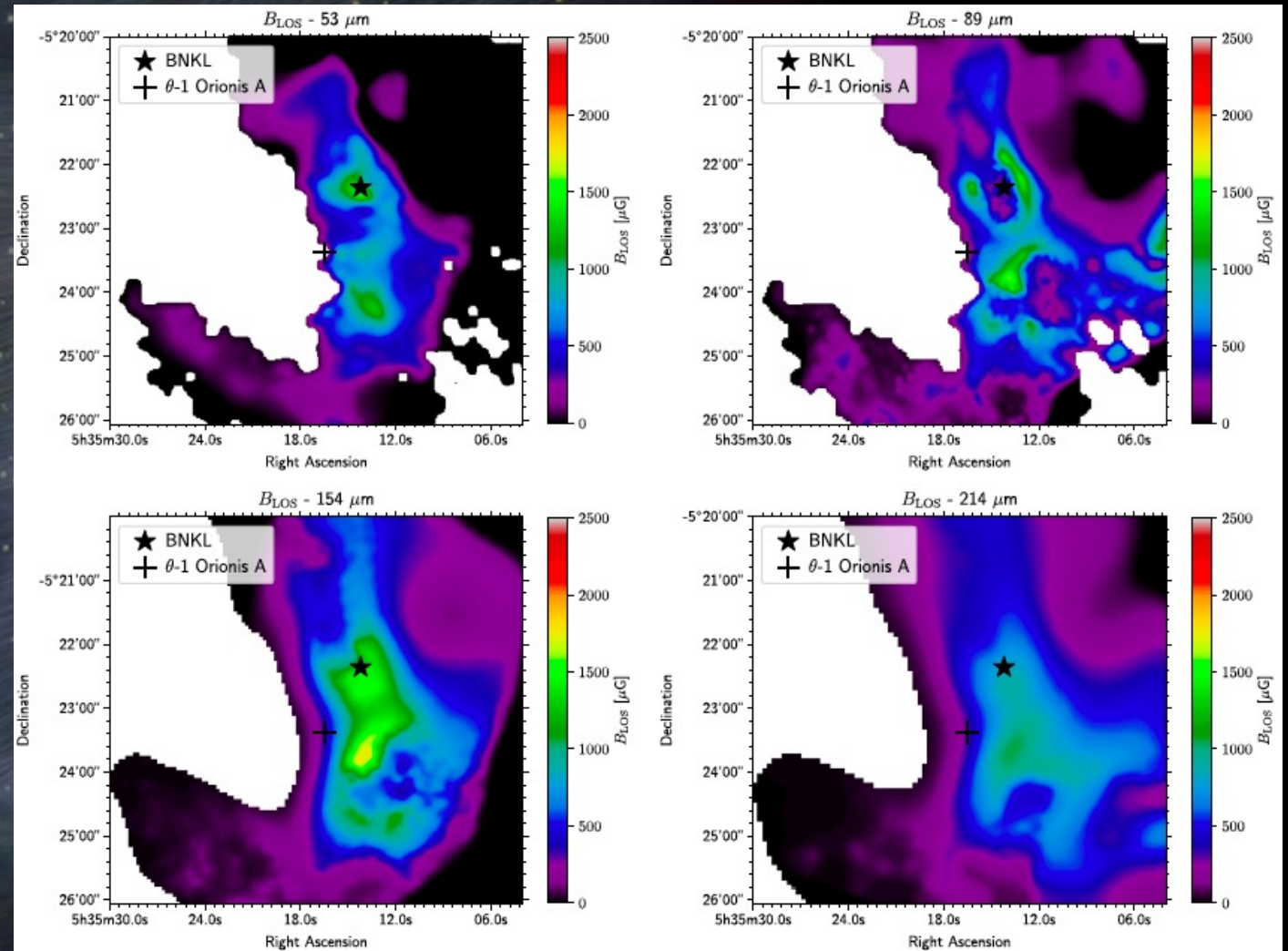
$$\ln \left[\left(\frac{B_{LOS}}{B_{POS}} \right)^2 + 1 \right] = -\ln(a) - n \ln(S)$$

Wavelength (μm)	n	a	S_c (deg)
53	$-0.68^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$2.77^{+0.68}_{-0.61}$	4.47
89	$-0.34^{+0.01}_{-0.05}$	$1.42^{+0.14}_{-0.12}$	2.80
154	$-0.52^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$1.39^{+0.39}_{-0.32}$	1.88
214	$-0.41^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	$1.34^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	2.04



Maps of LOS **B** strength

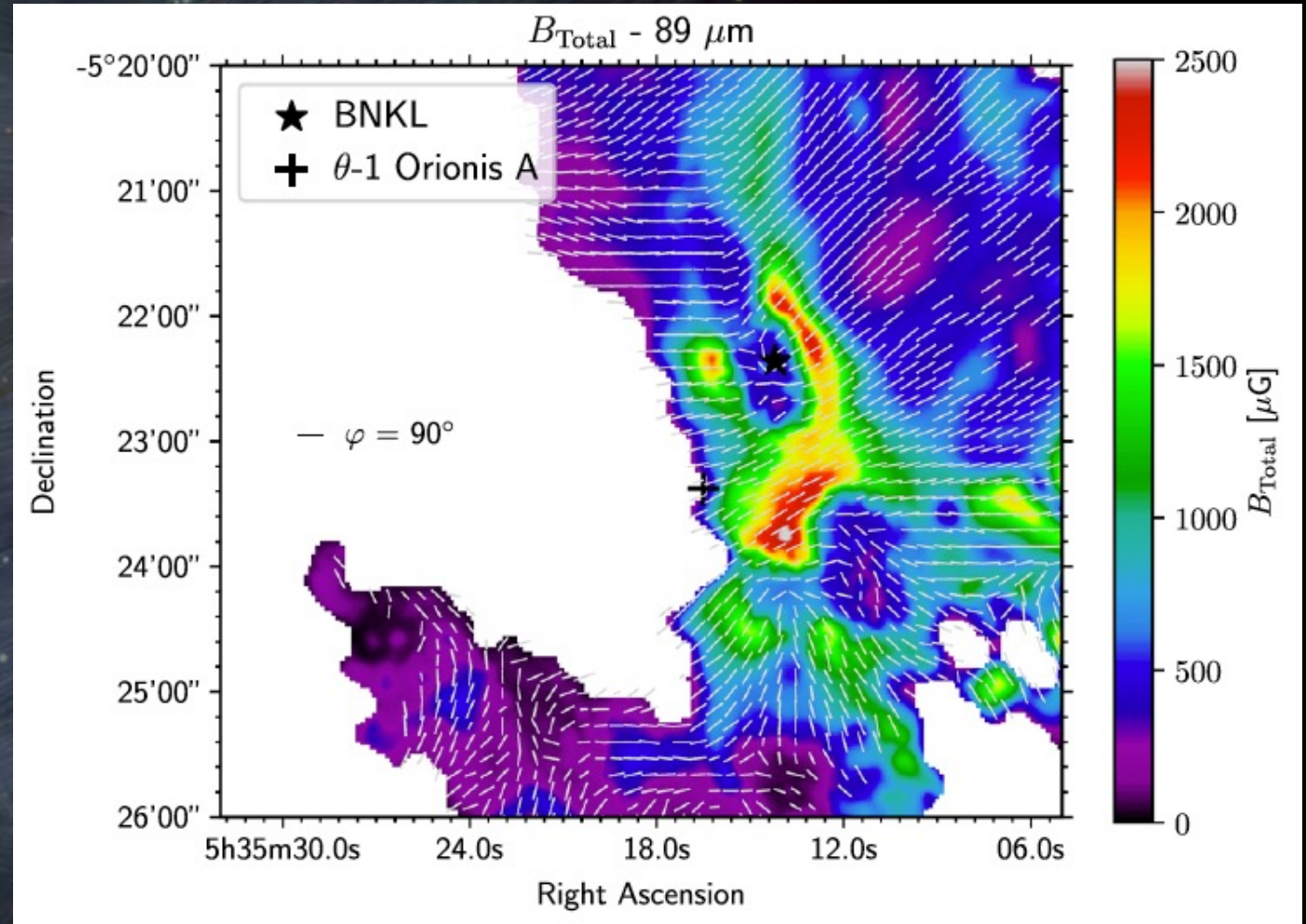
- "Very" first approximation.
- Scarcity of Zeeman measurements.
- Covariance with B_{POS} maps.



Guerra et. al., 2021

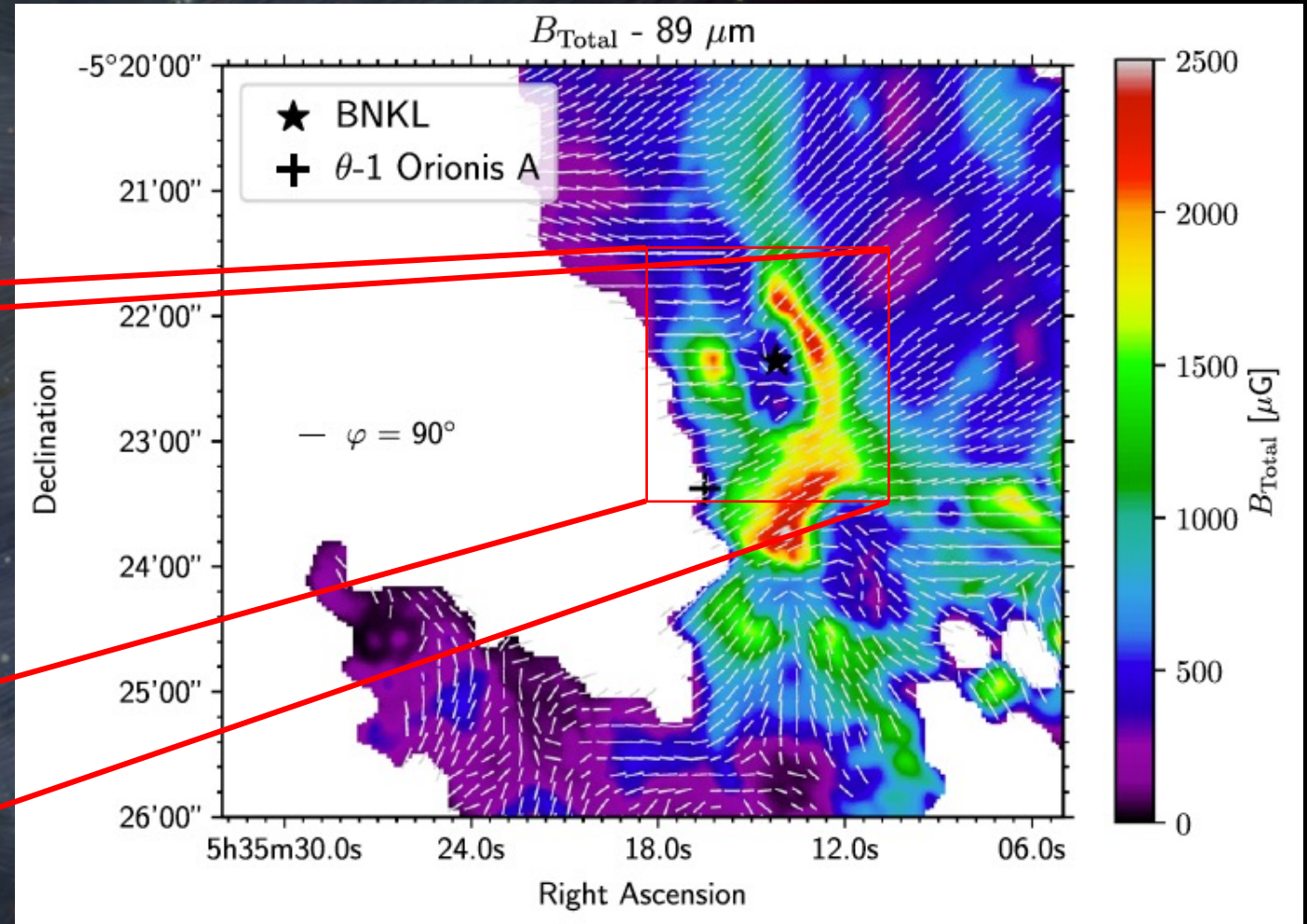
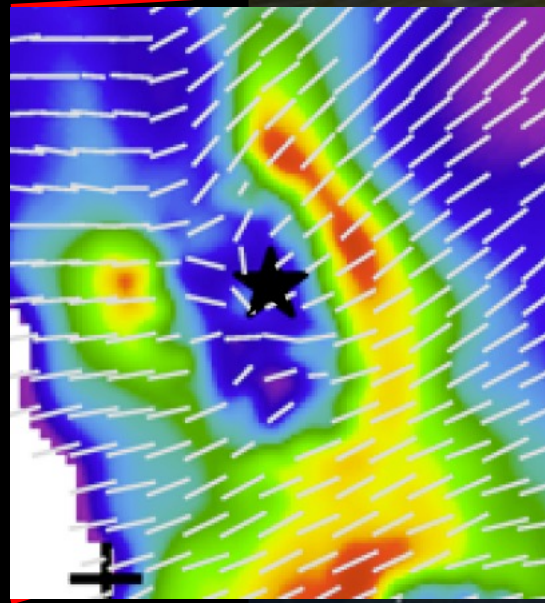
Maps of Total **B** strength

- $\varphi = 90$ deg \rightarrow in the POS.
- $\varphi = 0$ deg \rightarrow in the LOS.



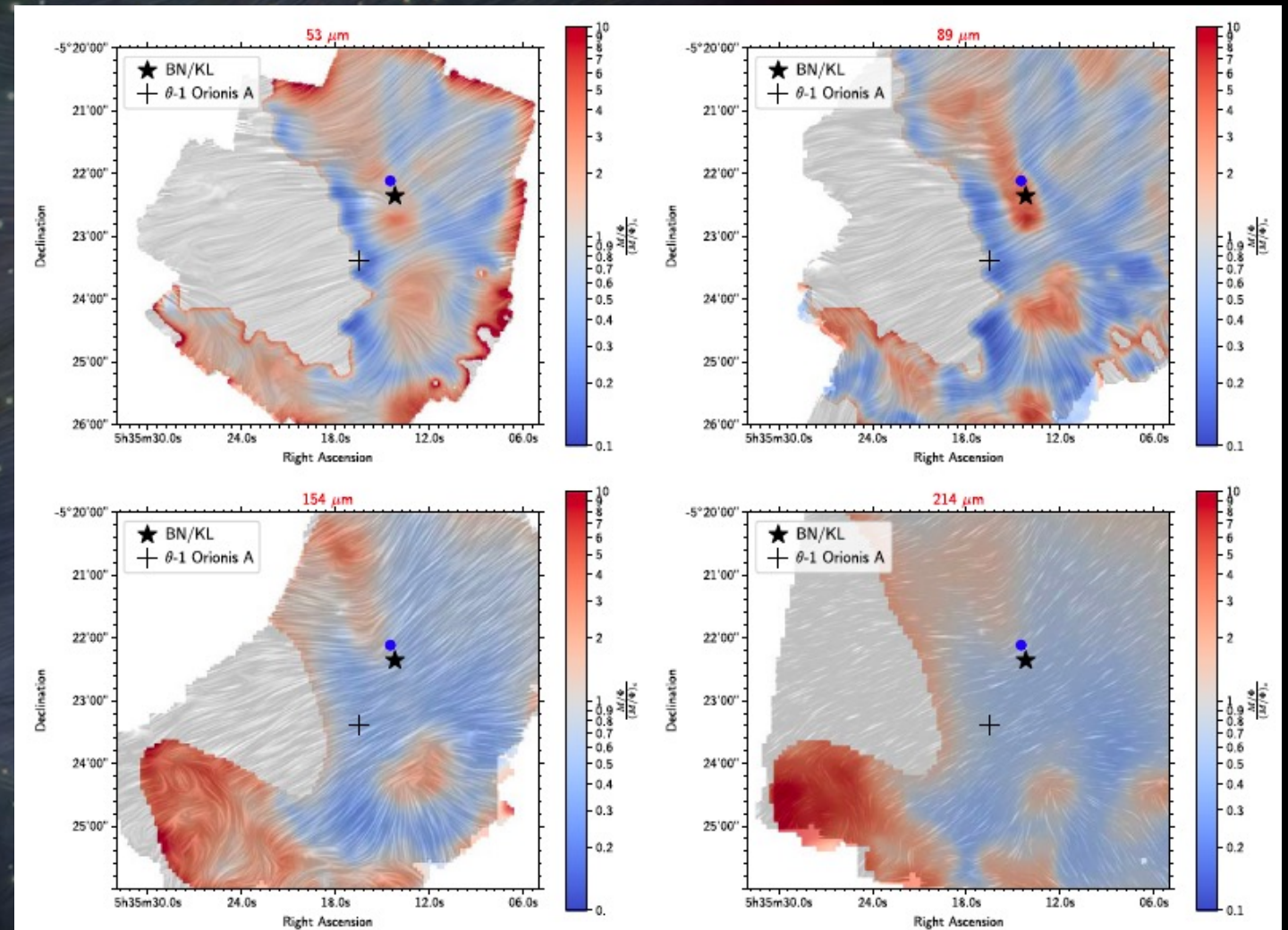
Maps of Total **B** strength

- $\varphi = 90$ deg \rightarrow in the POS.
- $\varphi = 0$ deg \rightarrow in the LOS.



M/ Φ Maps

Super-critical \rightarrow gravity
dominated
Sub-critical \rightarrow B-field
dominated



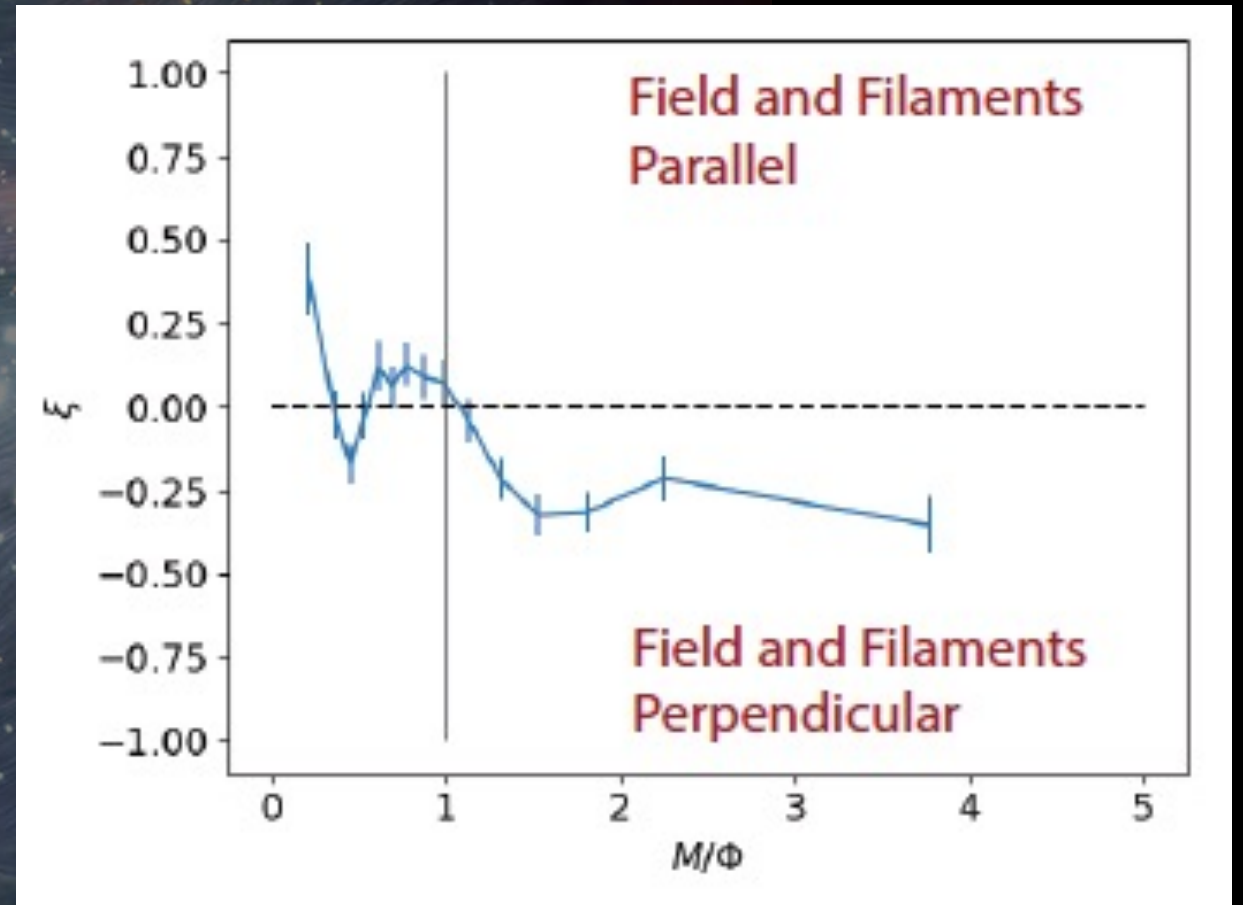
Guerra et. al., 2021

B - Filament Alignment

89 μm

Advantage of M/Φ :

- Constructing Histograms of Relative Orientation (HRO).
 - $M/\Phi > 1$ (M.D.) \rightarrow Perpendicular.
 - $M/\Phi < 1$ (G.D.) \rightarrow No preference.



Summary

- DCF + dispersion analysis within kernel provides a way to construct maps of POS B field.
- Local dispersion might contain information regarding LOS B – needs further (observations + simulations) testing.
- Variation with wavelength can be more than a resolution issue.
- Maps of M/Φ can complement HROs.

Future Work

1. Calibration of the DCF method

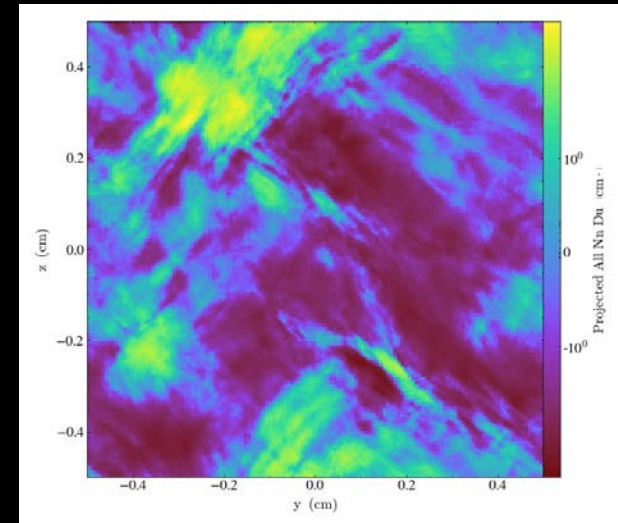
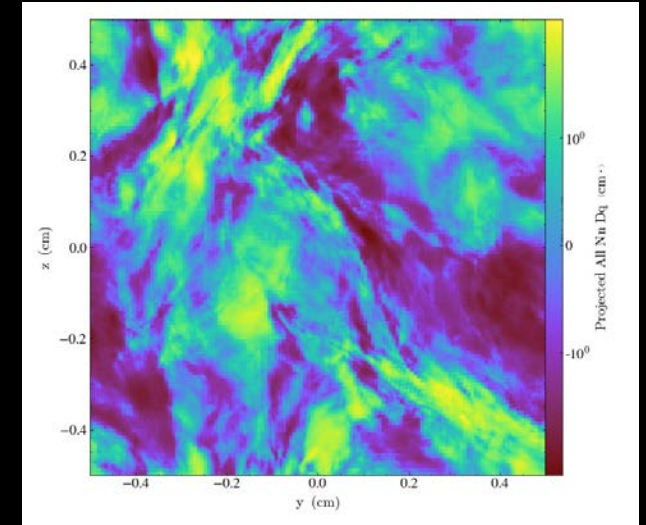
DCF known biases:

- Isotropic turbulence (assumption)
- **Flows** (assumption)
- **Angular resolution**
- Turbulence scale and type (solenoidal, compressive)
- Cloud's depth (uniform vs. non-uniform)

Numerical MHD simulations:

www.mhdturbulence.com

Synthetic q map



Synthetic u map

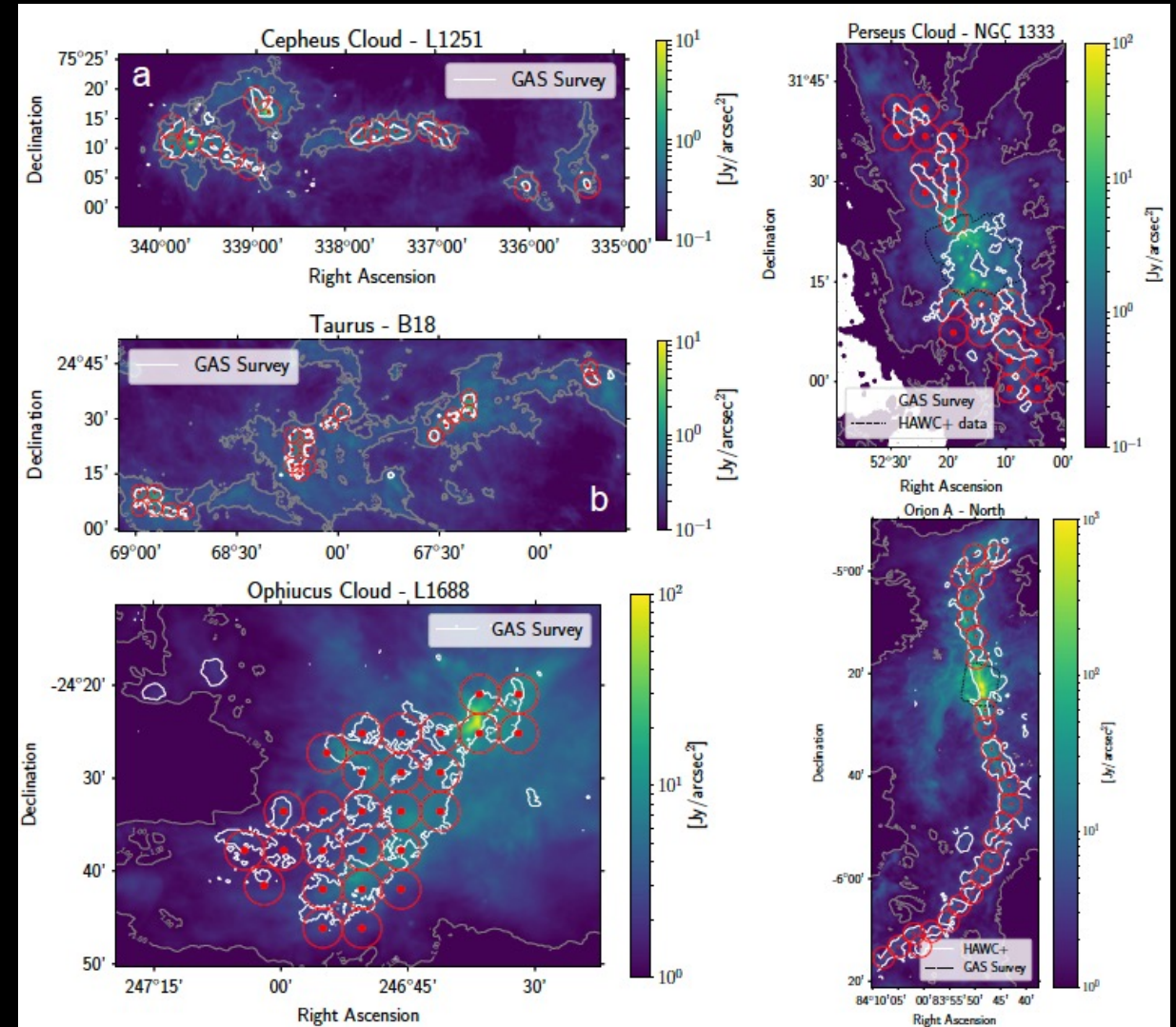
Future Work

2. Magnetic Field in the Molecular Clouds of the Gould Belt

- Archival data: HAWC+, Herschel, GAS.

Target Type	Cloud Complex	σ_v Tracer	Distance [pc]	HAWC+ Regions Observed	HAWC+ band	Spatial Scale [pc]
Primary	Orion	NH ₃ (1, 1)	450	OMC-1 OMC-2,3	A, C, D, E D	0.01-0.04 0.03
	Ophiuchus	NH ₃ (1, 1)	140	ρ -Oph L1688	A, C, D C, D	0.003-0.009 0.006-0.009
Secondary	Perseus	NH ₃ (1, 1)	300	NGC 1333 NGC 1448 IRAS 4A L1448	C D, E E	0.01 0.02-0.03 0.03
	Taurus	NH ₃ (1, 1)	140	L1544 Core	D	0.02
	Musca	-	160	Musca Filament	E	0.01
	Aquila Rift	-	260	Serpens S-1	D, E	0.01-0.02

- New observations: SOFIA DC9 HAWC+ 214 μ m Survey of GB clouds.
- Construction of M/ϕ maps and HROs.



Future Work

3. Disambiguation of POS B field direction

Energy minimization:

$$E = |J_{LOS}| + |\nabla \cdot B|$$

through simulated annealing:

- Randomly flip a vector \rightarrow calculate E .
- Accept:
 - $E < E_0$
 - $P(E) = \exp(-(E-E_0)/T) > P_{th}$
- Reduce T .
- Repeat.

89 μm

