



## **Magnetic fields surrounding LkH $\alpha$ 101** **taken by the JCMT BISTRO survey**

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**Vietnam National Space Center**

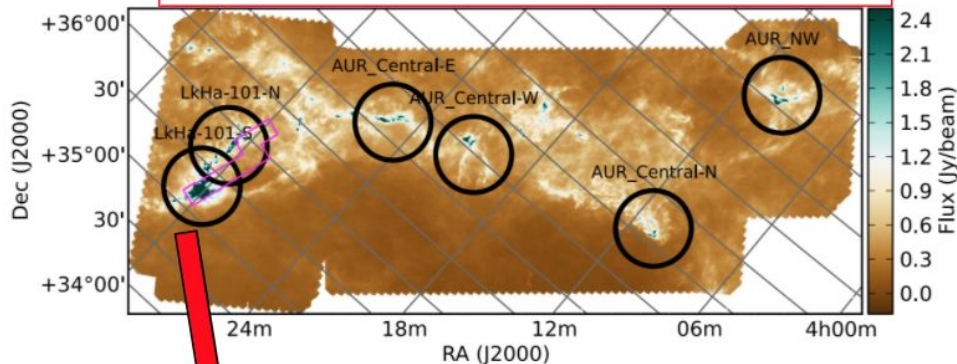
**Supervisors:** Dr. Pham Ngoc Diep (VNSC, Vietnam)  
Dr. Thiem Hoang (KASI, Korea)

# LkH $\alpha$ 101 Region

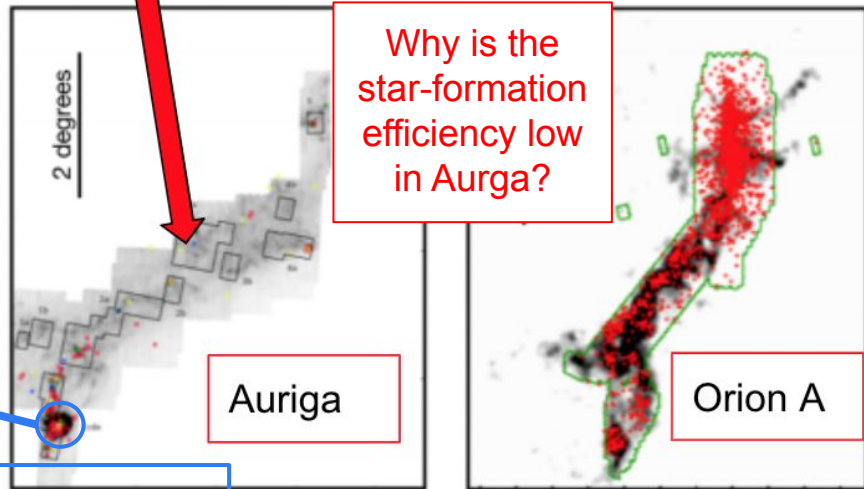
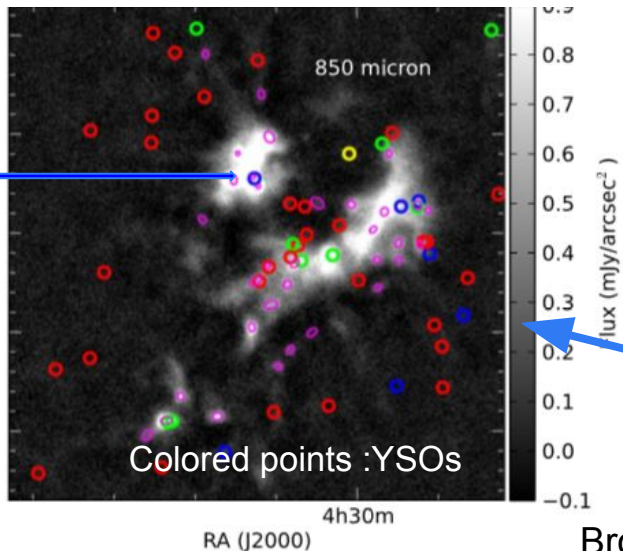
Highest star-formation efficiency in Auriga

33 candidate protostars with an only early-B star

## Auriga–California cloud



LkH $\alpha$  101



Why is the star-formation efficiency low in Auriga?

Auriga

Orion A

JCMT/Pol2 field

Broekhoven-Fiene+ 2018

red dots: protostars

# Grain Alignment

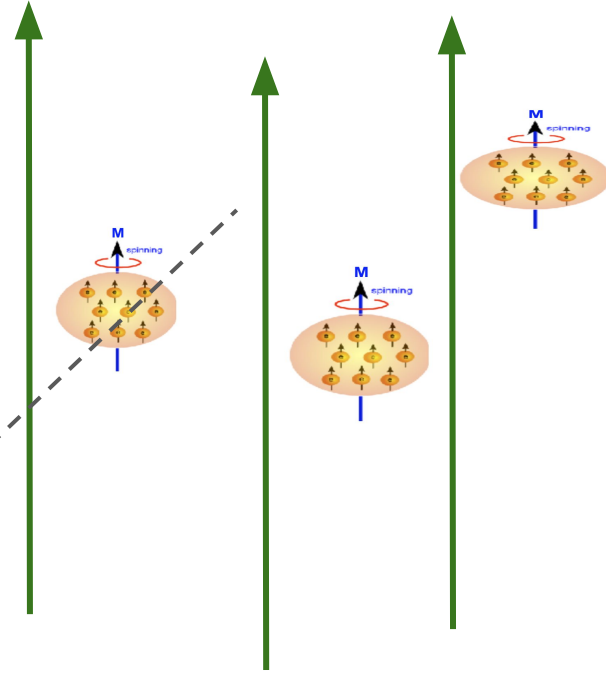
FIR/Sub-millimeter  
Dust thermal emission

**B-field**

**Polarization**



E.g. Lazarian & Hoang 2007

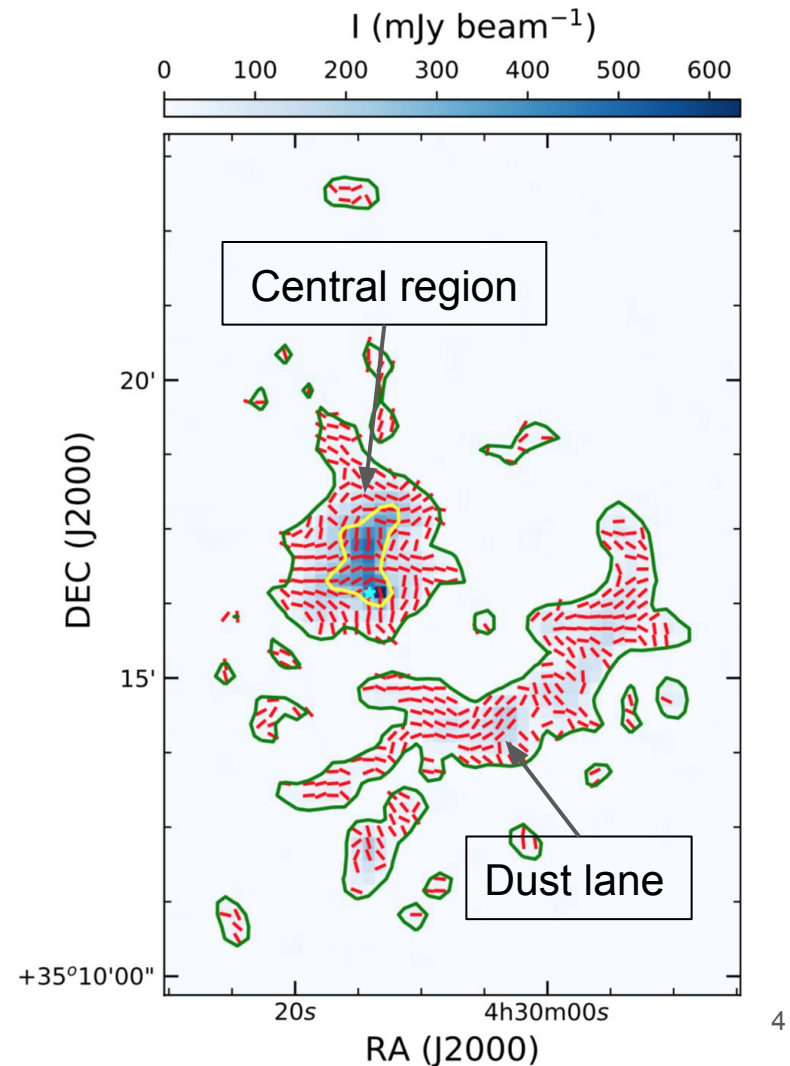


## B-field morphology

Central region: the field lines are perpendicular to each other running north-south and east-west

Dust lane: the B-fields has the tendency to follow the filamentary structure

Map of the B-field orientation (line segments) overlaid on the intensity map. The contours  $\sim 15$  and  $250$  mJy/beam



# Magnetic field strength: Davis, Chandrasekhar & Fermi method

$n(\text{H}_2)$ : volume density

$\Delta V$ : velocity dispersion

$\sigma_\theta$ : polarization angle dispersion

- Unsharp masking
- Structure function

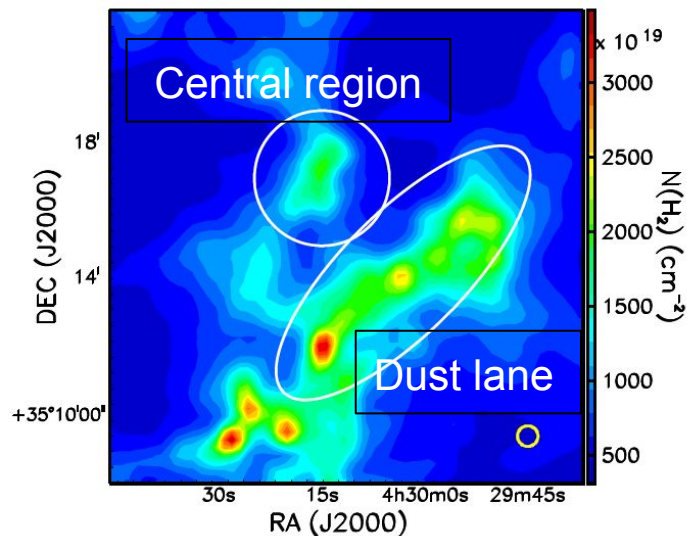
$$B_{\text{POS}} \approx 9.3 \underbrace{\sqrt{n(\text{H}_2)}}_{\sim \text{gas density}} \underbrace{\frac{\Delta V}{\sigma_\theta}}_{\sim \text{Alfven velocity}}$$

(Crutcher 2004)

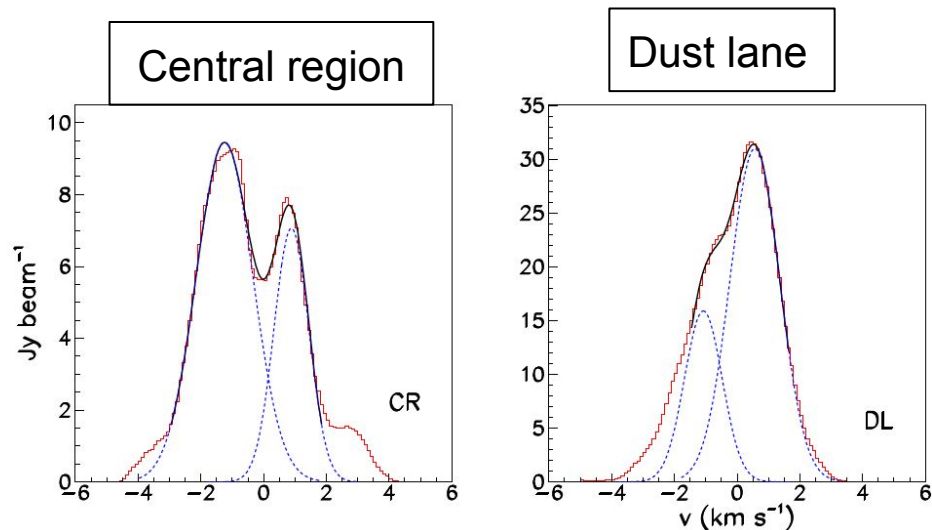
$\sim$  gas density     $\sim$  Alfven velocity

$n(\text{H}_2)$ : volume density  
( $N(\text{H}_2)$  Herschel)

$\Delta V$ : velocity dispersion  
(CO(3-2) HARP/JCMT)



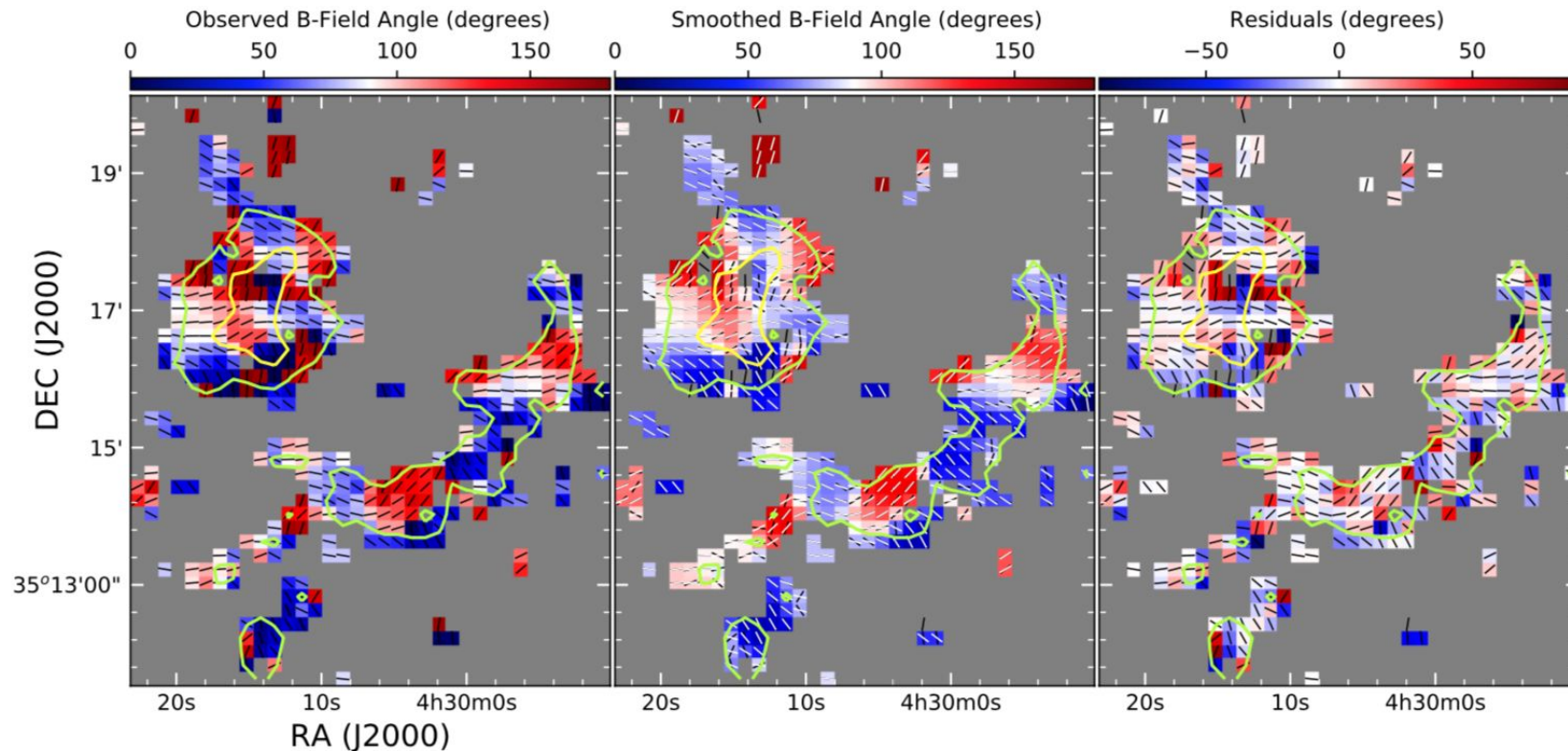
aHerschel column density map



JCMT/HARP CO(3-2) integrated spectra



# Polarization angle dispersion: Unsharp masking method (Pattle+2017)



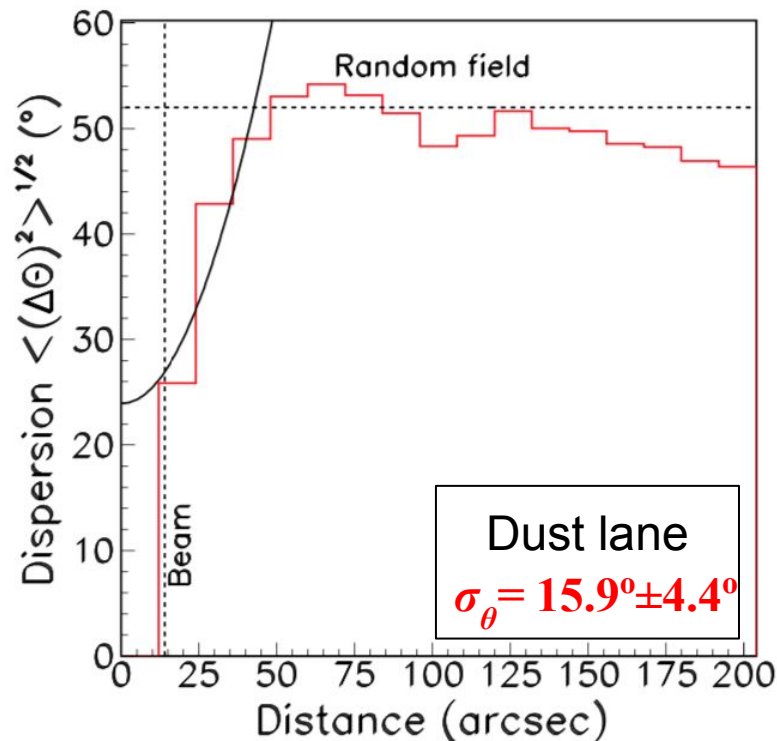
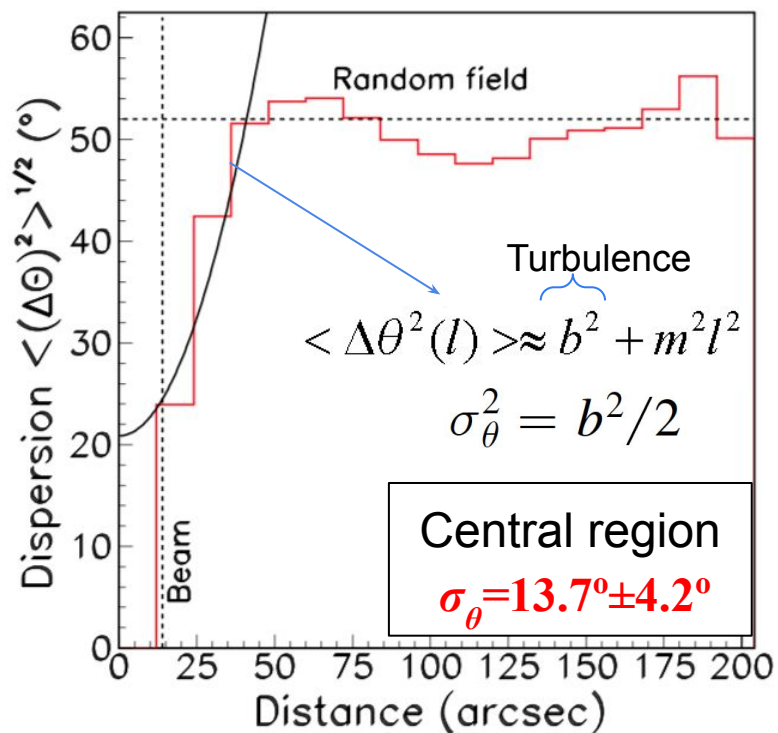
$$\theta_{meas}$$

$$\langle \theta \rangle \text{ of } (3 \times 3) \text{ box}$$

$$\Delta\theta = \theta_{meas} - \langle \theta \rangle$$

=> **angle dispersion  $\sigma_\theta$**

## Polarization angle dispersion: Structure function method (Hildebrand+2009)



Dispersion of polarization angles of all pairs of pixels having a distance  $l$  (arcsec)



## Mass-to-flux ratio

$$\lambda = 7.6 \times 10^{-21} \frac{N(\text{H}_2)}{B_{\text{pos}}} \quad \text{Crutcher 2004}$$

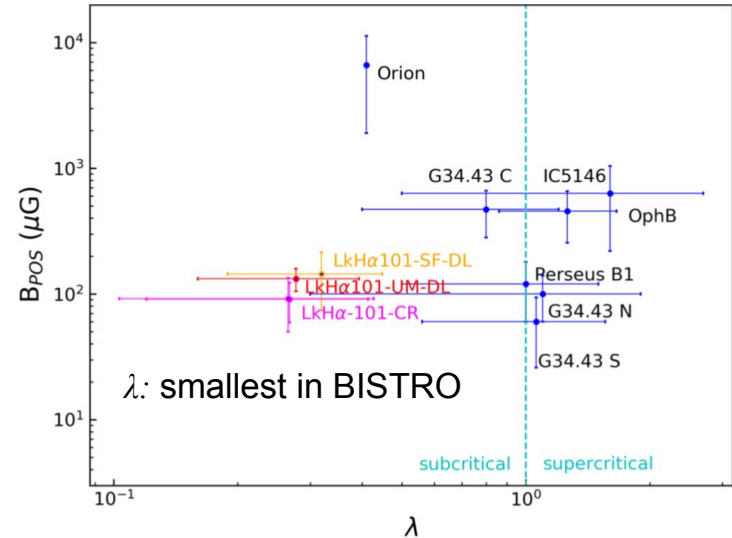
Regions are **subcritical**

=> the fields are strong enough to resist gravitational collapse

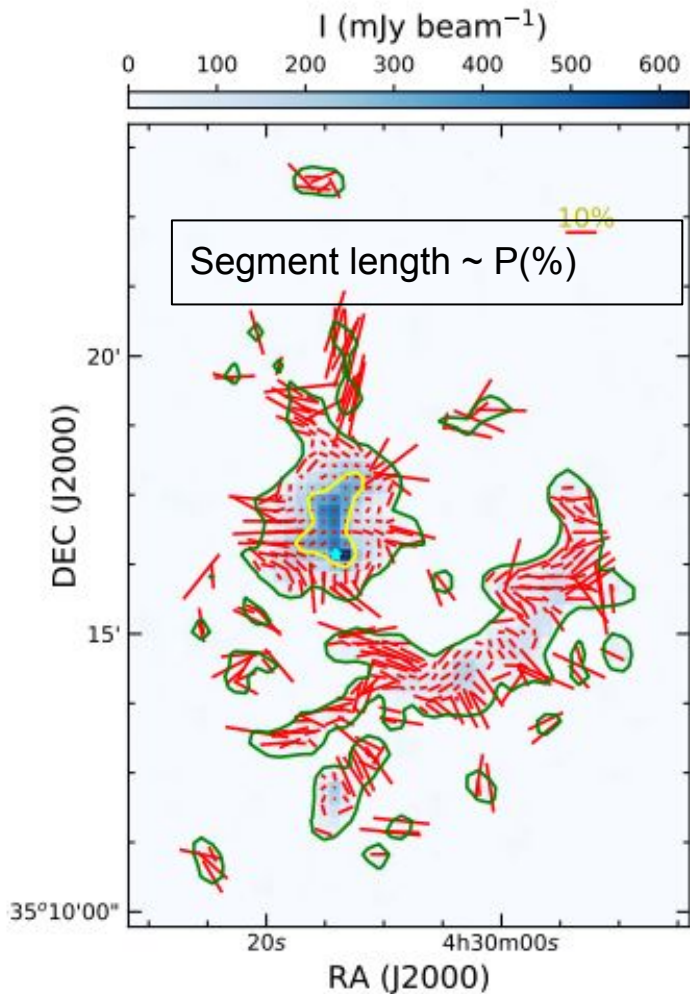
=> support the **low star forming efficiency** found in Auriga-California

## Results

		Central region	Dust lane
Unsharp Masking	$B_{\text{POS}} (\mu\text{G})$	<b>91±32</b>	<b>132±27</b>
	$\lambda$	<b>0.27±0.15</b>	<b>0.28±0.12</b>
Structure Function	$B_{\text{POS}} (\mu\text{G})$	<b>92±42</b>	<b>144±36</b>
	$\lambda$	<b>0.27±0.16</b>	<b>0.32±0.15</b>



# Polarization hole

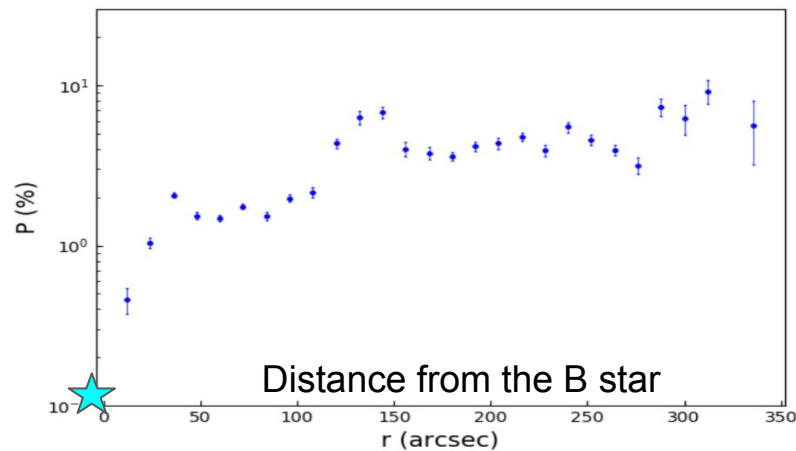
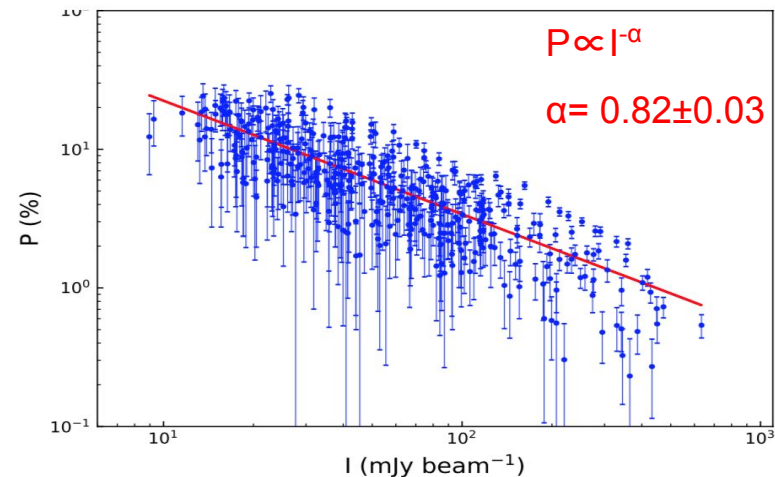


**Causes (?)**

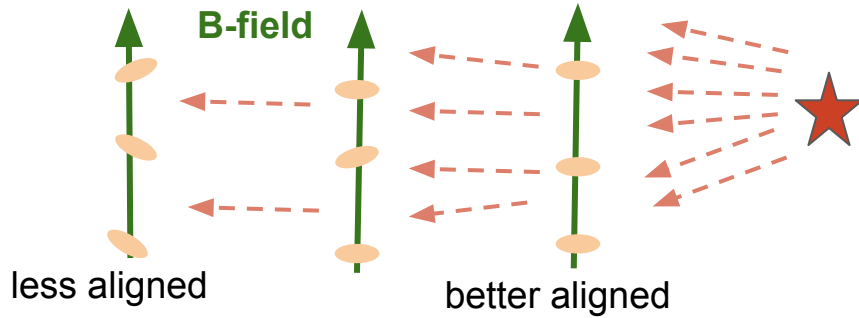
**B-field  
tangling**

or/and

**Radiative  
Torque  
Disruption  
(RATD)**



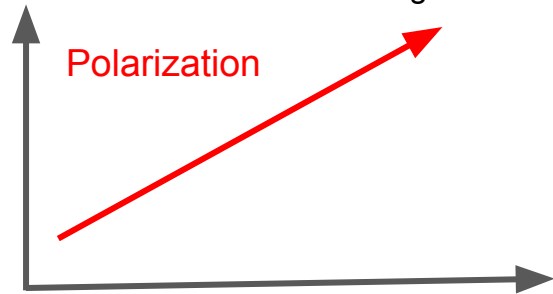
# RAdiative Torque Alignment (RATA) vs RAdiative Torque Disruption (RATD)



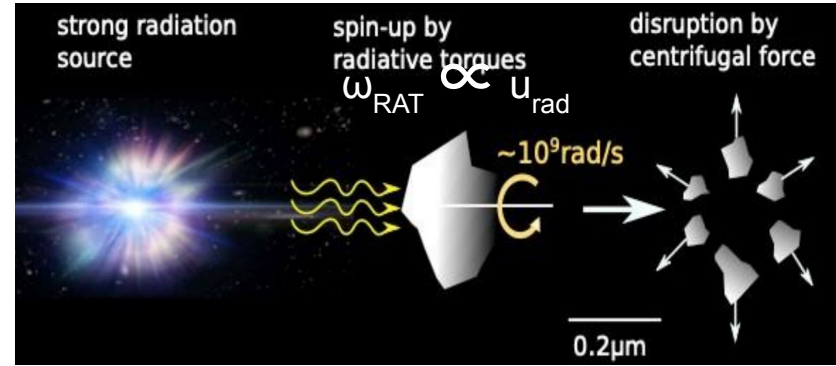
## RATA prediction:

$P$  (%) increases with increasing  $T_{\text{dust}}$

E.g. Lazarian & Hoang 2007



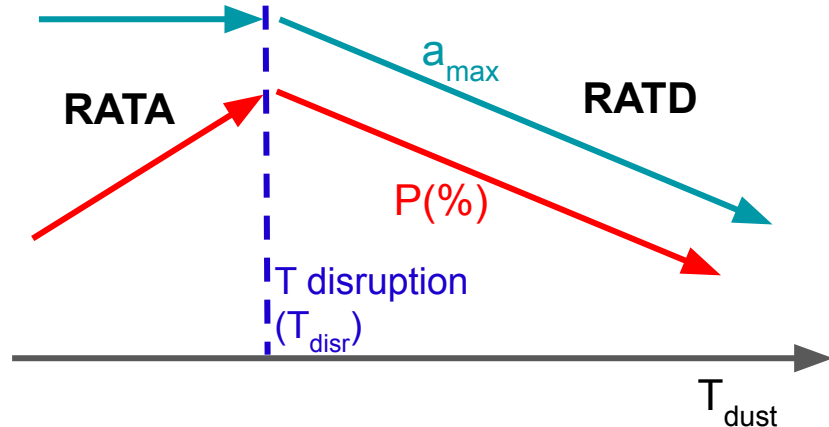
Radiation strength  $\sim$  Dust temperature ( $T_{\text{dust}}$ )



## RATD prediction:

Hoang, Tram + 2019

$P$  (%) increases and then decreases with increasing  $T_{\text{dust}}$



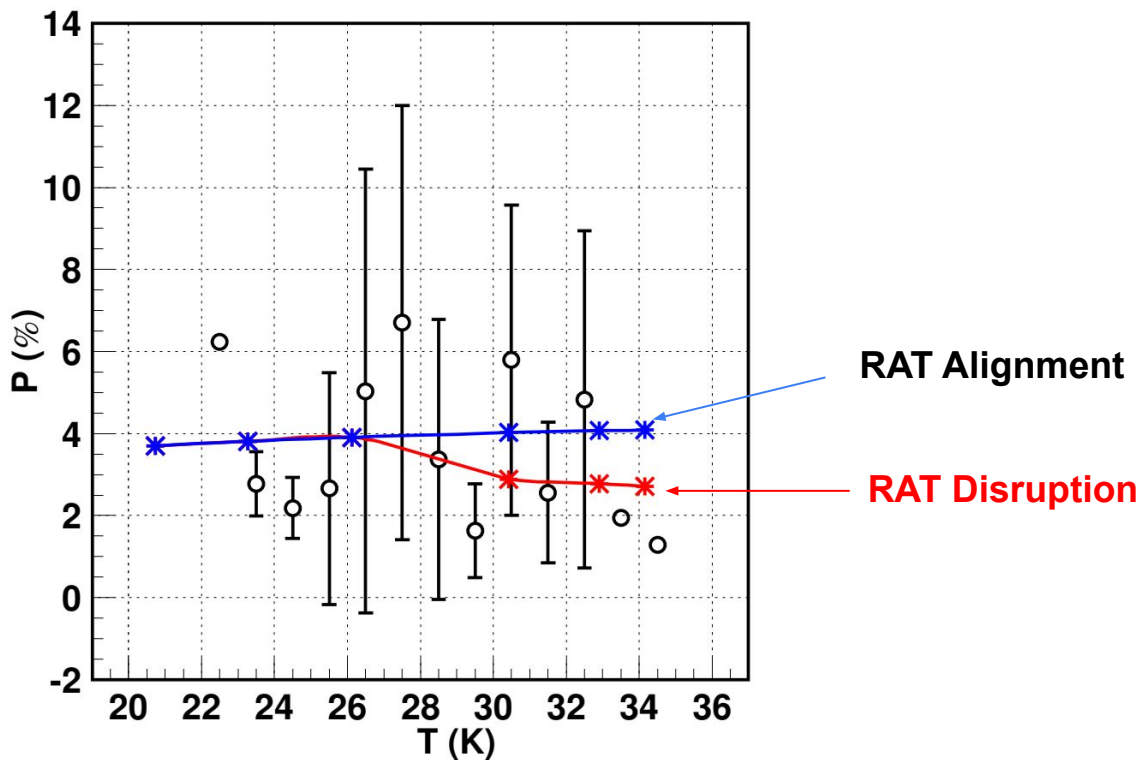
## LkH $\alpha$ 101: Central region

### Input parameters for the model

$\rho_{\text{dust}}$	$S_{\text{max}}$	$10^7 \text{ erg cm}^{-3}$
	Axial ratio	0.333
	Volume density of the dust grains, $\rho$	$3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
	$a_{\text{min}}$	$10 \text{ \AA}$
	$a_{\text{max}}$	$1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
	Size distribution power index, $\beta$	-3.5 or -4
Gas	$T_{\text{gas}}$	20 K
	$n_{\text{H}}$	$1.22 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Ambiance	Mean wavelength, $\lambda$	$0.45 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
	Anisotropy degree of radiation field, $\gamma$	1

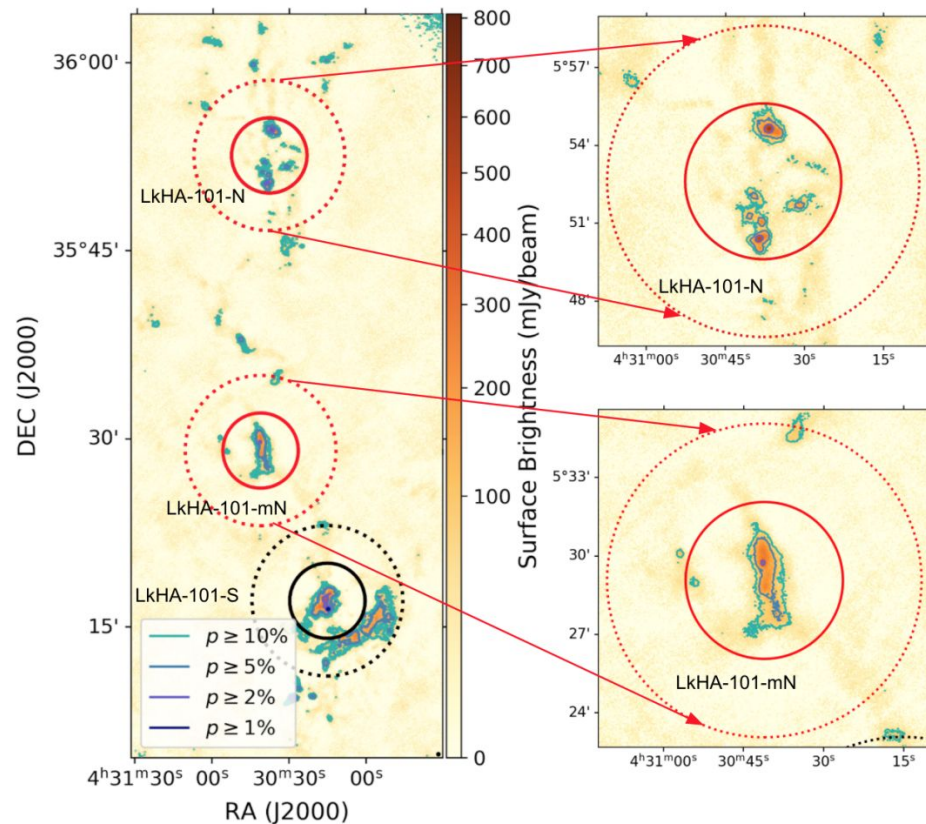
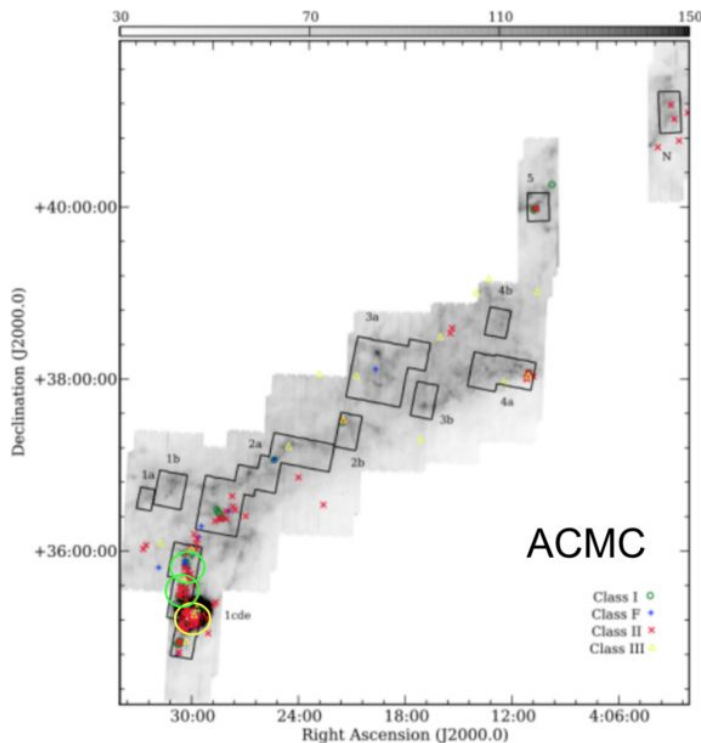
Lee+ 2020

### P(%) vs. $T_{\text{dust}}$ (K) RAT predictions



## JCMT proposal

accepted two more fields: explore the criticality of the region.



# Conclusions

- We performed the first high resolution measurement of magnetic field surrounding the LkH $\alpha$ -101 region. The measured **field strength is  $\sim 100 \mu\text{G}$** .
- Mass-to-magnetic-flux-ratio  $\lambda \approx 0.3$  supports for the **low star forming efficiency of Auriga-California** (LkH $\alpha$ -101 is the densest region of Auriga).
- **The polarization fraction decreasing with increasing proximity to the only B star of the region** (polarization hole) can be explained by the joint effect of **RAT-A and RAT-D or the field tangling**.
- A 22A proposal to observe two more fields in Auriga with JCMT/POL-2 is accepted, it will be interesting to study more about the B-fields, criticality, and dust physics in the region.

**Thank you for your attention!**