

Hungry Baby Star Eating A Dusty Hamburger and Spitting Spinning Bullets

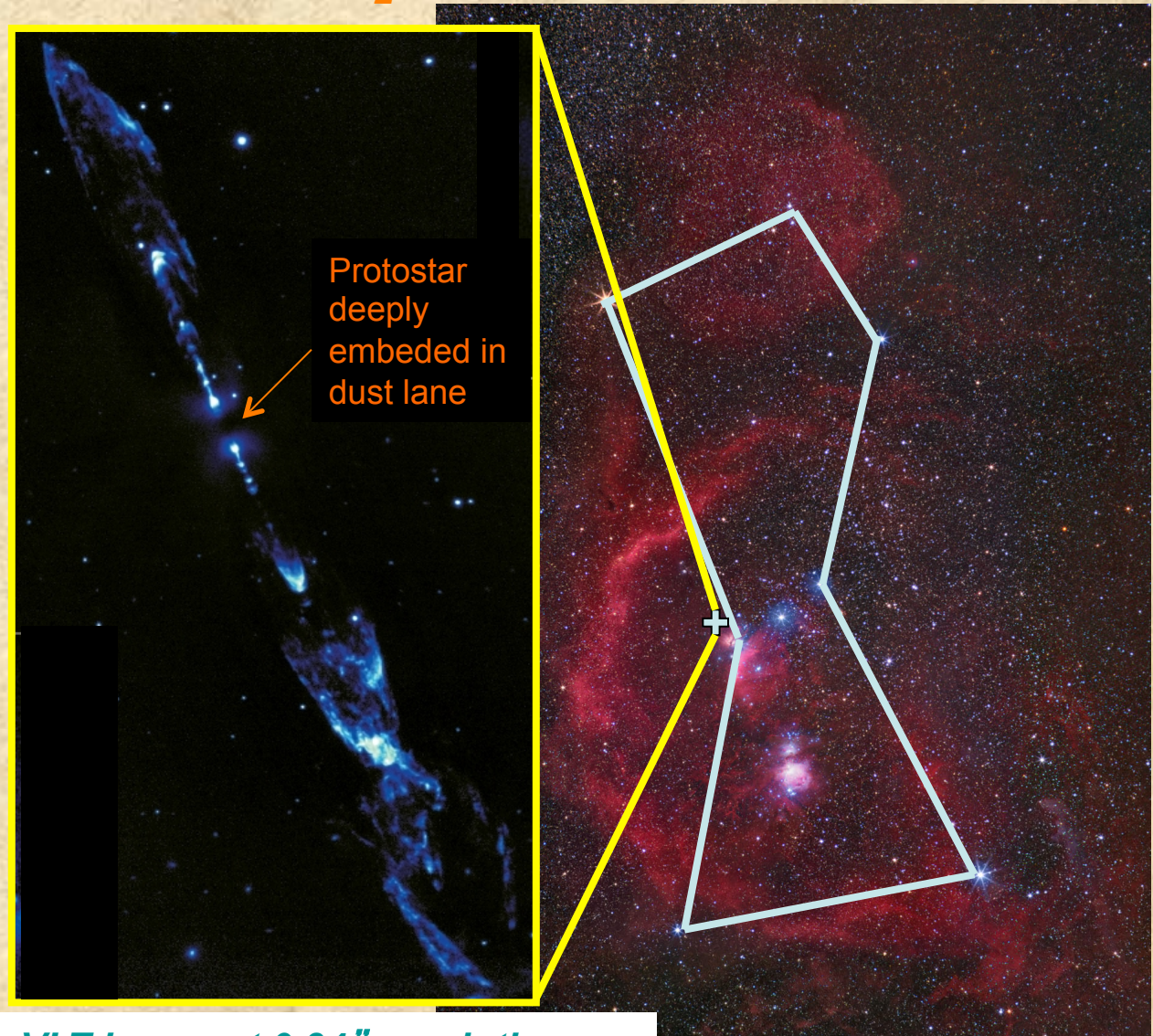


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HH 212 Jet in H₂ Orion Constellation

Molecular jet powered
by a Class 0 protostar
with $\sim 0.2 M_{\odot}$ at \sim
40,000 yr old

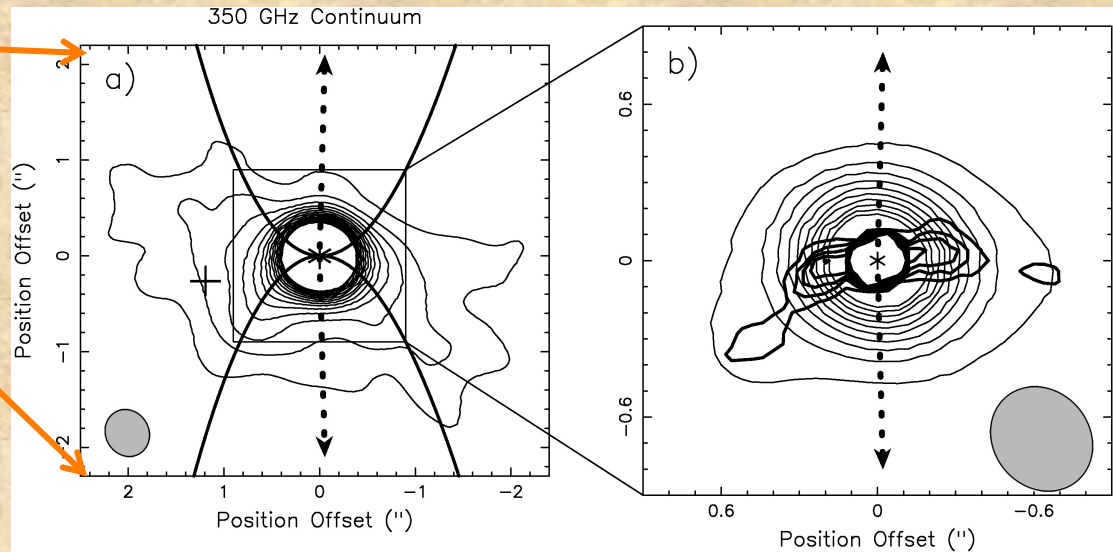


VLT image at 0.34" resolution
McCaughrean et al. 2002

ALMA
350 GHz
Dust Cont.

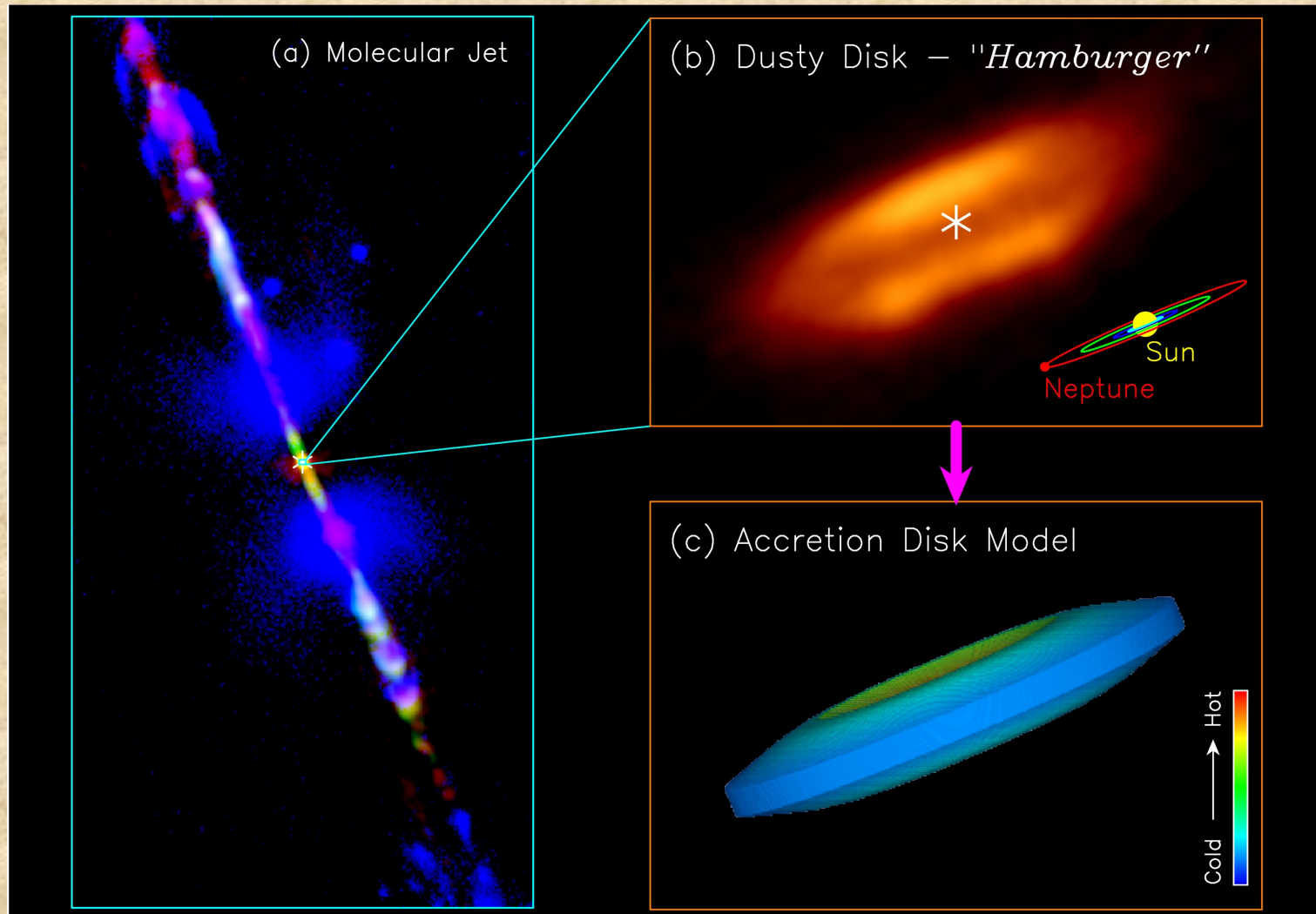
Protostellar Jet, Envelope, Disk in HH 212 system

ALMA resolving the Flattened Envelope+Disk
at $\sim 0.4''$ res. in 350 GHz continuum. The
disk radius $< 0.3''$ (120 AU) (Lee et al. 2014)



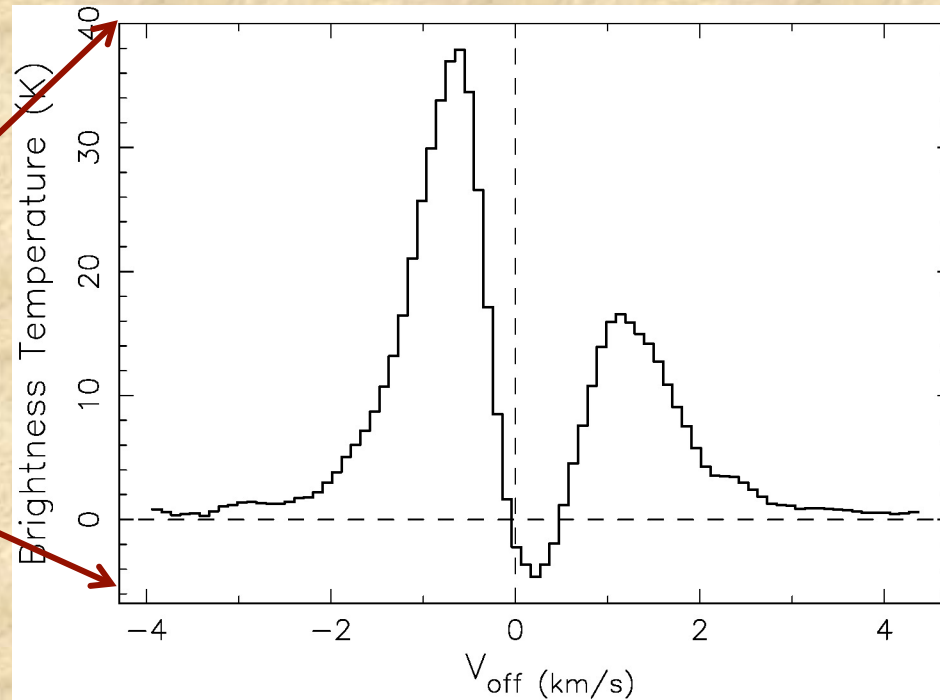
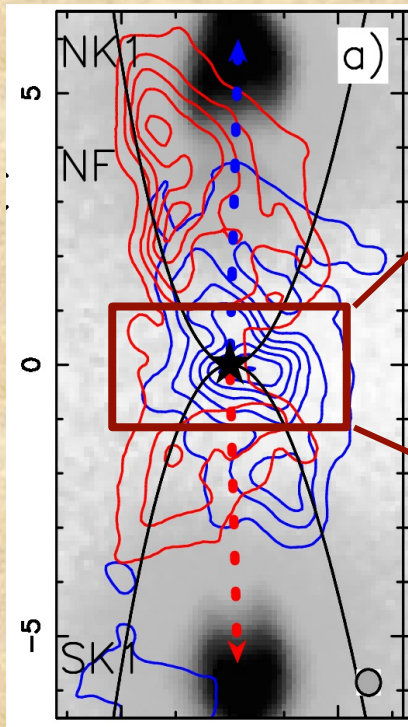
Really a disk? Structure? rotating?
The flattened envelope infalling?

Zooming in at $0.02''$ (8AU) in 345 GHz with ALMA



Lee et al. 2017, Science Advances

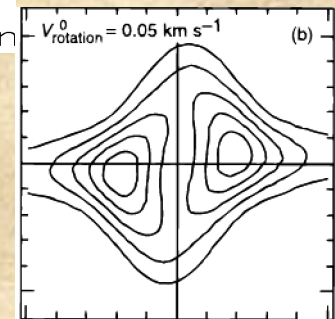
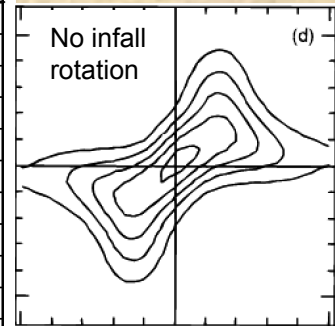
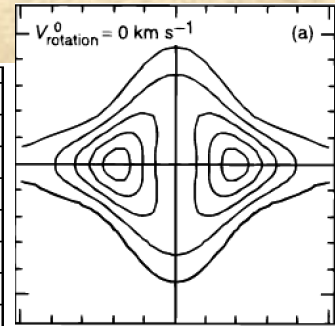
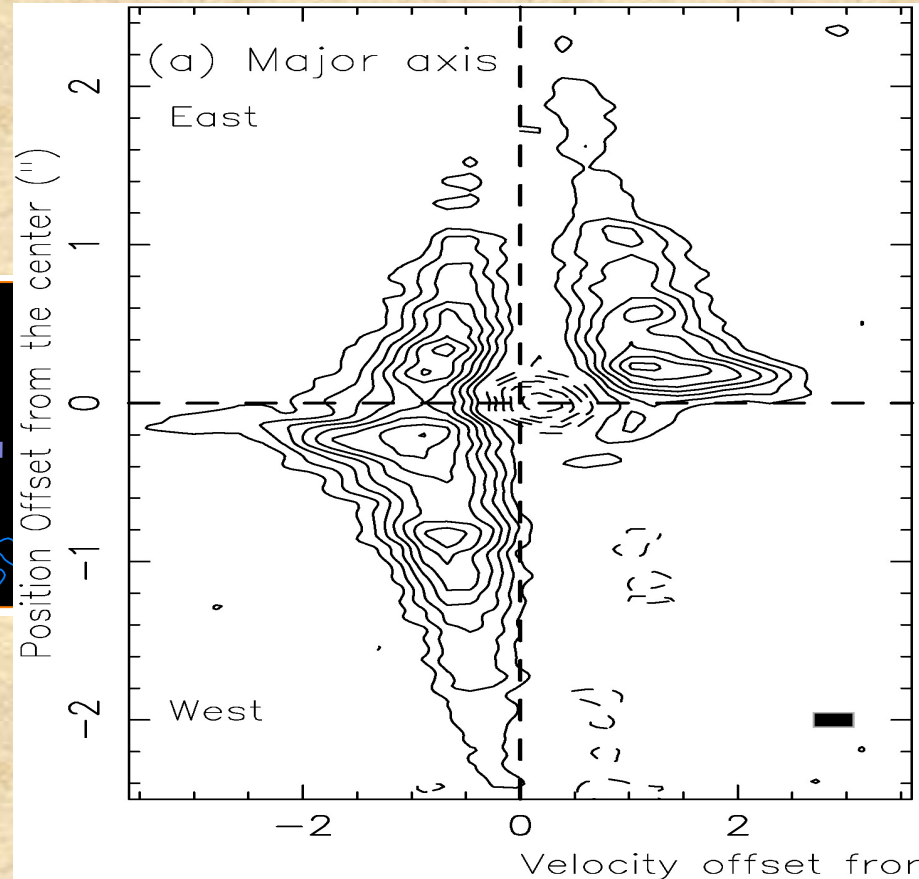
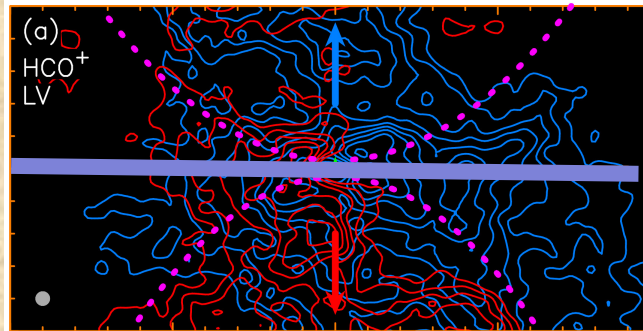
ALMA HCO^+ spectrum toward the central region of the Envelope and disk at $\sim 0.45''$ res



Inverse P Cygni line profile (Lee et al. 2014)

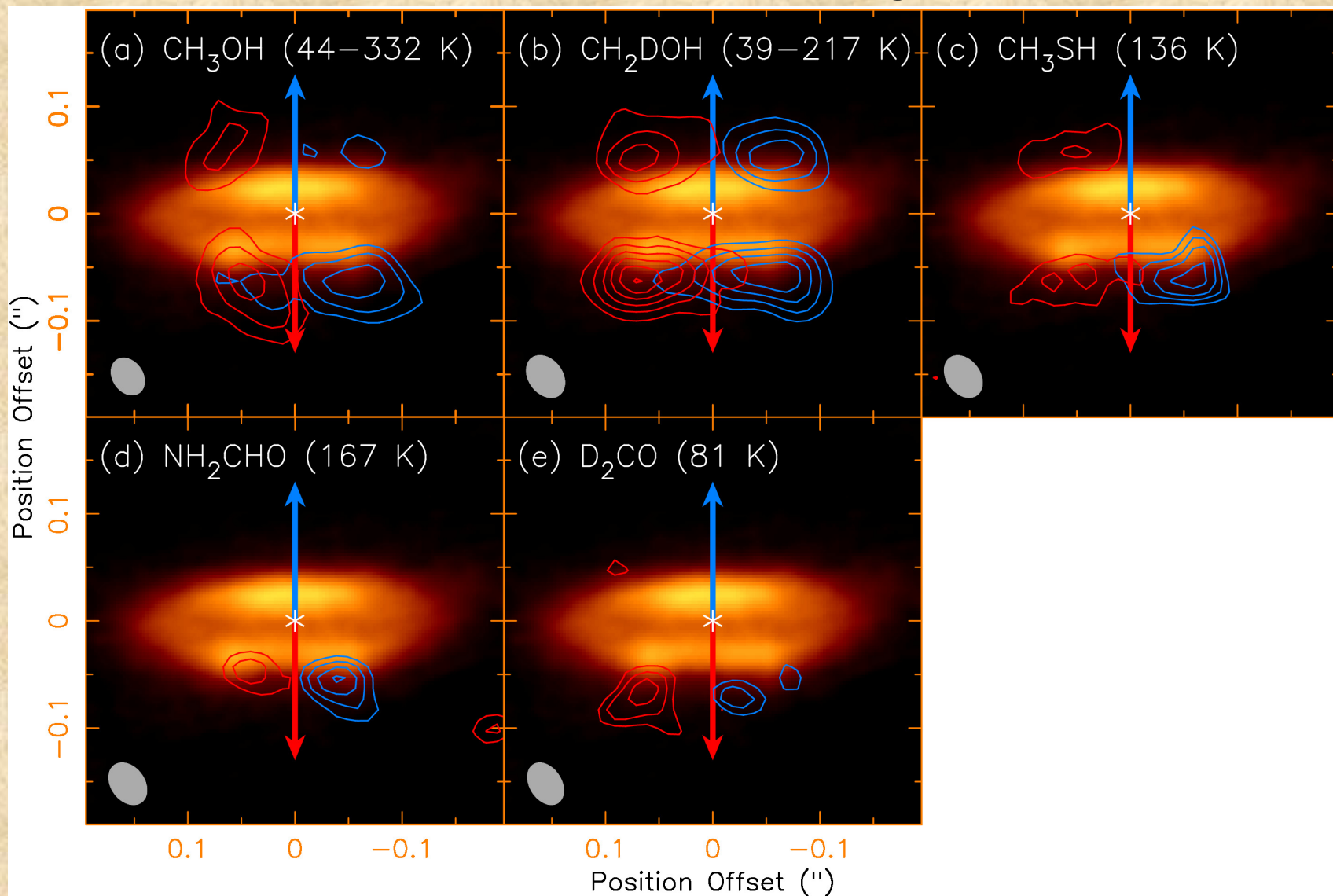
- ➔ Infalling envelope (Rotating also?)
- ➔ Self absorption
- ➔ Further absorption against the disk

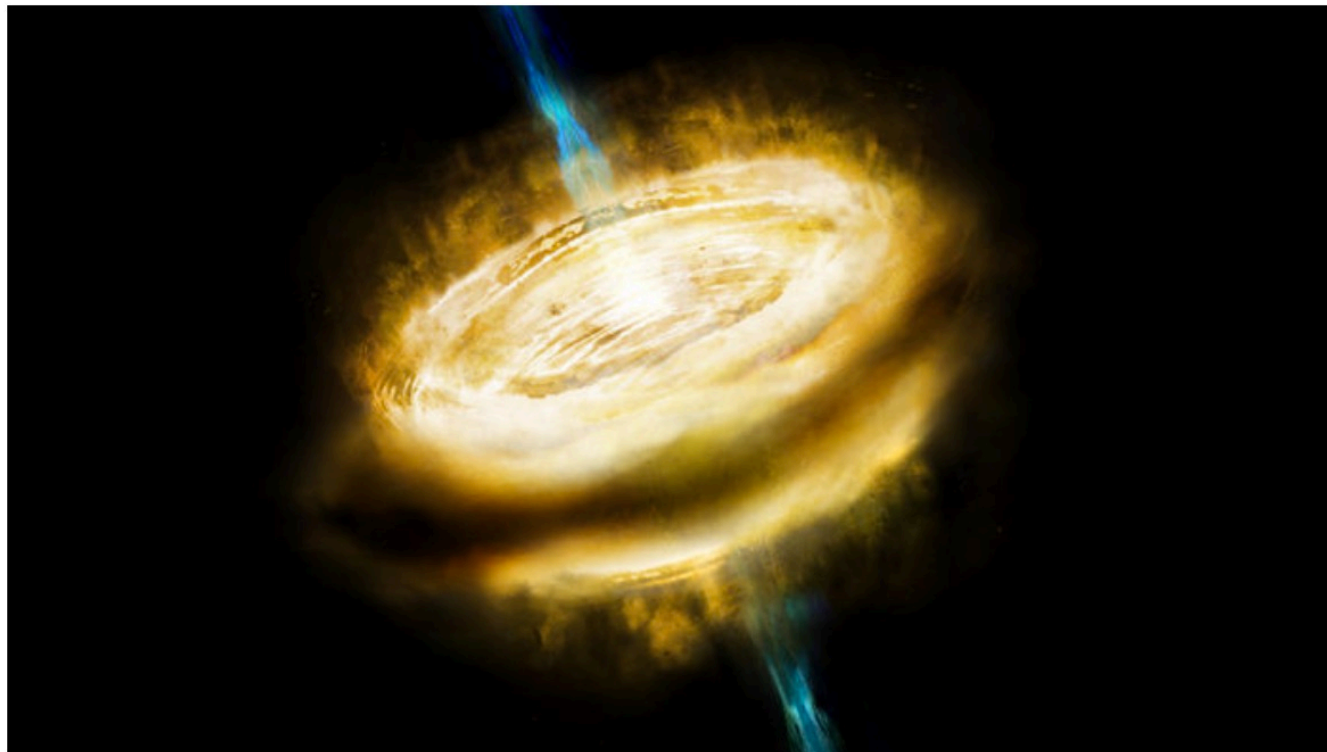
PV Diagram along the envelope axis at 0.04'' res



Infalling rotating envelope

Disk Atmosphere in Complex Organic Molecules





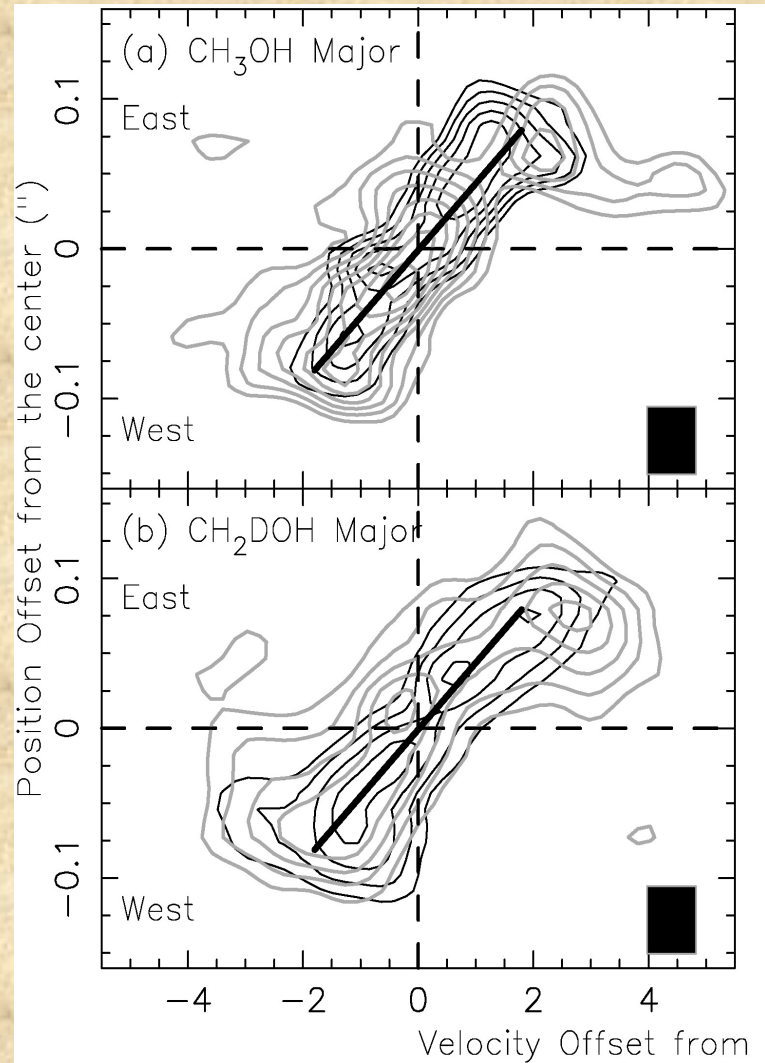
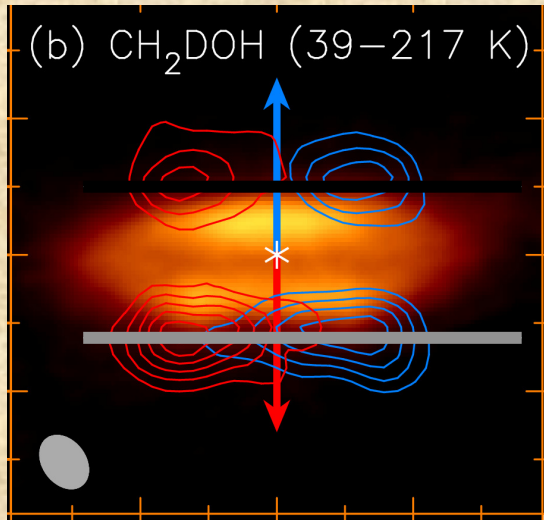
Star-forming disks contain complex molecules early on. Credit: ASIAA/Jung-Shan Chang

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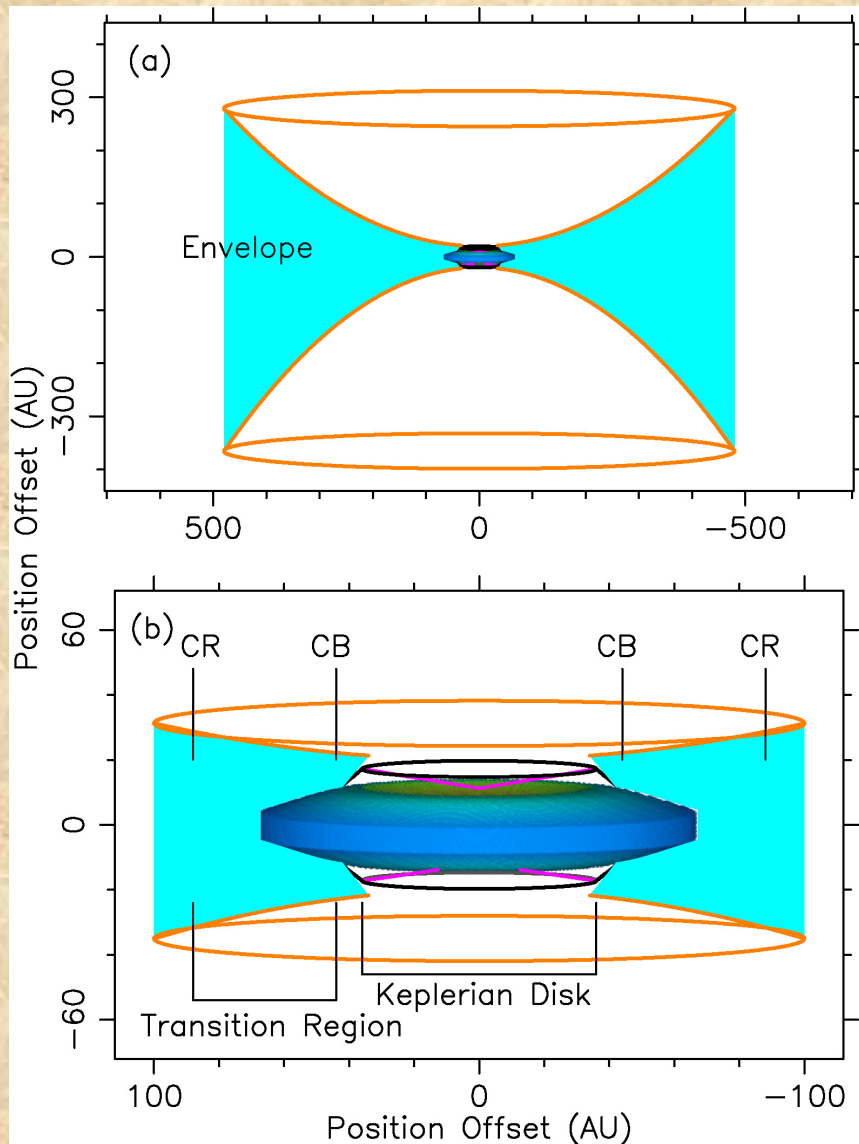
Organic molecules spotted in star-forming disk

Life's building blocks seen around young would-be star.

Kinematic of the Disk Atmosphere



Cartoon for the flattened envelope and disk



Flattened Envelope

[0.1" (40 AU) –
2.5" (1000 AU)]

Disk [0.0025" (1 AU)
– 0.1" (40 AU)]

CB: Centrifugal Barrier
CR: Centrifugal radius

Kinematic model for the envelope & disk

In the envelope, we assume conservation of l & energy:

$$v_{\phi} = \frac{l}{r} \quad v_r = -\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r} - \frac{l^2}{r^2}}$$

Then, Centrifugal radius (CR):

$$r_c = \frac{l^2}{GM}$$

Centrifugal Barrier (CB):

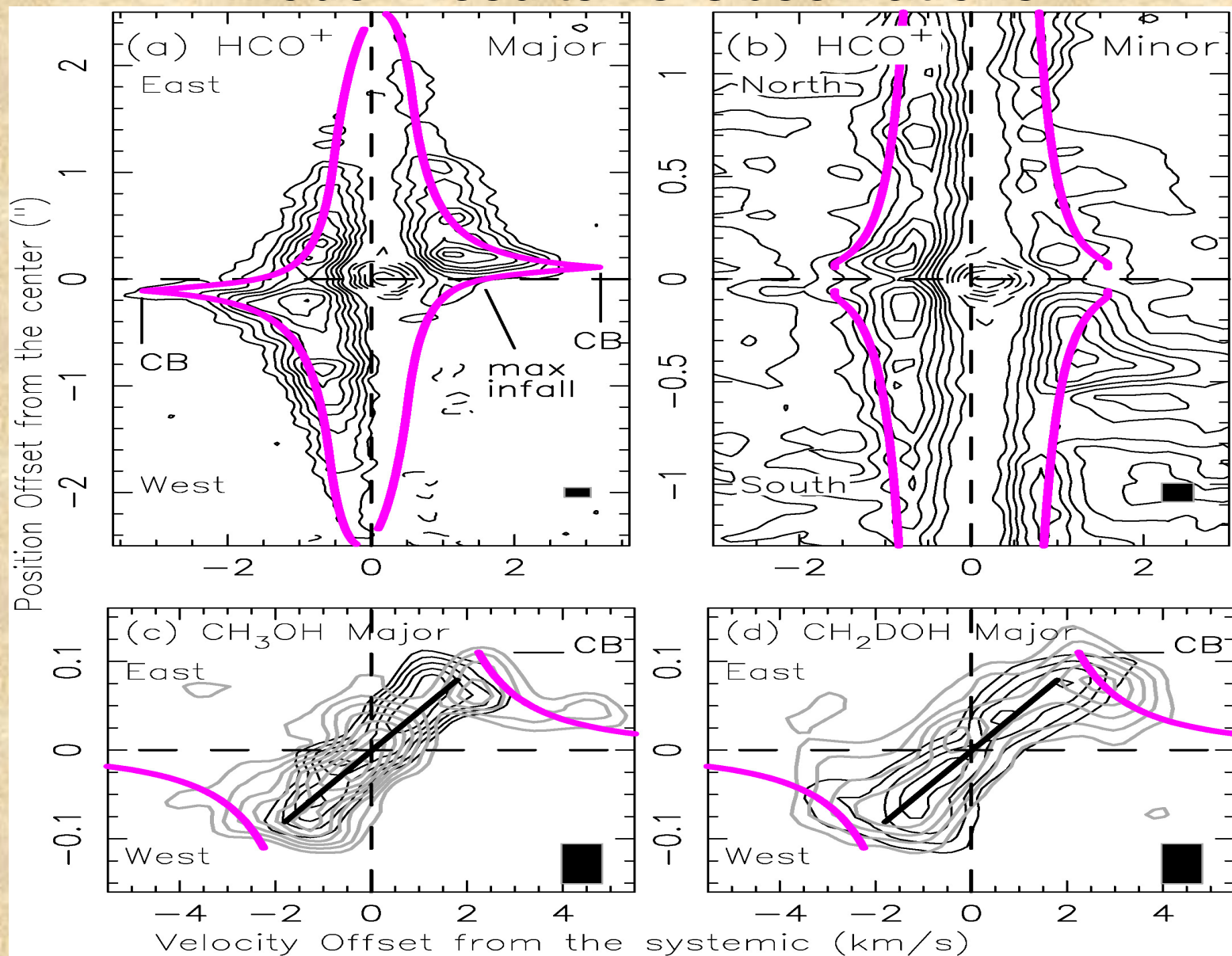
$$r_0 = \frac{l^2}{2GM}$$

In the disk with $r \leq r_0$, we assume a Keplerian rotation

$$v_{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

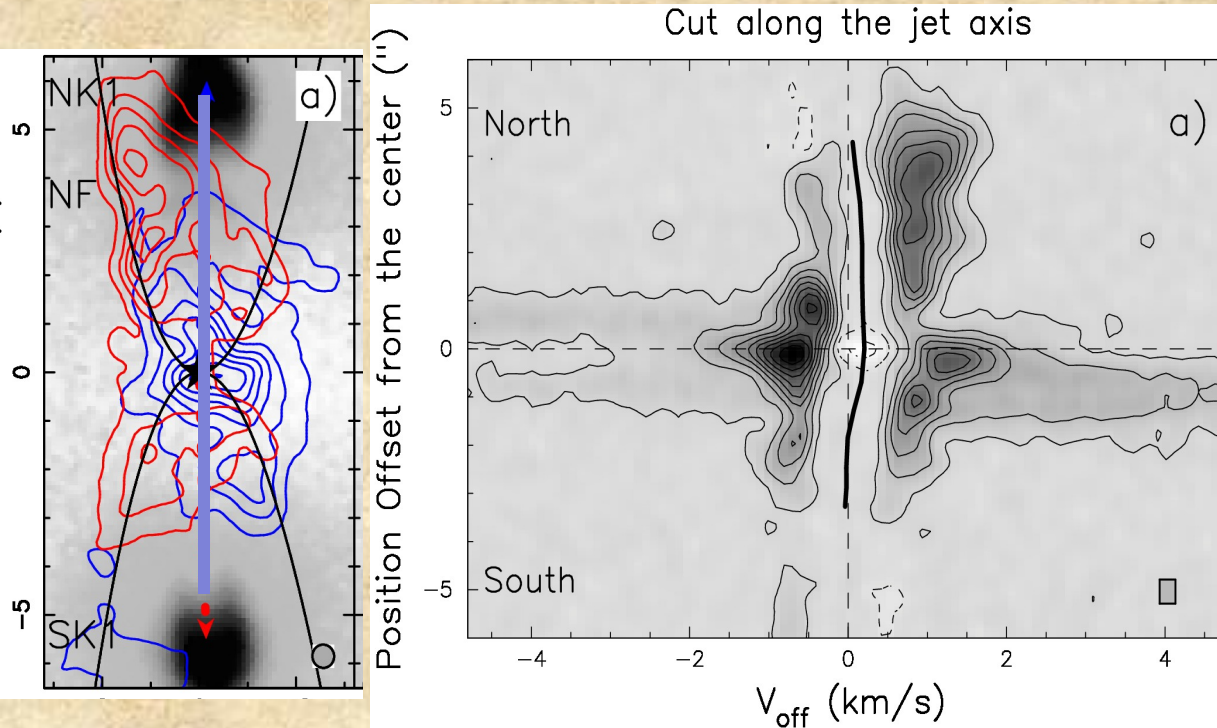
➔ Only 2 parameters, l and M

Model Results vs Observations



Position-Velocity Diagram along the jet axis in HCO^+

Extended Infalling envelope +
Hour-glass B-field morphology

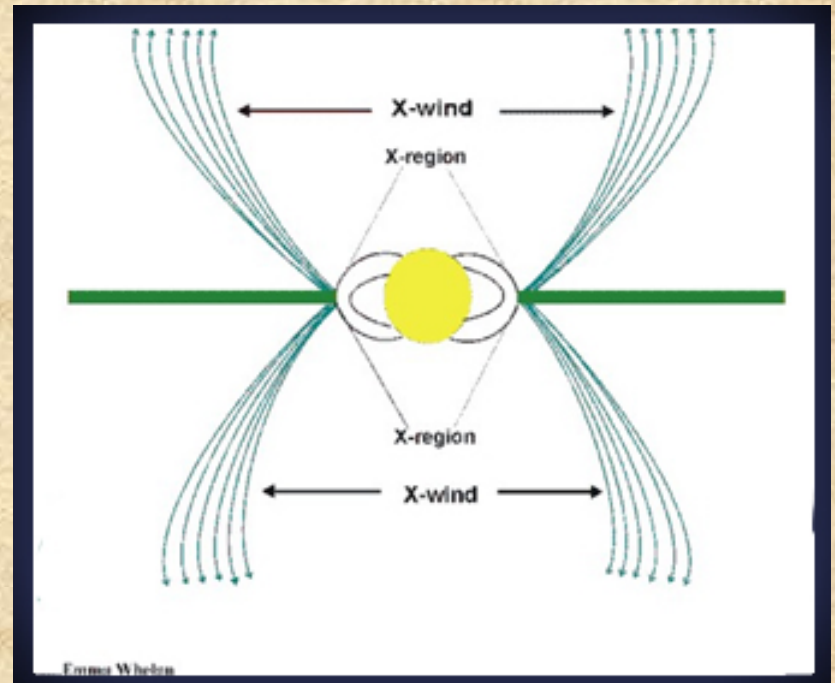
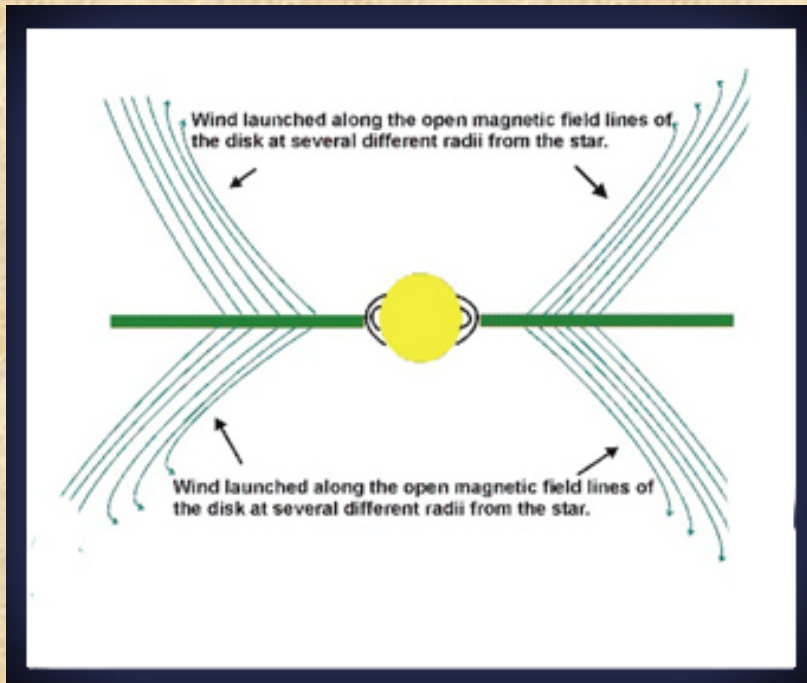


➔ Magnetic field regulated infall motion
in extended envelope?

Two most popular jet models

Disk wind model: a range of disk radii down to corotation radius!

X-wind model: at corotation radius (X-point)!

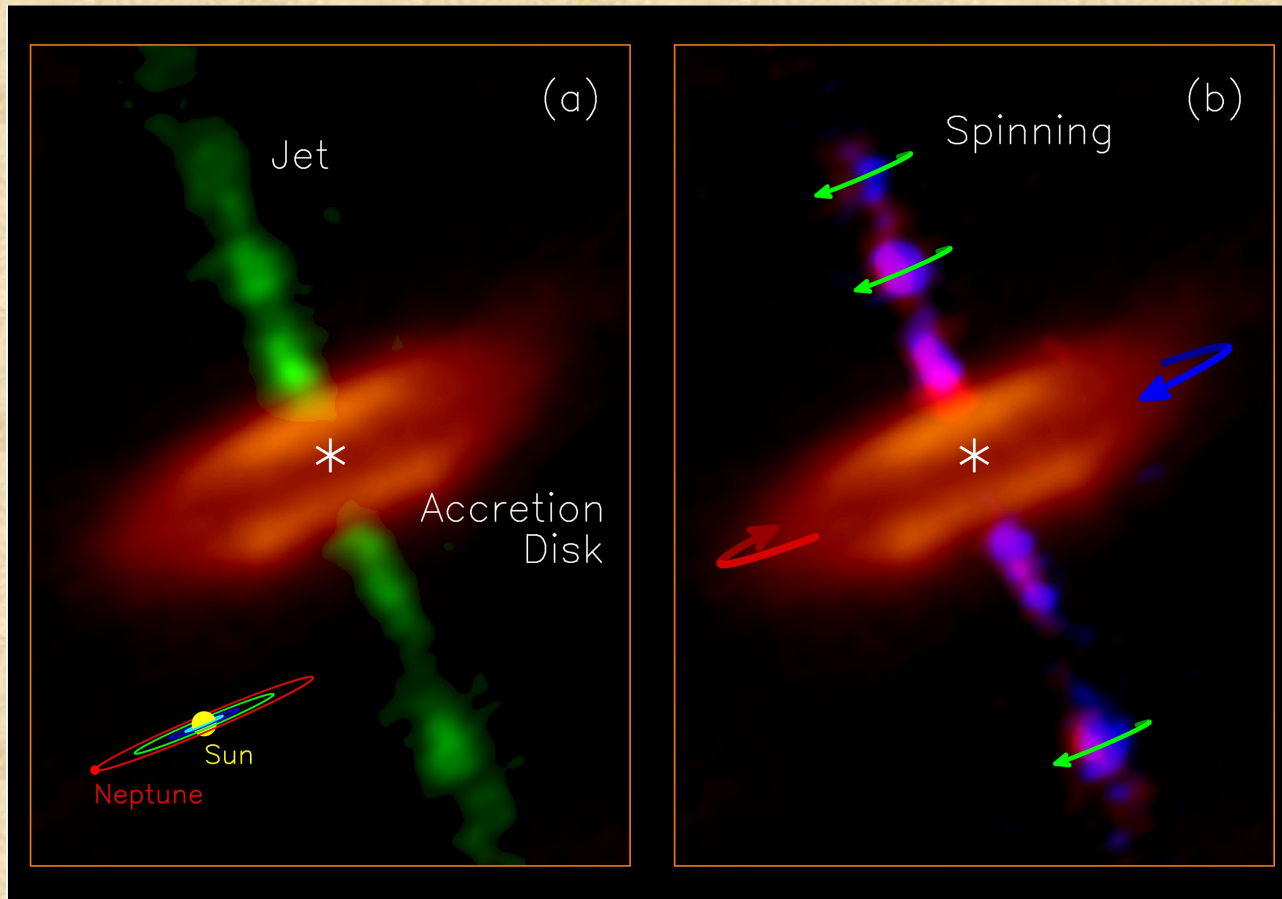


From JetSet webpage!

****** Jets are likely to be the dense central parts of the winds**

Different launching radii are adopted in the two models and thus different angular momenta can be carried by the jets.

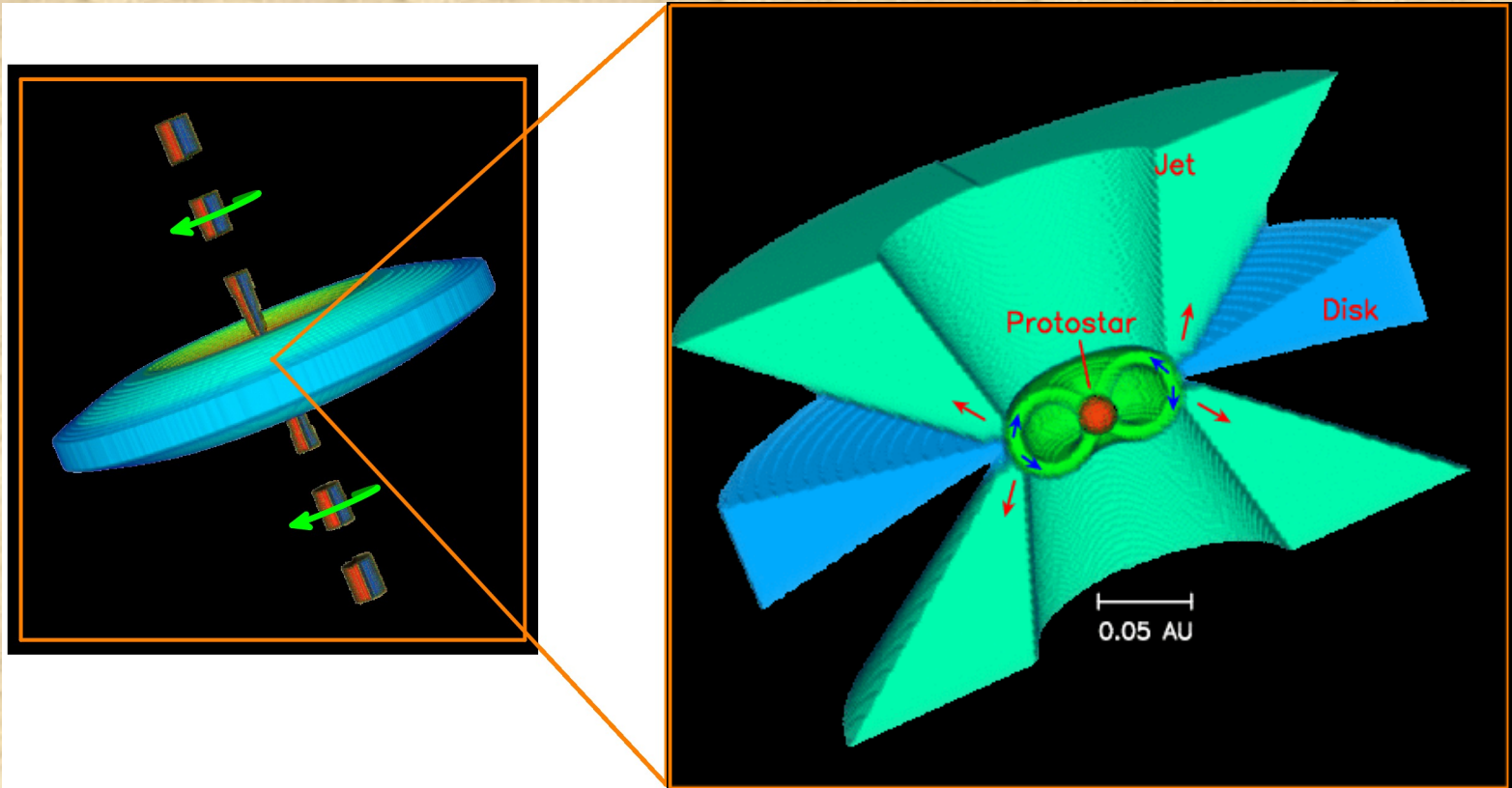
SiO Innermost Jet at 0.02'' res: jet rotation

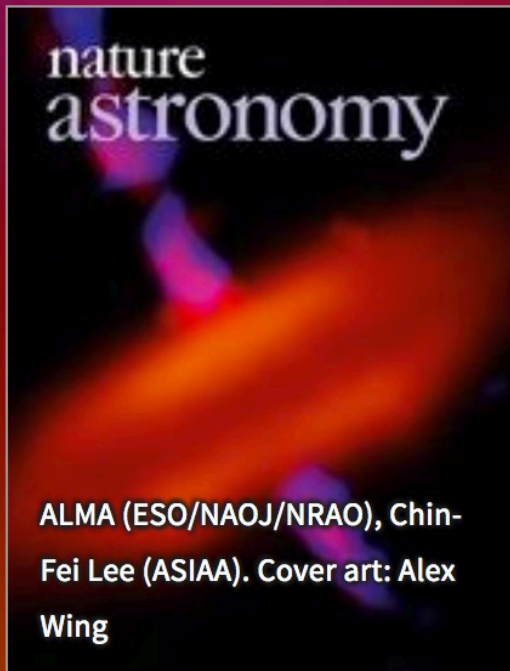


Sense of velocity gradient is the same as that of disk
==> jet rotation with $v \leq 10$ AU km/s!

→ Launching radius ~ 0.05 AU (Lee et al. 2017)

Accretion And Jet launching





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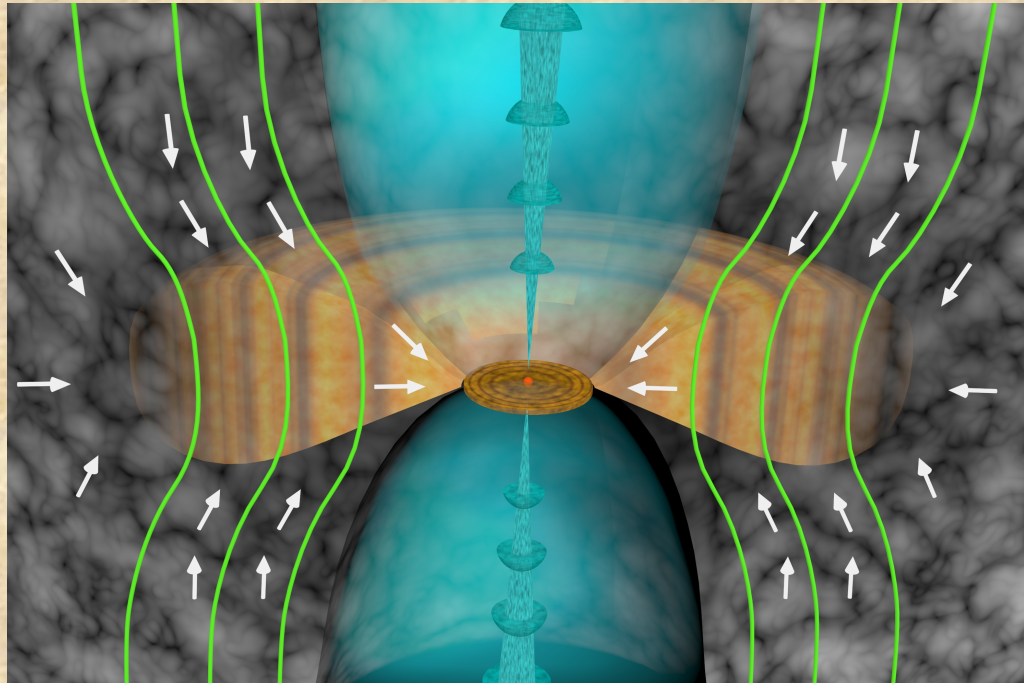
Spinning bullets from a young gun

Observations of a narrow, high-velocity jet launched from the innermost regions of a protostar/disk system reveal the presence of spinning clumps of material within the jet. This putative rotation implies that the jet removes angular momentum from the disk, thus allowing disk material to accrete onto the central

protostar.

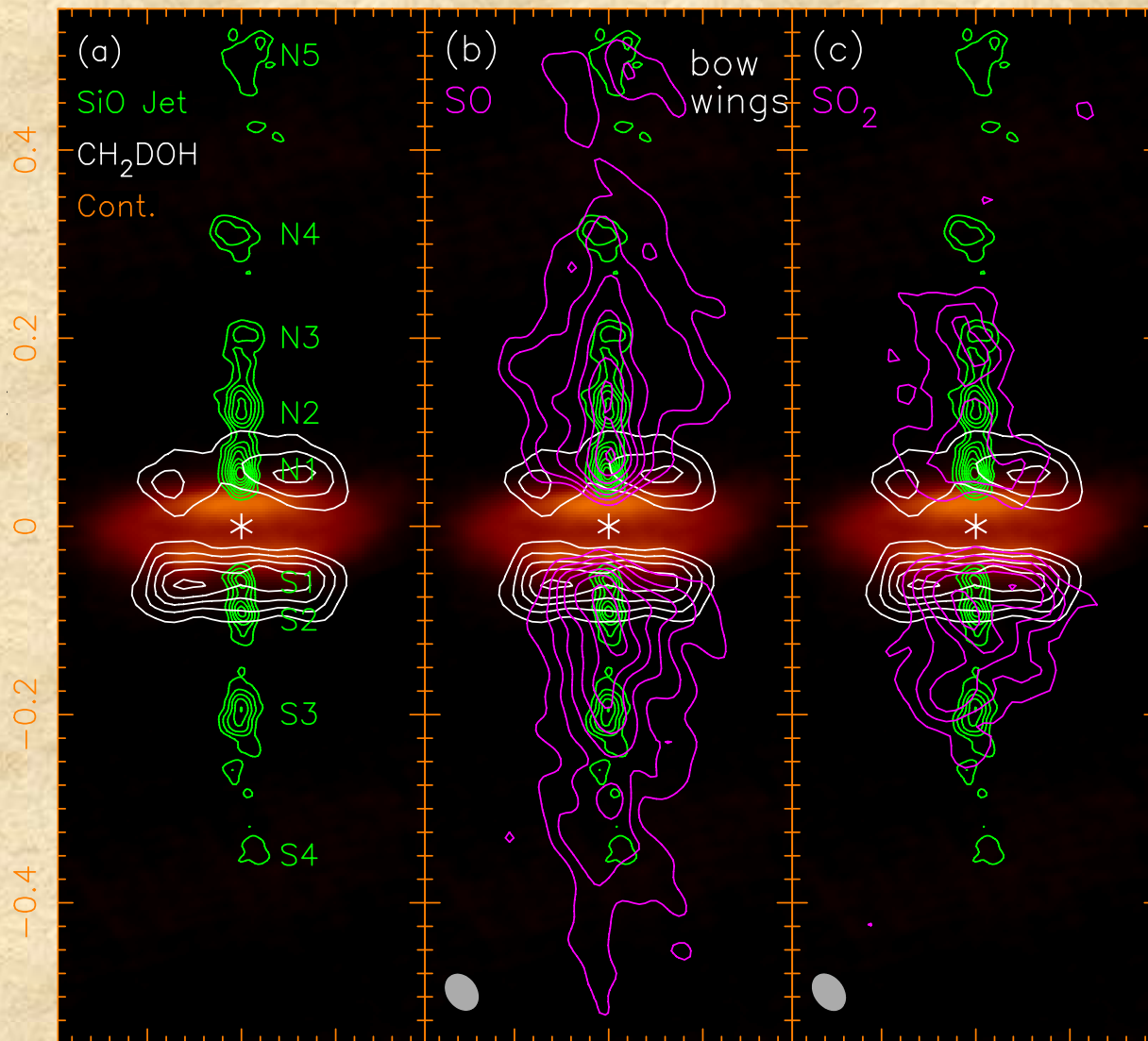
See Lee *et al.* **1**, 0152 (2017).

Formation Process of a Solar System like our own

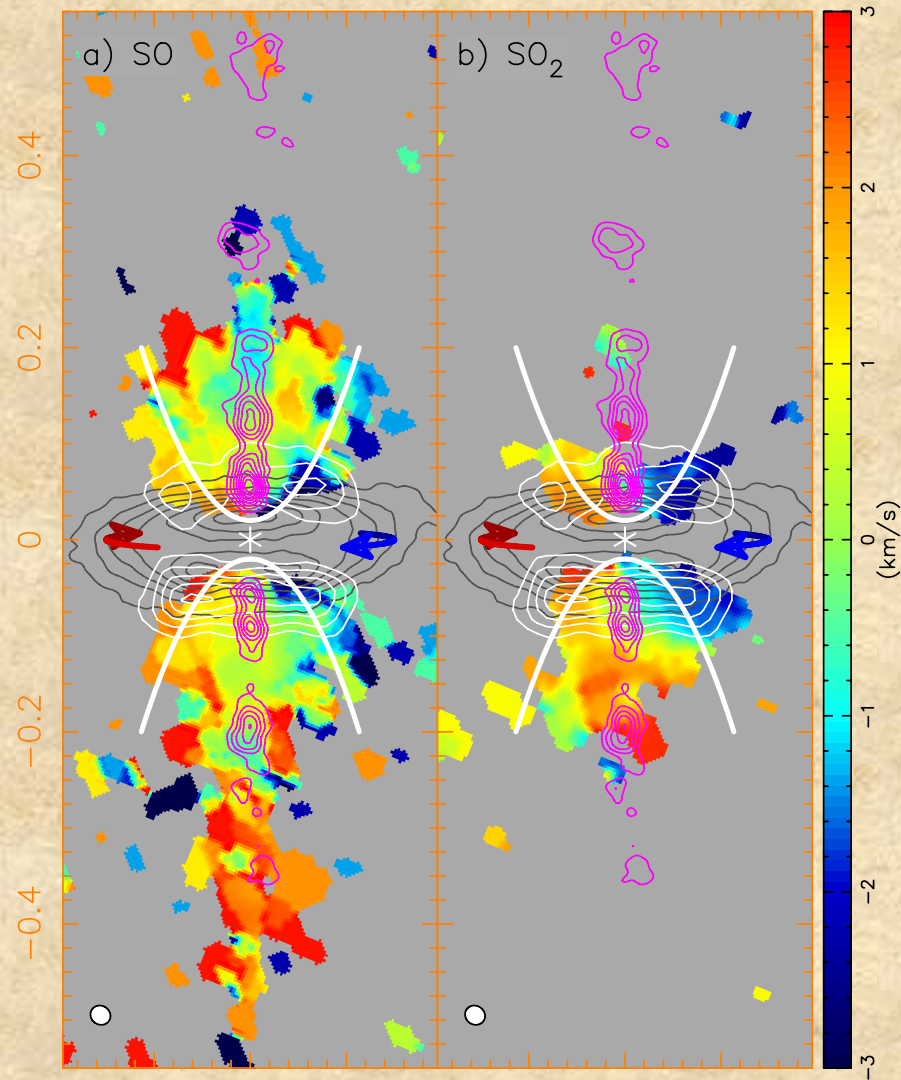


Jet is likely to be launched from only the innermost part of the disk and is likely magnetized. Keplerian disk will become protoplanetary disk in the later phase.

Slow Molecular Outflow



Slow Molecular Outflow: Rotating



Disk Wind?