



2016 UCAT SUMMER STUDENT PROGRAM FINAL PRESENTATION

黃于瑄 YU-HSUAN HWANG

ADVISOR : 賴詩萍 SHIH-PING LAI(NTHU)

@清華大學 16.8.31

2016 UCAT
SUMMER STUDENT PROGRAM
Modeling the Magnetic Field Structure
of Molecular Clouds
through Dust Polarization

黃于瑄 YU-HSUAN HWANG

ADVISOR : 賴詩萍 SHIH-PING LAI(NTHU)

@中央大學 16.8.12

OUTLINE

- Class 0 **protostar** & magnetic field structure
- Polarization & **Stokes parameter**
- **Modeling** : **python** & **CASA** 
- Future work

(no more L1527 & VLA1623 !)

CLASS 0 PROTOSTAR AND MAGNETIC FIELD STRUCTURE

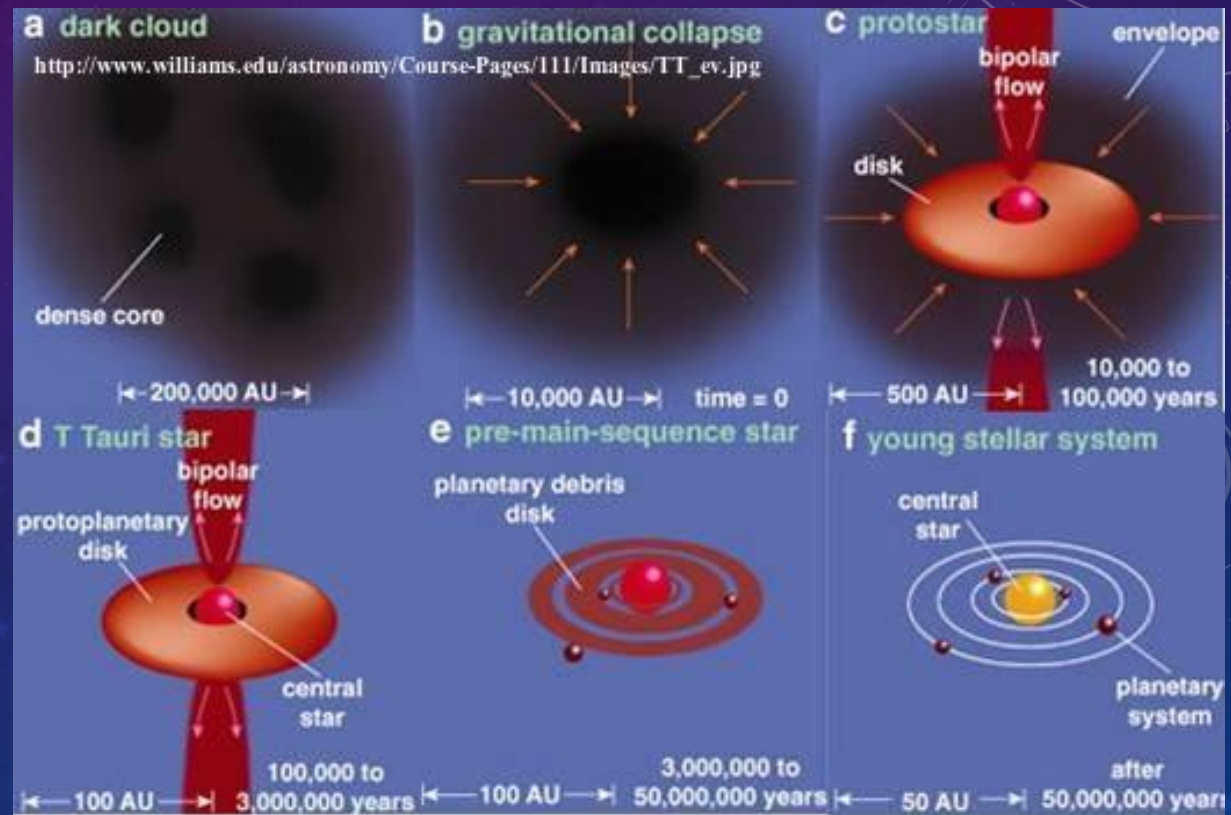
NGC1333 ↗

(<http://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap140306.html>)



STAR FORMATION

Class 0/I star



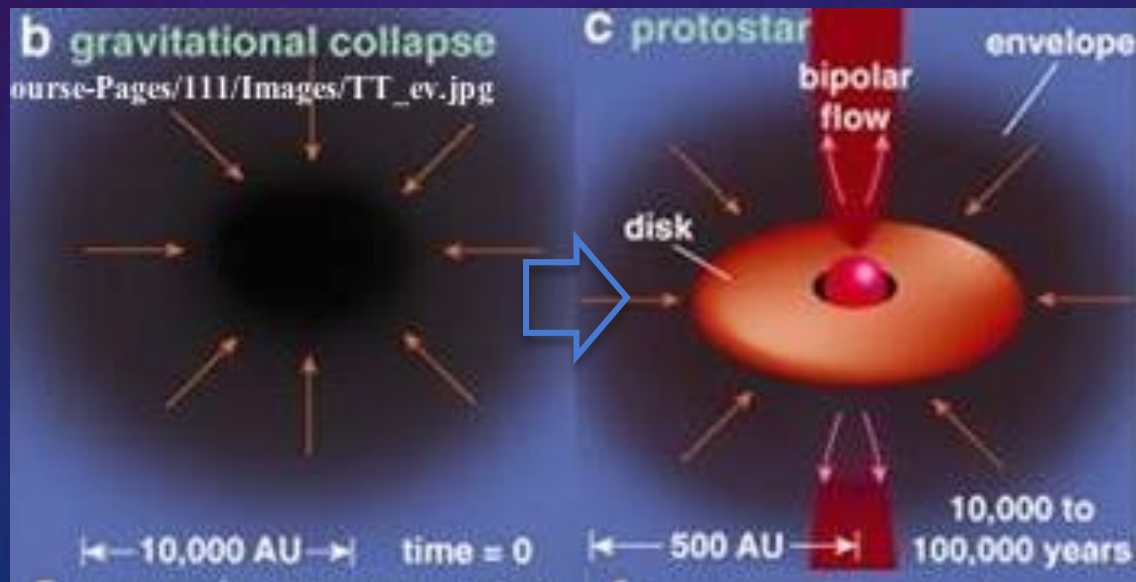
(<https://astrobites.org/2012/07/20/first-gasps-of-star-formation-in-taurus/>)

STAR FORMATION :

Two Models For Class 0 Protostar

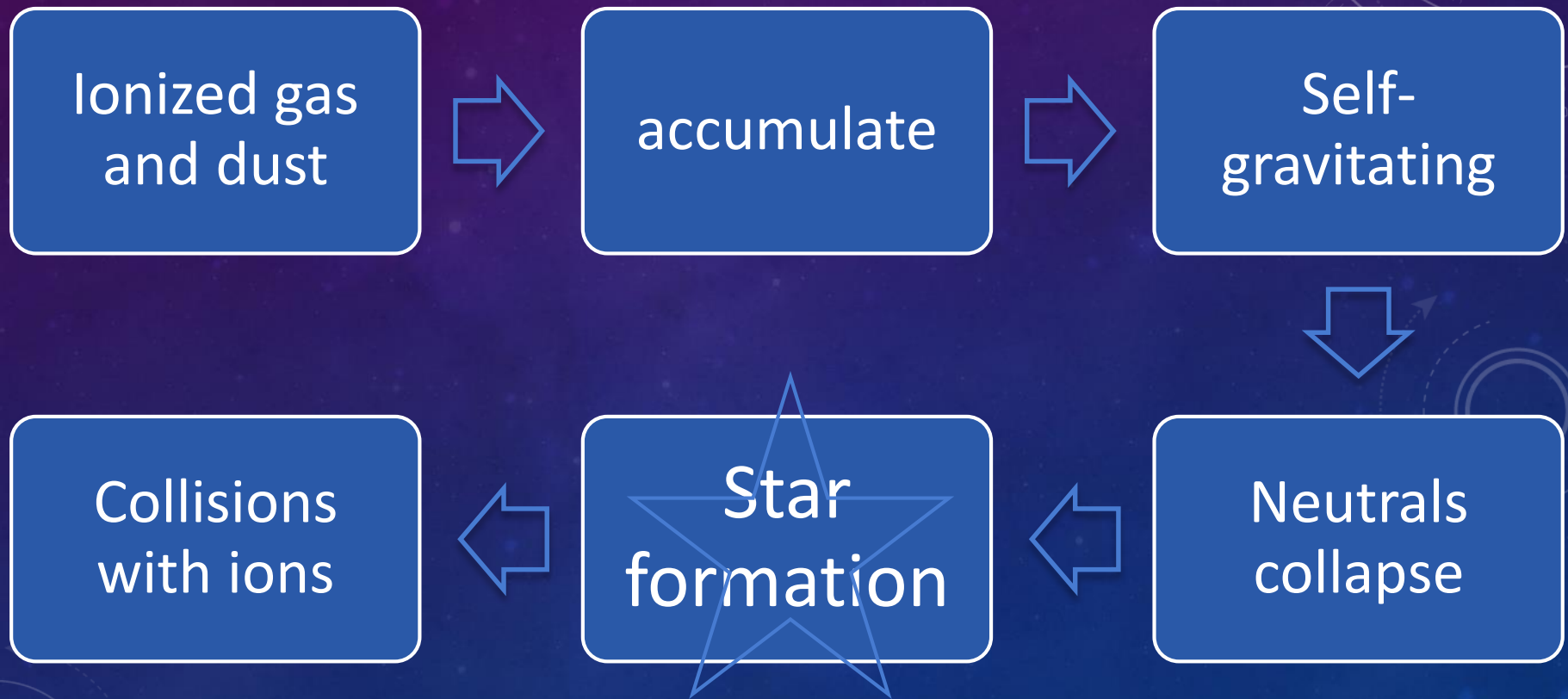
?

With magnetic field v.s. Without magnetic field

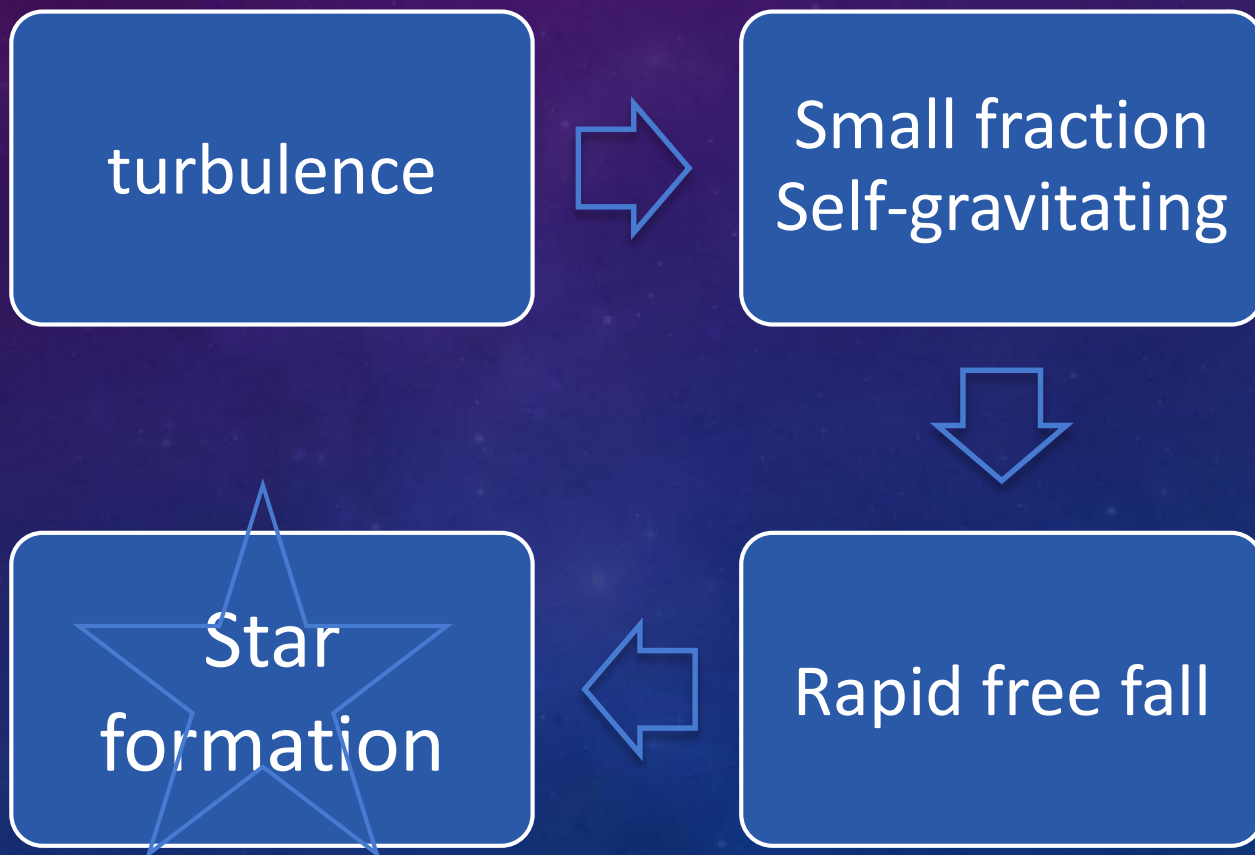


(<https://astrobites.org/2012/07/20/first-gasps-of-star-formation-in-taurus/>)

WITH MAGNETIC FIELD



WITHOUT MAGNETIC FIELD



COMPARISON

strong magnetic field **weak magnetic field**

time scale

Longer

Shorter

Self-
gravitation

whole

Small fraction

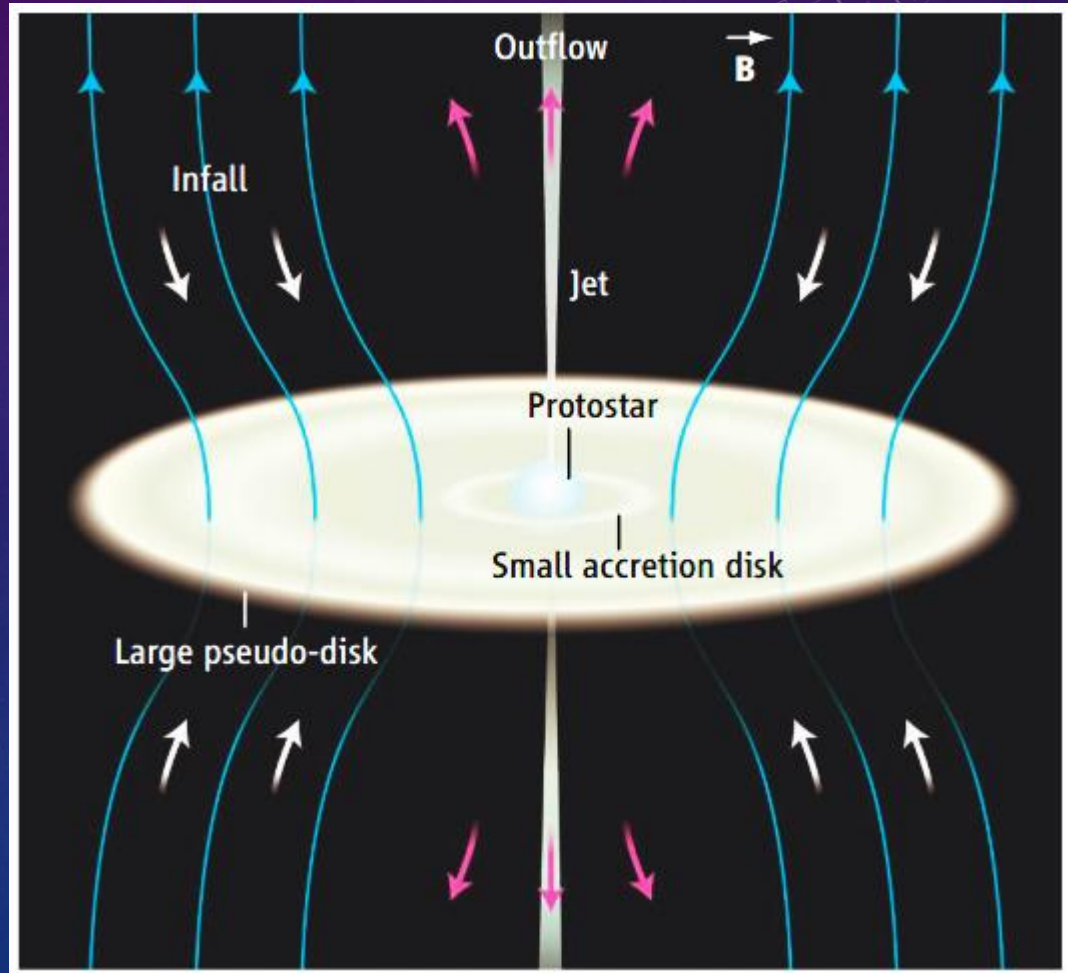
star
formation
rate

Consists with our Galaxy star formation rate
(one solar mass per year)

MAGNETIC FIELD STRUCTURE

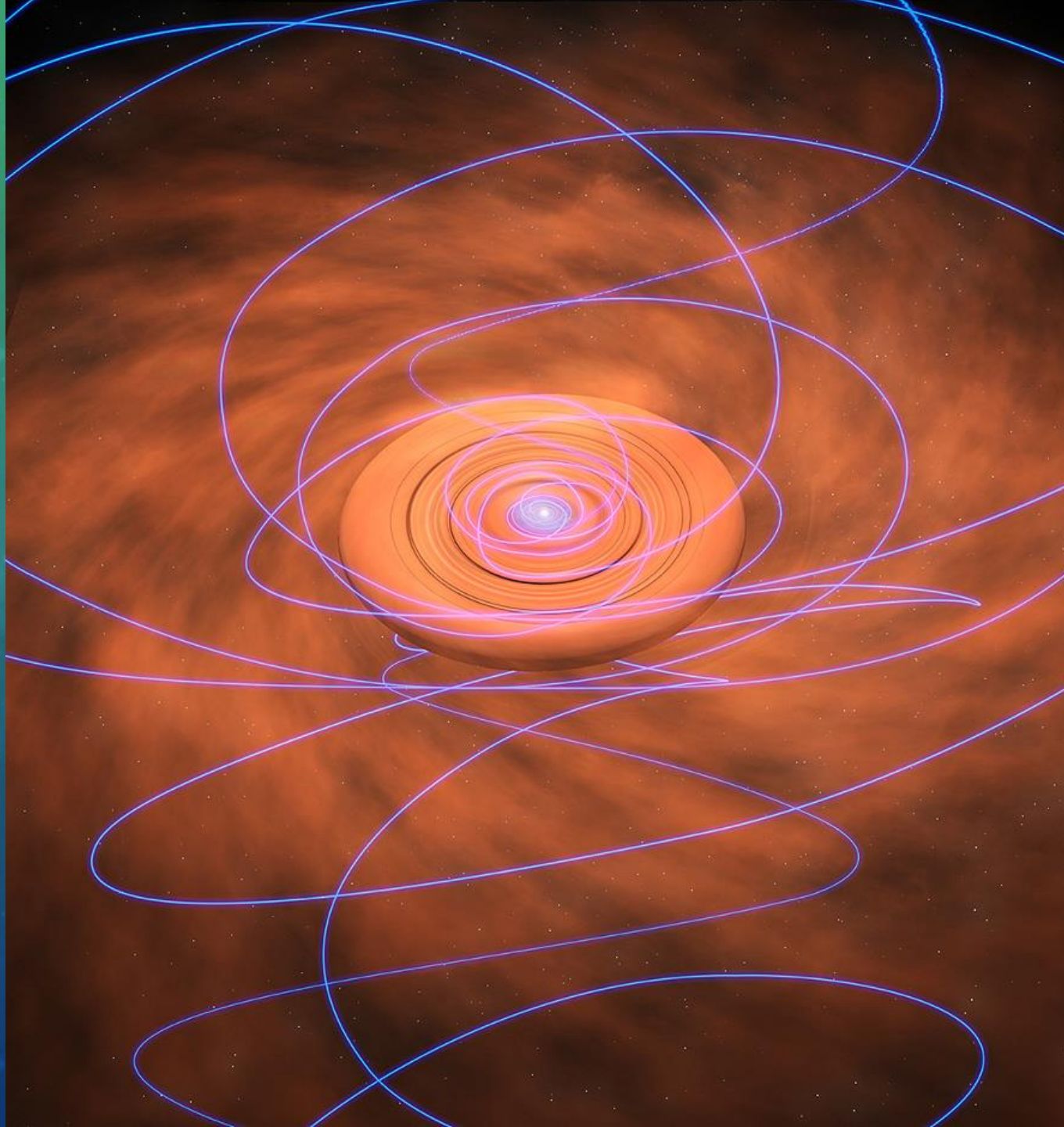
- Parallel
- Disk
- Hourglass structures

SCIENCE VOL 313,
Richard M. Crutcher,
2006



POLARIZATION

(<https://astronomynow.com/2015/12/25/twisted-magnetic-fields-give-new-insights-on-star-formation/>)



POLARIZATION

Molecular Line Polarization

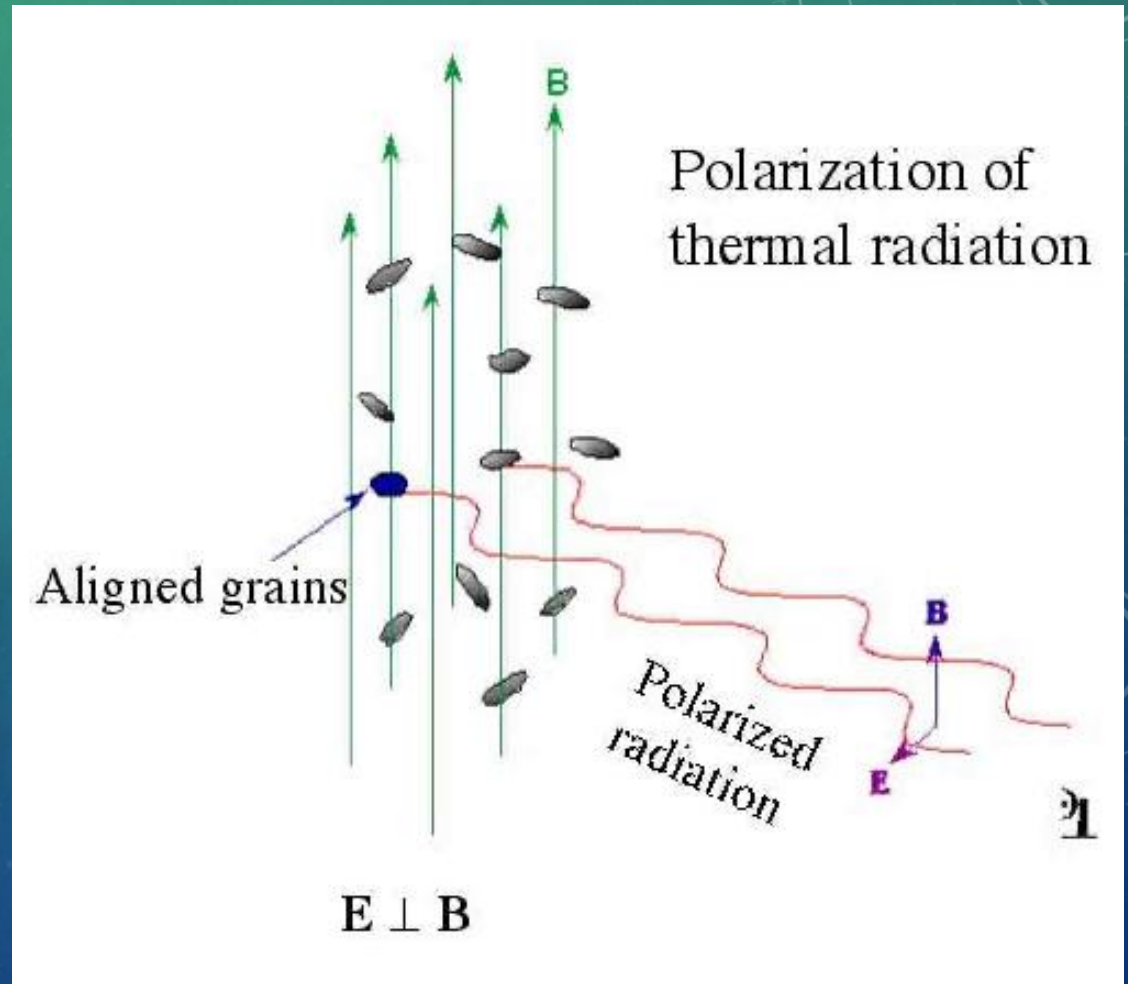
- Zeeman effect: Goldreich-Kylafis effect

Dust polarization

- Spinning about short axis, short axis aligned with the magnetic field
- Perpendicular : larger projection dimension
parallel : smaller projection dimension



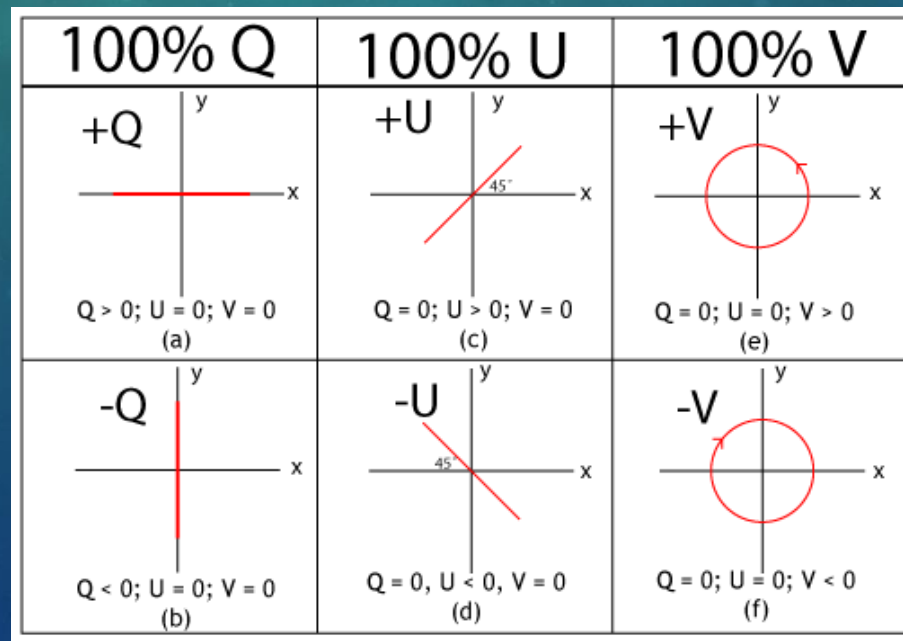
DUST POLARIZATION



(<https://astrobites.org/2015/11/17/protostar-polarization-the-role-of-magnetic-fields-in-star-formation/>)

STOKES PARAMETER : I, Q, U, & V

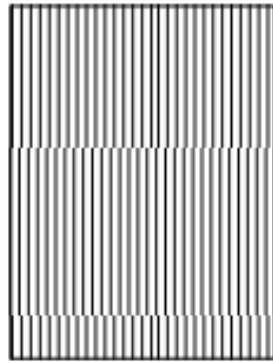
- Stokes I ----- total **intensity**
- Stokes Q & U ----- **linear** polarization
- (Stokes V ----- **circular** polarization)



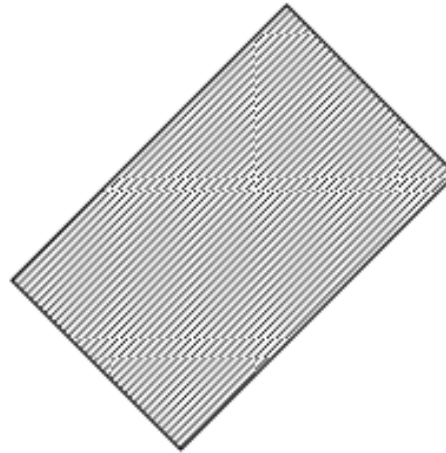
STOKES PARAMETER : I, Q, U, & V



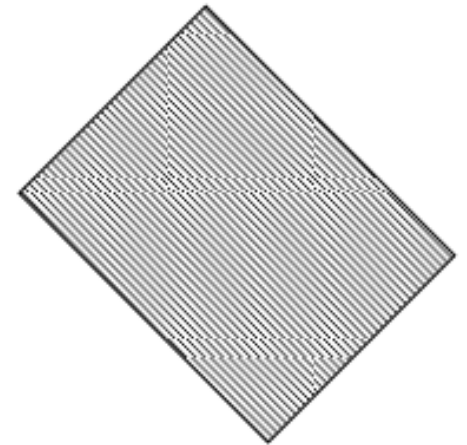
0°



90°



45°



135°

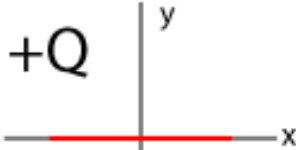
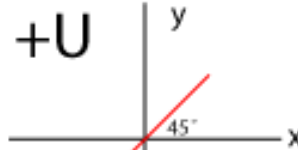
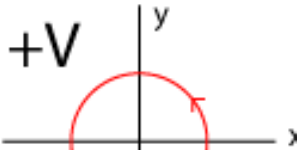
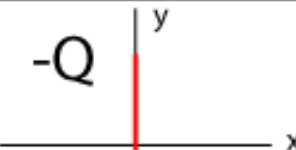
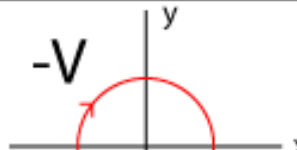
$$\mathbf{Q} = F_0 - F_{90}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = F_{45} - F_{135}$$

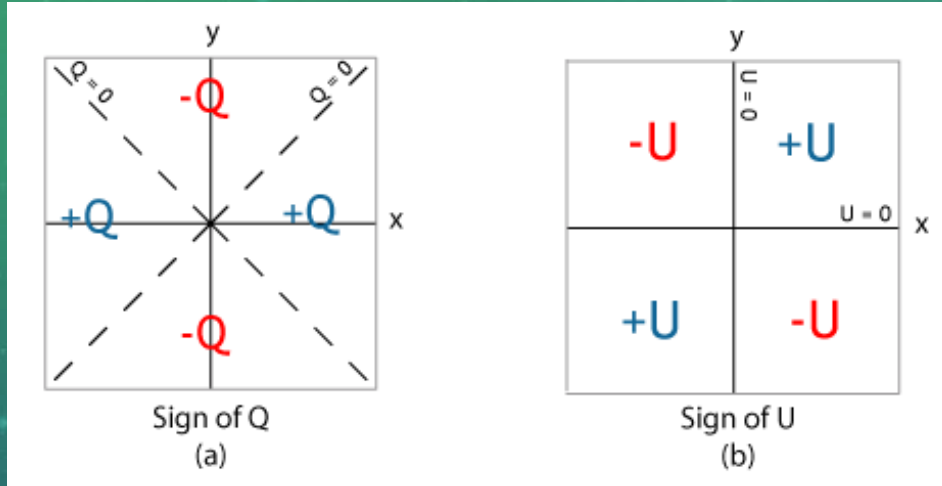
STOKES PARAMETER

$$\mathbf{Q} = F_0 - F_{90}$$

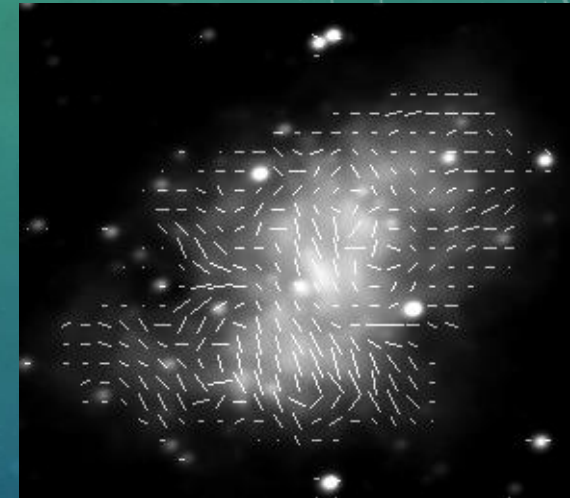
$$\mathbf{U} = F_{45} - F_{135}$$

100% Q	100% U	100% V
+Q  $Q > 0; U = 0; V = 0$ (a)	+U  $Q = 0; U > 0; V = 0$ (c)	+V  $Q = 0; U = 0; V > 0$ (e)
-Q  $Q < 0; U = 0; V = 0$ (b)	-U  $Q = 0; U < 0; V = 0$ (d)	-V  $Q = 0; U = 0; V < 0$ (f)

STOKES PARAMETER



(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokes_parameters)



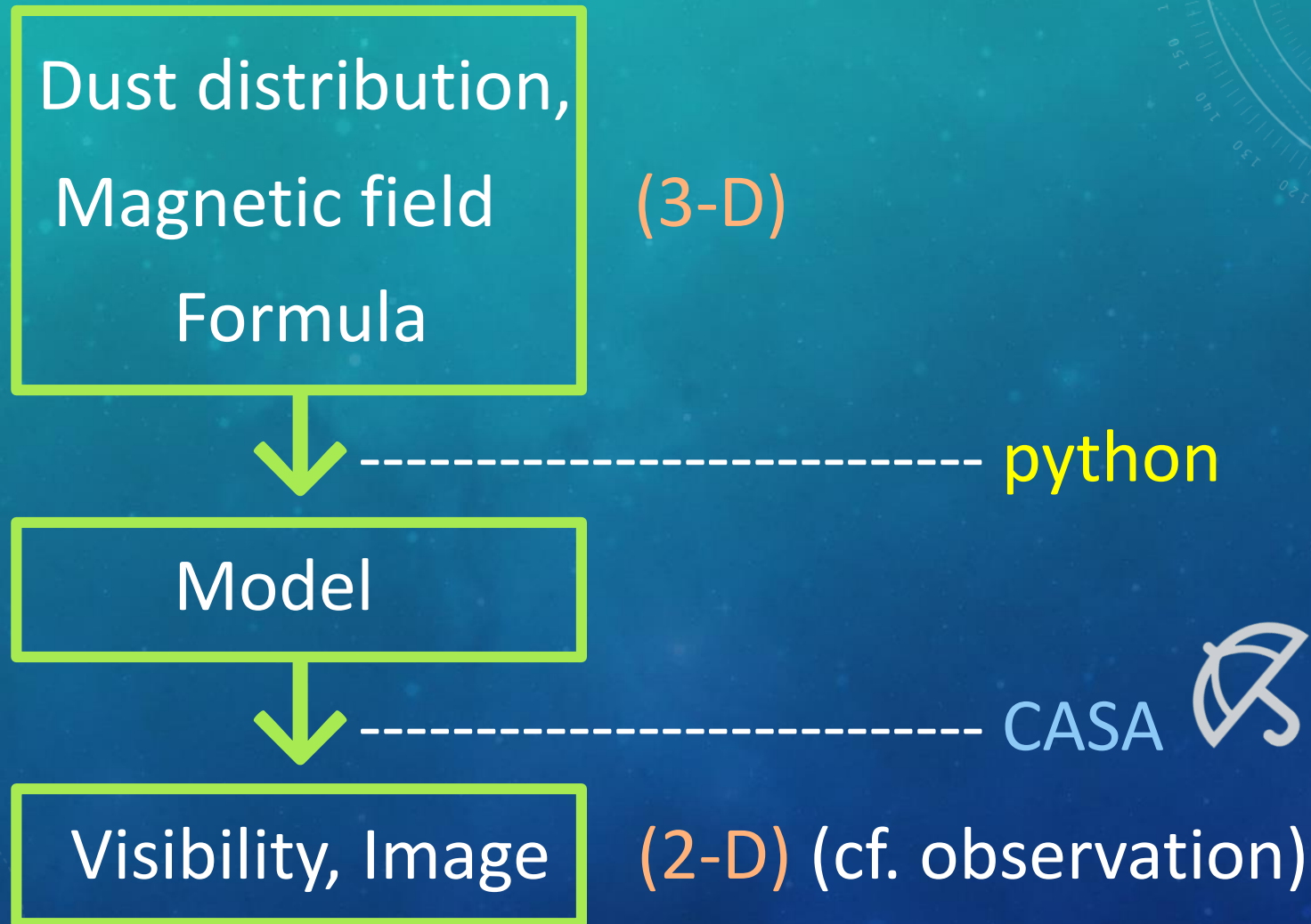
(<http://www.astrosurf.com/buil/us/polar/polar.htm>)

polarized intensity
position angle

$$P = \sqrt{U^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{U}{Q} \right)$$

MAGNETIC FIELD SIMULATION

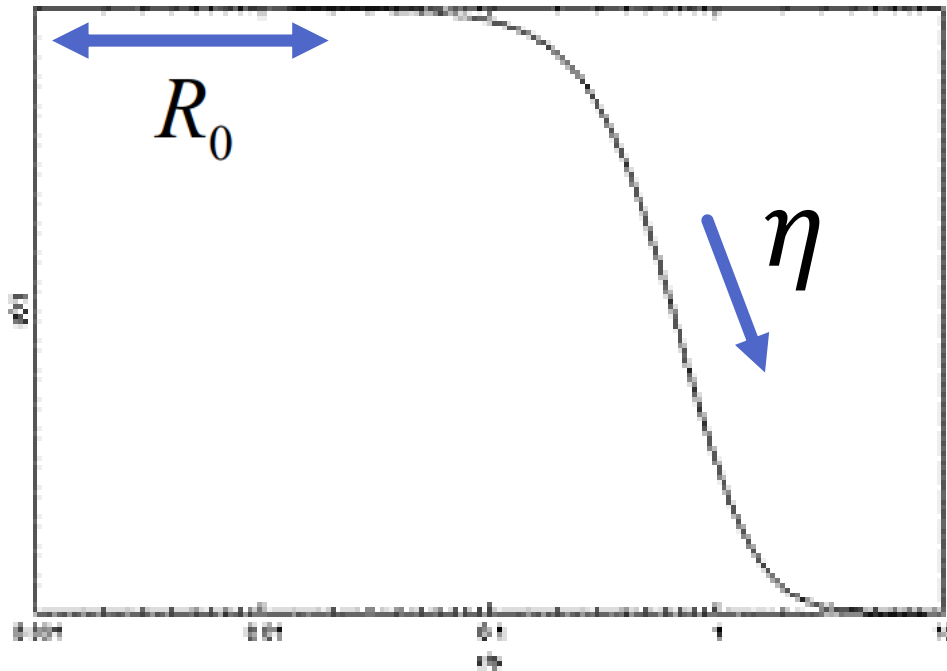


Dust distribution,
Magnetic field
Formula

(3-D)



Density profile



$$\rho(r, t = 0) = \rho_0 \left[\frac{R_0}{(R_0^2 + r^2)^{1/2}} \right]^\eta$$

isothermal spherical
Plummer-like model

Two parameters :

R_0

$\eta (= 3.37)$

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plummer_model)

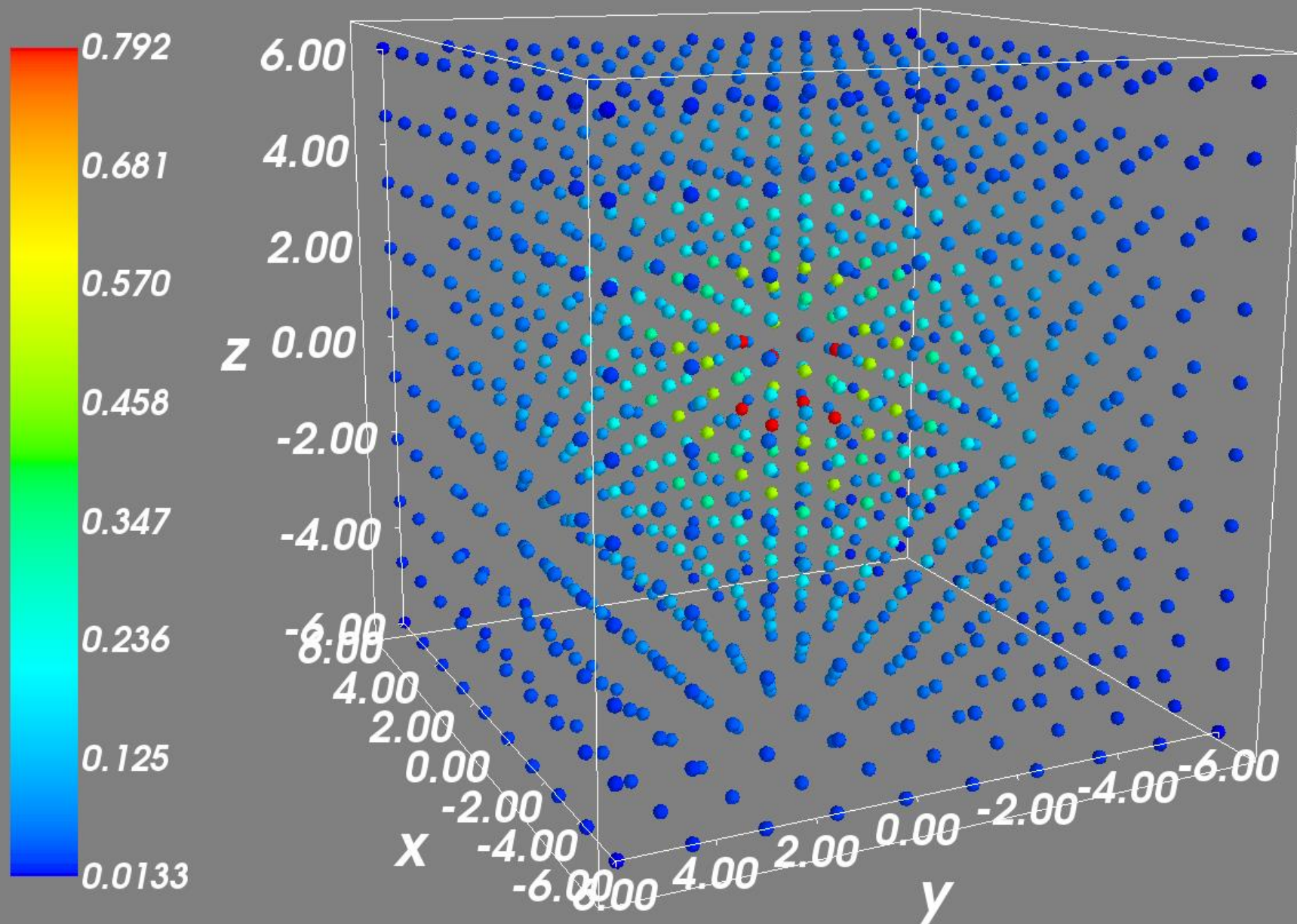
Dust distribution,
Magnetic field
Formula

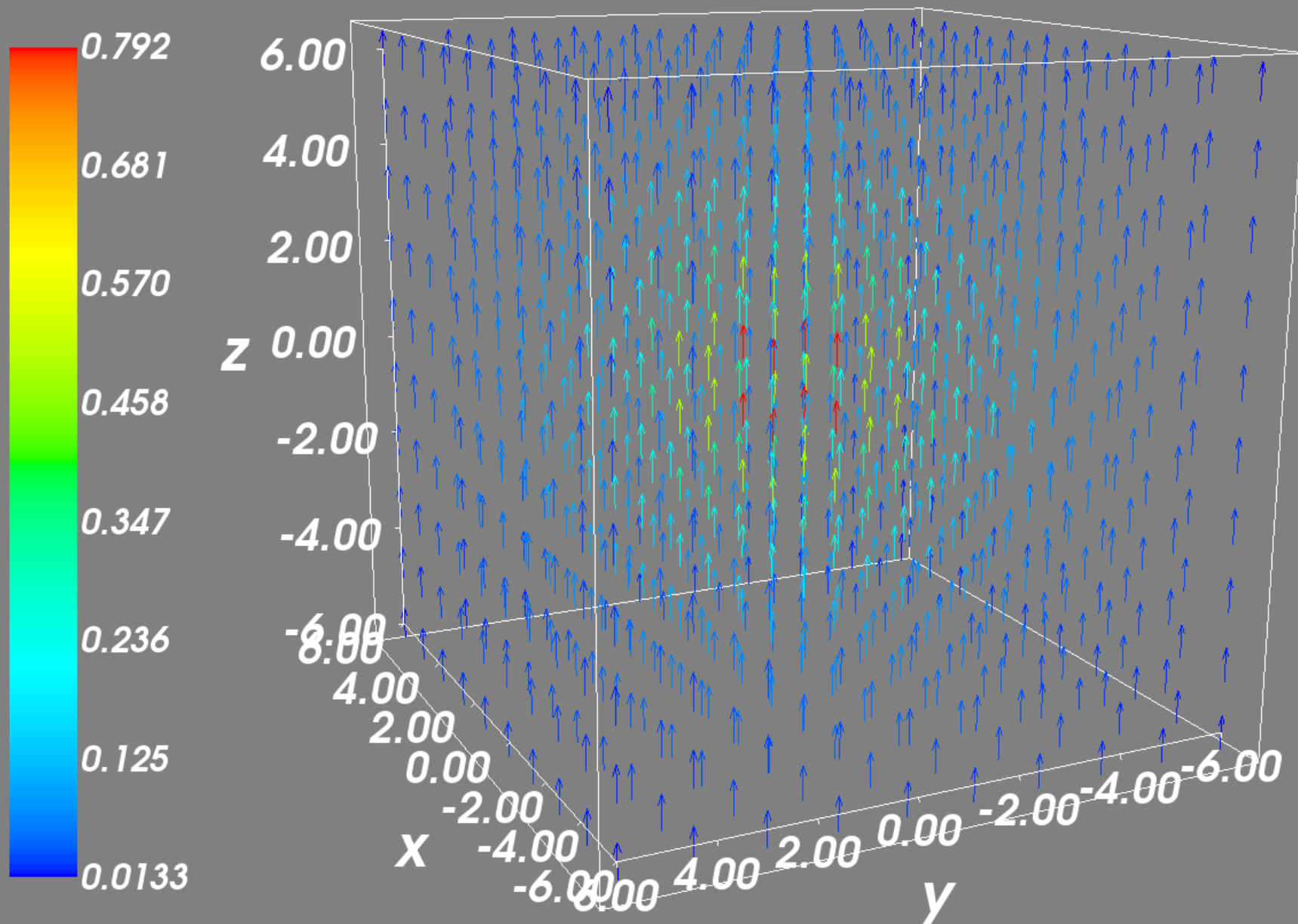
(3-D)



Model

python





Dust distribution,
Magnetic field
Formula

(3-D)



python

Model



CASA



Visibility, Image

(2-D) (cf. observation)

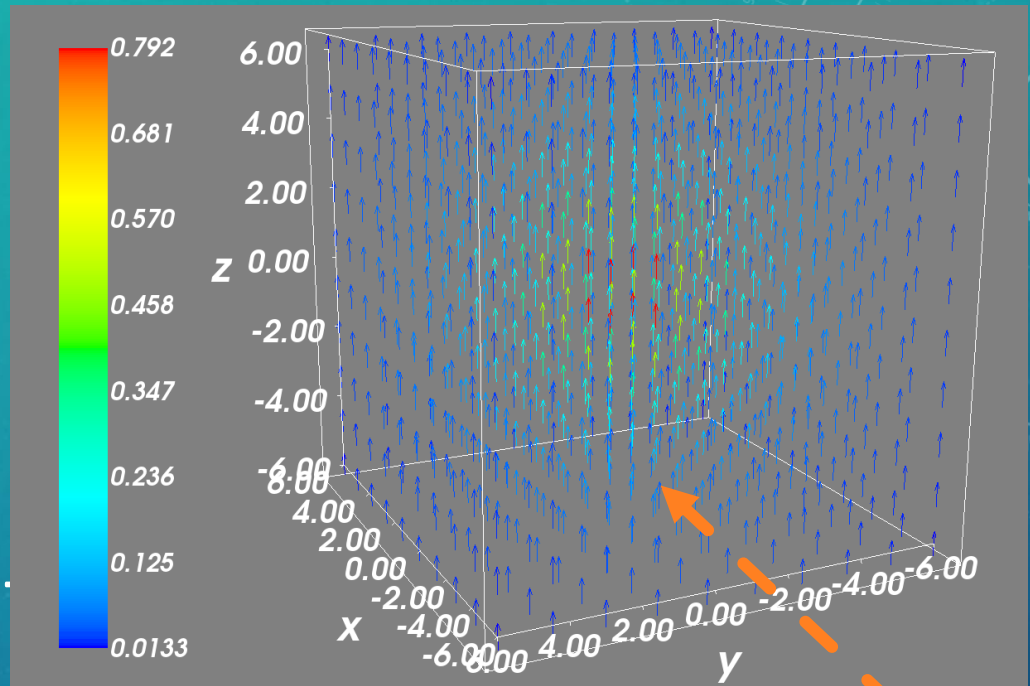
Dust distribution,
Magnetic field
Formula



Model



Visibility, Image



CASA



(2-D) (cf. observation)

CASA useful instructions :

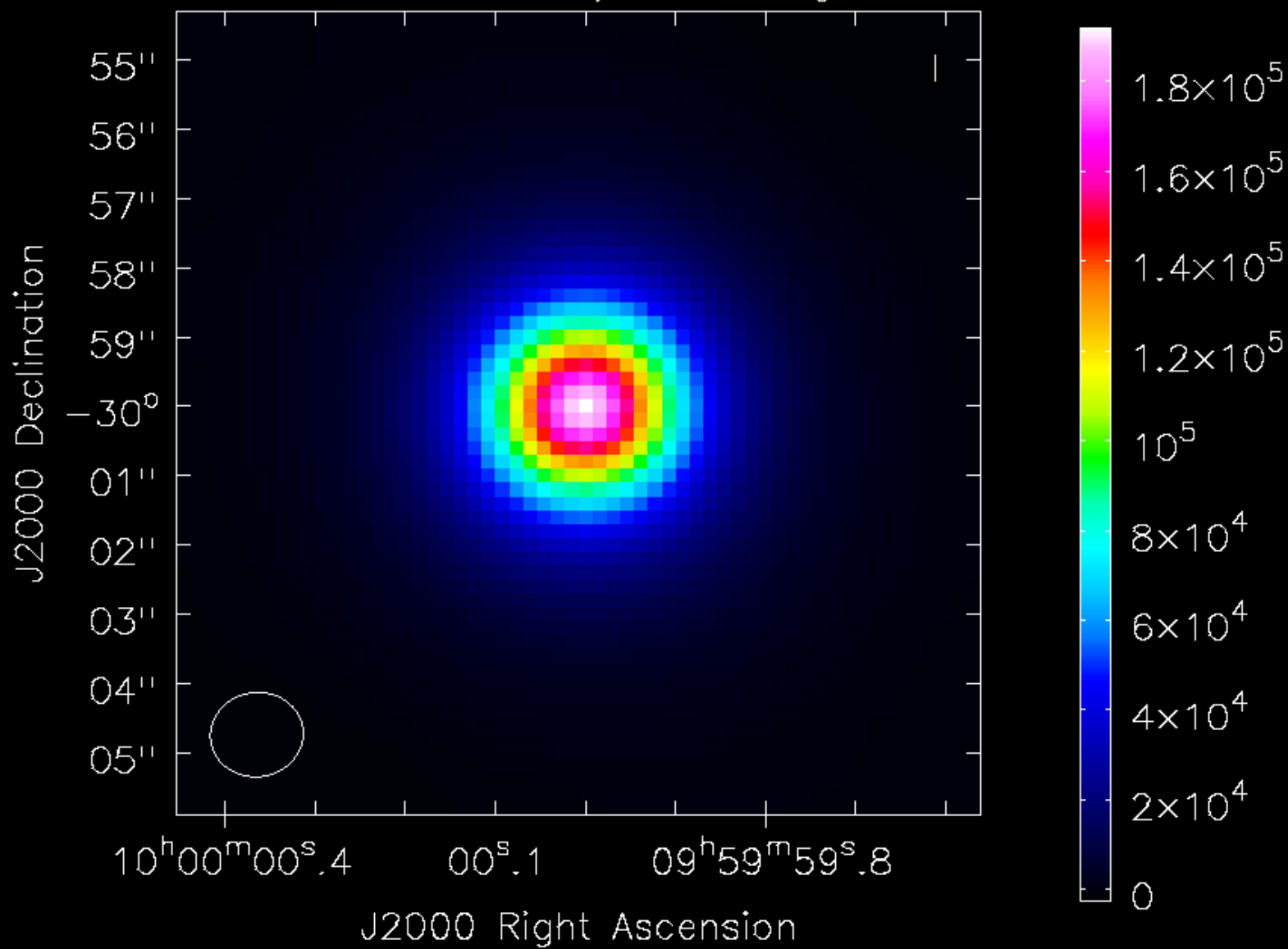


`Simobserve()`---turns arrays into **visibilities**

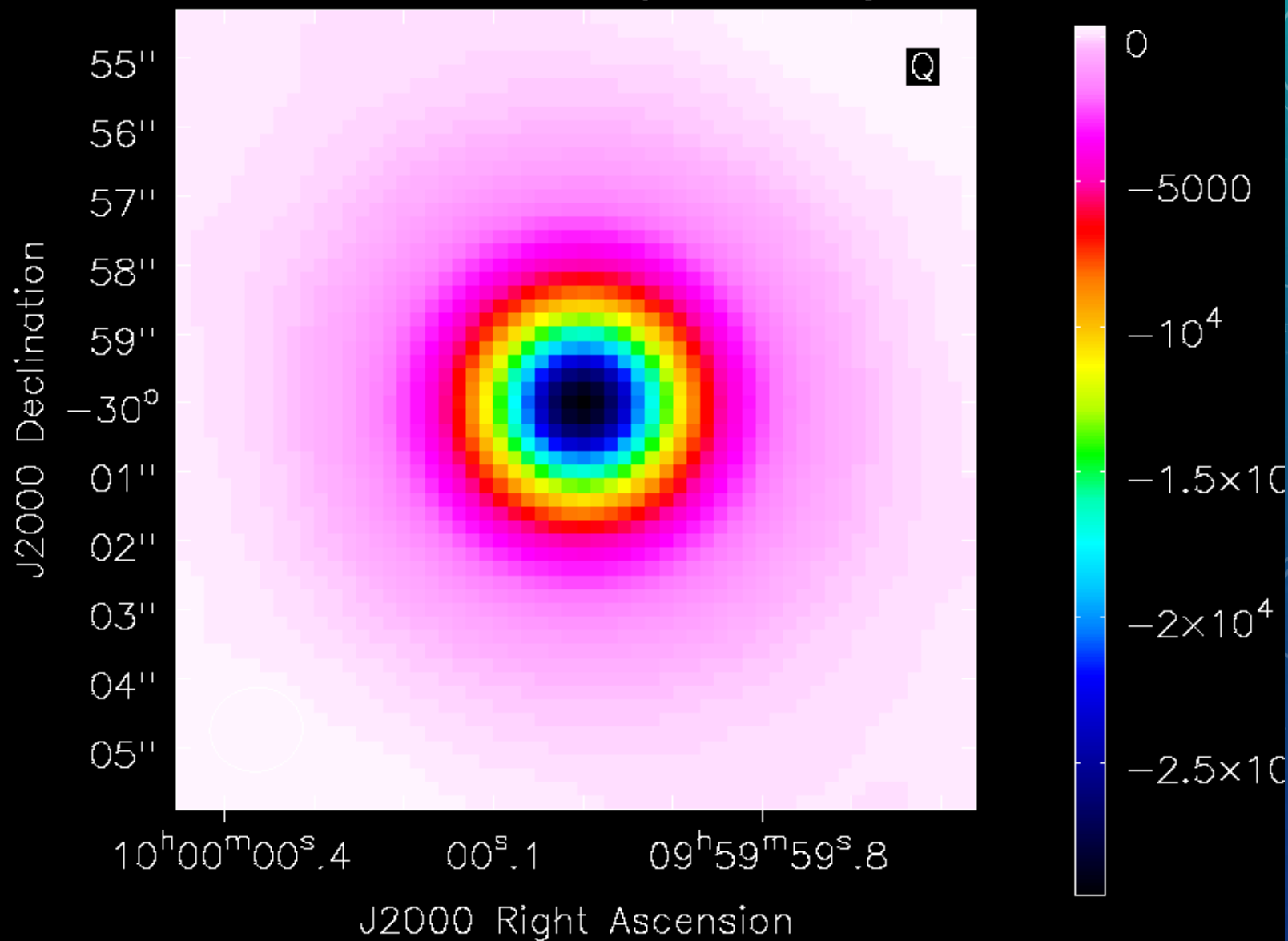
`Simanalyze()`---creates **images** from visibilities,
“clean” image

Antennas :
Cycle 4,
configuration2

StokesI_bz1_vis.alma.cycle4.2.image-raster



StokesQ_bz1_4.2_vis.alma.cycle4.2.image-raster



StokesQ_bz1_4.2_vis.alma.cycle4.2.image-raster

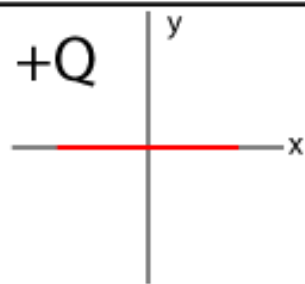
55"
56"
57"
58"

tion

Q

100% Q

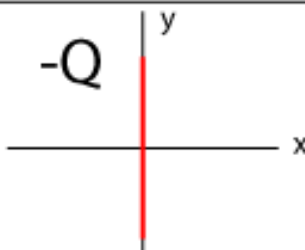
+Q



$Q > 0; U = 0; V = 0$

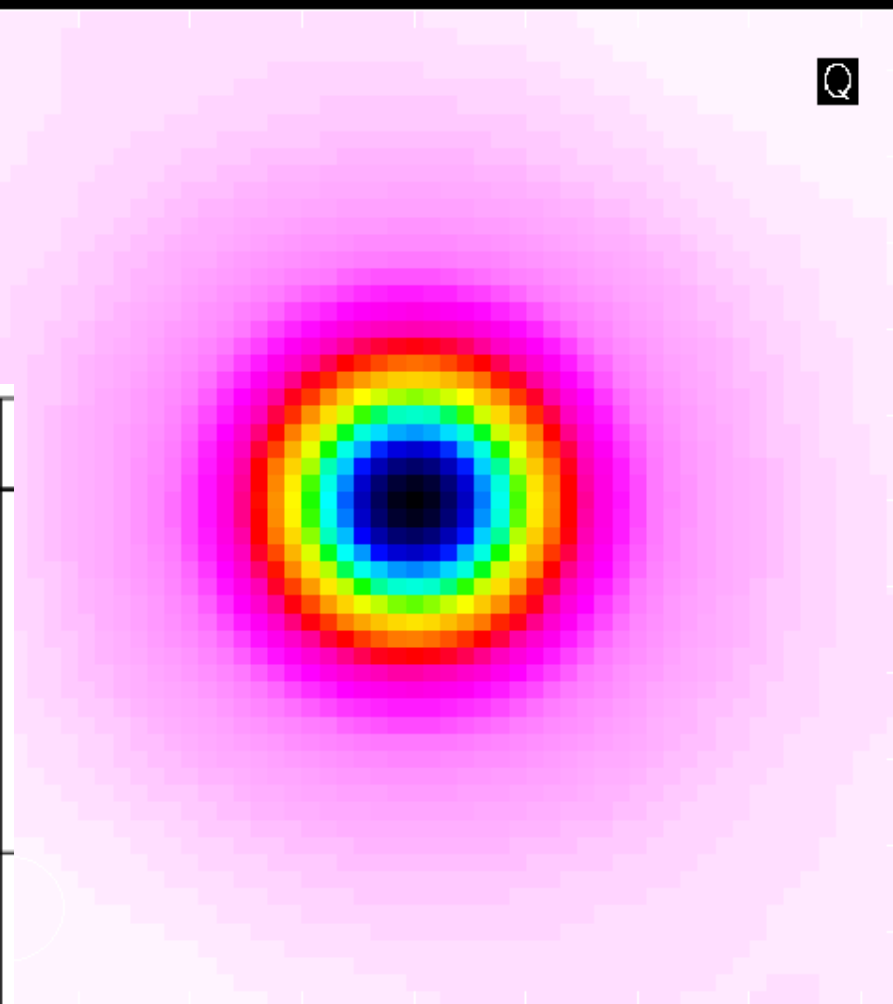
(a)

-Q



$Q < 0; U = 0; V = 0$

(b)



0

-5000

-10^4

-1.5×10^4

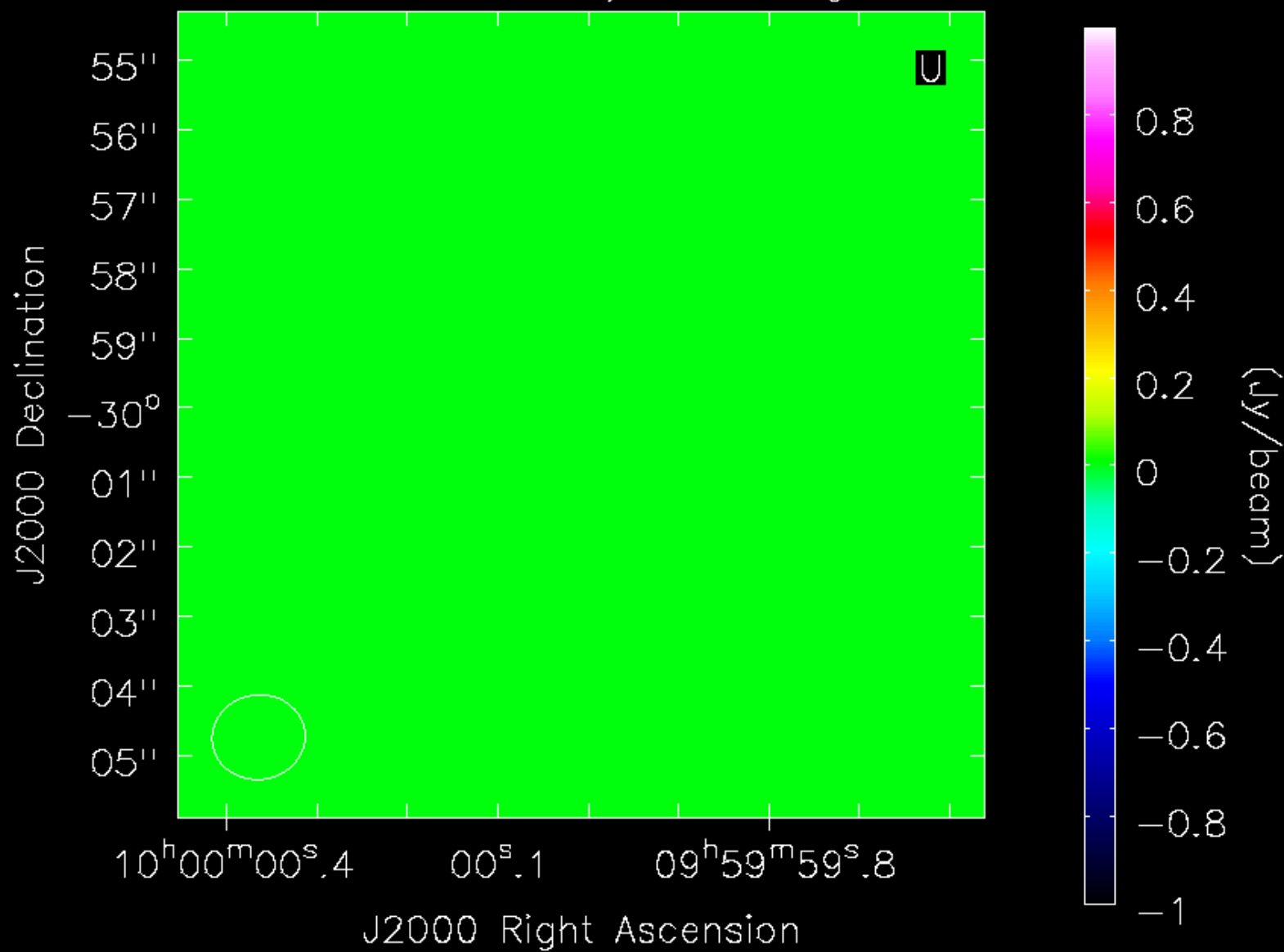
-2×10^4

-2.5×10^4

00^s.4 00^s.1 09^h59^m59^s.8

J2000 Right Ascension

StokesU_bz1_vis.alma.cycle4.2.image--raster



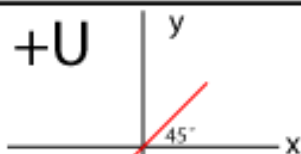
StokesU_bz1_vis.alma.cycle4.2.image--raster

55''
56''
57''
58''

ation

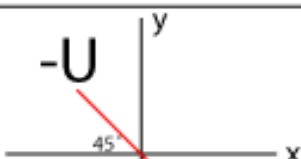
U

100% U



$Q = 0; U > 0; V = 0$

(c)



$Q = 0, U < 0, V = 0$

(d)

00^s.4 00^s.1 09^h59^m59^s.8

J2000 Right Ascension

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

-0.2

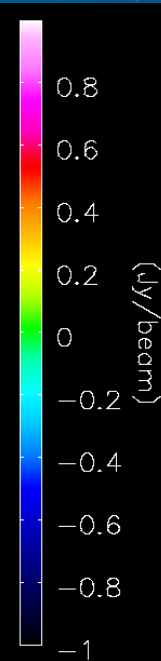
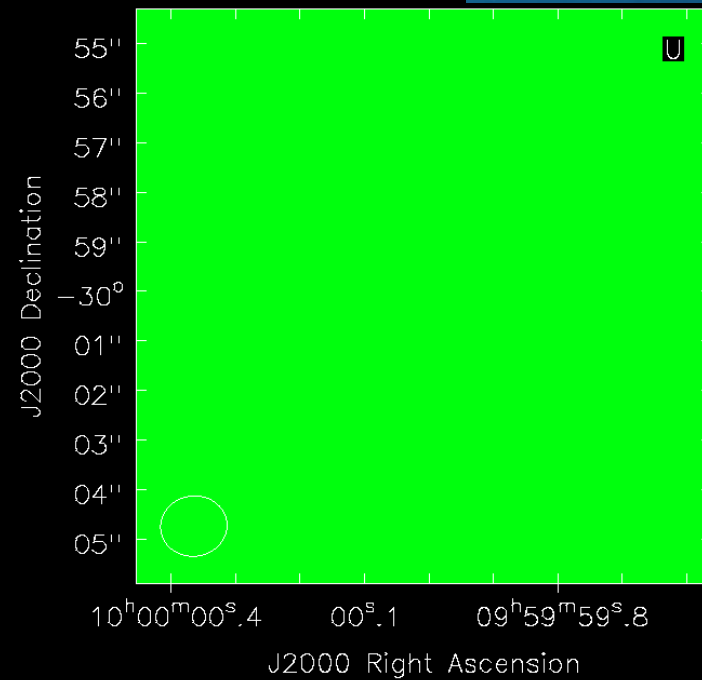
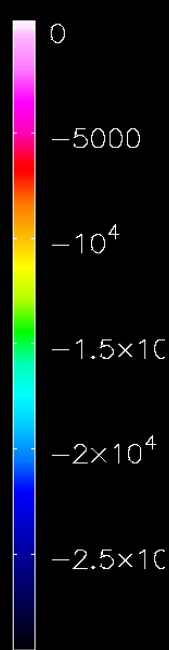
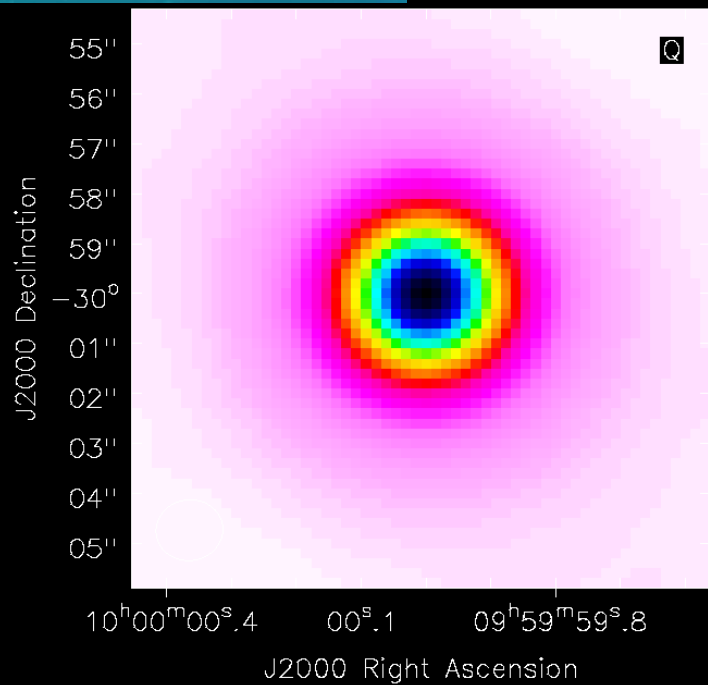
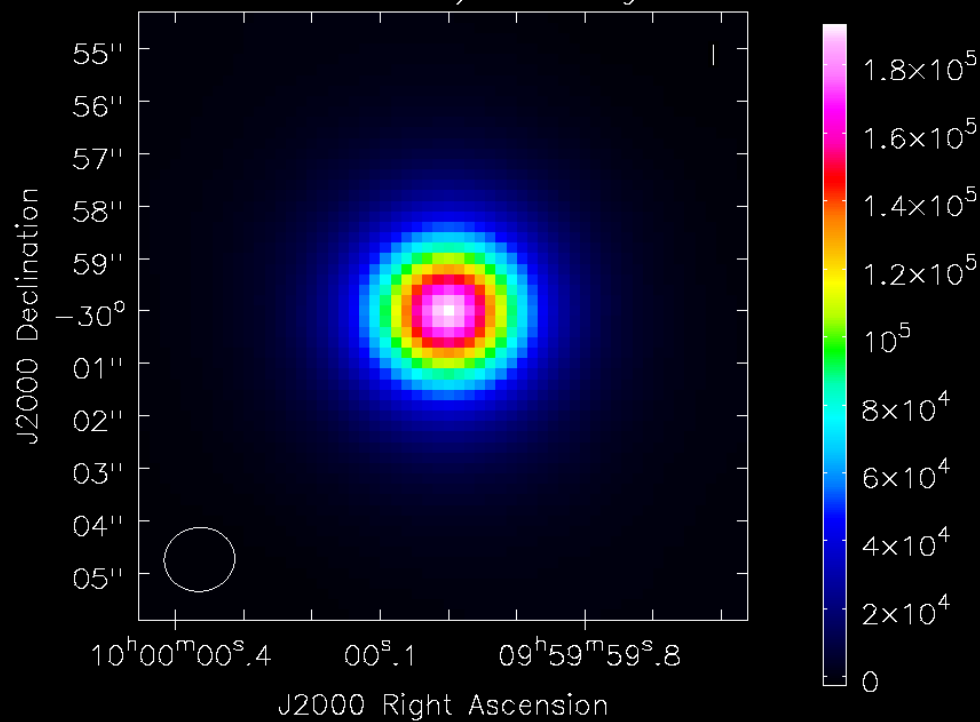
-0.4

-0.6

-0.8

-1

(Jy/beam)



CASA useful instructions :



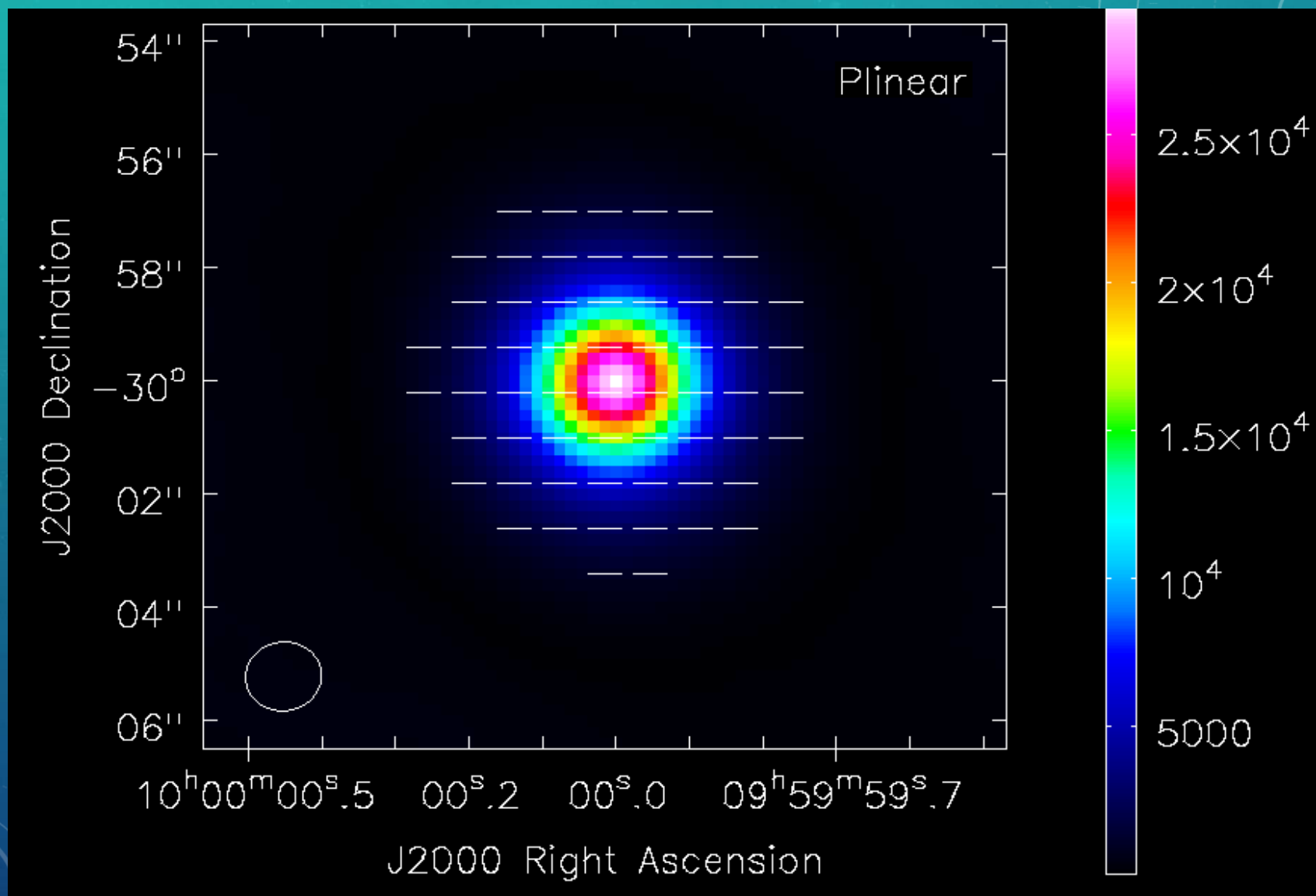
`Simobserve()`---turns arrays into visibilities

`Simanalyze()`---creates images from visibilities,
“clean” image

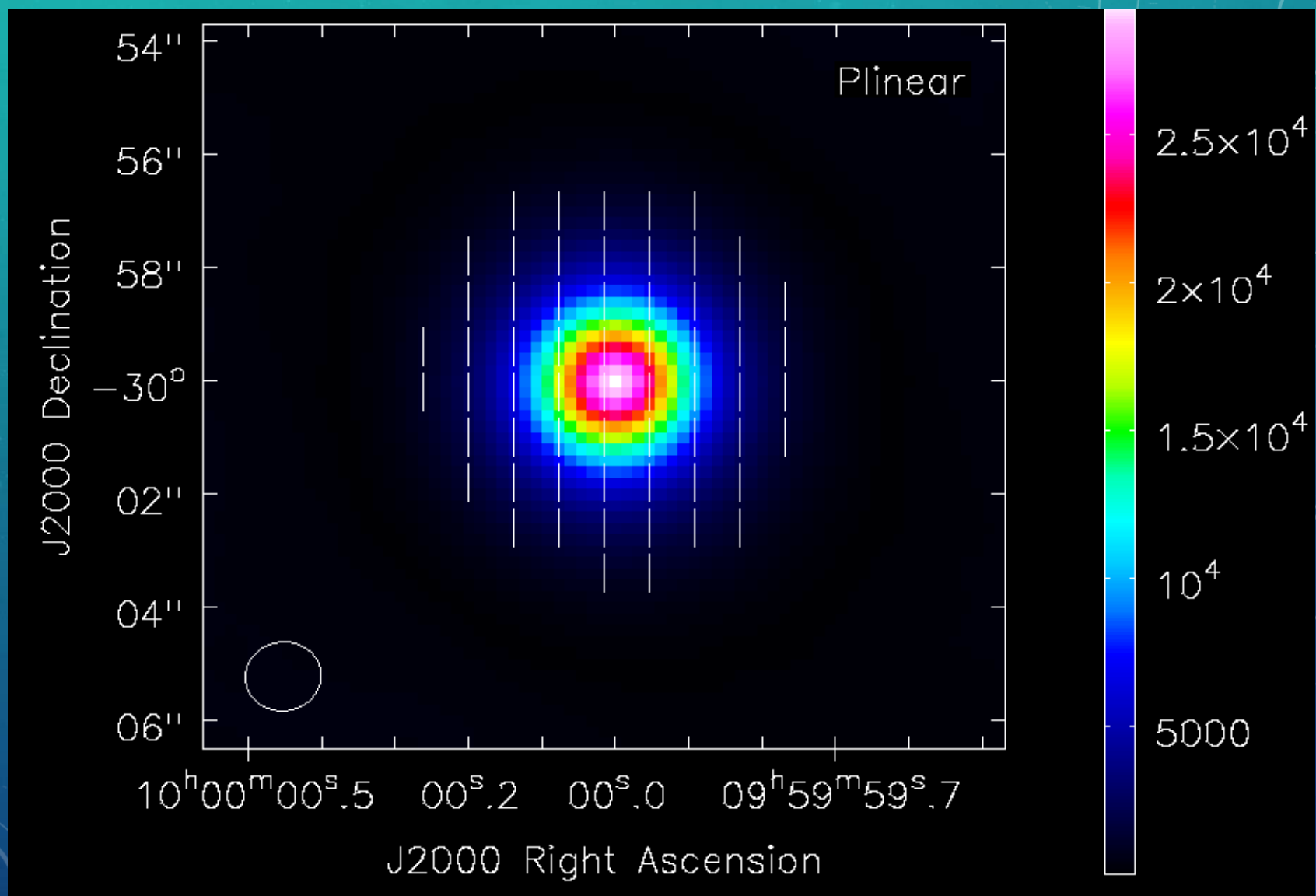
`Immath()`---calculates polarization map

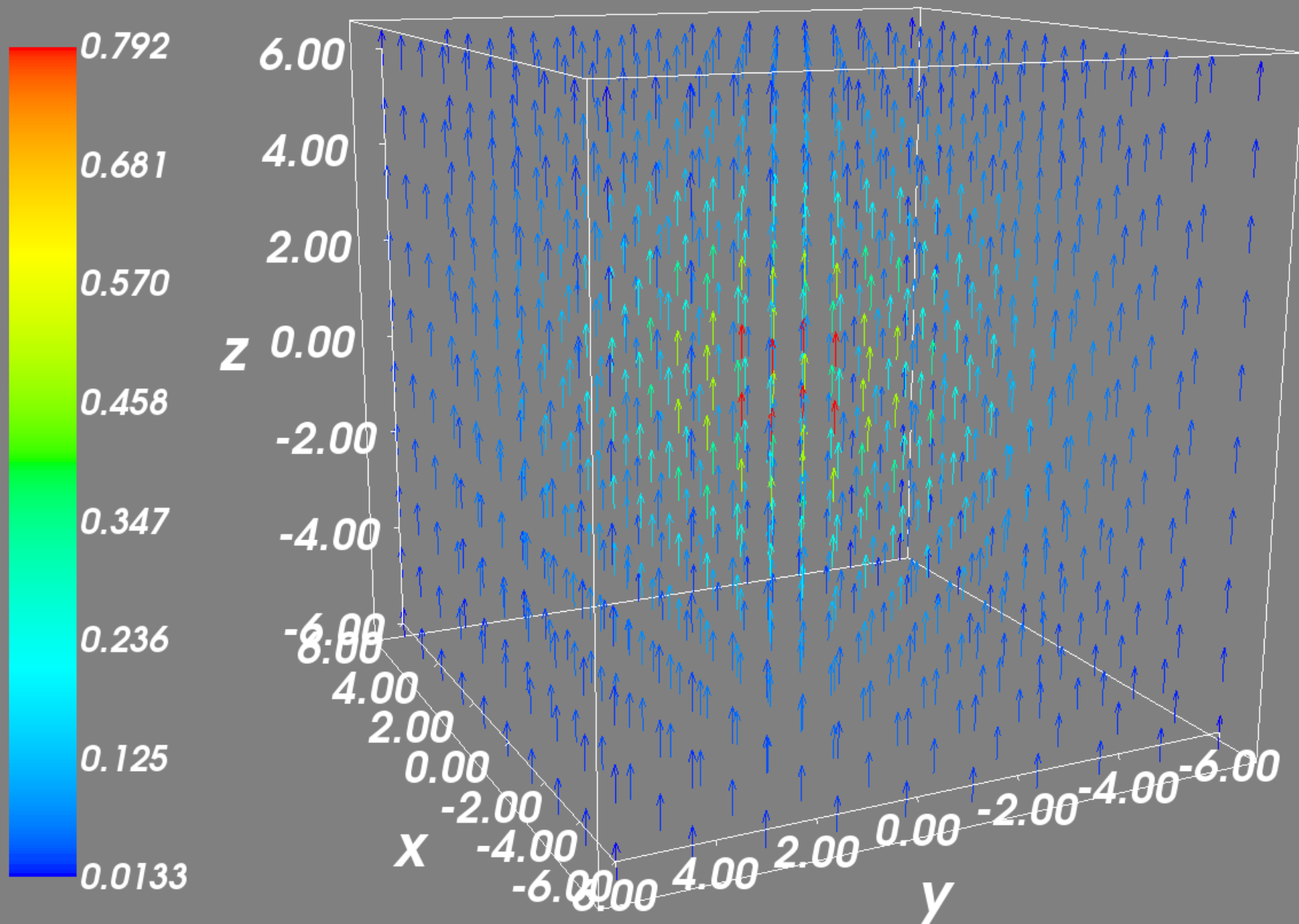
$$P = \sqrt{U^2 + Q^2} \quad \Theta = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{U}{Q} \right)$$

POLARIZATION MAP (electric vector position angle)



POLARIZATION MAP (magnetic field)





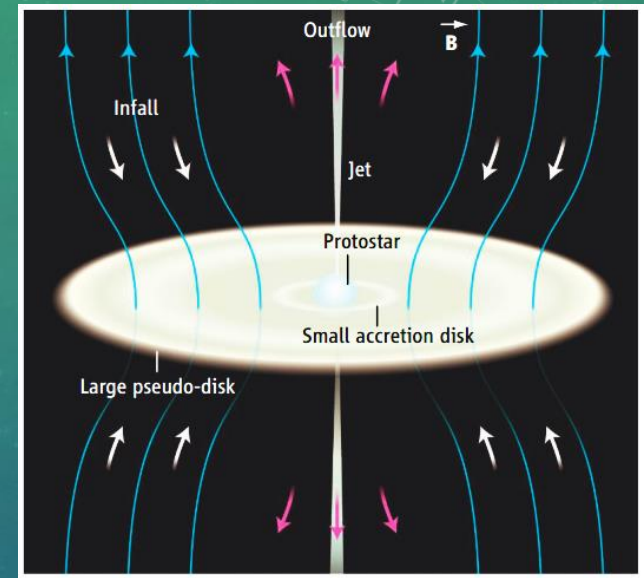
FUTURE WORK

(http://www.almaobservatory.org/en/visuals/images/?g2_itemid=10)



FUTURE WORK

- Other models
 - density distribution
 - magnetic field
- Compare with observation from ALMA
- Units?
- Other factors causing Polarization?
(ex: scattering)



(Richard M. Crutcher, 2006)



THANK YOU!!