# Magnetic fields in the ISM &their effect on star formation

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# Disc formation: effect of magnetic fields

➢Using idealised initial conditions:



> Hydro:

forms a 50au disc early during the first hydrostatic core phase

- Non-ideal (Ohmic resistivity, ambipolar diffusion & the Hall effect)
  -B<sub>z</sub>: forms a 25au disc during the first hydrostatic core phase
  +B<sub>z</sub>: forms a 1au disc by the stellar core phase
- ➤ Ideal:

never forms a rotationally supported disc (the Magnetic Braking Catastrophe; Allen, Li & Shu, 2003) log column density [ g/cm<sup>2</sup>]

# Disc formation:

Large-scale magnetic fields are perpendicular to dense structures

- Large-scale magnetic fields are parallel to low-density structures
- Small-scale magnetic fields get pinched into dense regions, creating an hour-glass shape





Planck Collaboration (2016)

Kwon+ (2019)

### Cluster formation: effect of magnetic fields



### **Cluster Formation: Magnetic field lines**



# **Cluster Formation: Star forming regions**

Star forming regions have a wide range of initial magnetic field strengths, that are approximately independent of the global environment



Wurster, Bate & Price (2019)



### **Cluster Formation: Stellar Mass**

≻No trend when stars form

Excluding N03 & I03, there is more mass in stars with weaker initial magnetic field strengths



![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Conclusions

- ➤ Isolated stars:
  - > Magnetic fields play an important role in determining formation of the star and its discs
  - ➢ Non-ideal MHD is instrumental in disc formation
- Star cluster formation:
  - Ideal MHD affects large-scale structures, while non-ideal MHD affects small-scale structures
  - ➢ No trend between magnetic fields strength and number of stars
  - Loose trend between magnetic field strength and total mass of stars

![](_page_7_Picture_9.jpeg)

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