

Credit: ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO), J. Tobin; NRAO/AUI/NSF, S. Dagnello; Herschel/ESA

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Stars form in dusty, gaseous clouds

At the start of the collapse they produce outflows

The collapsing stars form disks around them



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Credit: B. Saxton, NRAO/AUI/NSF

Wide Binaries

> 500 au separation
Turbulent Fragmentation
Occurs in the core/envelope

Complication: Computer simulations show wide binary stars can migrate inward.

Close Binaries

< 500 au separation

Disk Fragmentation

Occurs in the disk



NASA/SOFIA/D. Chuss et al. and European Southern Observatory/M.McCaughrean et al.

Magnetic fields thread star forming molecular clouds



Multi-wavelength and multi-scale study of the star forming globule L483



"The Twisted Magnetic Field of the Protobinary L483"

Cox, Novak, Sadavoy, Looney, Lee, et al. (2022), The Astrophysical Journal, 932, 34 (arXiv:2206.00683)





L483

Close by ~200 pc

Relatively isolated

E-W outflow



- Parallel magnetic field on core scales
- Twisted magnetic field in protostellar envelope \bigcirc
- Close binary (~Neptune's orbit)



- Binary stars make up over half of the stars in our galaxy

Constraining young binaries will help us understand Tatooine planets

Recap:

- Used multiple telescopes to investigate the magnetic field of L483
- Discovered a magnetic field that is initially parallel to the outflow with a twist on protostellar envelope scales
- Surprise! L483 is a close binary



- The geometry of the twist and binary suggest it may be possible to use the field as a signature of how the binary formed
- Binary formation interesting for understanding Tatooine planets
- Follow up observations of a larger sample of protobinary stars



Tobin et al. 2010