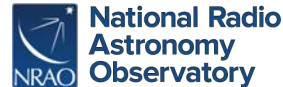


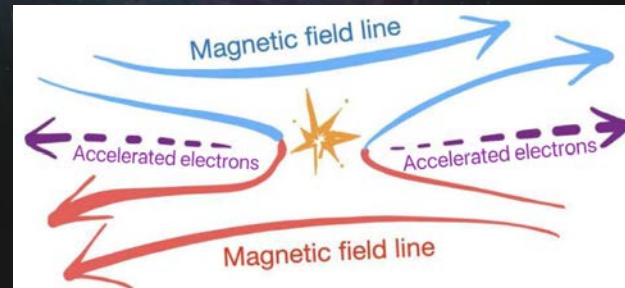
Magnetic Field in an Unusually Active Star-Forming Region in the Galactic Center

Jianhan (Roy) Zhao, Mark R. Morris, Dylan Paré, Natalie O. Butterfield, and David T. Chuss
UCLA, Villanova University, and NRAO



Background: Why Magnetic Fields?

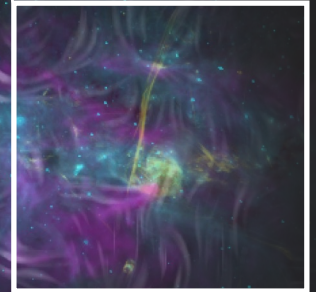
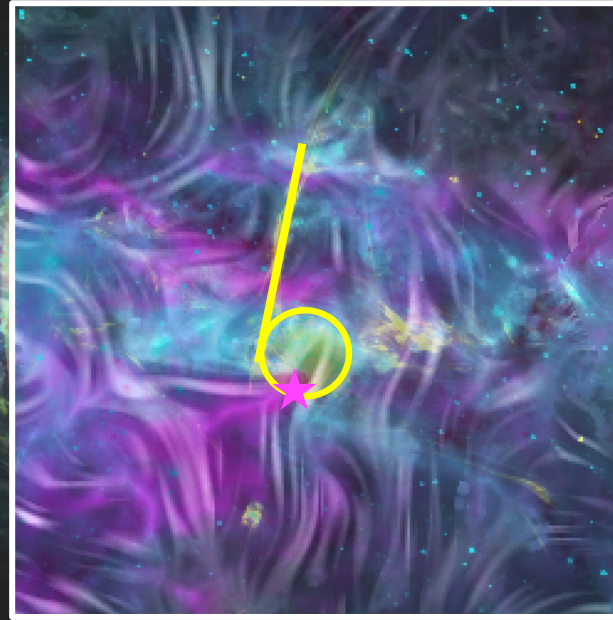
- **Thin Radio Filaments** in the Galactic Centre (in yellow)
- Multiple hypotheses:
 - **Magnetic Field** line reconnection
- Originates from **Ionized Regions**
 - Supply **Free Electrons**
- Depiction of dynamics:
 - Compression by stellar **Winds**
 - Clouds' internal **Motion**



*Modified from graphics from *Phys.org*

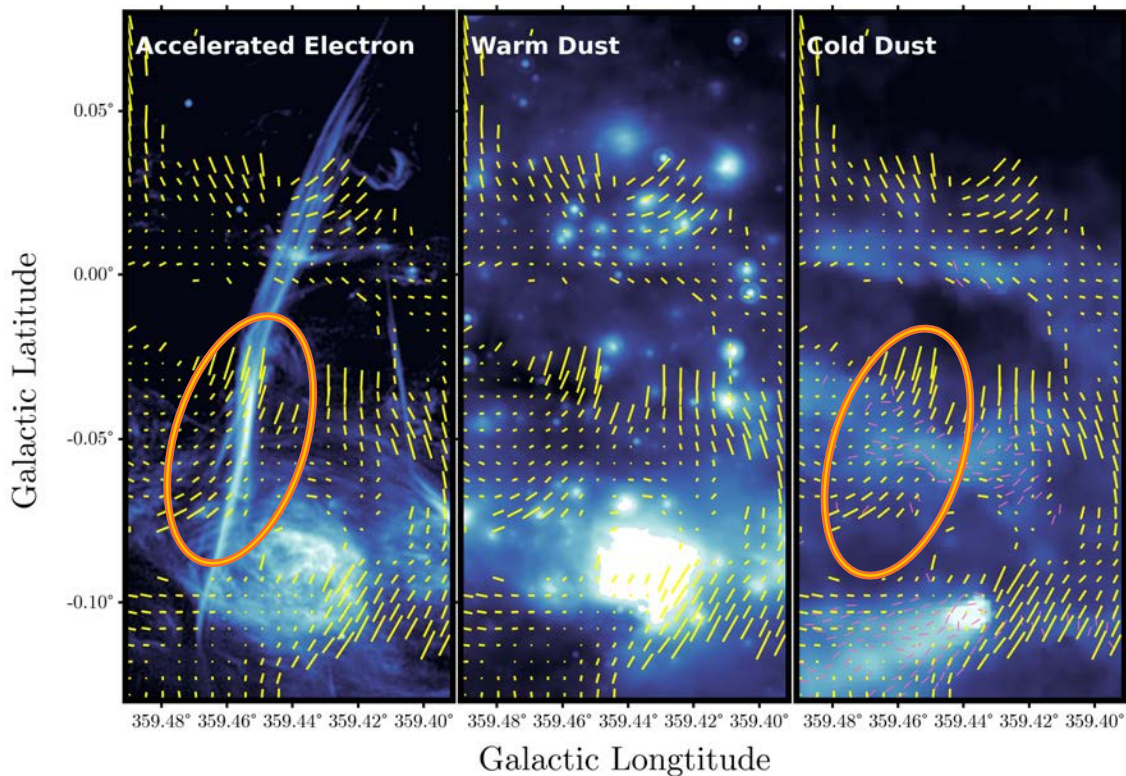
Sgr C: The Rosetta Stone

- Sgr C combines them all!
 - Shell-like **Ionized Region**
 - Prominent **Filament**
 - Large Molecular Clouds
 - Massive **Star-formation**



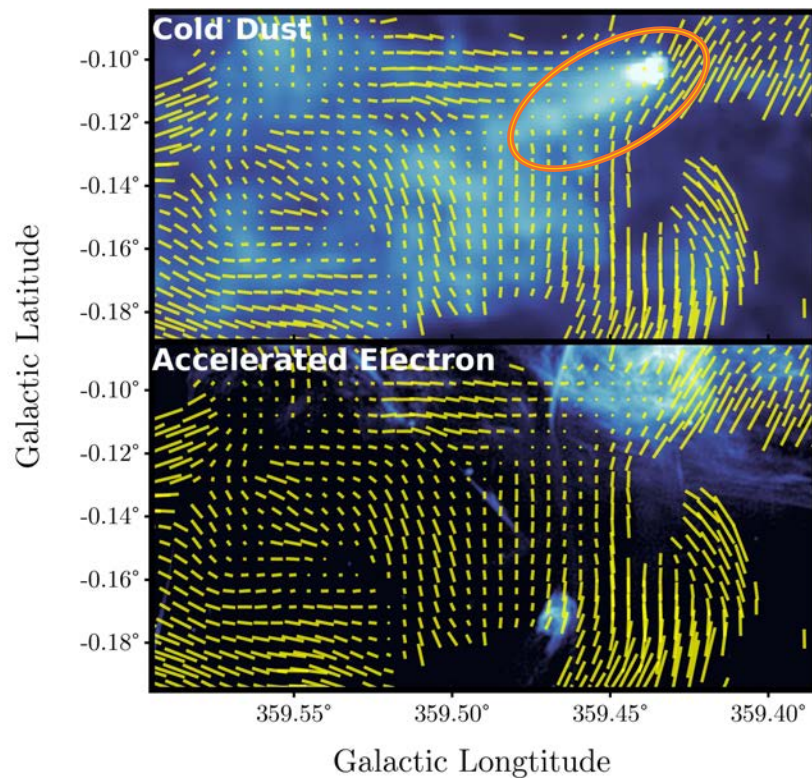
The Sgr C Filament

- In-cloud field follows the filament
- Compression around the ionized region
- Causes “impact” between two fields
- Supports “reconnection”



Sgr C: Star Formation + Cloud Dynamics

- Massive protostar formation present
- The field morphology:
 - Traces clouds' deformation
 - Compressed by ionized region expansion



Summary

- The magnetic field observation in Sgr C:
 - Is the best-suited example to study magnetic field
 - Indirectly support our theory of filament formation
 - Star-formation impacts the magnetic field
- The FIREPLACE Survey:



All FIREPLACE Publication and data
on the NASA/IPAC Science Archive

