Polarization in GLOSTAR – A Comprehensive Galactic Plane Star Formation Survey at Radio Wavelengths

Karl Menten, Friedrich Wyrowski, Andreas Brunthaler, Nirupam Roy, Timea Csengeri, James Urquhart, Sergio Dzib, Benjamin Winkel (MPIfR Bonn) + GLOSTAR consortium

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Outline of GLOSTAR emphasizing the interconnections between its individual components.

• Part B:  $\rightarrow$  C band Galactic Plane survey !

#### High mass star formation: The quest for an evolutionary scheme

**ATLASGAL** 

JVLA Survey

- Pre-protocluster cores: cold (<20K), massive (~100-1000 M)
- Pre-hot cores: IRAS sources, with/without strong MIR. "Warm" sources, T~50K
- Hot cores: internally heated, T>100K, dense (~10<sup>7</sup>), HII region quenched
- Class II methanol masers
- Hyper-/ultra-compact HII regions: d<0.05pc, EM~10<sup>9</sup> / d<0.1pc, EM~10<sup>7</sup>
- (compact) HII regions
- Endproducts: OB clusters/associations

#### ATLASGAL: APEX Telescope Large Area Survey of the Galaxy

- Unbiased survey of the inner Galactic Plane at 870µm
  - Census of massive star formation throughout the Galaxy
  - study large scale structure of the cold ISM
  - associate w. other Galactic surveys (JVLA, Spitzer, MSX, Hi-GAL)
  - $\rightarrow$  evolutionary sequence of massive star forming clumps





## JVLA C band survey: Main science goals

- Complete census of MSF tracers such as ultra/hyper-compact HII regions and CH3OH masers, covering range of evolutionary stages
- ~5-10 deeper than CORNISH & MMB survey
  → entering new discovery space
- Combined with Effelsberg: unprecedented view of ionized gas on all scales down to 1arcsec
- Combined with ATLASGAL/IR surveys: complete view of hot ionized gas/masers with cold/warm dust
- Simultaneously: extragalactic background sources & polarization

## **GLOSTAR Galactic Plane Survey**

- C-band JVLA D+B configuration, Effelsberg
  - $\rightarrow$  all spatial scales down to 1 arcsec
  - JVLA setup:

Line	Frequency	bandwidth	chan.	$\operatorname{resolution}$	coverage	$1\sigma$ rms in 15 sec
	[MHz]	[MHz]	& pol. prod.	$[\mathrm{km \ s^{-1}}]$	$[\mathrm{km}\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	$[mJy beam^{-1}]$
Continuum	4200 - 5200	$8 \times 128$	$8 \times 64 \times 4$	-	-	0.09
$H_2CO$	4829	4	$1024 \times 2$	0.25	260	45
$\mathrm{H112}\alpha\mathrm{-H115}\alpha$	4268 - 4619	$4 \times 8$	$4 \times 128 \times 2$	$\sim 4.2$	$\sim 530$	11
Continuum	6400 - 7400	$8 \times 128$	$8 \times 64 \times 4$	-	-	0.08
$CH_3OH$	6668	8	$2048 \times 2$	0.18	370	38
$\rm H96\alpha-\rm H98\alpha$	6881 - 7318	$3 \times 8$	$3 \times 128 \times 2$	$\sim 2.8$	$\sim 360$	10
Total			12032 ch.			

Table 1: List of observed lines, bandwidth, number of channels and polarization products, channel spacings, velocity coverage, and sensitivity for two visits of one pointing (for the full 1 GHz for the continuum and 1 channel for the lines). For the innermost part, we will increase the velocity coverage of the formaldehyde line at the cost of reduced resolution to cover also the extreme velocities found there.

#### Galactic coverage

IRAS 60µm



 → Various Galactic environs: e.g. nearby Cygnus complex, molecular ring, central molecular zone

(deg.)







Figure 4: Top: Continuum image of a small fraction for the G29 field (upper left), where we detected a formaldehyde maser (upper right), formaldehyde absorption (lower right), and RRLs (lower left). For the RRLs wwe show the individual lines as well as the stacked version. Bottom: A spectrum of a newly discovered weak methanol maser.

## Polarization

- JVLA continuum in full polarization
- Lines in dual polarization mode
- full polarization observations of
  - polarized extragalactic continuum sources in the 4-8 GHz range allowing important information about the Galactic magnetic field by measureing Faraday rotation
  - Combined small/large scale polariation (JVLA/EFF) to study galactic magnetized medium, covering range of scales from SF jets to supernova remnants
  - $\rightarrow$  Requires Eff Stokes Q/U for combination with JVLA data

# Summary

- JVLA survey ongoing!  $\rightarrow$  new view of MSF in the Milky Way
- Effelsberg critical to recover ALL scales
- New polarization potential:
  - Large bandwidths  $\rightarrow$  frequency dependence
  - Magnetic fields from galactic scales down to star forming regions