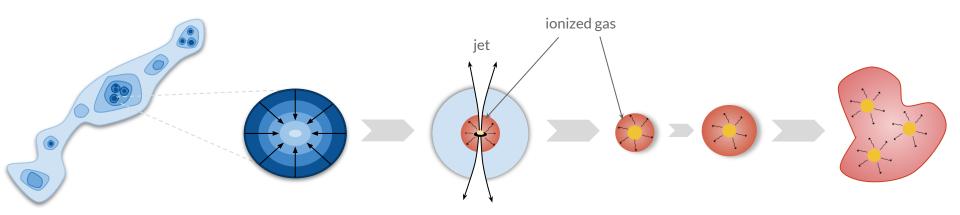
Searching for Ionized Jets from High-Mass Protostars with VLA SiO Observations

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The Formation of High-Mass Stars (M > 8 M_{sun})



Giant Molecular Cloud

tens of pc to kpc

Collapsing Core (cold)

Hot Molecular Core

Hyper- (HC)/Ultra-Compact (UC) HII region HII region / OB Association

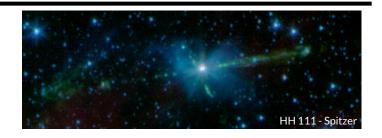
<0.05 pc / < 0.1 pc ~ 10⁵ yr

(Based on the original cartoon by Dr Cormac R. Purcell)

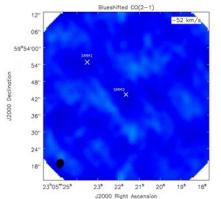
Jets play a key role: they shed excess angular momentum and allow accretion to proceed

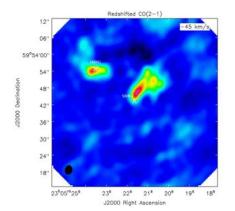


The observation of jets and outflows supports the accretion formation scenario, and their study provides valuable information



These impact their surrounding medium and give rise to molecular outflows





ISOSS J23053+5953 - SMA (Rodríguez et al. 2021)

Jets play a key role: they shed excess angular momentum and allow accretion to proceed

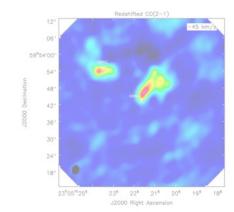


The observation of jets and supports the accretion form and their study provides valuable information

However, since high-mass stars are less abundant, located at larger distances, and have shorter evolutionary timescales than low-mass stars, the number of known ionized jets from high-mass protostars is scarce

J2000 Right Ascension

rrounding medium and give rise to molecular outflows



ISOSS J23053+5953 - SMA (Rodríguez et al. 2021)

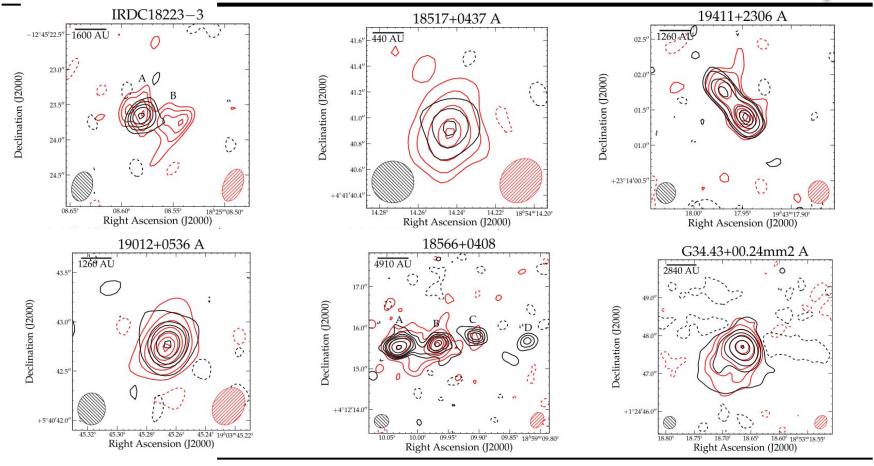
Rosero et al. (2016, 2019)

Weak and Compact Radio Emission in Early High-mass Star-forming Regions

- Deep VLA observations at C- (6 cm) and K-band (1.3 cm)
 - $\Theta_{\text{syn}} \sim 0.4$ "
 - rms ~ 3-10 μJy/beam
 - 58 regions observed
 - 18 Cold Molecular Cores (CMC): T < 25 K, M > 100 M_{sun}
 - \blacksquare 15 Cold Molecular Cores-IR (CMC-IR): T < 25 K, M > 100 M_{sun}, emission at 24 and 4.5 μm
 - 25 Hot Molecular COres (HMC): T > 50 K, $M \sim 100 \text{ M}_{sun}$, $n \sim 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - 70 sources detected
 - 1 CMC, 13 CMC-IR, 56 HMC

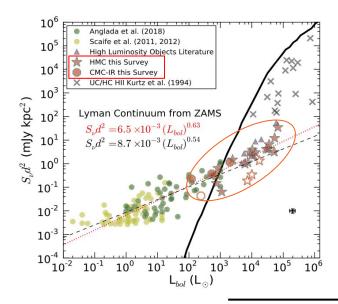
Tatiana M. Rodríguez - 37th New Mexico Symposium - Nov 19, 2021

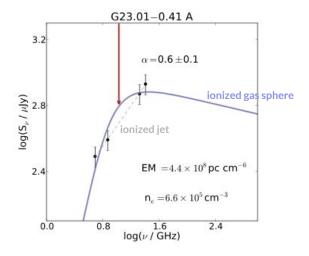
Some Examples



Rosero et al. (2016, 2019)

- \star 12 ionized jets \rightarrow elongated morphology
- ★ 49 unresolved sources
 - 13 jet <u>candidates</u>



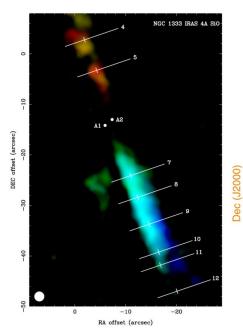


Both models fit the observations, we need another probe to confirm their jet nature

SiO as shock tracer

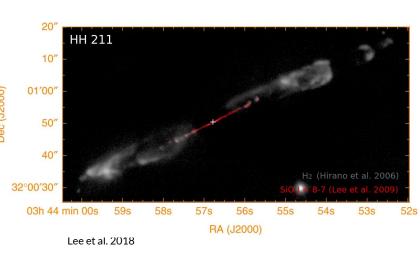
Si in dust grains \rightarrow jet shock \rightarrow sputtering of Si \rightarrow SiO abundance highly enriched enriched (K km s⁻¹)

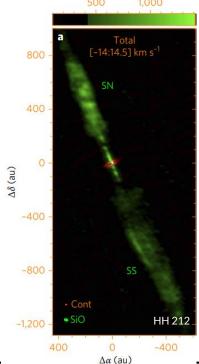
(Caselli et al. 1997; Schilke et al. 1997)



Choi et al. 2011

SiO is an excellent jet tracer!





Lee et al. 2017

Our Work

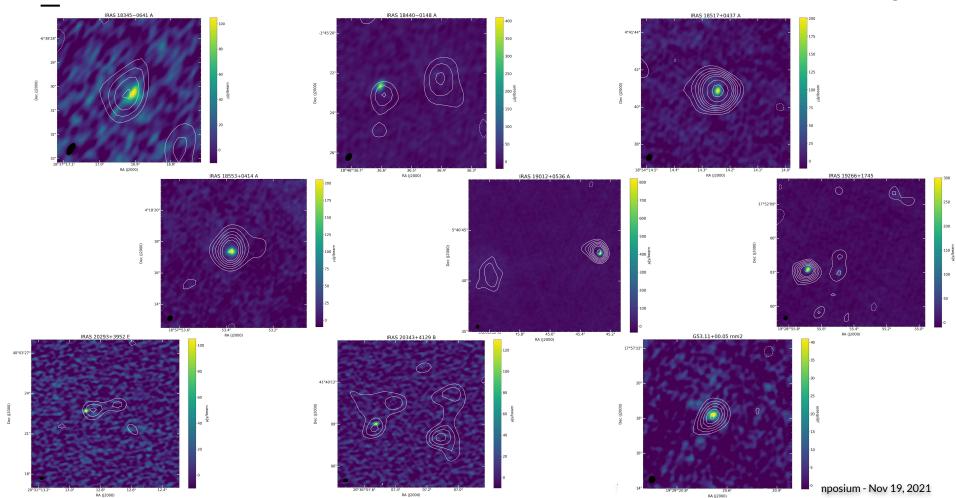
We used the VLA to look for SiO emission in a subsample of 10 jet candidates from the Rosero et al. survey to confirm their jet nature

- Project ID: VLA/19B-158 (observed 3/28/2021)
 - \circ 4 hr total \rightarrow ~ 15' on source
 - D-array
 - Q-band (7 mm)
- $\bullet \quad \Theta_{\text{syn}} \sim 1.5"$
- rms_{cont} ~ 0.1 mJy/beam

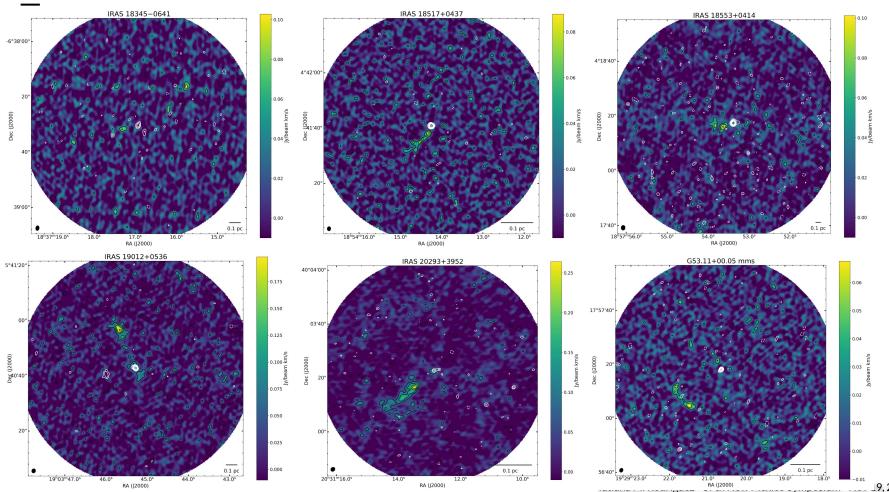
Here we present some preliminary results



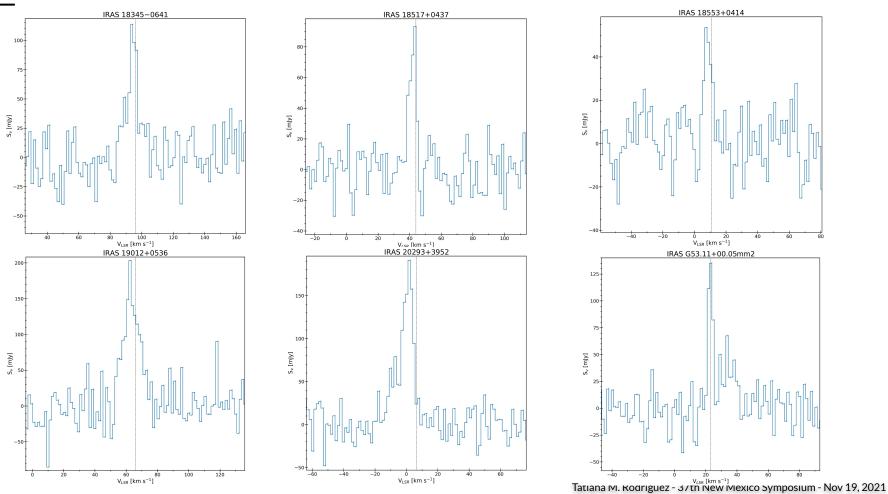
We detected 7 mm continuum emission in 9 of the 10 observed regions



And SiO(1-0) emission in 6 of the 10 observed regions



And SiO(1-0) emission in 6 of the 10 observed regions



Conclusions and Final Remarks

- 7 mm continuum emission in 90% of the sample
 - A total of 19 cores were detected
- SiO emission detected in 60% of the sample
 - We can confirm the jet nature of 50% of the observed jet candidates
 - Argues in favor of the scenario that most of the Rosero et al. (2016, 2019) compact sources with rising spectrum are ionized jets
 - Most are monopolar/asymmetric
- Future work
 - Study of the energetic parameters of the flows
 - Propose to observe higher energy SiO transitions
 - VLA/22A-092: 23 unresolved sources with rising spectrum, A-array, K-band (1.3 cm), ~0.1"

