### Formation of protoplanetary discs in star cluster simulations

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#### What's in a disc?



1%

100 AU

Left: Gas around HL Tau disc (ALMA Partnership, 2015) Centre: HL Tau dust disc (ALMA Partnership, 2015) Right: polarisation in HL Tau (Stephens+ 2017)



#### What's in a disc?









#### The birth of discs

≻Using idealised initial conditions:











#### The birth of discs

≻Using idealised initial conditions:





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

 Ideal: never forms a rotationally supported disc (the Magnetic Braking Catastrophe; Allen, Li & Shu, 2003)



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#### The birth of discs

≻Using idealised initial conditions:



- ➢ Hydro: forms a 50au disc early during the first hydrostatic core phase
- > Non-ideal with  $-B_z$ : forms a 25au disc during the first hydrostatic core phase
- > Non-ideal with  $+B_z$ : forms a 1au disc by the stellar core phase
- Ideal: never forms a rotationally supported disc (the Magnetic Braking Catastrophe; Allen, Li & Shu, 2003)

See me or Alison Young for details about first hydro static cores (incl. disc formation and/or outflows)



#### Cluster formation: effect of non-ideal MHD



#### Cluster formation: effect of magnetic fields

Decreasing magnetic field strength



#### Cluster formation: magnetic field structure

- ➤ 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



#### Cluster formation: magnetic field structure



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#### Cluster formation: protostellar discs

≻Discs form in *every* model

- Discs surround 1-4 stars
- >Evolution is very dynamic given multiple interactions



Wurster, Bate & Price (submitted)

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#### Cluster formation: protostellar discs





#### Cluster formation: protostellar discs

>There is a wide range of magnetic field strengths in the discs



#### **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





#### Conclusions

 $\succ$ When modelling the formation of an isolated star

≻Large, rotationally supported discs form in pure hydrodynamics

≻No discs forms when using ideal MHD

≻Large and small discs form when using non-ideal MHD

≻Non-ideal MHD solves the magnetic braking catastrophe

≻When modelling the formation and evolution of a low-mass star cluster

≻Magnetic fields affect the large-scale structure of the cloud

≻Non-ideal MHD processes only affect small-scale structure

>Protoplanetary discs form in *every* model, even those with initially strong magnetic fields

≻There is no magnetic braking catastrophe

► TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE: MAGNETIC FIELDS CANNOT BE IGNORED! (and need further investigation)



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