

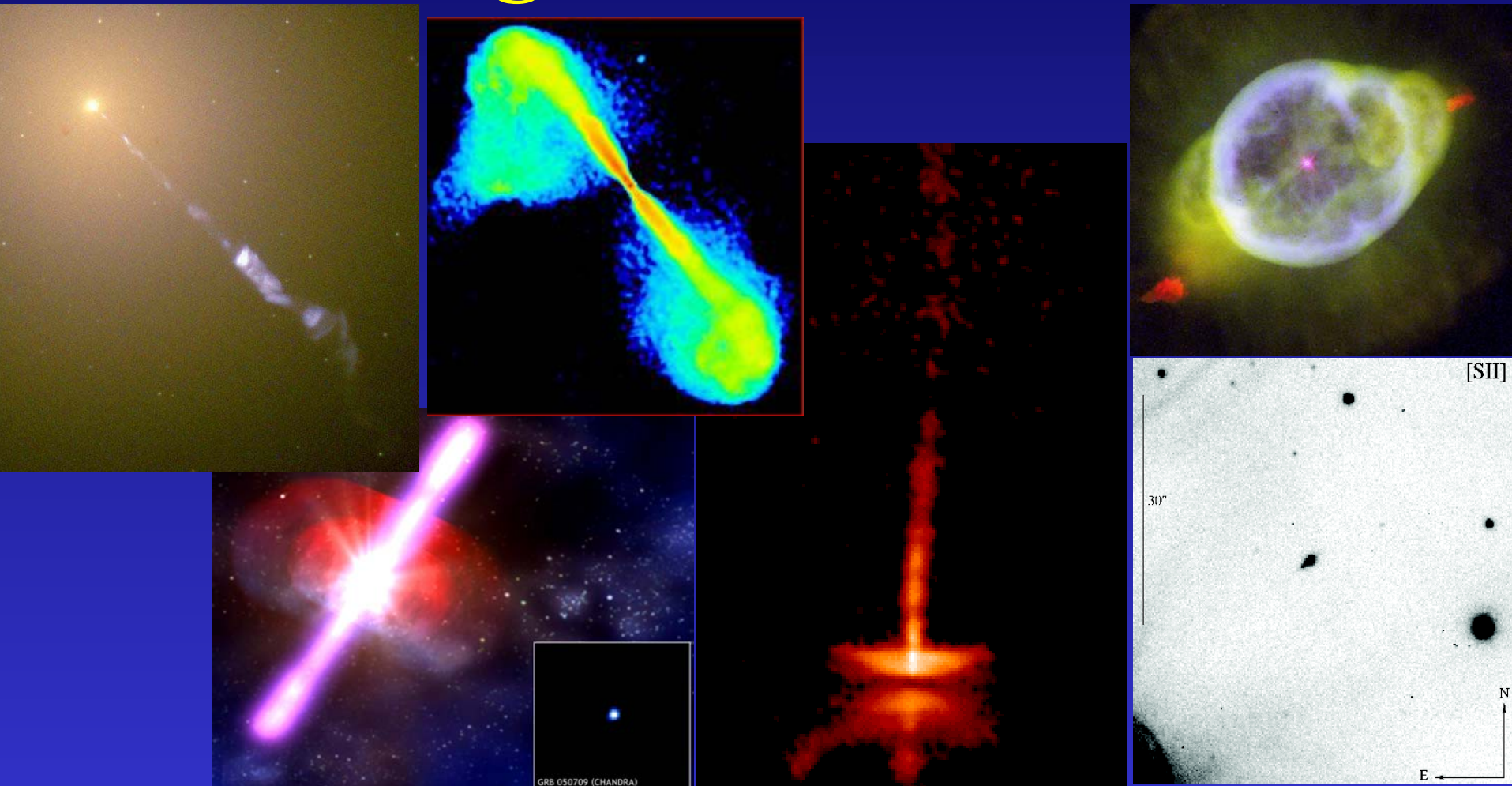
Jets from Young Stars and the impact of LOFAR

Jochen Eislöffel

Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg



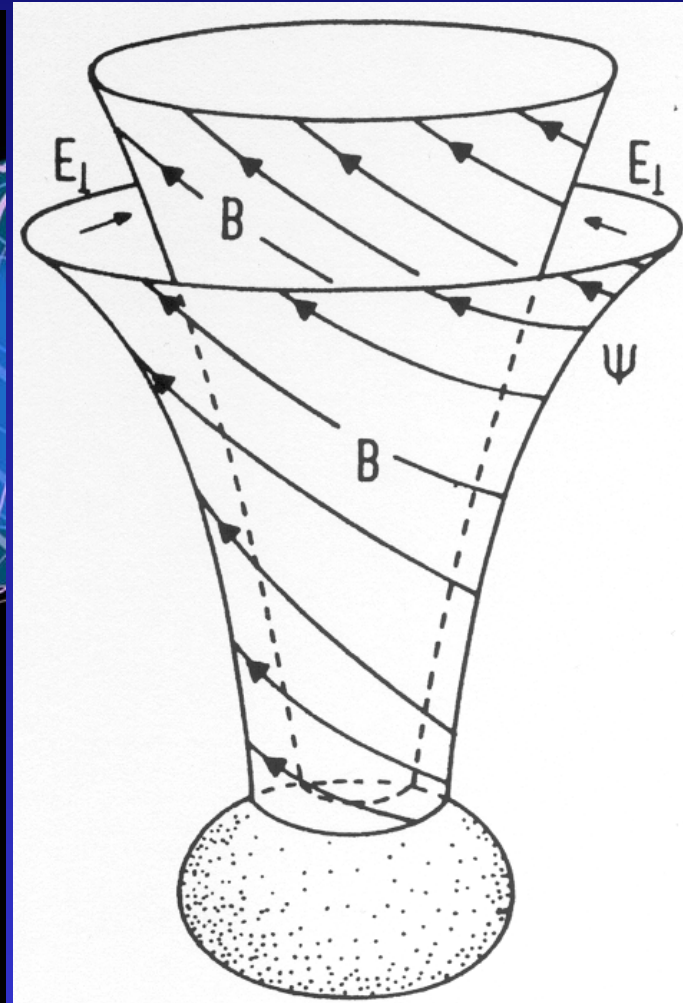
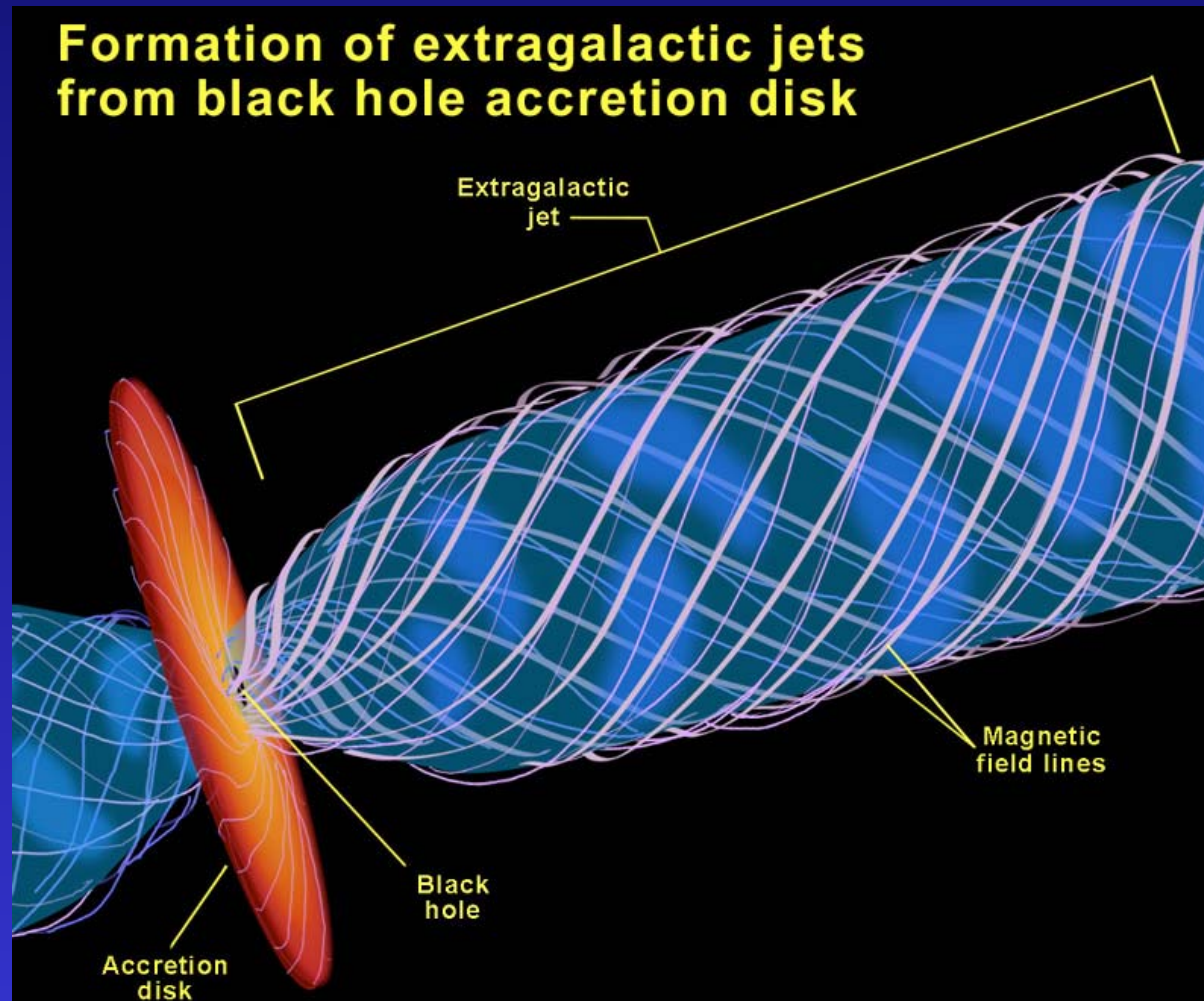
Accretion/ejection: from AGN central engines to brown dwarfs



operates over ten orders of magnitude of mass of central object!

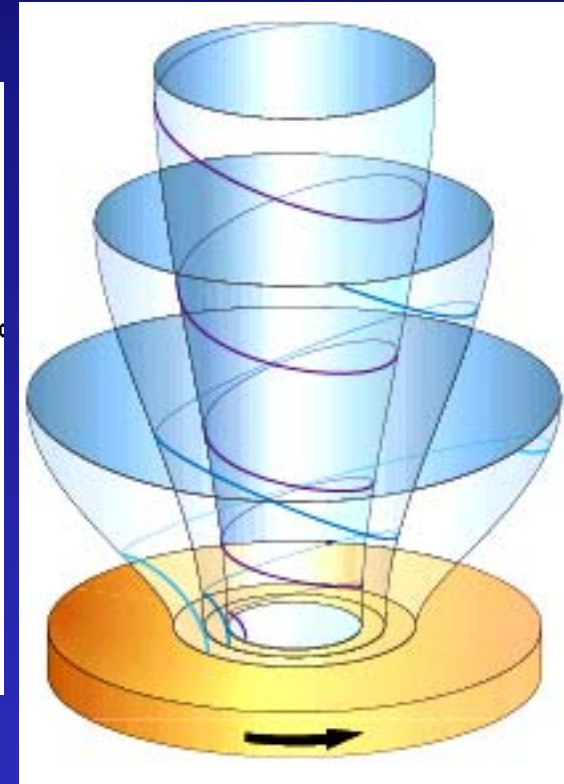
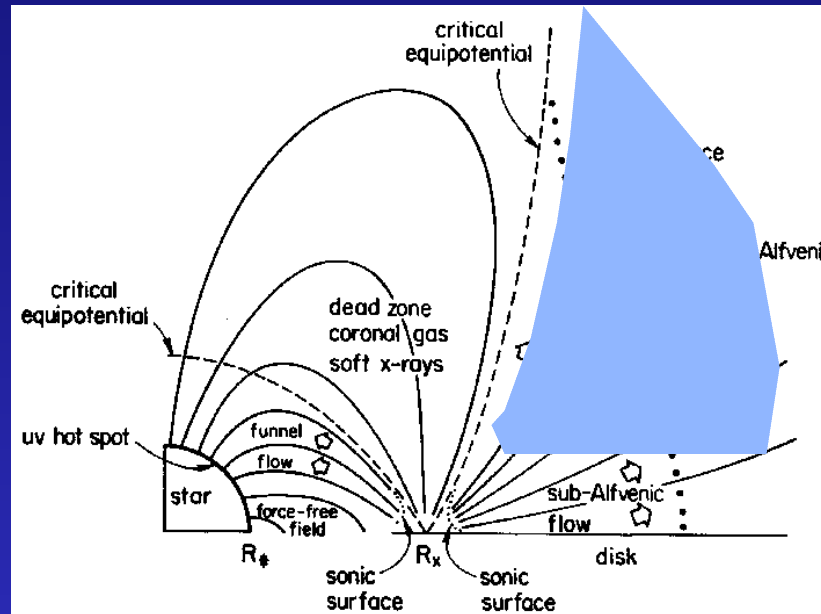
Formation and collimation of a jet by rotating magnetosphere

Formation of extragalactic jets from black hole accretion disk



Stellar winds **X-winds** **Disk winds**

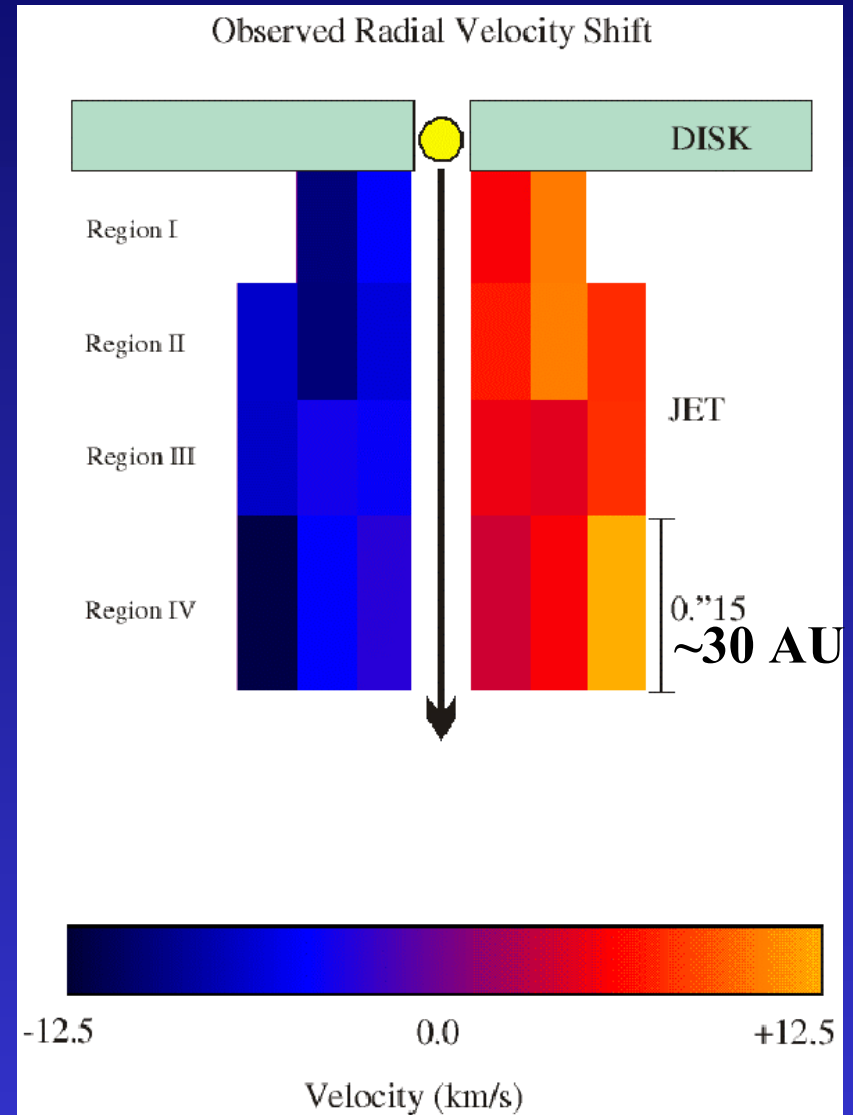
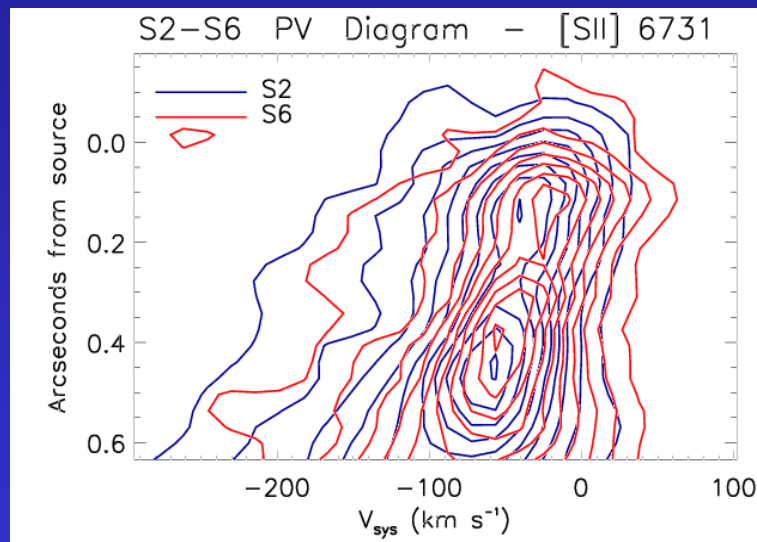
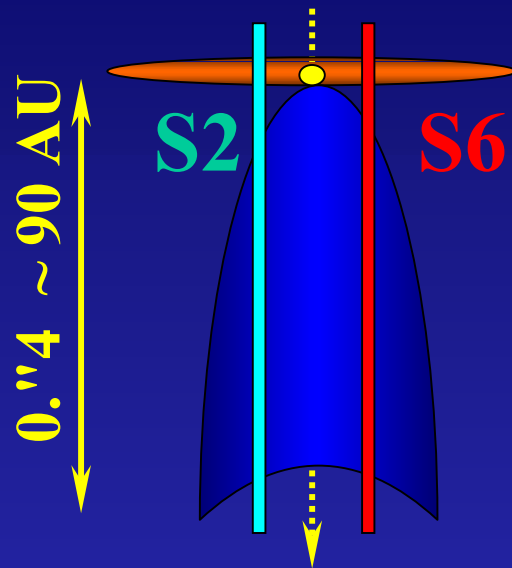
X-winds



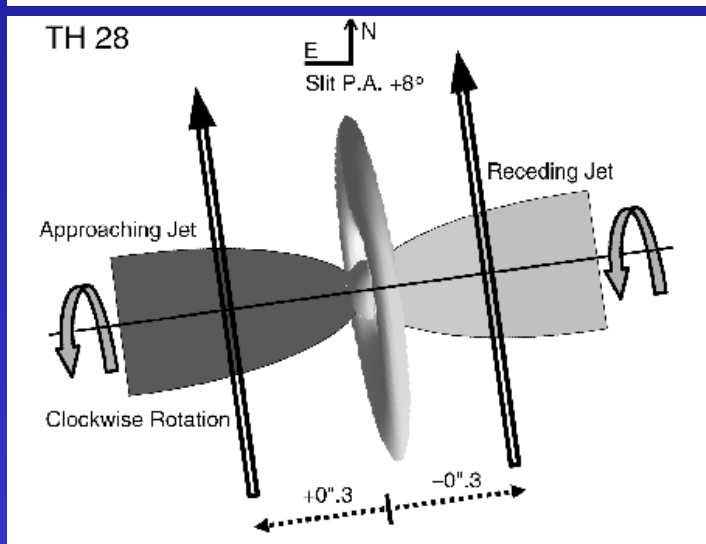
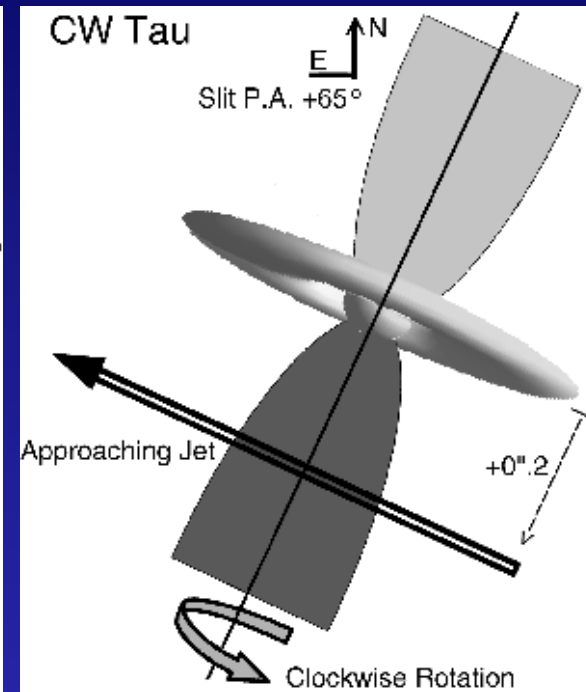
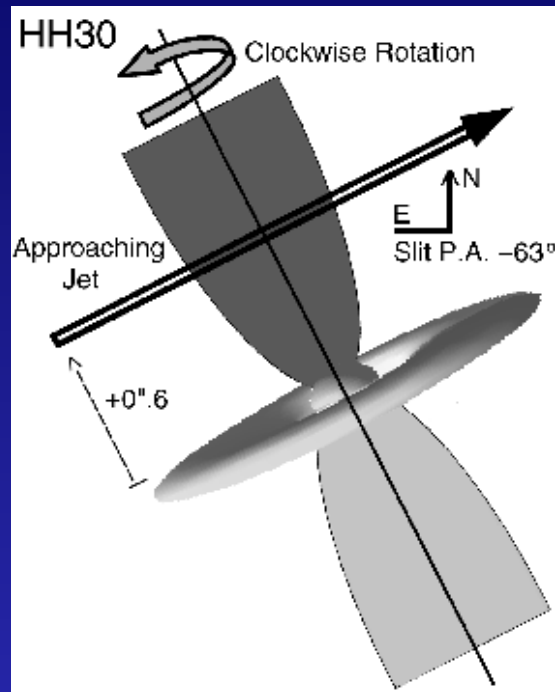
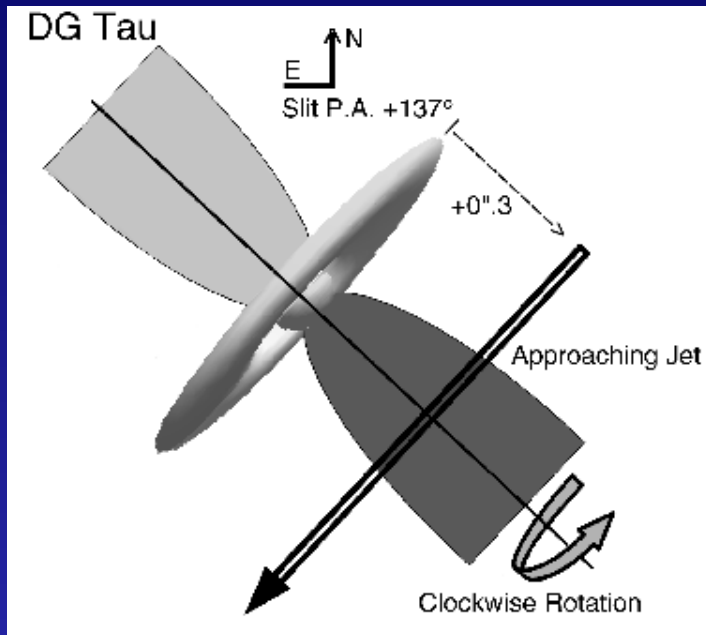
Shu *et al.* 1994
Shang *et al.* 2002
Lovelace *et al.* 1995,1999
Fendt & Elstner 2000

Blandford & Payne 1982
Camenzind 1990
Wardle & Königl 1993
Ferreira & Pelletier 1993, 1995
Casse & Ferreira 2000a,b

Jet rotation: DG Tau

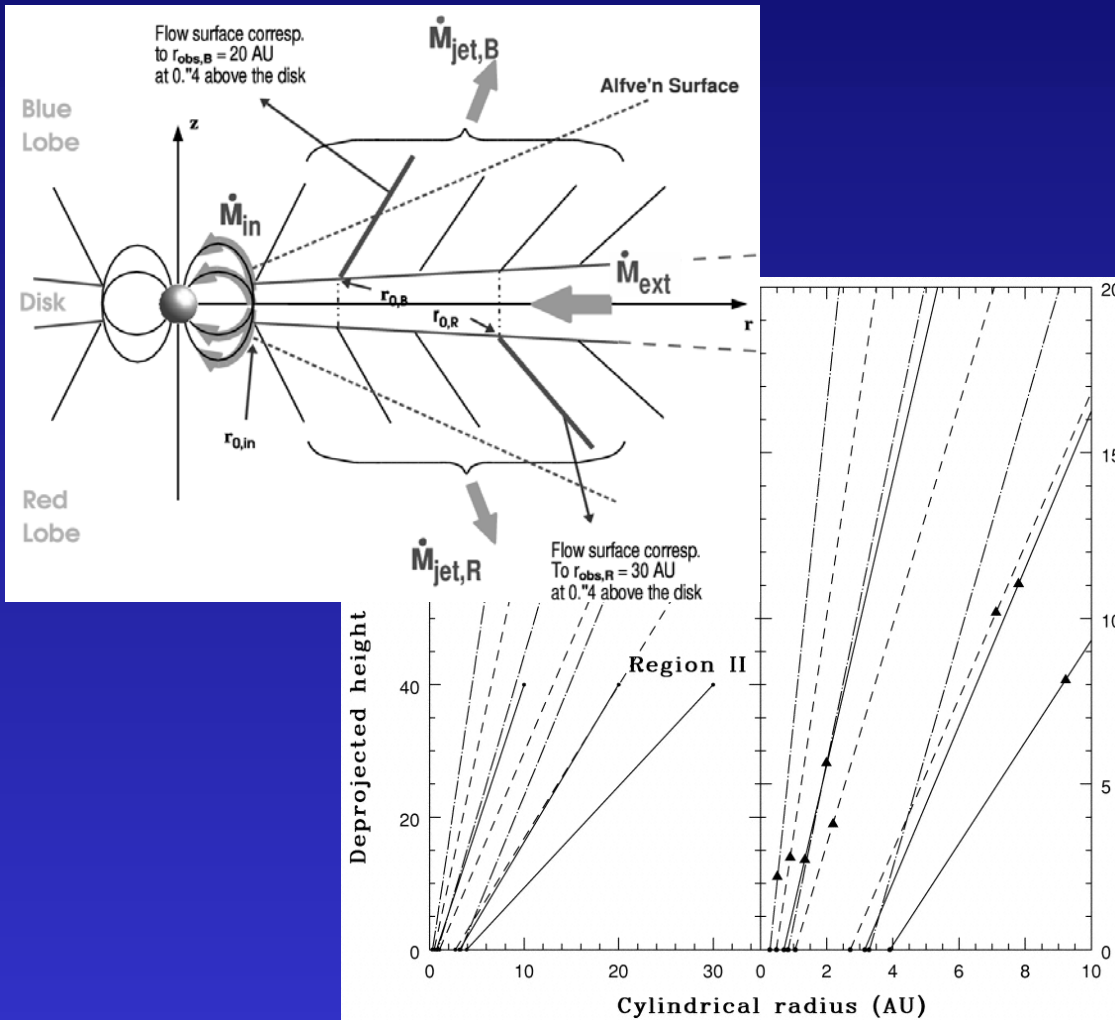


An HST survey for jet rotation



**radial velocity
asymmetries: 10-30 km/s**

Properties of the accretion/ejection structure



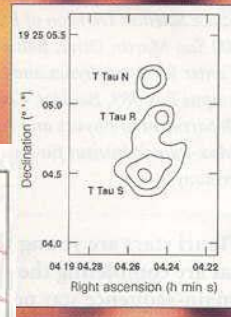
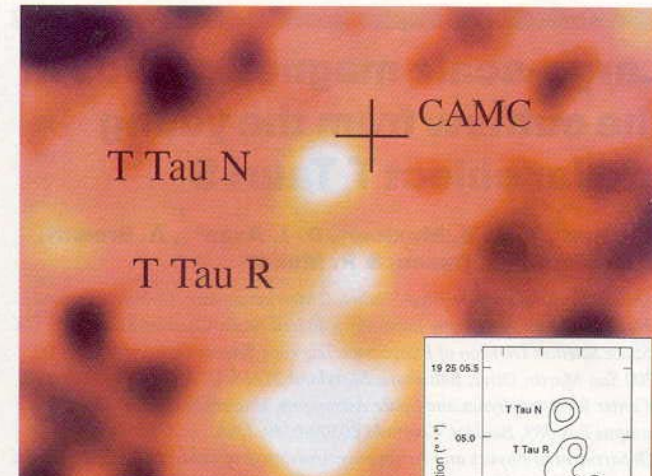
**foot point radius $\sim$
0.1 – 3 AU**

$$B\phi/B_p \sim 4 - 8$$

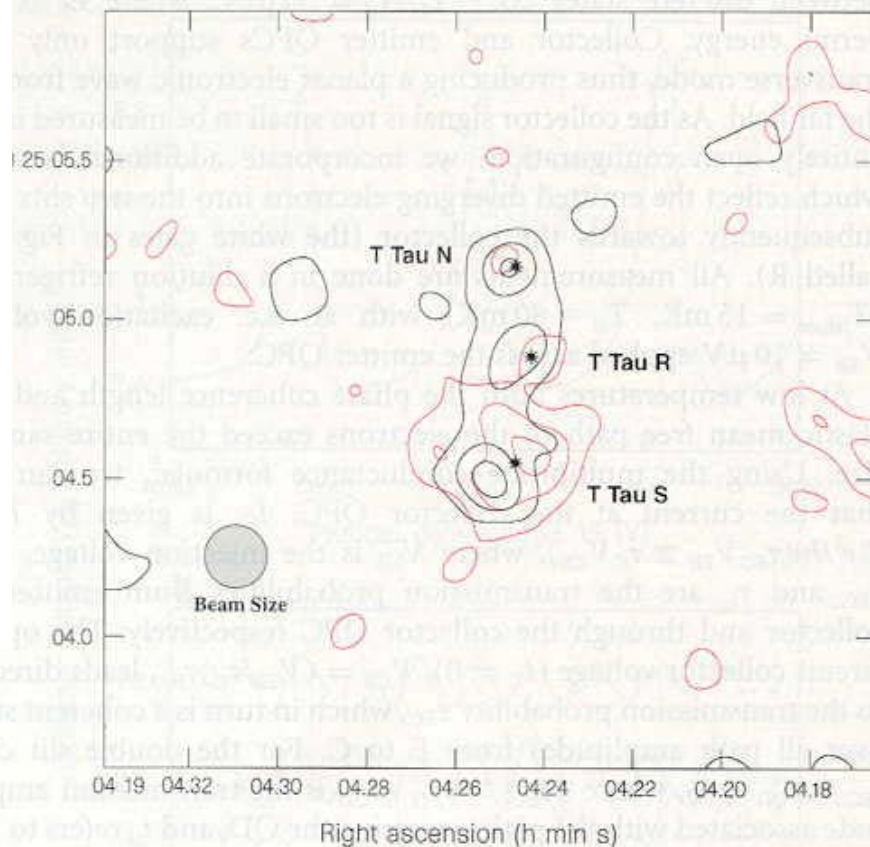
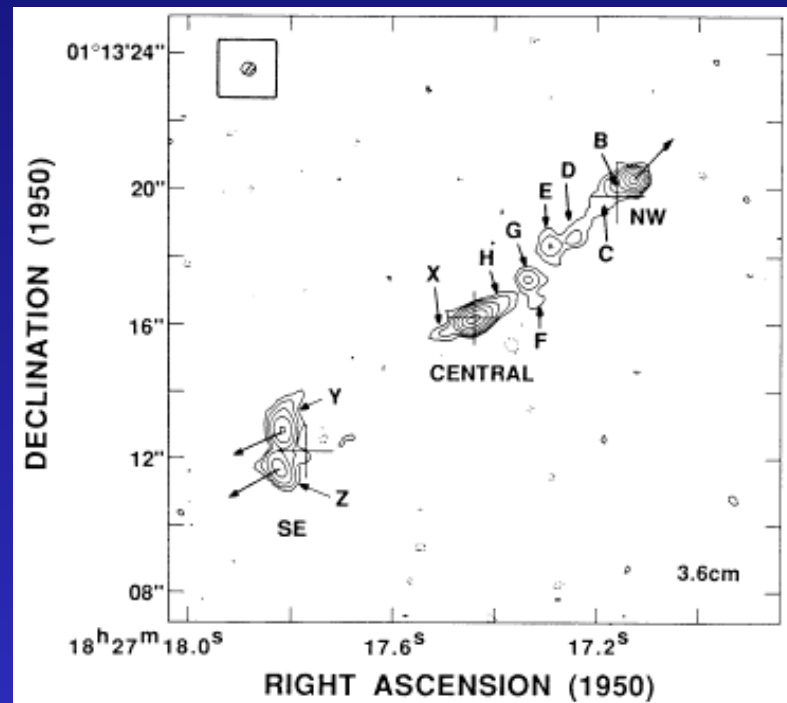
Angular momentum extracted from disk: 60 - 100%

Bacciotti et al. 2002, Anderson et al. 2003, Coffey et al. 2004, Pesenti et al. 2004, Woitas et al. 2005

Non-thermal radio jets



In addition to the known radio emission is observed between T Tau N and T Tau R which may have been wrongly identified in the original discovery image (see Fig. 1). The radio emission is extended in the northwest-southeast direction, embedded young star. The radio emission is shown. The cross indicates the position of the same data of the T Tau system at 0.7 and 1.2 mJy.

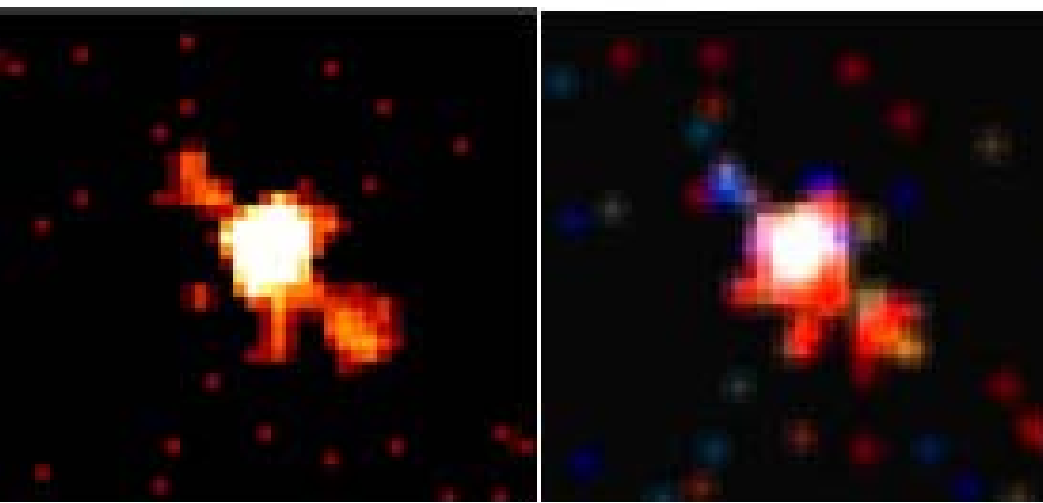


Curiel et al. 1993

Ray et al. 1997

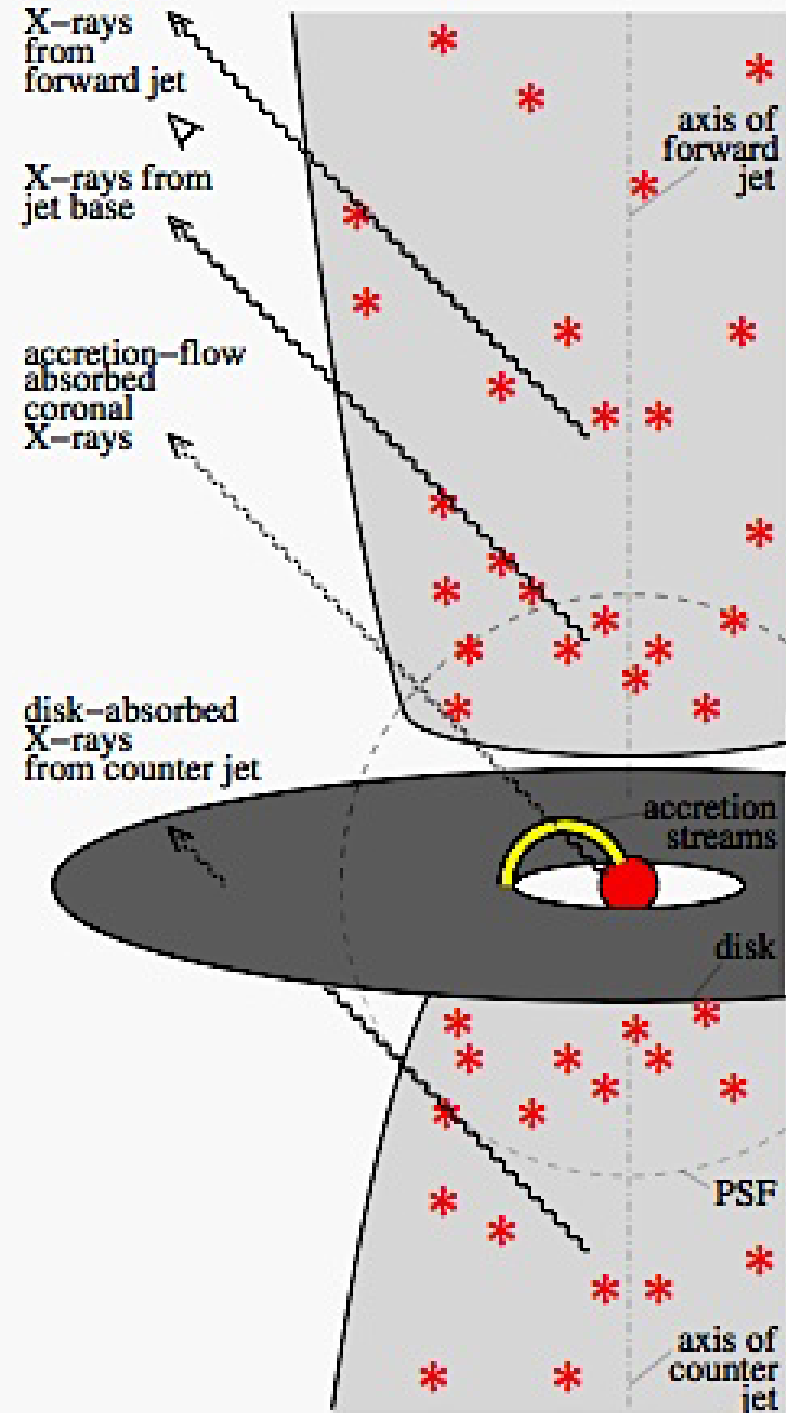
DG Tau X-ray jet

0.6-1.7 keV ACIS-S: DG Tau + jets



Smoothed

Colour-coded



Jets from Young Stars with LOFAR

- **Transients KSP**
- **Magnetism KSP**

