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Abstract:

Jets and outflows driven by young stellar objects (YSOs) are an integral part of star formation, since they are responsible for removing angular momentum. Fast collimated jets and slow molecular outflows are routinely detected. However, a major puzzle regarding the outflow phenomena is the actual driving agent of the bipolar molecular outflows, since the narrow optical jets are typically too collimated to directly drive the much wider-angled molecular outflow. This proposal aims to detect the elusive atomic wind through HI 21-cm and confirm if the fast wind is responsible for driving the molecular outflows.