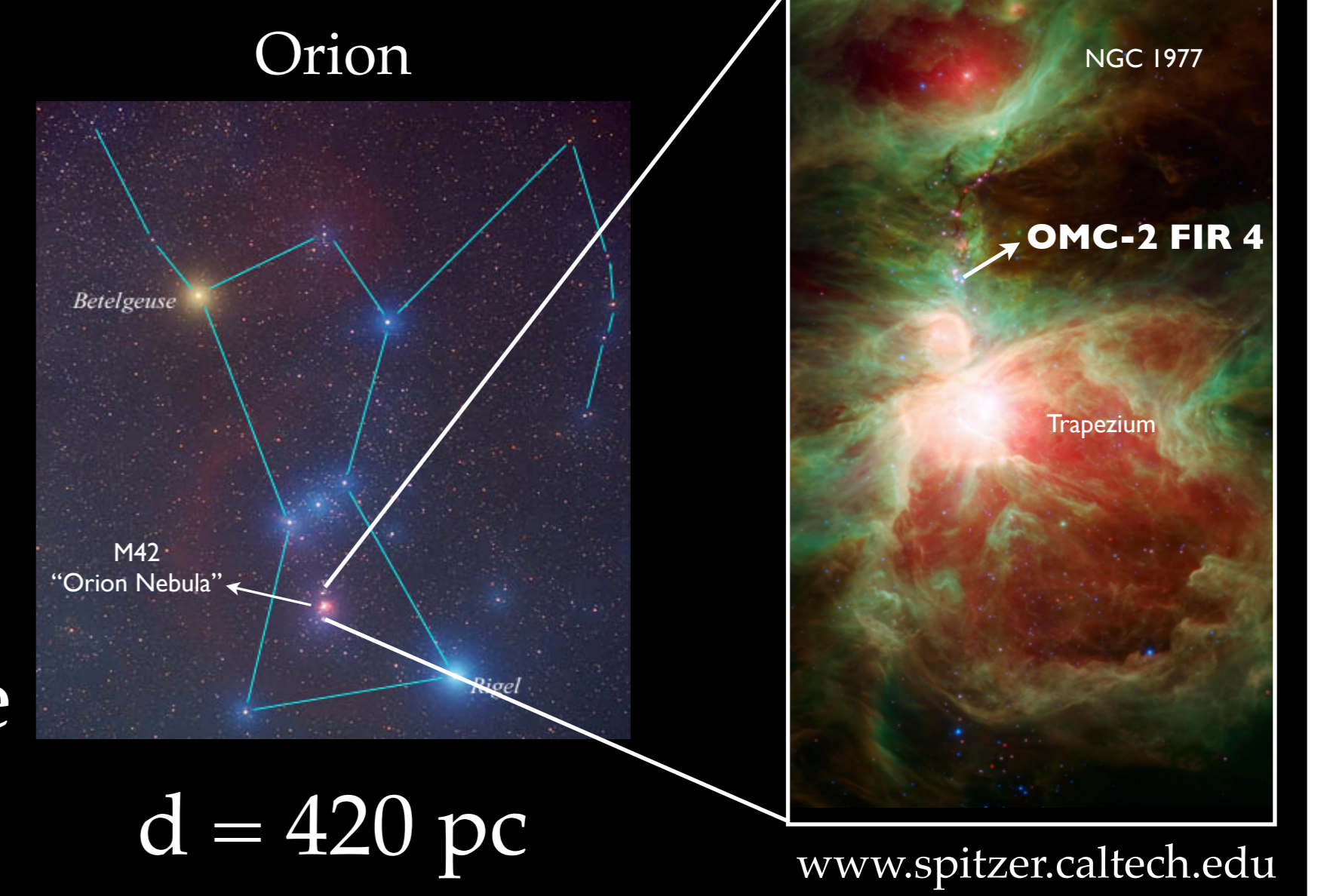
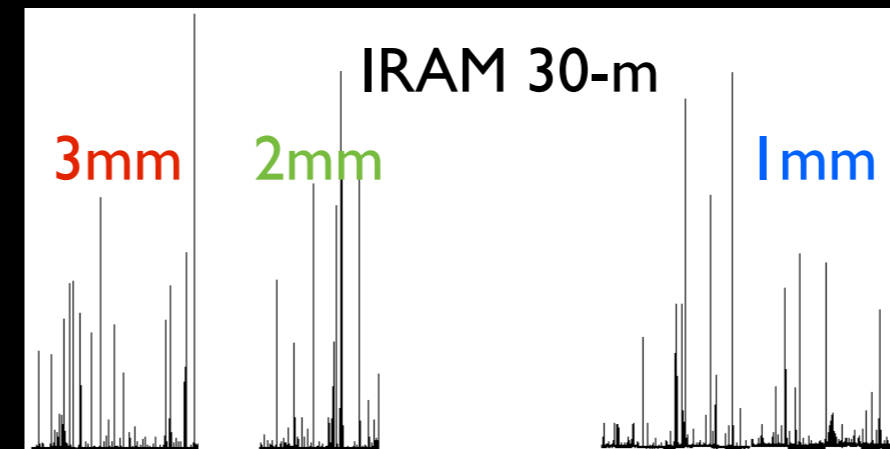
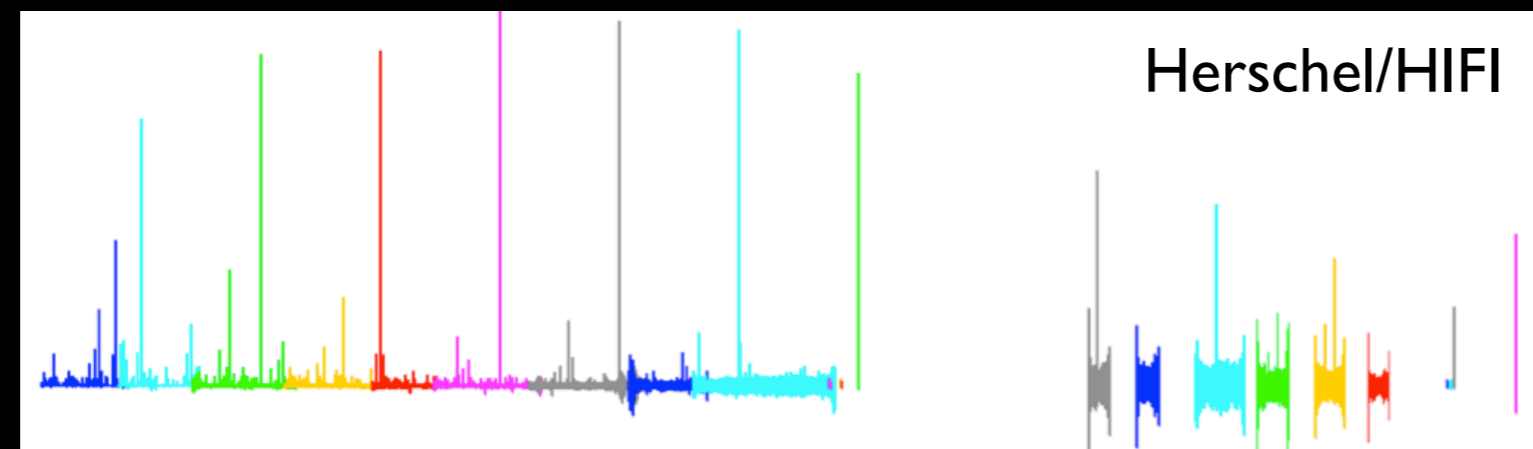
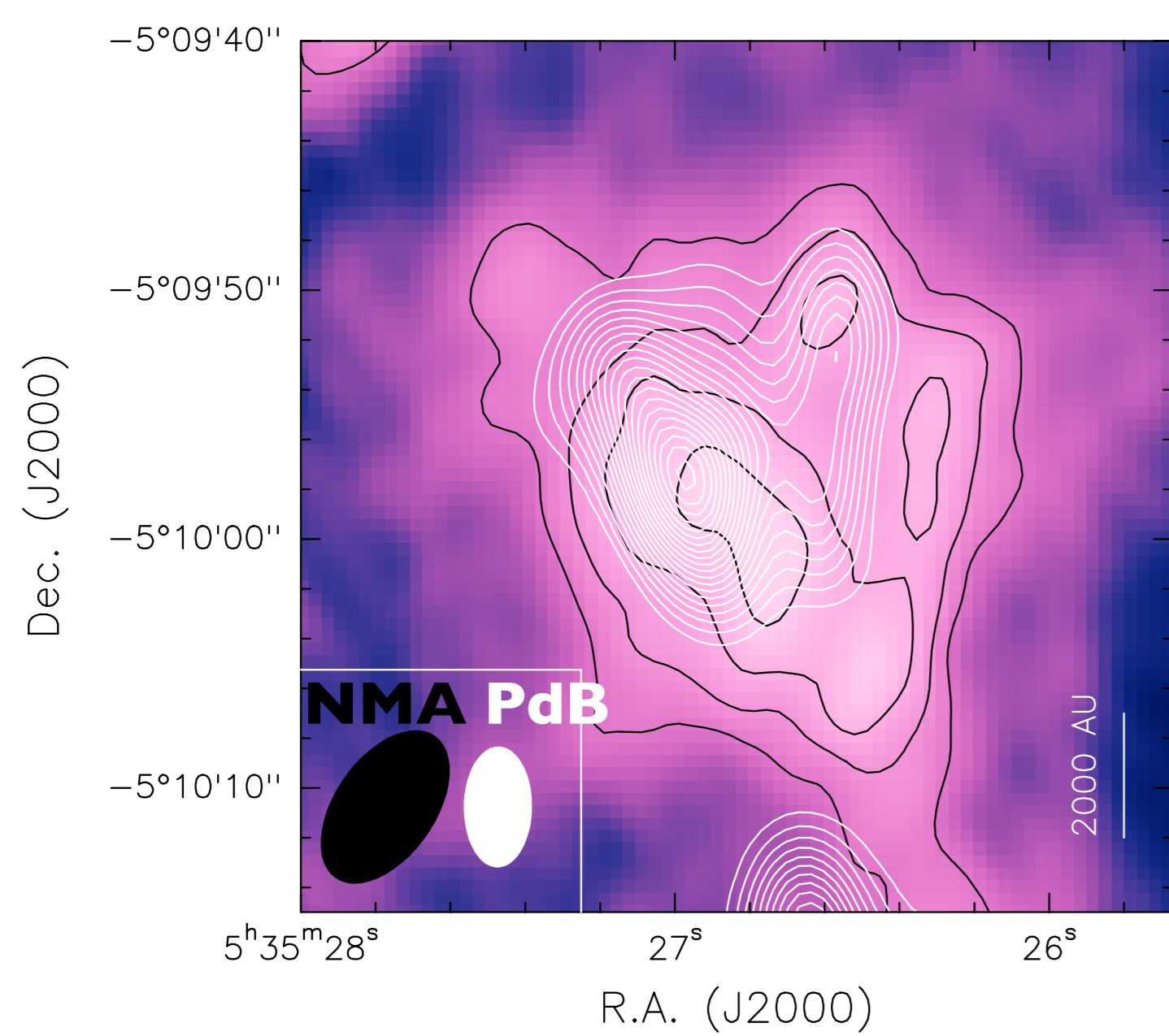


- The source: An intermediate-mass star forming region in Orion
- Spectral surveys: Herschel/HIFI 500 - 1900 GHz; IRAM 30-m 80 - 270 GHz

see M. Kama's poster 1H021!



- Aim: to aid the interpretation of the spectral data by studying the small-scale morphology of the region



### Dust continuum emission

Plateau de Bure Interferometer (PdB): 2mm  
Nobeyama Millimeter Array (NMA): 3mm

Clumpy morphology, several cores of one of several solar masses each

**OMC-2 FIR 4 is a protocluster**

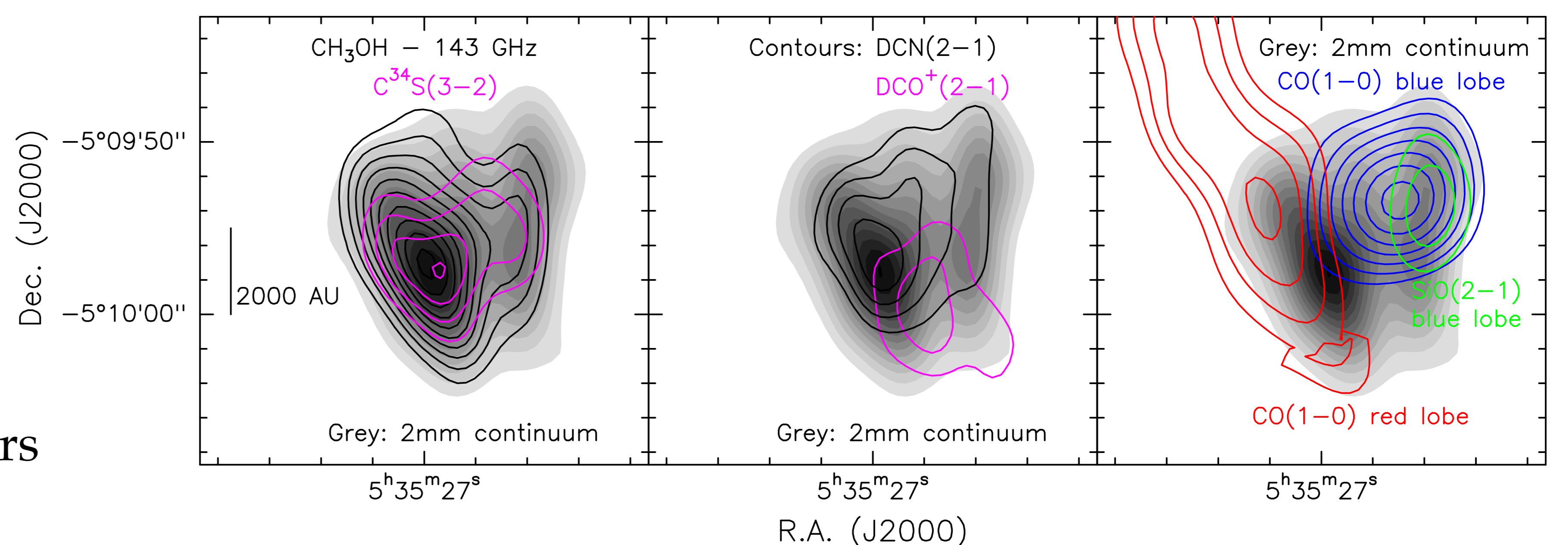
López-Sepulcre et al. (2013)  
Shimajiri et al. (2008)

### Molecular line emission

CH<sub>3</sub>OH, C<sup>34</sup>S and DCN follow roughly the dust continuum emission

DCO<sup>+</sup> traces a southern, likely colder, region not well detected in the other tracers

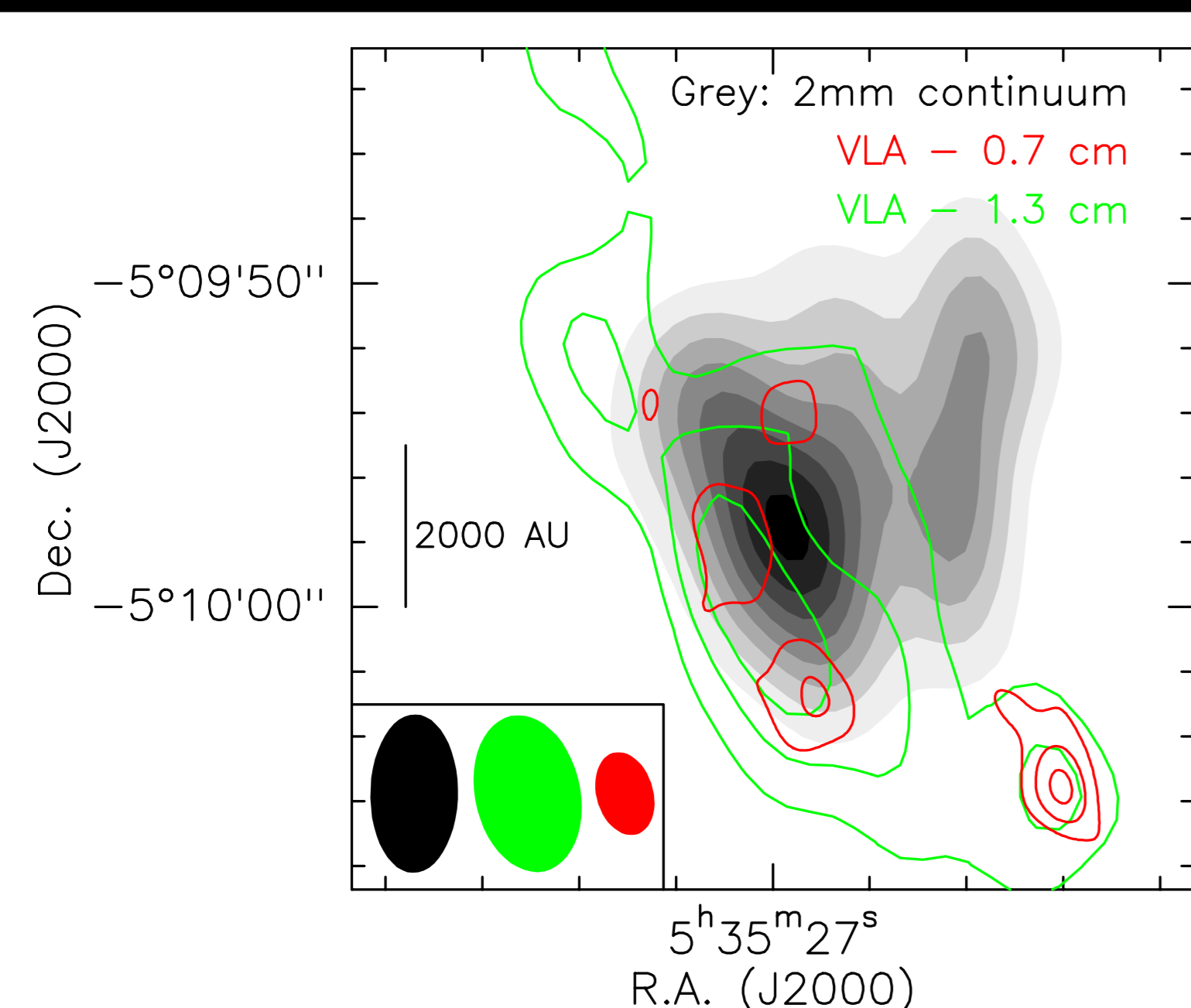
CO and SiO high-velocity emission to the north of the region suggests the presence of shocked gas



**Chemical differentiation**

**Interaction with an external molecular outflow?**

López-Sepulcre et al. (2013)  
Shimajiri et al. (2008)



### Ionised gas

Very Large Array (VLA): free-free continuum emission at cm wavelengths (6 cm emission currently under analysis)

Radio jet? No clear molecular outflow counterpart  
HII region? Radio emission compatible with a B4 young star

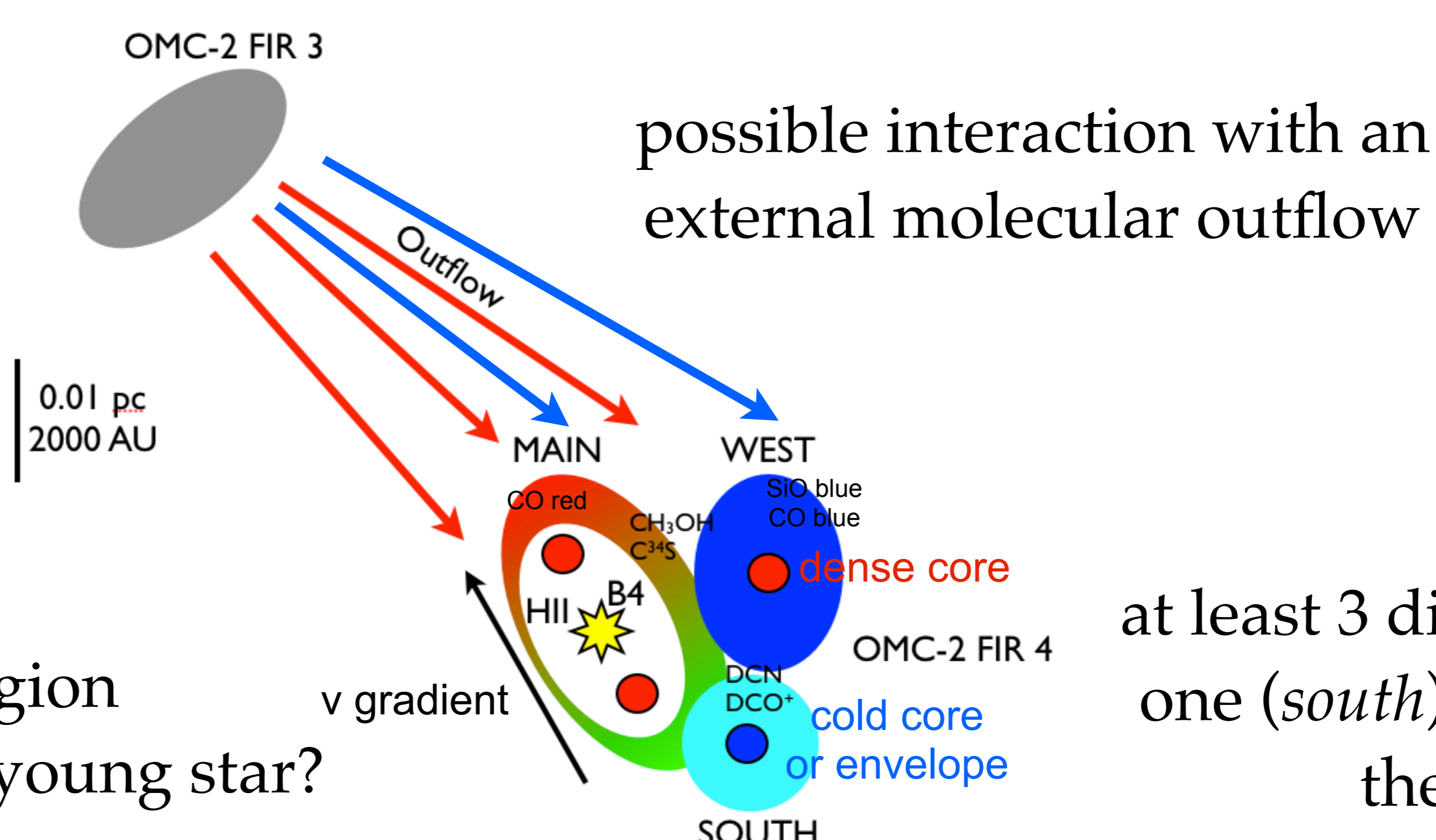
**A clumpy ionised region under study**



### A cartoon of OMC-2 FIR 4

**An ideal laboratory to explore the formation of low- and intermediate-mass stars in the context of a whole protocluster**

radio jet or HII region powered by a B4 young star?



at least 3 distinct components, one (south) likely colder than the other two