FAUST XV. A disc wind mapped by CH$_3$OH and SiO in the inner 300 au of the NGC 1333 IRAS 4A2 protostar.

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May 17, 2024

ABSTRACT

Context. Understanding the connection between outflows, winds, accretion, and discs in the inner protostellar regions is crucial for comprehending star and planet formation processes.

Aims. We aim to explore the inner 300 au of the protostar IRAS 4A2 as part of the ALMA FAUST Large Program.

Methods. We analysed the kinematical structures of SiO and CH$_3$OH emission with 50 au resolution.

Results. The emission arises from three zones: (i) a very compact and unresolved region (<50 au) dominated by the ice sublimation, at ±1.5 km s$^{-1}$ with respect to v$_{sys}$, traced by methanol; (ii) an intermediate region (between 50 au and 150 au) traced by both SiO and CH$_3$OH, between 2 and 6 km s$^{-1}$ with an inverted velocity gradient (with respect to the large-scale emission), whose origin is not clear; (iii) an extended region (> 150 au) traced by SiO, above 7 km s$^{-1}$ with respect to v$_{sys}$, and dominated by the outflow. In the intermediate region, we estimated a CH$_3$OH/SiO abundance ratio of about 120–400 and a SiO/H$_2$ abundance of 10$^{-6}$. We explored various possibilities to explain the origin of this region, such as, a rotating disc or inner envelope, a jet on the plane of the sky or precessing, and a wide-angle disc wind.

Conclusions. We propose that CH$_3$OH and SiO in the inner 100 au probe the base of a wide-angle disc wind. The material accelerated in the wind crosses the plane of the sky, giving rise to the observed inverted velocity gradient, and sputtering the grain mantles and cores releasing CH$_3$OH and SiO. This is the first detection of a disc-wind candidate in SiO, and the second ever in CH$_3$OH.

Key words. Stars: formation — ISM: chemical abundances — ISM: protostars — ISM: molecules — ISM: astrochemistry — ISM: young stellar objects

1. Introduction

Solar-like stars form from an accreting object deeply embedded in a dense envelope that drives bipolar jets. To allow the accretion from the disc onto the protostar, the angular momentum is extracted from the disc by jets or outflows, or disc winds (e.g. Shu et al. 1987). Understanding the accretion and ejection mechanisms and their impact on the physical and chemical structure of protostars is of paramount importance to our comprehension of the evolution of the forming star–planet(s) system.

Low-mass Class 0 protostars (~10$^4$ yr; Andre et al. 2000) are the objects most often studied in investigations of both the accreting region and molecular outflows. Some protostars host hot (>$100$ K), compact (<100 au), dense (> $10^7$ cm$^{-3}$) regions rich in interstellar complex organic molecules (iCOMS; Herbst & Van Dishoeck 2009; Ceccarelli et al. 2017) — where the ice mantle sublimation dominates the chemistry known as hot corinos (Ceccarelli 2004). However, not every protostar possesses a hot corino (e.g. De Simone et al. 2017; Bellocke et al. 2020a; Bouvier et al. 2022; Yang et al. 2020; De Simone et al. 2020; De Simone et al. 2022a), and their physical and chemical structure is still not clear. Among the few known hot corinos, only a handful are spatially resolved (SVS13-A, HH212, IRAS 16293A, and B335; Bianchi et al. 2023; Lee et al. 2022a; Maureira et al. 2022; Okoda et al. 2022). Here, the iCOMs emission seems to probe different layers of the hot corino or selected regions associated to accretion shocks and/or hot spots.

On the other hand, jets and outflows driven by protostellar sources have been extensively studied, especially at scales larger than 500 au (e.g. Ray et al. 2007; Arce et al. 2007; Frank et al. 2014). However, their origin is still debated. Models predict that magnetocentrifugal mechanisms extract material from the disc to two regions: close to the dust-truncation radius by a stellar magnetosphere (X-wind models: Shu et al. 1994; Arce et al. 2007; Shang et al. 2009), and at a wider range of radii outside this dust truncation radius (disc-wind models: Blandford & Payne 1982; Tsukamoto et al. 2022).

These winds have been considered as a solution to the angular momentum problem in the inner 50 au of the discs (e.g. Pascucci et al. 2023). However, only a handful of resolved disc wind observations are available (e.g. Tabone et al. 2017; Zhang et al. 2018; Louvet et al. 2018; de Valon et al. 2020; Lee et al. 2021a; López-Vázquez et al. 2024). Such observations provide crucial information (e.g. geometry, and kinematical and chemical structure) with which to constrain disc-wind models, and to retrieve their origin, and the interplay between accretion and ejection mechanisms.

In this Letter, we explore the SiO and CH$_3$OH in the inner 300 au of the IRAS 4A2 protostar as part of the ALMA FAUST Large Program. We study the kinematics of the gas in the transition zone between a possible disc and the...
The target: NGC 1333 IRAS 4A is a very well-studied system in Perseus (~300 pc away; Zucker et al. 2018). It is composed of two protostars: IRAS 4A1 (hereafter, 4A1), the brightest in millimetre (mm) continuum, and IRAS 4A2 (hereafter, 4A2), separated by about 1″8 (about 540 au; Looney et al. 2000). The two protostars are surrounded by a common envelope of about 8 M⊙ (Maury et al. 2019) and have a total bolometric luminosity of about 9 L⊙ (Kristensen et al. 2012; Karska et al. 2013). We note that the system is also known to show a ~10% peak-to-peak variability—at submm wavelengths on year timescales—that can slightly affect the luminosity (Lee et al. 2021b; Mairs et al. 2024). Their mm dust emission is optically thick in the central region (Maury et al. 2019; Galametz et al. 2019; Li et al. 2017). The two protostars emit large bipolar jets or outflows, which have been deeply studied with several tracers, such as CO, SiO, SO, HCN, and some iCOMs (including methanol; e.g. Lefloch et al. 1998; Choi et al. 2011; Ching et al. 2016; De Simone et al. 2020; Chuang et al. 2021). The southern lobes are blueshifted and the northern ones redshifted, and they cover a large velocity range (up to 60 km s⁻¹). The CH₃OH data provide a superb spatial resolution of 50 au, which allows us to explore these inner regions for the first time using selected chemical tracers.

2. Observations

The observations of NGC 1333 IRAS 4A presented here are part of the Cycle 6 ALMA Large Program FAUST (PI: S. Yamamoto, 2018.1.01205.L). They were performed between October 2018 and September 2019 with baselines for the 12m array between 15.1 m and 3.6 km. The bandpass and flux calibration was J0237+2848, while J0336+3218 and J0328+3139 were used for any other kinematical structure.

3. The kinematical structure of the IRAS 4A inner regions

Figure 1 shows the dust continuum emission at 1.3 mm of NGC 1333 IRAS 4A overlaid with the SiO 5-4 low-velocity emission (in the ranges (~6, −2) and (+2, +6) km s⁻¹ with respect to vsys, vsys = 6.8 km s⁻¹; Choi 2001), with a zoom-in on SiO and CH₃OH emission lines (listed in Table 1) at < 1″ (>300 au) scale around IRAS 4A2. At large scale (above 1″ from IRAS 4A2, Figure A.1), both SiO and CH₃OH trace blueshifted emission in the south (up to ~33 km s⁻¹ with respect to vsys) and redshifted emission in the north (up to >35 km s⁻¹ with respect to vsys). However, at small scales, the kinematics is different: below 300 au, both SiO and CH₃OH emit in the velocity ranges (~6, −2) km s⁻¹ and (+2, +6) km s⁻¹ with respect to vsys (see also channel maps in Figure B.1 and B.2) with a velocity gradient inverted with respect to the large scale. Specifically, CH₃OH shows blueshifted emission towards the northeast and redshifted emission towards the southwest, which peaks at ~0″15 from IRAS 4A2 and extends out to ~0″3. The SiO emission has an S-shape structure that follows the continuum emission from the dust grains in the circumstellar envelope. In the inner 300 au, SiO shows both blueshifted and redshifted emission on both sides. However, in the inner 0″3 (~90 au), the SiO distribution resembles that of methanol, with an inverted velocity gradient with respect to the large-scale emission. At larger distances, that is, from 0″3 to 1″, the southern lobe is only blueshifted (in agreement with the large scale), while the northern lobe is mainly redshifted with a tiny blueshifted contamination (which dominates closer to the vsys, at ~2 km s⁻¹; see Figure B.1). We also built position–velocity (PV) diagrams along the methanol and SiO PA and perpendicular to the emission (see Figure D.2). The inversion of velocity is clearly shown, but the PV diagrams are limited in spatial (angular) resolution and do not reveal any other kinematical structure.

Figure 2 shows the spectra extracted at the position of the CH₃OH redshifted and blueshifted emission peaks (coordinate offsets reported in Table 1). The two peaks were identified as the pixel with the highest flux level in the integrated maps of CH₃OH in the (~6, −2) km s⁻¹ and (+2, +6) km s⁻¹ ranges (see Figure 1). The CH₃OH spectrum peaks at low velocity (~±1 km s⁻¹ with respect to vsys) and is likely dominated by jets or outflow emission due to grain sputtering or shattering. In the (~6, −2) km s⁻¹ and (+2, +6) km s⁻¹ ranges, the spectra of CH₃OH and SiO overlap. In these ranges, we observe the inverse velocity gradient. We measured the intensity ratio CH₃OH/SiO (Table 1) integrated on the (~6, −2) km s⁻¹ and (+2, +6) km s⁻¹ ranges and the corresponding abundance ratio —estimated assuming local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE), optically thin emission, and an excitation temperature of 100 K (typical for both hot corinos and shocked gas)— in the redshifted and blue-shifted emission peaks of both SiO and CH₃OH. The emission peaks of SiO were
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![Fig. 1. Overview of the SiO and CH$_3$OH emission toward IRAS 4A2 at different scales. Upper left: Superposition of the 1.3 mm continuum (grey scale, up to 20% of maximum flux, with contours starting at 15$\sigma$, with steps of 20$\sigma$, where $\sigma = 8 \times 10^{-3}$ mJy beam$^{-1}$) with SiO redshifted and blueshifted emission (salmon and cyan contours, respectively, from 3$\sigma$ with steps of 4$\sigma$, where $\sigma = 2$ mJy beam$^{-1}$ km s$^{-1}$). Upper right: Zoom onto IRAS 4A2. Superposition of the redshifted and blueshifted emission of SiO (salmon and cyan shaded contours) and CH$_3$OH (red and blue contours). Contours start at 3$\sigma$ with steps of 4$\sigma$ for SiO and 5$\sigma$ for CH$_3$OH ($\sigma = 2$ mJy beam$^{-1}$ km s$^{-1}$). Beams are shown in the lower corners. Lower panels: Blueshifted and redshifted emission for SiO and CH$_3$OH shown separately. The beams are shown in the inner corner. In all panels, white and black stars mark the protostars IRAS 4A1 and IRAS 4A2. The redshifted and blueshifted emissions are integrated between $+2$ and $+6$ km s$^{-1}$, and between $-6$ and $-2$ km s$^{-1}$ with respect to the systemic velocity ($v_{sys} = +6.8$ km s$^{-1}$; Choi 2001), respectively. The moment 0 between $-6$ and $6$ km s$^{-1}$ for each species is shown in greyscale.](image)

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4. The origin of the inverse velocity gradient

We now discuss the origin of the intermediate region in the inner ~ 0.75 (0.150 au), where SiO and CH$_3$OH show an observed inverse velocity gradient with respect to the large scale, and their observed spatial and spectral shift. At this stage, it is important to highlight the formation mechanisms of these two species: CH$_3$OH is formed on the icy grain mantles via CO hydrogenation (e.g. Watanabe & Kouchi 2002; Rimola et al. 2014) and can be released into the gas phase by either ice-mantle sublimation or by grain-mantle sputtering in mild shocks in star forming regions (e.g. Flower et al. 2010). On the contrary, SiO is formed via the sputtering or shattering of grain cores by strong shocks that release Si into the gas phase where it quickly oxidizes. It is estimated that up to ~10% of Si or SiO can also be frozen into the grain mantles, and therefore be released by grain mantle sputtering in mild shocks as CH$_3$OH (e.g. Caselli et al. 1997; Schilke et al. 1997; Gusdorf et al. 2008a,b; Guillet et al. 2011). As the two species are aligned along the same position angle (PA), it...
Table 1. CH$_3$OH and SiO spectral and physical properties. Top: Spectral properties of CH$_3$OH and SiO by Xu et al. (2008) and Müller et al. (2013), respectively, from the CDMS database (Müller et al. 2005). Bottom: Integrated area in the blue (from 0.8 to 4.8 km s$^{-1}$) and red (from 8.8 to 12.8 km s$^{-1}$) velocity ranges from the spectra extracted at the blueshifted and redshifted peaks of CH$_3$OH and SiO (see Figure 2) and corresponding column densities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency [GHz]</th>
<th>$E_u$ [K]</th>
<th>$\log(A_{ui}/s^{-1})$</th>
<th>$g_u$</th>
<th>Beam $^\circ$ $^\circ$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SiO</td>
<td>5–4</td>
<td>217.10498</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-3.28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.18 $\pm$ 0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH$_3$OH</td>
<td>5$<em>{1,4}$ − 4$</em>{1,3}$ A</td>
<td>243.91579</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-4.22</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.14 $\pm$ 0.096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position Offset$^c$</th>
<th>CH$_3$OH Red Peak</th>
<th>SiO Red Peak</th>
<th>CH$_3$OH Blue Peak</th>
<th>SiO Blue Peak</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\int I\Delta v$ [K km s$^{-1}$]</td>
<td>$N_{\text{col}}$ [cm$^{-2}$]</td>
<td>$\int I\Delta v$ [K km s$^{-1}$]</td>
<td>$N_{\text{col}}$ [cm$^{-2}$]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO</td>
<td>44(6)</td>
<td>8.7(1.1)$\times$10$^{13}$</td>
<td>54(8)</td>
<td>10(2)$\times$10$^{13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH$_3$OH</td>
<td>118(17)</td>
<td>375(5)$\times$10$^{15}$</td>
<td>37(6)</td>
<td>12(2)$\times$10$^{15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH$_3$OH/SiO</td>
<td>2.7(0.8)</td>
<td>420(110)</td>
<td>0.7(0.2)</td>
<td>120(40)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Errors on the integrated intensity include 15% of calibration error and spectral baseline determination.

$^b$ $N_{\text{col}}$ has been computed assuming a $T_{ex}$ of 100 K. A difference in $T_{ex}$ of 50 K approximately translates into a factor of 2 in $N_{\text{col}}$.

$^c$ with respect to the map phase centre.

Fig. 2. SiO (magenta) and CH$_3$OH (black) spectra extracted at the blueshifted and redshifted peaks of CH$_3$OH (offset with respect to the map phase centre are in the upper right corner). The green dashed vertical line marks the $v_{sys}$ ($\sim$6.8 km s$^{-1}$; Choi 2001). The 3$\sigma$ level is reported in black (CH$_3$OH) and magenta (SiO) dashed horizontal lines.

structure and/or in the inner envelope, where the ice sublimation dominates the chemistry. However, (i) the PA ($\sim$ 30$^\circ$) of the velocity gradient differs by $\sim$ 30$^\circ$ from the perpendicular direction of the jet or outflow direction at large scale (above 300 au), as expected for disc emission. Indeed, the jet or outflow direction is estimated to have a PA of 25$^\circ$ − 30$^\circ$ (see figures A.1 and B.1 in Appendix B). (ii) Also, the present spatial resolution ($\sim$ 50 au) is insufficient to assess whether the signature of a rotating or infalling envelope is present in CH$_3$OH and/or SiO (see Figure 2 in Appendix C). On the other hand, SiO is usually associated with jet activity, i.e. where Si is released by grain sputtering in shocks or entrained in a wind originated inside the dust sublimation radius (e.g., Cabrit et al. 2007; Gudowski et al. 2008b; Tabone et al. 2020; López-Vázquez et al. 2024). Even if 10% of the SiO is trapped in the ice mantles (e.g., Gudowski et al. 2008a; Guillet et al. 2011), it is not clear whether this would be released with the ice once sublimated due to SiO reactivity with water or due to other processes (see details in Appendix C). Alternatively, the two species could be released by grain mantle sputtering at the infalling envelope–disc interface, where slow shocks (< 5−10 km s$^{-1}$) occur (e.g., Sakai et al. 2014). However, it is unclear whether or not these slow shocks can sputter a sufficient amount of SiO; and if they could, then we have insufficient evidence to decipher whether or not the emission would follow the disc kinematics (see above). In summary, the observed methanol emission could
be the result of ice mantle sublimation in the inner rotating envelope or disc, while a fast shock (>10 km s\(^{-1}\)) needs to occur to sputter the dust grains so as to explain the observed SiO abundance.

**Jet or outflow precessing and/or on the plane of the sky:**
Another possibility is that CH\(_3\)OH and SiO have a non-thermal origin linked to shocks along the jet. The inclination of the IRAS 4A2 jet is still highly uncertain: Yildiz et al. (2012), Choi (2005), Marvel et al. (2008), Kounia et al. (2016). If it were close to the plane of the sky, we would expect to observe blueshifted and redshifted emission in both lobes and along the entire length of the jet, not only in the inner 300 au (see e.g. Cabrit & Bertout 1990; Podio et al. 2021). On the other hand, if the jet precesses and crosses the plane of the sky, it may create a knot with opposite velocity to previous ejection events. However, if this were the case, we would expect to see an alternation of blueshifted and redshifted emission with a periodic pattern and also at larger scales. Moreover, this scenario has been excluded by Chuang et al. (2021) based on a 3D precession model. Indeed, this could explain the S-shaped structure of the IRAS 4A outflows traced in SO at large scale, but not the inversion of the velocity gradient at small scales.

**Wide-angle wind:** Figure 3 shows a simplistic sketch that summarises our interpretation of the observed spatial and kinematical distribution. The sketch shows the base of a wide and inclined disc wind that crosses the plane of the sky and shows an inversion in velocity at 300 au with respect to the large-scale jet or outflow. The disc wind is plausibly magnetically driven and is expected to reach the maximum radius at the Alfvén surface and to recollimate beyond that (Tabone et al. 2020). The prototypical disc wind in HH212 has been detected at heights of below ~200 au (Frank et al. 2014; Tabone et al. 2017; Lee et al. 2021a; Nazari et al. 2024), which is consistent with our findings. Given the covered velocity ranges between 2 and 6 km s\(^{-1}\), the inclination of the gas crossing the plane of the sky has to be > 55° with respect to the line of sight. This is required in order to have a reasonable flow velocity (> 10 km s\(^{-1}\)) to sputter grain mantles and cores so as to release both CH\(_3\)OH and SiO (see Appendix C).

Among the three scenarios, we favour the last one as it explains the inverse velocity gradient, the spatial alignment between SiO and CH\(_3\)OH, and also the observed SiO and CH\(_3\)OH spectra (where the emission close to v\(_{\text{sys}}\) is hot-corino dominated and beyond 7 km s\(^{-1}\) is jet or outflow dominated). For the first time, we detect and identify a disc-wind candidate toward the IRAS 4A Class 0 protostar traced in SiO and CH\(_3\)OH. This increases the number of disc-wind tracers, complementing the typical SO (e.g. Tabone et al. 2017; Codella et al. 2018) and supporting the recently discovered CH\(_3\)OH (Nazari et al. 2024), and provides important constraints (velocity, inclination, and opening angle) for disc wind theories. It is important to note that the emission of SiO can also be a result of the interaction of the jet with the disc wind giving rise to an unresolved shocked shell (see e.g. Lee et al. 2022b), or a disc-wind rotation (e.g. Lee et al. 2022b). In this way, SiO can be considered as an indirect tracer.

However, to explain the observed low velocities, the jet or wind inclination needs to be relatively high (> 80° with respect to the line of sight; see Appendix C). Anyways, observations down to at least 10 au would be needed to test this scenario.

**Fig. 3.** Simplistic sketch (not to scale) of the proposed scenario: The large scale jet is relatively highly inclined (60° in the example here), and has a wide outflowing shocking gas that crosses the plane of the sky. The redshifted and blueshifted emission is represented in red and blue, respectively. The grey-shaded box highlights the view of the projected emission on the plane of the sky that we see in observations.

**5. Conclusions**
This Letter presents FAUST observations of IRAS 4A2 with a resolution of 50 au, as mapped in SiO and CH\(_3\)OH. The high spatial and spectral resolution observations of FAUST prove to be crucial to studying the interplay between the disc, the envelope, and the outflowing gas. The unique combination of kinematics and chemistry allows us to disentangle the emission at very small scales (50 au) using the chemical formation pathway of each species to retrieve the physical mechanisms at play. The emission below 300 au arises from three zones: (i) a very compact region (< 0\(')1, 50 au), at ±1.5 km s\(^{-1}\) with respect to v\(_{\text{sys}}\), dominated by the ice mantle sublimation zone and traced by methanol; (ii) an intermediate region (0\(')1 – 0\(')5, 50-150 au), between 2 and 6 km s\(^{-1}\) with respect to v\(_{\text{sys}}\), traced by both SiO and CH\(_3\)OH, which shows an inverted velocity gradient with respect to the large scale, and is of unknown origin; and (iii) an extended region (> 0\(')5, 150 au), above 7 km s\(^{-1}\) with respect to v\(_{\text{sys}}\), traced by SiO and dominated by the outflow. We propose that CH\(_3\)OH and SiO in the intermediate region probe the base of a rotating wide-angle disc wind. The material accelerated in the wind crosses the plane of the sky, giving rise to the observed inverted velocity gradient, and sputters the grains, leading to the release of both species. For the first time, we observe the IRAS 4A disc wind traced by SiO and CH\(_3\)OH, new tracers beyond the known SO. Finally, we emphasise that observations down to 10 au will be essential to revealing the presence and the possible contribution of the unresolved rotating disc.

**Acknowledgements:** We warmly acknowledge Dr. J. Enrique Romero for the fruitful discussion on the binding ener-
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Appendix A: Overview of FAUST SiO at large scale

Figure A.1 shows the large-scale SiO emission of the IRAS 4A system integrated in different velocity ranges. This provides a general overview of the whole range of velocities involved, for the sake of completeness. Please note that the SiO emission goes beyond the spectral window bandwidth, and therefore beyond the upper velocity range value reported in the figure. It is important to note for the present work that the northern part is redshifted and the southern part is blueshifted. The study of the large-scale structure is beyond the scope of this letter and is presented in Chahine et al. (2024).

Appendix B: Channel maps

Figure B.1 and B.2 show the channel maps of SiO and CH$_3$OH, respectively. The channels are binned to 1 km s$^{-1}$, for the sake of clarity, and zoom onto the inner 300 au of the IRAS 4A2 protostar. The inverted velocity gradient region is present only in the ($-6, -2$) and (2, 6) km s$^{-1}$ ranges.

Appendix C: SiO and CH$_3$OH: sputtering or sublimation?

Sublimation: In order for a species to be desorbed from the ice mantle, the dust needs to reach the species sublimation temperature. Considering species that are not strongly associated to each other (e.g. CH$_3$OH adsorbed on a surface made mostly of water or CO), the first-order solution for the desorption rate ($k_{des}$) is:

$$ k_{des} = \frac{\nu_{des} e^{-BE[K]/T}}{T} \quad (C.1) $$

where $BE$ is the binding energy (namely, the amount of energy required to remove a species from a surface) in Kelvin, and $\nu_{des}$ is the pre-exponential factor, which depends on the species and the surface (Minissale et al. 2022; Ferrero et al. 2022). Even if the BE is given most of the time as a single value, recent experiments and theoretical computations show that, for each species, there can be a distribution of BEs (Ferrero et al. 2020; Bovolenta et al. 2020; Minissale et al. 2022; Tinacci et al. 2022, 2023). This is because BE can change based on the site and orientation of the species with respect to the molecules on the substrate.

To retrieve the sublimation temperature from the desorption rate (i.e. the BE value), we solve Equation (C.1) taking the half-life time $t_{1/2}$ as the characteristic time of the desorption, in first approximation, as (Ceccarelli et al. 2023):

$$ t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln(2)}{k_{des}} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\nu_{des} e^{-BE[K]/T}} \quad (C.2) $$

Therefore,

$$ T_{sub} = \frac{BE[K]}{\ln(t_{1/2}) + \ln(\nu_{des}/\ln(2)))} \quad (C.3) $$

Regarding methanol, theoretical predictions by Ferrero et al. (2020) indicate a BE range of (3770–8618) K, while the pre-exponential factor $\nu_{des}$ is $3 \times 10^{17}$ s$^{-1}$ (Minissale et al. 2022). The BE given by Minissale et al. (2022) is 6621 K, which is consistent with the range found by Ferrero et al. (2020). Using the CH$_3$OH BE range and $\nu_{des}$ stated above, and assuming that the grain mantles have been warmed up for a timescale of ~10$^6$ yr$^7$ $T_{sub} = 60 \pm 130$ K.

We can now estimate the dust temperature at a certain distance from the protostar. When the dust is optically thin, the dust temperature profile heated by a central source with $L_{\star}$ luminosity can be approximated by the following equation (Ceccarelli et al. 2000):

$$ T_{dust}[K] = 75K \left( \frac{1}{27L_{\star}} \right)^{1/4} \left( \frac{r}{150au} \right)^{-1/2} \quad (C.4) $$

The bolometric luminosity ($L_{bol}$) of IRAS 4A1 and IRAS 4A2 is not measured singularly due to the lack of angular resolution observations at infrared wavelengths. The total bolometric luminosity of the IRAS 4A1+4A2 system is estimated to be 9 $L_{\odot}$ (Kristensen et al. 2012; Karska et al. 2013). The blueshifted and redshifted emission peaks of methanol are separated by about 0″15 (about 45 au) and their emission extends up to 0″26 away (about 80 au). If we consider for 4A2 a conservative bolometric luminosity of 4.5 $L_{\odot}$ (half of the total luminosity), the temperature at 80 au from the protostars is about 65 K, while at 45 au this value is about 90 K.

Regarding SiO, it may be possible to investigate whether or not sublimation could play a role, given that it is thought that
about 10% of SiO could already be formed and locked into the ice mantles of the dust grains (see e.g. Gusdorf et al. 2008a,b; Guillet et al. 2011). The binding energy of SiO is reported to be about 3500 K (Hasegawa & Herbst 1993), which translates into a sublimation temperature of about 50 K. Therefore, in theory, at 0'2 (60 au) away from the protostar (at SiO emission peak), the dust temperature could be sufficient to sublimate SiO. If we consider the computed CH$_3$OH/SiO column density ratio (see Table 1), we find that the abundances of SiO should be two orders of magnitude lower than methanol. In IRAS 4A2, De Simone et al. (2020) estimated a gas density of about $2 \times 10^6$ cm$^{-3}$ in the inner 0’24. Using this gas density, the abundances should be about 10$^{-6}$ for CH$_3$OH and 10$^{-8}$ for SiO (similar to the typical values in shocked regions; e.g. Cabrit et al. 2007; Gusdorf et al. 2008a; Guillet et al. 2011; Lesaffre et al. 2013; Nguyen-Luong et al. 2013). The above models predict that, to liberate Si or SiO from the frozen mantles, a minimum velocity of about 10 km s$^{-1}$ is needed. From our observations, the small-scale inverse velocity component has a velocity range between 2 and 6 km s$^{-1}$ (see Figure 1 B.1 B.2). This represents the line-of-sight velocity component. To retrieve the radial velocity that would be responsible for the sputtering, we need information on the jet or outflow inclination. The IRAS 4A jet inclination is not yet precisely known. Indeed, due to the large extent of the outflows or jets and the high line-of-sight velocities, Yıldız et al. (2012) suggested an inclination of 45 – 60° with respect to the line of sight. On the other hand, de Simone et al. (2022b; Flower & Pineau des Forêts 1994) suggested an inclination of 60°. However, these values critically depend on the assumed frozen-SiO sputtering threshold energy (see discussion in De Simone et al. 2022b; Flower & Pineau des Forêts 1994).

Sputtering: SiO has been the most known and most studied shock tracer for more than two decades. Several shock models have predicted that the SiO abundance is highly enhanced in high-velocity shocks (above 25 km s$^{-1}$). Indeed, at these velocities, the silicon is liberated from the refractory cores of the grains thanks to sputtering and/or shattering, and goes into the gas phase where it quickly oxidises (e.g. Flower & Pineau des Forêts 1994; Caselli et al. 1997; Schilke et al. 1997). At lower velocities, some species (including Si, directly SiO, and also CH$_3$OH) that were previously frozen onto the grain mantles can still be released into the gas phase by the sputtering of the icy mantle itself (Jiménez-Serra et al. 2008; Gusdorf et al. 2008a,b; Guillet et al. 2011; Lesaffre et al. 2013; Nguyen-Luong et al. 2013). The above models predict that, to liberate Si or SiO from the frozen mantles, a minimum velocity of about 10 km s$^{-1}$ is needed.8

8 Please note that these values critically depend on the assumed frozen-SiO sputtering threshold energy (see discussion in De Simone et al. 2022b; Flower & Pineau des Forêts 1994).
Fig. B.2. ALMA FAUST CH$_3$OH velocity channel maps. Each panel corresponds to a 1 km s$^{-1}$ increment from the systemic velocity ($v_{\text{sys}} = 6.8$ km s$^{-1}$; Choi 2001). The black star marks the position of the IRAS 4A2 protostar. The CH$_3$OH beam is reported in the lower left corner of the $v_{\text{sys}}$ panel (shown in colour scale). First contours and steps are $3\sigma$ ($\sigma = 1.1$ mJy beam$^{-1}$).

Appendix D: Position–velocity diagrams

We selected eight regions of 0′′.1 in wide (shown in Figure D.1) where we extract the PV diagrams: one of 3′/6 in length passing through the direction identified by the redshifted and blueshifted emission peak of methanol in the inner 0′′.5 (PA$\sim$30°) and the other seven perpendicular to that, each separated by 0′′.3, and of 1′/6 length. The PV diagrams extracted from these regions for SiO are shown in Figure D.3, while the one extracted from the parallel slice and the path following the SiO structures (shown in red and white, respectively, in Figure D.1) for both CH$_3$OH and SiO is shown in Figure D.2. We note that, as also visible in the channel maps (Figure B.1), the SiO PV diagram on the path 0′′.9 and 0′′.6 south of 4A2 —which corresponds to the cavity seen in the southern outflow (see Figure 1)— is resolved and shows higher velocities with respect to the small-scale structures (below 0′′.5). In Figure D.2, the emission along the slice parallel to CH$_3$OH and SiO PA (red in Figure D.1) of SiO shows a more evident redshifted and blueshifted components inverted. The emission is confined to around ±0′′.3 of the selected axis, and does not show any peculiar structure. Only the emission along the path 0′′.9 south of 4A2 is resolved and shows higher velocities with respect to the small-scale structures (below 0′′.5).
structure. An inversion of the velocity gradient can be seen here, with red emission in the south and blue emission in the north, below 0″5 from 4A2. The knot at ~0″5 can be interpreted as the first knot associated with the outflow. Indeed, the left panel of the figure shows the PV diagram extracted from a region that follows the SiO structure in the moment 0 (white line in Figure D.1). Here, two knots are at ~ 0″5 and ~ 1″ with 8.5 km s⁻¹ and 12 km s⁻¹, respectively, and indicate knots in the outflow. Comparing SiO and CH₃OH in the right panel of Figure D.2, we can see that CH₃OH is elongated following the SiO emission with an inverted velocity gradient. However, our analysis here is limited by spatial resolution and therefore cannot reveal any other kinematical structures.

Fig. D.2. SiO and CH₃OH PV diagrams extracted from different paths. 
Left: PV diagram extracted over the path of ~ 7″ in length that follows the SiO structures (white in Figure D.1). The SiO emission is shown in colour scale. Green and white contours at (3,5,10)σ are for CH₃OH (σ ~ 2 mJy beam⁻¹) and SiO (σ ~ 1.6 mJy beam⁻¹), respectively. Right: PV diagram extracted over the region of 3″ in length passing through methanol and SiO PA in the inner 0″5 (shown in red in the left panel). The methanol emission is shown in colour scale with green contours at (3,5,10)σ, with σ ~ 3 mJy beam⁻¹). The SiO emission is shown in white contours at (3,5,10, 20)σ with σ ~ 1.5 mJy beam⁻¹. In both panels, the vertical and horizontal dashed lines represent the v sys (∼ 6.8 km s⁻¹; Choi 2001), and the 0″ offset (on the 4A2 protostar), respectively.

Fig. D.3. SiO PV diagrams extracted at the region shown in Figure D.1 and labelled at the top of each plot. The contours are at (3,5,10, 20)σ, with σ ~ 1.5 mJy beam⁻¹. The vertical and horizontal dashed lines represent the v sys (∼ 6.8 km s⁻¹; Choi 2001), and the 0″ offset (on the 4A2 protostar), respectively.