



The Origin of Stellar Masses
18-22 October 2010 Tenerife
A Meeting of the CONSTELLATION RTN

*Stellar Masses:
From Birth to Youth*

Francesco Palla
INAF-Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri
Firenze, Italy



CONSTELLATION Dec 2006-Nov 2010
13 Institutes – 7 Countries

WP1
From Clouds to Cores to Protostars

WP2
The Birth and Influence of Massive Stars

WP3
The Physics of the Low-Mass End of IMF

21 Young Researchers: 12 PhD – 9 Postdocs

22 collaborative papers in Yr1
58 collaborative papers in Yr 2
48 collaborative papers in Yr 3

....many thanks to



Exeter, July 2007 kickoff



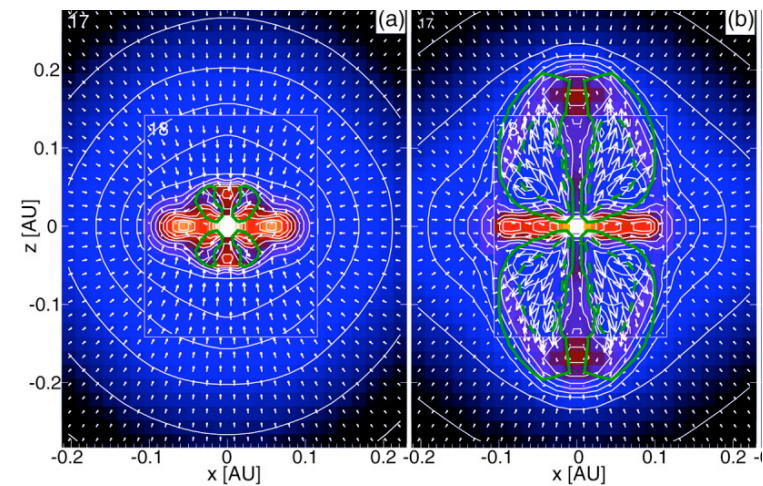
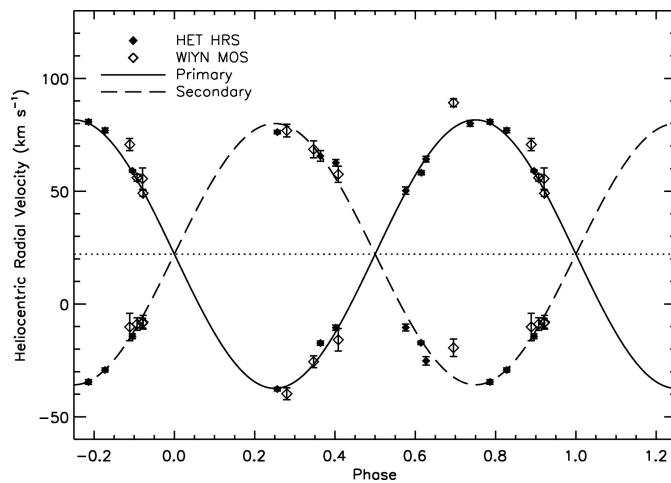
The Origin of Stellar Masses
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- *Stellar mass, and to a lesser extent chemical composition, determines the entire stellar evolution.*
- *Direct and unbiased mass estimates are of fundamental importance.*

From low- to high-mass stars:

- *Low-mass eclipsing binaries*

Initial conditions: Class 0-I



Dynamical mass measurements of PMS stars

- *One of the most precise (<2%) and accurate method for measurement of fundamental stellar parameters*
- *Most known PMS EBS are in the Orion sub-associations:*

<i>ASAS J05</i>	<i>1.38 – 1.33 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Ia</i>
<i>RXJ 0529</i>	<i>1.27 – 0.93 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Ia</i>
<i>V1174 Ori</i>	<i>1.0 – 0.7 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Ic</i>
<i>Par 1802</i>	<i>0.41 – 0.41 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Id</i>
<i>JW380</i>	<i>0.26 – 0.15 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Id</i>
<i>2MASS J05</i>	<i>0.05 – 0.03 M_0</i>	<i>in Ori Id</i>

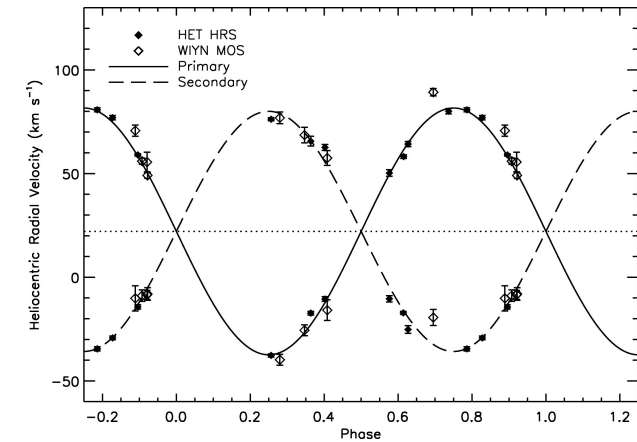
- *A clock for the ages of the subgroups... yet TBD*

DISCOVERY OF PAR 1802 AS A LOW-MASS, PRE-MAIN-SEQUENCE ECLIPSING BINARY IN THE ORION STAR-FORMING REGION

P. A. CARGILE,¹ K. G. STASSUN,¹ AND R. D. MATHIEU²

Received 2007 June 2; accepted 2007 September 20

Located 8xRcluster – Memb=98% – P=4.67 d
 $V_{rad} = 22 \pm 1$ km/s (vs 25 ± 2 km/s) – large Li_{EW}



$$M_p = 0.40 \pm 0.03 M_0 \quad - \quad M_s = 0.39 \pm 0.03 M_0$$

$$R_{p,s} = 1.75 R_0 \rightarrow \text{large radius ... young (as ONC)}$$

Youngest equal-mass eclipsing binary so far

Stassun et al 2008 Nature:

Improved solution: $q = 0.98 \pm 0.01 \rightarrow M_{p,s} = 0.41 \pm 0.01 M_0$

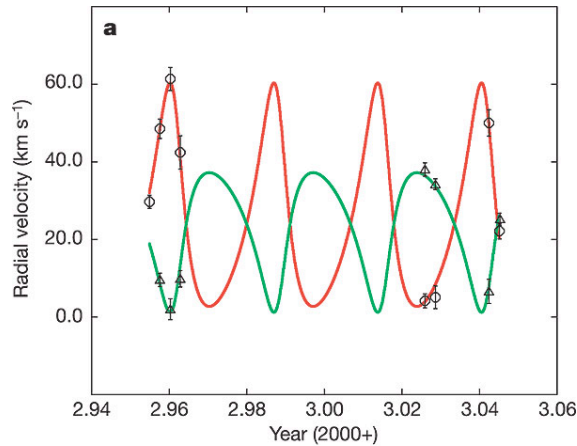
$$R_p = 1.82 \pm 0.02 R_0 \quad - \quad R_s = 1.69 \pm 0.05 R_0$$

L and $T_{eff} \rightarrow$ comparison in the HRD... TBD

Discovery of two young brown dwarfs in an eclipsing binary system ...in the Orion nebula 2 MASS J0535-0546

Keivan G. Stassun¹, Robert D. Mathieu² & Jeff A. Valenti³

Nature 2006..2008,2009



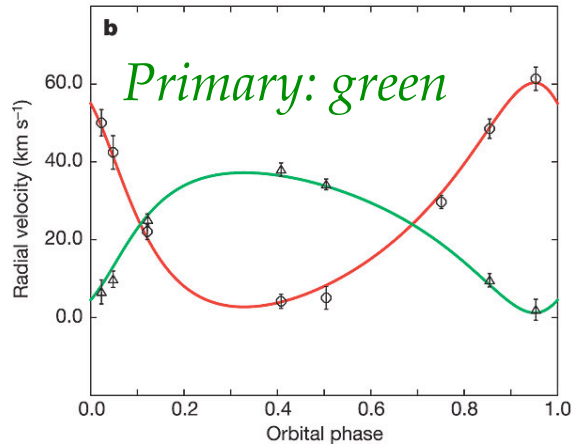
$$M_p = 0.0541 \pm 0.0046 M_0$$

$$R_p = 0.669 \pm 0.034 R_0$$

*First time
direct radii!*

$$M_s = 0.0340 \pm 0.0027 M_0$$

$$R_s = 0.511 \pm 0.026 R_0$$



*Relative depth of eclipse: $T_2/T_1=1.05 \rightarrow$
Secondary is hotter ... not expected!*

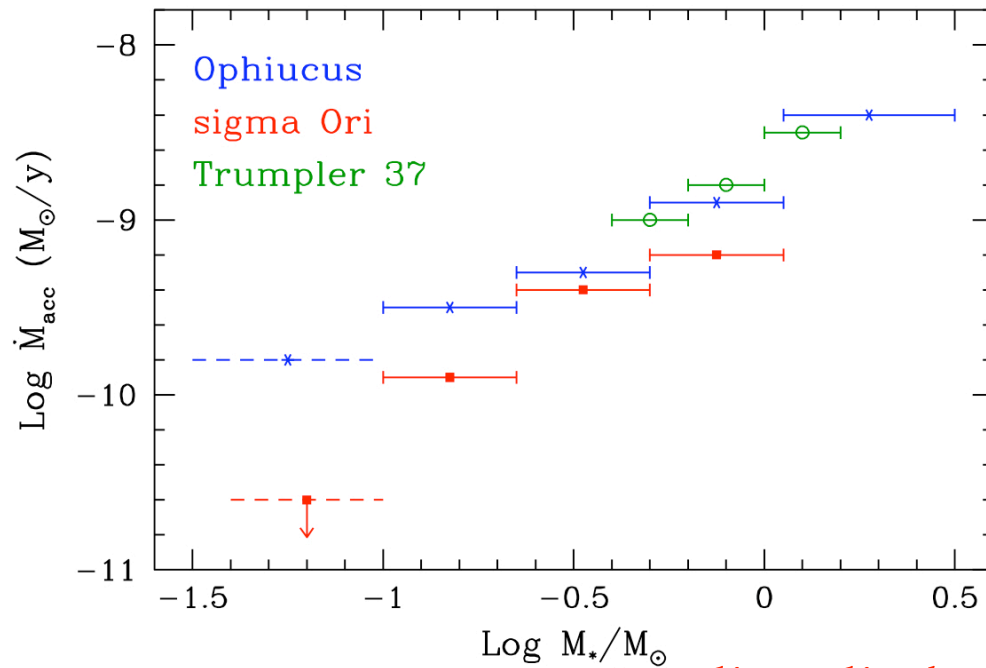
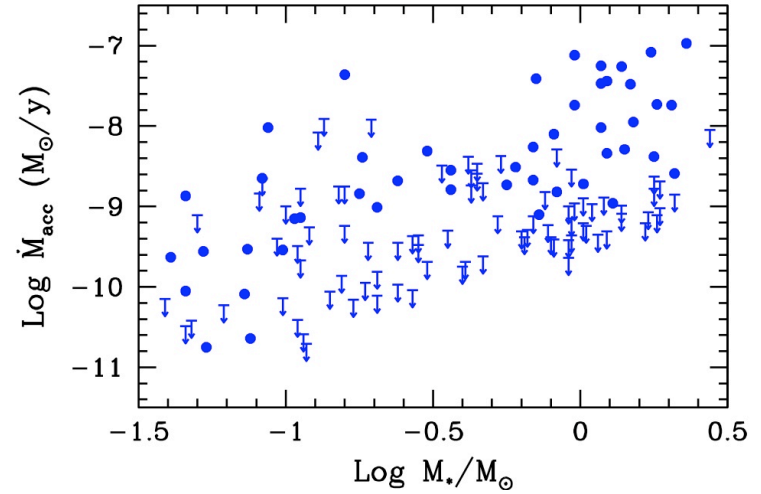
*At $t \sim 1$ Myr, BDs are 500% larger and
 ~ 1500 K warmer than older BDs*

*Radial velocity &
Orbit solution*

\rightarrow BD begin life in a star-like state...

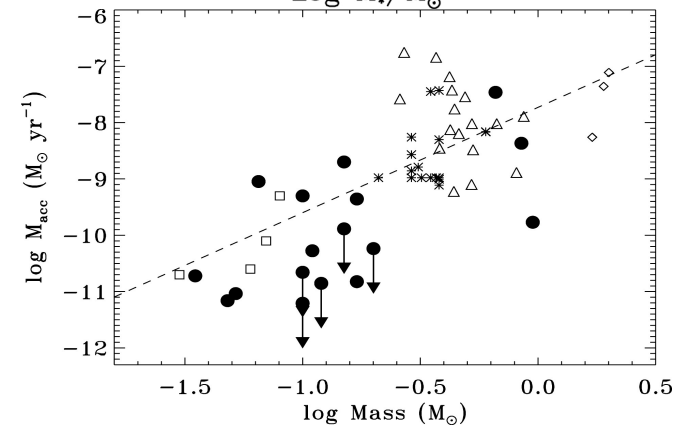
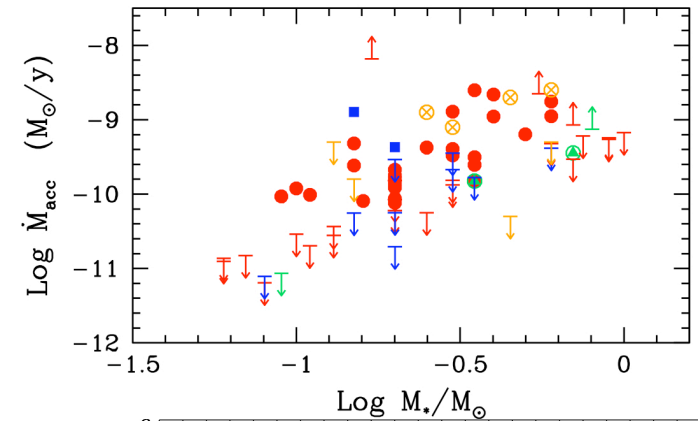
Mass accretion vs Stellar Mass

$$M_{acc} \sim M_*^\alpha, \quad \alpha \sim 2$$



Rigliaco+ 2010

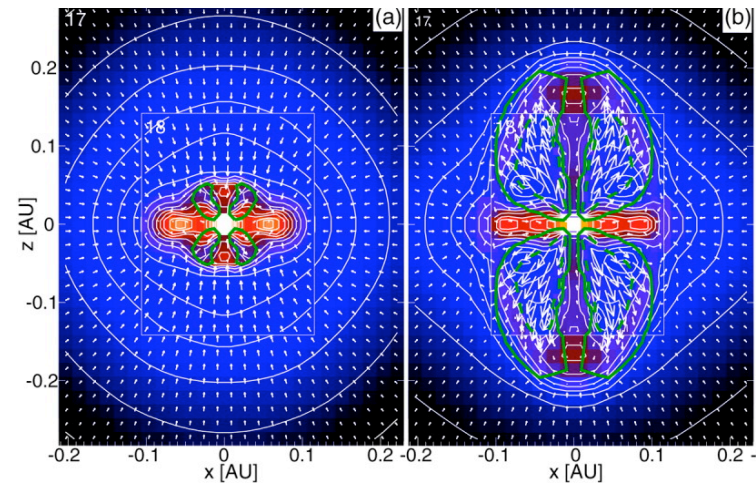
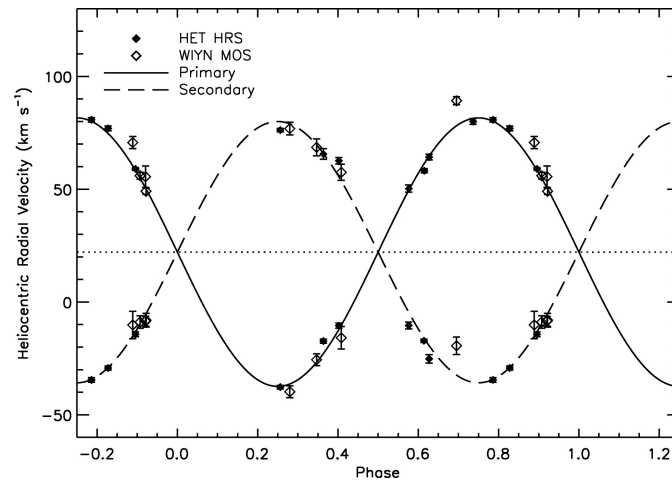
*Median dist'n
H α 10% width*



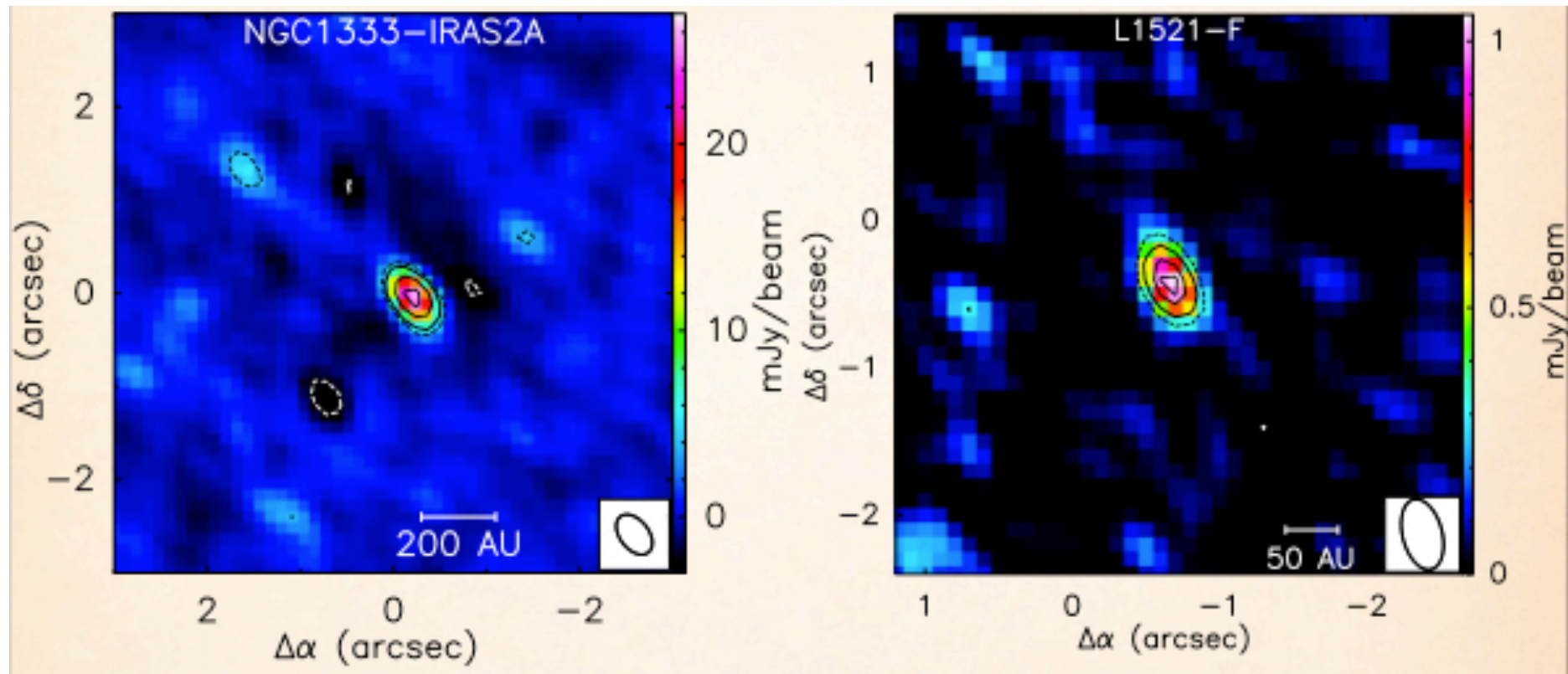
From low- to high-mass stars:

Low-mass eclipsing binaries

- Initial conditions: Class 0-I*



*High resolution 1.3 mm continuum maps:
Class 0 sources are single & compact*



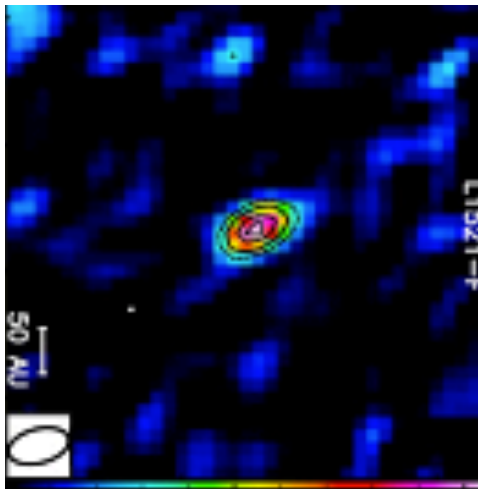
Maury+ 10

Predictions of magnetized protostellar collapse

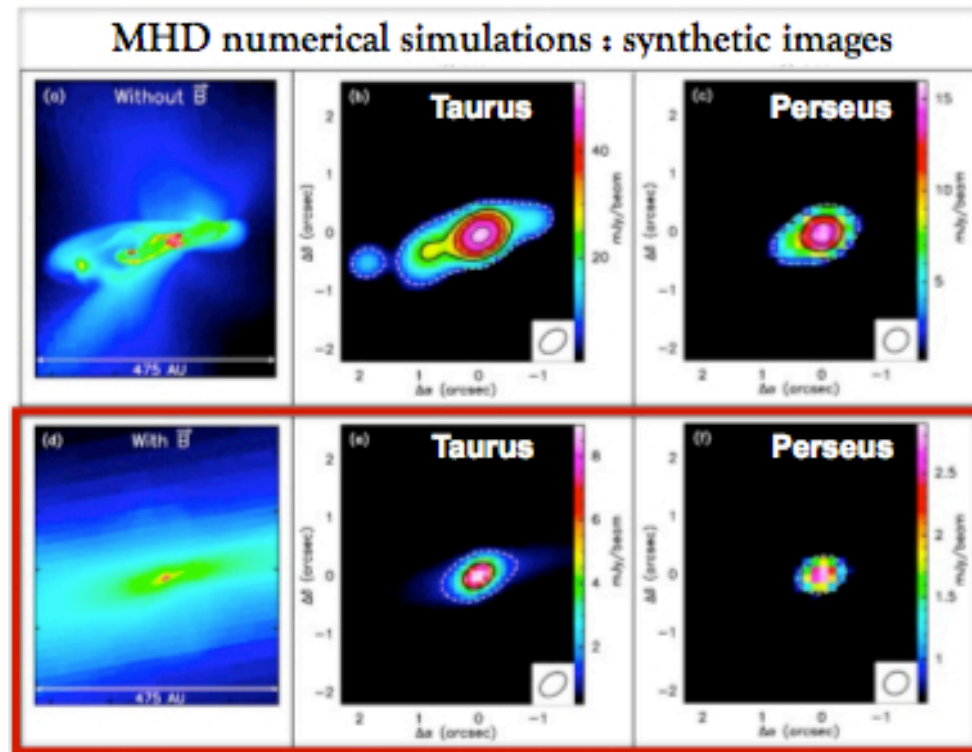
Suppression of

- large scale rotating structures \rightarrow *mini-disks*
- fragmentation at small scales (50-100 AU)

Comparison with MHD theory (Galli+) & models (Machida; Hennebelle+)
typical FWHM $\sim 0.2-0.6''$

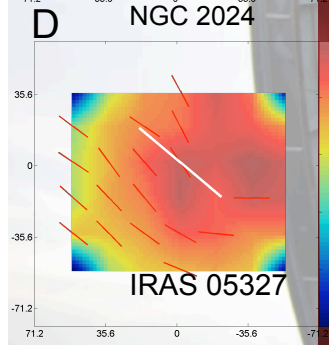
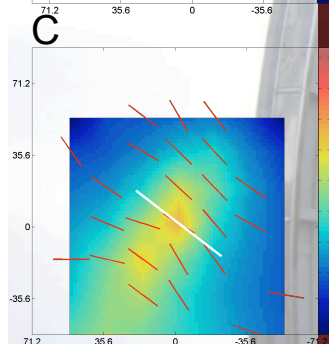
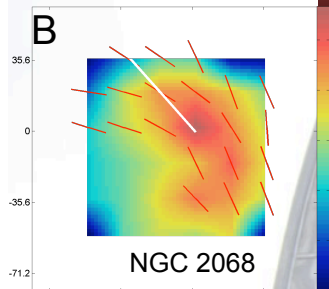
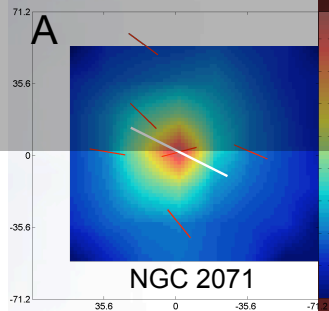


L1521-F – PdBA



Optical vs. Submm polarimetry

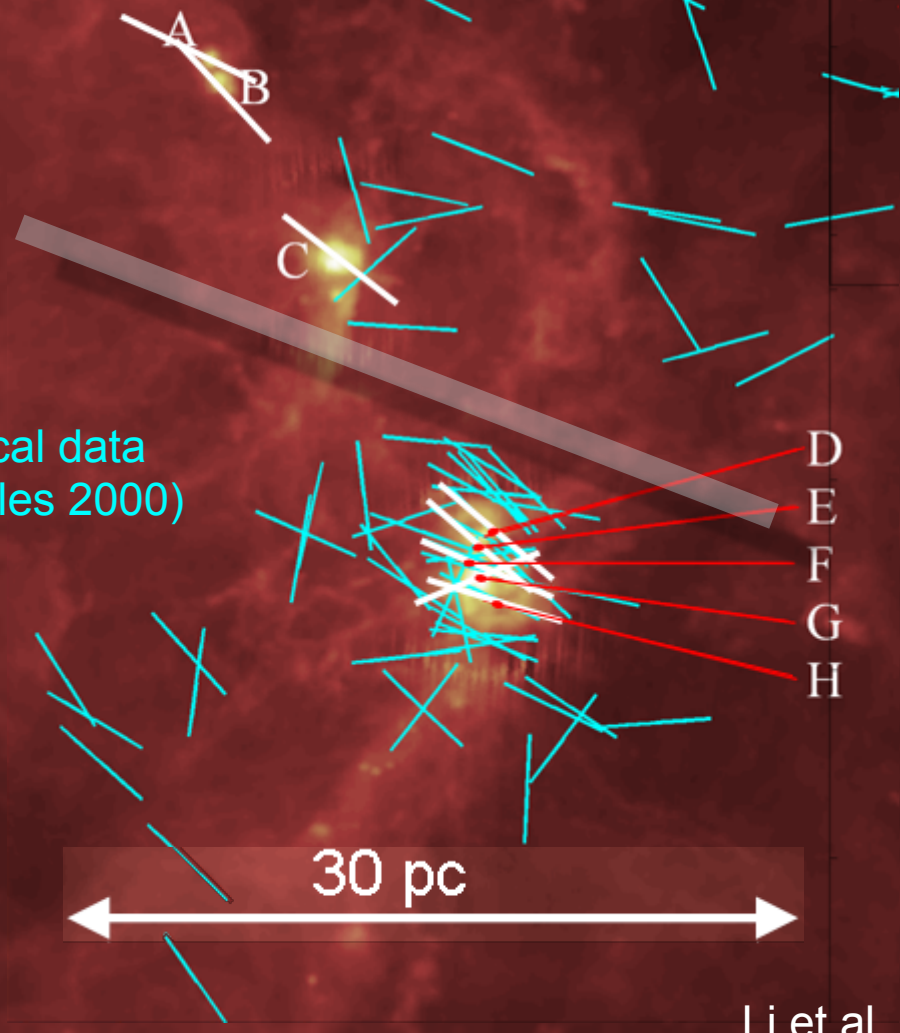
background: IRAS 100 μm



0.3 pc

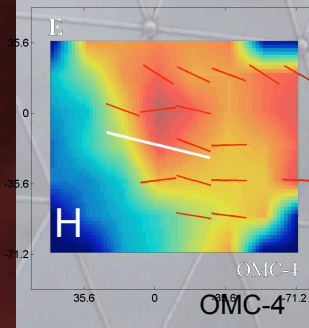
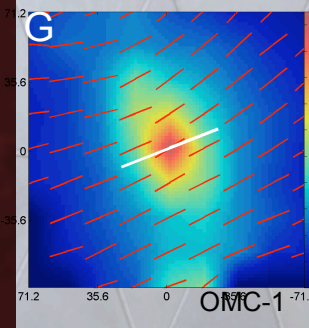
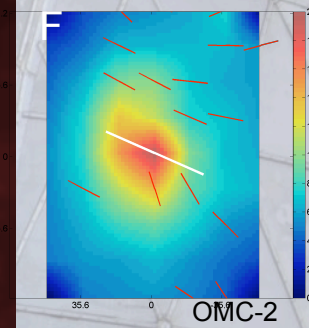
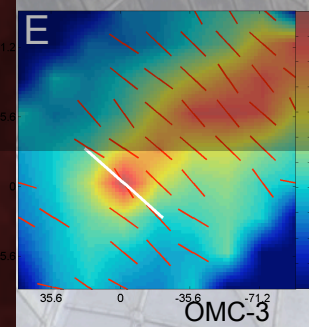
Hua-bai Li 2010

optical data
(Heiles 2000)



30 pc

Li et al. 2009



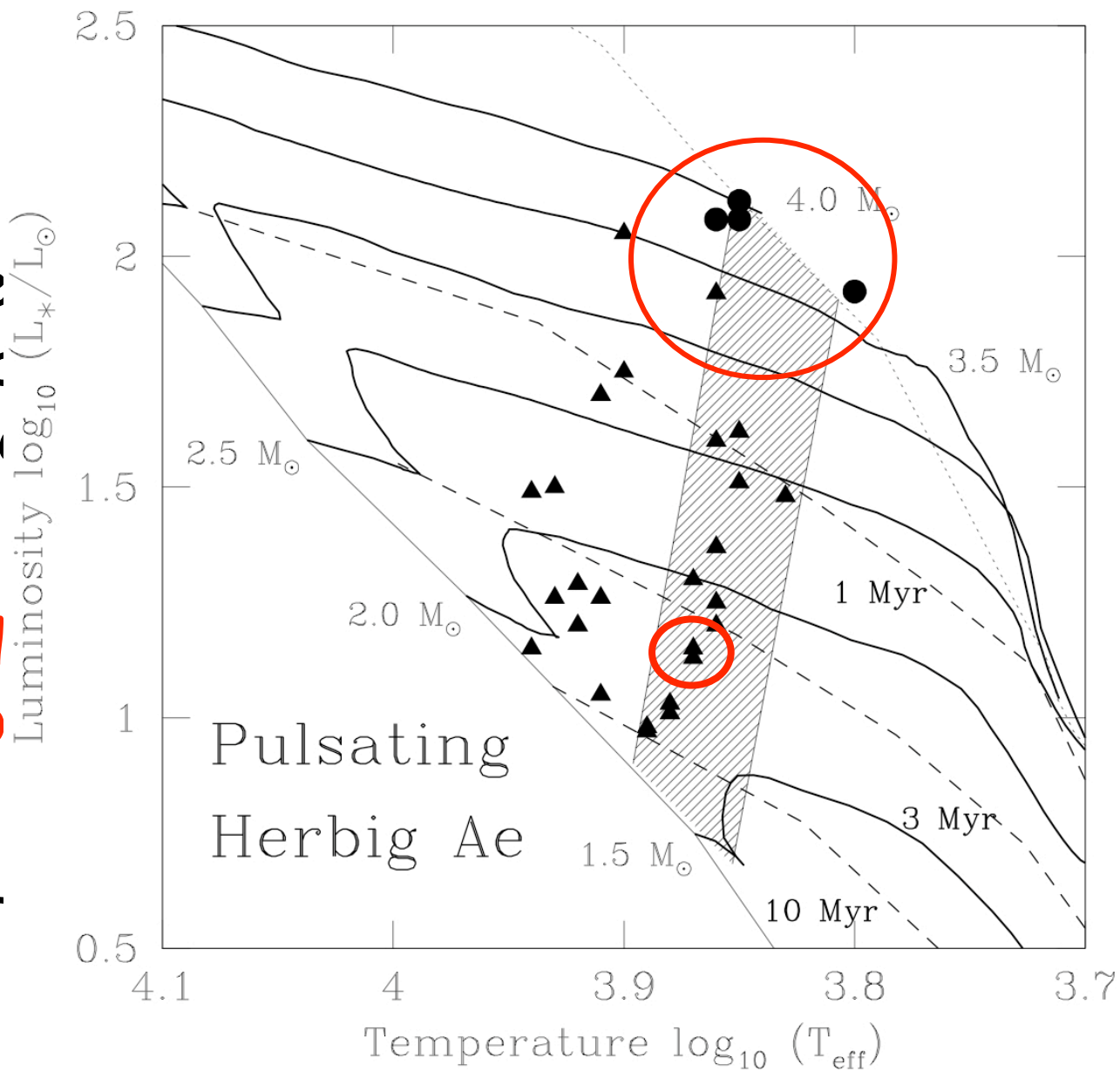
From low- to high-mass stars:

Intermediate-mass Eclipsing Binaries

Pulsating Herbig Ae stars



- Interstellar medium
- Unique astrophysical phenomena
- Planetary formation



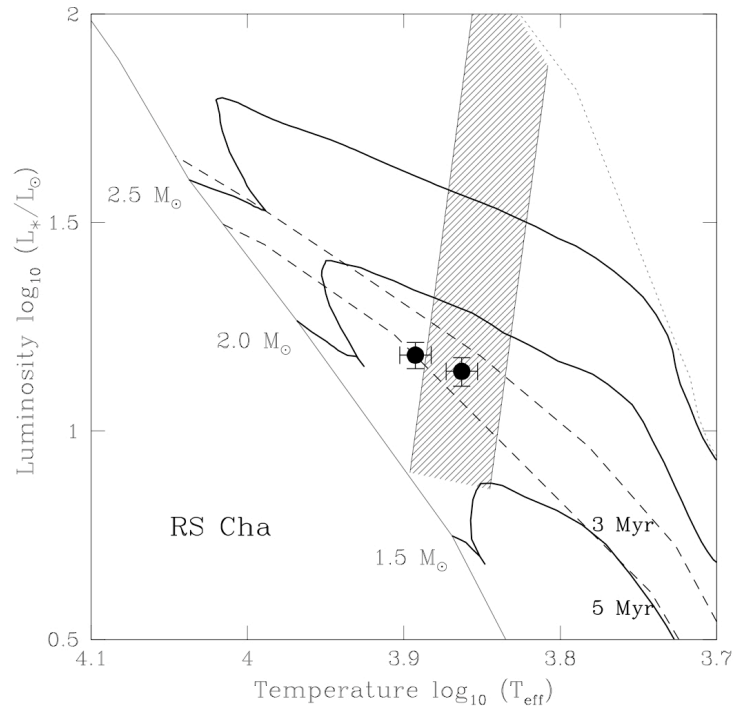
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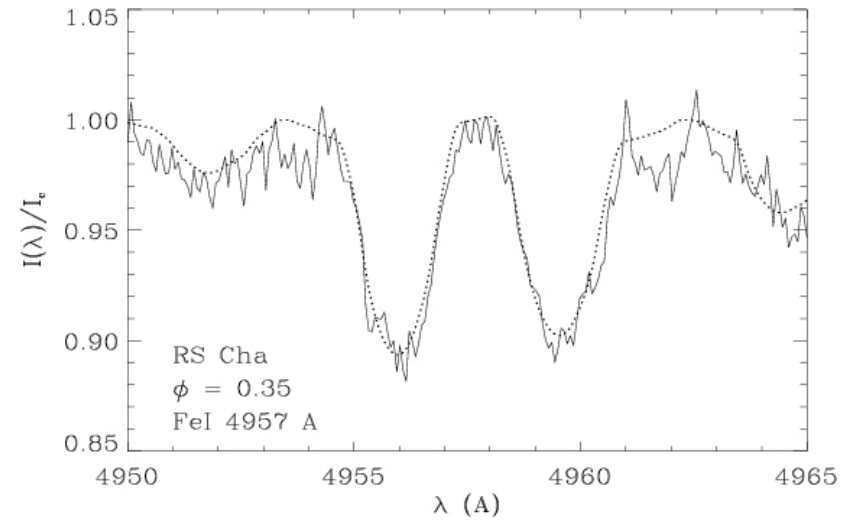
ace)



RS Cha: eclipsing, double-lined spectroscopic binary



$M(P,S)=1.88, 1.80 M_{\odot}; q=1.04$
 $t(P,S)=5.0, 4.3 \text{ Myr}$

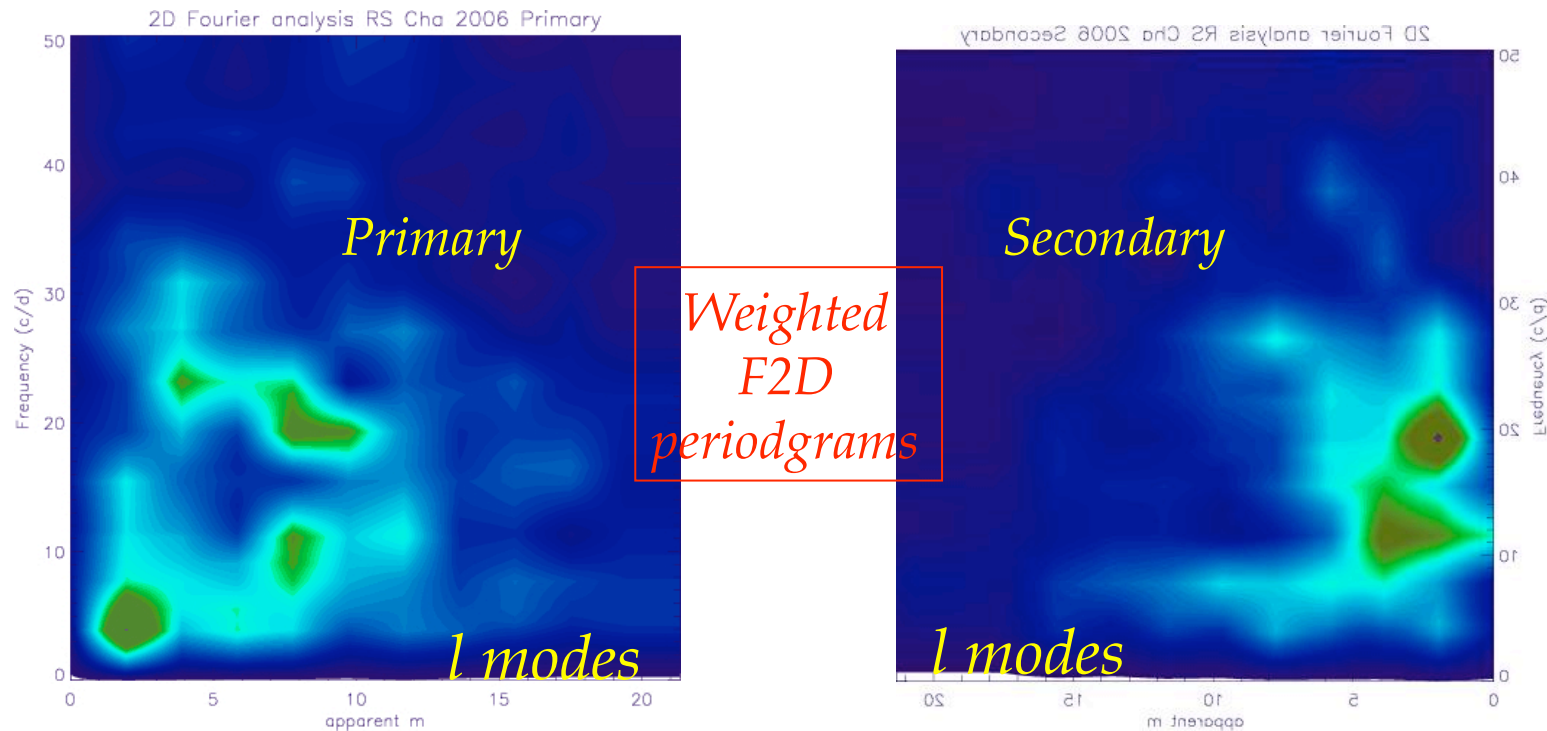


$M_P=1.858\pm 0.016 M_{\odot}$
 $M_S=1.821\pm 0.018 M_{\odot}; q=1.02$

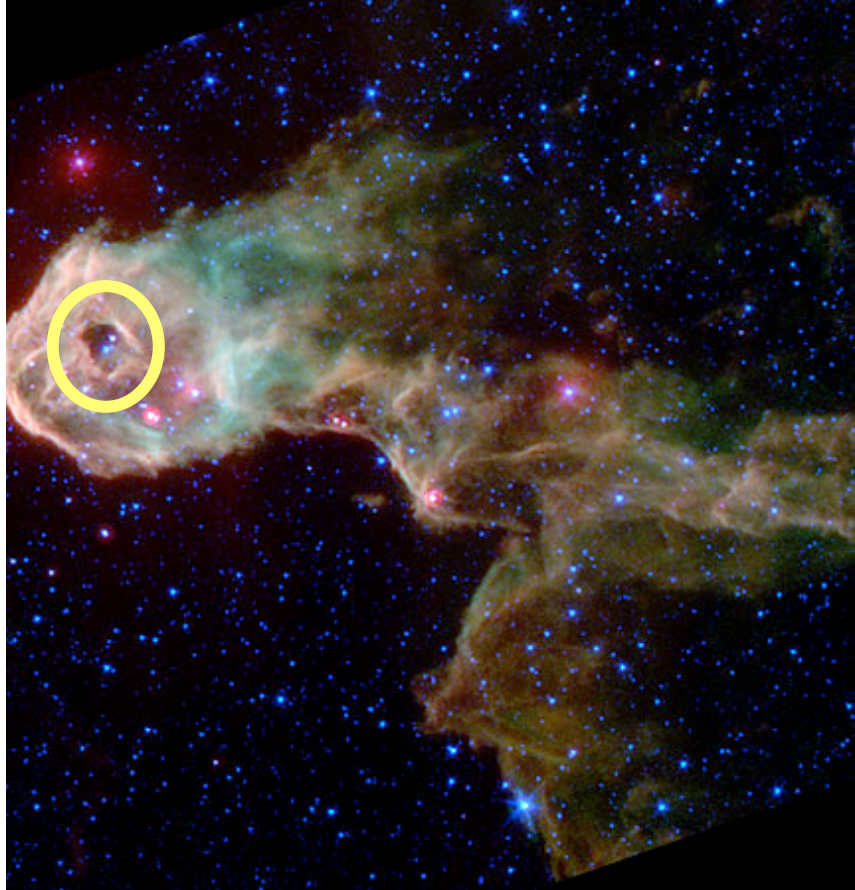
Spectrally resolved observations
Pulsation: ~1 hr → δ Sct-type
Alecian+ 05,07

Discovery of non-radial pulsations in both components of RS Cha (Boehm+ 2009)

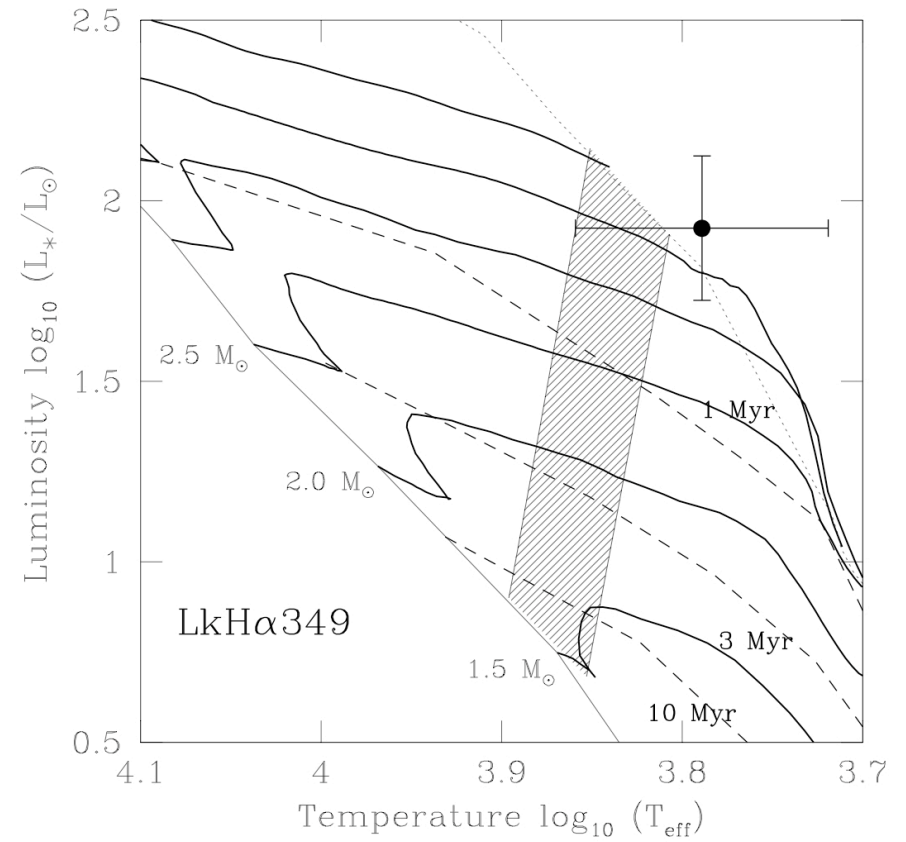
- High resolution echelle spectroscopy – 14 nights
- Primary: $f=21.1 \text{ d}^{-1}$ - 2 puls. freq. \rightarrow dominant mode: $l=10$ or 11
- Secondary: $f=30.4 \text{ d}^{-1}$ - 3 puls. freq. \rightarrow dominant mode: $l=0,1$ or 2
- Future: numerical models to constrain internal structure...

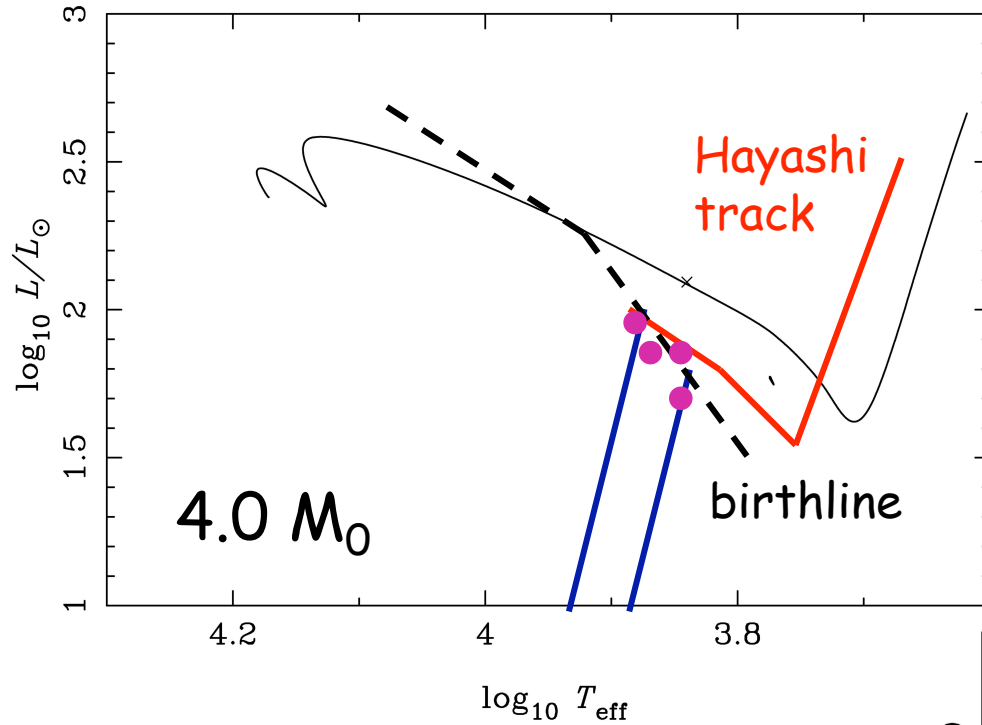


The youngest Herbig Ae: LkHa 349 in IC1396



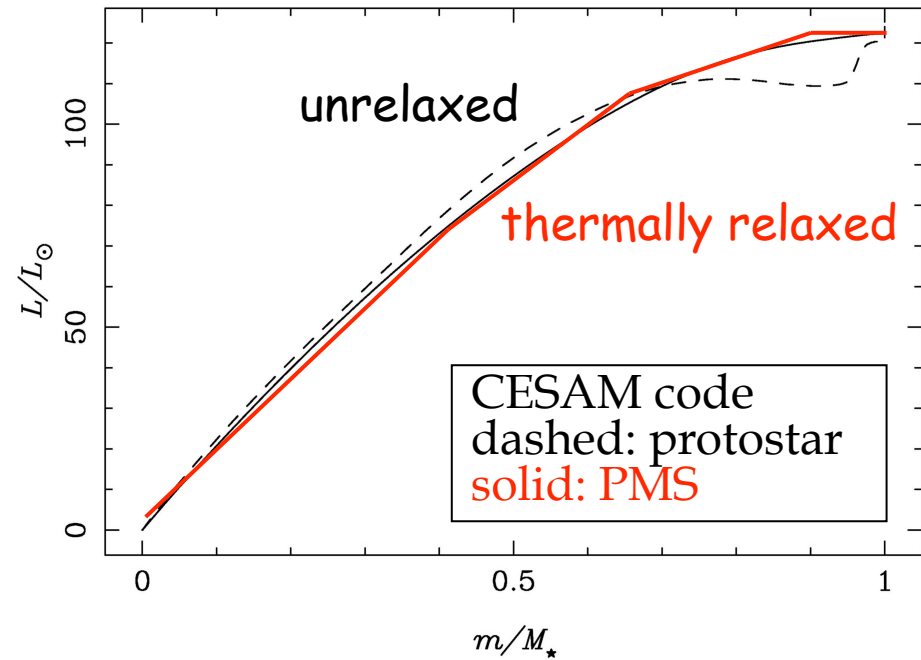
Spitzer: Reach et al. 2009





Initial Conditions:
Hayashi vs birthline

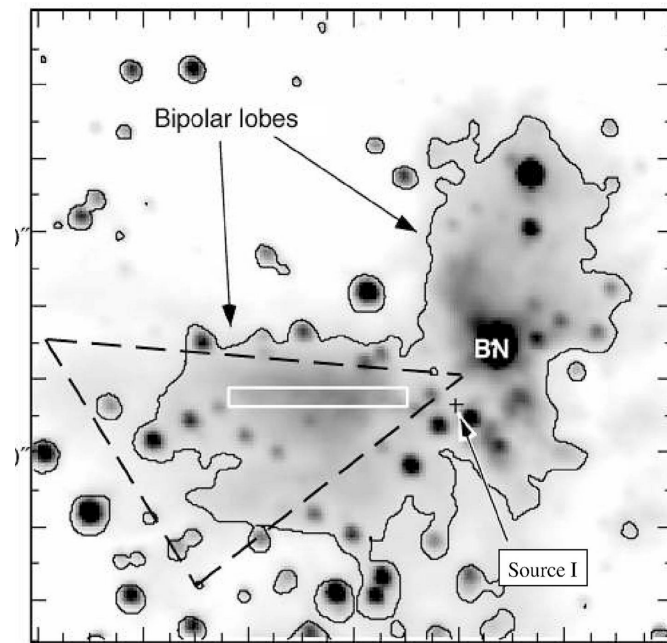
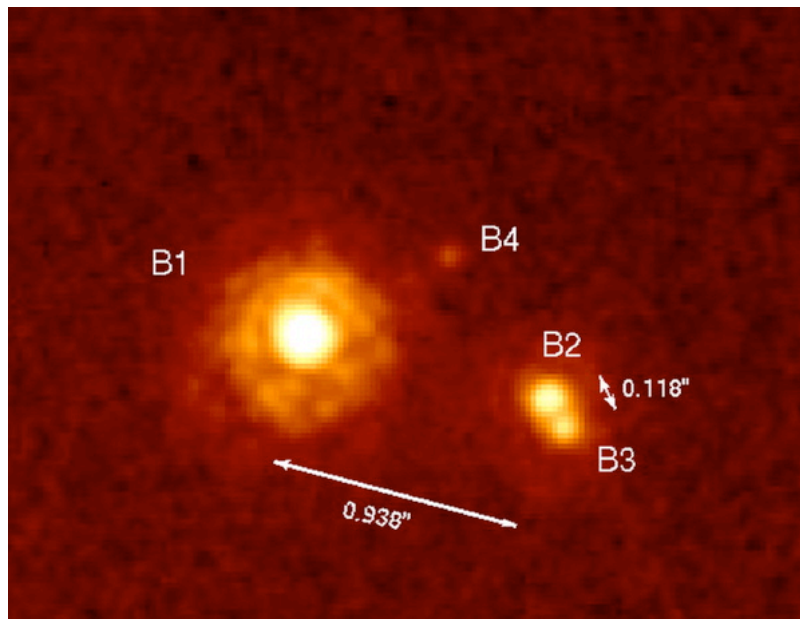
4 Herbig stars of $\sim 4 M_{\odot}$
inside the instability strip:
differences in pulsation
periods up to 2 hr for
same mass

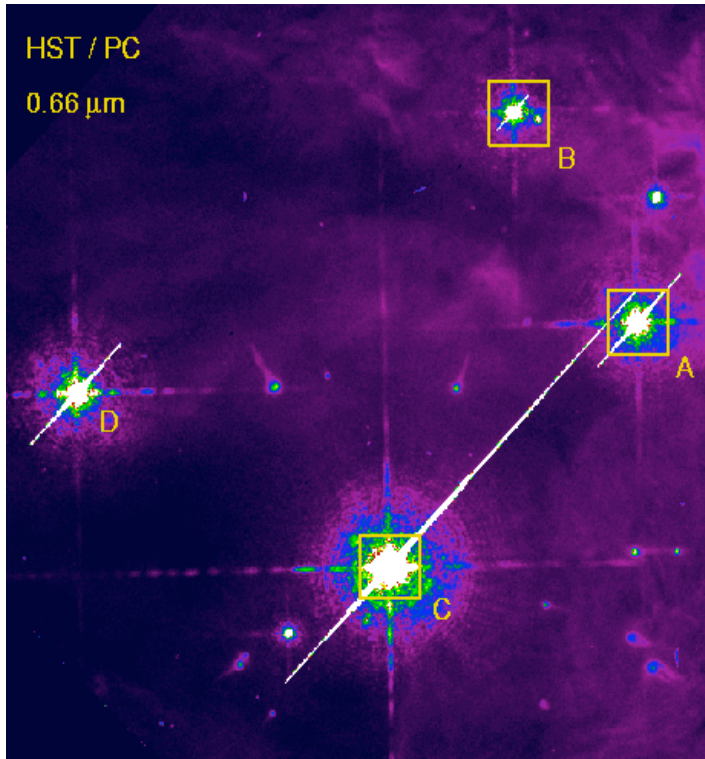


From low- to high-mass stars:

- *Massive (Eclipsing) Binaries*

Massive (proto)stars





Θ^1 Ori C (Kraus+09)

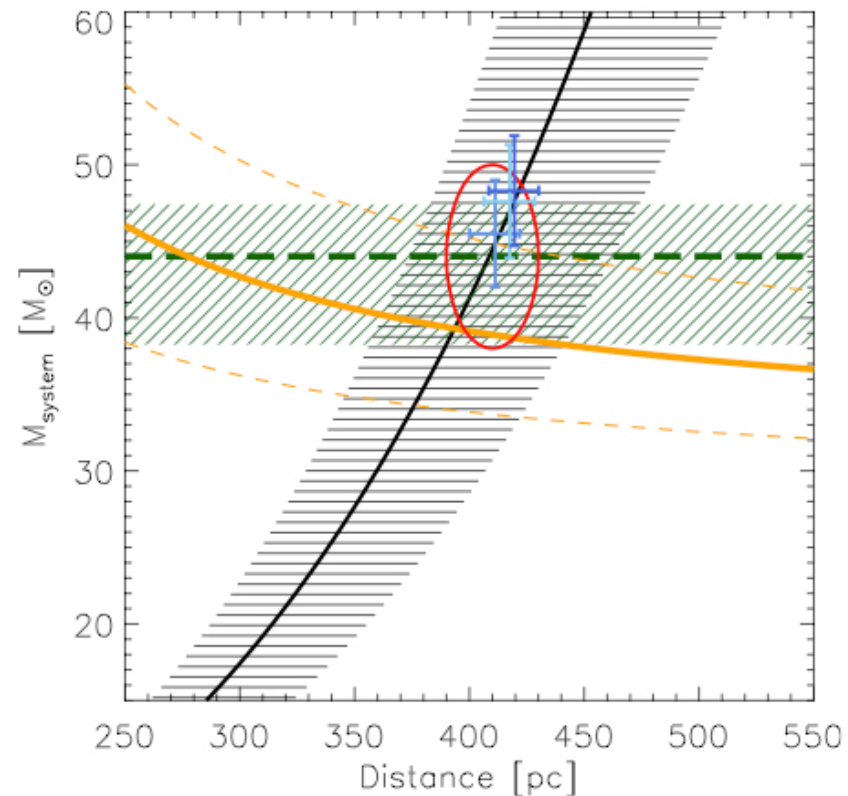
AMBER+speckle... 11 yr of data:

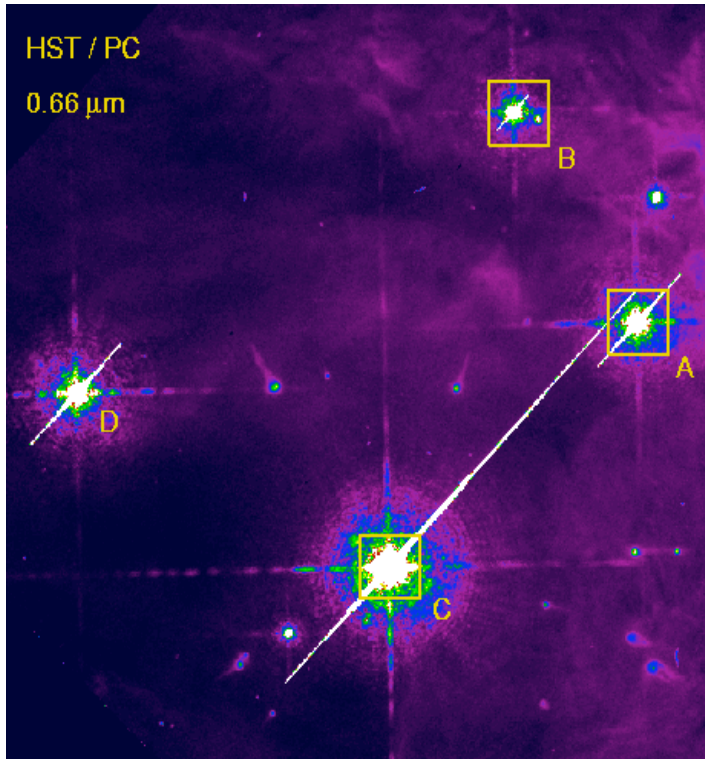
$P=11.3\text{yr} - e=0.6; a=44\text{ mas}; \text{sep}\sim 7\text{ AU};$

Total mass = $44 \pm 7 M_{\odot} - q = 0.23$

Dynamical distance = $410 \pm 20\text{ pc}$

*System mass vs Distance:
constraints from a^3/P^2*





Θ^1 Ori C (Lehamnn+10)

3rd body companion to main star...

$M_1=32\pm 3 M_{\odot}$; $M_2=12\pm 3 M_{\odot} \rightarrow$

$q=0.41\pm 0.12 (>0.23\dots)$

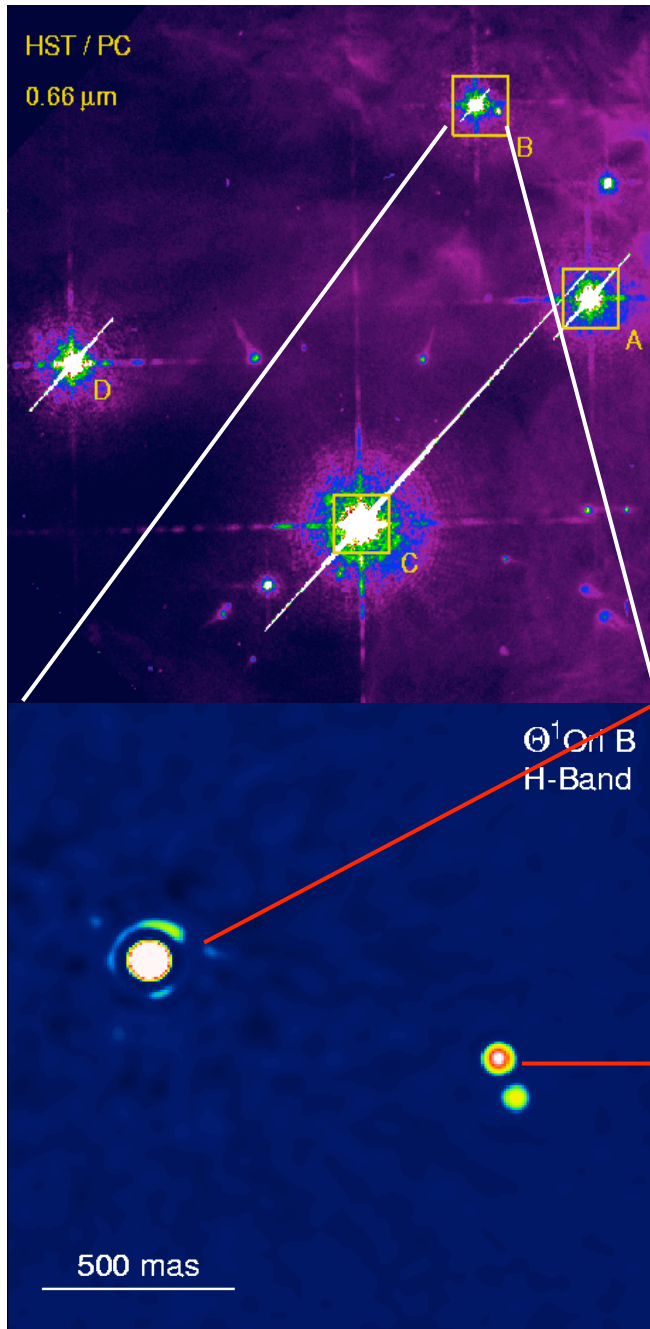
$M_1=31\pm 3 M_{\odot}$; $M_{1b}=1.01\pm 0.16 M_{\odot}$;

$M_2=12\pm 3 M_{\odot}$

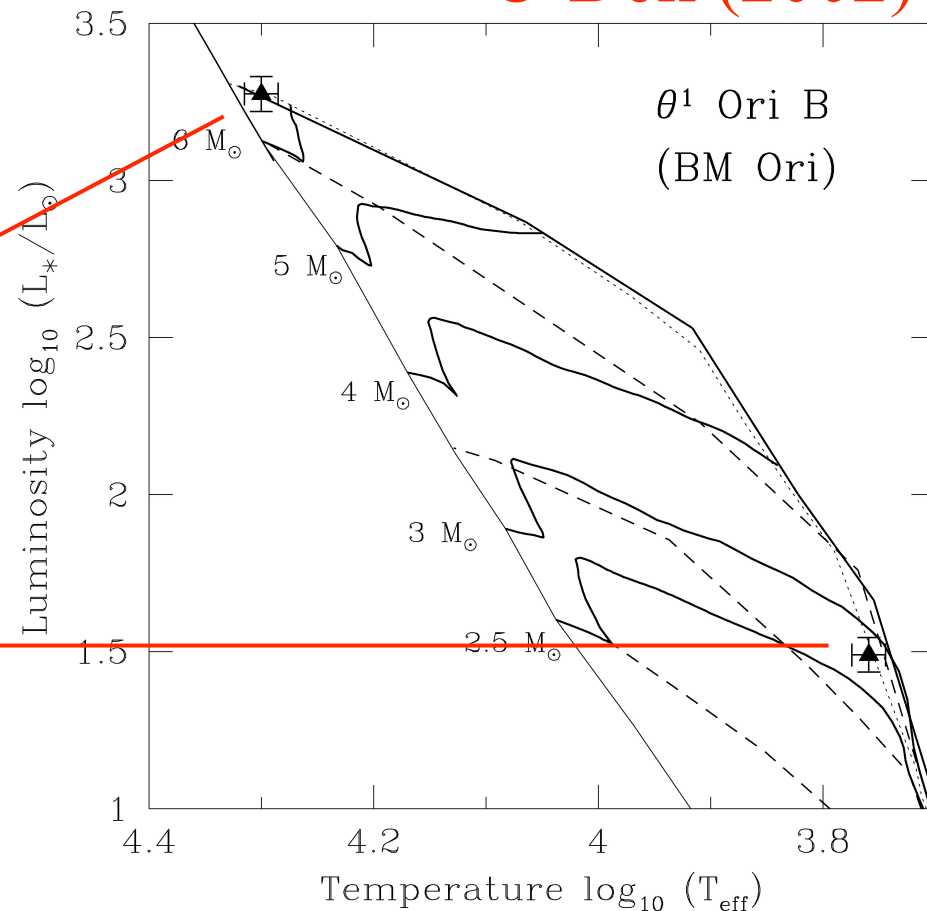
Properties of 3rd companion... ? urgent

Θ^1 Ori B: EBS, $3 \rightarrow 4$ components, $M < 10 M_{\odot}$

Θ^1 Ori A: EBS, $M < 10 M_{\odot}$...



θ^1 Ori B, $P=6.5$ d
 $M(A)=6.3 M_{\odot} - M(B)=2.5 M_{\odot}$
 $t \approx 10^5$ yr \rightarrow very young, last to form
 ...solution to proplyd conundrum...
 O'Dell (2002)





Westerlund 1

- 6 yellow HG, 4 RSG, 24 WR, 1 LBV,
50+ OB SG, 1 magnetar → burst...
- EBS in Wd1: mass, radii as tests
independent distance
dyn. mass magnetar progen.
- 4 systems found by Bonanos 07,08:

Binary	P(days)	M ₁ (M _☉)	M ₂ (M _☉)	R ₁ (R _☉)	R ₂ (R _☉)
Wddeb	4.447	9.62	13.84	5.47	6.22
Wd36	3.182	10.75	12.51	9.45	10.15
WR77o	3.520	49.67	19.87	18.06	11.81
Wd13	9.267	29.91	23.86	26.88	24.08

detached system

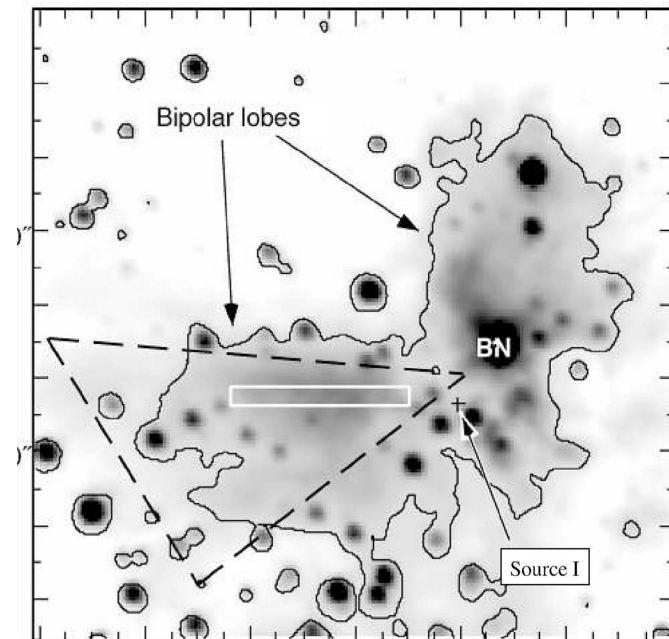
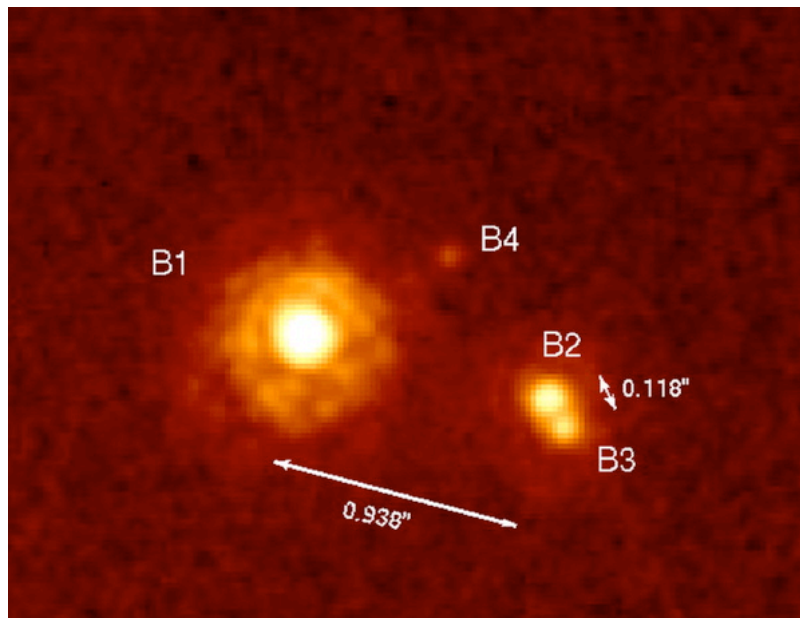
→ individ. mass

Search and new candidates in Arches cluster, LMC (Bonanos+10) ...

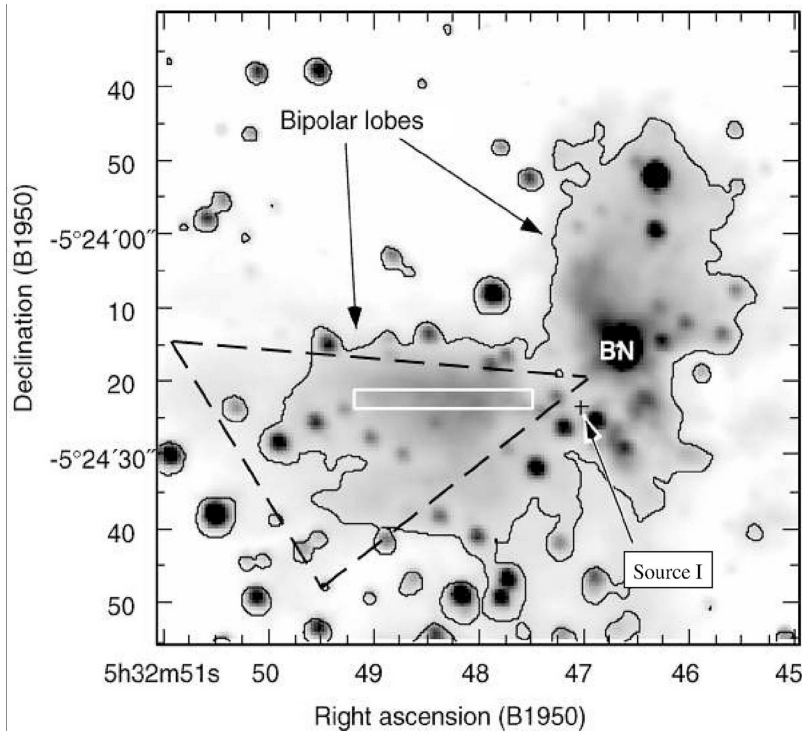
From low- to high-mass stars:

Massive (Eclipsing) Binaries

- *Massive (proto)stars*



Probing the nature of the nearest massive protostar: Orion KL/BN nebula



Scattered light @2 μm
Morino+ 1998 Nature

- *Radiation escaped along the major polar axis of disk/torus & reflected by dust within cavities excavated by CO outflow*
- *CO bandhead absorpt lines : different profiles when observed at spectral resolution $\gg 1000$:*

*20 Mo protostar rotating @
1/2 breakup: ~ 50 -100 km/s*

*accretion disk (double peaked):
<50 km/s*

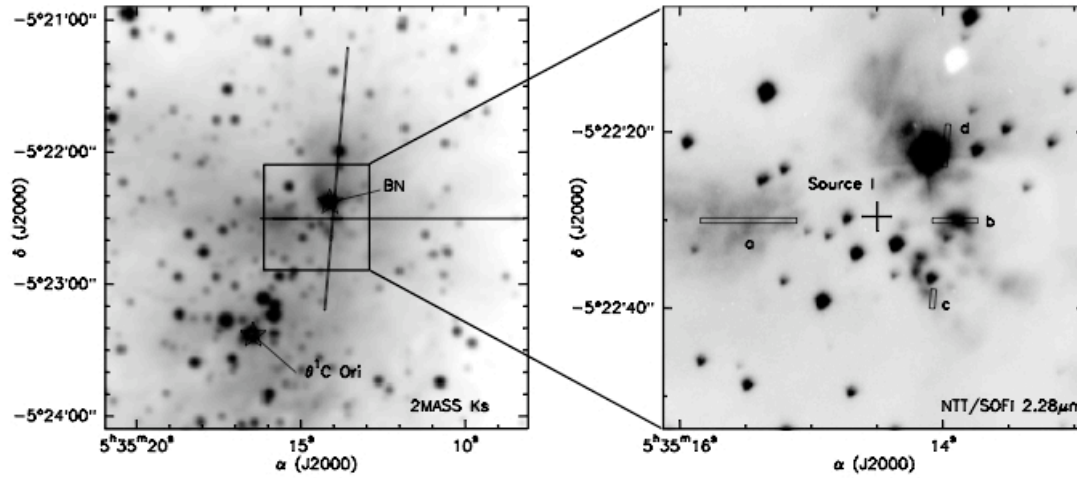
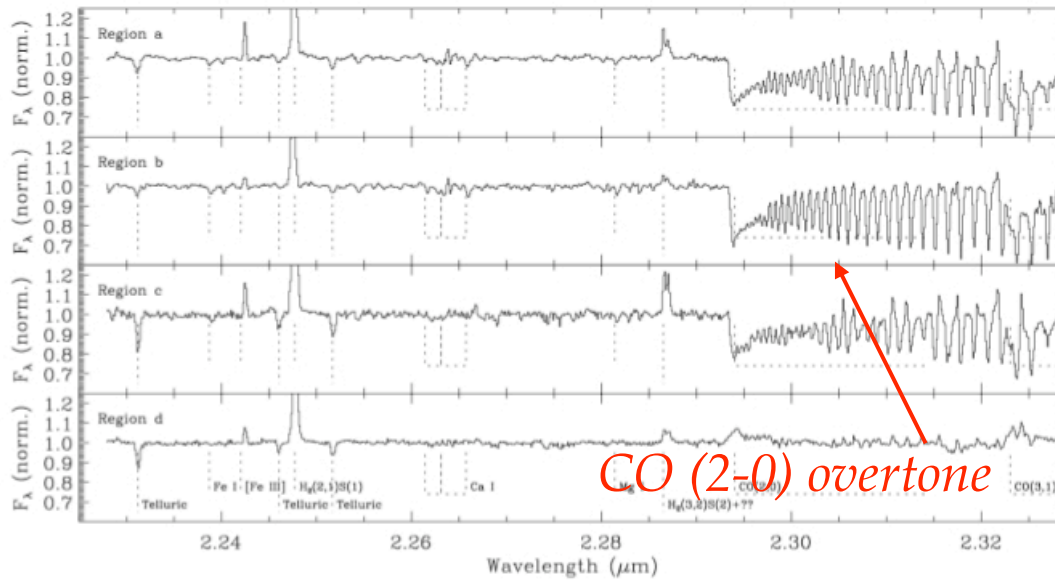
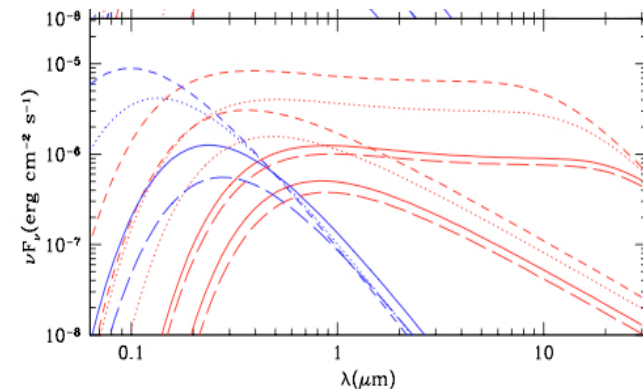


Fig. 1. Left panel: 2MASS Ks-band image of the Orion Trapezium and the Kleinmann-Low nebula region, θ^1 C and the Becklin-Neugebauer object are marked for reference. The positions of the two on-source slits are shown. Right panel: the region around Orion-KL source I (marked with a cross and labelled) at $2.28\mu\text{m}$ is reproduced from an ESO-Archive SOFI-NTT observation (originally acquired for the ESO programme 64.I-0493). The small slitlets marked from a to d show the regions we used to extract the spectra shown in Fig. 2



- Moderate high res NIR spectra ($R=9000$)
- Rich abs, line spectrum compared with cool stellar atmosphere & accretion disk
- $\sigma_{1D} \sim 30 \text{ km/s} \rightarrow$ emission from disk around $M \sim 10 M_0$ accreting at $\sim 10^{-3} M/\text{yr}$
Turbulent core model...



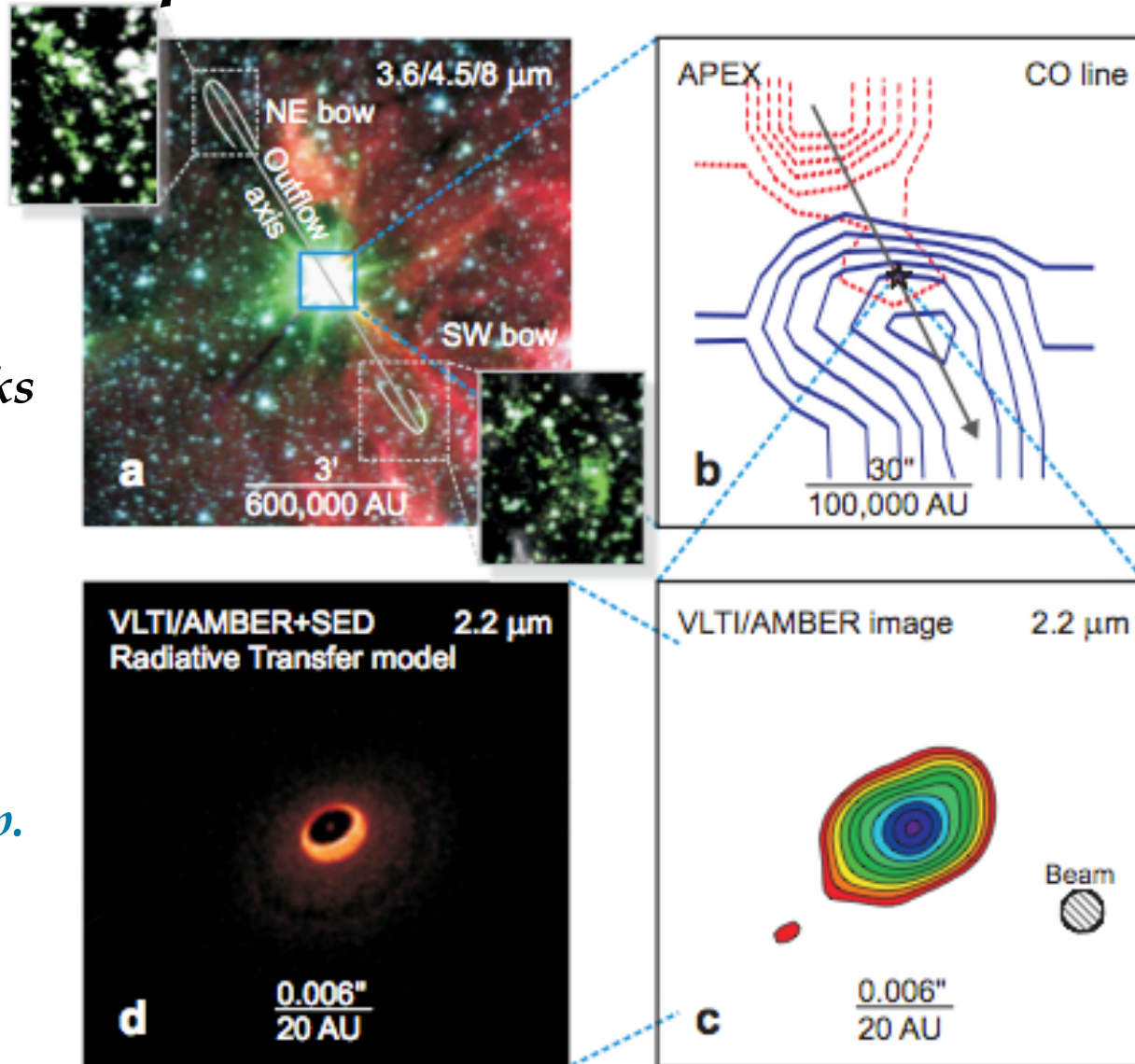
Compact disk around a $\sim 20 M_{\odot}$ YSO (speckle + AMBER/VLTI)

- Disk: low degree of asymmetry...

problems for self-grav. disks

- Absence of nearby companion ($>10 \text{ mas}$)...


problems for mergers, comp. accretion



Kraus+ 10

A detailed Hubble Space Telescope image of the Orion Nebula, showing intricate filaments of gas and dust in various colors including red, blue, and green, with numerous bright stars scattered throughout.

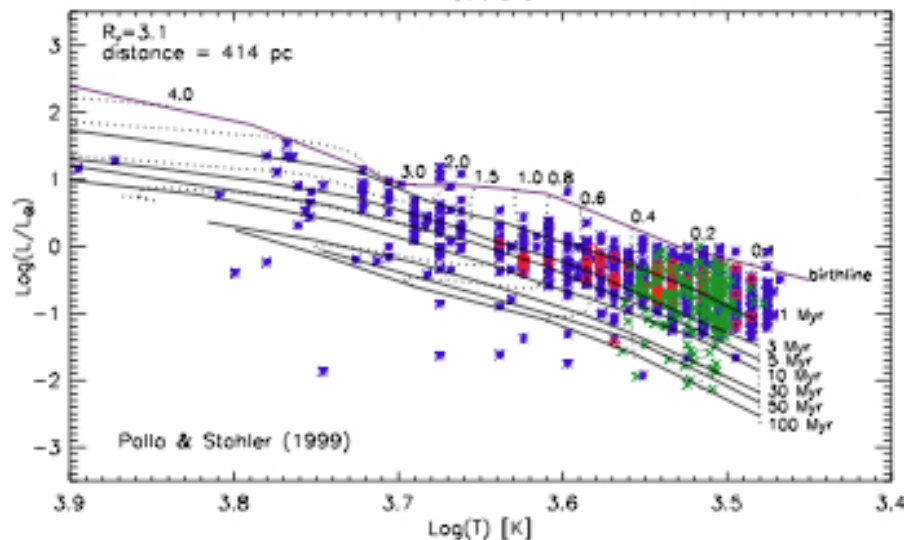
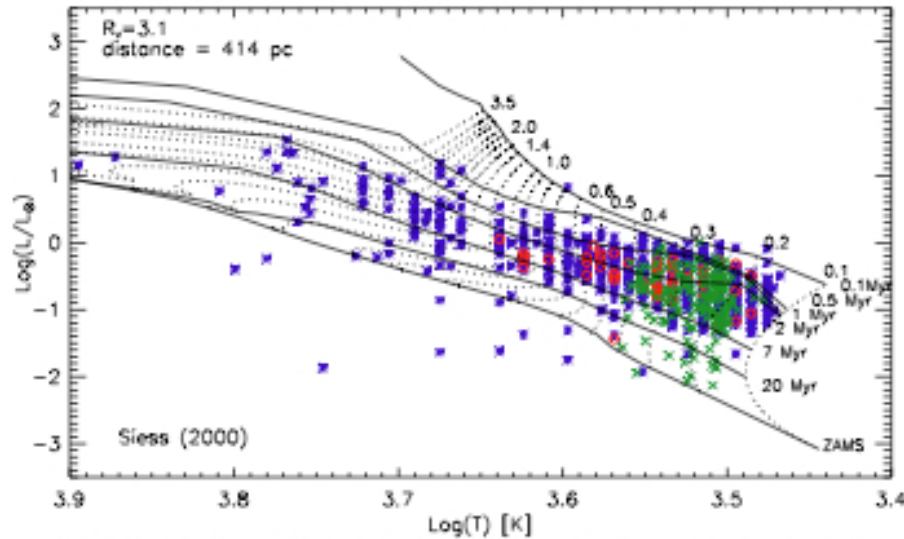
Revisiting the ONC (... and bigger)

Hubble's Sharpest View of the Orion Nebula  HUBBLESITE.org



Revisiting the ONC

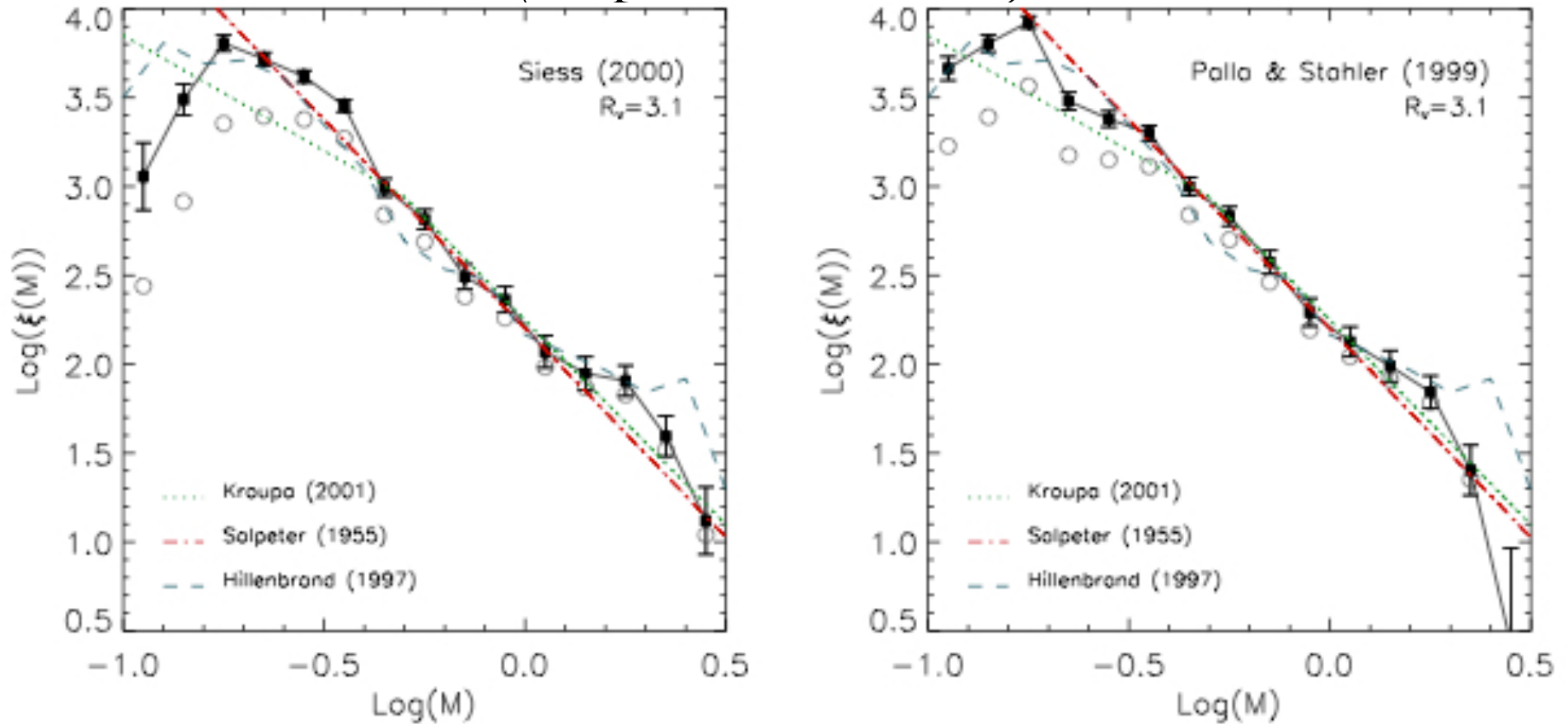
HST Treasury Program – PI M. Robberto



blue: from H97, excluding stars with membership $P < 50\%$
 red: stars with new spectral types
 green: M-type with T_{eff} from TiO index

Contamination by fore/background sources with unknown membership: 2-3%

The Initial Mass Function (completeness corrected)



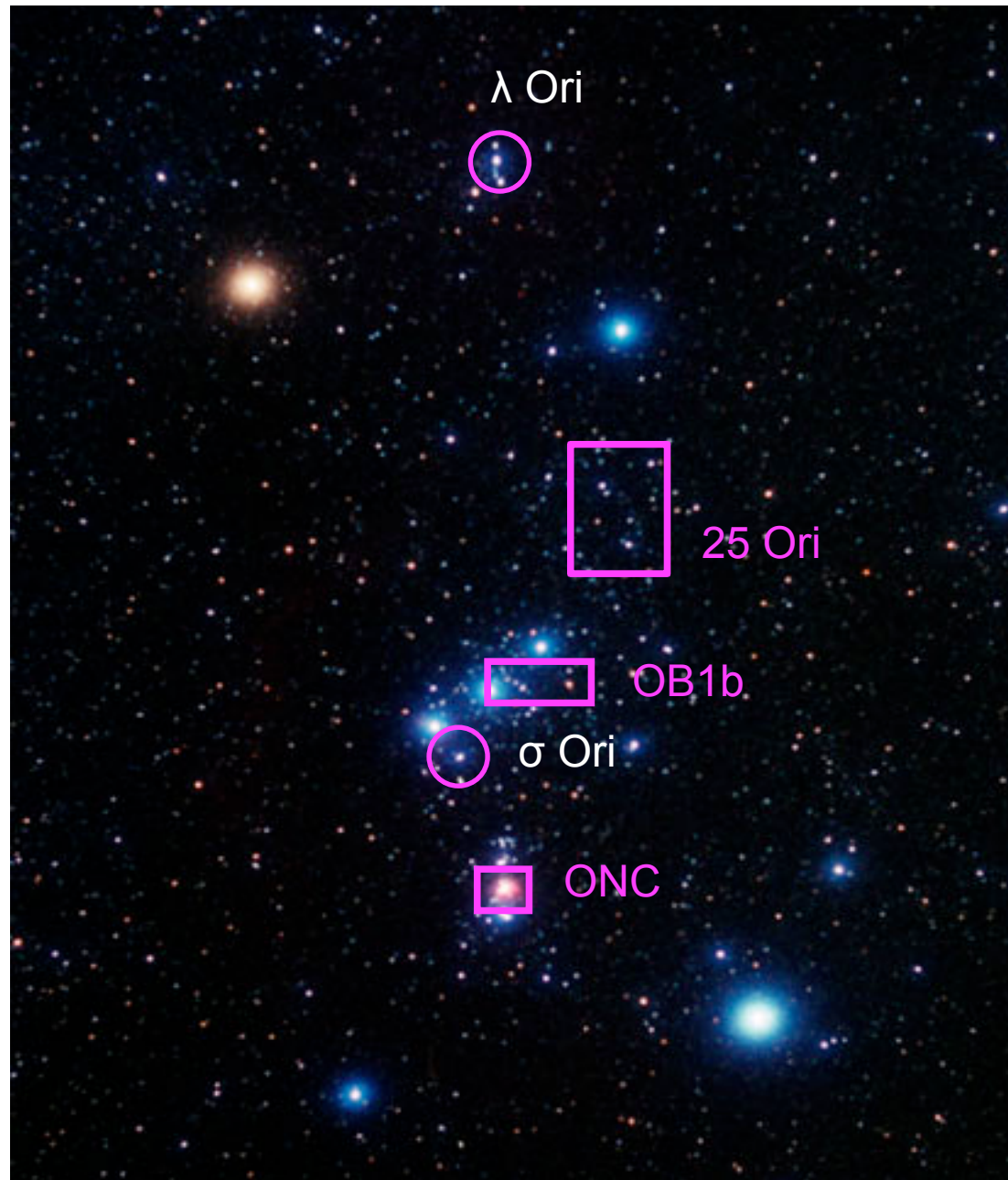
Significant differences for $\log M < \sim -0.3$, both flatten:

Siess - clear turnover below $0.2 M_\odot$, overabundance @ $0.2-0.3$

PS99 - modest change of slope, agreement with Kroupa IMF

Metallicity in the Orion associations

- *ONC (10 UVES): -0.14 ± 0.03*
 - *OB1b (10 UVES): -0.05 ± 0.05*
 - *25 Ori (8 UVES): -0.06 ± 0.03*
 - *λ Ori (6 UVES): 0.0 ± 0.02*
-
- *Homogeneous abundances (iron-peak elements, alpha-elements)*
 - *No evidence for any star-to-star and group-to-group differences...*
 - *All solar, but ONC...*
(Taurus, Upp Sco: solar...)



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And now?

... next round of FP7 ...
finding reliable industrial partners ...

