

High-Mass Star Formation

— *The Herschel View: Status & Future Prospects* —



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& the HOBYS, Hi-Gal & GCC Consortia

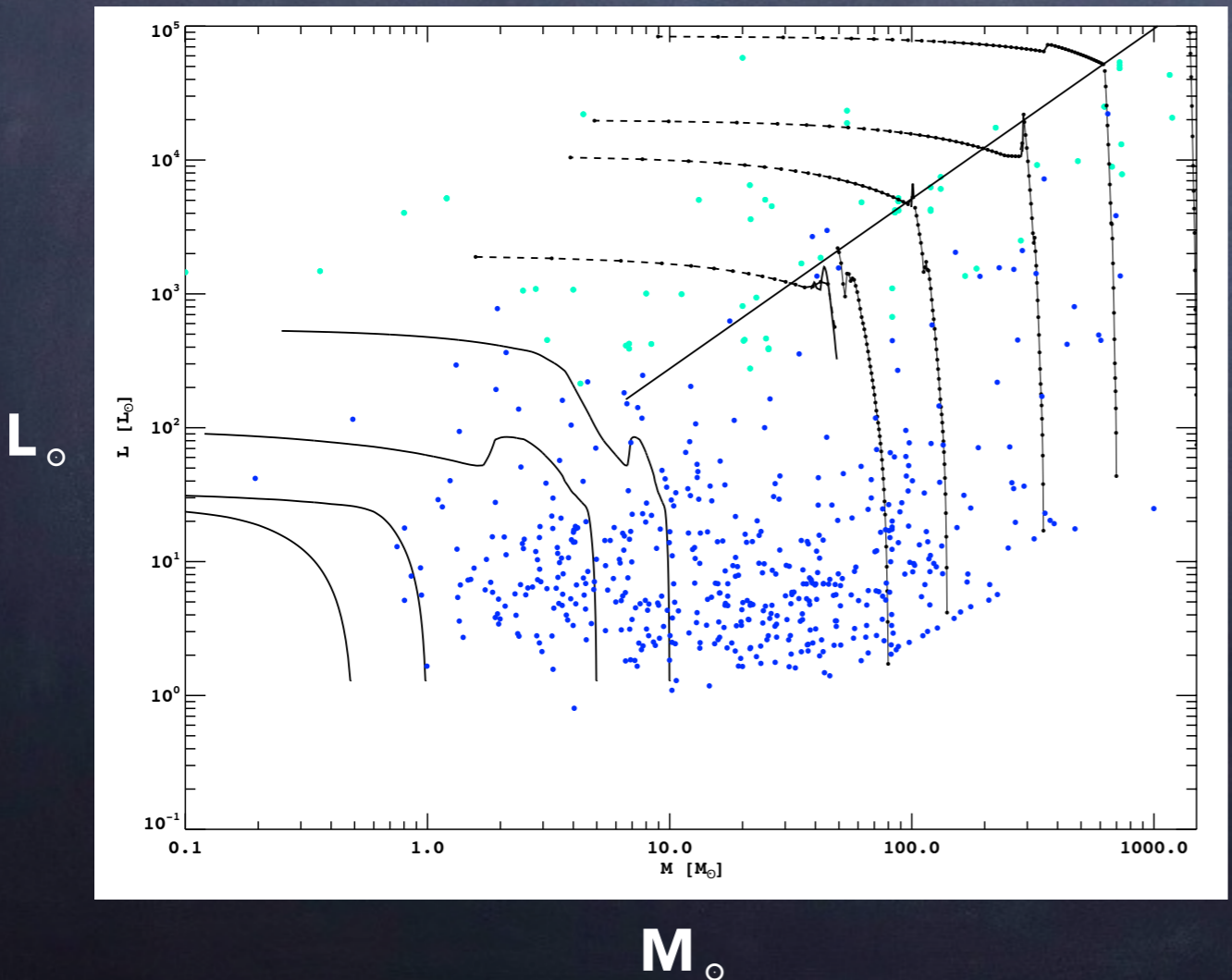


OVERVIEW

Mass	Designation	Sp. type
8–16 M_{\odot}	Early B-type massive stars	B3V to B0V
16–32 M_{\odot}	Late O-type massive stars	O9V to O6V
32–64 M_{\odot}	Early O-type massive stars	O5V to O2V ^a
64–128 M_{\odot}	O/WR-type massive stars	WNL-H ^b

Zinnecker et al 2007

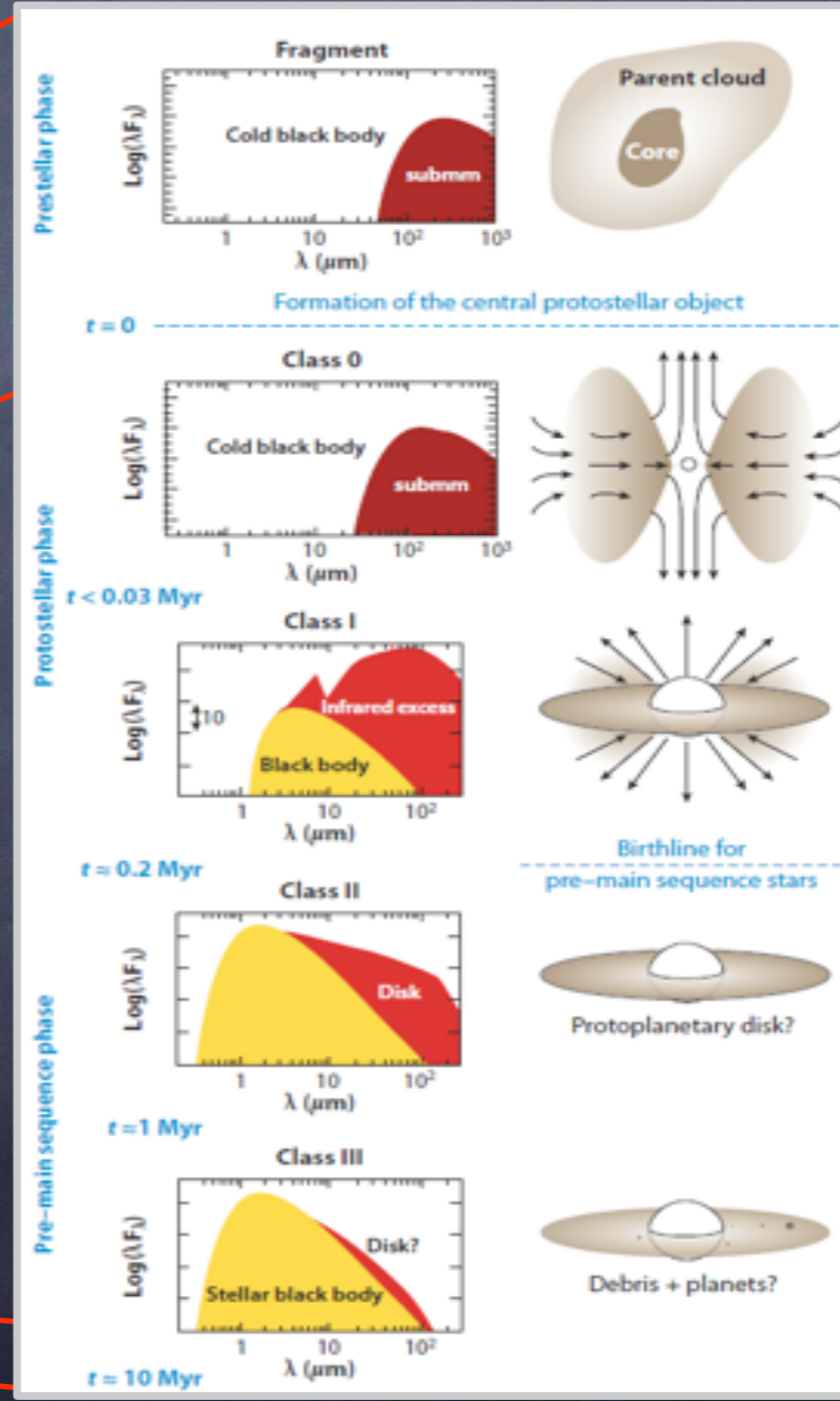
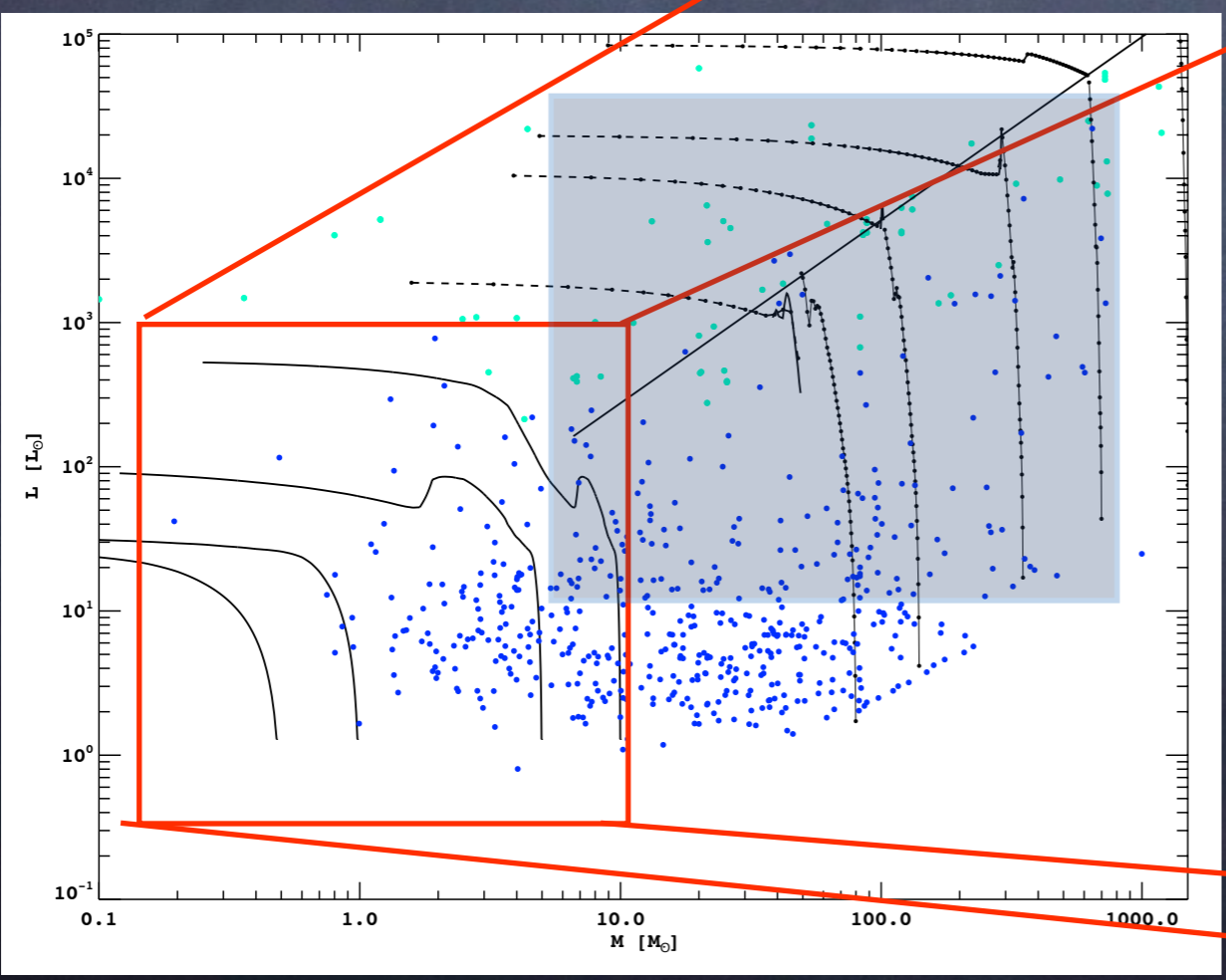
- ISM dynamics/chemistry
- Structure formation & evolution (from planets to galaxy scales)



OVERVIEW

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OVERVIEW

THEORETICAL CHALLENGES

Evolution: Mechanism, pre-stellar cores?...

Physics: e.g., Radiation pressure

Preferential Cluster formation

Cluster primordial mass segregation and age distribution

Bimodality? Threshold?

OBSERVATIONAL CHALLENGES

Large Distances (kpc - Resolution)

Rare (Statistics)

Disruptive

Short lifetimes

Highly-embedded (IR/submm)

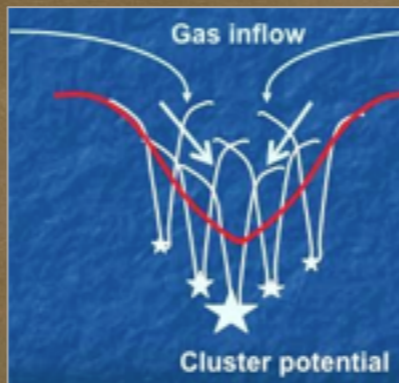
Highly Clustered (Resolution)

EVOLUTION

Competitive Accretion (Bonnell et al. 1997) “The rich get richer model”, ‘location, location, location’

Pre-existing (low-mass) overdensities

Bondi-Hoyle Accretion, determined by gas dynamics

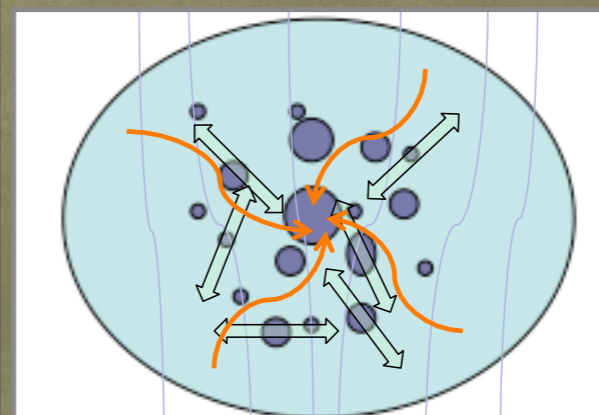


I. Bonnell

HMS form first or simultaneously, mass segregation

No HMS cores

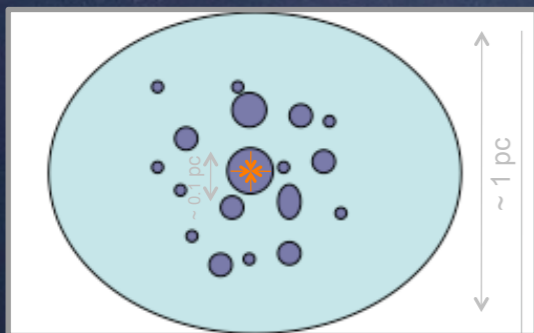
Outflow Regulated Clump Fed Model (Wang et al. 2010)



Credit: Zhi- Yun

No pre-assigned mass/core - fed from pre-exist. collapsing clump

Turbulent Core Model (McKee & Tan 2003)



Credit: Zhi- Yun

No competition - already assigned mass

Pre-existing HM cores - characteristic scale

Turbulence support

Mass segregation

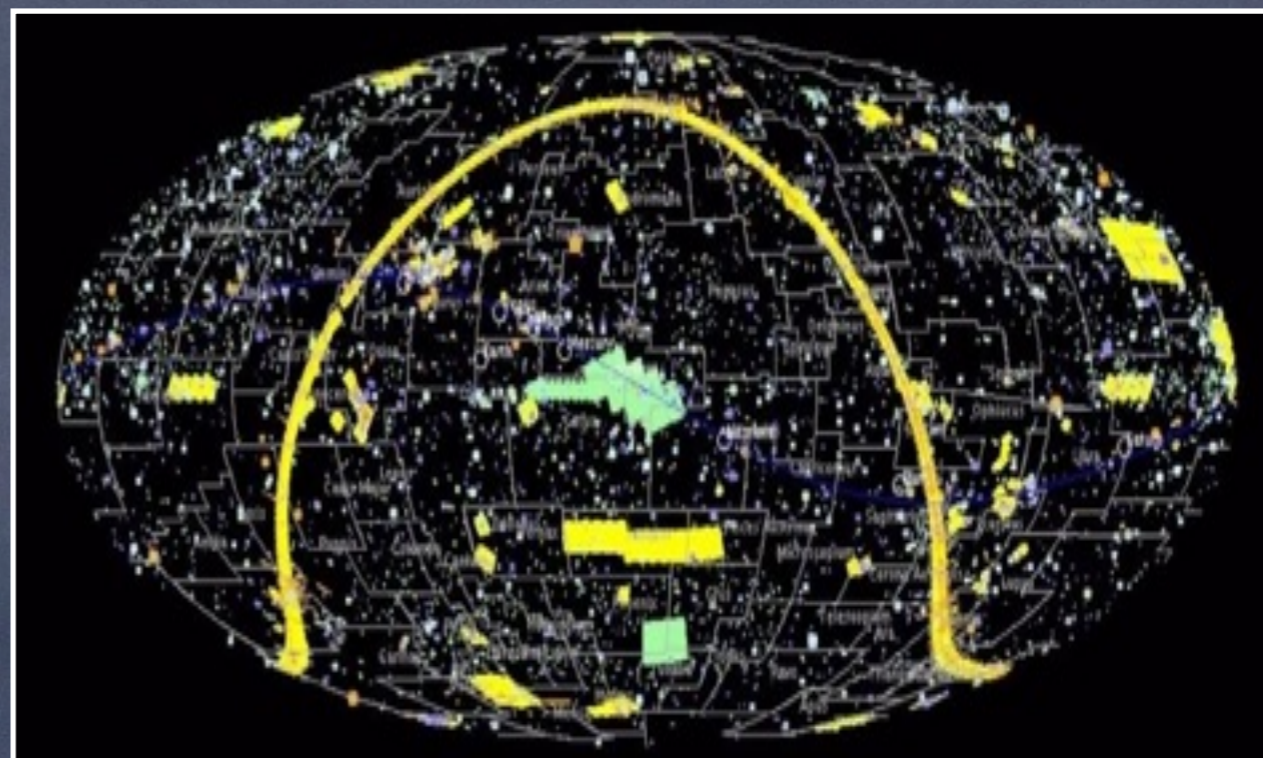
Filamentary inflows from large scale reservoirs

No pre-existing seeds but Grav potential important - location, location, location

Turbulence important

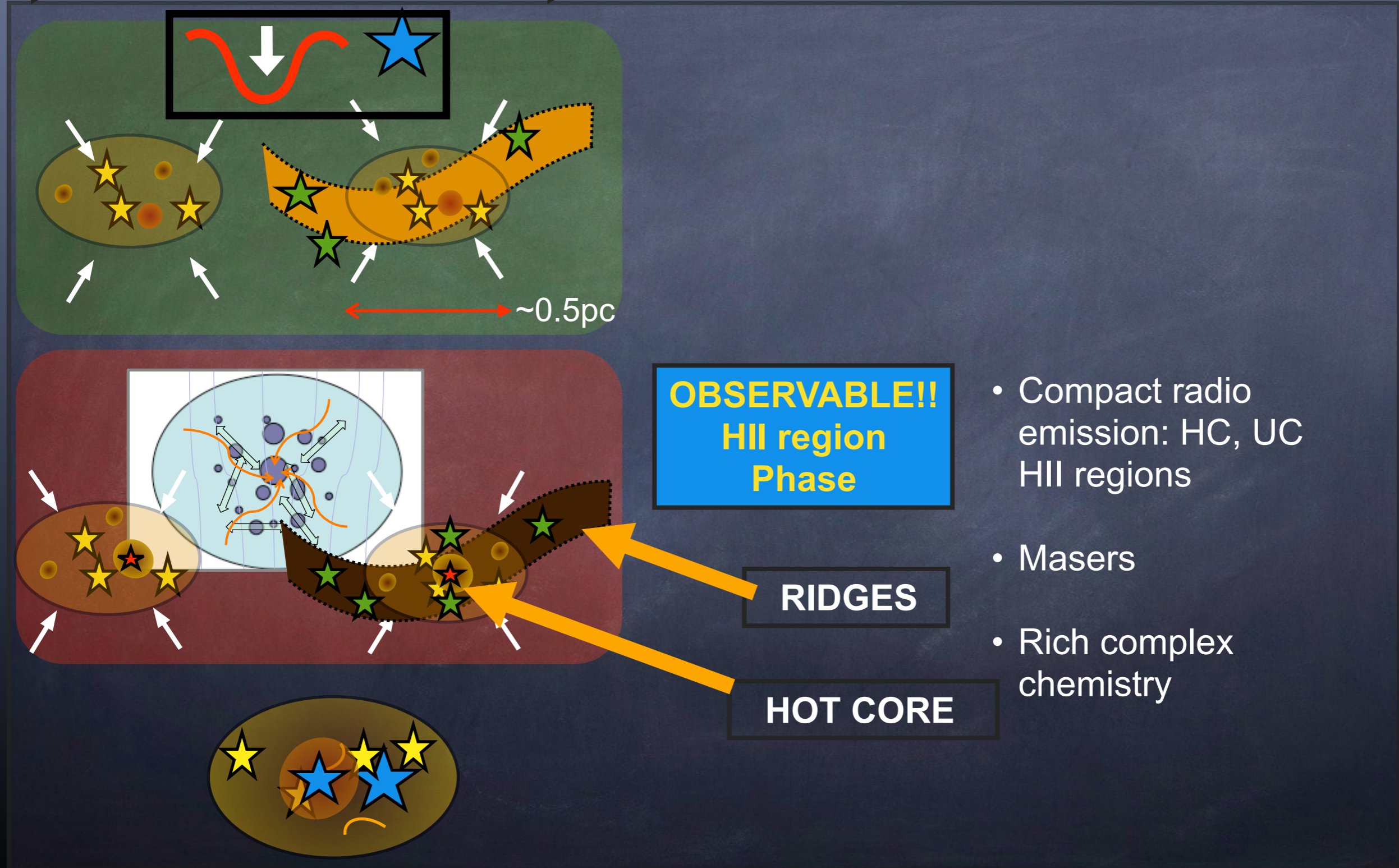
← **EVOLUTION** →

- **MC Environment (>1pc scale)**
(e.g., Rivera-Ingraham et al. 2015)
- **Clumps (0.5-1pc scale) + Filaments** (e.g., Rivera-Ingraham et al. 2015; 2016)
- **MDCs (0.1pc scale):**
(Rivera-Ingraham et al. 2017, submm)
 - Complete catalogue
 - Evolutionary classification
 - Characterization (stellar content, physical properties)
- **Statistical Studies** (Rivera-Ingraham et al. 2017b, in prep)



- **Herschel imaging survey of OB Young Stellar objects** - (HOBYS; PI. F. Motte)
- **the Herschel infrared Galactic Plane Survey** - (Hi-GAL; PI. S. Molinari)
- **Galactic Cold Cores** - (GCC; PI. M. Juvela)

EVOLUTION



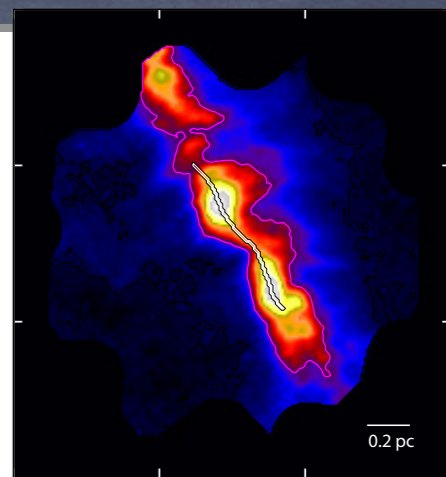
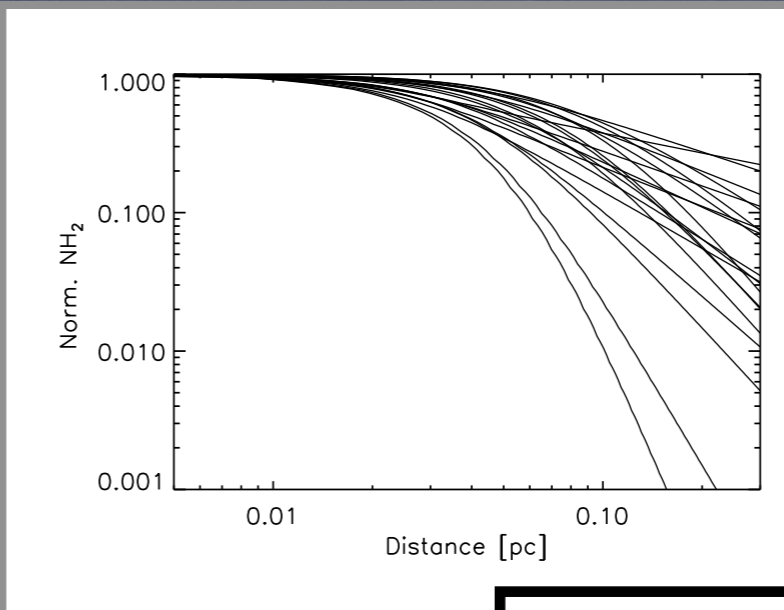
**OBSERVABLE!!
HII region
Phase**

RIDGES

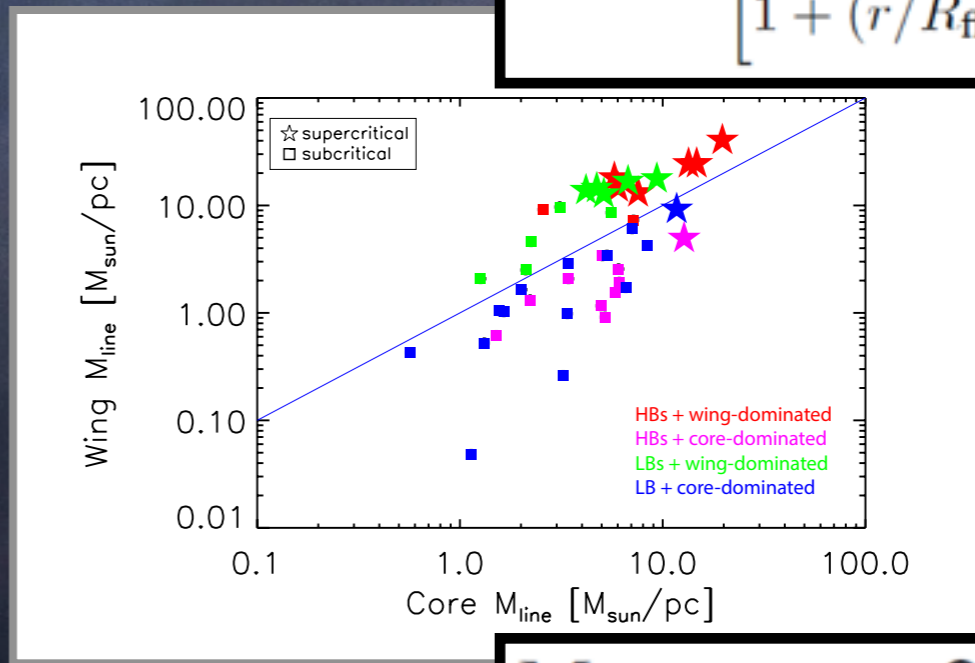
HOT CORE

- Compact radio emission: HC, UC HII regions
- Masers
- Rich complex chemistry

EVOLUTION → Filaments (Environ) →

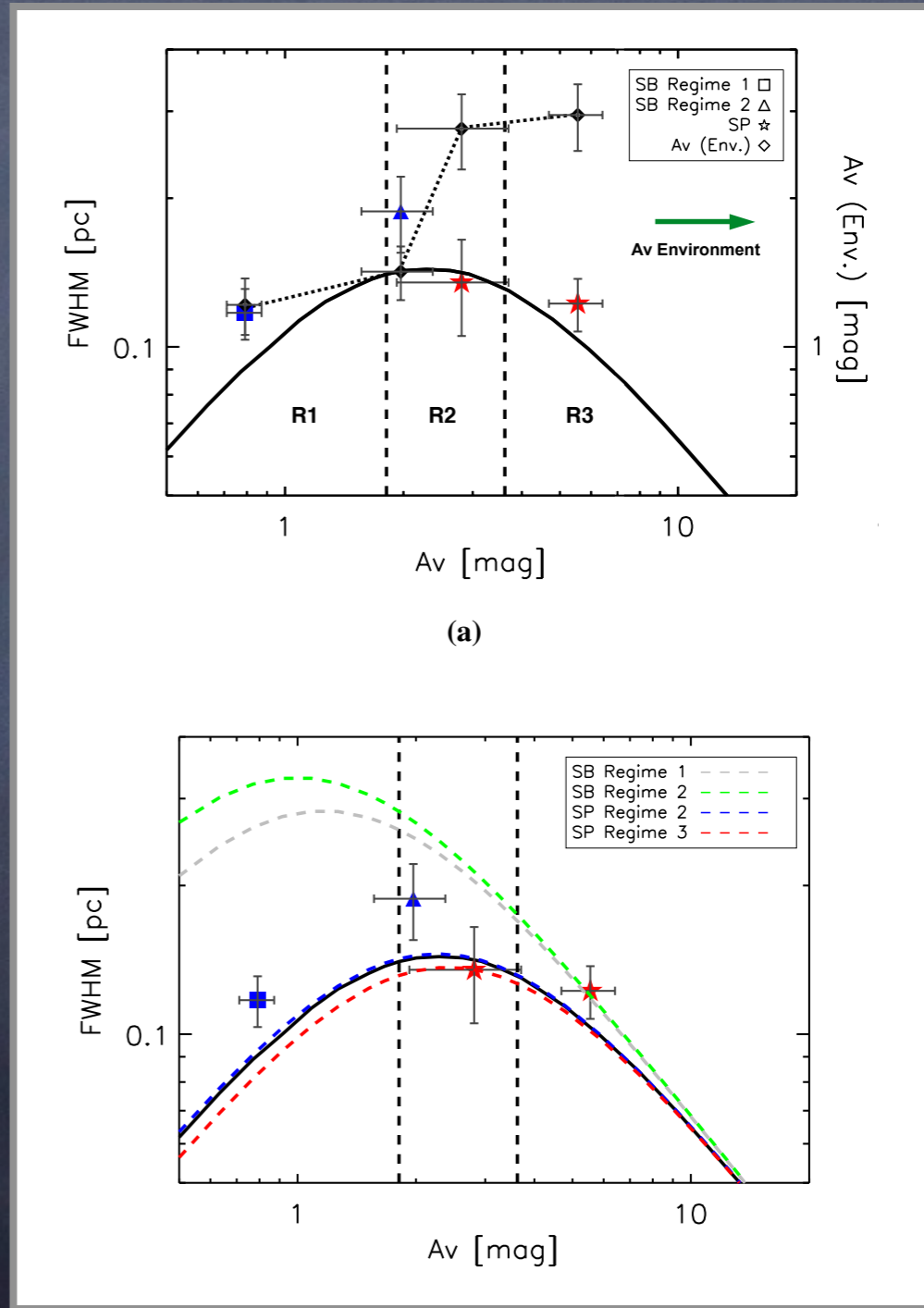


$$\rho_p(r) = \frac{\rho_c}{[1 + (r/R_{\text{flat}})^2]^{p/2}}$$

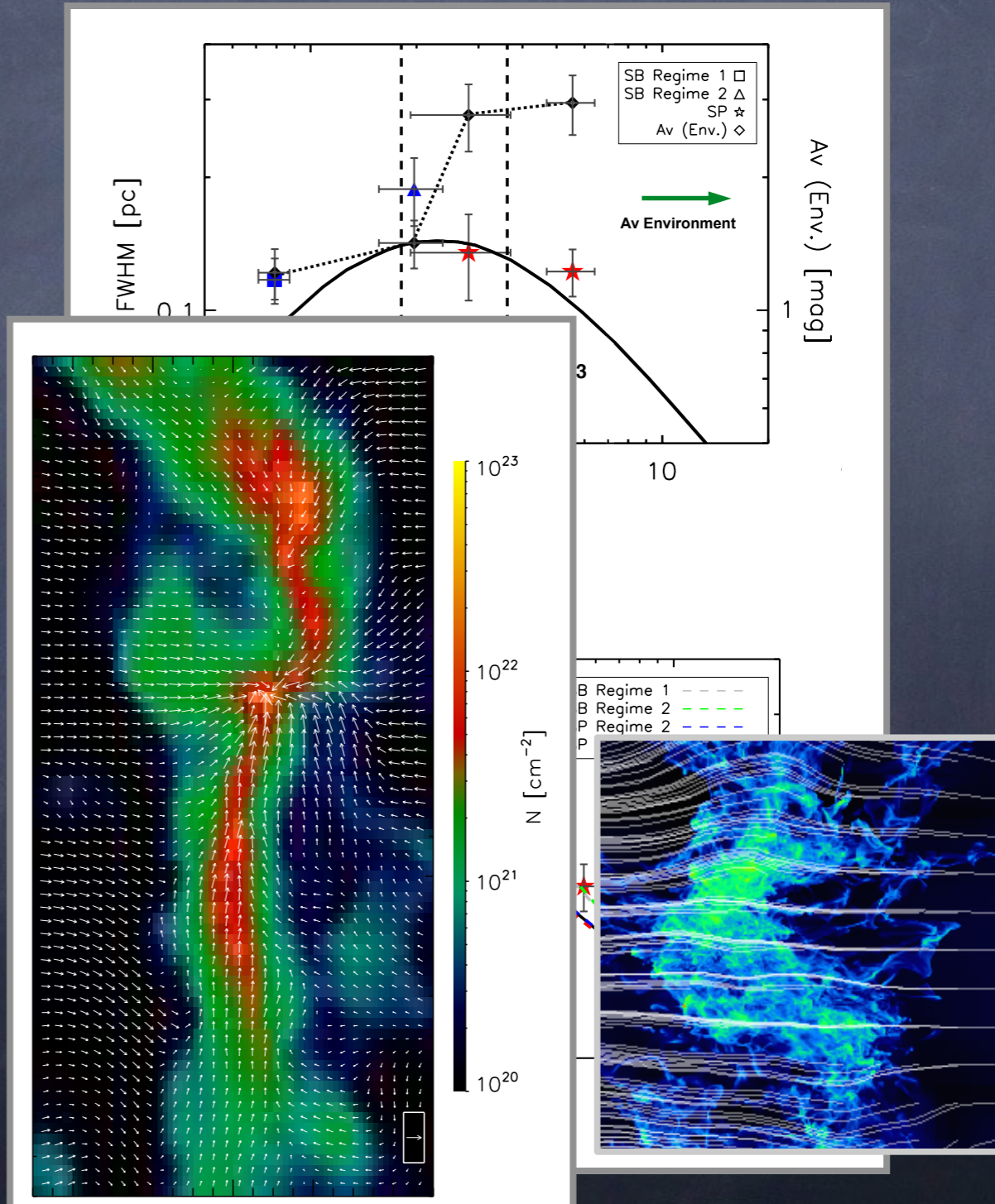


$$M_{\text{line,crit}} = 2 c_s^2 / G$$

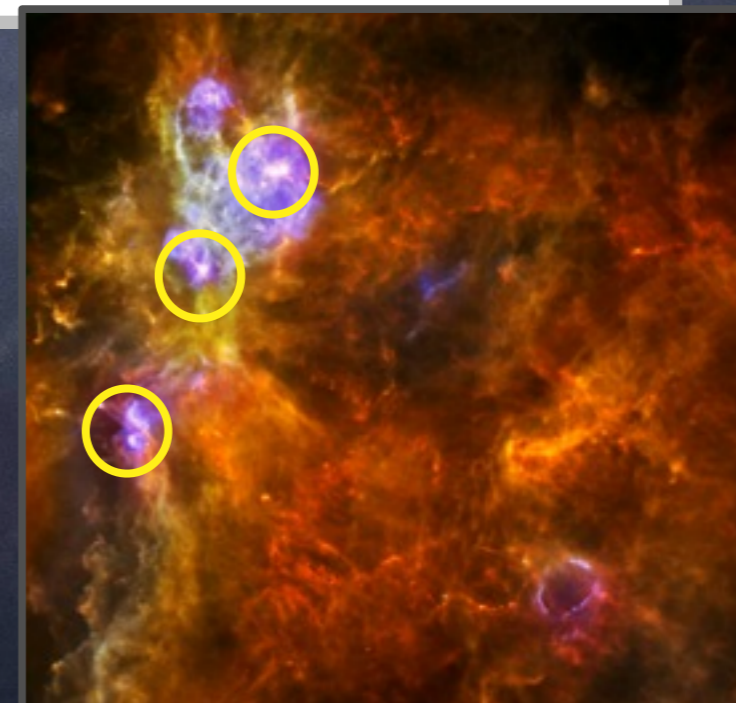
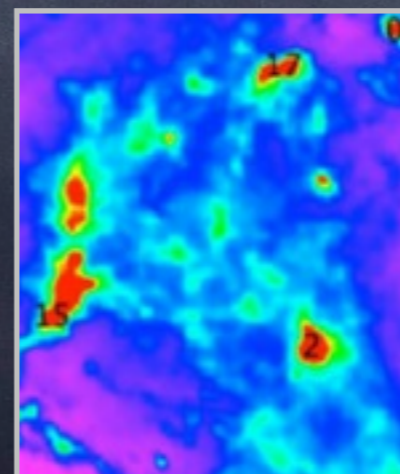
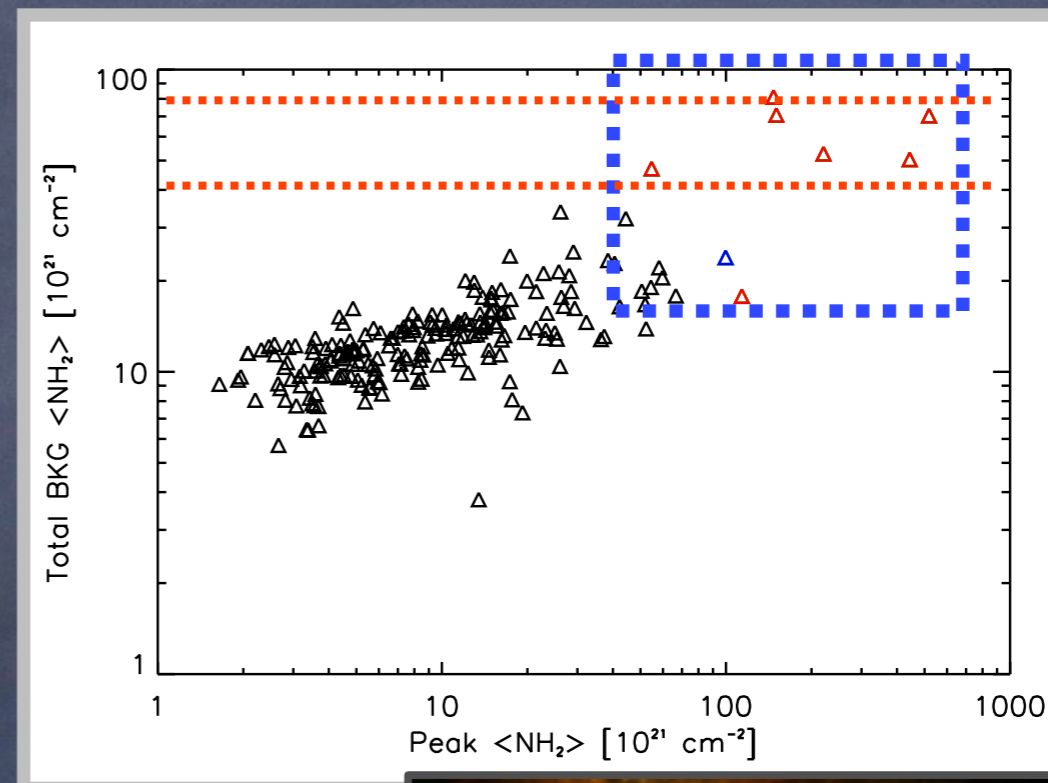
EVOLUTION → Filaments (Environ)



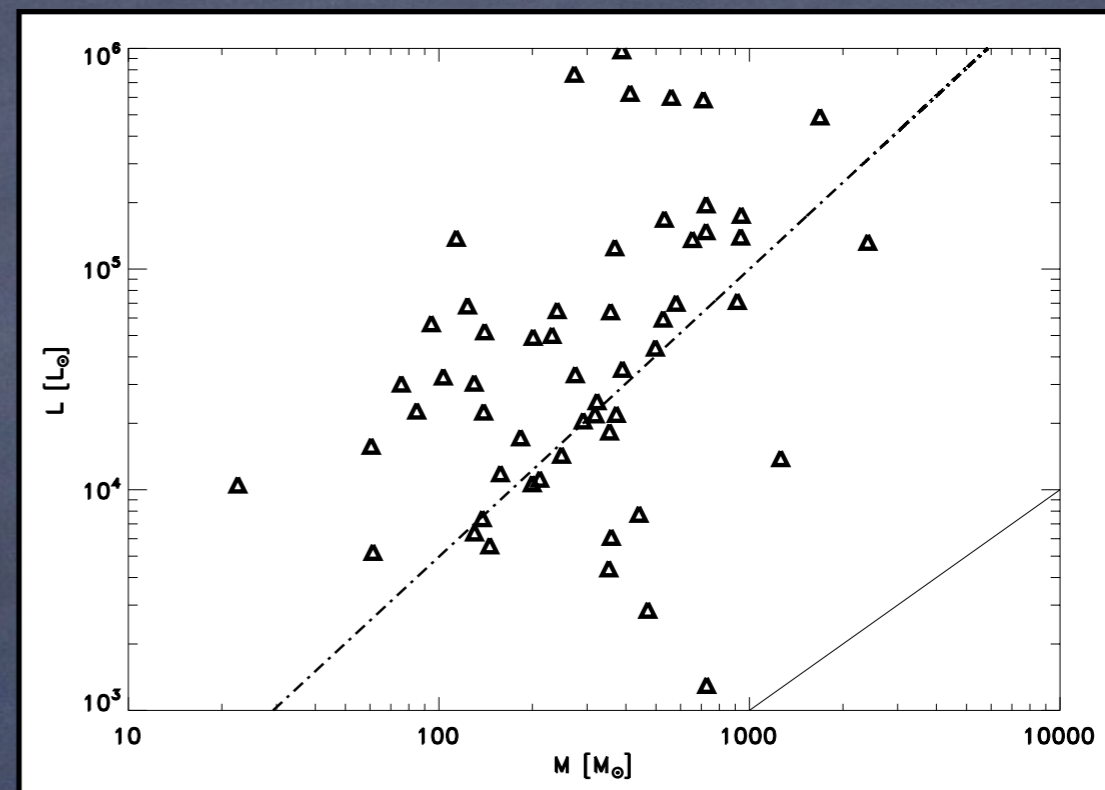
EVOLUTION → Filaments (Environ)



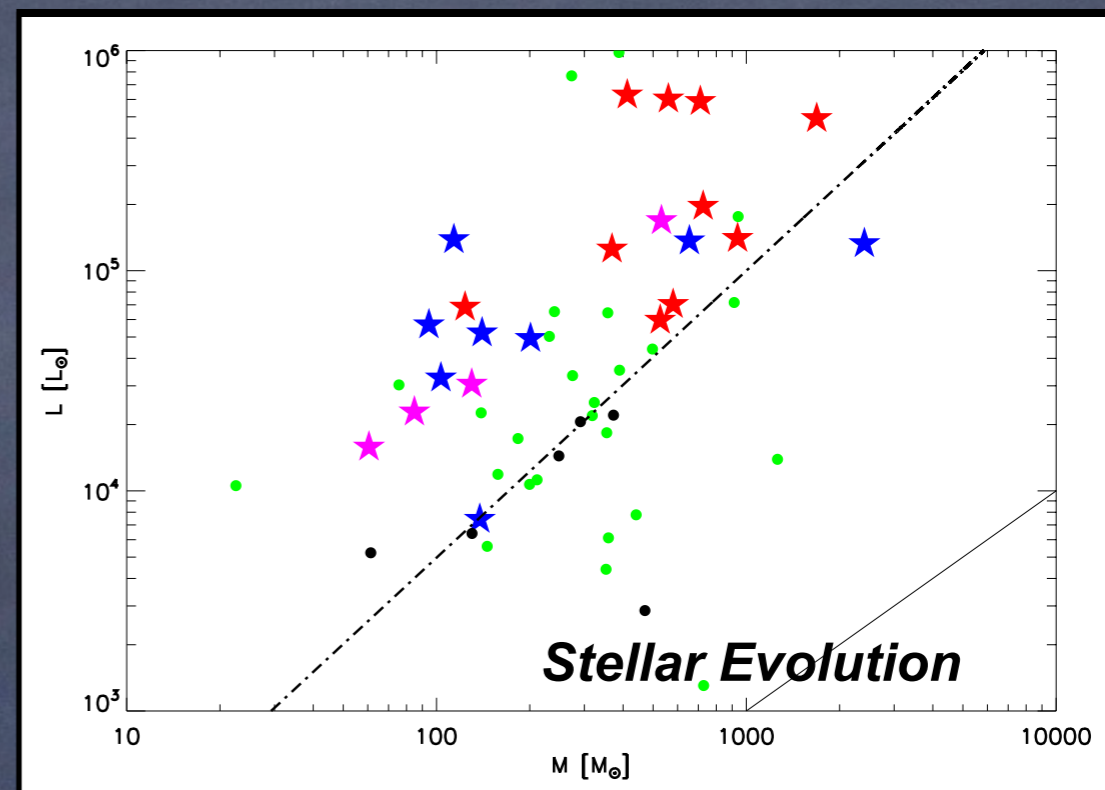
← EVOLUTION → Clump (Environ) →



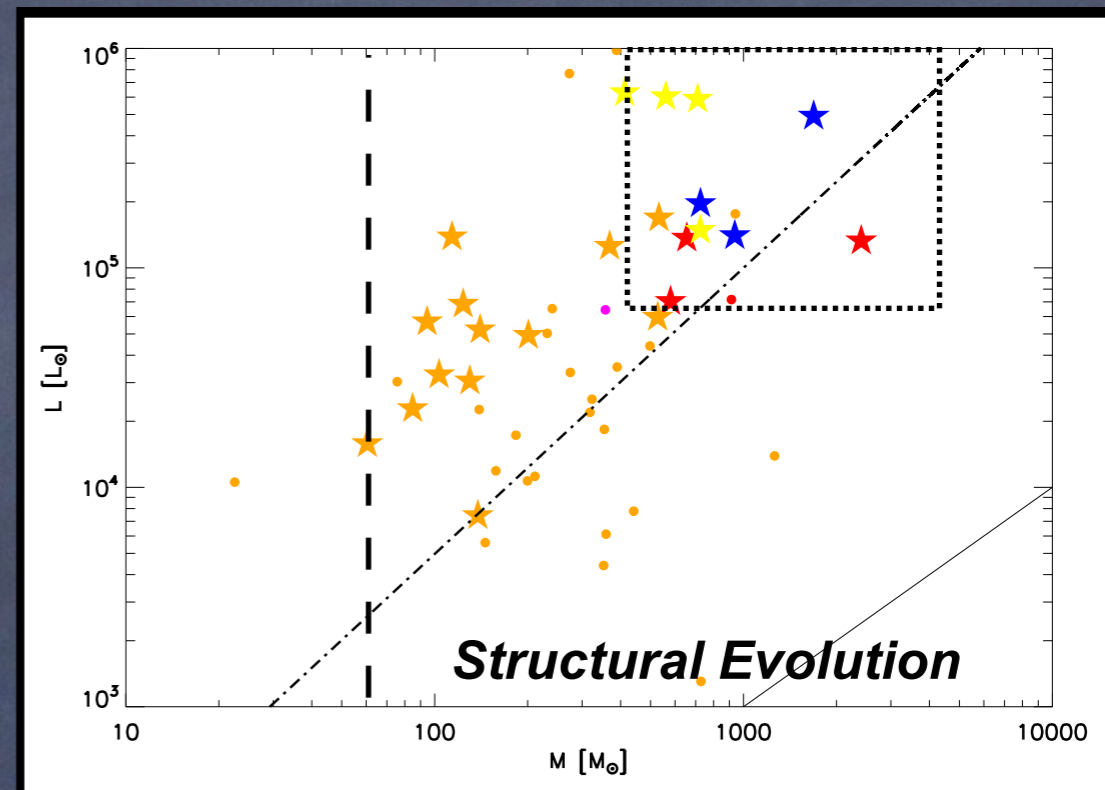
EVOLUTION → Clump (Environ) →



← EVOLUTION → Clump (Environ) →

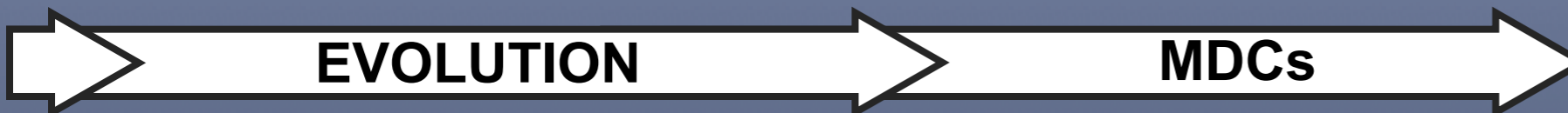


EVOLUTION → Clump (Environ) →

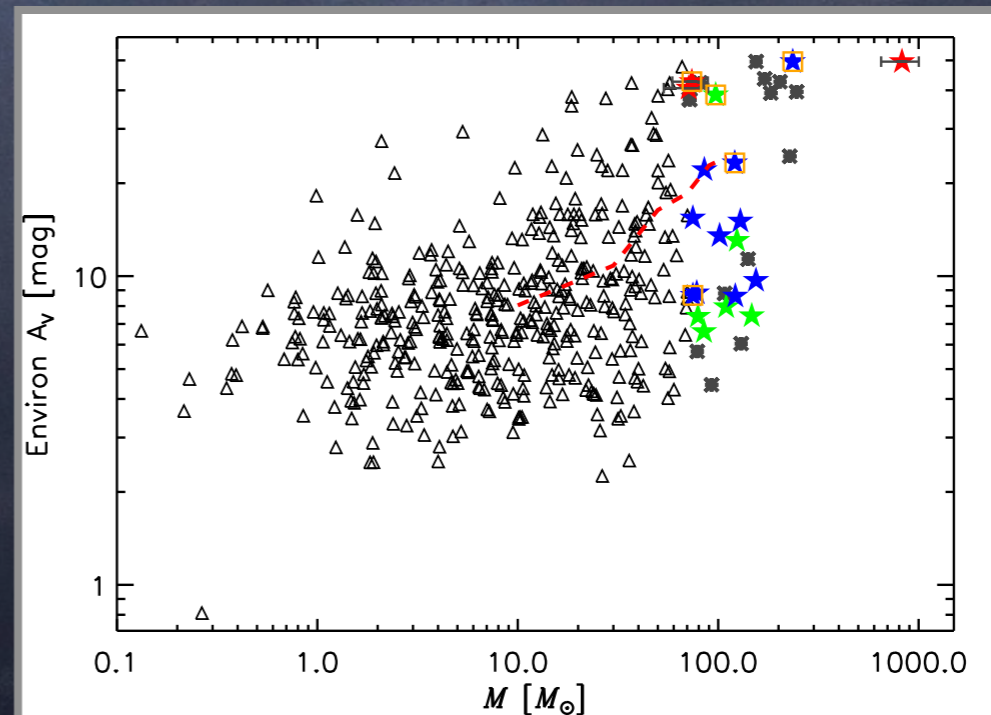
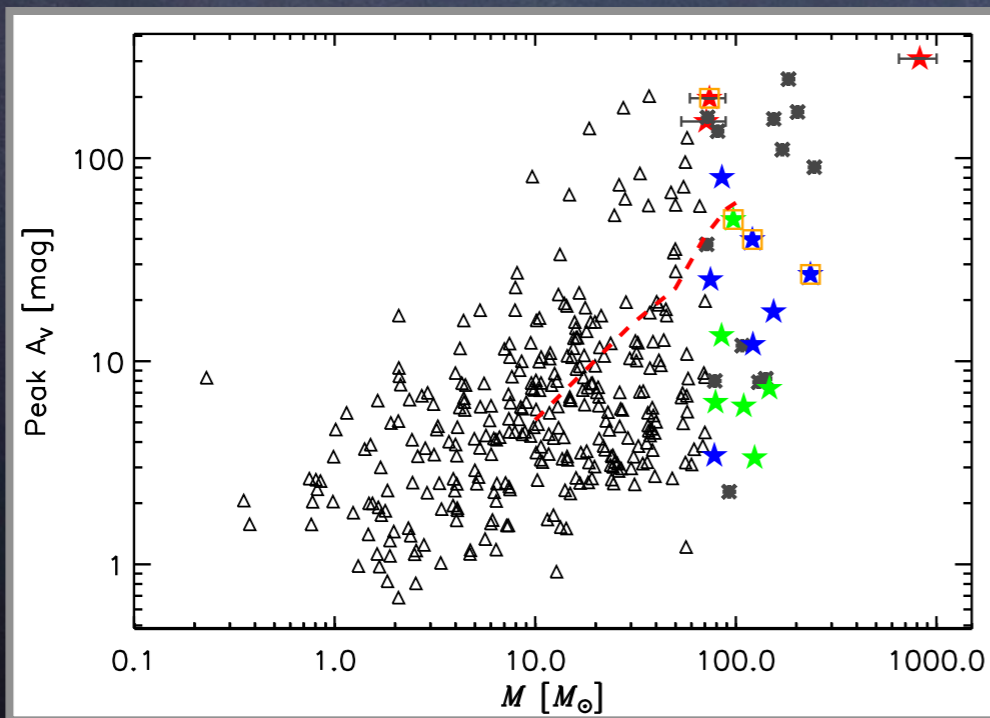


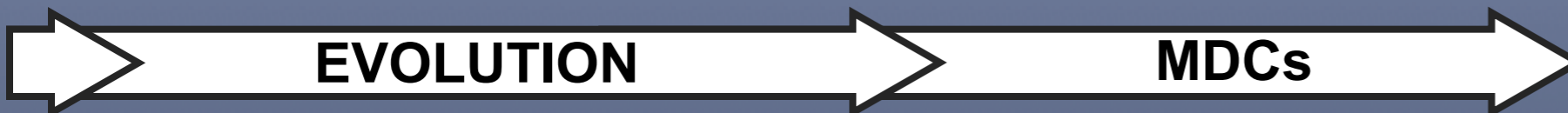
← EVOLUTION → MDCs →





Parameter	All	Active [IR-bright]	Inactive [IR-quiet+starless+UCS]	Inactive [IR-quiet]	Inactive [Starless]
Number	442	3	30	10	6
Mass [M_{\odot}]	25 ± 3	324 ± 251	126 ± 9	118 ± 16	107 ± 10
$\langle T [K] \rangle$	16.4 ± 0.3	34.7 ± 5.2	14.1 ± 1.2	11.7 ± 0.9	12.7 ± 3.2
$L_{\text{bol}} [L_{\odot}]$	268 ± 106	24721 ± 6879	666 ± 226	80 ± 53	828 ± 821
$L_{\text{sub/bol}}$	0.094 ± 0.004	0.004 ± 0.003	0.186 ± 0.026	0.190 ± 0.030	0.238 ± 0.052
FWHM ^a [pc]	~ 0.10	0.07 ± 0.02	0.15 ± 0.01	0.16 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02
$\langle n_{\text{H}_2} \rangle [10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}]$	1.2 ± 0.1	15.3 ± 1.6	3.3 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.7	0.7 ± 0.2
$N_{\text{H}_2,\text{p}} [10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}]$	1.2 ± 0.2	20.6 ± 4.4	4.5 ± 1.1	1.9 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.7
$N_{\text{H}_2,\text{env}} [10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}]$	~ 1.0	4.2 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.5
X_{ISRF}	2.3 ± 0.2	13.1 ± 5.7	5.9 ± 1.5	2.2 ± 1.1	2.6 ± 1.9



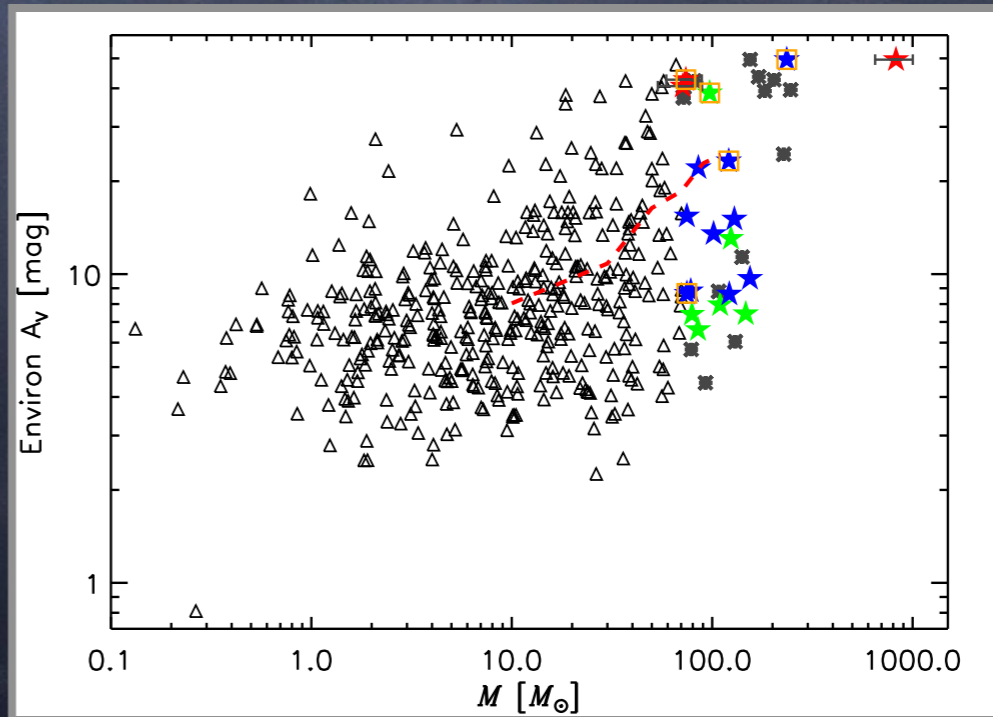
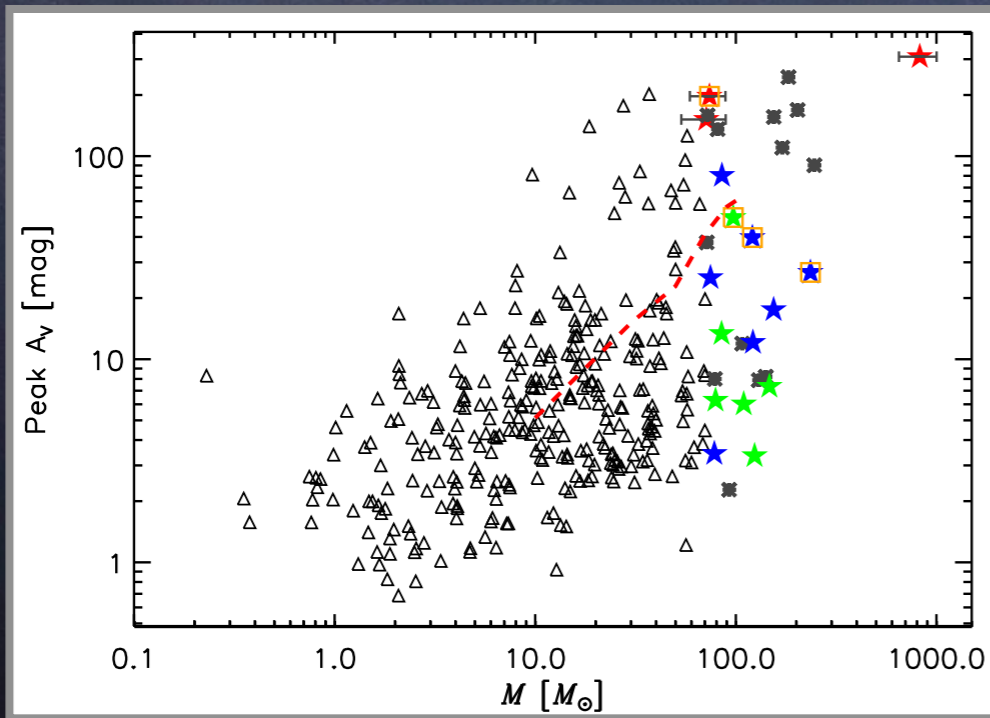


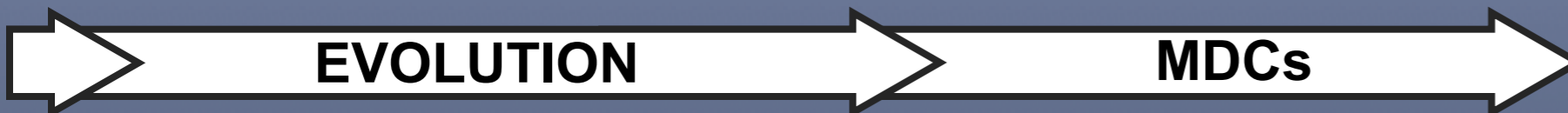
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Number	442	20	20	10	6
M [M _⊙]	251	251	20	118 ± 16	107 ± 10
$L_{\text{sub}}/L_{\text{bol}}$	5.2	5.2	0.15 ± 0.01	11.1	11.1
$L_{\text{sub}}/L_{\text{bol}} < 1\%$	6879	6879	3.3 ± 0.7	80	80
$F_{70\mu\text{m}}$	0.003	0.003	0.16 ± 0.02	190	190
$F_{70\mu\text{m}} < n_{\text{H}_2}$	0.02	0.02	0.15 ± 0.01	0.16 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02
$N_{\text{H}_2, \text{p}}$ [10 ²² cm ⁻²]	1.6	1.6	3.3 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.7	0.7 ± 0.2
$N_{\text{H}_2, \text{env}}$ [10 ²² cm ⁻²]	1.2 ± 0.2	20.6 ± 4.4	4.5 ± 1.1	1.9 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.7
X_{ISRF}	~1.0	4.2 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.5
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**HMSF (radio, masers)
LMIR>B3
Lsub/Lbol<1%
[70 μm]**

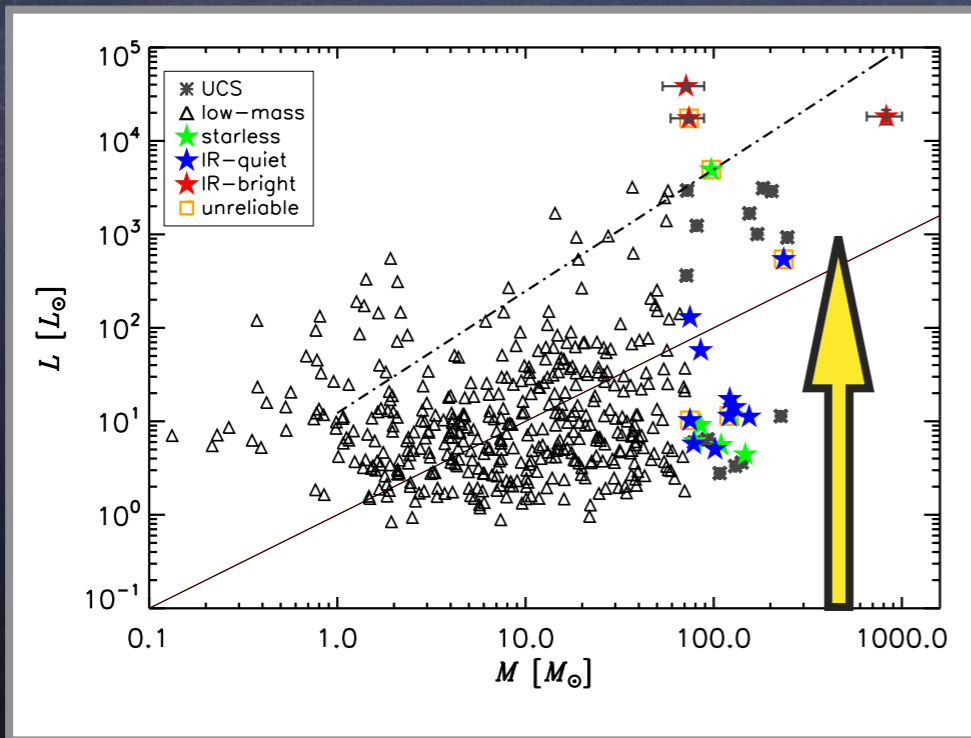
**LMIR<B3
Lsub/Lbol<1%
[70 μm]**

**No 70 μm above
noise level**

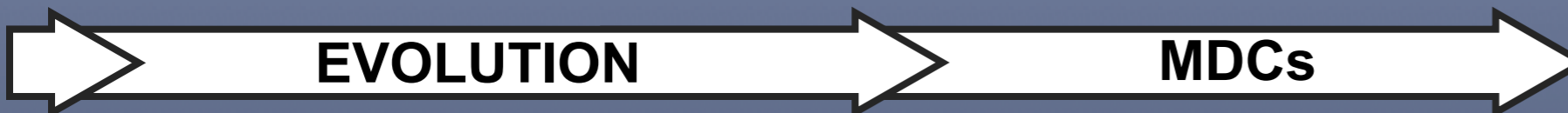




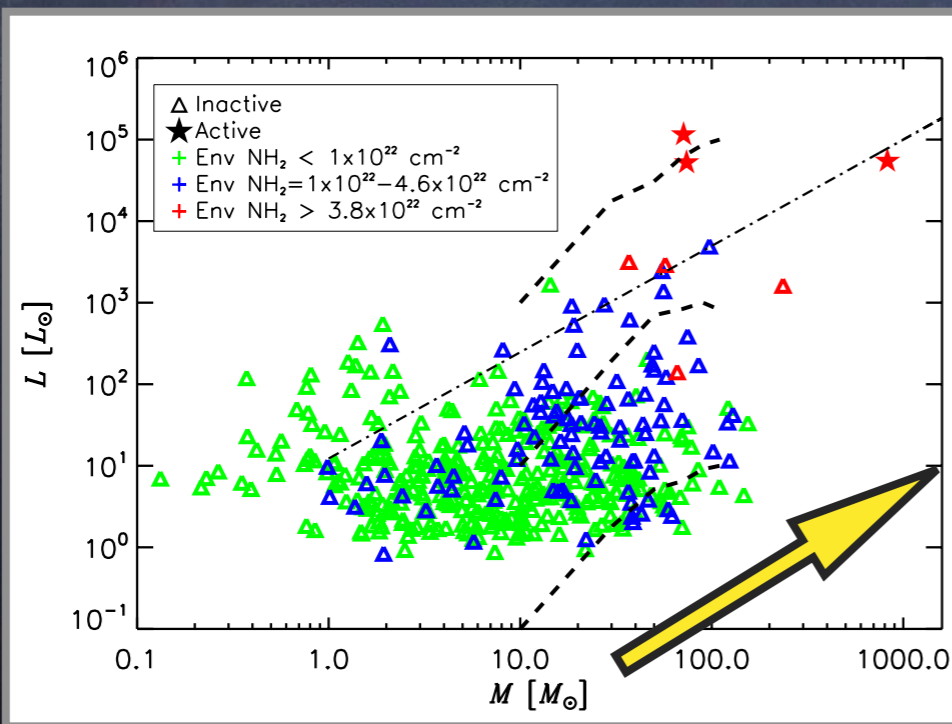
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- ★ $N_{H_2}(\text{peak})$ [bright/quiet] ~ 11
- ★ FWHM [quiet/bright] ~ 2
- ★ n [bright/quiet] ~ 7
- ★ $N_{H_2}(\text{env})$ [bright/quiet] ~ 2.5

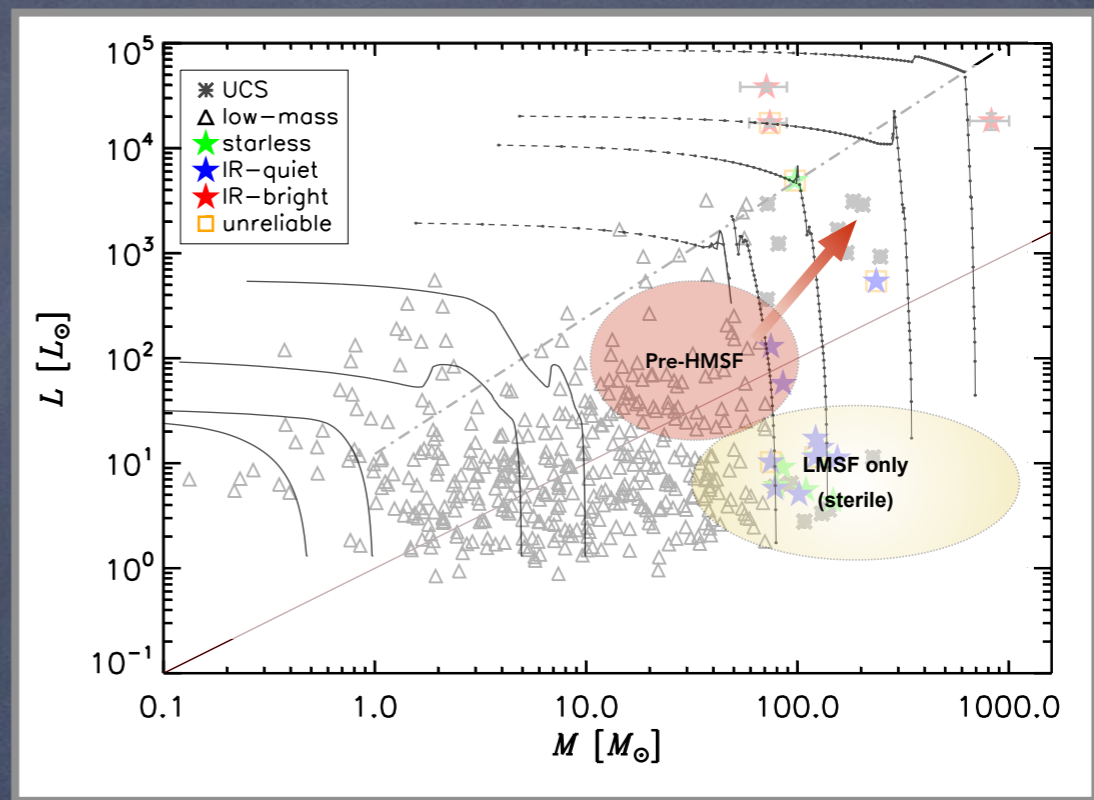
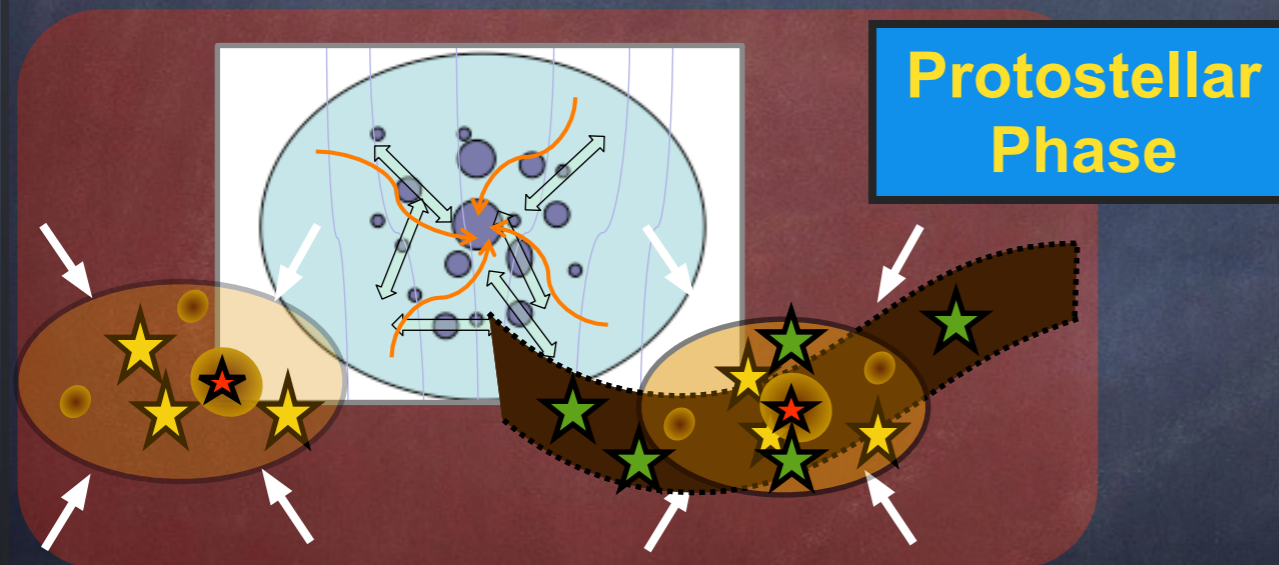
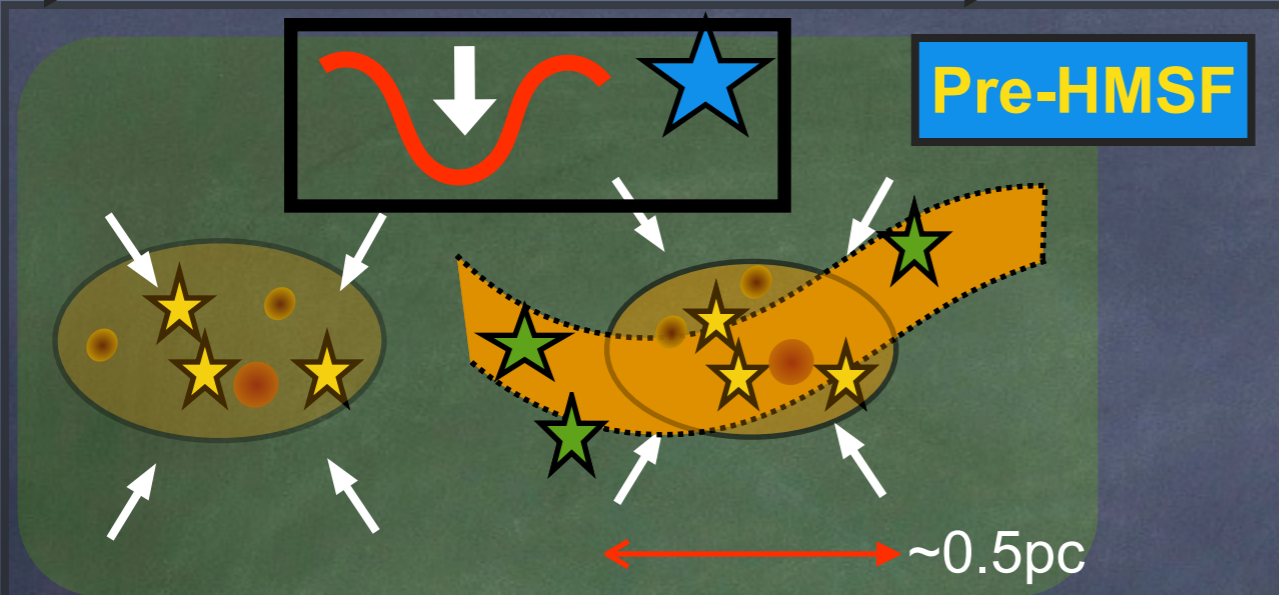


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- ★ $N_{H_2}(\text{peak})$ [bright/quiet] ~ 18.5
- ★ FWHM [quiet/bright] ~ 1.5
- ★ n [bright/quiet] ~ 9.5
- ★ $N_{H_2}(\text{env})$ [bright/quiet] ~ 4

EVOLUTION → MDCs



- IR-Bright MDCs; lifetime $t \sim 1.5 \times 10^5$ yr, $\sim 100 M_{\text{sun}} @ 10^{-3} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$
- Starless/IR-quiet: Shorter or non-existent

Large Scale Grav. collapse model
Evolution with core mass growth

A SWITCH FOR HMSF [?]

EXCLUSIVE **combination** of conditions for 0.1 pc cores with HMSF:

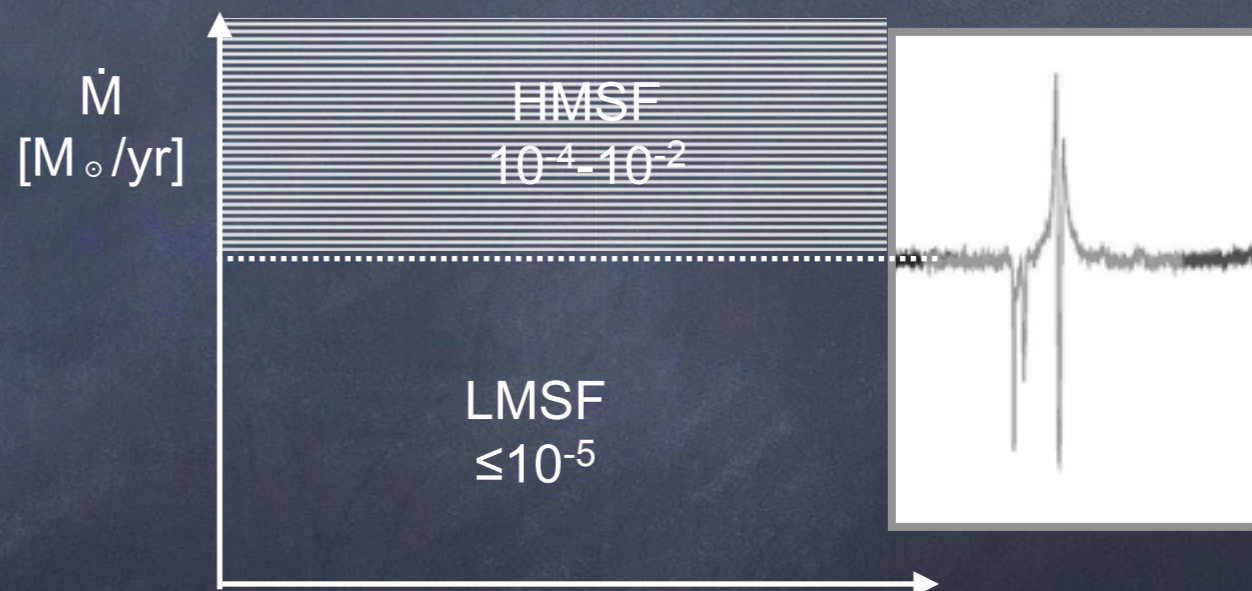
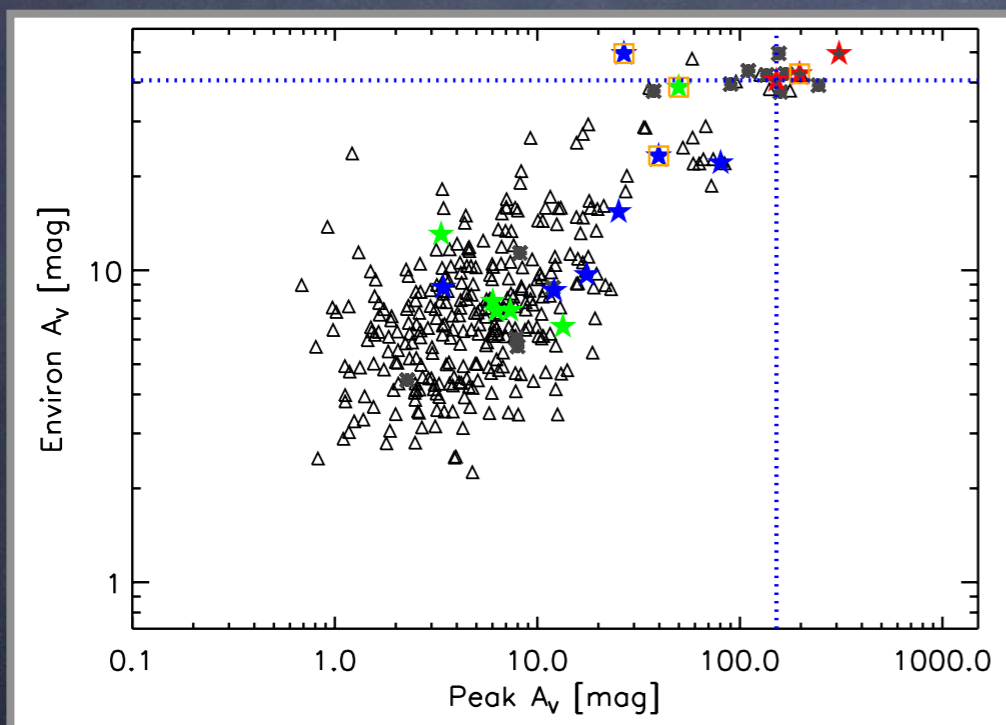
$$\langle N_{H_2} \rangle \sim 2 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad \langle N_{H_2\text{-env}} \rangle \sim 5 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\langle M \rangle \sim 600 M_{\odot}$$

Max. efficiency and high mass convergent inflow in localised region: \dot{M}



e.g., Wolfire & Cassinelli 1987



- $N_{H_2} >$ Deep potential well + minimal disruption (e.g., Dale et al. 2005)
- $Env/M >$ High inflow rate + lots of material + confinement (counteraction of stellar activity)

\dot{M} -threshold or \dot{M} -criterion

$M_{env} (0.1 \text{ pc})$

$$P \propto \pi G \langle N_{H_2\text{-env}} \rangle^2$$

$$\dot{m} \propto \Sigma_{env}^{3/4}$$

e.g., Mckee & Tan 2003

IN PROGRESS!

BIMODALITY IN HMSF

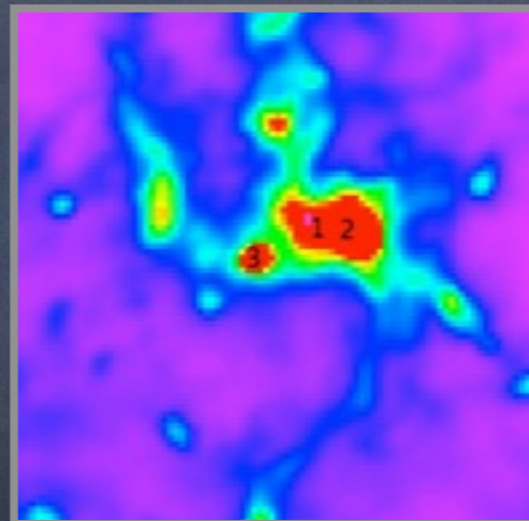
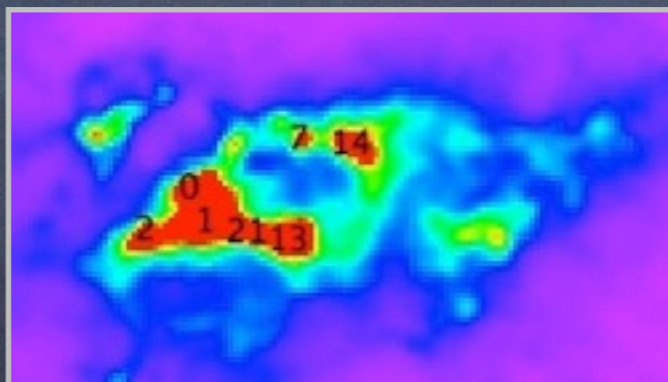
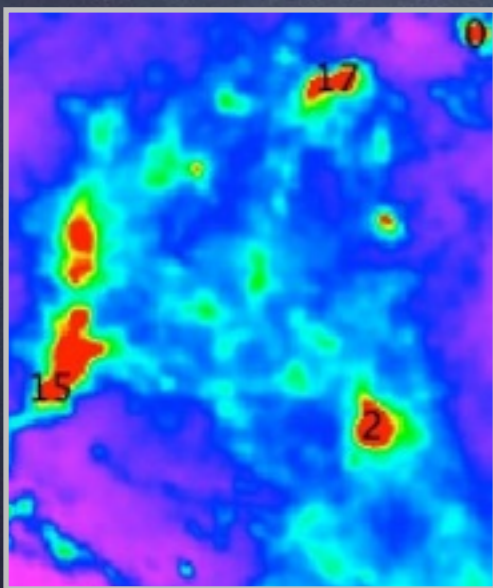
If \dot{M} criterium is the key , then...

Gravity (Large Scale Collapse)

Easiest way, most common

Externally Driven SF Mode

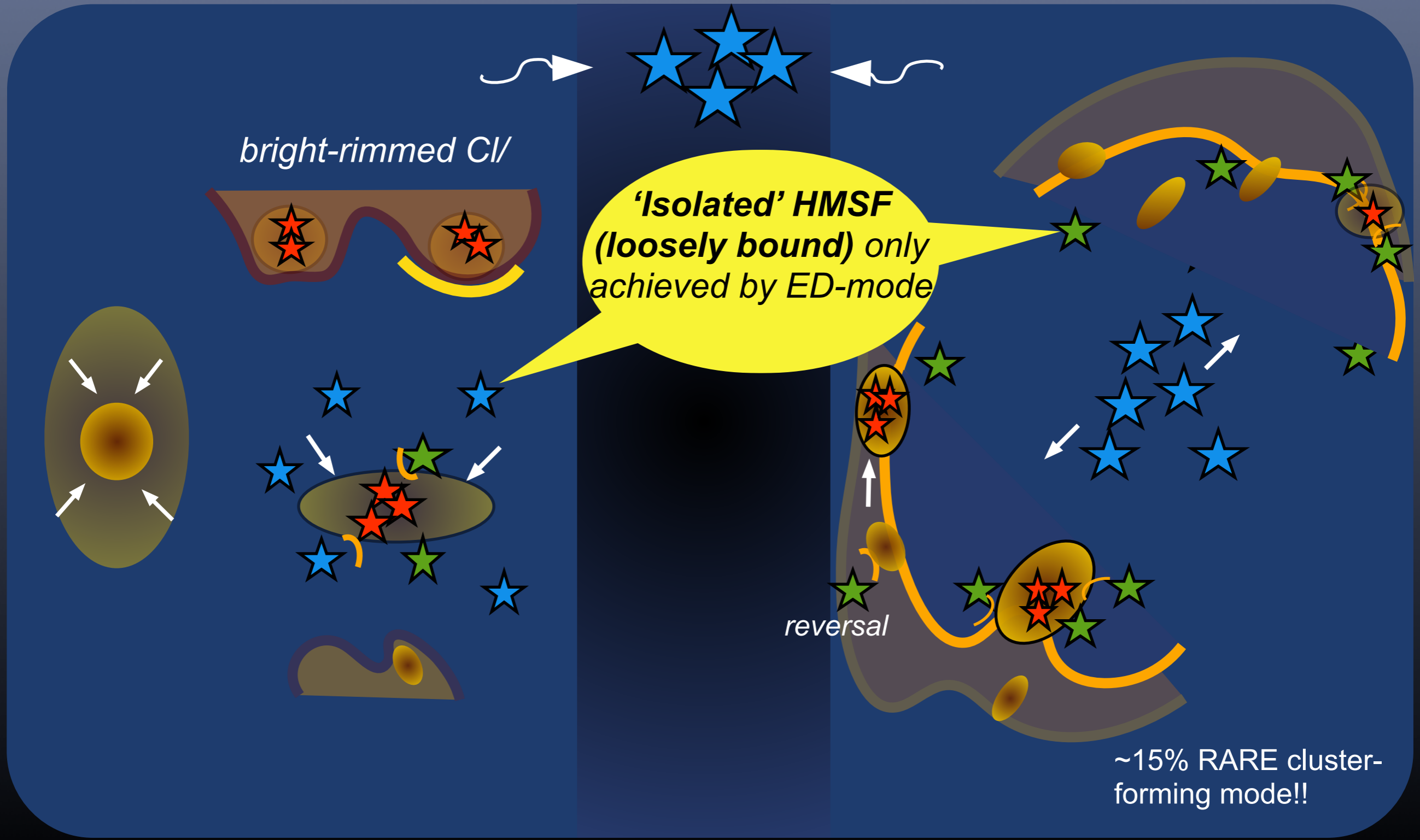
(direct triggering)



e.g., CCF Model

- Most common
- (extended) LMSF coeval with HMSF (youngest)
- Age distribution, primordial mass segregation

BIMODALITY IN HMSF



BIMODALITY IN HMSF

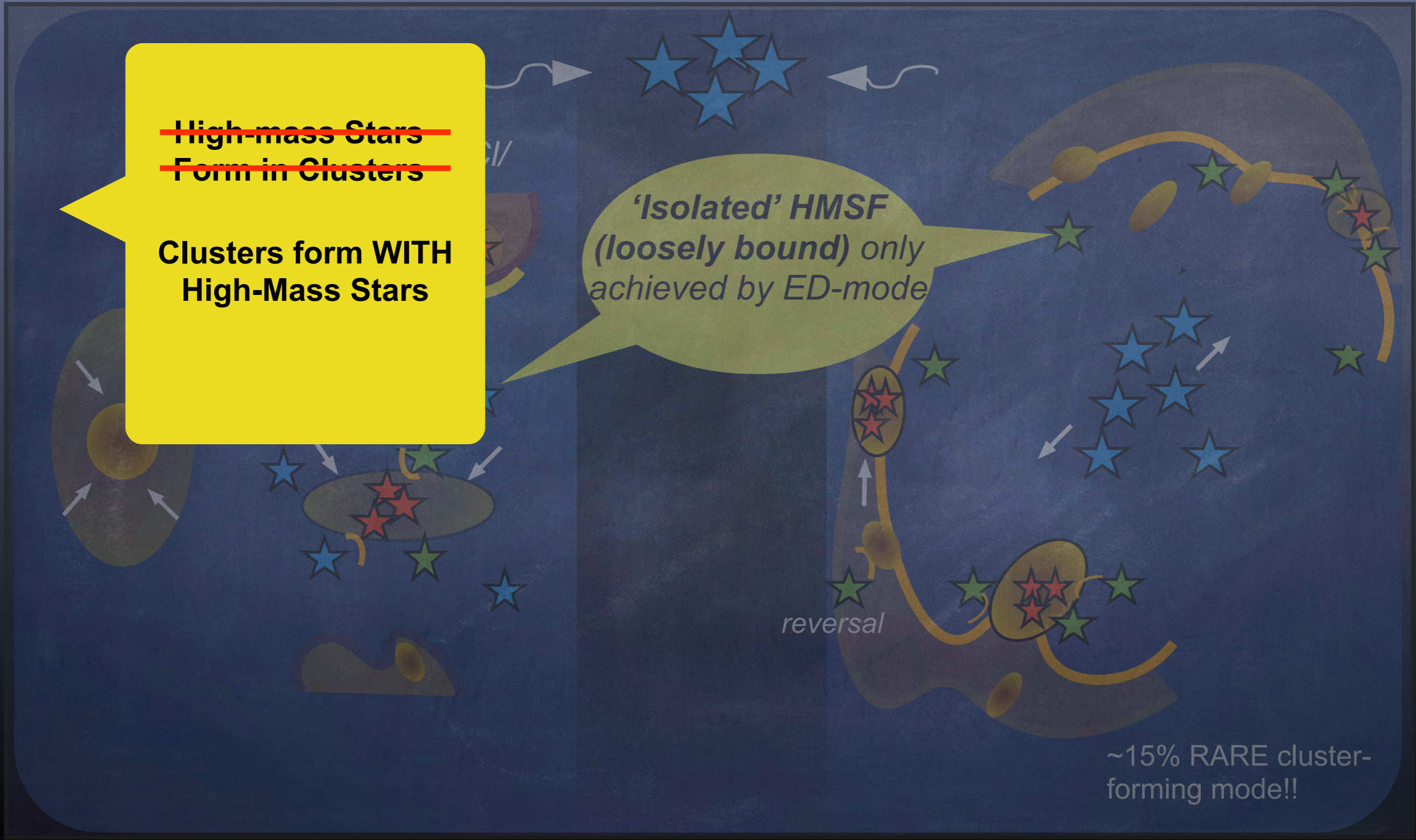
~~High-mass Stars
Form in Clusters~~

**Clusters form WITH
High-Mass Stars**

*'Isolated' HMSF
(loosely bound) only
achieved by ED-mode*

reversal

~15% RARE cluster-
forming mode!!

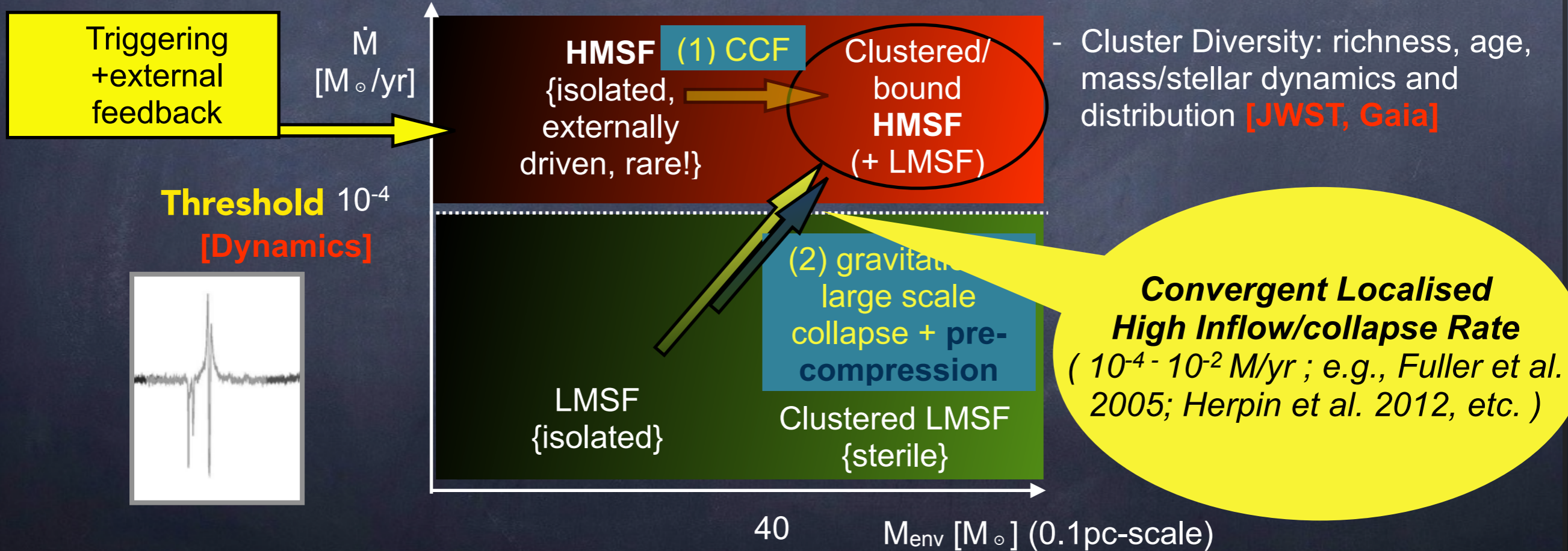


SUMMARY & FUTURE PROSPECTS

- Isolated HMSF, no/few companions, formed in peripheries of triggered regions
- > loose associations
- > subclusters neighbourhoods of associations, out-in progression

Evolutionary Model $F(t)$

- Compact bound massive clusters
- formed @ center of potential wells from large scale collapse or active compression of dense region:
- prolonged SF



[Single-Star Envelopes vs IMF: Seeds or cores? Interferometry: ALMA, PdBI...]