

Massive Stars in Young Clusters

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Introduction

Most stars are born in a cluster environment.

Model cluster here:
Orion Nebula Cluster.

Why ONC?

- ★ well observed
limits parameters
- ★ high stellar density
encounters likely to be important



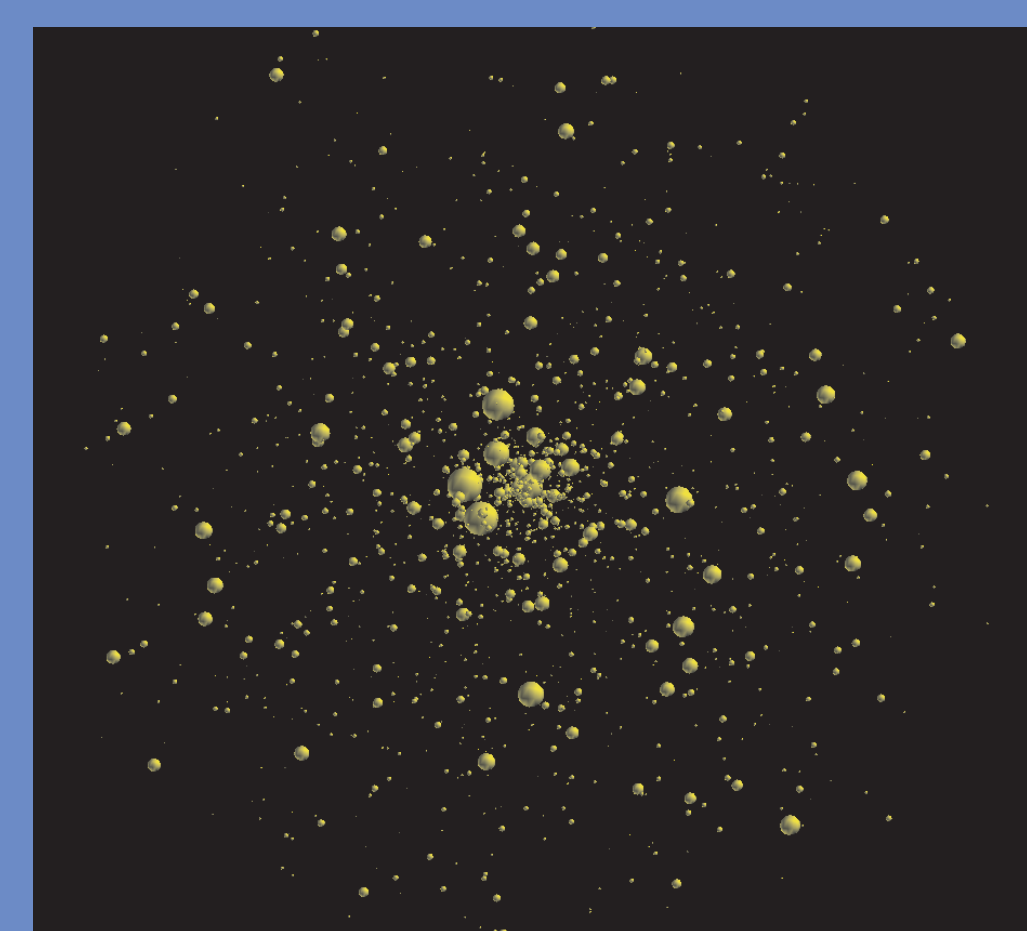
Massive stars:

- predominantly located close to cluster center
- location of highest stellar density
- function as gravitational foci
- experience much more encounters than lower mass stars
- encounters happen predominantly early on (<1 Myr) in cluster development

Method

Combination of two types of simulation

Cluster simulations



- ★ using Nbody6++
- ★ ~4000 stars
- ★ IMF according to Kroupa(2001)

Simplifications:

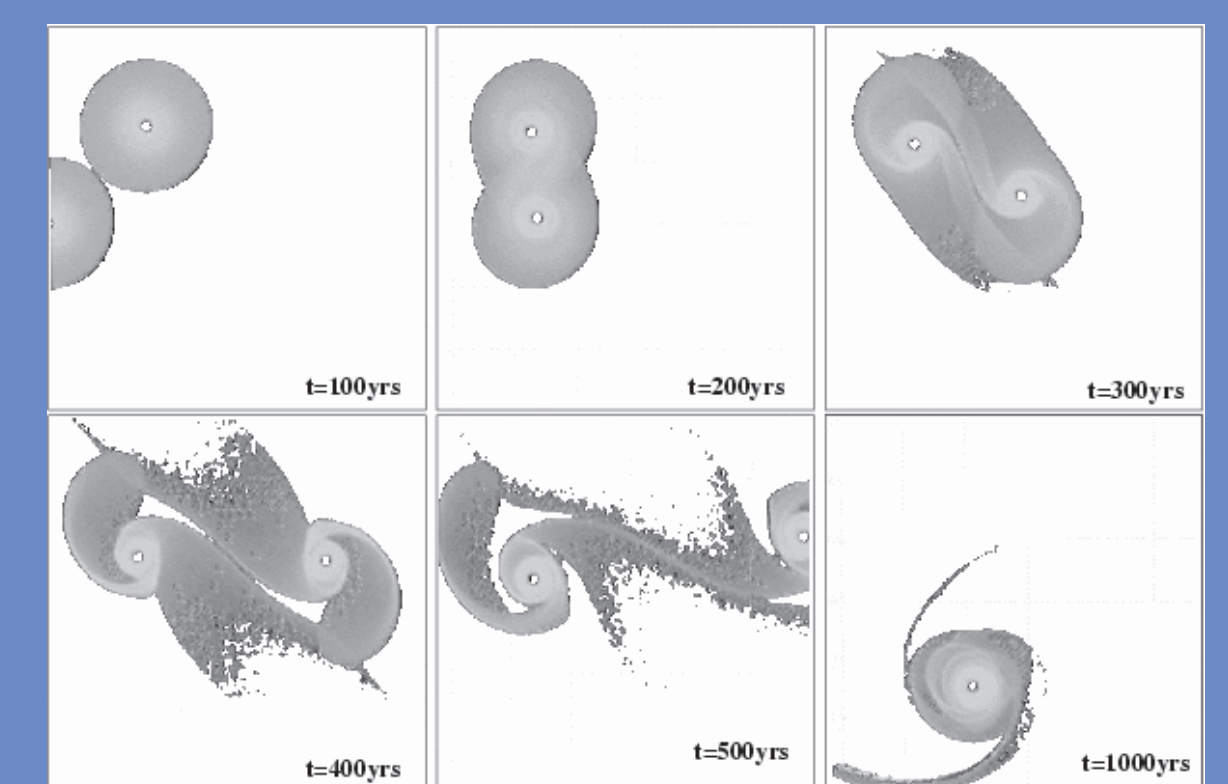
- ★ no primordial binaries
- ★ no gas

Combination of both results

Investigated properties:

- Discmass loss
- Angular momentum loss
- Capture-induced binarity

Encounter simulation



- 10 000 particles for $M_{disc}=M^*$

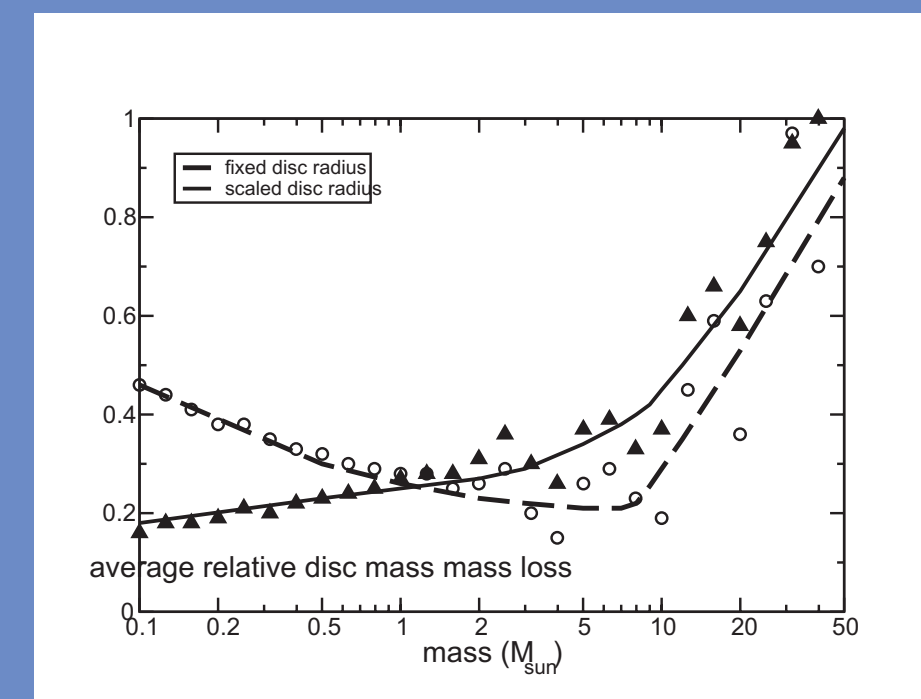
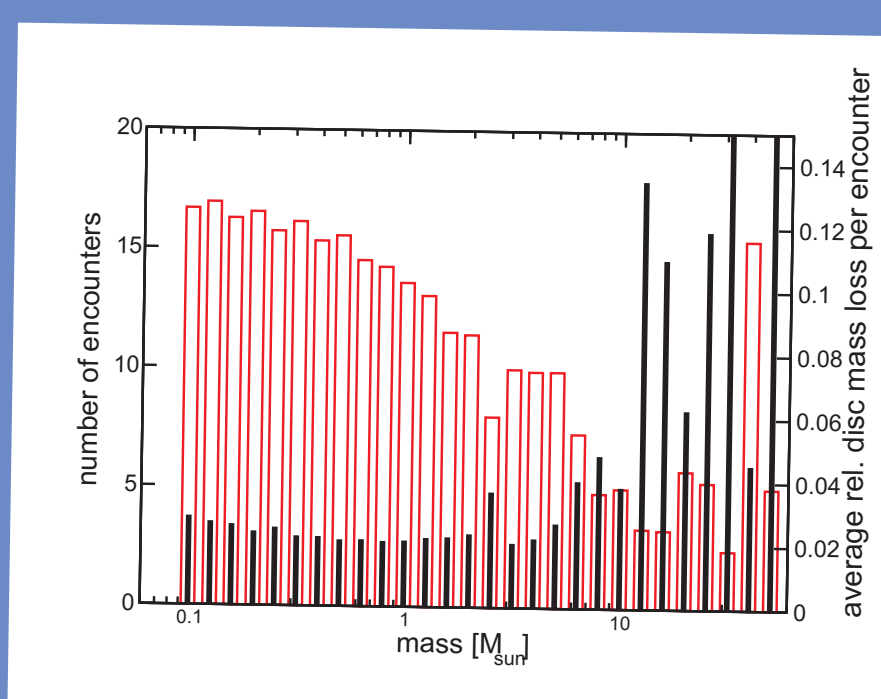
Simplifications:
prograde, coplanar,
(parabolic) encounter

Size ~ stellar mass
Colour: ● still complete disc
● > 95% of disc lost

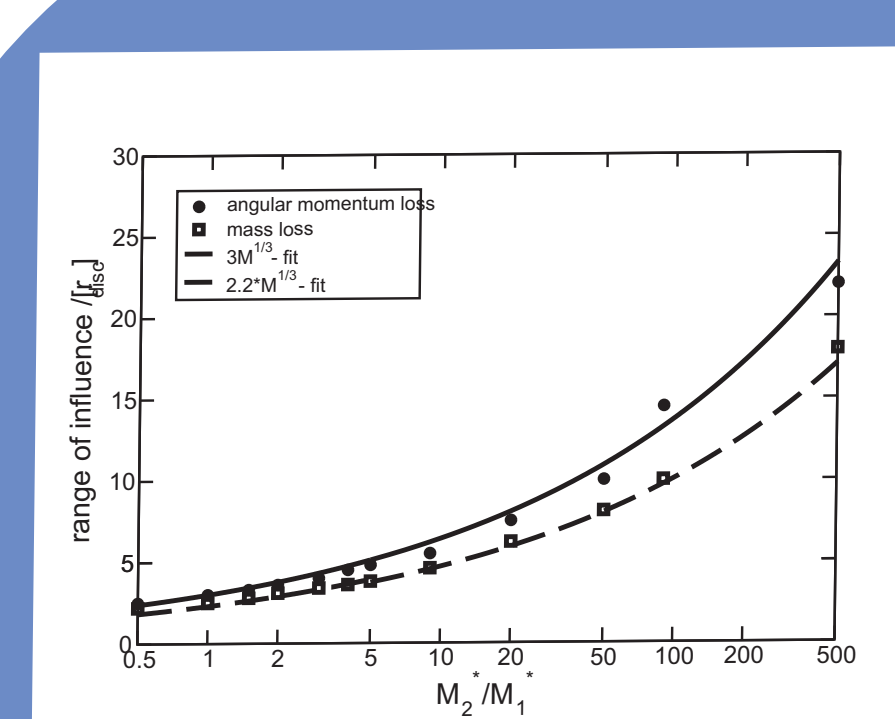
Consequences for Massive Stars

Disc mass loss highest
in massive stars

Many encounters with small losses
lead to overall large loss

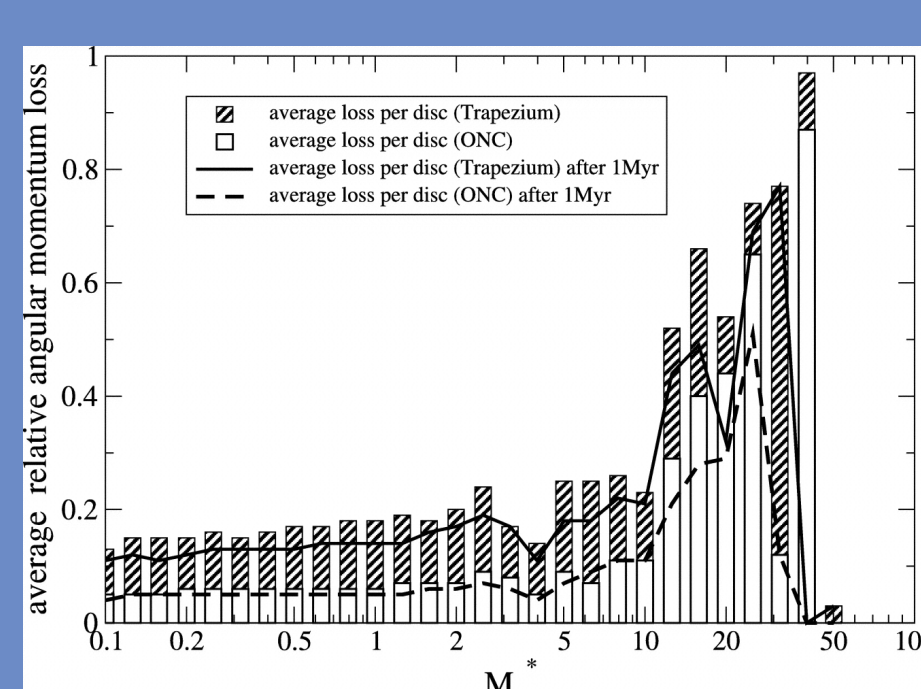


Angular momentum loss
generally exceeds
mass loss

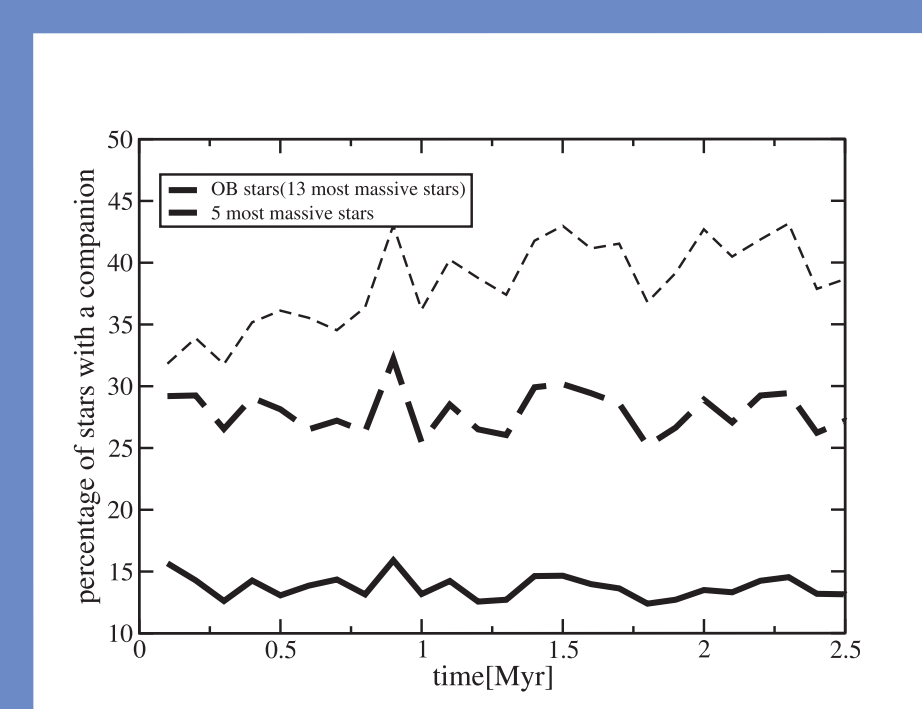


By-product:
Accretion easier

Massive stars are
special in the
cluster environment



Accretion highest
for most massive stars



Capture processes play a vital
role for the binarity of massive stars

Massive capture-
formed binaries are more stable.
They develop towards tighter,
similar mass binaries.

Discussion

Main differences to lower-mass stars:

1. Massive stars loose their discs fast
⇒ probably no planet formation possible
2. Large specific angular momentum transport
⇒ accretion easy
⇒ new growth mechanism for massive stars
⇒ cluster-induced accretion
3. Capture-plays an important role for binarity
⇒ could be sole reason for difference between binarity of massive stars and solar-mass stars

Future:

Reduction of number of simplifications:

- ★ as well retrograde, non-coplanar encounters
- ★ simulate primordial binaries
- ★ include gas in cluster dynamics

References:

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