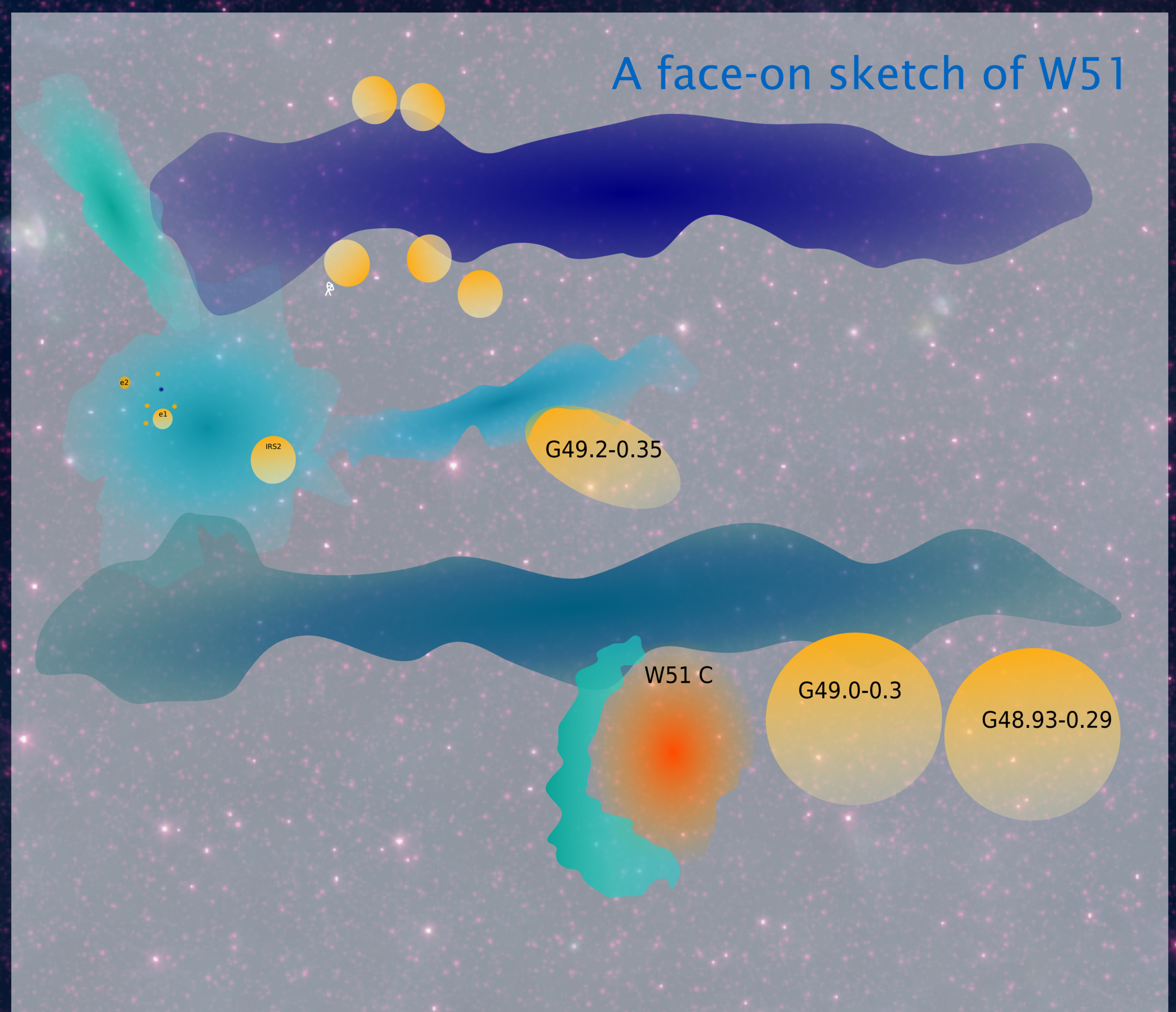
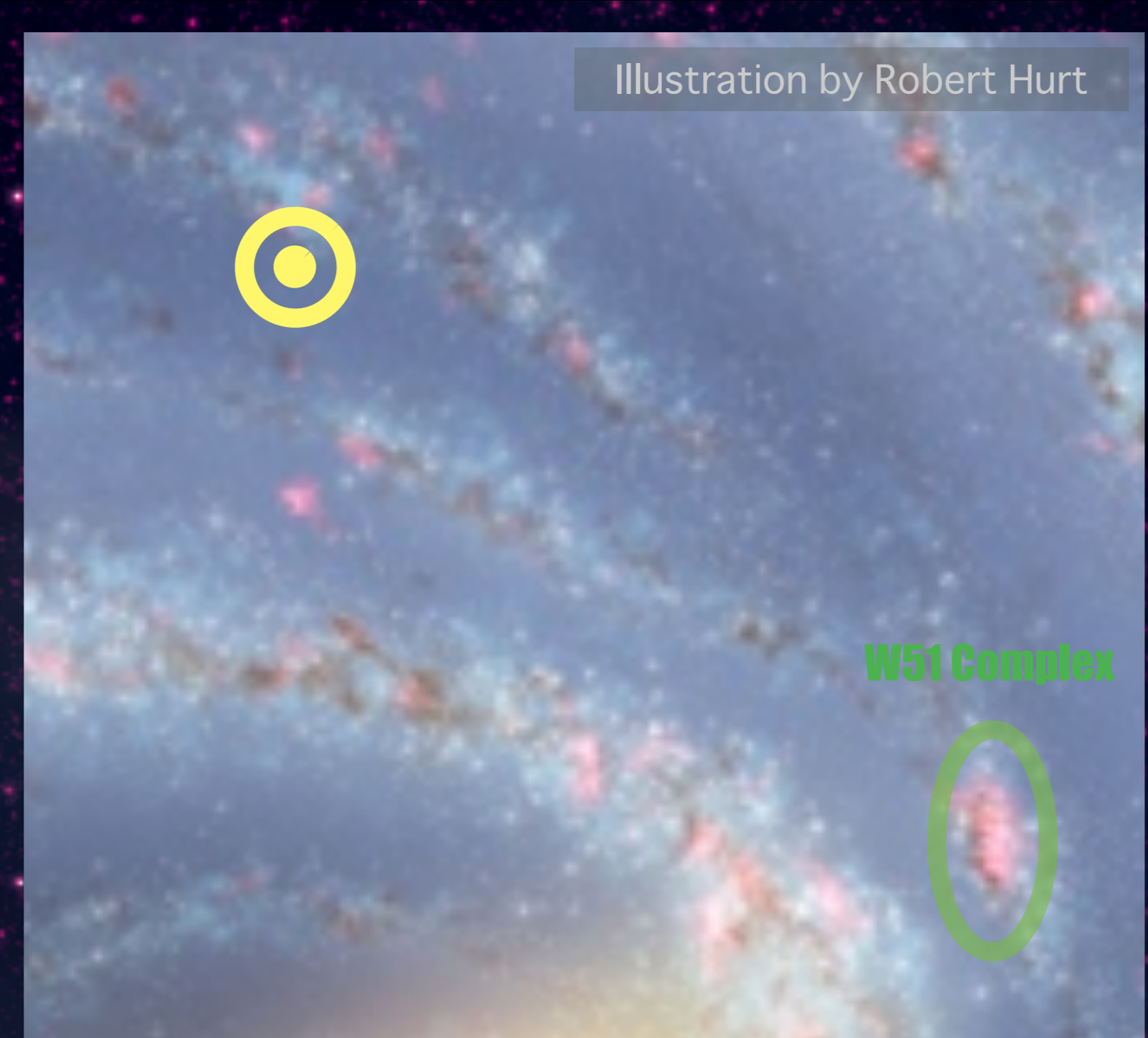


W51 Adam Ginsburg Fellow

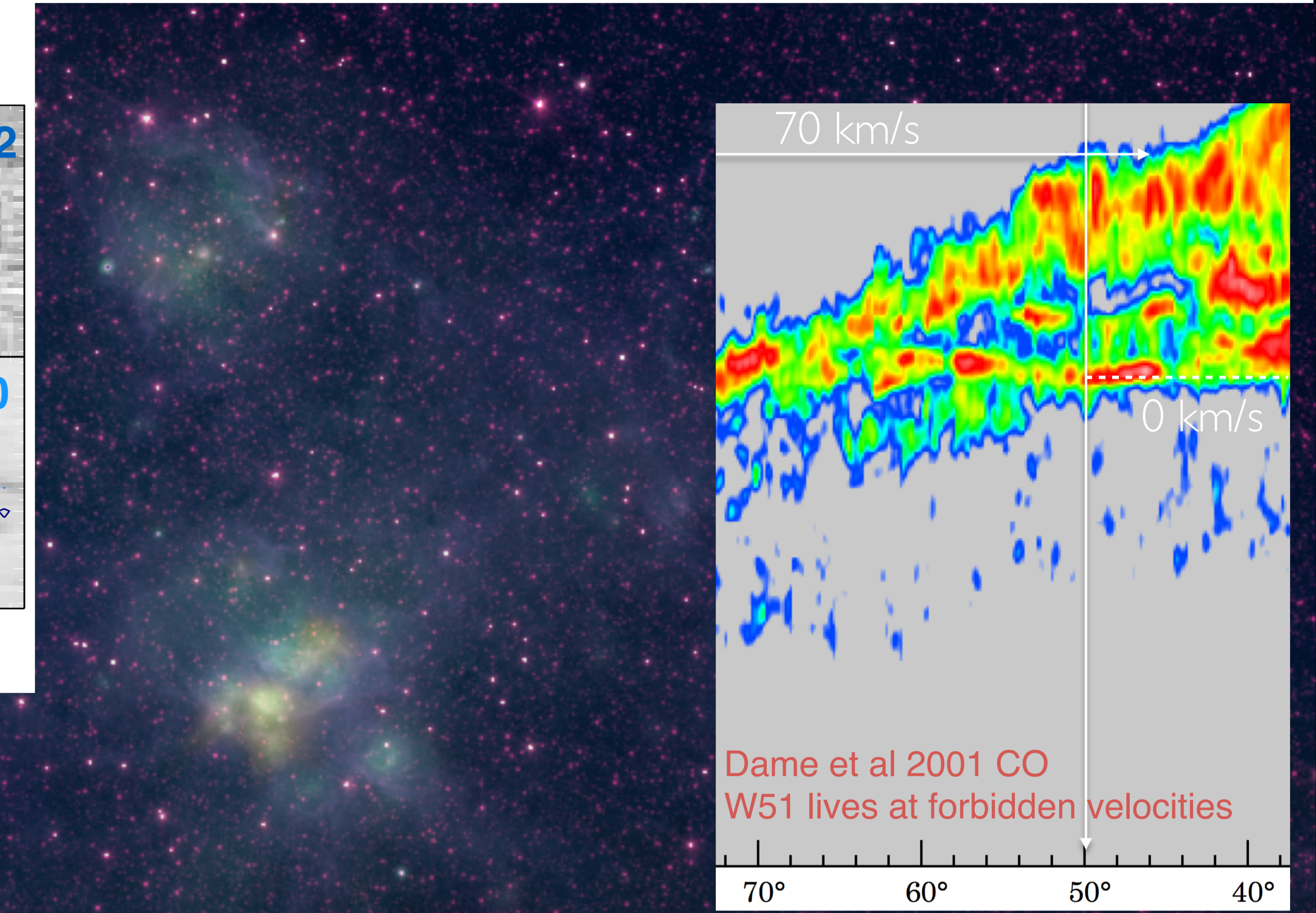
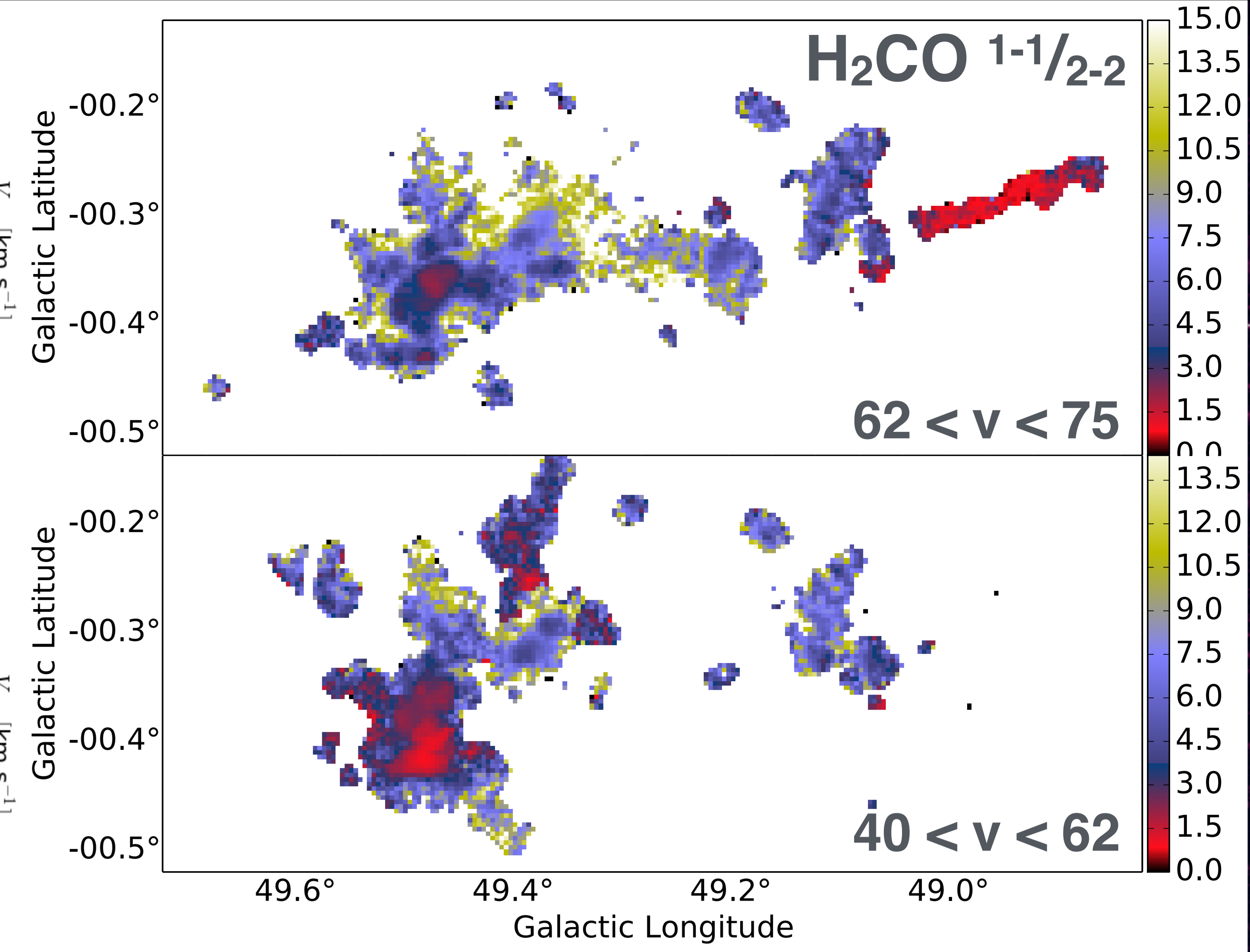
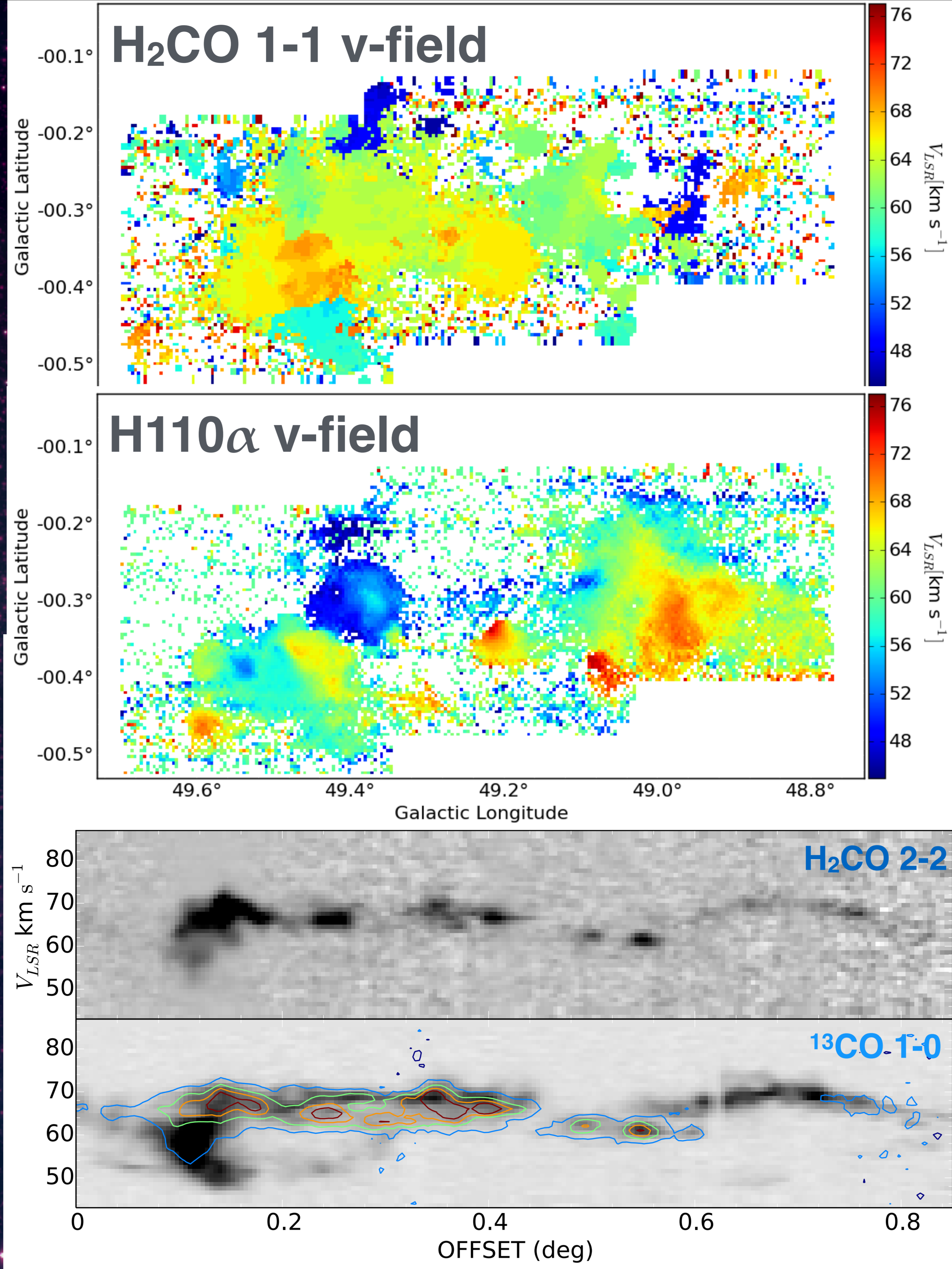
Most luminous star-forming complex (Urquhart et al 2014)
 $10^6 M_{\odot}$ (Carpenter & Sanders 1998)

Forming 1-2 massive clusters, $M > 10^4 M_{\odot}$ & $R < 2$ pc:
 W51 IRS 2 & W51 Main (Ginsburg et al 2012)



The top half of this poster shows large-scale figures, illustrating the geometry of the region.

The lower portion shows zoomed-in views with the VLA



There is a long history of star formation in the cloud:
 -W51 C supernova remnant (Brogan et al 2013)
 -P Cygni supergiant [OMN2000] LSI (Clark et al 2009)

Today, dense gas is absent from W51 B region: it has been blown apart or crushed by W51 C.
 The high-density gas is focused in W51 A.

W51 A is at the intersection of two clouds, a 68 km/s foreground cloud and at least one cloud in the 45-55 km/s range.

The central cluster of W51 Main is linked to the large-scale filaments crossing the field.

Both clouds have been forming massive stars for Myrs.
 A collision between them, perhaps related to their interaction with a spiral arm, is a plausible trigger for the cluster pair.

90 cm: W51 C SNR
 WISE 12 μ m
 WISE 22 μ m
 BGPS 1.1mm
 Full image is 360x360 pc

