

SF2A; ATELIER SIMULATIONS NUMÉRIQUES EN ASTROPHYSIQUE

**The gaseous protocluster:
better characterizing the initial conditions of stellar cluster formation?**

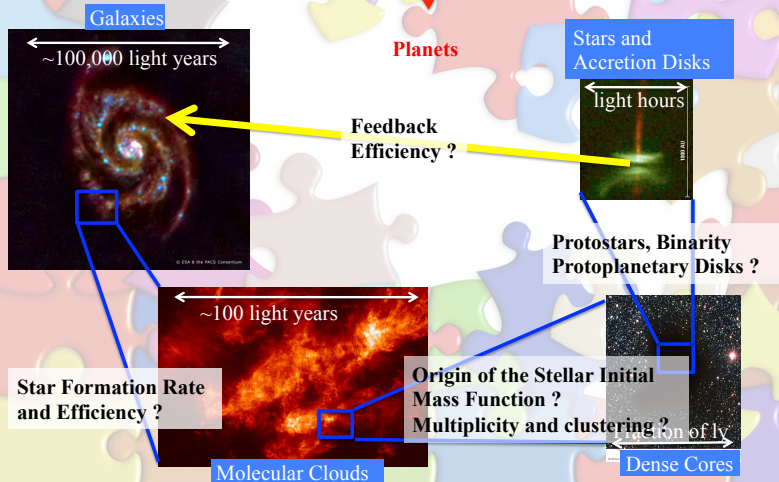
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SAP, CEA Saclay

SF2A, Lyon — June 17th, 2016

Context

Interstellar Cycle and Star Formation



Context

Main difficulties in star formation simulations

- Large range of temporal and spatial scales
- Strong coupling between several physical processes
- Difficult to simplify and isolate the problems

Outline

- 1 Star formation simulations
- 2 The gaseous protocluster
- 3 Energy properties
- 4 Toward a universal IMF

Star formation simulations

RAMSES MHD simulations (Teyssier 2002, Fromang+2006)

Physics

- $10^4 M_{\odot}$
- $\rho = \rho_0/[1 + (r/r_0)^2]$,
 $\rho_0 = 800 \text{ cc}^{-1}$
- cooling function
- turbulent Mach number
2.7-10

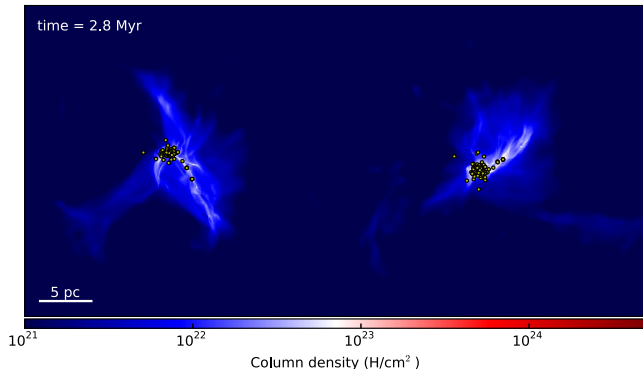
Numerics

- 30 pc computational box
- 128^3 base grid (0.23 pc)
- 7 AMR levels (0.002 pc \sim 400 AU)
- sink particles

Star formation simulations

Star formation simulations often are initialized with a molecular cloud, or a piece of cloud

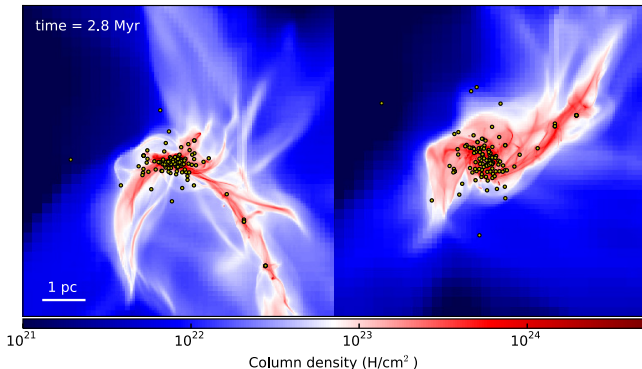
- cluster formation
- origin of the IMF
- star formation rate (SFR)
- star formation efficiency (SFE)



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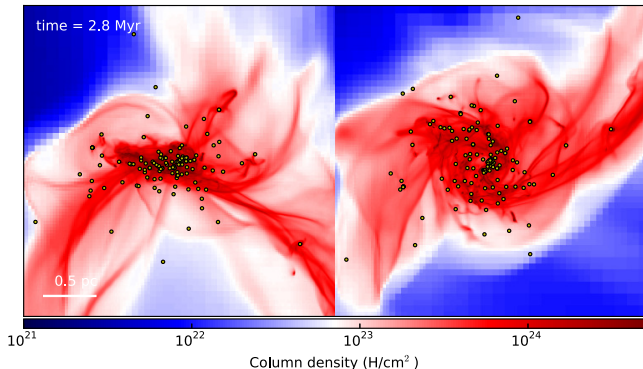
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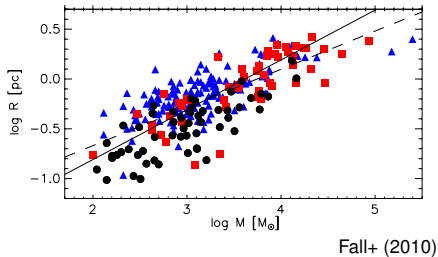
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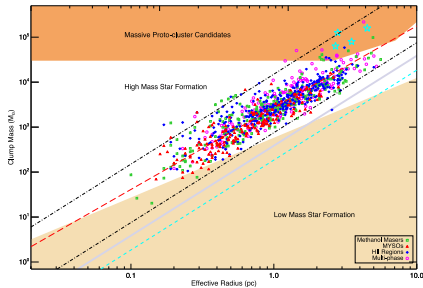
The gaseous protocluster

Star forming clumps from molecular and continuum observations

- $R \propto M^{0.38}$



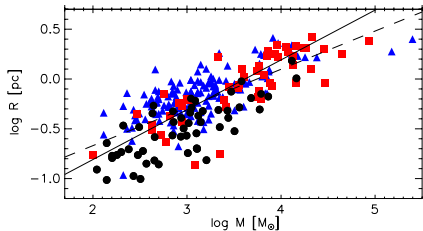
- $M \propto R^{1.67}$



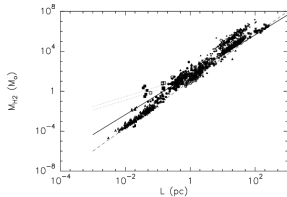
The gaseous protocluster

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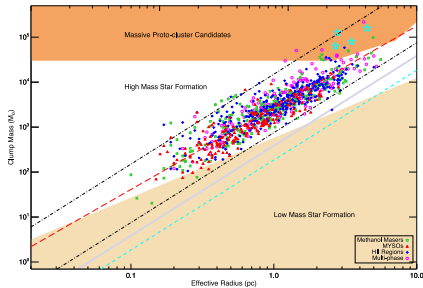


Fall+ (2010)



Larson's relation Hennebelle & Falgarone (2012)

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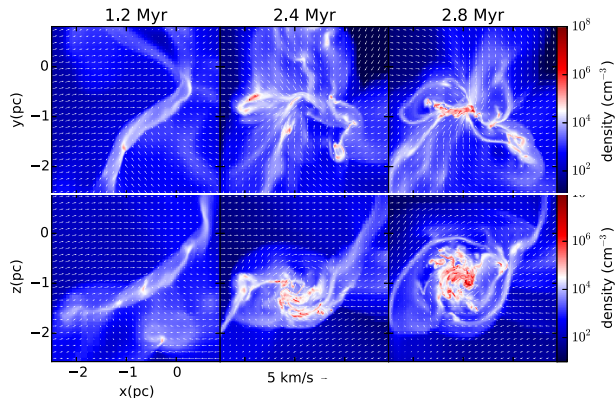


Urquhart+ (2014)

The gaseous protocluster

The gaseous protocluster!

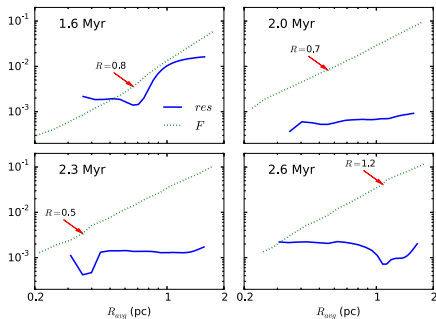
- The formation of dense structures inside molecular clouds
- The transition of flow properties



The gaseous protocluster

Infalling motion dominates in the envelope, while rotation dominates inside the proto-cluster.

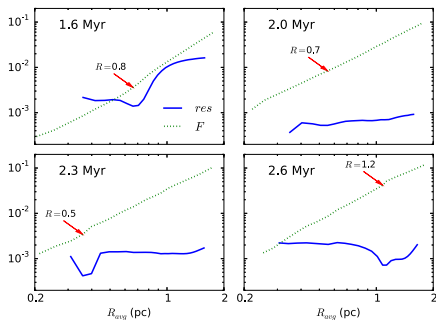
$$F(R) = \int_{V(R)} -\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r} \rho dV$$



The gaseous protocluster

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in the collapsing cloud

$$\rho v_{inf} 4\pi r^2 \propto r^0$$

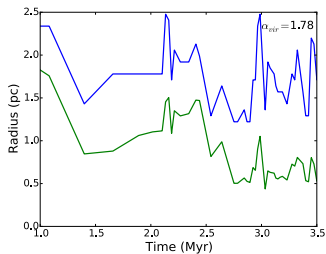
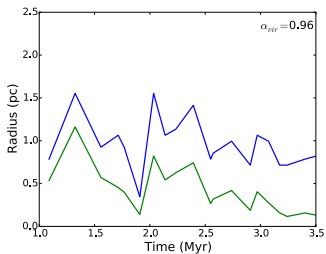
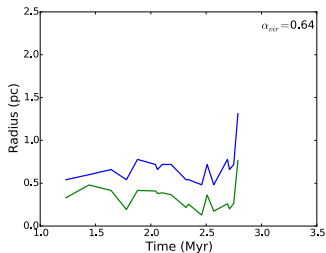
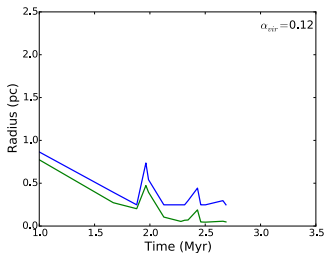
$$\int \rho v_{inf} r dV \propto R^2$$

in the cluster

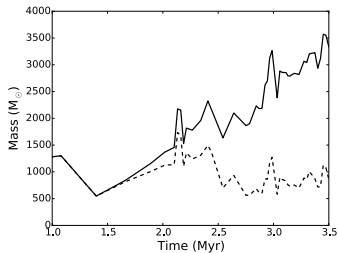
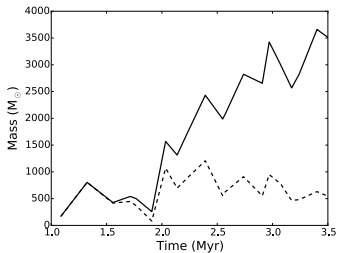
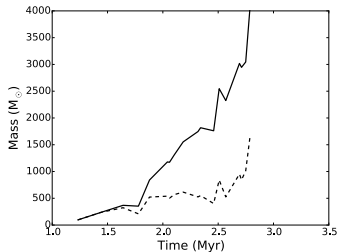
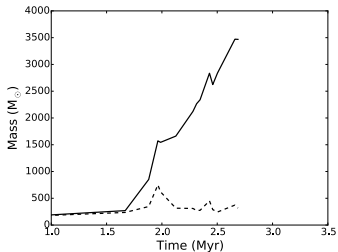
$$d_r(\rho v_{inf} 4\pi r^2) = \dot{\rho} 4\pi r^2 \propto r^2$$

$$\int \rho v_{inf} r dV \propto R^5$$

The gaseous protocluster



The gaseous protocluster



Energy properties

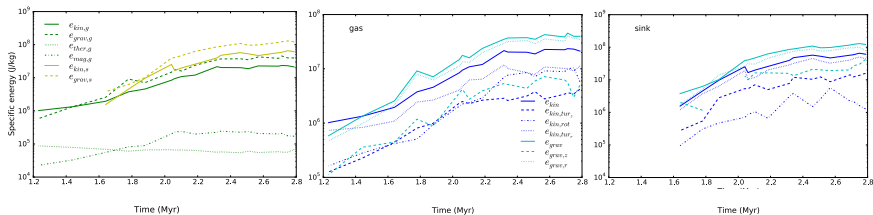
- The gaseous protocluster is in virial equilibrium
- So is the sink particle cluster

gas

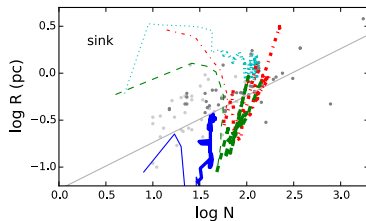
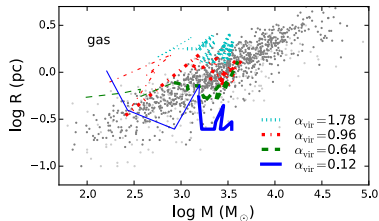
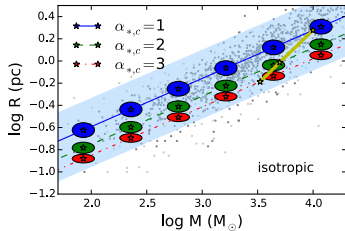
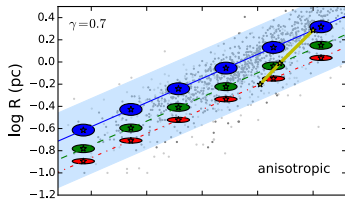
sink

kinetic

gravitational

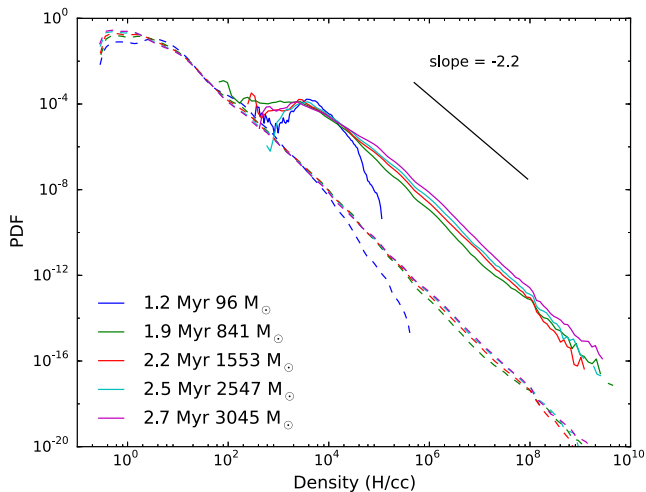


Energy properties



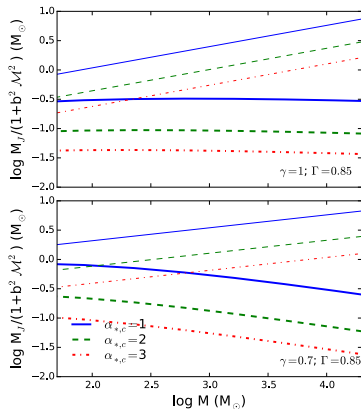
Energy properties

The density PDF inside the gaseous protocluster



Conclusions and outlook

- Stars do not form uniformly in molecular clouds
- Protocluster conditions different from molecular clouds
- Observed protocluster mass-size relation reproduced by simulation and a viral model
- Starting with a more realistic and economic initial condition to study cluster formation
- Towards a more realistic cluster with stellar feedback: jet, ionizing radiation, supernovae



L & H 2016, A&A, 591, A30

L & H 2016, A&A, 591, A31