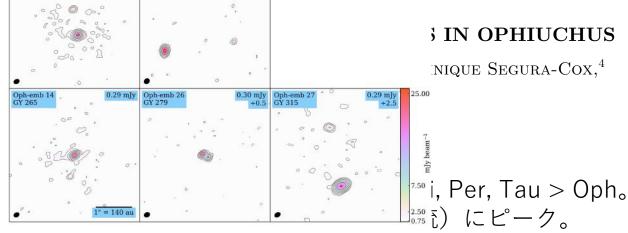
Star Formation Newsletter #341 7-12

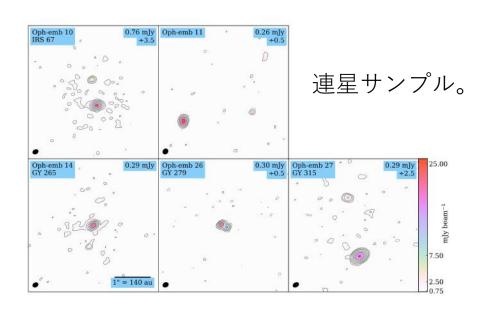
Yusuke Aso (KASI)

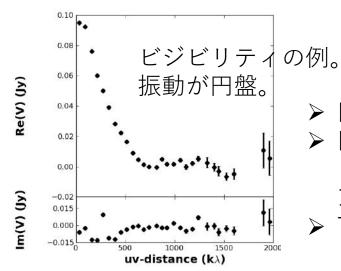
870 MICRON DUST CONTIN

Frankie J. Encalada, Leslie W. E_{RI}



- ▶ 原始星期の円盤質量、半径の領域ご
- ➤ VANDAM Orionで質量(降着かダス
- ▶ 連星率は重いほど、若いほど高い。
- ➤ Ophの円盤は1/3がM_{dust}>10M_F, Multiplicity Fraction=0.29, Companion Star Fraction=0.41。連星の方 が軽い円盤。
- > 1 Class 0, 23 Class I, 7 Flat。 ALMA, Band 7, 0.15"-7.2"。 (Class II/IIIはCox et al. 2017)

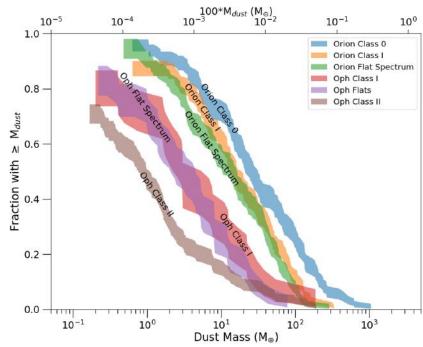




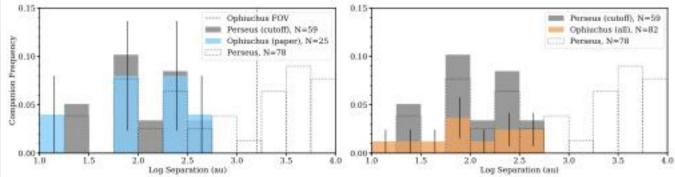
- \triangleright 円盤半径はdeconvolved 2σ 。
- ▶ 円盤質量は光学的に薄いとして (VANDAM Orionに合わせて
 - $1.84 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) .
- $ightharpoonup T_{dust} = 43 \text{ K } (L_{bol} / 1L_{sun})^{1/4}$

870 MICRON DUST CONTINUUM OF THE YOUNGEST PROTOSTARS IN OPHIUCHUS

Frankie J. Encalada,¹ Leslie W. Looney,¹ John J. Tobin,² Sarah I. Sadavoy,³ Dominique Segura-Cox,⁴ Erin Cox,⁵ Zhi-Yun Li,⁶ and Giles Novak⁵



連星距離(三重は主星からのみ)。



▶ 同じ条件でもOph円盤が軽い。

- ➤ 可能性 1) Ophサンプルは進化したClass I。
 - 2) ダストが違う。3) 星形成の初期条件が違う。
 - 1) はOri Flatより軽いし、2) は報告がないので3)。
- ightharpoonup カプランマイヤー推定でnon-detectionも考慮して平均質量。 Class I 2.8 M_E, Flat 2.5 M_E (cf. Ori. 14.9, 11.6 M_E)。
- ▶ 半径も同様に23.5, 16.5 au (cf. Ori. 37.0, 28.5 au)。

Table 3. Multiplicity Fraction and Companion Star Fraction

Sample^a	S:B:T:Q	MF	CSF	Ref.
Ophiuchus Class I + Flats (Paper)	18:4:2:0	0.25 ± 0.09	0.33 ± 0.10	1
Ophiuchus Class I + Flats (Paper + Cieza)	72:7:2:0	0.11 ± 0.04	0.14 ± 0.04	1,2
Perseus Class I $+$ Flats	21:8:0:0	0.28 ± 0.08	0.28 ± 0.08	3
Orion Class I + Flats	182:32:2:0	0.16 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.03	3

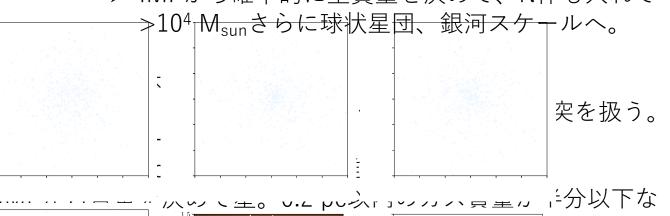
- ➤ OphとOriはMFとCSFが近い。
- ➤ 今回長距離連星は観測できないがPerの双峰に 矛盾しない。
- ➤ KS検定よりend pointに重みがあるAD検定で同じ分布を棄却できない。
- ▶ 近接連星と円盤は関係していそうだが、違う。

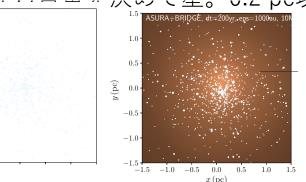
SIRIUS project. II. a new tree-direct hybrid code for smoothed particle hydrodynamics/N-body simulations of star clusters

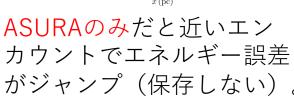
Michiko S. FUJII 1 , Takayuki R. SAITOH $^{2,\,3}$, Long WANG 1* and Yutaka HIRAI $^{4,\,5*}$

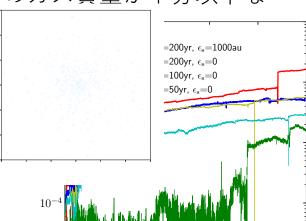
- > ASURA: 重力softening (Plummer)有り
- ▶ Bridge: 惑星軌道 = 太陽周りのケプラ-
- ➤ N体星団を含むN体銀河で銀河粒子に。
- ➤ AMUSE+BridgeのSPH/N体ではコー|
- ➤ PETAR: N体で短距離力をparticle-par
- ➤ CELIB: 高密度、高温、div v<0でKrou-ら決め直す。
- テスト1:ガスに埋もれた星団 (Bridge:
- ightharpoonup スケール長0.5 pc, SFE=0.3, 844 M_{sun} 子、Salpeterから 10^3 個の計362 M_{sun} の
- ▶ 断熱進化で星形成も無し。
- ➤ bridge (摂動を計算する) timescaleが長いと星団中 心がガス中心からずれる、自由落下の1%がよい。
- ▶ ガス、星の密度分布はBridgeを入れても同じ。

- ightharpoonup クラスター形成シミュレーションは $0.1~{
 m Msun}$ のシンクだと $1000~{
 m Msun}$ (~散開星団)まで。
- ▶ さらに大質量はシンクにクラスターを入れる、星の衝突なし。しかし大質量星の移動は重要。
- ➤ IMFから確率的に星質量を決めて、N体も入れて









 $t \, (Mvr)$

SIRIUS project. II. a new tree-direct hybrid code テスト2:星団形成 for smoothed particle hydrodynamics/N-body simulations of star clusters

Michiko S. Fujii¹, Takayuki R. Saitoh^{2, 3}, Long Wang^{1*} and Yutaka HIRAI^{4, 5*}

➤ 乱流分子雲、k=-4 (Bonnell+03), M; 1000 M_{sun}, $R_g = 0.5 \text{ pc}, |E_k| = |E_p|, 20 \text{ K}, P = (1) = (1)$

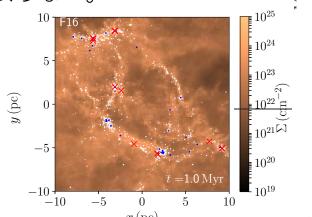
➤ 質量分解能をhigh0.002, midd

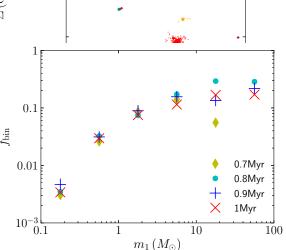
て比較。1 Myr=4 ffまで。

- ➤ SFE per ff=c_{*}=0.02、桁で変えても最終質量の差は10%。
- ➤ gas softening length=2.8x10³, 7x10³, 1.4x10⁴ auも最終質量は変えない。
- ▶ 乱流場の種は最終質量を2倍変える。
- ➤ MFは与えたものになったし、星密度分布も分解能に依らない。

テスト3:複合星団

- ➤ 半径10 pc, 質量4x10⁵ M_{sun}, 分解能0.1 M_{sun}。
- ➤ 0.75 Myrで星の数が~8000になるのでHermite schemeからPTEARに。星100個以上の星団が25個。
- ▶ 星団でできた大質量星が飛び出す。(今はない が)フィードバックを弱める。
- ▶ 平均力学エネルギーの0.1%以上の束縛エネルギーで連星とする。
- ▶ a=100-10 auまでできる。遠い連星系が崩れて、連星率は0.7-0.8 Myrで 下がる。
- ▶ 重いほど短周期で質量差大。観測では質量差は小さいが、1 Myr以降の mass segregationが効きそう。
- ▶ 次の論文でフィードバックも入れてより長く。





...1 + 六 立7 匚

The Disc Miner I: A statistical framework to detect and quantify kinematical perturbations driven by young planets in discs

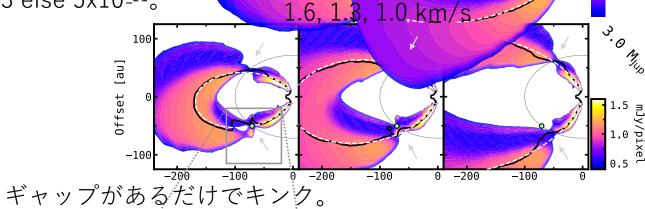
1.6km/s

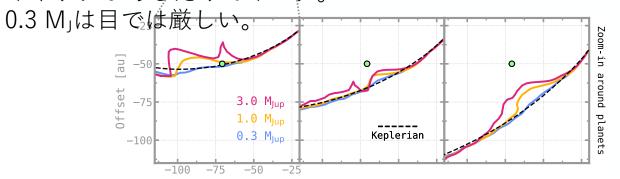
A. F. Izquierdo^{1,2}, L. Testi^{1,3,4}, S. Facchini¹, G. P. Rosetti^{2,5}, and E. F. van Dishoeck^{2,6}

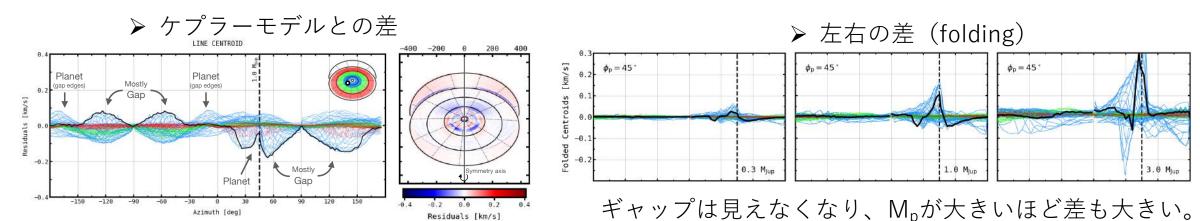
- ➤ 原始惑星は円盤内構造を作り得るが、直接観測例は少ない型、それ以外の検出方法は天体で
- Arr FARGO3D 流体シミュレーション。tail disk, $R_c=100$ au, $\Sigma_c=0.03$ g cm⁻², $\gamma=1$, $\alpha=10^{-3}$, $M_*=1M_{sun}$ 。 R=15-700 au, |z|=0-240 au。 0.6Hでスムージングした2D重力場, $M_p=0.3$, 1.0, 3.0 MJ, $R_p=100$ au。 円筒状の速度と静水圧平衡。
- \triangleright POLARIS, L_{*}=1.9 L_{sun}, T_{eff}=4000 K。ダストはintrinsic density 3.5 g cm⁻³, q=-3.5, 5 nmから1 mm_s
- ightharpoonup CO J=2-1, XCO=5x10⁻⁵ if T>20 K and z/R<0.3 else 5x10⁻¹¹.
- \triangleright d=100 pc, i=45° でチャンネルマップ。
- \rightarrow $\phi_P = -90^\circ$ $\Rightarrow 690^\circ$.
- \rightarrow -5から5 km/s, 0.1 km/s, pix=3.1 au。
- ➤ フィットツールDisc Minerを開発。
- ➤ 上下 2 層z=Rの冪。
- ▶ 光学的に厚いラインプロファイルにも対応。
- ▶ I_pとL_wはRとzの冪。L_sは一様。

$$I_m(R,z;\nu_{\rm ch}) = I_p \left(1 + \left| \frac{\nu_{\rm ch} - \nu_{\rm k^{l.o.s}}}{L_w} \right|^{2L_s} \right)^{-1},$$

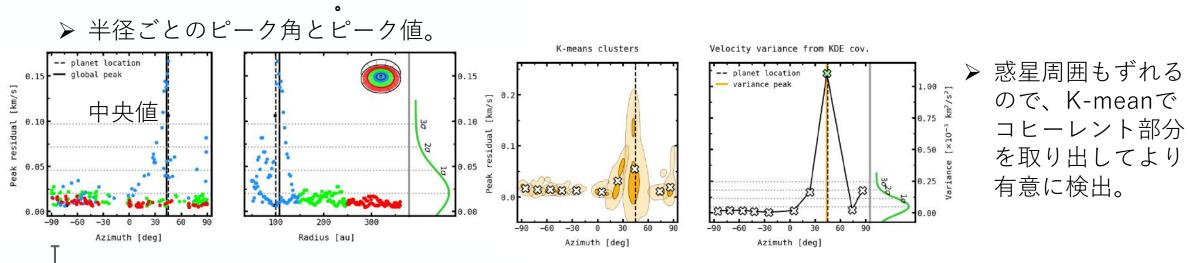
▶ 与えたパラメーターは再現。







ギャップでは上下層で輝度が違うので中央速度がずれる。



- ▶ 速度分解能0.05 km/sでも同じ。
- ▶ 下層からの輝度は上層より弱いので、惑星の位置が同じでもどちらから見るかで左右差が変わることも。
- ▶ 鉛直方向の流れや観測雑音、観測ビームは今後。

A Novel Survey for Young Substellar Objects with the W-band filter III: Searching for very low-mass brown dwarfs in Serpens South and Serpens Core

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ABSTRACT

We present CFHT photometry and IRTF spectroscopy of low-mass candidate members of Serpens South and Serpens Core (\sim 430 pc, \sim 0.5 Myr), identified using a novel combination of photometric filters, known as the W-band method. We report SC182952+011618, SS182959-020335 and SS183032-021028 as young, low-mass Serpens candidate members, with spectral types in the range M7-M8, M5-L0 and M5-M6.5 respectively. Best-fit effective temperatures and luminosities imply masses of $< 0.12 M_{\odot}$ for all three candidate cluster members. We also present Hubble Space Telescope imaging data (F127M, F139M and F850LP) for six targets in Serpens South. We report the discovery of the binary system SS183044-020918AB. The binary components are separated by \approx 45 AU, with spectral types of M7-M8 and M8-M9, and masses of 0.08–0.1 and 0.05–0.07 M_{\odot} . We discuss the effects of high dust attenuation on the reliability of our analysis, as well as the presence of reddened background stars in our photometric sample.

Serpens South/Coreの低質量 (<~0.1 Msun)メンバー候補の 可視赤外撮像と分光。

X-ray Super-Flares From Pre-Main Sequence Stars: Flare Energetics And Frequency

KONSTANTIN V. GETMAN¹ AND ERIC D. FEIGELSON^{1,2}

ABSTRACT

Solar-type stars exhibit their highest levels of magnetic activity during their early convective premain sequence (PMS) phase of evolution. The most powerful PMS flares, super-flares and mega-flares, have peak X-ray luminosities of $\log(L_X) = 30.5 - 34.0 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and total energies $\log(E_X) = 34 - 38 \text{ erg}$. Among > 24,000 X-ray selected young ($t \lesssim 5$ Myr) members of 40 nearby star-forming regions from our earlier Chandra MYStIX and SFiNCs surveys, we identify and analyze a well-defined sample of 1,086 X-ray super-flares and mega-flares, the largest sample ever studied. Most are considerably more powerful than optical/X-ray super-flares detected on main sequence stars. This study presents energy estimates of these X-ray flares and the properties of their host stars. These events are produced by young stars of all masses over evolutionary stages ranging from protostars to diskless stars, with the occurrence rate positively correlated with stellar mass. Flare properties are indistinguishable for diskbearing and diskless stars indicating star-disk magnetic fields are not involved. A slope $\alpha \simeq 2$ in the flare energy distributions $dN/dE_X \propto E_X^{-\alpha}$ is consistent with those of optical/X-ray flaring from older stars and the Sun. Mega-flares ($\log(E_X) > 36.2$ erg) from solar-mass stars have occurrence rate of $1.7^{+1.0}_{-0.6}$ flares/star/year and contribute at least 10-20% to the total PMS X-ray energetics. These explosive events may have important astrophysical effects on protoplanetary disk photoevaporation, ionization of disk gas, production of spallogenic radionuclides in disk solids, and hydrodynamic escape of young planetary atmospheres. Our following paper details plasma and magnetic loop modeling of the > 50 brightest X-ray mega-flares.

Chandraで40の星形成領域内 24000の若い星(t<5 Myr)の 1086のX線スーパーフレア。主 系列より強い。原始星から円盤 無しまで含み、重いほどフレアがある。円盤の有無で違いはて く、円盤一星の磁場は関わって いない。エネルギーの分布は進化した星と同じ。

Homogeneous study of Herbig Ae/Be stars from spectral energy distributions and Gaia EDR3

J. Guzmán-Díaz¹, I. Mendigutía¹, B. Montesinos¹, R.D. Oudmaijer², M. Vioque^{2,3,4}, C. Rodrigo^{1,5}, E. Solano^{1,5}, G. Meeus⁶, and P. Marcos-Arenal¹

ABSTRACT

Context. Herbig Ae/Be stars (HAeBes) have so far been studied based on relatively small samples that are scattered throughout the sky. Their fundamental stellar and circumstellar parameters and statistical properties were derived with heterogeneous approaches before Gaia.

Aims. Our main goal is to contribute to the study of HAeBes from the largest sample of such sources to date, for which stellar and circumstellar properties have been determined homogeneously from the analysis of the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) and Gaia EDR3 parallaxes and photometry.

Methods. Multiwavelength photometry was compiled for 209 bona fide HAeBes for which Gaia EDR3 distances were estimated. Using the Virtual Observatory SED Analyser (VOSA), photospheric models were fit to the optical SEDs to derive stellar parameters, and the excesses at infrared (IR) and longer wavelengths were characterized to derive several circumstellar properties. A statistical analysis was carried out to show the potential use of such a large dataset.

Results. The stellar temperature, luminosity, radius, mass, and age were derived for each star based on optical photometry. In addition, their IR SEDs were classified according to two different schemes, and their mass accretion rates, disk masses, and the sizes of the inner dust holes were also estimated uniformly. The initial mass function fits the stellar mass distribution of the sample within $2 < M_*/M_\odot < 12$. In this aspect, the sample is therefore representative of the HAeBe regime and can be used for statistical purposes when it is taken into account that the boundaries are not well probed. Our statistical study does not reveal any connection between the SED shape from the Meeus et al. (2001) classification and the presence of transitional disks, which are identified here based on the SEDs that show an IR excess starting at the K band or longer wavelengths. In contrast, only ~28% of the HAeBes have transitional disks, and the related dust disk holes are more frequent in HBes than in HAes (~ 34% vs 15%). The relatively small inner disk holes and old stellar ages estimated for most transitional HAes indicate that photoevaporation cannot be the main mechanism driving disk dissipation in these sources. In contrast, the inner disk holes and ages of most transitional HBes are consistent with the photoevaporation scenario, although these results alone do not unambiguously discard other disk dissipation mechanisms.

Conclusions. The complete dataset is available online through a Virtual Observatory-compliant archive, representing the most recent reference for statistical studies on the HAeBe regime. VOSA is a complementary tool for the future characterization of newly identified HAeBes.

Gaiaと赤外SEDを使って Herbig Ae/Beの星と星周のパ ラメーターを統計的、等質的 に調べる。

28%が遷移円盤を持ち、穴は Beが34%、Aeが15%。 Aeは年齢が高いが穴が小さい ので光蒸発では説明できない。

Beは光蒸発と矛盾しない。