

The background of the slide features a deep space image showing a dense cluster of stars of various colors (blue, white, yellow) set against a dark, textured nebula with reddish-brown and blue hues.

The dynamics of OB associations

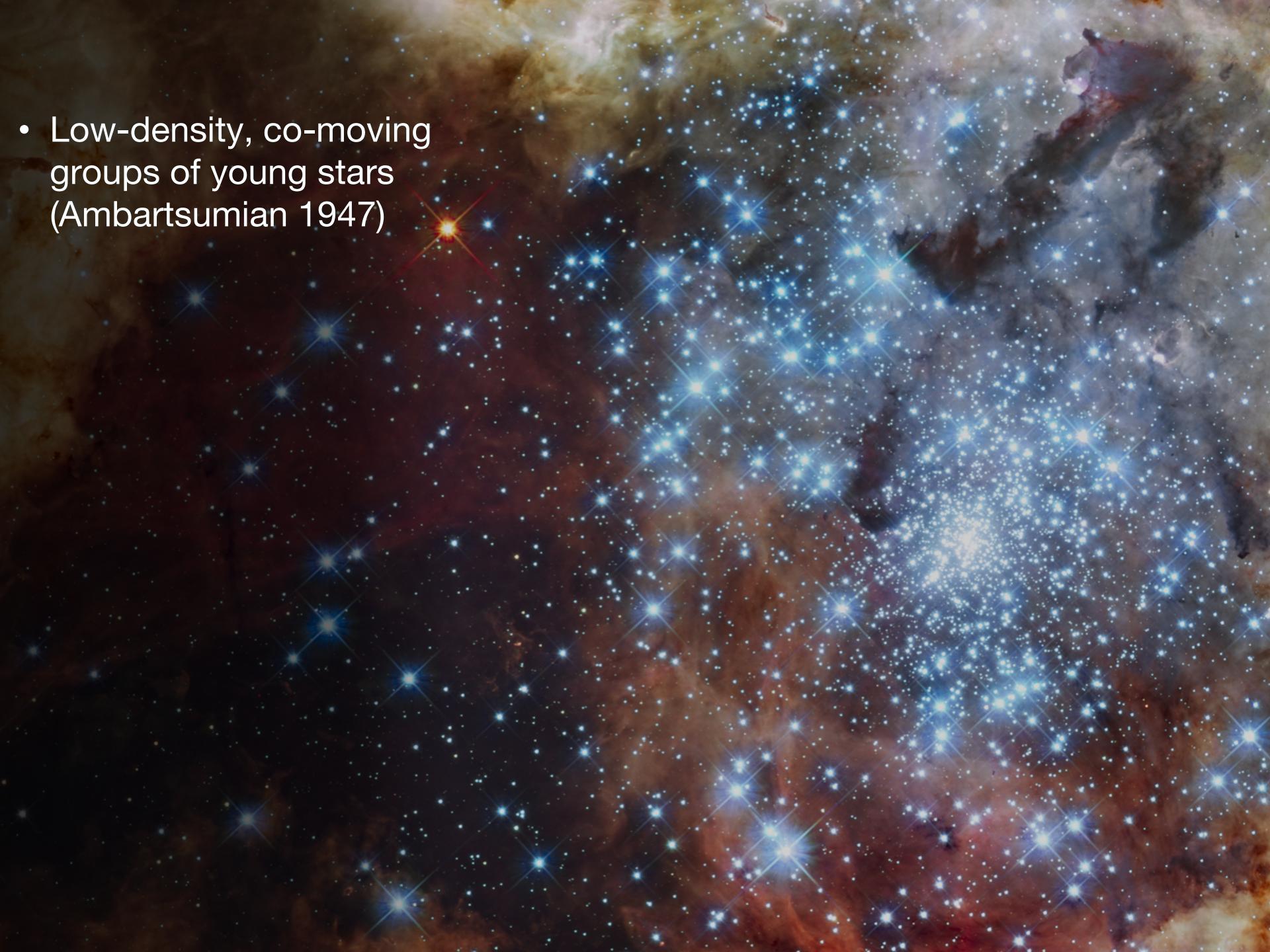
Nick Wright

Ernest Rutherford Fellow, Keele University

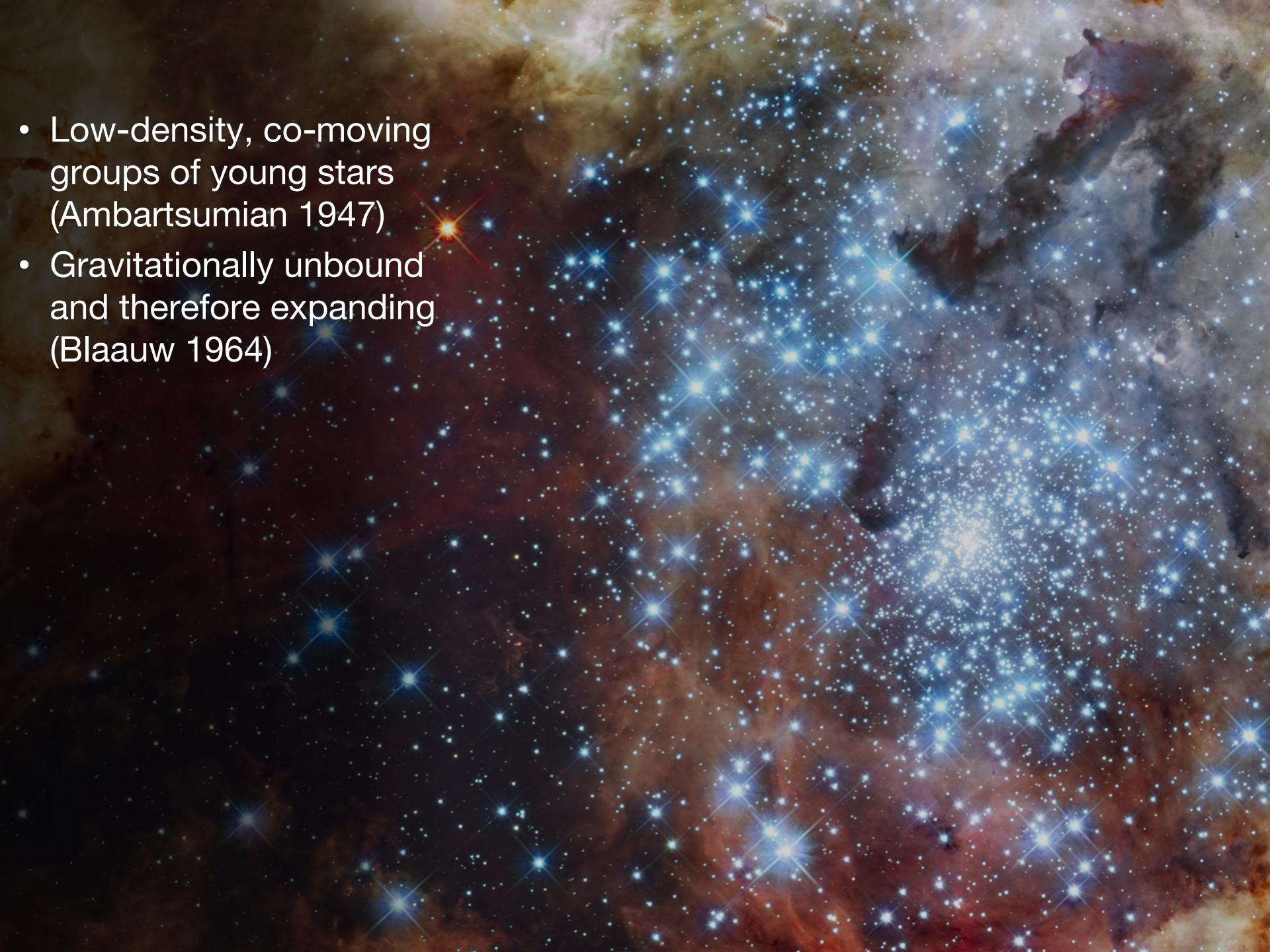
With thanks to...

Herve Bouy, Eric Mamajek, Richard Parker, Janet Drew, Jeremy Drake,
Rob Jeffries, Simon Goodwin, Emmanuel Bertin, David Barrado,
Jean-Charles Cuillandre & Luis Manuel Sarro

- Low-density, co-moving groups of young stars
(Ambartsumian 1947)



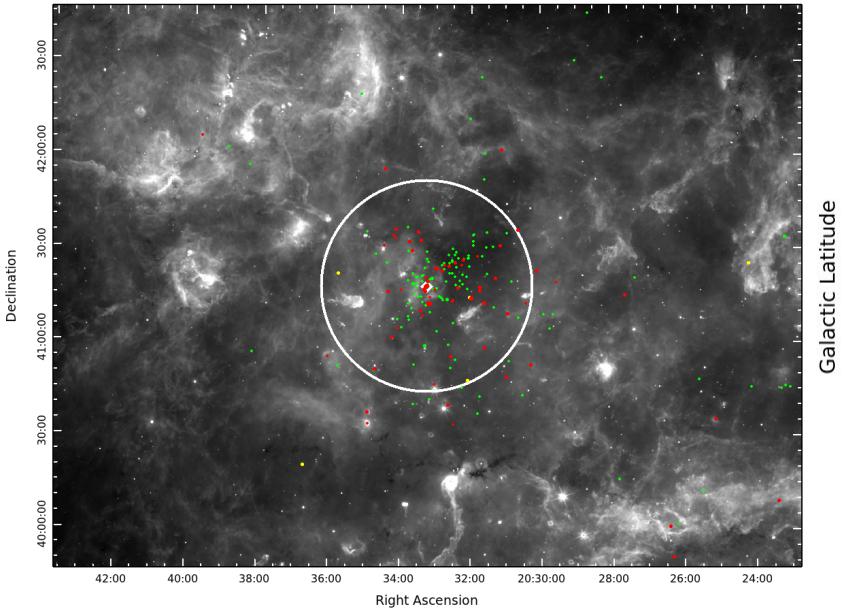
- Low-density, co-moving groups of young stars
(Ambartsumian 1947)
- Gravitationally unbound and therefore expanding
(Blaauw 1964)



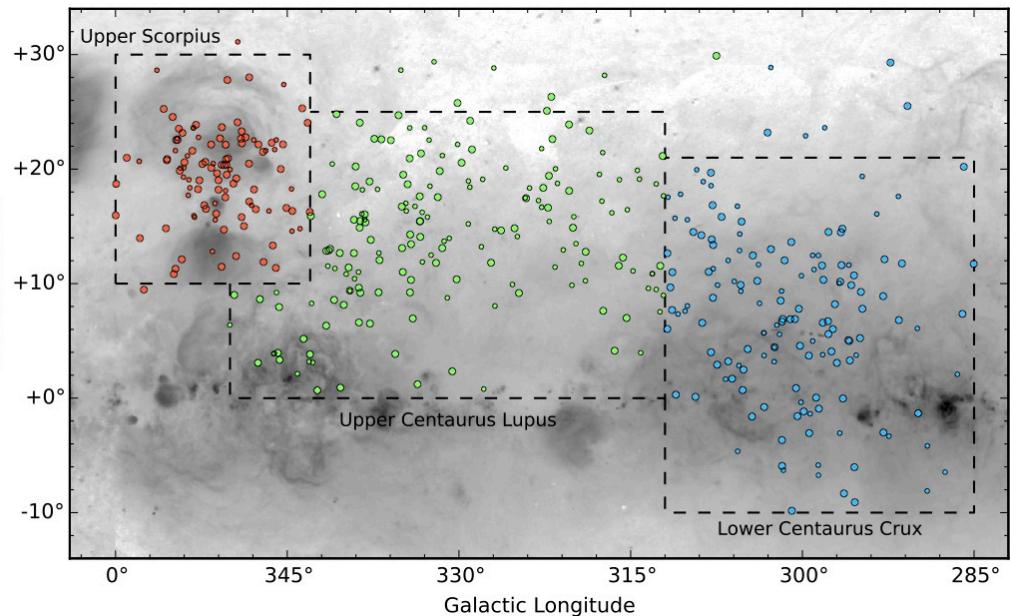
- Low-density, co-moving groups of young stars
(Ambartsumian 1947)
- Gravitationally unbound and therefore expanding
(Blaauw 1964)
- Thought to be the expanded remnants of star clusters disrupted by residual gas expulsion
(e.g., Hills 1980, Lada & Lada 2003, Baumgardt & Kroupa 2007)



Testing the origins of OB associations



Cygnus OB2
Pre-Gaia ground-based
astrometry

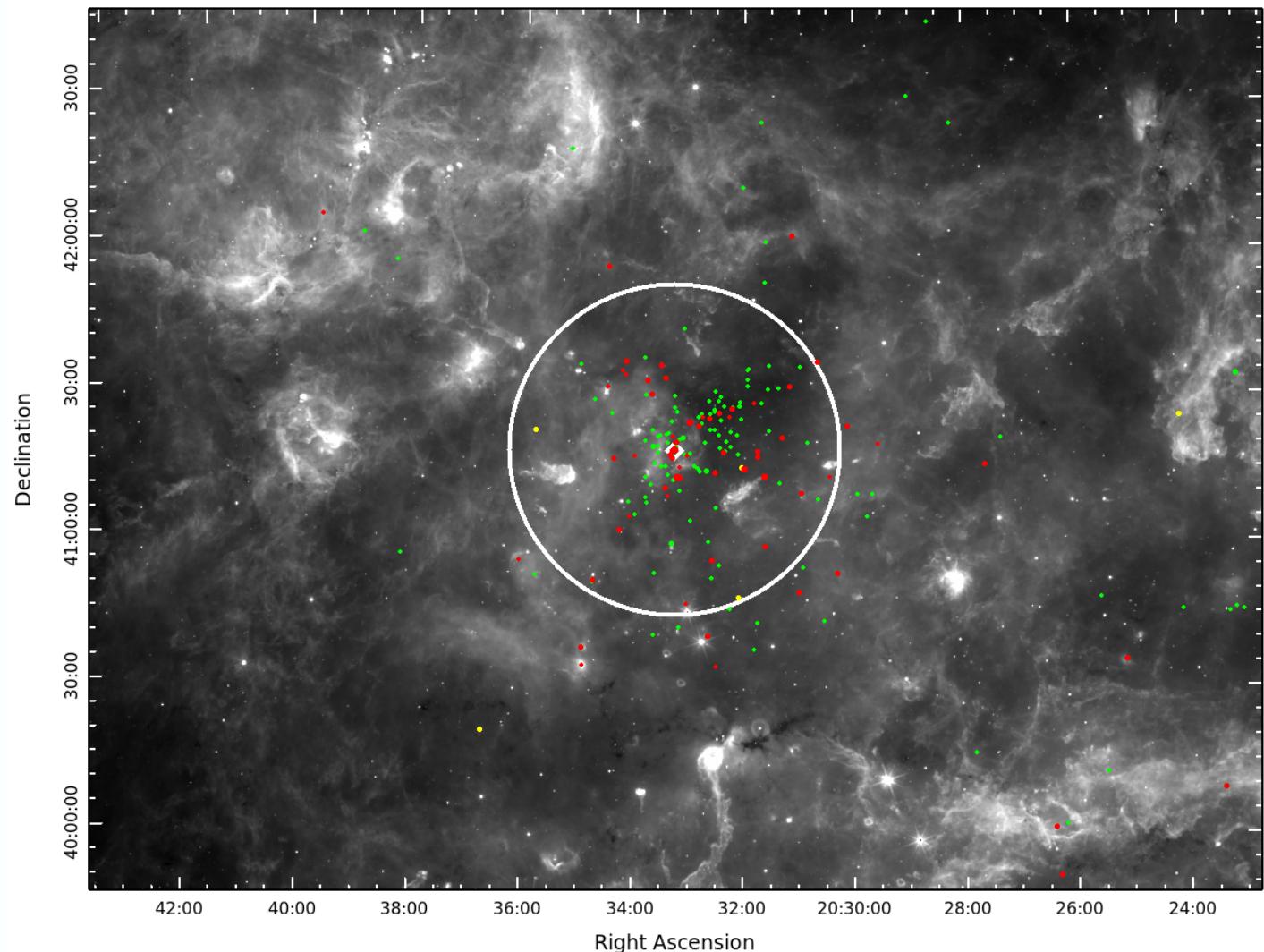


Scorpius-Centaurus
Gaia DR1 astrometry

Cygnus OB2 association

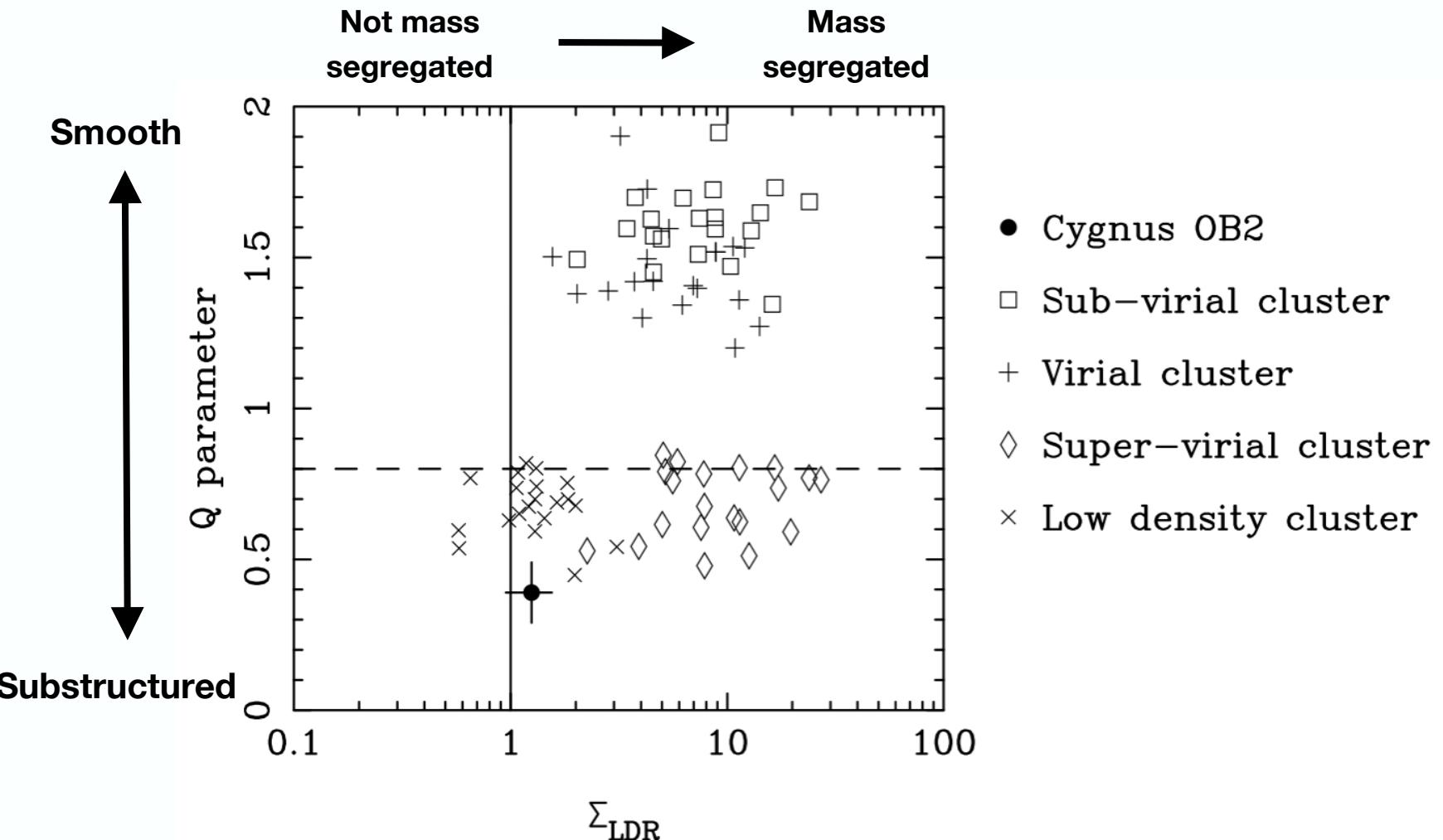
- Total mass ~
 $(2\text{-}4) \times 10^4 M_\odot$
(Wright+ 2010)
- ~ 65 O stars,
up to $100 M_\odot$
- Age ~ 5 Myr
(Drew+ 2008,
Wright+ 2010)

Using X-ray
selected sample
of members
(Wright & Drake
2009, Wright et
al. 2010)

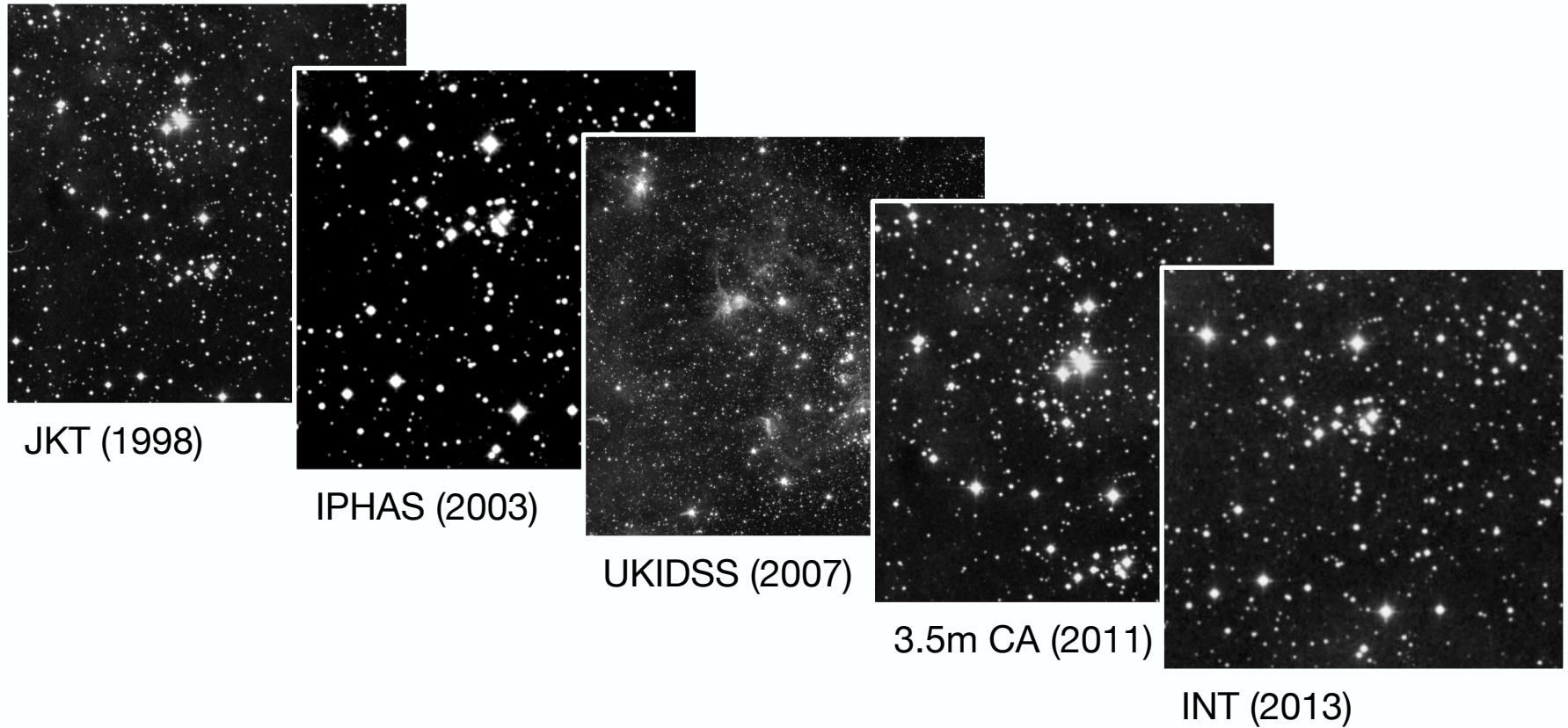


WISE 12μm image of Cygnus X showing distribution of massive stars
(Wright+ 2015)

Substructure in Cygnus OB2



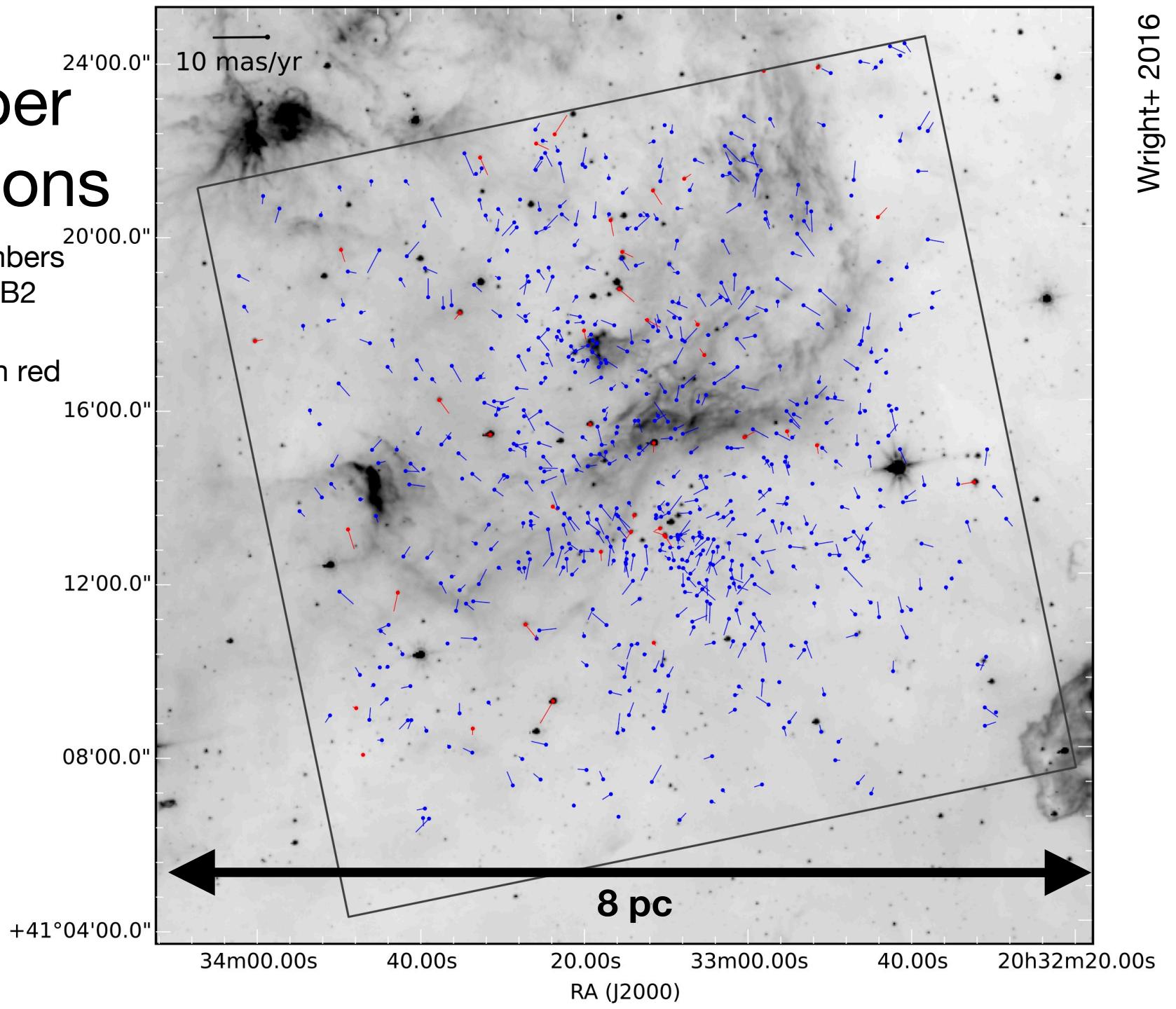
Proper Motions from Wide Field Imaging



← →
15 year baseline => PMs with sub-mas/yr precision

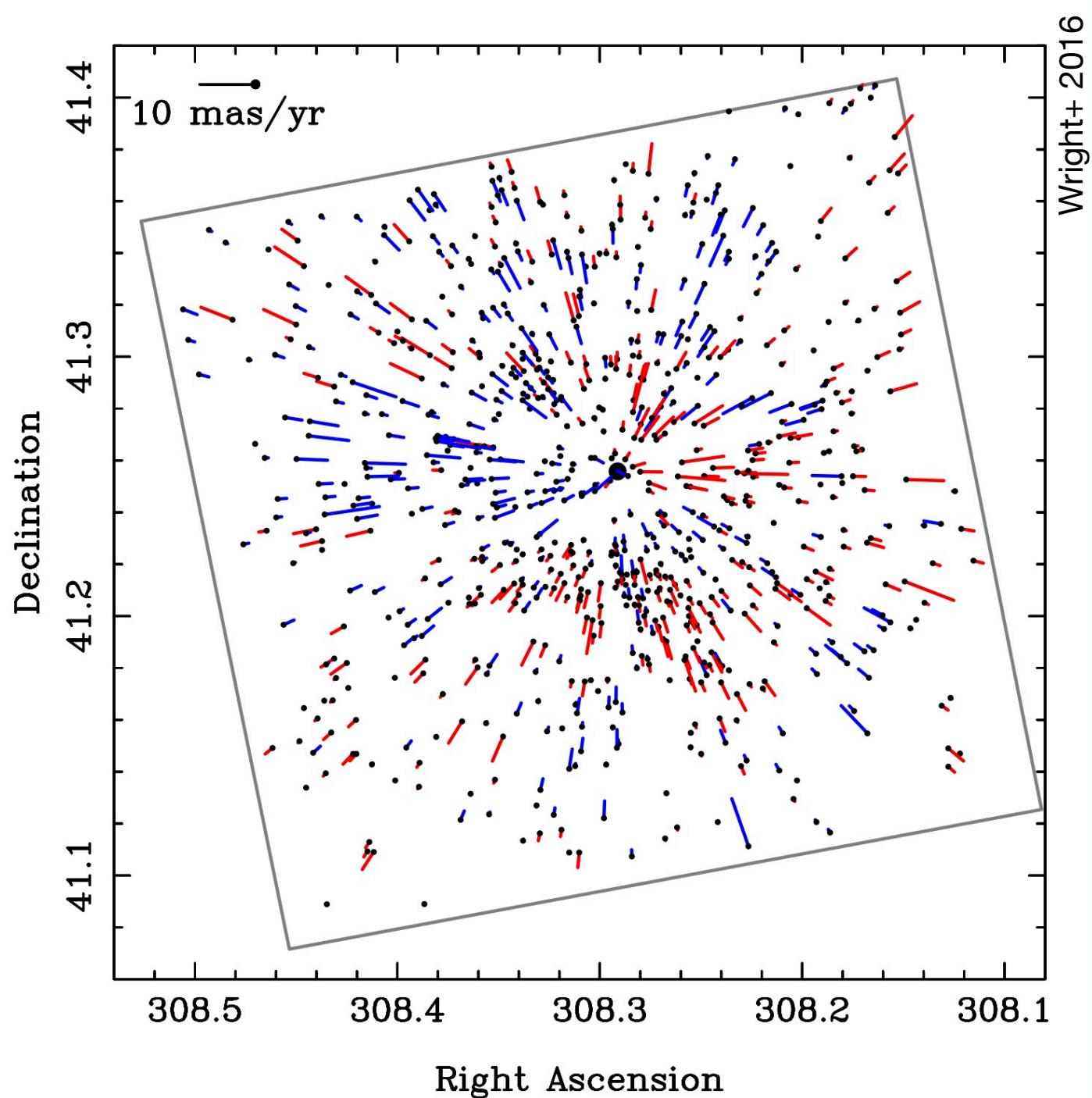
Proper Motions

- 748 members of Cyg OB2 shown
- O stars in red



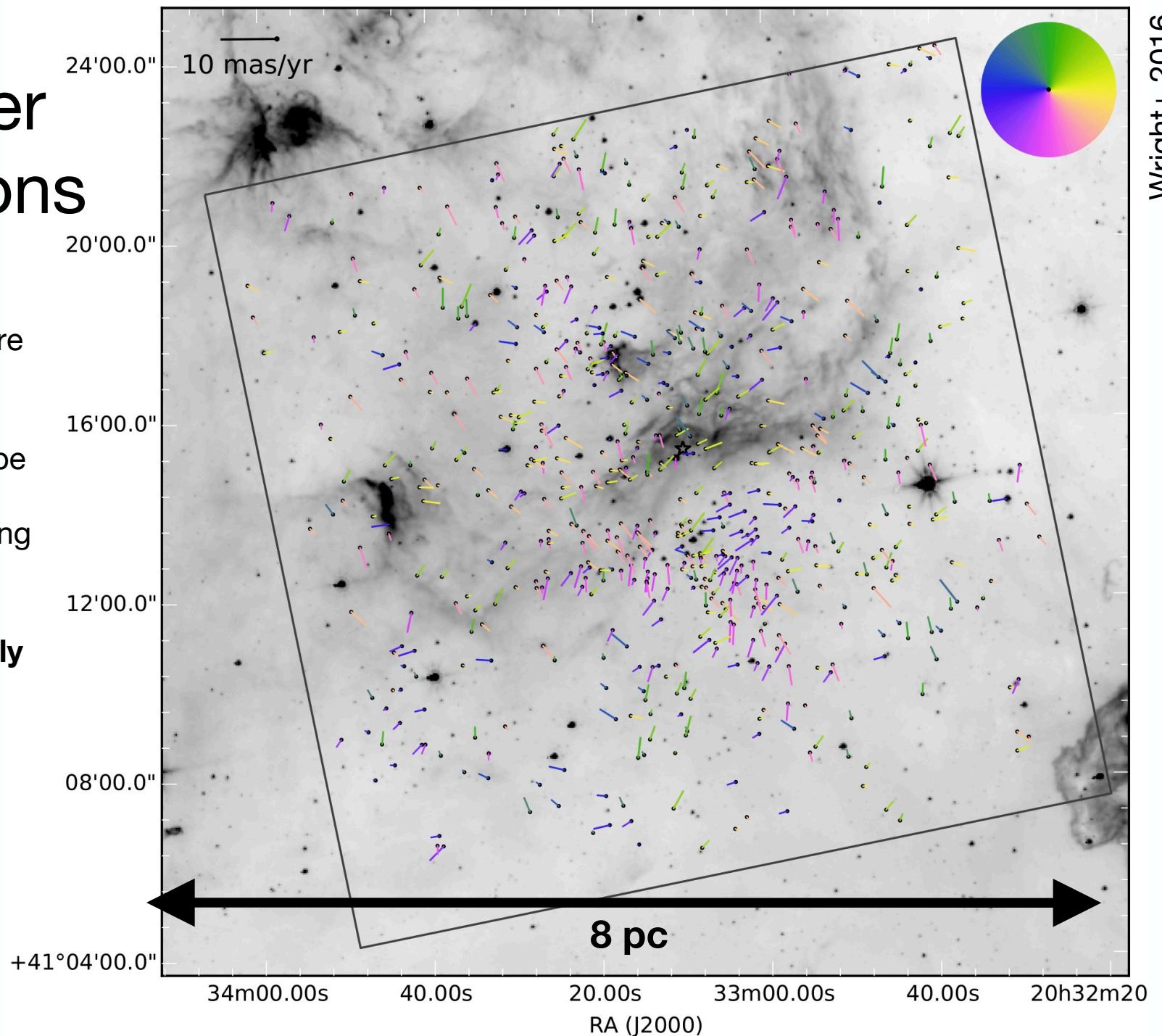
Proper Motions

- Radial component of PMs divided between:
 - Expansion (red), 50% of KE
 - Contraction (blue), 50% of KE
- No cohesive expansion motion -> not an expanded star cluster
- Cluster disruption mechanisms (e.g., residual gas expulsion) not been at work



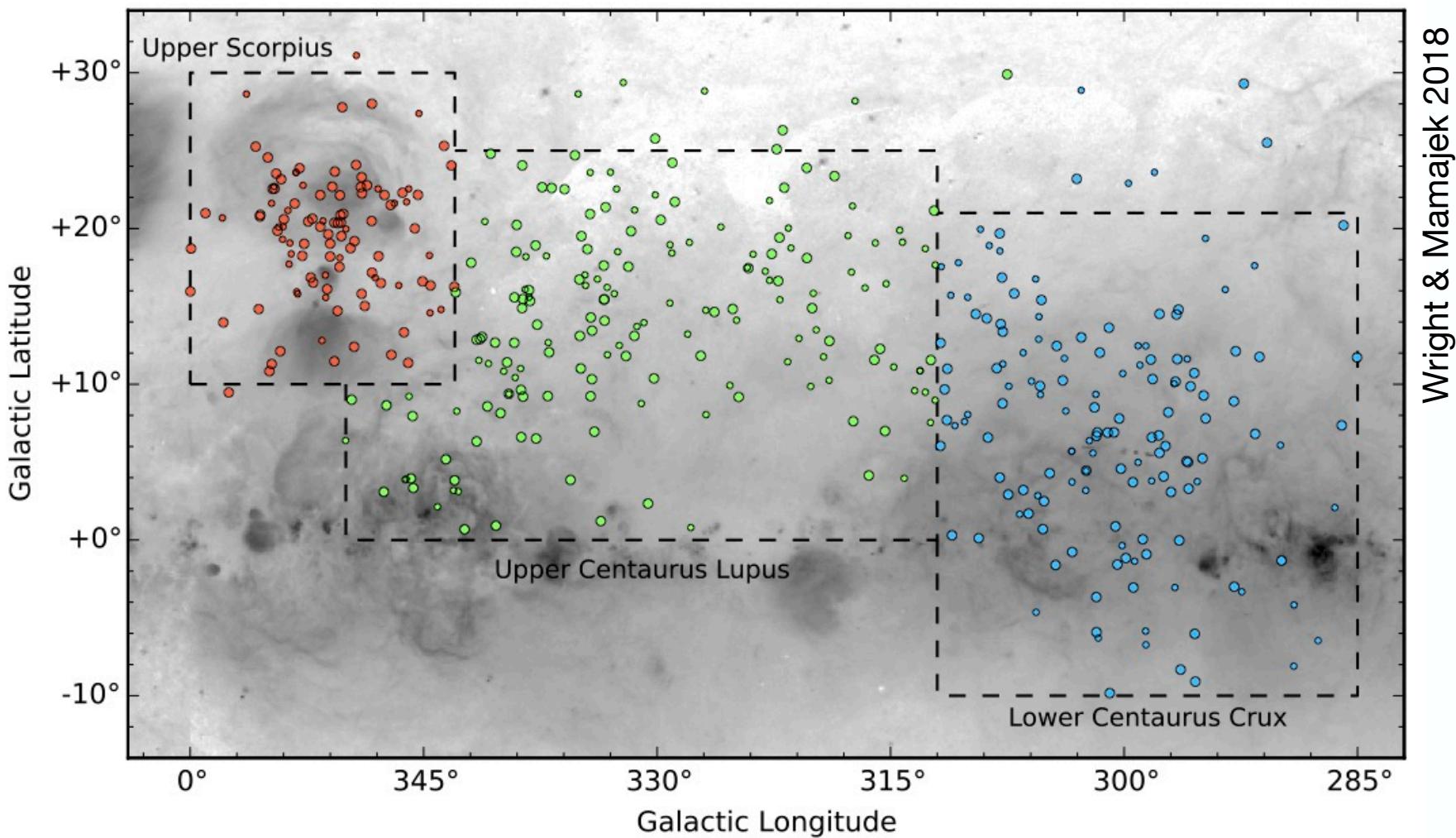
Proper Motions

- Significant kinematic substructure
- Moving groups appear to be bound and possibly long lived
- **Not dynamically mixed**



Wright+ 2016

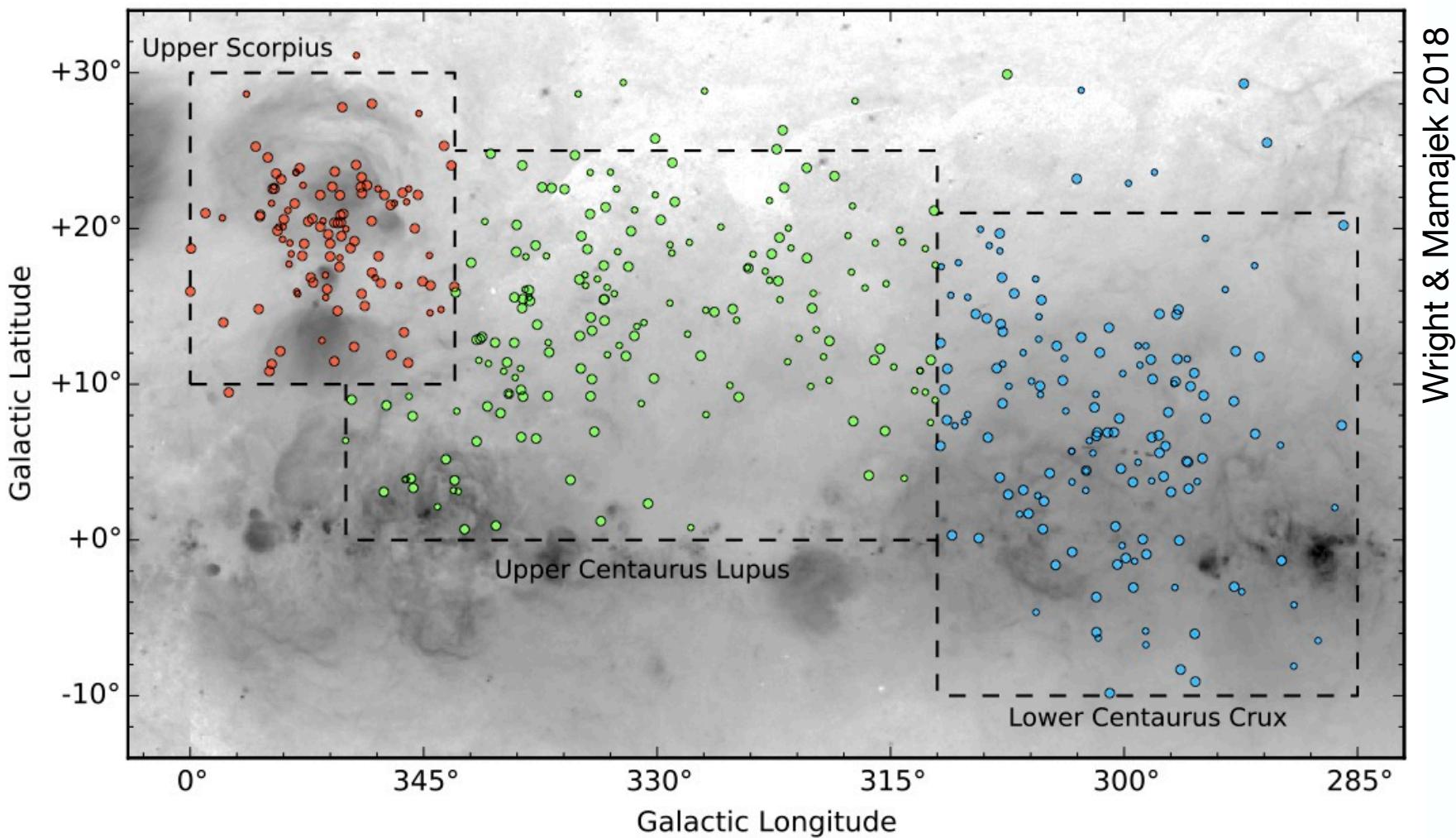
Scorpius-Centaurus OB association



- Nearest OB association to the Sun ($d \sim 100\text{-}150$ pc)
- Age $\sim 10\text{-}20$ Myrs (Pecaut & Mamajek 2016)
- Mass $\sim 4000 M_{\odot}$ (Mamajek+ 2002, Preibisch & Mamajek 2008)

Wright & Mamajek 2018

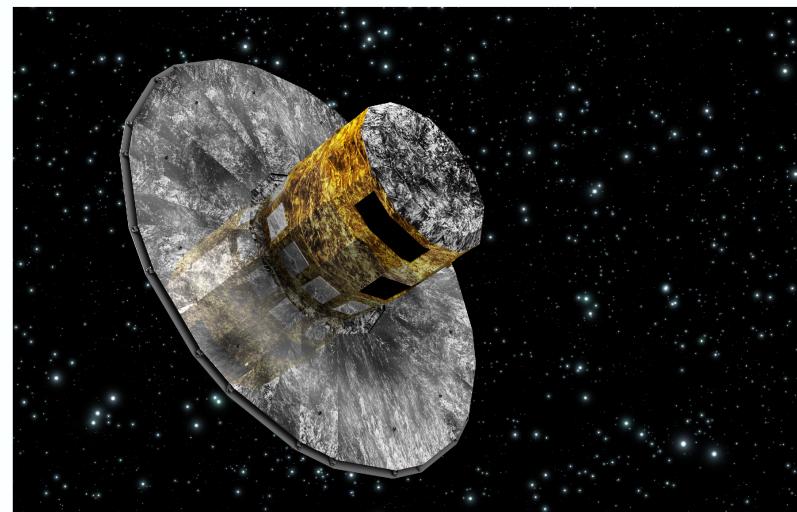
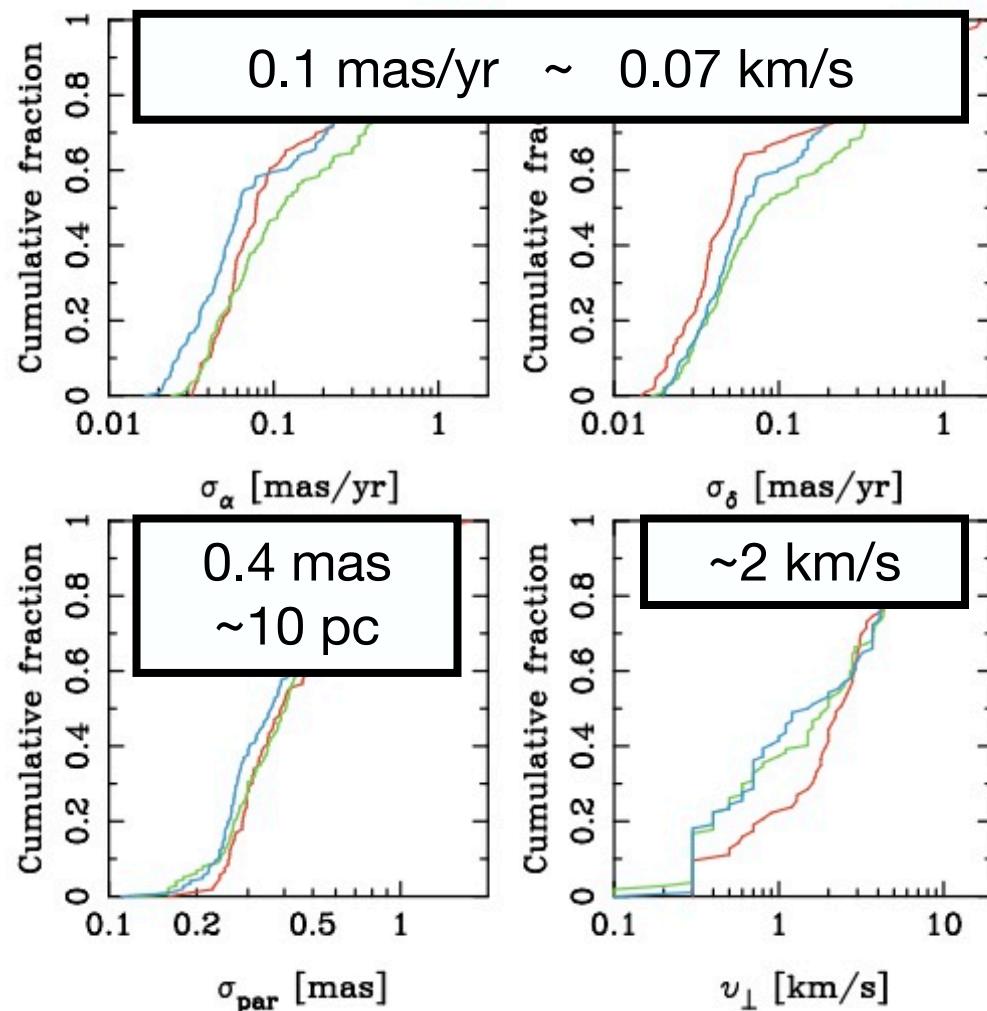
Scorpius-Centaurus OB association



Wright & Mamajek 2018

- Approx. ~500 OBA Hipparcos members identified by de Zeeuw+ (1999)
- Using revised Hipparcos members list of 433 stars from Rizzuto+ (2011)
- Majority have vastly improved proper motions in Gaia DR1

Scorpius-Centaurus OB association



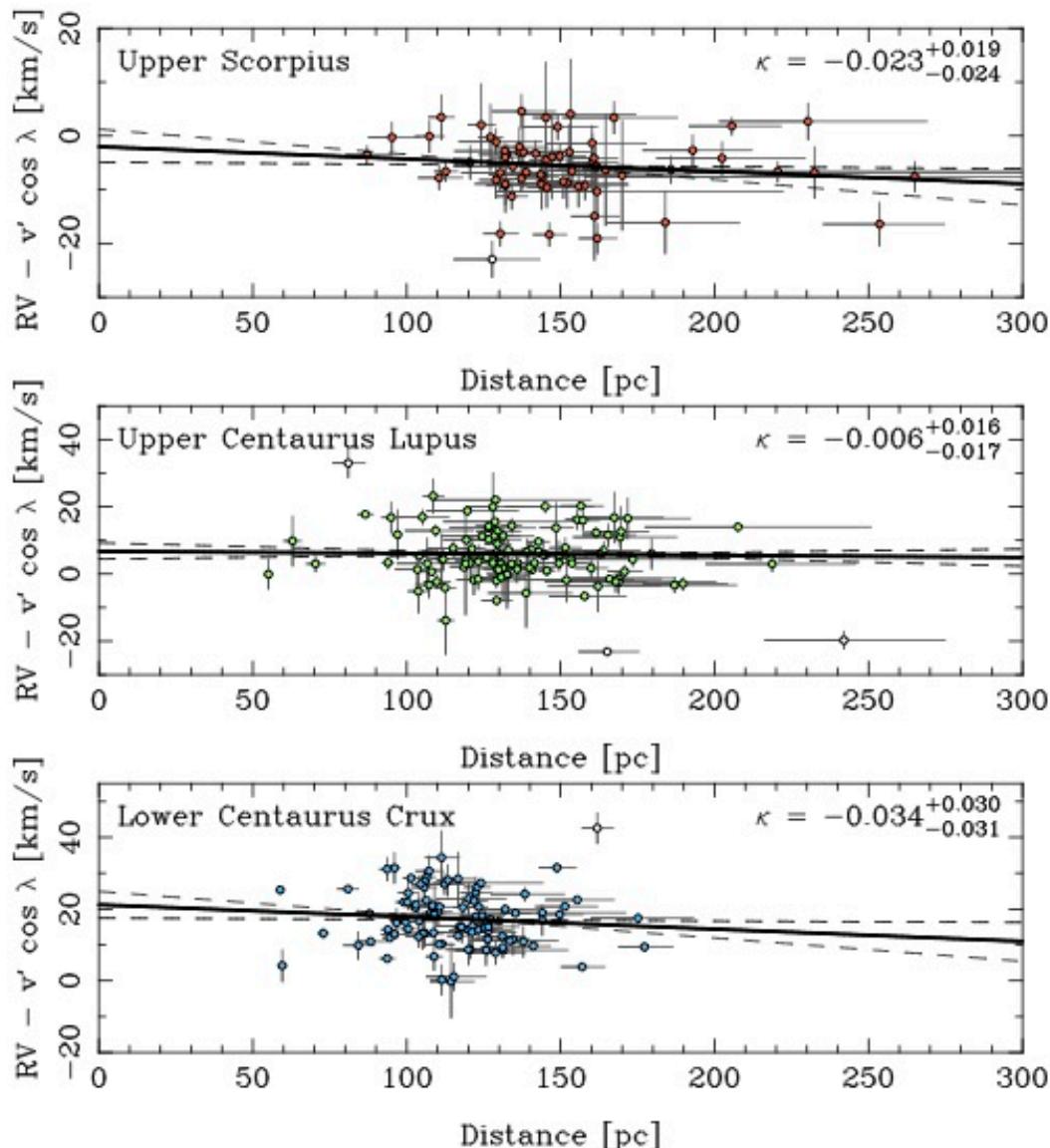
- 258/433 (60%) stars have Gaia DR1 astrometry (Gaia Collaboration+ 2016a,b)
- RVs available for 273/433 (63%) stars (Gontcharov 2006, Kharchenko+ 2007, Chen+ 2011, Dahm+ 2012)

How are the associations expanding?

Radial streaming of nearby groups leads to *virtual expansion*, so not simple to assess expansion.

Other methods:

- Blaauw's (1964) linear expansion model

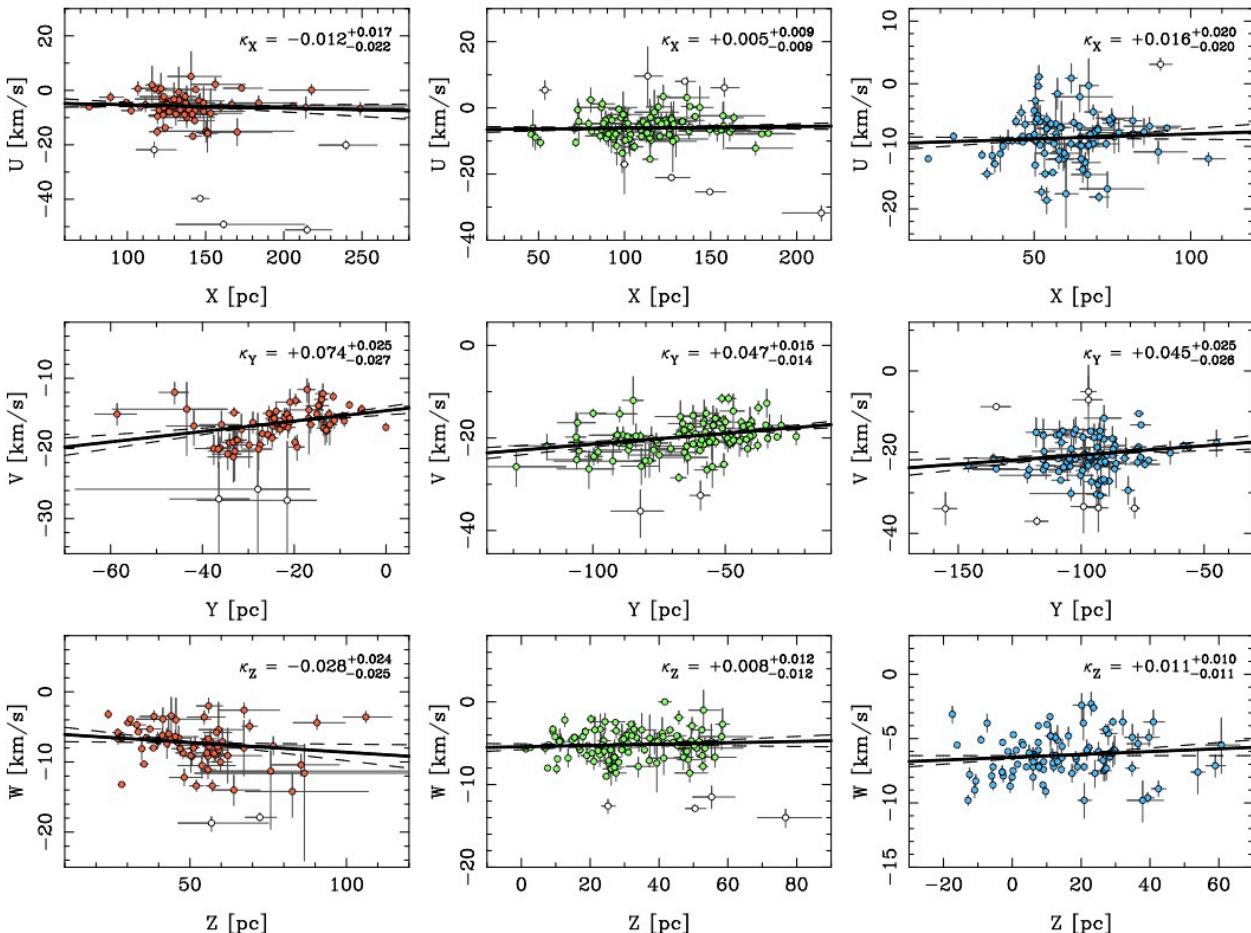


How are the associations expanding?

Radial streaming of nearby groups leads to *virtual expansion*, so not simple to assess expansion.

Other methods:

- Blaauw's (1964) linear expansion model
- 3D linear expansion tests

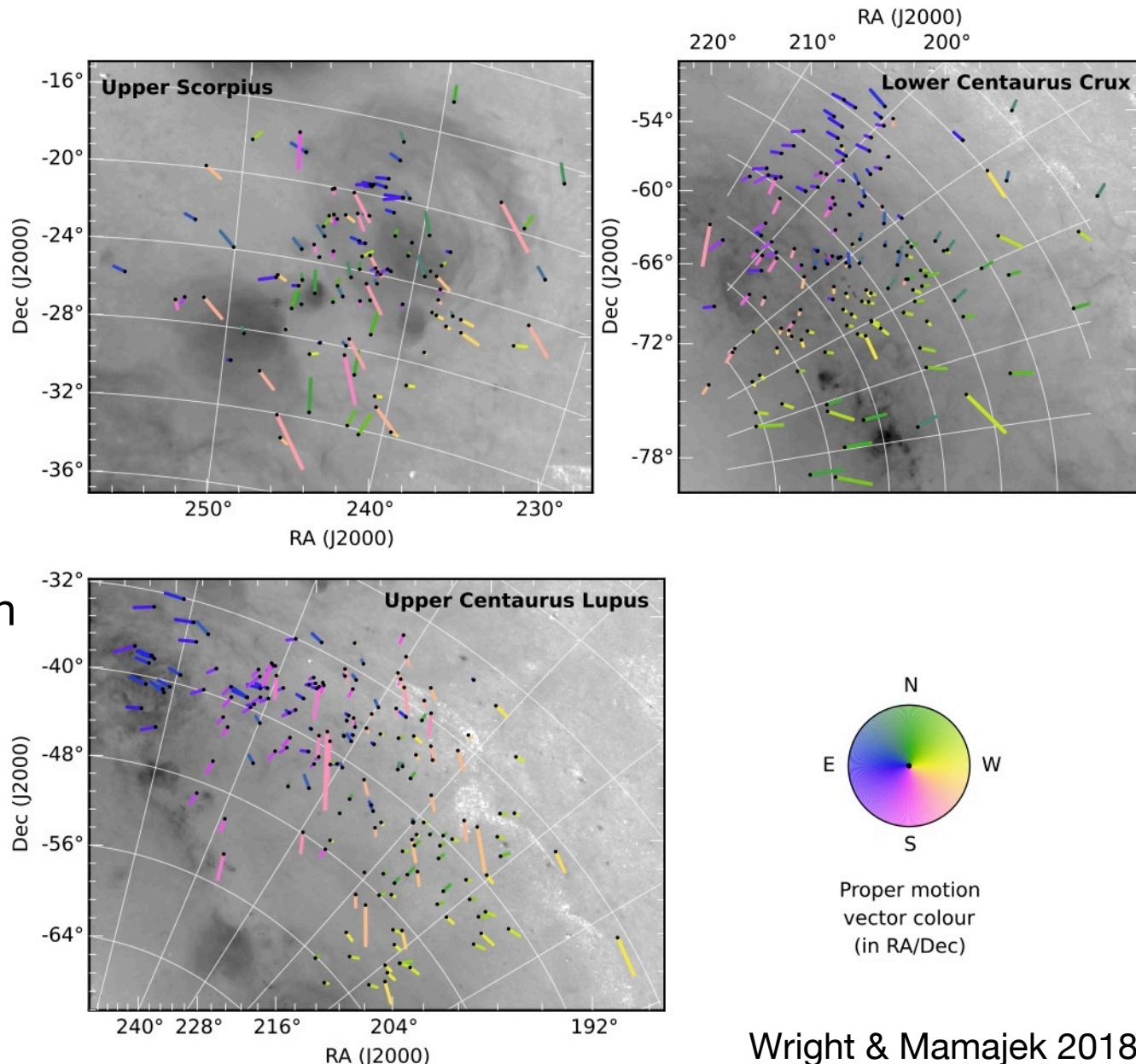


How are the associations expanding?

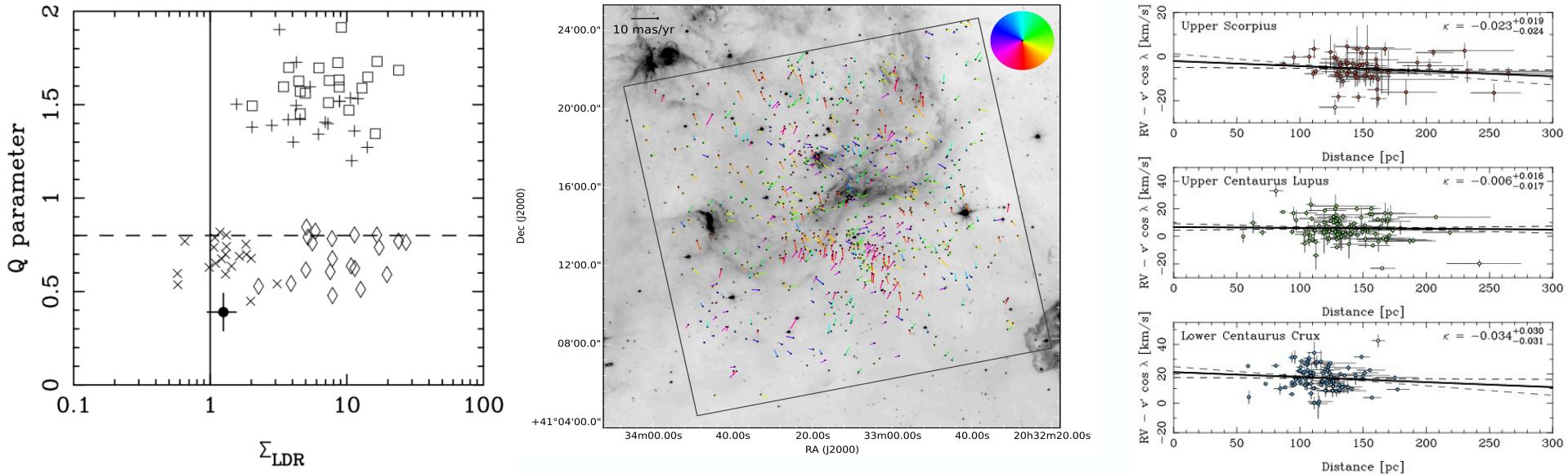
Radial streaming of nearby groups leads to *virtual expansion*, so not simple to assess expansion.

Other methods:

- Blaauw's (1964) linear expansion model
- 3D linear expansion tests
- Corrected proper motion vector maps



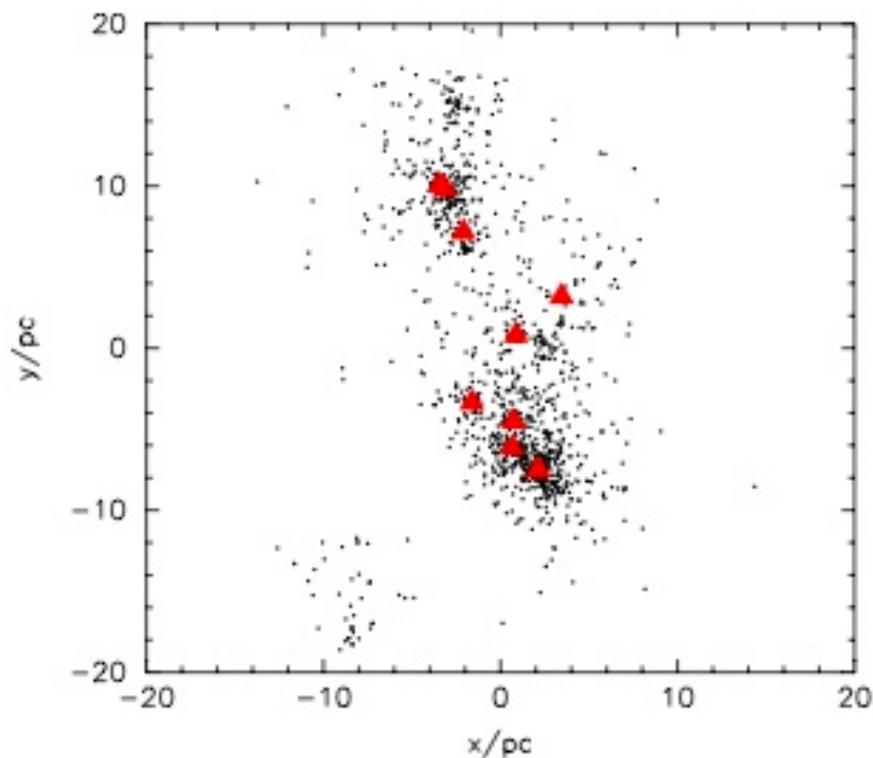
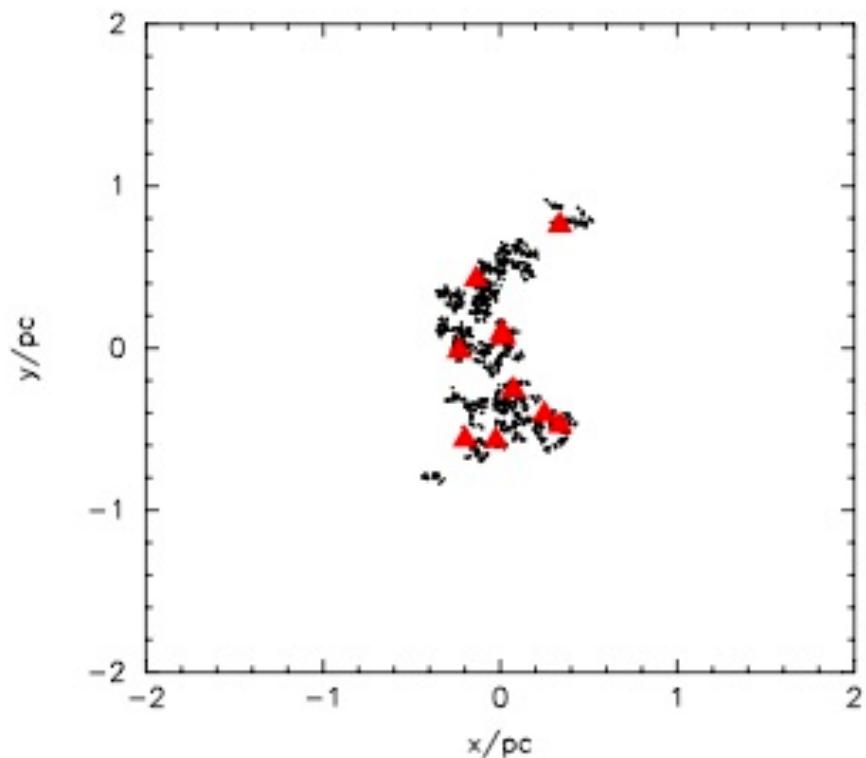
Conclusions



- OB associations long thought to be the expanded remnants of star clusters.
- We find that while OB associations are expanding, they are not expanding from compact initial conditions, but from extended and substructured distributions. This implies:
 - Massive stars in Cyg OB2 **did not form in dense clusters**
 - Residual gas expulsion is **not responsible for dispersing young clusters**
 - Planetary / binary systems in the associations **not born in dense clusters**
 - Associations **not comparable to individual star clusters**

Thank you for listening

Simulating Cluster Evolution



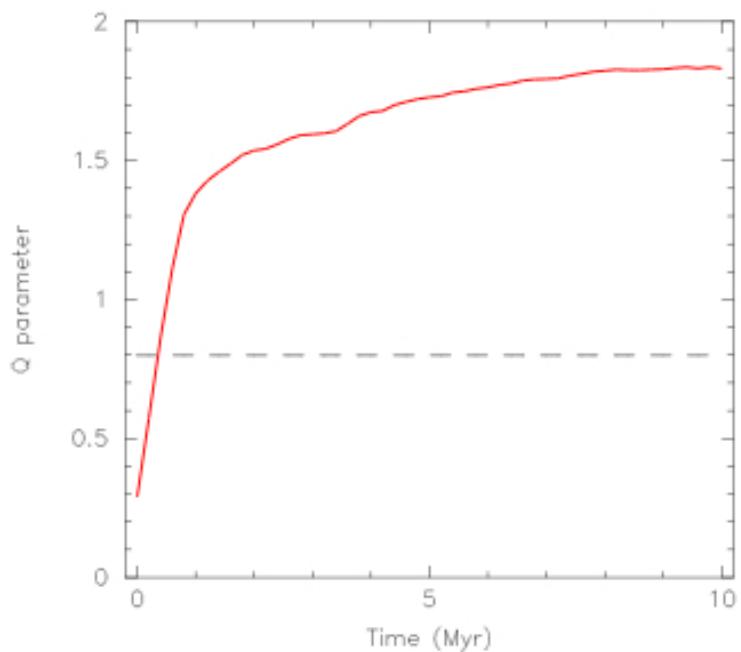
Parker, Wright et al. 2014

Parker & Wright 2016

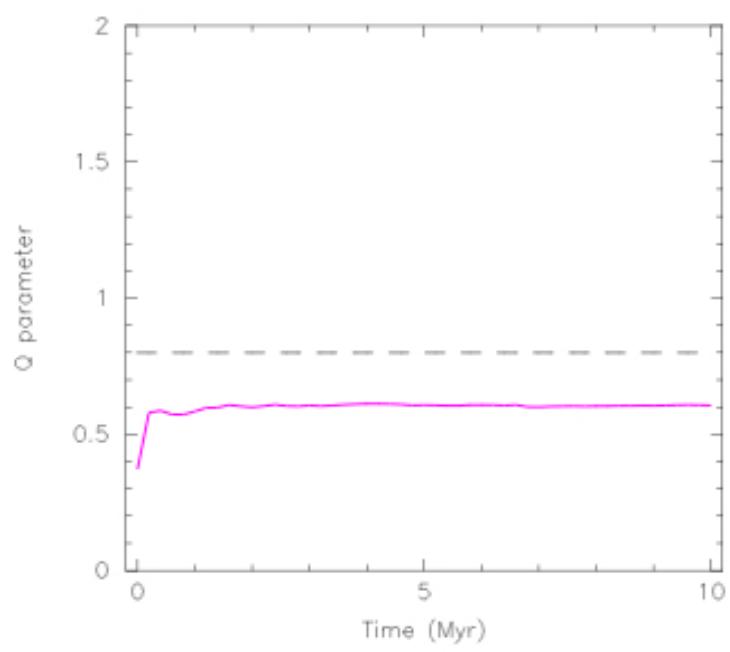
Simulating Cluster Evolution

- Example: Evolution of the Q parameter (Cartwright & Whitworth 2004) to trace cluster substructure

Sub-virial



Super-virial



Smooth



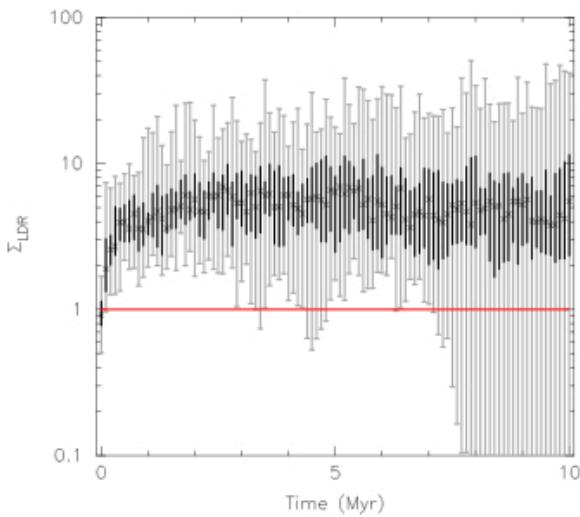
Structured

Simulating Cluster Evolution

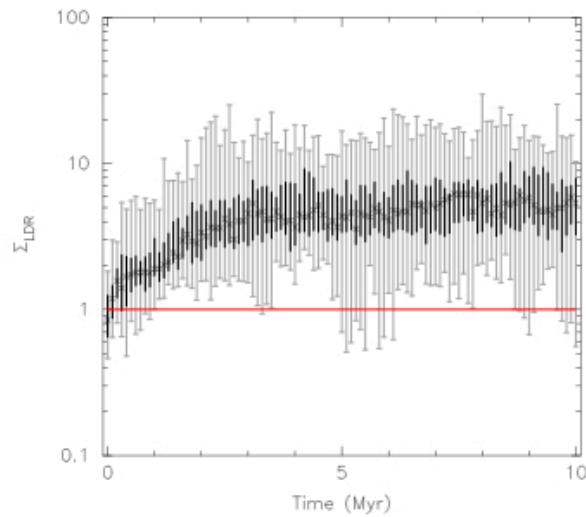
- Example: Evolution of Σ_{LDR} (local surface density ratio) to trace local mass segregation

Sub-virial

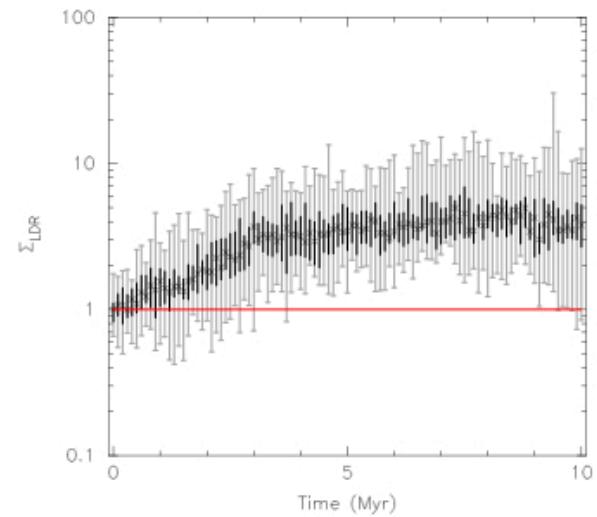
Substructured



Intermediate



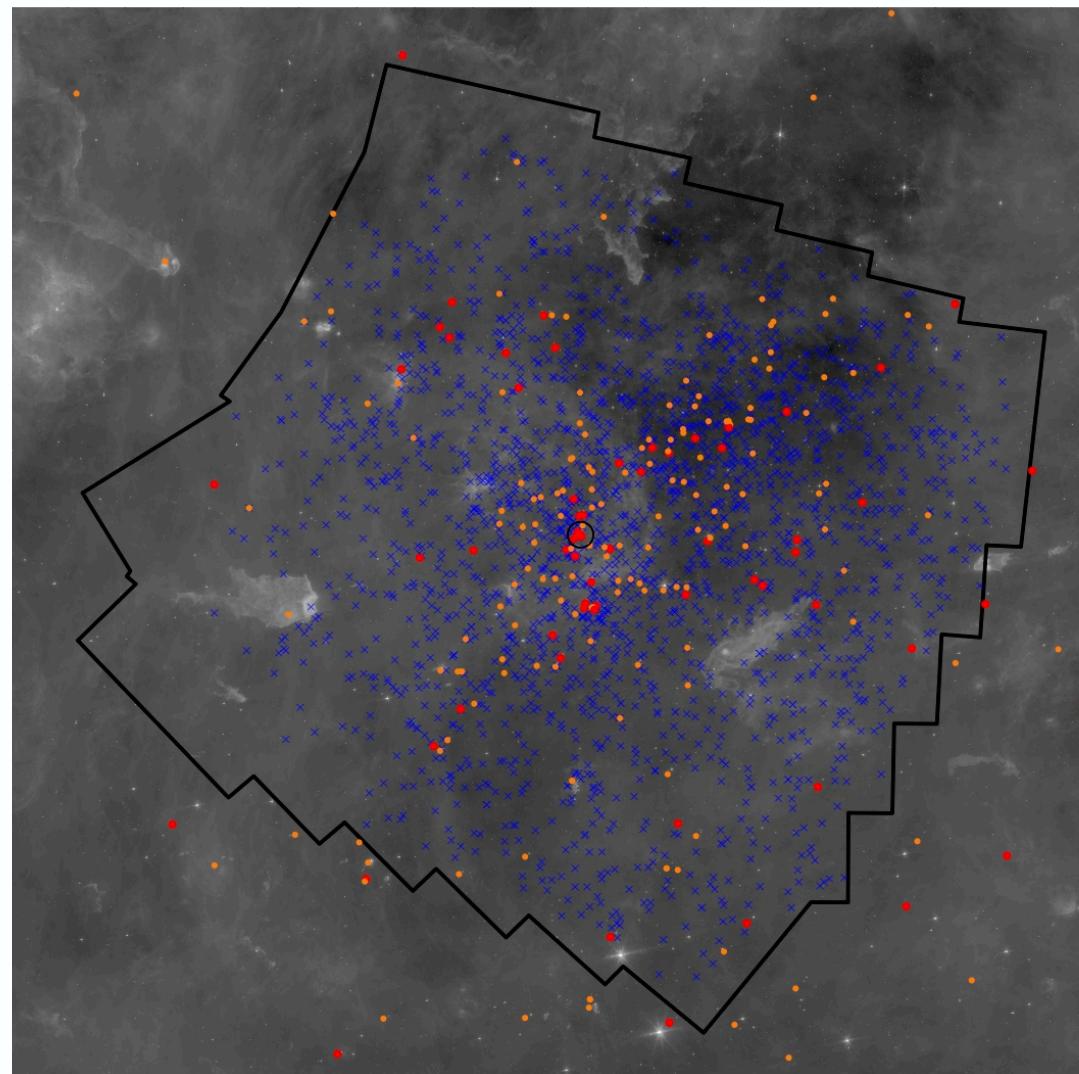
Uniform sphere



Parker, Wright et al. 2014, see also Allison+ 2009 and Parker+ 2016

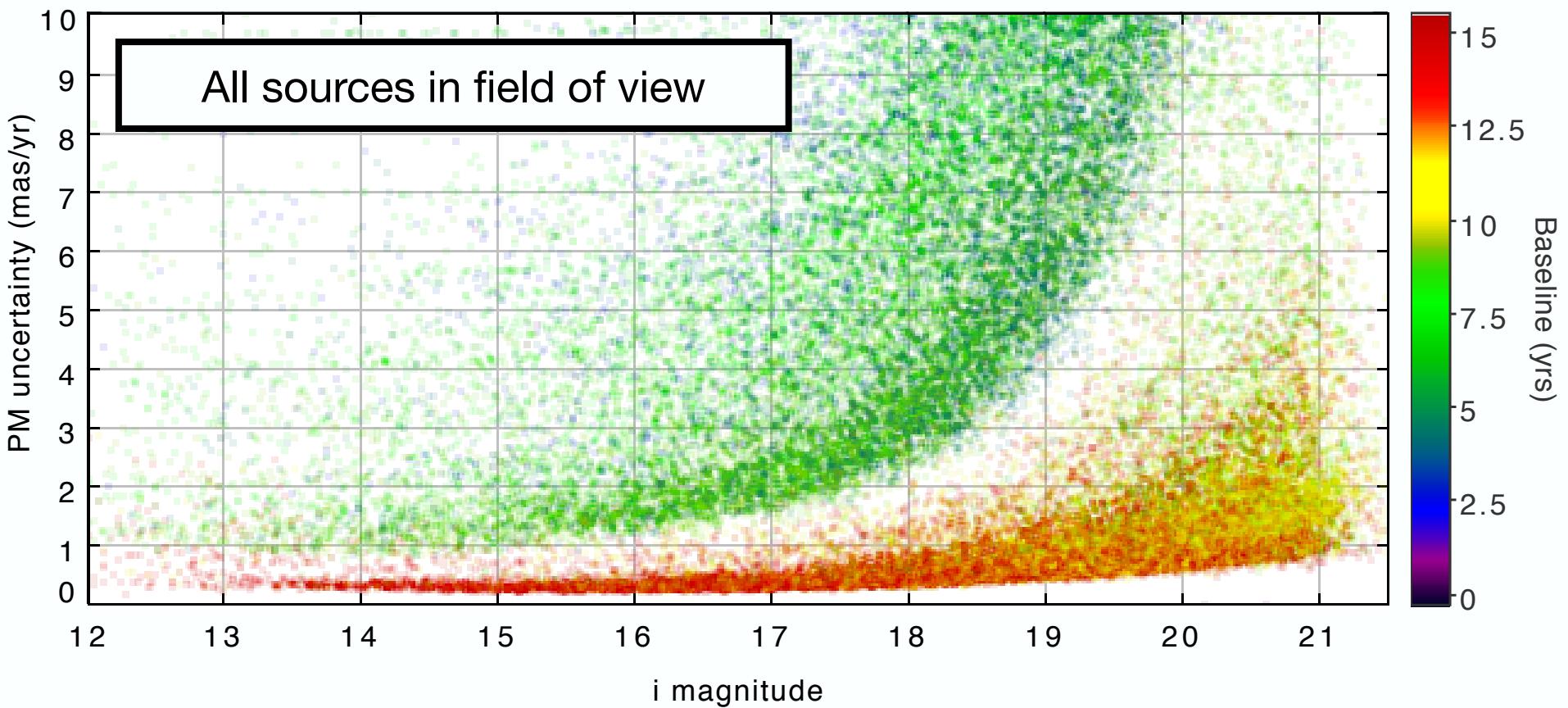
Cygnus OB2 Kinematic Survey

- 3D kinematics: radial velocities and proper motions
- ~4000 X-ray and spectroscopic targets
- RVs from 12-night MMT/Hectospec survey
- PMs from multi-epoch, long-baseline archival images

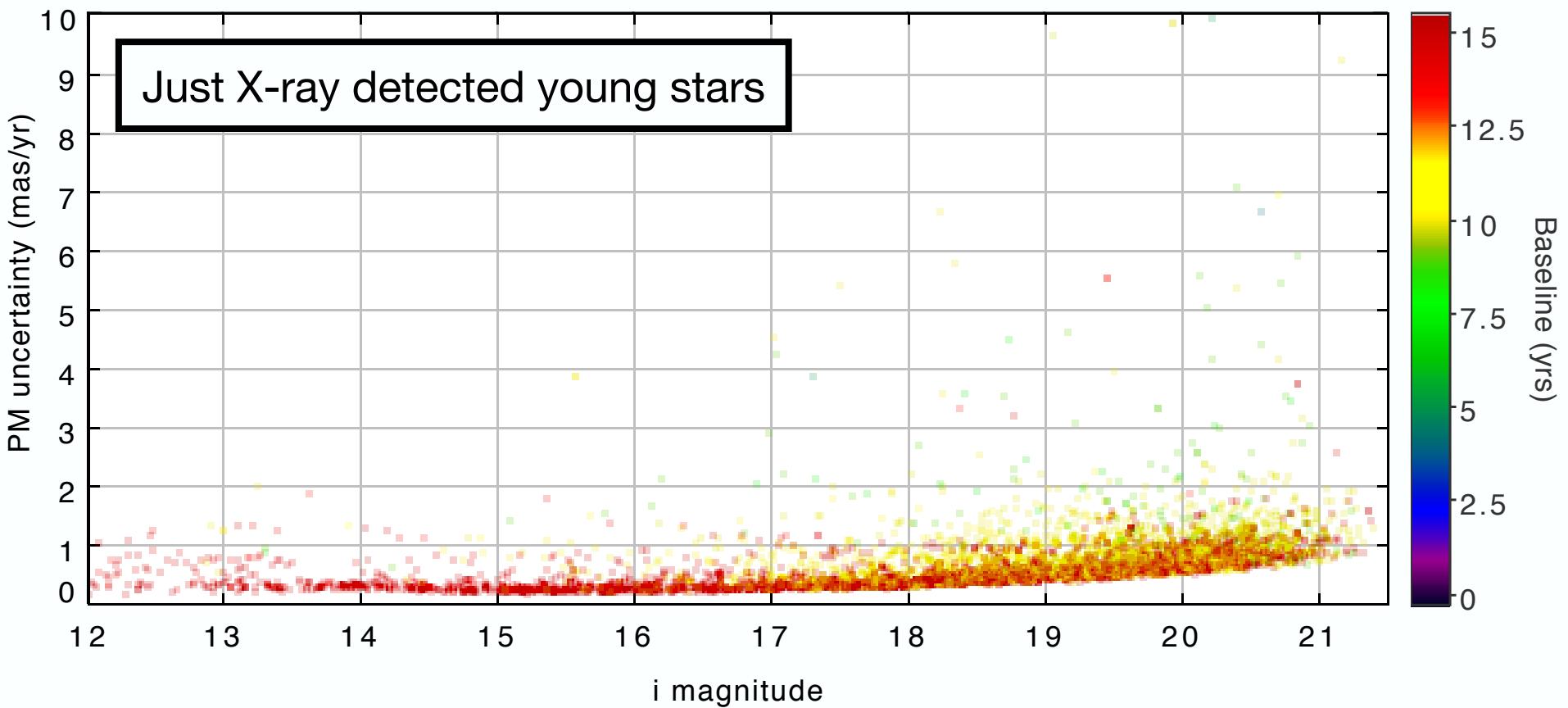


Wright et al. *in prep*

Kinematic Survey: Proper Motions



Kinematic Survey: Proper Motions



How are the associations expanding?

Radial streaming of nearby groups leads to *virtual expansion*, so not simple to assess expansion.

Other methods:

- Blaauw's (1964) linear expansion model
- 3D linear expansion tests
- Tracing back stellar motions

