

# HIGH-MASS STAR FORMATION IN THE OUTER MILKY WAY

**Ignacio Negueruela**

Copenhaguen  
November 2014



Universitat d'Alacant  
Universidad de Alicante

Dept. de Física, Enginyeria de Sistemes i Teoria del Senyal  
Dpto. de Física, Ingeniería de Sistemas y Teoría de la Señal





## Young clusters with massive stars

- Laboratories for massive stars
- Prime sites for star formation
- Initial mass function
- H II regions and molecular clouds

# The Anticentre region

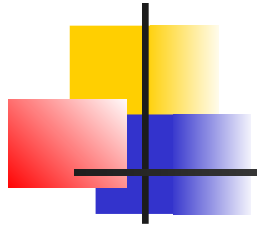


## Young clusters with massive stars

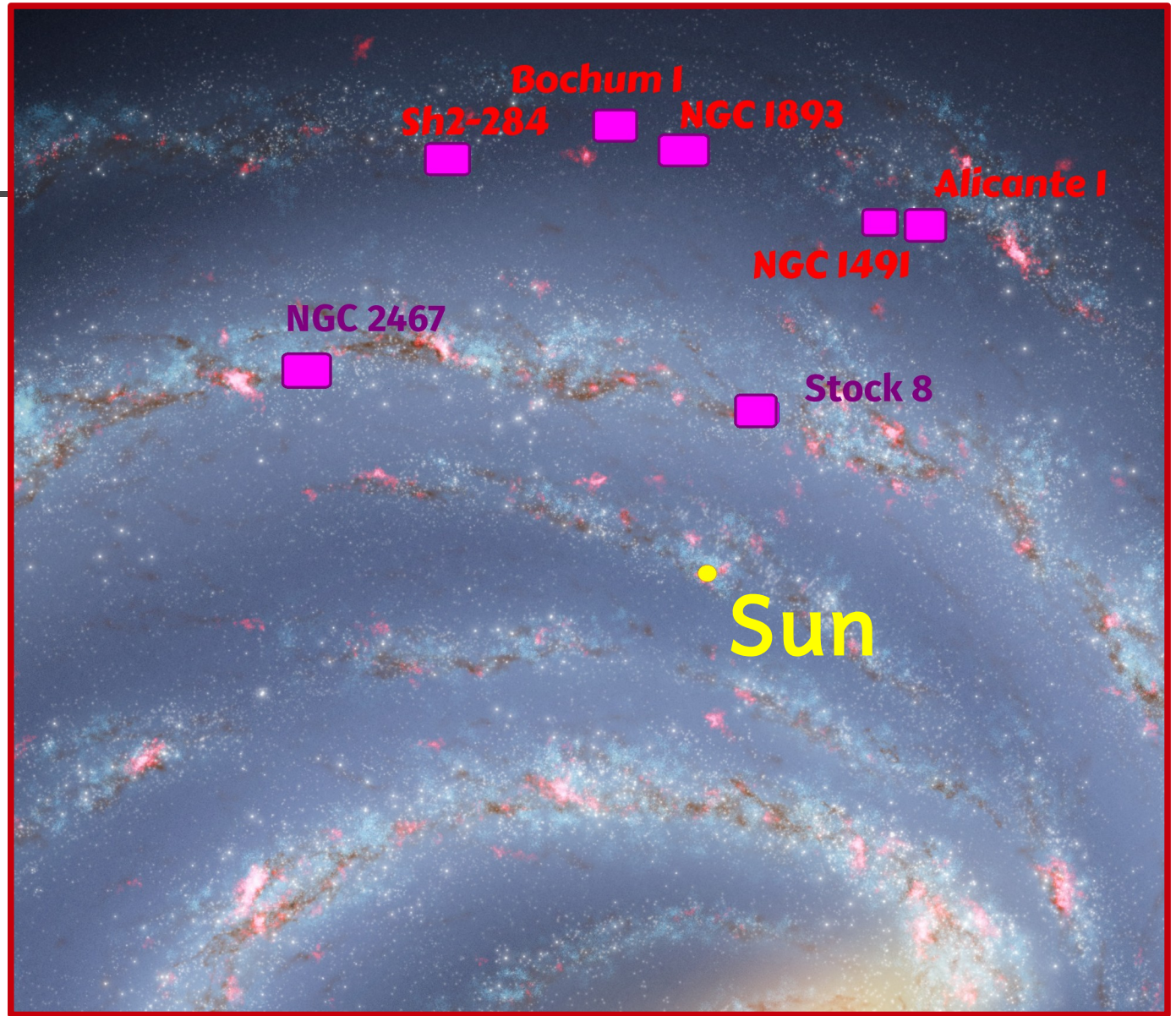
- ◆ Low foreground extinction
- ◆ Negligible background contamination
- ◆ Star formation in a “quiet” environment

Tracing the Outer Arm  
[Negueruela & Marco 2003, A&A 406, 119](#)

Solving high-mass eclipsing binaries  
[PhD of J. Lorenzo](#)



- Don't use photometry alone to study OB stars
- Take advantage of wide field imaging



# Don't use photometry to study OB stars!!

Massey et al. (1995, ApJ 454, 151)

Fitzgerald (1970, A&A 4, 234)

Table 1. *Adopted  $(B-V)_0$  colours*

	V	IV-V	IV	III-IV	III	II-III	II	Ib	Iab	Ia
O5	-0.32									
O6	-0.32									
O7	-0.32									
O7.5	-0.31									
O8	-0.31				-0.31				-0.29	
O9	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28
O9.5	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27
B0	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.29	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24
B0.5	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.30	-0.28	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
B1	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.28	-0.24	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19
B1.5	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.27	-0.22	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
B2	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17
B2.5	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.20	-0.19	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
B3	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.18	-0.17	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13
B4	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18					-0.11

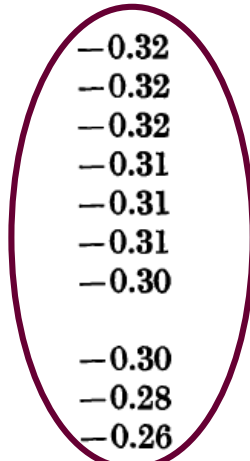
# Don't use photometry to study OB stars!!

Turner (1980, ApJ 240, 137)

	V	IV-V	IV							
O5	-0.32									
O6	-0.32									
O7	-0.32									
O7.5	-0.31									
O8	-0.31									
O9	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28
O9.5	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27
B0	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.29	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24
B0.5	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.30	-0.28	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
B1	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.28	-0.24	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19
B1.5	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.27	-0.22	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
B2	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17
B2.5	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.20	-0.19	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
B3	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.18	-0.17	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13
B4	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18					-0.11

TABLE 2  
ADOPTED SPECTRAL TYPE— $M_V$  RELATION FOR OB STARS

Spectral Type	V	IV	III	II	Ib	Iab	Ia
O3	-5.4	...	...	...	-6.4	...	...
O4	-5.2	...	-6.4	...	...	...	-7.0
O5	-5.1	...	-6.3	...	...	...	-7.0
O6	-5.0	...	-5.9	...	-6.4	...	-7.0
O7	-4.8	...	-5.6	-5.9	-6.3	...	-7.0
O8	-4.4	...	-5.5	-5.9	-6.2	-6.6	-7.0
O9	-4.1	-5.0	-5.4	-5.9	-6.2	-6.5	-7.0
O9.5	-4.0	-4.7	-5.3	-5.8	-6.1	-6.5	-7.0
B0	-3.7	-4.5	-5.0	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.0
B0.5	-3.6	-4.3	-4.8	-5.3	-5.9	-6.5	-7.0
B1	-3.0	-3.8	-4.4	-5.0	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0
B2	-2.2	-3.1	-3.9	-4.7	-5.4	-6.3	-7.1



# Don't use photometry to study OB stars!!

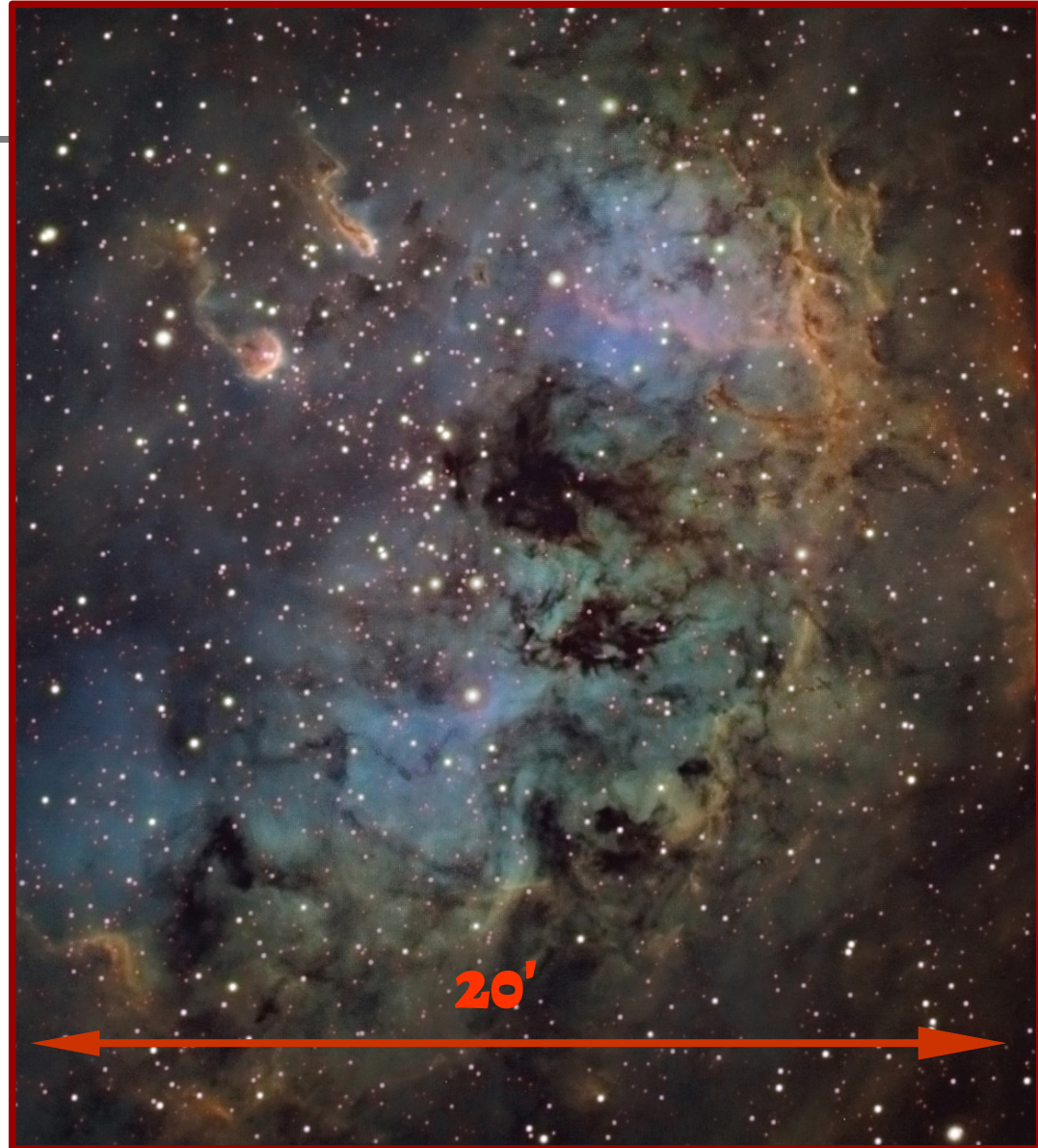
Fitzgerald (1970, A&A 4, 234)

Table 1. *Adopted  $(B-V)_0$  colours*

	V	IV-V	IV	III-IV	III	II-III	II	Ib	Iab	Ia
O5	-0.32									
O6	-0.32									
O7	-0.32									
O7.5	-0.31									
O8	-0.31				-0.31				-0.29	
O9	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28
O9.5	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27
B0	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.29	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24
B0.5	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.30	-0.28	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
B1	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.28	-0.24	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19
B1.5	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.27	-0.22	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
B2	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17
B2.5	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.20	-0.19	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
B3	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.18	-0.17	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13
B4	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18					-0.11



# NGC 1893



IC 410 + NGC 1893

$\ell = 175^\circ$

$d = 5 \text{ kpc}$

See Negueruela et al. (2007, *A&A* 471, 485)

**APOD image (© Jacob Basso)**





# NGC 1893

---

On-going star formation

Caramazza et al. 2012, *A&A* 539, A74  
(*Chandra*)

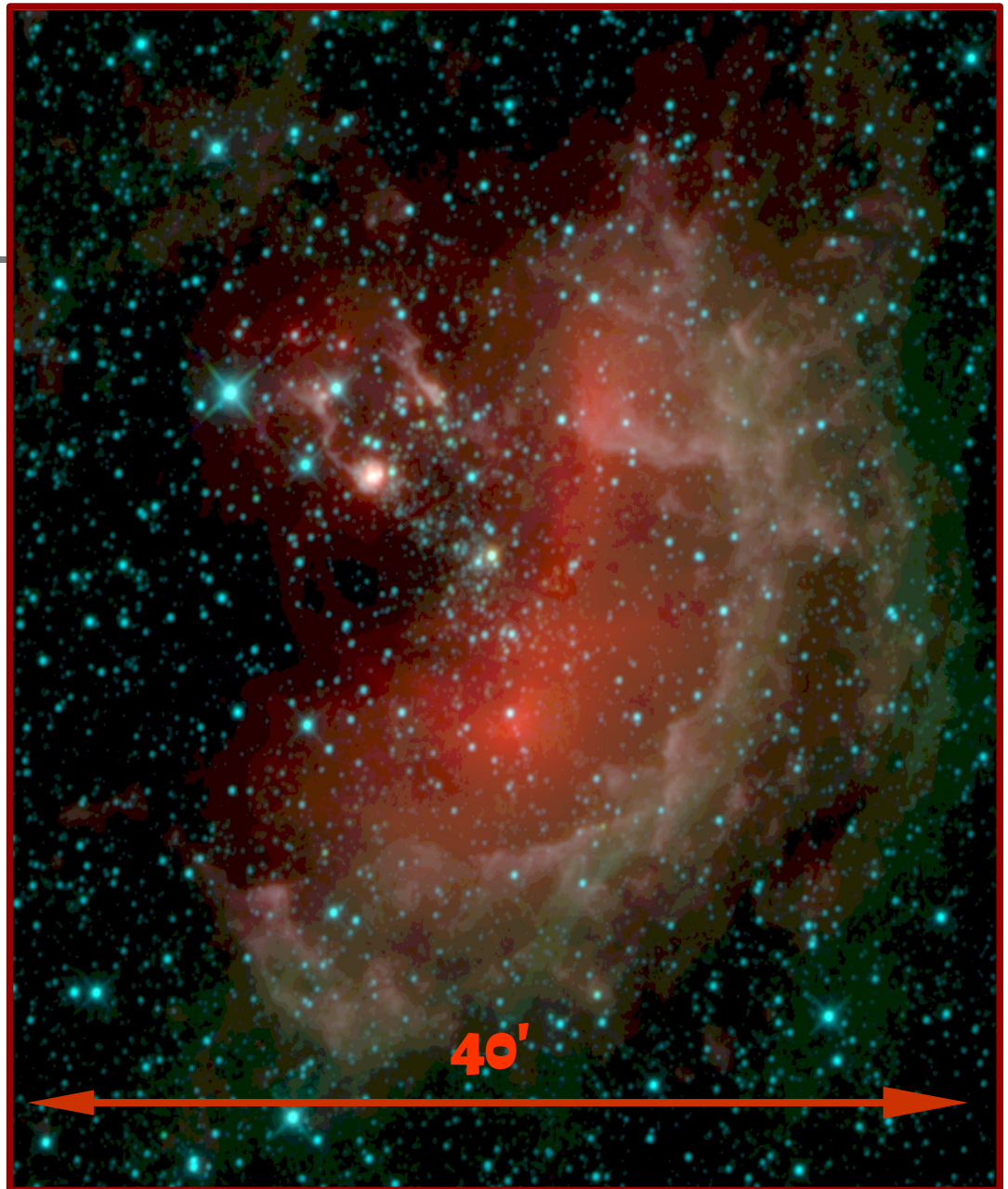
Prisinzano et al. 2011, *A&A* 527, A77  
(*Spitzer*)

Caramazza et al. 2008, *A&A* 488, 211

Maheswan et al. 2007, *MNRAS* 379, 1237

See Negueruela et al. (2007, *A&A* 471, 485)

WISE three-colour image



# NGC 1893

Simis 129

Simis 130

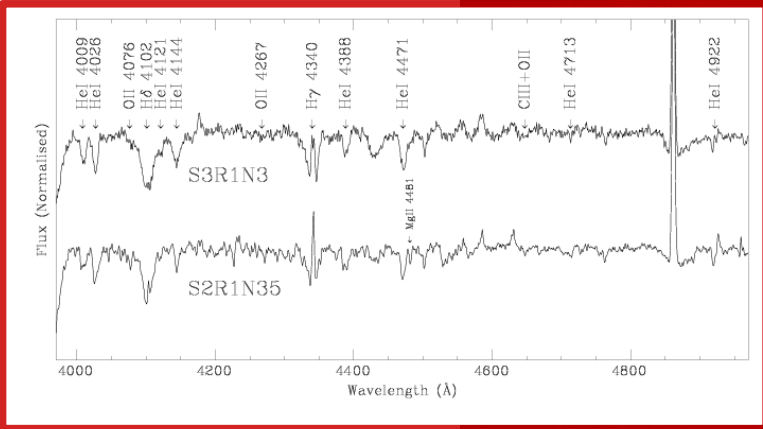
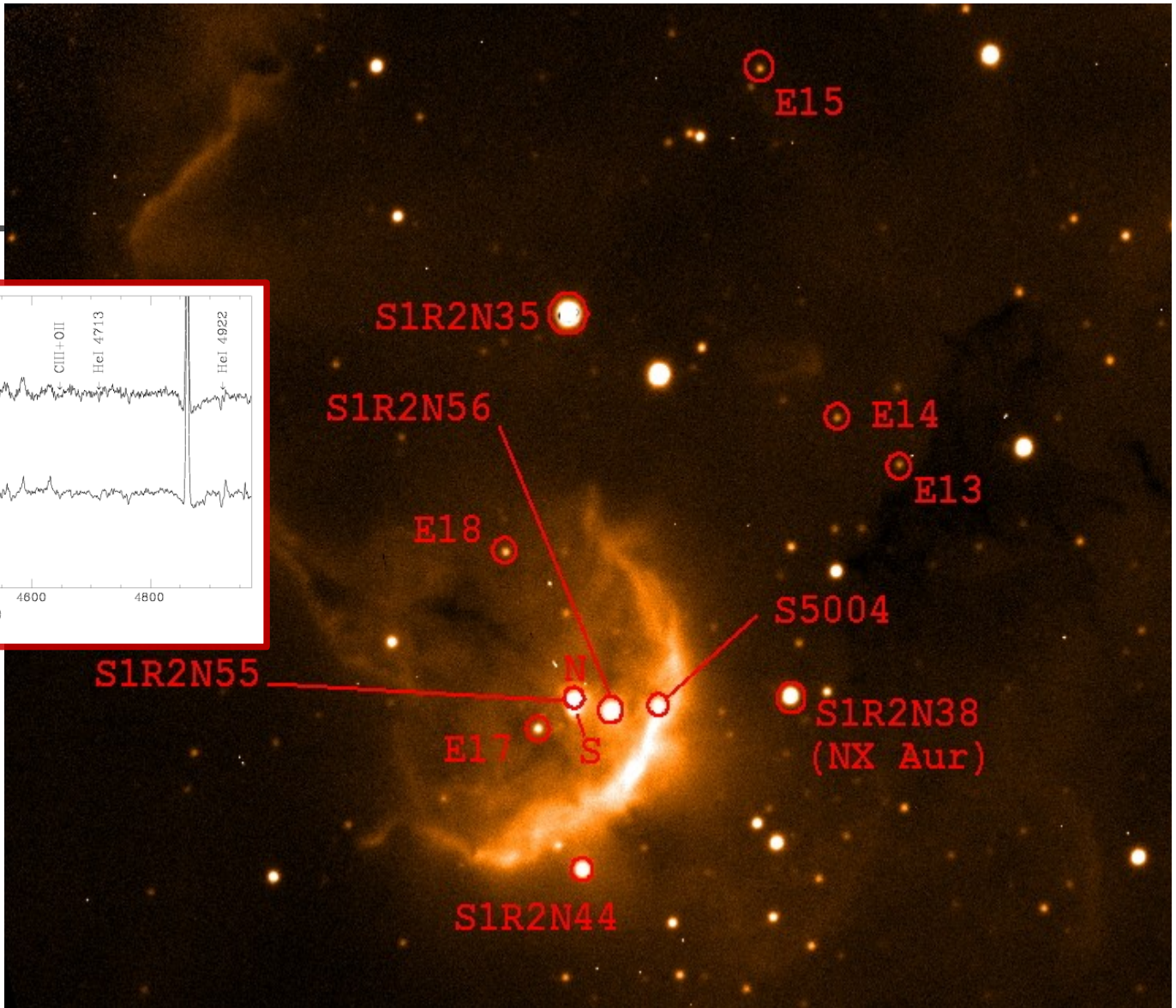
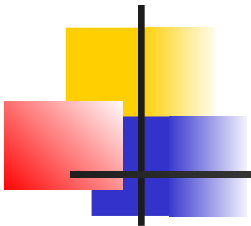
Lim et al. 2014, MNRAS 443, 454  
Distance ~3.5 kpc from low-mass  
star isochrone fit

Age 1.7 Myr with a  
spread of 5 Myr

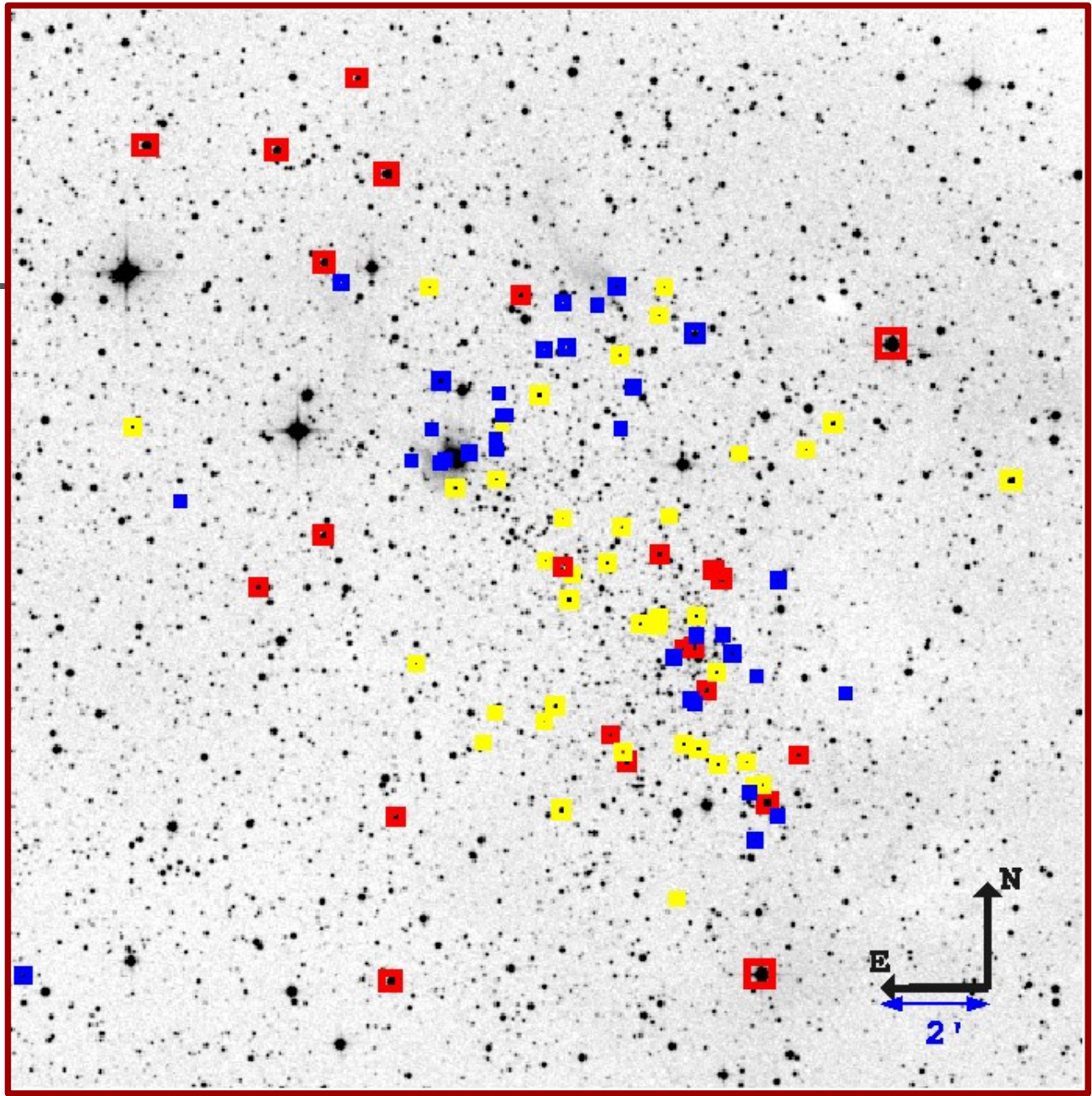
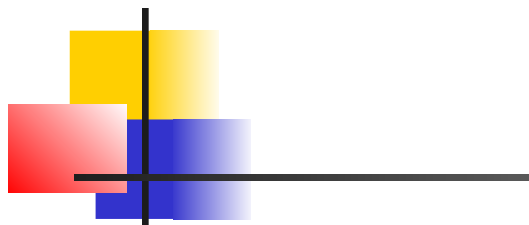
See Negueruela et al. (2007, A&A  
471, 485)

APOD image (© Jacob  
Bassoe)





Simis 130  
H $\alpha$  image  
(NOT+ALFOSC)



**OB stars**  
**B3-B8**  
**PMS** (Herbig  
Be, T Tauri,  
naked PMS)

Negueruela et al. 2007, A&A 471, 485



# NGC 1893

**HD 242908**



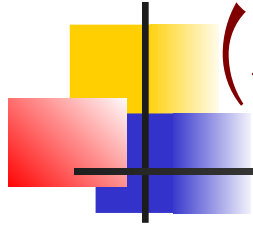
**O4.5 V**

Sota et al. 2011 (ApJS 193, 24)



**APOD image (© Jacob Bassoe)**

# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)



Sh2-284

Major star forming region in  
the outer Milky Way

COROT field

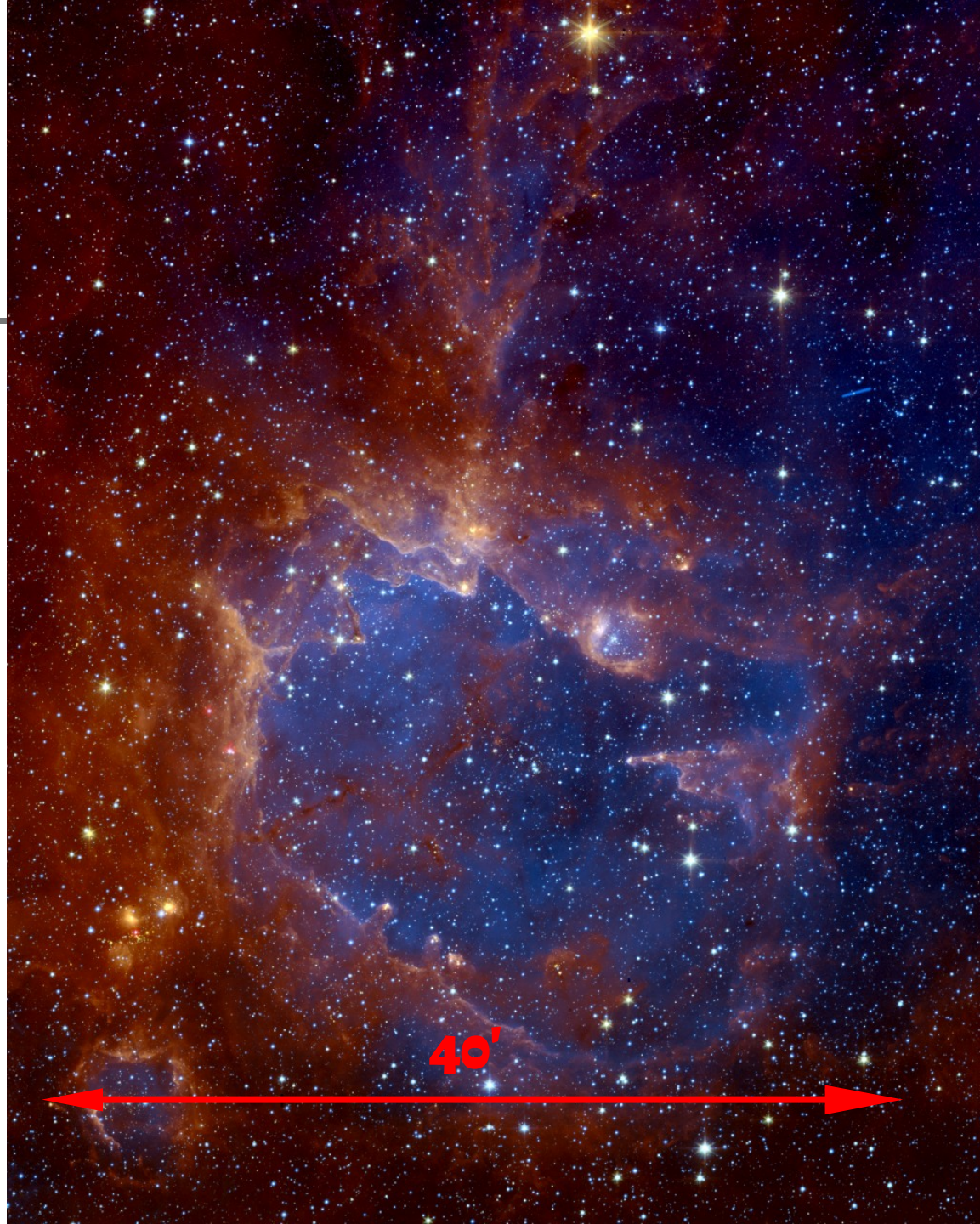
Puga et al. 2009 (A&A 503, 107)

Cusano et al. 2011 (MNRAS 410, 227)

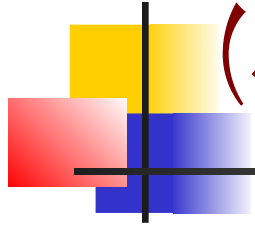
$\ell = 212^\circ$

$d = 3.5\text{-}5.5$  kpc

Image by Kevin Jardine combining  
Spitzer/IRAC + H $\alpha$



# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)



Sh2-284

Major star forming region in  
the outer Milky Way

COROT field

Puga et al. 2009 (A&A 503, 107)

Cusano et al. 2011 (MNRAS 410, 227)

$\ell = 212^\circ$

$d = 3.5\text{-}5.5$  kpc

Image by Kevin Jardine combining  
Spitzer/IRAC + H $\alpha$



# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)

Dolidze 25

6 Myr from *UBV*

Turbide & Moffat 1993 (AJ 105, 1831)

$Z = 0.04$  from spectral analysis

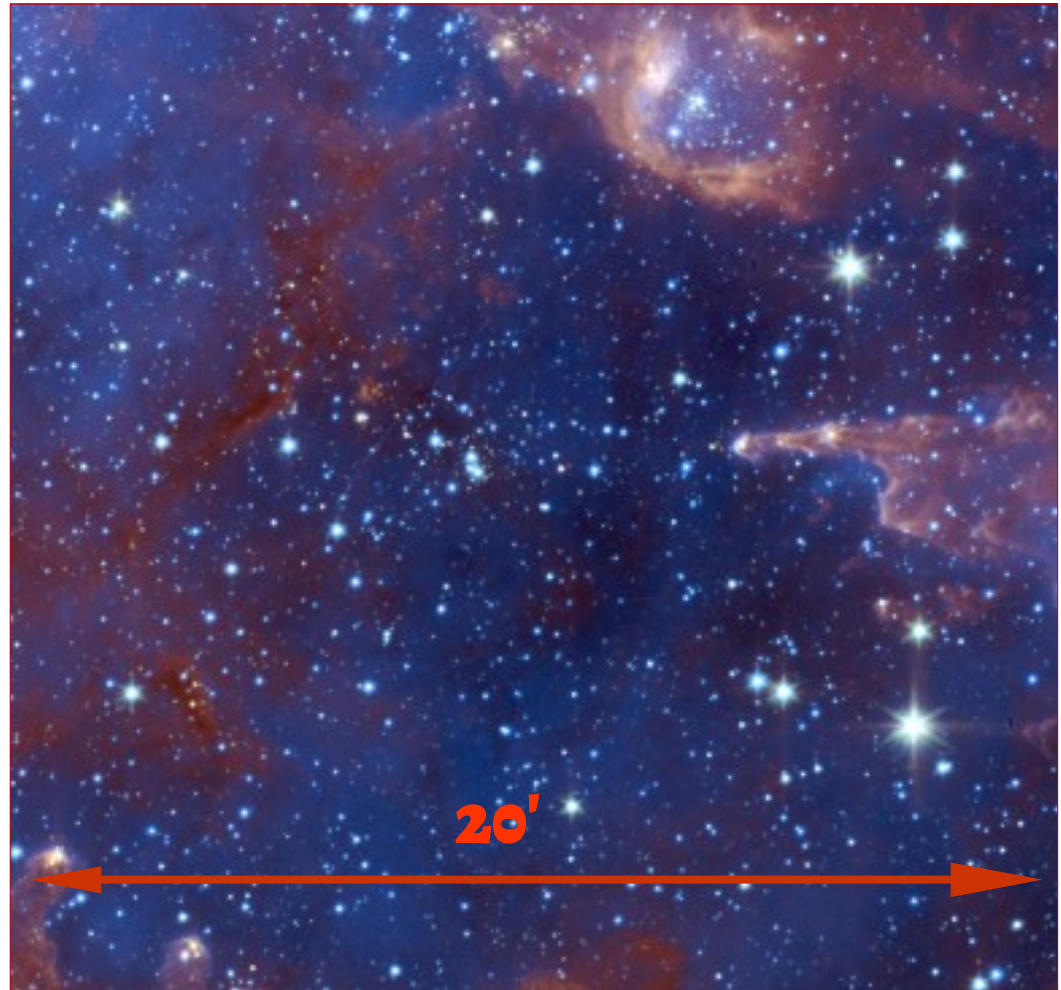
Lennon et al. 1990 (A&A 240, 349)

3 Myr + older population

$d = 3.6$  kpc from photometry

Delgado et al. 2010 (A&A 509, A104)

Image by Kevin Jardine combining  
Spitzer/IRAC +  $H\alpha$





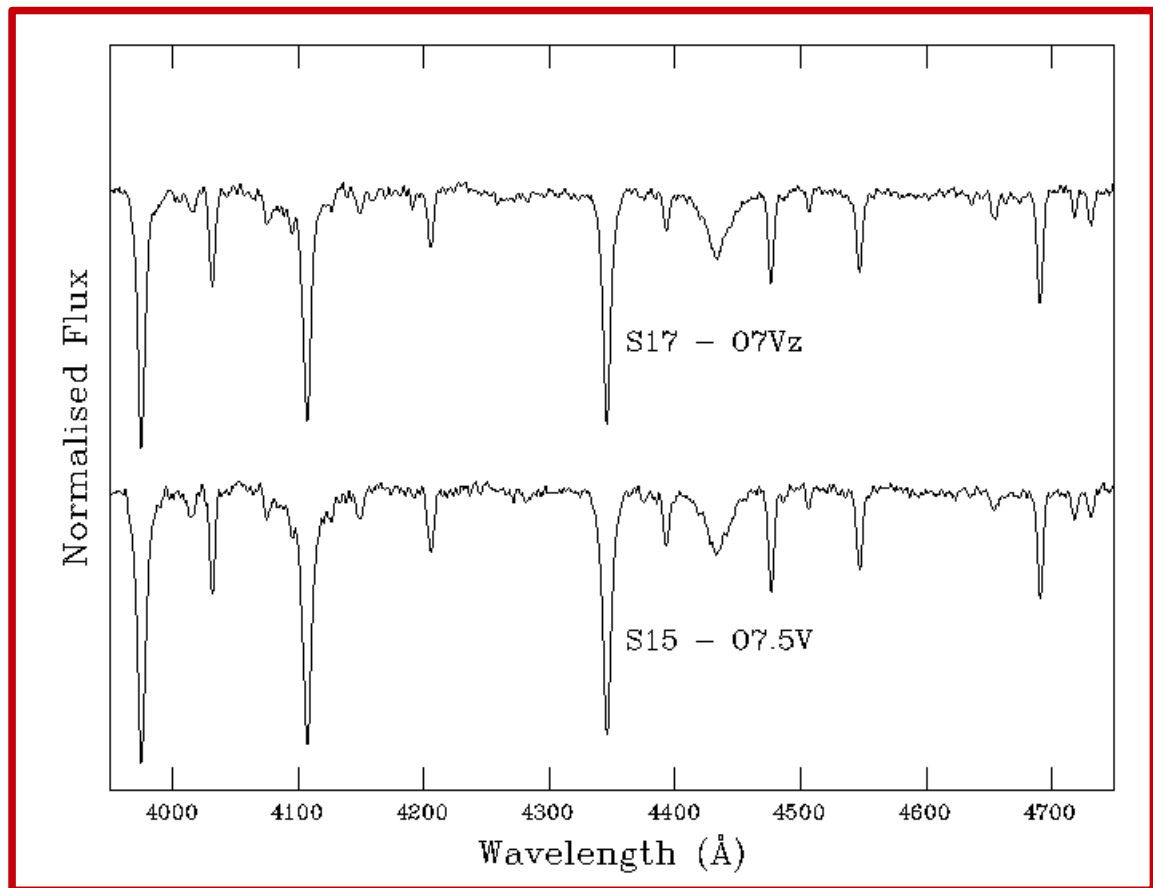
# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)

NOT + FIES

échelle spectra  $R = 25\,000$

FASTWIND analysis of  
three O9.7 or B0V stars  
by Sergio Simón-Díaz

Abundances of O and Si  
are moderately subsolar  
( $\lesssim 0.3$  dex).



# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)

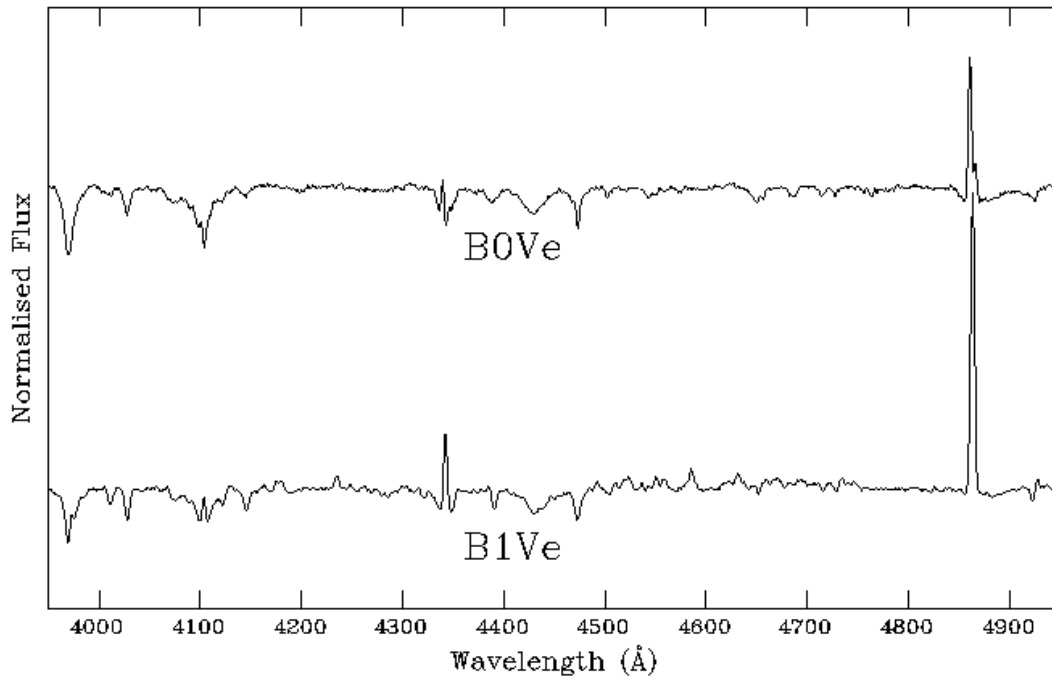


Image by Kevin Jardine combining  
Spitzer/IRAC + H $\alpha$



# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)

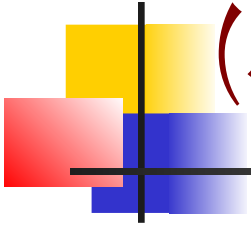
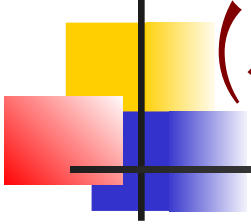


Image by Jim Wood & Eric Chasak

# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)

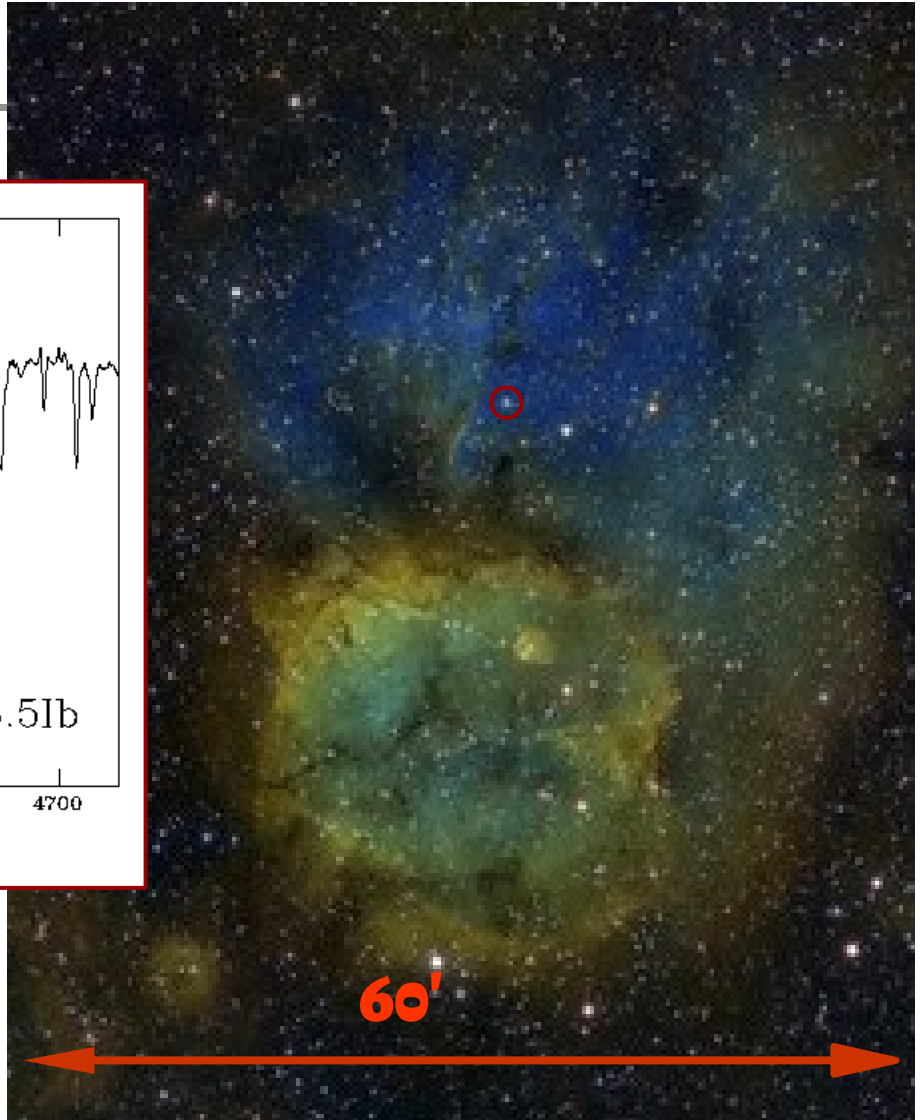
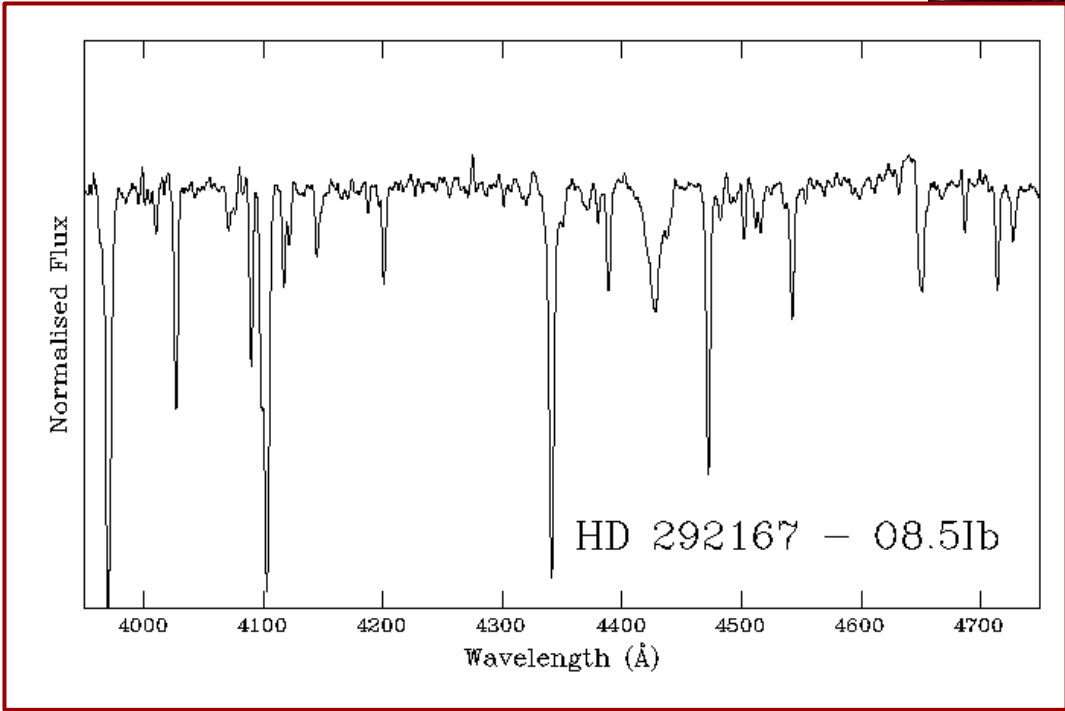
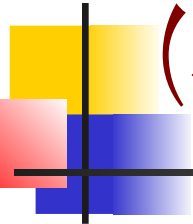


**HD 292167**

Image by Jim Wood & Eric Chasak



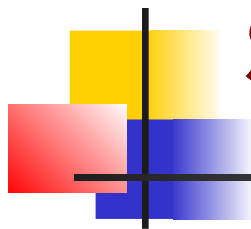
# Dolidze 25 (Sh2-284)



60'

Image by Jim Wood & Eric Chasak

# Stock 8



Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm  
Sh2-234 = IC 417

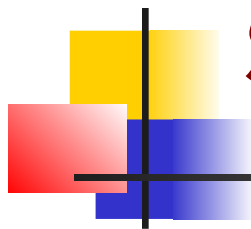
Jose et al. 2008 (MNRAS 384,  
1675)

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$



Image by Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona

# Stock 8



Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm

Jose et al. 2008 (MNRAS 384,  
1675)

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$

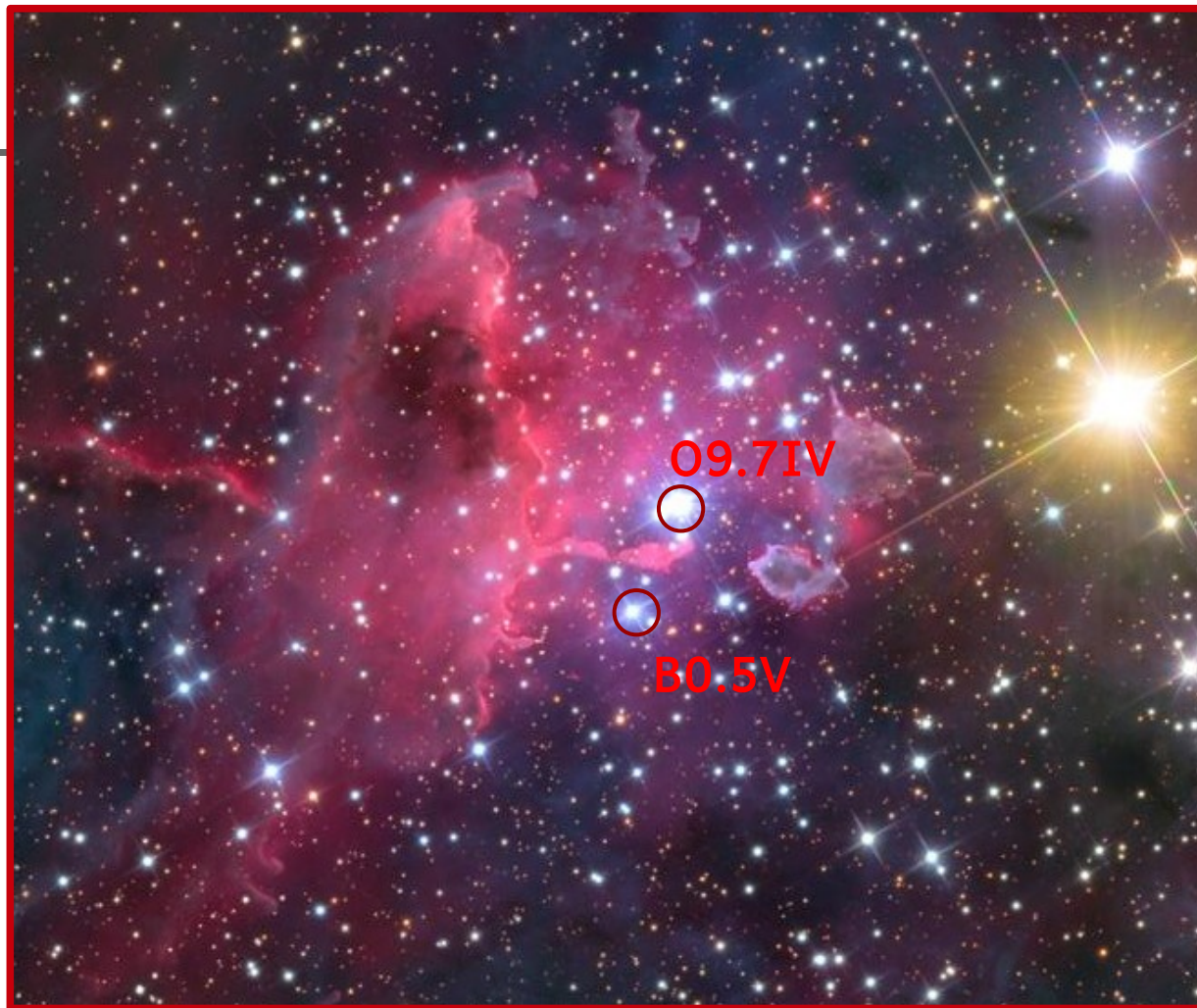


Image by Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona



# Stock 8

Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm

Jose et al. 2008 (MNRAS 384,  
1675)

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$

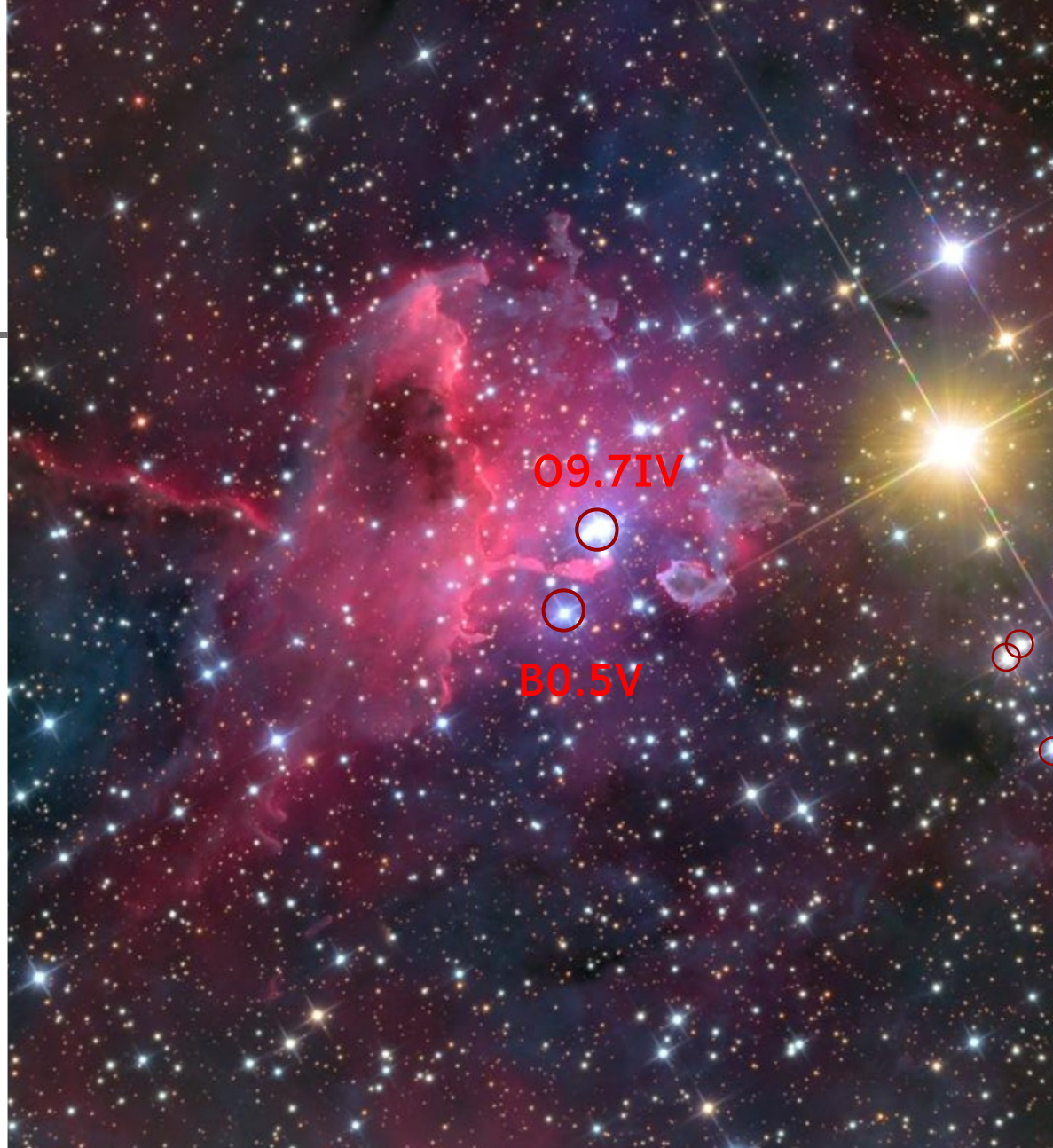


Image by Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona





# Stock 8

Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm

Jose et al. 2008 (MNRAS 384,  
1675)

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2$  kpc

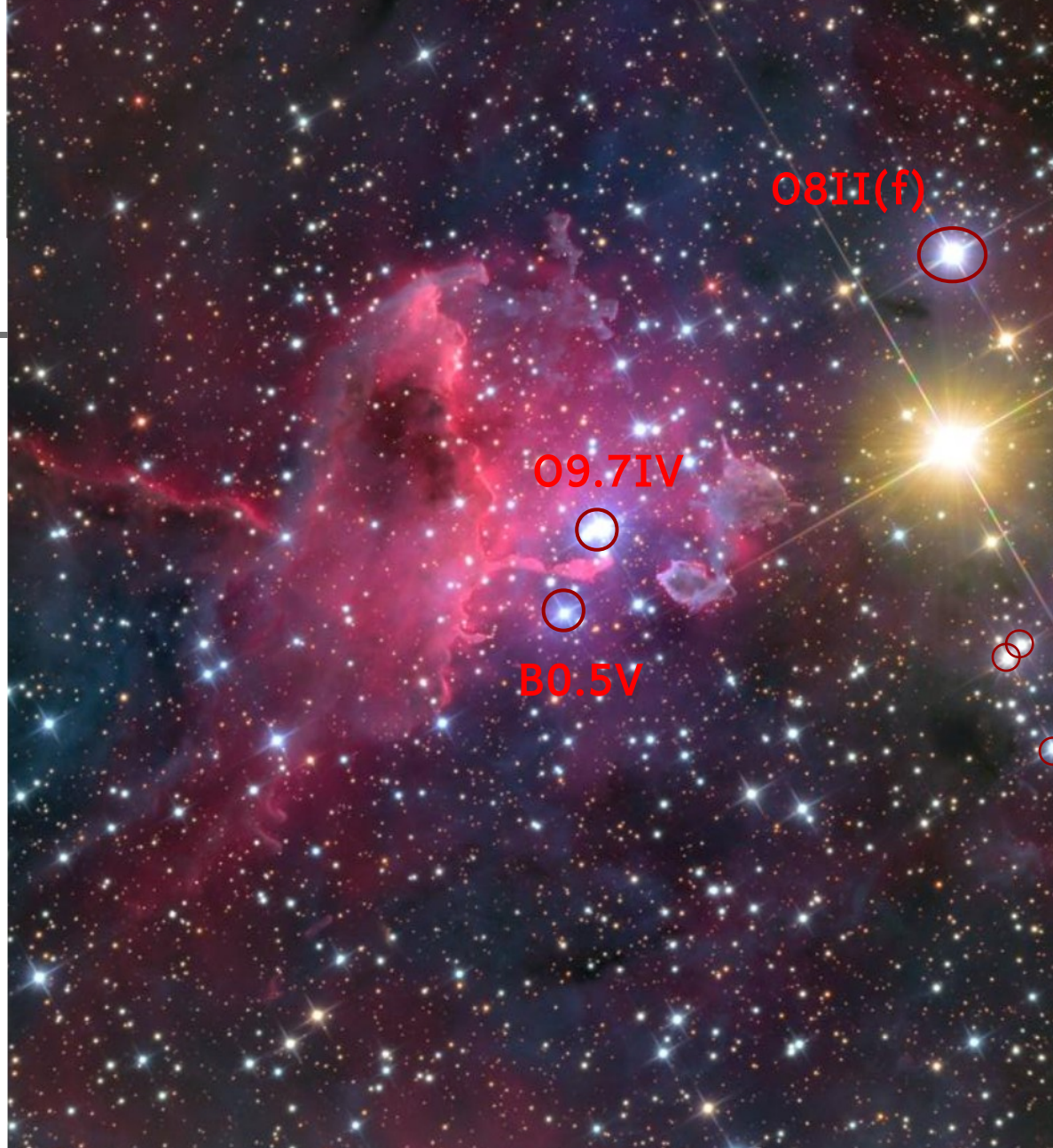
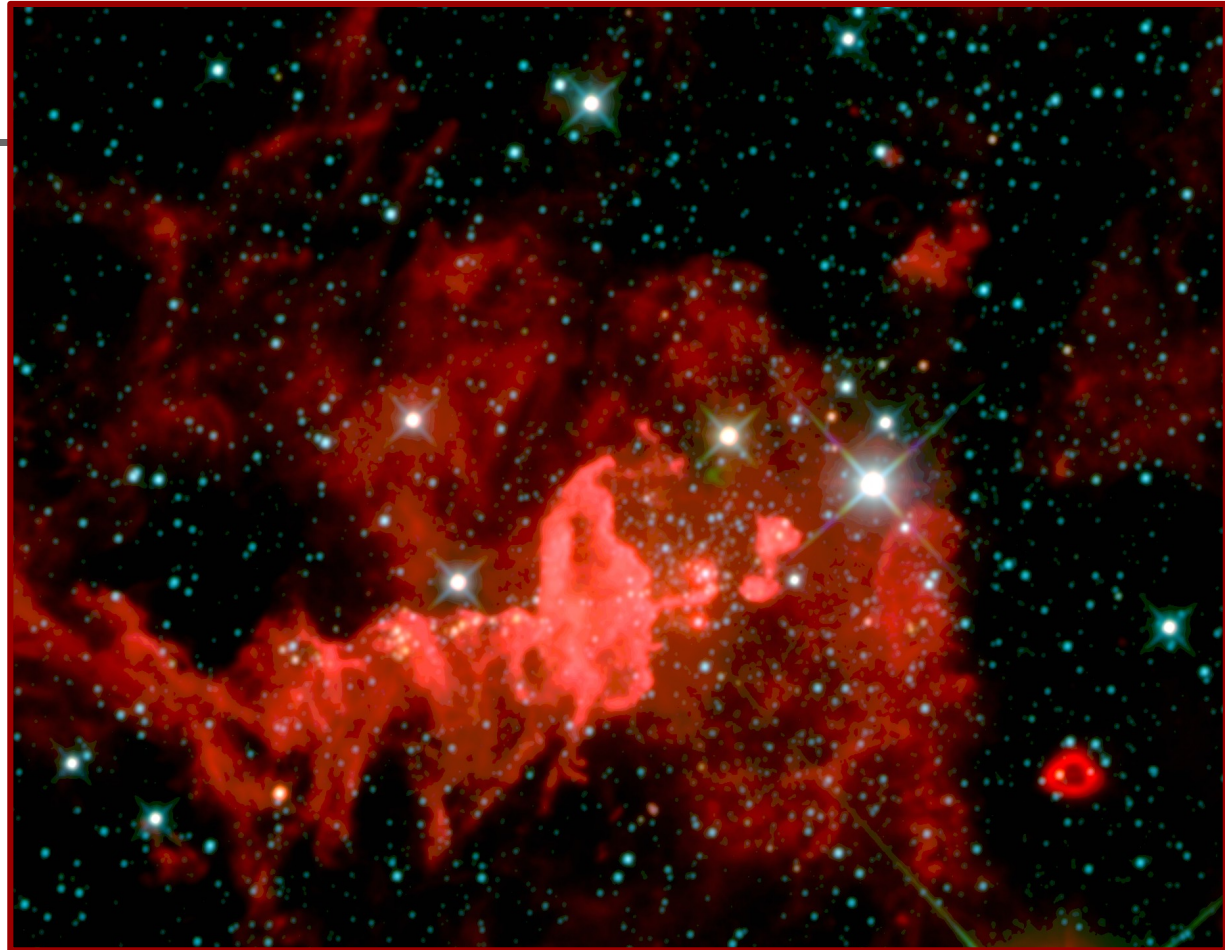
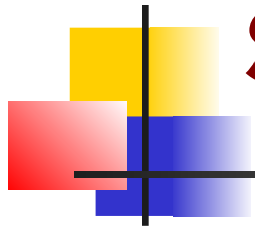


Image by Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona

# Stock 8



Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm

Marco et al., in prep.

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$

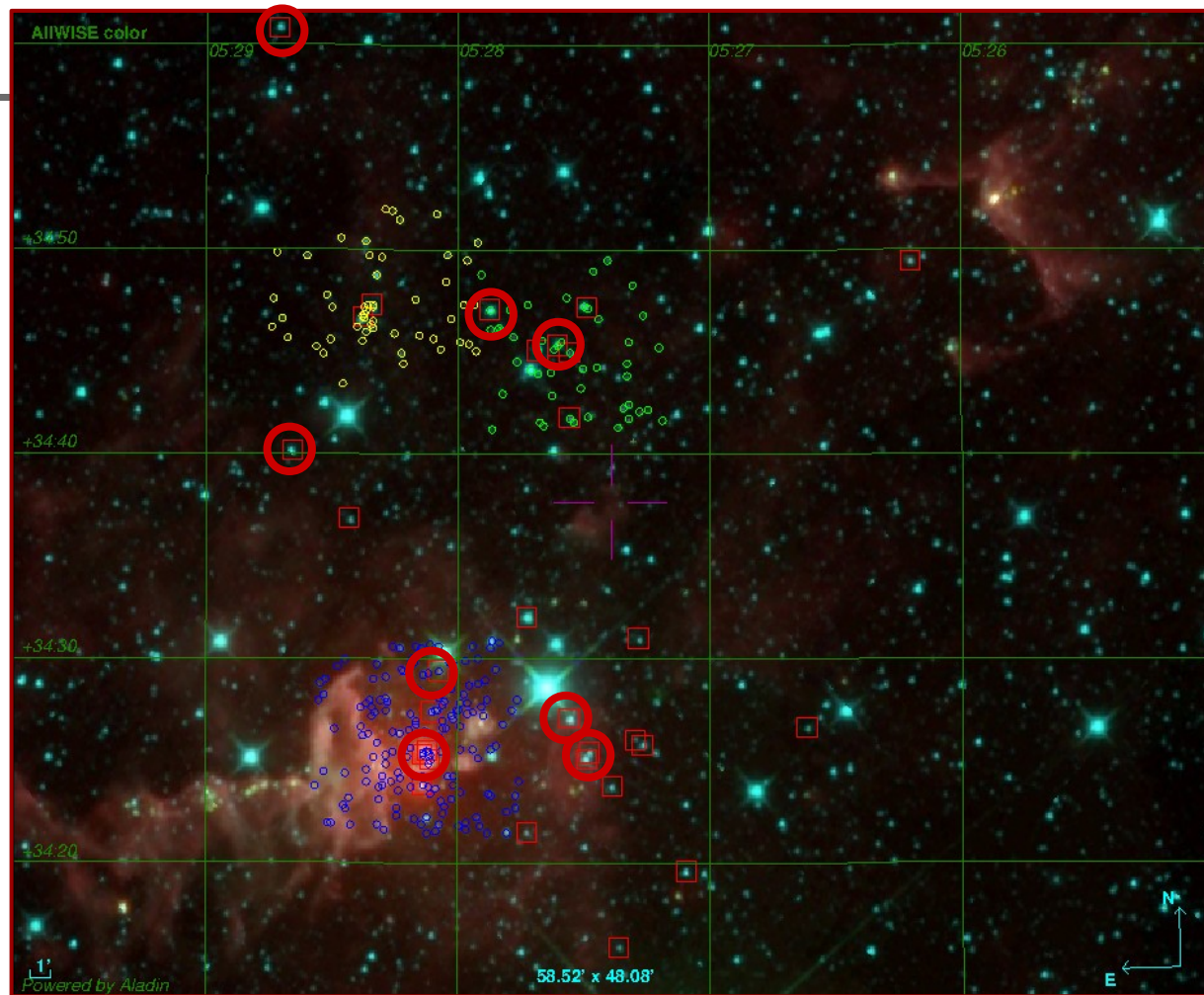
WISE threecolour image (W1, W2, W3)

# Stock 8

Smaller cluster in the  
Perseus Arm

Marco et al., in prep.

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2$  kpc



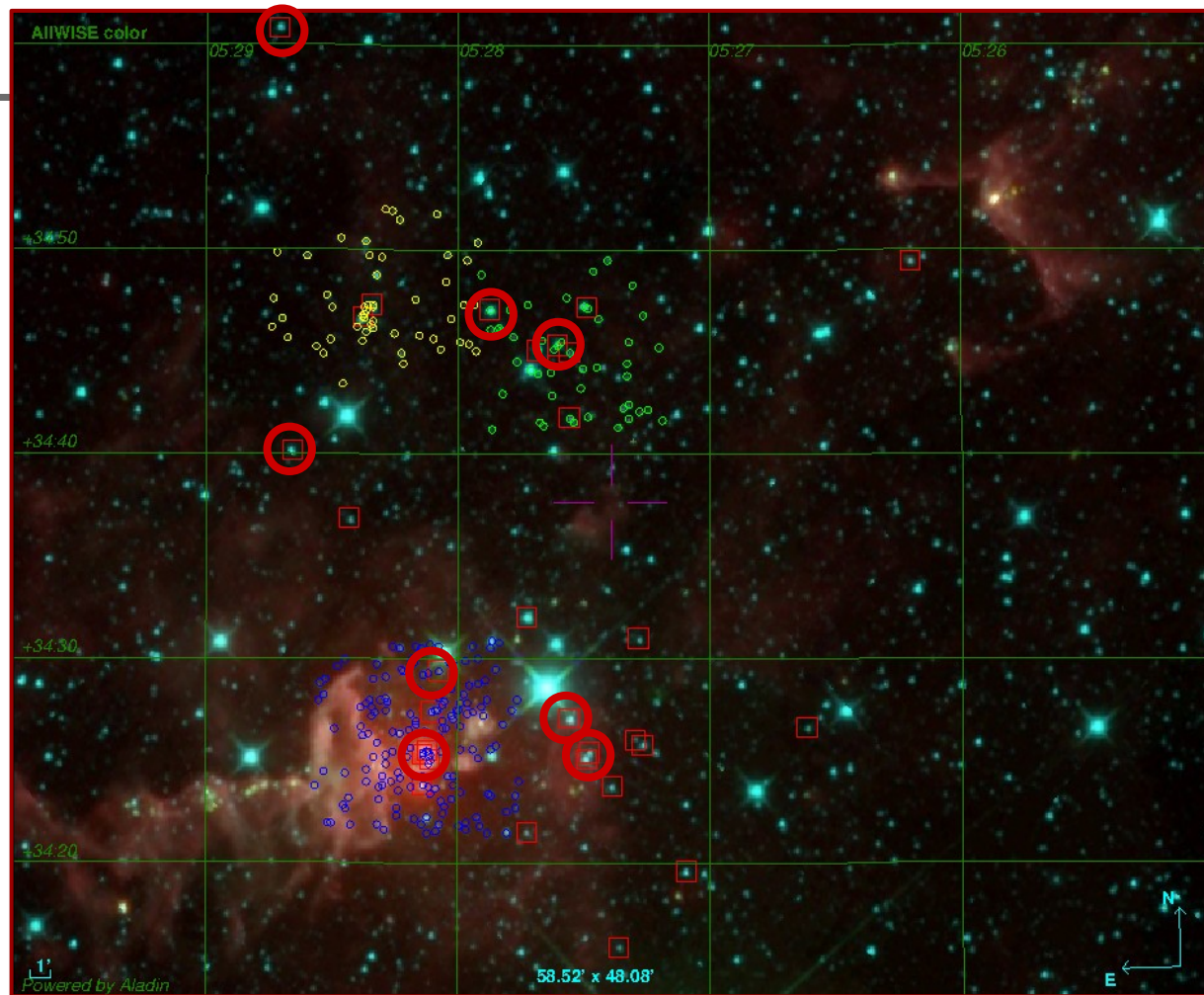
WISE three-colour image (W1, W2, W3)

# Stock 8

Extended association with  
>30 OB stars

Marco et al., in prep.

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2$  kpc



WISE three-colour image (W1, W2, W3)

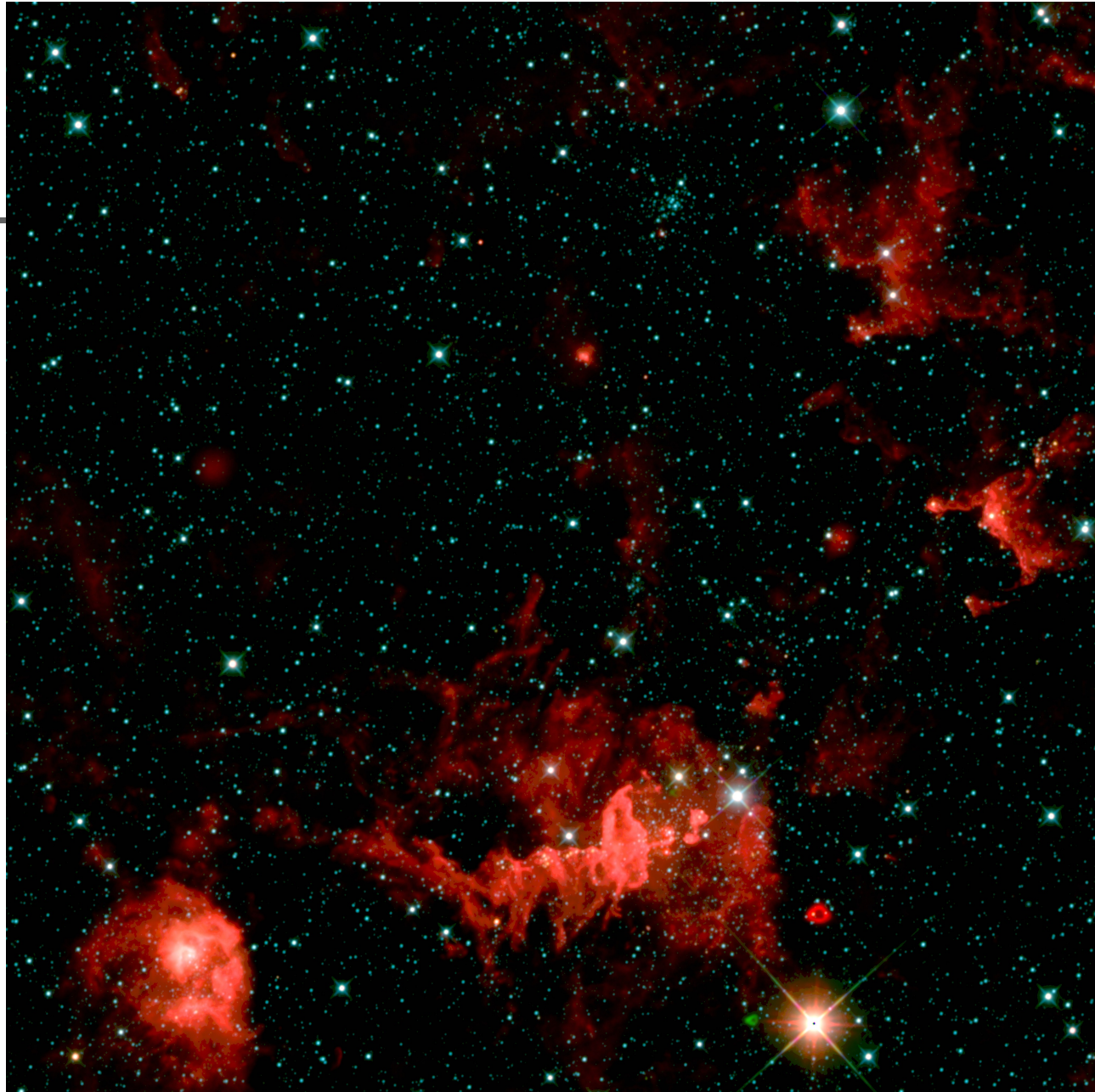


# Stock 8

Part of an even bigger  
structure?

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$

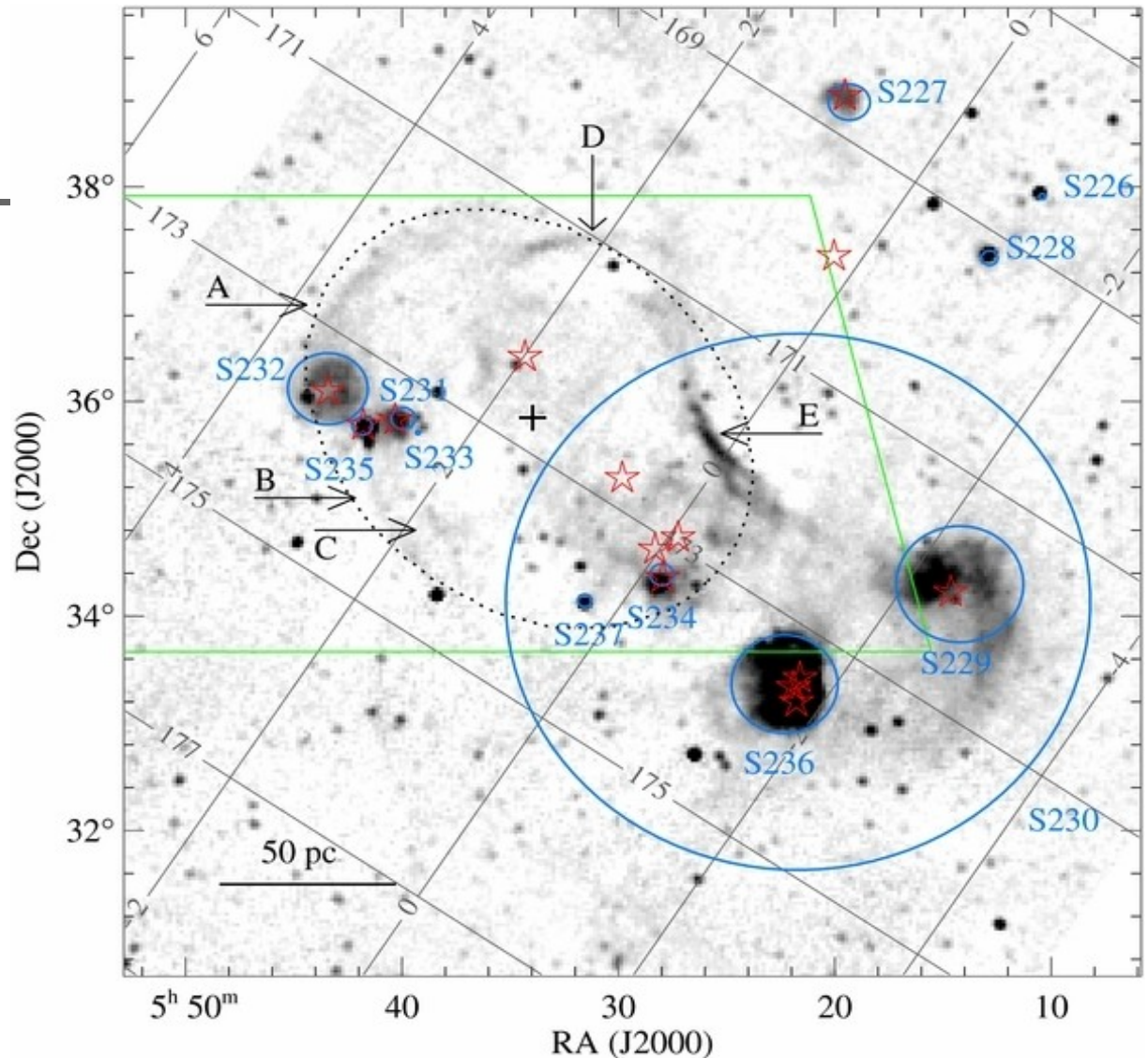
WISE three-colour image  
(W1, W2, W3)



# Stock 8

Effelsberg 11 cm radio continuum

HI observations with Arecibo telescope show a coherent structure with similar  $v_{\text{LSR}}$  velocities



An Old Supernova Remnant within an H II Complex at  $\ell \sim 173^\circ$ : FVW 172.8+1.5  
Kang et al. 2012, AJ 143, 75

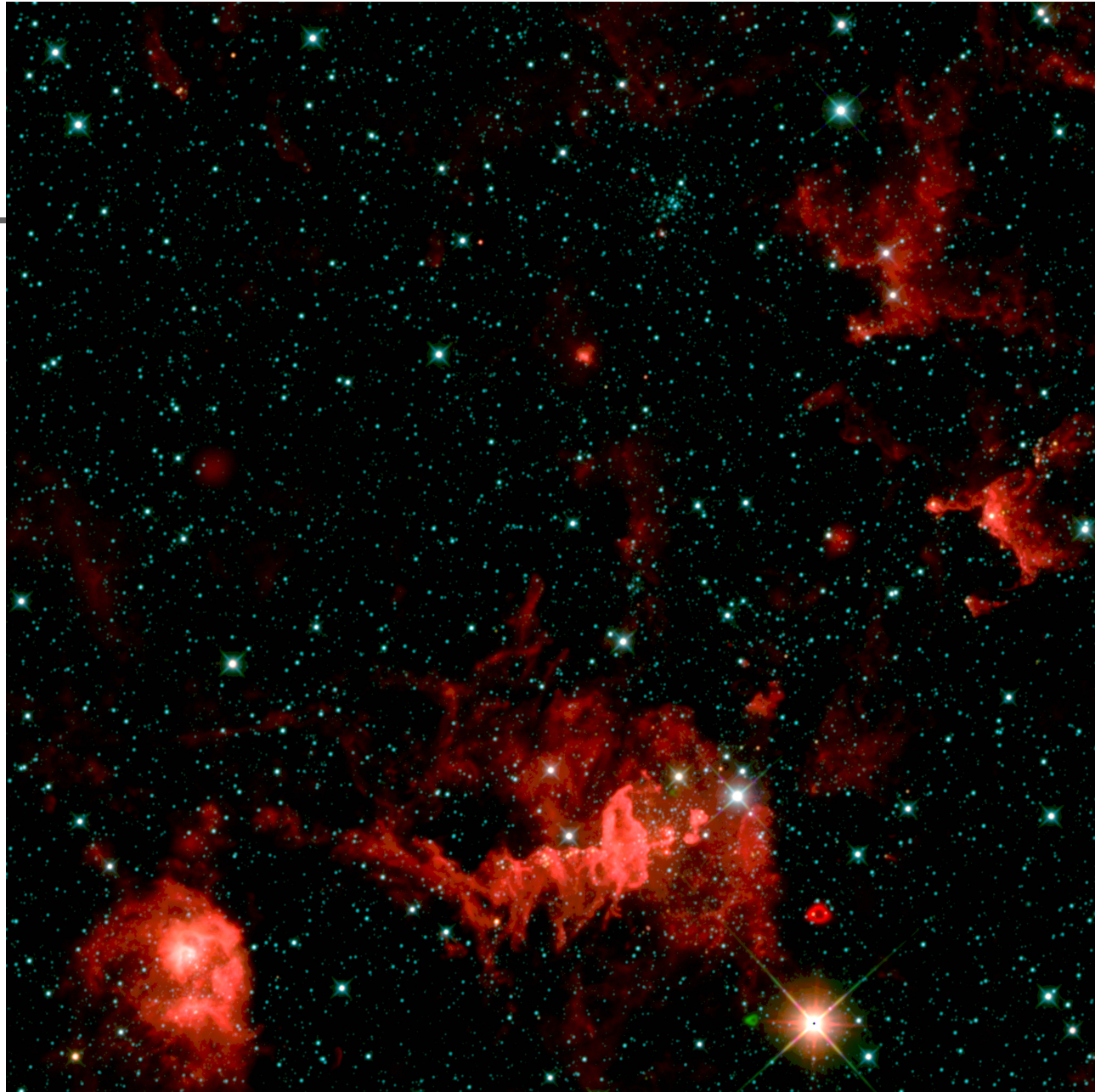


# Stock 8

Part of an even bigger  
structure?

$\ell = 173^\circ$   
 $d = 2 \text{ kpc}$

WISE three-colour image  
(W1, W2, W3)



# NGC 1491

H II region Sh2-206

Radio study

Deharveng et al. 1976,  
*A&A* 48, 63

$\ell = 151^\circ$

$d \sim 3.5$  kpc



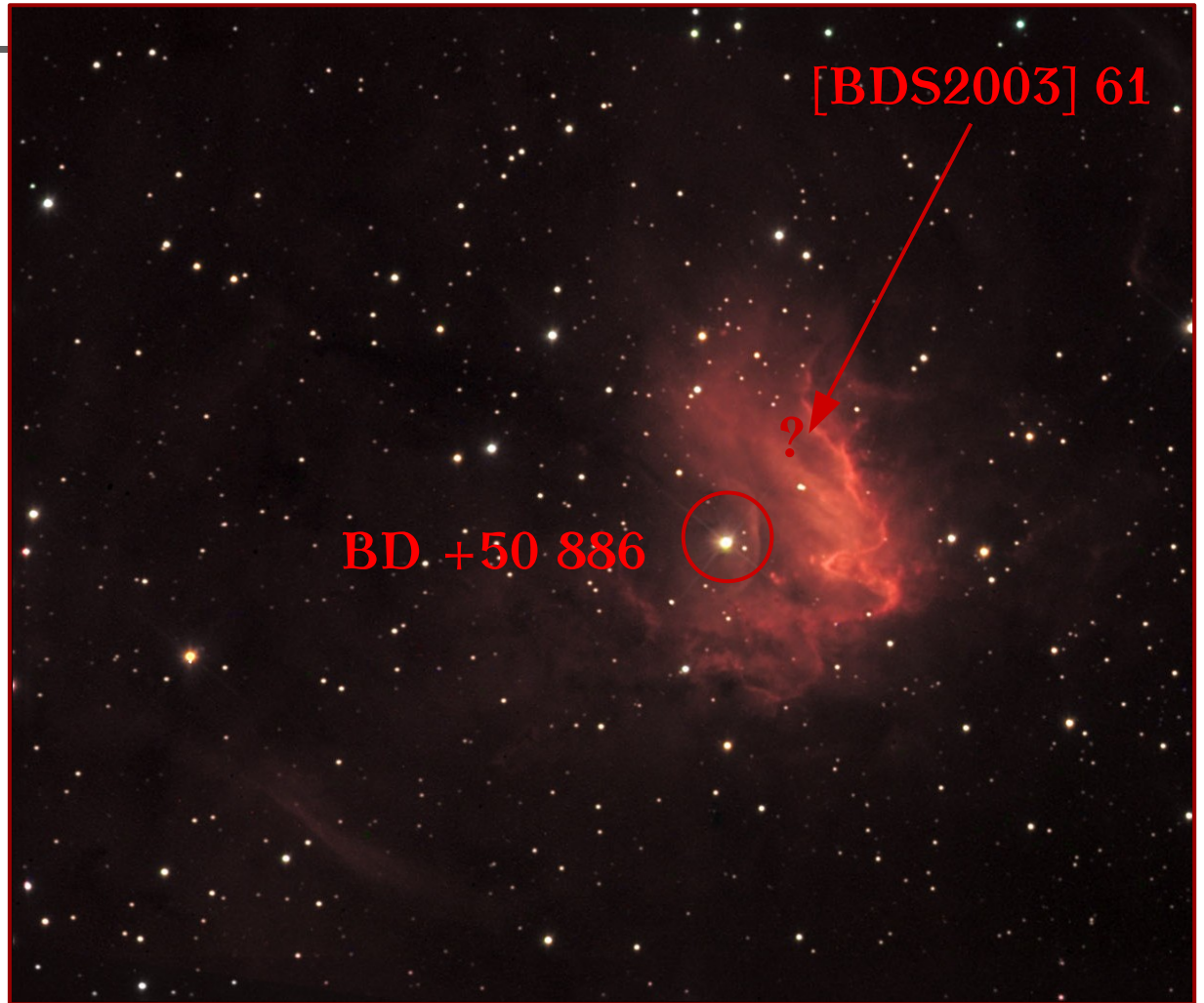
Image by Peter Jackson and Rena Smith/Adam Block/NOAO/AURA/NSF



# NGC 1491

H II region Sh2-206

$\ell = 151^\circ$   
 $d \sim 3.5$  kpc



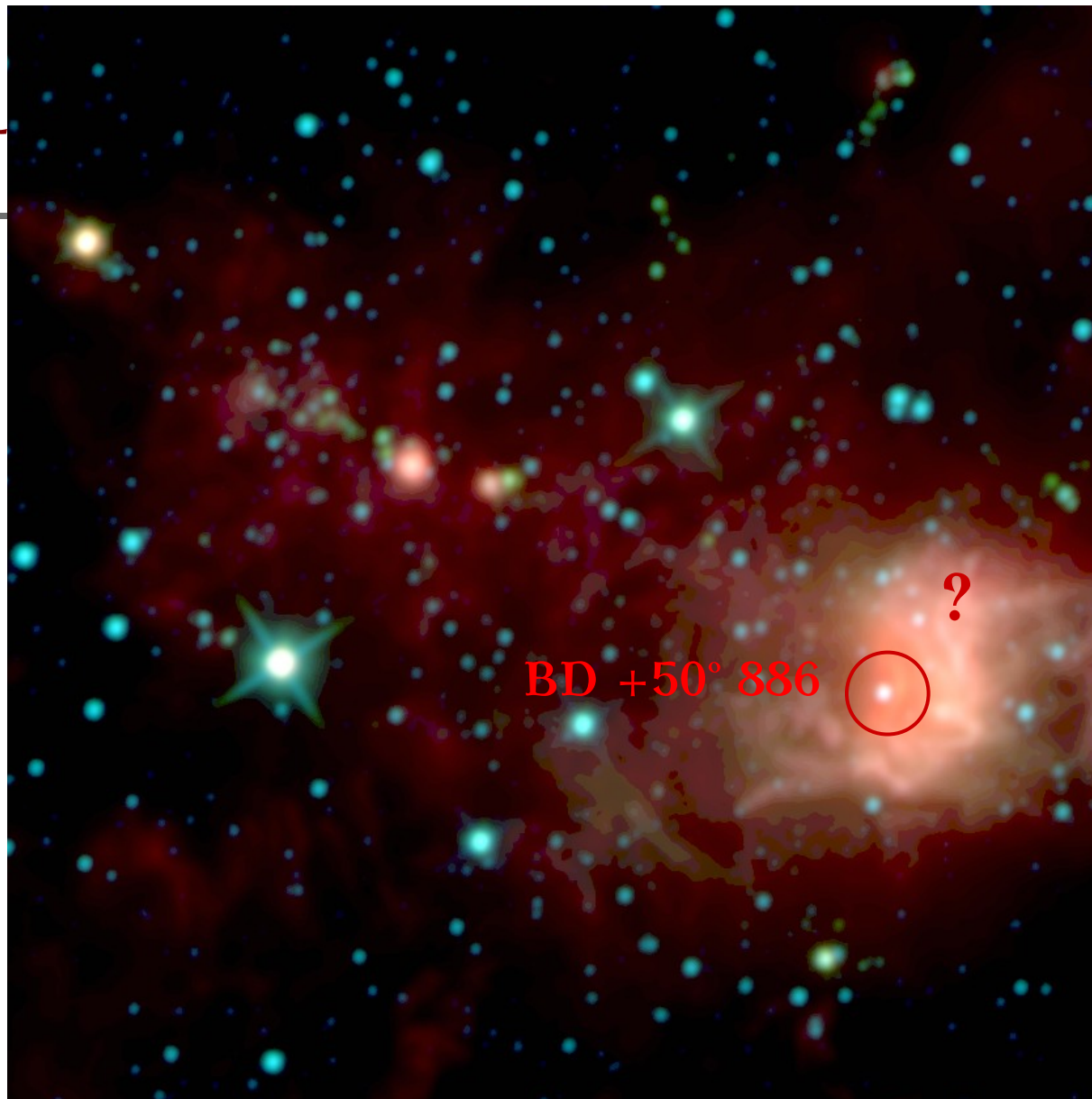


# NGC 1491

H II region Sh2-206

$\ell = 151^\circ$   
 $d \sim 3.5$  kpc

WISE three-colour image  
(W1, W2, W3)



# NGC 1491

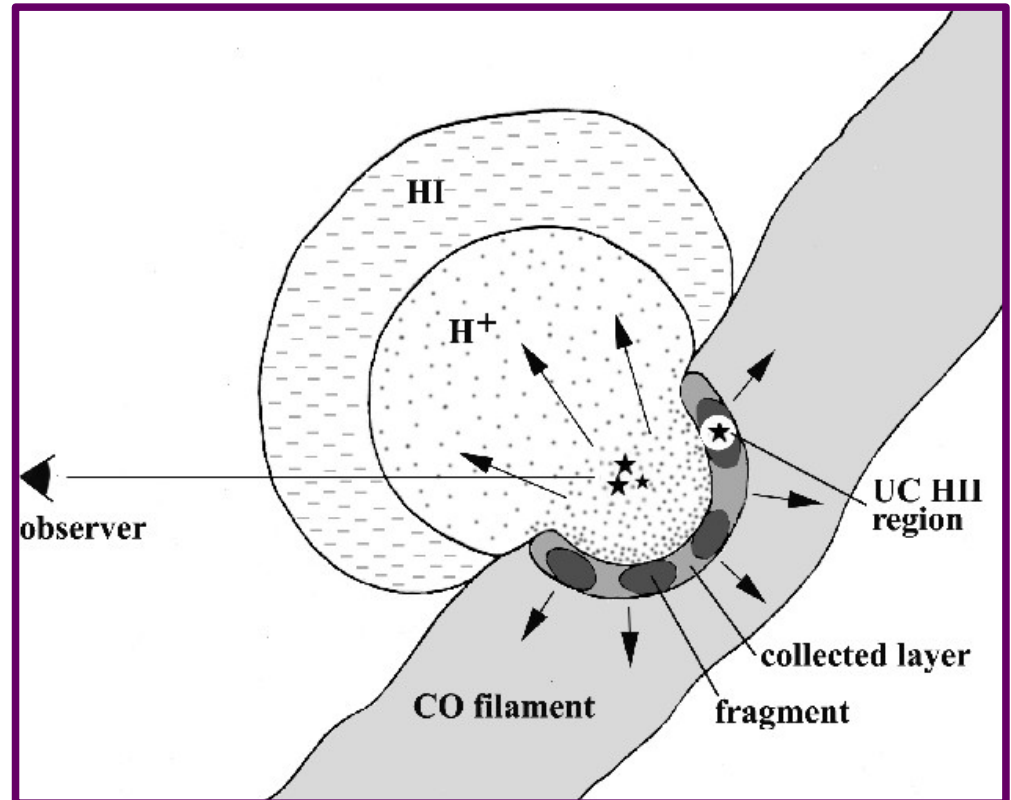
Similar case Sh2-212

O-type supergiant + some B-  
types

Triggered formation on the rim  
Deharveng et al. 2008, A&A 482, 585

$\ell = 155^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6$  kpc

WISE three-colour image  
(W1, W2, W3)



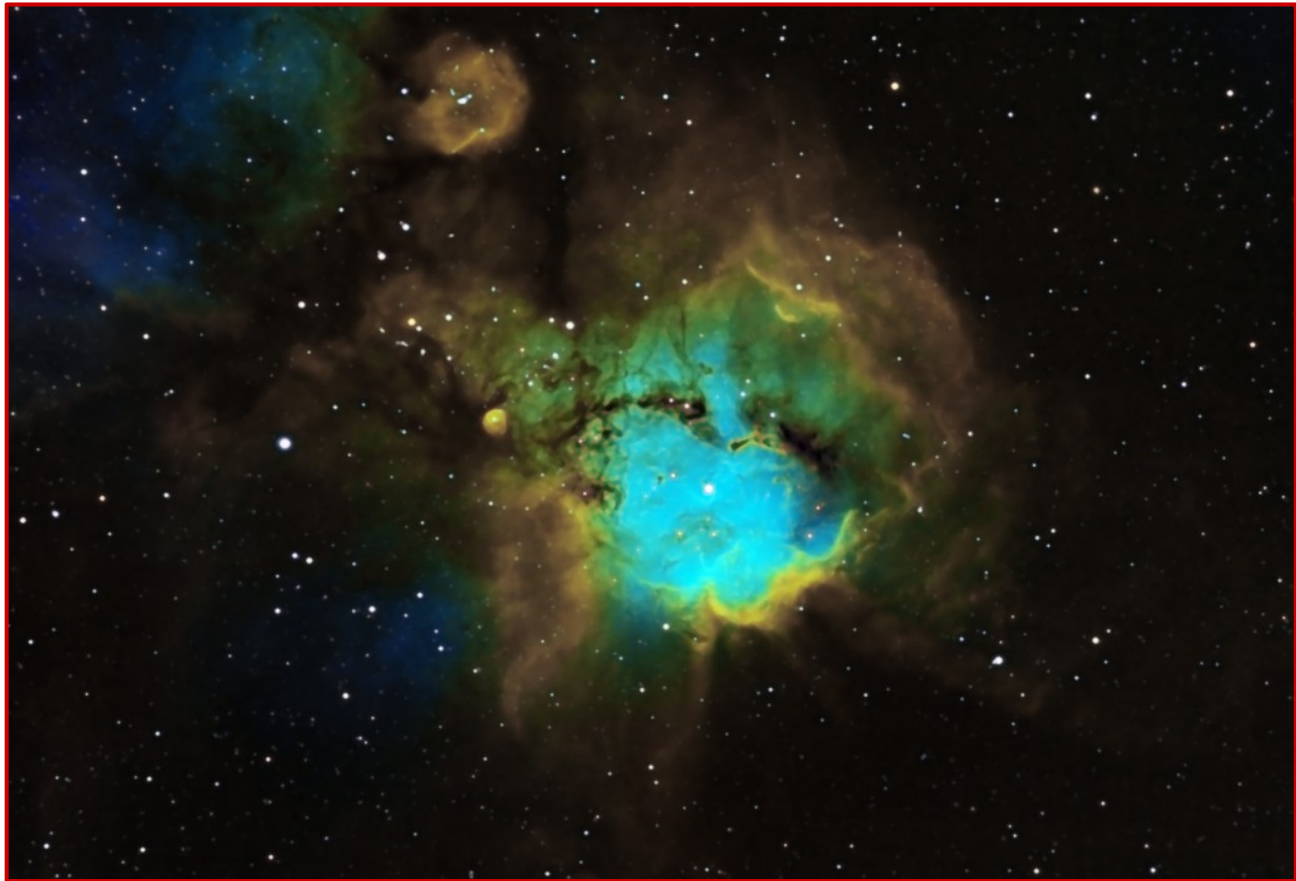
# NGC 2467

Not considered a real  
"cluster"

Sh2-321

$\ell = 243^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6 \text{ kpc}$

Image by Dale Libenberg  
( $\text{H}\alpha$ , [O III], [Si II])

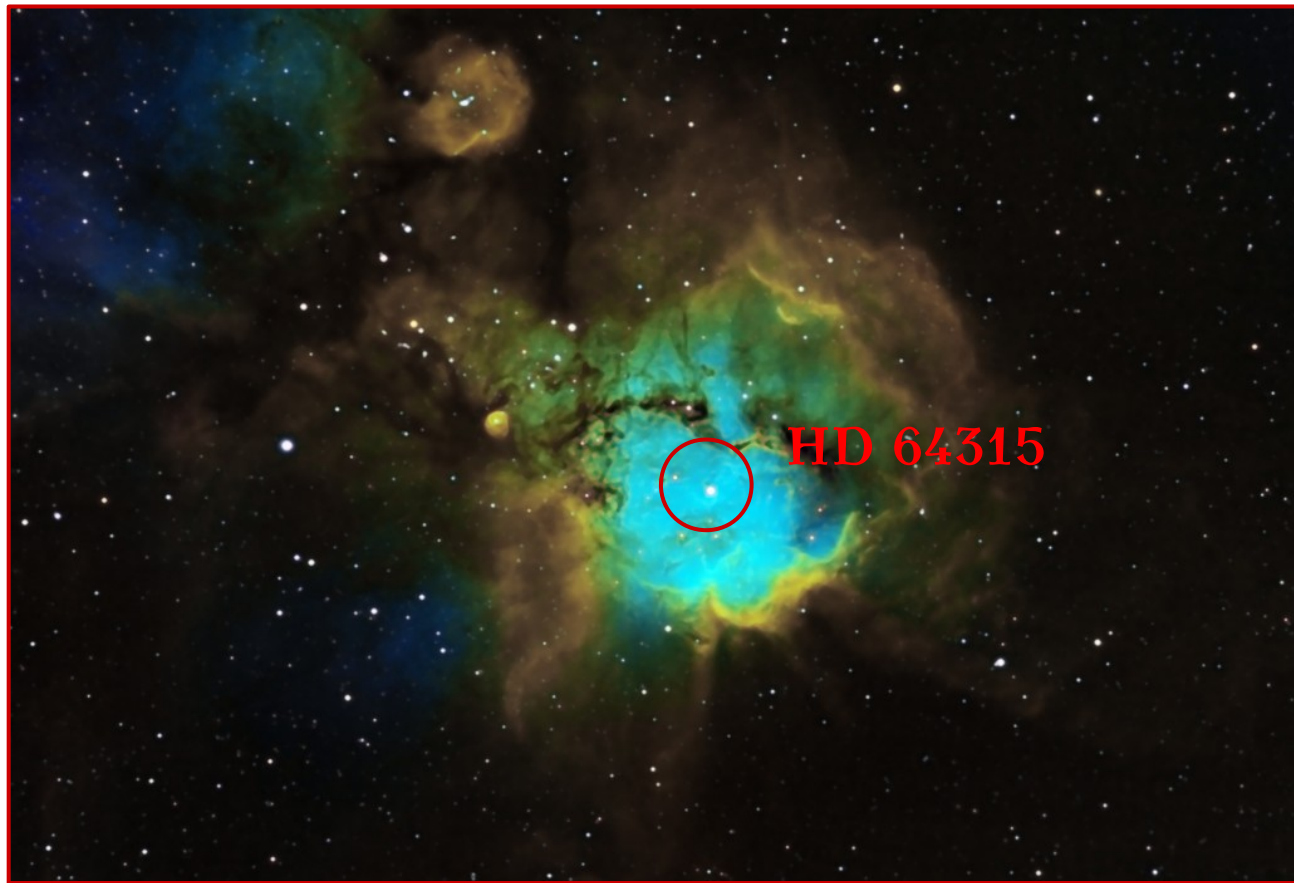


# NGC 2467

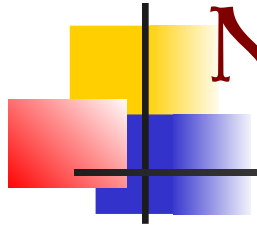
Not considered a real  
"cluster"

$\ell = 243^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6$  kpc

Image by Dale Libenberg  
( $H\alpha$ , [O III], [Si II])



# NGC 2467



Not considered a real  
“cluster”

$\ell = 243^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6$  kpc

HST image  
NASA, ESA and Orsola De  
Marco (Macquarie University)

(VRR)

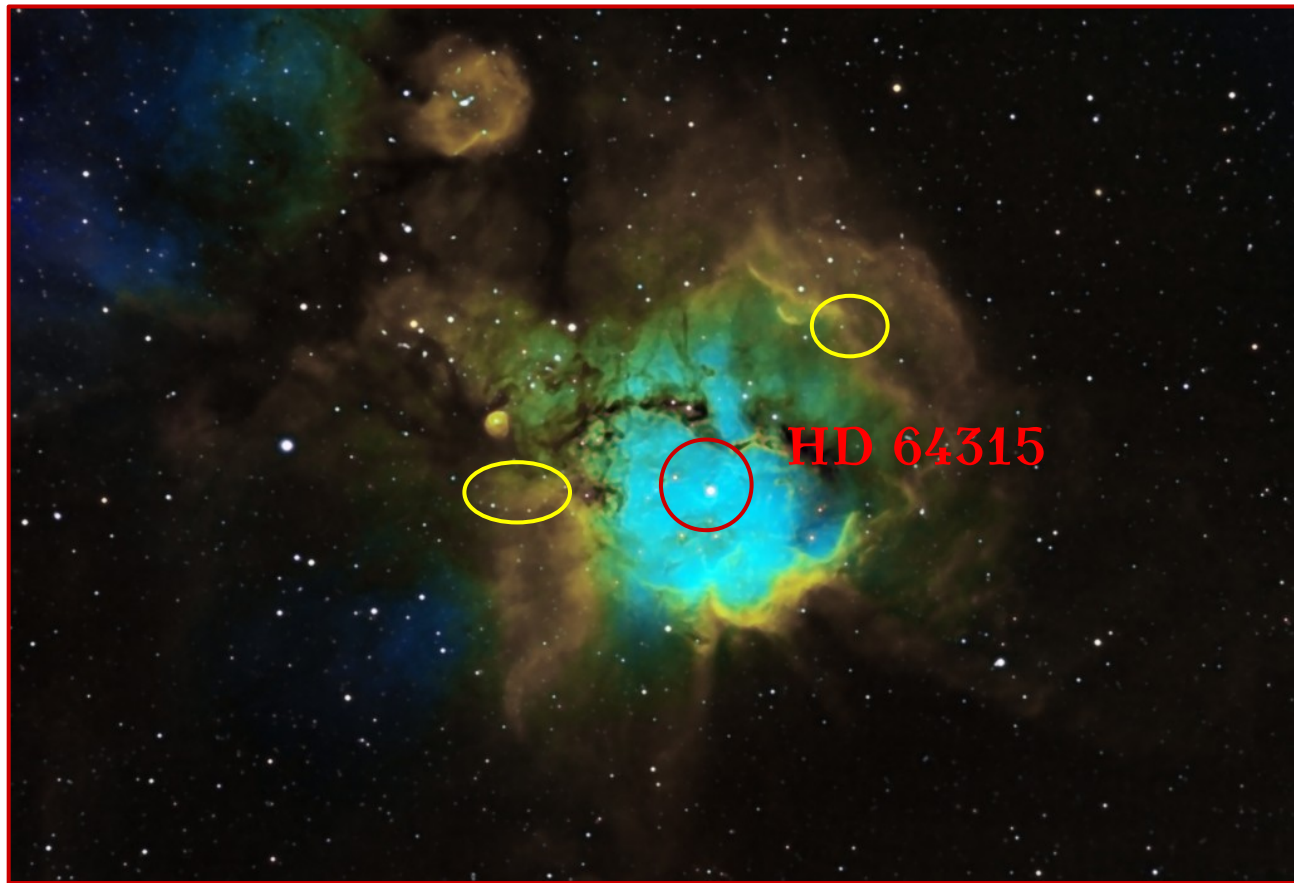


# NGC 2467

Not considered a real  
"cluster"

$\ell = 243^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6$  kpc

Image by Dale Libenberg  
( $H\alpha$ , [O III], [Si II])



# NGC 2467

Not considered a real  
"cluster"

$\ell = 243^\circ$   
 $d \sim 6$  kpc

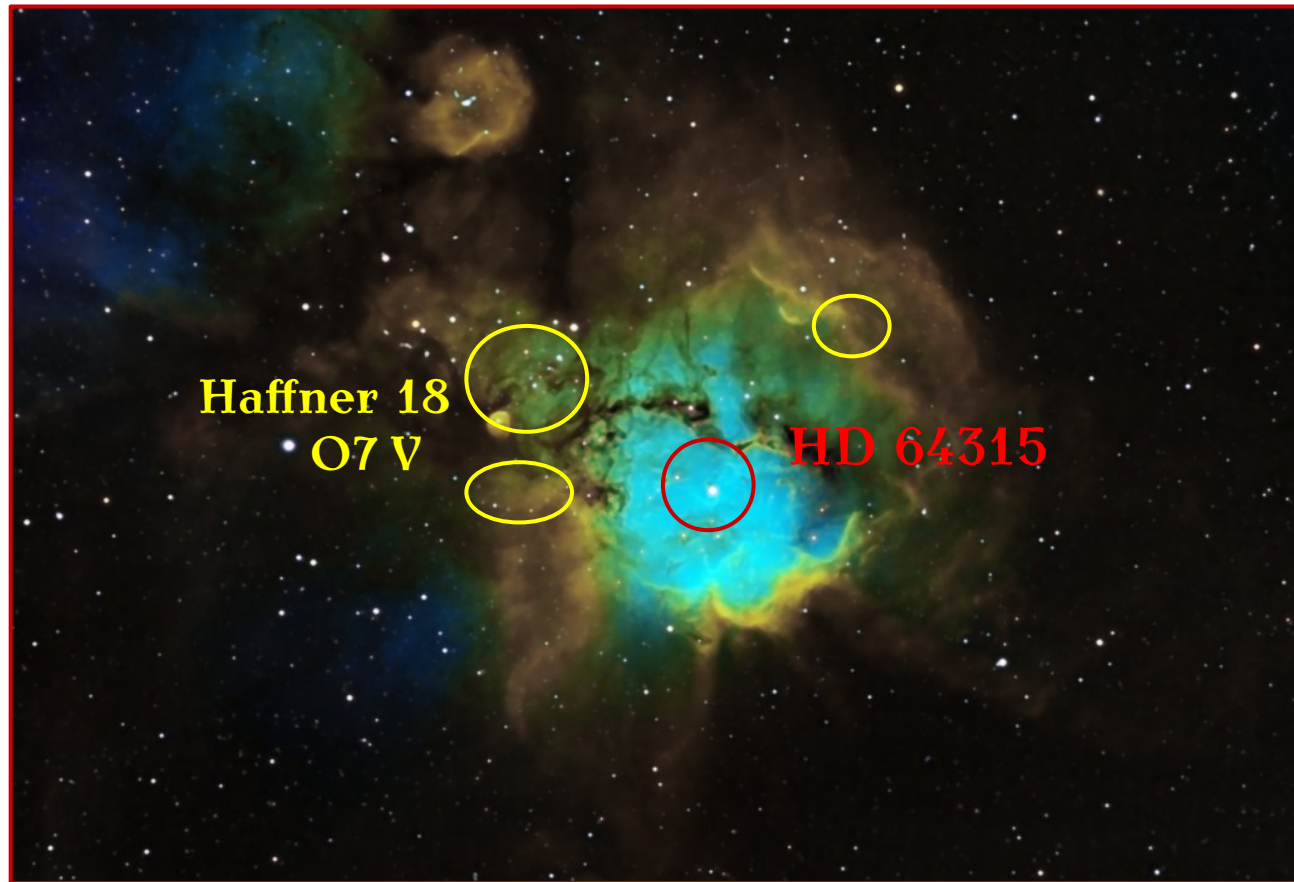


Image by Dale Libenberg  
( $H\alpha$ , [O III], [Si II])



# NGC 2467

Haffner 18

Two clusters, one at 11 kpc!!

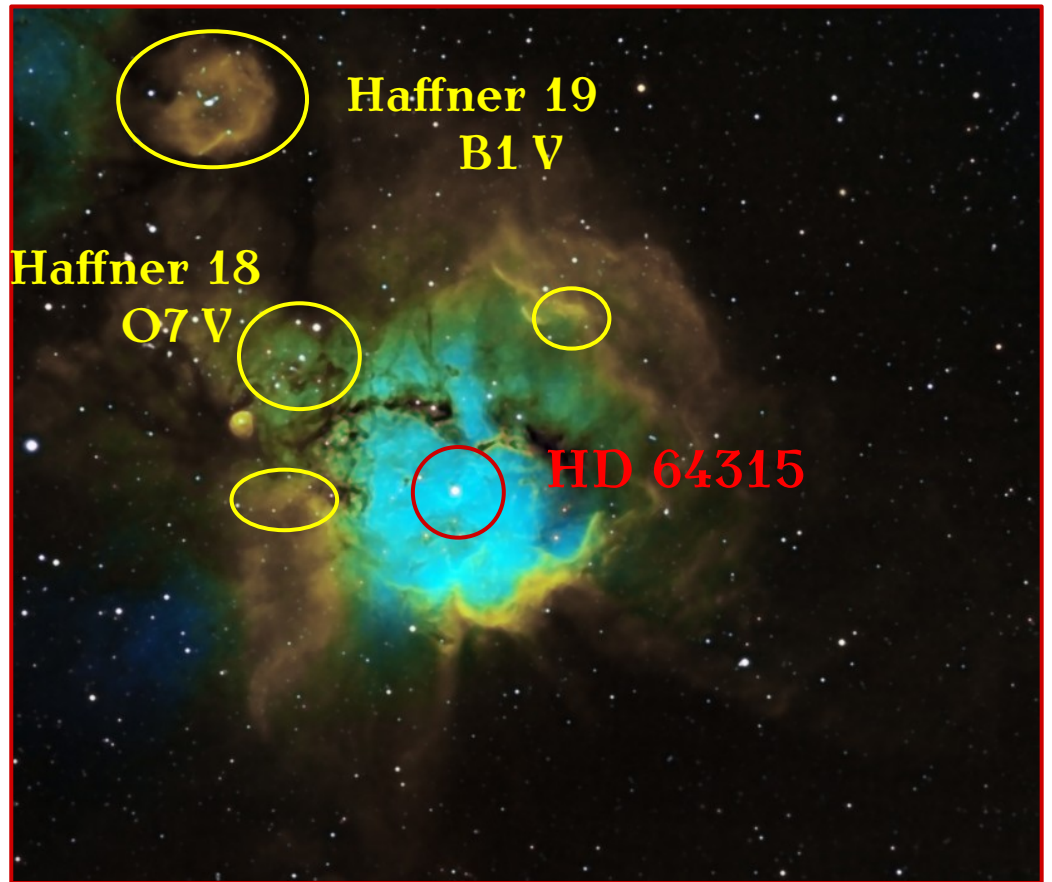
Vazquez et al. 2010, A&A 511, A38

$d \sim 6$  kpc

Munari et al. 1998, MNRAS 297, 867

FitzGerald & Moffat 1976, A&A 50, 44

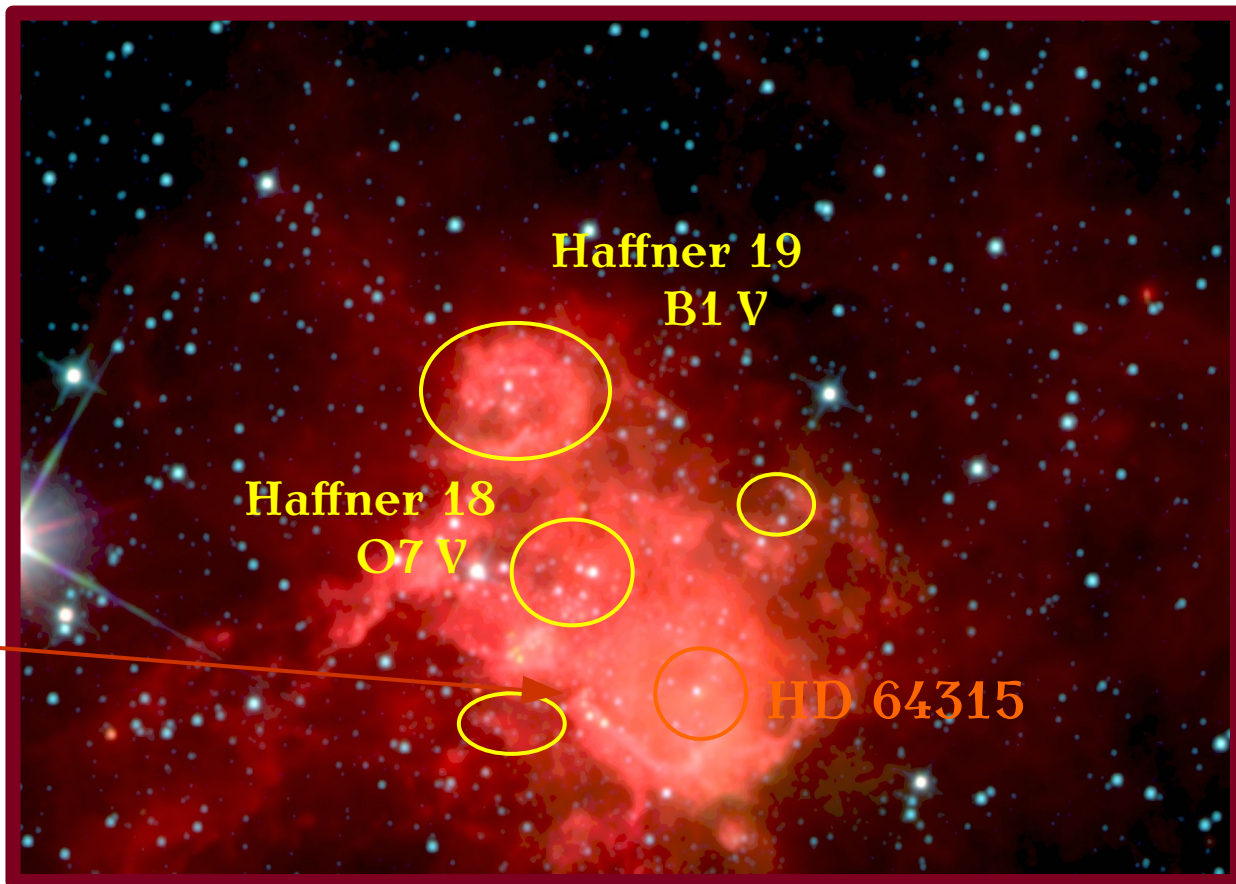
Image by Dale Libenberg  
(H $\alpha$ , [O III], [Si II])



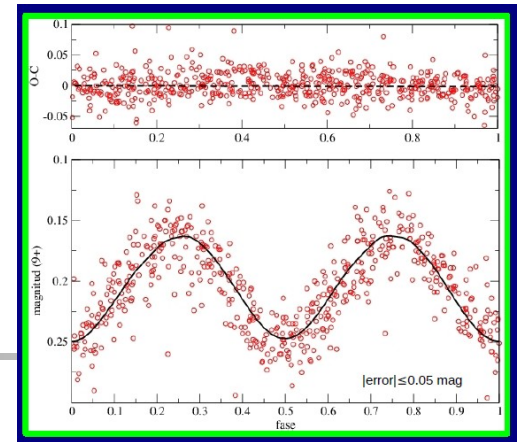
# NGC 2467

*Spitzer* analysis  
Single star forming region  
Sneider et al. 2009,  
*ApJ* 700, 506

embedded cluster

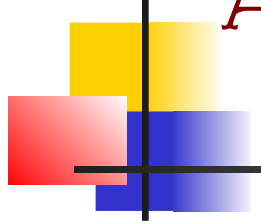


# HD 64315



- Classified as O6 Vnn, but SB2 (Solivella & Niemela 1986, RmxAA 12, 188)
- Now given as O5.5 Vz+O7 V (Sota et al. 2014, ApJS 211, 10)
- Resolved by interferometry into 2 (Mason et al 2009, AJ 137, 3358; Aldoretta et al. 2014, AJ, in press) or 3 (Tokovinin et al. 2010, AJ 139, 743) visual components
- Comprehensive spectroscopic campaign with FEROS ( $R = 48\,000$ ) during 2006+
- There are at least 2 SB2 systems in HD 64315, an EB with  $P_{\text{orb}} = 1.0$  d and another system with  $P_{\text{orb}} = 2.7$  d (Lorenzo et al. 2010, ASPC 435, 409; Lorenzo et al., in prep.)
- Is such a system an excellent ejector (cf. Pflamm-Altenburg & Kroupa, 2006, MNRAS 373, 259) or does it form in isolation?

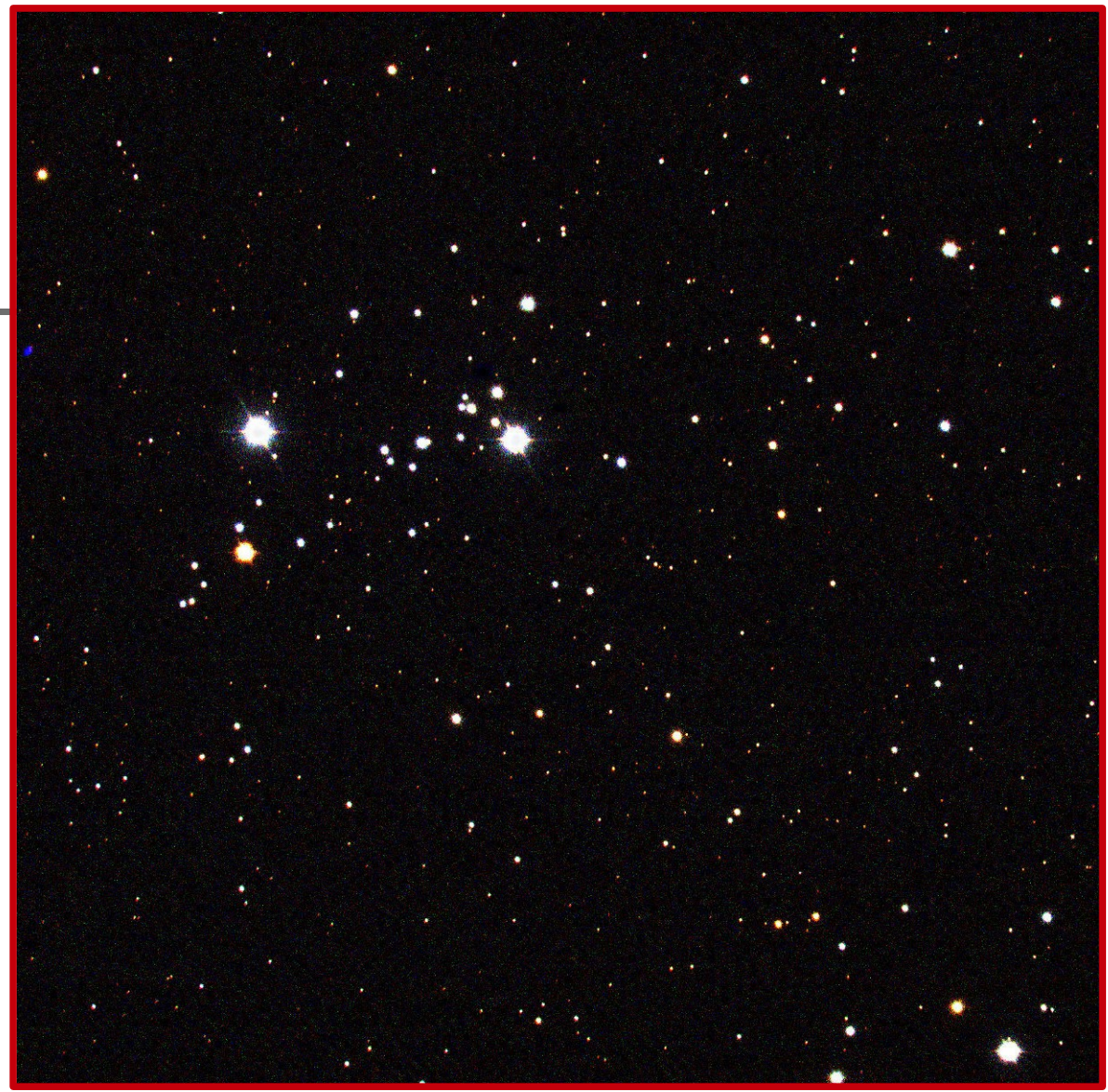
# Alicante 1



Small cluster at ~4 kpc  
(Negueruela & Marco  
2008, A&A 492, 441)

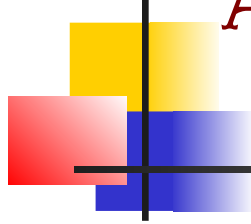
$\ell = 146^\circ$   
 $d \approx 4$  kpc

- Four OB stars
- Only a handful of B3-8 stars



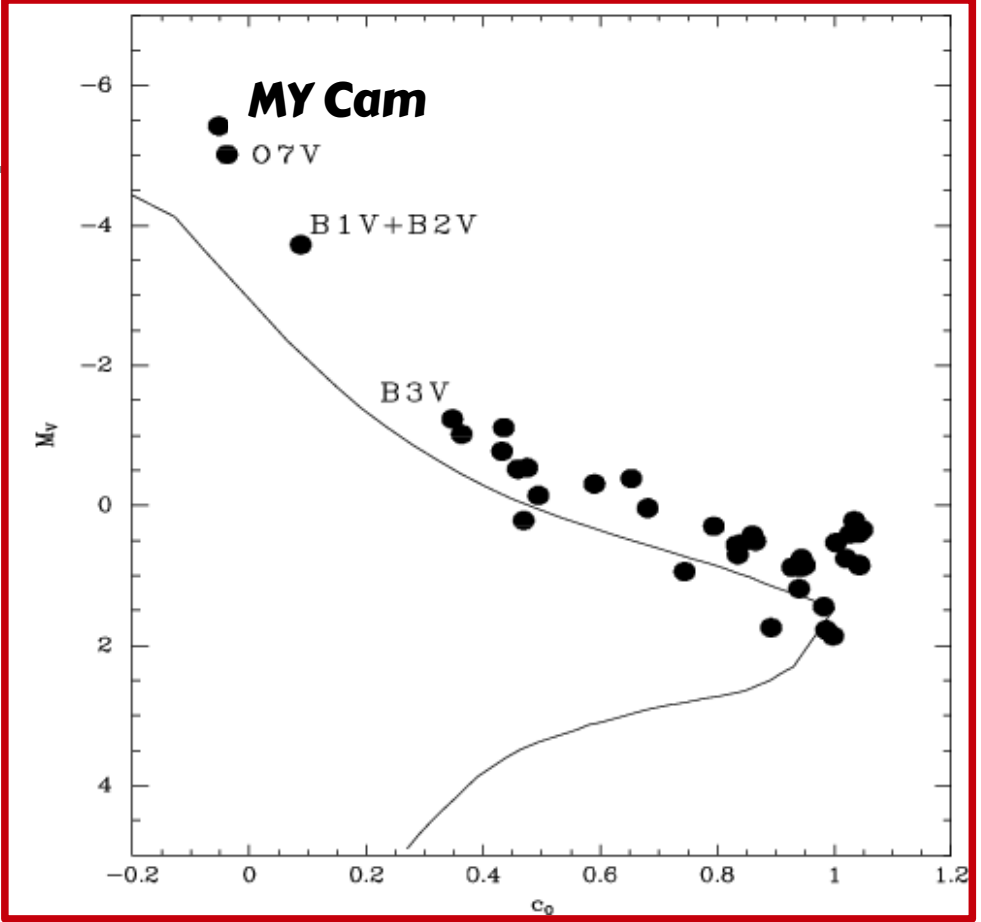
False colour image from  
NOT/ALFOSC images

# Alicante 1



Small cluster at ~4 kpc  
(Negueruela & Marco  
2008, A&A 492, 441)

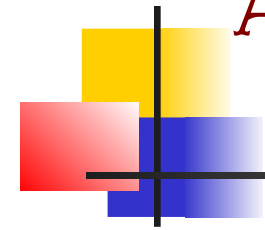
$\ell = 146^\circ$   
 $d \approx 4$  kpc



- Four OB stars
- Only a handful of B3-8 stars

False colour image from  
NOT/ALFOSC images

# Alicante 1

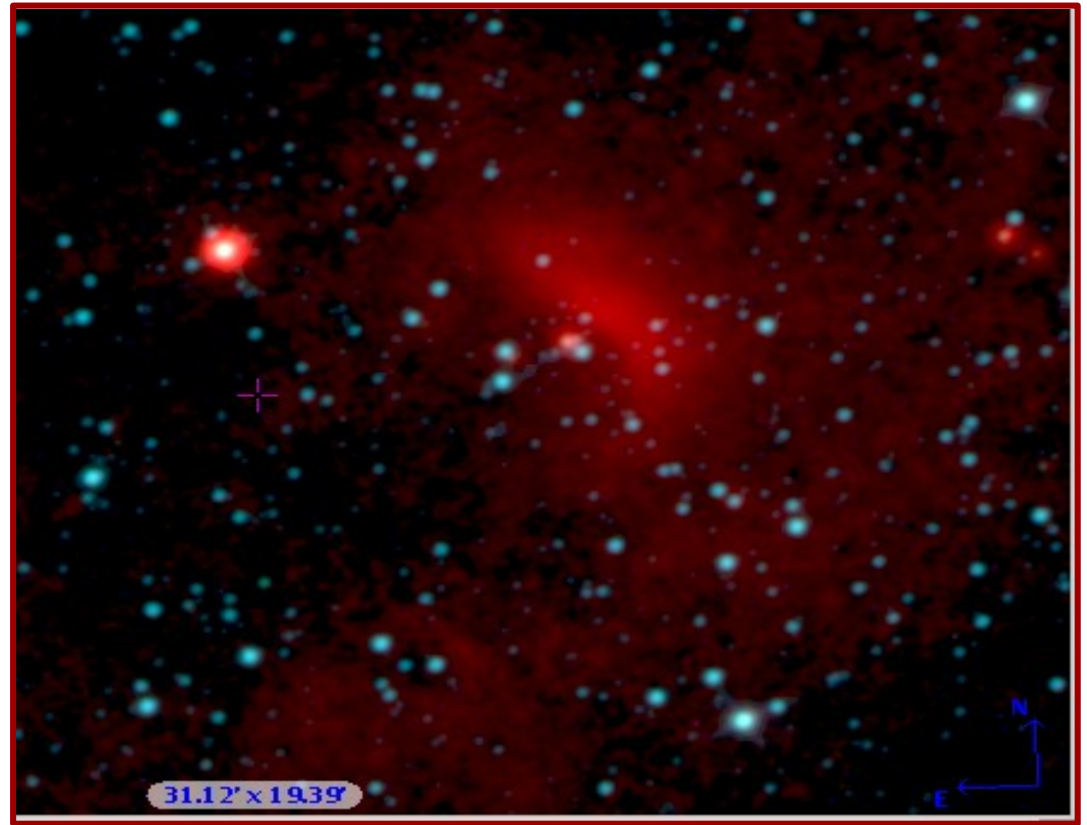


Small cluster at  $\sim 4$  kpc

(Negueruela & Marco  
2008, A&A 492, 441)

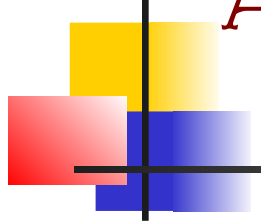
$\ell = 146^\circ$   
 $d \approx 4$  kpc

- Four OB stars
- Only a handful of B3-8 stars



WISE three-colour image  
(W1, W2, W4)

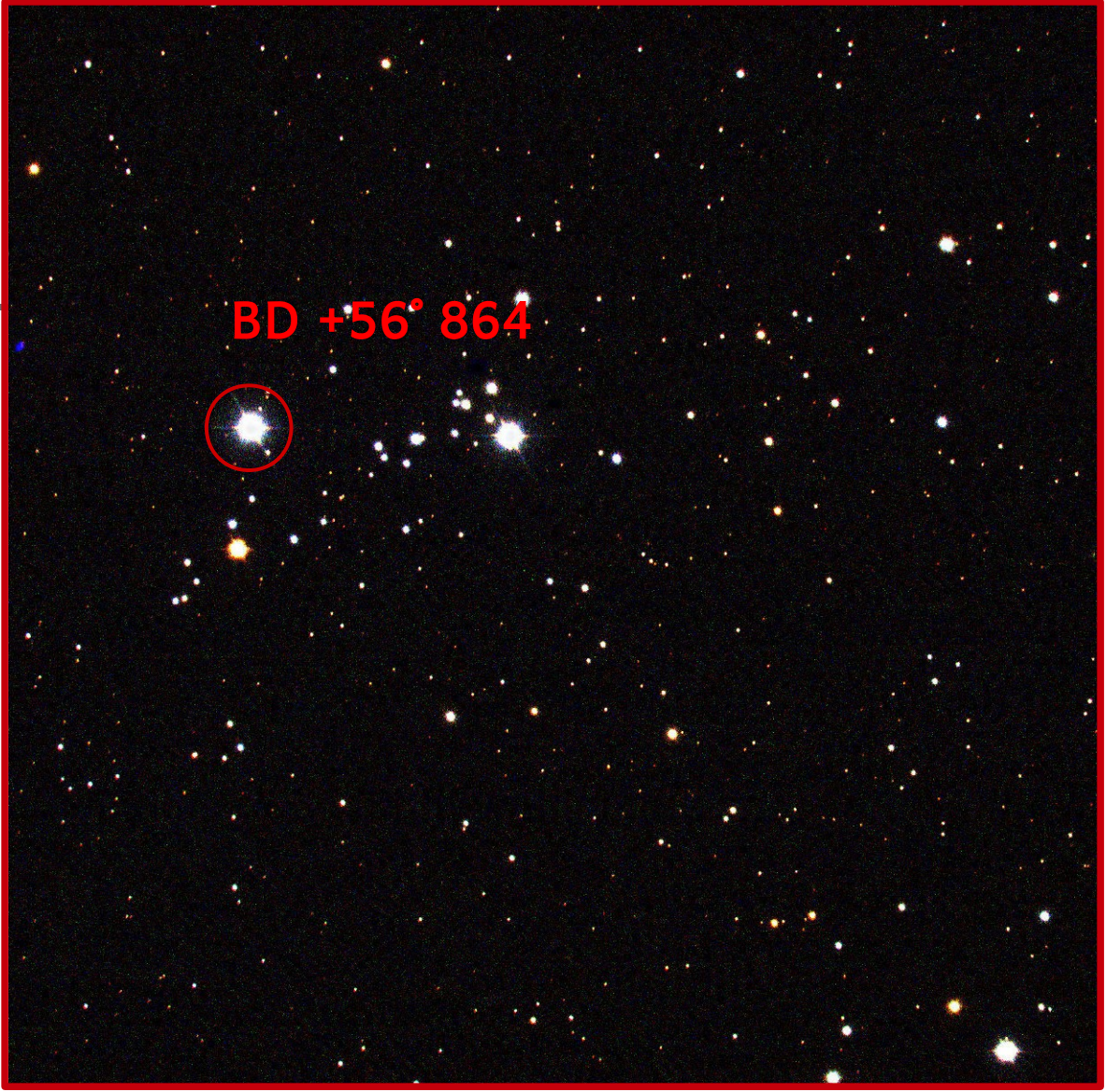
# Alicante 1



Small cluster at ~4 kpc  
(Negueruela & Marco 2008, A&A  
492, 441)

$\ell = 146^\circ$   
 $d \approx 4$  kpc

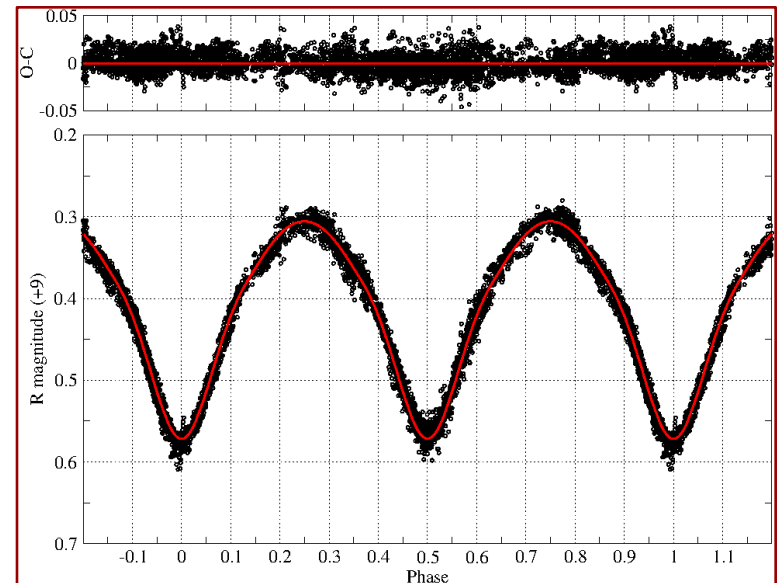
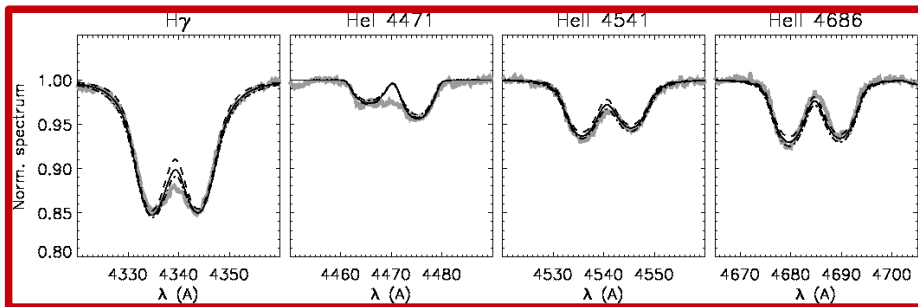
- Four OB stars
- Only a handful of B3-8 stars



False colour image from  
NOT/ALFOSC images

# BD +56°864 = MY Cam

- Classified as O6 Vnn
- Eclipsing binary
- Observed with the 2.2 m at Calar Alto + FOCES plus photometry with small telescopes.







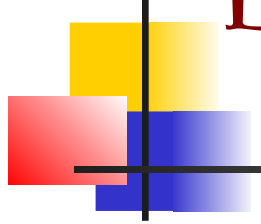
# BD +56°864 = MY Cam

---

Lorenzo et al. 2014, A&A, in press

- Orbital period 1.2 d
- Masses  $32 M_{\odot}$  and  $38 M_{\odot}$ , compact stars
  - ZAMS
  - homogeneous evolution
- Parameters permit merger on the ZAMS (Wellstein et al. 2001; A&A 369, 939)
- Prime example of merger to form very massive star (cf. Banerjee et al. 2012; MNRAS 426, 1461)

# Bochum 1



Dispersed group of early-type stars

(Moffat & Vogt 1975, A&AS 20, 85)

No obvious cluster sequence

(Fitzsimmons 1993, A&AS 99, 15)

$\ell = 192^\circ$   
 $d \sim 4 \text{ kpc}$

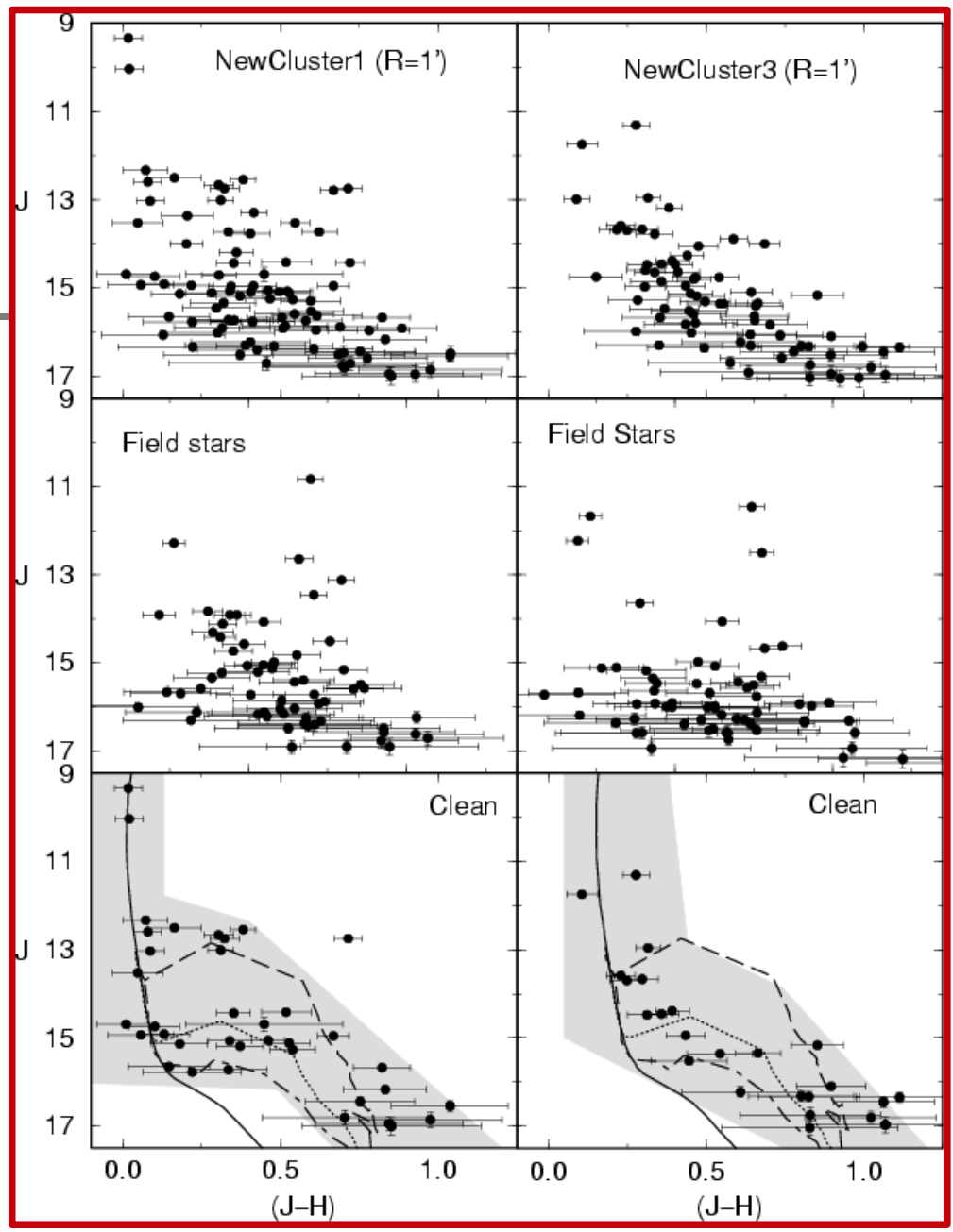
False colour image from DSS2 images

# Bochum 1

Borderline between a young star cluster and a small stellar association  
(Bica et al. 2008, A&A 489, 1129)

Two small (minimal) clusters

Age  $\sim 9$  Myr  
 $d \sim 4$  kpc ( $DM = 13.1$ )





# Summary

---

- High-mass star formation in the outer Milky Way is characterised by dispersed clusters and small groups of stars.
- Evidence for sequential (triggered?) star formation is widespread.
- There is a very high incidence of the earliest spectral types, sometimes found in very small clusters: observational bias? (cf. [Weidner et al. 2010, MNRAS 401, 275](#); [Popescu & Hanson 2014, ApJ 780, 27](#))
- Excellent ground to test our knowledge, but spectroscopy always necessary.

# HIGH-MASS STAR FORMATION IN THE OUTER MILKY WAY

**Ignacio Negueruela**

Copenhaguen  
November 2014



Universitat d'Alacant  
Universidad de Alicante

Dept. de Física, Enginyeria de Sistemes i Teoria del Senyal  
Dpto. de Física, Ingeniería de Sistemas y Teoría de la Señal

