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西交利物浦大學

*Disruption*  
*STAR*  
*clusters*

Disruption of open clusters  
In the Galactic disk  
with Gaia EDR3

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(Bonn),  
Mario Pasquato (Padova), Jongsuk Hong  
(Korea)  
Thijs Kouwenhoven (XJTLU), Qi Shu (PKU, XJTLU)

Xiaoying Pang  
庞晓莹

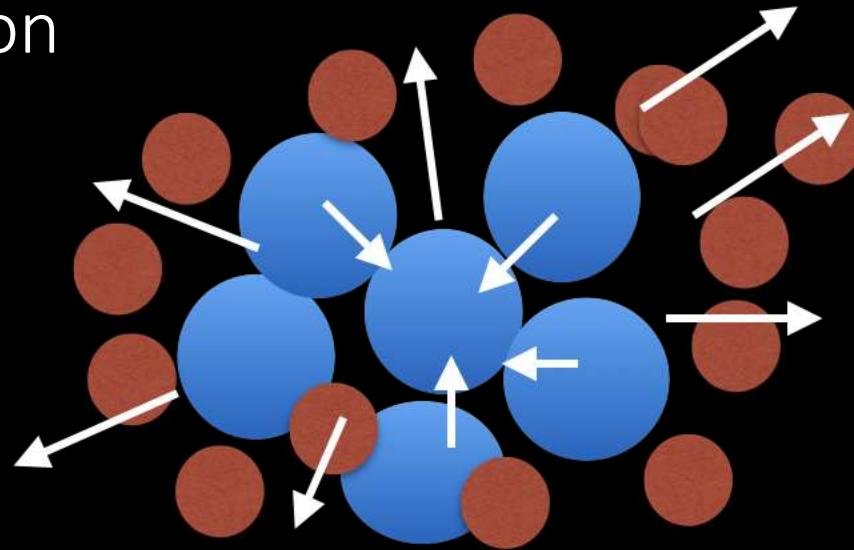


01

# Dynamical Disruption

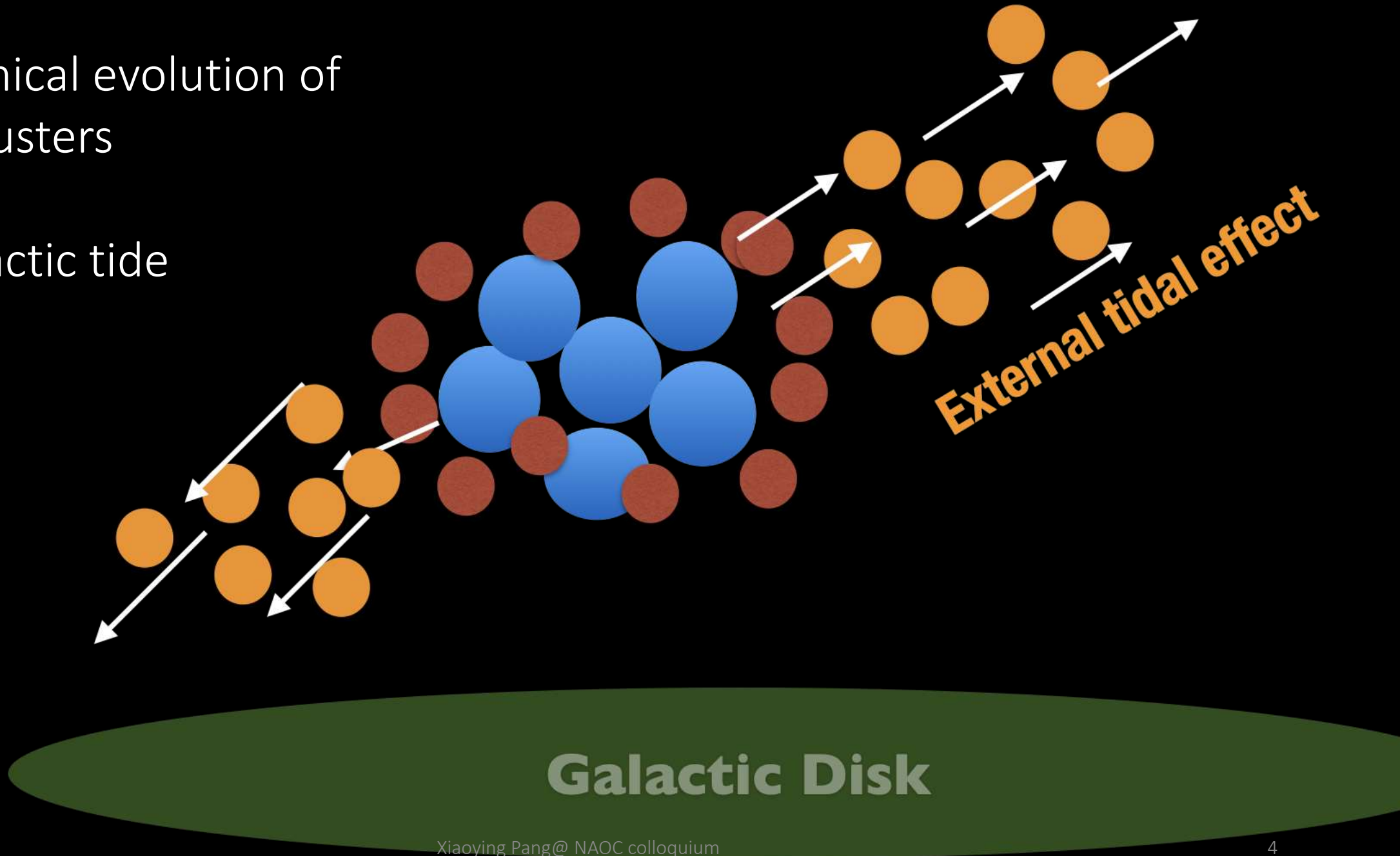
# Dynamical evolution of star clusters

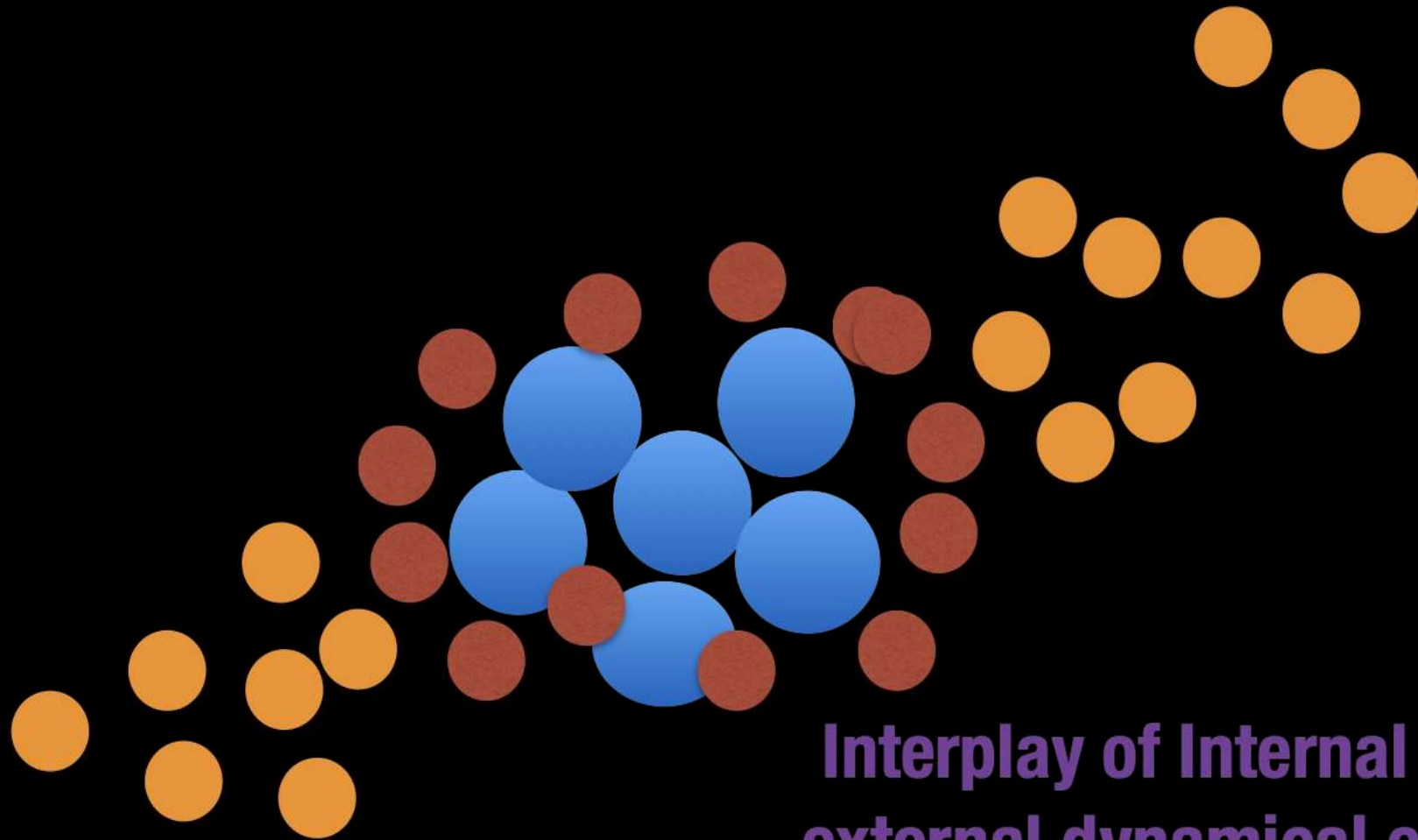
## ➤ Two-body relaxation



# Dynamical evolution of star clusters

➤ Galactic tide



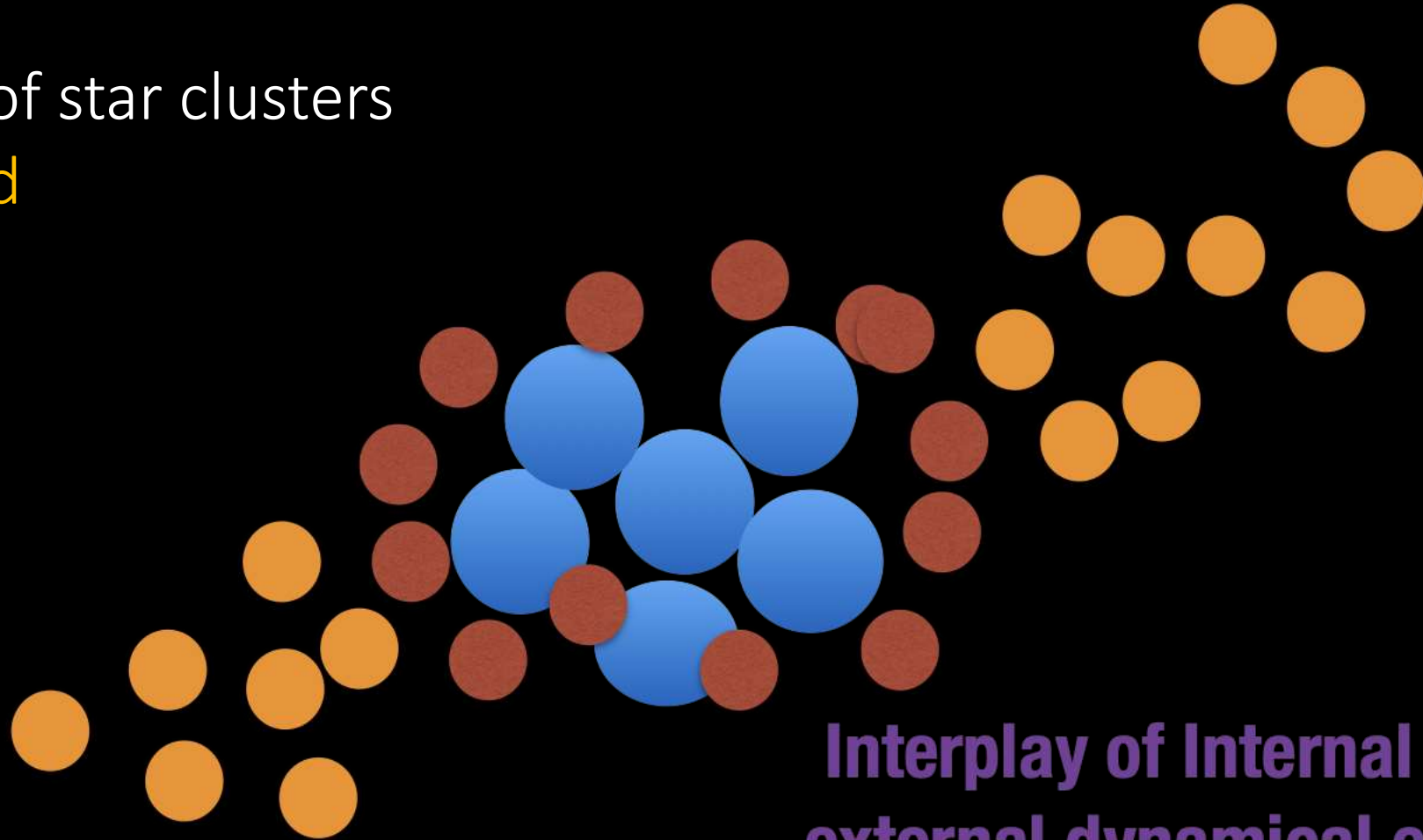


**Interplay of Internal and  
external dynamical effect**

**Galactic Disk**

Disruption of star clusters

→ Unbound



**Interplay of Internal and external dynamical effect**

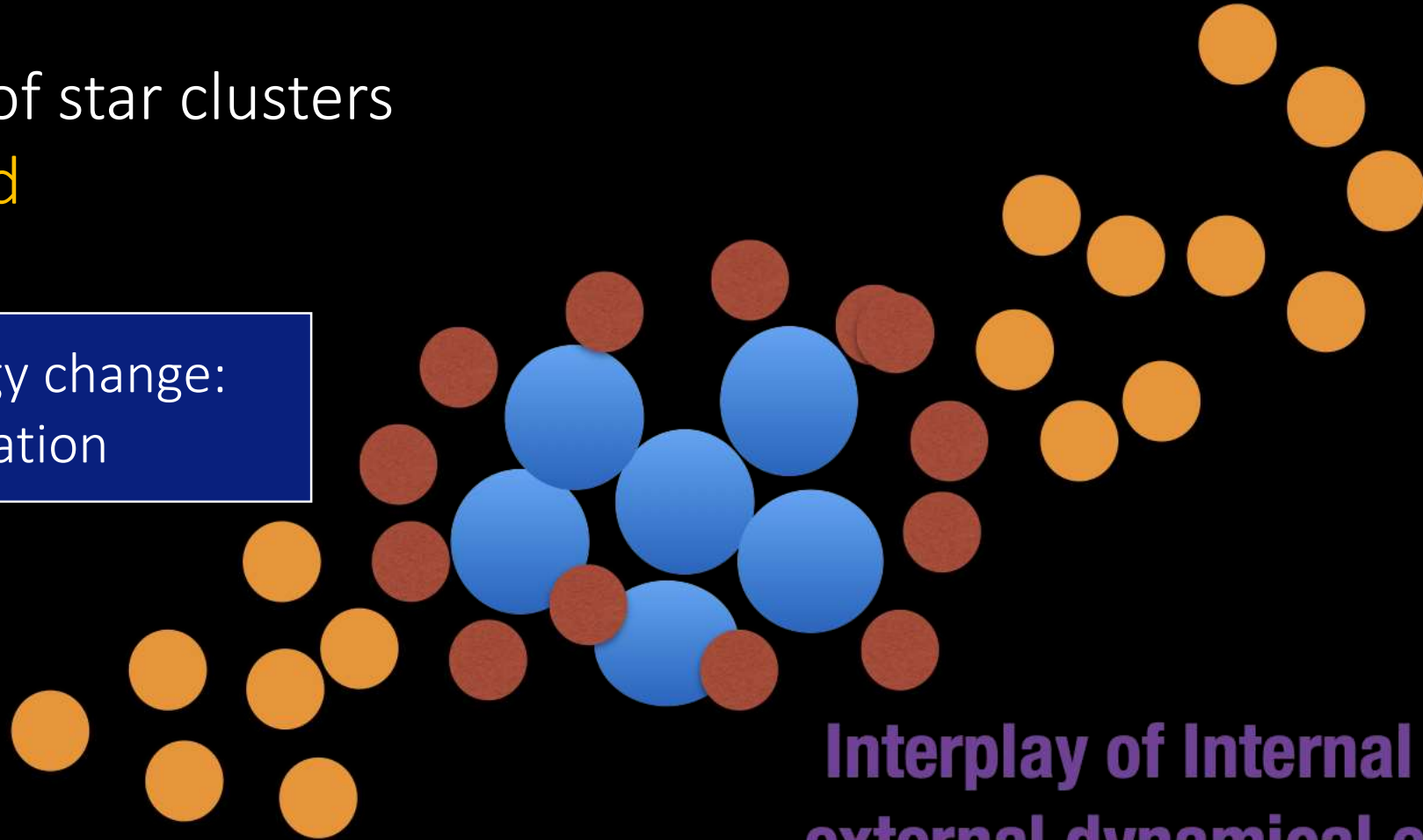


**Galactic Disk**

Disruption of star clusters

→ Unbound

Morphology change:  
elongation



Interplay of Internal and  
external dynamical effect

**Galactic Disk**



02

# Motivation

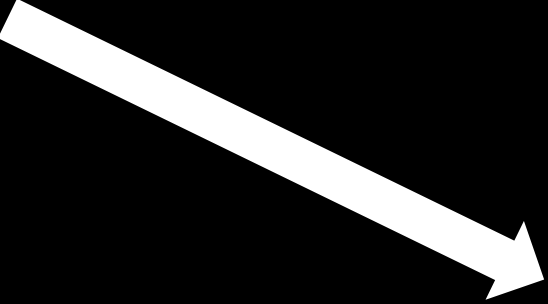


Galaxy

Star cluster



Westerlund 2 (credit to NASA/HST )

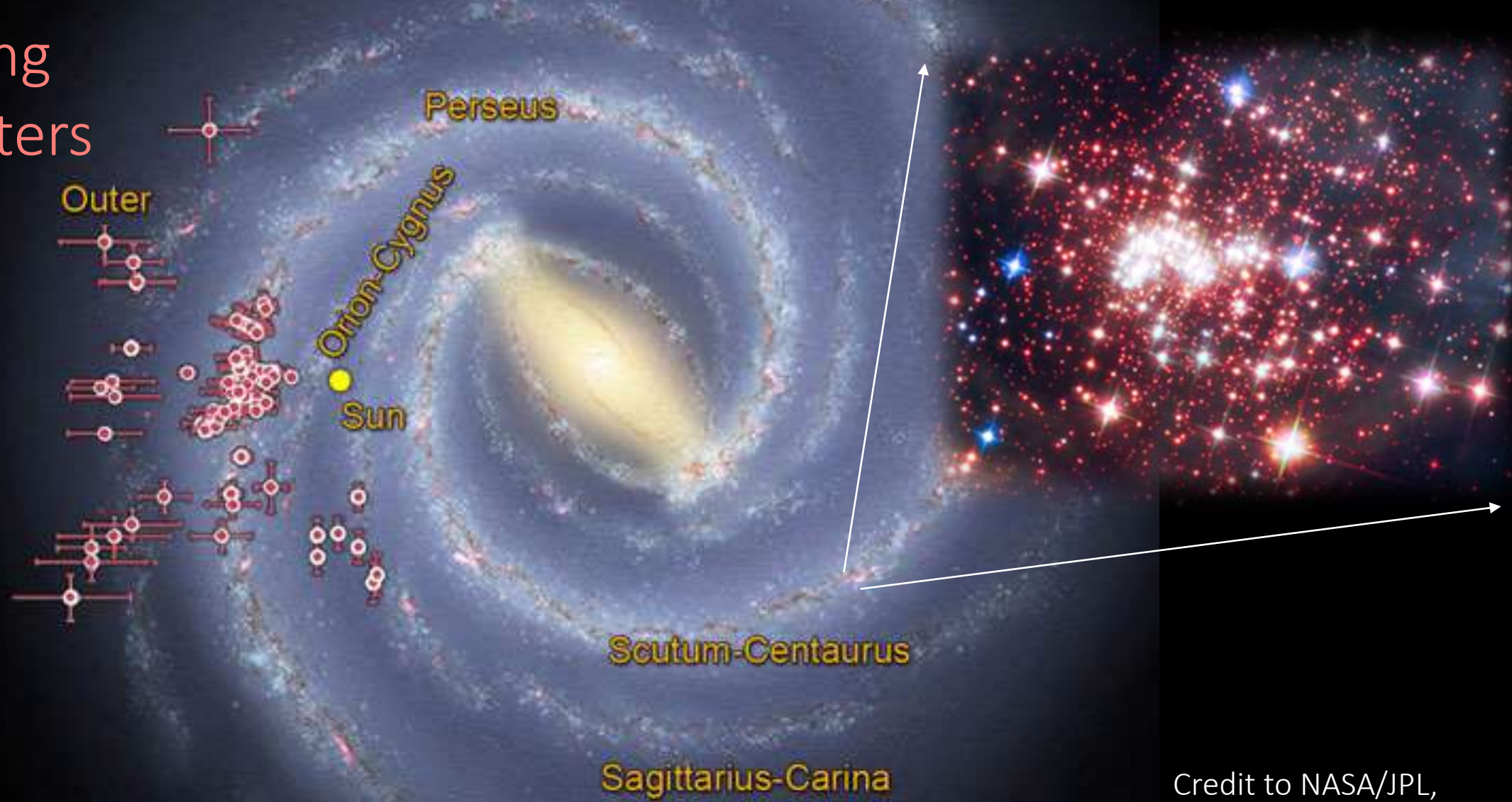


Planetary system



Dots:  
Young  
clusters

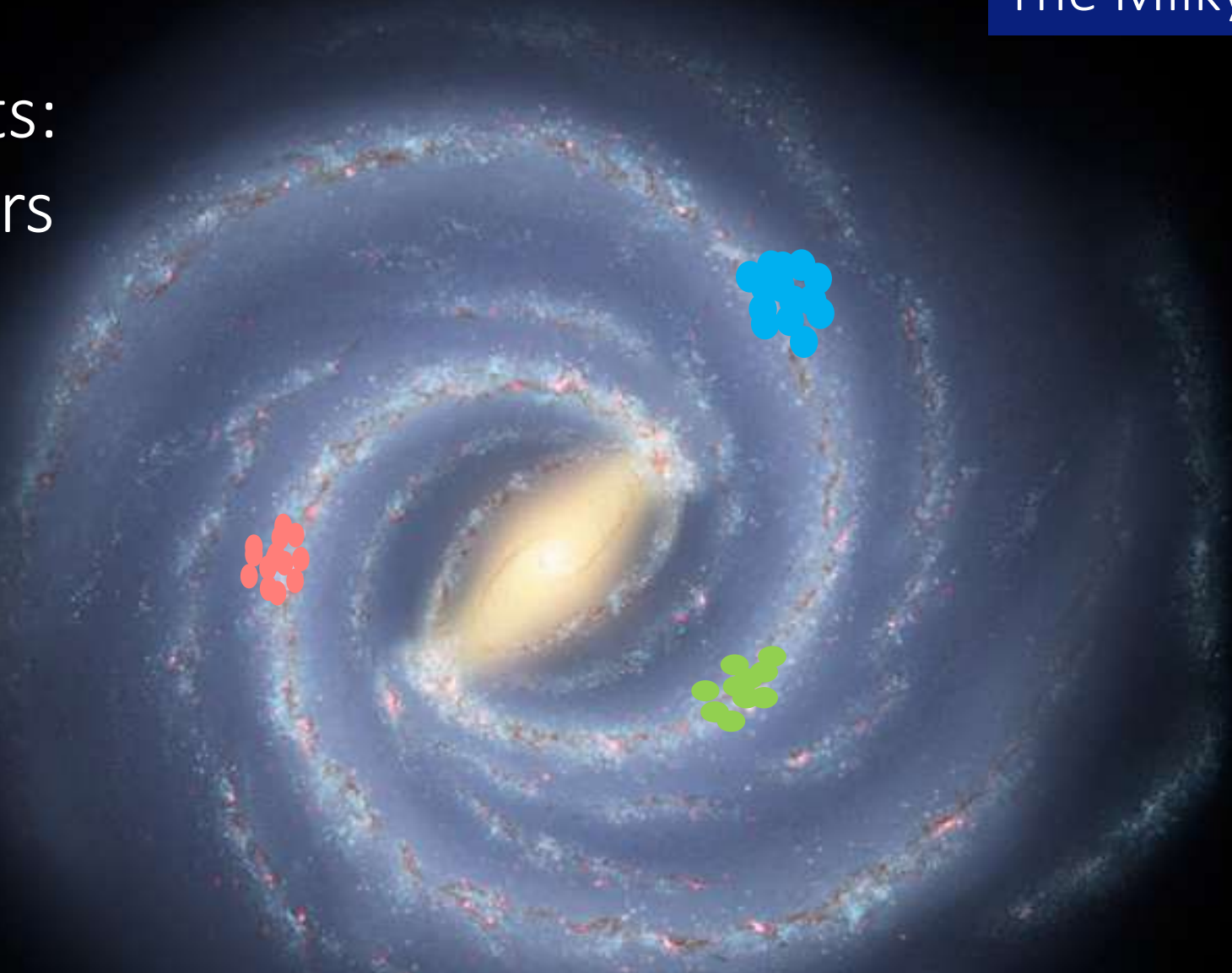
# The Milky Way Galaxy



Credit to NASA/JPL,  
Camargo et al. (2015)

# The Milky Way Galaxy

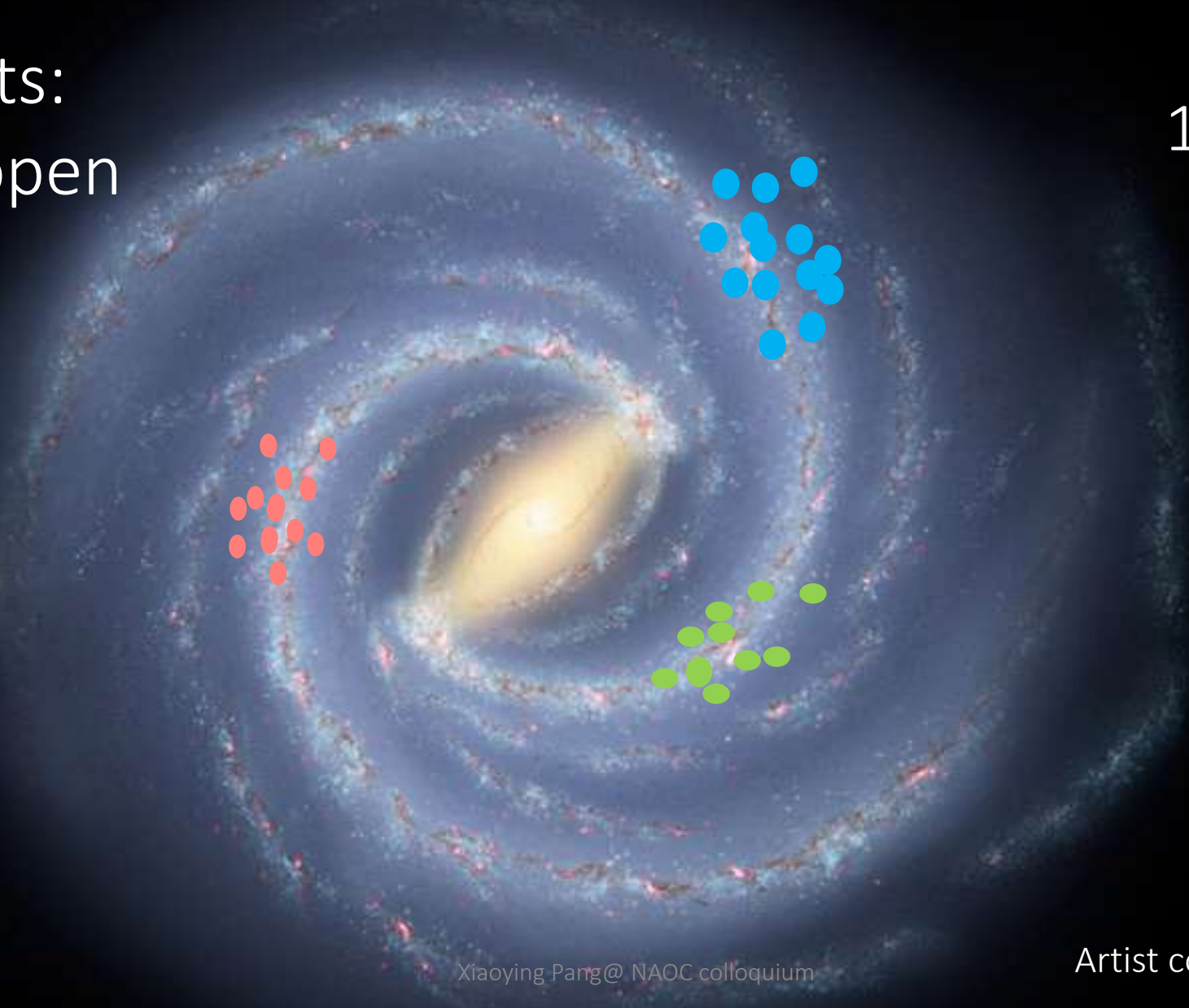
Colored dots:  
open clusters



# The Milky Way Galaxy

Colored dots:  
disrupted open  
clusters

100-200 Myr



# Motivation

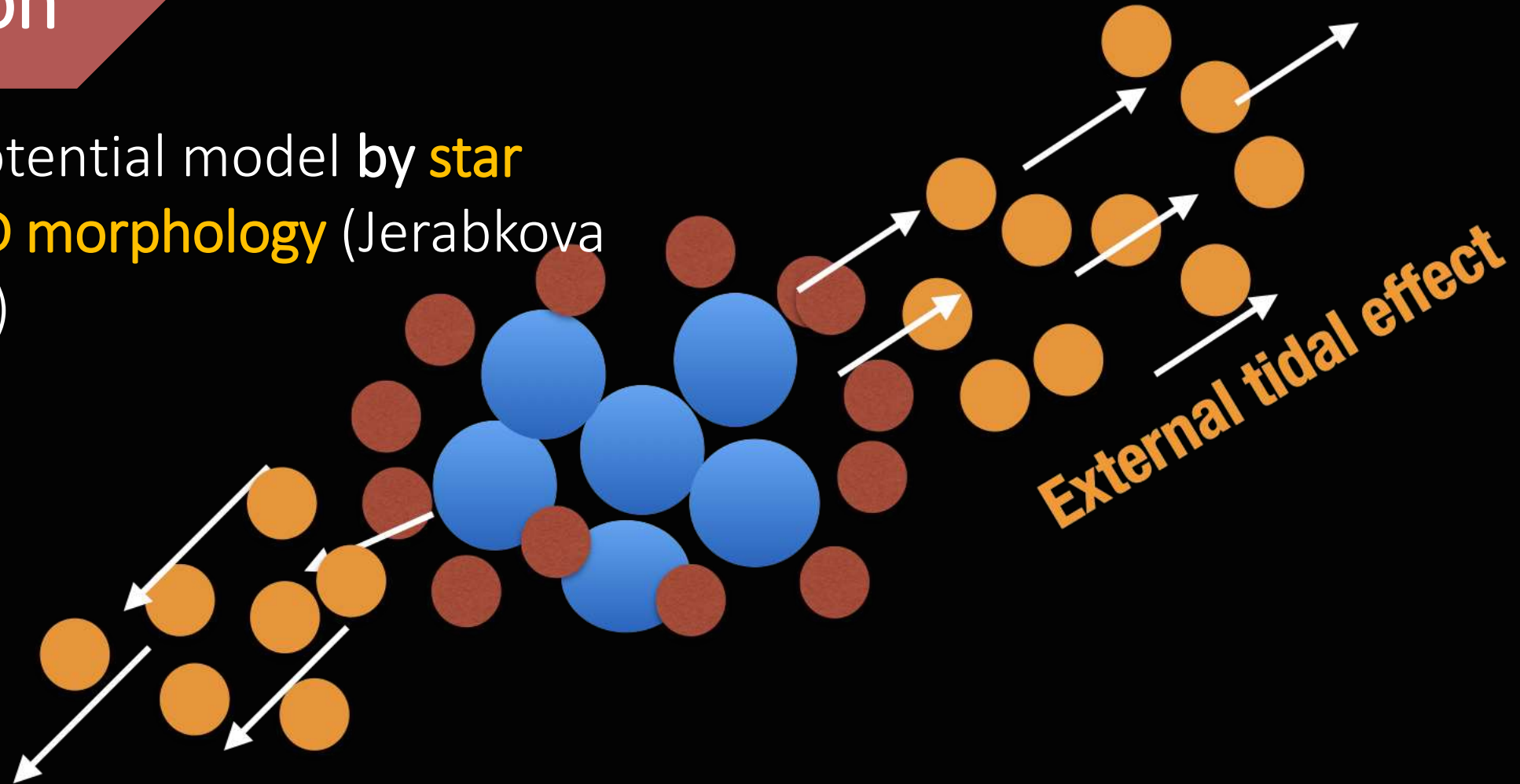
disrupted open clusters

→ build up the Galactic disk

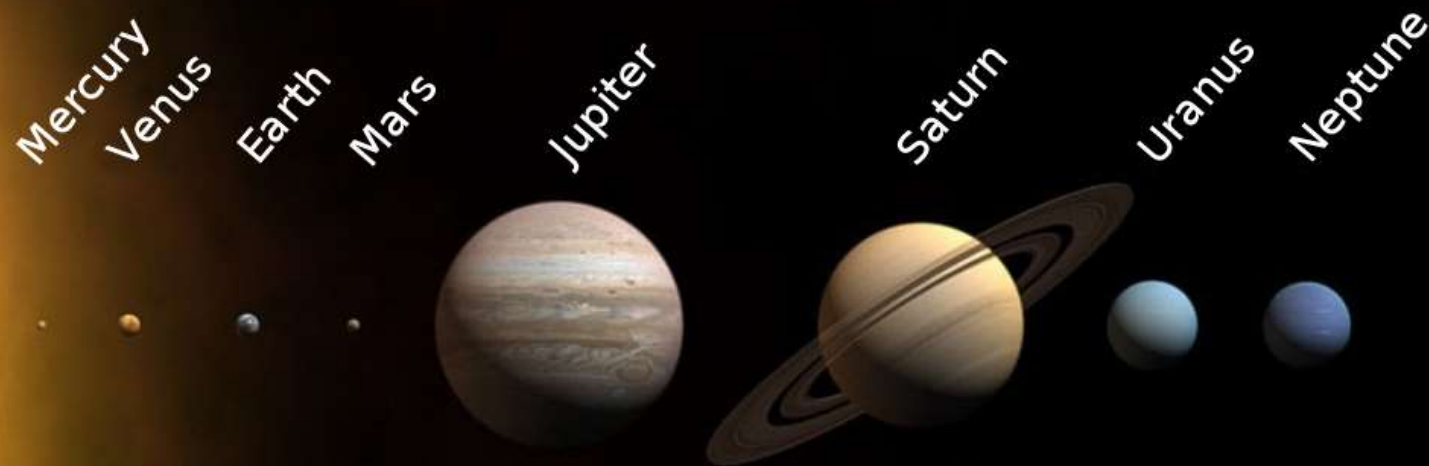
➤ Galactic star formation history  
(Hou et al. 2000; Fu et al. 2009).

# Motivation

- Galactic potential model by **star clusters' 3D morphology** (Jerabkova et al. 2021)



# Planetary system

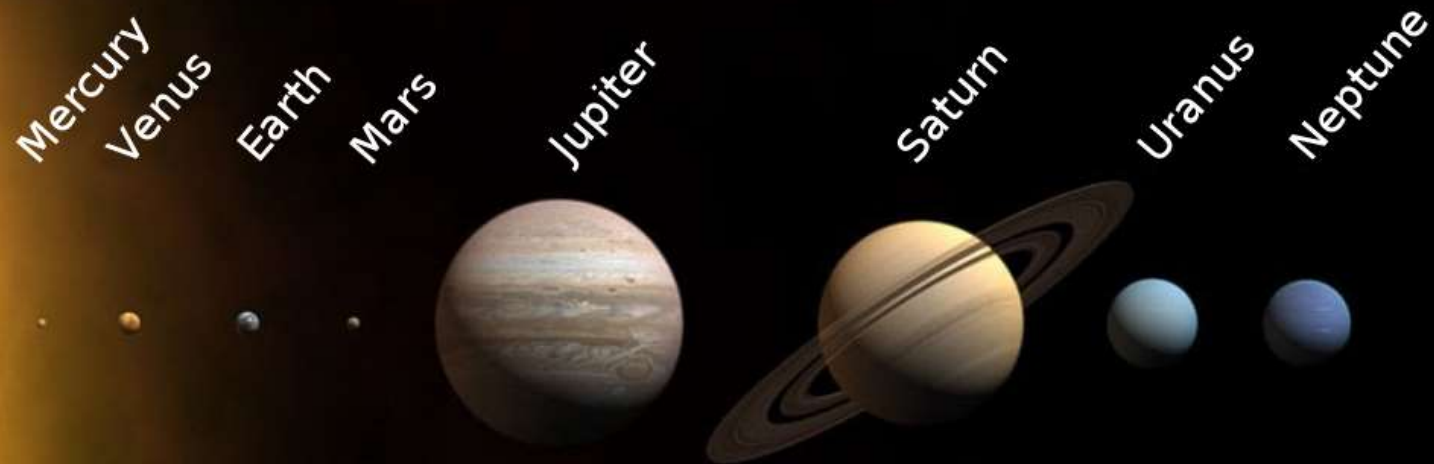


Planets found in clusters with age of 100 Myr to 3-5Gyr.

Credit to JPL/NASA



# Planetary system

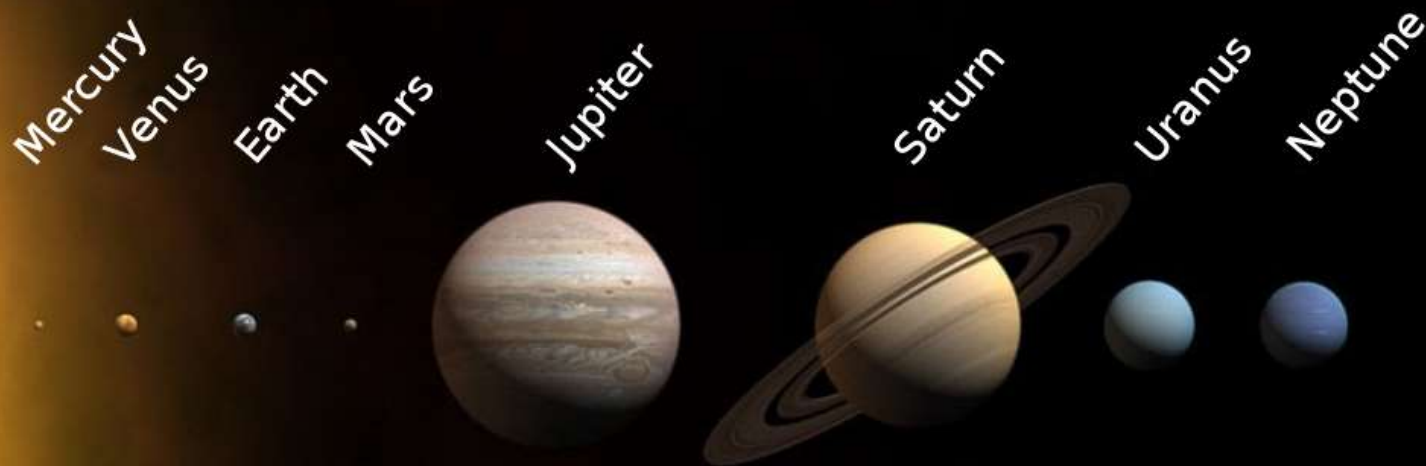


Solar system's parental cluster is probably disrupted.

Credit to JPL/NASA



# Planetary system



## Motivation

Disruption of star clusters  
→ Survival of planetary system (Adams 2010, Flammini et al. 2020)

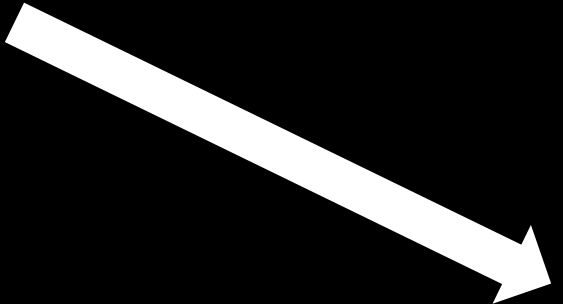
Credit to JPL/NASA

Indispensable  
Star cluster disruption

Galactic structure  
formation



Westerlund 2 (credit to NASA/HST )



Planetary system evolution





03

# DATA & METHOD

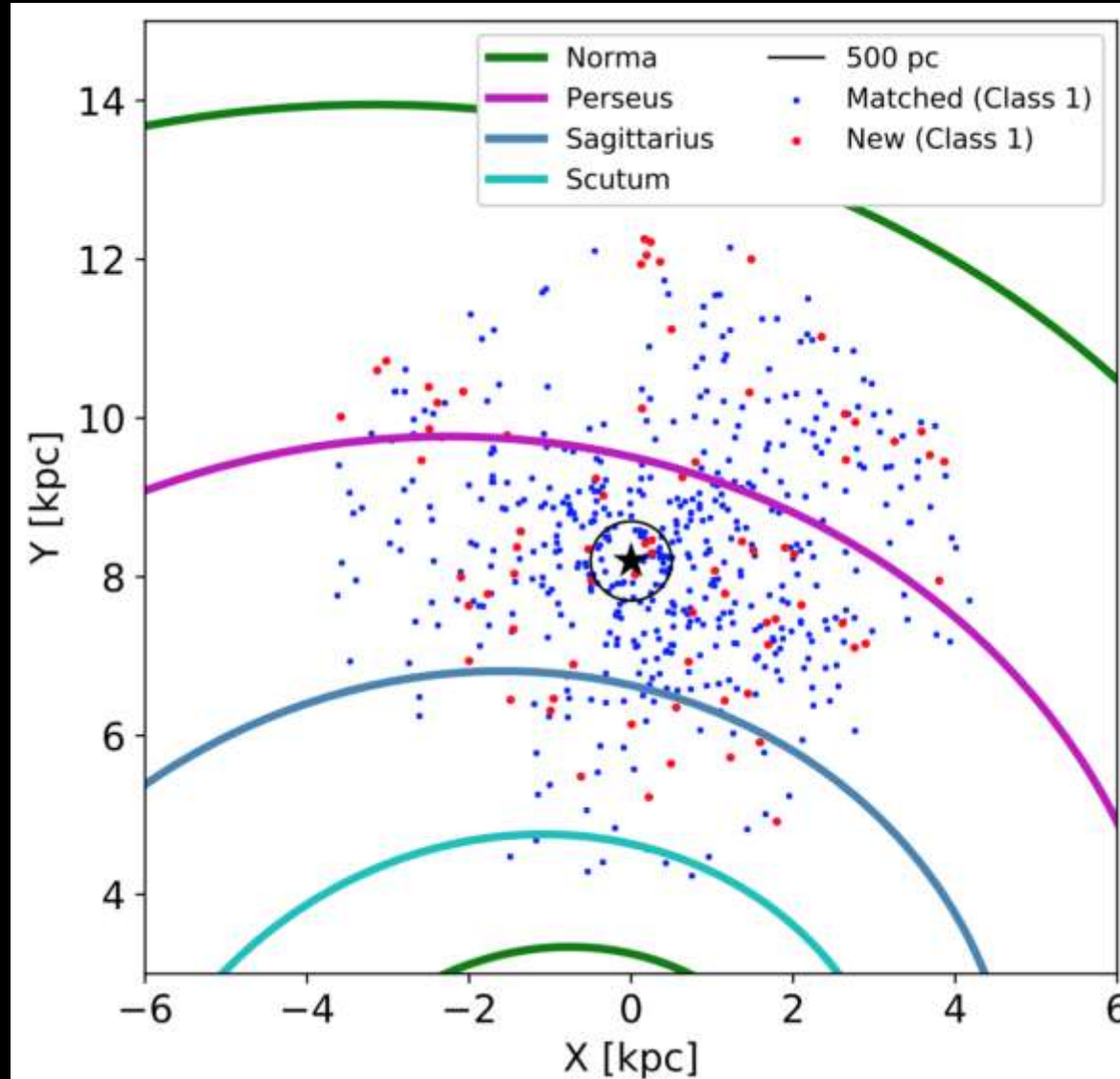
Data

Gaia



DR2  
EDR3

# Open clusters within 500 pc



**62 open clusters (Liu & Pang 2019)**  
**32 from other catalogs (Kharchenko et al. 2013, Cantat Gaudin et al. 2020)**

**87 pc – 482 pc**  
**25 Myr – 2.65 Gyr**

3D  
Morphology

Liu & Pang (ApJS, 2019, 245, 32)

# Method

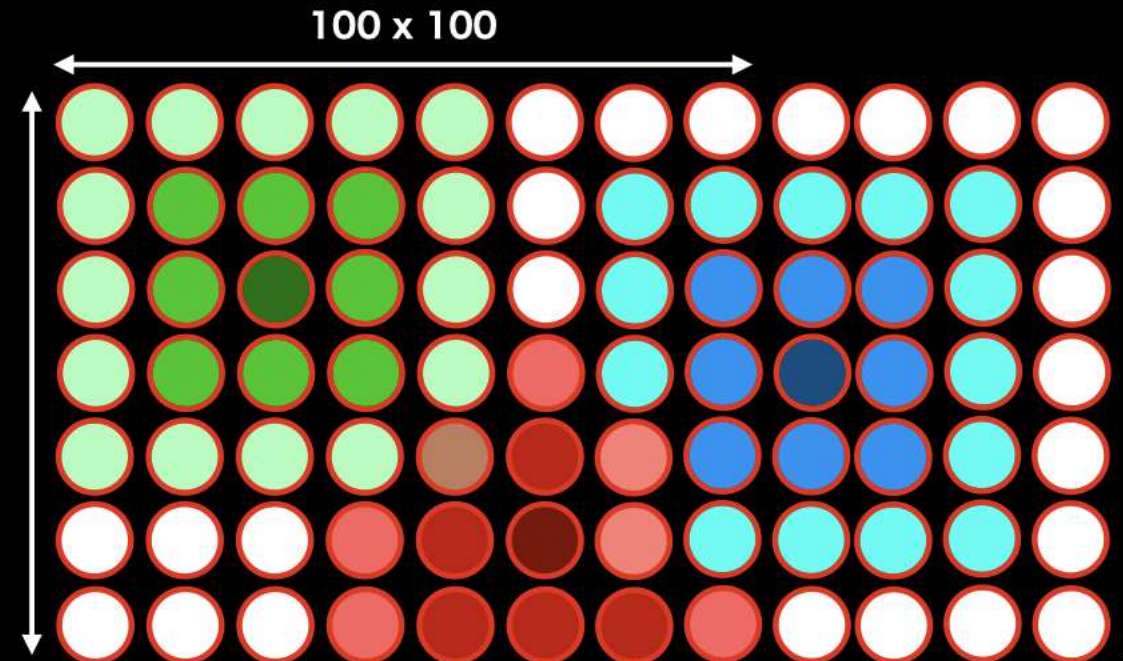
Self-organizing map (SOM): well-established unsupervised learning algorithms based on artificial neural network with **controlled contamination rate (5%)**.

## StarGO

(Yuan et al. 2018)

5D space:  
X, Y, Z, proper  
motions  
(normalized)

→  
Topology  
conservation



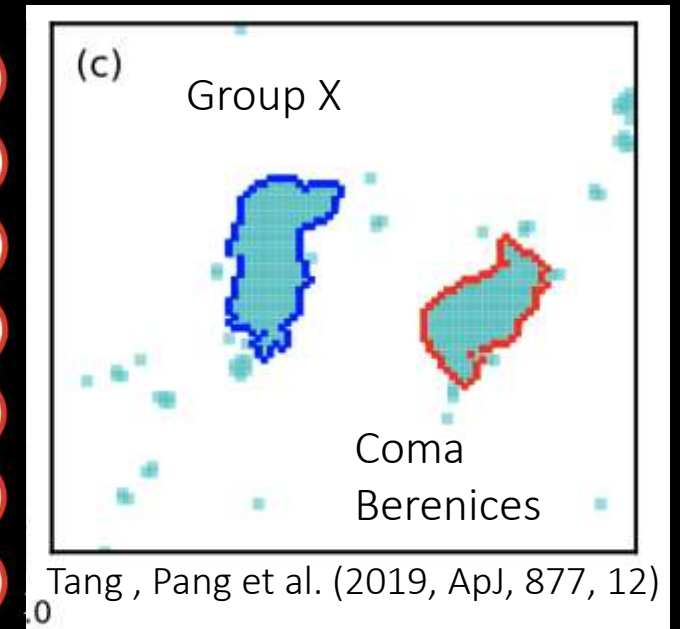
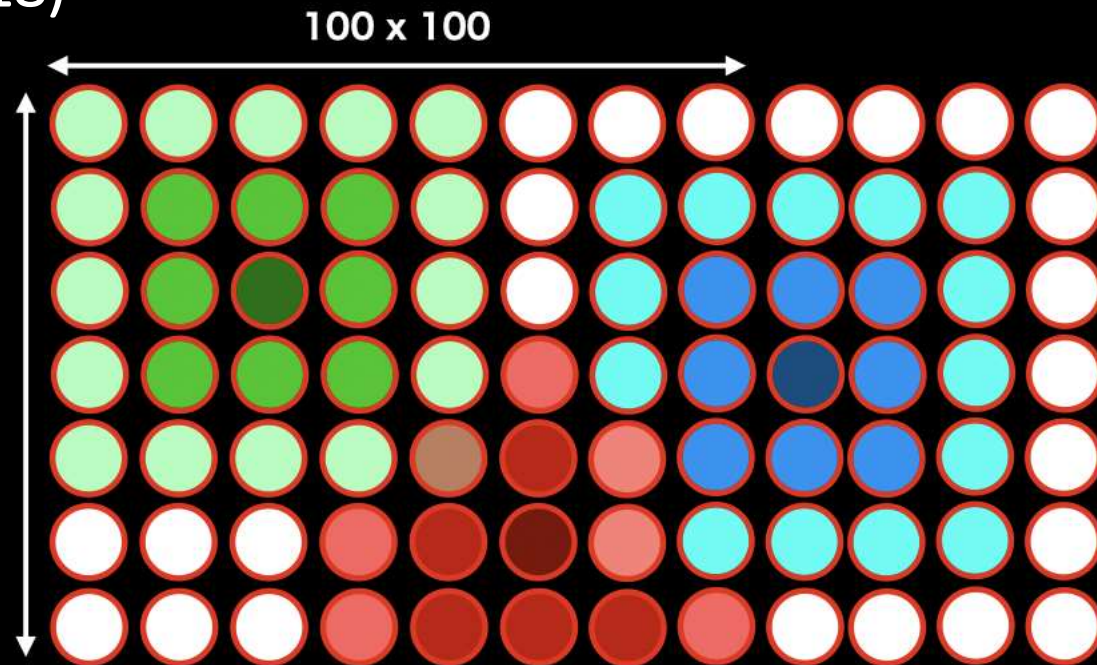
# Method

Self-organizing map (SOM): well-established unsupervised learning algorithms based on artificial neural network with **controlled contamination rate (5%)**.

## StarGO

(Yuan et al. 2018)

5D space:  
X, Y, Z,  
proper  
motions  
(normalized)



04

3D

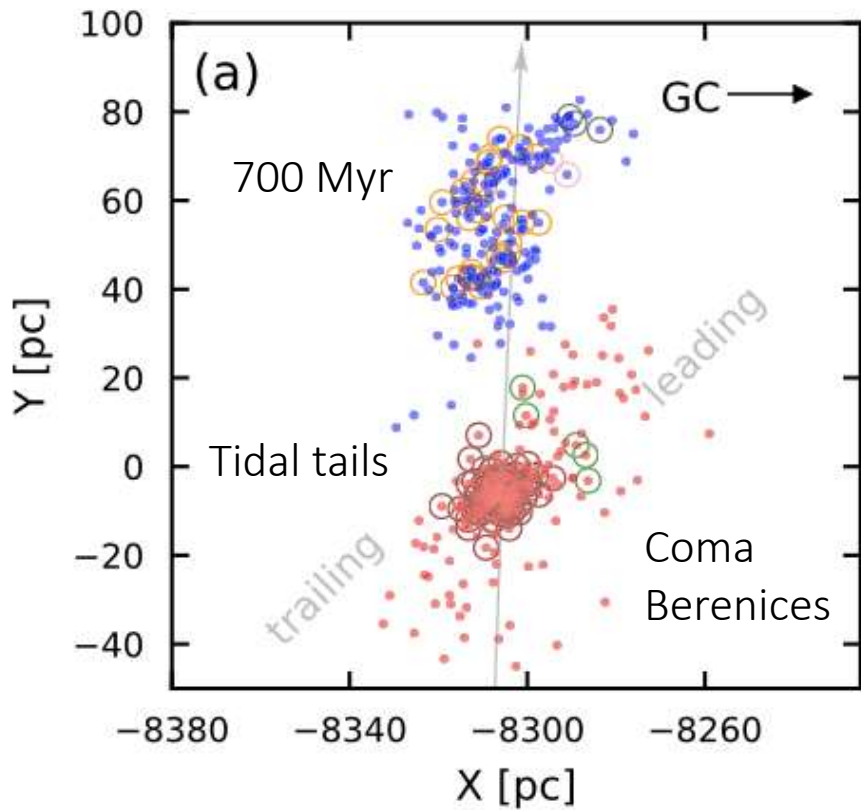
# Morphology star clusters



3D

# Morphology

Gaia DR2



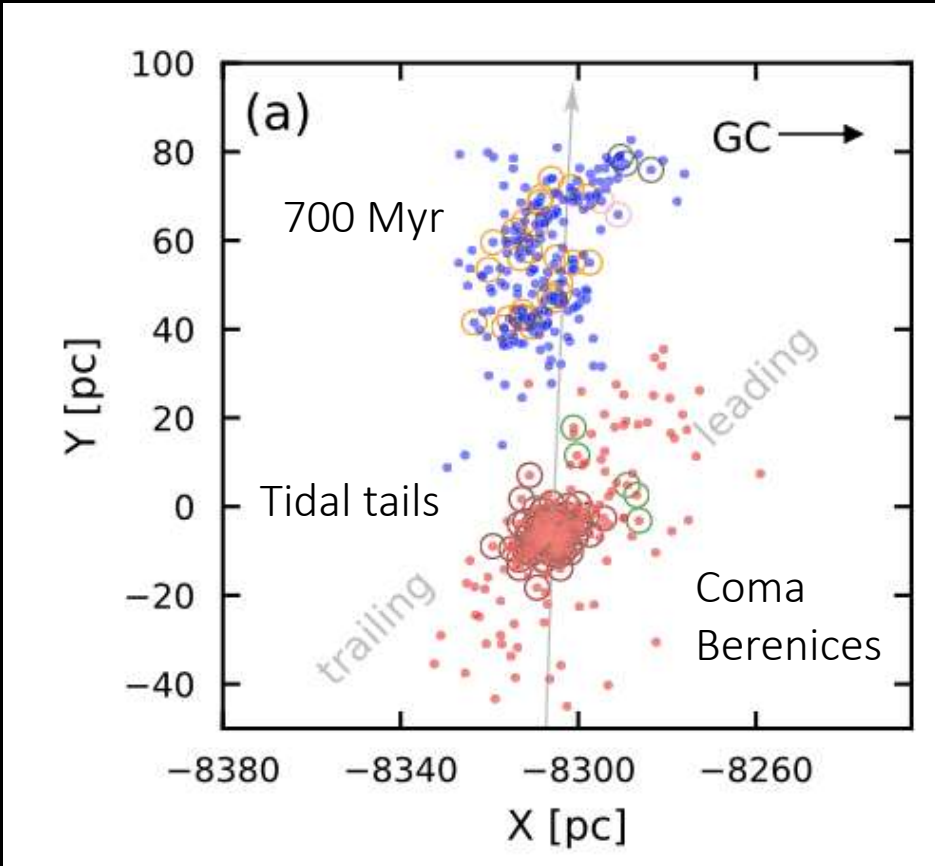
Shih-Yun Tang

Tang, Pang et al. (2019, ApJ, 877, 12)

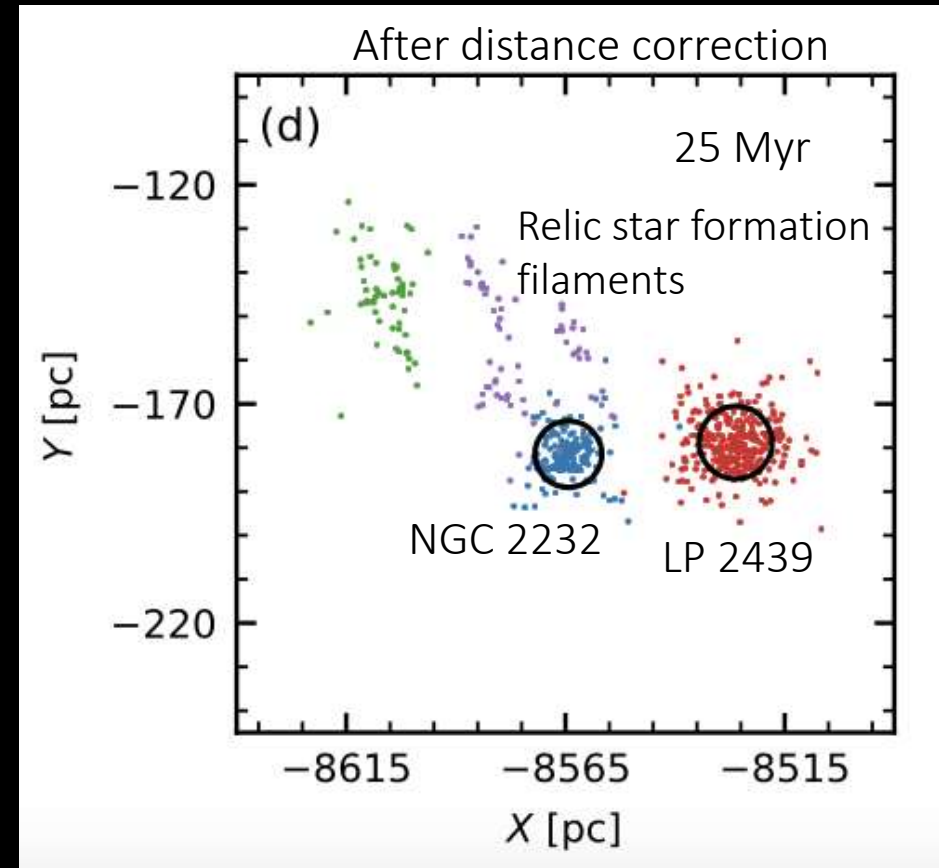
3D

# Morphology

Gaia DR2



Tang, Pang et al. (2019, ApJ, 877, 12)



Pang et al. (2020, ApJL, 900, 4)

3D

# Morphology



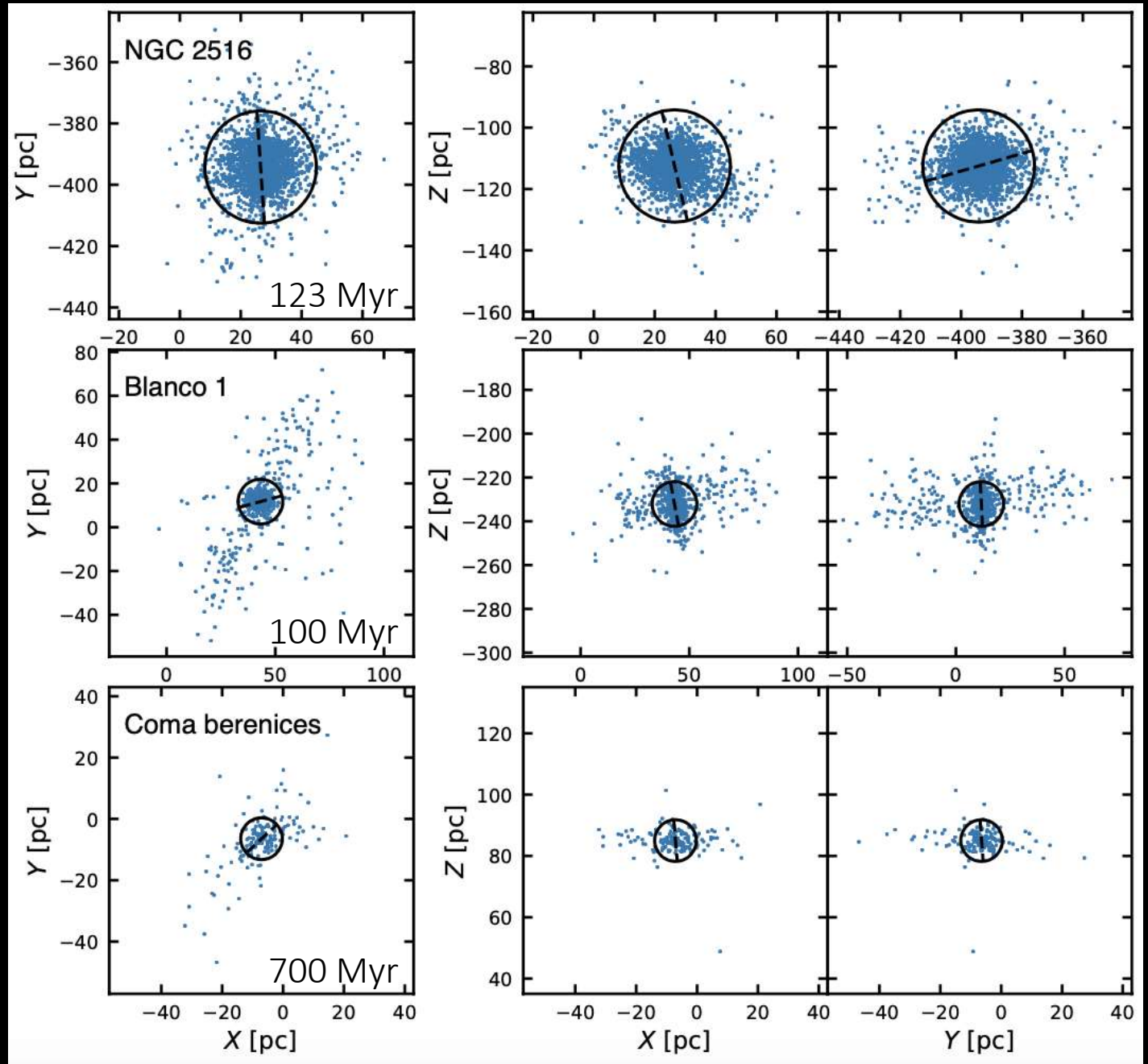
Zeqiu Yu



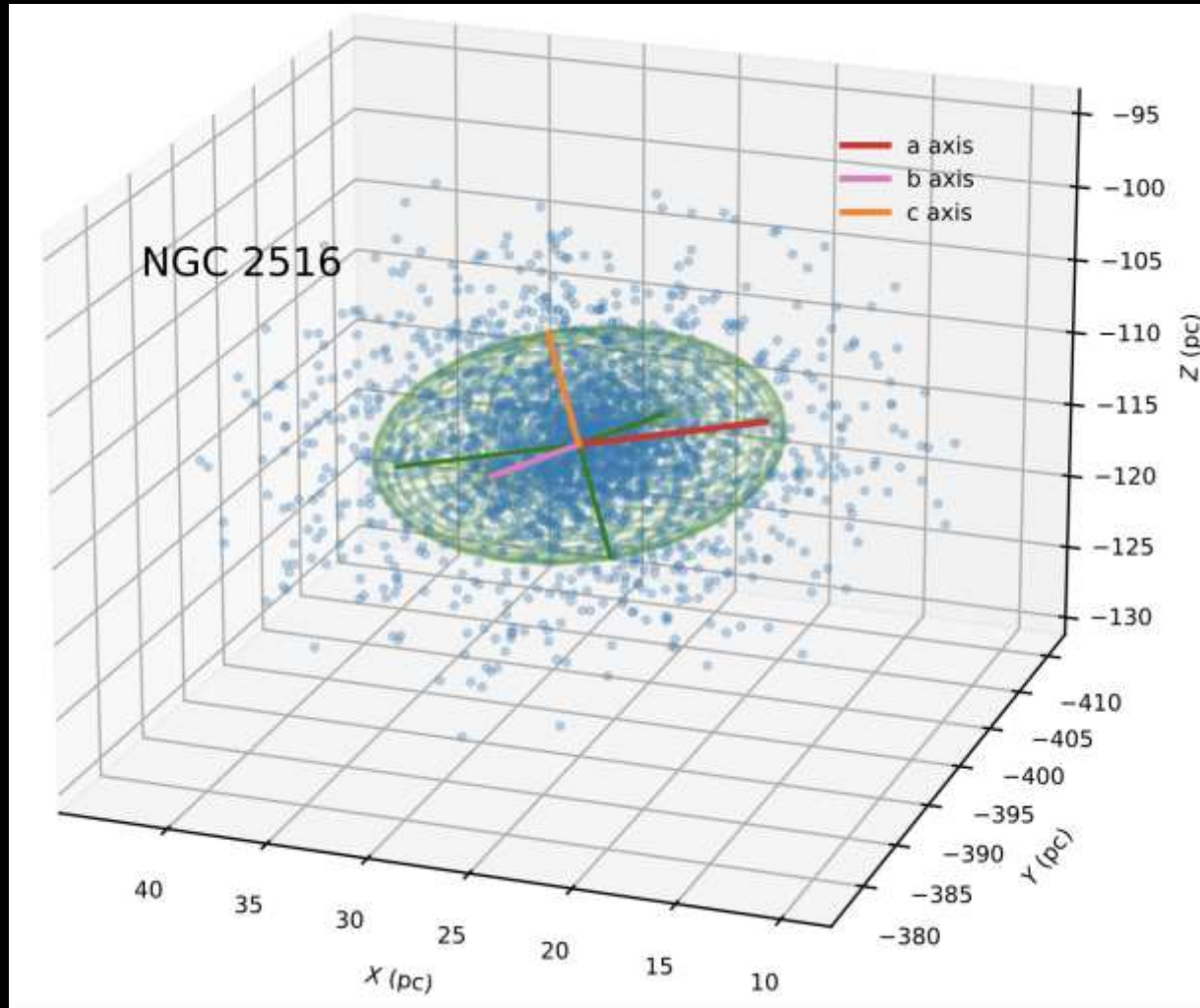
Yuqian Li

Black circle: tidal radius  
After distance correction

Pang, Li, Yu et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)



# Morphology quantification



Ellipsoid fitting to the 3D spatial distribution of stars within tidal radius.

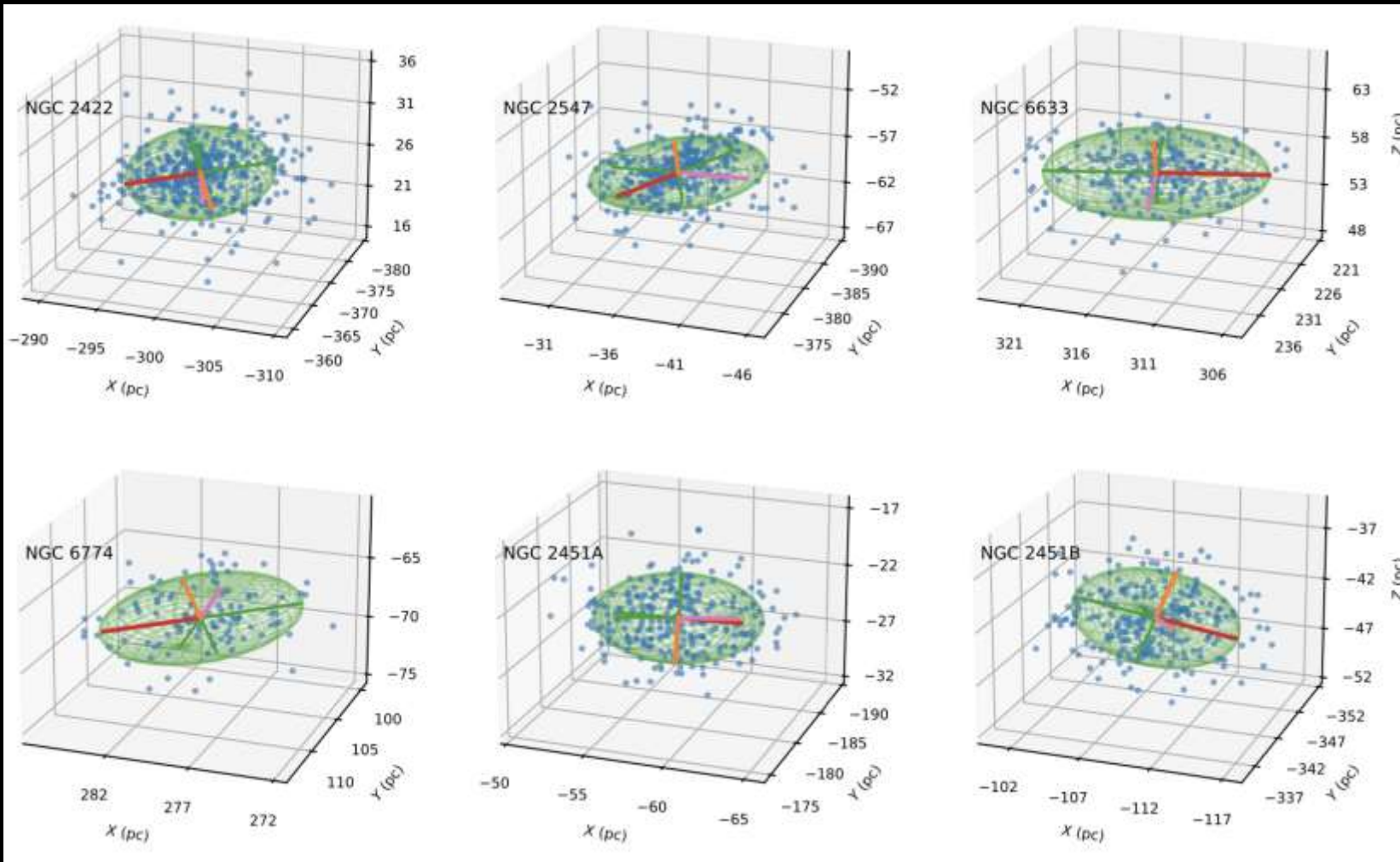
**a: semi-major axis (elongation direction)**

**b: semi-intermediate axis;**

**c: semi-minor axis;**

Pang et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)

# Morphology quantification



Elongation direction of open cluster (a: semi-major axis)

→ Mostly parallel to the plane

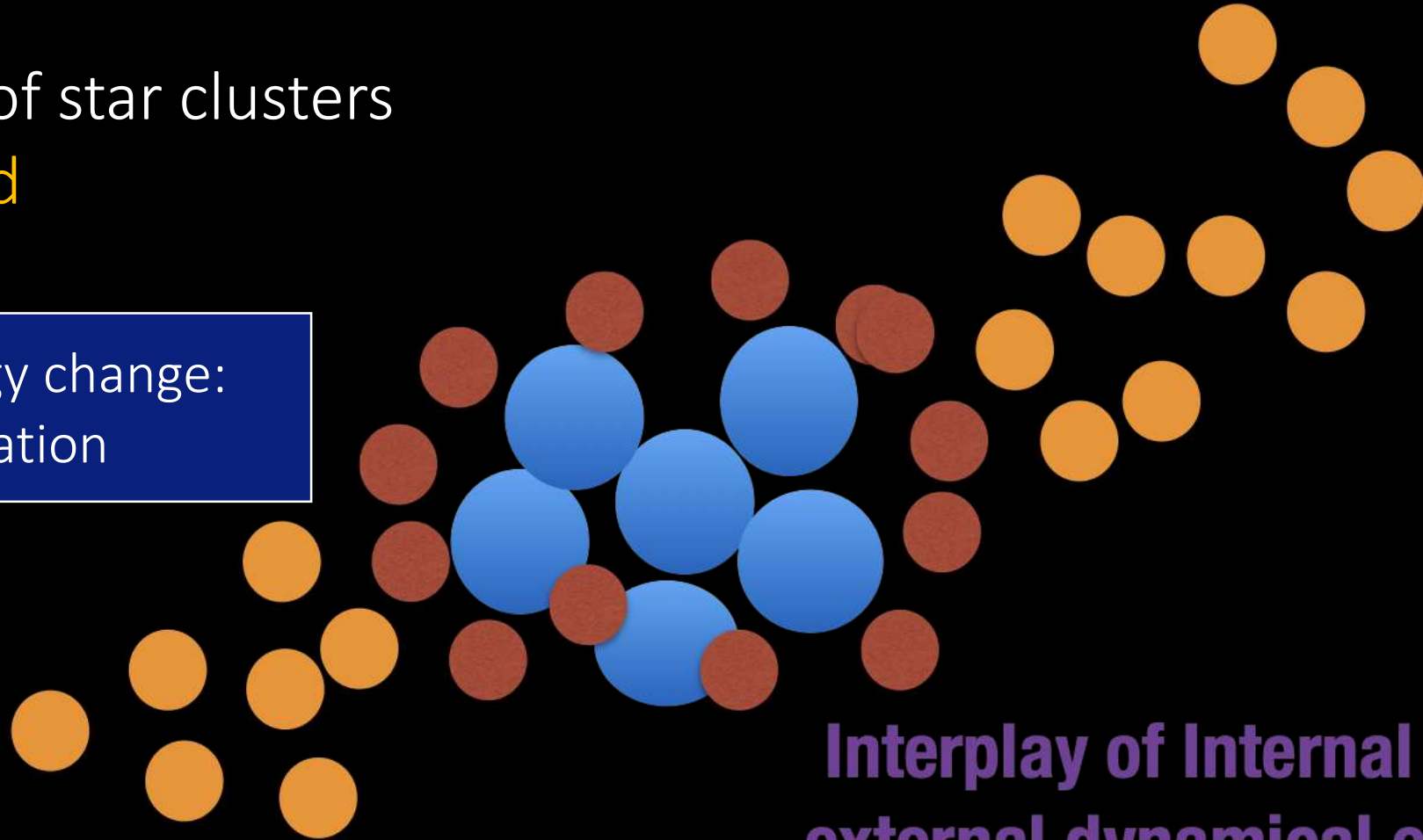
Tidal effect

Pang et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)

# Disruption of star clusters

→ Unbound

Morphology change:  
elongation



Interplay of Internal and external dynamical effect

**Galactic Disk**



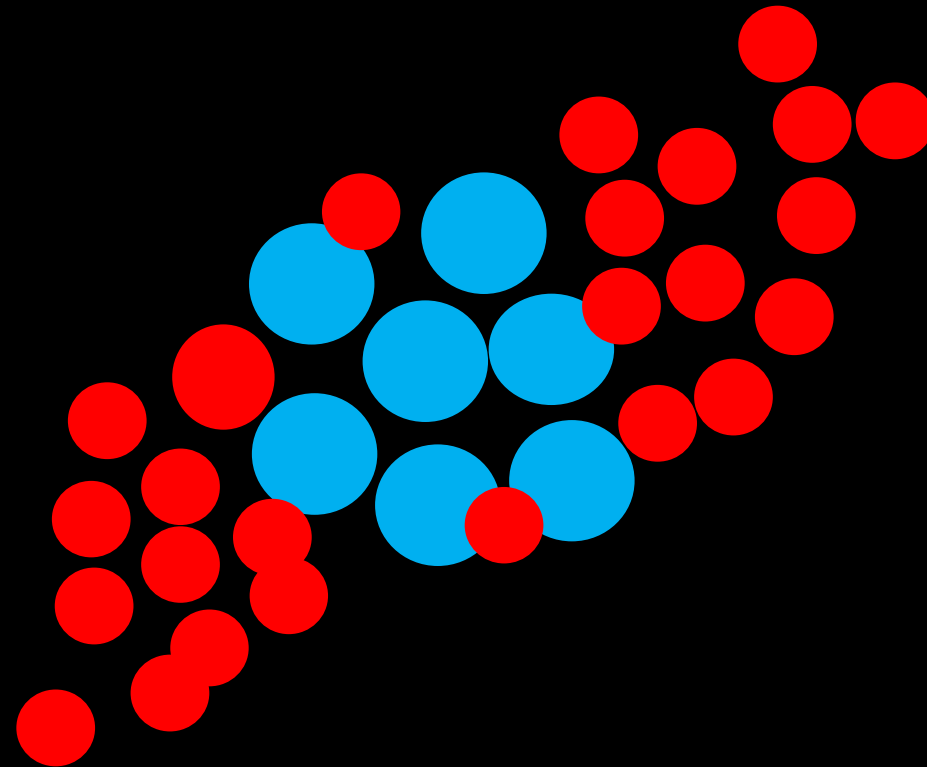
05

# Dynamical state & Disruption

# Disruption of star clusters

→ Unbound

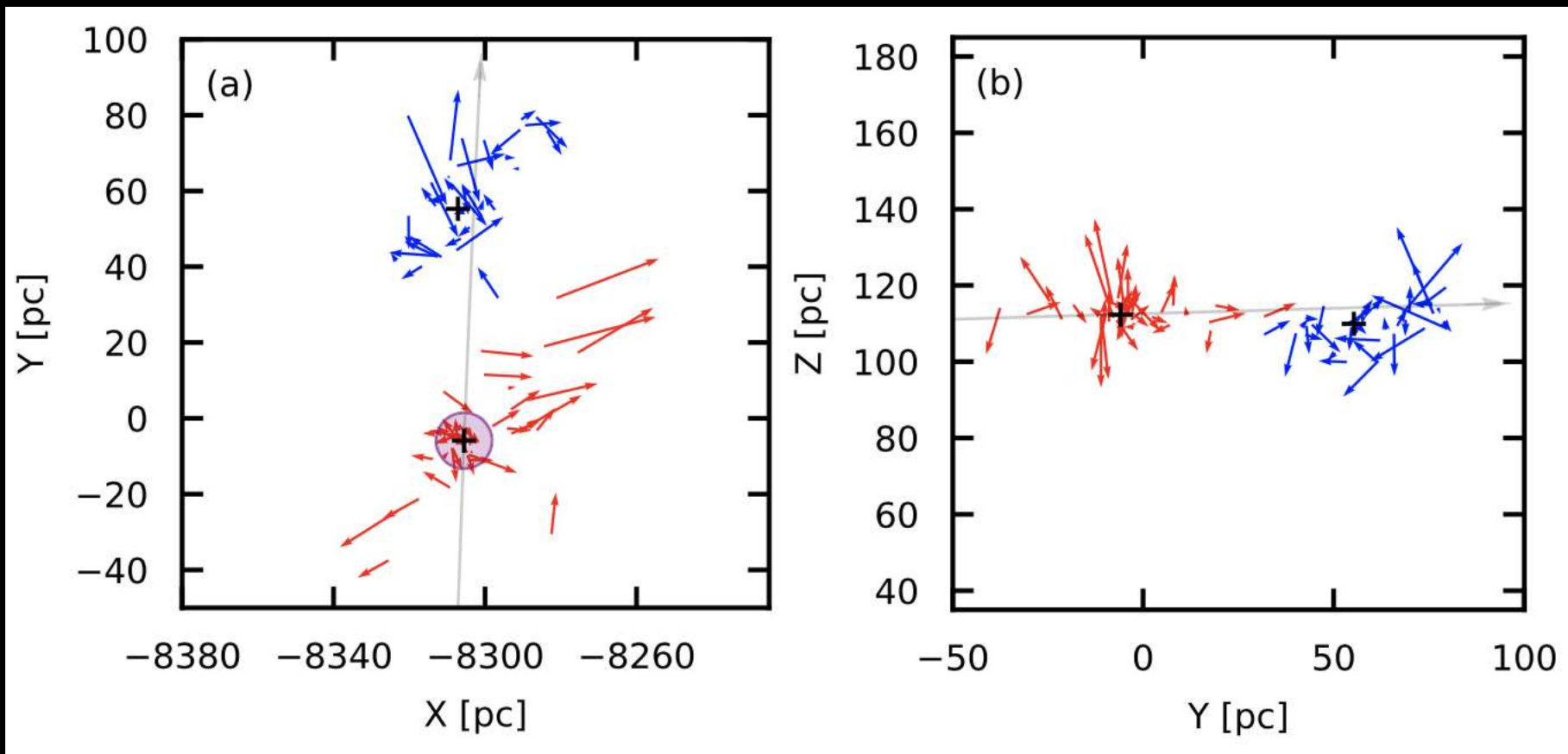
→ expand





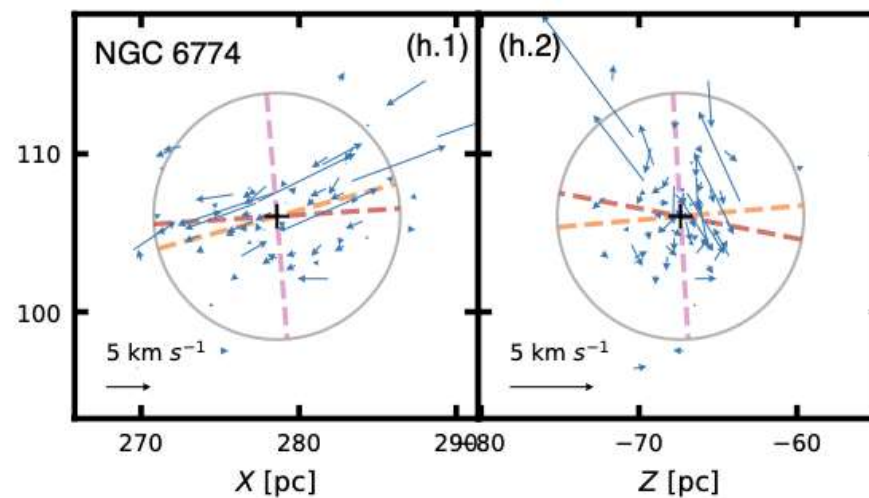
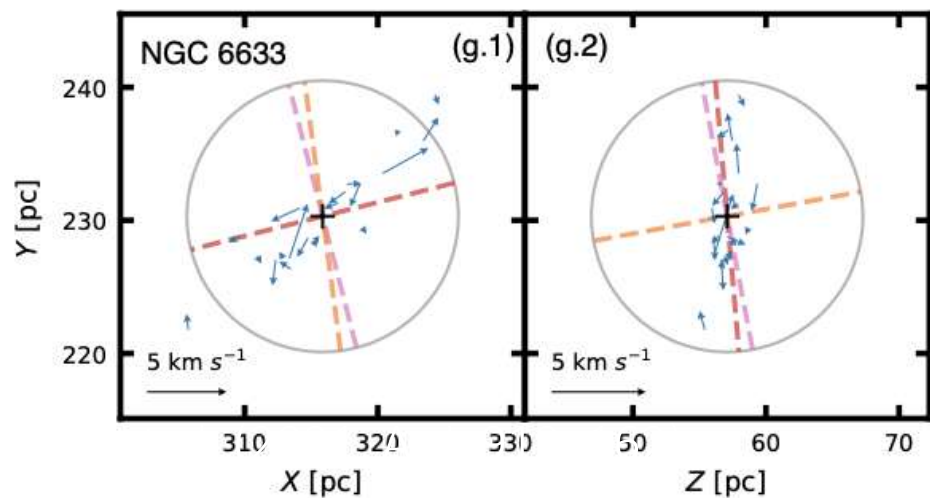
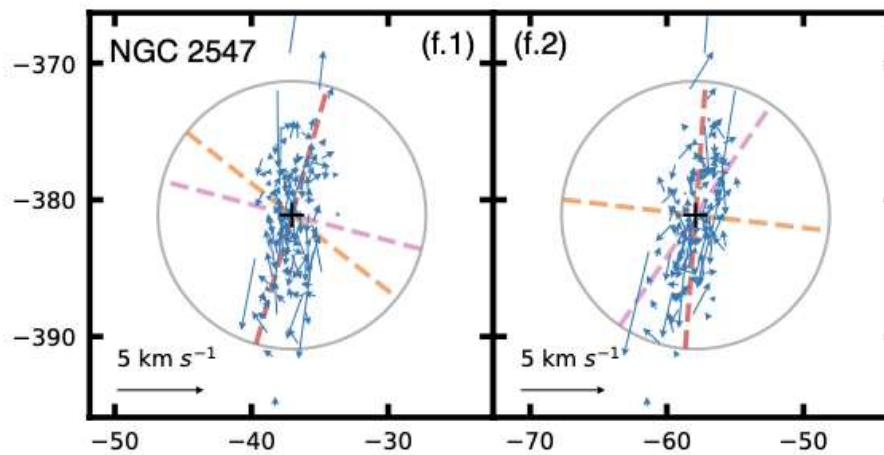
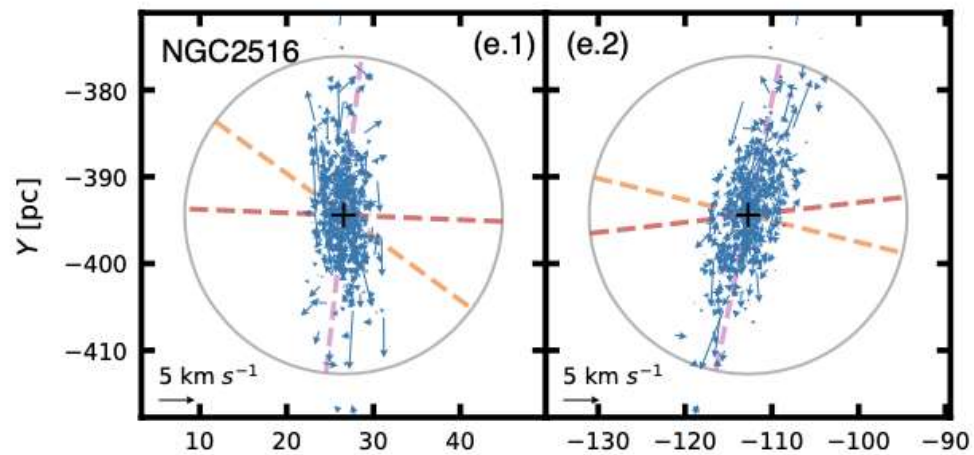
# Expansion

Coma Berenice (700 Myr)

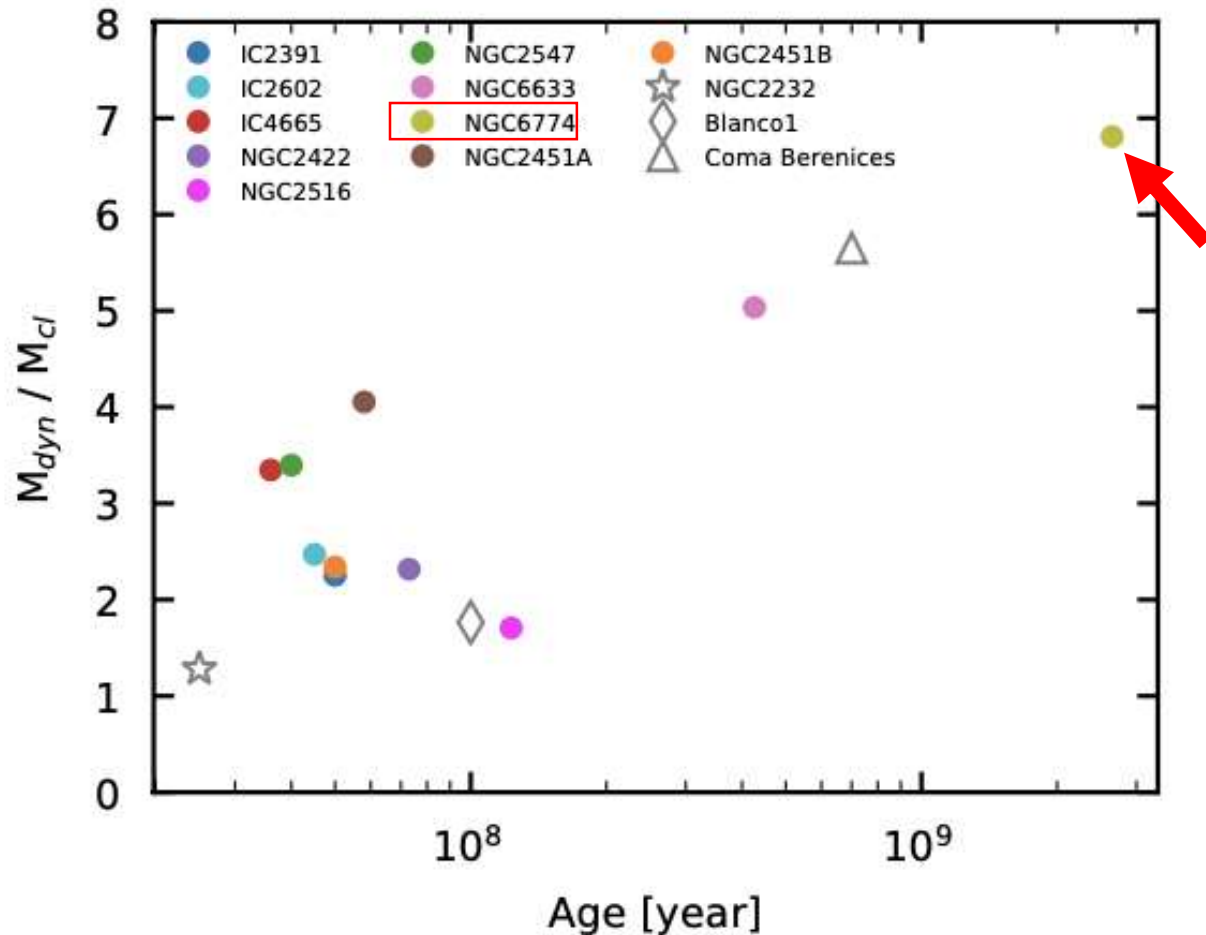


Tang , Pang et al. (2019, ApJ, 877, 12)

# Expansion



# Dynamical state

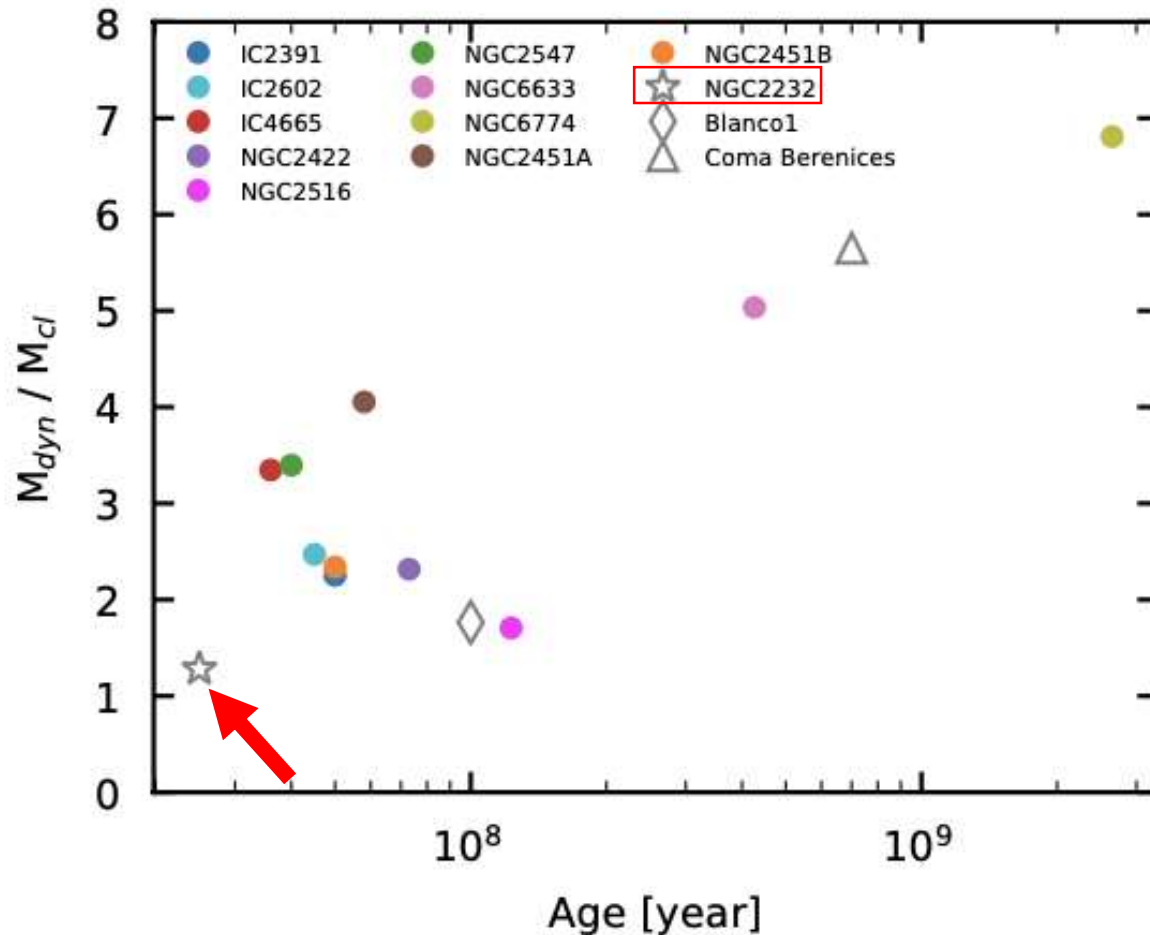


Velocity dispersion  
→ dynamical mass

The large values of the ratio suggests that most of the clusters may be **super-virial**.

Pang et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)

# Dynamical state



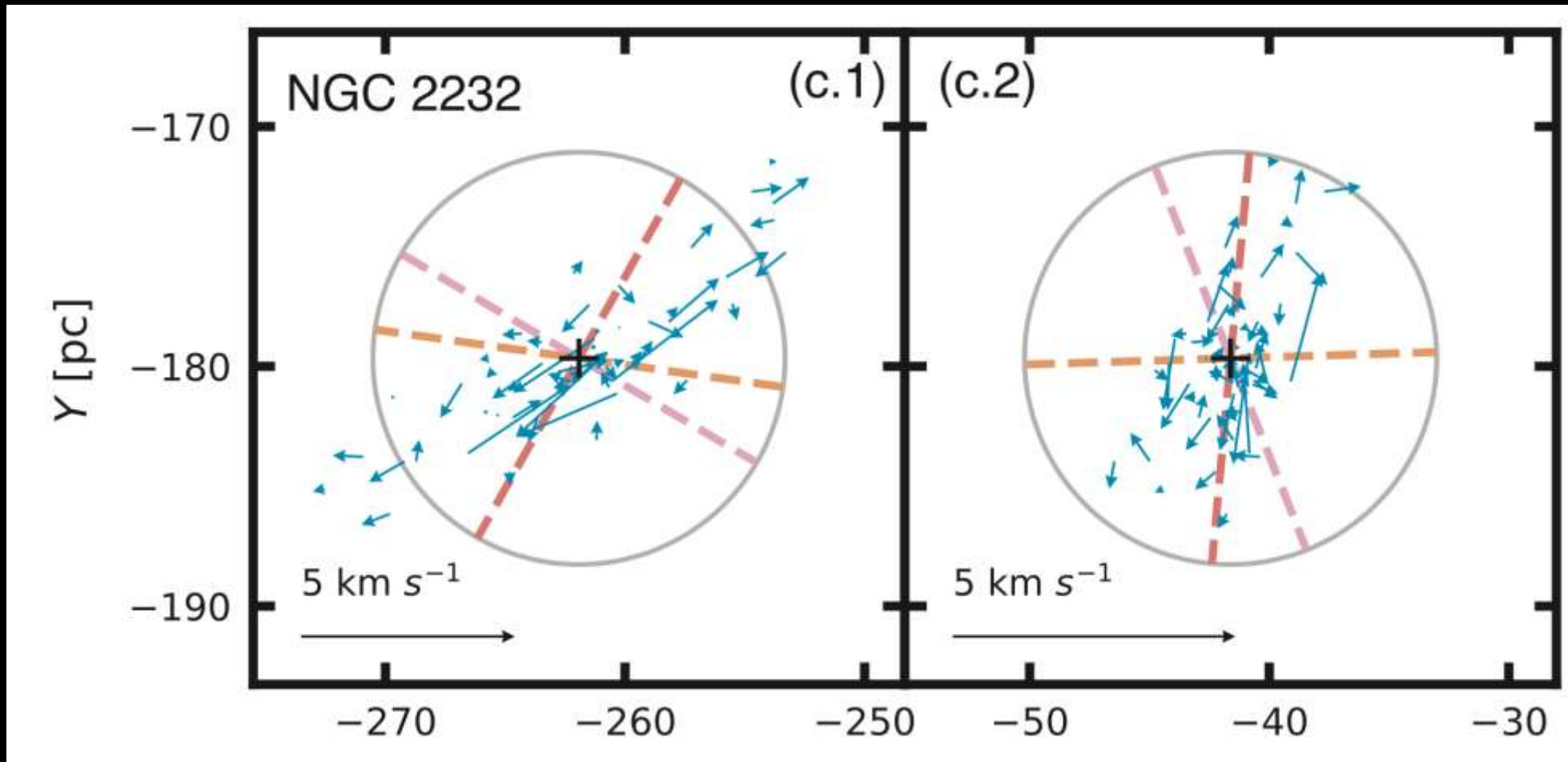
NGC 2232

Ratio close to 1

Pang et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)

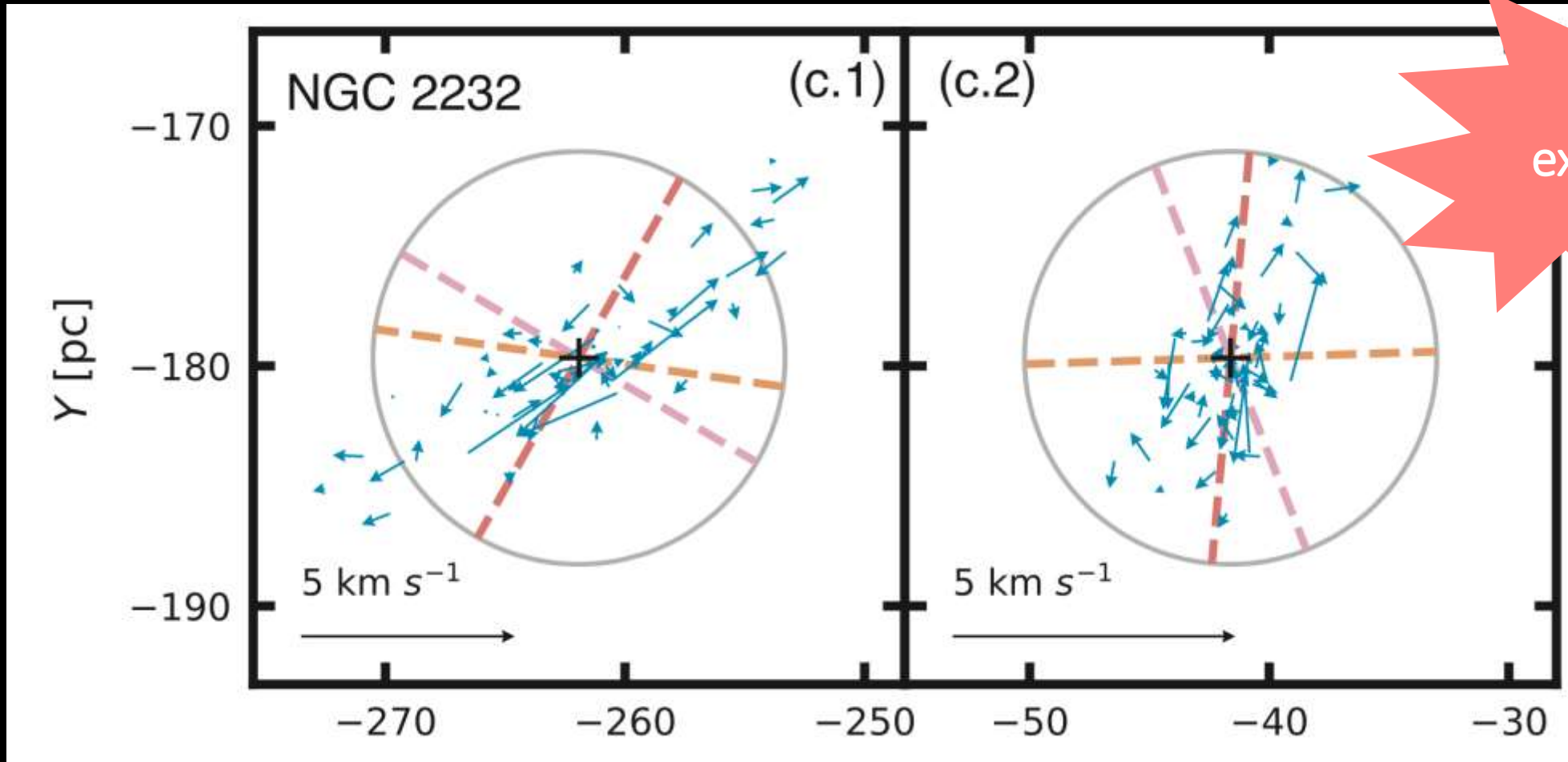
# Expansion

NGC 2232 (25 Myr)



# Expansion

NGC 2232 (25 Myr)

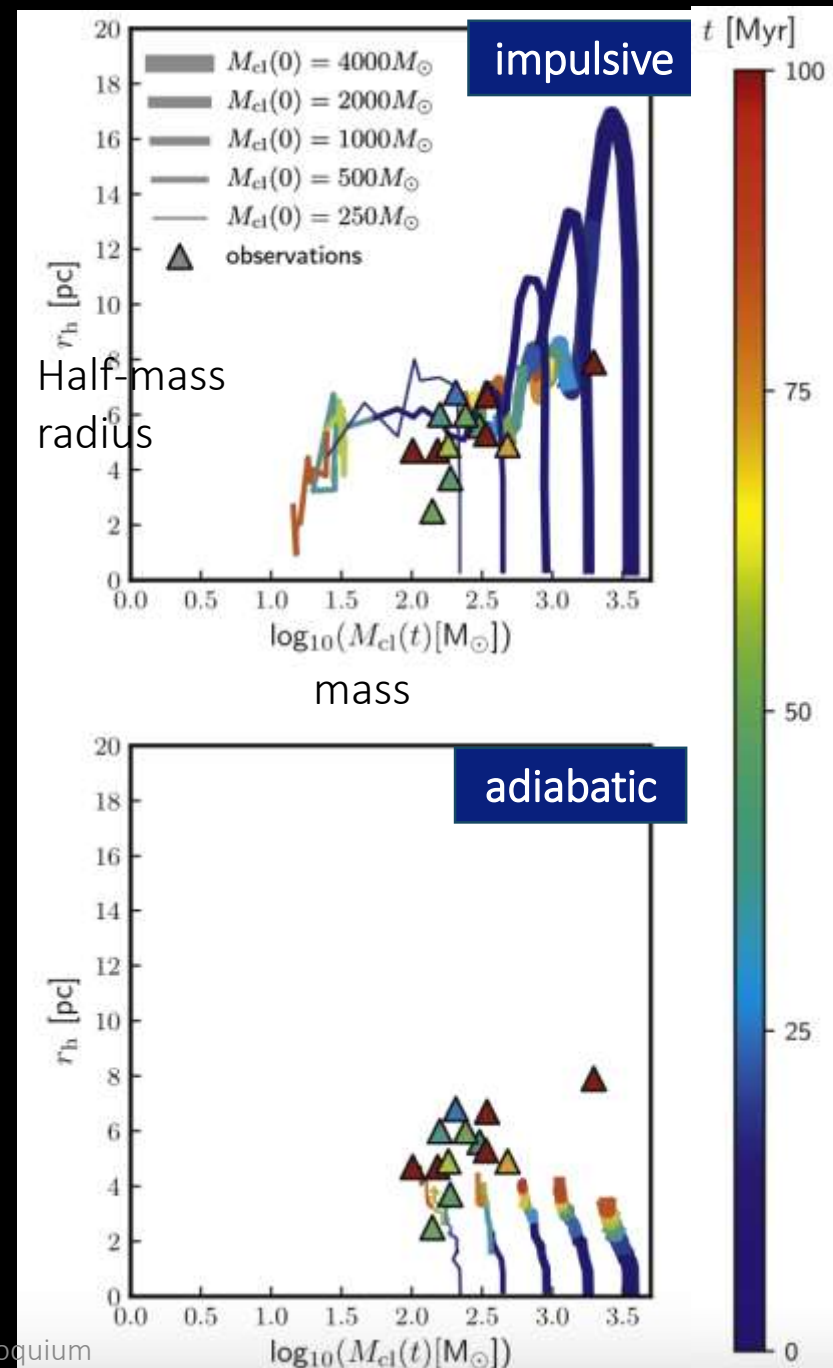


# Gas expulsion

N-body models with star formation efficiency of  $\approx 1/3$

- **Impulsive** gas expulsion
  - clusters **more massive** than  $250 M_{\odot}$
- **Adiabatic** gas expulsion
  - clusters **less massive** than  $250 M_{\odot}$

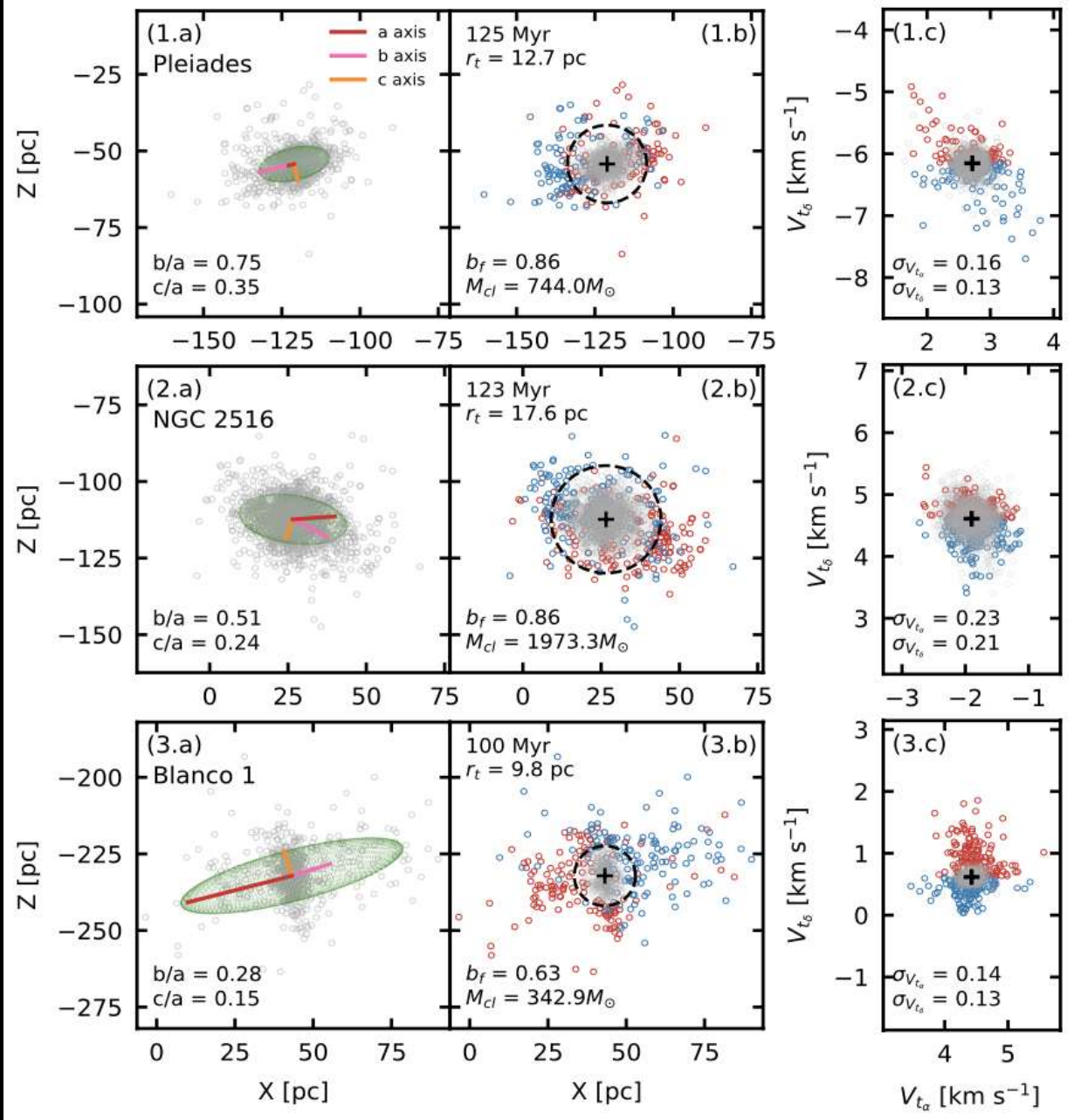
Pang et al. (2021a, ApJ, 912, 162)





Yezhang Li

# Morphology vs. Kinematics



- Blanco 1: advanced disruption with 50 pc long tidal tails.
- A correlation between the tidal tails of Blanco 1 and its kinematic tails:
- → Pleiades and NGC 2516 (early stage of disruption).

Li, Pang, & Tang (2021, RNAAS, 5, 173)



- ✓ We find that most clusters in our samples **are expanding and supervirial**, regardless of their ages.
- ✓ **Gas expulsion** accelerate the disruption process that generate expansion in young clusters.
- ✓ **Established a quantitative method** to measure the 3D morphology and dynamical state of star clusters.

More cluster samples are being reduced for statistical analysis.



A

# Summary

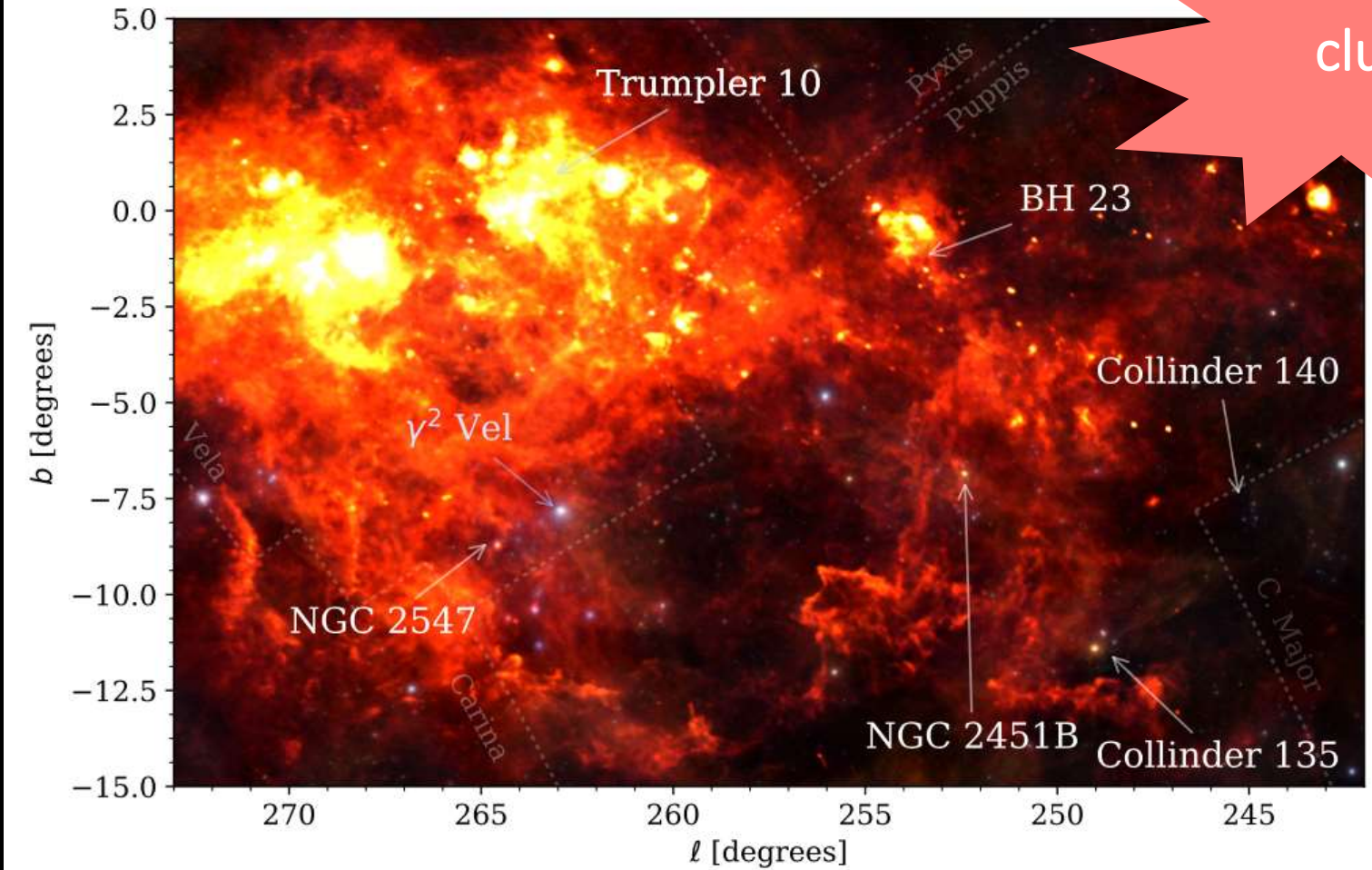


# Hierarchical clustering in stellar complex

arXiv:2106.07658

06

# Vela OB2 complex

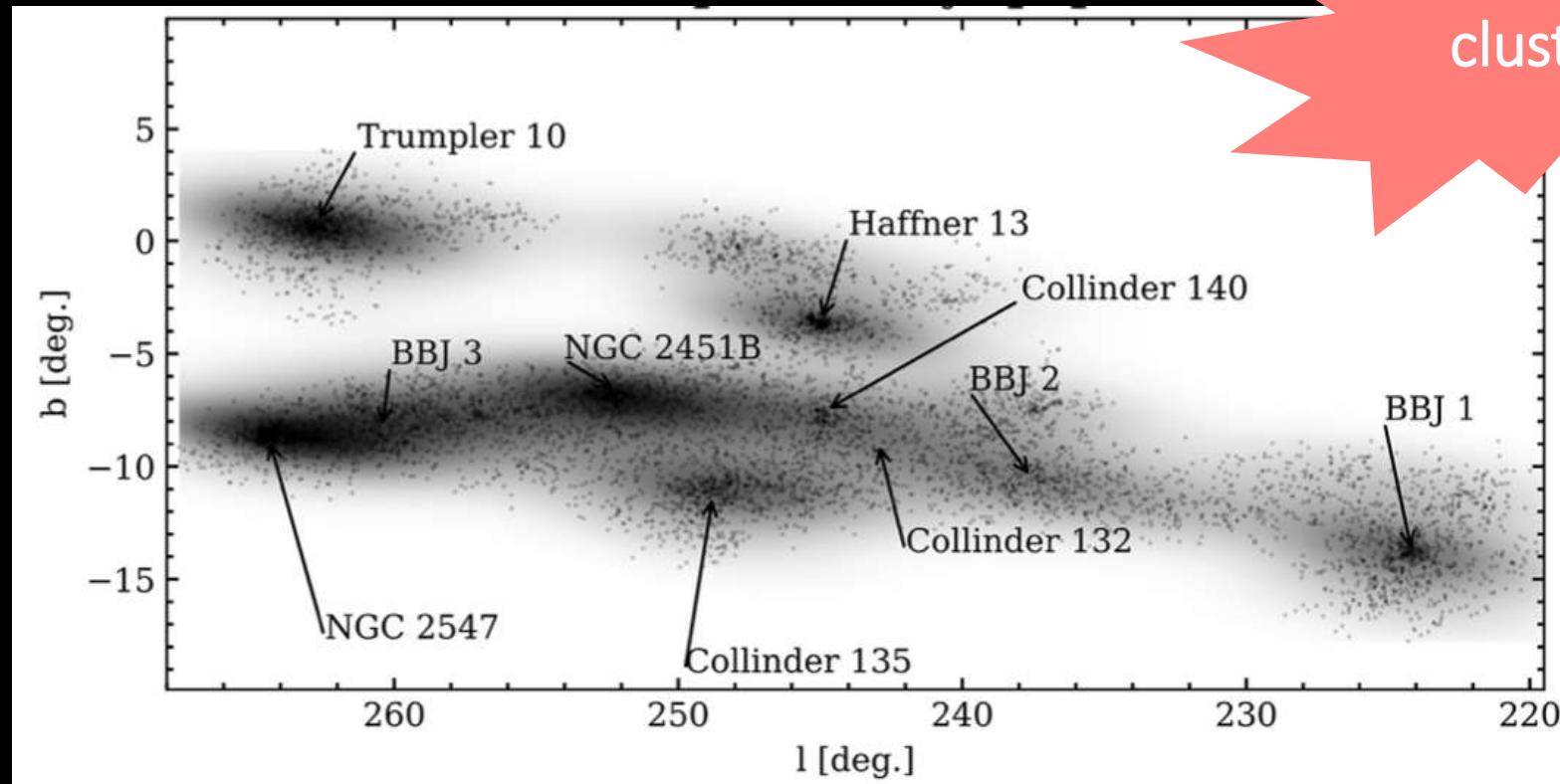


Hierarchical clustering

- several OB associations and a few young clusters
- star formation process
  - a few to a dozen million years

IRIS 60  $\mu\text{m}$  image (Miville-Deschênes & Lagache 20

# Stellar complex

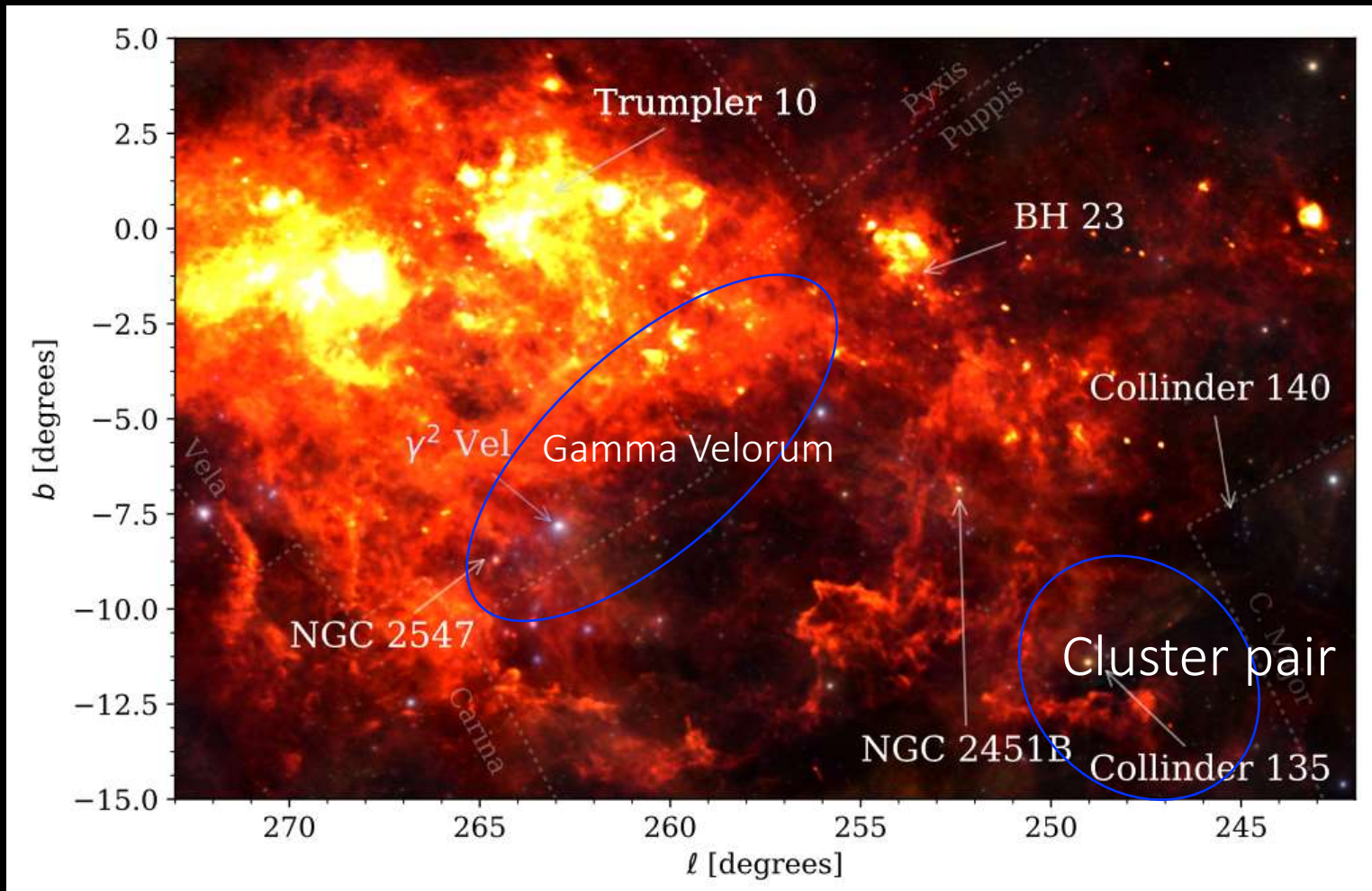


Hierarchical clustering

- several OB associations and a few young clusters
- star formation process
  - a few to a dozen million years

Beccari et al. (2019)

# Vela OB2 complex



- Targets:
  - Gamma Velorum cluster in Vela OB2
  - Cluster pair
- Motivation:
  - Identify spatially and kinematically coherent cluster groups

# Disentanglement

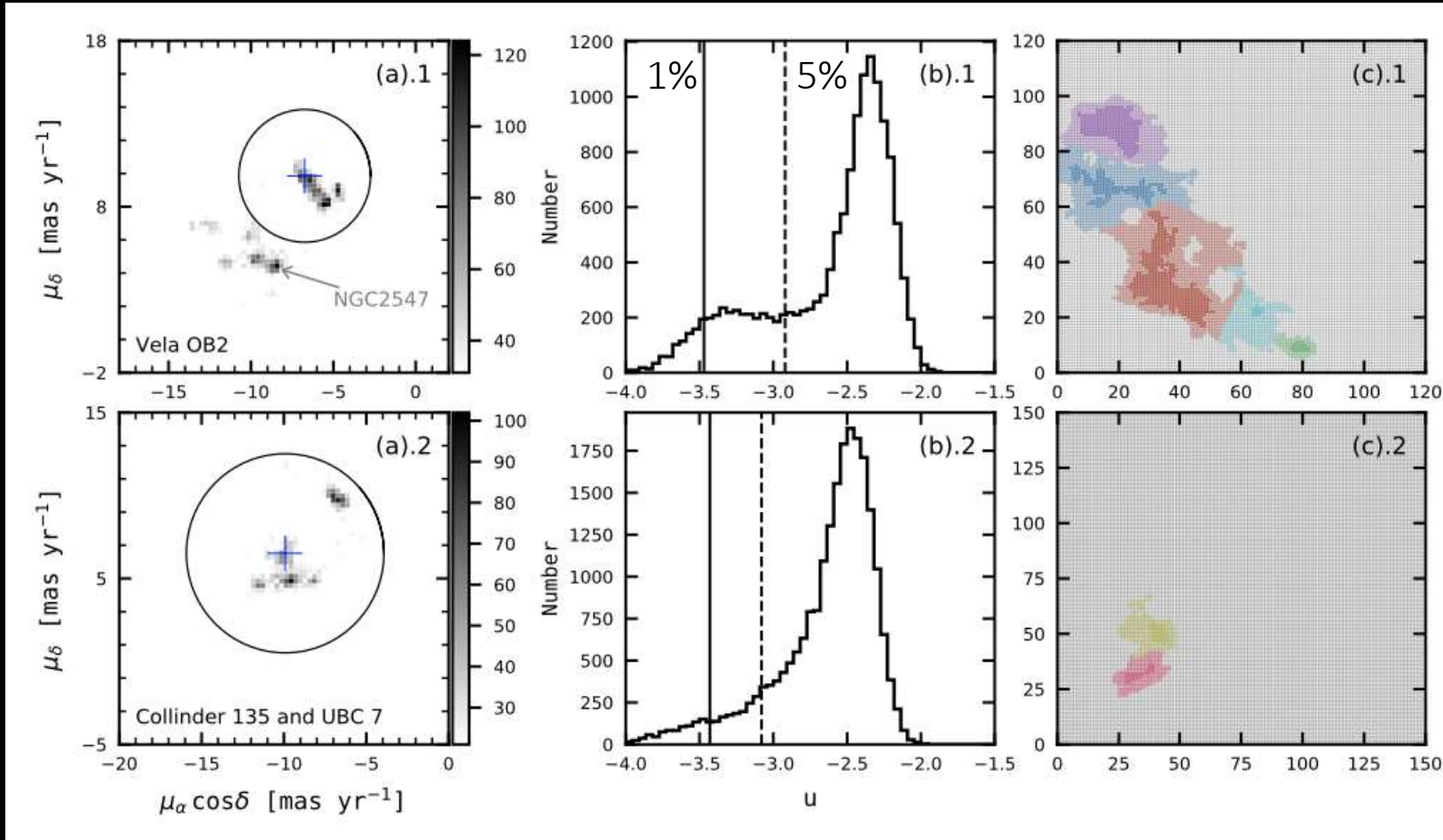
arXiv:2106.07658

➤ **Top-down method**

➤ Transparent color patch as a whole → top-level structure (5% contamination rate).

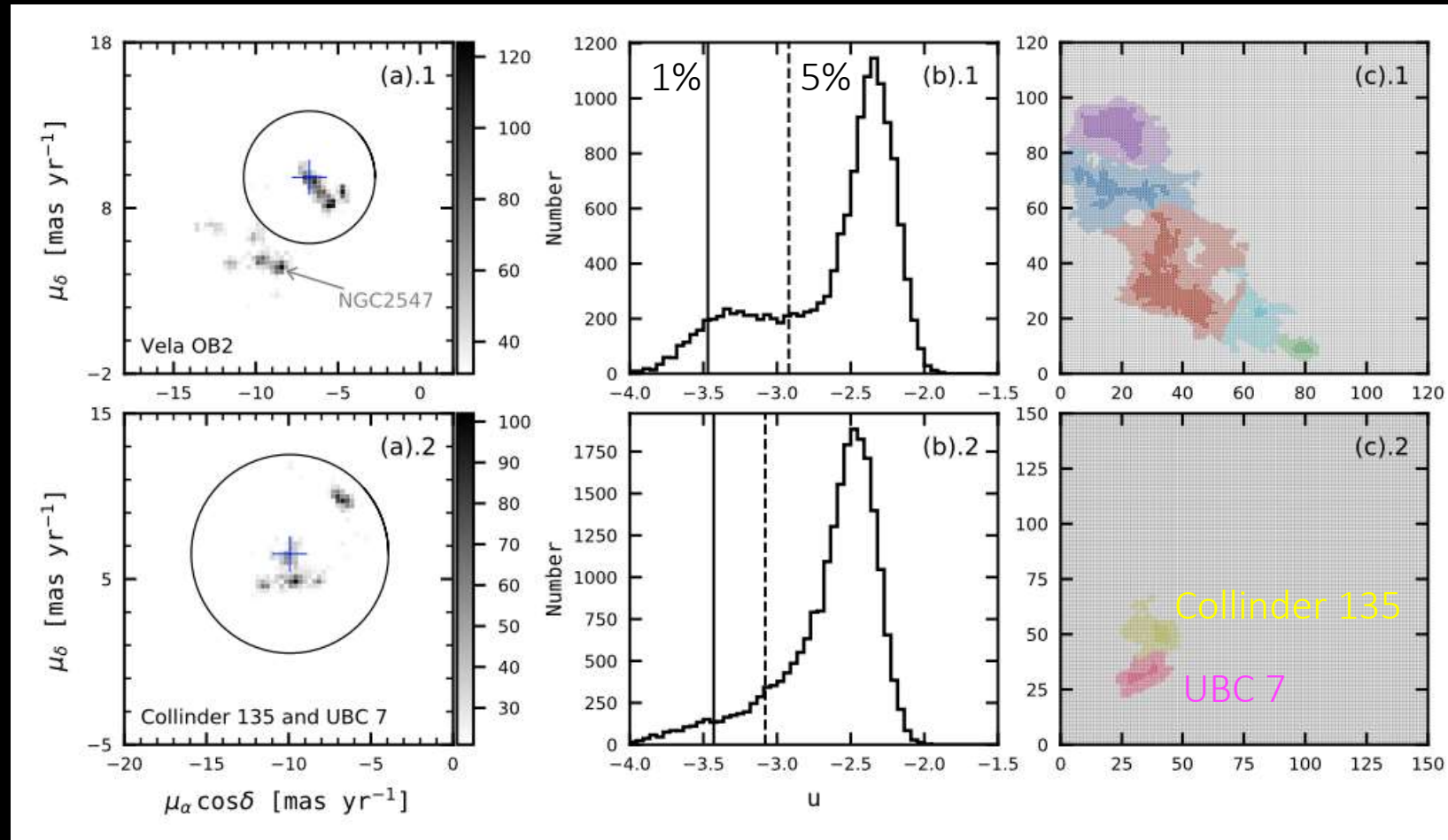
➤ Vela OB2

➤ Cluster pair: Collinder 135 and UBC 7



# Stellar complex

arXiv:2106.07658



➤ Vela OB2: 5 second-level substructures

➤ Cluster pair: Collinder 135 and UBC 7



Huluwa (Calabash brothers)  
葫芦娃

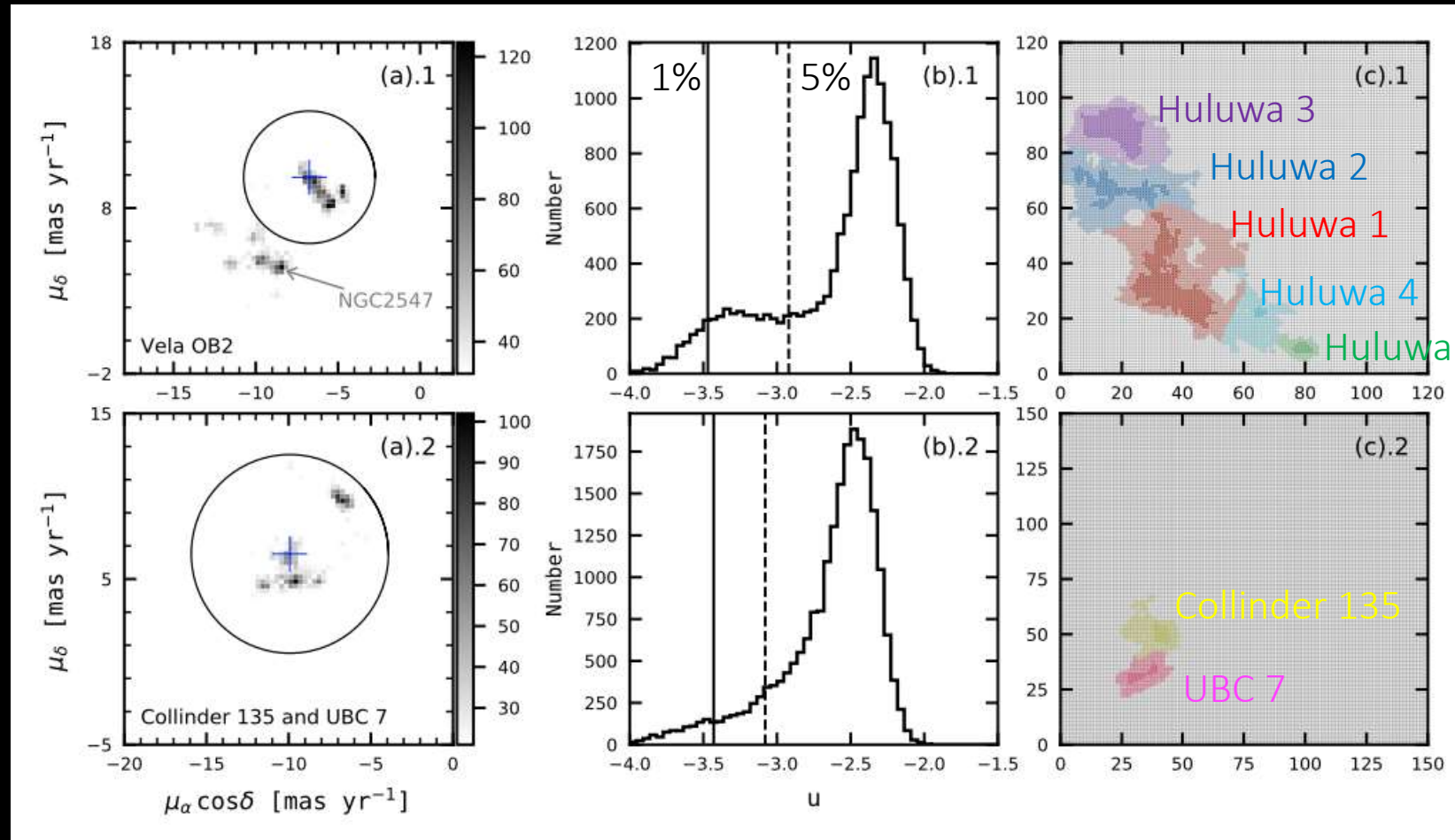
A famous Chinese animation in 1980s.

The Calabashes sequentially fall off from the same stem, and transform into seven boys.



# Stellar complex

arXiv:2106.07658

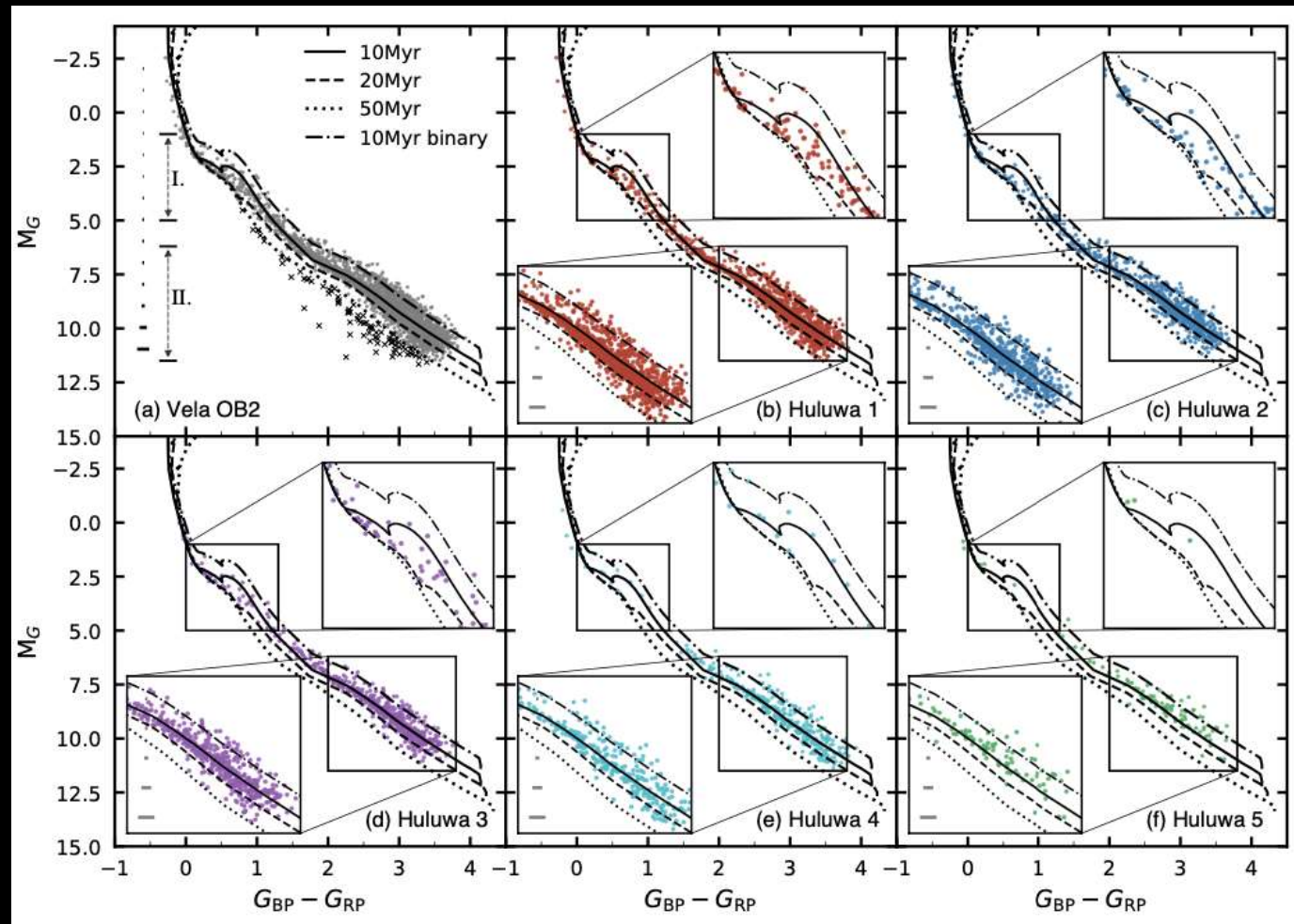


➤ Vela OB2: 5 second-level substructures

➤ Cluster pair: Collinder 135 and UBC 7 (members identified within two clusters at the first time)

Pang et al. (2021b, arXiv:2106.07658)

# Color magnitude diagram

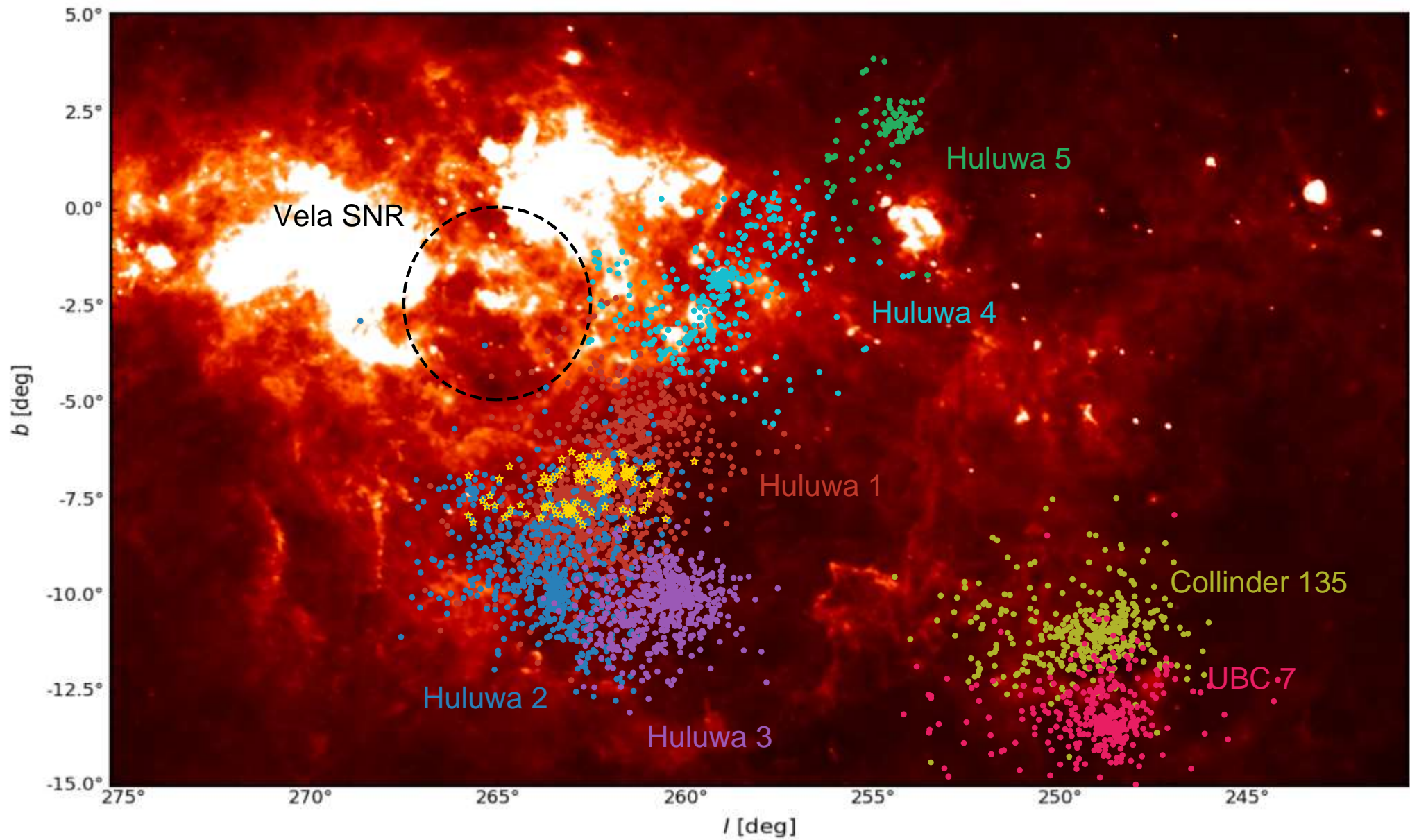


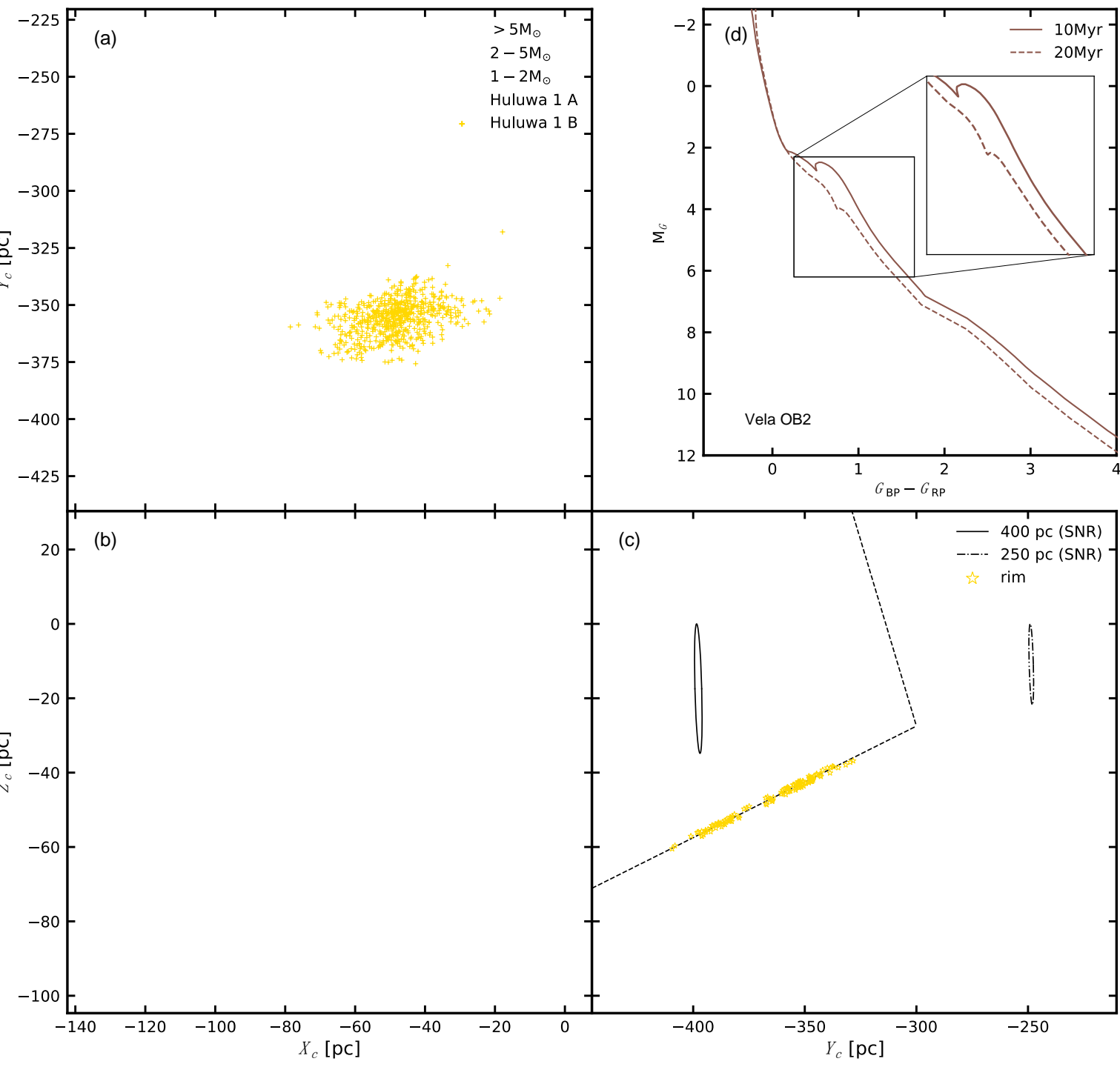
➤ Huluwa 1-3: 10-20 Myr (older generation)

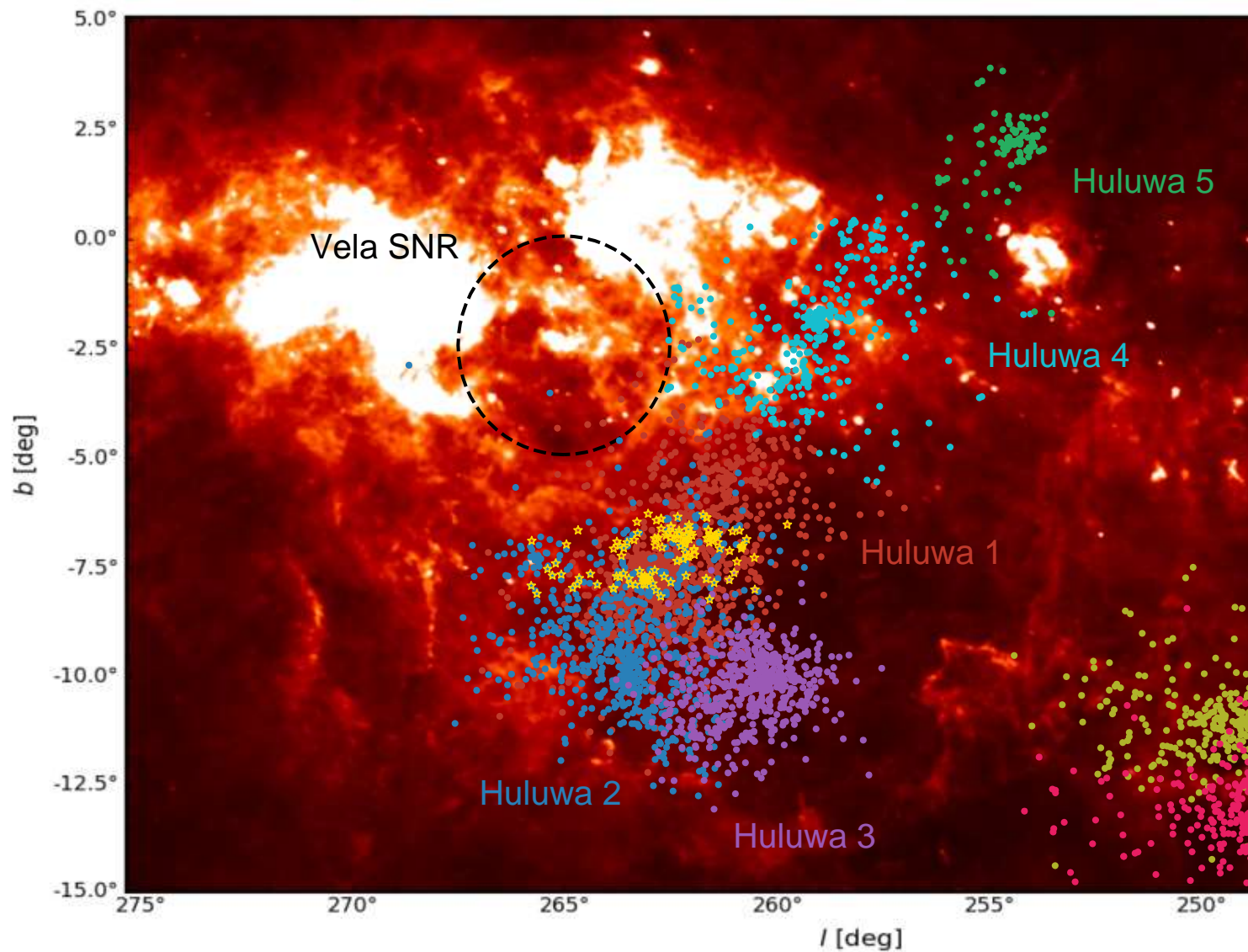
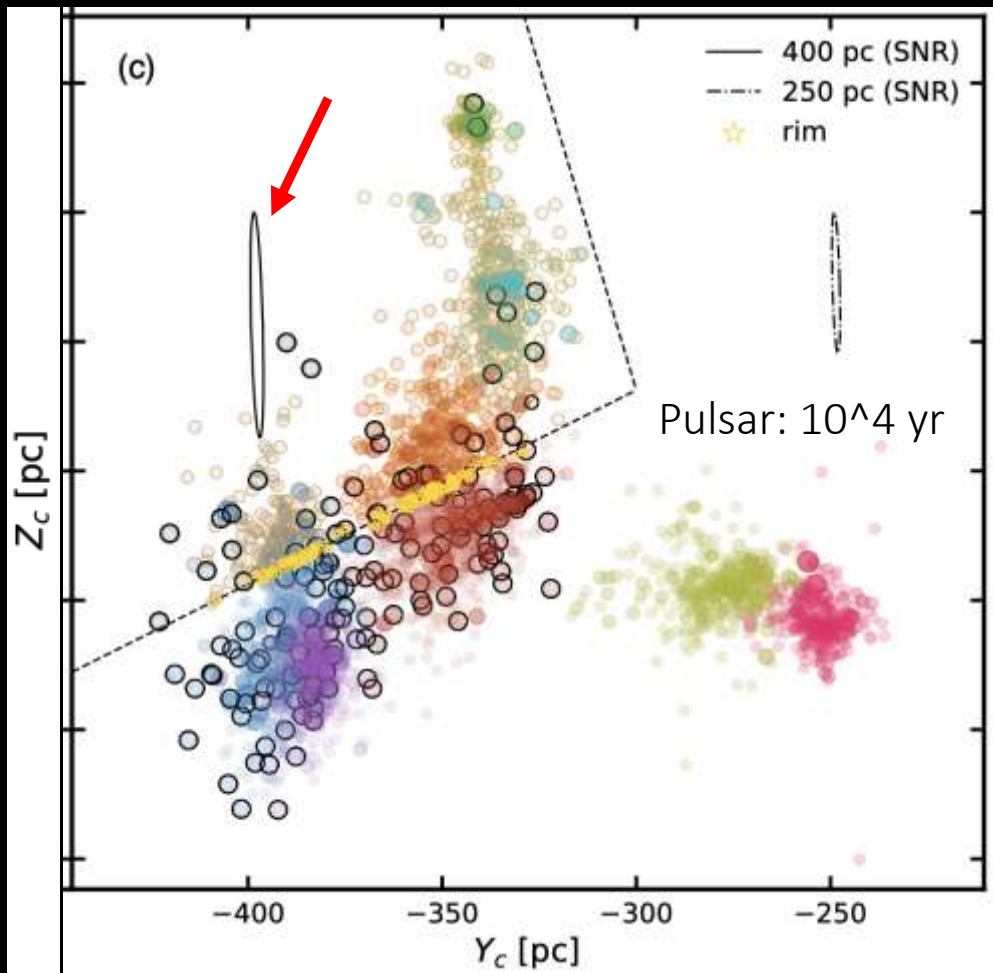
➤ Huluwa 4-5: 10 Myr (younger generation)



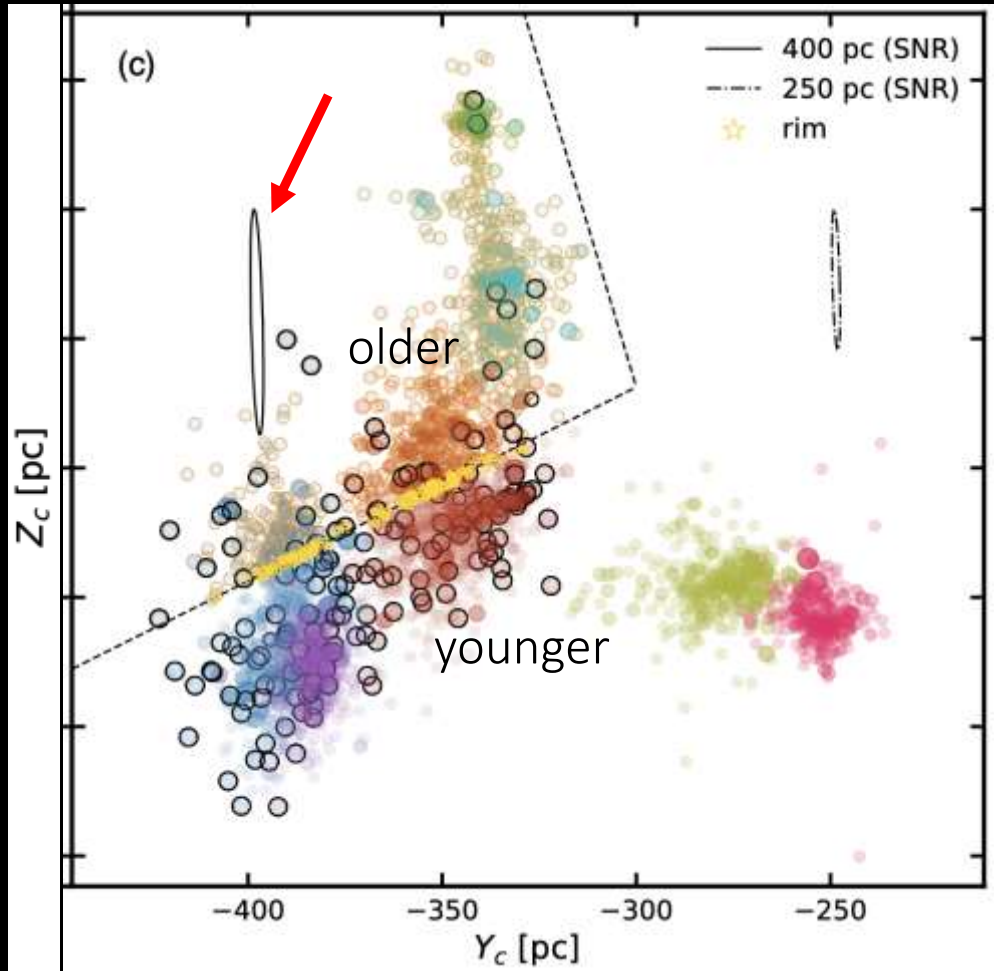
# Sequential star formation and supernova quenching



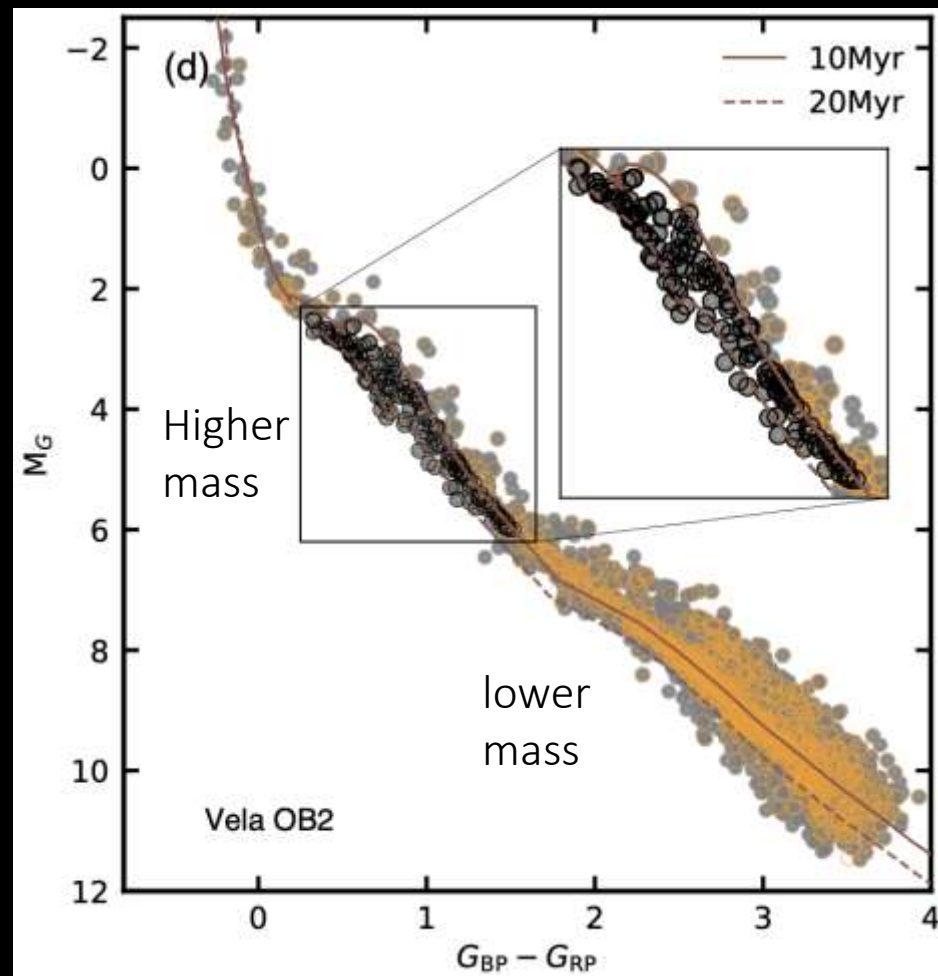
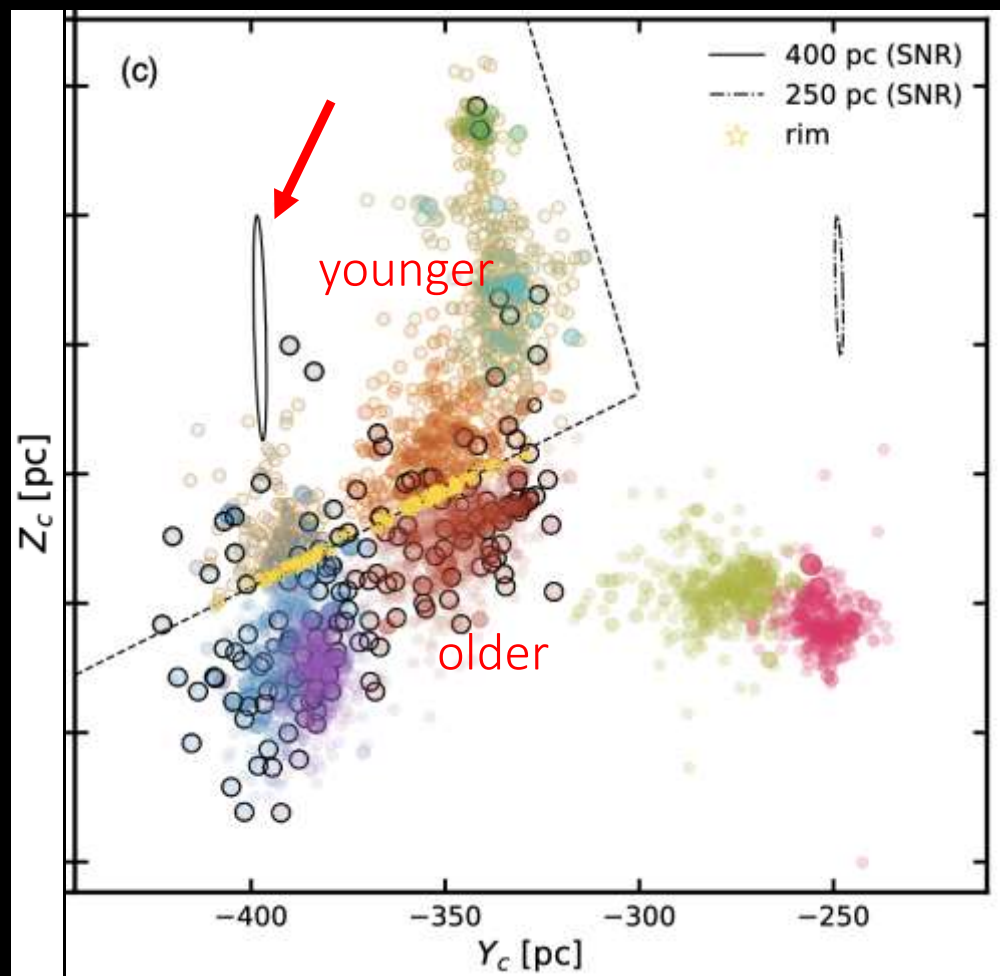




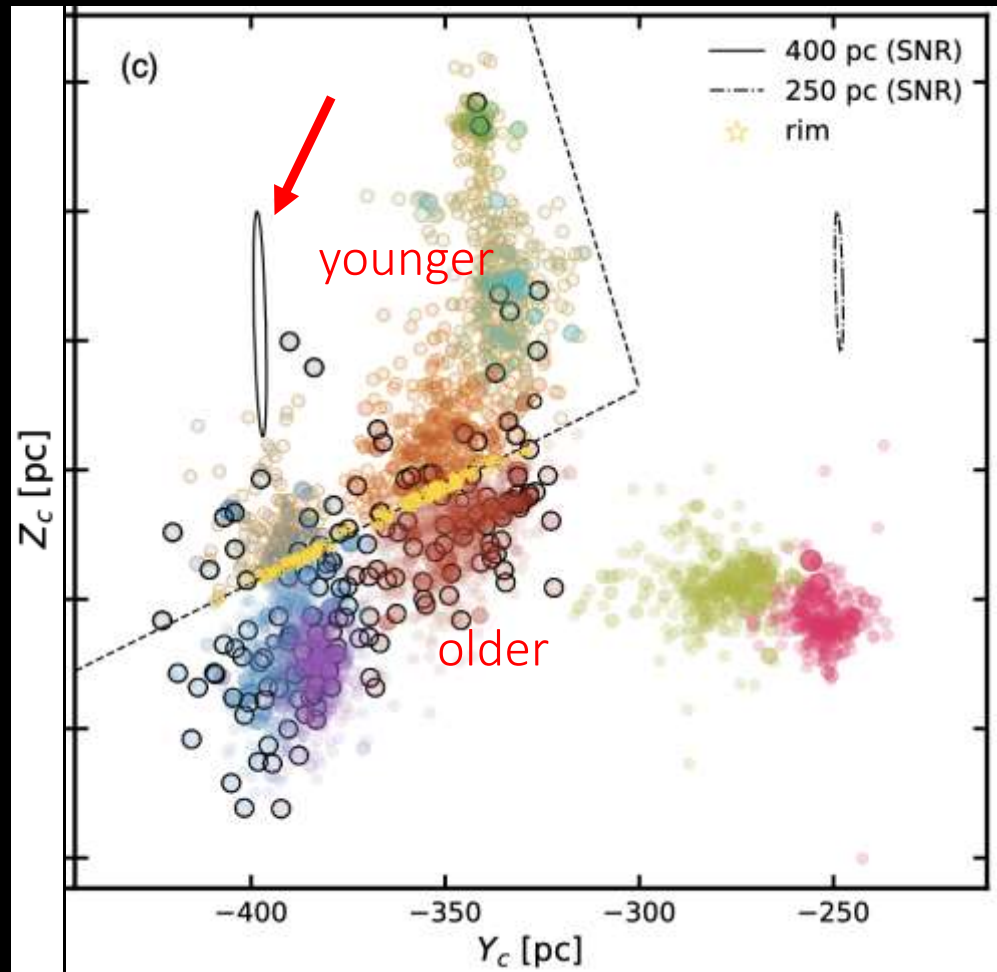
Pang et al. (2021b, arXiv:2106.07658)



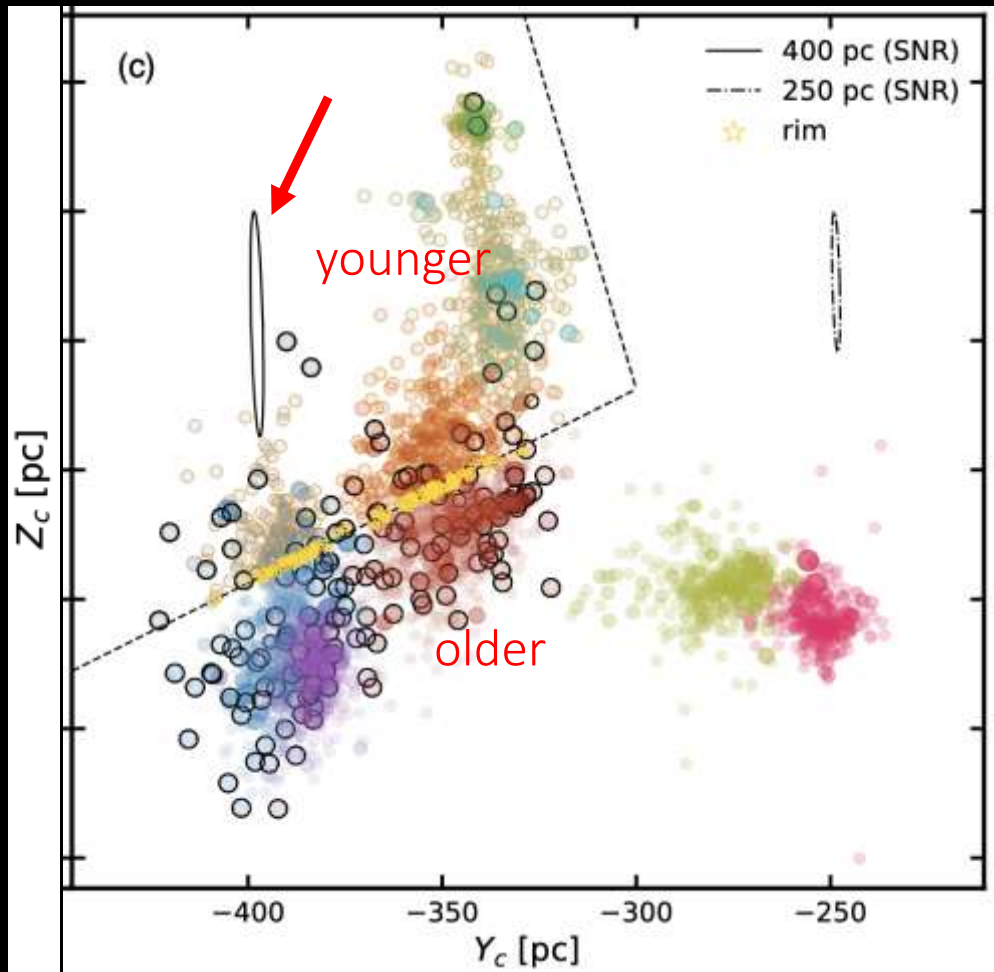
- Supernova triggered star formation (Cantat Gaudin et al. 2019)
- Younger generation in the outer shell and older generation in the inner shell.





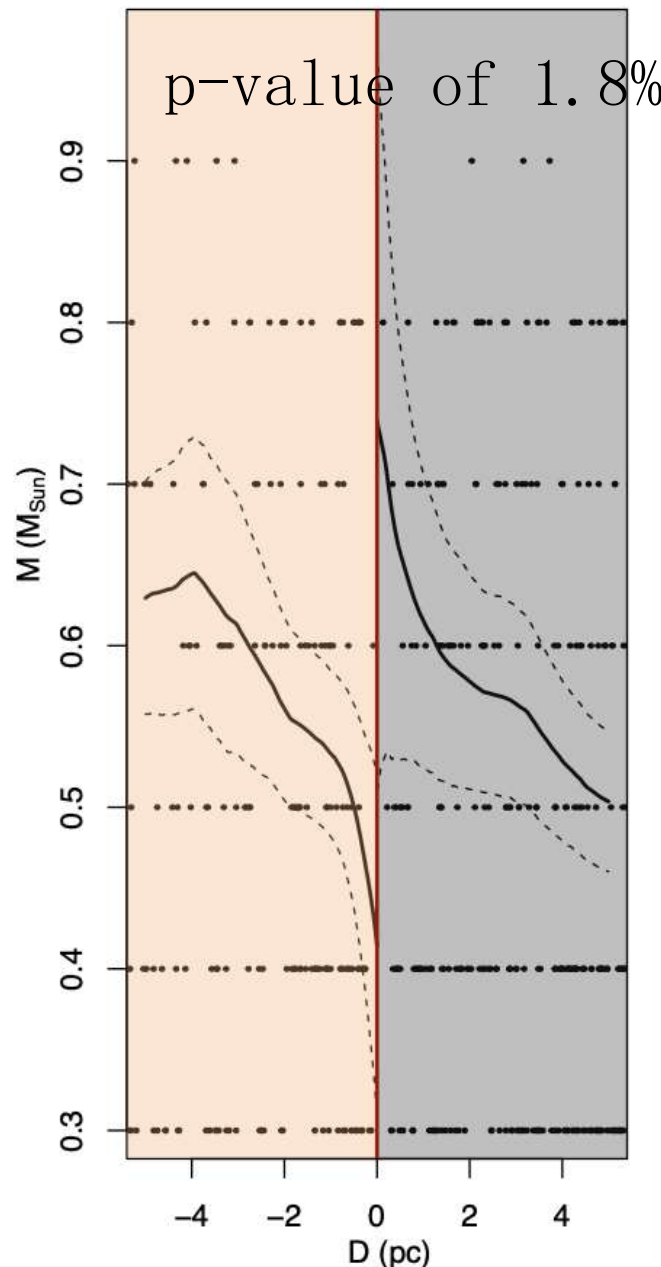
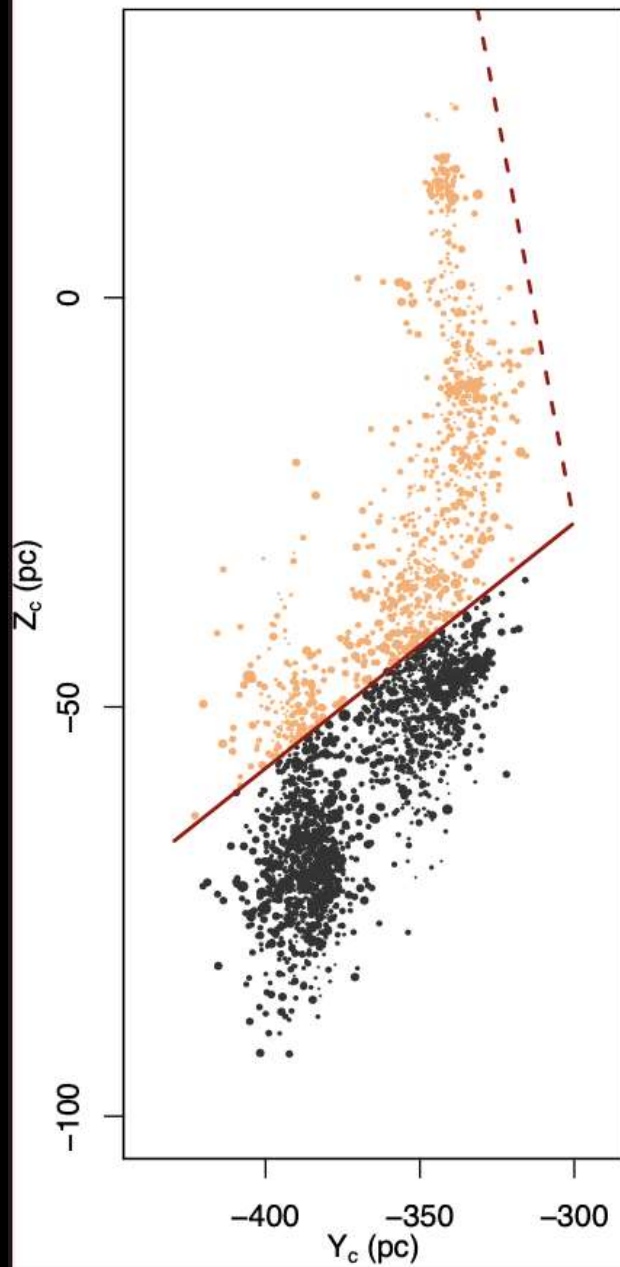


➤ Inconsistent with the scenario of Supernova triggered star formation (Cantat Gaudin et al. 2019)

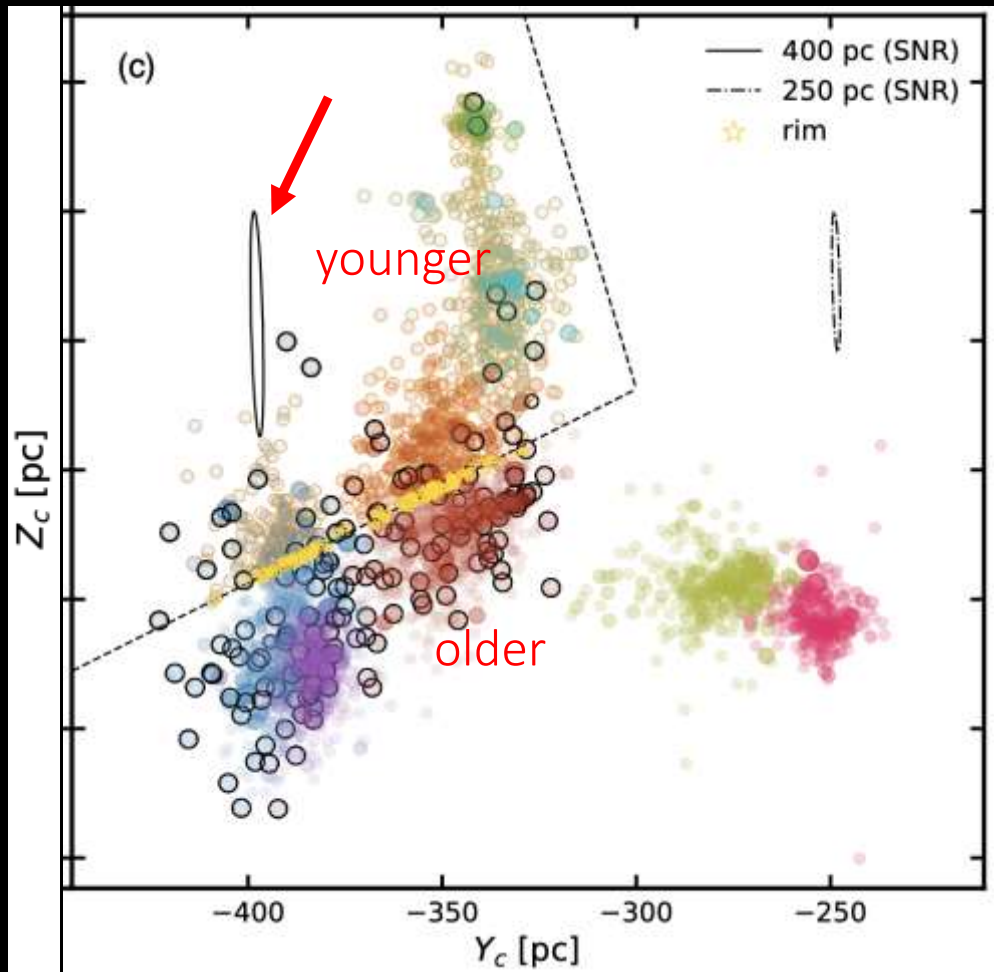


## ➤ Mass stratification

- Lower-mass stars in the front shell region facing the supernova.
- Higher-mass stars in the back shell.

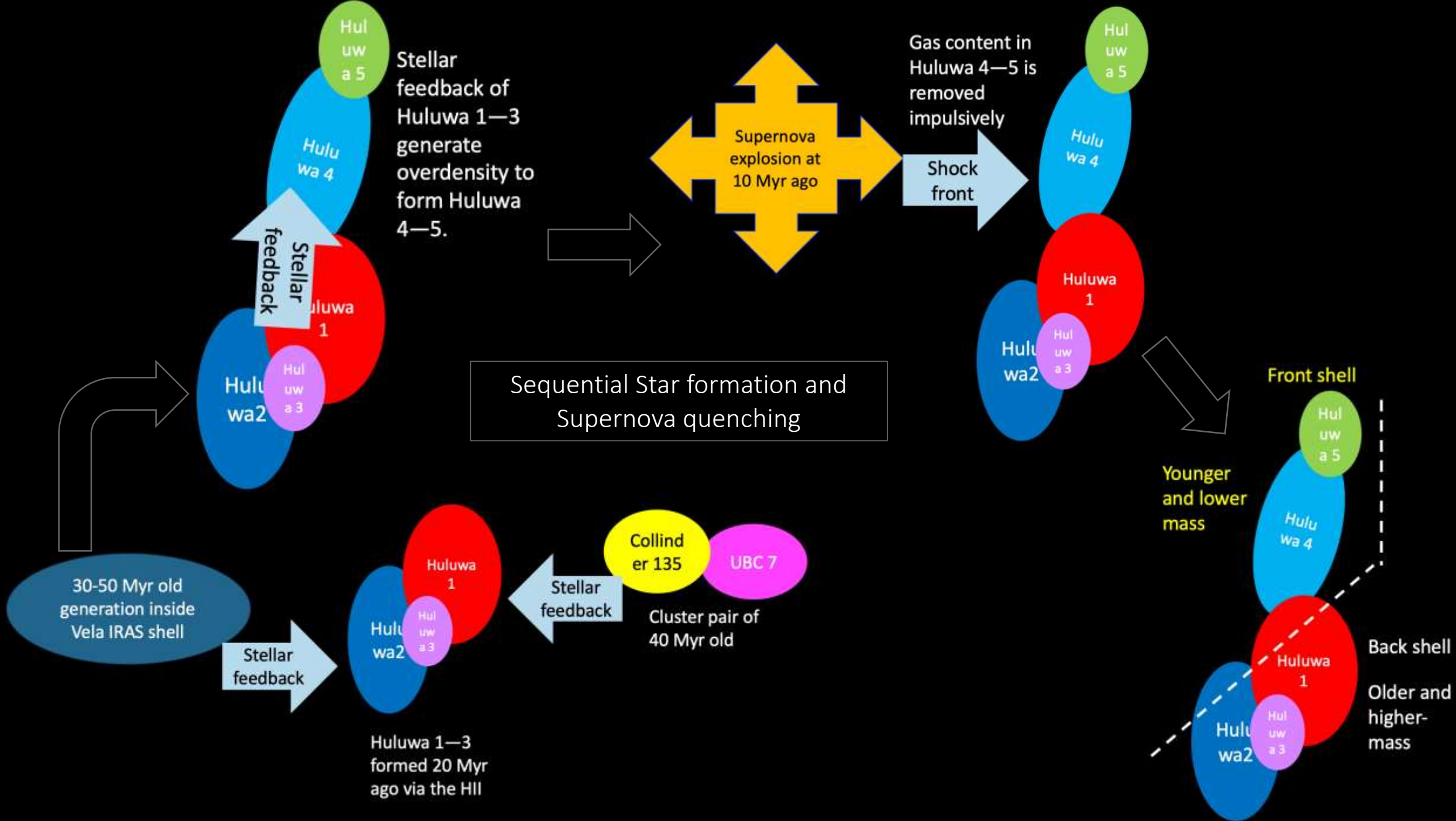


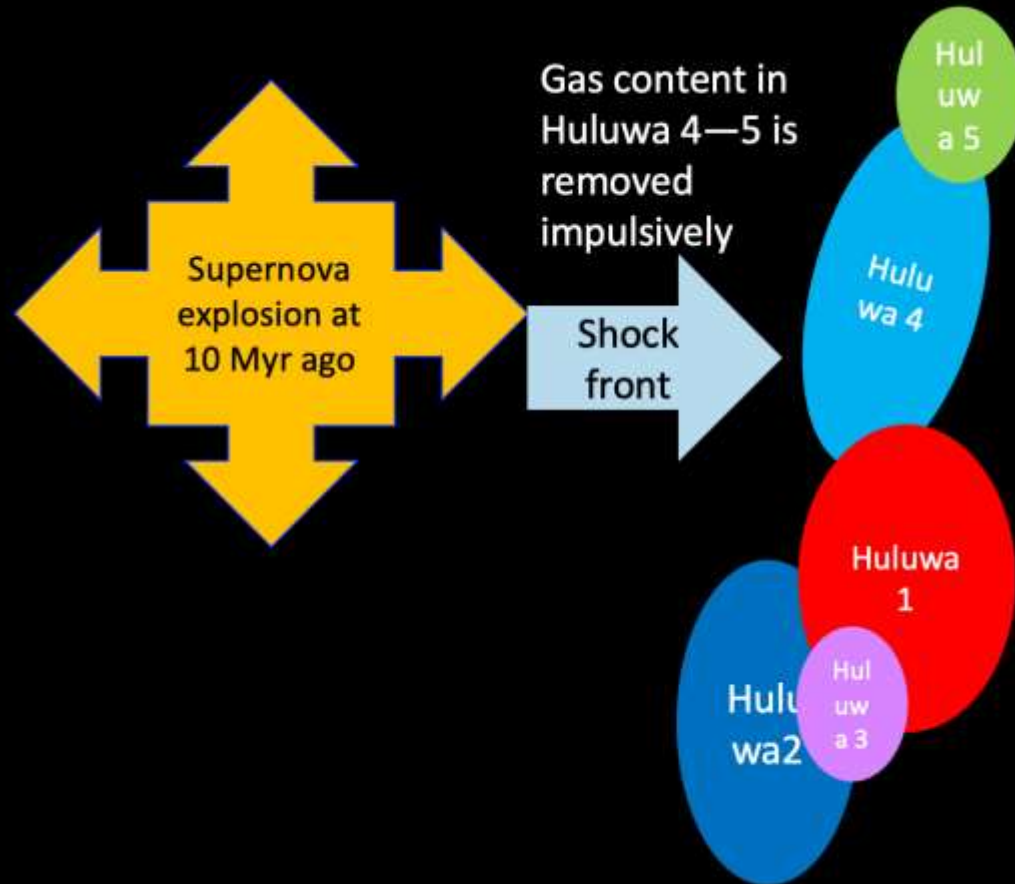
- Mass stratification
  - Regression discontinuity estimation
  - Estimate the probability of the proposed cause effect: the masses of stars on either side of the shell should differ only due to the influence of the supernova explosion.



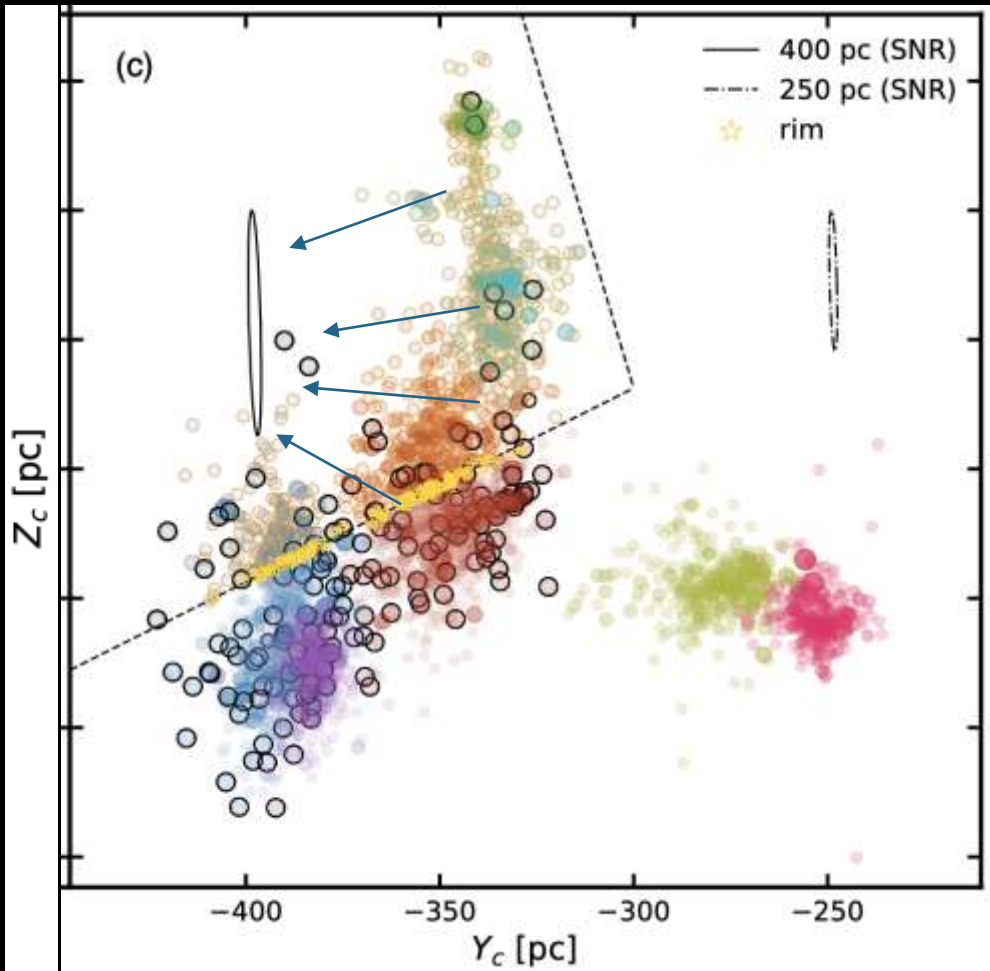
➤ Mass and age stratification cross the shell

- Younger and lower-mass stars in the front shell region facing the supernova.
- Older and higher-mass stars in the back shell.

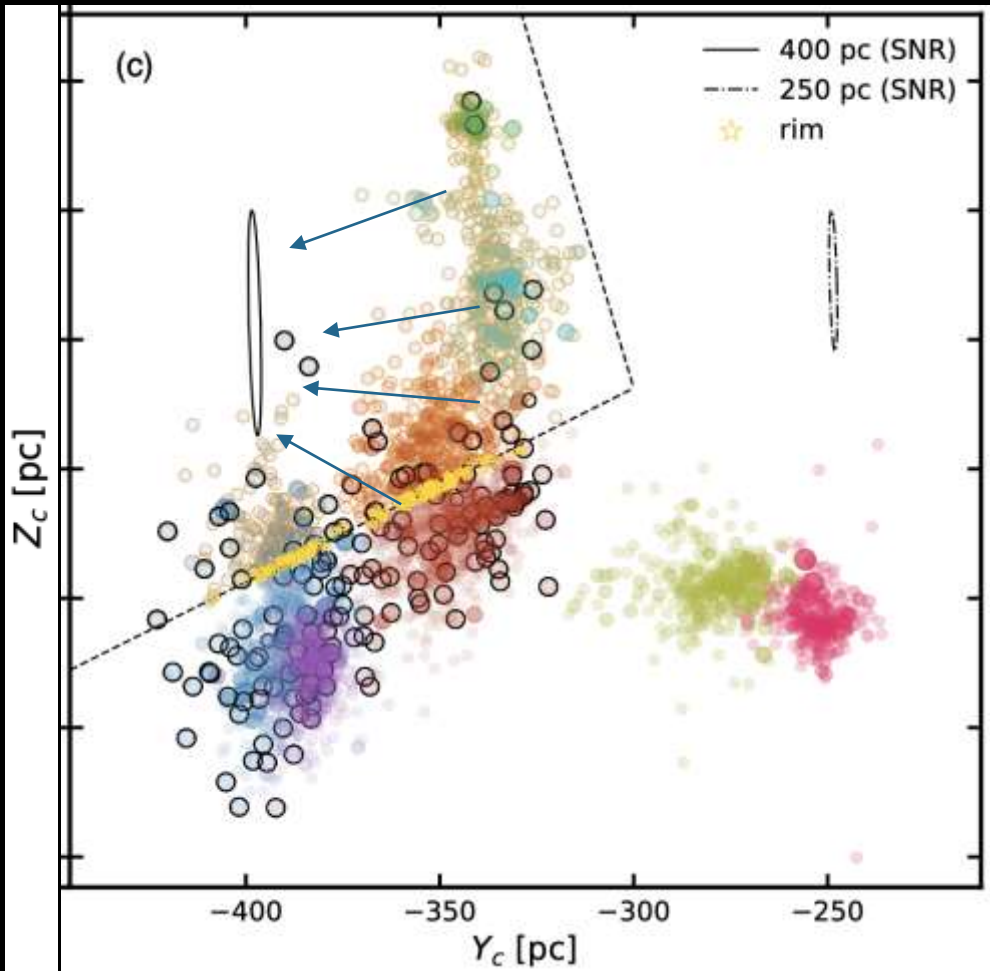




- Trace back star to past 10 Myr
- The motions of stars follow the motion of gas in which they are formed.
  - 3D velocity within 1 sigma
  - Assume linear motions

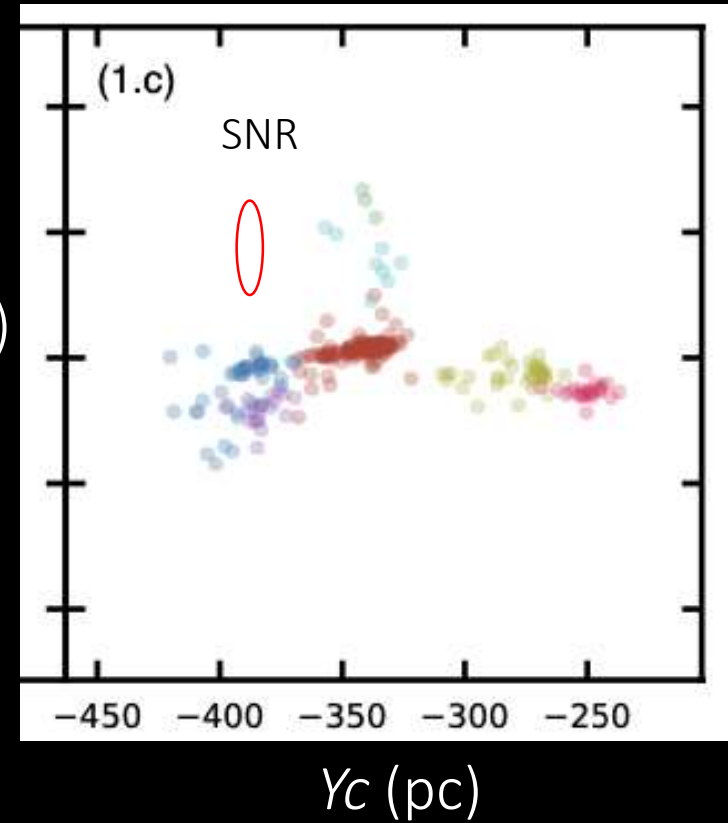


- Trace back star to past 10 Myr
  - 3D velocity within 1 sigma
  - Assume linear motions



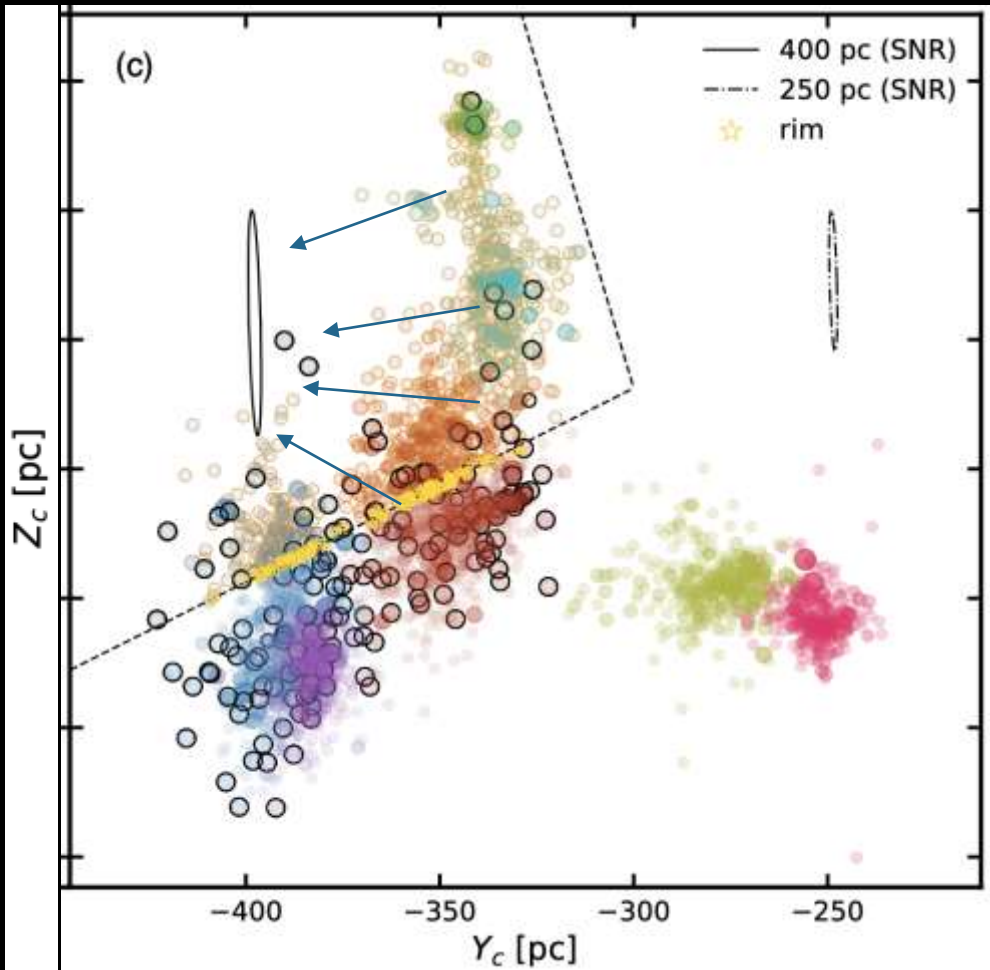
- Trace back star to past 10 Myr
  - 3D velocity within 1 sigma
  - Assume linear motions

$Z_c$  (pc)

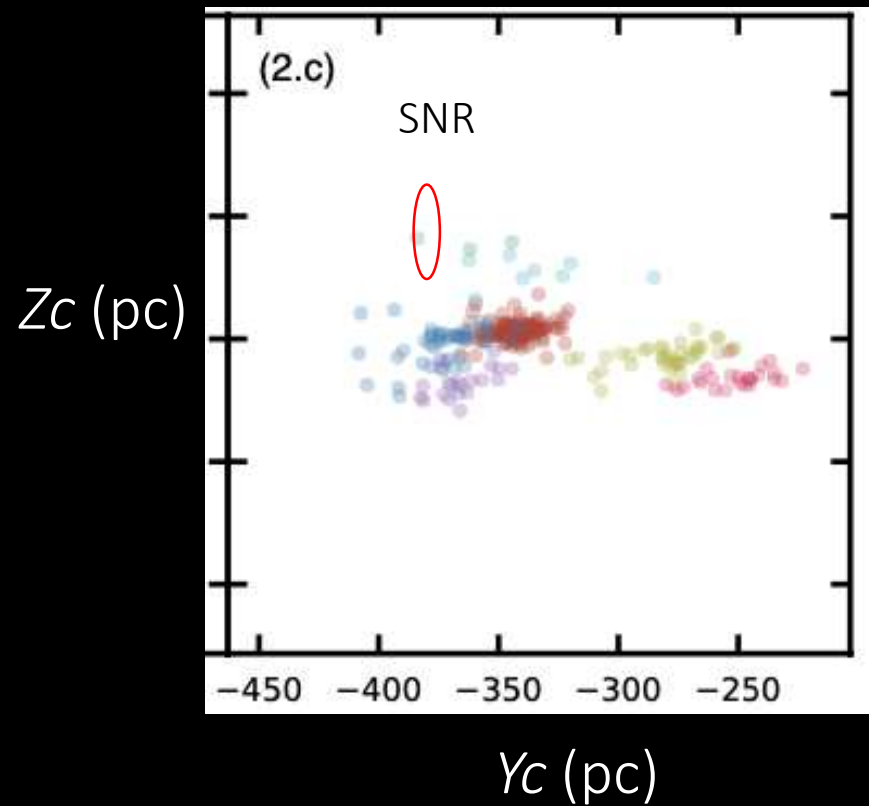


Present

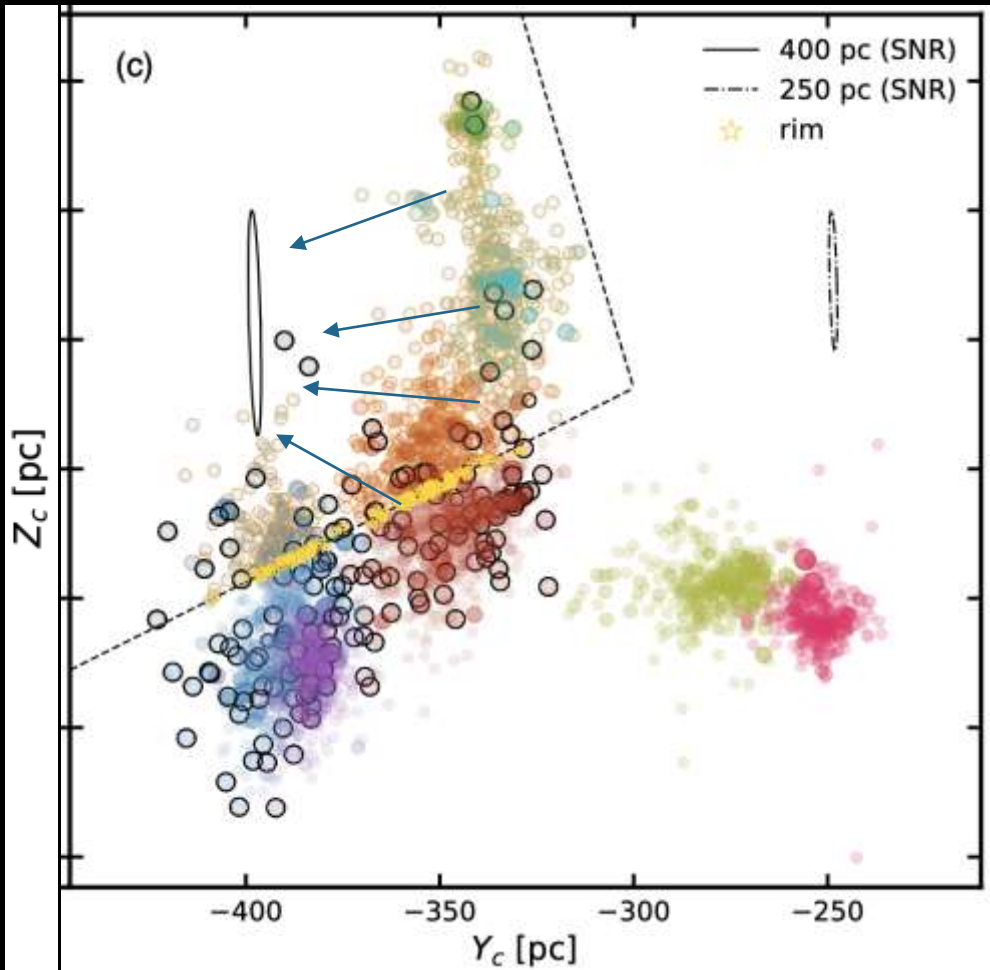




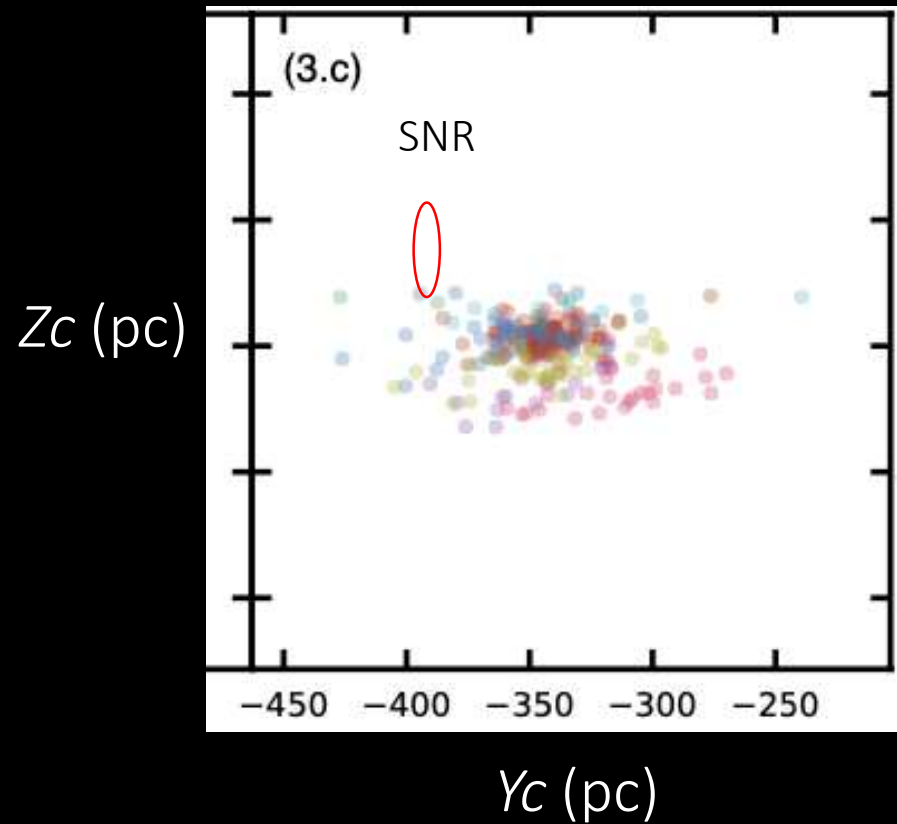
- Trace back star to past 10 Myr
  - 3D velocity within 1 sigma
  - Assume linear motions



-5 Myr



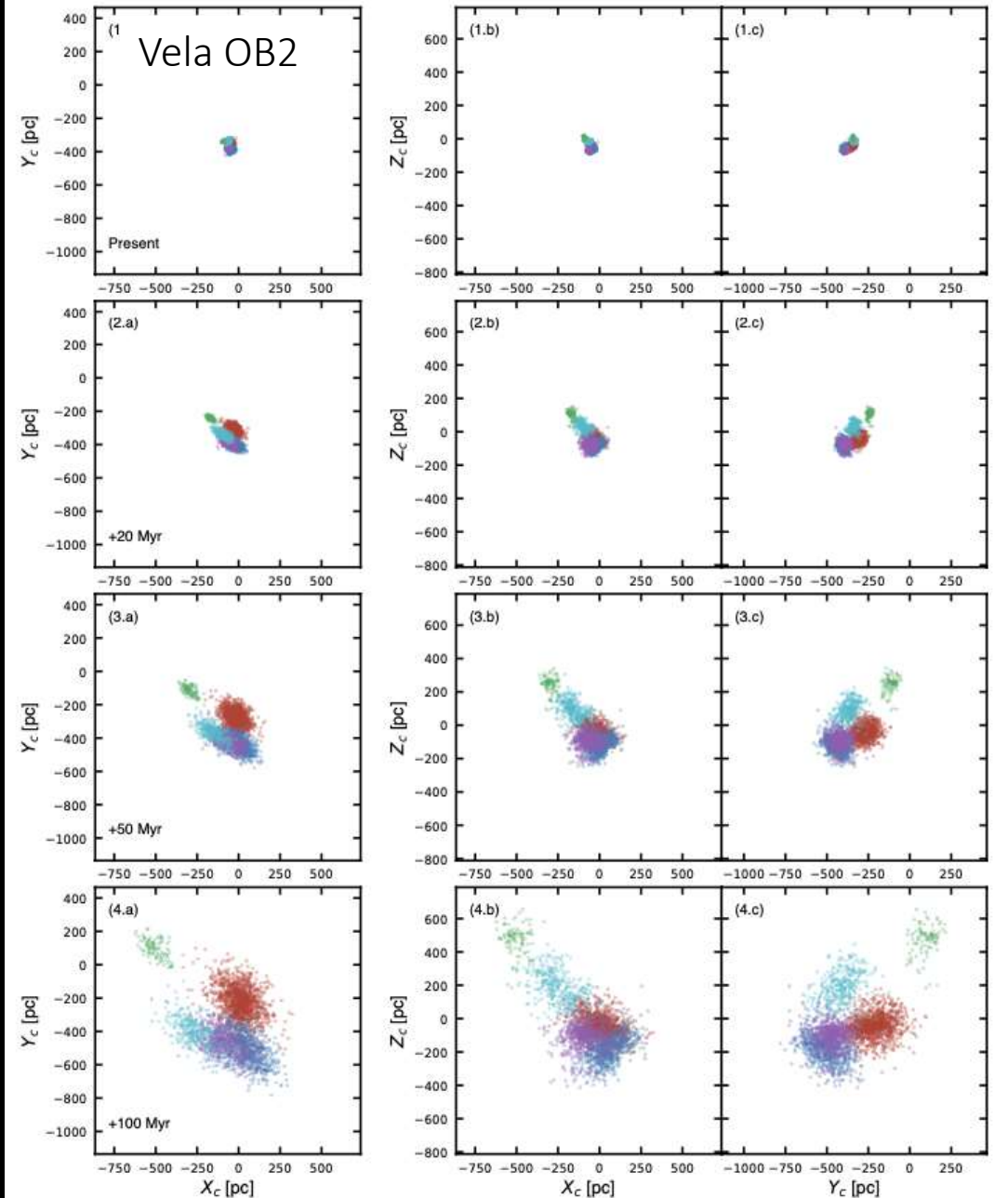
- Trace back star to past 10 Myr
  - 3D velocity within 1 sigma
  - Assume linear motions



-10 Myr

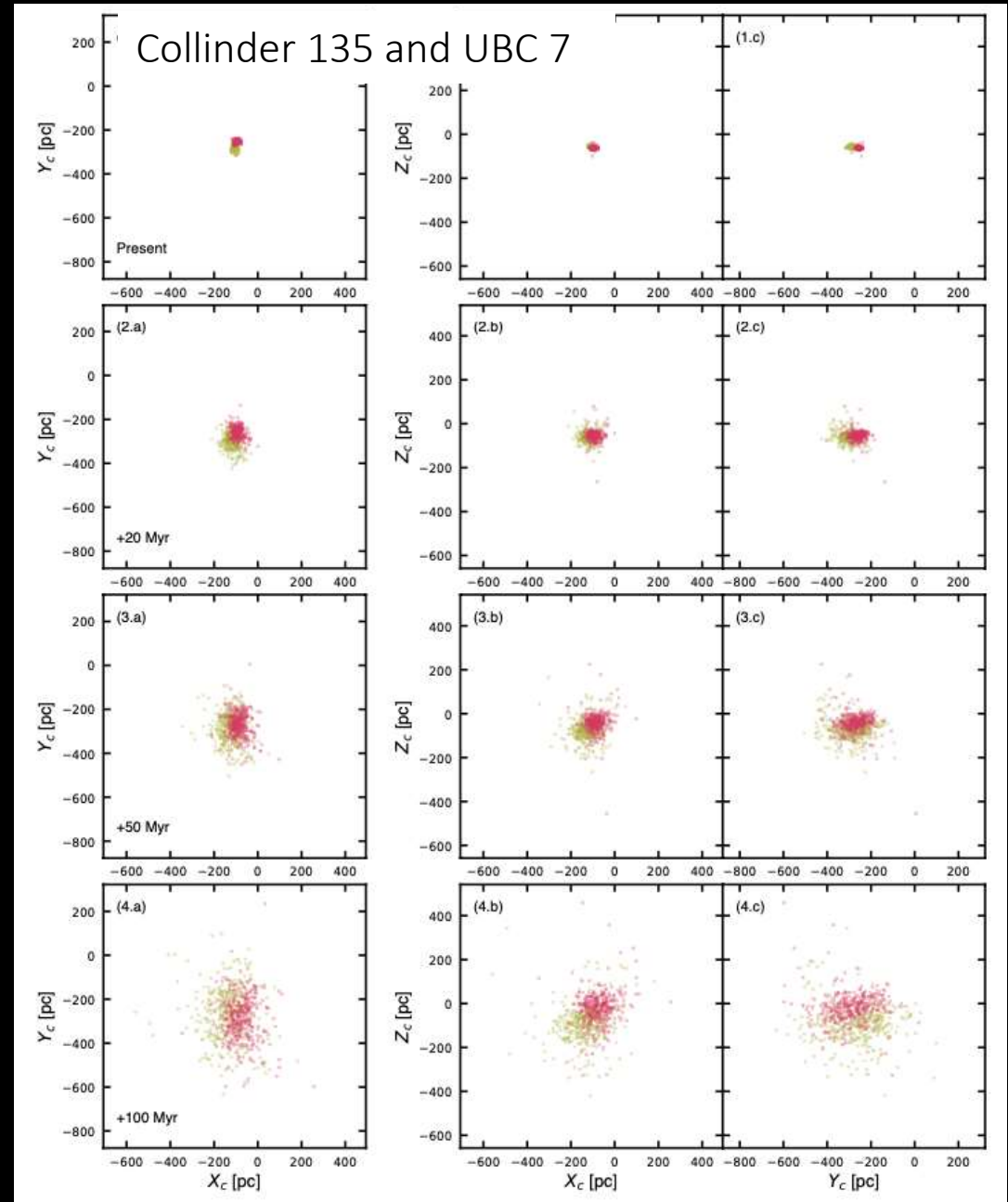
# Disruption

- NBODY simulations
  - Current observed XYZ positions
  - 3D velocity
    - Proper motions (PM)
    - Assumed gaussian distribution for radial velocity and adopt the dispersion (1, 1/2, 2) of PM.



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  - Current observed XYZ positions
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- ✓ Five hierarchical second level clusters are identified in the stellar complex Vela OB2 and two for the cluster pair Collinder 135 and UBC7.
- ✓ Both regions are disrupting and no mutual interaction or mergers in the future 100 Myr.
- ✓ We propose a sequential star formation for the five clusters Huluwa 1-5 in Vela OB2. And the SN plays a destructive role in removing all the gas.

B

# Summary



Thank you for  
you attention!