THE BIRTH AND LIFE OF STARS SCIENCE CASES FOR A FUTURE GEMINI NORTH AO SYSTEM

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Scope: the birth and life of stars

- Not covering advanced stages of stellar evolution, characterized by heavy mass loss
 - LBV, AGB, PN, WR, ...
- AO has provided many critical observations to understand the late stages of stellar evolution
 - Worth thinking about it...

Scope: the birth of stars and planets

- In Planet formation comes hand and hand with star formation: study both at once!
- Focus in this talk: initial conditions and early stages of planet formation
 - Only gas-rich disks (around PMS stars)
 - See Fitzgerald & Marois talks for debris disks and exoplanets science

Isolated star formation paradigm

- As a prestellar core collapses, a circumstellar disk is formed; it plays a key role for
 - Angular momentum evolution
 - Planet formation

Accretion and ejection phenomena are active

- Angular momentum evolution
- Feedback on surrounding cloud

The modern star formation paradigm

- Star formation is a much more dynamic process than previously thought
 - Cores and larger clouds fragment very easily
 - Multiple systems are very common
 - Clustered star formation is the dominant mode
- However, this does not diminish the importance of disks and jets
 - It's all happening at once...

Relevant spatial/angular scales

A very broad range of spatial scales

- Prestellar core ~ 0.1 pc
- *Binaries:* <0.1 AU to 10⁵ AU
- Disks: 10s to 100s of AU
- Planet forming region: ~1 to ~20 AU
- Jet launching: < 1 AU
- Distances to star-forming regions
 - Low-mass star formation: ~ 150 pc and beyond
 - High-mass star formation: ~ 450 pc and beyond

Why adaptive optics?

Resolution, resolution, resolution...

- From "super-seeing" to diffraction-limited
- Resolution also yields contrast
- Competition/complimentary facilities
 - HST (D=2.5m, mostly optical)
 - JWST (D=6m, essentially NIR-MIR)
 - TMT / E-ELT (D=30-40m)
 - ALMA (<0.1" resolution, submm)

Star/planet formation and AO

- Adaptive optics has been a workforce for star and planet formation for the last 15 years (and counting)
- Most science cases for a possible new AO system are extensions and/or generalizations of projects already underway
 - Will new ideas emerge from the workshop?

- Understanding the physics of core collapse and fragmentation
 - Role of magnetic field
 - Origin and importance of turbulence
 - Kinematics of prestellar cores
- Task for ALMA, not for AO

- Understanding stellar multiplicity as a fossil record of core fragmentation
 - Is it universal or does it depend on environment? How does it vary with mass?
- Operation Possible target populations:
 - PMS stars in clusters: relatively pristine
 - Embedded protostars: initial conditions
 - Field stars: systems with q<<1 (OB stars)

- Improving evolutionary models, critical to assess mass of substellar objects
- Monitor orbital motion of close low-mass binaries, either PMS or MS
 - Astrometry + RV monitoring
 → M_{dyna}
 - Photometry + spectroscopy $\rightarrow M_{HRD}$

Output Description Understanding the Initial Mass Function

- Is it universal?
- If not, what governs variations?
- AO can help tremendously to beat the severe crowding of some regions
 - Not really needed for nearby SFRs
 - Search for VLMS/BD in 0.5-2 kpc clusters
 - Search for low-mass stars in more distant regions

Formation at both extremes of the IMF

- Same formation process for BDs and lowmass stars?
- High-mass stars: isolated cores, competitive accretion, stellar mergers?
- Imaging of disks/jets/outflows
- Multiplicity statistics

 Understanding the physics of the accretion/ejection processes

- Exact role of magnetic field
- Importance for angular momentum ejection
- Exact importance of energetic feedback
 Measure kinetics and collimation of jets
 Measure rotation around jet's axis

Planet formation: open question

Probing the diversity of initial conditions

 Do all disks eventually form planets? If not, what are the necessary conditions?

Assess the overall structure of disks

- Why are so many disks hard to image in scattered light?
- Evidence for dust evolution: grain growth, settling

Planet formation: open questions

 Search for protoplanets embedded in their parent disk

Indirectly

- Spiral structure in disks
- Gaps in disks (transition disks)

Directly

• Faint point sources in disks

AO requirements

 Most projects are targeted observations, with relatively high contrast needed

- High Strehl (>50%), single-guide star AO
- Decent correction in the optical great for jets
- IMF projects require wide-field correction, though a 10-20% Strehl can go a long way
- Most young stars are "faint" (V > 12)
 - LGS probably needed to achieve sufficient Strehl