# Do Massive Stars Form in Isolation? 

## Richard Parker ${ }^{1}$

Collaborator: Simon Goodwin ${ }^{1}$

1 - University of Sheffield, UK (email: R.Parker@sheffield.ac.uk)


## Introduction

- de Wit et al. (2004) surveyed 43 O-type field stars.
- $12 \%$ found to be surrounded by a small cluster.
- Many were found to be runaways (see also Gvaramadze \& Bomans 2008).
- 4( $\pm 2) \%$ found to be in apparent isolation.
- $5 \%$ of B-type stars also observed in isolation.


## Introduction

- 70 - 90\% of all stars form in clusters.
- Cluster masses described by single-power law slope; $\beta=1.5-2$.
- Stars in these clusters appear to form with a universal IMF (Kroupa 2002).
- Therefore, one O-type star forms per 200 300 Mo of stars.
- Is the mass of the most massive star in the cluster governed by the mass of the cluster (Weidner \& Kroupa 2004, 2006; Weidner et al. 2009)?


## The CMMSM



## Low-mass Clusters



## Simulations

- Cluster masses chosen at random from CMF.
- Stellar masses:
i) randomly chosen from IMF
ii) constrained by a fundamental CMMSM
- 'Isolated' O-type star fraction (N(sing.)/Ntot):
i) $16 \%$ with no constraints $5 \%$ if no B-type stars \& Mecl < 100 Mo
ii) $4 \%$ with no constraints $0 \%$ if no B-type stars \& Mecl < 100 Mo



## A median CMMSM?



## Other Massive Stars

- In a series of papers, Testi et al. (1997, 1998, 1999) looked for evidence of clustering around $\mathrm{Ae} / \mathrm{Be}$ stars.
- They plotted the spectral type of the most massive star in the cluster against the cluster 'richness indicator' - i.e. cluster mass.


## Other Massive Stars



## Random Sampling



## CMMSM



## Conclusions

- $4 \pm 2 \%$ field O-type stars apparently isolated.
- Random sampling produces $5 \%$ of low-mass clusters, with a single Otype star.
- Random sampling also recovers the statistical CMMSM relation.
- We argue against it being fundamental.


## References

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