

# Do Massive Stars Form in Isolation?

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# 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(±2)% found to be in <u>apparent isolation</u>.
- 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?





#### A median CMMSM?





#### **Other Massive Stars**

- In a series of papers, Testi et al. (1997, 1998, 1999) looked for evidence of clustering around Ae/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±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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