

M33 @ Arcetri



Young stellar clusters

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Star forming regions in M33: Observable over 4 orders of magnitude in L



1. Embedded phase

- **Thermal radio continuum:** free free emission from ionized gas. *Non-thermal emission*

Timescales: 0-5 Myr

(*Negative result by Buckalew et al. 2006 suggest to use MIR*).

- **Dust emission:** thermal IR emission from dust grains . *Dust abundance, evolved stars.*

Timescales: 0-10 Myr + 0-10 Gyr

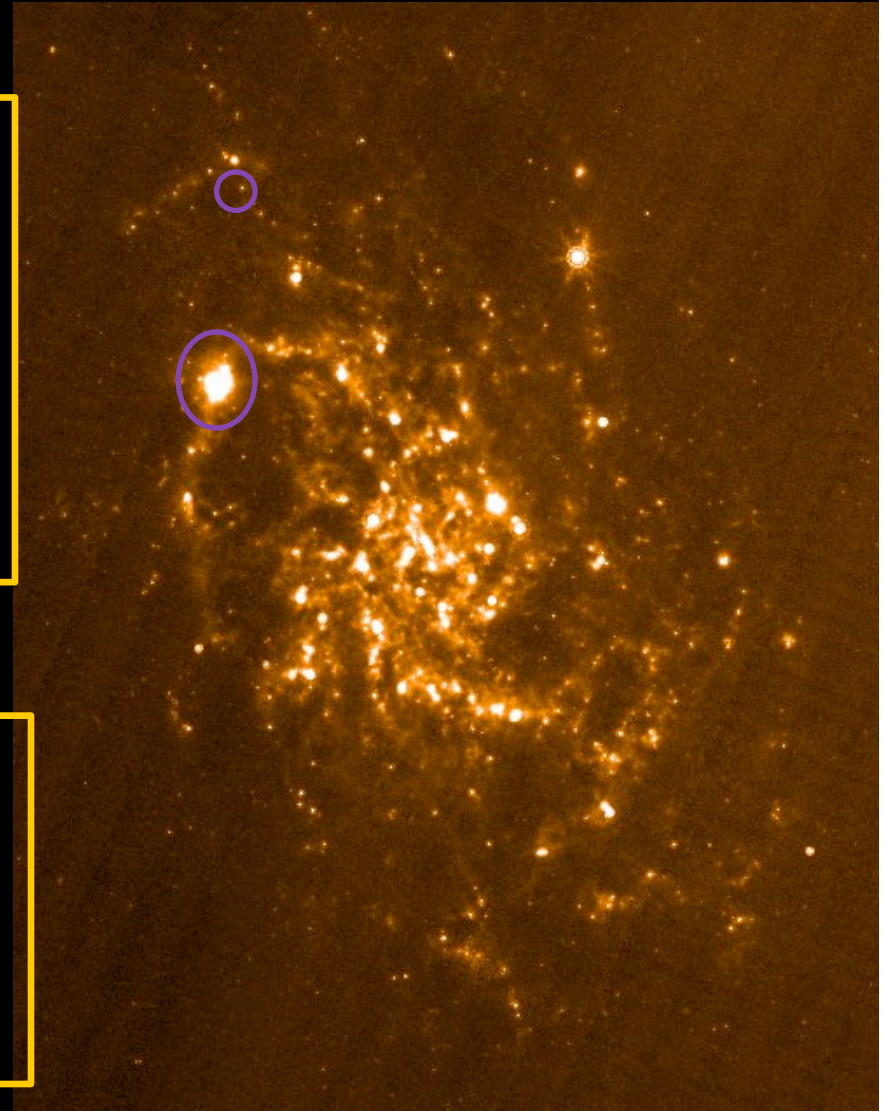
2. Young phase

- **UV continuum emission** stellar radiation from young massive stars. *Extinction-age degeneracy.*

Timescales: 0-200 Myr

- **Emission lines:** nebular emission from HII regions powered by massive stars. *Leakage, stochastic IMF.*

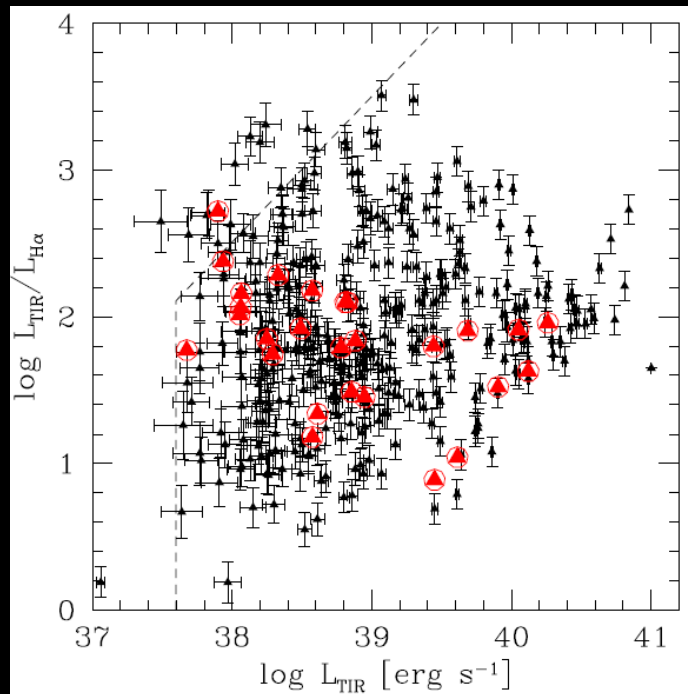
Timescales: 0-5 Myr





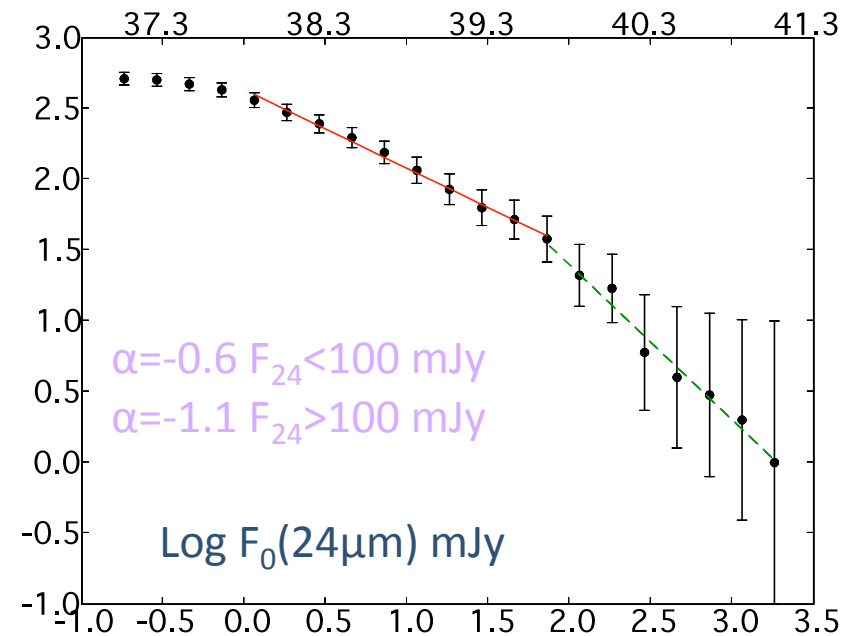
The Local Group Power: resolving individual SF sites

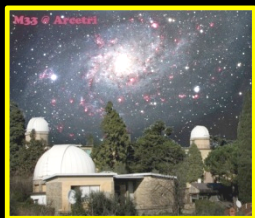
- 500 sources extracted from 24 μ m Spitzer map of M33
- None of GMCs have IR sources with no H α
- Half of 500 sources have H α counterpart
- What are the other half ?
- The scatter between F(H α) and F(24) is large and increases towards faint sources



Log N (F>F₀)

Log L(TIR) ergs/s

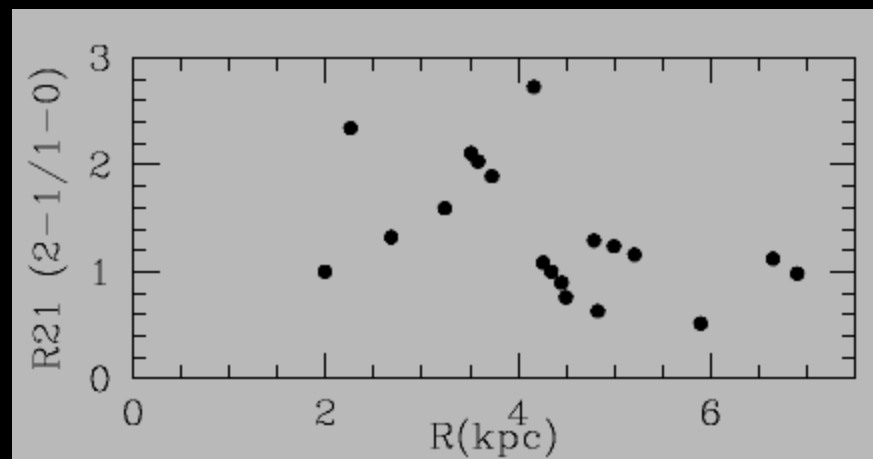
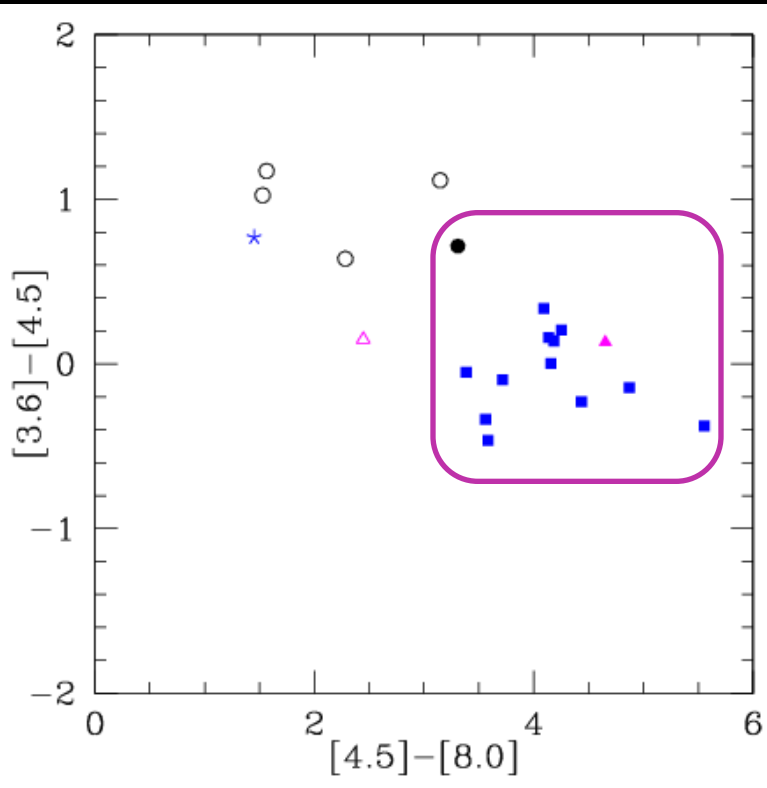




1. Embedded phase

IRAM-30m deep observations of 20 isolated sources

- 14 with H α counterpart have detectable CO lines (filled symbols)
- 4 with no H α counterpart have no or dim CO lines (open circles)
- CO mass correlated with cluster age
- IRAC colors can be used to find clusters associated with MCs
- Clouds properties change radially (GMCs are not ubiquitous). The CO J=2-1/1-0 ratio varies around SF sites!

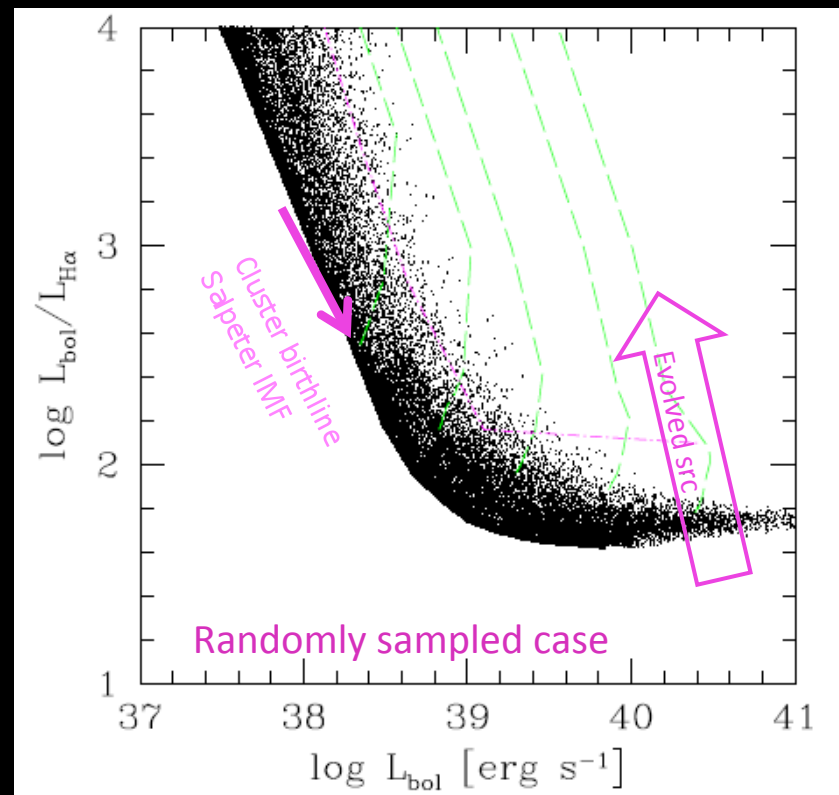
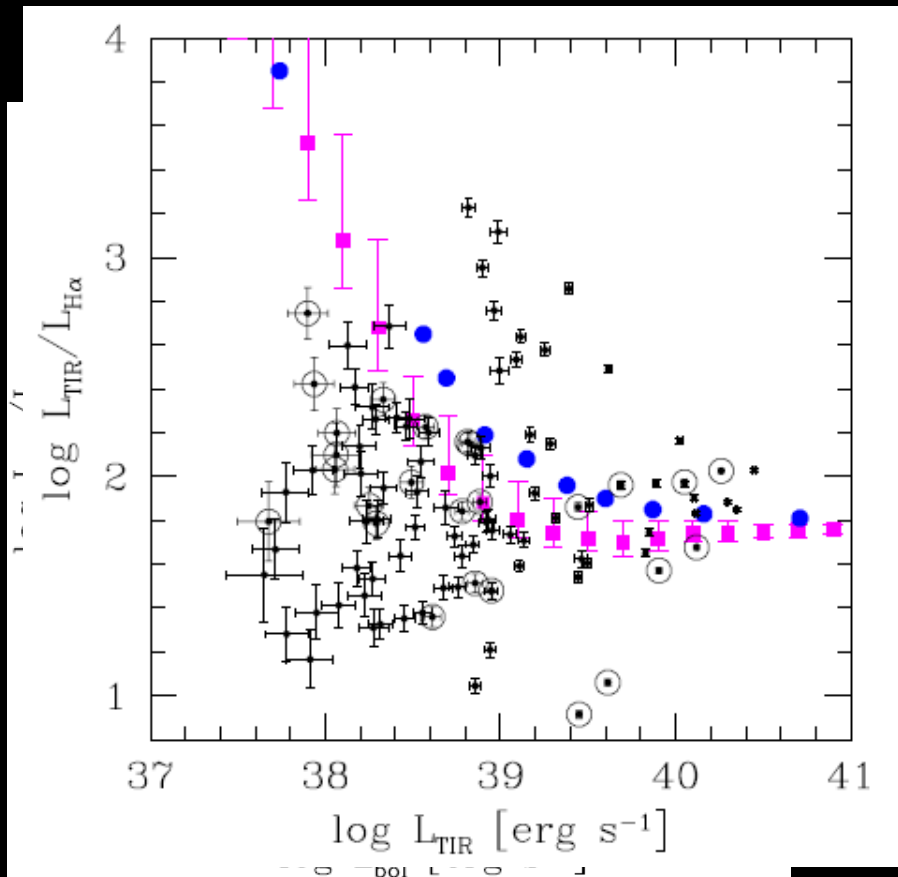


NO deeply embedded clusters found !

2. Young phase

The IMF and the cluster birthline

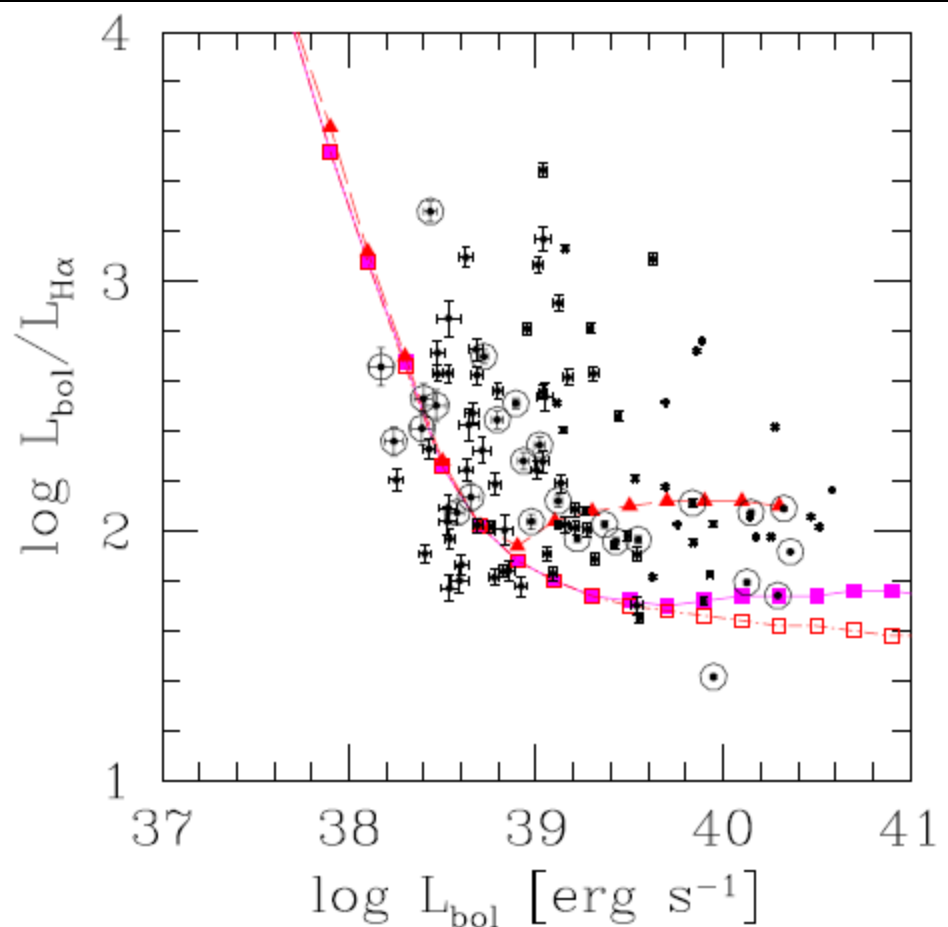
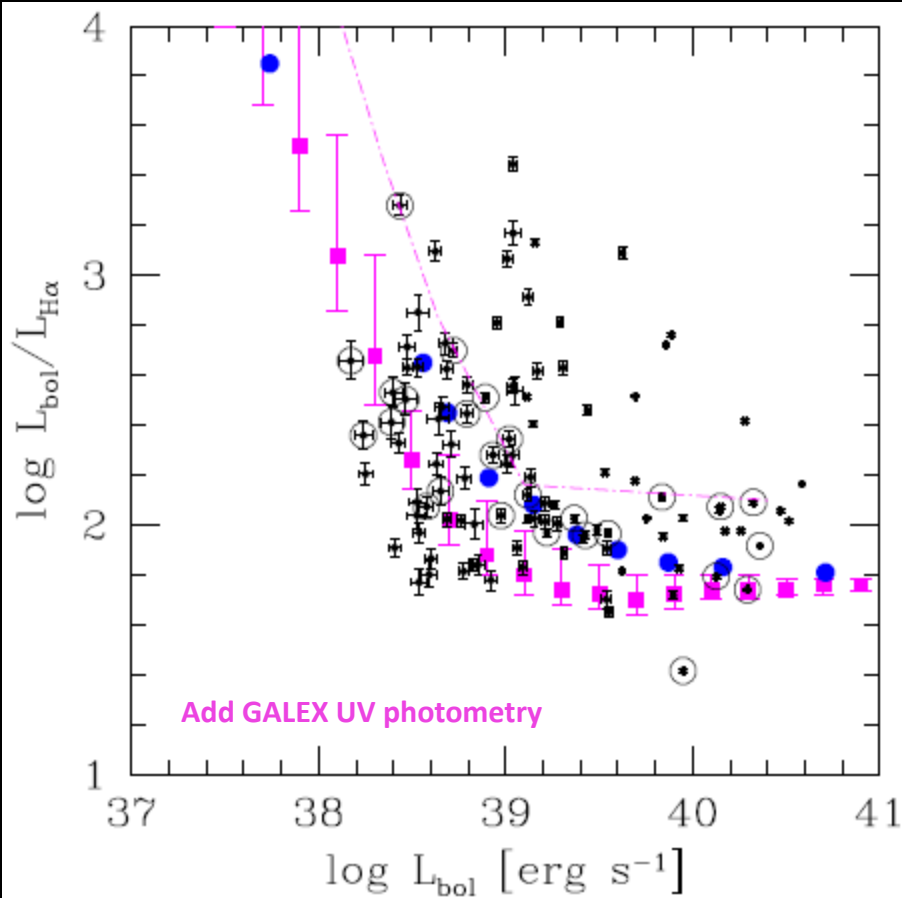
- Can $L(\text{TIR})$ be close to $L(\text{Bol})$ as for embedded clusters?
- Young faint clusters should follow a non linear relation $L(\text{Bol})-L(\text{H}\alpha)$ IMF dependent. UV colors confirm their young ages



(from Corbelli, Verley, Elmegreen, Giovanardi 2009 A&A 495, 479).

Clusters are below the birthline !
 $\Rightarrow L(\text{Bol}) > L(\text{TIR})$; next step: add GALEX luminosities !





- Upper end Salpeter OK, in clusters IMF is stochastically sampled!
- Low & patchy dust/gas ratio requires multiwavelength analysis. MCs are small and fade away easily
- O3 seems the most massive stars in M33 clusters

2. Young phase

Fits to the Spectral Energy Distribution

Sample selection: *H α* emitters, known metallicity, 24 μ m counterpart
Method: *SED* model fitting, from UV to mid-IR. Single burst model
Results: stellar masses, ages, metallicity, extinction, bolometric *L*

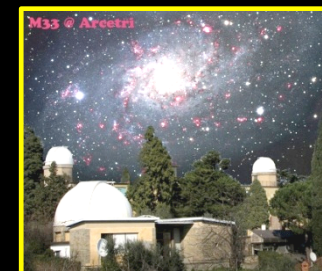
32 Clusters selected



Ages: 7-7.5 \rightarrow 4 ; 6.5-7 \rightarrow 7; 6.2-6.5 \rightarrow 21

Visual Extinction: 0.2 \rightarrow 1.2 mag

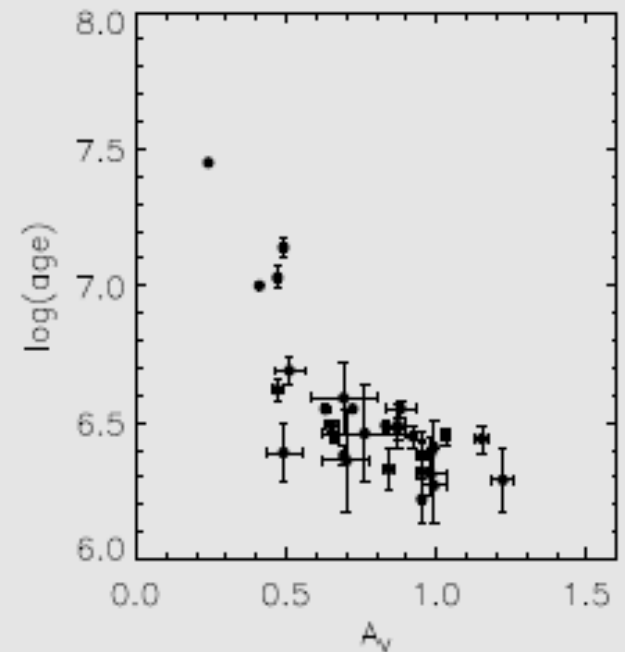
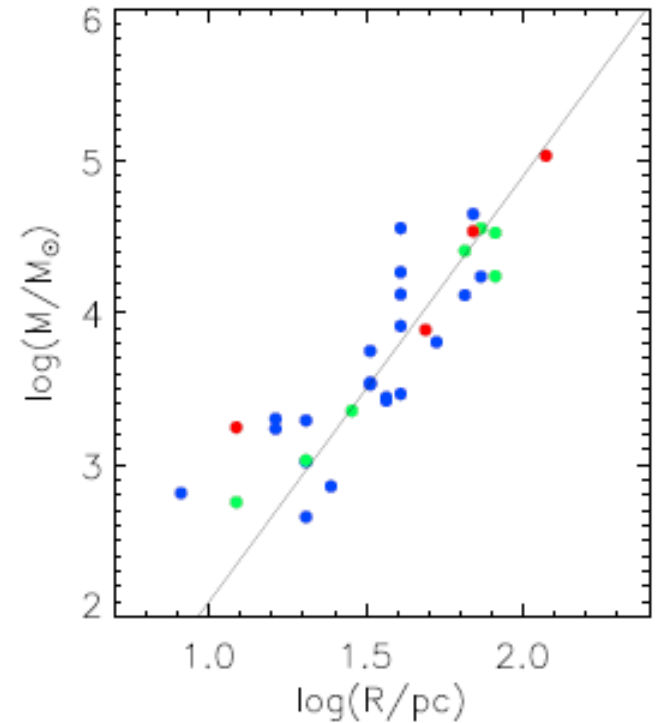
Masses: 500 \rightarrow 10⁵ Msun



Non shocking relations.....

$$M = C R^3 \Rightarrow \text{constant density}$$

Extinction decreases with cluster age

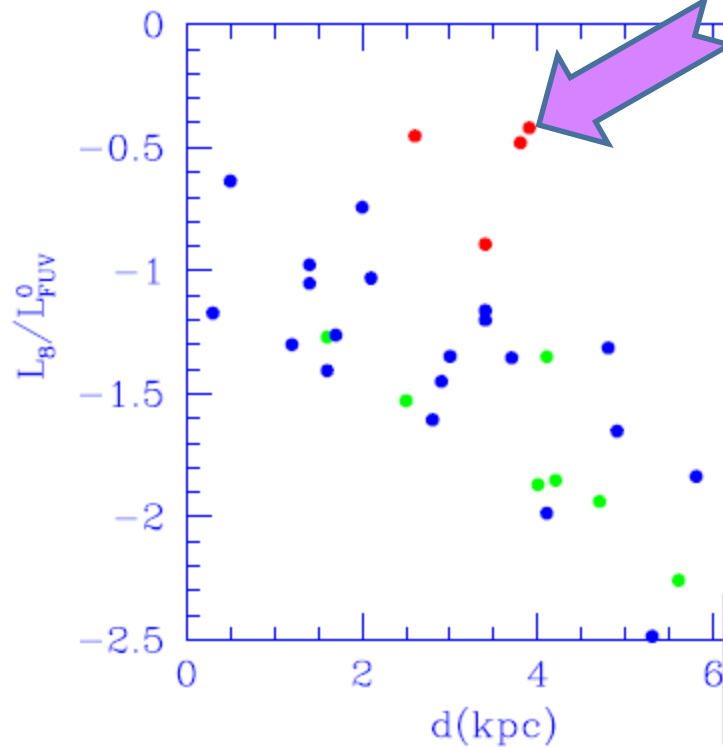




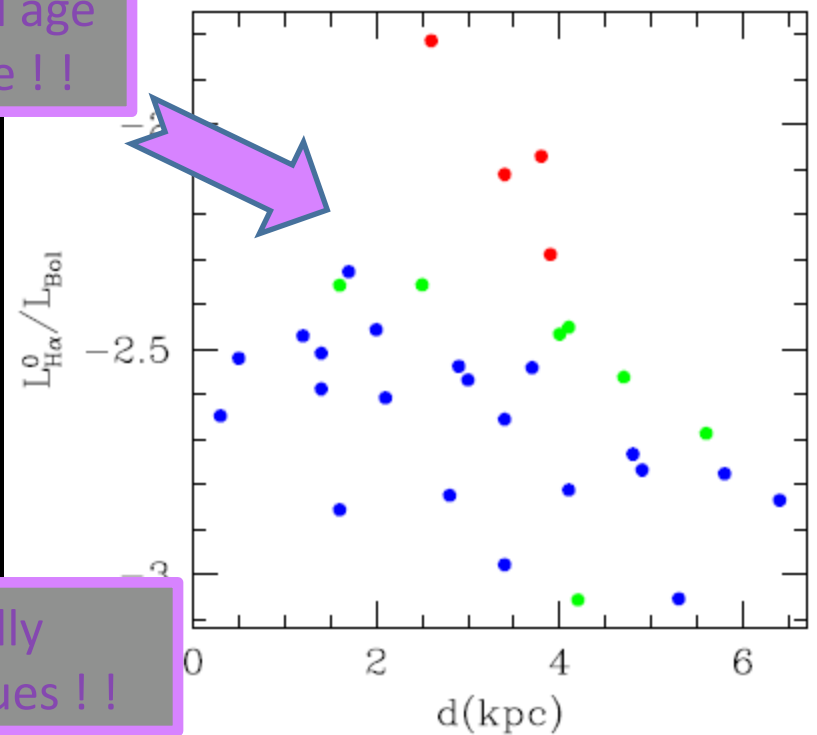
.....Shocking relations and non-relations

A_{FUV} does NOT correlate with L_{24} / L_{bol} , N_{HI} , Z , d

$L_{\text{mid-IR}} / L_{\text{FUV}}^0$, $L_{\text{H}\alpha}^0 / L_{\text{Bol}}$ correlates with d ! But

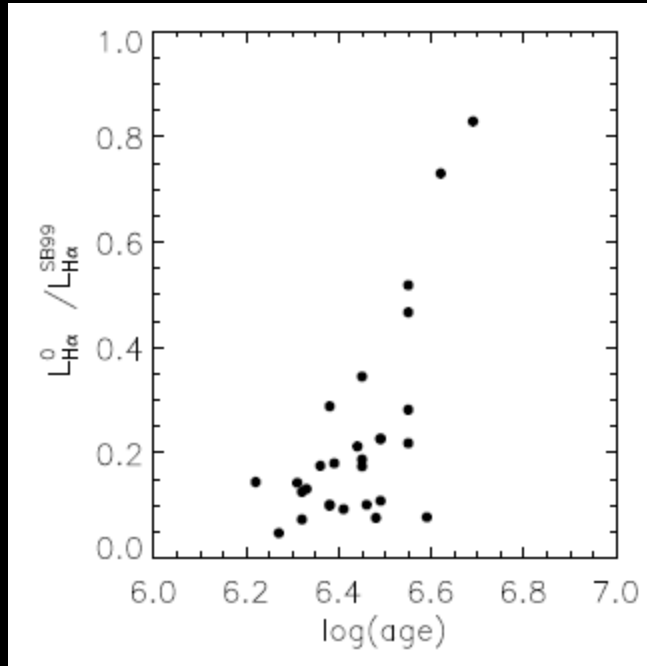


Unexpected age dependence !!



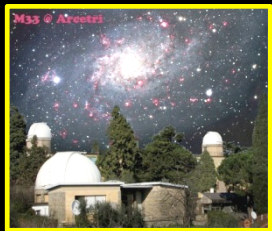
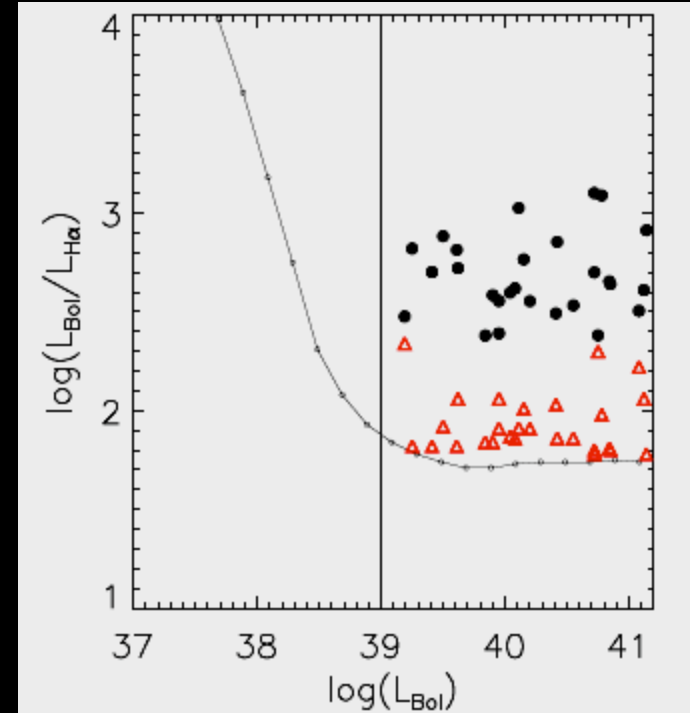
And generally too low values !!

*H α emission is much lower than SED models predicts!
IR emission is too low compared to derived extinction!*



Many ionizing photons are missing,
especially in young clusters

$$L_{IR} (12 \times L_{MIR}) \text{ low} \Rightarrow A_{FUV}^0 \ll A_{FUV}$$
$$L_{bol} \gg L_{FUV} + L_{NUV} + L_{IR}$$





Leakage or wrong IMF ?



Leakage:

It explains the high diffuse fraction in the disk and the low IR emission

Leakage:

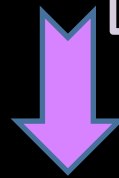
*It should increase with age
It is stronger than model predicts*

IMF:

*If massive stars are missing models overestimate extinction !
HII extinction decreases with d .*

IMF:

*Stochastic effects? Most of our clusters should have a complete IMF
Steeper? It does not explain the trend with age*



The age problem can be solved if there is a delayed formation of the most massive stars





In any case the solution implies very small dust masses around young clusters

Open questions:

- Is there an embedded phase in SF regions of M33? How to find it?
- Can we sample the Cluster Birthline to see if small clusters form outliers ?
- What are the MIR sources with no H α emission?
- What to use as local SFR indicator ?