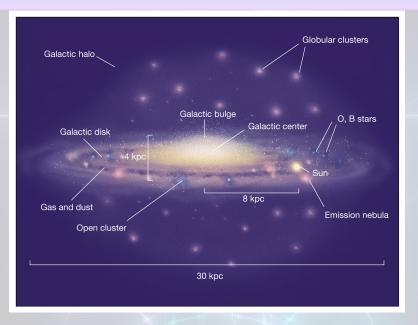
Role of supergiants in the formation of globular clusters

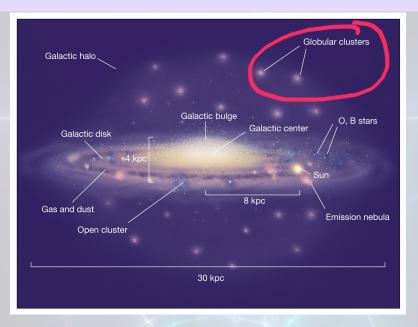
#### Dorottya Szécsi

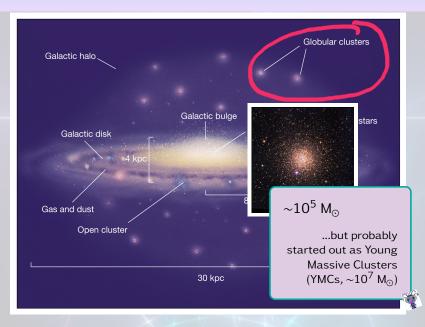
University of Birmingham

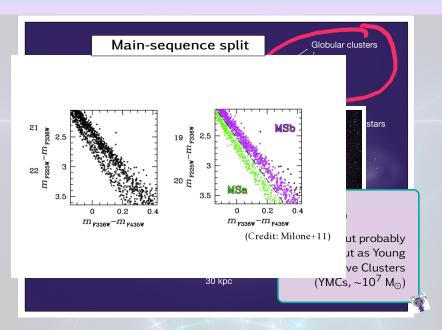


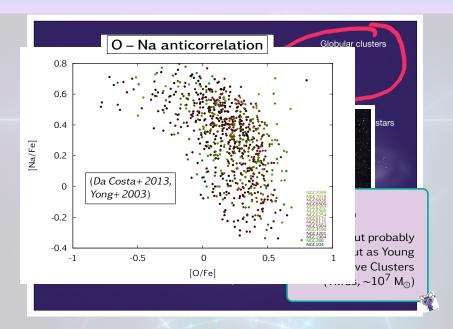
Royal Observatory Edinburgh 10th October 2018

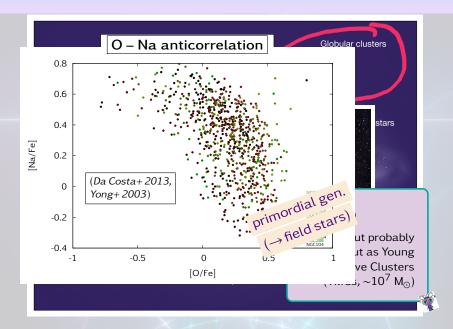


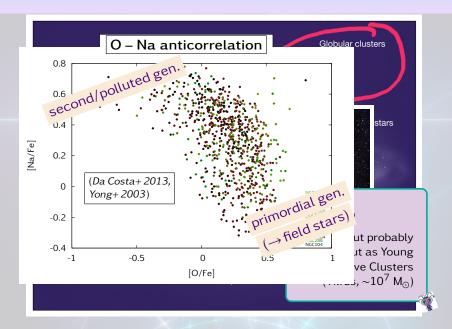


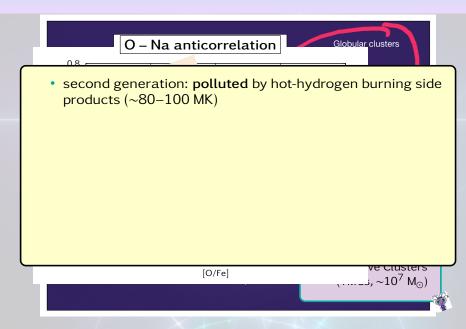


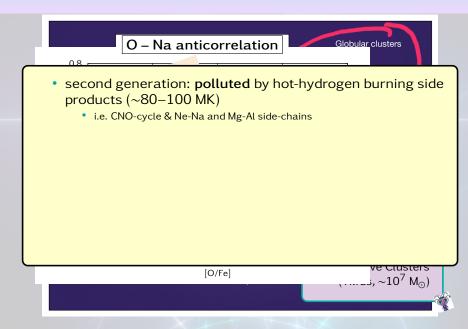


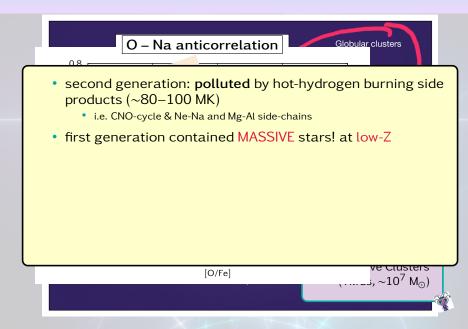


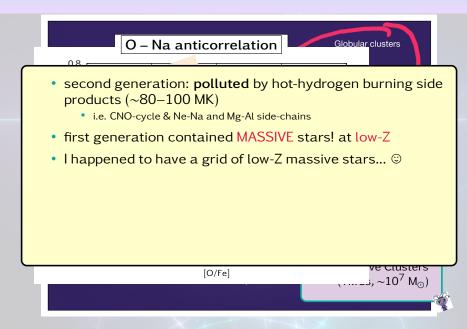


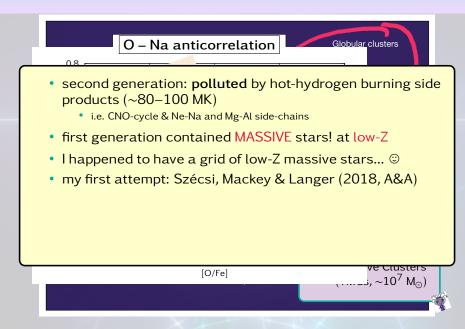


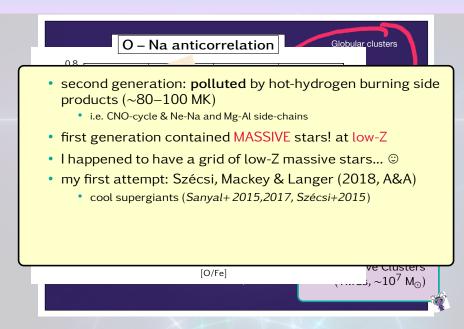


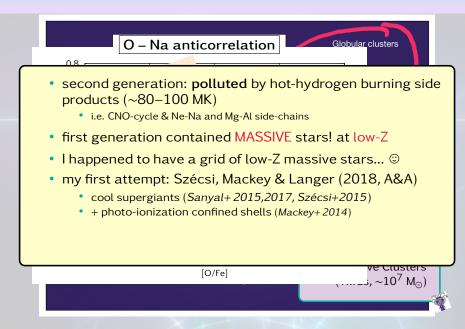


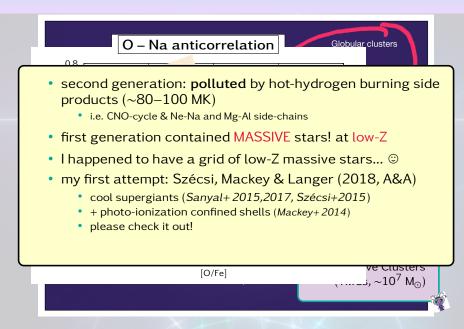


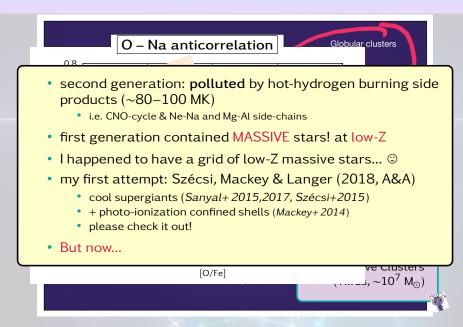














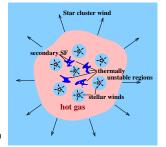


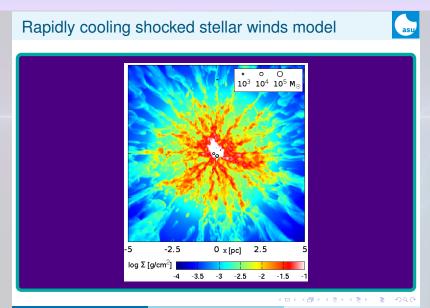
## Rapidly cooling shocked stellar winds model

- young massive clusters have winds stellar winds → collisions → shocked wind → outflow
- thermal instability, rapid cooling if the cluster is massive and compact enough
- dense warm/cold clumps are formed cluster gravity ⇒ clumps fall to the centre; accumulation ⇒ self-shielding against EUV radiation
- 2nd generation (2G) stars formed enriched by products of massive stars chem. evolution

#### **Basic parameters:**

- $L_{SC}$ ,  $\dot{M}_{SC} \leftarrow M_{1G}$ , stellar evolution tracks
- $R_{SC}$  + eventually radial profile ( $R_c$ ,  $\beta$ )

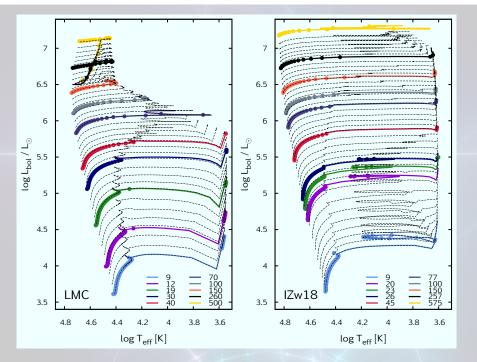


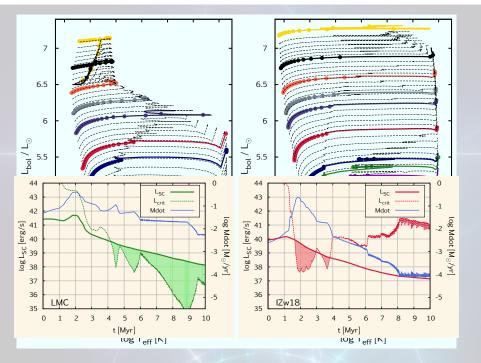


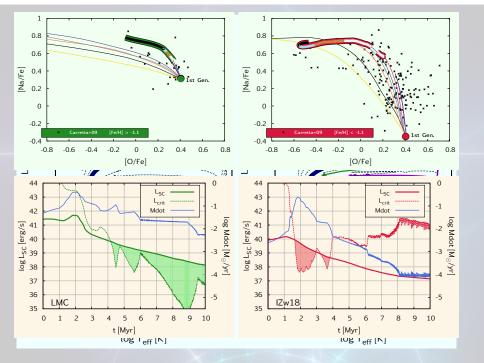
Wünsch (AsU CAS)

Globular clusters and stellar winds

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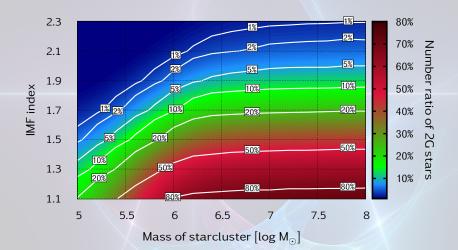




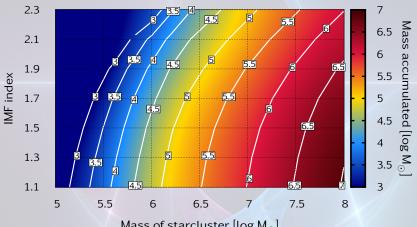
#### I know you wonder...

- supernovae...
- pair-instability supernovae...
- remnants (GWs ©)
- cooling time...
- other elements, like Mg&Al, helium
- mass loss uncertainties, existence of low-Z supergiants
- 3D simulations
- binaries... → COMPAS binary pop.synth. group in Birmingham! ← I work here ☺
- YMCs  $\rightarrow$  GCs (?)
- mass budget...

#### Mass budget



#### Correlation btw. GC mass & size of 2nd gen.



Mass of starcluster [log  $M_{\odot}$ ]

## That's all, folks. Thanks.

#### globular clusters + supergiants



