## Role of supergiants in the

## formation of globular clusters

## Dorottya Szécsi

University of Birmingham soon: Humboldt Fellow at the University of Cologne

University of Surrey 29th November 2018

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## The problem with globular clusters



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## Main-sequence split




## stars

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O - Na anticorrelation
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- But now...

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## Rapidly cooling shocked stellar winds model

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



## Basic parameters:

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

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Rapidly cooling shocked stellar winds model





- 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... $\rightarrow$ COMPAS binary pop.synth. group in Birmingham! $\leftarrow$ I work here $;$
- YMCs $\rightarrow$ GCs (?)
- mass budget...


## Magnesium \& Aluminium




## Mass budget



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



That's all, folks. Thanks.

## globular clusters + supergiants



