

Brown dwarf formation

December 4, 2006

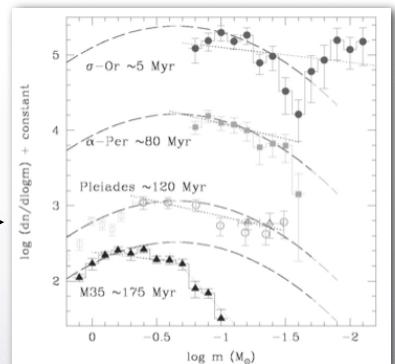
Formation

- Ingredients: Initial conditions:

- density: gas, stars
- metallicity
- magnetic field

- Consequences:

- IMF
- disks, jets
- binarity: mass ratio, fraction
- kinematics
- spatial distribution



Chabrier (2003)

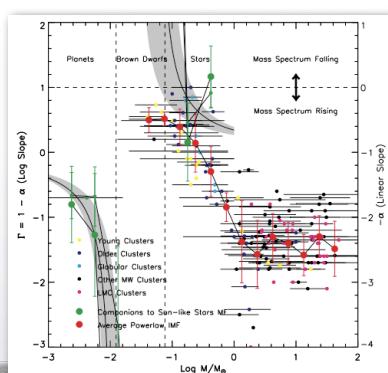
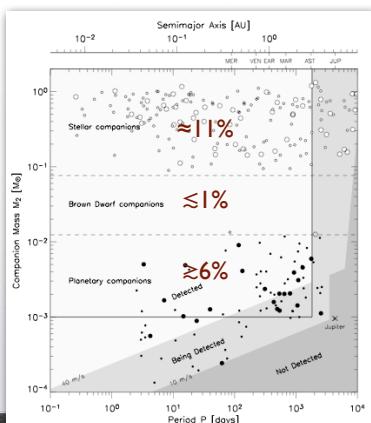
B.Goldman

Substellar objects, Fall 2006

§7: Brown dwarf formation

2

Binarity



B.Goldman

Substellar objects, Fall 2006

§7: Brown dwarf formation

3



<http://haydenplanetarium.org/resources/ava/page/index.php?file=S0801starform>

B.Goldman

Substellar objects, Fall 2006

§7: Brown dwarf formation

4

Core collapse models

- Jeans (1902,1928), Hoyle (1953),
Low & Linden-Bell (1976),...
- The Jeans mass is:

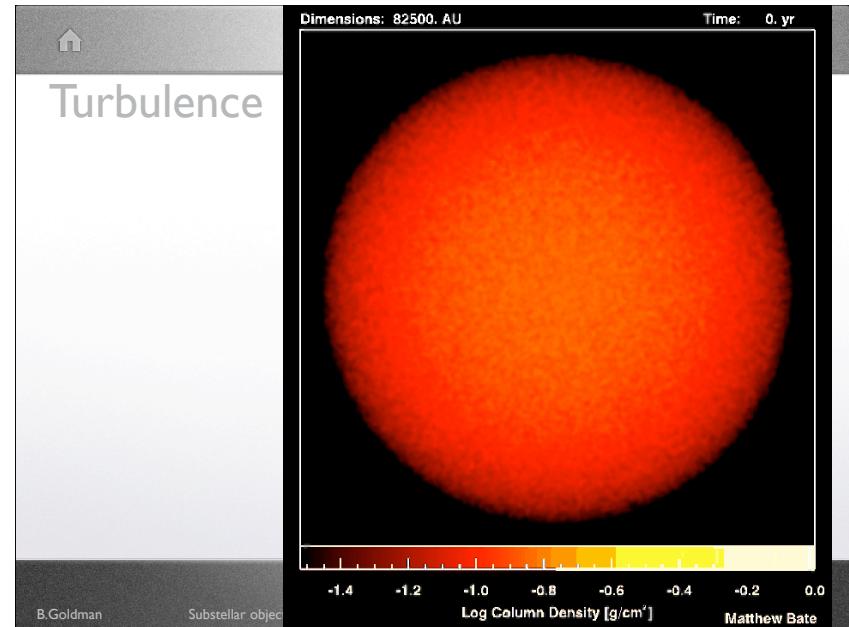
$$M_{\text{Jeans}} \propto \frac{c_s^3}{\sqrt{G^3 \rho}}$$

- also used, the Bonnor-Ebert mass:

$$M_{\text{BE}} = 0.33 \left(\frac{T}{10\text{K}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n}{10^3 \text{cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1/2} M_{\text{sun}}$$

Padoan & Nordlund (2004)

B.Goldman Substellar objects, Fall 2006 §7: Brown dwarf formation 5

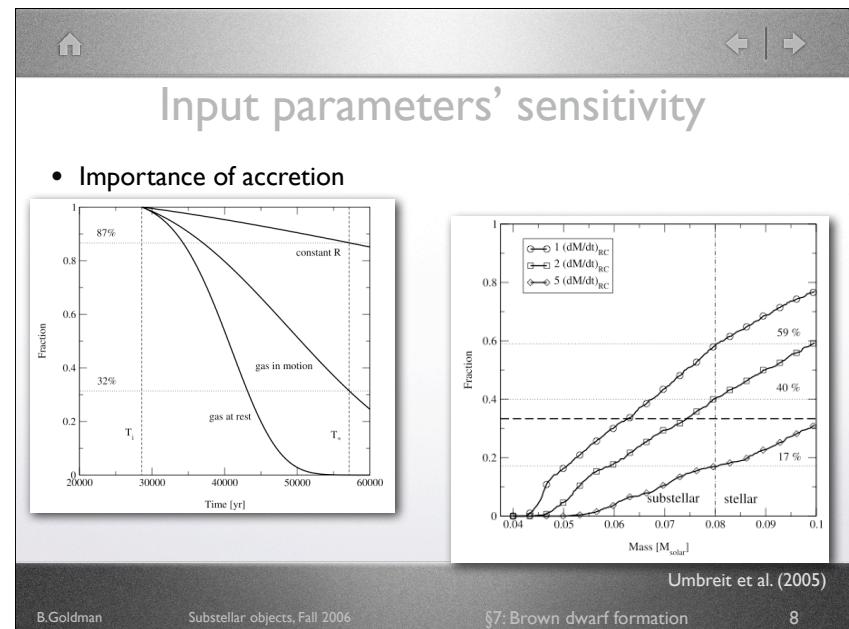


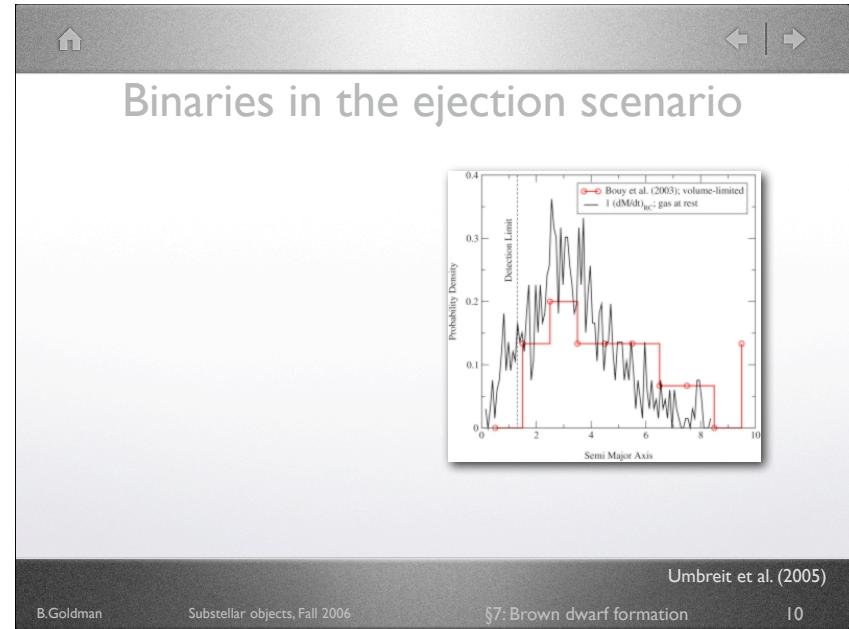
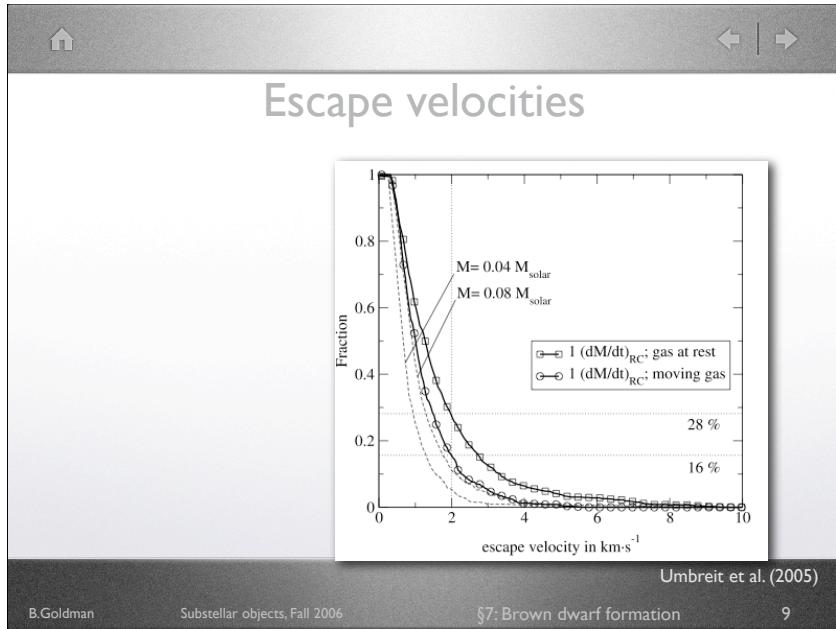
The ejection scenario

Years: 0.0
m1: 0.0400 m2: 0.0400 m3: 0.0400 [solar mass]

Umbreit et al.

B.Goldman Substellar objects, Fall 2006 §7: Brown dwarf formation 7





- ## Disks in the ejection scenario
- Truncation is expected, but really observed
 - Truncation depends on encounter type:
 - hyperbolic: not efficient
 - parabolic: efficient, expected in large clusters
- B.Goldman Substellar objects, Fall 2006 §7: Brown dwarf formation 11

- ## The photo-erosion scenario
- A bright star (typically O or B star) erodes a collapsing core
- $$M \approx 0.01 M_{\odot} \left(\frac{a_i}{0.3 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \right)^6 \times \left(\frac{\dot{N}_{\text{LyC}}}{10^{30} \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)^{-1/3} \left(\frac{n_0}{10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1/3}$$
- e.g. Kroupa & Bouvier (2003), in Orion
- B.Goldman Substellar objects, Fall 2006 §7: Brown dwarf formation 12

