Star formation and disk evolution in the sparse Coronet cluster

24, 100, 160, 870µm

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A multiwavelength view of the Coronet cluster



A multiwavelength view of the Coronet cluster

• Distance 130 pc. [Ortiz et al. 2010]

• Multiwavelength observations (from submm to X ray) reveal active star formation, a few HAeBe, and several tens of TTS. [Loren 79; Marraco & Rydgren 82; Harju+93; Chini +03; Nutter+05; Groppi+04, 07; Garmire & Garmire 03; Forbrich & Preibisch 07; Lopez-Marti+05; Kainulainen+09;.....]

• Spitzer revealed the properties of the inner disks of the cluster members. [SA+08,11; Peterson +11]

Now Herschel reveals in detail the embedded population and the global disk structure!

Herschel: The birth of the Coronet members



The cluster center: a compact group of new-born stars, progenitors of HAeBe and CTTS, most of them in multiple systems

The disks: A bit of everything in a small cluster



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Processed grains, settled disks, globally depleted disks, inside-out evolution (gaps/holes), maybe truncated disks?



[Sicilia-Aguilar et al. 2012/3]



What happens in the core of the Coronet?



What can affect disk dispersal?

Environment?

Initial conditions?





Disks in sparse clusters: a harsh childhood but a peaceful old life?

[Fang et al.2012; Sicilia-Aguilar et al. 2012/3]



Final messages

It is not only how old a disk you are, but in which environment you live:

- Sparse clusters may not be so peaceful and quiet, at least if they are very crowded!
- The initial conditions/environment play a role in shaping the disk (and in its dispersal).
- This may also affect planet formation.

To be continued: the initial conditions that give rise to these disks.