Breakout Group #5: Connections Between Star and Planet Formation

...or, the "-anes" and the "-ibles"

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Kris Sellgren, Klaus Hodapp, Pat Knezek, Guy Stringfellow, Scott Fisher, Ken Hinkle, Caty Pilachowski, Suzanne Hawley, Luke Keller, Charlie Telesco, Lisa Prato, Sean Adkins, Mike Meyer, Phil Jewell,

Priority Science: Killer Aps

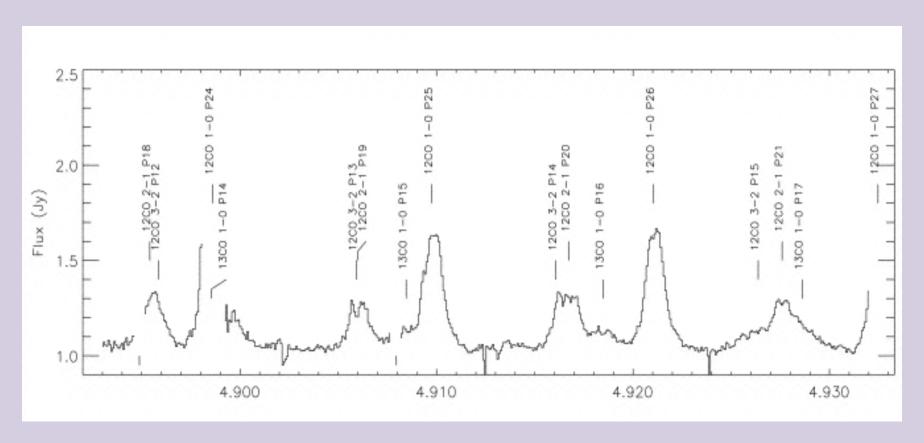
- → Gas & planet formation: accretion processes, gas-phase chemistry (H-alpha, Br gamma, CO fundamental spectroscopy, CH₄, organics, etc.)
- → Dust & planet formation -- making rocks: solid state disk components (PAHs, silicates, angularly resolved disk spectroscopy, etc.)
- → How stars form & interact in youth: meeting the roommates short peiod stellar, brown dwarf and planetary companions...

How common are solar systems like our own?

Priority Science: Continued

→ Fundamental star formation: when do stars bulk up and how do they move on to the main sequence? Improved models for star formation and evolution.

CO fundamental gas in circumstellar disk



(Najita et al. 2003)

Instruments: High Priority

- → High-resolution 1-5 micron spectroscopy with maximum possible wavelength coverage (cross-dispersed): R>50,000
- → High-resolution 8-25 micron spectroscopy with maximum possible wavelength coverage (cross-dispersed): R>100,000
- → High-angular resolution: adaptive optics, IR wavefront sensing, towards all sky LGS-AO at the diffraction limit

Instruments: Other

- → Need to maintain optical echelle spectroscopy capabilities at national facilities a standard workhorse instrument that is disappearing!
- → Polarimetry the time has come: near- and mid-IR
- → Narrow-band wide field imaging cold is best

Modes and Capabilities

- **→** Visitor instrument capability
- **→** Time domain crucial
- → Versatile 2-4 meter facilities:
 short-term followup
 simultaneous observations
 synoptic observing all time scales
- → North-South / Bright-Faint: diversity of utilization

