

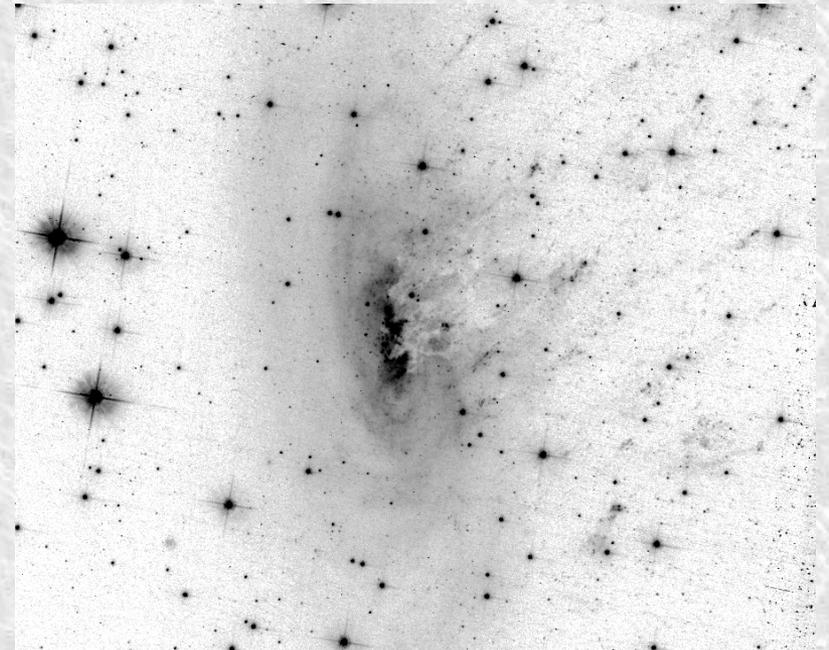
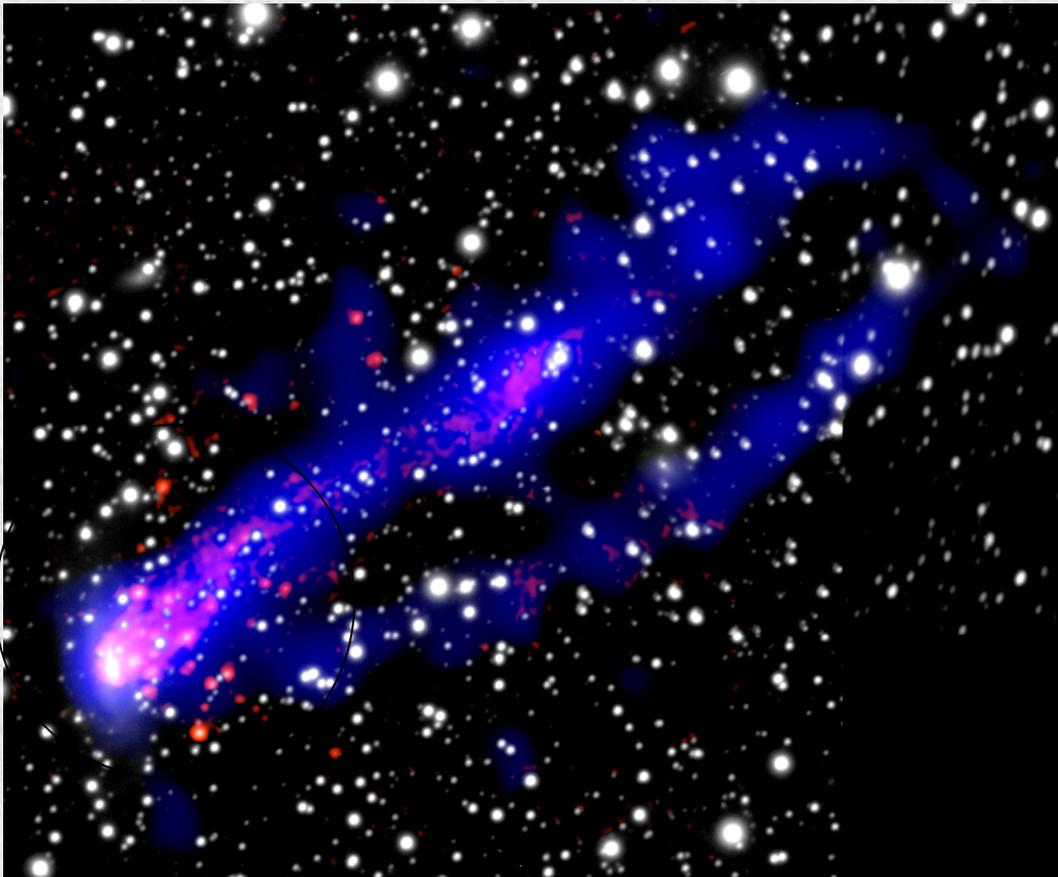
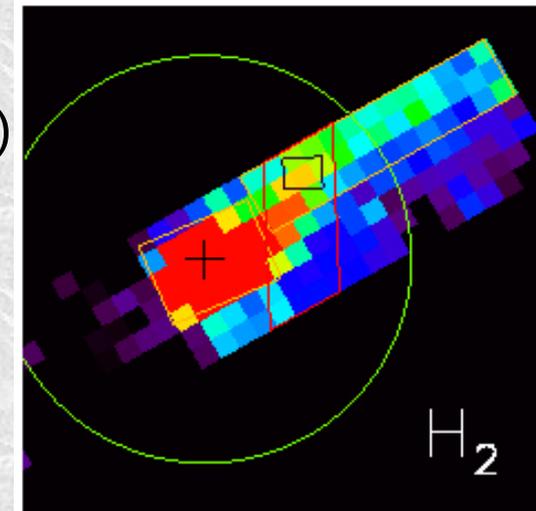
Intracluster star formation (real but how important?)

ESO 137-001 In A3627 ($z=0.016$):

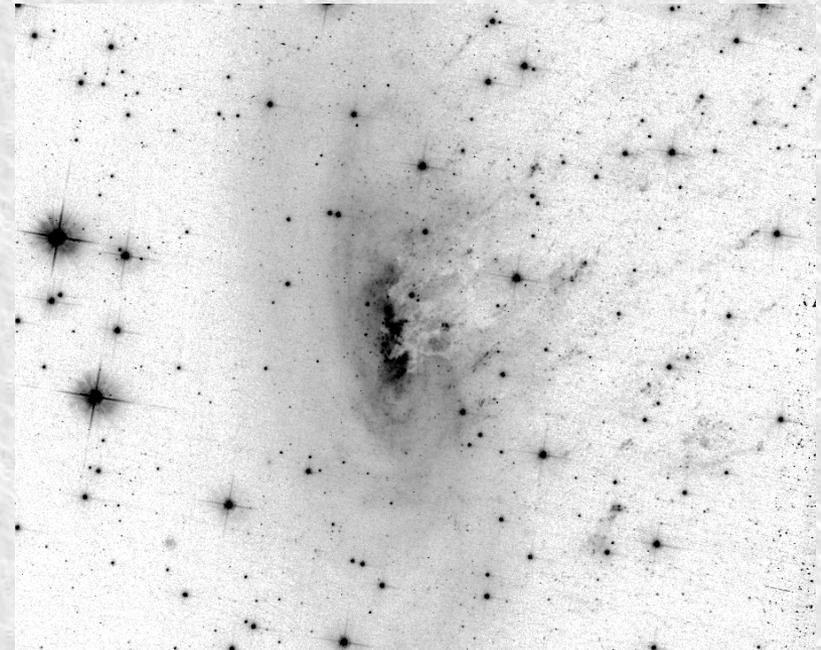
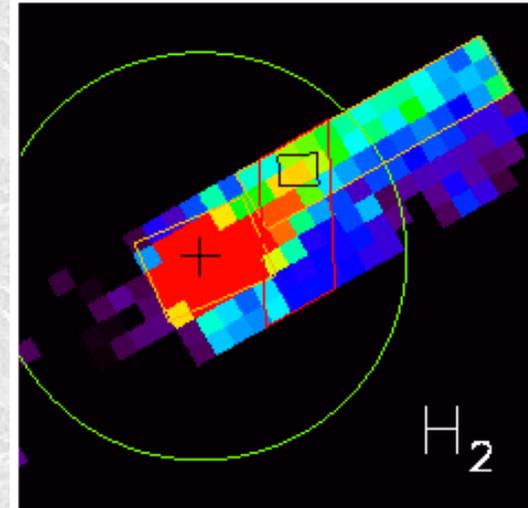
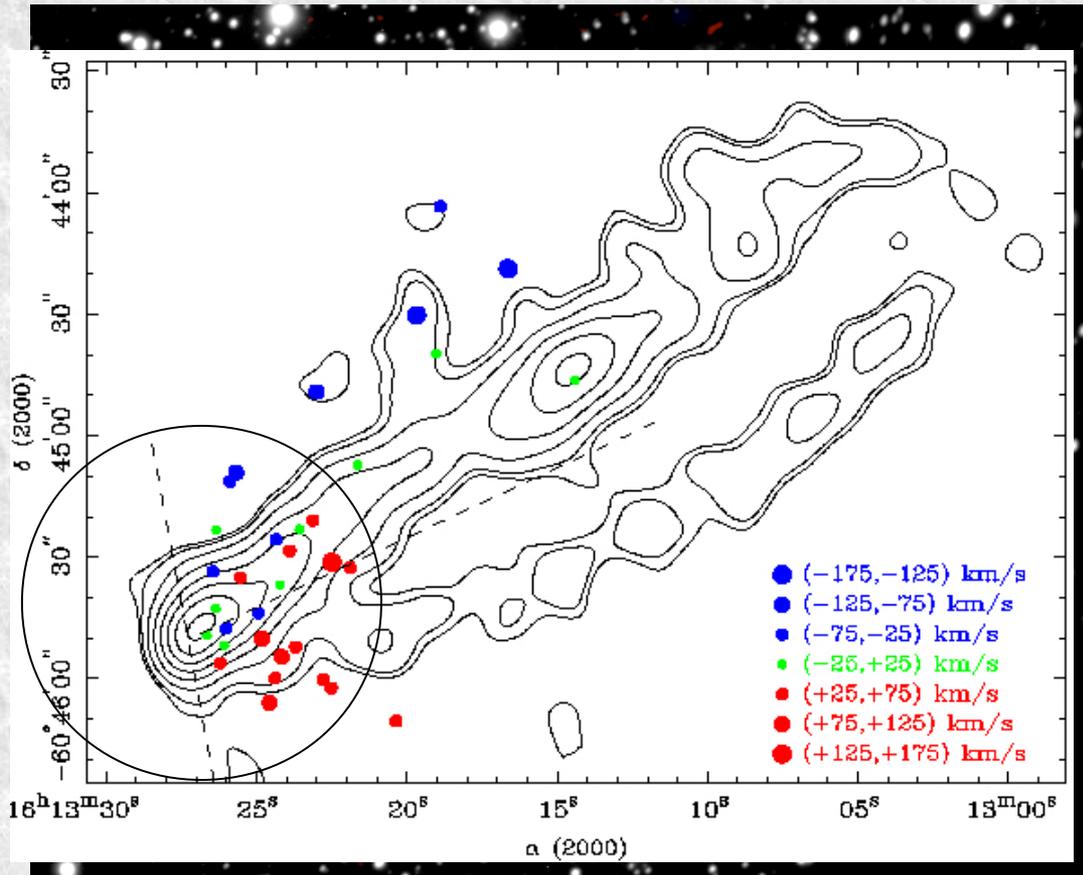
80 kpc X-ray double tails + a 40 kpc $H\alpha$ tail (Sun et al. 2006-2010) + a > 20 kpc H_2 tail (Sivanandam et al. 2010)

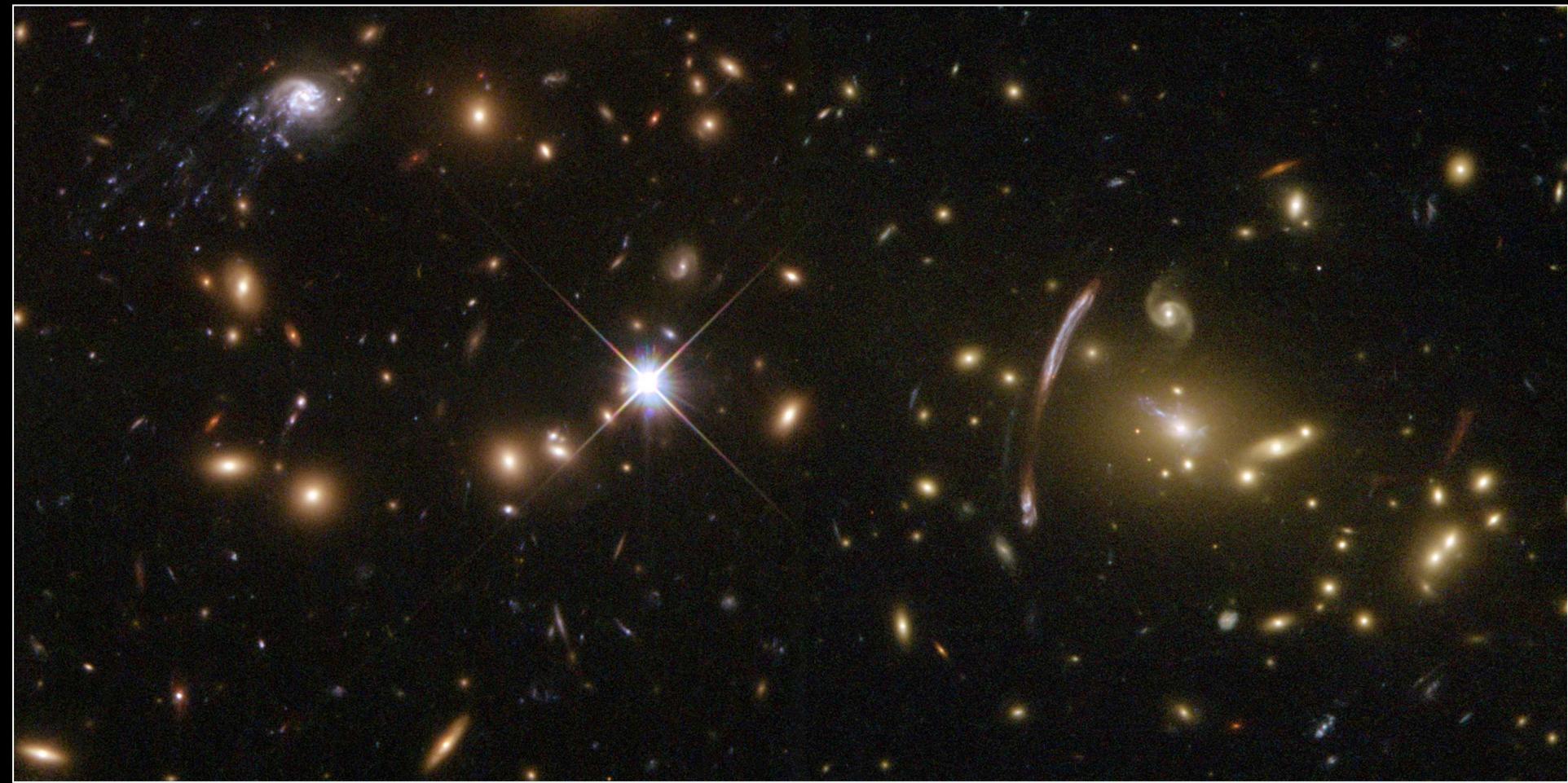
Over 30 HII regions and more blue star clusters

In the stripped gas



Intracluster star formation (real but how important?)



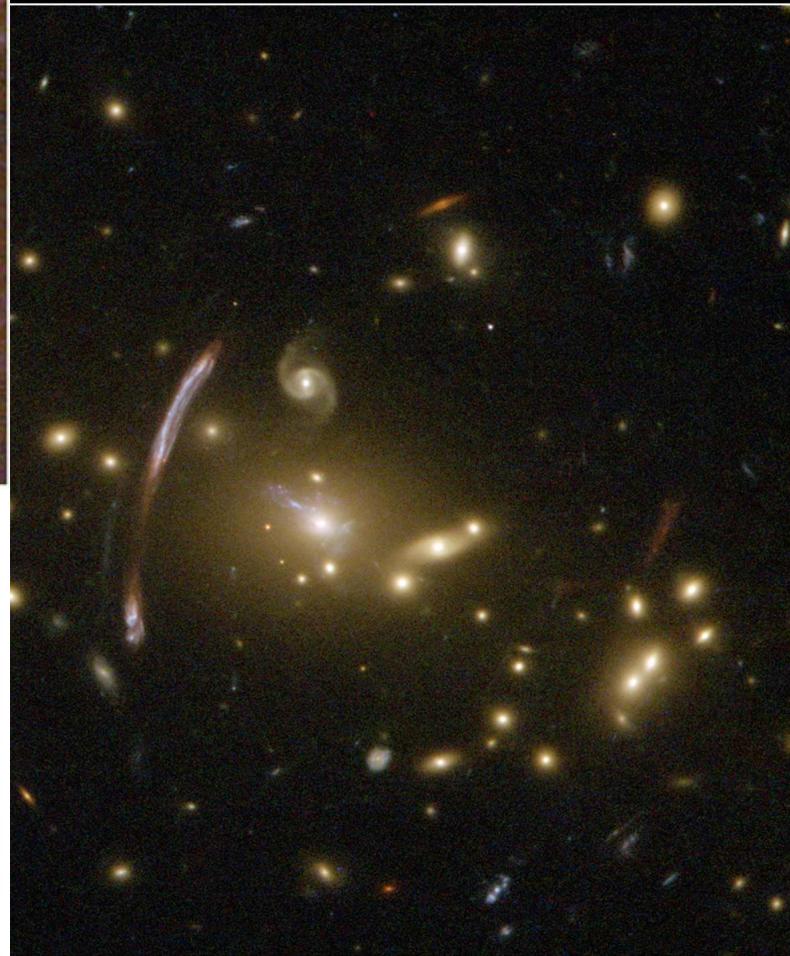
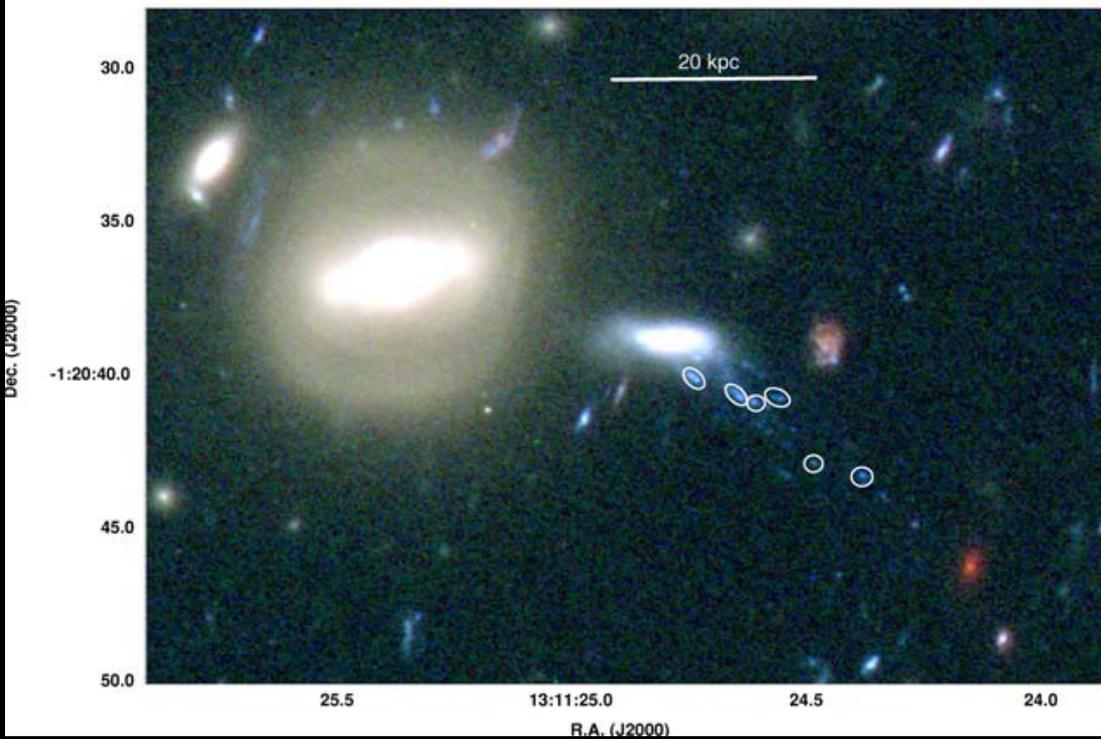
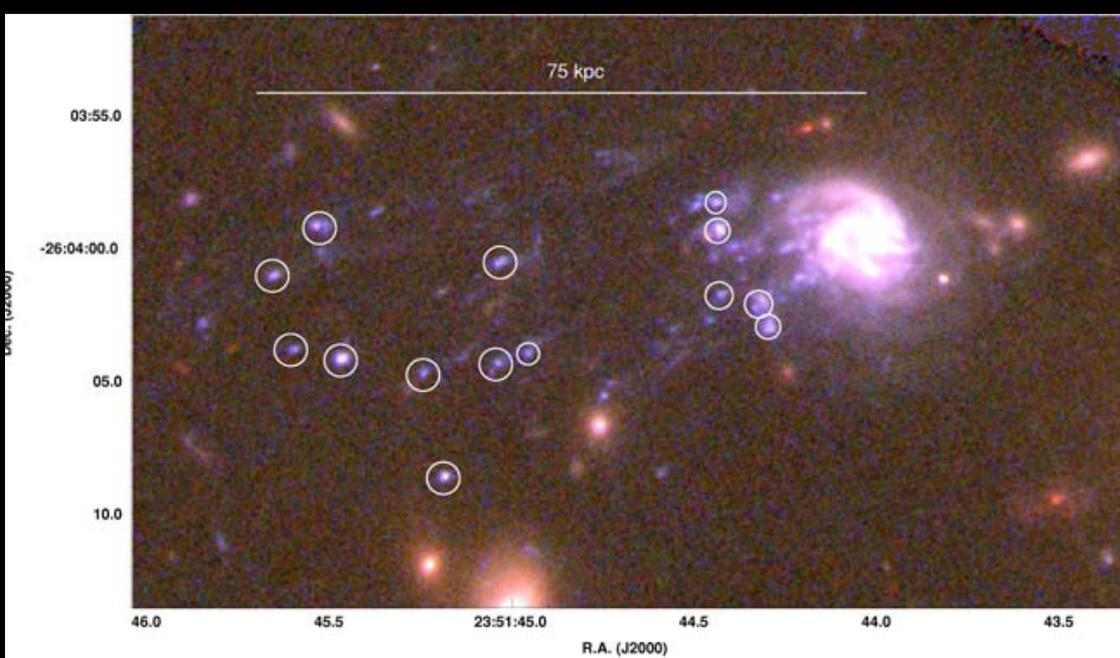


Galaxy Cluster Abell 2667
Hubble Space Telescope • WFPC2

NASA, ESA, and J.-P. Kneib (Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille)

**Young star clusters in
A2667 and A1689, Cortese et al. 2007**

STScI-PRC07-12

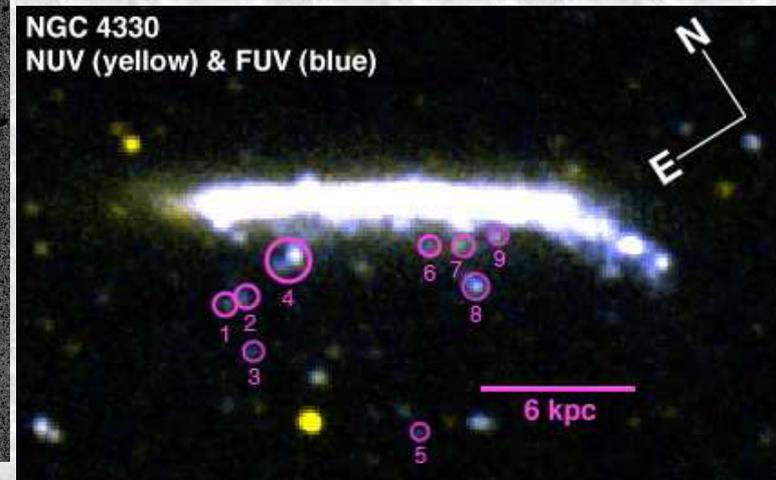
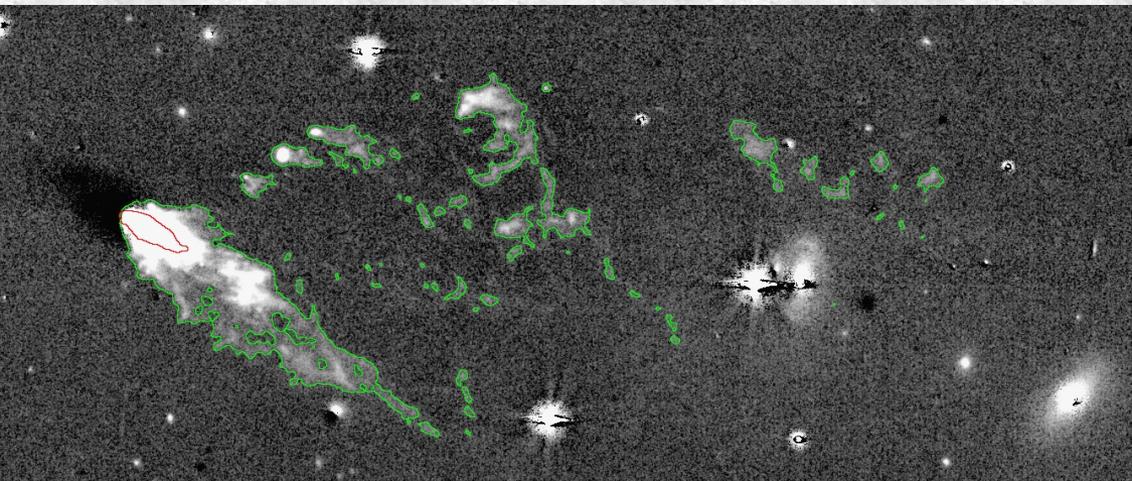
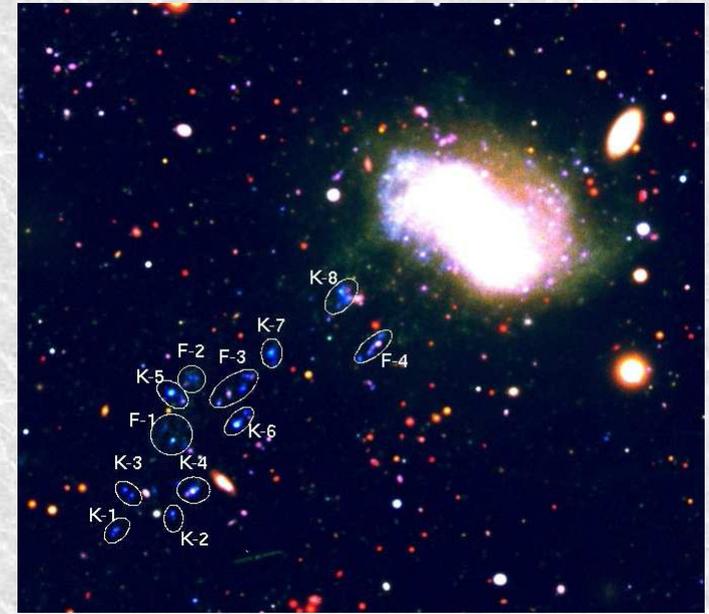


• I 2667
• WFPC2

Young star clusters in A2667 and A1689, Cortese et al. 2007

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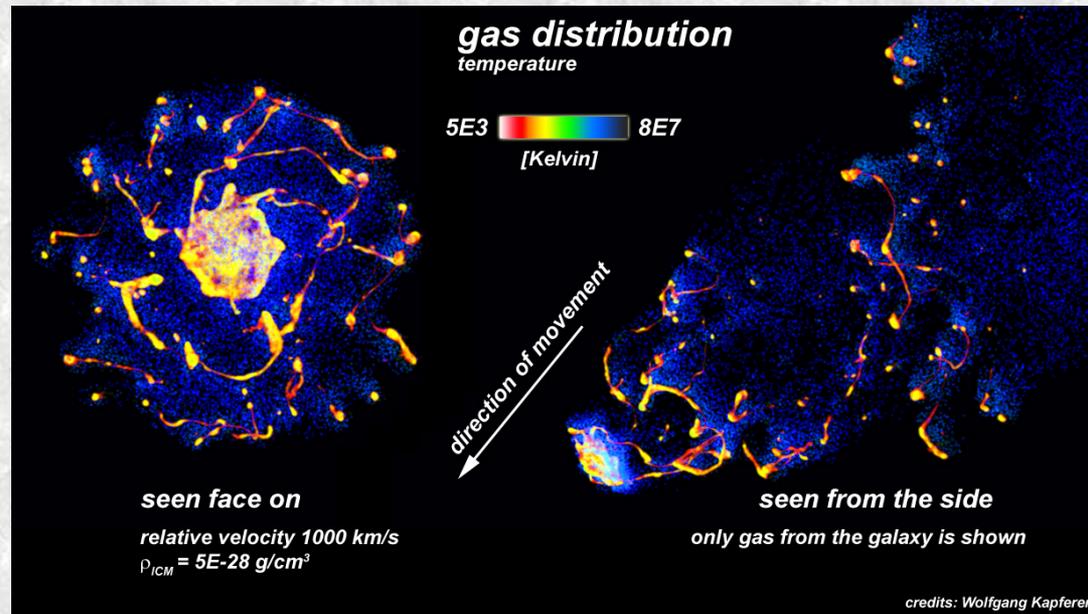
Over 20 more examples from 2008 ...



Coma: ~ **20** more (Yoshida et al. 2008; Yagi et al. 2010; Smith et al. 2010)
Virgo: IC 3418 (Chung et al. 2009; Hester et al. 2010; Fumagalli et al. 2011)
NGC 4330 (Abramson et al. 2011)

If you believe simulations ...

Up to 30% of stars in ICL are formed *in situ*
(Puchwein et al. 2010)
--- materials stripped out of small infalling haloes



Kapferer et al. 2009

Intracluster SF is real but how important?

- 1) If 1% efficiency --- contribute to at most several % of ICL light
But if 10% !
- 2) SF conditions and transport processes
- 3) Multi-phase gas --- similar conditions as in cool cores