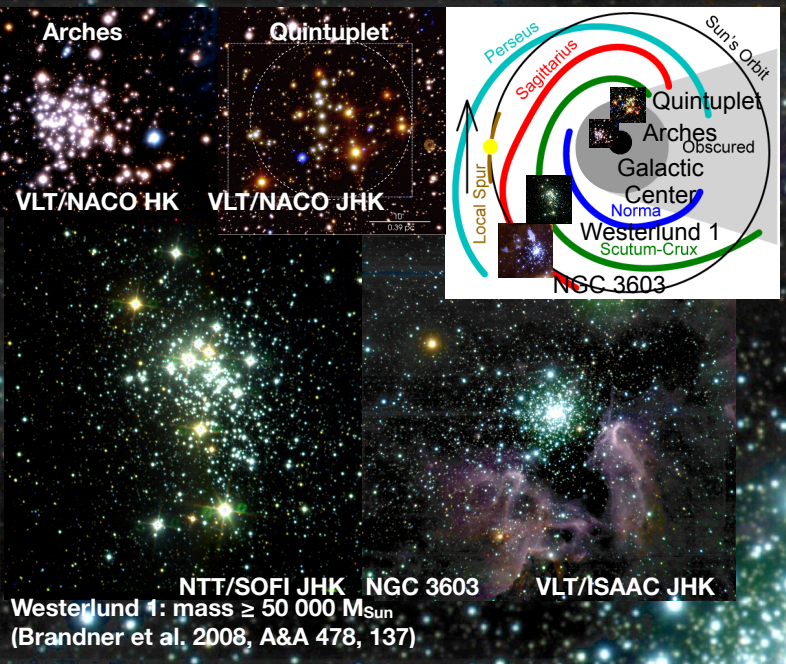


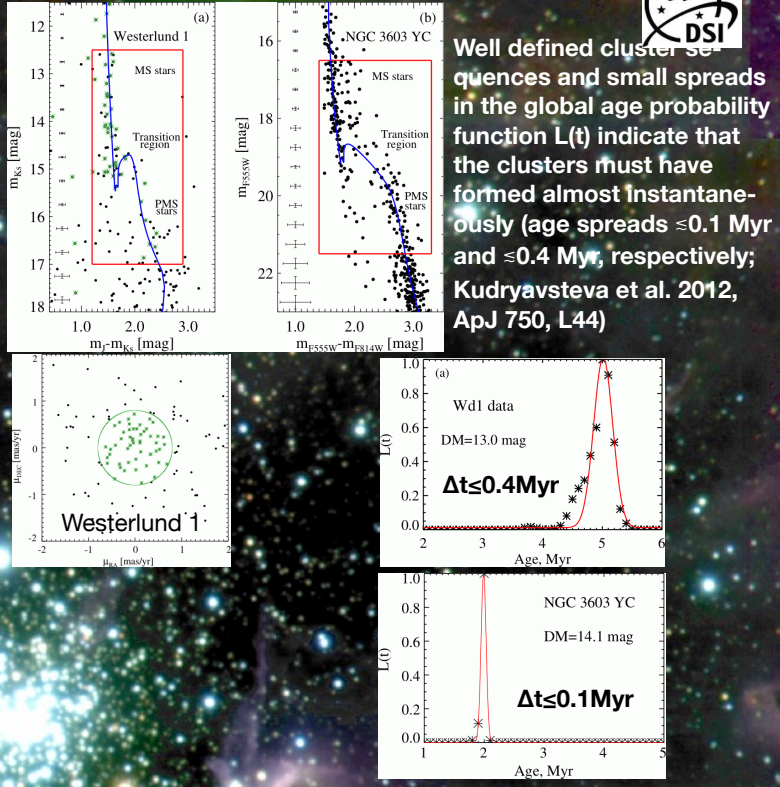
Wolfgang Brandner¹, Andrea Stolte², Mario Gennaro¹, Maryam Habibi², Benjamin Hußmann², Natalia Kudryavtseva¹, Morten Andersen³, Boyke Rochau¹, Hans Zinnecker⁴



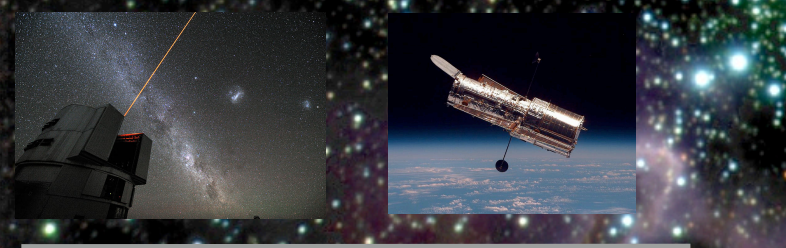
Motivation: Galactic starburst clusters are the
 • most extreme mode of present day star formation in the Milky Way
 • and are ideal laboratories for studies over the entire stellar mass range (<0.1 to ≥120 M_{Sun})



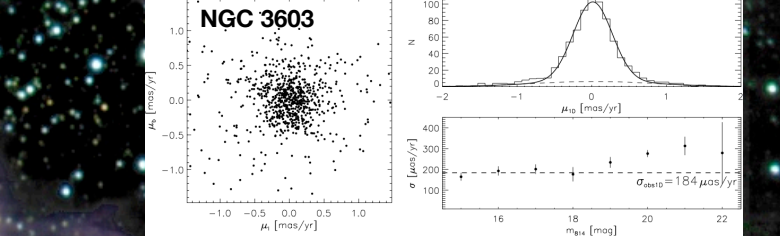
Strict coevality of star formation in spiral arm clusters



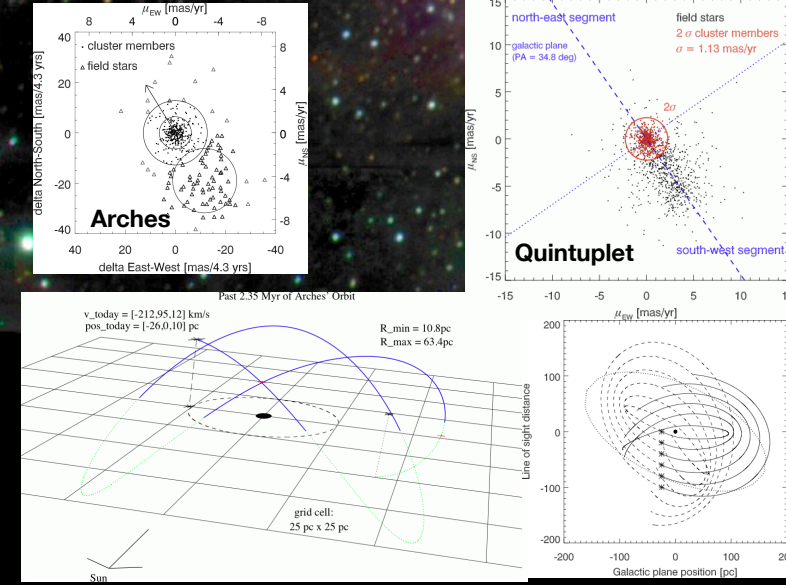
Scope: Multi-epoch astrometric, photometric, and spectroscopic study of Galactic starburst clusters using VLT/AO and HST



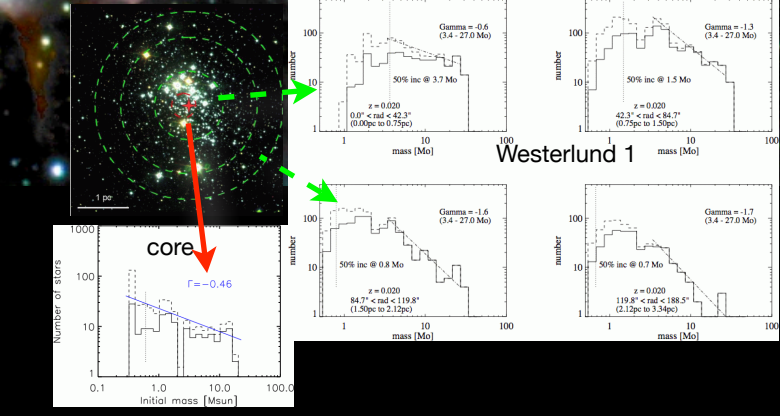
Close agreement between dynamical and photometric mass



Main Results
Fast motion of Galactic Center region starburst clusters



Mass segregation and initial mass function (IMF)



Proper motion studies reveal that both Arches and Quintuplet have transversal motions of ~200 km/s relative to the field, indicating that they are not on simple "circular" orbits around the GC (Stolte et al. 2008, ApJ 675, 1278, Hußmann et al. 2012, A&A 540, 57)

All MW starburst clusters show clear evidence for mass segregation (e.g. Brandner et al. 2008, A&A 478, 137; Gennaro et al. 2011, MNRAS 412, 2469; Kudryavtseva 2012, PhD thesis). Radially averaged the mass functions are in good agreement with a Kroupa-type IMF.