



Radiation-driven and wind-blown HII regions and their feedback to the environment

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Motivation: Massive stars affect ISM + galactic evolution most dominantly

- ✓ **Energy:** enormous luminosities in all evolutionary stages; Feedback: energy input vs. cooling negative star-formation feedback
- ✓ **Dynamics:** energy release stirs-up the ISM
 - gas compression, turbulence, mixing; galactic winds
 - star-formation feedback positive + negative
- ✓ **Chemistry:** rapid release of mainly α -elements thru SNe type II, but also CNO self-enrichment by WR winds (consequences for CNO abundance determinations + early enrichment of the Universe)

2d models of radiation-driven + wind-blown HII Regions:

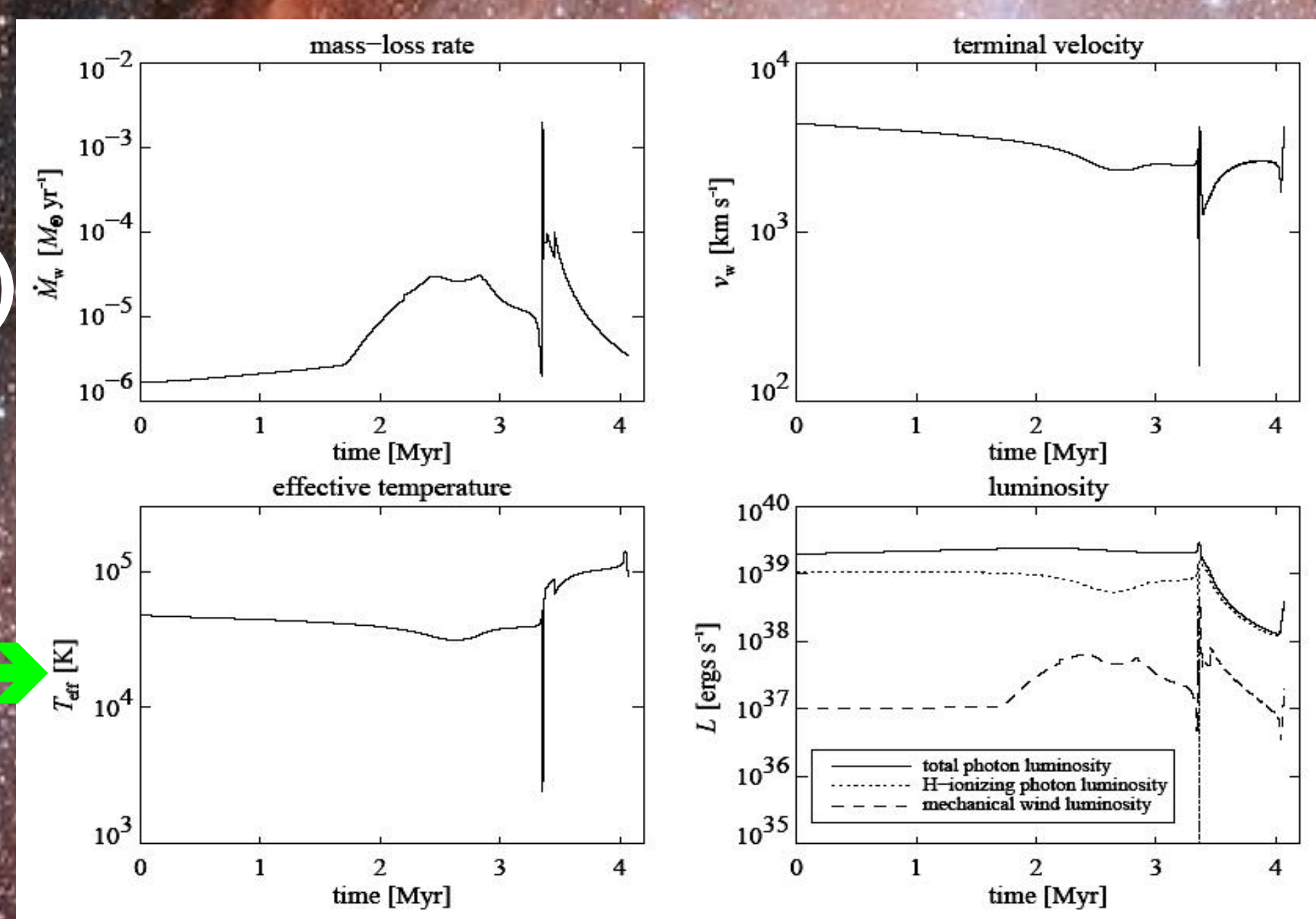
- ✓ **Method:**
 - 2d radiation-HD numerical simulations,
 - nested-grid code: e.g. for a $85 M_{\odot}$ star: 6 levels $\Delta x = 0.0074 \dots 0.24 \text{ pc}$
 - stellar evolutionary models: Langer (Garcia-Segura et al. 1996), Schaller et al. (1992)
- ✓ **Model conditions:** $n_{\text{ICM}} = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T_{\text{ICM}} = 200 \text{ K}$
- ✓ **Pub.s:**
 - 15 M_{\odot} (Kroeger, 2007, PhD thesis)
 - 35 M_{\odot} (Freyer, G.H., Yorke, 2006, ApJ, 638, 262)
 - 60 M_{\odot} (Freyer, G.H., Yorke, 2003, ApJ, 593, 888)
 - 85 M_{\odot} (Kroeger, G.H., et al., 2006, A&A, 450, L5)

Models: (most Impressive for various reasons)

60 M_{\odot}

Lifetime properties

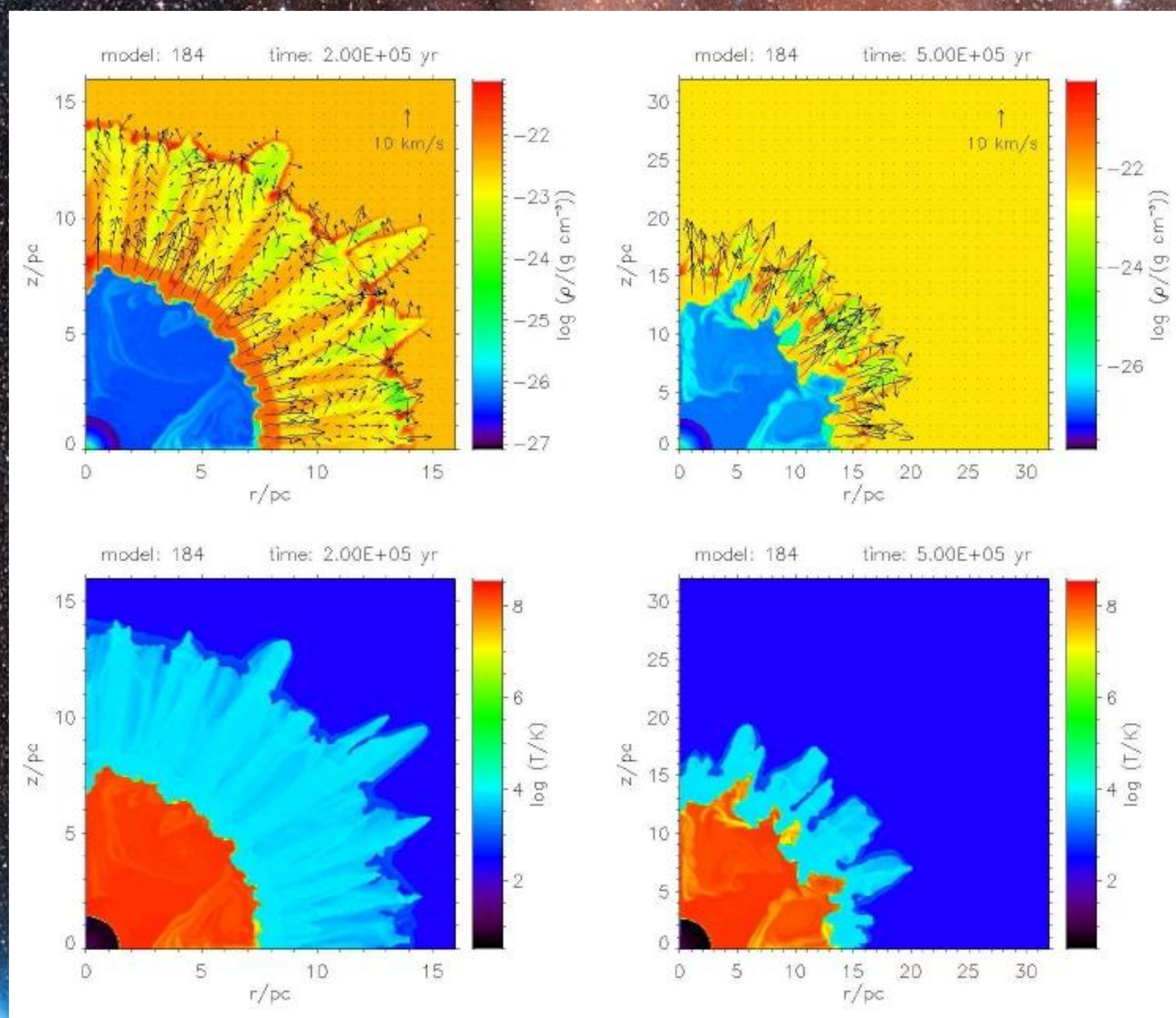
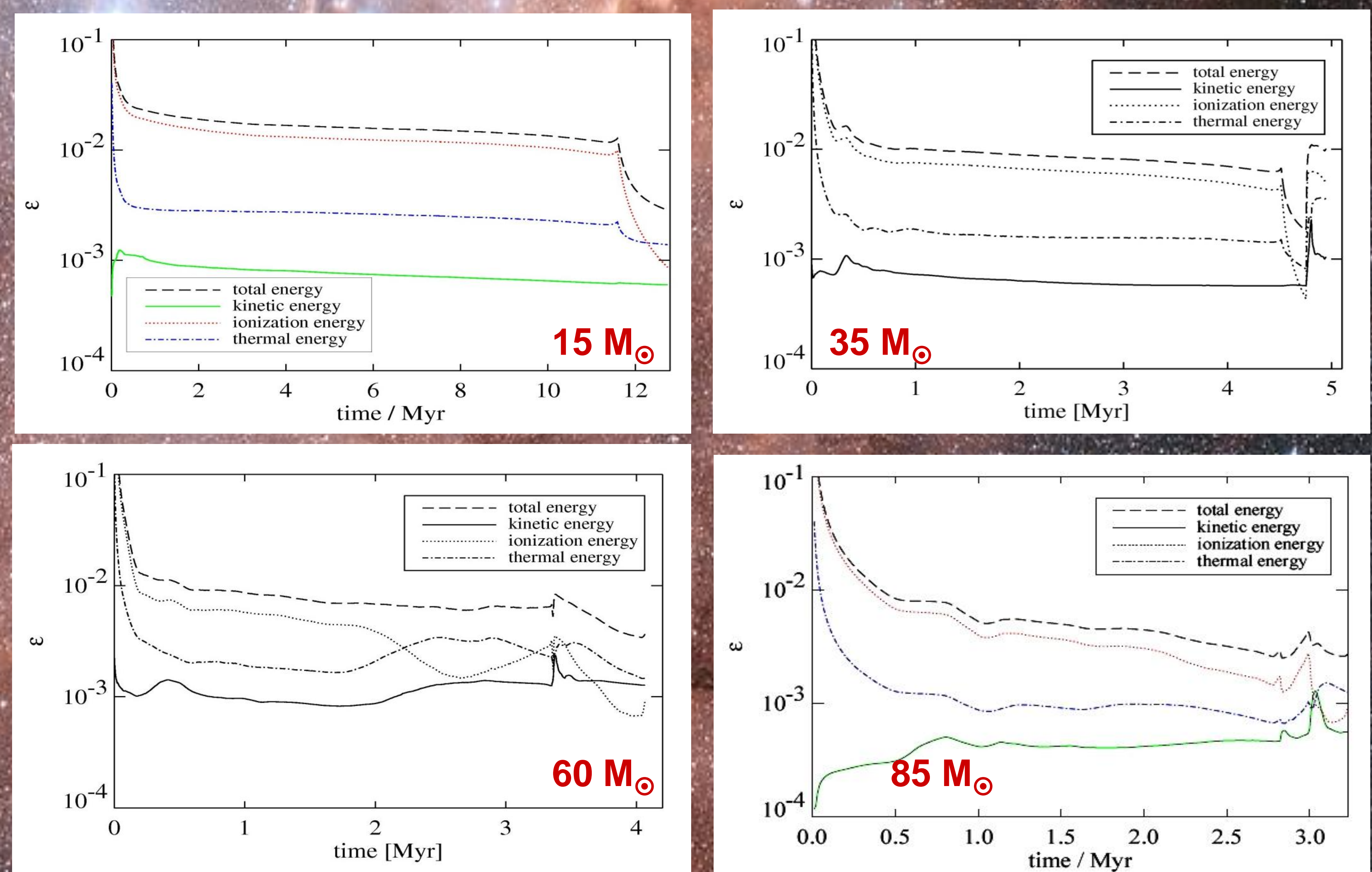
Cut of ρ, T distr.s



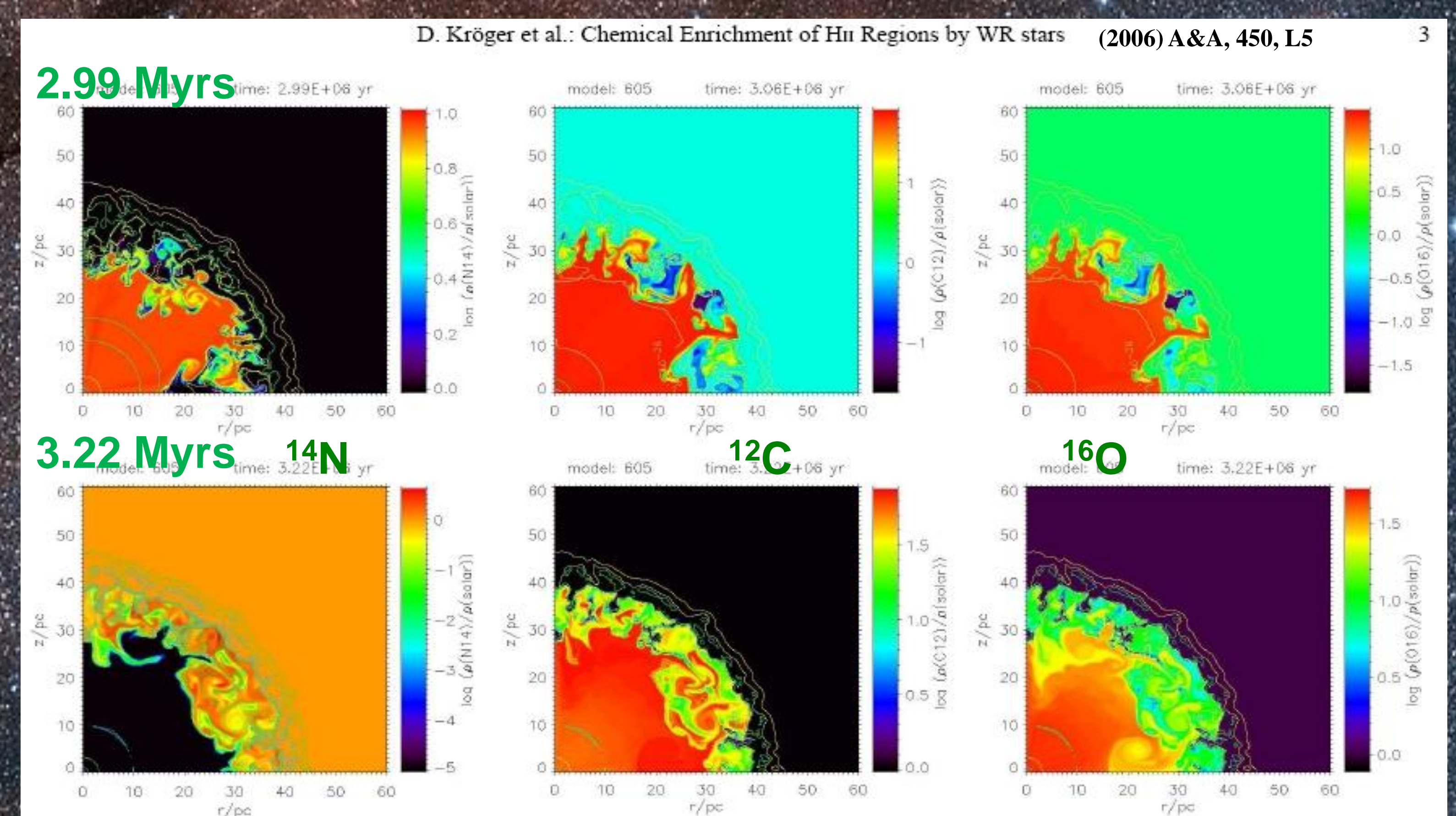
Results on Energies:

Energy transfer efficiencies for $E_i, E_k, E_t \sim 1\%$

$$\epsilon = \sum E_i / [\tau (L_{\text{Lyc}} + L_w)]$$



CNO release during WR phases: 85 M_{\odot}



Dynamical results:

- Hot wind region
- Outer wind shells structured by Vishniac instab.
- Ionizing radiation enhances finger-like structures in (observed), but not for 15 and 85 M_{\odot}
- complex structures: ionized shells around the wind bubble, density and temperature fluctuat.s
- Mixing of photo-evaporated gas with hot one

- Wind gas must cool to mix into the warm HII gas.
- Only C is significantly enriched in the optical line-emitting HII region to 23%.