

The First homogeneous set of stellar parameters of the reference O stars

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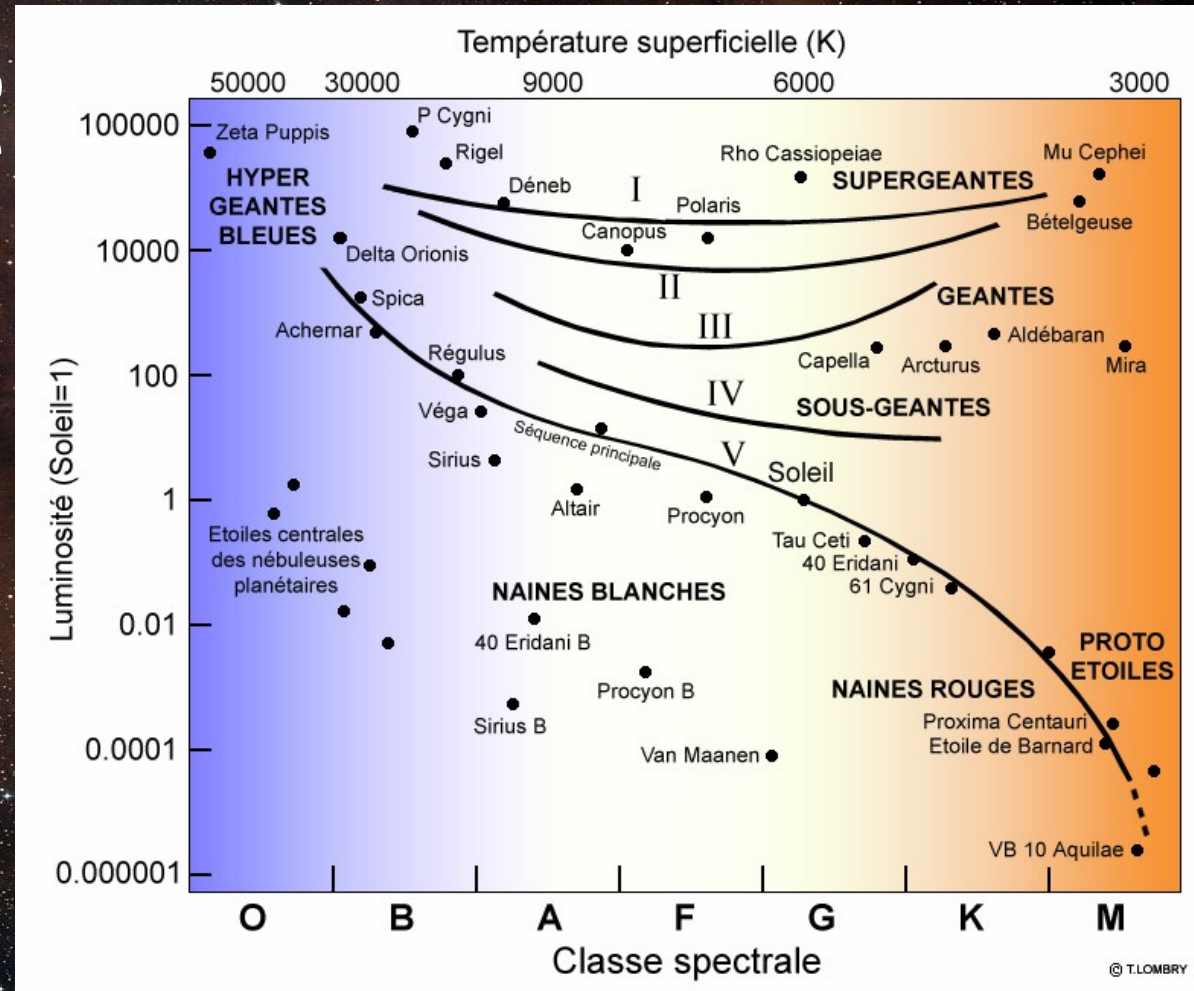
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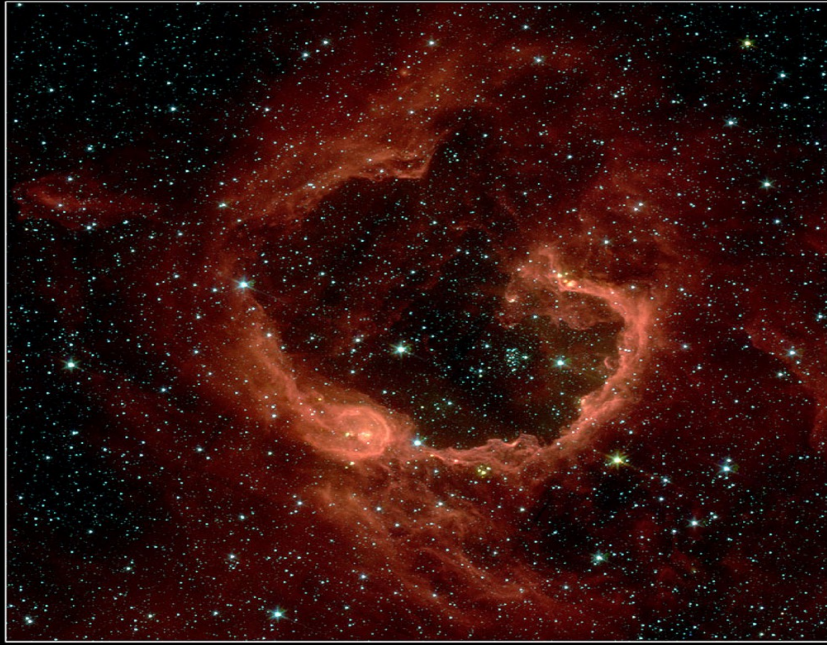
Introduction to massive stars

Main characteristics:

- Mass $> 8 M_{\odot}$ (lower limit to obtain fusion of Carbon in the core of the star)
- Life time ~ 1 -10 million years
- High effective temperature
 $15\text{kK} < \text{Temperature} < 100\text{kK}$
 $T_{\odot} = 5800\text{K}$
- High luminosity
 $10^5 L_{\odot} < \text{Luminosity} < 10^6 L_{\odot}$
- Strong mass loss rate
 $10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr} < \dot{M} < 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$



Introduction to massive stars



Star-Forming "Bubble" RCW 79 Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC
NASA / JPL-Caltech / E. Churchwell (University of Wisconsin-Madison) sig05-001

Stellar winds:

- Trigger low-mass star formation
- Chemically enrich the Interstellar Medium (ISM)

Supernovae explosions:

Chemically enrich the ISM on larger scales



Introduction to massive stars

For stars initially more massive than $\sim 75M_{\odot}$
 $O \rightarrow WN(H - \text{rich}) \rightarrow LBV \rightarrow WN(H - \text{poor}) \rightarrow WC \rightarrow SNIc$,

whereas for stars of initial mass from $\sim 40 - 75M_{\odot}$,
 $O \rightarrow LBV \rightarrow WN(H - \text{poor}) \rightarrow WC \rightarrow SNIc$,

for stars of initial mass in the range $25-40M_{\odot}$,
 $O \rightarrow LBV/RSG \rightarrow WN(H - \text{poor}) \rightarrow SNIb$.

for stars of initial mass in the range $20-25M_{\odot}$,
 $O \rightarrow RSG \rightarrow WN \rightarrow SNI/ Ib$

And for stars of initial mass in the range $10-20M_{\odot}$
 $OB \rightarrow RSG \rightarrow BSG \rightarrow SN II$

Massive star atmosphere

- High luminosity radiative processes dominate over collisional → processes
⇒ Non LTE treatment mandatory
- Strong stellar winds → typical scale of the atmosphere \gg stellar radius
⇒ Spherical geometry mandatory
⇒ velocity gradients
⇒ Doppler shifts and non local photon / matter interaction
- Presence of metals: UV spectrum dominated by metallic lines
⇒ Line-blanketing effects

Codes:

- CMFGEN (Hillier & Miller 1998)

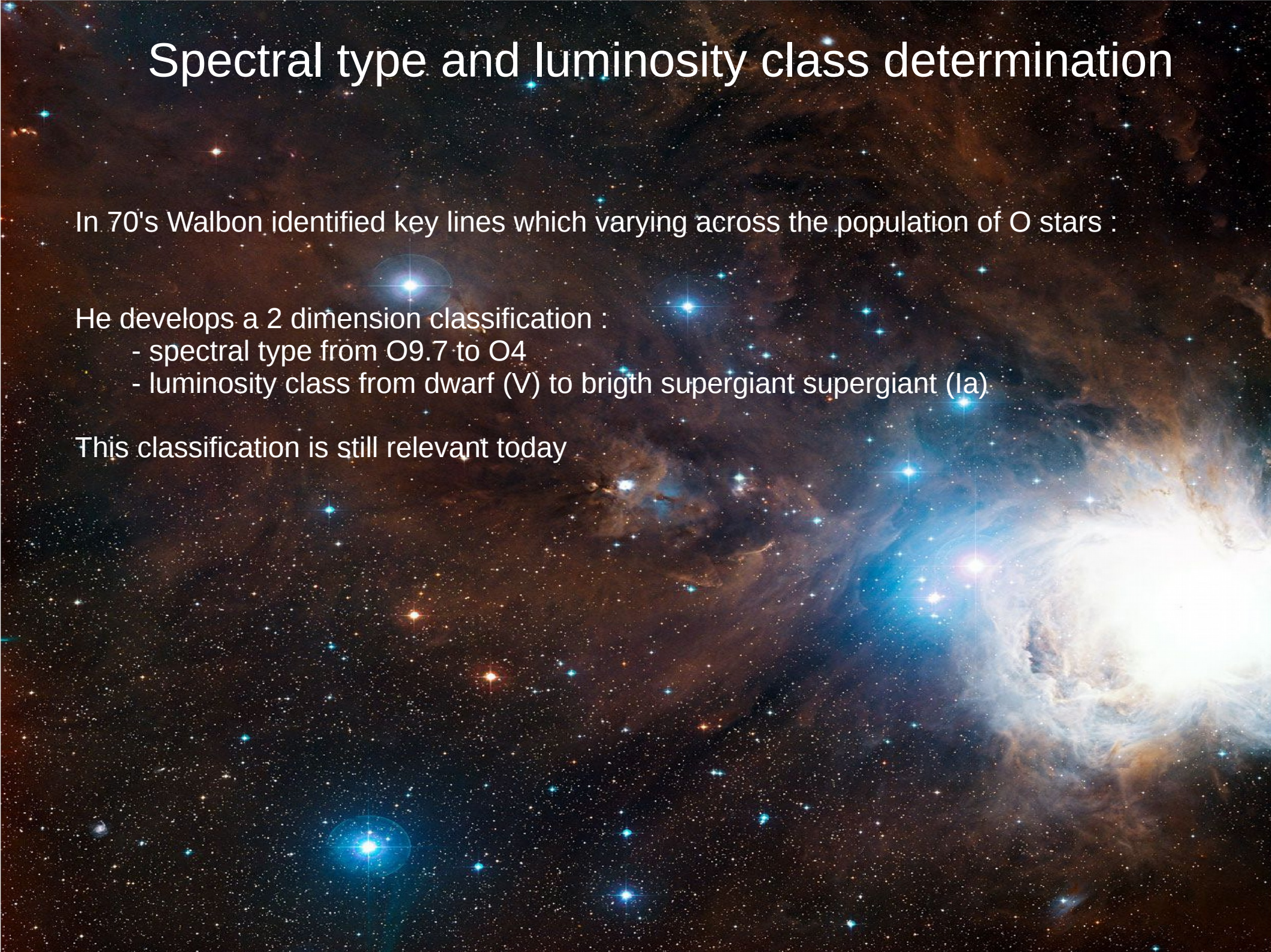
Spectral type and luminosity class determination

In 70's Walborn identified key lines which varying across the population of O stars :

He develops a 2 dimension classification :

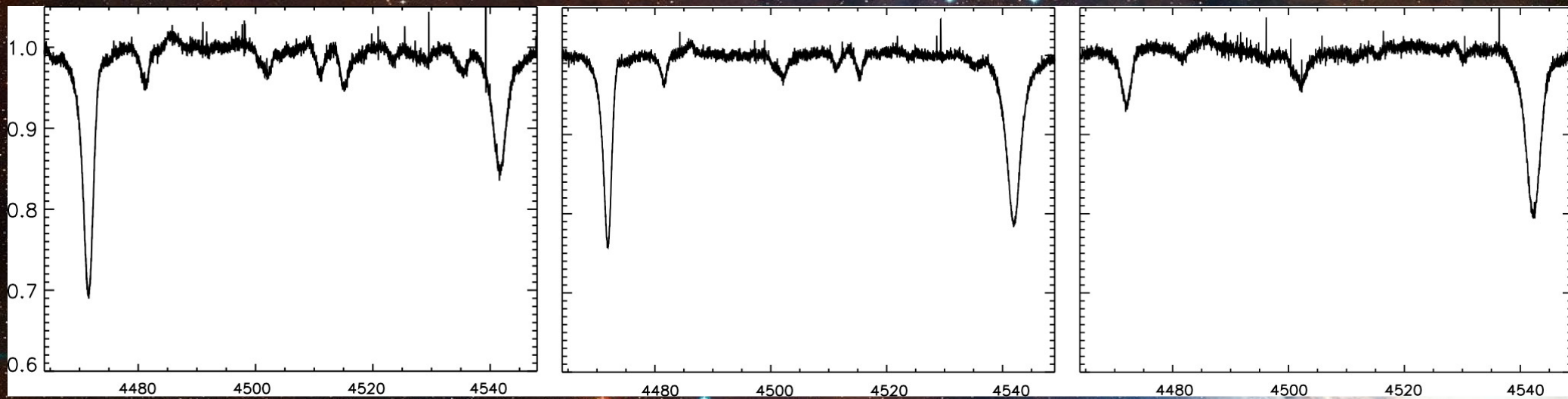
- spectral type from O9.7 to O4
- luminosity class from dwarf (V) to bright supergiant (Ia).

This classification is still relevant today



Spectral type and luminosity class determination

The relative strength of the HeI and HeII lines is used to define the spectral type.



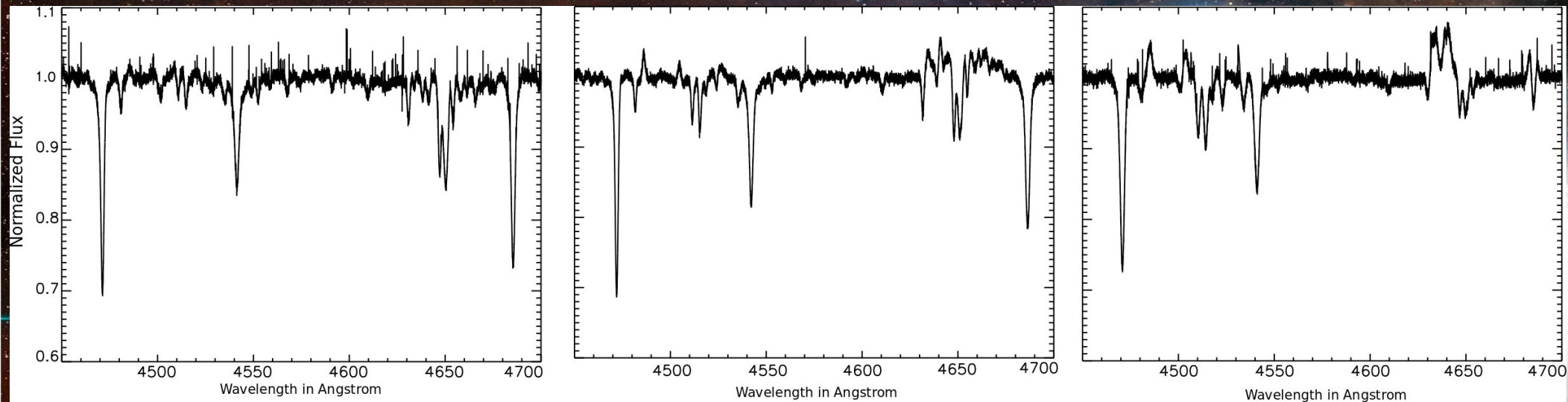
HD191978

HD42088

HD46223

Spectral type and luminosity class determination

the ratio of He I and Si IV lines are used to determine the luminosity class



HD191978

Lambda Ori

HD225160

Spectral Classification Standards

	V	IV	III	II	Ib	Iab/I	Ia
O2						<i>HD 93 129 AaAb</i>	
O3	<i>HD 64 568</i>		...			Cyg OB2-7	
O3.5	<i>HD 93 128</i>		<i>Pismis 24-17</i>			<i>Pismis 24-1 AB</i>	
O4	HD 46 223 <i>HD 96 715</i>		HD 168 076 AB <i>HD 93 250</i>			HD 15 570 HD 16 691 HD 190 429 A	
O4.5	HD 15 629 <i>HDE 303 308</i>		Cyg OB2-8 C			HD 14 947 Cyg OB2-9	
O5	HD 46 150 <i>HDE 319 699</i>		HD 168 112 <i>HD 93 403</i> <i>HD 93 843</i>			<i>CPD -47 2963</i>	
O5.5	<i>HD 93 204</i>		...			Cyg OB2-11	
O6	HD 42 088 <i>HDE 303 311</i>	<i>HD 101 190</i>	...	HDE 229 196	HD 169 582
O6.5	<i>HD 91 572</i> HD 12 993	<i>HDE 322 417</i>	HD 190 864 <i>HD 96 946</i> <i>HD 152 723</i> <i>HD 156 738</i>	HD 157 857	<i>HD 163 758</i>
O7	<i>HD 93 146</i> HDE 242 926 <i>HD 91 824</i> <i>HD 93 222</i> 15 Mon AaAb	...	Cyg OB2-4	<i>HD 94 963</i> <i>HD 151 515</i>	<i>HD 69 464</i> HD 193 514
O7.5	<i>HDE 319 703 A</i> <i>HD 152 590</i>	...	<i>HD 163 800</i>	HD 34 656 HD 171 589	HD 17 603 <i>HD 156 154</i>	HD 192 639 9 Sge	...
O8	HD 191 978 <i>HD 97 848</i>	<i>HD 97 166</i>	<i>HDE 319 702</i> λ Ori A	<i>HD 162 978</i>	BD −11 4586	HD 225 160	<i>HD 151 804</i>
O8.5	HD 46 149 <i>HD 57 236</i> HD 14 633	HD 46 966	<i>HD 114 737</i> HD 218 195 A	<i>HD 75 211</i>	<i>HD 125 241</i>	...	<i>HDE 303 492</i>
O9	10 Lac HD 216 898	<i>CPD -41 7733</i> <i>HD 93 028</i>	HD 24 431 <i>HD 93 249</i> HD 193 443 AB	τ CMa HD 207 198 <i>HD 71 304</i>	19 Cep	HD 202 124 <i>HD 148 546</i> <i>HD 152 249</i>	α Cam
O9.5	AE Aur HD 46 202 HD 12 323	HD 192 001 <i>HD 93 027</i> <i>HD 155 889</i> <i>HD 96 622</i>	<i>HD 96 264</i>	δ Ori AaAb	<i>HD 76 968</i>	HD 188 209 <i>HD 154 368</i> <i>HD 123 008</i>	...
O9.7	ν Ori	HD 207 538	HD 189 957 <i>HD 154 643</i>	<i>HD 68 450</i> <i>HD 152 405</i> HD 10 125	V689 Mon	HD 225 146 <i>HD 75 222</i> μ Nor	HD 195 592 HD 173 010 <i>HD 105 056</i> <i>HD 152 424</i>

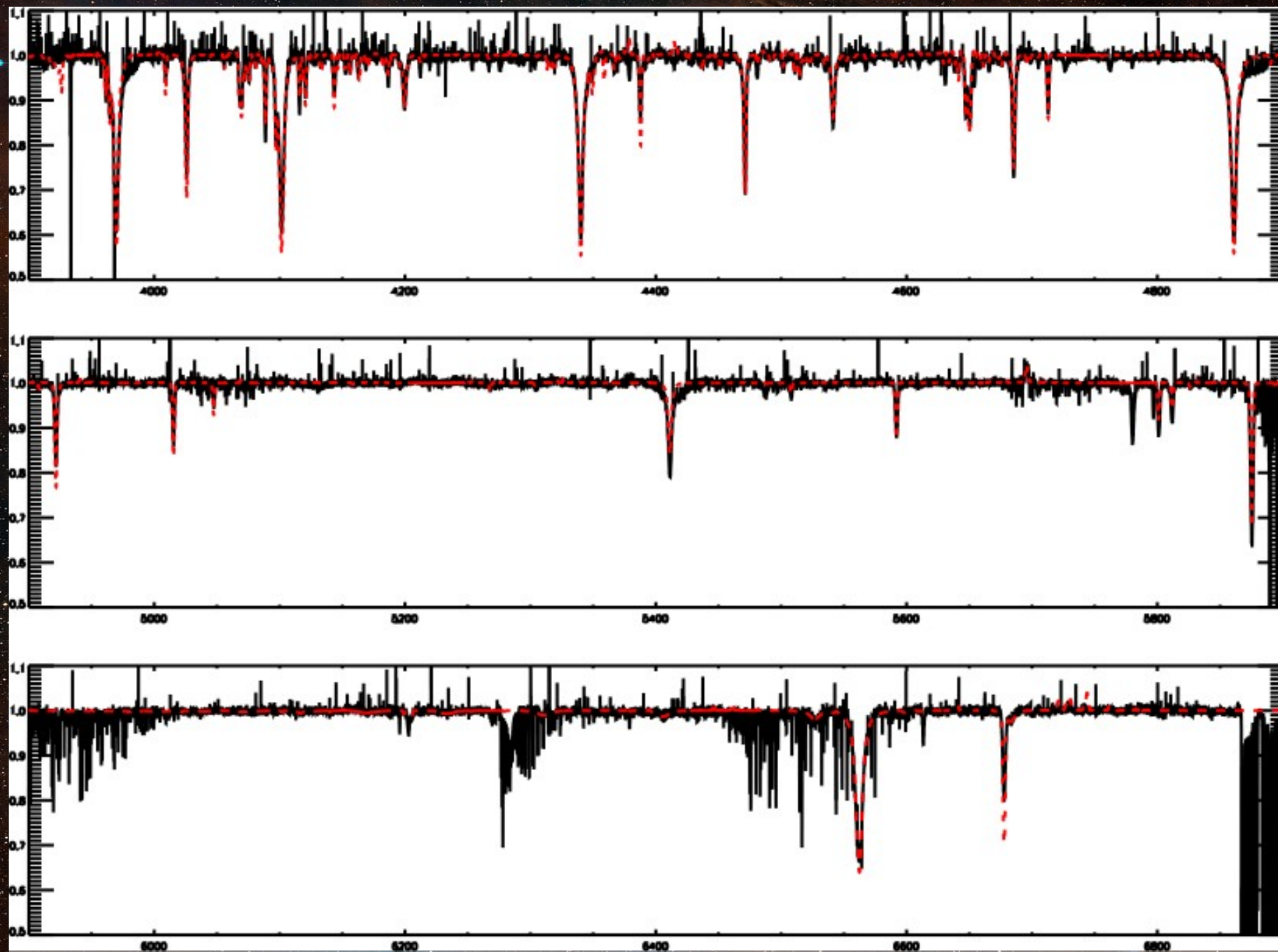
147 Standard O-type stars but few binary systems



Observation

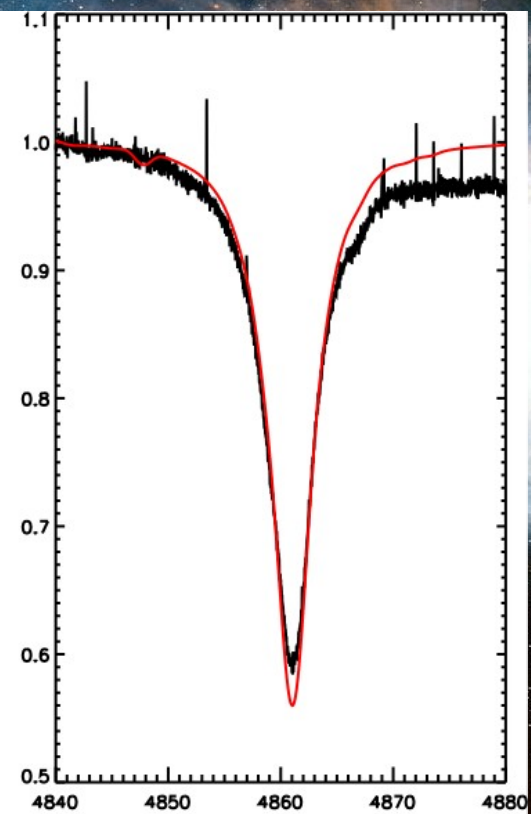
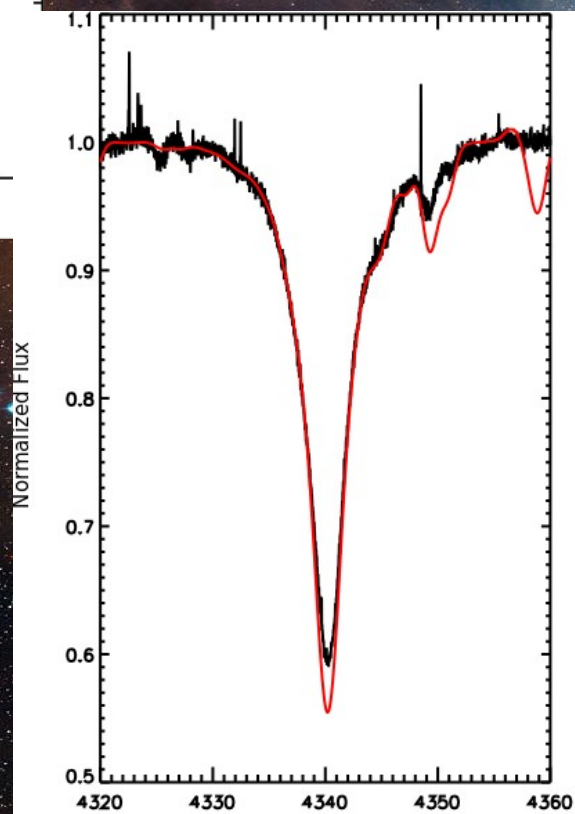
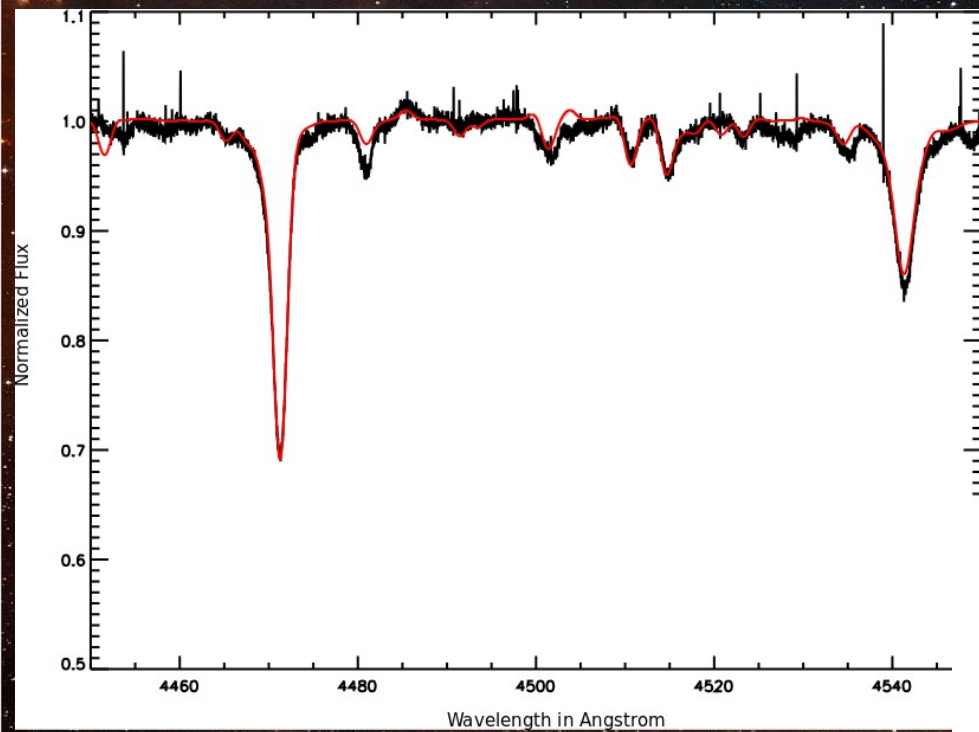
- Observations with SOPHIE (R=40000) on the 193 cm at OHP for the north hemisphere stars
 - 5 nights in August 2014
 - 1 night in december 2014
 - SNR \sim 300
- FEROS (R=48000) archive for the star in the south hemisphere
- IUE and HST archive for the UV spectra

First results



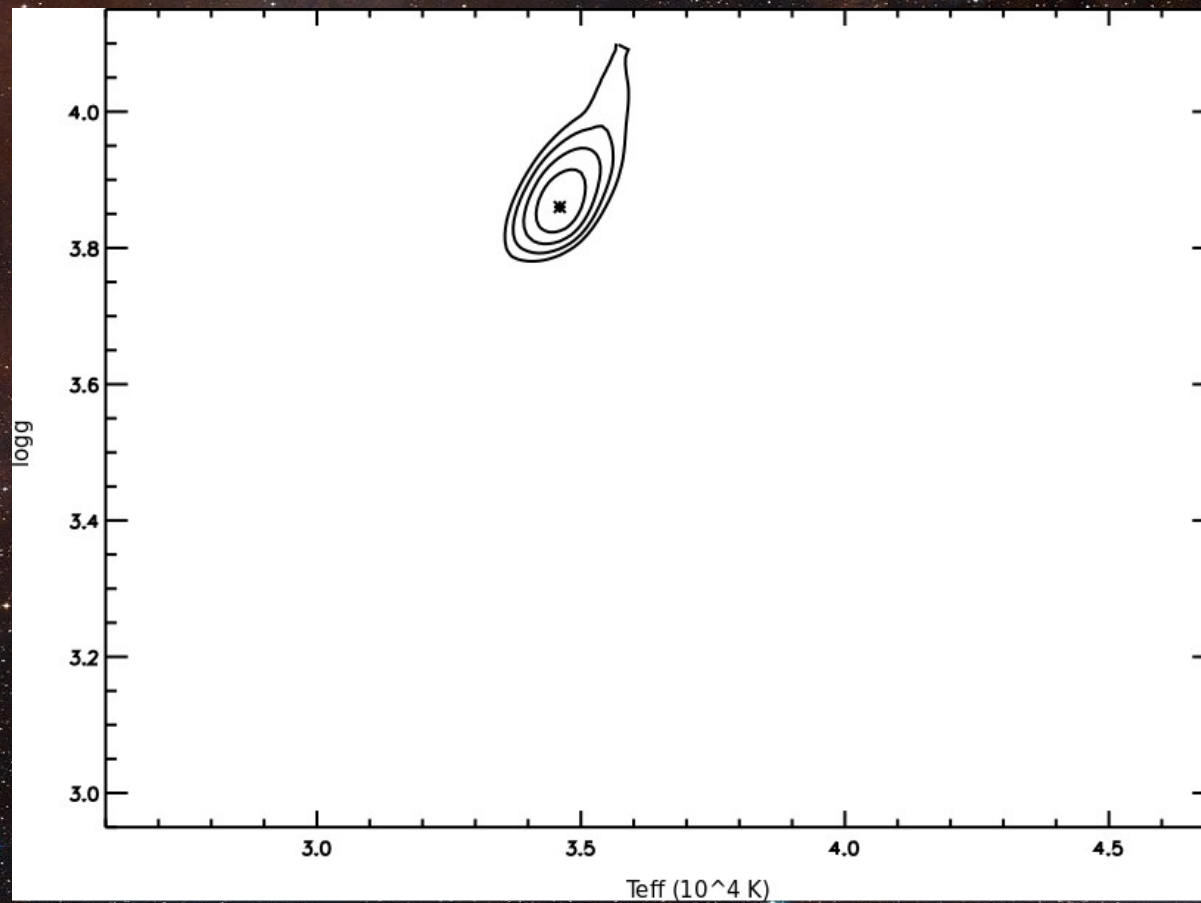
HD191978

First results

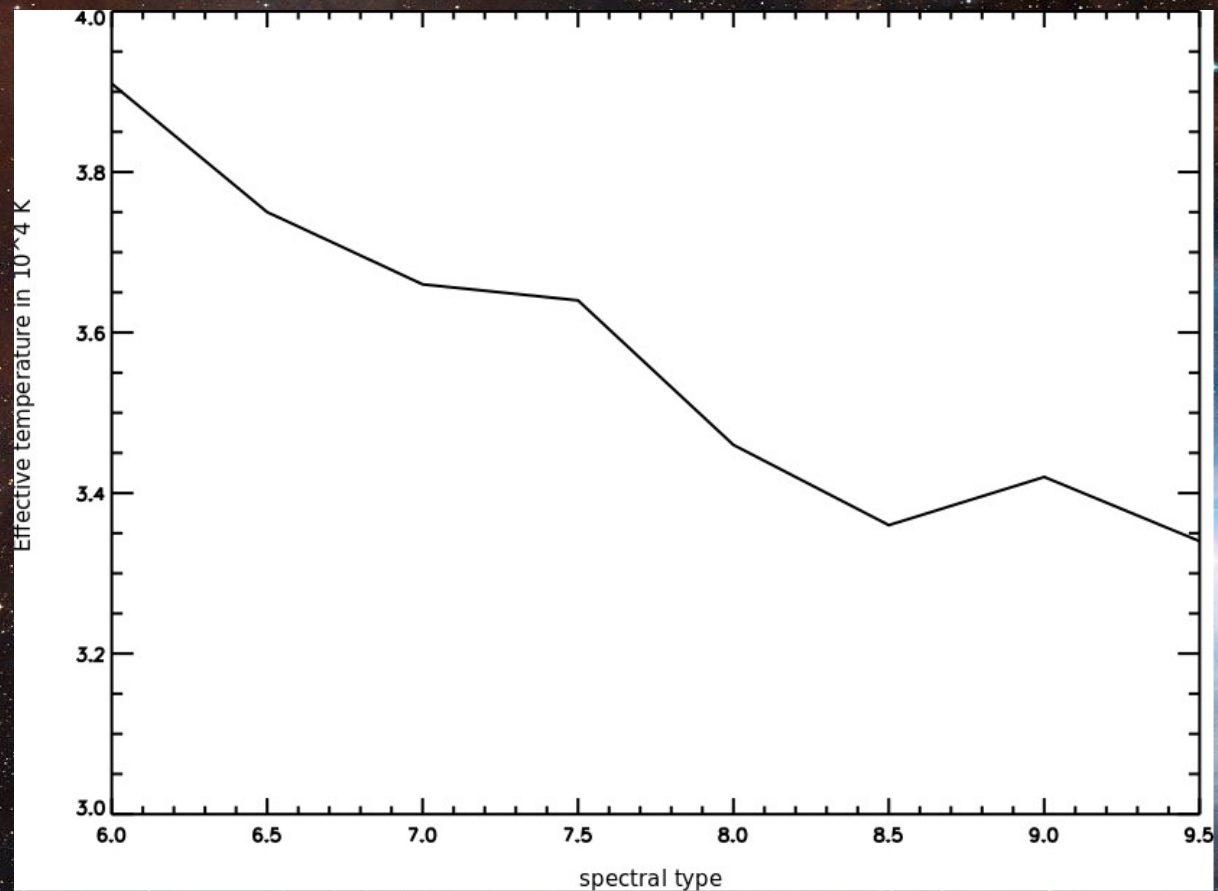


Wavelength in angstrom

First results



First results



Future works

Determination of the stellar and wind parameters for all the standard O-type stars :

- Effective temperature
- surface gravity
- mass loss rate and clumping
- CNO abundances