



Modeling the ionizing spectra of HII regions.

individual stars vs. stellar ensembles.

(Villaverde, Cerviño & Luridiana, 2010, A&A submitted)

Marcos Villaverde(1), Miguel Cerviño(1), Valentina Luridiana(1,2)

- (1) Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía
- (2) Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

Credit: N. Scoville (Caltech), T. Rector (U. Alaska, NOAO) et al., Hubble Heritage Team, NASA.



-We centered our study on low-mass clusters.

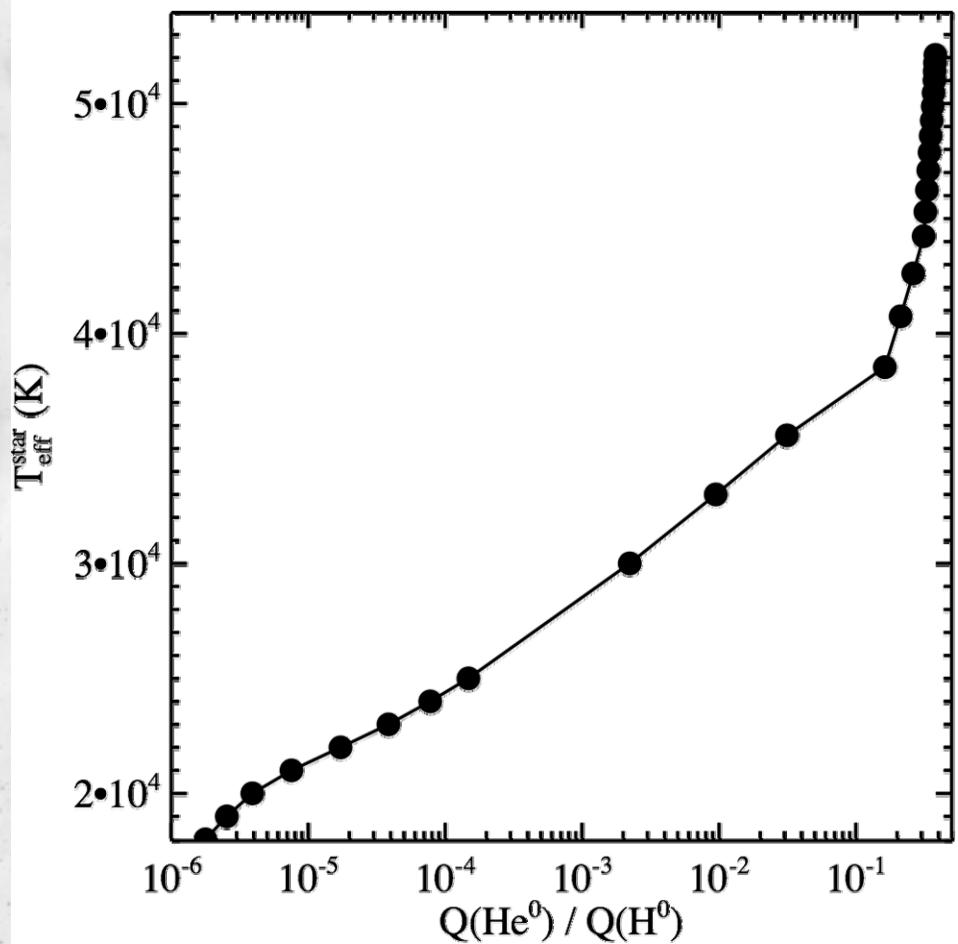
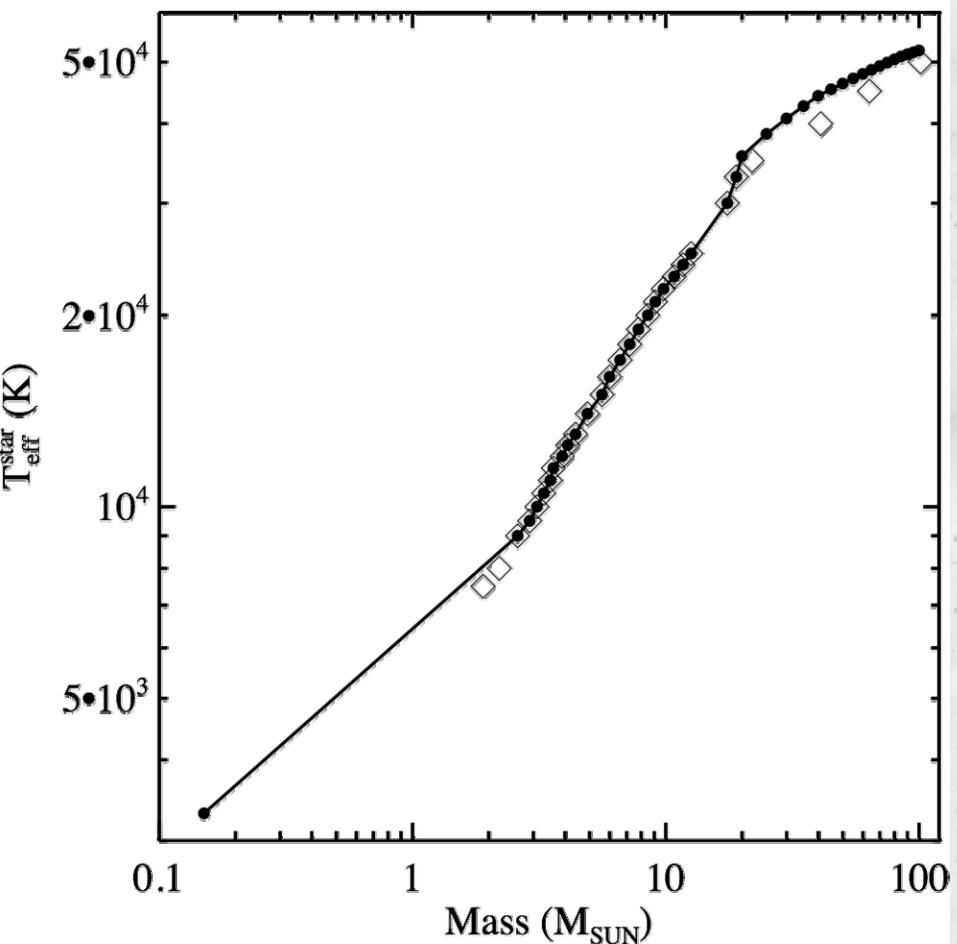
WHY?

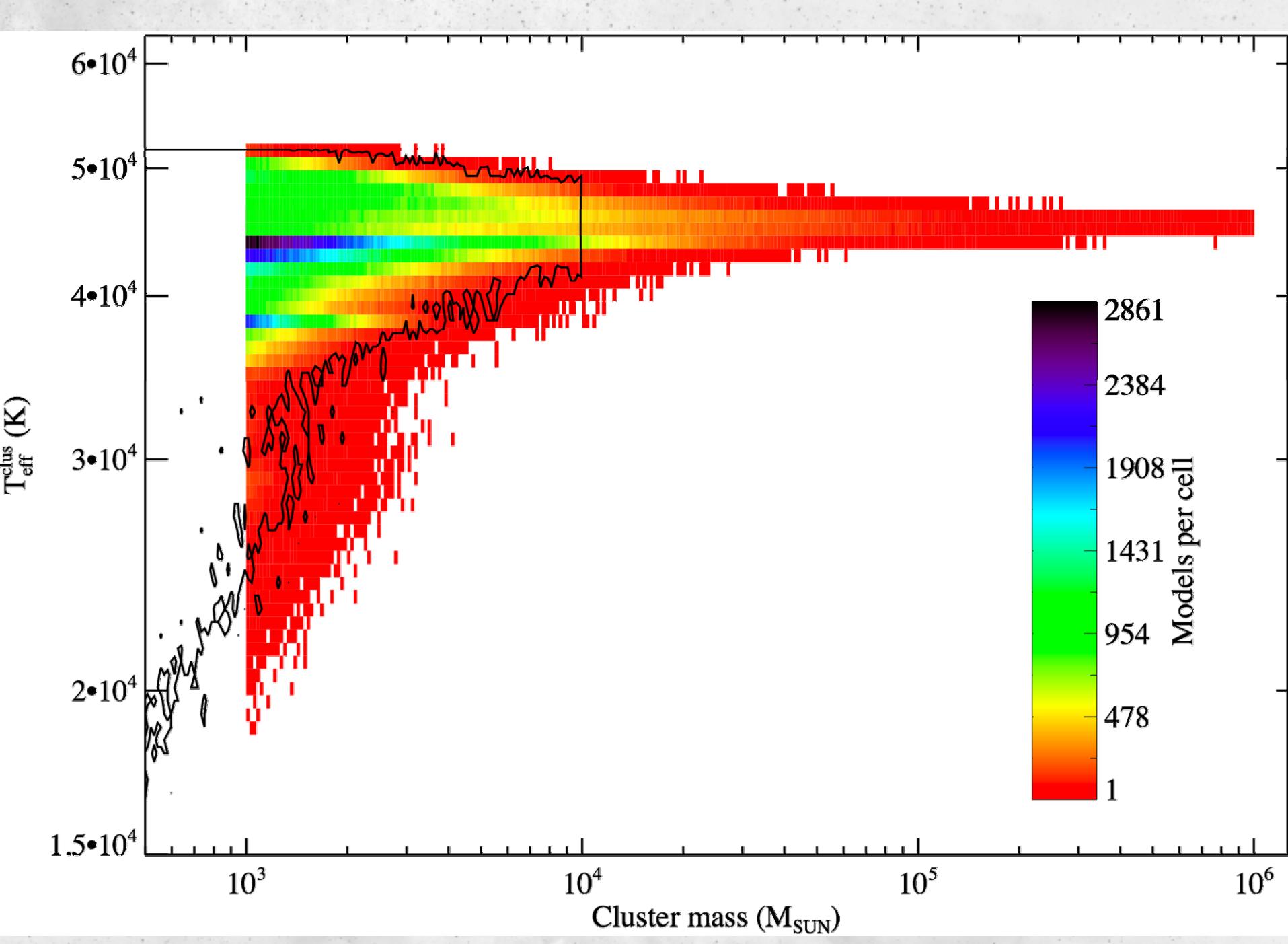
- They are the most abundant.
(Lada & Lada, 2003)
- They are not well-represented with a completely sampled IMF.
(Cerviño & Valls-Gabaud, 2003)

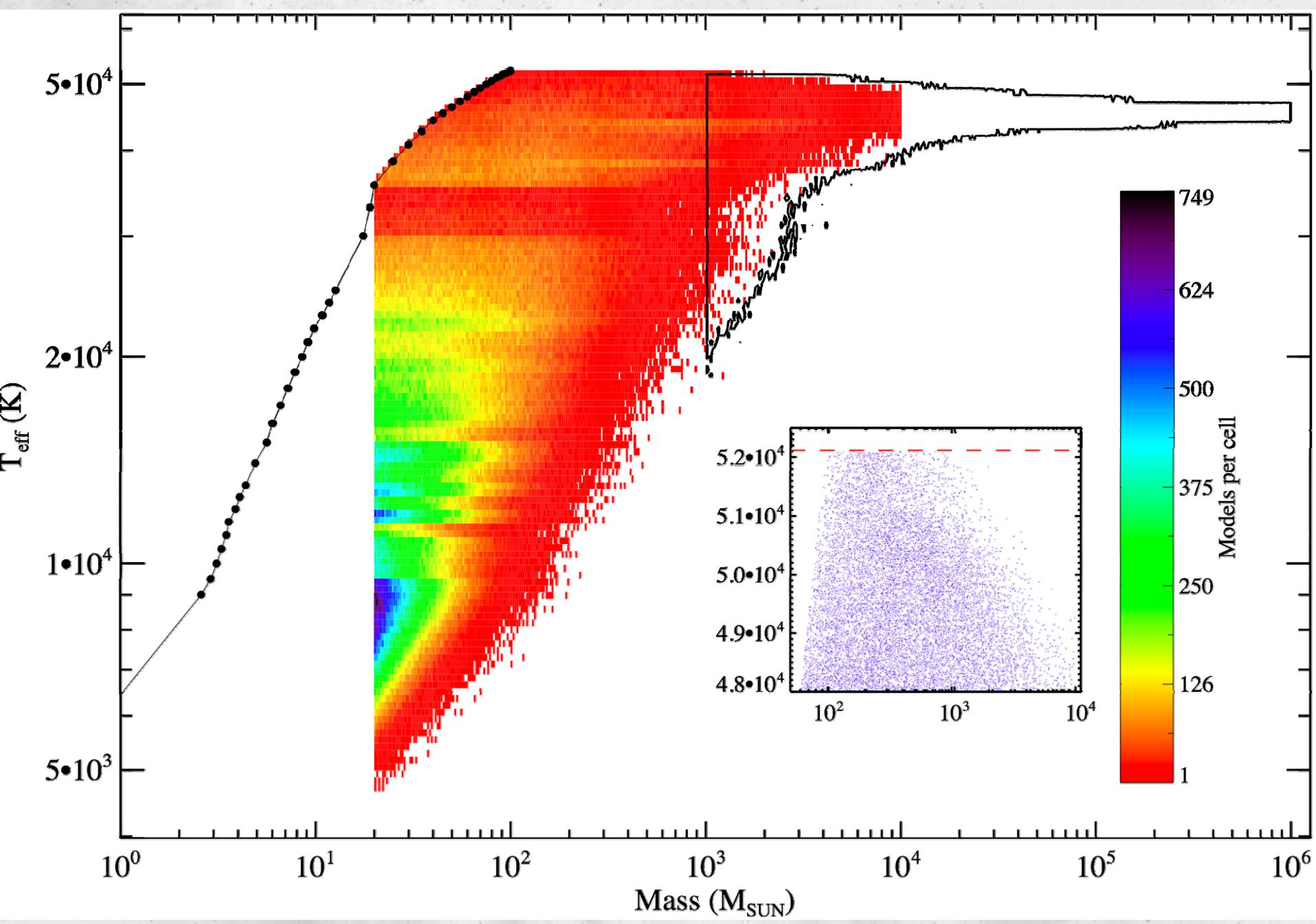
Monte Carlo simulations

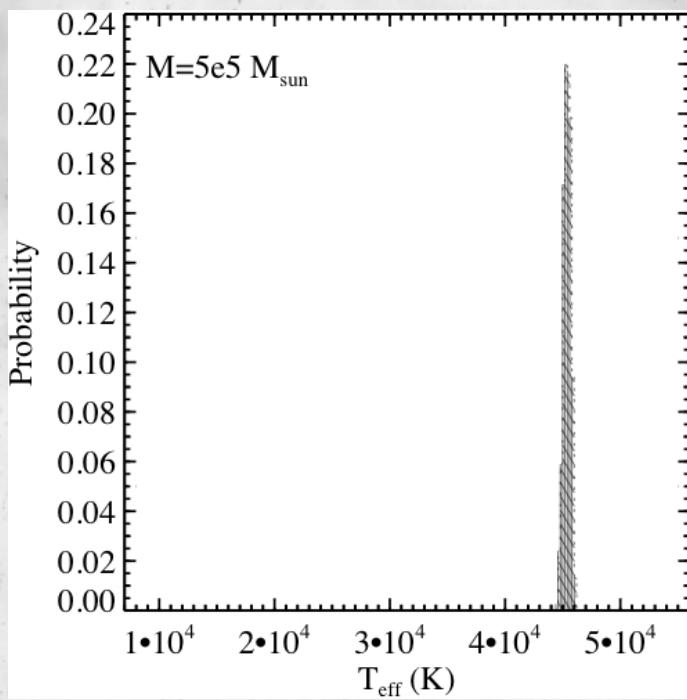
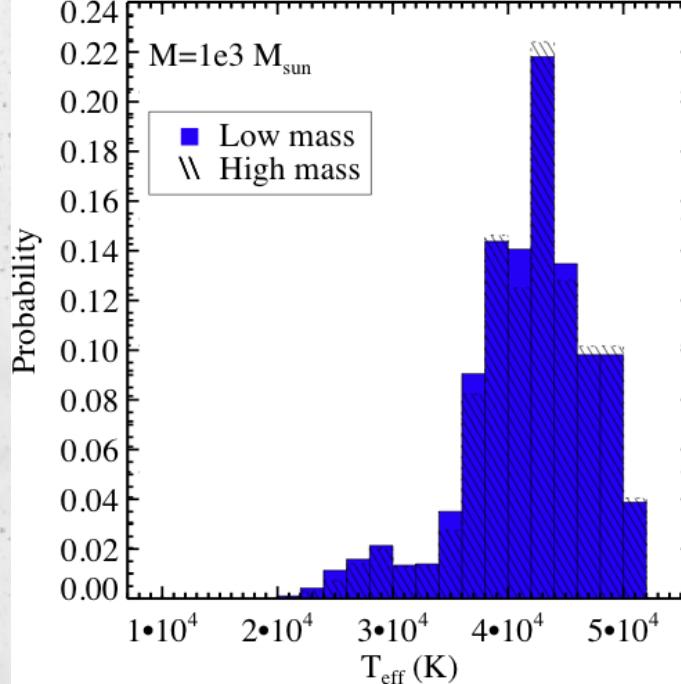
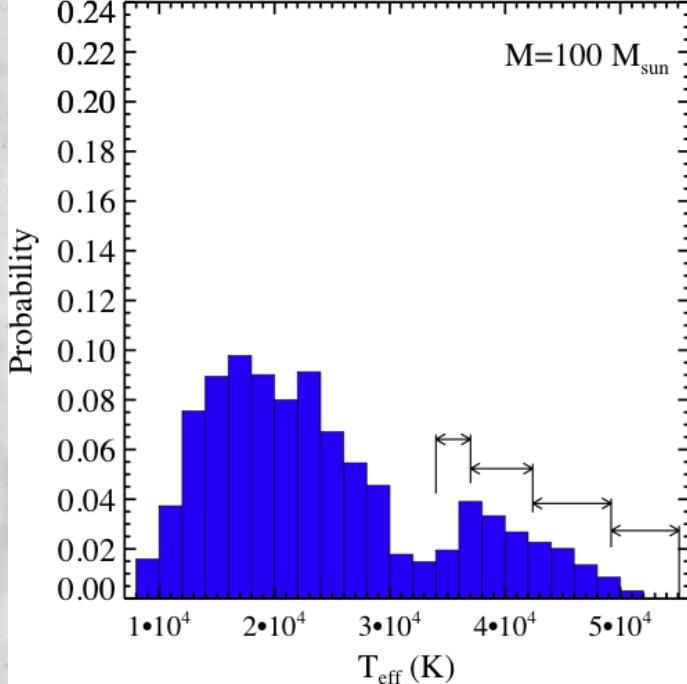
- 2 million simulations:
 - Solar metallicity and ZAMS
 - Cluster masses between $20\text{-}10^4 M_{\odot}$ (low mass set)
 - Cluster masses between $10^3\text{-}10^6 M_{\odot}$ (high mass set)
- ICMF $\propto M^{-2}$ (Lada & Lada, 2003; Zhang & Fall, 1999; Hunter et al., 2003)
- IMF $\propto M^{-2.35}$ (Salpeter, 1955)
- Distributions of:
 - Number of stars
 - Cluster masses
 - $Q(H_2)$
 - Cluster Teff as a function of cluster $Q(He)/Q(H)$

T_{eff} calibration

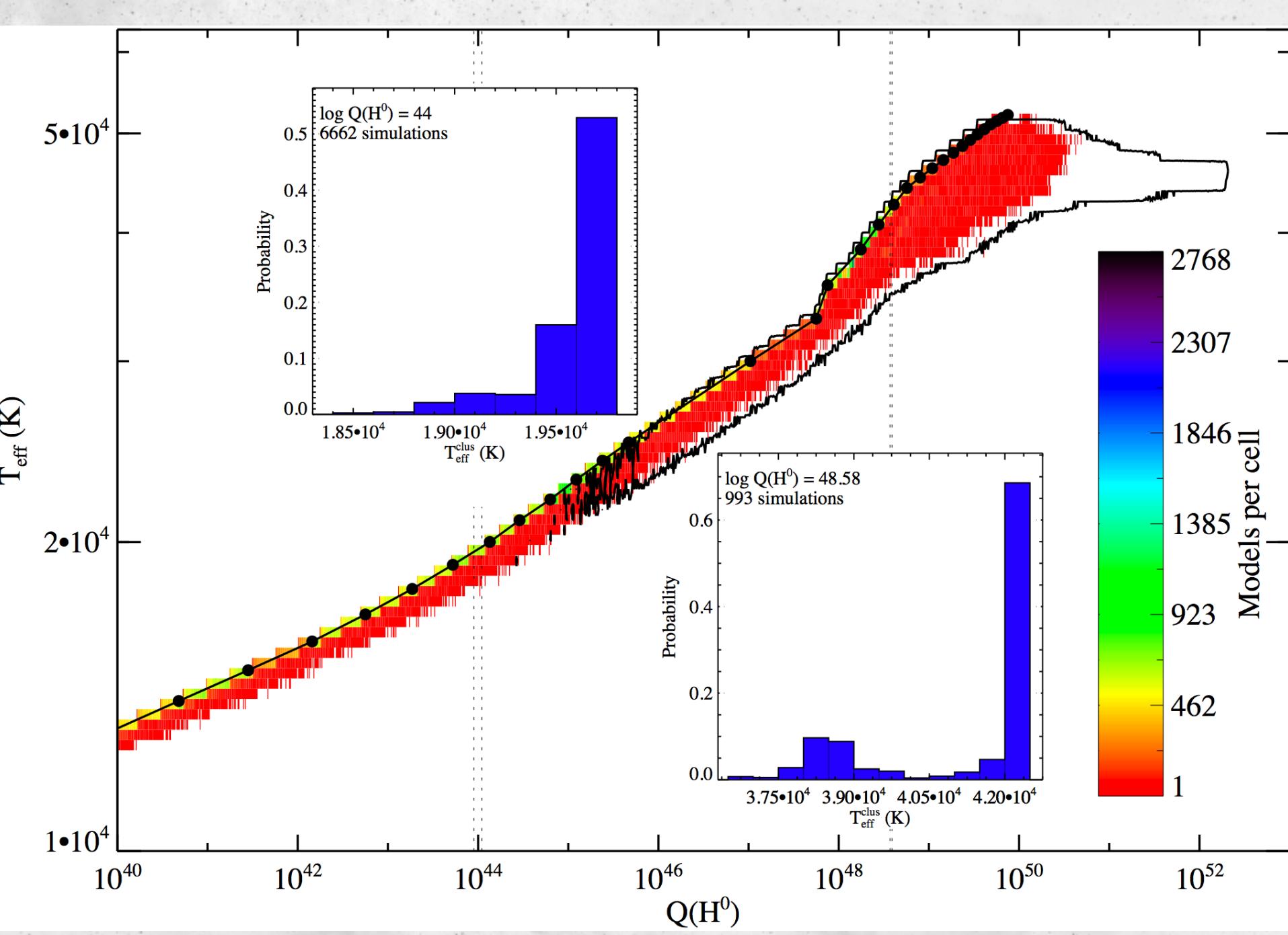








80 % of $100 M_{\odot}$ clusters do not generate HII regions.



Conclusions

- 2 million Monte Carlo Simulations
- Only 20% of clusters with $M \sim 100 M_{\odot}$ can generate an HII region.
- Strong correlation between $Q(H^0)$ and T_{eff} for $M < 10^4$
- $M < 10^4$ better represented by a single star
- Low Mass clusters are suitable for hot-star atmospheres studies.

The background of the image is a deep space scene featuring a prominent red and orange nebula. The nebula's glow is concentrated in several bright, wispy clouds against a dark, star-filled background. Numerous small, white stars of varying brightness are scattered across the entire frame, appearing more densely packed in the darker areas.

THANK YOU