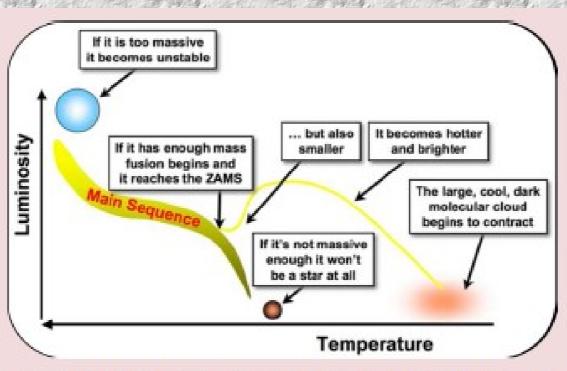


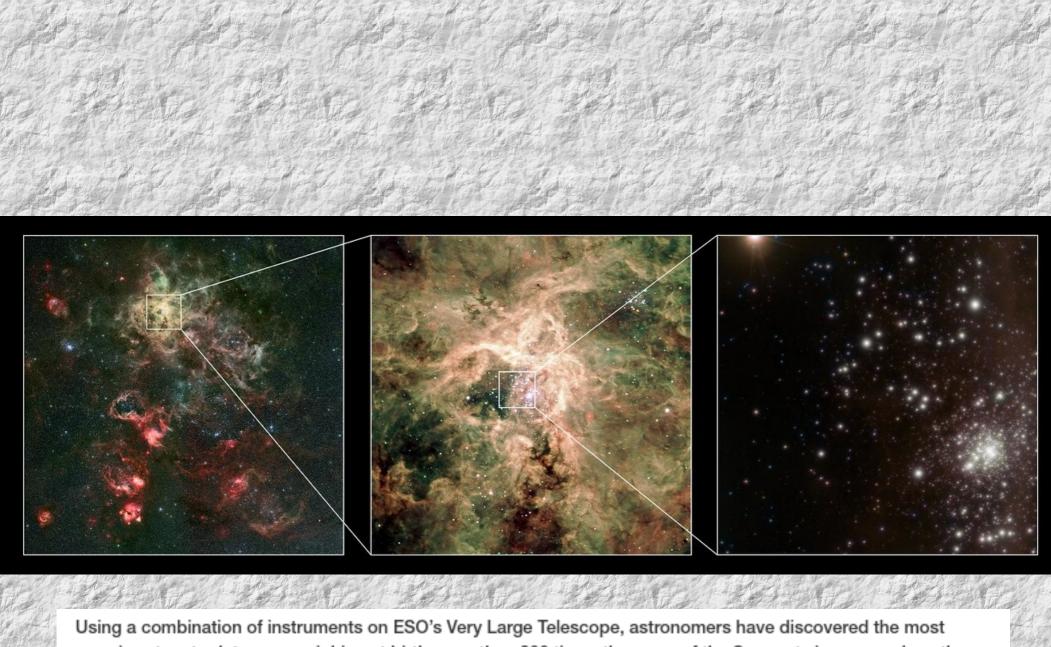
Evolución estelar ...y la masa ...

Evolución estelar

... y la masa ...



NGC2070



Using a combination of instruments on ESO's Very Large Telescope, astronomers have discovered the most massive stars to date, one weighing at birth more than 300 times the mass of the Sun, or twice as much as the currently accepted limit of 150 solar masses. The existence of these monsters — millions of times more luminous than the Sun, losing weight through very powerful winds — may provide an answer to the question "how massive can stars be?"



Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 408, 731–751 (2010)

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The R136 star cluster hosts several stars whose individual masses greatly exceed the accepted 150 ${ m M}_{\odot}$ stellar mass limit

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ABSTRACT

Spectroscopic analyses of hydrogen-rich WN 5–6 stars within the young star clusters NGC 3603 and R136 are presented, using archival *Hubble Space Telescope* and Very Large Telescope spectroscopy, and high spatial resolution near-IR photometry, including Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics Demonstrator (MAD) imaging of R136. We derive high stellar temperatures for the WN stars in NGC 3603 ($T_* \sim 42 \pm 2 \,\mathrm{kK}$) and R136 ($T_* \sim 53 \pm 3 \,\mathrm{kK}$) plus clumping-corrected mass-loss rates of 2–5 × 10⁻⁵ M_{\odot} yr⁻¹ which closely agree with theoretical predictions from Vink et al. These stars make a disproportionate contribution to the global ionizing and mechanical wind power budget of their host clusters. Indeed, R136a1 alone supplies \sim 7 per cent of the ionizing flux of the entire 30 Doradus region. Comparisons with stellar models calculated for the main-sequence evolution of 85–500 M_{\odot} accounting for rotation suggest ages of \sim 1.5 Myr and initial masses in the range 105–170 M_{\odot} for three systems in NGC 3603, plus 165–320 M_{\odot} for four stars in R136. Our high stellar masses

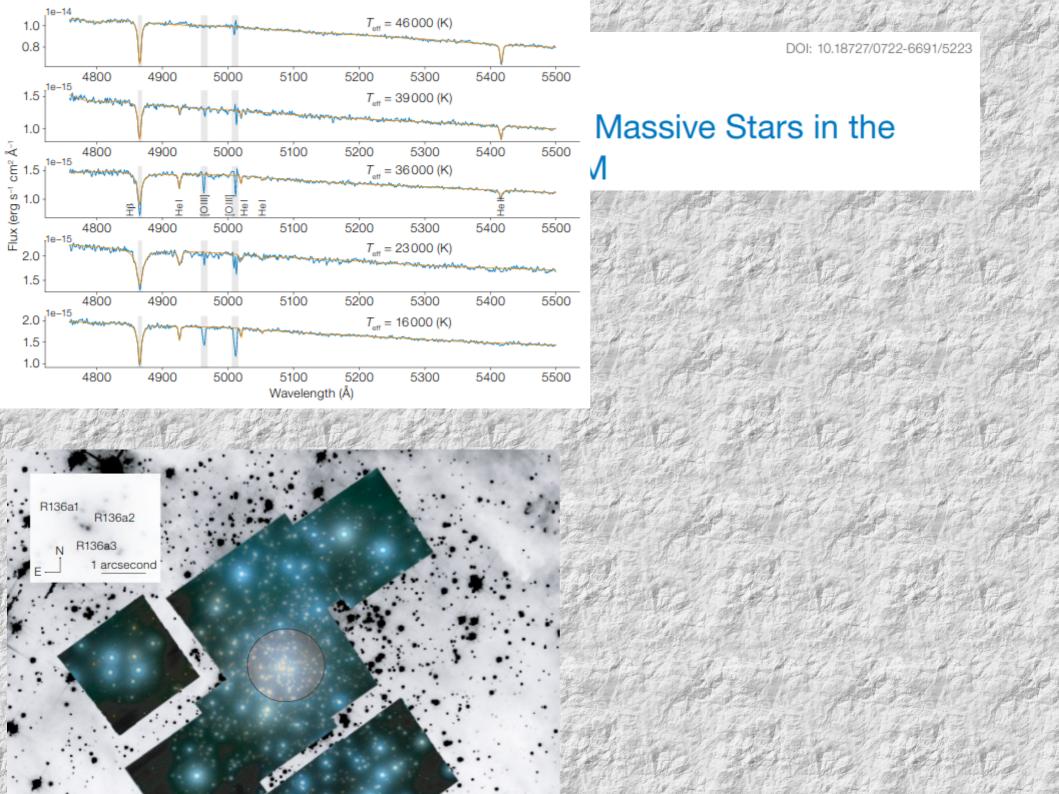
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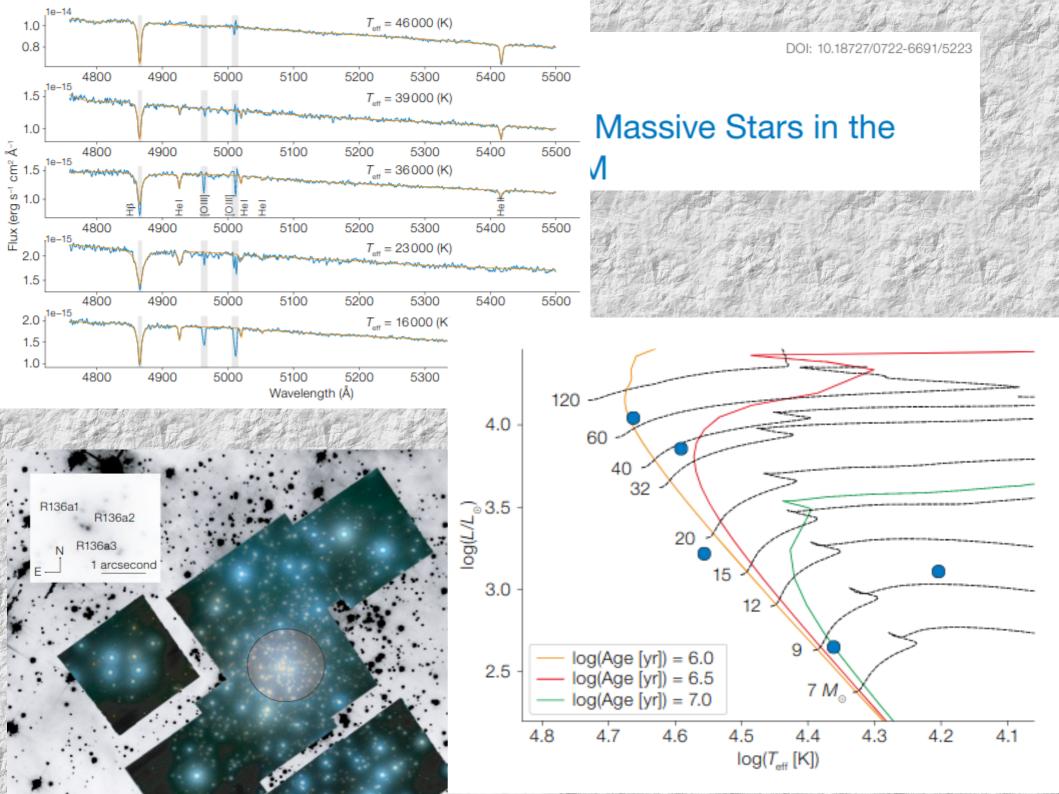
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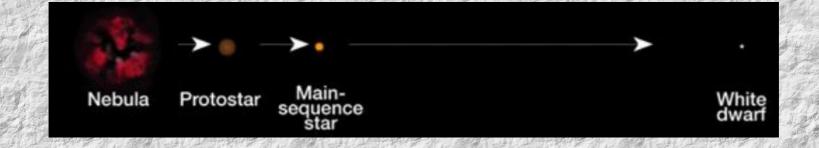
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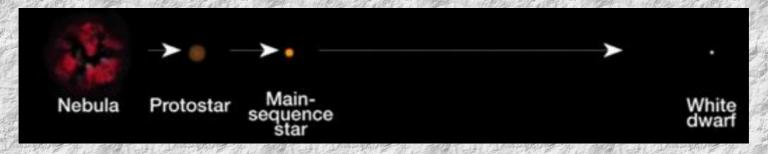


• Estrellas de muy baja masa (VLM, enanas rojas):

$$M < 0.3 - 0.4 M_{sun}$$



- Estrellas de muy baja masa (VLM, enanas rojas):
 M < 0.3-0.4M_{sun}
- Convectivas, durante toda la vida en MS: The He created by fusion is mixed with the material in the rest of the star → never has a dense He core surrounded by a shell in which H is in fusion → never RG
- Gradually cool to become white dwarfs de H y He
- Alta opacidad en sus atmósferas

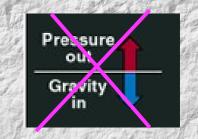


- Estrellas de muy baja masa (VLM, enanas rojas):
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- CQ_{sun}, la masa mínima → fusión de H ~ 0.075 M_{sun}

- Estrellas de muy baja masa (VLM, enanas rojas):
 M < 0.3-0.4M_{sun}
- CQ_{sun}, la masa mínima → fusión de H ~ 0.075 M_{sun}
- M < 0.075 M_{sun} → enana marrón ("estrella fallida")

Y después ...?

Cuando el H en el núcleo esté casi consumido, el balance se pierde → la estructura y apariencia de la estrella cambiará ...



→ MASA!!!

Y después ...?

Cuando el H en el núcleo esté casi consumido, el balar se pierde → la estructura y apariencia de la estrella cambiará ...



→ MASA!!!

Baja masa y gran masa (masa intermedia ...)

En la MS (núcleo): H → He

(LMS): P-P (T_{ctral} < ~ 16 x10⁶ K); masa < ~ 1.2 M_{sun}

(UMS): Ciclo CNO ($T_{ctral} > \sim 16 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$); masa $> \sim 1.2 \text{ M}_{sun}$

Tracks evolutivos

STELLAR EVOLUTION. I. THE APPROACH TO THE MAIN SEQUENCE*

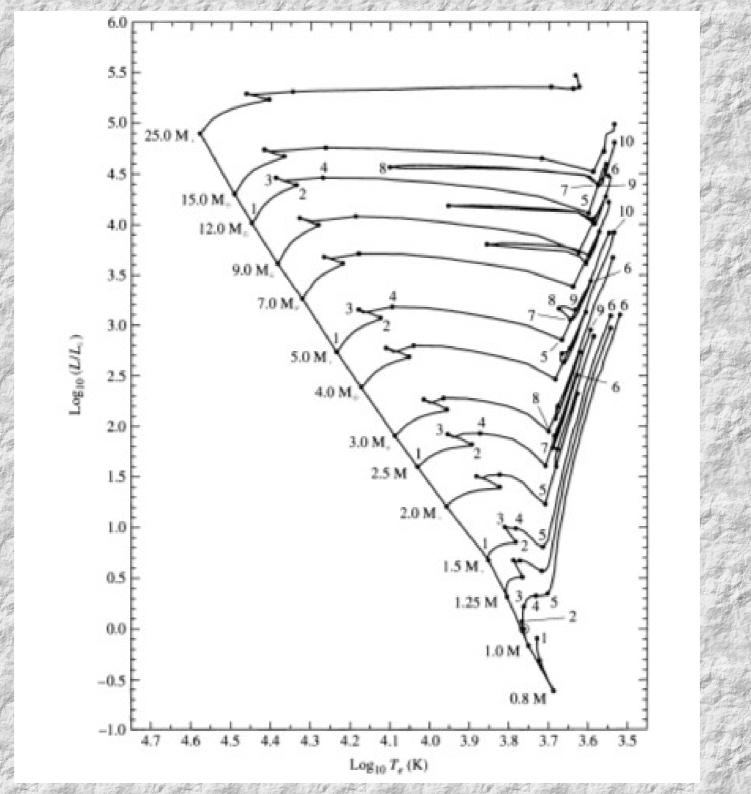
ICKO IBEN, JR.

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California Received August 18, 1964; revised November 23, 1964

ABSTRACT

The manner in which nuclear reactions replace gravitational contraction as the major source of stellar luminosity is investigated for model stars of population I composition in the mass range $0.5 < M/M_{\odot} < 150$. By following in detail the depletion of C^{12} from high initial values down to values corresponding to equilibrium with N^{14} in the C-N cycle, the approach to the main sequence in the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram and the time to reach the main sequence, for stars with $M \ge 1.25 M_{\odot}$, are found to differ significantly from data reported previously.





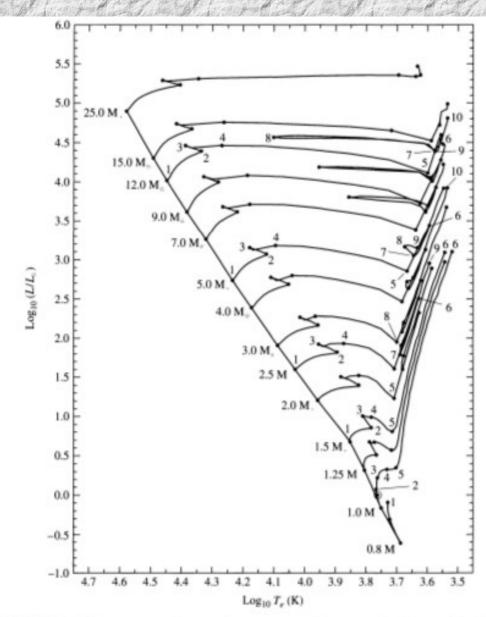


FIGURE 13.1 Main-sequence and post-main-sequence evolutionary tracks of stars with an initial composition of X=0.68, Y=0.30, and Z=0.02. The location of the present-day Sun (see Fig. 13.2) is depicted by the solar symbol (\odot) between points 1 and 2 on the 1 M_{\odot} track. The elapsed times to points indicated on the diagram are given in Table 13.1. To enhance readability, only the points on the evolutionary tracks for 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 2.5, 5.0, and 12.0 M_{\odot} are labeled. The model calculations include mass loss and convective overshooting. The diagonal line connecting the locus of points 1 is the zero-age main sequence. For complete, and annotated, evolutionary tracks of 1 M_{\odot} and 5 M_{\odot} stars, see Figs. 13.4 and 13.5, respectively. (Data from Schaller et al., Astron. Astrophys. Suppl., 96, 269, 1992.)

TABLE 13.1 The elapsed times since reaching the zero-age main sequence to the indicated points in Fig. 13.1, measured in millions of years (Myr). (Data from Schaller et al., Astron. Astrophys. Suppl., 96, 269, 1992.)

Initial Mass	1	2	3	4	5
(M _☉)	6	7	8	9	10
25	0	6.33044	6.40774	6.41337	6.43767
	6.51783	7.04971	7.0591		
15	0	11.4099	11.5842	11.5986	11.6118
	11.6135	11.6991	12.7554		
12	0	15.7149	16.0176	16.0337	16.0555
	16.1150	16.4230	16.7120	17.5847	17.6749
9	0	25.9376	26.3886	26.4198	26.4580
	26.5019	27.6446	28.1330	28.9618	29.2294
7	0	42.4607	43.1880	43.2291	43.3388
	43.4304	45.3175	46.1810	47.9727	48.3916
5	0	92.9357	94.4591	94.5735	94.9218
	95.2108	99.3835	100.888	107.208	108.454
4	0	162.043	164.734	164.916	165.70
	166.362	172.38	185.435	192.198	194.284
3	0	346.240	352.503	352.792	355.018
	357.310	366.880	420.502	440.536	
2.5	0	574.337	584.916	586.165	589.786
	595.476	607.356	710.235	757.056	
2	0	1094.08	1115.94	1117.74	1129.12
	1148.10	1160.96	1379.94	1411.25	
1.5	0	2632.52	2690.39	2699.52	2756.73
	2910.76				
1.25	0	4703.20	4910.11	4933.83	5114.83
	5588.92				
1	0	7048.40	9844.57	11386.0	11635.8
	12269.8				
0.8	0	18828.9	25027.9		

Y después ...?

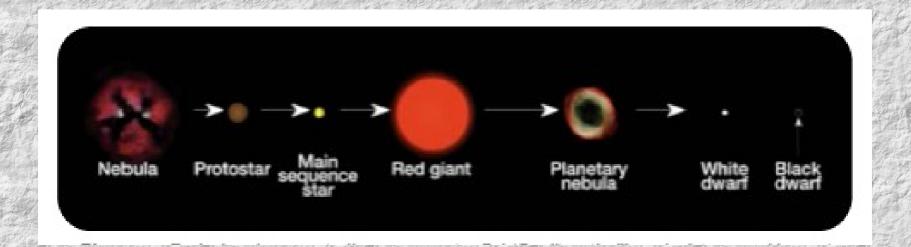
Cuando el H en el núcleo esté casi consumido → el balance se pierde →

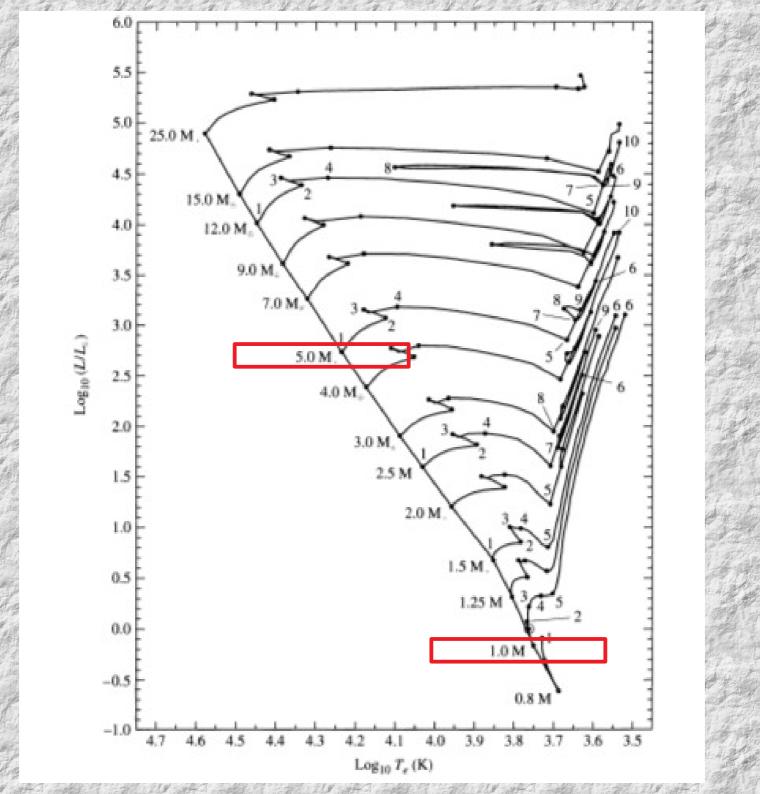
la estructura y apariencia de la estrella cambiará ...

→ MASA!!!

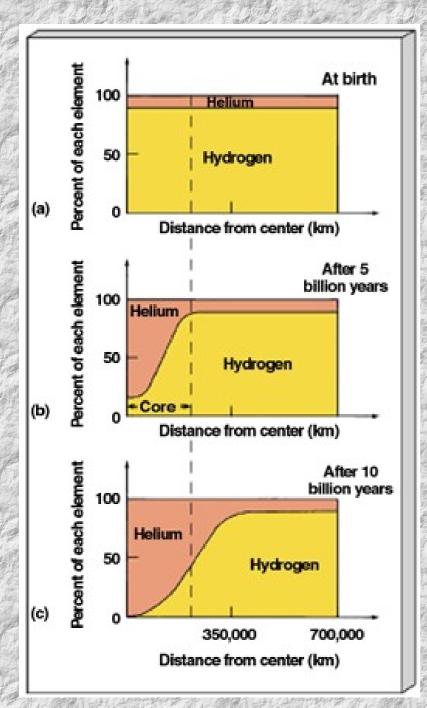
Pressure out
Gravity in

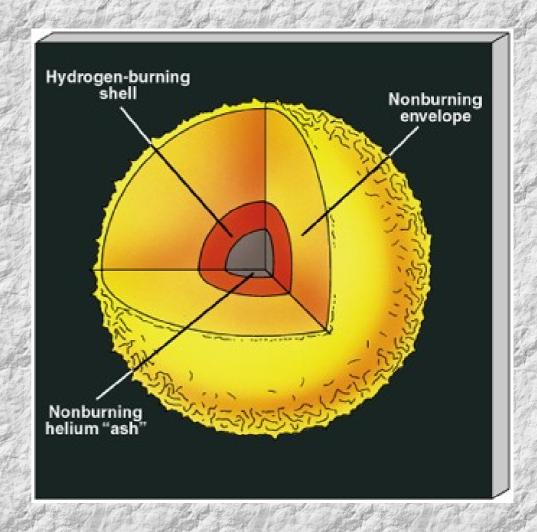
Baja masa (~ 1 M_{sun}) (intermedia 5 M_{sun} ...)





Y después ...?





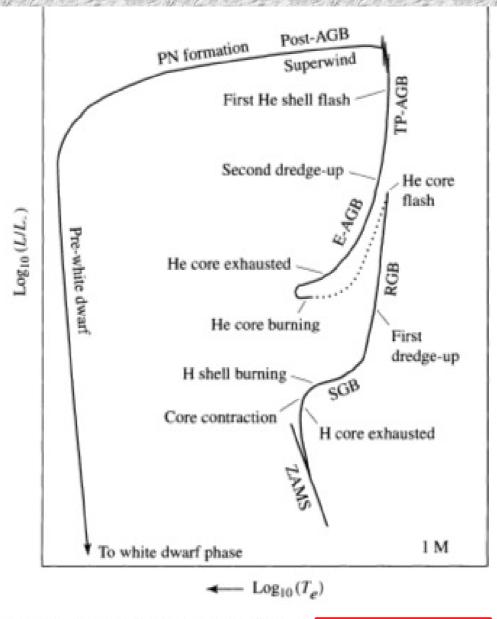
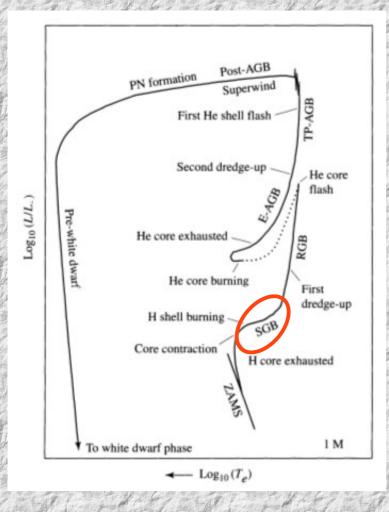
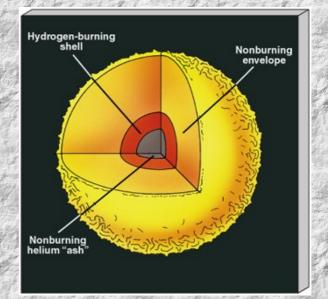


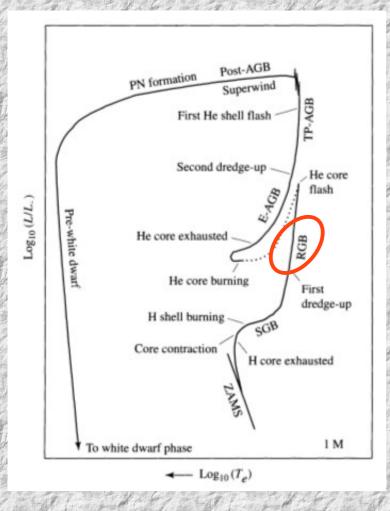
FIGURE 13.4 A schematic diagram of the evolution of a low-mass star of 1 M_☉ from the zero-age main sequence to the formation of a white dwarf star (see Section 16.1). The dotted phase of evolution represents rapid evolution following the helium core flash. The various phases of evolution are labeled as follows: Zero-Age-Main-Sequence (ZAMS), Sub-Giant Branch (SGB), Red Giant Branch (RGB), Early Asymptotic Giant Branch (E-AGB), Thermal Pulse Asymptotic Giant Branch (TP-AGB), Post-Asymptotic Giant Branch (Post-AGB), Planetary Nebula formation (PN formation), and Pre-white dwarf phase leading to white dwarf phase.



Subgigante (SGB)

- Crece el núcleo de He y se contrae
- Aumenta el "combustionado" del H en las capas
- El núcleo se contrae lentamente y la envoltura se expande. Las capas externas se enfrían y aumenta la opacidad → retienen E.
- La estrella en el HRD va del azul al rojo, con L ≈ cte. (SGB).
- Durante la SGB la capa H→He se va adelgazando.

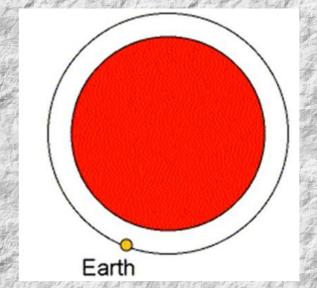


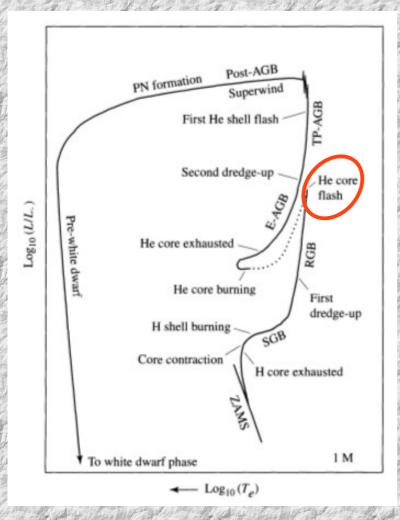


Gigante roja (RGB)

- La envoltura estelar se vuelve convectiva

 → transporte de E muy eficiente → la
 expansión se desacelera → no hay
 destrucción de la estrella: comienzo de la
 configuración de gigante roja (RG).
- La capa de fusión de H se va moviendo hacia el exterior (H "fresco"), y la frontera inferior de la envoltura convectiva se aleja hacia la superficie, sin superponerse con la capa H→He





Flash del He (He Flash)

Para $M < 1.8 M_{sun} (M_{nucleo} He \sim 0.5 M_{sun})$

 \rightarrow T ≈ 10^{8 K} \rightarrow fusión del He (triple α).

Estado altamente degenerado, la fusión del He es inestable y produce un runaway térmico en el extremo superior (tip) de la RGB: Flash del He.

Se producen ~ 10¹⁰ L_{sun} (en seg), radiarse por la superficie: absorbido por las capas circundantes. La expansión de capas → moderar la fuerza del flash del He.

La convección que distribuye la energía.

La fusión del He elimina la degeneración electrónica. Ocurre en una región que rodea a la zona central del núcleo; se requieren otros flashes secundarios hasta que la fusión del He llegue al centro.

14.5 Onset of helium burning, the helium flash

14.5.1 Stars with solar metal abundances

We saw that because of the diminishing number of particles due to the nuclear reactions in the core and later in the shell source the burnedout helium core contracts and increases its temperature. When stars with masses less than about 2.25 M_{\odot} reach the tip of the red giant branch the stellar helium core has contracted so much that the electrons have become completely degenerate. This means that the pressure is due to degenerate electron pressure and is temperature independent, where the temperature is now defined by the energy distribution of the very sparsely populated high energy tail of the Maxwell energy distribution of the electrons, and by the energy distribution of the heavy particles, which are the ones that make nuclear reactions. Their temperature is therefore very important, but gravitational forces are balanced by electron pressure which does not depend on temperature. This has important consequences for the stability of the hydrostatic equilibrium. For temperatures around 108 K the triplealpha reactions, combining three He4 to one C12, start in the very dense core near the center. These processes generate energy and heat the core, which means they increase the kinetic energy of the heavy particles. They then make more nuclear reactions, further increasing the energy production, etc. The core heats up rapidly. If the pressure were temperature dependent the increased T would lead to an increased pressure, the core would then expand and cool off, thereby reducing the number of nuclear reactions to the equilibrium value. Because the degenerate electron pressure is independent of temperature this does not happen. The core does not expand but energy generation and heating continue to increase in a runaway situation, which is called the helium flash. During this time the interior temperature changes within seconds; the star changes faster than a computer could follow around 1960, when the helium flash was discovered.

With increasing temperature the Maxwell tail of the electron velocity distribution becomes, however, more and more populated (see Fig. 14.5), and for still higher temperatures most of the electrons again follow the Maxwell velocity distribution. The degeneracy is removed. The pressure increases again with increasing temperature, causing the core to expand and prevent further increase in temperature. At this point the star is able to find a new equilibrium configuration with an expanded non-degenerate hot helium burning core. The result is that the hydrogen burning shell source is also expanded and has a lower density and temperature and

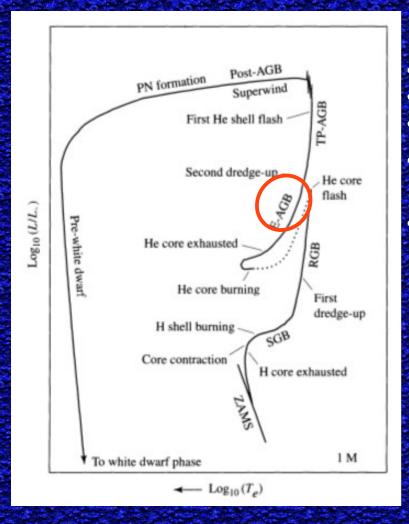
generates less energy from hydrogen burning, while some energy is generated in the core by the triple-alpha reaction.

Since at the bottom of the hydrogen envelope the temperature is no longer so high, the envelope shrinks and the star becomes hotter at the surface, though not that much so since at the same time its luminosity is decreasing.

What can we observe from the helium flash? Not very much, because it takes the radiation at least a thousand years to get to the surface! By that time the effect is smoothed out. We expect to see a slight increase in luminosity for a short period of time before the star decreases in luminosity. In the HR diagram the star ends up in the lower part of the giant branch where such stars form the so-called clump stars. Stars stay a relatively long time in this region while they are burning helium in their centers. That is why there are many stars at this luminosity and why they form a 'clump' in the HR diagram (see Fig. 14.9).

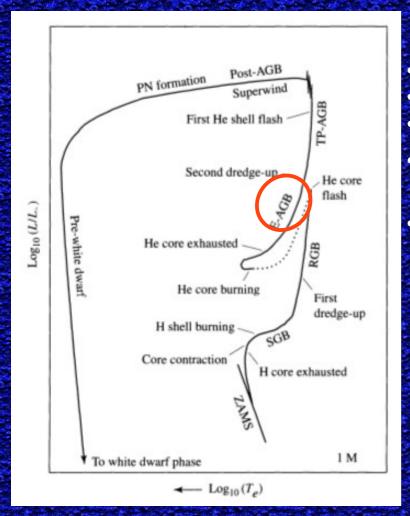
For stars more massive than about $3 M_{\odot}$ the helium core never becomes very degenerate. Helium burning therefore starts slowly in a quasi-equilibrium configuration. These stars do not experience a helium flash.

For stars less massive than $0.5 M_{\odot}$ the helium core will never become hot enough and helium burning will never start.



Rama Asintótica (AGB)

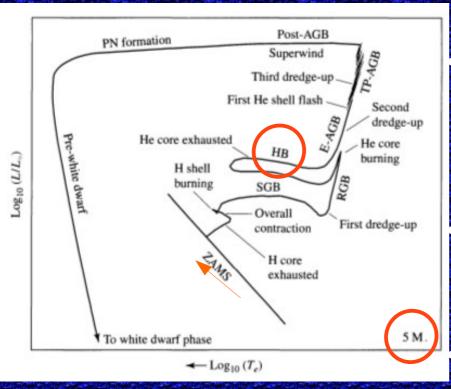
- En la HB comienzan a agotar su combustible nuclear.
- Están gestando un núcleo de C.
- Sol la temperatura no crece para fusionar el C.
- El núcleo se contrae, liberando energía potencial e incrementando la tasa de fusión del He y del H.
- La estrella ''sube'' por la **AGB** → ''sube'' por segunda vez a las gigantes.



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 $5~{
m M}_{
m sun}$

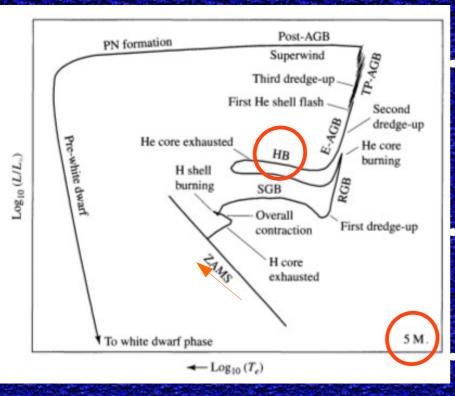
Núcleo convectivo

Contracción estelar → liberación de E potencial, aumenta L

• Subgigante (SGB) (muy corta en estrellas de masa intermedia)

No hay He flash en el núcleo

- Gigante roja (RGB)
- Rama horizontal (HB)



 $5~{
m M}_{
m sun}$

Núcieo convectivo

Contracción estelar → liberación de E potencial, aumenta L

Subgigante (SGB) (muy corta en estrellas de masa intermedia)

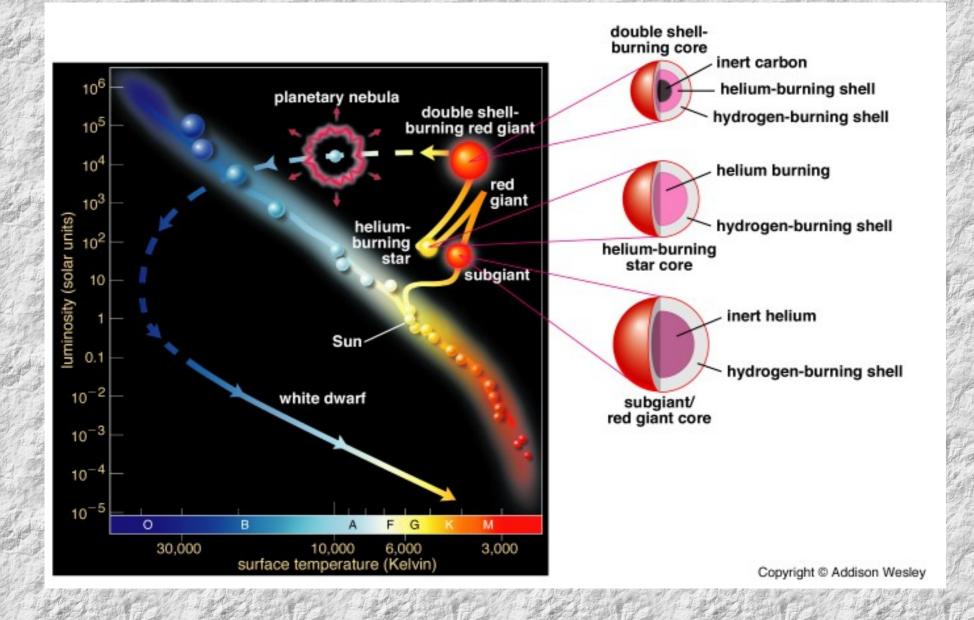
No hay He flash en el núcleo

- Gigante roja (RGB)
- Rama horizontal (HB)

Las estrellas en la rama horizontal tiene estructuras similares a las estrellas de secuencia principal, pero ahora con dos caspas

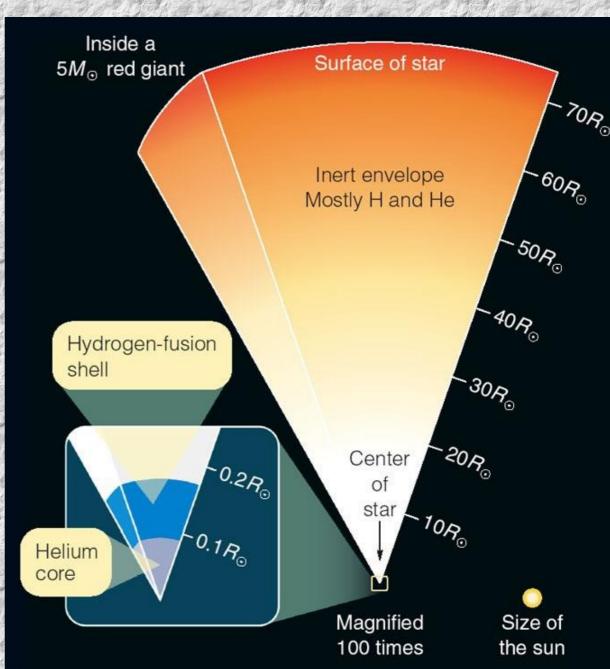


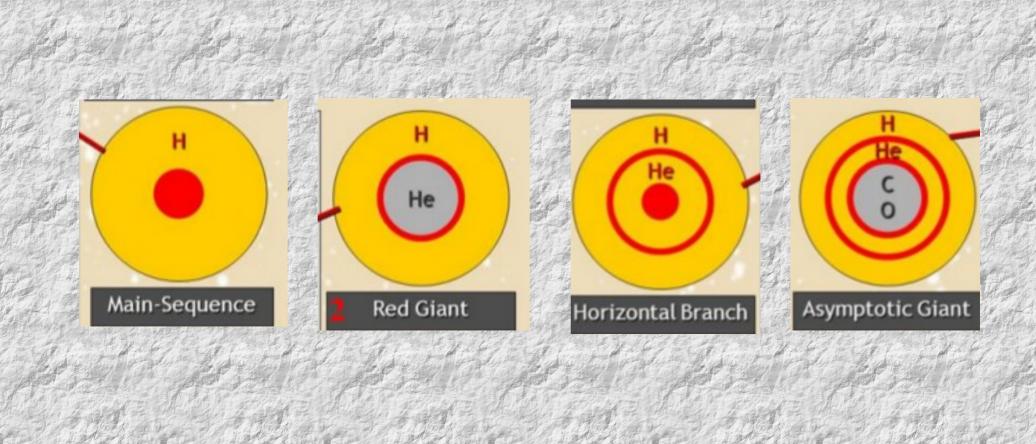
$M \sim 5 M_{sun}$

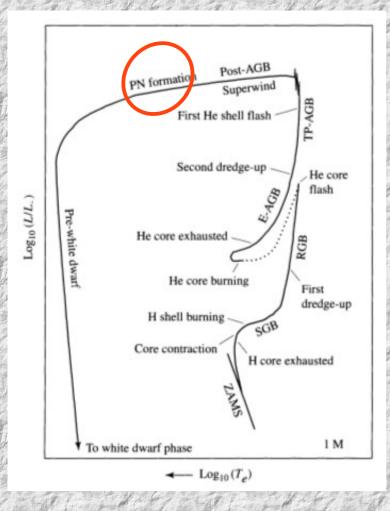


Dentro de una RG de M ~ 5 M_{sun}

- H en el núcleo → He
- Cesa "H → He"
- Hburning en una shell.
- He núcleo + Hburning
 en capa → mayor E →
 expansión+enfriamiento
 capas superiores → RG

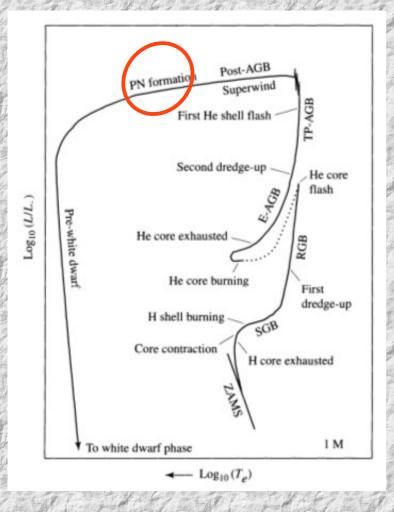






Agotado el He → elementos más pesados, el núcleo de C se contrae rápidamente, elevándose abrúptamente la temperatura.

- Este calor adicional acelera nuevamente la fusión en la envoltura de H. Las regiones exteriores de la estrella vuelven a expandirse, disminuyendo gradualmente la temperatura de las capas superficiales.
- No hay más presión debida a la energía que sea liberada por fusión en el núcleo, entonces el núcleo continua un proceso de colapso → Las capas exteriores se expanden para formar una nebulosa planetaria.

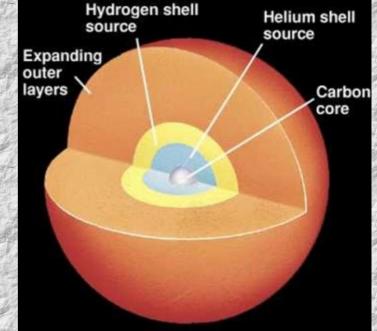


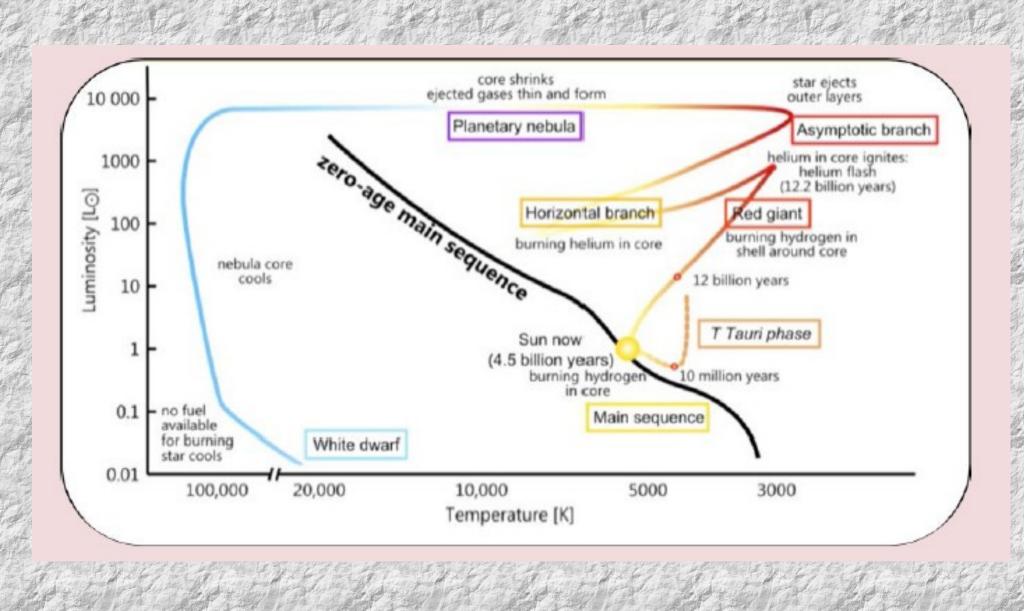
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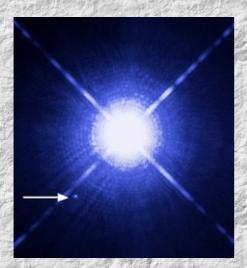
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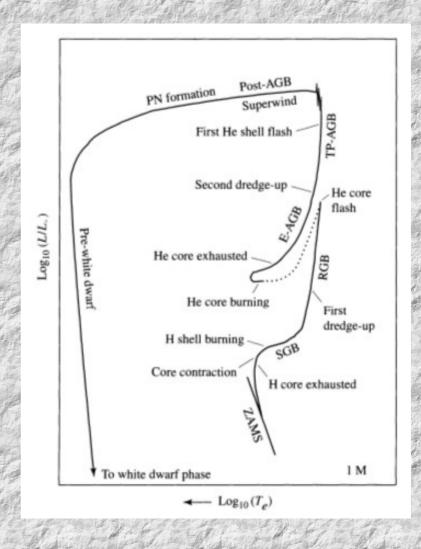




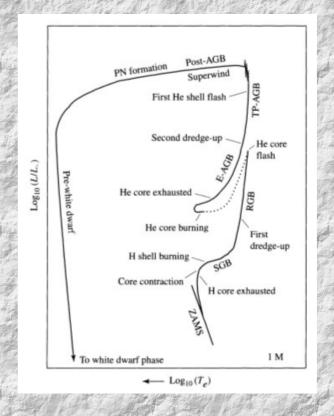


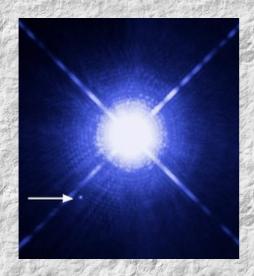


Enana blanca (WD) Nebulosa planetaria (PN)









La estrella tiene ahora dos partes:

- Un núcleo extremadamente denso de C
- Una envolvente: PN.

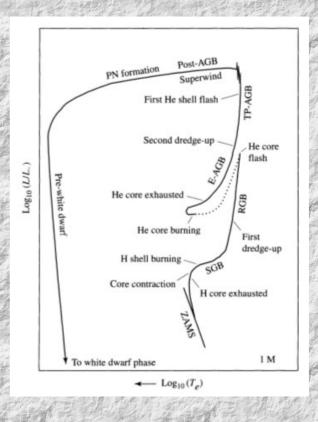
 $M \sim 1 \text{ Msun} - \rightarrow 0.4 \text{ M}_{\text{sun}}$ forma PN y el resto la WD

Enana blanca (WD)



El núcleo extremadamente denso y caliente es muy pequeño. Brilla solo por su elevada temperatura.



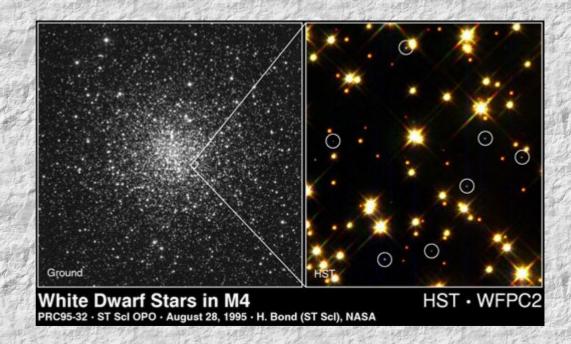




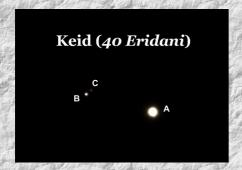
Keid (40 Eridani)
c
B

El núcleo extremadamente denso y caliente es muy pequeño. Brilla solo por su elevada temperatura.

WD en M4







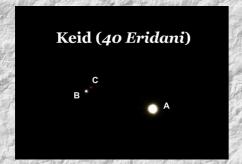
El núcleo extremadamente denso y caliente.

Densidades medias de las WD $\sim 10^6$ g/cm³, las regiones centrales \rightarrow densidades $\sim 10^7$ o 10^8 g/cm³ (densidad media del Sol 1.5 g/cm³. Una cucharadita de WD ~ 16

El motivo por el cual existen densidades tan elevadas en las WD: toda la E nuclear ha sido consumida y la estrellas se contrae gravitatoriamente hasta que la presión del **gas degenerado de electrones** la detiene.

No pueden existir WD estables para una masa límite, límite de Chandrasekhar: ~ 1.44 M_{sun}





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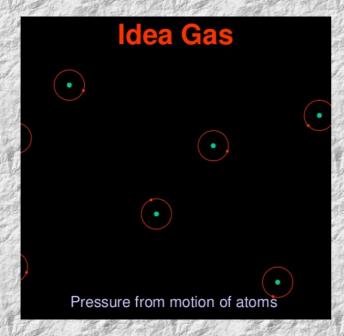
No pueden existir WD estables para una masa límite, límite de Chandrasekhar: ~ 1.44 M_{sun}

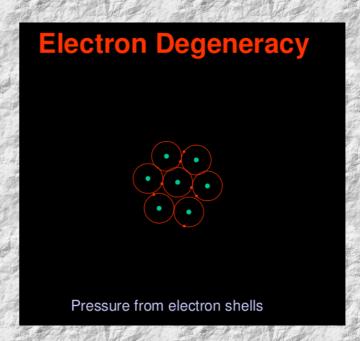
Gas degenerado de electrones

Cuando un gas alcanza densidades extremadamente altas, los átomos ya no pueden moverse libremente y el gas pasa al estado degenerado.

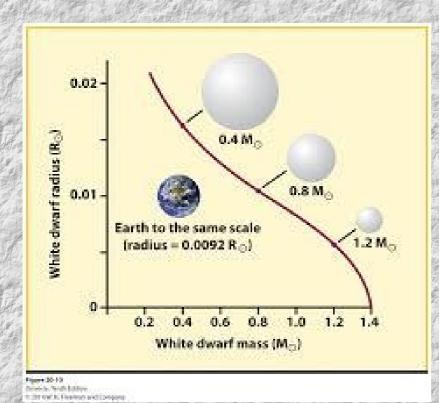
Si se incrementa la T del gas, los átomos podrán "oscilar" alrededor de sus posiciones pero la presión permanece cte. ya que los átomos no tienen más espacio hacia donde moverse.

Llega un momento en que los núcleos están tan fijos unos con respecto a otros, que el gas presenta una estructura tipo cristal.

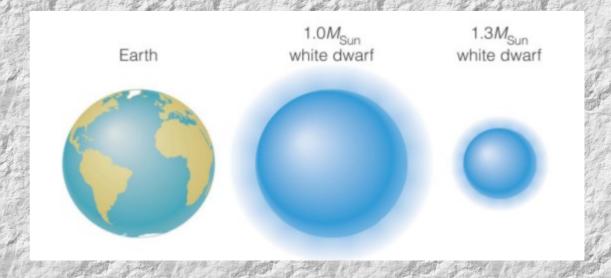




Releasing of the Release of the Relea



La presión es tan elevada que es el gas degenerado de electrones el que soporta el colapso del objeto central y en este caso se cumple que **R proporcional M**-1/3



La atmósfera, es la única parte de las enanas blancas que podemos observar

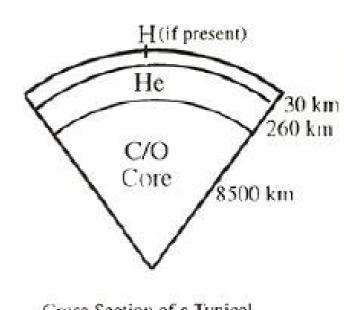
Está compuesta casi en su totalidad de hidrógeno, o de helio.

Évry Schatzman en la década de 1940, expuso que la alta gravedad superficial separaba los elementos, atrayendo más fuertemente los elementos pesados hacia su centro, quedando los más ligeros en la superficie.

Se ha calculado que una atmósfera rica en helio posee una masa aproximada del 1% de la masa total de la estrella, y una atmósfera compuesta de hidrógeno, el 0,01% del total.

A pesar de la fracción que representa, esta capa externa determina la evolución térmica de la enana blanca; los electrones degenerados conducen bien el calor, por lo que la masa de la enana blanca es casi isotérmica

La opacidad a la radiación de las capas externas permite que las enanas blancas se enfríen con mayor lentitud.



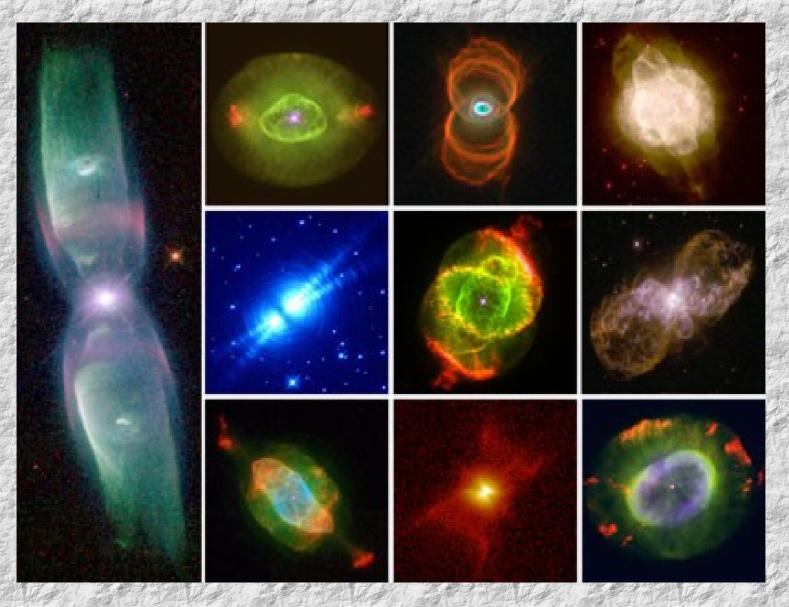
Cross Section of a Typical White Dwarf



Spectral Type	Characteristics					
DA	Only Balmer lines; no He I or metals present					
DB	He I lines; no H or metals present					
DC	Continuous spectrum, no lines deeper than 5% in any part of the electromagnetic spectrum					
DO	He II strong; He I or H present					
DZ	Metal lines only; no H or He lines					
DQ	Carbon features, either atomic or molecular in any part of the electromagnetic spectrum					
P (suffix)	Magnetic white dwarfs with detectable polarization					
H (suffix)	Magnetic white dwarfs without detectable polarization					
X (suffix)	Peculiar or unclassifiable spectrum					
E (suffix)	Emission lines are present					
? (suffix)	Uncertain assigned classification; a colon (:) may also be used					
V (suffix)	Optional symbol to denote variability					

PN: Material interestelar

Enriquecimiento químico del MI





Nebulosa planetaria

Dimensiones típicas de ~ 0.3 pc y velocidades de expansión de 20-50 km/s.

La densidad en las PN es muy baja: 100 -106 por cm³ (vacío en la Tierra).

La temperatura del gas en la PN ~ 10000 K

Espectros de las PN \rightarrow variedad de líneas de emisión \rightarrow por la estrella central (fuente de energía de PN).

La luz UV emitida por la estrella central es interceptada por los átomos de la PN y convertida en radiación visible.

Luego de 50000 años una PN se disipa en el MI. Poseen una duración muy corta.

Nebulosa planetaria

Dimensiones típicas de ~ 0.3 pc y velocidades de expansión de 20-50 km/s.

La densidad en las PN es muy baja: 100 -106 por cm³ (vacío en la Tierra).

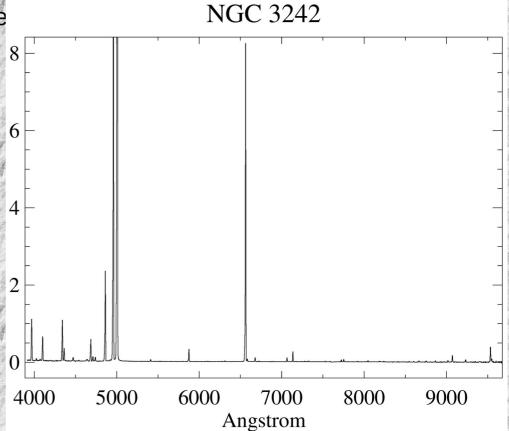
La temperatura del gas en la PN ~ 10000 K

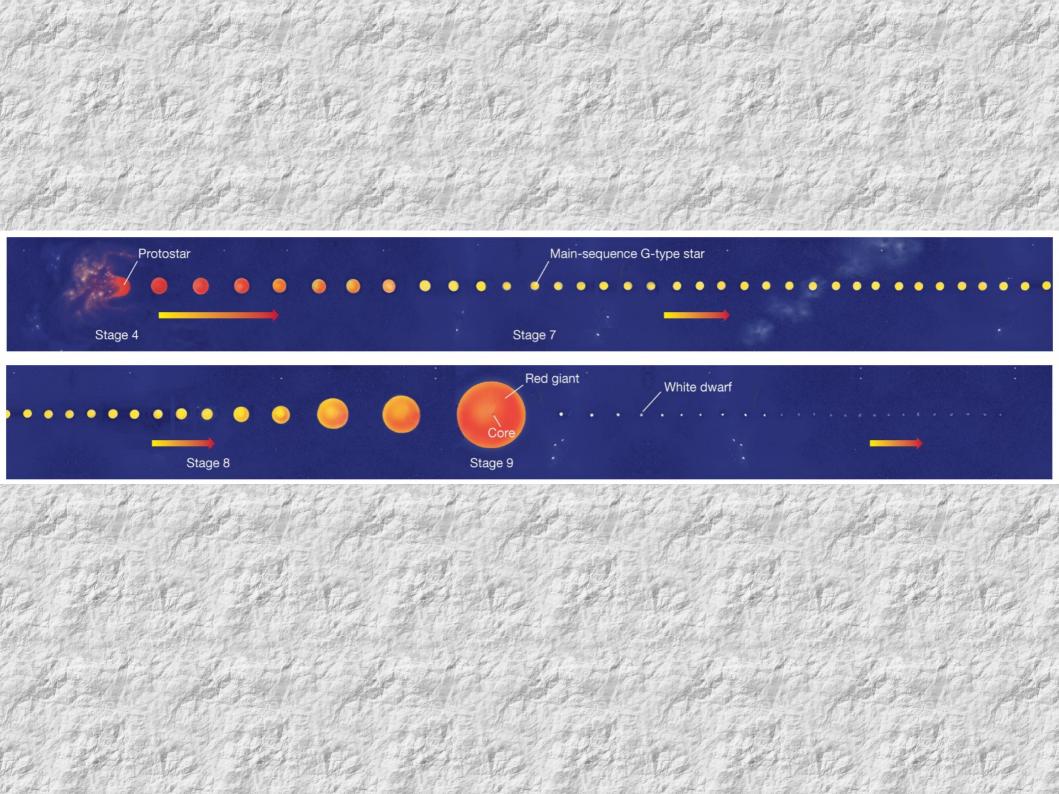
Espectros de las PN \rightarrow variedad de líneas de emisión \rightarrow por la estrella central (fuente de energía de PN).

La luz UV emitida por la estrella central es interce en radiación visible.

Luego de 50000 años una PN se disipa en el MI.







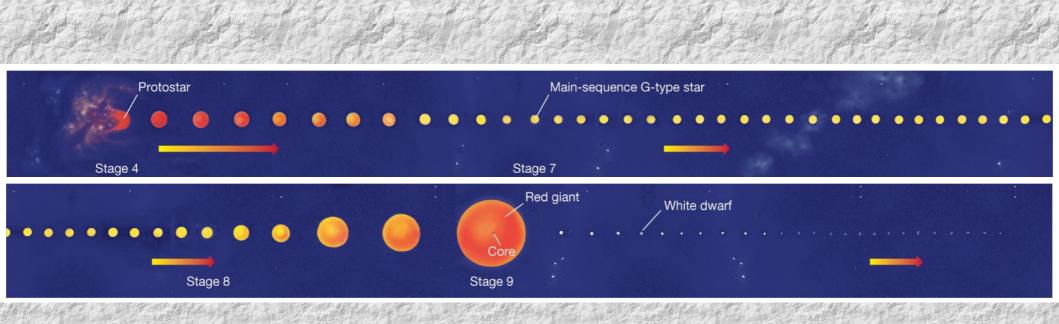


TABLE 12.1 Evolution of a Sun-like Star								
STAGE	APPROX. TIME TO NEXT STAGE (yr)	CENTRAL TEMPERATURE (K)	SURFACE TEMPERATURE (K)	CENTRAL DENSITY (kg/m³)	RADIUS (km)	RADIUS (solar radii)	ОВЈЕСТ	
7	1010	1.5×10^{7}	6,000	10 ⁵	7×10^5	1	Main-sequence star	
8	108	5×10^7	4,000	10 ⁷	2×10^6	3	Subgiant	
9	105	108	4,000	10 ⁸	7×10^7	100	Red giant/Helium flash	
10	5×10^{7}	2×10^8	5,000	10 ⁷	7×10^6	10	Horizontal branch	
11	104	2.5×10^{8}	4,000	10 ⁸	4×10^8	500	Red giant (AGB)	
	105	3×10^8	100,000	1010	104	0.01	Carbon core	
12	_	_	3,000	10^{-17}	7×10^8	1,000	Planetary nebula*	
13	_	108	50,000	1010	104	0.01	White dwarf	
14	_	Close to 0	Close to 0	1010	104	0.01	Black dwarf	

^{*}Values in columns 2-7 refer to the envelope.