

Spectral Modeling
of
X-Rays
from
Hot Star Winds

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Hot Stars

Massive Stars

Early-type Stars

- Short-lived
(~ 1-10 million yrs)
- Found near birth-place
(nebulae)
- Responsible for metal
production
- Produce supernovae
(neutron stars, black holes)

HD 93129 A

(O3)

$M = 94.8 M_{\odot}$

$L = 1.5e6 L_{\odot}$

$T = 7.4 T_{\odot}$

$R = 22.5 R_{\odot}$



Stellar Winds

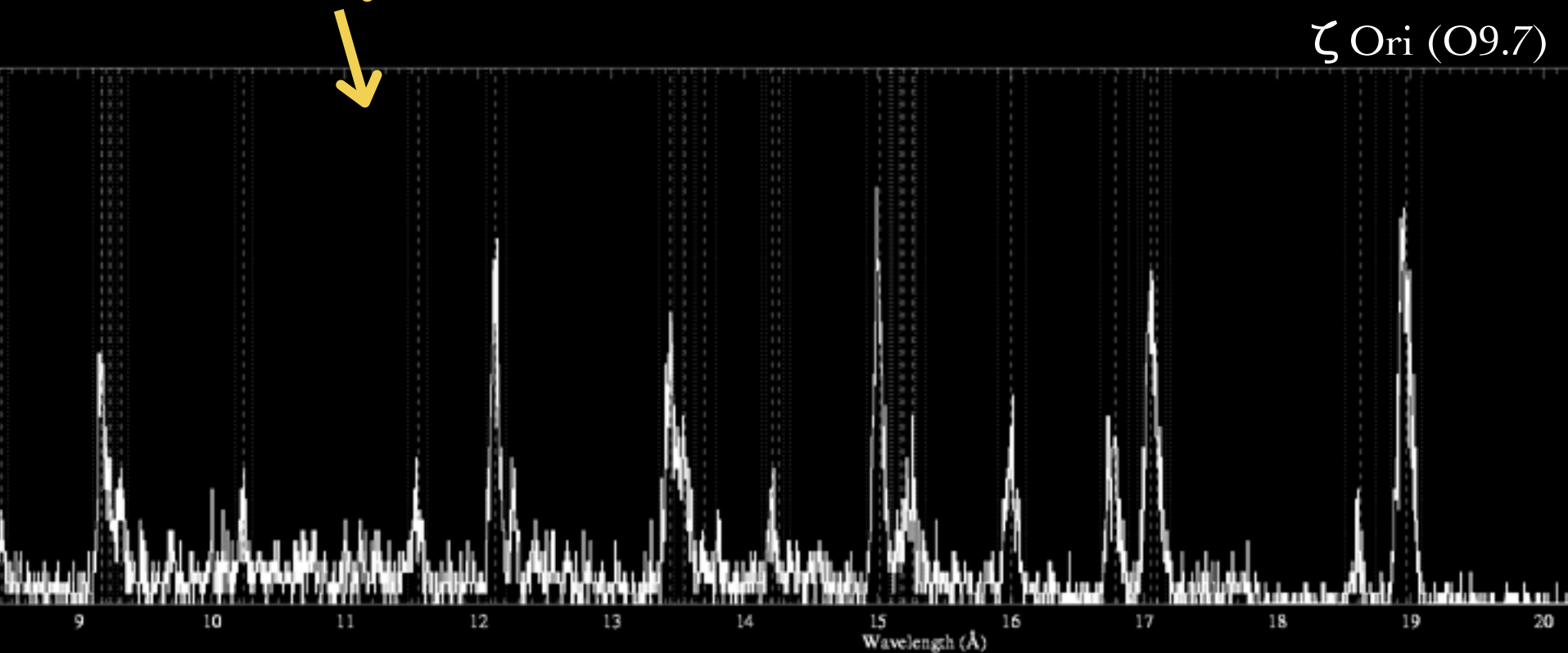
The background of the slide is a deep space image. It features a large, glowing blue nebula with intricate filamentary structures. In the center-right of the nebula, there is a bright blue star surrounded by a translucent, spherical shell of gas. In the lower-left foreground, a single, very bright star is visible, creating a prominent four-pointed diffraction pattern. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, purples, and oranges, with a dense field of smaller, distant stars scattered throughout.

- Net momentum transfer from starlight to material at the star's surface
- More luminosity \rightarrow stronger wind
- Hot star mass-loss rates $\sim 1-10 M_{\odot} / 10^6 \text{ yr}$
- Mass-loss rate determines the fate of the star

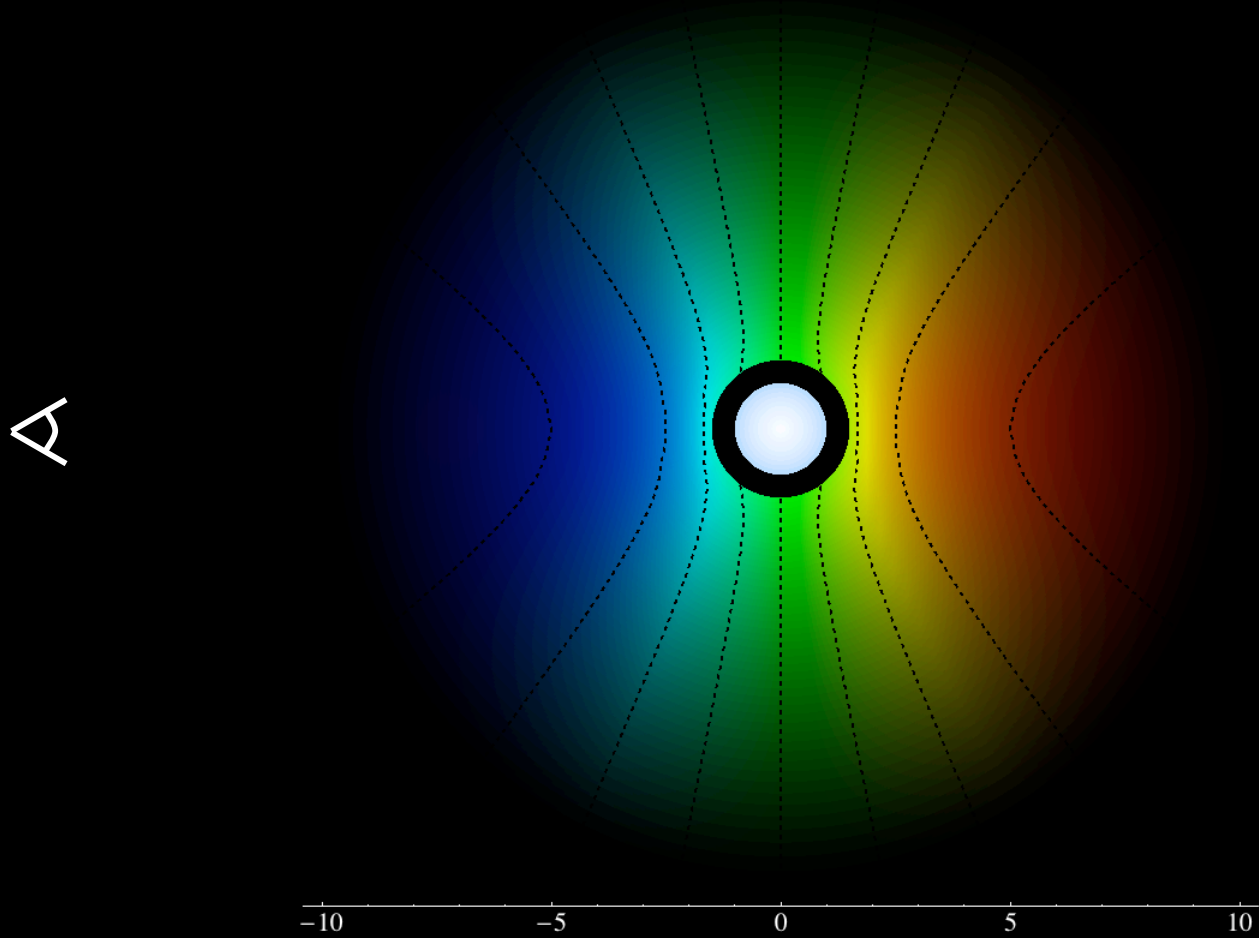
X-ray Production

- Winds are unstable.
- High temperature plasma in a small fraction of the wind emits **x-rays**.

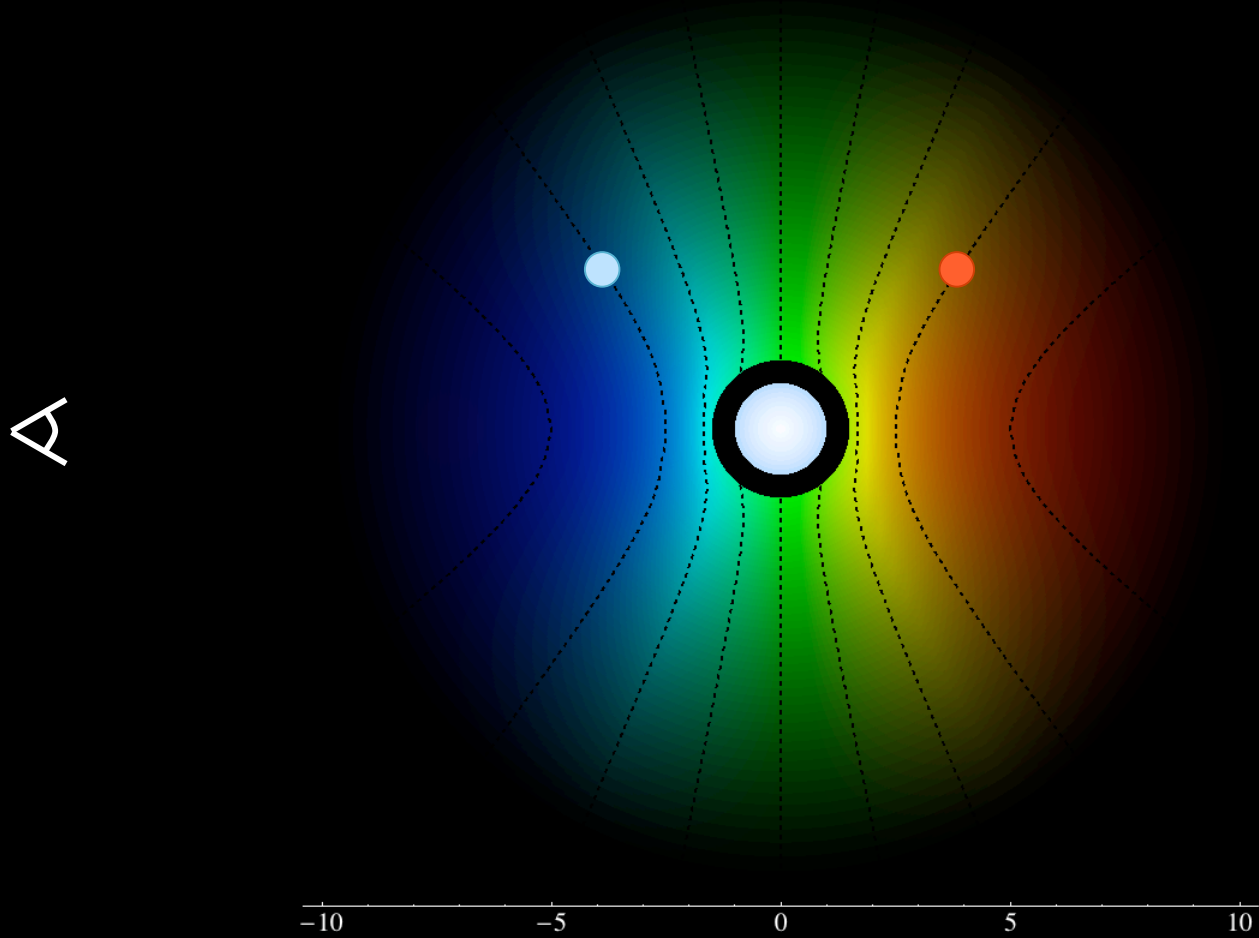
ζ Ori (O9.7)



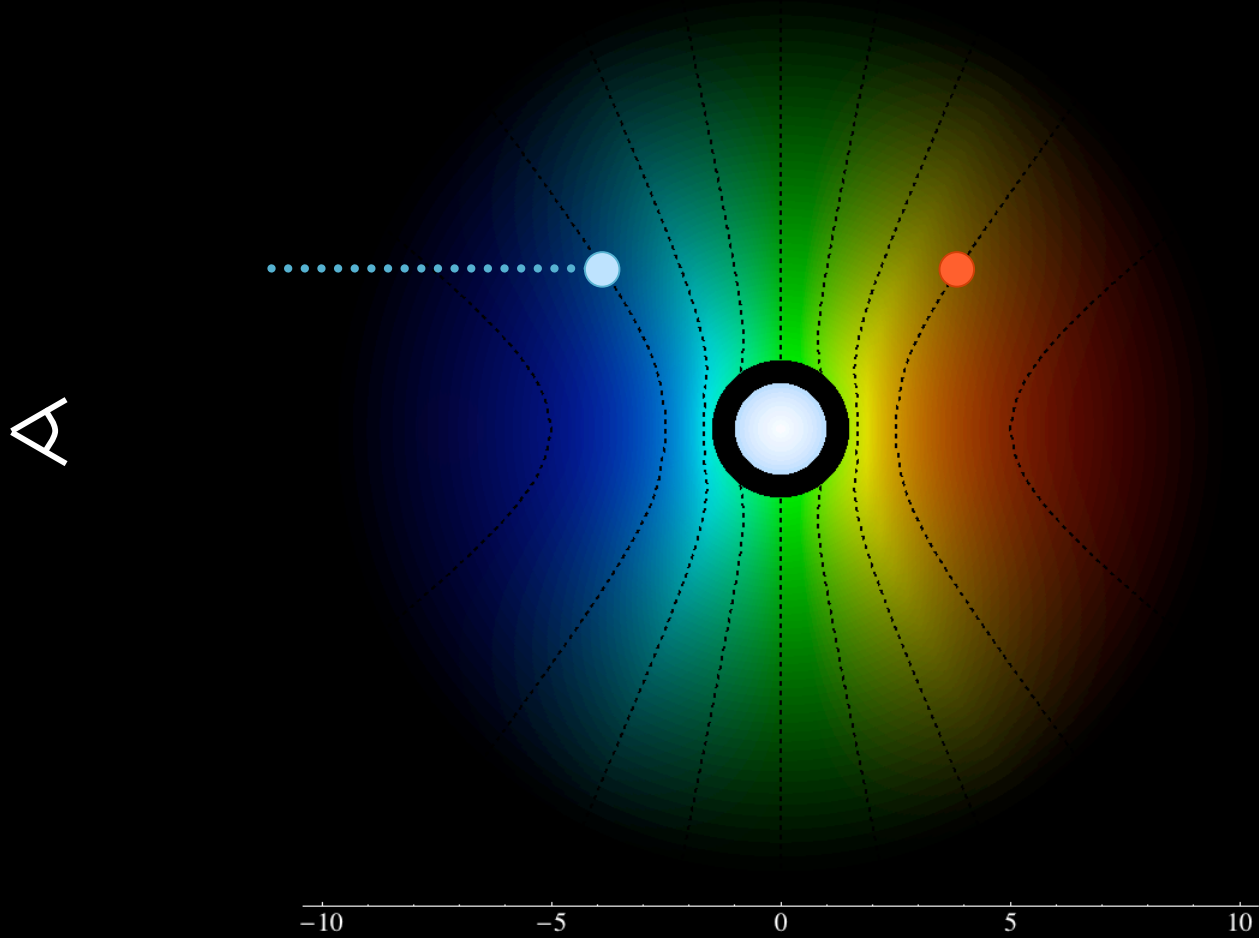
Wind Profile Model



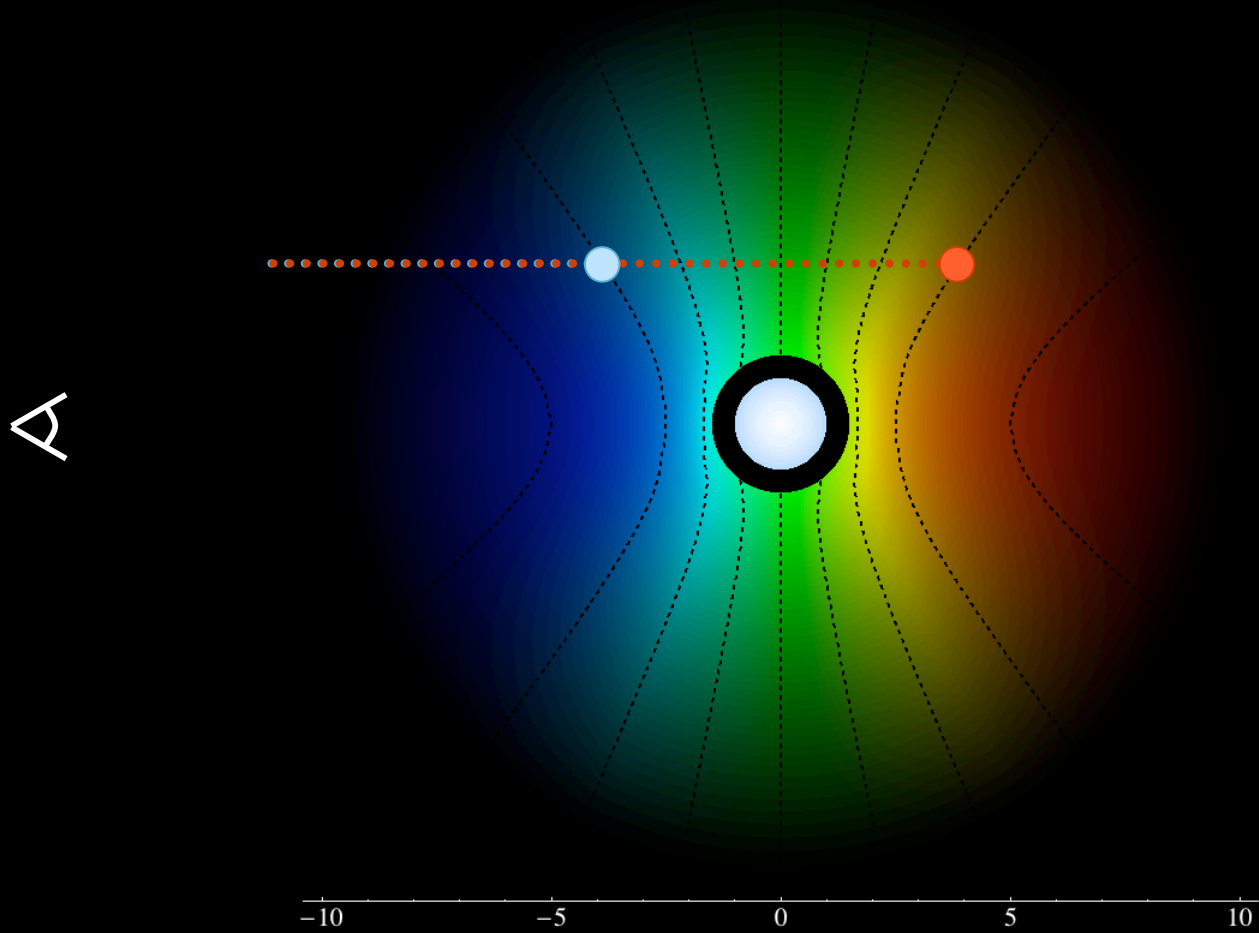
Wind Profile Model



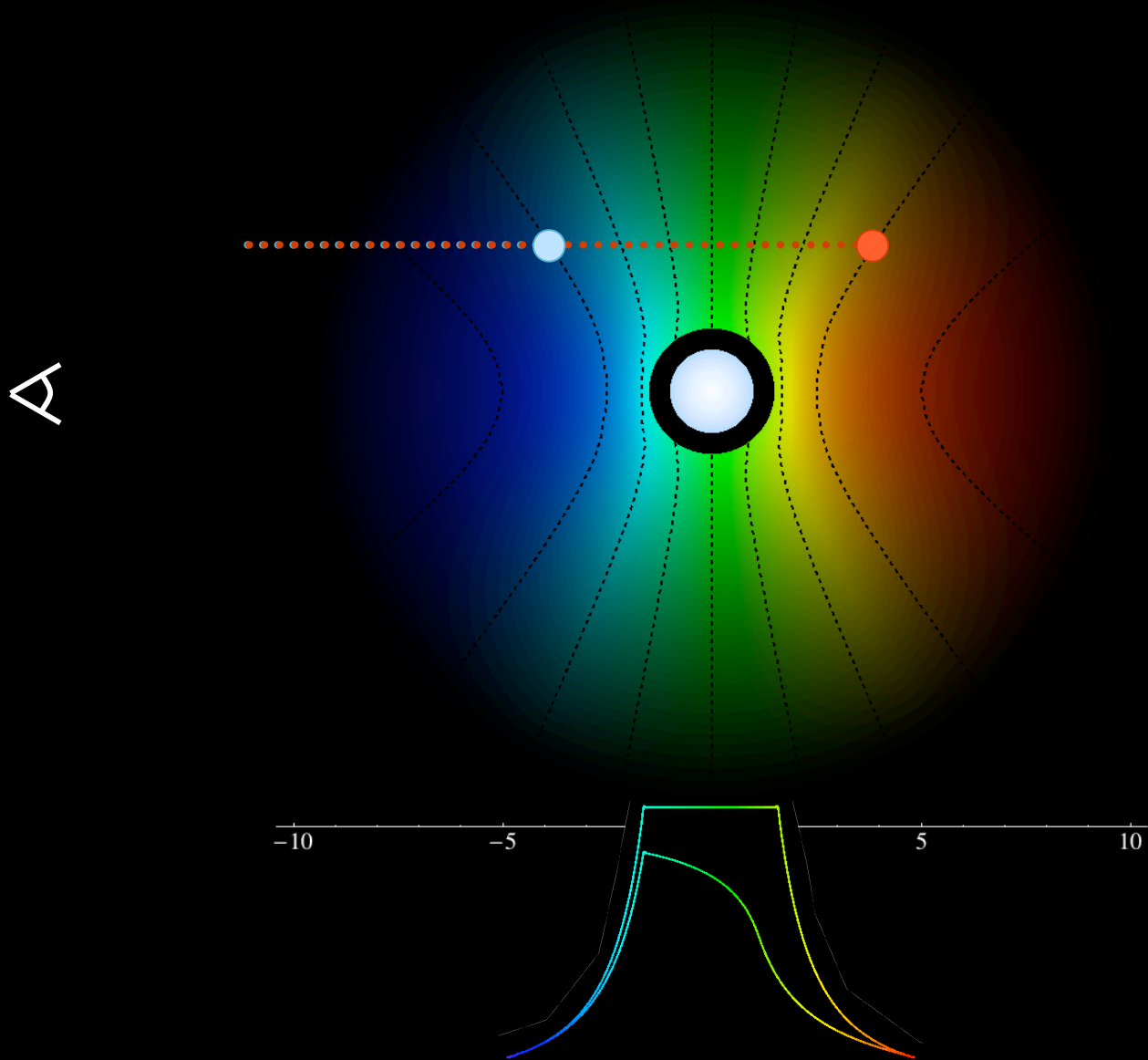
Wind Profile Model



Wind Profile Model

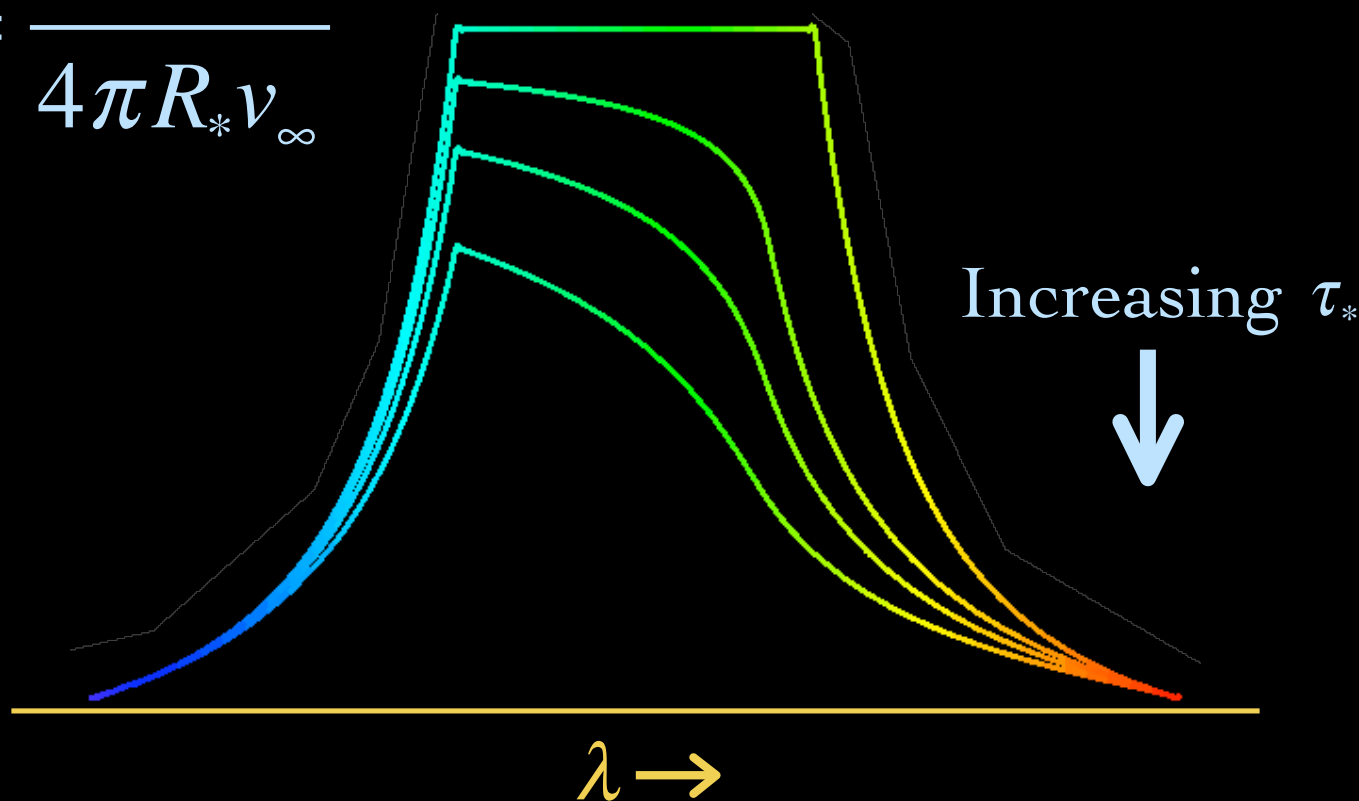


Wind Profile Model

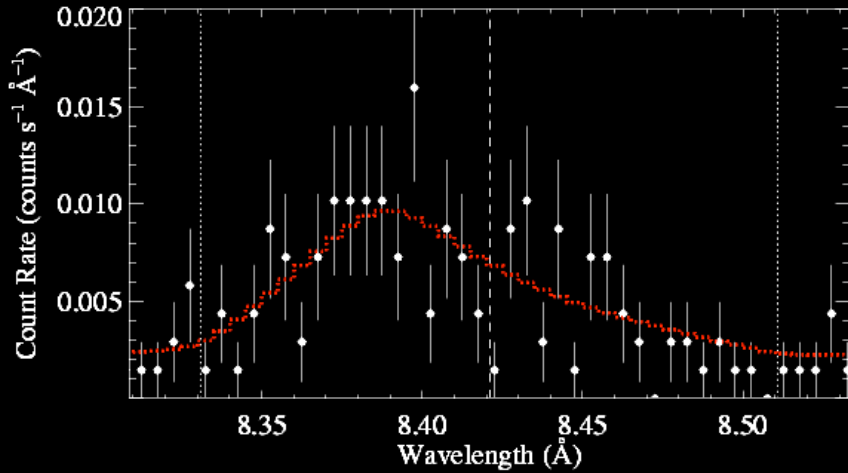


Wind Profile Model

$$\tau_* = \frac{\kappa \dot{M}}{4\pi R_* v_\infty}$$

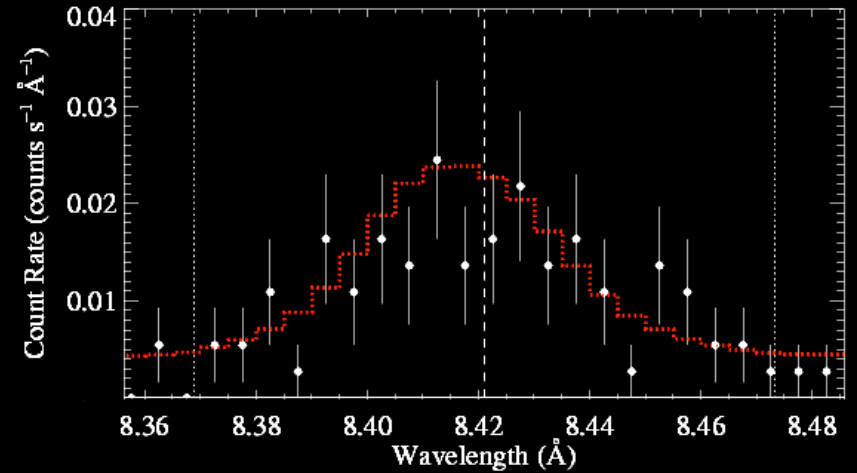


Model Fitting



HD 93129 (O3)

$$\tau_* = 2.44 \pm_{1.30}^{1.44}$$

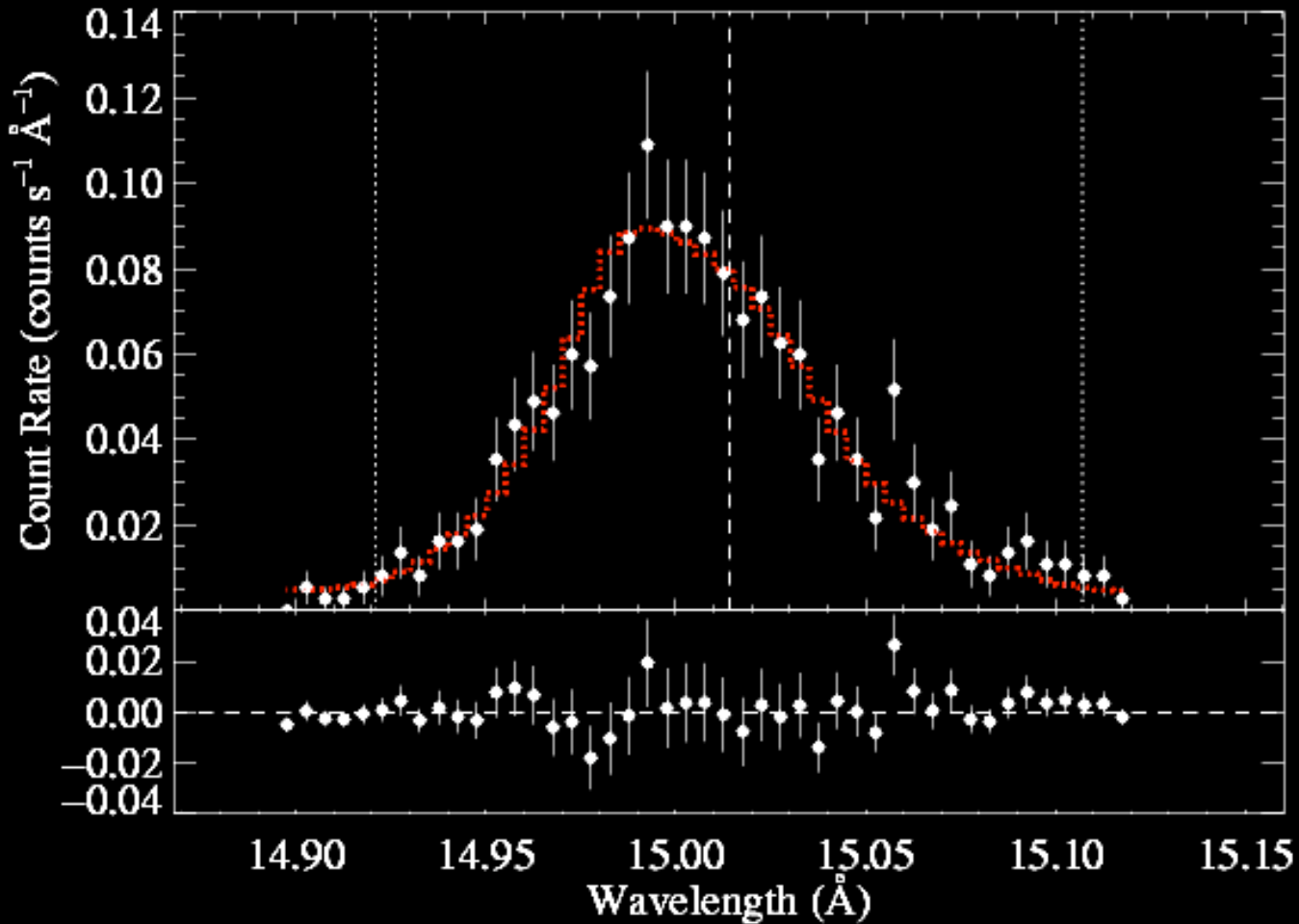


ζ Ori (O9.7)

$$\tau_* = 0.08 \pm_{0.08}^{0.24}$$

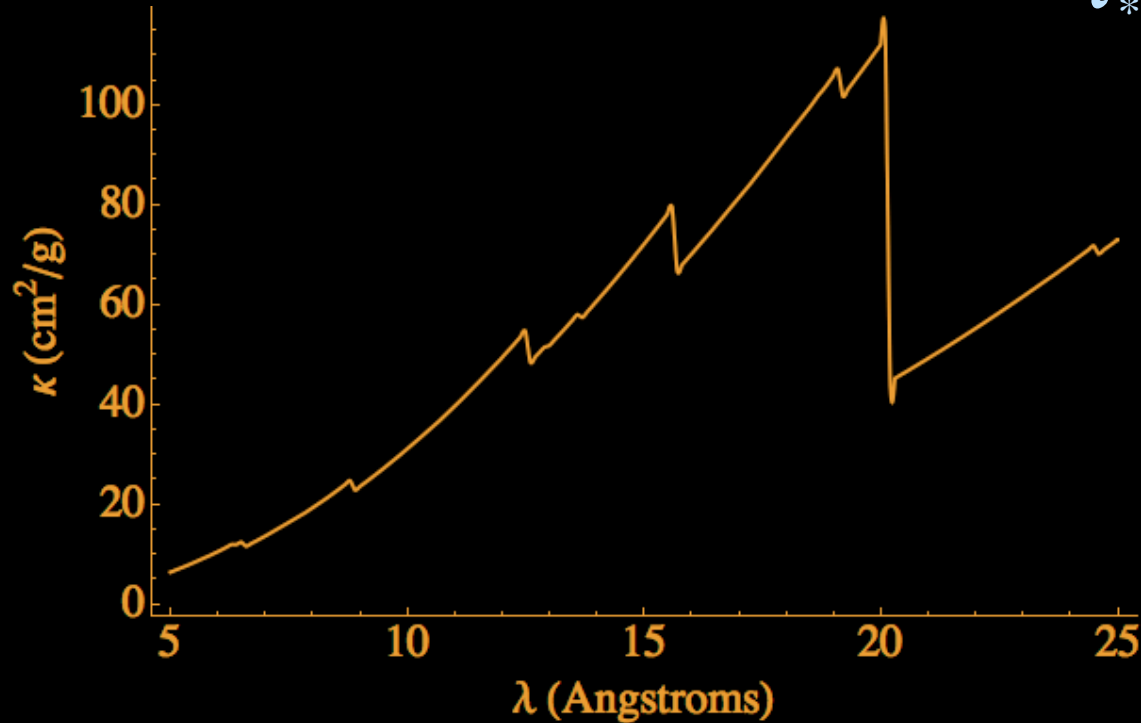
Mg XII @ 8.421 angstroms

Model Fitting



ζ Ori $\tau_* = 0.38 \pm_{0.11}^{0.13}$

Wavelength Dependence

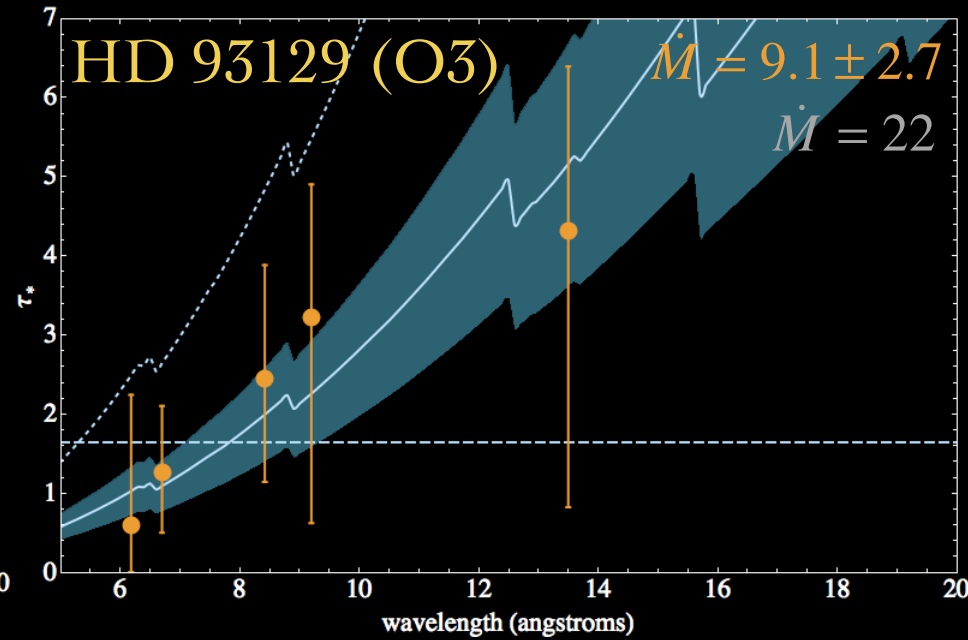
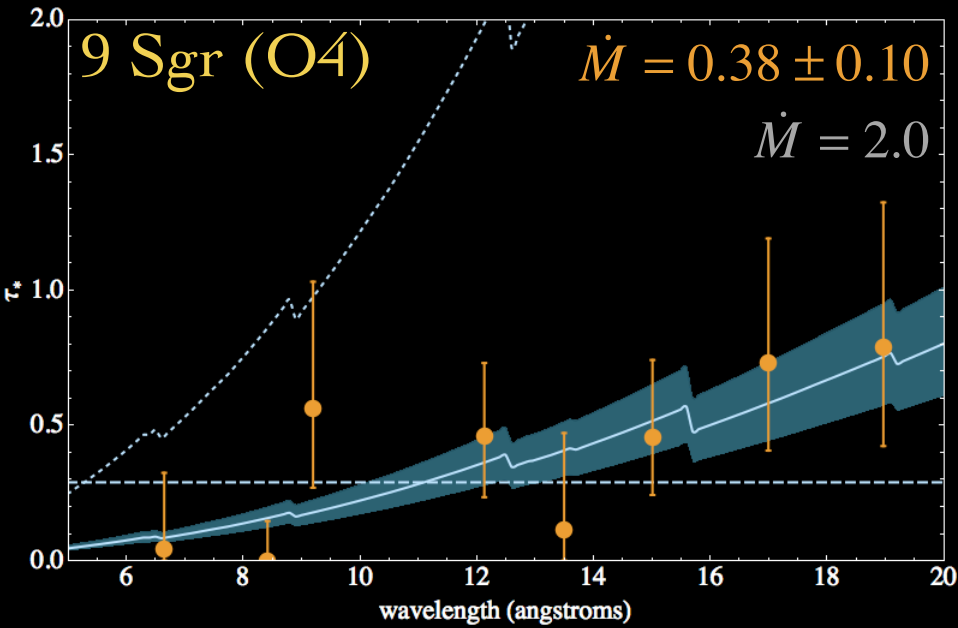


$$\tau_* = \frac{\kappa \dot{M}}{4\pi R_* v_\infty}$$

(Mass-loss rates in units of 10^{-6} solar masses / year)

Results

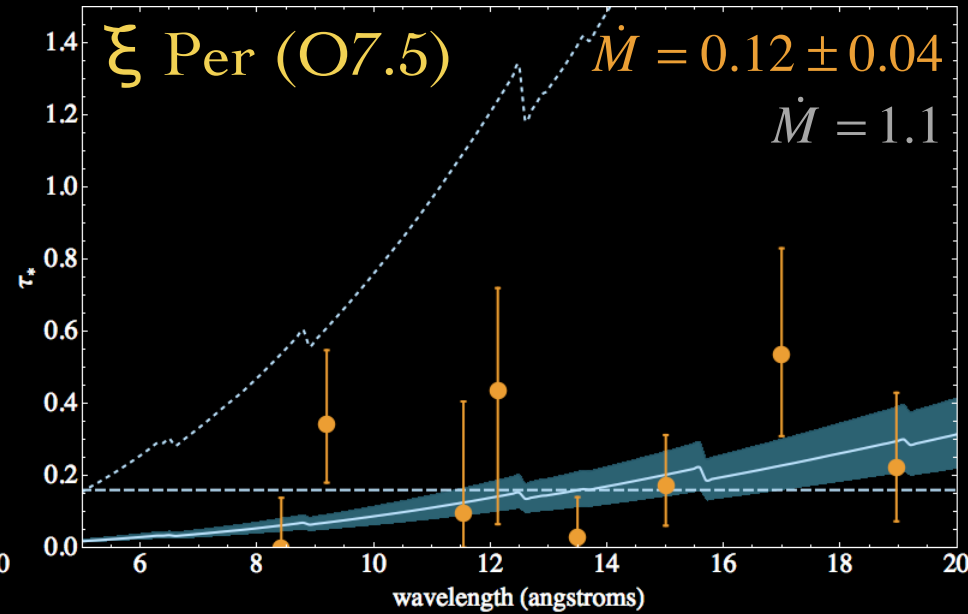
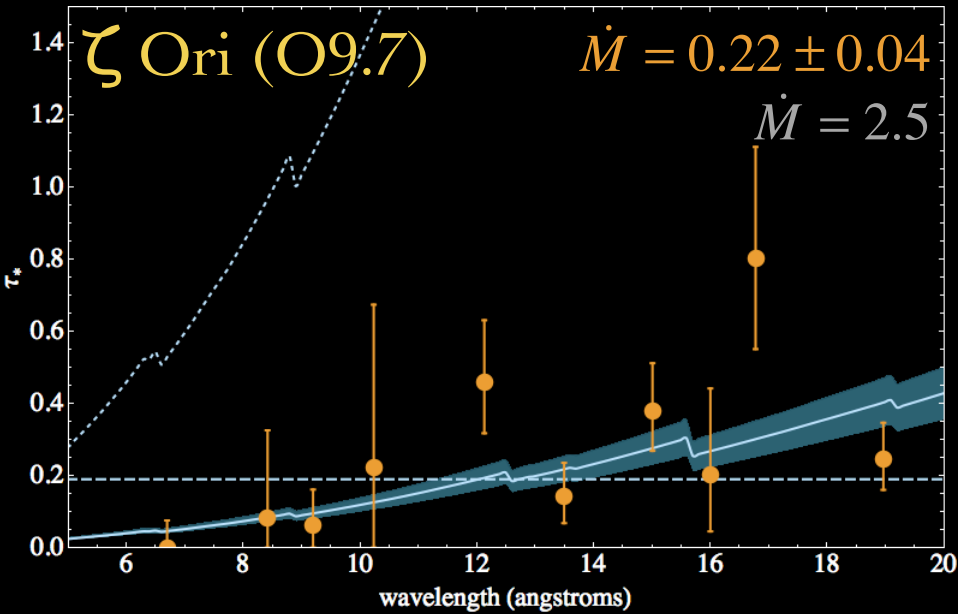
(Literature values of the mass-loss rate in gray)



(Mass-loss rates in units of 10^{-6} solar masses / year)

Results

(Literature values of the mass-loss rate in gray)



Conclusions

- The x-ray line profile model produces statistically good fits to the data.
- Spectral modeling of the x-rays suggests that current mass-loss rates should be revised downwards.
- τ_* values are more consistent with a wavelength-dependent model than with a constant value.

Hot Stars

Massive Stars

Early-type Stars

δ

Mintaka (O9.5 II)

$$M = 24.2 M_{\odot}$$

$$L = 2.6e5 L_{\odot}$$

$$T = 30,600 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 17.7 R_{\odot}$$

ε

Alnilam (B0 I)

$$M = 25.0 M_{\odot}$$

$$L = 5.4e5 L_{\odot}$$

$$T = 27,500 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 32.4 R_{\odot}$$

ζ

Alnitak (O9.7 I)

$$M = 27.8 M_{\odot}$$

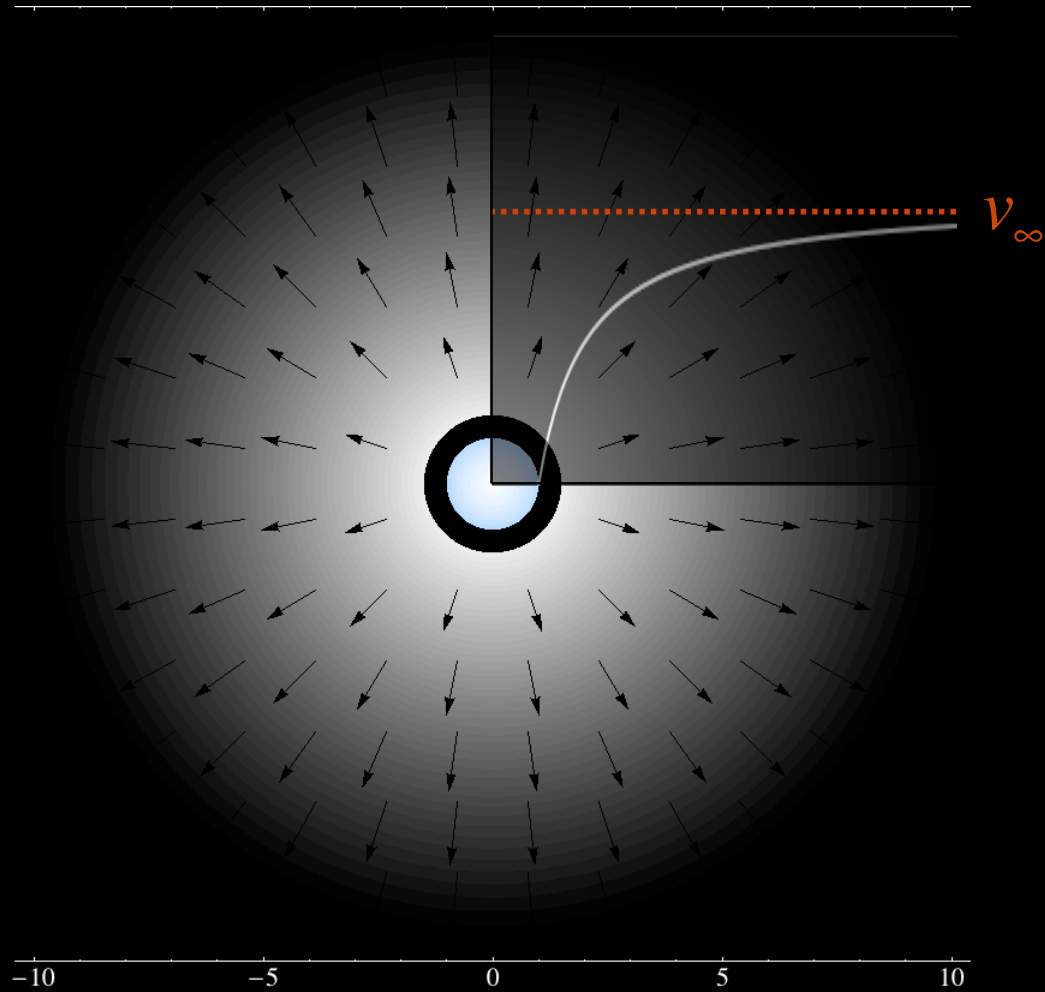
$$L = 3.7e5 L_{\odot}$$

$$T = 30,500 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 22.1 R_{\odot}$$

Wind Profile Model

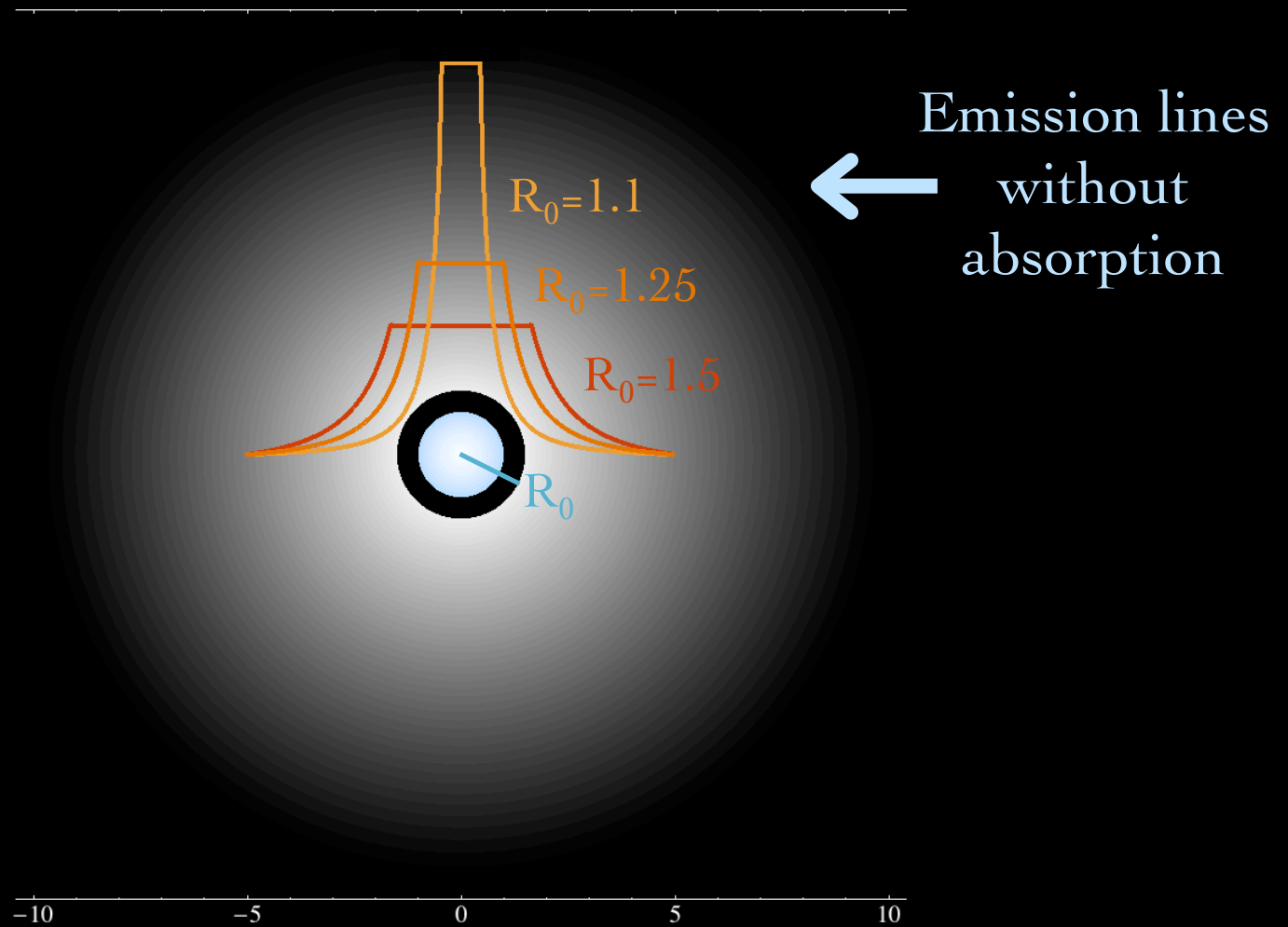
Velocity
Field

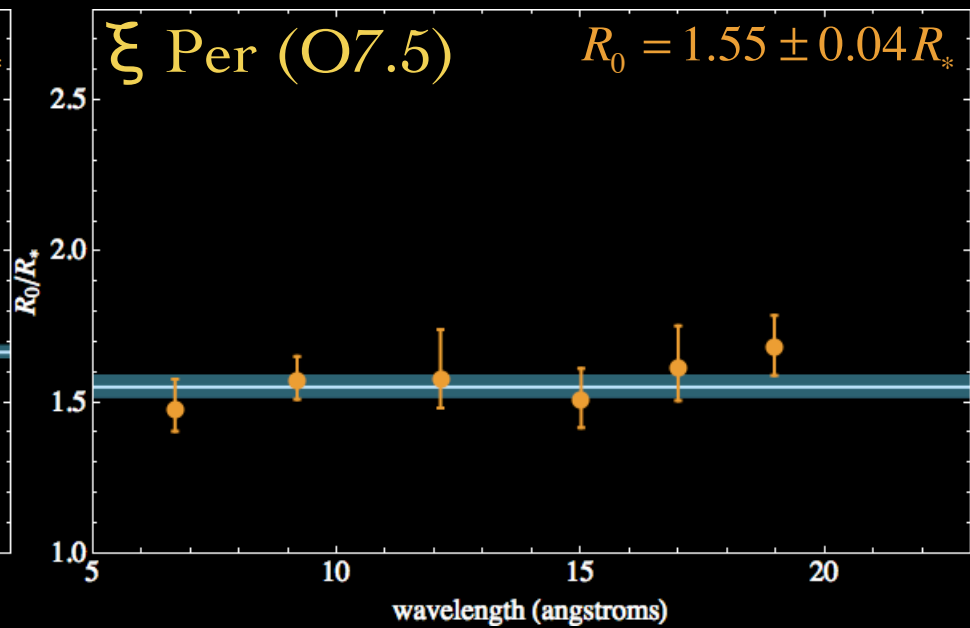
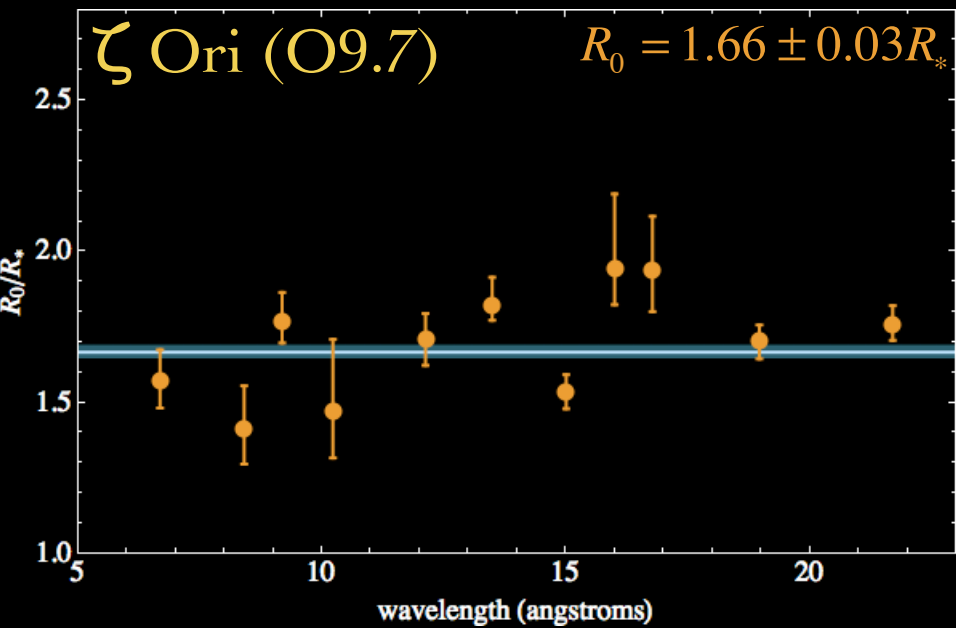


$$v(r) = v_\infty (1 - R_* / r)^\beta$$

For most stars,
 $\beta \sim 1$ and
 $v_\infty \sim 2000$ km/s

Wind Profile Model





Results

