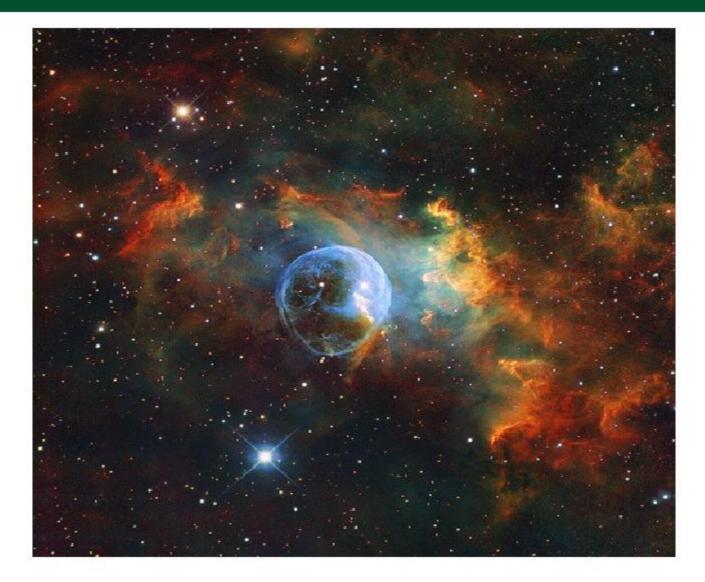


# Stellar Wind Feedback in Massive Young Star Forming Regions

Hazel Rogers and Julian Pittard



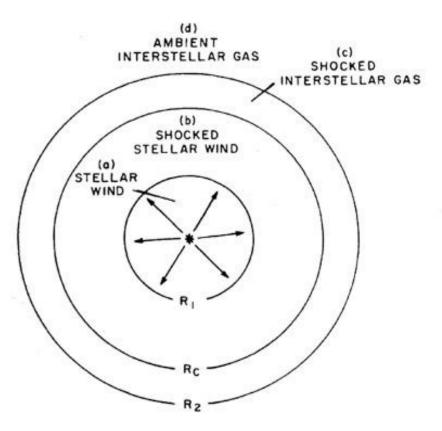


NGC 7635 - The Bubble Nebula



#### Structure of a bubble:

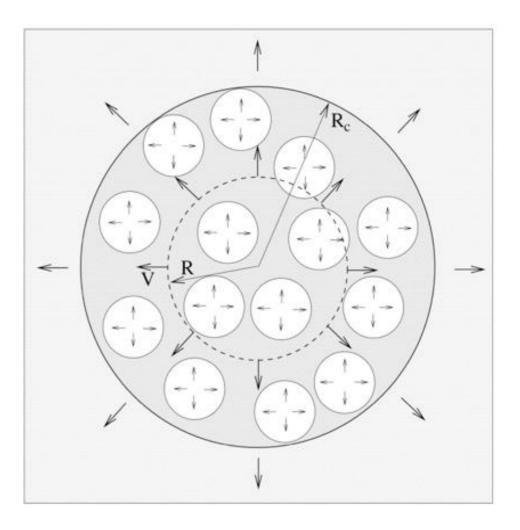
- 3 simplified models
- Castor et al. (1975)
- Chevalier & Clegg (1985)
- Harper-Clark & Murray (2009)





#### Structure of a bubble:

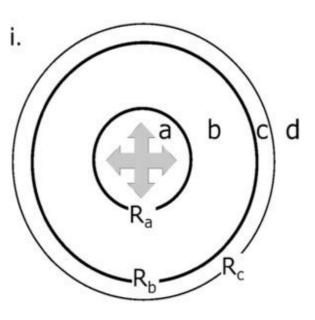
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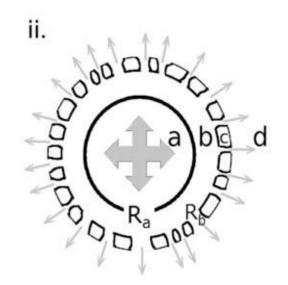




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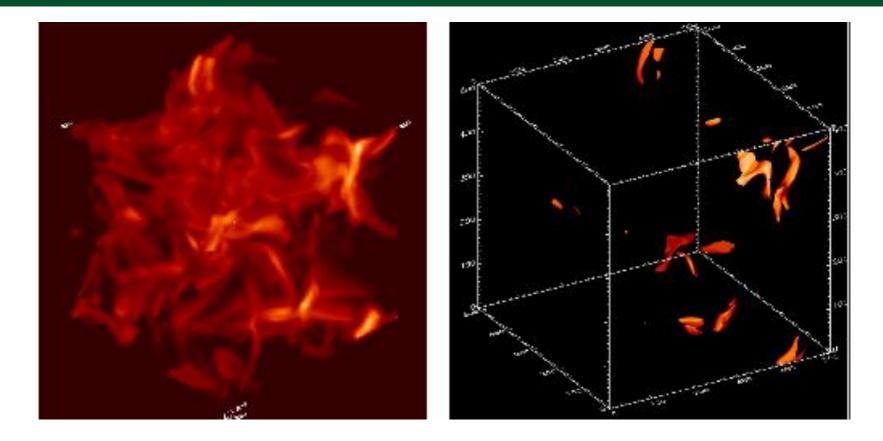




#### Simple modelling of stellar winds:

- Used UG code to simulate expanding winds from three massive young O stars
  - Stars located at (0,0,0)
- Winds expand into inhomogeneous environment
- GMC clump has 5 pc radius
- Total simulation size ±16 pc
- Heating prescription allows three stable phases





Initial conditions of the GMC based on turbulent ISM simulations of Vasquez-Semadeni et al. (2008)



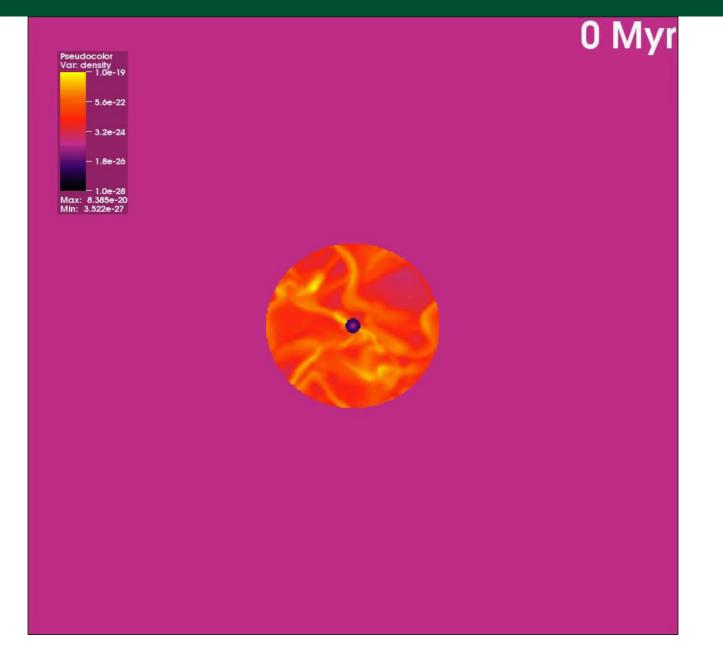
#### Evolution of the stars:

- The three stars evolve over the course of the simulation
  - 30  $M_{\odot}$ , 25  $M_{\odot}$ , 20  $M_{\odot}$

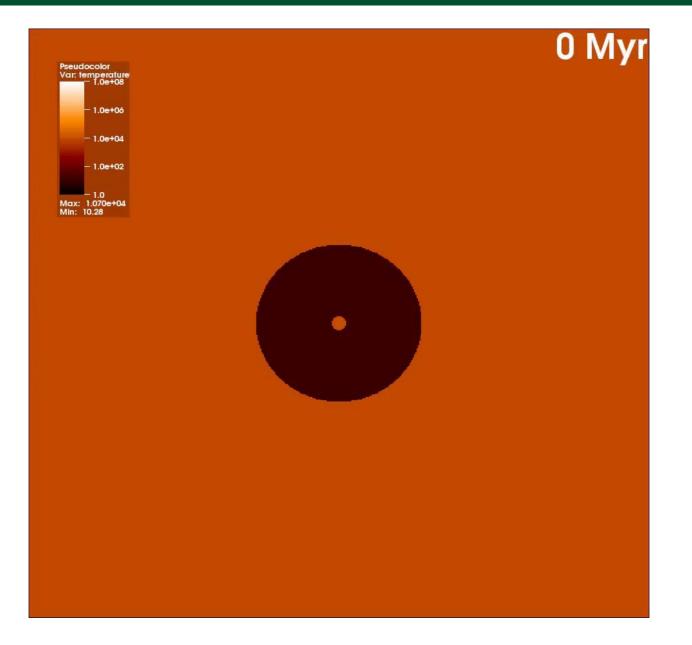
	Mass – loss (M <sub>☉I</sub> /yr)	V <sub>inf</sub> (km/s)	Duration (Myrs)
MS	5 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	2,000	4
RSG	1 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	50	0.1
WR	3 x 10⁻⁵	2,000	0.3

- The 25 M star evolves to a RSG shortly after the first Sne
- The 20  $\rm M_{\odot}$  star evolves to a RSG shortly after the second Sne





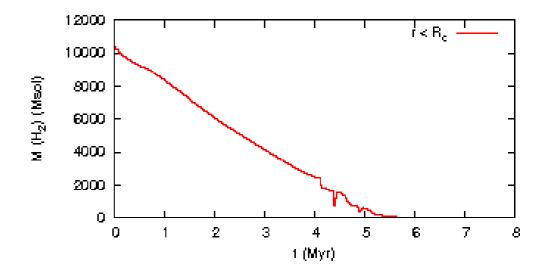






# Evolution of H<sub>2</sub> mass of the cluster:

- Winds steadily evacuate clump gas from within the original clump radius
- Evolutionary stages of the stars can be seen
- By the end of the simulation almost all clump gas has been removed from the clump radius





#### Summary:

- Winds from stars form bubbles in the ISM
- Simulations show the expansion of winds from O stars into an inhomogeneous, turbulent GMC
- The structure of the gas has a large impact on the early expansion of the winds and destruction of the clump
- High density clumps can survive throughout the lifetime of the cluster, although highly ablated
- The supernovae, whilst impressive, do not have as big an effect as perhaps expected