

TWUIN Stars: Ionizing Sources in Low-Z Dwarf Galaxies

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Abstract

The evolution of massive stars is strongly influenced by their initial chemical composition. We have computed rapidly-rotating massive star models with low metallicity ($\sim 1/50 Z_{\odot}$) that evolve chemically homogeneously and have optically-thin winds during the main sequence evolution. These luminous and hot stars are predicted to emit intense mid- and far-UV radiation, but without the broad emission lines that characterize WR stars with optically-thick winds. We show that such Transparent Wind Ultraviolet INTense (TWUIN) stars may be responsible for the high number of He II ionizing photons observed in metal-poor dwarf galaxies, e.g. I Zw 18.

Our conclusion is that the high HeII flux observed in dwarf galaxies can be a signpost for upcoming IGRBs in these objects. Additionally, the observed high HeII flux may argue that chemically-homogeneous evolution, which leads to the TWUIN stars, is indeed happening in nature.

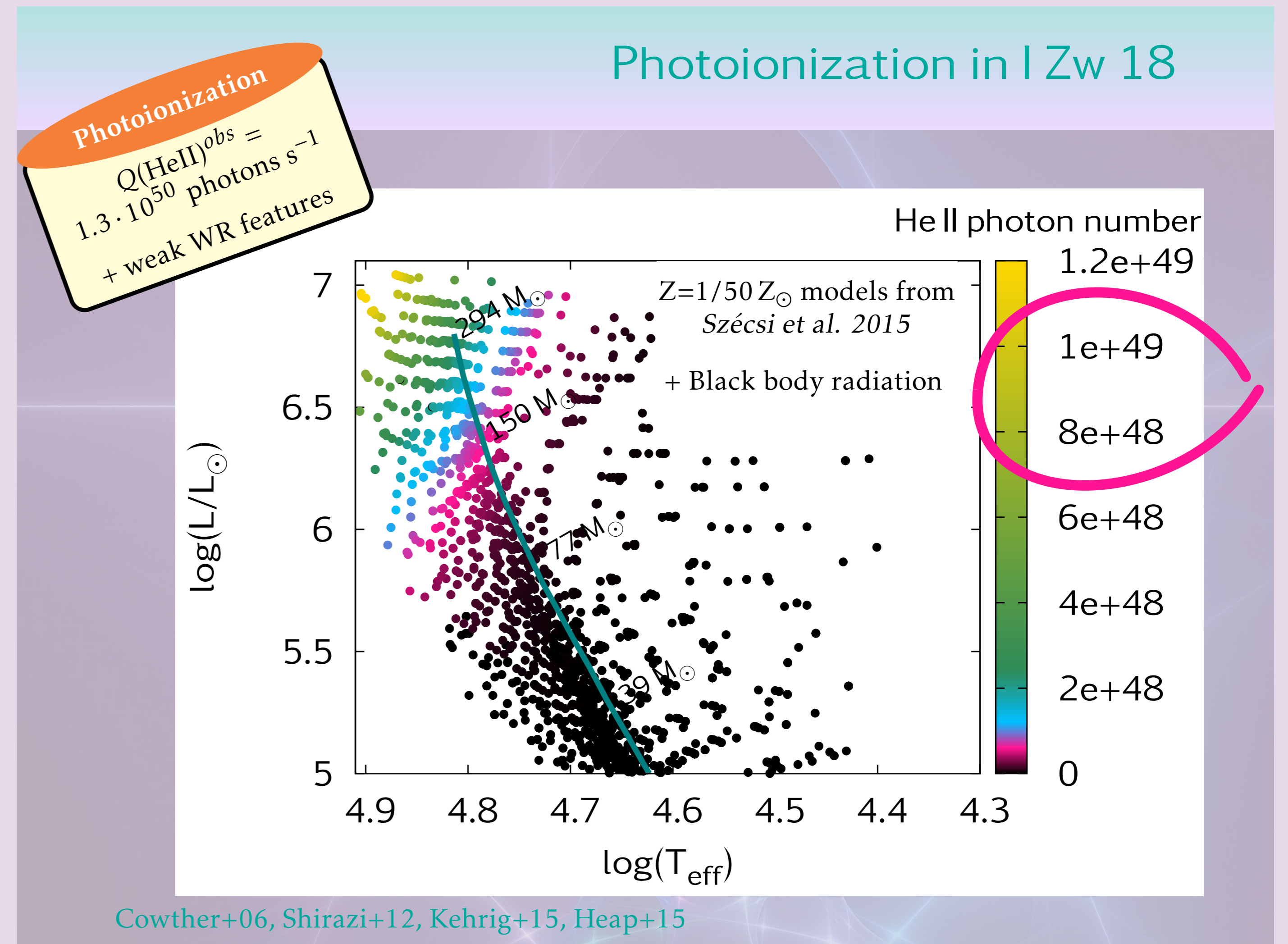
A&A: Szécsi et al. 2015 [arXiv:1506.09132]

Talk: 5th Wednesday at 3:15 PM at FM 16

Talk: 11th Tuesday at 4:36 PM at FM 10

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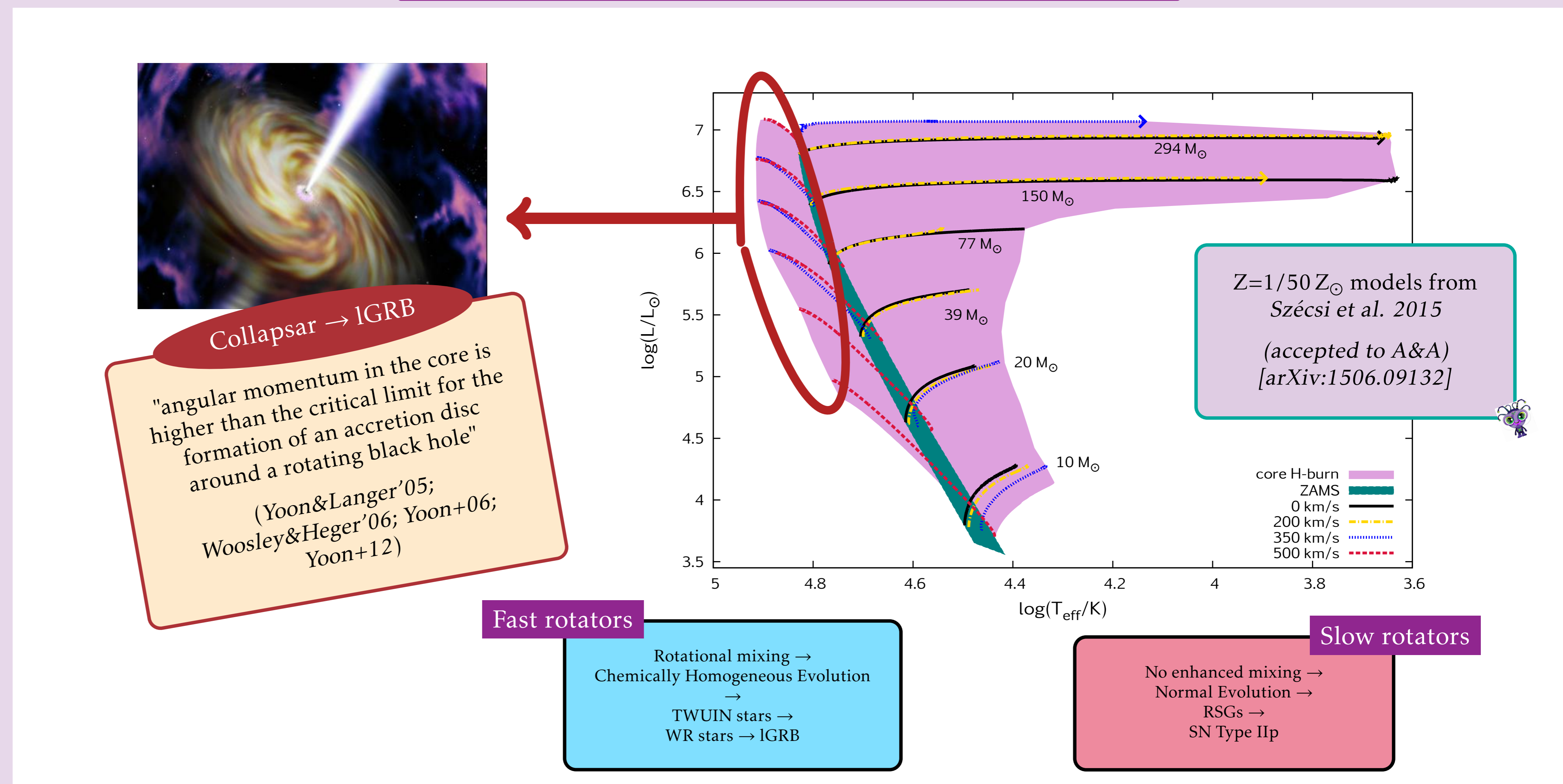
Are TWUIN stars real?



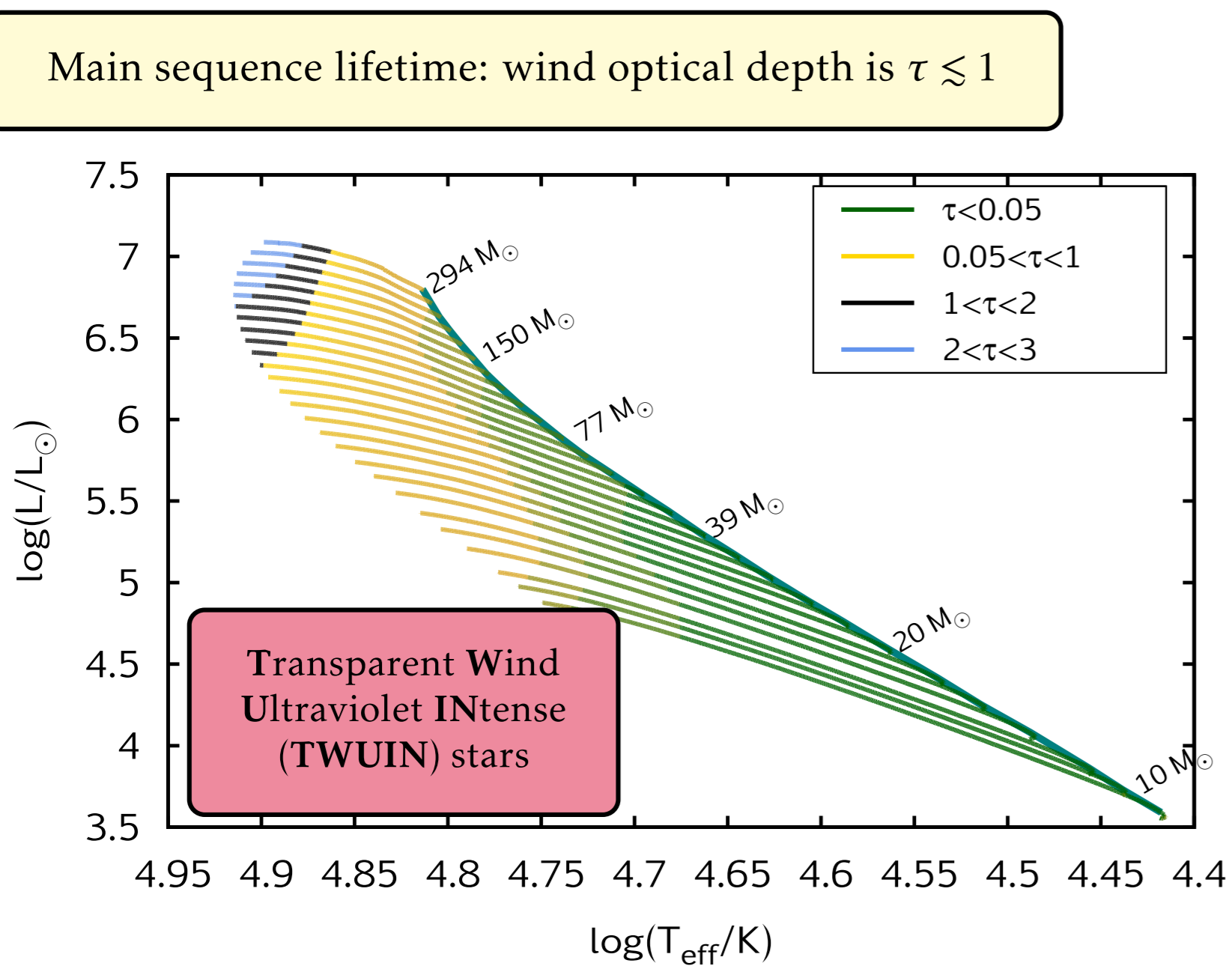
TWUIN stars → HeII flux of I Zw 18 ✓
 Transparent Wind Ultraviolet INTense

simulated stellar population of I Zw 18:
 $Q(\text{He II})^{\text{sim}} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{50} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$

Stellar evolution at low-Z

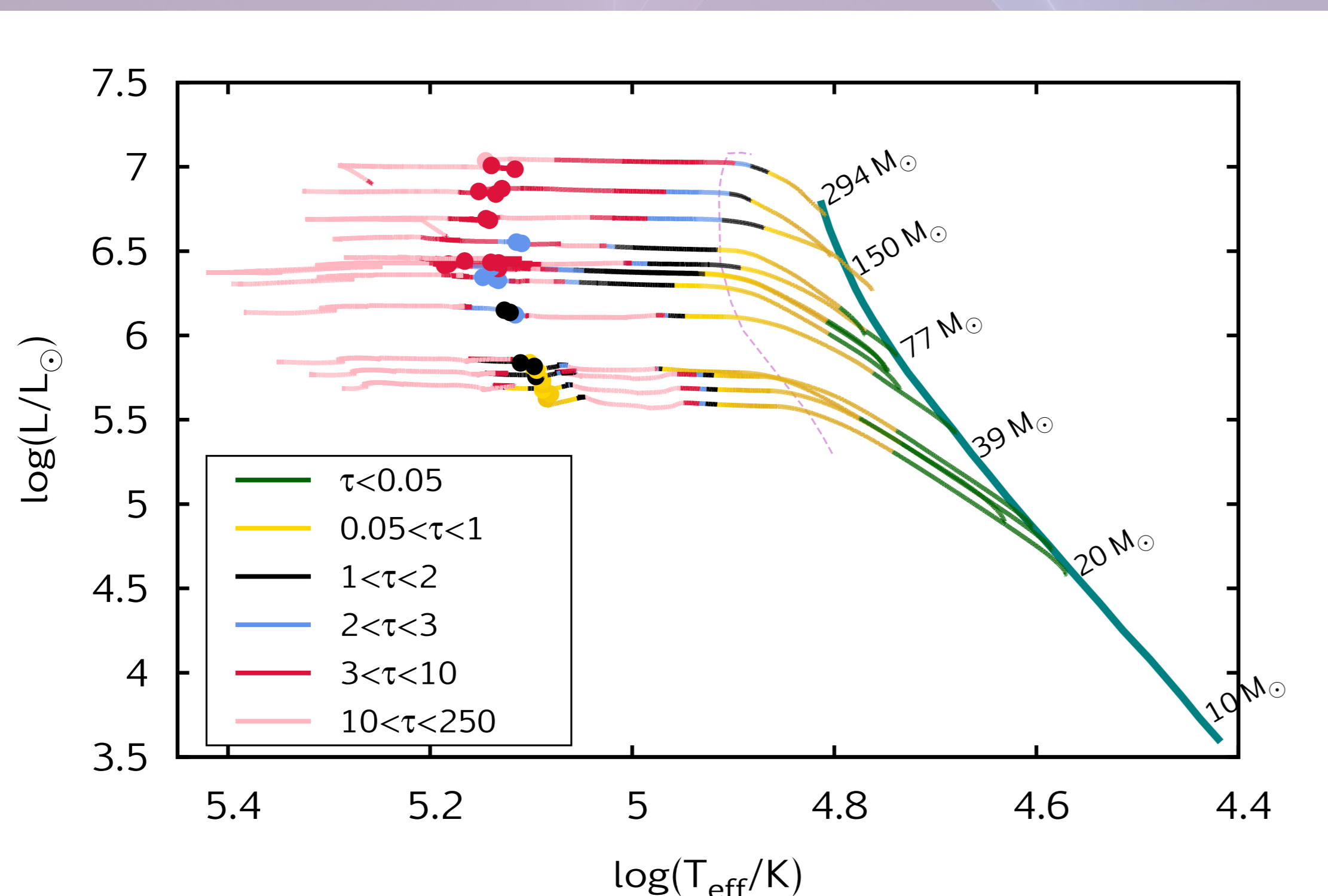


TWUIN stars are not WR stars!



Post-MS phase of TWUINs

Post-MS phase of TWUIN stars



Takeaway message

Takeaway message

