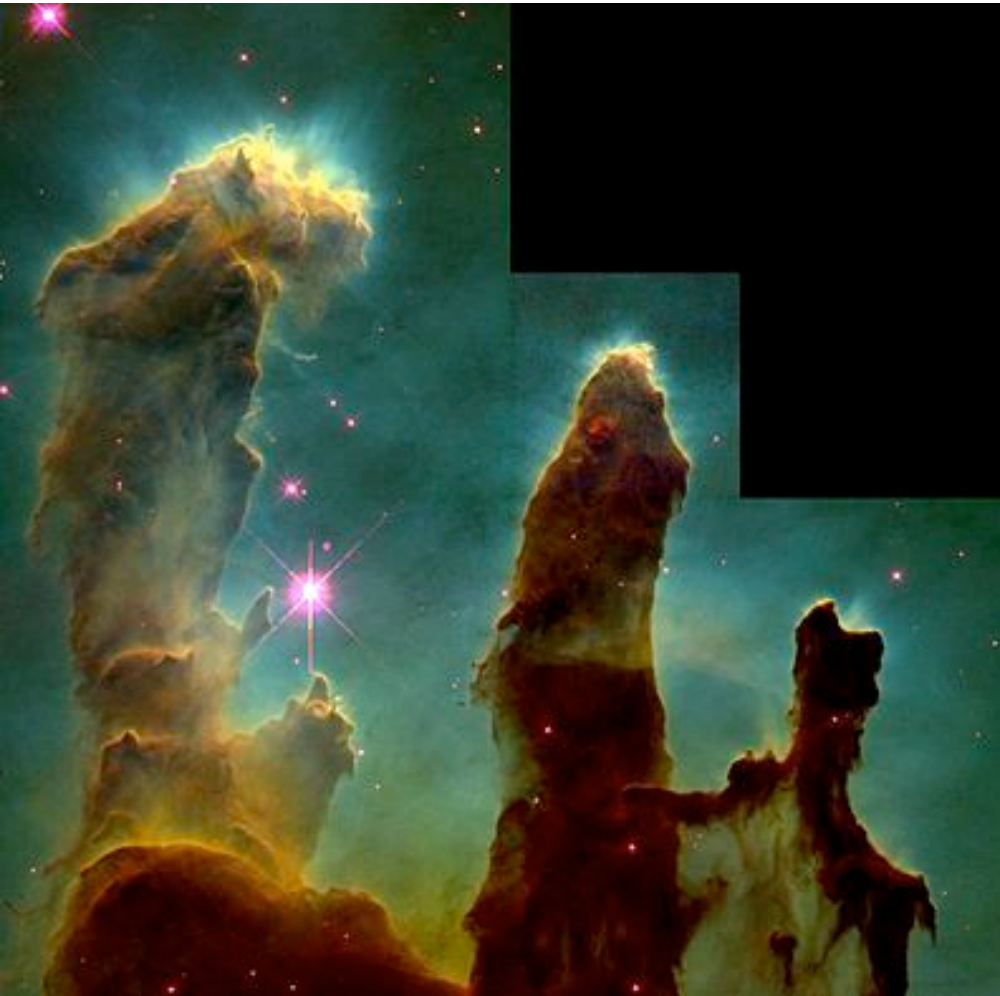


# Strömgren length

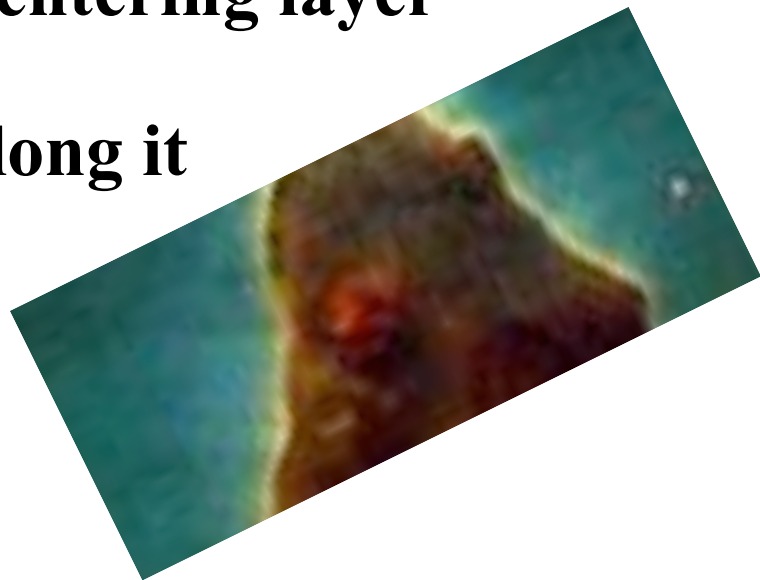


# Strömgren length

- ◆ Number of ionizing photons entering layer is balance by number of recombinations along it

$$\Phi(H) = n_e n_p \alpha \cdot L$$

$$L \propto \frac{\Phi(H)}{n_e n_p \alpha}$$



# Beyond the H<sup>+</sup> layer

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- ◆ Little H<sup>+</sup> ionizing radiation gets past the H<sup>+</sup> layer
- ◆ Deeper regions are atomic or molecular
- ◆ Also cold and produce little visible light
- ◆ Large extinction due to dust



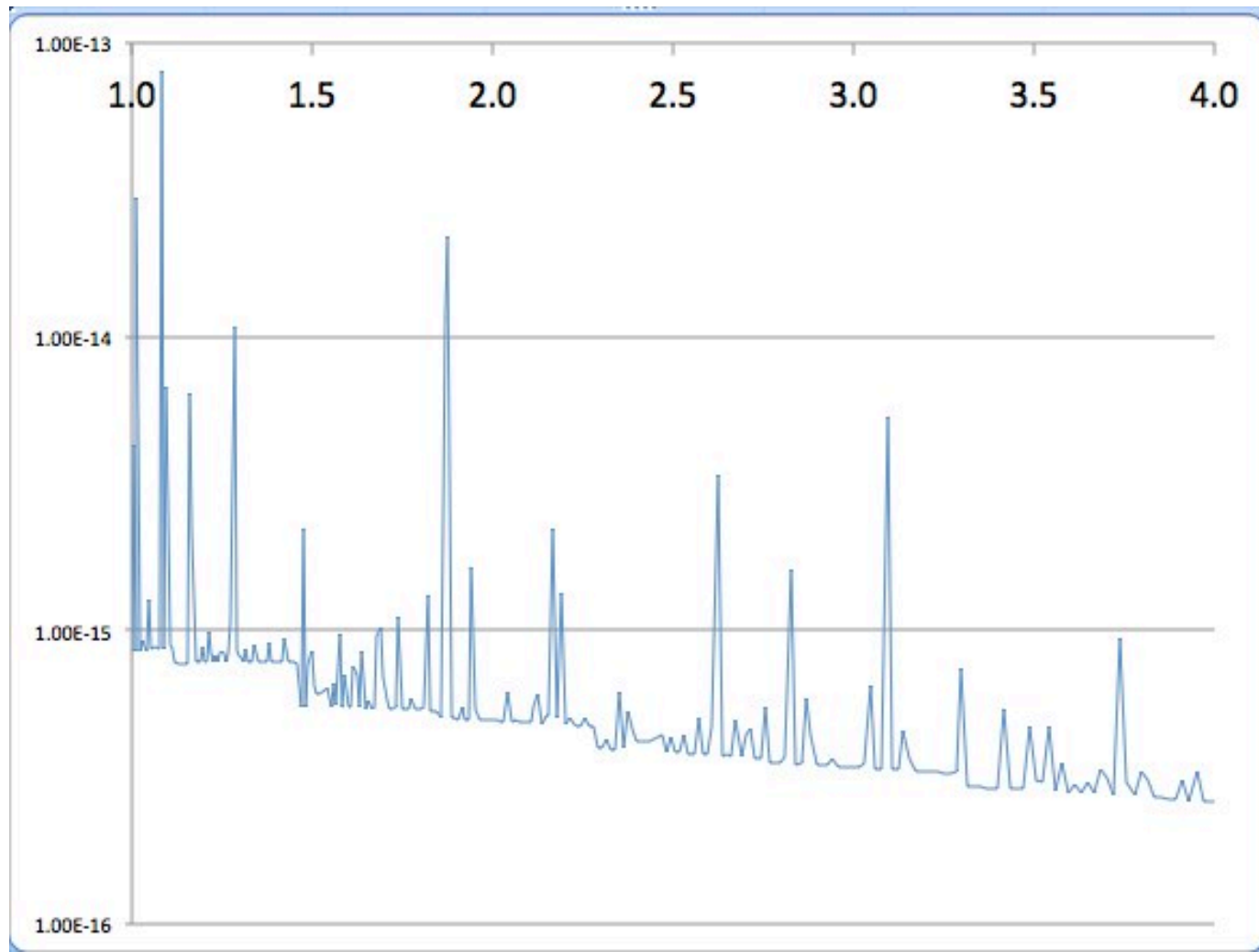
# Helium AGN3 sec 2.3 & 2.4

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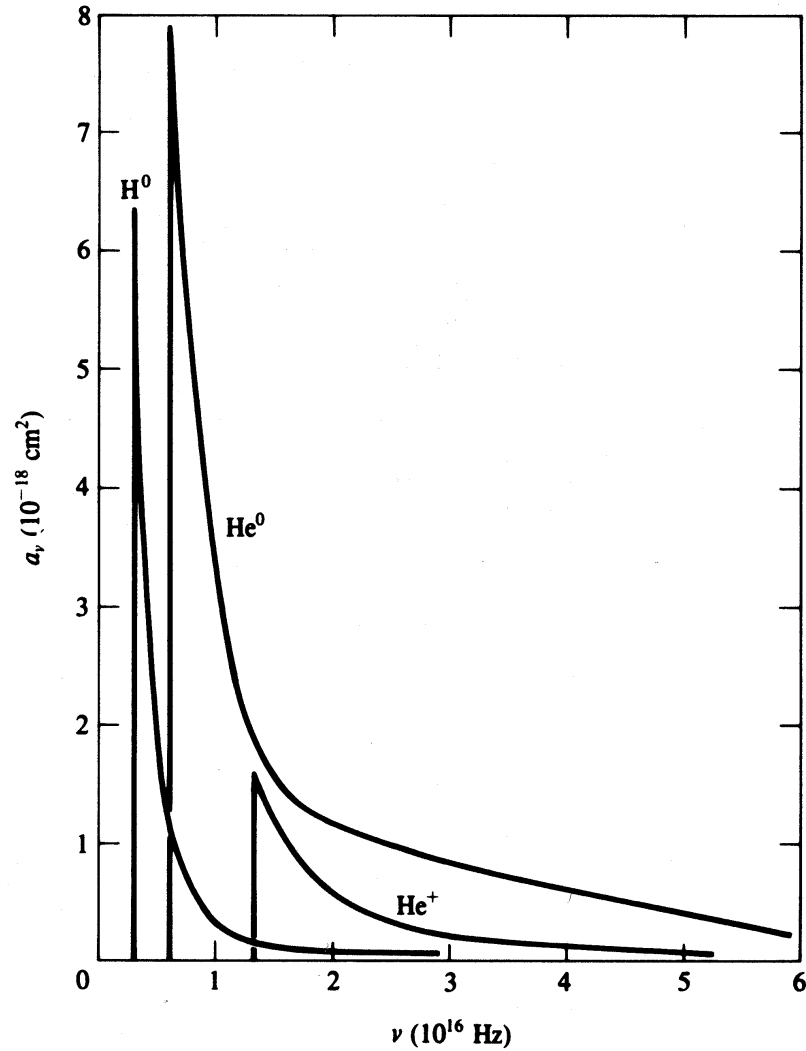
- ◆ **Second most abundant element**
  - Important but not as dominant as H
- ◆ **Three stages may be present, He<sup>0</sup>, He<sup>+</sup>, He<sup>++</sup>**
- ◆ **He II recombination lines can photoionize H<sup>0</sup> and He<sup>0</sup>**
- ◆ **He I recombination lines can photoionize H**

# He emission lines

Photon energy in Rydbergs



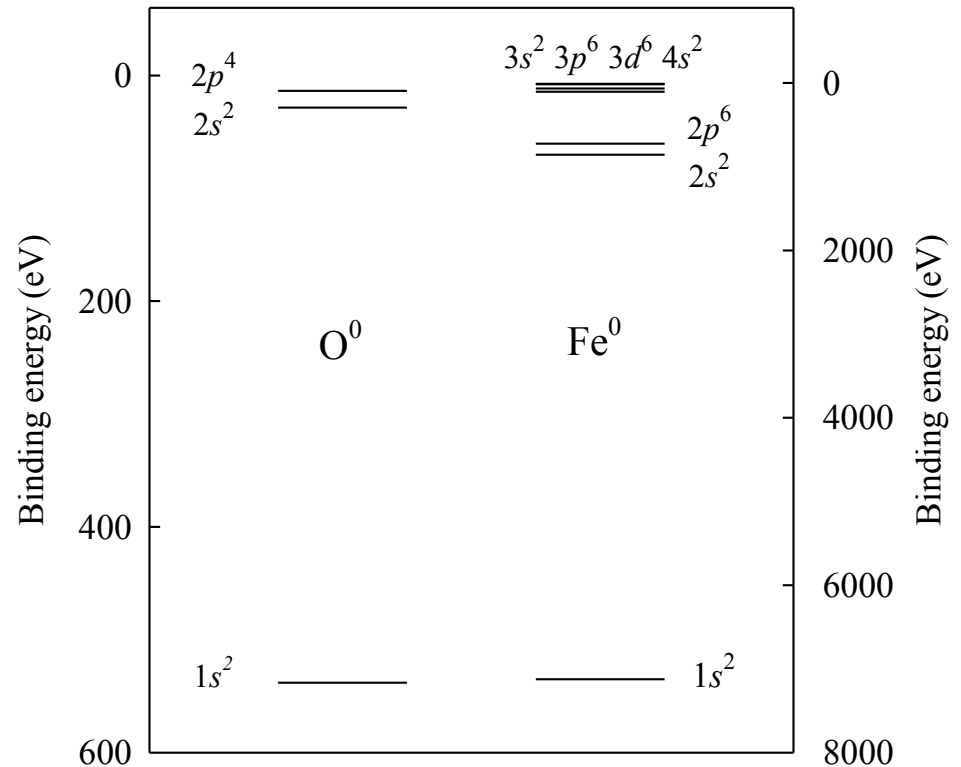
# Photoionization cross sections



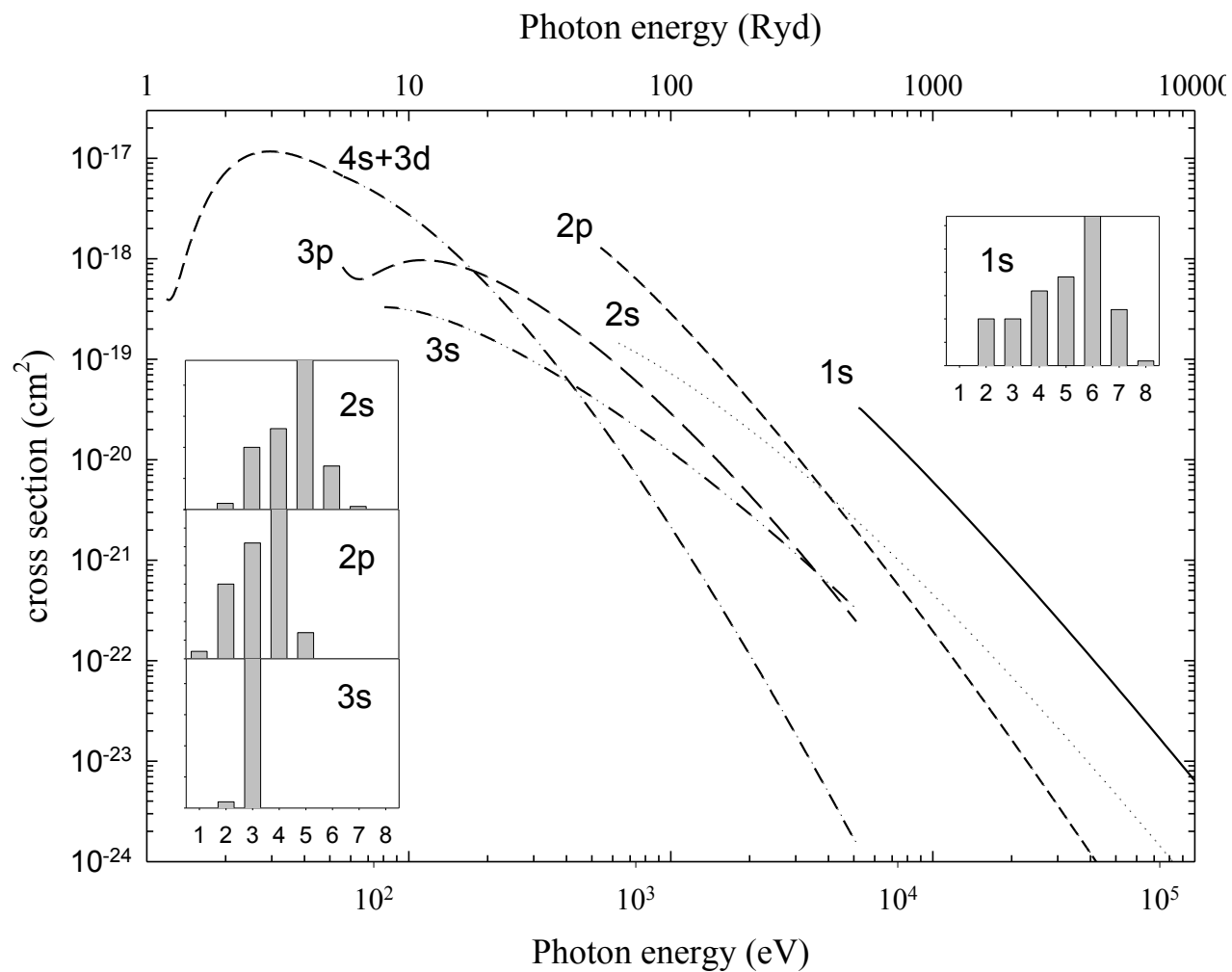
AGN3 Fig 2.2

# Heavy elements

- ◆ Inner shell processes & Auger effect
- ◆ AGN3 Sec 11.2, Appendix



# Cross sections & Auger yield



AGN3 Fig 11.2



# Results ..

## ◆ AGN3 Fig 2.3

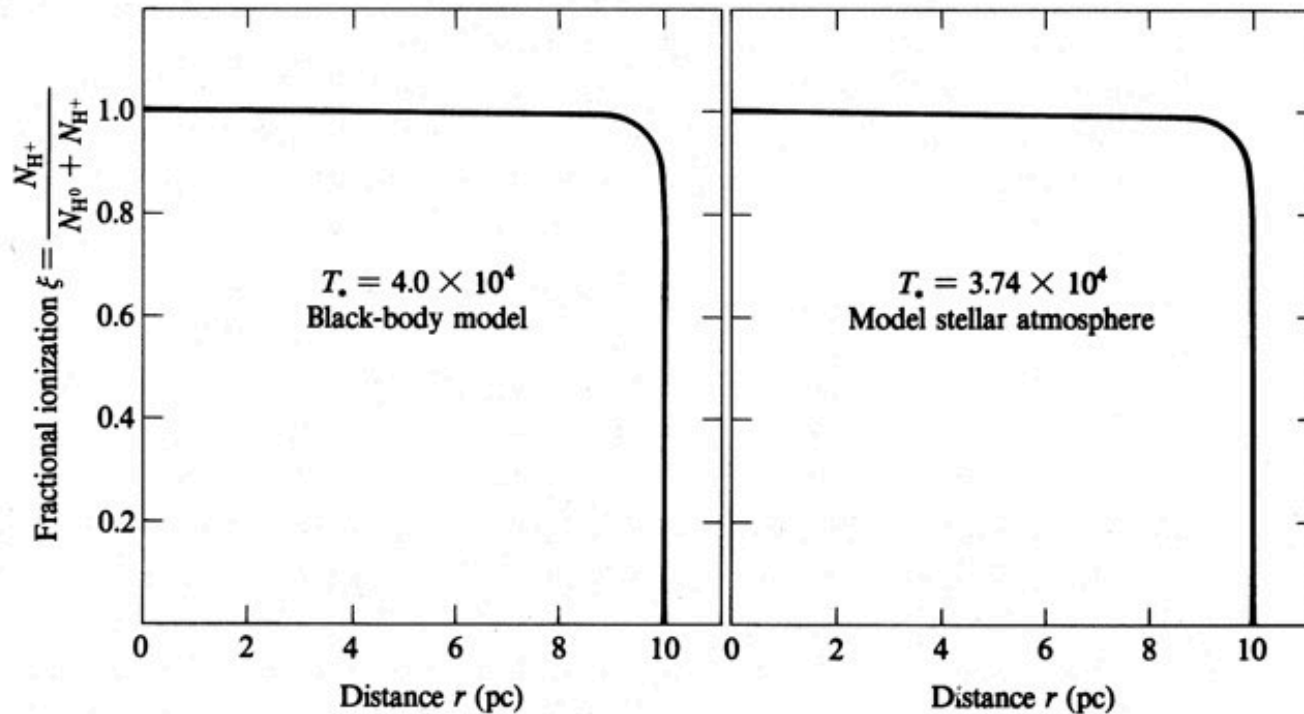


FIGURE 2.3 Ionization structure of two homogeneous pure-H model H II regions.

# Results ..

## ◆ AGN3 Fig 2.3

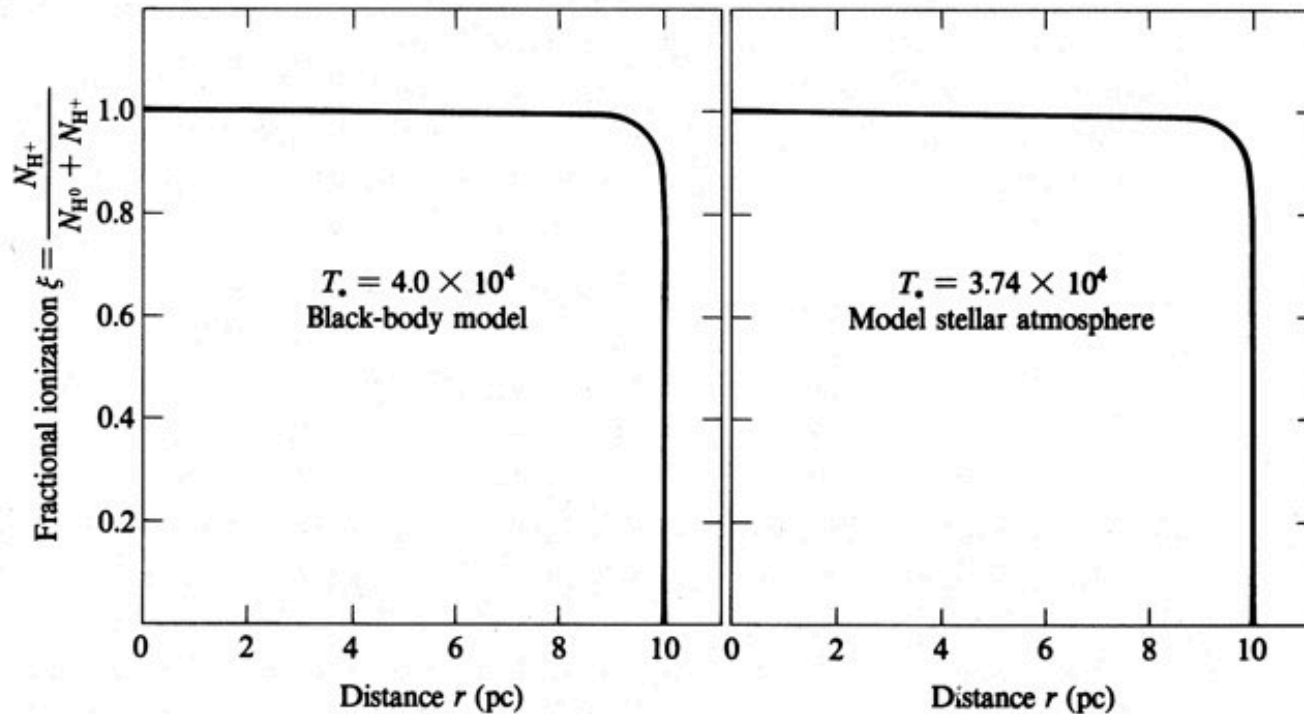


FIGURE 2.3 Ionization structure of two homogeneous pure-H model H II regions.

# Effects of stellar temperature

AGN3 Fig 2.4

