Chemical abundances of the HII regions NGC 5461 and NGC 5471 in M 101, derived from echelle spectrophotometry

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Abstract. We present high resolution spectroscopic data of the two giant extragalactic H II regions NGC 5461 and NGC 5471 in M 101. We calculate the physical conditions in the two nebulae with a large number of diagnostics, and determine their chemical abundances by applying ionization correction factors (ICFs) to the observed ionic abundances. The comparison of the ICFs based on photo-ionization models (Luridiana & Peimbert 2001; Luridiana et al. 1999) to those computed following the prescriptions by Mathis & Rosa (1991) shows large discrepancies for several elements, including nitrogen, neon and chlorine.

1. Introduction

NGC 5461 and NGC 5471 are two giant extragalactic H II regions, located in the spiral galaxy M 101 (NGC 5457). Here, we present results obtained with high-resolution spectroscopic data of both H II regions covering a wide spectral range, from near-ultraviolet to near-infrared. The observations were carried out with the 2.1m telescope of the Observatorio Astronómico Nacional in San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, Mexico, in June 1996.

2. Results and discussion

Table 1 lists our results for the physical conditions of the two nebulae, comparing to those by Torres-Peimbert *et al.* (1989). The derived chemical abundances are listed in Table 1. In both regions, the densities obtained from the forbidden lines are considerably higher than the rms densities, implying strong density fluctuations with typical values of 0.01 for the filling factor. In NGC 5471

| quantity | NGC 5461 | | NGC 5471 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $T_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathrm{OII})$ $T_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathrm{SII})$ $T_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathrm{NII})$ $T_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathrm{OIII})$ | 10400±500 8000 ±1600 8700 ±700 8500 ±500 | 9500 ± 900 9500 ± 1100 8500 ± 550 9300 ± 250 | 14200 ±900 10000 ±3200 10800 ±2300 13000 ±500 | 13100 ±2000 12700 ±2400 10800 ±1700 13400 ±250 |
| $T_{\rm e}({\rm SIII})$ | 9000 ±800 | | 12100 ±800 | |
| $n_{ m e}({ m OII}) \ n_{ m e}({ m SII}) \ n_{ m e}({ m ArIV}) \ n_{ m e}({ m rms})$ | 150 ±60 130 ±90 — 14.2 | 234 | $\begin{array}{c} 90 \pm 70 \\ 70 \stackrel{+100}{-70} \\ 1350 \stackrel{+1150}{-920} \\ 10.4 \end{array}$ | 186 — 10.6 |
| Y $12 + \log O/H$ $\log N/O$ $\log Ne/O$ $\log S/O$ $\log Cl/O$ $\log Ar/O$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.285 \pm 0.011 \\ 8.52 \pm 0.10 \\ -0.64 \pm 0.12 \\ -0.44 \pm 0.12 \\ -1.46 \pm 0.11 \\ -3.54 \pm 0.20 \\ -2.35 \pm 0.12 \end{array}$ | 0.264 ± 0.007 8.39 ± 0.08 -1.13 ± 0.06 -0.68 ± 0.06 -1.69 ± 0.08 -2.21 ± 0.08 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.257 \pm 0.010 \\ 8.10 \pm 0.08 \\ -1.23 \pm 0.10 \\ -0.73 \pm 0.10 \\ -1.57 \pm 0.10 \\ -3.67 \pm 0.20 \\ -2.38 \pm 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.241 \pm \! 0.007 \\ 8.05 \pm \! 0.05 \\ -1.33 \pm \! 0.06 \\ -0.63 \pm \! 0.06 \\ -1.67 \pm \! 0.08 \\ -3.30 \pm \! 0.16 \\ -2.25 \pm \! 0.08 \end{array}$ |
| ref. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Table 1. Physical conditions and chemical abundances in NGC 5461 and NGC 5471

References: (1) this work; (2) Torres-Peimbert et al. 1989.

 $n_{\rm e}({\rm Ar\,IV})\gg n_{\rm e}({\rm O\,II})$, probably indicating that the main ionizing stars are still located in a region denser than the average. In this region we derive a number ratio WR/O = $40/530\simeq 0.075$.

The ICF(N⁺) and the ICF(Ne⁺⁺) for NGC 5461 derived from the photoionization model of Luridiana & Peimbert (2001) are both a factor of two higher than the ones derived by Mathis & Rosa (1991). Further analysis is needed to understand the origin of this discrepancy. For NGC 5471, comparison between the predictions by Mathis & Rosa (1991) and the model by Luridiana *et al.* (1999) highlighted sensible discrepancies in the case of chlorine and argon. The origin of these discrepancies requires further study. More details can be found in Luridiana *et al.* (2002).

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