

KINEMATICS OF IONIZED GAS OUTFLOWS CAUSED BY STAR FORMATION

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Using 3D spectroscopy with the scanning Fabry-Perot interferometer (FPI) on the SAO RAS 6-m telescope, we studied ionized gas outflows related with the current star formation feedback. We considered the galaxies with a moderate star formation rate ($\text{SFR}_{\text{r}} \sim 1 \text{ Mo/yr}$). NGC4460 is a lenticular galaxy with biconical galactic wind nebulae produced by outflows from circumnuclear regions of star formation. We applied a simple kinematical model to estimate the mean wind speed from the ionized gas velocity field. The same technique was also used to obtain galactic wind parameters in the edge-on galaxy UGC10043. Unlike those cases, the outflows in the dwarf galaxy NGC3077 do not form a single cone structure. Using diagnostic diagrams based on the combination of FPI maps and optical spectroscopy data, we analyzed the contribution of different processes (shock waves, photoionization, etc.) to the formation of ionized gas regions in these galaxies.