

The R136 star cluster dissected with Hubble Space Telescope/STIS. I. Far-ultraviolet spectroscopic census and the origin of He II λ 1640 in young star clusters

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ABSTRACT

We introduce a HST/STIS stellar census of R136a, the central ionizing star cluster of 30 Doradus. We present low resolution far-ultraviolet STIS/MAMA spectroscopy of R136 using 17 contiguous 52×0.2 arcsec slits which together provide complete coverage of the central 0.85 parsec (3.4 arcsec). We provide spectral types of 90% of the 57 sources brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag within a radius of 0.5 parsec of R136a1, plus 8 additional nearby sources including R136b (O4If/WN8). We measure wind velocities for 52 early-type stars from C IV $\lambda\lambda$ 1548–51, including 16 O2–3 stars. For the first time we spectroscopically classify all Weigelt & Baier members of R136a, which comprise three WN5 stars (a1–a3), two O supergiants (a5–a6) and three early O dwarfs (a4, a7, a8). A complete Hertzsprung-Russell diagram for the most massive O stars in R136 is provided, from which we obtain a cluster age of $1.5^{+0.3}_{-0.7}$ Myr. In addition, we discuss the integrated ultraviolet spectrum of R136, and highlight the central role played by the most luminous stars in producing the prominent He II λ 1640 emission line. This emission is totally dominated by very massive stars with initial masses above $\sim 100 M_{\odot}$. The presence of strong He II λ 1640 emission in the integrated light of very young star clusters (e.g A1 in NGC 3125) favours an initial mass function extending well beyond a conventional upper limit of $100 M_{\odot}$. We include montages of ultraviolet spectroscopy for LMC O stars in the Appendix. Future studies in this series will focus on optical STIS/CCD medium resolution observations.

Key words: galaxies: star clusters: individual: R136a – galaxies: Magellanic Clouds – stars: massive – stars: early-type – stars: winds, outflows

1 INTRODUCTION

The formation of massive stars remains an unsolved problem in astrophysics. This is especially challenging since very massive stars (VMS, $\geq 100M_{\odot}$) are usually located within young massive star clusters ($\geq 10^4M_{\odot}$) with small core radii ($r_c \sim 0.1\text{--}0.2$ pc, Portegies Zwart et al. 2010). The short lifetime of such stars (2–3 Myr, Yusof et al. 2013) restricts suitable Milky Way star clusters to only a handful, including the Arches (Martins et al. 2008) and NGC 3603 (Schnurr et al. 2008), both of which are highly reddened. Therefore, observations of young star clusters at ultraviolet wavelengths – corresponding to the peak output of hot, luminous stars – are largely restricted to extragalactic cases.

R136 was included in the census of optically bright Magellanic Cloud stars by Feast et al. (1960), and subsequently resolved into three components, a, b and c (Feitzinger et al. 1980), with component a subsequently shown to be multiple (Weigelt & Baier 1985). R136a is the closest example of an extragalactic young massive star cluster (Hunter et al. 1995). It is the central cluster of the NGC 2070 complex within the 30 Doradus star forming region in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC, Massey & Hunter 1998; Doran et al. 2013), and is relatively lightly reddened, facilitating study at ultraviolet wavelengths (de Marchi et al. 1993). However, the 0.1 pc core radius of R136a (Portegies Zwart et al. 2010; Selman & Melnick 2013) subtends only $0.41''$ at the 50 kpc distance to the LMC (Pietrzynski et al. 2013), which led to the cluster at one time being mistaken for a $\geq 1000 M_{\odot}$ star (Cassinelli et al. 1981, Feitzinger et al. 1983), although Walborn (1973) had earlier predicted that R136a would have a structure analogous to the core of NGC 3603. Consequently, observations at high spatial resolution are required to resolve individual stars within the core of R136a, requiring either Hubble Space Telescope or large ground-based telescopes with adaptive optics (VLT/MAD: Campbell et al. 2010).

The star-formation history of NGC 2070 has recently been investigated by Cignoni et al. (2015) using Hubble Tarantula Treasury Project (HTTP) imaging, revealing an upturn in star formation ~ 7 Myr ago, peaking 2–3 Myr ago, and a total stellar mass of $9 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ assembled within 20 pc of R136. The mass function for intermediate- and low-mass stars in R136 have been obtained from HST imaging (Hunter et al. 1995; de Marchi et al. 2011). However, the colour/reddening degeneracy of hot massive stars at ultraviolet and optical wavelengths necessitates spectroscopy for robust physical properties, and in turn, masses, measuring present-day mass functions (though see Maíz Apellániz et al. 2014). To date, Koornneef & Mathis (1981) and Vacca et al. (1995) have presented UV scans across NGC 2070 with the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE), while UV spectroscopy of individual stars of R136a has been limited to the brightest members with HST/GHRS (de Koter et al. 1997, 1998).

Meanwhile, Massey & Hunter (1998) have obtained optical spectroscopy for dozens of stars within NGC 2070 using HST/FOS, which revealed large numbers of very early O stars, indicating a young cluster age ($< 1\text{--}2$ Myr). More recently Schnurr et al. (2009) used VLT/SINFONI to obtain spatially resolved K-band spectroscopy of the brightest sources, namely R136a1, a2, a3 and c, which are WN-

type emission-line stars. Analysis of the VLT and HST spectroscopy plus VLT/MAD imaging led Crowther et al. (2010) to conclude that such stars possess very high (initial) stellar masses of 160–320 M_{\odot} , results largely supported by Bestenlehner et al. (2011) and Hainich et al. (2014).

The existence of such high-mass stars in R136 challenges the previously accepted $\sim 150M_{\odot}$ upper stellar mass limit (Figer 2005), unless they are products of stellar mergers (Banerjee et al. 2012; Schneider et al. 2014a). If such stars are indeed merger remnants one would expect younger apparent ages for this with respect to lower mass stars, and differences in the present day mass function with respect to a Salpeter slope (Schneider et al. 2014a; Schneider et al. 2015). Massey & Hunter (1998) suggested that the mass function of R136 is normal, although their study only included a subset of the brightest stars in the vicinity of R136a.

A census of the hot, luminous stars in R136a with STIS is the focus of the present series of papers. We discuss the suitability of ultraviolet spectroscopy for spectral classification of O stars, based in part upon spectroscopic datasets in the usual blue visual wavelength range. Wind velocities for O stars can uniquely be obtained from P Cygni profiles in the far-UV (e.g. Groenewegen et al. 1989, Prinja et al. 1990). Comparisons of empirical (reduced) wind momenta¹ with theoretical predictions usually rely on approximate v_{∞} calibrations (e.g. Lamers et al. 1995). Indeed, high quality far-UV spectroscopy has been restricted to relatively few LMC O stars to date (Prinja & Crowther 1998; Walborn et al. 1995; Massey et al. 2005). One byproduct of the present study is a calibration of wind velocities for (mostly) early O dwarfs at the $\sim 0.5Z_{\odot}$ metallicity of the LMC.

In the first study in this series, we introduce our new STIS observations of R136a in Sect. 2. We present and analyse ultraviolet STIS/MAMA spectroscopy of individual stars in Sect. 3, including approximate spectral types and estimates of terminal wind velocities. An ultraviolet spectral atlas of LMC O stars is compiled using literature spectra, in a few instances complemented with new STIS/CCD spectroscopic datasets to provide templates of missing spectral types. The current dataset also allows the contributions from individual stars to its integrated ultraviolet spectrum to be quantified. This is discussed in Sect. 4, of relevance for other young massive star clusters in the local universe (e.g. Chandar et al. 2004; Leitherer et al. 2011) and the integrated rest-frame ultraviolet spectrum of high redshift star forming galaxies (e.g. Shapley et al. 2003). Finally, brief conclusions are drawn in Sect. 5.

2 OBSERVATIONS

Here we present our new long-slit HST Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS) observations of R136, and use of archival WFC3/UVIS imaging discussed by de Marchi et al. (2011).

¹ Reduced wind momenta $\dot{M}v_{\infty}R^{1/2}$, where \dot{M} is the mass-loss rate, v_{∞} is the terminal wind velocity and R is the stellar radius

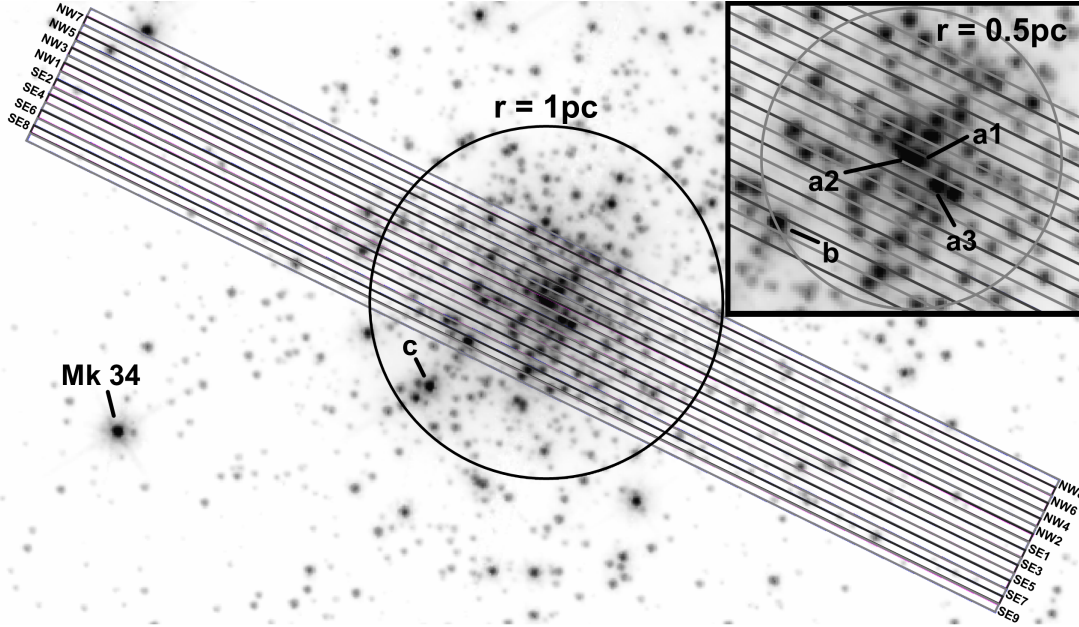


Figure 1. HST/STIS slits ($52'' \times 0''.2$) superimposed upon an F336W WFC3/UVIS image of R136 (de Marchi et al. 2011), oriented with North up and East to left, together with a circle of radius $4.''1$ (1 parsec) and identification of the acquisition star Melnick 34. The active slit length for MAMA observations is the central $25''$. The zoom highlights the central region, including identification of individual slits and the integrated R136a cluster ($2.''05$ radius circle, centred upon R136a1 equivalent to 0.5 parsec at the distance of the LMC)

Table 1. Log of HST/STIS spectroscopic observations of R136 from Cycles 19 (GO 12465) and 20 (GO 13052).

GO /Visit	Orbits	Target	Detector	Grating /Position	PA °	T_{exp} sec	Date
12465/1	4	SE9 .. NW1	CCD	G430M/3936	64	$2 \times (440 \dots 570)$	6 Apr 2012
12465/2	4	SE9 .. NW1	CCD	G430M/4451	64	$2 \times (440 \dots 570)$	4 Apr 2012
12465/3	4	SE9 .. NW1	CCD	G430M/4706	64	$2 \times (440 \dots 570)$	6 Apr 2012
12465/4	4	SE9 .. NW3	MAMA	G140L	64	$2 \times (400 \dots 470)$	7 Apr 2012
12465/5	2	NW4 .. NW8	MAMA	G140L	64	$2 \times (470 \dots 520)$	8 Apr 2012
12465/6	5	SE9 .. NW8	CCD	G750M/6581	244	$2 \times (350 \dots 370)$	23 Oct 2012
12465/7	3	NW2 .. NW8	CCD	G430M/3936	244	2×540	20 Oct 2012
12465/8	3	NW2 .. NW8	CCD	G430M/4451	244	2×540	20 Oct 2012
12465/9	3	NW2 .. NW8	CCD	G430M/4706	244	2×540	23 Oct 2012
13052/1	4	SE9 .. NW1	CCD	G430M/4194	244	$2 \times (440 \dots 570)$	21 Oct 2012
13052/2	3	NW2 .. NW8	CCD	G430M/4194	64	2×540	3 Apr 2013

2.1 Ultraviolet spectroscopy

We have obtained ultraviolet STIS/G140L spectroscopy using the far-UV Multi-Anode Microchannel Array (MAMA) detector and a 52×0.2 arcsec slit at 17 contiguous pointings in R136, identified by their position within the cluster, namely SE9, SE8, ... SE1, NW1, ... NW7, NW8 (Fig 1). The spectral coverage of the G140L grating is $\lambda\lambda 1150\text{--}1700\text{\AA}$, with a pixel scale of $0.6\text{\AA}/\text{pixel}$, and notional point source resolving power of 1250 at $\lambda=1500\text{\AA}$. Since the MAMA plate scale is 0.024 arcsec/pix, a slit length of ~ 25 arcsec is sampled in all cases. All MAMA exposures were obtained in two visits, 4 and 5 from GO 12465, totalling 6 orbits, as set out

in Table 1. All observations were obtained at a fixed position angle 64° (E of N), to ensure that R136a1 and R136a2 lie within the same slit position (NW1) as shown in Figure 1. For each visit the nearby isolated star Melnick 34 was acquired using the CCD and F28X50LP aperture, followed by a peakup with the CCD and $52'' \times 0''.1$ aperture, followed by an offset to individual pointings, with two exposures acquired per pointing, the second spatially offset along the slit by 11 pix (0.27 arcsec), with integration times shown in Table 1.

MAMA exposures were combined and extracted using the specialised STISTOOLS package (Bostroem & Proffitt 2011). No automated wavelength correction was made

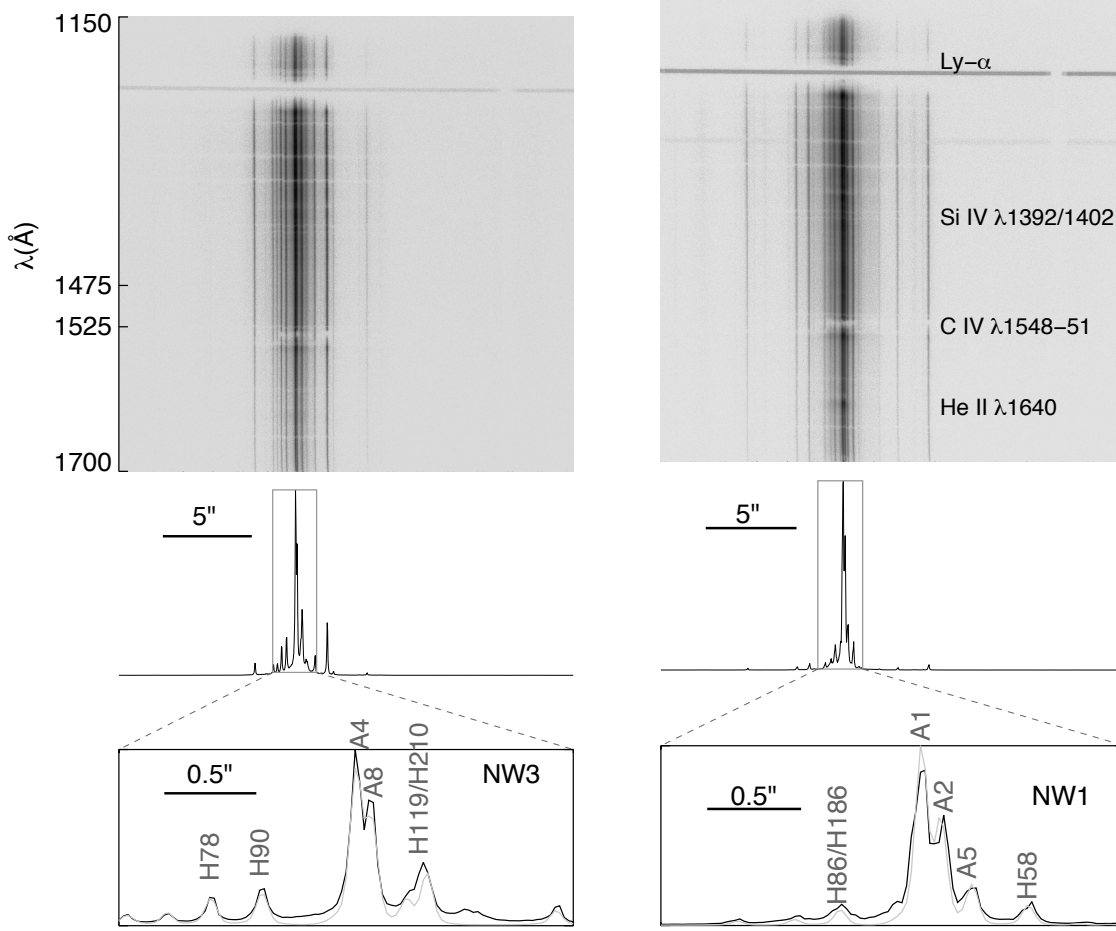


Figure 2. (top): Two dimensional spectral dataset for NW3 (left) and NW1 (right) slits, oriented such that the $\lambda\lambda 1150\text{--}1700$ dispersion axis runs from top to bottom (horizontal line near top is geocoronal Ly α emission, occulting bar lies to the right of each image) and the ($25'' = 6.2$ pc) spatial axis is oriented from left (SW) to right (NE). Prominent (stellar plus interstellar) absorption features include Ly α (top) and C IV $\lambda\lambda 1548\text{--}51$ (bottom); (centre): Collapsed spectral image for NW3 (left) and NW1 (right) between $\lambda\lambda 1475\text{--}1525$; (bottom) $2.5''$ (0.62 pc) zoom of collapsed spectral image for NW3 (left) and NW1 (right) indicating the dense cores, resolving R136a1 and a2, and R136a4 and a8, respectively, together with MULTISPEC fits (faint gray line).

for sources not centred in individual slits while standard CALSTIS slit loss corrections were applied. Therefore, absolute wavelength scales may be incorrect by up to ± 2 pix ($0.56\text{\AA}/\text{pix}$) while absolute far-UV fluxes will be underestimated by up to a factor of two in extreme cases.

Extractions were also independently made using MULTISPEC (Maíz Apellániz 2005; Knigge et al. 2008) which is particularly suited to the crowded region at the geometric centre of the cluster. Figure 2 shows two dimensional spectral datasets for particularly crowded slits NW1 (a1, a2 and a5) and NW3 (a4 and a8), including collapsed spectral images between $\lambda\lambda 1475\text{--}1525$. MULTISPEC extractions relied upon empirical point spread functions for G140L/MAMA spectroscopy employing the position of individual sources in slits from short exposure HST WFC3/UVIS F336W imag-

ing of R136 from Oct 2009 (for details see de Marchi et al. 2011). The latter provided wavelength corrections if sources were not centred in individual slits, but a standard slit loss correction is again adopted.

For relatively isolated sources, CALSTIS and MULTISPEC extractions agree extremely well, while the latter approach usually performed better in situations where sources were closely spaced within individual slits. For consistency, spectroscopic datasets presented here were extracted with MULTISPEC, except for R136 H70, 141, 149 for which MULTISPEC extractions were problematic.

Table 2. HST/WFC3 photometry (de Marchi et al. 2011) for sources ($m_{F555W} \leq 16.0$ mag), within a projected distance of 2.05 arcsec (0.5 parsec) from R136a1. In case WFC3 photometry is unavailable, WFPC2 photometry from Hunter et al. (1995) is used, albeit offset in F555W by -0.17 mag (indicated in italic font, see Sect. 2.3). Identifications are from Weigelt & Baier (1985, WB85) or Hunter et al. (1995, HSH95), while spectral types are obtained from optical spectroscopy. A_{F555W} is either obtained via the observed $m_{F336W} - m_{F555W}$ colour plus $R_{5495} = 4.1$, or $A_{F555W} = 1.72$ mag is adopted (values for WN5 stars are from Crowther et al. 2010).

WB85	HSH95	Spectral Type	Ref	r arcsec	m_{F555W} mag	$m_{F336W}-F438W$ mag	$m_{F438W}-F555W$ mag	$m_{F555W}-F814W$ mag	A_{F555W} mag	M_{F555W} mag	Slit
a1	3	WN5h	b	0.00	12.28±0.01	-1.25±0.01	0.17±0.01	0.49±0.01	1.88	-8.09	NW1
a2	5	WN5h	b	0.08	12.80±0.01‡	-1.23±0.01	0.23±0.01	0.37±0.01	1.83	-7.52‡	NW1
a5	20	O2 If*	e	0.28	13.71±0.01	-1.28±0.02	0.06±0.01	0.48±0.01	1.87	-6.65	NW1
a7	24	O3 III(f*)	a	0.36	13.97±0.01	-1.28±0.02	-0.04±0.02	0.30±0.02	1.58	-6.10	NW3
a8	27			0.39	14.42±0.01‡	-1.30±0.01	0.12±0.01	0.27±0.01	1.98	-6.05‡	NW3
a4	21			0.43	13.96±0.01‡	-1.30±0.01	0.12±0.01	0.27±0.01	1.98	-6.51‡	NW3
	186			0.43	15.63±0.02	-1.23±0.03	0.10±0.03	0.35±0.04	1.75	-4.62	NW1
	86			0.45	14.73±0.01	-1.42±0.02	0.41±0.02	0.41±0.02	2.15	-5.91	NW1
a3	6	WN5h	b	0.49	12.97±0.01	-1.31±0.01	0.16±0.01	0.55±0.01	1.87	-7.39	SE1
	66	O3 V	a	0.49	15.06±0.02	-1.29±0.02	0.17±0.02	0.29±0.03	1.95	-5.38	SE2
	119			0.51	<i>15.75</i>	-1.25±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.37±0.02	1.72	-4.46	NW3
	58	O3 III(f*)	a	0.59	14.80±0.01	-1.30±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.34±0.02	1.96	-5.65	NW1
	30	O7 V	a	0.62	14.21±0.01	-1.31±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.29±0.01	1.61	-5.89	NW4
	70	O5 Vz	f	0.62	14.96±0.01	-1.27±0.02	0.13±0.02	0.37±0.03	1.79	-5.32	NW2
	89			0.66	14.76±0.01	-1.11±0.02	0.34±0.02	0.20±0.02	2.52	-6.25	SE2
	62			0.66	14.91±0.01	-1.36±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.31±0.02	1.85	-5.43	SE3
a6	19			0.73	13.35±0.01	-1.26±0.01	0.07±0.01	0.46±0.01	1.82	-6.96	SE1
	50			0.74	14.65±0.01	-1.25±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.37±0.02	2.05	-5.89	SE3
	90	O5 V::	a	0.77	15.48±0.02	-1.36±0.03	0.12±0.03	0.34±0.04	1.67	-4.68	NW3
	149			0.78	15.44±0.02	-1.28±0.03	0.17±0.03	0.26±0.04	1.96	-5.01	SE2
	141			0.78	15.82±0.03	-1.35±0.03	0.09±0.03	0.29±0.05	1.55	-4.22	SE4
	80	O8 V	f	0.87	15.17±0.02	-1.30±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.25±0.03	1.53	-4.85	SE3
	35	O3 V	f	0.88	14.32±0.01	-1.43±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.29±0.03	1.64	-5.81	NW5
	78	O4: V	f	0.97	15.26±0.02	-1.33±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.29±0.03	1.70	-4.93	NW3
	73	O9 V	a	1.01	15.13±0.02	-1.12±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.29±0.03	1.78	-5.14	SE4
	92	O3 V	a	1.05	15.46±0.02	-1.36±0.02	0.10±0.03	0.30±0.04	1.52	-4.55	NW6
	143			1.05	15.94±0.03	-1.30±0.04	0.19±0.04	0.36±0.06	1.70	-4.25	SE2
	112	O8.5 III(f)	a	1.06	15.74±0.03	-1.25±0.04	0.12±0.04	0.29±0.05	1.65	-4.40	NW2/3
	135			1.08	15.90±0.03	-1.20±0.04	0.13±0.04	0.29±0.05	1.67	-4.26	NW5
	69	O3-6 V	a	1.09	<i>15.05</i>	-1.32±0.04	0.09±0.01	0.22±0.02	1.72	-5.16	SE5
	52	O3 V	a	1.13	14.72±0.01	-1.34±0.01	0.10±0.01	0.46±0.02	1.71	-5.48	SE5
	48	O2-3 III(f*)	f	1.22	14.75±0.01	-1.26±0.01	0.10±0.01	0.28±0.04	2.01	-5.75	SE2
	77	O5.5 V+O5.5 V	d	1.29	15.21±0.01	-1.31±0.02	0.04±0.02	0.30±0.02	2.87	-6.15	SE6
	94	O3 V	a	1.31	15.57±0.02	-1.31±0.03	0.10±0.03	0.28±0.04	1.69	-4.61	SE6
	115			1.41	15.76±0.02	-1.32±0.03	0.12±0.03	0.28±0.04	1.44	-4.17	NW8
	132			1.48	15.86±0.03	-1.35±0.03	0.13±0.03	0.22±0.04	1.40	-4.03	NW8
	36	O2 If*	f	1.51	14.41±0.01	-1.26±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.48±0.01	1.89	-5.97	SE3
	173			1.53	15.98±0.03	-1.32±0.04	0.19±0.04	0.25±0.05	1.56	-4.07	NW8
	75			1.56	15.08±0.01	-1.32±0.02	0.10±0.02	0.18±0.02	1.70	-5.11	NW8
	114			1.57	15.68±0.02	-1.35±0.03	0.10±0.03	0.21±0.04	1.44	-4.25	SE7
	108			1.59	15.44±0.02	-1.35±0.02	0.18±0.02	0.25±0.03	1.60	-4.65	NW8
	31			1.64	14.12±0.01	-1.31±0.01	0.10±0.01	0.32±0.01	1.92	-6.29	SE8
	49	O3 V	a	1.67	14.75±0.01	-1.41±0.01	0.15±0.01	0.27±0.02	1.60	-5.34	NW8
	207			1.72	15.65±0.02	-1.32±0.03	0.09±0.02	0.47±0.03	1.72	-4.56	SE2
	46			1.73	14.56±0.01	-1.25±0.01	0.21±0.01	0.49±0.01	2.14	-6.07	SE2
	47	O3 III(f*)	a	1.75	14.72±0.01	-1.22±0.01	0.15±0.01	0.45±0.01	2.10	-5.87	NW3
	40	O3 V	a	1.80	14.56±0.01	-1.34±0.01	0.08±0.01	0.29±0.01	1.83	-5.76	NW8
	118			1.81	<i>15.74</i>	-1.34±0.01	0.08±0.01	0.29±0.01	1.72	-4.49	SE2
	116			1.81	15.79±0.02	-1.32±0.03	0.10±0.03	0.29±0.01	1.51	-4.21	SE6
	42	O3 V+O3 V	d	1.83	14.72±0.01	-1.36±0.01	-0.03±0.01	0.44±0.01	1.45	-5.22	NW8
	55	O3 V	a	1.84	14.74±0.01	-1.31±0.01	0.09±0.01	0.31±0.01	1.91	-5.66	SE9
	39	O3 V+O5.5 V	d	1.95	14.50±0.01	-1.32±0.01	0.08±0.01	0.21±0.01	1.76	-5.75	...
	137			1.97	15.97±0.02	-1.33±0.03	0.07±0.03	0.23±0.04	1.51	-4.03	...
	71	O3-6 V	a	2.03	15.16±0.01	-1.35±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.23±0.04	1.67	-5.00	SE9
	121	O9.5 V	f	2.05	15.85±0.02	-1.24±0.03	0.12±0.03	0.23±0.04	1.58	-4.22	SE8

a: Massey & Hunter (1998); b: Crowther & Dessart (1998); c: Walborn et al. (2002b); d: Massey et al. (2002); e: Crowther & Walborn (2011); f: Caballero-Nieves et al. (2016, in preparation)

‡: Absolute magnitudes have been adjusted for R136a2, a4 and a8 (see Sect. 2.3)

Table 3. HST/WFC3 photometry (de Marchi et al. 2011) for additional STIS/MAMA sources ($m_{F555W} \leq 16.0$ mag) beyond a projected distance of 2.05 arcsec (0.5 parsec) from R136a1. In case WFC3 photometry is unavailable, WFPC2 photometry from Hunter et al. (1995) is used, albeit offset in F555W by -0.17 mag (indicated in italic font, see Sect. 2.3). Identifications are from Weigel & Baier (1985, WB85) or Hunter et al. (1995, HSH95), while spectral types are obtained from optical spectroscopy. A_{F555W} is either obtained via the observed $m_{F336W} - m_{F555W}$ colour plus $R_{5495} = 4.1$, or $A_{F555W} = 1.72$ mag is adopted (values for WN5 stars are from Crowther et al. 2010).

WB85	HSH95	Spectral Type	Ref	r arcsec	m_{F555W} mag	$m_{F336W-F438W}$ mag	$m_{F438W-F555W}$ mag	$m_{F555W-F814W}$ mag	A_{F555W} mag	M_{F555W} mag	Slit
b	9	O4If/WN8	b	2.12	13.24 ± 0.01	-1.14 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01	0.57 ± 0.01	2.10	-7.31	SE8
	65			2.20	<i>15.01</i>				1.72	-5.20	SE7
	134	O7Vz	b	2.28	15.97 ± 0.01	-1.36 ± 0.02	0.10 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.03	1.57	-3.97	SE6
	64	O7V(f)	a	2.44	15.03 ± 0.01	-1.19 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.38 ± 0.01	1.96	-5.42	NW7
	45	O3V	a	2.45	14.65 ± 0.01	-1.32 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01	0.43 ± 0.01	1.77	-5.61	SE7
	123	O6V	b	2.47	15.91 ± 0.01	-1.32 ± 0.02	0.10 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.03	1.58	-4.16	SE3
	68			4.61	15.15 ± 0.01	-1.24 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01	0.46 ± 0.01	1.88	-5.22	SE4
	102			4.83	15.70 ± 0.01	-1.18 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.01	0.66 ± 0.01	2.44	-5.24	NW1

a: Massey & Hunter (1998); b: Caballero-Nieves et al. (2016, in preparation)

2.2 Optical spectroscopy

We have obtained optical STIS spectroscopy using the Charged Couple Device (CCD) detector and identical $52'' \times 0.''2$ slit at identical positions and position angle (or PA + 180°) to the UV spectroscopy, although the coarser plate scale of 0.05 arcsec/pix provided complete spatial coverage of the slit length. In total, two exposures at four grating positions with the G430M grating provided complete blue coverage $\lambda\lambda 3793\text{--}4849\text{\AA}$, with a pixel scale of $0.28\text{\AA}/\text{pixel}$, and point source resolving power of 7700 at $\lambda=4400\text{\AA}$. A single grating position with the G750M grating provided $\lambda\lambda 6482\text{--}7054\text{\AA}$ spectroscopy, with a pixel scale of $0.56\text{\AA}/\text{pixel}$, and point source resolving power of 6000 at H α . For all CCD observations, the second exposure was offset spatially along the slit by 7 pix (0.35 arcsec). Three of the four G430M observations were taken over the course of a few days, with the fourth (G430M/4194) obtained approximately 6 months later to enable to search for low period binaries. All G750M exposures were taken at a single epoch.

In total CCD exposures were split between 7 visits during Cycle 19 (GO 12465, 26 orbits), plus 2 visits during Cycle 20 (GO 13052, 7 orbits), also set out in Table 1. MULTISPEC and CALSTIS extractions of CCD observations will be the focus of the next paper in this series (Caballero-Nieves et al. 2016, in prep).

LMC stars that have been observed in the UV and for which reliable optical classifications are available are fairly scarce. Our sample allows 10 stars with robust optical classifications spanning the full O2–O9.5 subtype sequence, which are included here as LMC templates (see Sect. 3).

2.3 Stellar census of R136

Hunter et al. (1995) have used HST/WFPC2 to identify the visually brightest sources in R136, while deeper HST/WFC3 images have been analysed by de Marchi et al. (2011) to derive multicolour photometry. We compare WFPC2 and WFC3/UVIS photometry in F336W, F555W and F814W filters for all sources in common within 10 arcsec (2.4 pc) of R136a1 in Fig. 3. Overall, the earlier WFPC2 results are confirmed by WFC3, albeit with modest systematic offsets of

$m_{F336W}(\text{WFPC2}) - m_{F336W}(\text{WFC3}) = +0.15 \pm 0.20$ mag, $m_{F555W}(\text{WFPC2}) - m_{F555W}(\text{WFC3}) = +0.17 \pm 0.21$ mag, $m_{F814W}(\text{WFPC2}) - m_{F814W}(\text{WFC3}) = +0.18 \pm 0.22$ mag. In sources for which de Marchi et al. (2011) photometry is unavailable, we have substituted Hunter et al. (1995) results to which these offsets have been applied. Overall, agreement between early WFPC2 and new WFC3 photometry is generally very good, with a few notable exceptions – WFC3 photometry from de Marchi et al. (2011) is significantly brighter for R136a1, a2 and a6.

In Table 2 we provide a catalogue of all 55 sources within 2.05 arcsec (0.5 pc) of R136a1 brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag, while a further 8 bright sources observed with STIS/MAMA are presented in Table 3. Additional sources brighter than $m_{F555W} = 17.0$ mag within 4.1 arcsec (1 pc) are listed in Appendix D (Table D1). There is evidence for a non-standard extinction law in 30 Doradus, and significant variation thereof (Maíz Apellániz et al. 2014). Specifically for R136, Doran et al. (2013) favoured $R_V \sim 4.2$ mag for individual stars based on a combination of optical (WFC3/UVIS) and near-IR (VLT/MAD, Campbell et al. 2010) photometry. We have applied CHORIZOS to 41 O stars with WFC3 photometry and approximate spectral types, and obtained good fits in 34 cases, from which average values of $R_{5495} = 4.1 \pm 0.5$ and $A_{F555W} = 1.72 \pm 0.25$ mag is obtained, in good agreement with the Tatton et al. (2013) near-IR study, for which $A_V = 1.75$ mag was inferred for R136. Here, we adopt tailored extinctions of WN5 stars from Crowther et al. (2010), while for the O stars we adopt a reddening law of $R_{5495} = 4.1$ and individual extinctions based upon temperature dependent F336W – F555W intrinsic colours from multicolour CHORIZOS (Maíz Apellániz 2004):

$$(m_{F336W} - m_{F555W})_0 = -1.475 - 0.155(T_{\text{eff}}/10000\text{K})\text{mag},$$

plus $A_{F555W} = R_{5495} E_{F336W-F555W} / 2.28$ from the Seaton (1979)/Howarth (1983) LMC extinction law, plus an LMC distance modulus of 18.49 mag (Pietrzynski et al. 2013). For stars without UV derived spectral types, we adopt O6 V ($T_{\text{eff}} = 39,900$ K) for stars brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag, and O9.5 V ($T_{\text{eff}} = 32,900$ K) for fainter stars. We adopt $A_{F555W} = 1.72$ mag for all sources without WFC3 photometry.

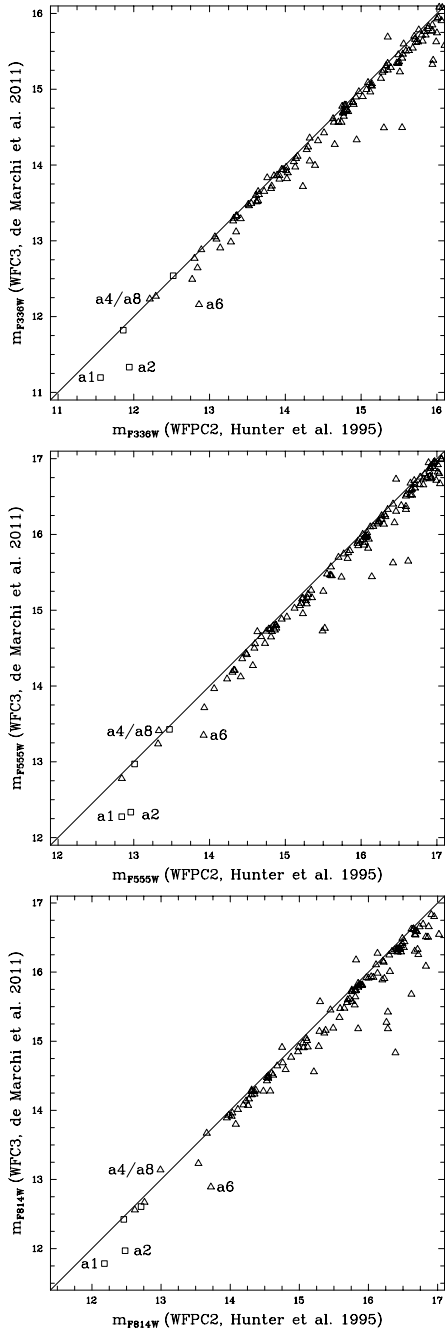


Figure 3. Comparison between WFPC2 (Hunter et al. 1995) and WFC3/UVIS photometry (de Marchi et al. 2011) for all sources in common within 10 arcsec of R136a1 (O stars: triangles, WN stars: squares) for F336W (top), F555W (middle) and F814W (bottom). Agreement is generally excellent aside from R136a1, a2 and a6 (see Sect. 2.3).

Severe crowding results in significant differences in photometry between Hunter et al. (1995) and de Marchi et al. (2011) for some of the brightest sources in the core of R136a. HST/WFC3 photometry implies F336W/F555W/F814W flux ratios of 0.88/0.95/0.84 for a2/a1, while K-band VLT/SINFONI observations favour a significantly lower ratio of 0.76 (Crowther et al. 2010). From our STIS/MAMA spectroscopy, the 1500Å flux ratio inferred from the MULTISPEC extraction is lower still (0.56), while Gaussian fits to spatial profiles in our 2D ultraviolet NW1 dataset (lower left panel in Fig. 2) favour 0.62. We adopt this flux ratio, so $m_{F555W}^{a1} - m_{F555W}^{a2} = 0.52$ under the reasonable assumption that their interstellar extinctions are equivalent. From comparison between the UV fluxes of a1 and a2 and relatively isolated sources in the NW1 slit, we support WFC3/F555W photometry of a1, resulting in a revised a2 apparent magnitude of $m_{F555W} = 12.80$ mag in Table 2. This leads to a downward revision of 0.18 dex in stellar luminosity, and corresponding 20% lower mass estimate.

In addition, WFC3 photometry of a6 from de Marchi et al. (2011) is significantly brighter than Hunter et al. (1995). From our MAMA SE1 dataset, we obtain a 1500Å flux ratio of 0.70 for a6/a3, in perfect agreement with $m_{F555W}^{a3} - m_{F555W}^{a6} = -0.38$ from WFC3, so adopt photometry from de Marchi et al. Finally, de Marchi et al. (2011) provide a single photometric measurement for a4+a8, which agrees satisfactorily with the combination of these sources in Hunter et al. (1995). Again, we utilise UV datasets (lower right panel in Fig. 2) to verify their relative fluxes. From our MULTISPEC extraction we obtain a 1500Å flux ratio of 0.66 for a8/a4, in good agreement with the 0.65 from Gaussian fits to their spatial profiles in the NW3 slit. We obtain $m_{F555W}^{a4} - m_{F555W}^{a8} = 0.46$, again assuming identical interstellar extinctions for these stars. From the combined WFC3 photometry of $m_{F555W}^{a4+a8} = 13.41 \pm 0.01$, we obtain revised a4 and a8 apparent magnitudes of $m_{F555W} = 13.91$ and 14.42 mag (Table 2).

3 SPATIALLY RESOLVED FAR-ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROSCOPY

We have classified individual R136 stars, based upon a comparison between their ultraviolet morphology and LMC template stars with reliable optical classifications. As noted above, we have incorporated 10 reference O2–O9.5 stars based on optical classifications provided in Caballero-Nieves et al. (2016, in prep) which are indicated in Table 2–3. Our approach therefore complements the UV classification system of LMC OB stars by Smith Neubig & Bruhweiler (1999) using IUE SWP/LORES spectroscopy. We adopt existing (optical) subtypes for the three WN5 stars in R136a (Crowther & Dessart 1998).

In addition to the point sources, a significant fraction of the far-UV spectrum of the central parsec of R136 arises from the intra-cluster background, on the basis of the MULTISPEC fits to the 100 brightest cluster members. This is illustrated in Fig. 4, and represents a combination of unresolved cluster members plus extended emission from bright cluster stars originating in adjacent slits. In Fig. 5, we present the far-UV spectra from the sum of selected background regions of SE3 (1'' E of R136a1) and SE4 (0.7'' SE of R136a1),

Table 4. STIS/MAMA-derived properties of R136 stars within a projected distance of 2.05 arcsec (0.5 pc), brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag), sorted by projected distance from R136a1. References to optical (literature) spectral types are provided in Table 2. F_{1500} fluxes are averages for the range $1500 \pm 25 \text{ \AA}$ (estimated values are provided in parentheses). Aside from the WN5 stars (Crowther et al. 2010), temperatures and luminosities are from spectral type calibrations (Doran et al. 2013), while inferred *current* masses M and ages τ for O stars are from BONNSAI (Schneider et al. 2014b) using the Bonn evolutionary models (Brott et al. 2011; Köhler et al. 2014). Velocities include v_{edge} , v_{black} and v_{∞} (colons indicate less secure values).

HSH95 (WB85)	Optical Sp Type	Ultraviolet Sp Type	r (")	$10^{14} F_{1500}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ \AA	M_{F555W} mag	T_{eff} kK	$\log L/L_{\odot}$	M_{current} M_{\odot}	τ Myr	v_{edge} km s $^{-1}$	v_{black} km s $^{-1}$	v_{∞} km s $^{-1}$	Fig
3 (a1)	WN5h	WN5	0.00	22.9 \pm 1.4	-8.09	53 \pm 3	6.94 \pm 0.09	315 $^{+60}_{-50}$	0.0 $^{+0.3}_{-0.0}$	3270:	2600	2600	B1
5 (a2)	WN5h	WN5	0.08	13.1 \pm 1.2	-7.52	53 \pm 3	6.63 \pm 0.09	195 $^{+35}_{-30}$	0.3 $^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	3440	2425	2425	B1
20 (a5)	O2 If*	O2 If/WN5	0.28	6.9 \pm 0.3	-6.65	50 $^{+4}_{-5}$	6.32 $^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$	101 $^{+28}_{-26}$	0.8 $^{+0.4}_{-0.7}$	3615	3045	3045	B2
24 (a7)	O3 III(f*)	O3-4 V	0.36	4.4 \pm 0.4	-6.10	46 $^{+4}_{-3}$	5.99 $^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	69 $^{+12}_{-9}$	0.5 $^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	3385	...	2710:	B5
27 (a8)		O2-3 V	0.39	5.2 \pm 0.3	-6.05	51 \pm 6	6.28 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	96 $^{+27}_{-22}$	0.8 $^{+0.3}_{-0.8}$	3550	2980	2980	B4
21 (a4)		O2-3 V	0.43	7.8 \pm 0.3	-6.51	51 \pm 6	6.46 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	124 $^{+37}_{-31}$	0.3 $^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$	3275	2475:	2475:	B4
186	...	...	0.43	(1.3)	-4.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
86		O3-4 V	0.45	2.1 \pm 0.2	-5.91	46 $^{+4}_{-3}$	5.91 $^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	63 $^{+10}_{-8}$	1.5 $^{+0.5}_{-0.9}$	3275:	2475	2475	B5
6 (a3)	WN5h	WN5	0.49	16.3 \pm 2.1	-7.39	53 \pm 3	6.58 \pm 0.09	180 $^{+30}_{-30}$	0.3 $^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	2950	2400	2400	B1
66	O3 V	O3-4 V	0.49	2.2 \pm 0.2	-5.38	46 $^{+4}_{-3}$	5.70 $^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	51 \pm 7	1.4 $^{+0.6}_{-1.1}$	3045	2590	2590	B5
119		O4-5 V	0.51	2.7 \pm 0.2	-4.46	43 \pm 3	5.24 $^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$	32 $^{+4}_{-3}$	0.8 $^{+1.4}_{-0.8}$	3075	...	2460:	B6
58	O3 III(f*)	O2-3 V	0.59	2.7 \pm 0.3	-5.65	51 \pm 6	5.93 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	63 $^{+16}_{-12}$	0.6 $^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$	...	2980	2980	B4
30	O7 V	O6 V	0.62	5.7 \pm 0.3	-5.89	38 \pm 2	5.67 $^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	42 \pm 3	2.9 $^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	3110:	...	2490:	B7
70	O5 Vz	O5 V	0.62	2.6 \pm 0.2	-5.32	42 \pm 2	5.57 $^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	41 $^{+5}_{-4}$	2.3 $^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$	3340:	...	2670:	B6
89		O4 V	0.66	1.3 \pm 0.1	-6.25	44 \pm 2.5	5.99 $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	65 $^{+10}_{-9}$	1.7 \pm 0.4	2425:	...	1940:	B6
62		O2-3 V	0.66	3.3 \pm 0.2	-5.43	51 \pm 6	5.84 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	58 $^{+13}_{-12}$	0.4 $^{+1.2}_{-0.4}$	3340	2770	2770	B4
19 (a6)		O2 If	0.73	11.6 \pm 0.4	-6.96	46 $^{+4}_{-2}$	6.52 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	150 $^{+36}_{-40}$	0.9 $^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$	3440	2650	2650	B3
50		O2-3 V	0.74	3.4 \pm 0.2	-5.89	51 \pm 6	6.02 $^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$	70 $^{+17}_{-14}$	0.8 $^{+0.4}_{-0.8}$	3390	2620	2620	B4
90	O5 V	O4 V	0.77	1.7 \pm 0.1	-4.68	44 \pm 2.5	5.36 $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	36 \pm 4	1.0 $^{+0.8}_{-1.0}$	...	2475:	2475:	B6
149		O3-4 V::	0.78	1.0 \pm 0.1	-5.01	...	...	...	...	2900	2210	2210	B5
141		O5-6 V	0.78	1.0 \pm 0.1	-4.22	41 \pm 3	5.09 \pm 0.12	27 $^{+4}_{-3}$	1.0 $^{+1.5}_{-1.9}$	...	...	...	B7
80	O8 V	O8 V	0.87	2.3 \pm 0.1	-4.85	36 \pm 2	5.20 $^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$	26 $^{+3}_{-2}$	4.0 $^{+0.8}_{-0.9}$	2070:	...	1655:	B8
35	O3 V	O3 V	0.88	5.5 \pm 0.2	-5.81	48 \pm 3	5.92 $^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	66 $^{+10}_{-9}$	1.2 $^{+0.5}_{-0.8}$	3440	2770	2770	B4
78	O4: V	O4: V	0.97	1.8 \pm 0.2	-4.93	44 \pm 2.5	5.47 $^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$	40 $^{+5}_{-4}$	1.5 $^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$	3000	2375:	2375:	B6
73	O9 V	O9+ V	1.01	2.0 \pm 0.1	-5.14	33 \pm 2	5.21 $^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	24 \pm 2	4.8 \pm 0.7	...	...	...	B9
92	O3 V	O6 V	1.05	2.2 \pm 0.2	-4.55	40 \pm 2	5.20 $^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	30 \pm 3	2.3 $^{+0.9}_{-1.4}$	...	2080:	2080:	B7
143		O7-8 V	1.05	0.8 \pm 0.1	-4.25	39 \pm 3	4.99 $^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$	24 \pm 3	1.6 $^{+1.4}_{-1.6}$	1850:	...	1480:	B8
112	O8.5 III(f)	O7+ V	1.06	1.0 \pm 0.1	-4.40	36 \pm 4	5.01 $^{+0.10}_{-0.11}$	23 \pm 3	3.8 $^{+2.5}_{-2.5}$	...	...	...	B8
135		O9+ V	1.08	1.0 \pm 0.1	-4.26	33 \pm 2	4.86 $^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	20 \pm 2	5.3 $^{+1.3}_{-1.7}$	...	...	...	B9
69	O3-6 V	O5 V	1.09	2.2 \pm 0.2	-5.16	42 \pm 2	5.49 $^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	38 \pm 4	2.2 $^{+0.6}_{-0.9}$	3225	...	2580	B7
52	O3 V	O3-4 V	1.13	4.0 \pm 0.3	-5.48	46 $^{+4}_{-3}$	5.74 $^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	53 $^{+8}_{-7}$	0.3 \pm 0.2	3260	2820	2820	B5
48	O2-3 III(f*)	O2-3 III	1.22	2.7 \pm 0.2	-5.75	51 \pm 6	5.97 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	66 $^{+16}_{-12}$	0.7 $^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$	3615	3045	3045	B3
77	O5.5 V+O5.5 V	O6 V	1.29	2.4 \pm 0.2	-6.15	...	...	...	...	1920:	1510:	1510:	B7
94	O3 V	O4-5 V	1.31	1.5 \pm 0.1	-4.61	43 \pm 3	5.31 $^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$	34 \pm 4	1.3 $^{+0.9}_{-1.2}$	3110:	...	2490:	B6
115		O9+ V	1.41	1.4 \pm 0.1	-4.17	33 \pm 2	4.82 $^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	19 $^{+2}_{-1}$	5.3 $^{+1.4}_{-1.9}$	...	...	...	B9
132		O9+ V	1.48	1.1 \pm 0.1	-4.03	33 \pm 2	4.76 $^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$	18 $^{+2}_{-1}$	6.2 $^{+1.6}_{-1.6}$	...	...	...	B9
36	O2 If*	O2 If*	1.51	3.6 \pm 0.2	-5.97	46 $^{+4}_{-2}$	5.94 $^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	66 $^{+10}_{-9}$	1.5 $^{+0.4}_{-0.9}$	4625:	3500	3500	B3
173		O9+ V	1.53	0.7 \pm 0.1	-4.07	33 \pm 2	4.78 $^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	19 \pm 1	6.6 $^{+1.4}_{-0.8}$	...	...	...	B9
75		O4 V	1.56	2.2 \pm 0.2	-5.11	44 \pm 2.5	5.54 $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	42 \pm 5	1.7 $^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$	3000	2550	2550	B6
114		O7-8 V	1.57	1.6 \pm 0.1	-4.25	37 \pm 3	4.99 $^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$	23 \pm 3	3.1 $^{+1.4}_{-1.4}$	2215:	...	1770:	B8
108		O7-8 V	1.59	1.5 \pm 0.1	-4.65	37 \pm 3	5.15 $^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$	25 $^{+4}_{-3}$	3.6 $^{+2.2}_{-1.9}$	1300:	...	1040:	B8
31		O2-3 V	1.64	6.0 \pm 0.3	-6.29	51 \pm 6	6.19 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	87 $^{+21}_{-20}$	0.8 $^{+0.5}_{-0.8}$	3500	2815:	2815:	B4
49	O3 V	O4-5 V	1.67	0.9 \pm 0.1	-5.34	43 \pm 3	5.60 $^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$	43 $^{+5}_{-5}$	2.0 $^{+0.6}_{-1.0}$	3780	2980:	2980:	B6
207	...	...	1.72	0.3 \pm 0.1	-4.56	...	...	...	...	4560:	...	3650:	—
46		O2 III-If	1.73	2.3 \pm 0.2	-6.07	48 \pm 4	6.02 $^{+0.12}_{-0.09}$	74 $^{+14}_{-11}$	1.2 $^{+0.4}_{-0.9}$	4450:	3440	3440	B3
47	O3 III(f*)	O2 III-If	1.75	2.6 \pm 0.3	-5.87	48 \pm 4	5.95 $^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	65 $^{+14}_{-11}$	1.1 $^{+0.5}_{-0.9}$	3615	3045	3045	B3
40	O3 V	O2-3 V	1.80	4.5 \pm 0.2	-5.76	51 \pm 6	5.97 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	66 $^{+16}_{-12}$	0.7 $^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$	3435	2750	2750	B4
118		O7-8 V	1.81	1.1 \pm 0.2	-4.49	39 \pm 3	5.07 $^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$	25 $^{+4}_{-3}$	2.2 $^{+1.2}_{-1.8}$	1460:	...	1170:	B8
116		O7-8 V	1.81	1.3 \pm 0.1	-4.21	37 \pm 3	4.97 $^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$	23 \pm 3	3.0 $^{+1.4}_{-2.2}$	1200:	...	960:	B8
42	O3 V+O3 V	O3-4 V	1.83	3.5 \pm 0.2	-5.22	46 $^{+4}_{-3}$	5.64 $^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	48 $^{+7}_{-6}$	0.3 $^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$	3045	2245	2245	B5
55	O3 V	O2-3 V	1.84	3.6 \pm 0.2	-5.66	51 \pm 6	5.93 $^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	63 $^{+15}_{-12}$	0.6 $^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$	3390	2880	2880	B4
39	O3V+O5.5V	...	1.95	(3.7)	-5.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
137	...	...	1.97	(1.0)	-4.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
71	O3-6 V	O4 V	2.03	2.4 \pm 0.2	-5.00	44 \pm 2.5	5.49 $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	40 $^{+5}_{-4}$	1.6 $^{+0.7}_{-1.1}$	3030	2475	2475	B6
121	O9.5 V	O9.5 V	2.05	1.2 \pm 0.1	-4.22	33 \pm 1.5	4.84 \pm 0.07	19 $^{+2}_{-1}$	5.3 $^{+1.1}_{-1.3}$	...	...	...	B9

Table 5. STIS/MAMA-derived properties of R136 stars beyond a projected distance of 2.05 arcsec (0.5 pc) from R136a1, brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag). References to optical (literature) spectral types are provided in Table 3. F_{1500} fluxes are averages for the range $1500 \pm 25 \text{ \AA}$. Aside from the WN5 stars (Crowther et al. 2010), temperatures and luminosities are from spectral type calibrations (Doran et al. 2013), while inferred *current* masses M and ages τ for O stars are from BONNSAI (Schneider et al. 2014b) using the Bonn evolutionary models (Brott et al. 2011; Köhler et al. 2014). Velocities include v_{edge} , v_{black} and v_{∞} (colons indicate less secure values).

HSH95 (WB85)	Optical Sp Type	Ultraviolet Sp Type	r'' erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻² Å	$10^{14} F_{1500}$ mag	M_{F555W} mag	T_{eff} kK	$\log L/L_{\odot}$ L_{\odot}	M M_{\odot}	τ Myr	v_{edge} km s ⁻¹	v_{black} km s ⁻¹	v_{∞} km s ⁻¹	Fig
9 (b)	O4 If/WN8	O4 If/WN8	2.12	7.5 ± 0.6	-7.31	41 ± 3	$6.30^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$	93 ± 19	1.5 ± 0.3	2080	1400	1400	B2
65		O4 V	2.20	1.9 ± 0.2	-5.20	44 ± 2.5	$5.56^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	43 ± 5	$1.7^{+0.6}_{-1.0}$	3110	2540	2540	B6
134	O7 Vz	O7 V	2.28	1.2 ± 0.1	-3.97	38 ± 2	$4.91^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	23 ± 2	$1.8^{+1.3}_{-1.6}$	1465	...	1170:	B8
64	O7 V((f))	O5 V	2.44	1.7 ± 0.1	-5.42	42 ± 2	$5.60^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	42^{+5}_{-4}	$2.3^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	2215:	...	1770:	B7
45	O3 V	O4-5 V	2.45	3.0 ± 0.2	-5.61	43 ± 3	$5.76^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$	50^{+7}_{-6}	$2.0^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$	3275:	...	2620:	B6
123	O6 V	O6 V	2.47	1.1 ± 0.1	-4.16	40 ± 2	$5.04^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	27 ± 2	$1.2^{+1.1}_{-1.2}$	2020	...	1615:	B7
68		O6 V	4.61	1.6 ± 0.1	-5.22	...	...	...	...	2390	...	1910:	B7
102		O2-3 III	4.83	0.6 ± 0.1	-5.24	...	...	...	...	2865:	2540	2540	B3

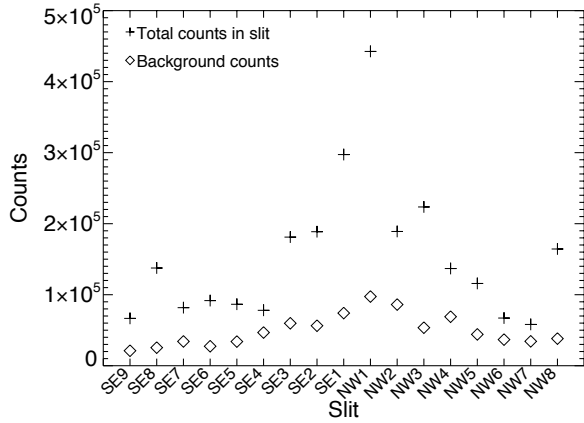


Figure 4. Comparison of the background (diamonds) to total (pluses) far-ultraviolet counts in the central $4''$ (~ 1 pc) of each slit. This background represents a combination of unresolved cluster members (20%) plus extended emission from bright stars in adjacent slits (15%).

reminiscent of R136 H70 (O5 Vz), except for extended He II emission originating from either R136a1 or a2. $\sim 20\%$ of the integrated far-UV continuum arises from the diffuse background, with bright stars in adjacent slits contributing the remaining 15% of the total.

3.1 UV morphology of O stars in the LMC

Walborn et al. (1985) have previously presented an atlas of O stars based on IUE/HIRES spectroscopy. The overwhelming majority of these stars are located in the Milky Way. More recently, Walborn et al. (1995, 2002a, 2004) have presented HST and FUSE ultraviolet spectroscopy of Magellanic Cloud O stars, although subtypes and luminosity classes are poorly sampled. Since then, a number of HST programmes have obtained ultraviolet spectroscopy for a range of LMC O stars (e.g. Massey et al. 2004, 2005, 2009). In Appendix A we present a montage of ultraviolet spectroscopic

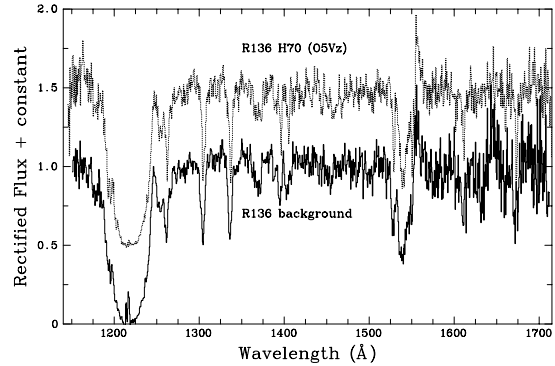


Figure 5. Intra-cluster far-UV spectra of selected inner regions from SE3 and SE4 slits, in close proximity ($0.7-1''$, solid) to R136a1 together with R136 H70 (O5 Vz, dotted) for reference. Extended He II $\lambda 1640$ emission from R136a1 is apparent in the extracted background spectra.

sequences for dwarfs, giants and supergiants (Figs. A1-A4), with luminosity sequences shown in Figs. A5-A11. A log of observations of these datasets is presented in Table A1.

There is a clear variation in UV morphology amongst O stars from early to late subtypes and from dwarf to supergiant, although we wish to highlight wind line profile variation at an individual subtype/luminosity class. By way of example, we present C IV $\lambda \lambda 1548-51$ P Cygni line profiles amongst six O4-5.5 dwarfs in the LMC in Fig. 6. Both LH81/W28-5 and R136 H78 possess saturated P Cygni (black) absorption troughs, whereas other stars possess shallow extended absorption troughs which may be flat (e.g. Sk-70° 60, LH 58-496, Sk-70° 69) or deeper at high velocities (R136 H70). Within this sample, P Cygni emission components are relatively weak, with the exception of Sk-70° 69 for which C IV emission is very prominent.

This variation indicates (at least) a third parameter affecting the wind profiles beyond ionization and luminosity class. While further investigation is required, it may well be age, i.e. evolutionary distance from the ZAMS, since some of these stars are in very young regions. While LH 81/W28-5

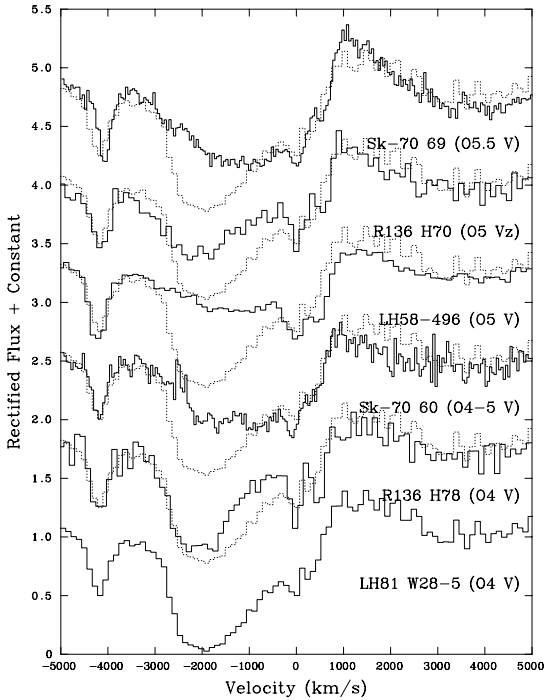


Figure 6. Variation in spectral morphology of C IV 1548–51 amongst O4–5.5 dwarf stars in the LMC. The O4 dwarf LH81/W28-5 (Massey et al. 2004) is shown for reference in each case (dotted lines).

does have a strong He II $\lambda 4686$ absorption line (Massey et al. 2004, their Fig 17), it is substantially weaker than He II $\lambda 4541$, indicating a higher luminosity and/or stronger wind than for typical class V. It is well known that mass-loss rates of O stars at a given temperature and luminosity span a wide range of values (Hillier et al. 2003). Binaries and/or binary evolution may also be relevant contributors to this diversity.

3.2 UV morphology of stars in R136

In Appendix B we present a series of montages of ultraviolet spectroscopy of stars in R136 (Figs. B1–B9), together with UV templates where appropriate.

In Figure B1 we present HST/STIS spectroscopy of the three luminous WN stars R136a1, a2 and a3 (Crowther et al. 2010). These stars have previously been observed in the ultraviolet with HST/GHRS (de Koter et al. 1997), although a1 and a2 were blended in the GHRS SSA 0.22'' entrance aperture. Our long-slit STIS spectroscopy was obtained at a position angle of 64° and extracted with MULTISPEC to disintegrate a1 from a2. Nevertheless, the ultraviolet morphologies of all WN stars are extremely similar to one another, as is the case optically (HST/FOS, de Koter et al. 1997) and in the near-IR (VLT/SINFONI, Schnurr et al. 2008). We include an IUE/LORES spectrum of R146 (Brey 88, WN5) for comparison.

In Figure B2 we present HST/STIS spectroscopy of two

Of/WN stars, Melnick 37 and Sk-67° 22, together with a5 and b. R136a5 has previously been observed in the ultraviolet by HST/GHRS and classified as O3f/WN (de Koter et al. 1994). From optical HST/FOS spectroscopy R136a5 has been assigned O3 If/WN (Massey & Hunter 1998) or O2 If* (Crowther & Walborn 2011). The closest LMC analogue to R136a5 in the ultraviolet is Sk-67° 22 (O2 If/WN5). R136b has also previously been observed with HST/GHRS (GO 6018/Heap) while Massey & Hunter (1998) assigned O4 If† from HST/FOS spectroscopy (see also Crowther & Walborn 2011). From STIS/CCD spectroscopy the ratio of N IV $\lambda 4058$ /N III $\lambda \lambda 4634$ -41 is characteristic of O4 and WN8 subtypes (rather than O3.5 and WN7) so O4 If/WN8 is newly inferred here. He II $\lambda 1640$ and Si IV $\lambda \lambda 1394$ -1402 P Cygni profiles are much stronger in R136b than for conventional LMC O4 supergiants (e.g. Sk-65° 47, Fig. A8).

HST/STIS spectroscopy of O2–3 (super)giants in R136 is presented in Fig. B3, including the LMC O2–3 III and O2 If reference stars R136 H48 and H36, from our new STIS/CCD dataset. Massey & Hunter (1998) previously assigned O3 III for H48 while Walborn et al. (2002b) assigned O2–3 If for H36. The O2 supergiant classification of R136a6 is new here, with R136 H46 and H47 assigned O2 III-If, owing to their morphological similarity to the candidate runaway star VFTS 16 (Evans et al. 2010). Another example of a O2–3 III star is observed beyond the central parsec, namely R136 H102 located 4.8 arcsec to the NE.

Figure B4 presents STIS/MAMA spectroscopy of 8 O2–3 V stars in R136 together with the templates BI 237 (O2 V) and R136 H35 (O3 V) based on our new STIS/CCD datasets. All stars exhibit prominent O V $\lambda 1371$ absorption, P Cygni C IV $\lambda \lambda 1548$ -51, N V $\lambda \lambda 1238$ -42 and negligible/weak absorption at He II $\lambda 1640$. Of these, six stars have previously been spectroscopically observed with HST/FOS by Massey & Hunter (1998), who assigned O3 V or O3 III classifications. R136a4, a8, H31, H50 and H62 are newly classified as O2–3 V in this study.

HST/STIS spectroscopy of 7 UV-classified O3–4 dwarfs in R136 is presented in Fig. B5 together with the reference stars R136 H35 (O3 V) and H78 (O4 V) from our STIS/CCD spectroscopy. All O3–4 dwarfs possess weak O V $\lambda 1371$ absorption, plus prominent, albeit unsaturated C IV $\lambda \lambda 1548$ -51 P Cygni profiles (Fig. A6). Of these, four have previously been spectroscopically observed by Massey & Hunter (1998), who assigned O3 V, except for R136a7 for which O3 III was proposed from HST/FOS spectroscopy. R136 H86 and H149 are newly classified here as O3–4 V from STIS/MAMA datasets, although the latter, centrally located in the SE2 slit, suffers from significant He II $\lambda 1640$ contamination by R136a3 (SE1).

Figure B6 presents STIS/MAMA spectroscopy for dwarf O4–5 stars in R136 together with new templates R136 H78 (O4 V) and H70 (O5 V) from new STIS/CCD observations. We favour O4 V for R136 H65, H71, H75, H89 and H90 from their morphological similarity to H78, while O4–5 V is preferred for H45, H49, H94 and H119. Classifications are in good agreement with Massey & Hunter (1998) who proposed O3 V for H45, H49 and H94, O5 V for H90 and O3–6 V for H71. Figure B7 extends this sequence to O5 V and O6 V subtypes, exploiting a STIS/CCD subtype of H123 (O6 V). We propose O5 V subtypes for H64 and H69, O6 V subtypes for H30, H77 and H92, and O5–6 V for H141, again

Table 6. Terminal wind velocities (km s^{-1}) and standard deviations (σ) for O stars in R136 (this study) and other O stars in the LMC (Walborn et al. (1995); Massa et al. (2003); Massey et al. (2004, 2005, 2009), Evans et al. (2010); Bestenlehner et al. (2014). N is the sample size for each category.

Subtype	dwarf			giants			supergiants		
	v_∞	σ	N	v_∞	σ	N	v_∞	σ	N
— R136 (HST/STIS) —									
O2-3	2780	160	9	3020	370	4	3065	425	3
O3-4	2525	235	8	...	...	...	1400	...	1
O4-5	2475	245	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
O5-6	2095	415	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
O7-8	1320	315	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
— LMC field (HST FOS/STIS/COS; FUSE) —									
O2	3290	155	2	3310	180	7	2600	345	4
O3-3.5	2950	375	4	2880	450	2	2000	...	1
O4-6	2510	205	5	2360	245	3	1900	130	5
O6.5-8	1950	...	1	2675	1025	4	1950	70	2
O8.5-9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1375	375	6

in reasonable agreement with Massey & Hunter (1998) who adopted O7V for H30 and H64, O3-6V for H69, O3V for H92. Massey et al. (2002) obtained O5.5V+O5.5V for H77. The UV morphology of R136 H68, located $4.6''$ from R136a1, is also consistent with O6V.

Figure B8 presents STIS spectroscopy for O7-8 dwarfs in R136, exploiting new optical subtypes of O7V and O8V for R136 H134 and H80, respectively. All stars are newly classified except for H112, for which Massey & Hunter (1998) proposed O8.5III. A very weak wind signature of CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ is observed, via either very shallow P Cygni absorption or a clear blueshifted absorption. We assign O9+V subtypes for the final group of stars, presented in Figure B9, for which solely photospheric CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ absorption is observed, in common with H121 for which O9.5V is obtained from our STIS/CCD spectroscopy. Low S/N becomes increasingly problematic for these stars, whose far-UV fluxes are typically $F_{1500} \sim 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ or lower.

Of the remaining stars within 2.05 arcsec of R136a1 that are listed in Table 4 two lie beyond our HST/STIS slit spectroscopy, namely R136 H39 and H137, of which H39 has been observed previously by Massey et al. (2002) and classified O3V+O5.5V. Finally, H186 lies close to a much brighter source (H86), within its slit, so we are unable to isolate its UV spectrum.

3.3 Wind velocities for R136 stars

The presence of strong, saturated P Cygni profiles amongst the O stars of R136a allows us to measure their wind velocities. To date, wind velocities for large numbers of Galactic OB stars have been obtained from IUE SWP/HIRES spectroscopy (Prinja et al. 1990; Howarth et al. 1997), whereas wind velocities for O stars in the Magellanic Clouds have been relatively scarce (e.g. Prinja & Crowther 1998; Massey et al. 2004, 2005).

Here we measure the maximum blueward extent of saturated P Cygni absorption lines (usually CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$), v_{black} , and use it as a probe of terminal wind velocity, i.e. $v_\infty = v_{\text{black}}$ (Prinja et al. 1990). The velocity at which the

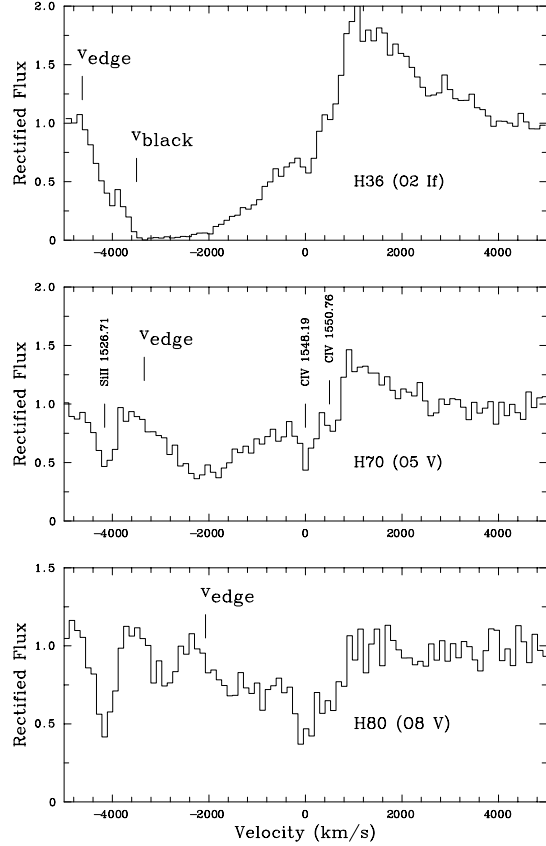


Figure 7. Representative HST/STIS CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ profiles for stars with saturated P Cygni profiles (top), unsaturated P Cygni profiles (centre) and non-P Cygni profiles (bottom). Profiles are shown in velocity space in the LMC rest frame of interstellar CIV 1548.2\AA in all cases.

violet absorption meets the continuum, the edge velocity v_{edge} , is usually larger than v_{black} as a result of turbulent motions in the outflow. Such stochastic motions cause some of the material to move at speeds beyond the local flow speed, hence will cause absorption beyond the terminal speed if the line is fully saturated. If P Cygni profiles are not fully saturated v_∞ can be approximated as a function of v_{edge} (see below). In such cases the terminal velocity could be underestimated because the ion may no longer be present in the outer wind.

We measure v_{black} and/or v_{edge} with respect to (LMC) interstellar absorption lines CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ and/or Si II $\lambda 1527$ (e.g. Howarth & Phillips 1986). The systemic radial velocity of R136 is $\sim 268 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Hénault-Brunet et al. 2012). Individual measurements should be reliable to $\pm 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, so v_∞ should be accurate to $\pm 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

For the present sample, CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ exhibits one of three spectral morphologies. A significant subset, typically O2-4 stars and supergiants, exhibit saturated P Cygni profiles, from which v_{black} (and v_{edge}) can be measured, as

shown for R136 H36 in the top panel of Figure 7. A further subset possess strong P Cygni profiles, albeit without saturated absorption features, from which v_{edge} can be measured, typical of O5–6 dwarfs, as shown for R136 H70 in the central panel of Fig. 7. O7–8 dwarfs tend not to exhibit prominent P Cygni profiles, but some show blue absorption that are sufficiently distinct from interstellar C IV, as shown in the lower panel of Fig. 7 for H80.

Individual results are presented in Table 4. The highest terminal wind velocities are $v_{\infty} \sim 3500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for the O2 (super)giants H36 and H46, while late O dwarfs often possess $v_{\text{edge}} \leq 1500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, or no wind measurements are possible. Figure 8 shows edge and black velocities for 28 R136 stars, from which we obtain $v_{\text{black}}/v_{\text{edge}} = 0.8 \pm 0.05$, which is adopted to estimate wind velocities for stars in which solely edge velocities are measured. For reference, Prinja & Crowther (1998) obtained $v_{\text{black}}/v_{\text{edge}} \sim 0.7$ for LMC stars and $v_{\text{black}}/v_{\text{edge}} \sim 0.9$ for 6 R136 stars (in common with the present sample).

In Table 6 average values of wind velocities in R136 are provided for O2–3, O3–4, O4–5, O5–6, O7–8 dwarfs, plus early O giants and supergiants, including cases for which wind velocities are based upon $v_{\infty} = (0.8 \pm 0.05)v_{\text{edge}}$. Amongst dwarfs, the trend towards lower wind velocities for later subtypes is apparent. The standard deviation at O5–6 is unusually large since individual estimates span a wide range from 1510 km s^{-1} (H77, O6 V from UV morphology) to 2580 km s^{-1} (H69, O5 V from UV morphology). Statistics of wind velocities for ‘field’ O stars elsewhere in the LMC are included, drawn from Walborn et al. (1995), de Koter et al. (1998), Prinja & Crowther (1998), Massa et al. (2003), Massey et al. (2004, 2005, 2009), Evans et al. (2010) and Bestenlehner et al. (2014), with individual measurements from the literature and comparisons with present results provided in Table C1 in Appendix C.

The wind velocity of 1400 km s^{-1} for R136b (O4If/WN8) is extremely low, even with respect to O2–3.5If/WN stars in the LMC (Table C1). In contrast, O2–3 supergiants within R136 possess higher wind velocities than dwarfs, which is the reverse of O2–3 stars elsewhere in the LMC, albeit based on low number statistics. For completeness, we obtain an average wind terminal velocity of $2475 \pm 110 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for the three WN5 stars within R136a. Crowther et al. (2010) obtained $v_{\infty} = 2200 - 2600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for these stars from their UV to near-IR spectroscopic analysis.

Our new dataset effectively double the sample of LMC early O stars with measured wind velocities. It is important to note that a range of wind velocities have been obtained for individual stars. In part this arises from the methodology, either direct measurement as applied here or line fitting based on the Sobolev with Exact Integration method (SEI, Groenewegen & Lamers 1989). Still, different authors applying the same approach to the same dataset have obtained significantly different wind velocities. By way of example, de Koter et al. (1998) obtained $v_{\infty} = 3000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from HST GHRS spectroscopy of R136a5, while Massey et al. (2004) obtained 3400 km s^{-1} from the same dataset; we find $3045 \pm 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from STIS spectroscopy. Mindful of concerns about systematic differences between alternative approaches, an SEI analysis of H36 was carried out (R.K. Prinja, priv. comm.) revealing $v_{\infty} = 3500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $v_{\text{turb}}/v_{\infty} = 0.15$ for a $\beta=1$ velocity law, in agreement with

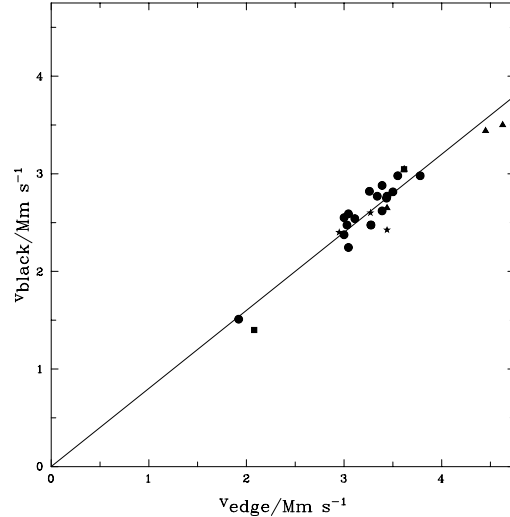


Figure 8. Comparison between edge and black velocities (in Mm s^{-1}) for R136 WN (stars), Of/WN (squares), (super)giants (triangles) and dwarfs (circles), together with the best fitting $v_{\text{black}} = (0.8 \pm 0.05)v_{\text{edge}}$ relationship for those stars without saturated black absorption troughs (solid line).

the v_{black} result. This does not imply that all such measurements will be entirely consistent, although it does suggest that there is no inherent systematic offset.

Despite the low number statistics, wind velocities of O2–4 dwarfs in R136 are somewhat lower than elsewhere in the LMC. By way of example, the average wind velocity of 8 R136 O3–4 dwarfs is 2525 km s^{-1} , versus 2900 km s^{-1} for 5 counterparts elsewhere in the LMC (and 3040 km s^{-1} for Galactic O3–4 dwarfs). The reason for this is not clear, if not simply due to small sample sizes. If physical, it is likely not the result of a lower metallicity in 30 Doradus ($v_{\infty} \propto Z^{0.13}$; Leitherer et al. 1992) relative to the rest of the LMC, although youth may be a factor, recalling the discussion linked to Figure 6.

Wind velocities for individual R136 stars are presented as a function of stellar temperature in Fig. 9, based on UV-derived subtypes and the temperature calibration of LMC O stars of Doran et al. (2013), in which results from v_{black} (filled symbols) and v_{edge} (open symbols) are distinguished. We have included average UV-derived wind velocities for Galactic O stars from Prinja et al. (1990) – based on the same methodology as used here – updated for O2–4 stars following Walborn et al. (2002b), and adopting the Martins et al. (2005) Galactic observational temperature calibration adapted for LMC O stars by Doran et al. (2013).

To date, comparisons of empirical (reduced) wind momenta of O stars with theoretical predictions either adopt wind velocities or are based on calibrations. Pre-empting our stellar mass estimates from Section 3.4, we are able to compare terminal wind velocities with escape velocities. Lamers et al. (1995) obtained $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}} = 2.65 \pm 0.2$ for 16 Galactic O stars earlier than O7. From 35 O2–6 stars in R136, we find $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}} = 2.5 \pm 0.4$, in agreement with the Galac-

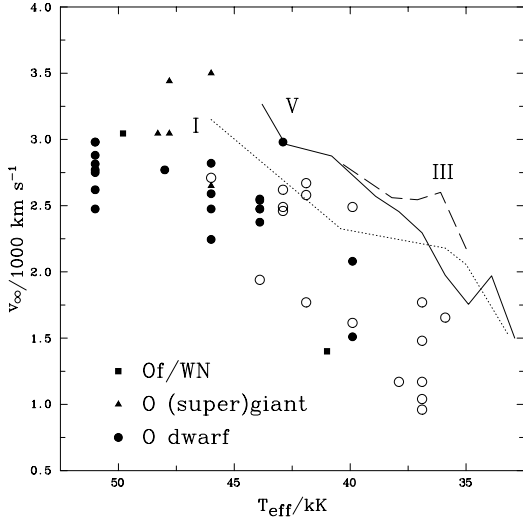


Figure 9. Wind velocities (in km s^{-1}) versus estimated stellar temperature (Of/WN stars: squares, (super)giants: triangles, dwarfs: circles) based on v_{black} (filled) or v_{edge} (open) assuming the temperature scale of Doran et al. (2013). Average velocities versus stellar temperature for Galactic O stars from Prinja et al. (1990) are indicated as dotted lines (supergiants), dashed lined (giants) and solid lines (dwarfs), incorporating the updated classification scheme of Walborn et al. (2002b) and temperature scale of Martins et al. (2005) plus $T_{\text{eff}}(\text{O}21) = 46 \text{ kK}$.

tic sample. Therefore, although R136 early O stars possess $\sim 15\%$ lower wind velocities than Galactic counterparts, the ratio $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ is unchanged. Still, considerable variation is observed for other O stars in metal-poor galaxies (Garcia et al. 2014).

3.4 Physical parameters for R136 stars

De Koter et al. (1998) provided UV-derived parameters of the brightest dozen or so members in R136, while Massey & Hunter (1998) provided a more complete Hertzsprung-Russell diagram from HST/FOS spectroscopy. Since then, Doran et al. (2013) have provided updated physical parameters for stars within R136 using contemporary calibrations for O stars in the LMC, based on the Galactic scale from Martins et al. (2005).

We defer more robust R136 O-type classifications until future papers in this series, but already our UV morphological classification allows us to present a preliminary, near complete Hertzsprung-Russell diagram for luminous stars within a radius of 2.5 arcsec (0.6 parsec) of R136a1. Temperatures and bolometric corrections of O stars are adopted from Tables 5–7 of Doran et al. (2013), while properties of Of/WN stars are adopted from their Appendix A. HST/WFC3 photometry (de Marchi et al. 2011), except in particularly crowded regions (recall a1/a2, a4/a8), and interstellar extinctions provide absolute magnitudes as set out in Sect. 2.3.

In Figure 10 we present the first spectroscopically-derived Hertzsprung-Russell diagram for stars brighter than

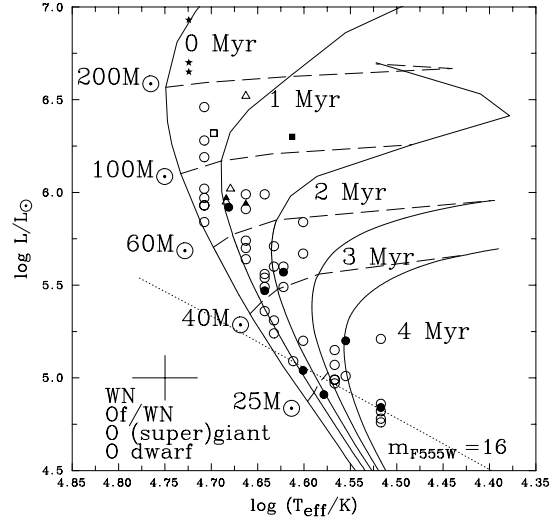


Figure 10. Hertzsprung-Russell diagram (WN: stars; Of/WN stars: squares; (super)giants: triangles; dwarfs: circles) brighter than $m_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 16.0$ mag within 0.6 pc from R136a1, based on either optically-derived (filled) or UV-derived (open) spectral types using the temperature calibrations from Doran et al. (2013). LMC isochrones for slowly rotating stars ($v_{\text{eq}} = 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) at ages of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Myr are overlaid (solid), together with individual tracks for 25, 40, 60, 100 and $200 M_{\odot}$ stars (dashed), from Brott et al. (2011) and Köhler et al. (2015). Representative uncertainties are indicated in the lower left. A dotted line marking $m_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 16.0$ mag for an adopted $A_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 1.72$ mag is indicated, emphasising that our census is sensitive to all luminous stars in R136a.

$m_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 16.0$ mag within 0.6 pc from R136a1. A dotted line corresponding to $m_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 16.0$ mag for an adopted $A_{\text{F}555\text{W}} = 1.72$ mag is indicated, highlighting the region where our sample is complete. A total of 25 stars (26 including R136c), mostly early O dwarfs, are more massive than $\sim 50 M_{\odot}$. The remaining stars are mid to late O dwarfs with initial masses above $\sim 20 M_{\odot}$.

3.5 Ages and masses of individual stars in R136

LMC isochrones for rotating stars with $v_{\text{eq}} = 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from Brott et al. (2011) and Köhler et al. (2015) are included, together with tracks for non-rotating 25, 40, 60, 100 and $200 M_{\odot}$. These tracks were selected as representative since they closely match the average rotation rate of O stars in 30 Doradus (Ramírez-Agudelo et al. 2013), though do not differ significantly from non-rotating models. It is apparent that, R136b aside, all stars with initial masses above $100 M_{\odot}$ lie between the 0–1 Myr isochrones, whereas stars with masses between 40– $100 M_{\odot}$ span 0–2.5 Myr, and those below $40 M_{\odot}$ typically span 0–4 Myr, although uncertainties in physical parameters do not exclude ages below ~ 2 Myr, with the exception of R136 H73 (O9+V) for which an age of ~ 5 Myr is favoured.

For quantitative mass and age determinations we have

Table 7. Comparison of mass and age estimates for the WN5h stars in R136a from Geneva (Crowther et al. 2010; Yusof et al. 2013) and Bonn (Köhler et al. 2015) based on physical and chemical abundances obtained by Crowther et al. (2010), incorporating the adjustment to the absolute magnitude for R136a2, as discussed in the present study.

Star	T_* kK	$\log L$ L_\odot	X_{H} %	Code	M_{init} M_\odot	v_{init} km s^{-1}	M_{current} M_\odot	τ Myr
R136a1	53±3	6.94±0.09	...	Bonn	325 ⁺⁵⁵ ₋₄₅	100 ⁺¹⁸⁰ ₋₆₀	315 ⁺⁶⁰ ₋₅₀	0.0 ^{+0.3} _{-0.0}
	53±3	6.94±0.09	40±10	Bonn	315 ⁺⁵⁰ ₋₂₀	440 ⁺²⁰ ₋₈₅	280 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₀	0.8±0.2
	53±3	6.94±0.09	40±5	Geneva	320 ⁺¹⁰⁰ ₋₄₀	400	265 ⁺⁸⁰ ₋₃₅	1.4 ^{+0.2} _{-0.1}
R136a2	53±3	6.63±0.09	...	Bonn	195 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₀	100 ⁺³²⁵ ₋₅₅	190 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₅	0.3 ^{+0.4} _{-0.3}
	53±3	6.63±0.09	35±5	Bonn	160 ⁺²⁵ ₋₂₀	380 ⁺⁸⁵ ₋₂₀	130 ⁺²⁰ ₋₂₀	1.6±0.2
	53±3	6.63±0.09	35±5	Geneva	180 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₀	400	150 ⁺³⁰ ₋₂₅	1.7±0.1
R136a3	53±3	6.58±0.09	...	Bonn	180±30	100 ⁺³³⁰ ₋₈₅	175 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₅	0.3 ^{+0.4} _{-0.3}
	53±3	6.58±0.09	40±5	Bonn	155 ⁺²⁵ ₋₂₀	370 ⁺⁸⁵ ₋₃₀	130 ⁺²⁵ ₋₁₅	1.5±0.2
	53±3	6.58±0.09	40±5	Geneva	165±30	400	135 ⁺²⁵ ₋₂₀	1.7±0.1

exploited BONNSAI² (Schneider et al. 2014b) which implements a Bayesian method of quantifying ages and masses from comparison between UV-estimated temperatures and luminosities and evolutionary models, involving two key priors: a Salpeter mass function and an adopted rotation distribution of O stars from VFTS (Ramírez-Agudelo et al. 2013). Individual age and mass estimates are presented in Table 4, and include results for the WN5h stars solely based upon their positions in the HR diagram, i.e. for consistency initially neglecting their He-abundances.

As suggested by Fig. 10, application of the Bonn evolutionary models (via BONNSAI) to the three WN5h stars implies very young ages of ≤ 0.3 Myr in all cases. Low initial rotation rates – favoured by observations of O stars in 30 Dor (Ramírez-Agudelo et al. 2013) – will lead to a redward evolution on the main sequence in evolutionary models, so young ages are required to explain the blue location of the WN5h stars. The next most luminous stars are extreme O supergiants, R136a5 (O2If/WN5), a6 (O2If) and b (O4If/WN8), each with current masses of 100–150 M_\odot , plus O2–3 V stars R136a4 and a8. Once again, young ages of 0.6 ± 0.3 Myr are inferred for these stars, with the exception of R136b whose lower temperature suggests an age of ~ 1.5 Myr. Schnurr et al. (2009) have previously argued that R136b, offset by a projected distance of 0.5 pc is more evolved than other core members of R136 (though see Appendix of Hainich et al. 2014).

Consequently, the HR diagram positions of the WN5h stars and the most luminous O stars in R136a favours very young ages. However, it should be emphasised that envelope inflation is implemented in the Bonn models, which is most pronounced for the most massive models ($\geq 50M_\odot$), since these lie closest to the Eddington limit (Sanyal et al. 2015). Inflation moves isochrones to lower temperatures, such that younger ages are inferred for stars with models accounting for inflation, compared with those that do not.

Turning to the lower mass stars, all O2–6 stars lie between the 0–3 Myr isochrones in Fig. 10, although all stars do not lie along a single isochrone. This is unsurprising given the approximate physical parameters of individual stars, initial rotation rate distributions, and uncertain binarity. For

an extreme mass ratio system, the primary would completely dominate the spectrum of the system, so its location in the HR diagram would not be significantly displaced. In contrast, for a mass ratio of unity, individual stars would lie 0.3 dex lower in the HR diagram than the composite system, so the age would be overestimated. The effect would be modest for the highest mass systems at very young ages, but would become more significant for lower mass systems. Indeed, later O stars possess higher age estimates (3–6 Myr), although the inferred properties for such stars are least secure of the entire sample.

Our STIS/CCD datasets will help identify close binaries in R136 (Caballero-Nieves et al. 2016, in prep), while new HST Fine Guidance Sensor (FGS) observations – currently being analysed (GO 13477, PI, S.E. de Mink) – seek to reveal binaries with separations down to $0.02''$ (1000 AU), following on from Cycle 3 FGS observations of R136 (Lattanzi et al. 1994).

Individual age estimates follow solely from the position of stars in the HR diagram. We are in the process of analysing STIS/CCD datasets of R136a members, from which rotational velocities and helium abundances can be obtained. For the moment, He abundances for the WN5h stars are available (Crowther et al. 2010). From their luminosities and He-rich atmospheres, we can infer minimum ages since the surface helium mass fraction sets a lower limit to the core helium mass fraction. The minimum ages of R136a1–3 are 1–1.3 Myr, in reasonable agreement with results for the O stars. In order to simultaneously reproduce the high surface temperatures of the WN5hs stars, Bonn evolutionary models favour rapid initial rotation ($\sim 400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), and ages of 1.1–1.6 Myr, as shown in Table 7. These results compare favourably with Crowther et al. (2010) who applied Geneva evolutionary models for very massive stars (Yusof et al. 2013), also requiring rapid rotation ($v_{\text{rot}}/v_{\text{crit}} = 0.4$ or $v_{\text{rot}} \sim 400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and ages of ~ 1.5 Myr (see Table 7). Details of the Bonn and Geneva codes differ significantly regarding the consideration of mixing, core overshooting and the treatment of envelope inflation. Both employ the metallicity-dependent Vink et al. (2001) prescription for mass-loss on the main-sequence, so estimates of M_{init} from current luminosities ought to be consistent, even if there

² BONNSAI is available at www.astro.uni-bonn.de/stars/bonnsai

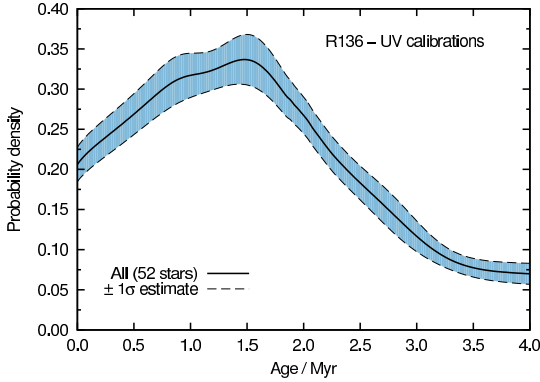


Figure 11. Probability density distribution of the apparent ages of UV-derived spectral types of individual O stars (excluding R136a1, a2, a3) based on BONNSAI (Schneider et al. 2014b) and main-sequence evolutionary models (Brott et al. 2011; Köhler et al. 2015), favouring an age of $1.5^{+0.3}_{-0.7}$ Myr. The shaded area is a bootstrapped $\pm 1\sigma$ estimate of the age distribution.

are uncertainties in their validity for very massive stars (see Crowther et al. 2010; Gräfenor & Vink 2013).

3.6 R136 cluster age and mass

Early estimates of the age of R136 were 3–4 Myr on the basis that the WN stars were classical He-burning stars. Subsequently, a lower age of <1–2 Myr was obtained once it was recognised that the WN stars are core H-burning stars, supported by a rich early O-type population (de Koter et al. 1998, Crowther & Dessart 1998). The most extensive study of massive stars to date has been by Massey & Hunter (1998) who inferred a very young age of ≤ 1 Myr using the Vacca et al. (1996) O star temperature scale, or ≤ 2 Myr from the Chlebowski & Garmany (1991) scale, although the majority of their sample was drawn from the R136 region, rather than R136a itself.

Here, we have combined the age estimates of 52 O stars in R136a (excluding WN5h stars) from BONNSAI to produce a probability density distribution, presented in Fig. 11, from which an age of $1.5^{+0.3}_{-0.7}$ Myr is obtained. The $\pm 1\sigma$ estimate represents the standard deviation in each bin of the age distribution computed with a bootstrapping method. As discussed above, lower ages are obtained for the highest luminosity stars, although the treatment of envelope inflation for the most massive stars ($\gg 50M_{\odot}$) remains uncertain.

Discrepant age estimates for massive stars in other young massive star clusters (e.g. Arches and Quintuplet in Galactic Centre) have been obtained from their Wolf-Rayet and O star contents, in the sense that the luminous WR stars possess apparent ages which are younger than O stars by 1–2 Myr (Martins et al. 2008; Liermann et al. 2012). Schneider et al. (2014a) have interpreted this as rejuvenation of the most massive stars through stellar mergers. Banerjee et al. (2012) have suggested the very luminous WN5h stars in R136 are post-merger systems. If this were the case, one might anticipate younger (apparent) age estimates for these rejuvenated stars with respect to the massive O star population.

R136 differs from the Quintuplet and Arches clusters in the sense that the luminous O stars also appear young, yet the He-enrichment of WN5h stars favours ages of ~ 1.5 Myr and unusually rapid rotation, the latter predicted by stellar mergers (de Mink et al. 2013). According to Schneider et al. (2014a), the probability that the most massive star in a $5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ star cluster is a binary product rises from 50% at 1 Myr to 100% at 3 Myr. However, only the most massive system is anticipated to have merged after 1.5 Myr (4 are anticipated after 3 Myr) for a Salpeter-type mass function in the core. Therefore, the youth of R136a does not support a scenario in which all the very massive stars are merger products. Indeed, as we discuss below, the mass within the central parsec is significantly lower than $5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ further strengthening this conclusion. A more definitive answer to this question is deferred until the analysis of STIS/CCD datasets, but the apparent youth of the most luminous stars likely arises from the treatment of inflation in single star models than the physics of binary mergers.

A variety of mass estimates of R136 have been obtained. Hunter et al. (1995) infer a mass of $2.2 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ for stars with $> 2.8 M_{\odot}$ out to a radius of 5 pc from HST/WFPC2, suggesting a total mass of $\sim 5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$, while Andersen et al. (2009) derived a mass of $5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ down to $2.1 M_{\odot}$ out to a radius of 7 pc from HST/NICMOS. The actual mass of the R136 cluster may be somewhat lower, as it may suffer contamination from the surrounding halo of NGC 2070, for which Cignoni et al. (2015) infer a global mass of $9 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$. Indeed, the two components contribute equally to the surface brightness at a radius of ~ 5 pc from R136a1 according to Mackey & Gilmore (2003).

For a total cluster mass of $5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$, an Initial Mass Function following Kroupa (2001) with an upper mass limit of $300 M_{\odot}$, we would anticipate $10^4/1250 = 40$ stars with initial masses in excess of $50 M_{\odot}$. Since only 25 stars with such high masses are observed within the central 0.5 pc radius, the actual R136a cluster mass may be somewhat lower. Of course, some massive stars may have been ejected from the cluster (e.g. VFTS 16, Evans et al. 2010). Fujii & Portegies Zwart (2011) suggest a few percent of stars with $\sim 50 M_{\odot}$ would be dynamically ejected from dense clusters of this mass. If we were to consider a radius of 5 pc, analogous to the region surveyed by Hunter et al. (1995), there are another ~ 30 stars with masses in excess of $50 M_{\odot}$ (from the census of Doran et al. 2013), supporting their high enclosed mass for the R136 ‘region’.

Sabbi et al. (2012) have proposed that R136 forms part of an ongoing merging binary cluster system within NGC 2070, on the basis of a clump of older stars located ~ 5 pc to its NE (see also Cignoni et al. 2015). If this clump were to reflect stars in the process of dynamically accreting, one might expect older stars to have already merged with R136 itself (see Gieles 2013). Indeed, some of the apparently older O stars in R136 (e.g. R136 H73) may arise from this clump, although the determination of physical parameters for these late-type O stars awaits detailed spectroscopic analysis of our optical STIS/CCD datasets. The evolutionary status of some stars in the NE clump (e.g. Mk 33Sb, WC5) implies an apparent age of 3–4 Myr, providing these are coeval (Melnick 1985; Walborn & Blades 1997). The age of this region may be higher, should the highest luminosity stars be rejuvenated binary products.

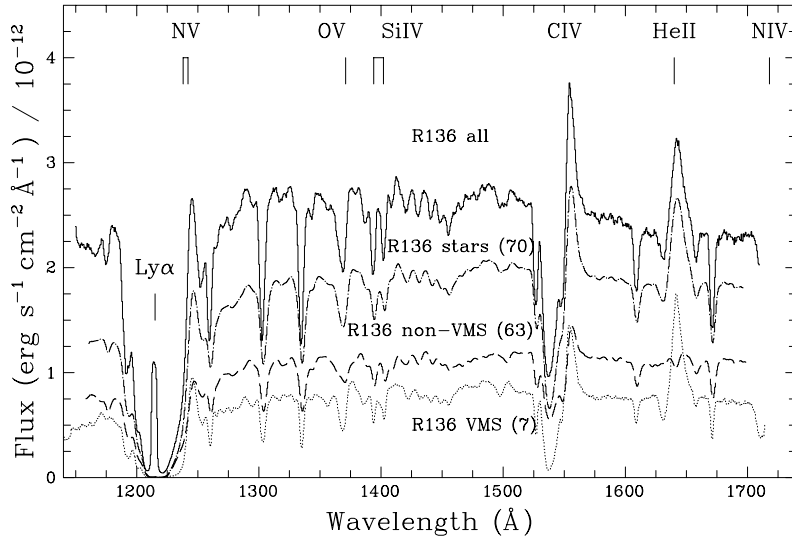


Figure 12. Integrated HST/STIS spectrum of all sources within 0.5 pc of R136a1 (solid, all stars), the composite spectrum of all 70 bright stars with $F_{1500} \geq 5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ (dot-dash), comprising 7 very massive stars (VMS, dotted), and the remaining 63 far-UV bright stars (dashed). He II $\lambda 1640$ emission in R136 is totally dominated by VMS. The difference between the ‘stars’ and ‘all’ arises from the contribution from UV faint O late-type stars and unresolved early B stars.

3.7 Census of very luminous stars in 30 Doradus

Doran et al. (2013) have undertaken a study of the massive-star content of 30 Doradus, together with the contribution of R136 to the ionizing and mechanical feedback of the entire star forming region, albeit reliant upon an incomplete census of R136 itself. We are now able to reassess the total number of very luminous stars in 30 Doradus, updated to include tailored parameters of massive stars from Bestenlehner et al. (2014) based on VFTS observations (Evans et al. 2011). Table 8 lists 29 stars within 30 Doradus which are more luminous than $\log(L/L_{\odot}) \approx 6.2$, corresponding to initial masses of $\sim 100M_{\odot}$ or more for zero age main-sequence stars. Only 9 (31%) of the most luminous stars in 30 Doradus lie within R136 itself!

A similar number (10) of very luminous stars are located in the halo around R136, at projected distances of 1.5–5 pc³. The other (11) high luminosity stars in 30 Doradus lie ≥ 10 pc away from R136a1, approximately half within NGC 2070 and the remainder elsewhere. The majority of these are lu-

³ We have excluded VFTS 512 (O2V) from the Doran et al. (2013) statistics since the luminosity obtained by Bestenlehner et al. (2014) is $\log(L/L_{\odot}) = 6.0$. Source 1222 from Parker (1993) has also been excluded owing to its O9V spectral type from Walborn et al. (2002c), as has VFTS 1014 (Parker 863) despite Bestenlehner et al. obtaining $\log(L/L_{\odot}) = 6.2$ since this ARGUS spectrum is likely composite (O3V + mid/late O). Similarly, we favour the lower luminosities ($\log L/L_{\odot} = 6.0 - 6.1$) inferred by Doran et al. (2013) for R140a2 (WN5+O), Mk 49 (WN6) and BAT99-96 (WN8) over those by Hainich et al. (2014), who obtained significantly higher values by assuming the WR dominated the continuum flux (R140a2) or on the basis of high interstellar extinctions (Mk 49, BAT99-96).

minous WN-type stars (see also Hainich et al. 2014; Bestenlehner et al. 2014).

The overwhelming majority of the very massive stars in 30 Doradus are early O supergiants, transition Of/WN stars or luminous WN stars. Crowther et al. (2010) proposed that very massive stars may possess O-supergiant spectral appearances on the main sequence, owing to their proximity to the (classical) Eddington limit. However, R136 a4, a8 and Mk 25 indicate that very luminous O2–3 dwarf stars *do* exist despite having classical Eddington parameters of $\Gamma_e \sim 0.5$, based upon BONNSAI-derived masses.

4 INTEGRATED FAR-ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROSCOPY

Ultraviolet spectroscopy of the central region of NGC 2070 was first obtained with IUE (e.g. Koornneef & Mathis 1981; Vacca et al. 1995), while the advent of HST/GHRS permitted high resolution spectroscopy (Walborn et al. 1992). The integrated R136 spectrum revealed prominent He II $\lambda 1640$ emission, together with strong N v $\lambda\lambda 1238-42$ and C IV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ P Cygni features, with stellar Si IV $\lambda\lambda 1393-1402$ absent.

Figure 12 presents the integrated far-UV spectrum of R136 considering all sources up to 0.5 pc from R136a1. Its appearance closely reflects earlier descriptions, He II $\lambda 1640$ emission is relatively strong ($W_{\lambda} \sim 4.5\text{\AA}$) and broad (FWHM $\sim 10\text{\AA}$ or 1800 km s^{-1}), so the integrated spectral morphology is closer to an Of/WN supergiant than a genuine WN star - recall Figure 4 of Walborn et al. (1992) which compares R136a to Melnick 42 (O2If). A comparison between the 2×2 arcsec aperture GHRS/G140L observation of R136a from April 1991 (GO 1188, PI D.C. Ebbetts) and

Table 8. Census of the most luminous ($\log(L/L_{\odot}) \geq 6.2$) objects in 30 Doradus, sorted by projected distance from R136a1, drawn from the present study, Crowther et al. (2010), Doran et al. (2013) or Bestenlehner et al. (2014). Initial mass estimates from BONNSAI (based upon estimated temperatures and luminosities) are limited to apparently main-sequence stars.

Star, Alias	r (pc)	Subtype	$\log L/L_{\odot}$	M/M_{\odot}	Ref
R136a1, H3	0.00	WN5h	6.94 ± 0.09	325^{+55}_{-45}	a
R136a2, H5	0.02	WN5h	6.63 ± 0.09	195^{+35}_{-30}	a, e
R136a5, H20	0.07	O2 If/WN5	$6.32^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$	106^{+30}_{-24}	e
R136a8, H27	0.10	O2-3 V	$6.28^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	102^{+26}_{-22}	e
R136a4, H21	0.11	O2-3 V	$6.46^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	132^{+37}_{-29}	e
R136a3, H6	0.12	WN5h	6.58 ± 0.09	180 ± 30	a, e
R136a6, H19	0.18	O2 If	$6.52^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	158^{+35}_{-25}	e
R136b, H9	0.52	O4 If/WN8	$6.30^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$	100^{+25}_{-17}	e
R136c, H10	0.83	WN5h	6.75 ± 0.11	230^{+50}_{-45}	a
Mk 42, H2	1.96	O2 If	6.56 ± 0.1	170^{+40}_{-30}	d
Mk 34, H8	2.61	WN5h	6.85 ± 0.1	275^{+55}_{-45}	c
R134, BAT99-100	2.86	WN6(h)	6.2	...	d
Mk 37Wa, H11	2.86	O4 If	6.34 ± 0.1	110 ± 20	d
Mk 37Wb, H44	2.94	O2 If/WN5	6.21 ± 0.1	100 ± 15	d
Mk 39, VFTS 482	3.01	O2.5 If/WN6	6.4 ± 0.1	125^{+25}_{-20}	d
Mk 37, H14	3.02	O3.5 If/WN7	6.48 ± 0.1	140^{+40}_{-25}	d
Mk 35, VFTS 545	3.07	O2 If/WN5	6.3 ± 0.1	110 ± 20	d
Mk 30, VFTS 542	4.15	O2 If/WN5	6.16 ± 0.1	90 ± 15	d
Mk 25, VFTS 506	10.9	ON2 V((f*))	6.24 ± 0.1	100^{+20}_{-15}	d
R140b, BAT99-103	12.0	WN5(h)+O	6.4	...	d
Mk 51, VFTS 457	12.6	O3.5 If/WN7	6.2 ± 0.1	90 ± 15	d
R139, VFTS 527	16.2	O6.5 Iafc	6.3	>78	b
		O6 Iaf	6.3	>66	b
R145, VFTS 695	19.6	WN6h+	6.5	...	d
R135, VFTS 402	21.6	WN7h+OB	6.2	...	c
VFTS 682	29.8	WN5h	6.51 ± 0.1	155^{+30}_{-25}	d
		WN5-6	6.4	...	c
R144, BAT99-118	62.3	WN6-7	6.4	...	c
R147, VFTS 758	71.7	WN5h	6.36 ± 0.1	125^{+25}_{-20}	d
R146, VFTS 617	84.7	WN5ha	6.29 ± 0.1	115 ± 20	d
VFTS 16	120:	O2 III-If	6.23 ± 0.1	105^{+20}_{-15}	d

a: Crowther et al. (2010); b: Taylor et al. (2011); c: Doran et al. (2013); d: Bestenlehner et al. (2014); e: This work;

an equivalent region of our STIS dataset reveals excellent agreement, and is morphologically identical to the integrated spectrum shown in Fig. 12 aside from a 30% lower continuum flux.

Fig. 12 includes the co-added spectrum of all 70 stars for which $F_{1500} \geq 5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, which collectively contribute $\sim 77\%$ of the integrated continuum flux, with the difference resulting from UV faint late O-type stars, plus the unresolved early B population. The cumulative spectrum of the 7 most luminous members of R136a – each with inferred initial masses in excess of $100 M_{\odot}$ – comprising three WN stars (a1–a3), one Of/WN star (a5), an O2 supergiant (a6) plus two O2–3 dwarfs (a4, a8) – is also included in Fig. 12. Collectively, these most closely resemble a weak lined mid-WN integrated star. It is apparent that the He II $\lambda 1640$ emission line flux, and one third of the continuum flux originates from these few stars, the former dominated by R136a1–a3.

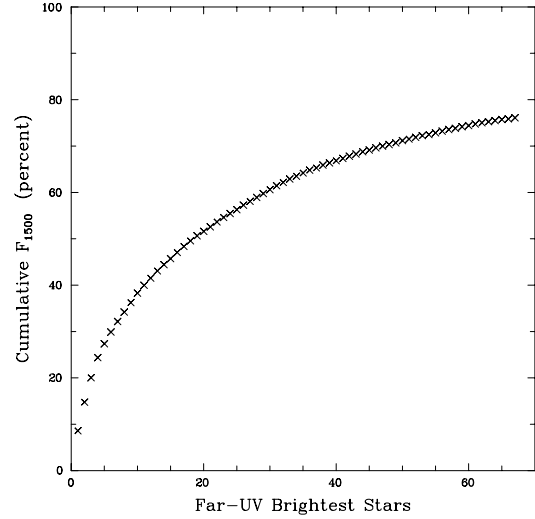


Figure 13. Cumulative F_{1500} flux for the brightest 70 far-UV sources within 2.05 arcsec (0.5 pc) of R136a1, including estimates for stars beyond our slit spectroscopy. The three WN stars R136a1–a3 contribute 20% of the total, while collectively the 18 brightest far-UV sources provide 50% of the integrated continuum flux.

The remaining 63 far-UV bright stars cumulatively resemble an early non-supergiant O star, with prominent O V $\lambda 1371$, and P Cygni N v $\lambda \lambda 1238-42$, C iv $\lambda \lambda 1548-51$.

It is apparent that prominent He II $\lambda 1640$ emission in R136 arises from the presence of VMS (initial masses $\geq 100 M_{\odot}$). Usually, the upper mass limit assumed in population synthesis models is $100 M_{\odot}$ so a synthetic model for R136 would fail to reproduce its He II $\lambda 1640$ emission. Indeed, if this feature is observed in the integrated light of sufficiently young (unresolved) high mass star clusters, one might legitimately conclude that the stellar mass function extends well beyond $100 M_{\odot}$.

At very young ages, early O stars will dominate the UV appearance of massive clusters, so strong O v $\lambda 1371$ absorption will be present. The absence of mid to late O supergiants will ensure that P Cygni Si iv $\lambda \lambda 1393-1402$ is absent. At later ages (3–5 Myr) O v will weaken while Si iv will strengthen, plus He II $\lambda 1640$ from classic WR stars will appear. Therefore, the simultaneous presence of O v absorption, He II emission together with the absence of P Cygni Si iv would suggest both a very young age and the presence of very massive stars. To date, the most promising example of such a star cluster is A1 within NGC 3125 (Chandar et al. 2004; Hadfield & Crowther 2006; Wofford et al. 2014).

In addition, since our datasets enable spatially resolved spectroscopy of the constituents of R136, we are able to quantify the contribution of individual stars to the integrated UV continuum. 5 stars brighter than $m_{F555W} = 17.0$ mag located within 2.05 arcsec of R136a1 lie beyond our STIS slit spectroscopy, so we have estimated their fluxes by adopting an average F_{1500}/F_{F555W} ratio from cluster members; they are presented in parentheses in Tables 4 and B1. We estimate $\sim 2\%$ of the integrated UV flux originates from

these stars, primarily R136 H39 (O3V+O5.5V, Massey et al. 2002).

Figure 13 presents the cumulative 1500\AA flux of R136a to a radius of 0.5 pc, versus a ranked list of the 70 far-UV brightest stars in this region. The three brightest sources alone (R136a1-a3) contribute 20% of the far-UV continuum flux, while the 18 brightest far-UV sources provide 50% of the integrated far-UV flux. Walborn et al. (1992) cite a higher (pre-COSTAR) estimate of 40% for R136a1-a3 from GHRs acquisition images, according to D. Ebbets and E. Malumuth.

5 SUMMARY

We have introduced a census of the visually brightest members of the R136 star cluster based on new long-slit HST/STIS spectroscopy. We have obtained ultraviolet, blue visual and H α spectroscopic datasets using 17 contiguous $52\times 0.2''$ slits sampling the core of R136. In the present study we reveal the following:

(i) We classify 51 of the 57 stars brighter than $m_{F555W} = 16.0$ mag within a radius of 0.5 pc of R136a1 based on their ultraviolet spectroscopic morphology. We confirm previous results of Massey & Hunter (1998) that the bulk of the visually brightest members of R136 are O2–3 stars. For the first time we classify all Weigelt & Baier (1985) stars within R136a, which comprise three WN5 stars (a1-a3), two O supergiants (a5-a6) and three early O dwarfs (a4, a7–a8). Eight additional sources are spectrally classified within the central ~ 0.2 pc, including R136b (O4If/WN8).

(ii) We obtain wind terminal velocities from measurements of v_{black} (or v_{edge}) from P Cygni C IV $\lambda\lambda 1548\text{--}51$ profiles, from which we obtain average O2–3 wind velocities of 2750 and 3120 km s^{-1} for dwarfs and (super)giants, respectively. Comparisons with early O dwarfs elsewhere in the LMC and Milky Way indicate somewhat lower wind velocities in R136.

(iii) We estimate physical parameters for the visually brightest members of R136 based on the temperature calibration of LMC O-type stars from Doran et al. (2013) and exploit BONNSAI (Schneider et al. 2014b) to estimate masses and ages based on rotating evolutionary models appropriate for the LMC (Brott et al. 2011, Köhler et al. 2015). Three WN stars (R136a1-a3), two Of/WN stars (R136a5 and R136b), newly identified O2If R136a6 and O2–3 V stars R136a4 and a8 possess initial masses $\geq 100 M_{\odot}$.

(iv) We obtain a cluster age of $1.5^{+0.3}_{-0.7}$ Myr from the O star content, which is consistent with that estimated for the luminous WN5h stars by Crowther et al. (2010), although apparent ages of these and other luminous O stars is 0.6 ± 0.3 Myr, likely to arise from the treatment of envelope inflation in evolutionary models (Sanyal et al. 2015), rather than rejuvenation following binary mergers. The mass and youth of R136a indicate that no more than the most massive system is potentially a binary product (Schneider et al. 2014a). More definitive conclusions await analysis of STIS/CCD spectroscopy, permitting rotation rates and He abundances of O stars to be obtained. We identify 25 stars more massive than $50 M_{\odot}$ within 0.5 pc of R136a1 indicating a lower enclosed mass than previous estimates, although reasonable consistency is achieved with respect to Hunter

et al. (1995) and Andersen et al. (2009) in the R136 ‘region’ from the total number of high mass stars within a 5 pc radius.

(v) Incorporating results from our earlier VFTS-based census (Doran et al. 2013; Bestenlehner et al. 2014) we estimate a total of 29 stars more luminous than $\log(L/L_{\odot}) = 6.2$ in the entire 30 Doradus nebula, of which 26 possess O2–4If, Of/WN or WN subtypes. Only 9 stars are located within R136 itself, with an additional 9 stars within the extended halo, 1.5–5 pc away from R136a1 (Melnick 1985) and another 11 stars at much greater distance (10–120 pc).

(vi) We have also considered the integrated ultraviolet spectrum of R136a in the context of its constituent members. The prominent He II $\lambda 1640$ emission feature arises primarily from the most massive stars. Specifically, close to 100% of the He II $\lambda 1640$ flux and 32% of the far-UV continuum originates in the 7 stars for which we estimate (initial) masses above $100 M_{\odot}$, the former dominated by from R136a1-a3. Usually, such stars are neglected in conventional population synthesis models. Prominent He II $\lambda 1640$ emission in the integrated spectrum of suitably young star clusters – prominent O V $\lambda 1371$ absorption without strong Si IV $\lambda 1393\text{--}1402$ P Cygni emission – would favour a mass function that extends well above this value. Indeed, extremely strong $\lambda 1640$ emission in cluster A1 within NGC 3125 favours extremely massive stars therein (Chandar et al. 2004; Hadfield & Crowther 2006; Wofford et al. 2014).

In future papers in this series we will present the corresponding blue, visual and H α STIS/CCD spectroscopic datasets. These will be used to refine spectral classifications, obtain more robust physical and wind properties, and search for close binary systems. These will enable a refined Hertzsprung-Russell diagram for R136a. The multi-epoch nature of the CCD datasets will enable an attempt at identifying close binaries (see Cottaar & Hénault-Brunet 2014), together new HST FGS observations of R136a (S.E. de Mink, P.I.).

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APPENDIX A: ULTRAVIOLET ATLAS OF LMC O STARS

In this appendix we present an ultraviolet atlas of LMC O stars, primarily obtained with the FOS or STIS instruments of Hubble Space Telescope. A log of observations is presented in Table A1, with morphological sequences for O dwarfs, giants and supergiants presented in Figs. A1–A4. Luminosity sequences for O2 – O9+ stars are presented in Figs A5–A11. More extensive IUE SWP/LORES atlases for LMC OB stars are presented by Smith Neubig & Bruhweiler (1999).

Table A1. Log of ultraviolet spectroscopic observations used in the LMC O star montages

Star	Alias	Sp Type	Ref	Tel	Inst	HST GO/PI	Ref	Fig
BI 237		O2 V	W02b	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M04	A1 , A5
R136 H35		O3 V	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A1 , A6
LH 81/W28-23		O3.5 V((f+))	M05	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A1 , A7
LH 81/W28-5		O4 V((f+))	M04	HST	STIS/G140L	8633/Massey	M04	6
R136 H78		O4: V	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A1 , A8
Sk-70° 60		O4-5 V((f))	M09	HST	FOS/G130H	5444/Robert	PC98	6
LH 58-496	LH58-10a	O5 V(f)	M05	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	6
R136 H70		O5 Vz	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A1 , A2
Sk-70° 69		O5.5 V((f))	M09	HST	FOS/G130H	2233/Kudritzki	W95	6
R136 H123		O6 V	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A2 , A9
R136 H134		O7 Vz	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A2 , A10
R136 H80		O8 V	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A2 , A10
R136 H121		O9.5 V	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A2 , A11
HDE 269810	Sk-67° 211	O2 III(f)	W02b	HST	FOS/G130H	4110/Kudritzki	W95	A3 , A5
R136 H48		O2-3 III	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Work	A3 , A6
LH90 ST2-22		O3.5 III(f+)	M05	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A3 , A7
HDE 269676	Sk-71° 45	O4-5 III	W77	IUE	SWP/HIRES	Nandy	G80	A3 , A8
Sk-66° 100		O6 II(f)	W95	HST	FOS/G130H	2233/Kudritzki	W95	A3 , A9
Sk-67° 101		O8 II(f)	R03	HST	STIS/E140M	7299/Bomans	M03	A3 , A10
R136 H36		O2 If	CN16	HST	STIS/G140L	12465/Crowther	This Study	A4 , A5
Sk-65° 47	LH 43-18	O4 I(n)f+p	W10	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A4 , A8
Sk-67° 111		O6 Ia(n)fpv	W02a	HST	STIS/E140M	12218/Massa		A4 , A9
HDE 270952	Sk-65° 22	O6 Iaf+	W77	IUE	SWP/HIRES		C02	A9
Sk-69° 50		O7(n)(f)p	W10	HST	STIS/E140M	12218/Massa		A10
HDE 269702	Sk-67° 168	O8 I(f)p	W10	HST	STIS/E140M	12218/Massa		A4 , A10
Sk-69° 124		O9 Ib	C86	HST	FOS/G130H	5444/Robert	PC98	A11
Sk-66° 169		O9.7 Ia+	F88	IUE	SWP/HIRES	Patriarchi	C02	A4 , A11
Sk-68° 41		B0.5 Ia	F88	HST	FOS/G130H	4110/Kudritzki	W95	A11
Sk-67° 22		O2 If/WN5	CW11	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A5
Mk 39	R136 H7	O2.5 If/WN6	CW11	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A6
Mk 37	R136 H14	O3.5 If/WN7	CW11	HST	STIS/G140L	9412/Massey	M05	A7

C86: Conti et al. 1986; C02: Crowther et al. 2002; CW11: Crowther & Walborn 2011; CN16: Caballero-Nieves et al. 2016 (in prep); G80: Gondhalekar et al. 1980; M03: Massa et al. 2003; M04: Massey et al. 2004; M05: Massey et al. 2005; M09: Massey et al. 2009; PC98: Prinja & Crowther 1998; R03: Robert et al. 2003; W77: Walborn 1977; W95: Walborn et al. 1995; W02a: Walborn et al. 2002a; W02b: Walborn et al. 2002b; W10: Walborn et al. 2010

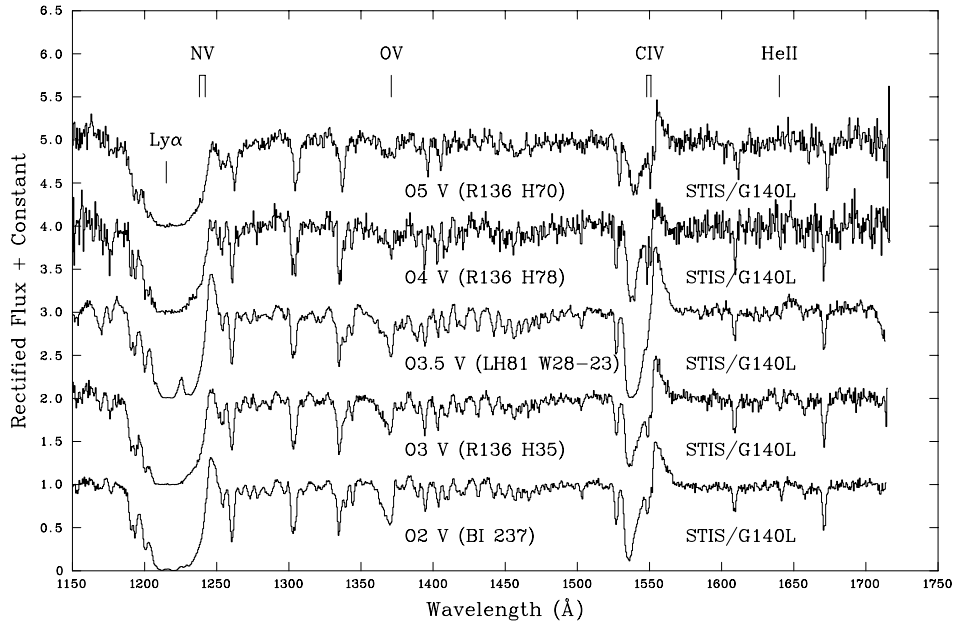


Figure A1. Ultraviolet morphological progression of O2–5 dwarfs, showing strong, broad O v λ 1371 absorption at O2–3, together with strong P Cygni N v λ 1238–42 and C iv λ 1548–51. O v weakens at O3.5 and disappears at O4, while C iv P Cygni weakens at O5.

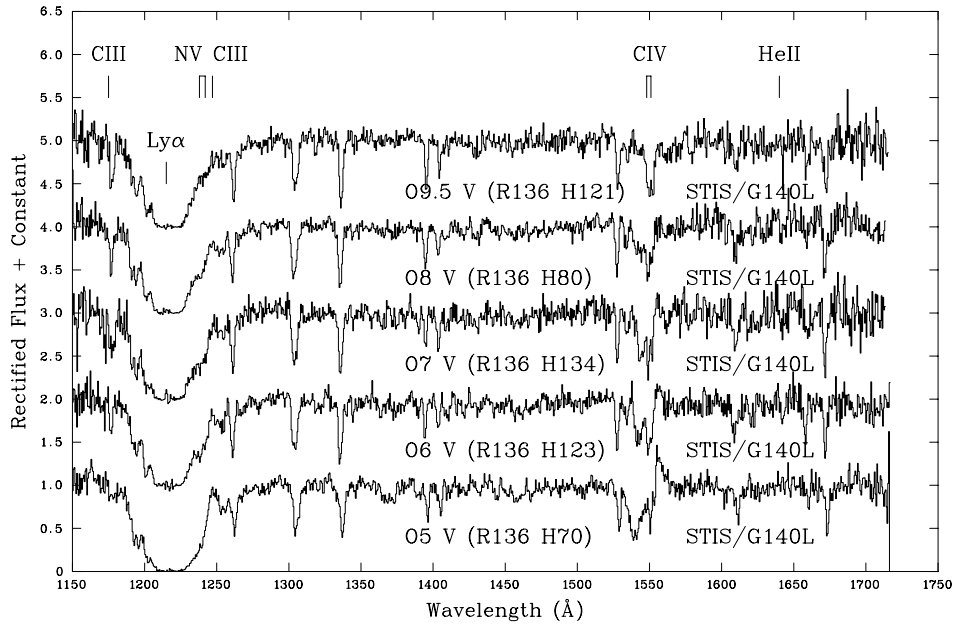


Figure A2. Ultraviolet morphological progression of O5–9.5 dwarfs, showing prominent broad, unsaturated P Cygni C iv λ 1548–51 at O5 V, which weakens in both emission strength and absorption width at O6–7 V and becomes photospheric at O9.5 V. N v λ 1238–42 is apparent at O5 V but also weakens at O6–8 V and is undetected at O9.5 V.

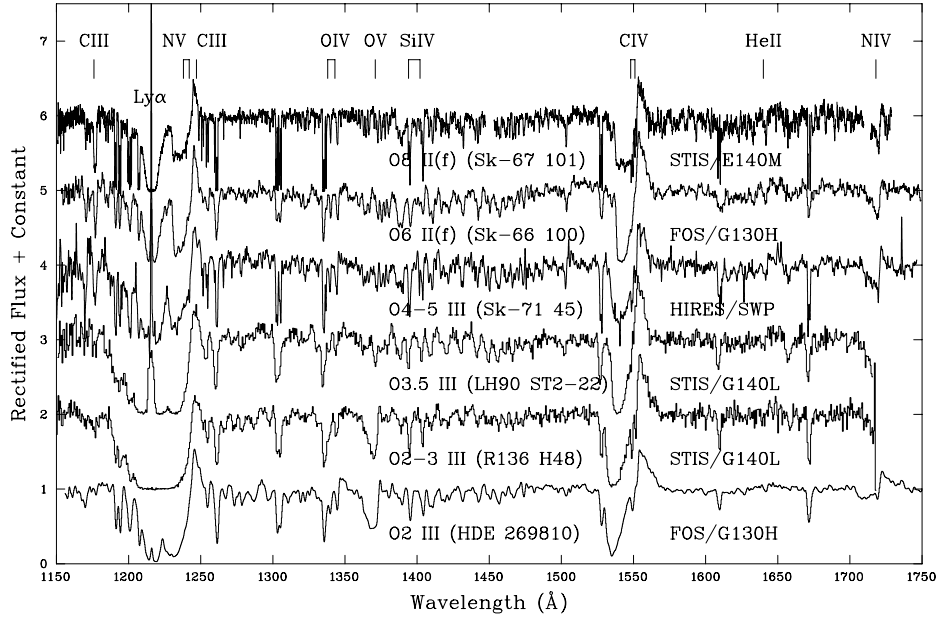


Figure A3. Ultraviolet morphological progression of O2-8 giants, showing strong, broad O v λ 1371 absorption at O2-3, with prominent N v λ 1238-42 and C iv λ 1548-51 P Cygni profiles until O6 giants, and unsaturated thereafter.

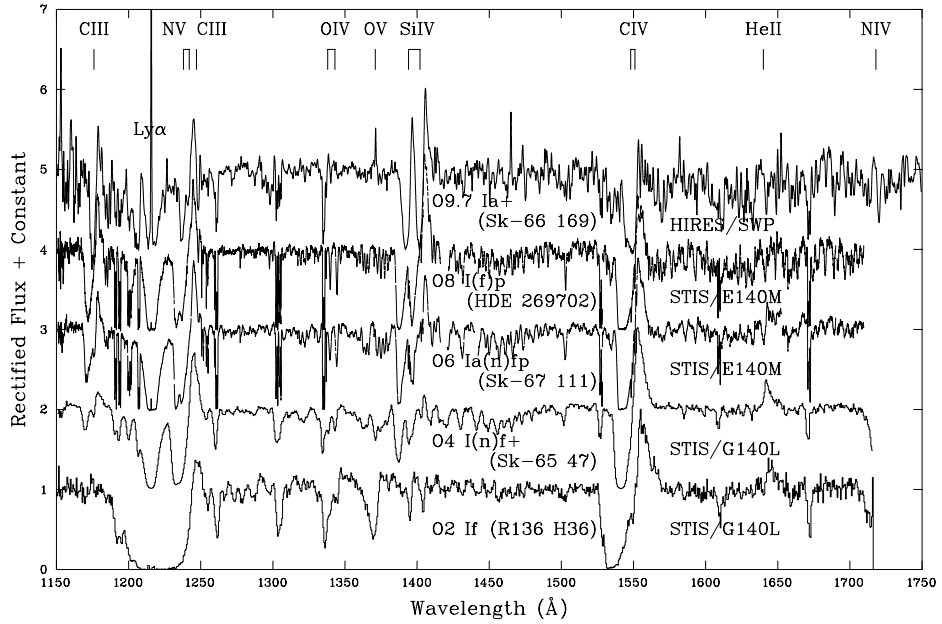


Figure A4. Ultraviolet morphological progression of O2-9.7 supergiants, showing prominent O v λ 1371 absorption at O2, strong, saturated C iv λ 1548-51 P Cygni profiles until O8 supergiants, Si iv λ 1393-1402 P Cygni appearing weakly at O4 and saturating for O6 and later subtypes. He II λ 1640 emission is prominent between O2-6, but thereafter blended with iron forest features.

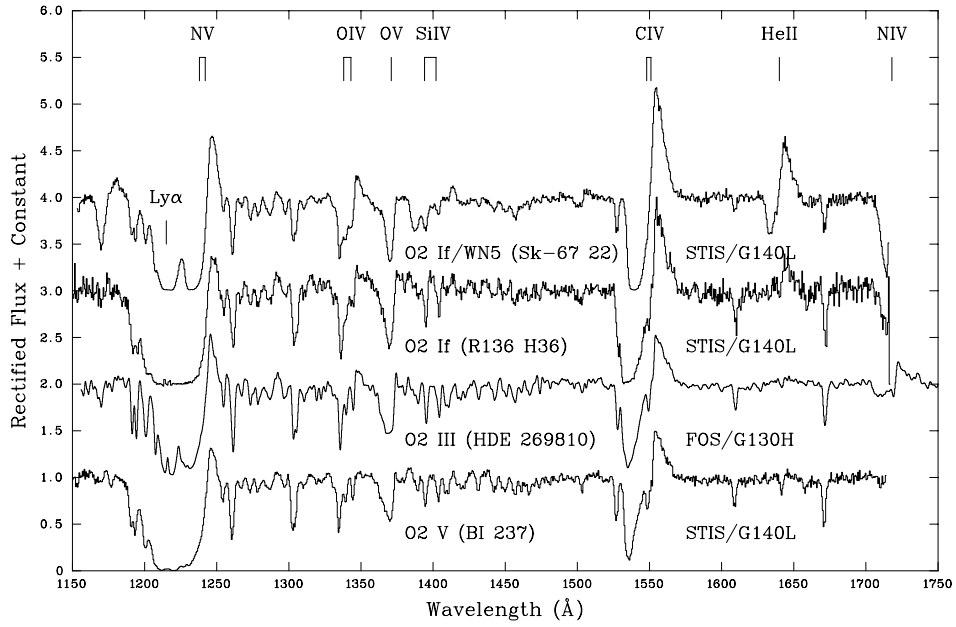


Figure A5. Montage of O2 luminosity sequence. Strong/broad O v $\lambda 1371$ absorption is common to all O2 subtypes. CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ and NV $\lambda\lambda 1238-42$ are prominent P Cygni profiles at all luminosity classes, although the former is unsaturated in dwarfs/giants. Note the reversal in the He II $\lambda 1640$ line from absorption to strong P Cygni emission from dwarf to Of/WN.

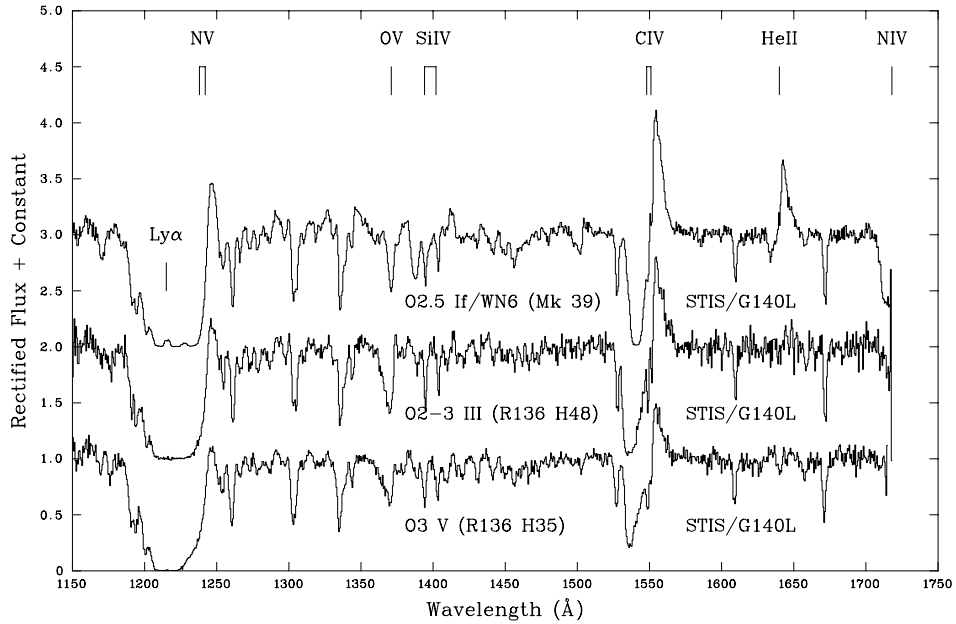


Figure A6. Montage of O2-3 luminosity sequence. O v $\lambda 1371$ absorption is common to all luminosity classes. Note the reversal in the He II $\lambda 1640$ line from absorption to strong P Cygni emission from dwarf to Of/WN.

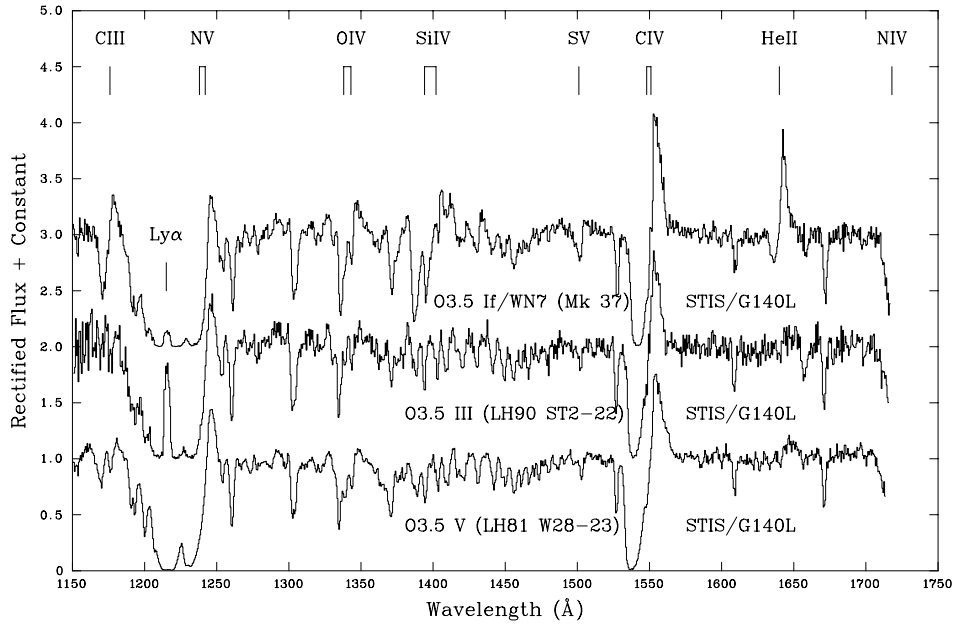


Figure A7. Montage of O3.5 luminosity sequence. O v $\lambda 1371$ absorption weakly is present, with Si iv $\lambda\lambda 1393$ –1402 P Cygni appearing in Of/WN stars together with prominent He II $\lambda 1640$ P Cygni emission.

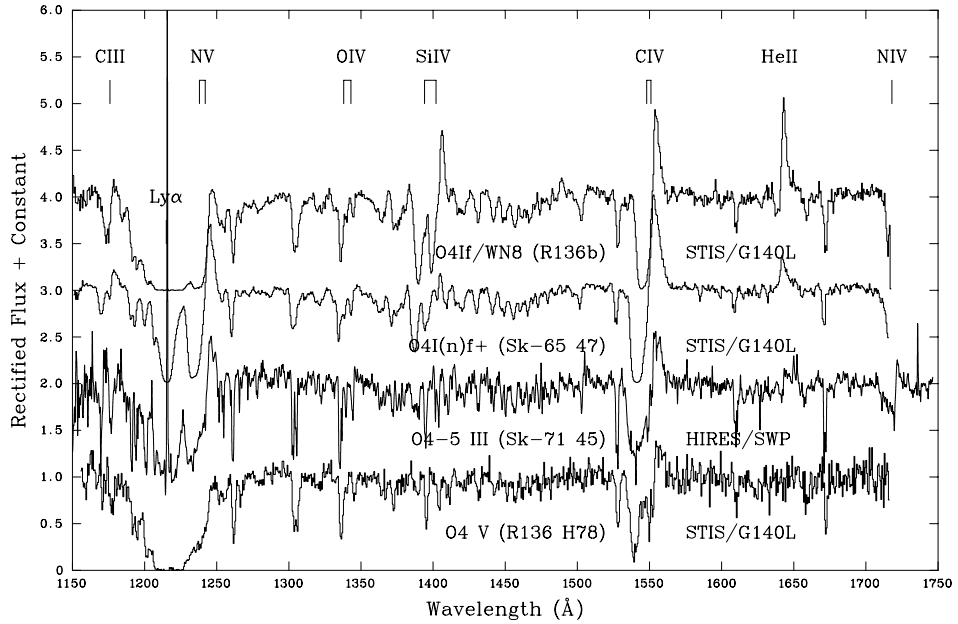


Figure A8. Montage of O4-5 luminosity class. O v $\lambda 1371$ absorption is absent, although P Cygni N v $\lambda\lambda 1238$ –42 and C iv $\lambda\lambda 1548$ –51 remain prominent for all classes, albeit unsaturated in dwarfs/giants. P Cygni Si iv $\lambda\lambda 1393$ –1402 and He II $\lambda 1640$ emission are seen in O4 supergiants.

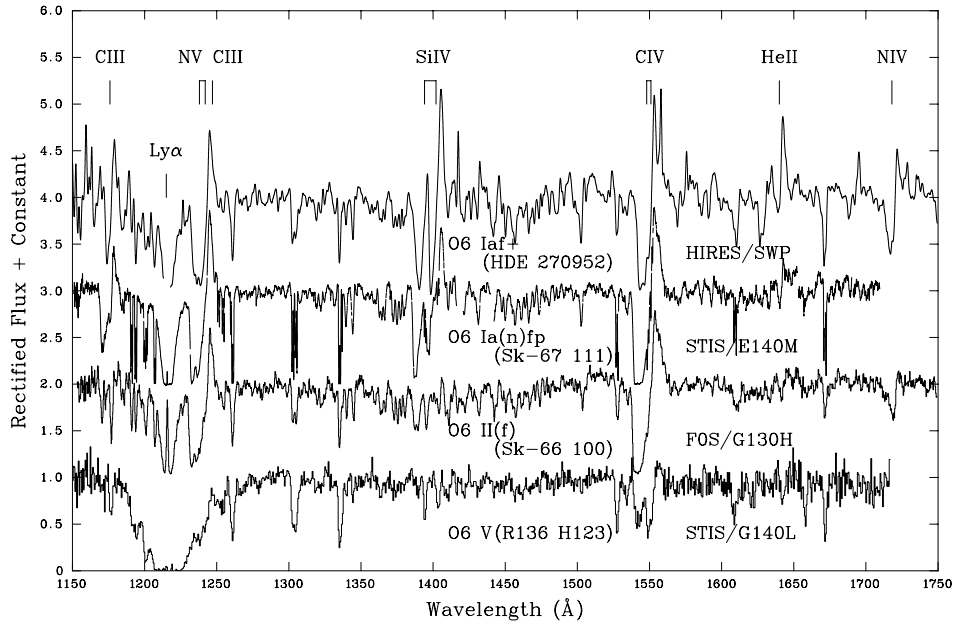


Figure A9. Montage of O6 luminosity sequence. CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ and NV $\lambda\lambda 1238-42$ exhibit a weak P Cygni profile for dwarfs, in contrast to strong P Cygni profiles at class II-I, with SiIV $\lambda\lambda 1393-1402$ also exhibiting saturated P Cygni profiles for supergiants. Narrow He II 1640 emission is also observed in supergiants.

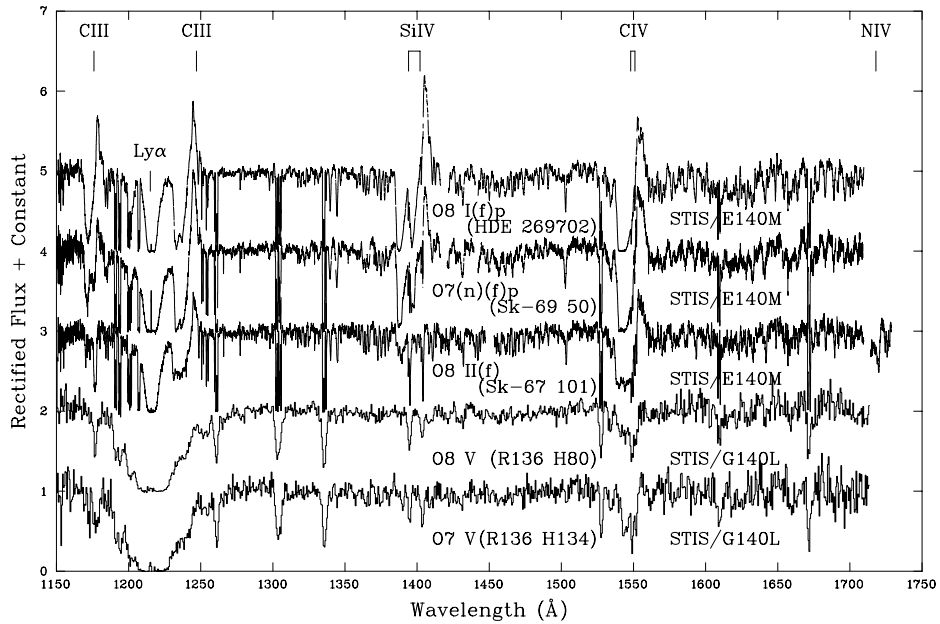


Figure A10. Montage of O7-8 luminosity sequence. CIV $\lambda\lambda 1548-51$ exhibits a narrow, weak P Cygni profile for dwarfs, with NV $\lambda\lambda 1238-42$ barely present. Both lines display a prominent P Cygni profile at Class II (unsaturated for NV), while SiIV $\lambda\lambda 1393-1402$ exhibit saturated P Cygni profiles amongst supergiants.

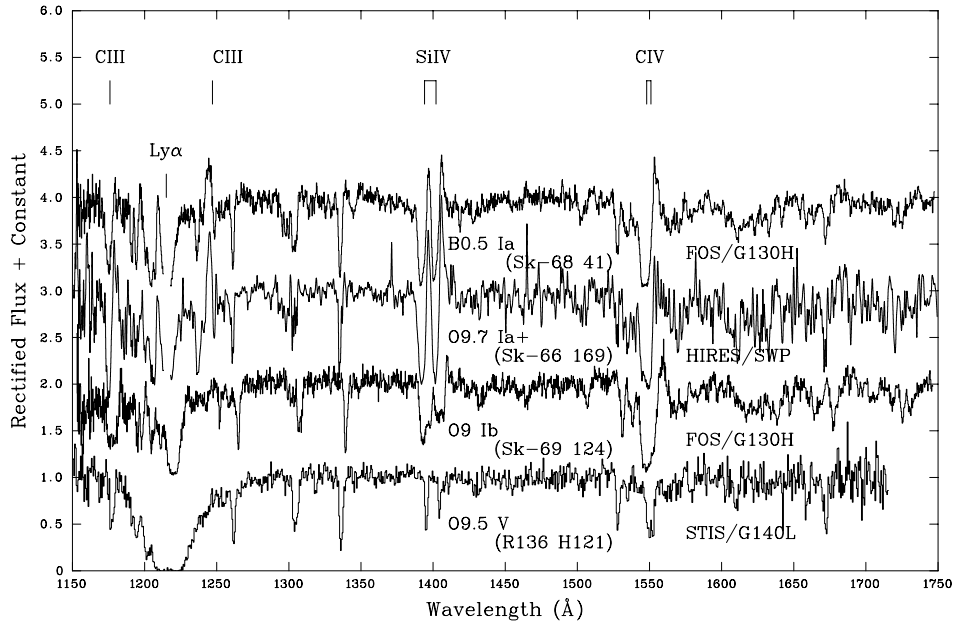


Figure A11. Montage of O9–B0.5 luminosity sequence. C IV $\lambda\lambda 1548\text{--}51$ is photospheric in dwarfs, N V $\lambda\lambda 1238\text{--}42$ absent, while C IV and Si IV $\lambda\lambda 1393\text{--}1402$ are saturated P Cygni profiles in luminous supergiants. C III $\lambda 1247$ is also prominent in luminous supergiants.

**APPENDIX B: ULTRAVIOLET ATLAS OF
EARLY-TYPE STARS IN R136**

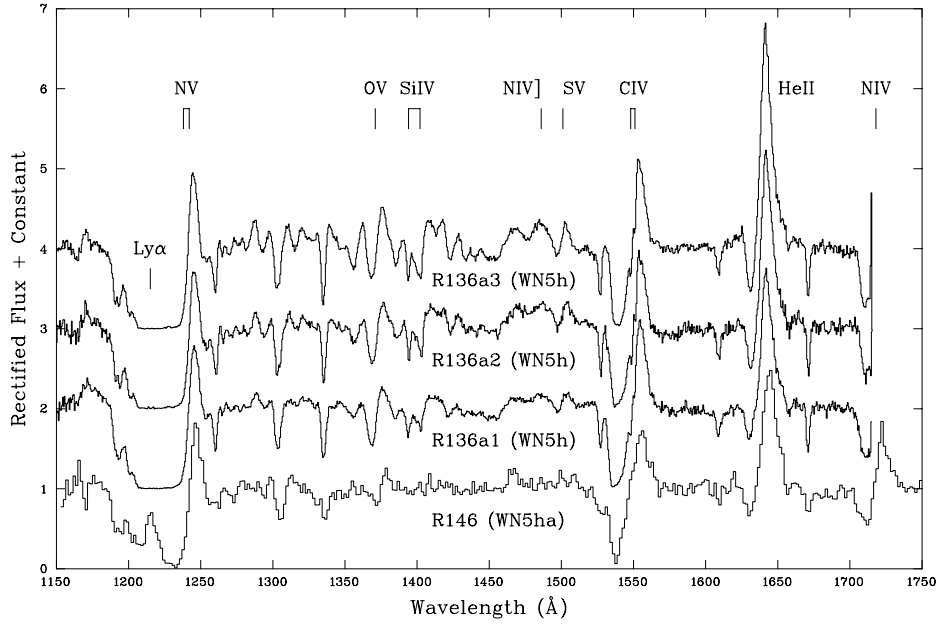


Figure B1. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of WN stars in R136, together with an LMC template WN5 star R146 (Brey 88=BAT99-117, IUE SWP/LORES)

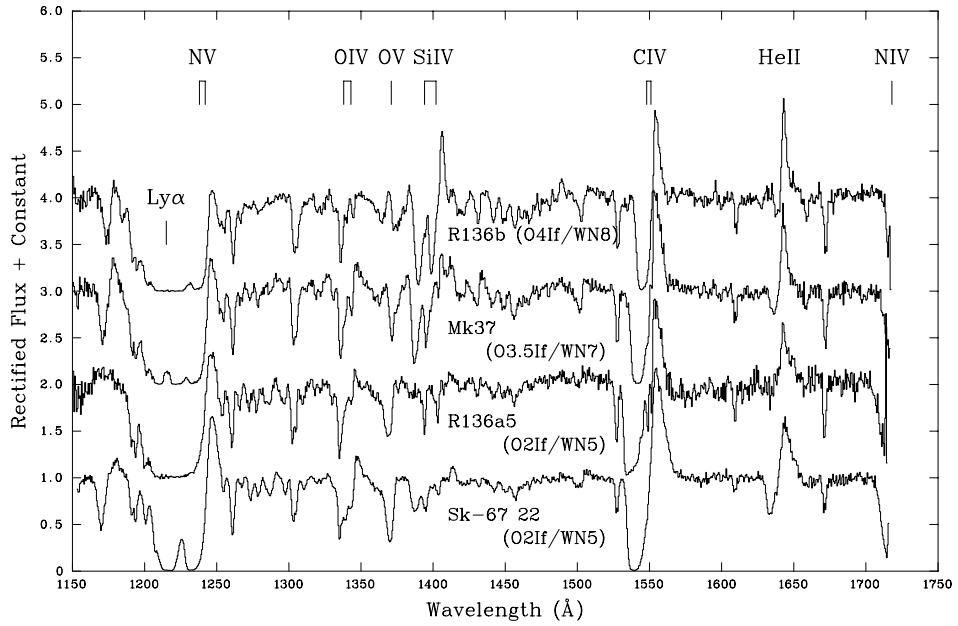


Figure B2. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of Of/WN stars in R136, together with LMC templates Sk-67° 22 and Melnick 37 (see Table A1)

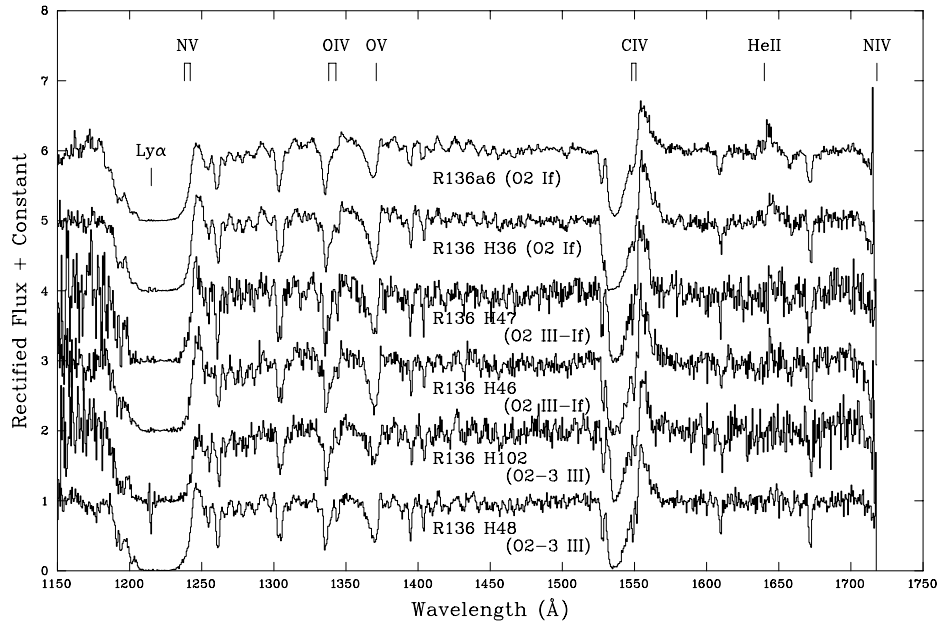


Figure B3. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O2-3 (super)giants in R136, together with LMC templates R136 H48 (O2-3 III) and H36 (O2 If), see Table A1.

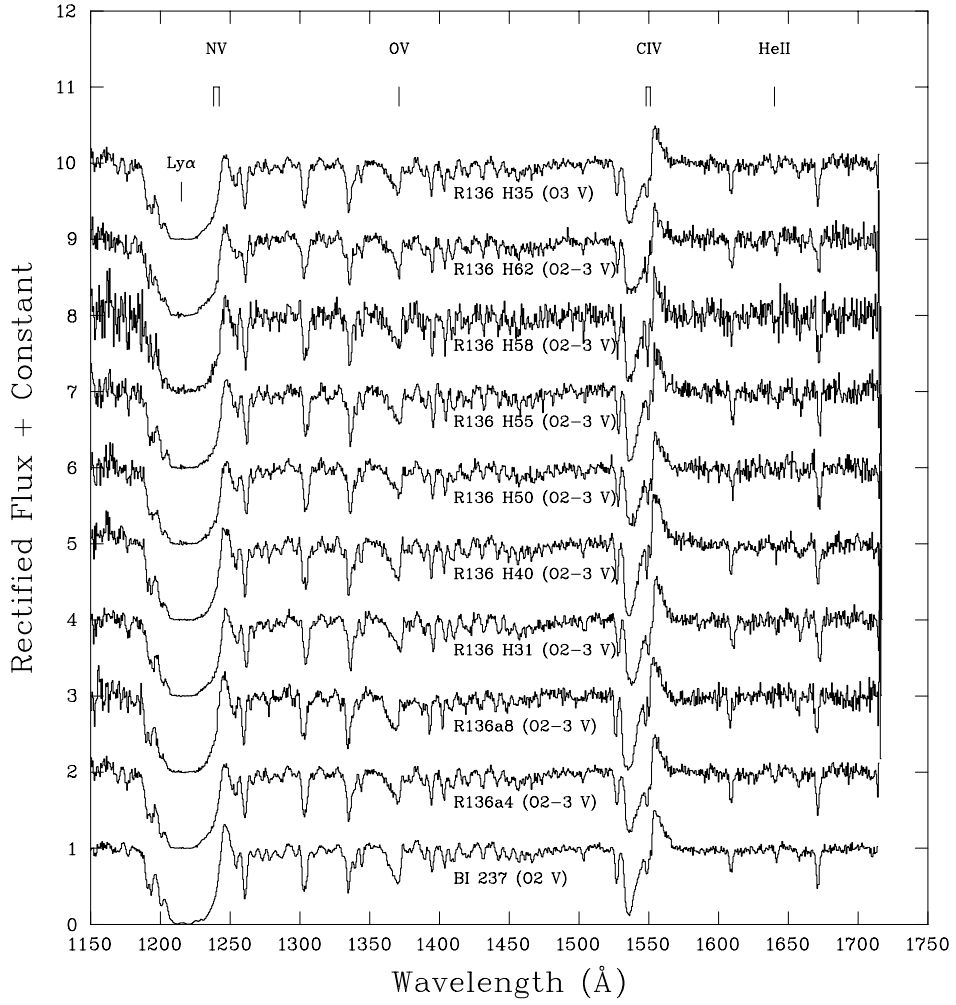


Figure B4. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O2-3 dwarfs in R136, together with templates BI 237 (O2 V) and R136 H35 (O3 V), see Table A1.

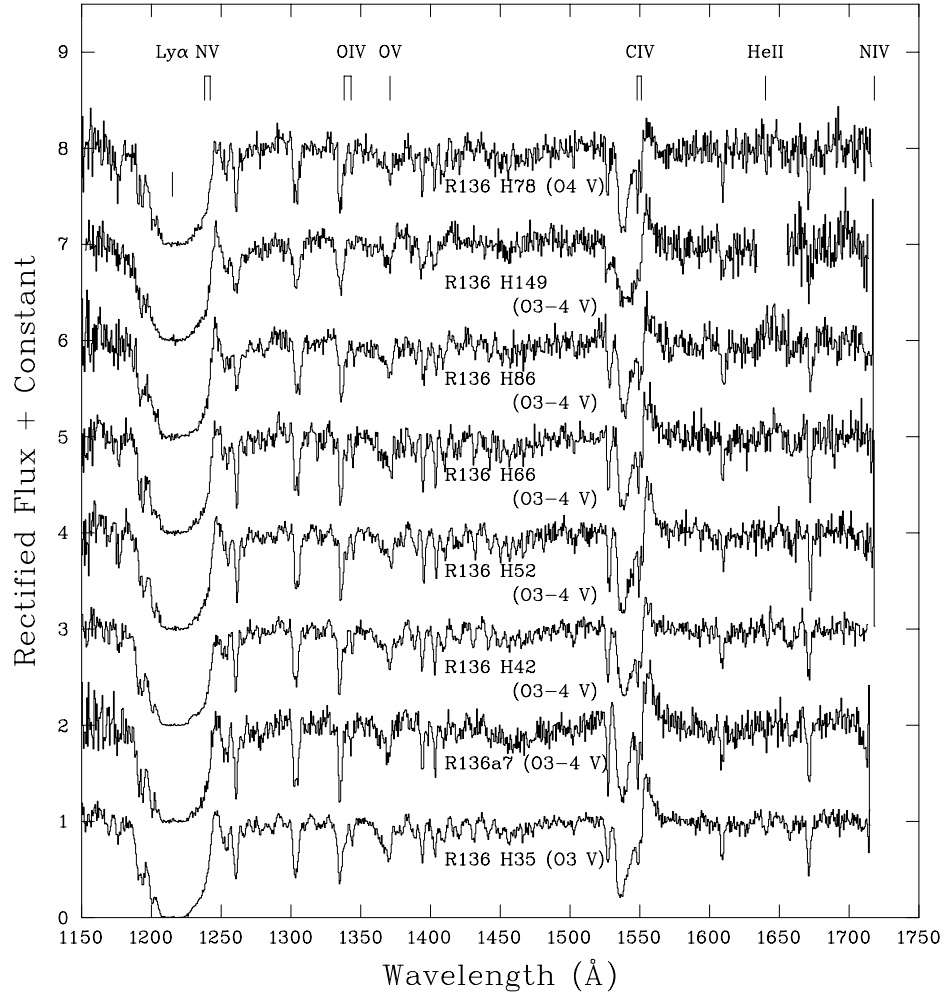


Figure B5. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O3-4 dwarfs in R136, together with LMC templates R136 H35 (O3 V) and H78 (O4 V); see Table A1.

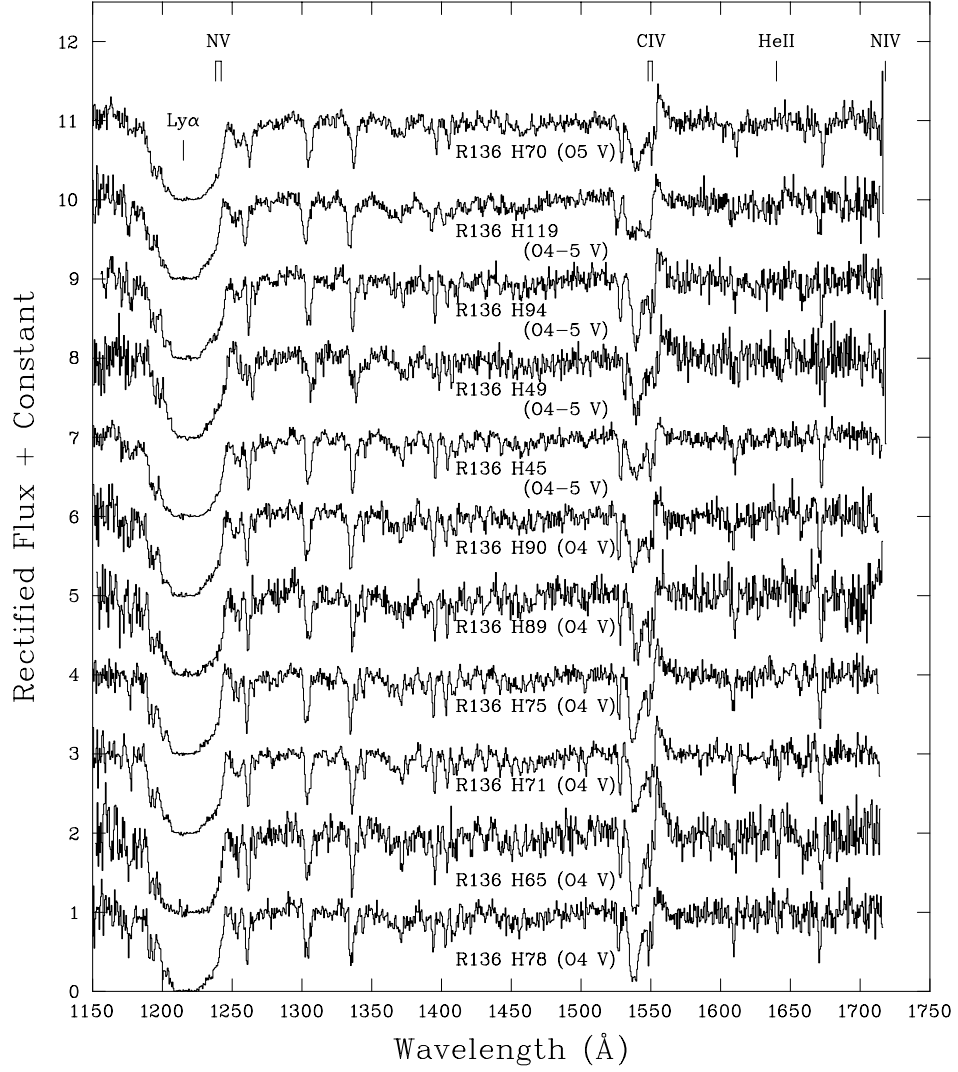


Figure B6. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O4–5 dwarfs in R136, together with LMC templates R136 H78 (O4 V) and H70 (O5 Vz); see Table A1.

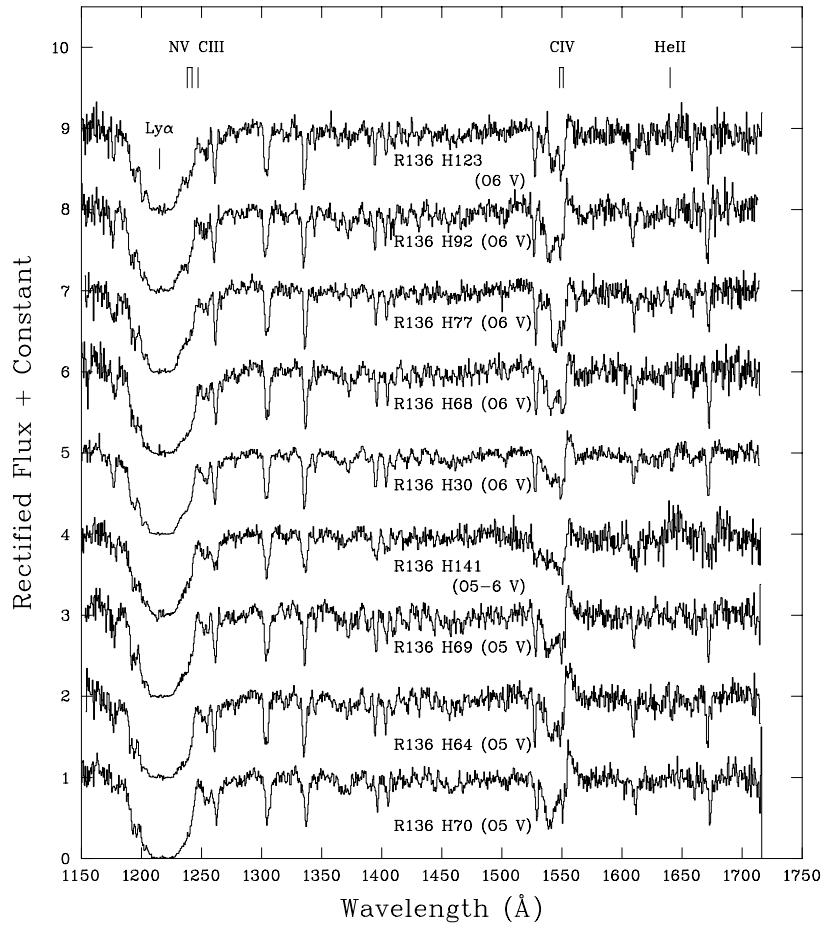


Figure B7. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O5-6 dwarfs in R136, together with LMC templates R136 H70 (O5 V) and H123 (O6 V); see Table A1.

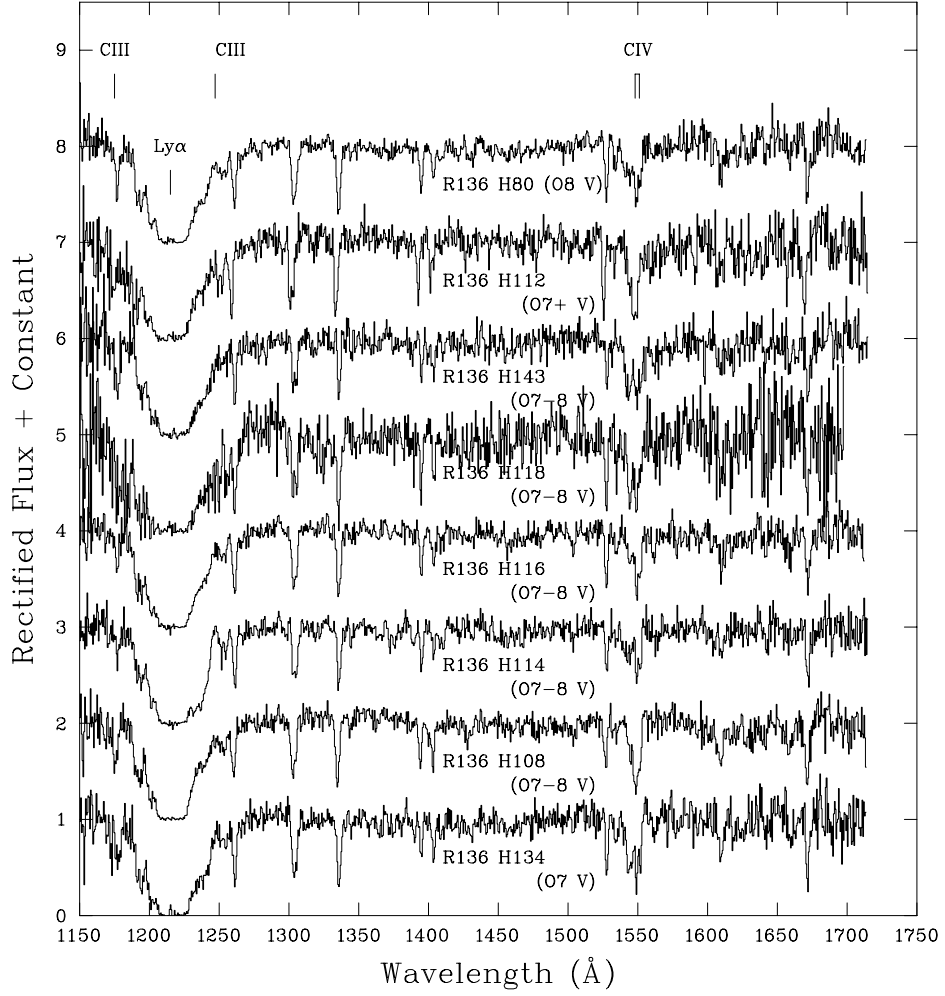


Figure B8. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O7–8 dwarfs in R136, together with LMC templates R136 H134 (O7 V) and H80 (O8 V); see Table A1.

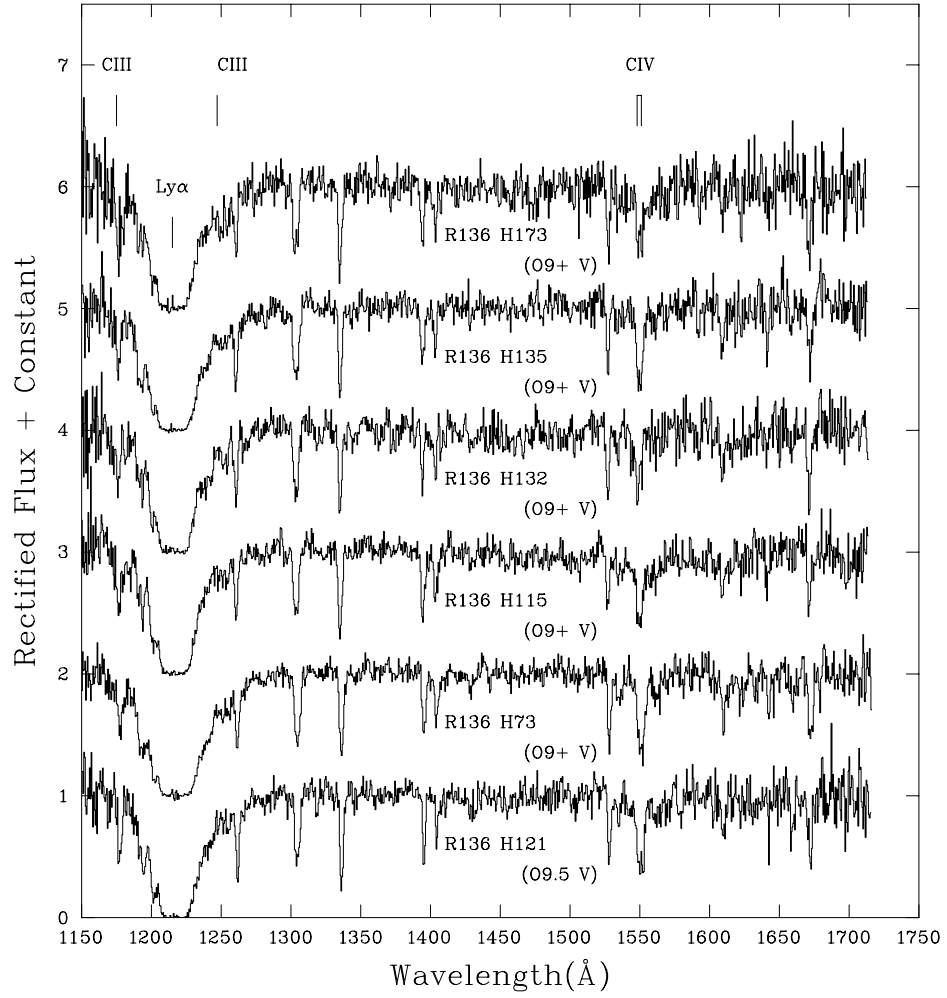


Figure B9. HST/STIS ultraviolet spectroscopy of O9+ dwarfs in R136, together with LMC template R136 H121 (O9.5 V); see Table A1.

**APPENDIX C: WIND VELOCITIES OF LMC
O-TYPE STARS**

Table C1. Comparison of terminal wind velocities (km s^{-1}) of LMC O stars in the present study (indicated with a colon if via v_{edge}) with literature values from far-UV spectroscopy (direct measurement or Sobolov with Exact Integral SEI approach).

Star	Alias	Sp Type	v_{∞} km s^{-1}	Dataset/diagnostic (this study)	v_{∞} km s^{-1}	Dataset/diagnostic (literature)	Reference
BI 237		O2 V			3400	HST STIS/C IV	f
BI 253	VFTS 72	O2 V			3180	HST STIS/C IV	f
R136 H40		O2-3 V	2750	HST STIS/C IV	3400, 3000, 3400	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c, e
R136 H50		O2-3 V	2620	HST STIS/C IV	3125	HST GHRS/C IV	b
R136 H55		O2-3 V	2880	HST STIS/C IV	3150, 2955, 3250	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c, e
R136 H58		O2-3 V	2980	HST STIS/C IV	3050, 2840	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c
LH 101/W3-14		O3 V			3100	HST STIS/C IV	f
R136 H33		O3 V			3250	HST STIS/C IV	f
LH 101/W3-24		O3 V			2400	HST STIS/C IV	e
R136 H39		O3 V+O5.5 V			2900	HST GHRS/C IV	b
LH 81/W28-23		O3.5 V((f+))			3050	HST STIS/C IV	f
R136a7	R136 H24	O3-4 V	2710:	HST STIS/C IV	2900, 3100	HST GHRS/C IV	b, e
R136 H42		O3-4 V	2245	HST STIS/C IV	2850	HST GHRS/C IV	b
LH 81/W28-5		O4 V((f+))			2700	HST STIS/C IV	e
Sk-70° 60		O4-5 V((f))			2300	FUSE/SEI	d
LMC 054383		O4-5 V			2380	HST STIS/C IV	g
LH 58-496		O5 V(f)			2400	HST STIS/C IV	f
Sk-70° 69		O5.5 V((f))			2750	FUSE/SEI	d
BI 229		O7 V-III			1950	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-67° 191		O8 V			1950	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 269810	Sk-67° 211	O2 III(f)			3600	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-66° 172		O2 III			3100	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-70° 91	LH 62-1	O2 III			3150	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-68° 137		O2 III			3400	HST FOS/SEI	a
LH 64-16		ON2 III			3250	HST STIS/C IV	g
VFTS 16		O2 III-If			3250	HST COS/SEI	h
R136 H46		O2 III-If	3440	HST STIS/C IV	3550, 3355	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c
R136 H47		O2 III-If	3045	HST STIS/C IV	3625, 3305, 3500	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c, e
R136 H18	Melnick 33S	O3 III			3200	HST/STIS/C IV	f
LH 90 ST2-22		O3.5 III(f+)			2560	HST STIS/C IV	f
Sk-67° 69		O4 III			2500	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 269676	Sk-71° 45	O4-5 III			2500	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-66° 100		O6 II(f)			2075	FUSE/SEI	d
BI 272		O7: III-II			3400	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-67° 101	LH 54-21	O8 II(f)			2300	FUSE/SEI	d
BI 173		O8 II			2850	FUSE/SEI	d
LH 101/W3-19		O2 If			2850	HST STIS/C IV	f
Melnick 42	R136 H2	O2 If			2800	HST STIS/C IV	i
R136 H36		O2 If	3500	HST STIS/C IV	3640, 3700, 3750	HST GHRS/C IV	b, c, e
Sk-65° 47	LH 43-18	O4 I(n)f+p			2100	HST STIS/C IV	f
HDE 269698	Sk-67° 166	O4 If+			1900	HST FOS/SEI	a
Sk-67° 167	LH 76-21	O4 Inf+			2150	HST FOS/SEI	a
Sk-67° 111	LH 60-53	O6 Ia(n)fp var			2000	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 270952	Sk-65° 22	O6 Iaf+			1350	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 270145	Sk-70° 115	O6.5 Iaf			2200	FUSE/SEI	d
BI 170		O9.5 Ib			1700	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-69° 124		O9 Ib			1600	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-65° 21		O9.7 Iab			1700	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-66° 169		O9.7 Ia+			800	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 269896	Sk-68° 135	ON9.7 Ia+			1050	FUSE/SEI	d
HDE 268605	Sk-67° 05	O9.7 Ib			1400	FUSE/SEI	d
Sk-67° 22		O2 If/WN5			2650	HST STIS/C IV	f
R136a5	R136 H20	O2 If/WN5	3045	HST STIS/C IV	3000, 3400	HST/GHRS C IV	b, e
Melnick 39	R136 H7	O2.5 If/WN6			2100	HST STIS/C IV+Si IV	f
Melnick 37	R136 H14	O3.5 If/WN7			2000	HST STIS/C IV+Si IV	f
LH 90 Brey 58	AB4	O3.5 If/WN7			1900	HST STIS/Si IV	f

(a) Walborn et al. (1995); (b) de Koter et al. (1998); (c) Prinja & Crowther (1998); (d) Massa et al. (2003); (e) Massey et al. (2004); (f) Massey et al. (2005); (g) Massey et al. (2009); (h) Evans et al. (2010); (i) Bestenlehner et al. (2014)

APPENDIX D: ADDITIONAL R136 SOURCES

Table D1. HST/WFC3 photometry (de Marchi et al. 2011) for additional R136 sources brighter than $m_{F555W} = 17.0$ mag within a projected distance of 4.1 arcsec (1 parsec) from R136a1. Identifications are from Weigelt & Baier (1985, WB85) or Hunter et al. (1995, HSH95). A_{F555W} is calculated from observed colours for an adopted reddening law of $R_{5495} = 4.1$, and $DM = 18.49$ (Pietrzynski et al. 2013). F555W-band photometry shown in italics is from Hunter et al. (1995) offset by -0.17 mag (see Sect. 2.3). R136 H351 is included since it is one of the 70 far-UV brightest sources in R136a1.

HSH95 (WB85)	Sp Type	Ref arcsec	r mag	$m_{F336W}-m_{F438W}$ mag	$m_{F438W}-m_{F555W}$ mag	$m_{F555W}-m_{F814W}$ mag	A_{F555W} mag	M_{F555W} mag	$10^{14}F_{1500}$ mag erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ Å	Slit	
379		0.41	16.51±0.05	-0.97±0.06	0.01±0.06	0.60±0.08	1.87	-3.85	0.5±0.1	SE2	
235		0.50	<i>16.63</i>				1.72	-3.58	1.2±0.1	SE2	
210		0.54	<i>16.47</i>				1.72	-3.74	1.2±0.1	NW3	
378		0.56	16.06±0.03				1.72	-4.15	1.0±0.1	SE2	
306		0.70	16.42±0.05			0.33±0.08	1.81	-3.88	0.5±0.1	NW4	
196		0.74	<i>16.36</i>				1.72	-3.85		NW5	
231		0.88	16.66±0.06	-1.23±0.08	0.11±0.08	0.34±0.11	1.58	-3.41	0.4±0.1	NW2	
305		0.91	<i>16.96</i>				1.72	-3.25		NW4	
291		0.94	16.67 ±0.05	-1.20±0.07	0.16±0.07	0.42±0.08	1.72	-3.54	0.4±0.1	SE4	
259		1.00	<i>16.75</i>				1.72	-3.46	0.4±0.1	NW5	
217		1.01	16.52±0.04	-1.36±0.06	0.18±0.06		1.48	-3.45	0.5±0.1	NW1	
274		1.06	16.87±0.07			0.29±0.12	1.72	-3.34	0.4±0.1	NW4	
187		1.07	16.16±0.03	-1.31±0.04	0.11±0.05	0.27±0.05	1.44	-3.77	1.0±0.1	SE4	
203		1.21	16.33±0.04	-1.27±0.06	0.17±0.06	0.32±0.07	1.61	-3.77	0.6±0.1	NW3	
233		1.24	16.76±0.05	-1.25±0.08	0.15±0.08	0.32±0.09	1.61	-3.34	0.3±0.1	SE2	
293		1.26	16.99±0.07	-1.03±0.11	0.17±0.10	0.30±0.11	2.05	-3.55	0.3±0.1	NW7	
159		1.34	16.14±0.03	-1.24±0.04	0.10±0.04	0.33±0.04	1.65	-4.00	0.7±0.1	SE6	
176		1.35	16.14±0.03	-1.36±0.04	0.13±0.04	0.22±0.05	1.36	-3.71	0.9±0.1	NW7	
179		1.40	16.23±0.03	-1.31±0.05	0.13±0.05		1.47	-3.73	0.9±0.1	NW6	
254		1.43	16.87±0.05	-1.25±0.08	0.10±0.08	0.32±0.09	1.51	-3.13	0.5±0.1	NW3	
302		1.48	16.98±0.06	-1.28±0.09	0.10±0.09	0.18±0.12	1.47	-2.98	0.9±0.1	NW8	
223		1.53	16.61±0.04	-1.30±0.06	0.15±0.06	0.26±0.07	1.51	-3.39	0.6±0.1	NW2	
285		1.58	16.82±0.05	-1.23±0.08	0.17±0.07	0.53±0.08	1.72	-3.39	0.4±0.1	NW2	
288		1.62	16.80±0.04	-1.18±0.06	0.13±0.06	0.29±0.07	1.69	-3.38		...	
281		1.63	16.71±0.04	-1.21±0.06	0.14±0.05	0.39±0.06	1.65	-3.43	0.5±0.1	SE1	
139		1.65	16.02±0.02			0.22±0.04	1.72	-4.19	1.1±0.1	SE3	
162		1.72	<i>16.06</i>				1.72	-4.15	0.8±0.1	SE2	
386		1.75	16.87±0.05	-0.97±0.09	0.12±0.07	0.36±0.08	2.07	-3.69	0.2±0.1	NW4	
311		1.78	16.87±0.05	-0.97±0.08	0.12±0.07	0.36±0.08	2.07	-3.69	0.3±0.1	NW4	
211		1.78	16.52±0.03	-1.31±0.04	0.07±0.04	0.22±0.06	1.72	-3.69		...	
181		1.87	<i>16.17</i>				1.72	-4.04	0.7±0.1	NW1	
240		2.11	<i>16.66</i>				1.72	-3.55		...	
237		2.18	16.66±0.03	-1.04±0.04	0.09±0.04	0.30±0.05	1.90	-3.73		...	
416		2.20	16.95±0.04	-0.90±0.06	0.11±0.05	0.44±0.06	2.18	-3.72		...	
213		2.23	16.68±0.03	-1.10±0.05	0.12±0.05	0.36±0.05	1.83	-3.64		...	
253		2.30	16.89±0.04	-1.27±0.05	0.14±0.05	0.27±0.06	1.56	-3.16		...	
392		2.33	16.73±0.03	-1.11±0.07	0.07±0.07	0.46±0.06	1.72	-3.48	0.3±0.1	SE8	
205		2.37	16.37±0.02	-1.22±0.03	0.19±0.03	0.46±0.03	1.75	-3.87		...	
258		2.39	16.74±0.03		0.17±0.05	0.44±0.05	1.72	-3.47		...	
189		2.42	16.31±0.02	-1.23±0.03	0.18±0.03	0.32±0.03	1.72	-3.89	1.0±0.2	SE8	
97		2.42	15.46±0.01	-1.31±0.02	0.18±0.02	0.34±0.02	1.76	-4.79		...	
87		2.47	15.25±0.01	-1.32±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.32±0.02	1.65	-4.89		...	
145		2.47	16.10±0.01	-1.30±0.02	0.10±0.02	0.28±0.03	1.42	-3.81	0.8±0.1	NW2	
547		2.51	16.75±0.03			0.64±0.04	1.72	-3.46		...	
255		2.55	16.77±0.03	-1.17±0.04	0.18±0.04	0.48±0.04	1.81	-3.53		...	
267		2.60	16.90±0.02	-1.19±0.03	0.12±0.03	0.27±0.04	1.68	-3.27		...	
206		2.63	16.53±0.02		0.16±0.03	0.23±0.04	1.72	-3.68		...	
127		2.67	15.94±0.02	-1.33±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.30±0.03	1.59	-4.15		...	
177		2.80	16.26±0.02	-1.18±0.02	0.26±0.02	0.52±0.03	1.94	-4.17	0.4±0.1	NW5	
33	O3 V	b	2.80	14.36±0.01	-1.36±0.01	0.06±0.01	0.28±0.01	1.45	-5.58		...
251		2.81	16.83±0.02		0.13±0.03		1.72	-3.38		...	
184		2.82	16.40±0.02	-1.32±0.02	0.17±0.02	0.29±0.03	1.52	-3.61		...	
294		2.86	17.00±0.03	-1.24±0.04	0.17±0.04	0.46±0.04	1.67	-3.16		...	
236		2.90	16.73±0.02	-1.24±0.03	0.13±0.03	0.35±0.04	1.59	-3.35		...	
241		2.92	16.80±0.02			0.17±0.04	1.72	-3.41		...	
272		2.93	16.95±0.02	-1.08±0.04	0.21±0.04	0.54±0.04	2.03	-3.57		...	
170		2.97	16.25±0.01	-1.23±0.02	0.07±0.02	0.33±0.03	1.50	-3.74		...	
216		2.99	16.60±0.01	-1.23±0.02	0.10±0.02	0.27±0.03	1.55	-3.44		SE7	

Table D1. (continued)

HSH95 (WB85)	Sp Type	Ref r arcsec	m_{F555W} mag	$m_{F336W}-m_{F438W}$ mag	$m_{F438W}-m_{F555W}$ mag	$m_{F555W}-m_{F814W}$ mag	A_{F555W} mag	M_{F555W} mag	$10^{14}F_{1500}$ mag $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{\AA}$	Slit
222		3.06	16.71±0.02	-1.15±0.03	0.22±0.03	0.55±0.03	1.92	-3.70	0.1:	SE8
250		3.09	16.95±0.02	-1.09±0.02	0.22±0.03	0.46±0.03	2.04	-3.58	0.2±0.1	NW1
277		3.22	16.96±0.02	-1.13±0.03	0.25±0.03	0.62±0.03	2.01	-3.54	0.2±0.1	SE6
317		3.27	16.25±0.02	-1.50±0.02	0.63±0.02		2.03	-4.27		...
120		3.29	15.88±0.01	-1.23±0.02	0.05±0.02	0.32±0.02	1.65	-4.26	1.1±0.1	SE4
10 (c)	WN5h	a	3.44	13.43±0.01	-1.20±0.02	0.31±0.01	2.33	-7.39		...
128		3.52	16.00±0.01	-1.28±0.01	0.07±0.02	0.28±0.02	1.41	-3.90		...
136		3.64	15.96±0.01	-1.15±0.02	0.23±0.02	0.62±0.02	1.94	-4.47		...
150		3.74	16.11±0.01	-1.30±0.02	0.16±0.02	0.32±0.02	1.54	-3.92		...
165		3.81	16.16±0.01	-1.27±0.02	0.18±0.02	0.35±0.02	1.63	-3.98		...
57		3.87	14.80±0.01	-1.16±0.01	0.26±0.01	0.66±0.01	2.17	-5.86		...
197		4.00	16.38±0.01	-1.17±0.02	0.13±0.02	0.45±0.02	1.72	-3.83		...
183		4.07	16.33±0.01	-1.26±0.02	0.24±0.02	0.49±0.02	1.76	-3.92		...
140		4.09	15.99±0.01	-1.29±0.02	0.11±0.02	0.26±0.02	1.47	-3.97		...
246		4.11	16.75±0.01	-1.36±0.02	0.12±0.02	0.15±0.02	1.36	-3.10		...
351		0.55	17.18				1.72	-3.03	0.5±0.1	SE2

(a) Crowther & Dessart (1998); (b) Massey et al. (2005)