

Potential Escape of Ionizing Photons in IZw18

Antonio Arroyo Polonio

Carolina Kehrig, Jose M. Vílchez, Jorge Iglesias Páramo, Enrique Pérez Montero, Ricardo Amorín, Borja Pérez Díaz...



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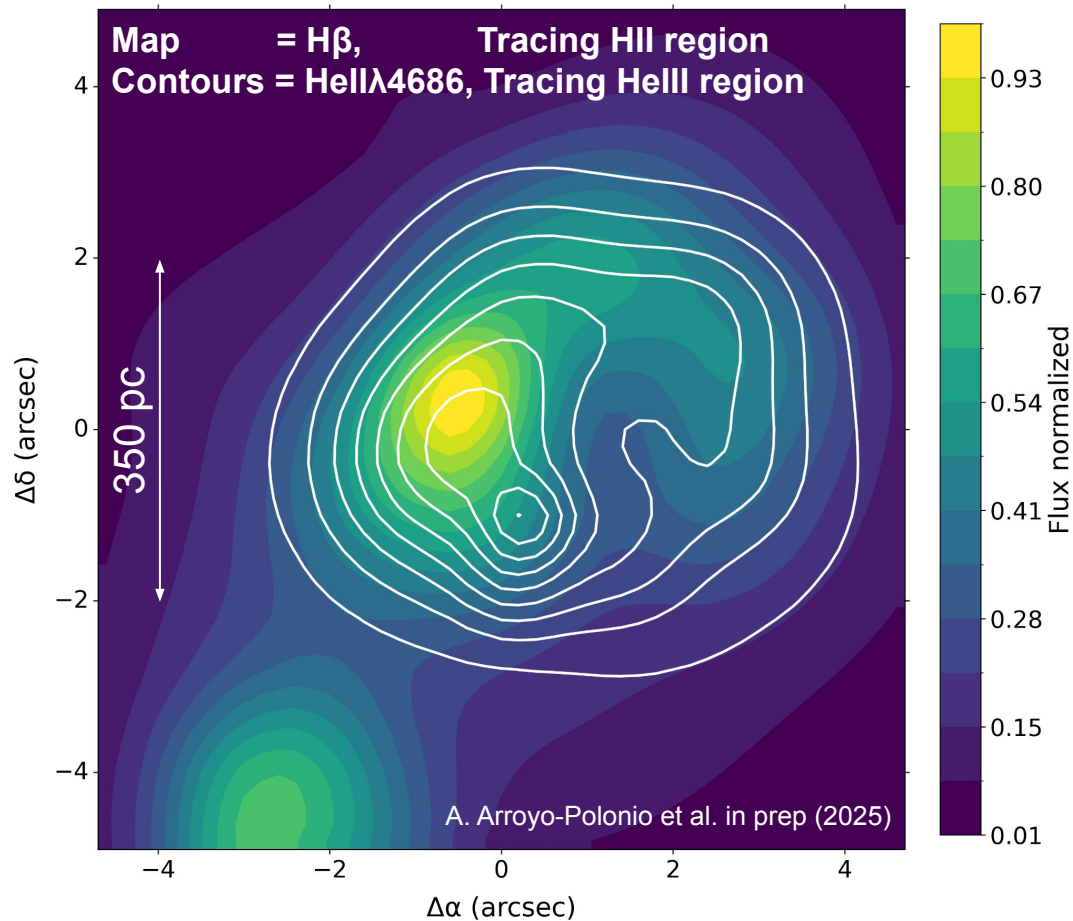
CSIC

Introduction

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- SFR few $0.1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
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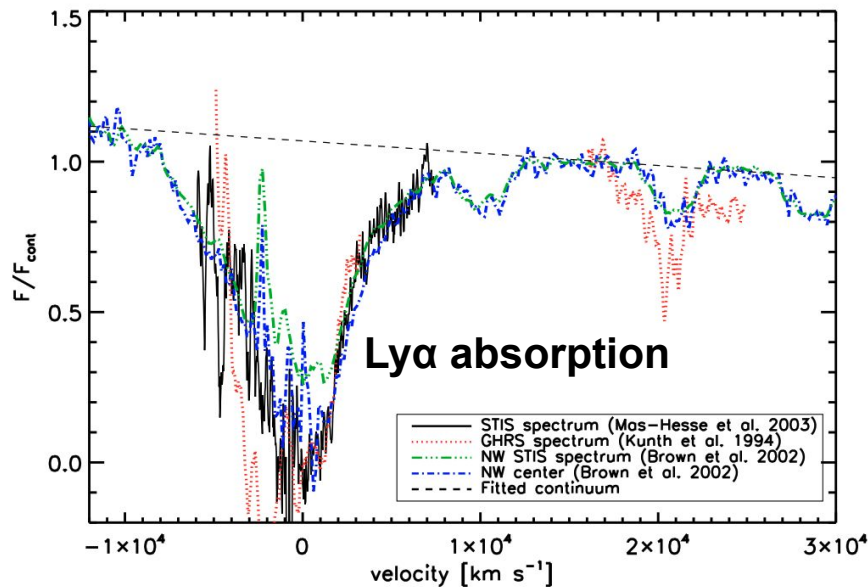
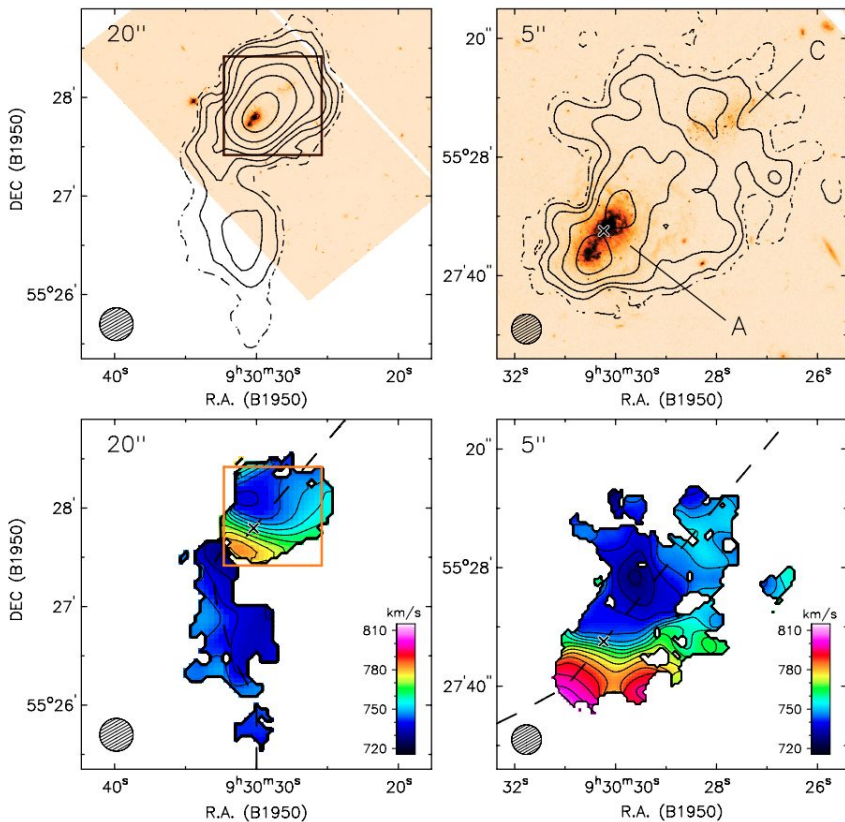
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Ly α absorption due to a **high column density** of neutral gas:

$$N_{\text{HI}} = 6.5 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}, \tau \gg 1$$



H. Atek et al. (2009)

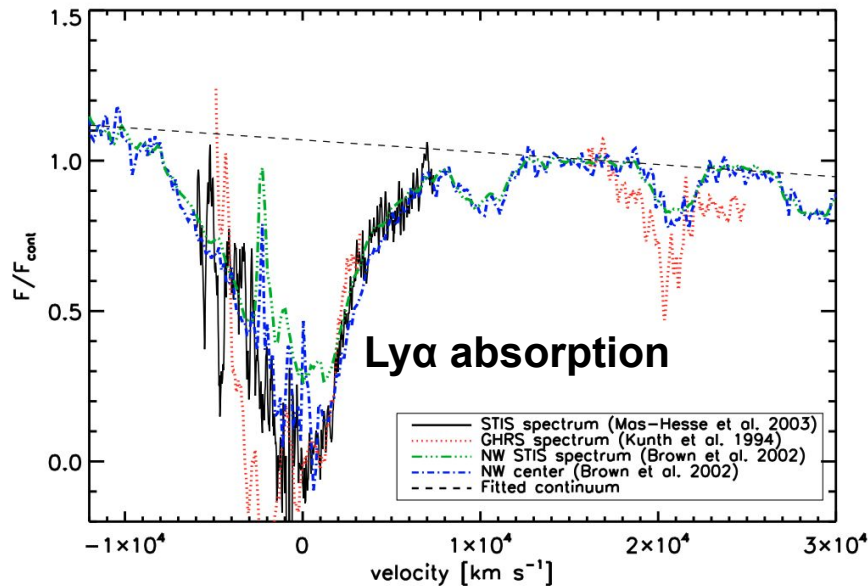
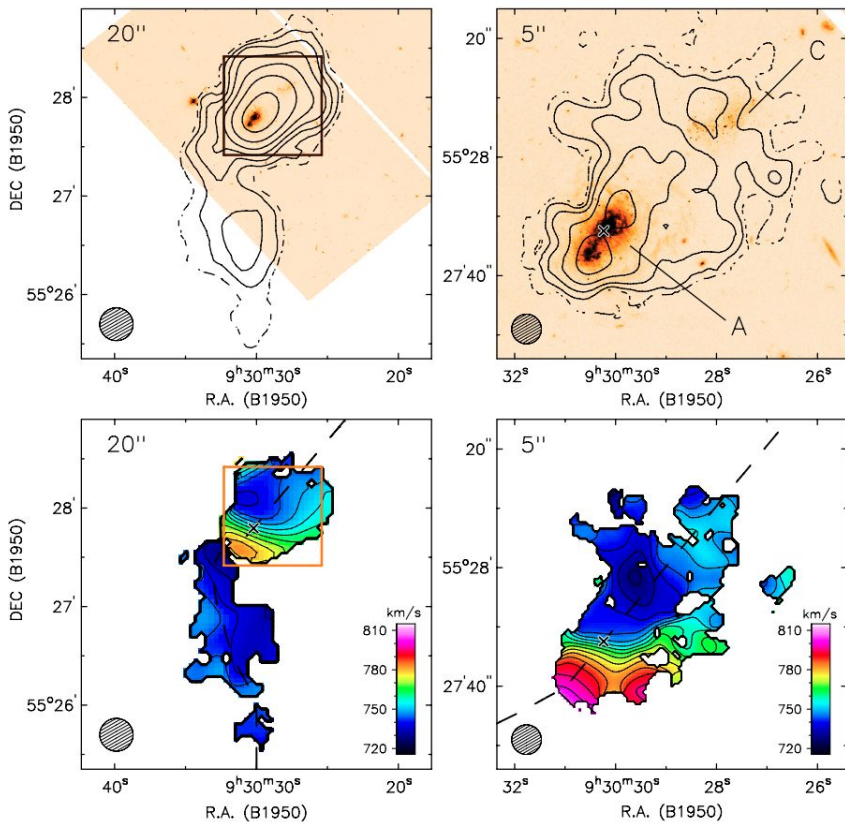
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No escape of ionizing photons in I Zw 18

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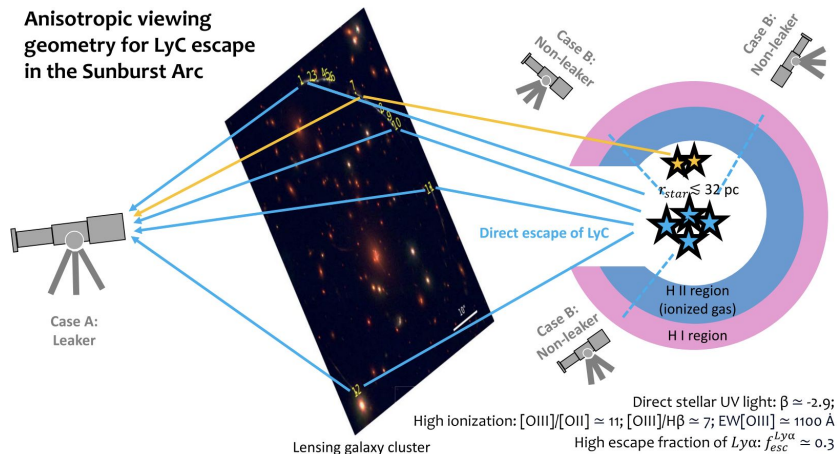
H. Atek et al. (2009)

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No escape of ionizing photons in I Zw 18
in the line of sight and at the present moment

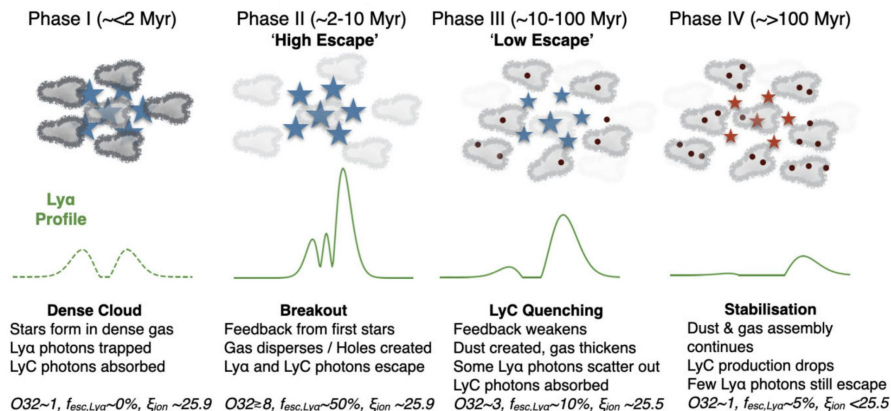
Escape anisotropy and evolution

Anisotropy in the H I / H II gas led by **feedback** and mergers



Keunho J. Kim et al. (2023)
Alexandra Le Reste et al. (2023)
Zheng Zheng and Joshua Wallace (2013)

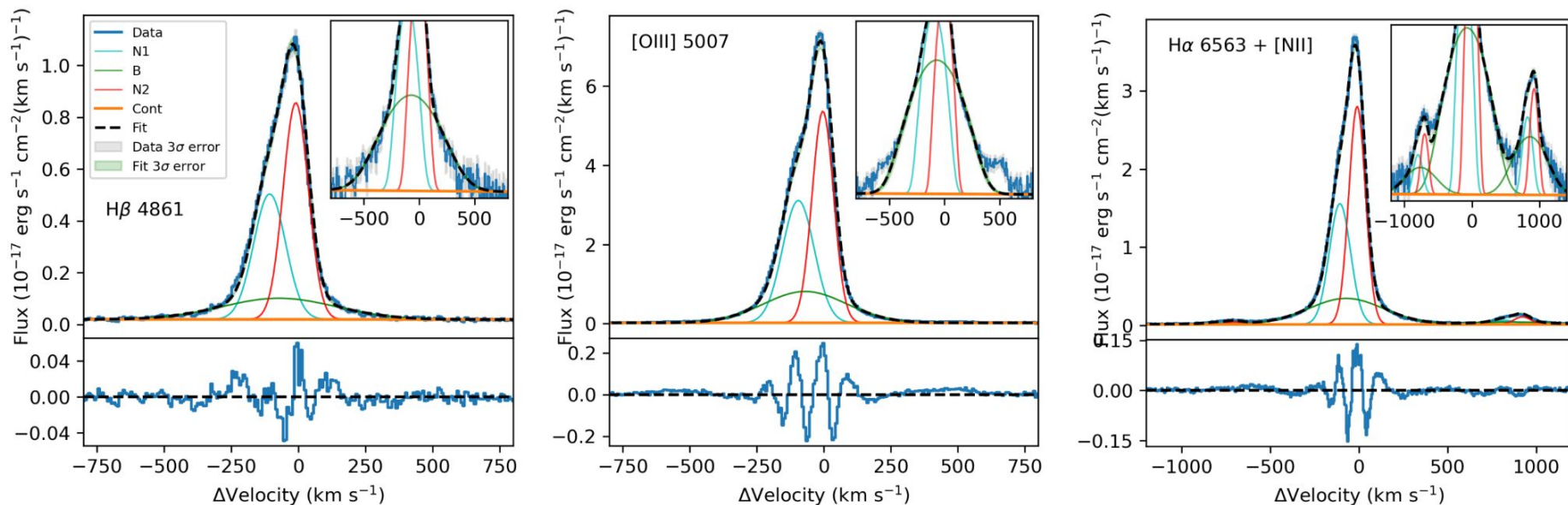
The escape **evolves** with **time**. High escape led by stellar **feedback**



Rohan P. Naidu et al. (2022)
Amorin R. et al. (2024)
Flury S. et al. (2024)
Cody A. Carr et al. (2025)

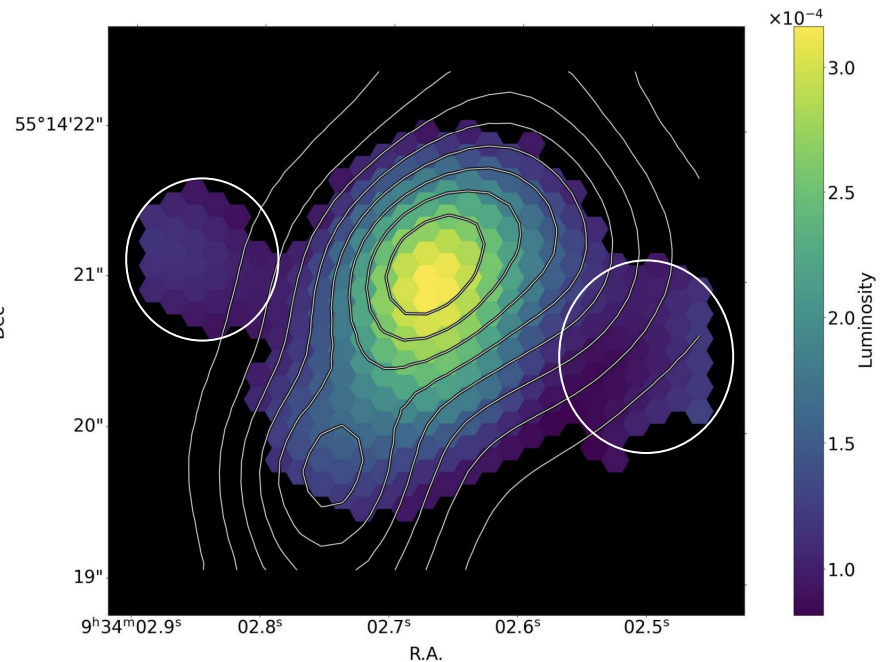
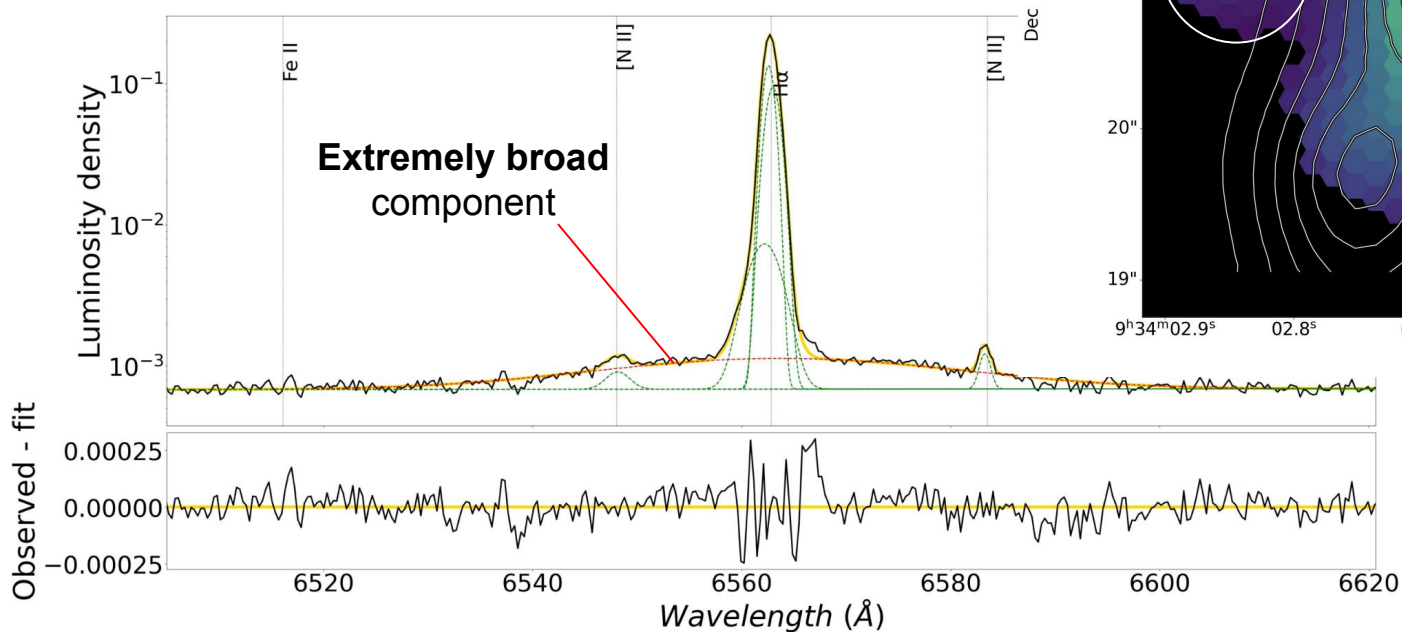
Escape, outflows and gas kinematics

Stellar **feedback** repercussion in bright optical **emission**
lines: Broad blue-shifted components in the profiles



Potential ionizing photon escape / Direction

Extremely broad ($\sigma = 600 - 850$ km/s)
component in **H α** . **Spatially extended** away
from the north knot.



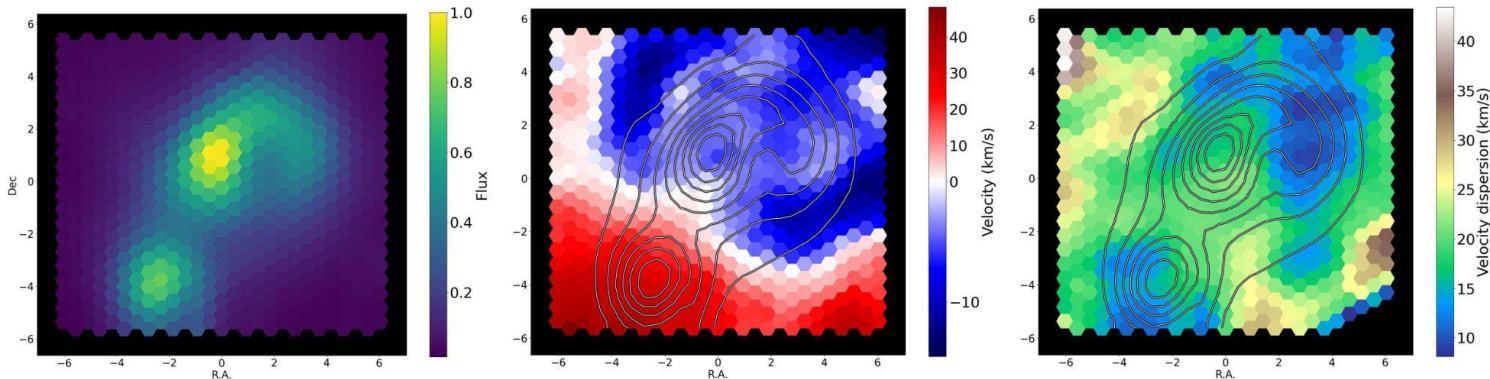
HII and HeII regions in IZw18

Flux

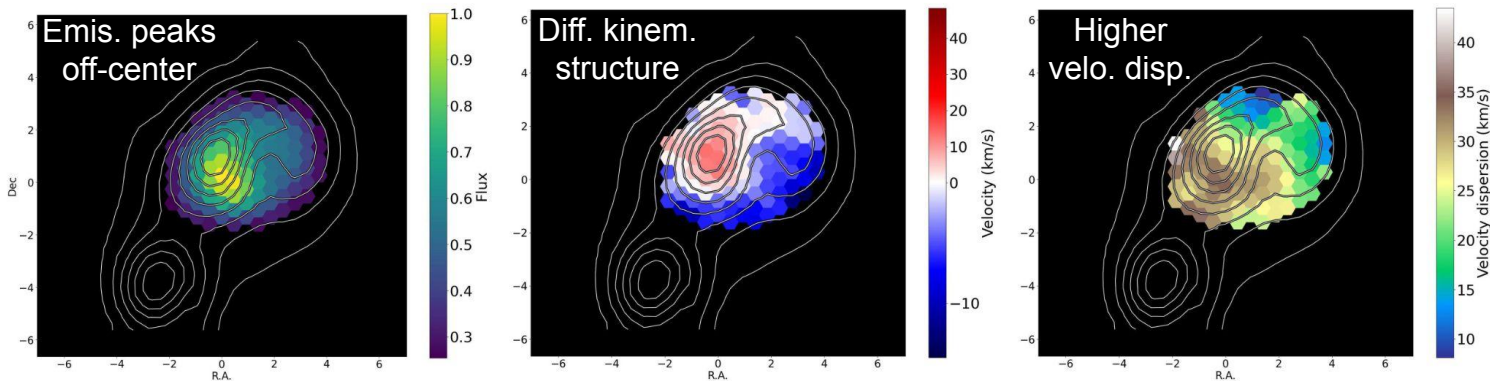
Velocity
(km/s)

Velocity dispersion σ
(km/s)

H β

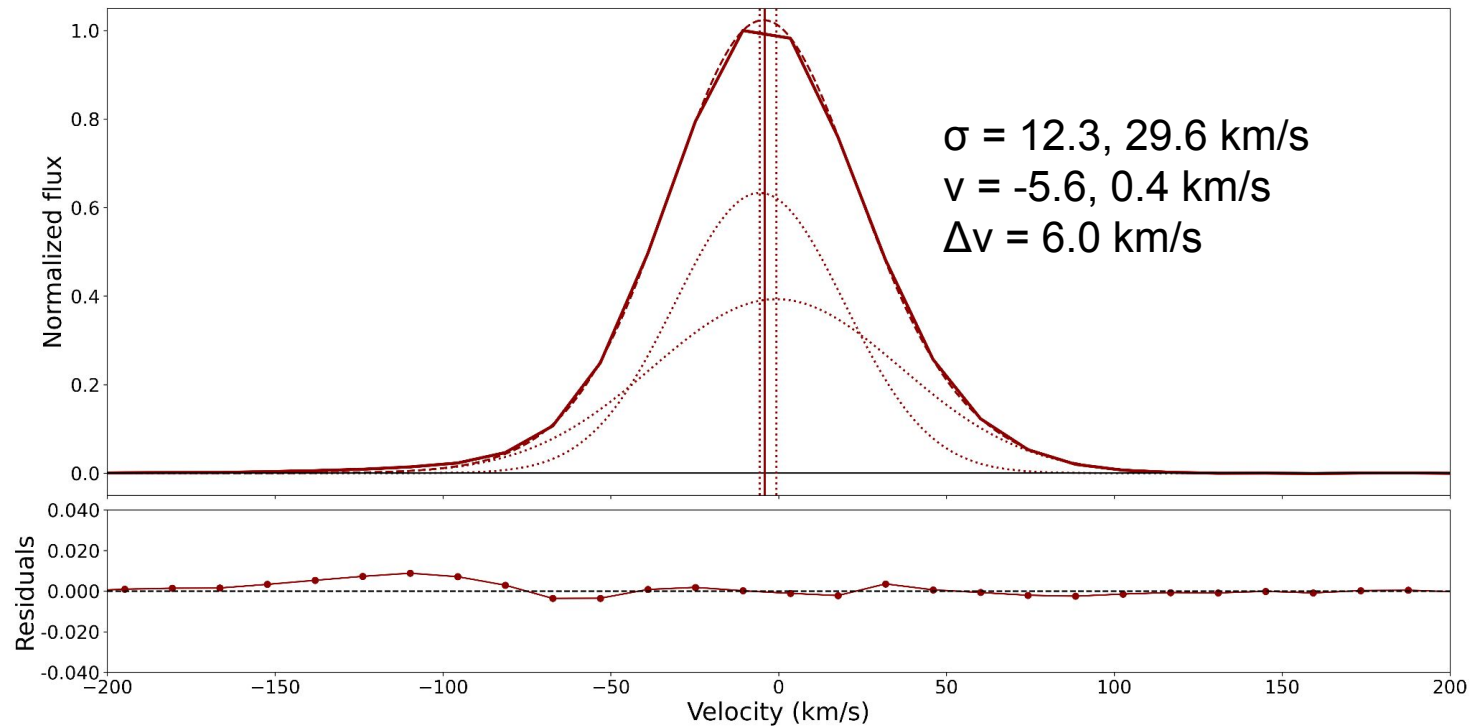


HeII λ 4686



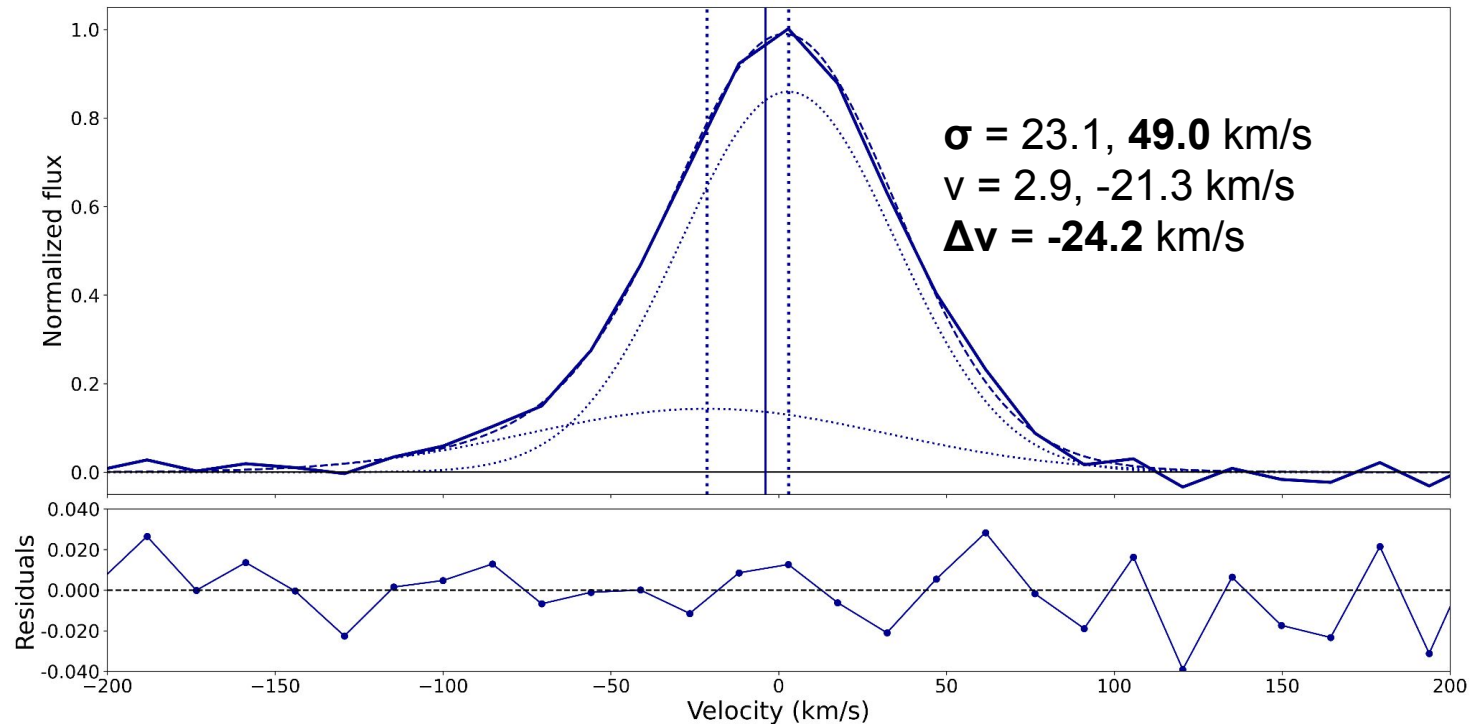
Potential ionizing photon escape / Time

H β profile: Narrow and symmetric



Potential ionizing photon escape / Time

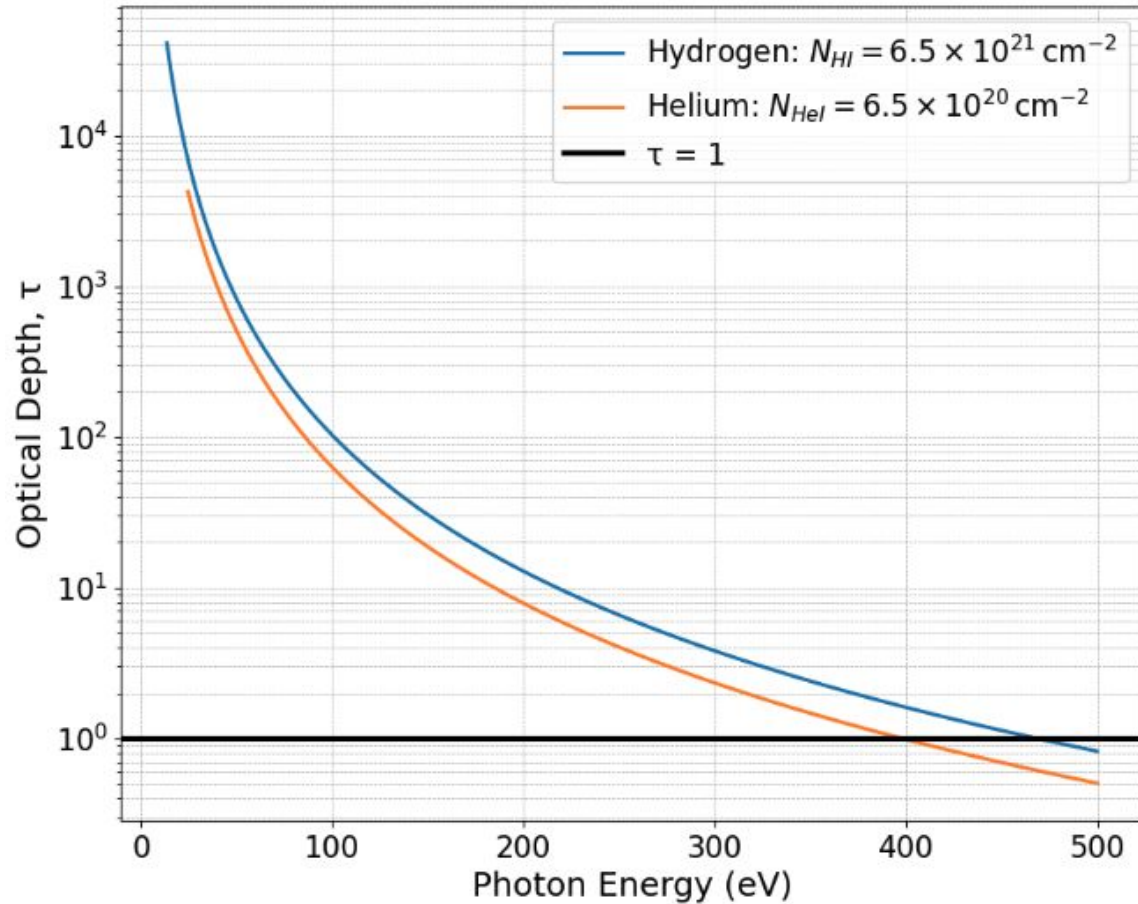
HeII λ 4686 profile: **Broader** and **asymmetric** - First stage of an **outflow**?



Conclusions

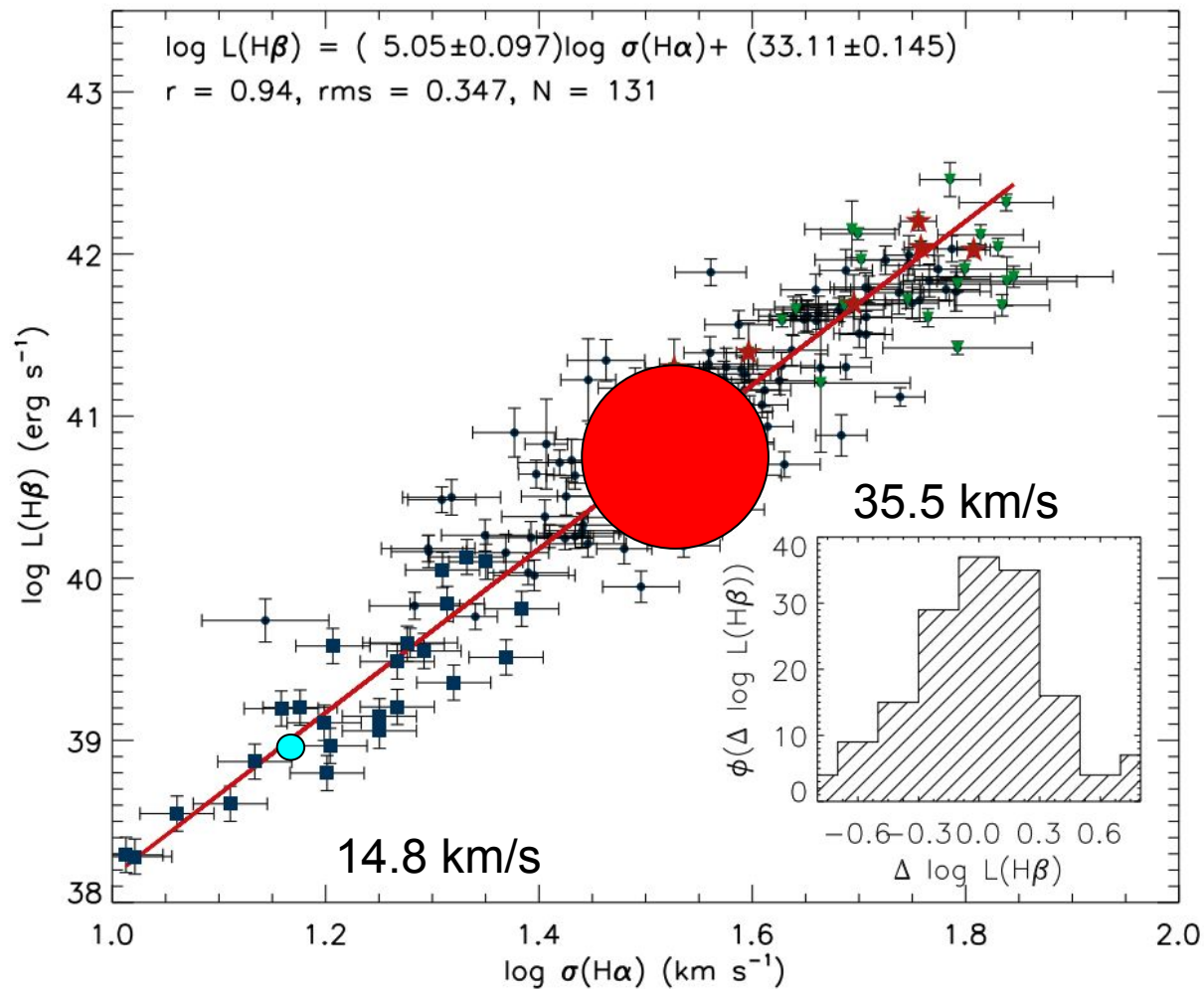
- High ionizing photon production** in **IZw18** (HI to HII, HeI to HeII and HeII to HeIII) (LyC, HeIC and HeIIC). (13.6 eV, 24.6eV and 54.4eV).
- Now** and in our **line of sight IZw18** does **not emit ionizing photons** due to the presence of a **HI gas wall**.
- The **escape of ionizing photons** is **anisotropic** and **time dependent**. Here **feedback** plays a key role and influences the **gas kinematics**.
- HII** and **HeIII** regions in **IZw18** present **different structures** and **kinematics**.
- In **IZw18** **escape of ionizing photons** in **other channels** or in the **future** might be feasible

Thank you!



> 4 dex

$$N_{\text{HI}} = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$



ratio 2.4

Narrow:

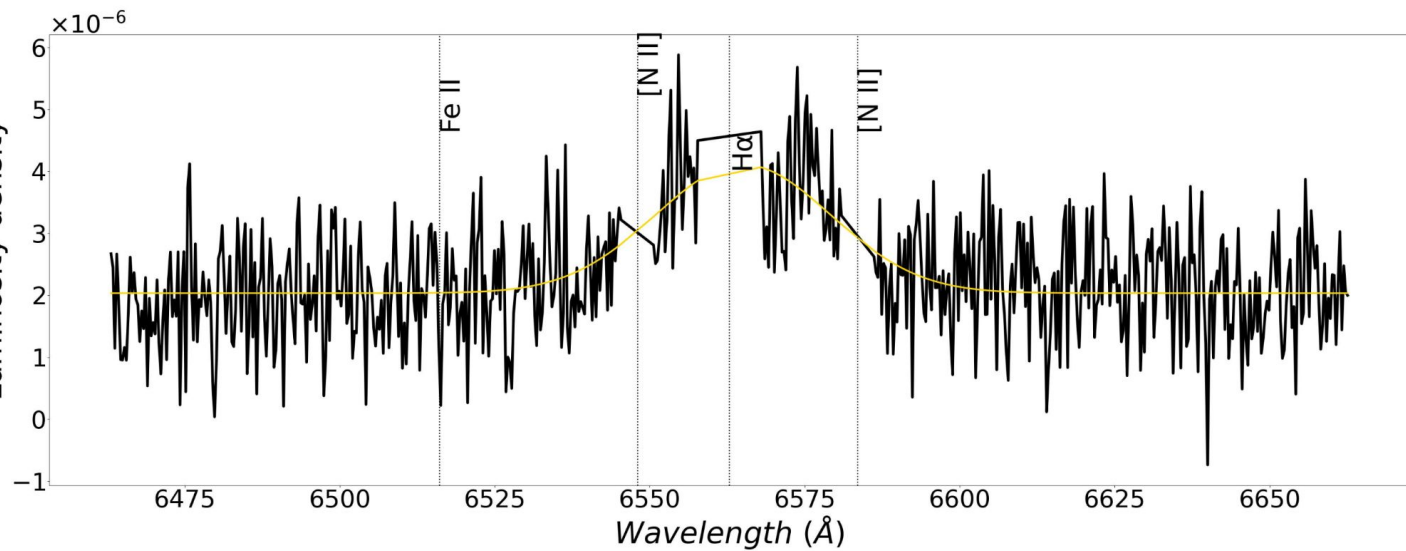
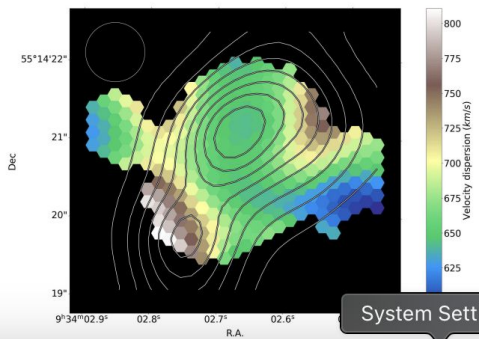
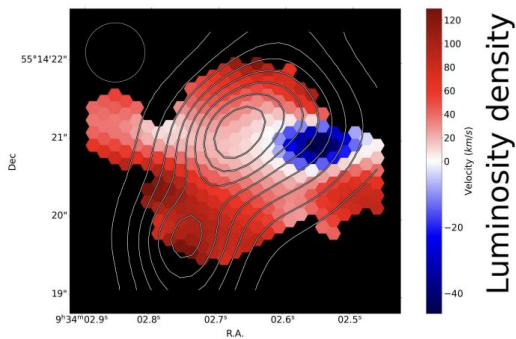
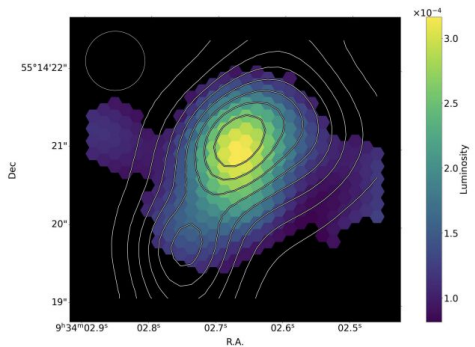
40-100 km/s Amorin et al. (2024)

17-42 km/s IZw18

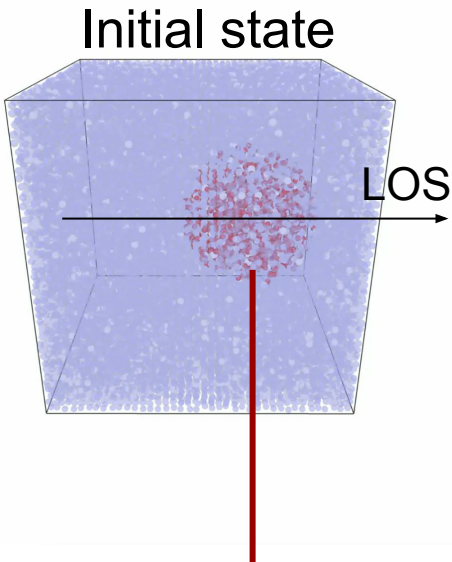
Broad:

100-300 km/s Amorin et al. (2024)

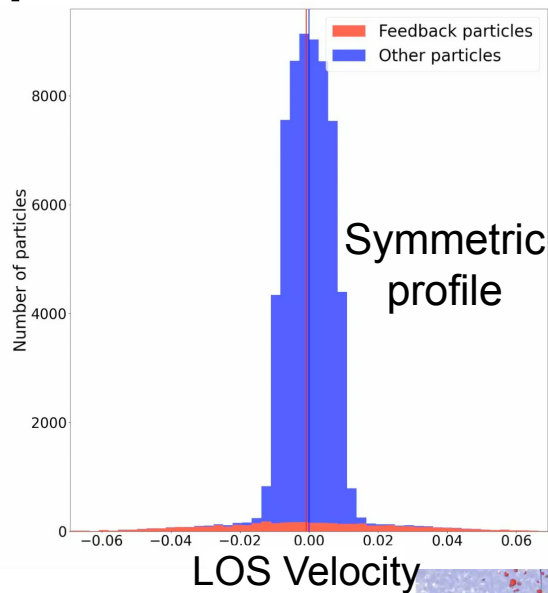
42-125 km/s IZw18



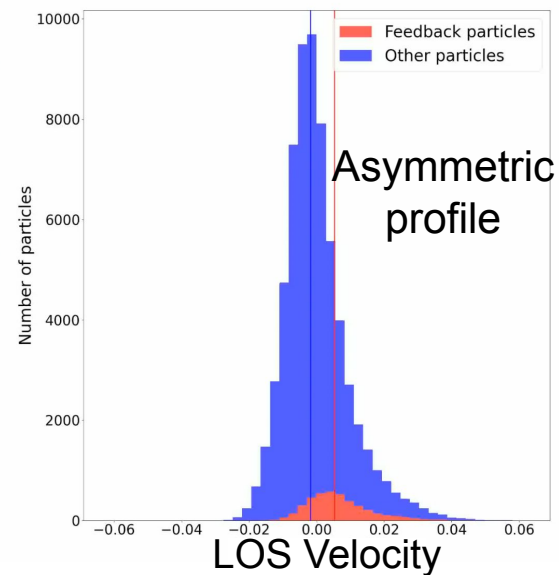
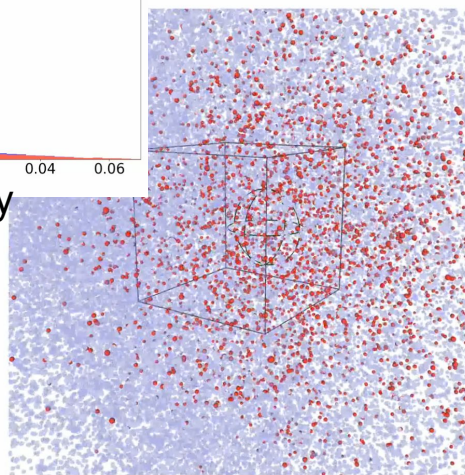
Interpretation: Off-center feedback



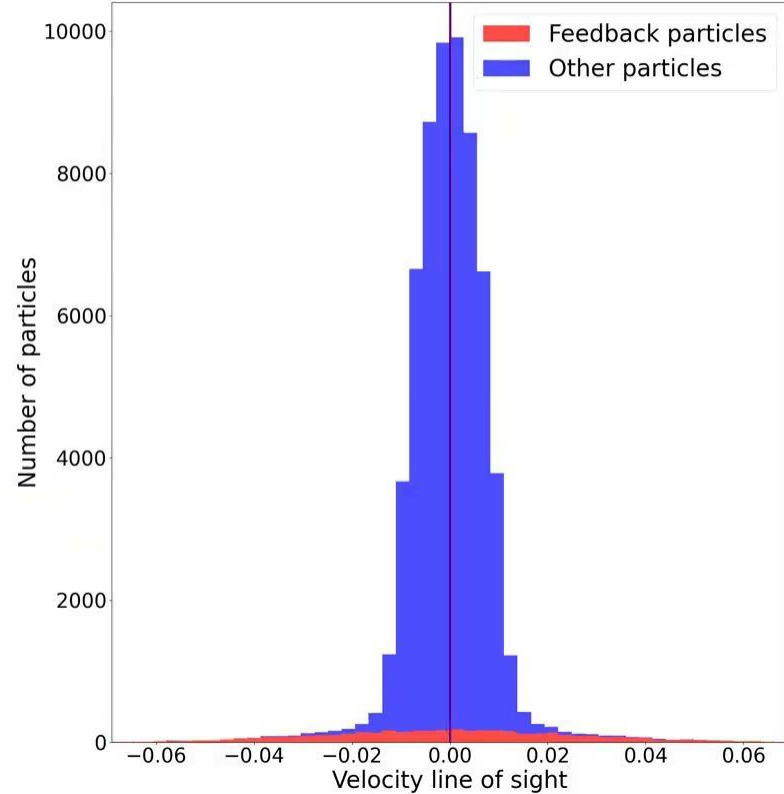
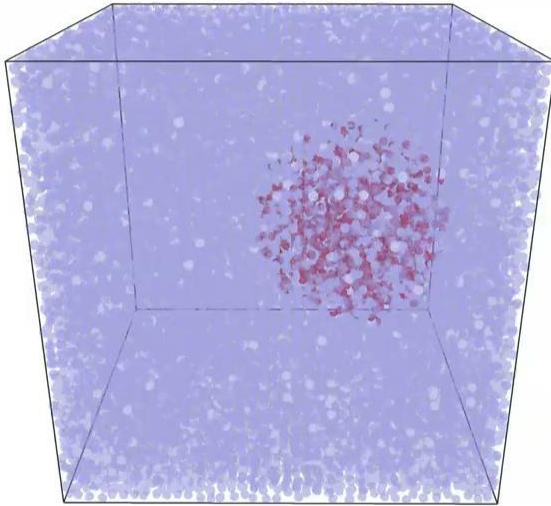
Off-center
feedback



Final state



Interpretation: Off-center feedback



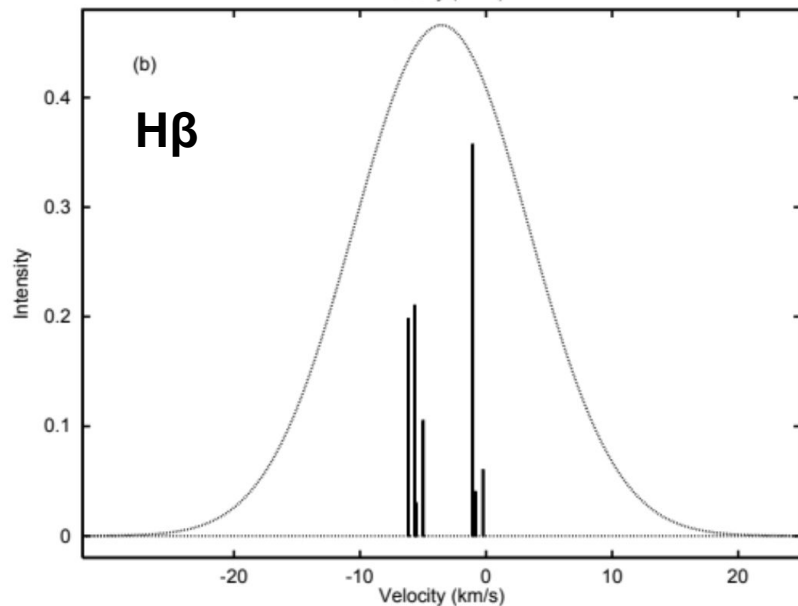


Fig. 1. Profiles of the H I emission lines in velocity space: **a)** – $H\alpha$, **b)** – $H\beta$, **c)** – $H\gamma$. The vertical bars show the position and the relative intensity of the seven components of these lines for the Case B, $T_e = 5000$ K and $N_e = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The smooth curve shows these intensities convolved with a velocity of 15.1 km s^{-1} , the $FWHM$ for thermal broadening of H at 5000 K

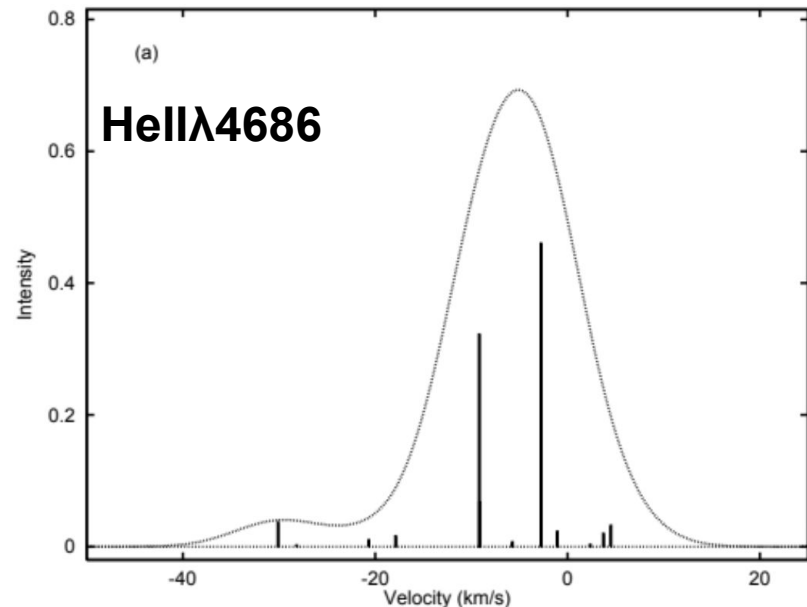


Fig. 2. Profiles of the He II emission lines in velocity space for the Case B, $T_e = 10000$ K and $N_e = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$: **a)** – He II 4686 Å line, **b)** – He II 3203 Å line, **c)** – He II 1215 Å line, **d)** – He II 1640 Å line. The smooth curve shows the component intensities convolved with a velocity of 10.7 km s^{-1} , the $FWHM$ for thermal broadening of He at 10 000 K

What can the UV SED tell us about primitive galaxies?

Sara R. Heap

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email: Sally.Heap@NASA.gov

Abstract. We use the full SED of a well observed dwarf galaxy, I Zw 18, to evaluate what inferences can be made about very high-redshift galaxies from their UV SED's alone.

Keywords. galaxies: evolution, dwarf, individual (I Zw 18), high-redshift, stellar content

UV-faint galaxies at $z=7$, which are the bluest galaxies in the WFC3 high-redshift sample, have $\beta = -2.7$ (Bouwens *et al.* 2011). Our studies of the northwest ionizing star cluster in I Zw 18 (Heap *et al.*, in preparation) suggest a stellar CSF age of 10-15 Myr and a metallicity, $[M/H] = -1.7$. Thus, the stellar component should have a $\beta = -2.9$, but its observed value (corrected for foreground reddening) is $\beta = -2.4$. The redder observed UV color may be due to our neglect of possible UV flux contributions from old stars (≥ 1 Gyr) in the outskirts of I Zw 18 (Aloisi *et al.* 2007, Contreras Ramos *et al.* 2011). More likely, it is due to nebular continuum emission and/or dust absorption, a topic we take up in the next section.

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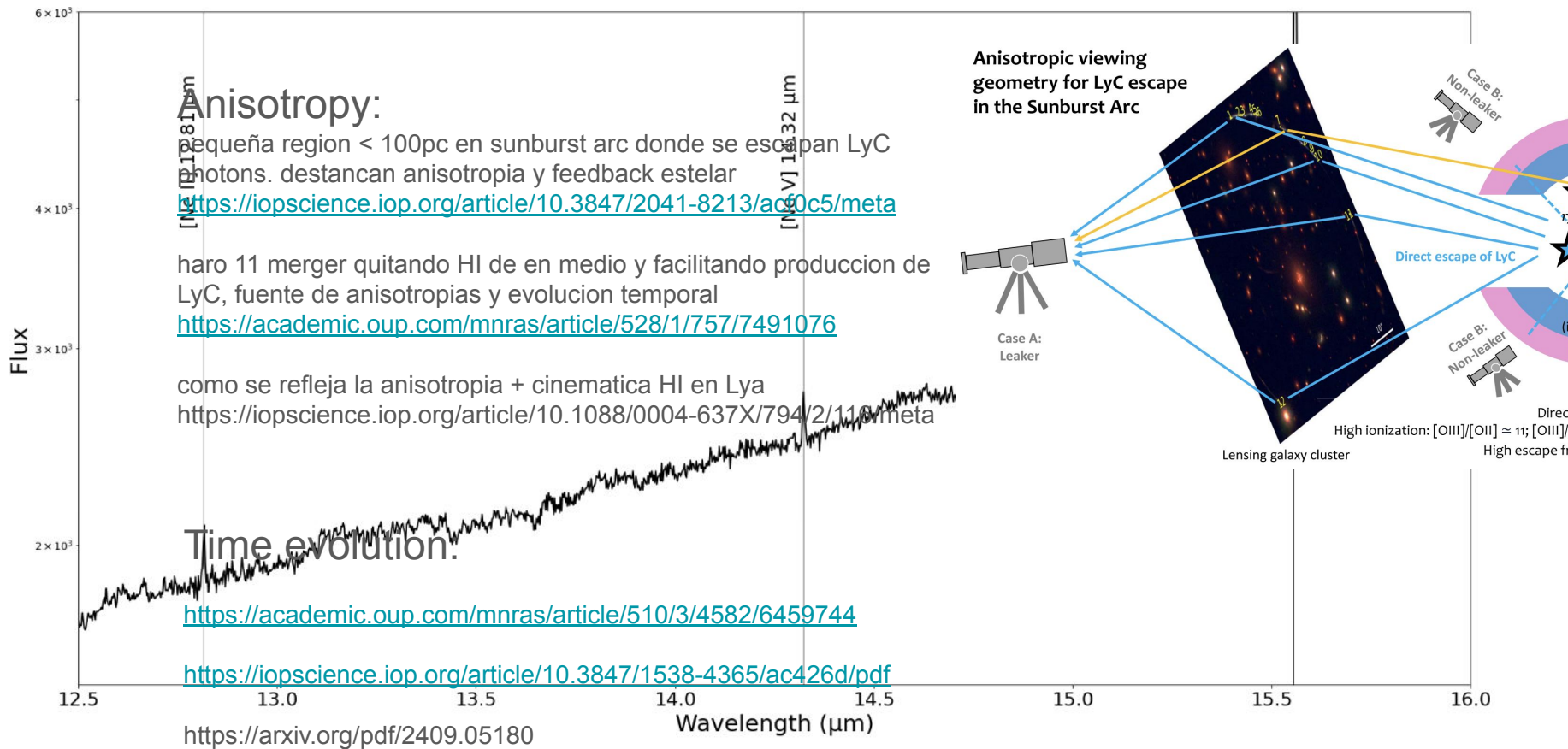
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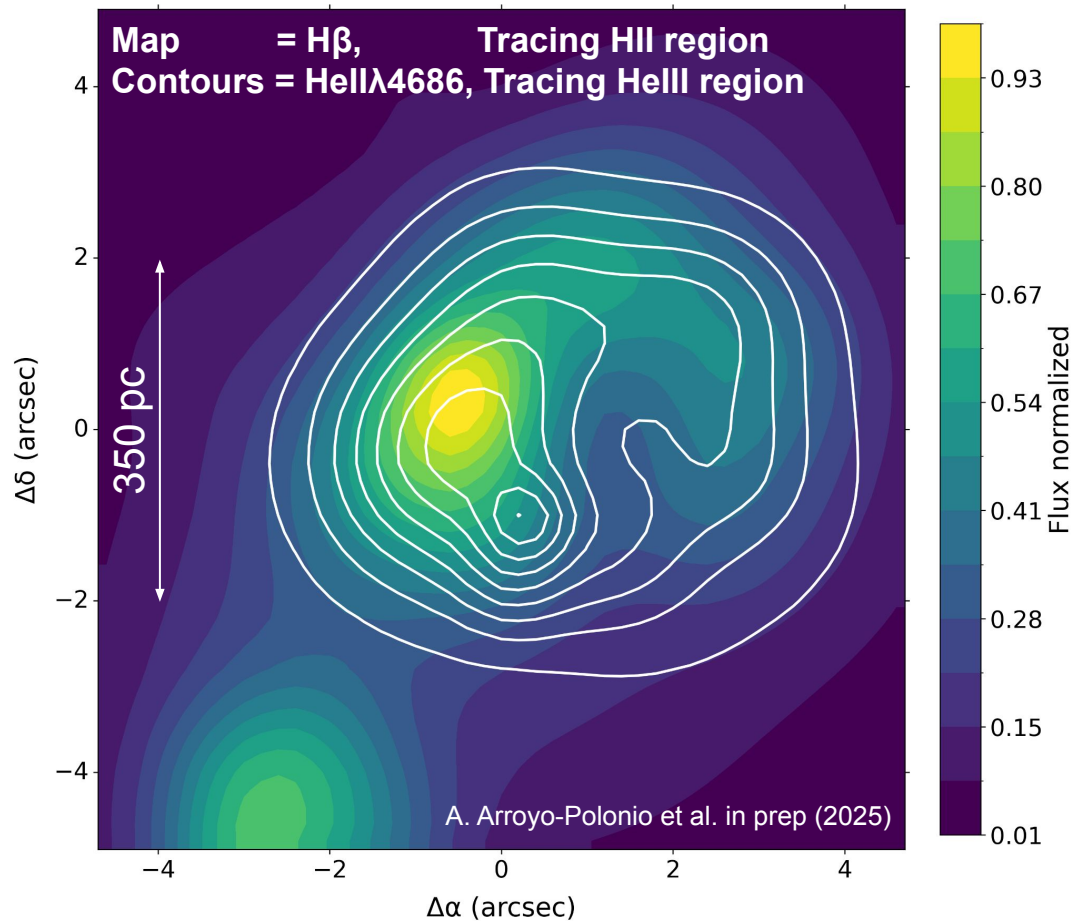


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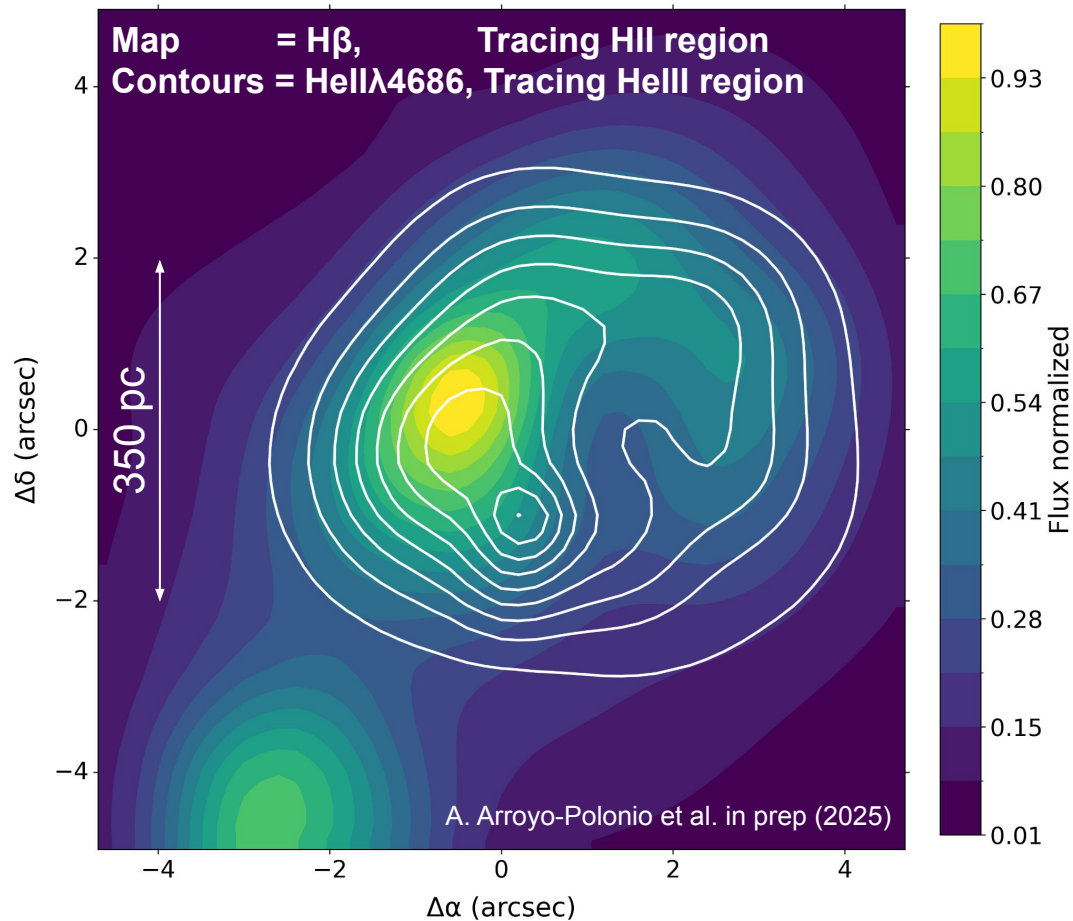


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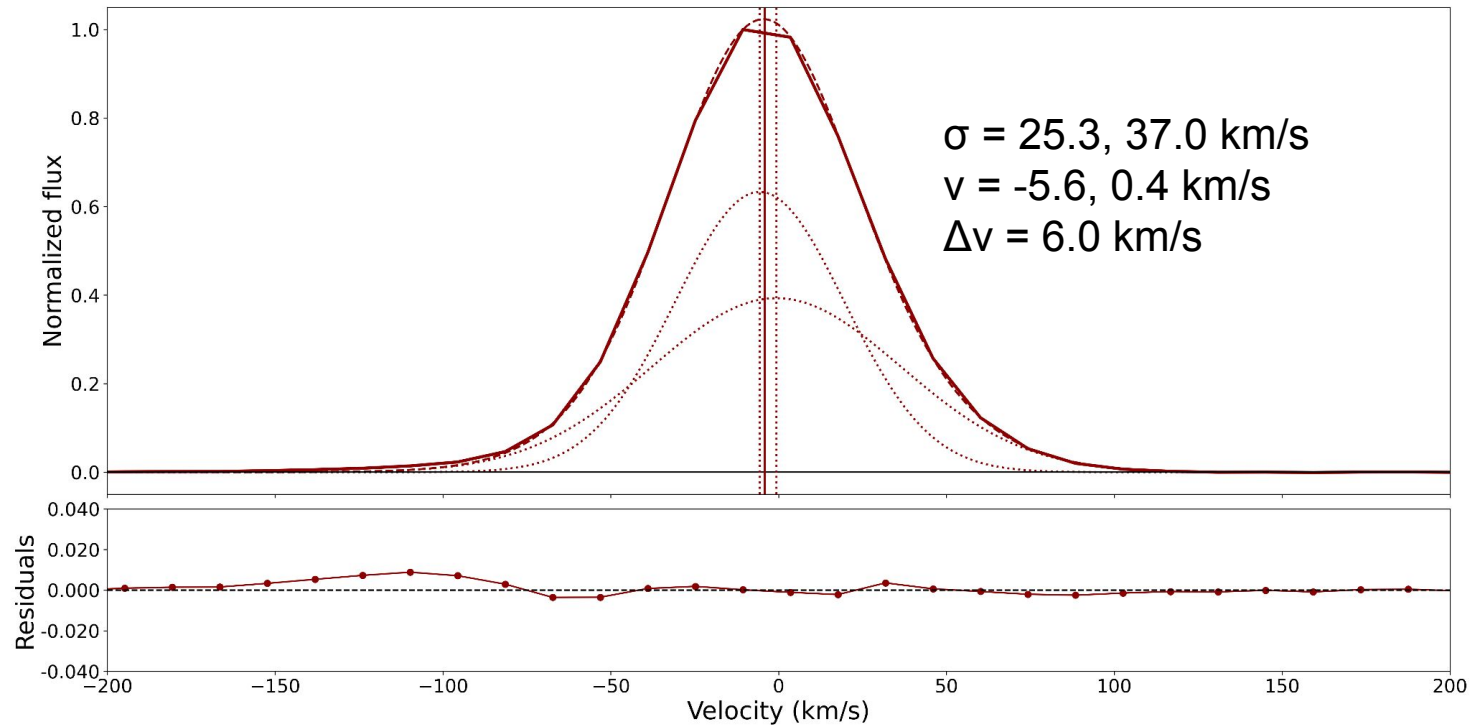
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