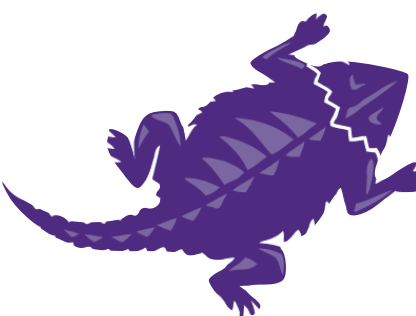


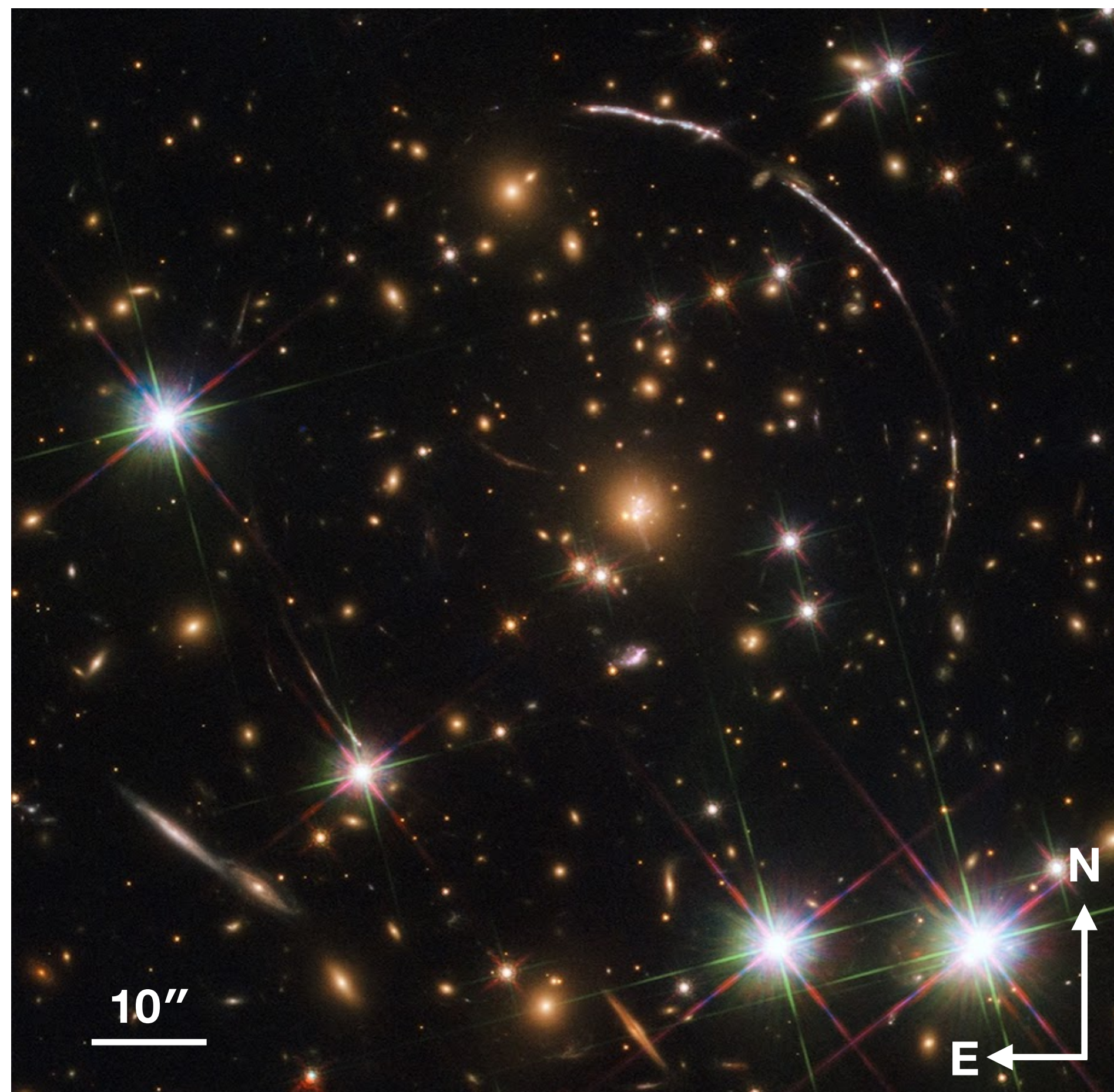
LyC Escape and IGM Tomography Using the 600-900Å Continuum of the Sunburst Arc

Michelle Berg

John Chisholm, X Prochaska, T. Emil Rivera-Thorsen, Keren Sharon,
Michael D. Gladders, Matthew Bayliss, Haakon Dahle, J. J. Eldridge,
Claus Leitherer, Jane R. Rigby, and Anne Verhamme



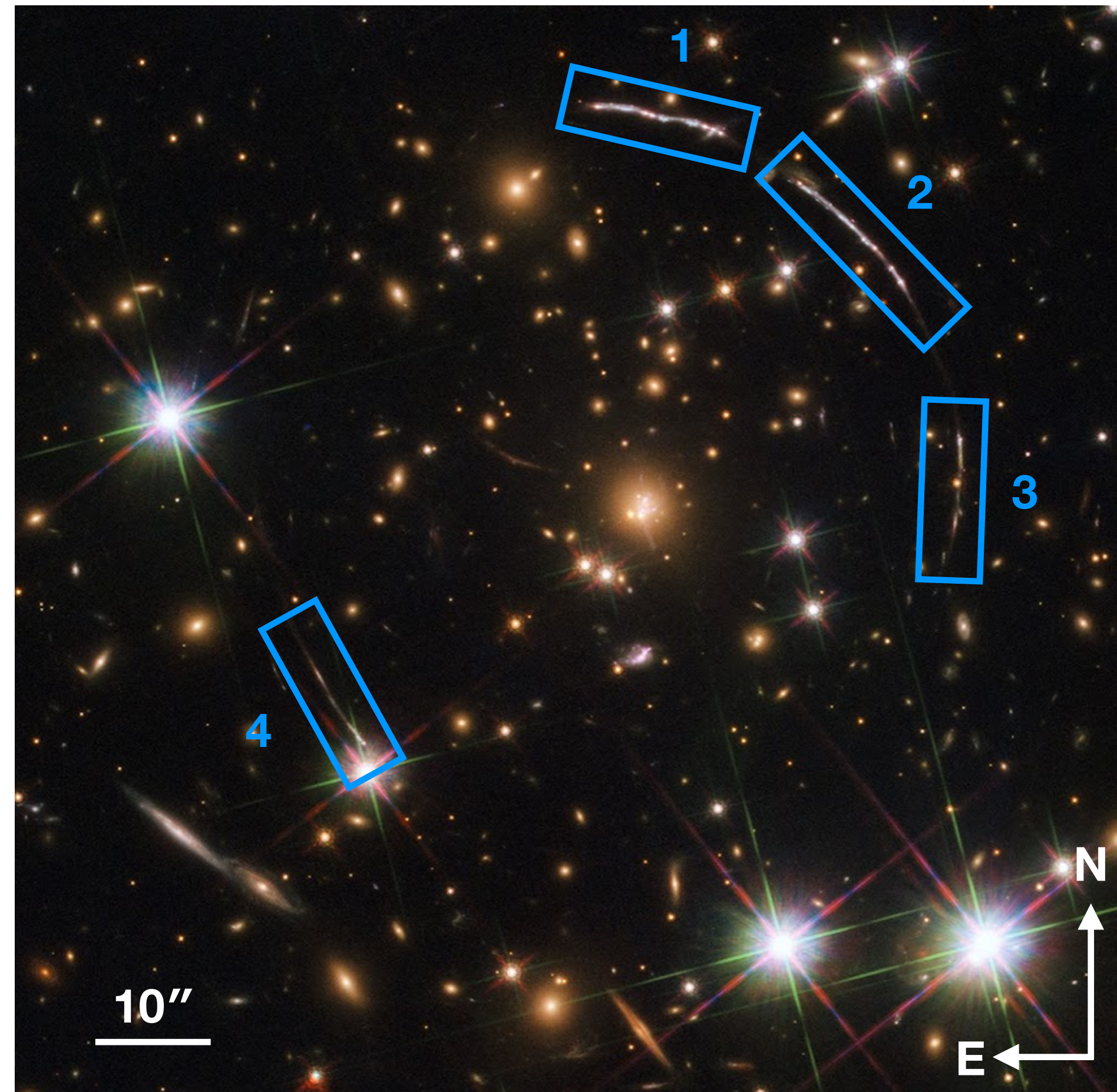
Sunburst Arc



The Sunburst Arc is the brightest lensed galaxy to ever be discovered at $R=17.8$ mag.

Dahle et al. 2016
Rivera-Thorsen et al. 2019
NASA, ESA and E. Rivera-Thorsen

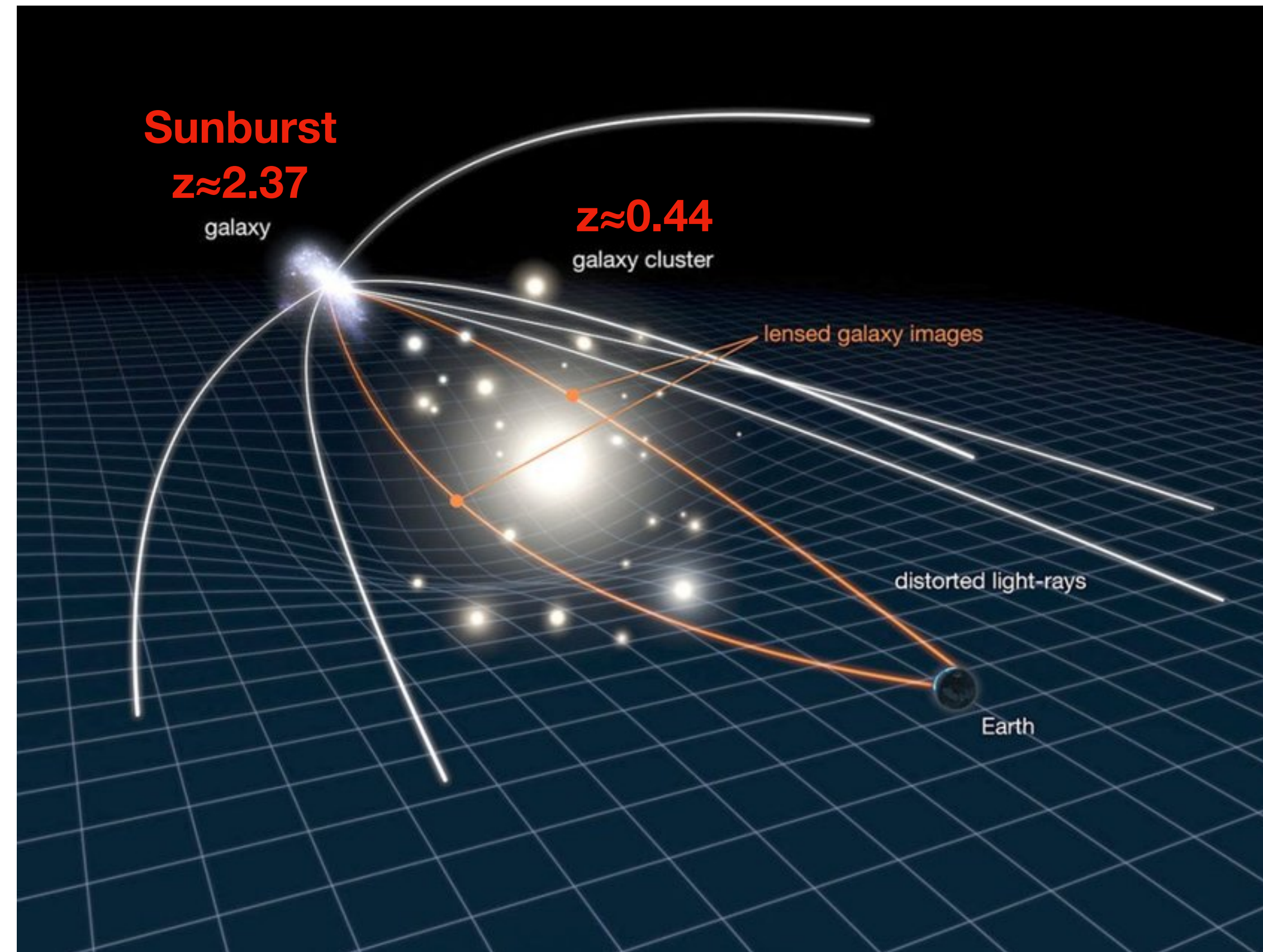
Sunburst Arc



The Sunburst Arc is the brightest lensed galaxy to ever be discovered at $R=17.8$ mag.

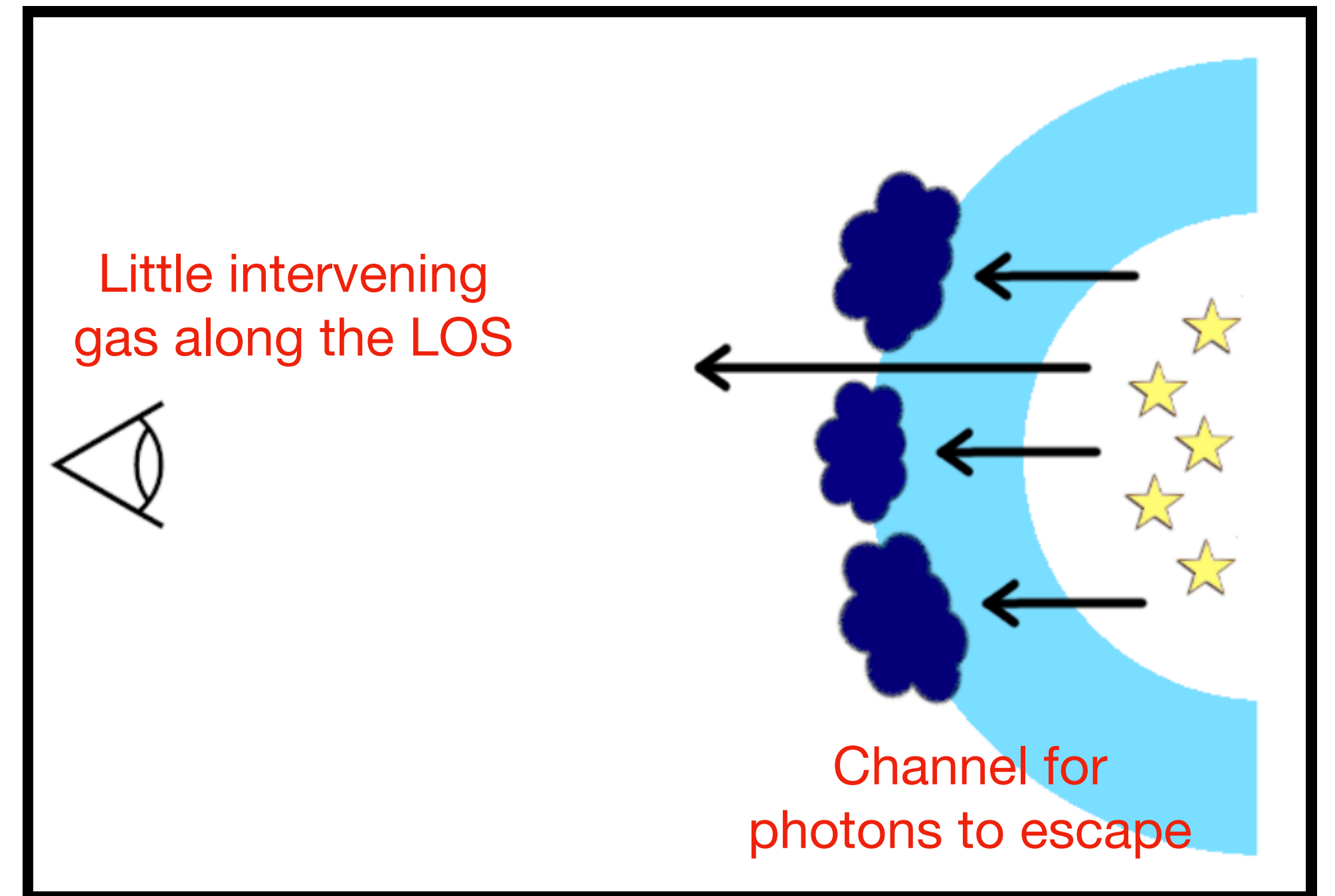
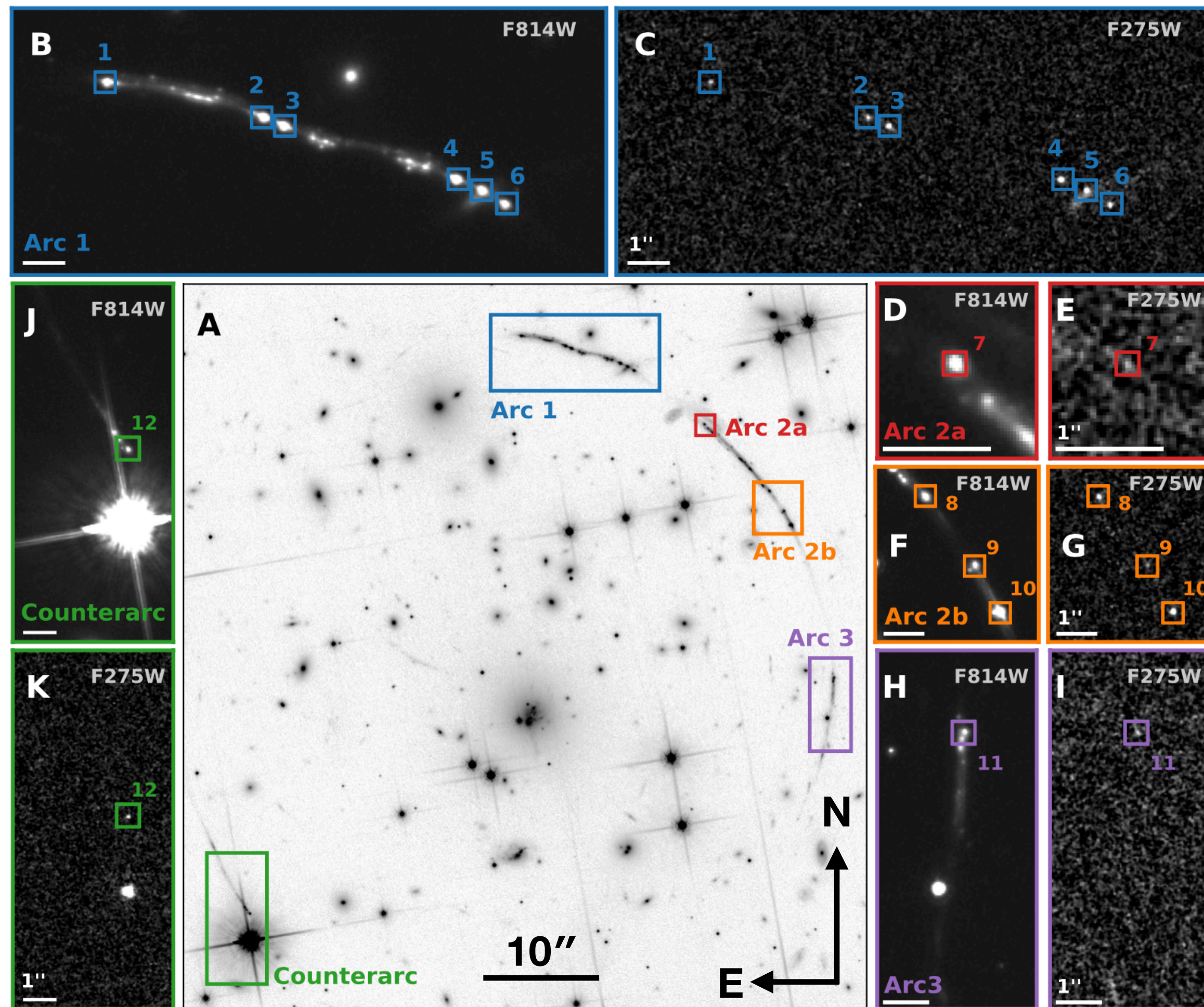
Dahle et al. 2016
Rivera-Thorsen et al. 2019
NASA, ESA and E. Rivera-Thorsen

Gravitational Lensing



Light from a distant object is bent around a foreground massive object.

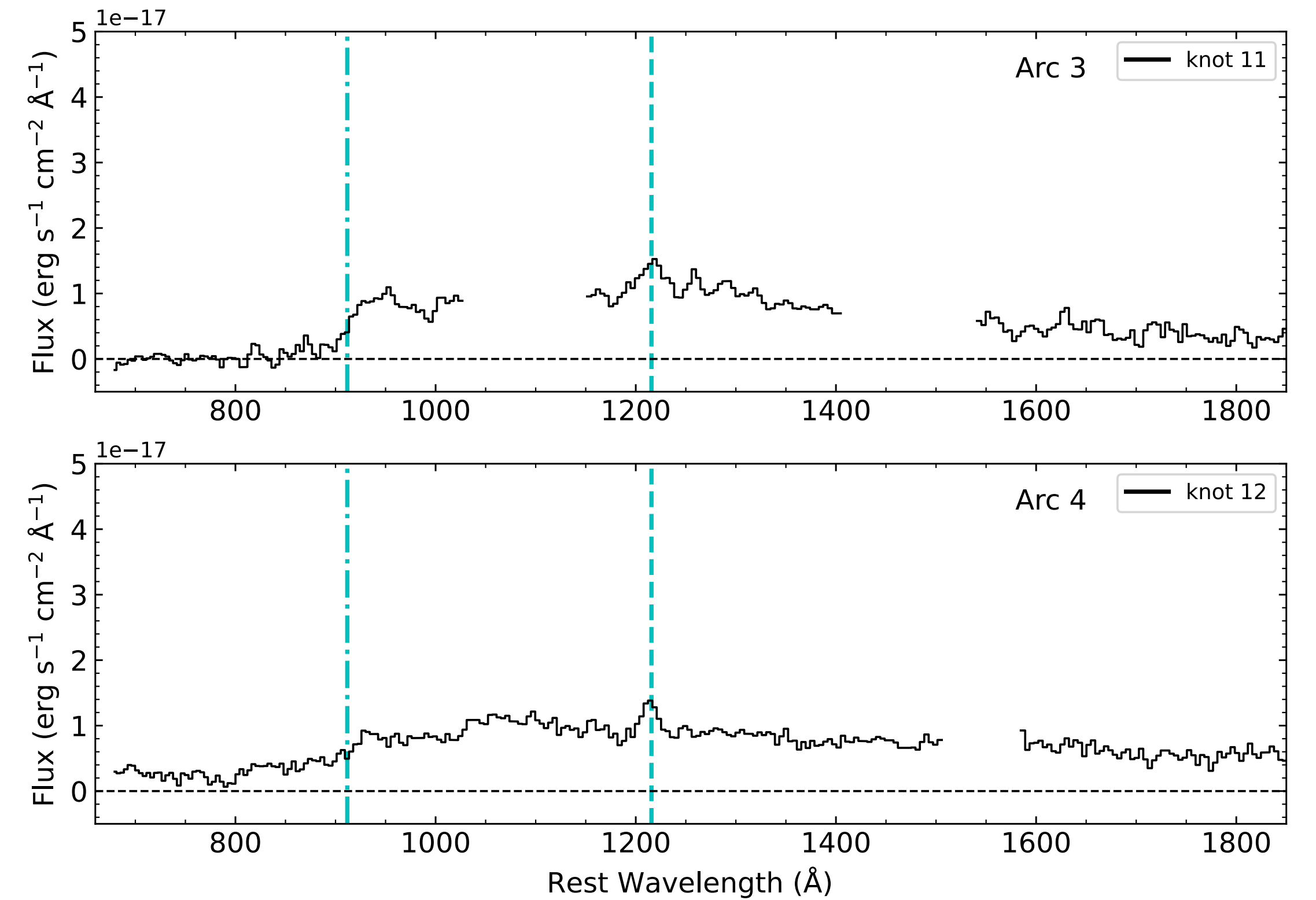
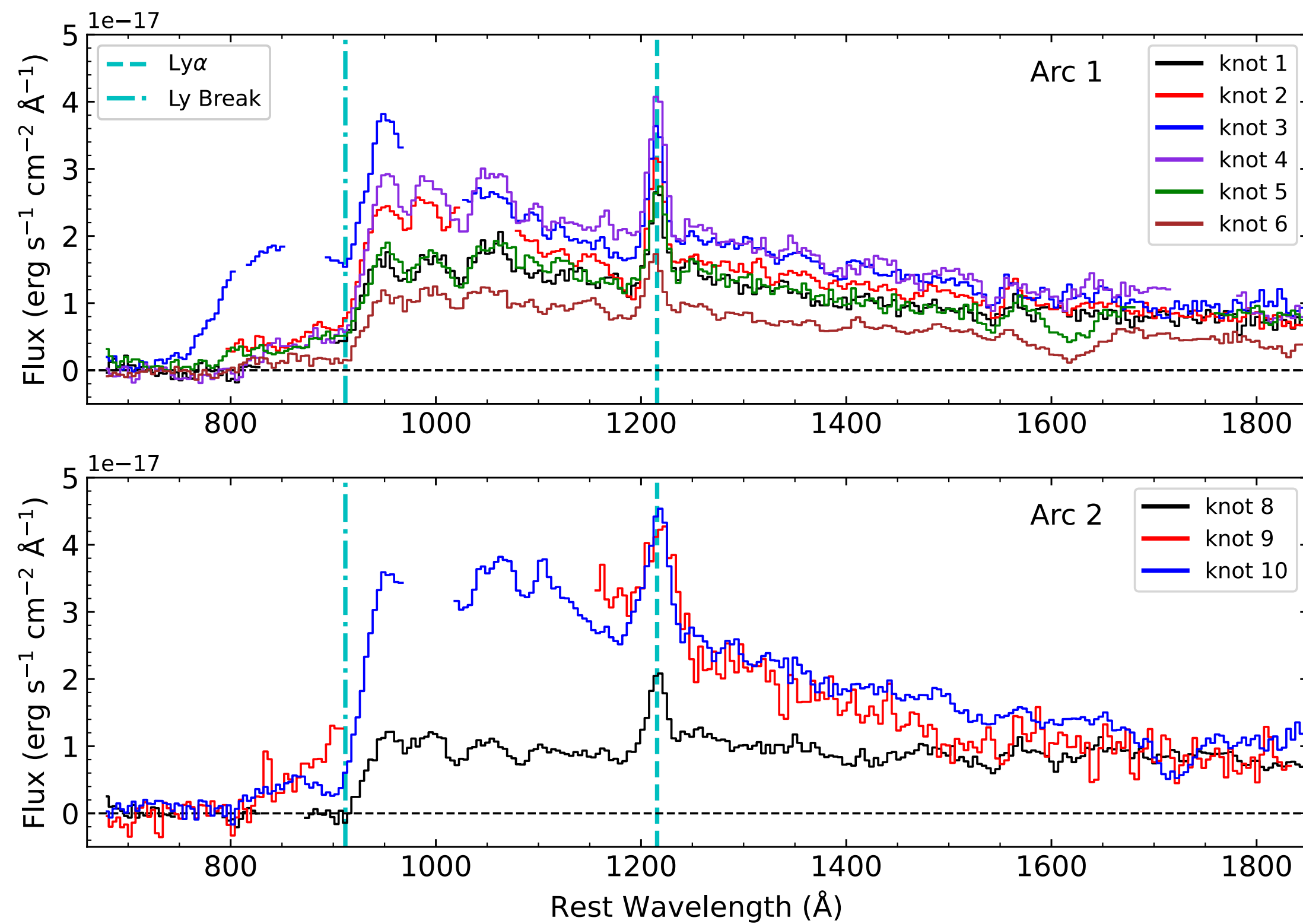
A LyC Leaker



The leaking region is imaged 12 times over the 4 arcs; escape fraction estimates vary widely.

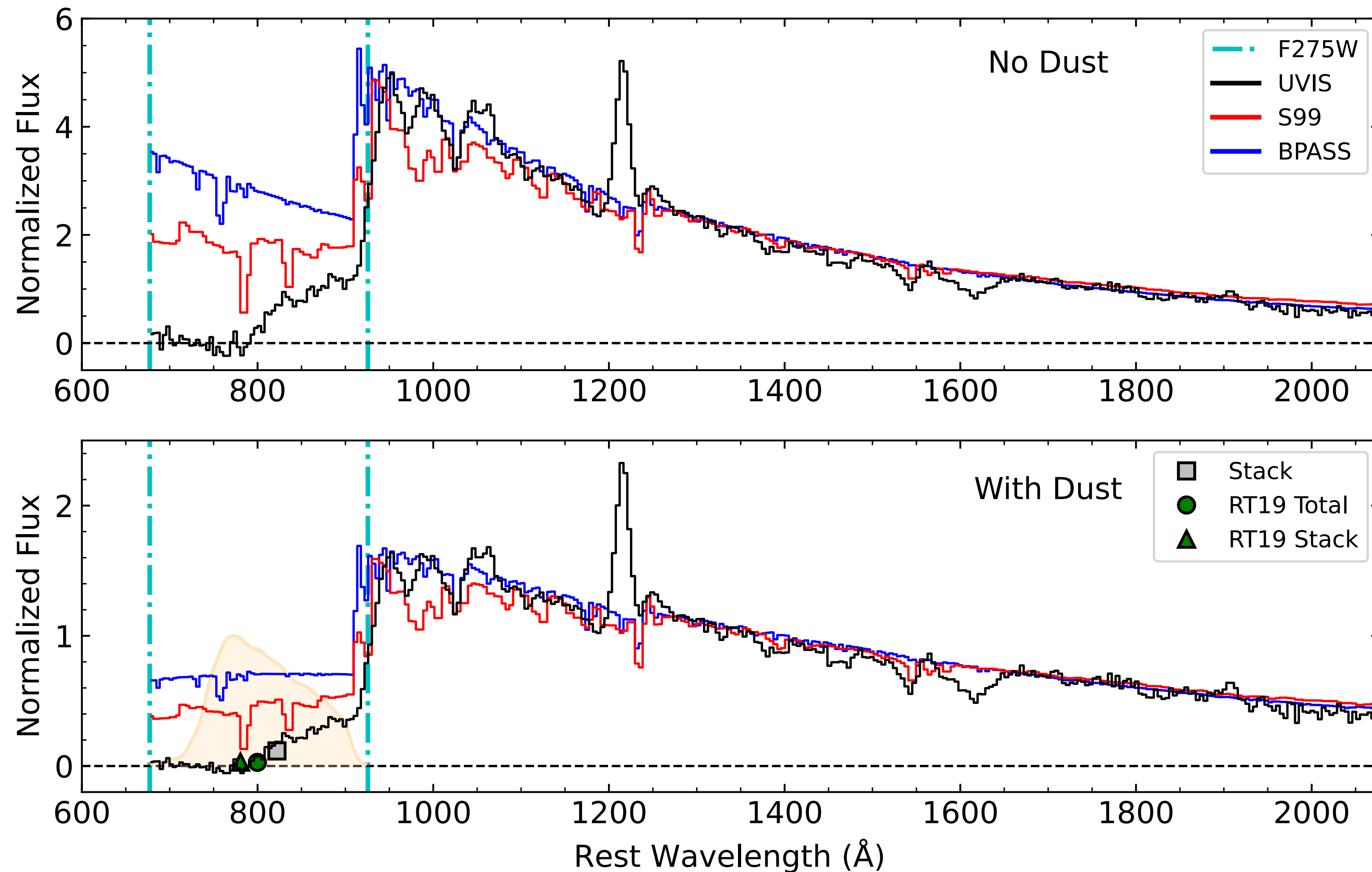
Best chance of observing the ionizing stellar continuum for the first time!

Leaking Images Spectra



The spectral shapes are consistent between the images.
We can measure the ionizing flux from ~800-900Å.

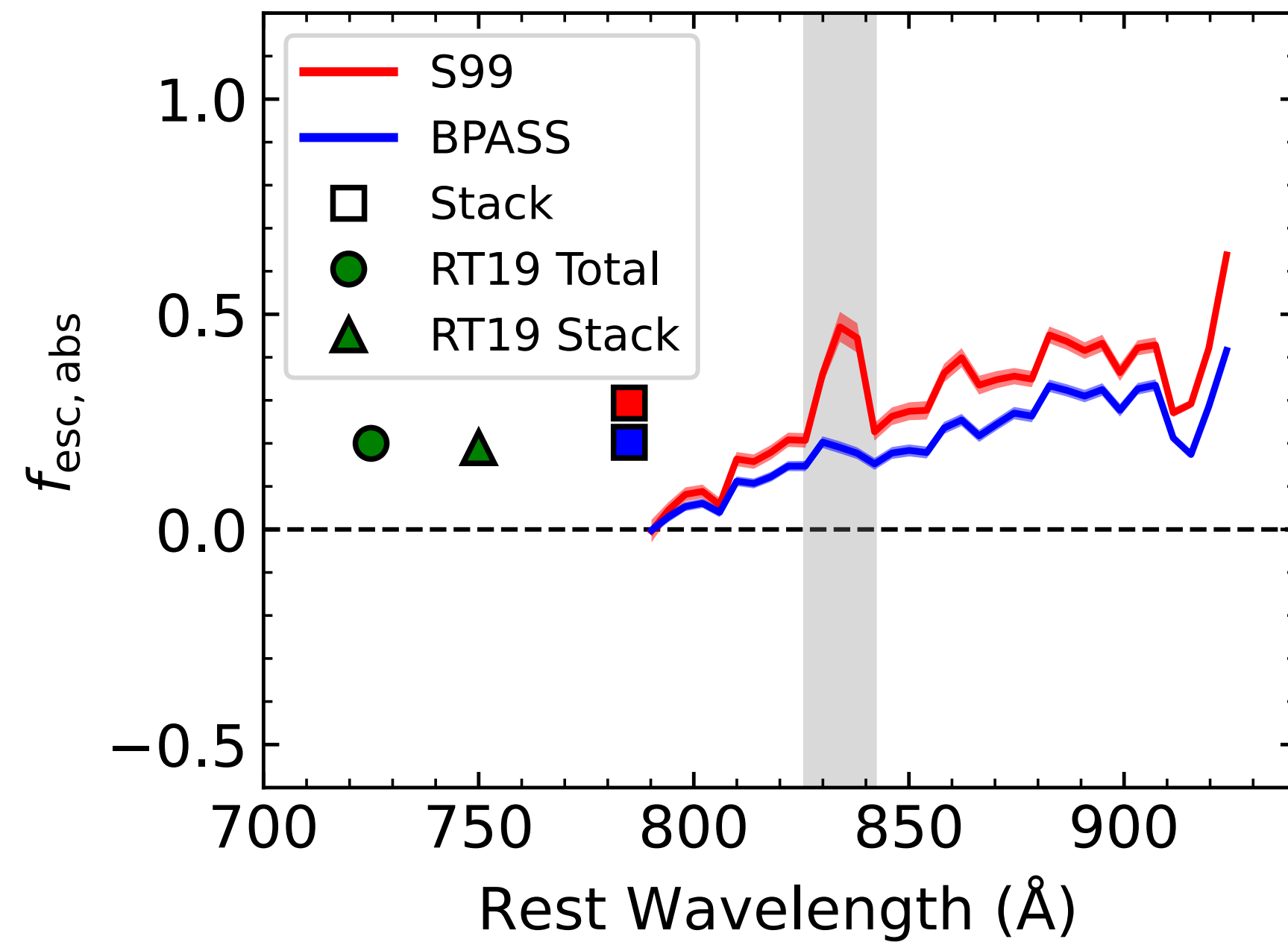
Comparison to Models



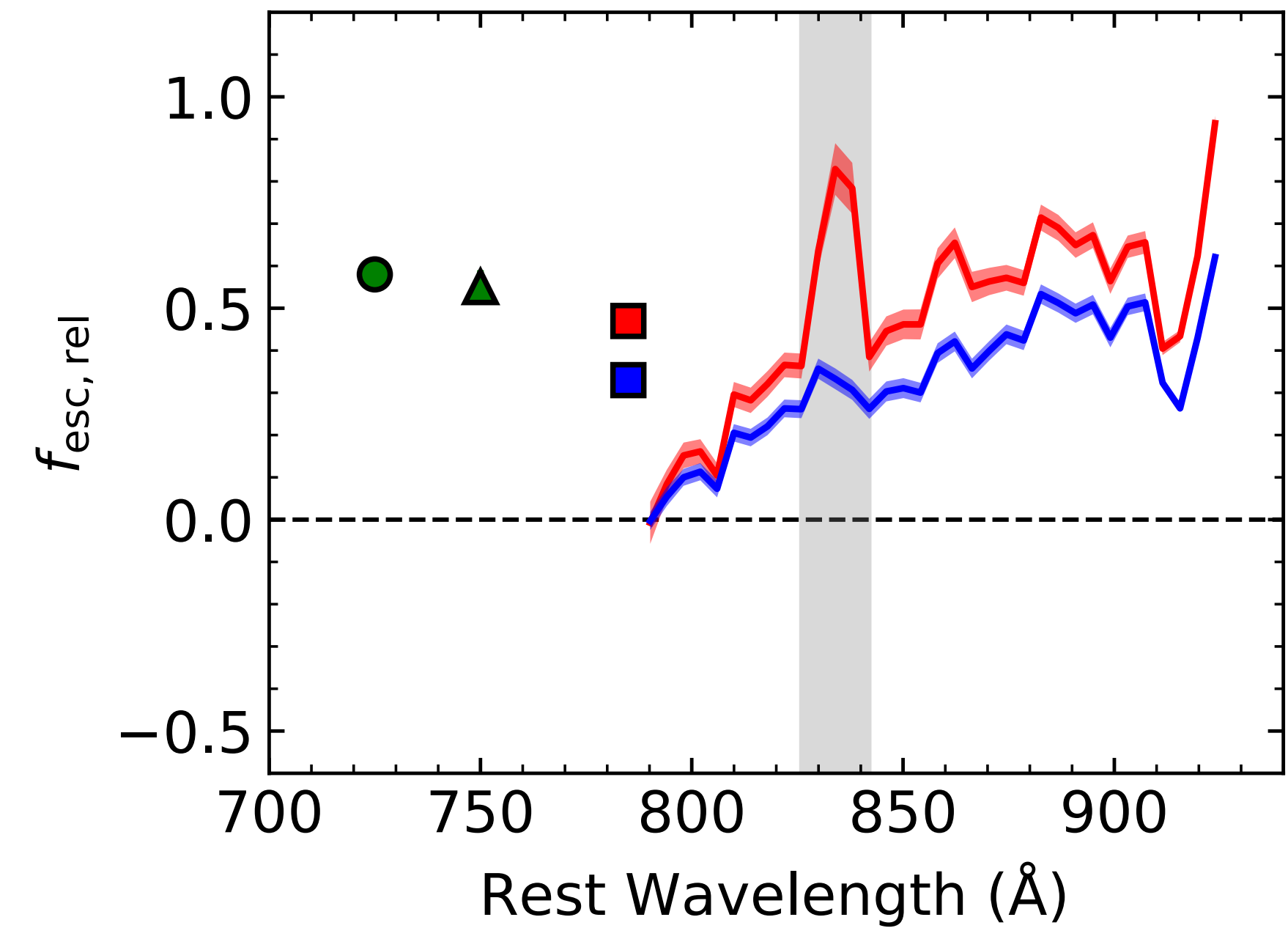
We cannot tell how well the models fit the observations in the ionizing continuum.

Leitherer et al. 1999, 2010
Eldridge et al. 2017
Chisholm et al. 2019
Rivera-Thorsen et al. 2019
Berg et al. 2025b in prep

Escape Fractions



$$\begin{aligned} \text{S99 } f_{\text{esc,abs}} &= 29.4 \pm 0.3\% \\ \text{BPASS } f_{\text{esc,abs}} &= 20.2 \pm 0.2\% \end{aligned}$$

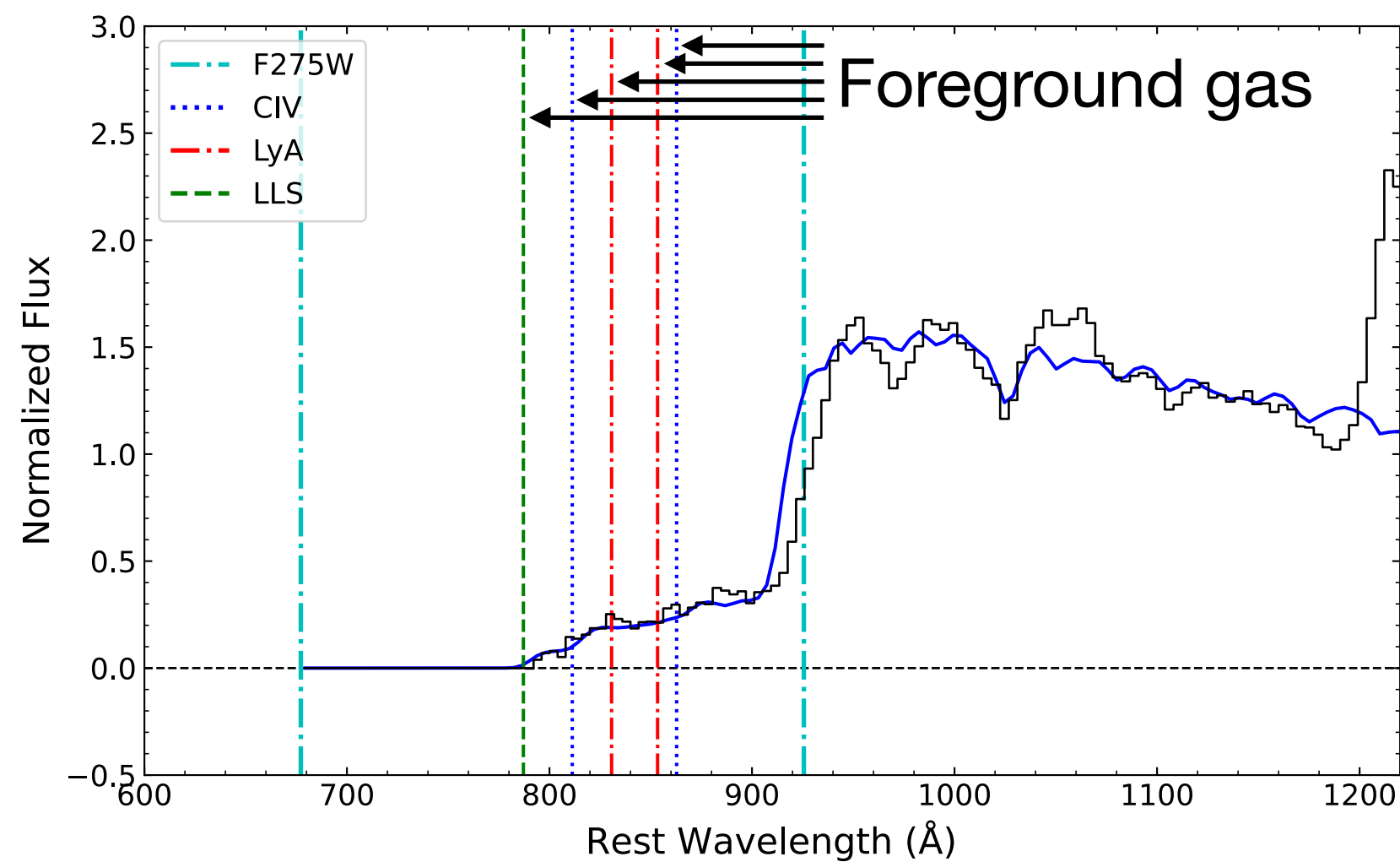
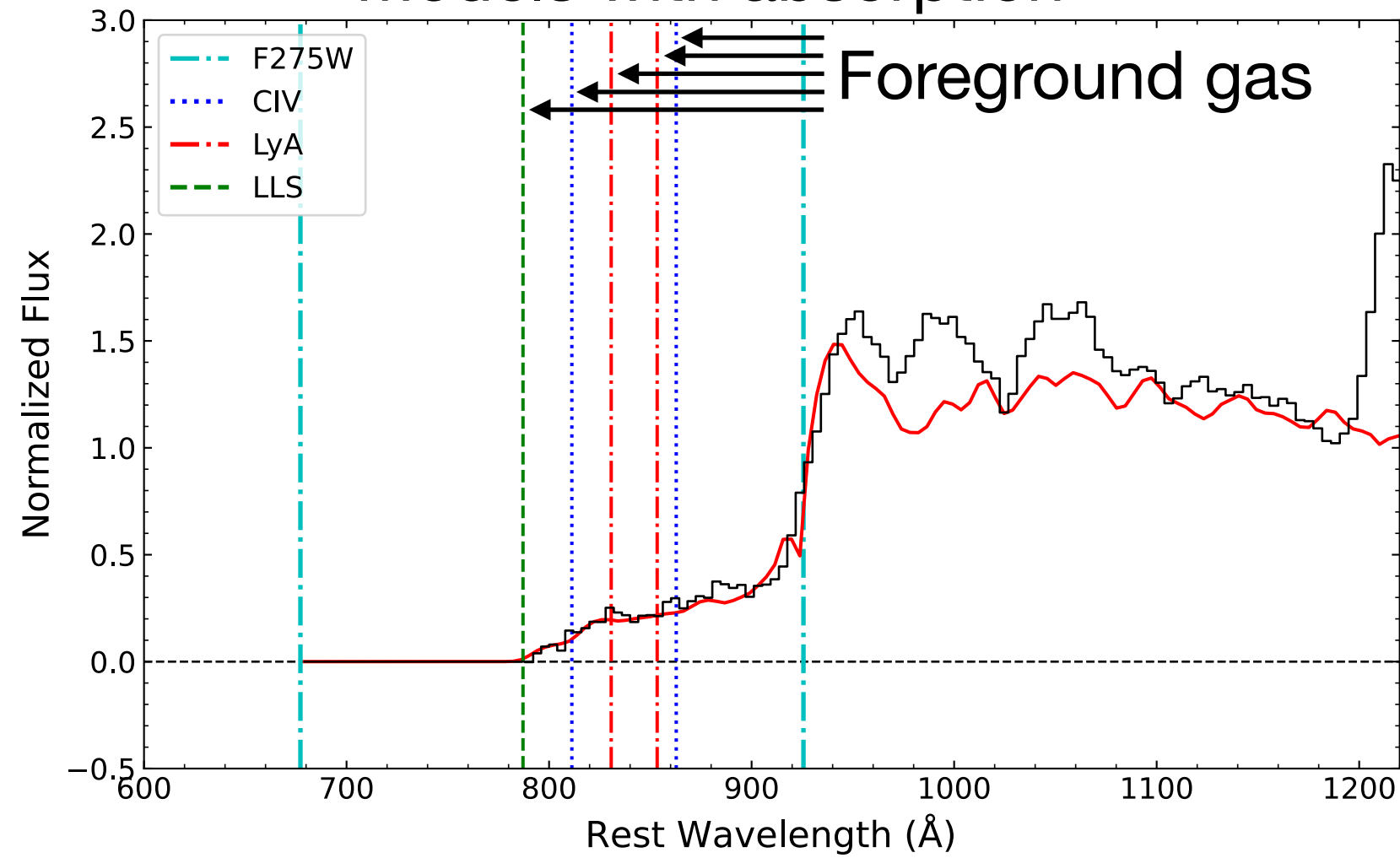


$$\begin{aligned} \text{S99 } f_{\text{esc,rel}} &= 47.0 \pm 0.5\% \\ \text{BPASS } f_{\text{esc,rel}} &= 33.0 \pm 0.3\% \end{aligned}$$

The Sunburst Arc has a high escape fraction with either model.

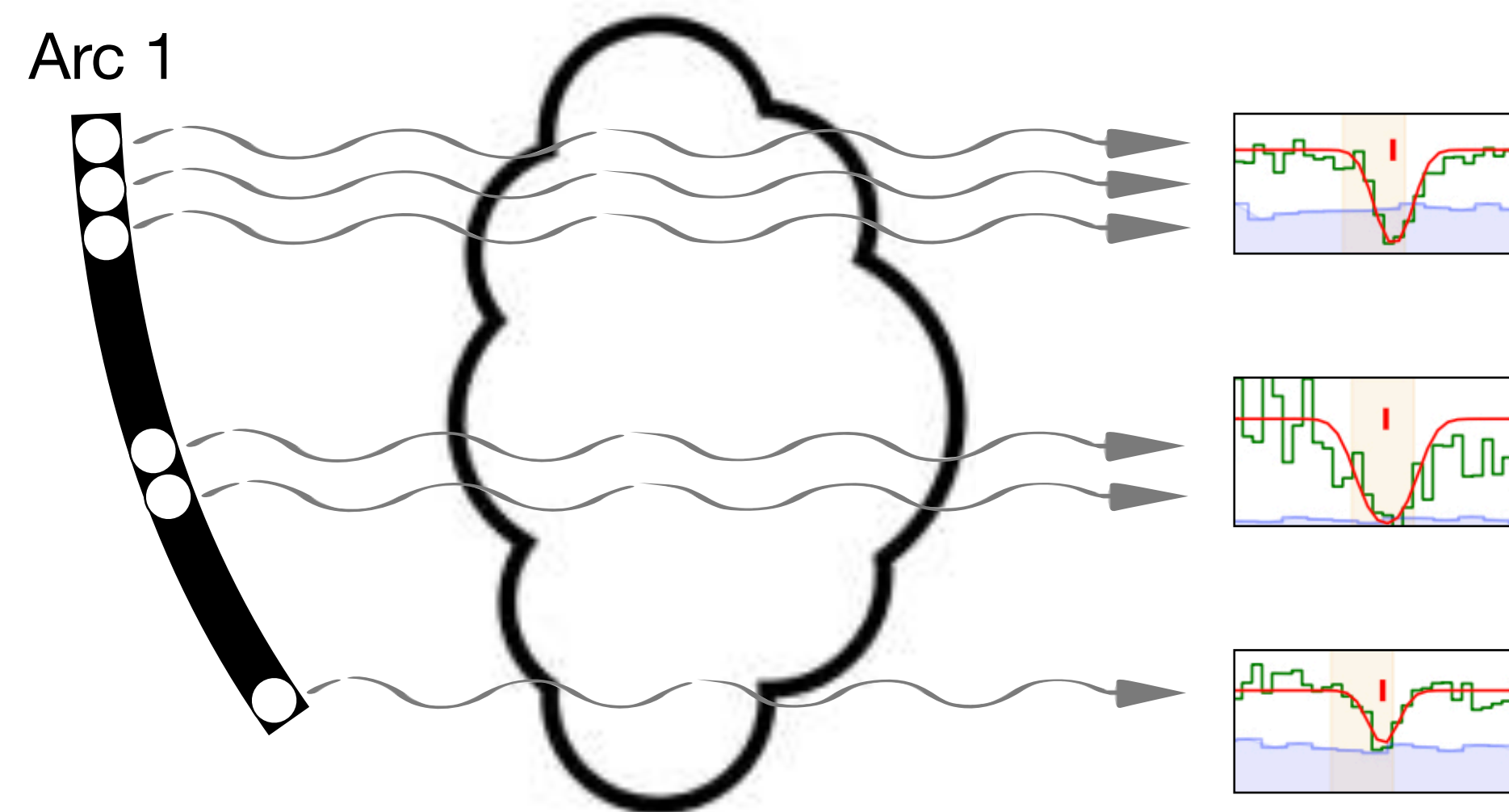
Models with IGM + Galaxy Absorption

Models with absorption



Add galaxy and absorber Lyman limit breaks

1. CIV at $z=2.18916$ *
2. Ly α at $z=2.15420$ *
3. Ly α at $z=2.07030$
4. CIV at $z=1.99850$ *
5. LLS at $z=1.90930$

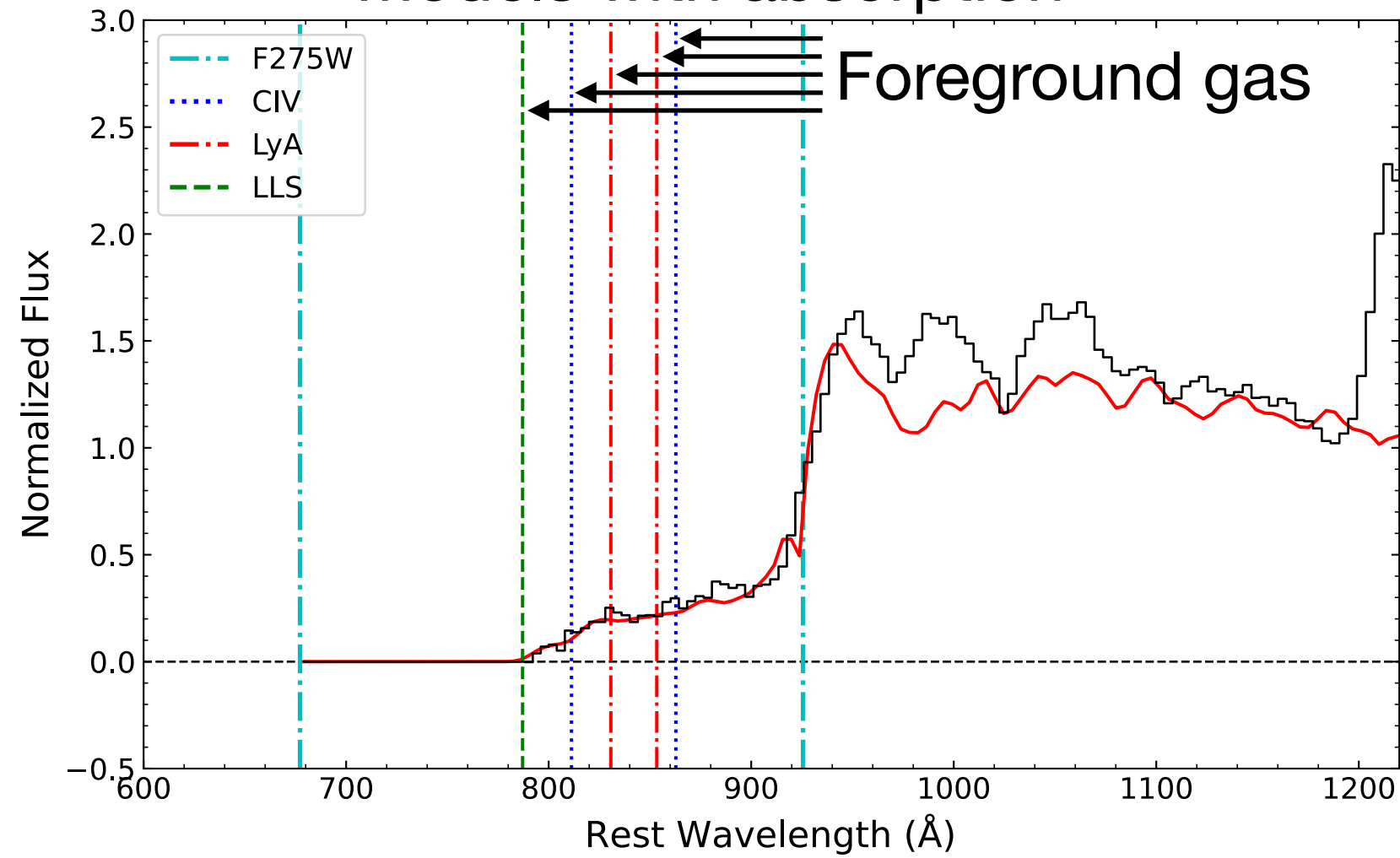


Foreground IGM can be substantially neutral and lower LyC estimates.

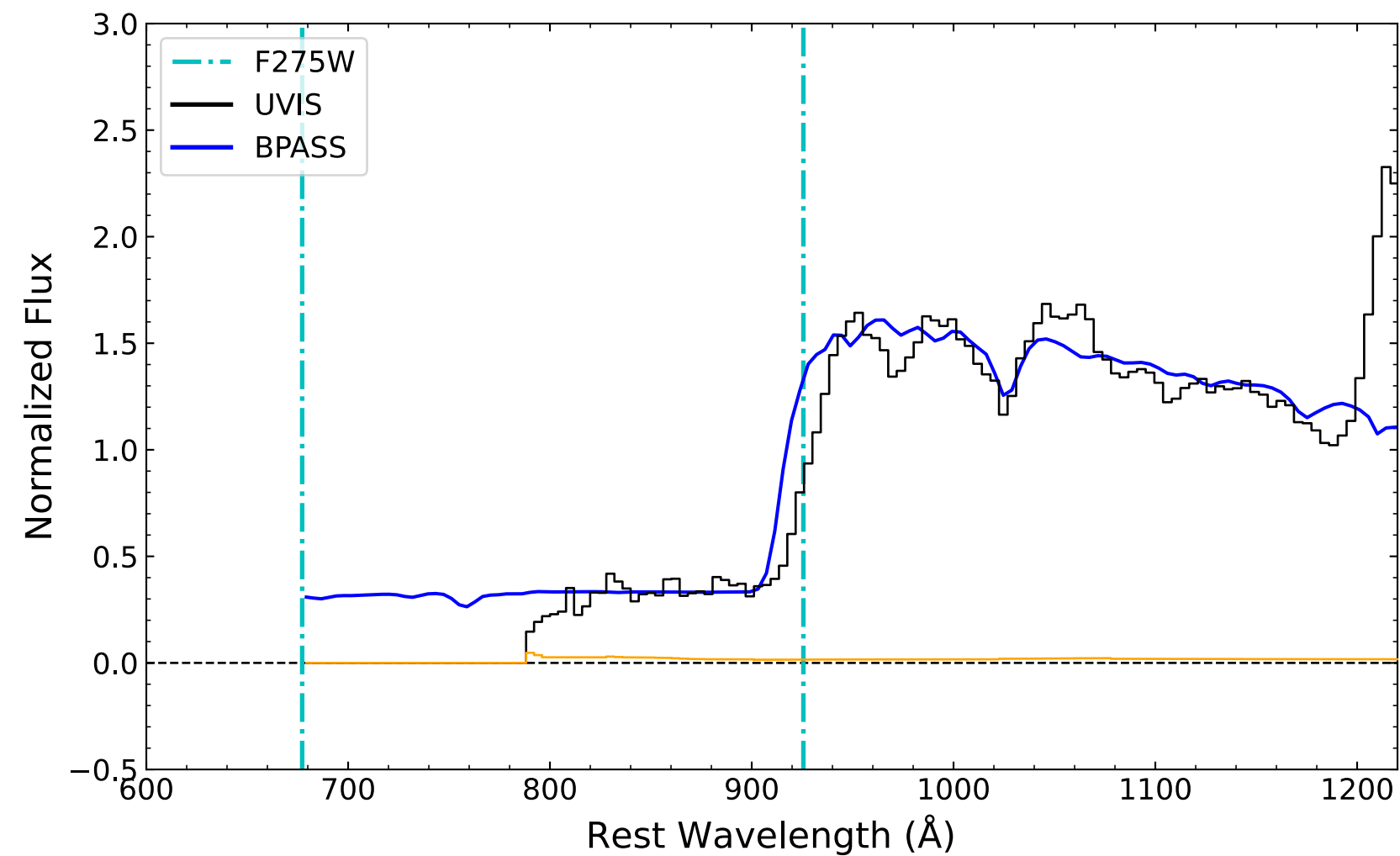
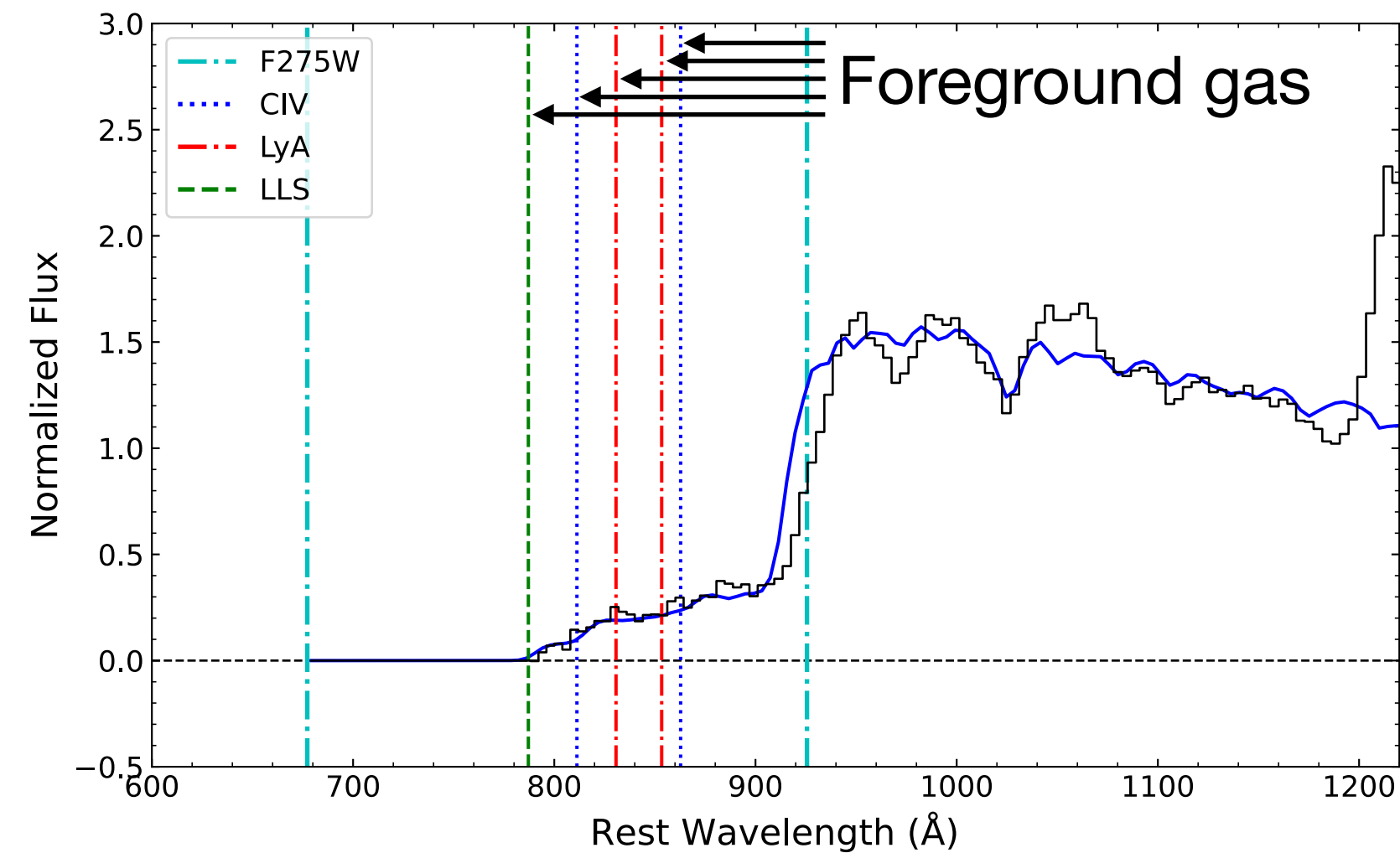
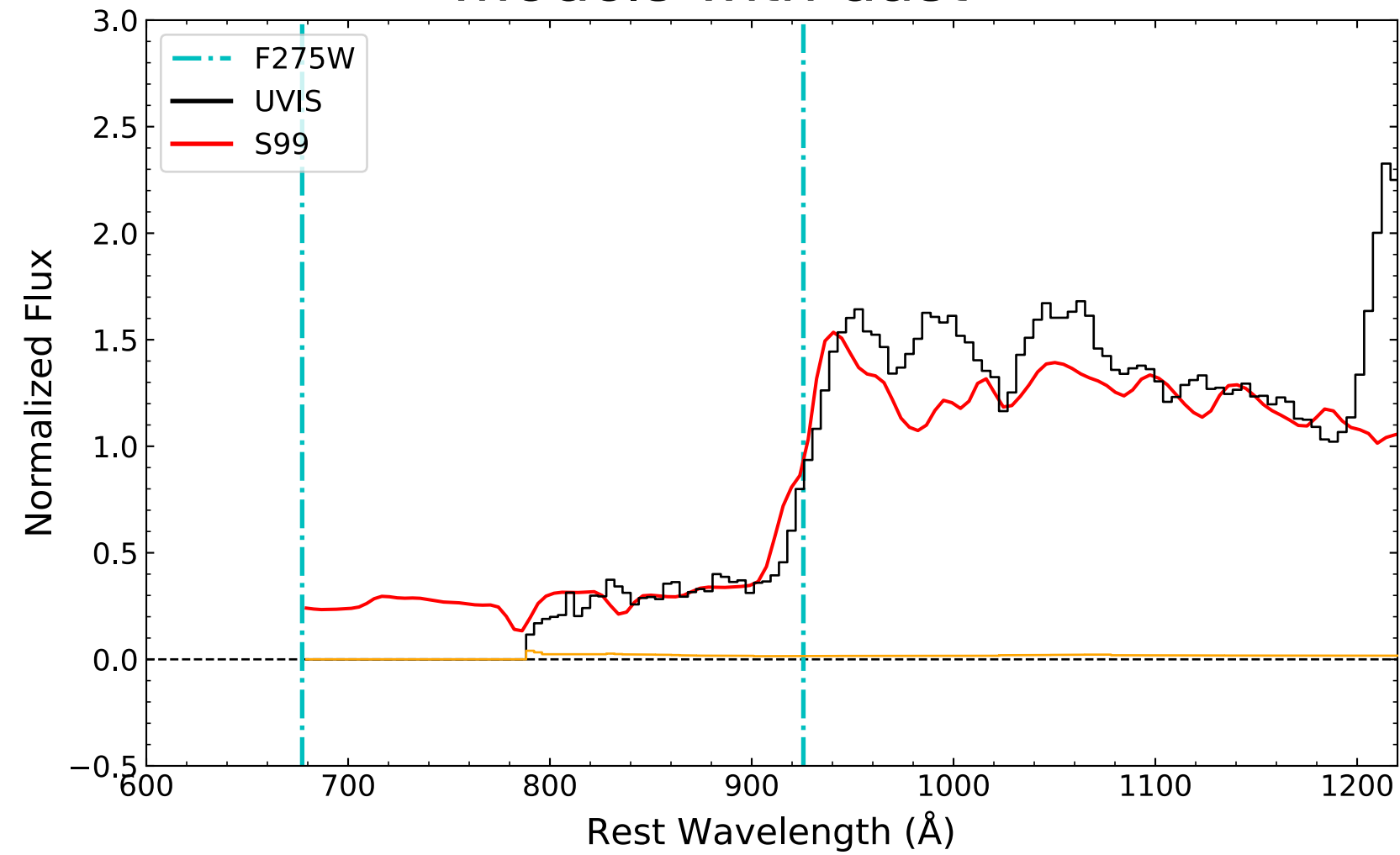
$$T_{\text{ISM}} c_f(\text{S99})=36\%, c_f(\text{BPASS})=53\%$$

Models with IGM + Galaxy Absorption

Models with absorption

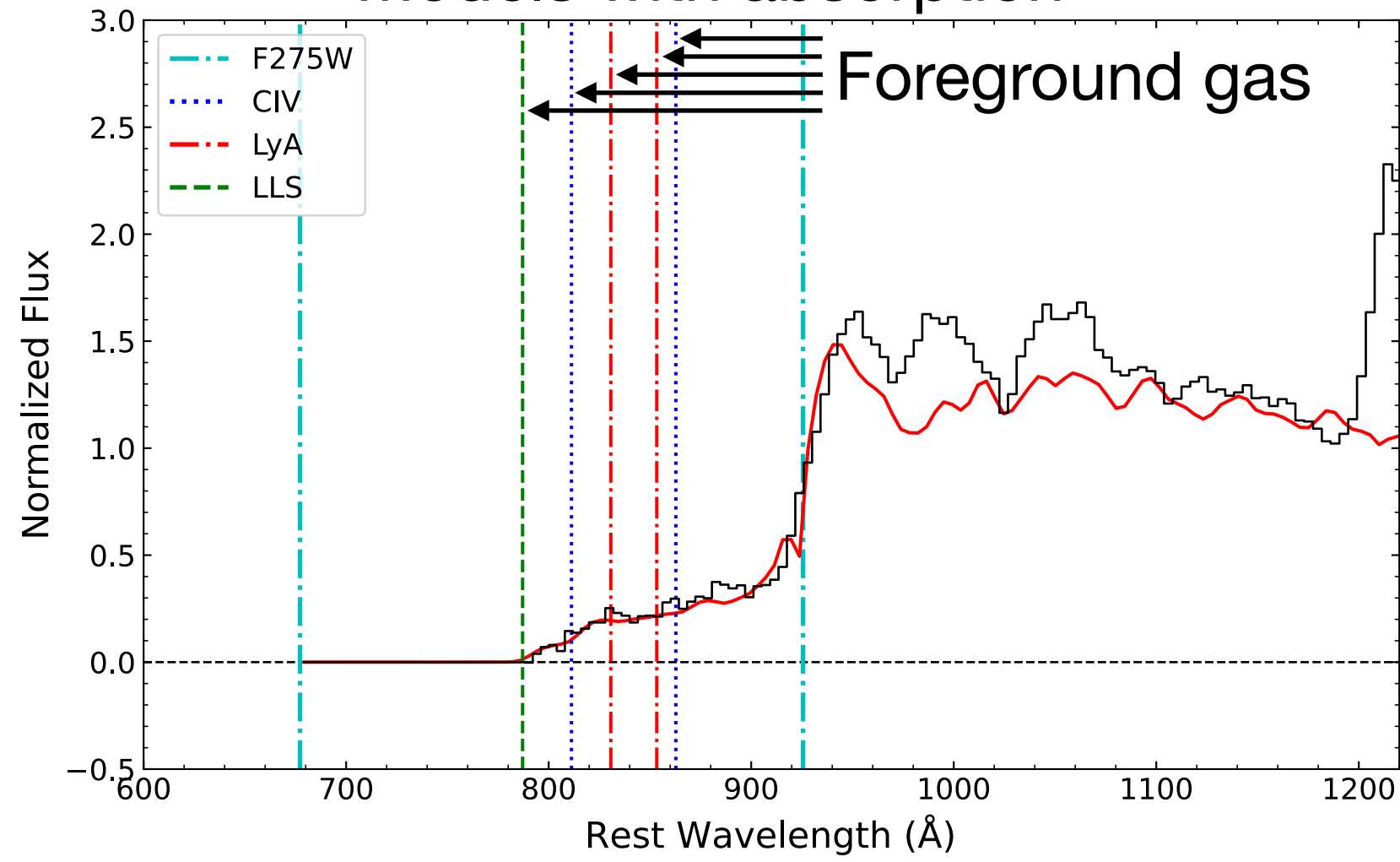


Models with dust

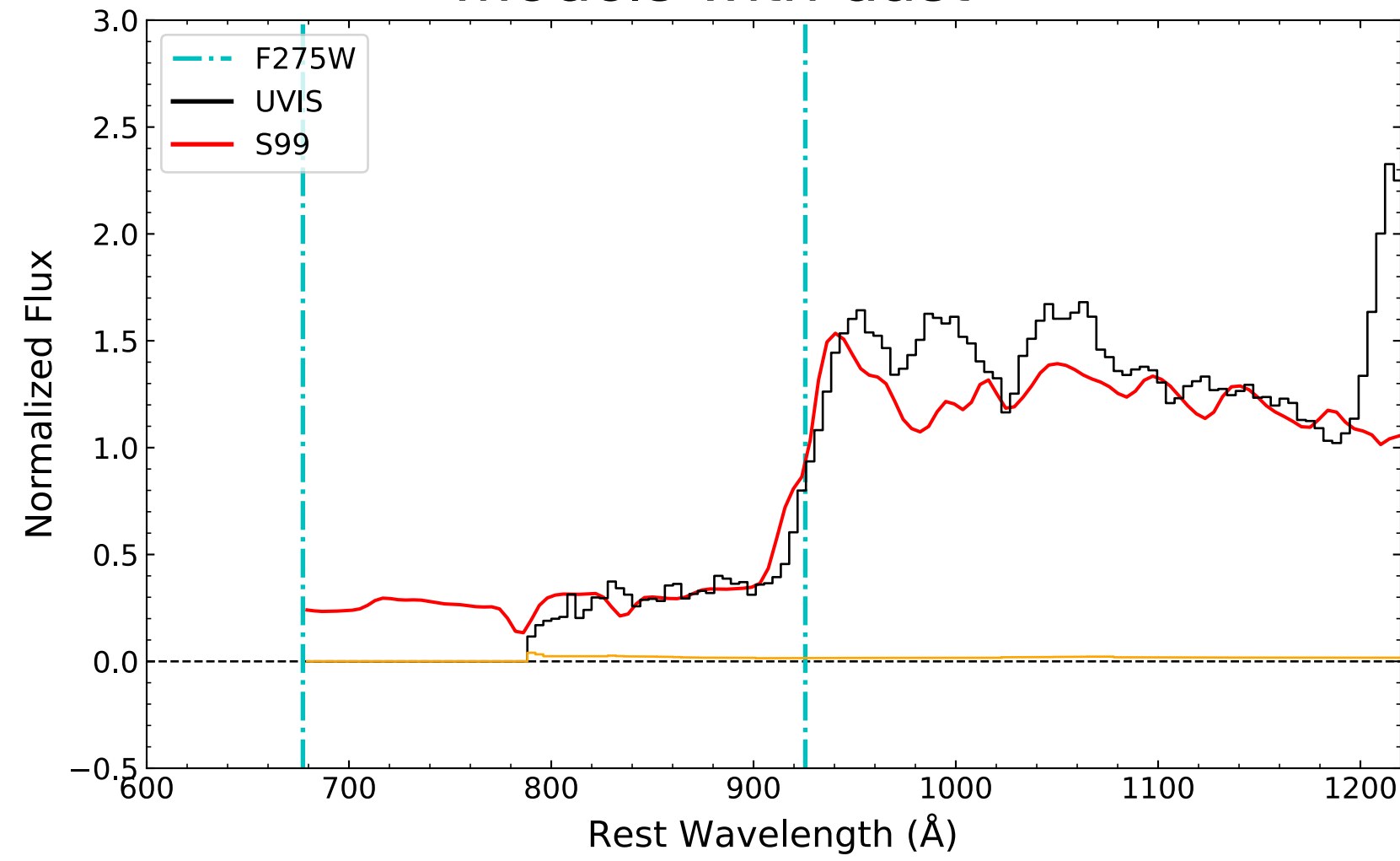


Models with IGM + Galaxy Absorption

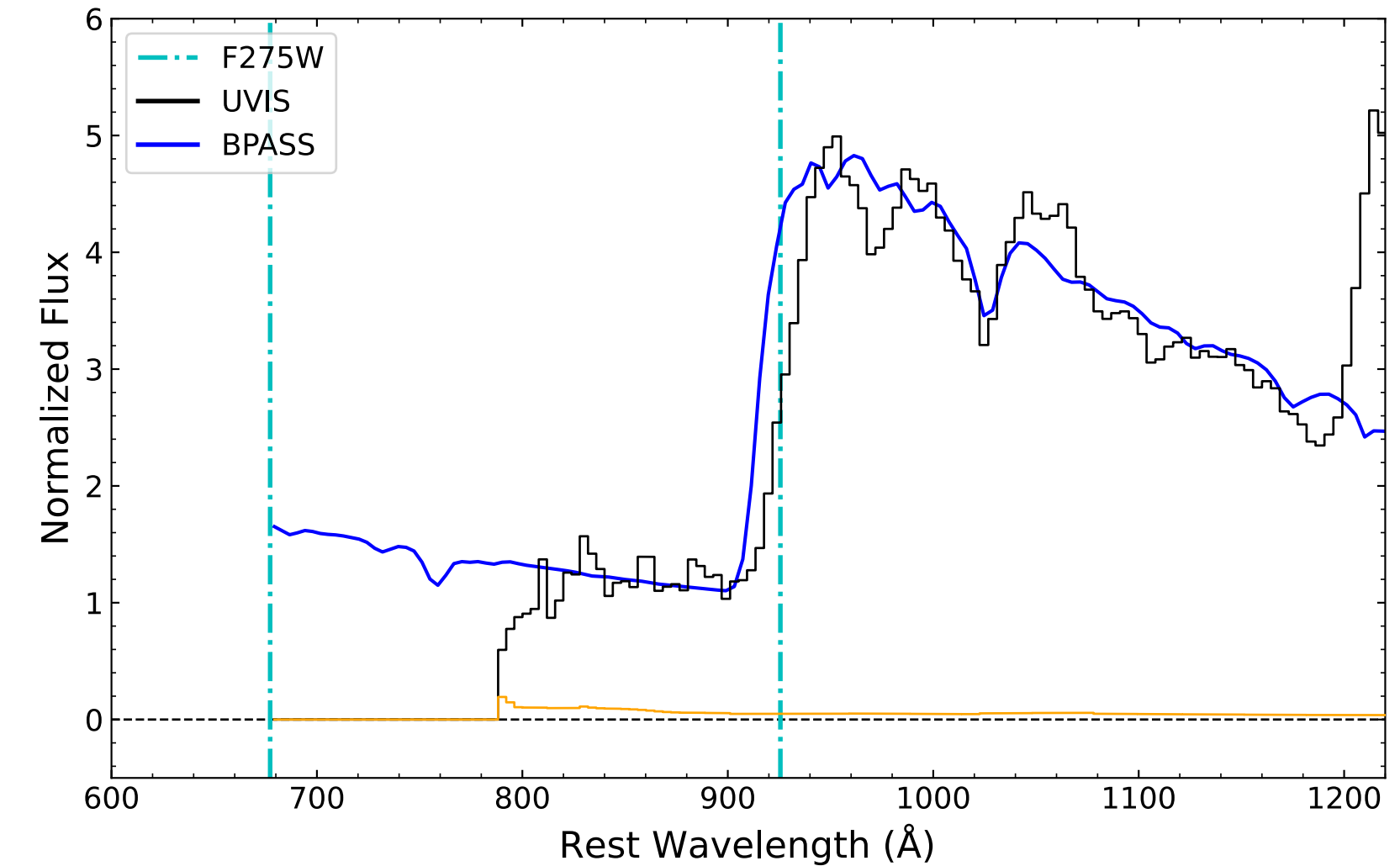
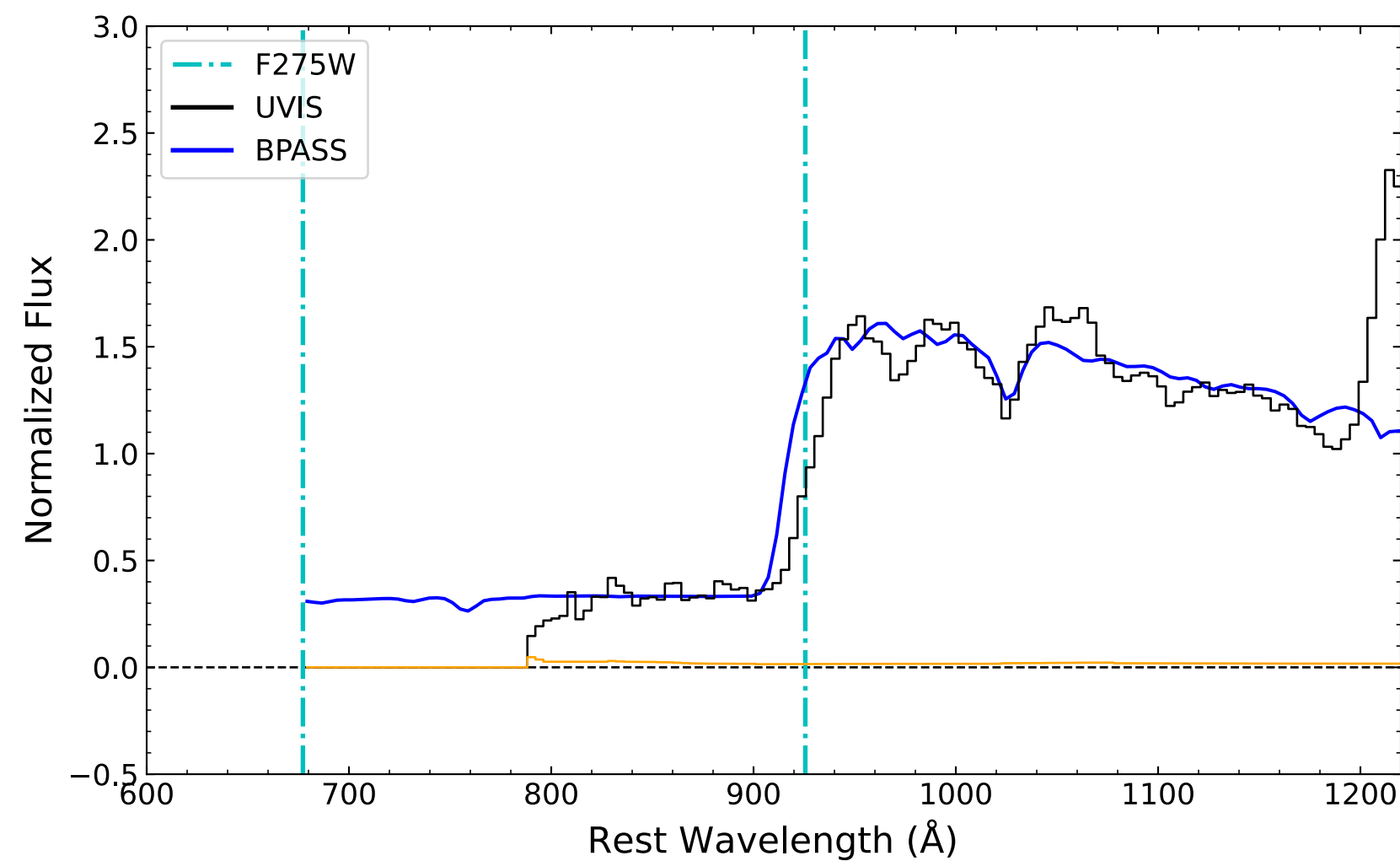
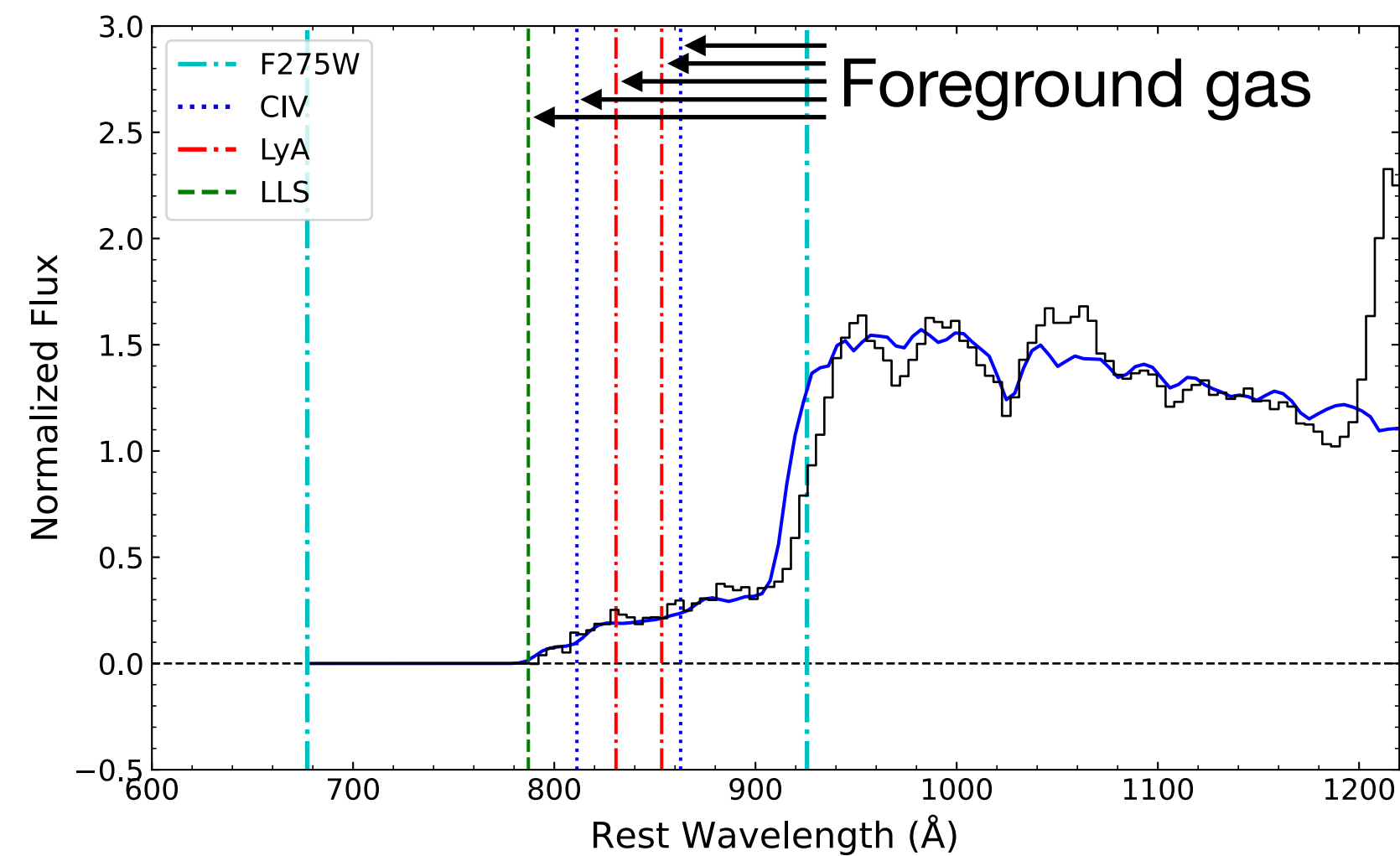
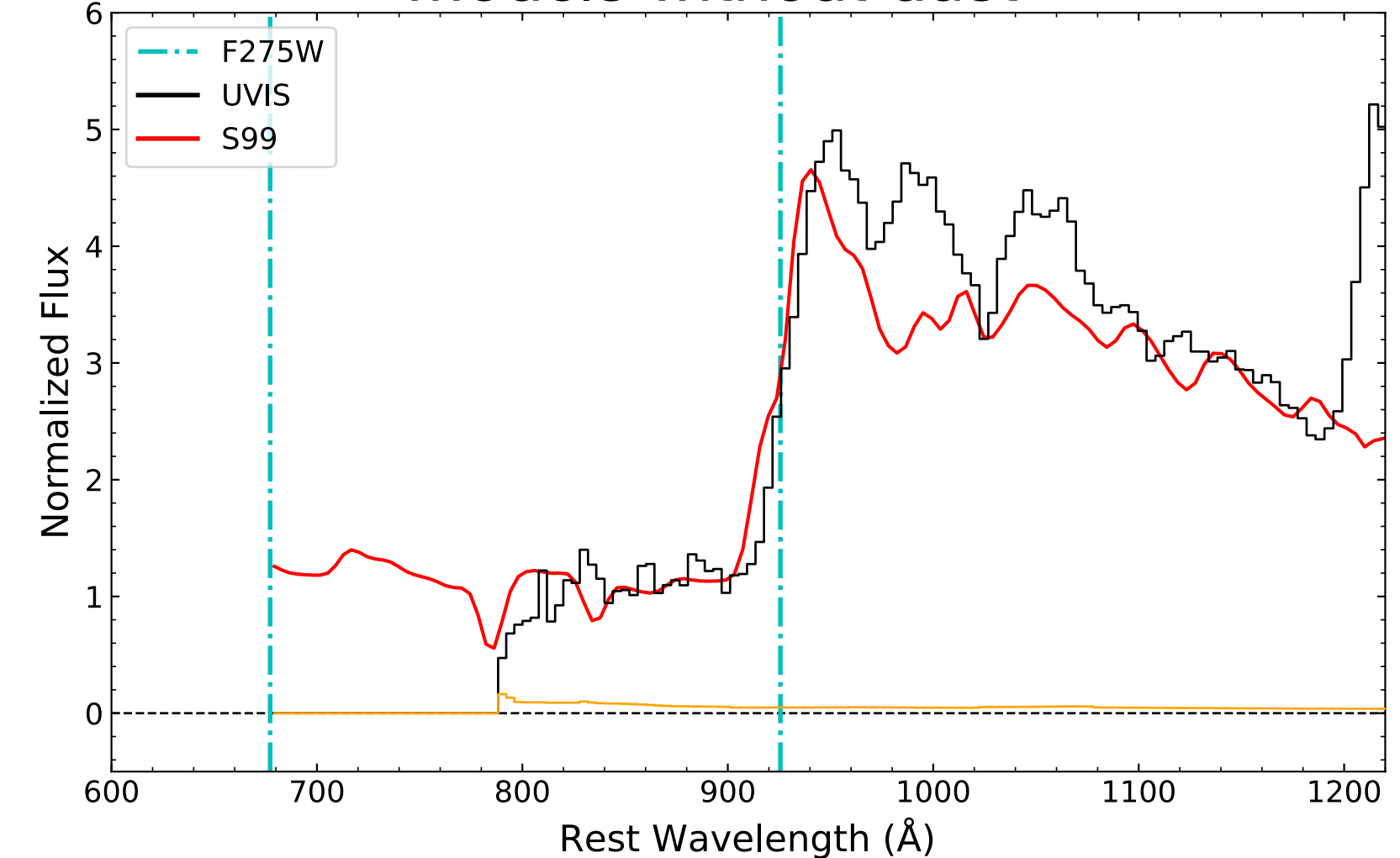
Models with absorption



Models with dust

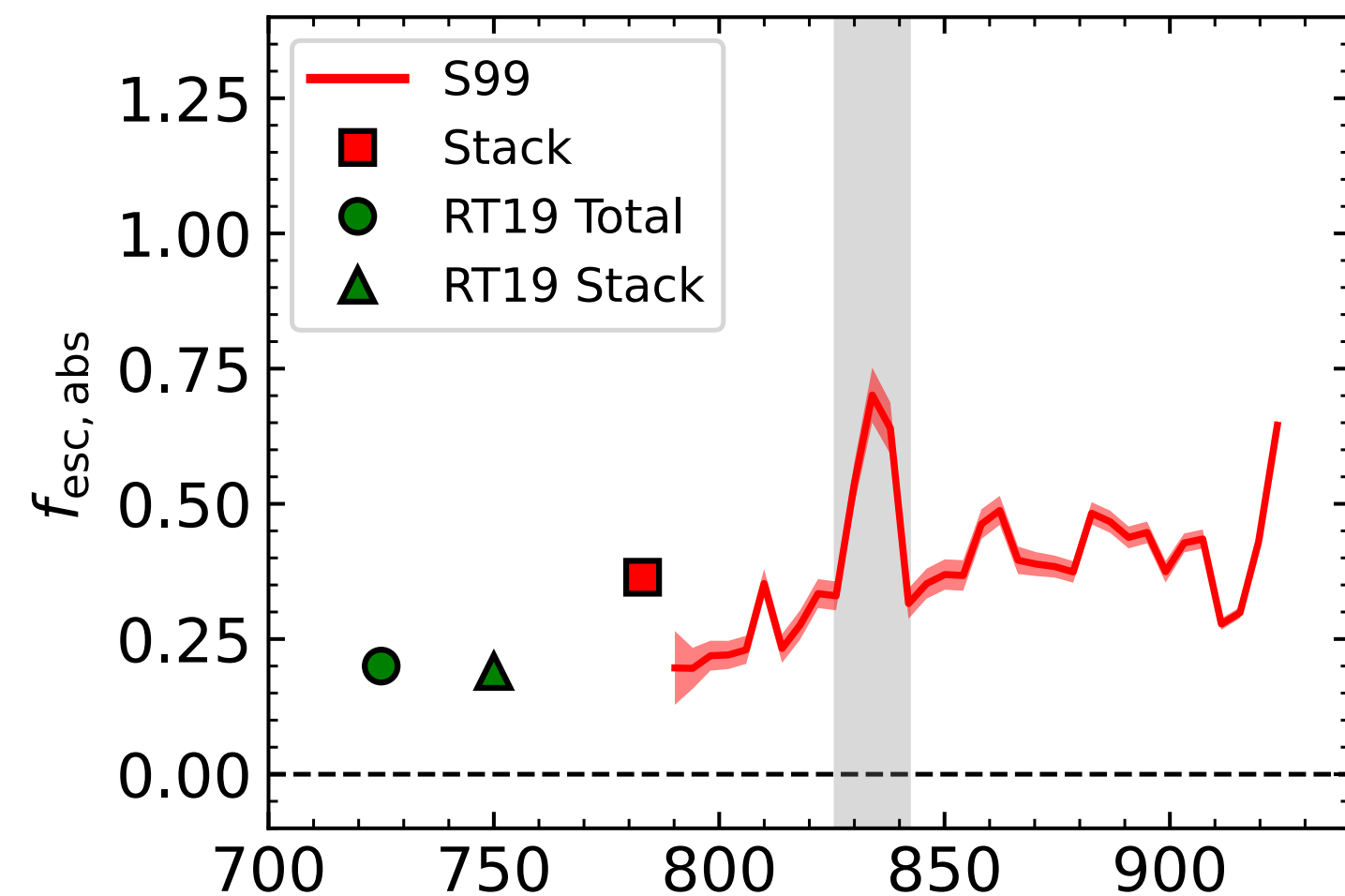


Models without dust

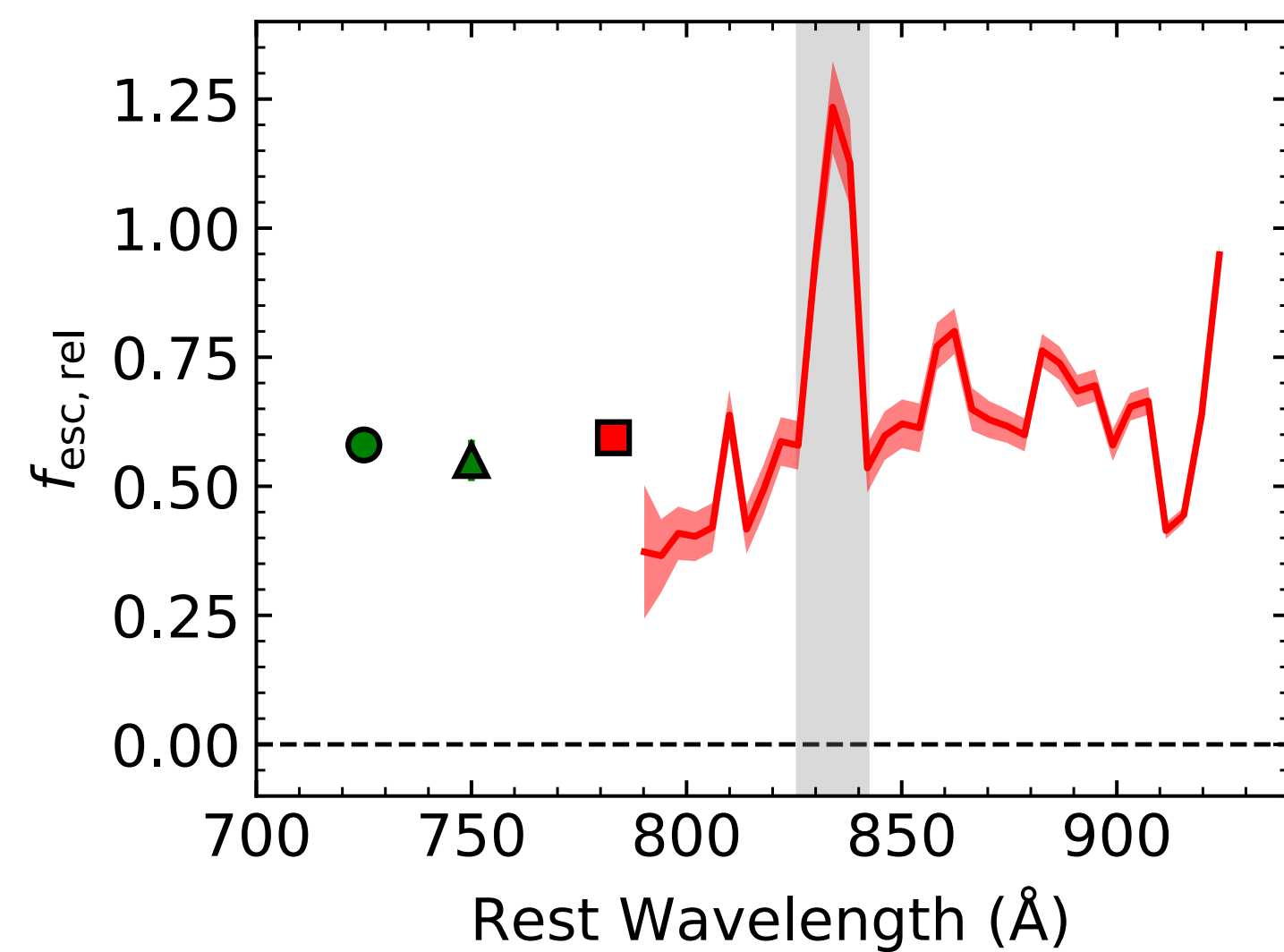
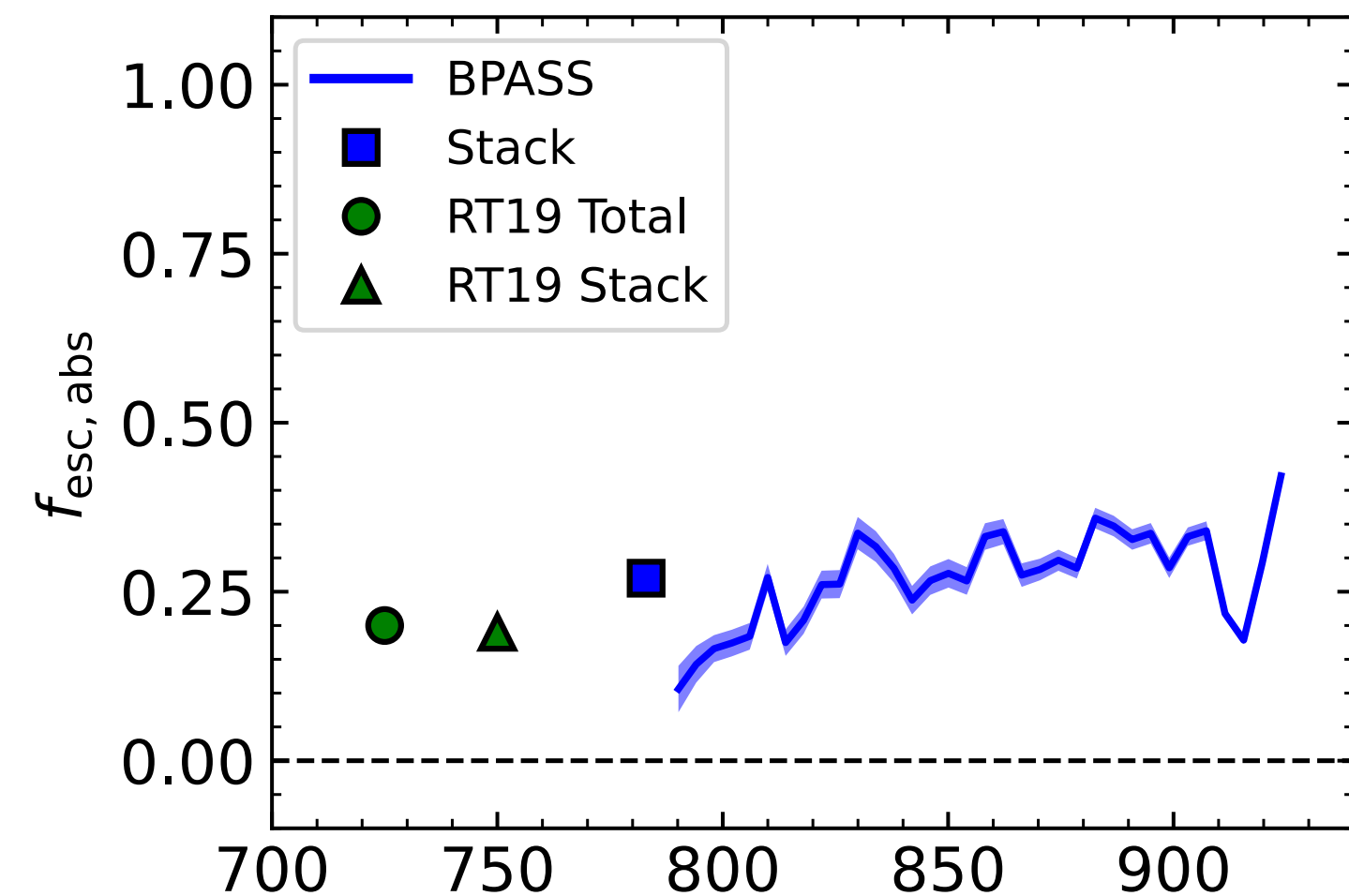


Models with dust fit the observations the best from 790-912Å.

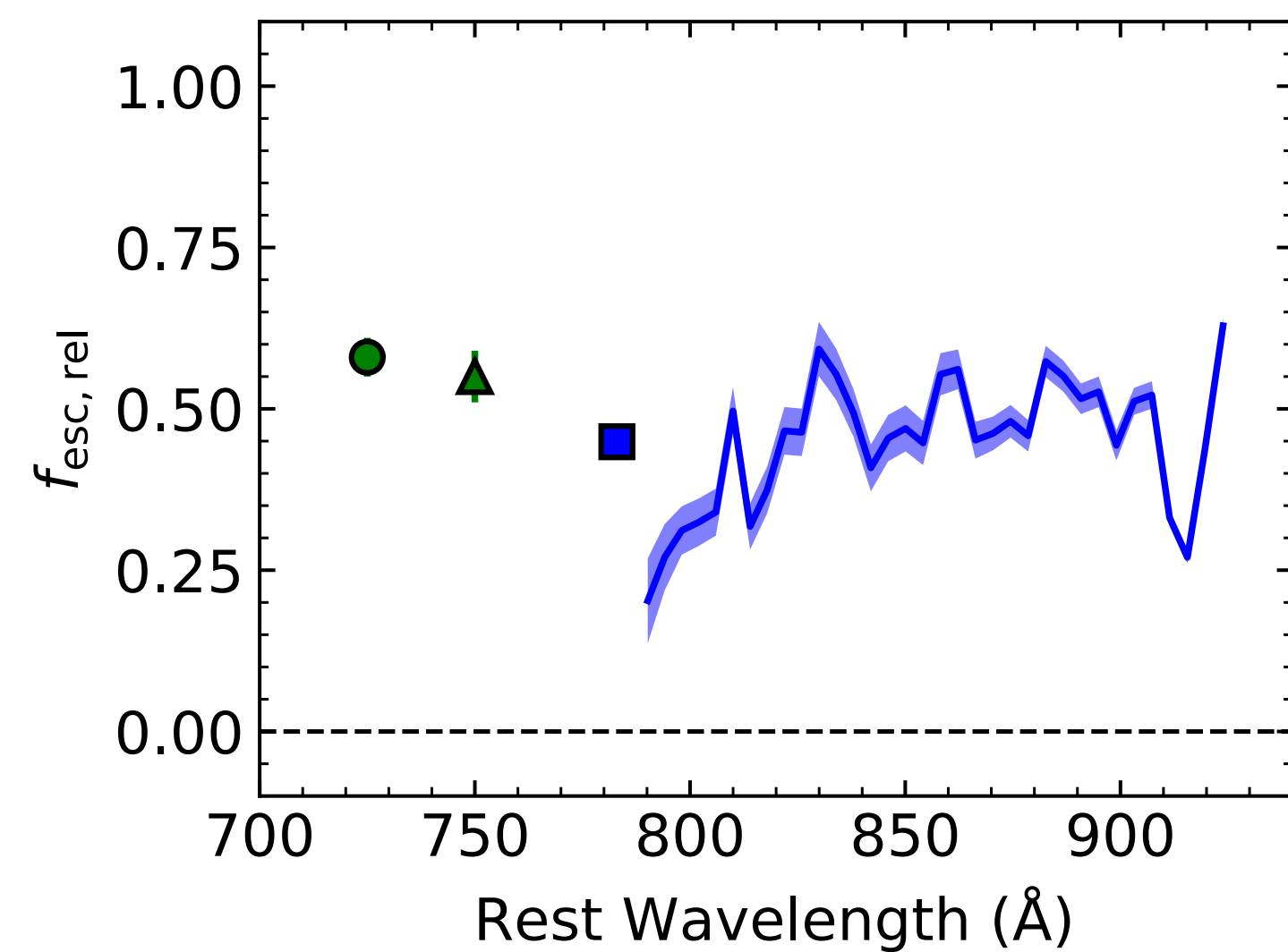
Updated Escape Fractions



S99 $f_{\text{esc,abs}} = 36.4 \pm 0.4\%$
 BPASS $f_{\text{esc,abs}} = 27.0 \pm 0.3\%$



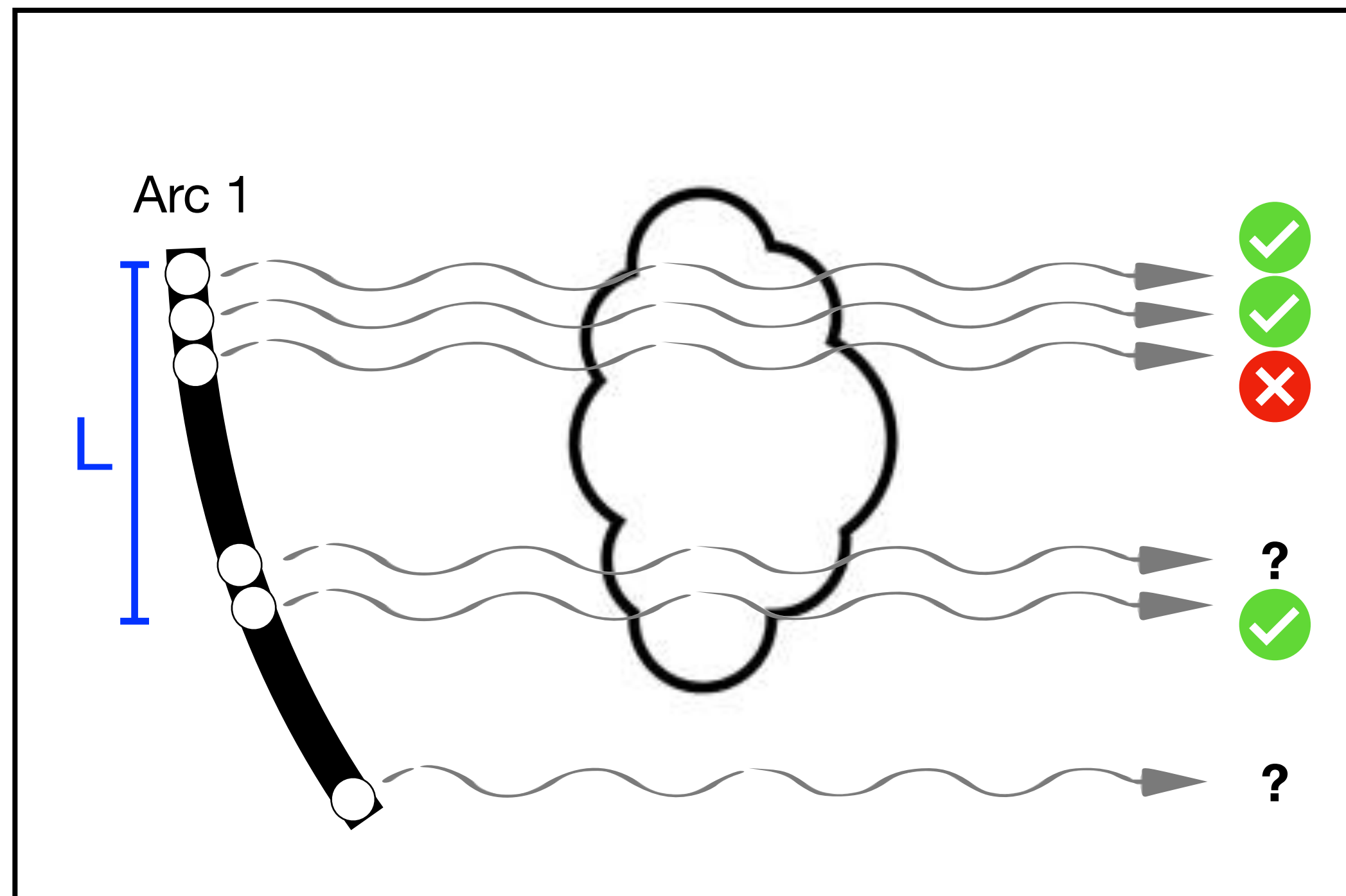
S99 $f_{\text{esc,rel}} = 59.4 \pm 0.7\%$
 BPASS $f_{\text{esc,rel}} = 45.0 \pm 0.5\%$



The escape fractions
increased by 5-10%.

IGM Tomography

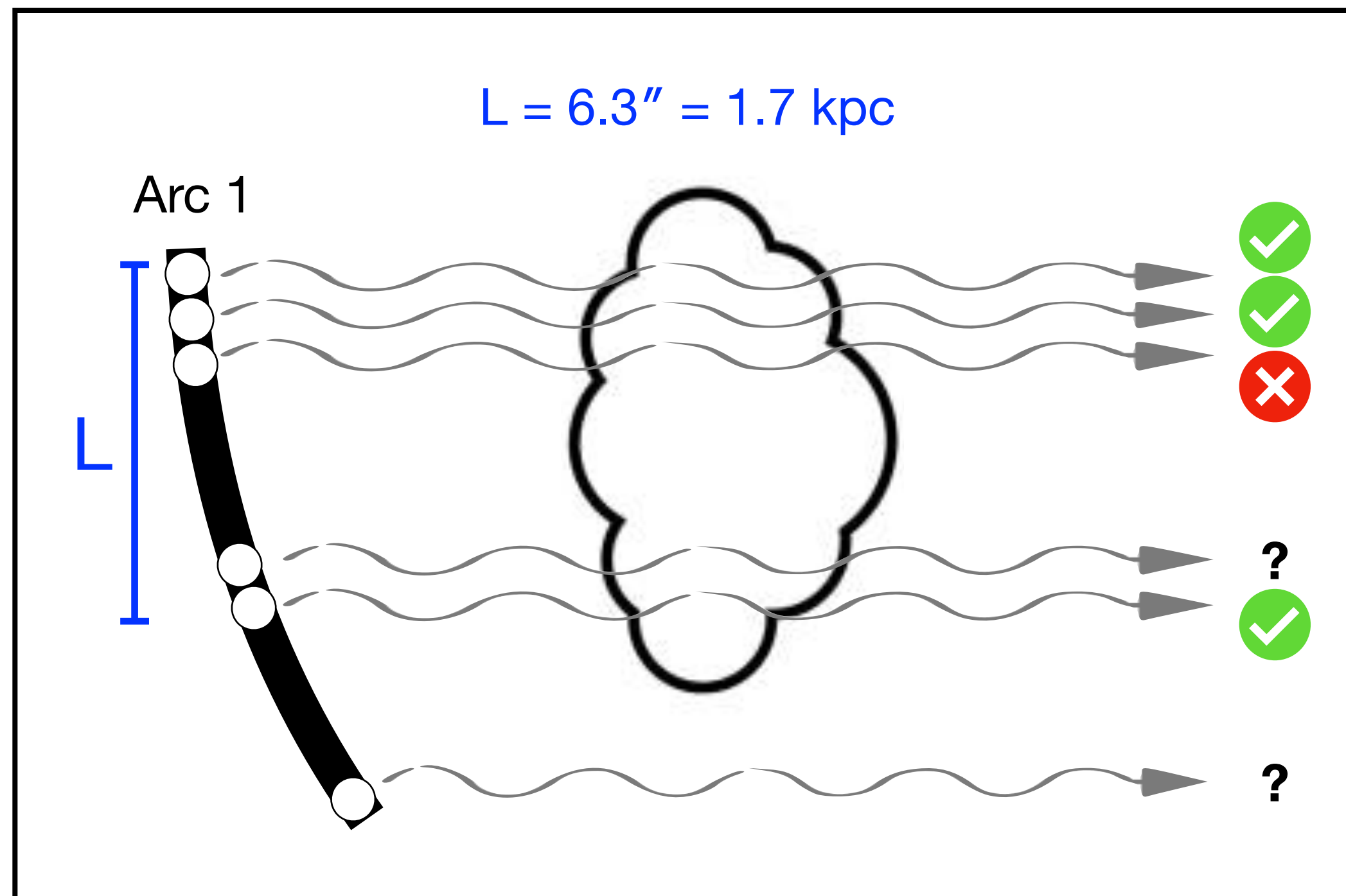
$\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.15420$



We can estimate the size of the foreground absorbers in 2D and the HI mass.

IGM Tomography

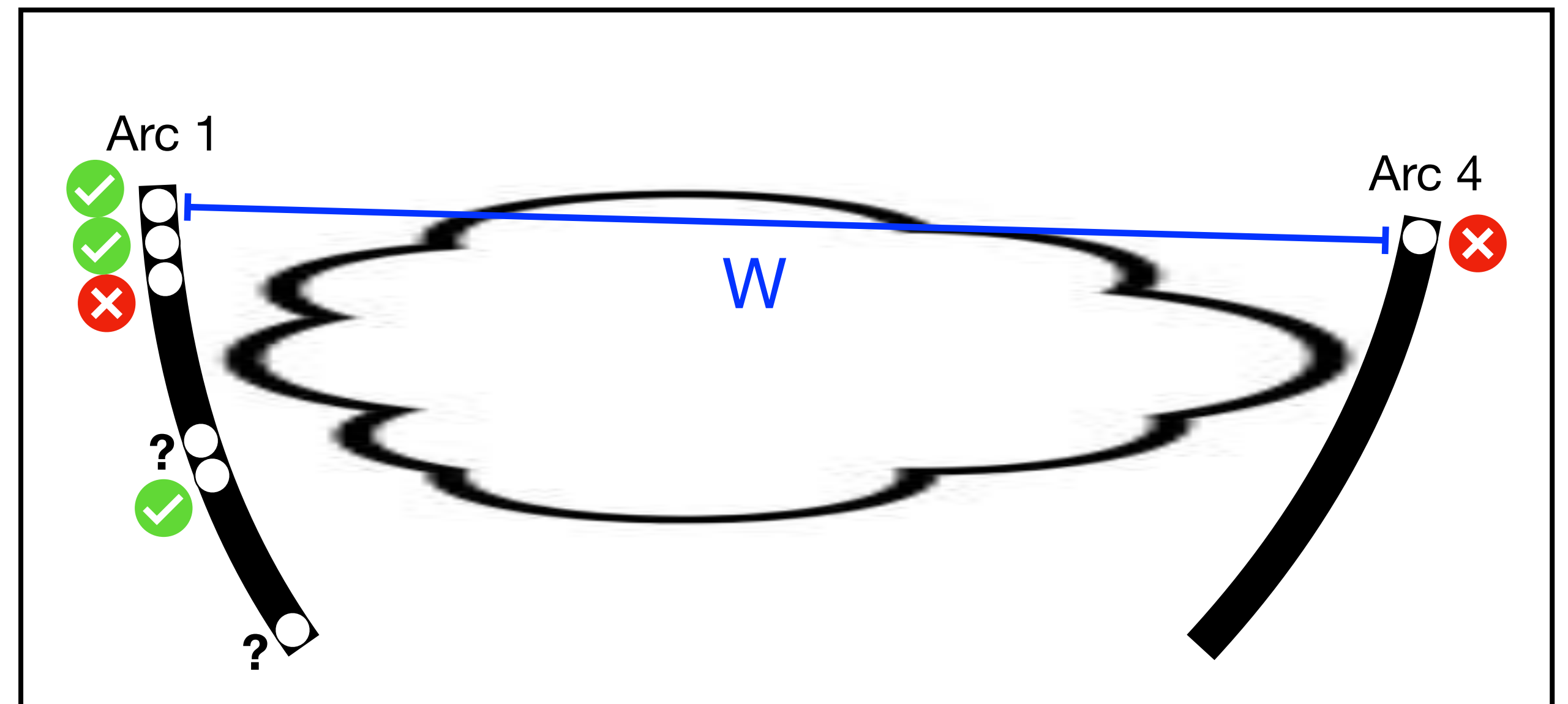
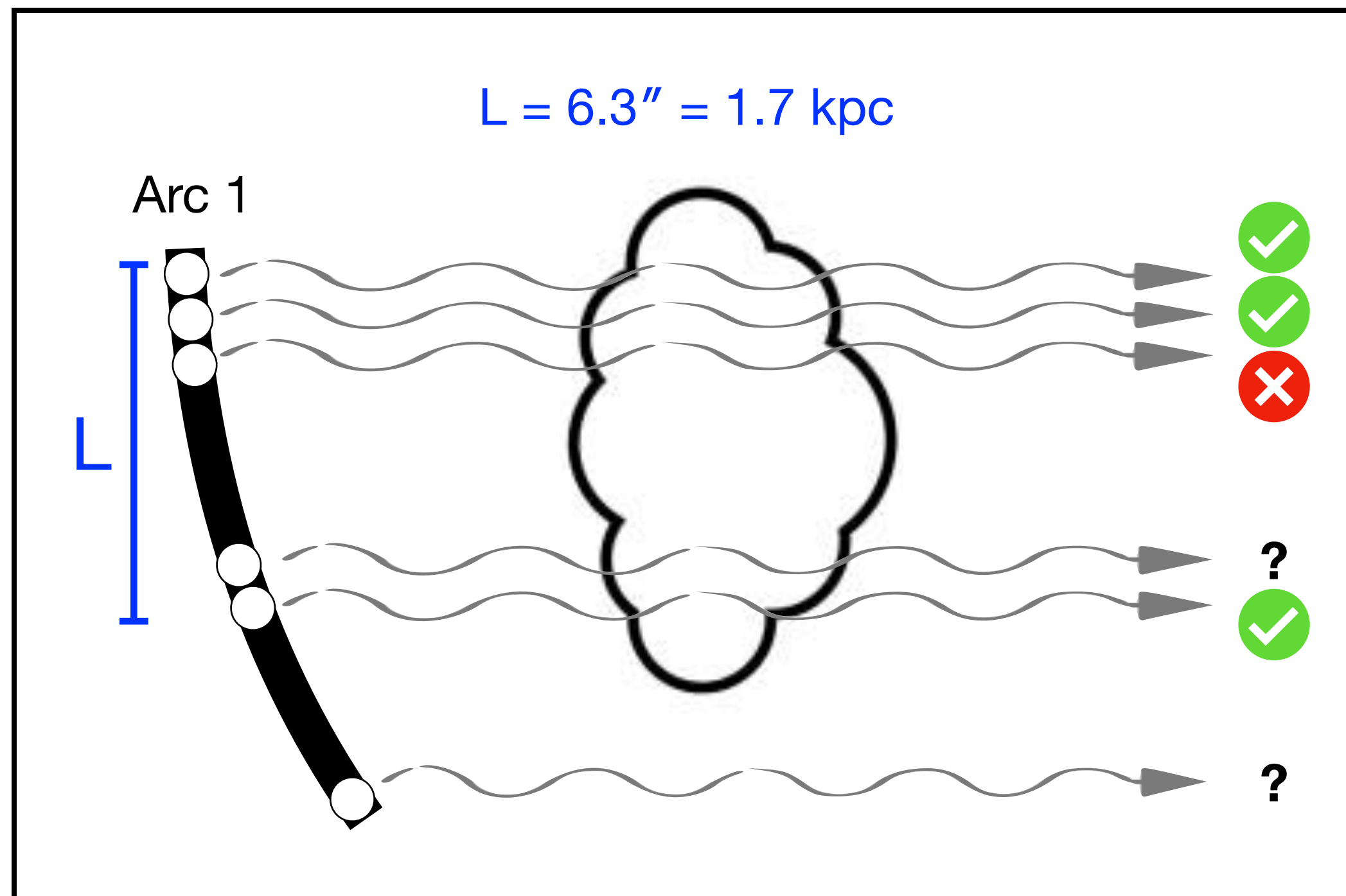
$\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.15420$



We can estimate the size of the foreground absorbers in 2D and the HI mass.

IGM Tomography

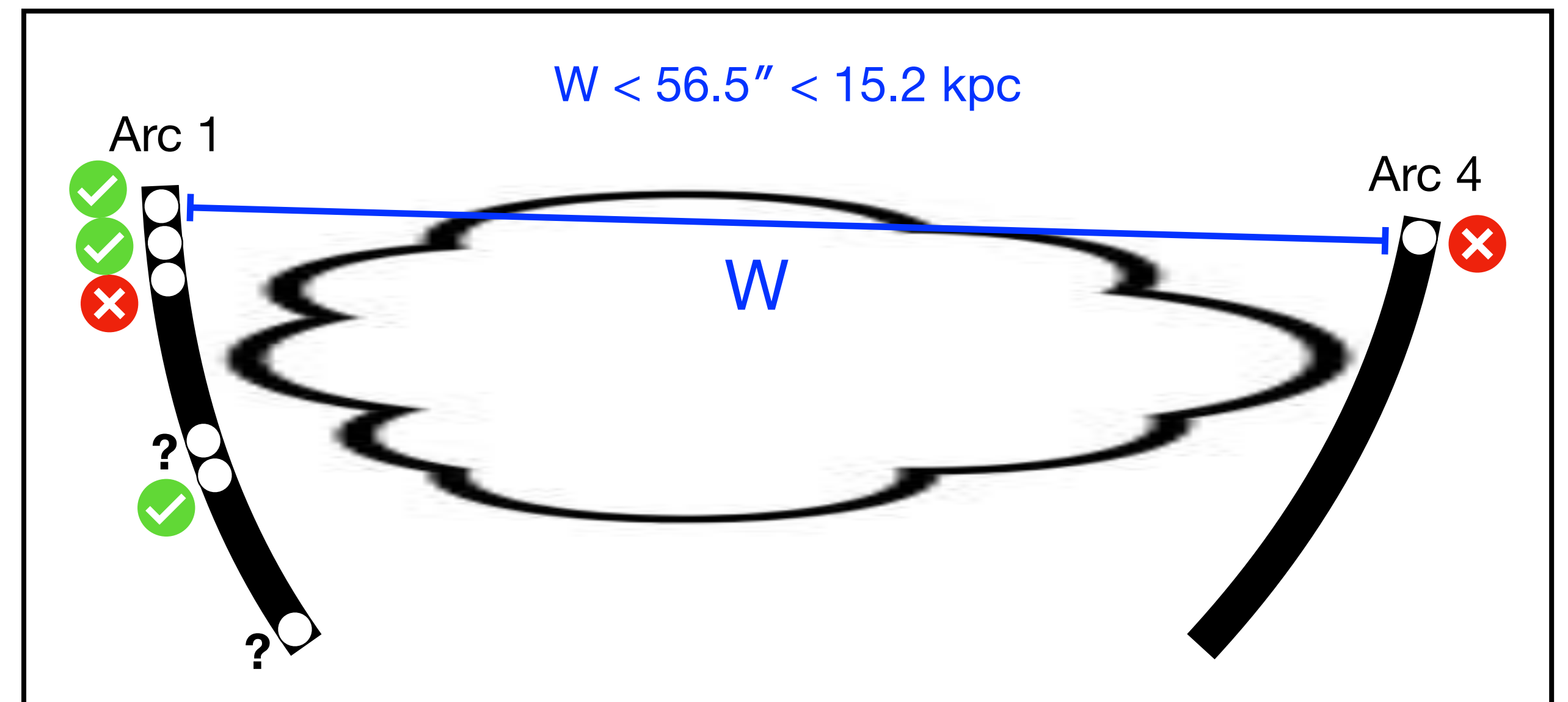
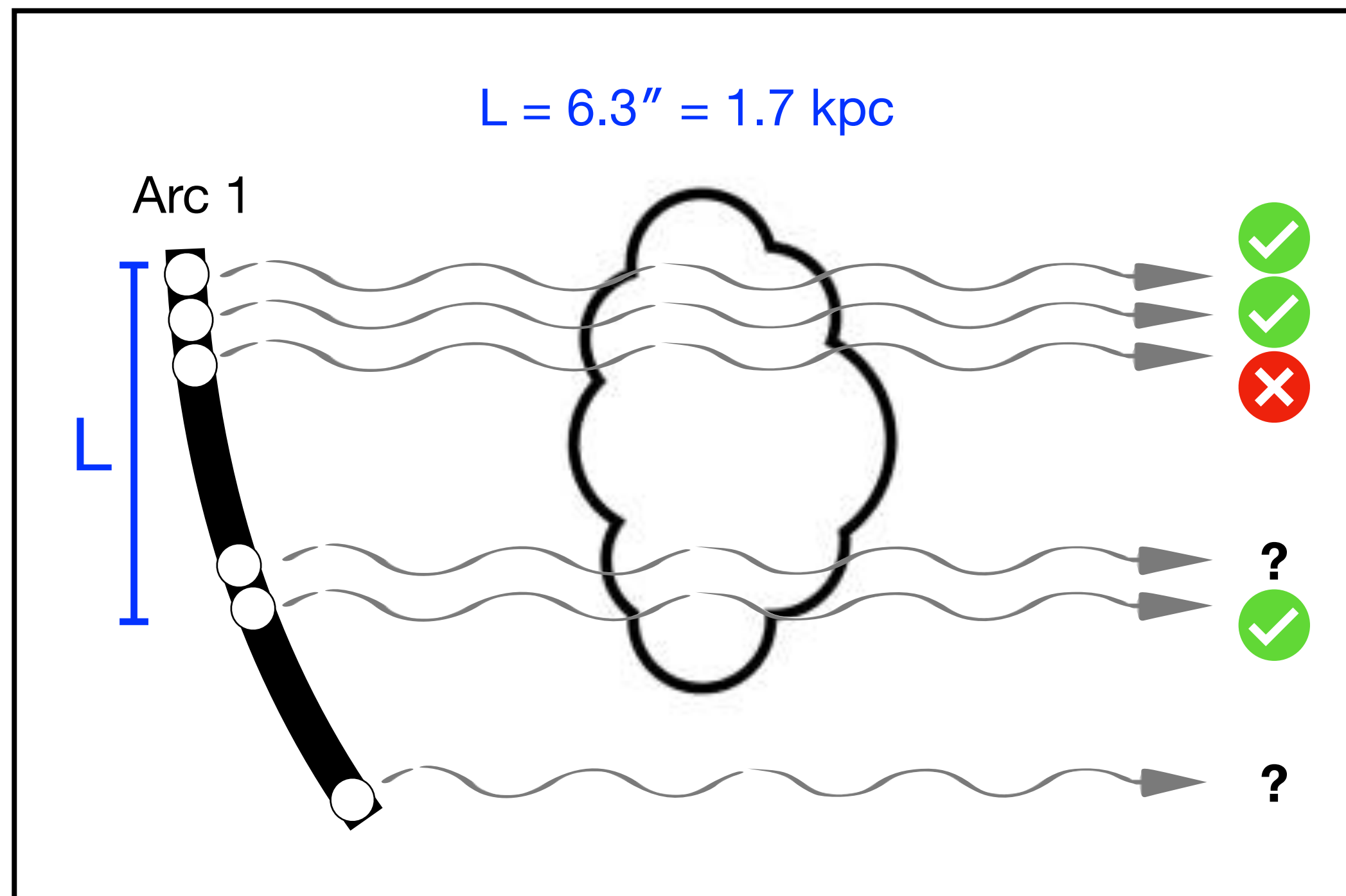
Ly α at $z=2.15420$



We can estimate the size of the foreground absorbers in 2D and the HI mass.

IGM Tomography

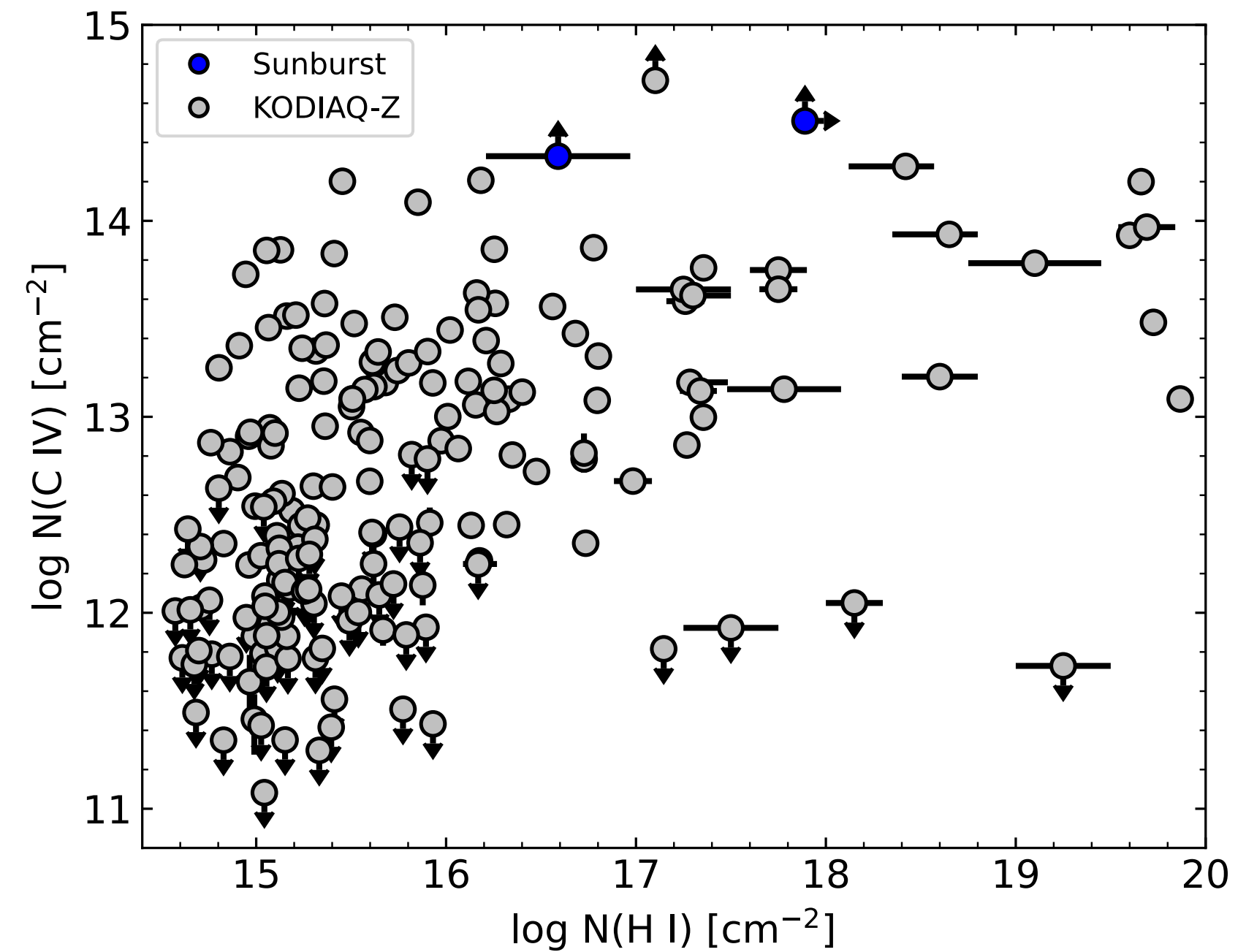
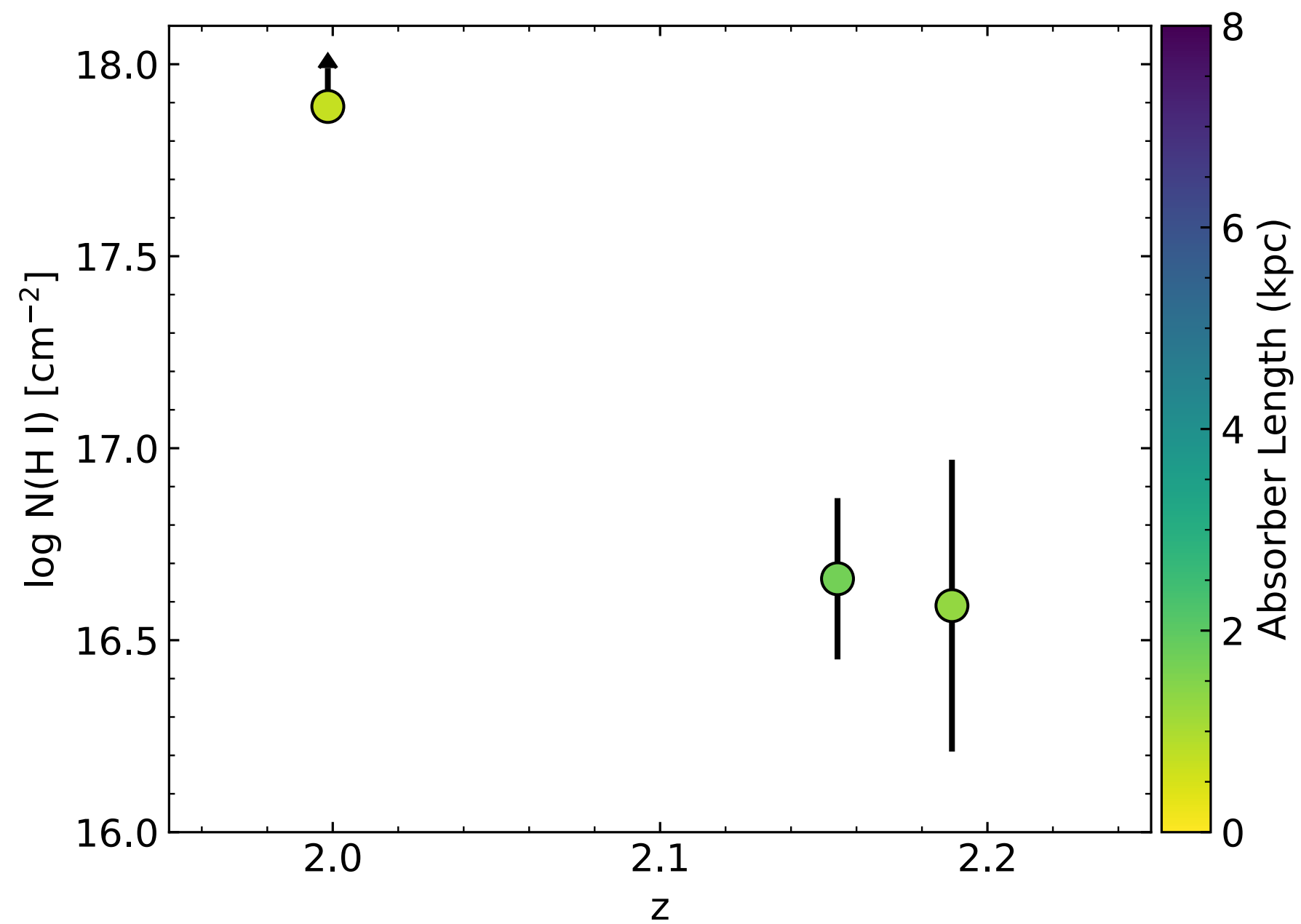
Ly α at $z=2.15420$



$$M(\text{HI}) = 8 \times 10^2 - 7 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$$

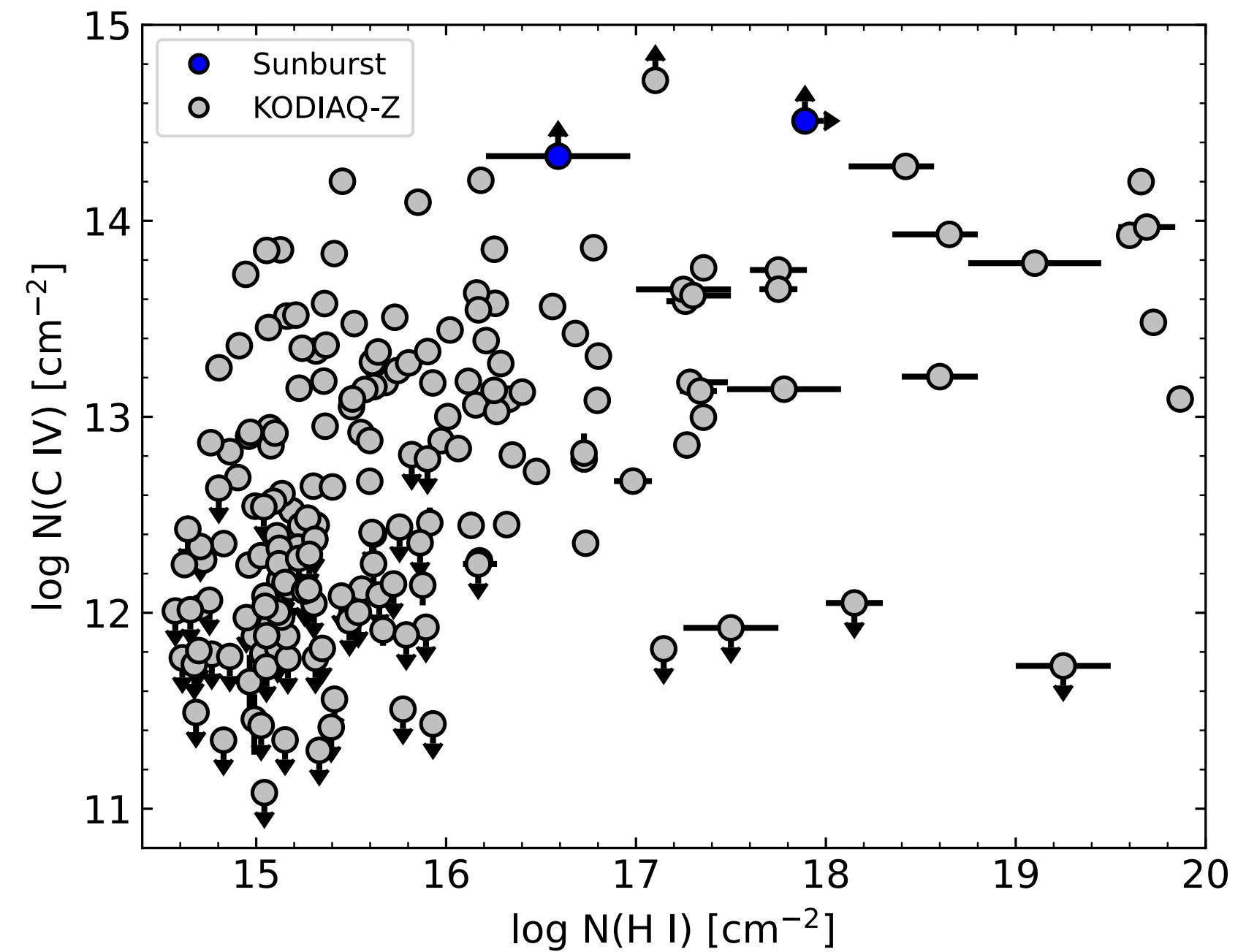
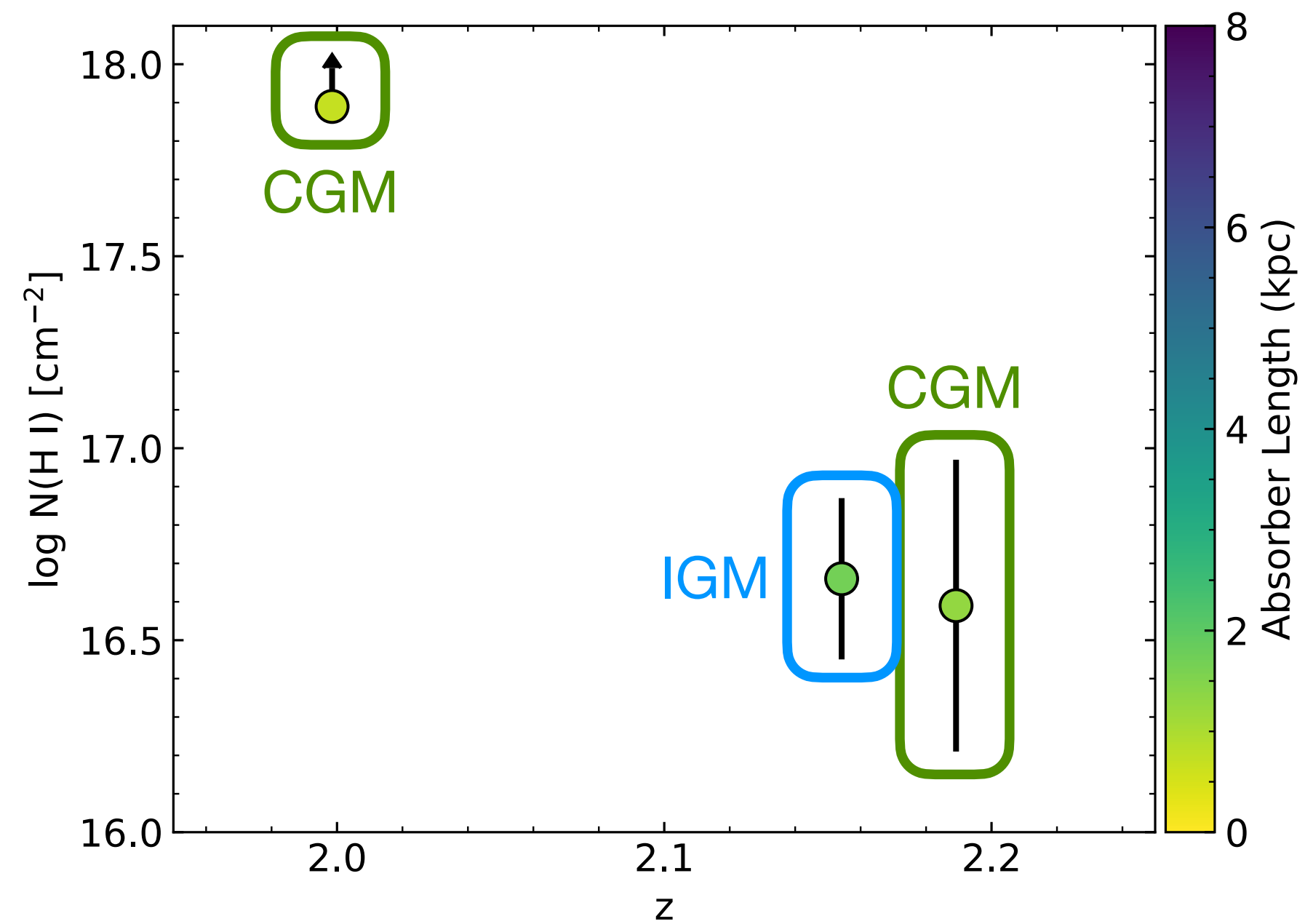
We can estimate the size of the foreground absorbers in 2D and the HI mass.

Absorber Characteristics



This is the first time absorbers at $z \sim 2$ have been probed at extremely small separations.
These absorbers exhibit IGM and CGM absorber characteristics.

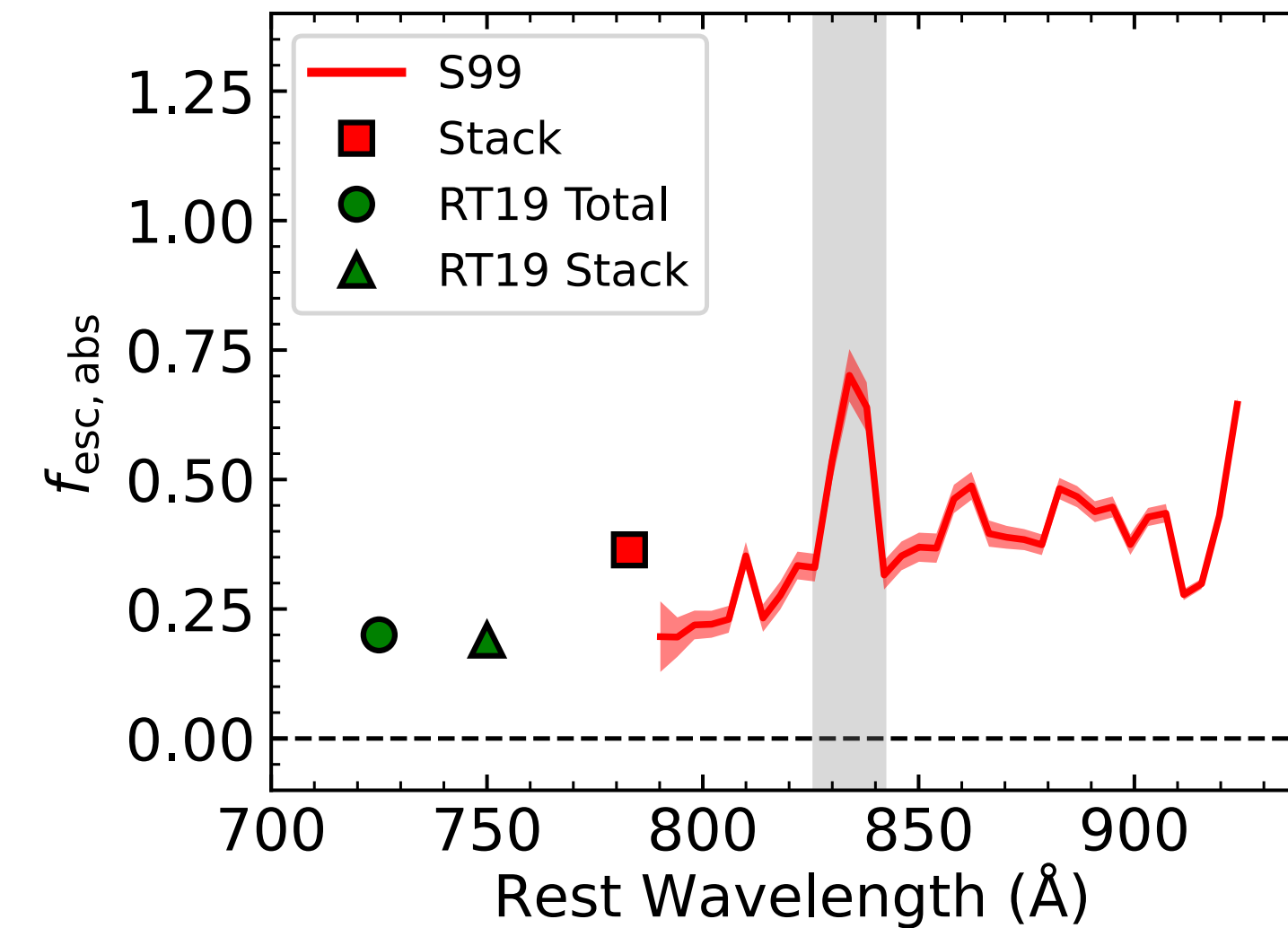
Absorber Characteristics



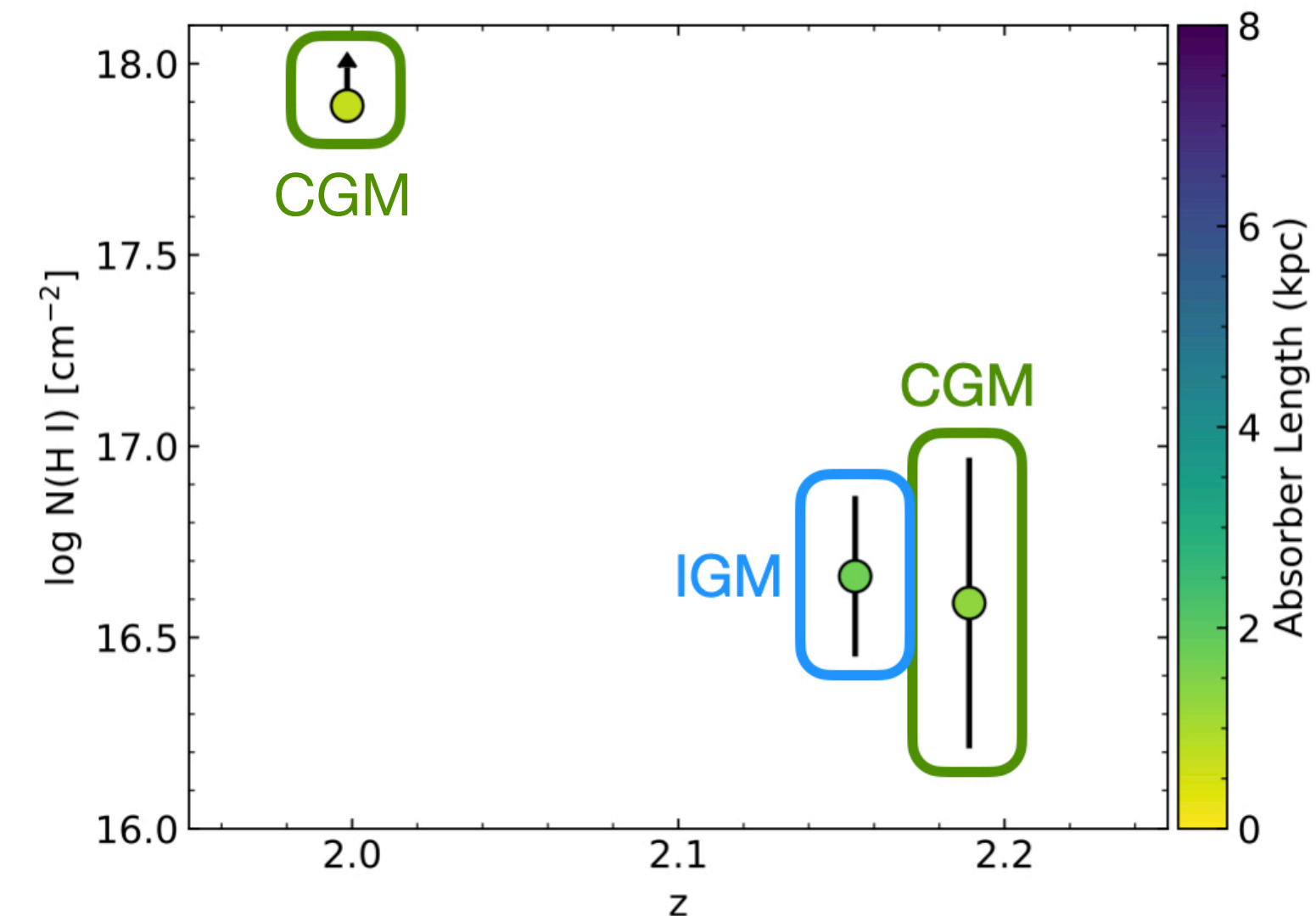
This is the first time absorbers at $z \sim 2$ have been probed at extremely small separations.
These absorbers exhibit IGM and CGM absorber characteristics.

Summary

1. We can measure the ionizing stellar continuum of the Sunburst Arc, and we find the absolute escape fractions are high, ranging from 27-36%.

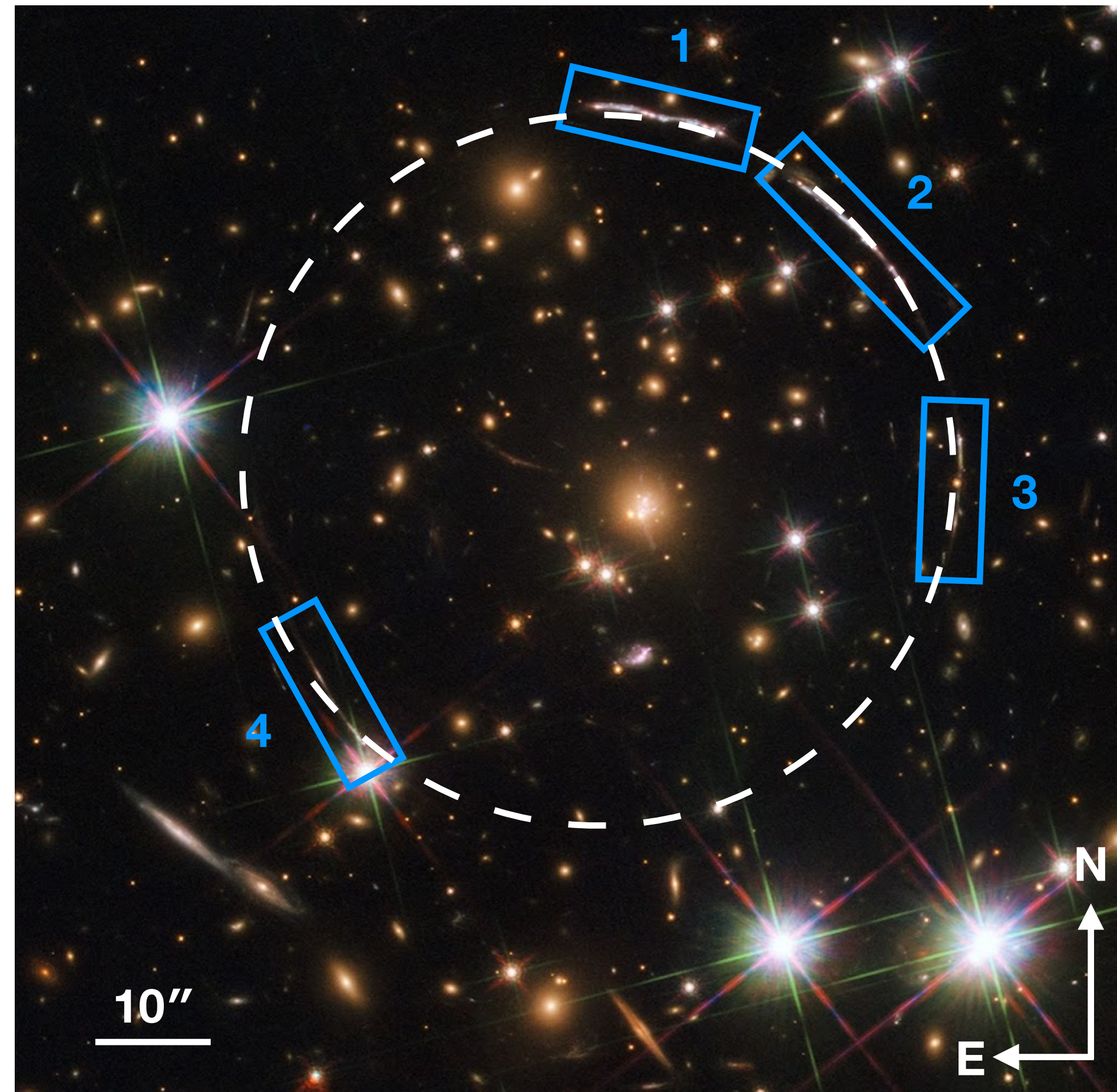


2. We can estimate the size and HI mass of the foreground absorbers at $z \sim 2$.



Appendix

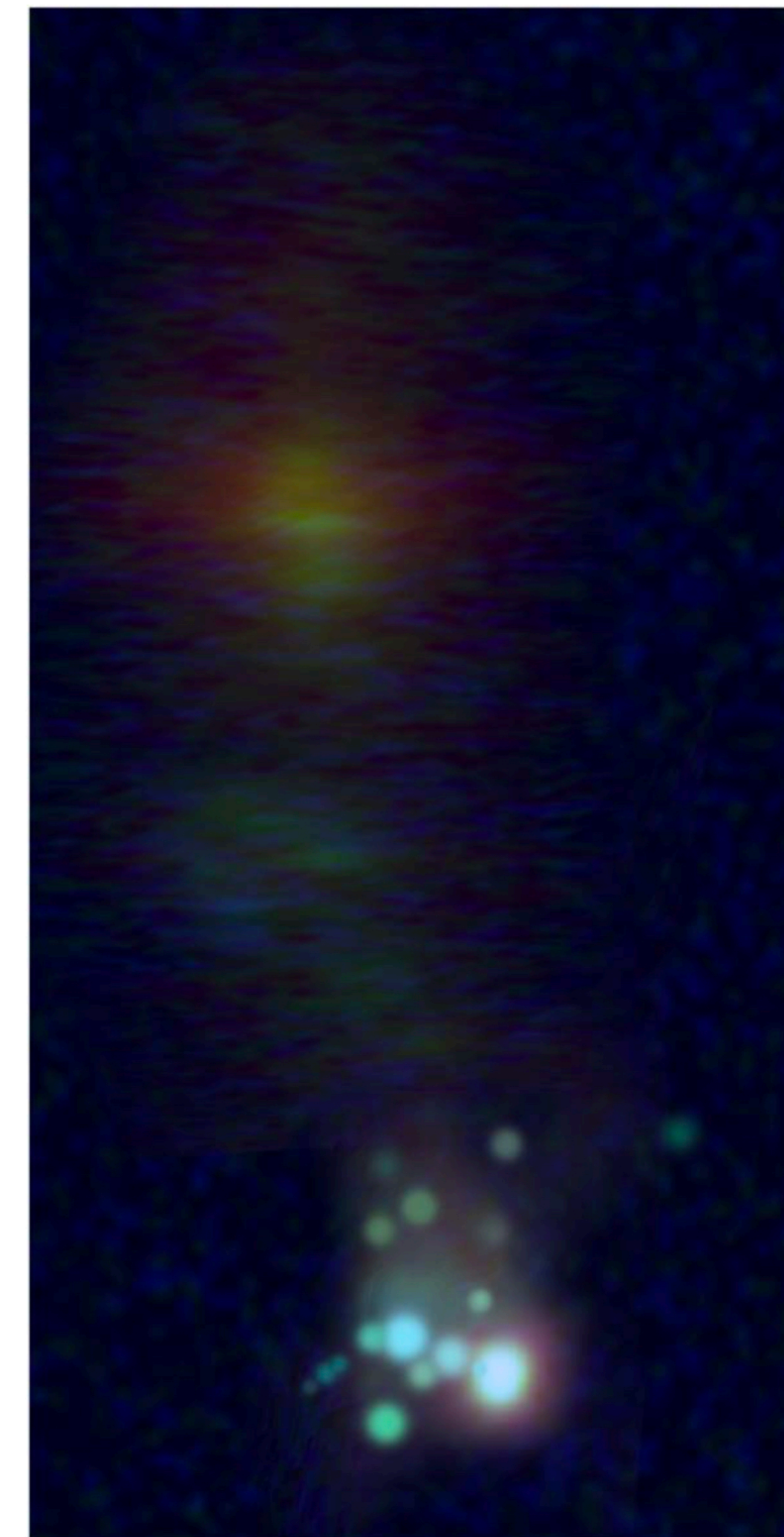
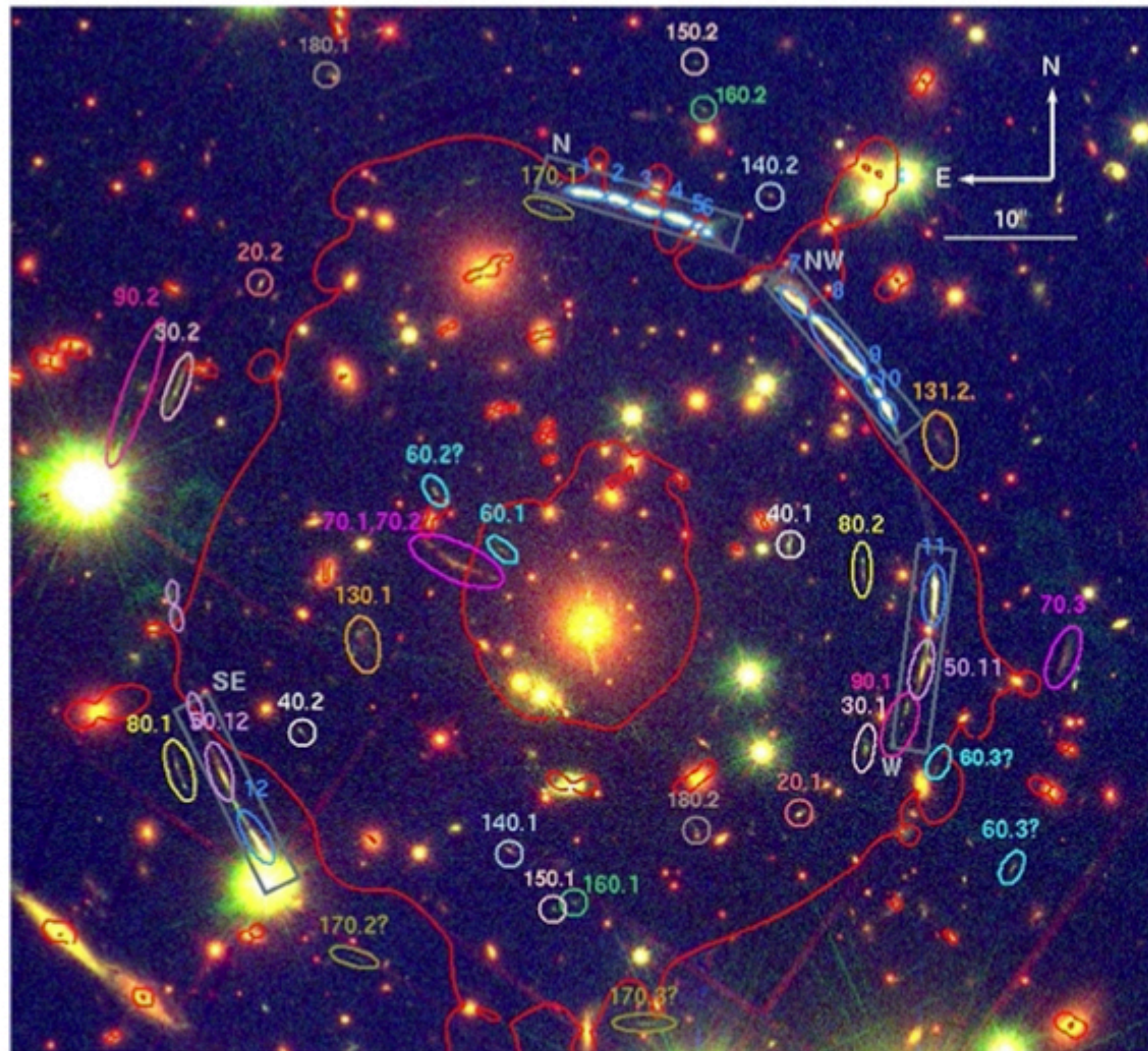
Sunburst Arc



The Sunburst Arc is the brightest lensed galaxy to ever be discovered at $R=17.8$ mag.

Dahle et al. 2016
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NASA, ESA and E. Rivera-Thorsen

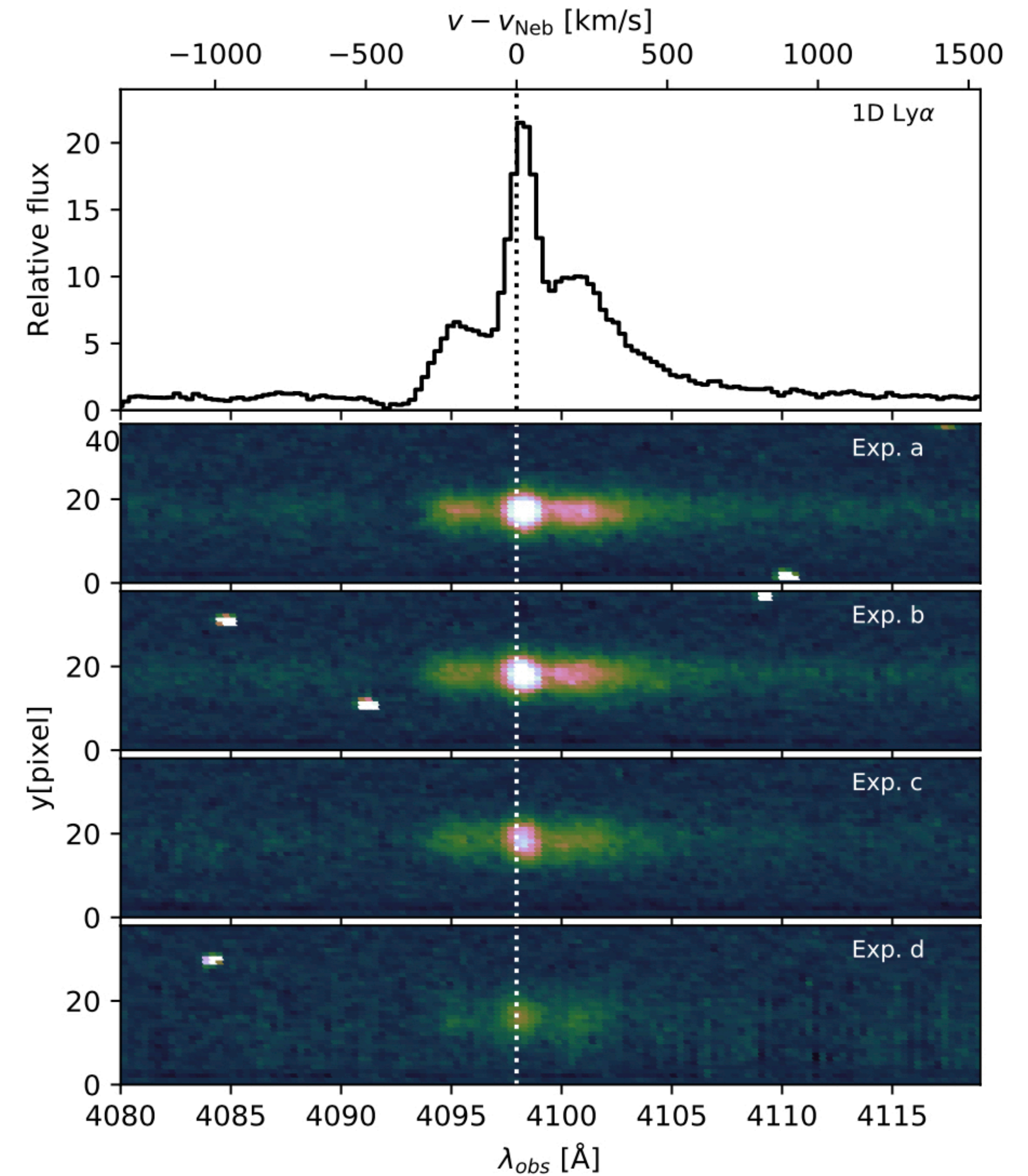
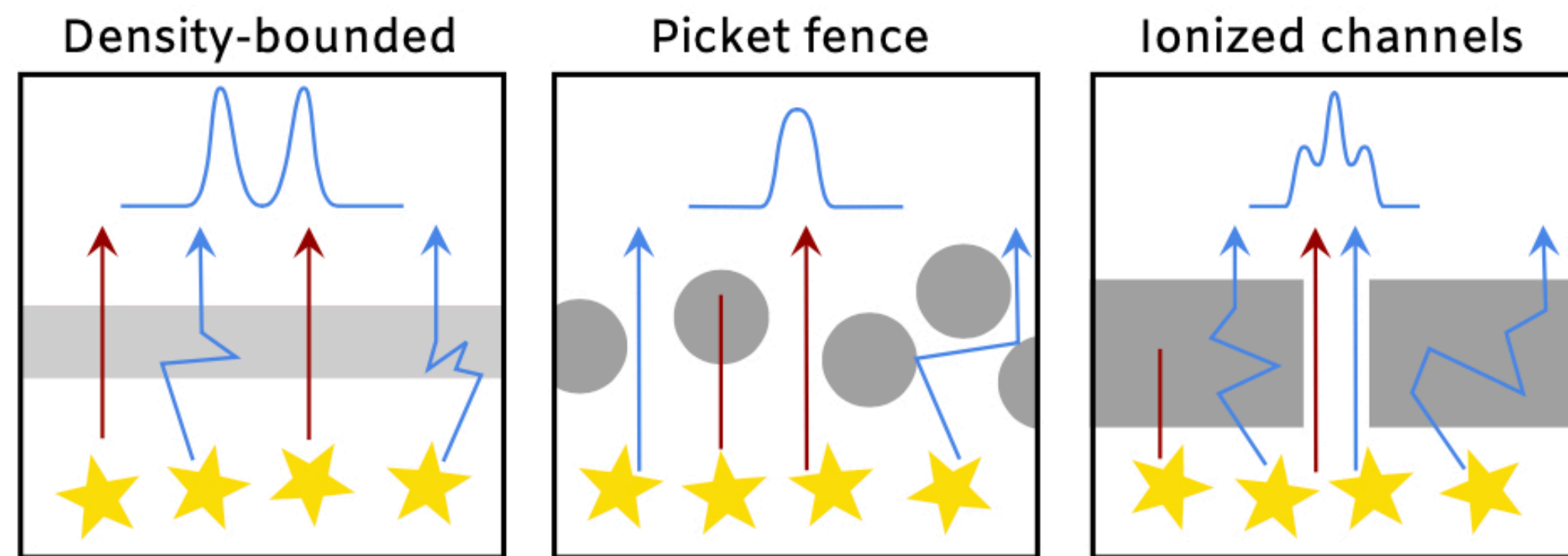
Lensing Model & Un-lensed Image



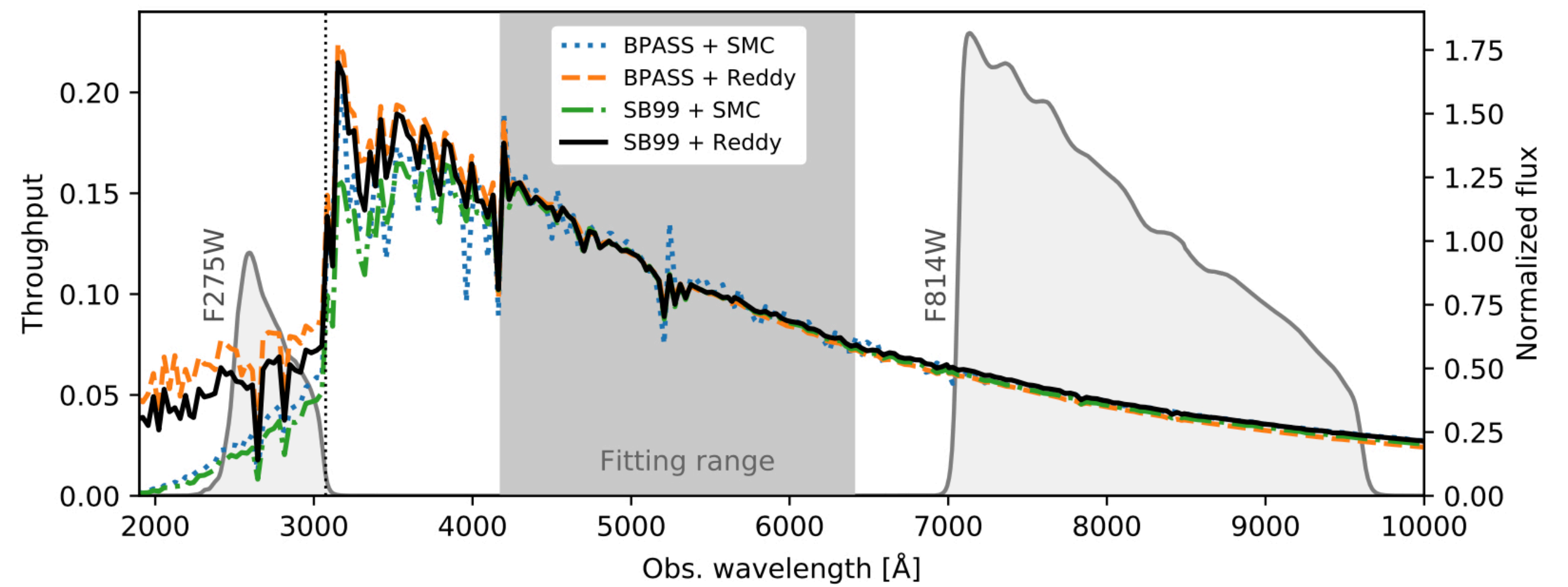
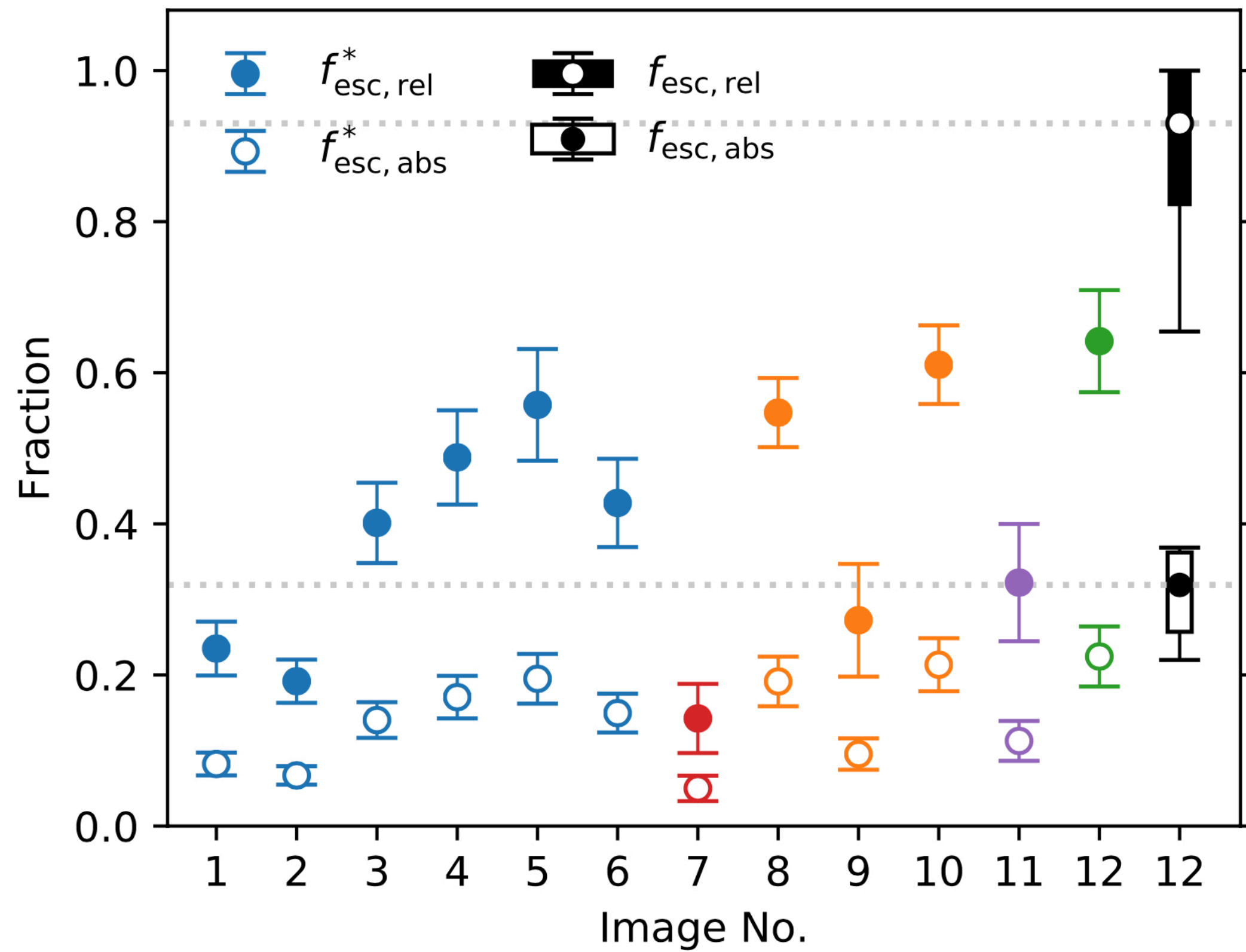
3 Myr age
0.56 Z_{\odot}

20 pc HII region
 10^6 - $10^7 M_{\odot}$

Triple-peaked LyA

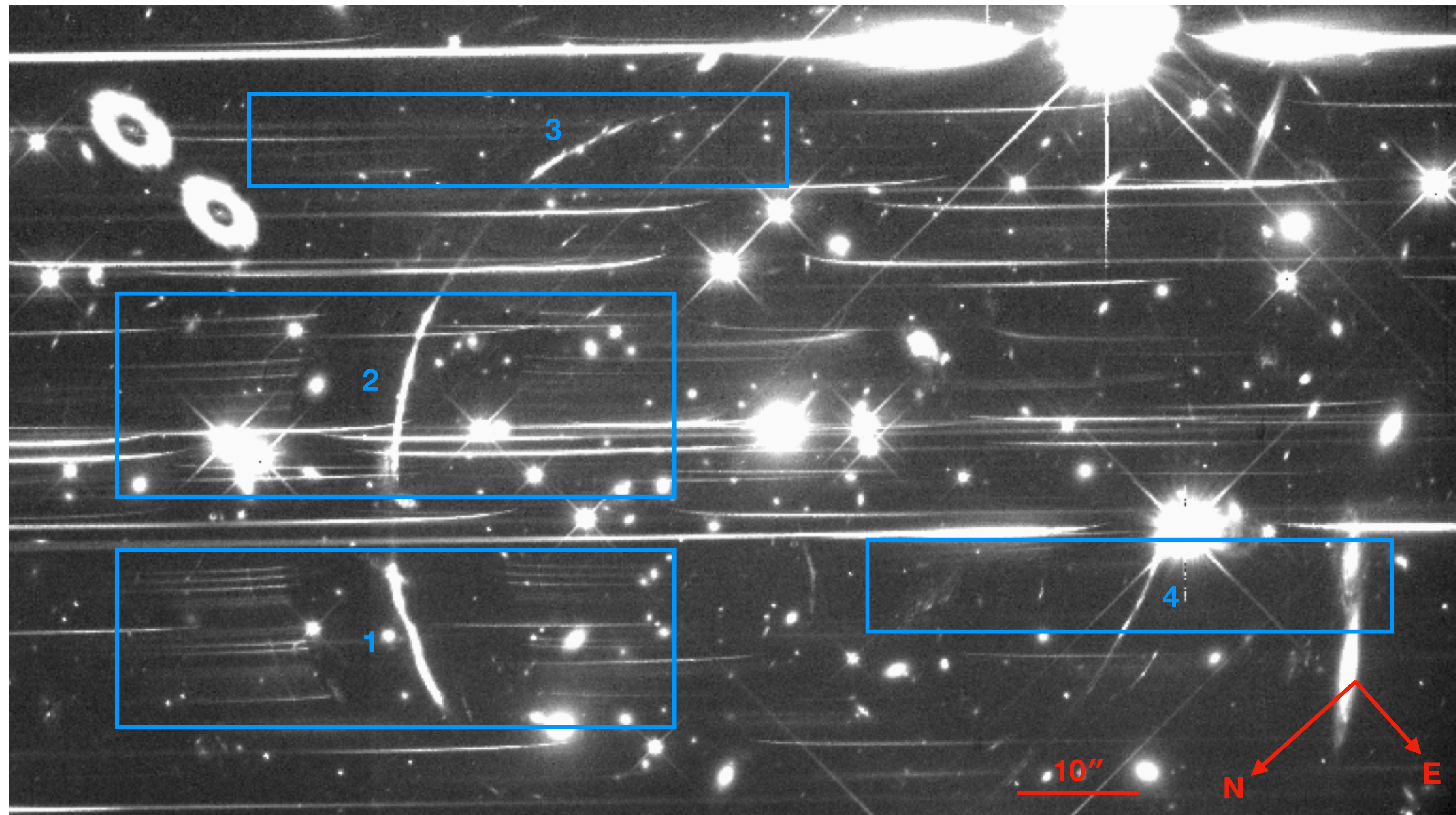


Imaging Data



Slitless Grism Observations

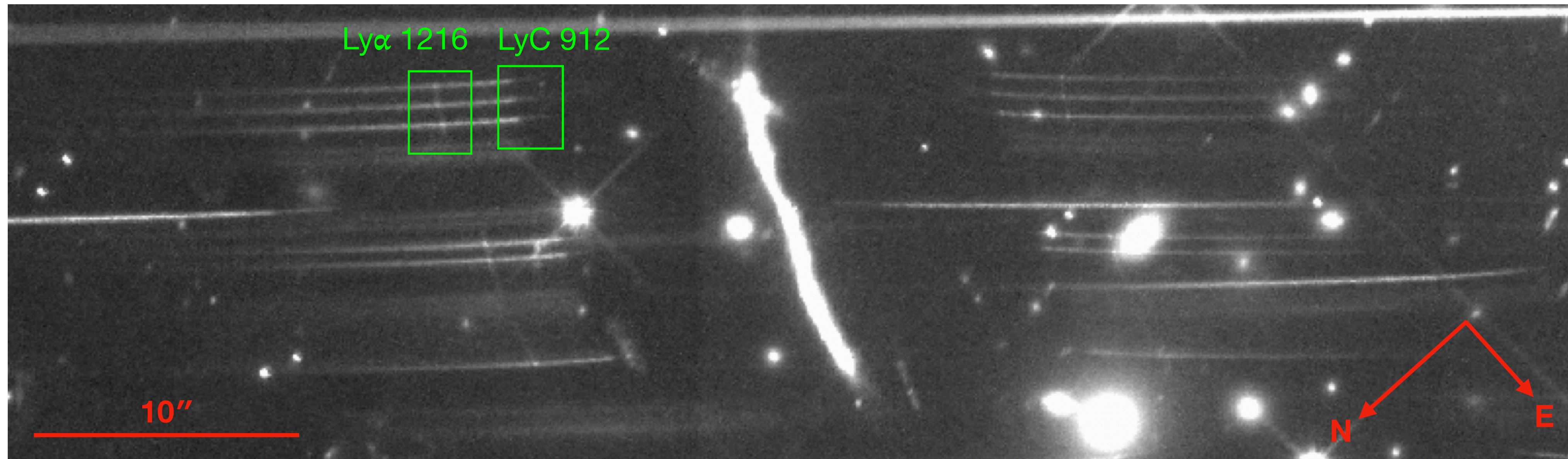
HST/WFC3
UVIS G280
1900-4500Å
R~70



Arc 1

Beam A

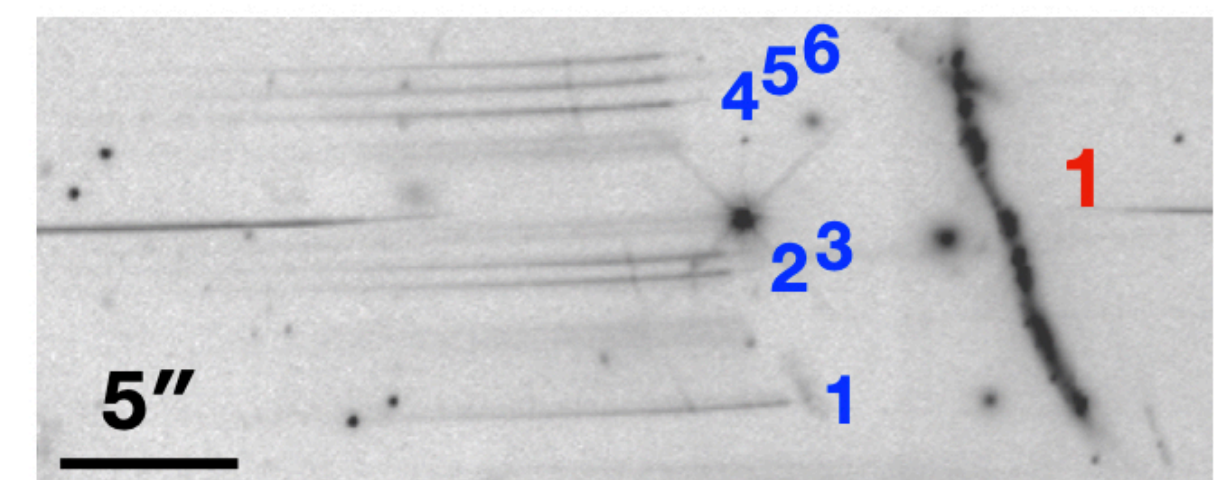
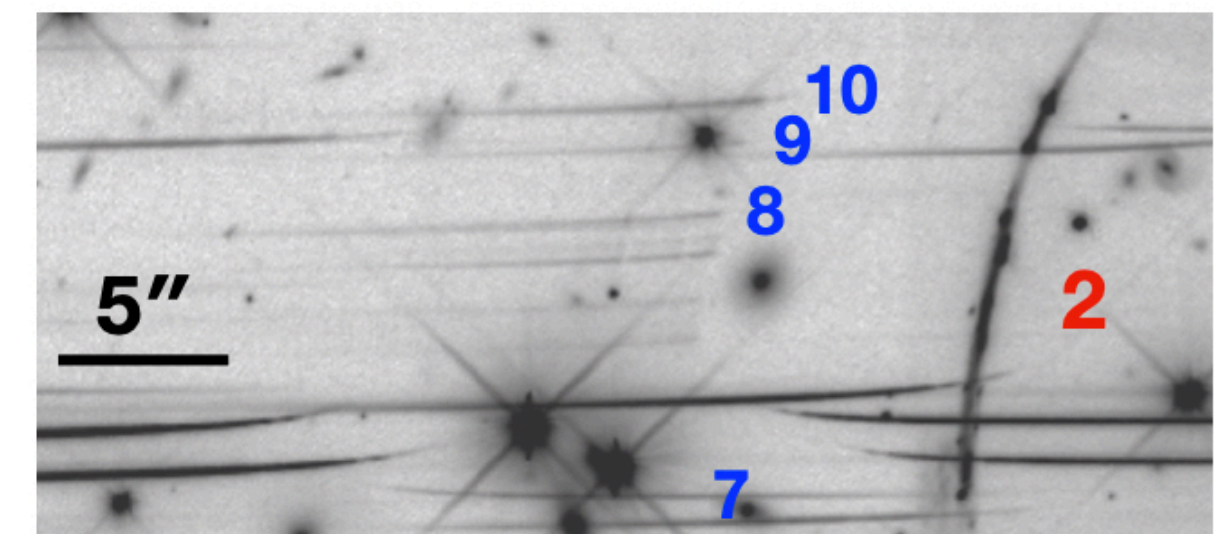
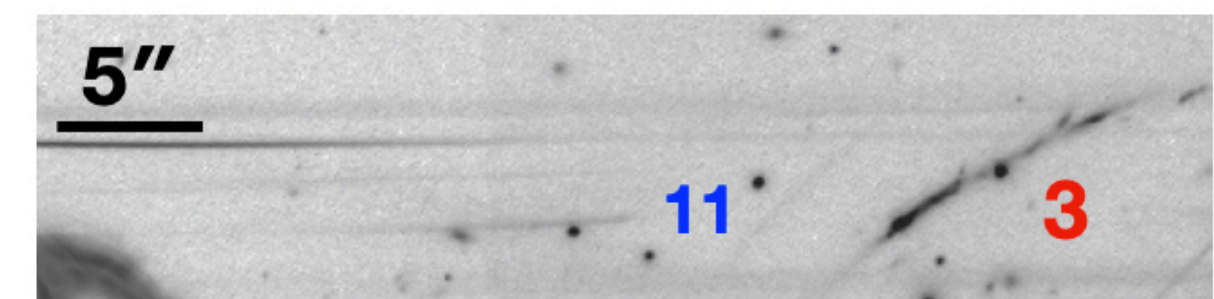
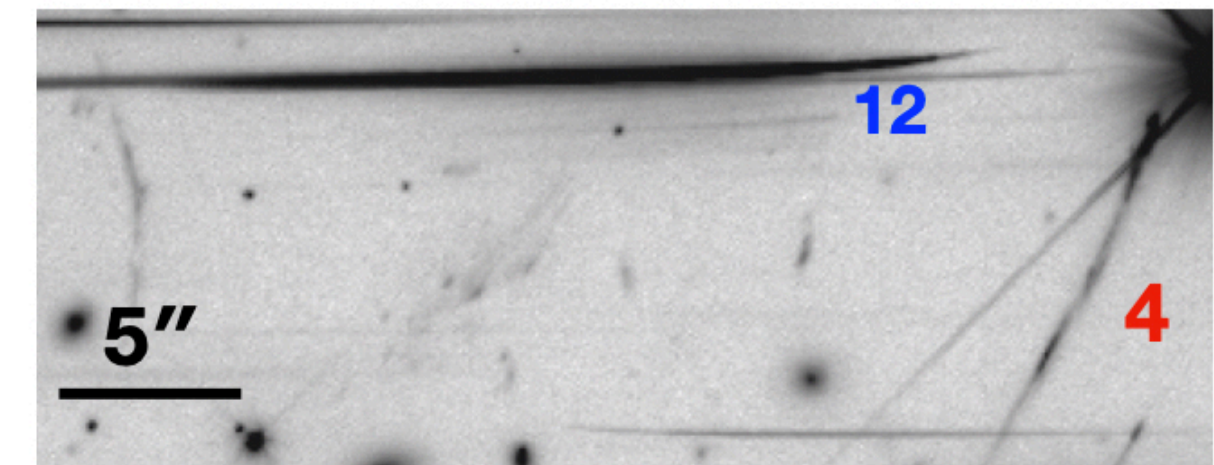
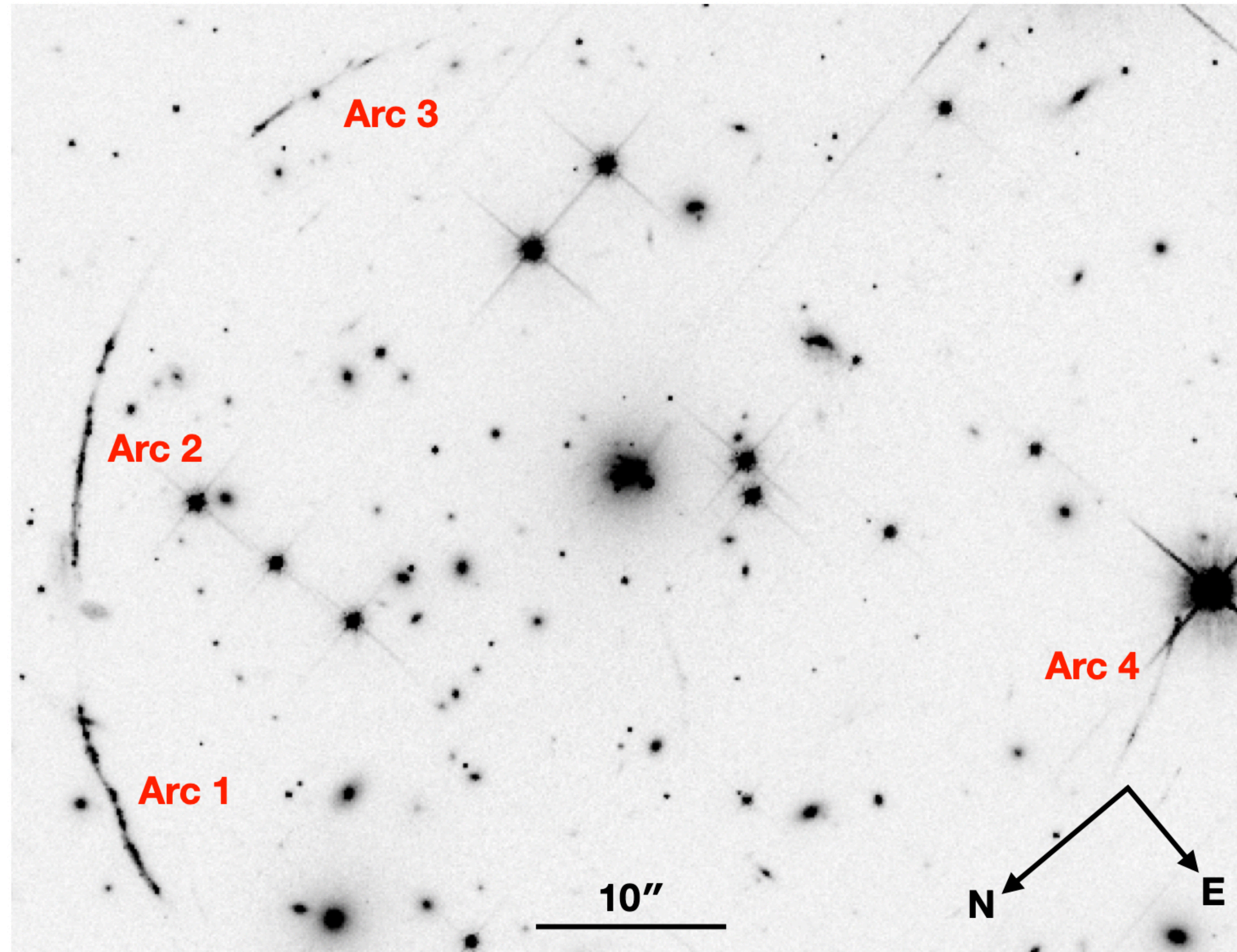
Beam C



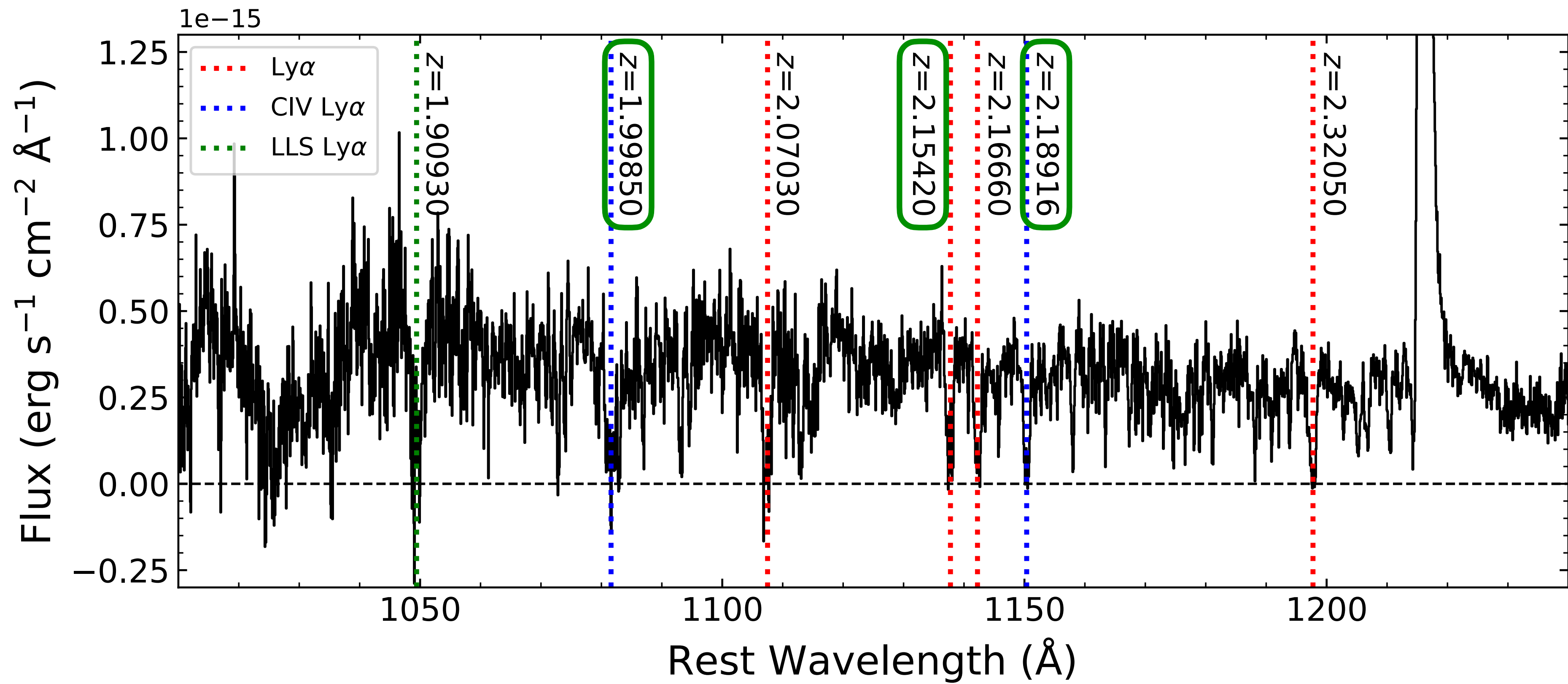
Red ← Increasing λ Blue

Blue → Increasing λ Red

Trace Images



Magellan/MagE Spectrum



Absorber Information

S99

Galaxy logNHI: >18.5
 $T_{\text{ISM}} \text{ cf: } 36 \pm 3\%$
 $T_{\text{IGM}} (\text{non}): 105 \pm 5\%$
 $T_{\text{IGM}} (\text{ion}): 102 \pm 39\%$
CIV at $z=2.18916$ logNHI: 16.31 ± 0.57
 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.15420$ logNHI: 16.59 ± 0.38
 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.07030$ logNHI: 17.26 ± 0.13
CIV at $z=1.99850$ logNHI: >17.79
LLS at $z=1.90930$ logNHI: 17.23 ± 0.19

BPASS

Galaxy logNHI: $18.7\text{--}19.8$
 $T_{\text{ISM}} \text{ cf: } 53 \pm 1\%$
 $T_{\text{IGM}} (\text{non}): 95 \pm 5\%$
 $T_{\text{IGM}} (\text{ion}): 96 \pm 37\%$
CIV at $z=2.18916$ logNHI: 16.59 ± 0.19
 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.15420$ logNHI: 16.66 ± 0.29
 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ at $z=2.07030$ logNHI: 17.27 ± 0.13
CIV at $z=1.99850$ logNHI: >17.89
LLS at $z=1.90930$ logNHI: 17.33 ± 0.15

Updated Comparison to Models

