

Dissecting the roles of feedback and interaction for LyC escape



Stockholm
University

*A case study using NIRSpect
Integral Field Spectroscopy*

Escape of Lyman radiation from galactic labyrinths

OAC, Kolymbari, Crete.

T. Emil Rivera-Thorsen 2025-04-09

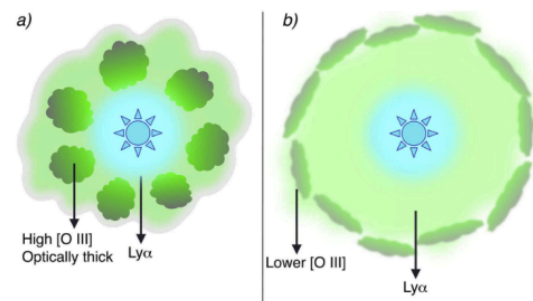
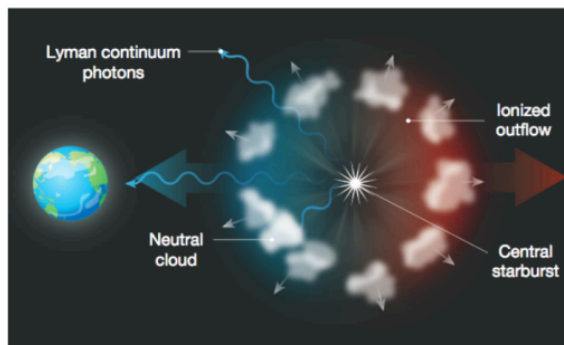
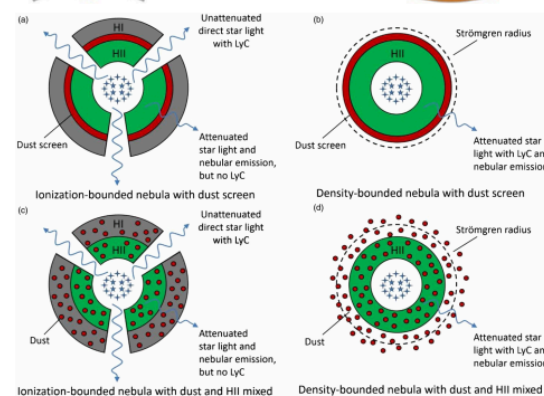
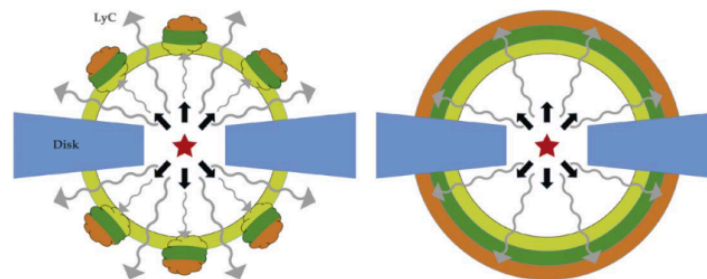
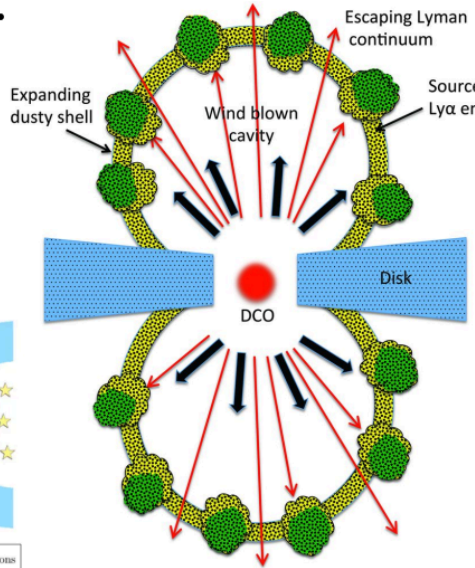
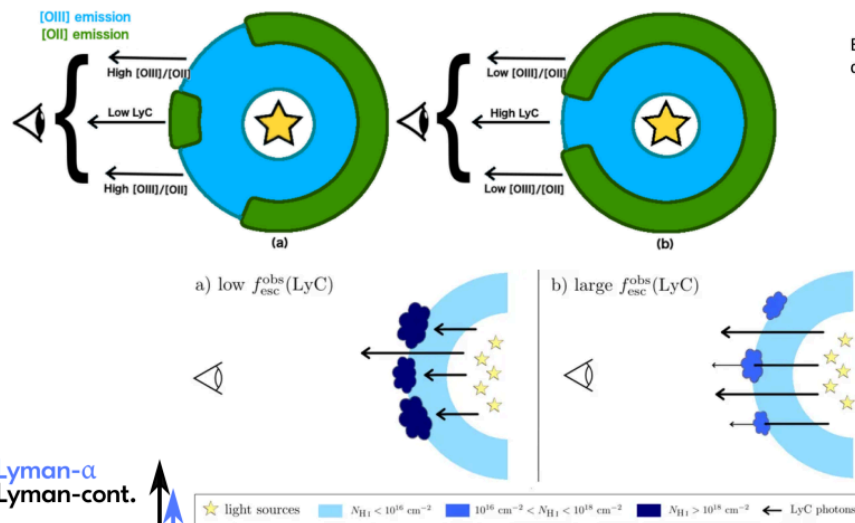


Motivation



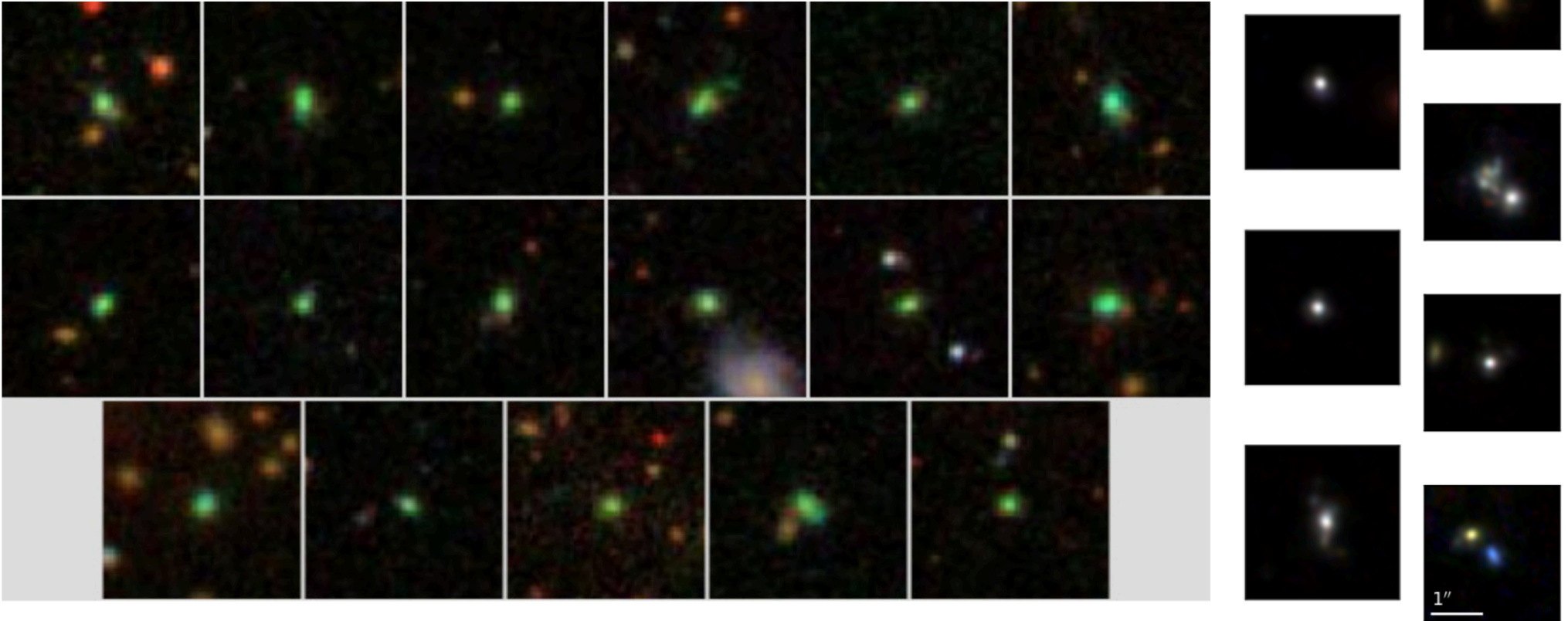
Ionizing escape is regulated to scales of single HII regions

There is no shortage of explanatory models...



Ionizing escape is regulated to scales of single HII regions

...But most observed leakers look like this:



Up close, LyC is difficult to observe

Haro 11: Nearest known leaker at $z = 0.02$. LyC location is uncertain due to COS aperture size.

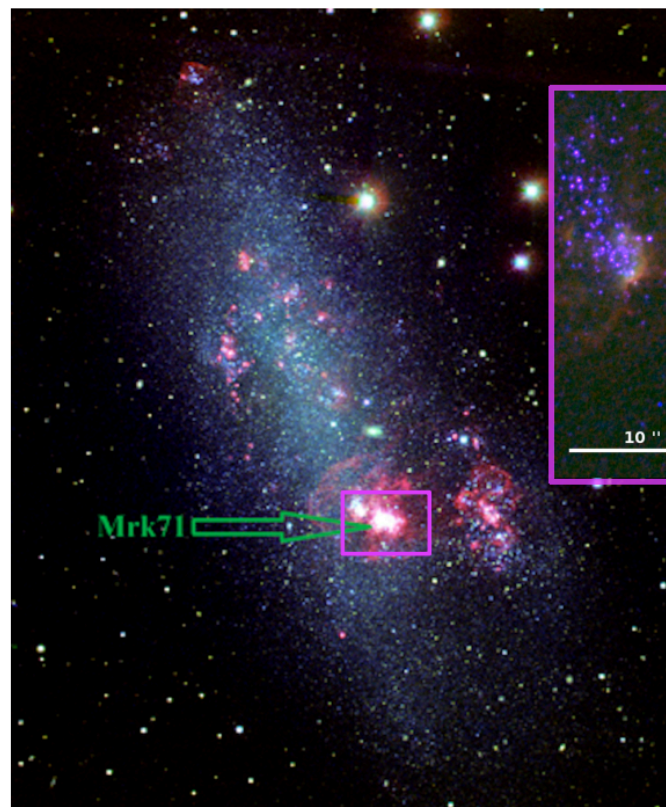
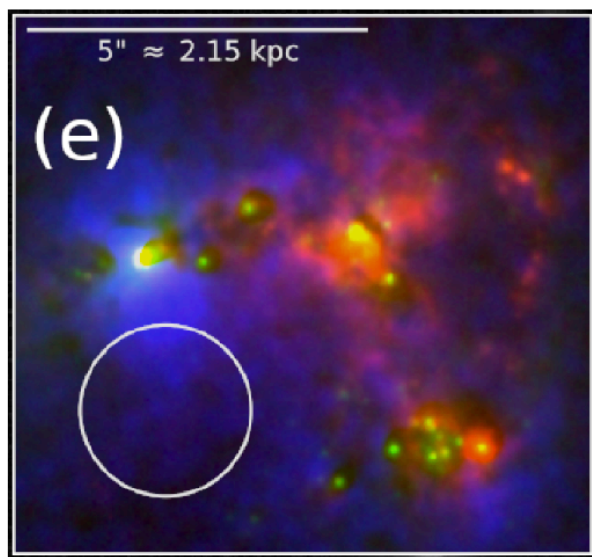


Image: van Eymeren & López- Sánchez (ATNF)

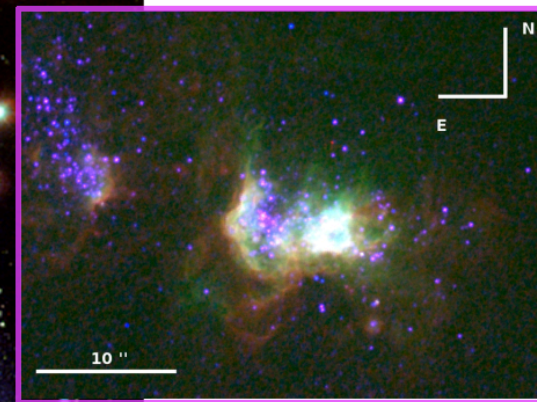
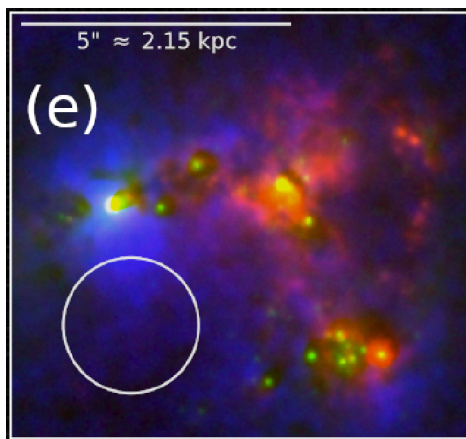


Image: Micheva+, 2017

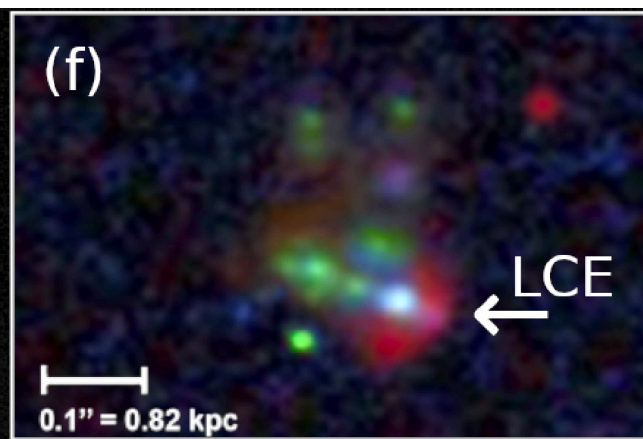
Mrk. 71: Very close LyC leaker candidate; LyC is blocked by MW ISM.

Gravitational Lensing to the rescue!

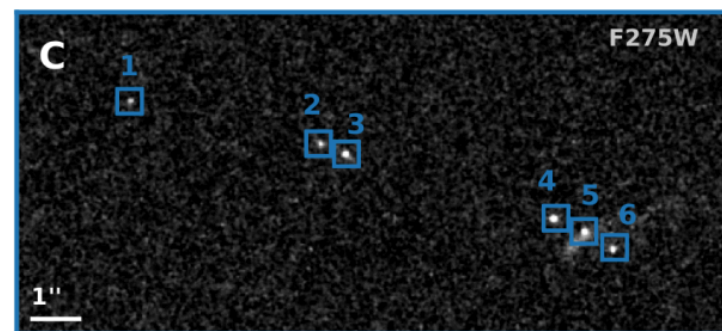
Lensed galaxies at Cosmic Noon let us see *both* precise LyC and detailed ISM



Haro 11 again.



The **Sunburst Arc** @ $z \sim 2.4$: Most precise localization of LyC escape (model of de-lensed galaxy courtesy of Keren Sharon).



The Sunburst Arc

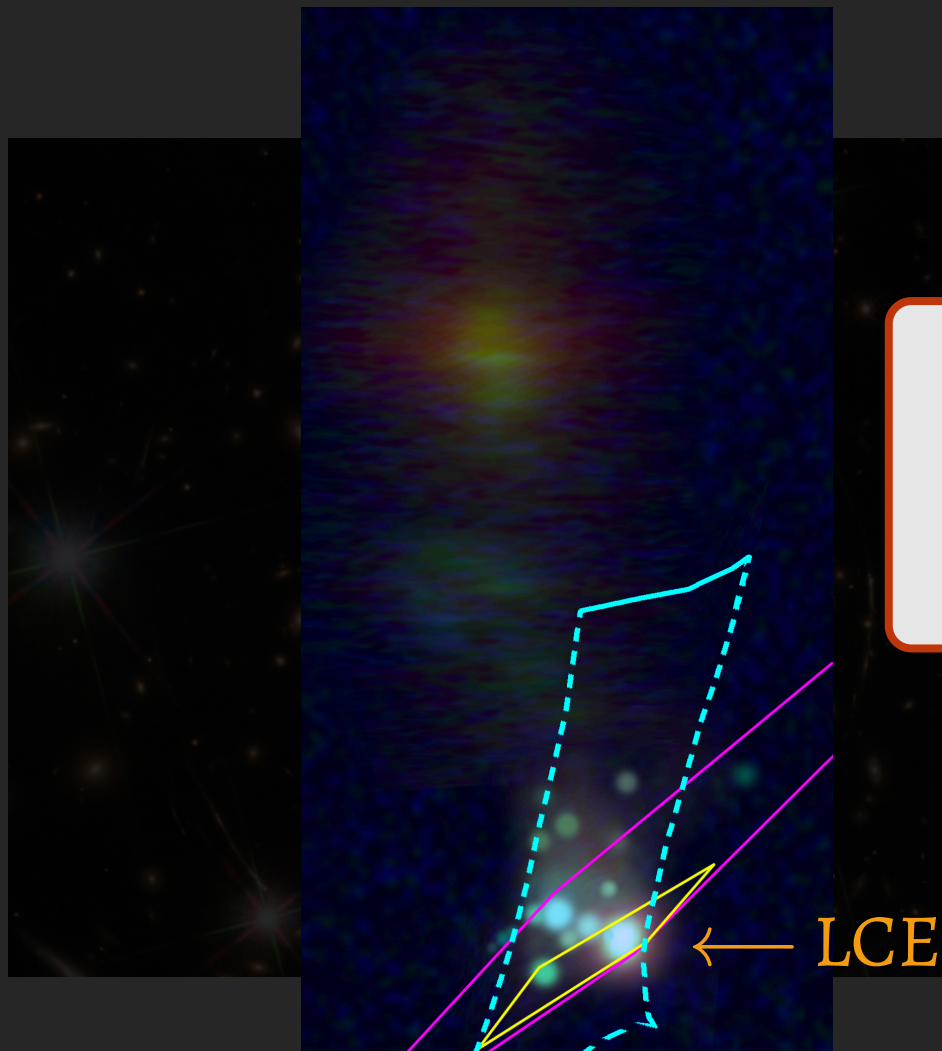
The image shows a deep-field astronomical photograph of the Sunburst Arc galaxy cluster. A prominent, multi-colored arc of light, composed of numerous small red and blue points, curves across the upper half of the frame. This arc represents a massive galaxy cluster whose light is being gravitationally lensed by a foreground galaxy. Several bright, out-of-focus white stars are scattered across the dark background. In the lower right, a faint, elongated galaxy is visible, and another smaller arc of light extends from it towards the bottom right corner.

Quick (re-)introduction to the Sunburst Arc



- ❖ **Brightest known** lensed arc, with 12 (partial) images
- ❖ Central Ly α peak means **direct escape** with $N_{\text{HI}} \lesssim 10^{13}$ — practically empty.
- ❖ Surrounding peaks mean **thicker HI cover** in other directions
- ❖ Strong, highly localized **LyC escape** — *but there is dust*
- ❖ LyC among multiple lines of sight \implies a rare chance for **IGM tomography** (see Michelle Berg's talk)

Quick (re-)introduction to the Sunburst Arc



"Artist's impression" by Keren Sharon

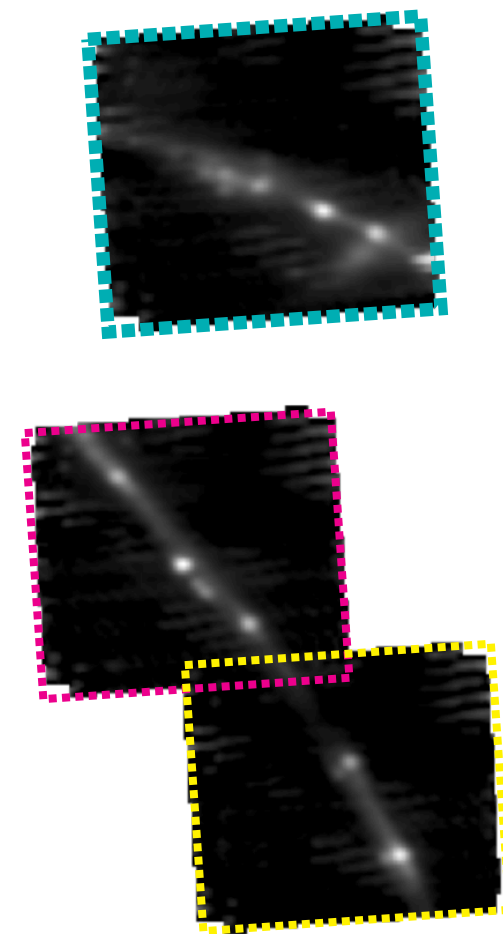
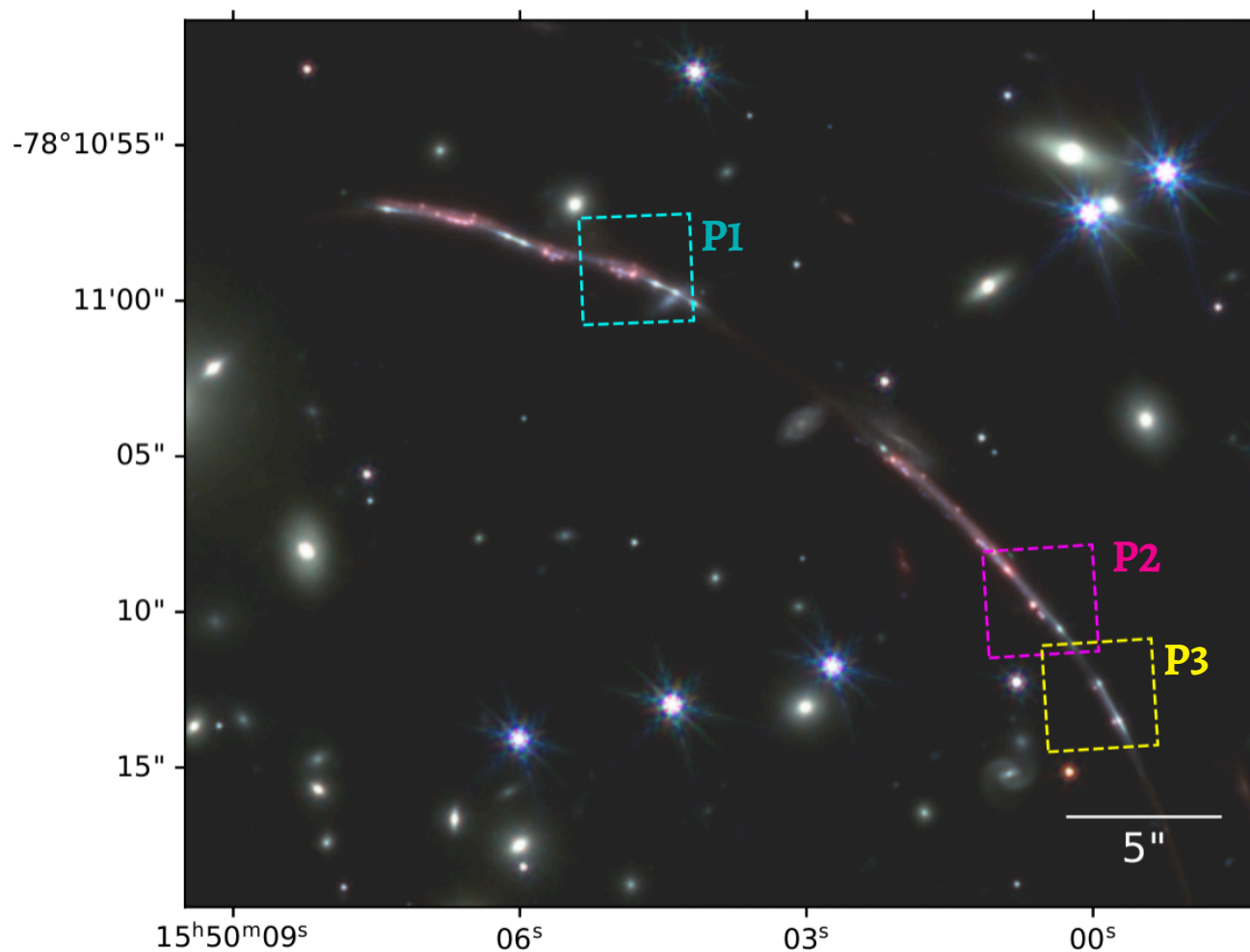
- ❖ **Brightest known** lensed arc, with 12 (partial) images

The galaxy is likely **interacting** or has been recently (Could well be relevant for LyC escape, see **Alex Le Reste's** talk).

— *but there is dust*

- ❖ LyC among multiple lines of sight \Rightarrow a rare chance for **IGM tomography** (see Michelle Berg's talk)

Observations for this work: NIRCam and NIRSpect IFU



The LCE cluster



Cluster properties from previous works

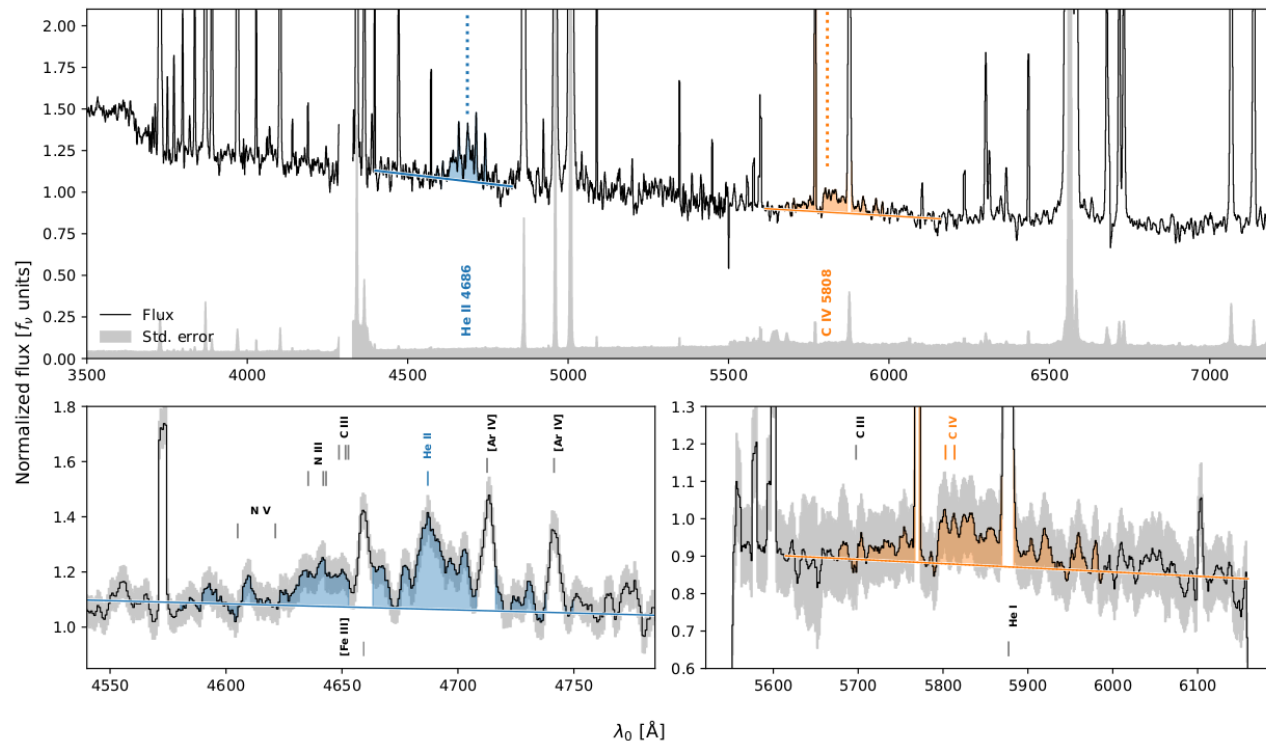
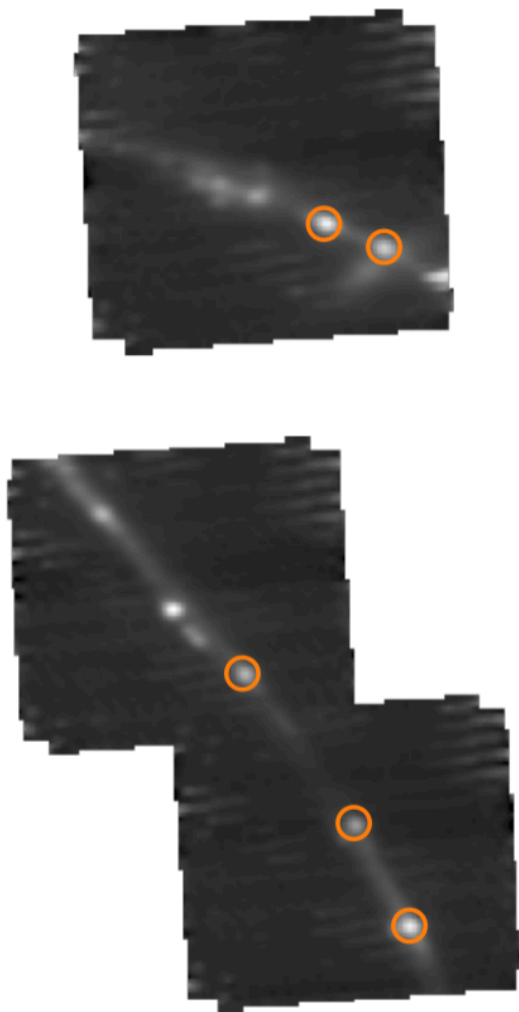
- ⚡ **Young** and very **blue** with very massive stars
 - ❖ Stellar pop. age $\sim 3 - 4$ Myr (Chisholm+ 2019, Meštrić+ 2023, R-T+ 2024)
 - ❖ Extreme blue slope $\beta \approx -3$ (Kim+, 2023)
 - ❖ Signs of presence of VMS (Meštrić+, 2023)
- ⚡ **Massive** and **dense**
 - ❖ $M_{\star} \approx 10^7 M_{\odot}$ (Pascale+, 2023)
 - ❖ $M_{\text{dyn}} \approx 10^7 M_{\odot}$ (Vanzella+, 2022)
- ⚡ **Nitrogen loud**
 - ❖ $\log(N/O)_{\text{N III}} \approx -0.23$ (Pascale+, 2023)



Model photo, not the real Sunburst LCE cluster.

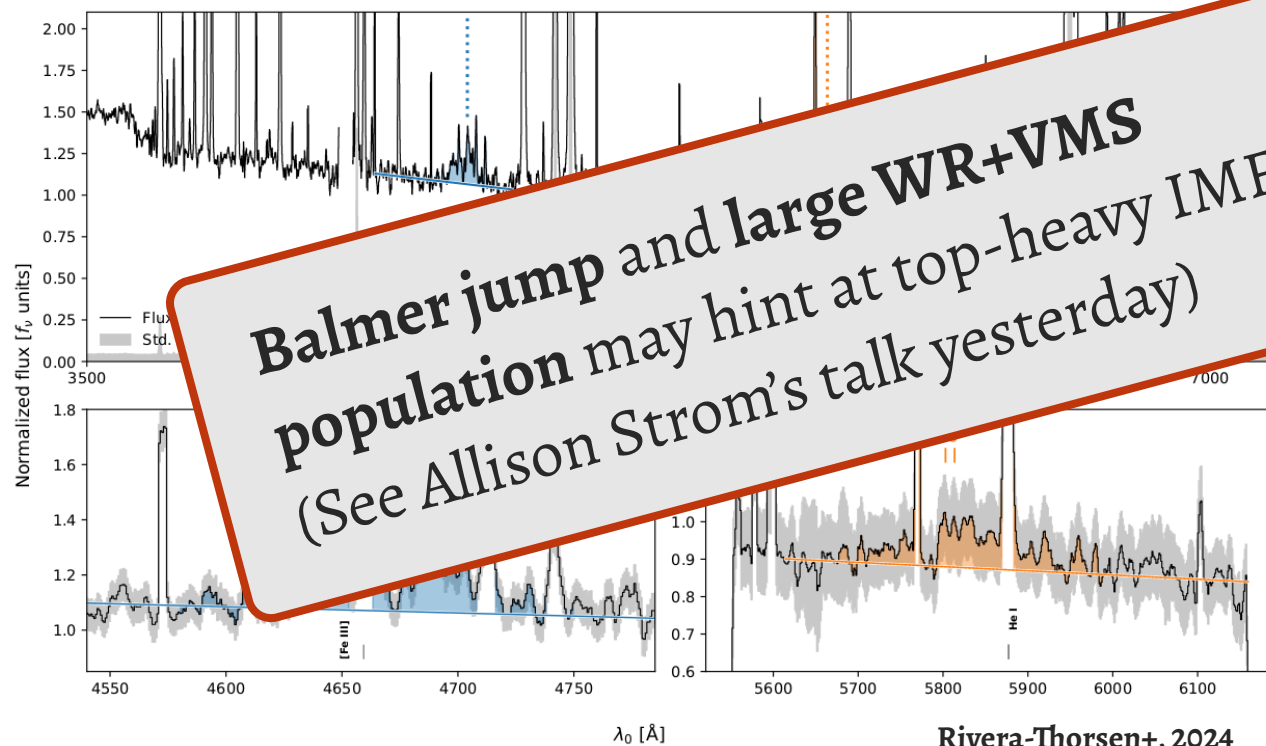
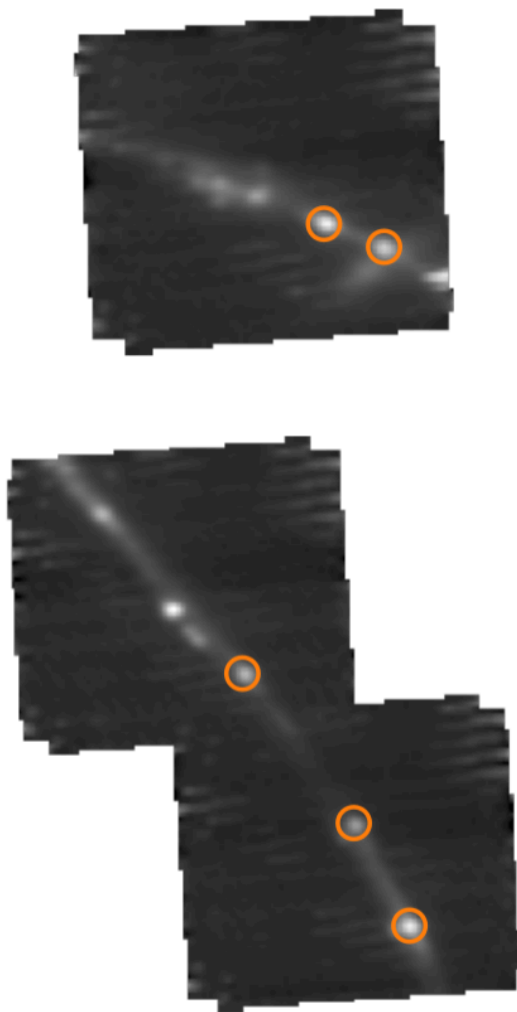
Cluster properties from stacked NIRSpec IFU apertures

The LCE is a **massive** ($M \sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$) proto-GC with a surprisingly large population of **WR-stars** (including VMS).



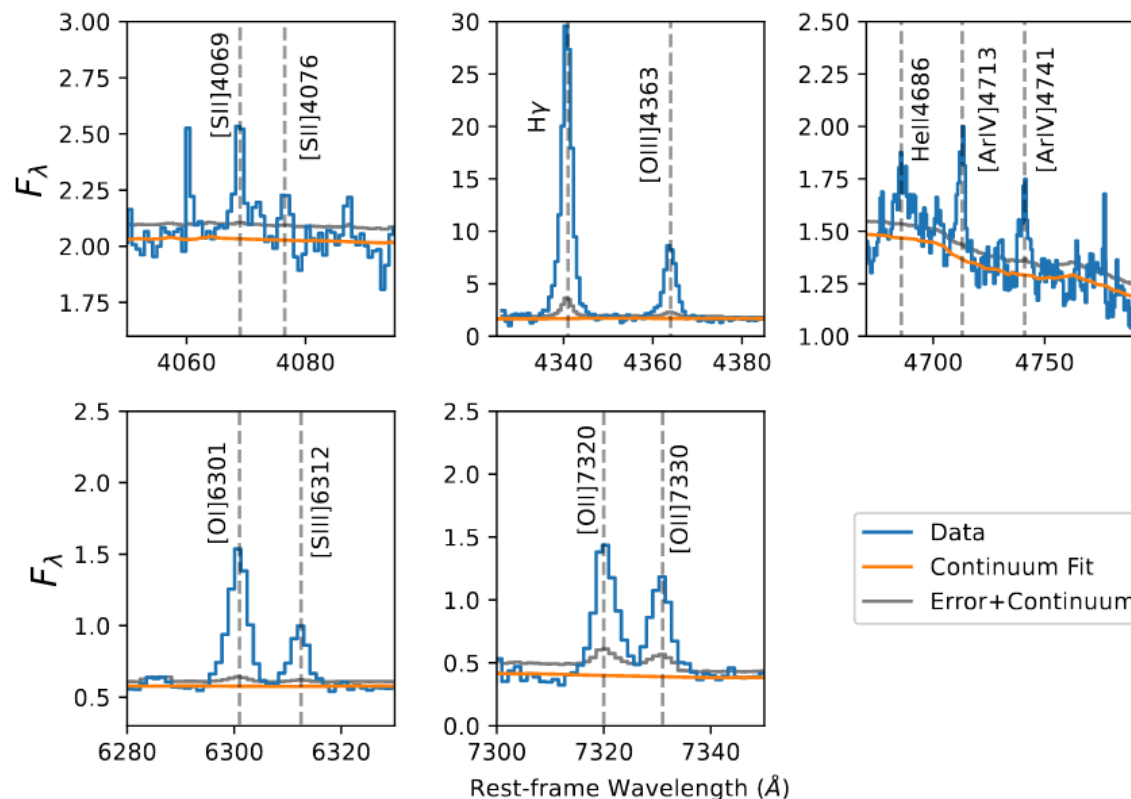
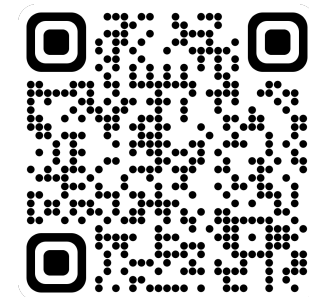
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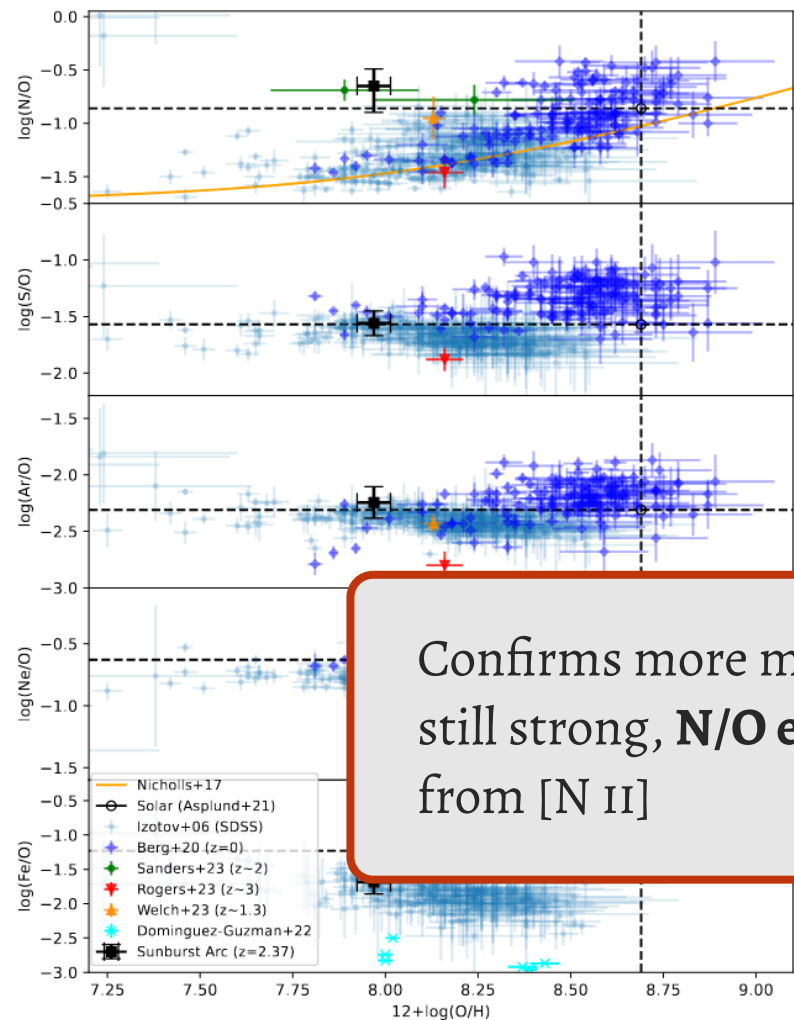
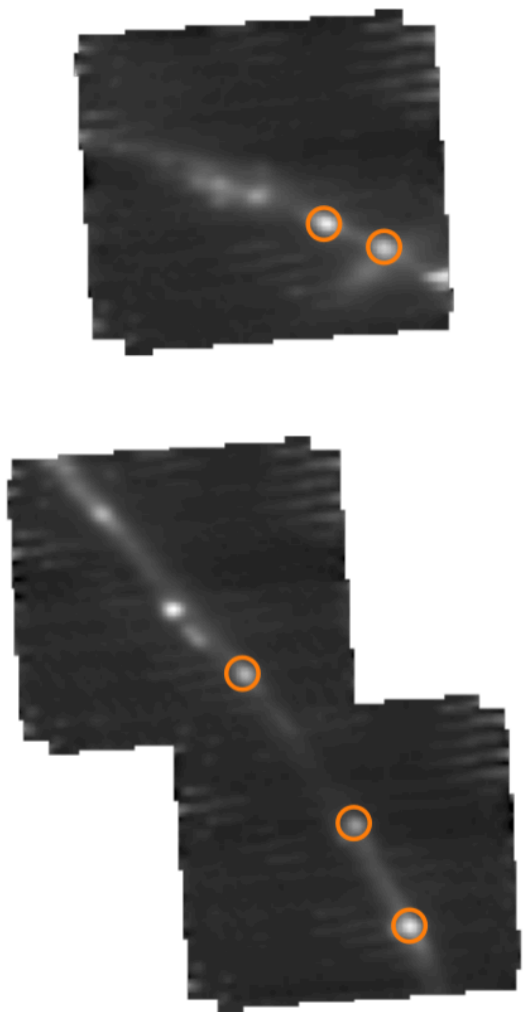


Abundances from direct T_e -method

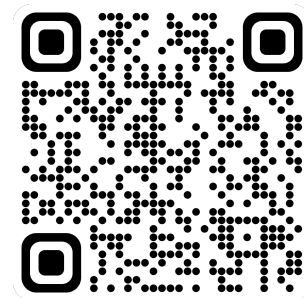
The stacked spectrum contains **auroral lines** from multiple ionization zones



Abundances from direct T_e -method



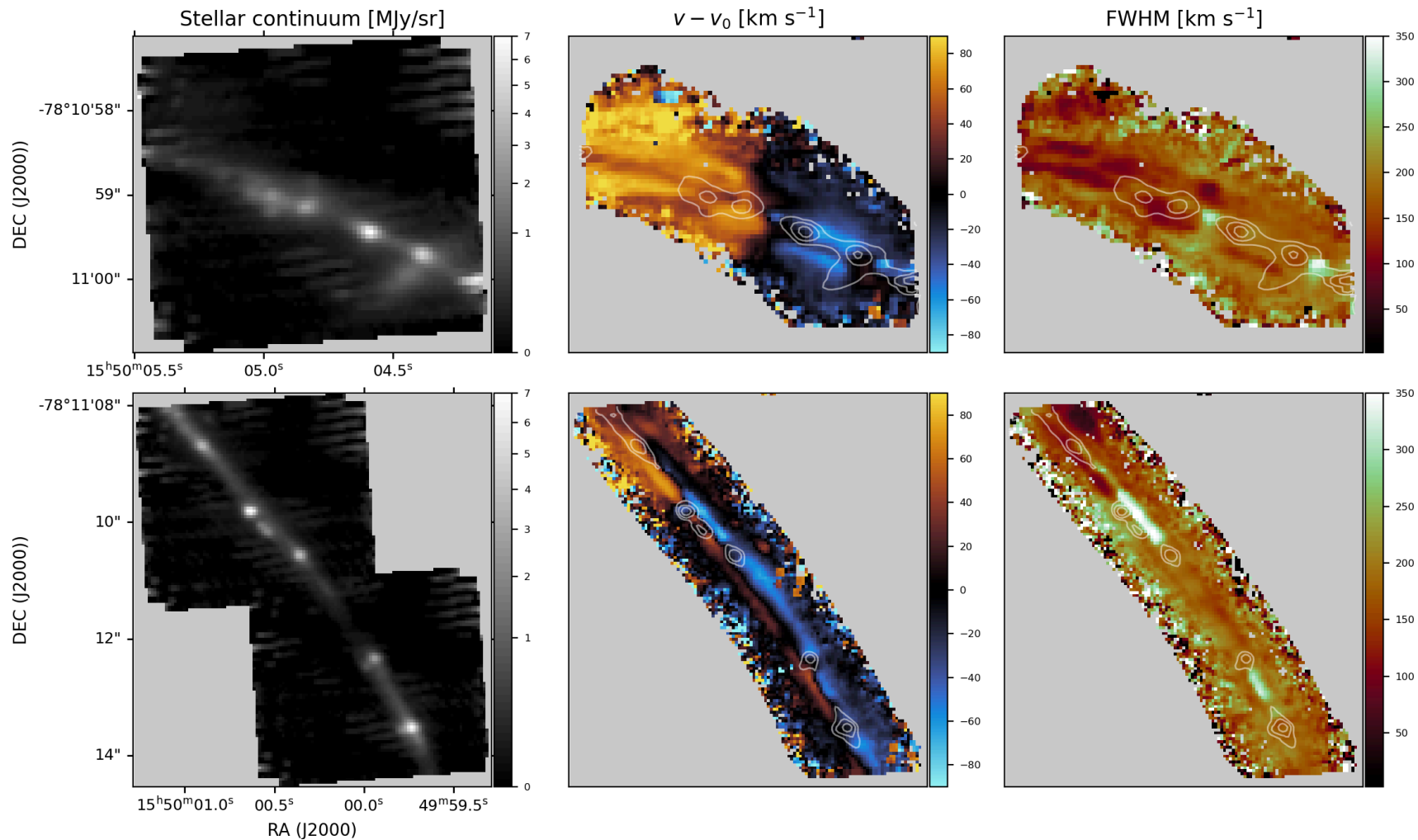
Confirms more moderate, but still strong, **N/O** enhancement from [N II]



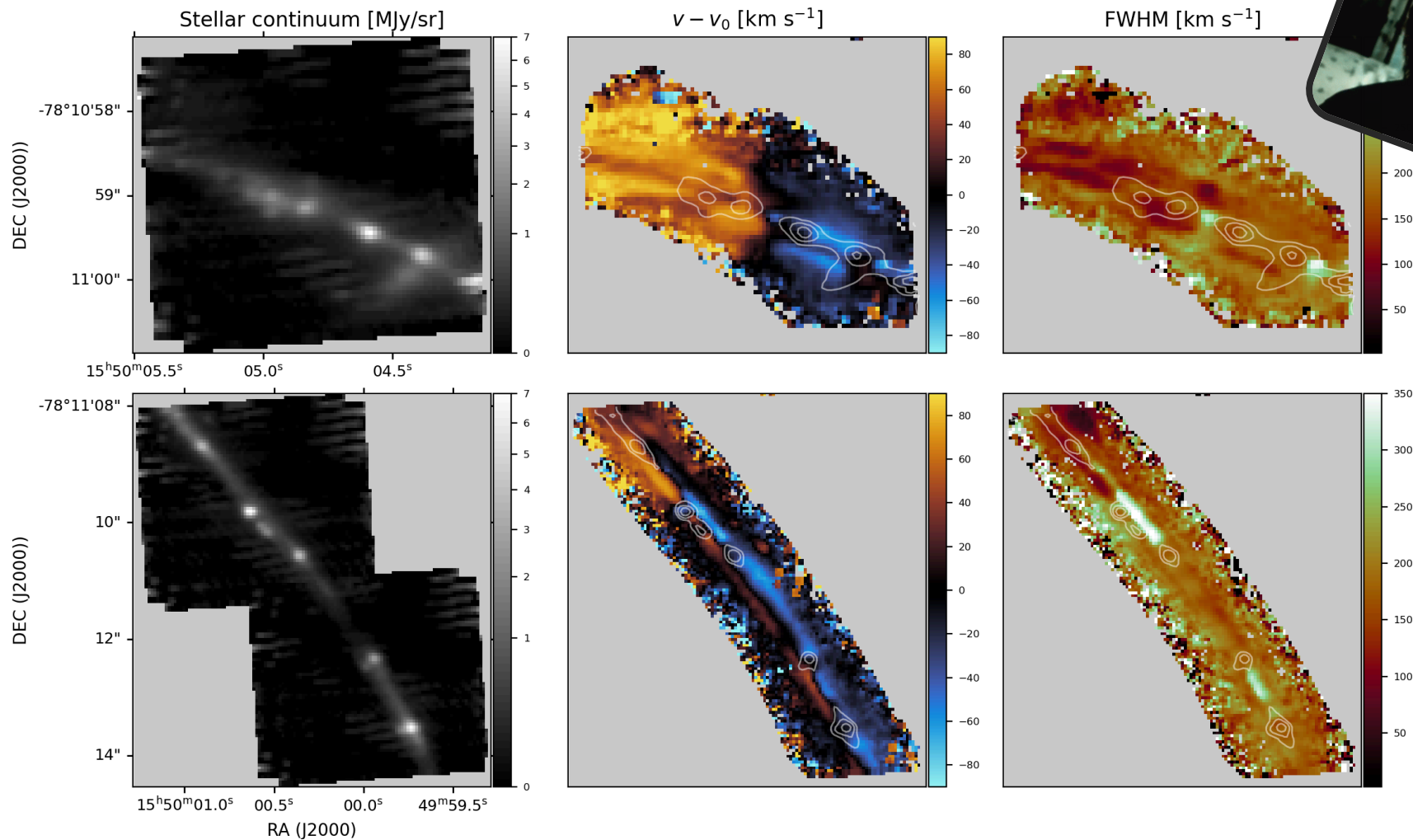


Resolved ISM properties

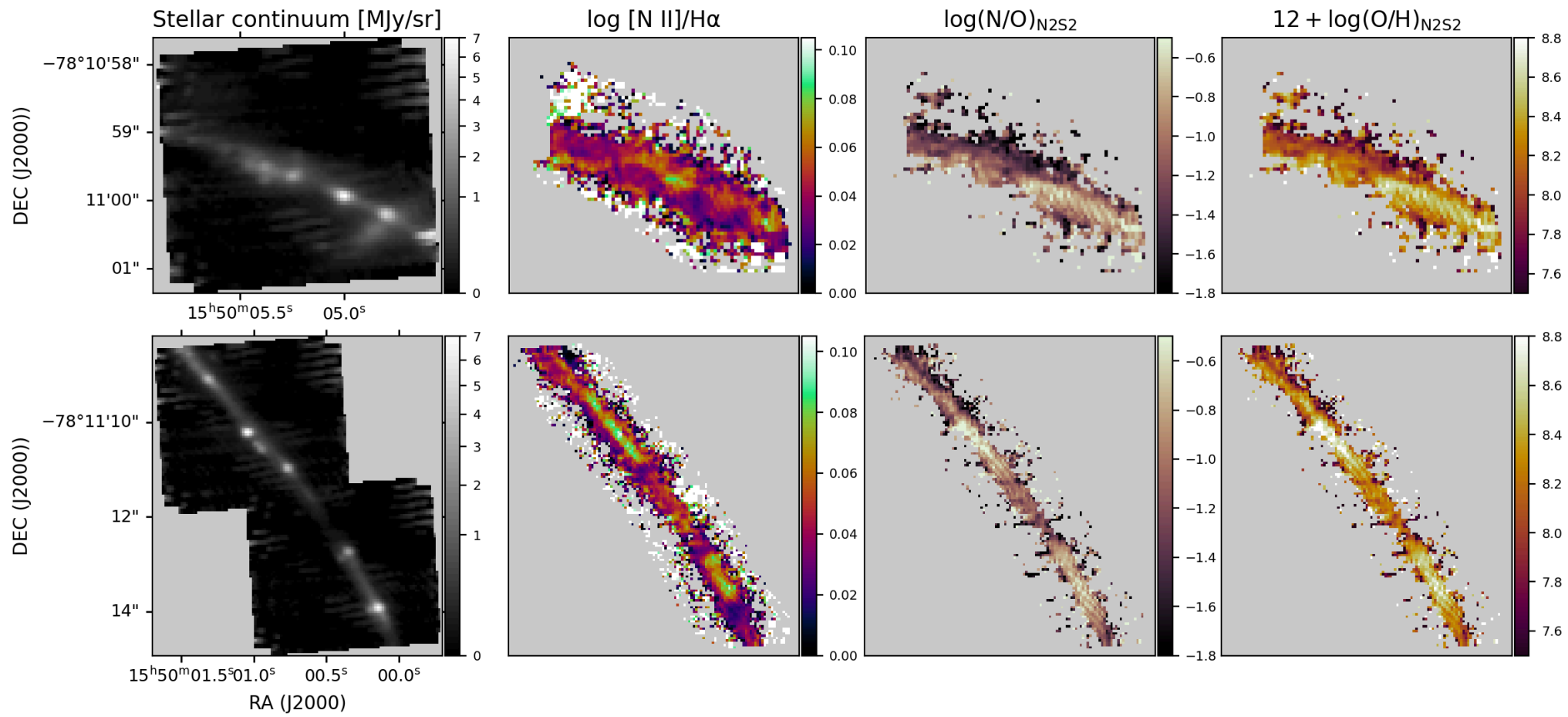
Line maps and kinematics from single Gaussian fits



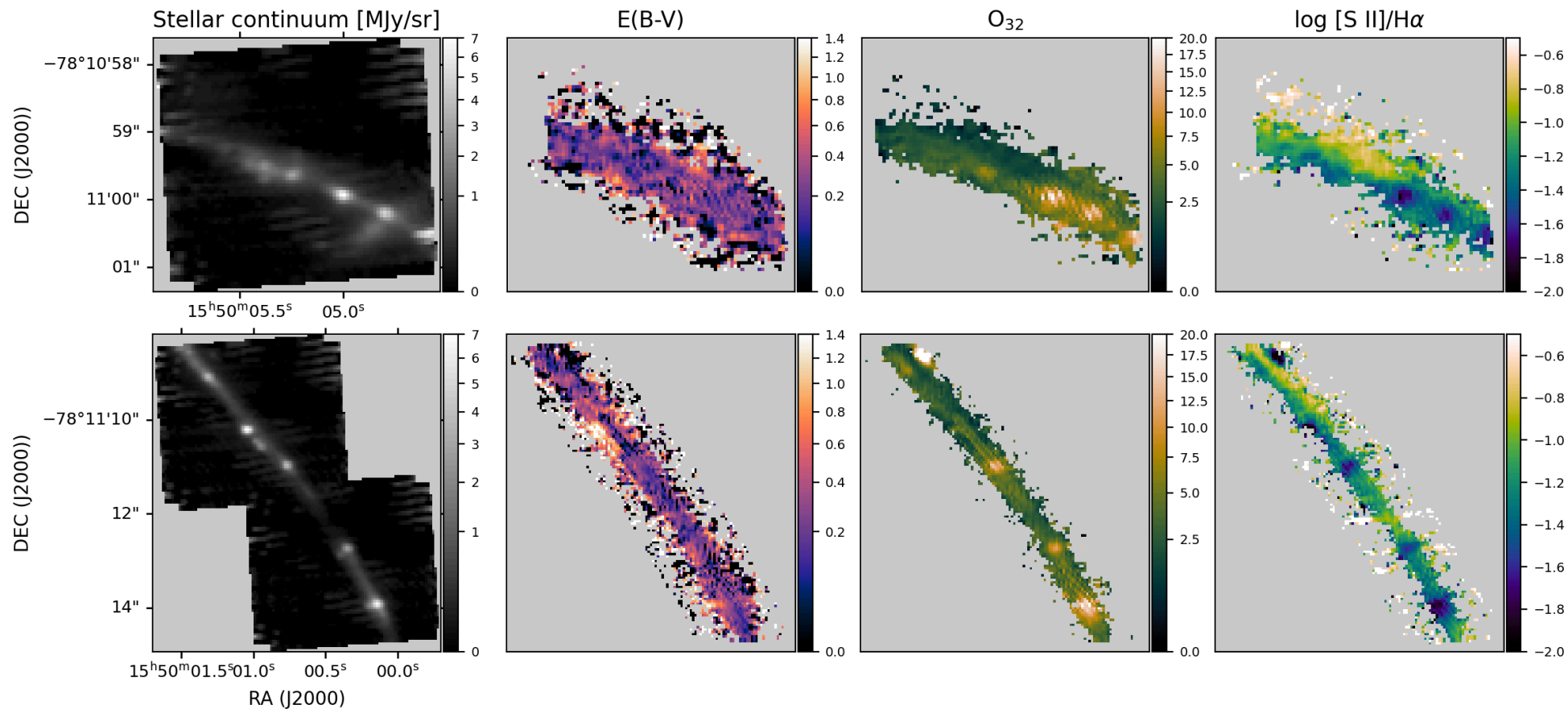
Line maps and kinematics from single Gaussian fits



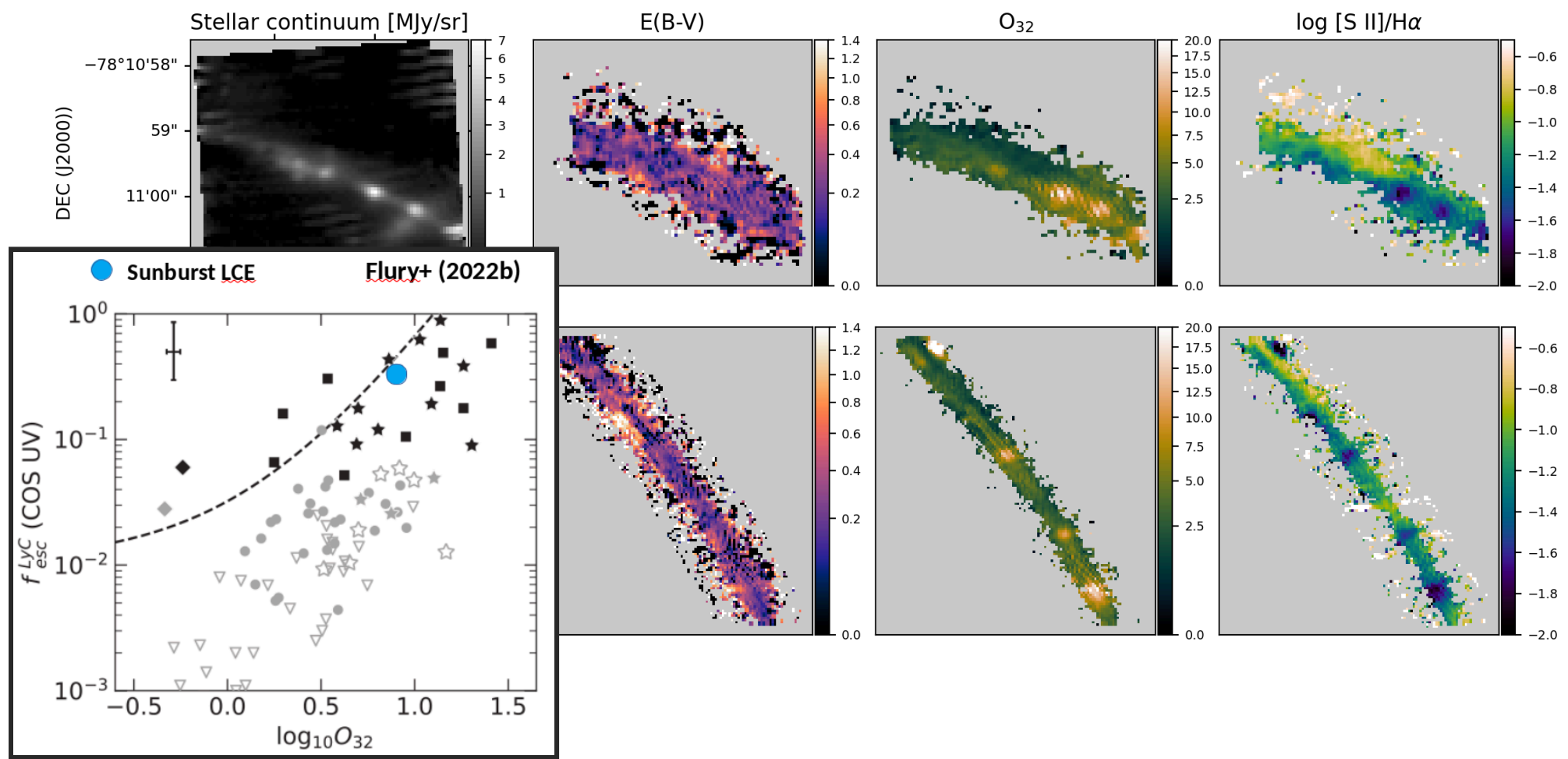
Chemical enrichment



Patterns in dust, ionization and sulphur deficiency

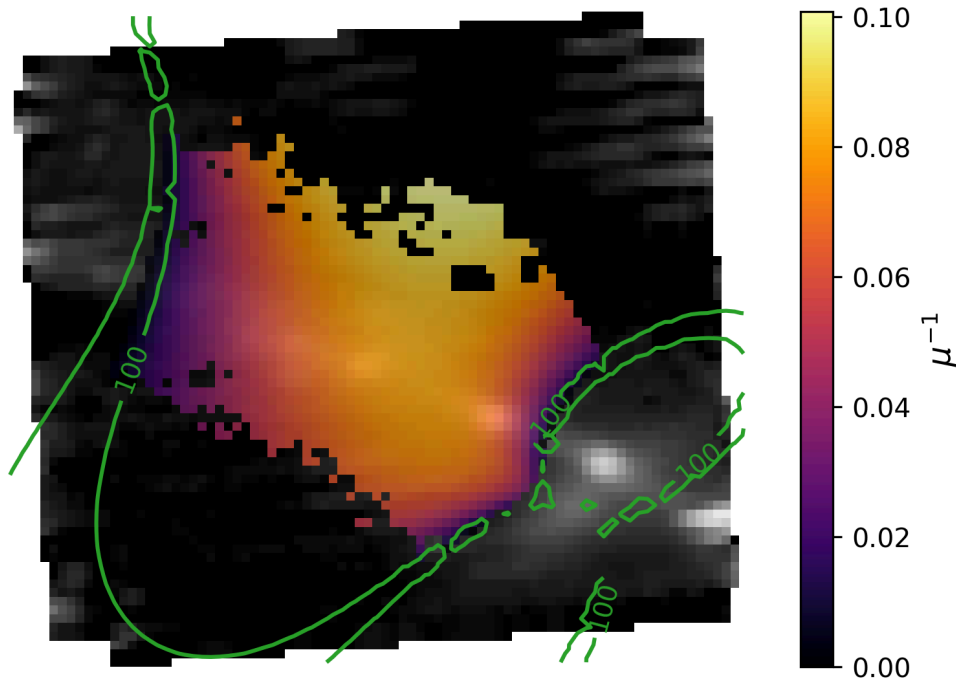


Patterns in dust, ionization and sulphur deficiency



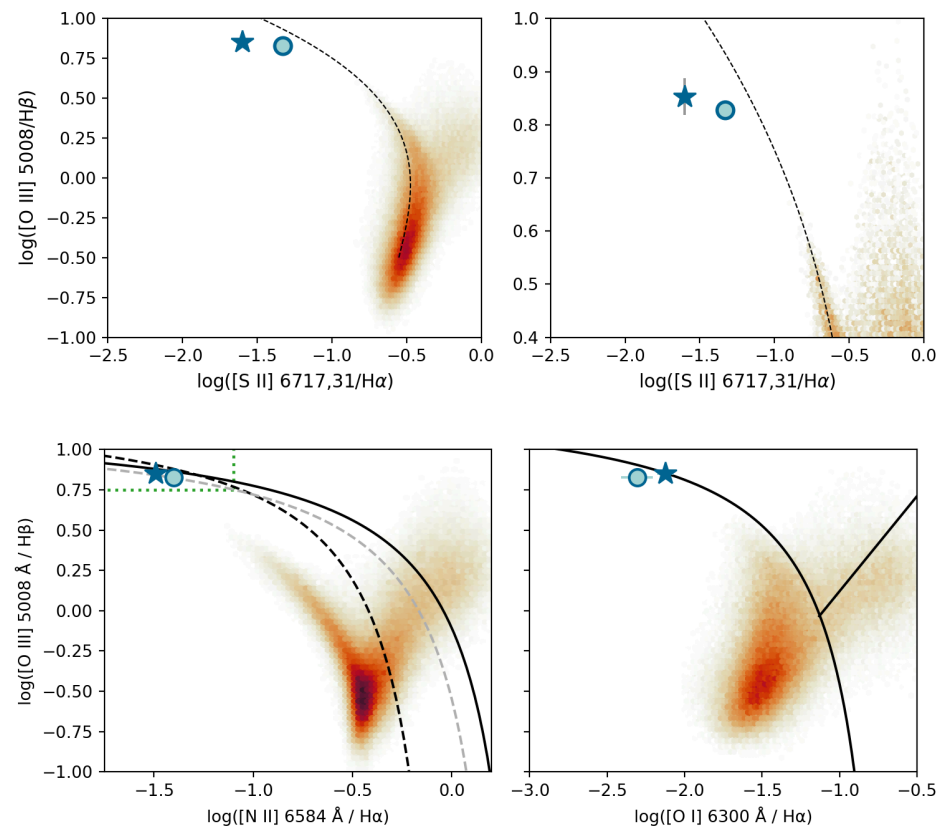
Integrated, weighted properties

We can “squint” to compare to un-lensed galaxies at similar redshifts:



Mask containing the most complete image of the galaxy, overlaid with inverse magnification

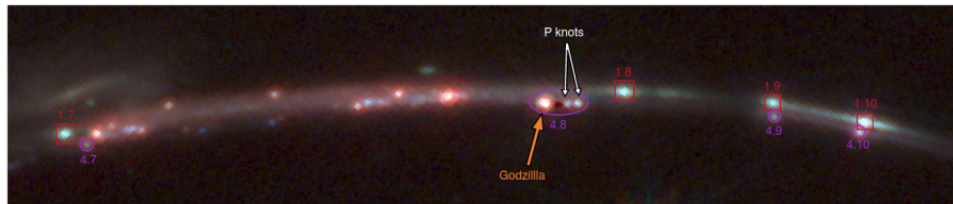
Example: BPT and [S II] diagram



Shameless plug

The Sunburst Arc with JWST: II. Observations of an Eta Carinae Analog at $z = 2.37$

S. Choe^{1*}, T. Emil Rivera-Thorsen¹, H. Dahle², K. Sharon³, M. Riley Owens⁴, J. R. Rigby⁵, M. B. Bayliss⁴, M. J. Hayes¹, T. Hutchison⁵, B. Welch^{5,6,7}, J. Chisholm⁸, M. D. Gladders^{9,10}, and G. Khullar¹¹



Find more on **Godzilla!**

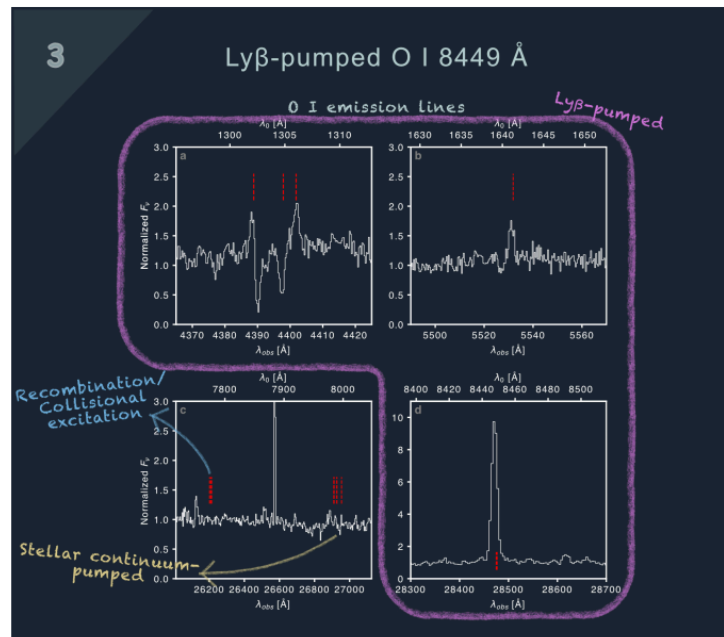




Stockholm University



Oskar Klein centre



Pointing 2 contains an extremely magnified ($\mu \approx 10^4$) η Car-analog embedded in a bright cluster!

Summary

A coherent picture is beginning to form:

- ⌘ The cluster is **young, hot** and **massive**
- ⌘ It sits in the **outskirts** of the galaxy
- ⌘ The galaxy is likely interacting → could help strip HI away from the cluster
(*hat tip @ le Reste*)
- ⌘ The moderately thick and uniform **dust layer** could hint at photoionization as most important ionization mechanism
- ⌘ **Outflows** exist but... They are weird.
- ⌘ This scenario seems consistent with the $\text{Ly}\alpha$ modeling by *Almada Monter+*
- ⌘ LyC proxies such as O32, SII deficit, and $\text{Ly}\alpha$ seem to work fairly well in this case
 - ⌘ Especially locally near the LCE, but also for the “squinted” spectra.
- ⌘ Strange spatial coincidence in N^+ enrichment and gas outflows

Thank y'all for now!

