

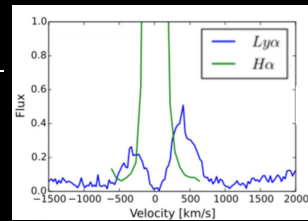
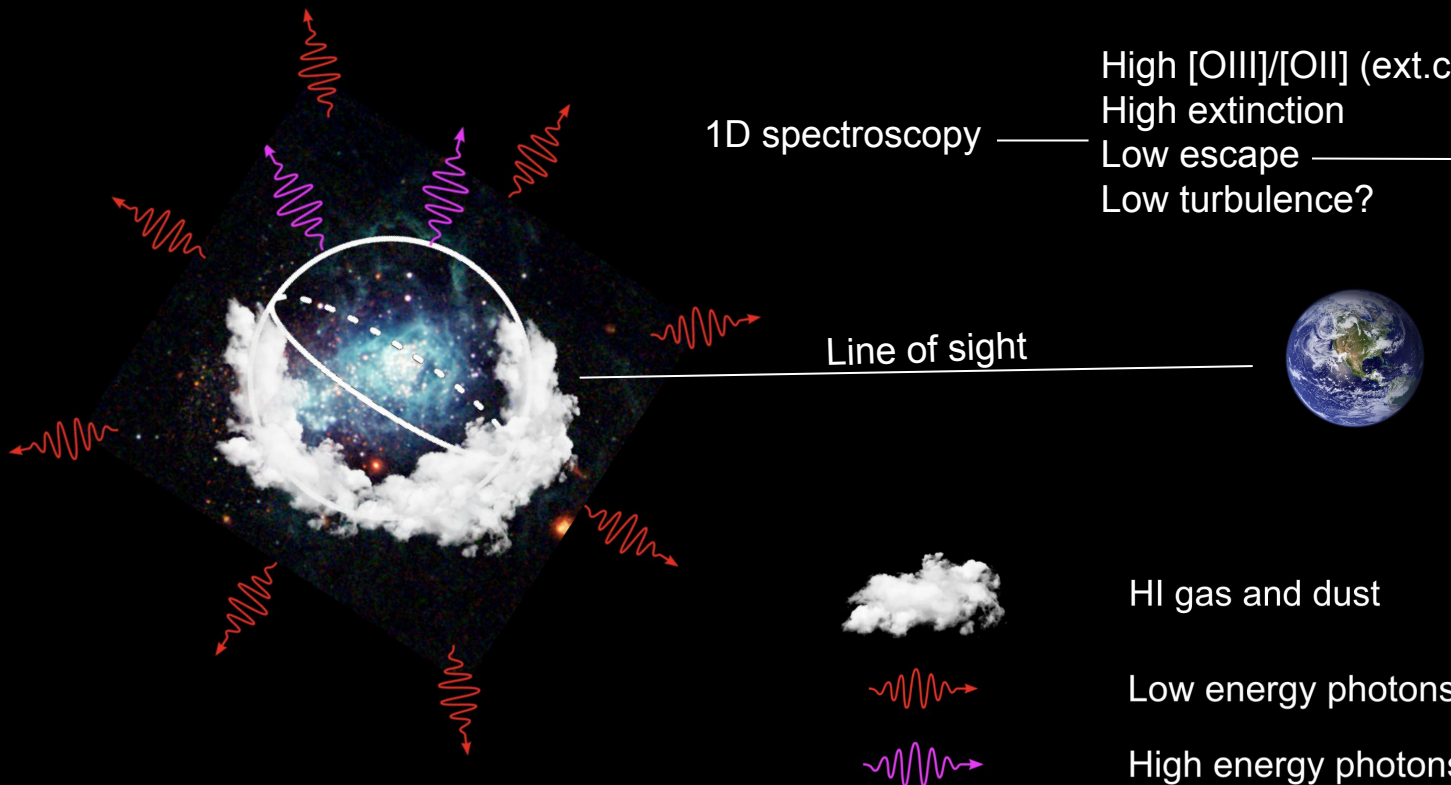
# Tracing escape channels for LyC photons in EELGs

Antonio Arroyo Polonio

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

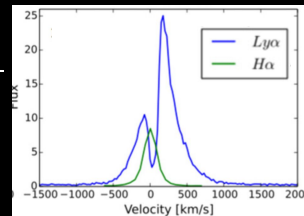
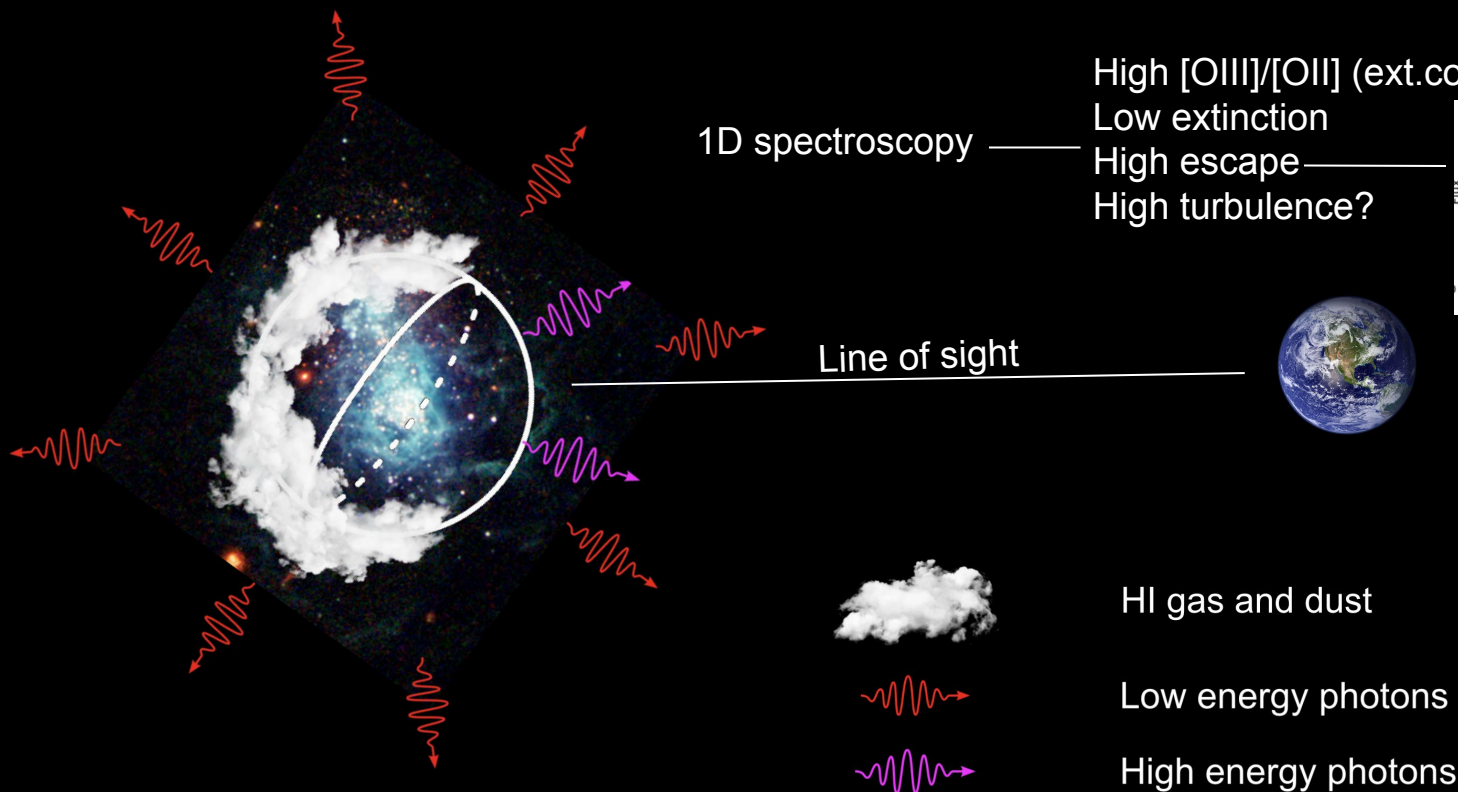


# Escape of high energy photons scenario



Yang et al. (2016)

# Escape of high energy photons scenario



Yang et al. (2016)

# Importance of 2D spectroscopy

The **total** intrinsic (solid angle integration) **escape fraction** of a galaxy **does not depend on orientation** but **line of sight measurement** of escape fraction **does**.

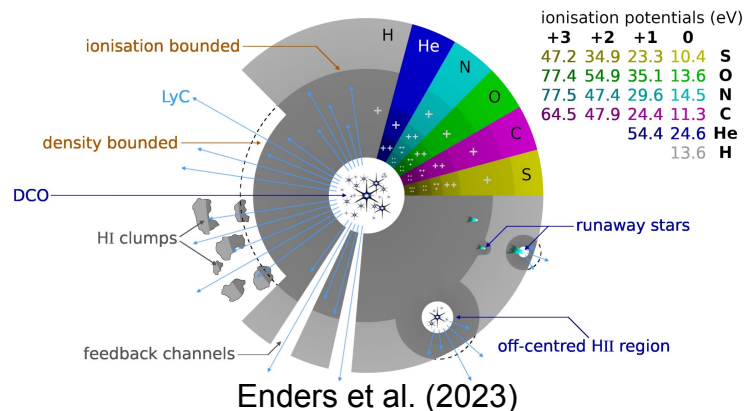
**High [OIII]/[OII]** is a **necessary but not sufficient** condition for **escaping ionizing radiation**. [OIII]/[OII] depends also on U and metallicity.

e.g. Izotov et al. (2018)

**Geometry and orientation** also determine it.

Izotov et al. (2021)

**Geometry of HI gas and dust** is key in understanding the **escape** of high energy photons.



To take into account the **orientation** of the galaxy we can not wait for the galaxy to rotate over itself.

**Statistic**

**2D spectroscopy**

# Ionized gas in escape channels / regions

-No UV IFS so far.

-**Optical IFS** gives us information about the **ionized gas** in galaxies.

- High ionization** ( $[\text{OIII}]/[\text{OII}]$ ,  $[\text{OIII}]/\text{H}\beta$ )
- Low extinction** ( $\text{H}\alpha/\text{H}\beta$ )
- Disturbed / **complex kinematics** (Velocity dispersion)
- Density-bounded** tracers ( $[\text{SII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ,  $[\text{OI}]/\text{H}\alpha$ )
- Detectable **brightness** of the **ionized gas** in zones far away from central ionizing object (as seen in  $\text{H}\alpha$  and  $[\text{OIII}]$  maps)

What are the **properties** of the **ionized gas** that we expect where **high energy photons** are **escaping**?

e.g.: T. M. Heckman et al. (2011),  
Herenz et al. (2017), Izotov et al. (2018),  
Vanzella et al. (2018)

# Previous studies on tracing escape channels

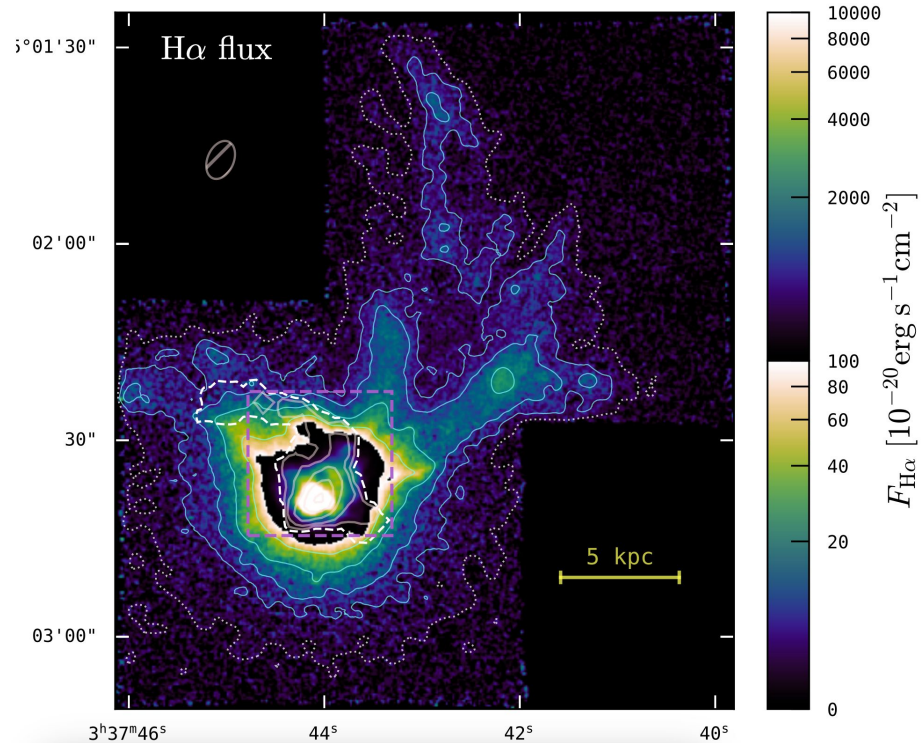
**SBS 0335-052E** has a  $[OIII]/[OII] \sim 15$  and shows **very strong Ly $\alpha$  absorption** indicating an **extremely high neutral hydrogen column density along the line of sight.**

Thuan & Izotov (1997), Izotov et al. (2017)

-**Brightness** in the ionized gas in form of **filaments** in the outer part of the galaxy.

-The **filament** exhibit unusual **low H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$   $\sim 2.4$ .**

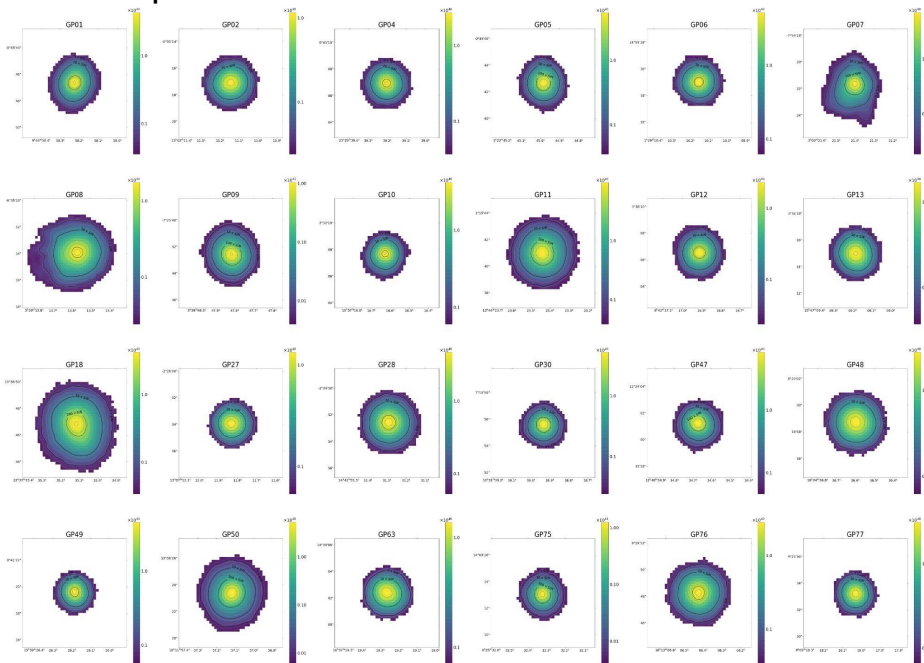
Herenz et al. (2023)



See also e.g.: V. Menacho et al. (2019), A. Bik et al. (2015), M. S. Westmoquette et al. (2008)

# Green Peas seen with MUSE/VLT

## H $\alpha$ maps



Arroyo-Polonio et al. (submitted)  
Observations PI: Matthew Hayes

-Green Peas are galaxy starburst at  $z=0.112-0.360$ .

-Discovered by galaxy zoo volunteers.

-Upper size limit of 5000 pc in HST images (16% Milky way diameter).

-Reside in low density environments.

-Low metallicity  $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.6-8.4$  ( $\sim 1$  O atom - 1000 H atoms).

-Average mass of  $\sim 3,200$  million  $M_{\odot}$ ,  
star formation rate of  $\sim 20 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$   
and thus a depletion time of 160 Myr.

-Most of them are Ly $\alpha$  emitters and there are some confirmed LyC leakers among the GPs.

C. Cardamone et al. (2009), R. O. Amorín et al. (2010),  
A. Jaskot et al. (2014), H. Yang et al. (2017)

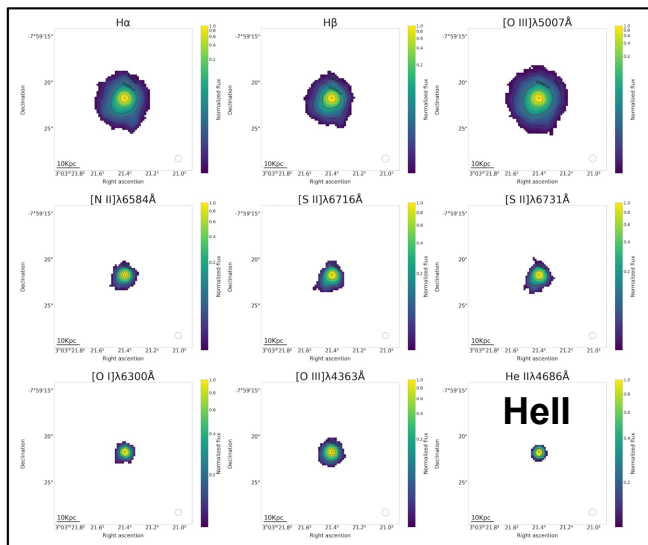
# Green Peas seen with MUSE/MLT

-Limit of spatial resolution.

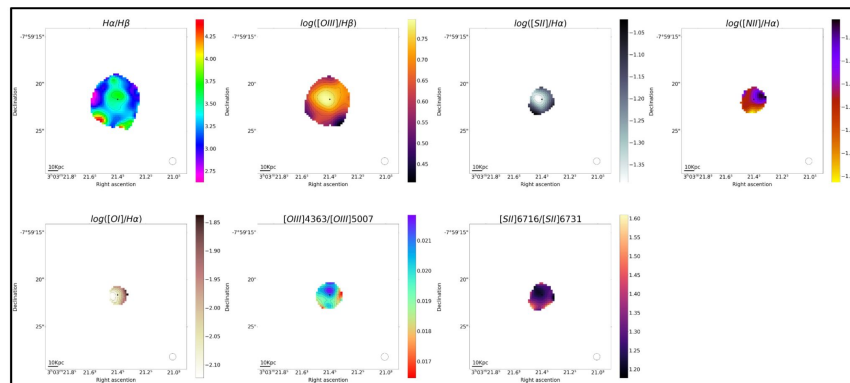
Various criteria to determine spatial extension (core and low surface brightness regions).

-Atmosphere Rayleigh scattering correction.

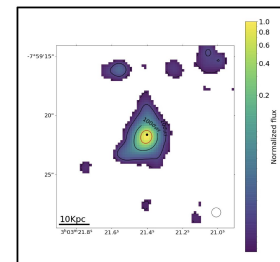
-Emission line maps



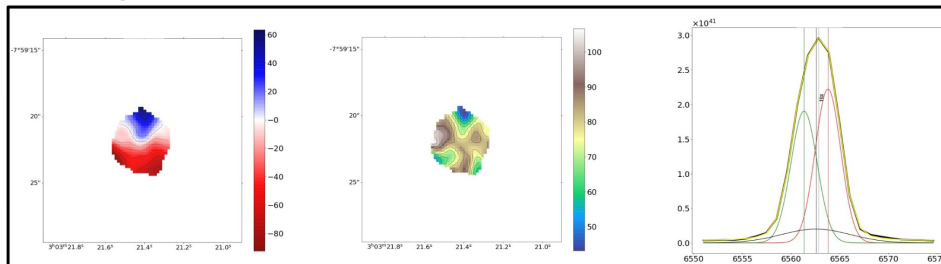
-Emission line ratios maps (e.g. Hα/Hβ, [SII]/Hα).



-Maps of the continuum.



-Kinematics: Velocity and dispersion maps. Multi-gaussian fit to emission line profile.

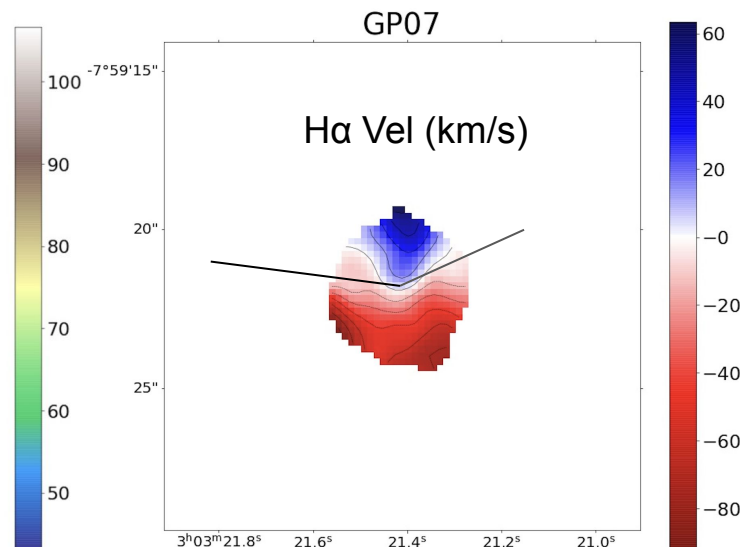
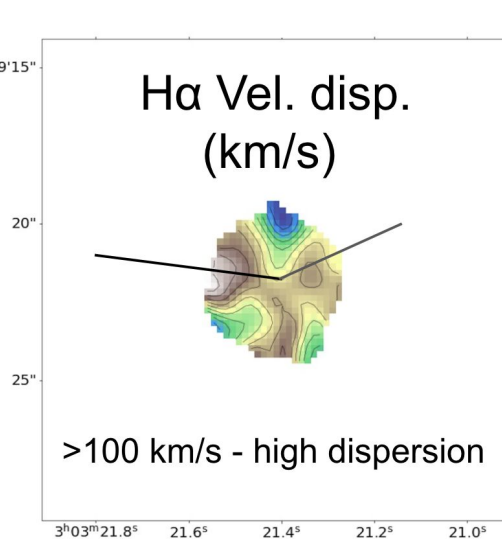
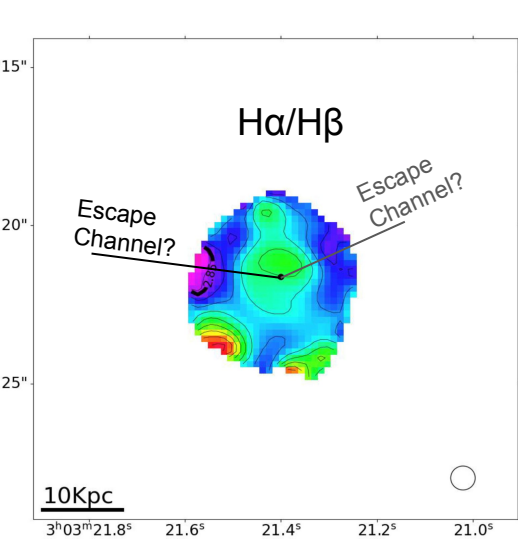




# GP06 / J030321.41-075923.2

$$[\text{OIII}/\text{OII}] = 9$$

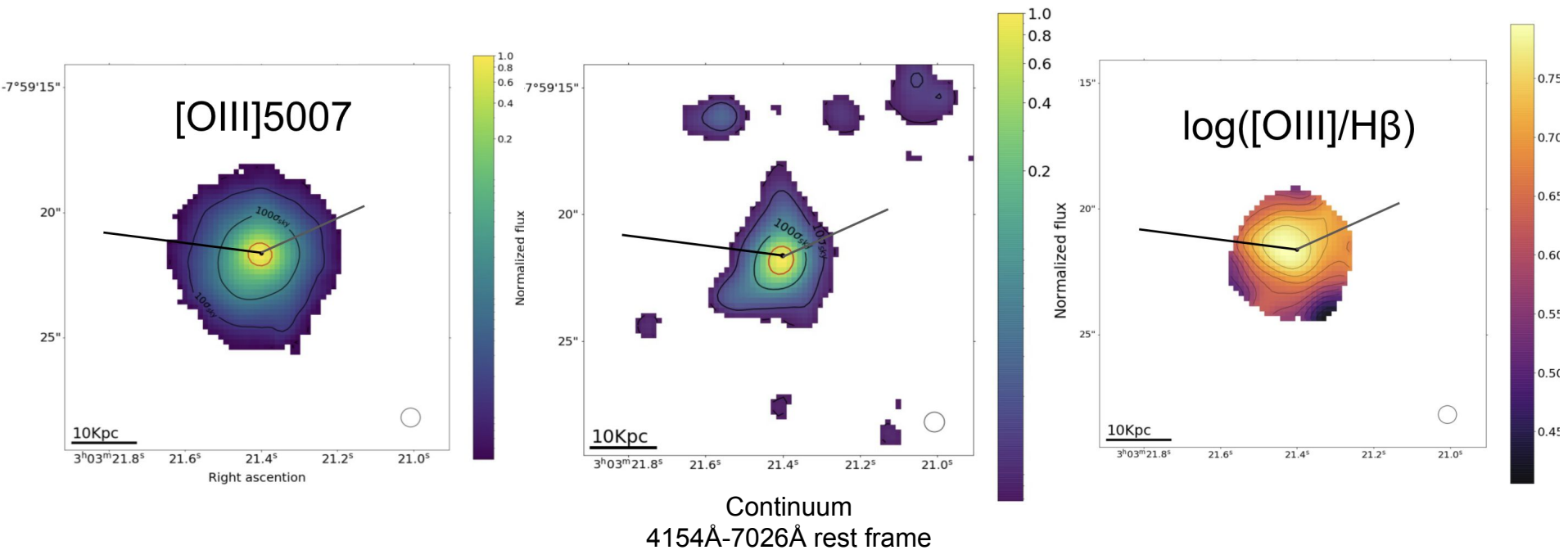
$$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.9$$



# GP06 / J030321.41-075923.2

$$[\text{OIII}]/\text{OII}] = 9$$

$$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.9$$



# GP06 / J030321.41-075923.2

-2% Ly $\alpha$  escape.

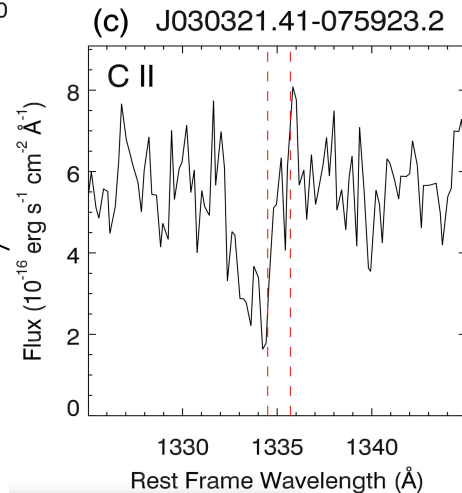
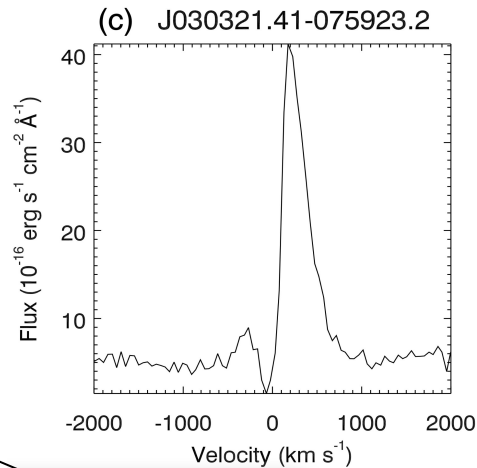
-High optical depth (P-cygni Ly $\alpha$  profile and high vel. sep. between peaks).

-CII blueshifted and broad absorption + low extinction:

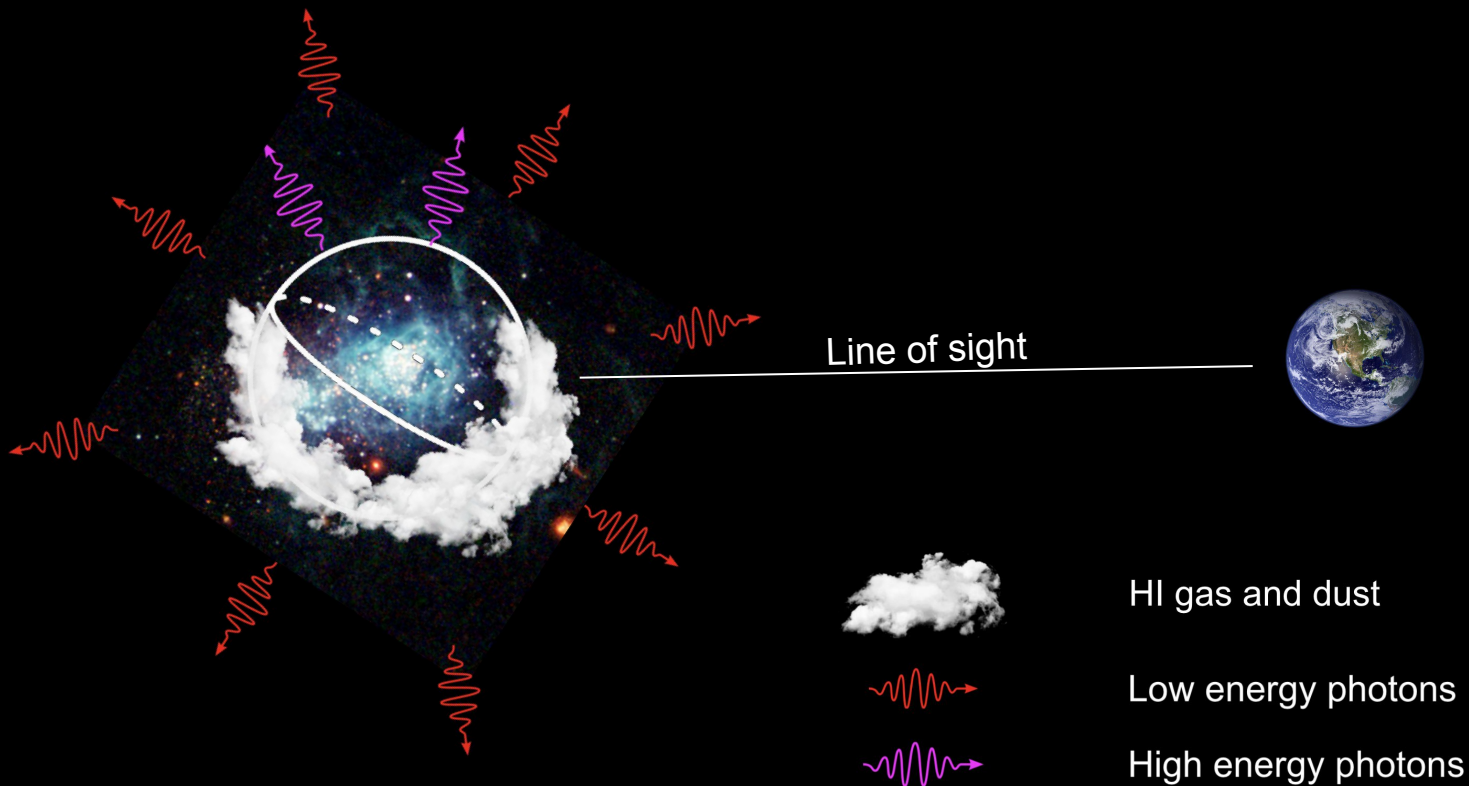
**Neutral outflow aligned with the LOS.**

-Conclusion: **Optically thick, neutral outflow along the LOS.**

Jaskot & Oey (2014)



# SBS 0335-052E and GP06 case?

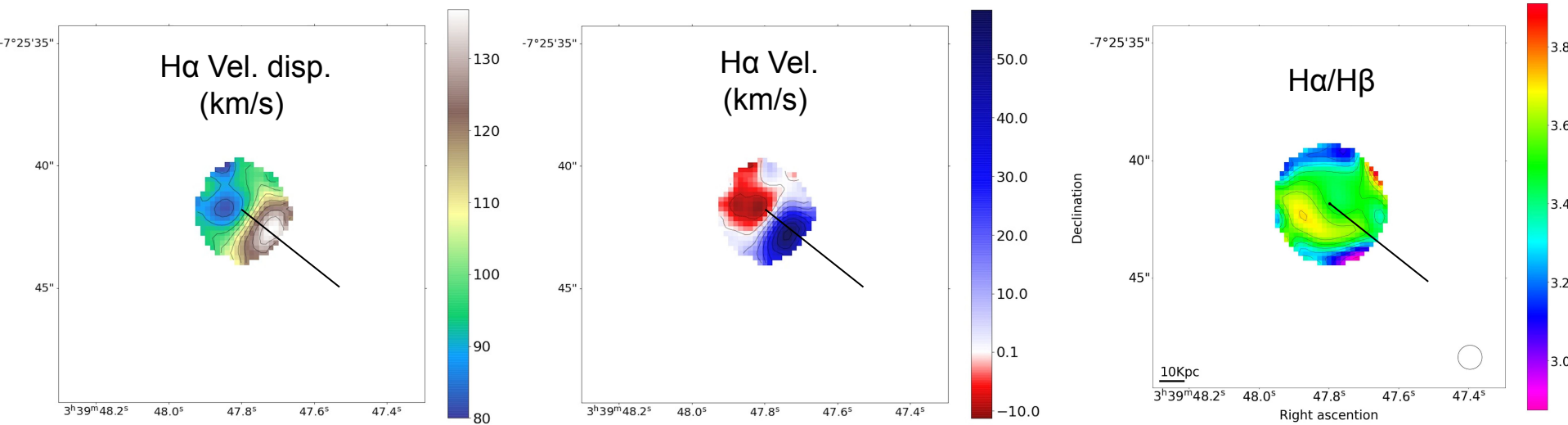


# Conclusions

- Our study of Green Pea galaxies using the MUSE / VLT data cubes has provided valuable insights into their ionized gas properties, revealing information about the ionization structure and kinematics.
- IFS UV would be the best tool to trace LyC escape channels. Map of the velocity separation between peaks in Ly $\alpha$  line.
- Optical IFS may bring some clues about regions / channels where the high energy photons can escape. Ionized gas through which these photons travel likely exhibits specific properties, such as low extinction, high ionization, and high velocity dispersion.
- The orientation of the galaxy and the geometry of the HI gas and dust are essential factors that influence the measurement of the LyC escape fraction.
- Galaxies such as SBS 0335-052E and GP06 may have very low / no LyC escape in the line of sight but could potentially present channels perpendicular to it.

# Thank you for your attention

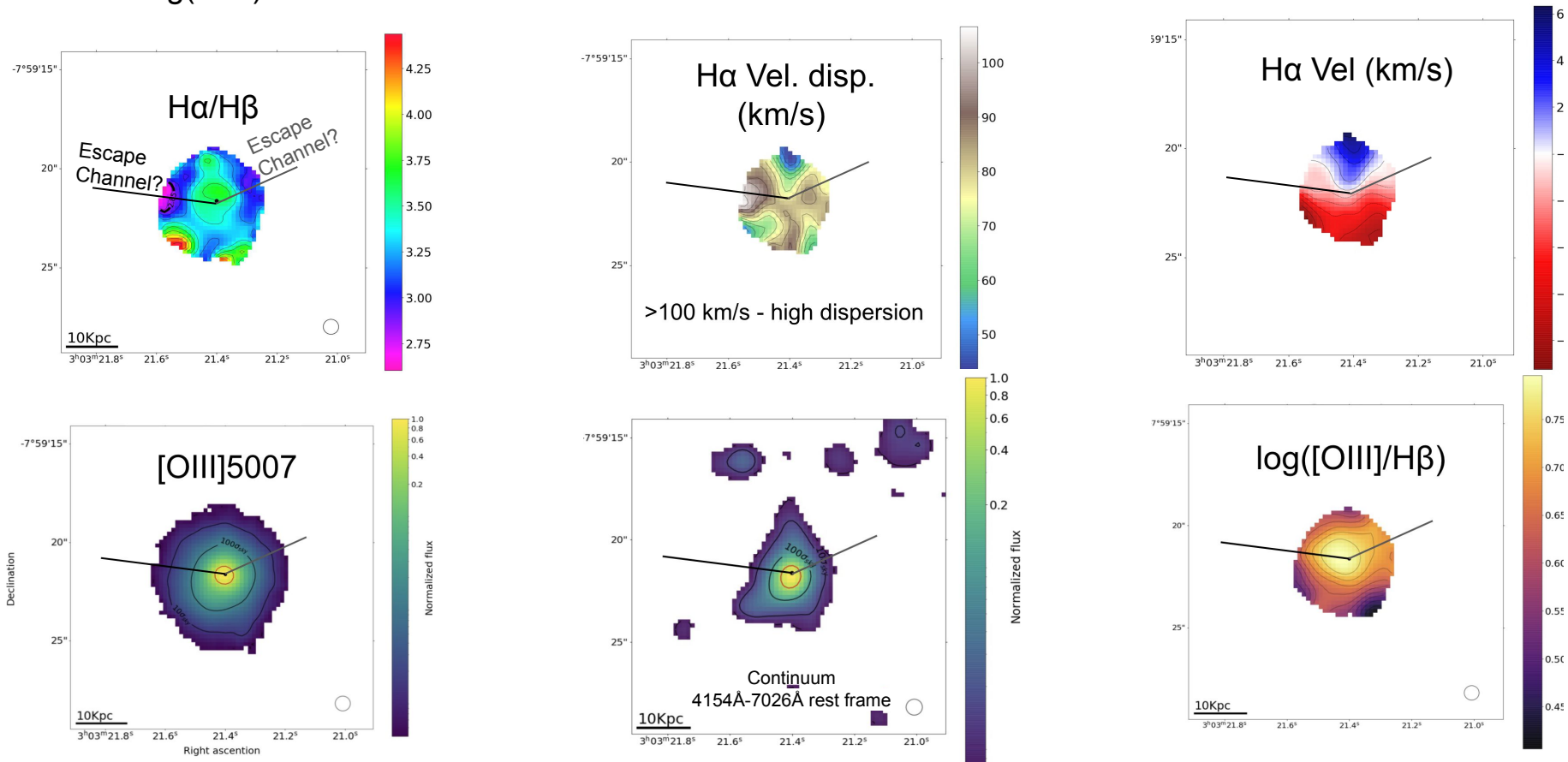
# GP08



# GP06 / J030321.41-075923.2

$$[\text{OIII}]/\text{H}\beta = 9$$

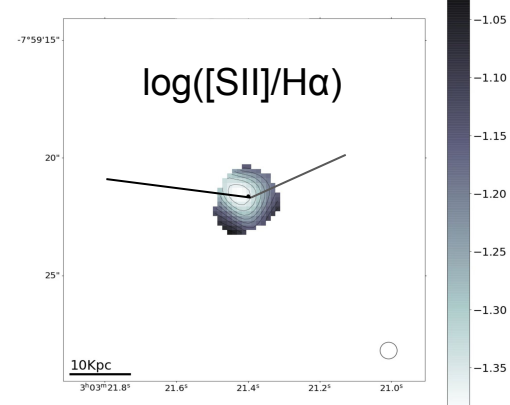
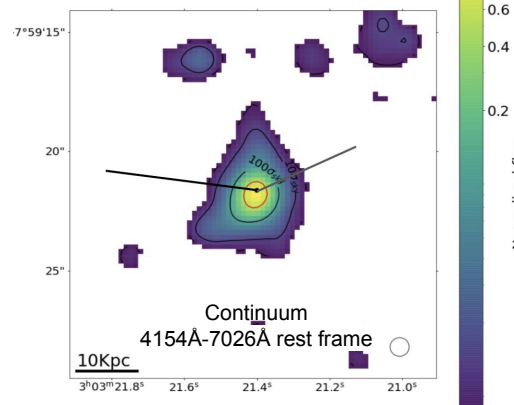
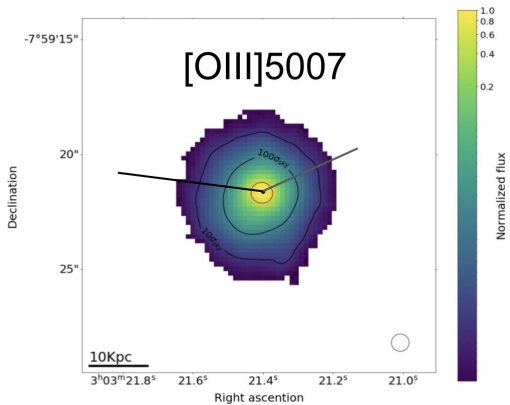
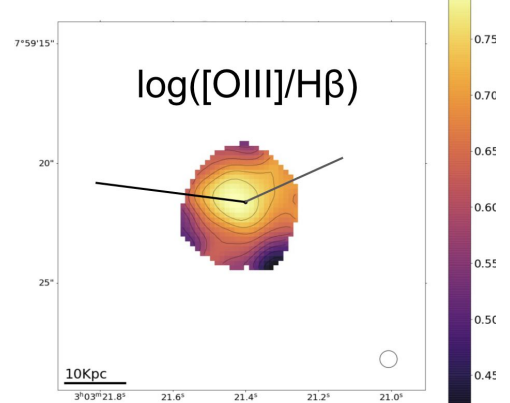
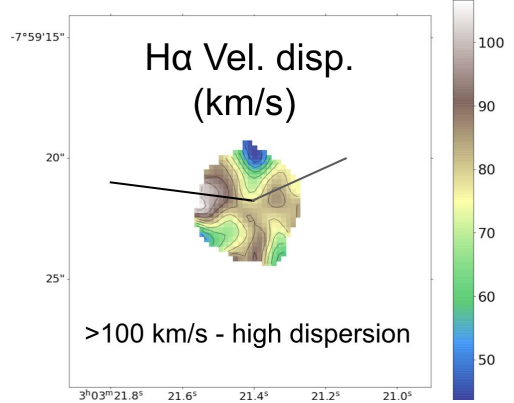
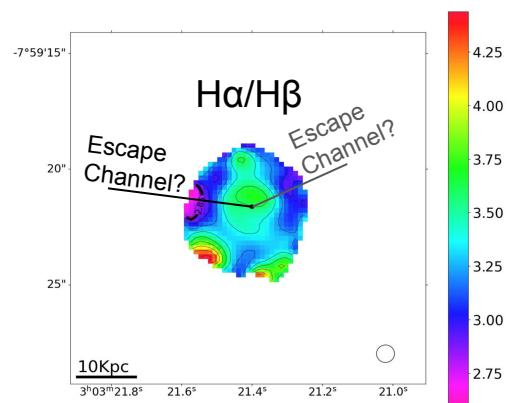
$$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.9$$



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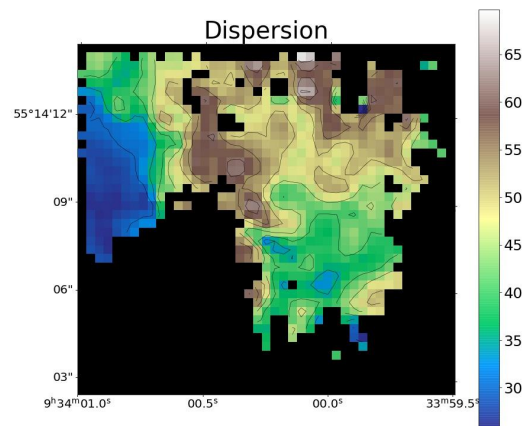
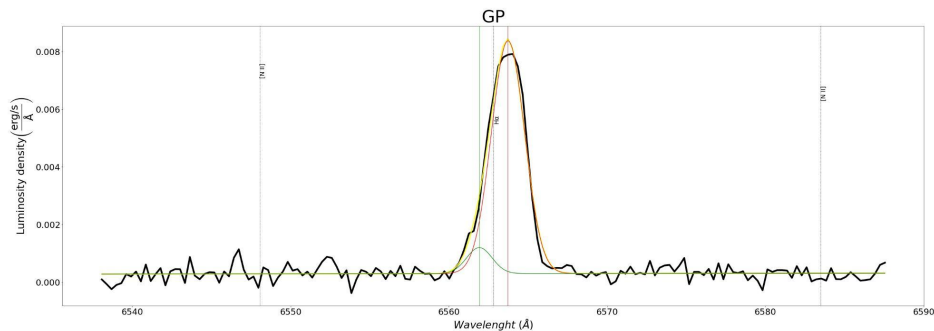
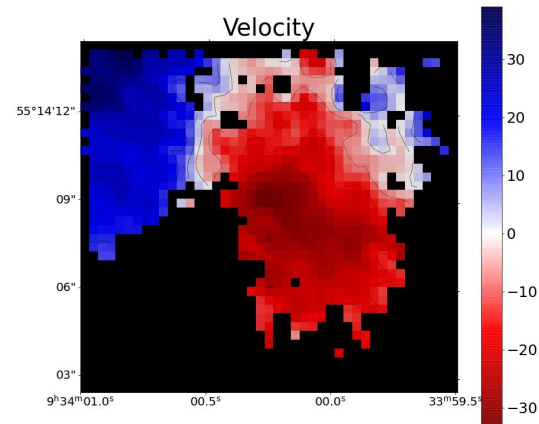
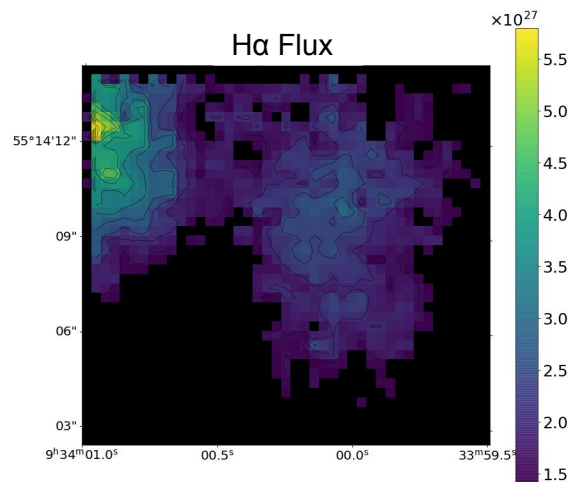




Thank you for your attention

# Other work regarding my thesis

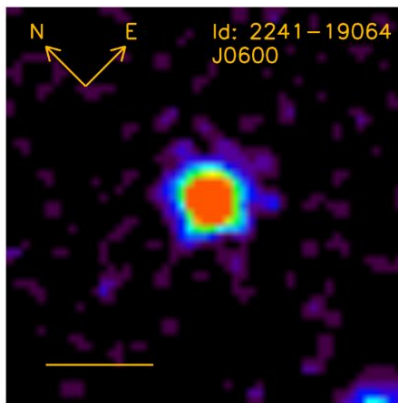
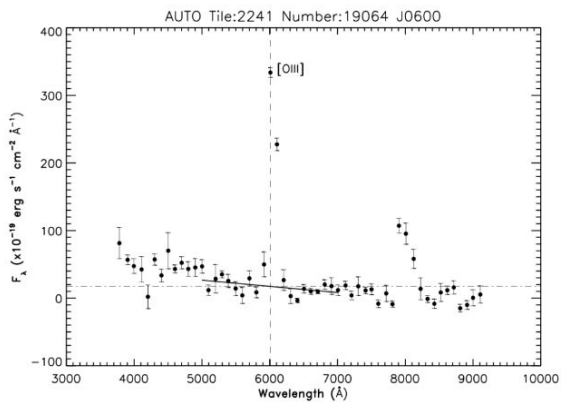
IZw18 halo  
kinematics



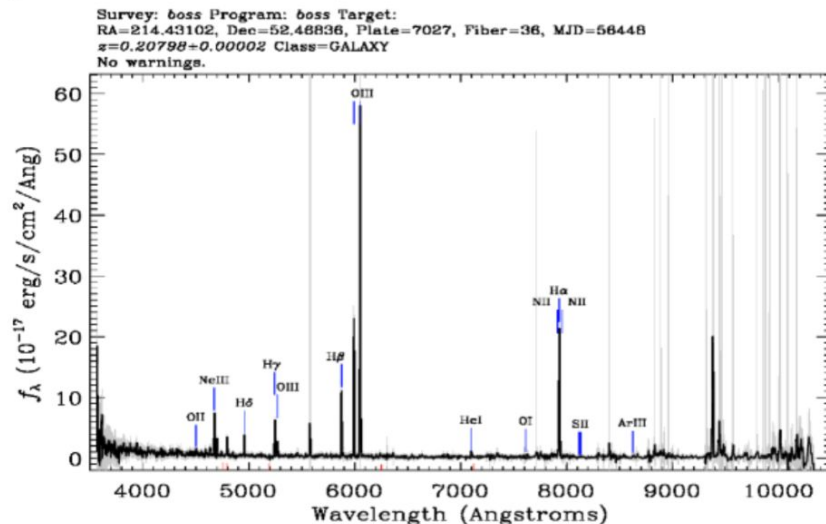
# Other work regarding my thesis

## Searching for EELGs in JPAS

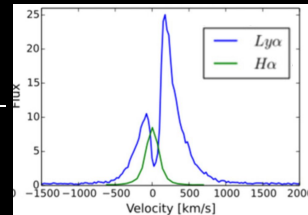
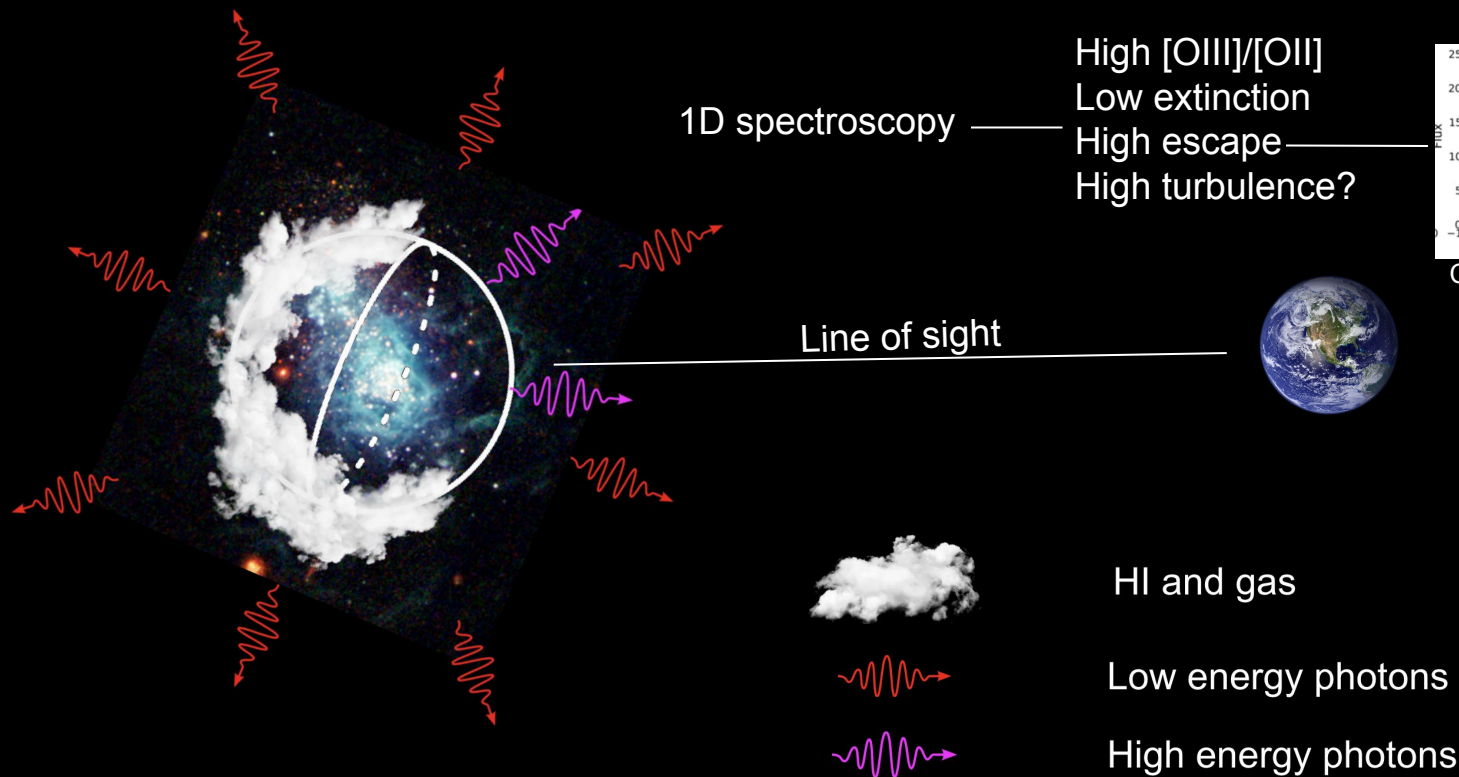
JPAS photospectrum



SDSS spectrum

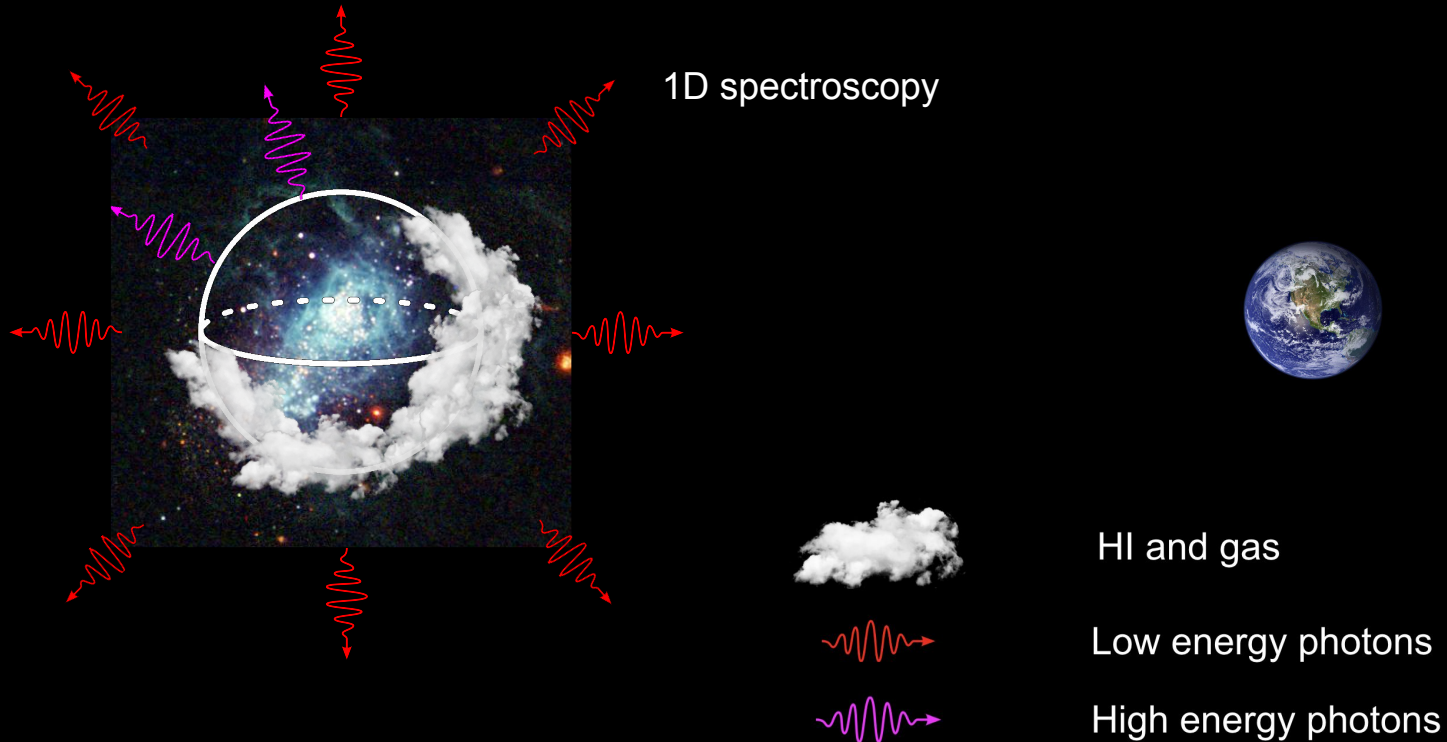


# Escape of high energy photons scenario



Credit: Yang et al 2016

# Escape of high energy photons scenario



# Green Peas seen with MUSE/VLT

## -Limit of spatial resolution.

Various criteria to determine **spatial extension** (core and low surface brightness regions)

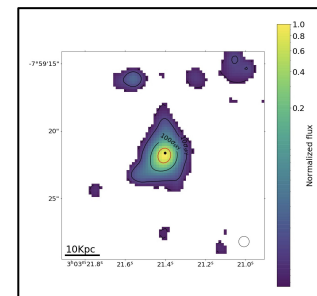
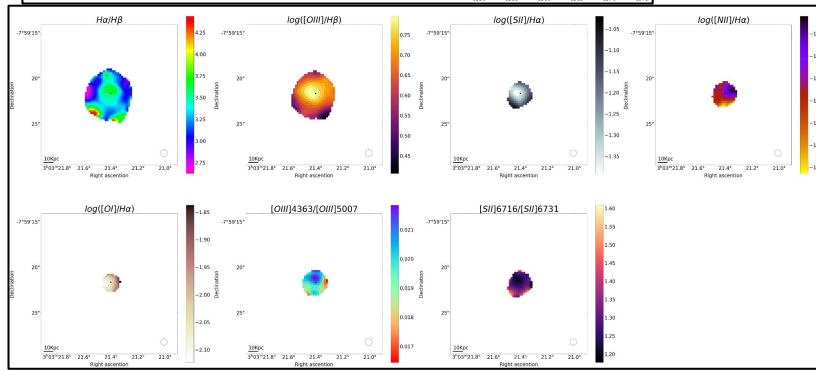
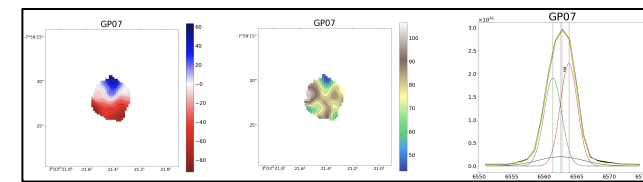
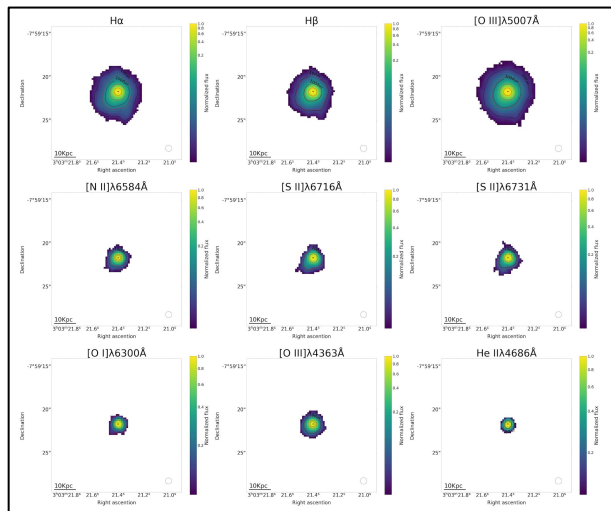
-Atmosphere Rayleigh scattering correction

-Emission line maps and **emission line ratios** maps (e.g.  $H\alpha/H\beta$ ,  $[OIII]/[OII]$ )

-Maps of the **continuum**.

-**Kinematics**: Velocity and dispersion maps. Multi-gaussian fit to emission line profile

-3 GPs present nebular **Hell emission**

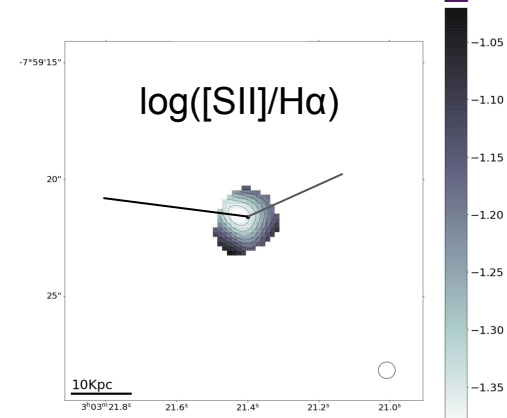
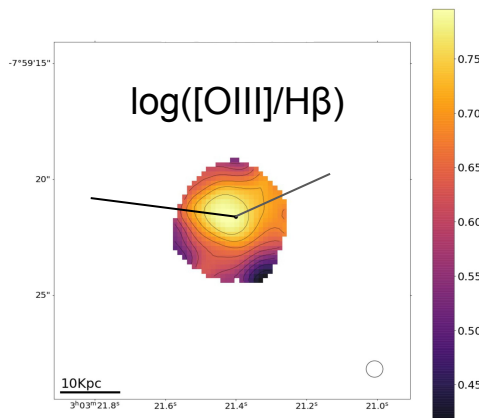
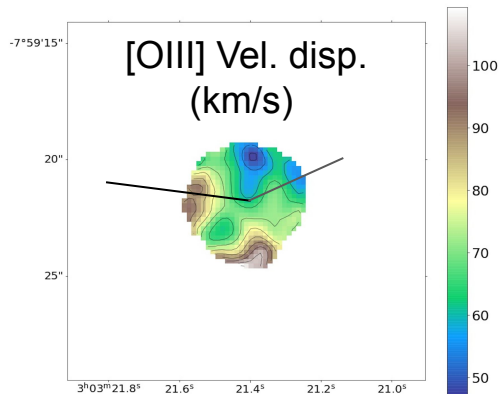
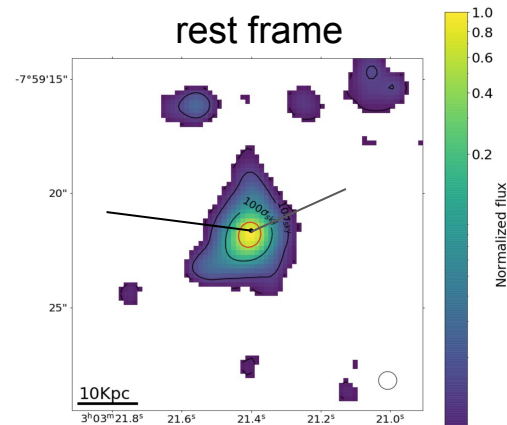
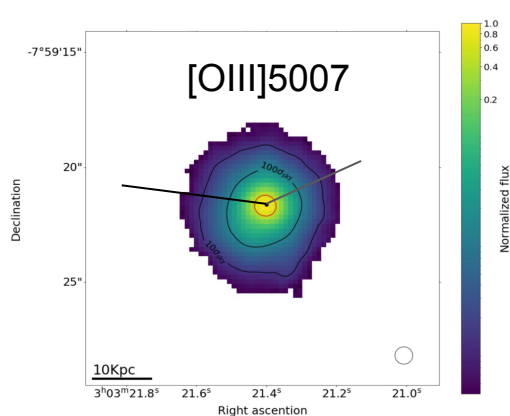
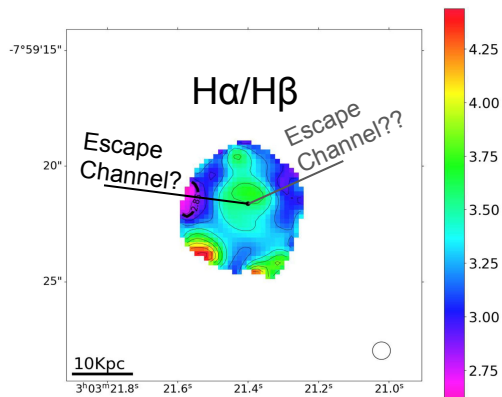


# GP06 / J030321.41-075923.2

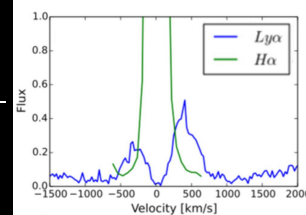
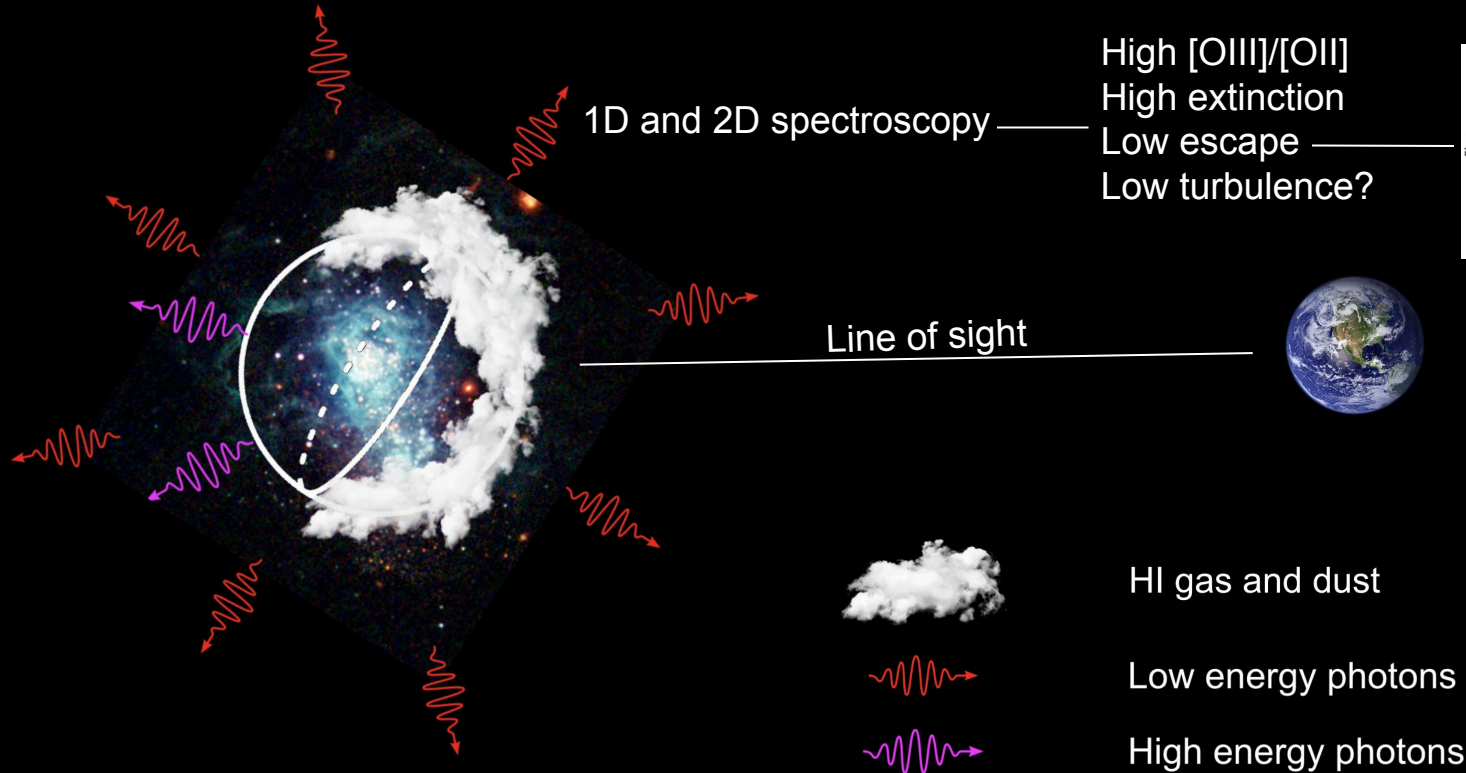
$$[\text{OIII}/\text{OII}] = 9$$

$$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.9$$

Continuum  
4154Å-7026Å  
rest frame



# 2D spectroscopy restrictions



Yang et al (2016)