



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO

# Very massive stars - powerful factories of Lyman continuum radiation

Escape of Lyman radiation from galactic labyrinths  
18-21. April 2023. OAC, Crete



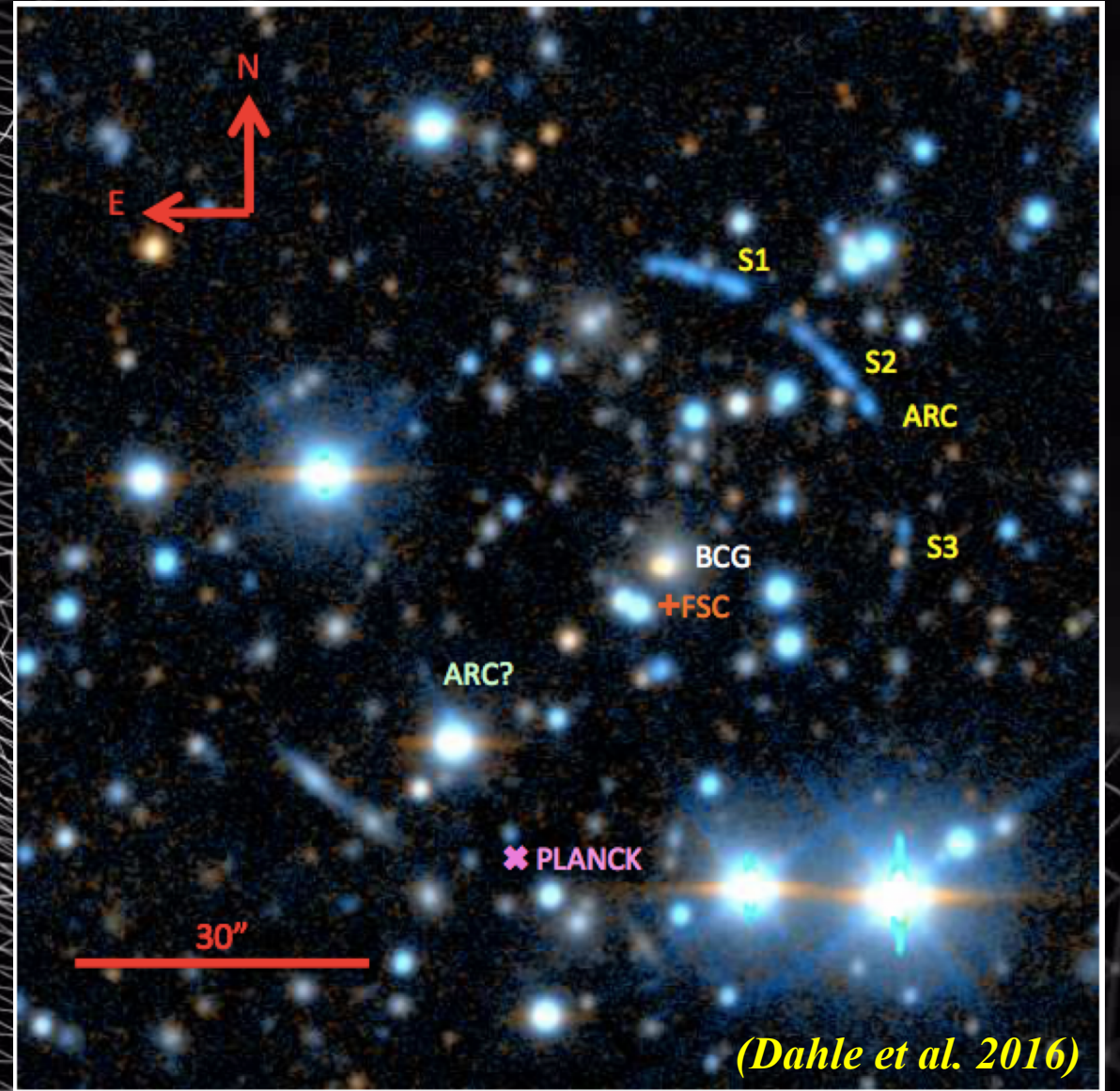
Uroš Meštrić



# Sunburst Arc

- Planck cluster PSZ1 G311.65-18.48 at  $z=0.44$

*(Dahle et al. 2016)*





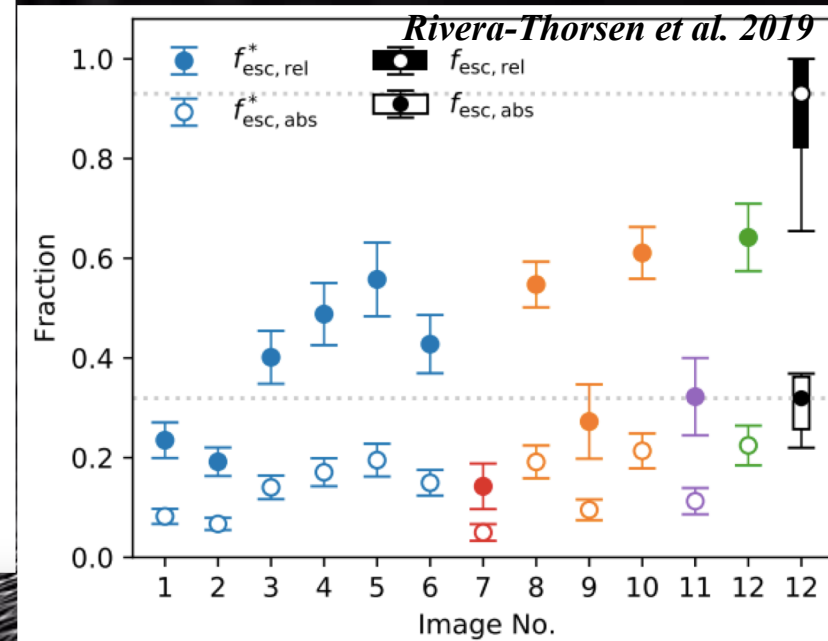
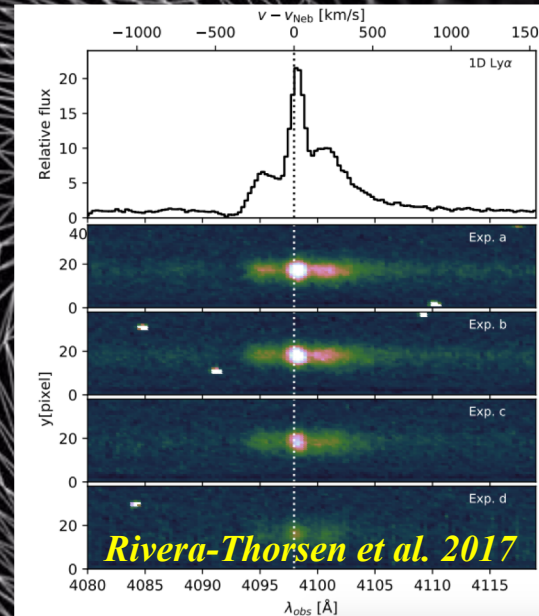
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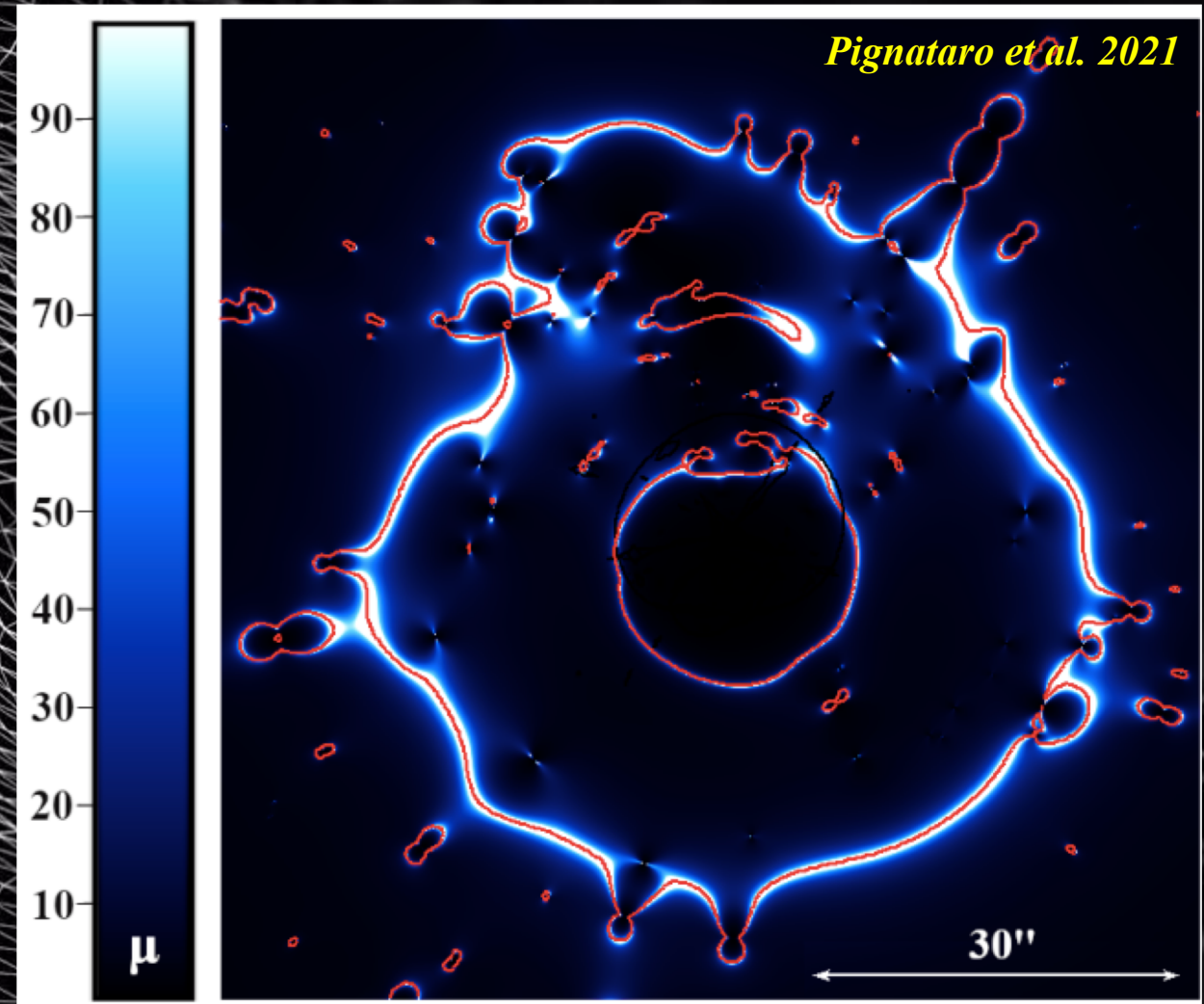
(Rivera-Thorsen 2017, 2019)





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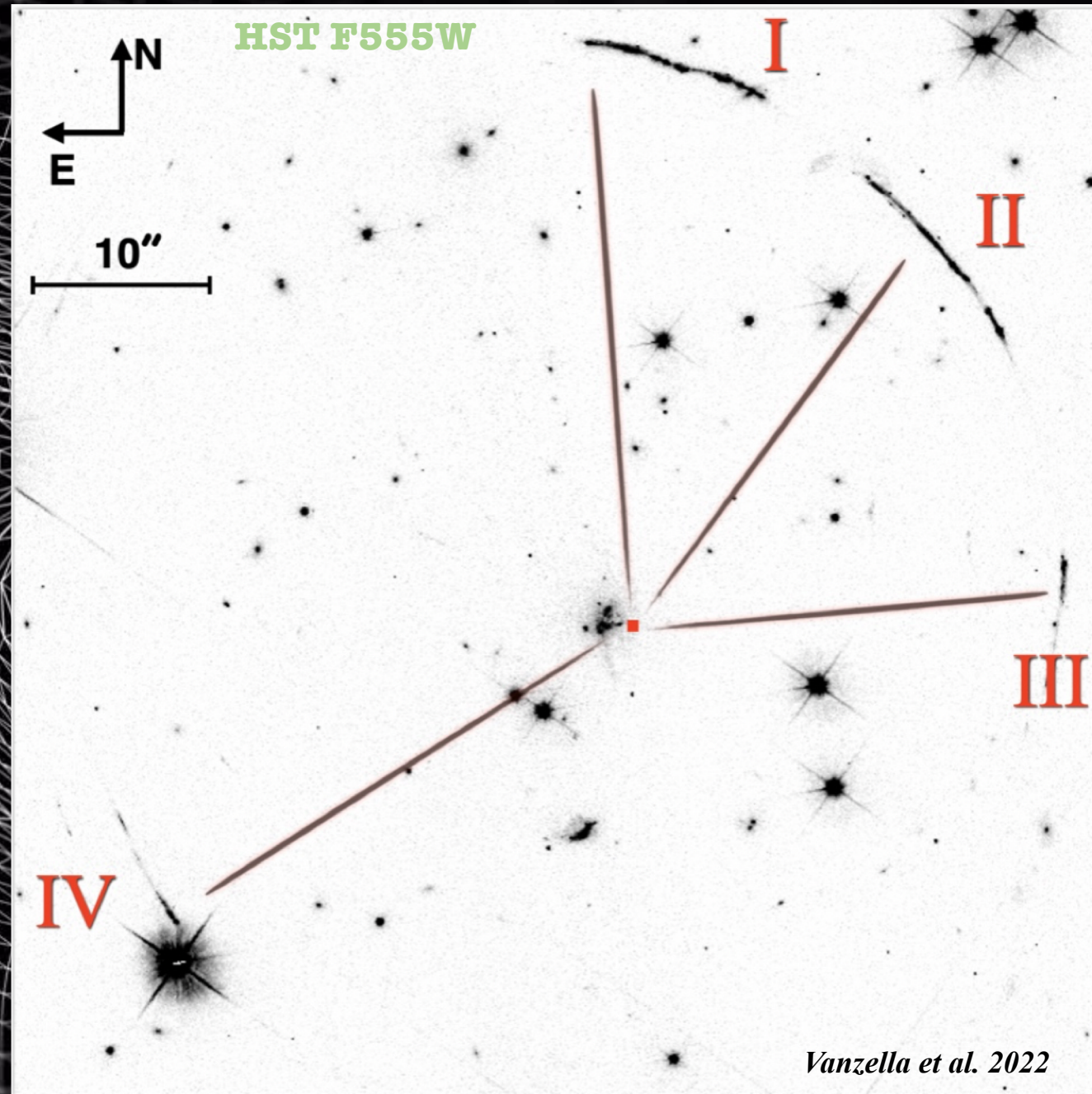
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*(Pignataro et al. 2021)*





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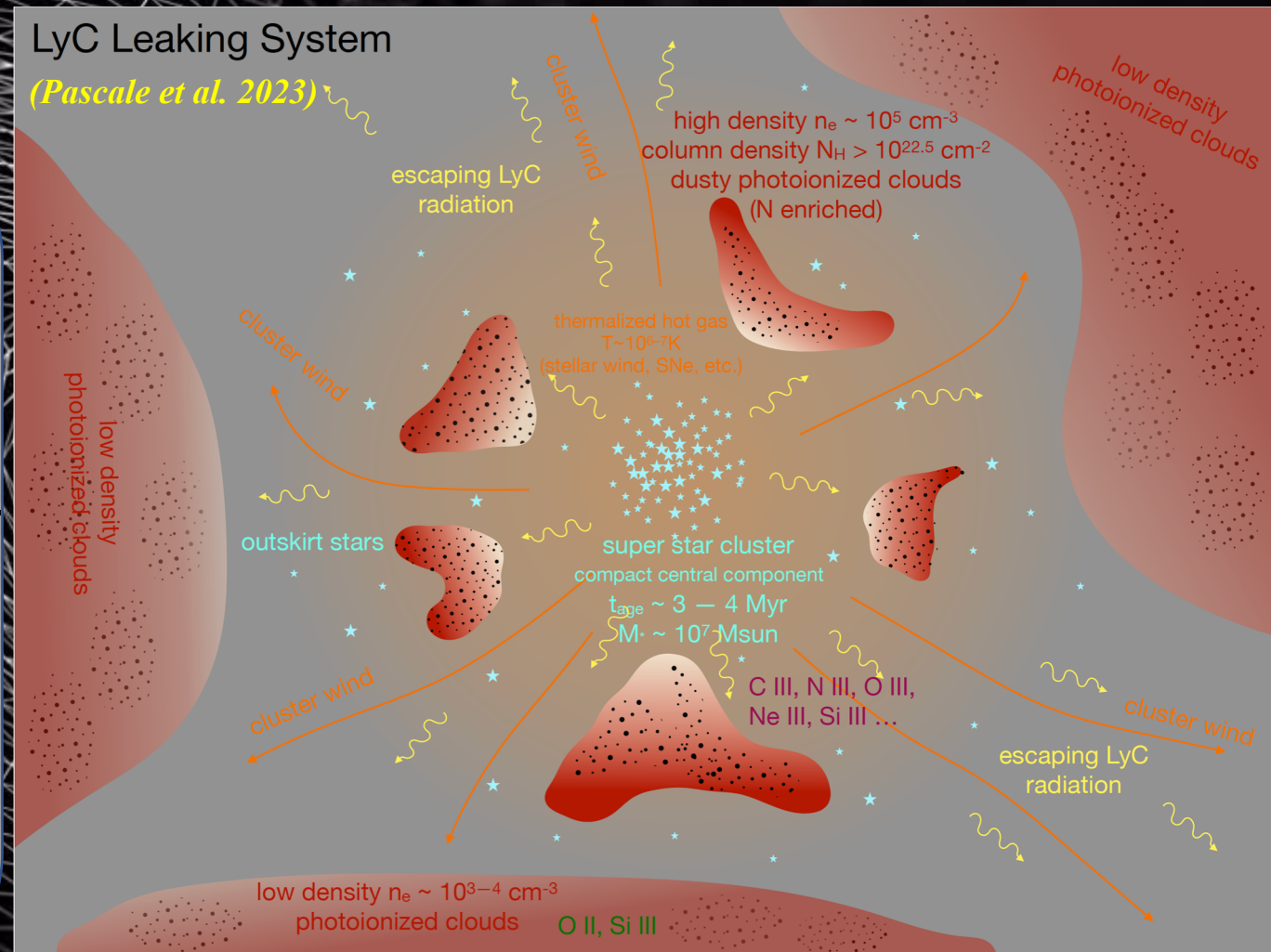
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- Lens model - Magnification (tang) of the YMC  $\sim 20-100$  (5.11)  
(Pignataro et al. 2021)
- Young massive star cluster (YMC) physical properties  $\sim 3\text{Myr}$  age,  $\sim 3-20\text{pc}$  size,  $\sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$  mass, sub-solar metallicity  $0.5Z_{\odot}$   
(Chisholm et al. 2019, Vanzella et al. 2020a, Vanzella et al. 2022, Mainali et al. 2022, Pascale et al. 2023)





# Sunburst galaxy, $z=2.37$

54 multiple knots

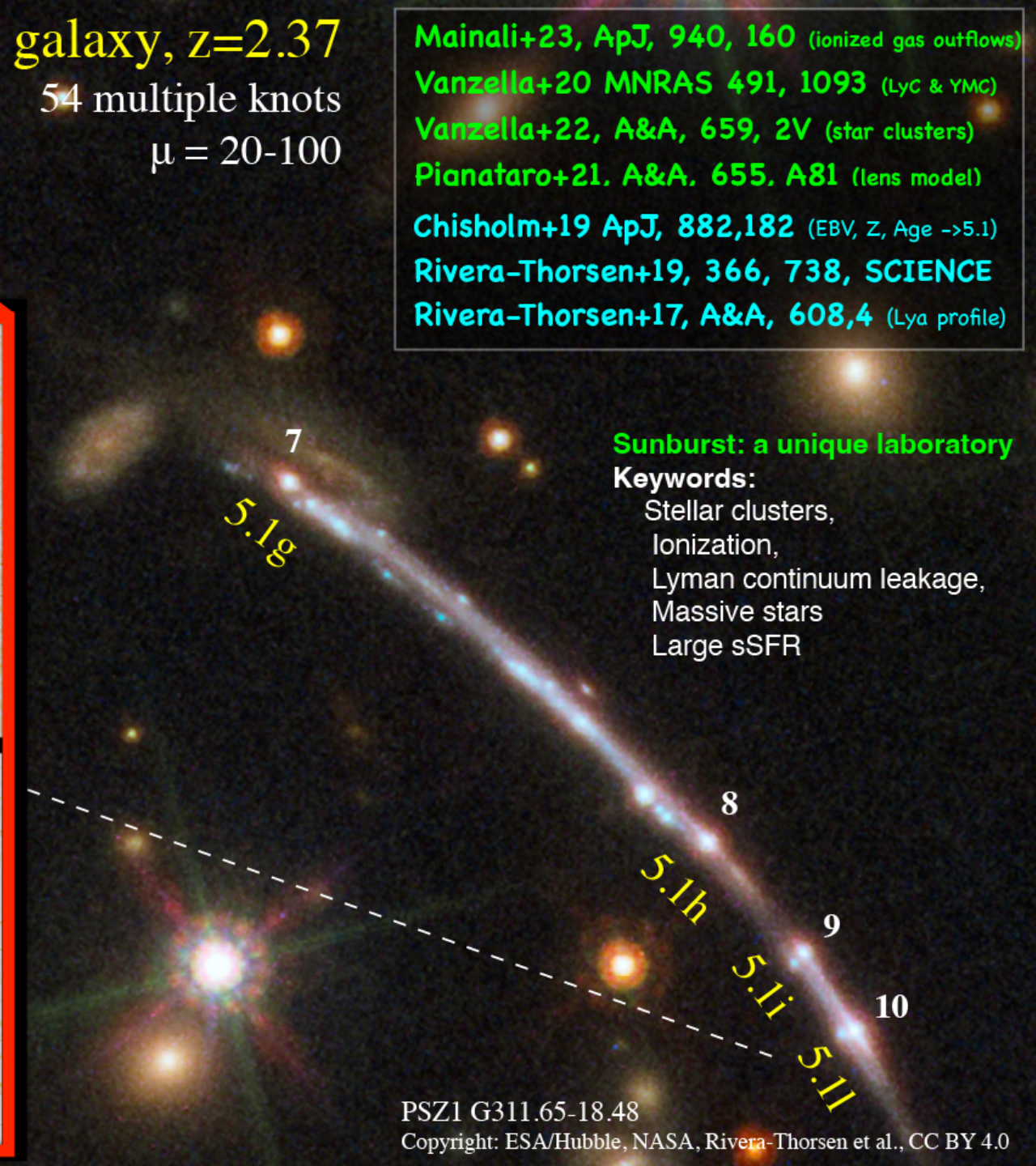
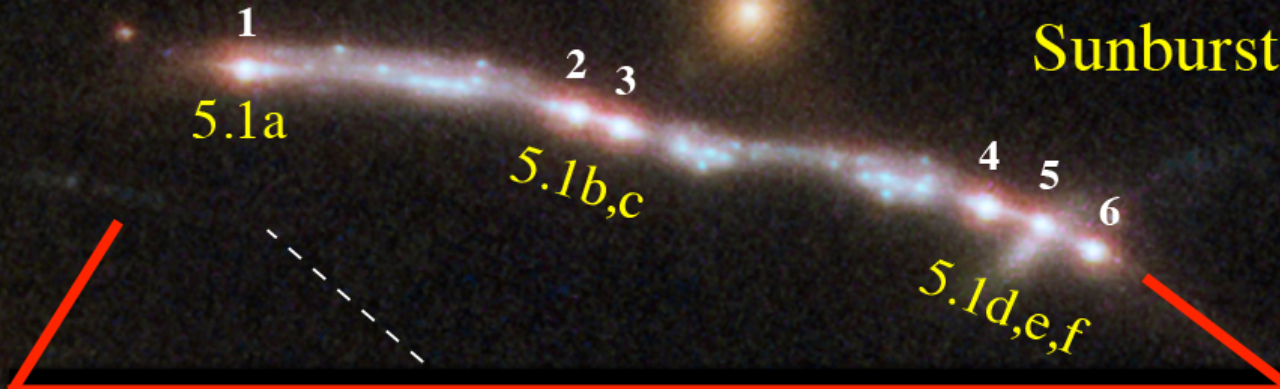
$\mu = 20-100$

- Mainali+23, ApJ, 940, 160 (ionized gas outflows)
- Vanzella+20 MNRAS 491, 1093 (LyC & YMC)
- Vanzella+22, A&A, 659, 2V (star clusters)
- Pianataro+21, A&A, 655, A81 (lens model)
- Chisholm+19 ApJ, 882,182 (EBV, Z, Age  $\rightarrow$ 5.1)
- Rivera-Thorsen+19, 366, 738, SCIENCE
- Rivera-Thorsen+17, A&A, 608,4 (Ly $\alpha$  profile)

## Sunburst: a unique laboratory

### Keywords:

- Stellar clusters,
- Ionization,
- Lyman continuum leakage,
- Massive stars
- Large sSFR



# 1600A

LyC emission from  $< 3$  Myr old &  $1e7$  Msun star cluster  
EV20,22

$f_{\text{esc,rel}} = 93(+7)(-11)\%$  ( $>46\%$ )

$\log(\text{NHI}) < 17.2$

(Rivera-Thorsen+19)

PSZ1 G311.65-18.48

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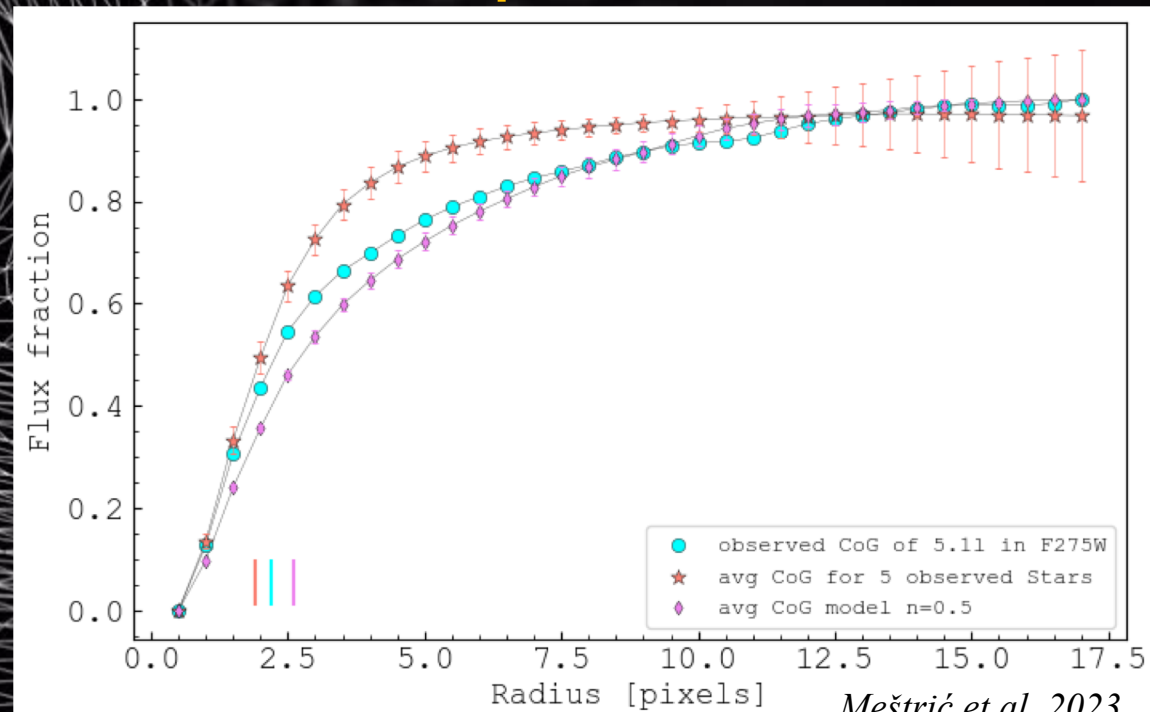
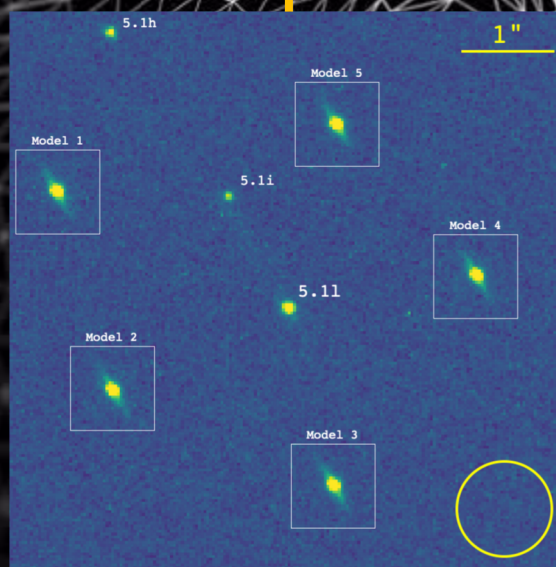
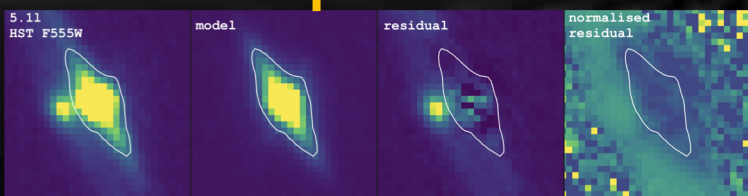


# Segregation of the VMSSs

5.11 Galfit model on  
HST F555W, PSF  
F275W  
(two component model)

5.11 model injected in  
HST F275W image

CoG measuring and  $R_{\text{eff}}$   
estimates



*Meštrić et al. 2023*



# Very Massive Stars (VMSs)

- Masses  $>100M_{\odot}$  with predicted upper mass cut-off  $150 - 200M_{\odot}$

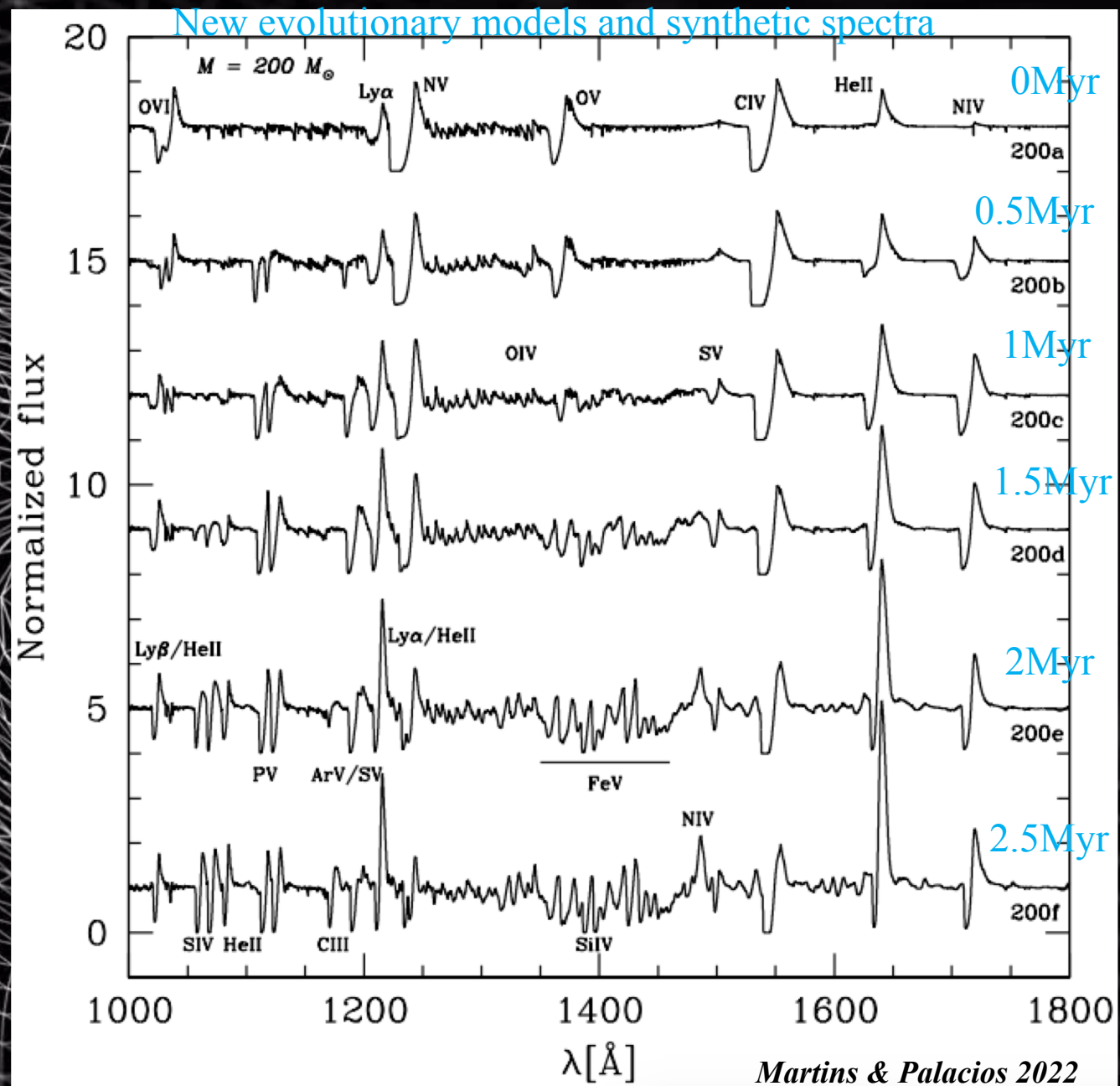
(e.g. Vink et al. 2015, Weidner & Kroupa 2004)

- Short-lived stars 2-3Myr

(e.g. Yusof et al. 2013)

- Populate the central regions of the young massive star clusters (YMC)  $\rightarrow r_c \sim 0.1 - 0.2\text{pc}$

(e.g. Portegies Zwart et al. 2010)





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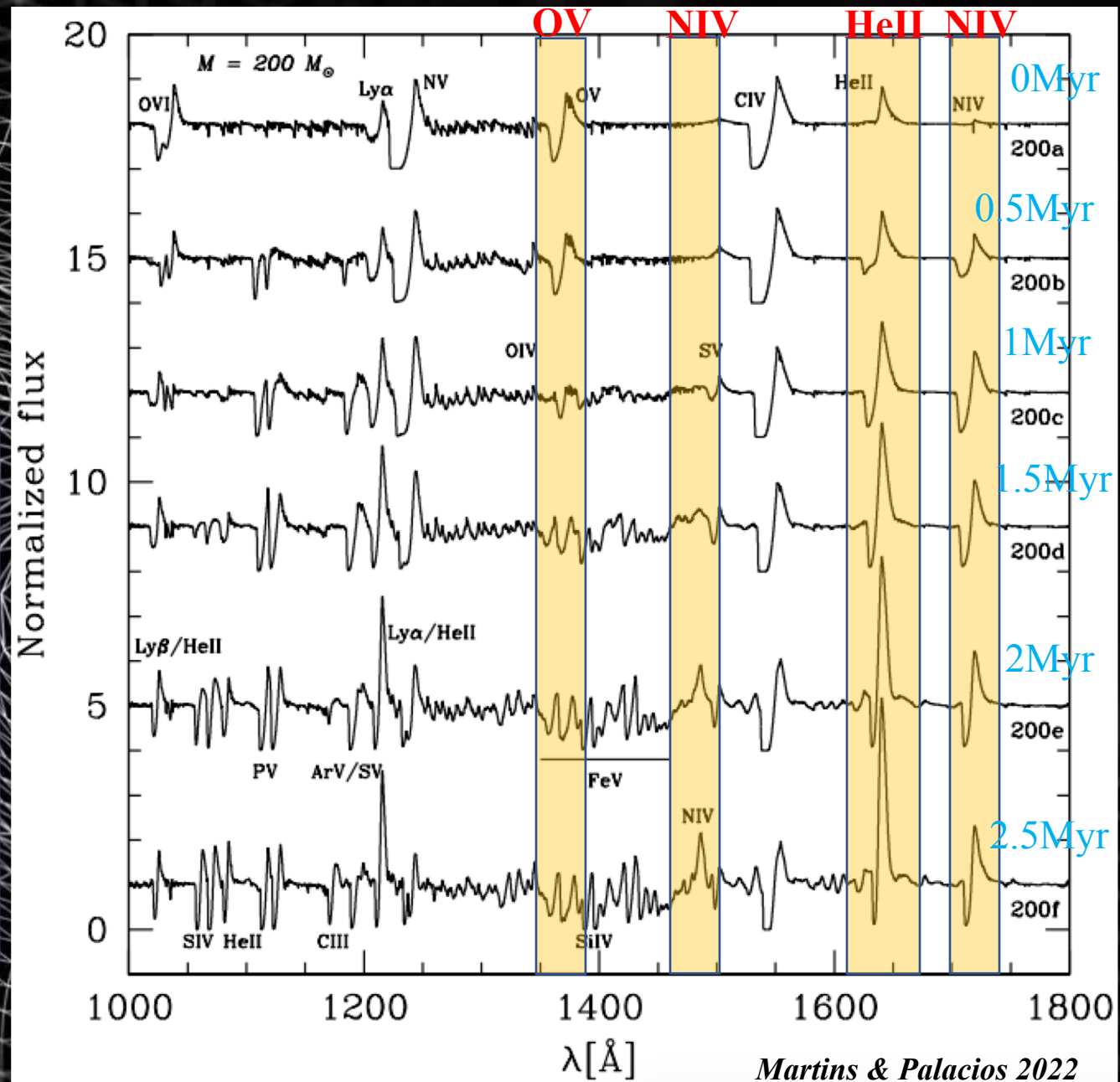
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- Populate the central regions of the young massive star clusters (YMC)  $\rightarrow r_c \sim 0.1 - 0.2\text{pc}$

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- Spectroscopic signatures of VMSs:

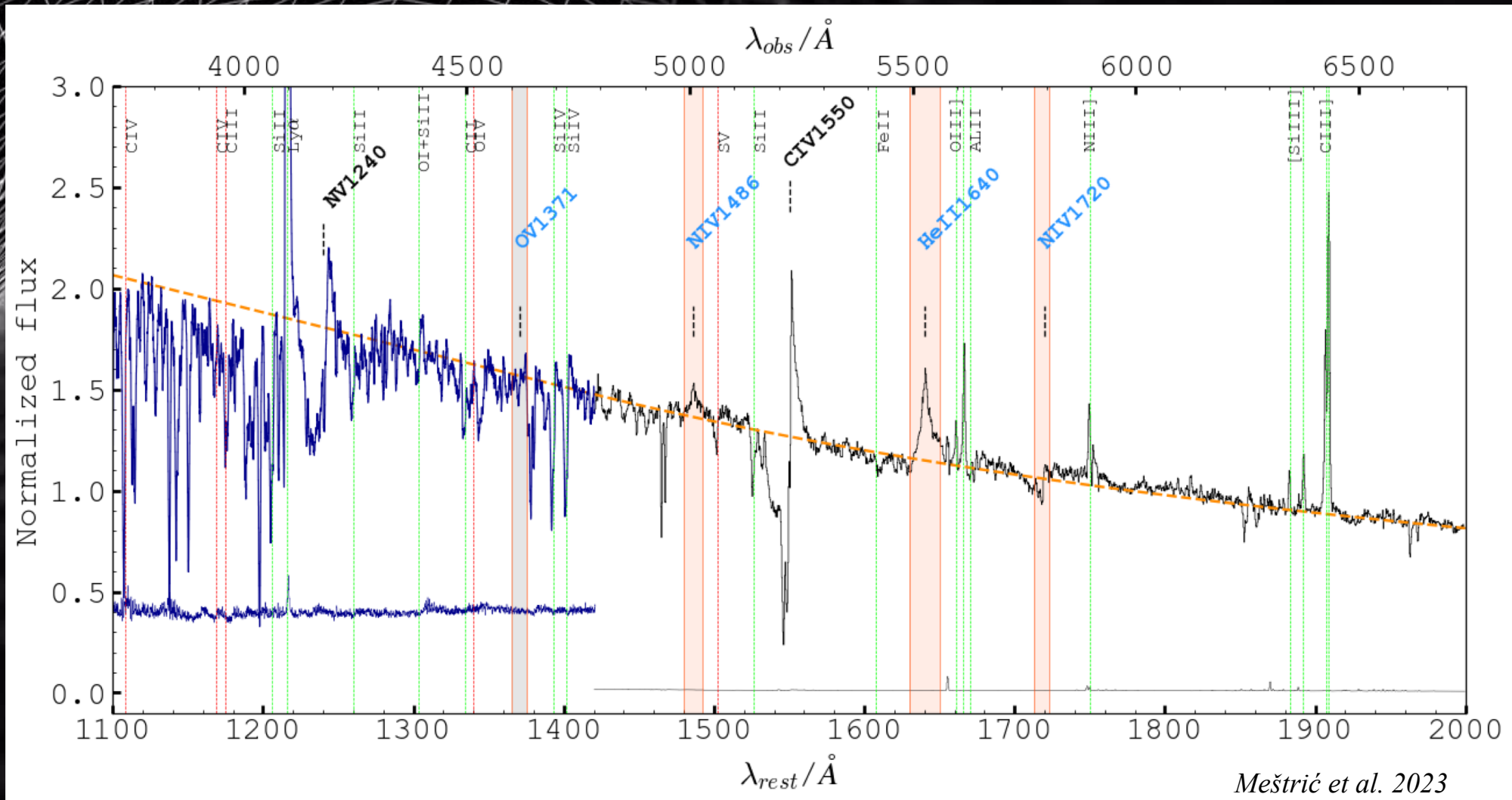
- OV 1371Å
- NIV 1486Å
- HeII 1640Å
- NIV 1720Å





# Presence of the VMSs (observed spectrum)

- X-Shooter + MUSE
- MUSE ~ 16.000h!
- $\beta = -1.71$
- Age < 3Myr

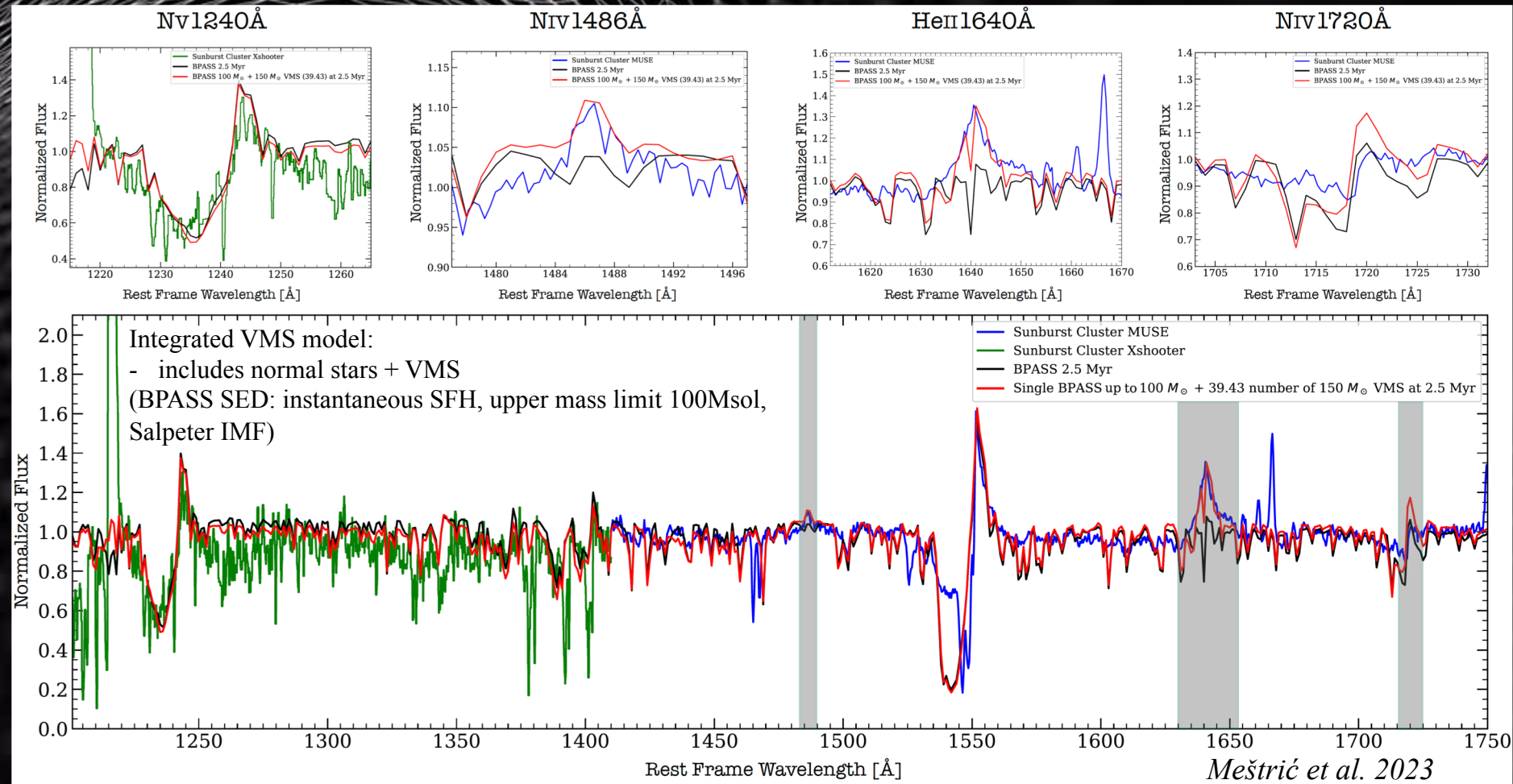






# Presence of the VMSs (observations vs models)

- Number of VMS  $\sim 40$
- Mass =  $150M_{\odot}$
- Age = 2.5 Myr
- Mass<sub>YMC</sub> =  $10^6 M_{\odot}$

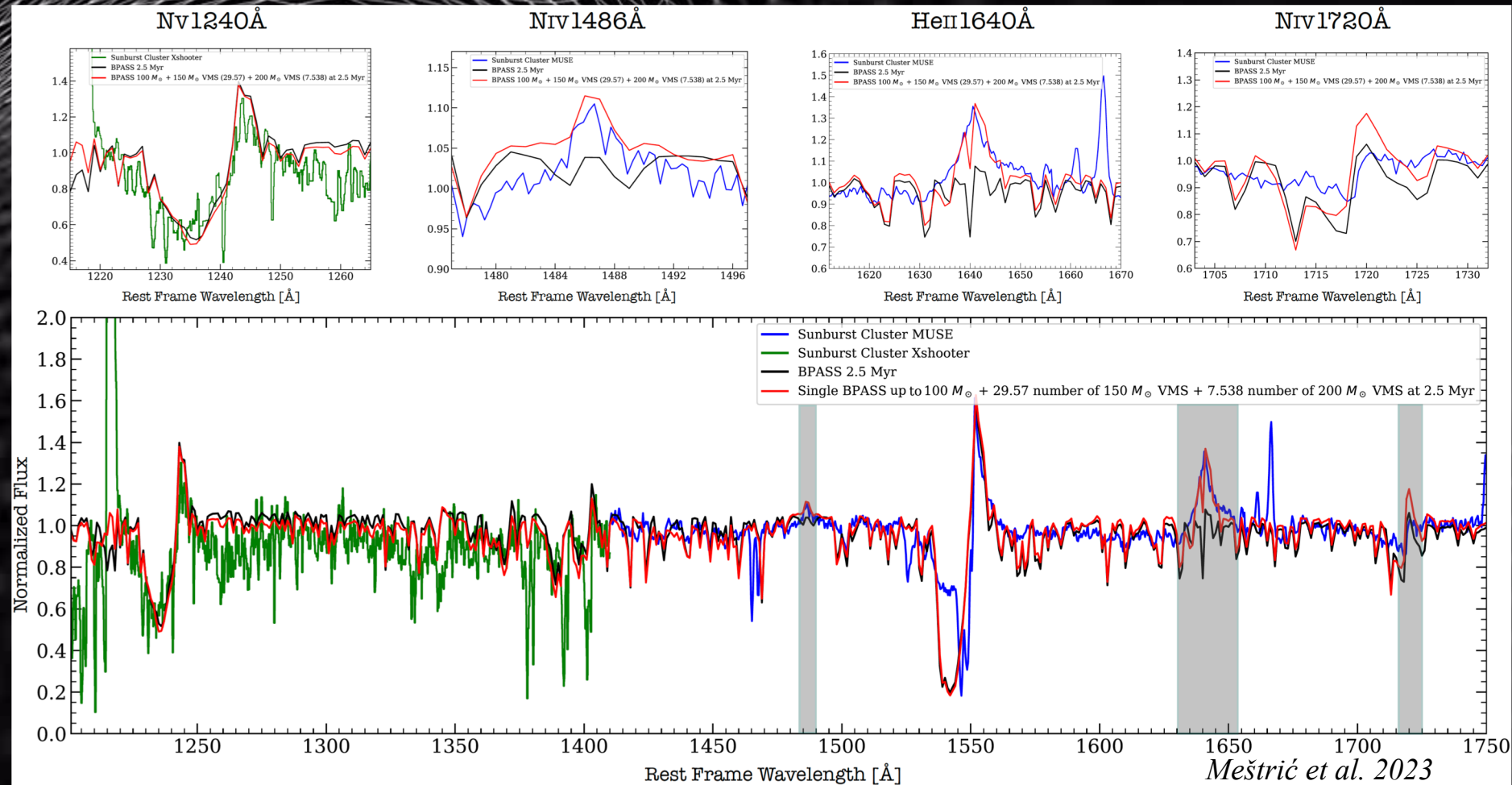






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- Mass =  $150M_{\odot}$
- Age = 2.5 Myr
- Mass<sub>YMC</sub> =  $10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Number of VMS  $\sim 38$
- Mass =  $150M_{\odot}$  ( $\sim 30$ ) and  $200M_{\odot}$  ( $\sim 7$ )
- Age = 2.5 Myr
- Mass<sub>YMC</sub> =  $10^6 M_{\odot}$
- 15% of LyC from VMS**





## Final conclusions and Summary

- We detected the spectroscopic features which indicates the presence of the VMSs hosted by 5.1 YMC.
- Comparing the observations with the models reveals that most plausible age of the YMC is  $\sim 2.5$  Myr and estimated number of VMSs is  $\sim 375 - 400$ .
- In the  $730\text{\AA} - 900\text{\AA}$  range 15% of the LyC flux is produced by VMSs.
- Morphological analysis reveals the size of LyC region of  $R_{\text{eff}} = 4.7 \pm 1.5 \text{ pc}$  while non-ionizing region is  $R_{\text{eff}} = 7.8 \pm 1.4 \text{ pc}$ .