

EXPLORING FEEDBACK EFFECTS ON PARSEC SCALES ACROSS PRIMORDIAL ANALOGUES



Bethan James

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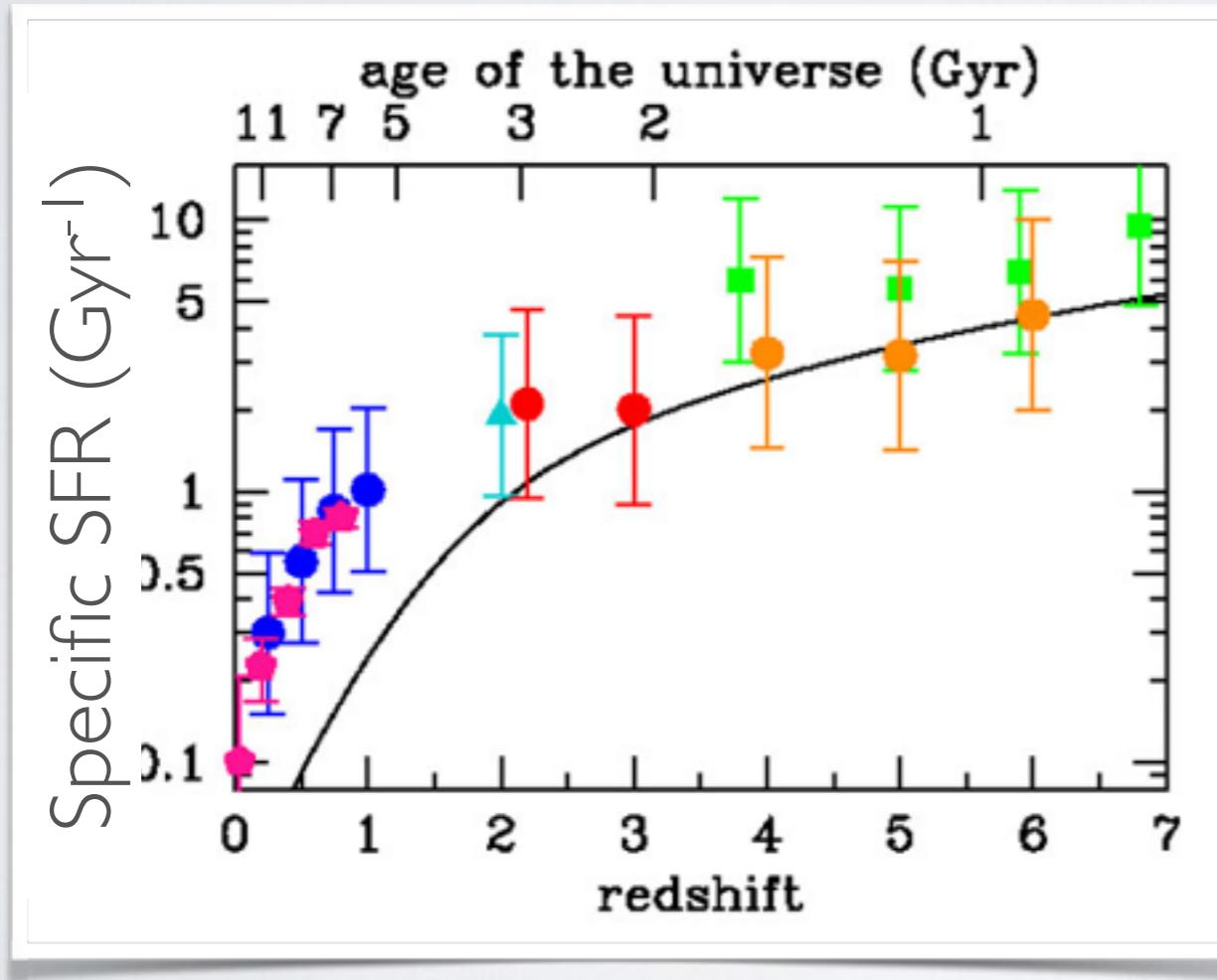
My questions/themes:

- *What can we learn from metal-poor galaxies?
- *Spatially resolving metal-poor galaxies at different redshifts
- *What's the most efficient way of detecting and studying them?

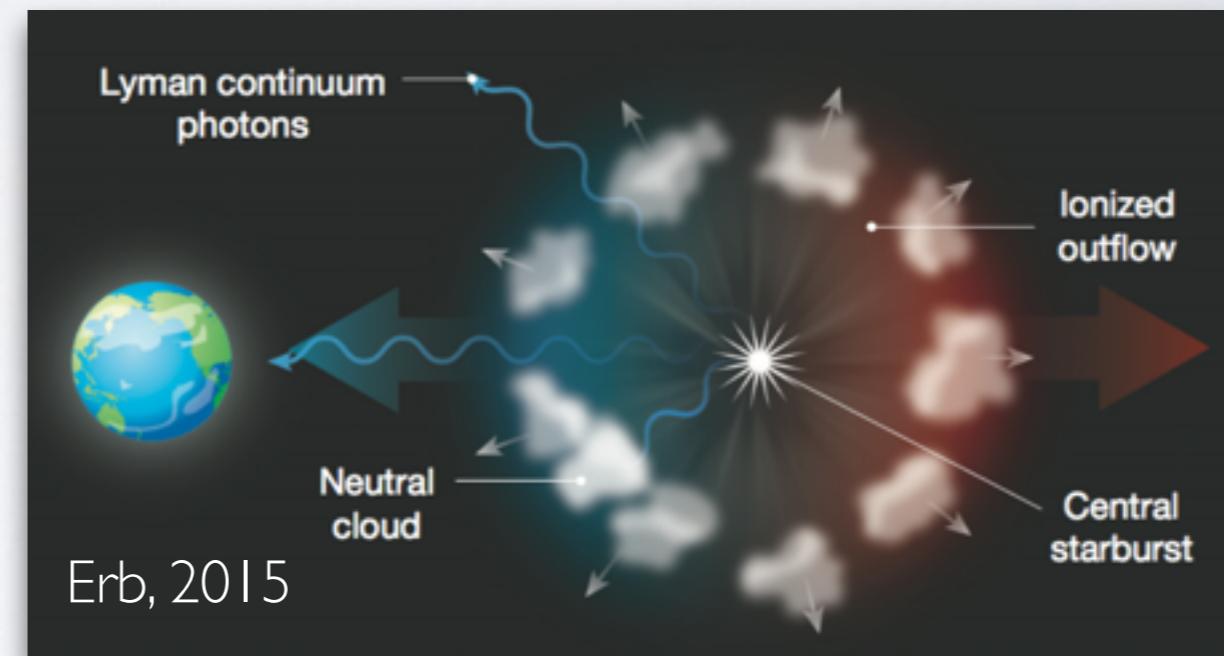


What are the effects of stellar feedback in metal-poor environments?

Did dwarf galaxies play a role in cosmic reionization?



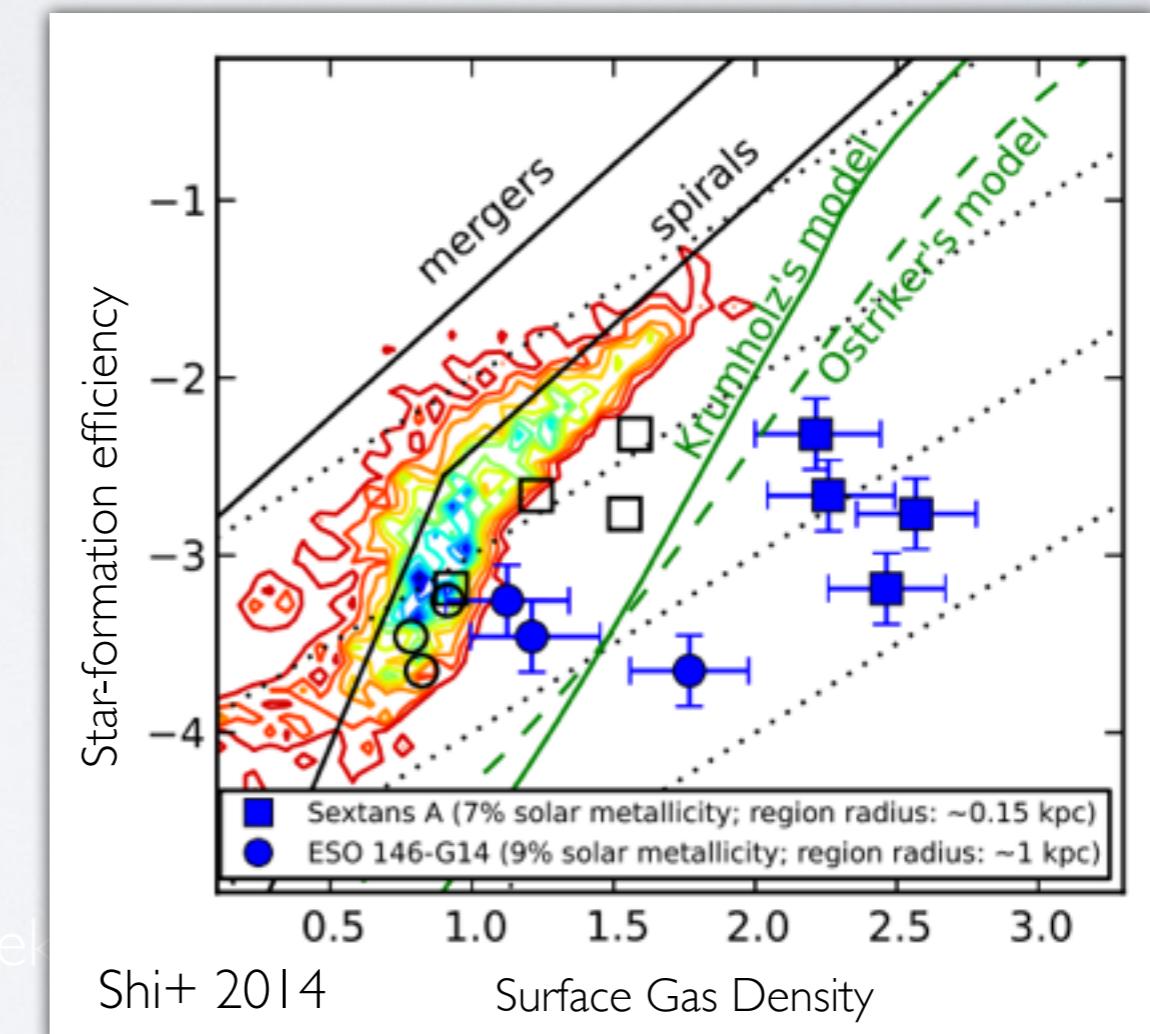
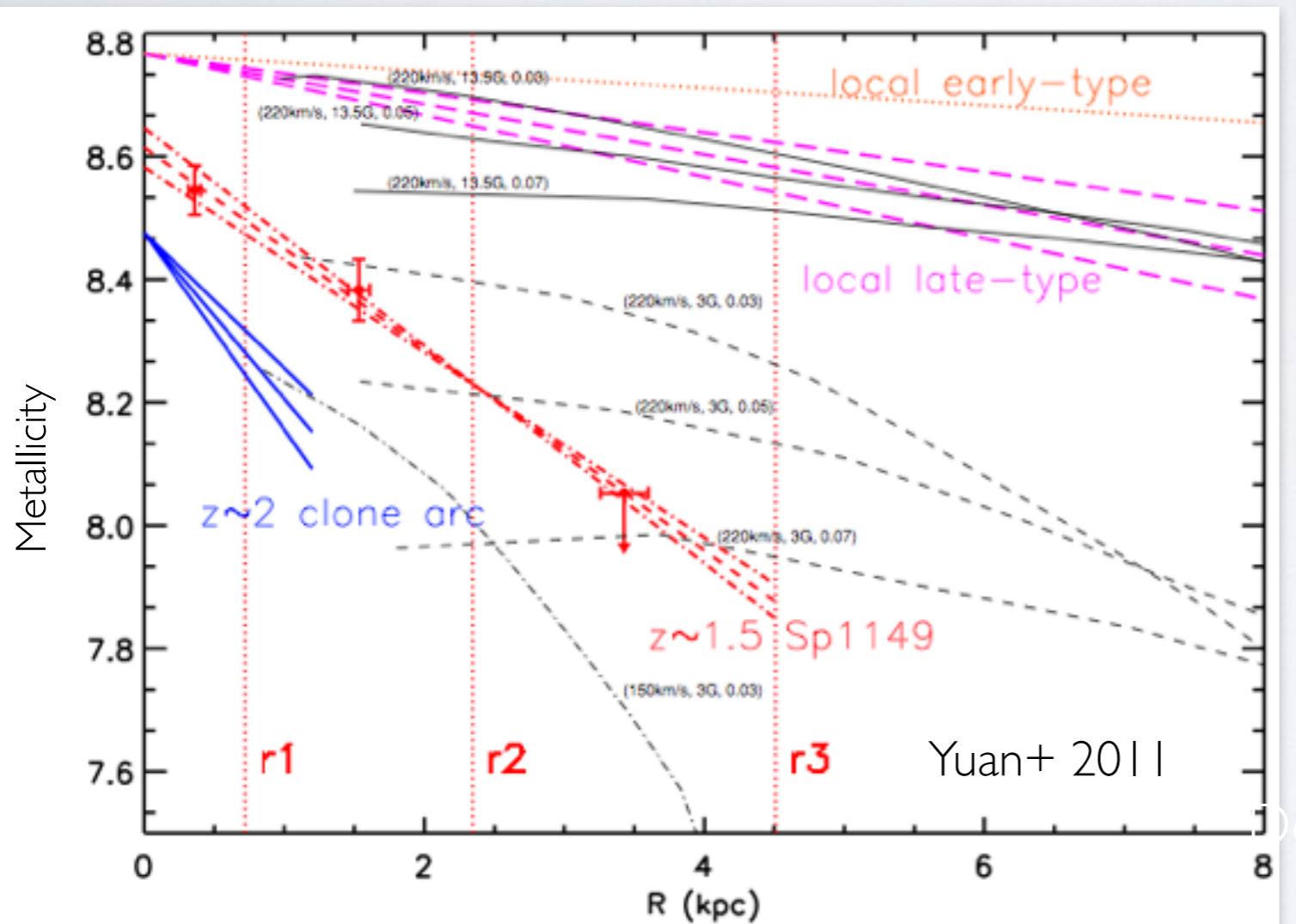
Madau & Dickinson 2014





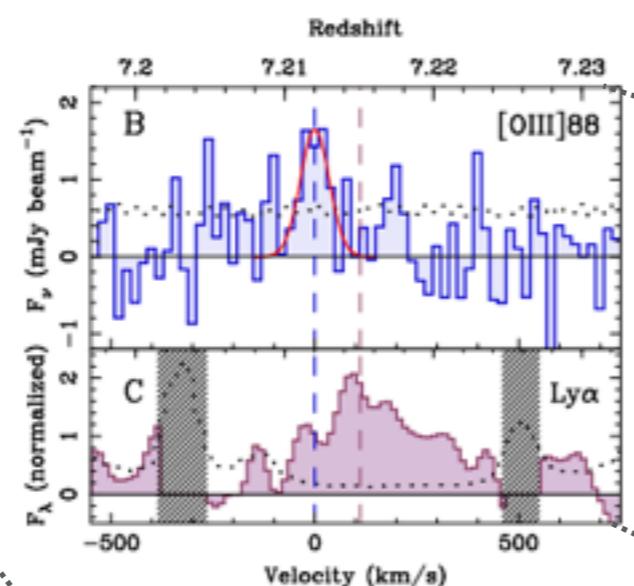
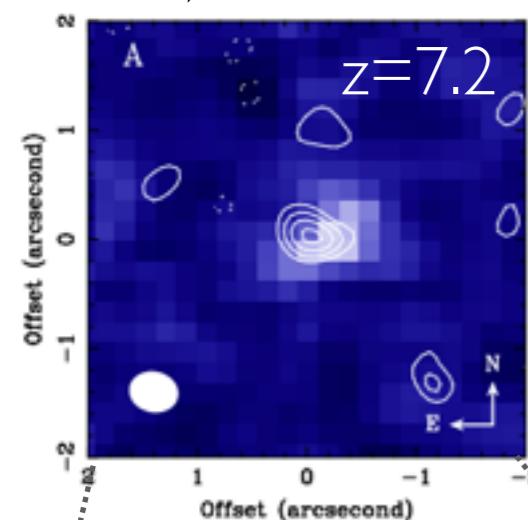
Are star-forming galaxies chemically homogeneous?

How is star-formation triggered?



NEARBY ANALOGUES TO THE FIRST STAR-FORMING GALAXIES

Inoue+, 2016



Extreme star-forming objects, e.g. green peas

SDSS images

Cardamone+ 2009

- ✗ Metal poor
- ✓ Extreme SFRs
- ✗ $z < 0.35$
- ✓ (some) LyC emission



|Zw|8

Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxies

- ✓ Extremely metal poor
- ✗ starbursting
- ✓ can be *very* nearby

Credit: A. Aloisi et al. 2007

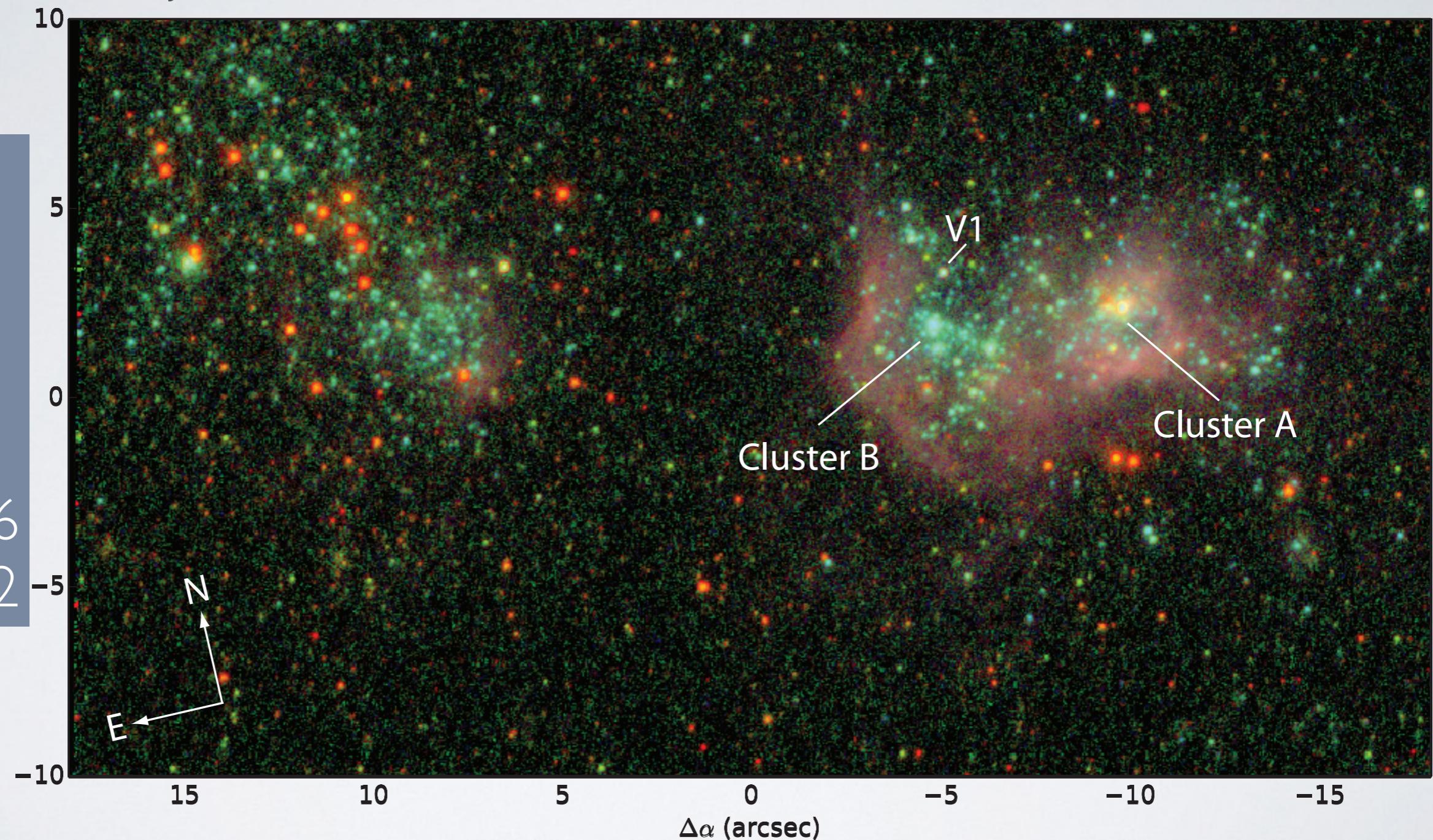
MAPPING STELLAR FEEDBACK IN MRK 71

11 filters: 7 emission lines: HST-WFC3

10 orbits, 2 BCDs, PI: James

James et al., 2016a, ApJ

[OII]
HeII
H β
[OIII]
H α
[SII]6716
[SII]6732



D=3.44 Mpc, 0.04''/pixel, ~0.7 pc/pixel

Stellar: b=U, g=V, r=I

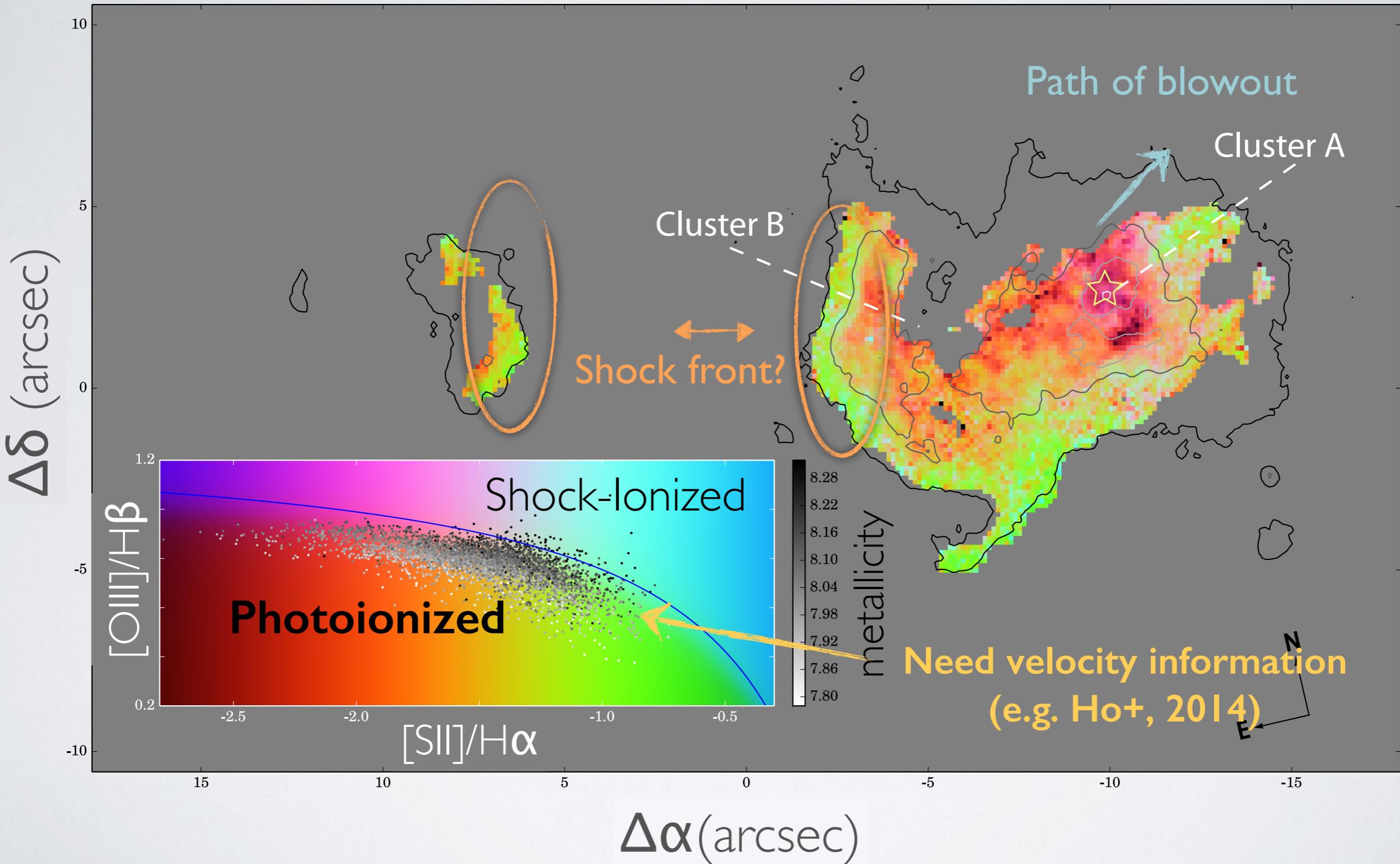
Gas: b=[OII], g=[OIII], r=H α

Metal-poor galaxies: exploring low-z, high-z, uncovering

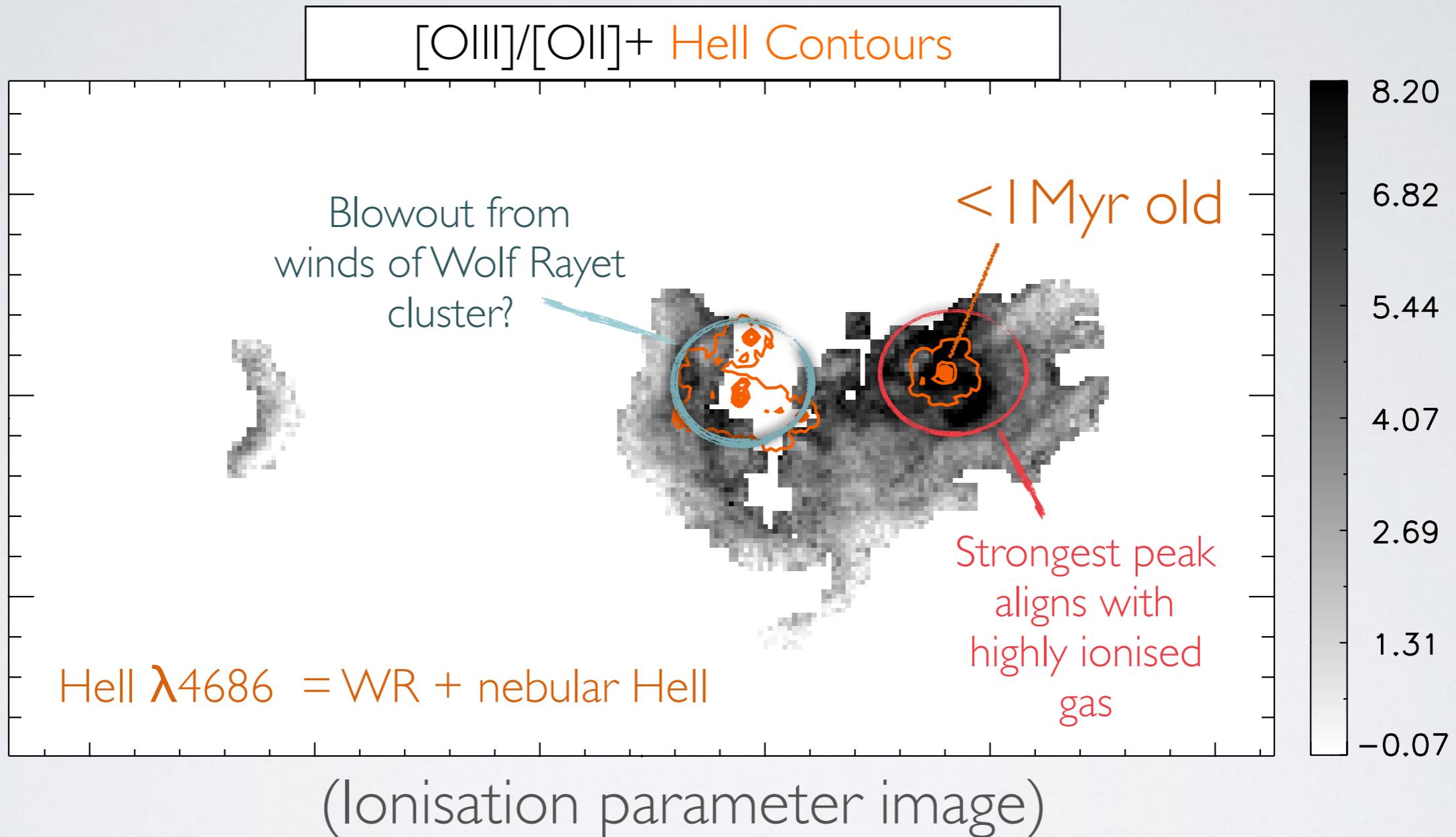
Bethan James 

EMISSION LINE DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

James et al., 2016a, ApJ

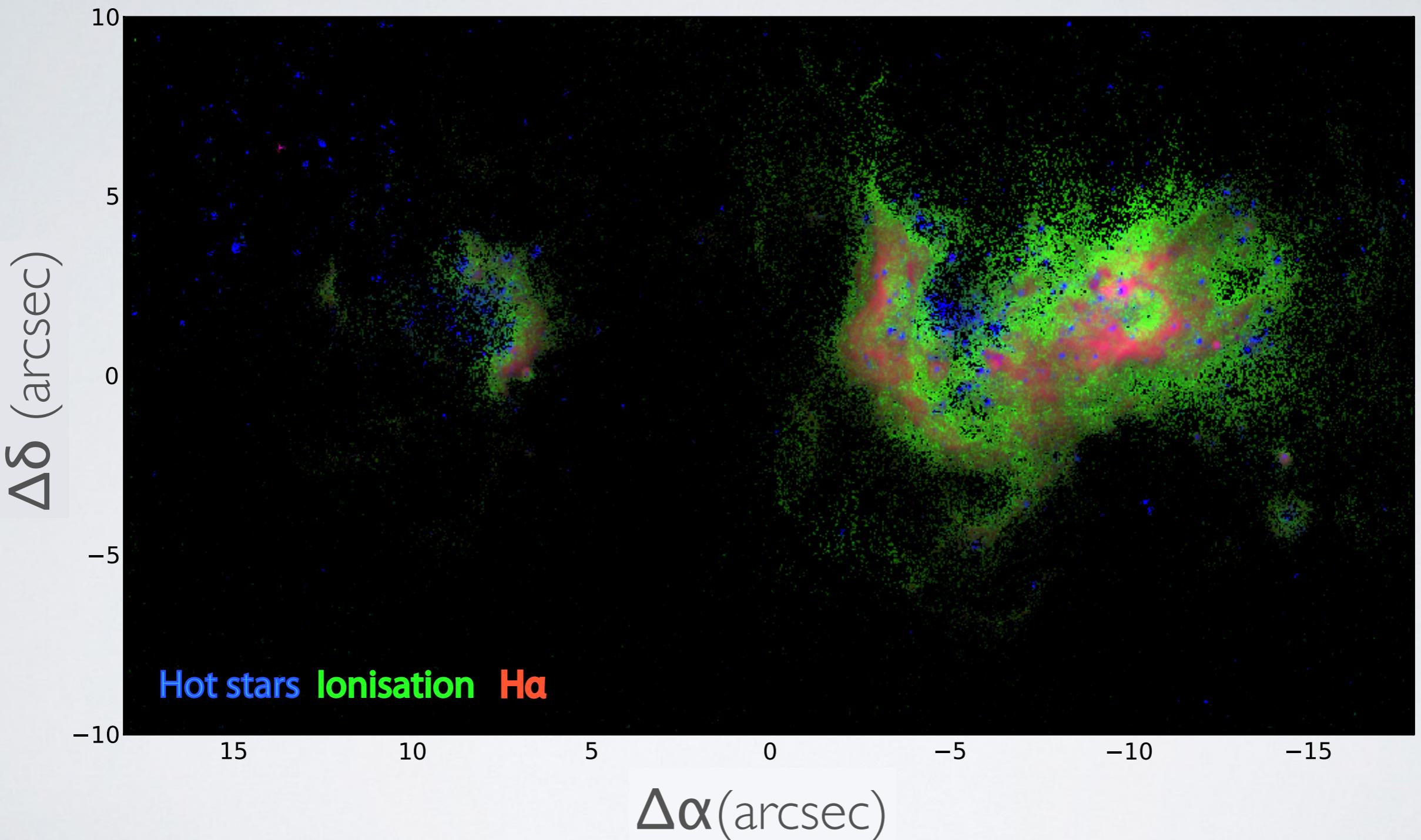


STELLAR FEEDBACK IN MRK71



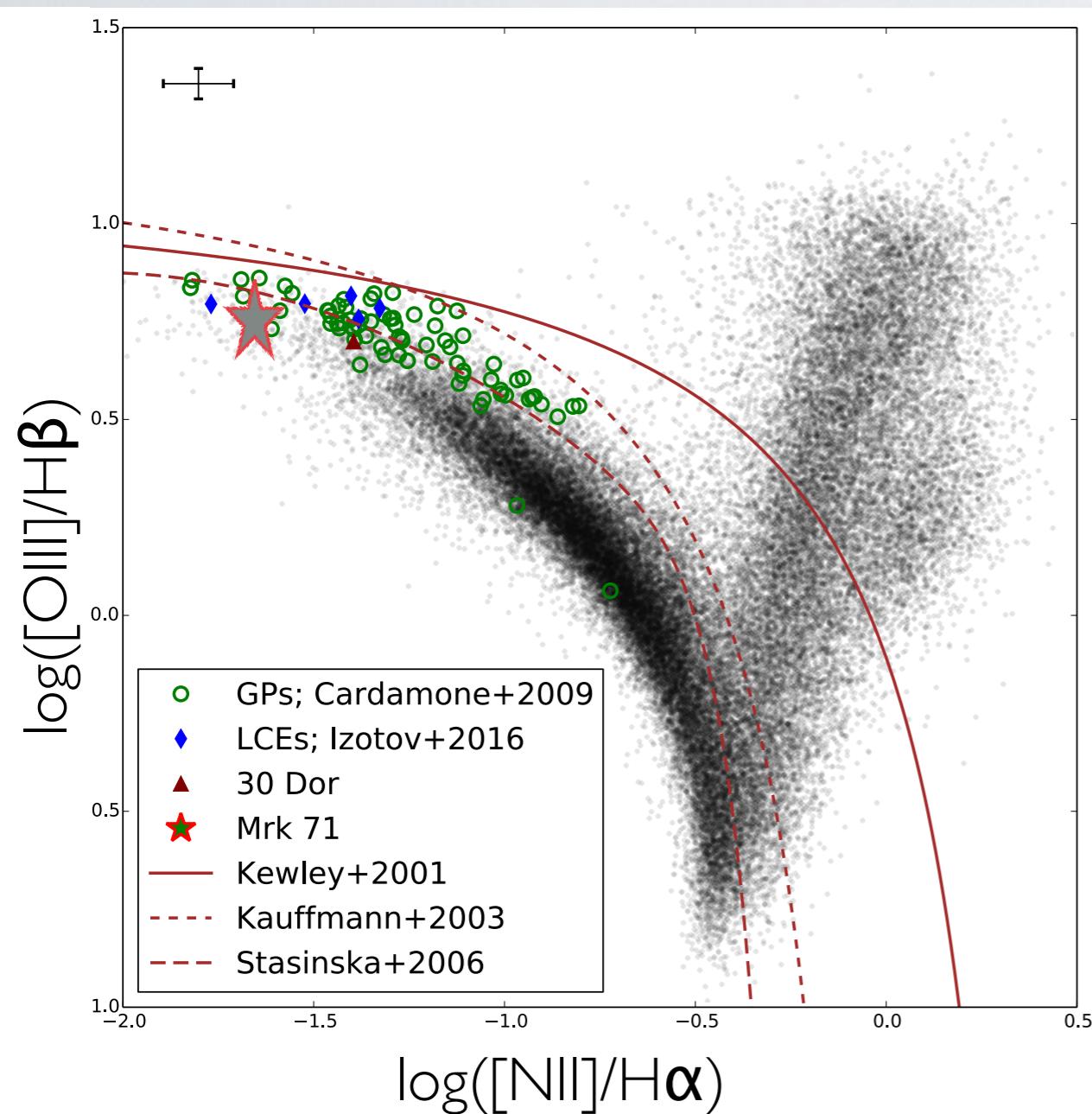
“FEEDBACK IMAGING”

James et al., 2016a, ApJ



IS MRK71 THE FIRST LOCAL GREEN PEA?

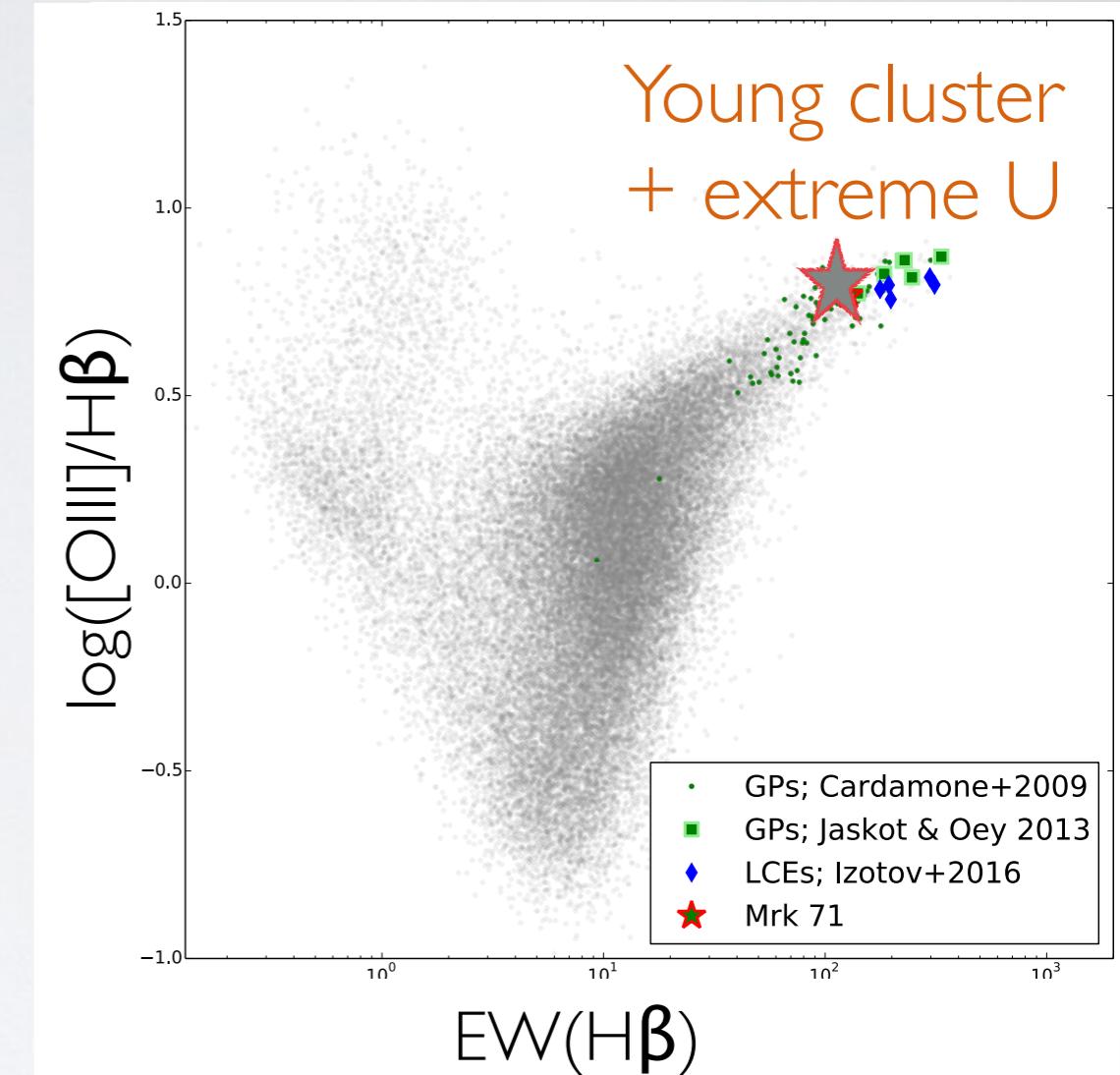
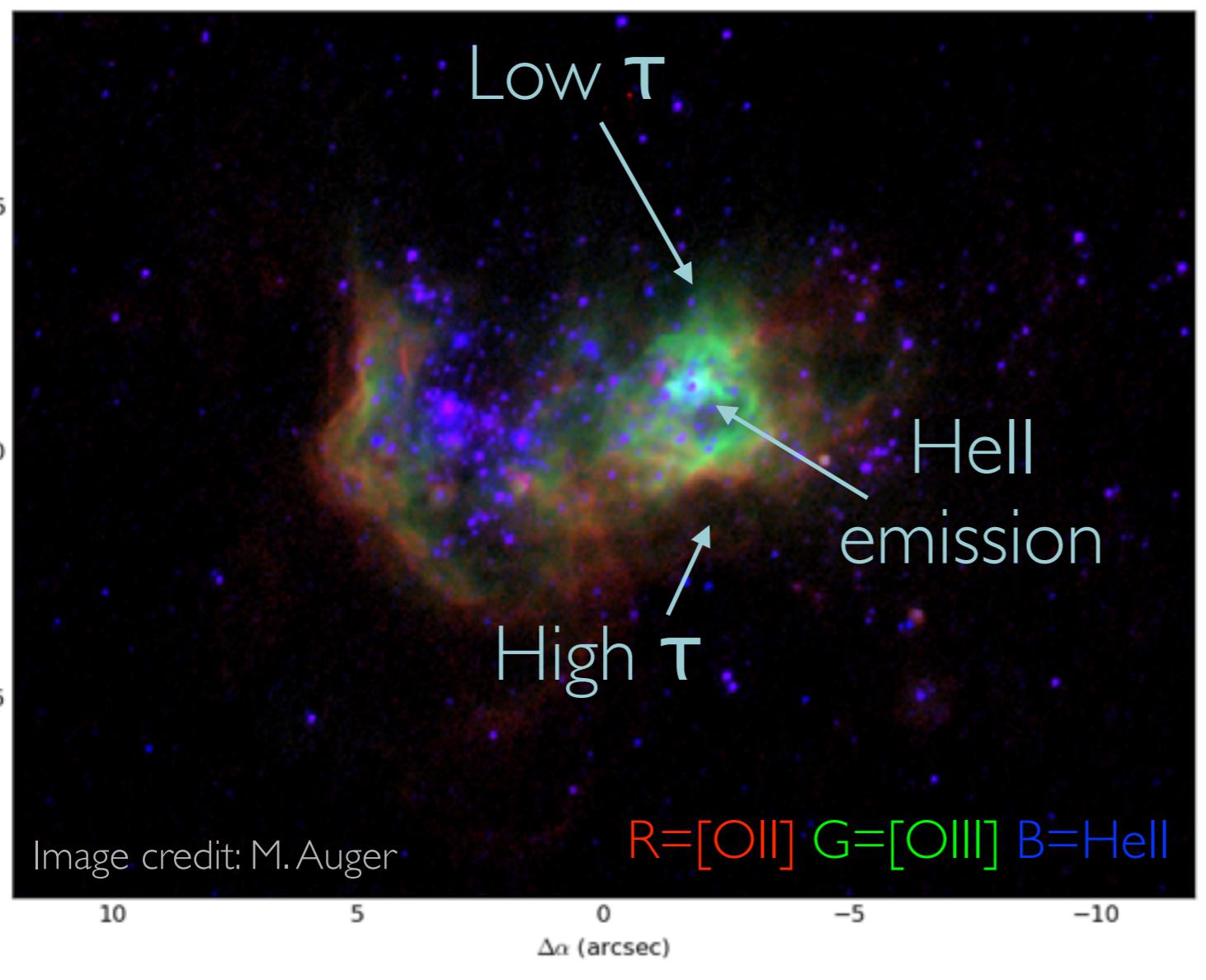
Micheva, Oey, Jaskot & James
(2016, in-prep)



Jaskot & Oey 2013, Izotov+ 2016
Henry+ 2015

IS MRK 71 A LYMAN CONTINUUM EMITTER?

Micheva, Oey, Jaskot & James (2016, in-prep)



Need to investigate feedback & f_{esc} ...
Bubble blown by radiation pressure alone?
[see attempt by Roy+ 1992]

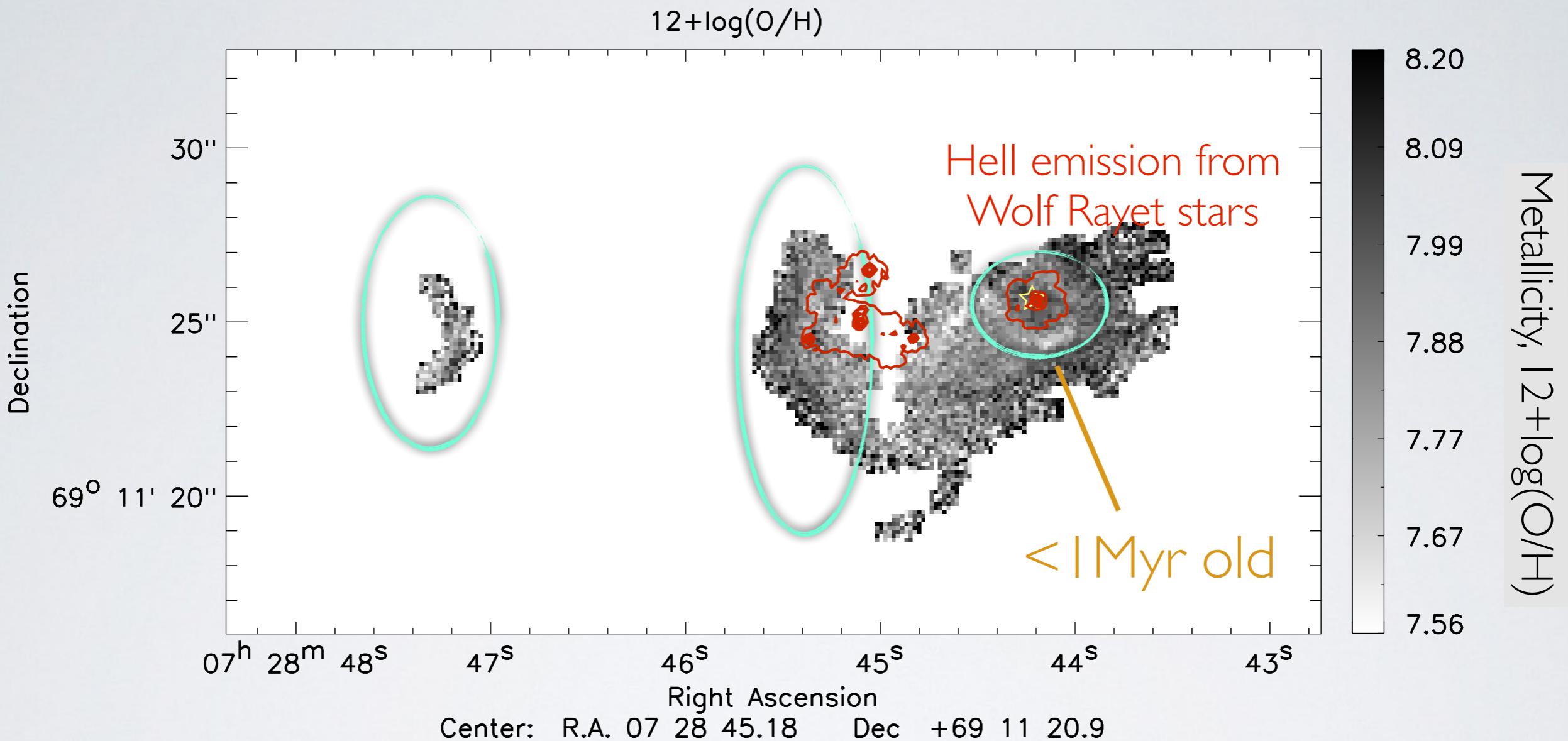
Excellent nearby LyC candidate



What are the effects of stellar feedback in metal-poor environments?

- Shock-excitation: very difficult to detect...large consequences?
- Feedback mechanisms create gas cavities:
 - suppress star-formation?
 - transport photons: reionization of the IGM?
- Mrk71 might be the first nearby GP + excellent LyC candidate

METALLICITY “IMAGING” OF MRK 71

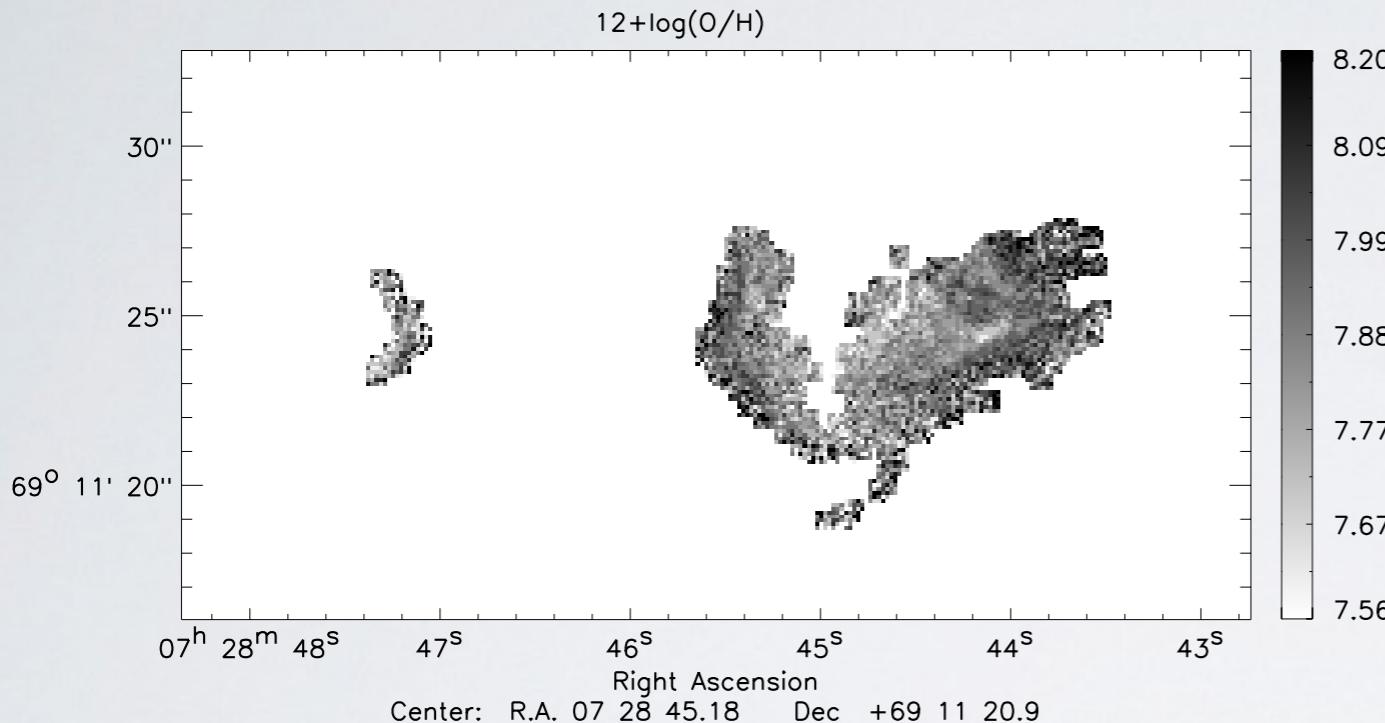


Decrease in O/H surrounding main super star cluster:

- Blow-out of primordial gas?
- Pollution from young clusters hasn't mixed?
- Has the R_{23} diagnostic broken down?...
- Haven't accounted for OIV?

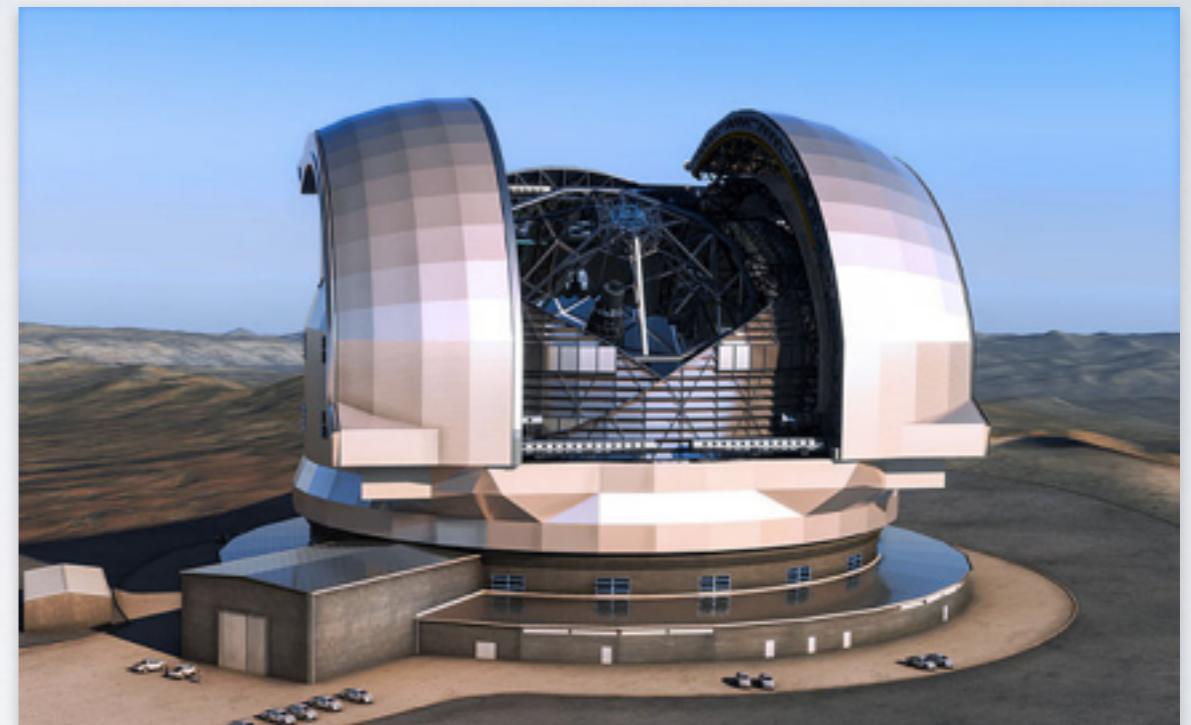
CHEMICAL MAPPING @LOW-Z: DEPENDENCE ON SCALE

The era of 30/40m telescopes is approaching...
Each one will have an IFU.



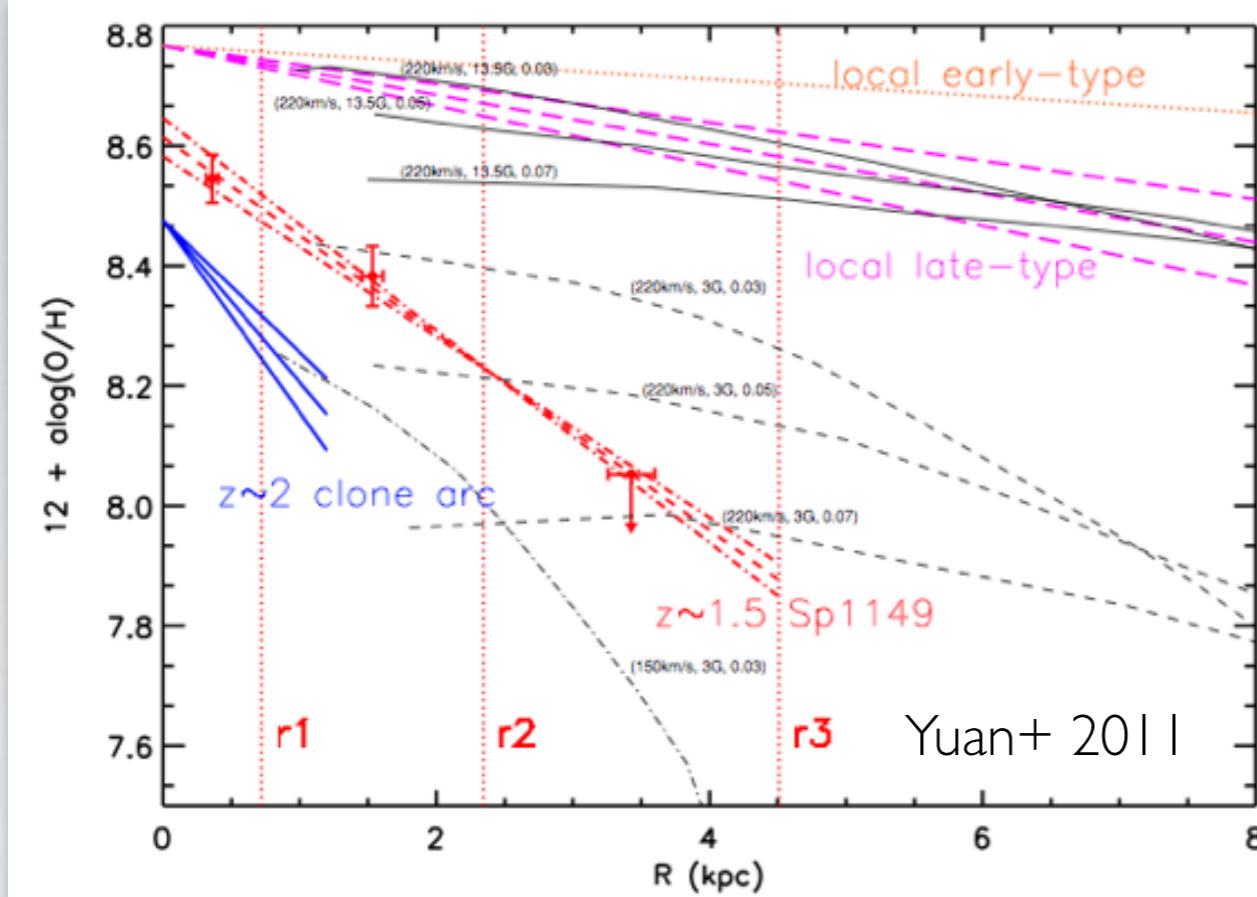
HST-WFC3 dataset: (0.04"/pixel)
Structure observed <50 pc scales

Do emission-line
diagnostics have a
minimum spatial scale?



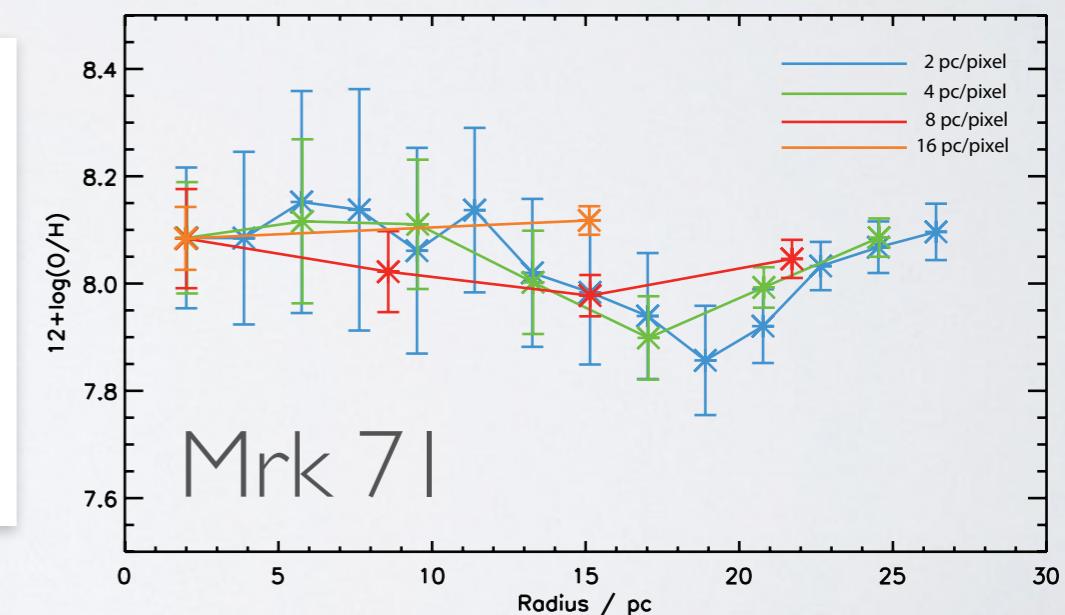
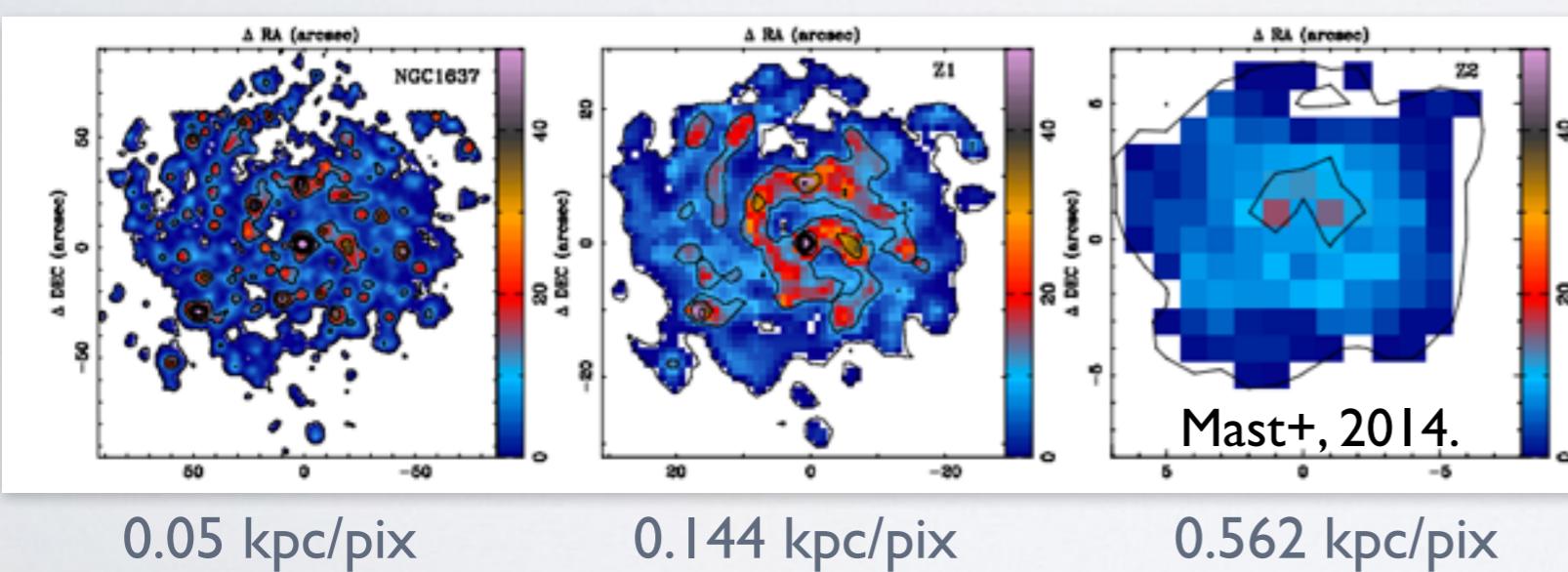
e.g. **E-ELT Harmoni**
0.04"/spaxel (5"×10" FoV)
0.02"/spaxel (2.5"×5" FoV)
We will probe <50pc scales at z=2

CHEMICAL MAPPING @HIGH-Z: DEPENDENCE ON SCALE



Are gradients evolving? or
Discrepancy due to resolution?

Scales **<1 kpc** are needed for a reliable gradient (Yuan+ 2013)



Although ΔZ is lost, $\langle Z \rangle$ (usually) remains

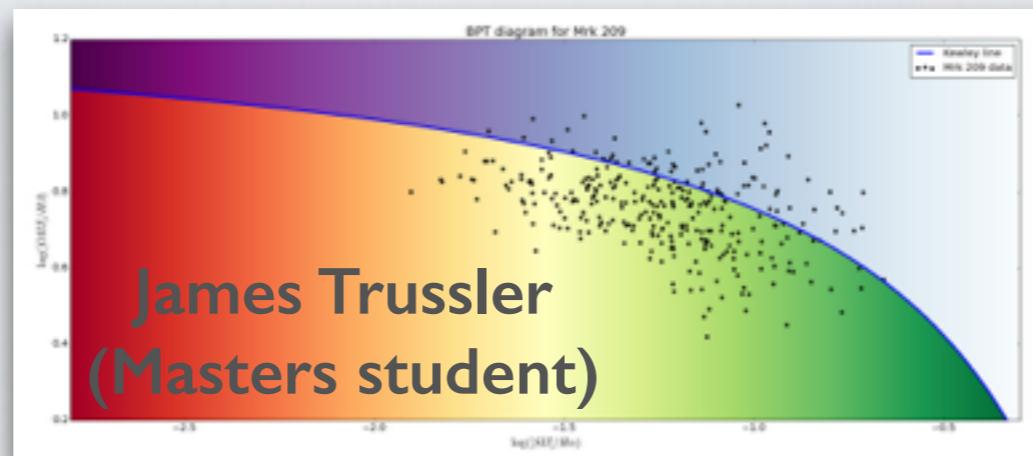


Are star-forming galaxies chemically homogeneous?

- Not always!
- Environments affect mixing timescales
- Care must be taken with optical diagnostics
- Spatial scales play a big role - at both low-z & high-z.

EMISSION-LINE MAPPING: FUTURE PATH

Pin-down shocks at
low-z with IFUs



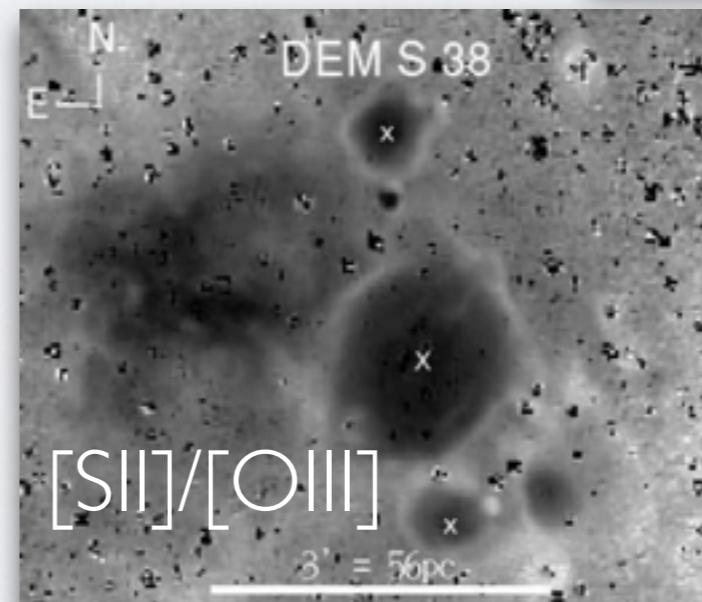
Mrk 209
II Filters, PI: James

Signatures of
shock excitation

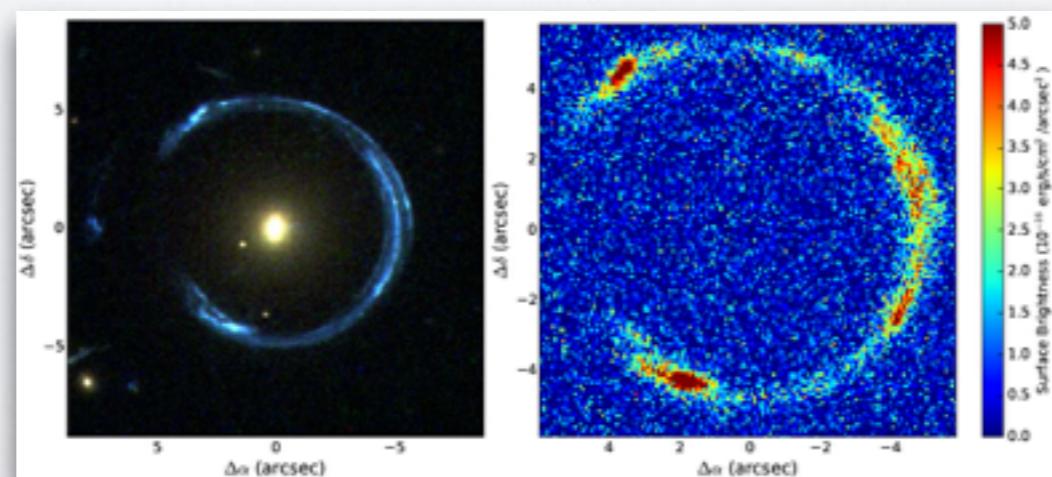
Find better high-z analogues
→ Assess how LyC photons escape

Ionisation Parameter Mapping

I2 HST-WFC3/ACS orbits, PI: Oey
LyC emitters: Haro 11, Tol 1247-232



Stellar Feedback at
z=2.4 with HST



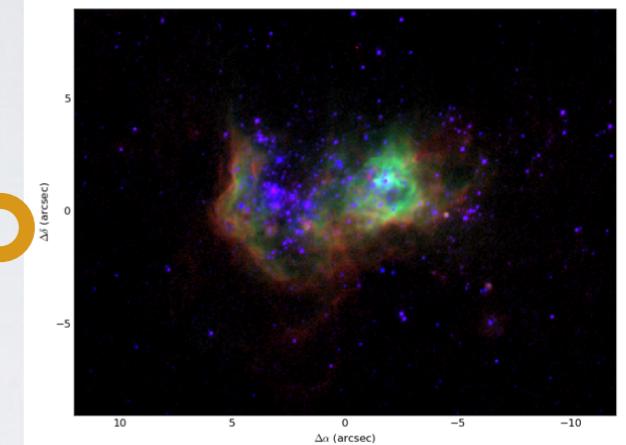
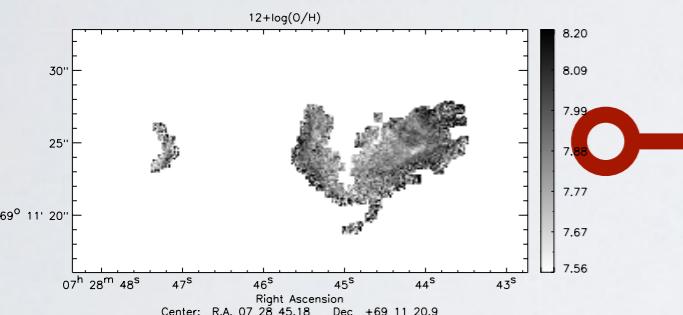
Simulated 3 Orbits
HST-WFC3 F167N



Metal-poor galaxies are key in understanding galaxy evolution

Stellar feedback: suppresses star-formation & transports photons...local LyC emitters?

Star-forming galaxies are not chemically homogeneous: effects?



IFS studies of nearby systems allow extended insight into the ‘realistic’ ISM of star-forming galaxies at **all** redshifts → constrain high-z galaxy evolution.
A major scientific objective of all future observatories.