

# FEEDBACK ON SUB-GALACTIC SCALES: INSIGHTS FROM STARBURST REGIONS

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# Why We Need Feedback

## □ SF is inefficient



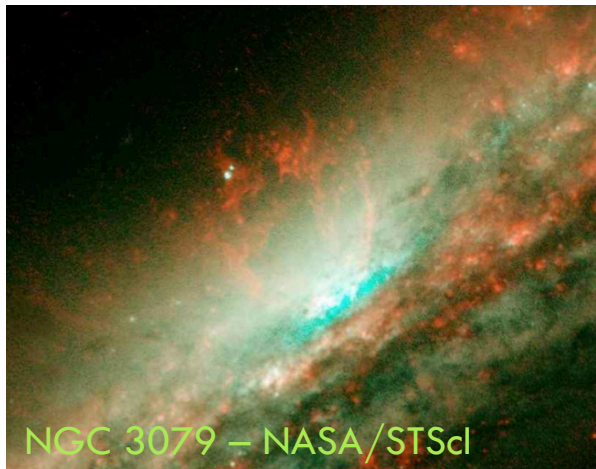
## □ Simulated galaxies need feedback

Keller et al. 2015

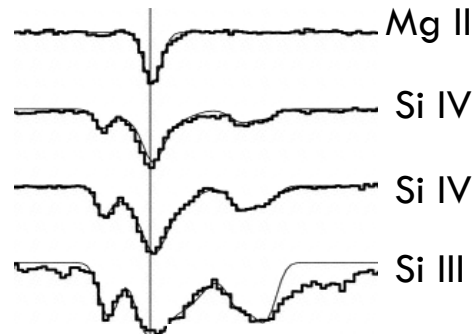
e.g., White & Frenk 1991; Kereš et al. 2009

See talk  
by O.  
Agertz

## □ We observe it



## □ CGM metals



e.g., Simcoe et al. 2006;  
Steidel et al. 2010;  
Tumlinson et al. 2011

## □ Reionization





# Outline

- Types of feedback
  - ▣ Which mechanisms dominate?
- Sources of feedback
  - ▣ Which massive stars matter?
- When and how do galaxies clear out neutral gas?
  - ▣ LyC-leaking H II regions, starbursts, and extreme emission line galaxies

# Types of feedback

- Warm ionized gas pressure
  - ▣ H II region heated by photoionization
    - $P_{HII} = n_{HII} k T_{HII}$
- Radiation pressure
  - ▣ Direct radiation
    - $P_{dir} = 3L / (4\pi R^2 c)$
  - ▣ Dust-processed radiation
    - $P_{IR} = (1/3) u_{\nu}$
- Stellar winds and SNe
  - ▣ Shock-heating
    - $P_X = n_X k T_X$





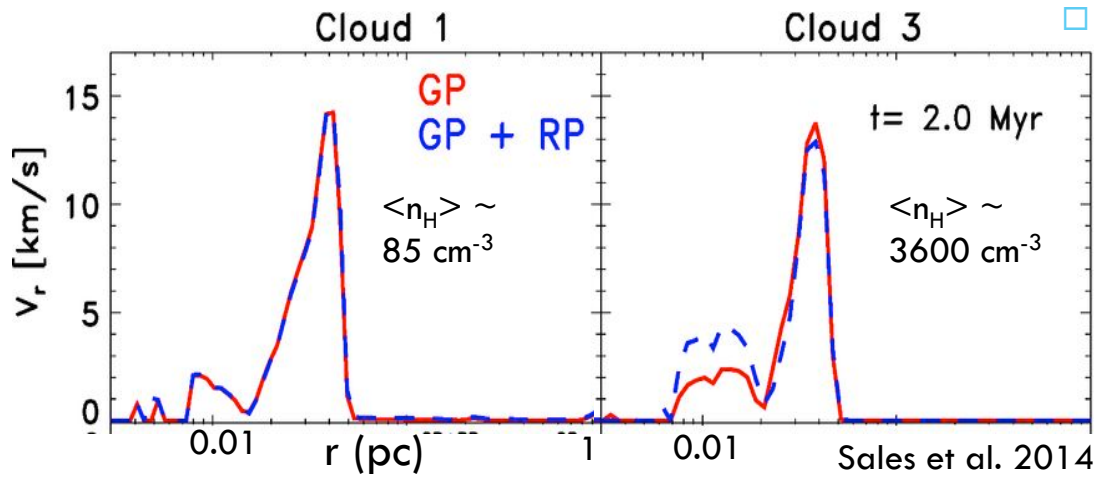
# Early Stage Feedback

## Radiation Pressure

- Dominates at young ages
- Effective in high mass, gas-rich systems
- e.g., *Krumholz & Matzner 09, Murray +10, Hopkins+12, Gupta+16*

## Photoionization

- Important in less massive, less dense clusters
- Acts more rapidly
- Evacuates bubbles within first 3 Myr
- e.g., *Dale+12, 13, Sales+14*



# Winds?

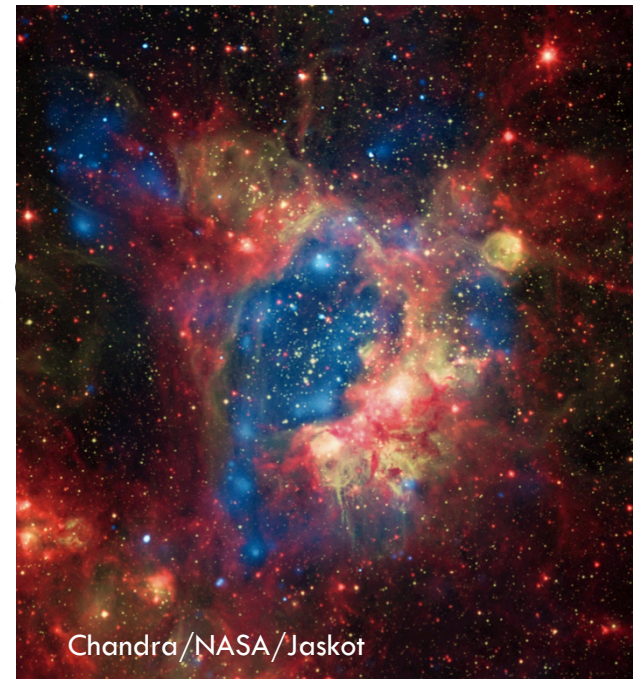
Energy may be easily lost through holes

e.g., Harper-Clark & Murray 09; Yeh & Matzner 12; Rosen+14

By 1 Myr 50-60% of hot gas can leak (*Dale+14*)



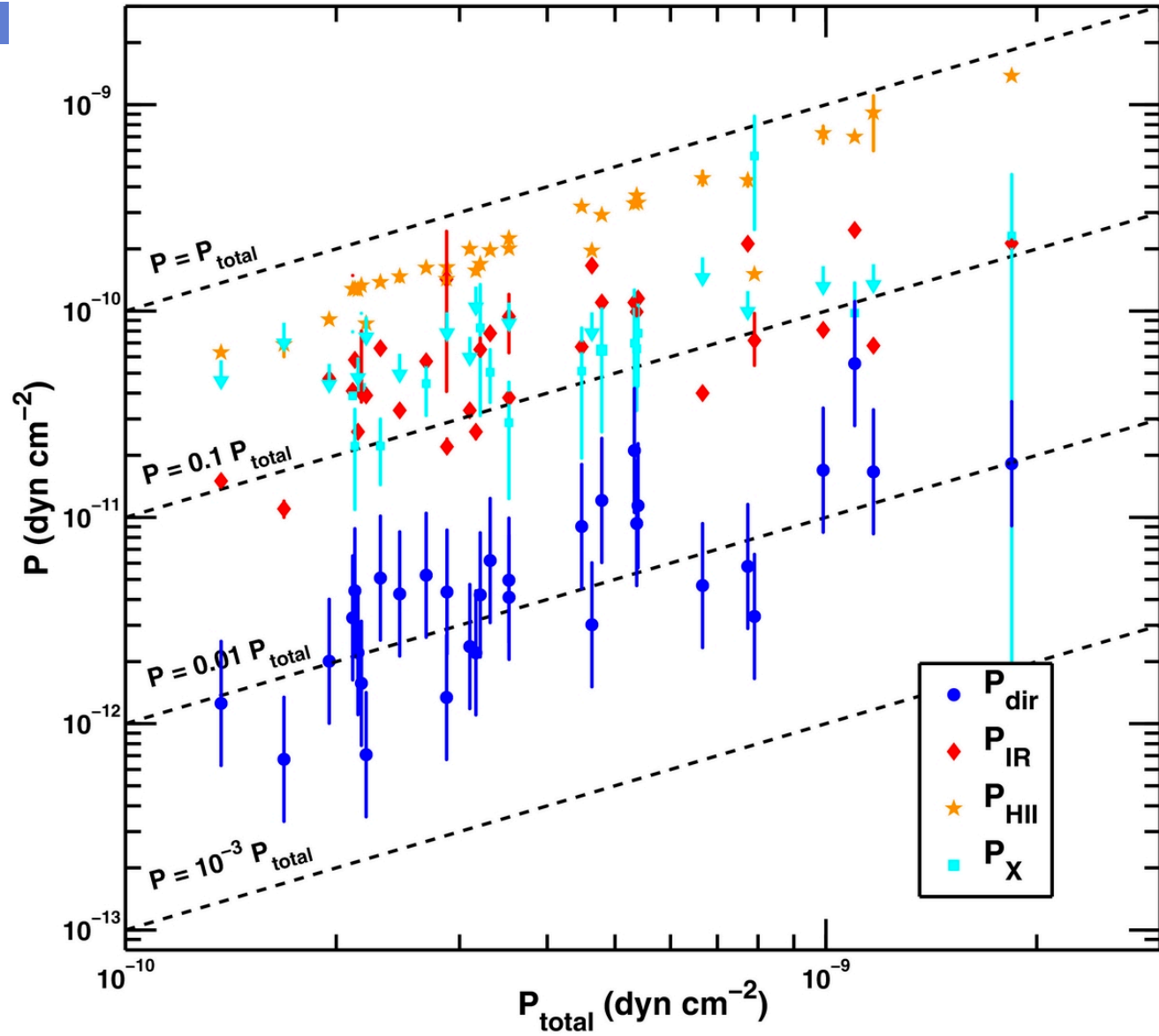
Harper-Clark & Murray 2009





# Observations

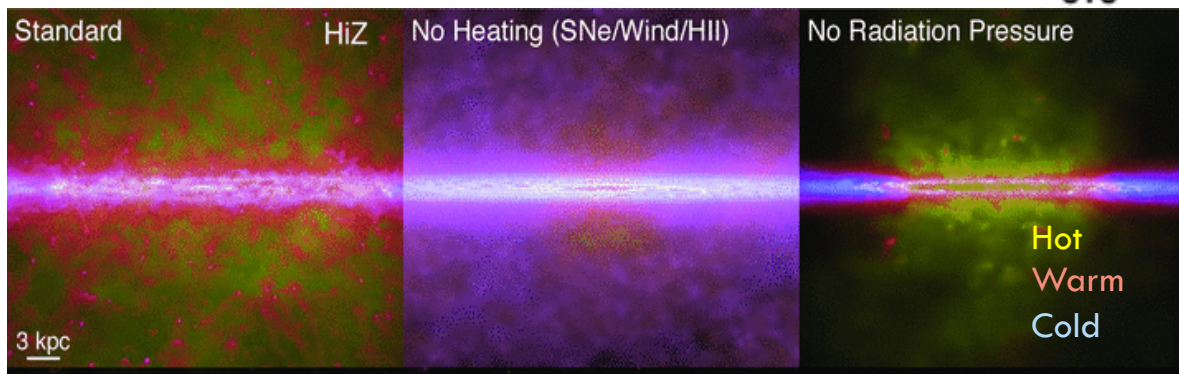
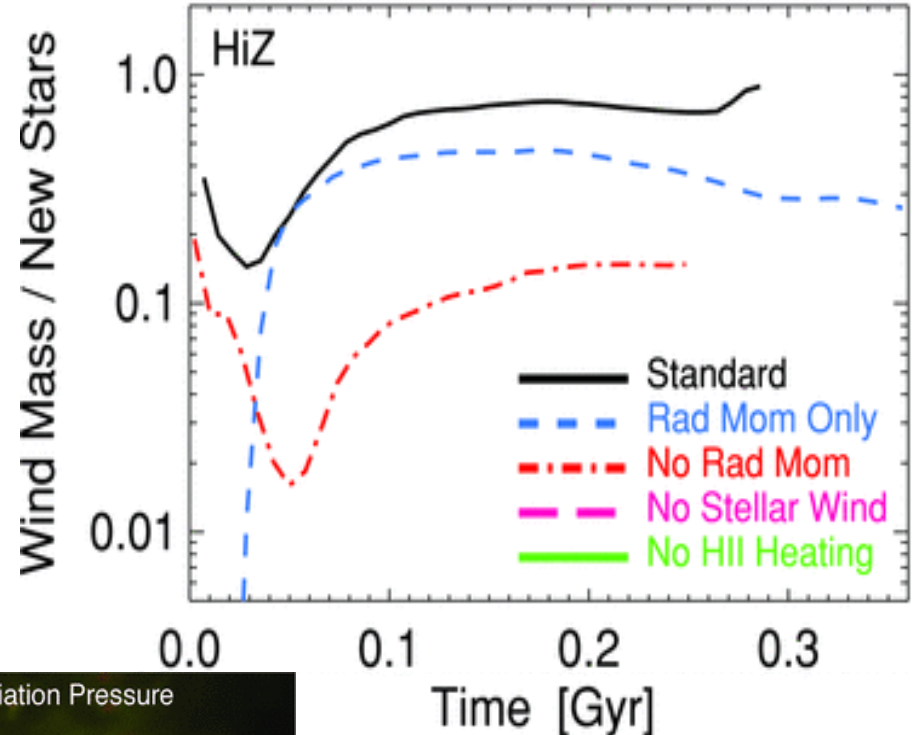
- Lopez+14
- 32 H II regions aged 3-10 Myr
- Gas pressure dominant



See talk by S. Longmore

# Feedback Mechanisms Interact

- Early photoionization increases porosity – *Dale+12*
- Early winds help clear gas near central source – *Dale+14*
- Early radiative feedback - SNe can heat larger, lower density volumes – e.g., *Agertz+13*, *Hopkins+12, 14*





# Outline

- Types of feedback

- ▣ Which mechanisms dominate?

Mostly H II gas pressure early on, but all are needed

- Sources of feedback

- ▣ Which massive stars matter?

- When and how do galaxies clear out neutral gas?

- ▣ LyC-leaking H II regions, starbursts, and extreme emission line galaxies

# Sources of Feedback:

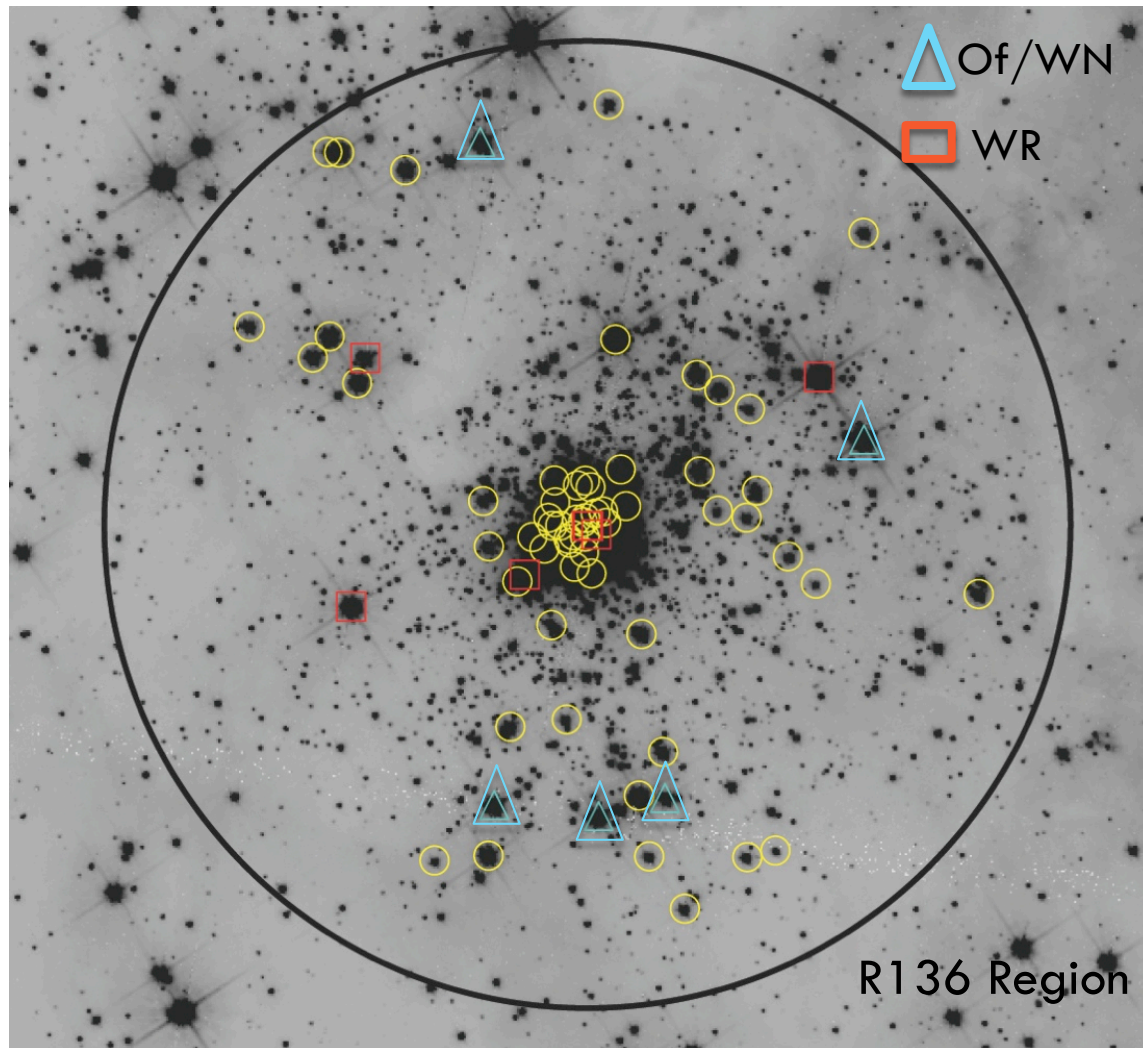
## The Usual and Unusual Suspects

- Main Sequence OB Stars:  $8-100 M_{\odot}$
  - Very Massive Stars (VMS):  $>100 M_{\odot}$ 
    - $< 3 \text{ Myr}$
  - Wolf-Rayet (WR) Stars:  $M_i > 40 M_{\odot}?$ 
    - $\sim 3-5 \text{ Myr}$
  - Binary massive stars
    - High mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs)
      - $> 4 \text{ Myr}$
  - Supernovae
    - $> 3.5 \text{ Myr}$
- } Broad He II  
and N emission



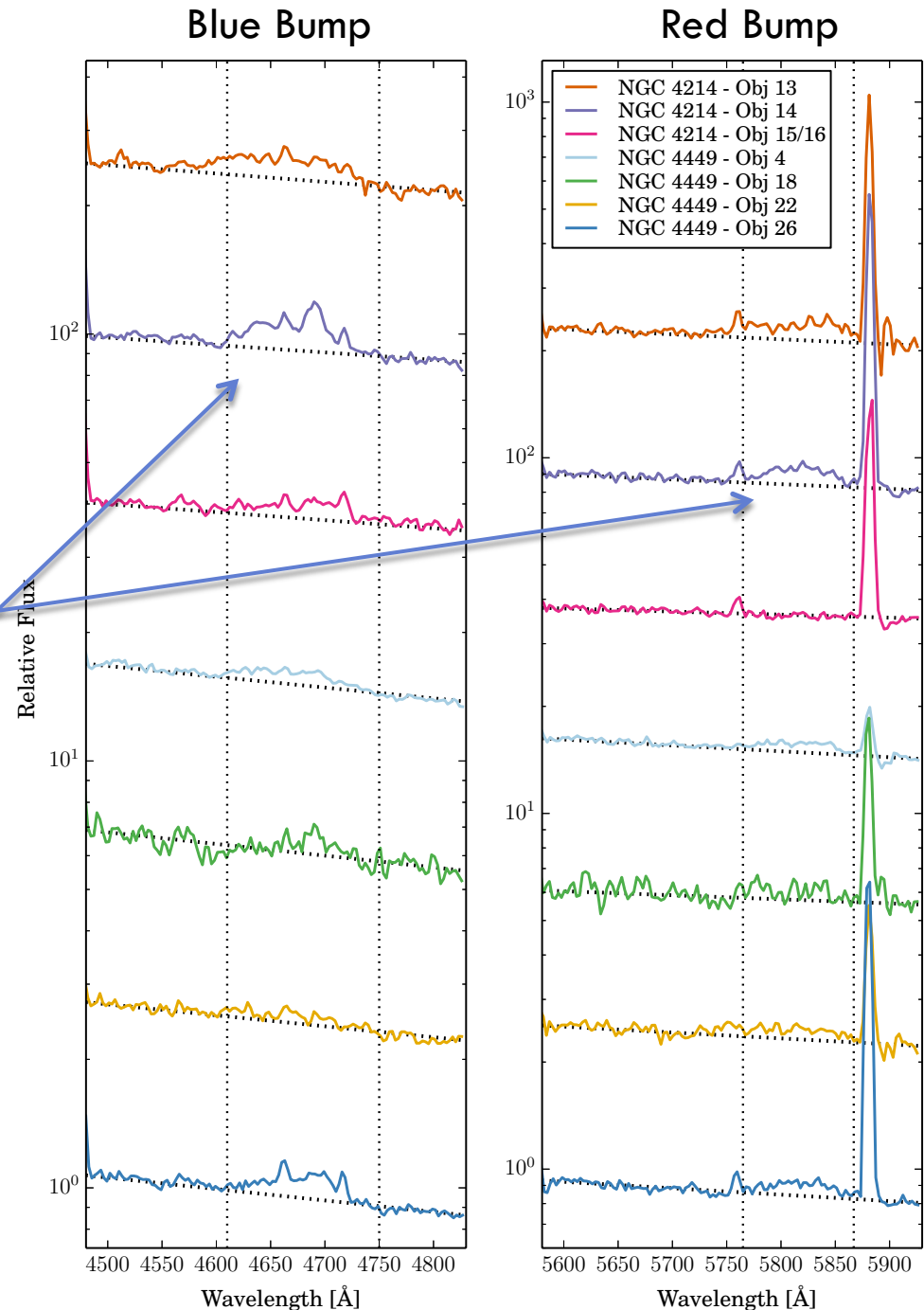
# Very Massive Stars

- *Doran+13*
- 10 stars,  $M_i > 100 M_\odot$ 
  - ▣ 2% of massive stars
  - ▣ 28% of ionizing photons
  - ▣ 25% of wind luminosity



# WR Stars

- Sokal+16
- 42 emerging massive star clusters
  - ▣ 50% show WR spectral features
- $< 3$  Myr emergence (Bastian+14)
- Some embedded for 5 Myr (Reines+08)

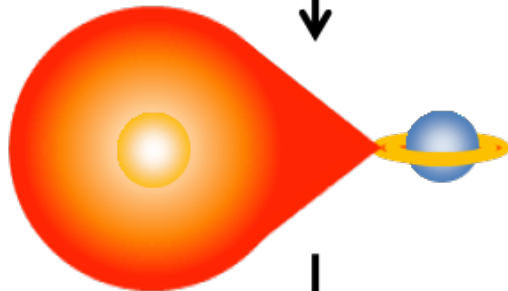


# Massive Binaries – What They Do

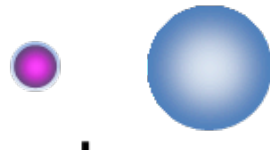
ZAMS



RLO



WR-star



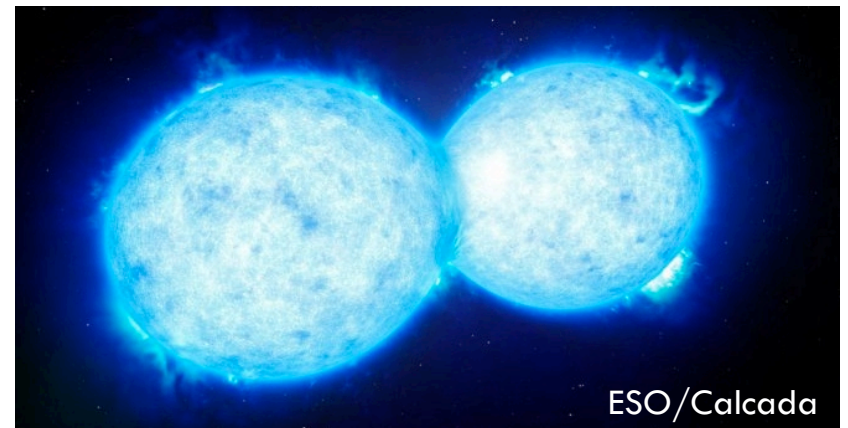
More/harder ionizing photons later

- e.g., *Eldridge+08, Stanway+16*

- HMXBs

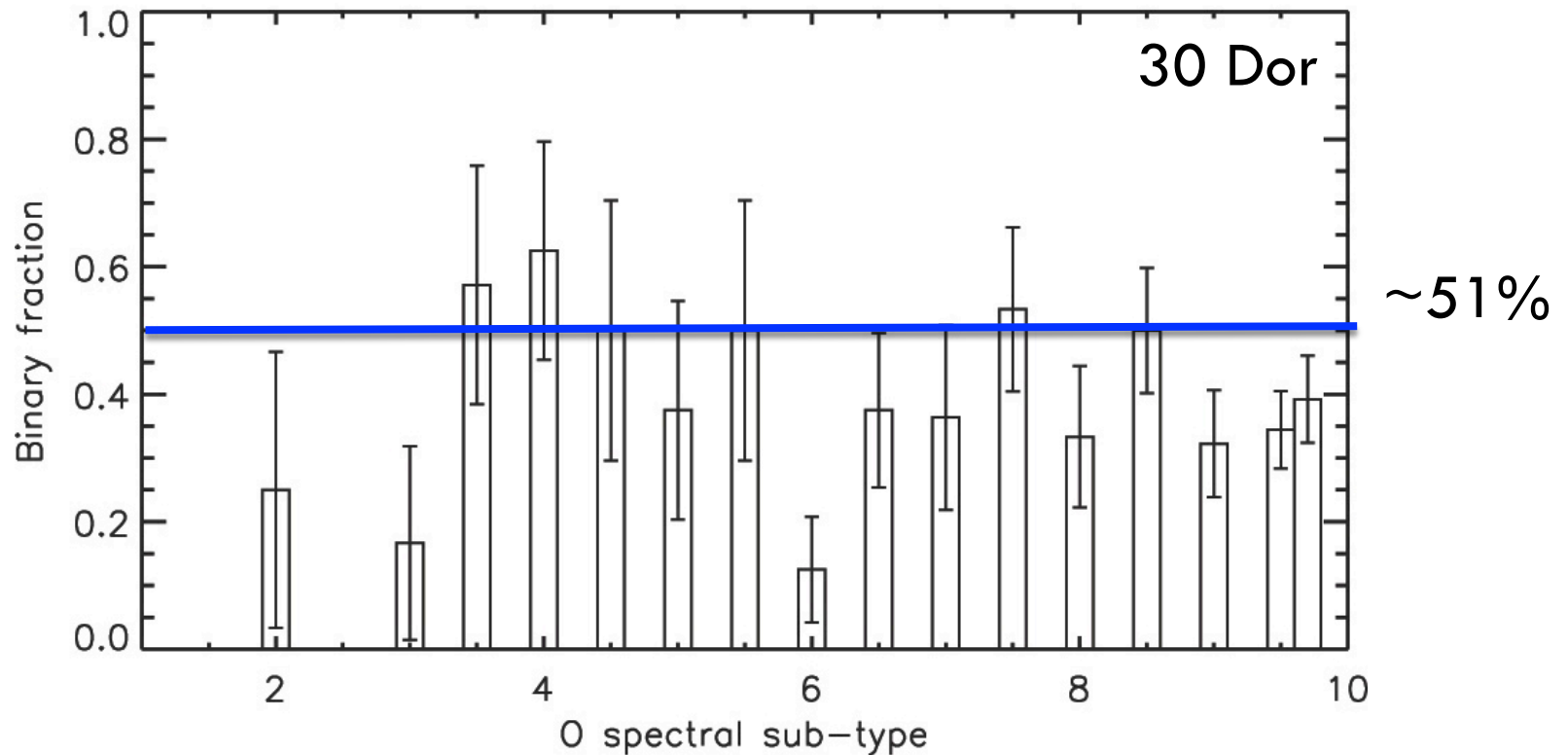
- esp. important at low  $Z$

(e.g., , *Brorby+16, Basu-Zych+16, Douna+15, Linden+10, Mapelli+10*)



ESO/Calcada

# Binaries Matter

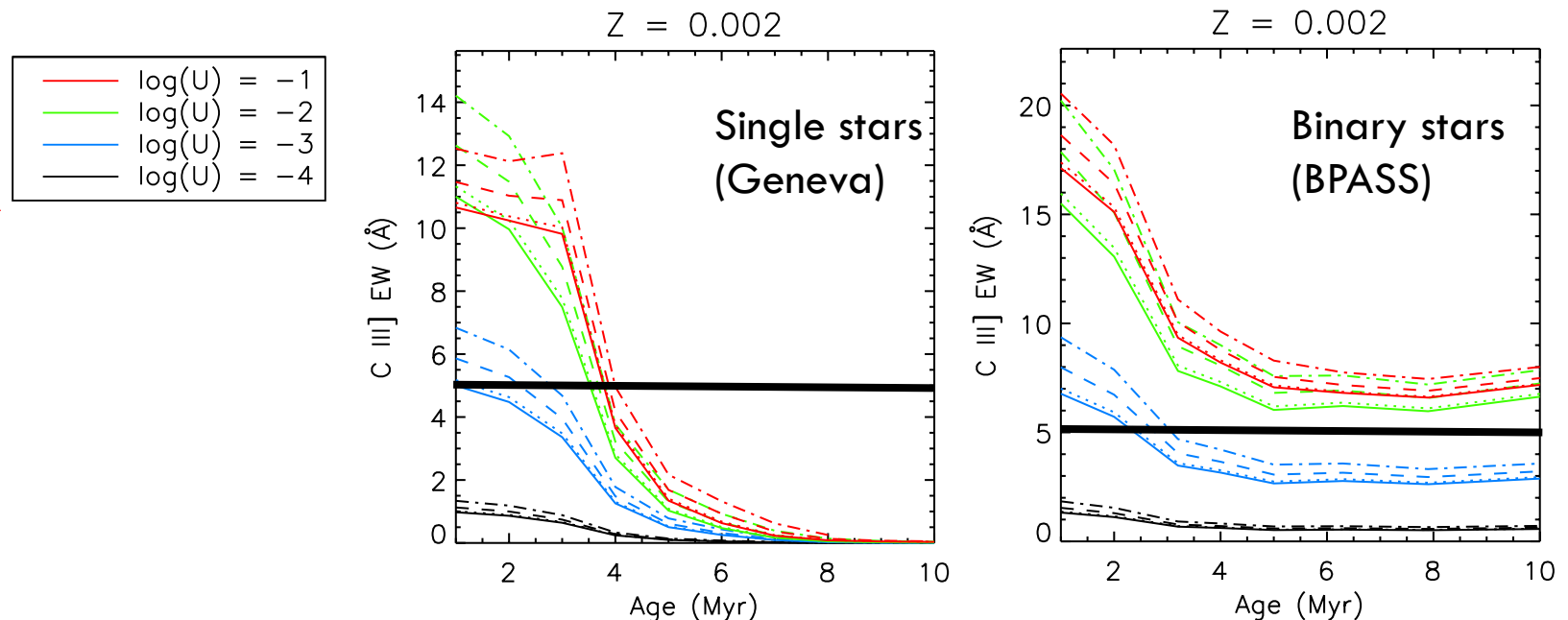


□  $> 50\%$  of O stars will exchange mass

■ *Sana+13*

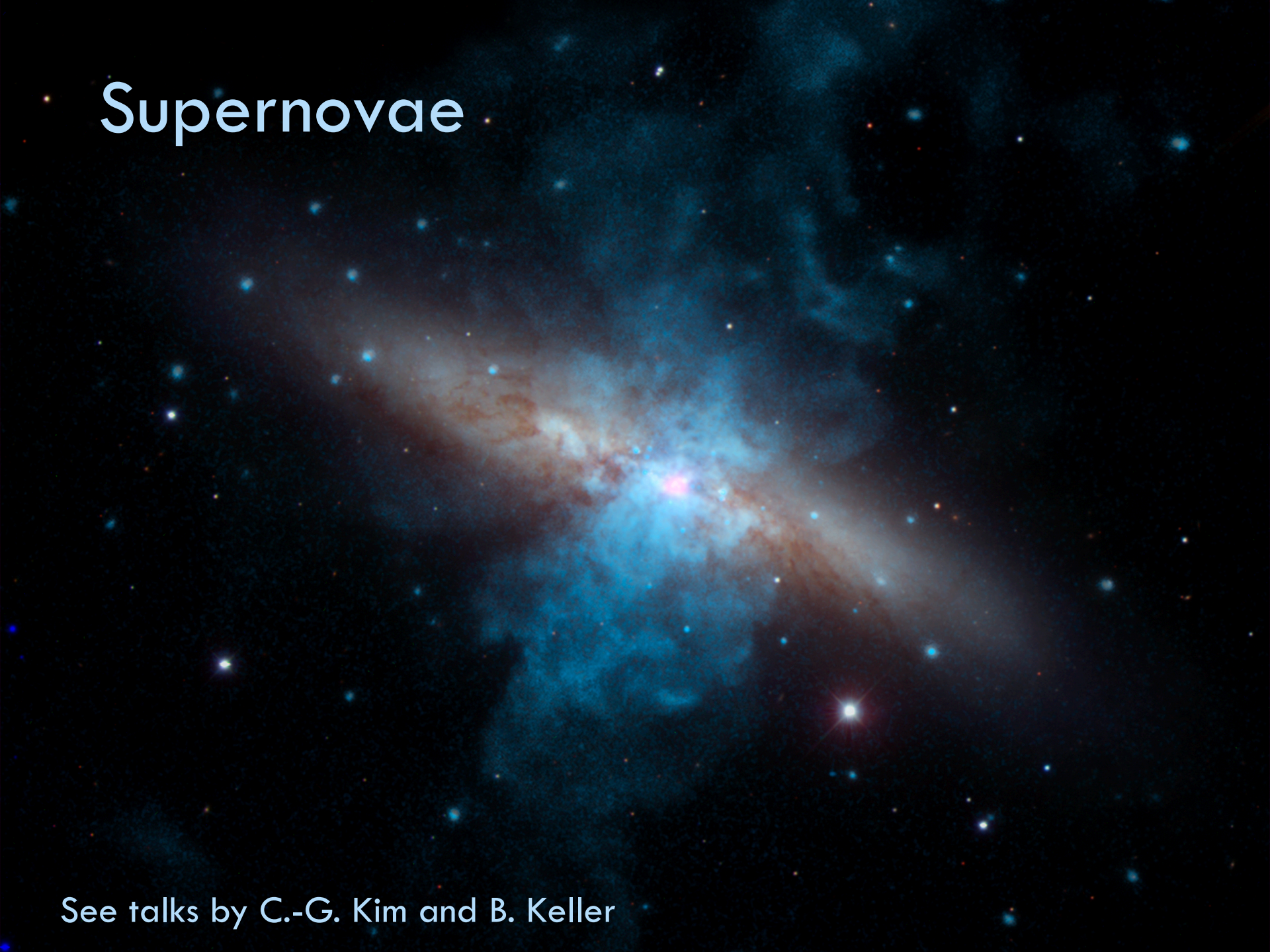
# Binaries Matter

- Binary stellar population models (e.g., BPASS – *Eldridge+ in prep*)
  - ▣ Stellar cluster SEDs (*Wofford+16*)
  - ▣ Line ratios at  $z=2-3$  (*Strom+16*)
  - ▣ C III] 1909 EWs in low  $Z$  galaxies (*Jaskot & Ravindranath in prep*)





# Supernovae



See talks by C.-G. Kim and B. Keller

# Outline

- Types of feedback

- ▣ Which mechanisms dominate?

Mostly H II gas pressure early on, but all are needed

- Sources of feedback

- ▣ Which massive stars matter?

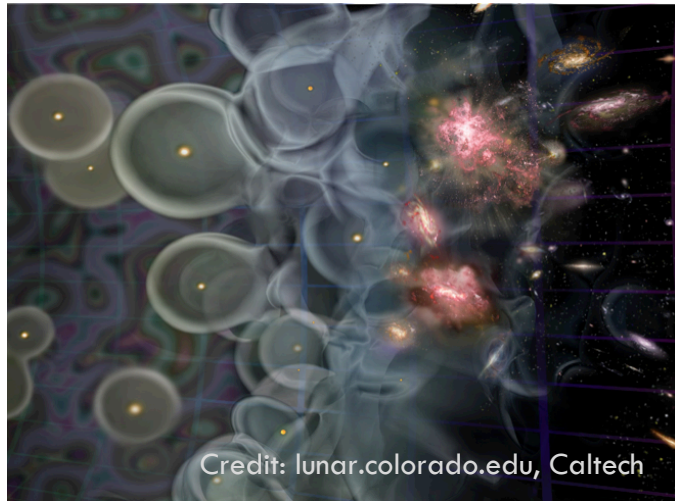
We need to include VMS, WR stars, and binaries

- When and how do galaxies clear out neutral gas?

- ▣ LyC-leaking H II regions, starbursts, and extreme emission line galaxies



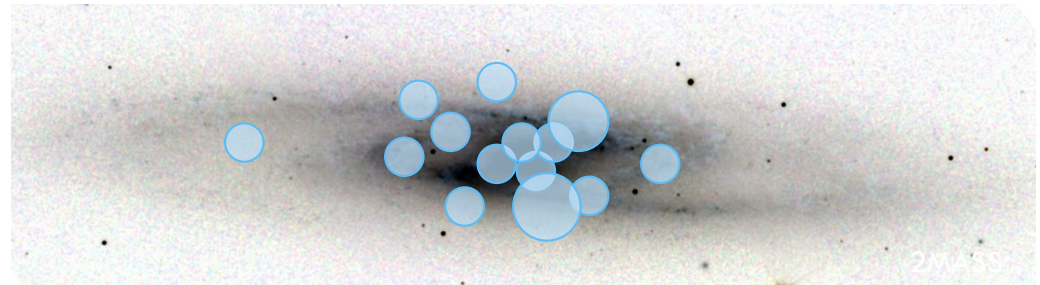
# How to Get Rid of Ionizing Photons



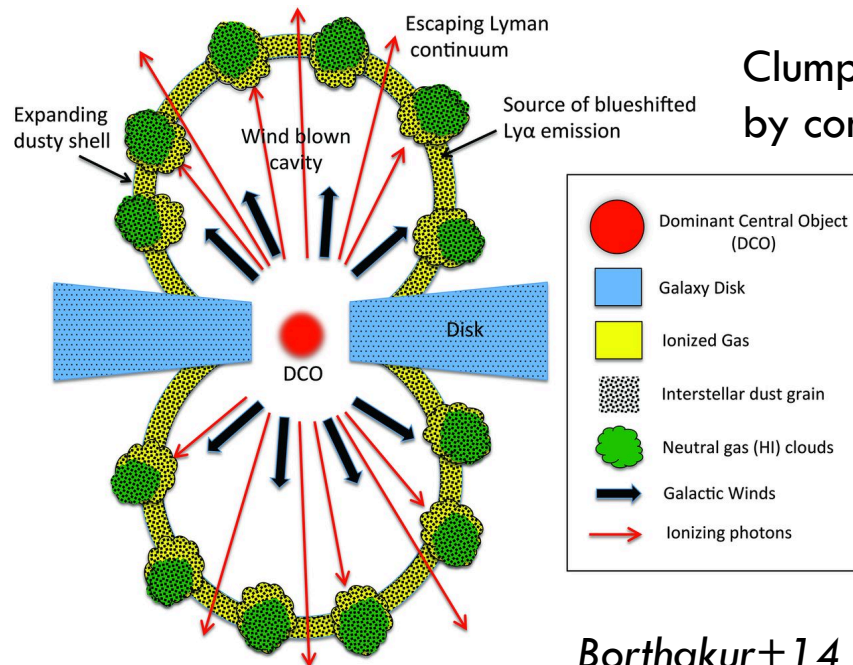
## The Problem:

At  $z > 6$ , galaxies need to leak  $\sim 5\text{-}20\%$  of ionizing photons

(e.g., Robertson+15, Stanway+16)



Superbubble porosity threshold (Clarke & Oey 02)

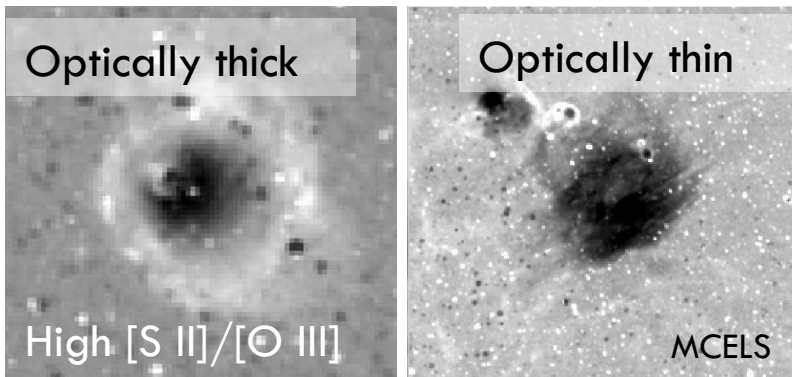


Clumpy wind driven by compact source

Borthakur+14

# The LyC Leakers

## Leaky H II regions



LMC+SMC

H II region  $f_{\text{esc}} \sim 40\%$

*Pellegrini+12*

## Local Leakers

$f_{\text{esc}} \sim 1-4.5\%$ , 3 BCDs, 1 LBA

*Leitet+11, 13; Borthakur+14;*

*Leitherer+16*



# The LyC Leakers

## Strong Leakers – The Green Peas

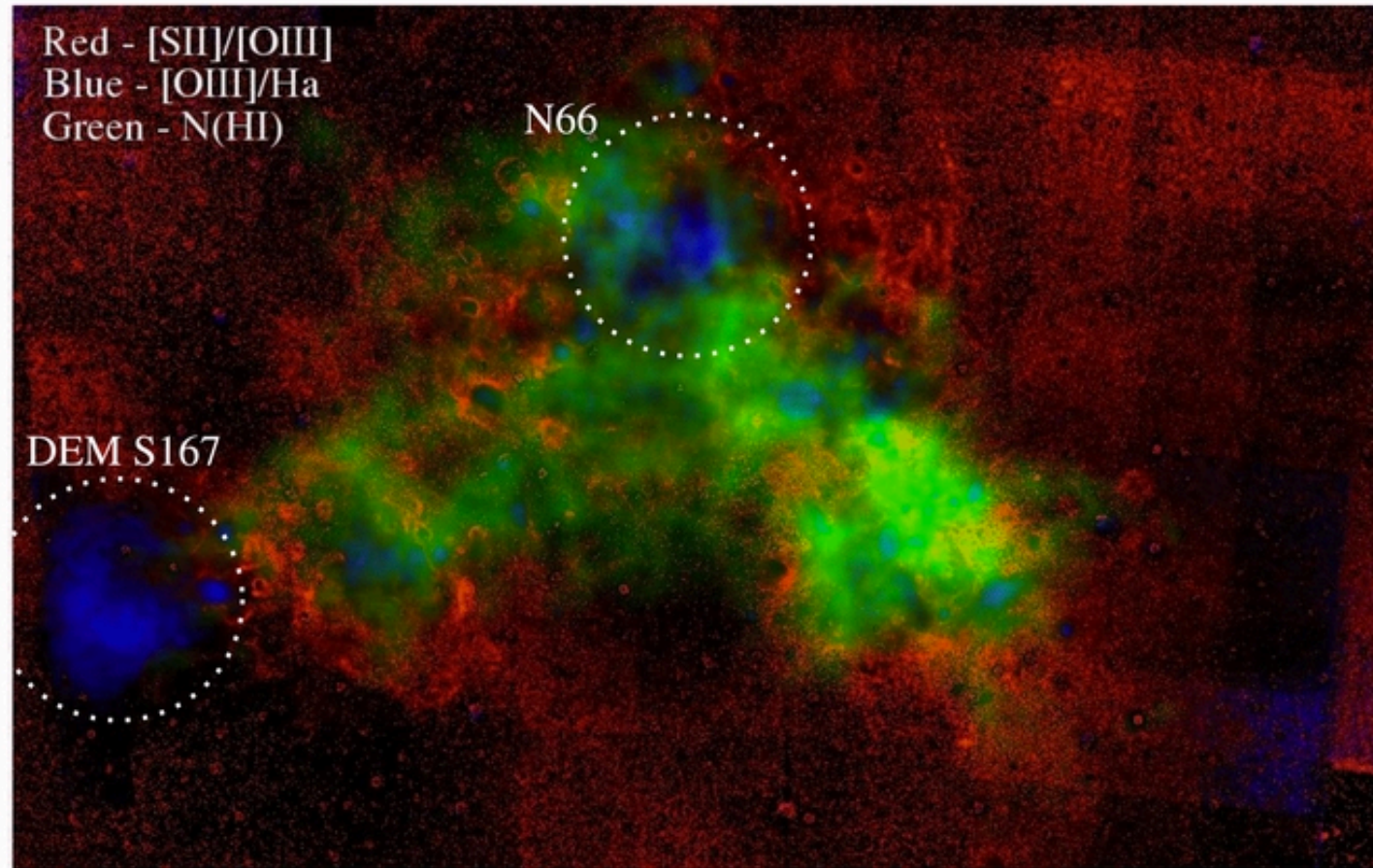


- ▣ High  $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$   
(Jaskot & Oey 13; Nakajima & Ouchi 14)
- ▣ Compact sizes, high sSFRs,  $0.2Z_{\odot}$   
(Cardamone+09; Izotov+11; Amorín+12a)
- ▣ 5 GPs at  $z \sim 0.3$ :  $f_{\text{esc}} = 6-13\%$   
(Izotov+16a,b)
- ▣ 1 GP at  $z \sim 3$ :  $f_{\text{esc}} > 50\%$   
(Vanzella+16)



# The Role of Geometry

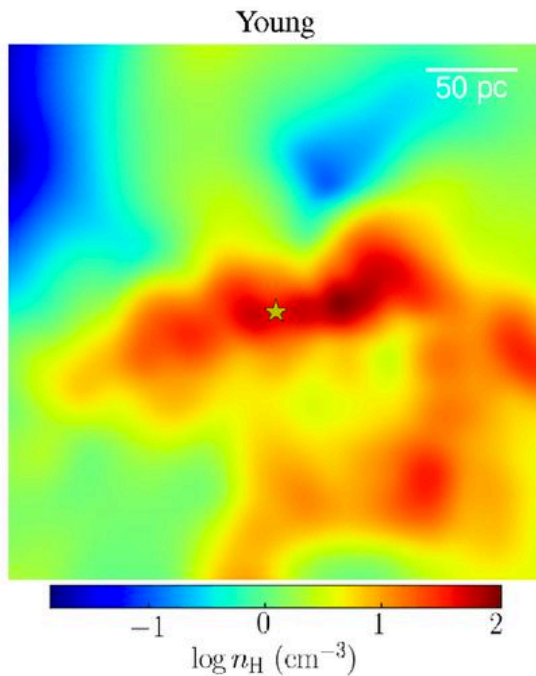
- Location
  - ▣ *Gnedin 08,*  
*Pellegrini+12*
- Low  $N_{\text{HI}}$ 
  - ▣ *Pellegrini+12*



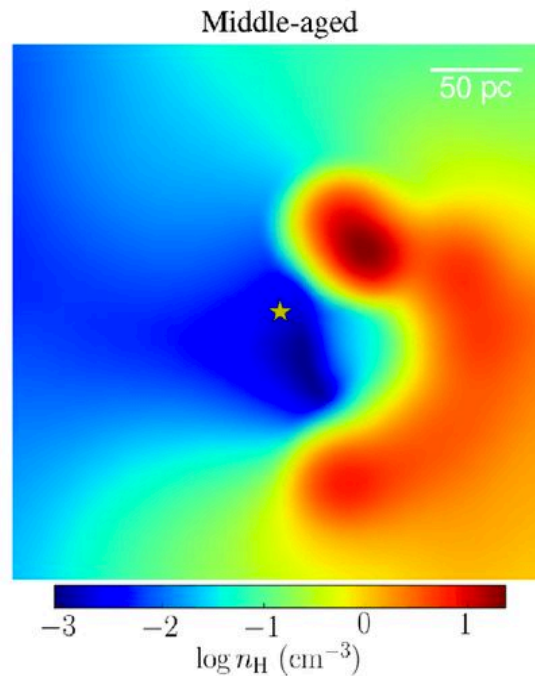
(b) SMC

# The Role of Age

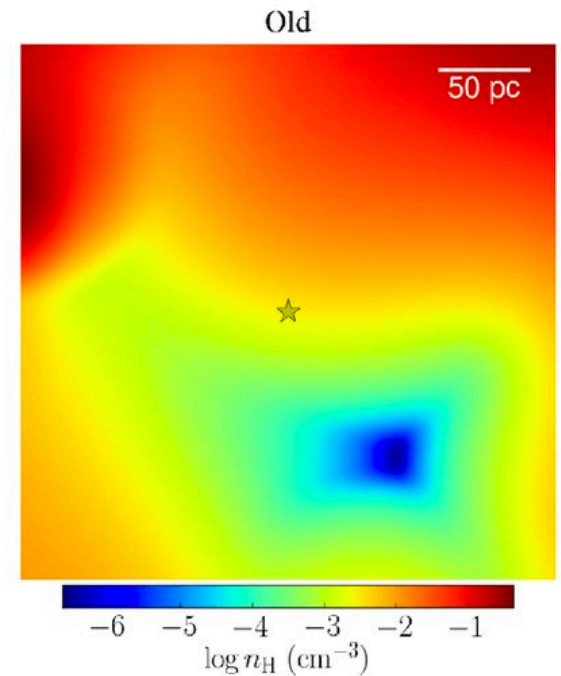
Too young?



Just right!



Too old?

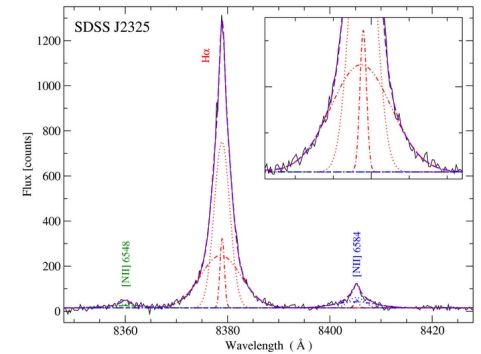
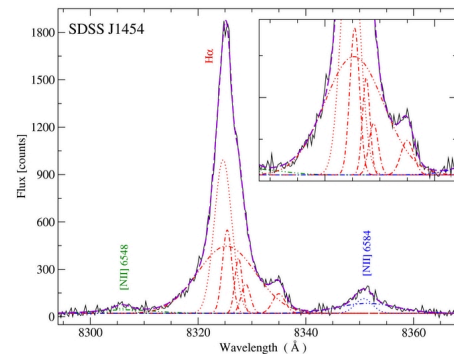
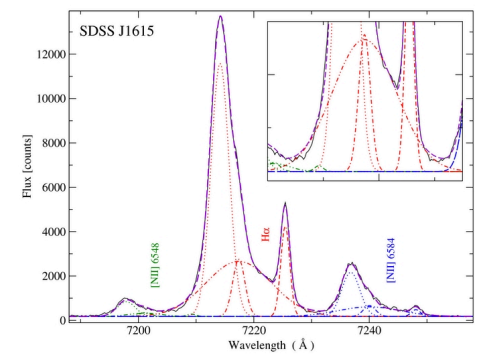
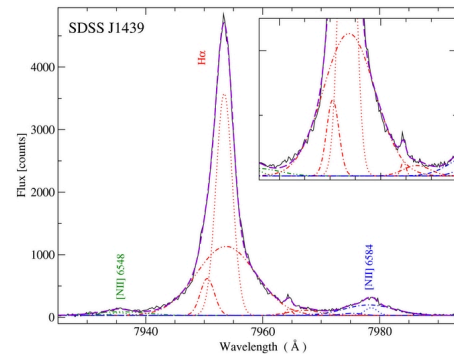
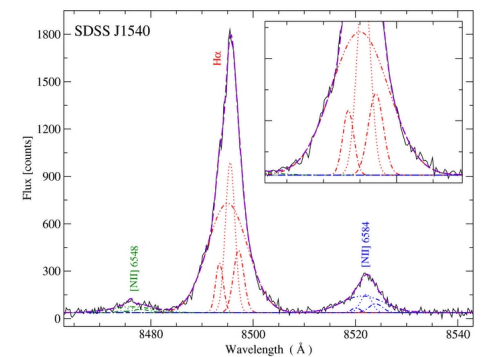
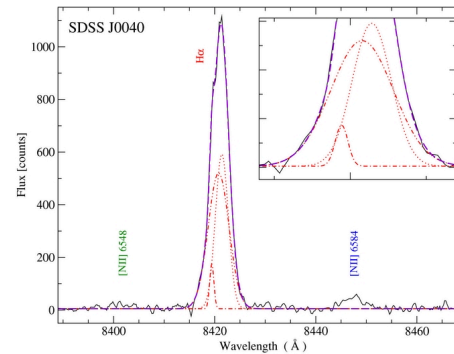


But binaries help! (*Stanway+16*, *Ma+16*)

*Ma+15*

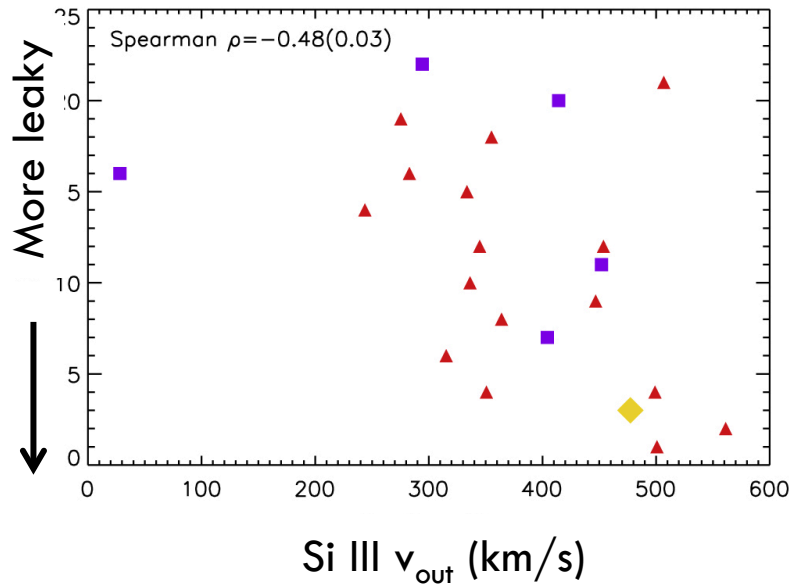
# The Role of Outflows

- Green Pea kinematics
  - ▣ Up to 1000 km/s outflows from SNRs and WR stars
  - ▣ *Amorín+12b*



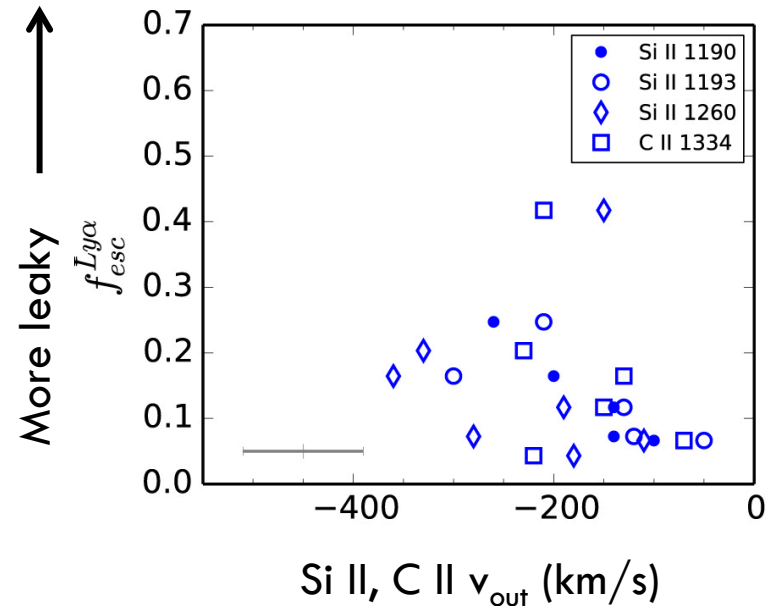
# The Role of Outflows

LBA (Alexandroff+15)



- Outflow velocity and  $\text{SFR}/\text{Area}$  = best correlation with “leakiness”

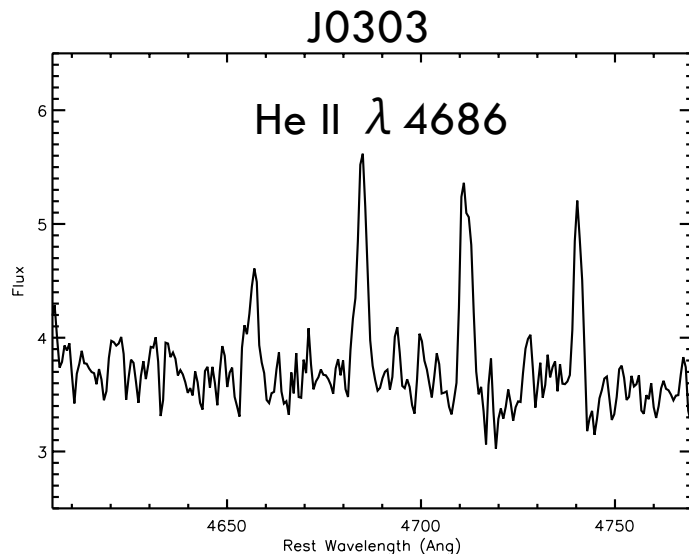
GP (Henry+15)



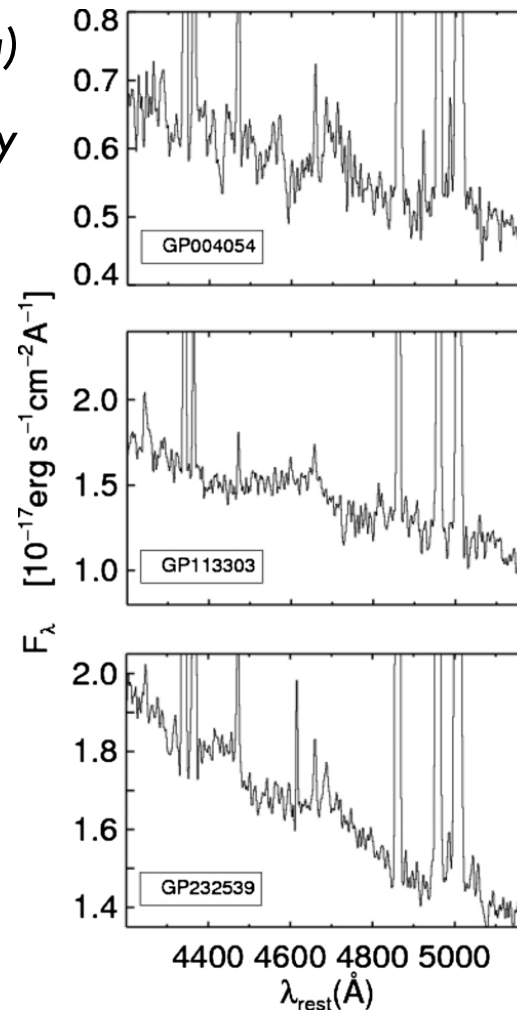
- High-ionization gas velocities = marginal correlation
- Low-ionization gas velocities = no correlation

# The Role of WR Stars

- WR “blue bump” (*Amorín+12a*)
- Nebular He II emission (*Hawley +12; Jaskot & Oey 13*)
  - ▣ WR stars?
  - ▣ Fast, radiative shocks?



Jaskot+, in prep.

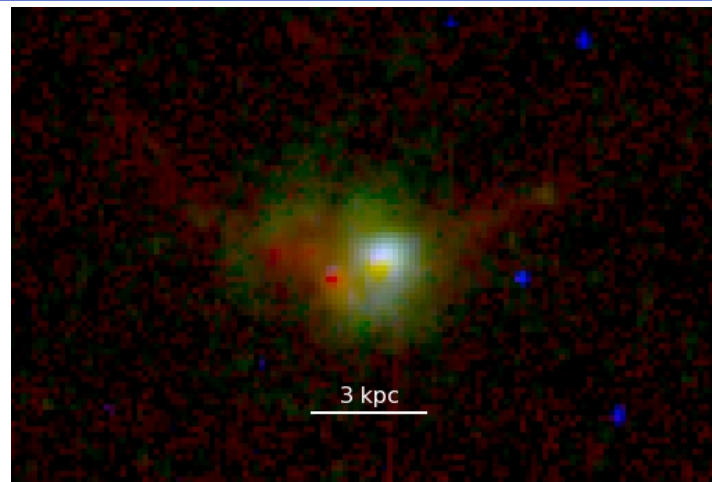
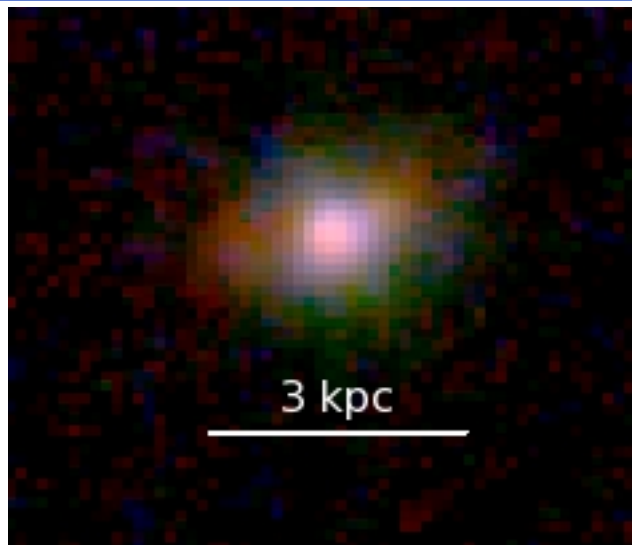


*Amorín+12a*

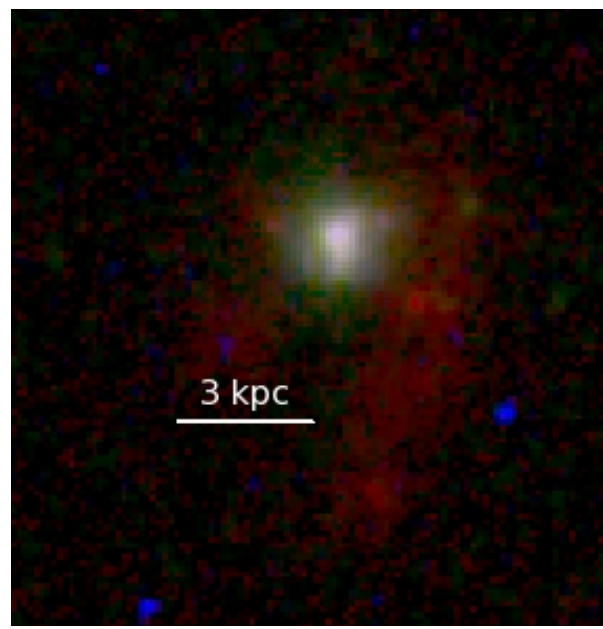
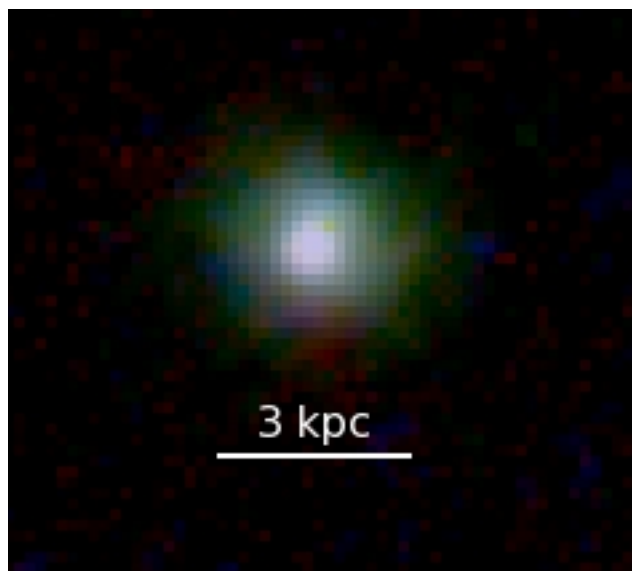
Just the  
right age?



# High $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$ Case Study

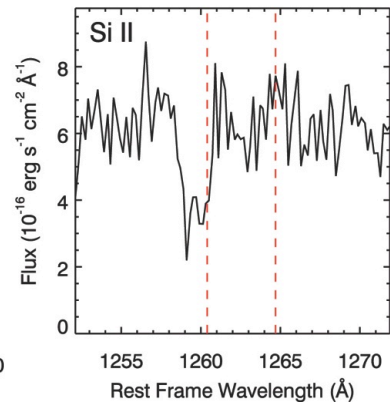
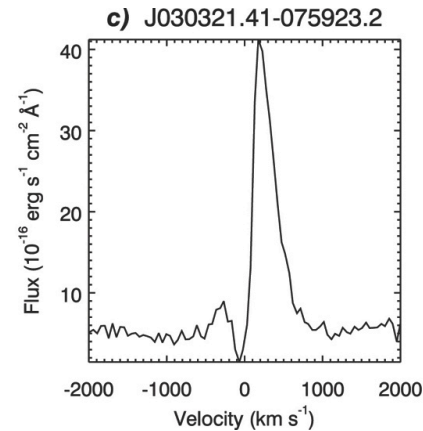
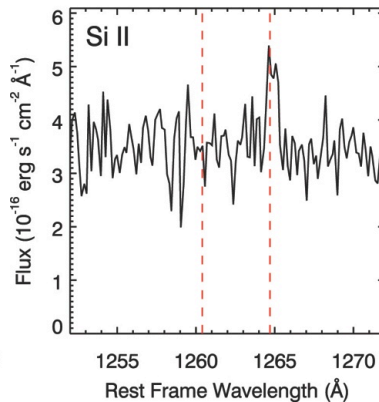
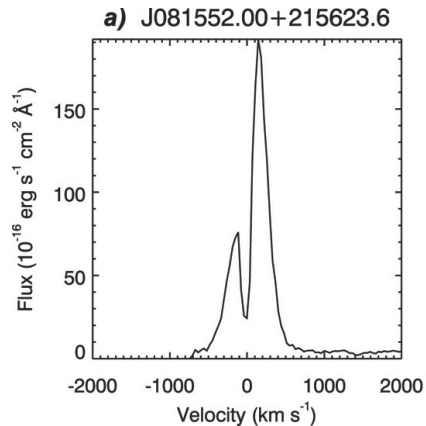


5100 Å  
Continuum  
[O III]  
[O II]



HST GO-13293

# High [O III]/[O II] Case Study

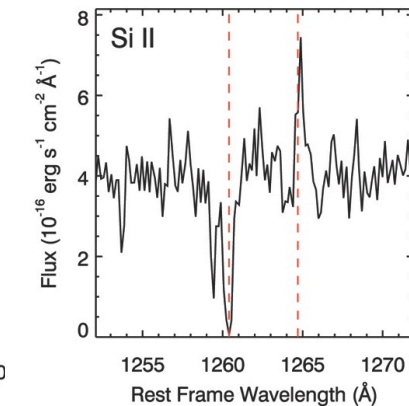
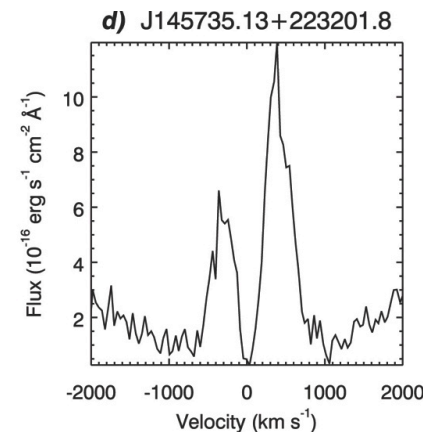
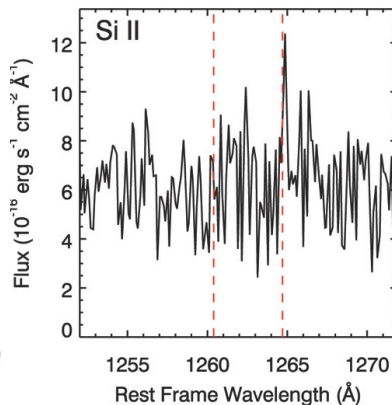
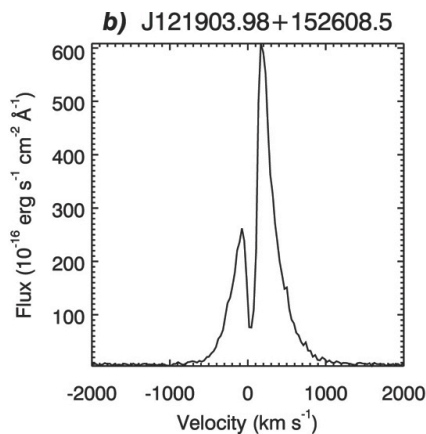


**Strong, narrow Ly  $\alpha$**

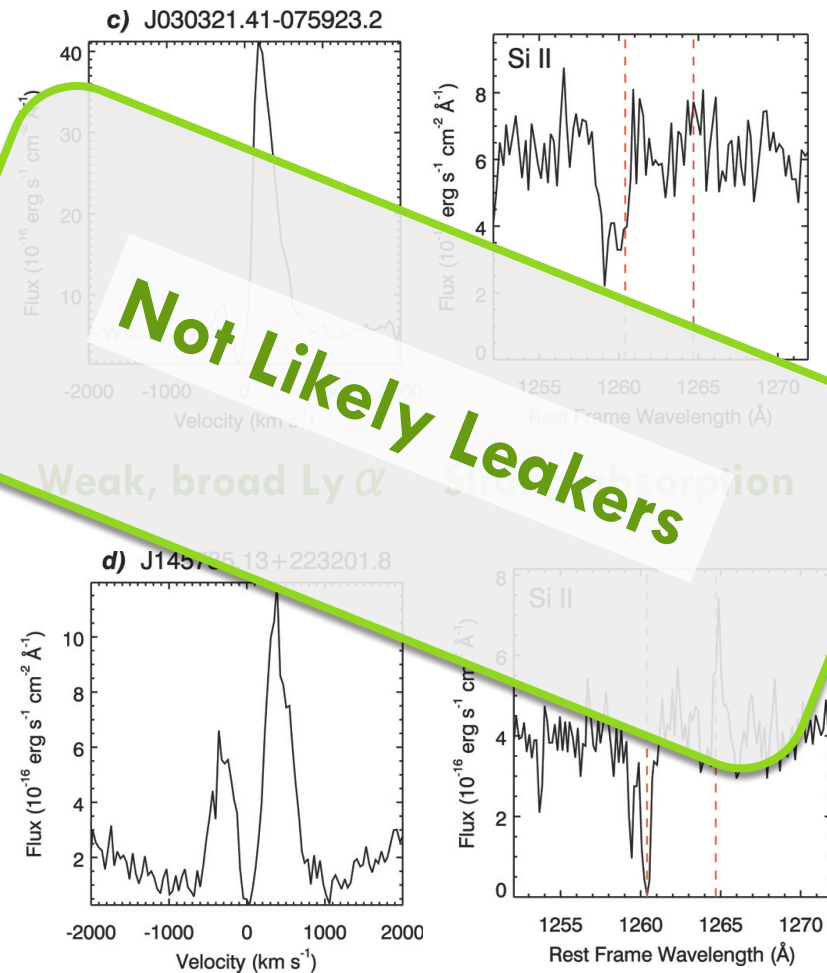
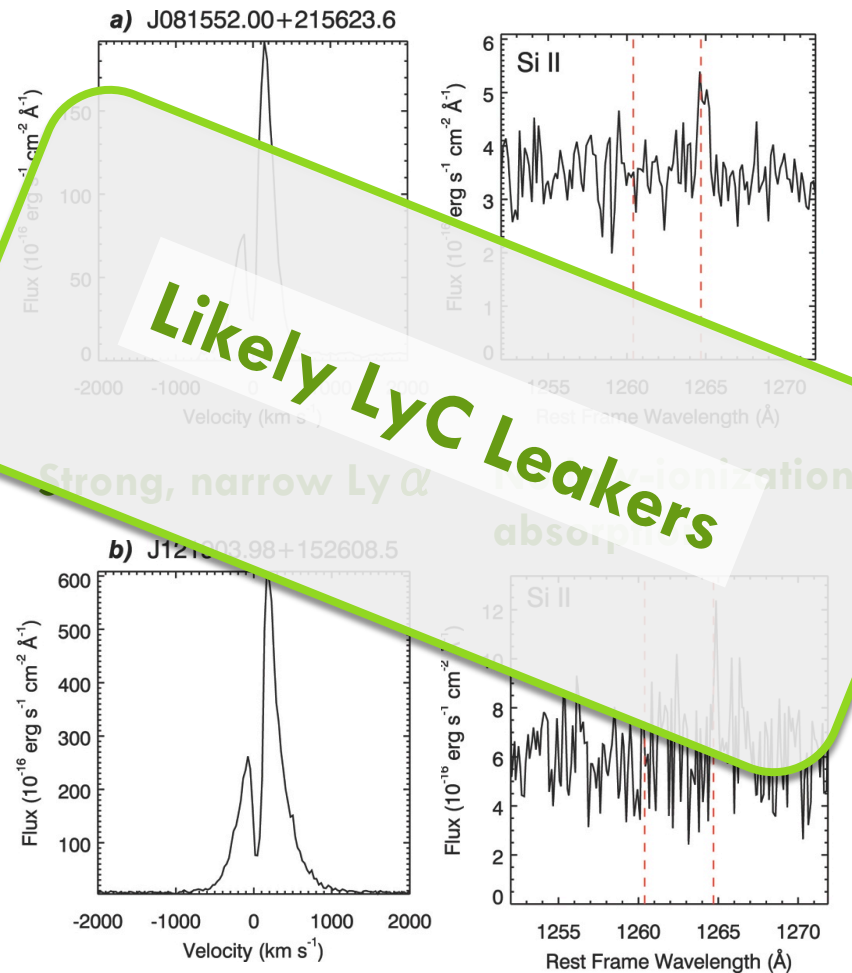
**No low-ionization  
absorption**

**Weak, broad Ly  $\alpha$**

**Strong absorption**

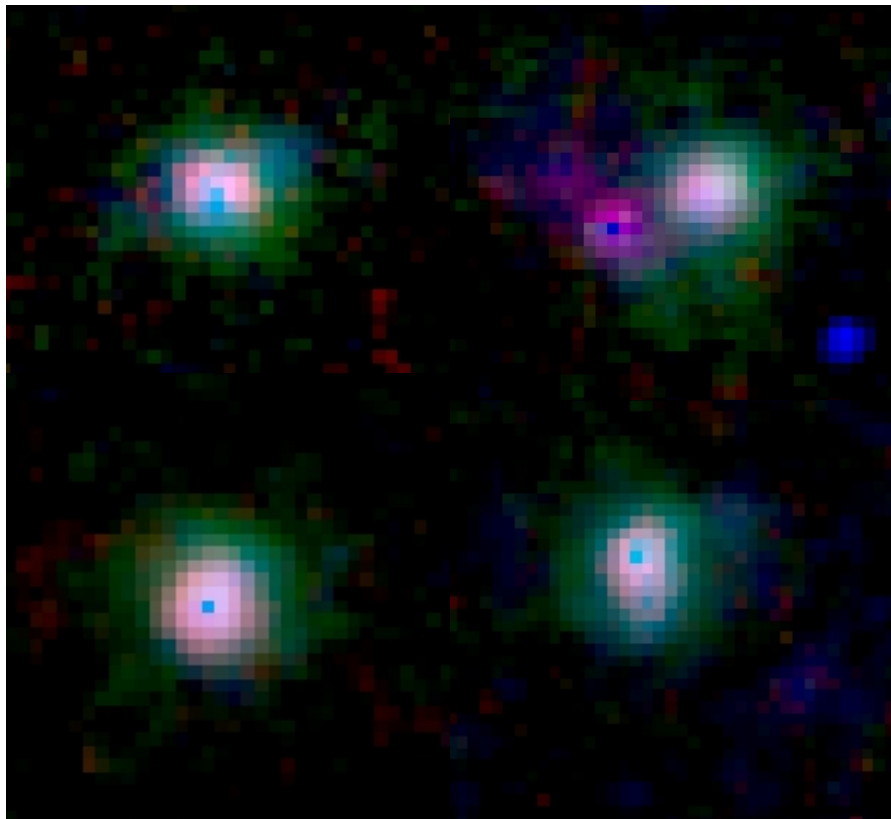


# High $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$ Case Study

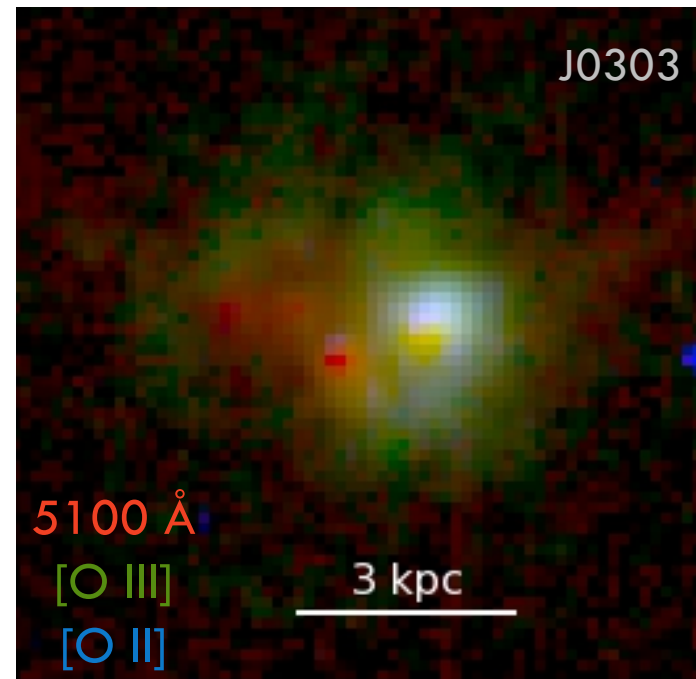


# Supernovae?

- High ionization shock lines? (e.g., Thuan & Izotov 05)
  - ▣ No [Ne V] in MagE spectra of 5 GPs
- He II co-spatial with young clusters
- Extended [O III]



He II   H $\beta$    4000 Å Continuum



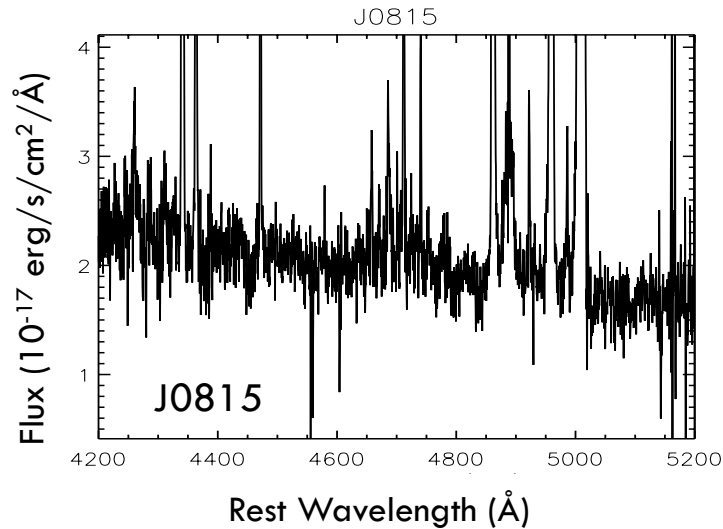
5100 Å

[O III]

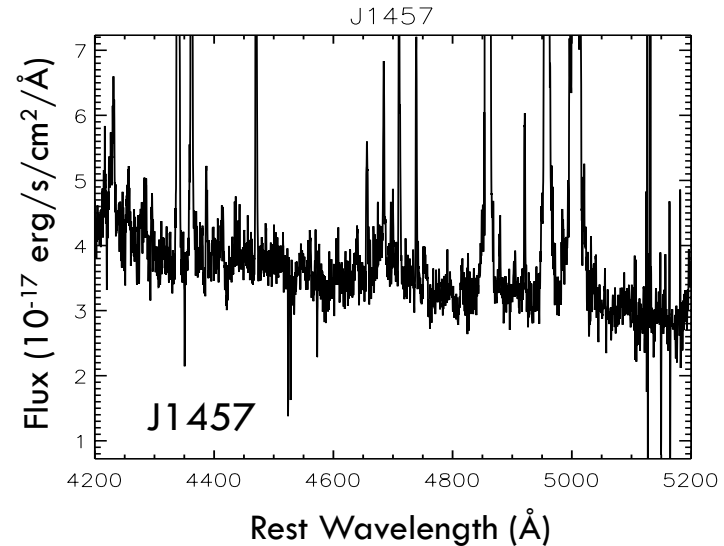
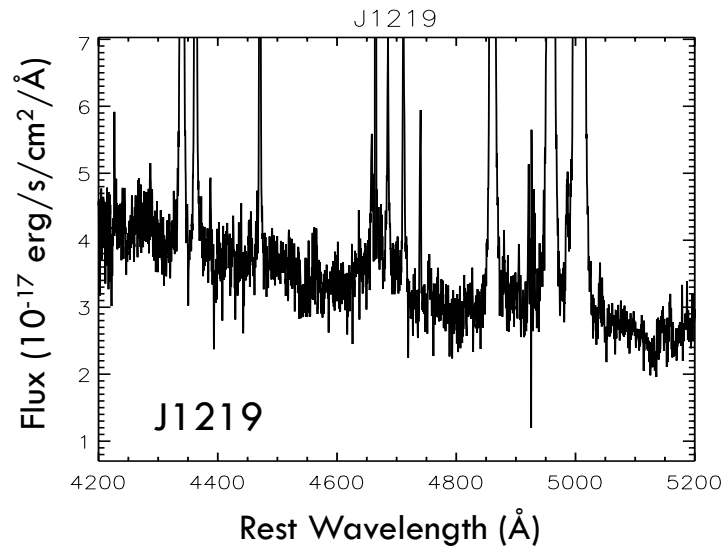
[O II]

3 kpc

# WR Stars?

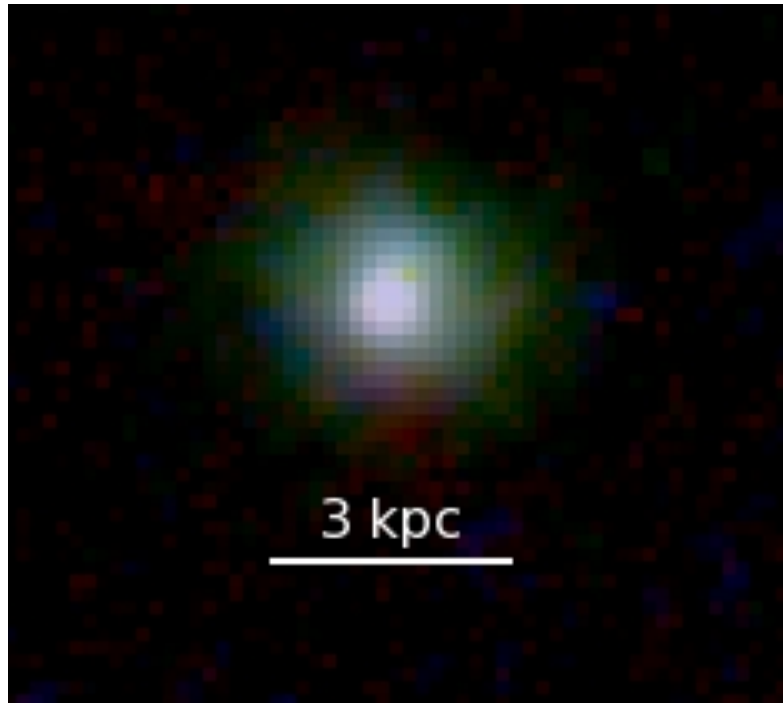


- Broad He II “blue bump” detected in 3 high [O III]/[O II] GPs





# Not much sub-galactic scale info



# Mrk 71



NGC 2366

B, R, H  $\alpha$

van Eymeren, López-Sánchez

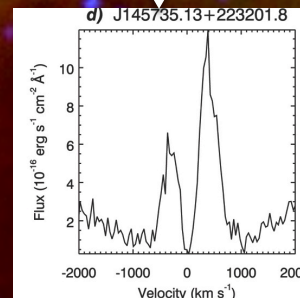
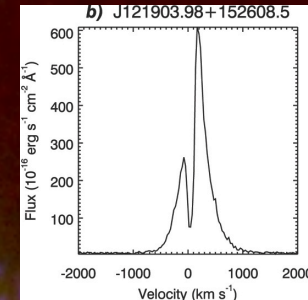


## Mrk 71

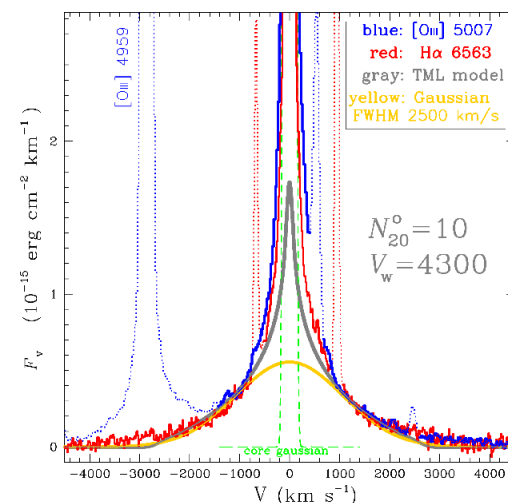
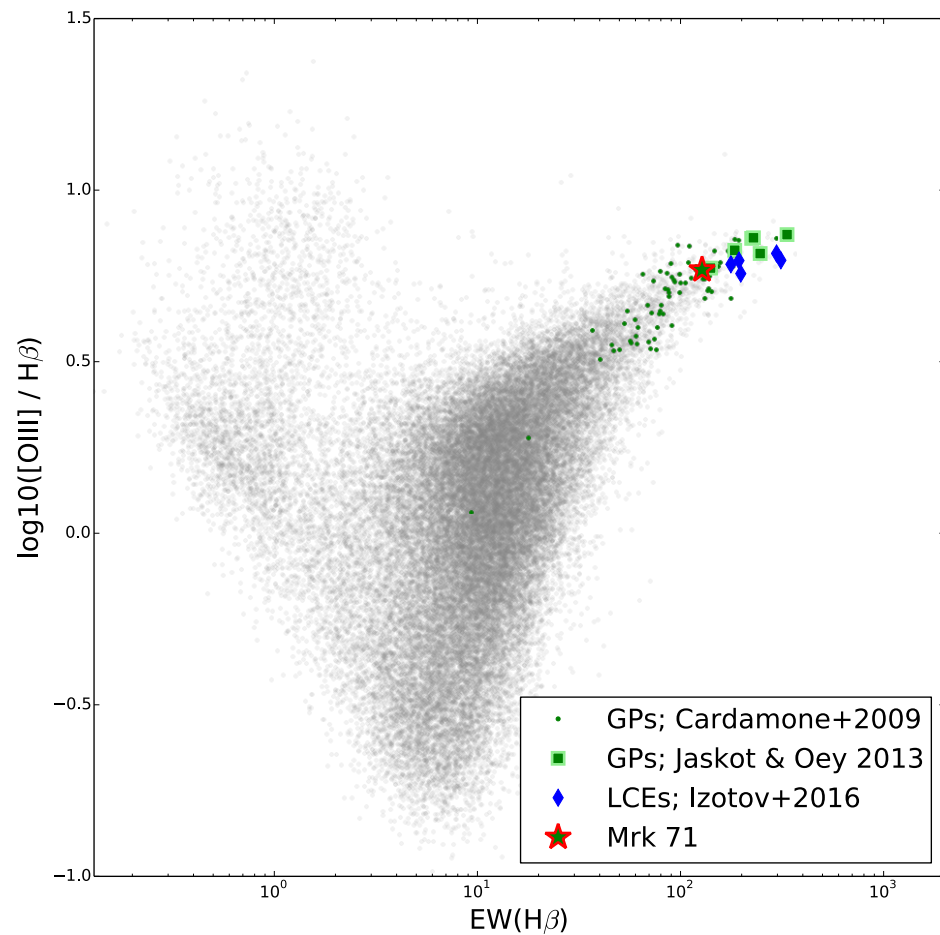
$$[\text{O III}] 5007,4959 / [\text{O II}] 3727 = 21$$

Optically thin from Si II 1260/1526 – Leitherer+11

[O II]  
[O III]  
He II]

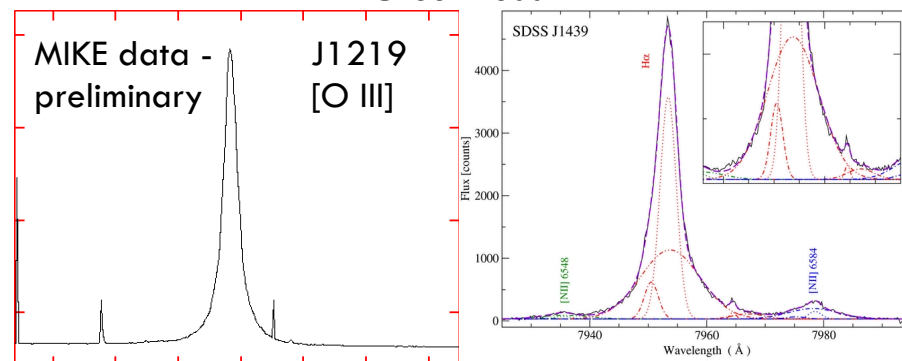


## Mrk 71



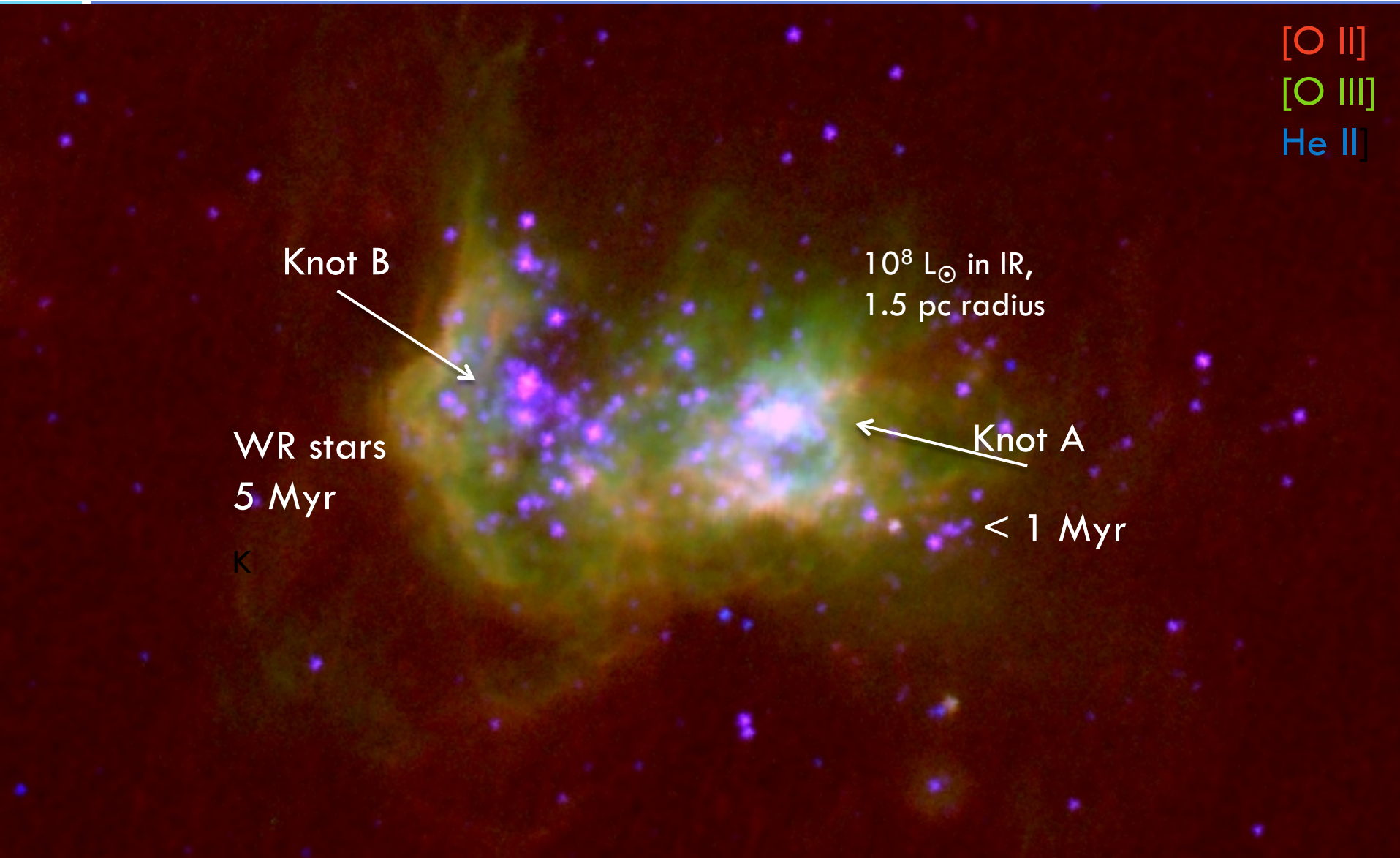
Binette+09

Green Peas



Amorín+12a

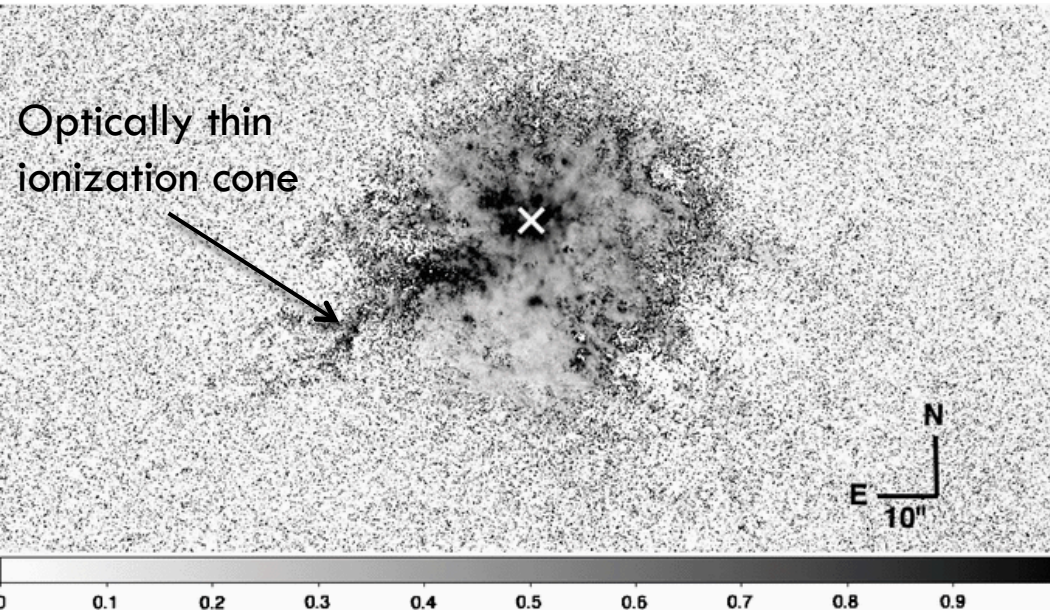
# Mrk 71





# Similarly...

Zastrow+11,13



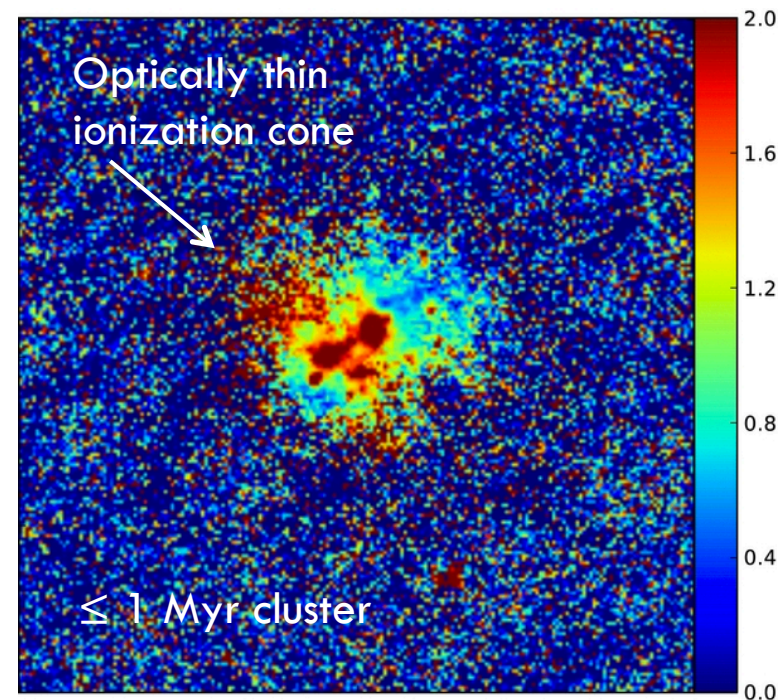
NGC 5253 – [S III]/[S II]

< 3 Myr cluster

VMS stars!

Wofford+14, Calzetti+15, Smith+16

NGC 3125 – [S III]/[S II]



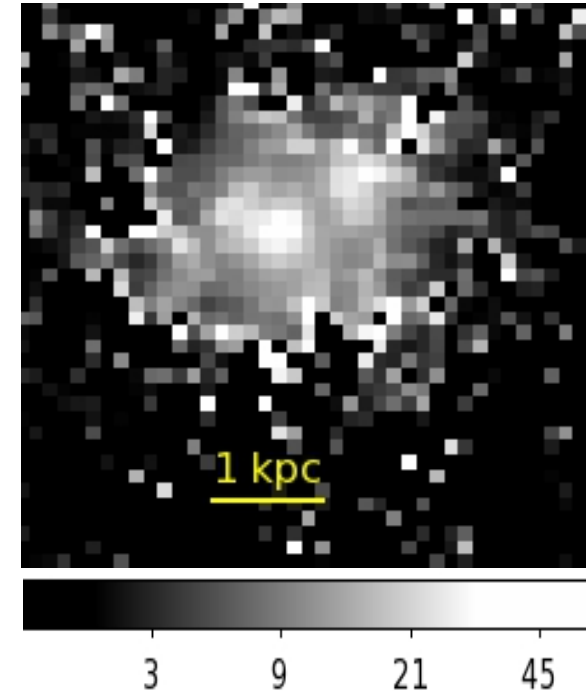
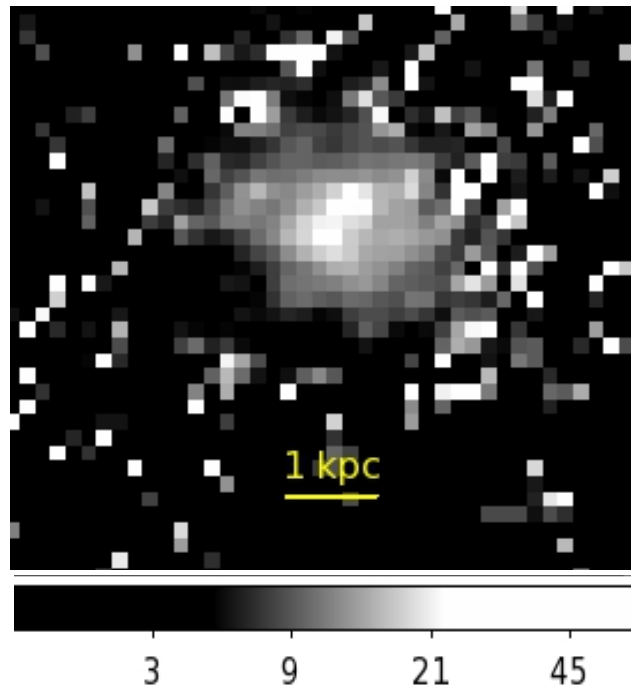
(a) [S III]/[S II]



# Are the GPs young?

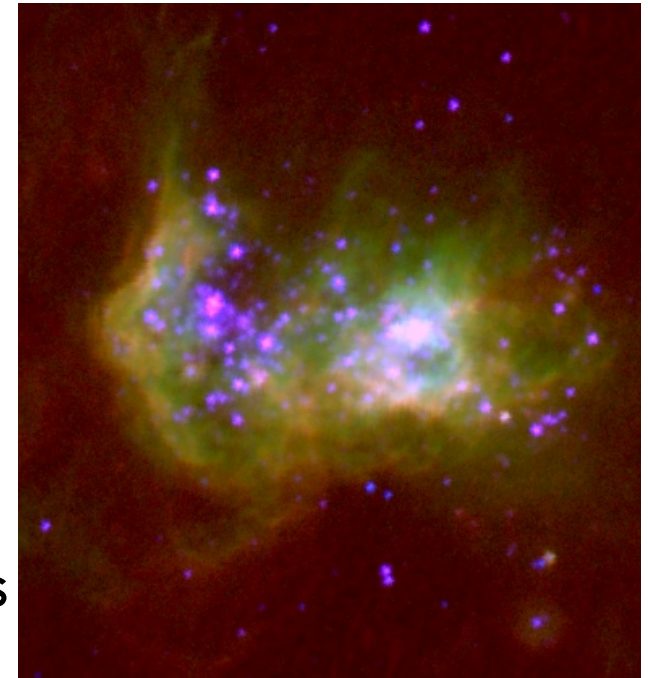
$[\text{O III}] 4959,5007 / [\text{O II}] 3727$

- High  $\text{H } \alpha$ ,  $\text{H } \beta$ ,  $\text{C III}]$  EWs
  - ▣ Jaskot & Oey 13,  
Ravindranath+ in prep.
- He I 3819, full Balmer series
  - ▣ González Delgado+99
- Blue Bump – VMS stars?



# What if LyC Leakers are Young?

- Plenty of LyC
- Feedback source?
  - ▣ VMS stars?
  - ▣ Radiation?
- Neutral gas surroundings
  - ▣ Shaped by previous generations
  - ▣ Highly efficient star formation
    - e.g., Dale+14, Turner+15 (NGC 5253)

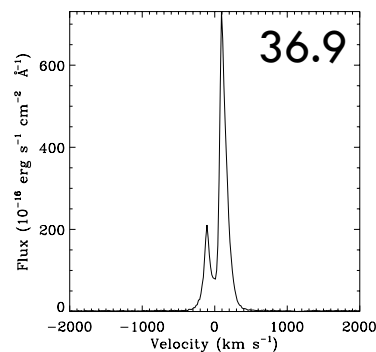
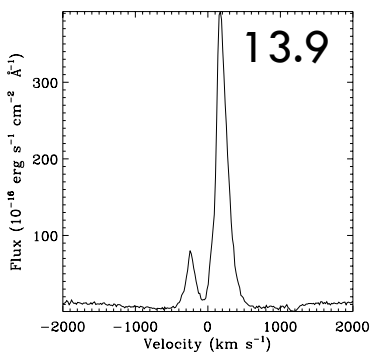
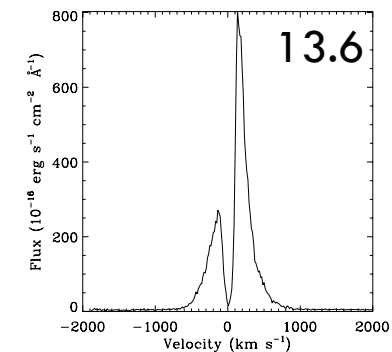
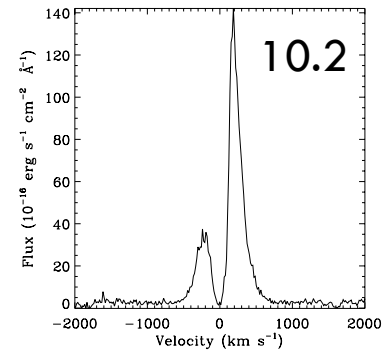
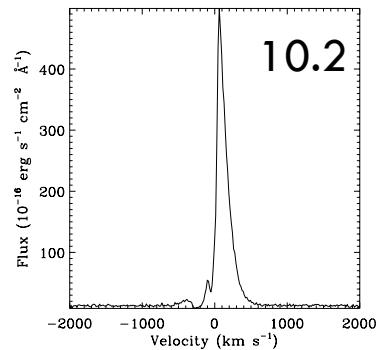
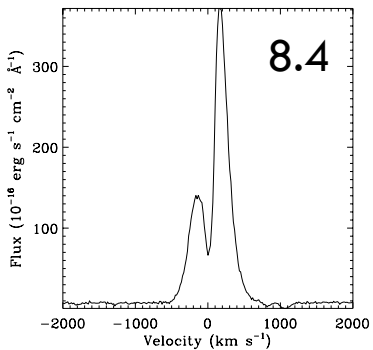
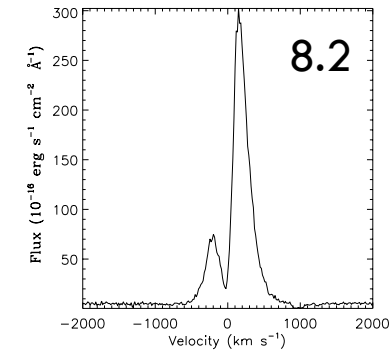
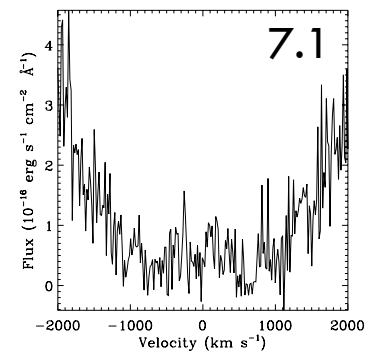
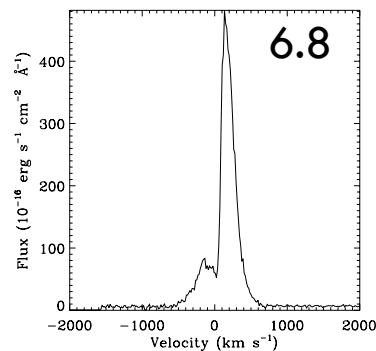
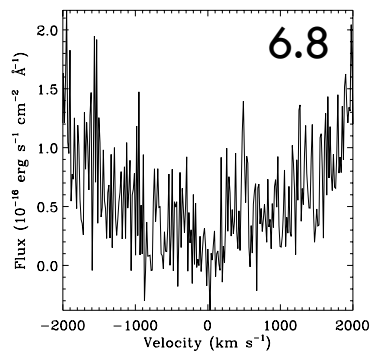
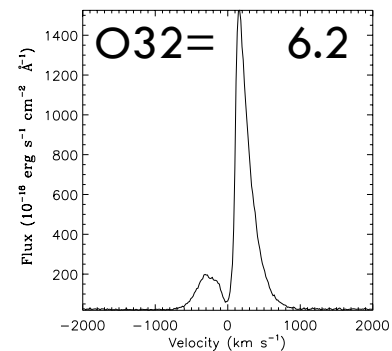


See talk by D. Kruijssen

# Preview

HST GO-14080

PI Jaskot



Ly $\alpha$  in 13  
extreme GPs

# Summary

- Early stage feedback, esp. radiative is critical
- Need to consider binaries, VMS, WR stars, and multiple feedback mechanisms
- LyC leakers may be extremely young objects
- Open questions
  - ▣ Are all LyC leakers young?
  - ▣ Which feedback mechanism dominates in LyC leakers?
  - ▣ Do very massive stars play a role?
  - ▣ Is sequential SF important?