

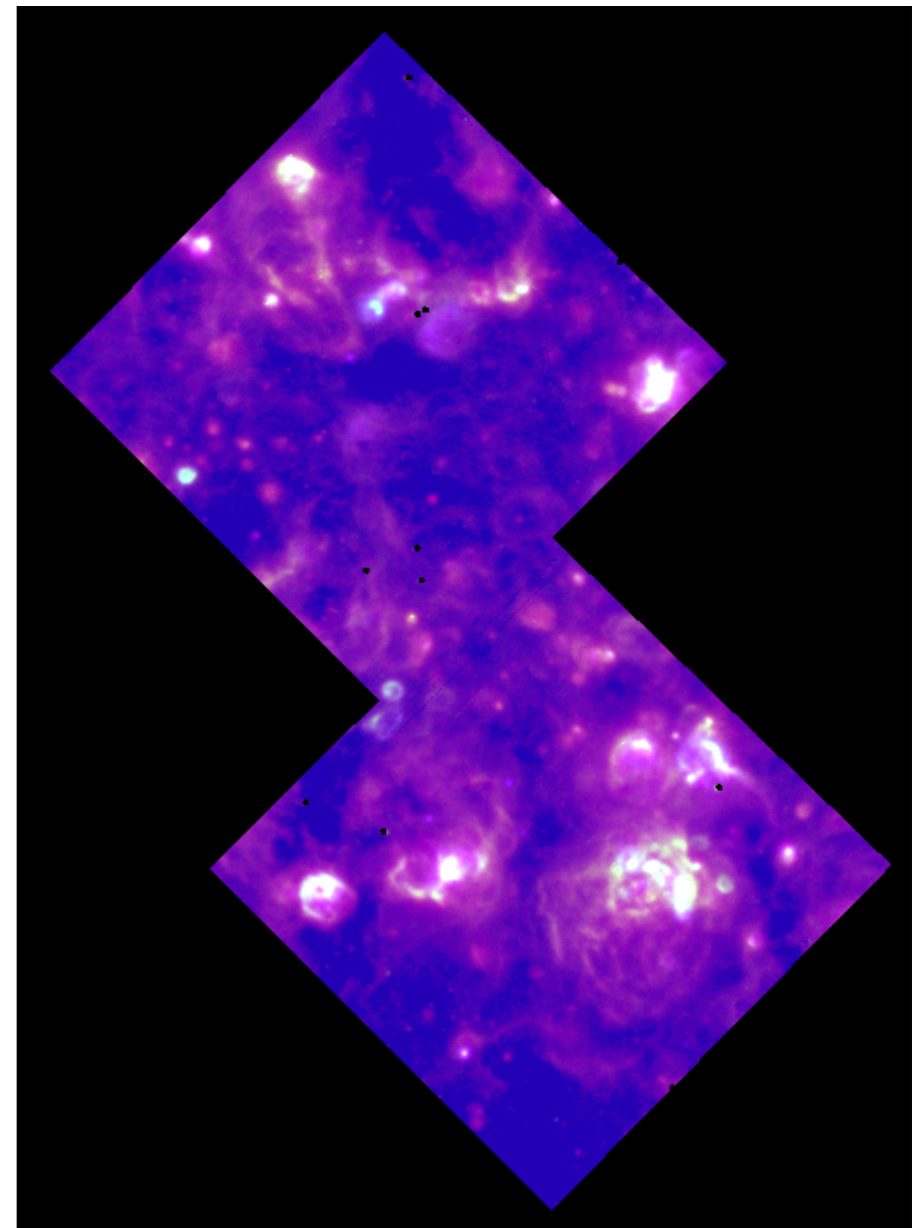
The emerging phase of YSCs: constraints for LyC photon leakage from HII regions in NGC7793

Lorenza Della Bruna

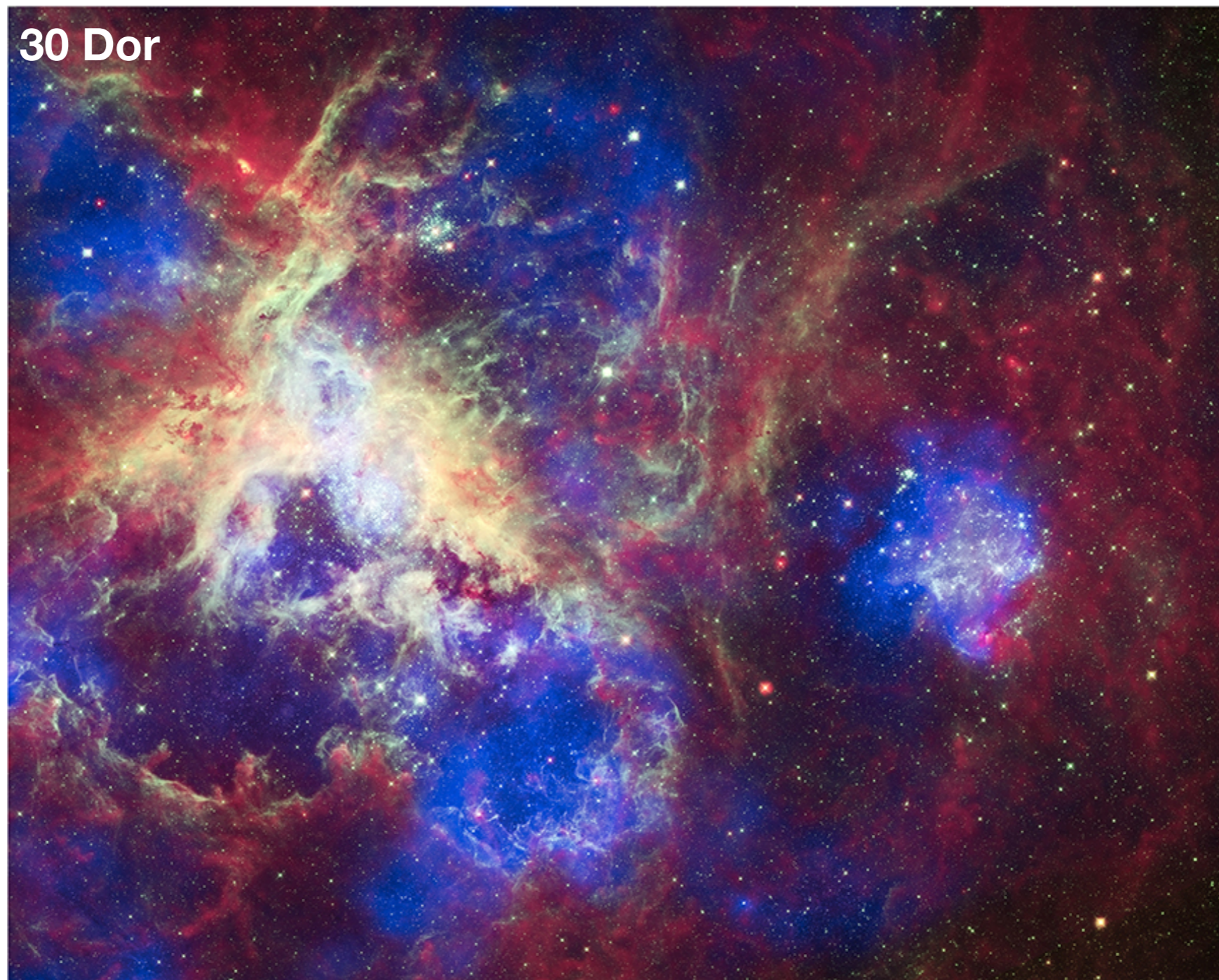
A. Adamo, G. Östlin, A. Bik, A. Fox, M. Fumagalli



Stockholm
University



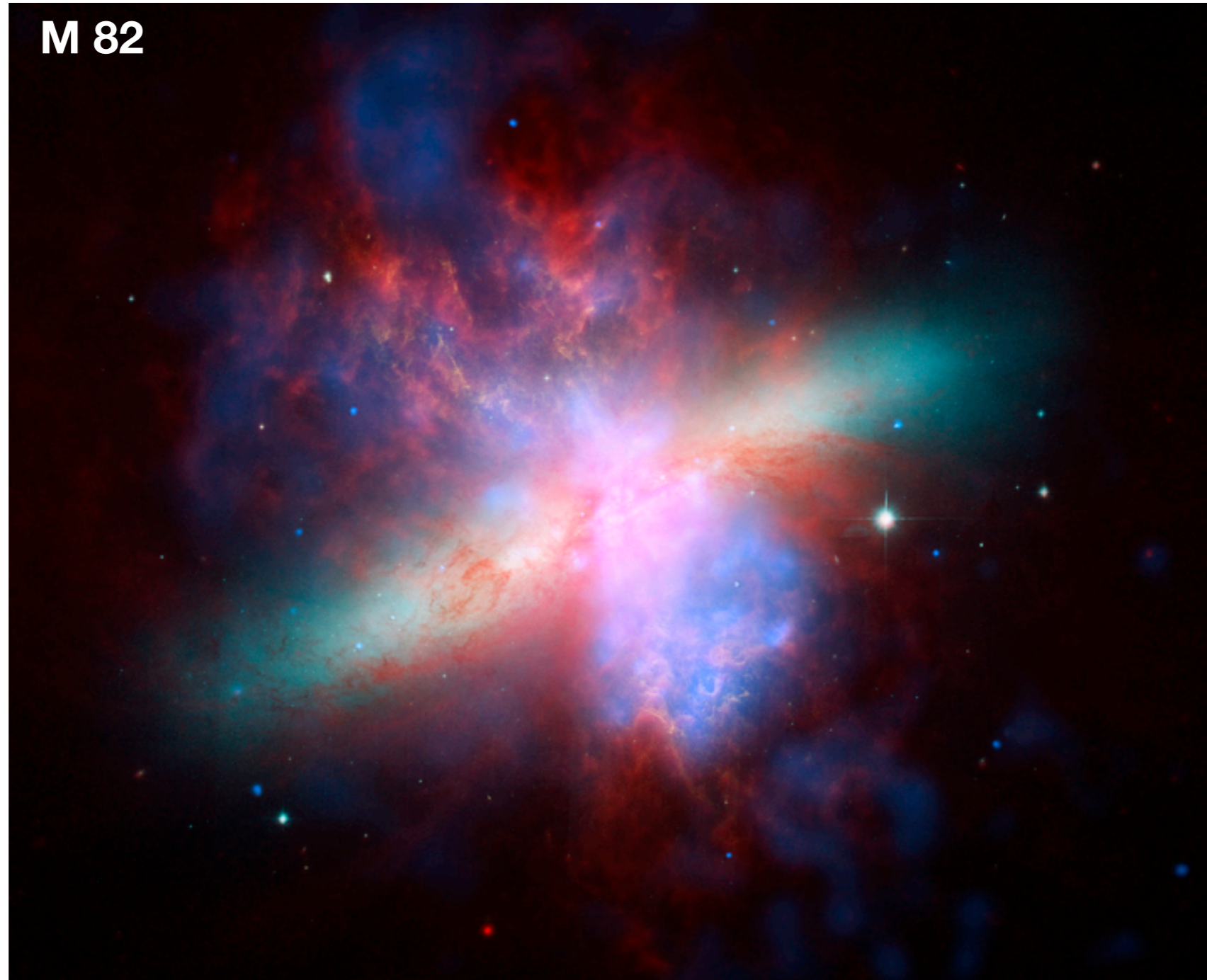
The role of YSCs as source of stellar feedback



Chandra
HST
Spitzer

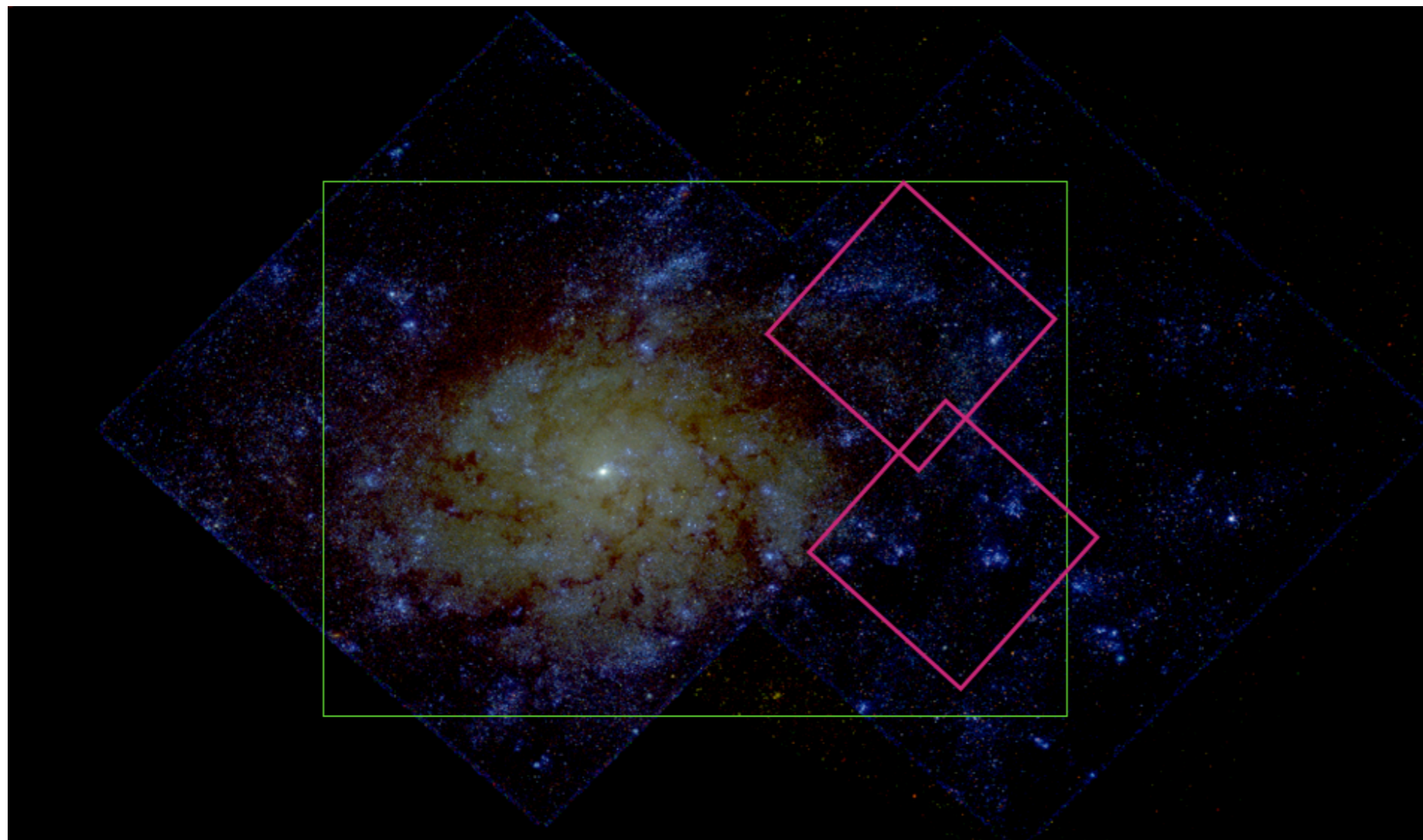
The role of YSCs as source of stellar feedback

Chandra
HST
Spitzer



NGC 7793

- $d = 3.4 \text{ Mpc}$
- MUSE: $\lambda = 4600 - 9350 \text{ \AA}$, seeing $\sim 0.7''$ (10 pc)



HST

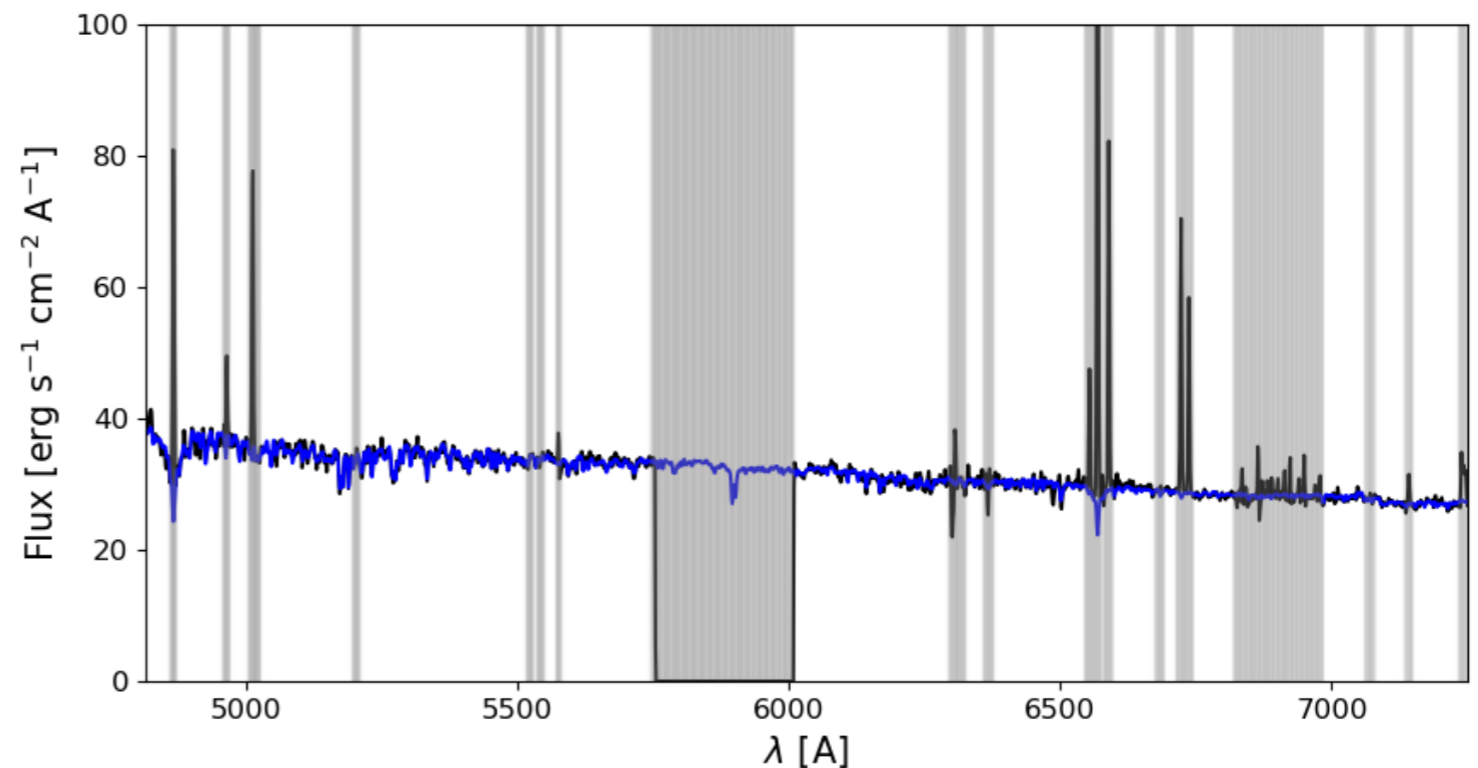
ALMA

**MUSE AO
science verification
(PI A. Adamo)**

Data reduction

Data reduction

- Stellar continuum subtraction with pPXF [Cappellari and Emsellem 2004]:
 - eMILES SSPs ($Z = -2.32 - 0.22$, age = 60 Myr — 18 Gyr).



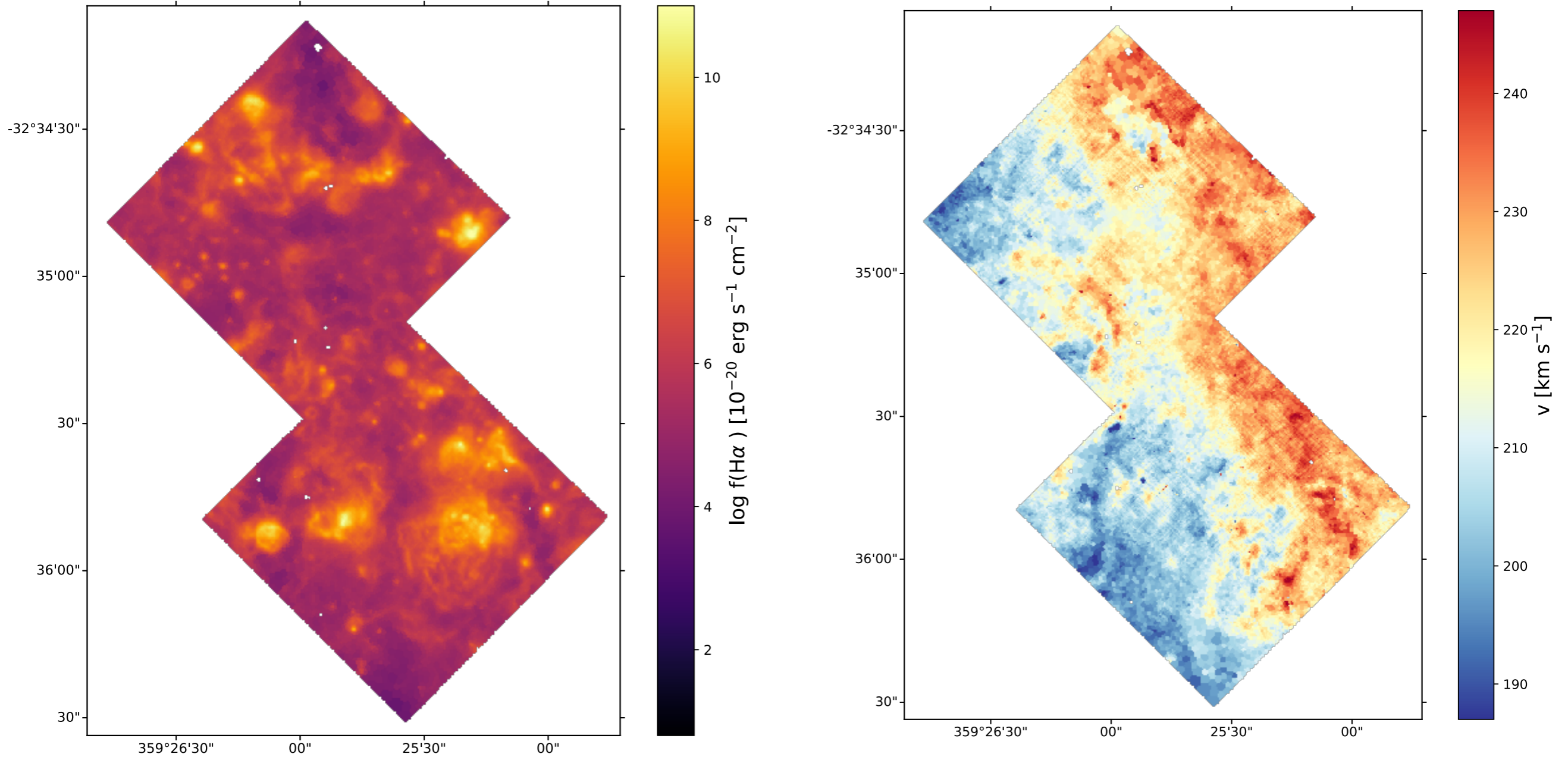
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 - gaussian templates
 - tessellation to weakest line of interest.

Data reduction

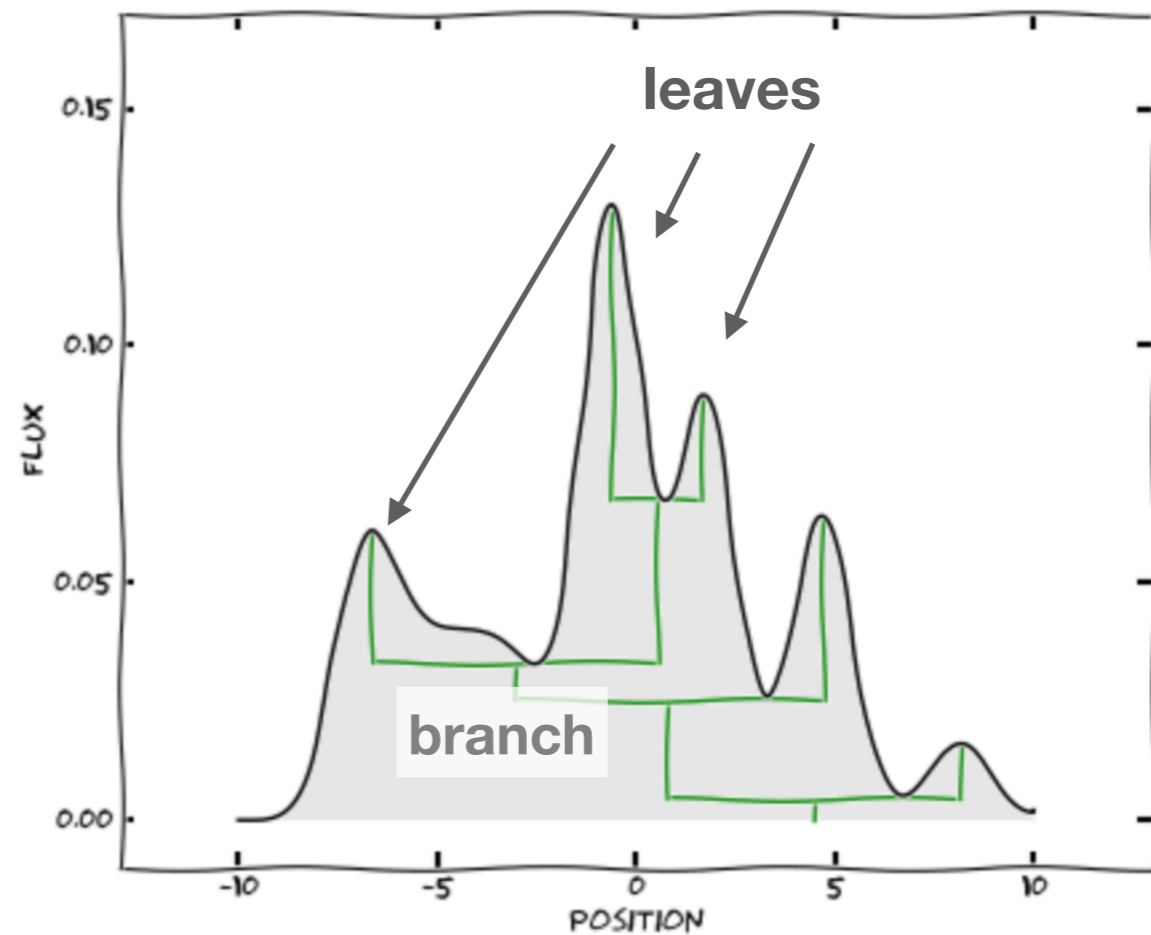
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 - gaussian templates
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- Reddening correction with Pyneb [Luridiana et al. 2014].

Halpha line- and velocity map

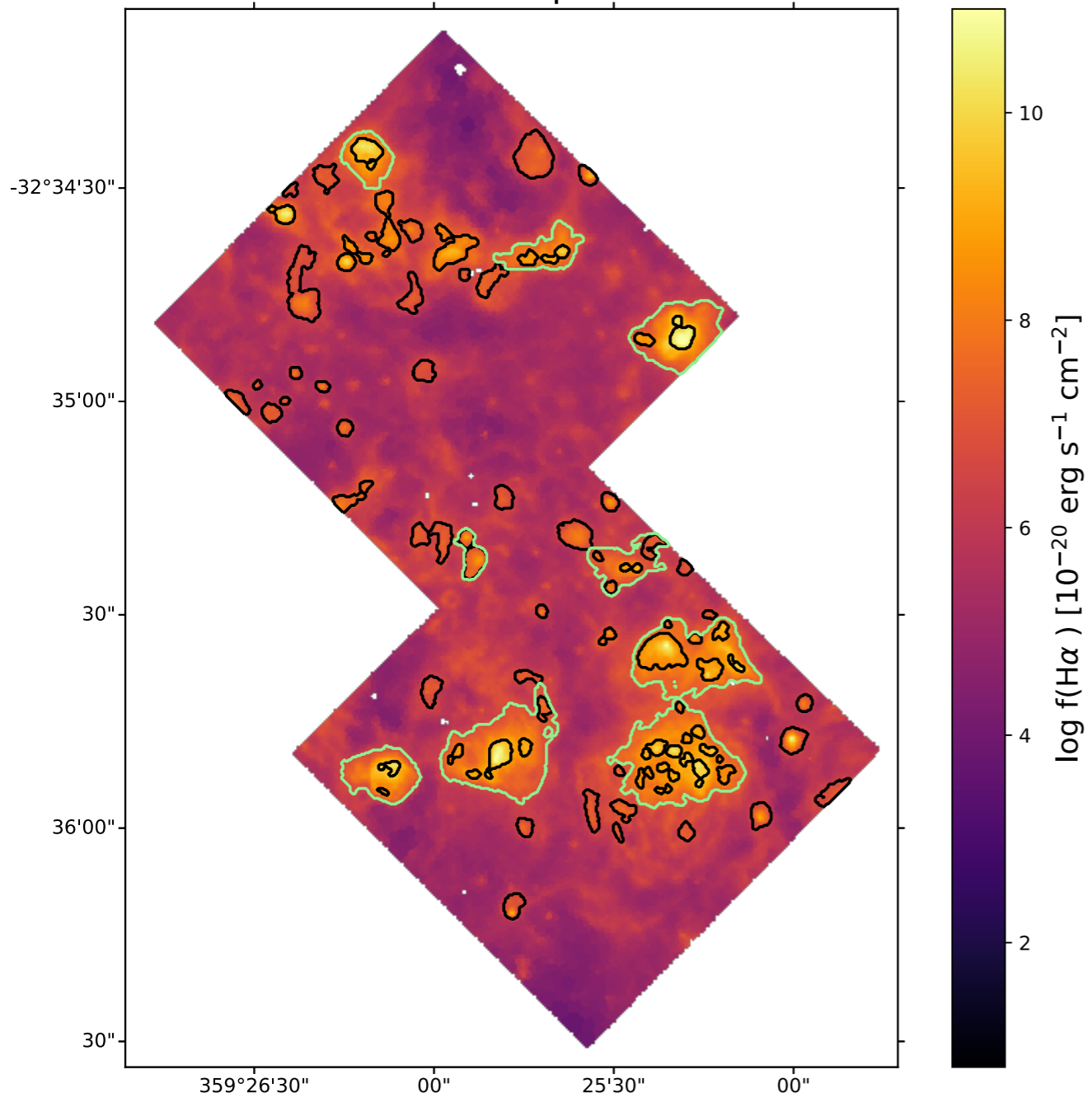


HII regions selection

- ASTRODENDRO —> tree representing the hierarchy of structures in the data

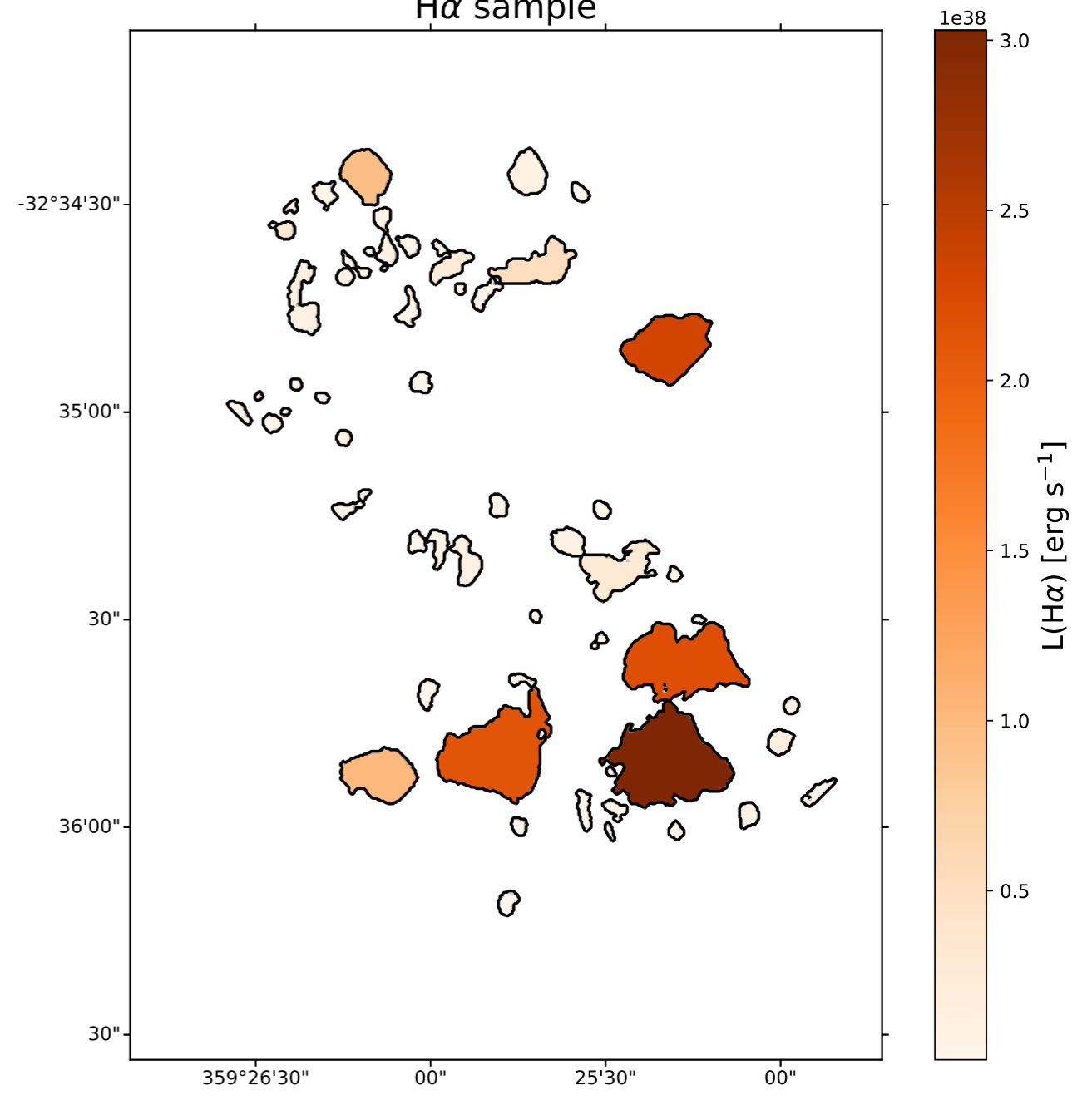


H α sample

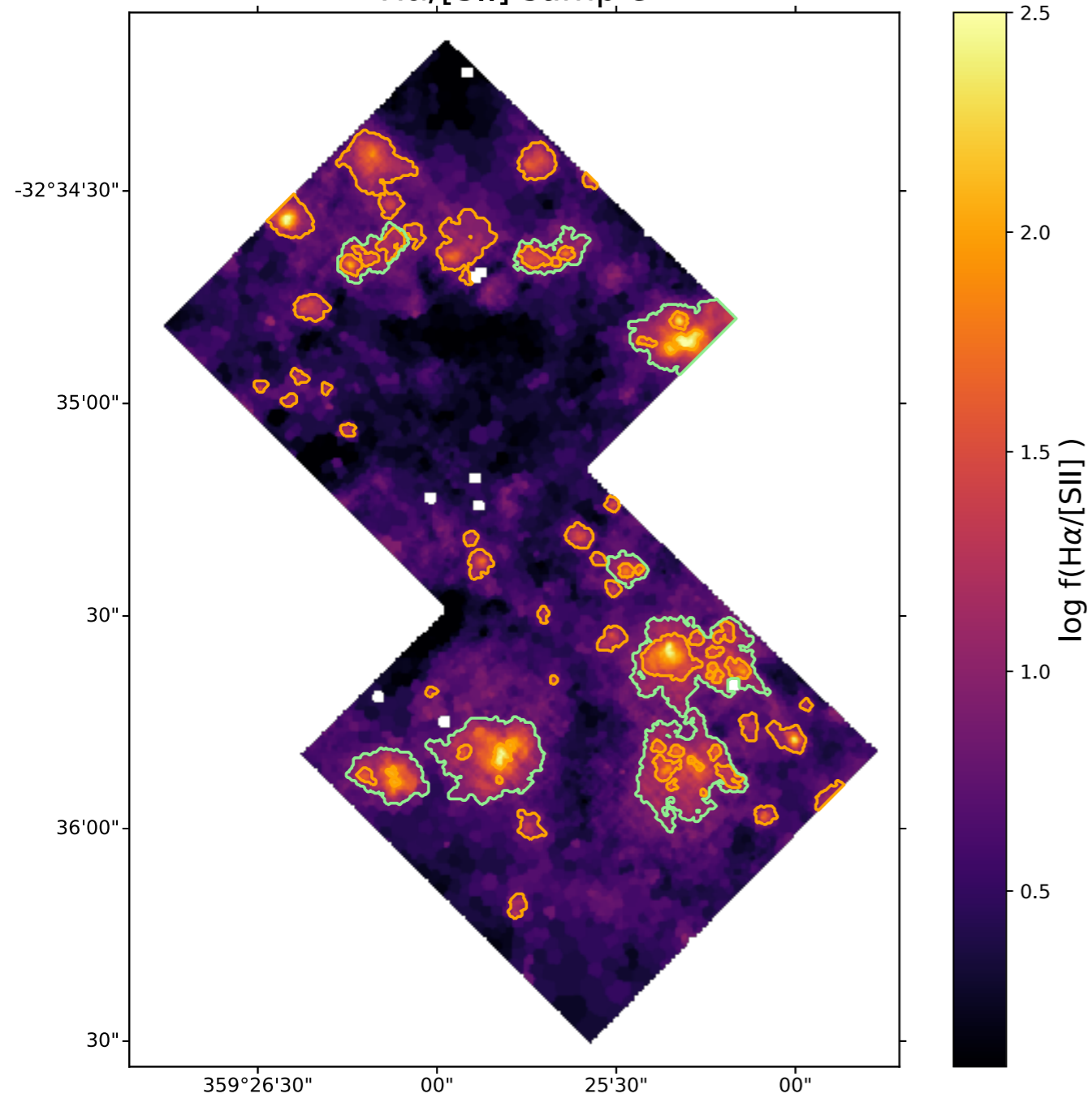


104 leaves

H α sample

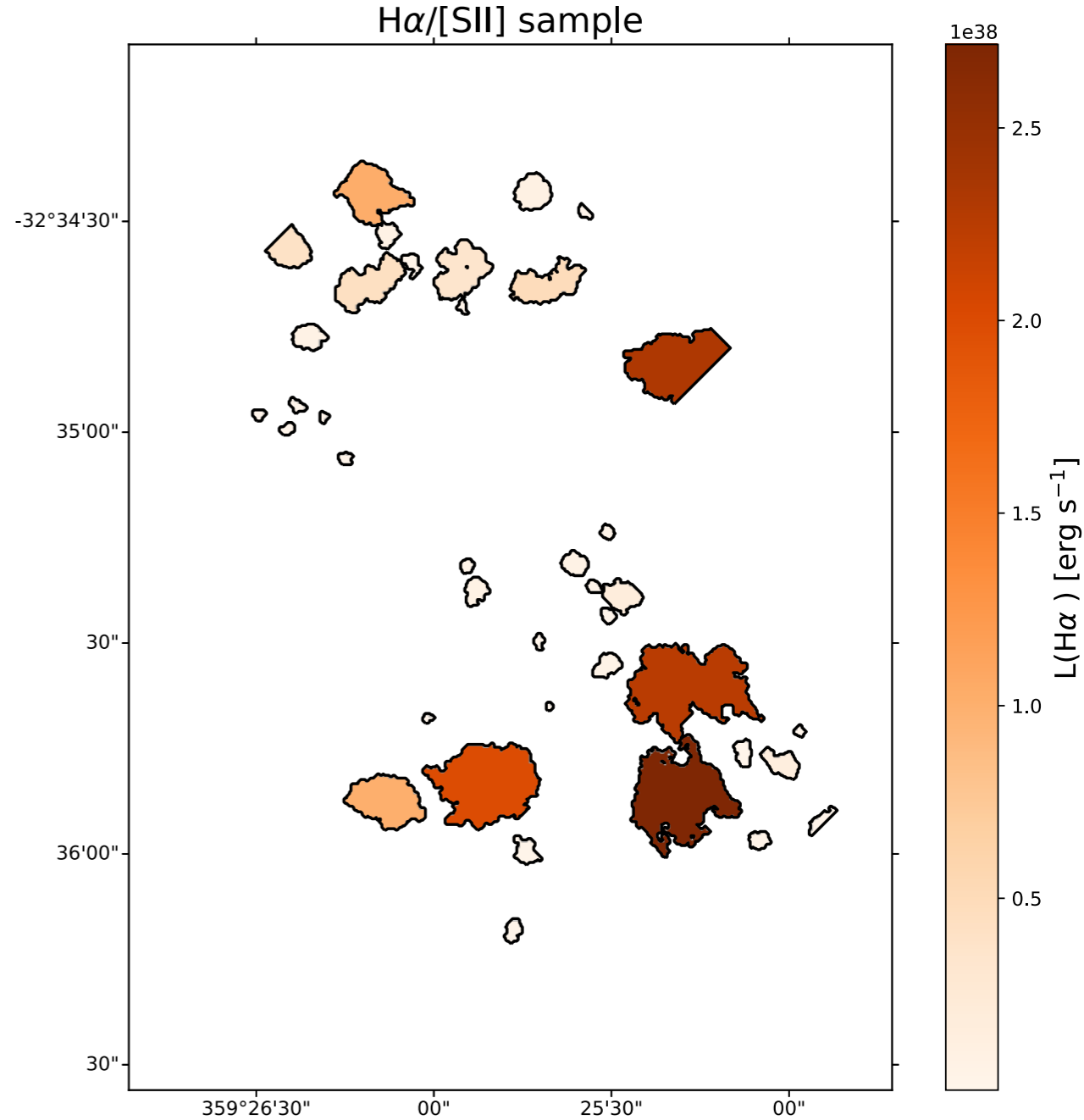


H α /[SII] sample

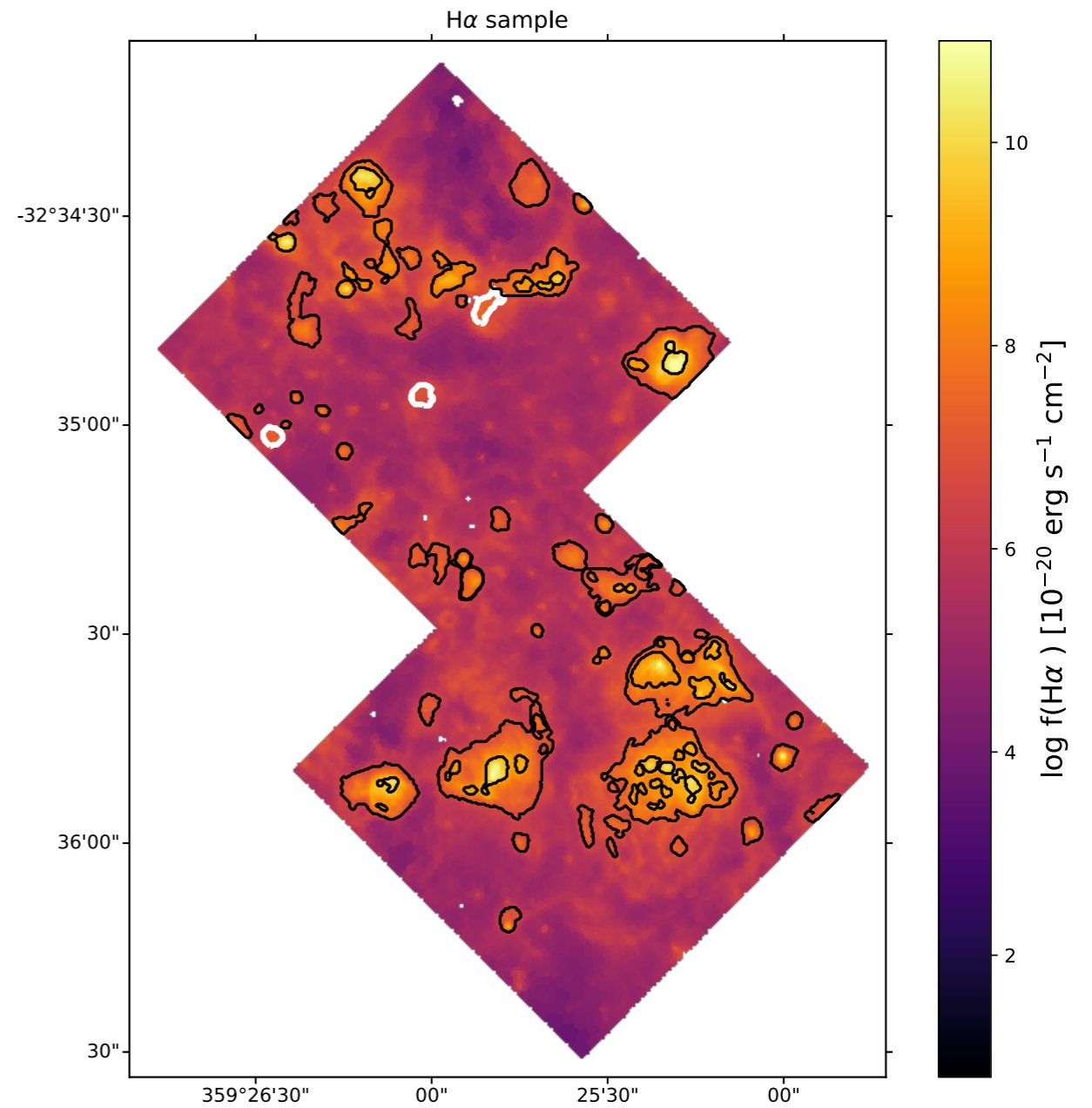
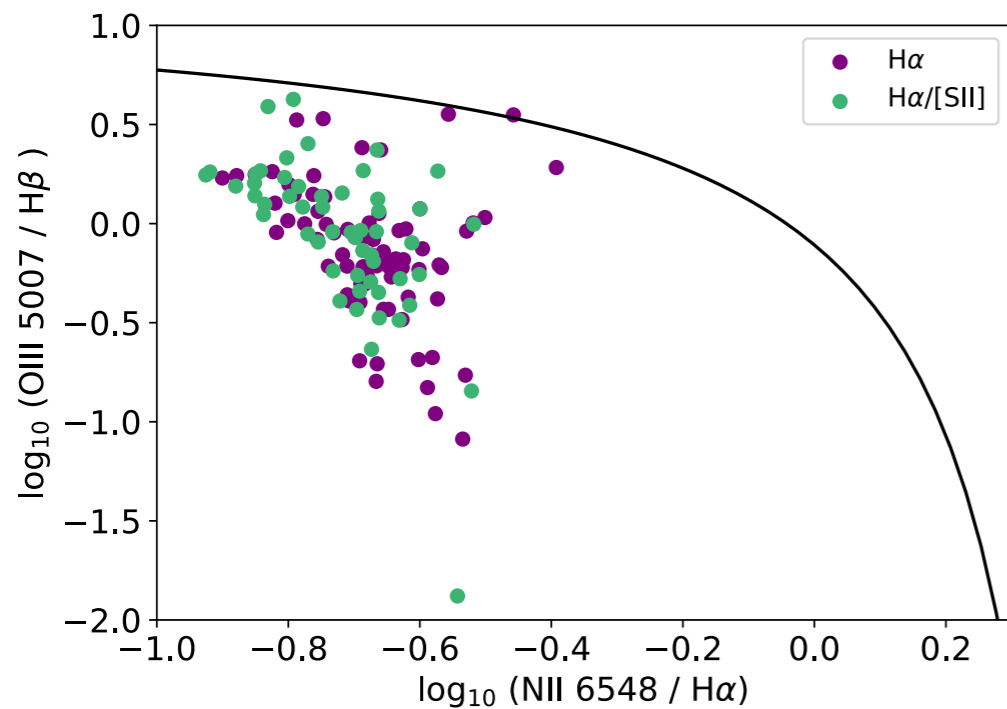
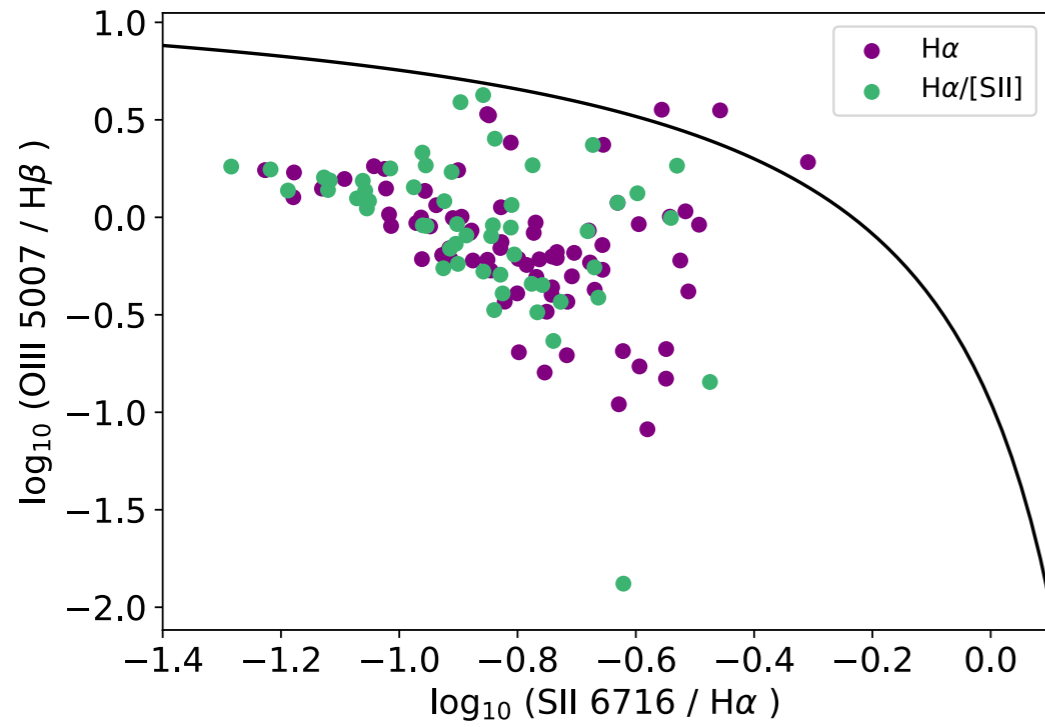


67 leaves

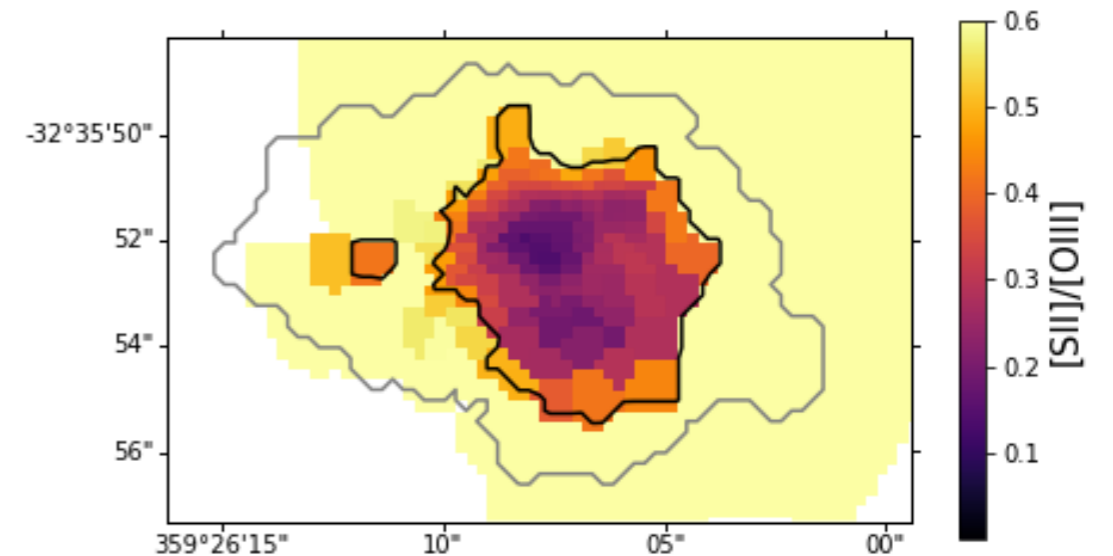
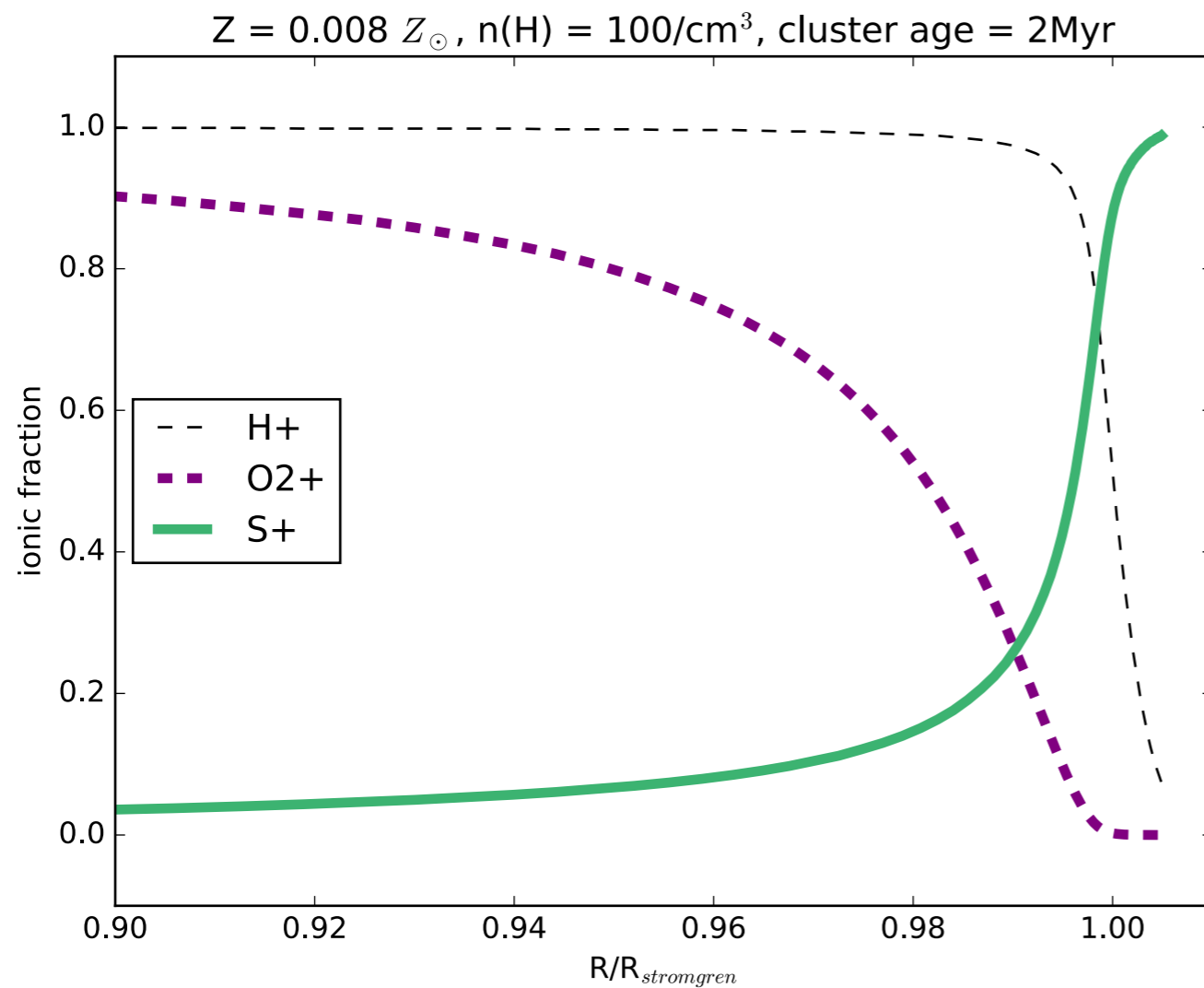
H α /[SII] sample



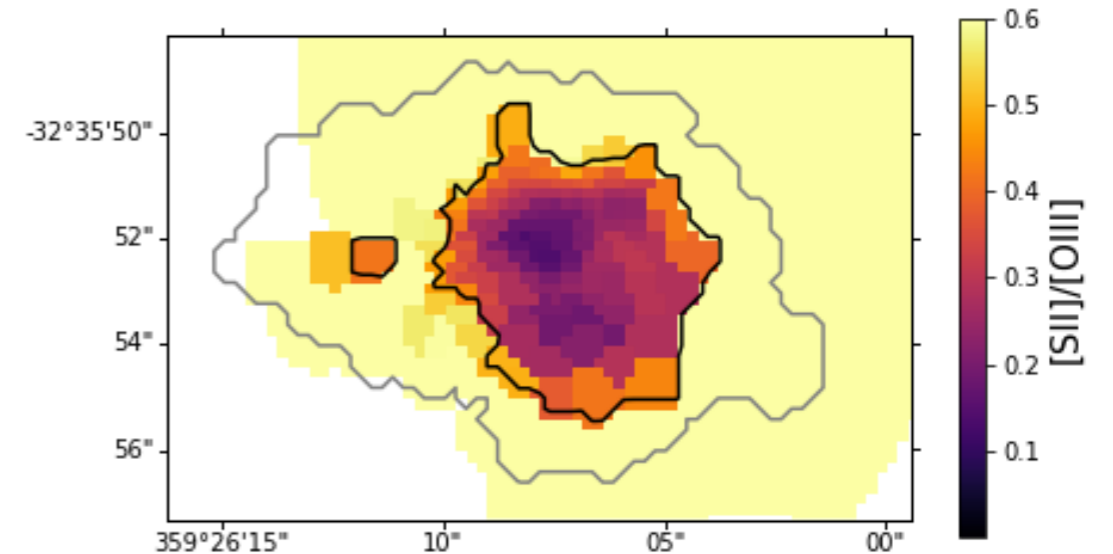
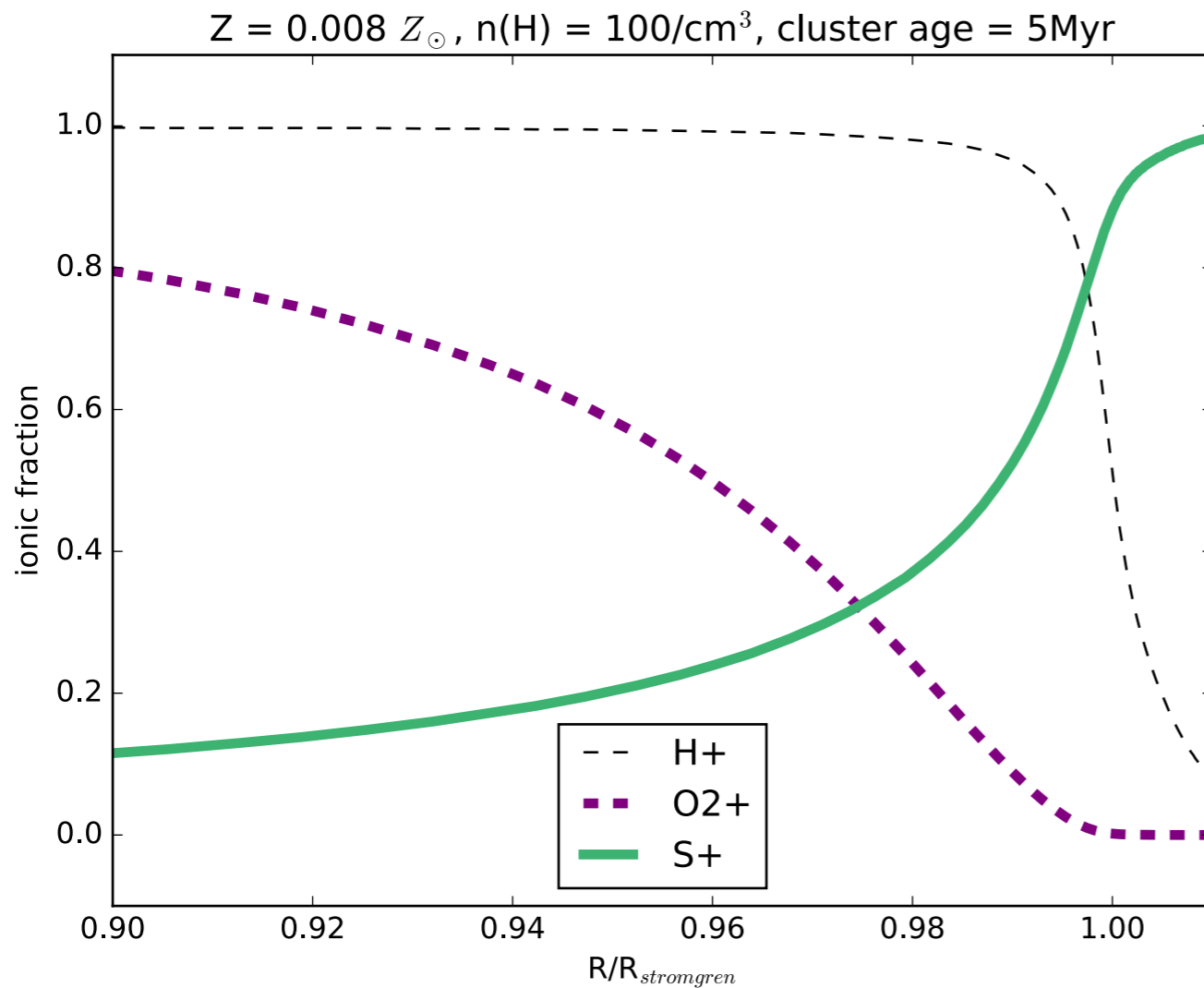
HII regions selection

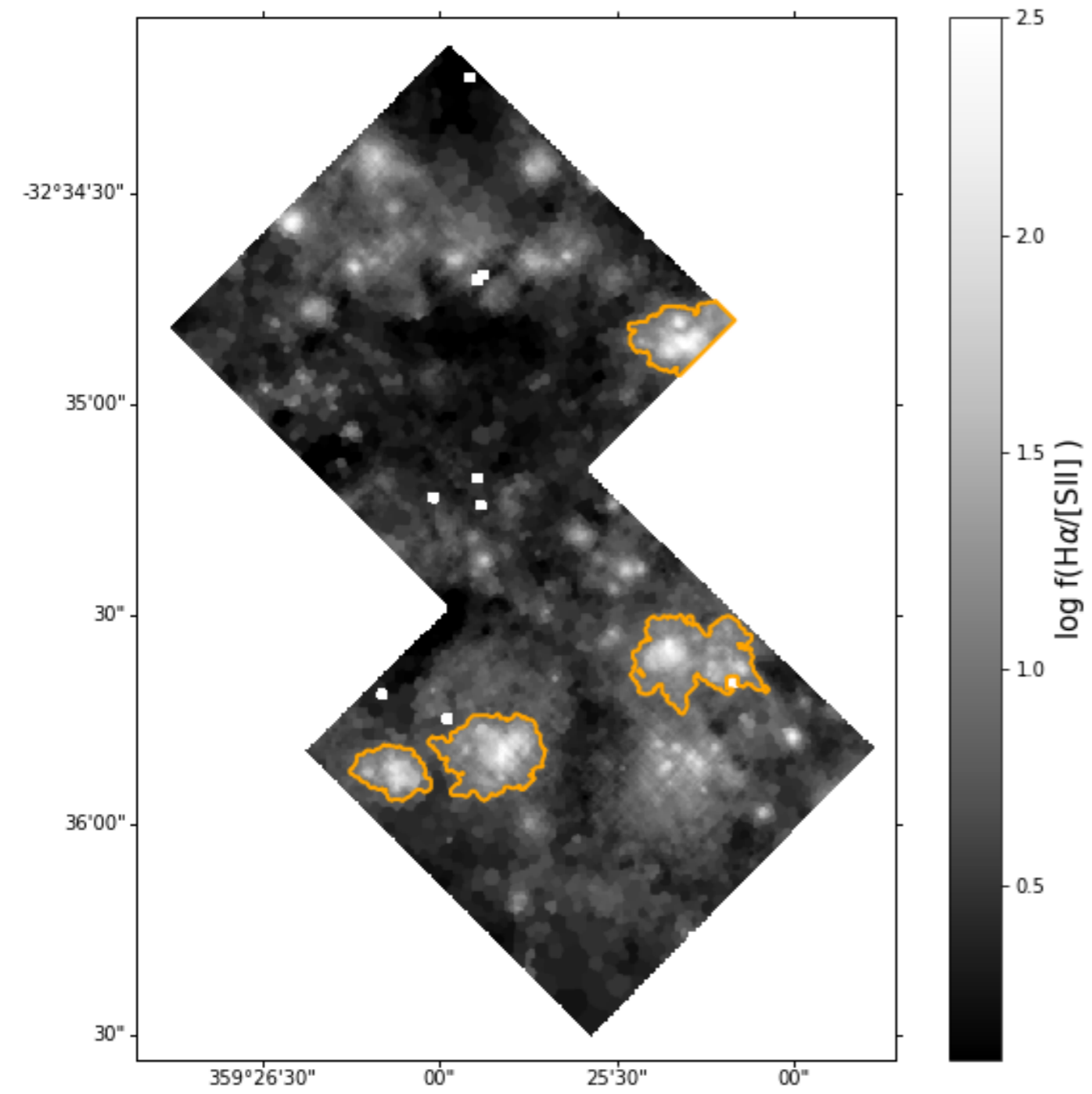


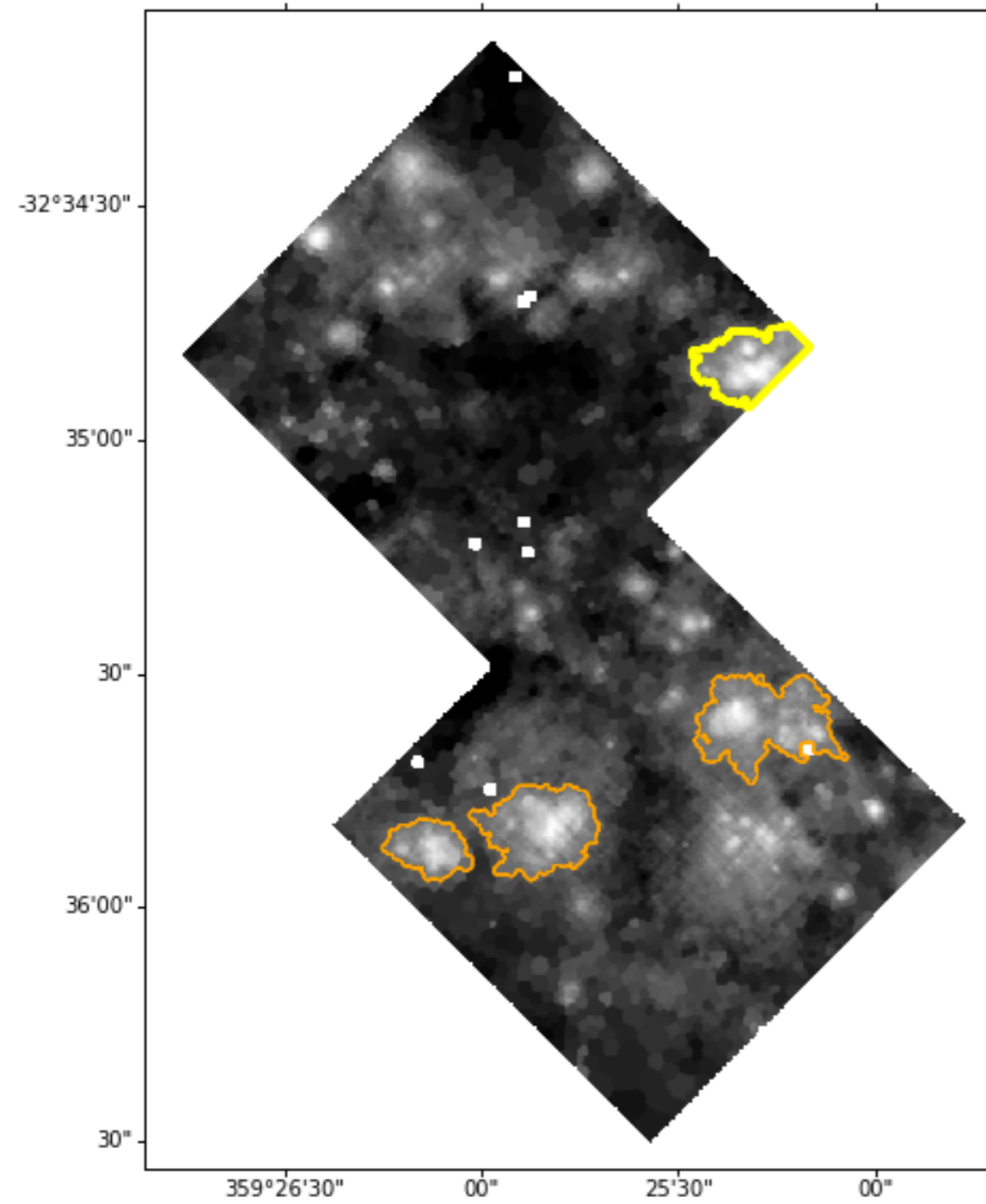
Properties of the HII regions: ionisation parameter mapping



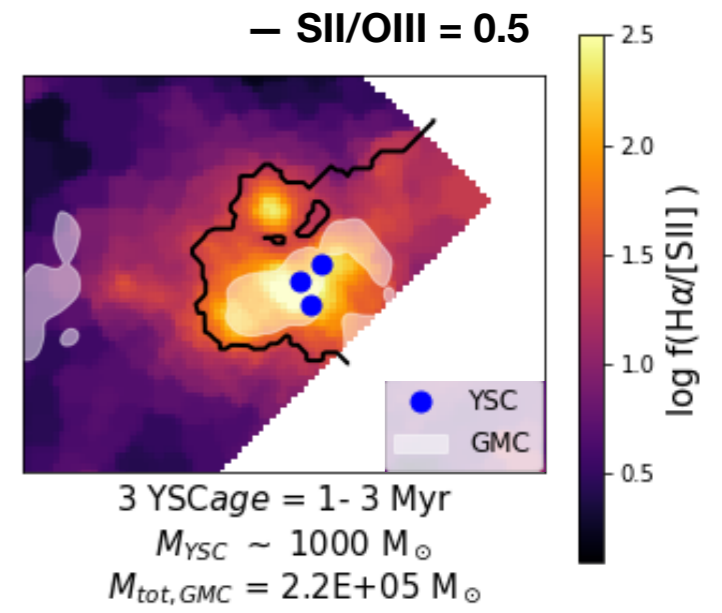
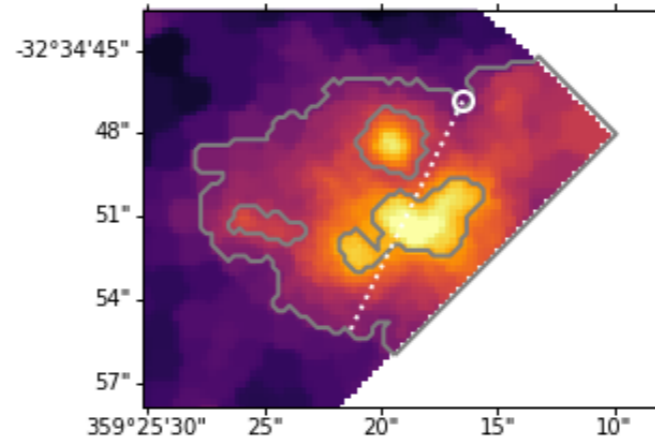
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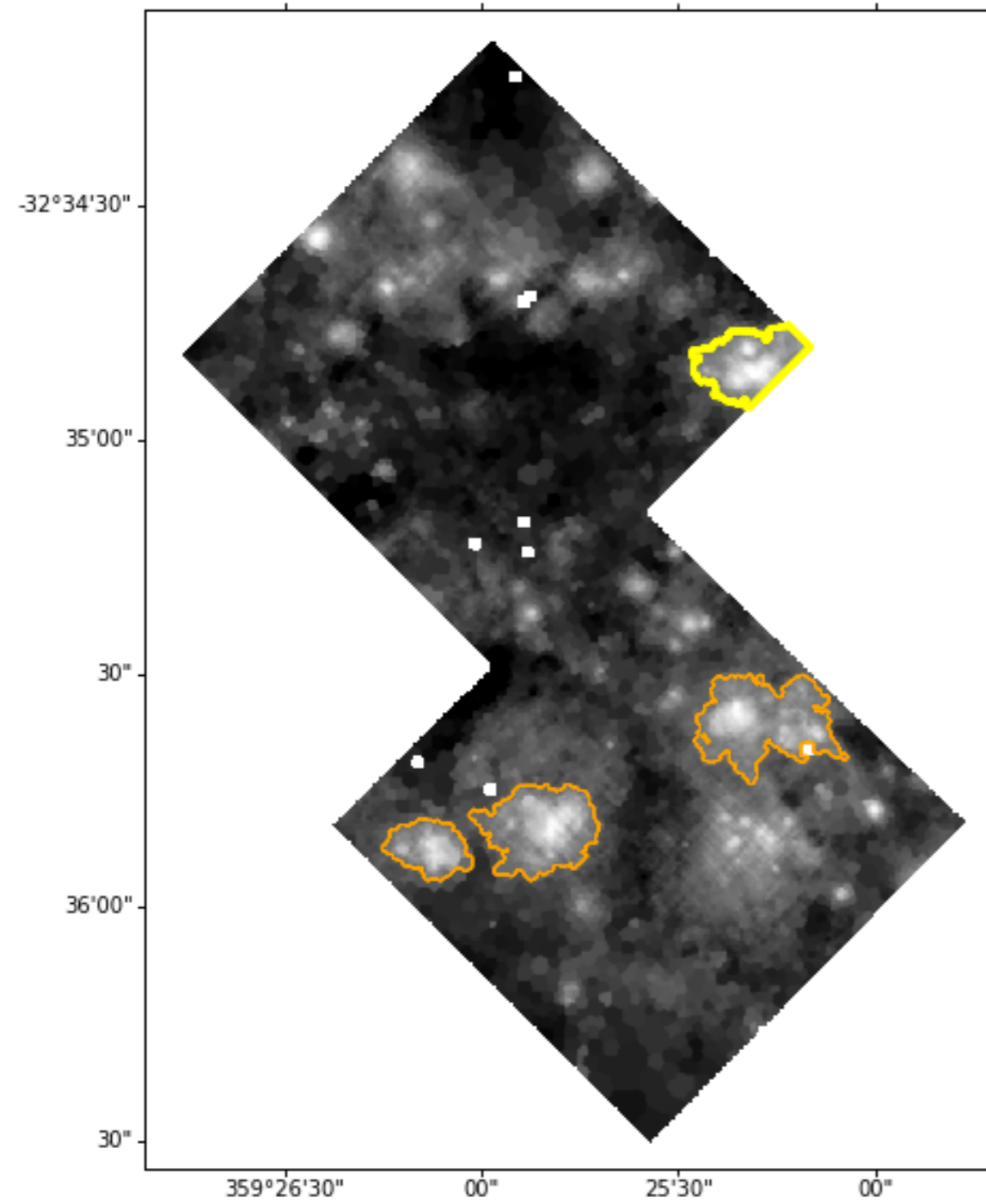




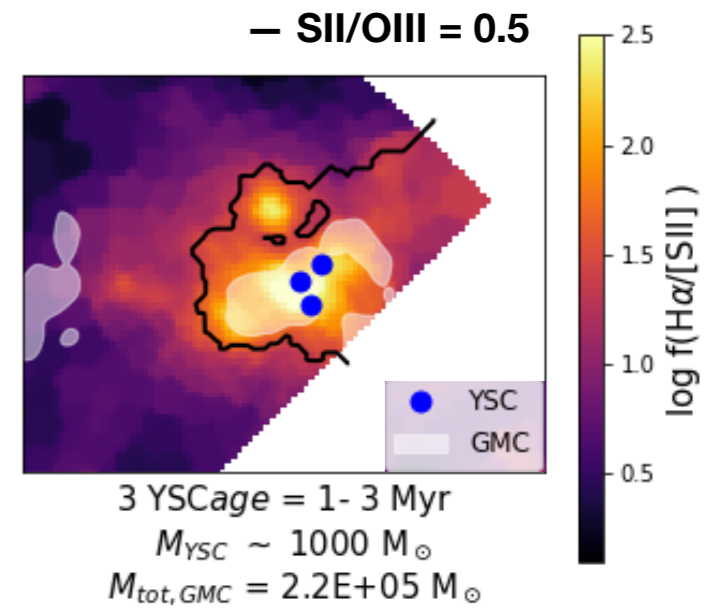
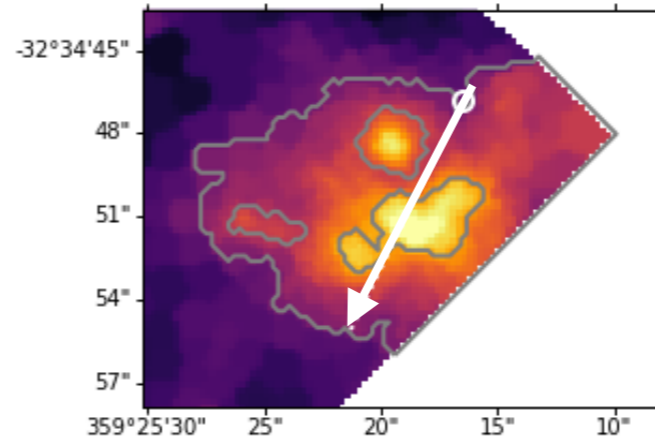


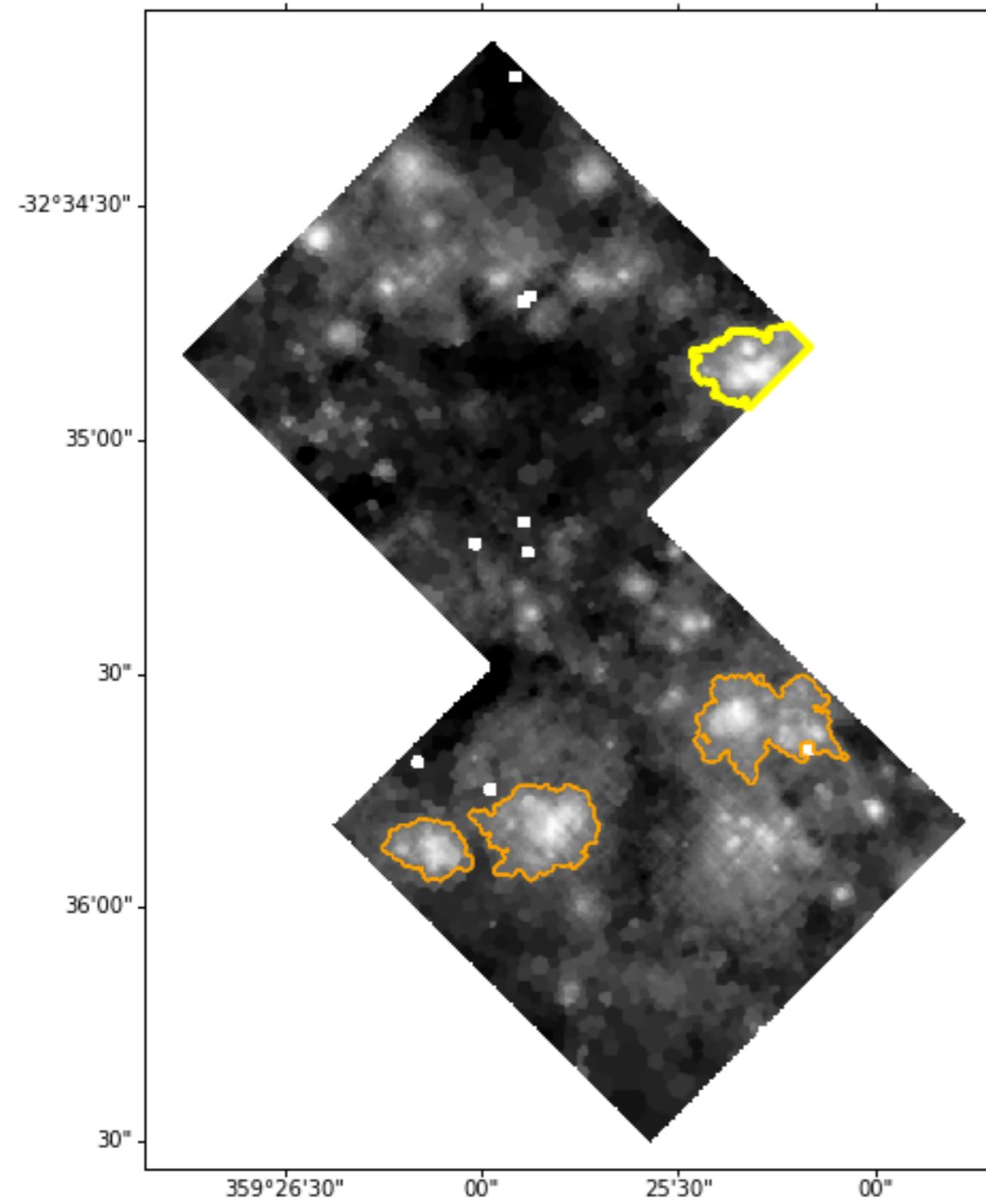
$L(\text{H}\alpha) = 2.3 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$



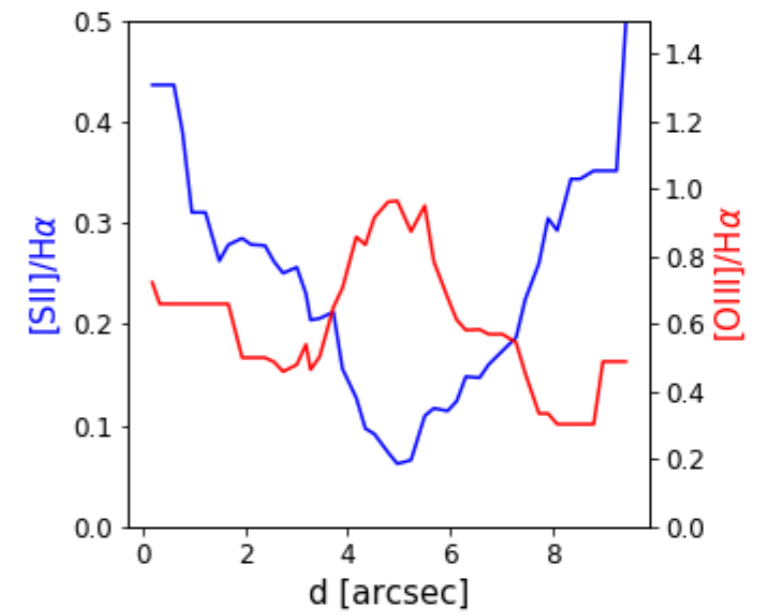
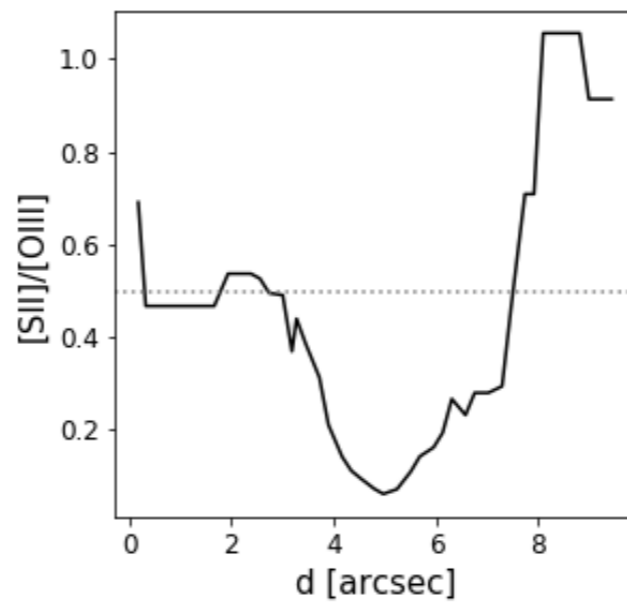
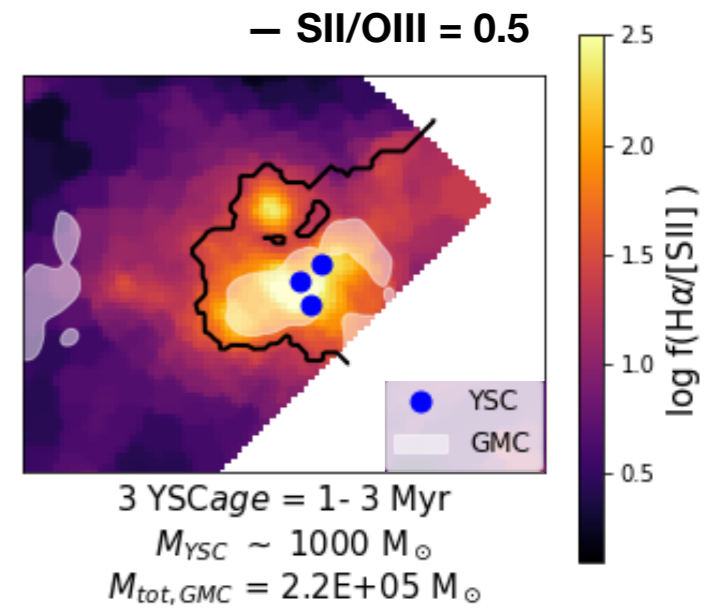
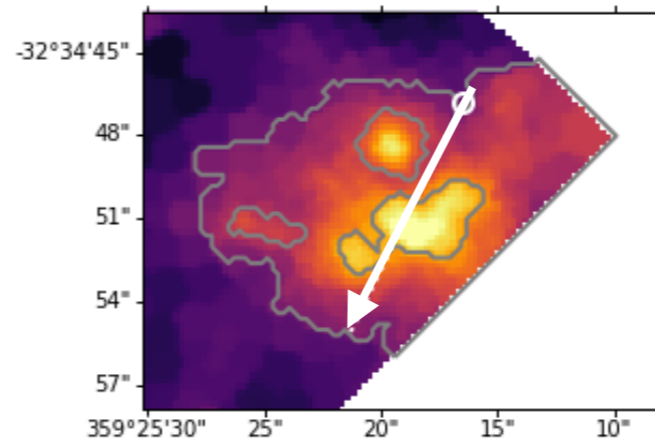


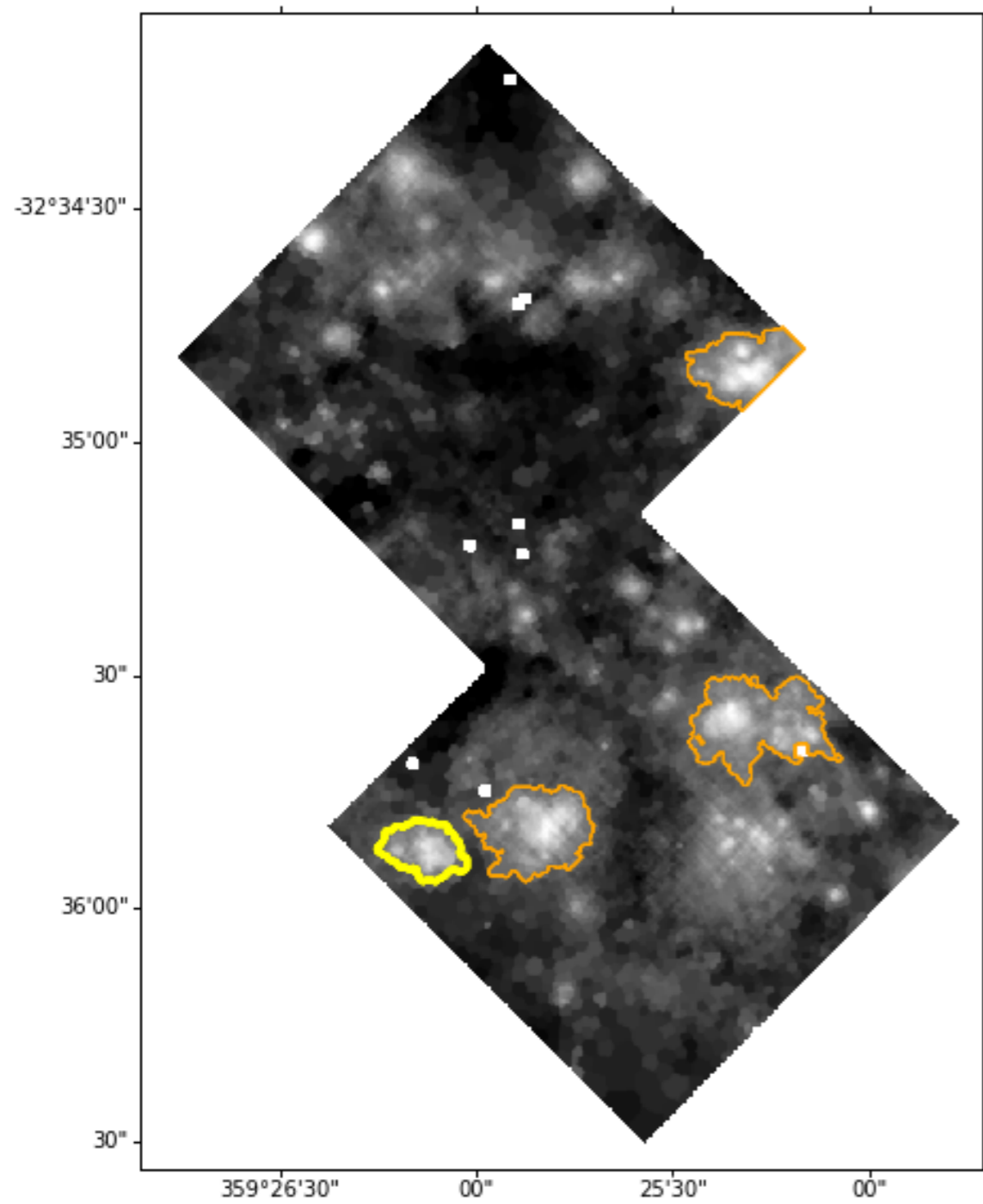
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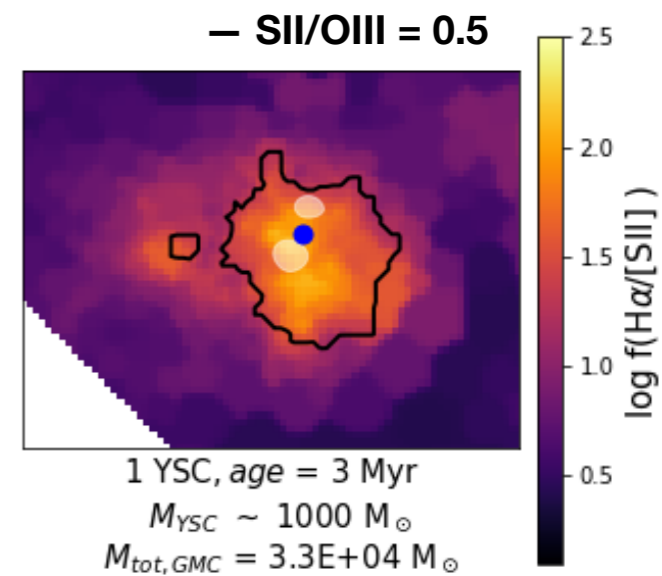
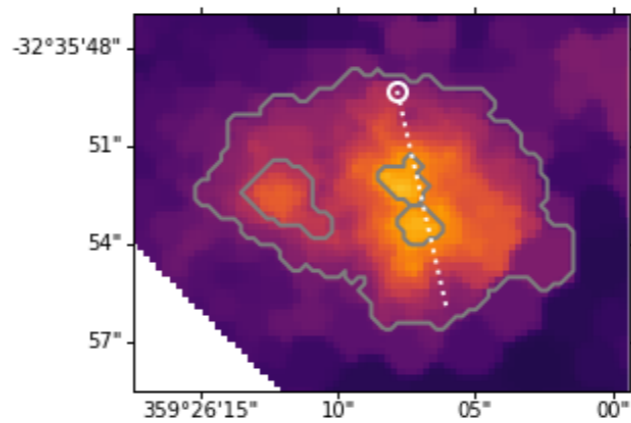


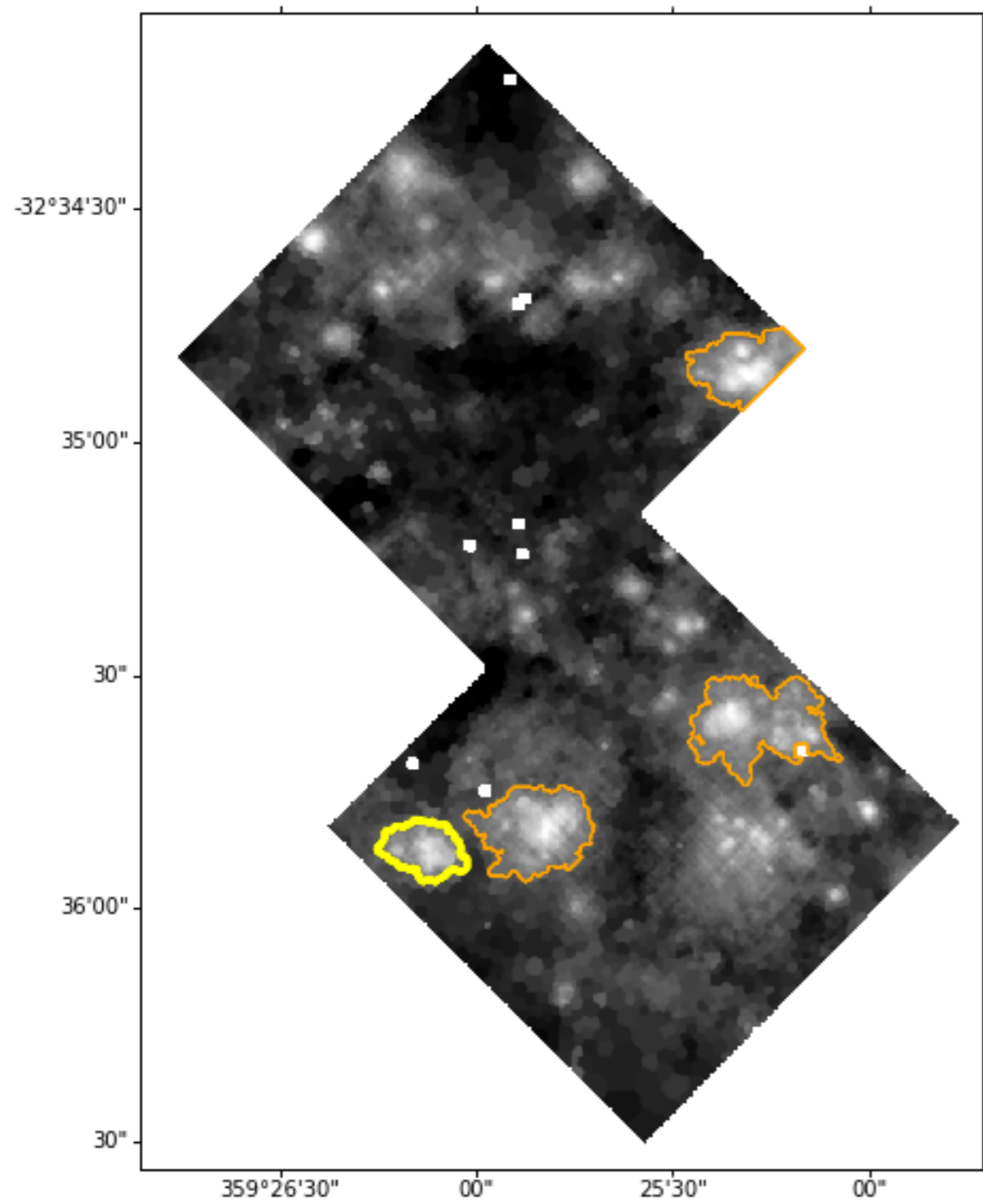
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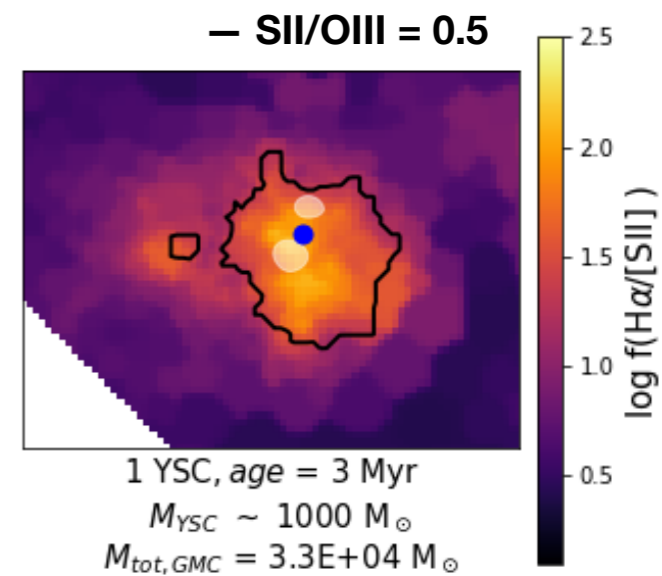
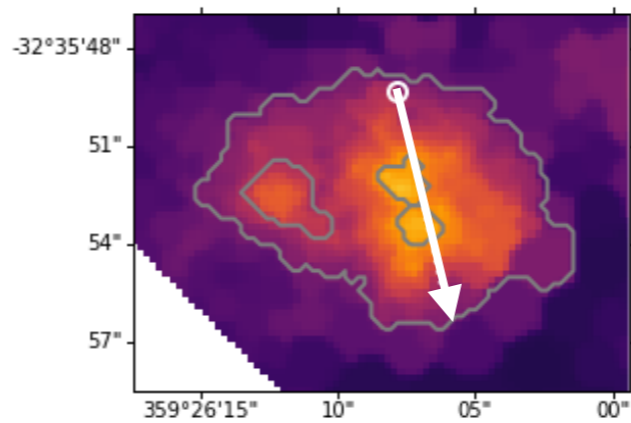


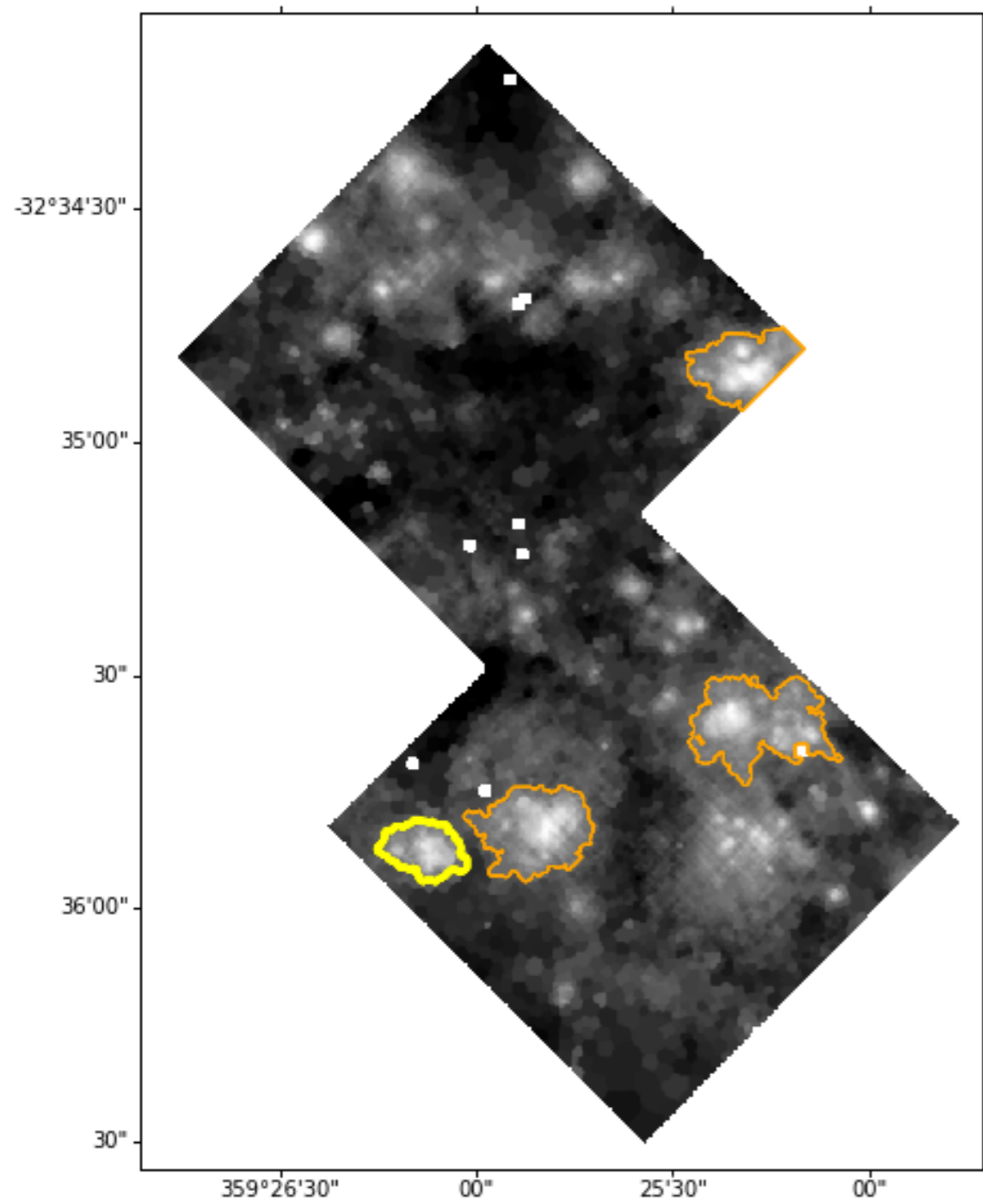
$L(\text{H}\alpha) = 1.0 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$



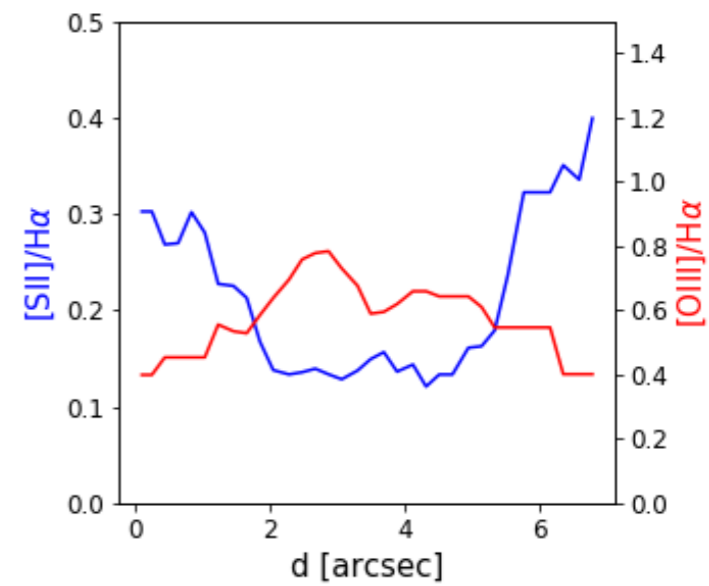
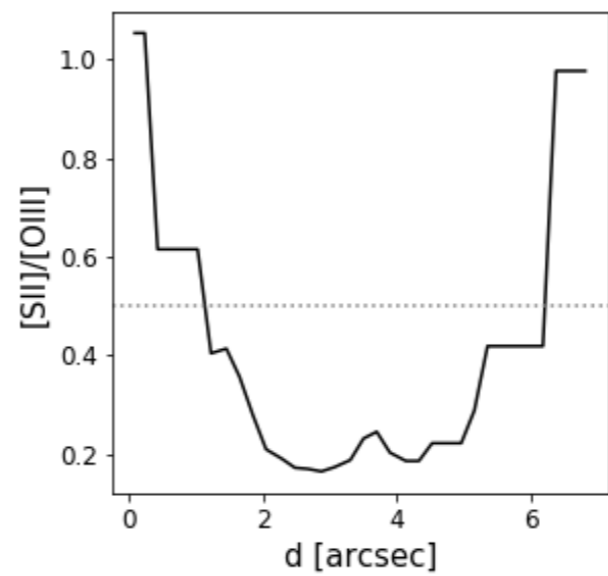
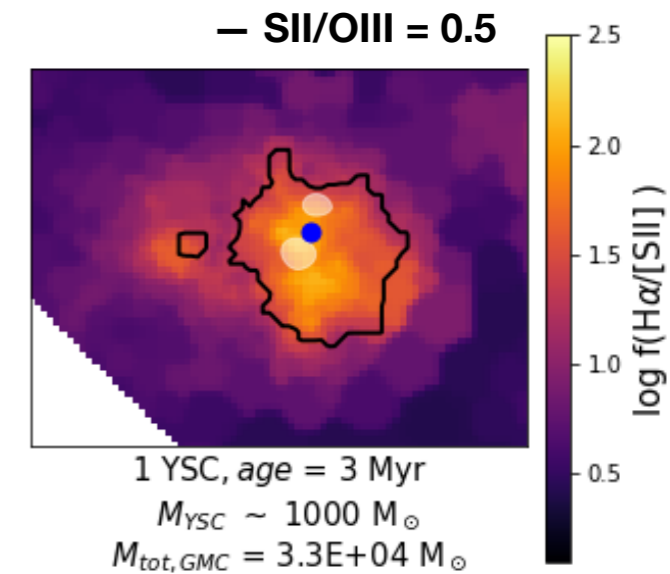
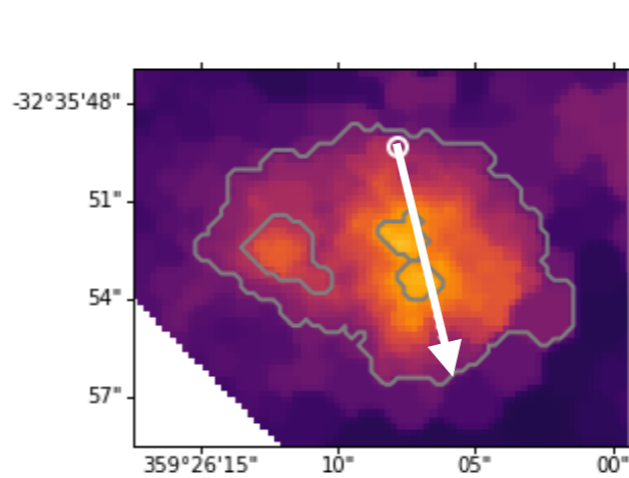


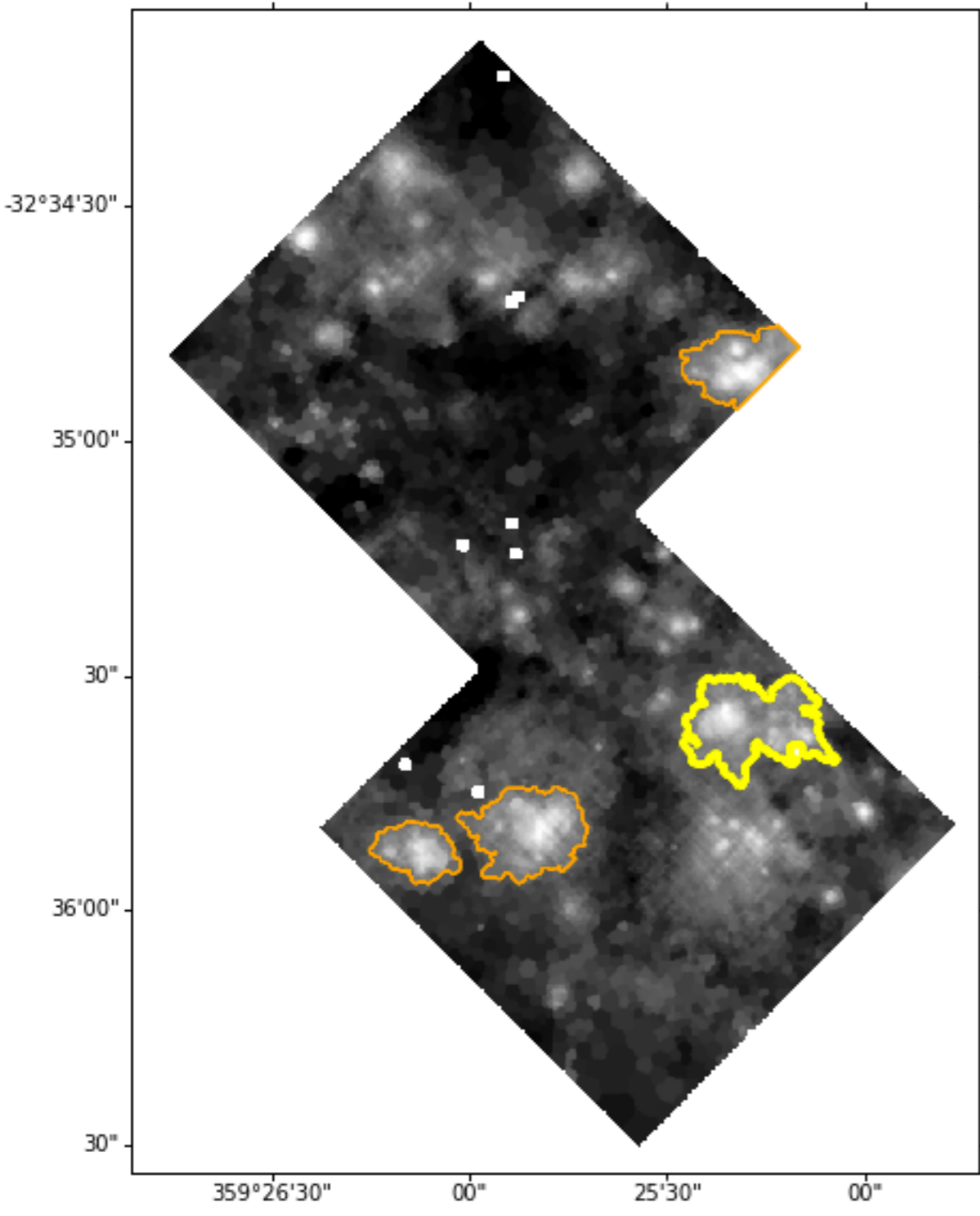
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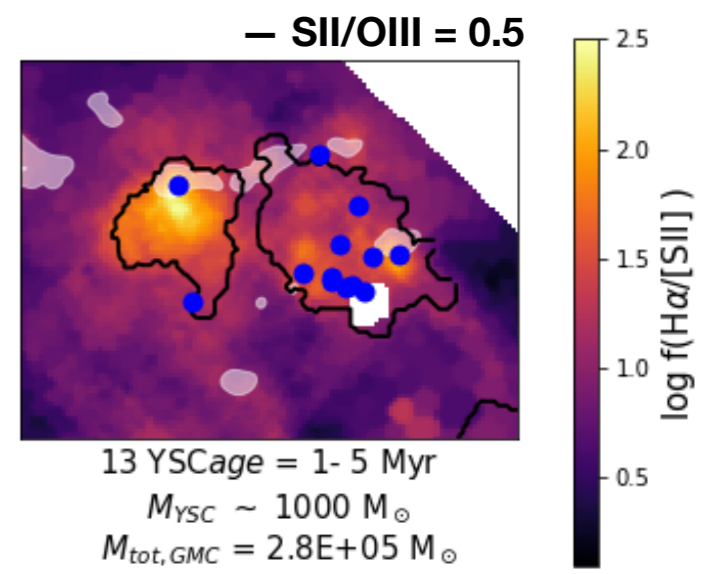
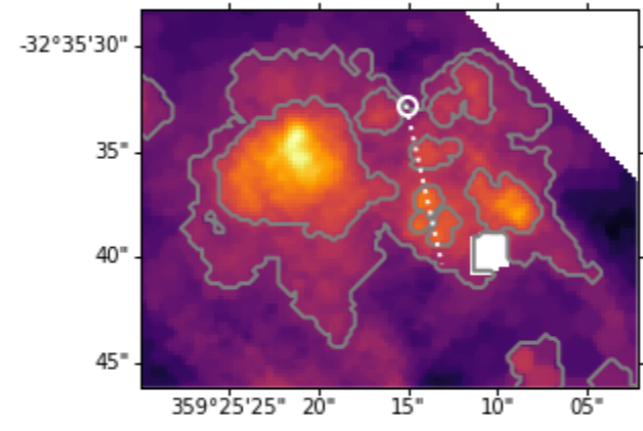


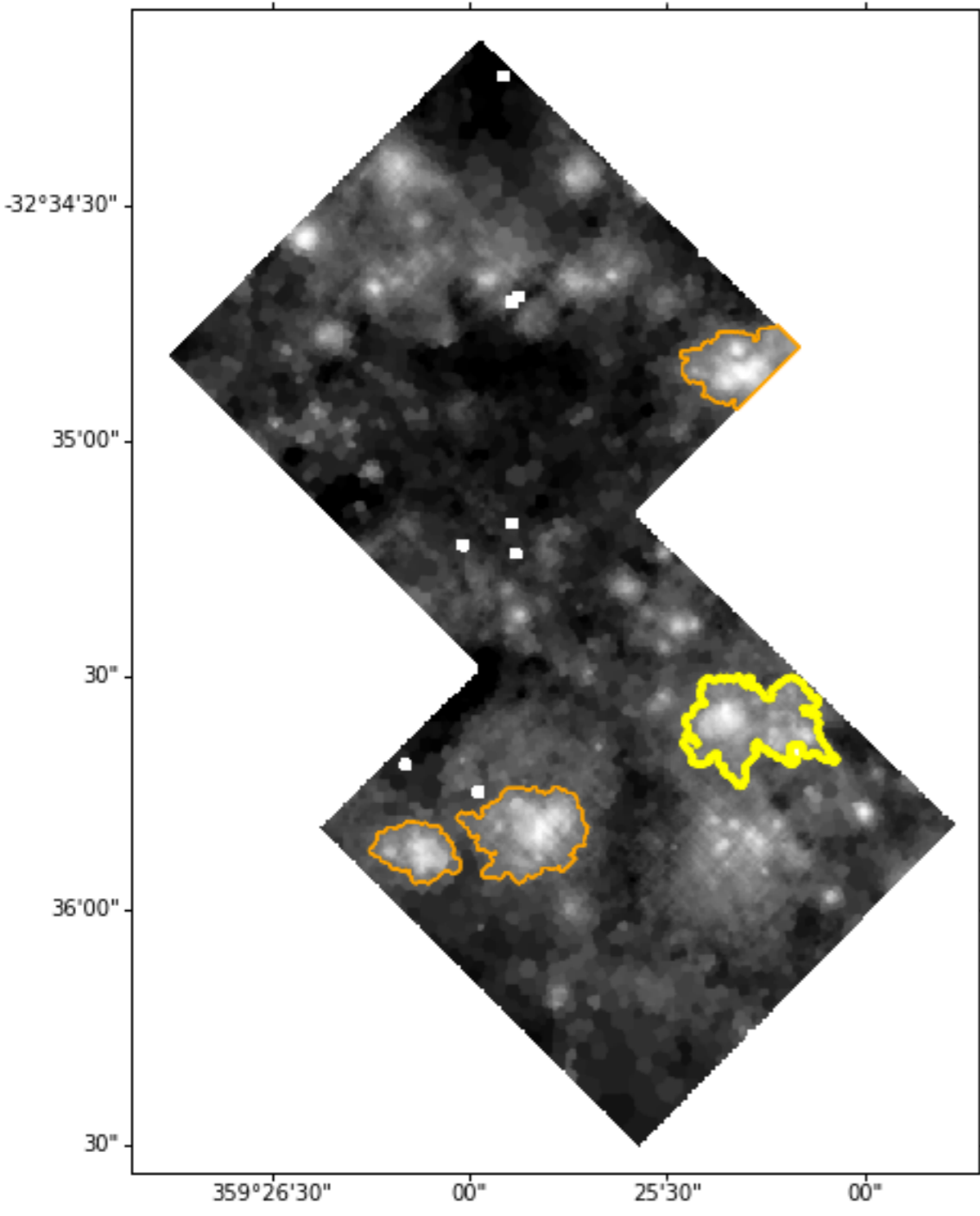
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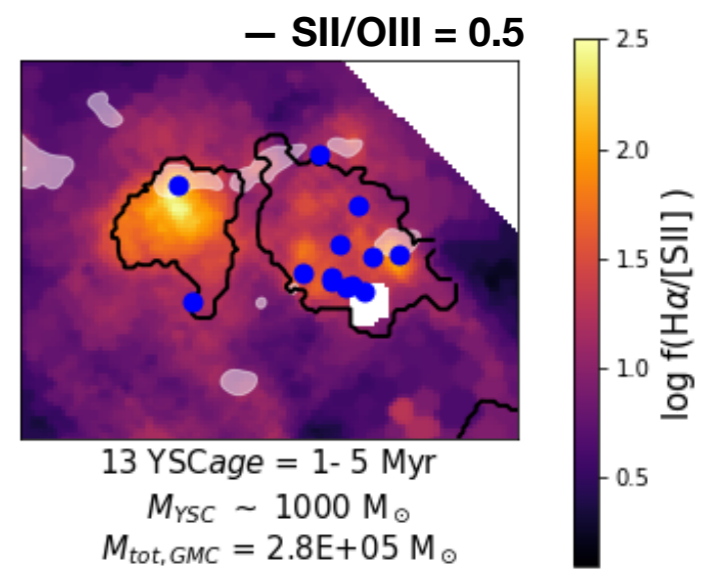
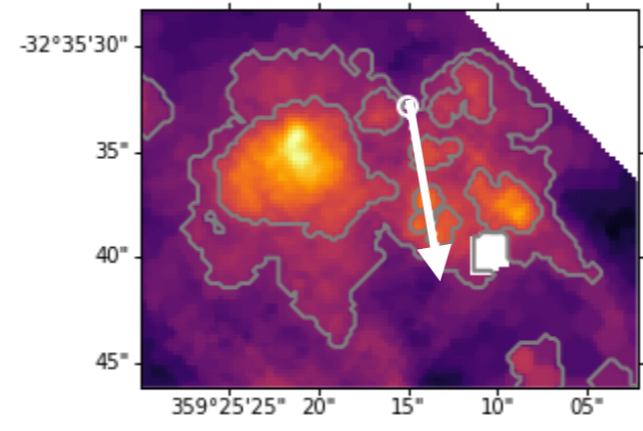


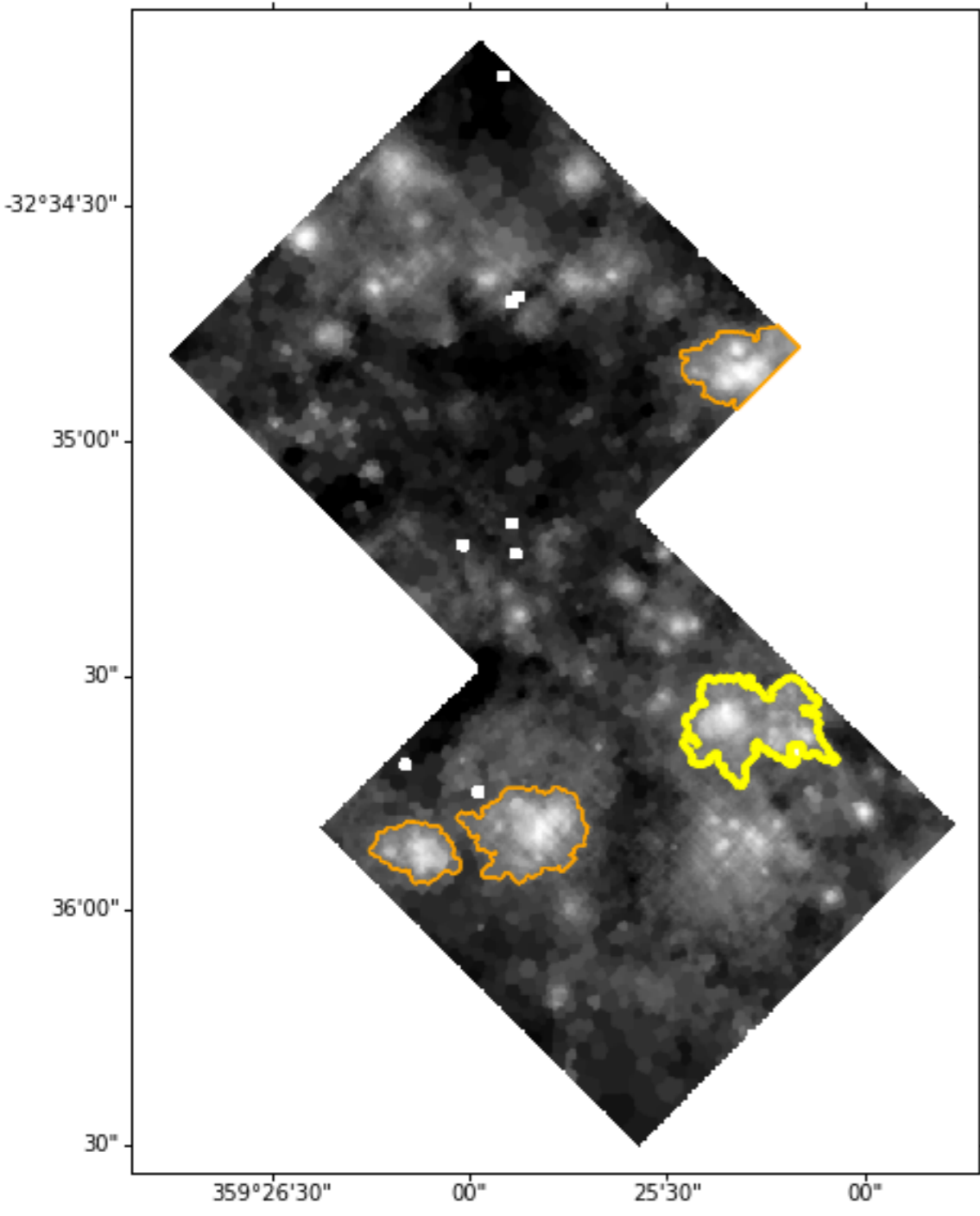
$L(\text{H}\alpha) = 2.2 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$



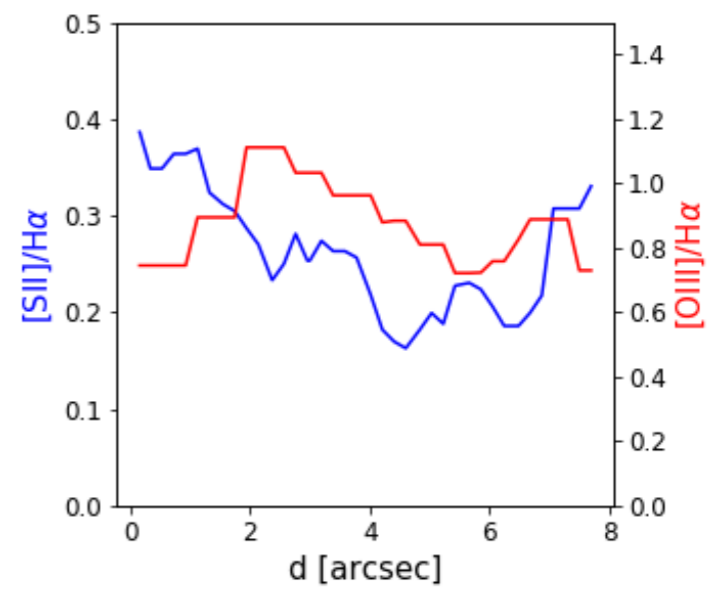
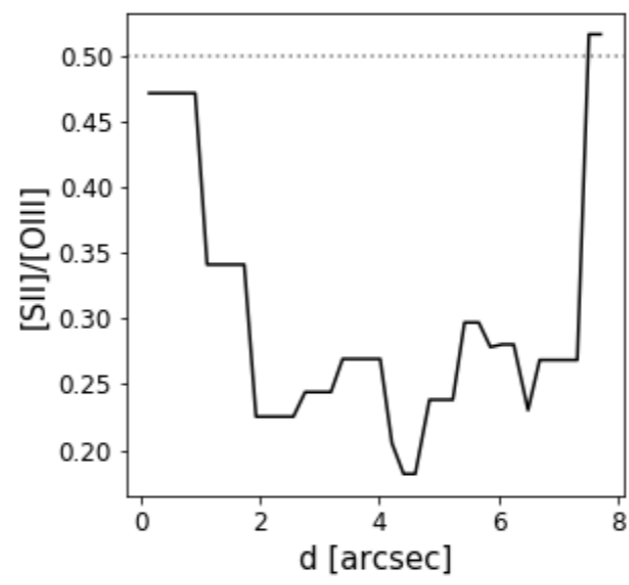
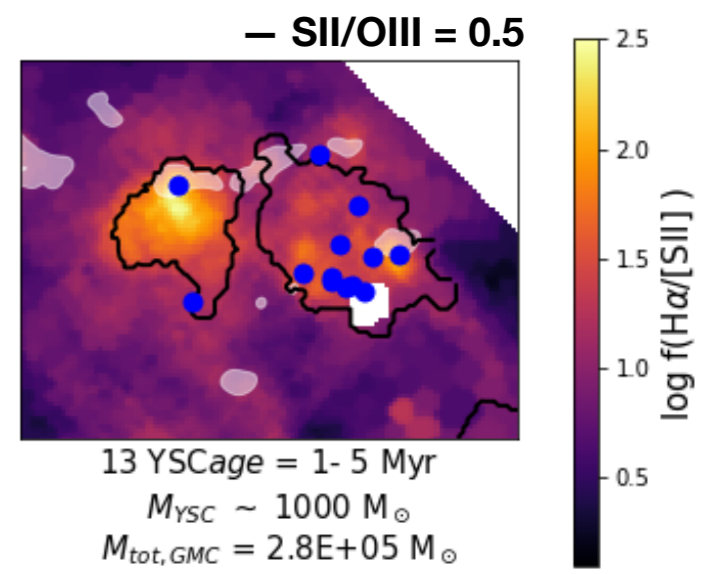
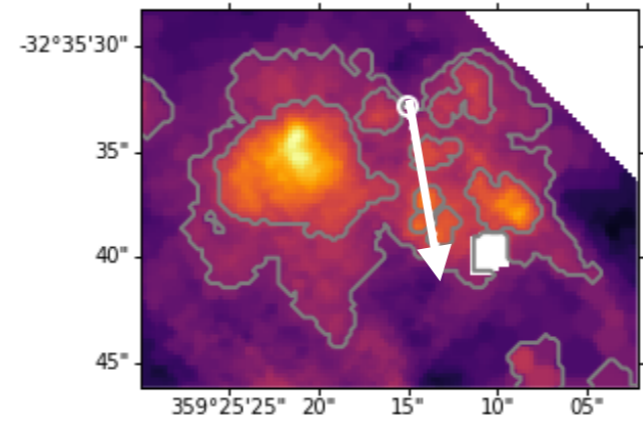


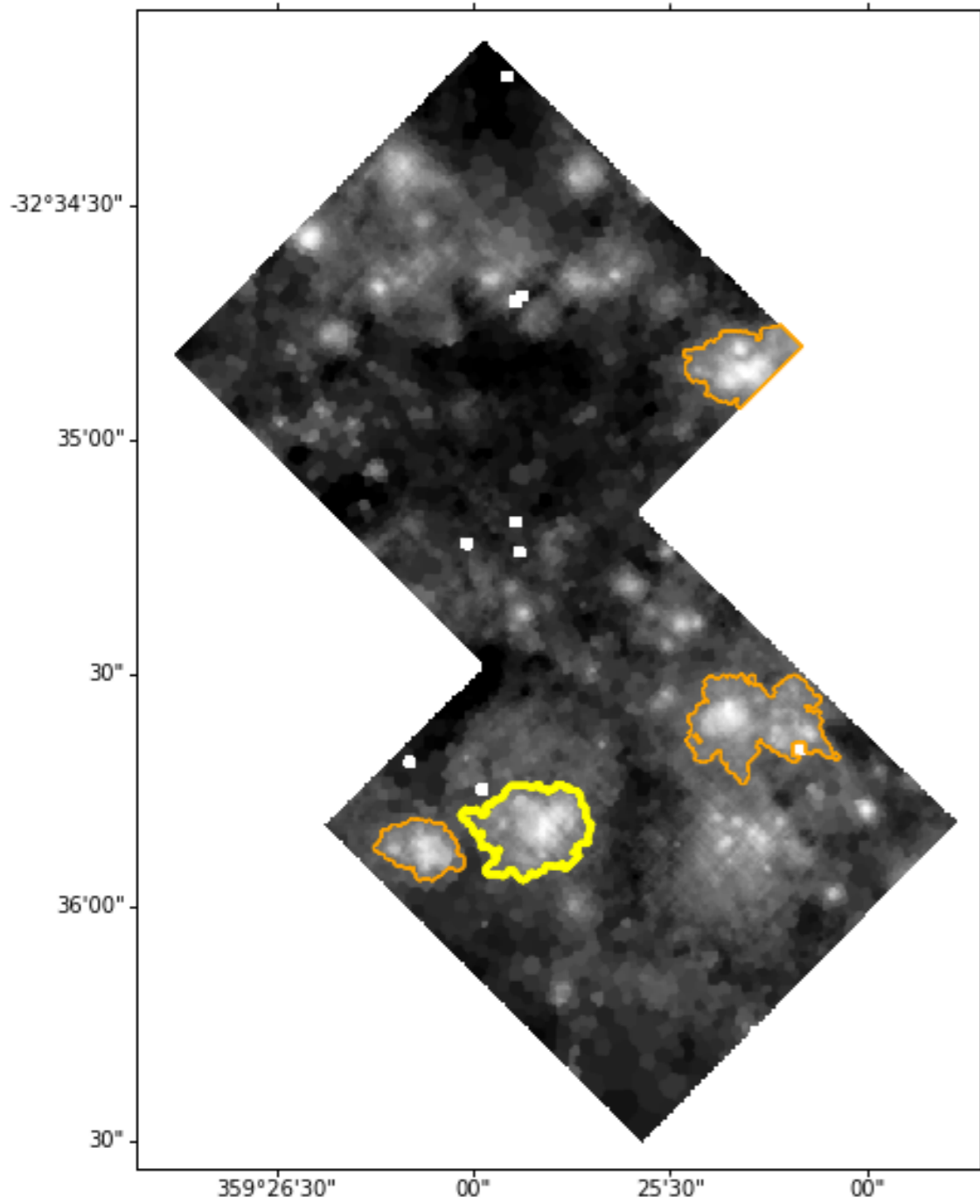
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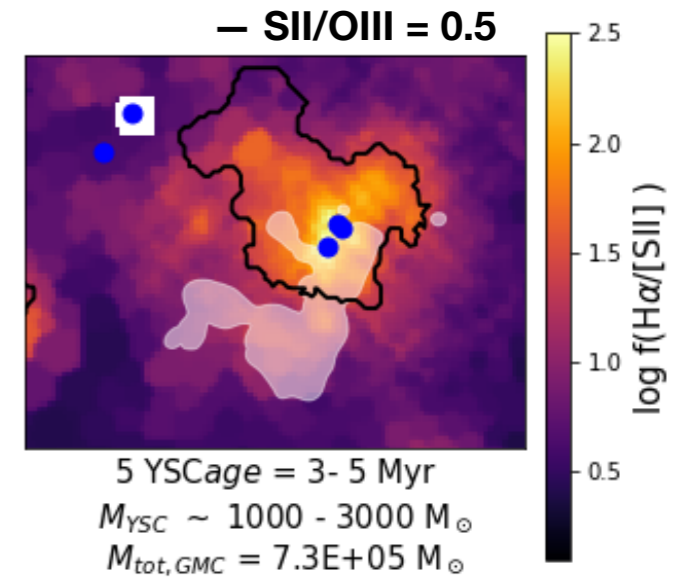
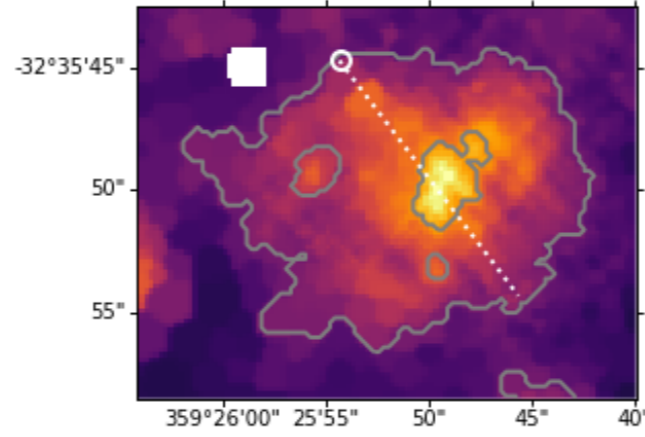


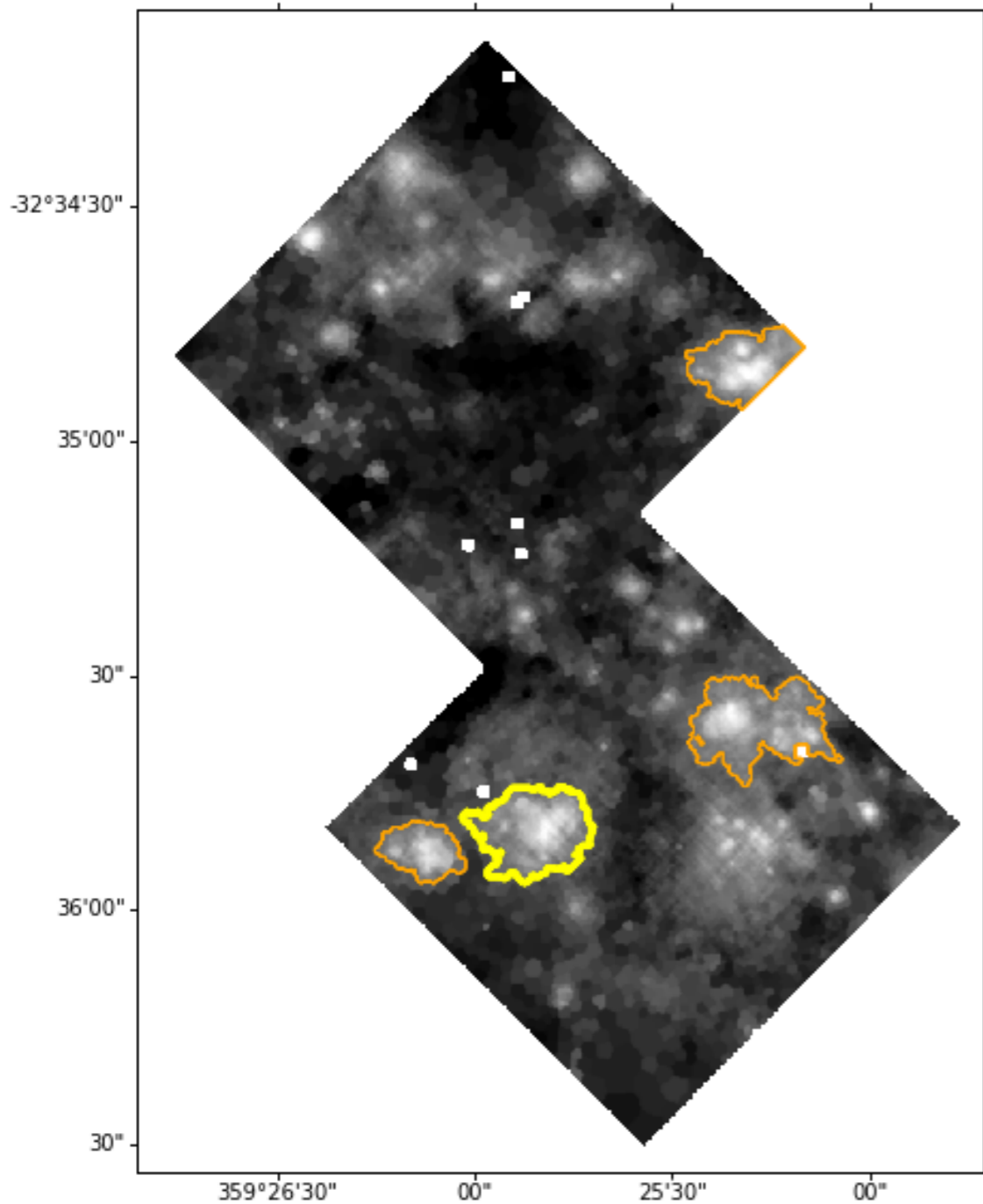
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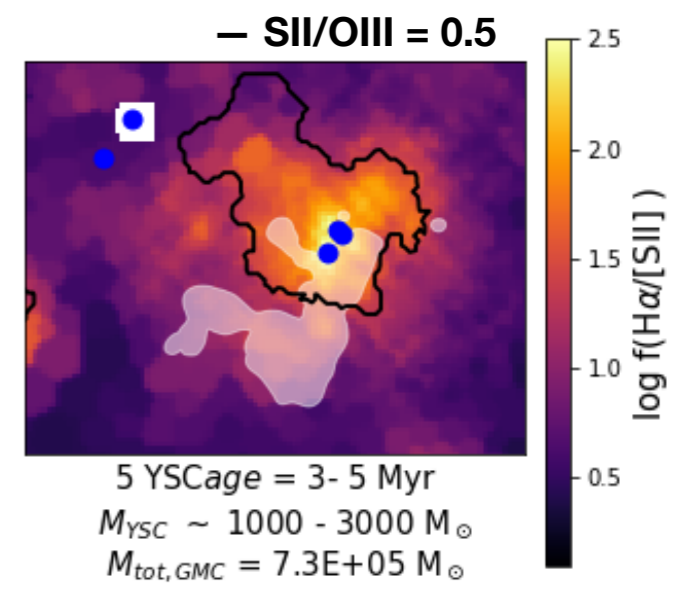
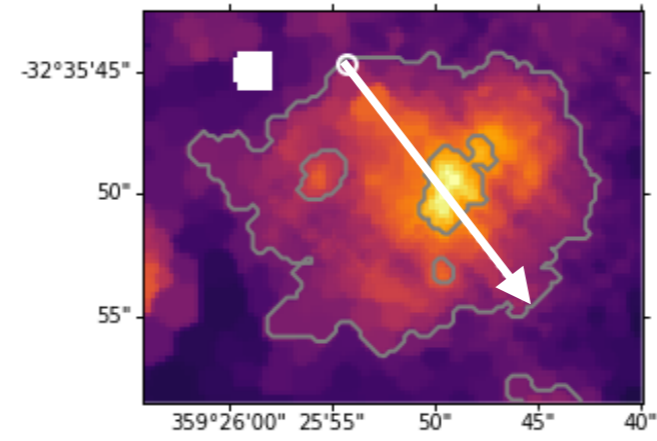


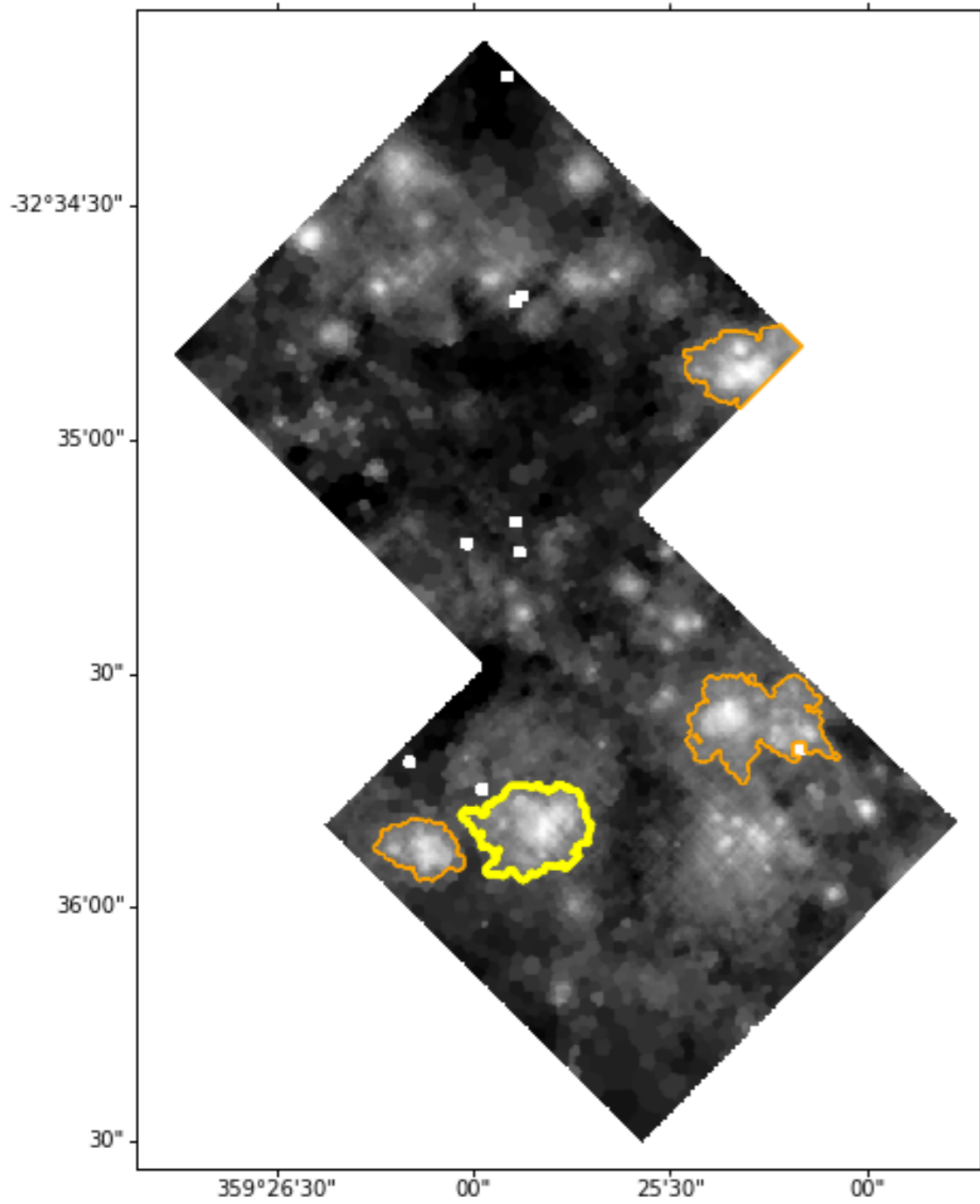
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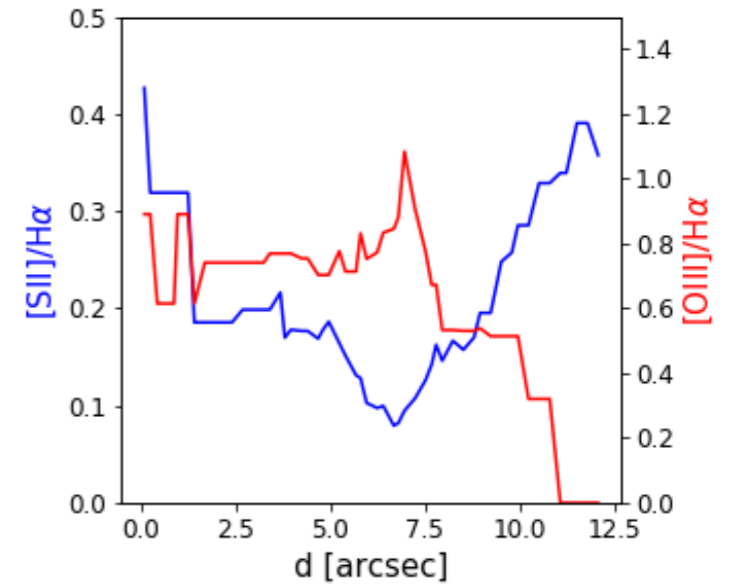
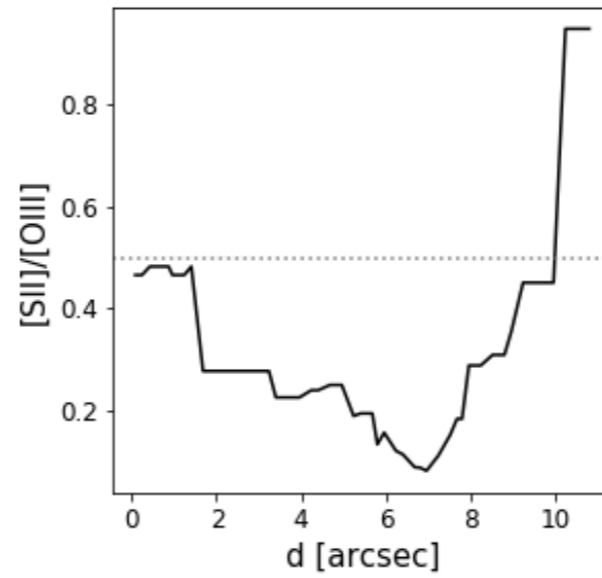
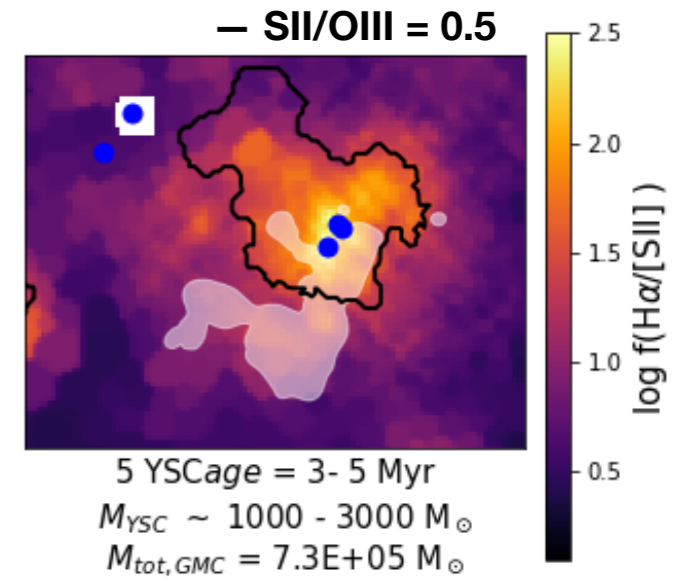
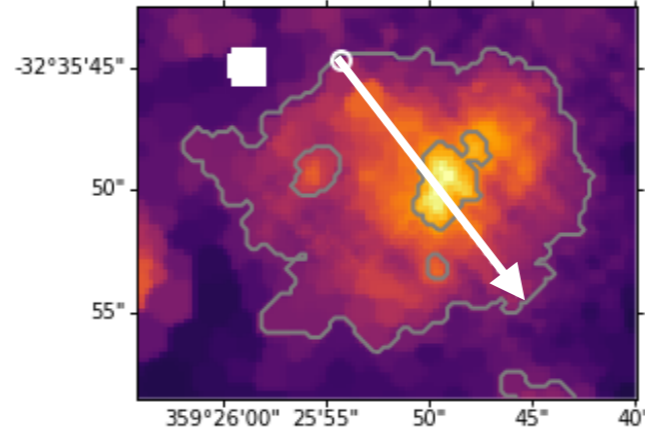


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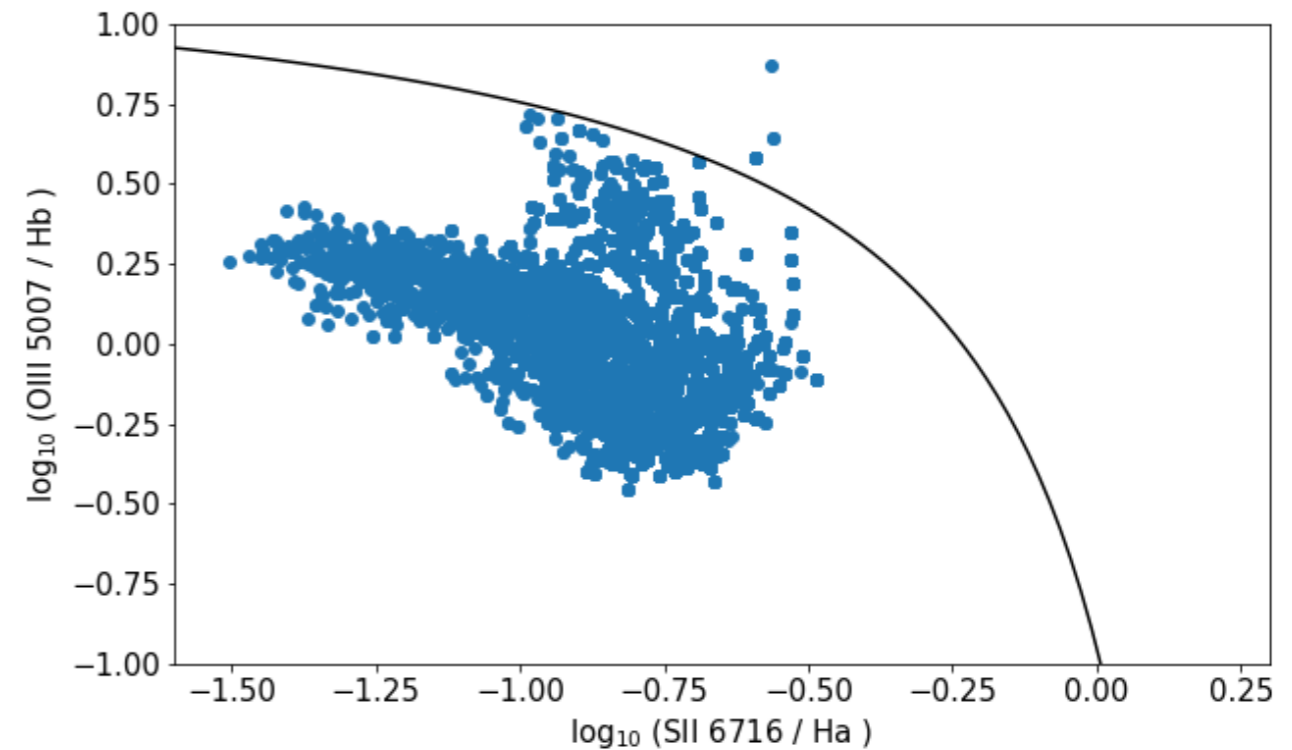
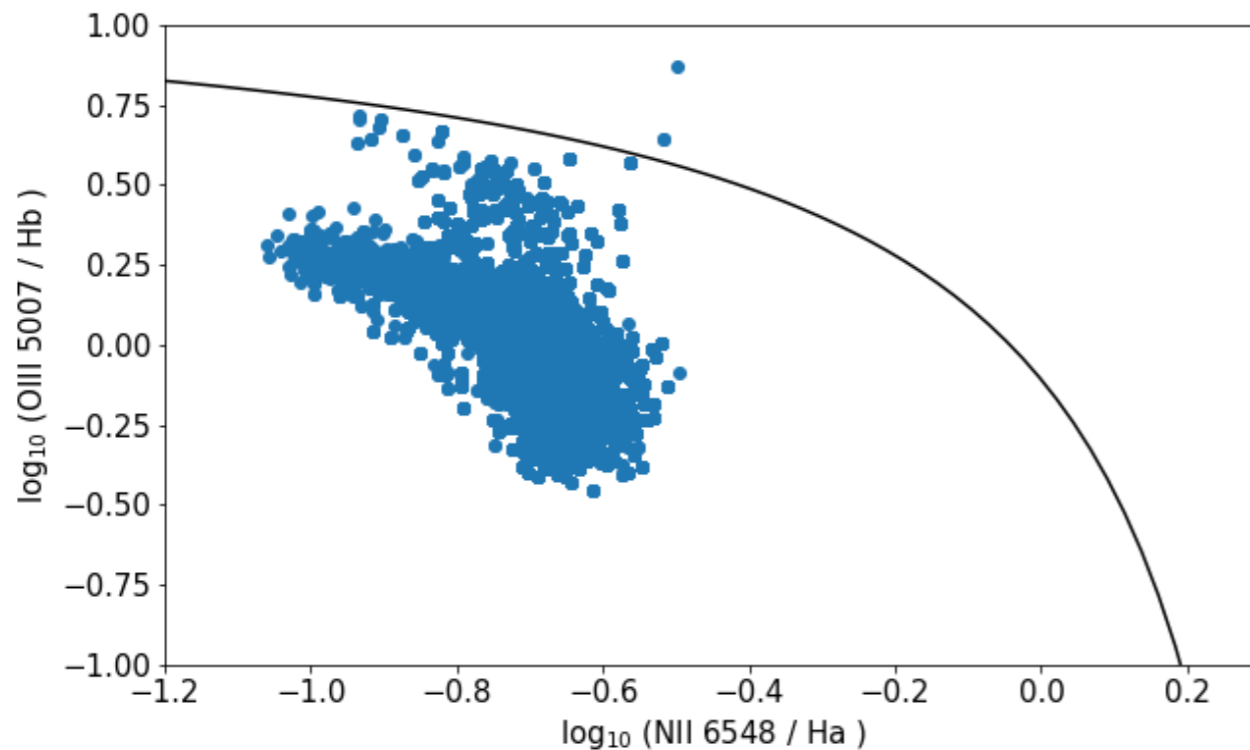


$L(\text{H}\alpha) = 2.0 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$



DIG fraction

- $f_{\text{DIG}} = F(\text{H}\alpha)_{\text{HII}} / F(\text{H}\alpha)_{\text{outside}}$
- $f_{\text{DIG}} \sim 0.61$ (H α /SII-selected HII regions)
 $f_{\text{DIG}} \sim 0.53$ (H α -selected HII regions)
- Distribution of DIG spaxels:



Conclusion and future work

- We select a sample of HII regions and investigate their ionisation structure using IPM, finding evidence for LyC leaking in at least 2 of the regions
- Next:
 - qualitative estimate of the total f_{esc}

Pellegrini+ 2012

$$\langle f_{\text{esc}} \rangle = \frac{\sum_i L_{\text{esc},i}}{\sum_i (L_{\text{esc},i} + L_i)}$$

$$L_{\text{esc}} = \sum_i \left(L_i \times \frac{f_{\text{esc},i}}{1 - f_{\text{esc},i}} \right)$$

- More quantitatively: YSCs as source of DIG ionization?

A diagram consisting of two blue rectangular boxes connected by a double-headed black arrow. The left box contains the text $Q(\text{H}\alpha)_{\text{expected}}$ and the right box contains the text $Q(\text{H}\alpha)_{\text{observed}} \propto L(\text{H}\alpha)$.

Backup slides

Estimation of $f_{\text{esc, gal}}$

$$f_{\text{esc, gal}} = (L_{\text{esc}} - L_{\text{DIG}}) / L_{\text{tot}}$$

$$L_{\text{esc}} = \sum_i \left(L_i \times \frac{f_{\text{esc}, i}}{1 - f_{\text{esc}, i}} \right)$$

total HII regions
“escape luminosity”

$$L_{\text{tot}} = L + L_{\text{esc}}$$

... + contribution from massive field stars

HII regions selection

- Parameters:
 - tree constructed down to $3.7 \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$
 - two structures merged when their peak values are $< 0.6 \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$ apart.

