

RESOLVING IONISATION AND METALLICITY ON PARSEC SCALES ACROSS PRIMORDIAL ANALOGUES WITH HST-WFC3



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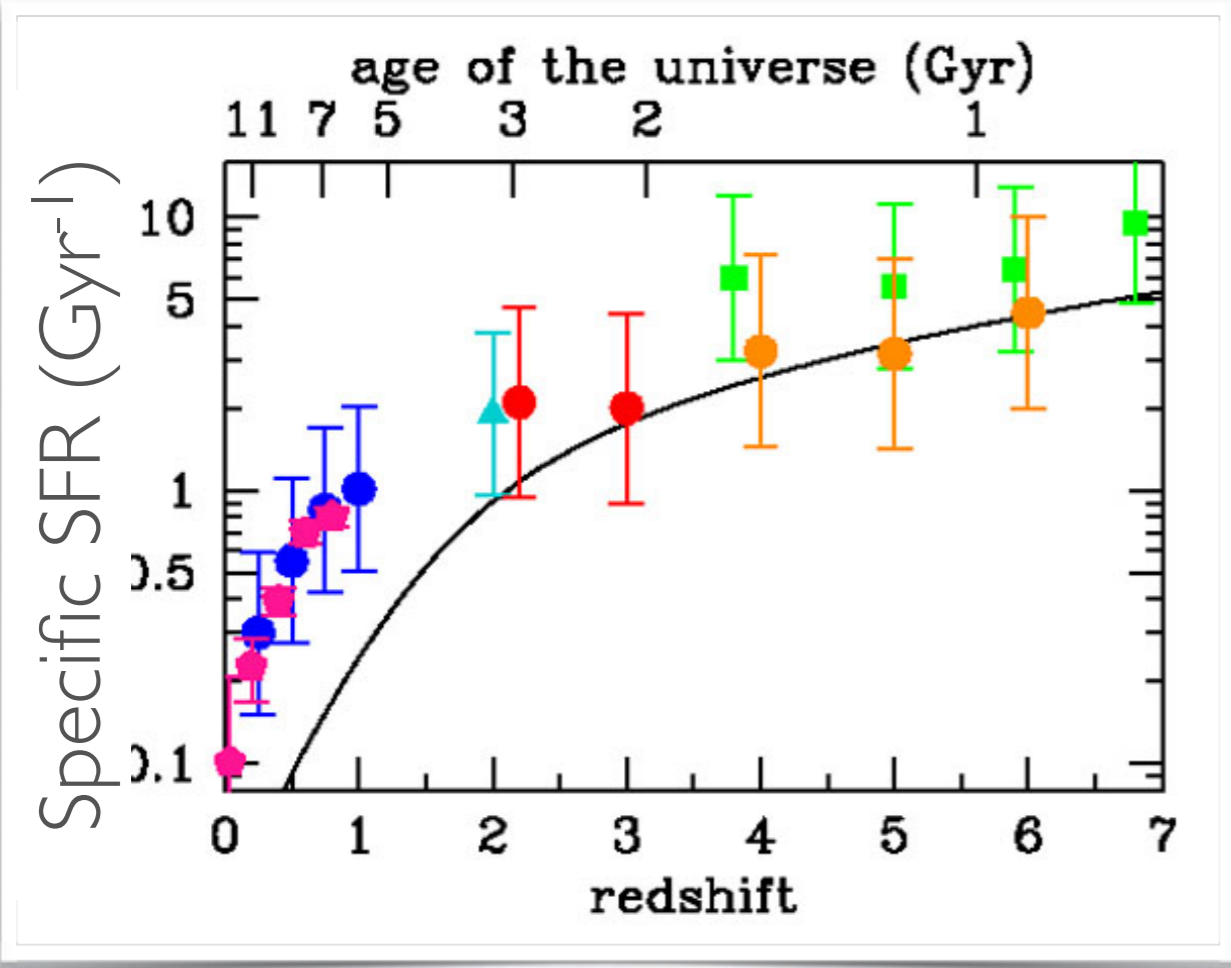
My questions/themes:

- *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?

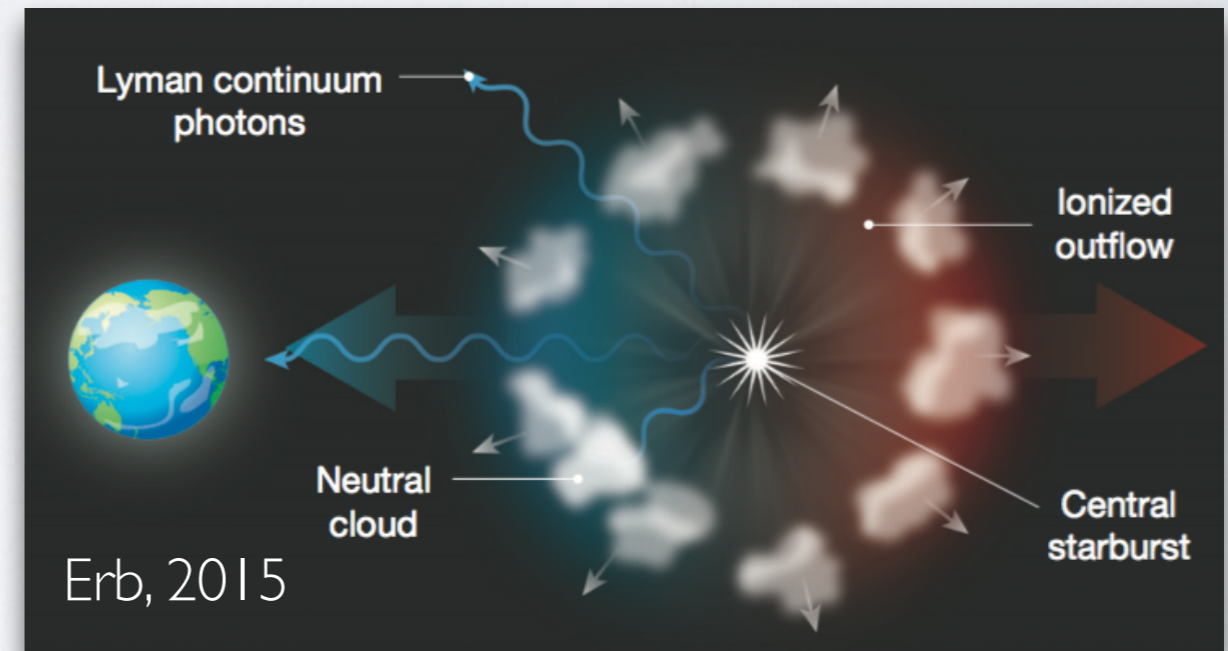


What are the effects of stellar feedback in metal-poor environments?

Did dwarf galaxies play a role in cosmic reionization?



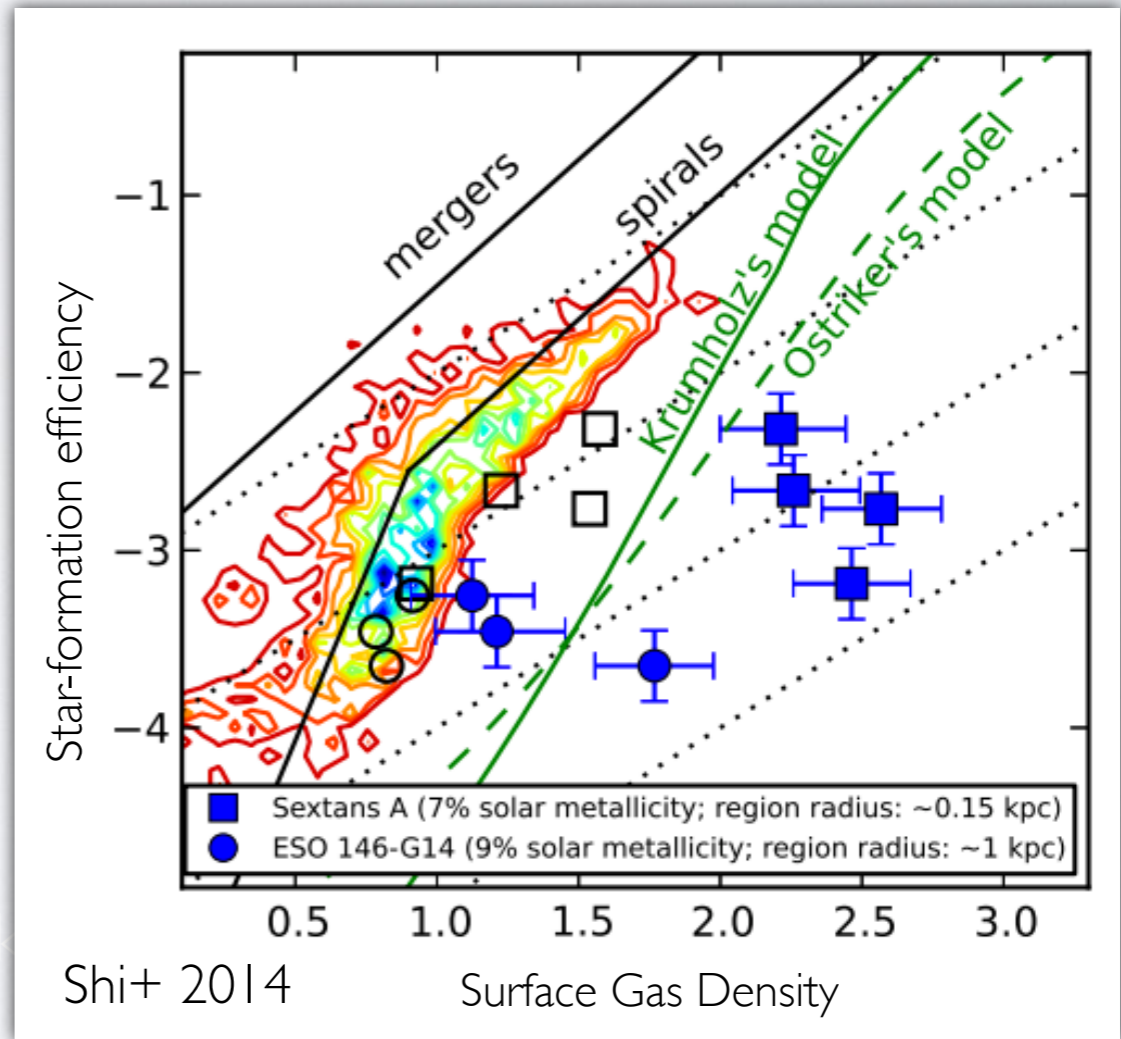
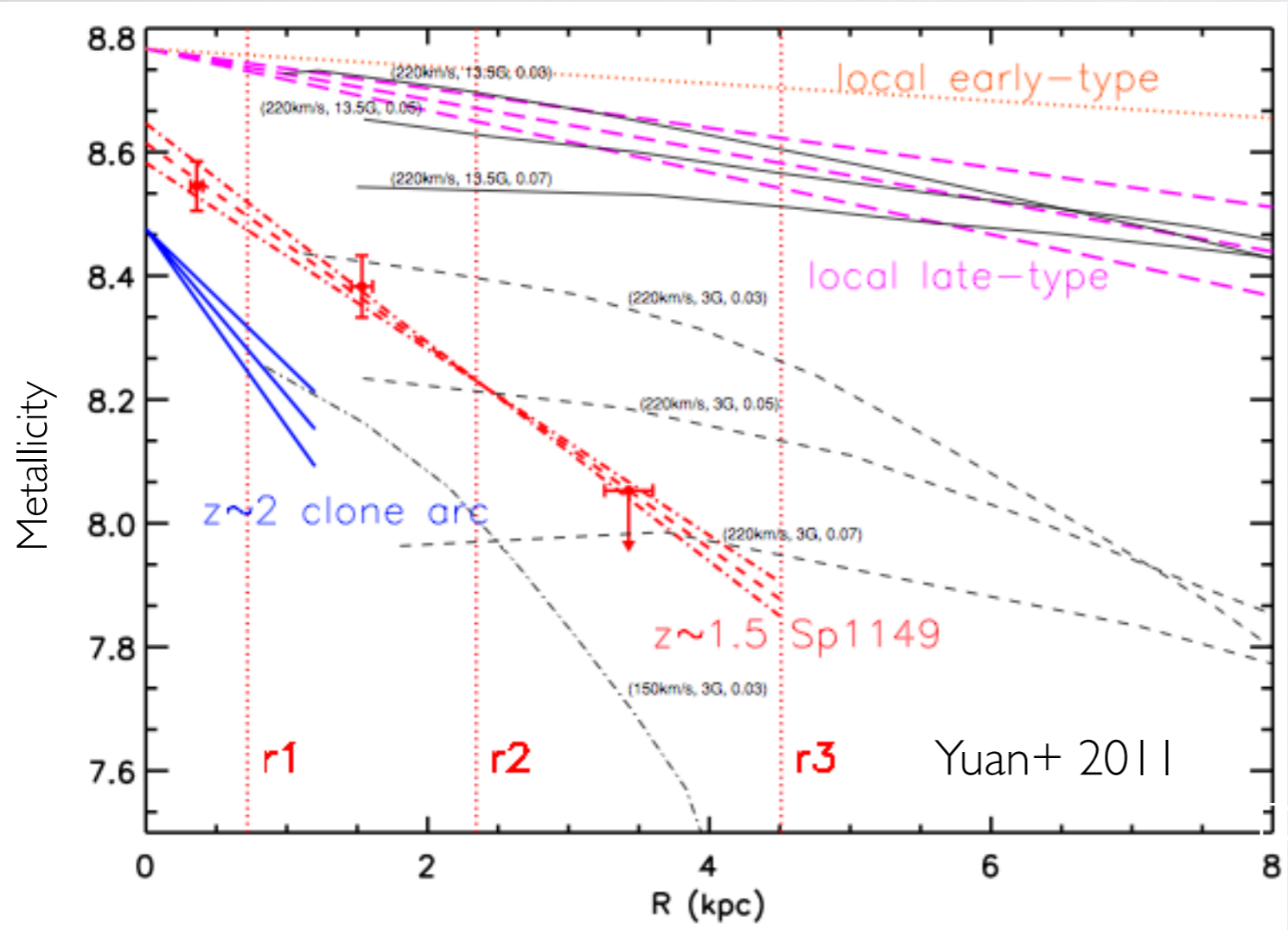
Madau & Dickinson 2014





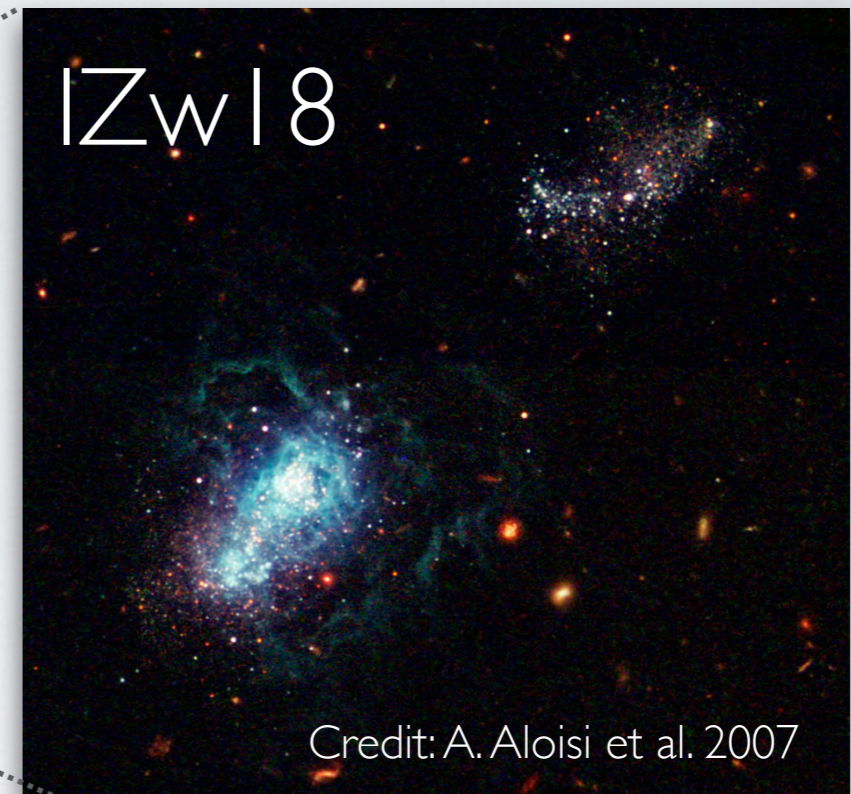
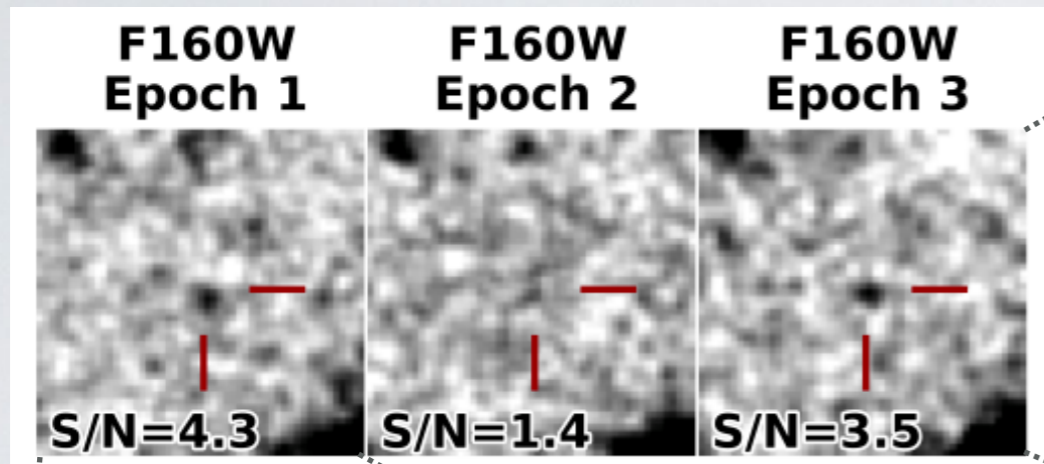
Are star-forming galaxies chemically homogeneous?

How is star-formation triggered?



NEARBY ANALOGUES TO THE FIRST GALAXIES

$z \sim 10$ candidate XDFj-38 | 26243 (Oesch+ 2013)



Mostly blue compact dwarf galaxies (BCDs)

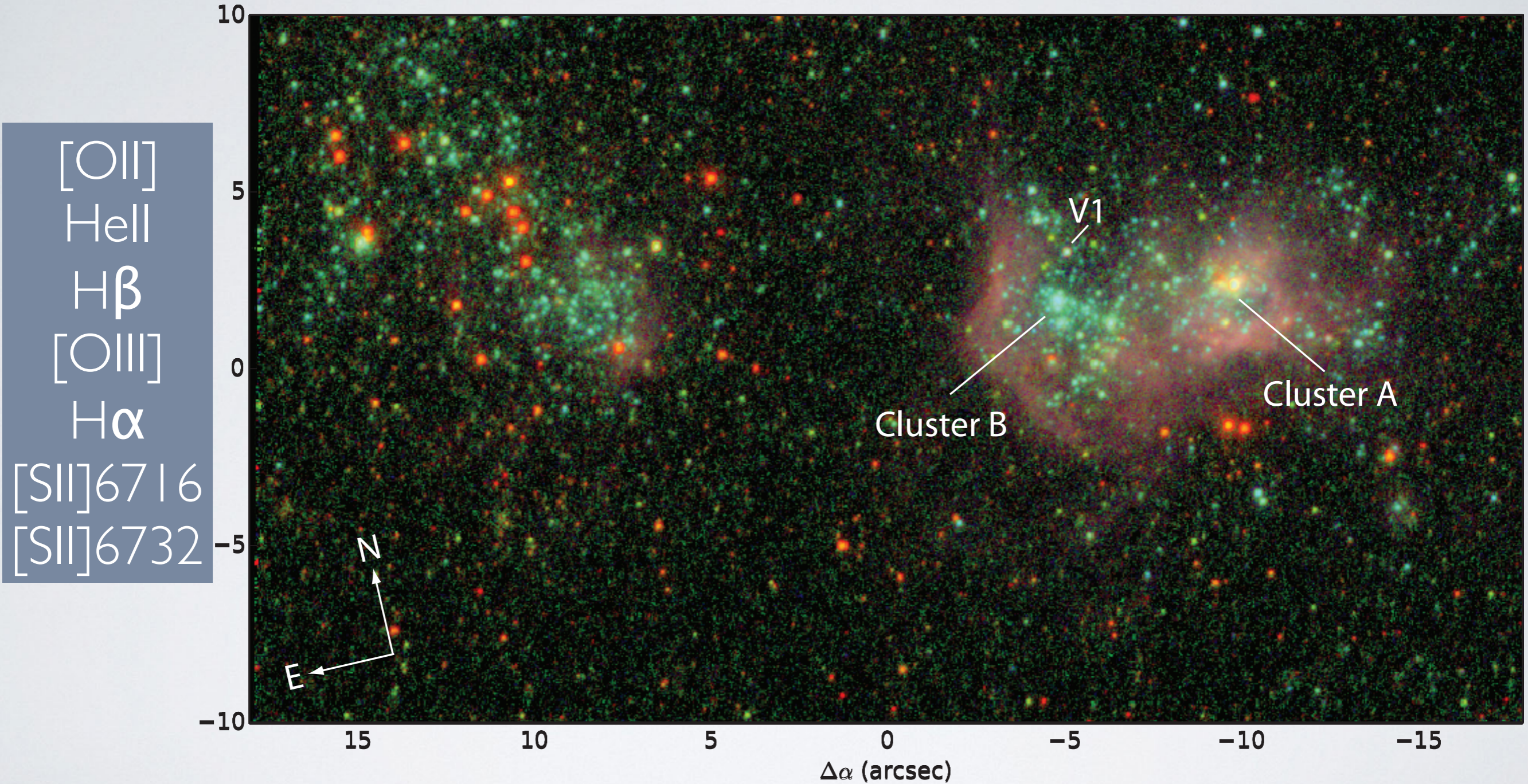


Metal poor
+
(often) starbursting
 \approx High- z galaxies

MAPPING STELLAR FEEDBACK IN MRK 71

11 filters: 7 emission lines: HST-WFC3
10 orbits, 2 BCDs, PI: James

James et al., 2016a, ApJ



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

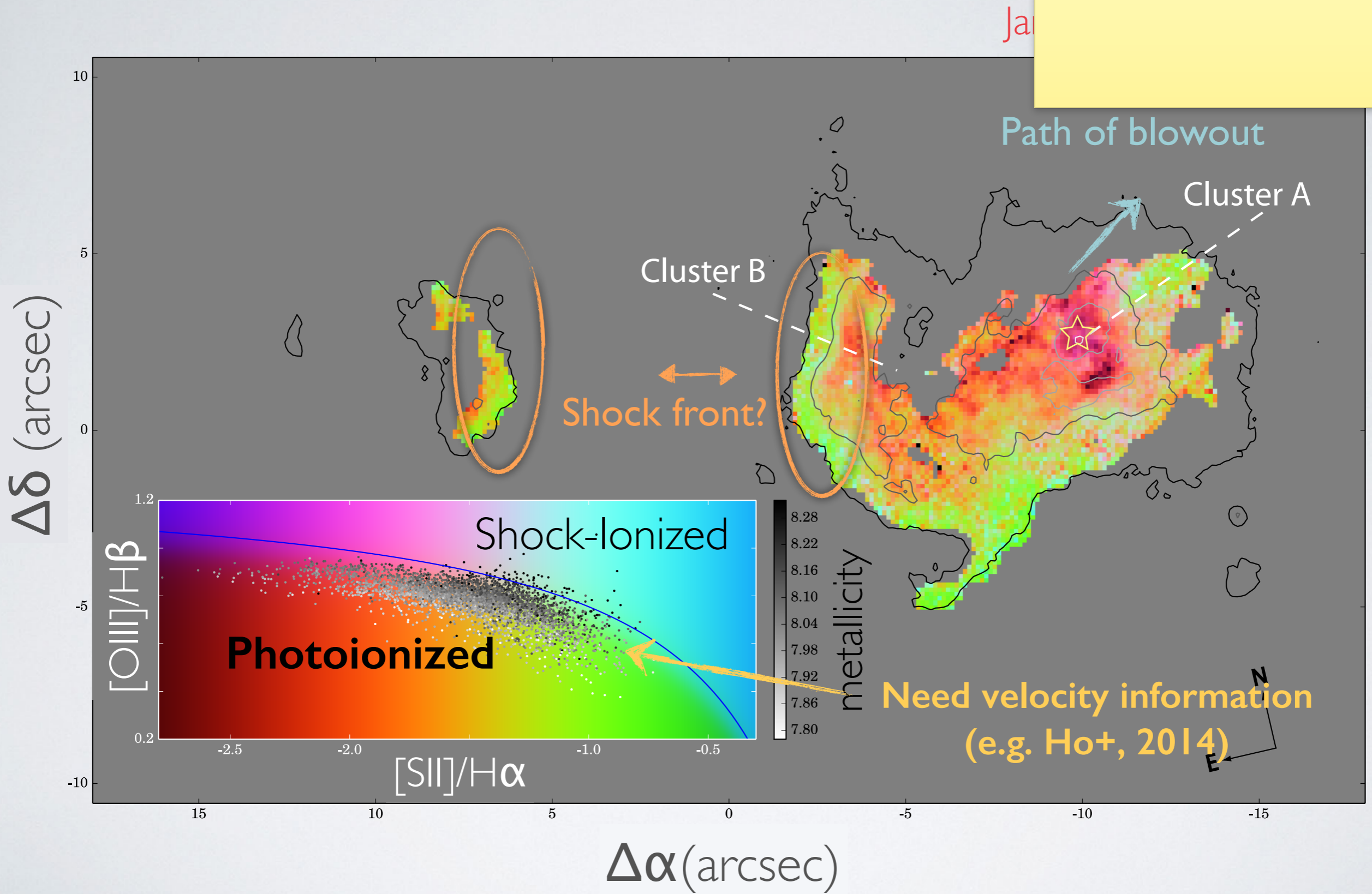
Stellar: b=U, g=V, r=I
Gas: b=[OII], g=[OIII], r=H α

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

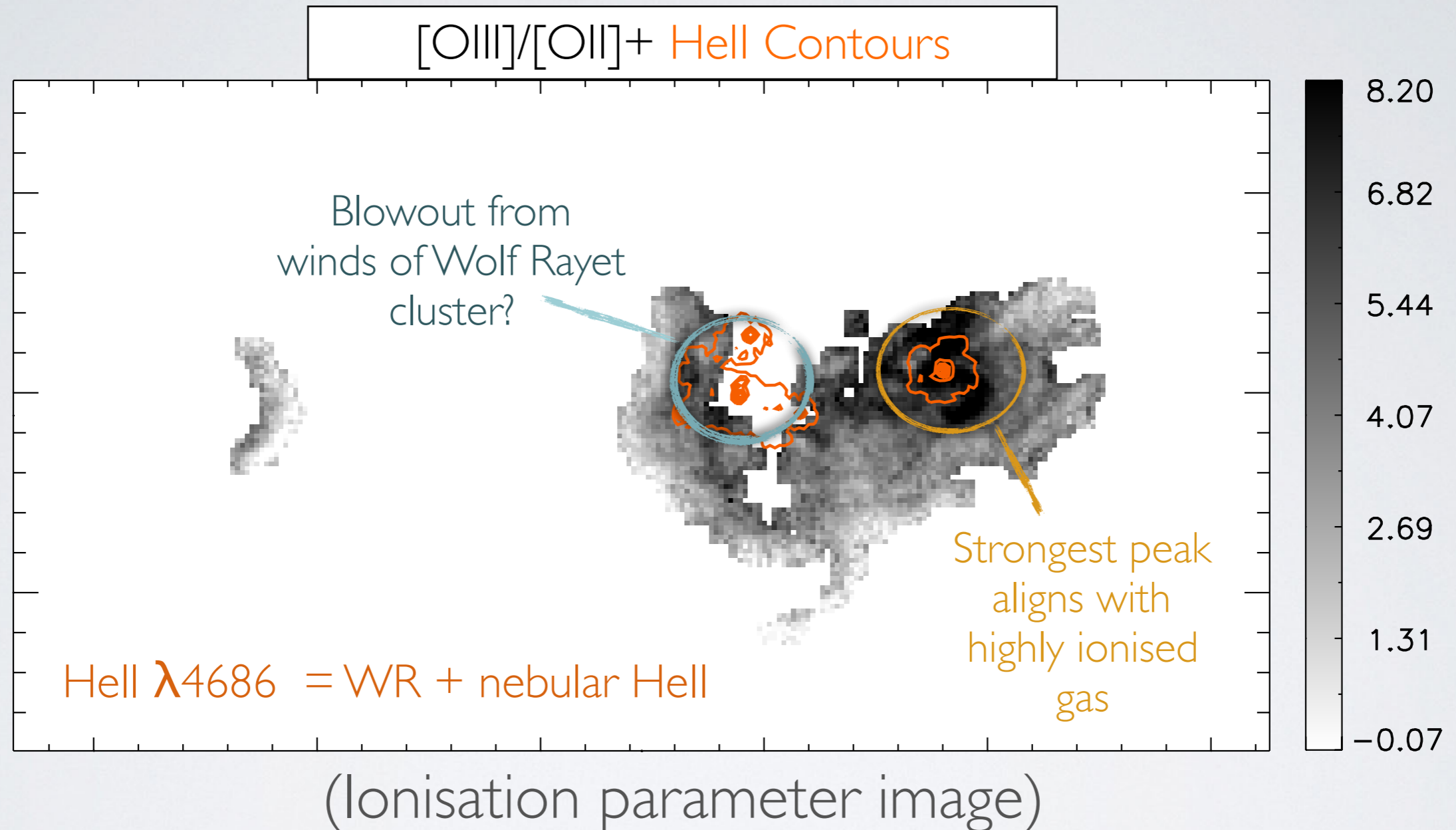
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EMISSION LINE DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

put in spare slide with models

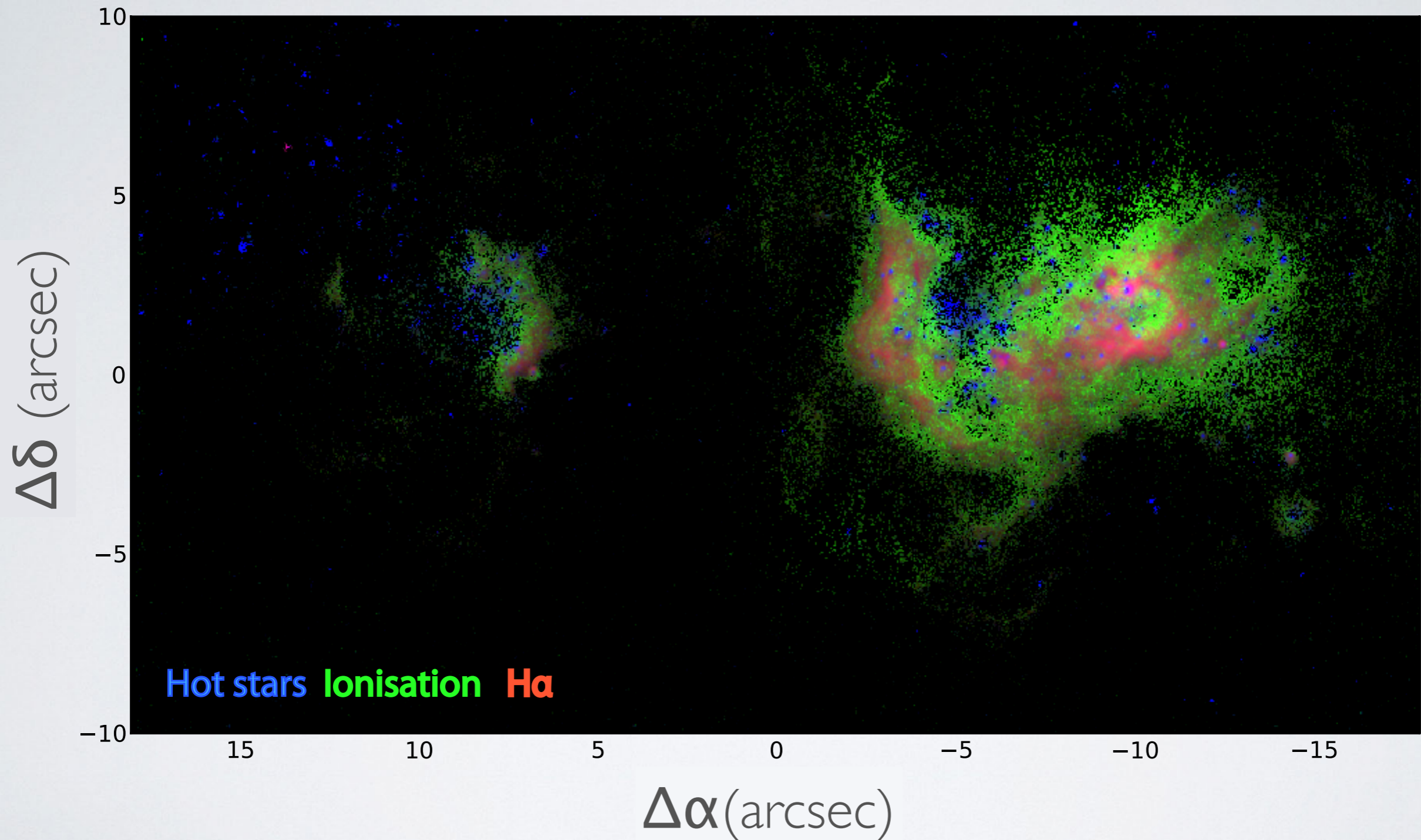


STELLAR FEEDBACK IN MRK71



“FEEDBACK IMAGING”

James et al., 2016a, ApJ

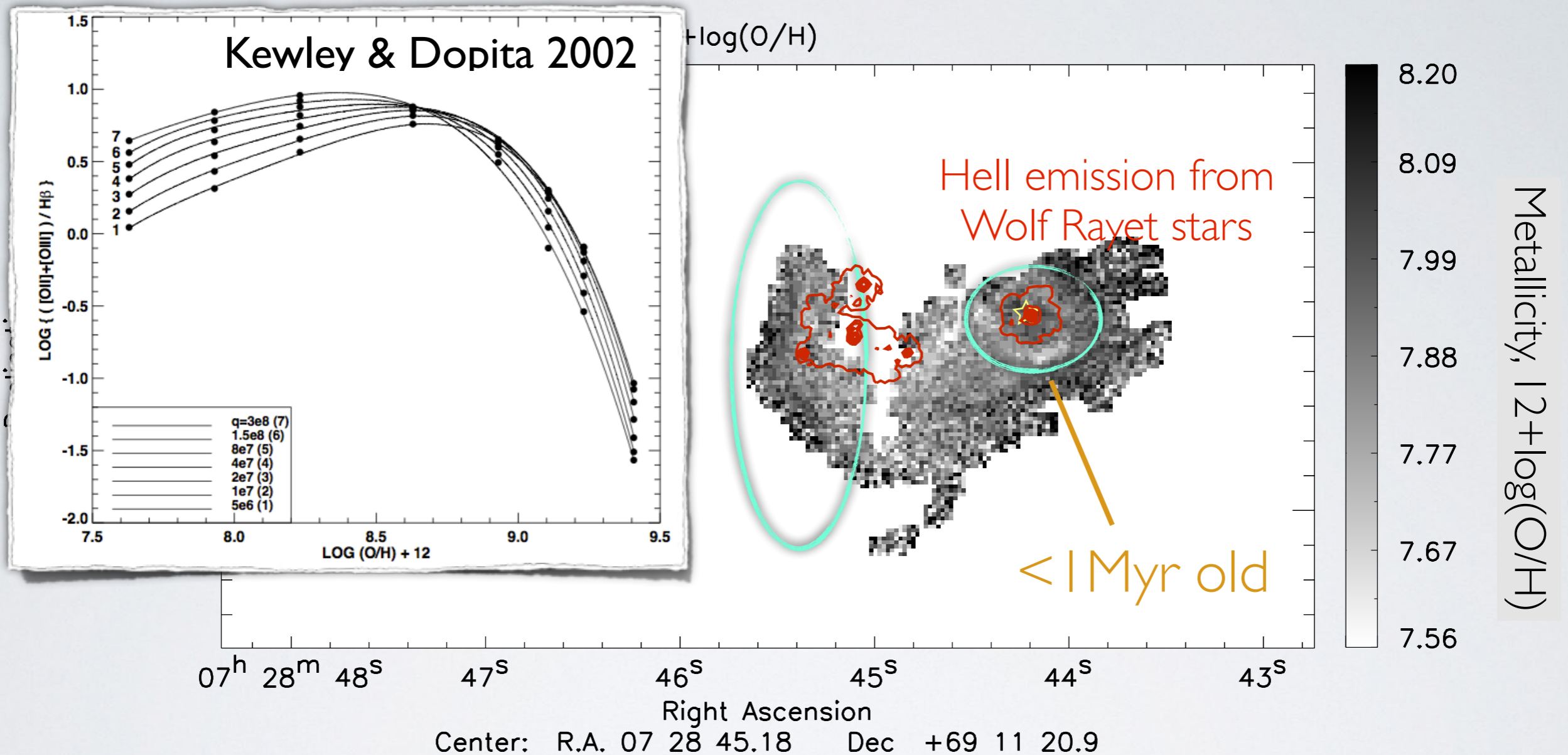




What are the effects of stellar feedback in metal-poor environments?

- ➔ Feedback mechanisms create gas cavities: suppress star-formation ...and dwarf galaxy evolution? (but can also trigger SF)
- ➔ Stellar super winds transport photons: reionization of the IGM
- ➔ Shock-excitation: very difficult to detect...large consequences?

METALLICITY “IMAGING” OF MRK 71

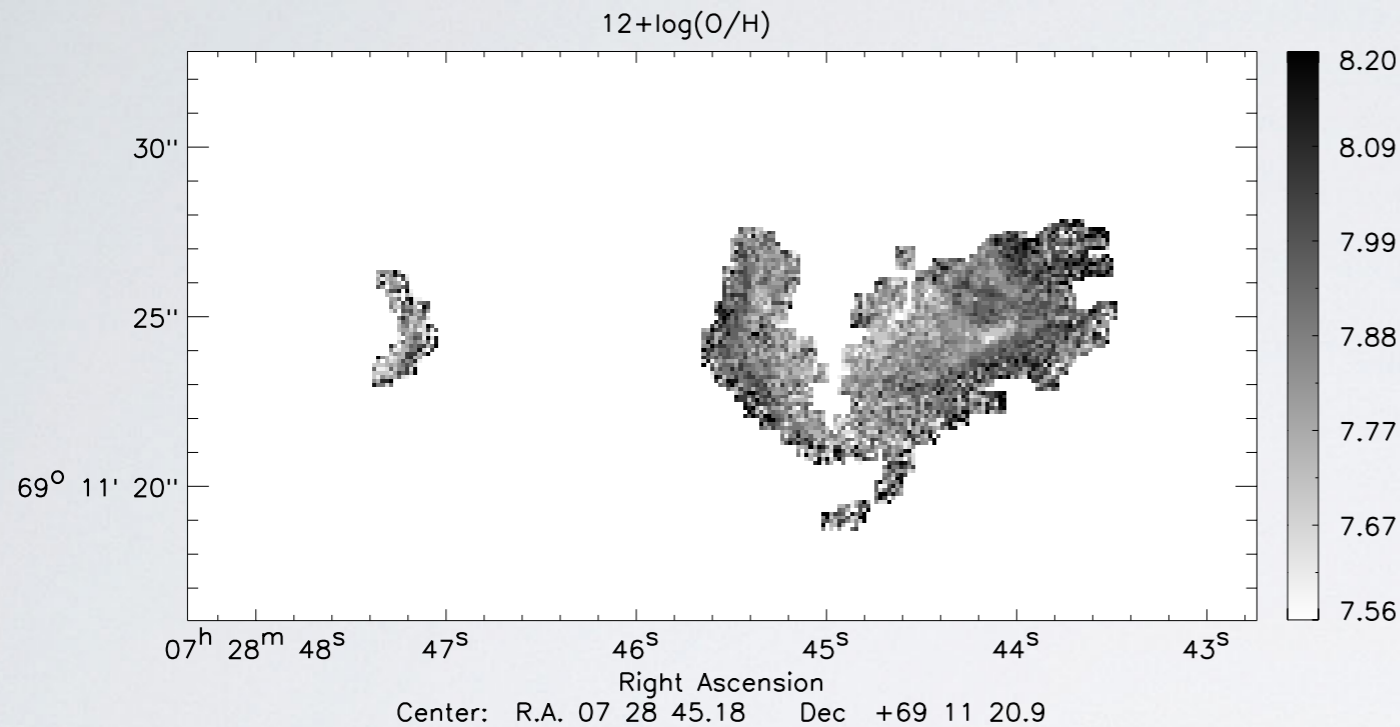


Decrease in O/H surrounding main super star cluster:

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

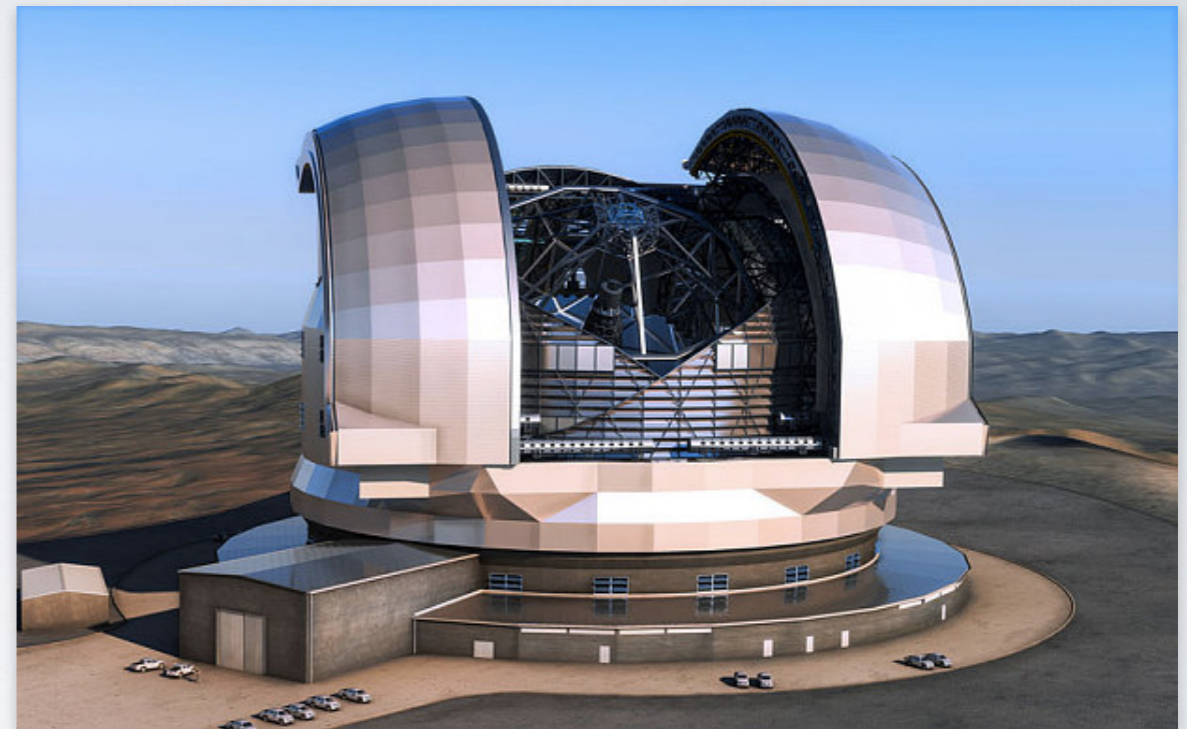
CHEMICAL MAPPING @LOW-Z: DEPENDENCE ON SCALE

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?



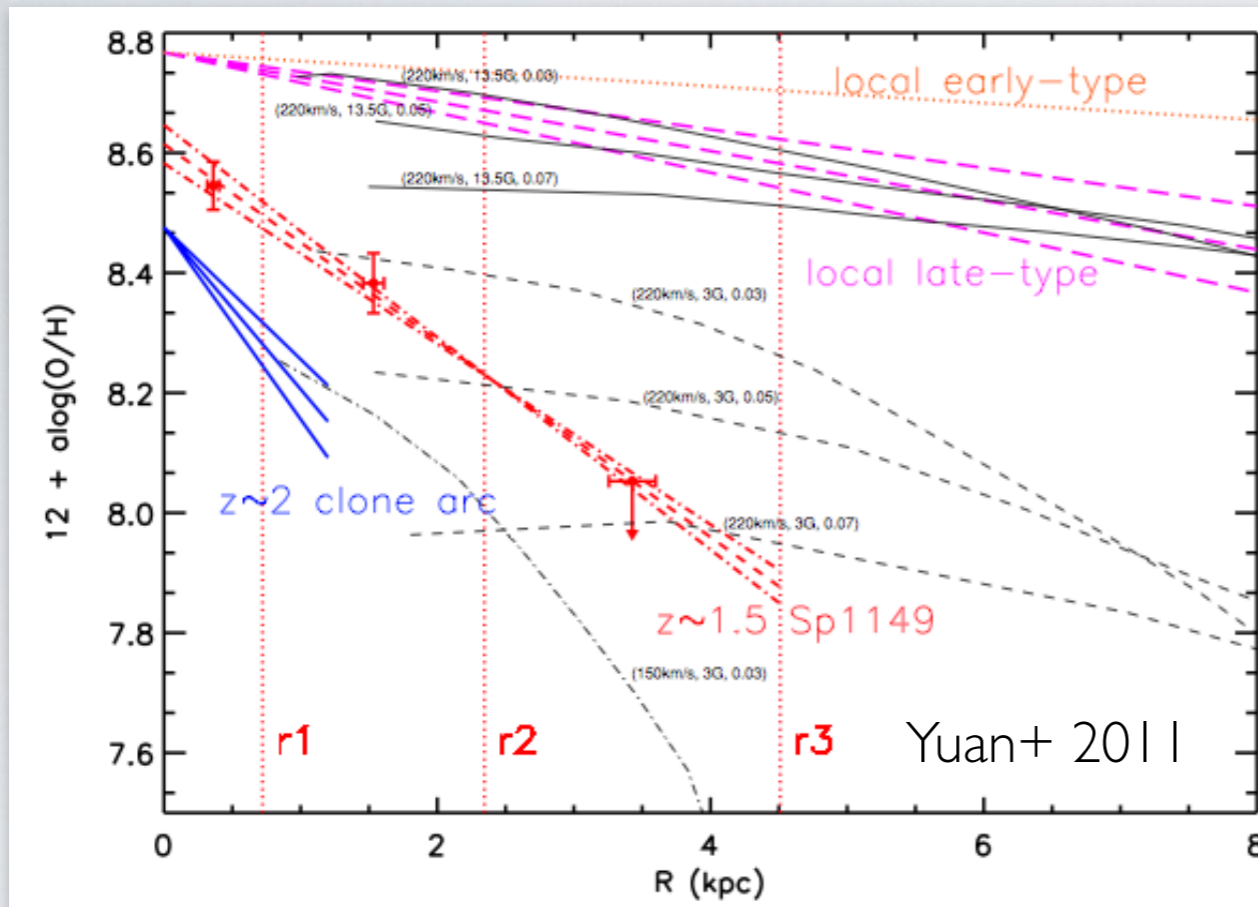
e.g. **E-ELT Harmoni**

0.04"/spaxel (5"×10" FoV)

0.02"/spaxel (2.5"×5" FoV)

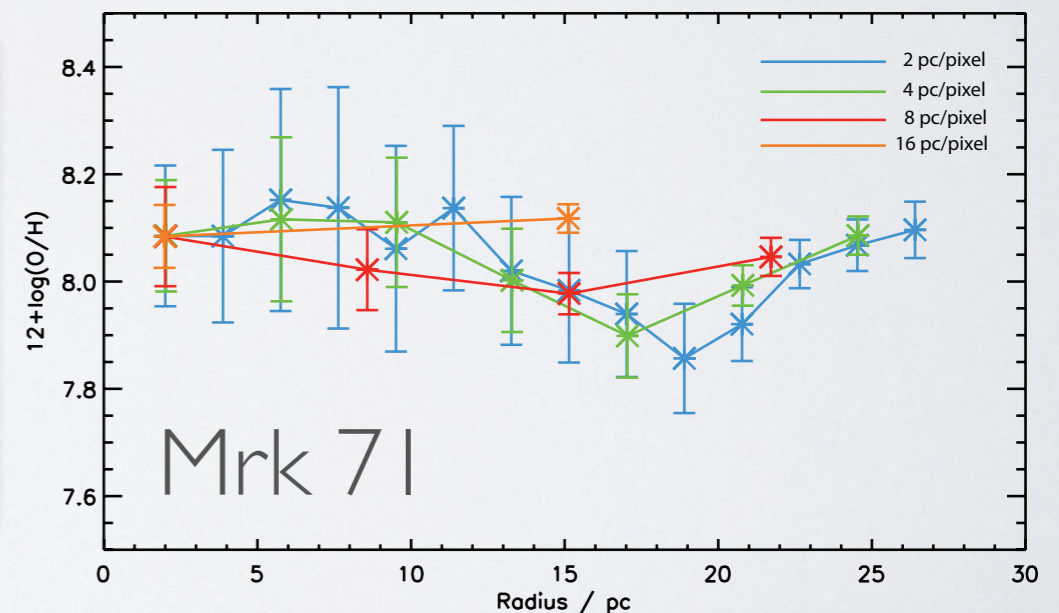
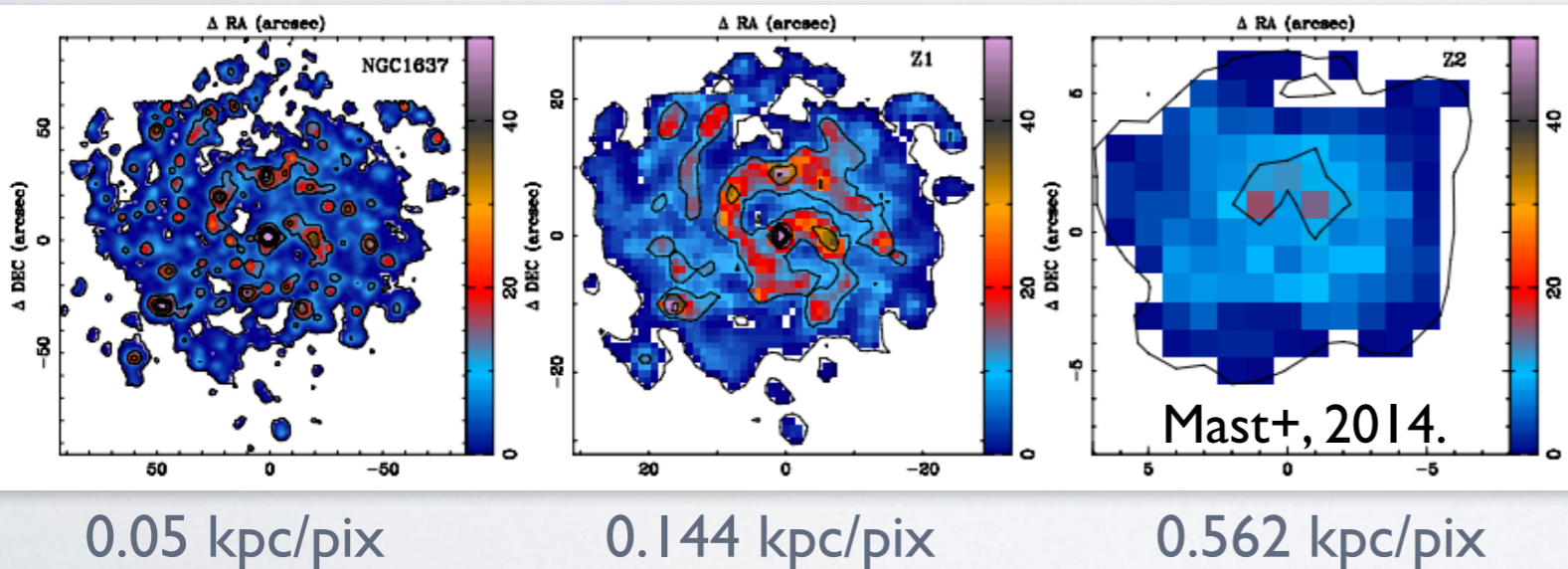
We will probe <50pc scales at z=2

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

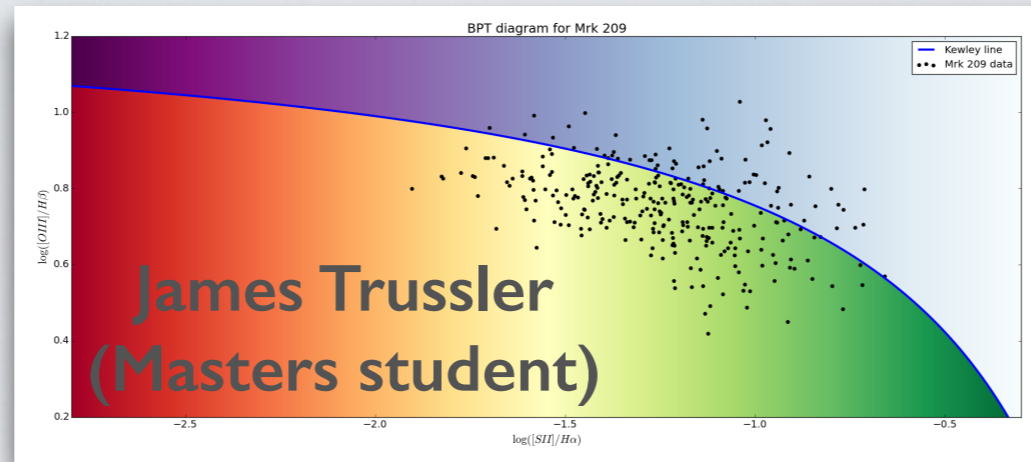


Are star-forming galaxies chemically homogeneous?

- ➔ Not always!
- ➔ Environments affect mixing timescales & star-formation, + evidence for accretion
- ➔ Spatial scales play a big role - at both low-z & high-z.

EMISSION-LINE MAPPING: FUTURE PATH

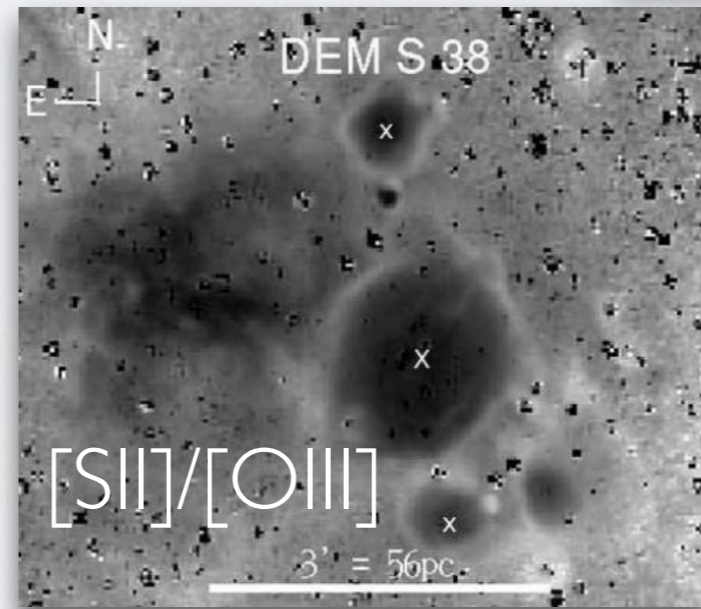
Pin-down shocks at low-z with IFUs



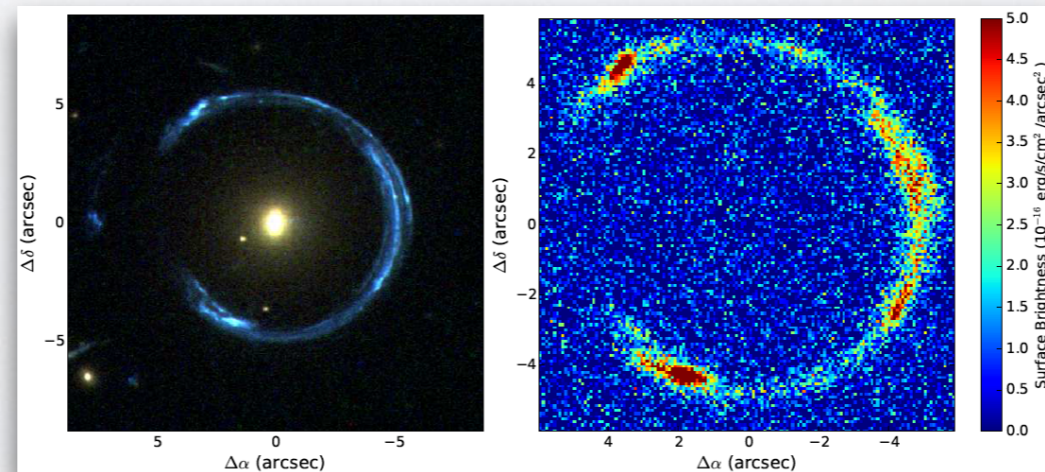
Assess how LyC photons escape

Ionisation Parameter Mapping

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



Stellar Feedback at $z=2.4$ with HST

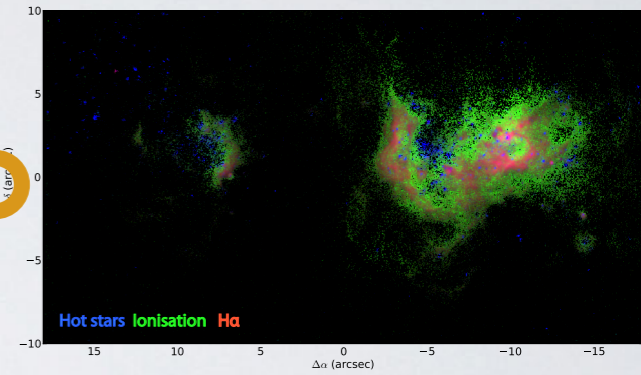


Simulated 3 Orbits
HST-WFC3 FI67N

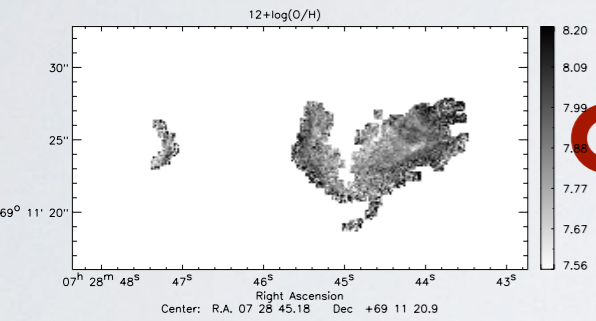


Metal-poor galaxies are key in understanding galaxy evolution

Stellar feedback: suppresses star-formation & transports photons...shocks?



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.