

Chemodynamics of metal-poor starburst dwarf galaxies

Macarena G. del Valle-Espinosa

Rubén Sánchez-Janssen

Vital Fernández

Ricardo Amorín

Polis Papaderos

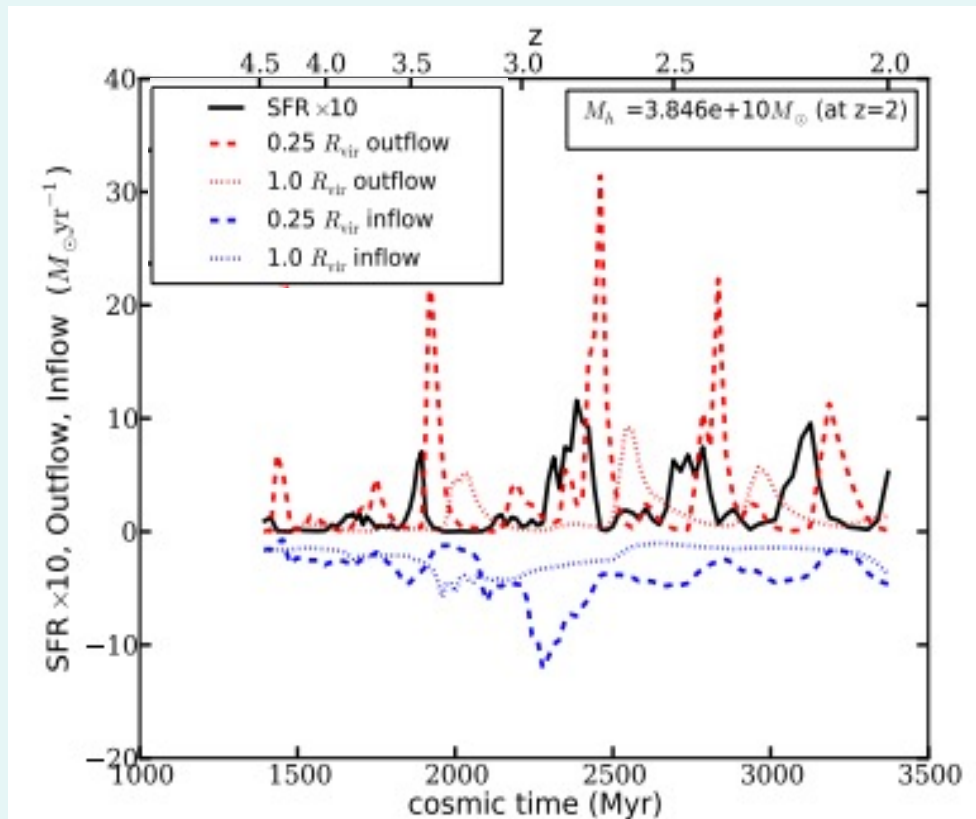
Jorge Sánchez-Almeida

Begoña García-Lorenzo



Introduction

Simulations predict burstiness is a common feature of star formation at high redshift and/or low galaxy masses



Muratov et al. (2015)

High ISM turbulence when $f_{\text{gas}} > 0.3$



Efficient feedback and bursty SFHs

Hayward & Hopkins et al. (2017)

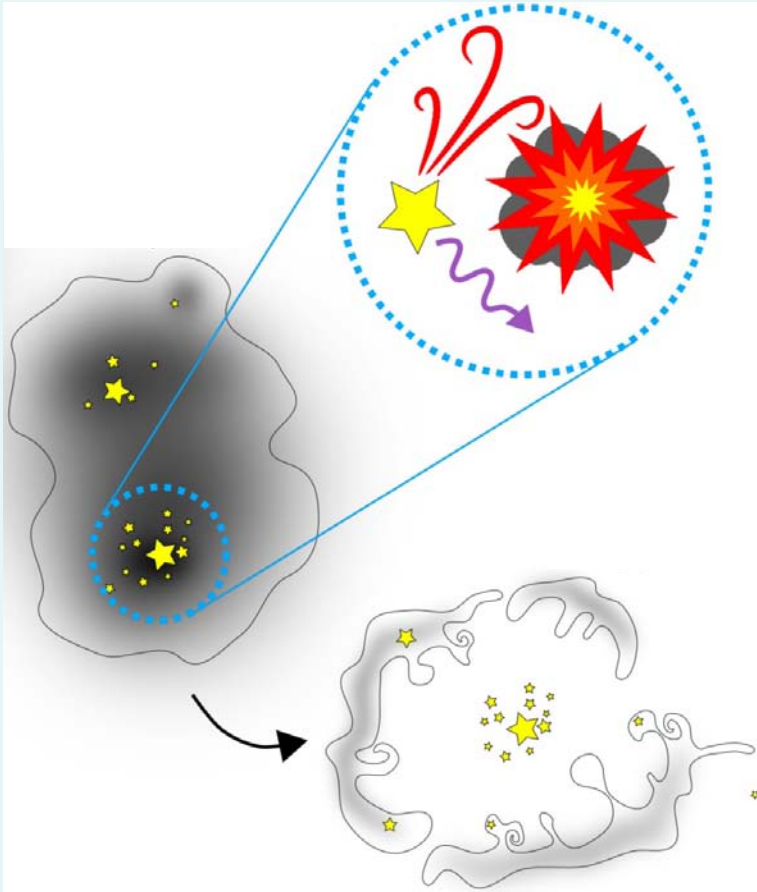
Galaxy mass, SFR and metallicity are linked by gas inflows and outflows



Fundamental Metallicity Relation

Mannucci et al. (2010)

Stellar feedback regimes



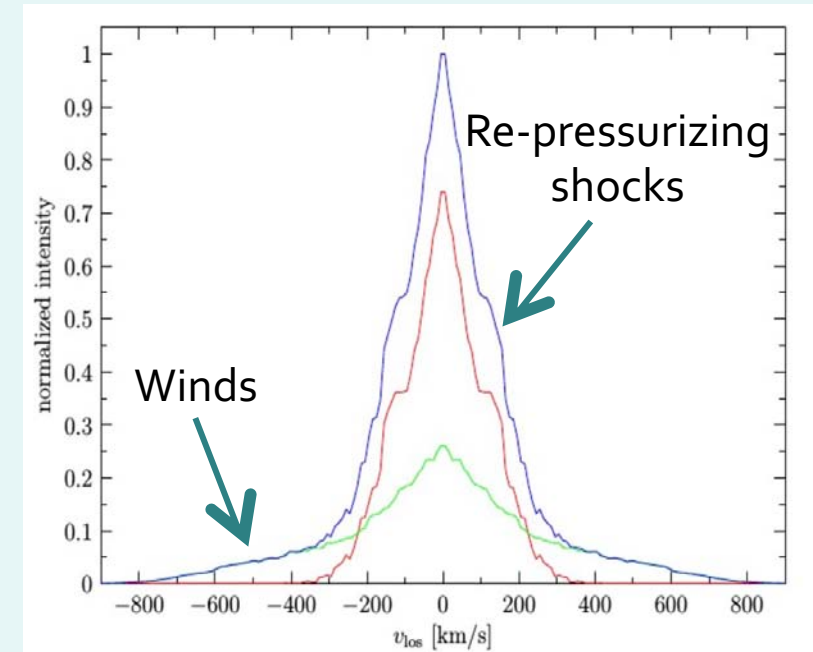
Rahner et al. (2017)

Negative feedback

Material is swept away from the galaxy and star formation is inhibited.

Positive feedback

Material remains in the cloud, allowing a posterior star formation episode.

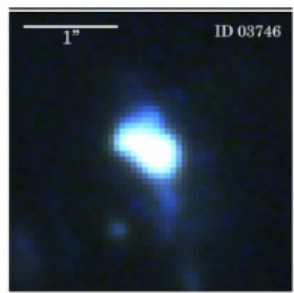


Tenorio-Tagle et al. (2010)

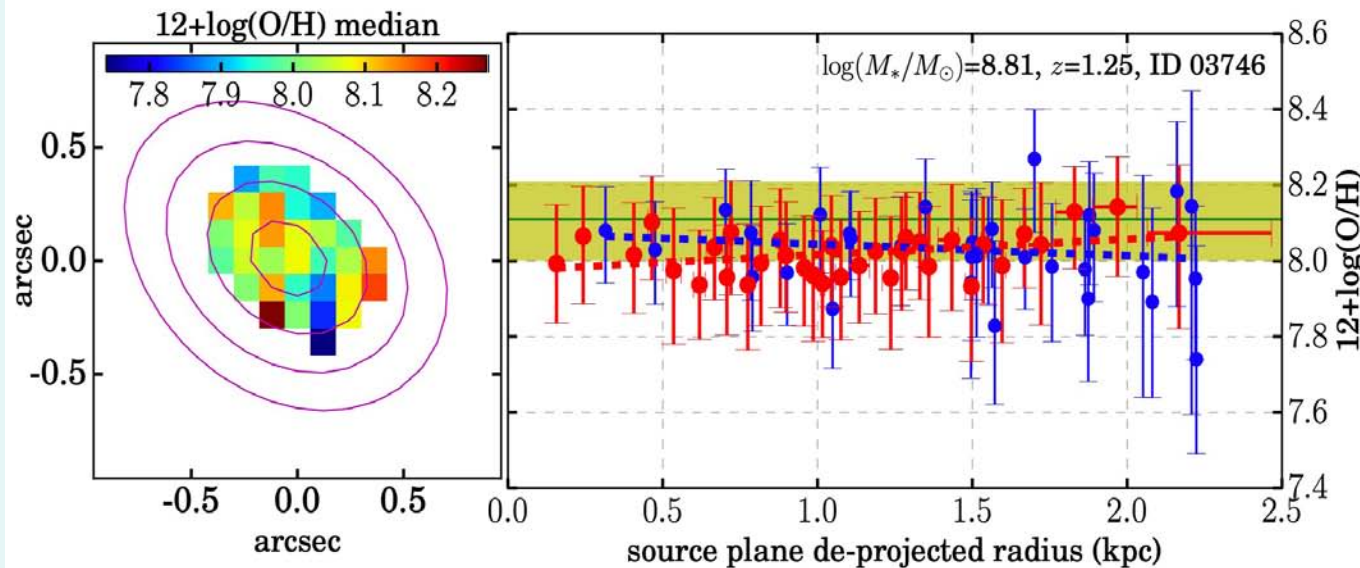
Tools to constrain feedback recipes

Metal enrichment of dwarf galaxies is one of the most powerful discriminant of feedback prescriptions

Agertz et al. (2020)

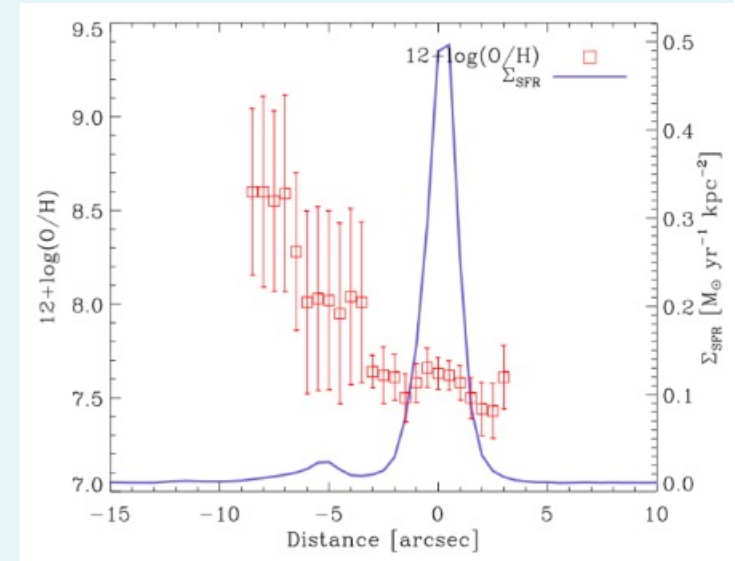


Metallicity gradients

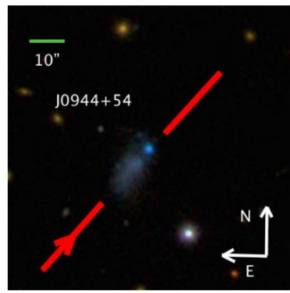


Wang et al. (2017)

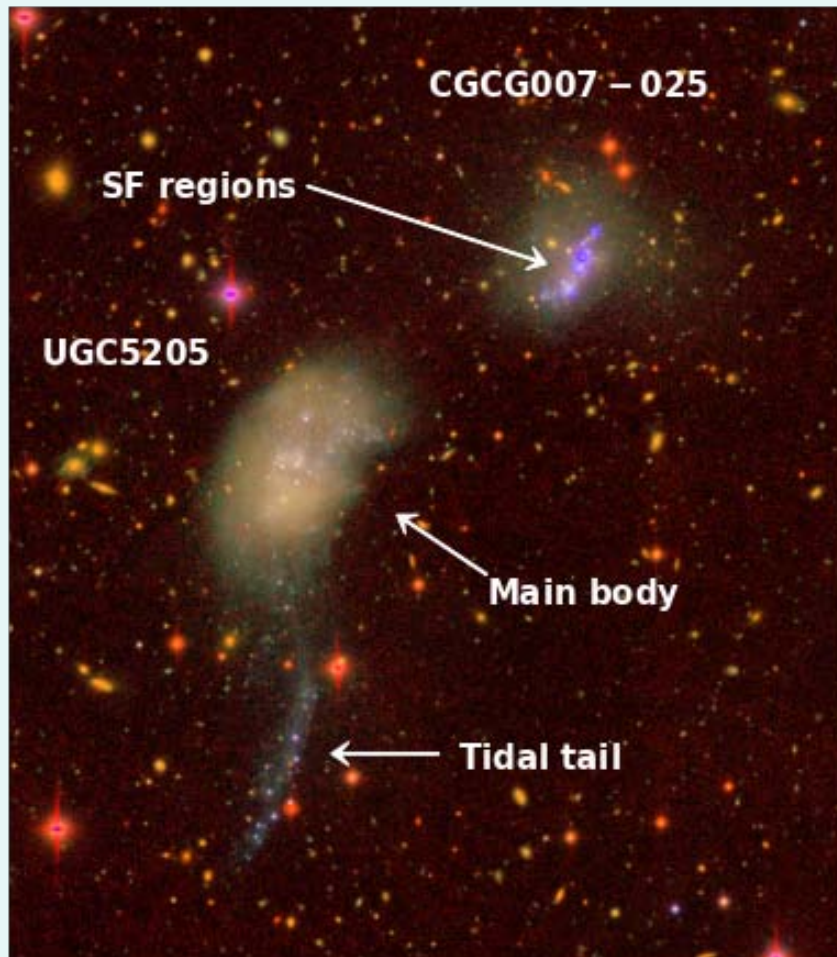
Chemical inhomogeneities



Sánchez-Almeida et al. (2015)



An interacting pair of dwarf galaxies at 20 Mpc



Credits: Subaru/HSC

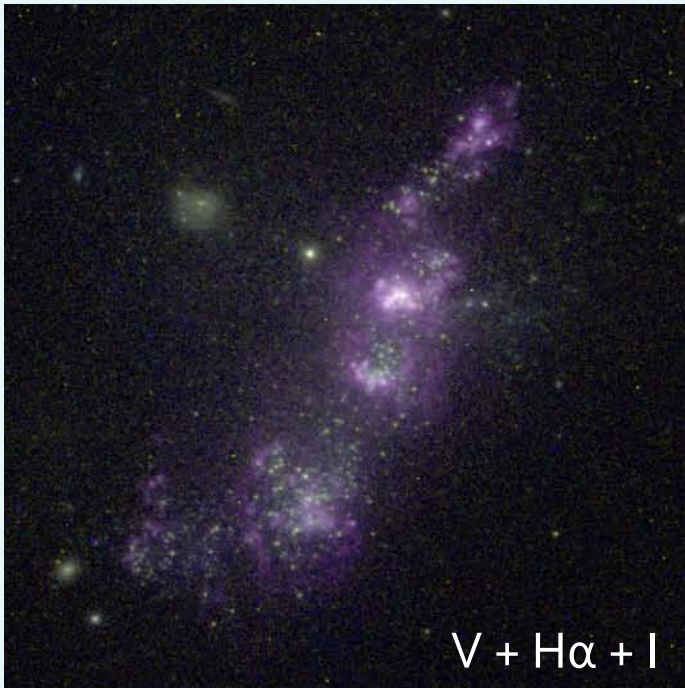
Dwarf-dwarf interacting systems provide a unique window into the hierarchical processes that should operate more frequently at higher redshifts.

UGC 5205
Post-starburst galaxy
Stellar mass $\sim 3 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$
Age of clusters ~ 80 Myr

CGCG 007-025
Nucleated dSph galaxy with an off-center metal-poor starburst
Stellar mass $\sim 8 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$
 $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.65$
Age of clusters ~ 4 Myr

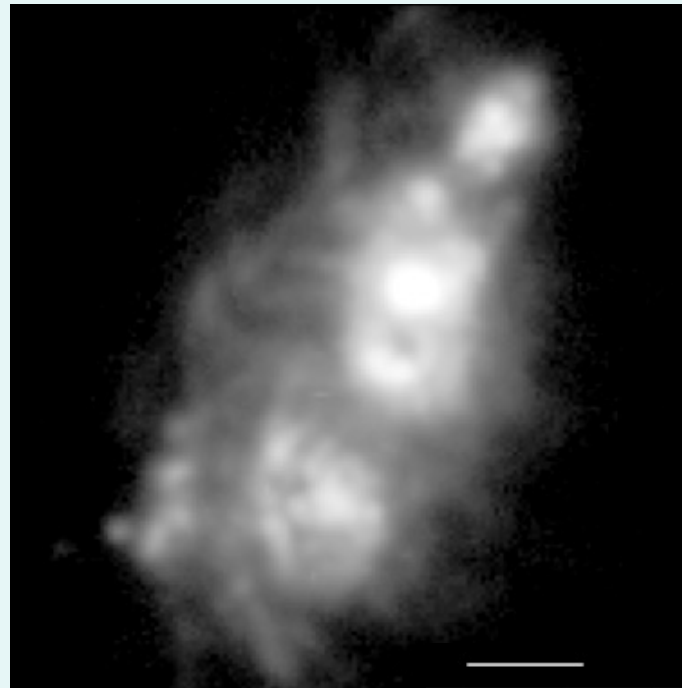
An HST+MUSE study of the starburst CGCG 007-025

HST/WFC₃



Spatial resolution
element of 0.08" (8 pc)
NUV+U+B+V+H α +I

VLT/MUSE H α map



Spatial resolution
element of 1" (100 pc)
4800 to 9300 Å at R=2400

Fitting procedure

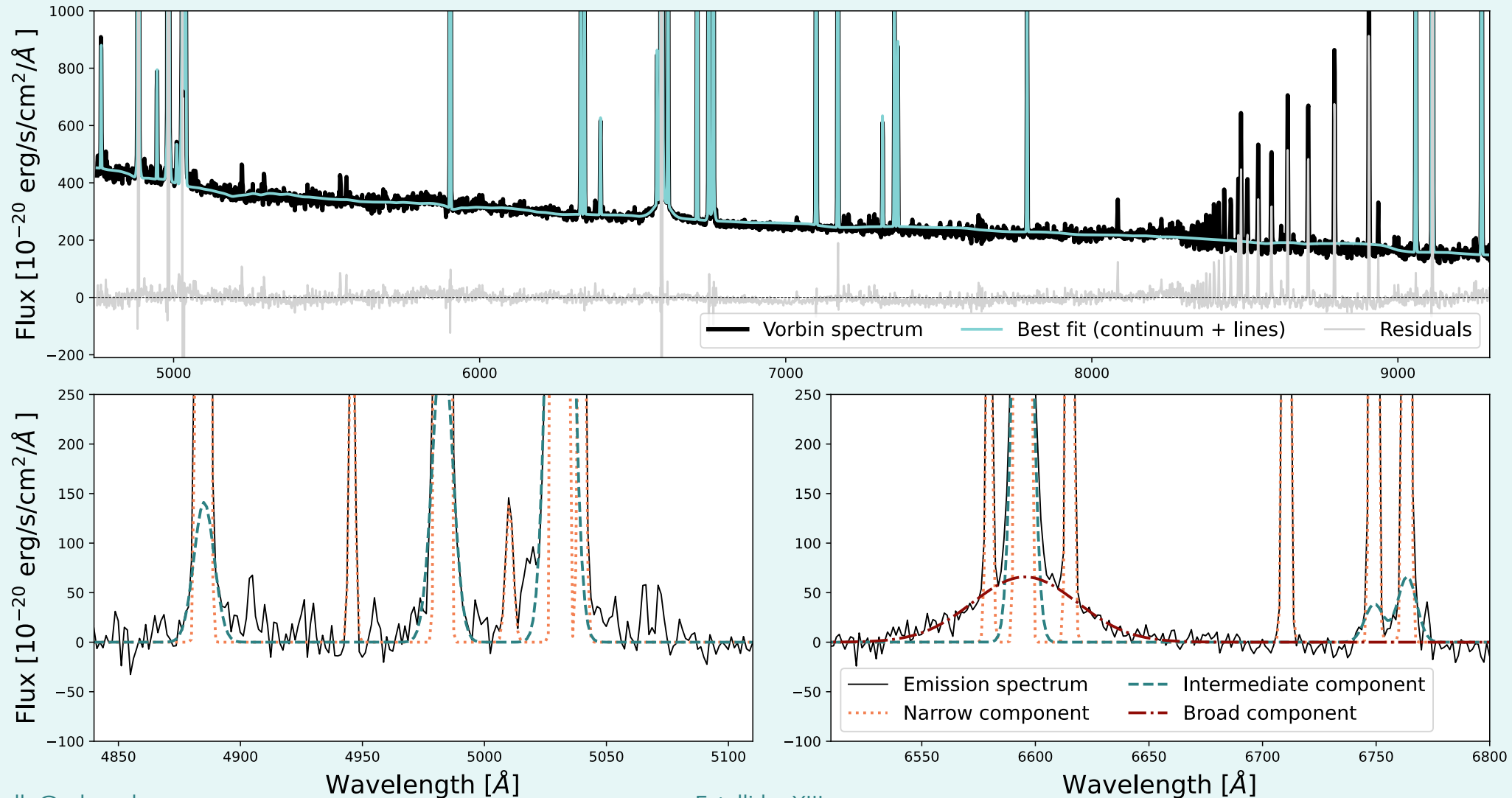
Voronoi tessellation
optimized to the study

Fitting of H α , H β ,
[OIII] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959,5007,
[NII] $\lambda\lambda$ 6548,6584,
[SII] $\lambda\lambda$ 6717,6732

H α : up to 3 components
H β , [OIII], [SII]: up to 2
[NII]: one component

Model selection based on BIC

Modeling of the nebular emission

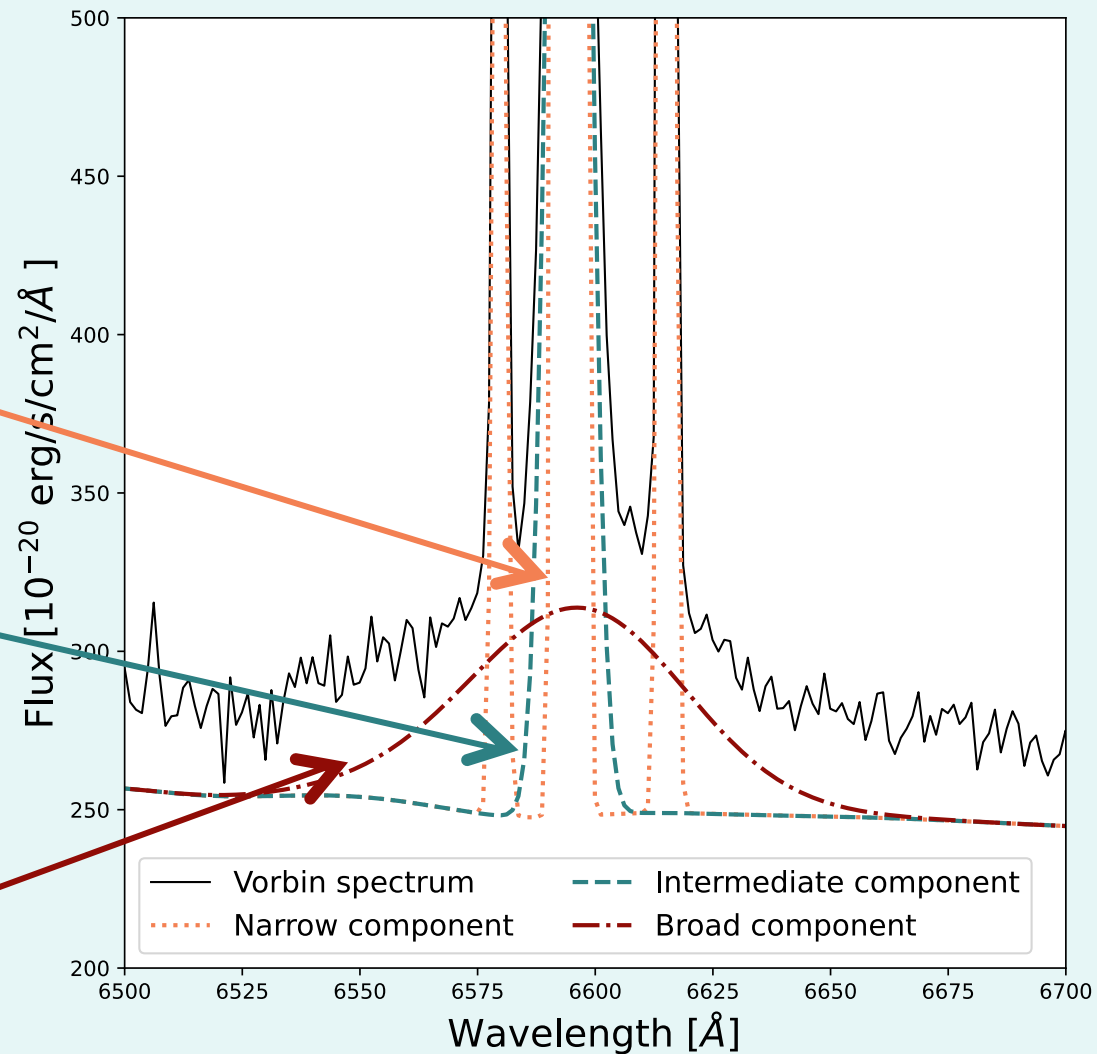


Multiple kinematic components: Evidence of outflows?

Narrow (unresolved)
 $\sigma_{\text{gas}} = 35$ km/s from
R20.000 Echelle MIKE
spectrum

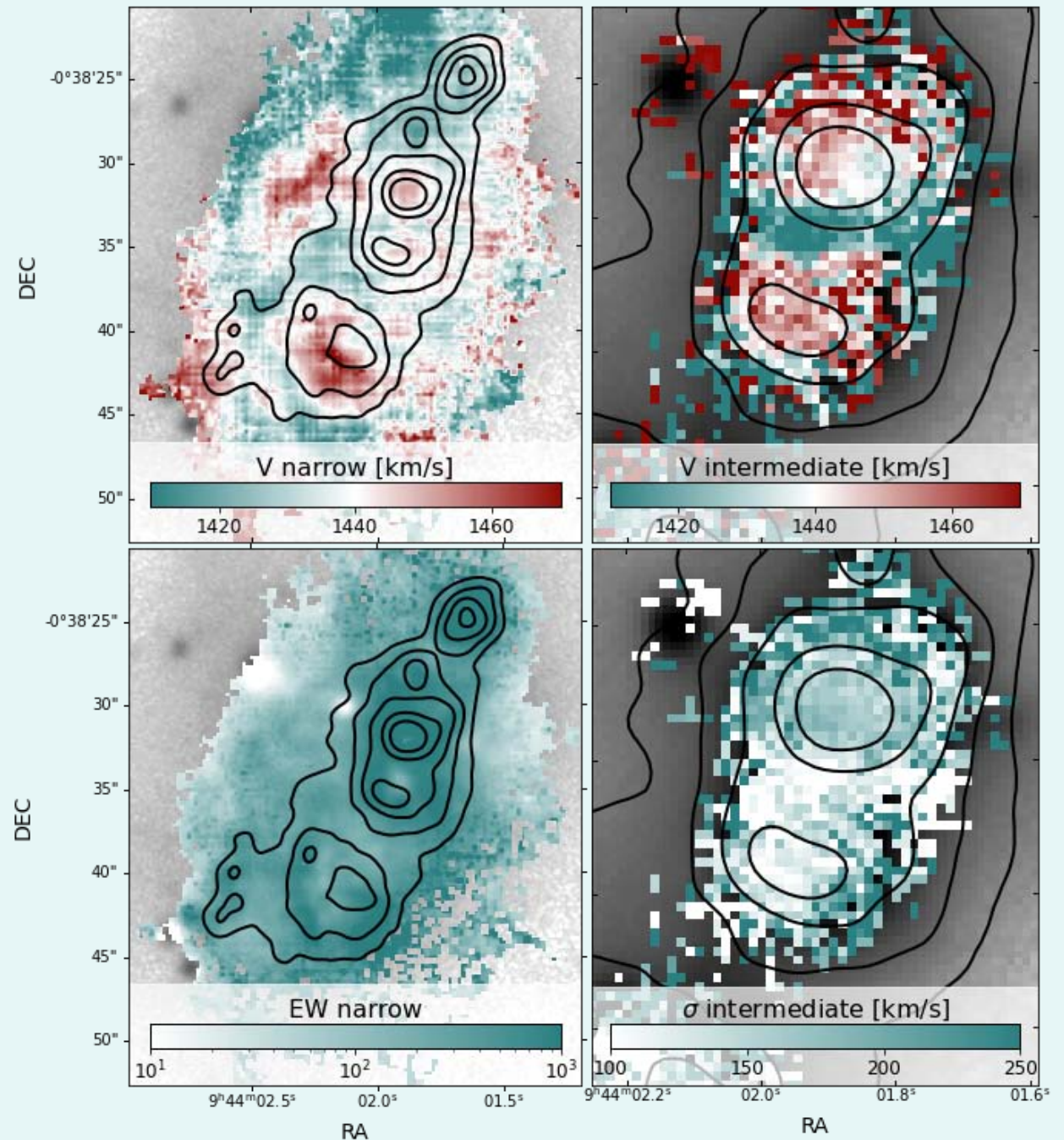
Intermediate
 $\sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim 150$ km/s

Broad $\sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim 850$ km/s



Disordered gas motions and an expanding shell

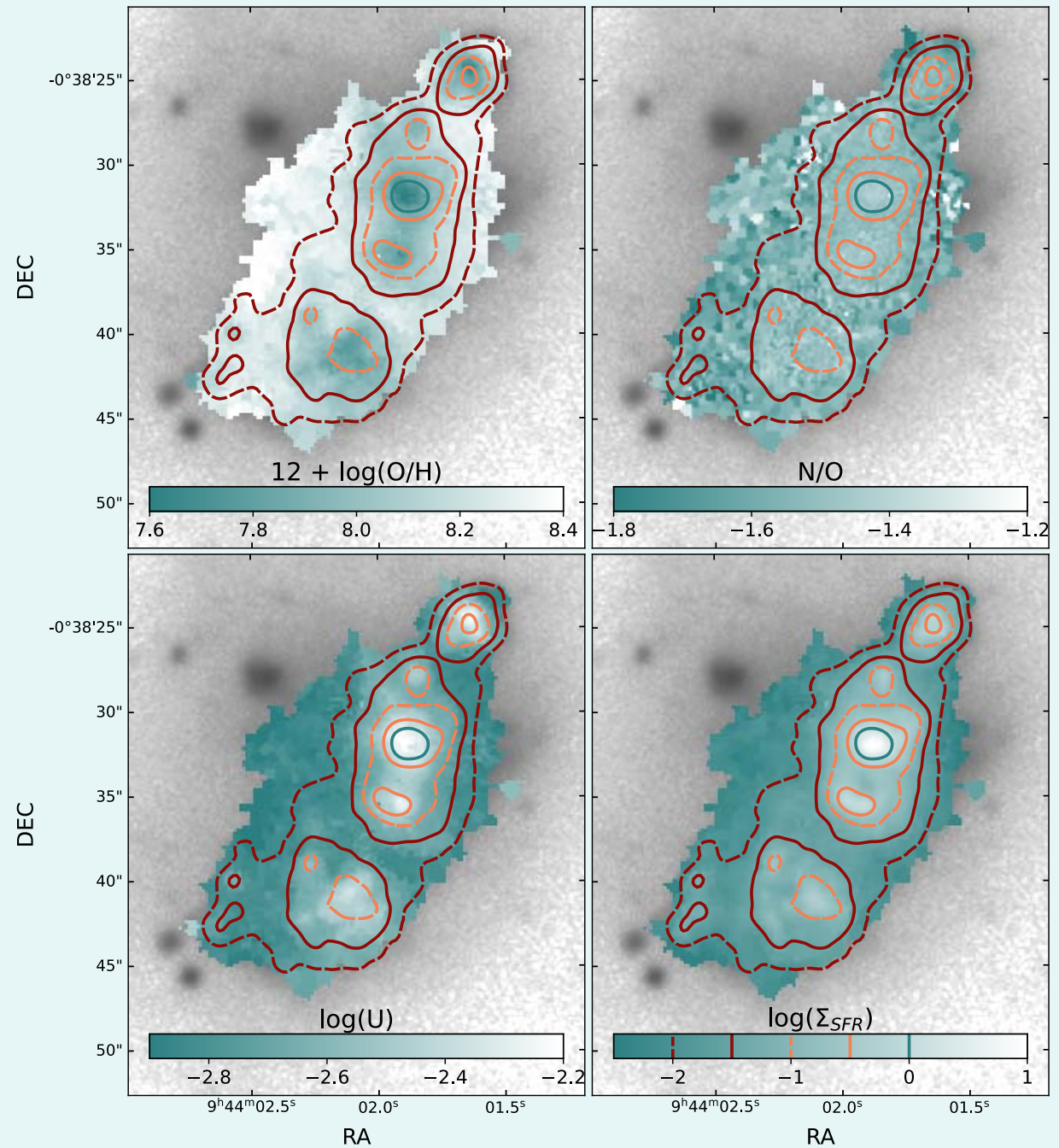
- Velocity field dominated by disordered motions
- High EW indicative of young burst
- Velocity field and dispersion of intermediate component suggest presence of an expanding bubble



Metal content and SFR

Chemistry derived with
HII-CHI-mistry
Pérez-Montero (2014)

SFR calculated with
Kennicutt calibration
Kennicutt (1998)

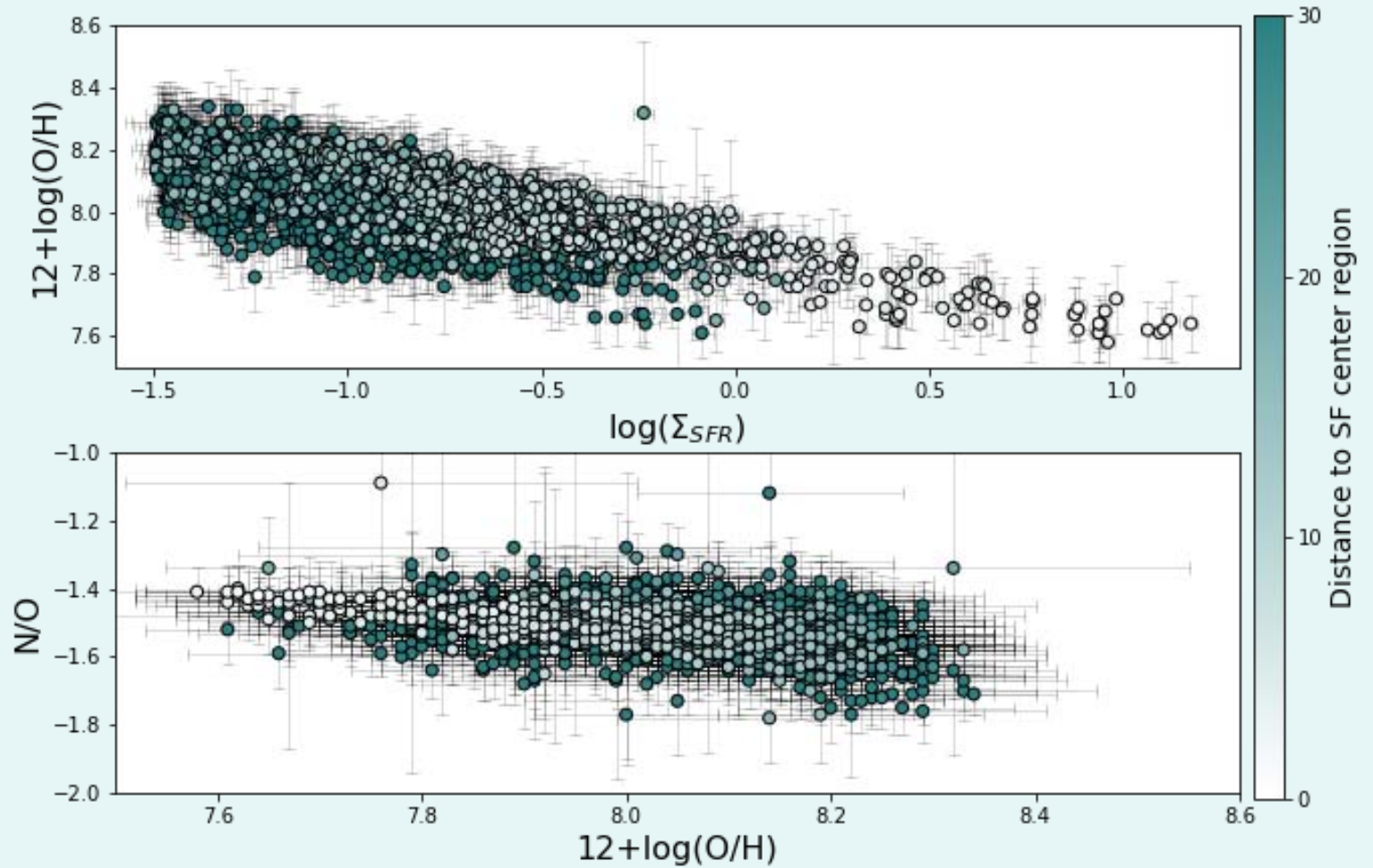


Metal content and SFR

Probe of gas accretion scenario:

metallicity drops where SFR peaks whereas N/O stays flat

Luo et al. (2020)

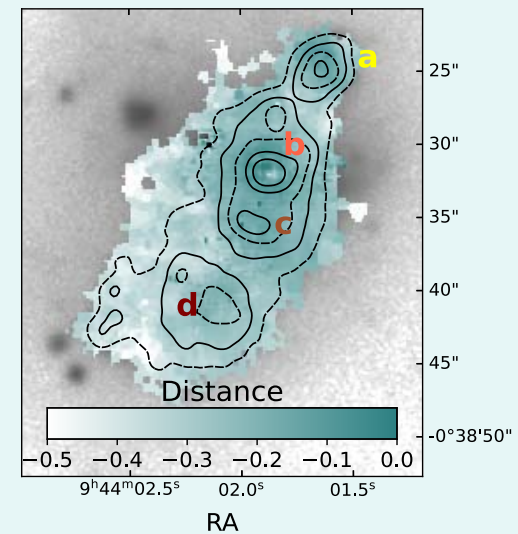
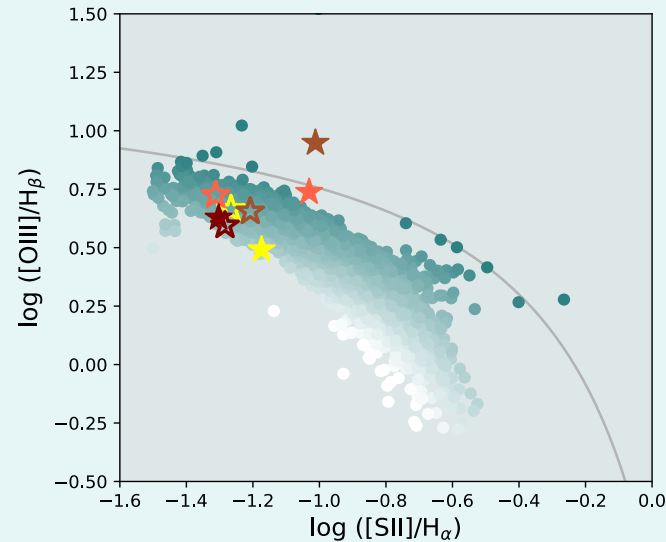
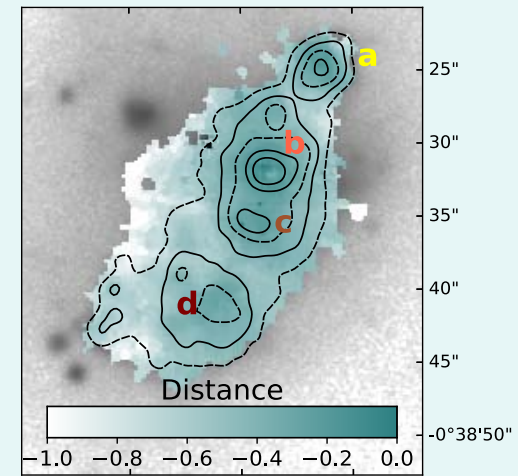
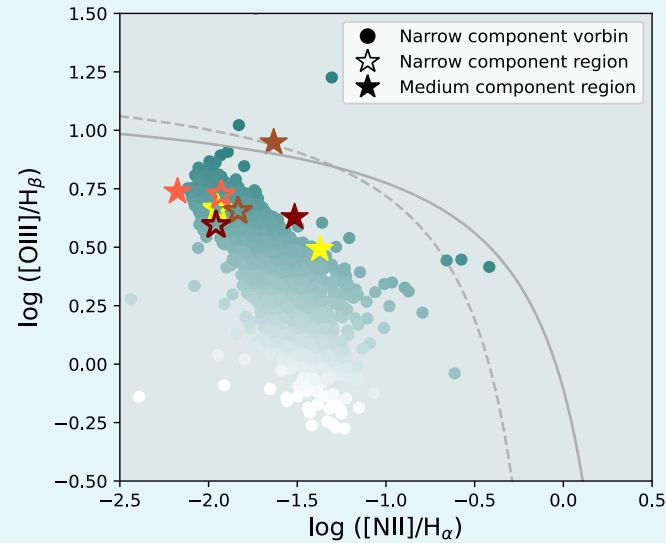


BPT diagrams

4 main star-forming regions

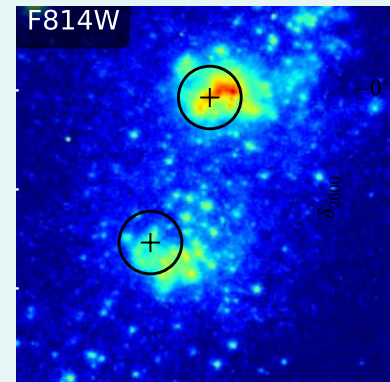
Intermediate component of regions b and c moves towards the shock BPT region

X-ray (Chandra) detection in regions b and c

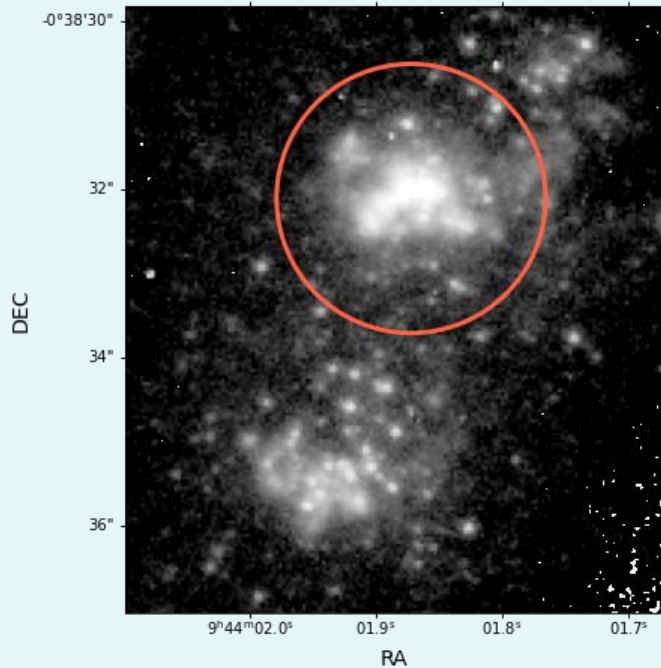


DEC

DEC

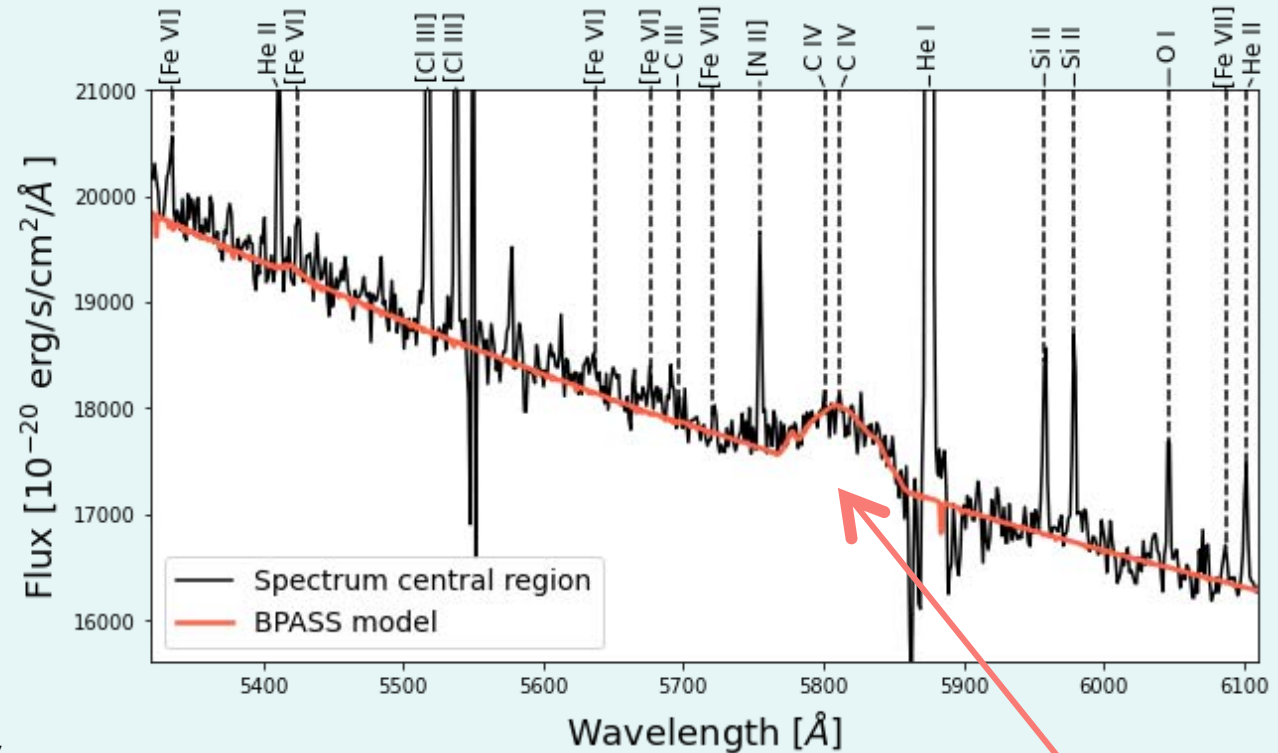


Ongoing... The WR population



PoWR model of WC with sub-SMC metallicity

We estimate around 35 WC



BPASS models with $Z = 0.002$
~ 3Myr

WR bump at 5800 Å
 $3 \cdot 10^{-16}$ erg/s/cm²

Conclusions / Open questions

CGCG 007-025

Interacting dwarf starburst galaxy at 20 Mpc

HST/WFC3 + VLT/MUSE observations

Analogue to high-z galaxies

Unique environment to study extreme star formation and feedback

- Large scale gas has disordered motions, with the presence of broad components
- Chemistry reveals SF clumps within low metallicity* gas regions
- Evidences of gas accretion scenario, where O/H anti-correlates with SFR but N/O remains (almost) constant
- Presence of WR-C features
- How to discern if the H α broad component is an outflow or WR winds?
- Weak anti-correlation between N/O and O/H (?)
- WR-C already in place at 3Myr?

* This measurement is biased low