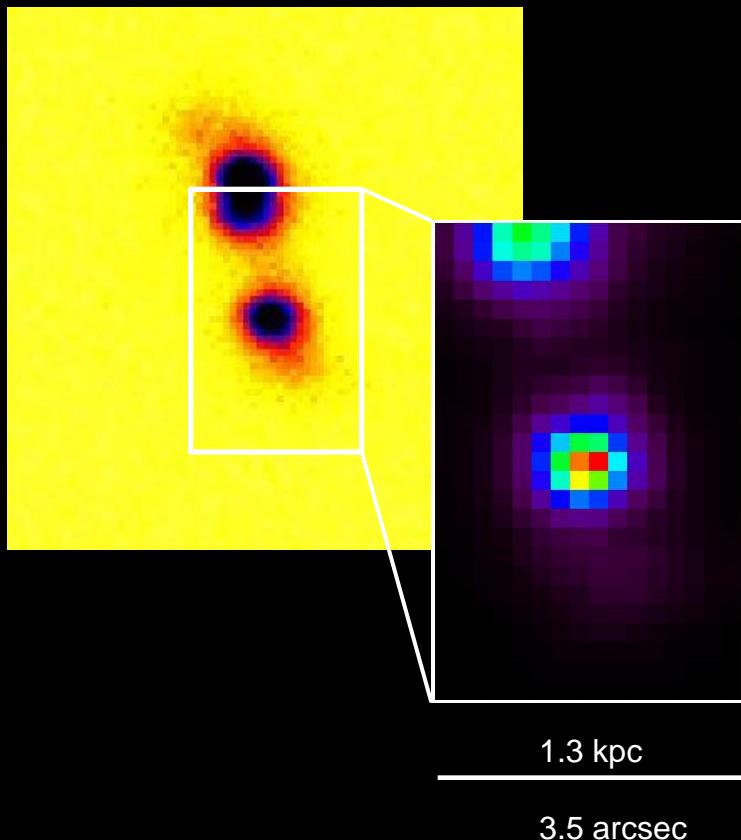


# Studying the interstellar medium of Extremely Metal poor HII/BCD Galaxies using IFU spectroscopy



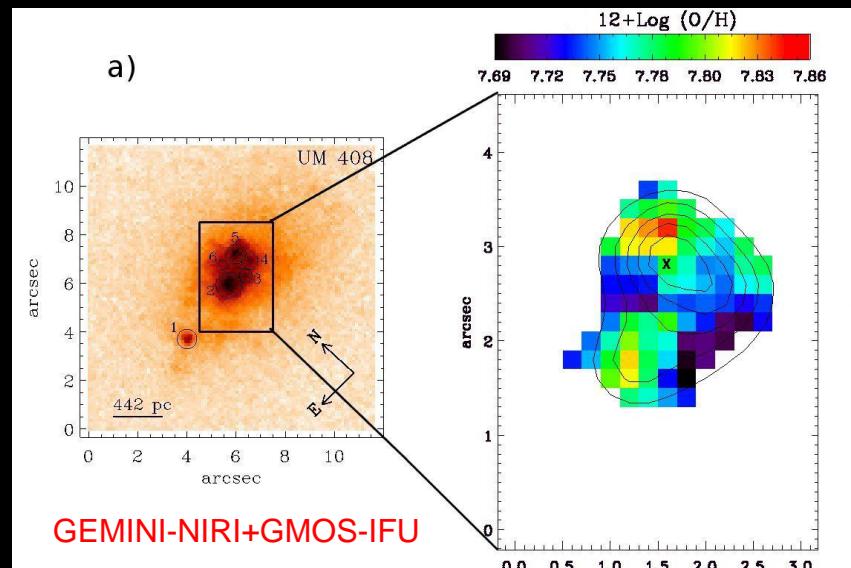
Patricio Lagos  
Polychronis Papaderos  
(CAUP)

Collaborators:  
Ricardo Demarco (U. de Concepción, Chile)  
J. M. Gomes (CAUP)  
Andrew Humphrey (CAUP)

# Why study HII/BCD galaxies?

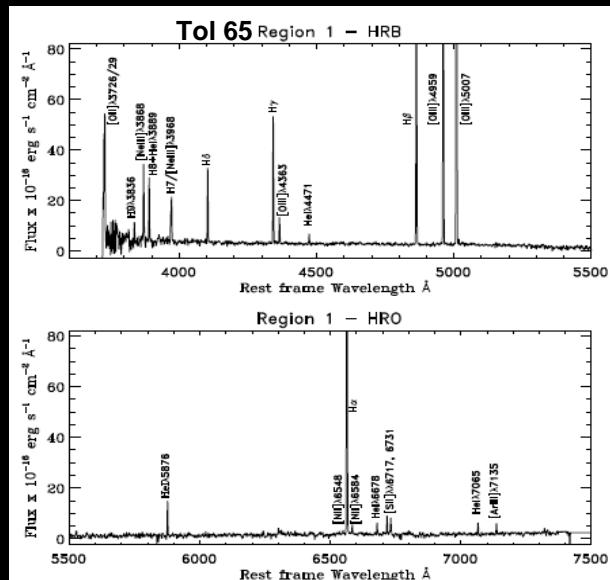
## Global Properties:

- Compact ~1 kpc (dwarf galaxies)
- Emission lines – HII Like regions  
(Sargent & Searle 1970)
- Metal poor galaxies ( $Z_o/50-Z_o/3$ )
- Underlying component of old stars  
(e.g., Papaderos et al. 1996, Telles et al. 1997)
- Chemically homogeneous  
(e.g., GMOS-IFU: Lagos et al. 2009, Lagos et al. 2012)



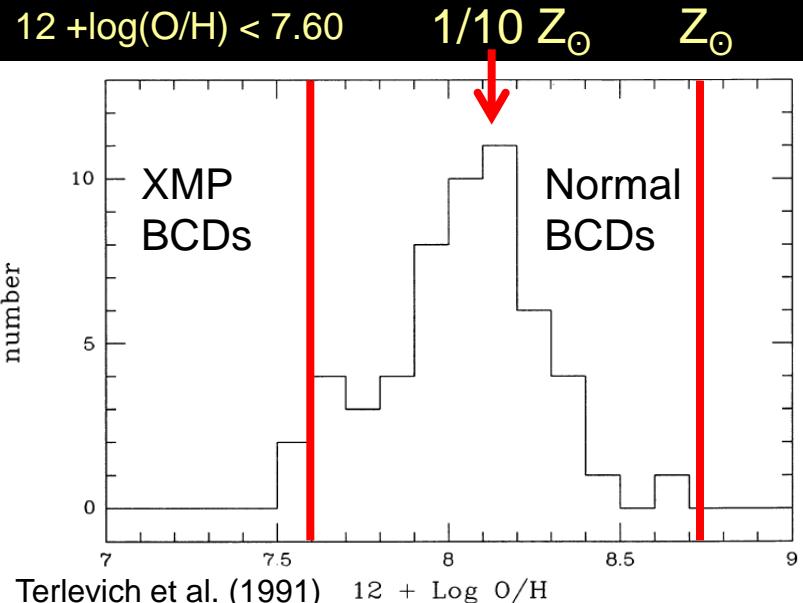
GEMINI-NIRI+GMOS-IFU

UM 408: Lagos et al. (2011); Lagos et al (2009)

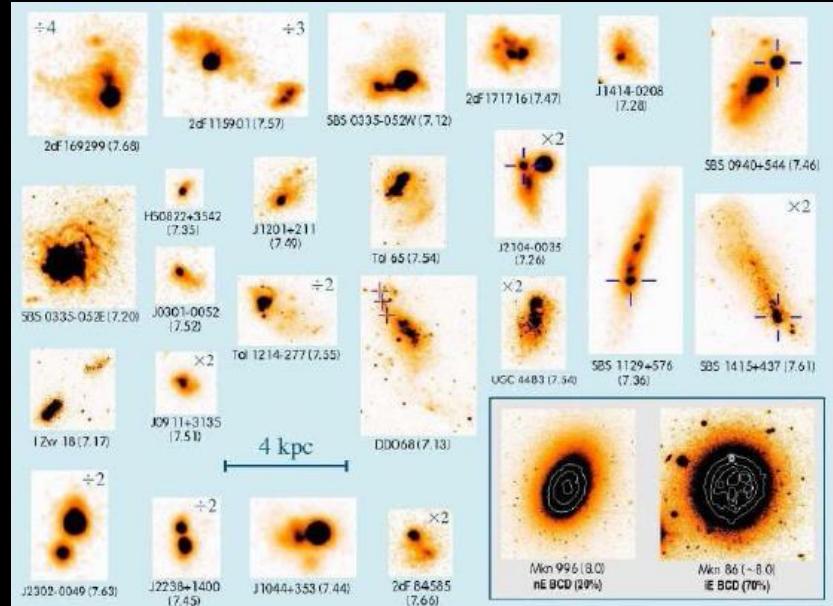


# Extremely Metal-Poor BCD galaxies

Most metal poor galaxies



Morphology:  
Cometary  
GHII Regions



Papaderos et al. (2008)

	$12 + \log(O/H)$
SBS 0335-052 W	~ 7.13
DDO68	~ 7.21
Izw 18	~ 7.17

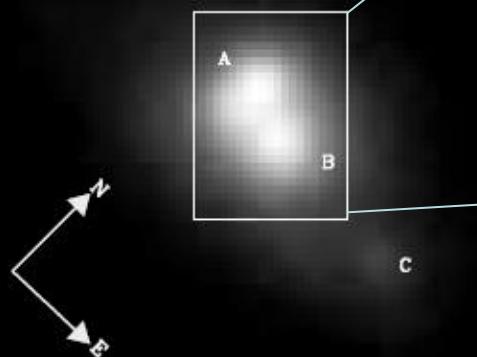
## Immediate Objectives:

- Star formation: mechanisms and the impact in the ISM
- Stellar populations: XMP-BCDs are young galaxies?
- Chemical evolution: Spatial distribution of oxygen, nitrogen and the N/O ratio.
- Gas morphology and Kinematics.

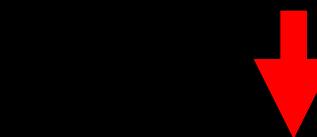
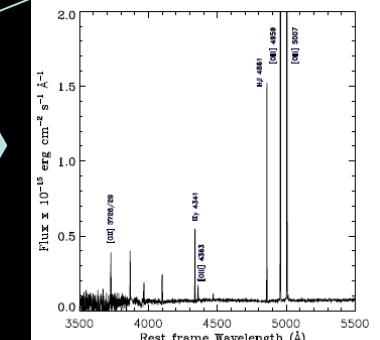
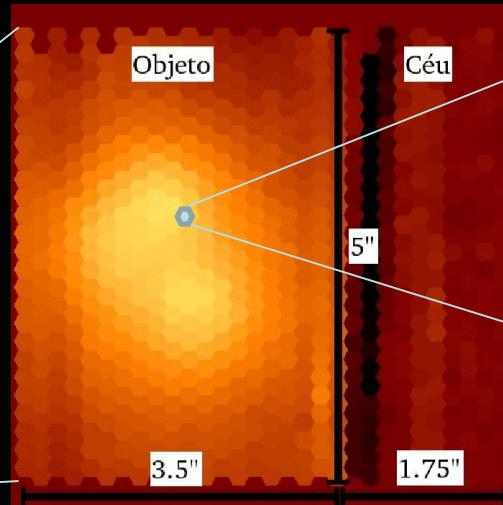
# IFU technique

UM 408

$z=0.012$

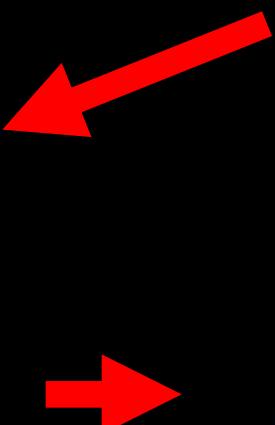
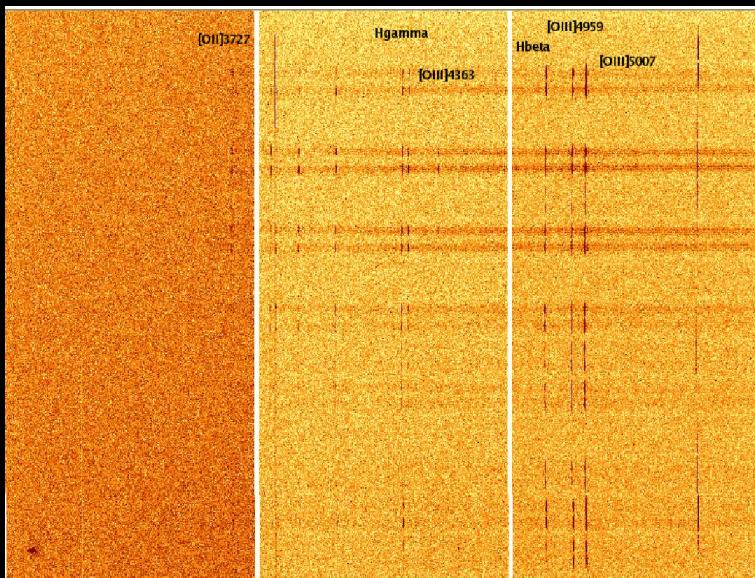


Lagos et al. (2009)

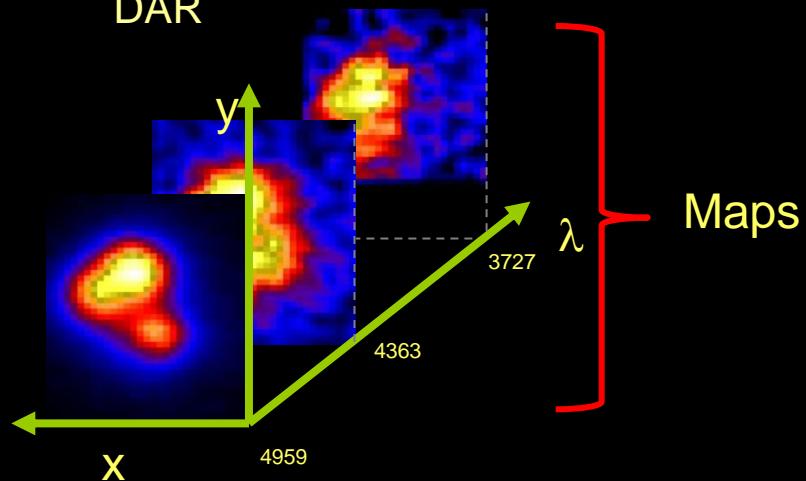


## Normal baseline calibrations:

- Flat Field
- Bias
- Wavelength calibration
- Sky subtraction
- Flux calibration
- DAR

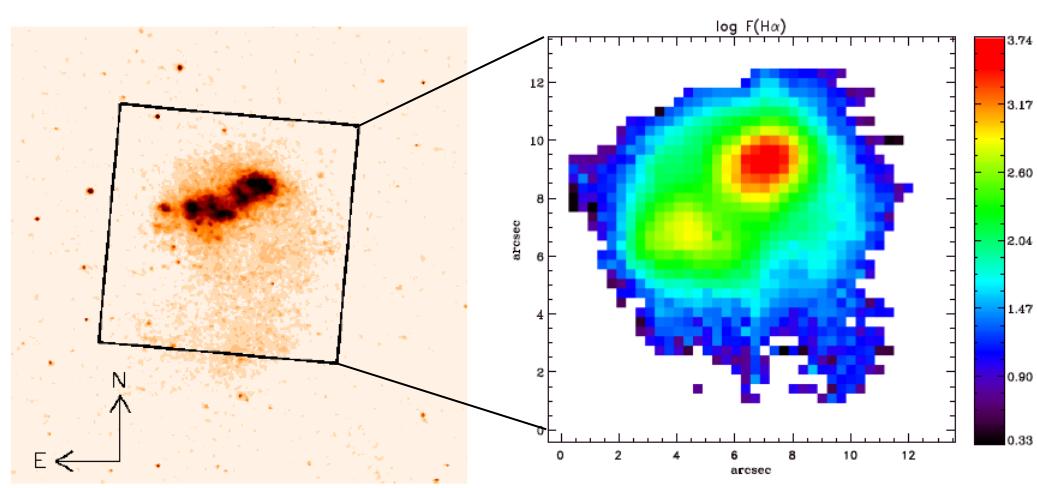


Data cube  
( $x, y, \lambda$ )



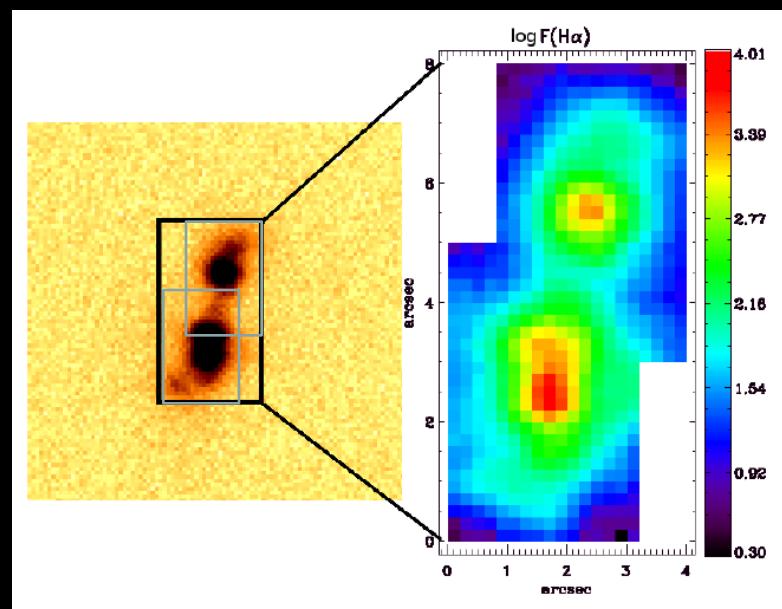
# Our Sample and observations

Tol 65 (VIMOS-IFU)

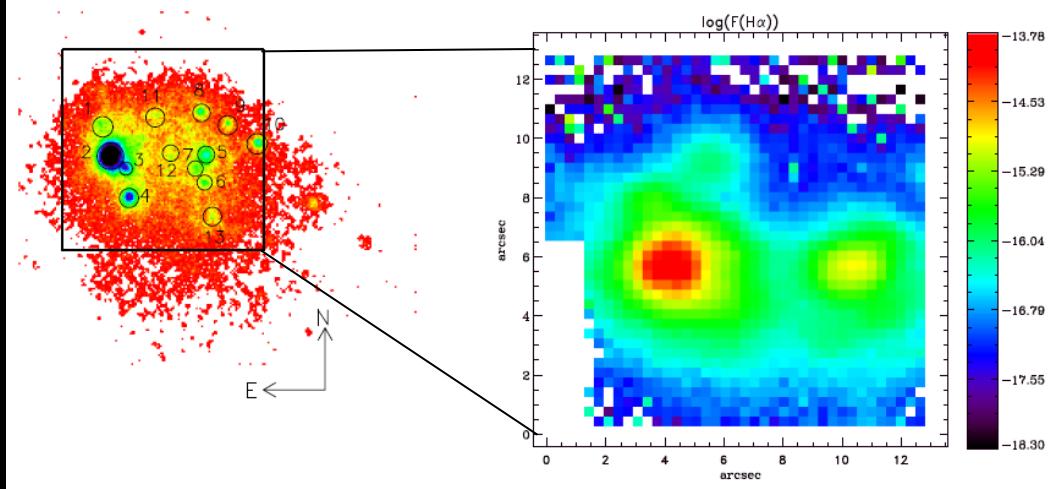


	12+log(O/H)	D(Mpc)
UM461	7.72	14.2
Tol65	7.56	38.5
HS2236+1344	7.55	84.4

HS2236+1344 (GMOS-IFU)

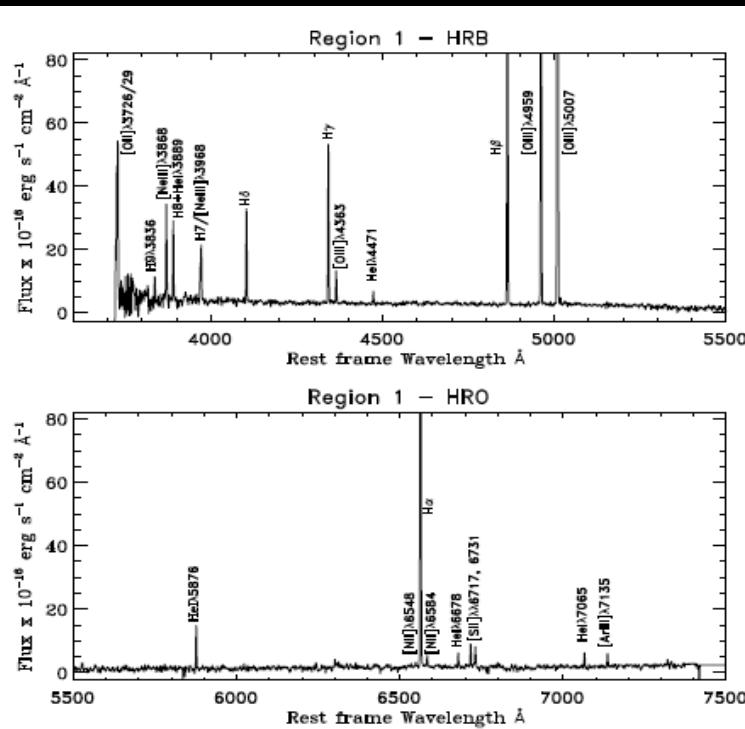


UM 461 (VIMOS-IFU)

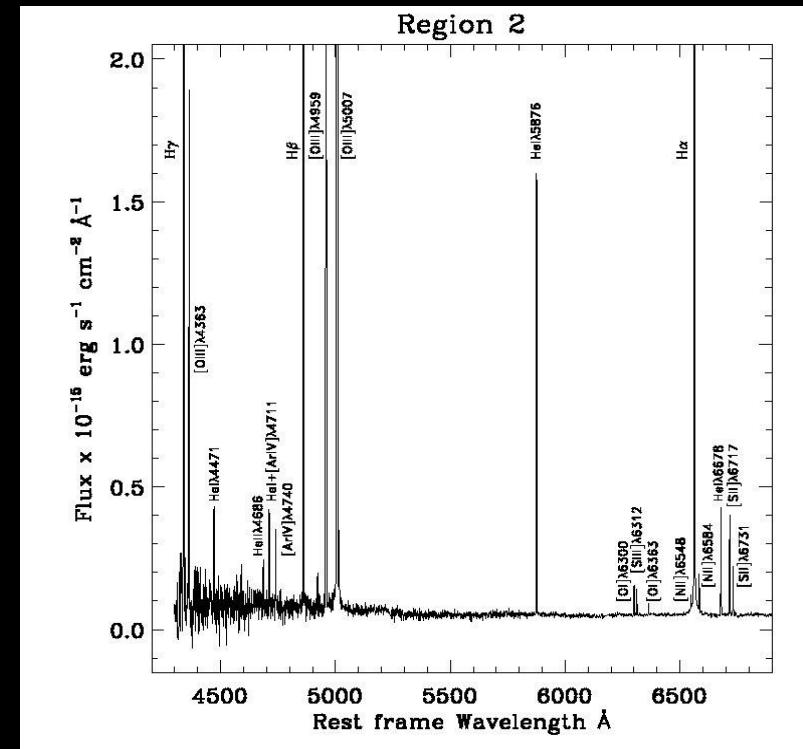


# Physical properties across the galaxies

Tol 65



HS2236+1344

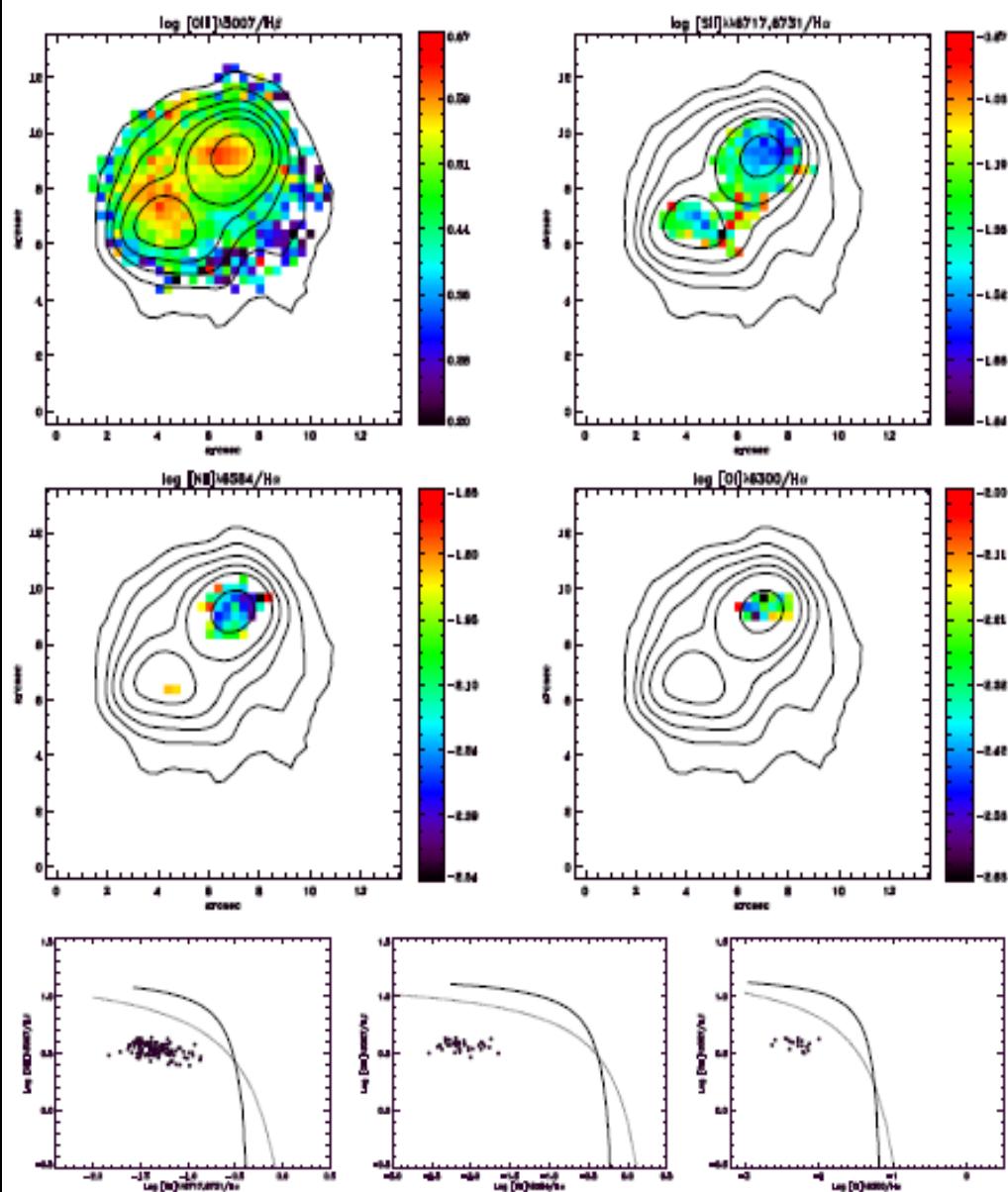


- Extinction  $c(\text{H}\beta)$ :  $\text{H}\alpha/\text{H}\beta$
  - Emission line ratios:  $[\text{OIII}]/\text{H}\beta$ ,  $[\text{SII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ,  $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$
  - Density:  $[\text{SII}]\lambda 6717/\lambda 6731$
  - Temperature:  $[\text{OIII}]\lambda\lambda 5007, 4959/[\text{OIII}]\lambda 4363$
  - Abundances: O, N, Ne, ...
  - Velocity field

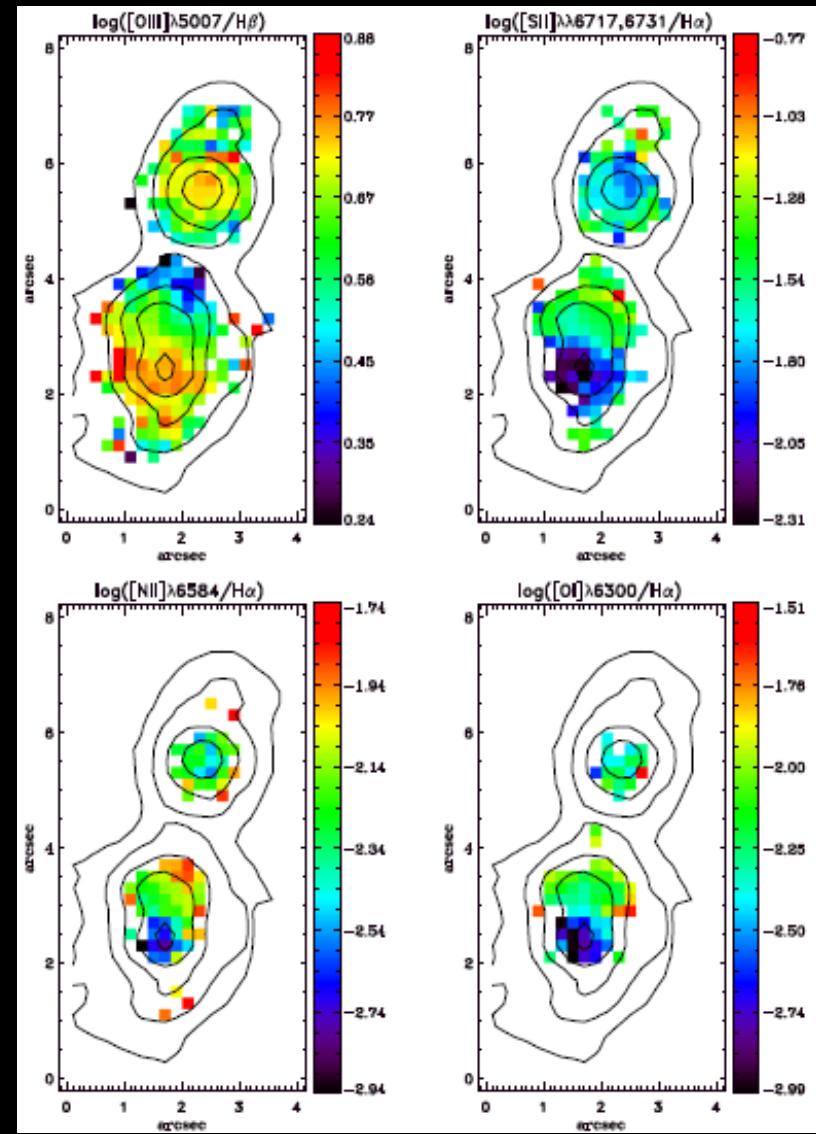
## Spatial distribution

# Emission line ratios

Tol 65

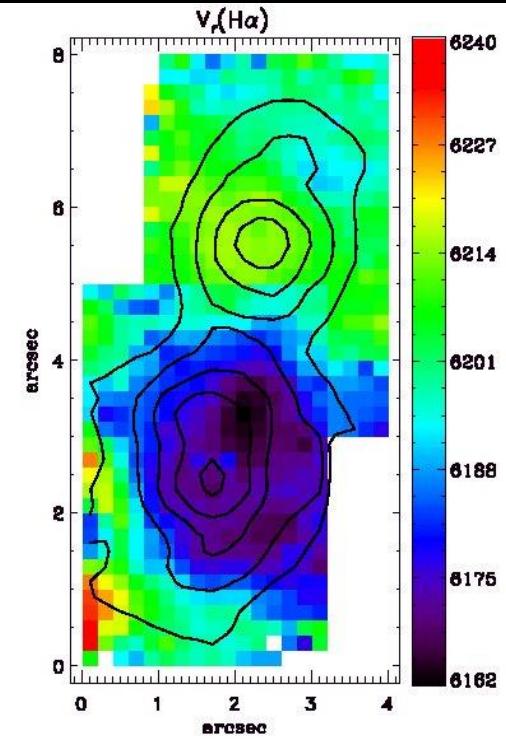


HS2236+1344

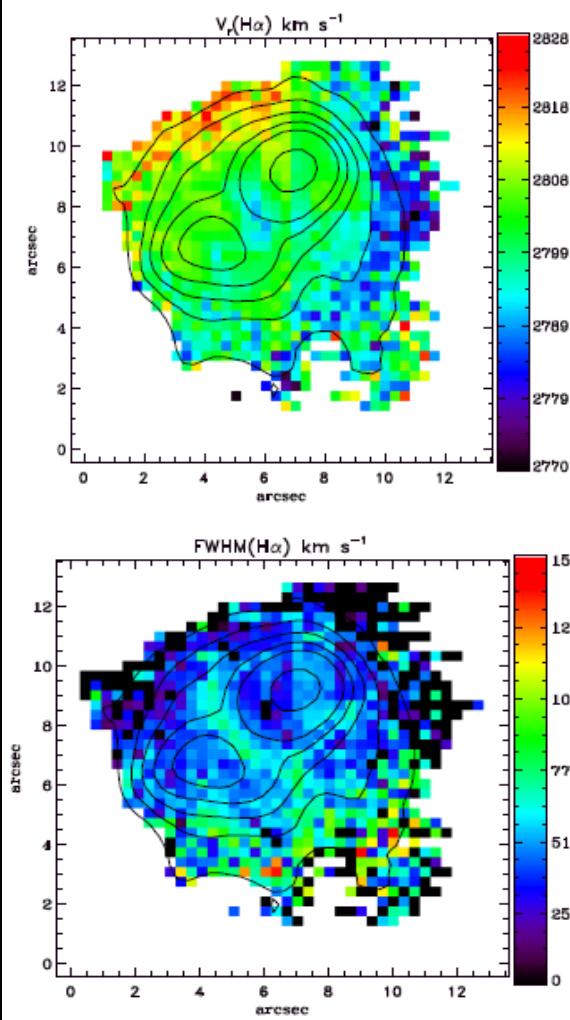


# Gas morphology and Velocity field

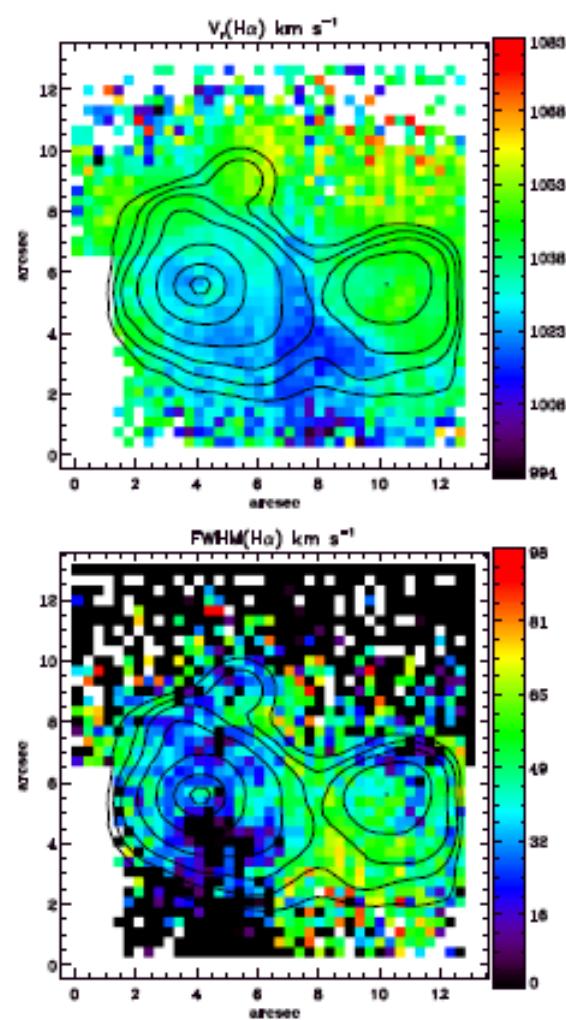
HS2236+1344



Tol 65



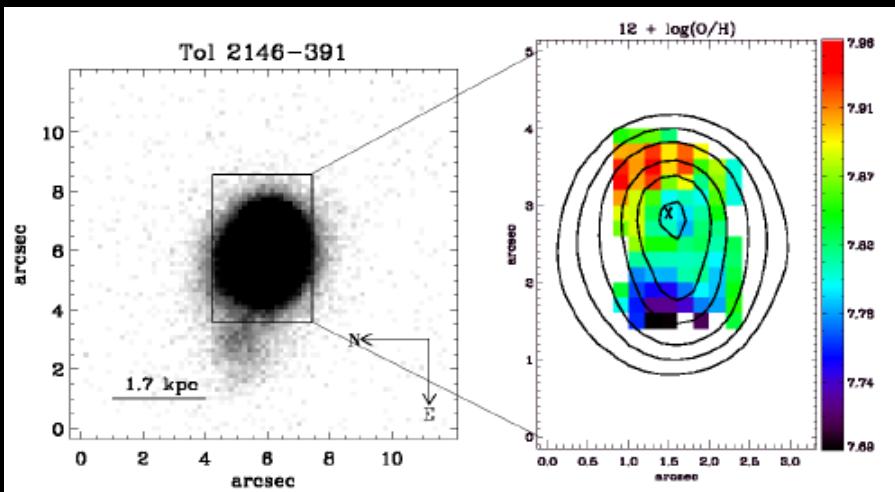
UM 461



Disturbed ISM

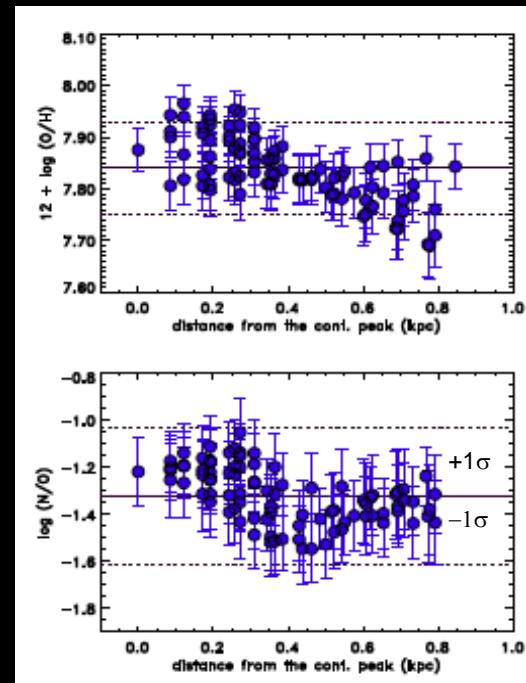
# Abundance patterns

$T_e(\text{OIII})$   
 $[\text{OIII}]\lambda 4363 (\text{S/N}) > 3$

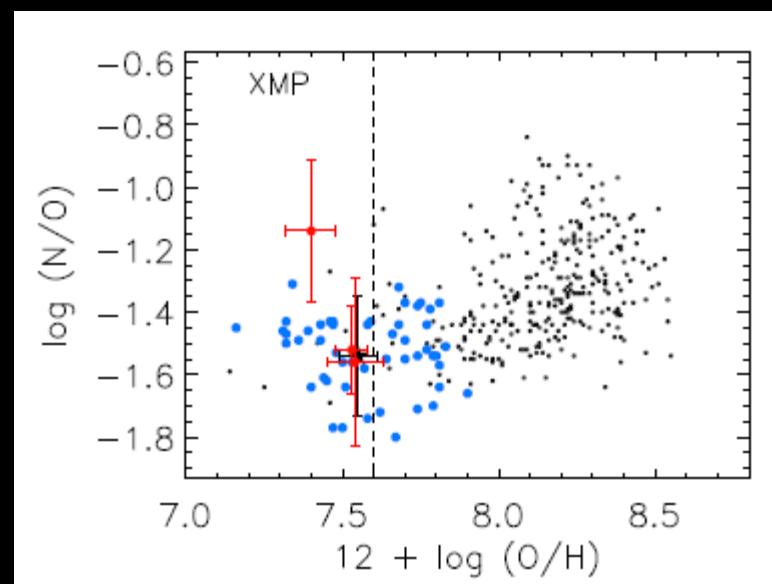
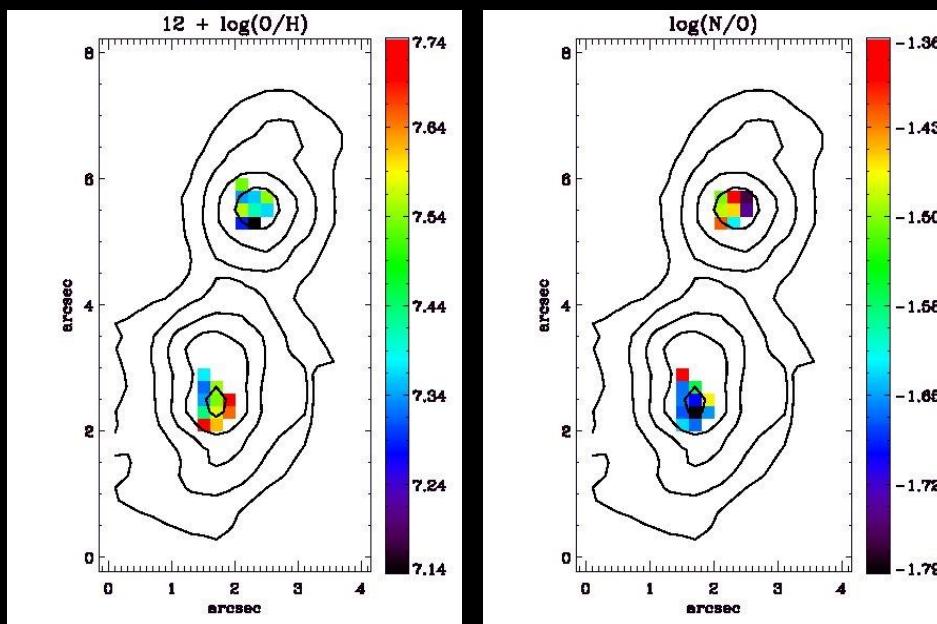


Tol 2146-391  
 (Normal BCD)

Lagos et al. (2012)



HS2236+1344 (XMP BCD)



# Summary:

We confirm that, within observational uncertainties, our sample galaxies of XMP HII/BCD galaxies show spatially constant chemical abundances, similar to other low-mass starburst galaxies. A high N/O value is observed in one region of HS2236+1344 galaxy.

We suggest that global hydro-dynamical processes, such as starburst-driven super-shells or/and inflow of gas might be governing the transport and mixing of metals across these galaxies, keeping the N/O ratio constant through the ISM at large scales.

