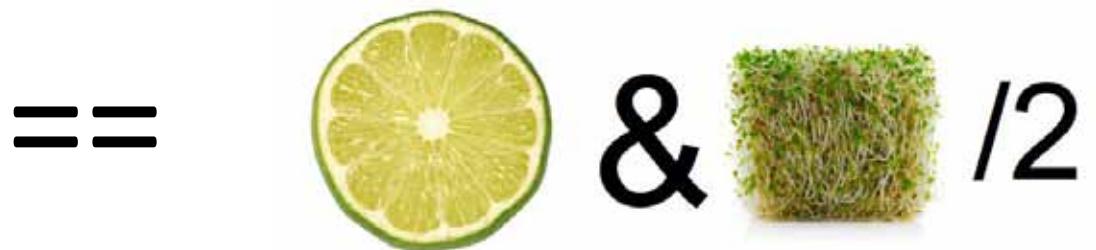


- It is hard to get high EW LyA in galaxies - A. Ferrara
- LyA is everywhere --- aMUSED observers
- Scattering begins at home – W. Keel.



Are Green Peas local analogs of Lyman-alpha galaxies?



YES!!

How can local analogs help us understand Lyman-alpha galaxies?
(JWST on the cheap?)

What *is* a Lyman- α galaxy?

A galaxy that makes Ly- α photons?

NO! All star forming galaxy do that.

A Lyman- α galaxy is one where the Lyman- α photons escape so that we can observe them.

So... *how much* of the Lyman- α escapes?

How does it escape?

What other properties of these galaxies are distinctive?

(typical) Ly- α galaxies (circa 2009)

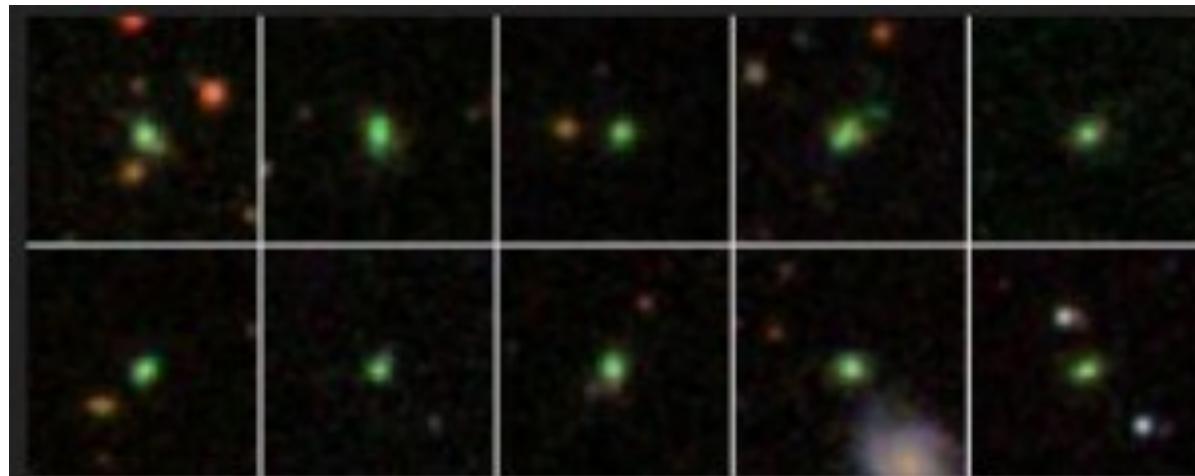
- have **low star-formation rates** $\sim 1\text{-}10 M_{\text{sun}}/\text{year}$ (Gronwall + 2007)
- are **young**: $\sim 10^7$ years (Pirzkal et al. 07, Finkelstein et al. 08; Nilsson et al.)
- are **not massive**: $10^7\text{-}10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ (Pirzkal et al. 2007, Finkelstein et al. 2008, Gawiser et al. 2007)
- have modest amounts of dust or **not much dust, low metallicity**
- have halo masses $\sim 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$ (Kovac et al 2007; Gawiser et al 07; Ouchi et al 07)
- Only $\sim 10\%$ **duty cycle** (Kovac et al 2007).
- **Small physical sizes**, which stays constant between $z=2\text{-}6.5$ (Malhotra+ 2012).

High EW of [OIII] lines (McLinden+ 2011) & low metallicities (Song+ 2014)

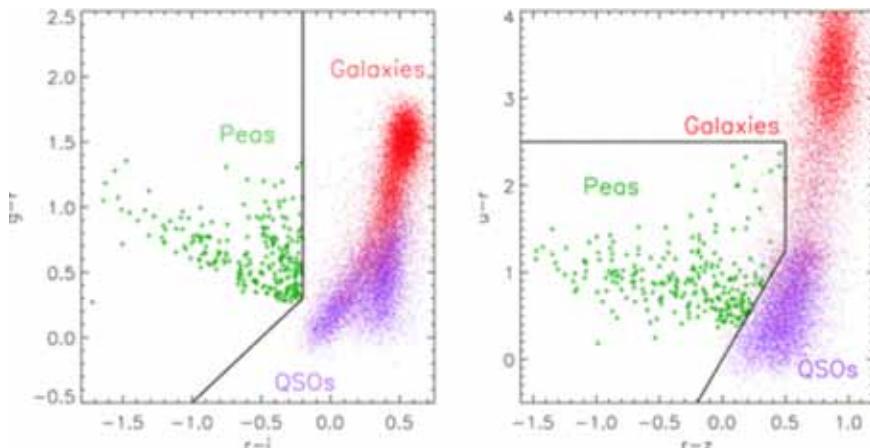
What are Green Peas?

Green Peas Galaxies selected by citizen scientists – (peas corps volunteers) (Cardamone+ 2009)

1. They appear green because of strong [OIII] (5007) line
2. Peas because round and unresolved – compact
3. High ionization, low metallicities

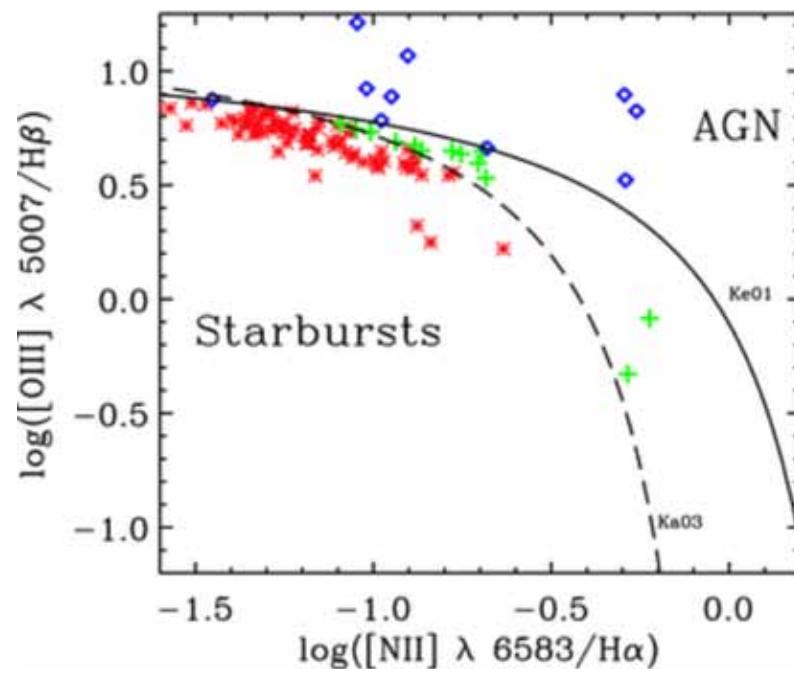


What are Green Peas?

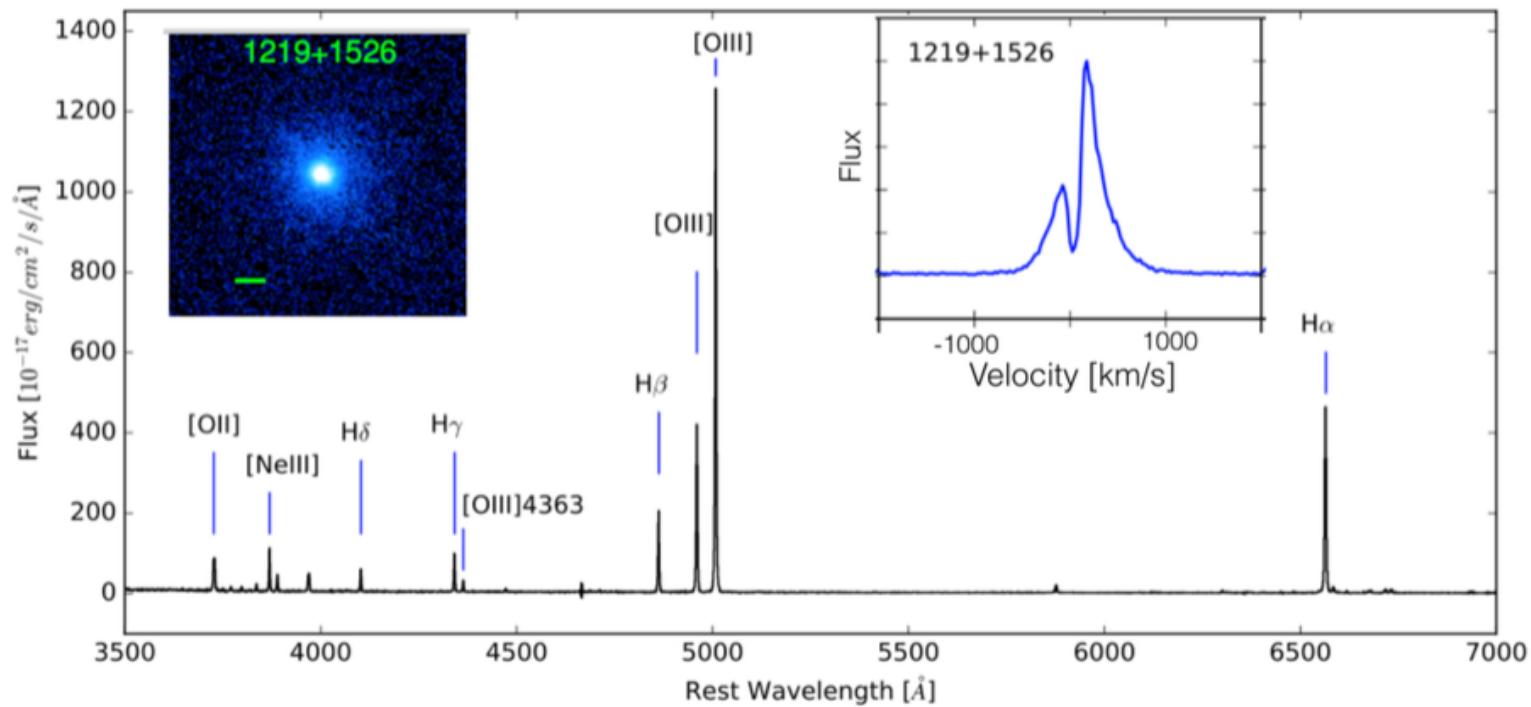


2/3rd show non-AGN colors in the BPT diagram (more on this later).

Emission lines are strong enough to give peculiar colors.



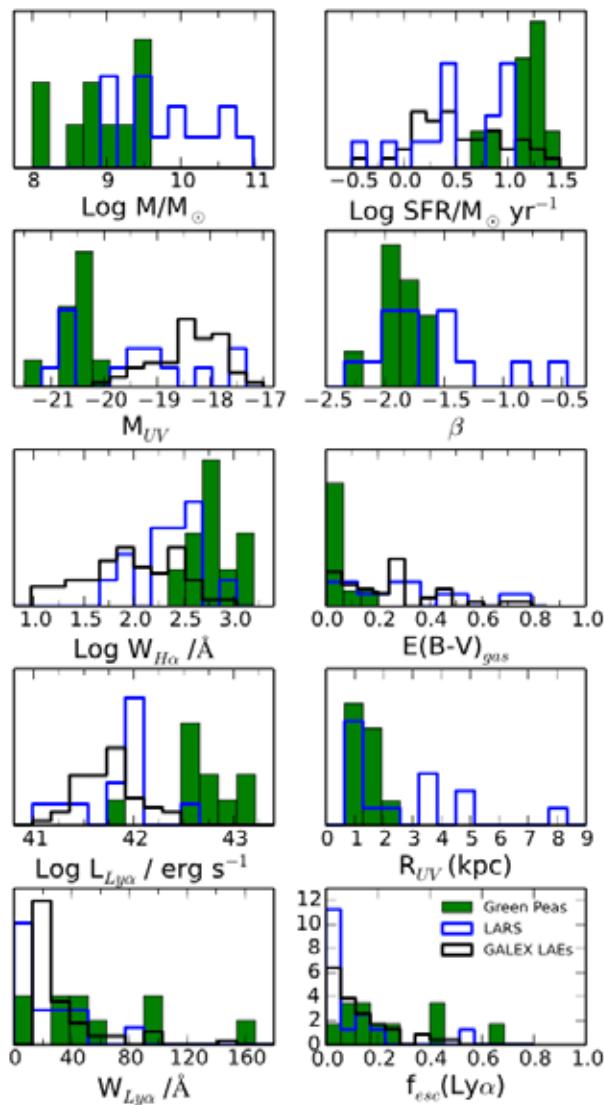
Green Peas in one plot



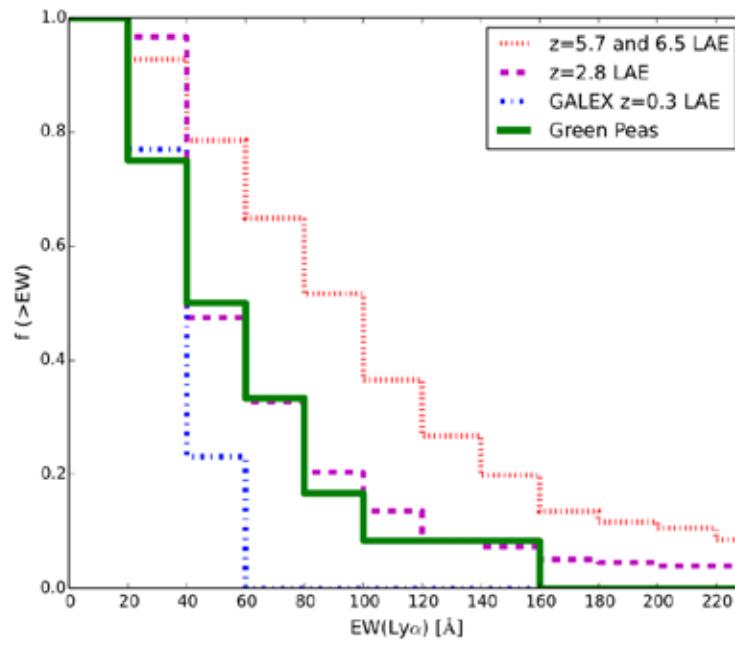
Optical Spectrum from SDSS is line dominated
NUV image with COS (half-light radius=0.33Kpc)
Lyman-alpha spectrum with COS centered on H-alpha redshift.

Henry et al. 2015

HENRY ET AL.

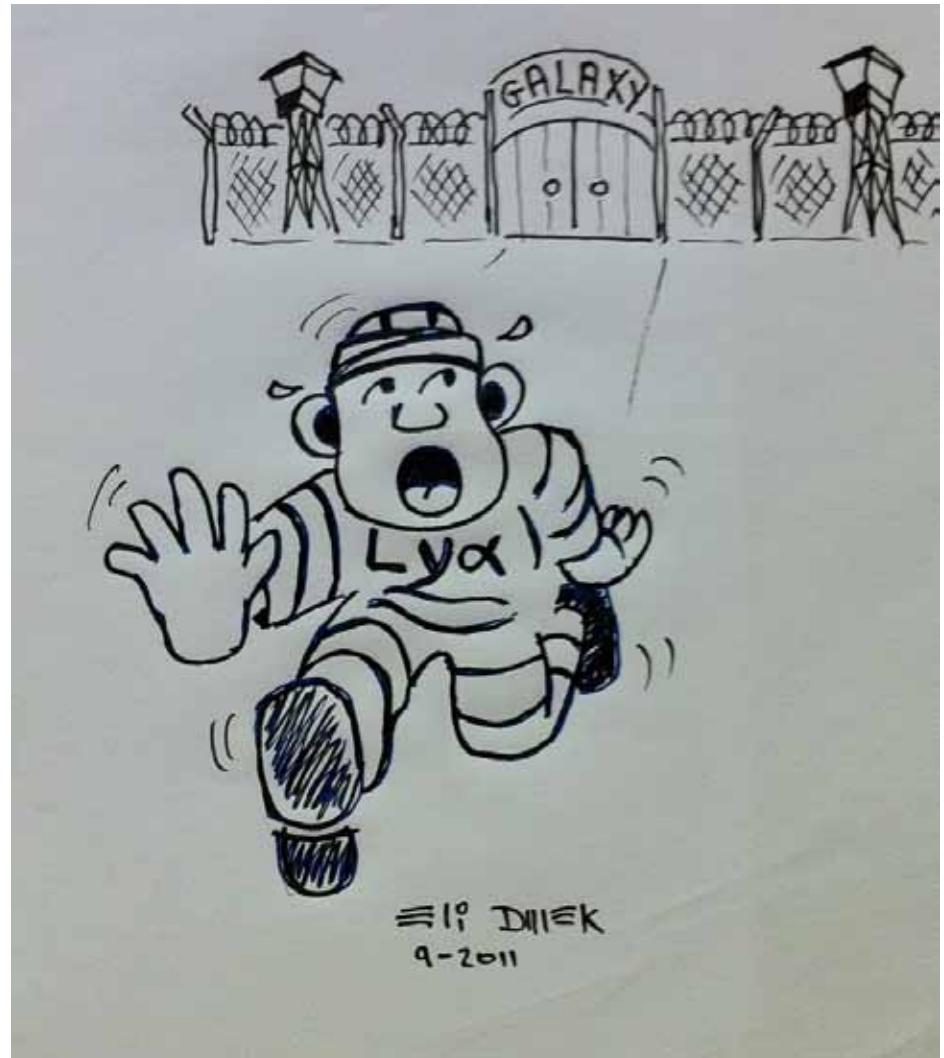


Yang+ 2016



What enables Ly- α to escape?

- Kinematics of gas
- (relative) lack of dust
- Youth
- size (radius)
- Random line of sight

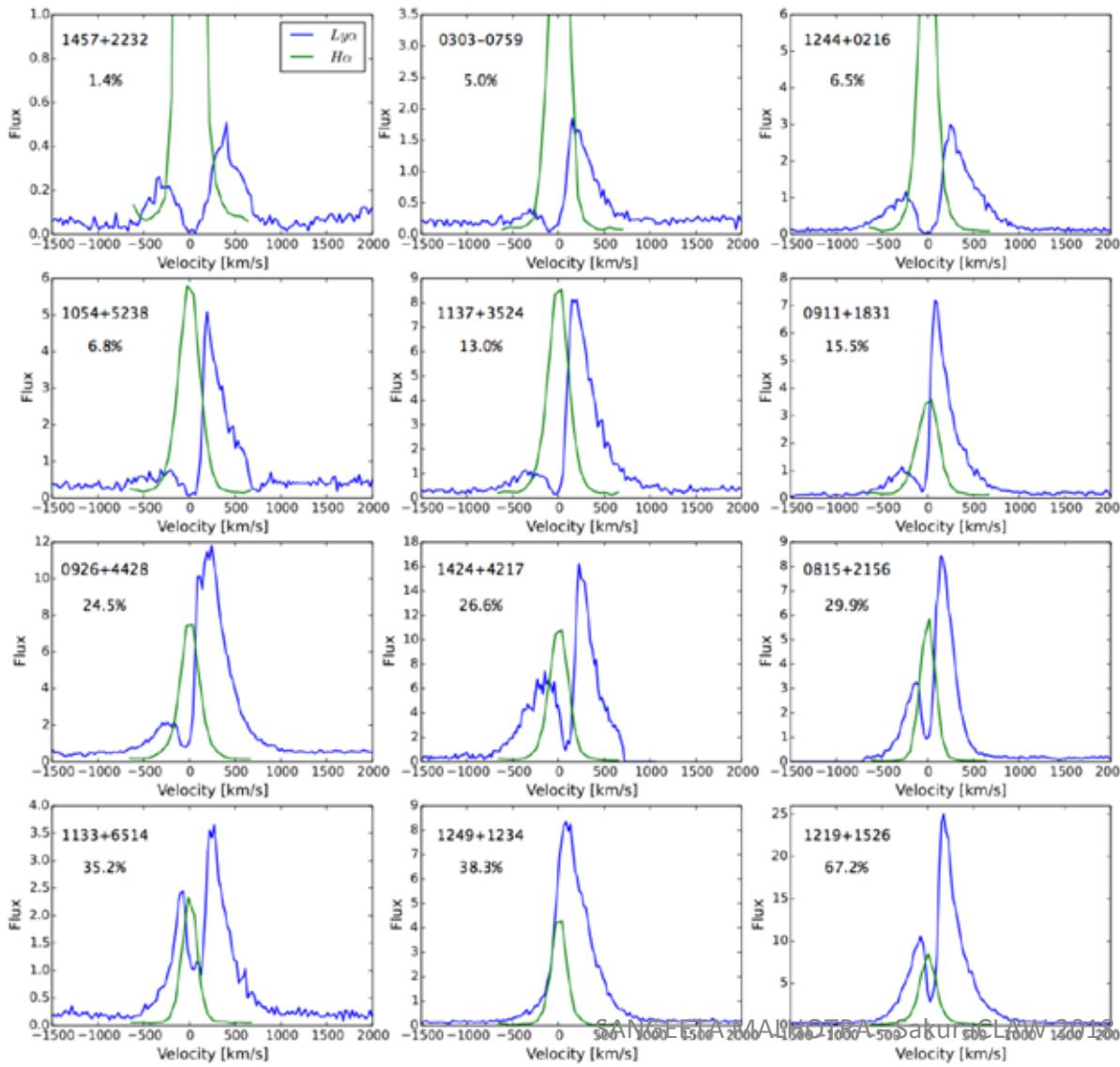


Lyman- α escape

1. Used as diagnostics for reionization
 - NB samples (Malhotra & Rhoads 2004)
 - LBGs (Stark+, Pentericci+, Tilvi+, Treu+)
Requires us to understand the physics of Ly α escape.
2. Also good sources of ionizing radiation ...
escape of ionizing radiation is an unsolved problem
that resembles the problem of Ly α escape.

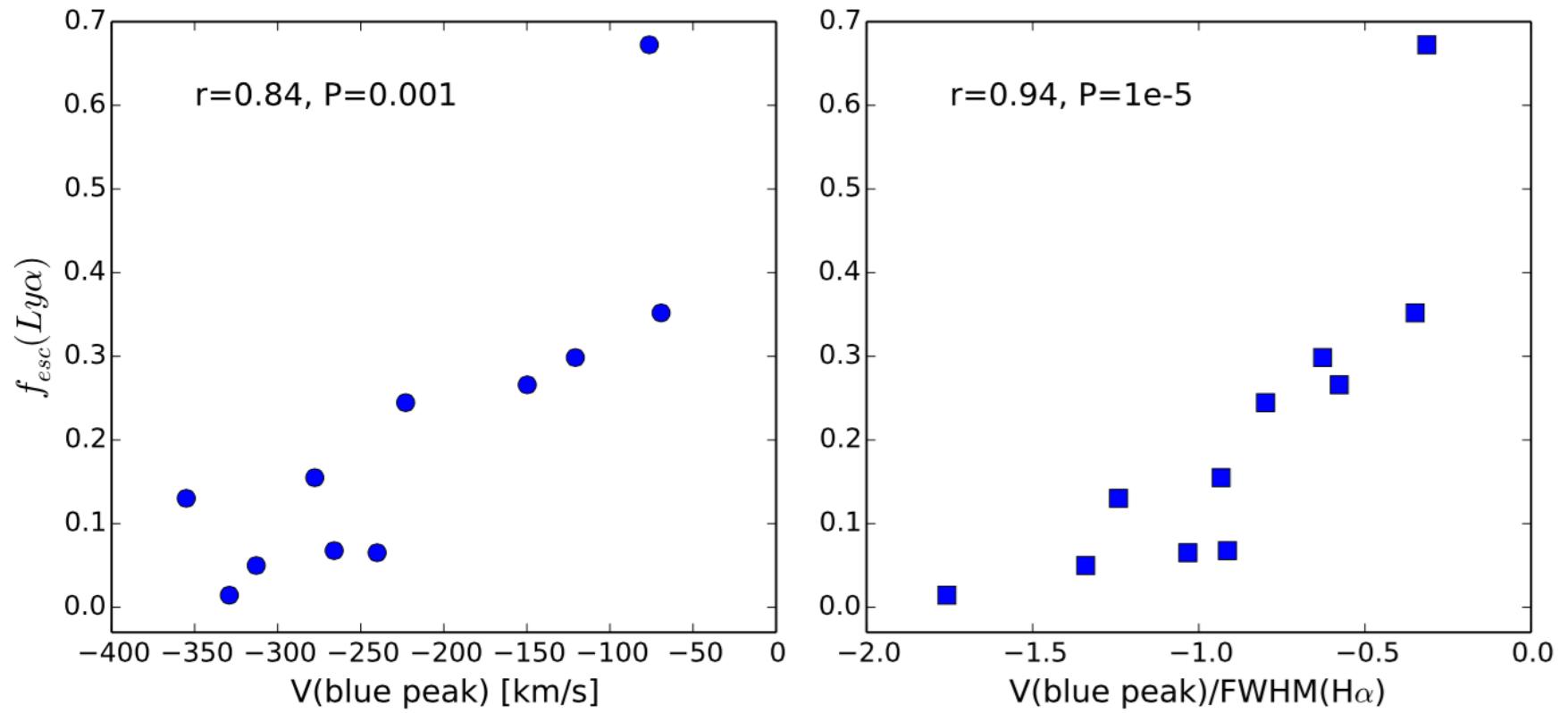
Similar physical conditions promote both escapes.

Compare with H-alpha.



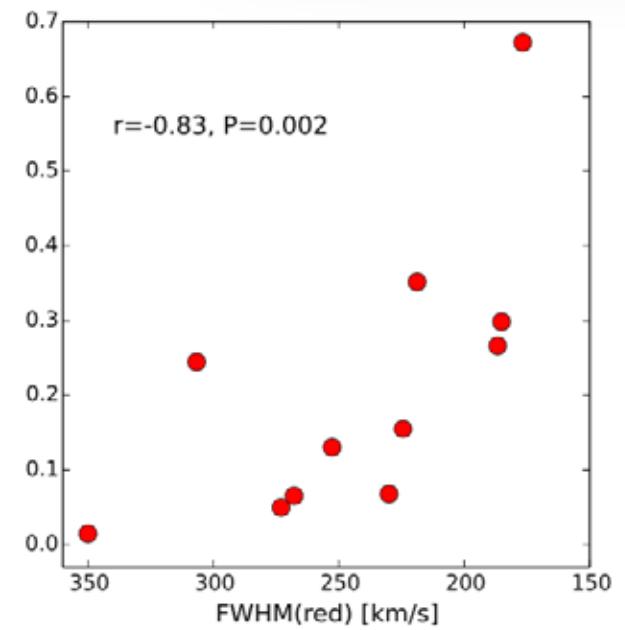
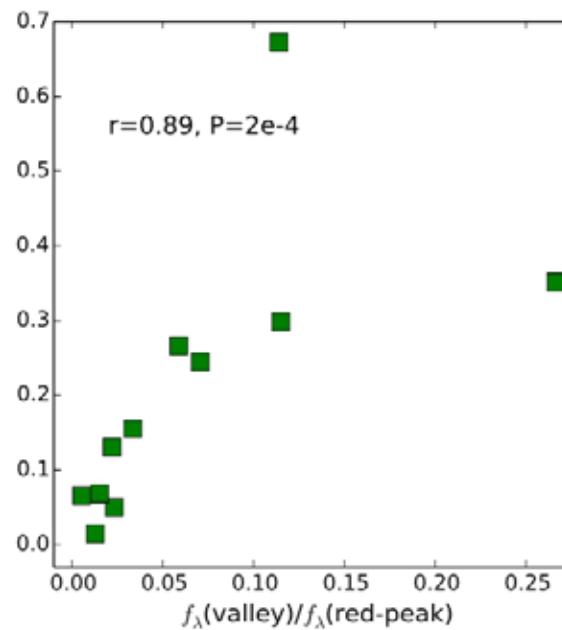
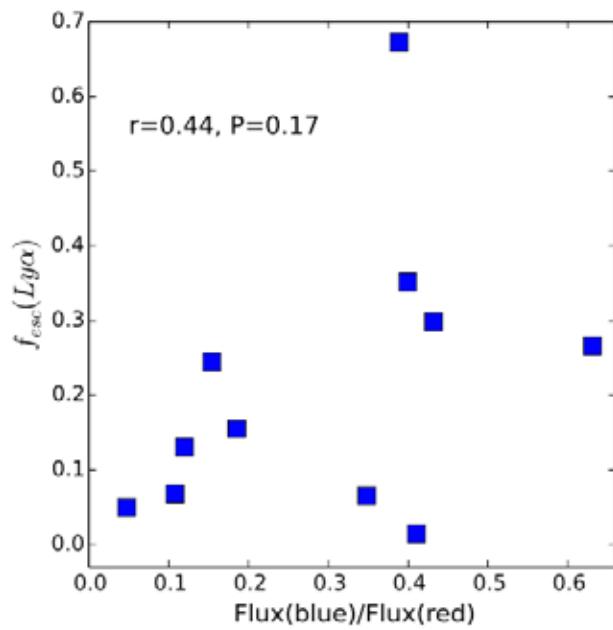
Yang, Gronke et
al. 2016

Kinematics: Yang+ 2016

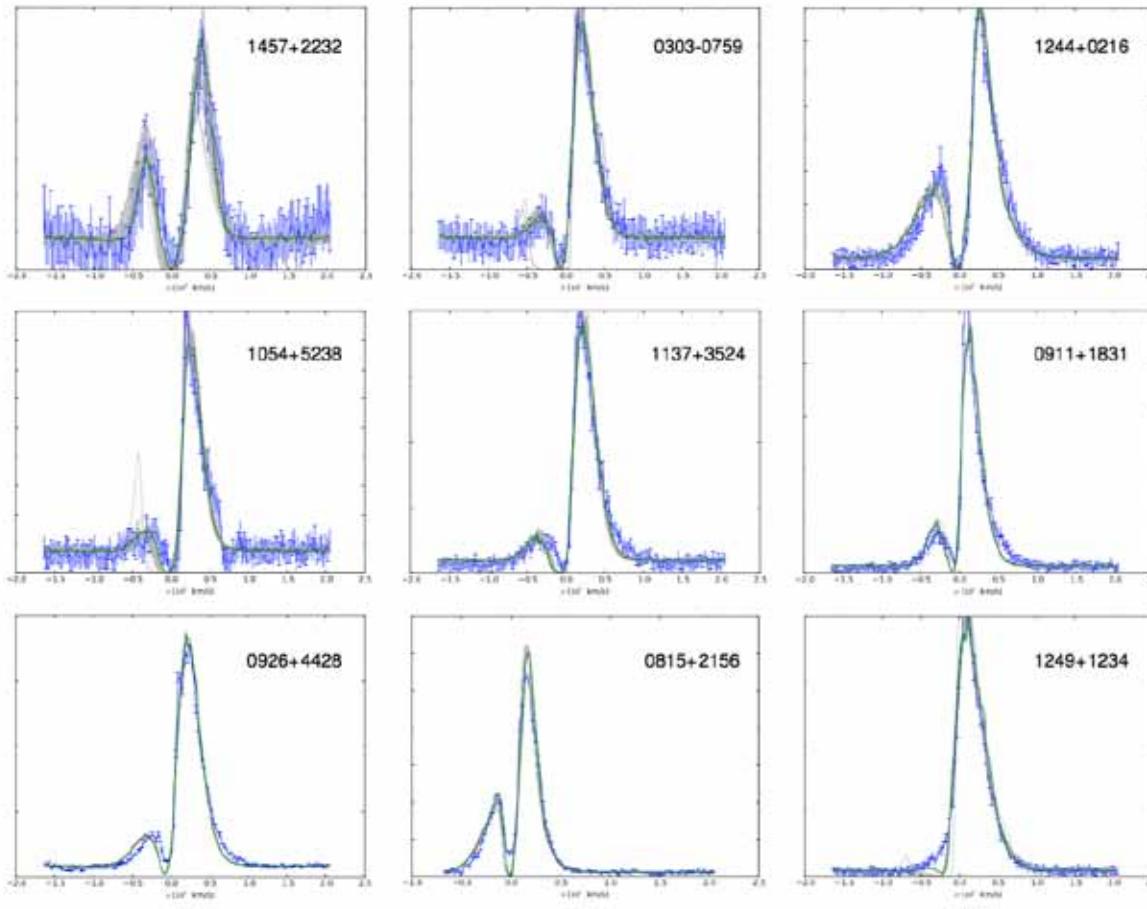


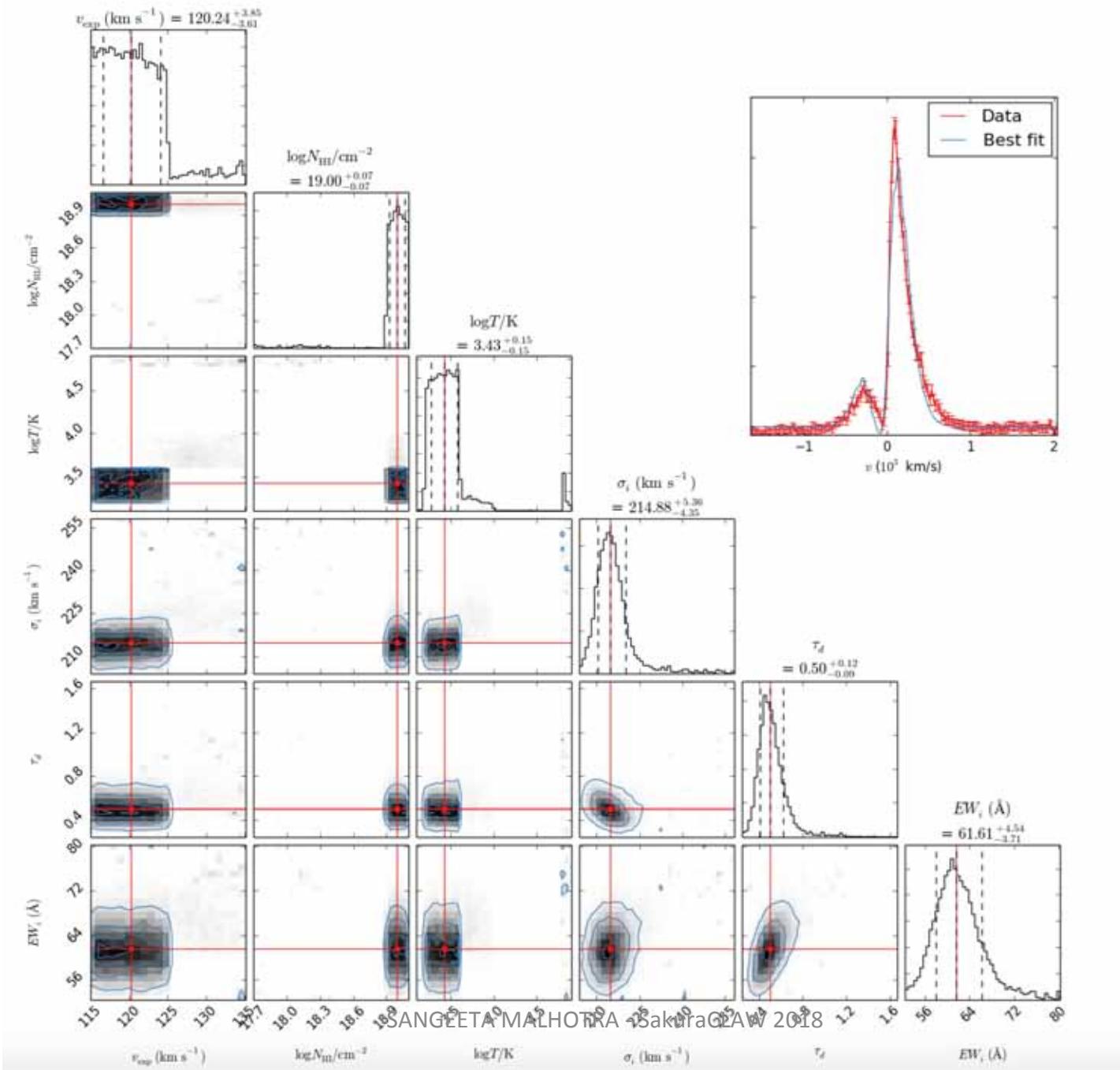
Kinematics II

Yang+ 2016

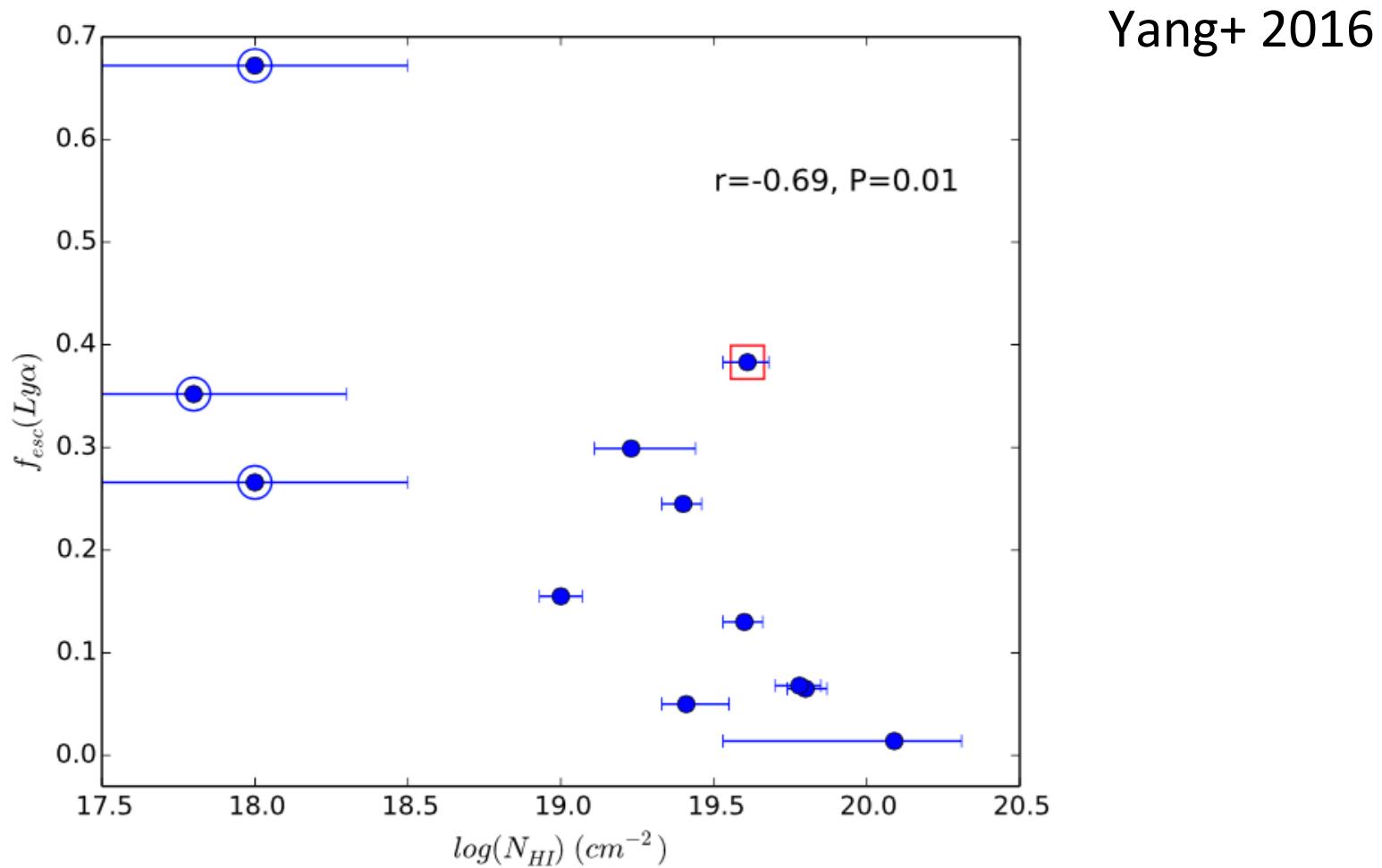


Fitting models (Gronke, Dijkstra+ 2015) Yang+ 2016

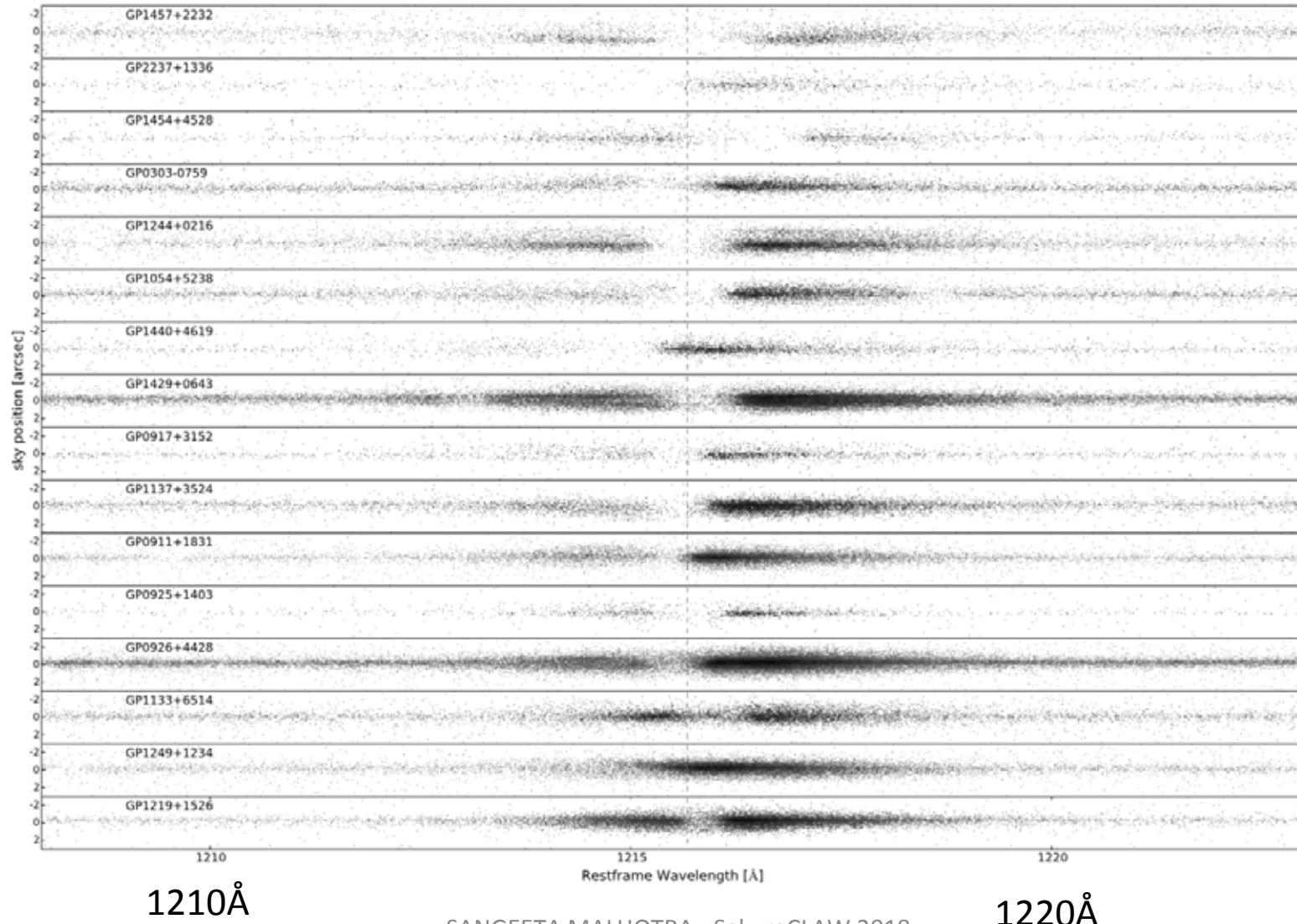




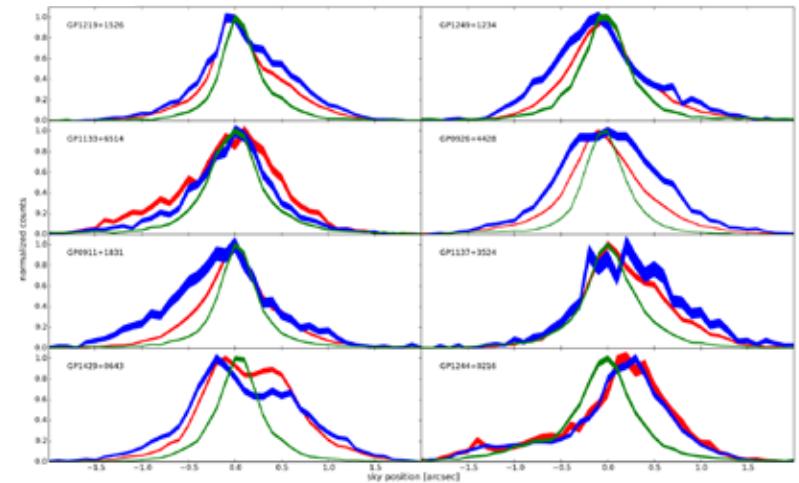
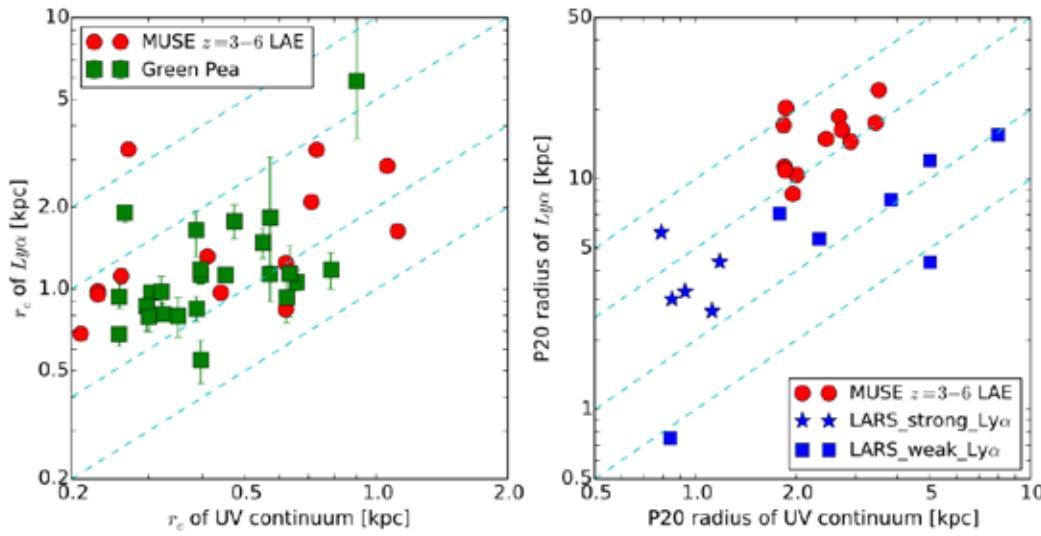
Perhaps its the average column density of neutral gas.



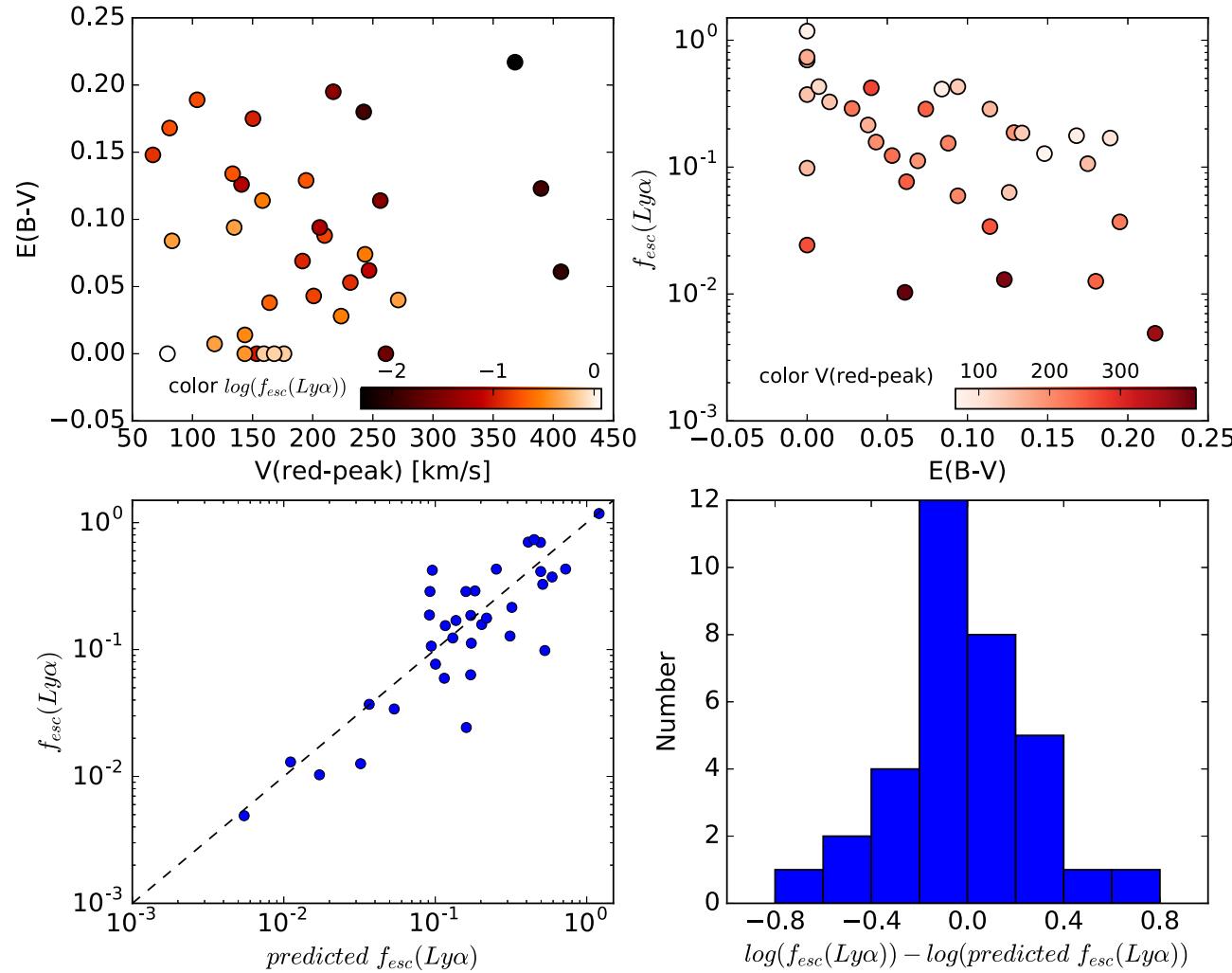
Sizes of Green Peas (Yang et al 2017a)



Yang et al 2017a (arXiv:1610.05767)



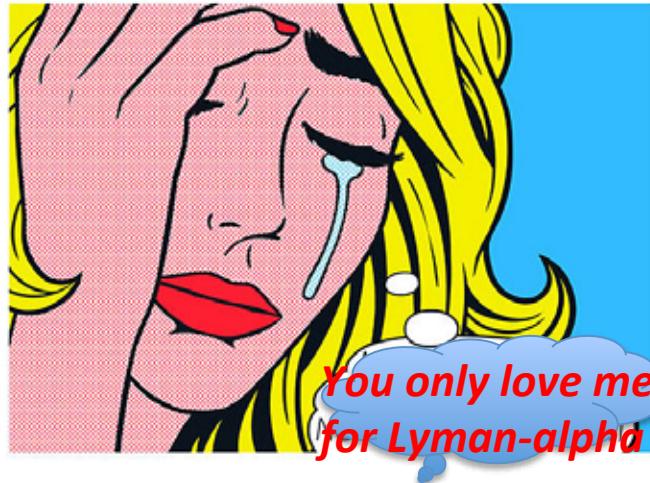
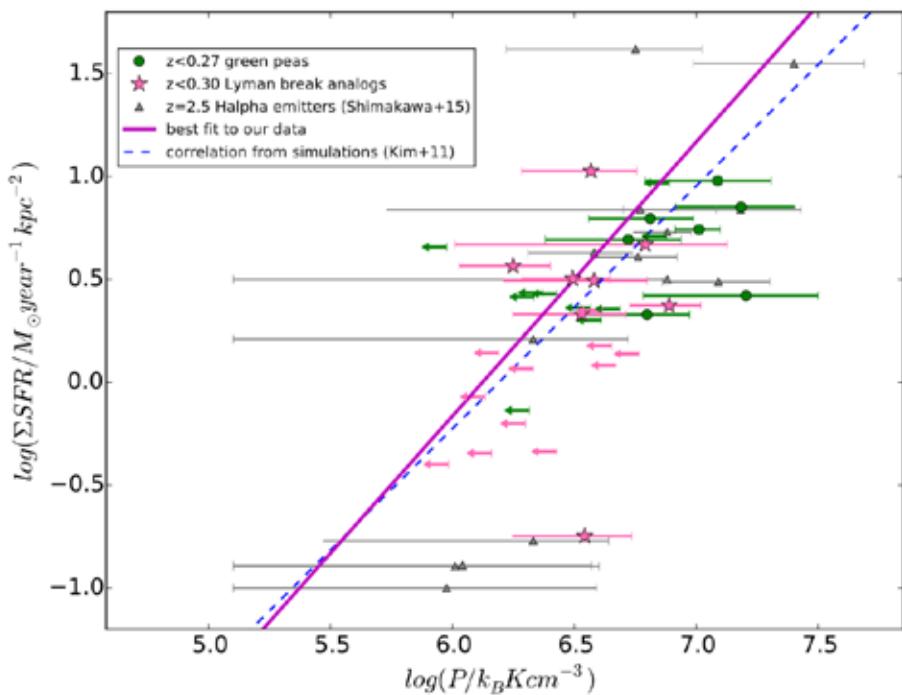
Predicting Ly- α Escape (Yang et al 2017b)



a relation between
LyA escape fraction,
nebular line dust
extinction, and red
peak velocity offset.

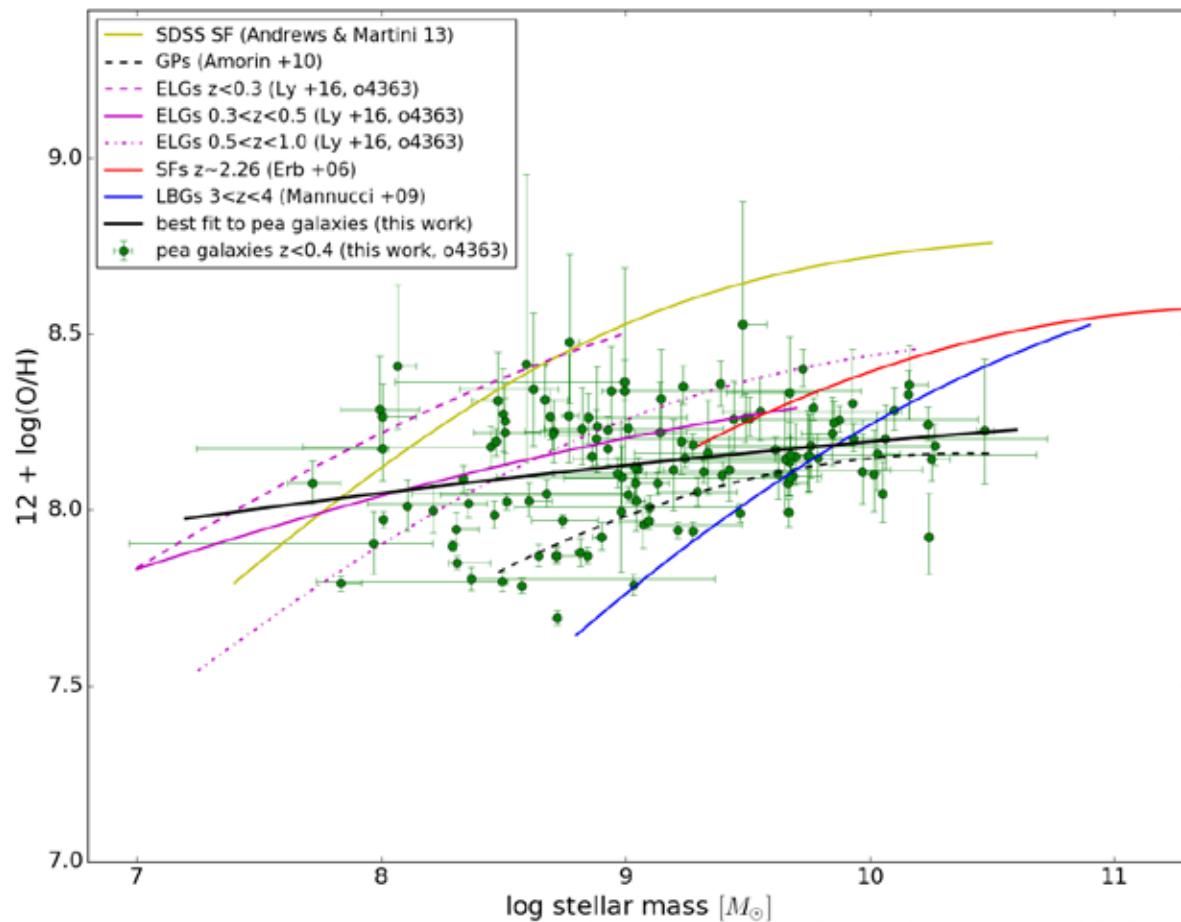
The scatter is a factor
of 2. If the same
relation holds for

Treating GPs as interesting galaxies:



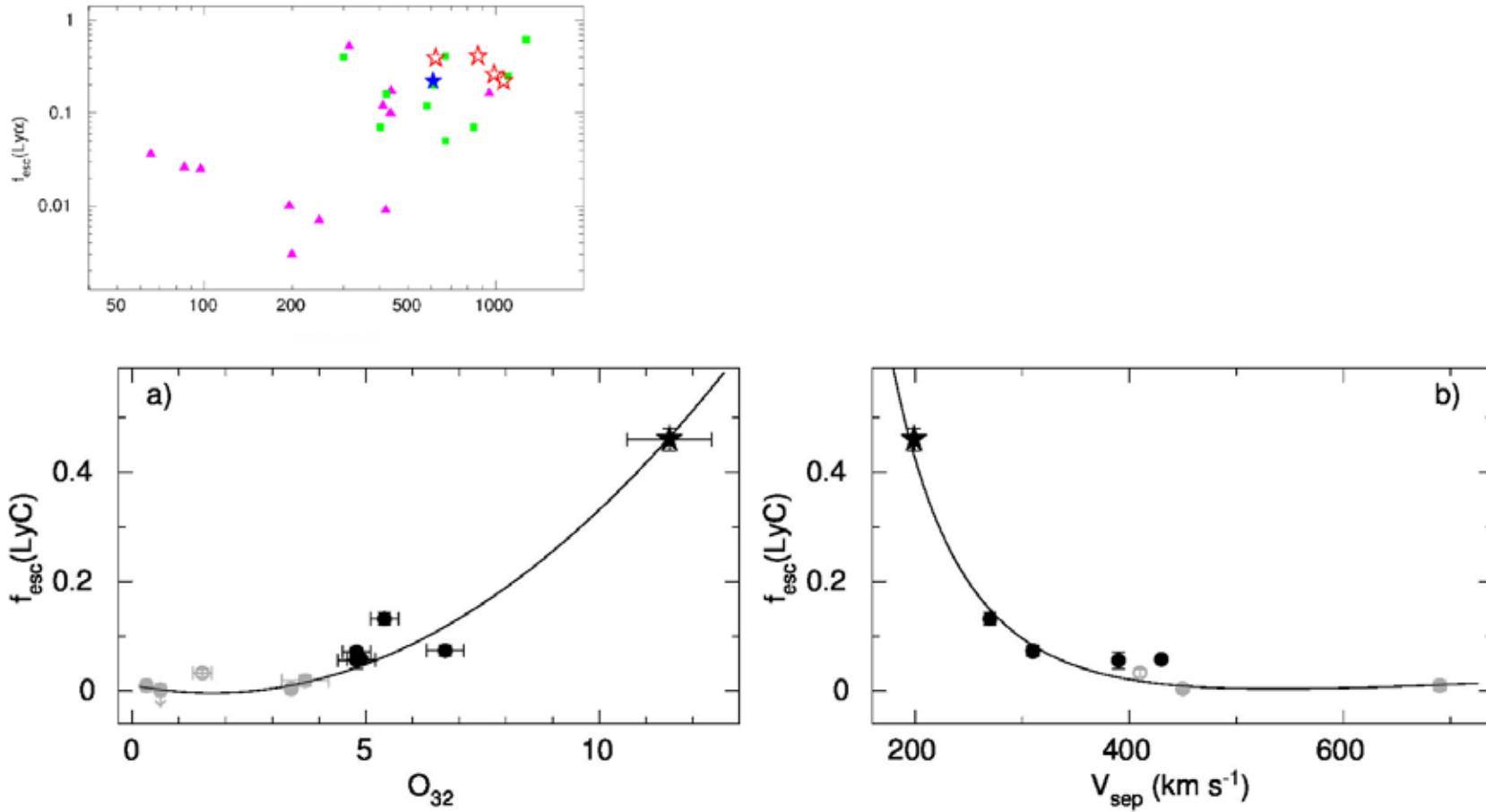
GPs show high Star-formation intensities, high thermal pressures in the HII regions, similar to, or higher than $z \sim 2-3$ galaxies and Lyman-Break analogs (Jiang et al. 2018)

Treating GPs as interesting galaxies: mass-metallicity relations (Jiang thesis 2018)



Lyman-continuum escape

(Izotov et al. 2016, 2018)



It is hard to get high EW LyA in galaxies

A. Ferrara

Lets try something else...

Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. **336**, L33–L37 (2002)

Did globular clusters reionize the Universe?

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Accepted 2002 August 16. Received 2002 August 2; in original form 2002 April 24

FORMATION OF METAL-POOR GLOBULAR CLUSTERS IN Ly α EMITTING GALAXIES IN THE EARLY UNIVERSE

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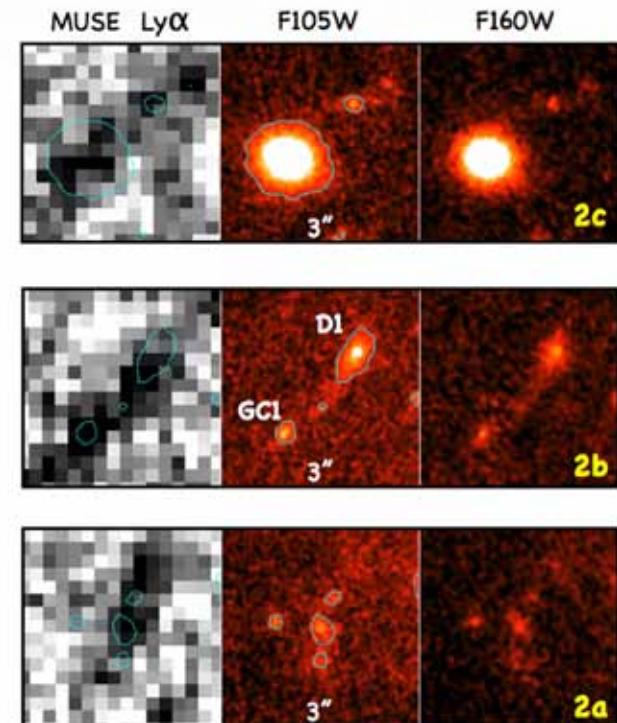
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Received 2012 May 13; accepted 2012 July 18; published 2012 August 28

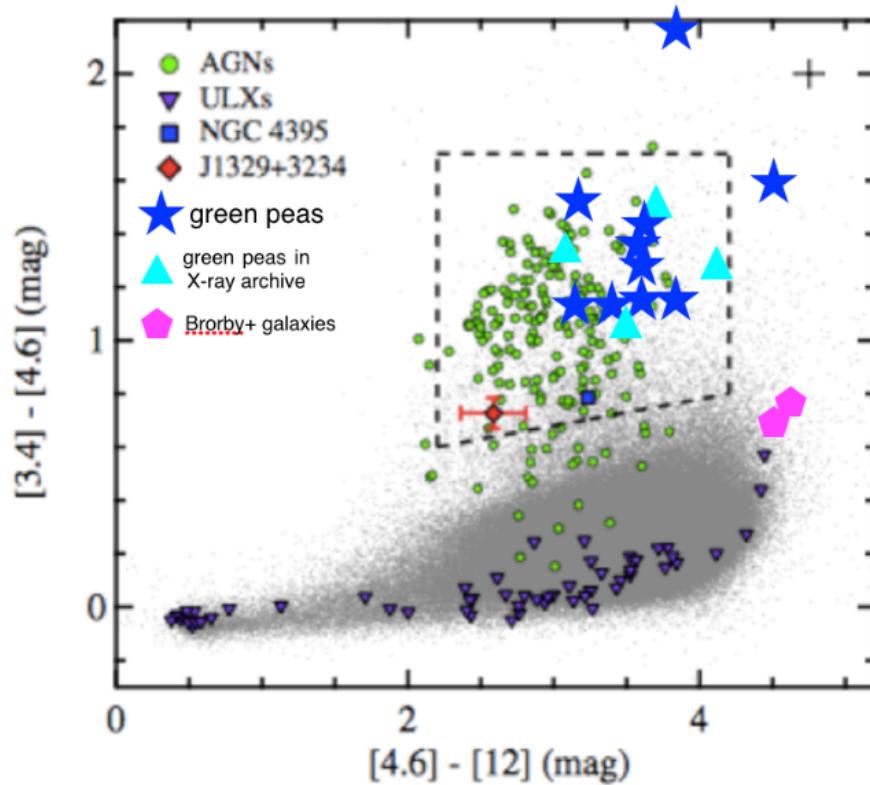
ABSTRACT

The size, mass, luminosity, and space density of Ly α emitting (LAE) galaxies observed at intermediate to high redshift agree with expectations for the properties of galaxies that formed metal-poor halo globular clusters (GCs). The low metallicity of these clusters is the result of their formation in low- z spiral galaxies along with their dwarf galaxy hosts, unlike metal-rich G



Vanzella et al. 2017

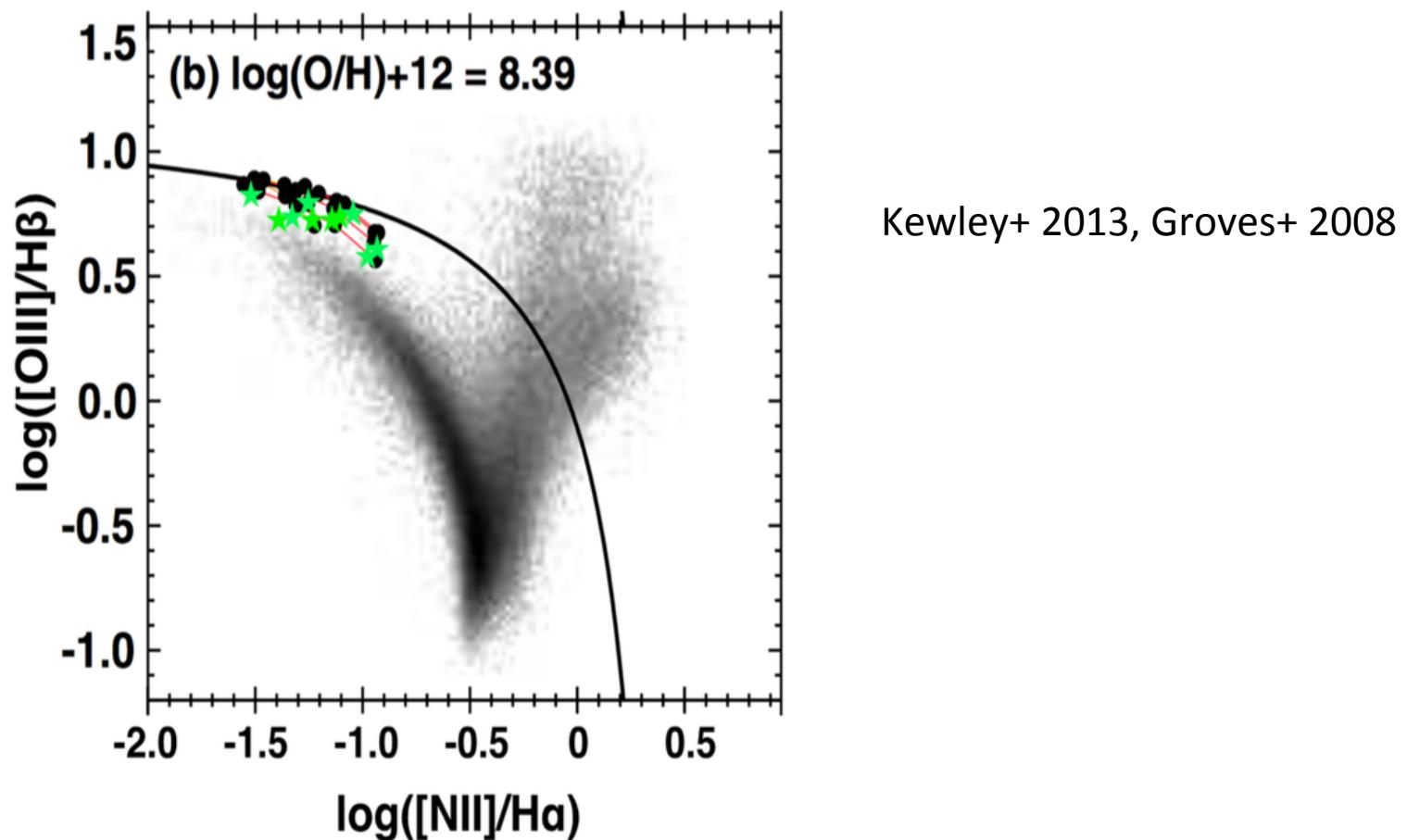
Black Holes in Green Peas?



About 30% of z=0.3 GALEX sample is AGN (Finkelstein et al. 2009)

About 20% of GPs sample shows mid-IR (WISE) colors of AGN (Malhotra et al. 2018). This is only the sample selected to be SF from BPT diagram.

What about BPT diagram at low metallicities?



Conclusions (for now)

- Green peas (Blueberries) are good analogs of Lyman-alpha galaxies and have high escape fractions for Lyman-alpha.
- Low metallicity, compact sizes, low dust extinction, young stellar population ages, low stellar masses, high gas pressures, all common with high-z.
- They also have high escape fraction for ionizing radiation – the kind of galaxies responsible for reionization.
- Can use full properties to understand Ly α escape and predict Ly α for individual galaxies to sharpen reionization test.
- AGN involvement ruled out? Stay tuned!
- ***Many thanks to collaborators – Huan Yang, Max Gronke, TianXing Jiang, and Rosie Peillu.***