PREDICTING LUMINOSITY FUNCTION AND $[OIII]/H_\beta$ FLUX RATIO FOR THE GALAXY ISM AT HIGH-REDSHIFTS

The University of Melbourne, Australia

In collaboration with : Prof Stuart Wyithe, Ralph Sutterland and Lisa Kewley



Beyond the age of the Universe, Sintra, 2024

Aadarsh Pathak















Show characteristic emission line in their spectrum.















Steward Observatory, R. Kennicutt





Star Formation mechanism



Star Formation mechanism

Metallicity and chemical evolution



Star Formation mechanism

Metallicity and chemical evolution Ionisation state of the ISM



Galaxies residing in the Epoch of Reionization era.



Galaxies residing in the Epoch of Reionization era.





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- Analytic approach for modelling galactic disc
- Effect of turbulence on disc properties
- Modelled luminosity function
- $[OIII]/H_{\beta}$ flux ratio prediction
- Summary

alactic disc rties





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Wyithe and Loeb 2012





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- Galactic disc is vertically supported by hydrostatic equilibrium.
- Has radius R defined by adiabatic contraction.





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Major mergers









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SFRD function

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<u>Total stellar mass:</u> $M_* = m_d f_{*,tot} M_h$ $Z = -p \ln\left(\frac{m_d M - M_*}{2}\right)$ Closed box model approach $m_d M$

Population yield is estimated from the MZR relation of Chemerynska+24





Closed box model approach





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This scatter later answers the steeper luminosity function







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We modify the physical conditions within the ISM by considering the turbulence





Scale height comparison

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Results in a more puffed up Disc.

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 $\log(M/M_{\odot})$





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Redshift (z)







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Redshift (z)







Scale height comparison	
Number density and	
Pressure	

Results in a more puffed up Disc.

Results in a less dense and low pressure galactic disc







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Estimating luminosity functions and flux ratio for [OIII] line emission

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Provides diagnostic for the ionisation state of the gas in the galaxies



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Probes metallicity

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Used to estimate gas-phase





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Tracing AGN and star forming regions Can help in distinguishing between AGN activity and star formation.

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[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity



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[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity

$$= \left(\frac{n_0}{n_H}\right)_{\odot} \frac{Z}{Z_{\odot}} (k_{03} + k_{04}) \frac{A_{43}}{A_{43} + A_{41}} h\nu_{32} \left(\frac{Q_{HI}}{\alpha_{\beta,HII}}\right) \left(\frac{V_{[OII]}}{V_{HI}}\right)$$

Yang and Lidz (2020)









 $L_{[OIII]} = \left(\frac{n_0}{n_H}\right) \underbrace{\frac{Z}{Z_{\odot}}}_{\Im} (k_{03} + k_{04}) \frac{A_{43}}{A_{43} + A_{41}} h\nu_{32} \left(\frac{Q_{HI}}{\alpha_{\beta,HII}}\right) \left(\frac{V_{[OIII]}}{V_{HII}}\right)$













[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity





[OIII]/UV variation with UV luminosity



[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity





[OIII]/UV variation with UV luminosity



[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity





[OIII]/UV variation with UV luminosity



[OIII]5007 emission line luminosity





[OIII]/UV variation with UV luminosity

Luminosity Function

Luminosity Function



Luminosity Function

Solid lines: LF with 0.45 dex of scatter.

Gives more stepper LF matching with the observations.



Estimating luminosity functions and flux ratio for [OIII] line emission

 $[OIII]/H_{\beta}$ Flux ratio



- > Provides valuable insights into radiation and ISM properties.
- Diagnostics for ISM properties like ionisation parameter.



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We employ MAPPINGS V v5.2.1



An astrophysical plasma modelling code.



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An astrophysical plasma modelling code.

It's a photoionisation modelling code



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Estimating luminosity functions and flux ratio for [OIII] line emission



Full sample stack of FRESCO [OIII] emitters

39	40	41	42
	log(L _{[c}	/ergs	s ⁻¹)





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Estimating luminosity functions and flux ratio for [OIII] line emission

 $[OIII]/H_{\beta}$ diagnostic line ratio in parameter space of ionisation







TATION DI LUCA







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