

★

# Charting the redshift evolution of metallicity indicators using SIMBA

★

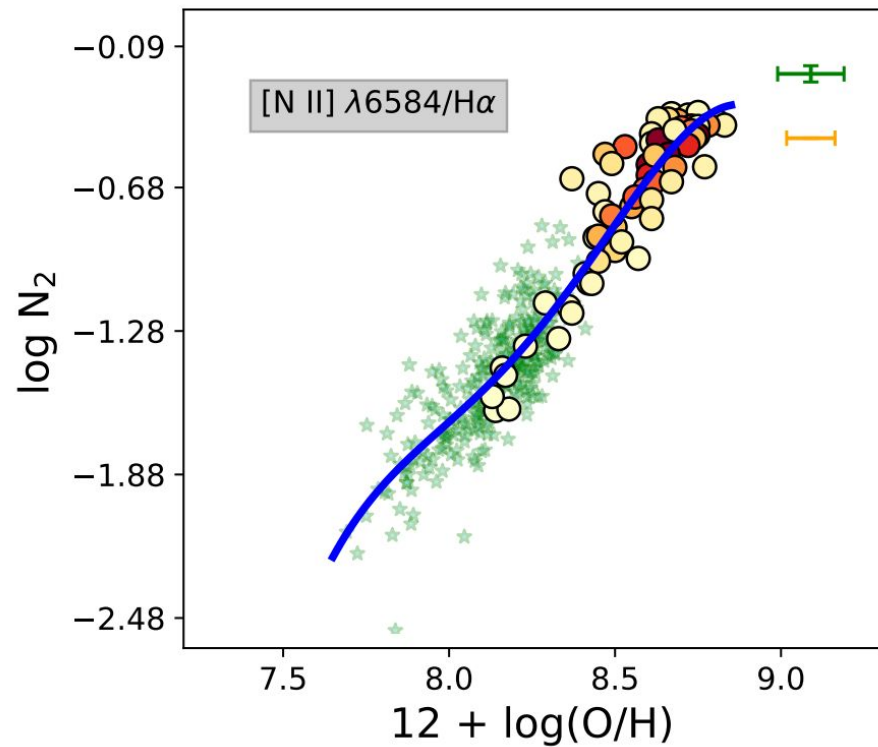
**Prerak Garg**  
(University of Florida)

Advisor: Desika Narayanan

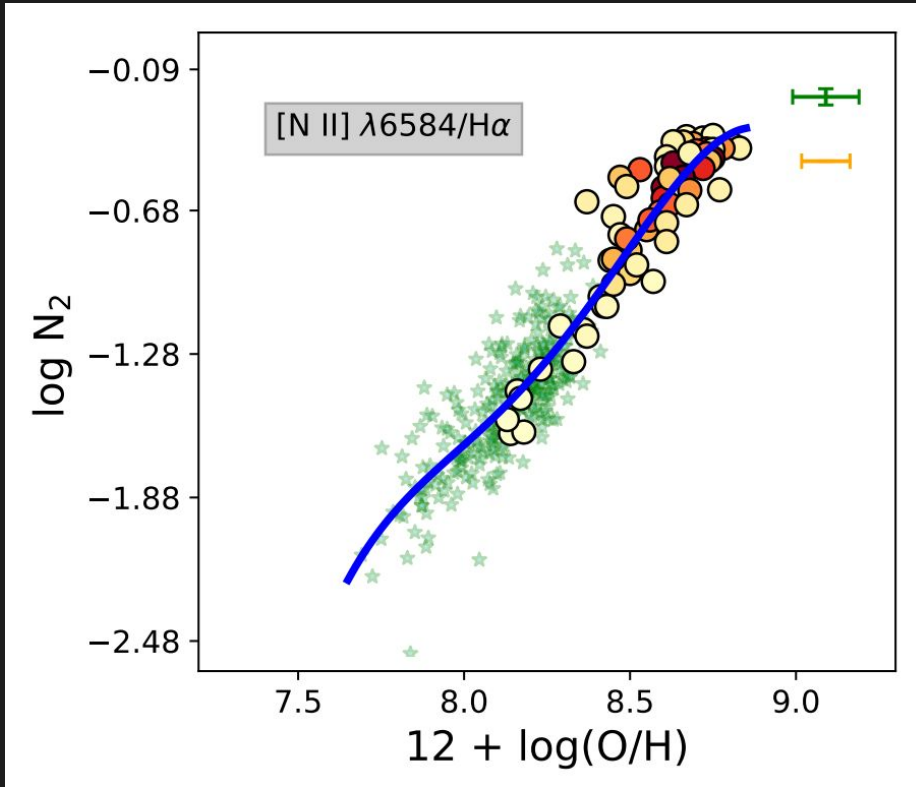
★ In collaboration with Nell Byler, Ryan L. Sanders, Alice E. Shapley, Allison L. Strom, Chris Lovell and others

★ ★





(Curti et al. 2017)

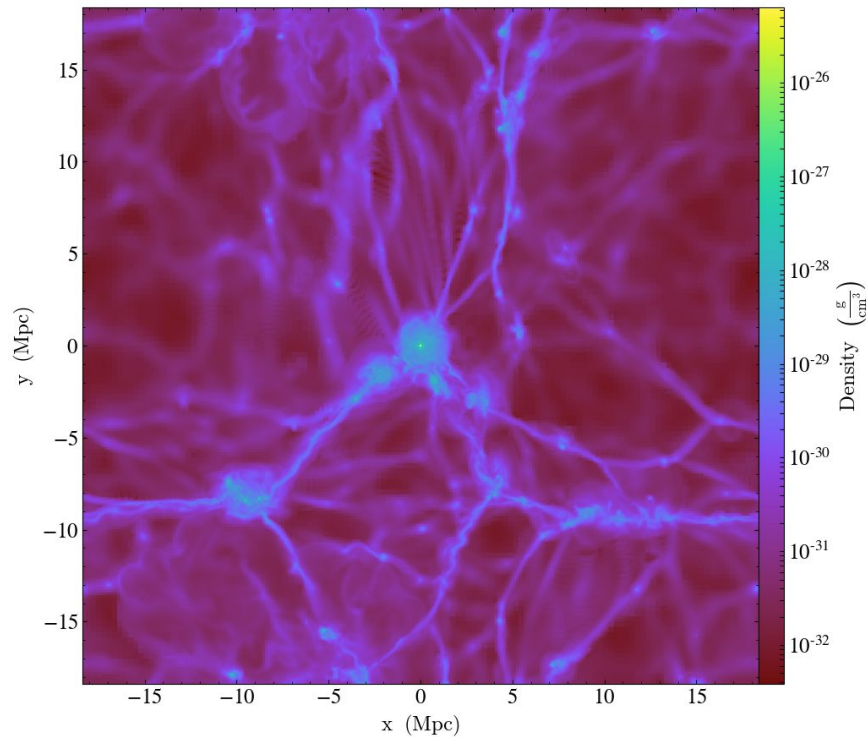


(Curti et al. 2017)

**Auroral lines:** [OIII]  $\lambda 4363$ , [OII] $\lambda 7320, 7330$ , [SII] $\lambda 4069$  and many more.

Do the strong line metallicity indicators **evolve** with redshifts ?

# SIMBA Box



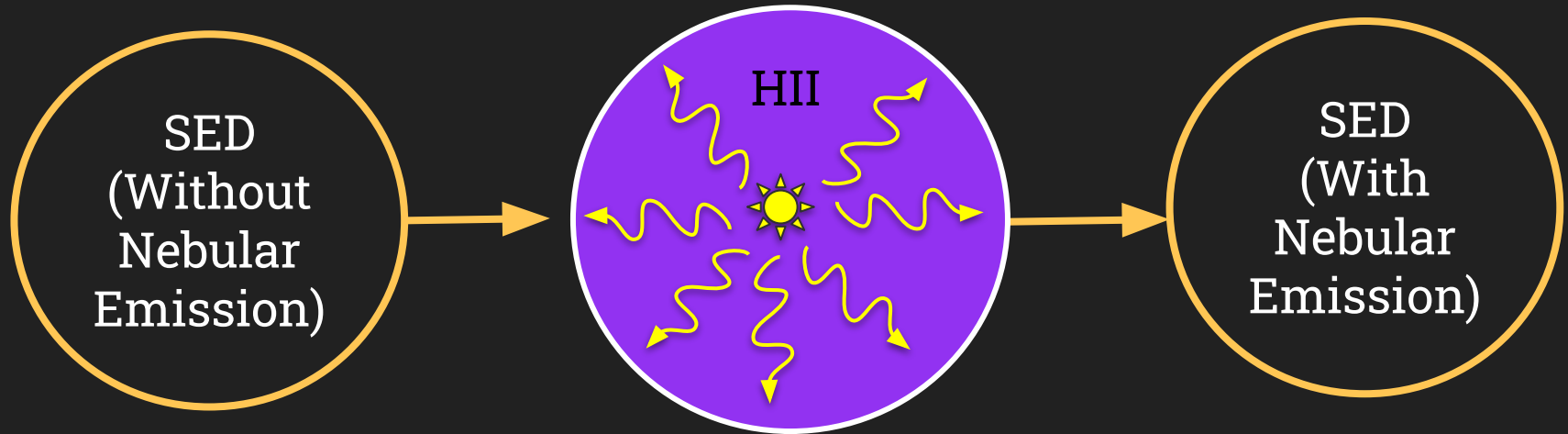
(Davé et al 2019)

We use 4 simulation boxes:  $25h^{-1}$  Mpc with  $512^3$  particles.

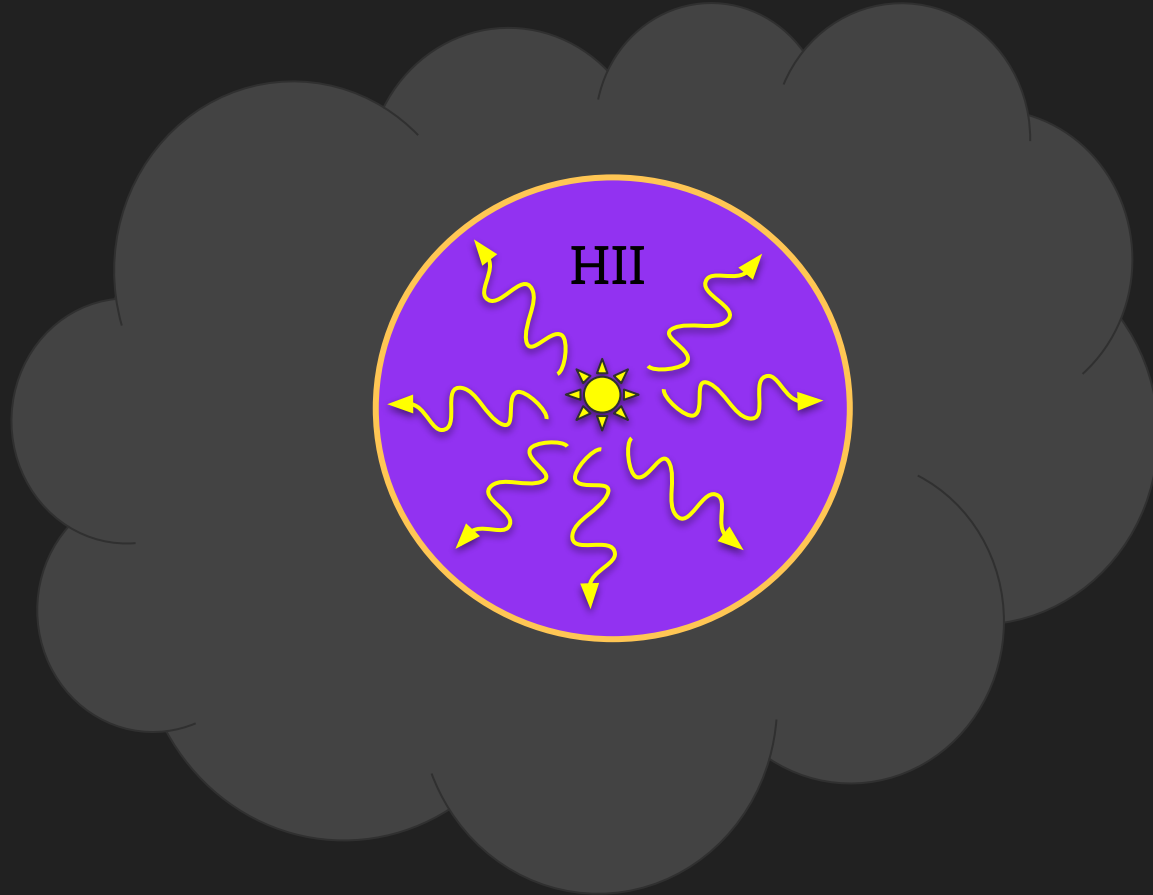
$z = 0 - 5$  : 2000 galaxies per redshift

# CLOUDY

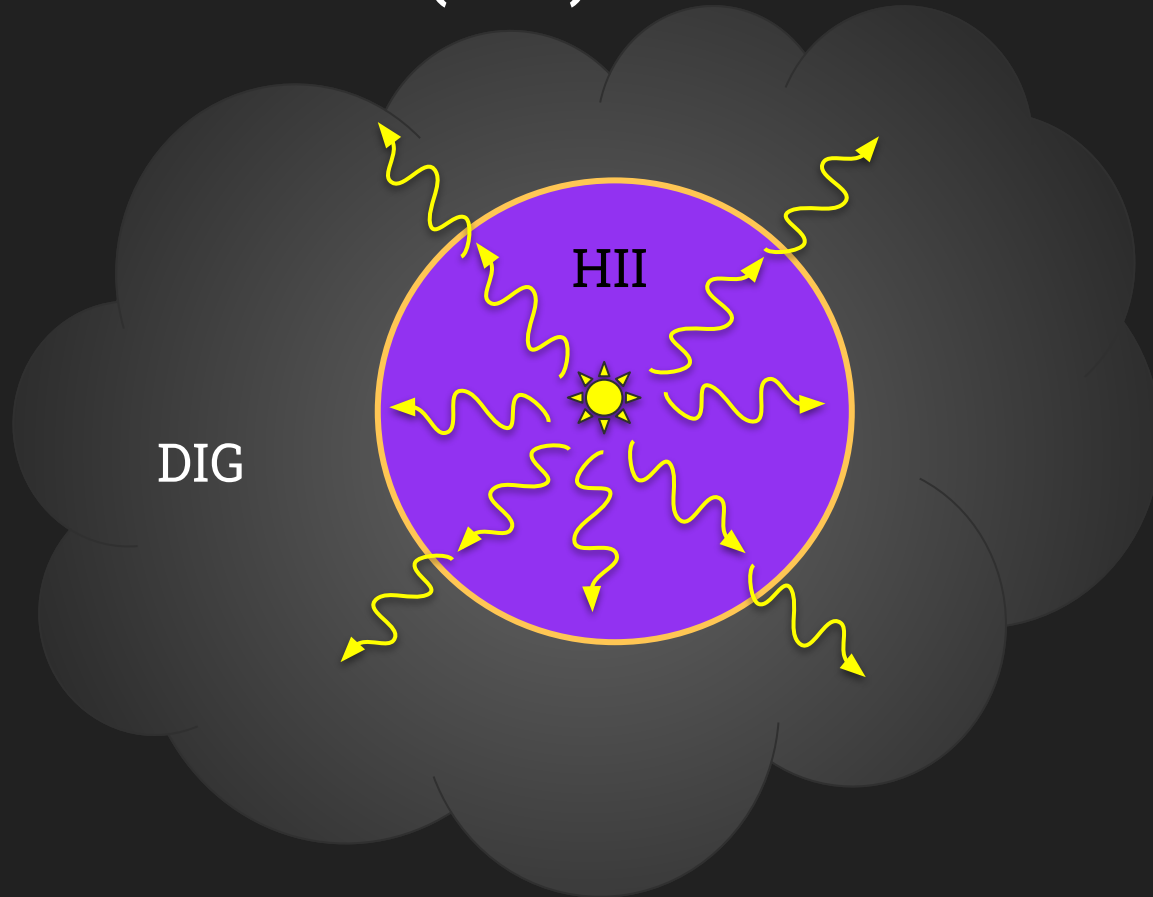
It is a photoionization code. It simulates physical conditions within gas clouds over a wide range of density , temperature and physical state.



# Young stars and Post-AGB stars



# Diffused Ionized Gas (DIG)

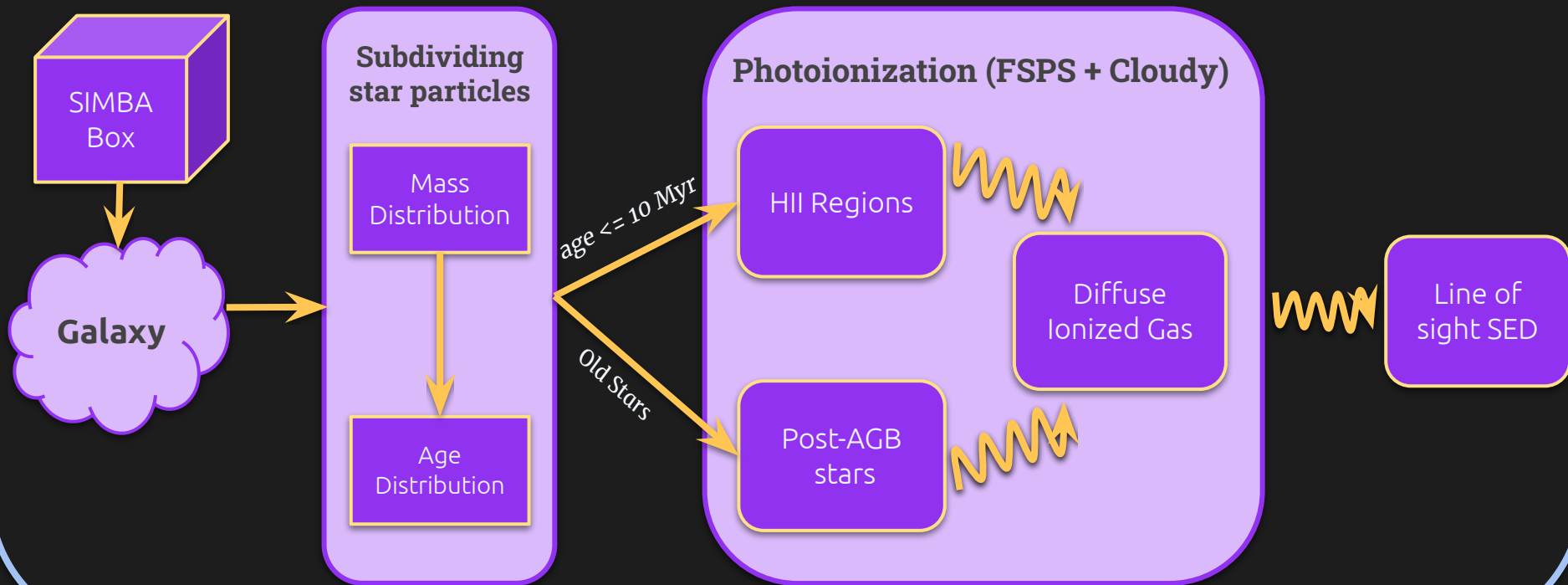




# Powderday



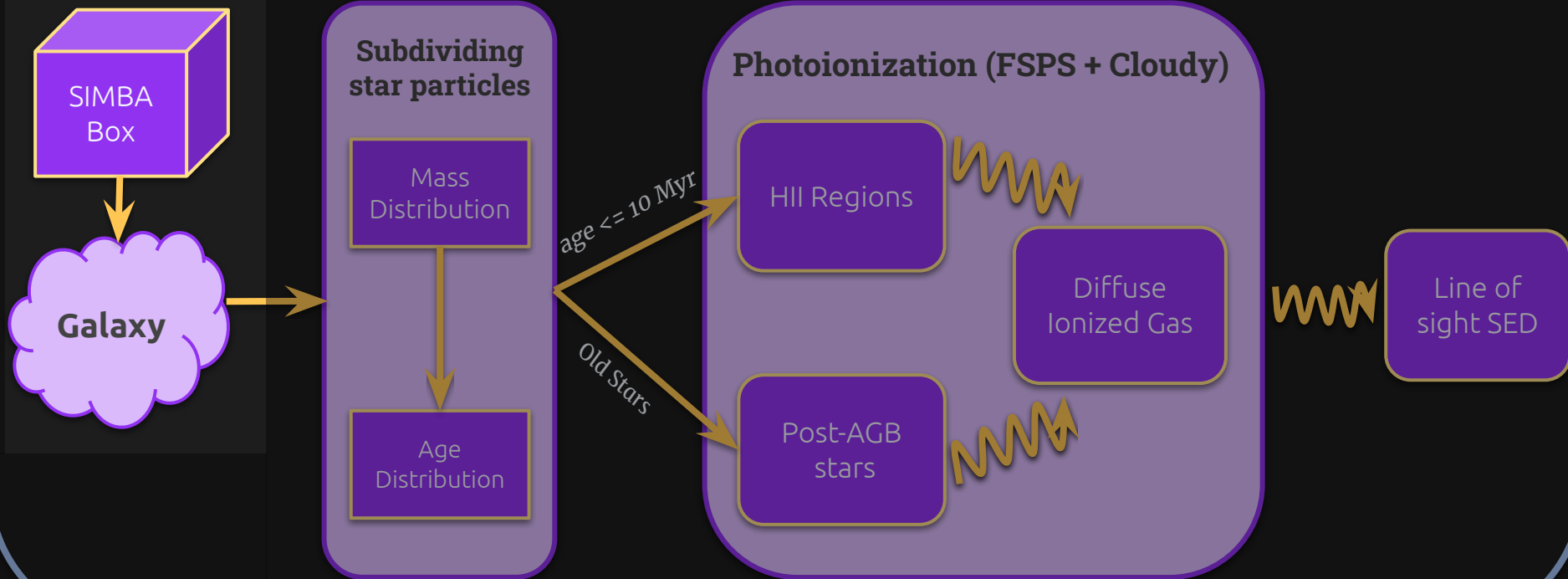
Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)



# Powderday



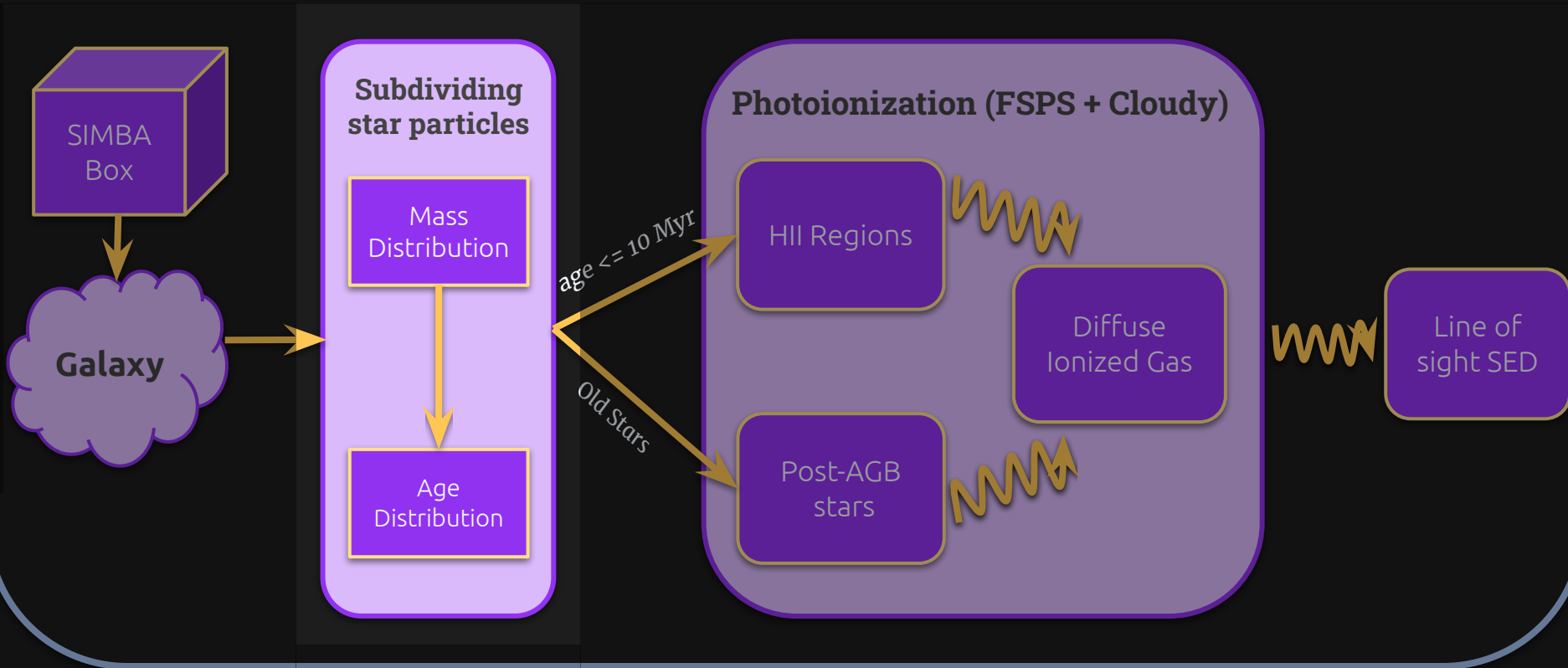
Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)



# Powderday



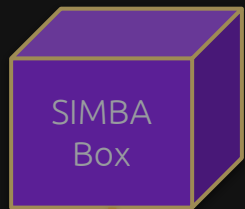
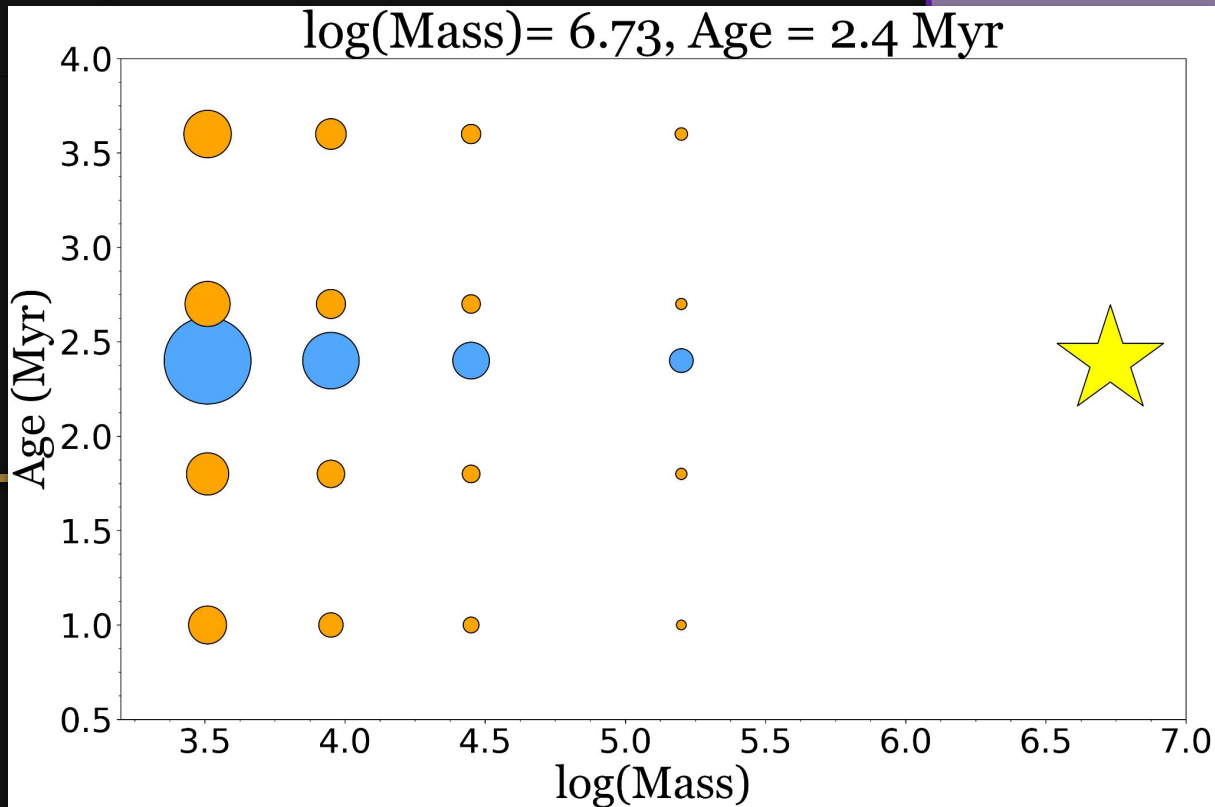
Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)



# Powderday



Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)



SIMBA  
Box



Galaxy

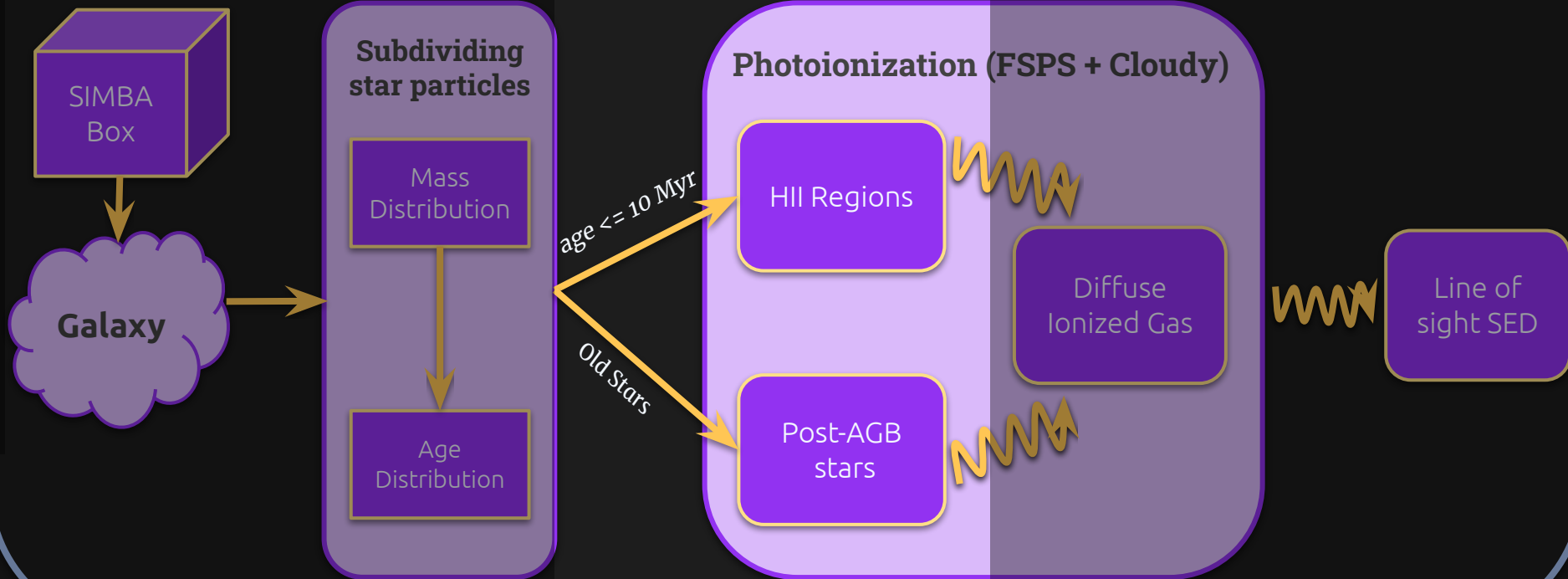


Line of  
sight SED

# Powderday



Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)

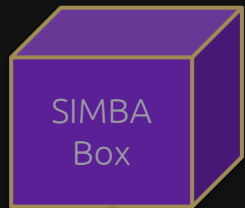


# Powderday



Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)

- Constant density ( $n_H$ )
  - HII regions & pAGB -  $30 \text{ cm}^3$
  - DIG -  $1 \text{ cm}^3$
- BPASS model grids (Binary Stars)
- Geometry
  - HII regions & pAGB - Spherical shell
  - DIG - Plane parallel
- Escape Fraction: 40% & 60% for HII regions and post-AGB stars



SIMBA  
Box



Galaxy

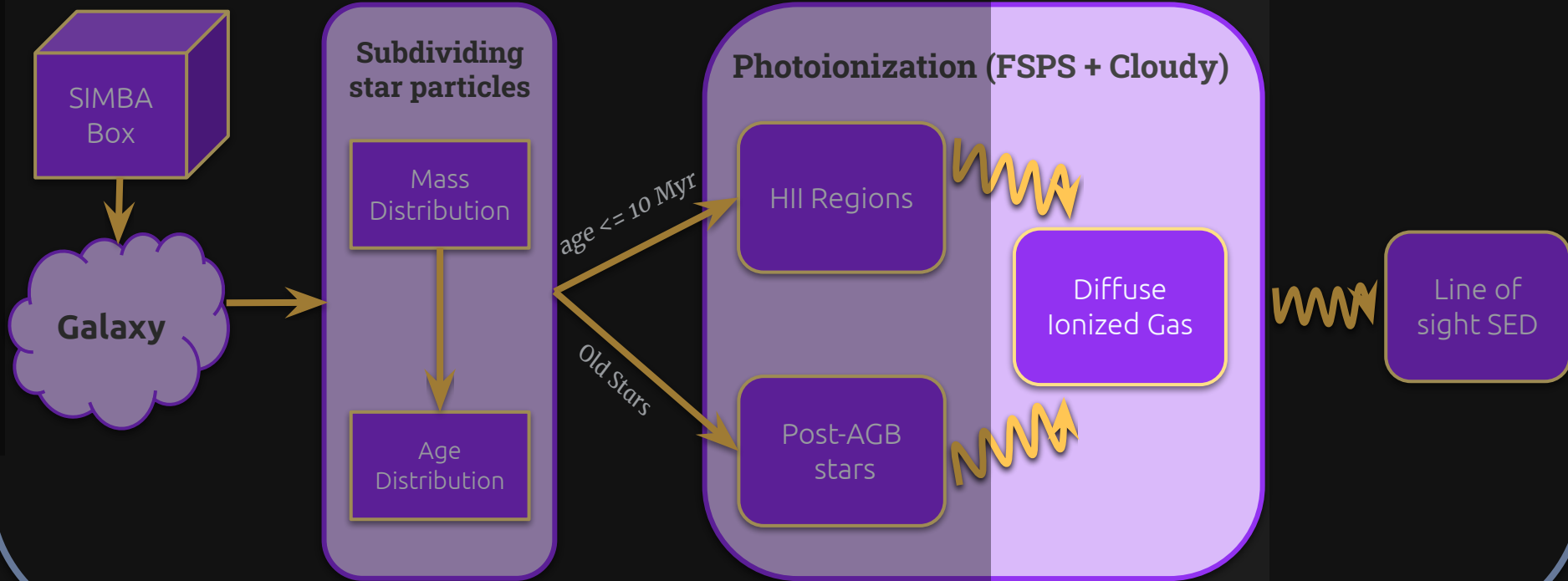


Line of  
sight SED

# Powderday



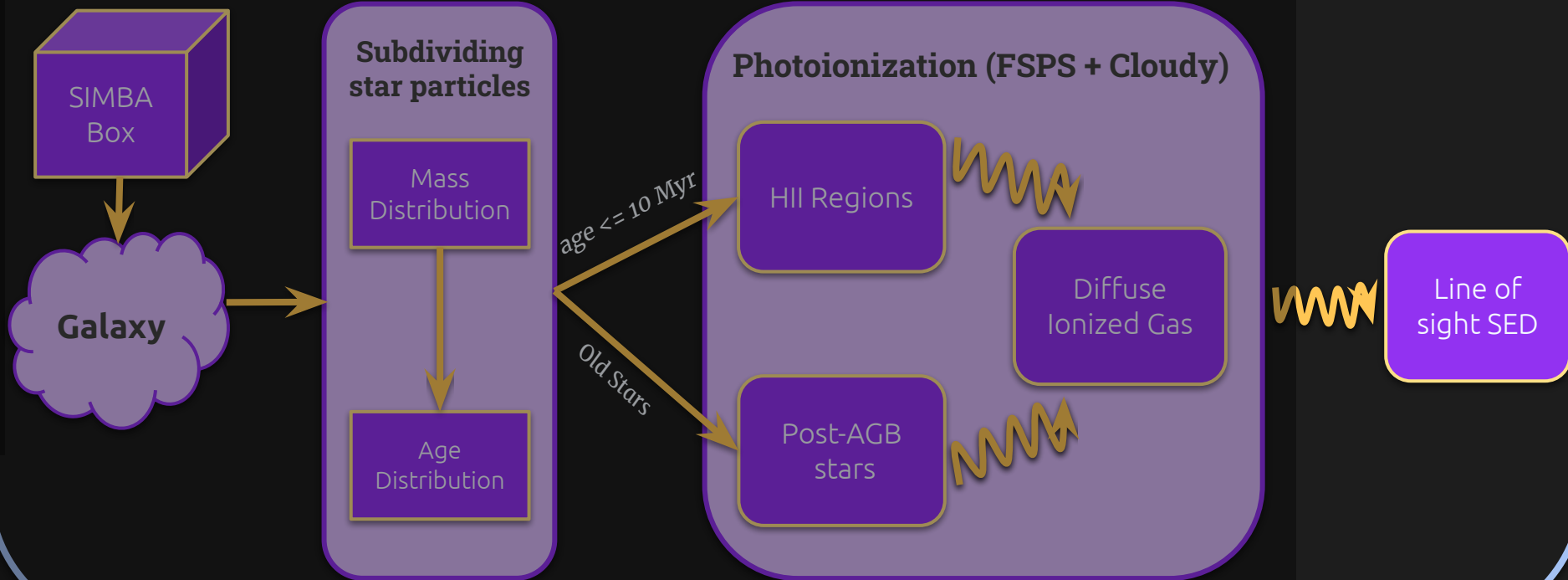
Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)



# Powderday

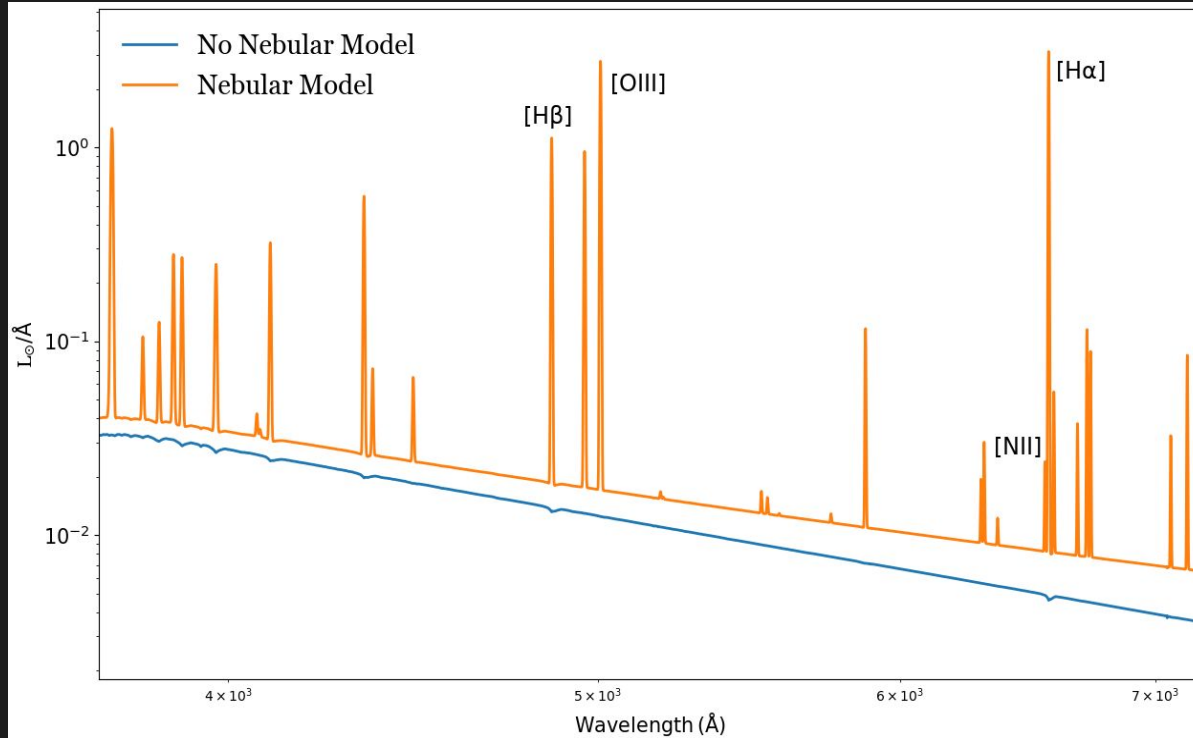


Dust Radiative Transfer  
(Hyperion)

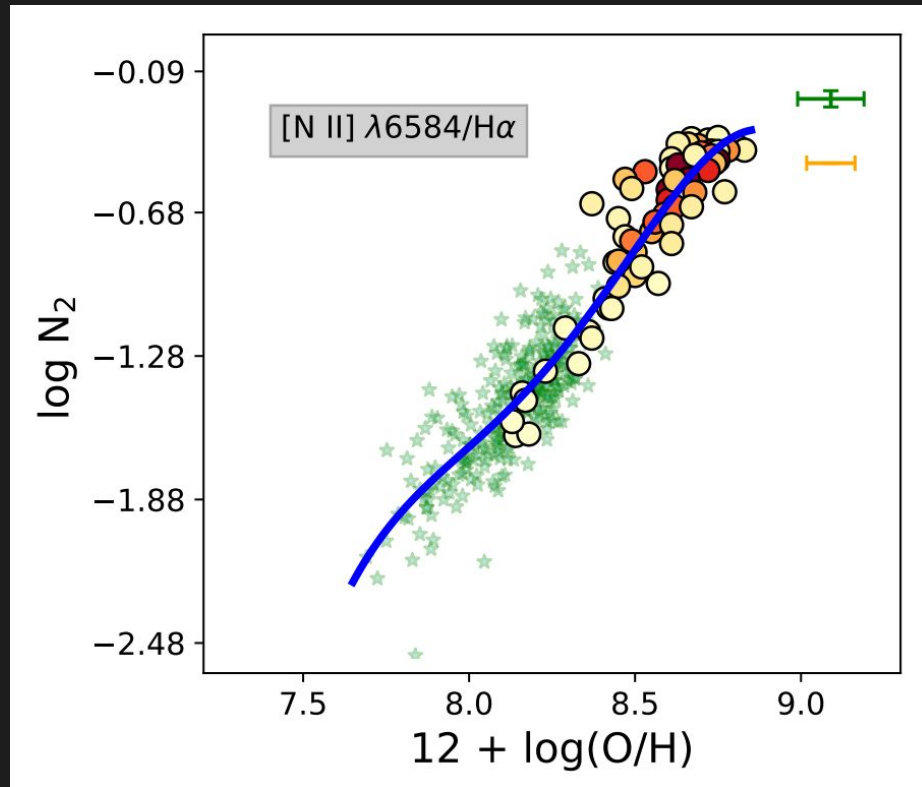




# Nebular Line Emission

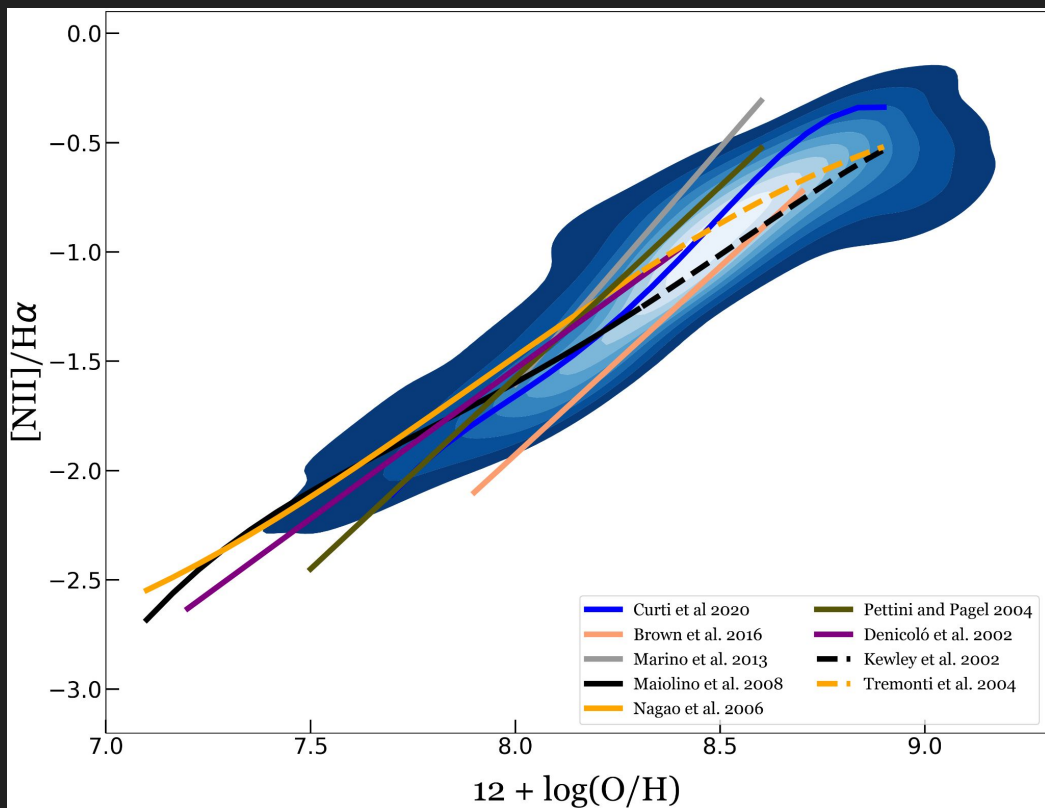


- **Bright**
- **Ionized elements**

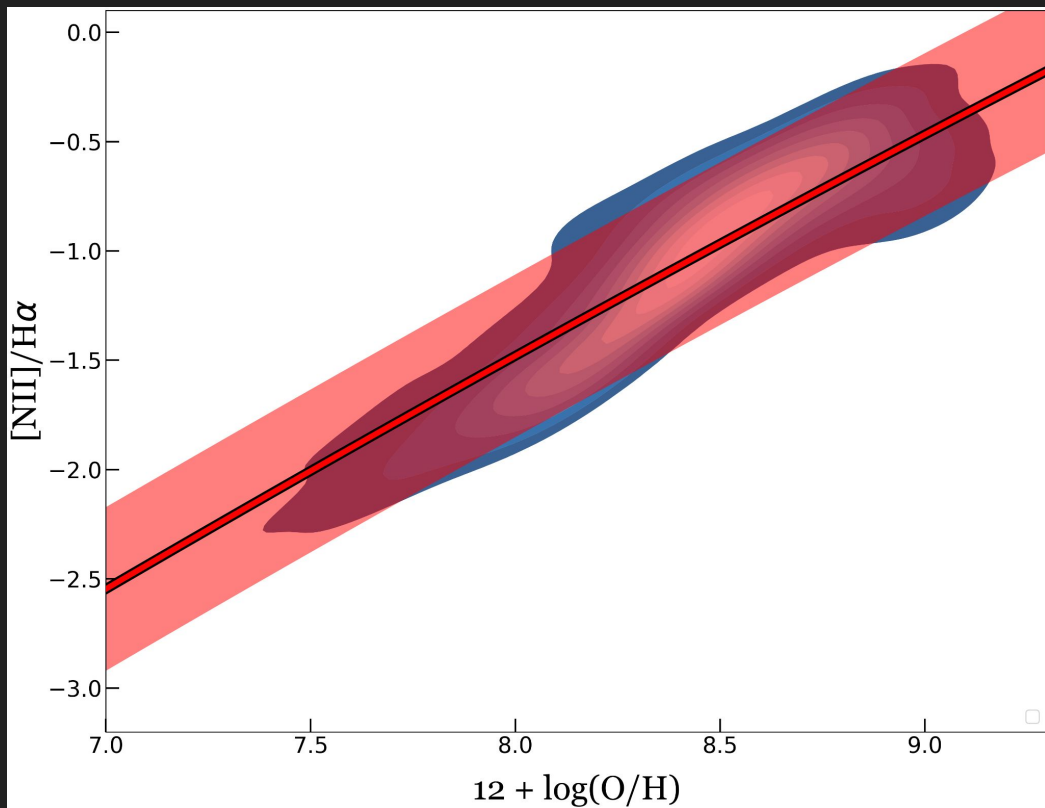


(Curti et al. 2017)

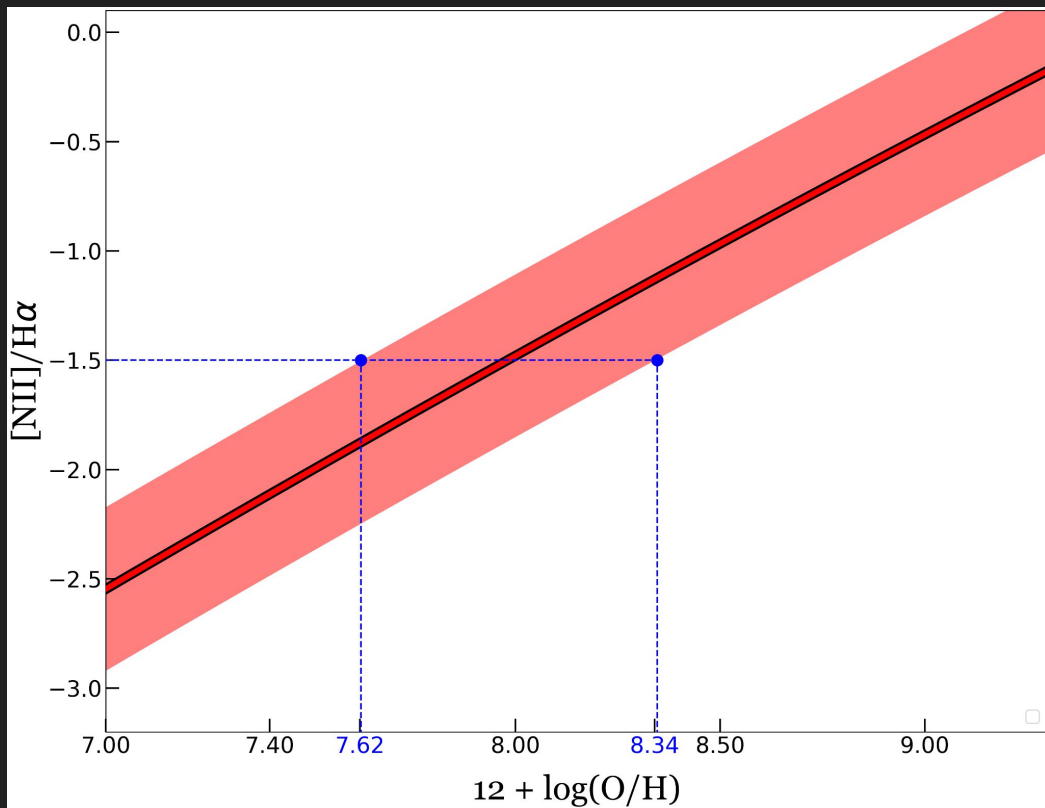
# $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ( $z = 0$ )

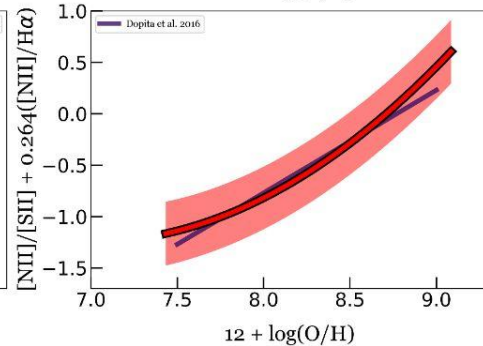
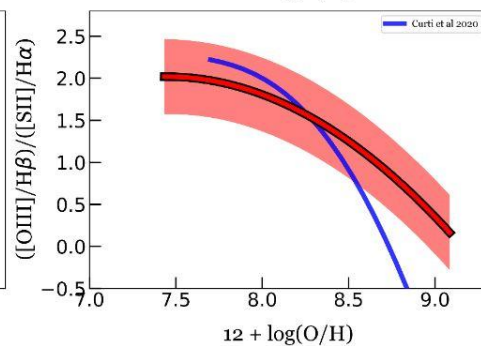
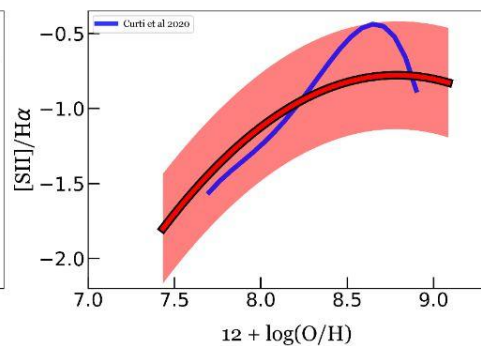
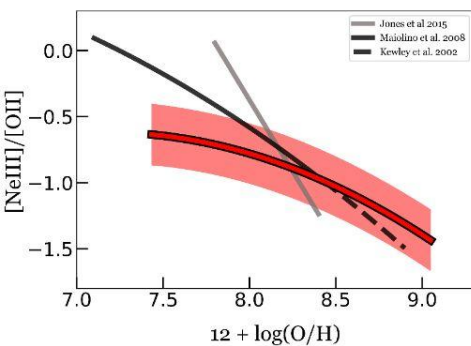
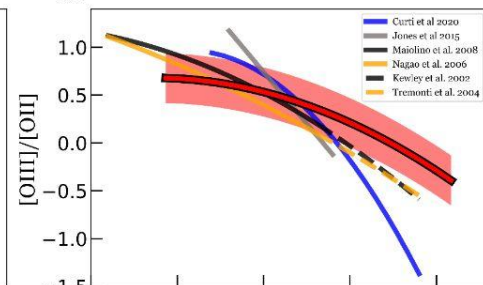
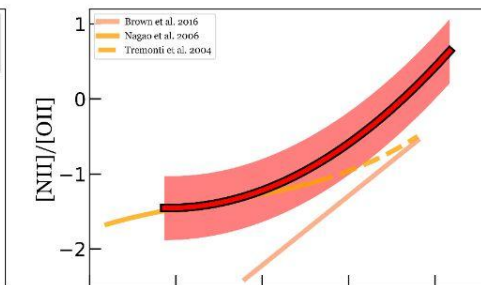
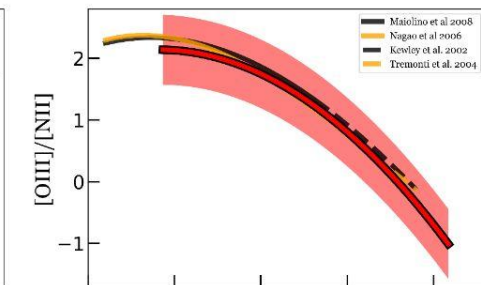
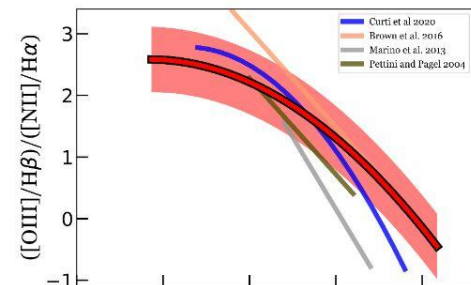
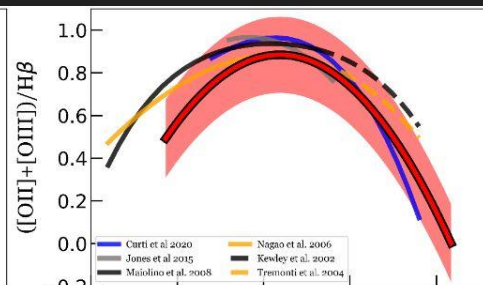
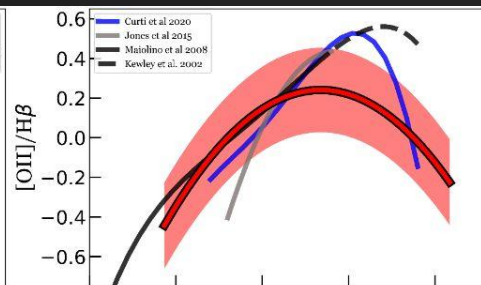
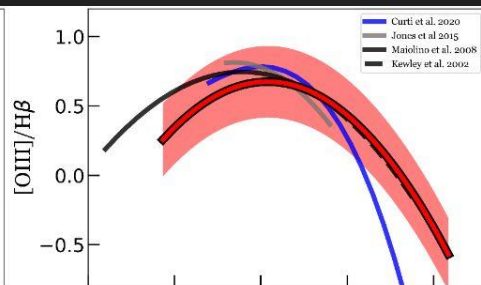
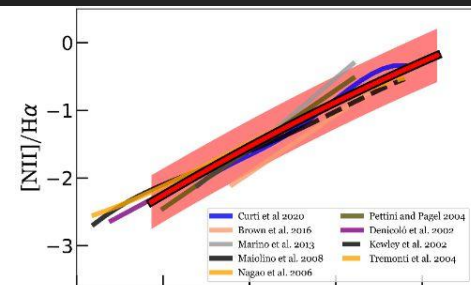


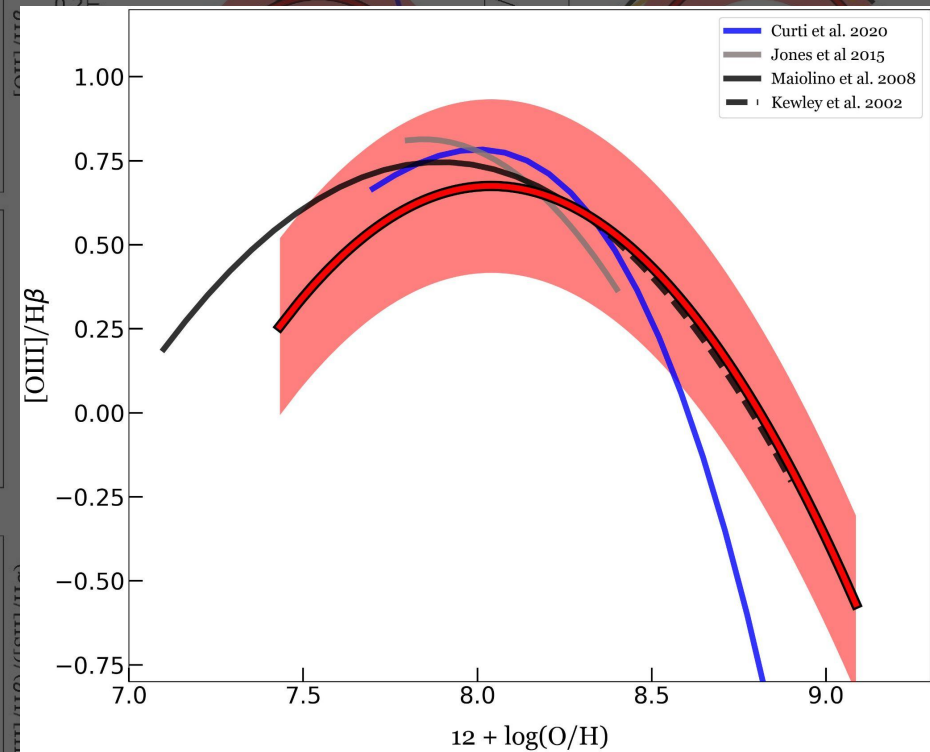
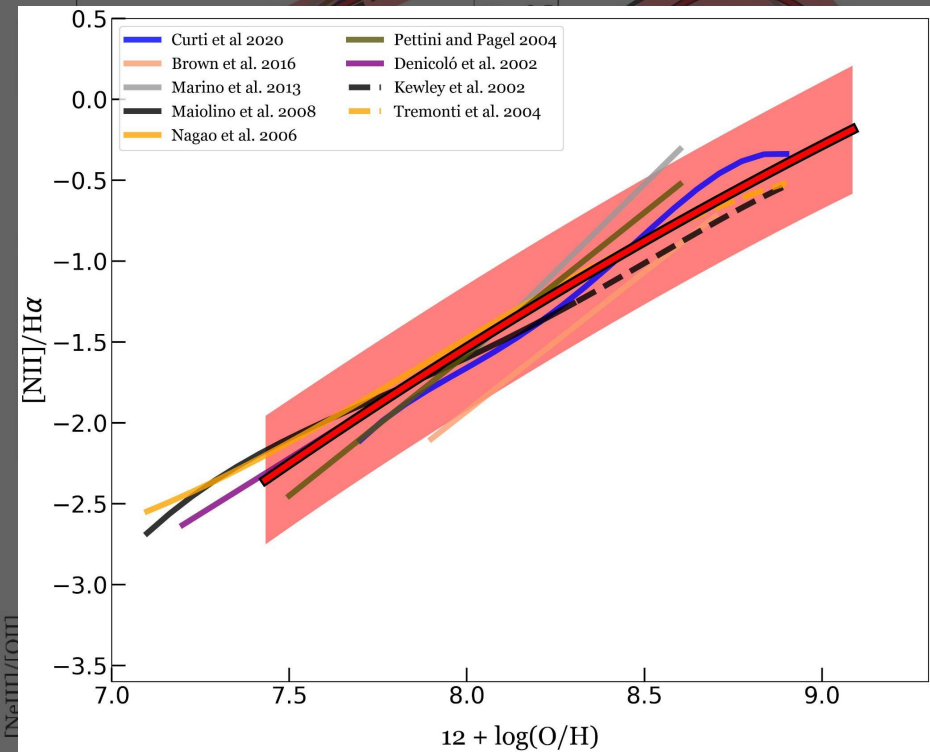
# $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ( $z = 0$ )

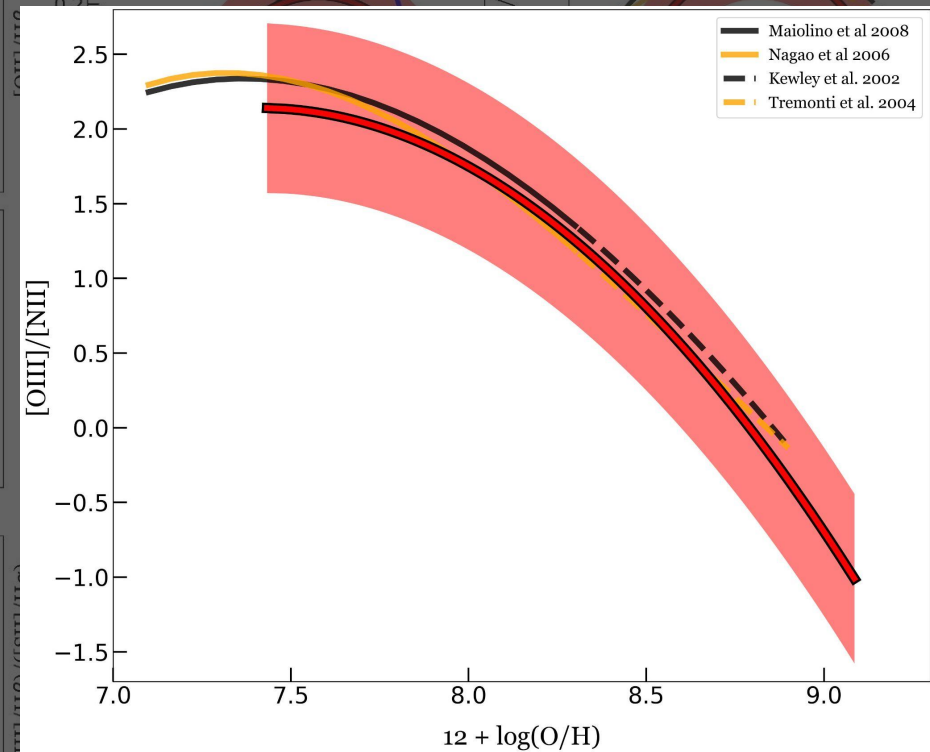
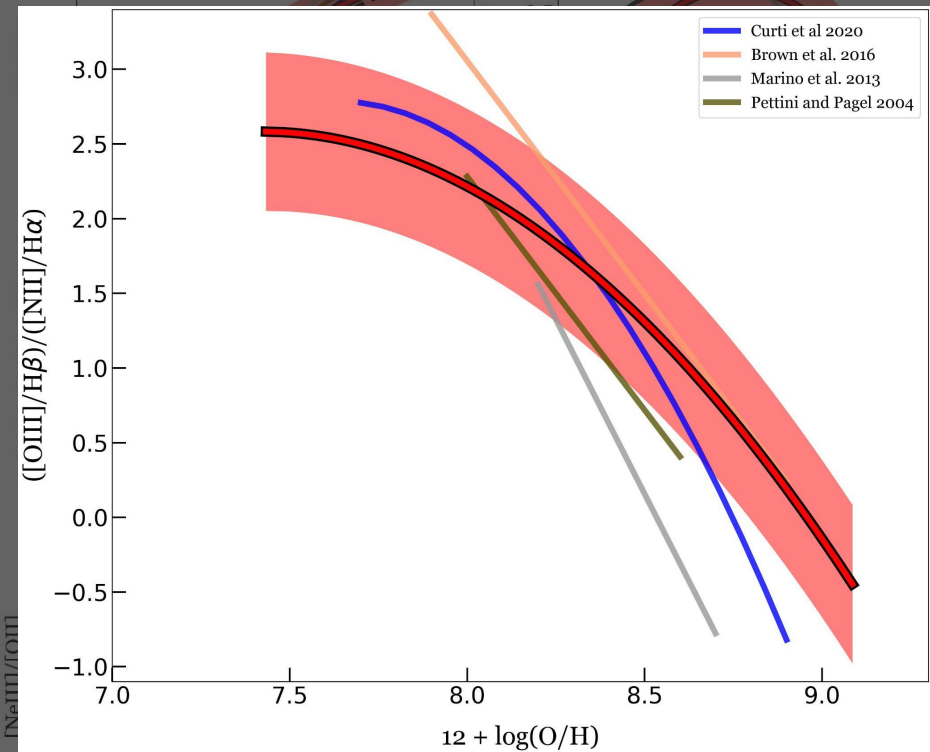


# $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ( $z = 0$ )

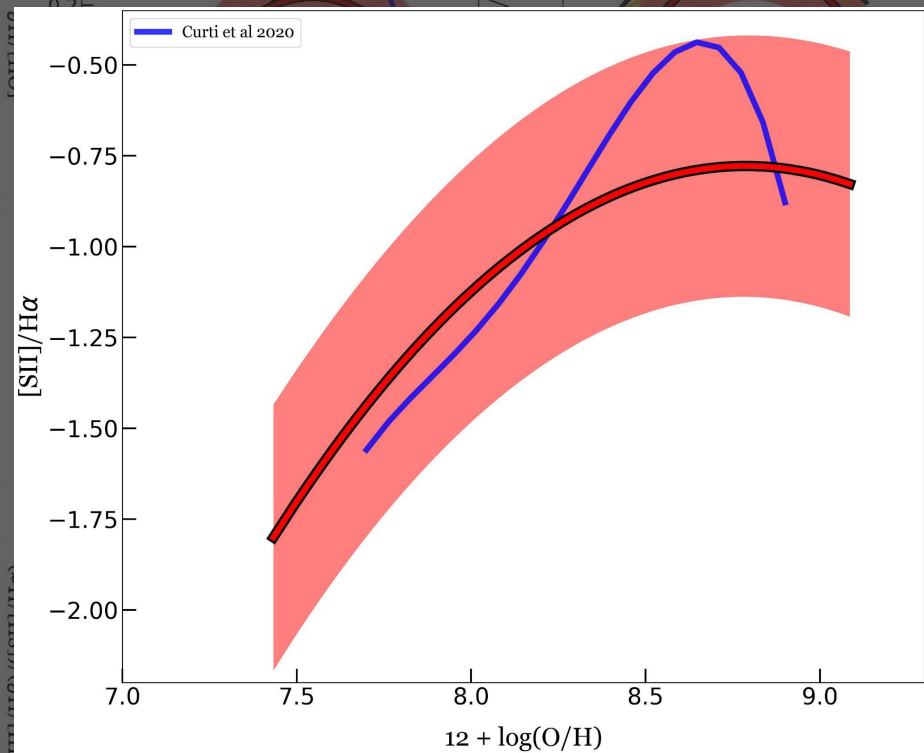
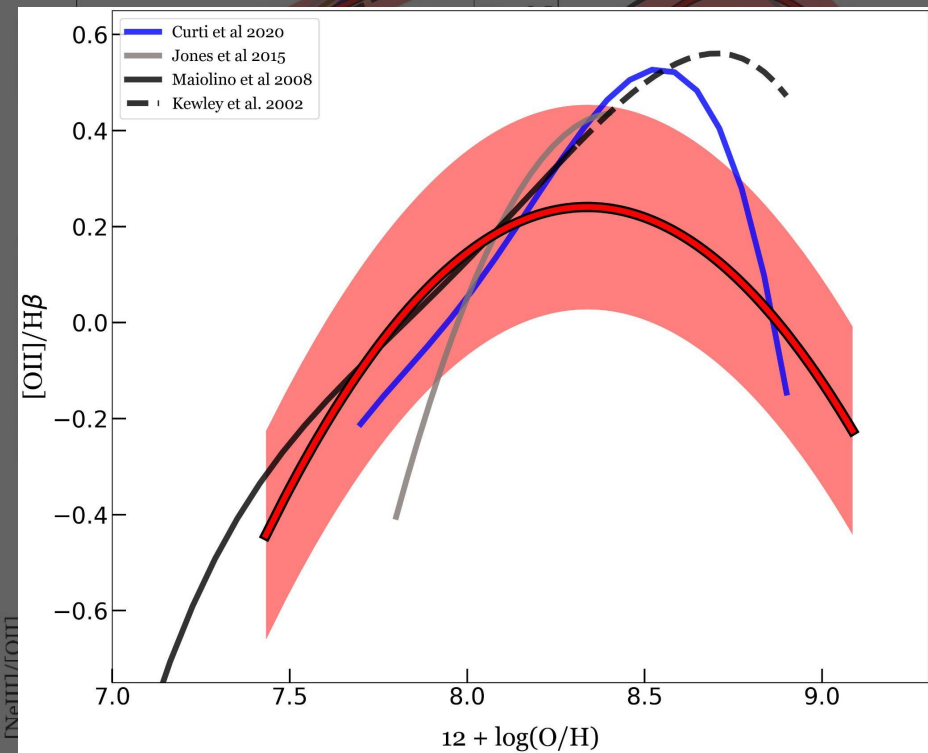


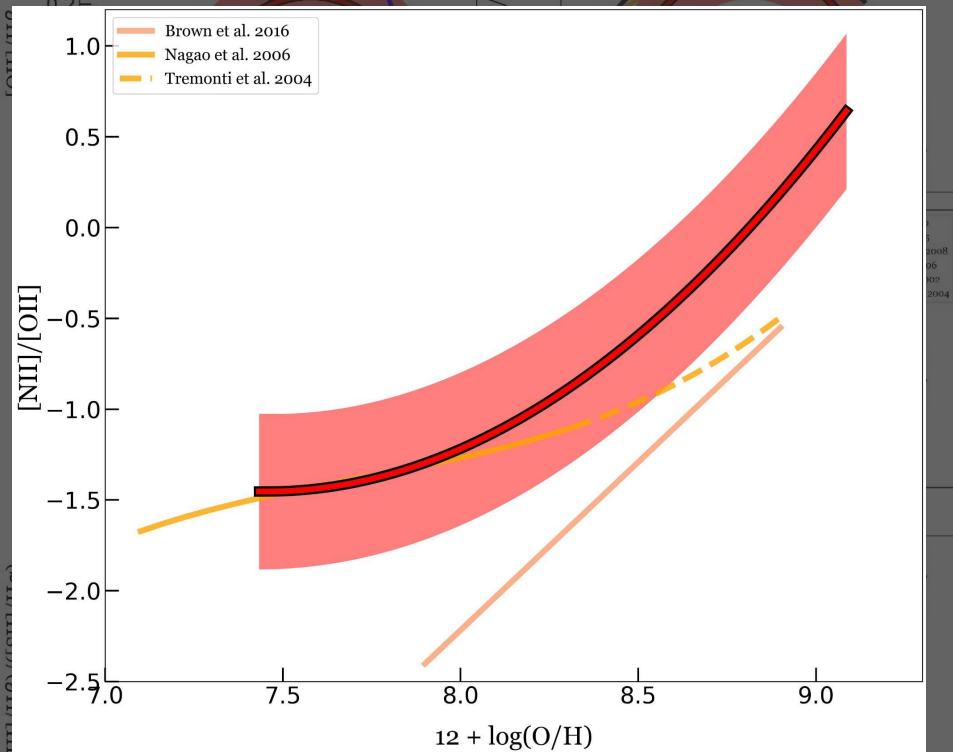
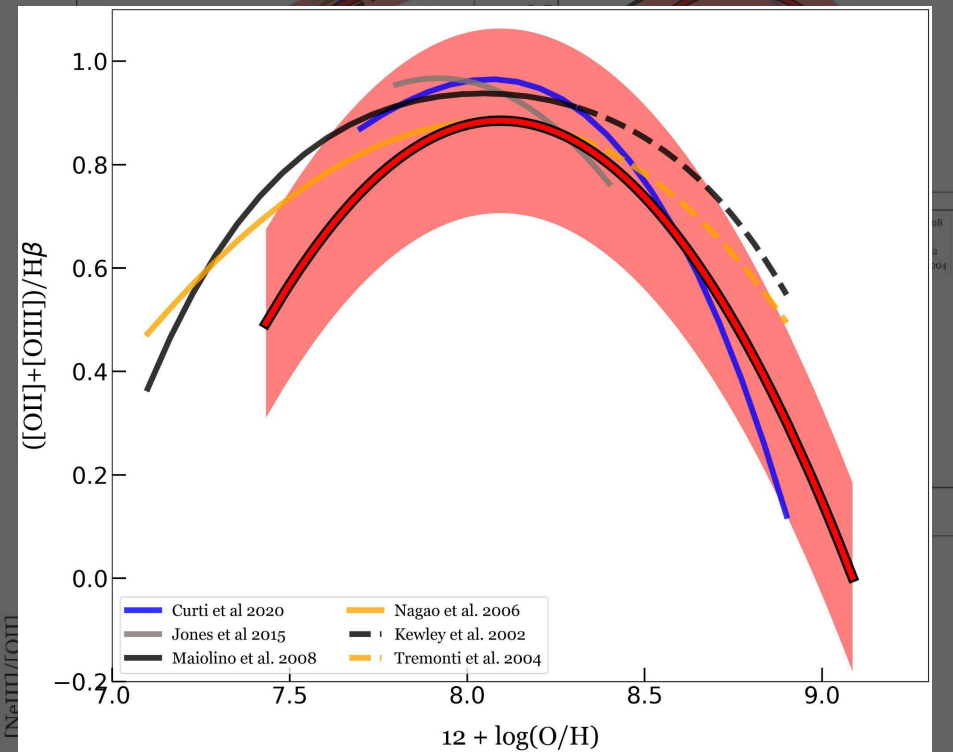


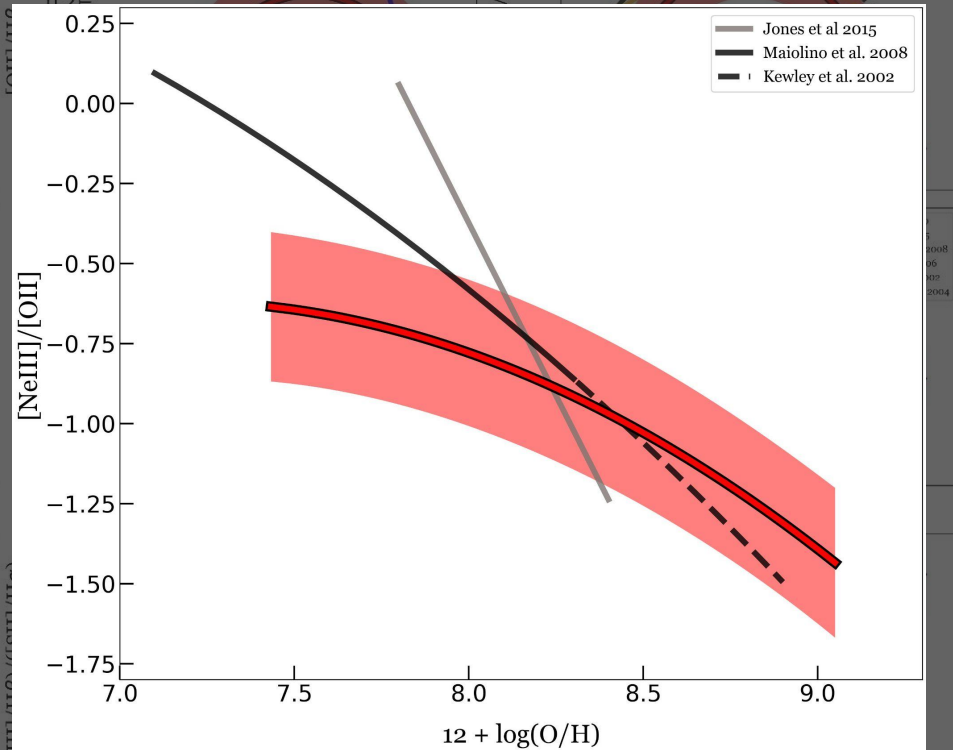
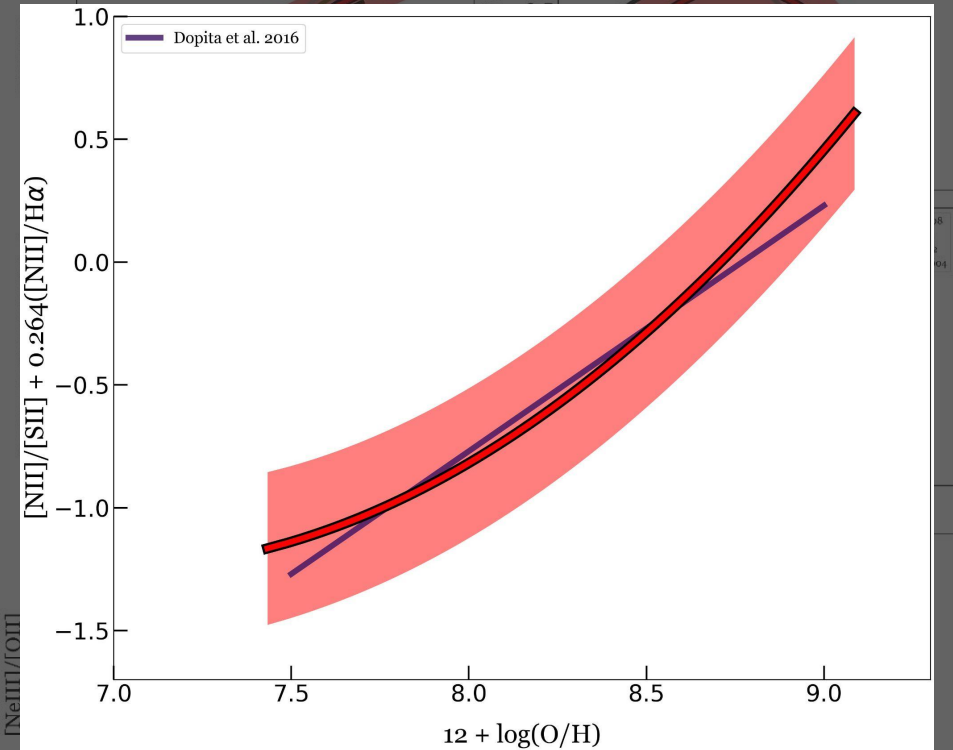


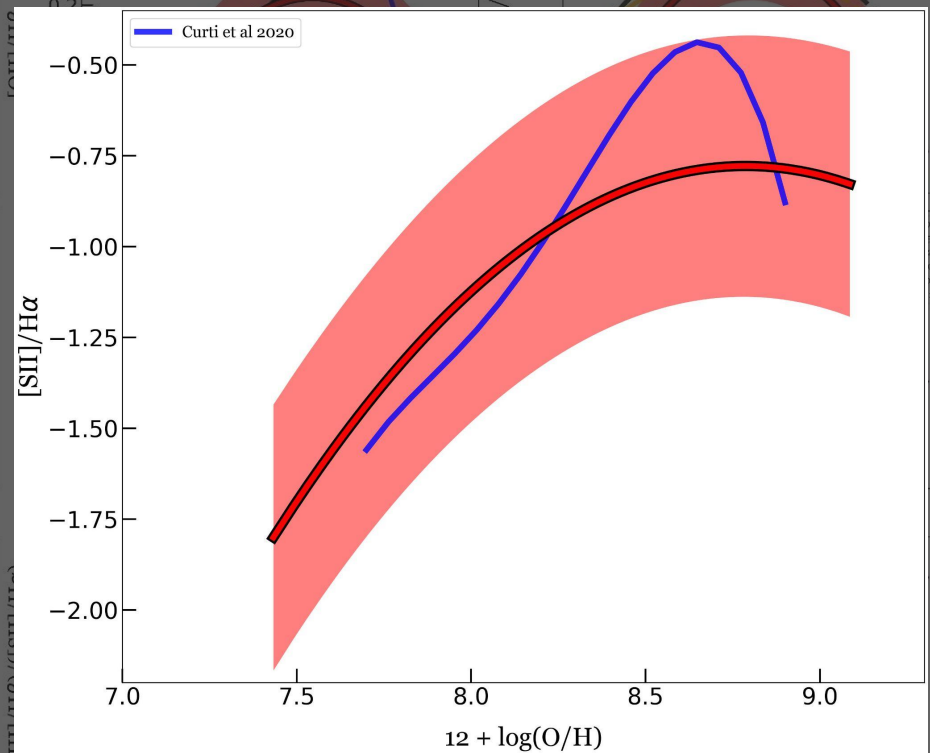
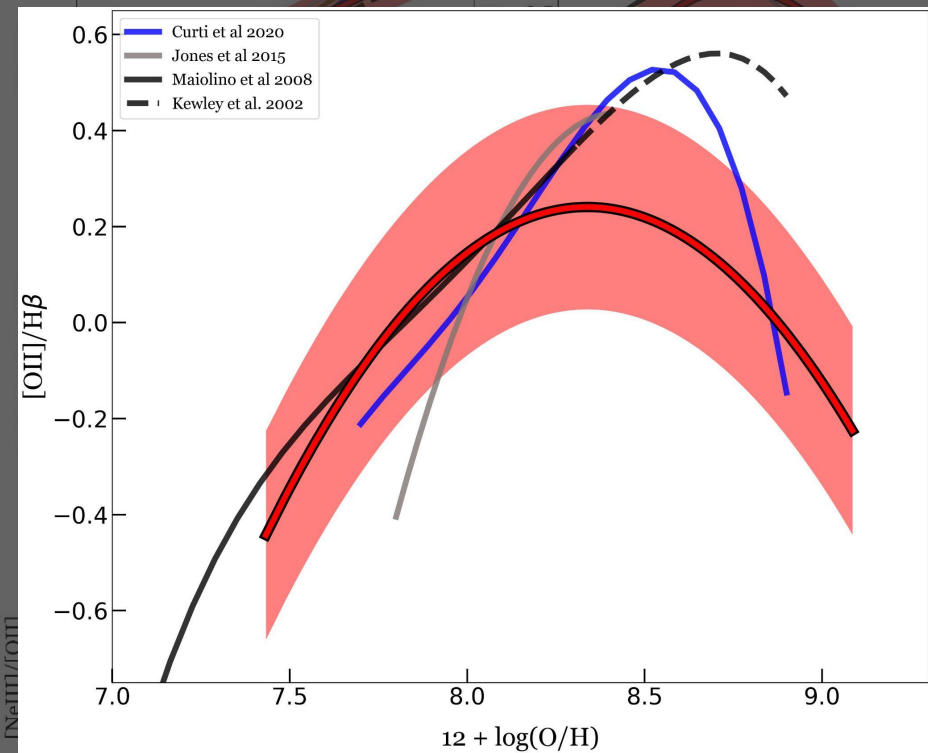




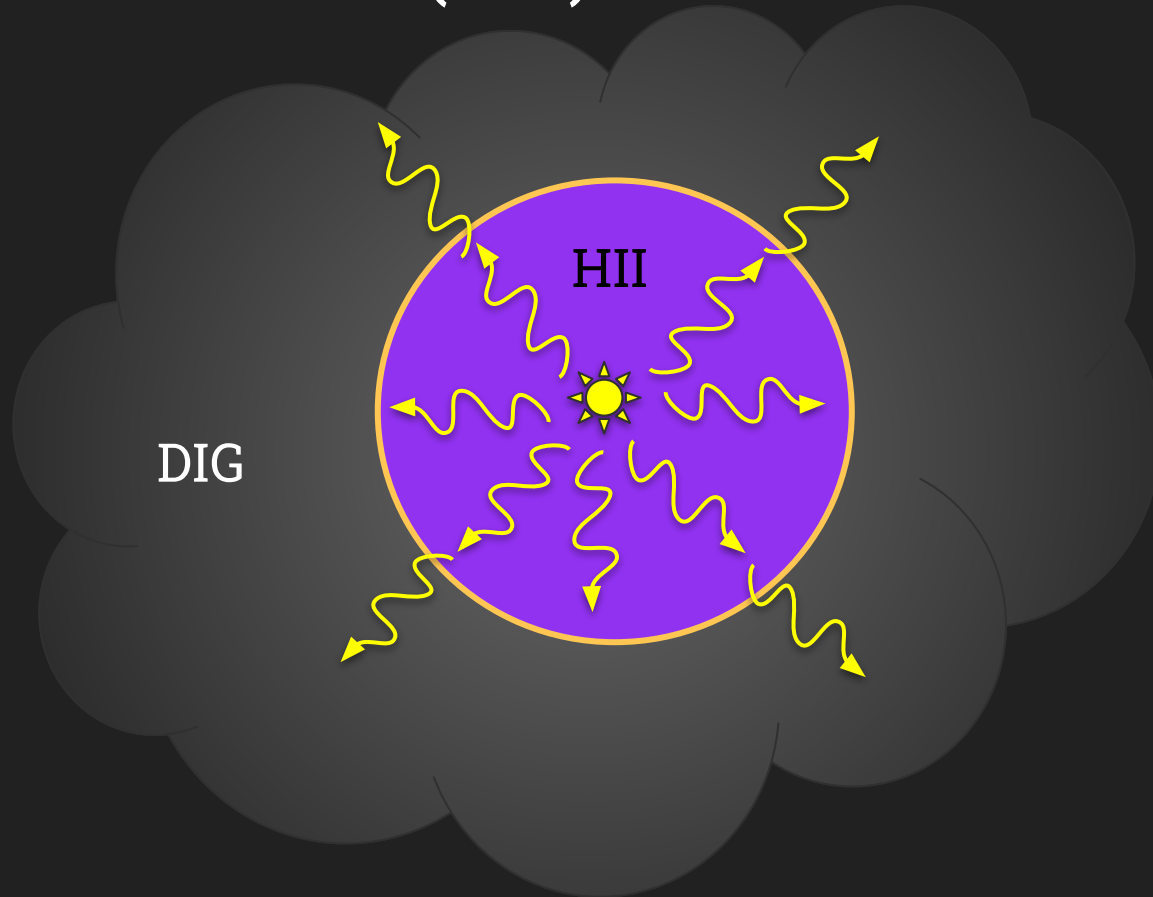




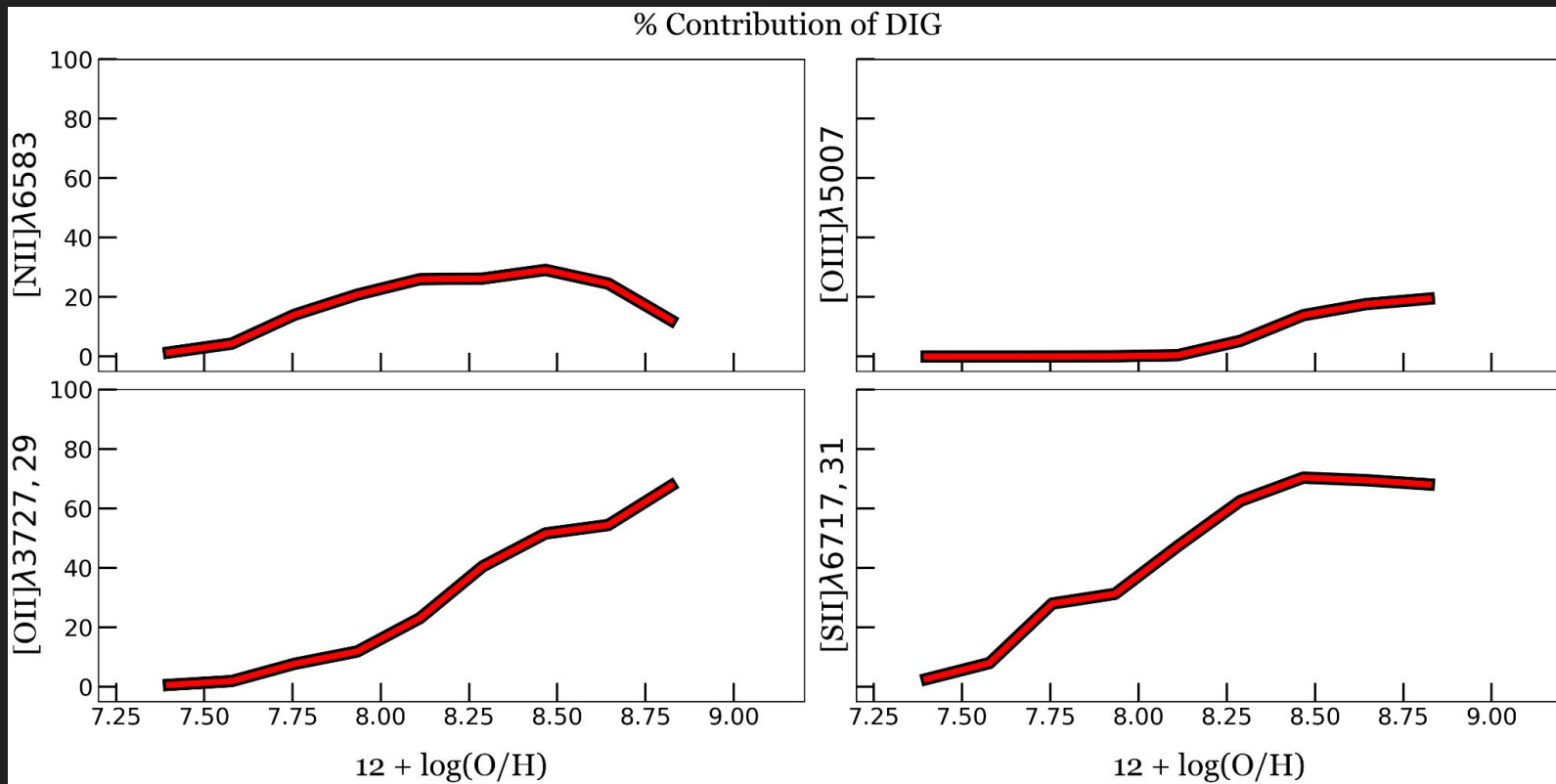


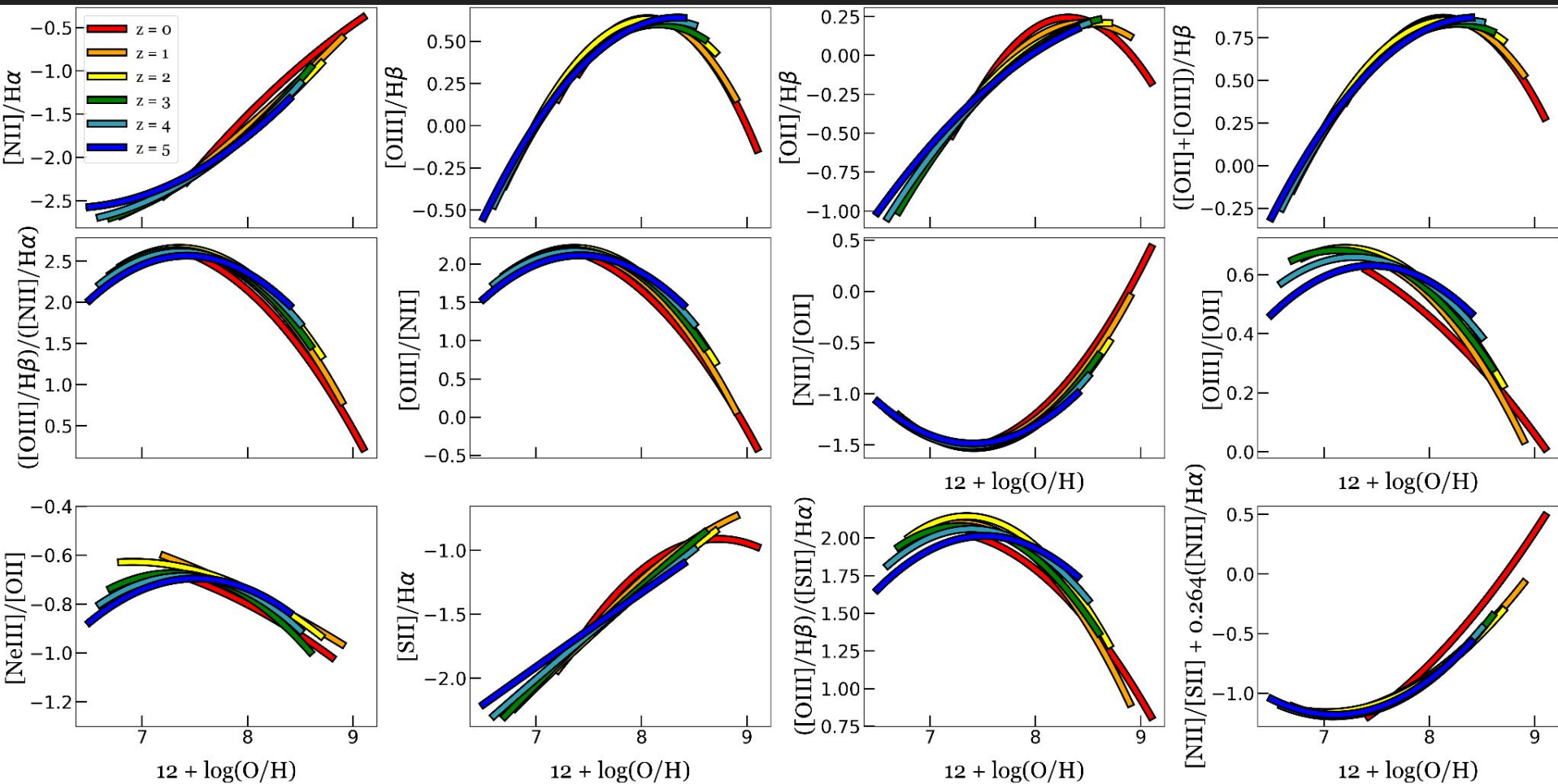


# Diffused Ionized Gas (DIG)



# Relative Contribution of DIG





Do the strong line metallicity indicators **evolve** with redshifts ?



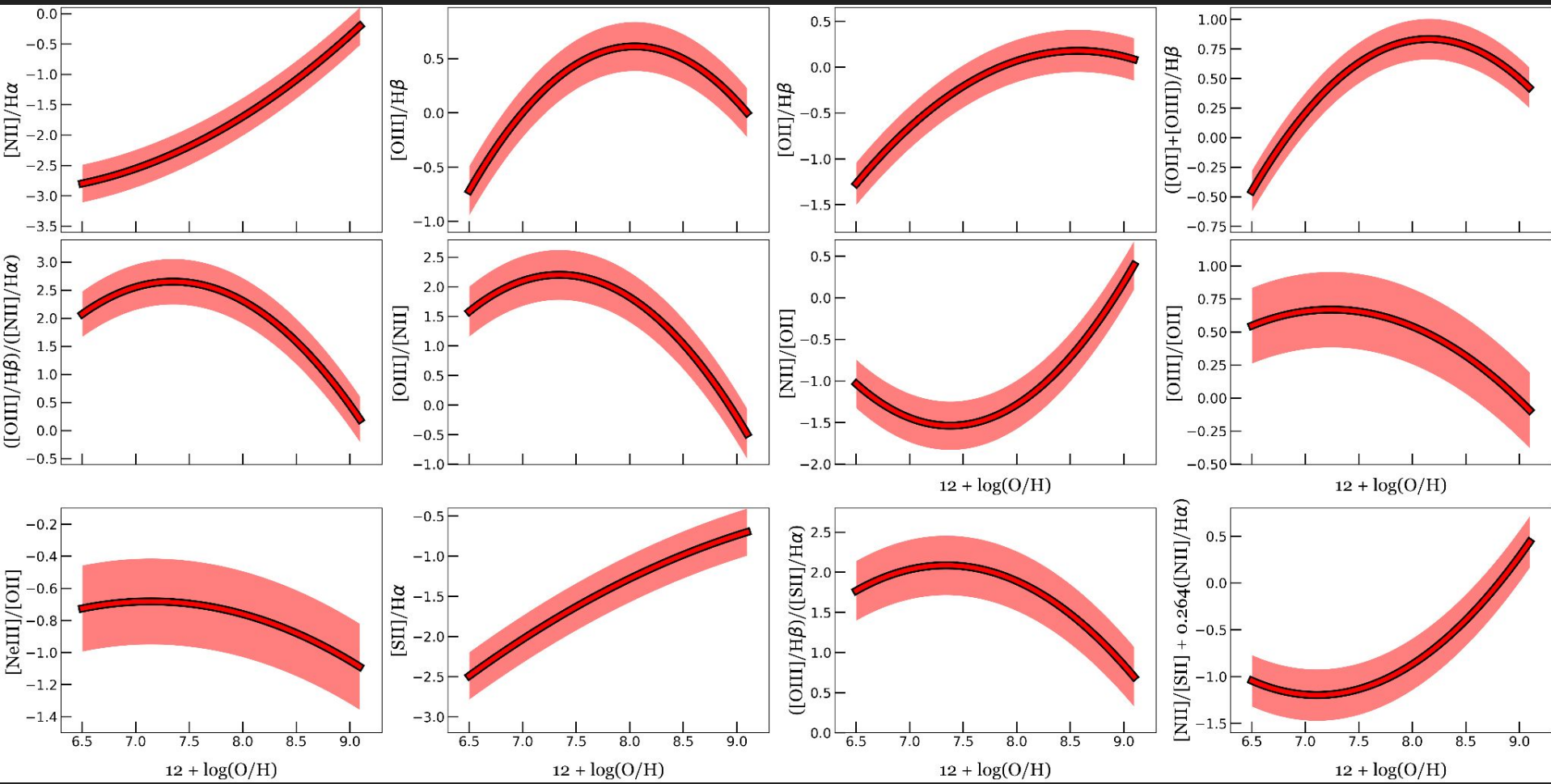
Do the strong line metallicity indicators **evolve** with redshifts ?



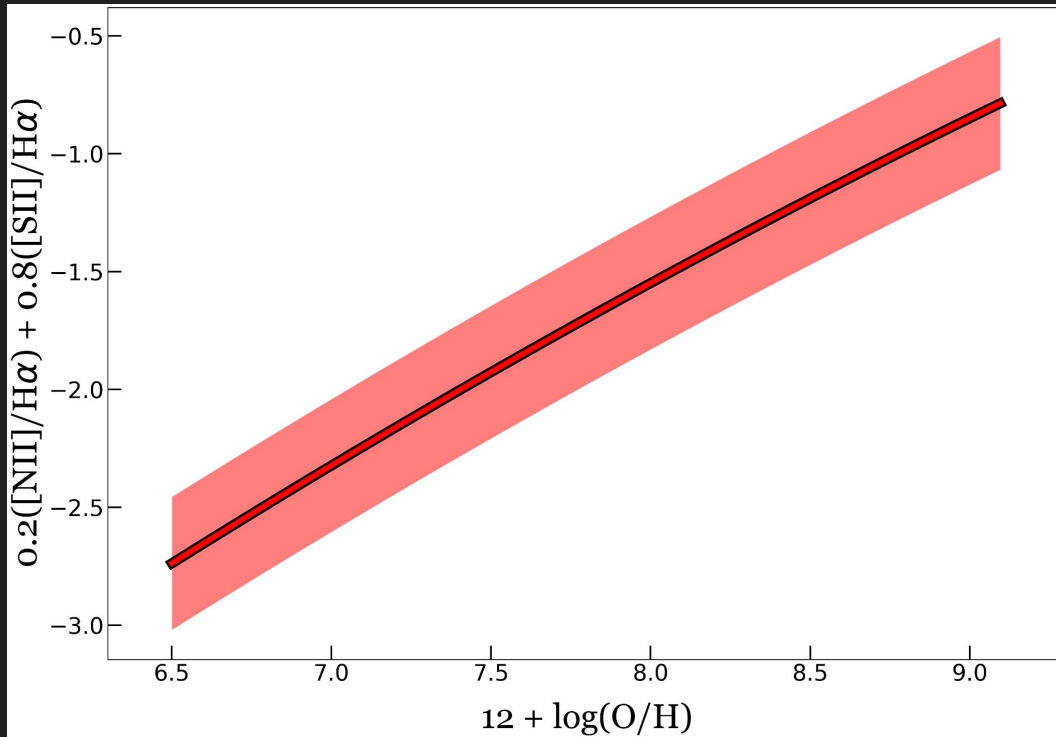
Maybe Not.....

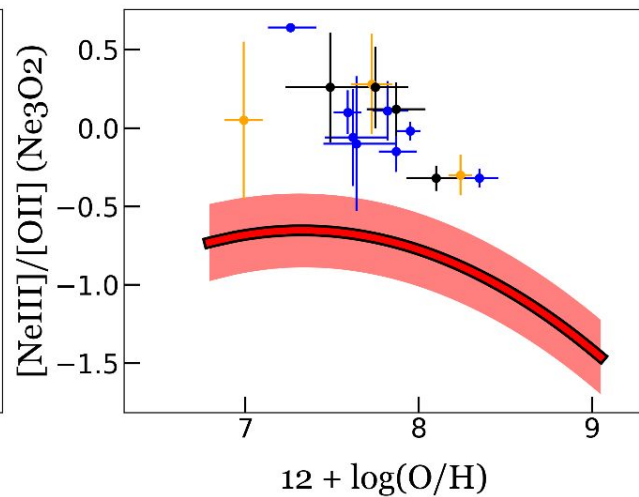
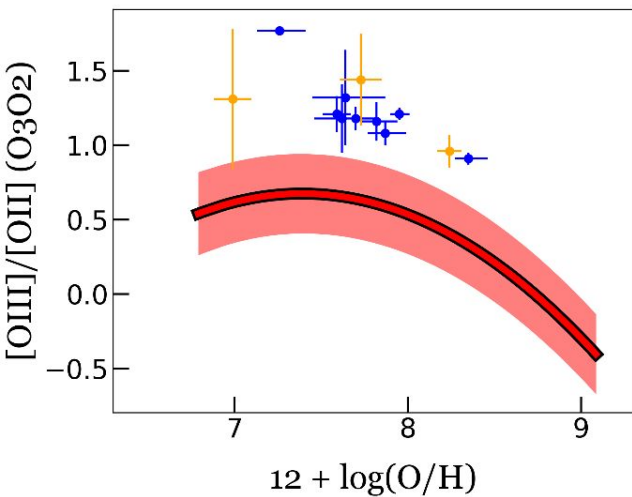
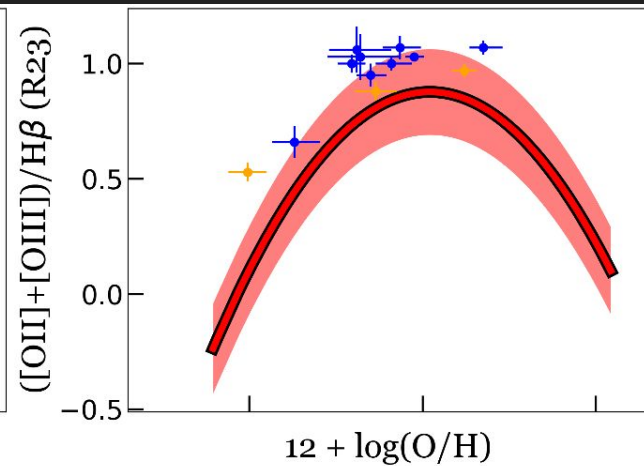
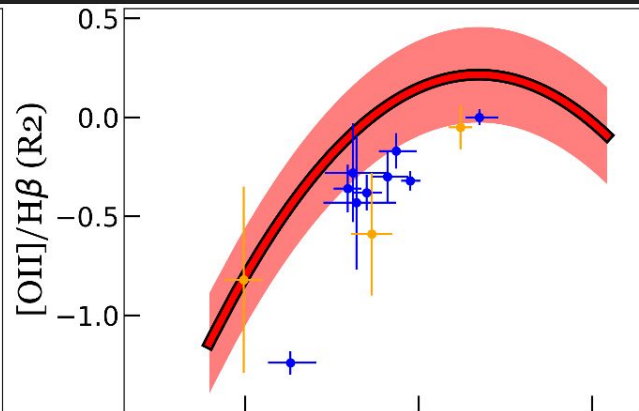
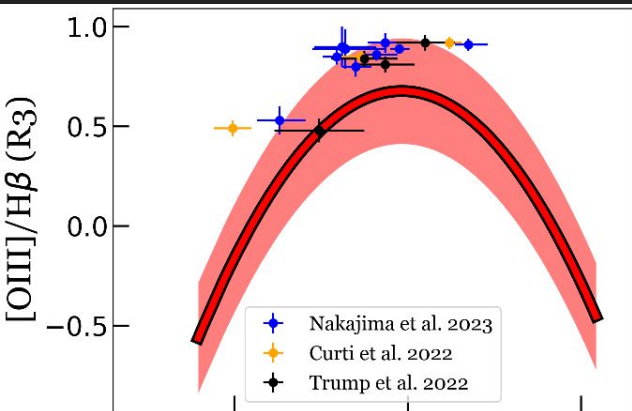
# Model properties that vary across redshifts

- Stellar and gas metallicities
- Spectrum of ionizing photons in HII regions and post-AGB stars
- Incident radiation field for DIG emission
- Frequency of young and post-AGB stars
- Amount of gas available for ionization



# N2S2: $0.2[\text{N II}]/\text{H}\alpha + 0.8[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$



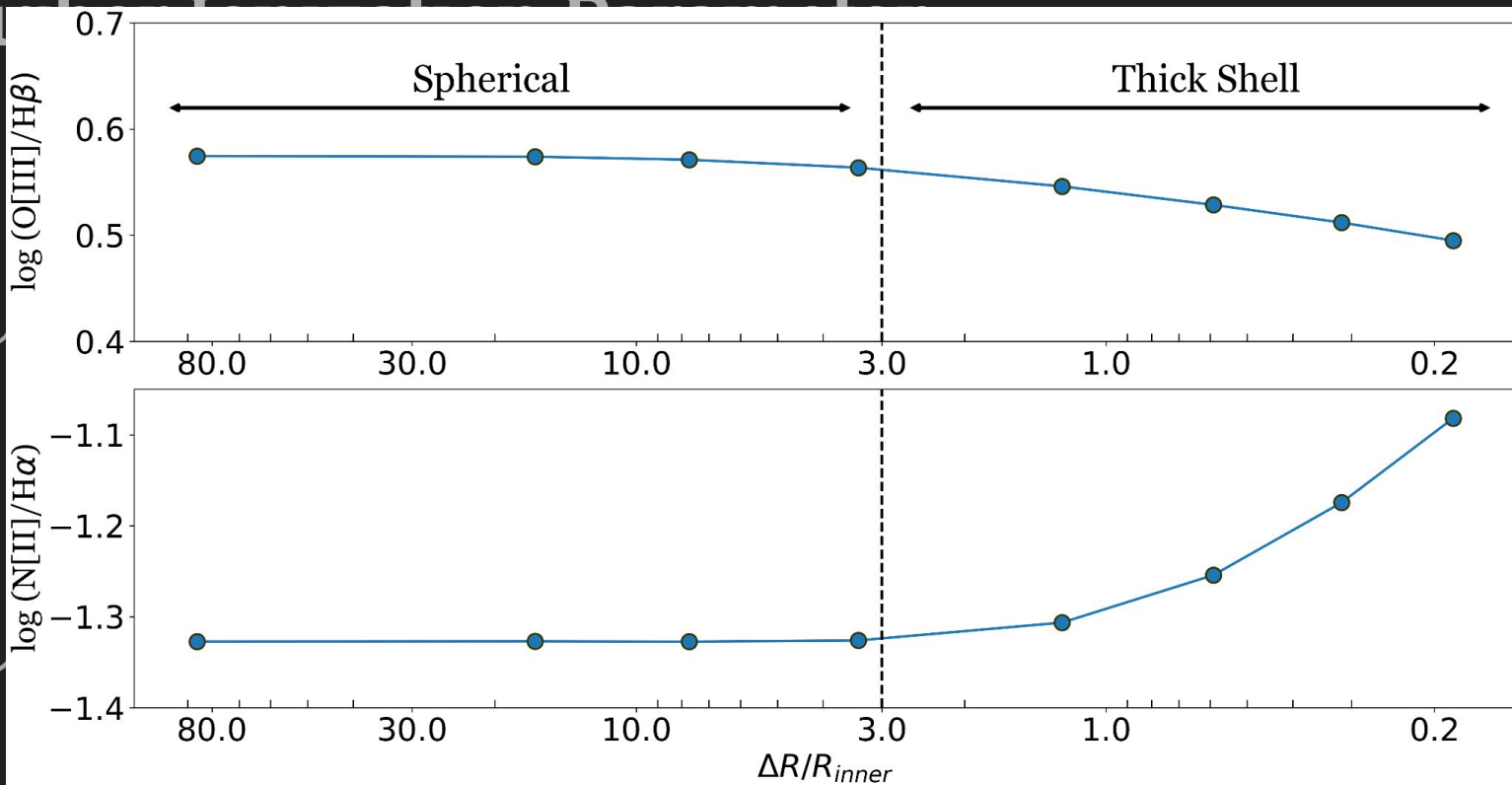


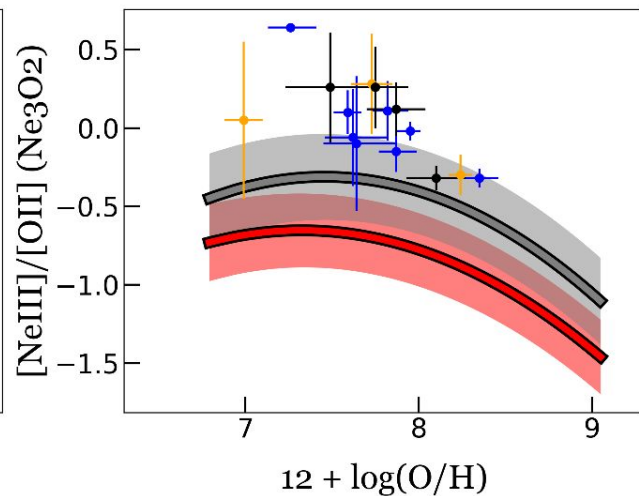
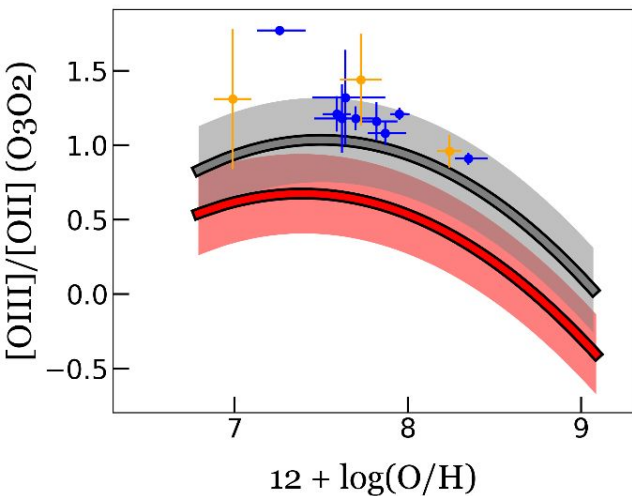
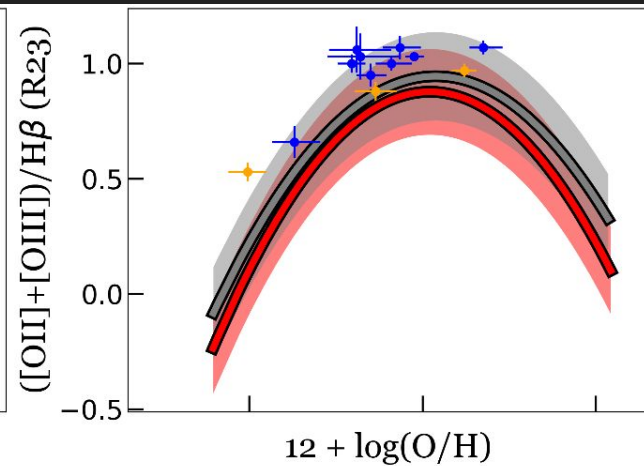
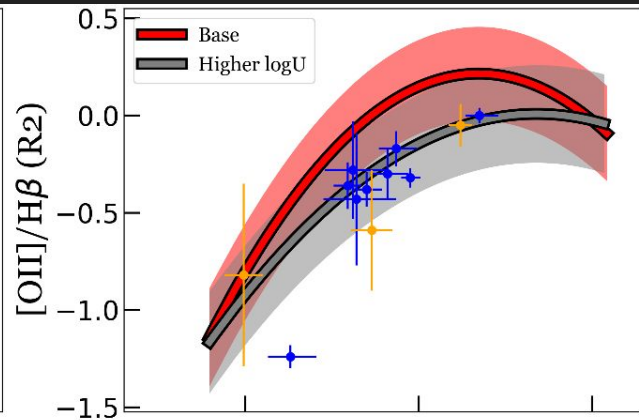
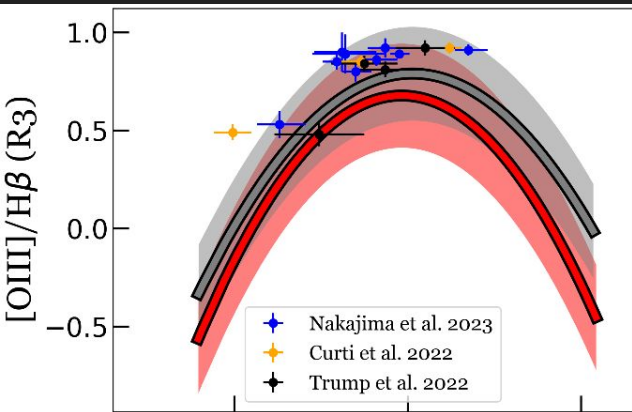
# Higher Ionization Parameter

$$U = \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi R_S^2 n_H c} \right)$$

- Increase  $n_H$  to  $100 \text{ cm}^3$
- Move to a Spherical Shell Geometry

$$U \propto n_H^{1/3} Q^{1/3}$$







Do the strong line metallicity indicators **evolve** with redshifts ?



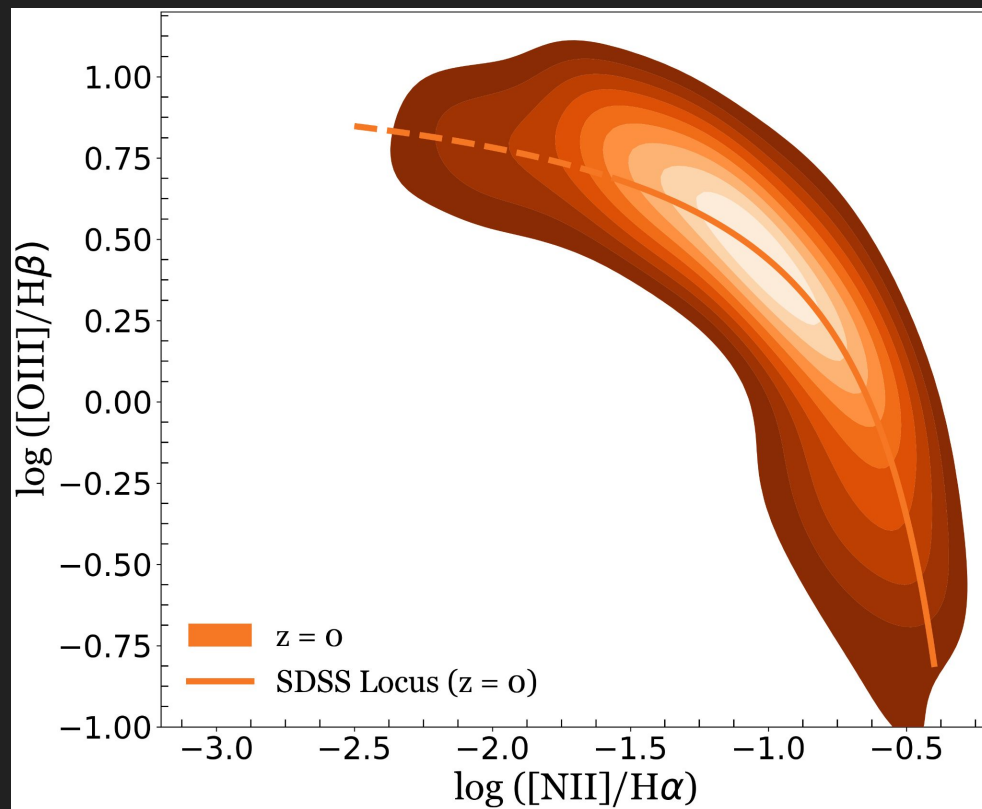
Maybe Yes.....

# Summary

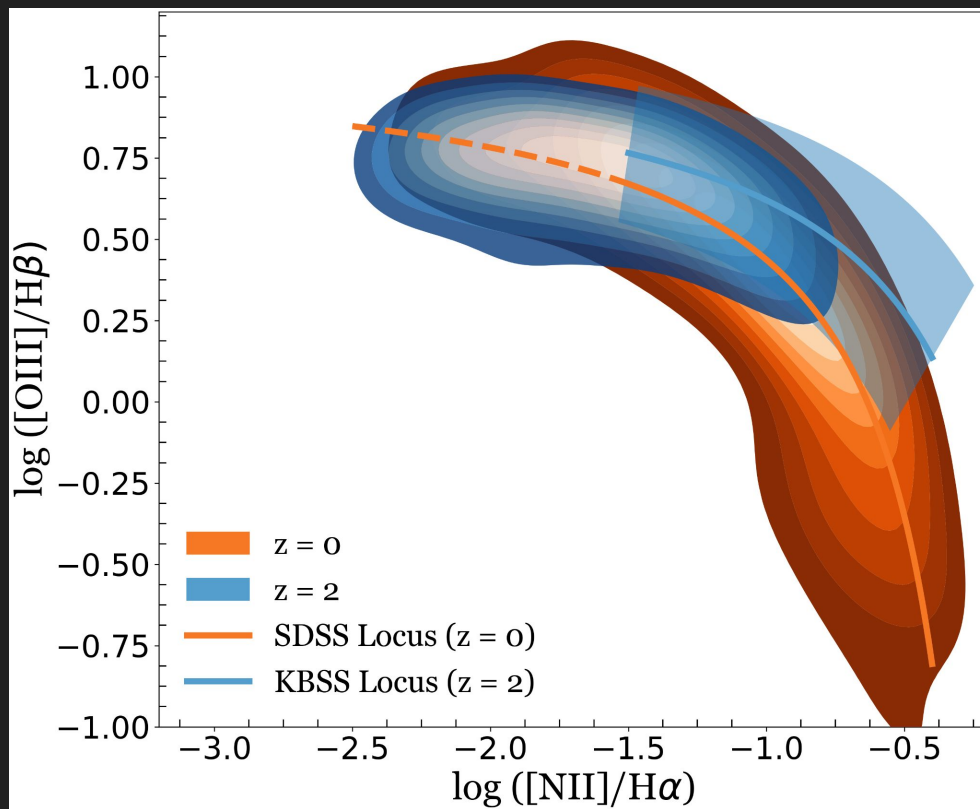
- Our updated nebular emission model now includes nebular emission contribution from **HII regions, Post-AGB stars and Diffused Ionized Gas**.
- We can **reproduce the general trends** for different strong line metallicity calibrations at  $z = 0$ .
- We show that **DIG is important source of nebular emission** and can contribute as much as 70% of the line flux in some cases.
- Preliminary JWST observations indicate that metallicity indicators might **evolve at high- $z$  towards having a higher ionization parameter**.



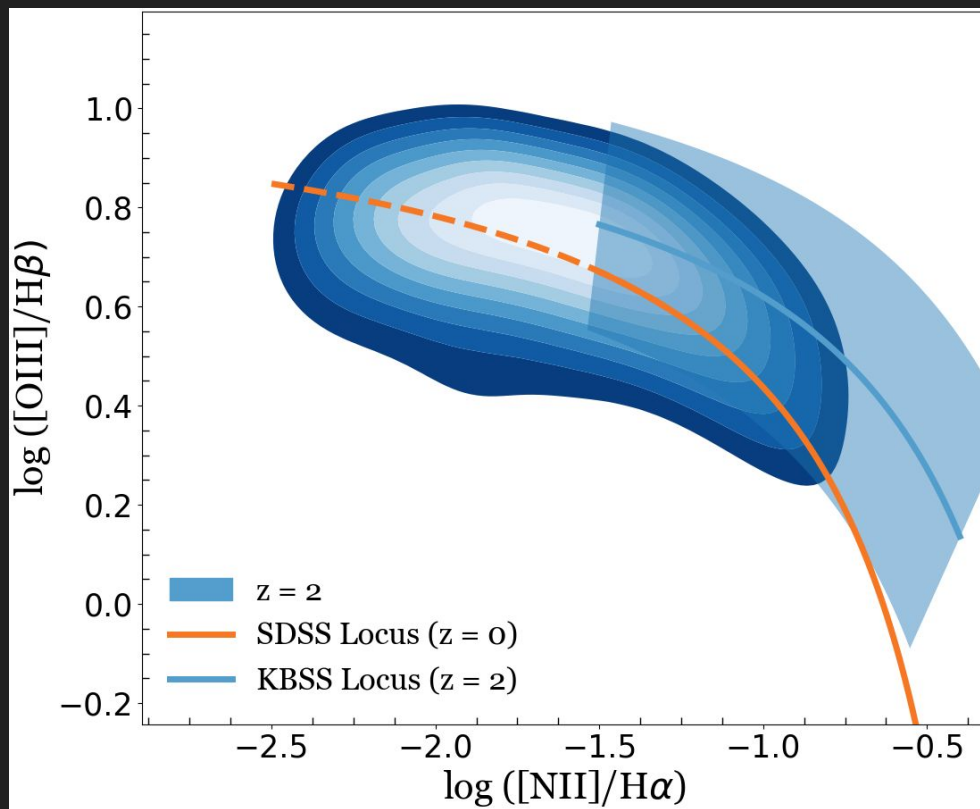
# $z = 0$ SIMBA galaxies on the BPT diagram



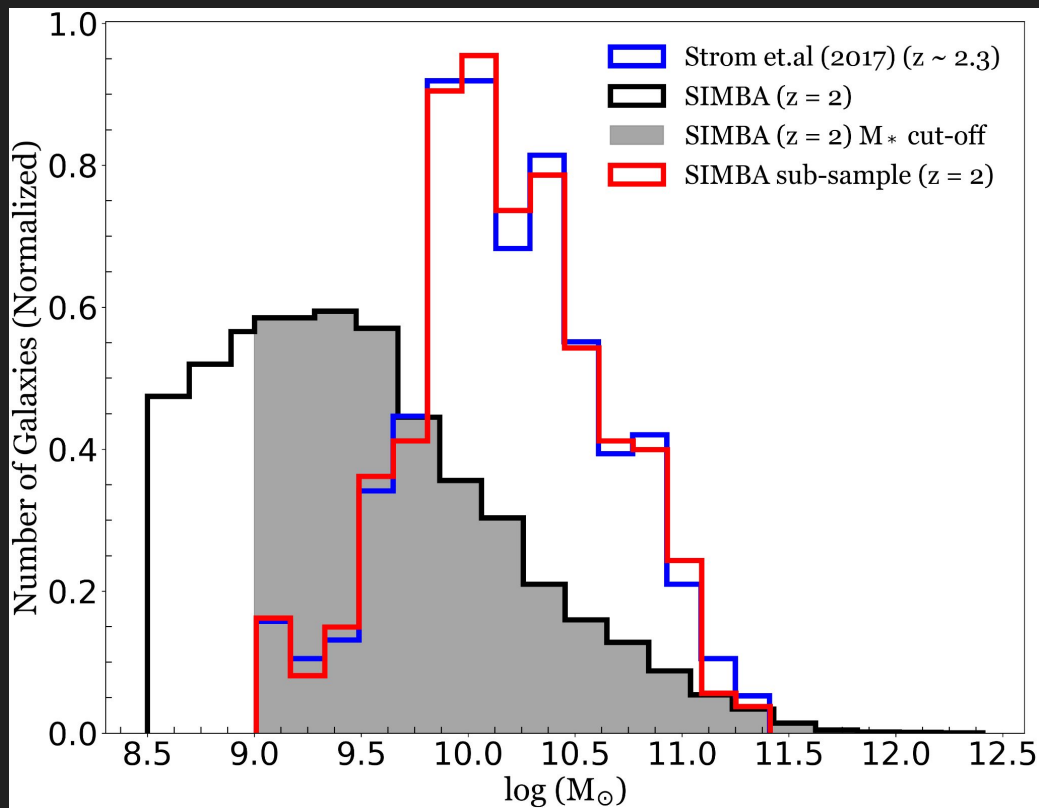
# $z = 2$ SIMBA galaxies on the BPT diagram



# $z = 2$ SIMBA galaxies on the BPT diagram



# SIMBA and KBSS Mass Distribution



Garg et al. 2022

# $z = 2$ SIMBA galaxies on the BPT diagram

