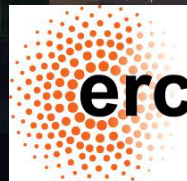


# THE ISM OF HIGH REDSHIFT GALAXIES

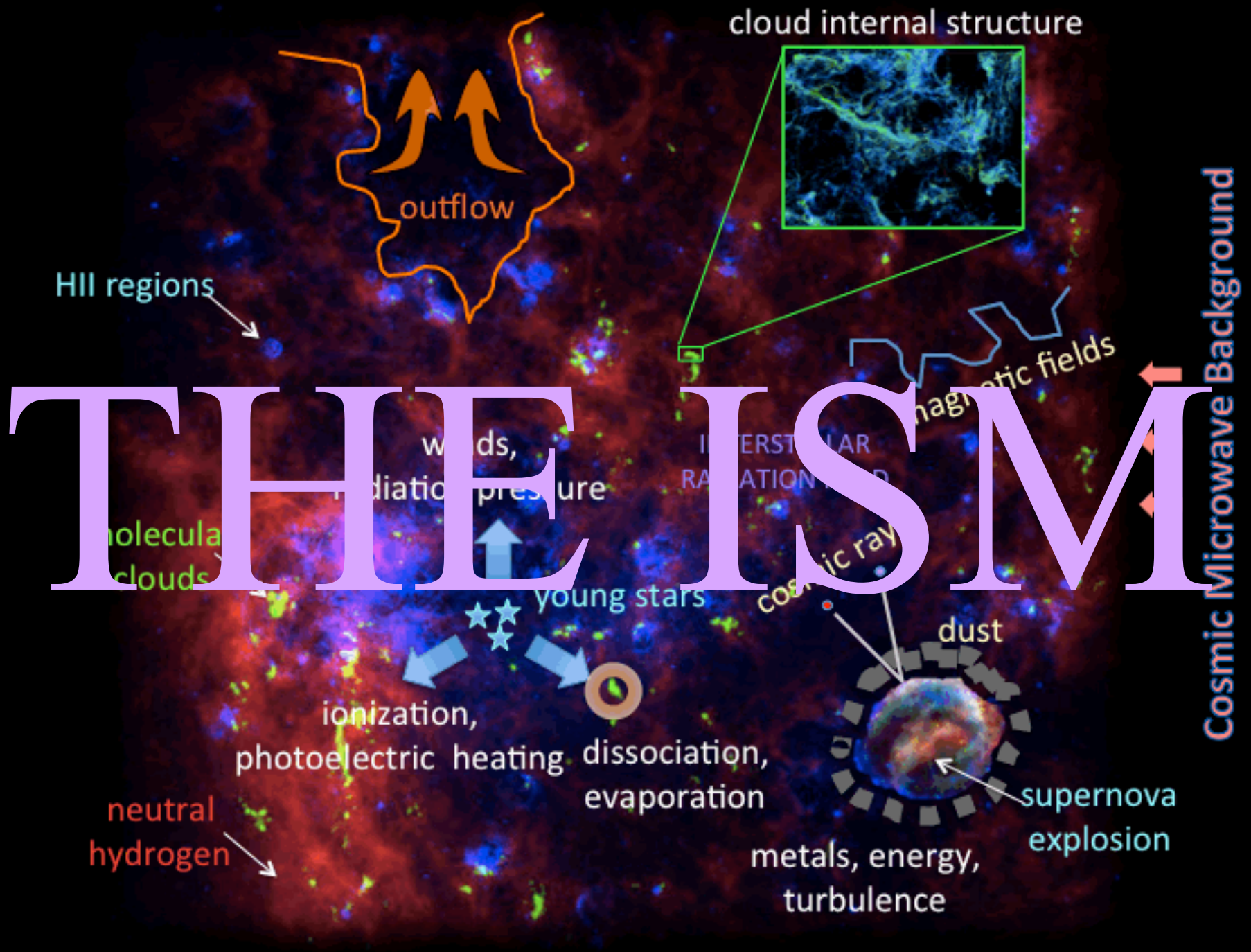
## HINTS FROM EMISSION LINES

Andrea Ferrara

*Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy*







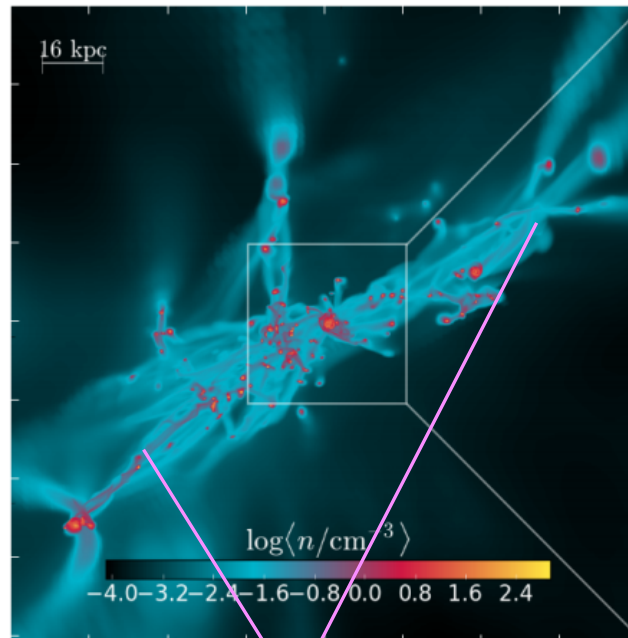
# INTERNAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH-Z GALAXIES

*Pallottini+17a*

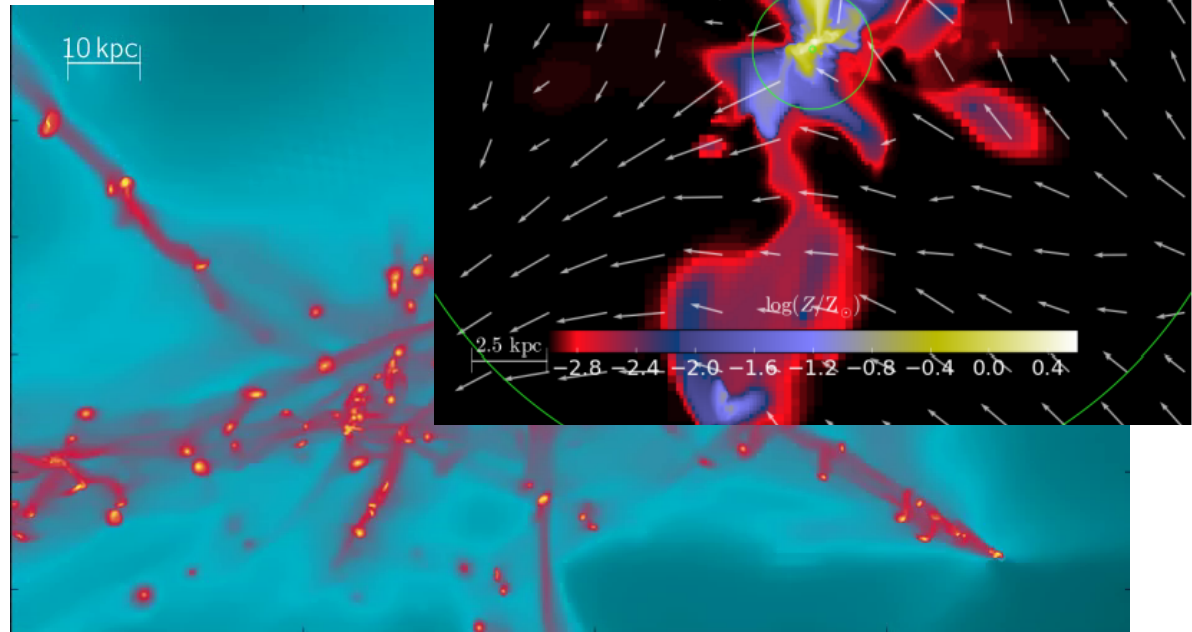
“DAHLIA”, A LBG @  $z = 6$

## AMR simulation (RAMSES)

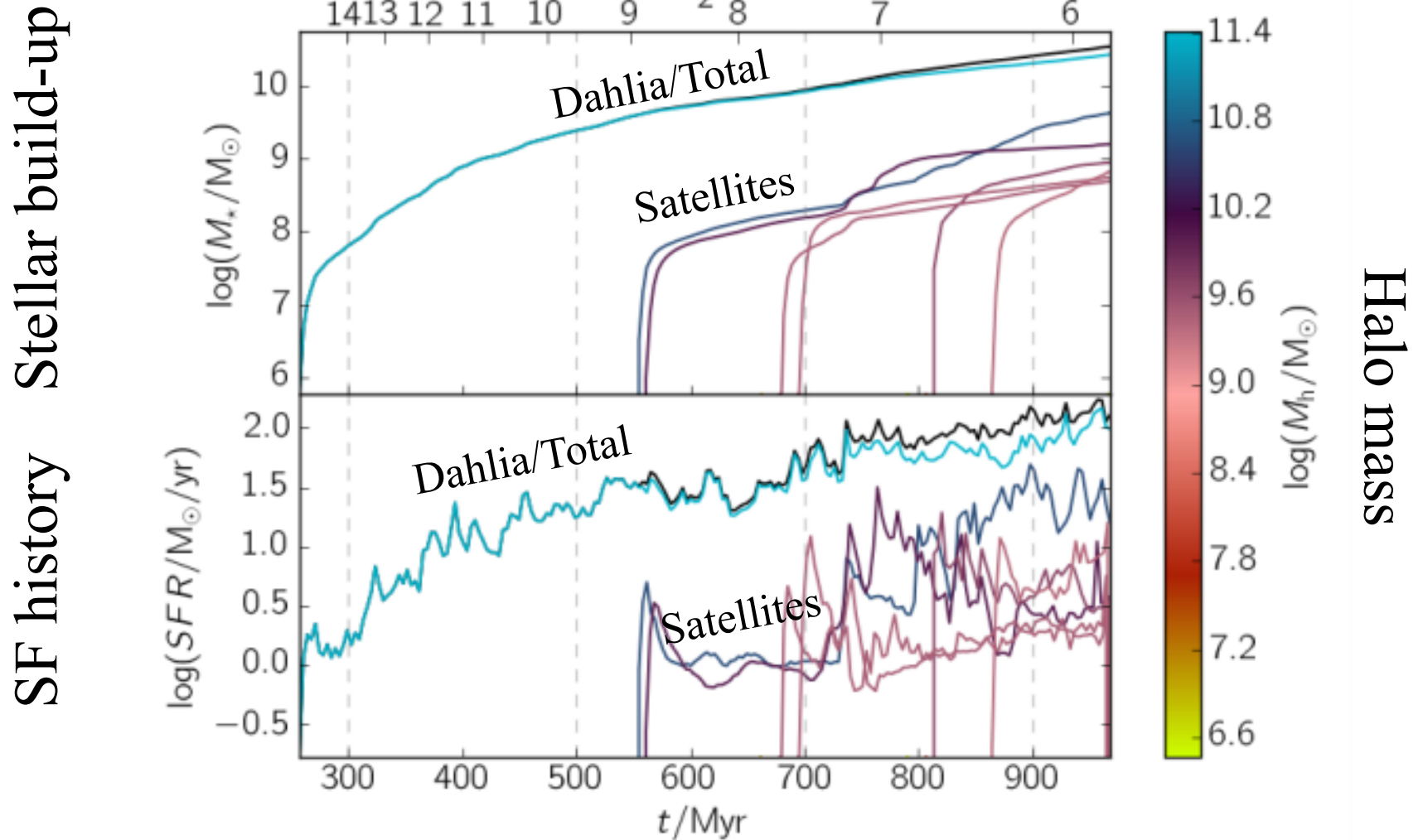
Spatial res = 10 pc  
 $H_2$ - based SFR prescription  
Updated SN feedback model  
Radiation pressure (on dust)



over-dense accreting  
filaments



## DAHLIA: STELLAR COMPONENT





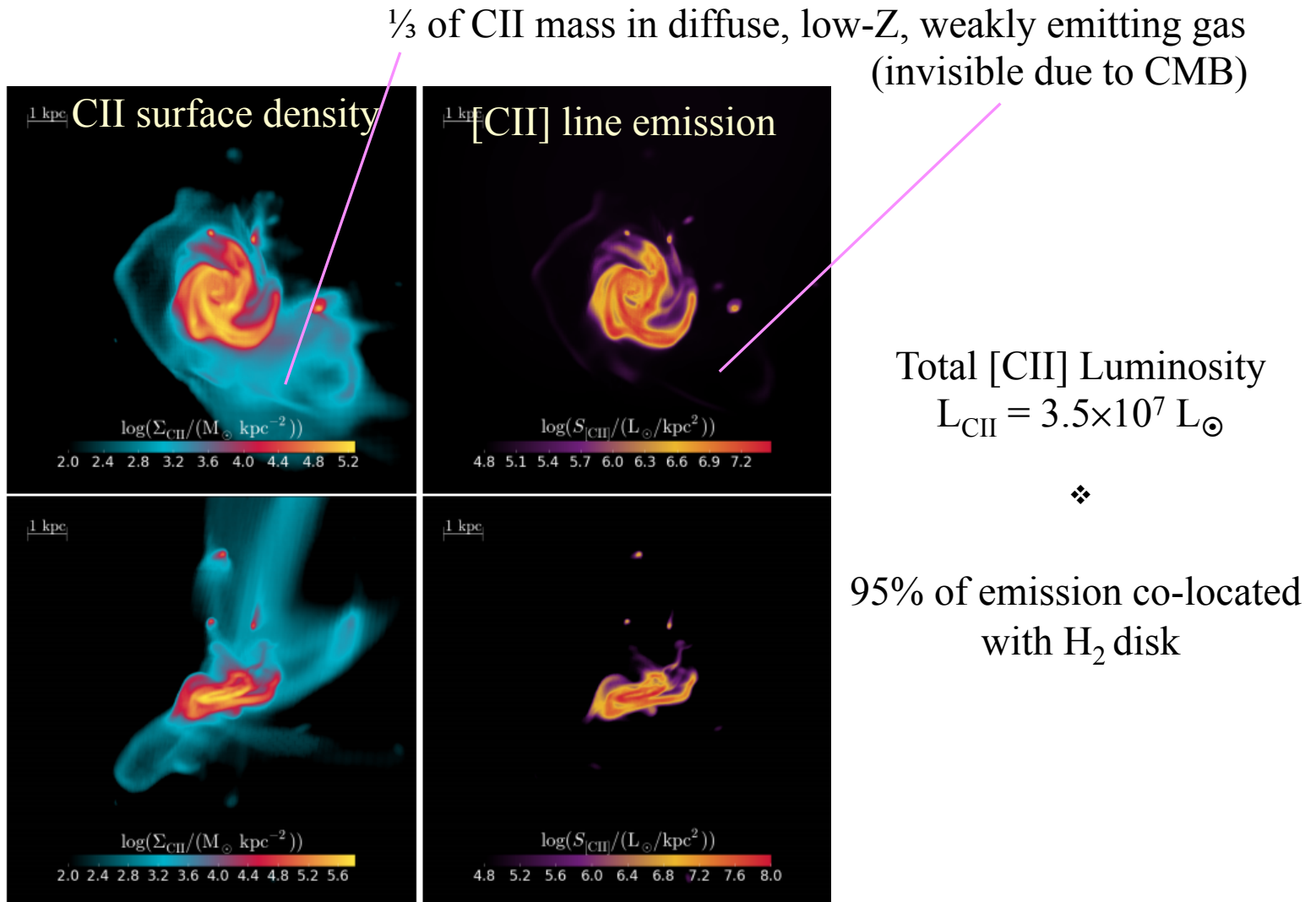
# INTERNAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH-Z GALAXIES

*Pallottini+17a*

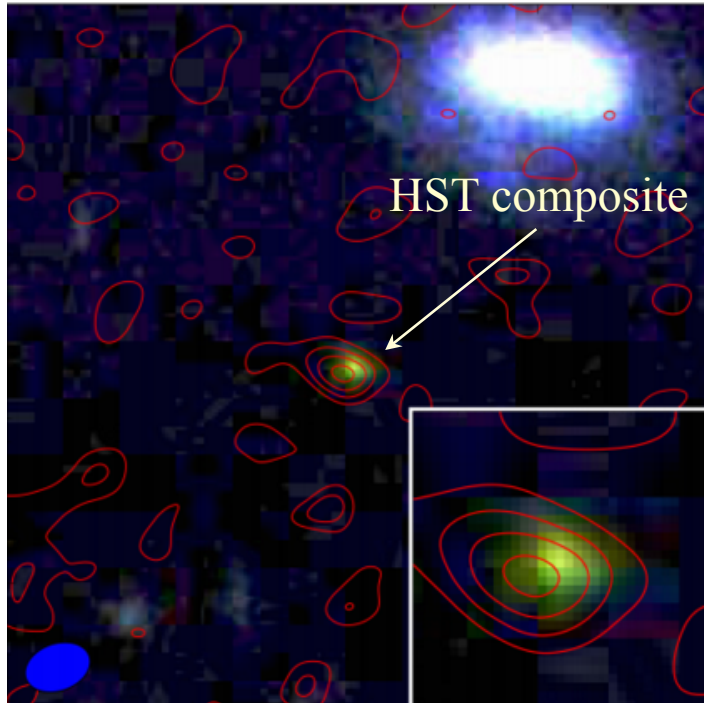
DAHLIA: ISM SEEN IN [CII]

Face on

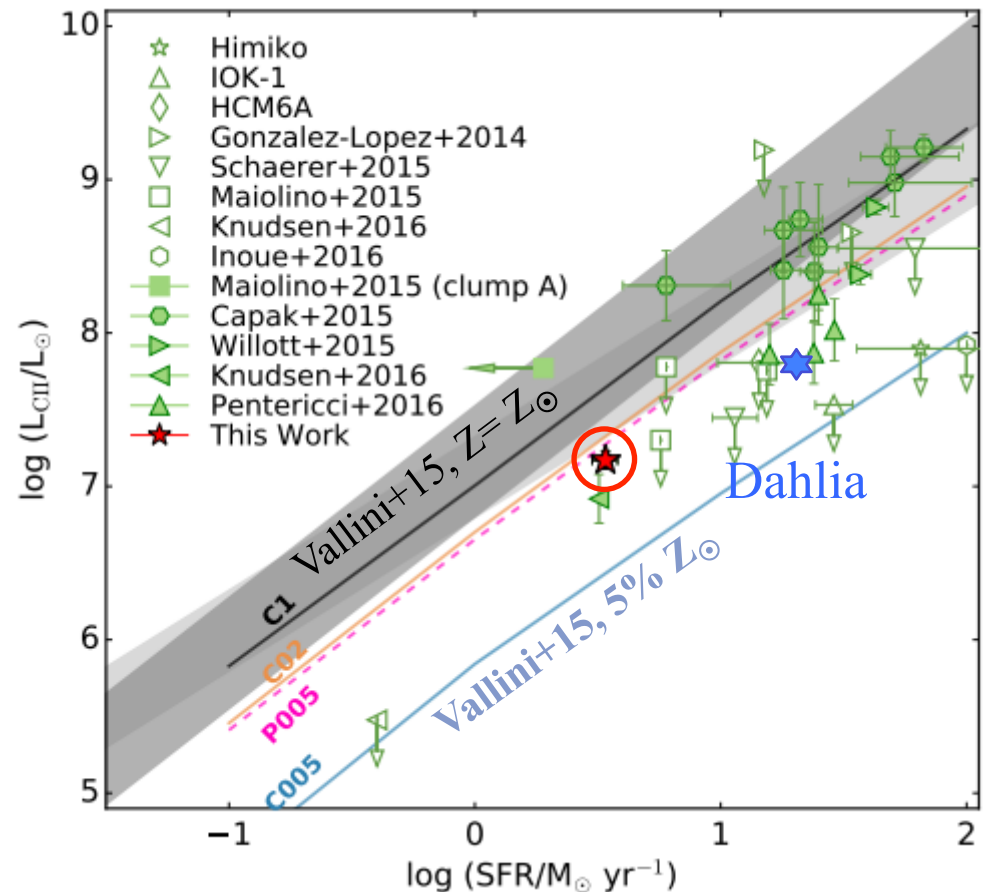
Edge-on



## [CII]-SFR RELATION

Best fit relation (*Yue+15*)**ALMA [CII] detection**5× Lensed LAE @  $z=6.765$  $L_{\text{CII}} = 1.4 \times 10^7 L_{\odot}$ Low [CII]-Ly $\alpha$  shift = 20 km/s*Bradac+17*

$$\begin{aligned} \log L_{\text{CII}} = & 7.0 + 1.2 \log(\text{SFR}) + 0.021 \log Z \\ & + 0.012 \log(\text{SFR}) \log Z - 0.74 \log^2 Z \end{aligned}$$

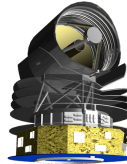




## THE IMPACT OF CHEMISTRY

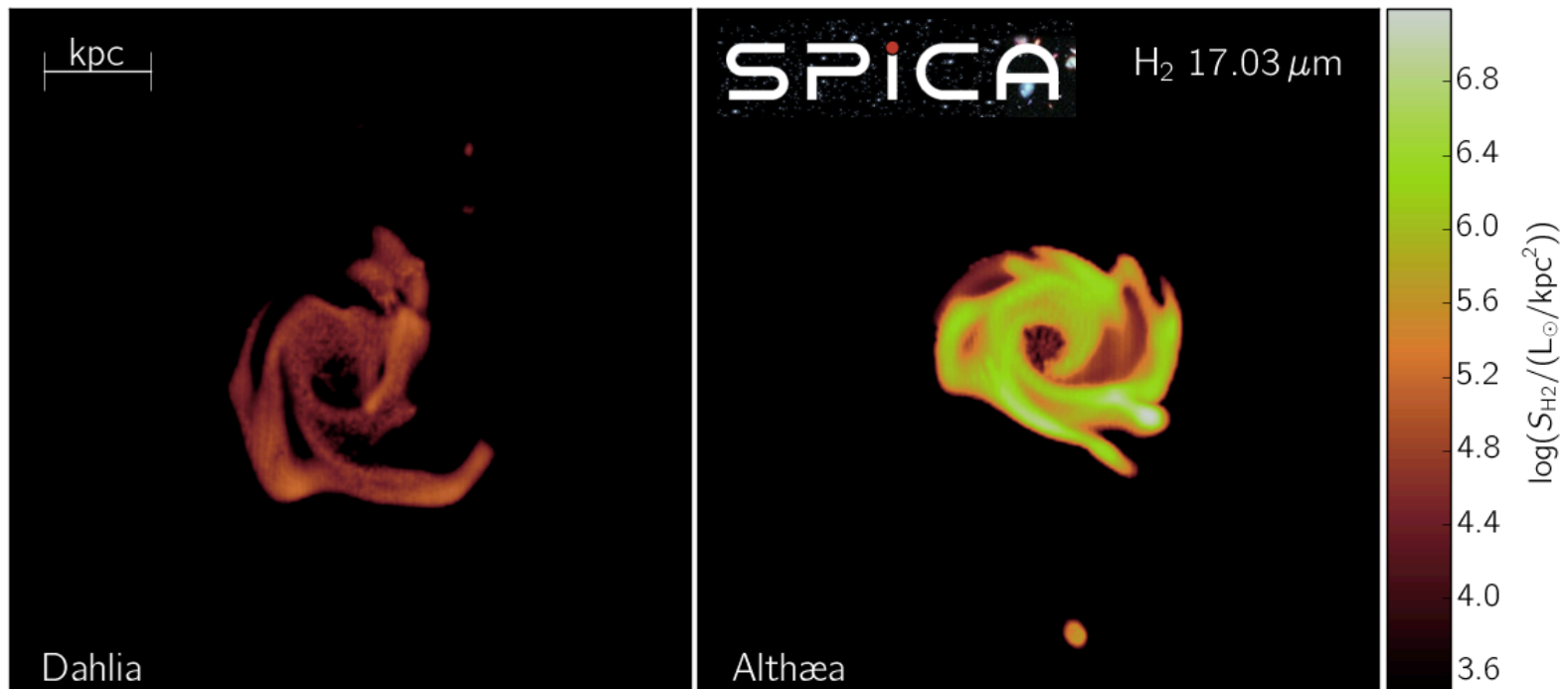
### Equilibrium

[Krumholz model]



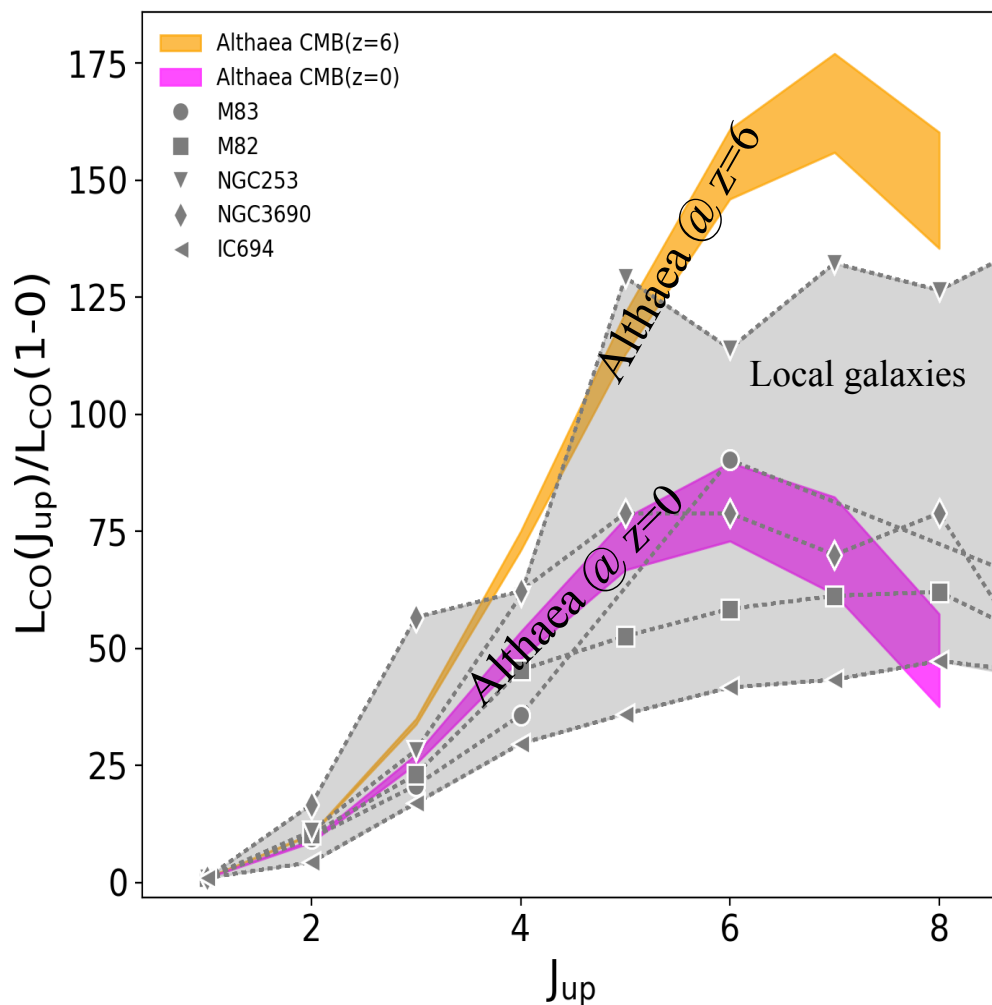
### Non-equilibrium

[Coupled with KROME]



- ❖ H<sub>2</sub> forms at much higher density ( $\approx 300$  vs  $30 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ );
- ❖ ISM becomes more clumpy boosting (by  $7\times$ ) [CII] line emission.

## CO AT HIGH REDSHIFT?



High gas surface density

+

Large Mach number ( $\mathcal{M} \approx 30$ )

+

Warm GMCs ( $T_k \approx 45\text{K}$ )



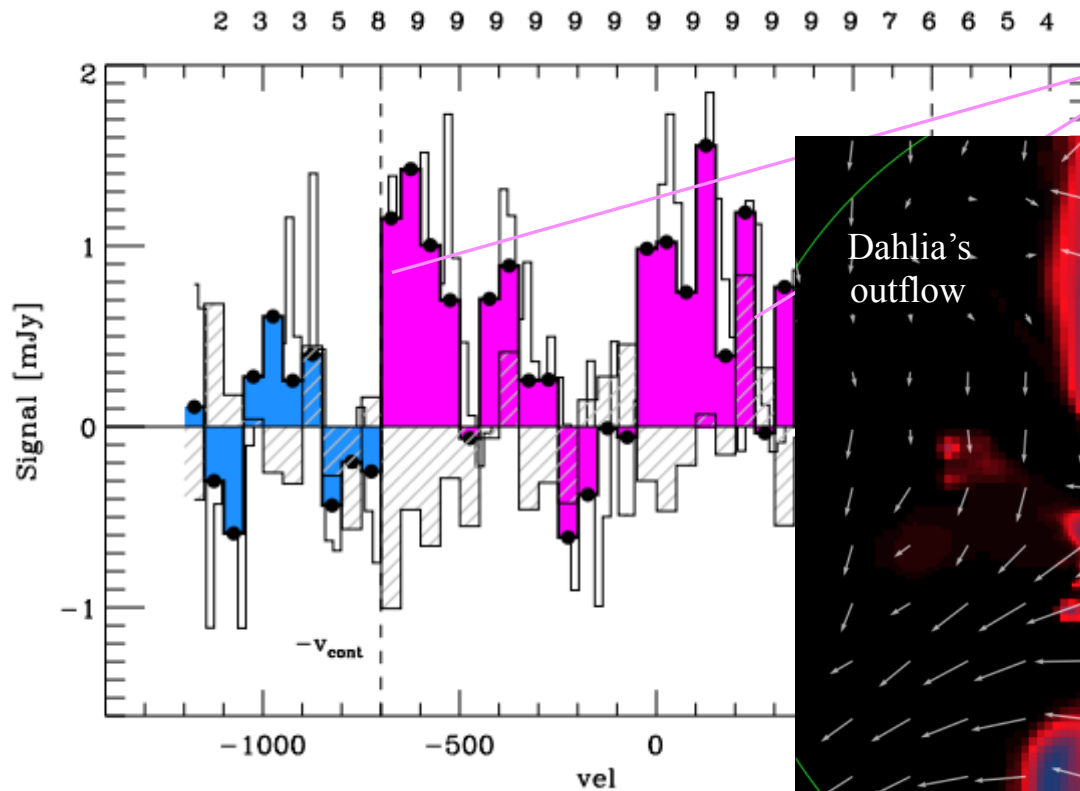
CO SLED peaks @  $J=7$

Low  $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = \frac{1}{3} \alpha_{\text{CO}}(\text{Milky Way})$

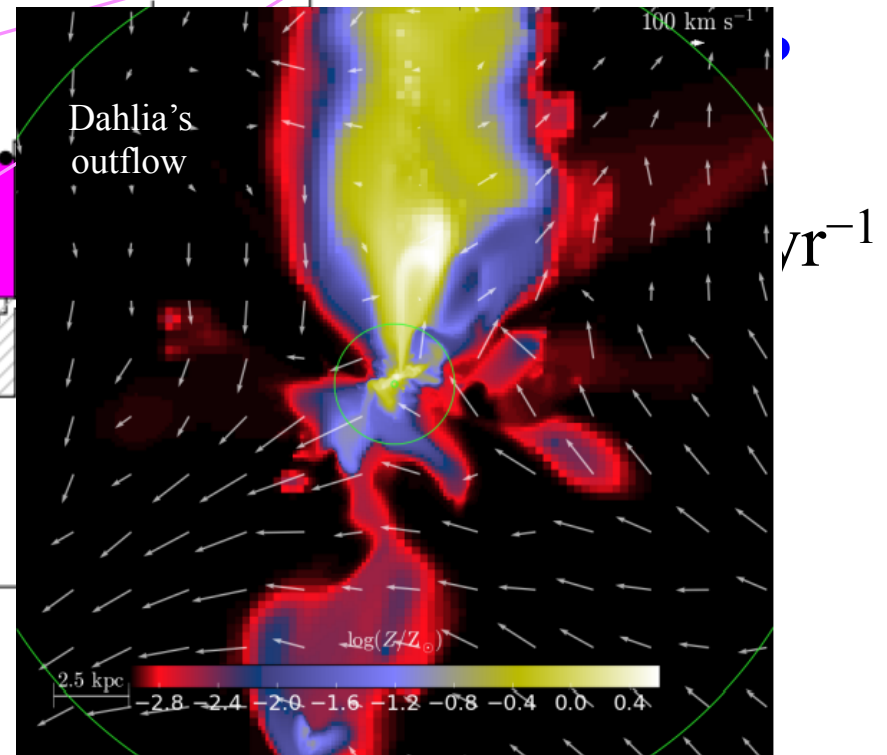
CO(7–6) line @  $5\sigma$  with ALMA  
detected (resolved) in 13 (38) hr

## OUTFLOWS

Stacked residuals after gaussian subtraction  
for the 9 [CII] emitters in Capak+15 sample



Flux excess due to  
[CII] line wings

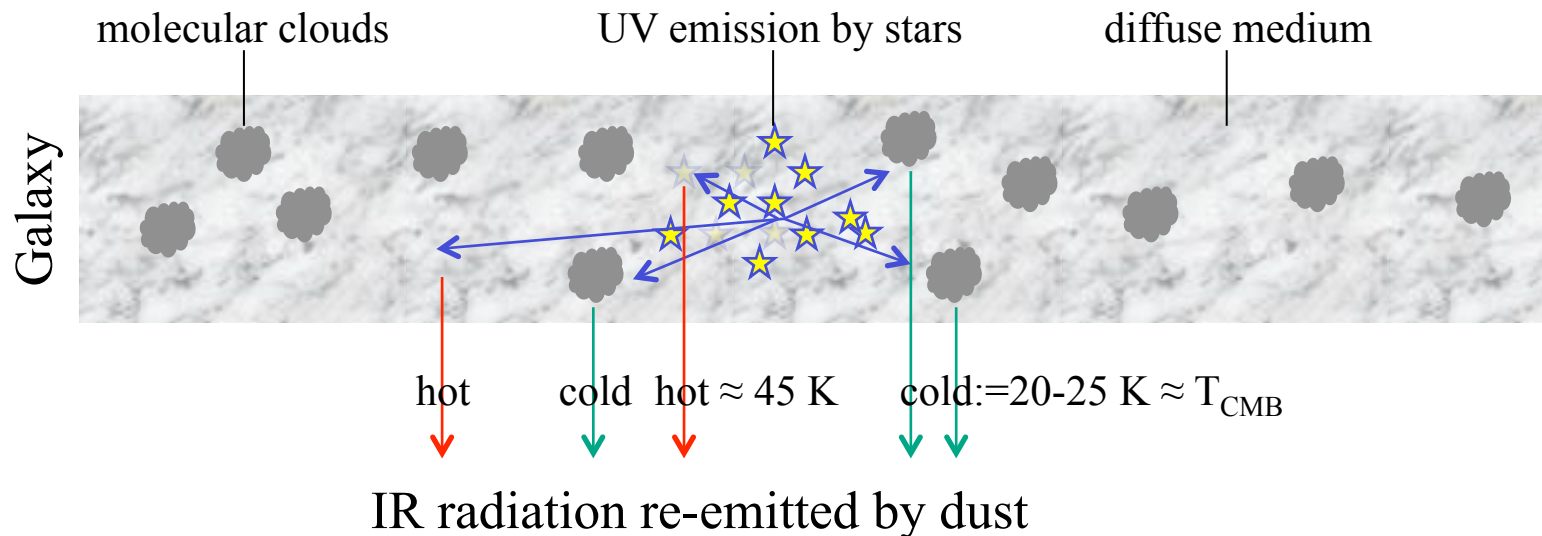




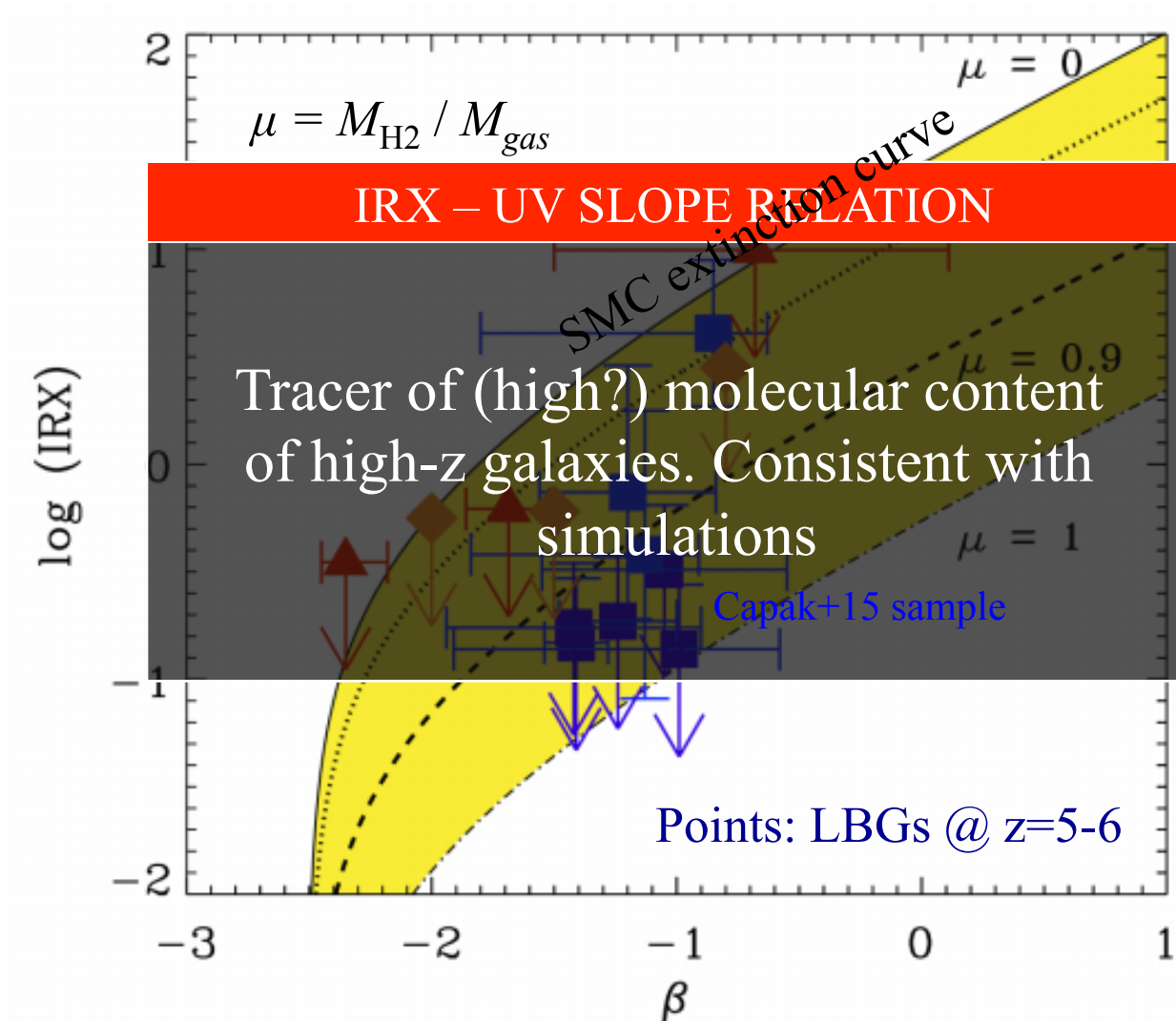
DUST AND IRX- $\beta$  RELATION

- [CII]-detected high- $z$  LBGs in Capak+15 sample show FIR deficit, i.e. they are “infrared dark”
- They show a marked deviation from the local infrared excess, IRX (8-1000  $\mu\text{m}$ ), vs. UV slope ( $\beta$ , defined in 1600-2500  $\text{\AA}$ ) relation

## A POSSIBLE SCENARIO



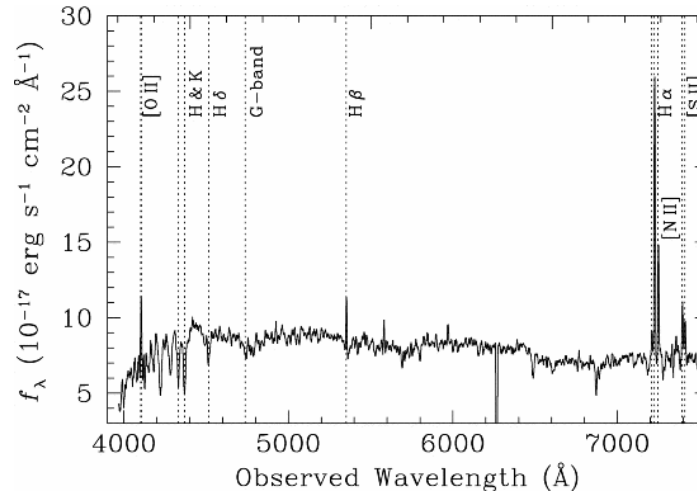
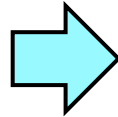
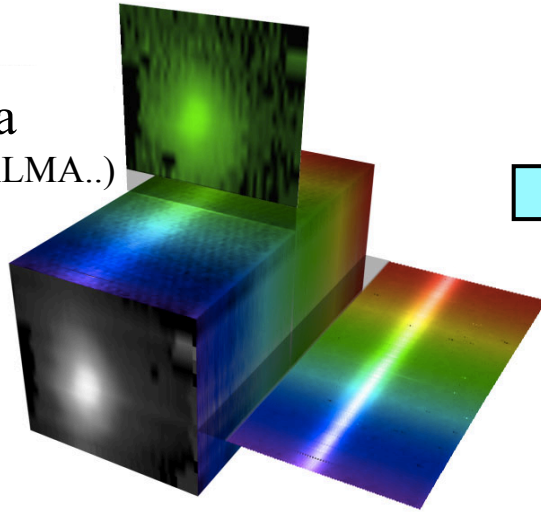
## DUST AND IRX RELATION



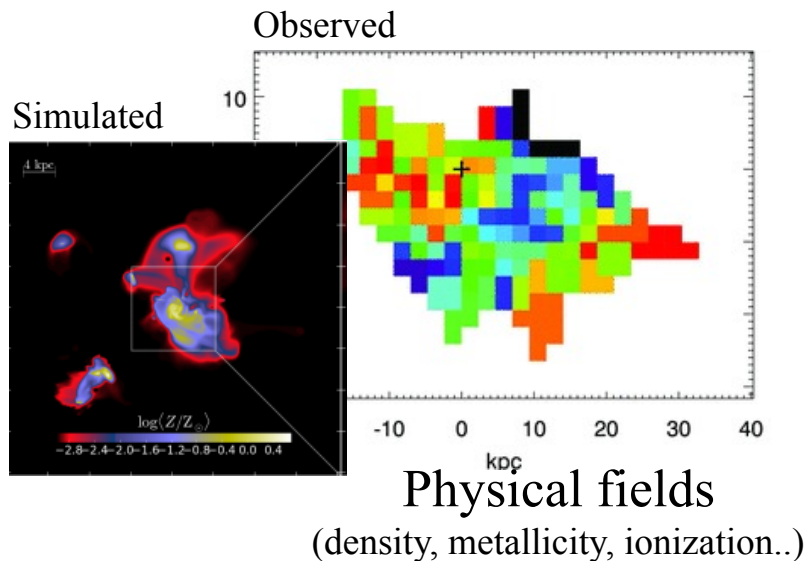
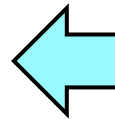
*Ucci+17a,b*

## FROM OBSERVABLES TO PHYSICS

IFU data  
(MUSE, JWST, ALMA..)



Spaxel  
(emission lines)



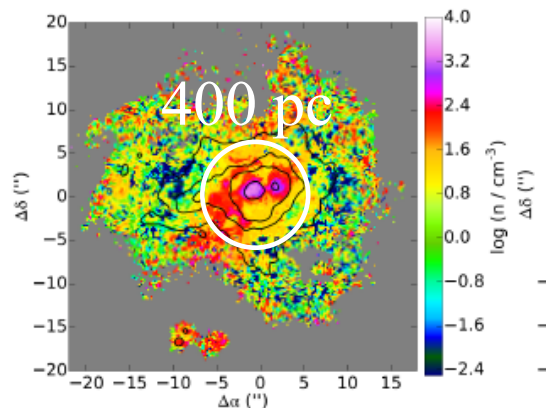
**A Supervised Machine Learning code**  
to extract physical properties from  
emission line spectra



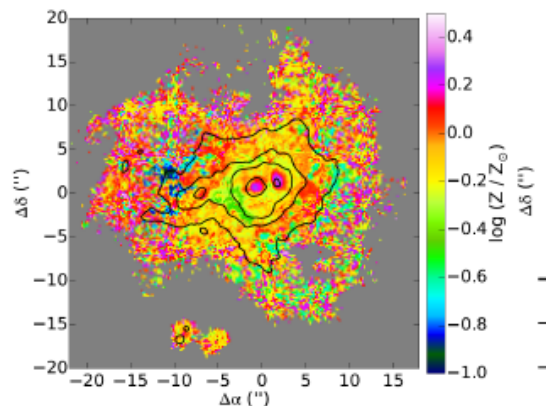


## Henize 2-10 physical

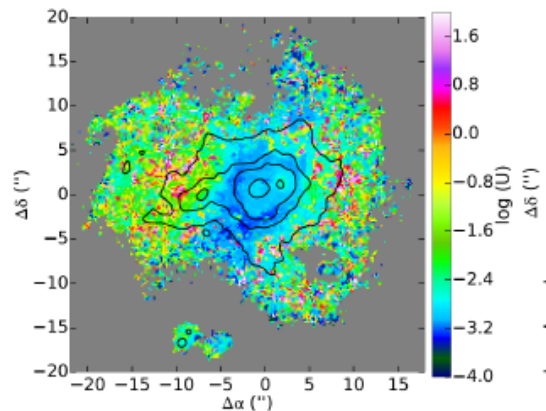
Gas density



Metallicity



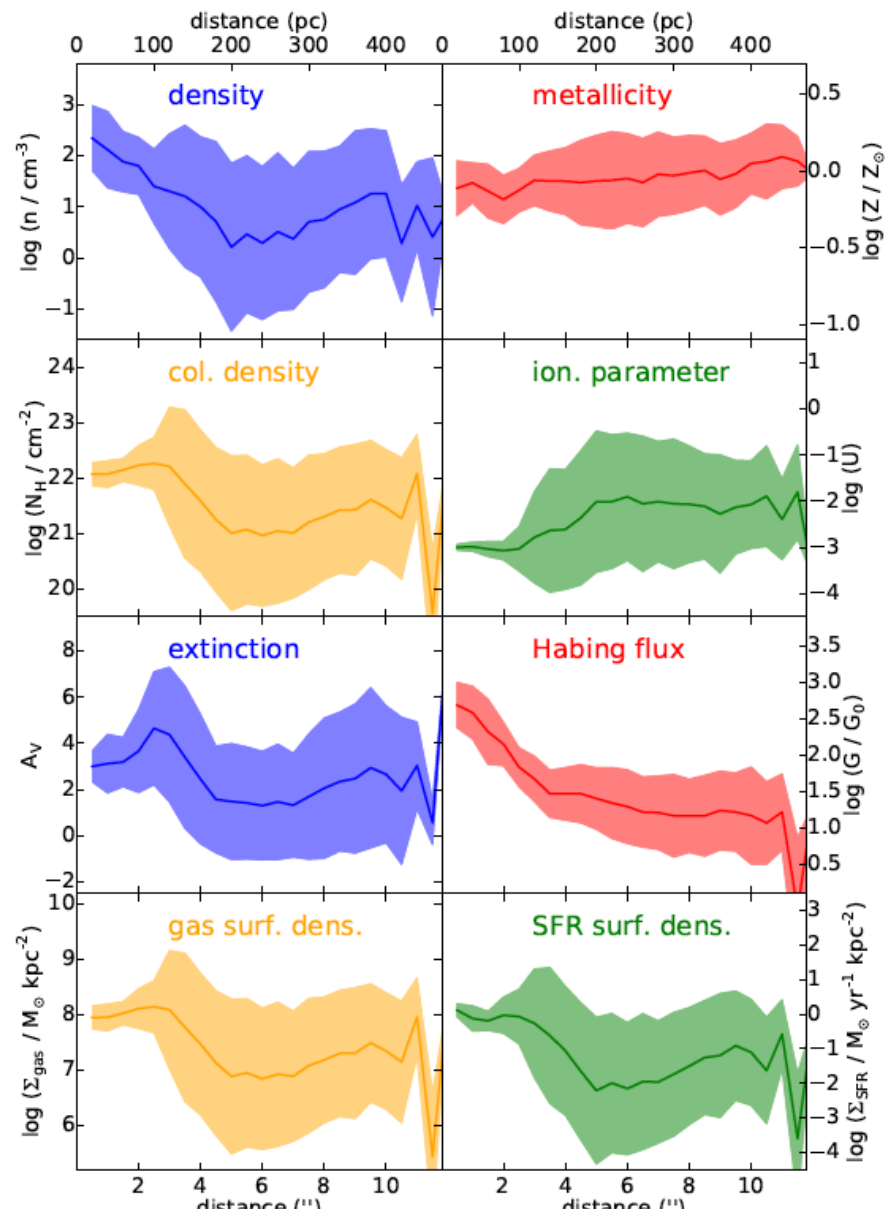
Ionization  
parameter



High ( $> 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )  
central density

Supersolar  $Z$

High in the  
external regions



# Radial profiles

- ✧ Little is known about the internal properties and ISM of high redshift galaxies
- ✧ Progress made by combining FIR (ALMA), NIR (JWST) spectra + dust continuum
- ✧ ALMA detections + hi-res simulations show that  $z > 5$  galaxies:
  - Are compact and have large reservoirs of dense gas
  - Are considerably metal/dust enriched and possibly obscured in SF regions
  - Have large SFR/area and strong interstellar radiation fields and outflows
  - Are detectable in high- $J$  CO lines
- ✧ **Supervised Machine Learning** approaches (GAME) to IFU optical/FIR data very successful when applied to local galaxy studies
- ✧ Strong potential of SML for JWST and ALMA applications at high- $z$