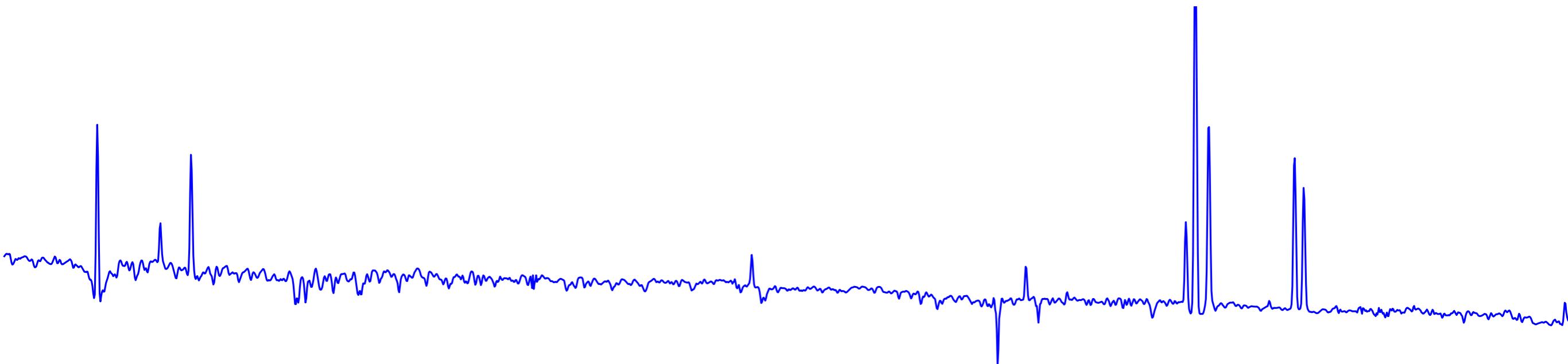


# Spatial resolution effects on the characterisation of star forming galaxies

Nimisha Kumari

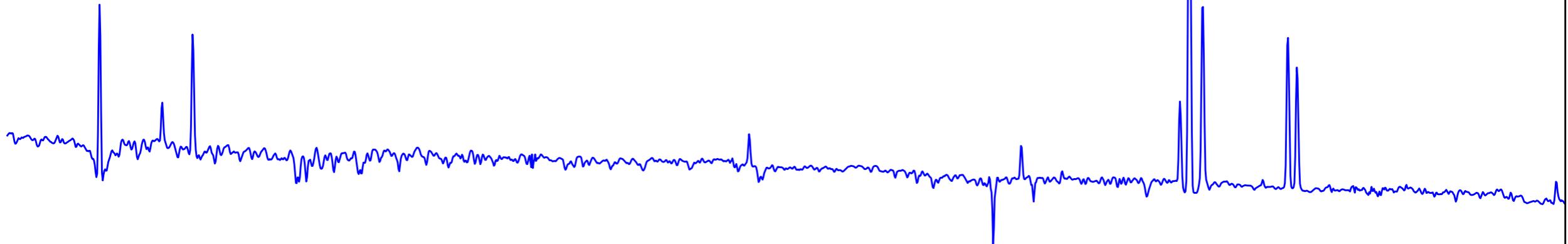
Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge

Collaborators: Mike Irwin (IoA), Bethan James (STScI),  
Sally Oey (Michigan), Roberto Maiolino (KICC)  
Ricardo Amorin(KICC), Francesco Belfiore (UCSC)



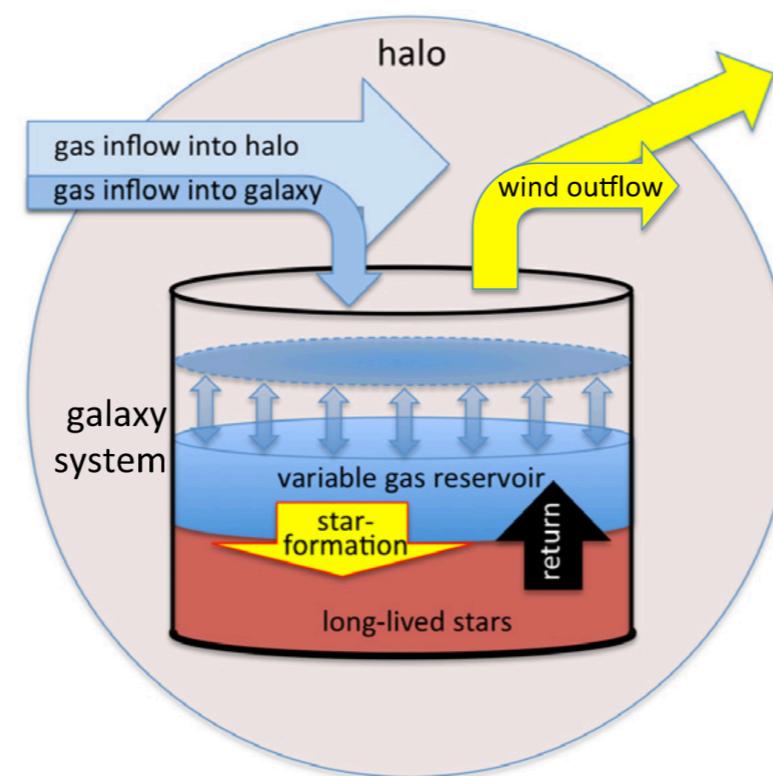
# Why Emission Line Galaxies ?

Emission Lines: wealth of information !!



Interplay between **chemical abundance**,  
**gas kinematics & star-formation**

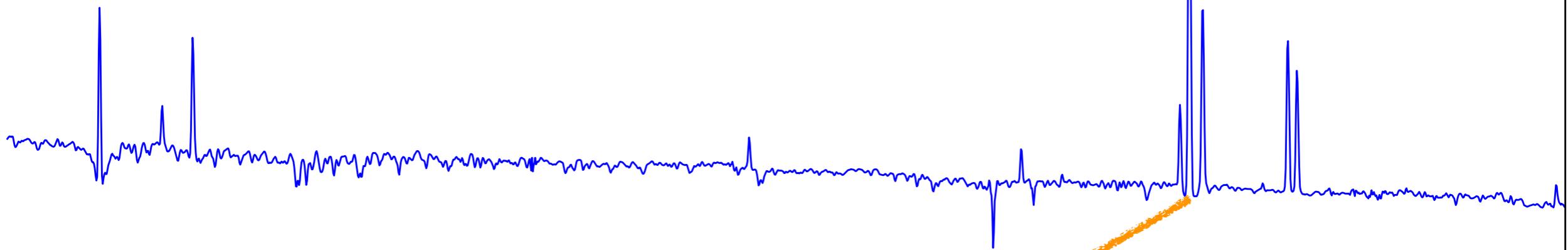
**Bathtub Model**  
Lilly 2013



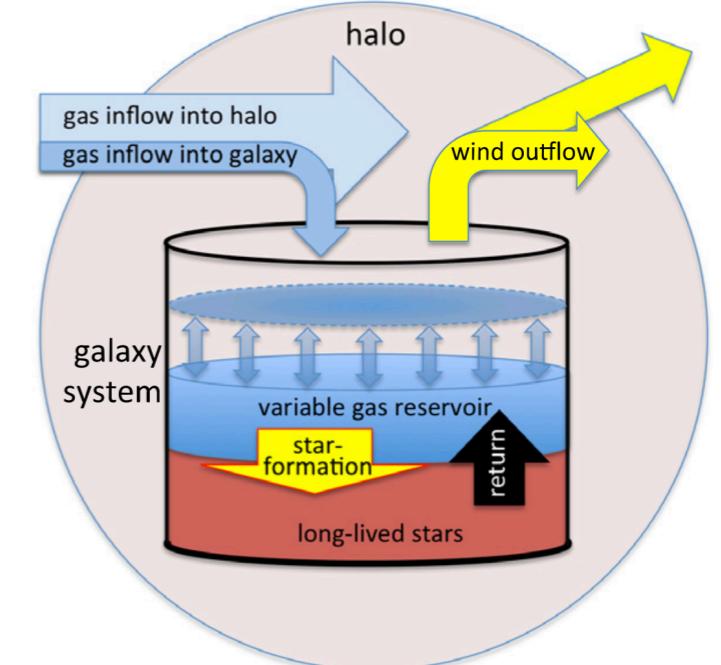
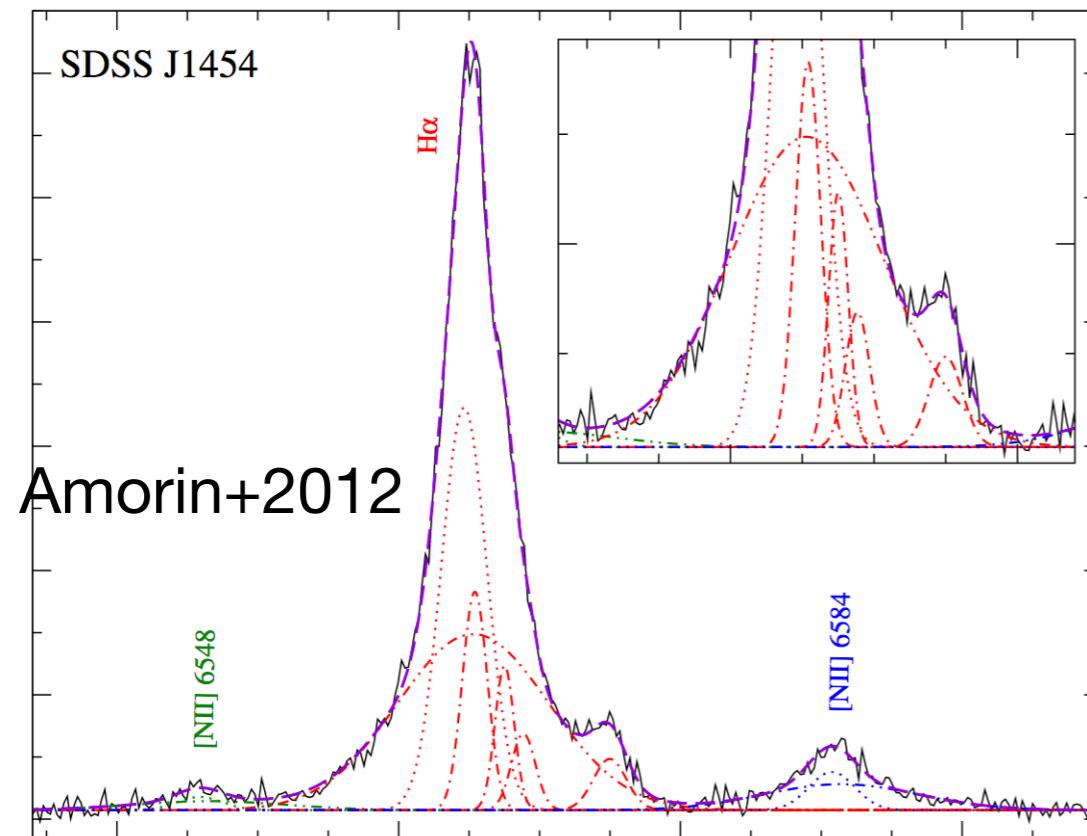
**Galaxy Formation  
& Evolution**

# Why Emission Line Galaxies ?

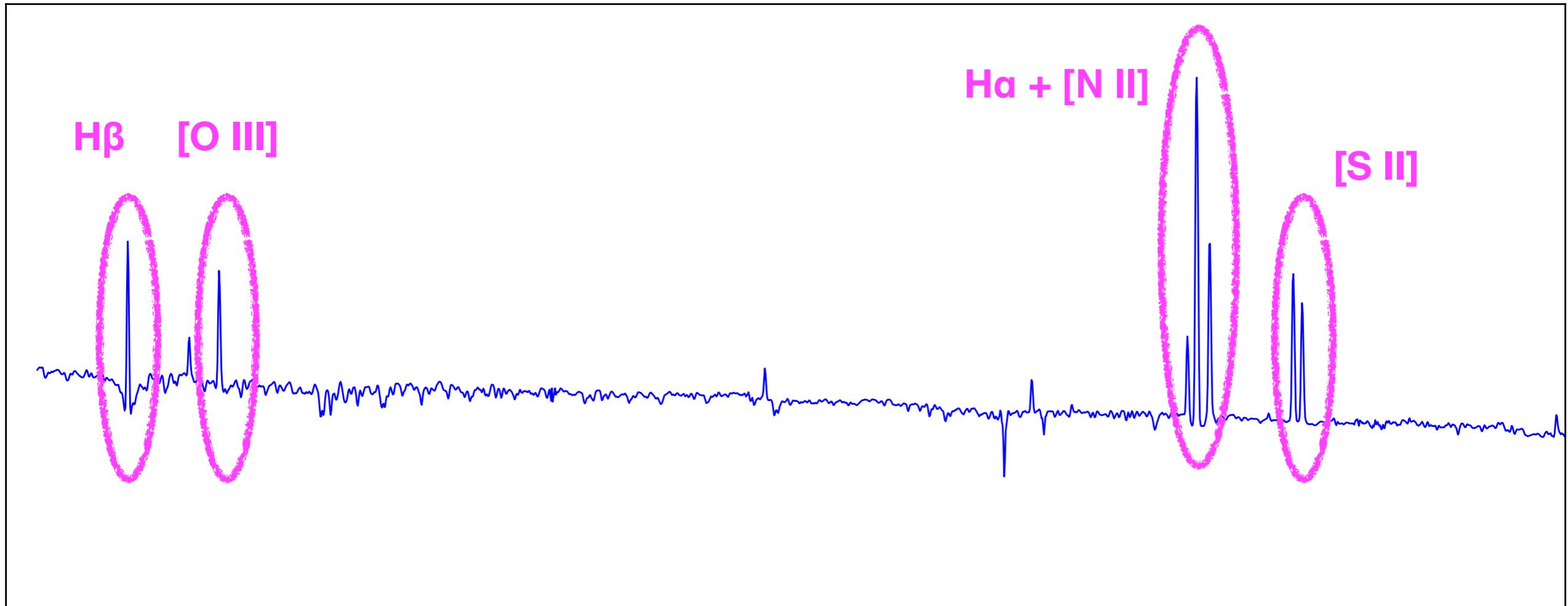
- Star-formation ( H $\alpha$  )



- Ionised gas Kinematics

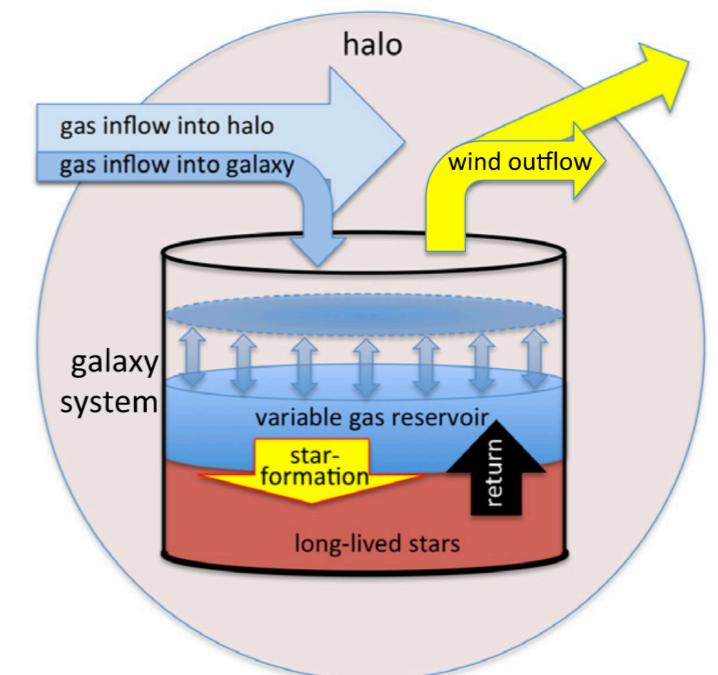
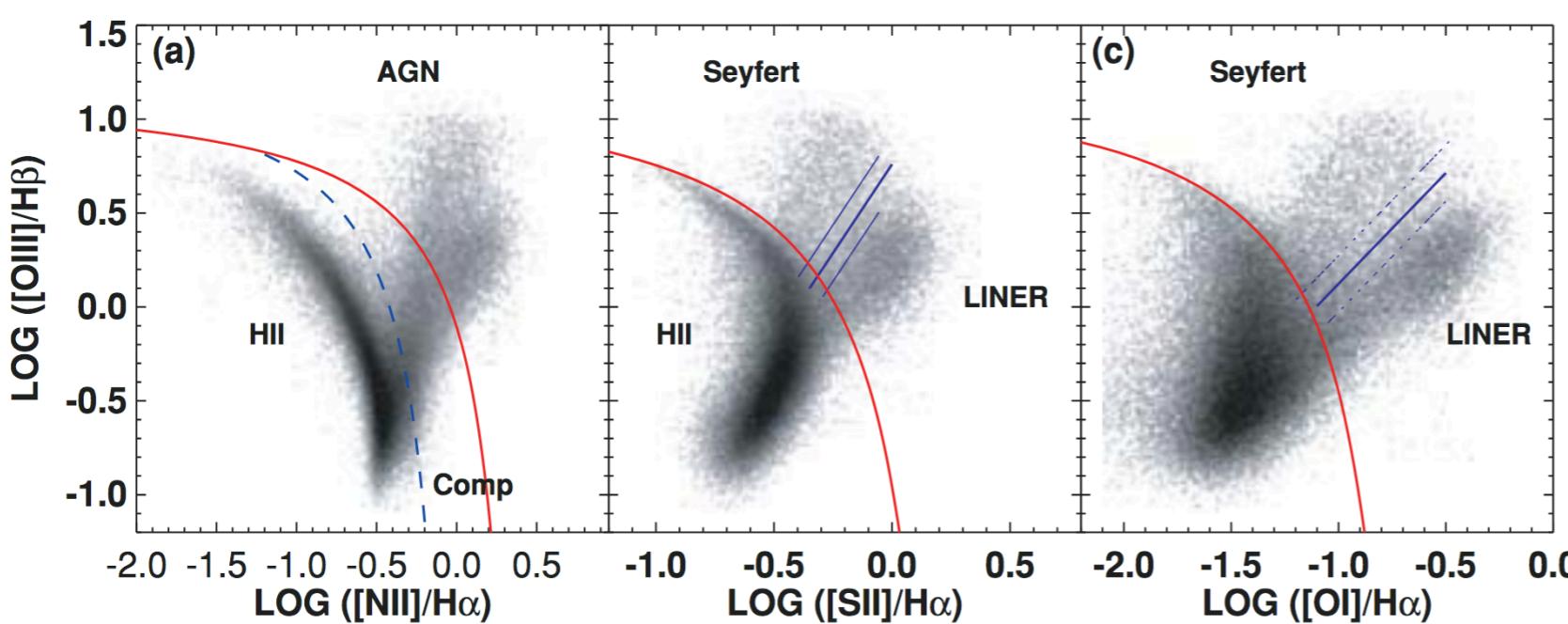


# Why Emission Line Galaxies ?

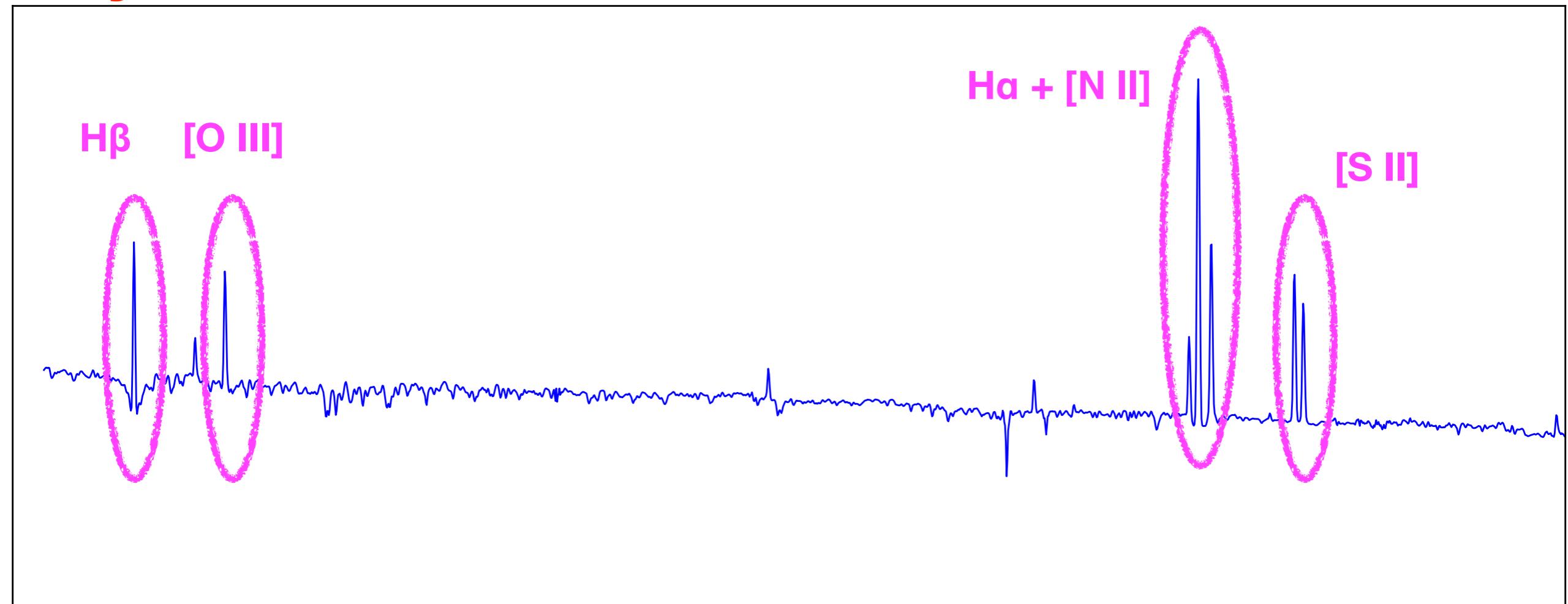


- Ionisation Mechanism**

Kewley+2006

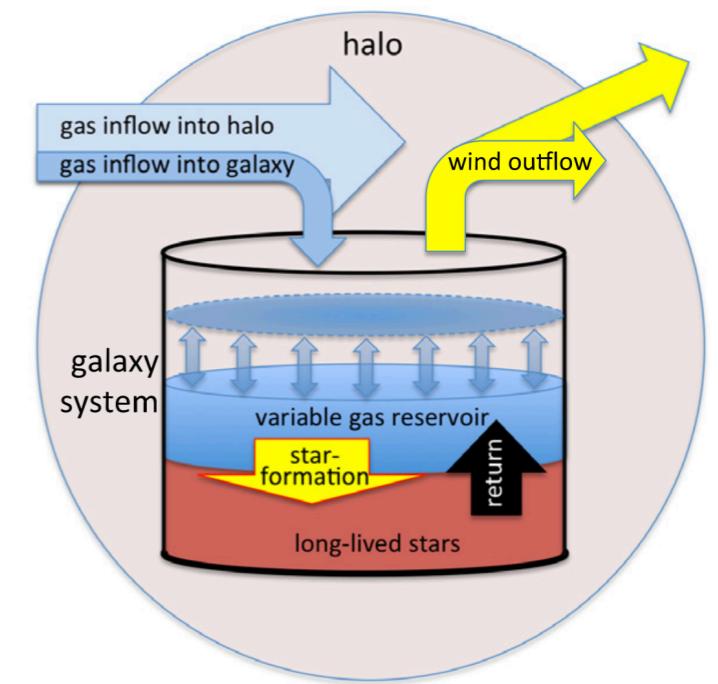


# Why Emission Line Galaxies ?

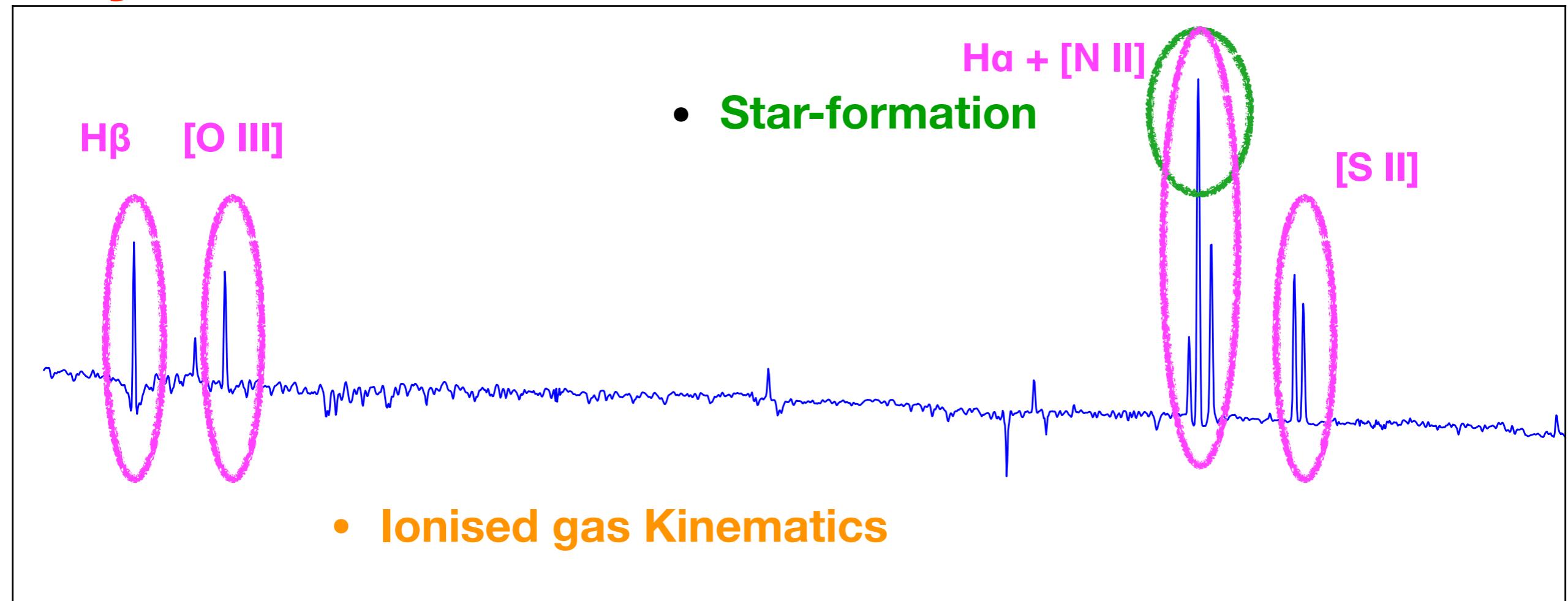


- **Gas-phase metallicity**
1. **Direct method (Te)**
  2. **Indirect-Strong lines method**
- O3N2: Pettini+2004  
 N2: Pettini+2004  
 N2S2: Dopita+2016  
 R23: McGaugh+1991

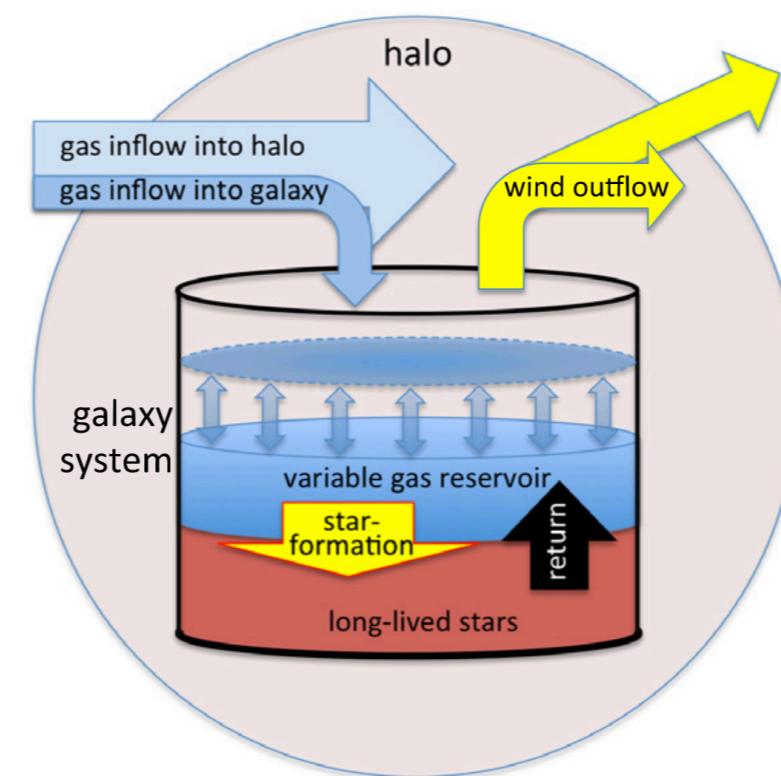
...many more



# Why Emission Line Galaxies ?



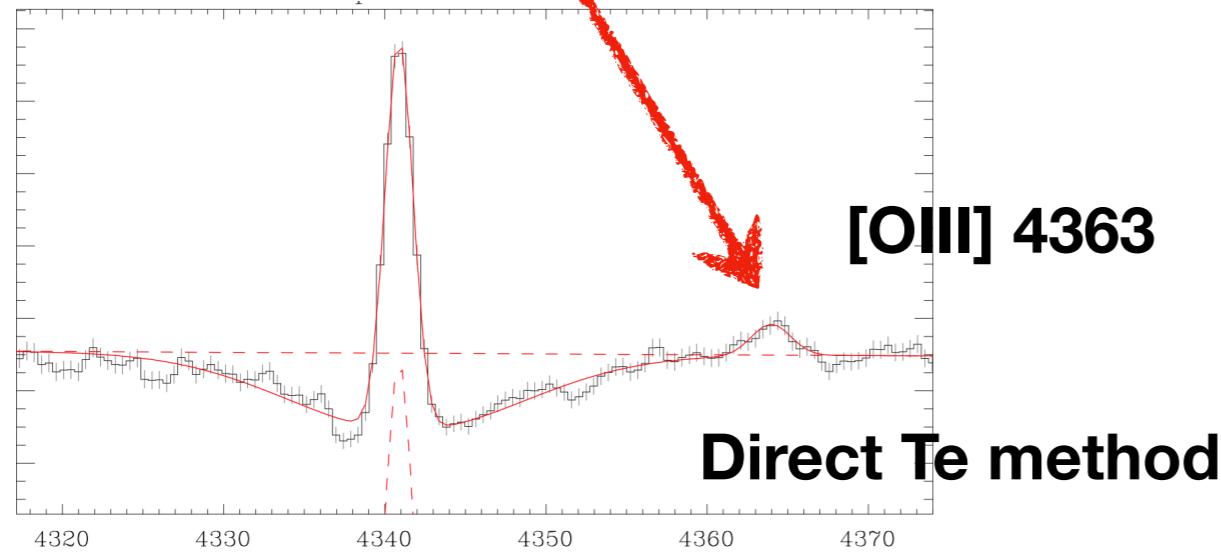
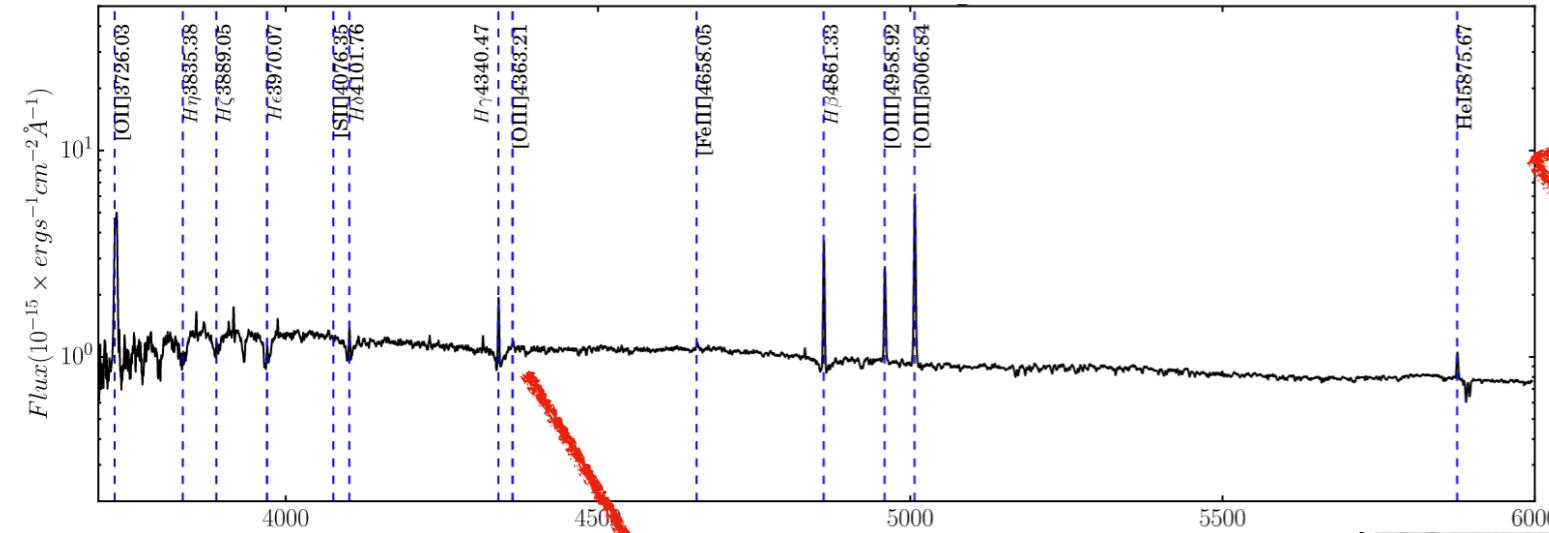
- Ionisation Mechanism
- Gas-phase metallicity



**Galaxy Formation & Evolution**

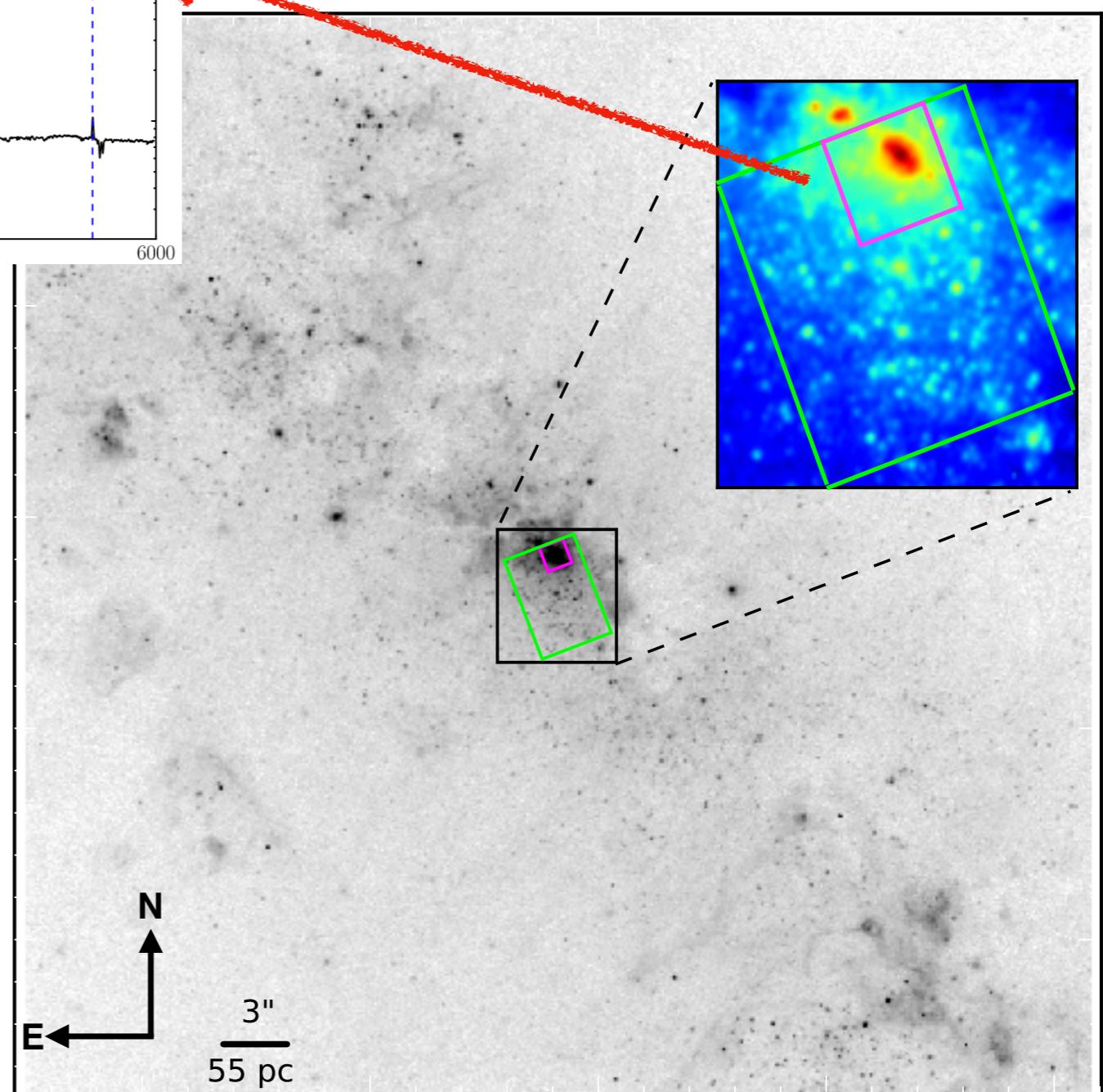
# My questions?

## -> Reliability of metallicity diagnostics



Kumari+2017  
MNRAS.470.4618K

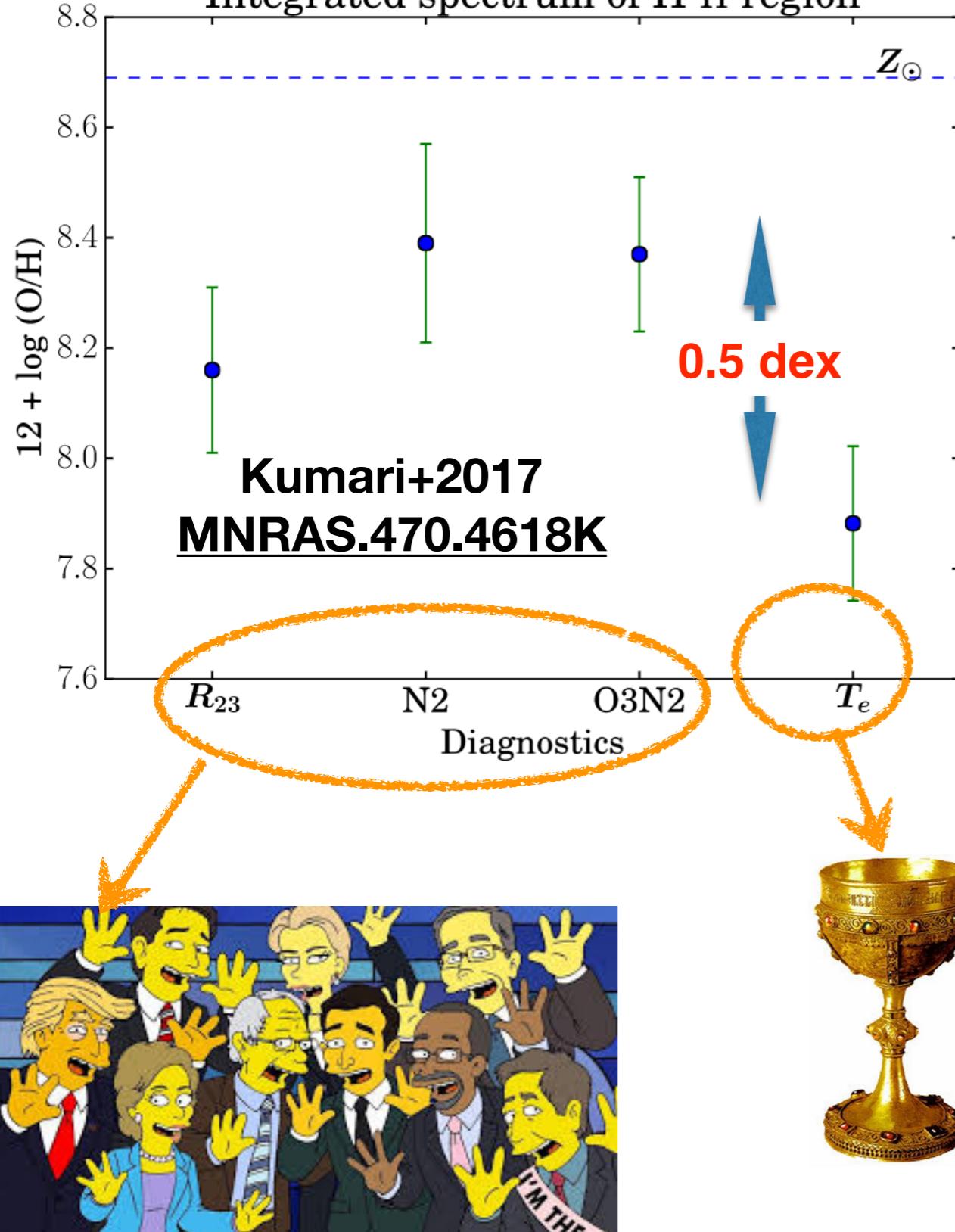
Example of test case  
Blue Compact Dwarf: NGC 4449  
GMOS-N IFU



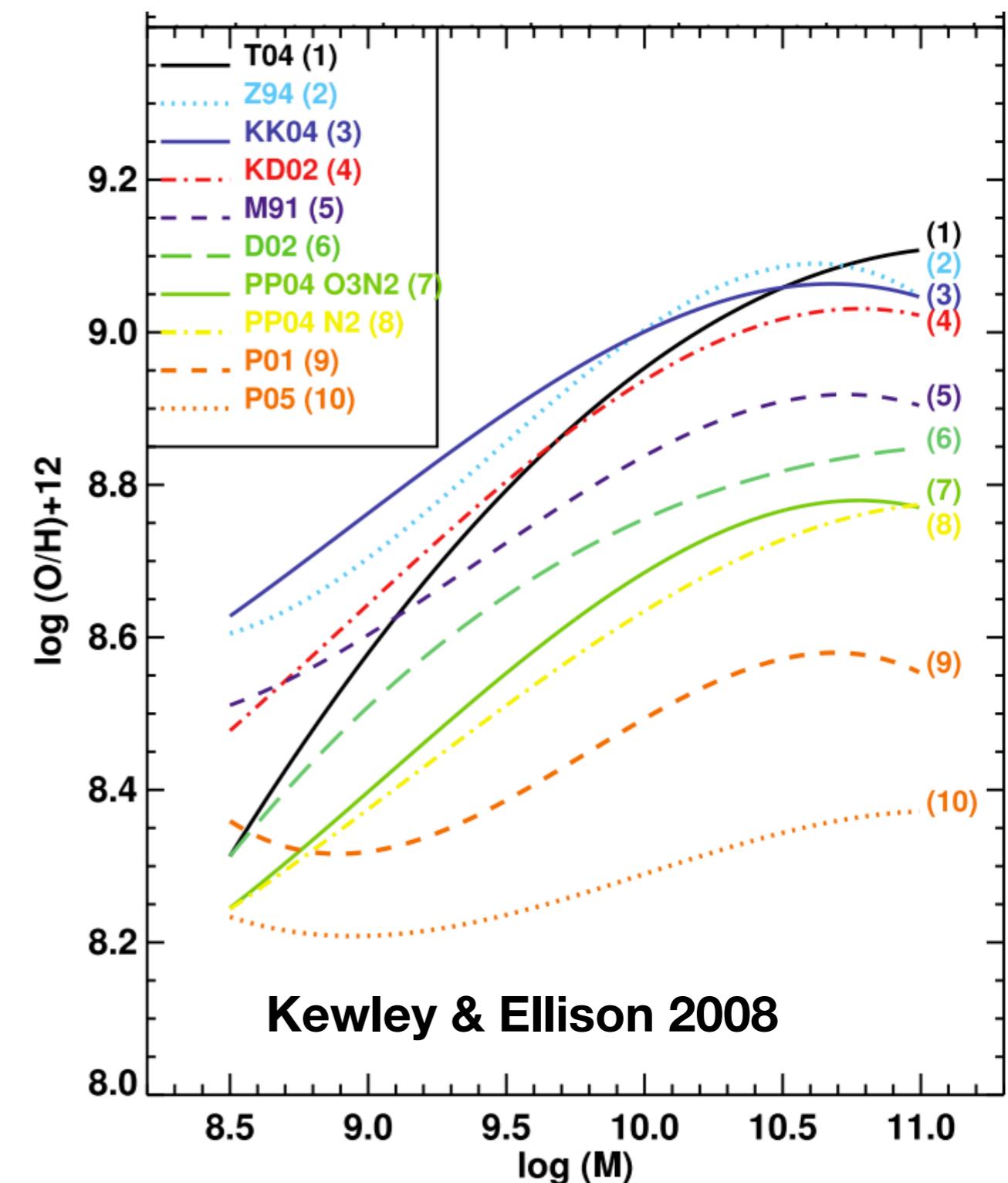
# My questions ?

BCD: NGC 4449

Integrated spectrum of H II region



1. Which of the indirect metallicity calibration is/are correct?



## My questions?

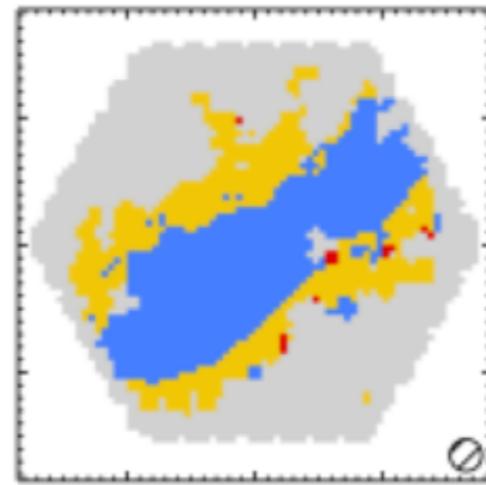
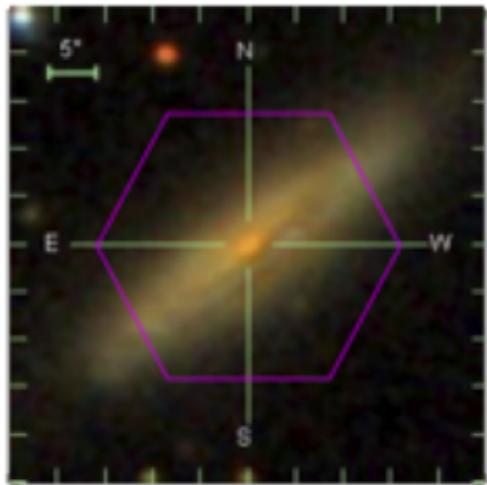
### -> Reliability of metallicity diagnostics

1. Which of the indirect metallicity calibration is/are correct?

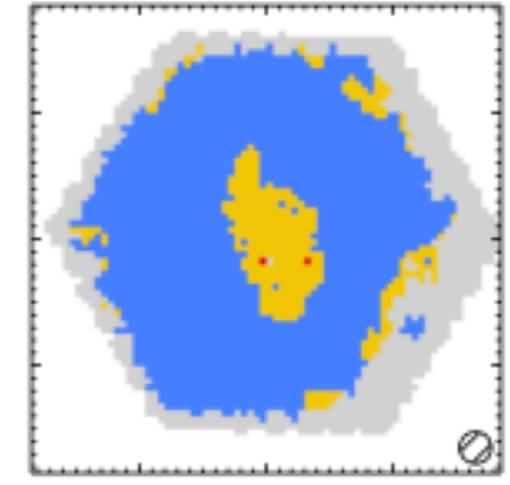
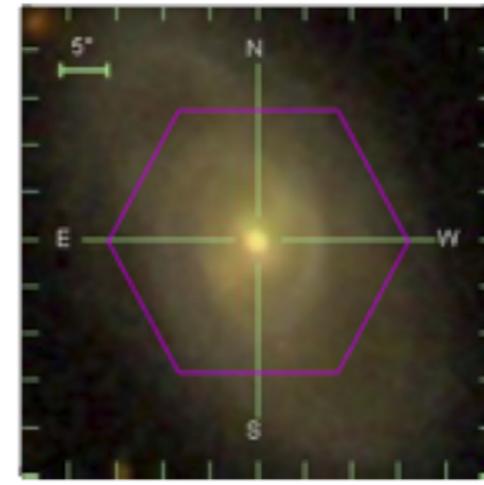
Metallicity Diagnostics : calibrated on HII/SF regions

2. Which of these metallicity diagnostics can reliably measure the metallicity of regions contaminated by Diffuse Ionised Gas (DIG)?

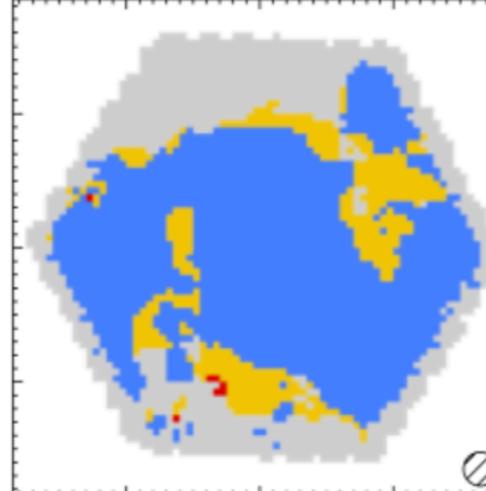
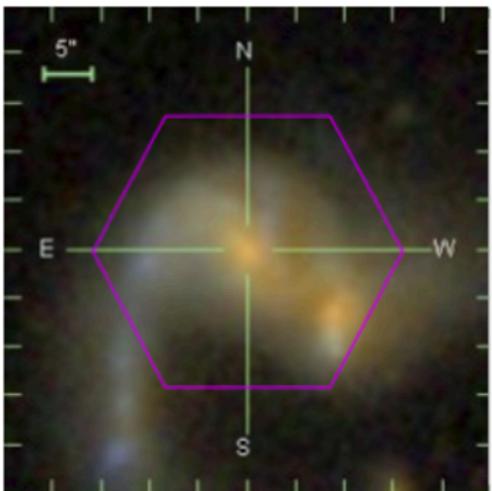
# DIG in MW & external galaxies



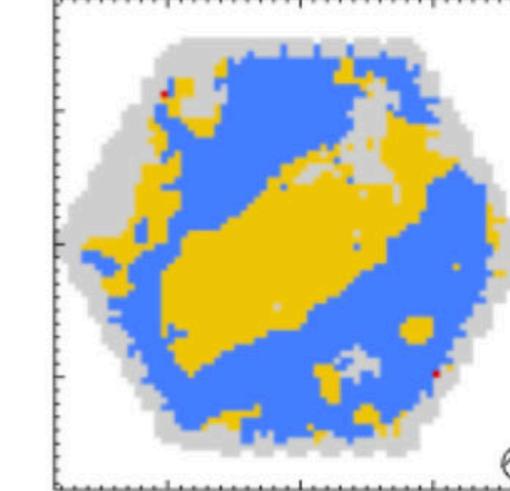
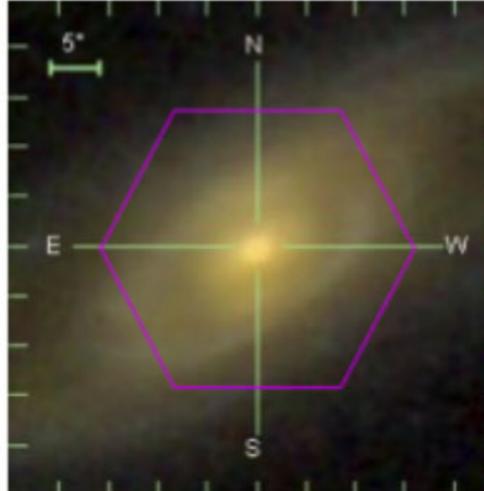
extraplanar



central



merger



larger central

Belfiore+2016 (from MANGA survey)

Several works on DIG:

Reynolds 1990, 1991, Walterbos & Braun 1994, Greenawalt 1998, Madsen 2006, Oey 2007, Stasinska 2008, Blanc 2009, Kaplan 2016, Belfiore 2016a, b, Zhang 2017, Sanders 2017 etc.

# Diffuse Ionised Gas

Why is everybody interested?

Line ratios (DIG) and excitation different than in HII regions

→ Affects metallicity diagnostics

Impact on:  
**Metallicity Scaling relations**

- M Z relation
- M-Z-SFR relation
- Metallicity gradients

(... and also affects the determination of Star Formation Rates)

# Diffuse Ionised Gas

This is a major problem at high-z where integrated spectra or poor angular resolution mix-up DIG with HII regions !!

Line ratios (DIG) and excitation different than HII regions

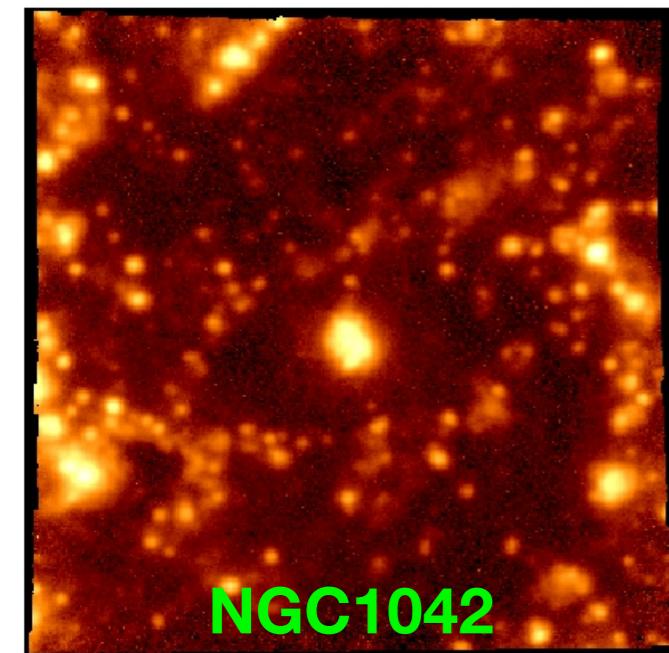
Affects metallicity diagnostics

**Impact on:**  
**Metallicity Scaling relations**

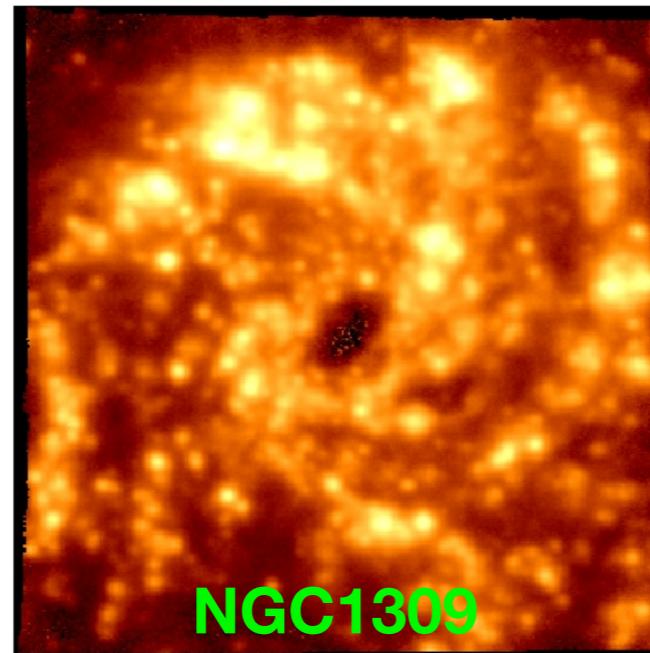
- M Z relation
- M-Z-SFR relation
- Metallicity gradients

(... and also affects the determination of Star Formation Rates)

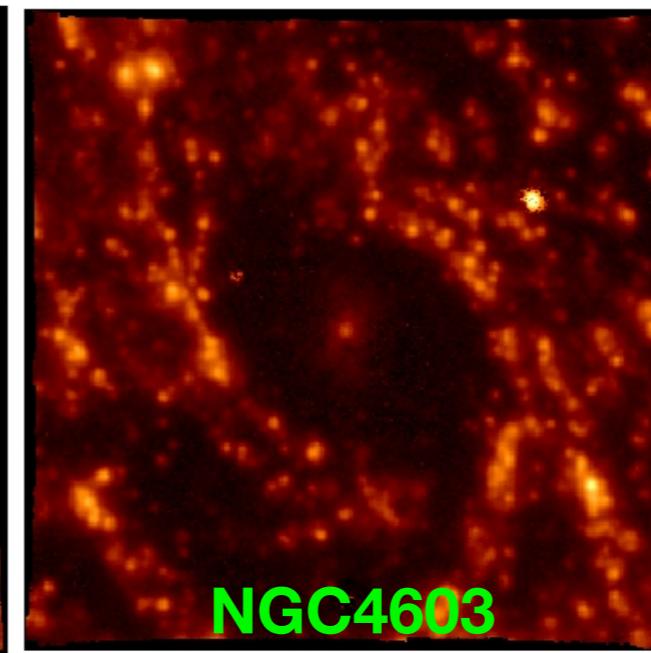
# Using MUSE data to investigate DIG effects



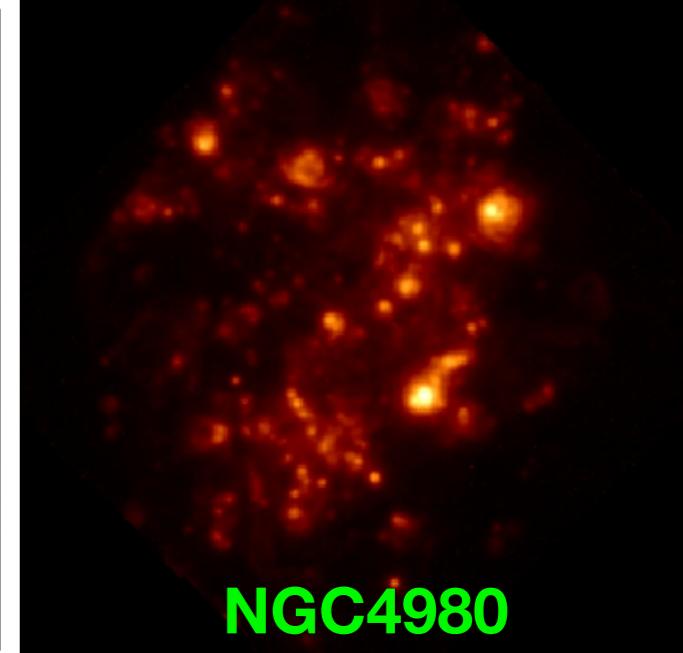
NGC1042



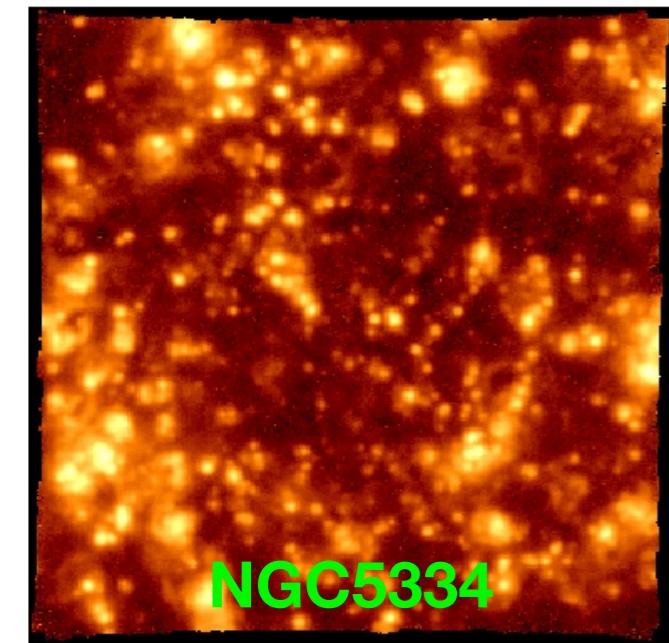
NGC1309



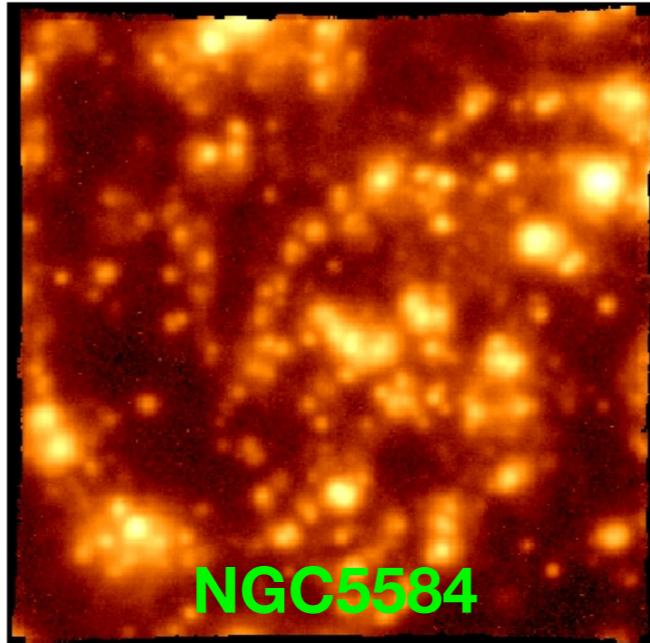
NGC4603



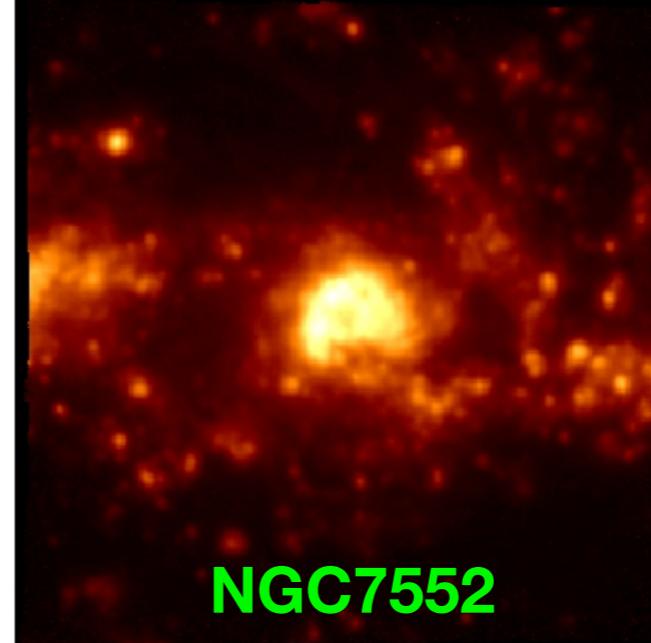
NGC4980



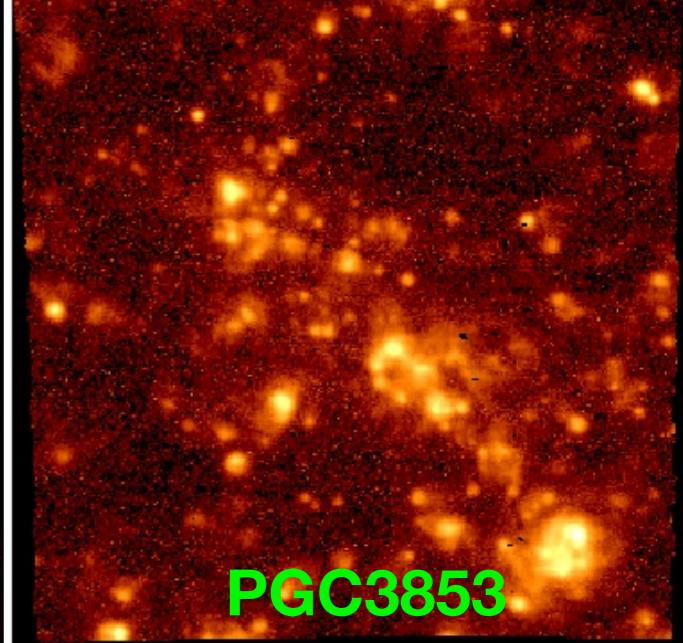
NGC5334



NGC5584



NGC7552



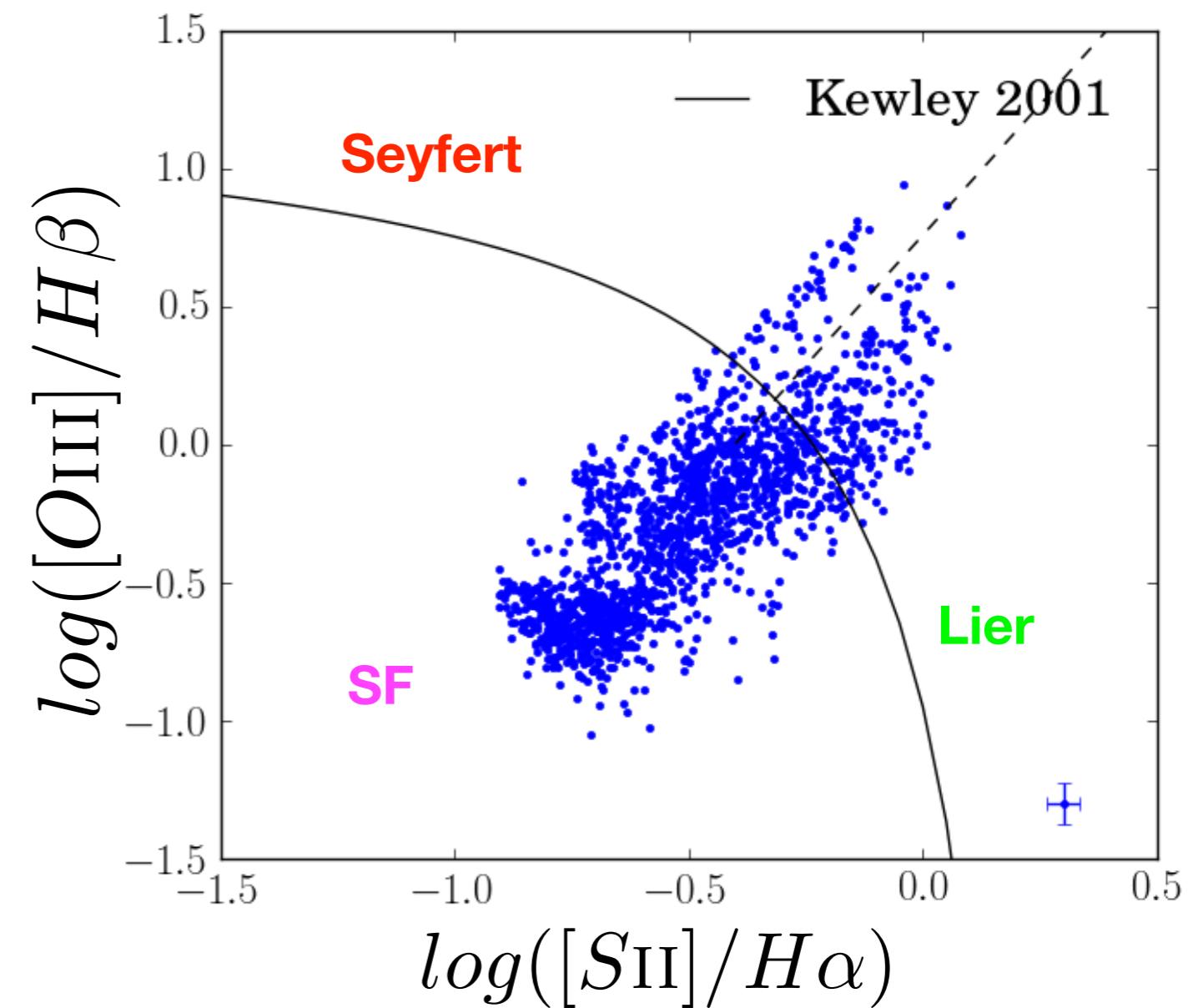
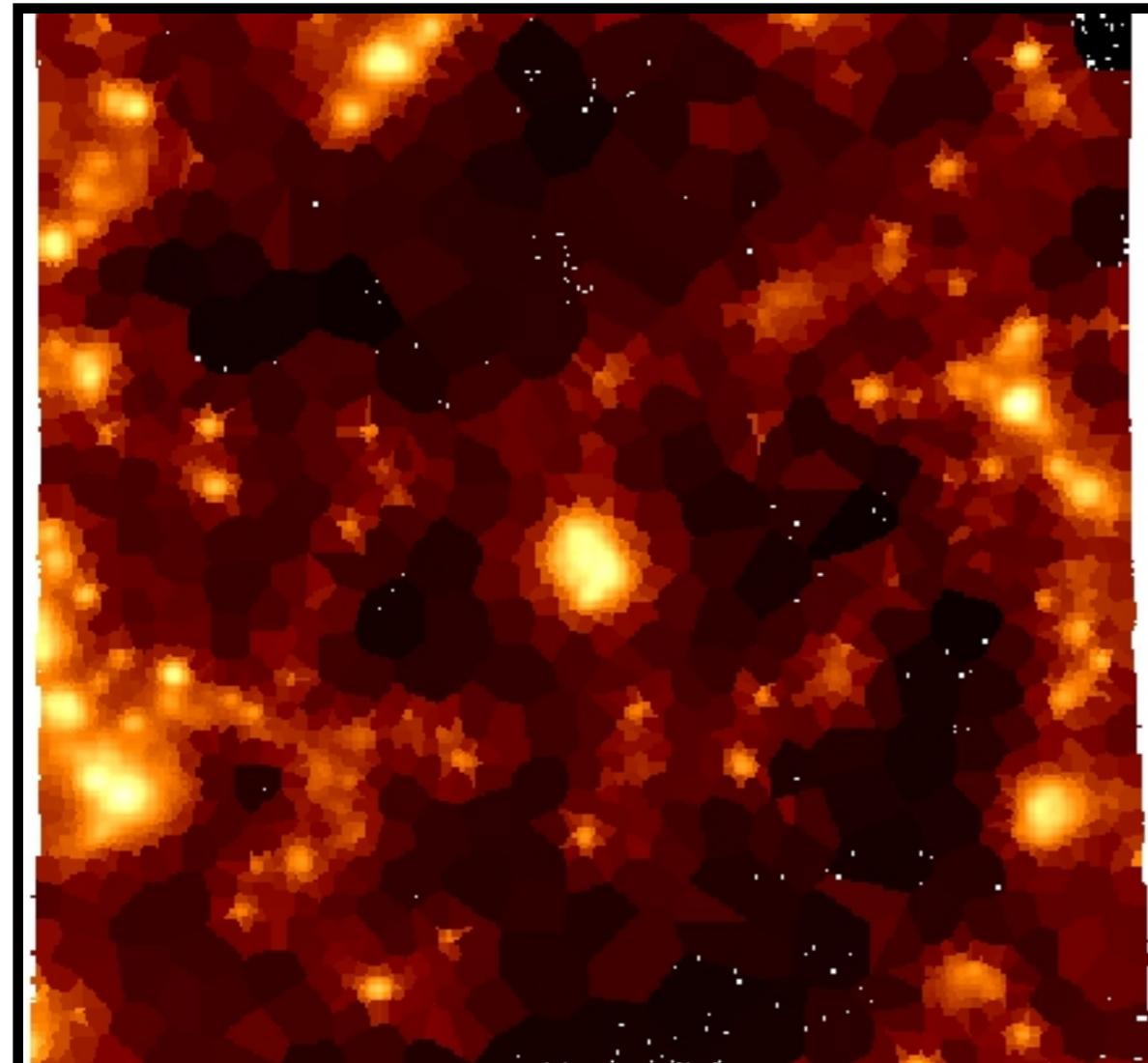
PGC3853

H $\alpha$  maps

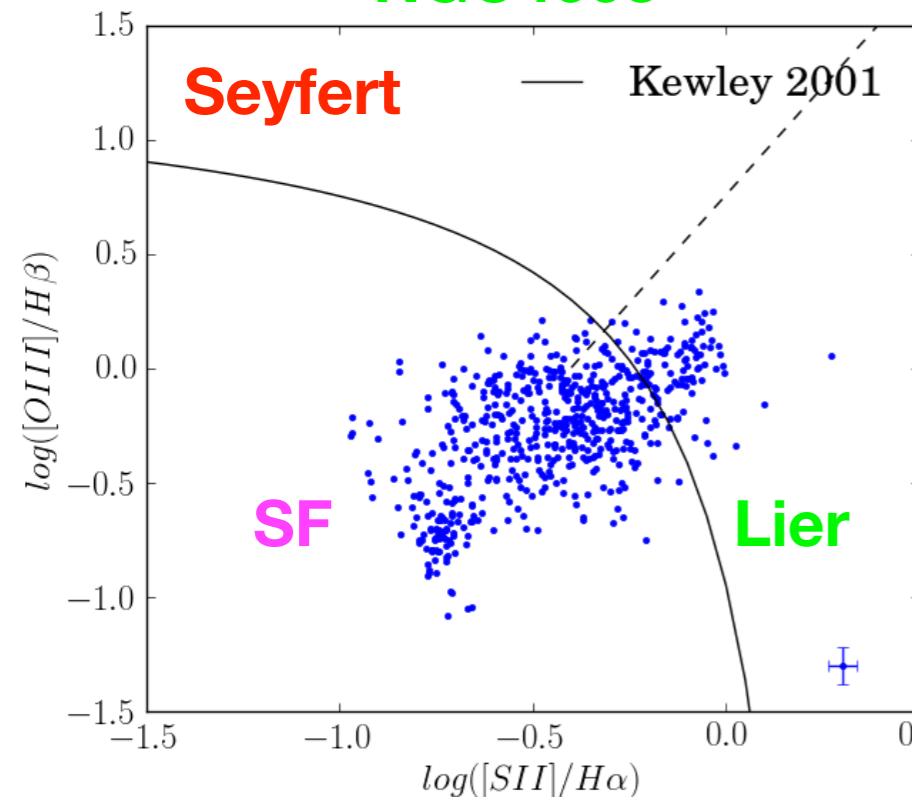
10-30 pc per pixel

Map physical and chemical properties of DIG & HII regions

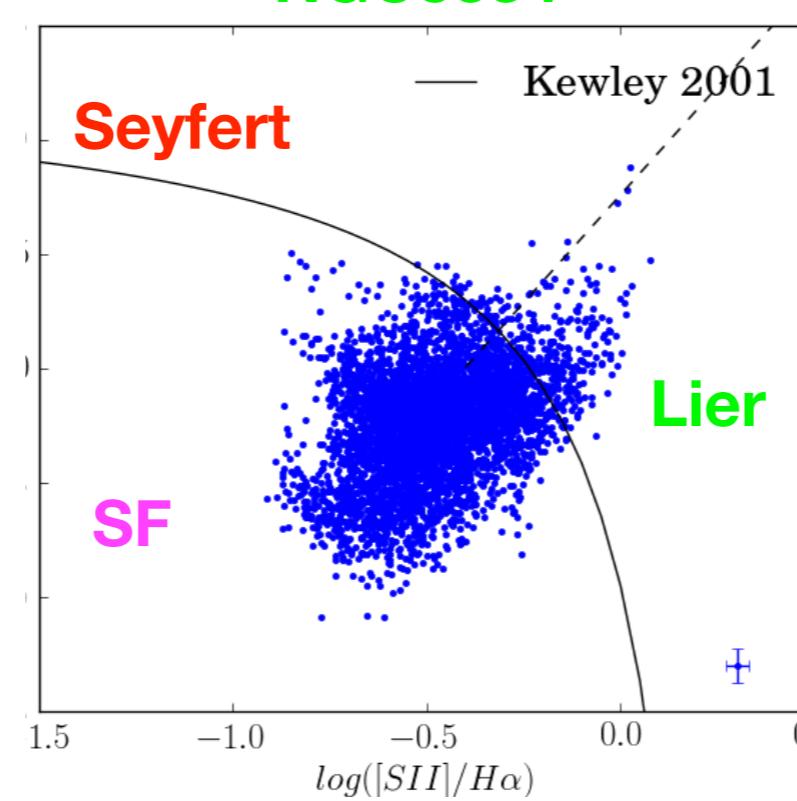
## Voronoi binning



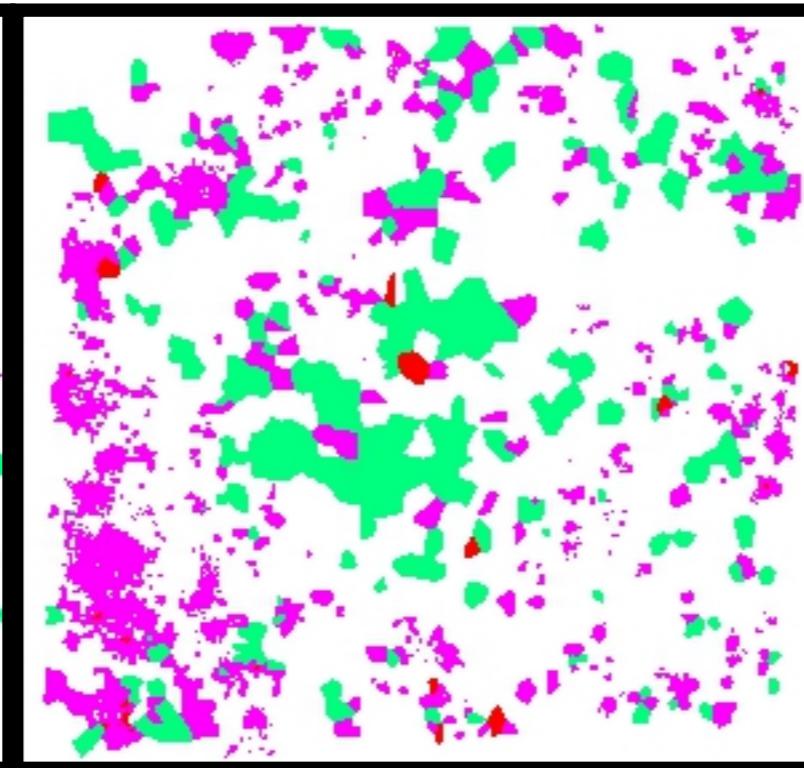
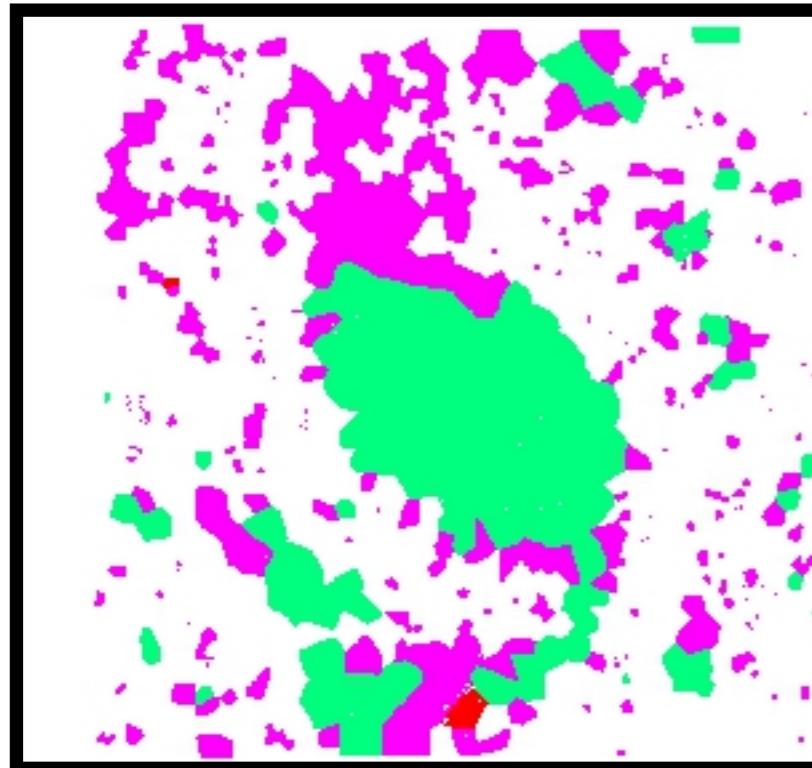
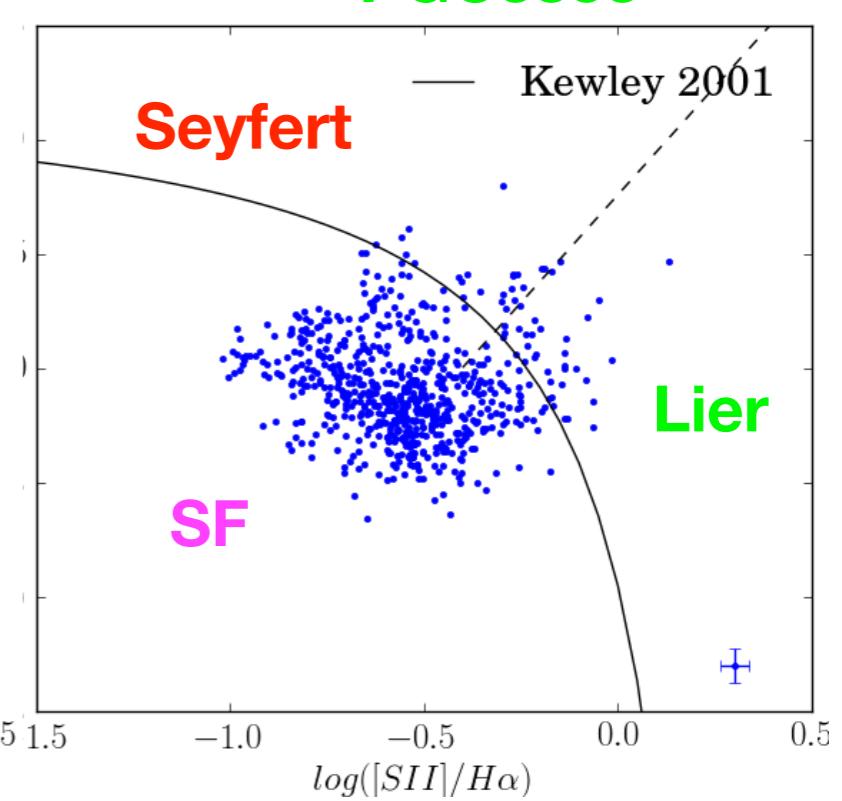
NGC4603



NGC5334

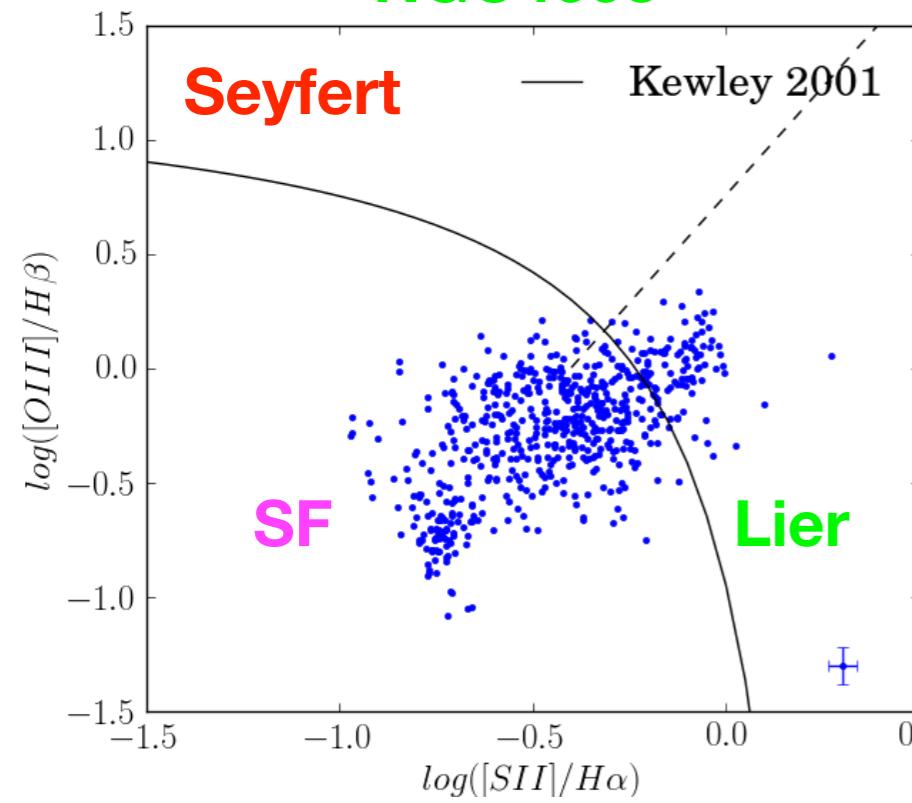


PGC3853

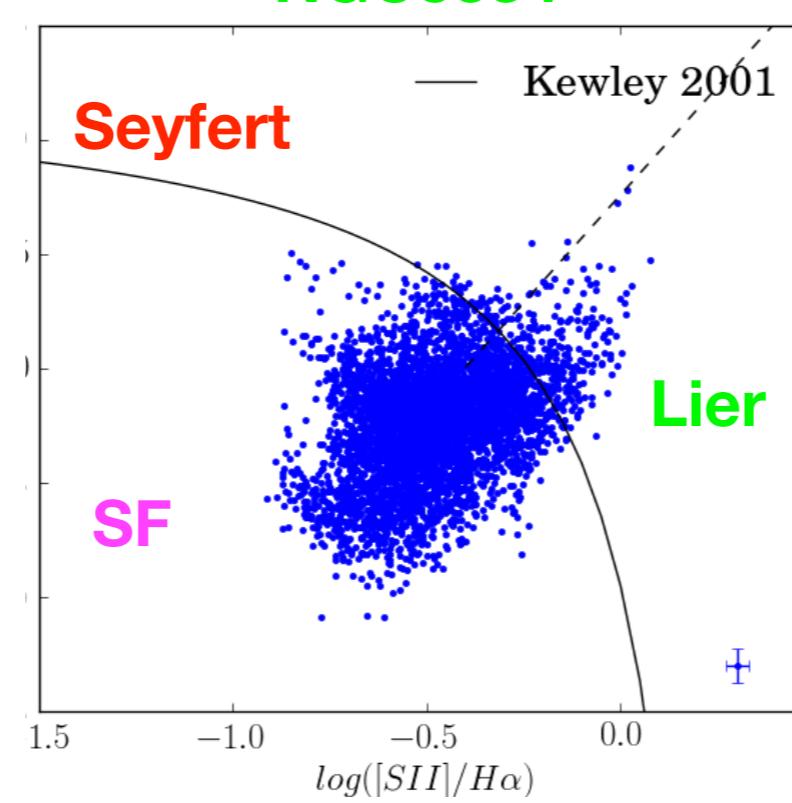


resolved [SII]-BPT diagnostic

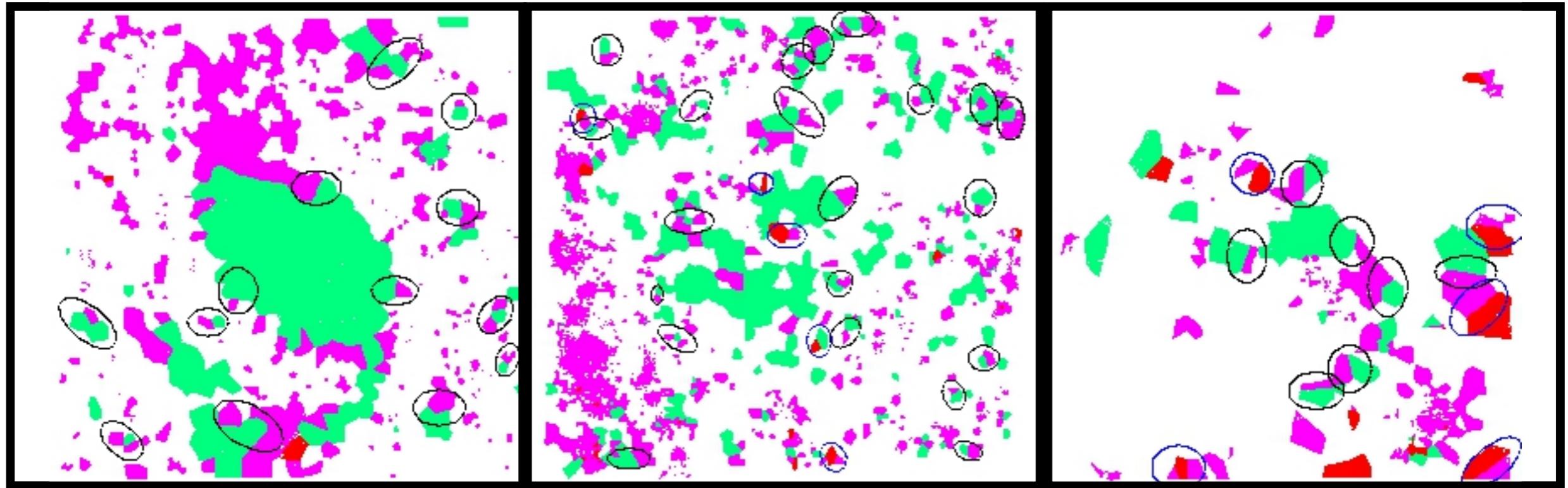
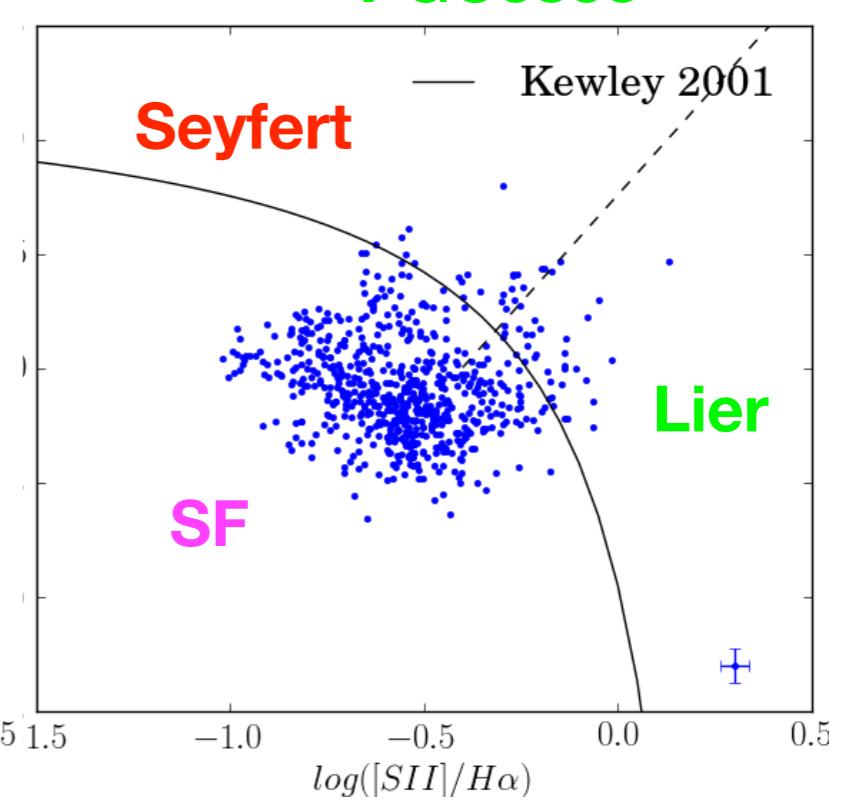
NGC4603



NGC5334



PGC3853

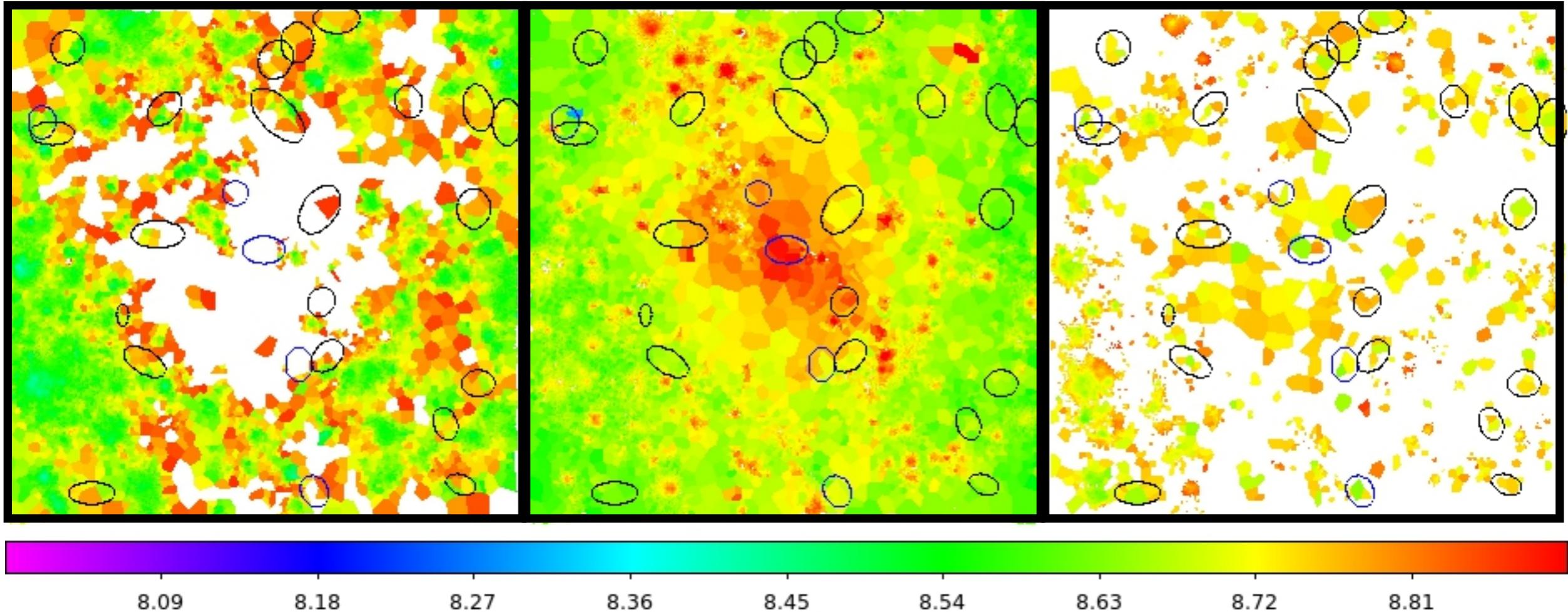


SN production and cooling timescales longer than  
dynamical times internal to these small regions

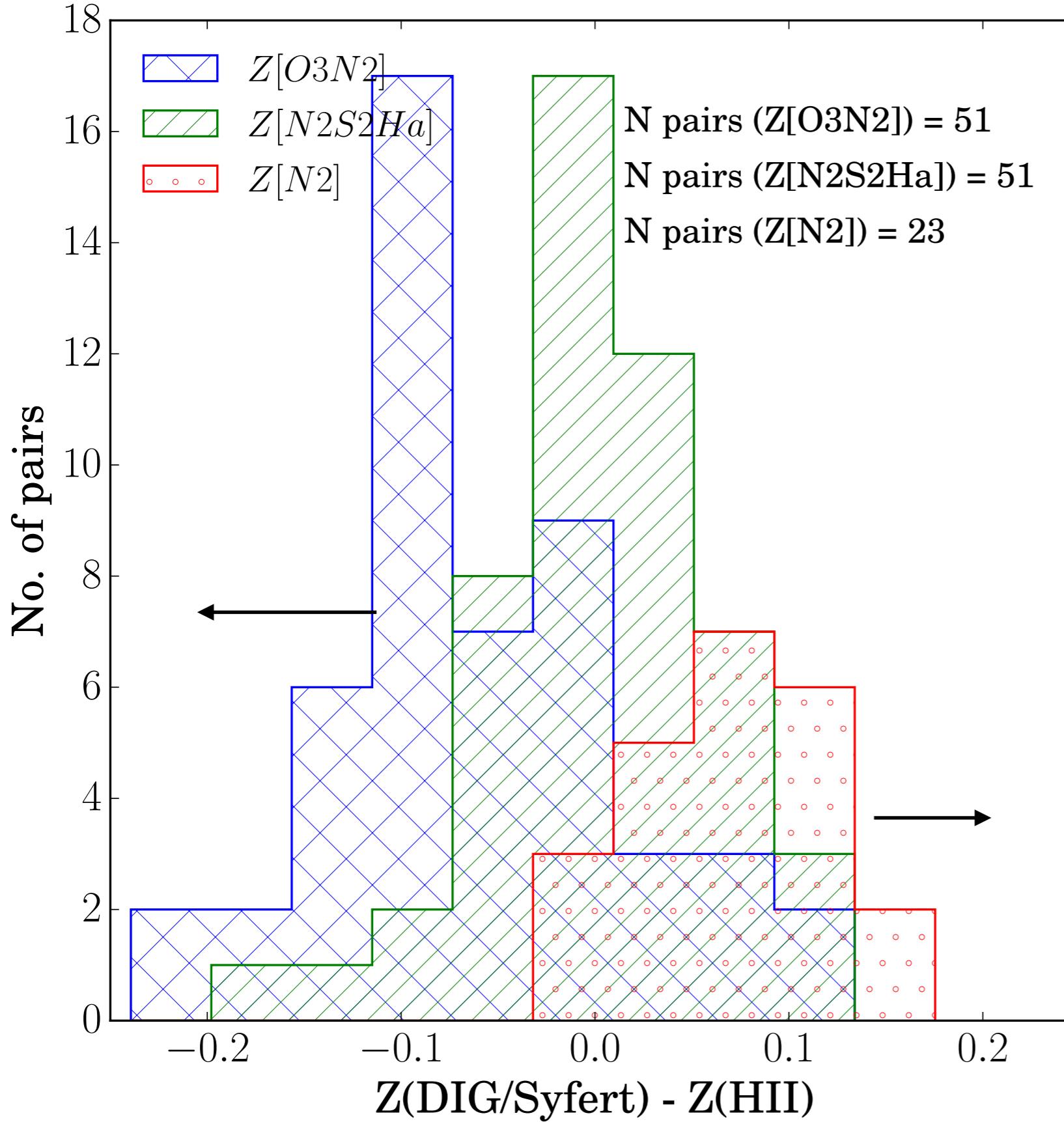
→ Expected chemically homogeneous  
HII-DIG/Seyfert pairs

**NGC5334**

**Metallicity maps assuming naively that the diagnostics applies also to the DIG (which is what is implicitly done at high-z)**

**Z[N2]****Z[N2S2Ha]****Z[O3N2]**

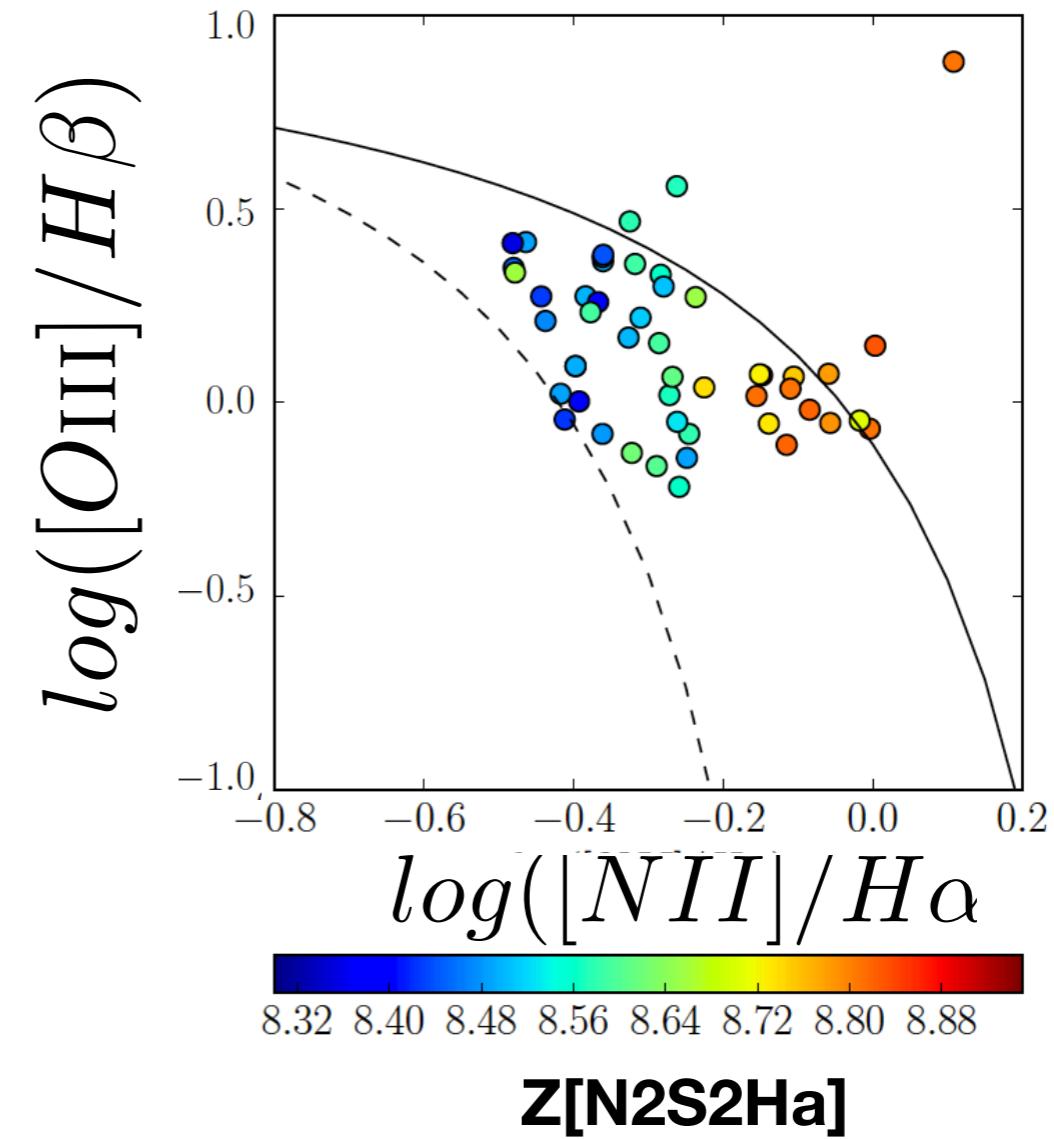
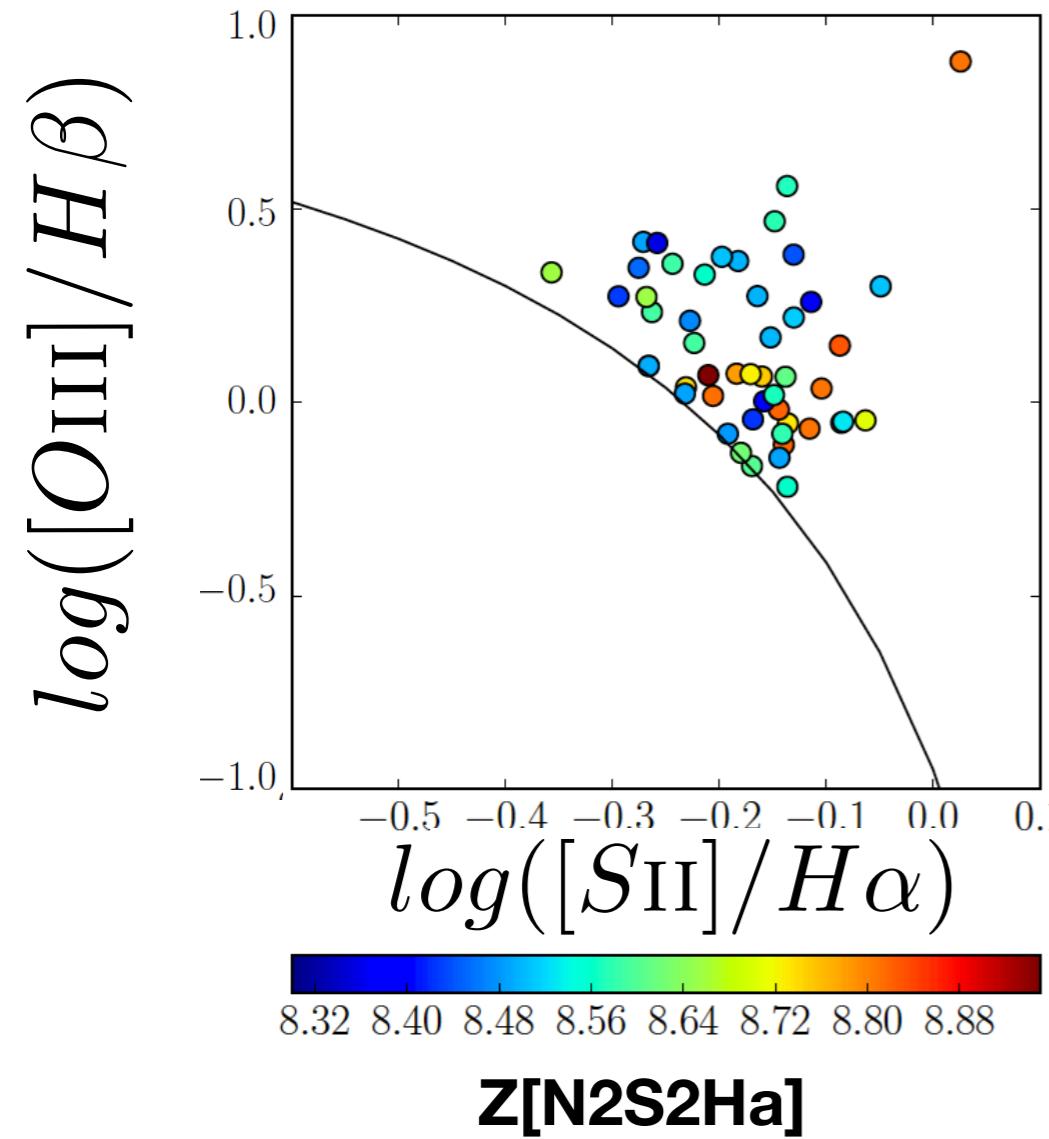
**Constant Z expected in an ellipse**



The DIG introduce offsets and spread  
(these are only lower limits on the effect because we do not sample the whole range of DIG)

Kumari et al. (in prep)  
For DIG:  
 $\text{O}3\text{N}2$  underestimates  $Z$   
 $\text{N}2$  overestimates  $Z$   
 $Z[\text{N}2\text{S}2\text{Ha}]:$  large dispersion

Implications for high redshift studies where DIG and HII regions will be mixed  
-> systematic differences of metallicity scaling relations relative to low-z simply arising from this effect  
-> yet, these can be corrected (work in progress)



**-> the metallicity bias in the DIG region  
has a systemic trend in the N2-BPT diagram**

**-> can be used to correct and mitigate the effect**

**-> but the simple bare use of the diagnostics will  
introduce biases and scatter in high-z studies**

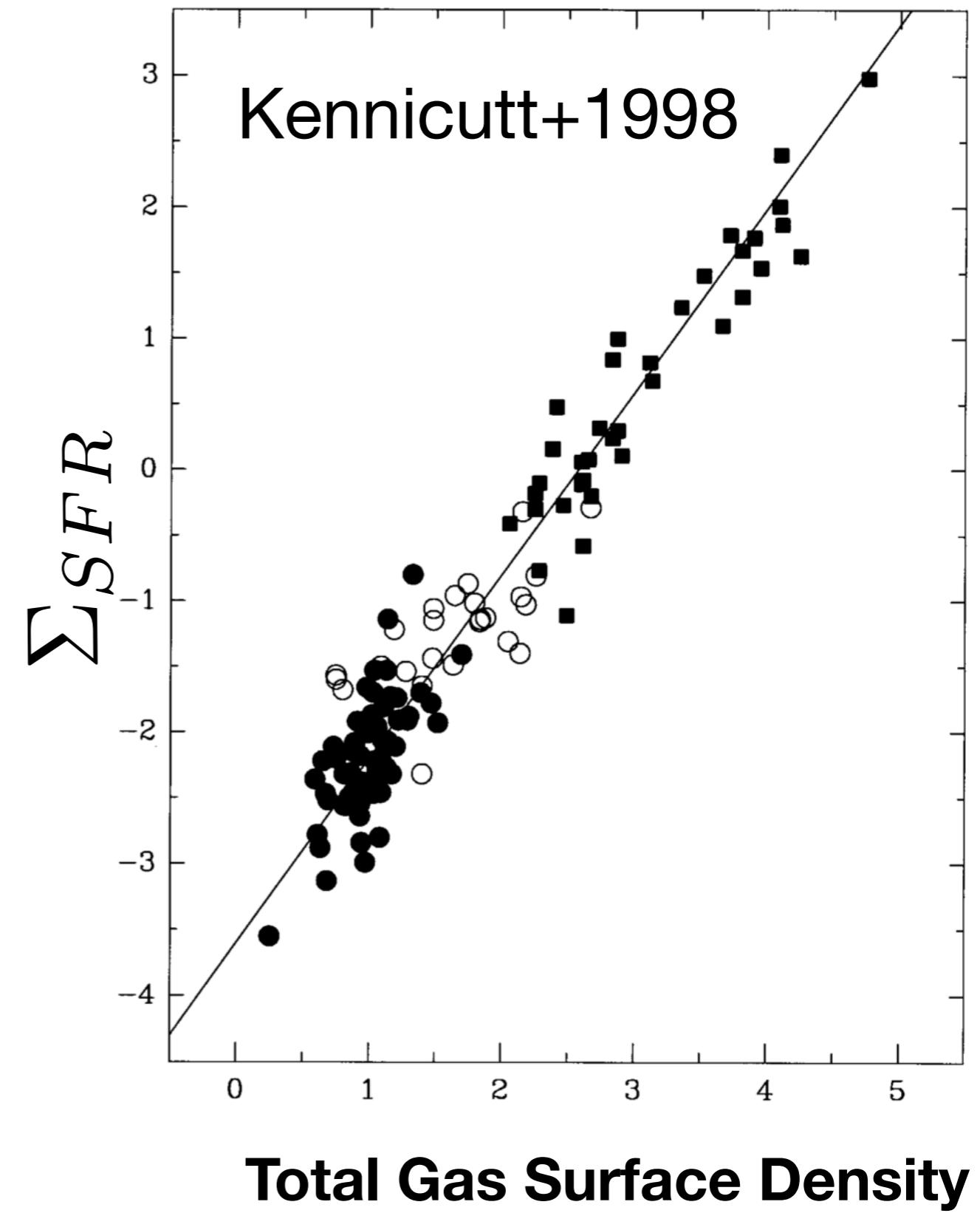
# **The effect of spatial resolution on the star formation laws**

## Global Star-Formation Law

$$\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} = A \Sigma_{\text{gas}}^N$$

$$N = 1.4$$

Schmidt-Kennicutt Law



# Spatially-resolved (sub-kpc) Star-formation LawS ?

**Atomic Gas:** saturation and no correlation with SFRD

## Molecular Gas

### Sub-linear

Shetty et al. 2013, 2014

### Linear

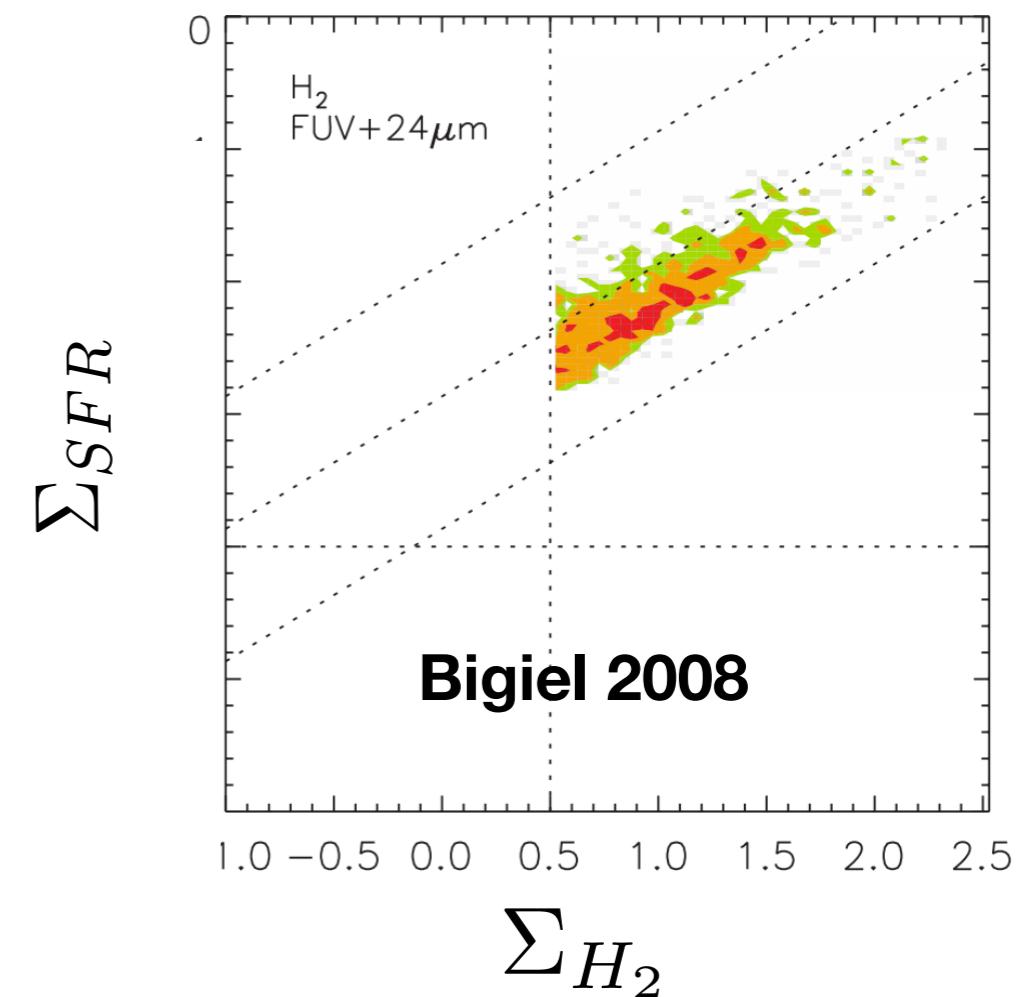
Bigiel et al. 2008, 2011

Leroy et al. 2012

### Super-Linear

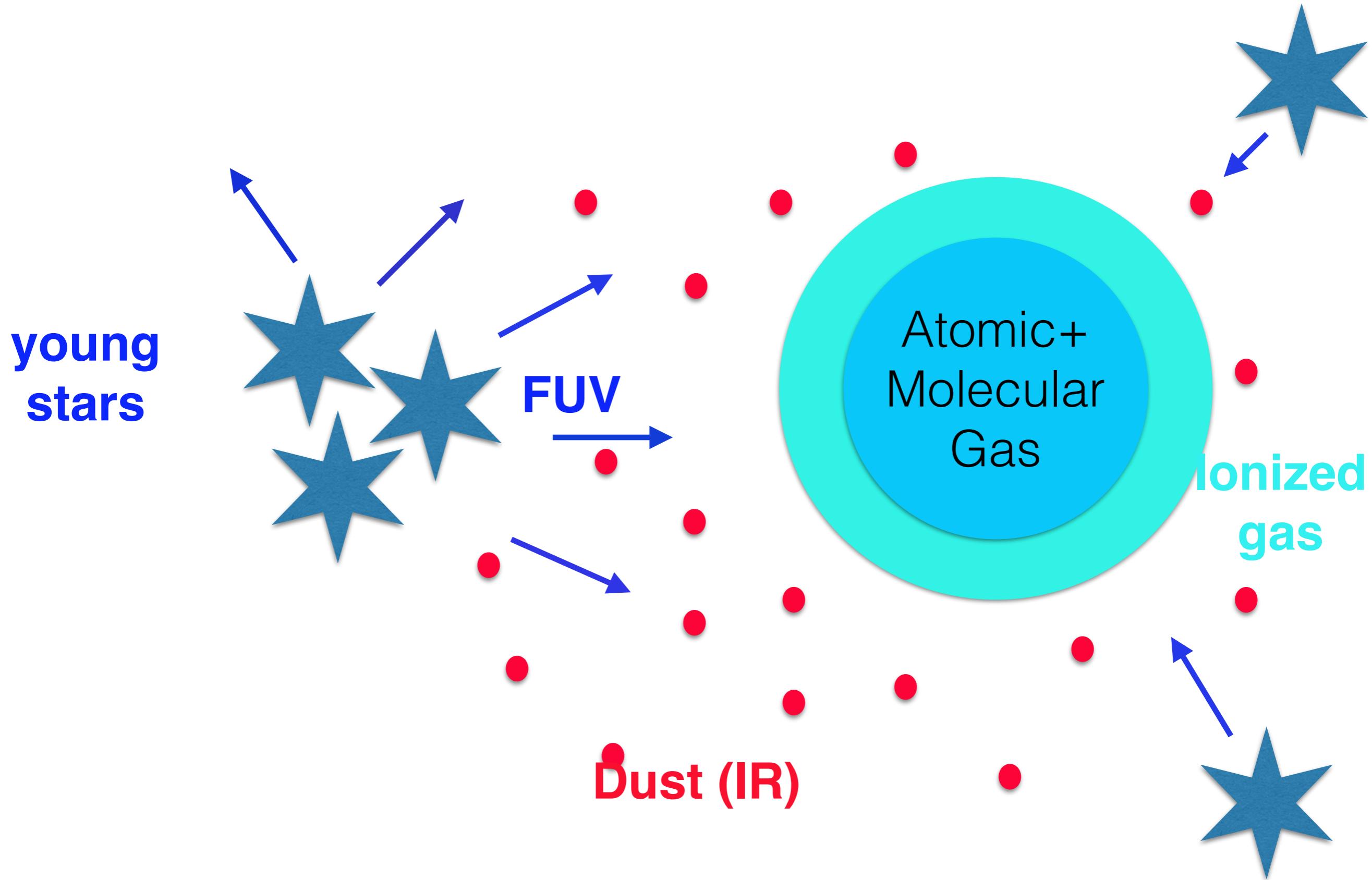
Kennicutt et al. 2007

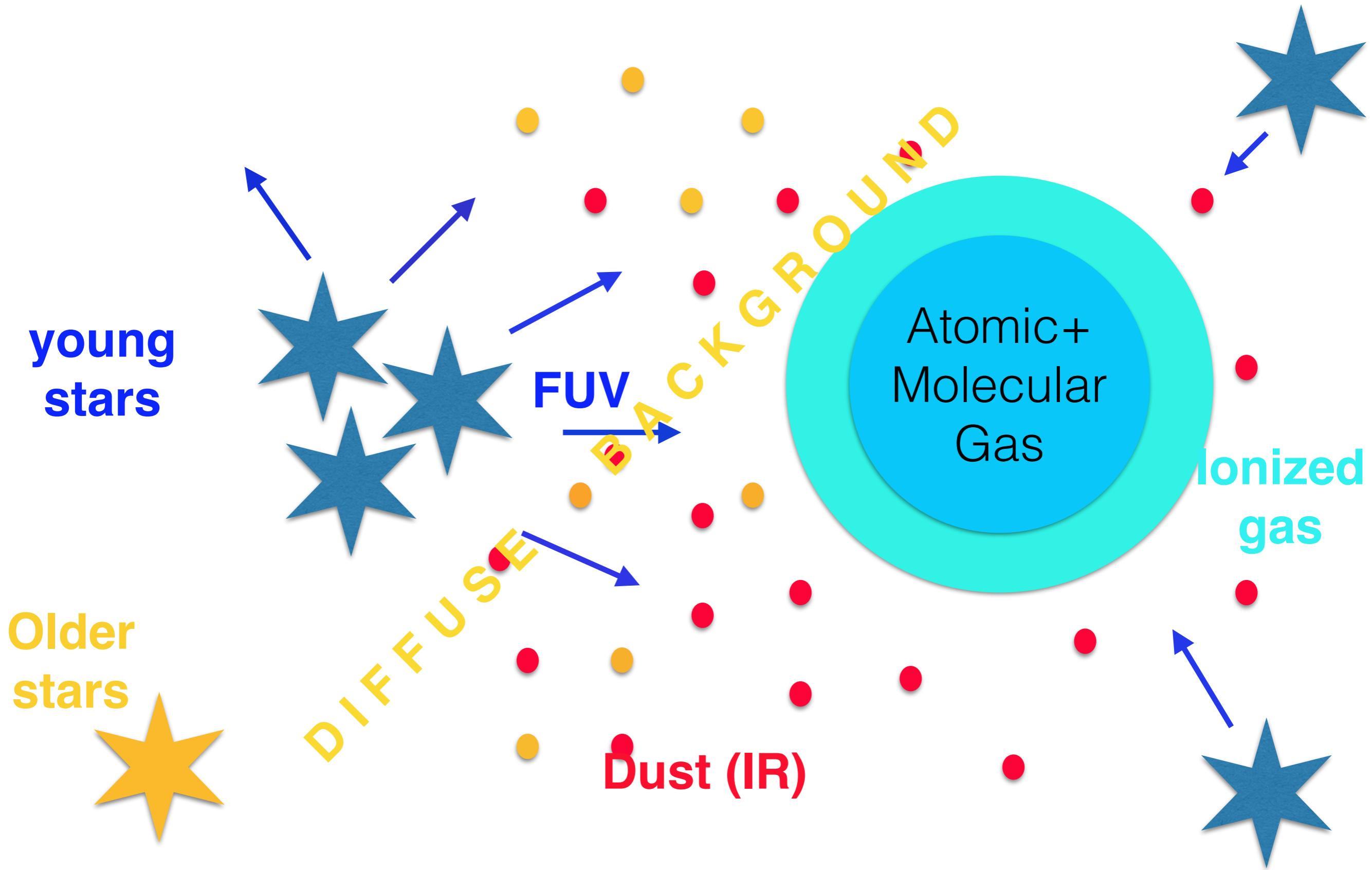
Momose et al. 2014



Yet, these previous  
studies have not taken into  
account the Diffuse Background

# What is the Diffuse Background?





# Diffuse Background Estimation

Nimisha Kumari, IoA

Potential currently star-forming regions

FUV

24 $\mu$ m

H $\alpha$

Diffuse Background (X 10)

FUV

24 $\mu$ m

H $\alpha$

# Ha images – Multiwavelength Data

Nimisha Kumari, IoA

**NGC0628**

**NGC3184**

**NGC3351**

**NGC3521**

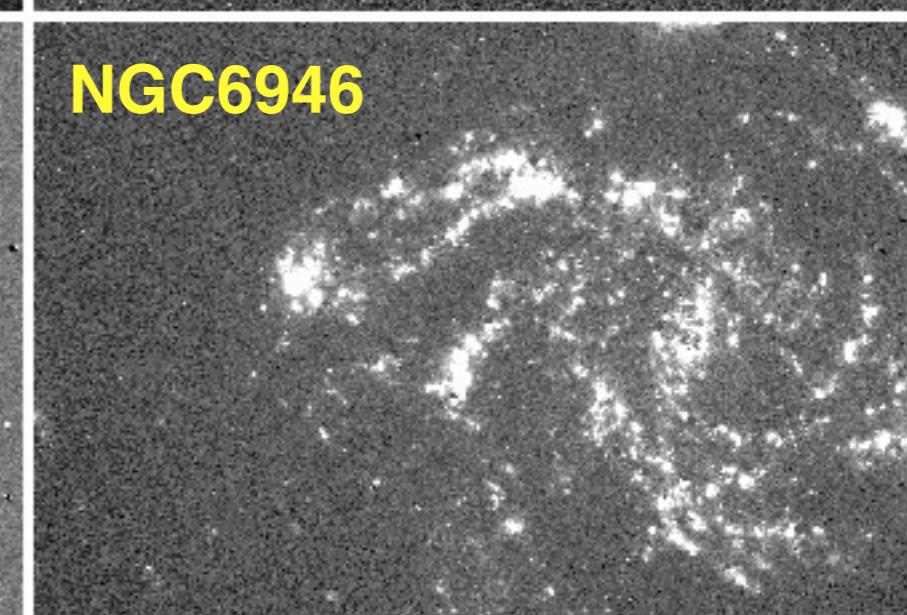
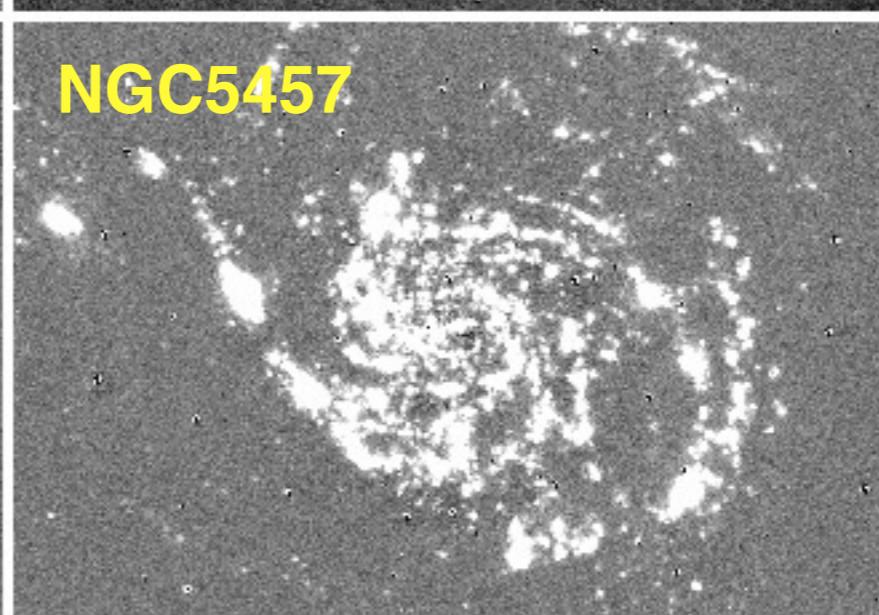
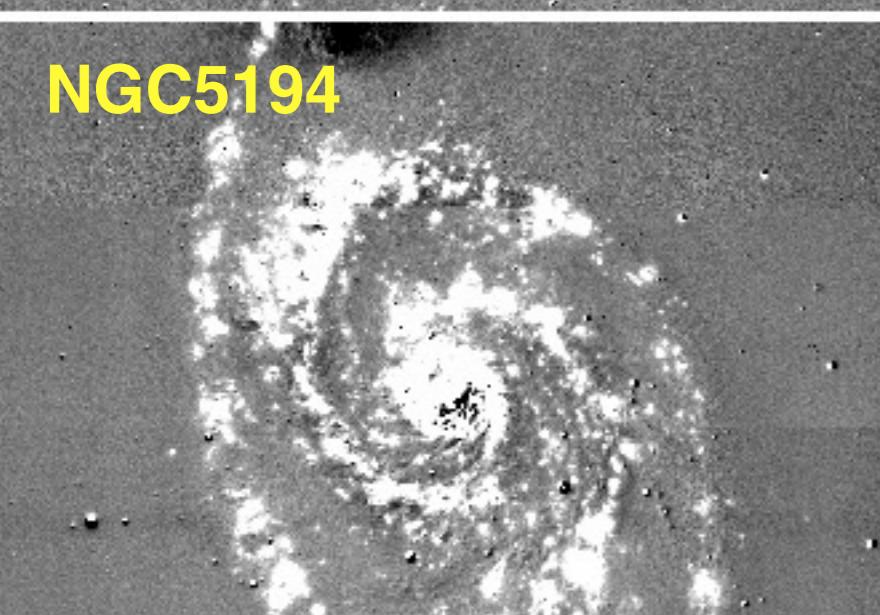
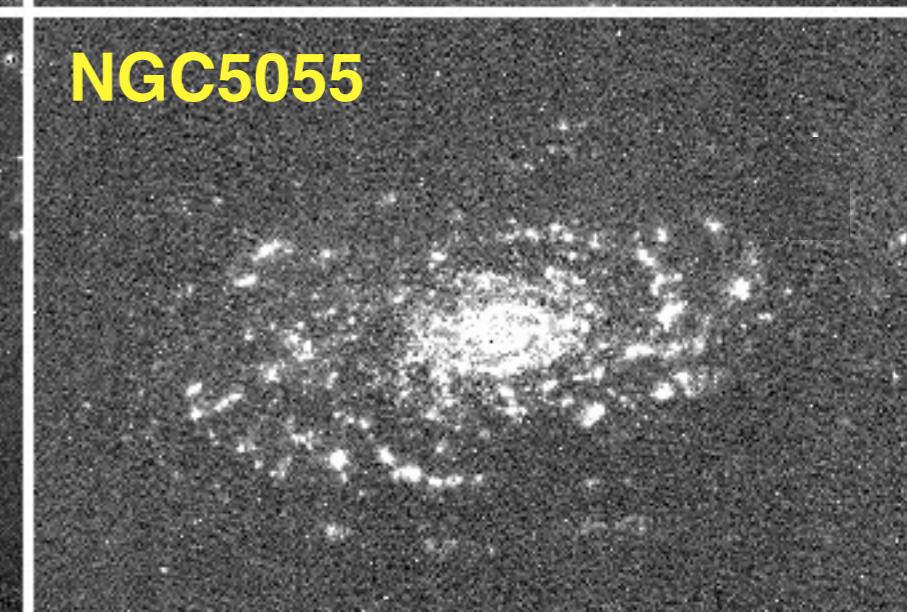
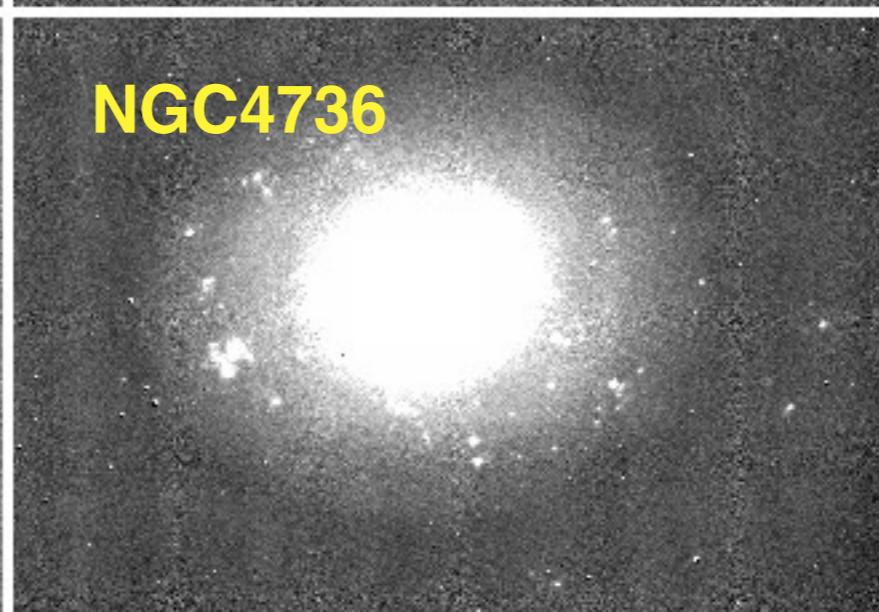
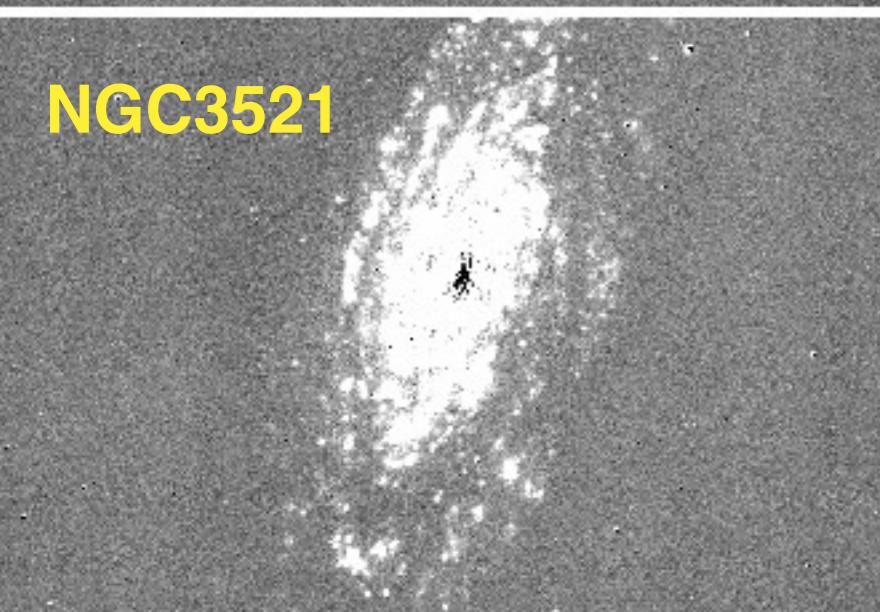
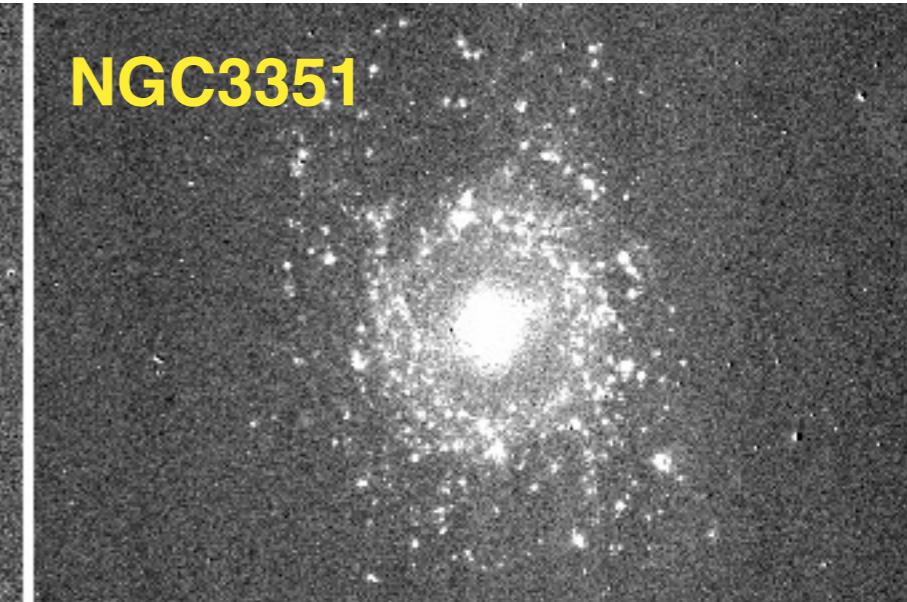
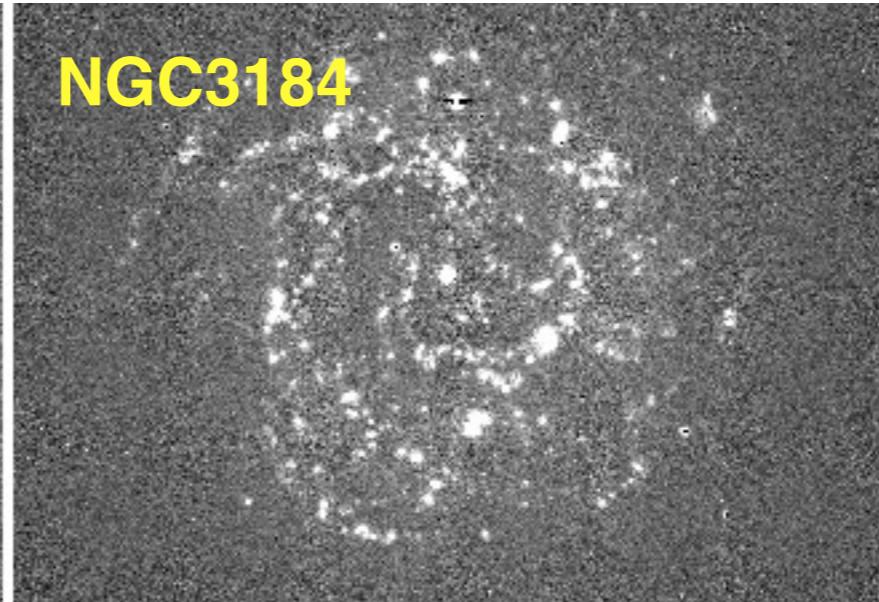
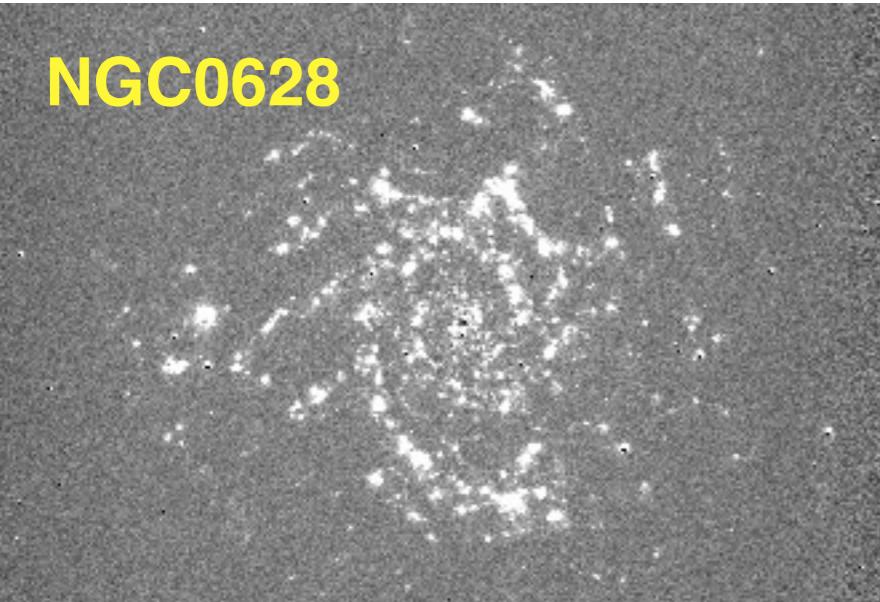
**NGC4736**

**NGC5055**

**NGC5194**

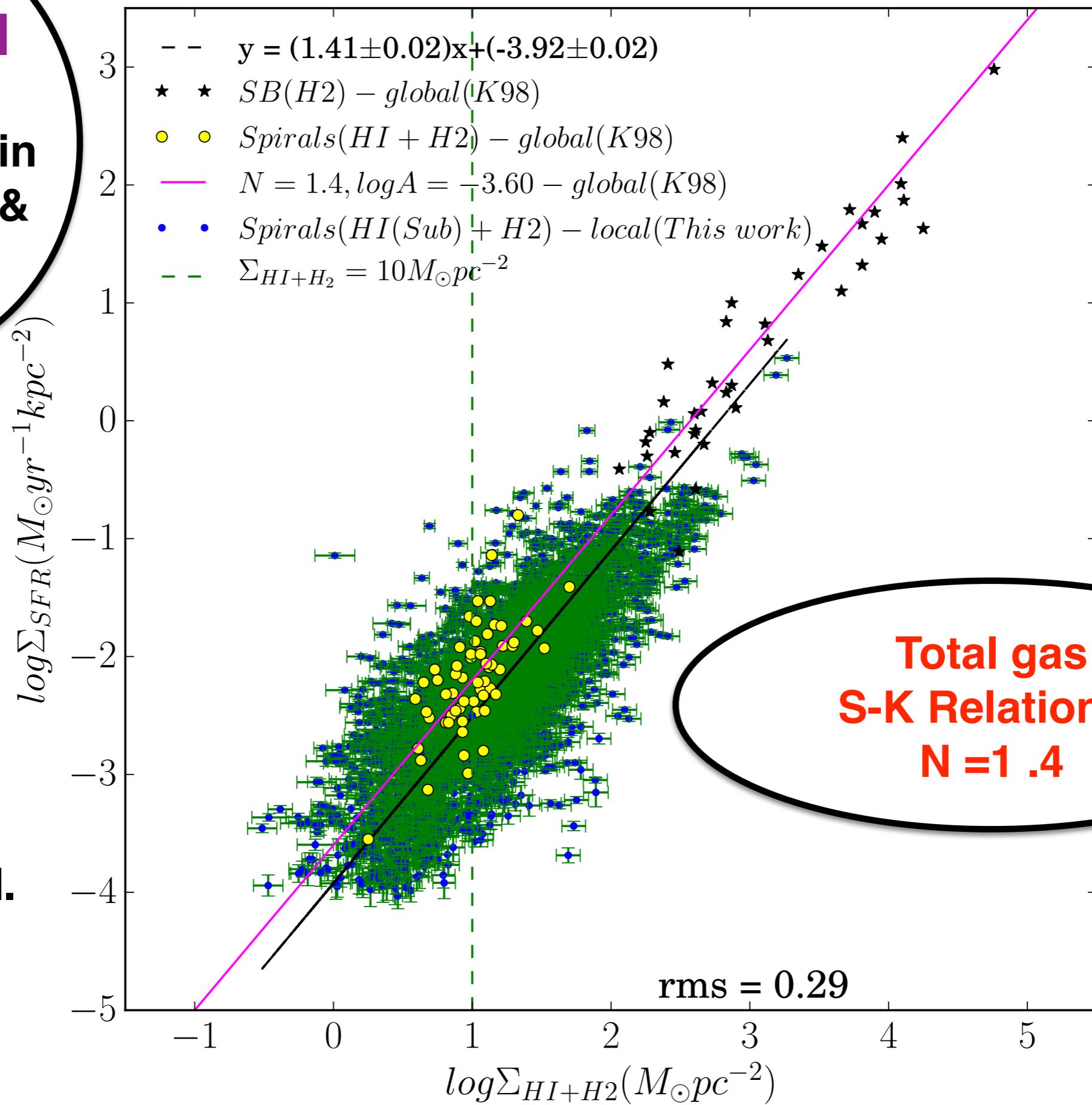
**NGC5457**

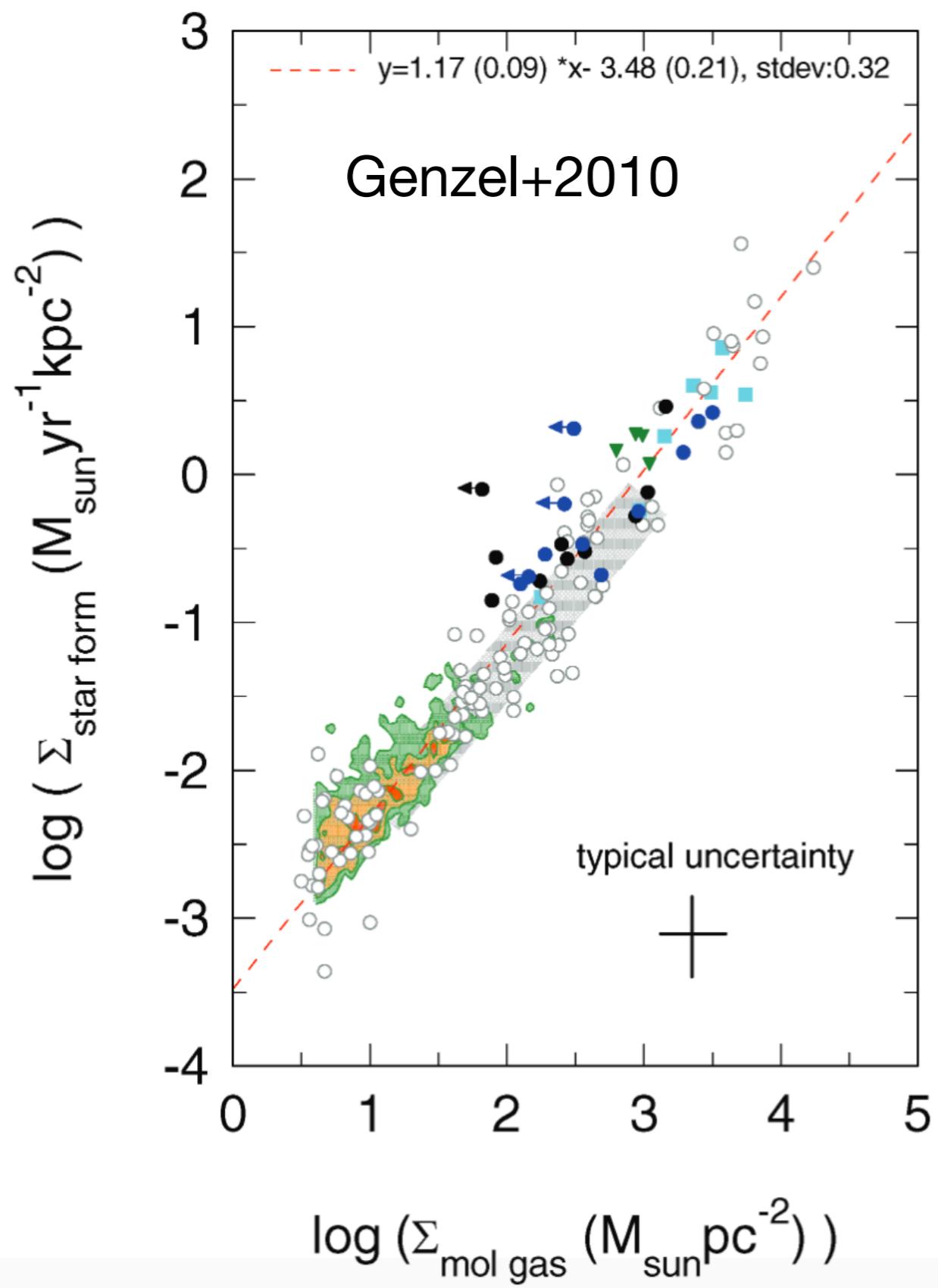
**NGC6946**



**Removed  
Diffuse  
Background in  
SFR tracers &  
atomic gas**

**Kumari et al.  
(submitted)**





○  $\text{z} \sim 0$  normal & starburst  
 ●  $\text{z} \sim 1$  SFGs  
 ▼  $\text{z} \sim 1.5$  SFGs  
 ●  $\text{z} \sim 2$  SFGs  
 ■  $\text{z} \sim 0$  interacting

At high- $z$  it is not possible to remove the diffuse background  
 => the ~ linear S-K relations found at high- $z$  are likely a consequence of this effect  
 => major implications for inferred Star Formation Efficiencies or Depletion times

# Summary

- Subtraction of Diffuse background :  
Spatially Resolved Schmidt Law same as Global Schmidt-Kennicutt Law -> super-linear relation (slope~1.4)
- Metallicity of Diffuse Ionised Gas needs correction !
- Be careful before using these recipes for spatially-resolved analysis at high redshifts !

**Thanks for your attention !!**

For details, contact: [nkumari@ast.cam.ac.uk](mailto:nkumari@ast.cam.ac.uk)

# Molecular gas Schmidt Relation over cosmic time ~ linear ( $N \sim 1$ )

