Resolving Issues: Resolved and integrated mock observables of EAGLE galaxies using the SKIRT code

By: James Trayford With: P. Camps, T. Theuns, M. Baes, R. Bower, R. Crain, M. Gunawardhana, M. Schaller, J. Schaye, C. Frenk

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- Forward modelling & simulations
- Developing a SKIRT model for the EAGLE simulations & low redshift results
- SF activity proxies
 - Mass estimates with resolved and unresolved photometry
- Data products & projects

Forward Modelling & EAGLE

Inverse Modelling: Inferring physical properties from observations Forward Modelling: Predicting observables from physical models

- Inverse modelling allows us to interpret observation in lieu of theoretical predictions. However, it often employs necessarily bold simplifications (eg. exponential SFHs, single metallicities, screen models for dust), and suffers from degeneracies.
- Forward Modelling is arguably the aim of a complete model.
 Allows us to represent arbitrarily complex star formation and enrichment histories without assuming parametric form
- * EAGLE provides a provides a sample of ~10⁴ morphologically diverse galaxies with stellar mass > 10⁹ M_{sun} at z = 0.1. EAGLE has no explicit dust phase, but we can represent it using the 3D enriched ISM

SKIRTing the Problem...



Trayford et. al (2015) showed that a screen model performs reasonably at z=0.1, but parameter evolution is highly speculative



SKIRT (Camps & Baes 2015) is a radiative transfer (RT) code that can exploit the complex geometry of EAGLE galaxies.



We include MAPPINGS SEDs to model sub-resolution dust attenuation (Camps+ 2016, Trayford+ submitted)



Camps et al (2016) calibrates dust model using FIR scaling relations: $T_{max} = 8000 \text{ K}$ $f_{dust} = 0.3$ and $f_{PDR} = 0.1$





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The EAGLE CMD



EAGLE colours with a SKIRT model (Trayford et. al. 2016, submitted)

Attenuation vs. Inclination



θ line of sight

Why the edge-on deficit? EAGLE can't get cold enough...

SF activity proxies

We find that the preferential obscuration of young stellar populations in our SKIRT modelling can cause galaxies to appear passive in optical proxies for star formation



Trayford et. al. 2016, submitted

[D4000]

Intrinsic

SKIRT

SDSS

2.5

Frequency

1.0

0.5



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Resolving the problem

These systematic offsets appear to go away if we resolve the galaxy into SSPs.

The younger SSPs outshine the old: blinds photometric measures to the old stellar component







Resolved mass-estimation





j.w.trayford@dur.ac.uk

James Trayford

Data Products

Query (stream)

Query (browser)

Help

Welcome James Trayford.

Streaming queries return unlimited number of rows in CSV format and are cancelled after 1800 seconds Browser queries return maximum of 1000 rows in HTML format and are cancelled after 90 seconds.



A spiral galaxy evolving in EAGLE, and imaged using SKIRT. This is one of $\sim 1e5$ galaxies that we are providing data for

We are producing a number of data products that will be accessible via the database



UV-FIR Photometry

UV-FIR Spectra



Broad band FITS files



http://icc.dur.ac.uk/Eagle/database.php Plot (VOPlot) eda box 0 18270987 0.27090108

0.36566857

More Data

We can also exploit the sub-galaxy resolution of EAGLE to emulate other types of Data.

Using our radiative transfer prescription we produce *IFU data* and *FIR maps* of EAGLE galaxies







 Left: Mock IFU data of an EAGLE spiral galaxy, scrolling through the
 ^{0.660} Hα Above: Herschel PACS-like image of EAGLE galaxies at z = 1 - 2

Summary:

- We forward model EAGLE galaxies to exploit their diverse structure and histories for comparison to observation
- We develop a SKIRT model calibrated to local FIR scaling relation, reproducing z=0.1 colour distributions well.
 - Dust effects can hide star formation in EAGLE galaxies, so they appear passive
- We can test systematic effects in galaxy mass estimates for resolved and unresolved photometry
- Data products and future applications of our SKIRT model