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Title:	The HI Mass Function of Star-forming Galaxies at $z \sim 0.35$
Authors:	Bagla, Jasjeet S. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Bagla%2C+Jasjeet+S.)
Keywords:	Mass Function Star-forming
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Citation:	Astrophysical Journal Letters, 940(1), ac9d32.
Abstract:	<p>The neutral atomic hydrogen (HI) mass function (HIMF) describes the distribution of the HI content of galaxies at any epoch; its evolution provides an important probe of models of galaxy formation and evolution. Here, we report Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope HI 21 cm spectroscopy of blue star-forming galaxies at $z \approx 0.20\text{--}0.42$ in the Extended Groth Strip, which has allowed us to determine the scaling relation between the average HI mass (MHI) and the absolute B-band magnitude (MB) of such galaxies at $z \approx 0.35$, by stacking the HI 21 cm emission signals of galaxy subsamples in different MB ranges. We combine this MHI – MB scaling relation (with a scatter assumed to be equal to that in the local universe) with the known B-band luminosity function of star-forming galaxies at these redshifts to determine the HIMF at $z \approx 0.35$. We show that the use of the correct scatter in the MHI – MB scaling relation is critical for an accurate estimate of the HIMF. We find that the HIMF has evolved significantly from $z \approx 0.35$ to $z \approx 0$, i.e., over the last 4 Gyr, especially at the high-mass end. High-mass galaxies, with $MHI \gtrsim 10^{10} \text{ Me}$, are a factor of ≈ 3.4 less prevalent at $z \approx 0.35$ than at $z \approx 0$. Conversely, there are more low-mass galaxies, with $MHI \approx 10^9 \text{ Me}$, at $z \approx 0.35$ than in the local universe. While our results may be affected by cosmic variance, we find that massive star-forming galaxies have acquired a significant amount of HI through merger events or accretion from the circumgalactic medium over the past 4 Gyr.</p>
Description:	Only IISER Mohali authors are available in the record.
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