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**SIMULATIONS OF EMISSION LINES FROM THE NARROW LINE REGION IN SEYFERT GALAXIES**

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One of the biggest questions in astronomy and astrophysics is “How do galaxies form?” Due to the large time scales involved, the only way to learn about the galactic formation is through studying galaxies outside the Milky Way by observation and simulation. Certain galaxies that contain supermassive black holes in their center produce more light than all of the stars within the galaxy, called active galactic nuclei (AGN). When modeling gas clouds in the narrow line region, researchers produce an incident spectral curve representing the spectrum of light generated by the AGN. The SED can be empirically parametrized using spectral indices, which determine the slopes indifferent areas of the curve. One aim of our research is to synthesize a regression model with data from previous research that will compute all the spectral indices based on one index. We statistically confirm our regression analysis with a chi square test. Using the mean values of the spectral indices provided by past research, we craft an initial incident spectral energy distribution curve in the program Cloudy. Preliminary research so far has shown that our regression model is statistically significant and thus we have constrained the incident SED. The spectral indices are varied based on the regression model and the incident spectral curves are supplied to Cloudy to simulate gas clouds in the narrow line region. We fit our model to emission line ratios produced by the cloud as a consistency check for understanding the SED and elaborate on future work that can elucidate whether or not a more complex NLR model is more accurate predictions of emission line ratio observations than more simple models.