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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. The accretion discs of matter in the center of supermassive black holes in certain galaxies 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 (NLR), researchers produce an incident spectral curve representing the spectrum of light generated by the AGN. The spectral energy distribution (SED) can be empirically parametrized into a double broken power-law model using spectral indices, αx, α­­ox, and αuv, which determine the slope of the curve at different wavelengths of light. One aim of our research is to synthesize a regression model with data from previous studies 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 results so far have 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 simulated gas 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 provide a more accurate prediction of emission line ratio observations than models using a single power law..