

The background of the slide is a deep space image. It features a large, dark purple planet or moon in the upper left quadrant, partially obscured by a bright, glowing purple nebula. The rest of the background is a dark, starry field with some faint, wispy nebulae in shades of purple and blue.

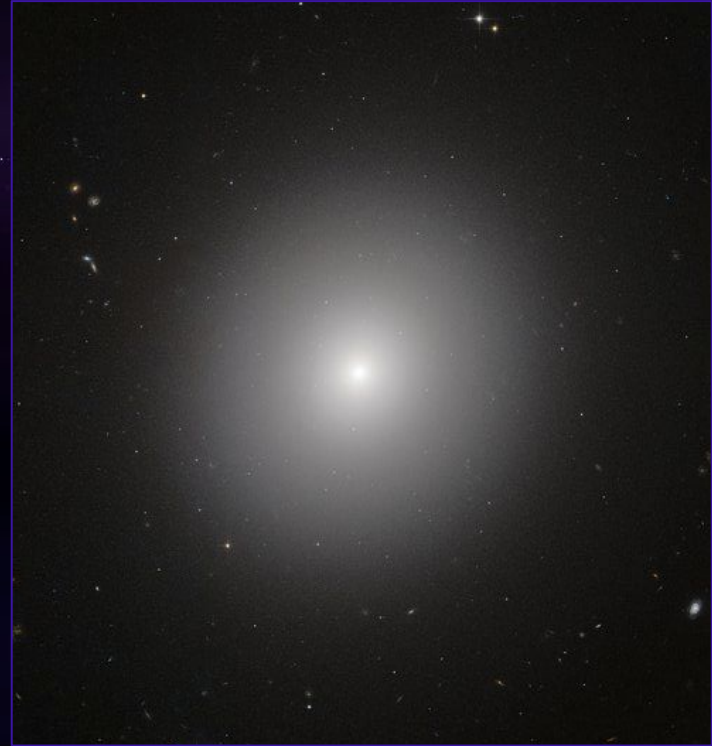
Modeling the Source of Ionizing Radiation in the Circumgalactic Medium

Liam Becker

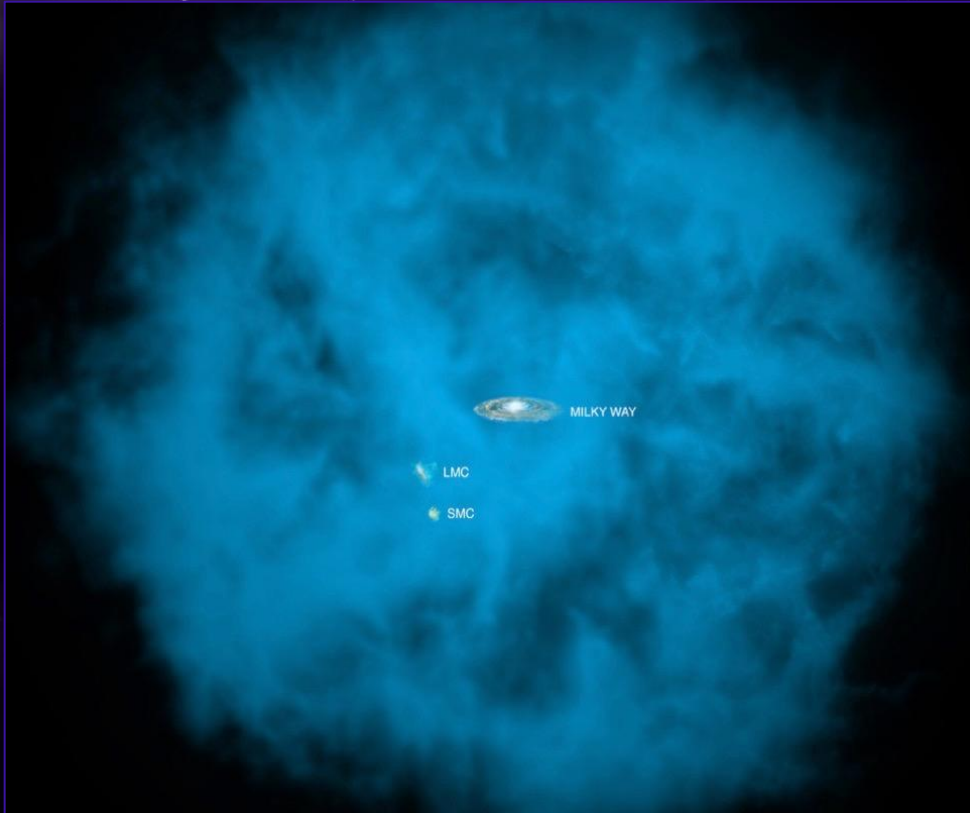
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What is a Galaxy?



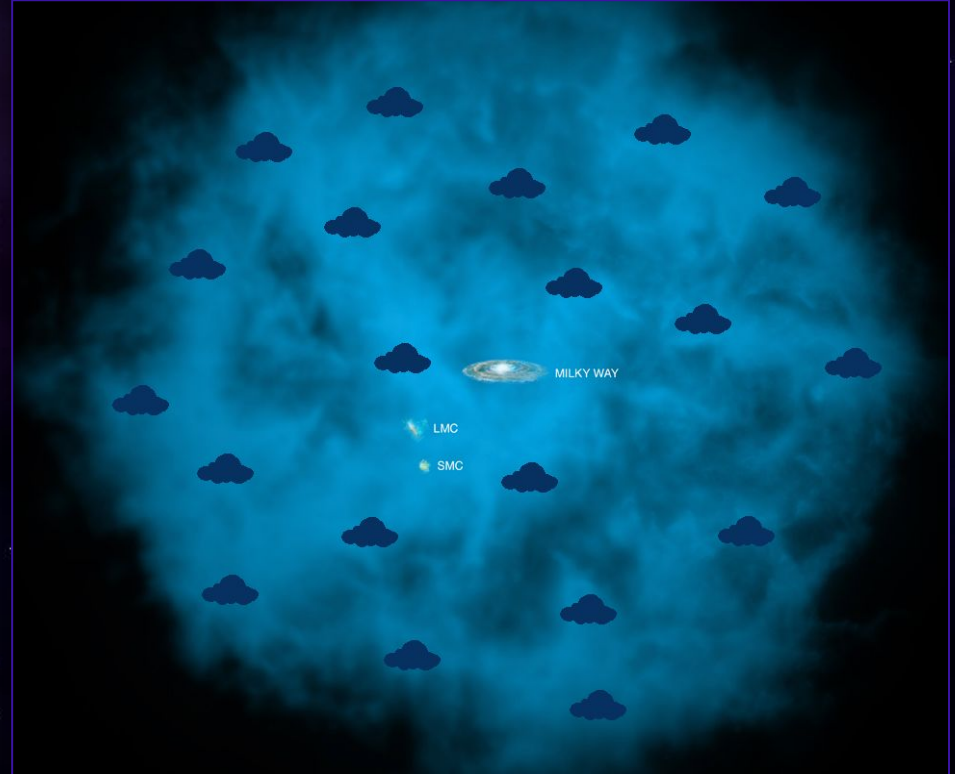
What is a Galaxy?



- The Circumgalactic Medium (CGM) is a non-uniform cloud of gas surrounding a galaxy
- Much larger than the central galaxy:
 - Milky Way Diameter: 100,000 ly
 - CGM Diameter: 2 million ly

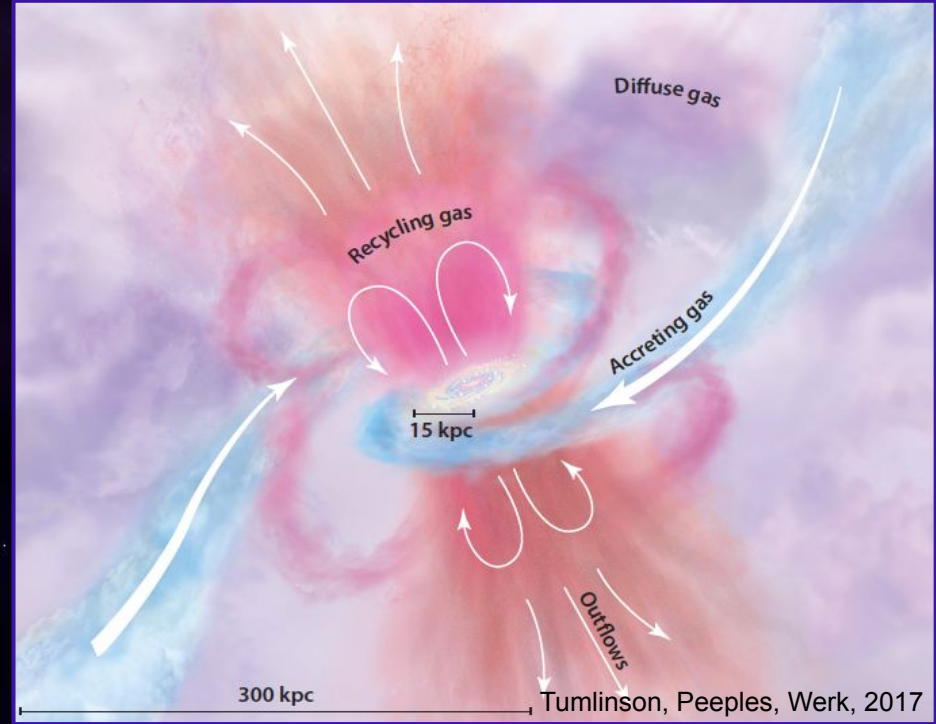
Why is the CGM Important?

- CGM interfaces between gas *within* galaxies and gas *between* galaxies
 - Gas condenses and cools into clouds, accreted into the central galaxy to form stars
- Could possibly shed light on the transformation from star-forming to quiescence.



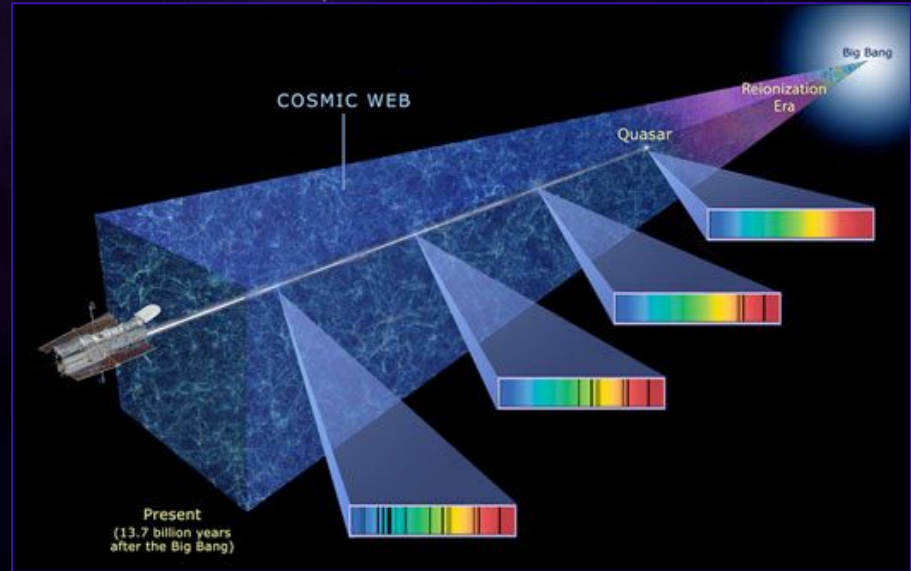
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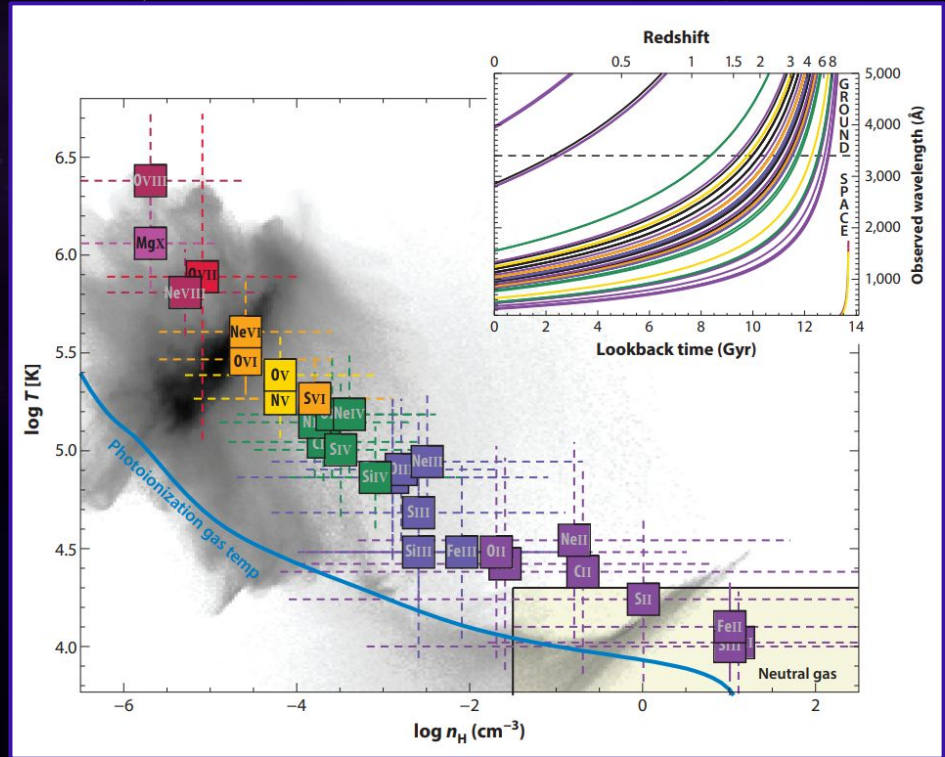
How is the CGM Observed?

- Emission Spectra & Absorption Lines
 - Atoms and molecules absorb light in distinct and detectable ways
 - Can determine which elements are present along a line of sight



How is the CGM Observed?

- Ionizing Radiation
 - Atoms/Molecules lose electrons when struck by high energy radiation, becoming ionized
 - Can be ionized many times in a row, each with distinct absorption features
- By determining the composition of gas clouds, the conditions can be determined
 - Cold clouds in thermal equilibrium



How is the CGM Observed?

$$U \equiv \frac{\Phi}{nc}$$

$$\Phi \propto U \times n$$

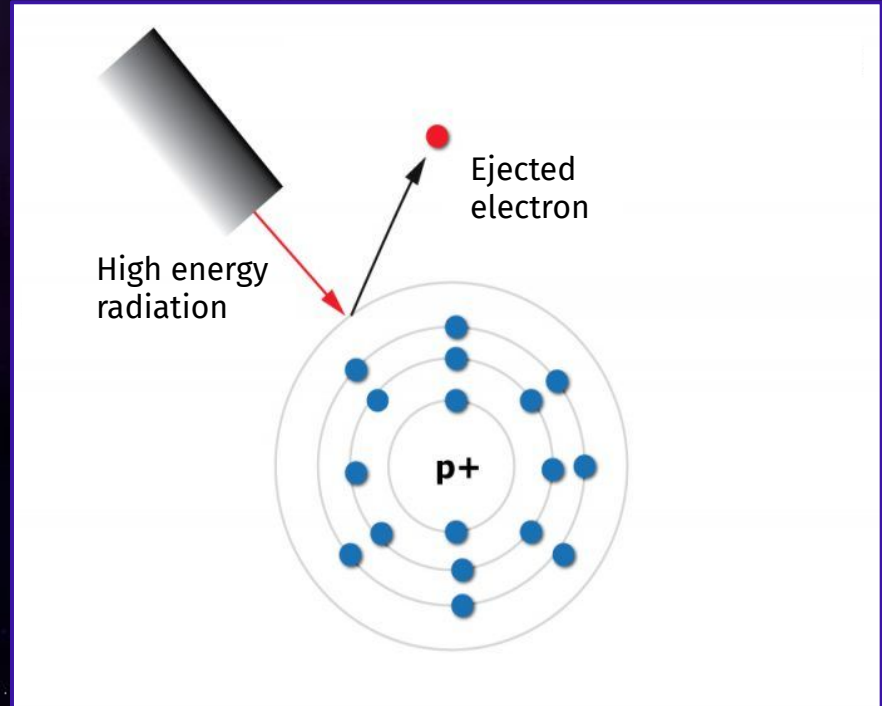
Radiation
Flux

Ionization
State

Gas Density

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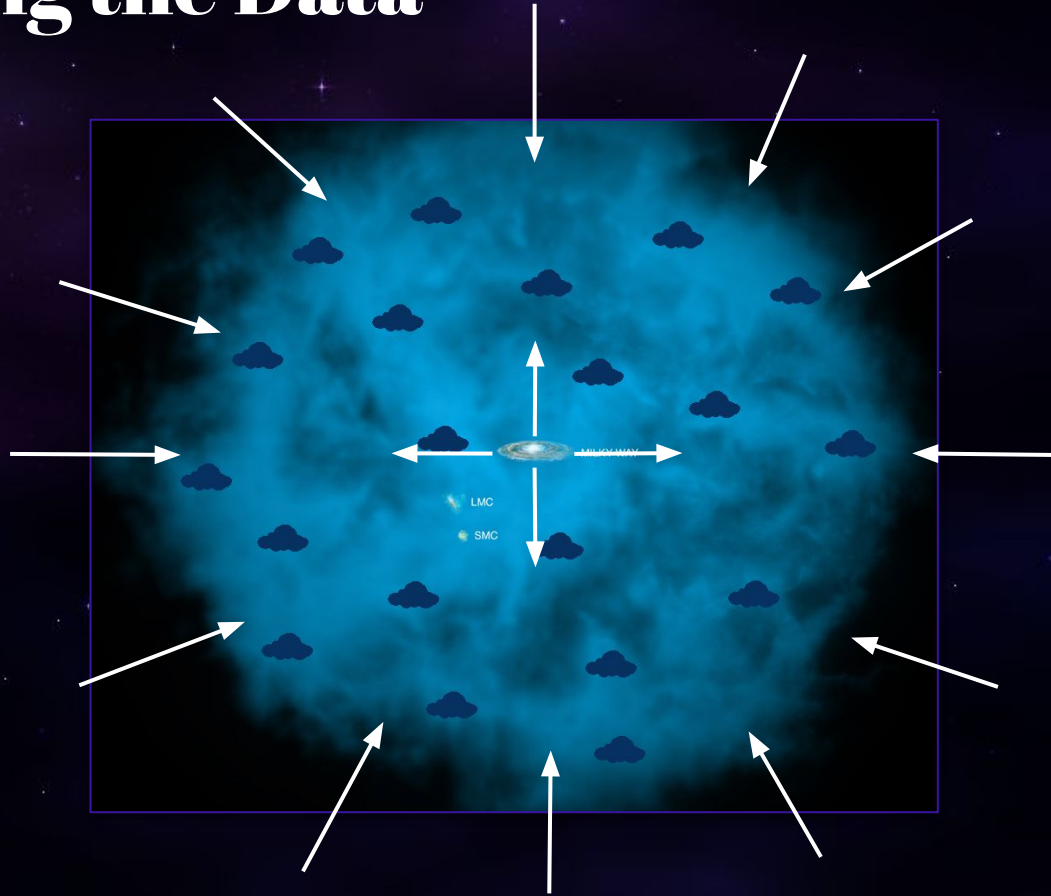


Plotting the Data

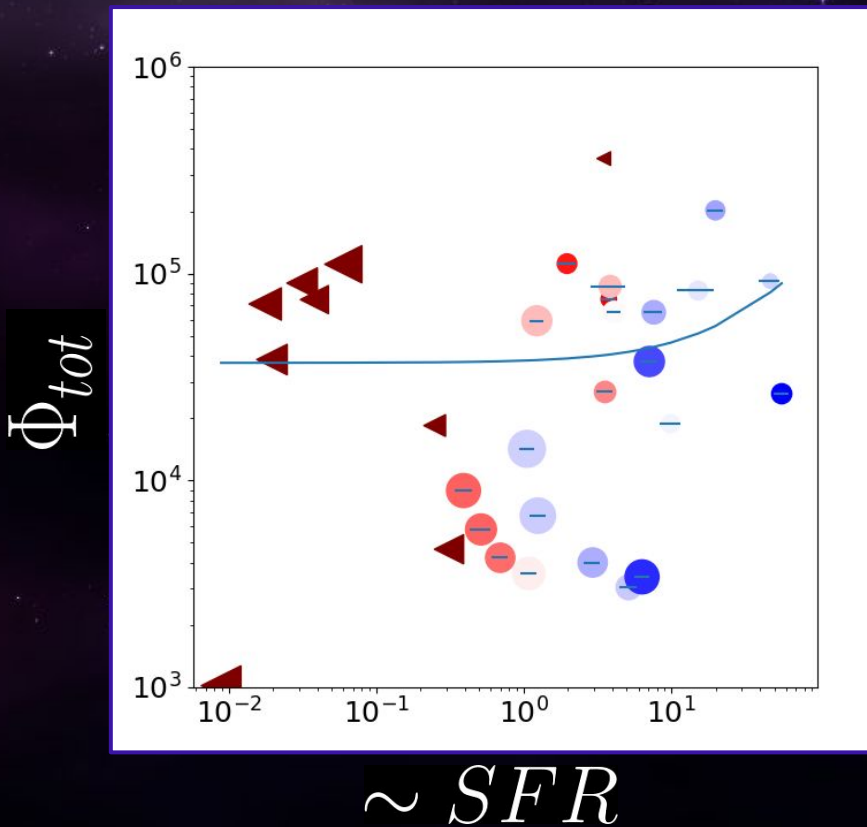
$$\Phi_{tot} = \Phi_{UVB} + \Phi_{gal}$$

$$\Phi_{tot} = \Phi_{UVB} + \Phi_0 \times SFR$$

$$y = b + m x$$



Plotting the Data

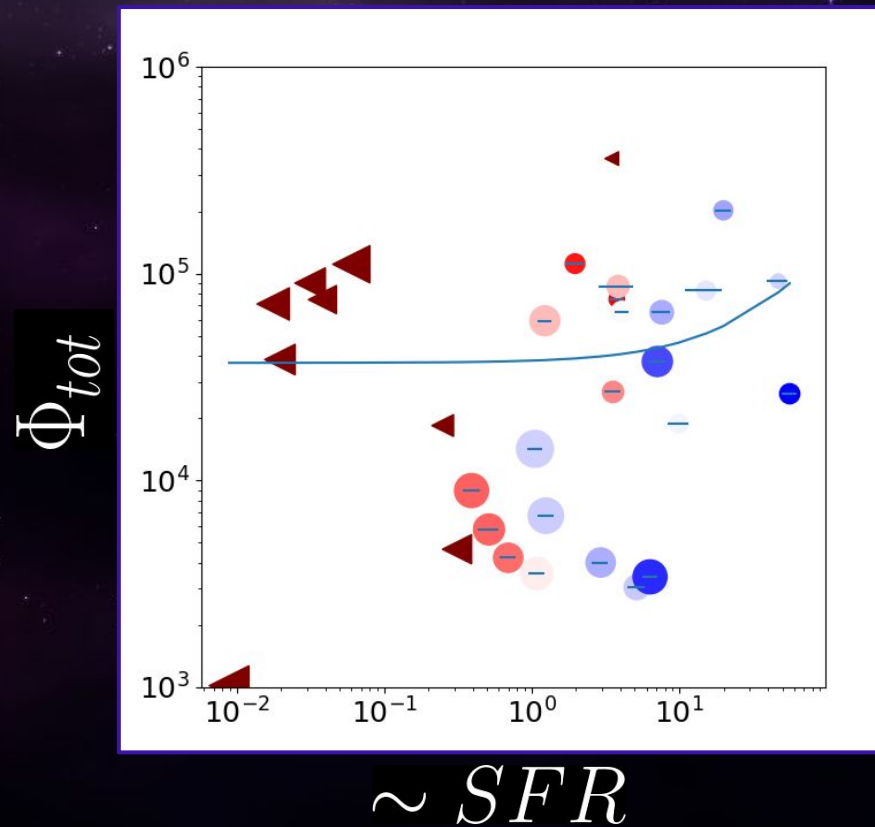


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Gas Density Profiling



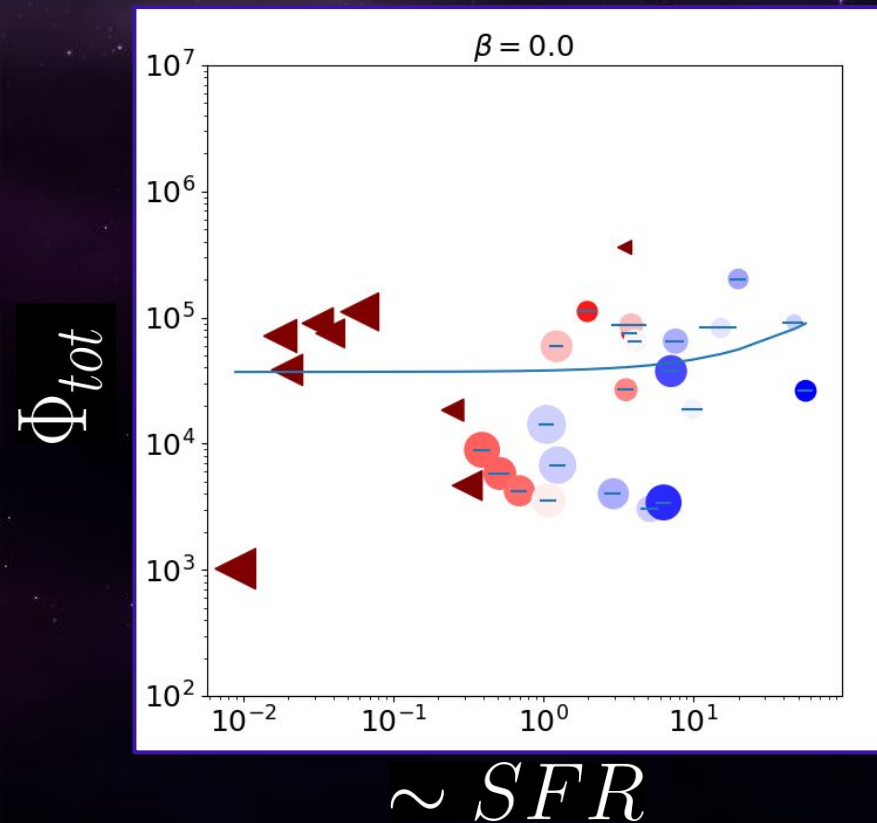
- Using same scaling for gas density across all galaxies doesn't make much sense
 - Galaxies with high SFR should need more gas

$$\Phi \propto U \times n$$



$$\Phi \propto U \times n \times SFR^\beta$$

Gas Density Profiling



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Further Research + Q&A

Further Research:

- Fitting power law to the data
- Statistical analysis
 - Different ways of choosing best fit
 - Finding optimal value of β
- Investigate the behaviors of quiescent vs. star-forming galaxies
 - Other factors in gas density

