

Lester's EAS poster 2021

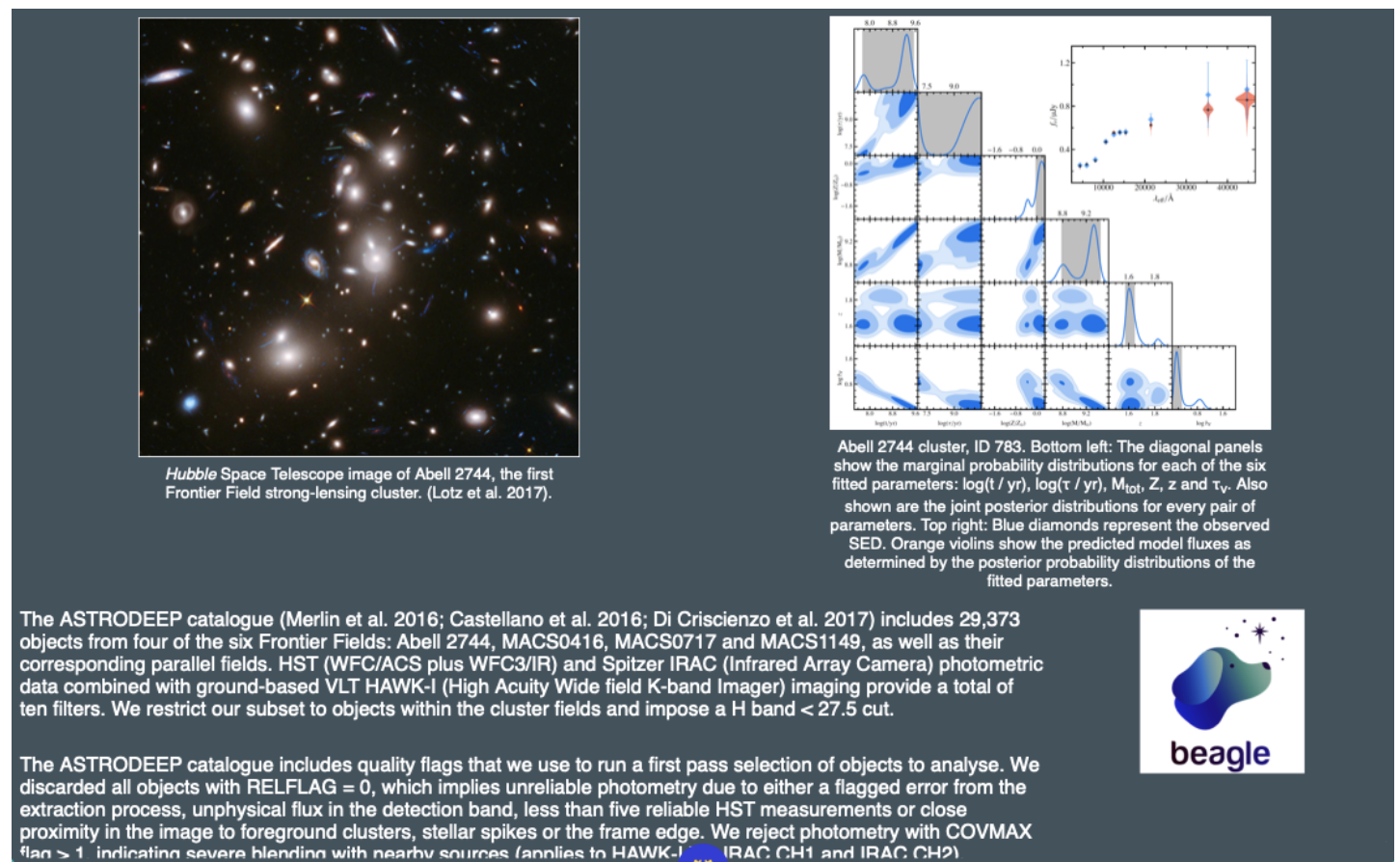
The Data & SED fitting with BEAGLE section can be re-organised start with:

Details of our SED fitting method:

- We use BEAGLE, a Bayesian SED fitting code (Chevallard & Charlot 2016)
- Latest version of Bruzual & Charlot 2003 stellar population synthesis models
- Chabrier 2003 IMF
- Delayed exponential SFR (include equation)
- Two component dust law, Charlot & Fall 2000
- Nebular continuum and line emission from grids by Gutkin et al. 2016

The data set: -> first paragraph - maybe make bullet points

The sample selection: -> final set of bullet points, making RELFLAG = 0 added as a short bullet point



Redshift Evolution of the Main Sequence $1.25 < z < 6$:

I don't love the "In the above model, the intrinsic scatter..." sentence. We chose to make scatter constant because the redshift bins showed no significant evolution - as demonstrated by Kuczynski et al. In fact, say early on that we first fit to redshift bins (shaded rectangles) to be able to define a suitable redshift-evolution for various parameters, while for the normalisation, we choose ...blah... as this follows the evolution in the accretion rate of baryons onto dark matter halos (Neistein & Dekel 2008; Dekel+2009) and is found to reasonably well reproduce the evolution of sSFR (e.g. Santini+17)

'For the lowest redshift bins'... point out that they also used a delayed SFH and that the differences between different studies are likely driven by the assumptions used to derive stellar masses and SFRs, including choice of SFH.

Need to get up to speed with what happened for the mass lower limit bins...

Nothing said so far about the results being sensitive to the outlier model.

Need conclusions section...