

MACS0416_Y1

dust and carbon
in the EoR

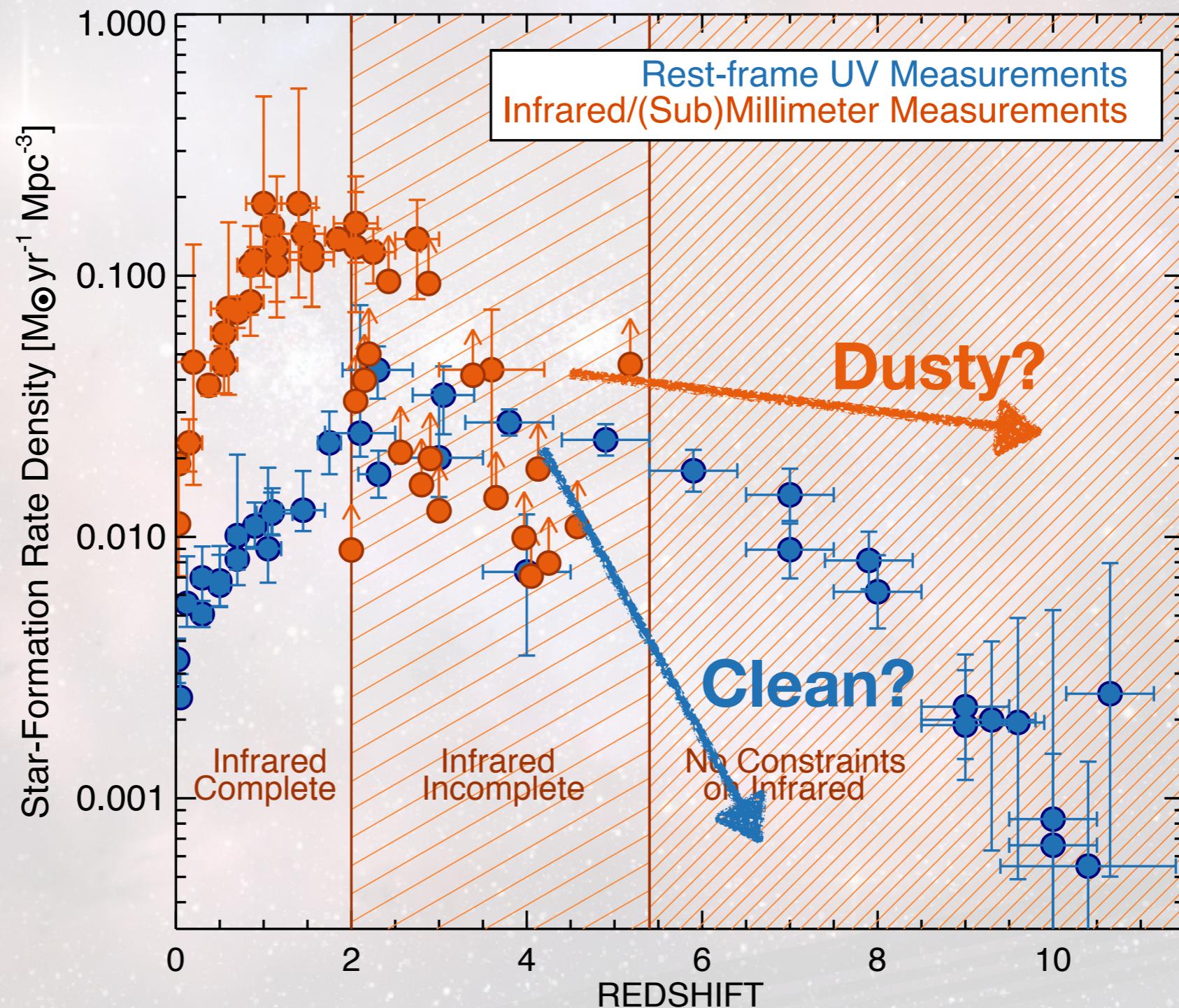
NECO 猫
ノヽ
（。、。）
＼、。～＼
じしf_,)ノ

Tom Bakx
Nagoya University
www.tombak.xyz

Credit: National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

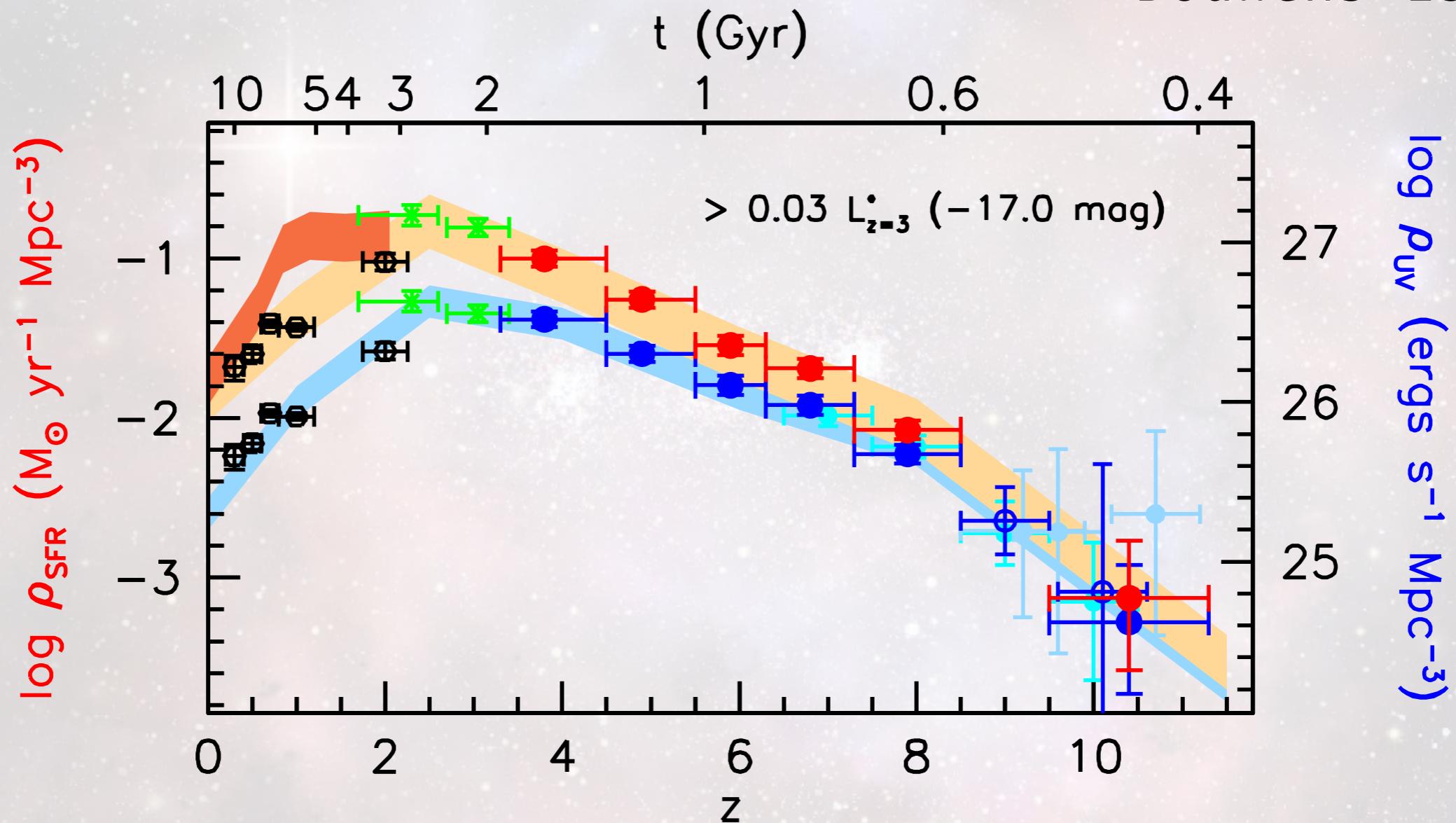
How dusty is the high-redshift Universe?

Casey+18



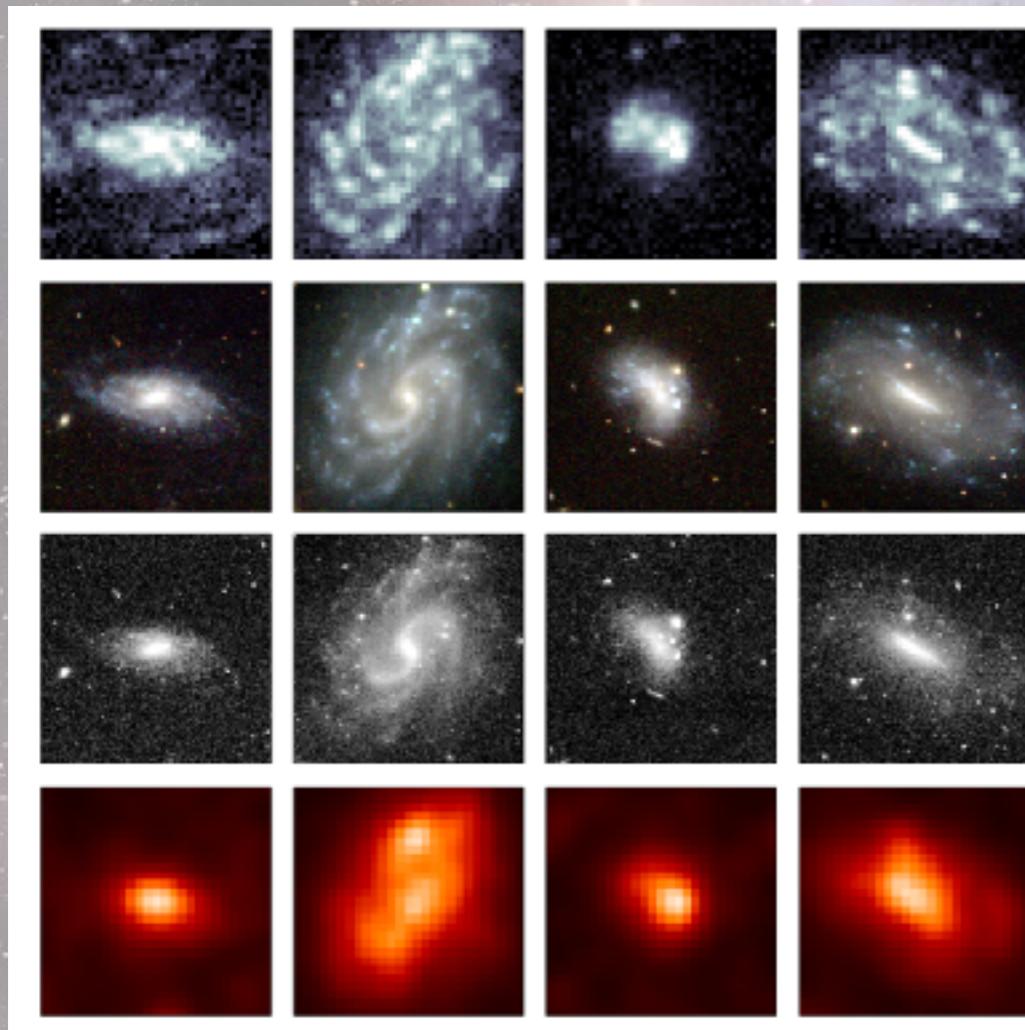
UV slopes suggest the high-z Universe is not very dusty

Bouwens+15

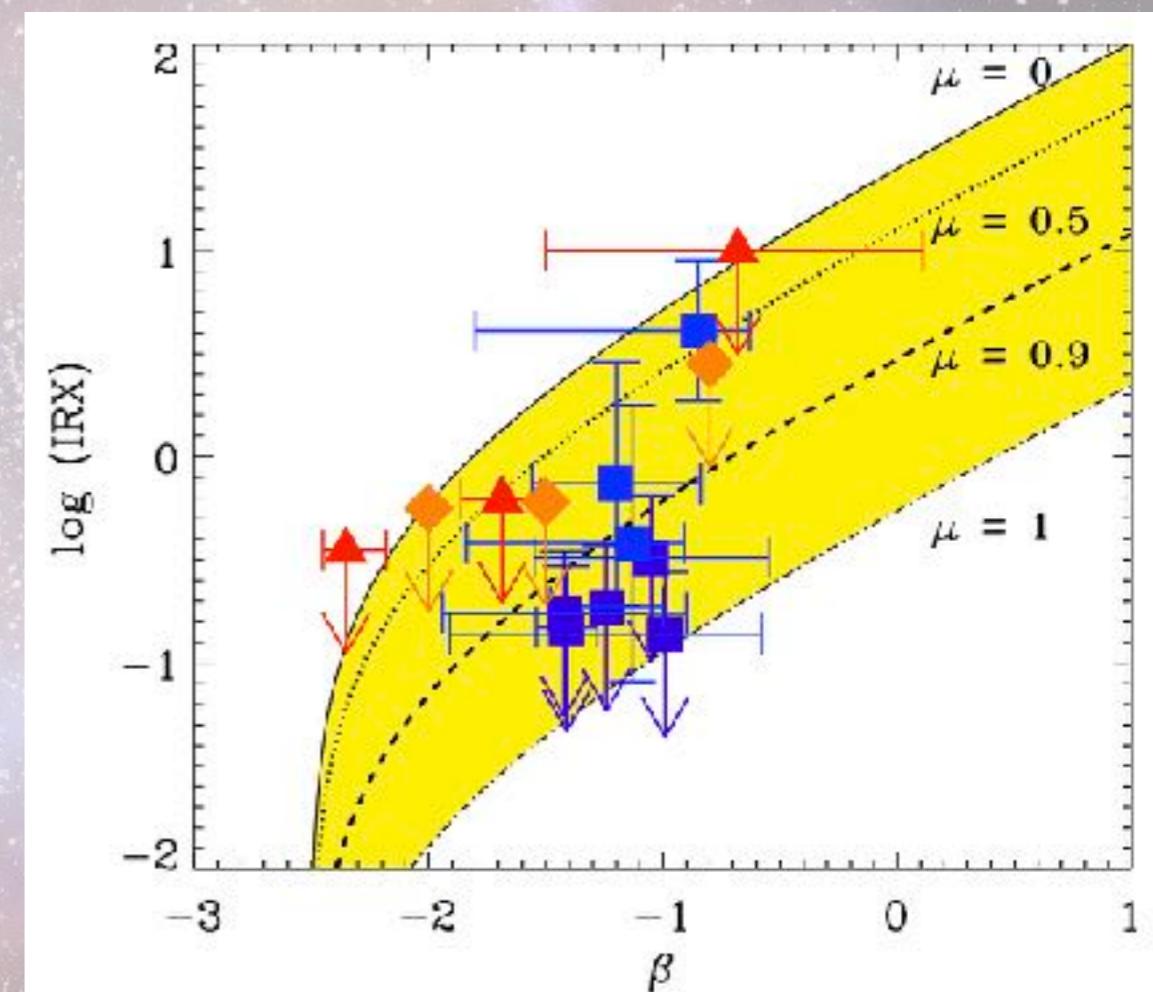


But can we trust UV corrections?

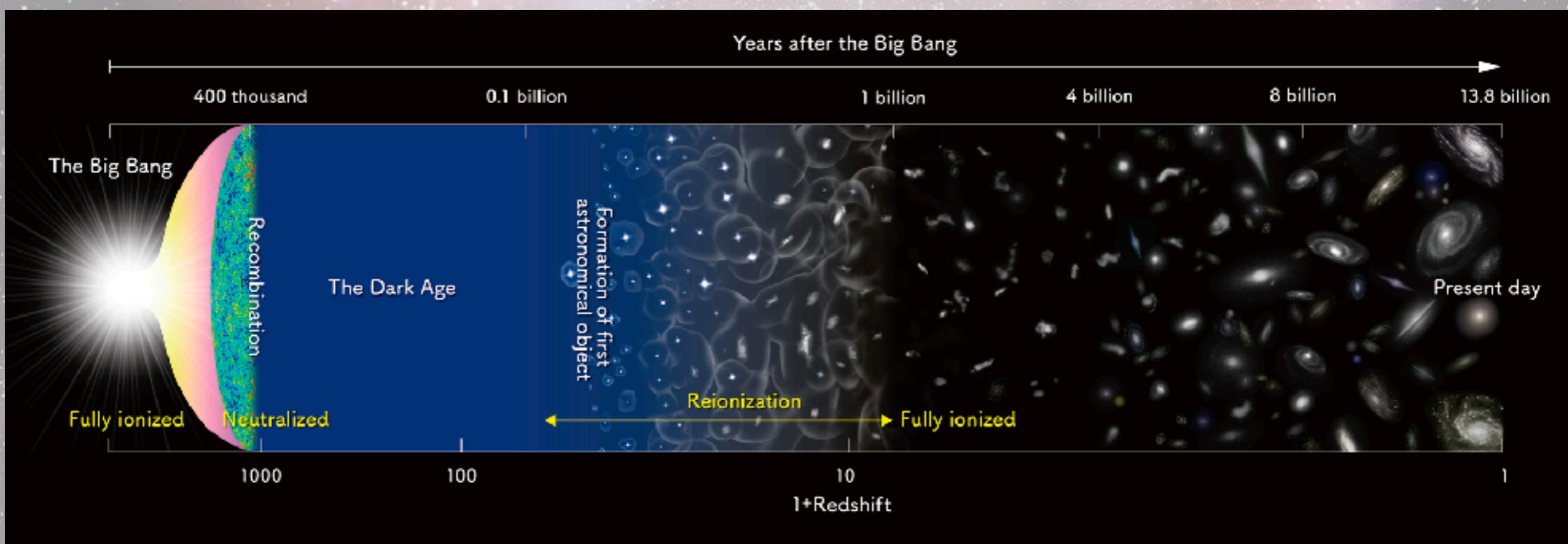
Blue And Dusty Gas-Rich Sources
(BADGRS; Clark+15, Dunne+19)



Discrepant UV slopes for
sub-mm brightness (Ferrara+17)



Revealing what is obscured by dust ...



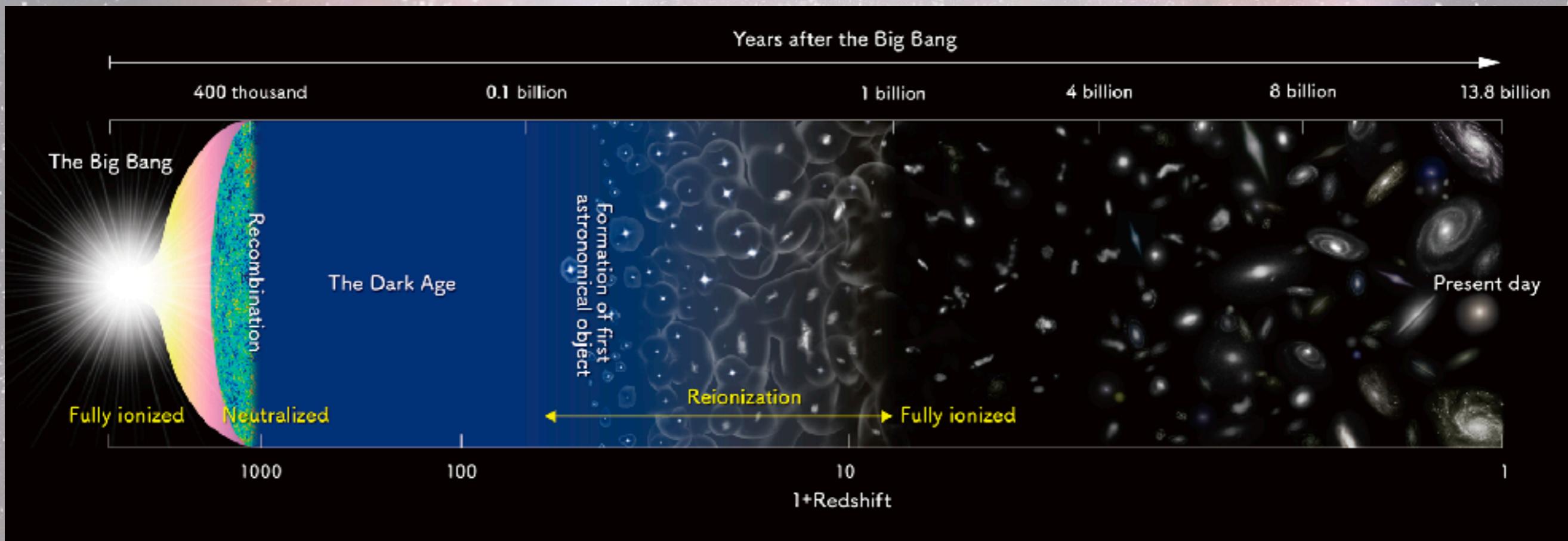
Revealing what is obscured by dust ...

18 May 2020

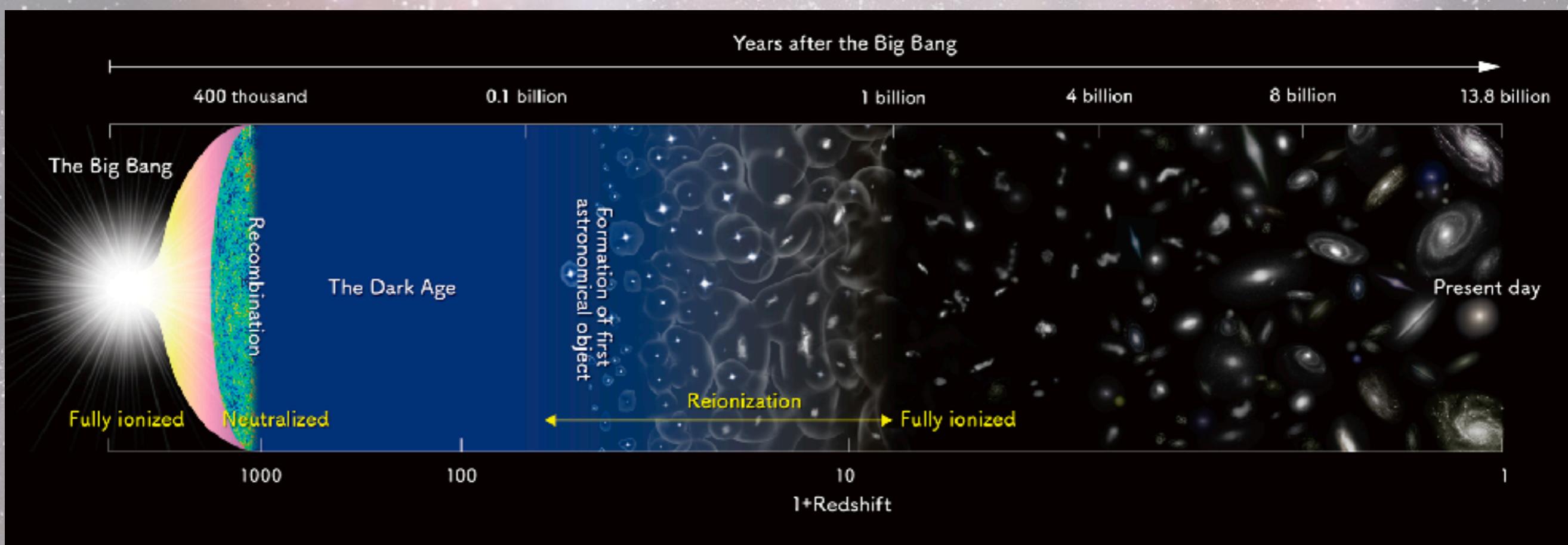
COX, Pierre



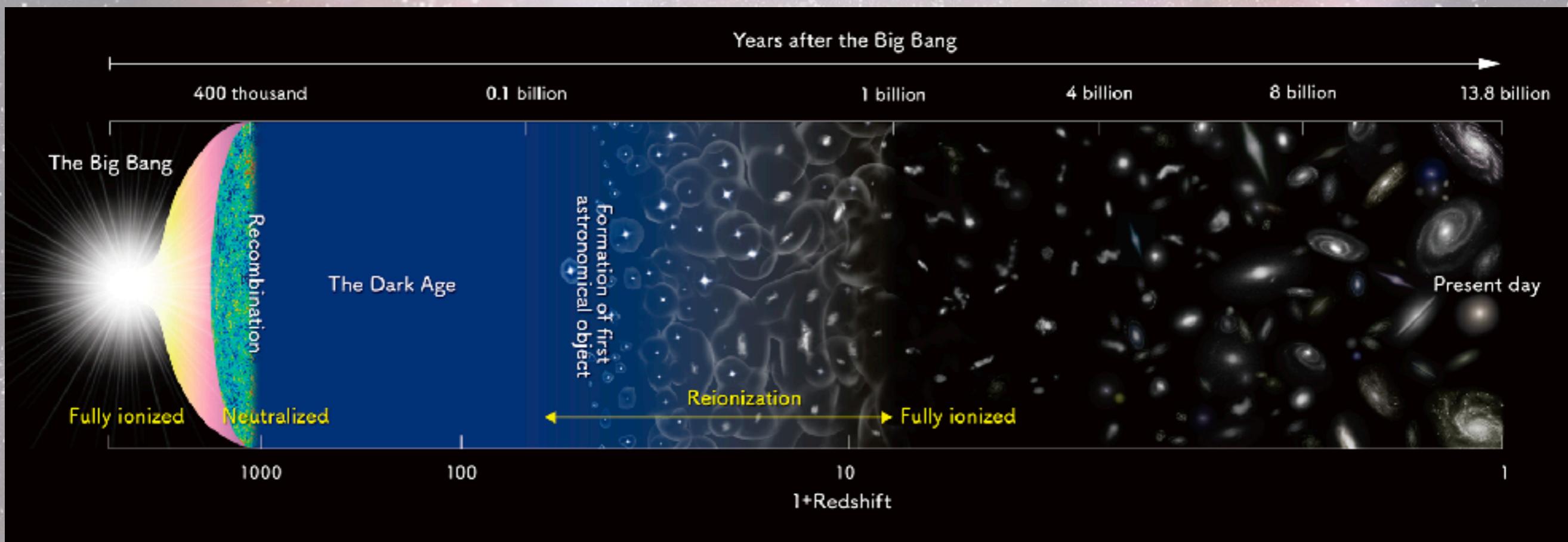
IRAM/NOEMA Large Program z-GAL



Revealing what is obscured by dust ...

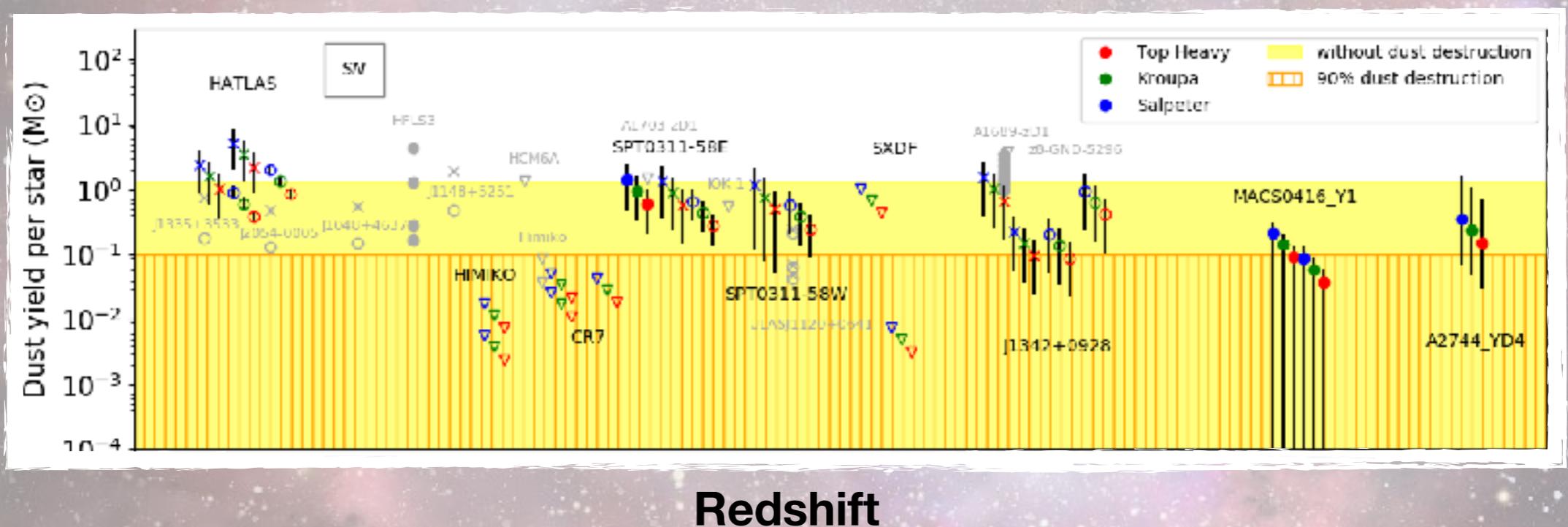


... where models and observations meet



SNe don't produce enough dust!

Leśniewska+19



This figure is a word cloud visualization of the text from the paper "The dust temperature of CII observation: dust temperature find emission mass around LBG MACS0416_Y1 high redshift source region They dust continuum ratio line peak appear". The words are colored according to their frequency in the text, with larger words representing more frequent terms.

The most prominent words in the center of the cloud include "dust", "temperature", "CII", "emission", "MACS0416_Y1", "high", "redshift", "source", "region", "line", "peak", "appear", and "dust". Other significant words include "around", "LBG", "find", "mass", "emission", "CII", "MACS0416_Y1", "high", "redshift", "source", "region", "line", "peak", "appear", and "dust".

The word cloud is composed of numerous smaller words and phrases, such as "dust", "temperature", "CII", "emission", "MACS0416_Y1", "high", "redshift", "source", "region", "line", "peak", "appear", and "dust". These smaller words are scattered throughout the cloud, often appearing near the larger central words.

The overall shape of the word cloud is roughly circular, with the most frequent words clustered in the center and smaller words forming the outer edges. The colors of the words range from light blue to dark purple, with darker colors indicating higher frequency.

This figure is a word cloud visualization of scientific text related to the study of dust temperature and CII emission. The words are arranged in a grid-like pattern where the size and color of each word represent its frequency and importance in the dataset. The most prominent words include "dust", "temperature", "CII", "emission", "MACS0416", "high", "redshift", "source", "region", "dust", "continuum", "ratio", "line", "CII", "mass", "show", "find", "temperature", "OIII", "emission", "mass", "around", "LBB", "MACS0416", "Y1", "high", "redshift", and "CII".

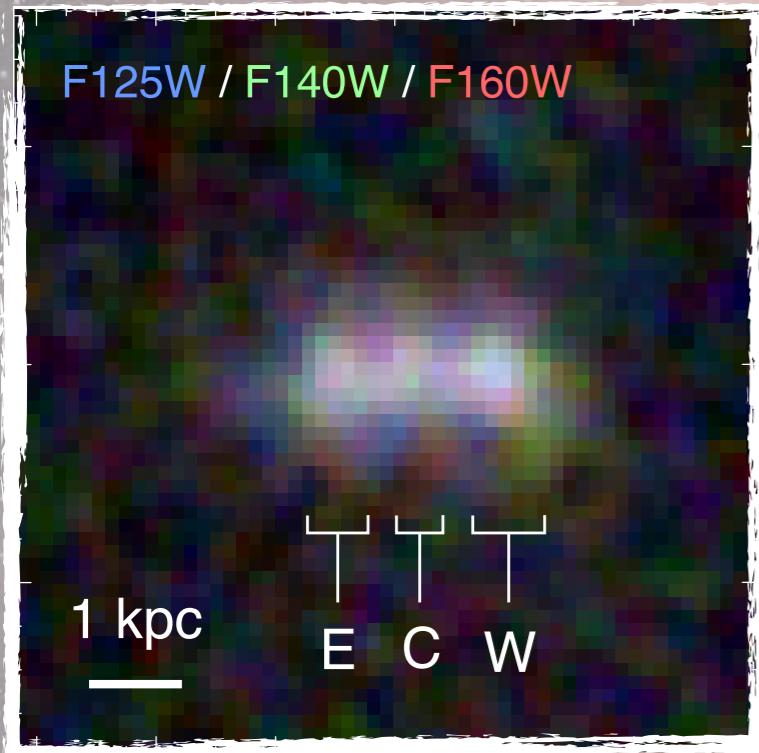
This figure is a word cloud visualization of scientific text, likely from a research paper. The words are arranged in three horizontal layers. The top layer contains words such as 'dust', 'galaxy', 'temperature', 'CII', 'observation', 'redshift', 'emission', 'mass', 'find', 'dust', 'temperature', 'CII', 'emission', 'MACS0416_Y1', 'LBG', 'high', 'redshift', 'source', 'region', 'They', 'dust', 'continuum', 'ratio', 'line', 'peak', 'size', 'μm', 'appear', 'Pallottini', and 'Tamura'. The middle layer contains words such as 'dust', 'temperature', 'find', 'emission', 'mass', 'CII', 'emission', 'MACS0416_Y1', 'LBG', 'high', 'redshift', 'source', 'region', 'They', 'dust', 'continuum', 'ratio', 'line', 'peak', 'size', 'μm', 'appear', 'Pallottini', and 'Tamura'. The bottom layer contains words such as 'dust', 'temperature', 'find', 'emission', 'mass', 'CII', 'emission', 'MACS0416_Y1', 'LBG', 'high', 'redshift', 'source', 'region', 'They', 'dust', 'continuum', 'ratio', 'line', 'peak', 'size', 'μm', 'appear', 'Pallottini', and 'Tamura'.

MACS0416_Y1

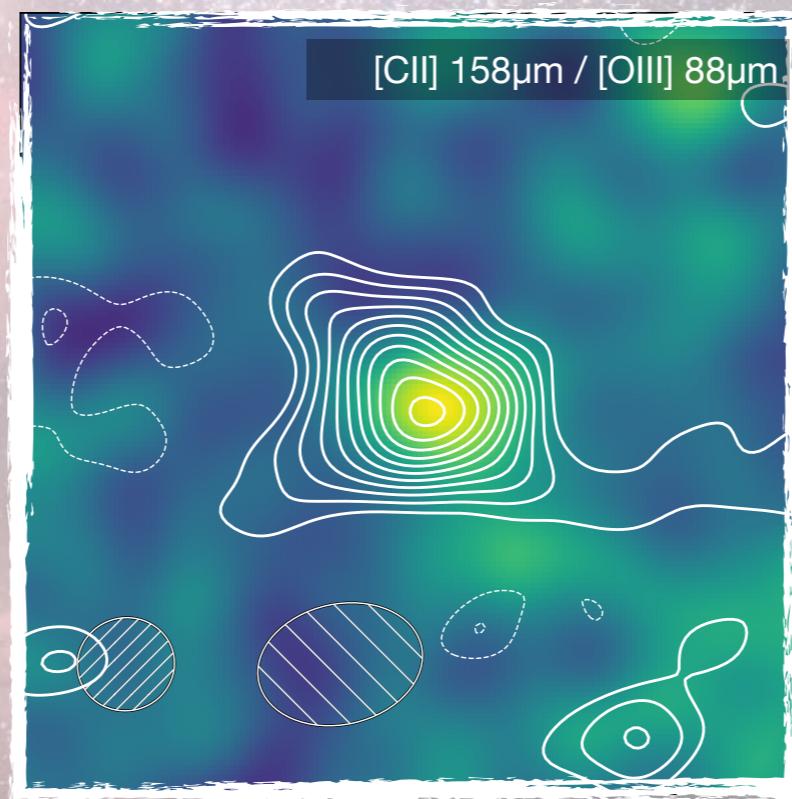
dust and carbon at z = 8.3



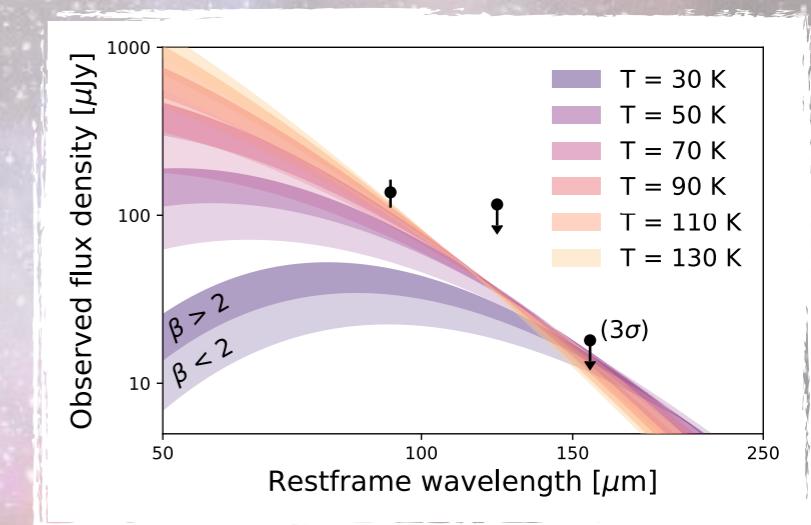
The source ...



... the lines ...

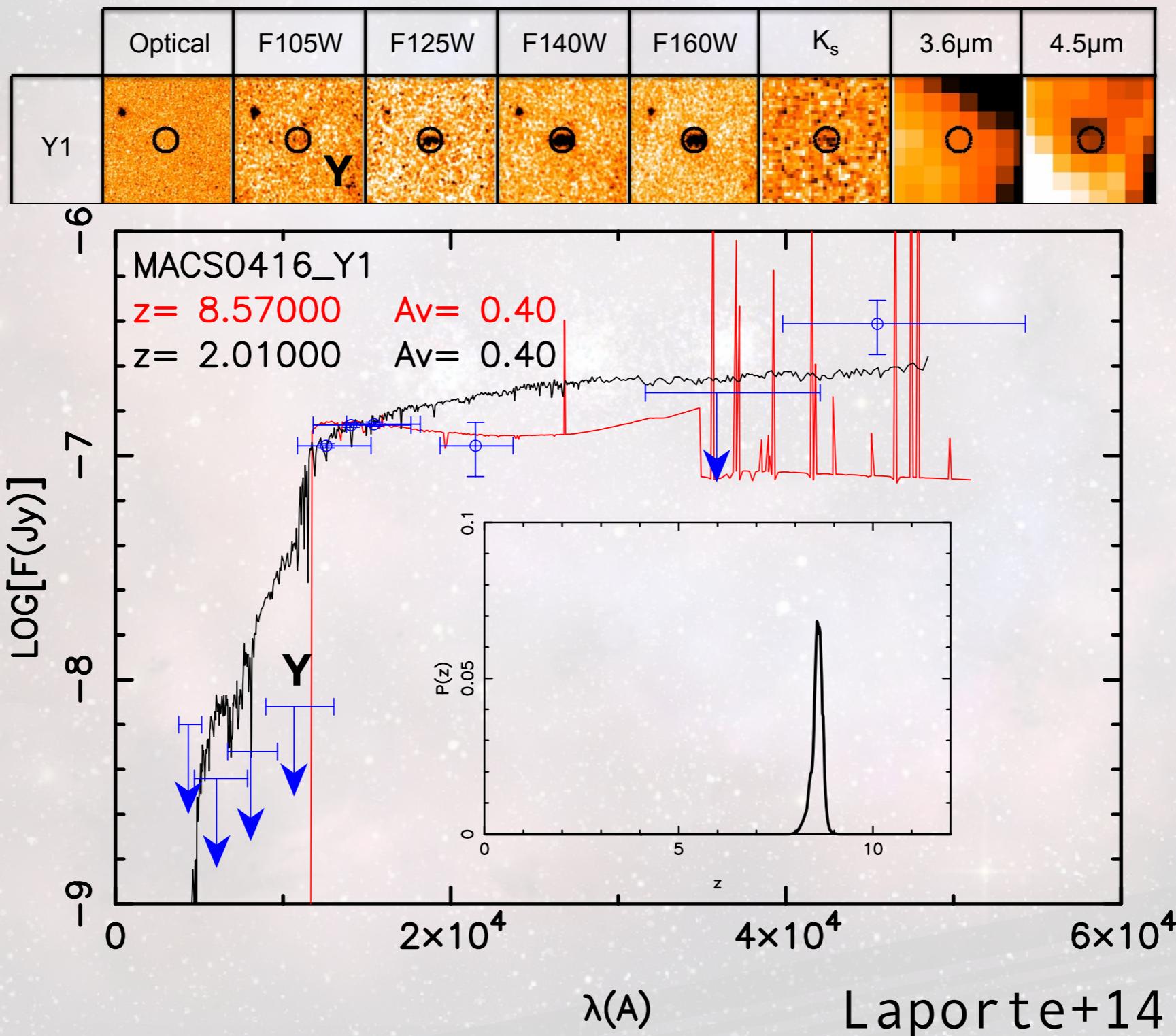


... and the spectrum!

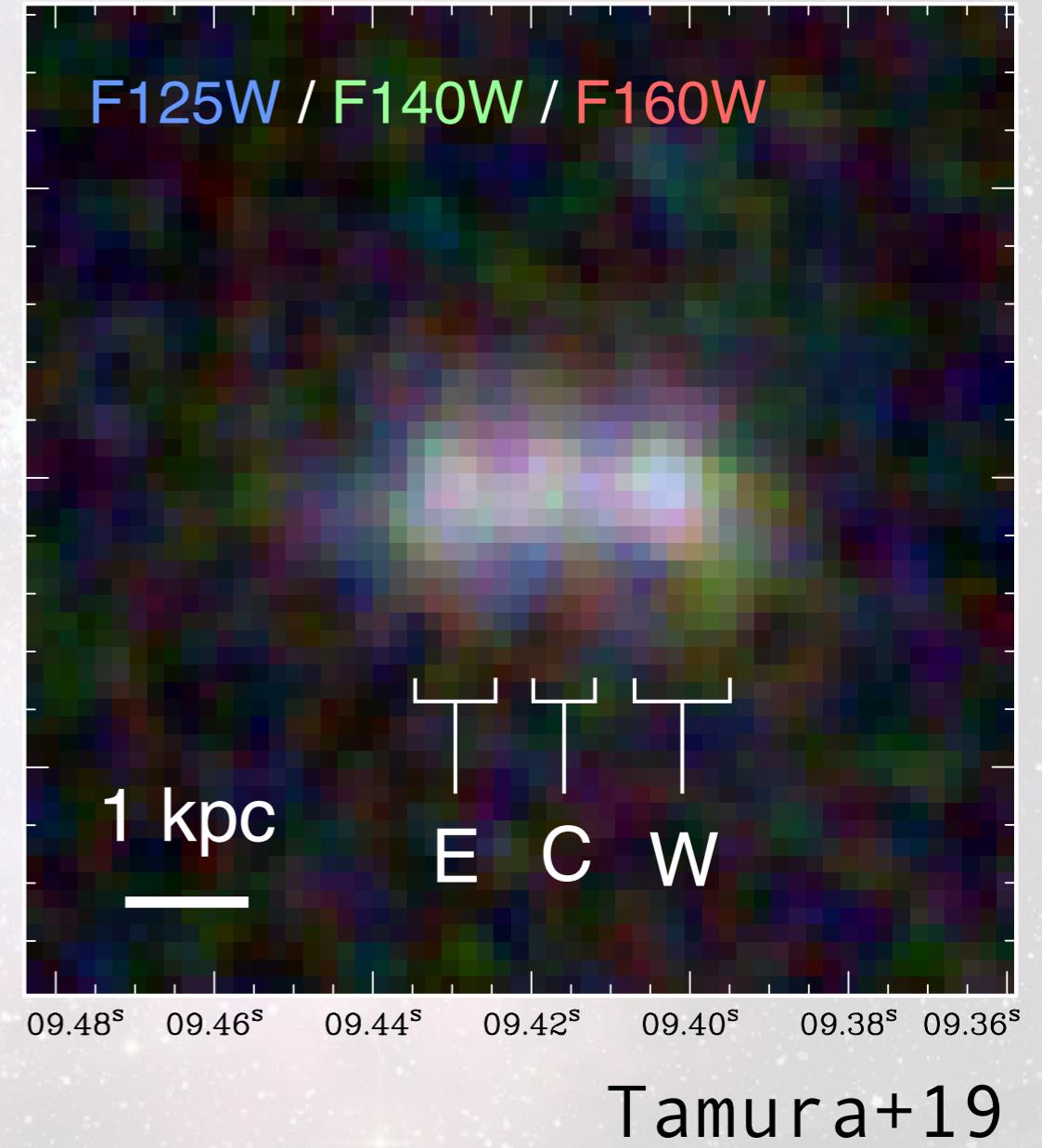
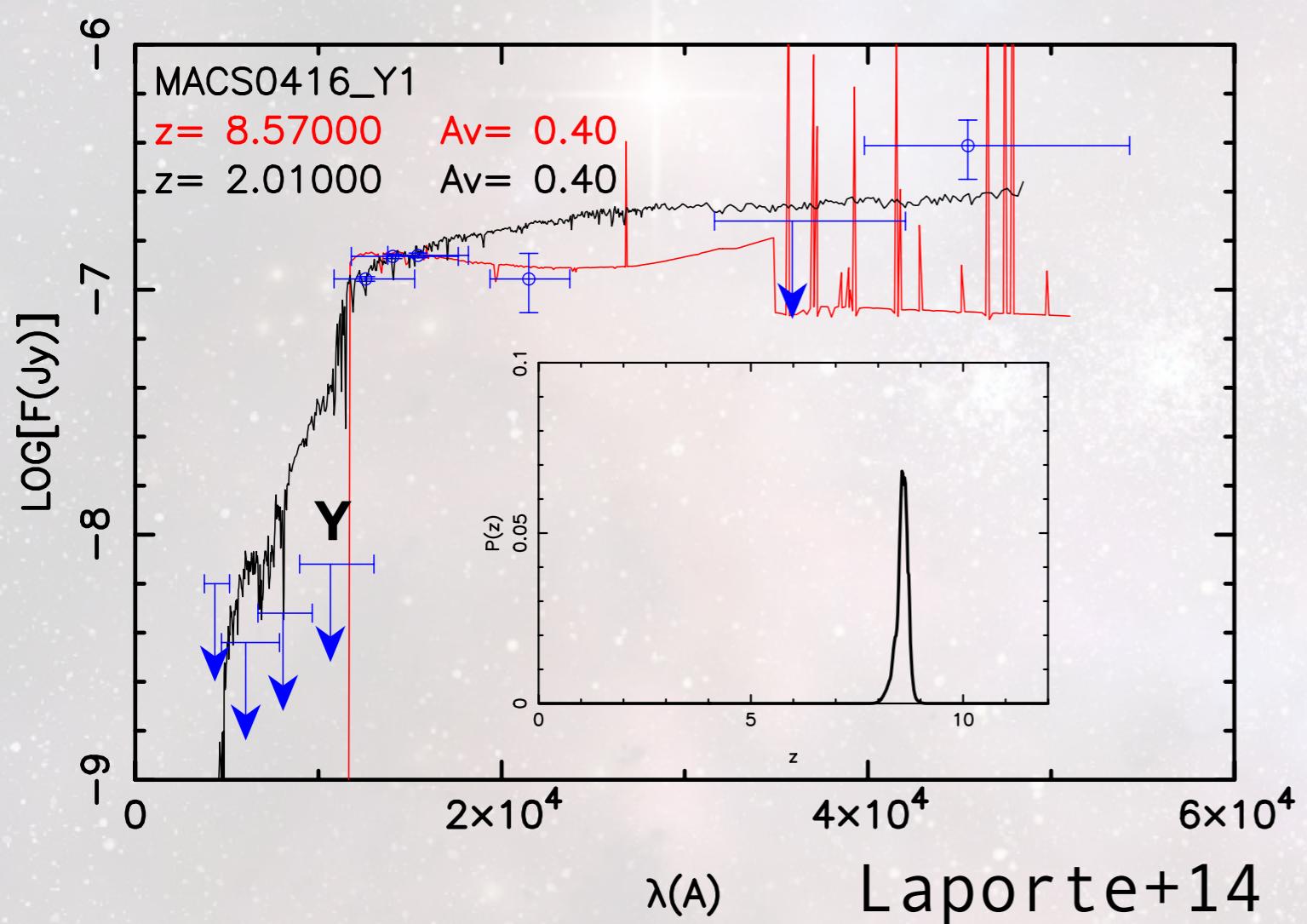


Bakx+2020:
2001.02812

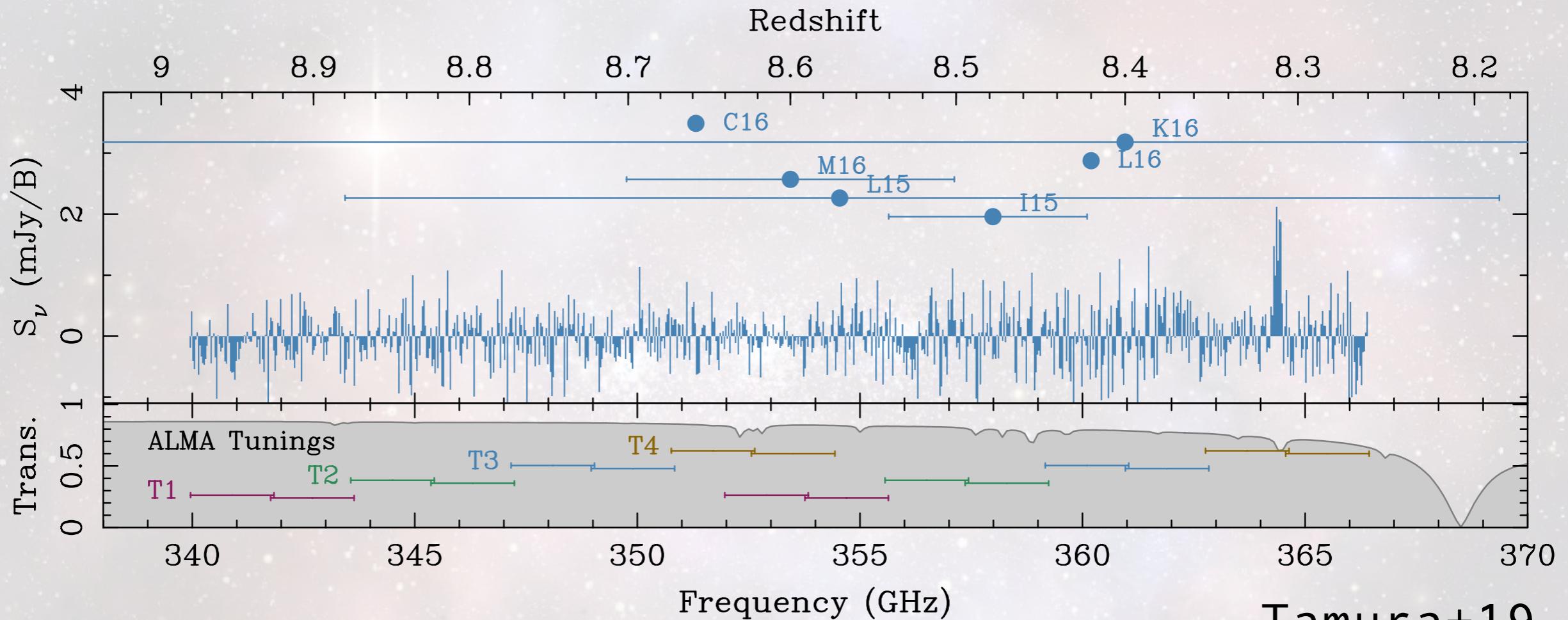
Y-band drop-out LBG found behind the Hubble Frontier Field



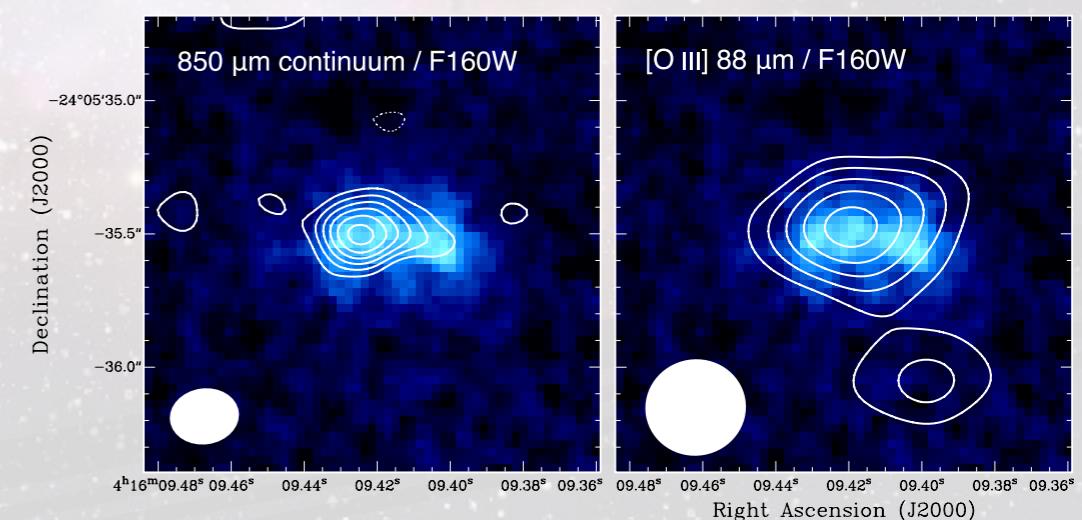
Y-band drop-out LBG found behind the Hubble Frontier Field



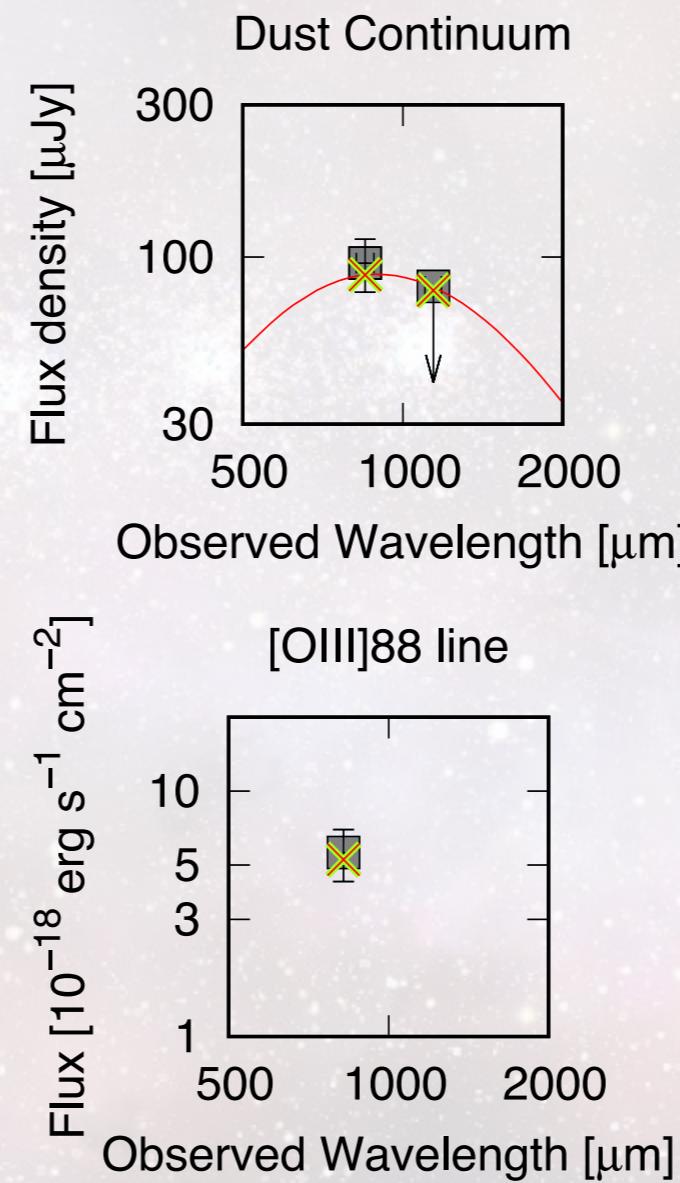
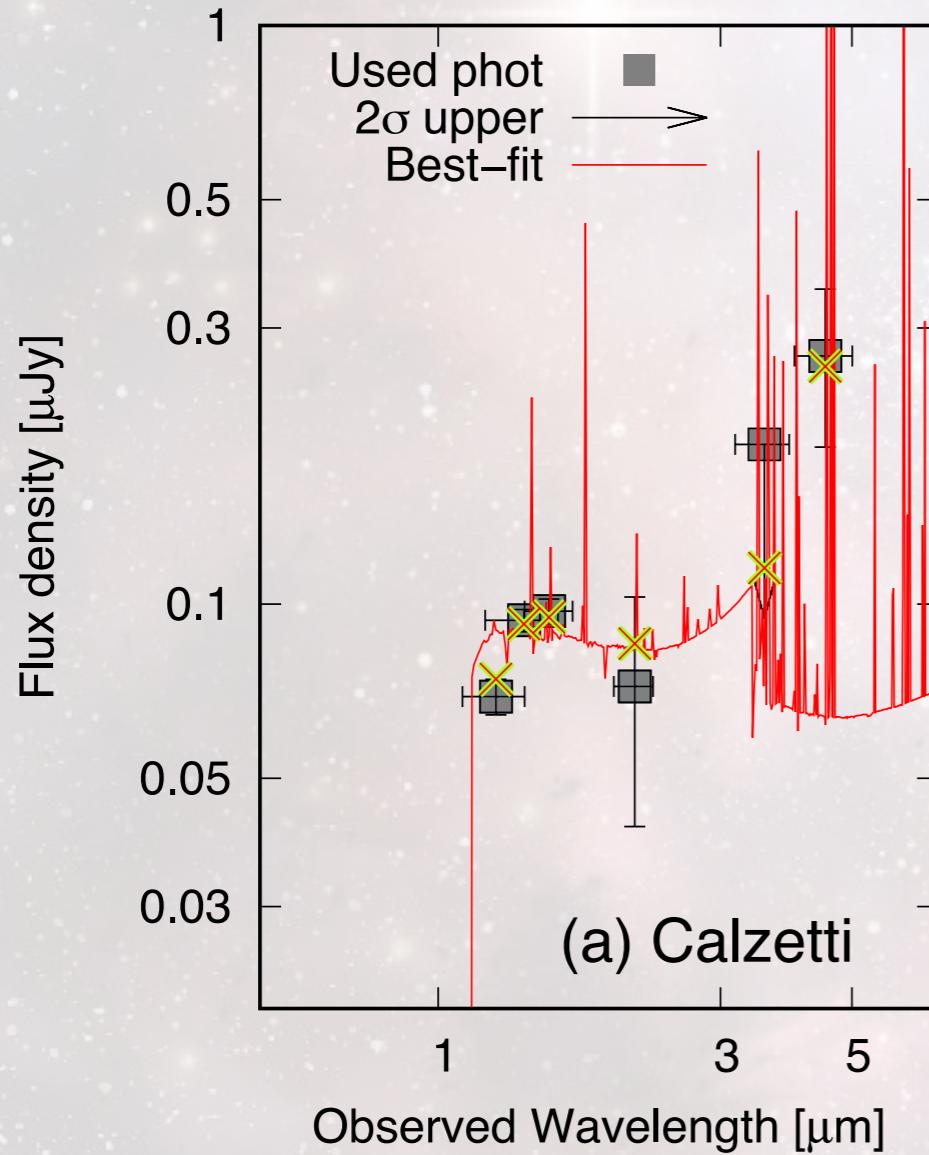
ALMA redshift sweep found [OIII]88um confirming z = 8.31



Tamura+19

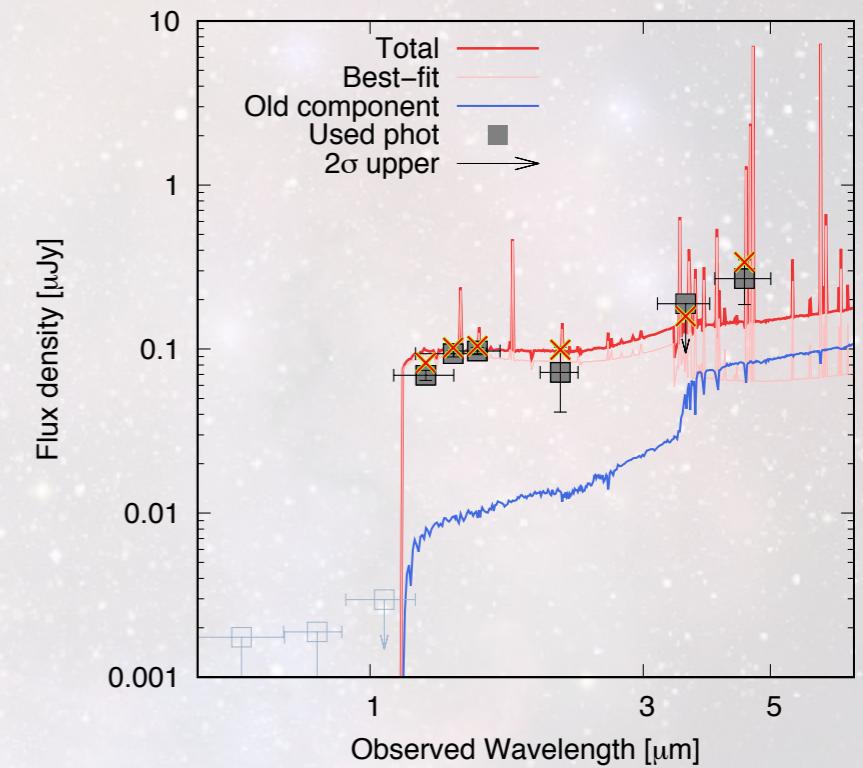
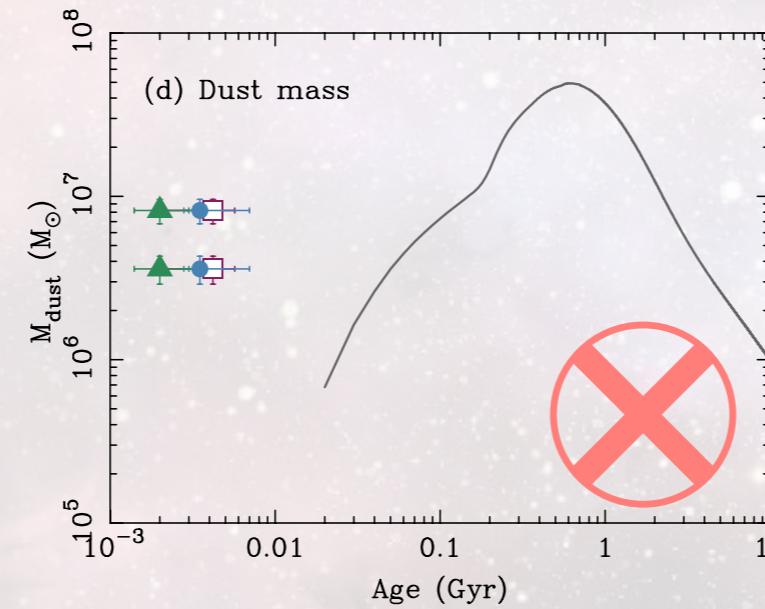
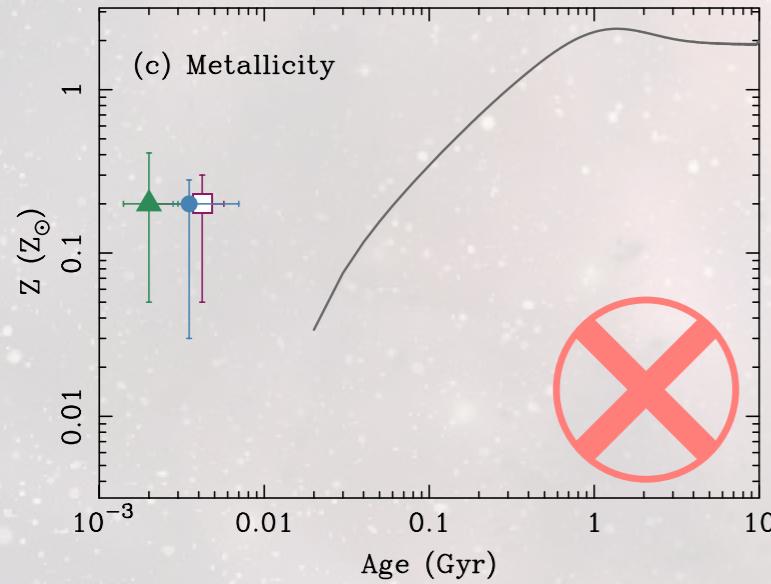
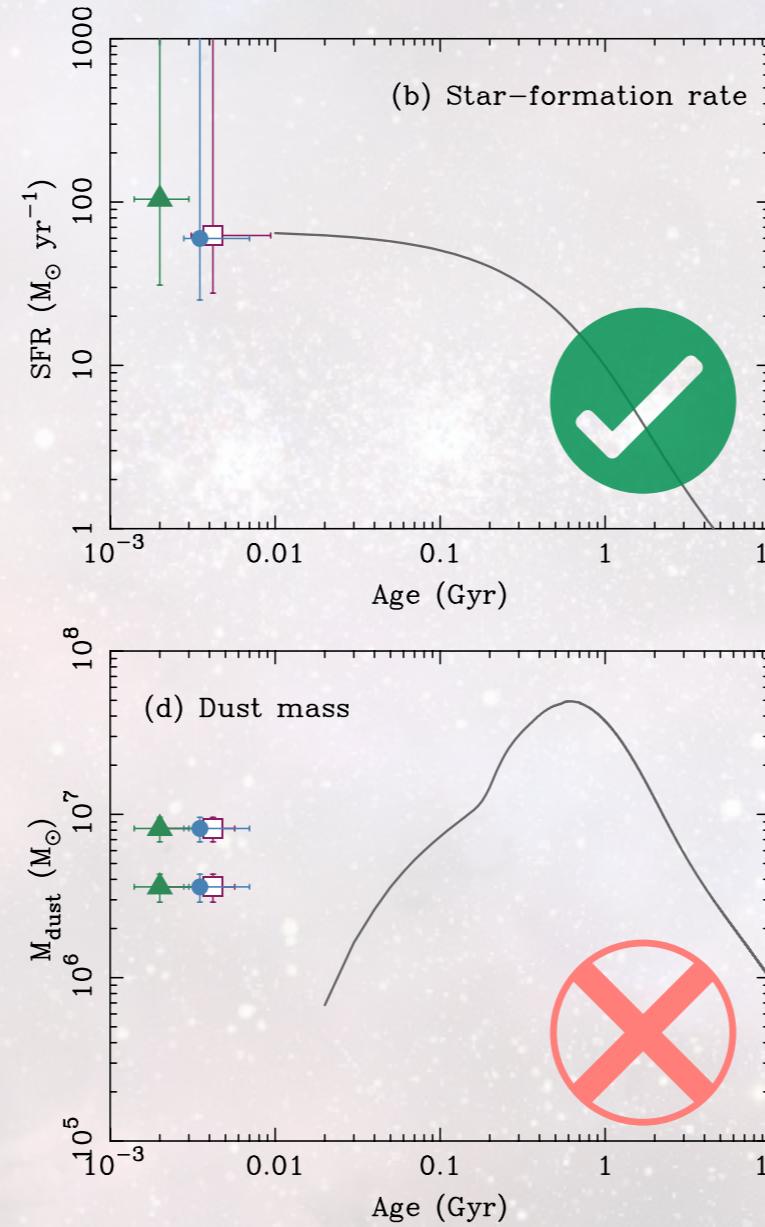
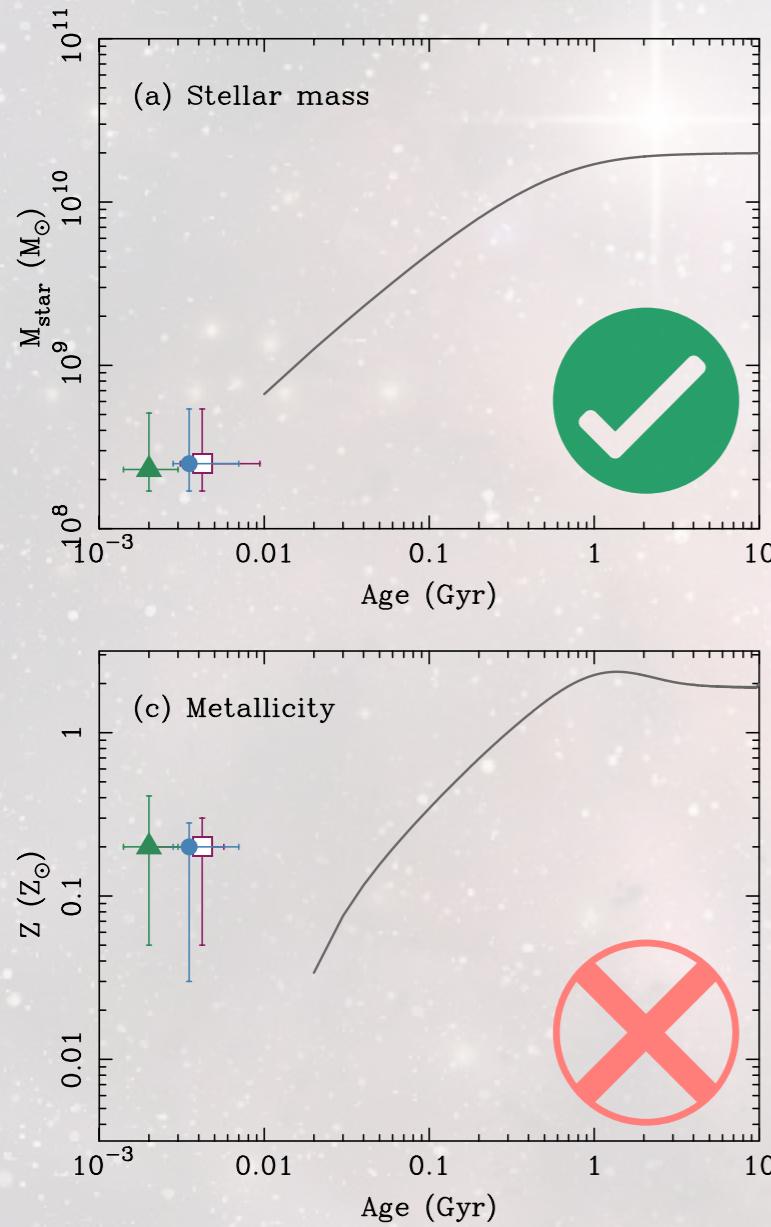


UV-to-FIR suggests a young stellar population



t_{age} . = 3.5 Myr
 Z . = $0.20^{+0.16}_{-0.18} Z_{\odot}$
 M_{star} . = $2.4 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$
 SFR . = $57 M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$

Dust mass evolution model suggests older stellar component at $z = 15$



Asano+13, Tamura+19

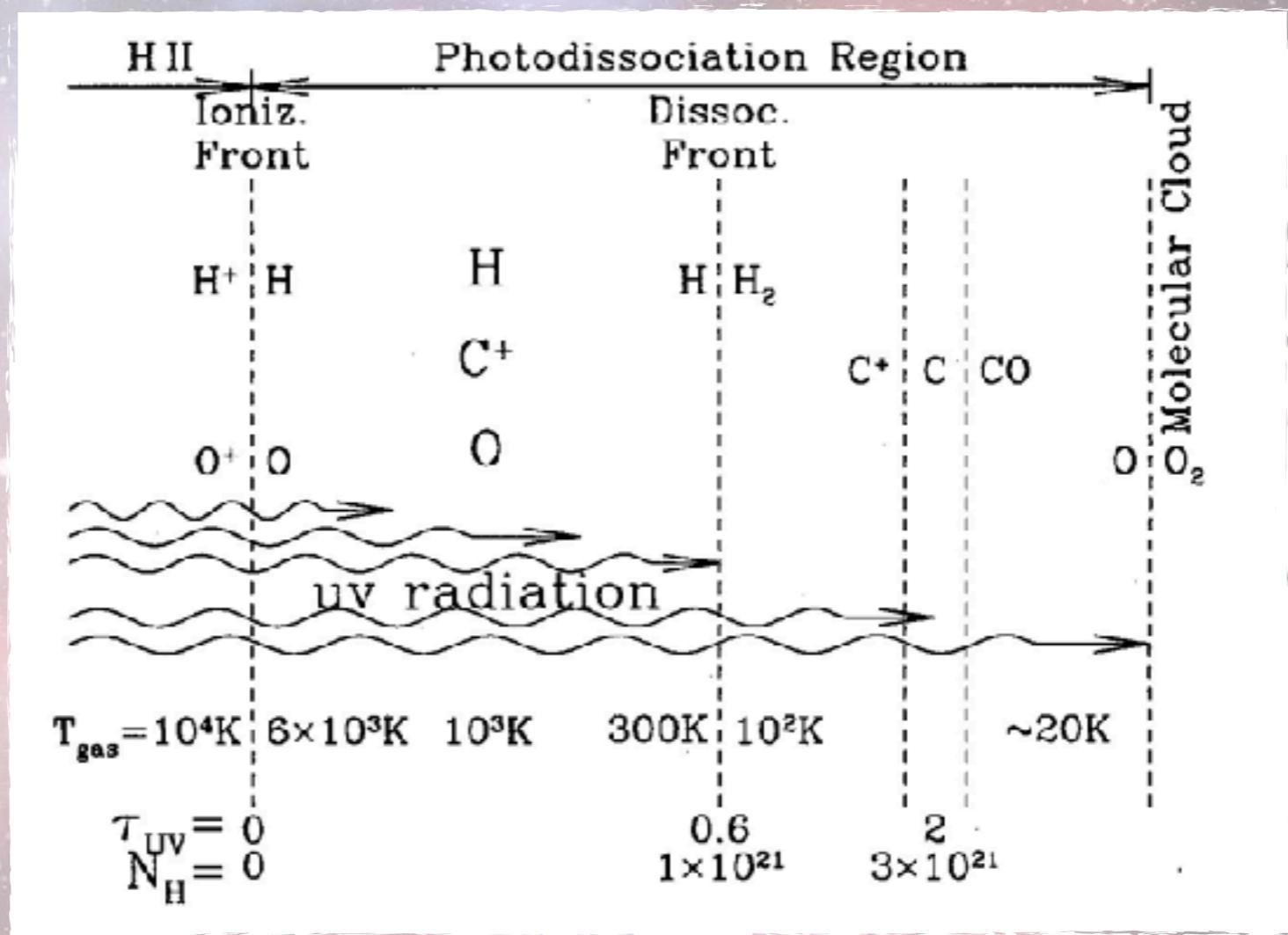
See also:
Roberts-Borsani+20
Sommovigo+20
Nishida+in prep.

Theoretical intermission

Photo-dissociation regions

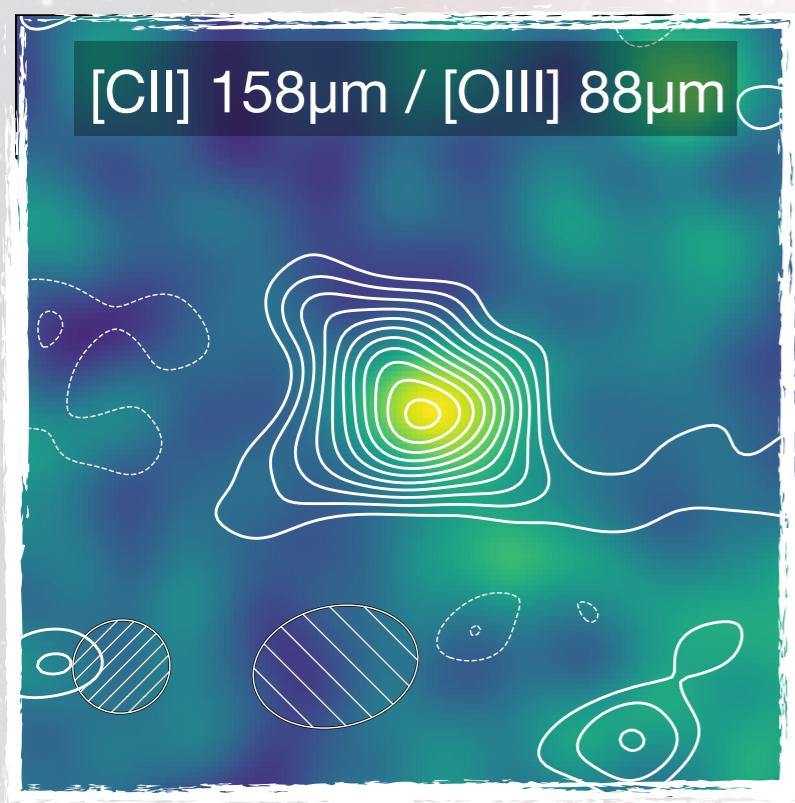


O & B
stars

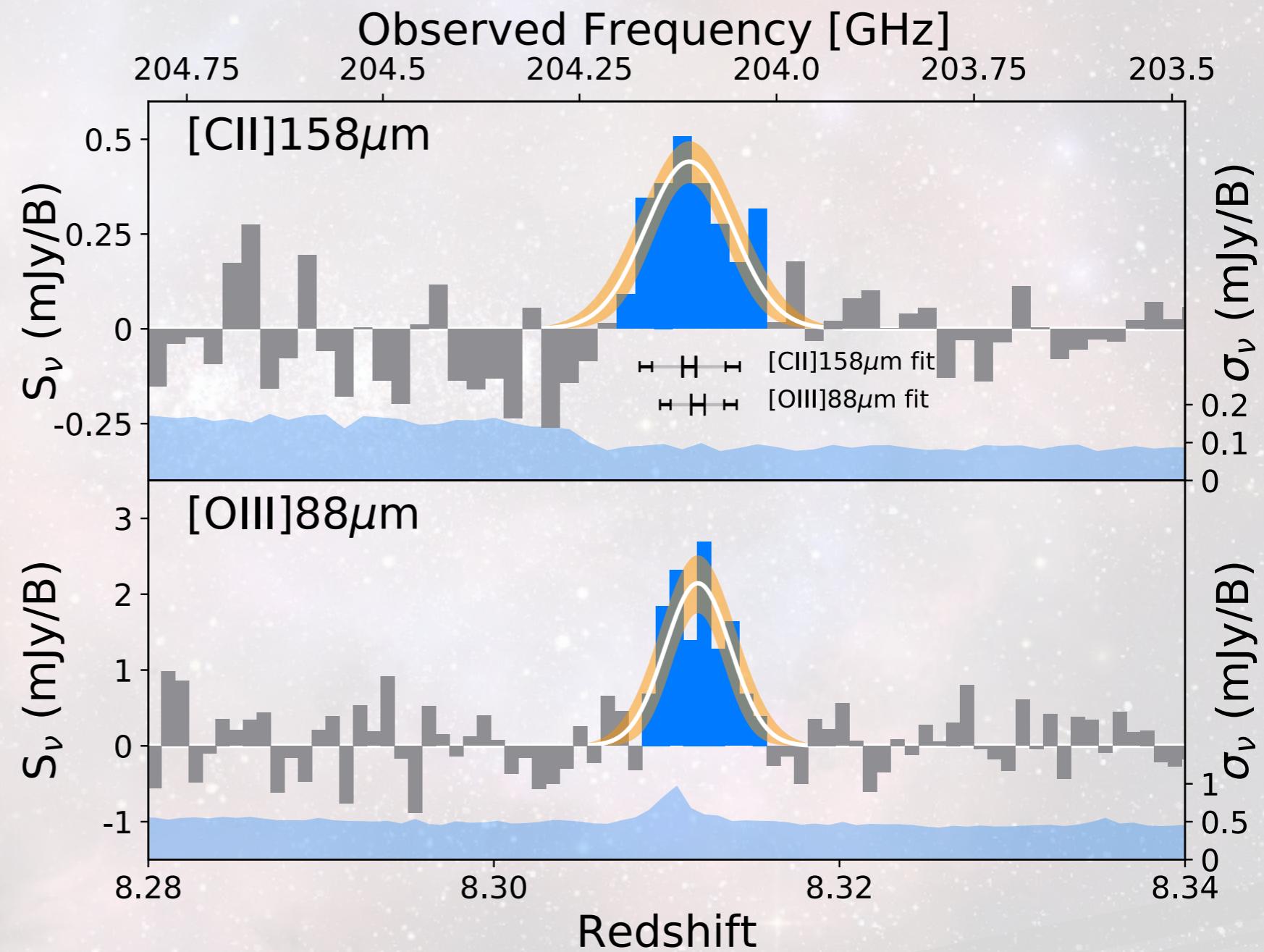


↔ ↔
[OIII] [CII]

No obvious offset between [CII] and [OIII]



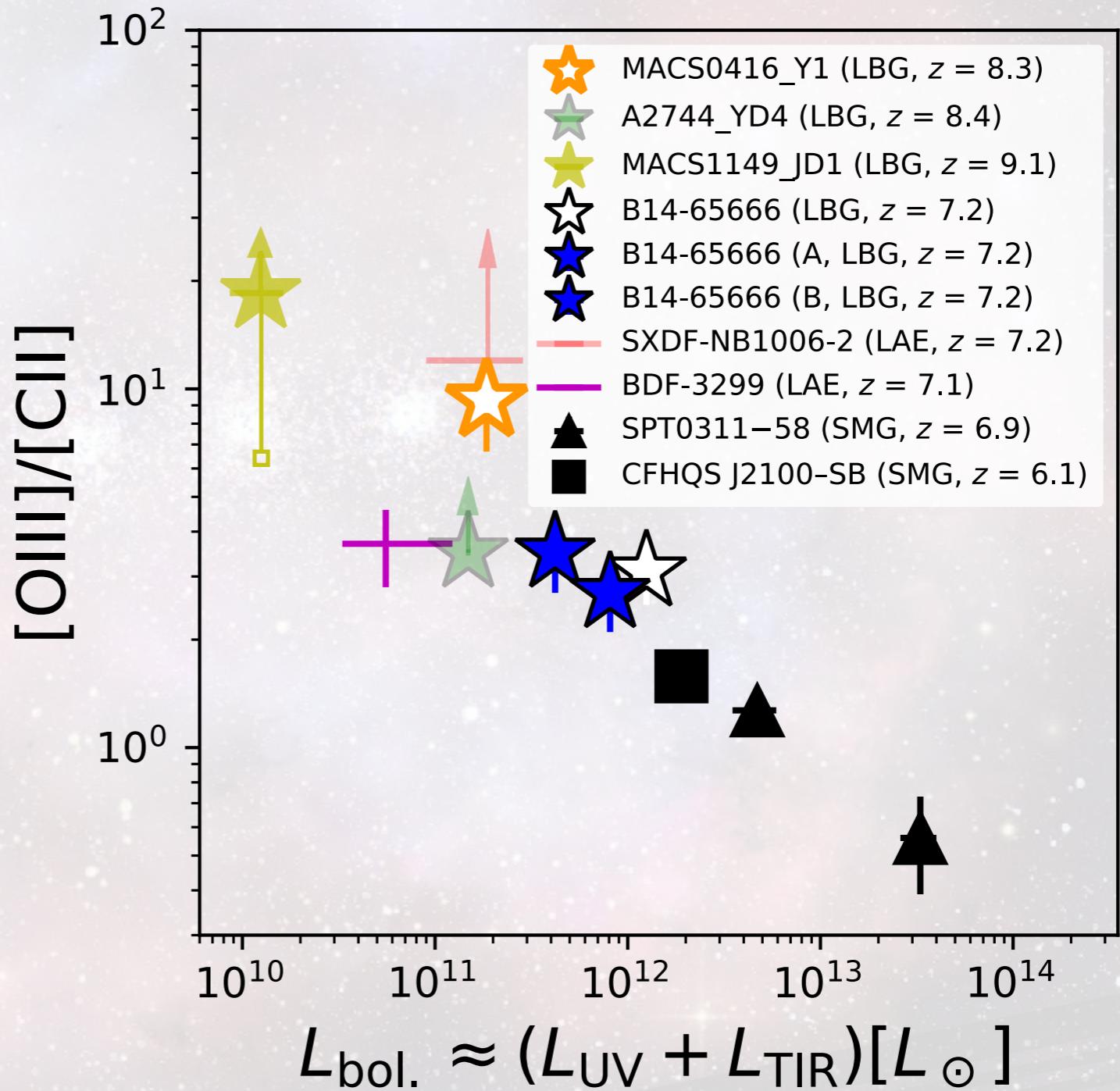
Bakx+2020



Unlike observations (e.g. Carniani+18)

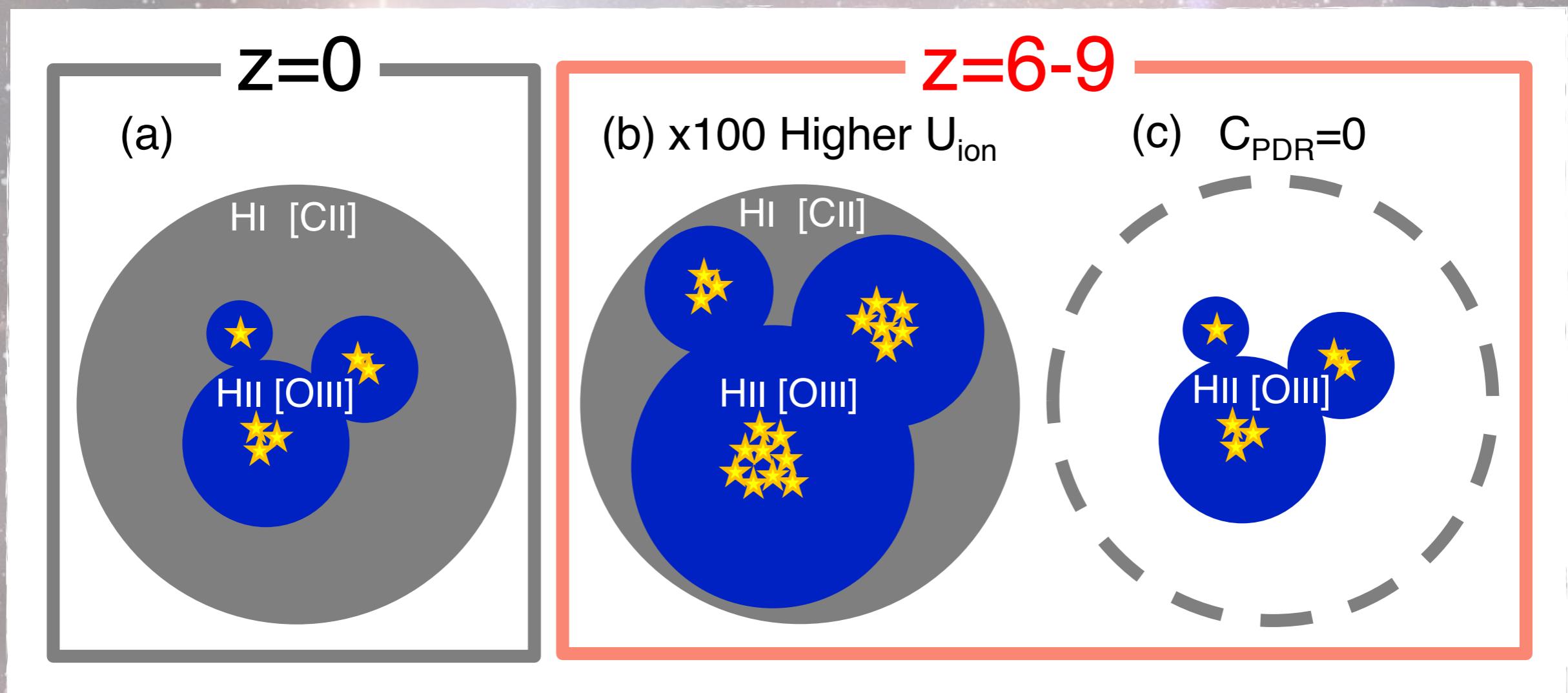
Unlike models (e.g. Arata+20, Pallottini+19)

High [OIII]/[CII] ratio suggests strong radiation fields



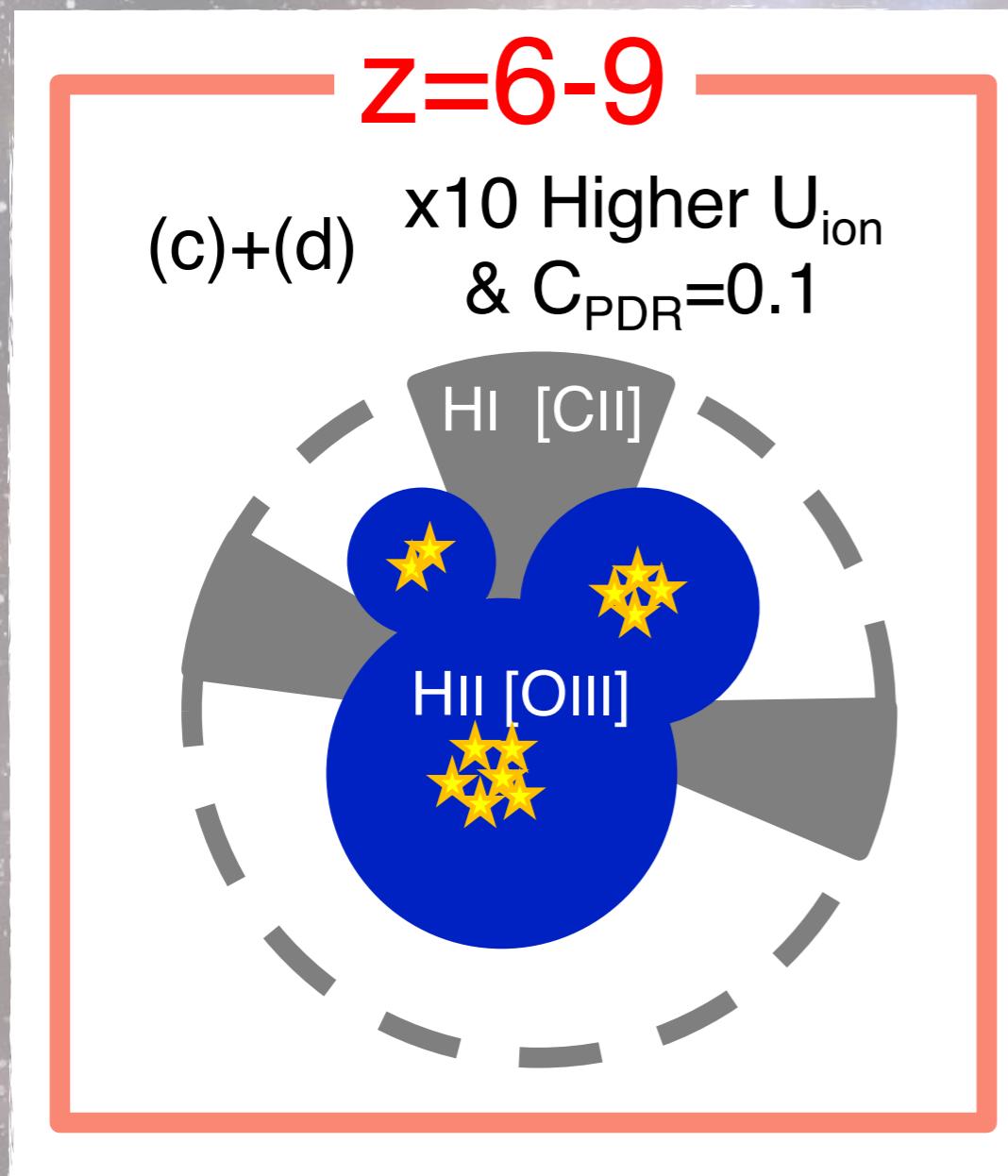
High [OIII]/[CII] due to

Ionization parameter
Covering fraction



Harikane+20

High [OIII]/[CII] due to a combination:



Harikane+20

Or...

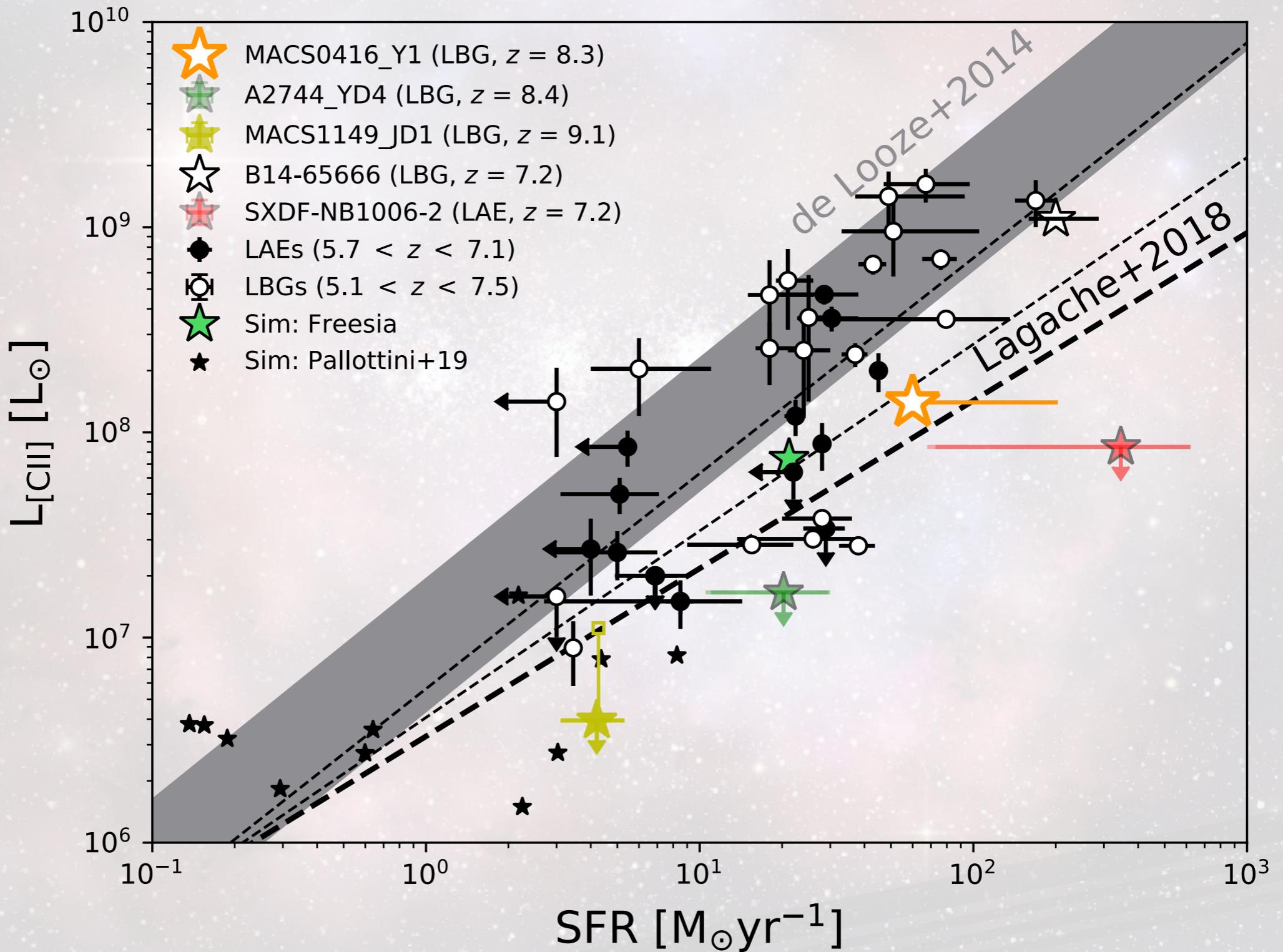
Higher density
Lower C/O ratio
CMB attenuation effect

But not...

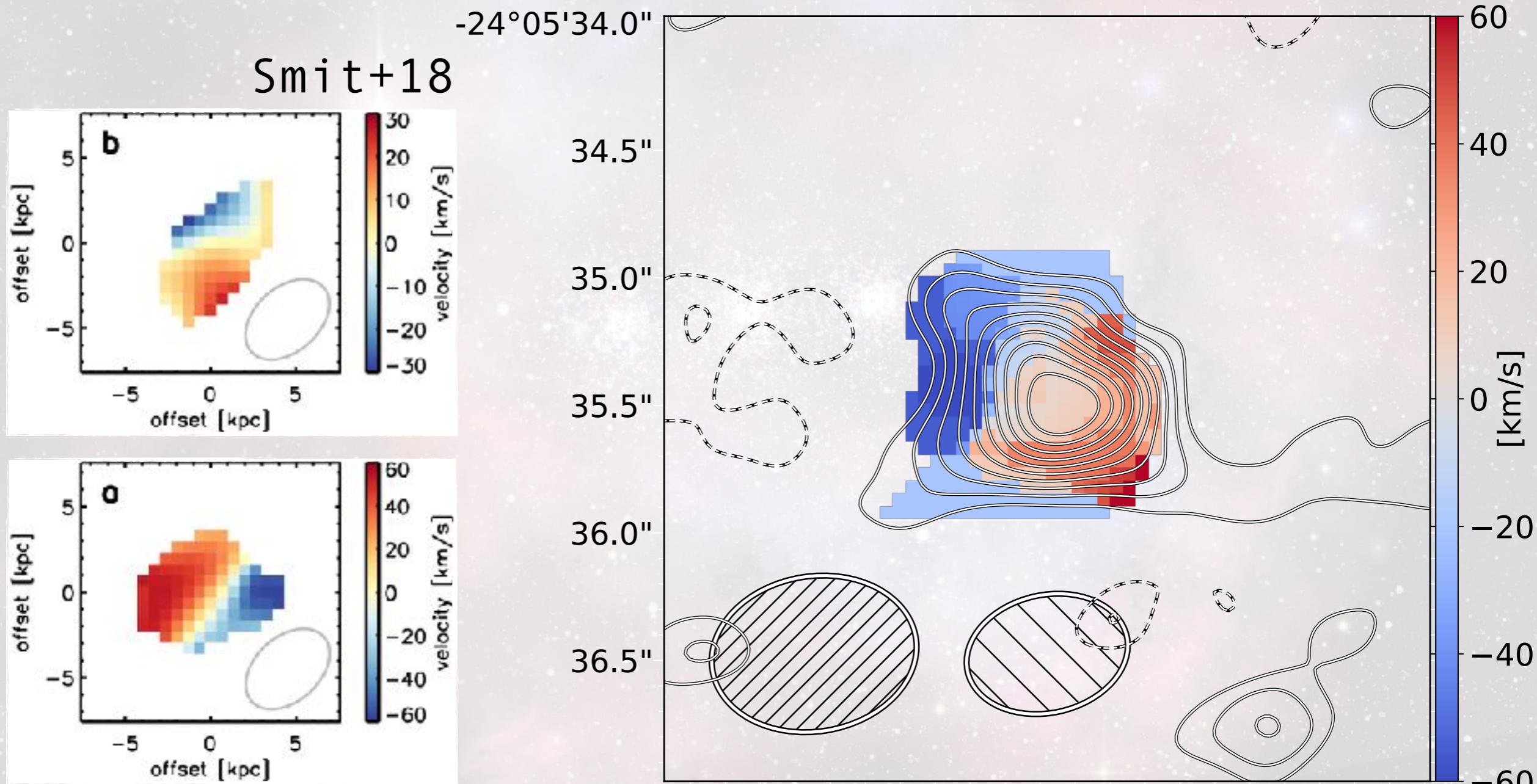
Lower metallicity
Spatially-extended [CII]

See also Hagimoto+in prep,
Carniani+20, Arata+20

Is there a [CII] deficit at high redshift?

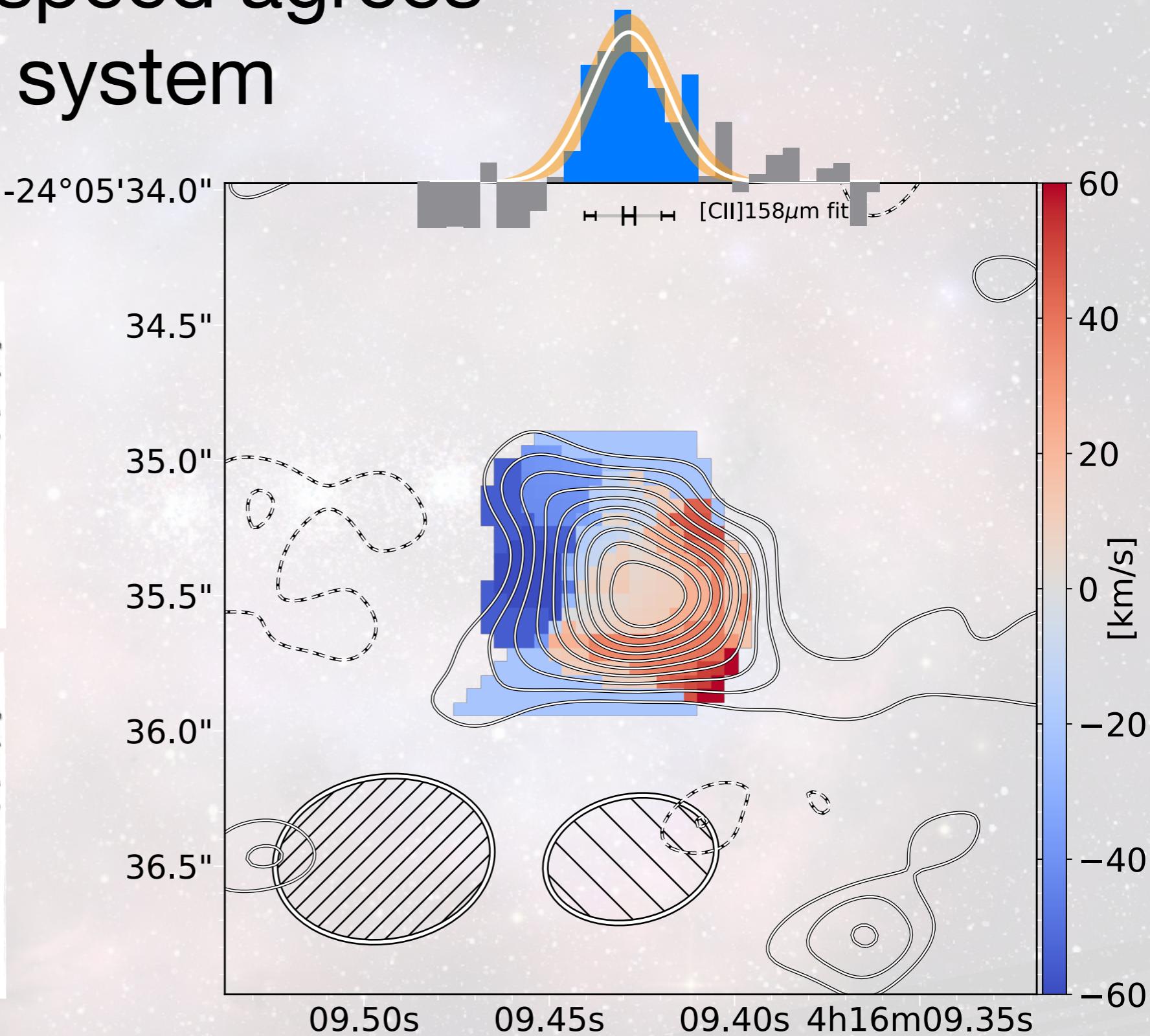
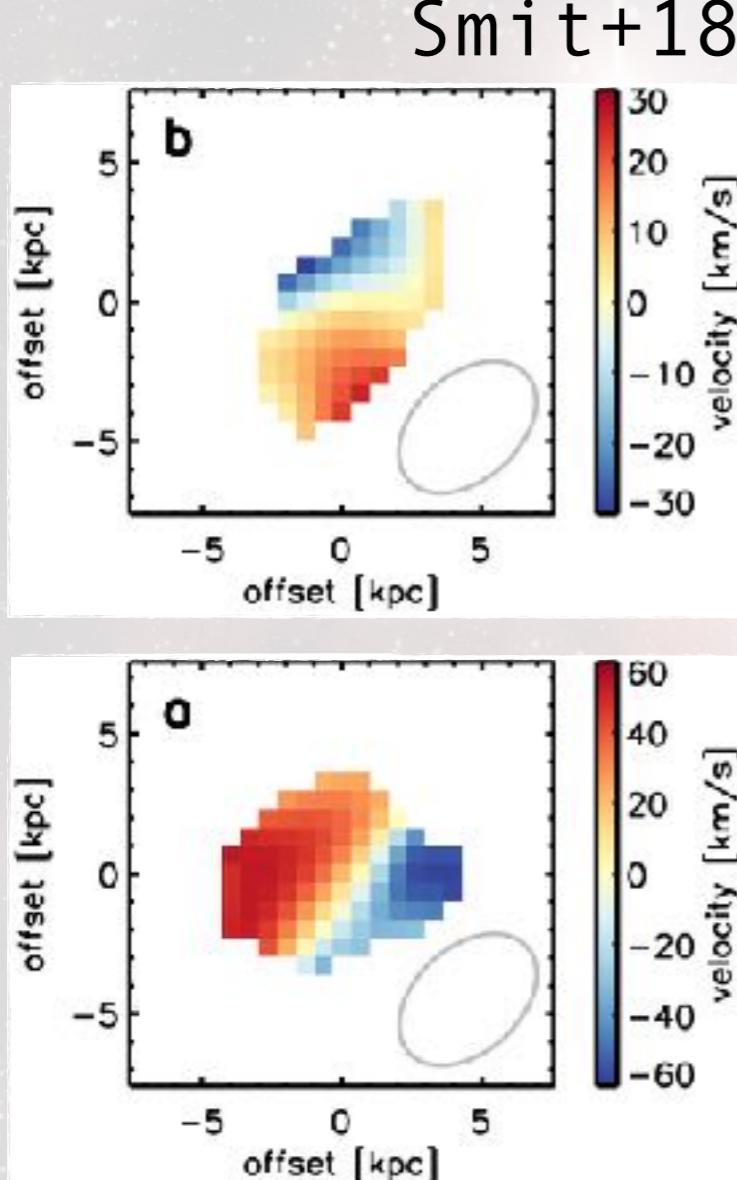


Are we witnessing rotation at $z = 8.31$?



See also:
Jones+20

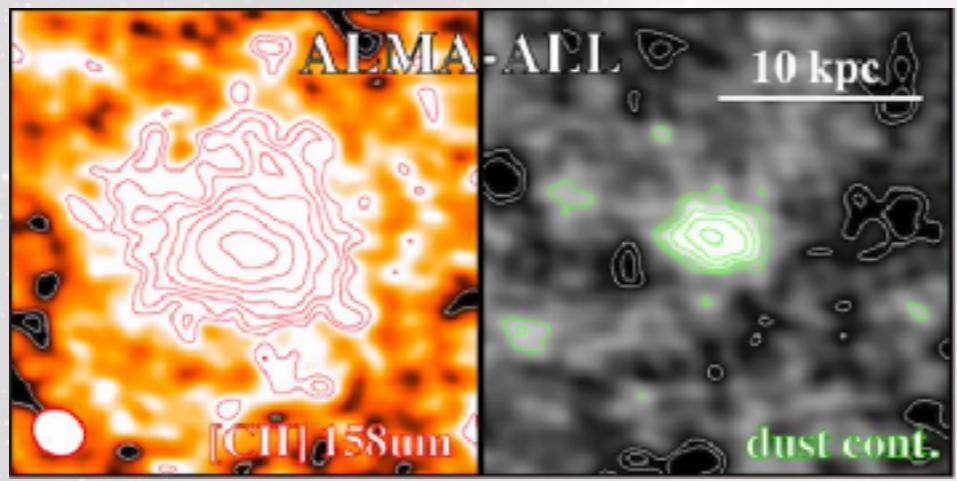
The rotation speed agrees with a stable system



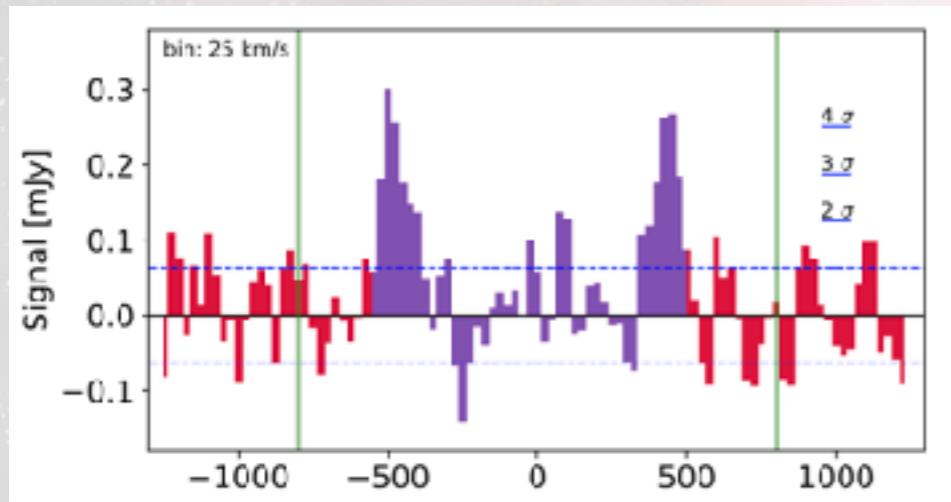
See also:
Jones+20

Galaxy mass agrees with UV-FIR

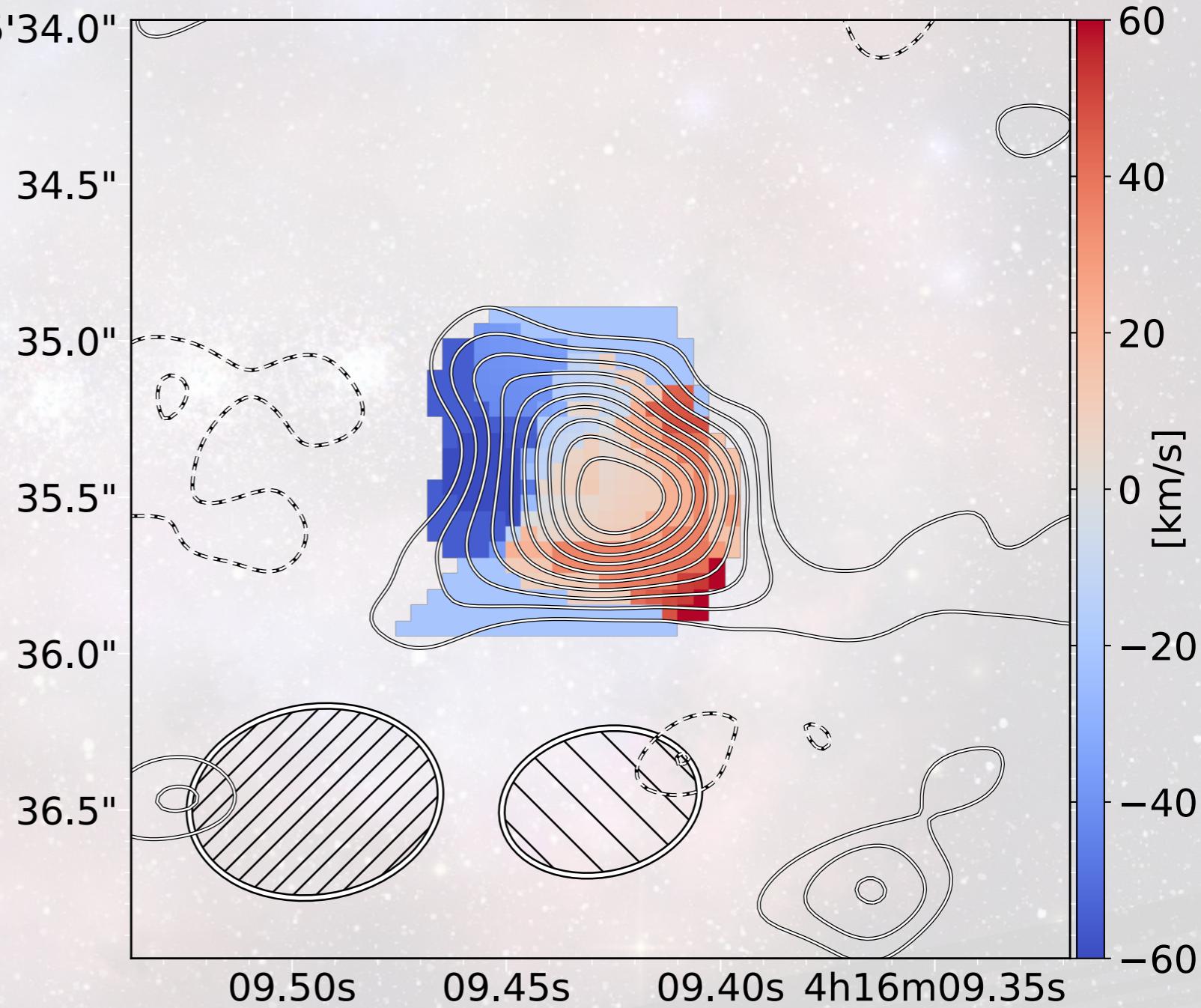
Or is gas outflowing at $z = 8.31$?



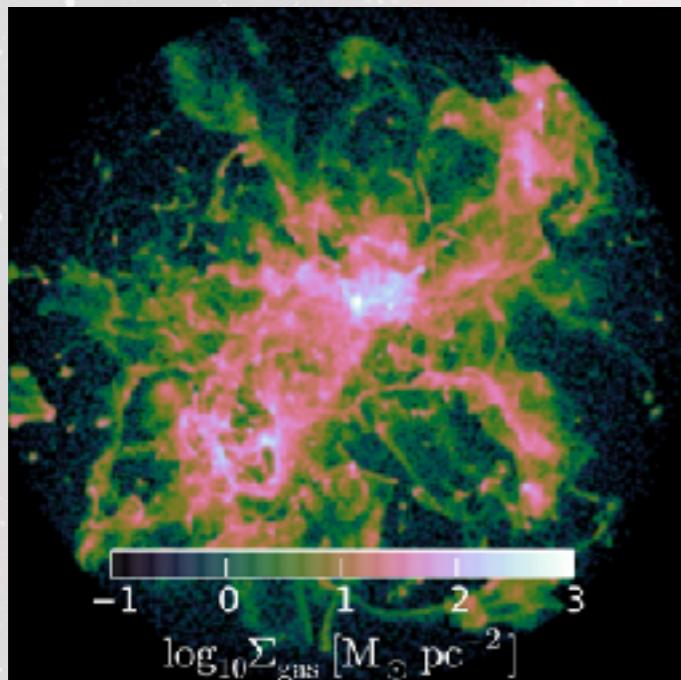
Fujimoto+19, +20



Ginolfi+19



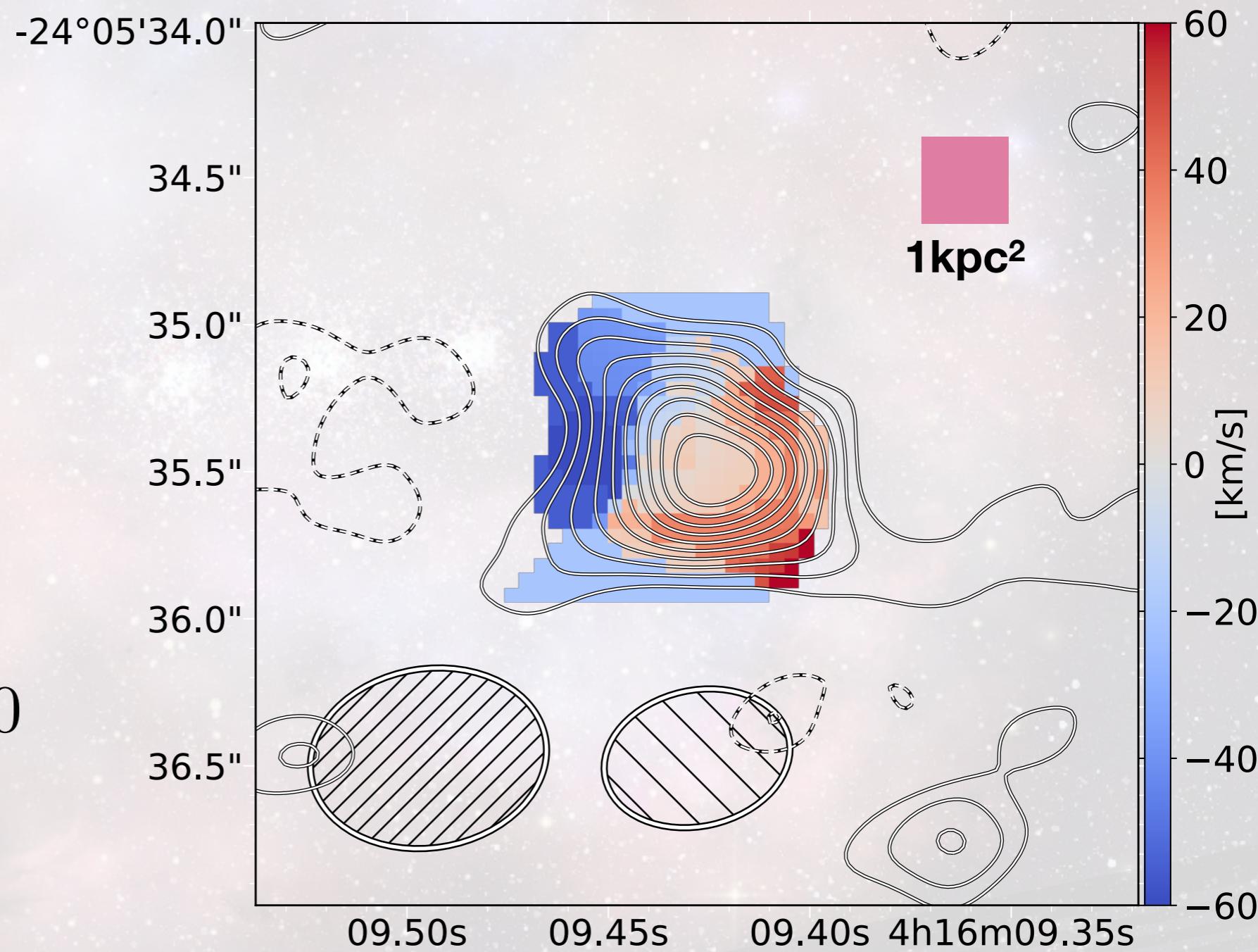
Perhaps the shallow dark matter halo cannot keep the gas together



Arata+19

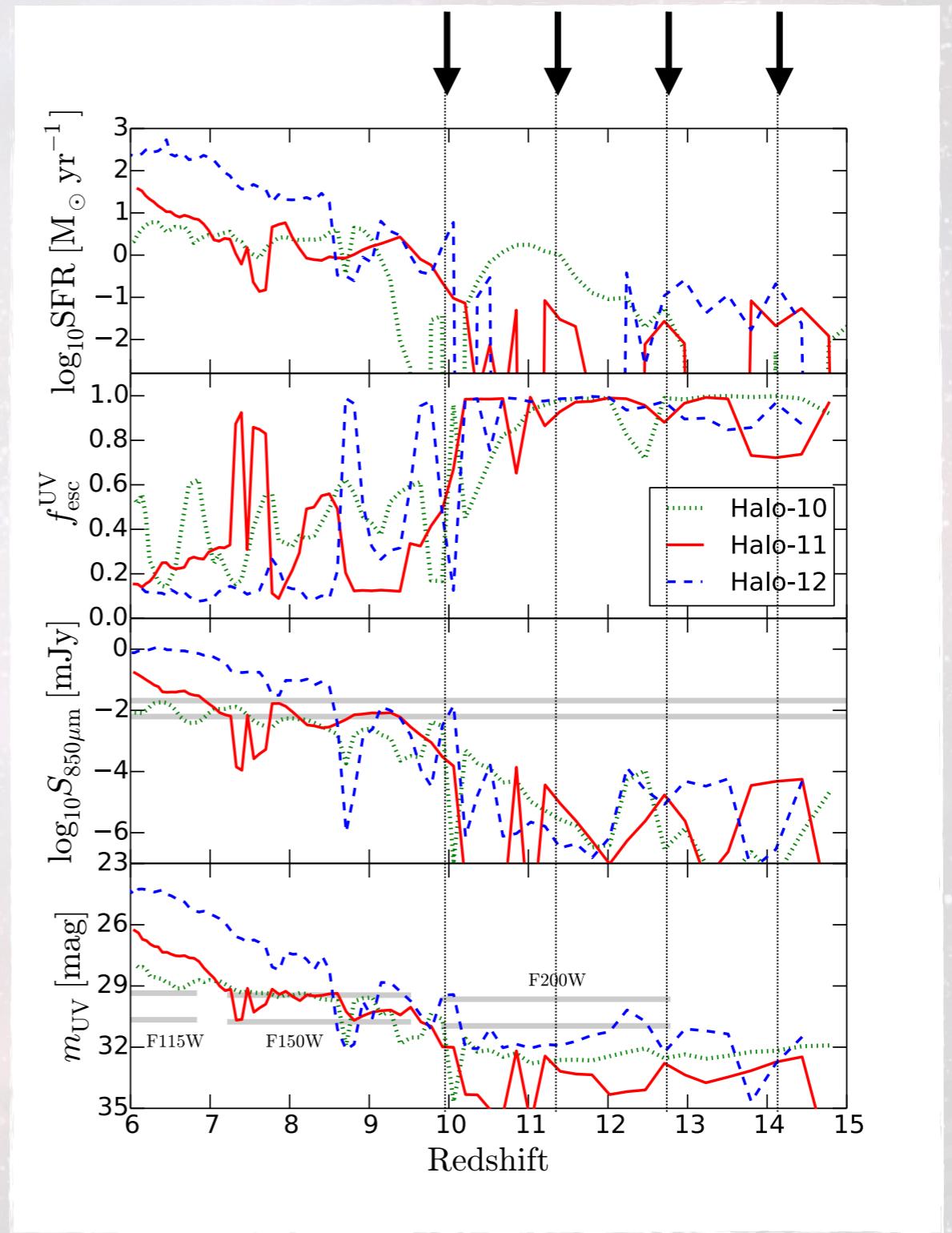
$$\frac{\dot{M}}{\text{SFR}} \sim 0.1 - 100$$

See also:
Katz+in prep, Burgarella+20,



Cycling between two galactic phases

Arata+19, +20
Katz+in prep

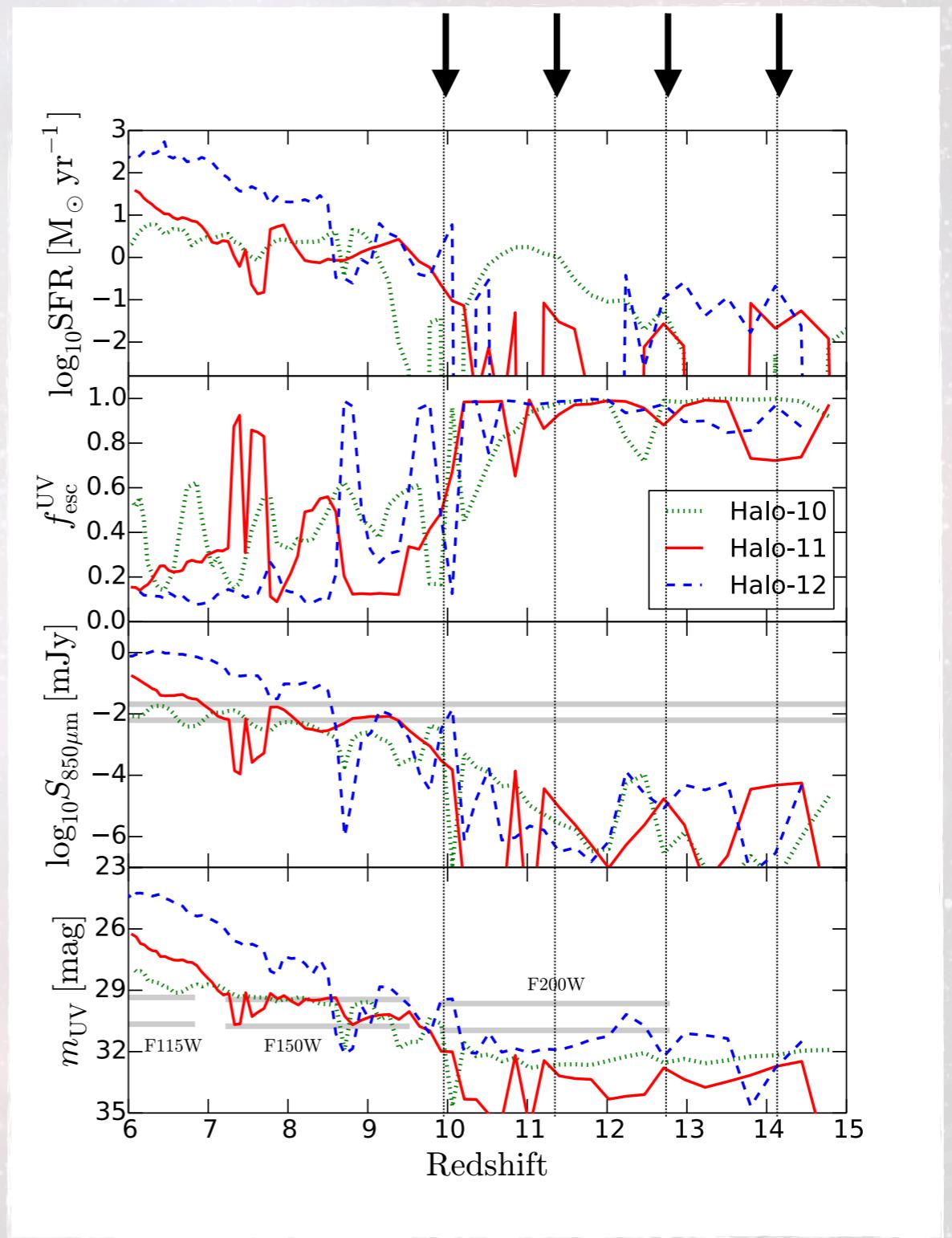


Cycling between two galactic phases

Submm bright:

Dust clouds obscure UV
Increased star-formation
Inflowing gas

Arata+19, +20
Katz+in prep



Cycling between two galactic phases

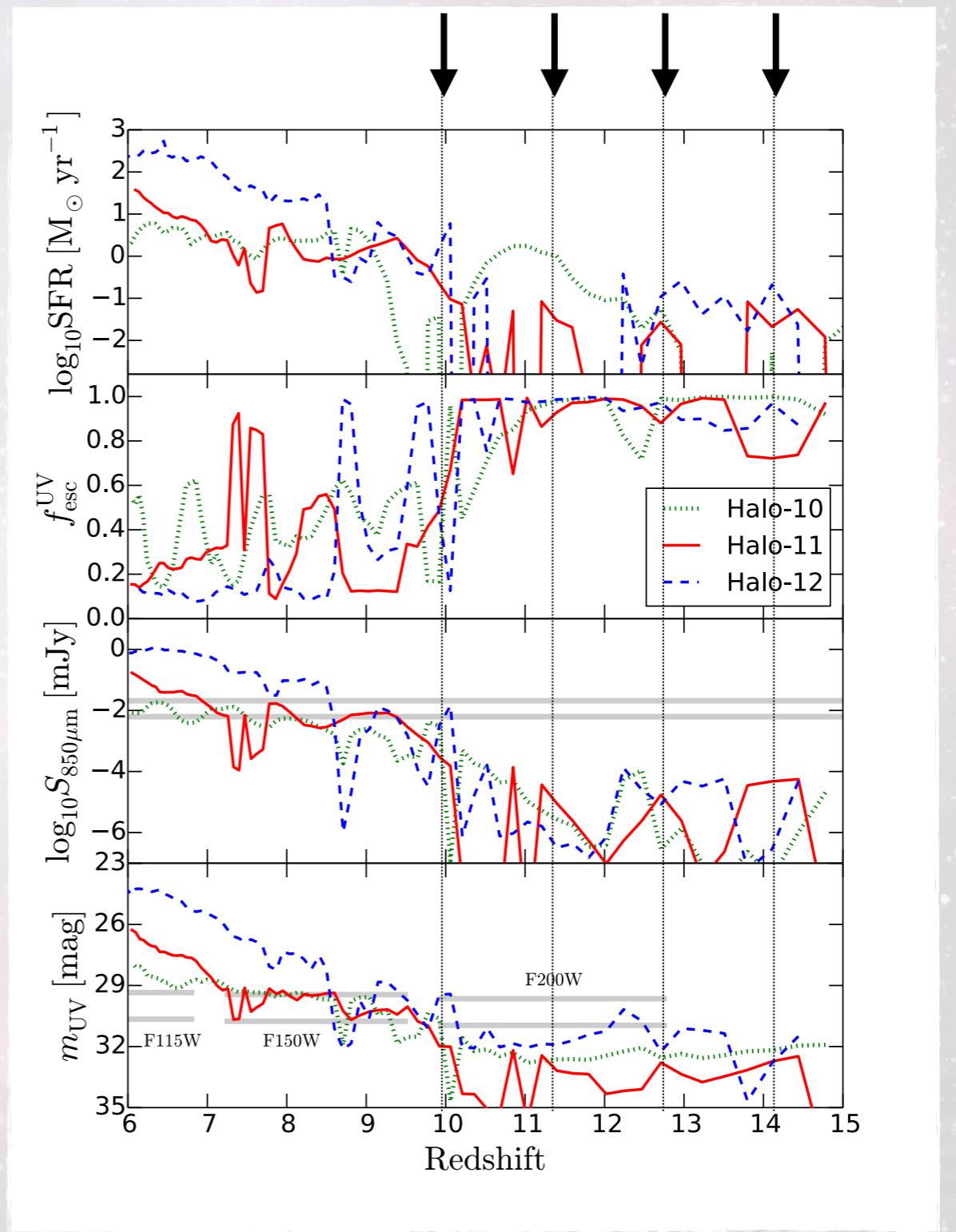
Submm bright:

Dust clouds obscure UV
Increased star-formation
Inflowing gas

UV bright:

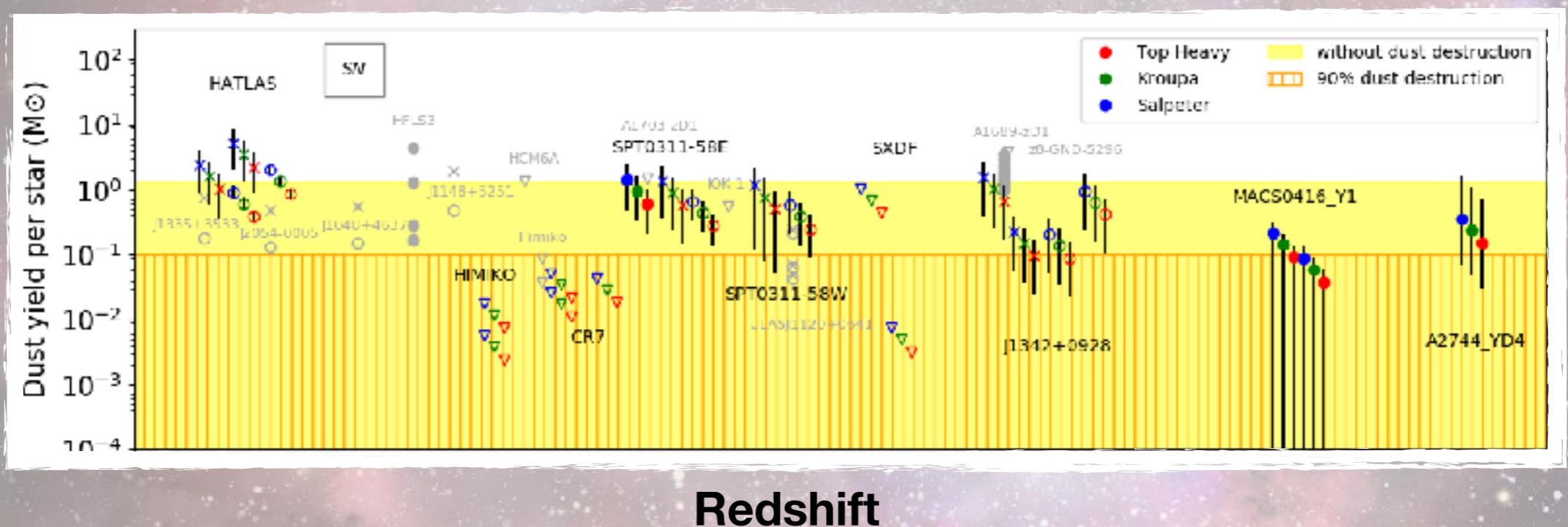
Star-formation feedback
UV-unobscured
Remaining dust is hot

Arata+19, +20
Katz+in prep



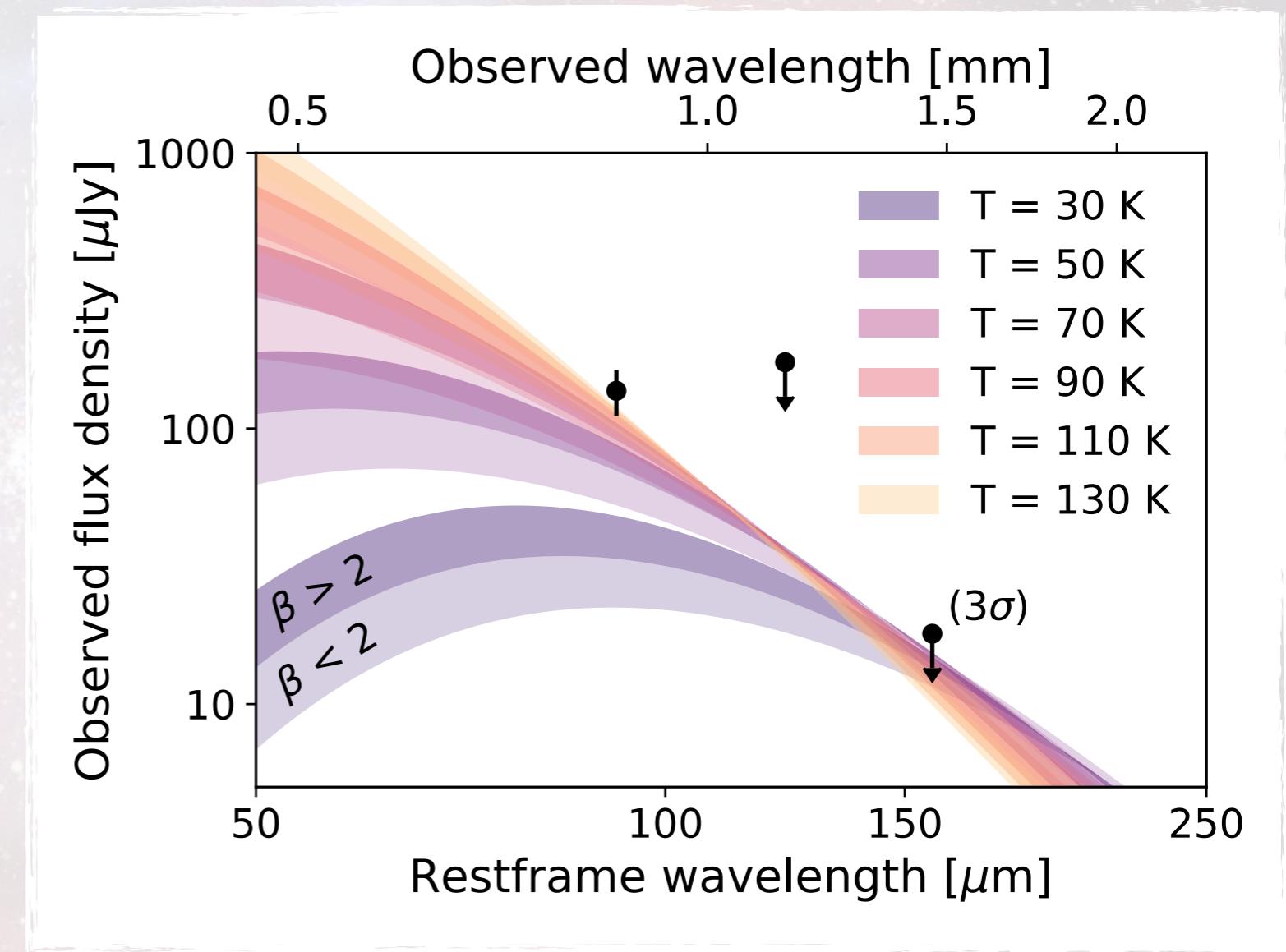
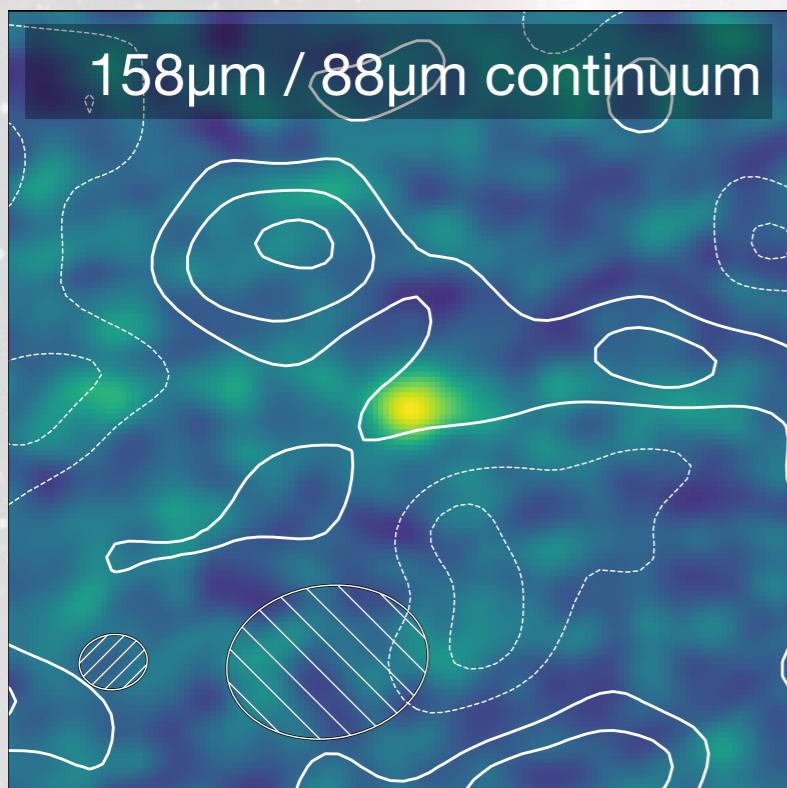
SNe don't produce enough dust!

Leśniewska+19



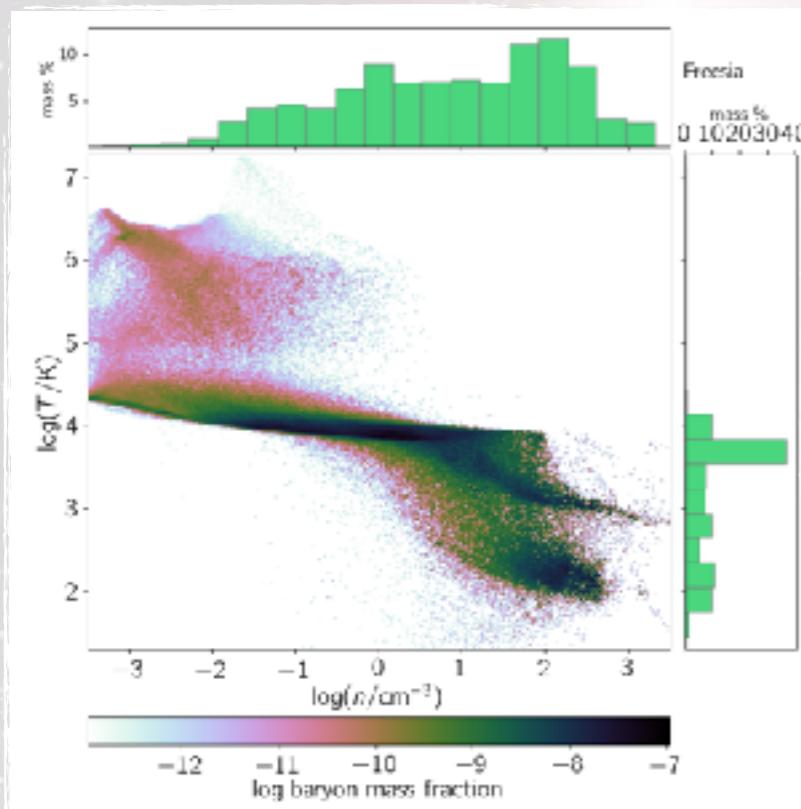
MACS0416_Y1

No detection at 158 μ m \therefore high dust temperatures



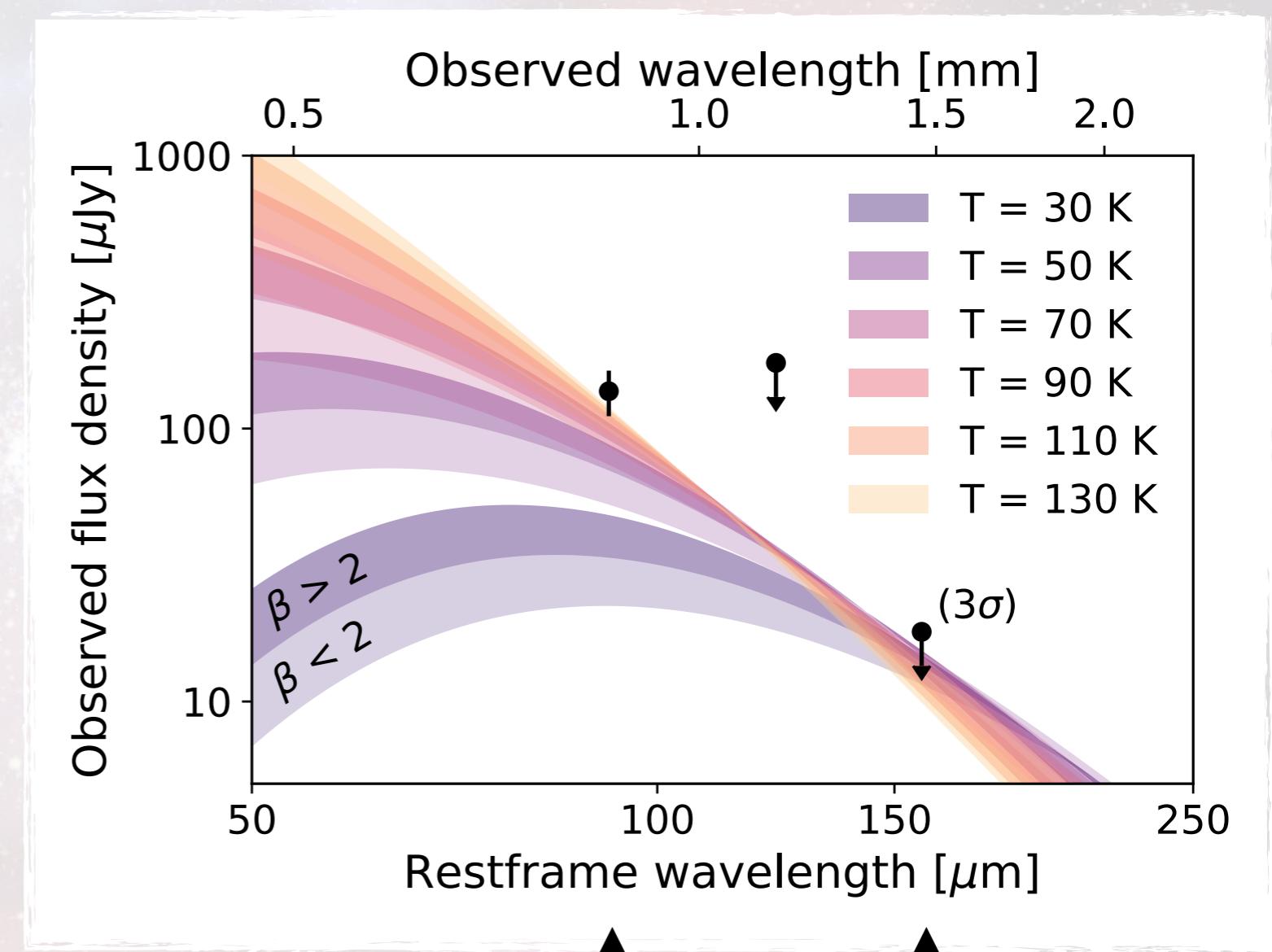
MACS0416_Y1

High dust temperatures \therefore lower dust masses



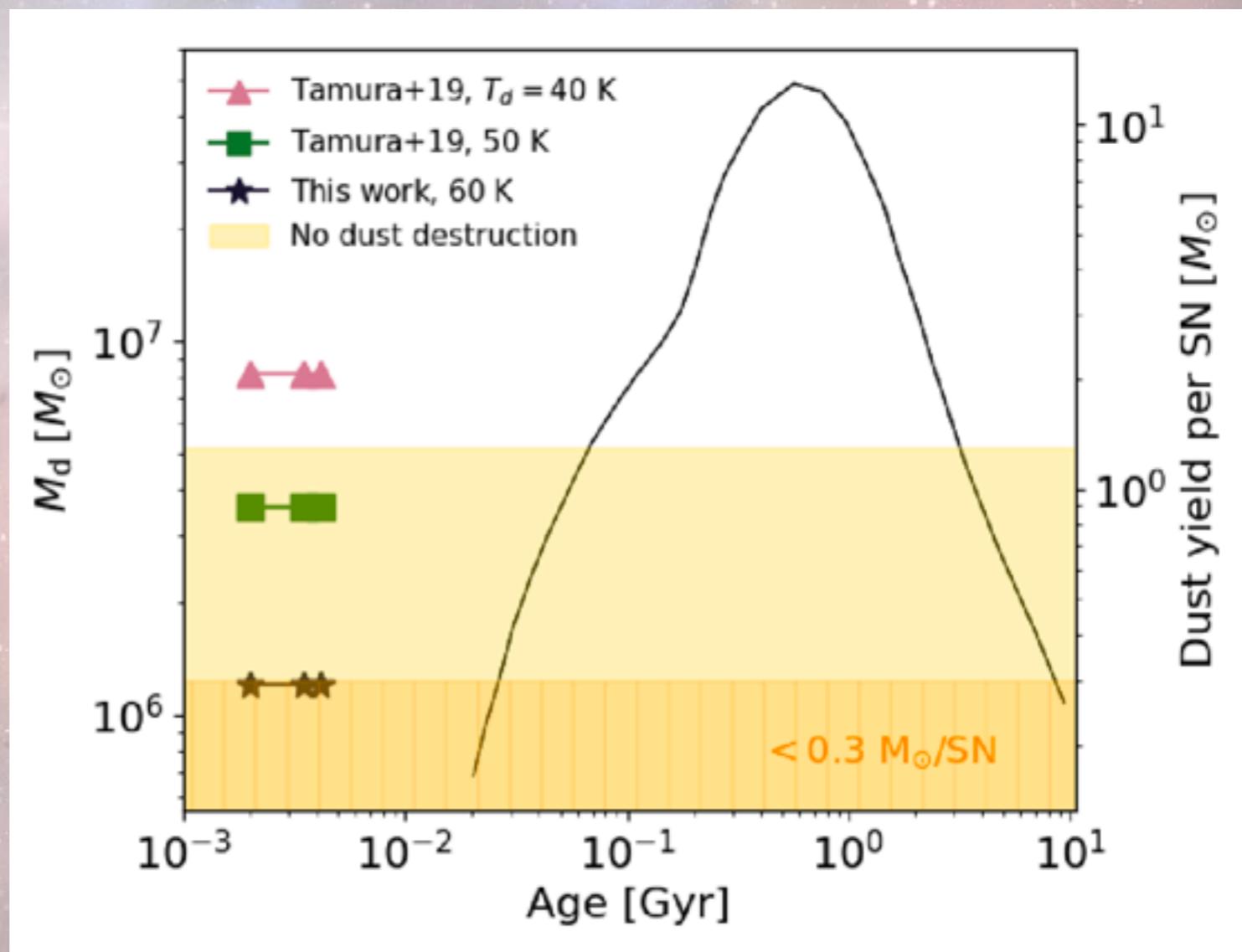
Pallottini+19

See also:
Arata+2019, Sommovigo+20



[OIII] [CII]

Recent dust production models reduce the age of the stellar population



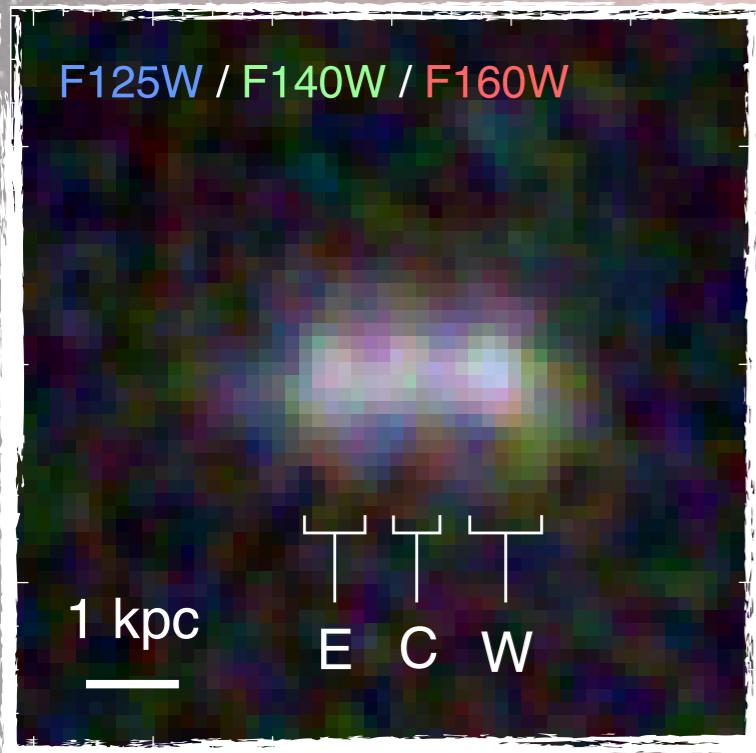
Sommovigo+20

MACS0416_Y1

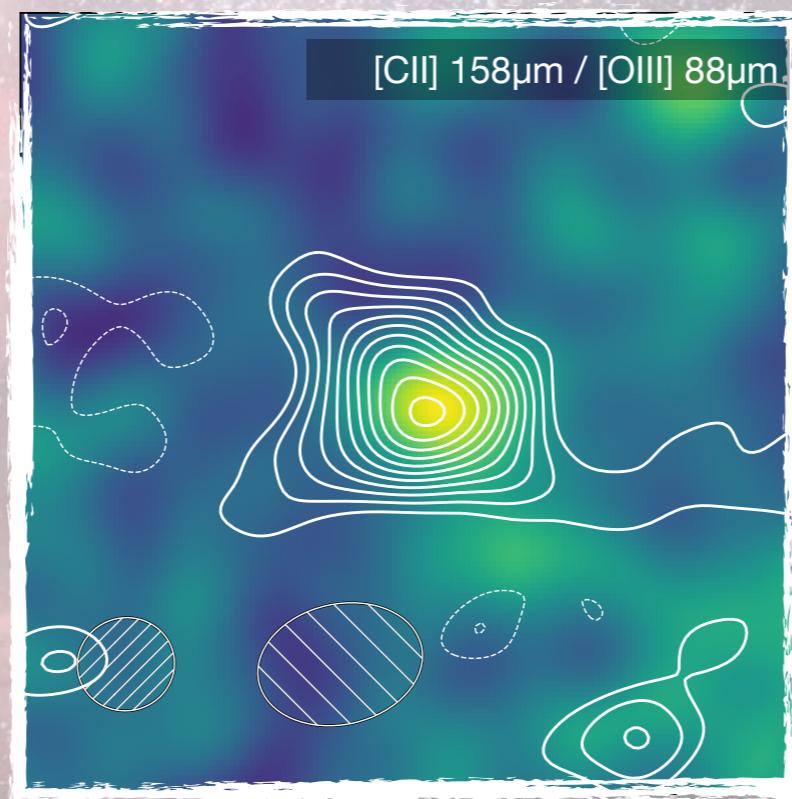
dust and carbon at z = 8.3



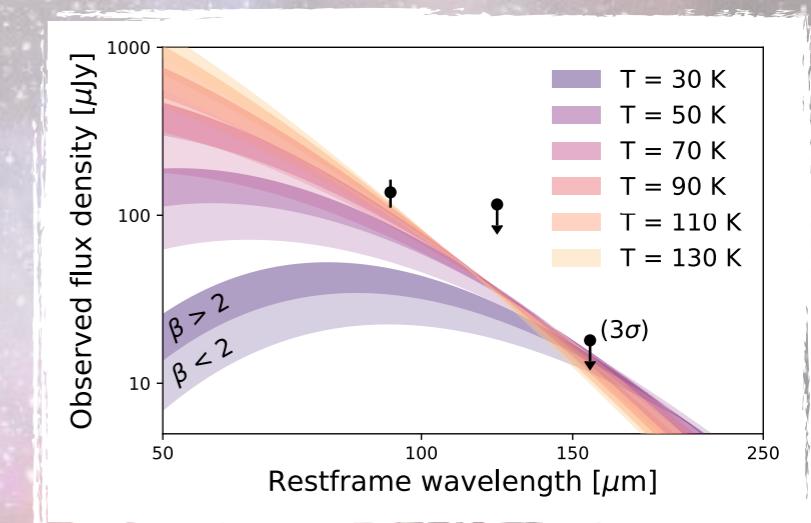
The source ...



... the lines ...



... and the spectrum!



Bakx+2020:
2001.02812

MACS0416_Y1

dust and carbon
in the EoR

Tom Bakx
Nagoya University
www.tombak.xyz

Credit: National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

NECO 猫
＼＼
（。° 7
＼、 ”～＼
じし f_,)ノ