

# Investigating the Early Universe:

A Study of Dusty Star-Forming Galaxies at high redshift to understand the Baryonic Evolution

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Ambra Nanni  
Michael Romano



**NCBJ**

**ŚWIERK**



# Introduction

# A hidden (*and dusty*) Universe

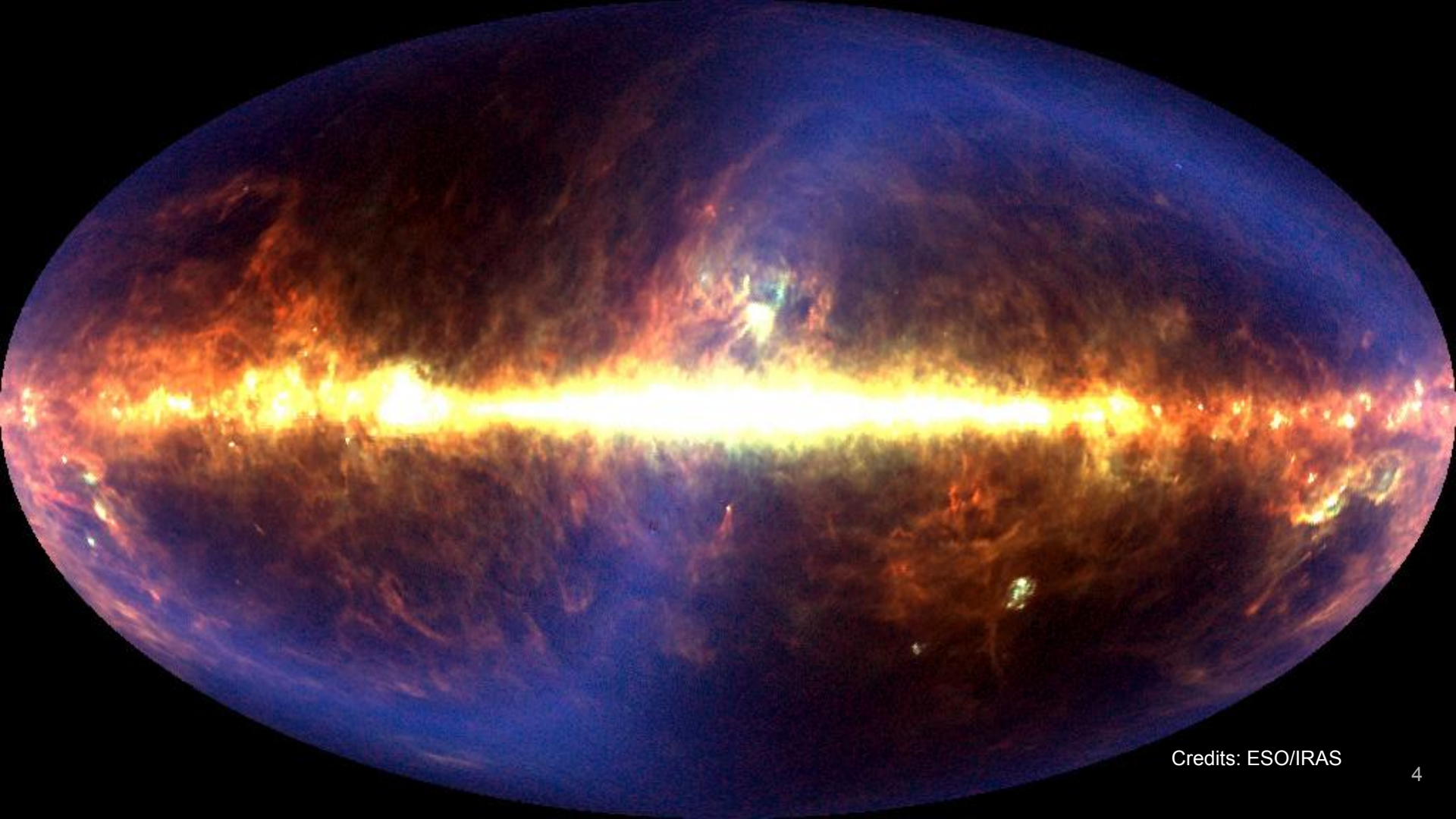
Observed by Far-InfraRed Absolute Spectrophotometer (FIRAS) aboard the  
Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) satellite.

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Implied that the Universe emits almost same energy density as UV/Optical domain  
as in Infrared domain.

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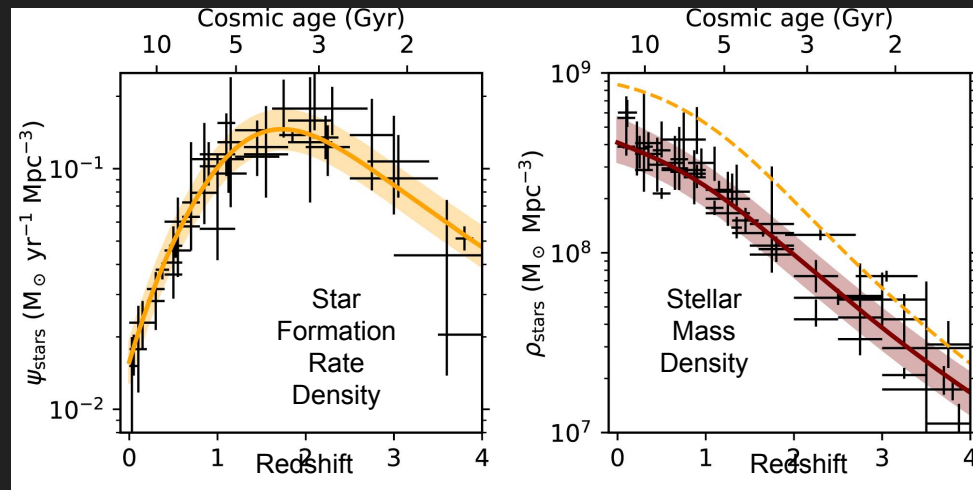
Herschel, ALMA and NOEMA detected galaxies in sub-mm domains with  
increased resolutions.



Credits: ESO/IRAS

# Cosmic History

Time evolution of physical parameters of galaxies.



Credits: Walter+20

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Time evolution of physical parameters of galaxies.

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Existence of “main - sequence” of galaxies.



# Cosmic History

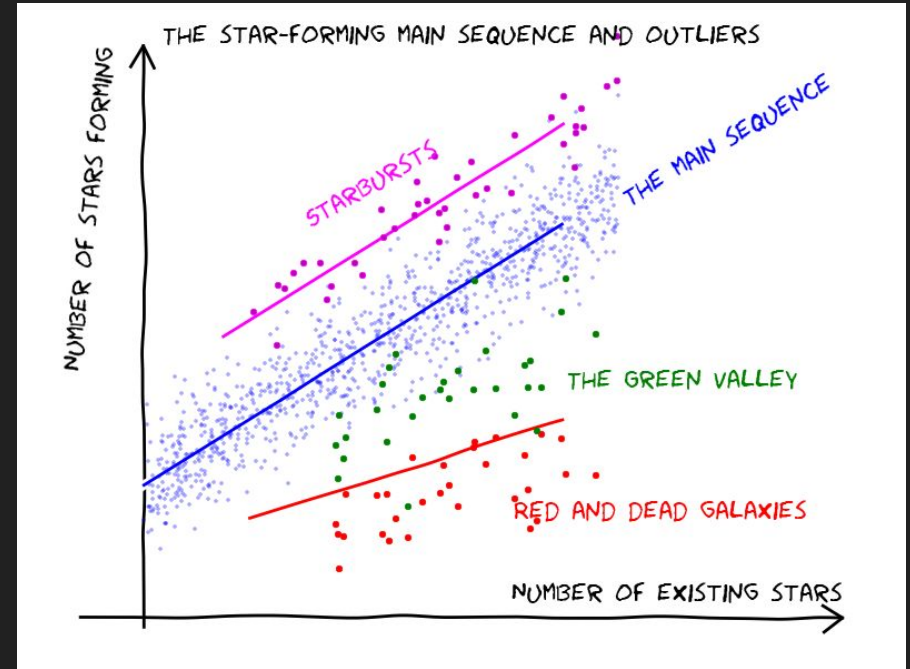
Time evolution of physical parameters of galaxies.

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Existence of “main - sequence” of galaxies.

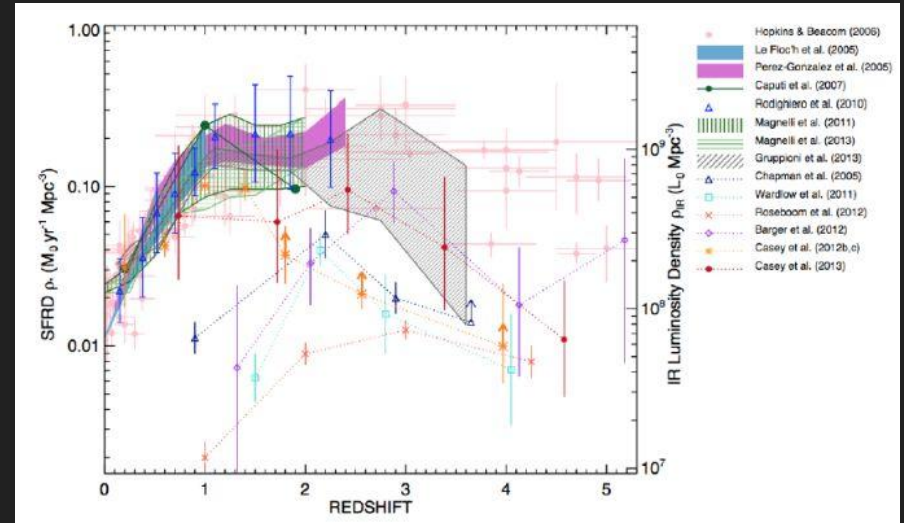
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Indicates a order in nature and not an inherent stochasticity.



# Dusty Star Formation in Early Universe

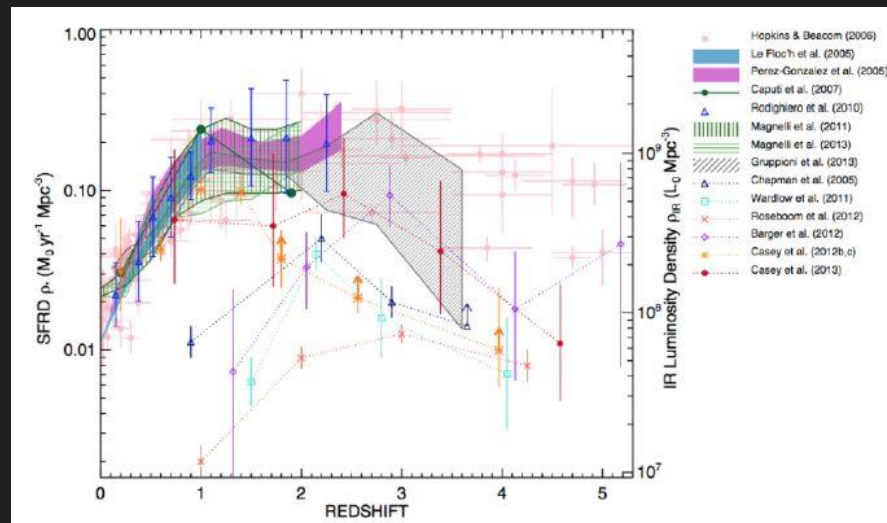
- A clumpy structured universe from a smoothly distributed matter.
- Ultra luminous IR sources in early universe.
- Dusty Star Forming Galaxies (DSFGs) contributing to the cosmic SFRD.



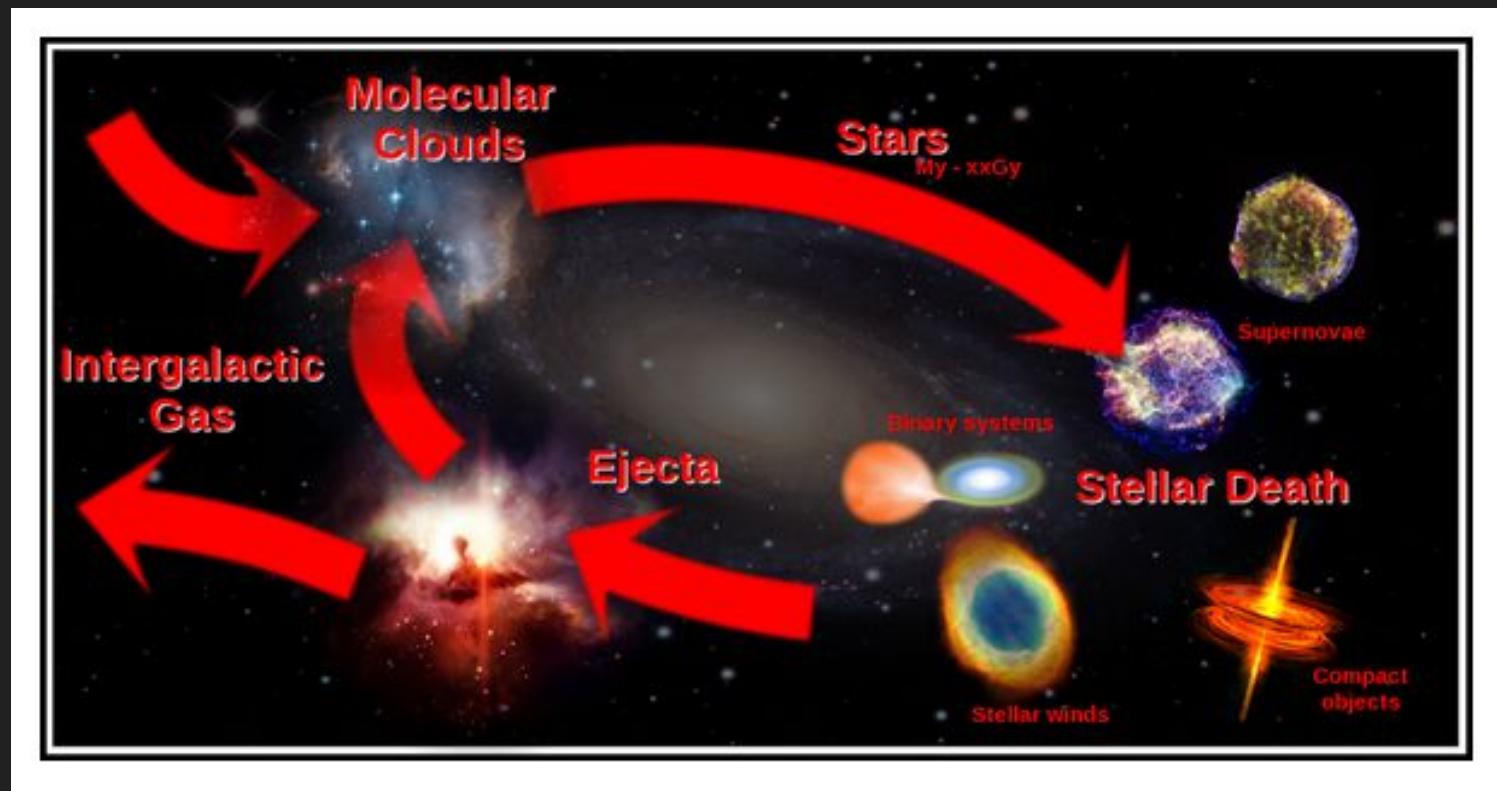


# Trouble in the Early Universe?

- No models are able to match the observed number counts and inferred physical properties simultaneously.
- Scaled up versions of extreme galaxies in local universe?

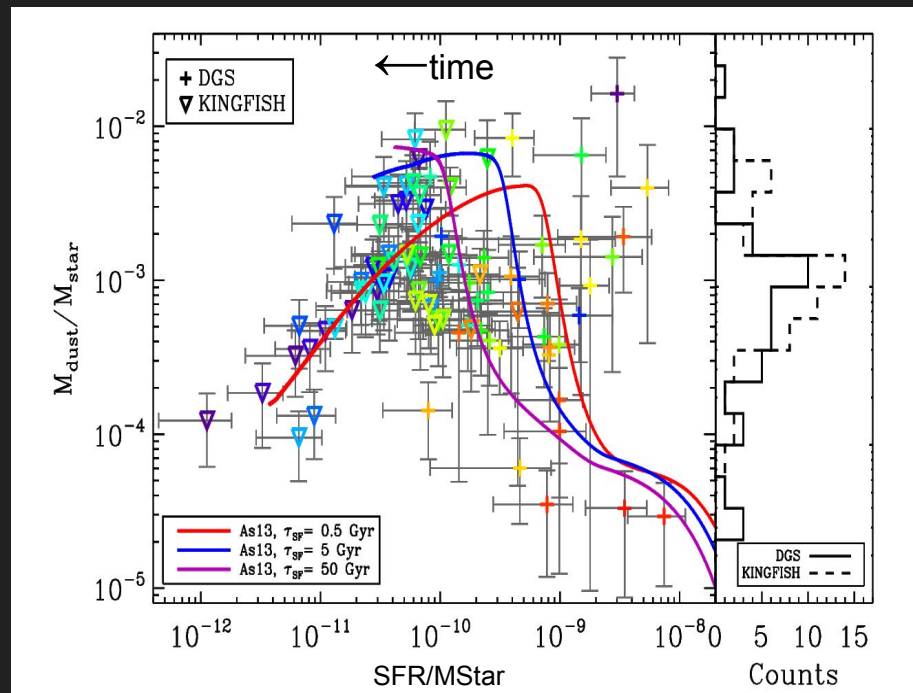


# Baryonic evolution



# Evolutionary Models

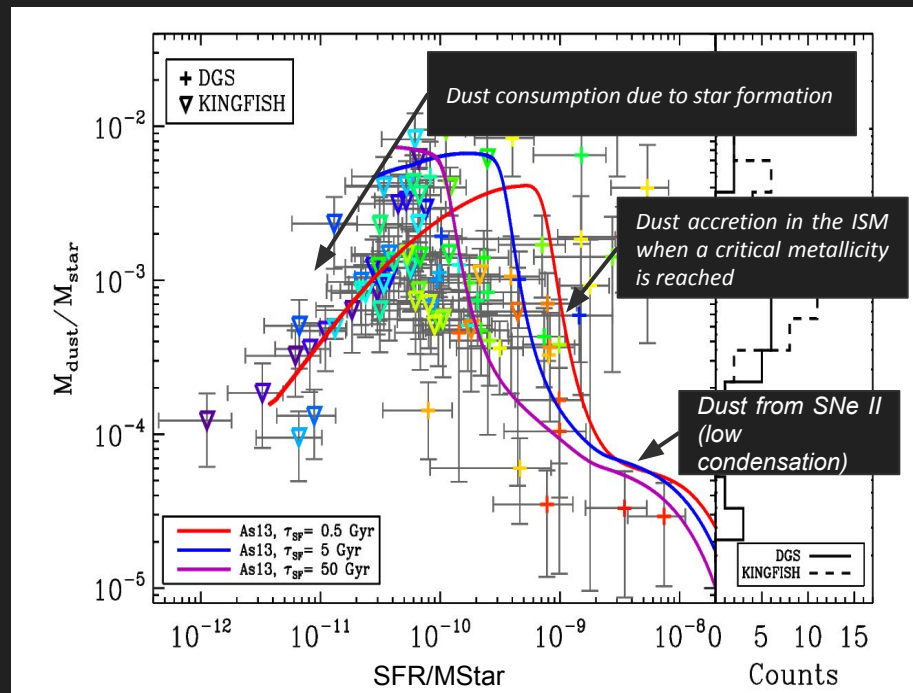
- Evolutionary models help us to probe the baryonic processes and test our models with observations.
- Enrichment of ISM
- Dust Growth and Destruction
- Inflows/Outflows



Credits: Remy-Ruyer+15

# Evolutionary Models

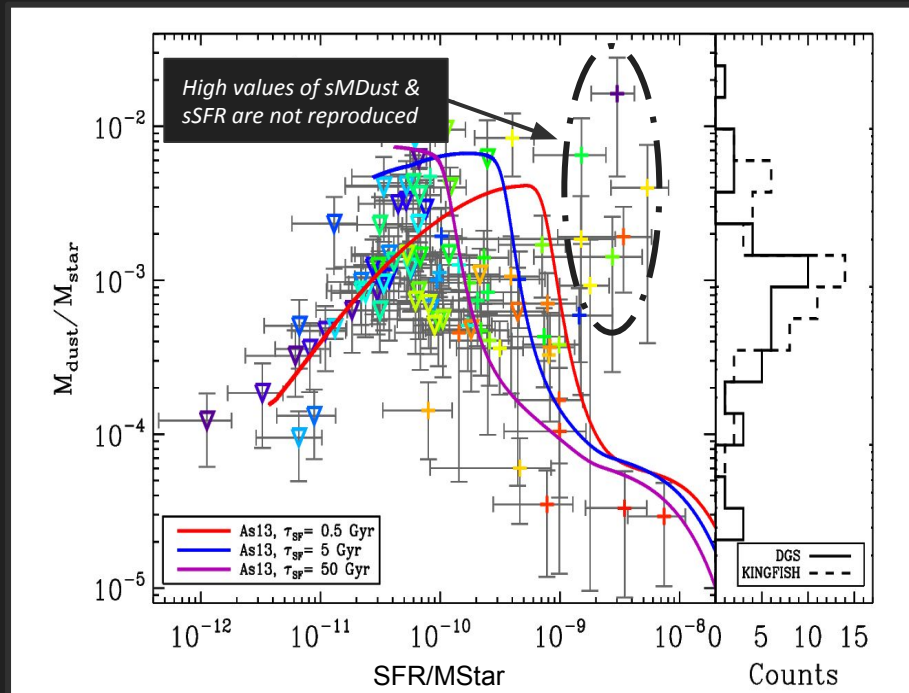
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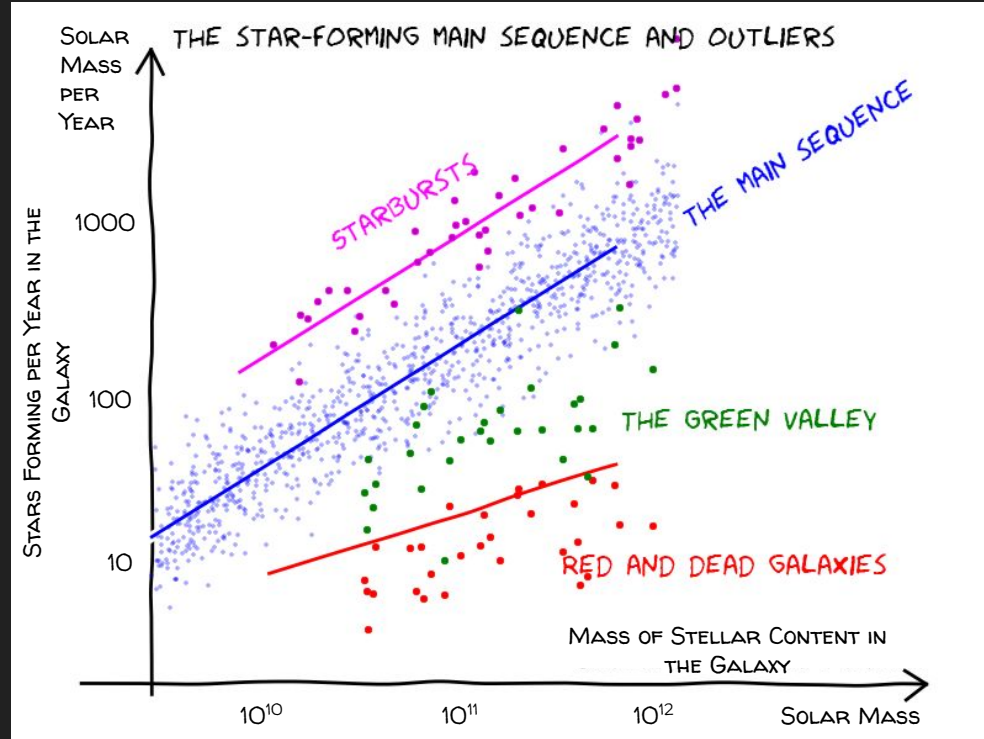
# Motivation

- Galaxies in early universe have proven to be a significant challenge for theoretical models of galaxy formation.
- Are we able to explain the heavy dust content at the beginning of baryon cycle in these galaxies?



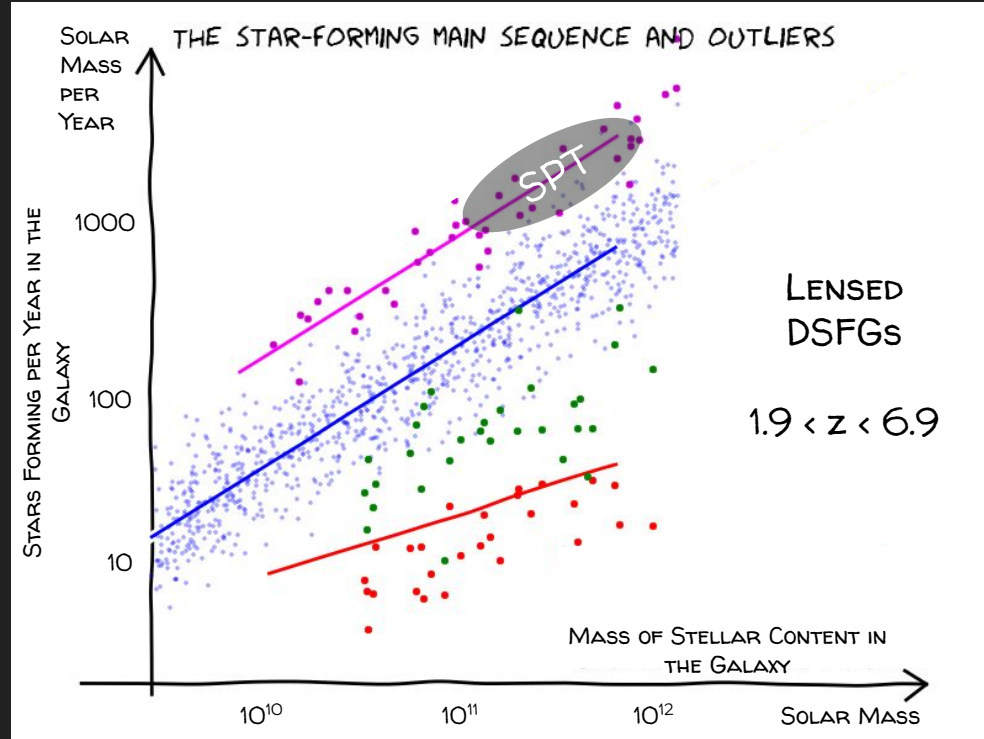
# Methodology

# A Comparative study

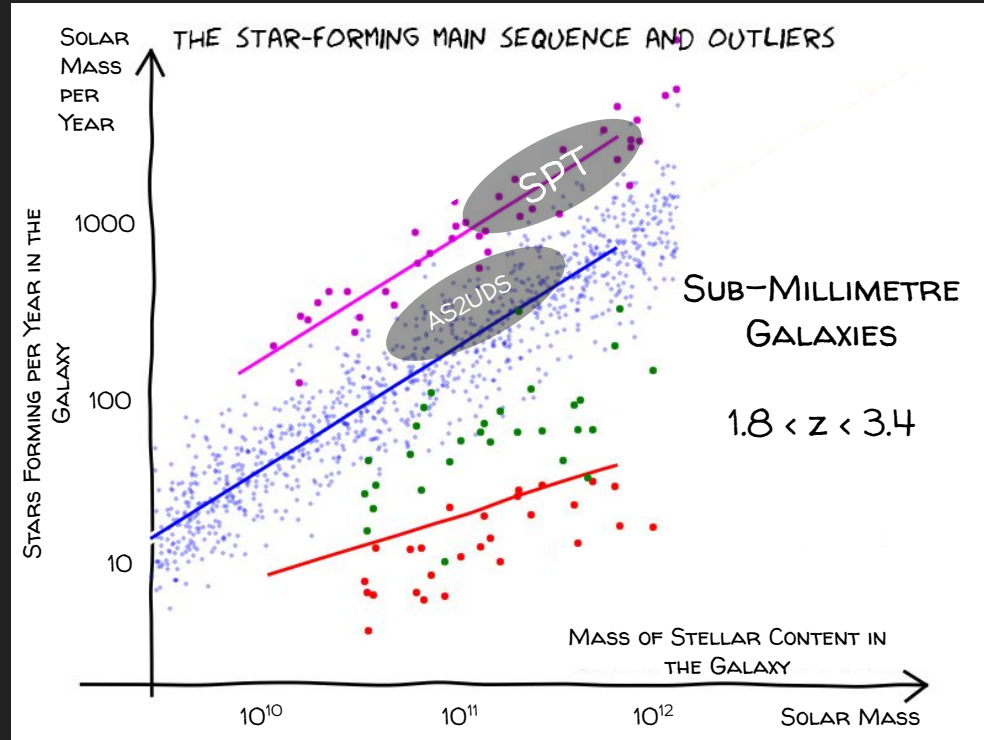




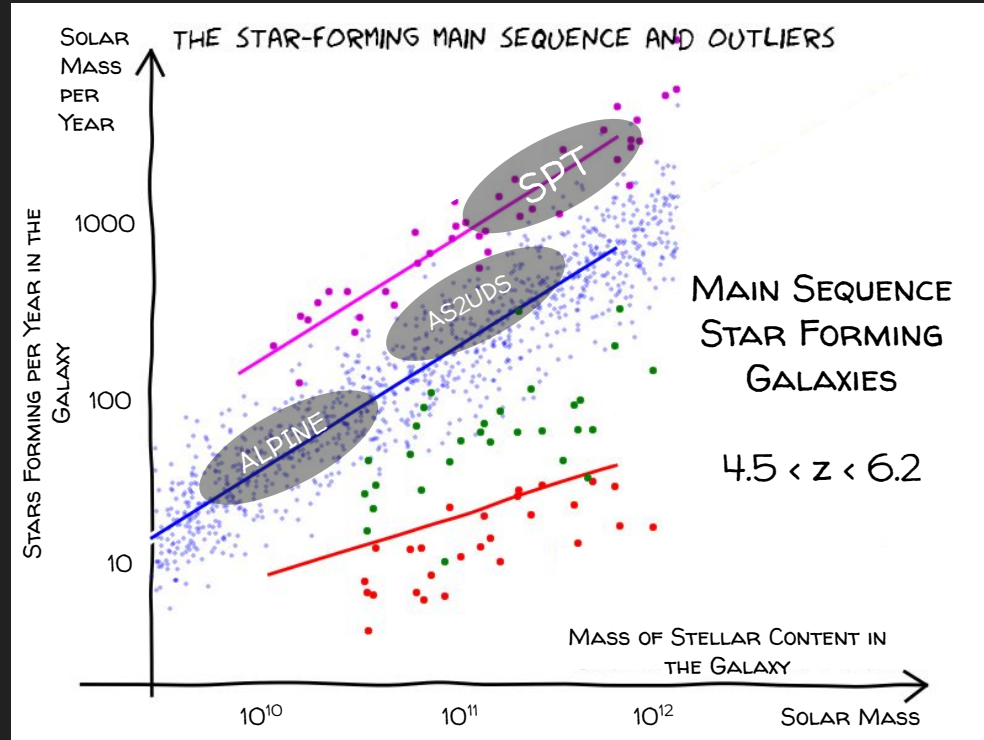
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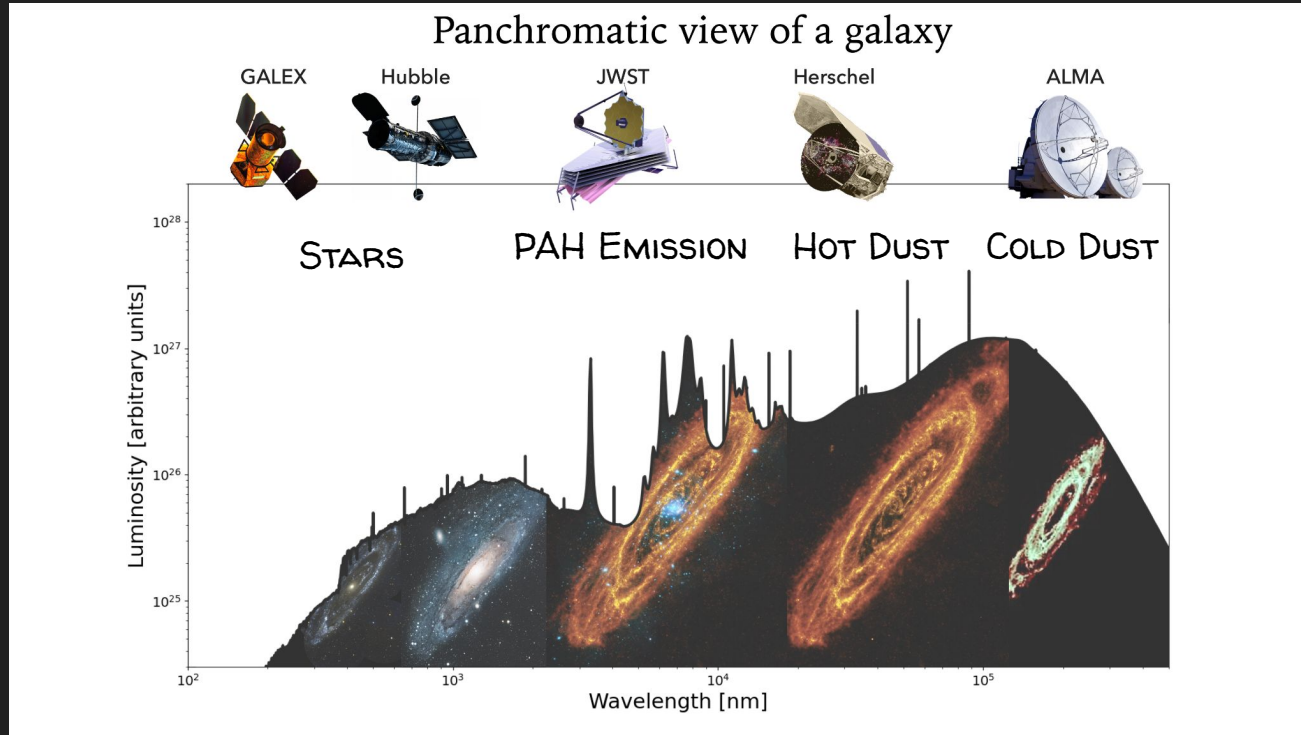
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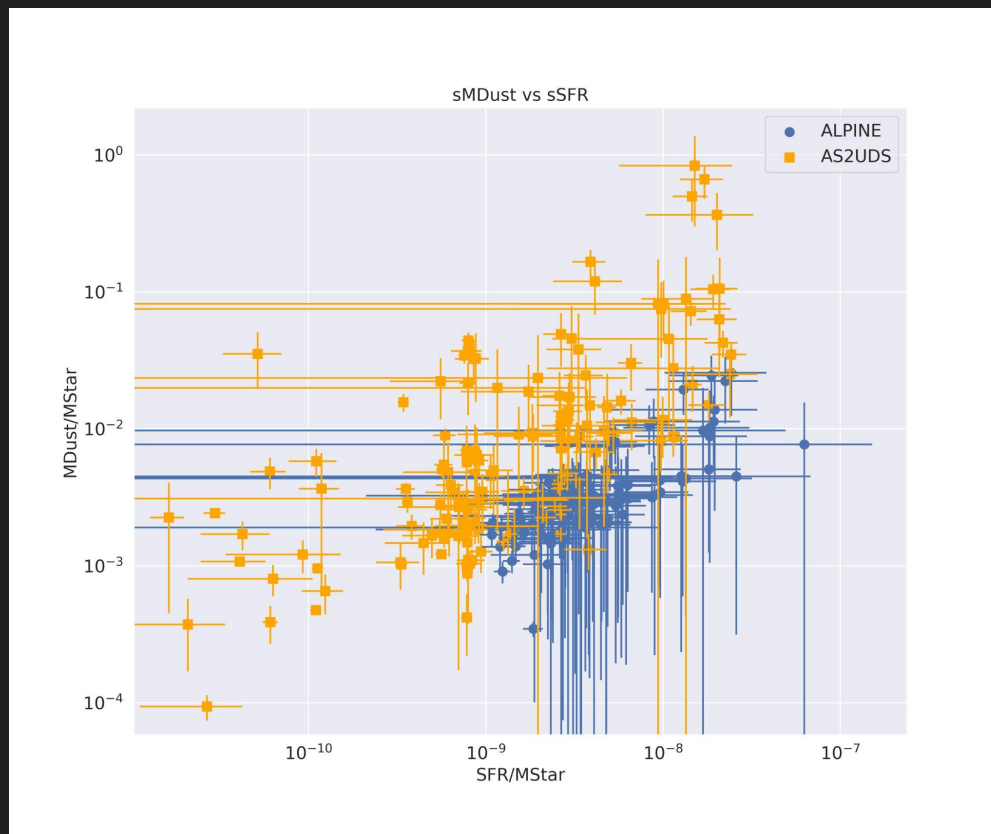


# A Panchromatic view of Galaxy



Credits: M. Hamed

# The Dust Formation Rate Diagram



## SPT (*a different case*)

- Strongly lensed and high -  $z$  galaxies.
- Peak in submillimetre domains.
- No resolved optical counterparts.
- No information on the stellar content of galaxies.

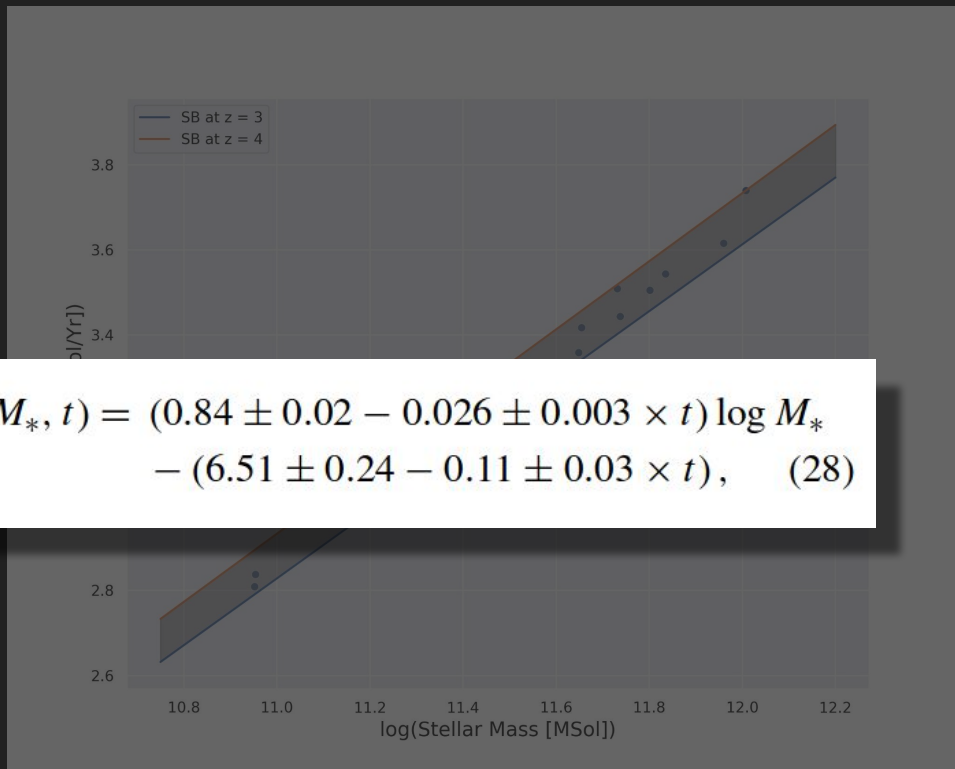
# Stellar Mass (*the other ways*\*)

Using empirical relation between SFR, Redshift and Stellar Mass.

Derived from “main - sequence” of galaxies.

Based on the studies done in Speagle 2014.

\*Will be an upper limit on the stellar mass estimate.



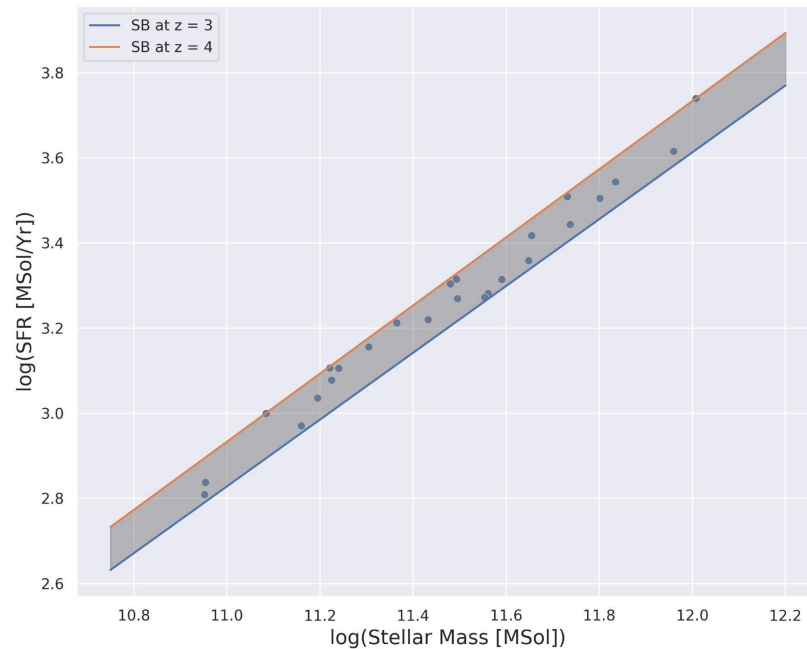
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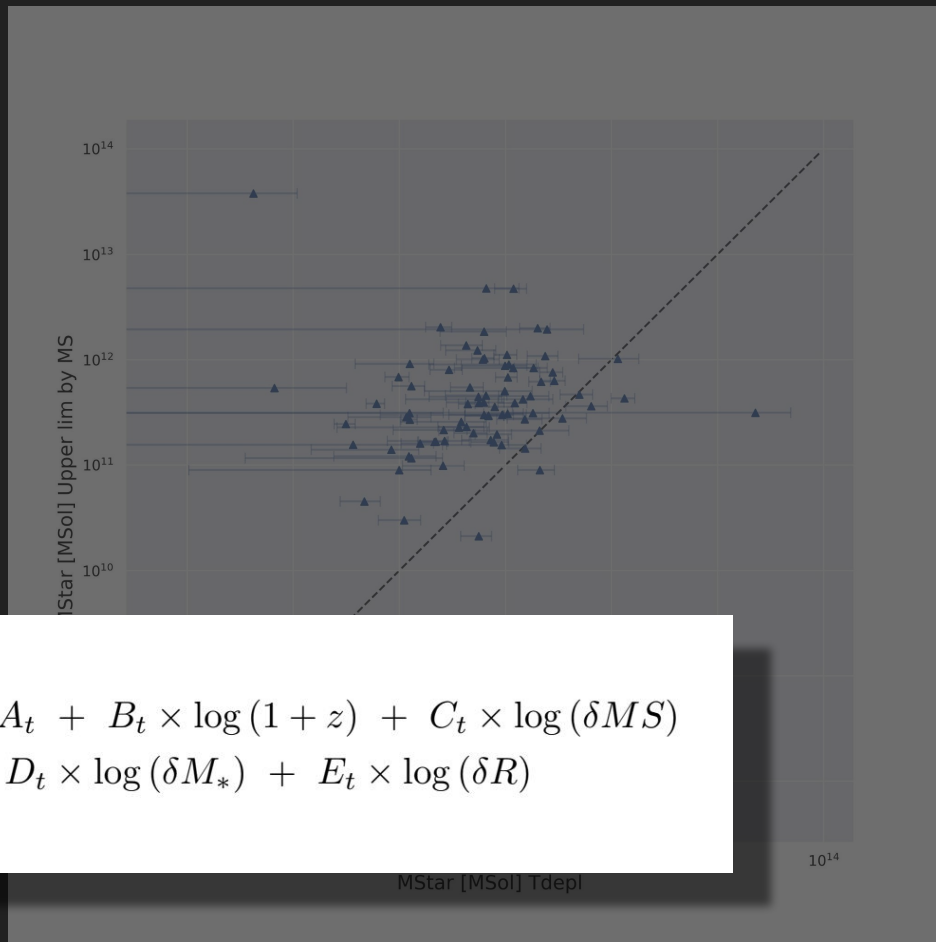


## Stellar Mass (*the other ways*)

Using the empirical relation using the depletion timescales.

Derived from molecular gas estimates using different gas tracers.

Based on the studies done in Tacconi 2018.



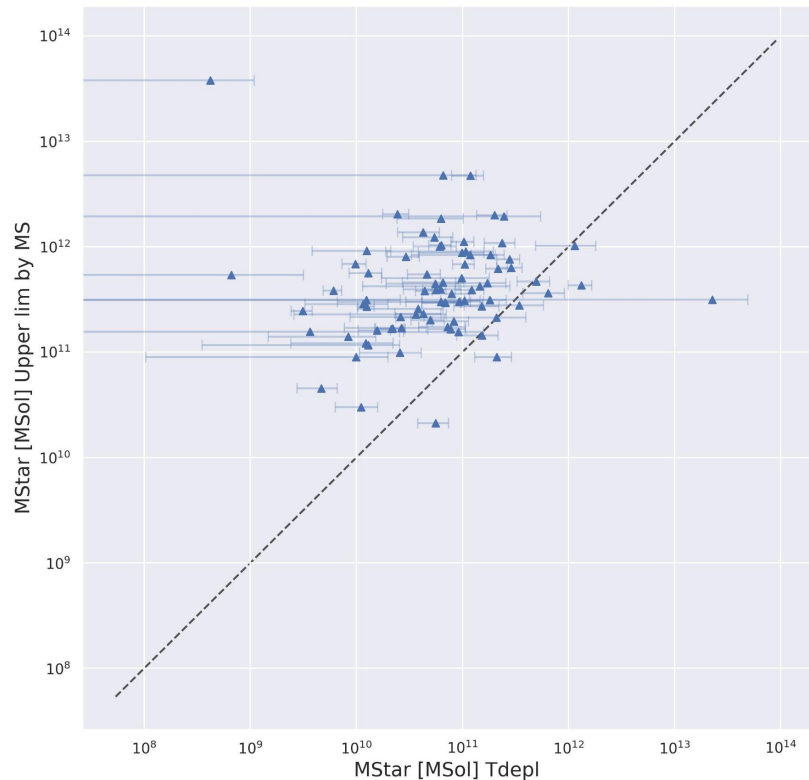
$$\log(t_{depl}(z, sSFR, M_*, R_e)) = A_t + B_t \times \log(1+z) + C_t \times \log(\delta MS) + D_t \times \log(\delta M_*) + E_t \times \log(\delta R)$$

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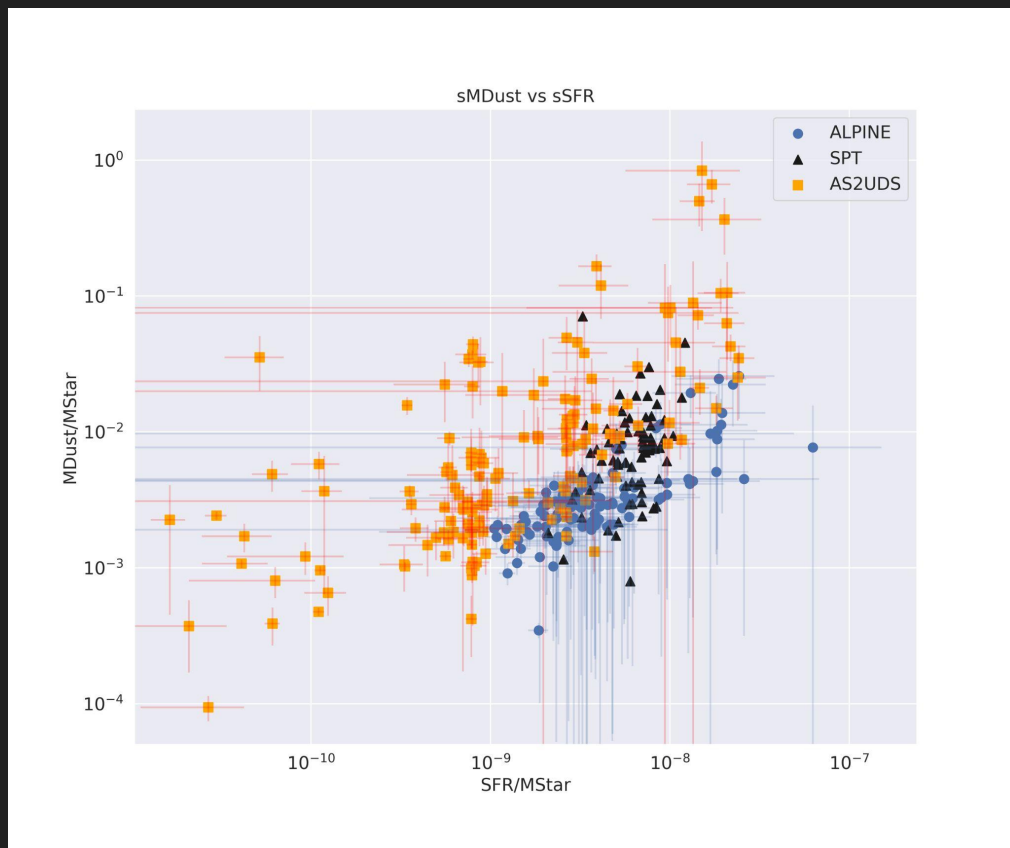
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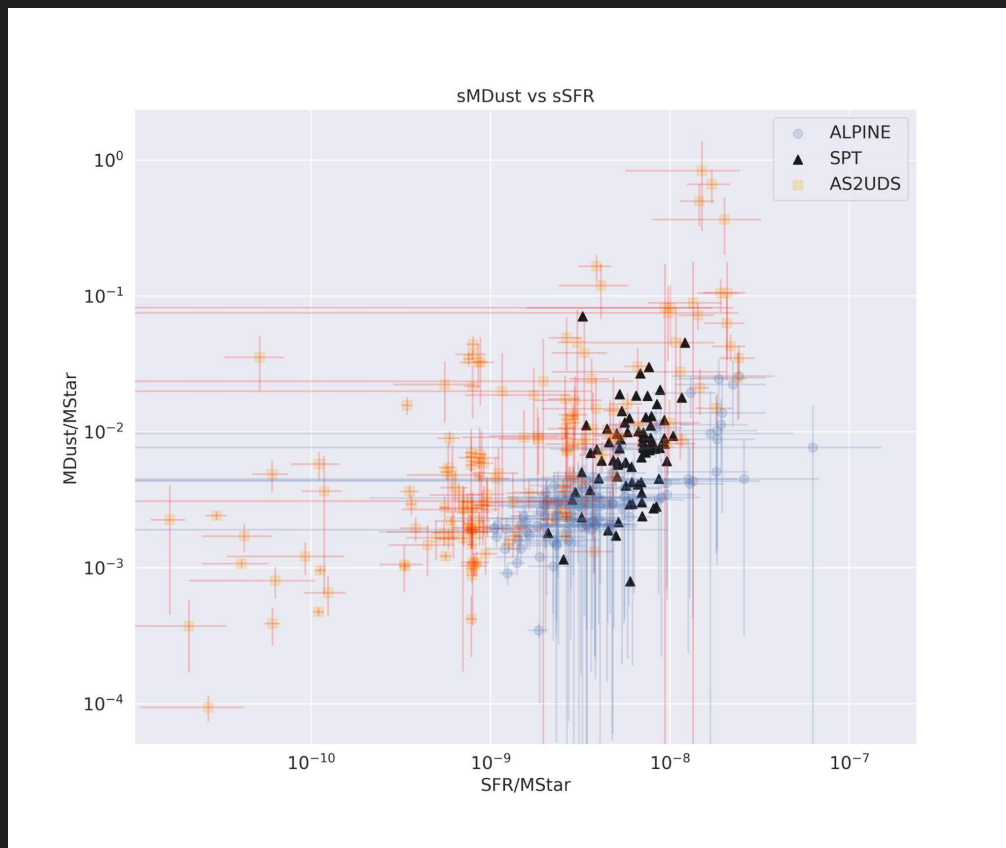


# Results

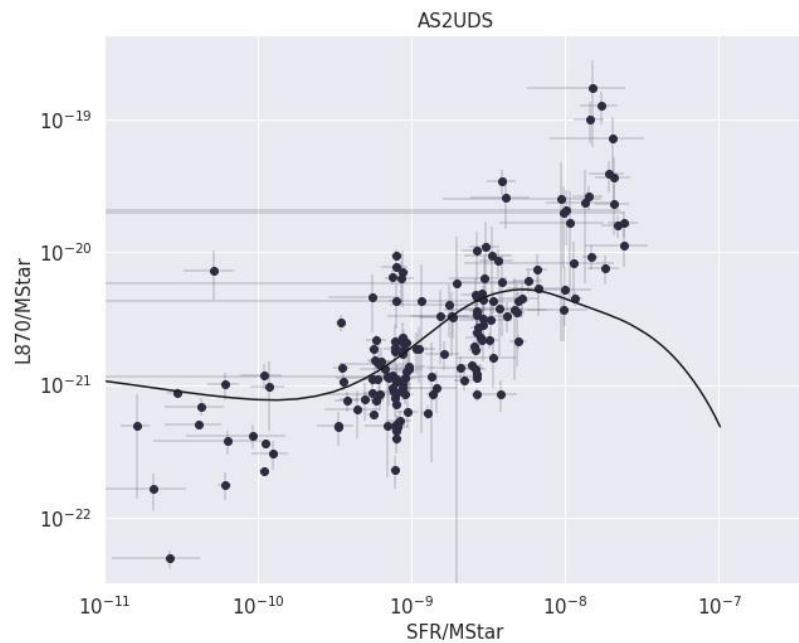
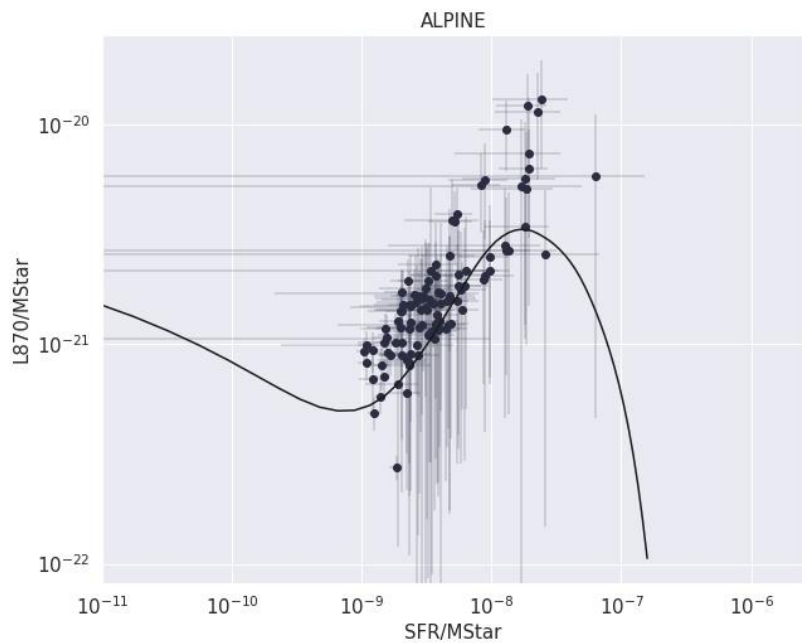
# The Dust Formation Rate Diagram



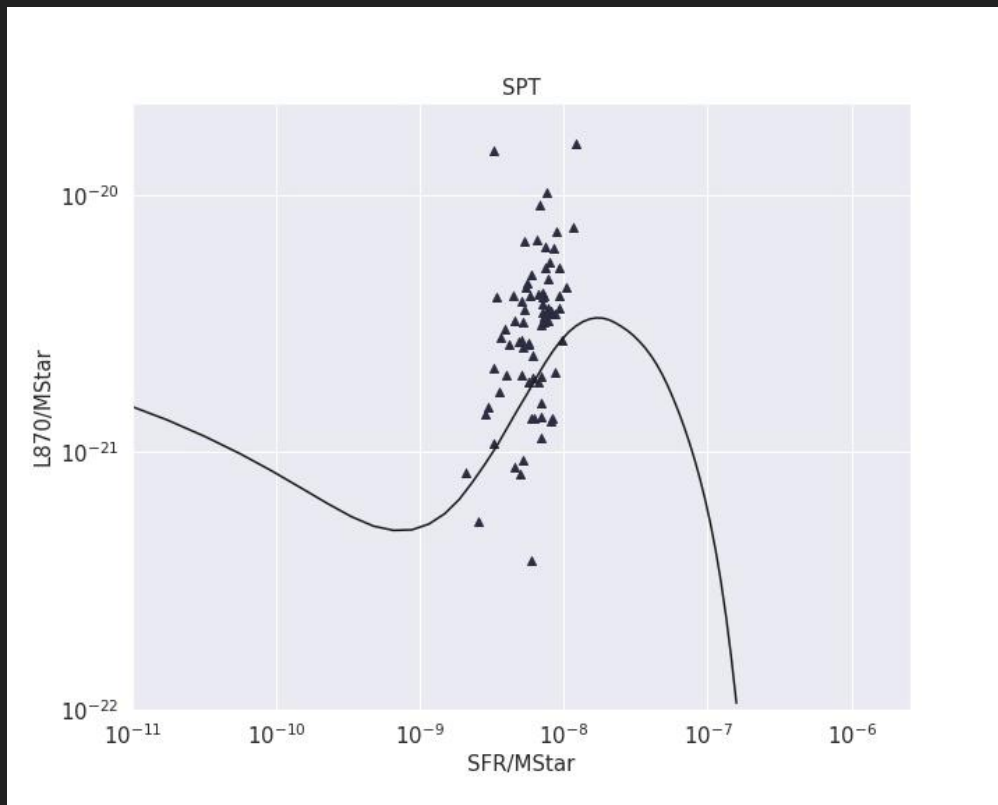
# The Dust Formation Rate Diagram



# With Evolutionary Models (IN PROGRESS)



# With Evolutionary Models (IN PROGRESS)



# Future Prospects

- Testing of Top - Heavy IMF hypothesis in SED fitting using CIGALE.
- Follow-up observations using JWST of a sample of SPT galaxies to have better constraints.
- Modeling of 3 $\mu$ m feature observed in one of the SPT galaxy (Spilker+23).





# Summary

- Understanding the dust build up at the peak of star formation density.
- Derived sSFR & sMDust values to probe the baryonic evolution in different types of galaxies.
- Use of empirical relations to derive the stellar mass for SPT galaxies.
- Study of the galaxies and relevant evolutionary models.

Thank You