

Shining light on dust:

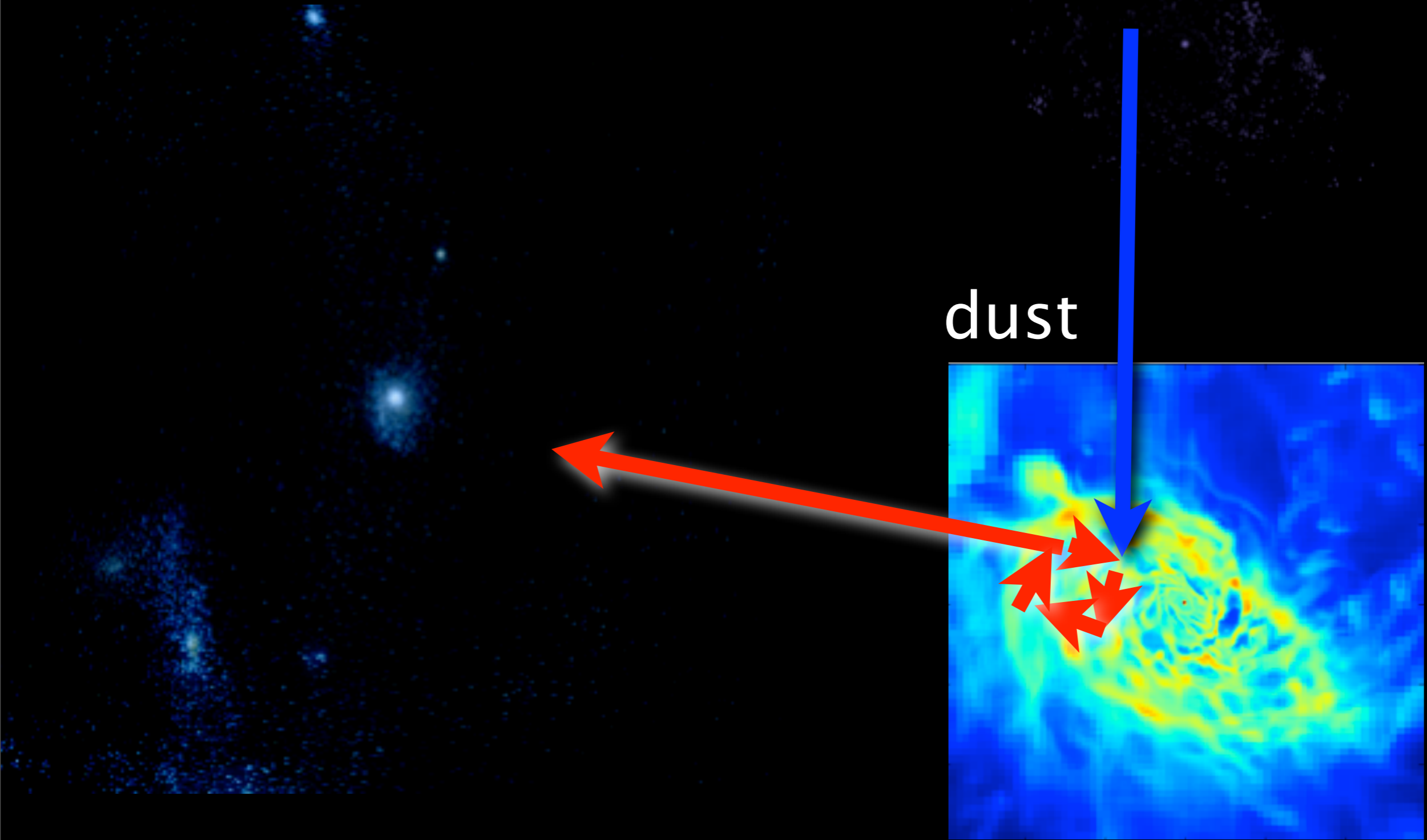
UVJ images of high- z simulated galaxies

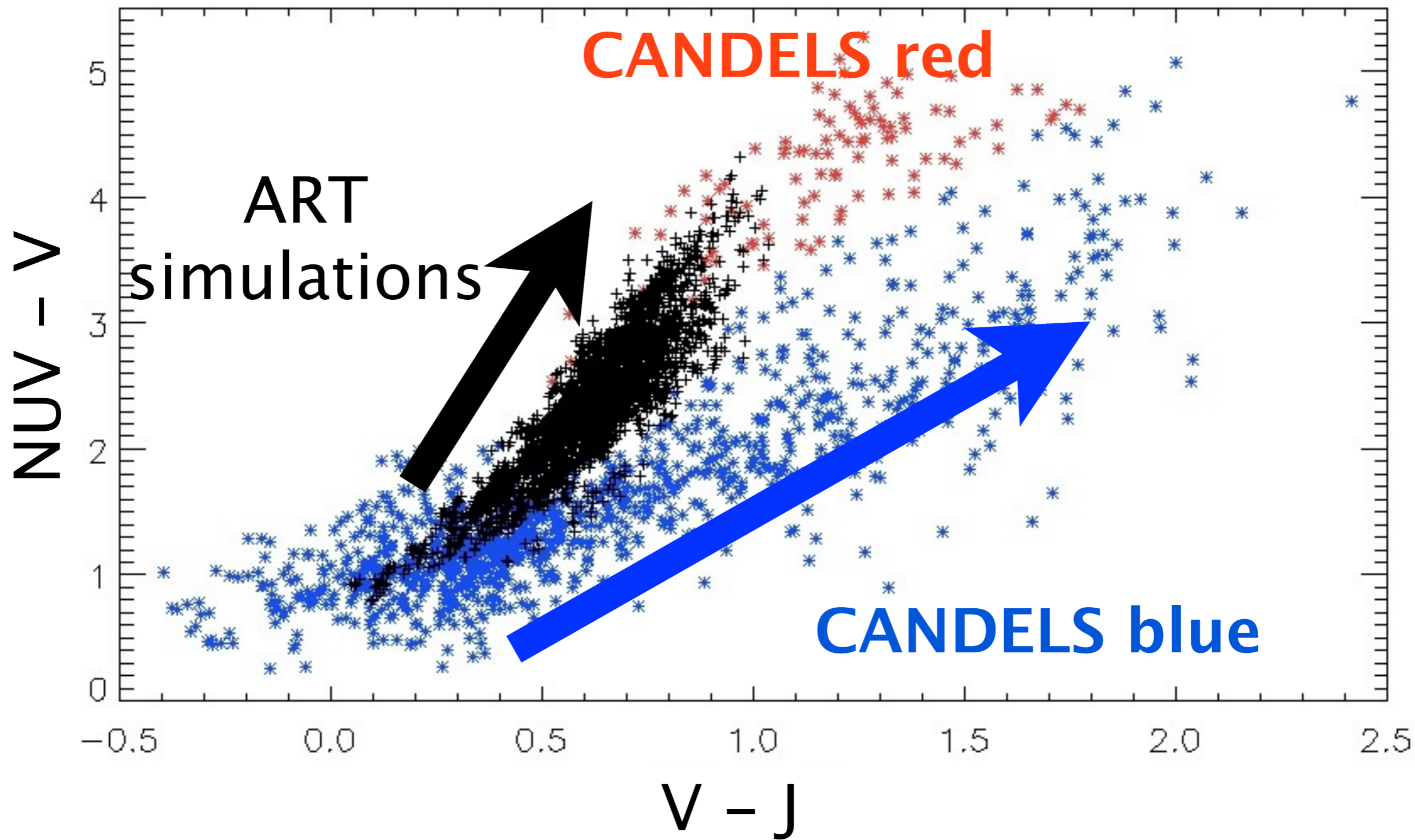
Chris Moody
Mark Mozena
Priya Kollipara
Daniel Ceverino
Sandy Faber
Joel Primack
Avishai Dekel
David Koo

hydroART + Sunrise

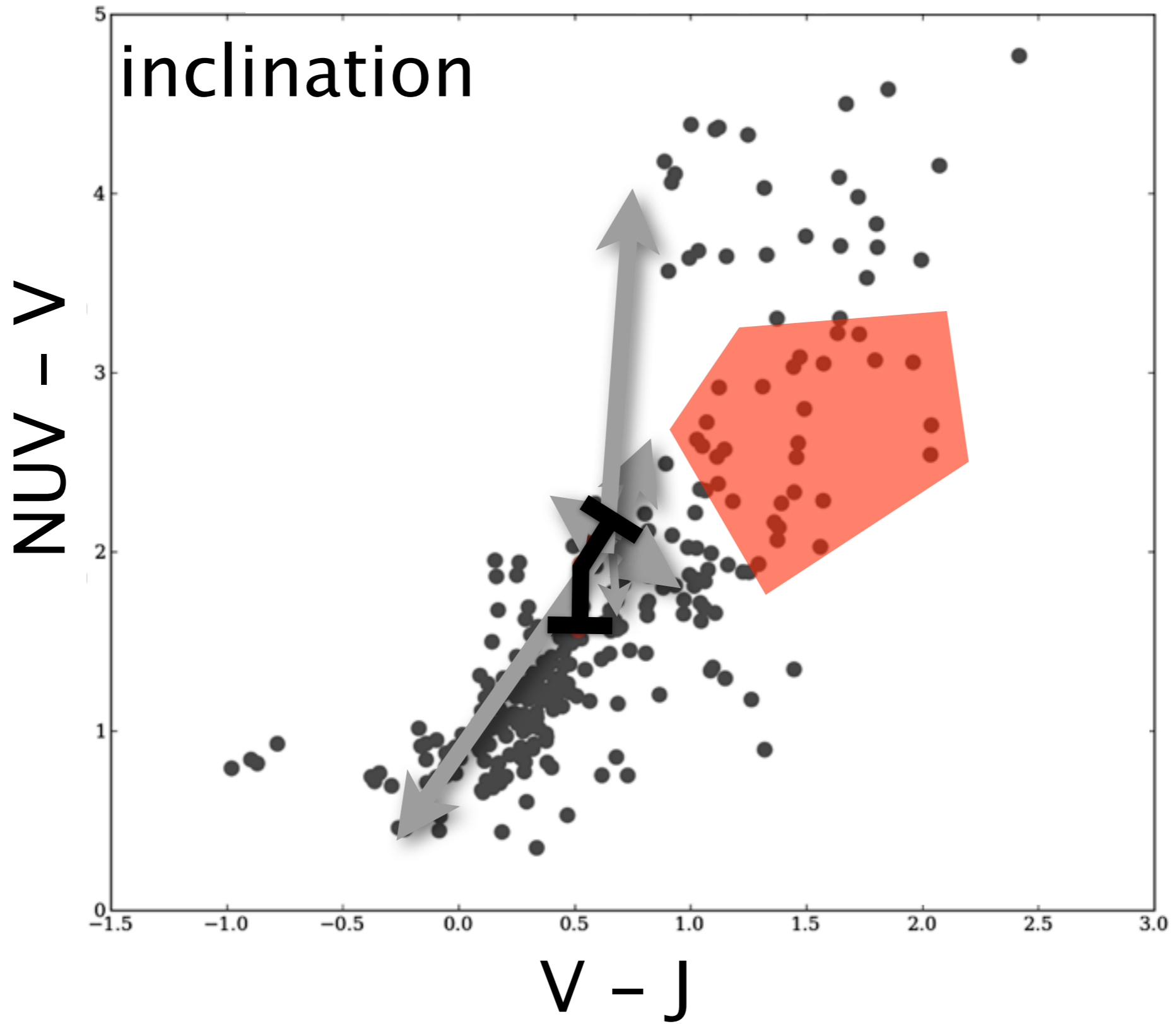
stars

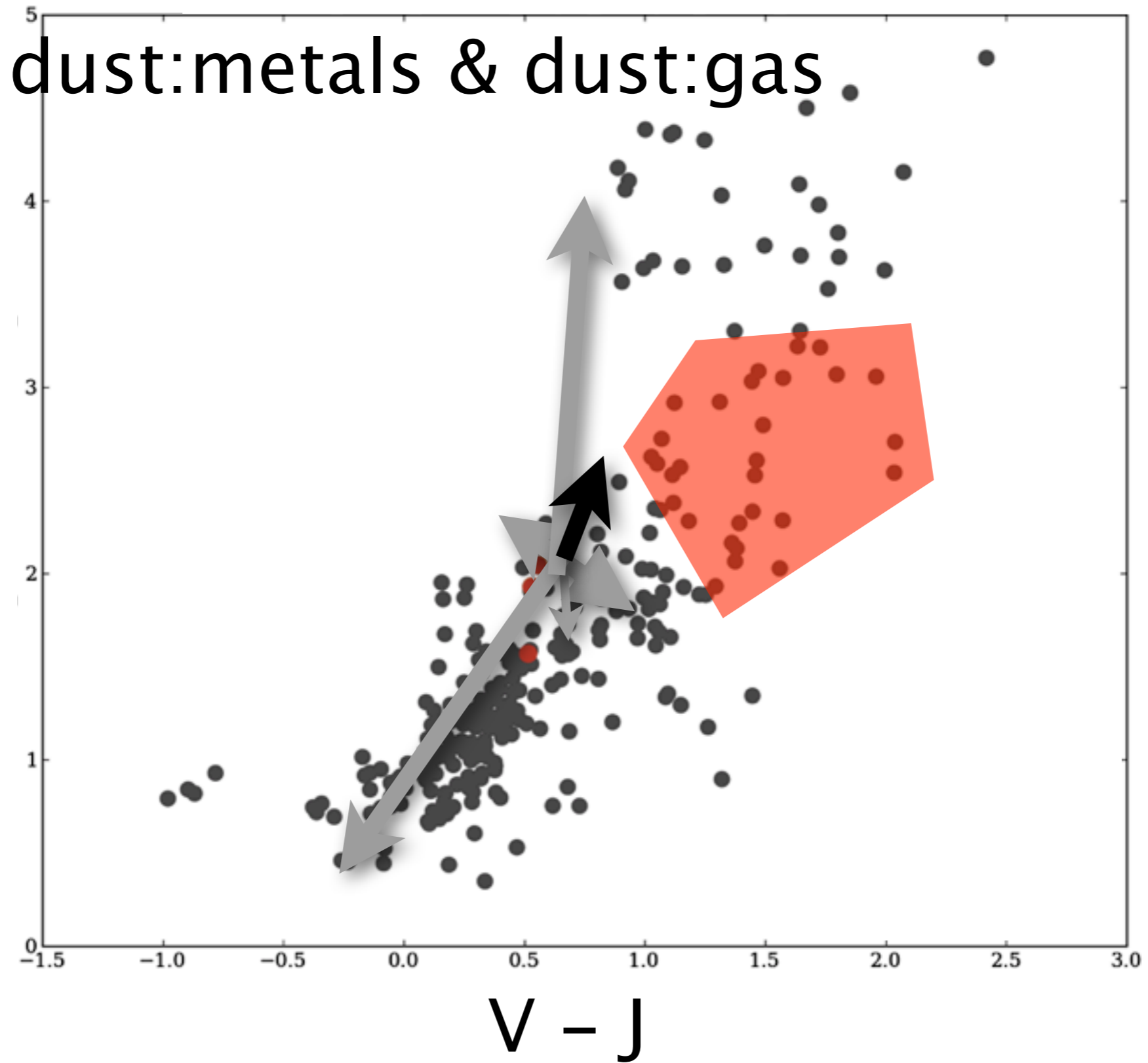
89nm

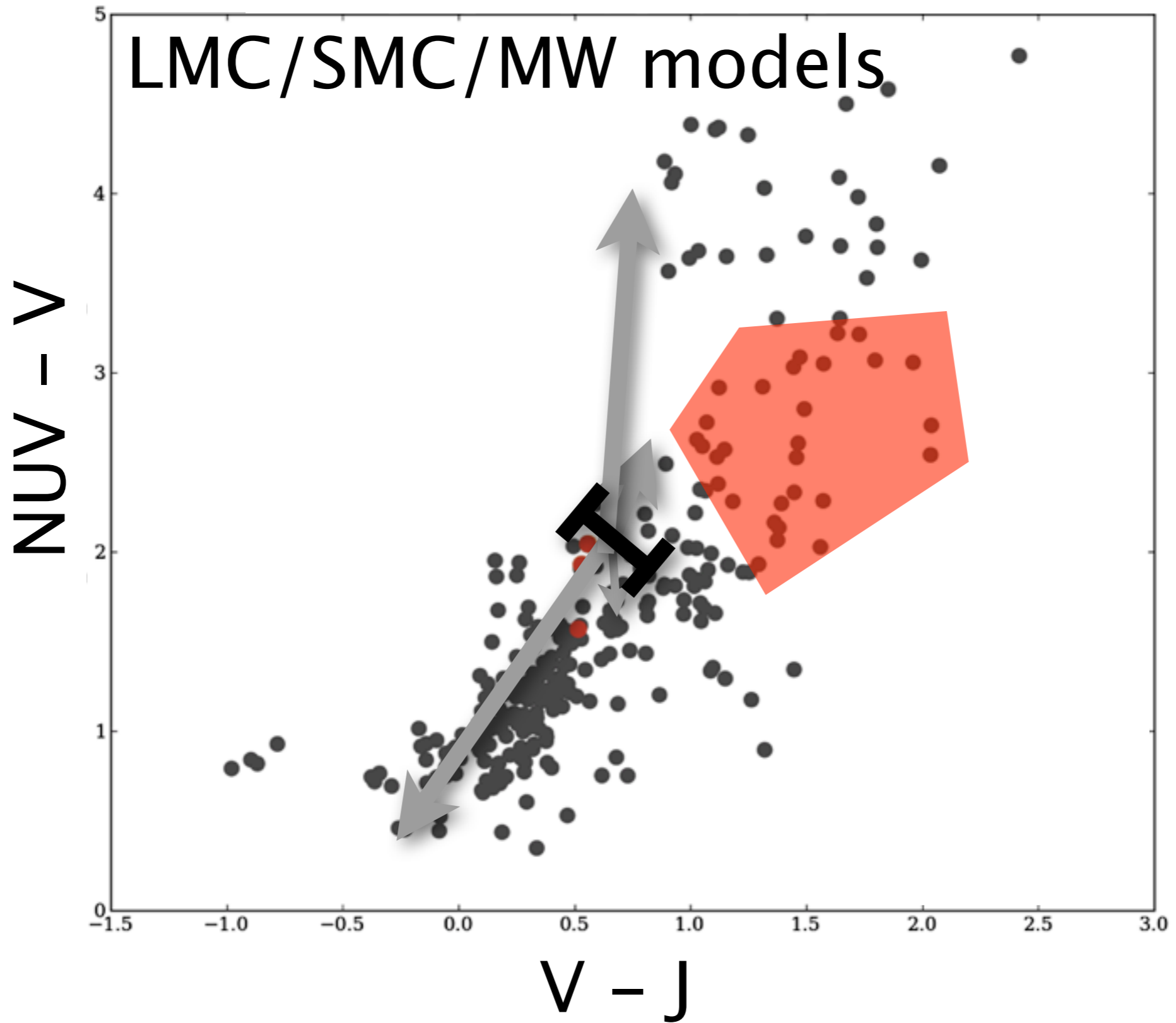


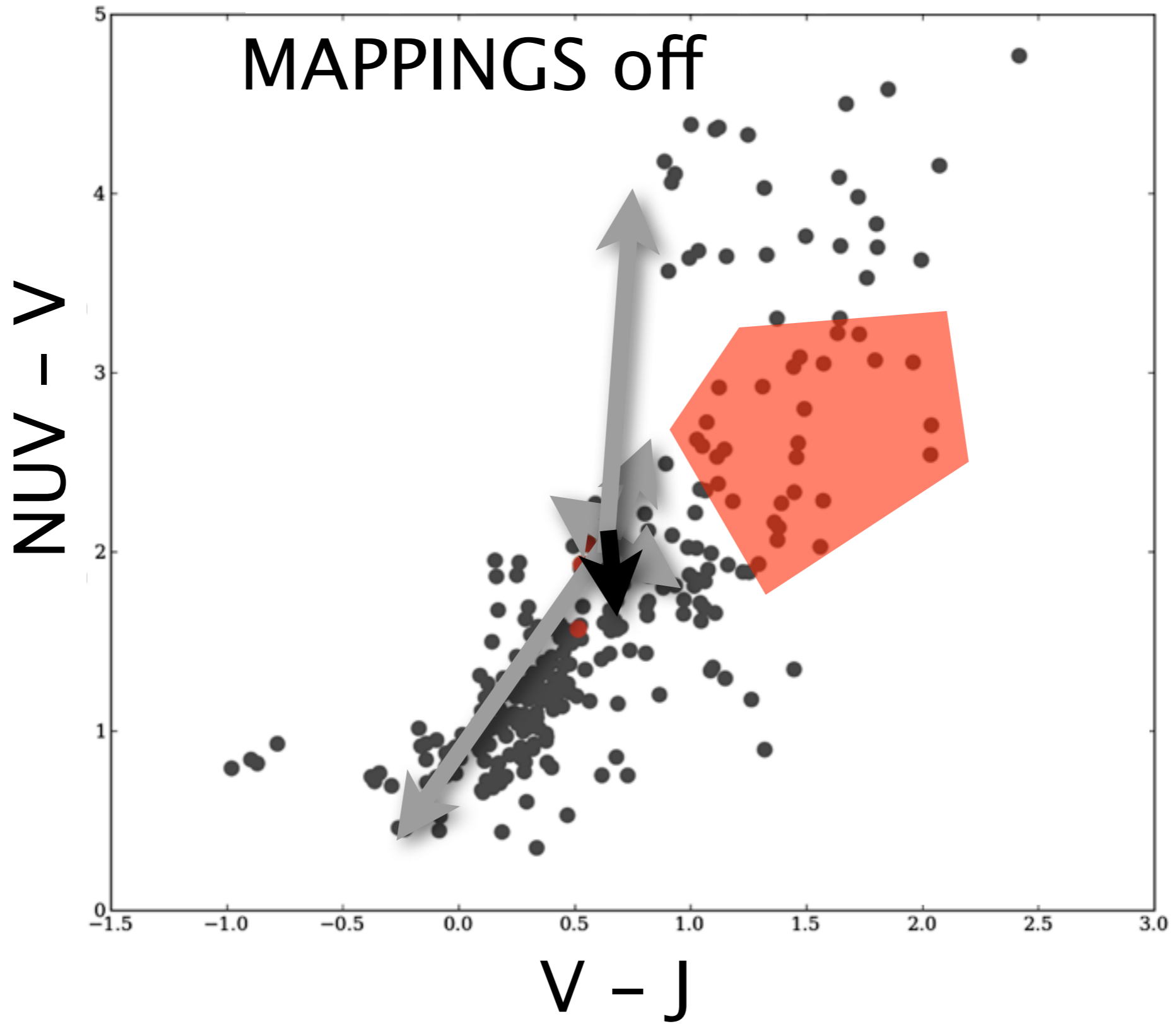


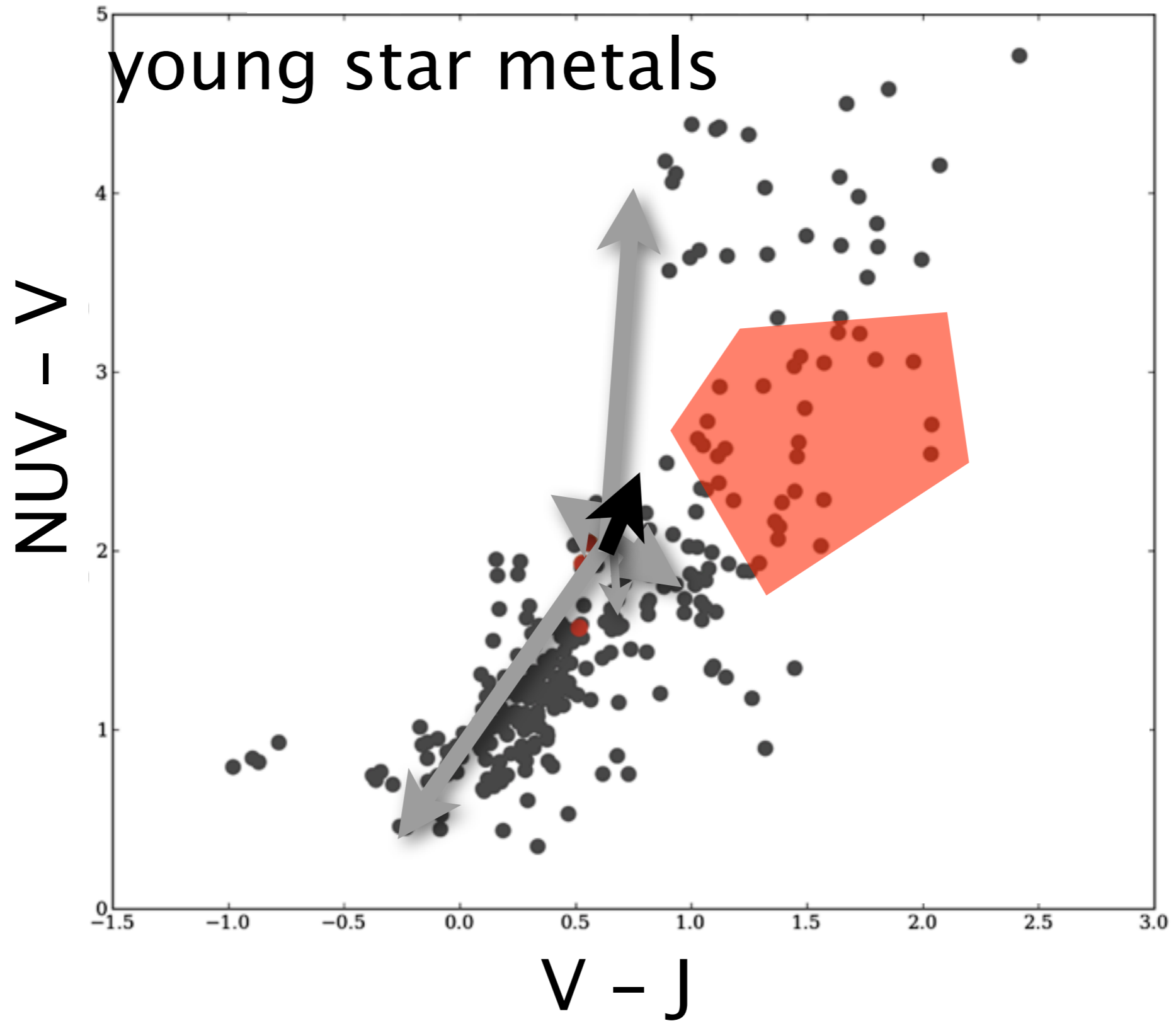
See also Wuyts et al. 2009

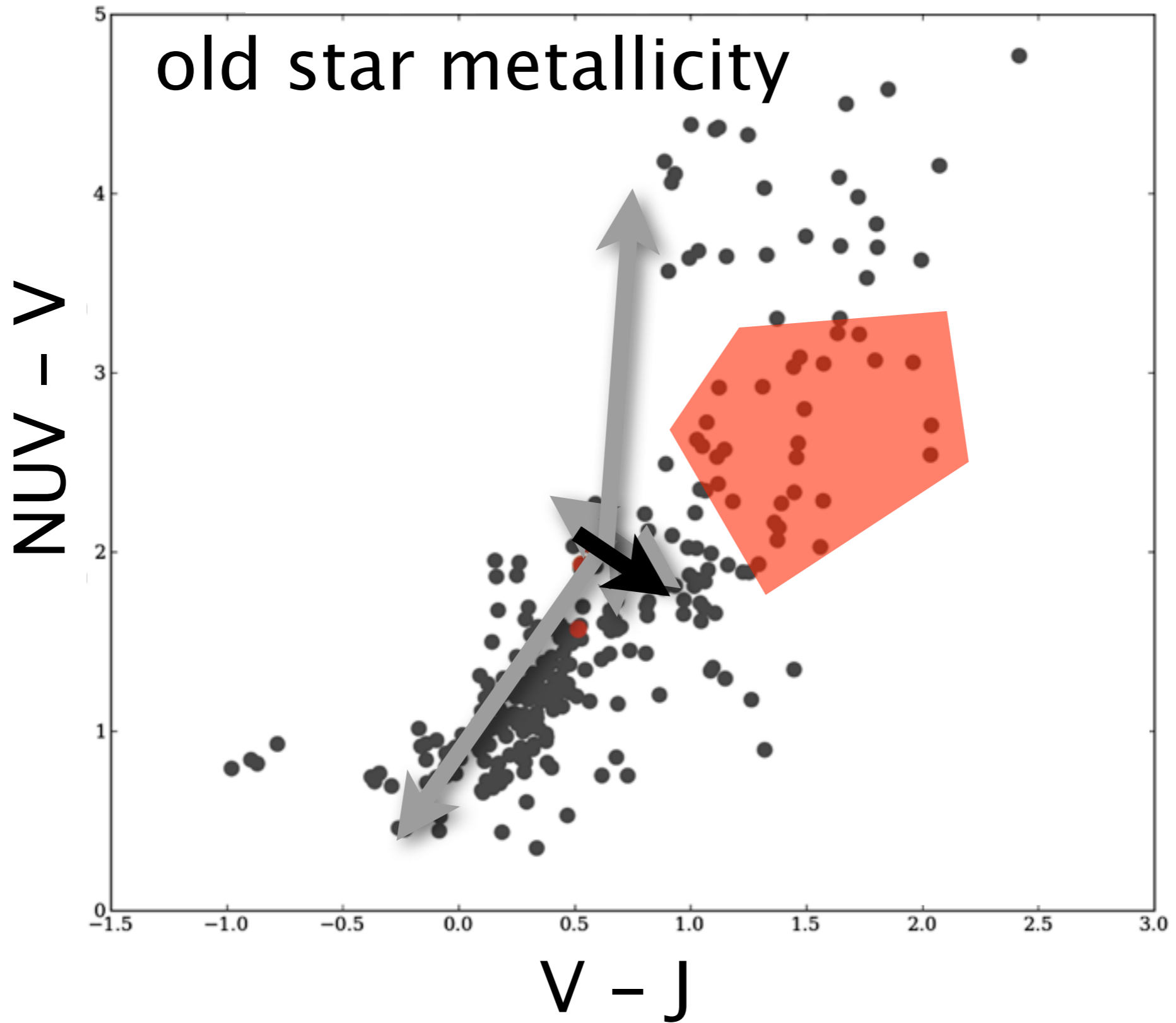


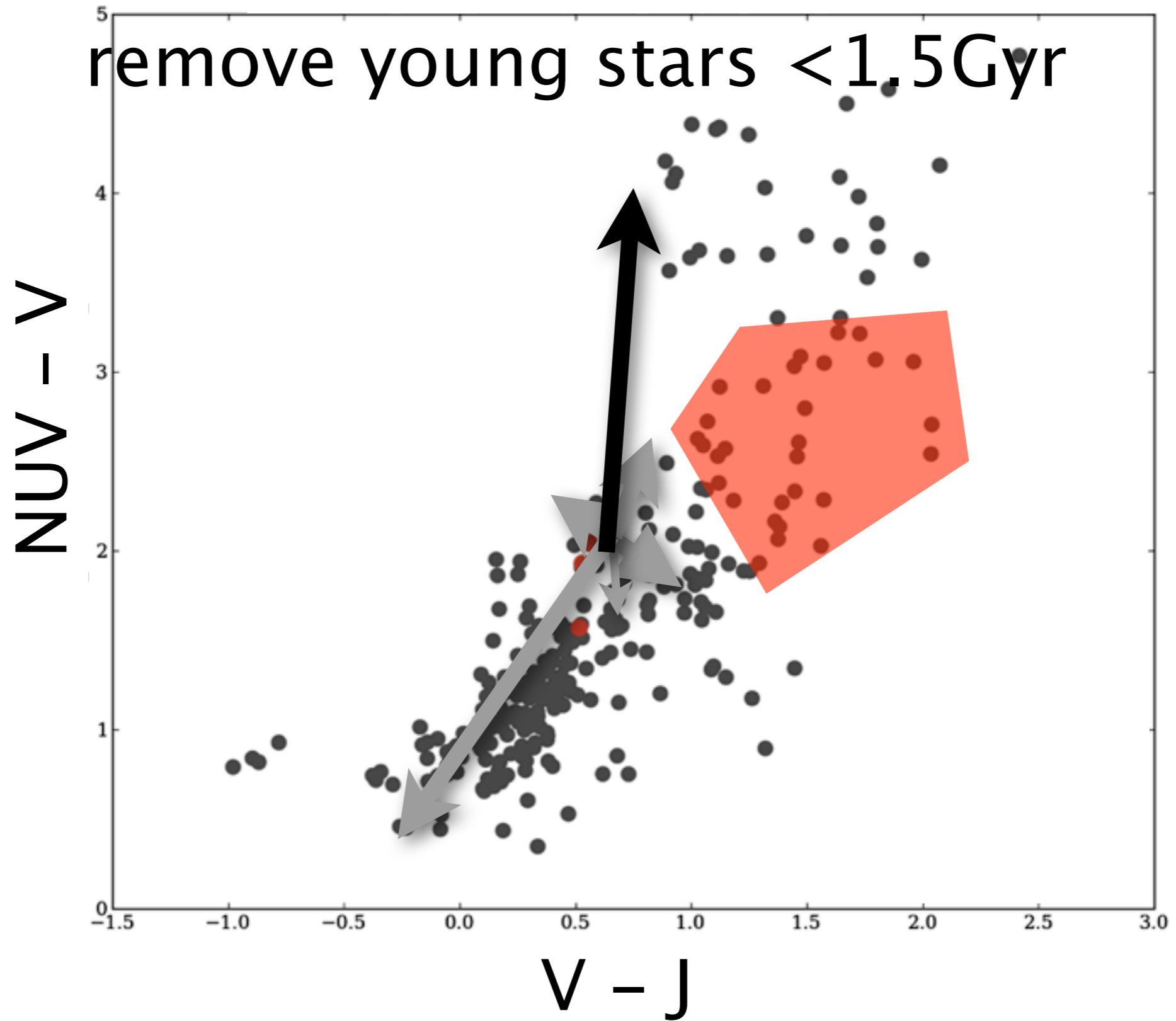


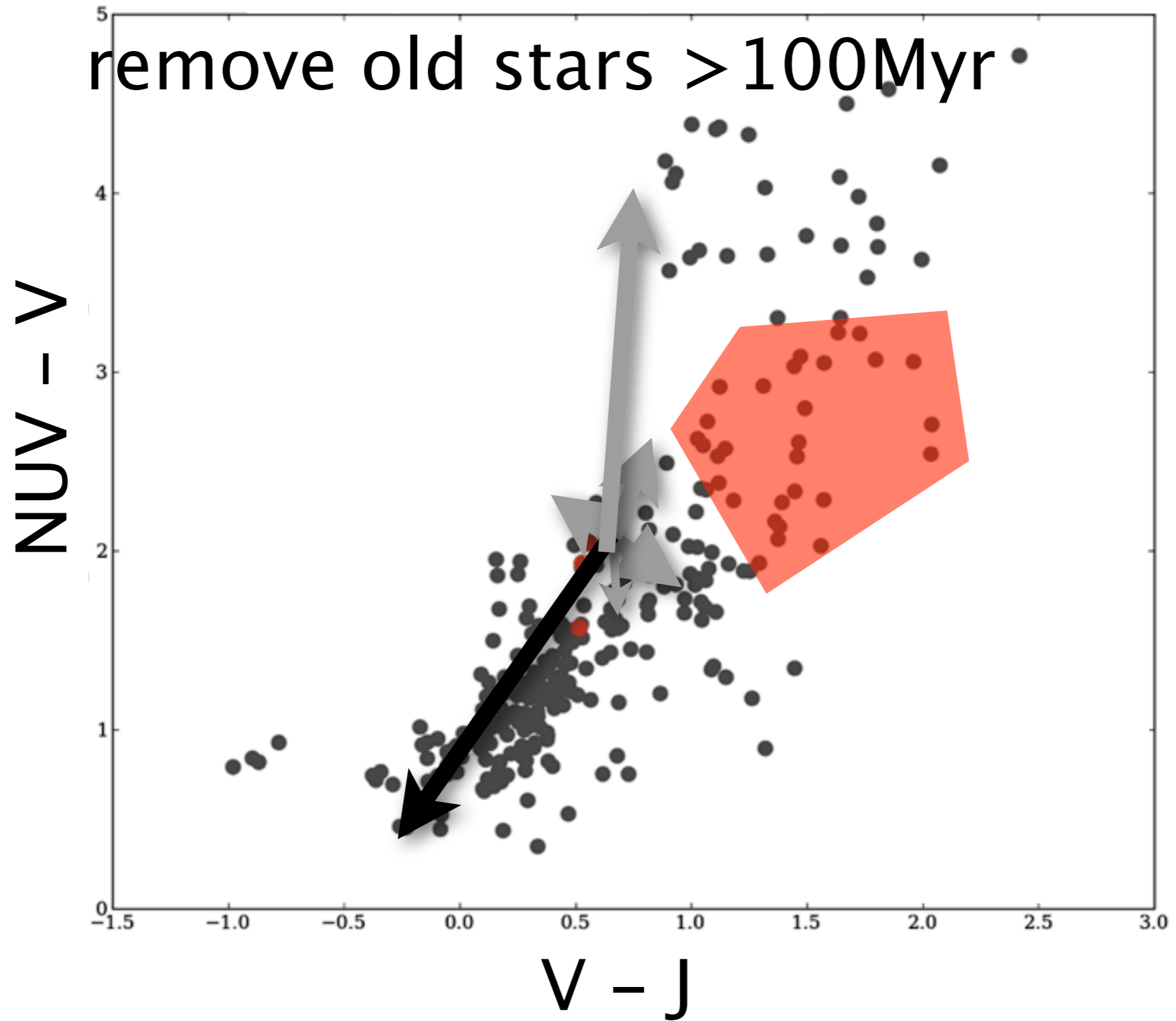


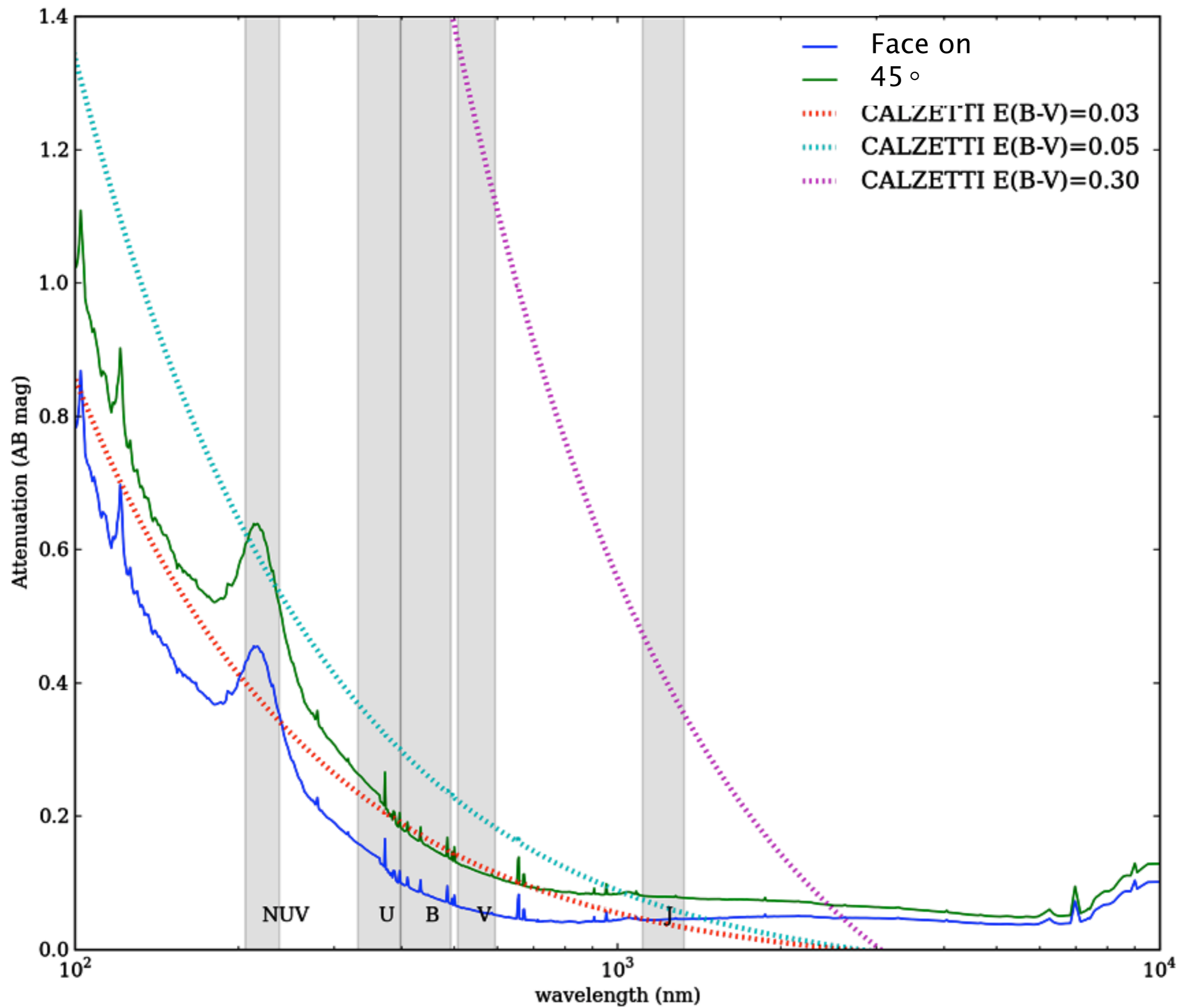


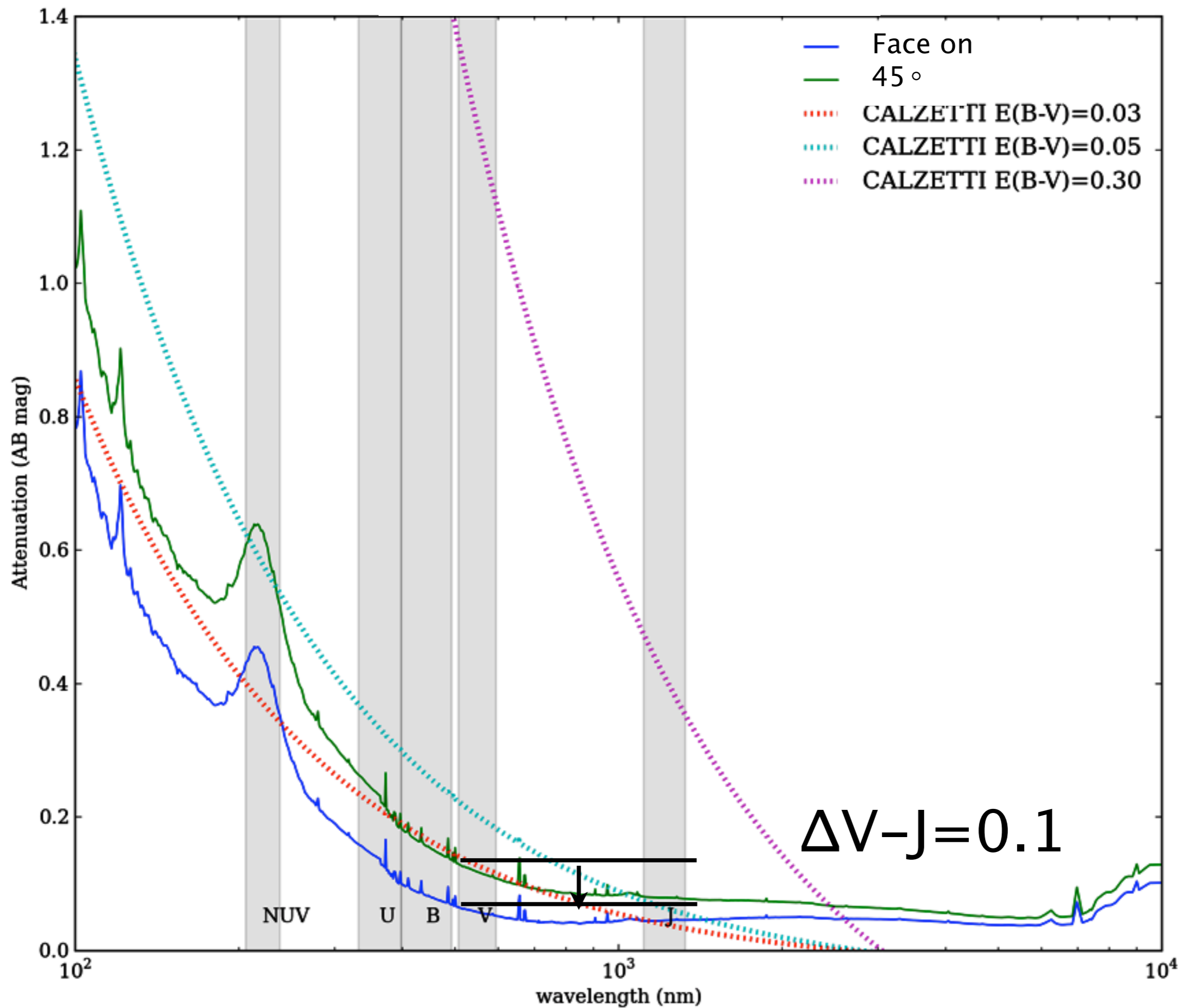


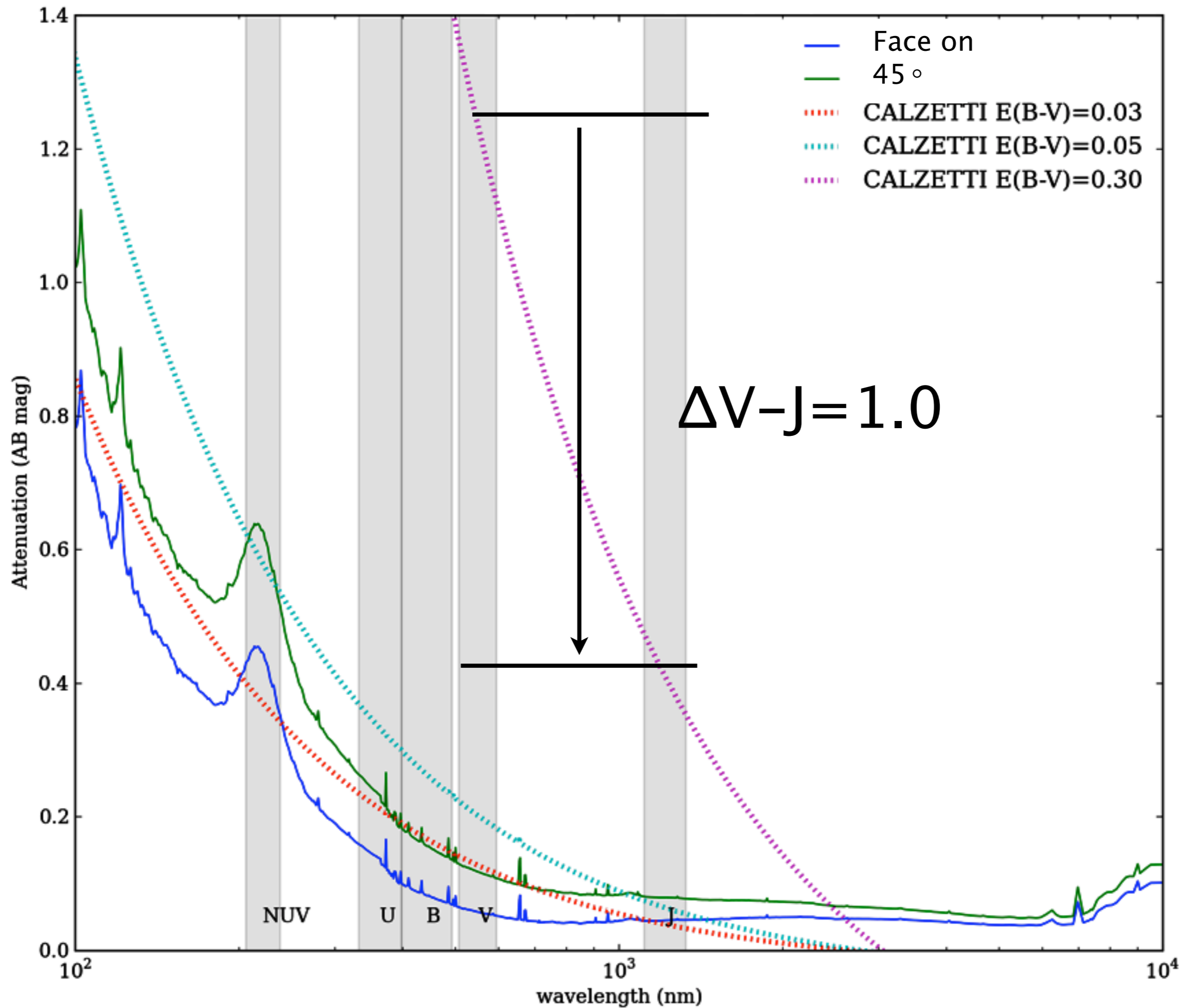


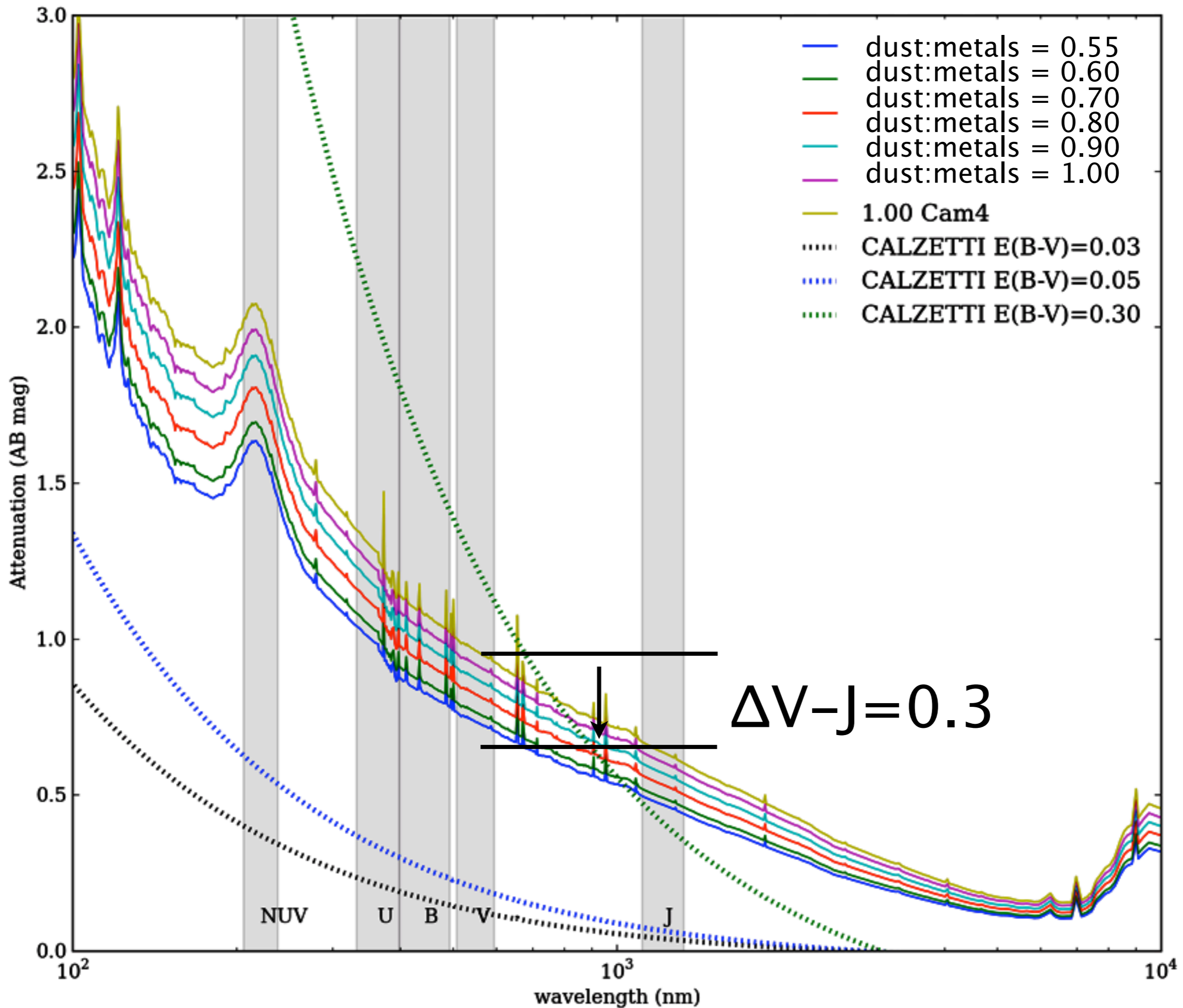


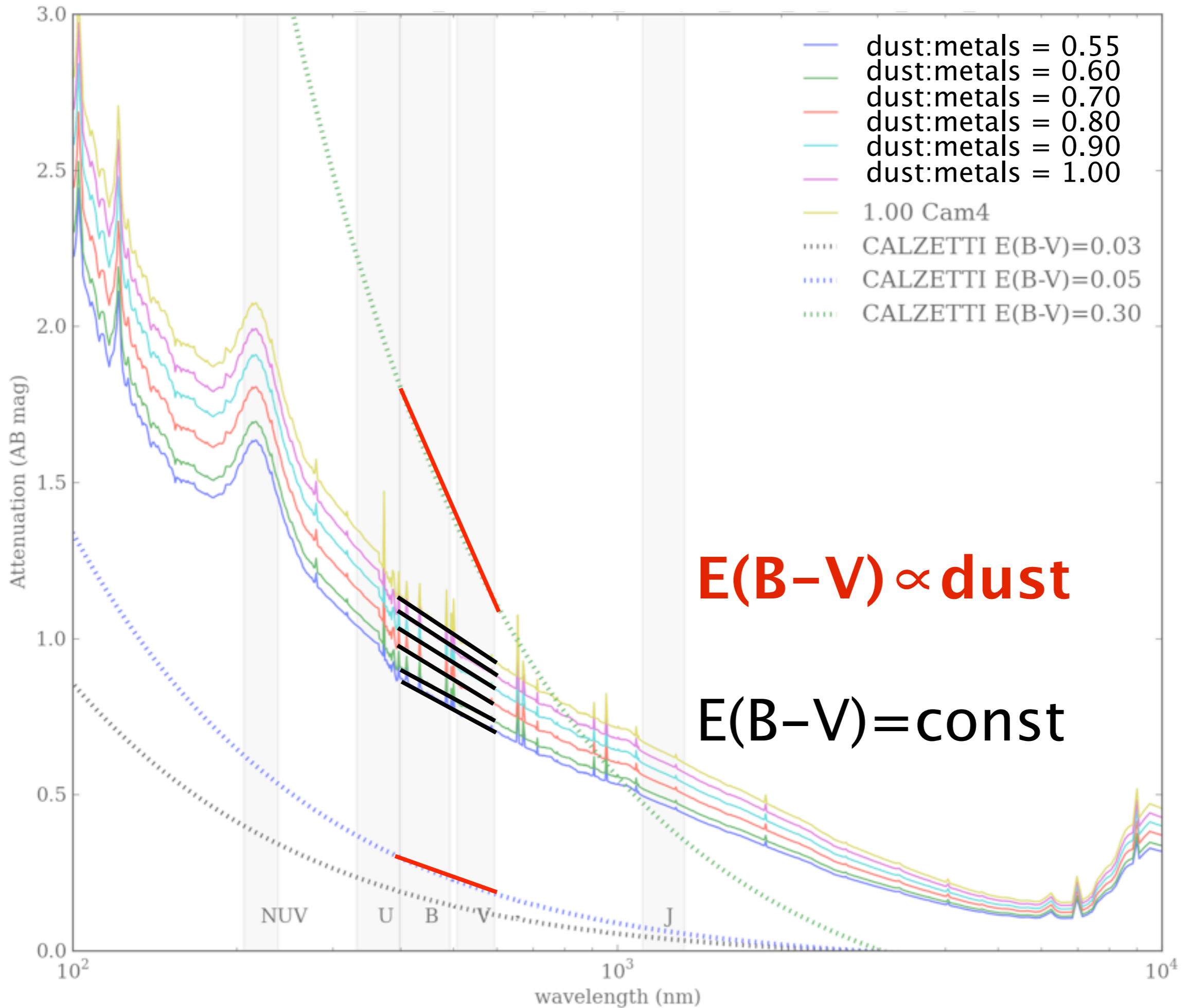




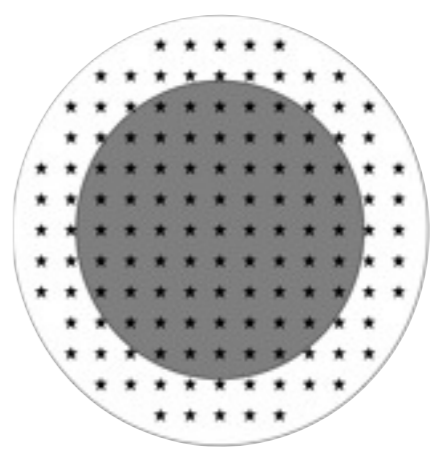
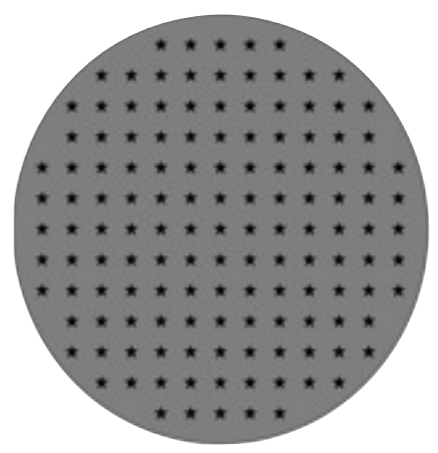
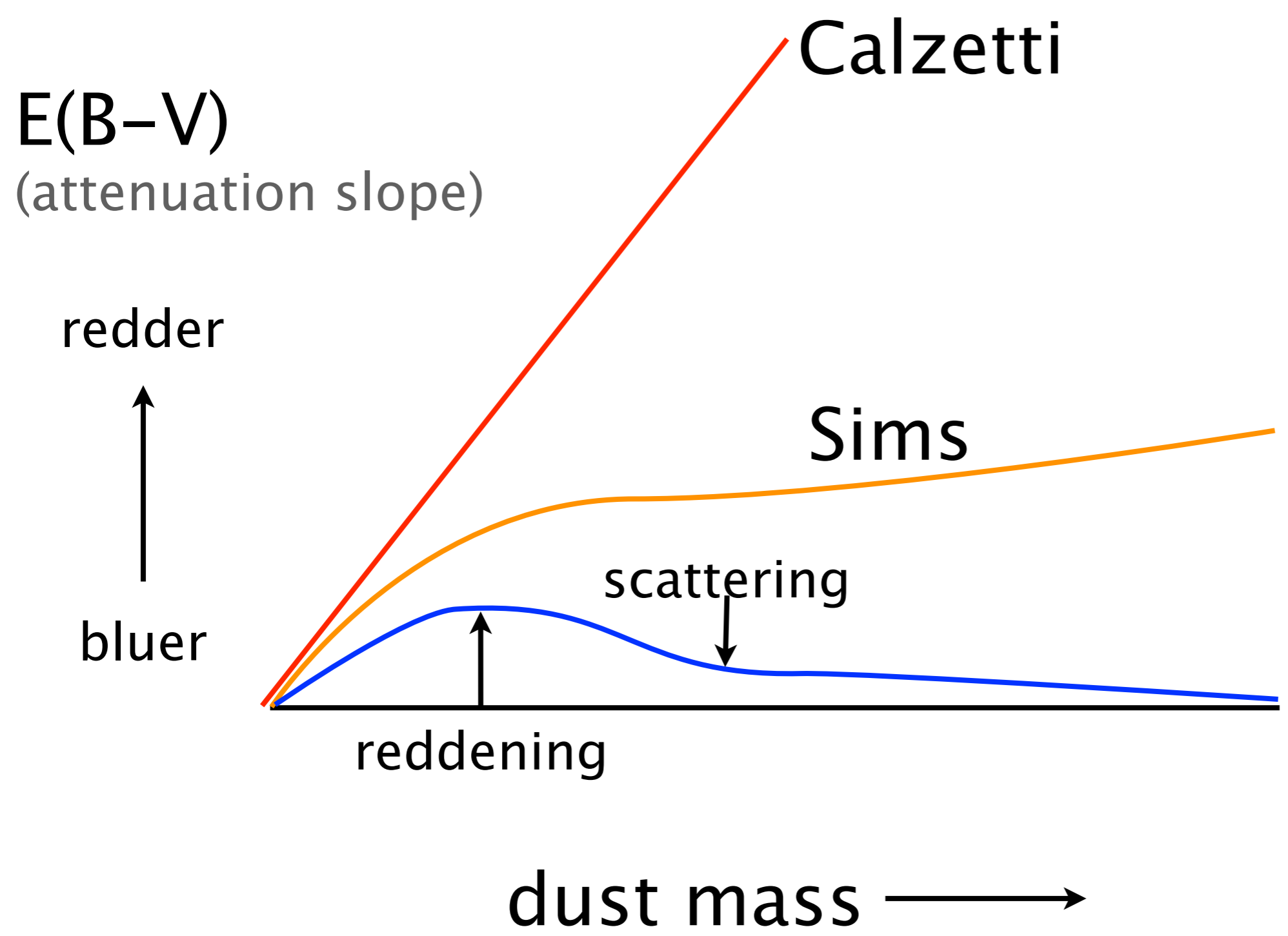








dust & star distributions



Witt & Gordon 2000

Conclusions

Nature has a very specific, quite universal, dust law reproduced by foreground models.

Large variations in dust & radiation models do not yield correct dusty UVJs.

Is this a failure of the in simulations, or dust models?

Solution: add Calzetti to Sunrise & study dust attenuation separately

Sunrise Scorecard

Local SINGS galaxies: (Jonsson et al. 2006)

ok: FUV,NUV, IRAC, MIPS

no: 160/850 μm colors

Metallicity gradients match SINGS: (Rocha et al. 2008)

Range of simulations with B-band mags from -16 to -22

ok: Total IR:UV

High-z galaxies:

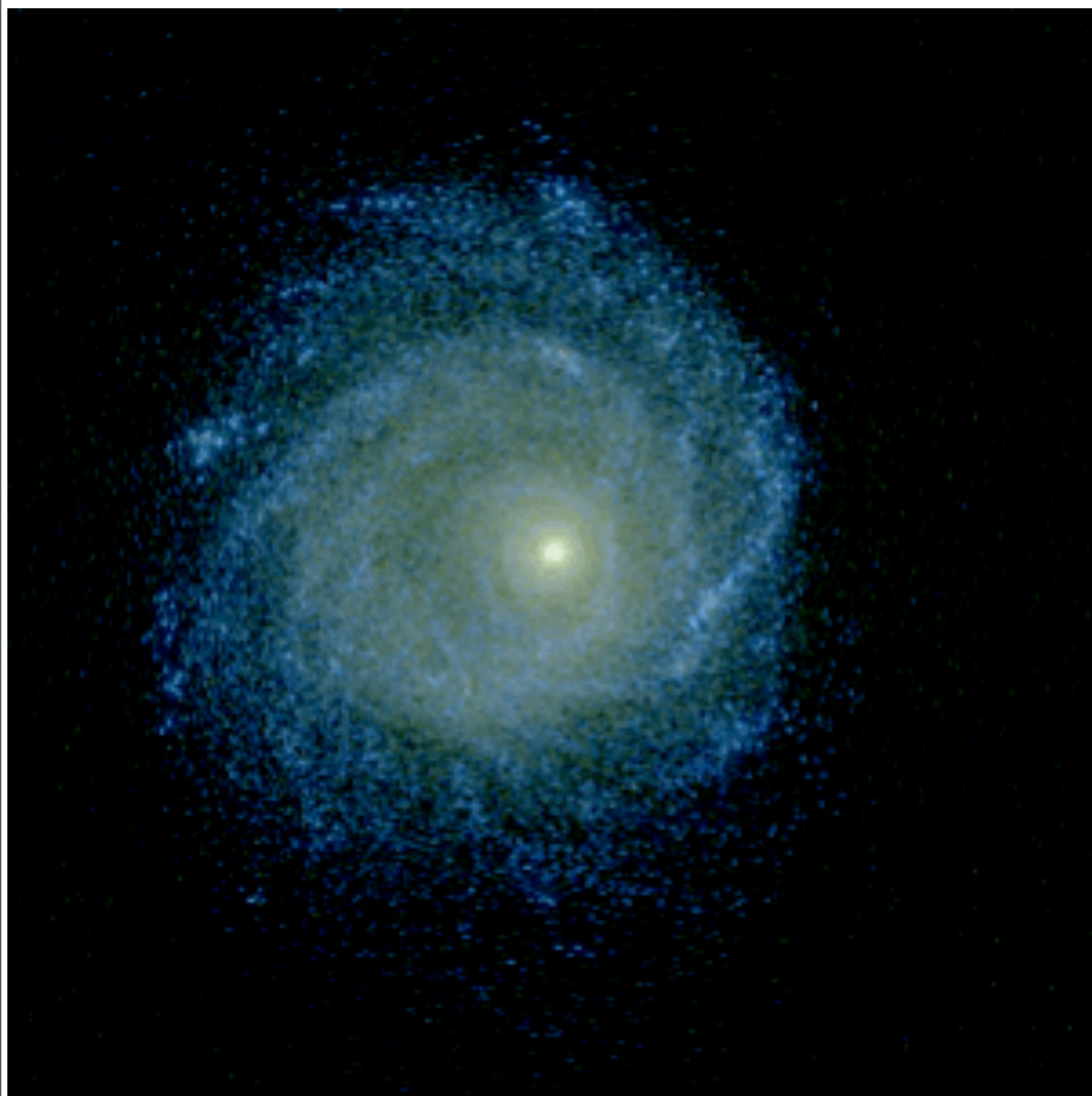
ULIRGs & SMGs match far-IR fluxes (Hayward et al. 2009)

UVJs fail in isolated galaxy simulations in Gadget (Wuyts et al. 2009)

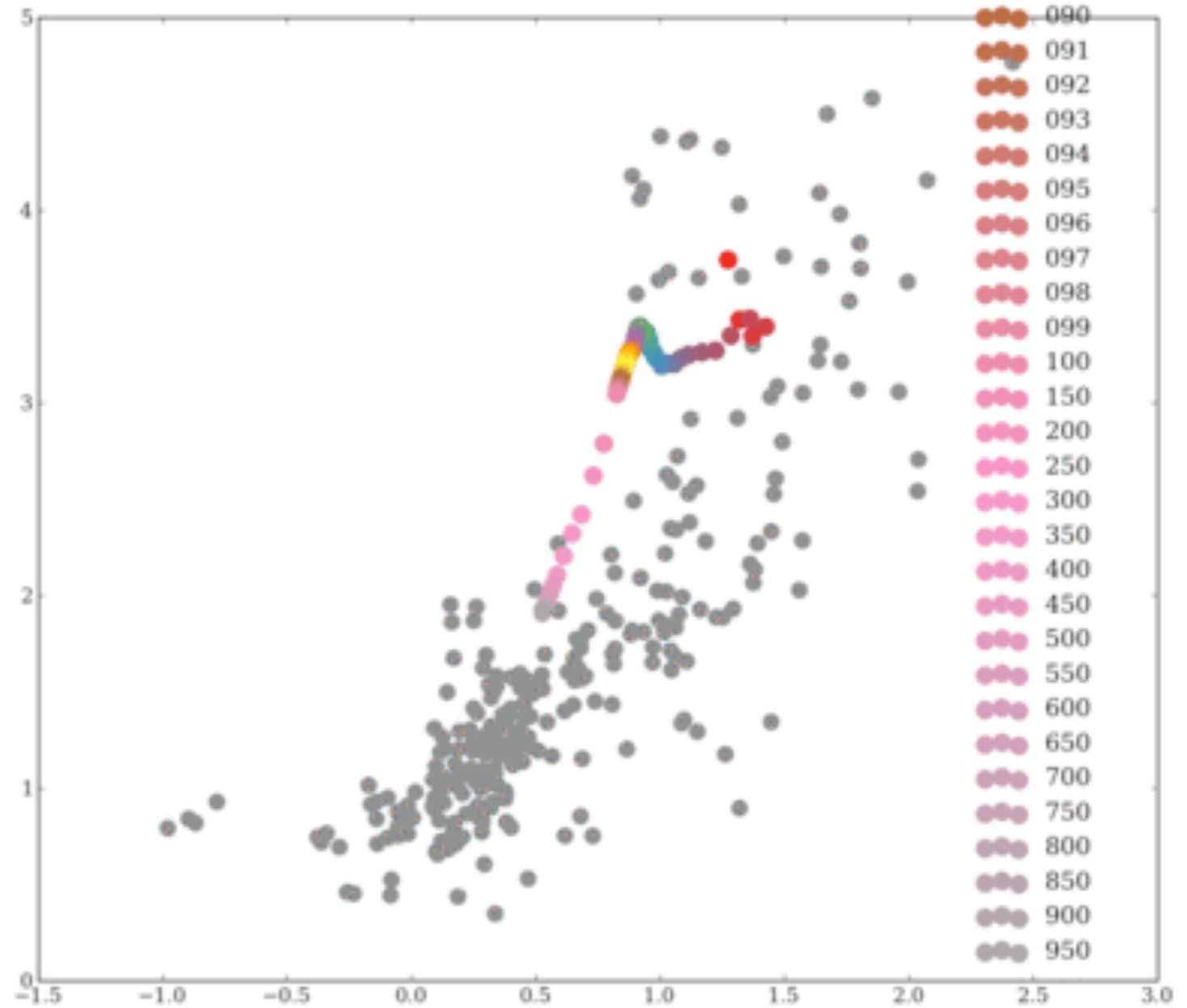
$NUV - V$

$V - J$

Bulge is in the red cloud
Disk ends up in the blue cloud



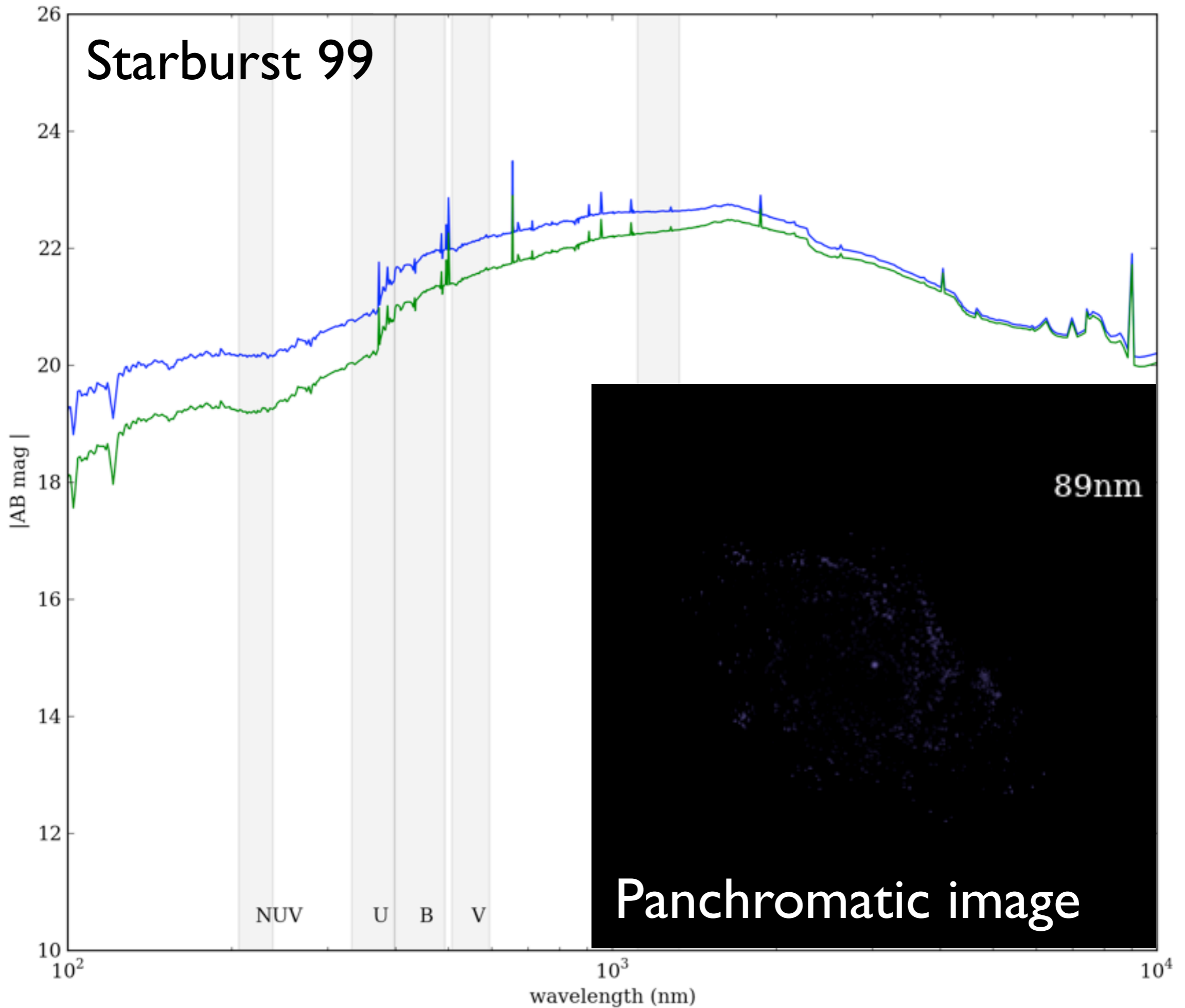
NUV - V



V - J

Bulge is in the red cloud
Disk ends up in the blue cloud

Starburst 99



VELA 12

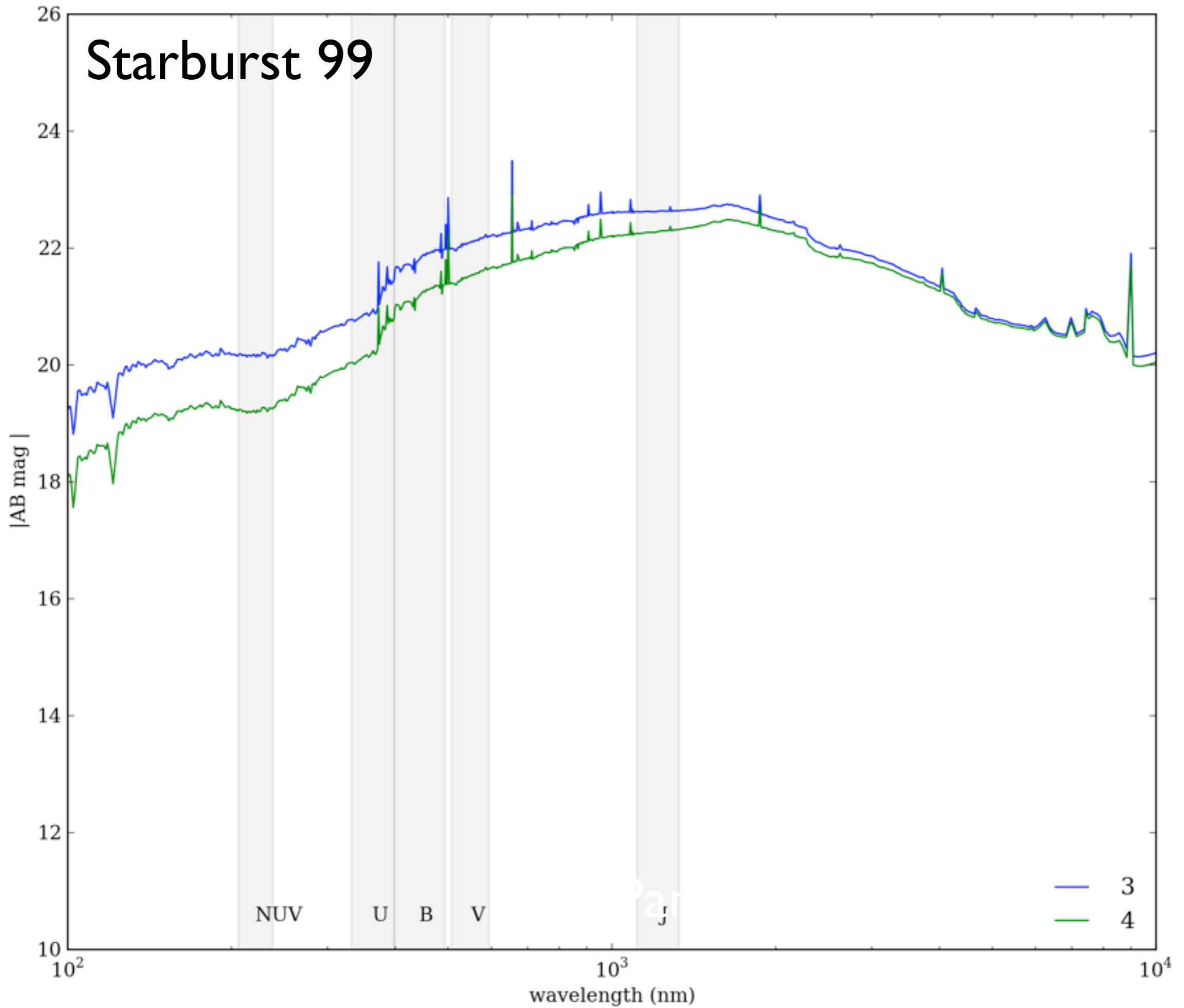


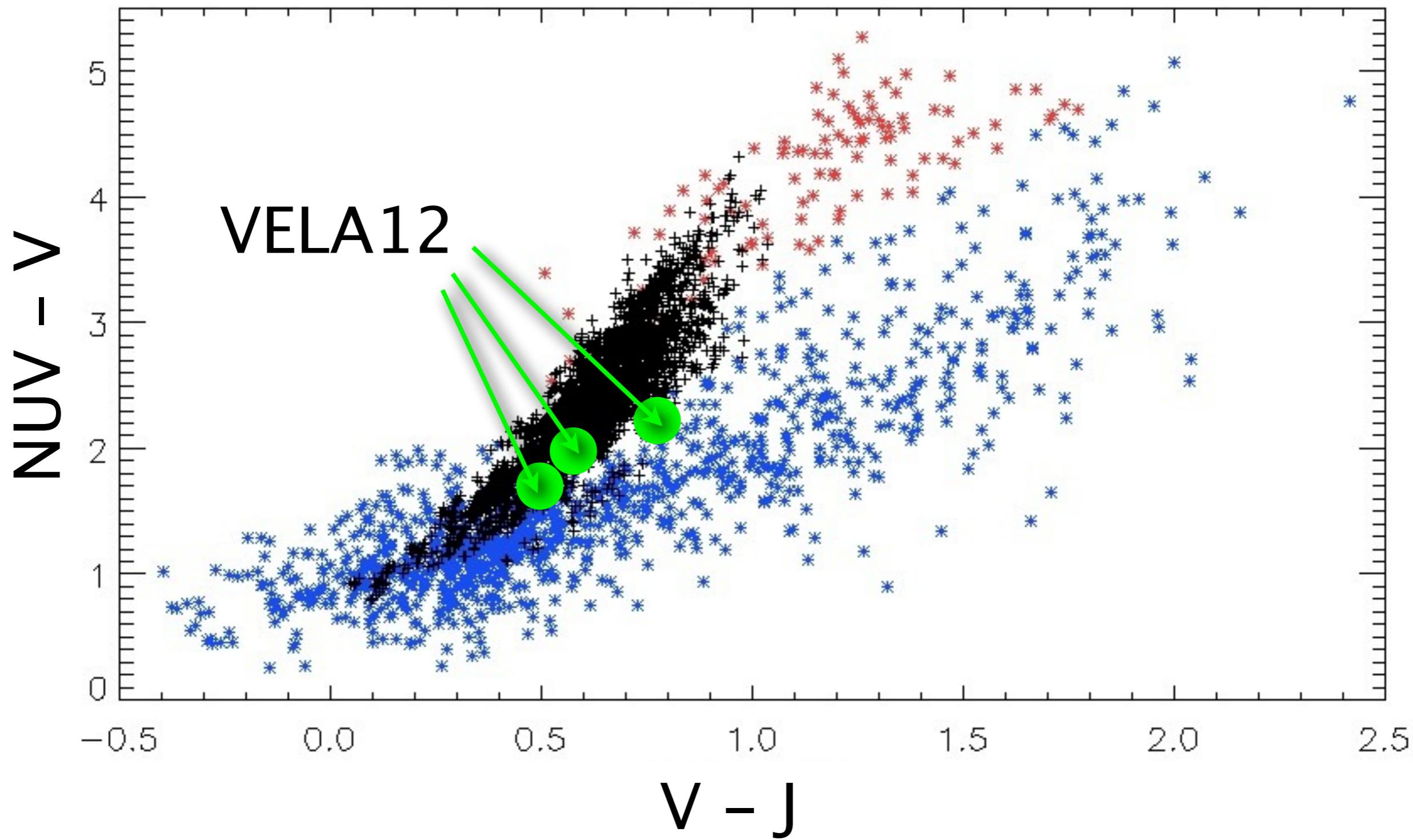
inertial frame

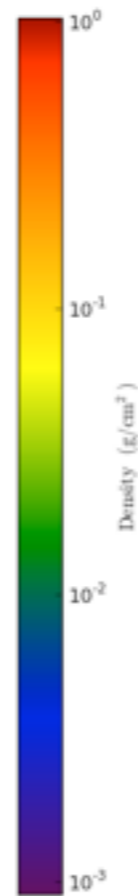
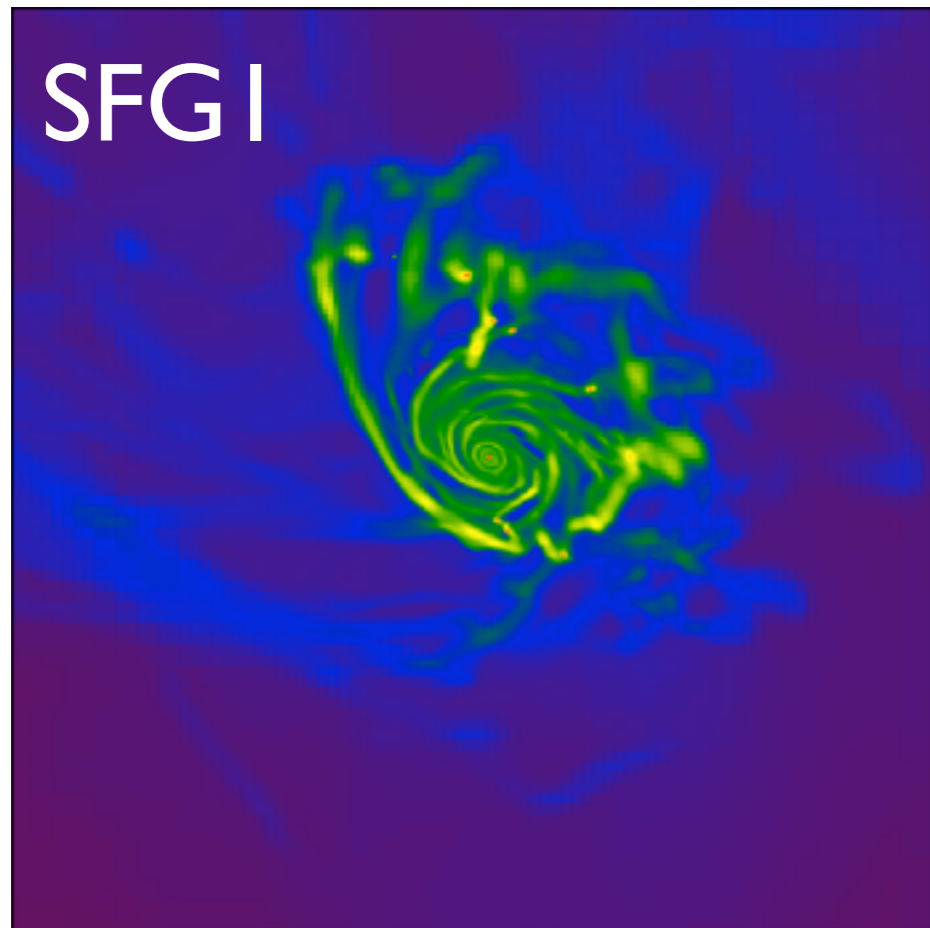


edge-on

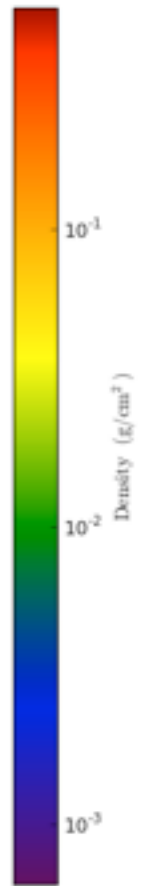
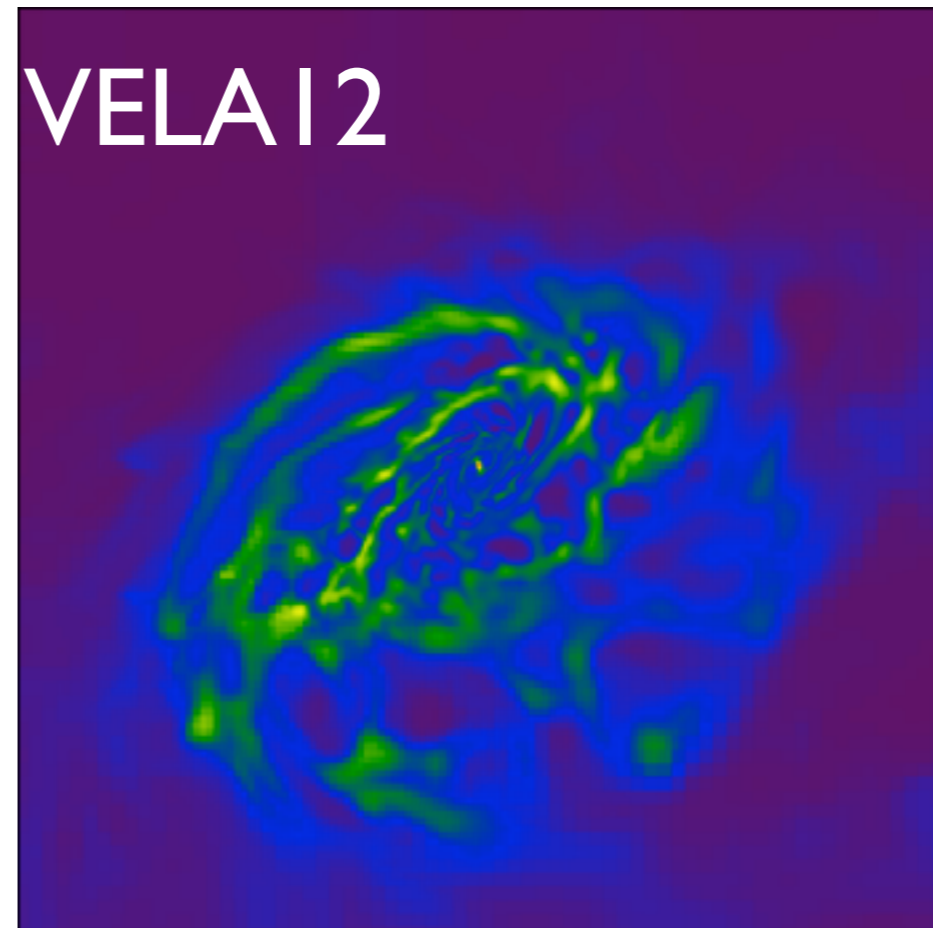
Starburst 99





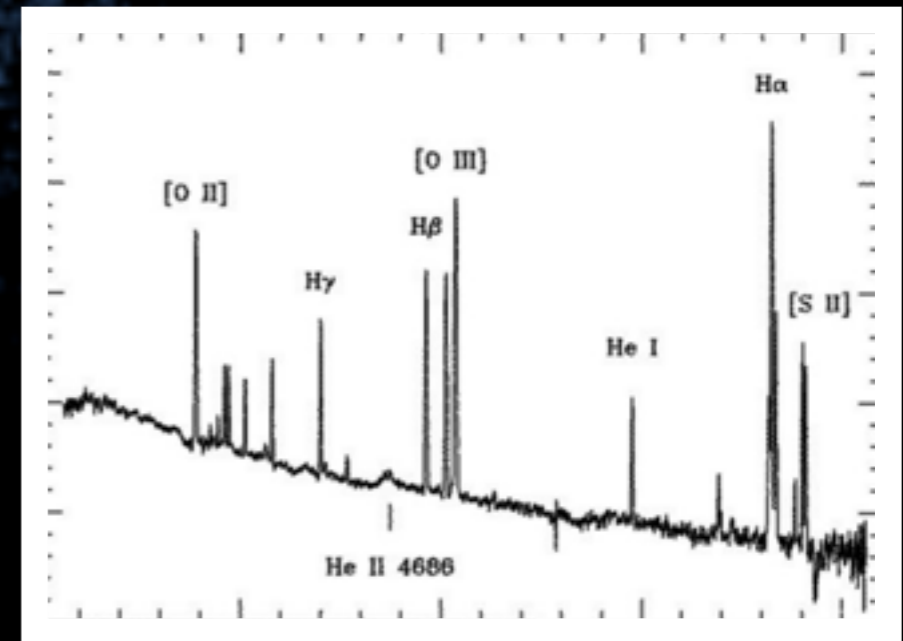
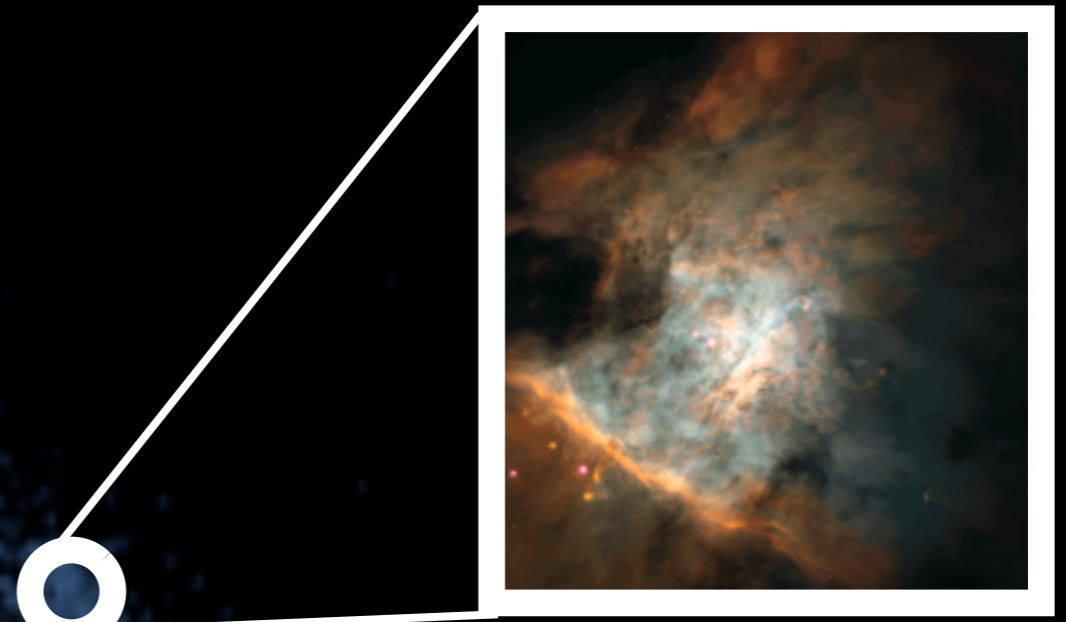
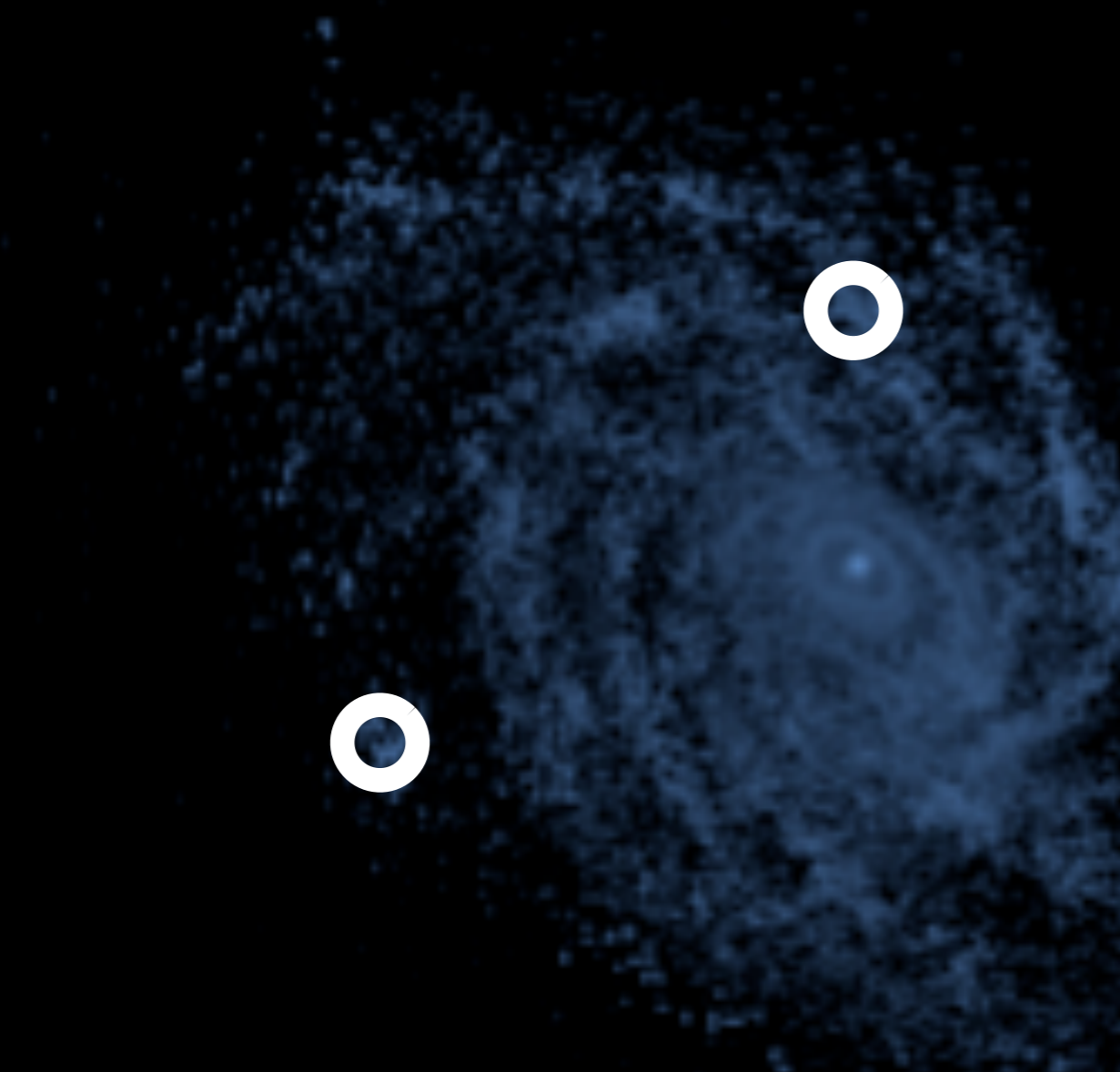


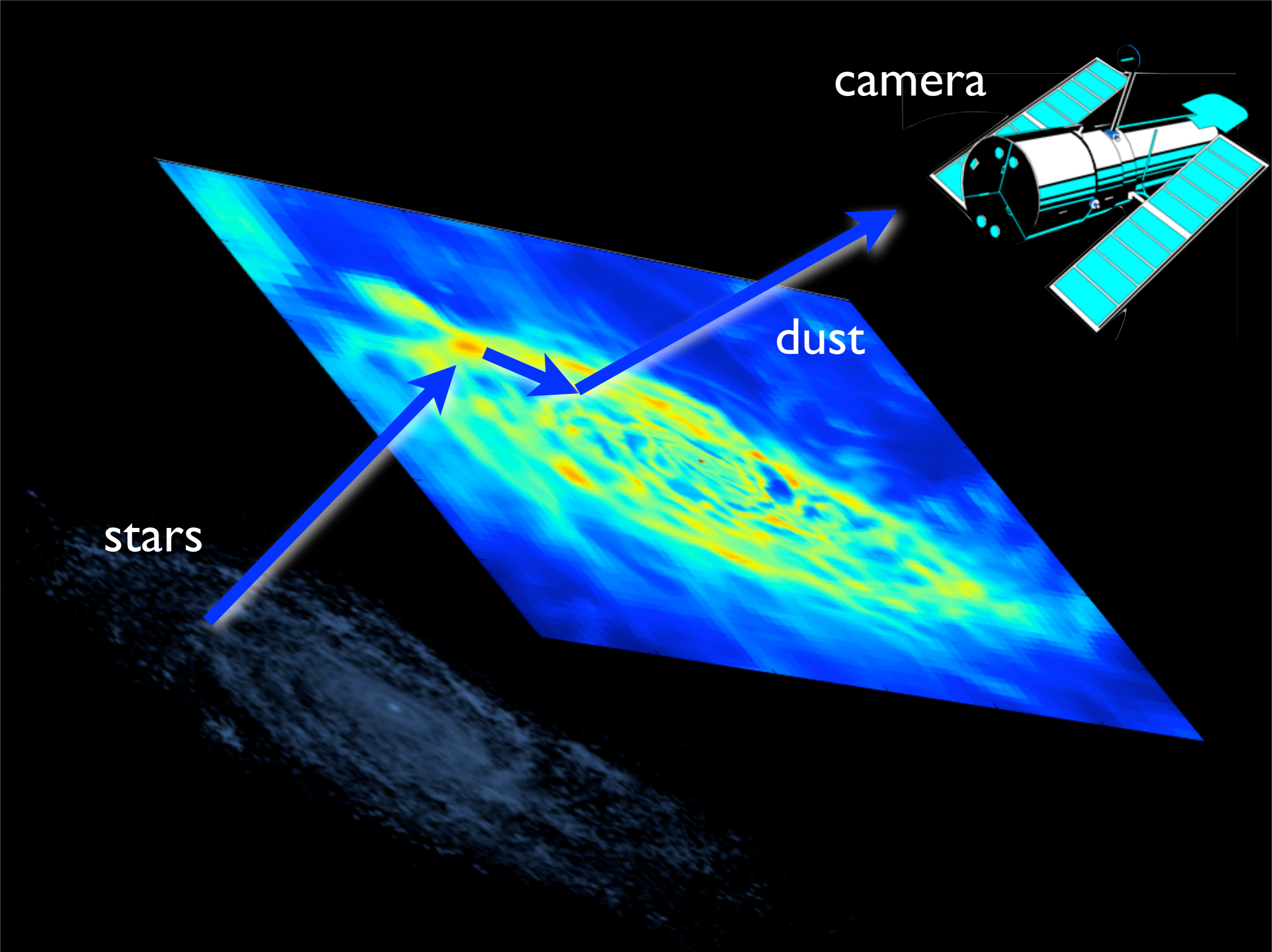
high SF
 2.3×10^{12} ($z=1$)



low SF efficiency
 3.6×10^{11} ($z=0.8$)

MAPPINGS

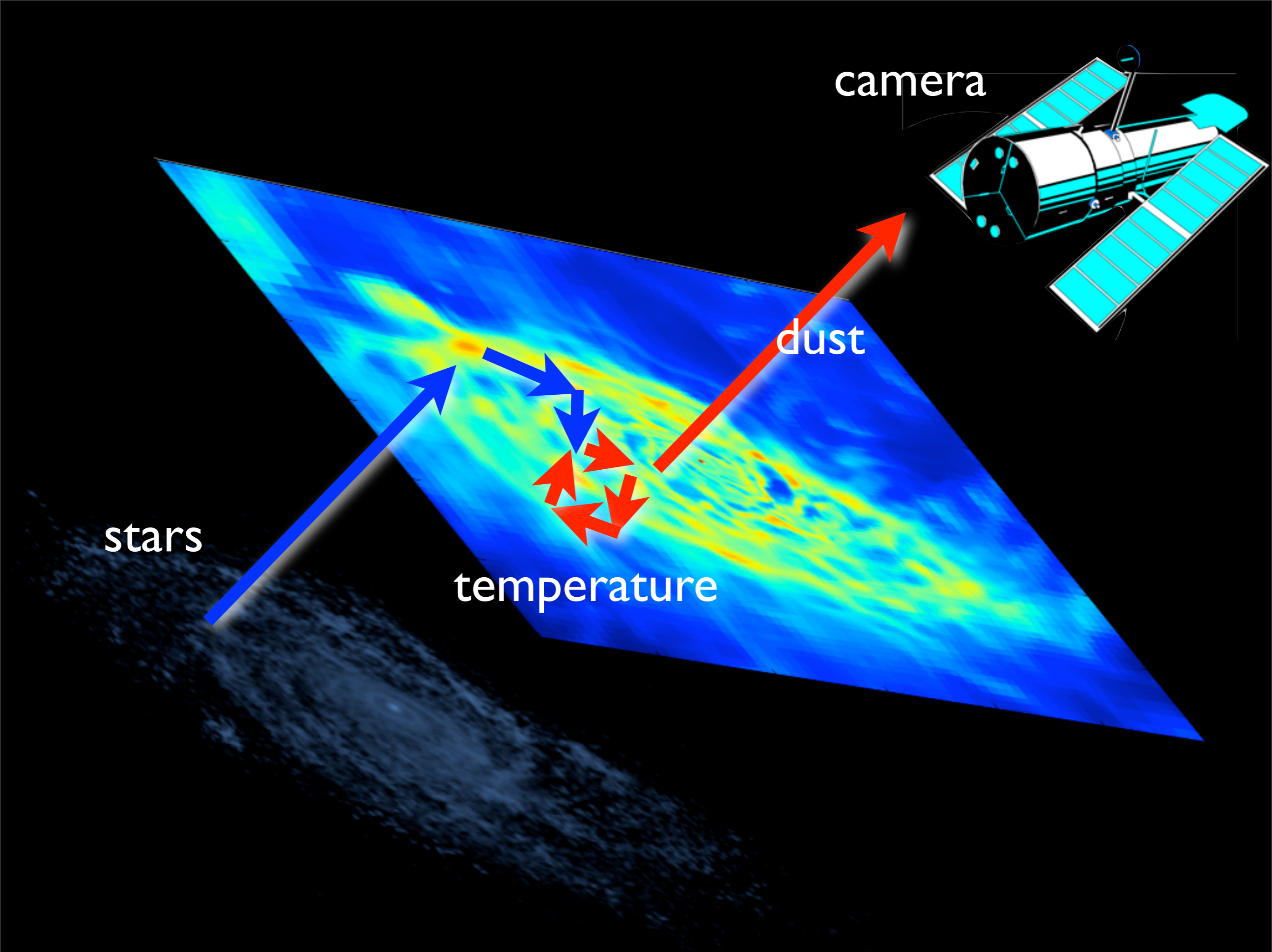




stars

camera

dust

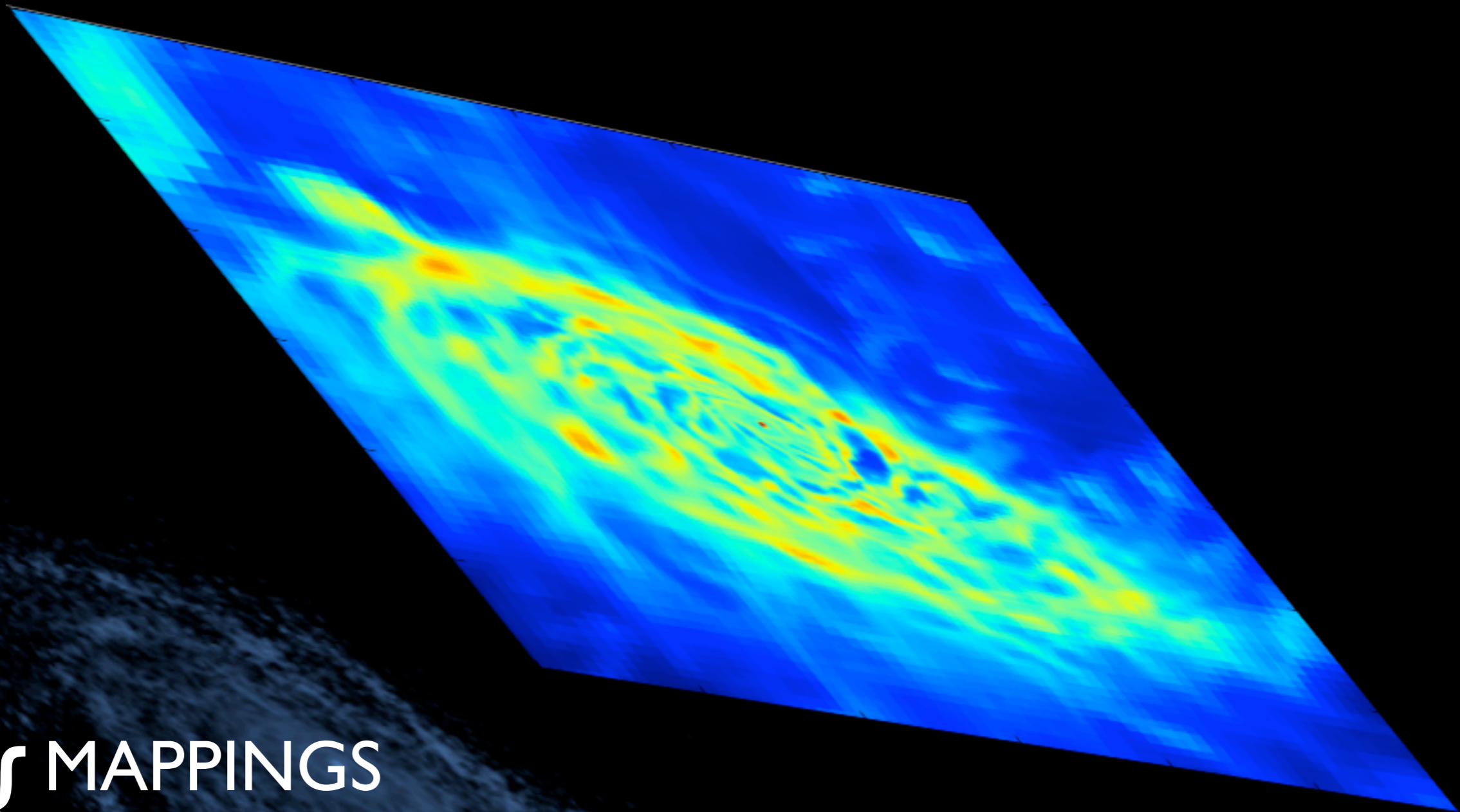


stars

temperature

dust

camera

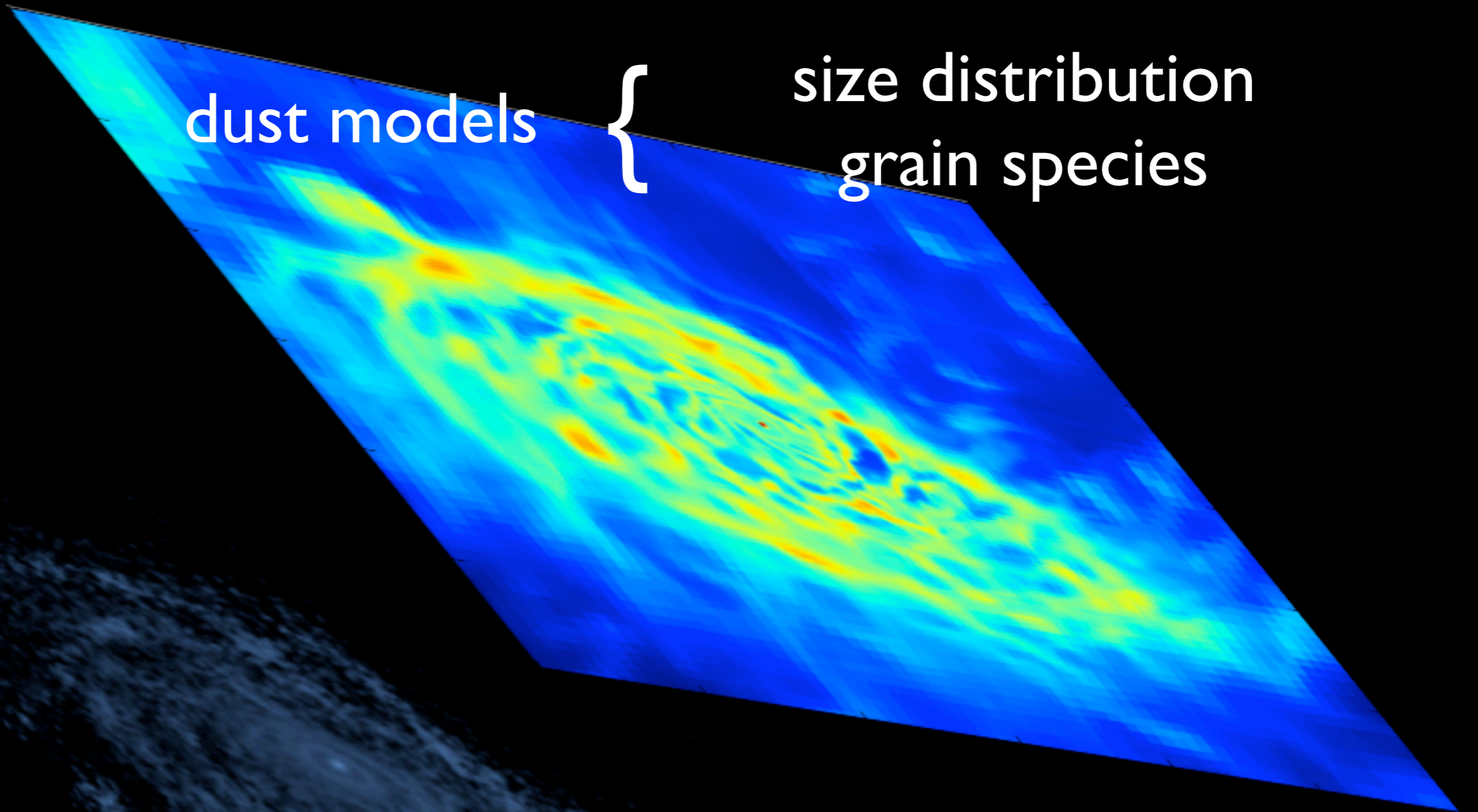


SED { MAPPINGS
Starburst99

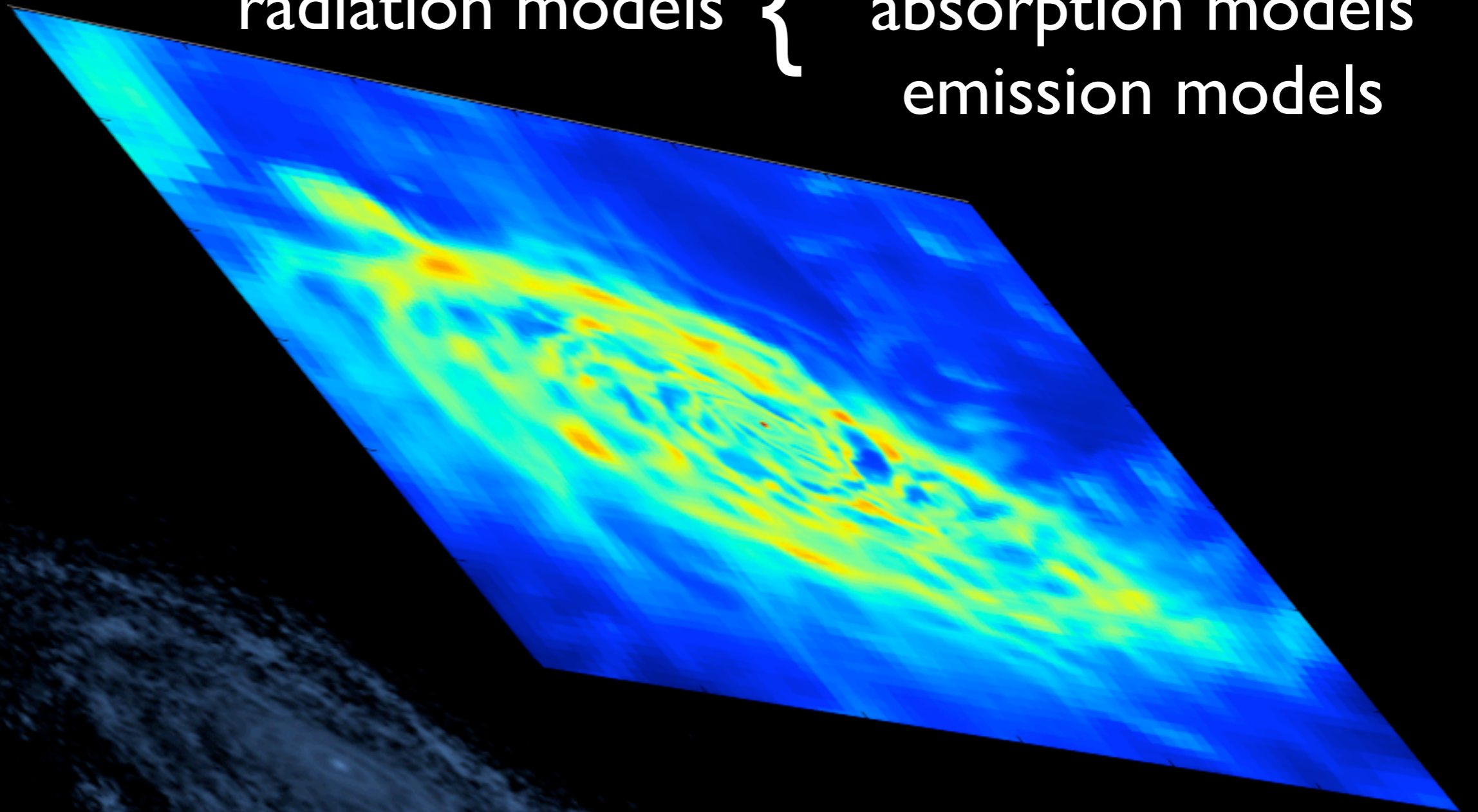
dust models

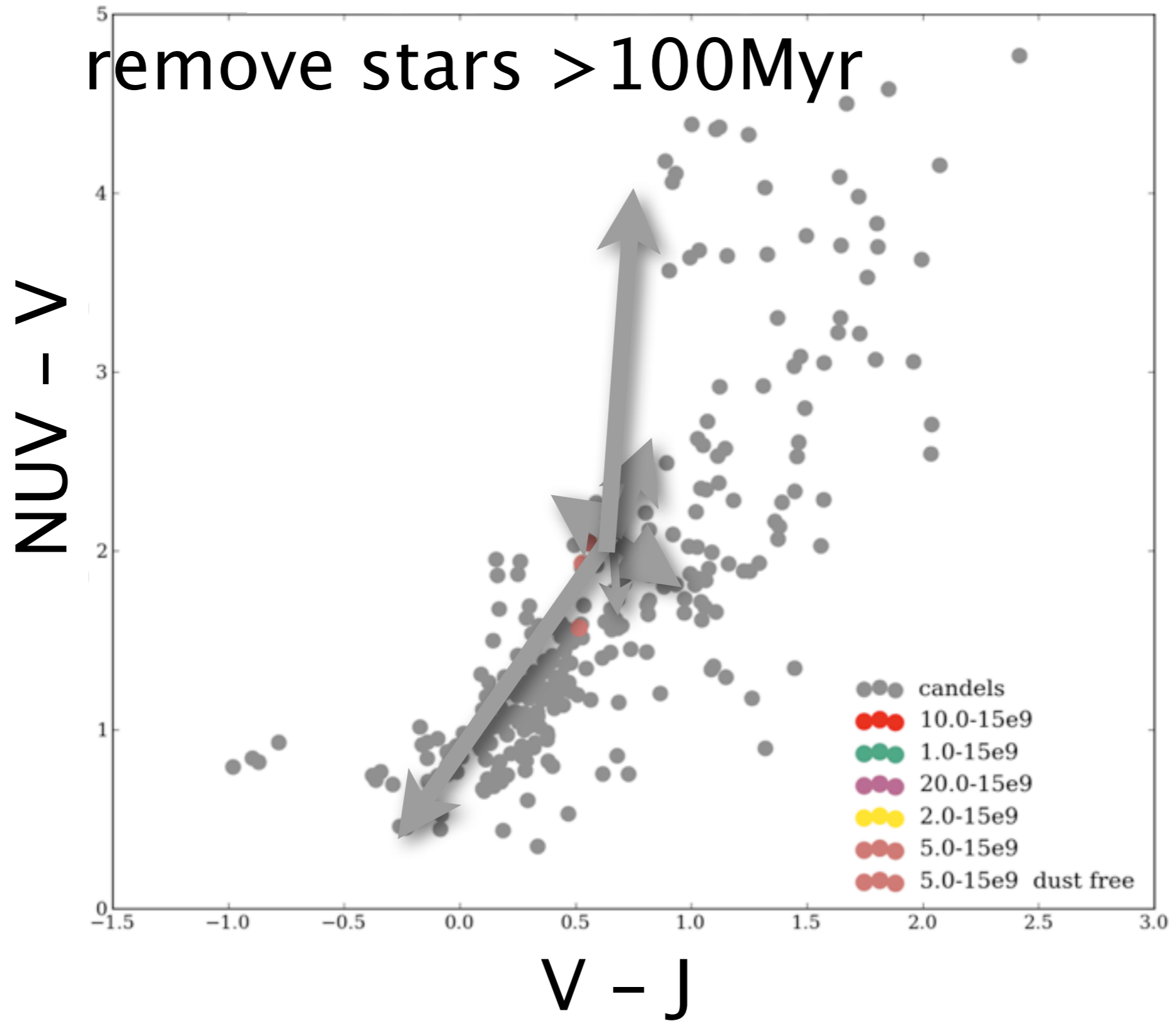


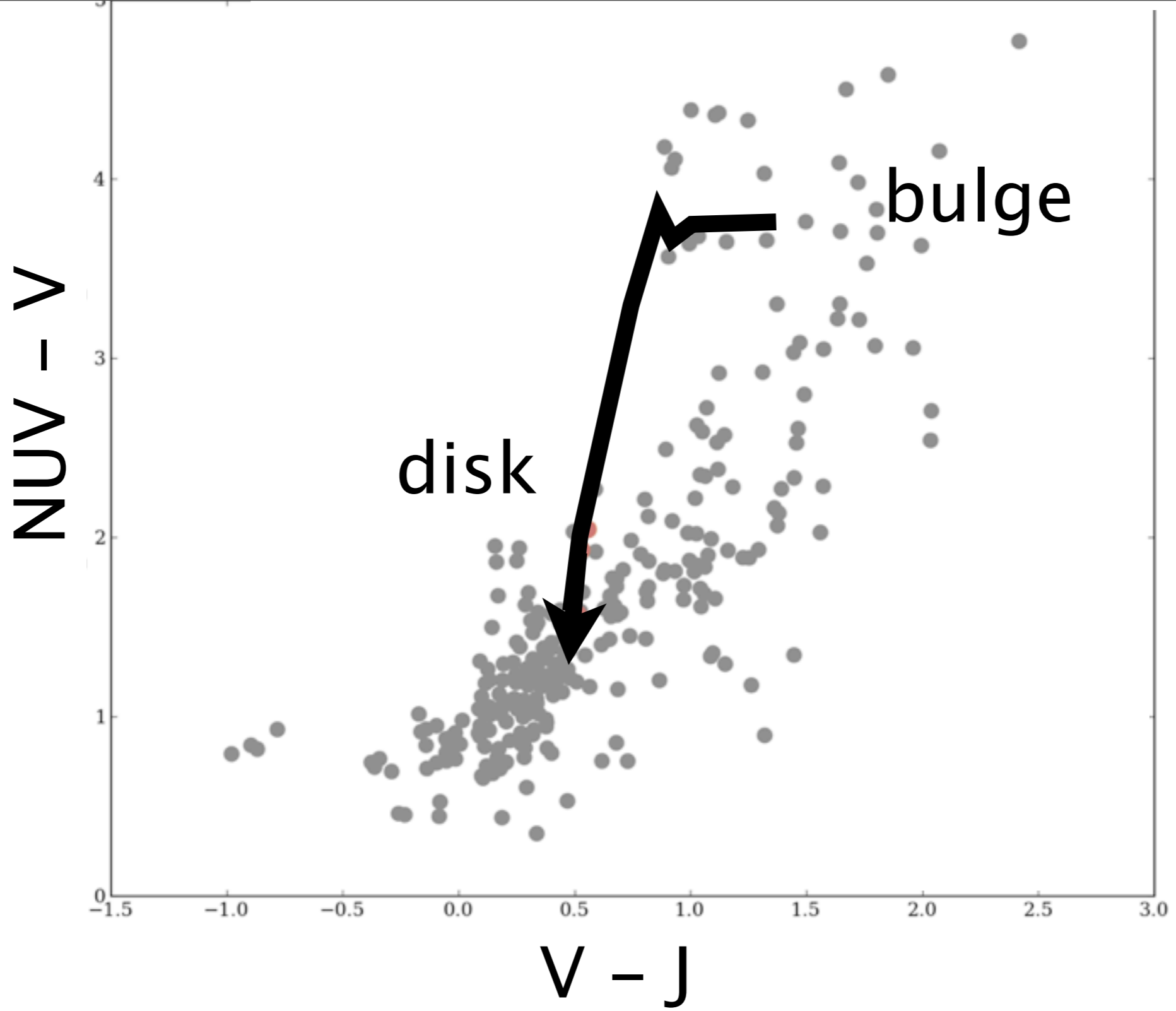
size distribution
grain species

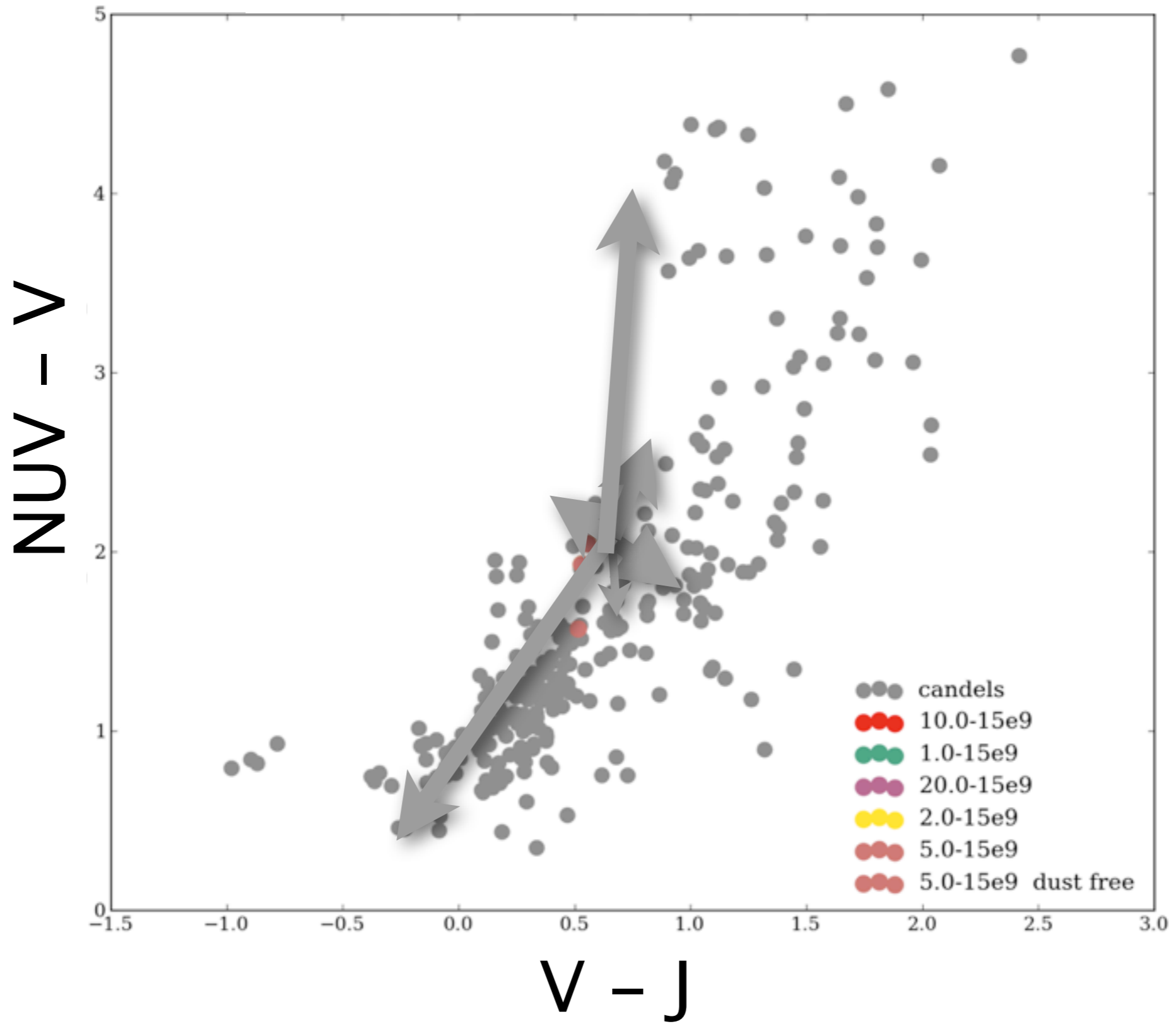


radiation models { scattering crosssection
absorption models
emission models



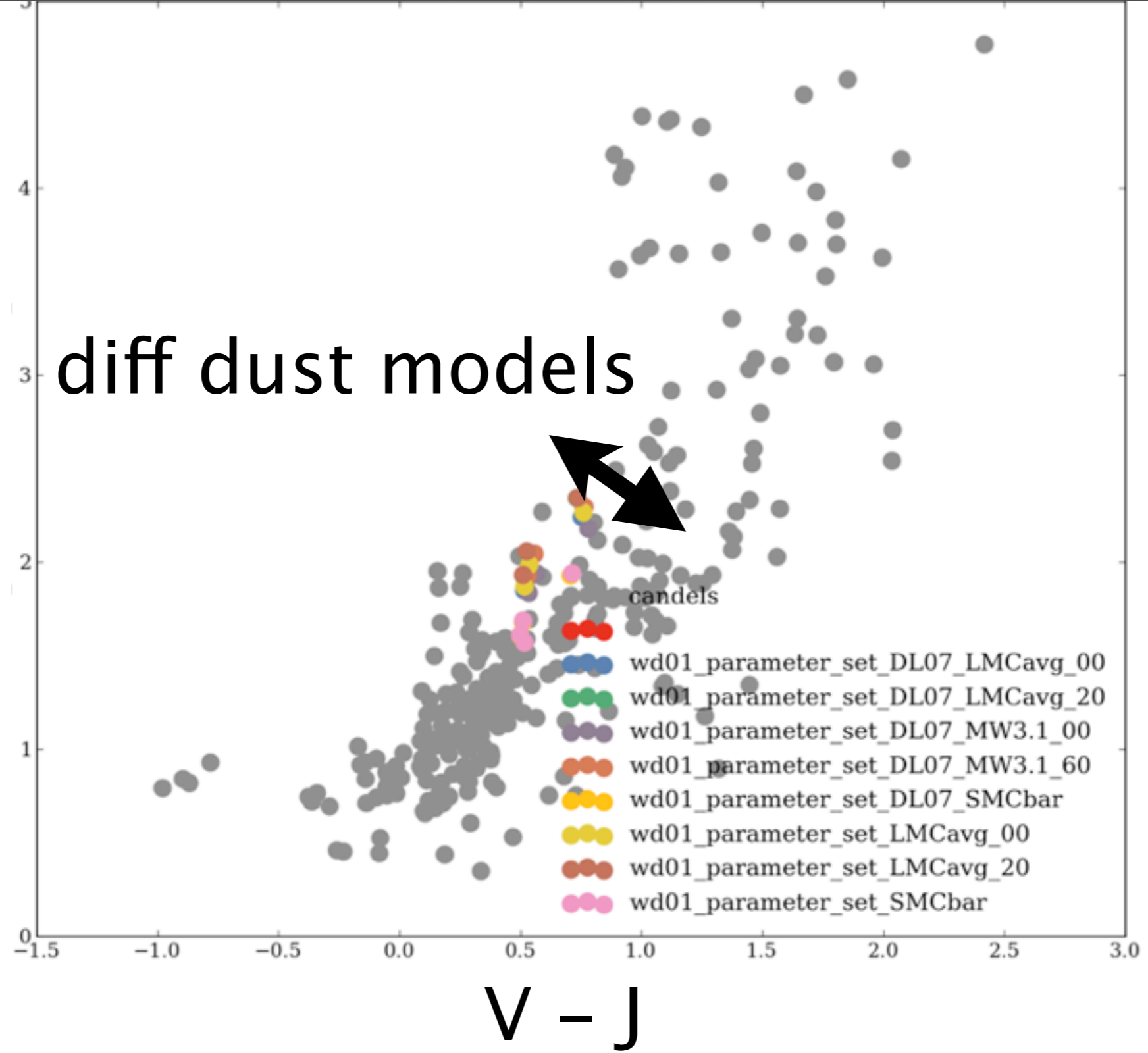




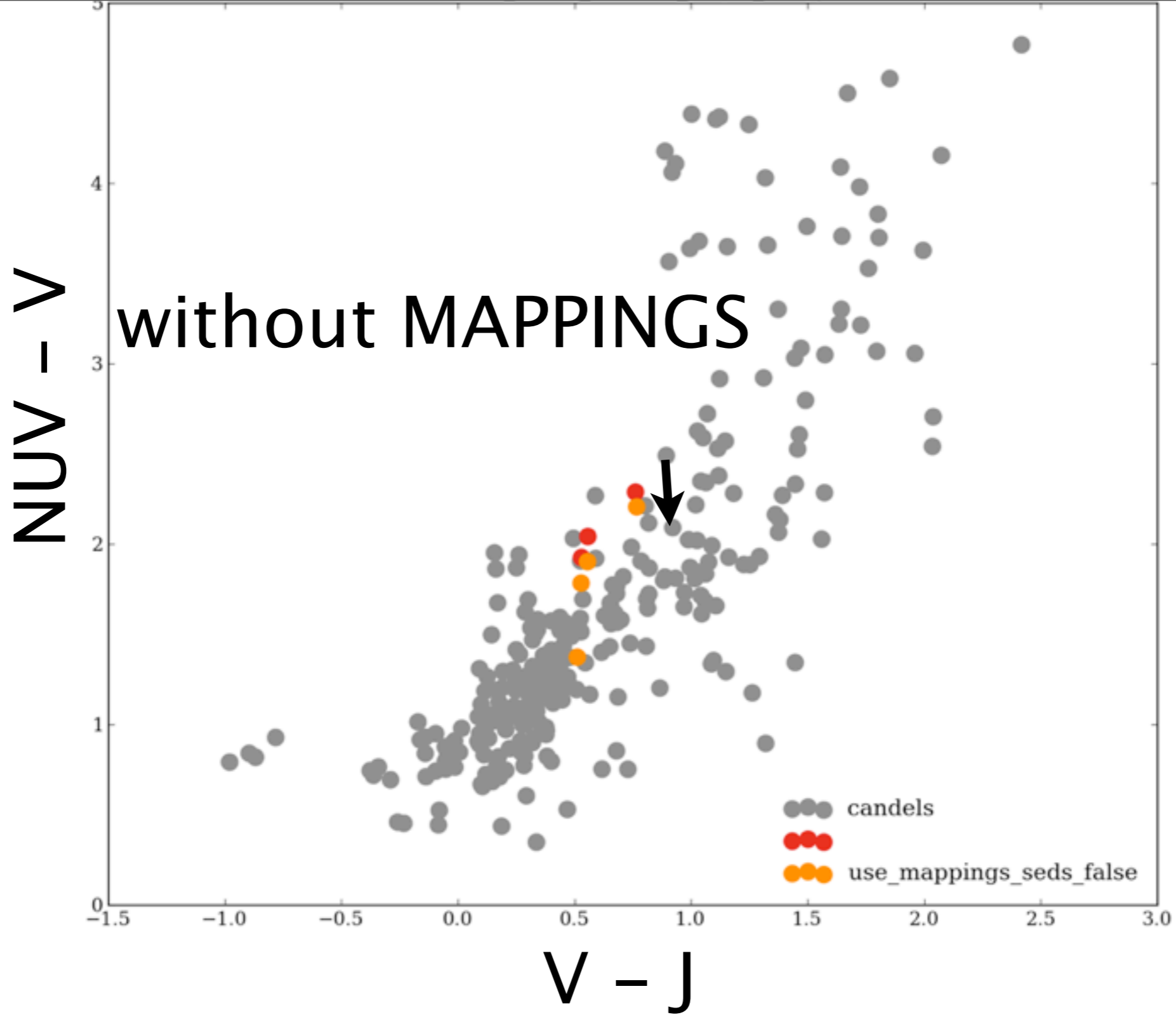


NUV - V

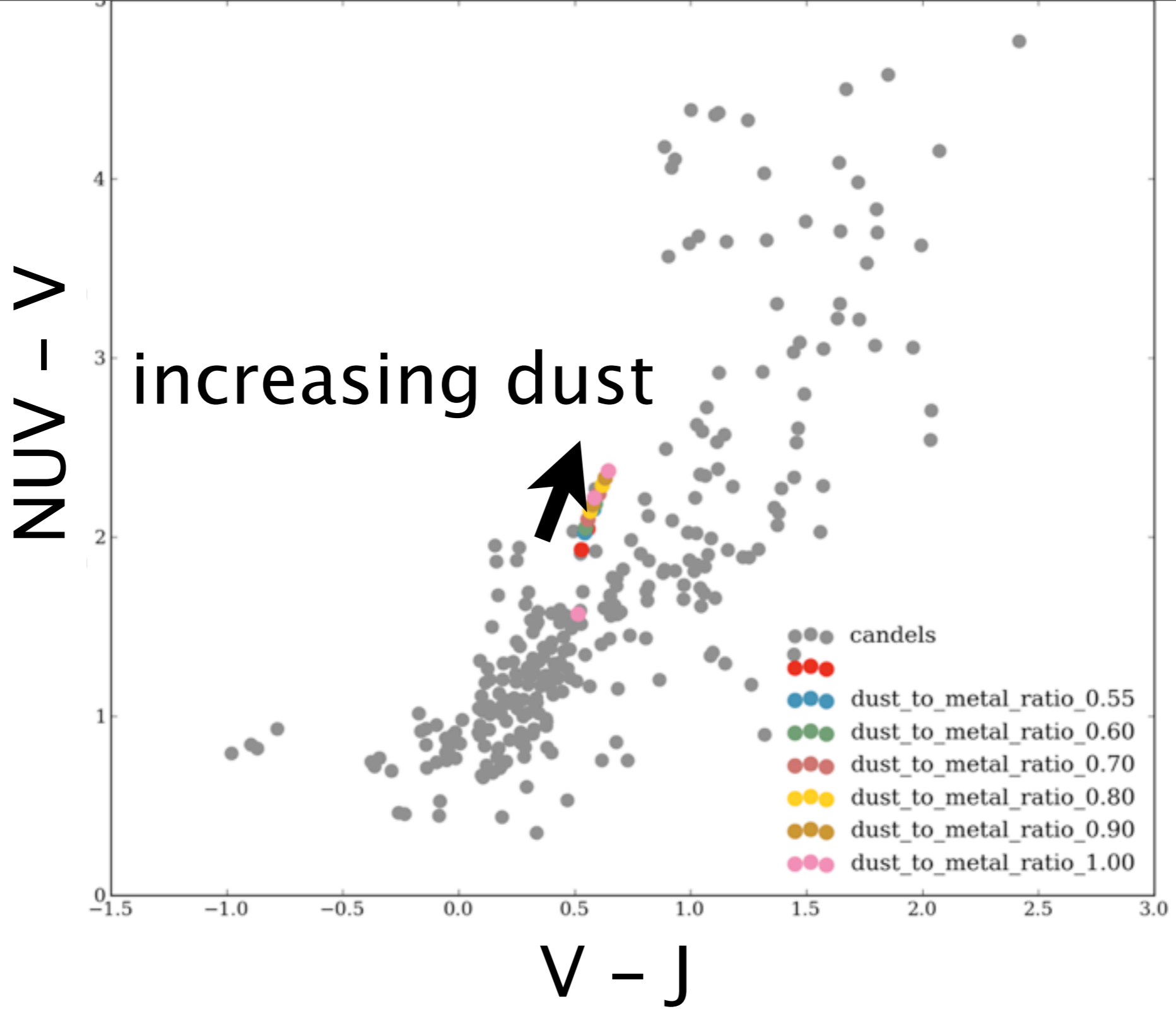
diff dust models



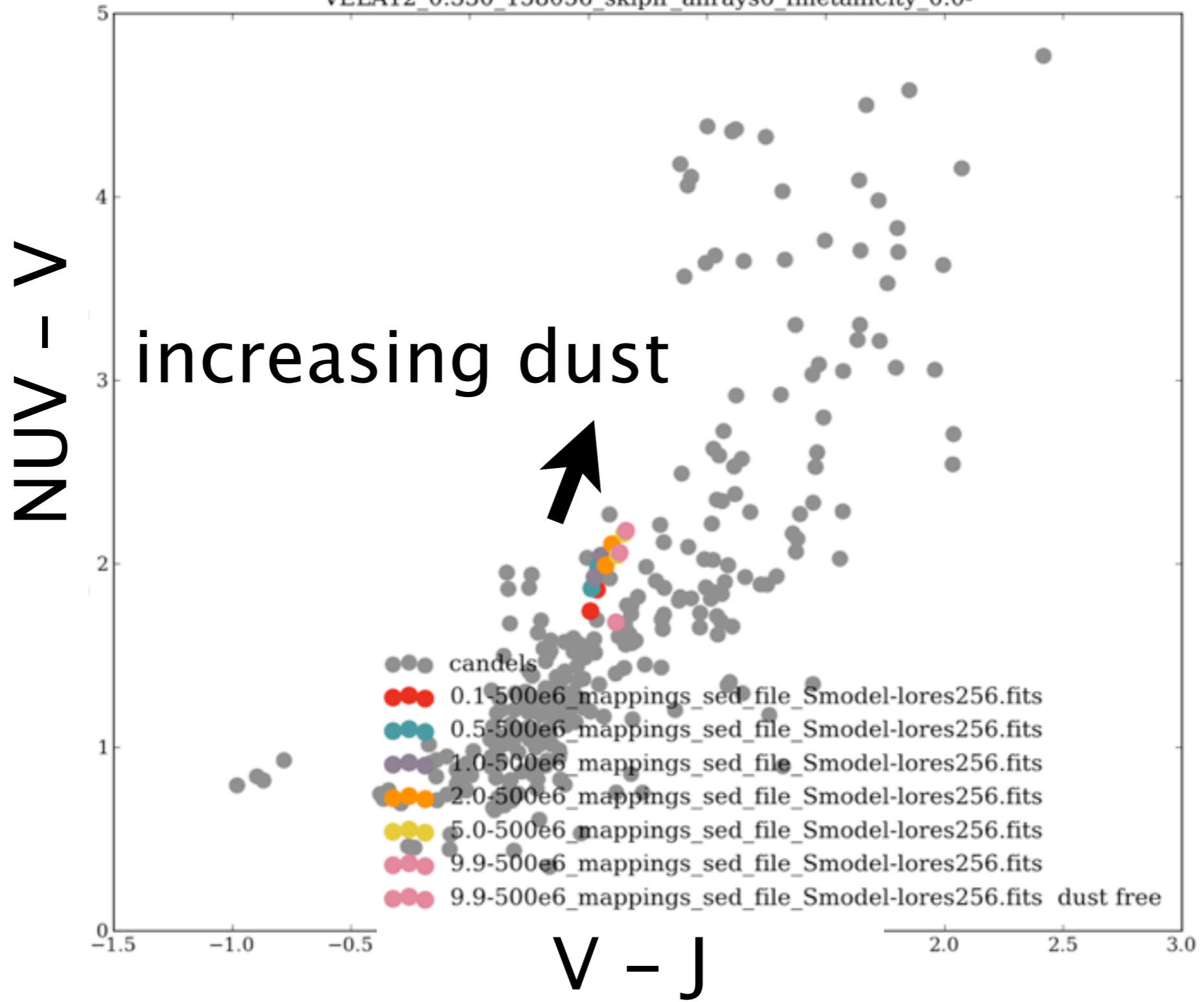
varying dust models yields only small changes



MAPPINGSIII on/off



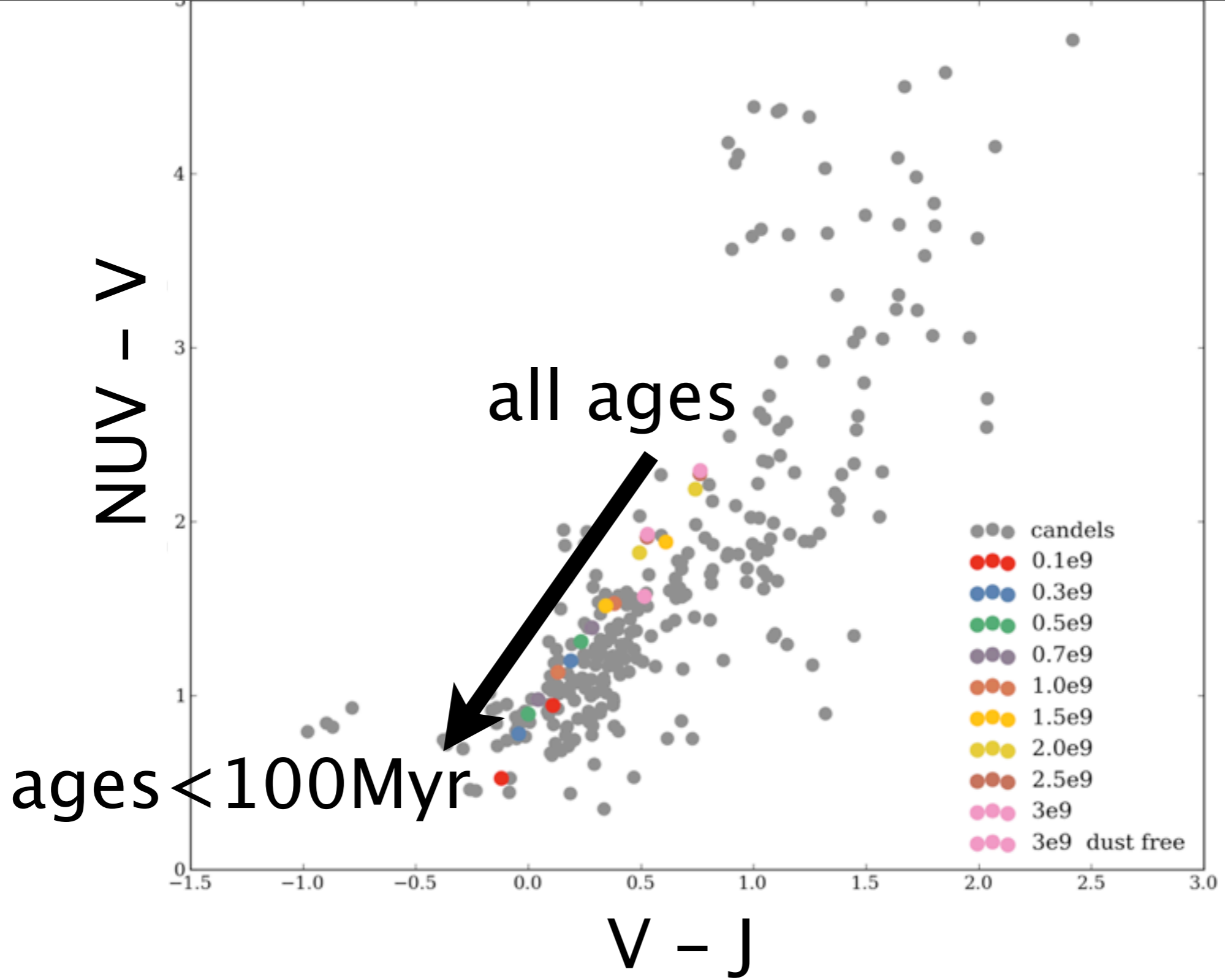
extreme variations in dust:metals



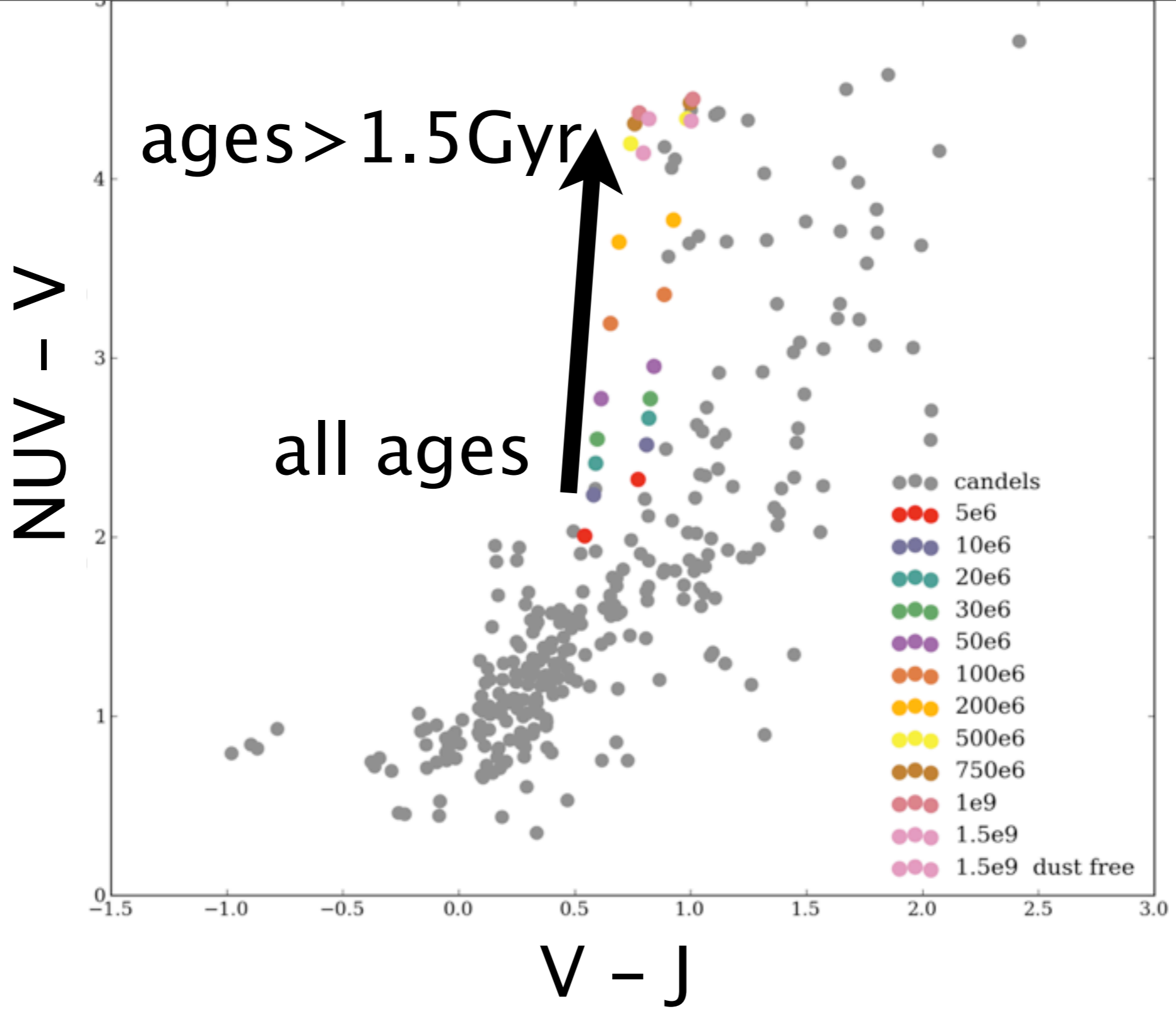
increasing dust



extreme variations in dust:metals



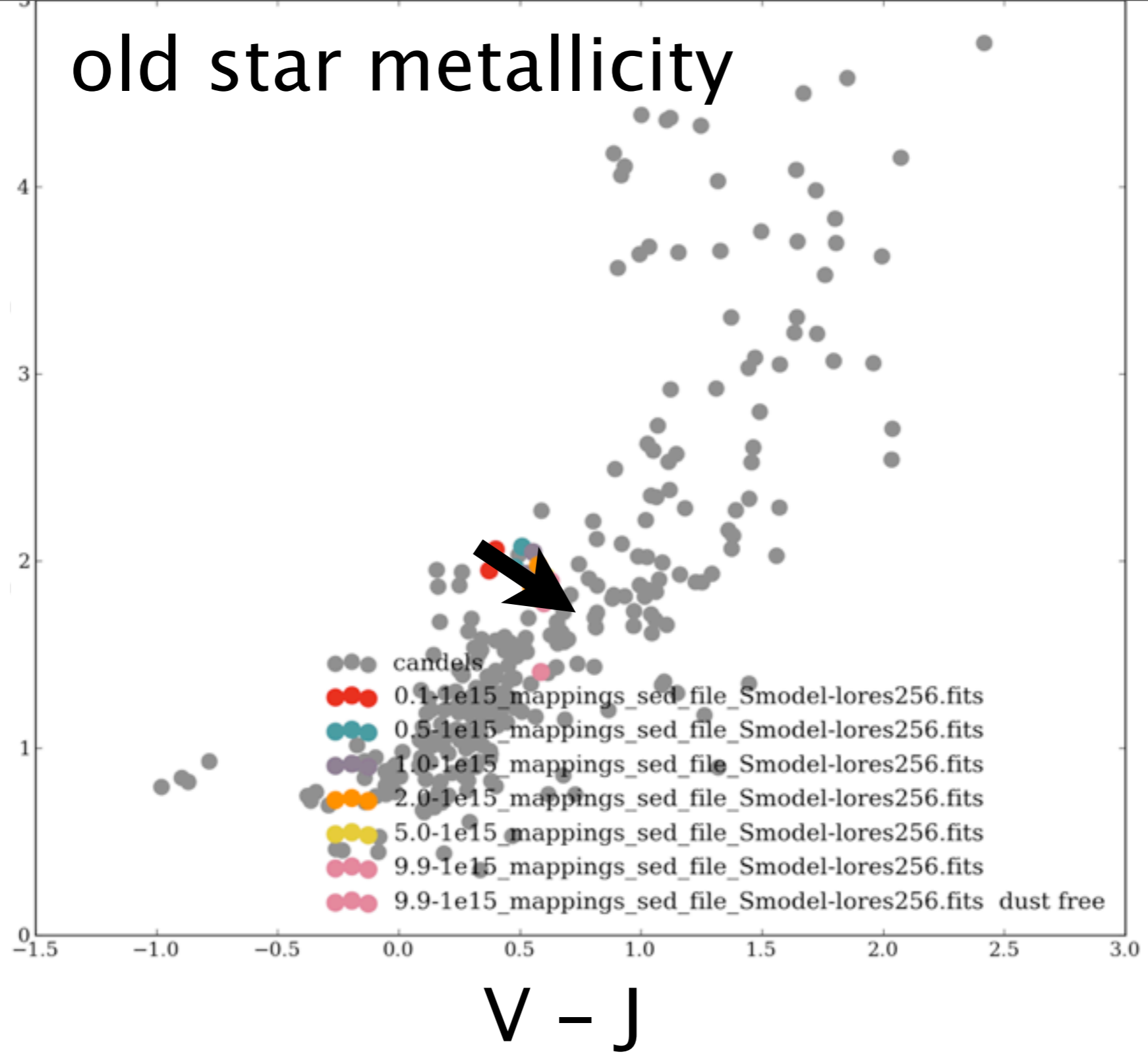
What if we remove the old stars?



What if we remove the old stars?

old star metallicity

NUV - V

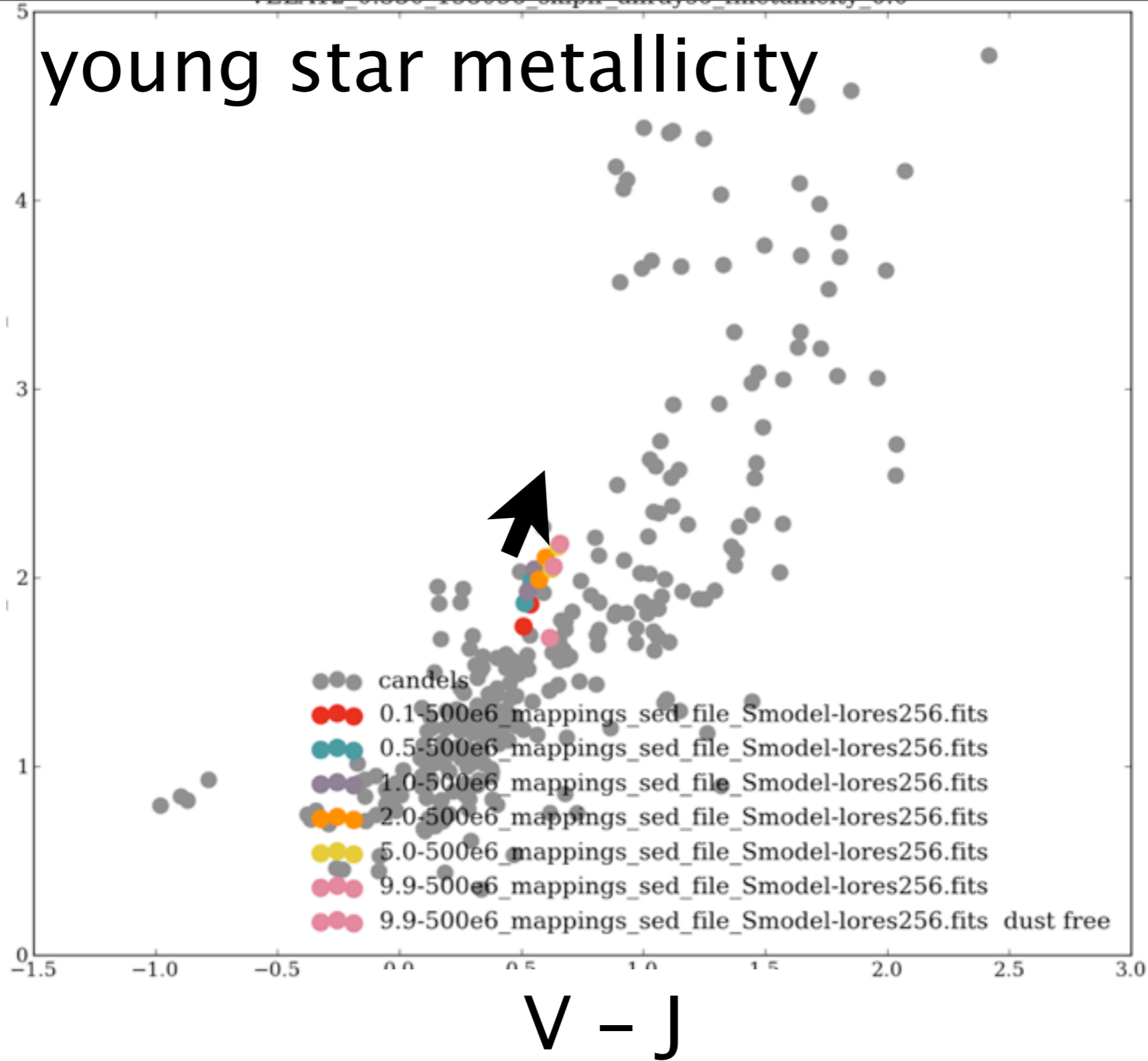


$V - J$

What if we remove the old stars?

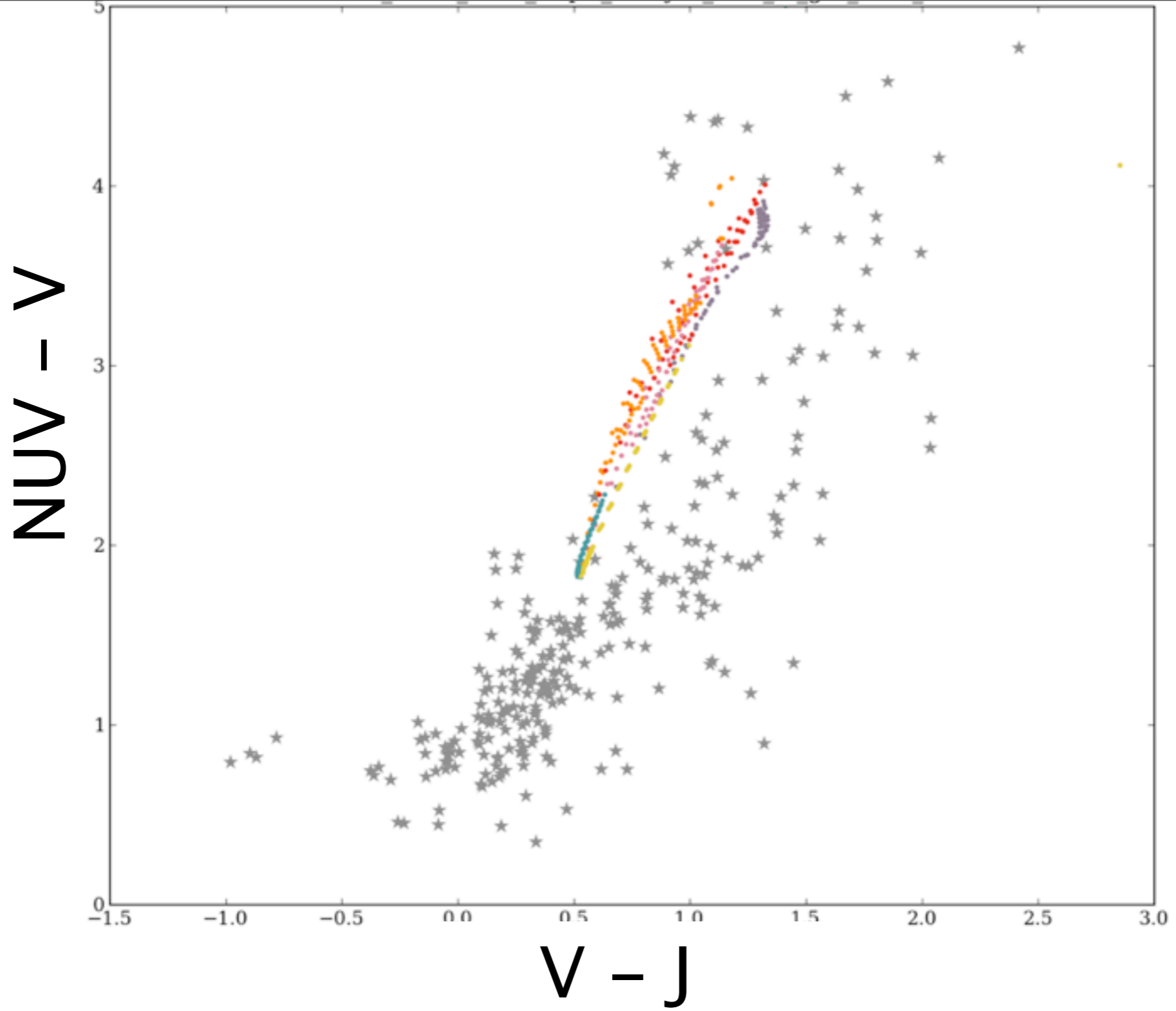
young star metallicity

NUV - V



$V - J$

What if we remove the old stars?



extreme variations in dust:metals & dust:gas