MOSEL SURVEY: EXTREMELY WEAK OUTFLOWS IN EPOCH OF REIONISATION ANALOGUES AT Z~3

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International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research

RE-IONISATION OF THE UNIVERSE



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IONISING PHOTON PRODUCTION DURING EOR







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ESCAPE FRACTION

Intergalactic medium absorbs all Lyman-continuum photons at z>6

Solution: Low redshift analogs

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Limited photometric sampling for most z>6 galaxies.

SOURCES OF RE-IONISATION – EXTREME EMISSION FEATURE



Low stellar mass, high star formation rate result in high emission line equivalent widths.

Labbe et al., 2013

See also Roberts-Borsani et al. 2016; Stark et al. 2017; De Barros et al. 2019; Endsley et al. 2020 10

SOURCES OF RE-IONISATION – EXTREME EMISSION FEATURE



EXTREME EMISSION LINE GALAXIES

AT 2.5<Z<4

Forrest et al., 2018

ZFOURGE Survey

Deep medium band photometry in J ad H band gives σ (photo_z) <





Credit: Adam Tomczak

~100 galaxies Extreme emission line galaxies at 2.5<z<4 with [OIII]+Hbeta EW > 600A

MOSEL SURVEY

MULTI-OBJECT SPECTROSCOPIC EMISSION LINE SURVEY



Tran,.., Gupta et al., 2020

Census of emission line galaxies when Universe was only 1 billion-year-old with Keck/VLT.

MOSEL

Survey

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Website:

https://sites.google.com/view/moselsurvey/home



Rise and fall of star formation 12 billion years ago

Named after the beautiful wine regions in Germany, The Multi-Object Spectroscopic Emission Line (MOSEL) survey is an ongoing survey of star-forming galaxies around 12 billion light years away. The main objective is identify factors affecting the rise and fall of star formation activity in young galaxies.

Our targets include some of the most intensely star forming galaxies at z=3-4 that are analogs to the galaxies during the epoch of reionization. These analogs we will help us estimate the production efficiency of hydrogen ionizing photons and the growth of the ionization bubbles created by the "first galaxies" in the first billion years.

CONFIRMING THE EXTREME EMISSION FEATURE

Targets: MOSFIRE/Keck –[OIII]+Hβ EW > 200 Å KMOS/VLT - [OIII]+Hβ EW > 600 Å





Gupta et al., 2023

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF EELGS

Using MAGPHYS SED-fitting code (Da Cunha+2008)

ASTRO JD





Ravi Jaiswar



Jaiswar, Gupta et al., in prep

Anshu Gupta (anshu.gupta@curtin.edu.au)

MOSEL





Jaiswar, Gupta et al., in prep

EELGs

- 0.5 dex higher sSFR and steeper UV-slope compare to z~3 galaxies.
- Better match with galaxies at z>6.





Survey

MOSEL





The ionizing photon production efficie, , seems to be similar across all samples.



Survey

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Credit: NASA/ESA

CONFIRMING THE EXTREME EMISSION FEATURE

Targets: MOSFIRE/Keck –[OIII]+Hβ EW > 200 Å KMOS/VLT - [OIII]+Hβ EW > 600 Å



Remove galaxies with sky contamination within +/- 500km/s

Gupta et al., 2023

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DETECTION OF BROAD COMPONENT



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Weak broad component detected in all expect galaxies with [OIII] EW > 650 A



OUTFLOW EFFICIENCY



Mass loading factor in EELGs is similar to low stellar mass galaxies at z~2 even if their SFR is 10 times higher.



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GAS INFLOWS?



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Gas Radial Velocity [km/s]



https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.13763

ASTRO 3D EMISSION AT Z~3

Future Work

- Proposed for FORS2/VLT to target LyC region for EELGs
- Testing the effect of different SFH and SPS models on production efficiency of ionizing photons
- Using deep NIRCam imaging from the JADES survey to determine if mergers are driving the extreme emission feature.





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