

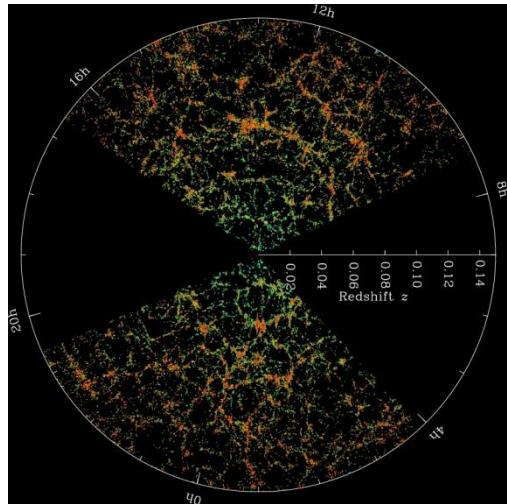
# **Galaxy Parameters Extraction from Simulated PFS Spectra**

Ching-Wa Yip

JHU

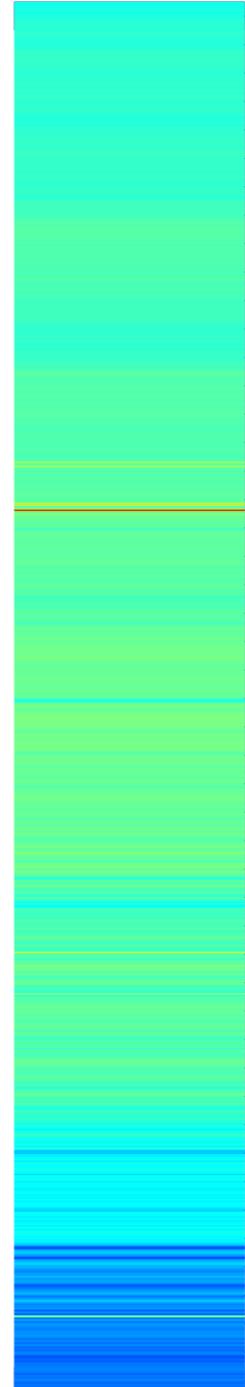


Physical Parameter Estimation:  
Stellar Age  
Stellar Metallicity  
Star Formation Rate  
Dust Extinction  
etc.

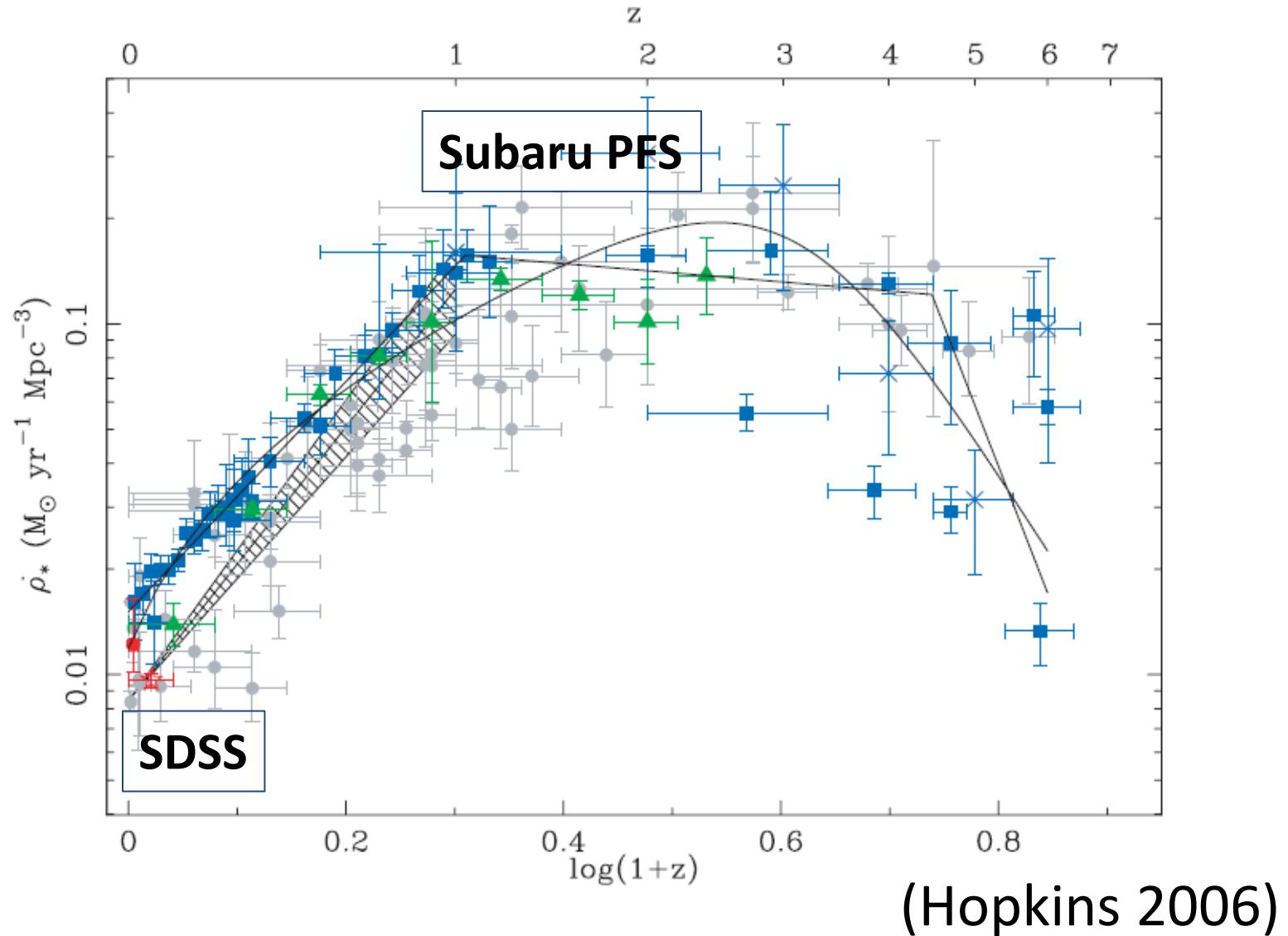


Brute force Bayesian approach:

$N = 1$ Million	galaxies
$M = 4,000$	pixels
$P = 4$	parameters
$T = 20$ years	CPU time

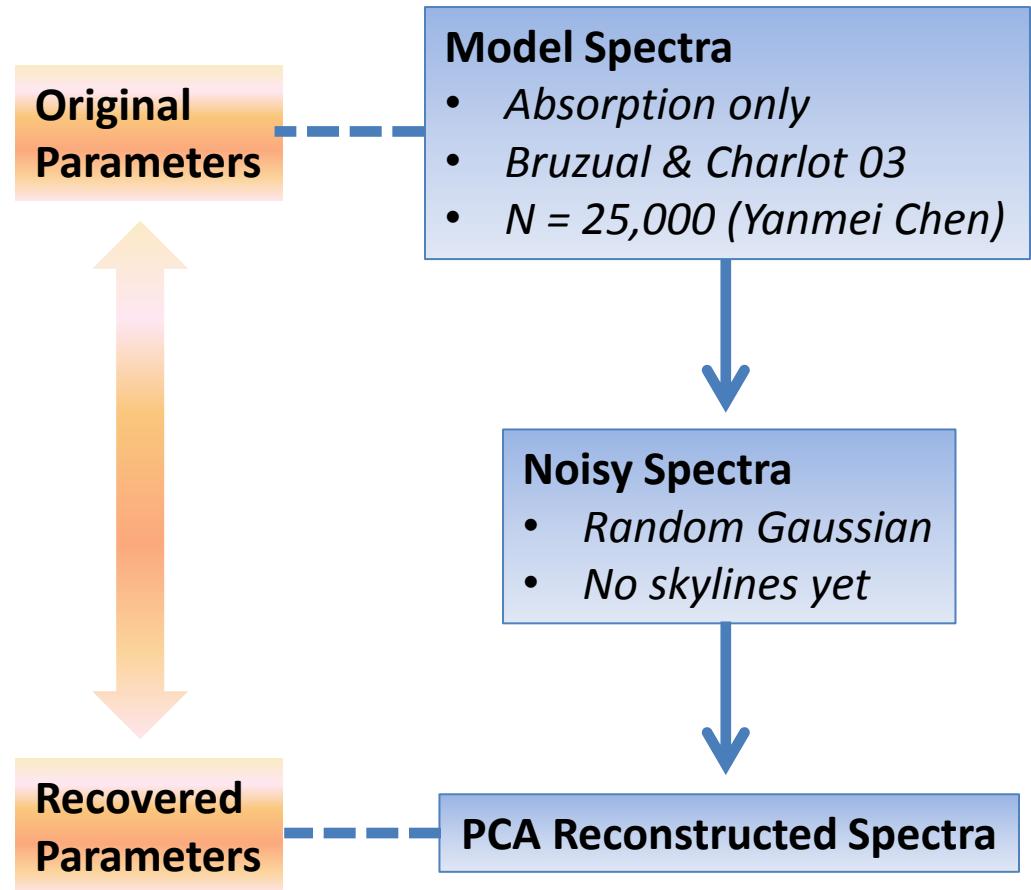


# Cosmic Evolution of Galaxy Properties



# Galaxy Parameters Extraction from Simulated PFS Spectra

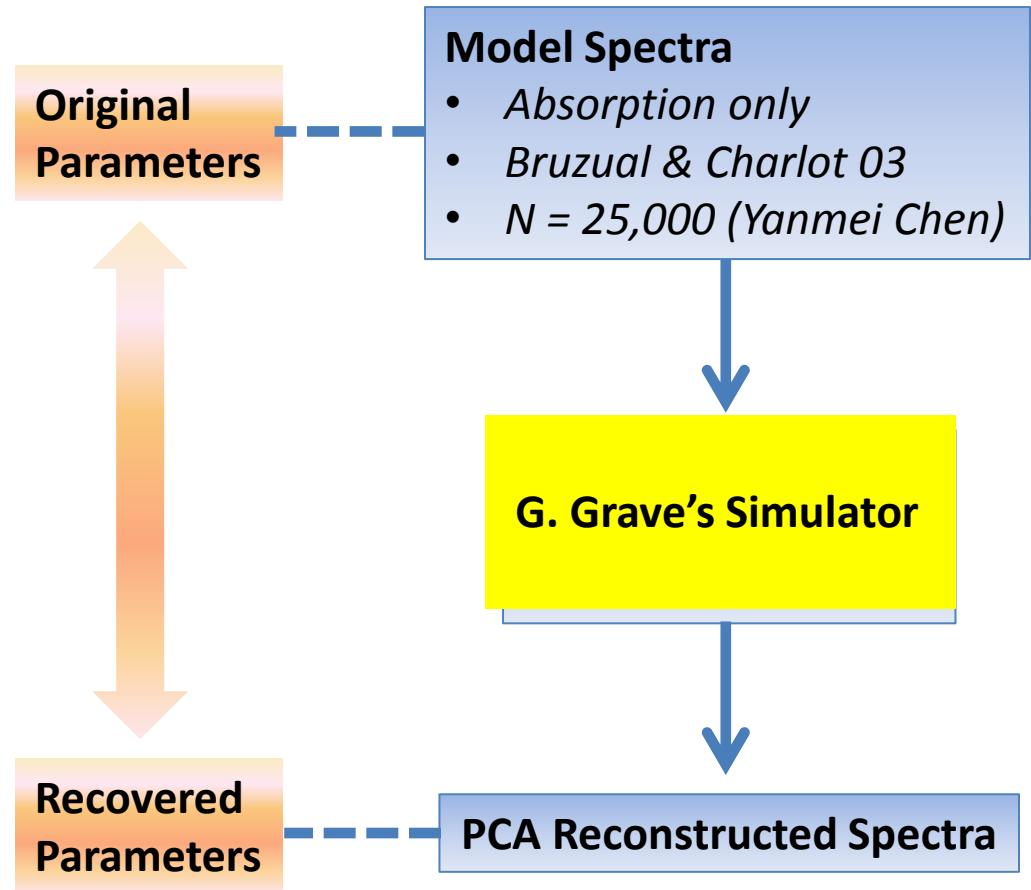
- 25,000 model spectra
- Realistic star formation history
- Focus on Dn4000



(Yip & Heckman, et al.)

# Galaxy Parameters Extraction from Simulated PFS Spectra

- 25,000 model spectra
- Realistic star formation history
- Focus on Dn4000



(Yip & Heckman, et al.)

# 25K Model Spectra 91-16,000 Å

Yanmei Chen, Tim Heckman, et al. (2012).

Bruzual & Charlot 2003 Model.

Kroupa IMF.

Continuous & Exponentially Decreasing Star Formation + Stochastic Bursts.

- **5 Model Parameters**

$\tau$

Age\_Galaxy

Z/Z\_Sun

$\tau_V$

$\mu$

- **18 Derived Parameters**

Mass-Weighted Age

r-band Weighted Age

D4000

H $\delta$ A

Fraction of stars formed at X years (x 5)

Fraction of stars (in bursty mode only) at X years (x5),

Total mass (stars + gas) of galaxy

Stellar mass of galaxy

Total mass of galaxy (different method)

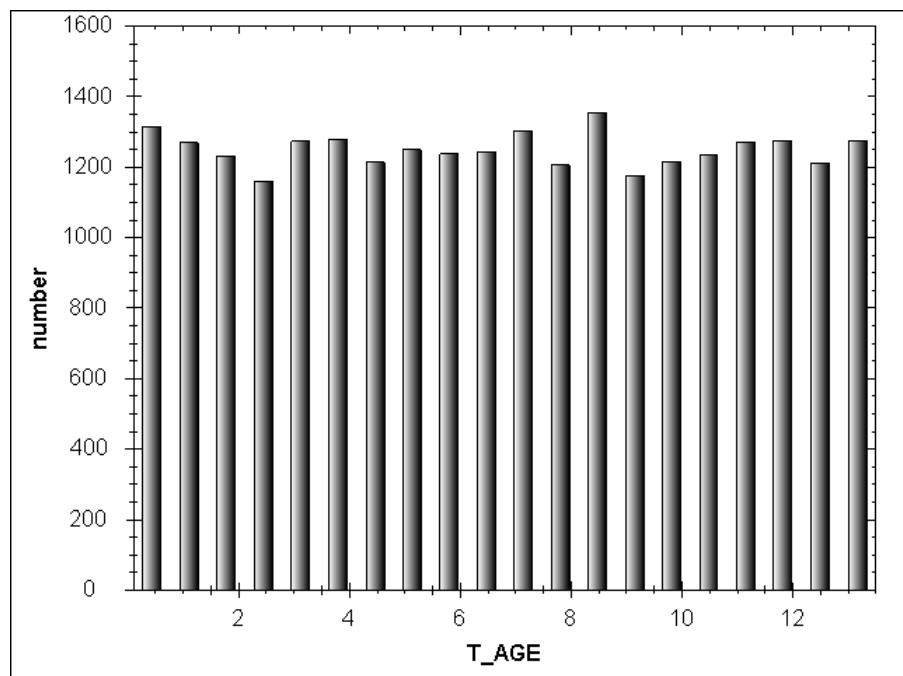
SFR truncation flag

# Model Spectra Management & Spectral Analysis Tools

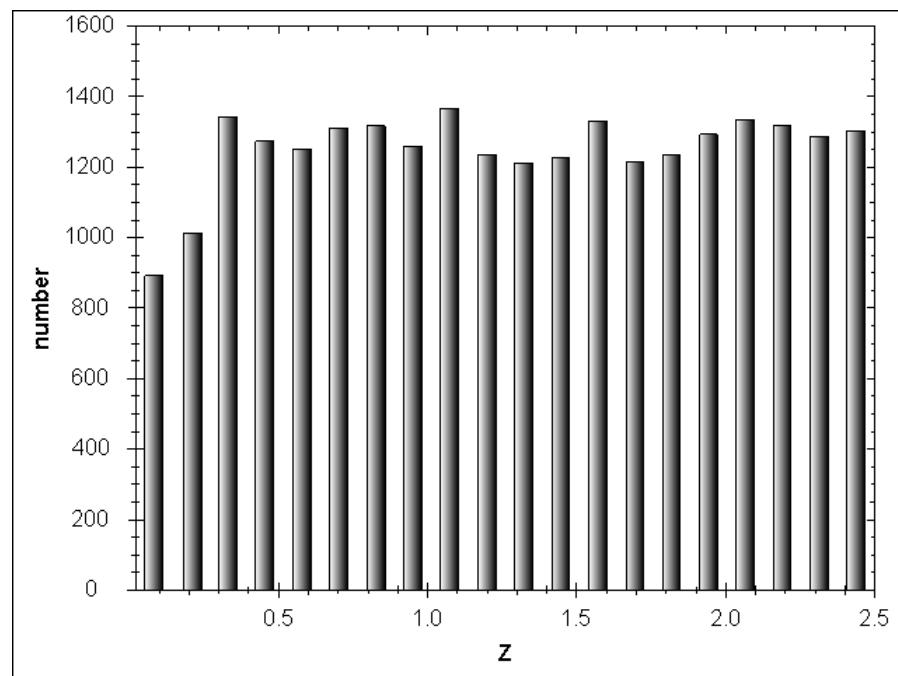
- Script (csh) to generate BC03
  - Save each spectrum to FITS
  - Save associated model parameters to FITS hdr
  - Pipeline (C#) for spectral analysis
    - Convolution, red/blue shifting, resampling, etc.
    - PCA
    - Objective line indices identification
    - N-D interpolation & parameter estimation
  - Connect SDSS & other SQL databases (Szalay)

(Yip)

# Model Parameter Space

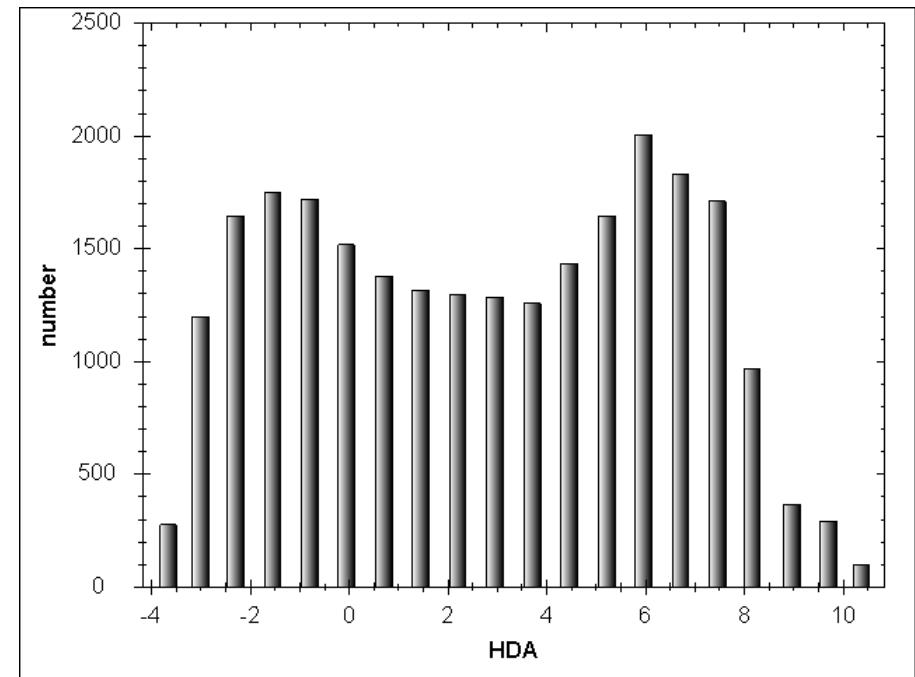
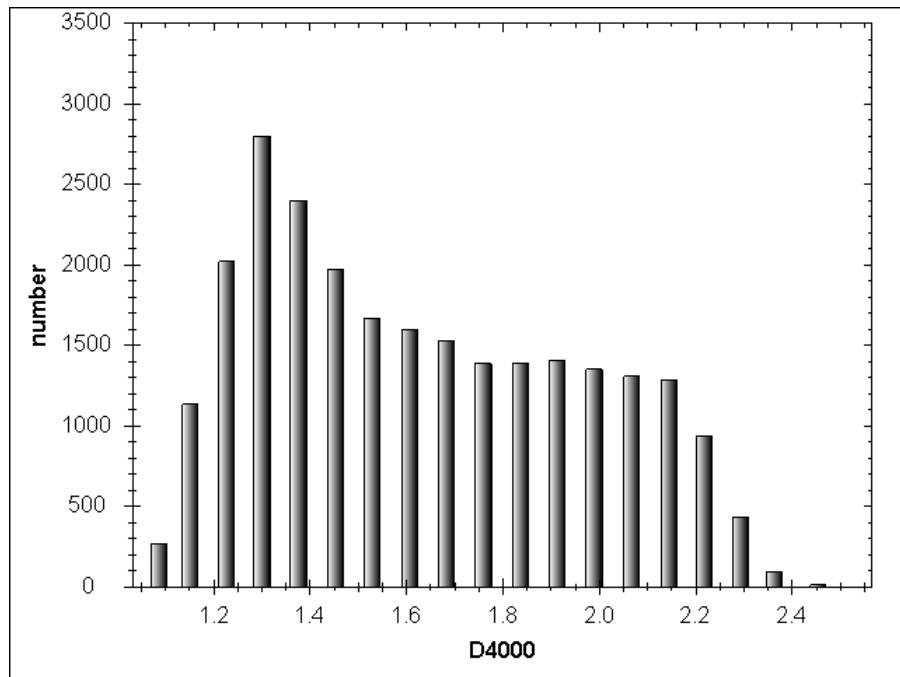


Age of Oldest Stars



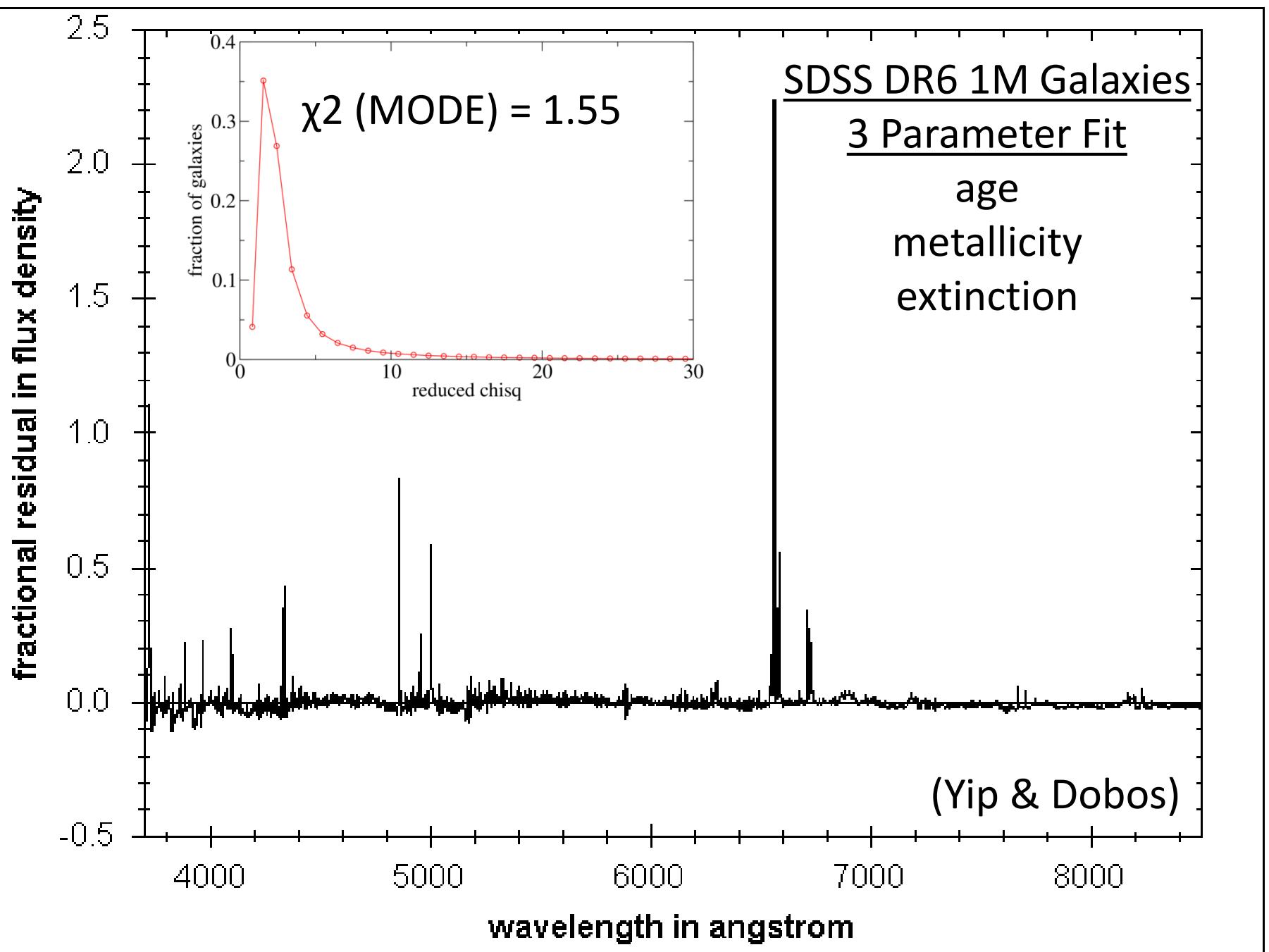
Stellar Metallicity

# Derived Parameter Space



$D_{4000}$

$H\delta_A$



# PCA Eigenspectra Representation of Galaxy Spectra

$$f_{\lambda} = \sum_i a_i e_{i\lambda}$$

Minimize reconstruction error with respect to  $a_i$ 's:

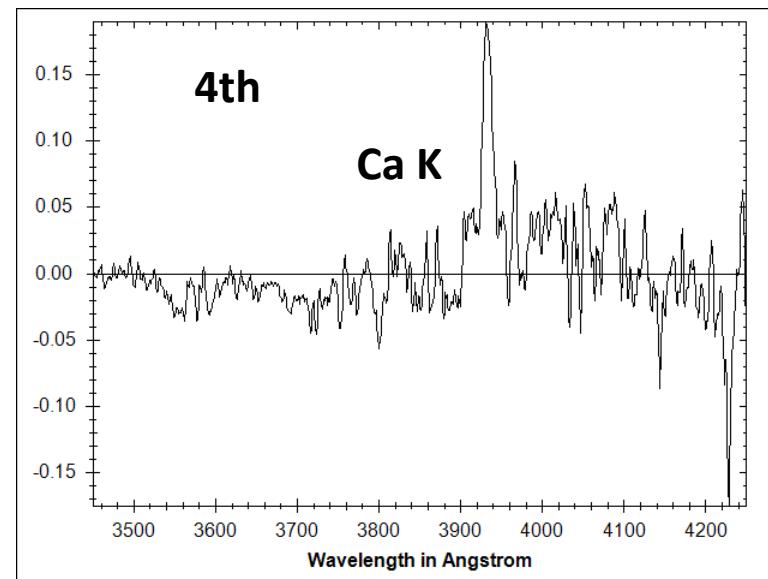
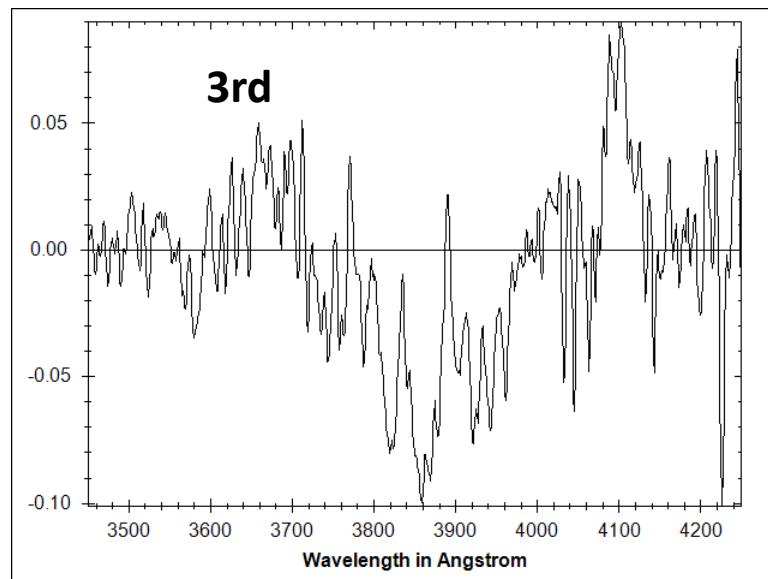
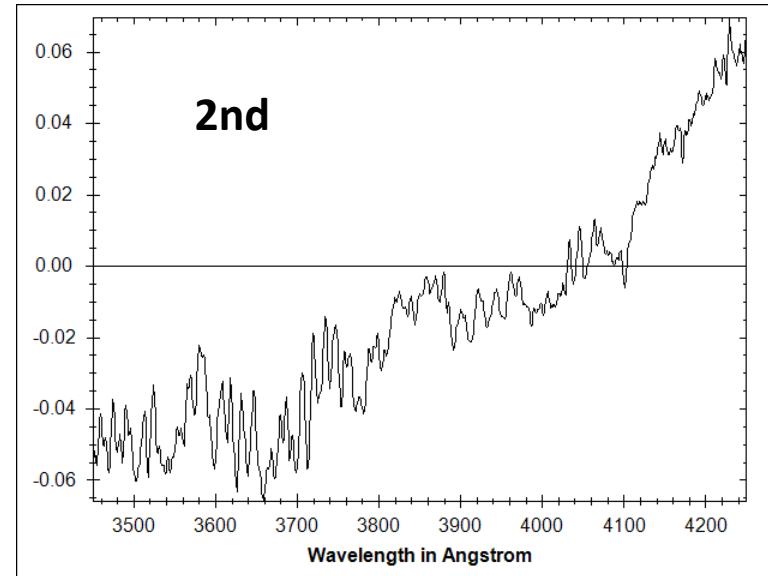
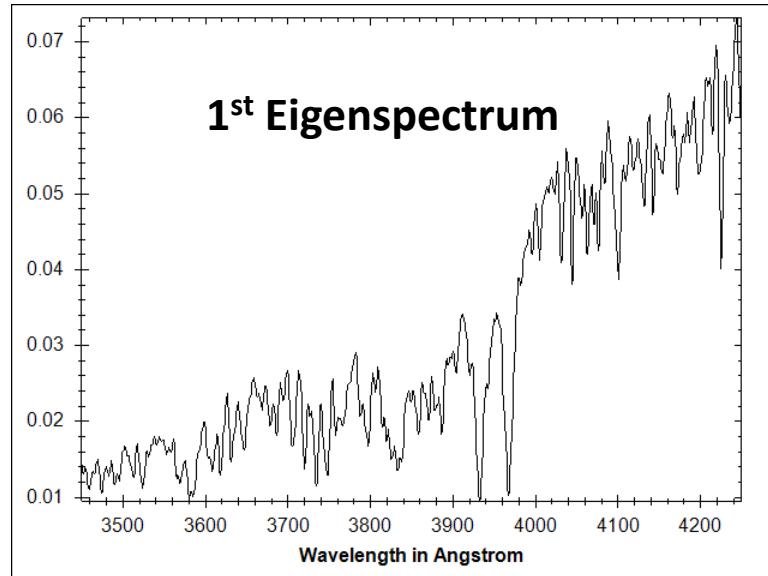
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\lambda} w_{\lambda} (f_{\lambda} - \sum_i a_i e_{i\lambda})^2$$

Get:

$$a_i = a_i(w_{\lambda}, e_{i\lambda}, f_{\lambda})$$

(Connolly & Szalay 99)

# Eigenspectra 3450-4250 Å @ 1 Å/pixel

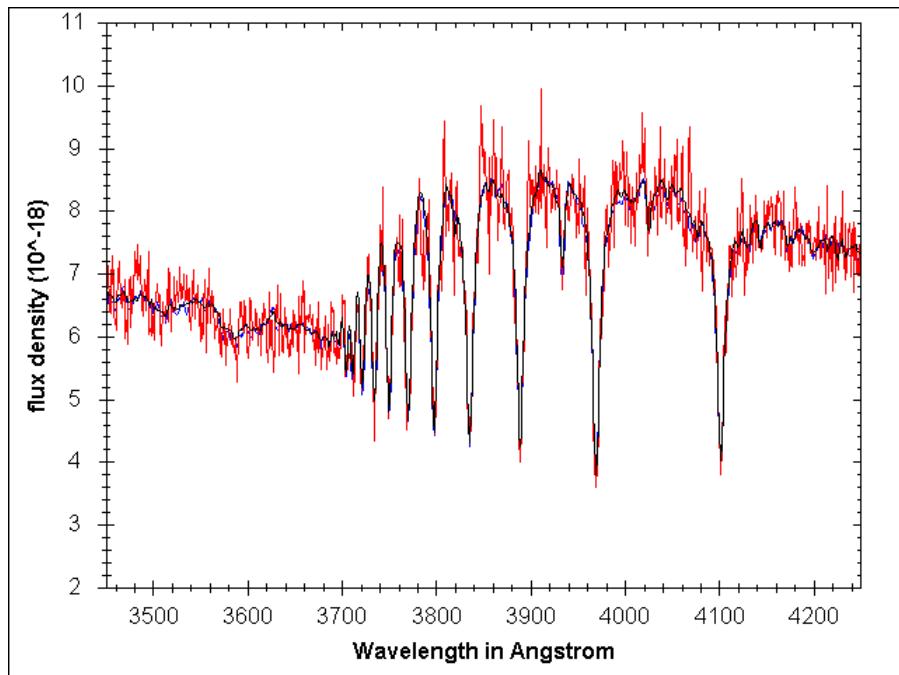


# 20-Mode PCA Reconstruction

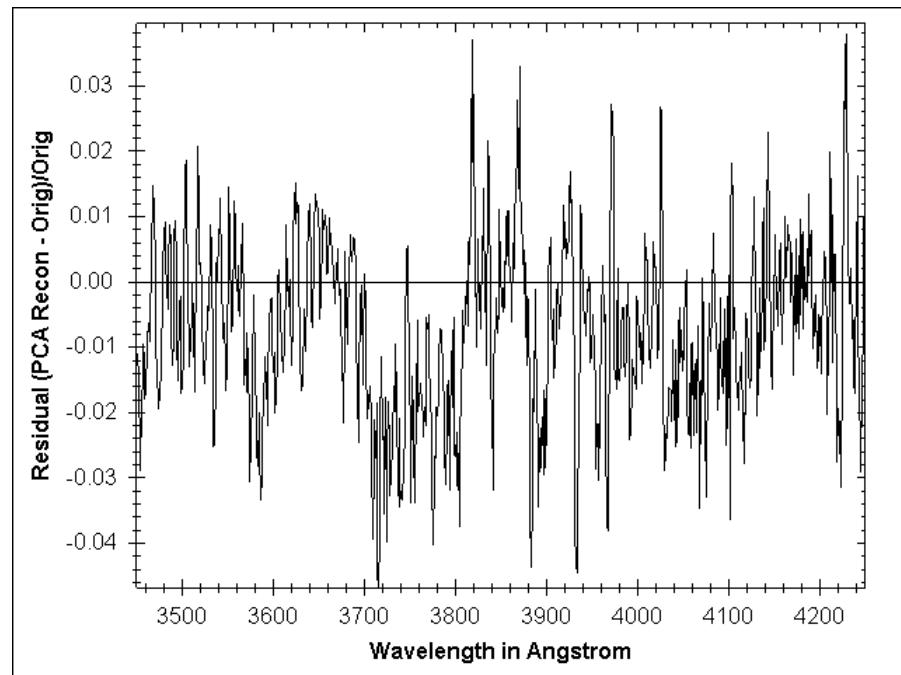
## S/N per Å = 10

**Black: Original**

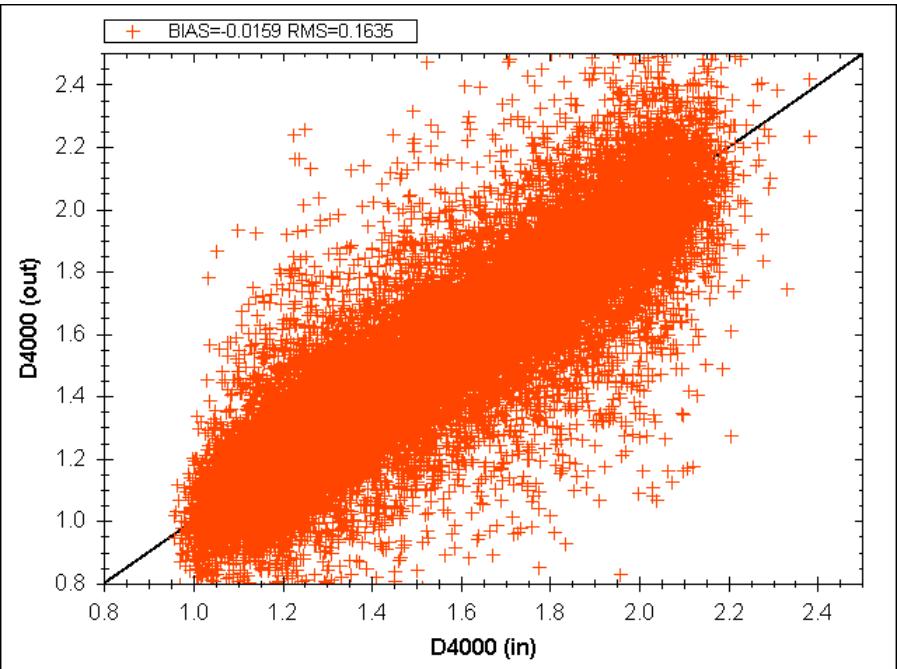
**Blue: Reconstruction**



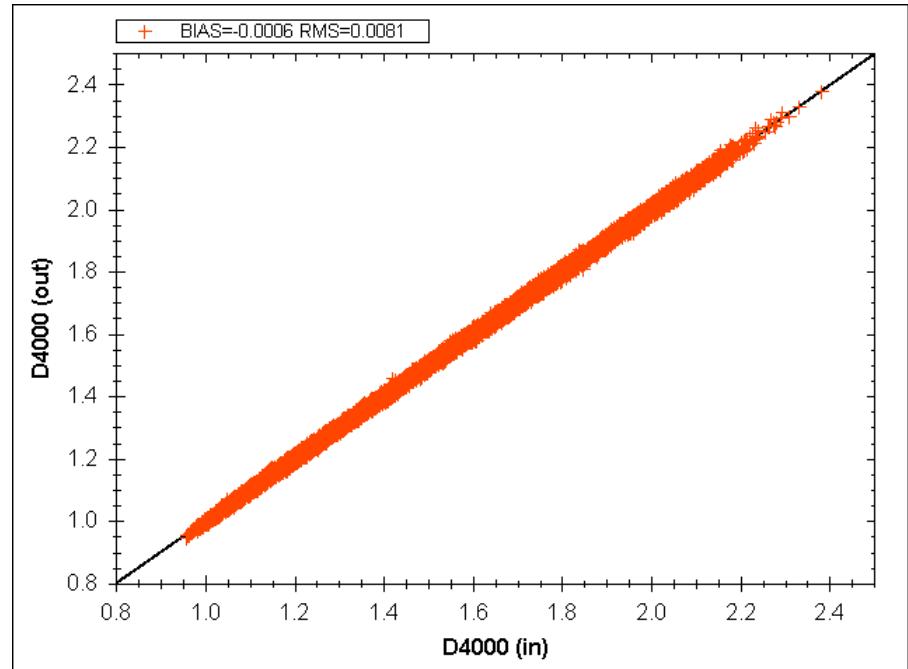
**Residual: 2%**



# Parameter Recovery Dependence on Pixel S/N

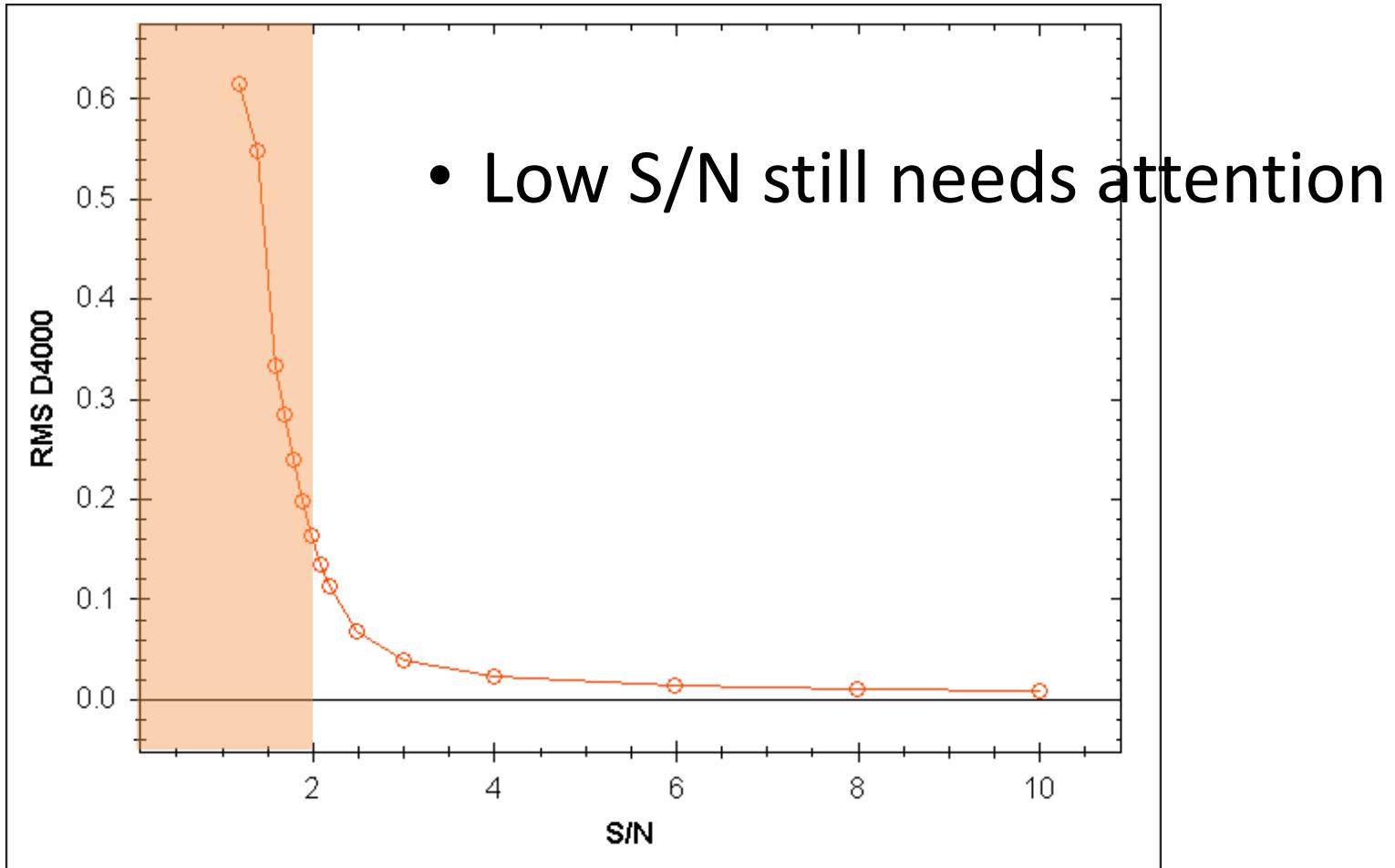


$S/N = 2$

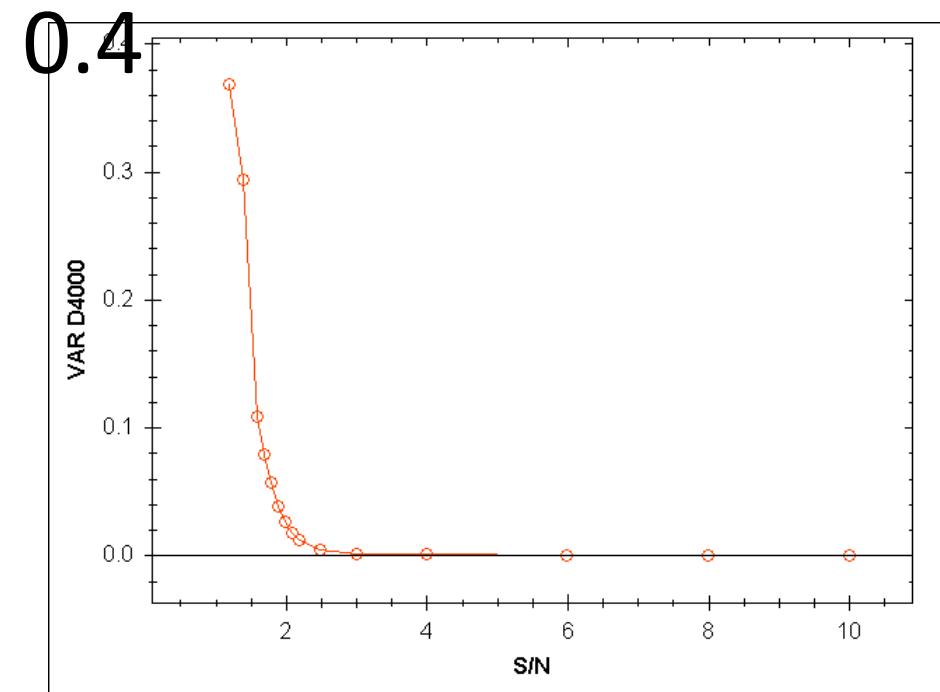


$S/N = 10$

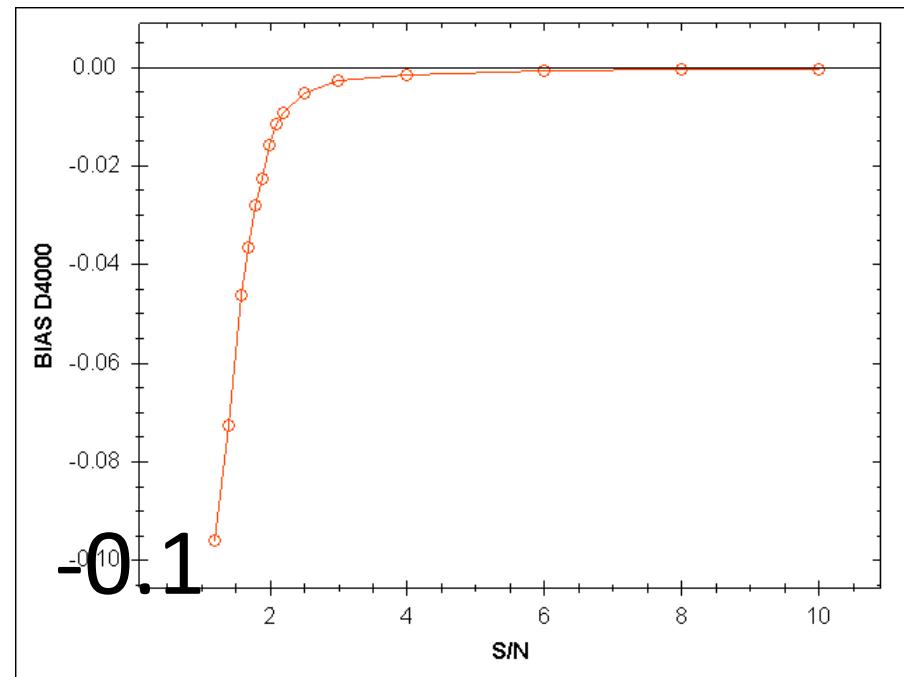
# RMS(Dn4000) vs. S/N per Å



# RMS is Variance Dominated (so we have unbiased estimator)



Variance vs. S/N

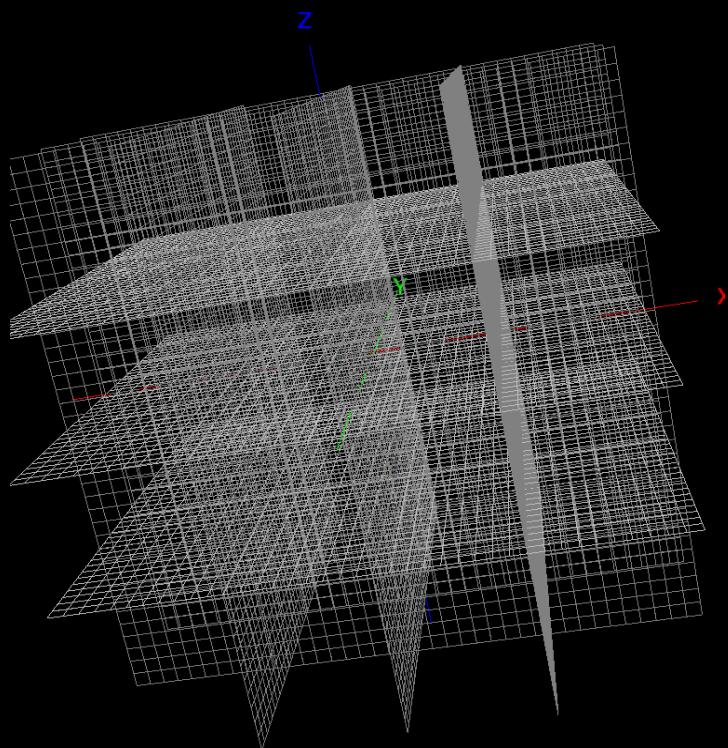


Bias vs. S/N

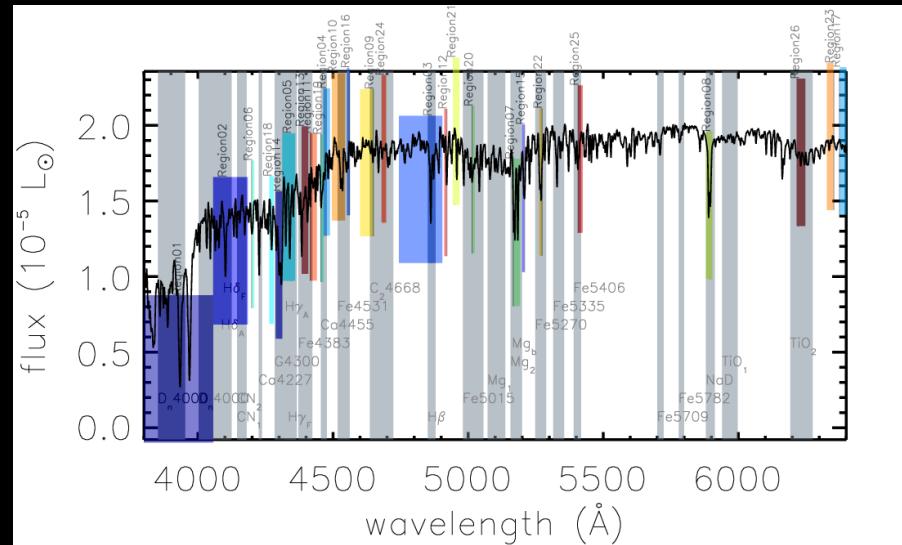
# Large Scale Galaxy Parameter Estimation

- Many parameters
- Many objects

N-Dimensional Model Grid (Yip 2010)



*Informative Wavelength Regions using CUR*  
(Yip, Mahoney, Szalay et al. 2013 submitted)



## Why N-Dimensional Parameters

- Galaxy formation is complicated: merging, star formation history, gas infall and outflow
- We don't know how many parameters we need
- Would N-1 to N parameters give new solutions?
- Evidence we need many parameters
  - Stochastic bursts model: exponentially decreasing SFH + bursts during lifetime of galaxies (Kauffmann et al. 2003)
  - 10% Offset between Bruzual & Charlot model and 1 Million SDSS spectra (Yip & Dobos)