

# Predicting interstellar radiation fields from chemical evolution models

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XIII Estallidos Workshop

# Elements and entities within a galaxy

1. Dark matter
2. Stars
  - Young population
  - Old population
3. Interstellar medium
  - Gas
    - Cold
    - Warm
    - Hot
  - Dust
    - Grains
    - PAH
  - Cosmic rays, magnetic fields, etc

**Is something missing?**

# Elements and entities within a galaxy

1. Dark matter

2. **Stars** ←

- Young population
- Old population

3. Interstellar medium

• **Gas** ←

- Cold
- Warm
- Hot

• **Dust** ←

- Grains
- PAH

- Cosmic rays, magnetic fields, etc

A chemical evolution model can track the evolution of stars and the ISM over time to recreate the current distributions of stars, gas and dust.

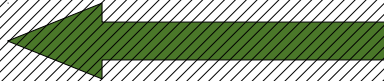
**Is something missing?**

# Elements and entities within a galaxy

1. Dark matter

2. **Stars**

- Young population
- Old population



A chemical evolution model

**What about the interstellar photons generated by stars and dust, and absorbed by the ISM?**

of stars, gas and dust.

□ Hot

• **Dust**

□ Grains

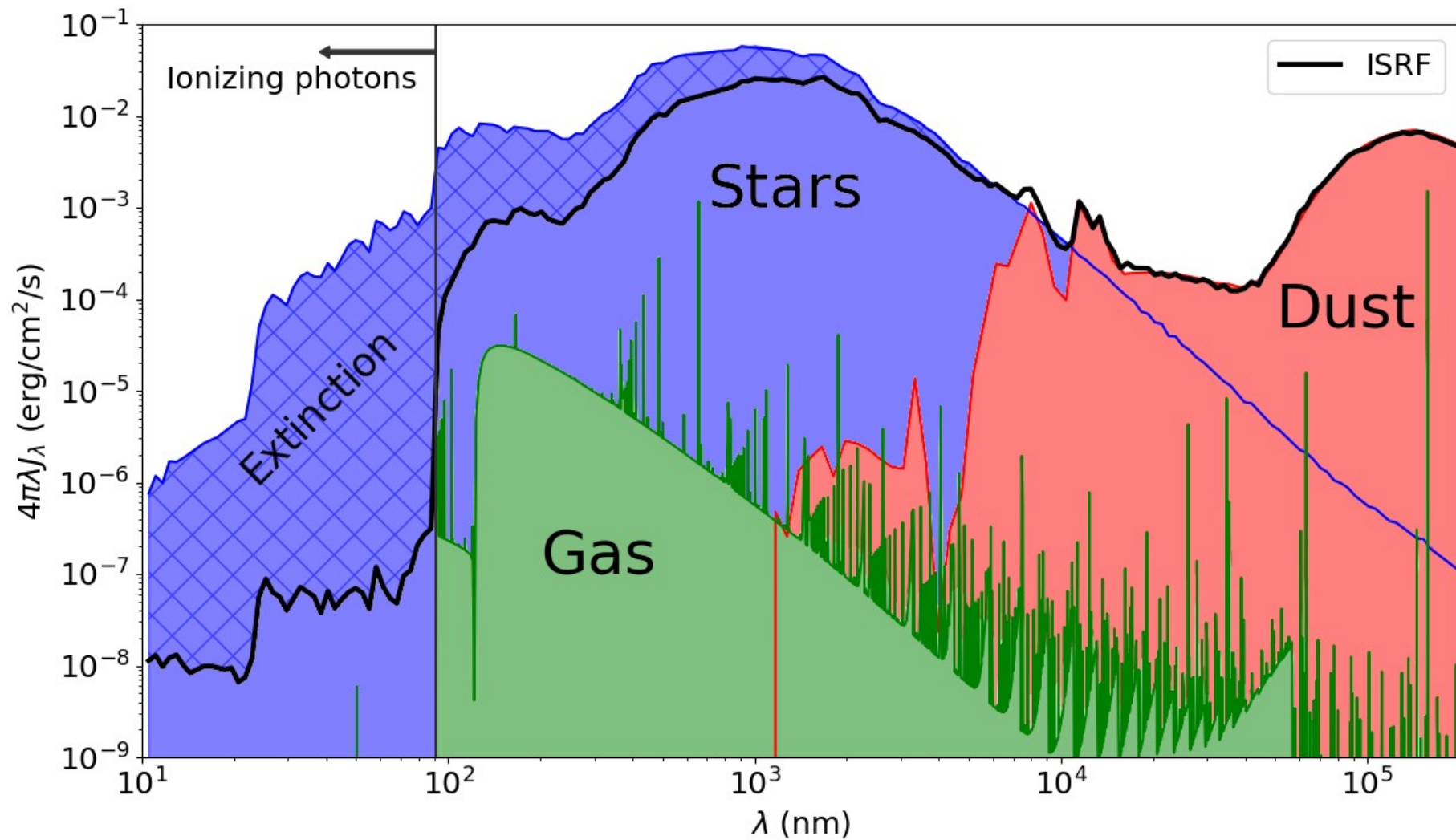
□ PAH

• Cosmic rays, magnetic fields, etc



**Is something missing?**

# The interstellar radiation field



**How do we create an interstellar radiation field from a chemical evolution model?**

# Mixclask: Mixing Cloudy and Skirt

## Cloudy

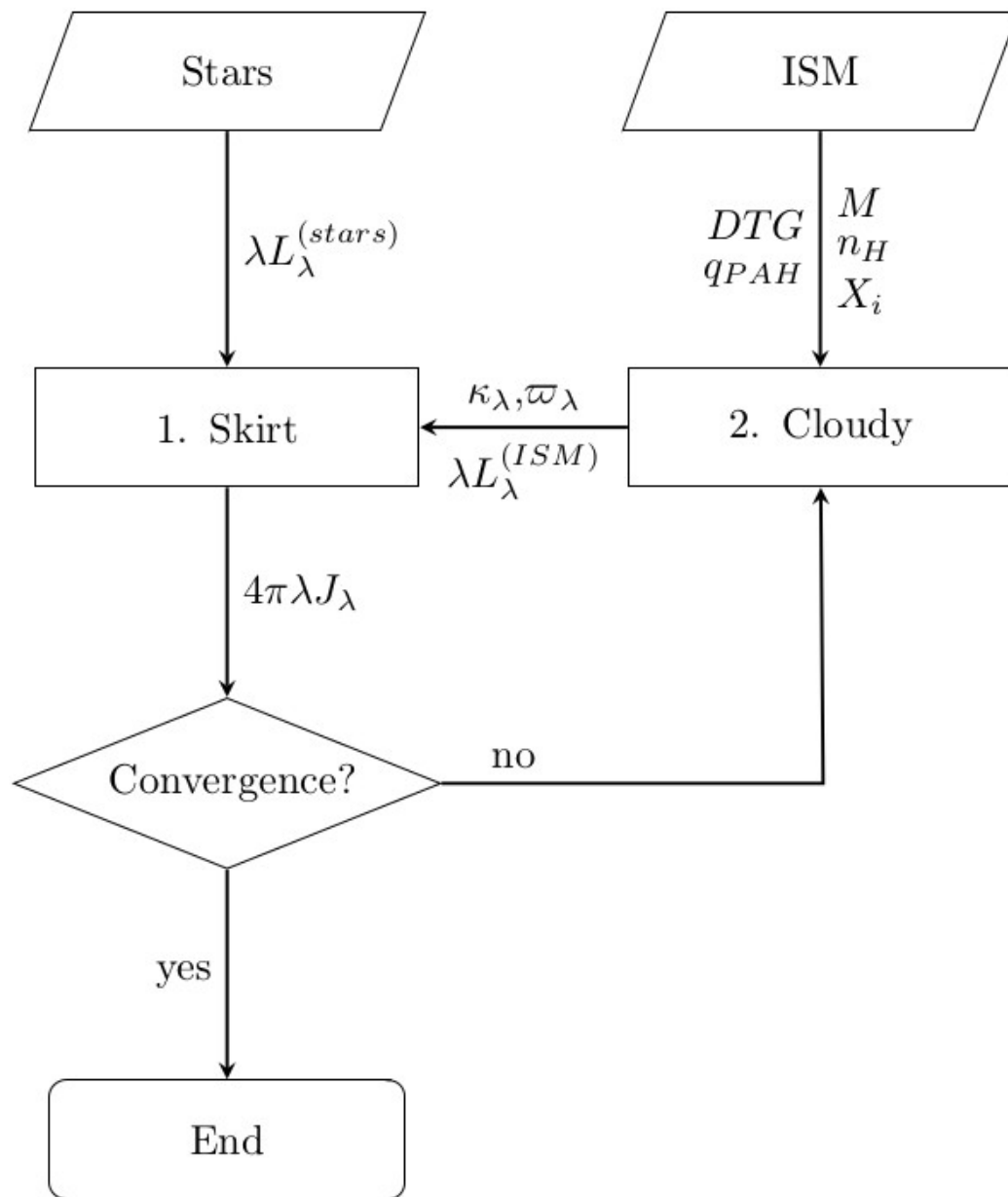
- Focused on the microphysics of the ISM (e.g.: ionization state of chemical elements, line emission, etc).
- Here it is used to compute the emissivity and opacity of the ISM.
- Solves radiative transfer in 1D.

## Skirt

- Focused on generating observables from simulations (e.g.: mock galaxies), up to 3D.
- Here it is used to perform radiative transfer in 2D.
- At this moment, gas has not been implemented.

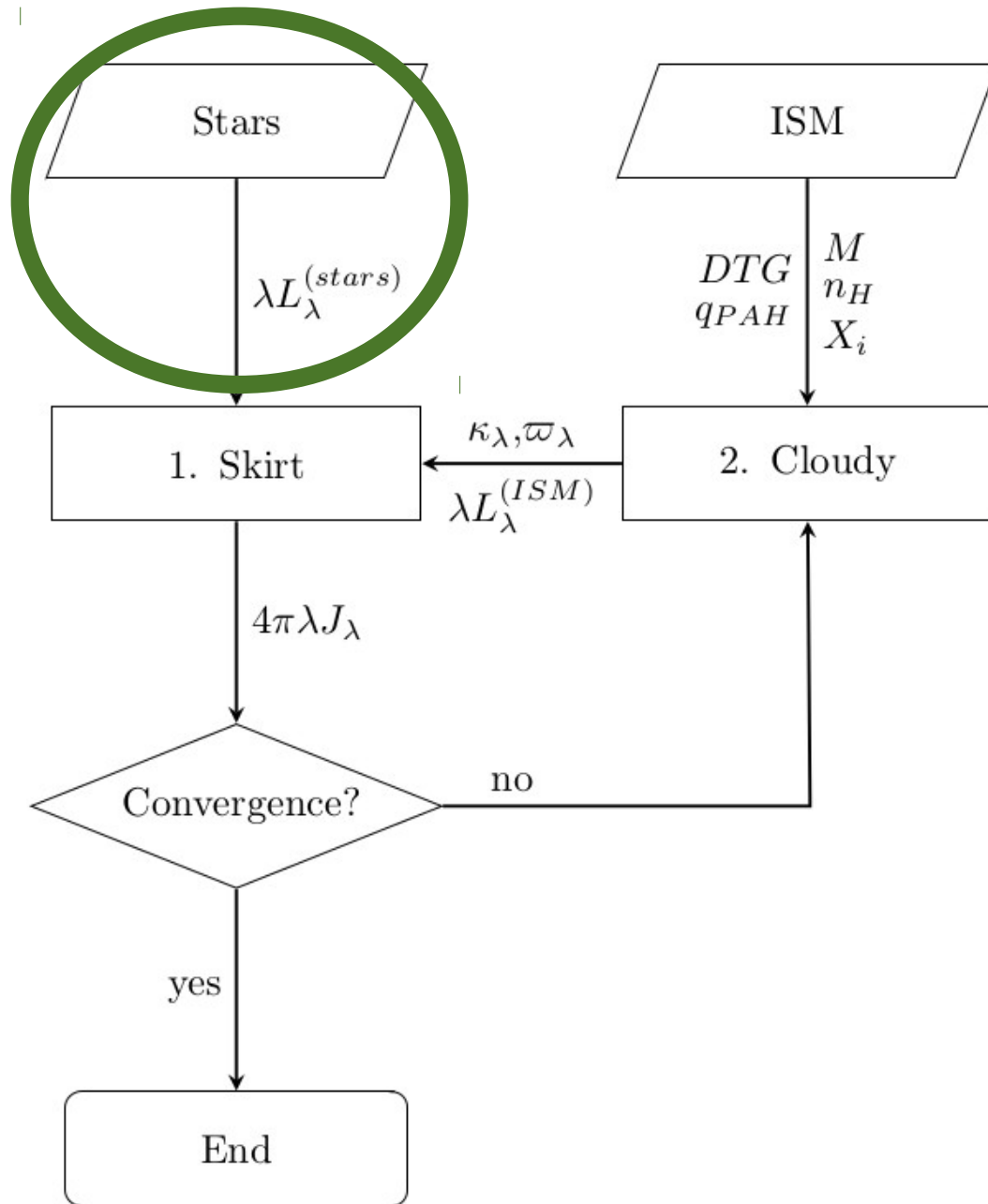
**There is a good synergy between both codes**

# Mixclask: Mixing Cloudy and Skirt





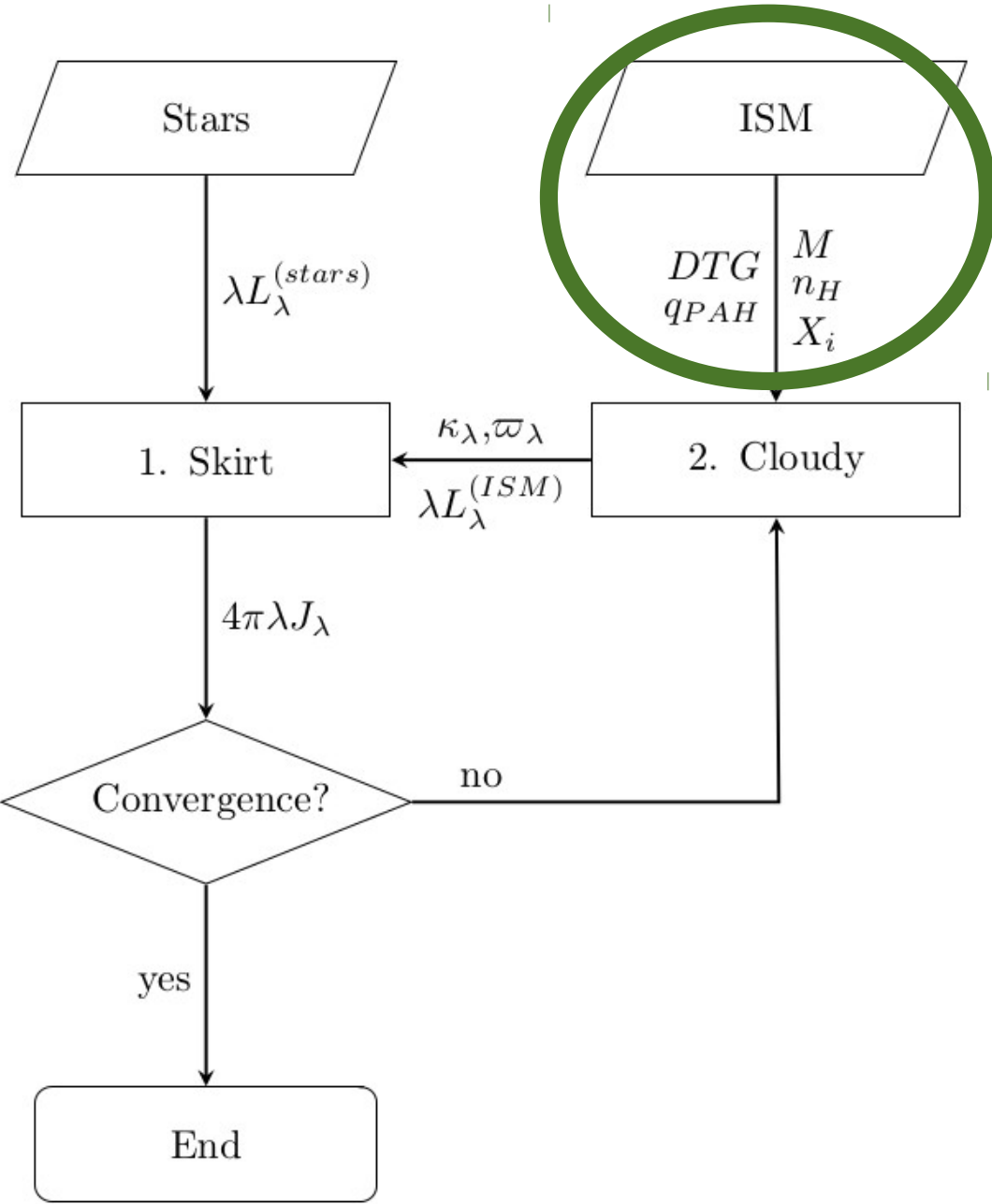
# Mixclask: Mixing Cloudy and Skirt



## Stellar input

- Emitted luminosity (erg/s) from only stars.

# Mixclask: Mixing Cloudy and Skirt



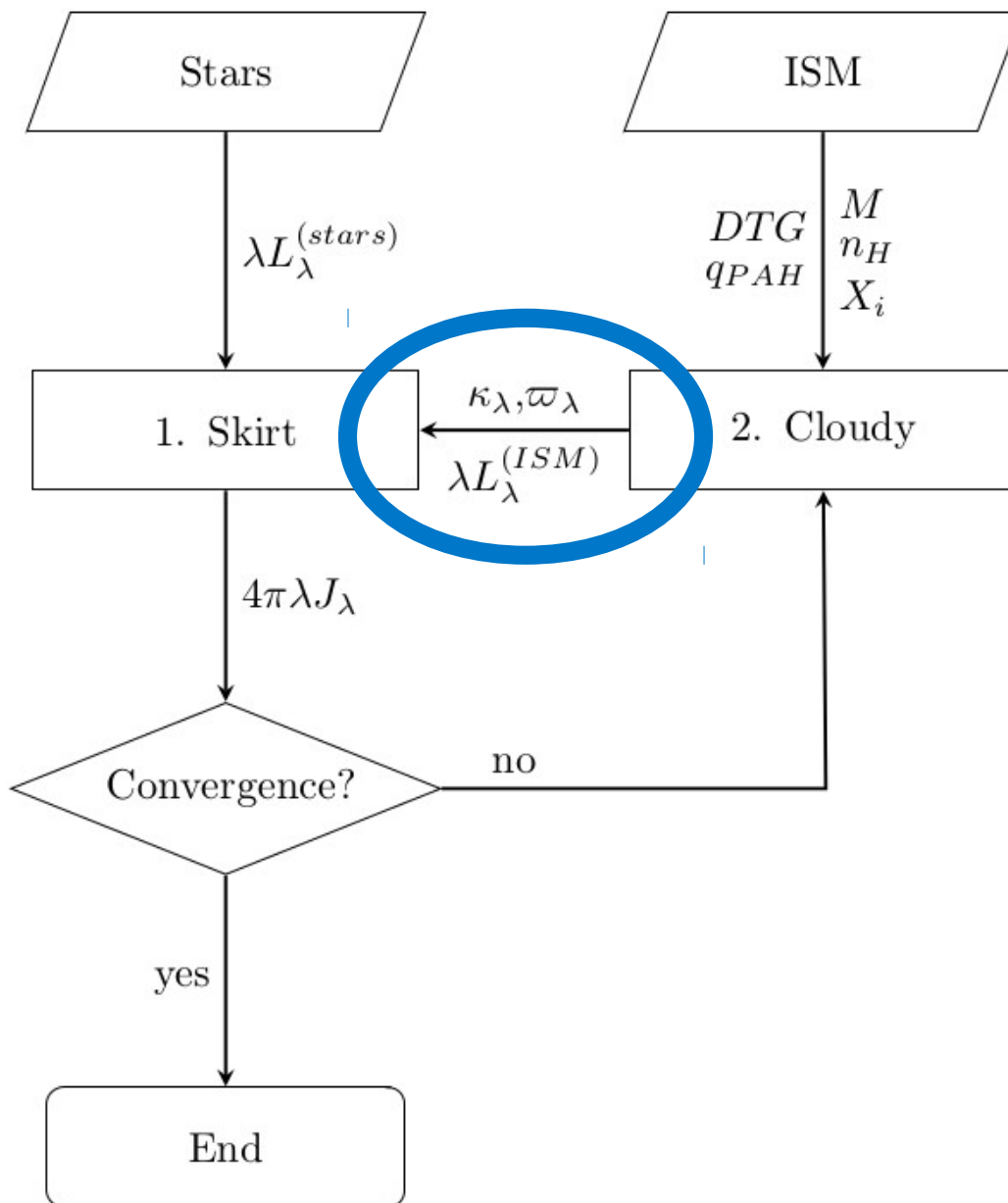
## Stellar input

- Emitted luminosity (erg/s) from only stars.

## ISM input

- Total mass of the ISM
- Mass fractions of chemical abundances
- Dust-to-gas
- PAH-to-dust

# Mixclask: Mixing Cloudy and Skirt



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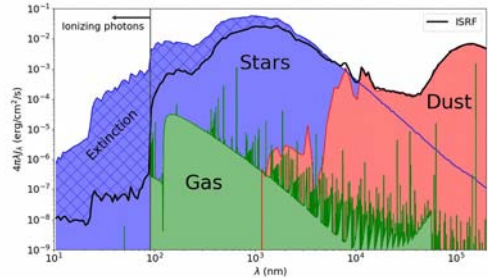
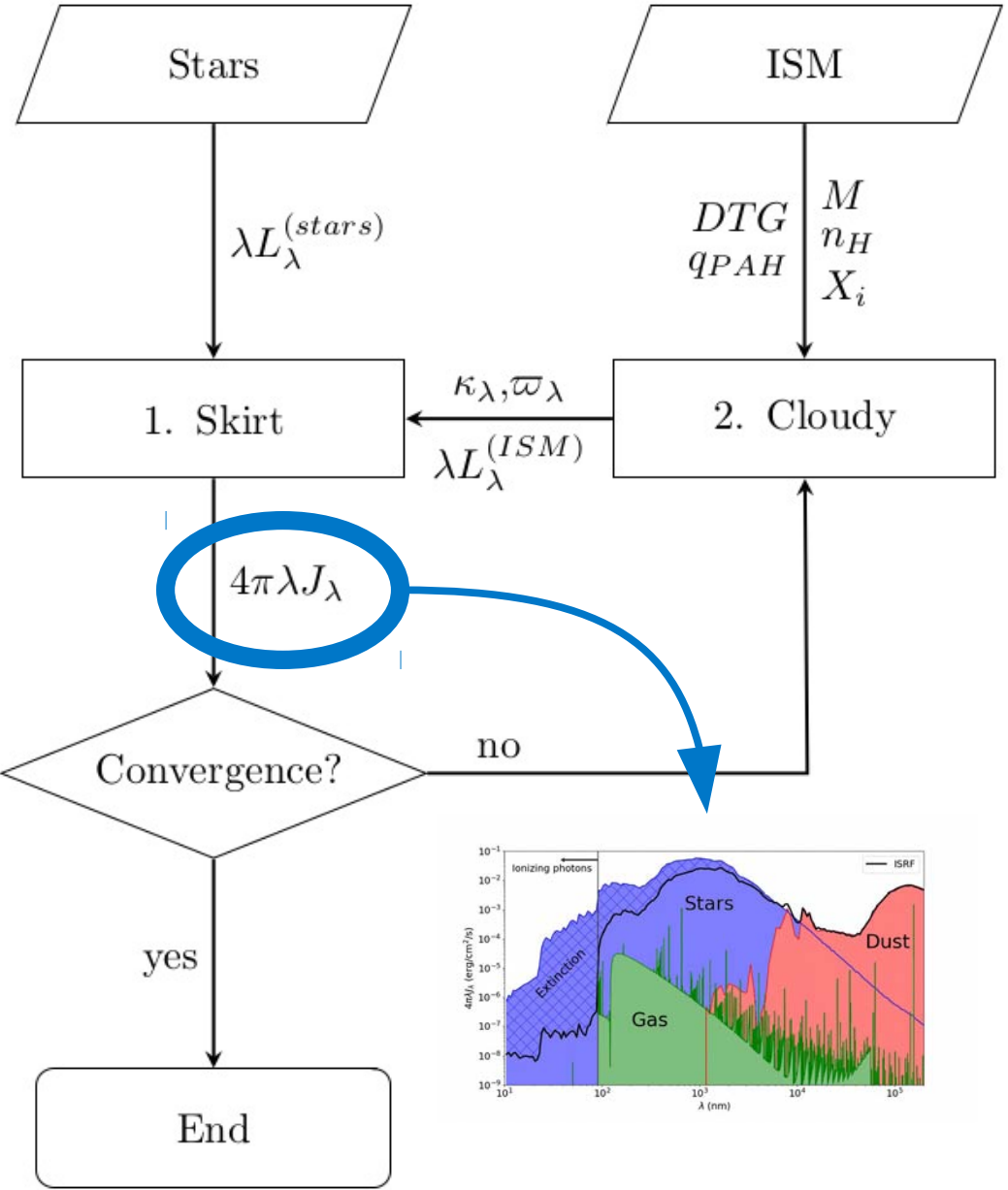
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## Cloudy output

- Emitted luminosity from gas and dust.
- Extinction coefficient
- Albedo

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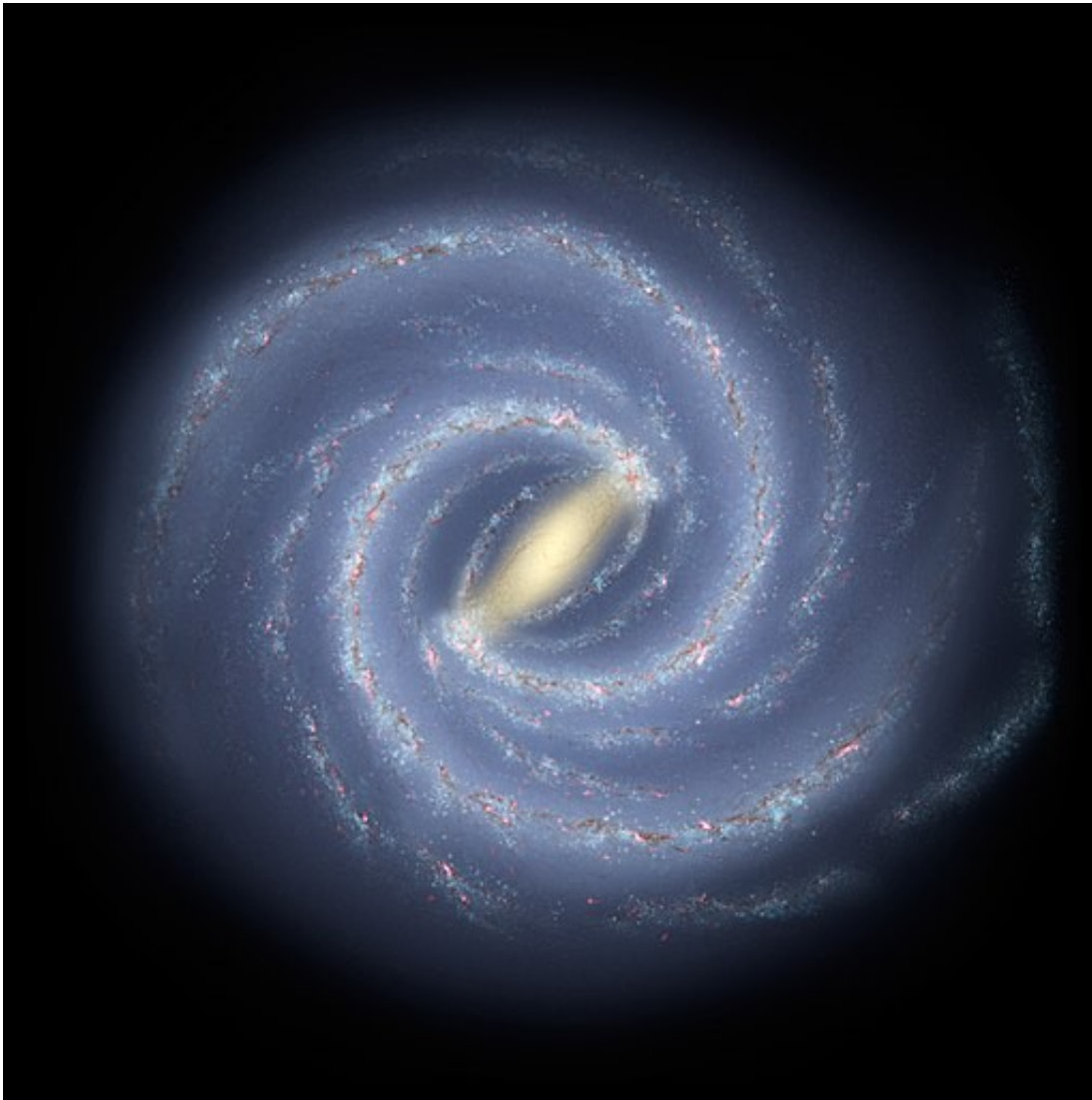
## Cloudy output

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## Main output

- Mean intensity field (erg/s/cm<sup>2</sup>)

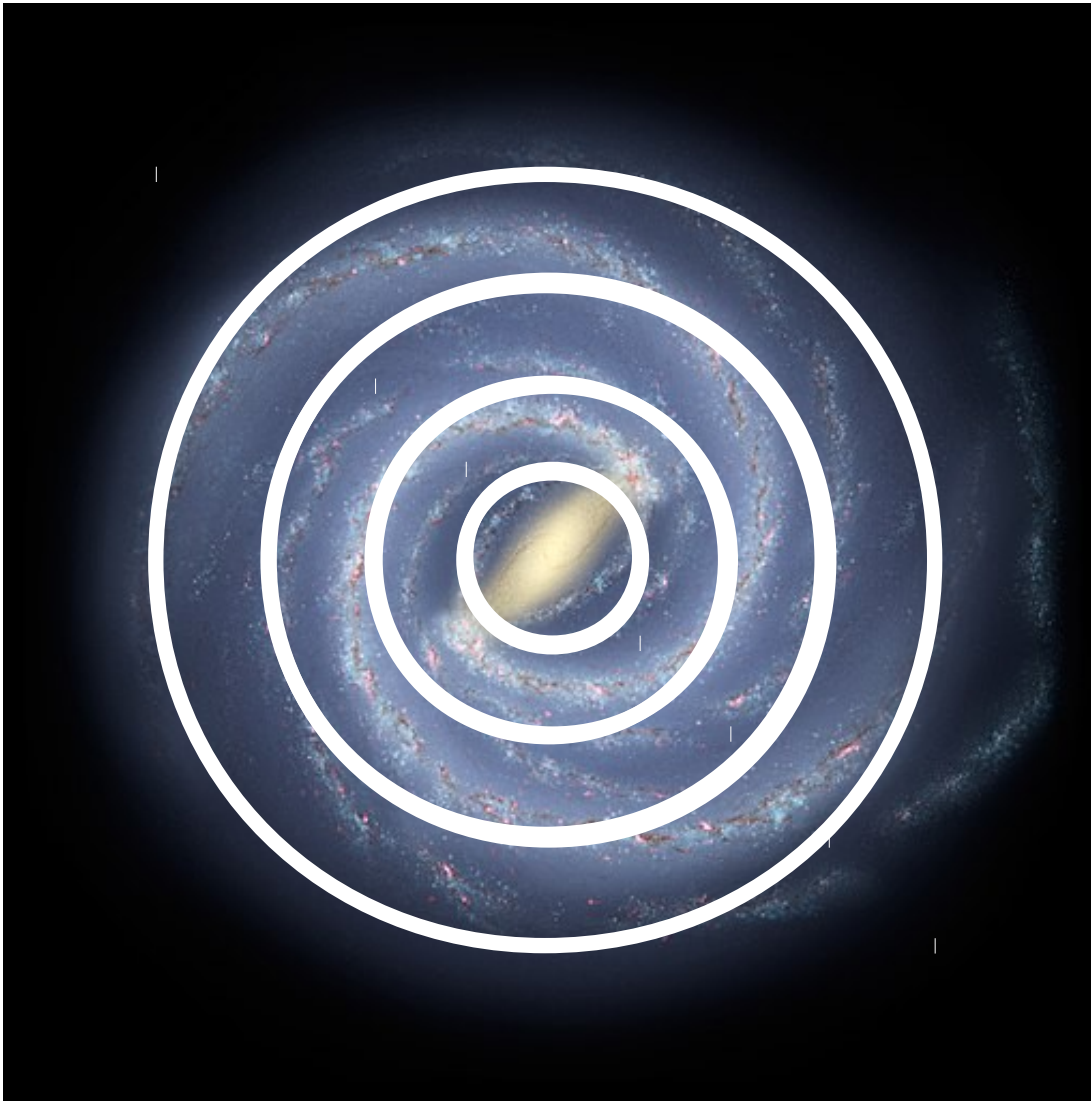
# Mixclask: An example



1. Take a galaxy

NASA/JPL-Caltech/ESO/R. Hurt, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

# Mixclask: An example



1. Take a galaxy
2. Divide into concentric cylinders
3. Run Mixclask

What does Mixclask do?

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# Mixclask: An example



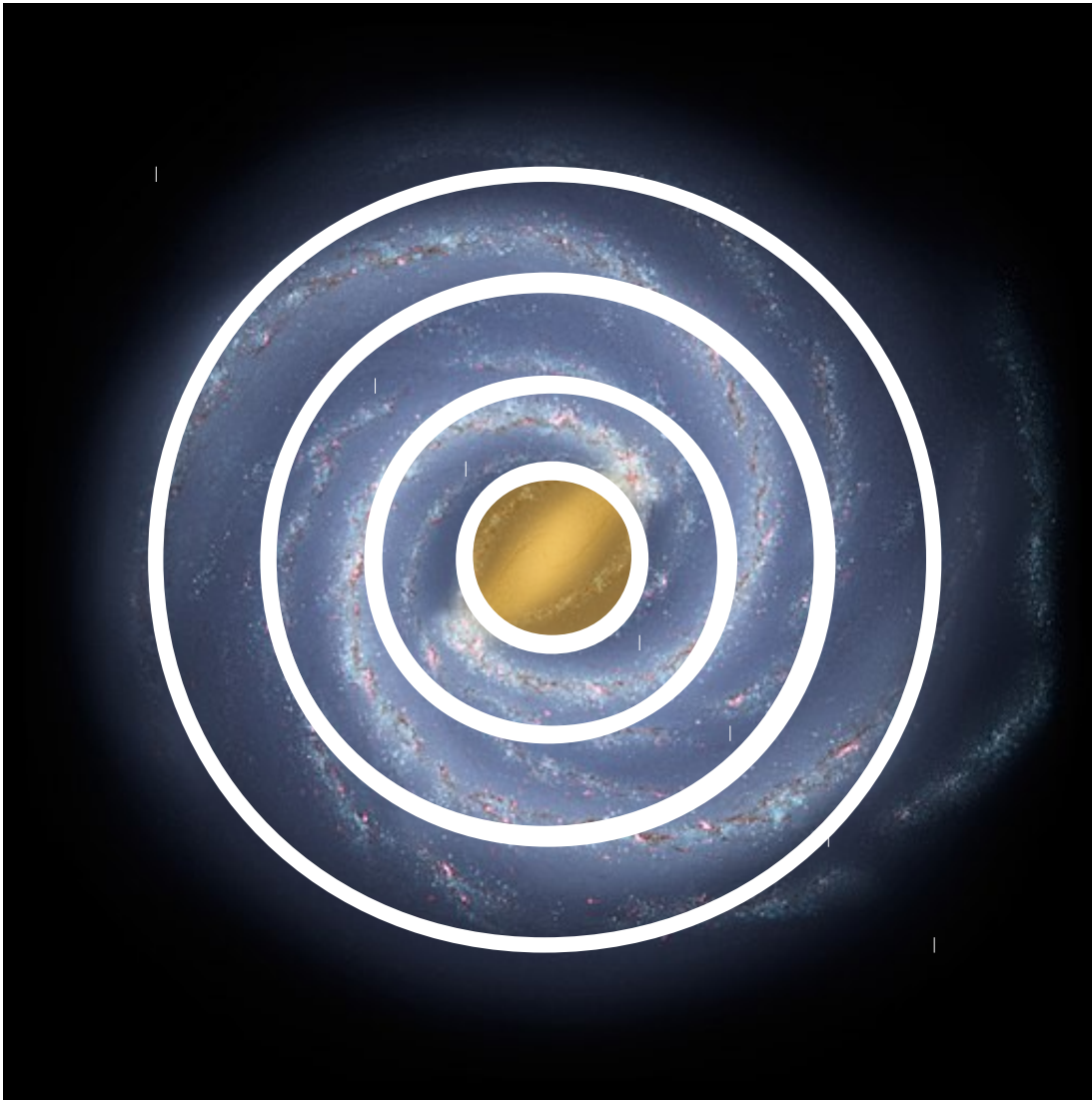
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## What does Mixclask do?

- i. Skirt performs radiative transfer to the whole galaxy with only stars

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# Mixclask: An example



1. Take a galaxy
2. Divide into concentric cylinders
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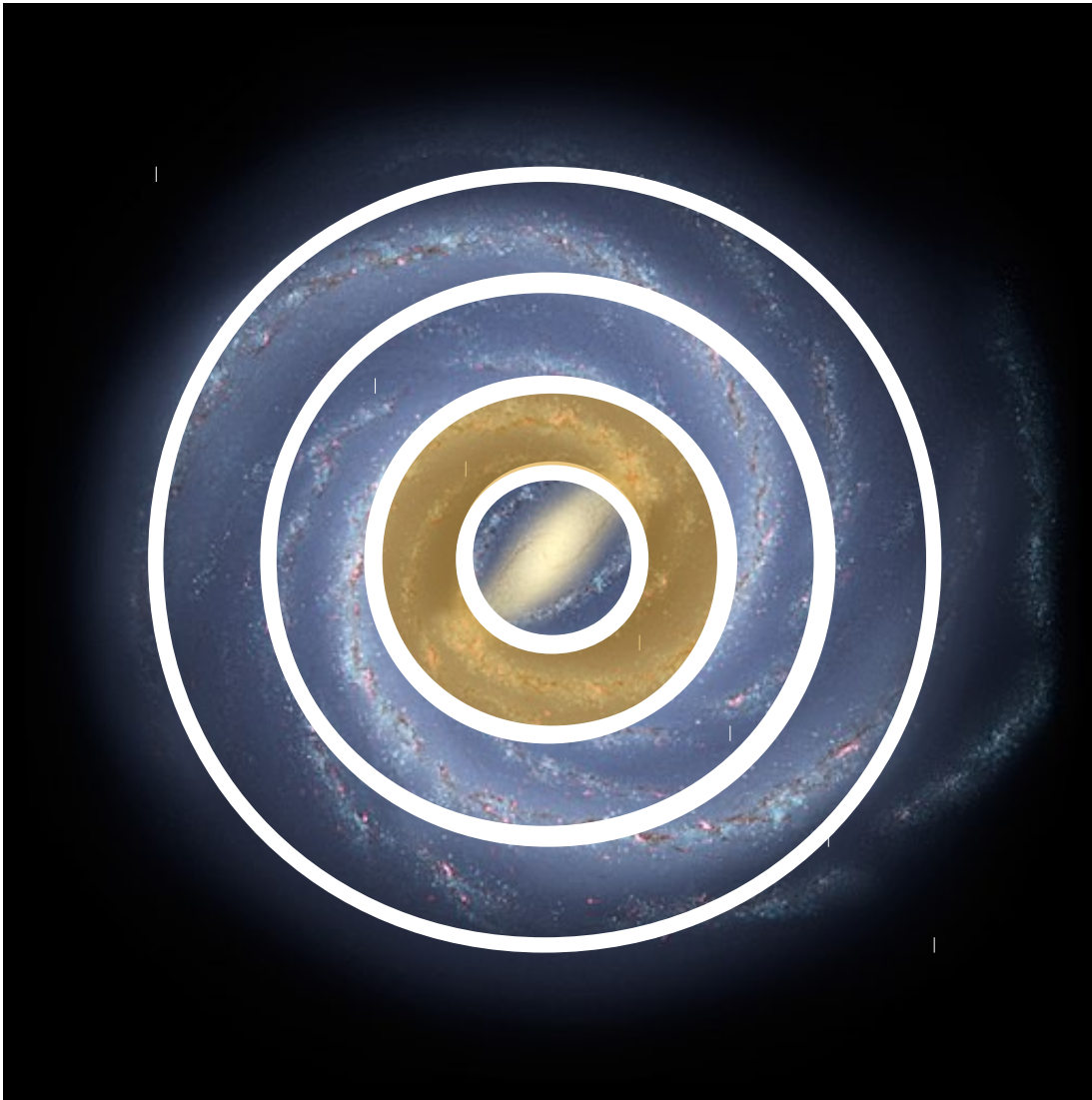
## What does Mixclask do?

- i. Skirt performs radiative transfer to the whole galaxy with only stars
- ii. Cloudy computes the ISM properties of each cylinder

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# Mixclask: An example



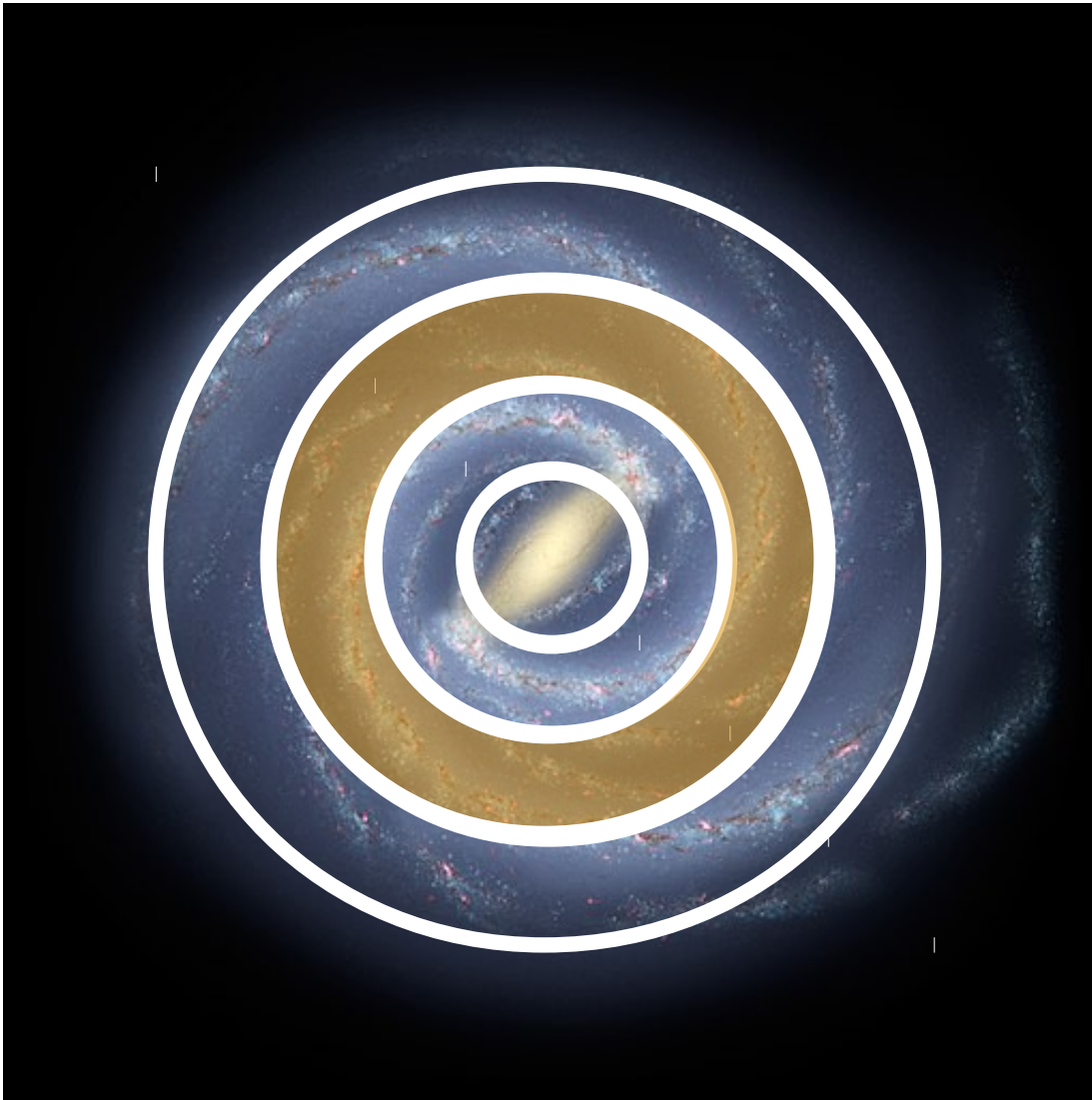
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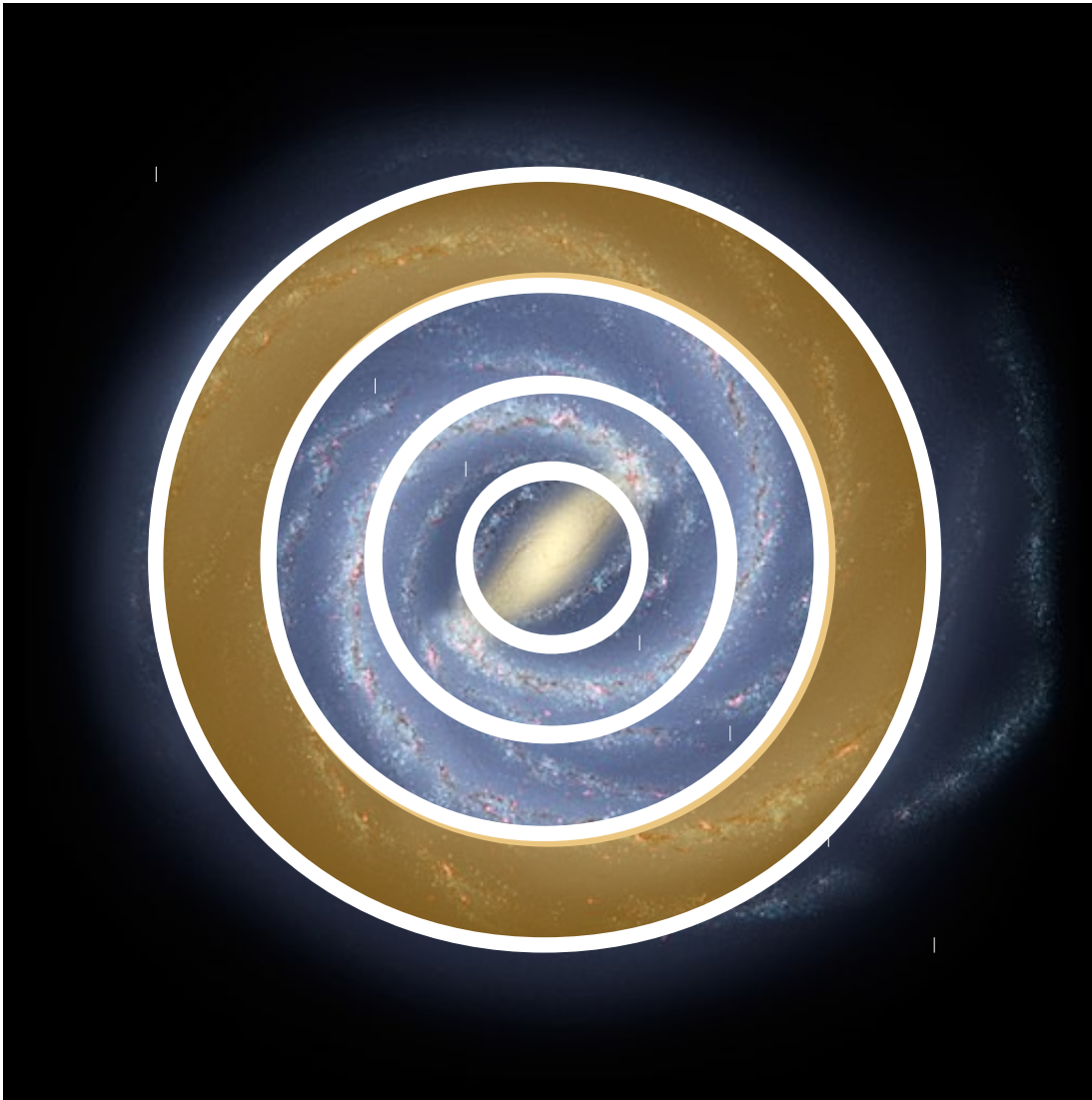
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# Mixclask: An example



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## What does Mixclask do?

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# Mixclask: An example



1. Take a galaxy
2. Divide into concentric cylinders
3. Run Mixclask

## What does Mixclask do?

- i. Skirt performs radiative transfer to the whole galaxy with only stars
- ii. Cloudy computes the ISM properties of each cylinder
- iii. Run Skirt again to the whole galaxy with stars and ISM
- iv. Repeat until convergence

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# Further considerations

- Geometry of the problem.
- Choice of chemical evolution models.
- Create Mixclask input from CEM.

# Further considerations : Chemical evolution model

## Mulchem

Mollá et al. (2017,2022)

Returns the time evolution of:

- ISM mass (diffuse, molecular)
- Stellar mass
- Star formation rate
- Elemental abundances of 15 elements

## MMA

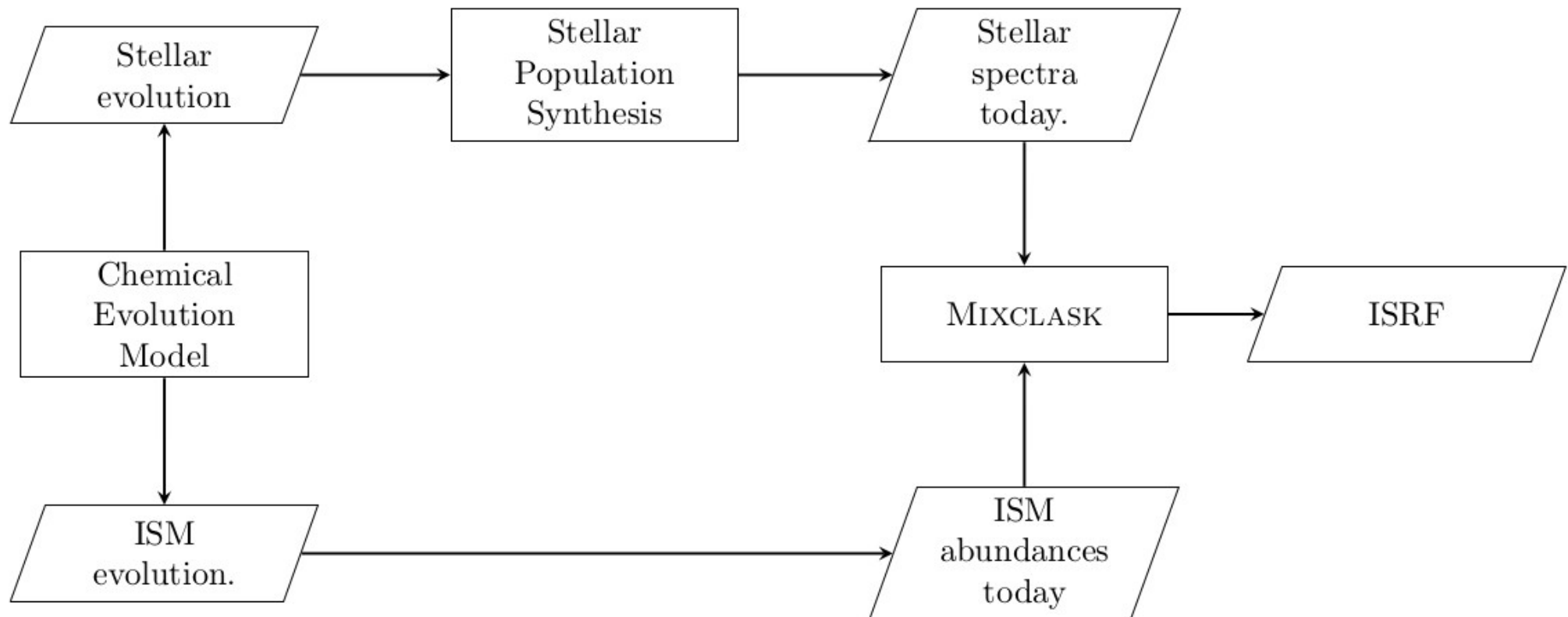
Millán-Irigoyen et al. (2021)

Returns the time evolution of:

- Gas mass (hot, warm, cold)
- Stellar mass
- Star formation rate
- Dust grain mass

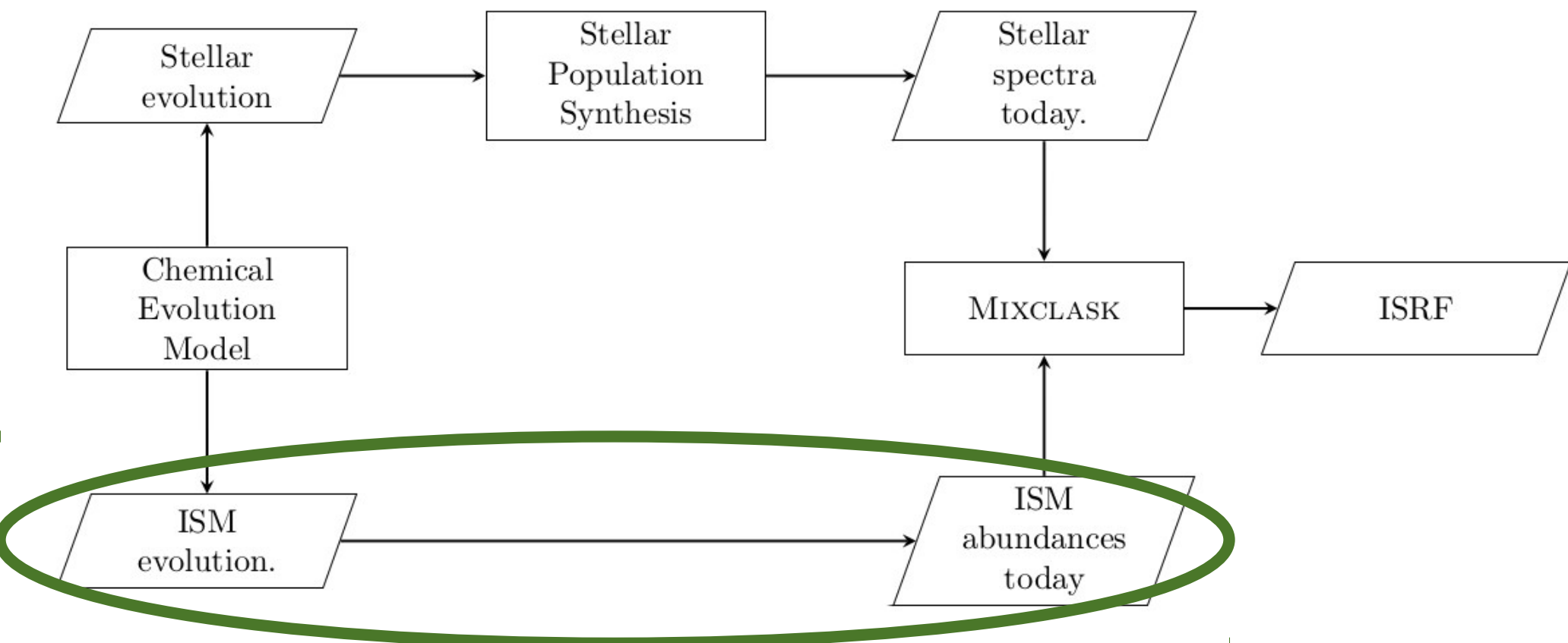
**Both are calibrated with Mollá et al. (2015) for the Milky Way Galaxy**

# Further considerations : Mixclask input



# Further considerations : Mixclask input

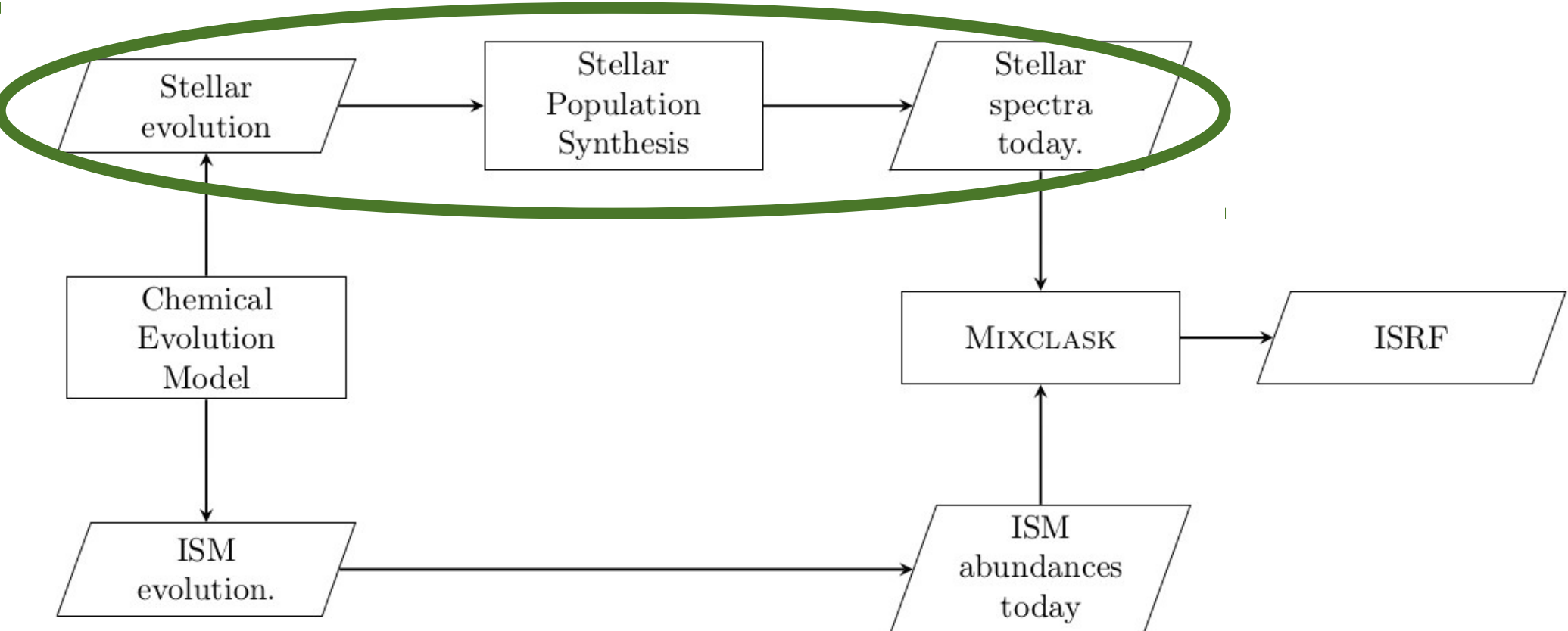
ISM data (gas and dust) are straightforward for MMA model.  
You have to deplete elements for Mulchem.





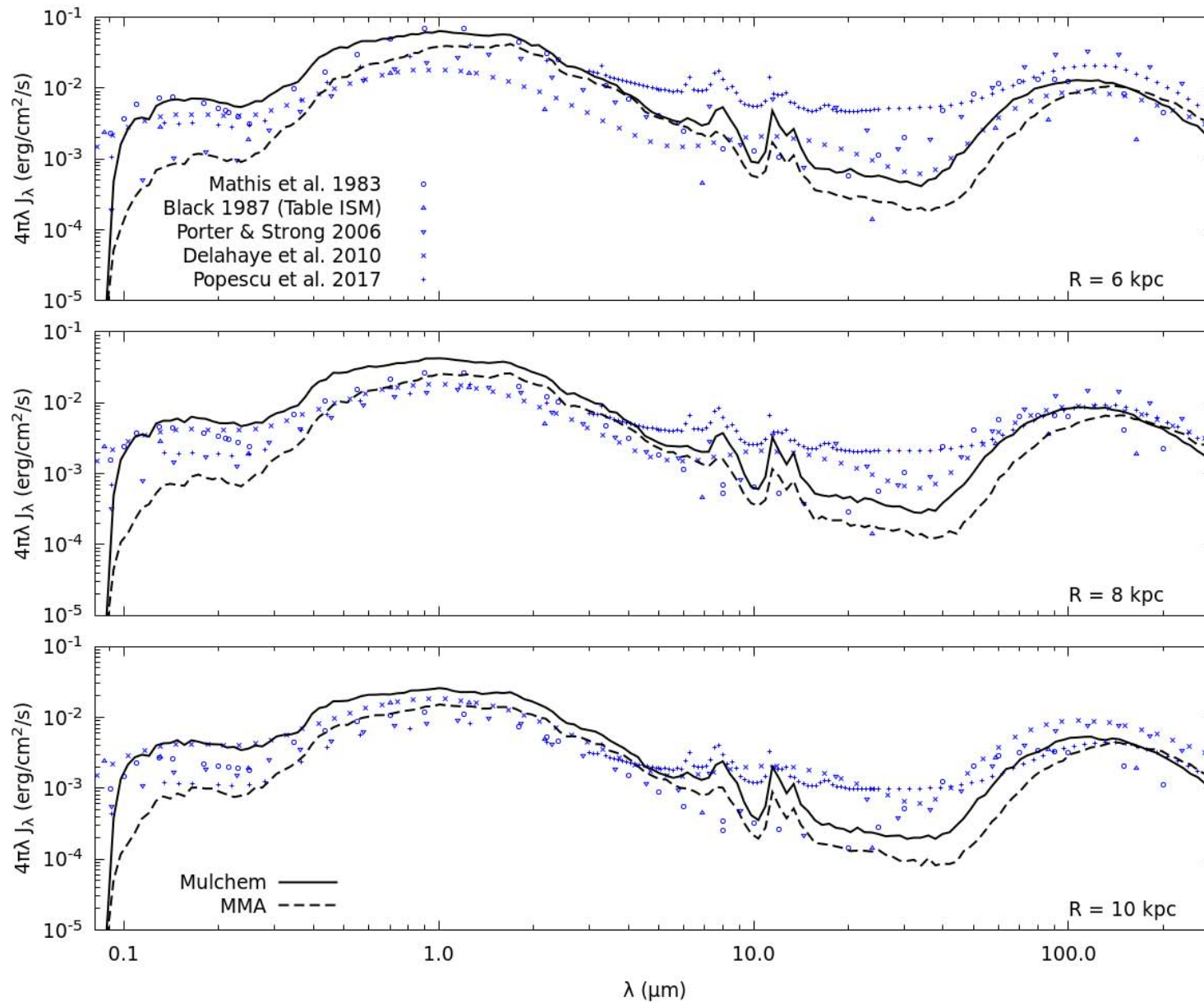
# Further considerations : Mixclask input

$$L_{\lambda} = \int_0^t \psi(t - t') L_{\text{SSP},\lambda}(Z(t - t'), t') dt'$$

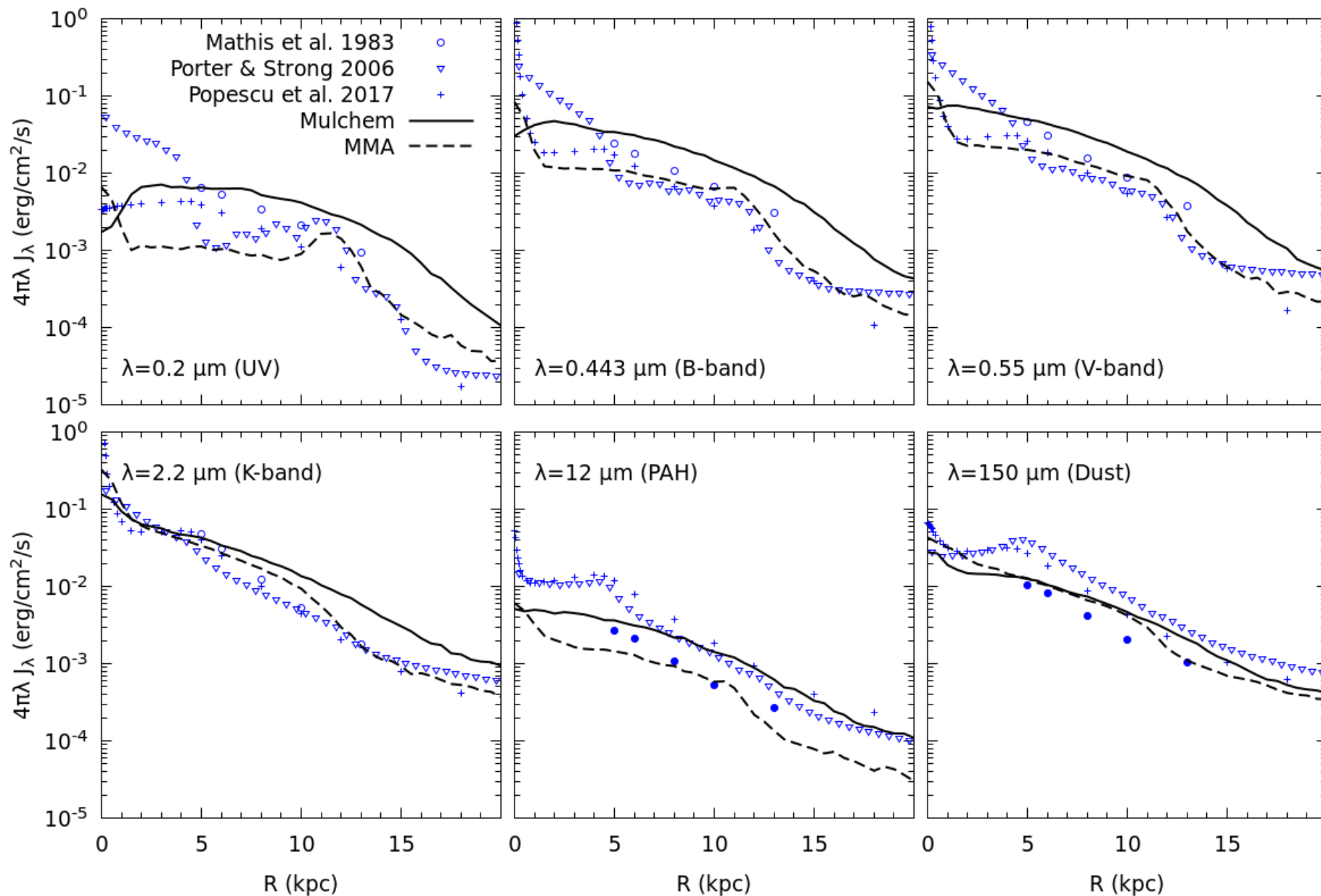


# **The ISRF of the Milky Way Galaxy**

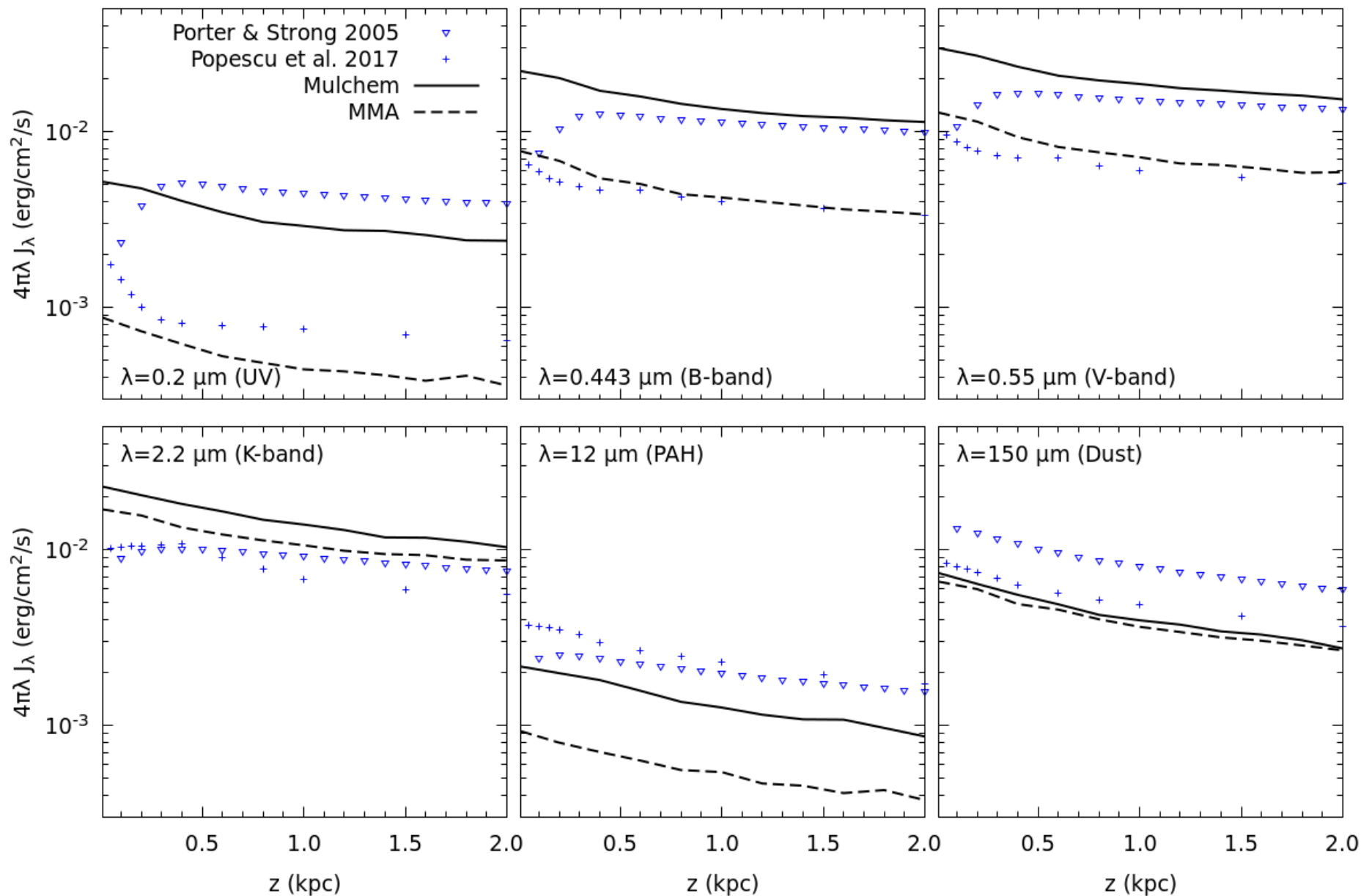
# Milky Way ISRF : Spectral energy distribution



# Milky Way ISRF : Radial distribution



# Milky Way ISRF : Radial distribution



## Final remarks

- These ISRF models have been made from theoretical models, not from observations like previous works in the literature.
- Both CEM can reproduce the ISRF, and they also display differences between them. → New method to constrain CEM.
- What would the ISRF be from other galaxies predicted from theoretical models?

# Thank you for your attention

Find more details in:

- Romero et al. (2022,submitted). ArXiv: 2203.04782
- Mixclask Github:

<https://github.com/MarioRomeroC/Mixclask>