

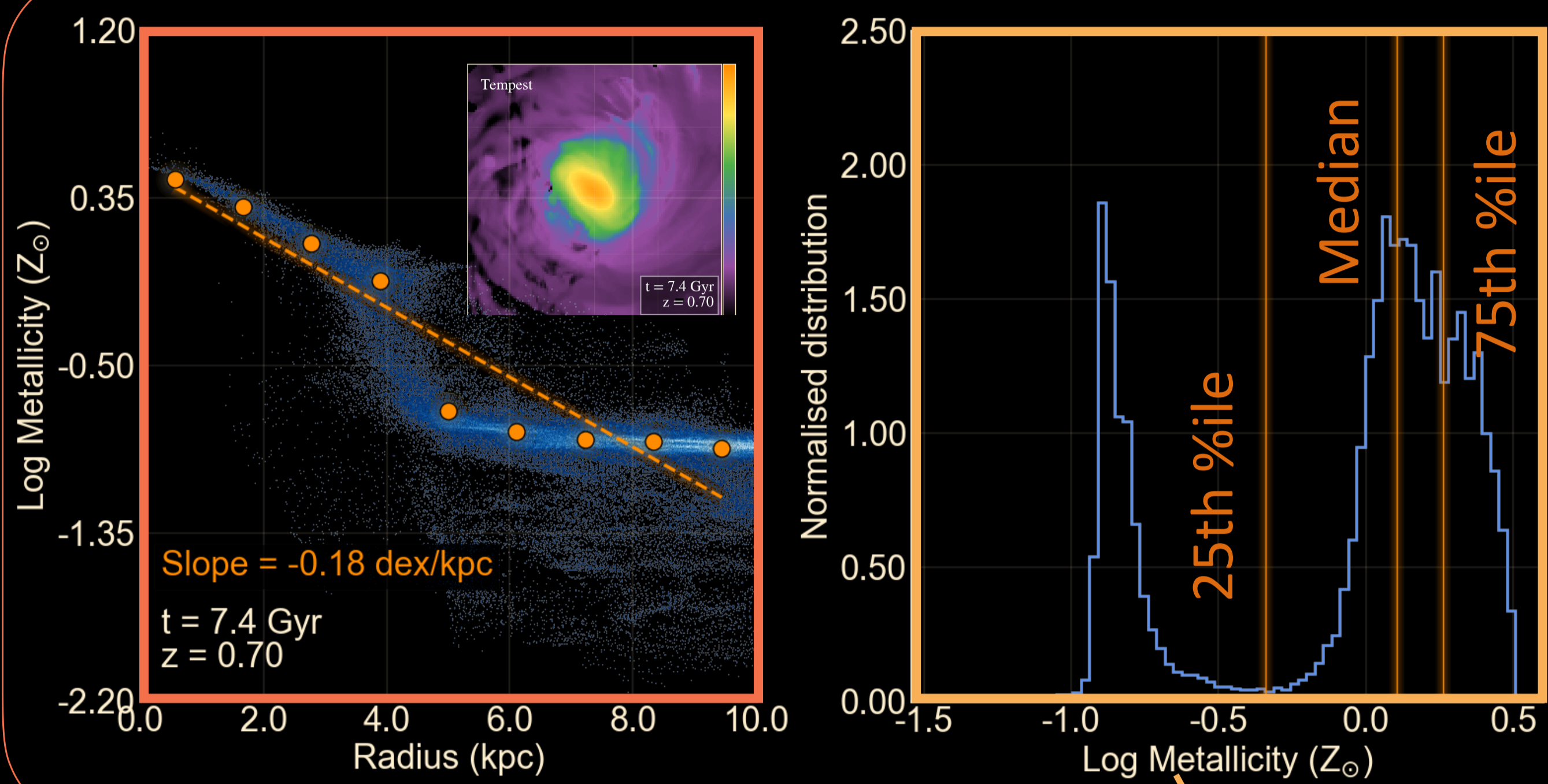
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BACKGROUND

- Spatial distribution of gas phase metals holds important clues for galaxy scale feedback.
- Metallicity gradient is the slope of the radial profile of metallicity.

- Negative (radially declining) gradient = inside-out star-formation (SF), weak feedback
- Shallow/positive gradient = galaxy mergers, strong feedback, fast mixing
- Accurate interpretation of gradients is crucial!



FOGGIE SIMULATIONS

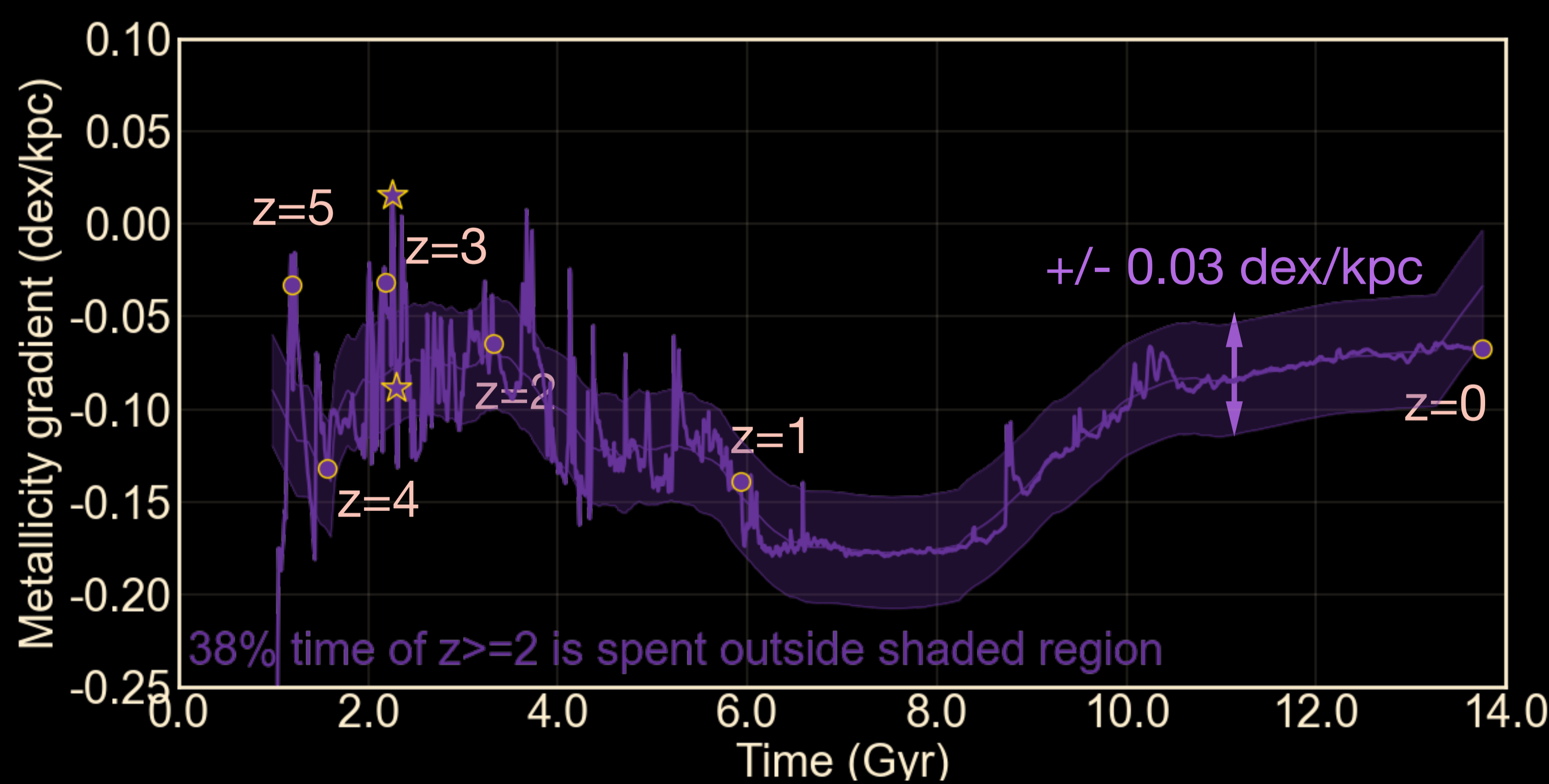
- Cosmological, hydrodynamic zoom-in simulations of MW-type halos
- High spatial resolution in CGM (~1 kpc) and ISM (~300 pc) & high cadence of outputs ~ 5 Myr = capturing small-spatial scale and short time-scale variations
- Shown here: one of the six FOGGIE halos

Traditional method:

Novel, non-parametric method

THE PROBLEM

- Metallicity gradients are extremely stochastic on short time-scales, particularly at high- z
- FOGGIE galaxies spend ~40-50% of their lifetime up to $z > 2$ more than a typical observational uncertainty away from the mean trend

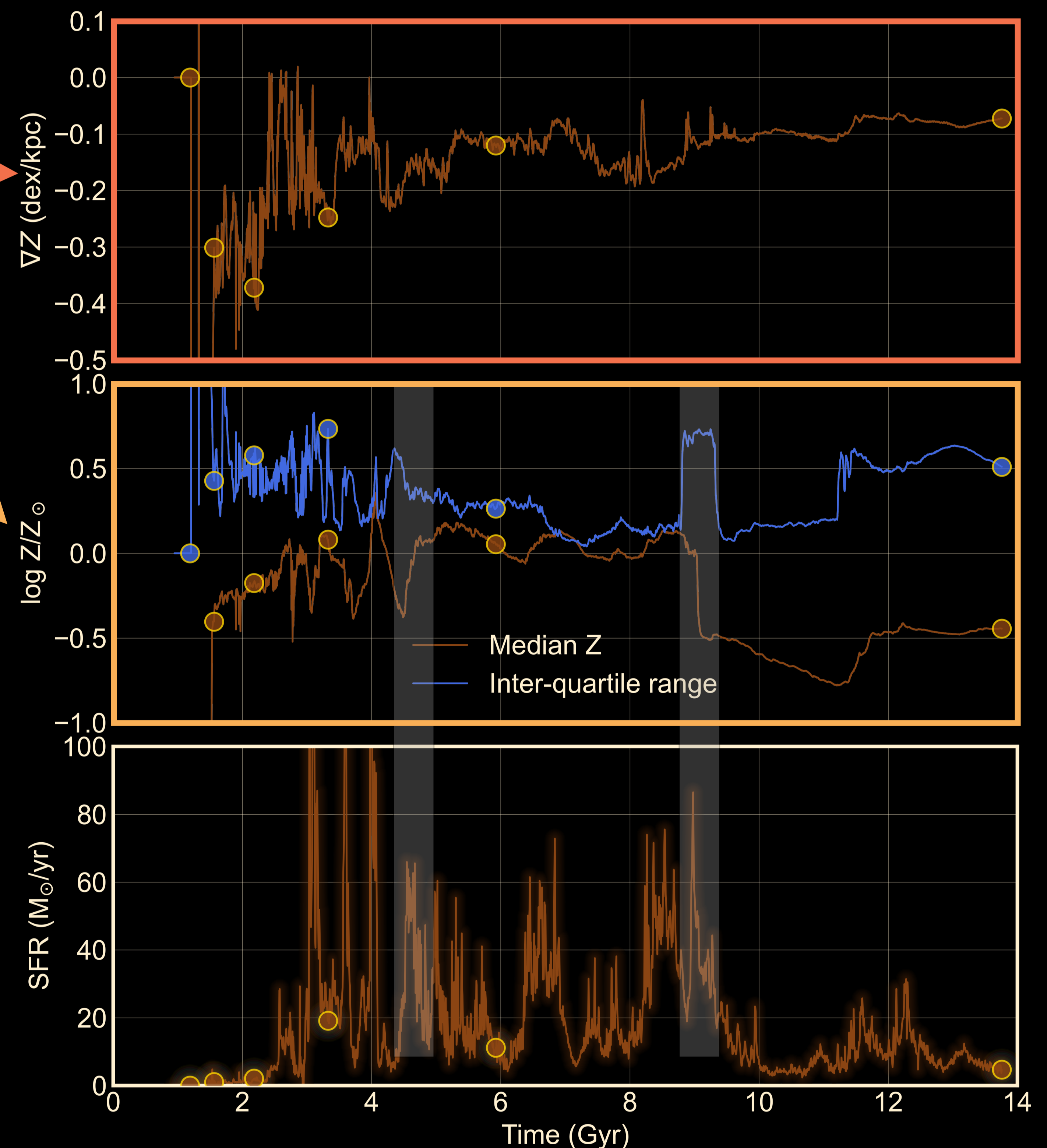


- Difficult to interpret high- z JWST measurements

PROPOSED SOLUTION

- Characterising the full distribution of metallicity
- Free from assumptions about disk/geometry

RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS



- Metallicity distribution characteristics (median, IQR) respond better to SF feedback than the radial gradient
- Non-parametric quantification of metallicity distribution will be informative for JWST observations at high- z

To compare observed metallicity gradients against high-resolution simulations, contact me and see <https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.06613> (submitted)