



# CNO Abundance Analysis in Nearby Galaxies (UV–Optical)

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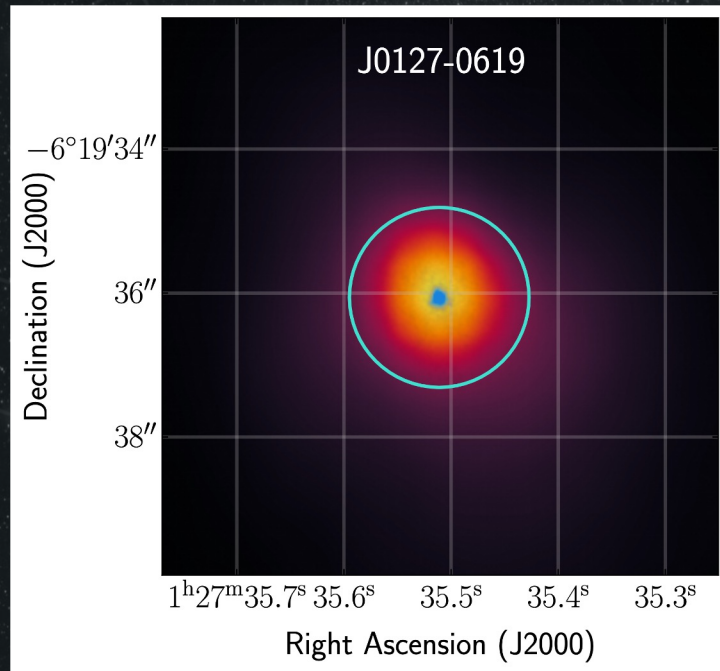
Supervisor: Danielle BERG

# Introduction



- Dwarf Galaxy with Wolf-Rayet (WR) stars
- Nitrogen-enriched galaxy
- Part of the CLASSY survey

Redshift	0.0054
$\log M_{\star}$	$8.74 M_{\odot}$
$\log \text{SFR}$	$-0.75 \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Metallicity	$0.10 Z/Z_{\odot}$



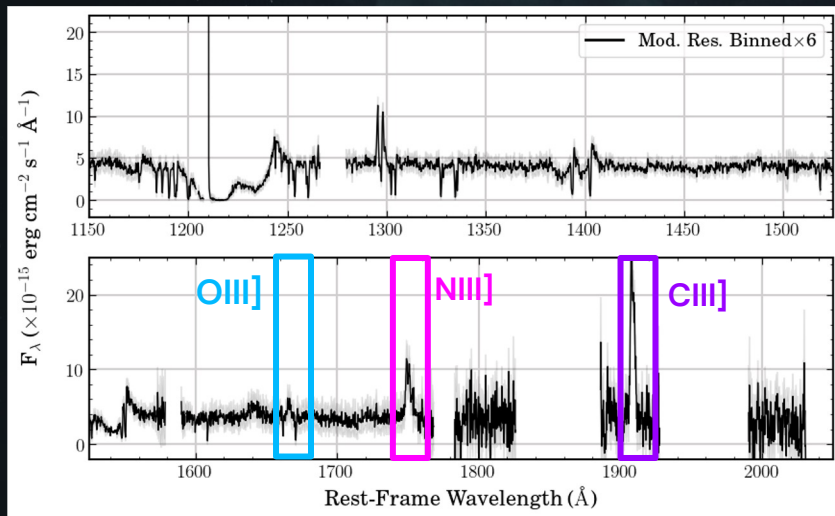
Mrk 996 – credit: CLASSY



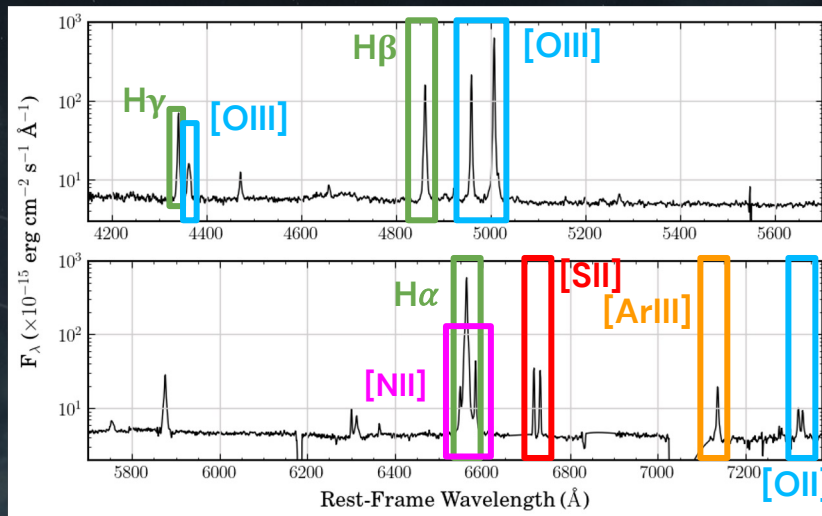
# The Spectra



## UV-Spectrum



## Optical Spectrum



- Archival + new HST/Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) datasets
- Spectra are coadded, then binned by the largest common native resolution of the COS FUV+NUV instruments

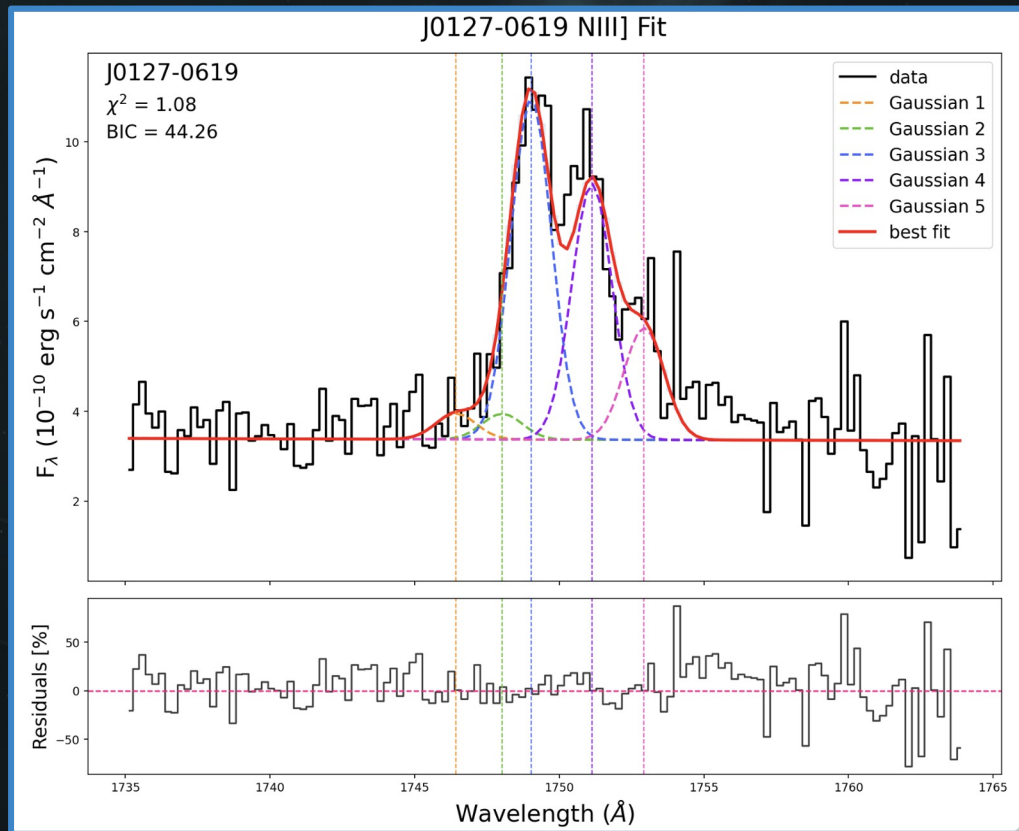
# Methods: Line fitting

01 **Uv lines:** O III], NIII], CIII]  
**Optical lines:** H $\beta$ , [OIII], [NII], [SII], [OII]

02 Emission-lines were fit using the `LMfit` package.

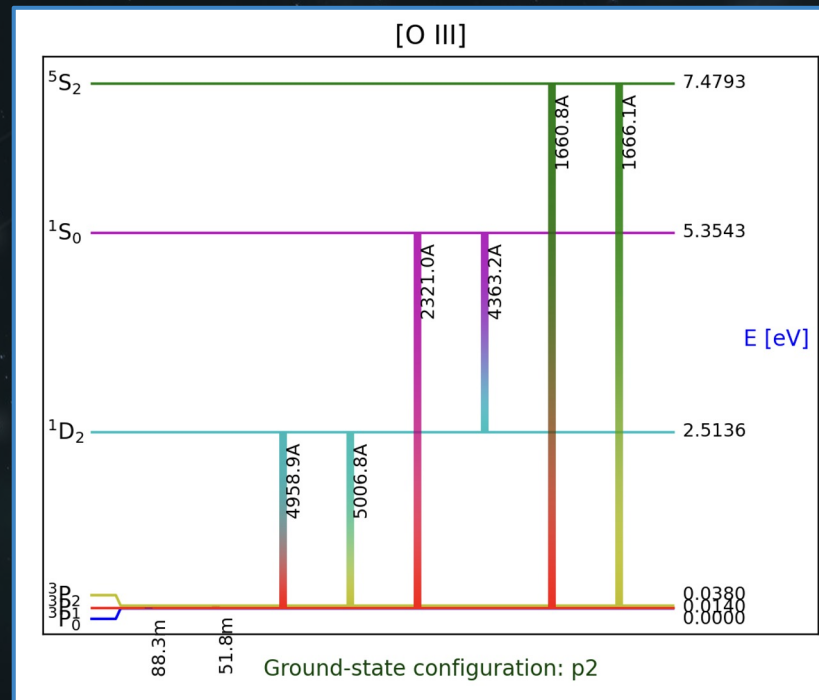
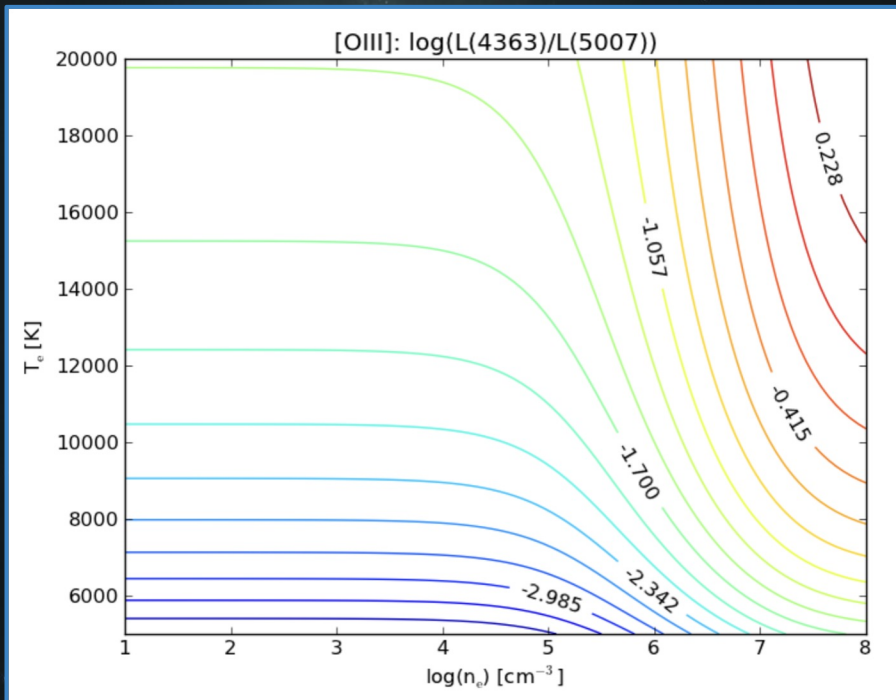
03 From the fit, we measured the lines' fluxes and their error.

Thanks to Zorayda for the fluxes!



# Methods: PyNeb

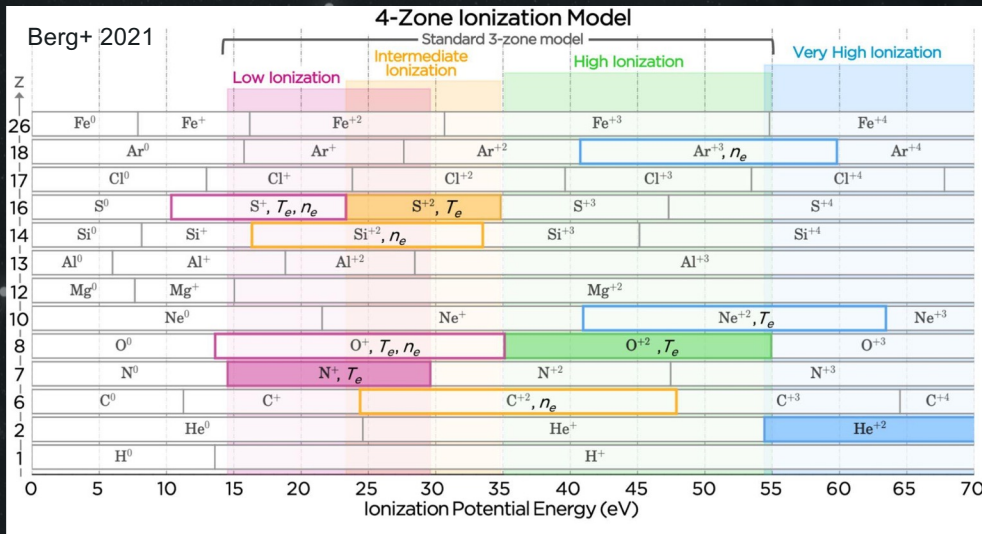
**PyNeb** (Luridiana+15) is a package for the analysis of emission lines.



# Abundances measurements: direct method

01

Apply the **4-zone**  
**ionization model** to our  
data

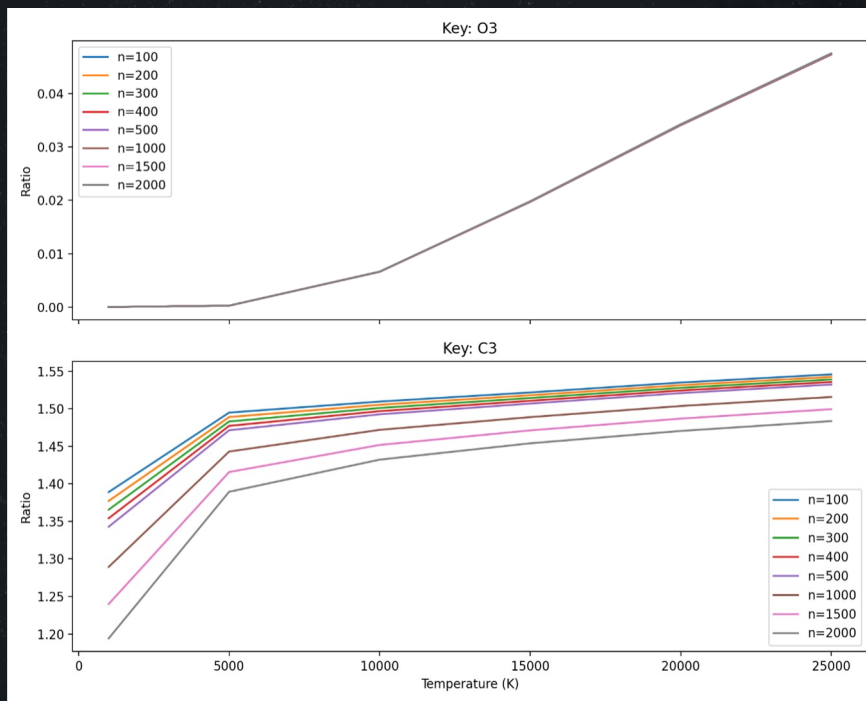




# Abundances measurements: direct method

02

Check how much **ratios**  
**change** with temperature  
and density



# Abundances measurements: direct method

## 03

Starting from the most stable elements, compute **temperature**, **density** and **abundances** for each zone

	Low ionisation	Intermediate ionisation	High ionisation
temperature	[O II] $T(\text{OII}) = T(\text{OIII})0.7 + 3000$	[S III] $T(\text{SII}) = T(\text{OIII})0.83 + 1700$	O III] PyNeb
Electron density	[S II] PyNeb	C III] PyNeb	
abundances	[O II] PyNeb [N II] PyNeb	C III] PyNeb [N III] PyNeb	Optical [O III] PyNeb UV O III] PyNeb



# Abundances measurements: direct method

03

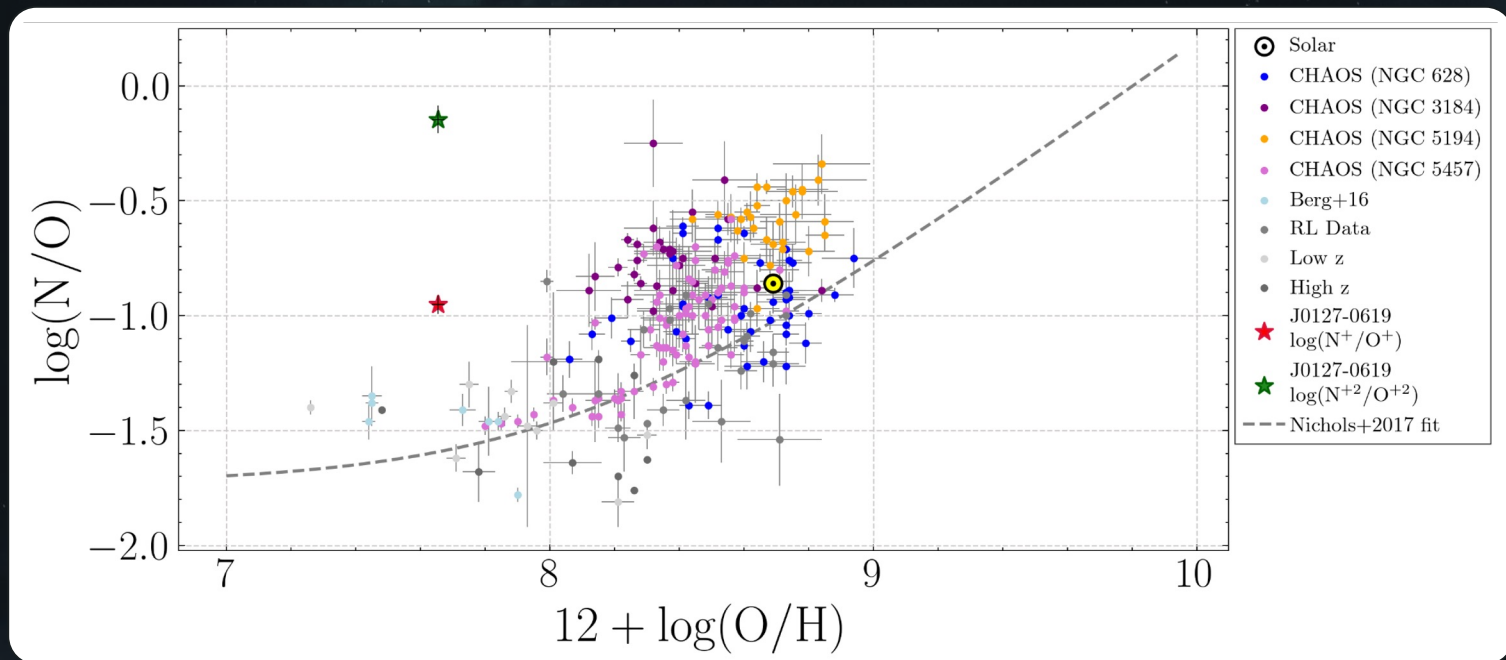
Starting from the most  
stable elements,  
compute **temperature**,  
**density** and  
**abundances** for each  
zone

$$LOH = 12 + \left( \frac{O^+}{H^+} + \frac{O^{+2}}{H^+} \right)$$

$$\frac{N^+}{O^+} = \frac{N^+/H^+}{O^+/H^+} ICF(N^+/O^+)$$

$$\frac{N^{+2}}{O^{+2}} = \frac{N^{+2}/H^+}{O^{+2}/H^+} ICF(N^{+2}/O^{+2})$$

# Results: N/O–O/H scatter plot

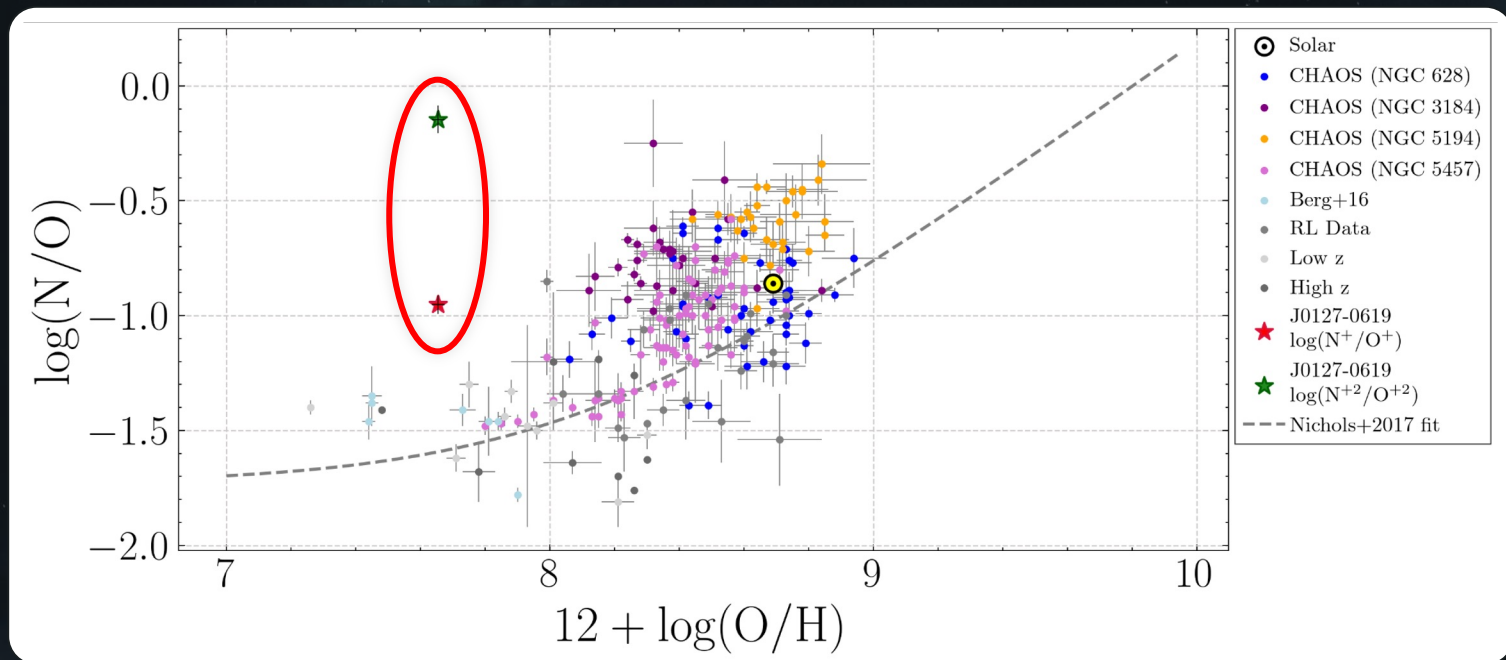


$$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.65 \pm 0.02$$

$$\log(\text{N}^+/\text{O}^+) = -0.95 \pm 0.04$$

$$\log(\text{N}^{+2}/\text{O}^{+2}) = -0.15 \pm 0.06$$

# Results: N/O–O/H scatter plot



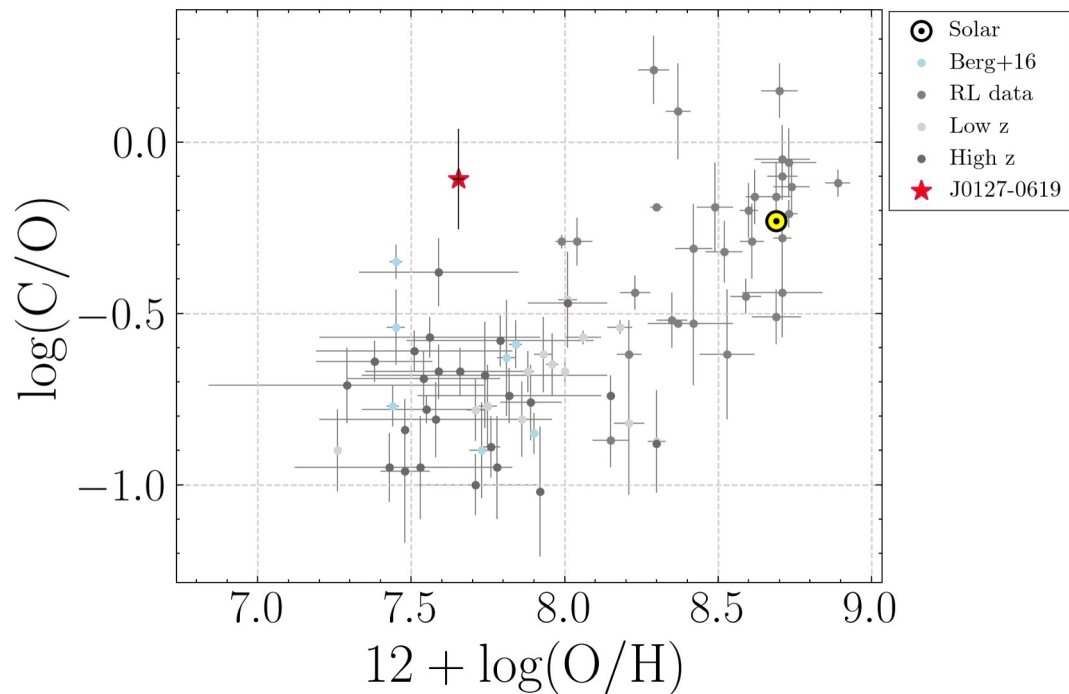
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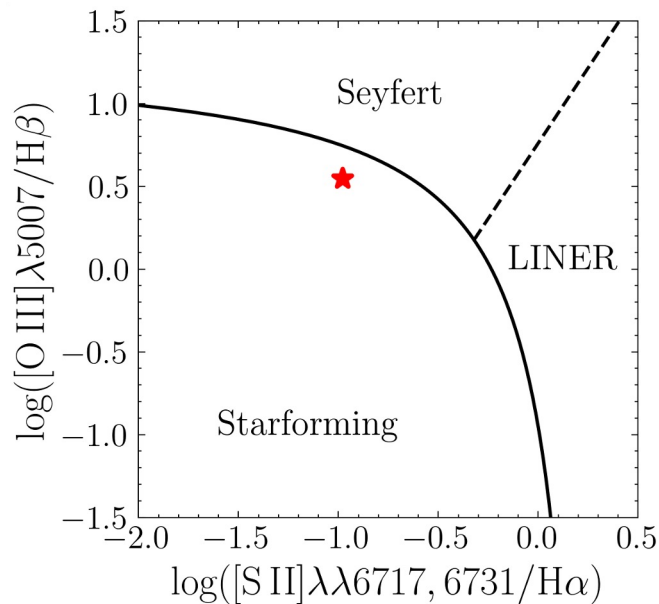
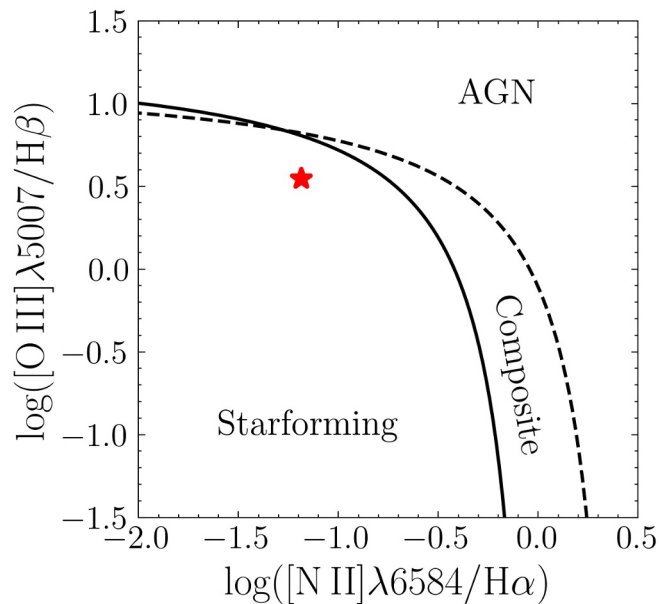
# Results: C/O–O/H scatter plot



$$12 + \log(\text{O/H}) = 7.65 \pm 0.02$$

$$\log(\text{C/O}) = -0.11 \pm 0.14$$

# Results: BPT diagrams



# Conclusions



- ★ Enriched Nitrogen Galaxy.
- ★ Snapshot of galaxy between WR and SN.
- ★ High ionization zone Nitrogen can be explained this way.
- ★ High CO abundance.
- ★ BPT shows starforming galaxy.

