

# Measuring Stellar Masses of Low-mass Galaxies?

*It's more complicated than you think!*

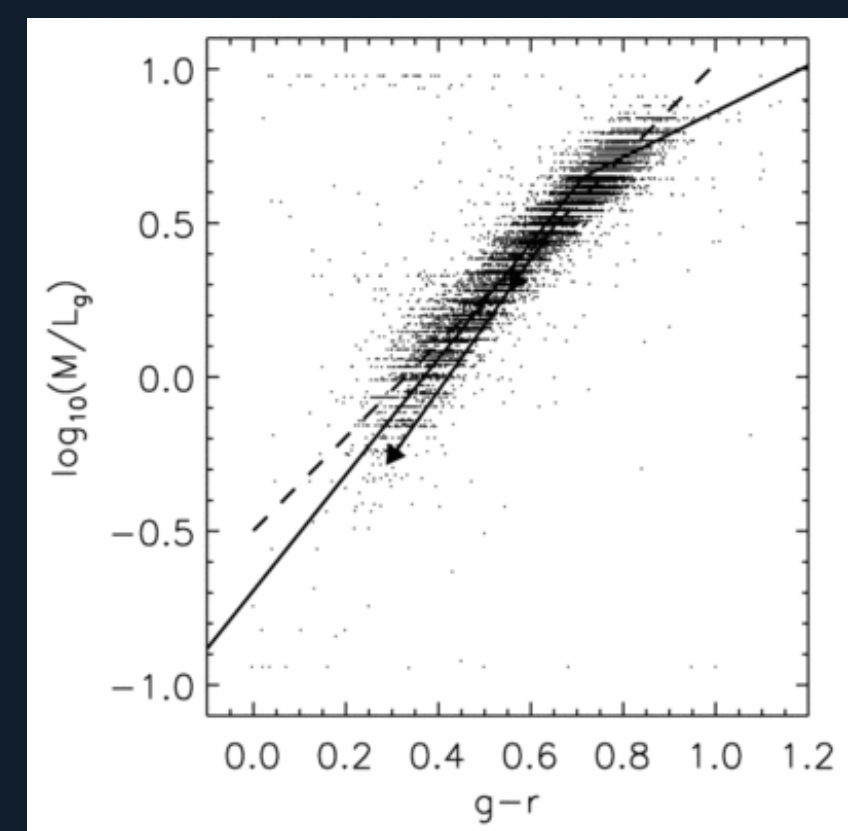
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## The premise

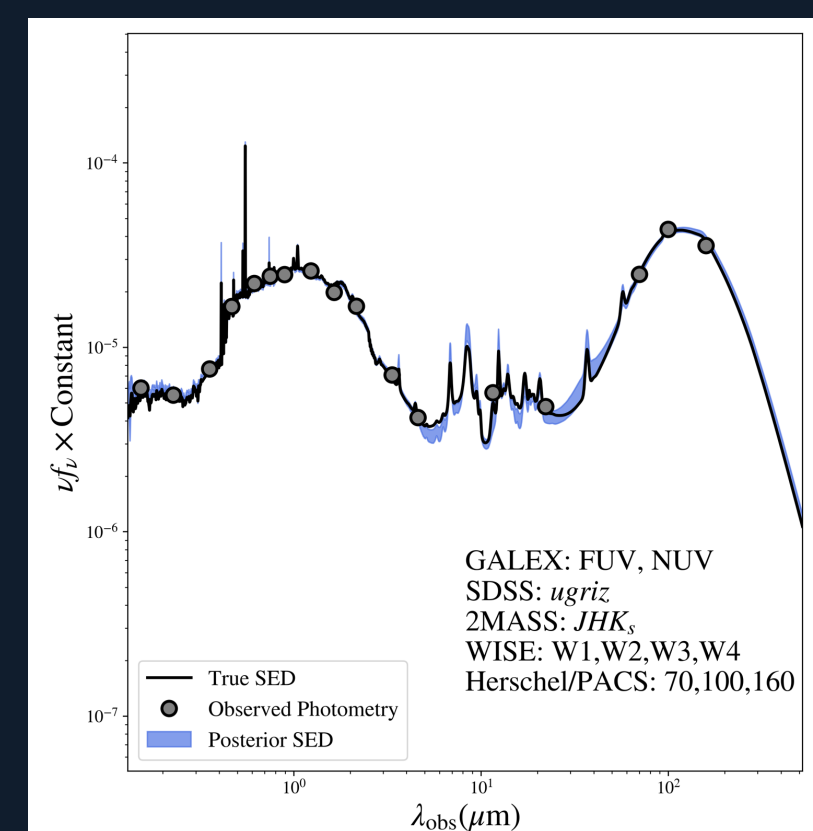
**Stellar mass ( $M_\star$ ) traces a galaxy's cumulative evolution!**

Commonly used in empirical relations: mass-metallicity relation, star formation main sequence,  $M_\star$ - $M_{\text{halo}}$  relation, etc.

**To measure  $M_\star$  from photometry:**



Bell et al. (2003)



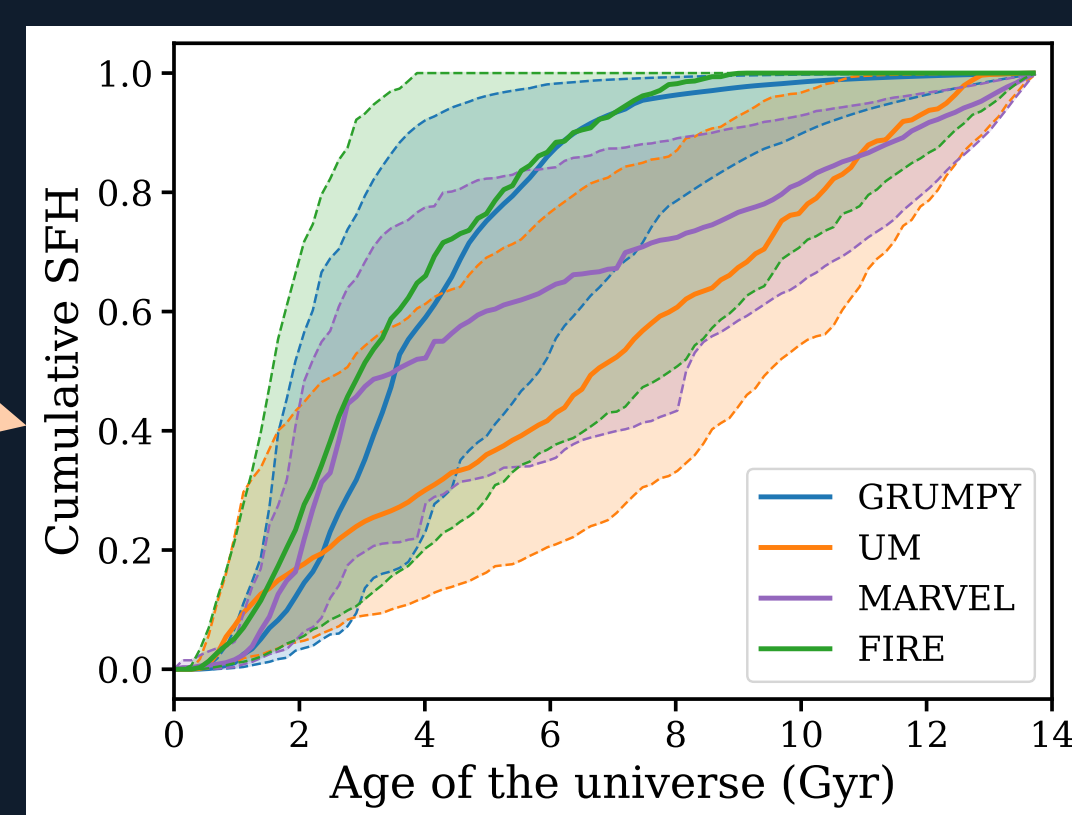
Prospector documentation

Color- $M_\star/L$  relations

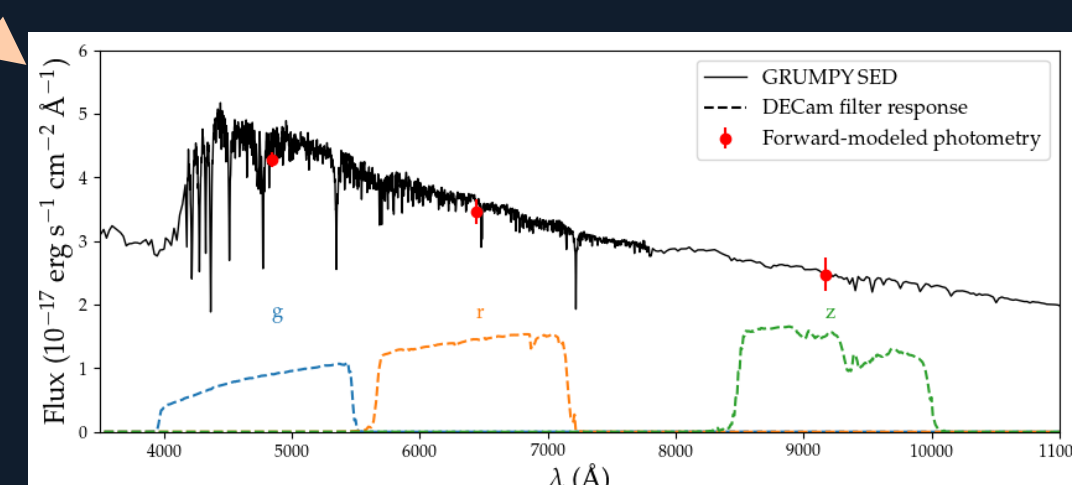
SED fitting

Both methods mostly tested on high-mass galaxies... Let's extend to  $<10^8 M_\odot$ !

**1** Get lots of dwarf galaxy simulations



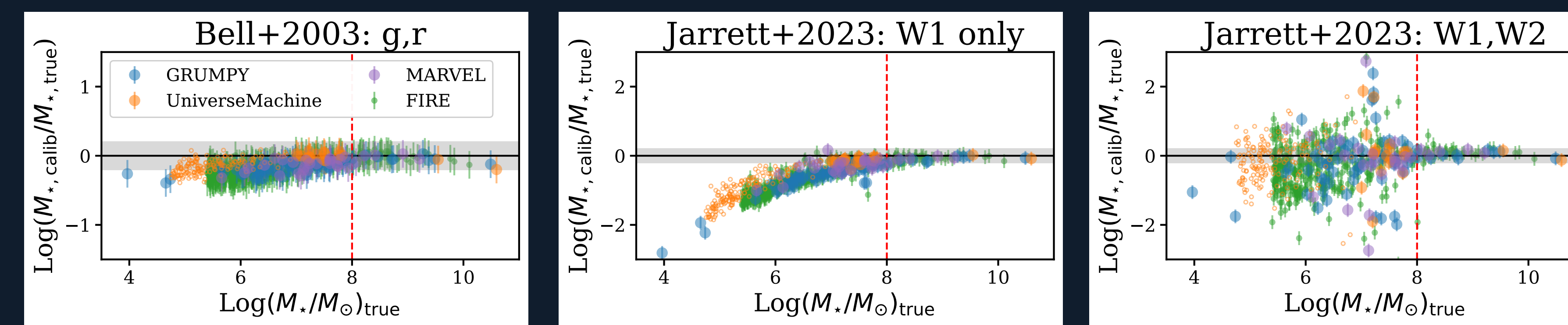
**2** Make mock observations (with FSPS)



**3** Compare "true" and "observed"  $M_\star$

## The results

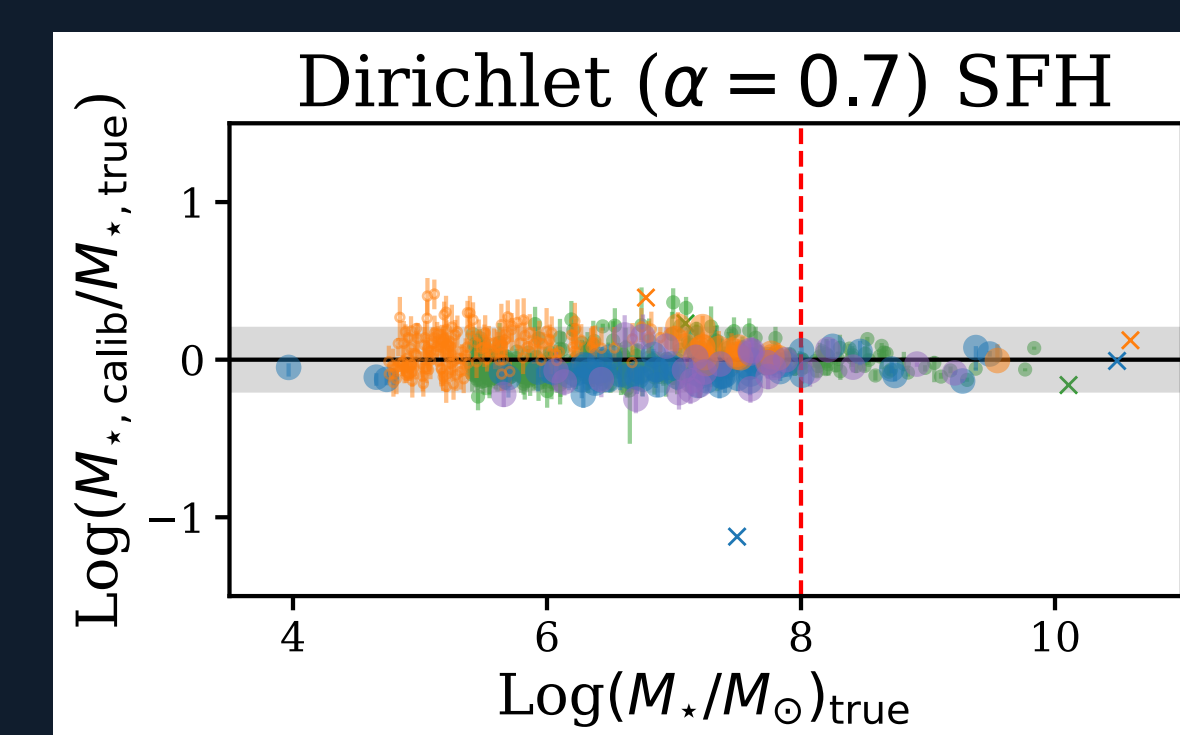
**Color- $M_\star/L$  relations**



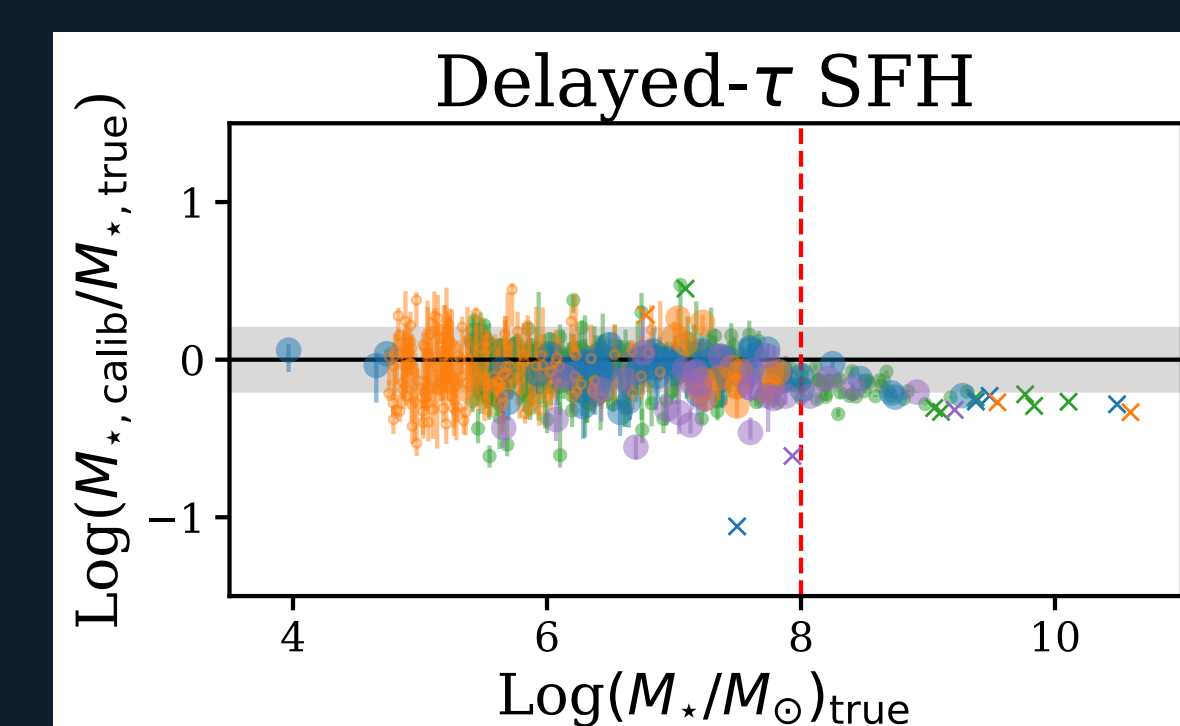
Optical g-r color predicts  $M_\star$  well at low masses! Near-IR (WISE 1, 2) doesn't.

**SED fitting (with Prospector)**

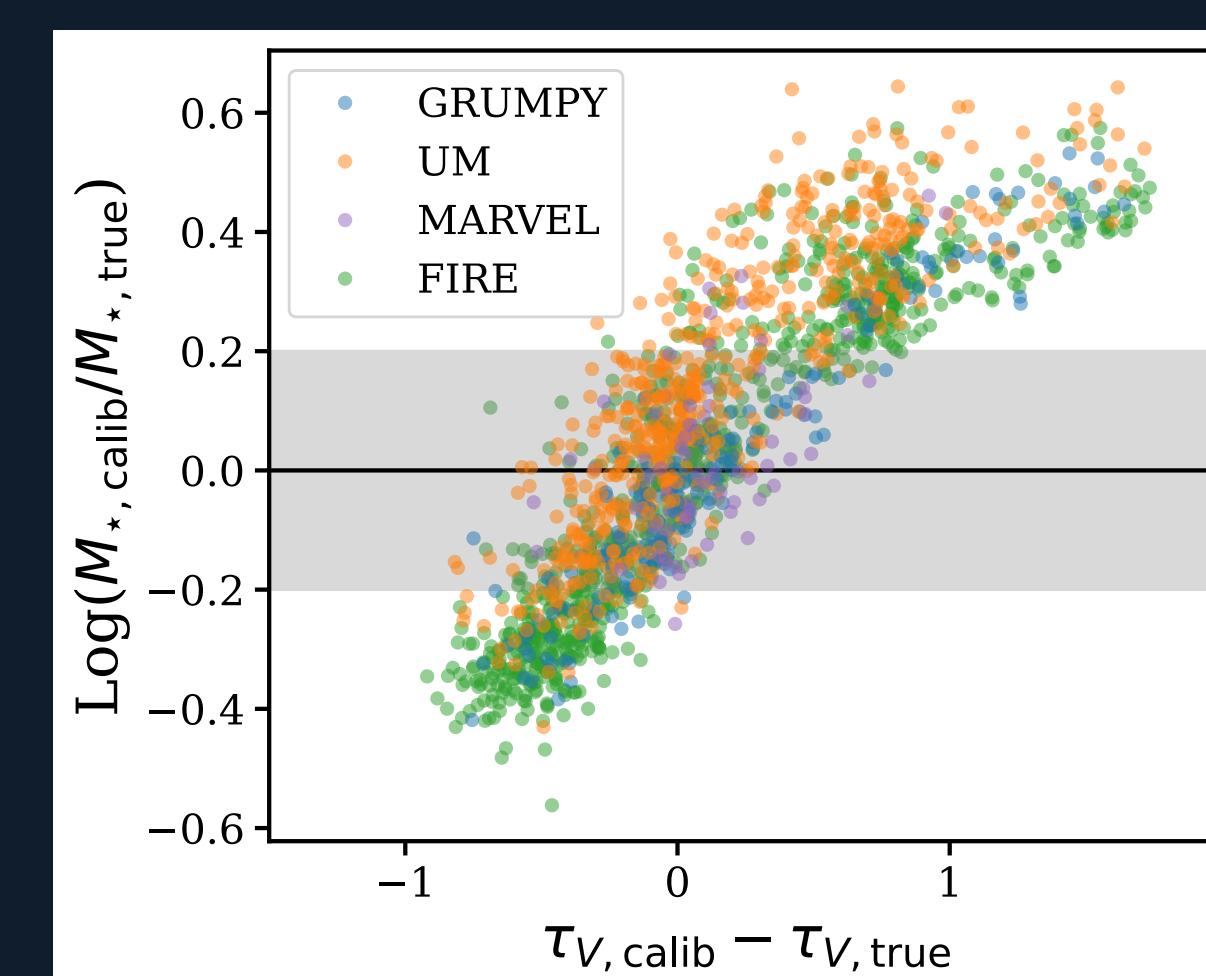
SFH prior



Non-parametric SFHs perform better than parametric SFHs



Dust attenuation



**Normalization** of dust attenuation law can produce systematic offsets in recovered  $M_\star$

**Form** of attenuation law mostly affects  $M_\star$  for dusty ( $A_V \gtrsim 1$ ) galaxies

Other params

**Dust emission**

No effect on  $M_\star$  recovery

**Stellar initial mass function**

Constant offset in  $M_\star$ , as expected

**Hyperparameters** in non-parametric SFH priors

$M_\star$  recovery most accurate when number of age bins  $N_{\text{bins}} > 6$

## The takeaways

- 1** Good news for LSST: literature optical color- $M_\star/L$  relations can recover  $M_\star$  for low-mass galaxies within  $\sim 0.2$  dex!
- 2** Near-IR colors don't predict  $M_\star$  well for low-mass galaxies
- 3** Most SED fitting assumptions don't significantly affect recovered  $M_\star$ —except possibly dust

## The future

- On the observational side:** We need improved measurements of dust attenuation in low-z dwarf galaxies!
- Other fitting codes** Our mock observations and Prospector both use FSPS! We can try other SED fitting codes (and maybe also full spectral fitting)
- Other properties from SED fitting** Star formation rates/histories next?

## References

Applebaum+2021, ApJ, 906, 96 · Bell+2003, ApJS, 149, 289 · Conroy+2009, ApJ, 699, 486 · Jarrett+2023, ApJ, 946, 95 · Johnson+2021, ApJS, 252, 22 · Kravtsov & Manwadkar 2022, MNRAS, 514, 2667 · Leja+2019, ApJ, 876 · Wang+2021, ApJ, 915, 116 · Wetzel+2023, ApJS, 265, 44

Thanks to Viraj Manwadkar, Anna Engelhardt, Richie Wang, and Pratik Gandhi for assistance in accessing galaxy simulations!