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Authors

Sanders, Ryan L
Jones, Tucker
Shapley, Alice E
et al.

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THE MOSDEF SURVEY: [S III] AS A NEW PROBE OF EVOLVING ISM CONDITIONS*

RYAN L. SANDERS¹, TUCKER JONES¹, ALICE E. SHAPLEY², NAVEEN A. REDDY^{3,4}, MARISKA KRIEK⁵, ALISON L. COIL⁶, BRIAN SIANA³, BAHRAM MOBASHER³, IRENE SHIVAEI^{7,8}, SEDONA H. PRICE⁹, WILLIAM R. FREEMAN³, MOJEGAN AZADI¹⁰, GENE C. K. LEUNG⁶, TARA FETHEROLF³, TOM O. ZICK⁵, LAURA DE GROOT¹¹, GUILLERMO BARRO¹², AND FRANCESCA M. FORNASINI¹⁰

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ABSTRACT

We present measurements of [S III] $\lambda\lambda$ 9069,9531 for a sample of $z \sim 1.5$ star-forming galaxies, the first sample with measurements of these lines outside of the low-redshift universe. We employ the line ratio $S_{32} \equiv [\text{S III}]\lambda\lambda 9069,9531 / [\text{S II}]\lambda\lambda 6716,6731$ as a novel probe of evolving ISM conditions. Since this ratio includes the low-ionization line [S II], it is crucial that the effects of diffuse ionized gas (DIG) on emission-line ratios be accounted for in $z \sim 0$ integrated galaxy spectra, or else that comparisons be made to samples of local H II regions in which DIG emission is not present. We find that S_{32} decreases with increasing stellar mass at both $z \sim 1.5$ and $z \sim 0$, but that the dependence is weak suggesting S_{32} has a very shallow anticorrelation with metallicity, in contrast with O_{32} that displays a strong metallicity dependence. As a result, S_{32} only mildly evolves with redshift at fixed stellar mass. The $z \sim 1.5$ sample is systematically offset towards lower S_{32} and higher [S II]/H α at fixed [O III]/H β relative to $z = 0$ H II regions. By comparing to photoionization model grids, we find that such trends can be explained by a scenario in which the ionizing spectrum is harder at fixed O/H with increasing redshift, but are inconsistent with an increase in ionization parameter at fixed O/H. This analysis demonstrates the advantages of expanding beyond the strongest rest-optical lines for evolutionary studies, and the particular utility of [S III] for characterizing evolving ISM conditions and stellar compositions.

Keywords: galaxies: evolution — galaxies: ISM — galaxies: high-redshift

1. INTRODUCTION

The rest-optical emission lines of star-forming galaxies provide valuable insight into the physical properties of the ionized gas in H II regions. Diagnostics of nebular metallicity (O/H), ionization parameter (U), and electron density have been calibrated at $z \sim 0$. An additional

important consideration is the shape of the stellar spectrum ionizing the gas, primarily determined by the Fe/H of massive stars. Due to tight relations between these properties, H II regions and local star-forming galaxies follow tight excitation sequences in emission-line ratio diagrams, including the [O III]/H β vs. [N II]/H α and [S II]/H α “BPT” diagrams (Baldwin et al. 1981; Veilleux & Osterbrock 1987). Recent large near-infrared spectroscopic surveys at $z \sim 2$ have demonstrated that high-redshift star-forming galaxies follow a sequence that is systematically offset from the $z \sim 0$ sequence in the [N II] BPT diagram (e.g., Steidel et al. 2014; Kashino et al. 2019; Sanders et al. 2016; Shapley et al. 2019). This shift in the excitation sequence implies that the ionized interstellar medium (ISM) conditions are changing with redshift, and in particular that at least some of the relations between O/H, U , and stellar Fe/H evolve.

Determining which parameters evolve at fixed O/H and by how much has proven difficult. Such work often relies on photoionization models to understand how each line ratio changes when the relevant ISM conditions are varied (e.g., Kewley et al. 2013; Steidel et al. 2014; Sanders et al. 2016; Strom et al. 2017). A particular challenge lies in characterizing the ionization parameter and hardness of the ionizing spectrum as neither is simply tied to an observable and the two are highly degenerate when O/H is unknown. Useful constraints cannot be obtained when only a few rest-optical lines are available (the case for most high-redshift galaxies), and degeneracies and large uncertainties remain even when 5–6 strong rest-optical lines are available (Strom et al. 2018). Only one “pure” ionization parameter diagnostic is avail-

email: rlsand@ucdavis.edu

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¹ Department of Physics, University of California, Davis, One Shields Ave, Davis, CA 95616, USA

² Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, 430 Portola Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

³ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

⁴ Alfred P. Sloan Fellow

⁵ Astronomy Department, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

⁶ Center for Astrophysics and Space Sciences, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA 92093-0424, USA

⁷ Department of Astronomy/Steward Observatory, 933 North Cherry Ave, Rm N204, Tucson, AZ, 85721-0065, USA

⁸ Hubble Fellow

⁹ Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Postfach 1312, Garching, 85741, Germany

¹⁰ Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

¹¹ Department of Physics, The College of Wooster, 1189 Beall Avenue, Wooster, OH 44691, USA

¹² Department of Physics, University of the Pacific, 3601 Pacific Ave, Stockton, CA 95211, USA

able among the strongest optical lines ([O III]/[O II]) and it is strongly affected by dust reddening. A better understanding of evolving ISM conditions can be obtained by introducing additional line ratios as constraints that move beyond the strongest optical lines ([O II], H β , [O III], H α , [N II], [S II]), most preferably an additional ionization parameter diagnostic ratio of a single element that is relatively unaffected by reddening.

In this letter, we present the first measurements of [S III] $\lambda\lambda$ 9069,9531 beyond the low-redshift universe and explore the utility of the $S_{32} \equiv [\text{S III}] \lambda\lambda 9069, 9531 / [\text{S II}] \lambda\lambda 6716, 6731$ ratio for constraining evolving ISM conditions. This analysis uses observations of star-forming galaxies at $z \sim 1.5$ from the MOSFIRE Deep Evolution Field survey (MOSDEF; Kriek et al. 2015) in combination with galaxy and H II region samples from the local universe. In §2, we present the [S III] detections for individual high-redshift galaxies and composite spectra, and describe the low-redshift comparison samples. We investigate the evolution of S_{32} at fixed stellar mass (M_*) in §3. Finally, we present excitation sequences of [S III] and [S II] ratios in §4 and discuss implications for the evolving physical conditions in H II regions. Emission-line wavelengths are given in air. We assume a Λ CDM cosmology with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$.

2. OBSERVATIONS, DATA, & SAMPLES

2.1. The $z \sim 1.5$ MOSDEF sample

We draw a sample of high-redshift galaxies with [S III] measurements from the MOSDEF survey, a four-year program that obtained rest-frame optical spectra of $\sim 1,500$ galaxies at $1.37 \leq z \leq 3.80$. A detailed description of the survey can be found in Kriek et al. (2015). We utilize emission-line measurements, stellar masses, reddening estimates, and star-formation rates (SFRs) from the MOSDEF catalogs. Stellar masses and continuum reddening are estimated from emission-line corrected photometry via SED fitting using the code FAST (Kriek et al. 2009), assuming constant star-formation histories, solar metallicity, a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function (IMF), and the Calzetti et al. (2000) attenuation curve. Nebular reddening is estimated using the H α /H β ratio when both lines are detected at $S/N \geq 3$, assuming an intrinsic ratio of 2.86 and the Cardelli et al. (1989) extinction curve. When H β is not detected, we infer $E(B-V)_{\text{gas}}$ from continuum reddening under the assumption that $E(B-V)_{\text{gas}} \approx E(B-V)_{\text{stars}}$, as found to be true on average at $z \sim 2$ (Kashino et al. 2013; Reddy et al. 2015). SFRs are derived from reddening-corrected H α luminosity using the Hao et al. (2011) calibration converted to a Chabrier (2003) IMF.

Galaxies were targeted in three redshift bins: $1.37 \leq z \leq 1.70$, $2.09 \leq z \leq 2.61$, and $2.95 \leq z \leq 3.80$. Masks in each redshift bin were observed in multiple near-infrared filters in which the [O II], H β , [O III], H α , [N II], and [S II] emission lines fall. Accordingly, $z \sim 1.5$ masks were observed in Y , J , and H bands; $z \sim 2.3$ masks in J , H , and K ; and $z \sim 3.4$ masks in H and K only. [S III] lies significantly redwards of [S II], falling in K band at $z \sim 1.5$ and redshifted out of the bands of atmospheric transmission at $z > 2$. Thus, most MOSDEF $z \sim 1.5$ targets do not have [S III] measurements because

Table 1
Description of the $z \sim 1.5$ [S III] composite spectra.

Name	Selection Criteria	N_{gal}^a
<i>Stack1</i>	[S III] λ 9069 and [S III] λ 9531 coverage	28
<i>Stack2</i>	[S III] λ 9069 coverage, 2 bins in M_*	35, 11 ^b
<i>Stack3</i>	[S III] λ 9069, [O III] λ 5007, and H β coverage	29

^a The number of galaxies included in each composite.

^b The low-mass bin is listed first, followed by the high-mass bin. The two mass bins, split at $10^{9.94} M_\odot$, were populated such that equivalent S/N is obtained on [S III] λ 9069 in both composite spectra.

observations in K band are lacking. However, there are 49 MOSDEF star-forming galaxies at $1.25 \leq z \leq 1.65$ with K -band observations because they were either filler targets (26) or serendipitous detections (23) on $z > 2$ masks. At least one [S III] line is detected at $S/N \geq 3$ for 10 individual galaxies in this sample, with both lines detected in four. The spectra of these 10 objects are presented in Figure 1. In addition to individual detections and limits, we stacked spectra to obtain average [S III] measurements for the sample and include non-detections. We created multiple composite spectra following the procedure of Sanders et al. (2018), requiring H α $S/N \geq 3$ as well as the additional criteria described in Table 1 for each. Before stacking, spectra were normalized by H α flux so that high-SFR galaxies do not dominate. The *Stack1* composite spectrum with coverage of both [S III] lines is displayed in the top row of Figure 1.

2.2. The $z \sim 0$ comparison samples

Most large spectroscopic $z \sim 0$ galaxy surveys (e.g., SDSS; York et al. 2000) do not have coverage extending to $\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$, required for [S III] measurements. To obtain a $z \sim 0$ galaxy comparison sample, we use data from the MaNGA integral field spectroscopic survey (Bundy et al. 2015), with coverage out to $1.04 \mu\text{m}$. We employ the MaNGA PIPE3D catalog of emission-line measurements (Sánchez et al. 2016, 2018), which includes spatially-resolved line fluxes and uncertainties as well as tabulated [O III]/H β and [N II]/H α ratios in the central $2.5''$ of each galaxy. We select star-forming galaxies using the central line ratios based on the demarcation of Kauffmann et al. (2003) and restrict the redshift to $z < 0.08$ to ensure that [S III] λ 9531 falls in the bandpass, yielding a sample of 1,150 star-forming galaxies with a median redshift of $z_{\text{med}} = 0.026$. The MaNGA sample has a lower median redshift than typical SDSS star-forming galaxy samples with $z_{\text{med}} \approx 0.07 - 0.10$ (e.g., Tremonti et al. 2004; Andrews & Martini 2013). To obtain integrated galaxy spectra similar to SDSS fiber spectra, we sum the MaNGA line fluxes within the central $10'' \times 10''$ corresponding to a 5 kpc width at $z = 0.026$, equivalent to the physical diameter covered by a $3''$ SDSS fiber at $z = 0.085$.

We also compare to $z = 0$ H II regions in three spiral galaxies from the CHAOS survey (NGC 628, Berg et al. 2015; NGC 5194, Croxall et al. 2015; NGC 5457, Croxall et al. 2016). This sample comprises 213 individual H II regions with detections of both [S III] lines, spanning a wide range of metallicity ($0.1 - 2.0 Z_\odot$).

2.3. The [S III] λ 9531/ λ 9069 ratio

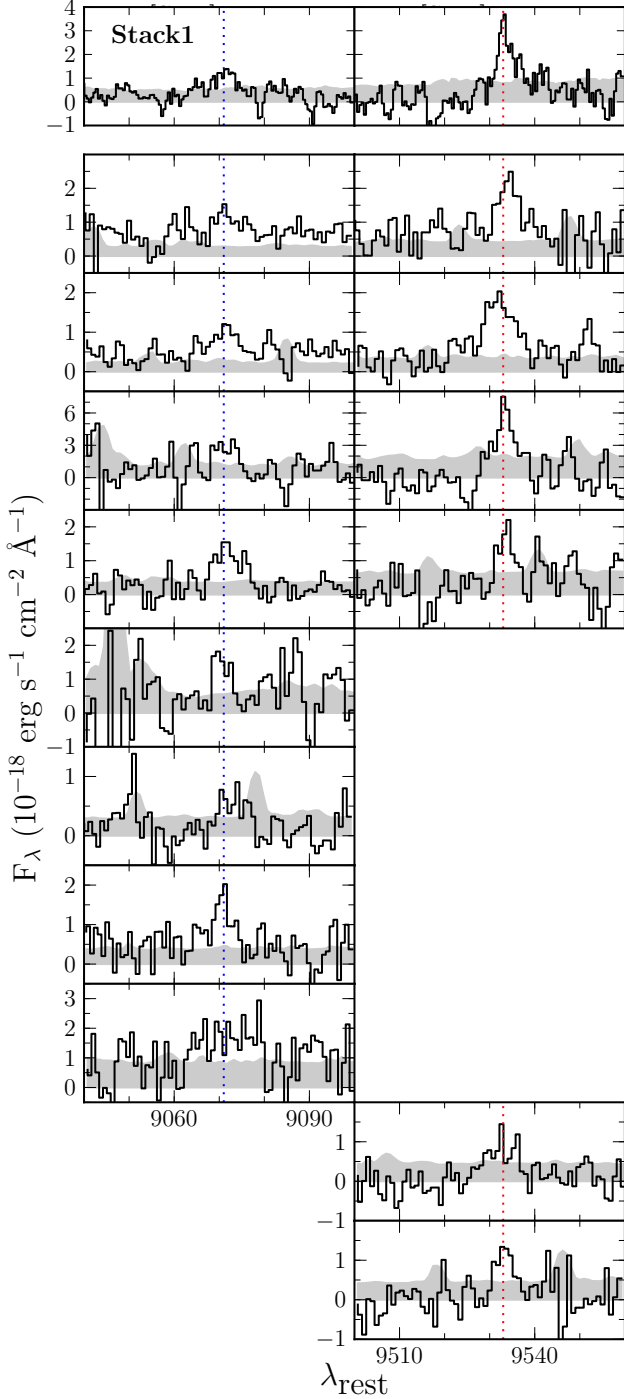


Figure 1. Science spectra (black) and error spectra (gray) displaying detections of [S III]λ9069 (left column) and [S III]λ9531 (right column) at $z \sim 1.5$ from the MOSDEF survey. All rows except the top show $S/N \geq 3$ detections for individual star-forming galaxies. The top row presents the *Stack1* composite spectrum with flux arbitrarily normalized.

Not all of our targets are detected in both [S III] lines. Accordingly, we need to convert the line flux of one line to the total doublet flux. This approach is possible because the ratio [S III]λ9531/λ9069 is fixed to a value of 2.5 according to the transition probabilities (Osterbrock & Ferland 2006; Tayal et al. 2019). We show the

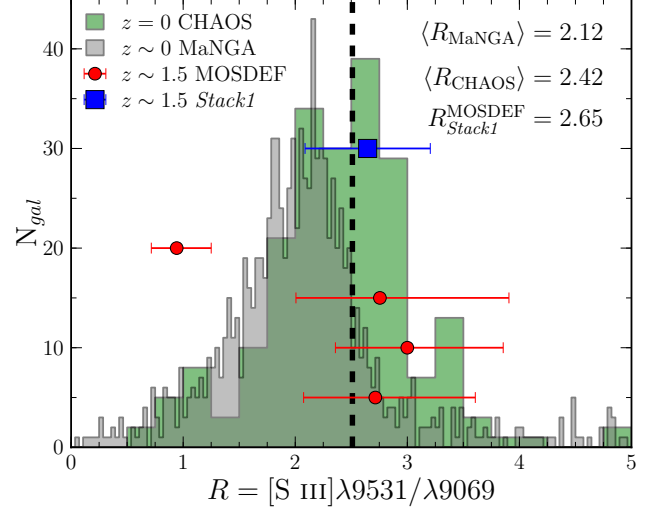


Figure 2. Histogram of [S III]λ9531/λ9069 for $z = 0$ H II regions from the CHAOS survey (green) and $z \sim 0$ star-forming galaxies from the MaNGA survey (gray). Red points show the four $z \sim 1.5$ MOSDEF star-forming galaxies with $S/N \geq 3$ detections of both lines, placed at arbitrary y-axis positions. The blue square presents the ratio measured from the *Stack1* composite spectrum. The *Stack1* ratio and median values for the $z \sim 0$ samples are given in the top right corner. The dashed vertical line shows the theoretically predicted value of 2.5.

[S III]λ9531/λ9069 ratios for individual $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies, the *Stack1* ~ 1.5 composite, and the $z \sim 0$ comparison samples in Figure 2. We find that *Stack1* and three out of four $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies are consistent with the theoretically expected ratio within 1σ . The single offset $z \sim 1.5$ galaxy displays possible skyline contamination on the red wing of [S III]λ9531 (Fig. 1, fifth row). The $z = 0$ CHAOS H II regions also match the expected value on average. The median ratio of the $z \sim 0$ MaNGA sample is 2.12, significantly lower than the expected value. This offset may indicate that Paschen- ϵ absorption at 9546 Å has not been fully accounted for. To avoid biasing the total [S III] fluxes low, we only use [S III]λ9069 for the MaNGA sample. For all samples and composites, we infer the total [S III]λλ9069,9531 flux assuming that [S III]λ9531/λ9069=2.5 when only one [S III] line is detected.

3. S_{32} AND GLOBAL GALAXY PROPERTIES

We now investigate the evolution of the emission-line ratio $S_{32} \equiv [\text{S III}]\lambda\lambda 9069,9531 / [\text{S II}]\lambda\lambda 6716,6731$. We begin by characterizing the global galaxy properties of the $z \sim 1.5$ [S III] sample. In the top panel of Figure 3, we show SFR vs. M_* for the $z \sim 1.5$ MOSDEF and $z \sim 0$ MaNGA samples. The $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies with [S III] detections (red) and those with [S III] coverage but no detections (pink) fall on the mean $z \sim 1.5$ M_* -SFR relation described by the full MOSDEF $z \sim 1.5$ star-forming sample (cyan). The [S III] subset has a lower average M_* ($\sim 10^{9.7} M_\odot$) than the full MOSDEF sample ($\sim 10^{10.0} M_\odot$), but is not significantly biased in SFR at fixed M_* . Both individual [S III]-detected galaxies and stacks including non-detections are representative of the typical $z \sim 1.5$ star-forming population.

The bottom panel of Figure 3 displays S_{32} vs. M_* . Individual $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies span a wide range of S_{32} , with the highest S_{32} values occurring in the low-mass half of

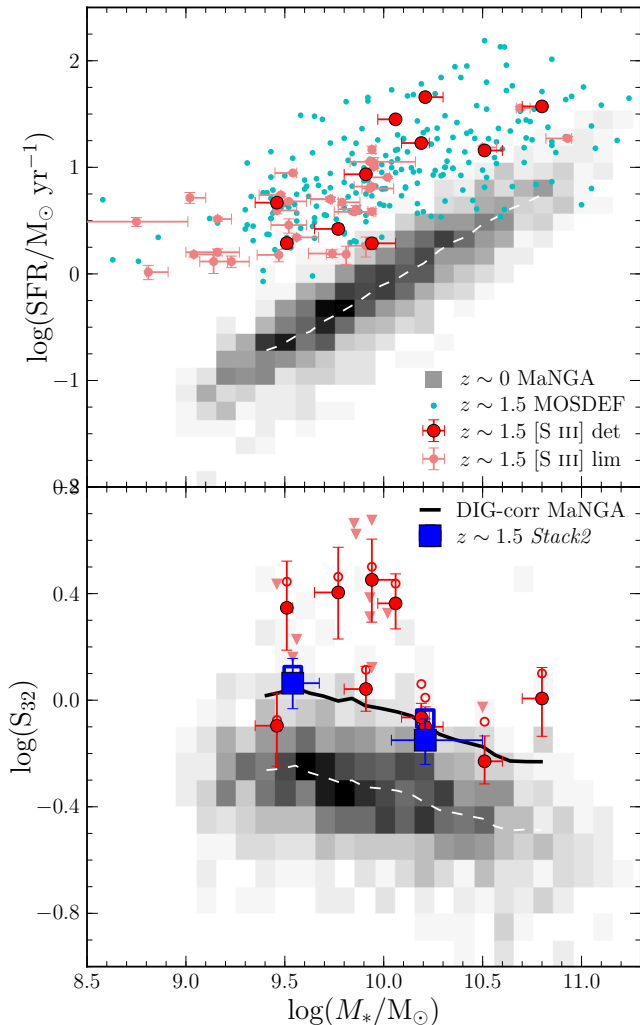


Figure 3. Star-formation rate (top) and $S_{32} \equiv [\text{S III}]/[\text{S II}]$ (bottom) vs. stellar mass. Filled red points show individual $z \sim 1.5$ star-forming galaxies with detections of at least one $[\text{S III}]$ line. In the top panel, pink circles denote $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies with wavelength coverage of $[\text{S III}]$ but without detections, while pink triangles show upper limits on S_{32} in the lower panel. Cyan points in the top panel present the full $z \sim 1.5$ MOSDEF star-forming sample with $\text{H}\alpha$ $\text{S/N} \geq 3$. The gray two-dimensional histogram shows the distribution of the $z \sim 0$ MaNGA sample, with running medians displayed as white dashed lines. The black solid line in the bottom panel shows the MaNGA median after correcting $[\text{S II}]$ emission for DIG contamination. Blue filled squares in the bottom panel present the low- and high-mass composites of *Stack2*. Open blue and red points denote S_{32} values prior to reddening correction.

the sample. Blue squares show stacks of $z \sim 1.5$ spectra in two M_* bins (*Stack2*). At fixed M_* , $[\text{S III}]$ -detected galaxies lie at higher S_{32} than the stacks due to preferential detection of high-excitation galaxies with stronger $[\text{S III}]$. We find that S_{32} decreases with increasing M_* for both the $z \sim 1.5$ and $z \sim 0$ samples, indicative of lower ionization parameter at higher M_* and higher metallicity. The anticorrelation between S_{32} and M_* displays a similar slope at $z \sim 1.5$ and $z \sim 0$, but the $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies are offset 0.25 dex higher in S_{32} at fixed M_* .

It has been shown that $[\text{S II}]$ is significantly enhanced in $z \sim 0$ integrated galaxy spectra due to diffuse ionized gas (DIG) emission, which is expected to be negligible at high redshifts (Zhang et al. 2017; Sanders et al.

2017; Shapley et al. 2019). DIG contamination thus biases redshift evolution comparisons. We correct for DIG contamination of $[\text{S II}]$ in the MaNGA line ratios according to the prescription of Sanders et al. (2017), removing the DIG contribution and yielding the contribution from H II regions only. The DIG-corrected $z \sim 0$ sequence (black line) is coincident with the $z \sim 1.5$ sample average (blue squares). This result is unexpected since other strong-line ratios (e.g., $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$, $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$) display significant evolution towards higher excitation at fixed M_* even after accounting for $z \sim 0$ DIG (Sanders et al. 2016, 2018). One explanation is that DIG may also enhance $[\text{S III}]$ in local star-forming galaxies. The effect of DIG on galaxy-integrated $[\text{S III}]$ has not been investigated, and a correction to $[\text{S II}]$ alone may overestimate the total correction to the S_{32} ratio. However, DIG contribution to $[\text{S III}]$ is not expected to be strong since DIG primarily enhances low-ionization species.

Mass-metallicity relation studies find $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies have ~ 0.2 dex lower O/H than $z \sim 0$ galaxies at fixed M_* (Zahid et al. 2014; Kashino et al. 2017). At the same time, these studies find $\Delta \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) \sim 0.6$ dex over a decade in M_* at fixed redshift. Over the same mass range, S_{32} in our samples changes by only 0.2 dex, suggesting S_{32} has a very weak dependence on metallicity. Indeed, S_{32} displays a much weaker dependence on metallicity than $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$ in photoionization models (Kewley et al. 2019). Accordingly, a 0.2 dex evolution in O/H from $z \sim 0$ to $z \sim 1.5$ is only expected to increase S_{32} by ~ 0.07 dex at fixed M_* , a difference smaller than the *Stack2* error bars. The observed evolution of 0.25 dex in S_{32} at fixed M_* is thus mostly explained by the increasing importance of DIG emission with decreasing redshift (Shapley et al. 2019). After correcting for DIG, the residual difference of $\lesssim 0.1$ dex is consistent with the evolution of the mass-metallicity relation. In summary, we find an anti-correlation between S_{32} and M_* at $z \sim 0$ and $z \sim 1.5$, and that S_{32} at fixed M_* displays little evolution due to the weak dependence of S_{32} on metallicity.

4. S_{32} AND EVOLVING ISM CONDITIONS

We now turn to the evolution of excitation sequences in emission-line ratio diagrams and the changing the physical conditions of ionized gas in H II regions with redshift. In Figure 4, we show $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ vs. $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ (left column) and S_{32} (right column). The top row displays empirical data sets. In the top left panel, the $z \sim 1.5$ sample displays larger $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ at fixed $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ than $z \sim 0$ H II regions on average, but is offset towards lower $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ compared to the $z \sim 0$ MaNGA galaxies. The severe offset between the H II regions and $z \sim 0$ galaxies demonstrates the strong influence of DIG emission on $[\text{S II}]$ (Sanders et al. 2017; Shapley et al. 2019). Correcting $[\text{S II}]$ and $[\text{O III}]$ emission for DIG contamination following Sanders et al. (2017) yields the black line that closely matches the median sequence of the H II regions. In the top right panel, the $z \sim 1.5$ sample lies on the sequence described by $z \sim 0$ MaNGA galaxies, but is offset from the $z = 0$ H II region sequence towards lower S_{32} at fixed $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$. Once again, the influence of DIG emission biases the comparison to low-redshift galaxies. Correcting the MaNGA $[\text{O III}]$ and $[\text{S II}]$ emission for DIG contamination shifts the $z \sim 0$ galaxy sequence to be coincident with the H II regions.

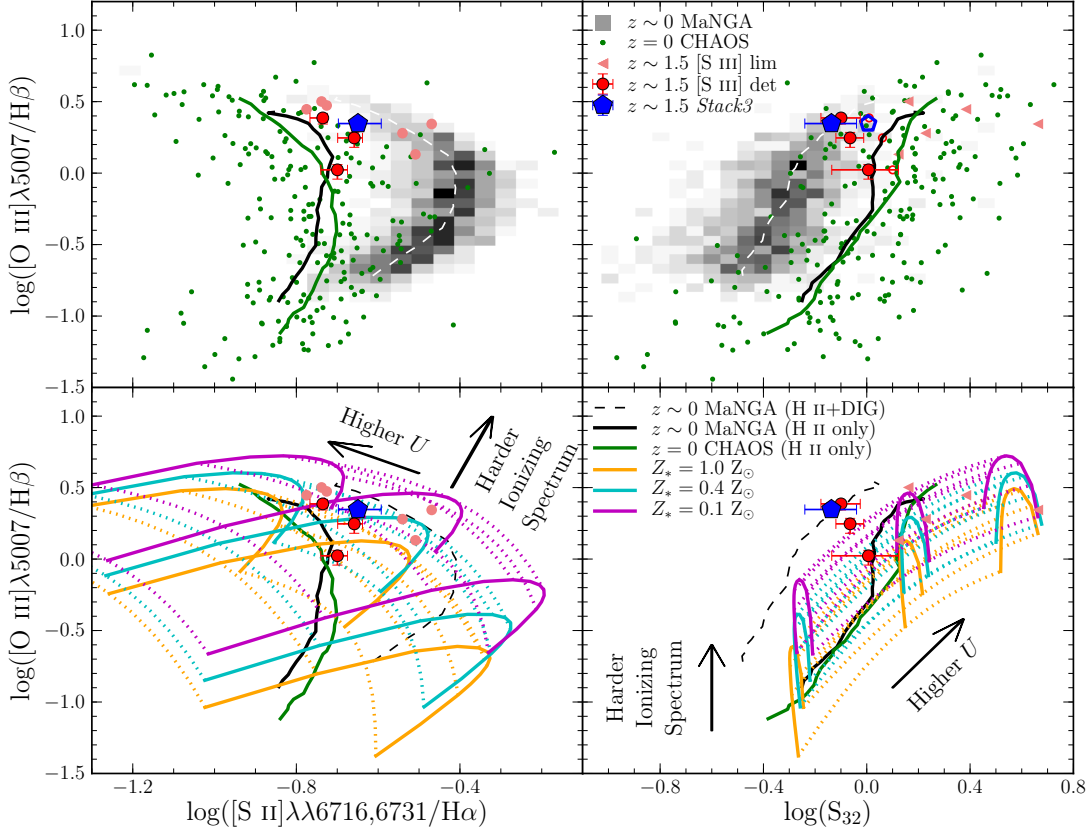


Figure 4. Emission-line ratio diagrams of $[\text{O III}]\lambda 5007/\text{H}\beta$ vs. $[\text{S II}]\lambda\lambda 6716,6731/\text{H}\alpha$ (left column) and $S_{32} \equiv [\text{S III}]/[\text{S II}]$ (right column) with observations in the top panels and theoretical photoionization model grids in the bottom panels. In the top panels, green points show individual $z \sim 0$ H II regions from the CHAOS survey. The blue pentagon presents the line ratios of the $z \sim 1.5$ *Stack3* composite. All other points are as in Figure 3. The green and white dashed lines display the running median as a function of $[\text{O III}]\lambda 5007/\text{H}\beta$ for the CHAOS and MaNGA samples, respectively. The solid black line shows the MaNGA median after correcting $[\text{S II}]$ and $[\text{O III}]$ emission for DIG contamination. In the bottom panels, photoionization models grids are displayed, color-coded by stellar metallicity that is a proxy for the hardness of the ionizing spectrum. Lines of constant ionization parameter are solid, while lines of constant metallicity are dotted. Black arrows show the qualitative shift when varying only ionization parameter or the hardness of the ionizing spectrum. The $z \sim 0$ medians and $z \sim 1.5$ points from the top panels are included for comparison to the model grids, where the $z \sim 0$ MaNGA median is now dashed black for visibility. The offset between the $z \sim 1.5$ sample and the $z \sim 0$ H II regions or DIG-corrected MaNGA sample can be reproduced with a harder ionizing spectrum at fixed O/H.

To interpret these offsets, we employ the set of photoionization models described in Sanders et al. (2019) to identify the qualitative shift in these line ratios when varying H II region physical conditions. These models were run using Cloudy (Ferland et al. 2017) with BPASS v2.2.1 binary models (Stanway & Eldridge 2018) as the input radiation field, where the stellar metallicity ($Z_* = \text{Fe}/\text{H}$) is a proxy for the hardness of the ionizing spectrum. The grids span $0.05 - 1.5 Z_\odot$ in nebular metallicity and $\log U = -2.5$ to -3.5 , and are color-coded by Z_* . Lines of constant ionization parameter are solid and lines of constant O/H are dotted.

We first consider the scenario where the ionizing spectrum varies with redshift at fixed O/H (i.e., moving between colors at a fixed grid vertex). We find that a harder ionizing spectrum (lower Z_*) leads to higher $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ and $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ while leaving S_{32} unchanged. As a result, excitation sequences shift towards higher $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ and lower S_{32} at fixed $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$, in agreement with the observed offsets between $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies and $z = 0$ H II regions or DIG-corrected $z \sim 0$ MaNGA galaxies. We conclude that the shift in line-ratio excitation sequences between $z \sim 0$ and $z \sim 1.5$ is primarily driven by a harder ionizing spectrum at fixed nebular metallicity and does

not require significant changes to U at fixed O/H.

If we instead consider varying the ionization parameter while keeping all other parameters fixed, increasing U (i.e., moving along dotted lines of a single color) leads to an increase in $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ and S_{32} , and a decrease in $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$. The net effect is to shift galaxies towards lower $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ at fixed $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$, and along the $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta - S_{32}$ sequence producing no significant offset in S_{32} at fixed $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ since lines of constant metallicity run roughly parallel to the full empirical sequences in the lower right panel. Thus, larger U at fixed O/H can account for the offset (or lack thereof) between the $z \sim 1.5$ sample and the $z \sim 0$ MaNGA sample *without DIG correction* (dashed black lines in the lower panels). This conclusion was reached by past studies based on the position of $z \sim 1.6$ star-forming galaxies in the [SII] BPT diagram relative to a $z \sim 0$ SDSS sample in which DIG was not accounted for (Kashino et al. 2017, 2019). However, since DIG emission is expected to be negligible in the highly star-forming compact galaxies at high redshifts (Shapley et al. 2019), a fair comparison is either to the H II region sample or to DIG-corrected integrated galaxy spectra, from which the $z \sim 1.5$ galaxies are offset towards *higher* $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ and *lower* S_{32} at fixed

$[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$. Higher U at fixed O/H fails to account for these offsets.

Our results thus favor a harder ionizing spectrum at fixed O/H with increasing redshift, in agreement with recent work at $z \sim 2$ based on deep rest-UV continuum spectroscopy (Steidel et al. 2016) and electron temperature metallicities (Sanders et al. 2019). However, the measurements utilized in this work can be acquired for many galaxies with a significantly smaller observational investment. Increasing the sample of $z > 1$ galaxies with $[\text{S III}]$ detections thus presents a viable path forward to an understanding of ISM conditions in individual high-redshift galaxies spanning a wide range in M_* , SFR, and metallicity. Fully leveraging new $[\text{S III}]$ observations requires more realistic photoionization models to turn qualitative conclusions into quantitative constraints. Photoionization modeling will be particularly discriminating in cases where both S_{32} and $[\text{O III}]/[\text{O II}]$ are available, where the use of two independent ionization parameter diagnostics simultaneously can break degeneracies between the ionizing spectrum and U . In the next few years, obtaining high-redshift data sets that expand beyond the strongest rest-optical emission lines should be a priority. Such observations are necessary to develop the tools required to interpret the wealth of information from the NIRSpect instrument on the *James Webb Space Telescope*, which will have sufficient sensitivity and wavelength coverage to measure $[\text{S III}]$ and numerous other weak lines up to $z \sim 5.5$.

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