

# Methods to Calibrate Oxygen Abundances of Star-Forming Galaxies and the Recent Results from the Large Sample of SDSS Galaxies

Y. C. Liang<sup>1</sup>, S. Y. Yin<sup>1,3</sup>, and F. Hammer<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 20A Datun Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100012, China; email: ycliang@bao.ac.cn

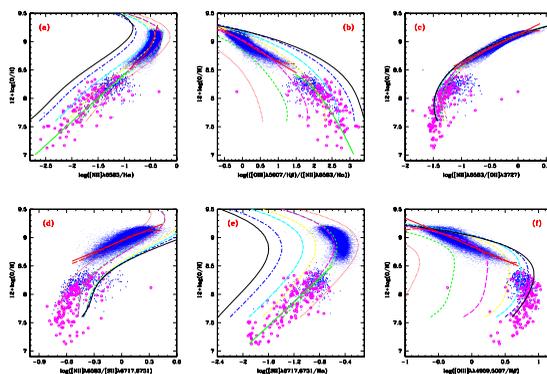
<sup>2</sup>GEPI, Observatoire de Paris-Meudon, 92195 Meudon, France

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050016, China

**Abstract.** Using a large sample of  $\sim 40,000$  star-forming galaxies selected from the SDSS, we derive oxygen abundance calibrations from strong-line ratios, such as  $[\text{N II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ,  $[\text{O III}]/[\text{N II}]$ ,  $[\text{N II}]/[\text{O II}]$ ,  $[\text{N II}]/[\text{S II}]$ ,  $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ , and  $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ . The derived analytic calibrations cover a quite wide range of metallicity, from  $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H})=7.1$  to 9.3. These calibrations can be used as calibration references for the future studies about metallicities of star-forming galaxies.

**Keywords.** galaxies: abundances, evolution, ISM, spiral, starburst

The basic methods to estimate oxygen abundances of star-forming galaxies are the  $T_e$ -,  $R_{23}$ -,  $P$ -method, and some other strong emission-line ratios, including  $[\text{N II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ,  $[\text{O III}]/[\text{N II}]$ ,  $[\text{N II}]/[\text{O II}]$ ,  $[\text{N II}]/[\text{S II}]$ ,  $[\text{S II}]/\text{H}\alpha$ , and  $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ . We select 37,478 metal-rich star-forming galaxies (with  $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H})>8.4$ ) from the SDSS-DR2, 531 metal-poor galaxies from the SDSS-DR4 with their  $[\text{O III}]4363$  detected at greater than  $5\sigma$ , and 164 metal-poor galaxies and H II regions from literature with their  $T_e$  measurements. Analytical abundance calibrations of the linear least squares and/or 3(or 2)-order polynomial fits from the strong-line ratios of these samples are obtained, which can be used as calibration references in the future studies. The observed relations are consistent with the photoionization models of Kewley & Dopita (2002). Fig.1 shows the observed relations of the sample galaxies, the derived analytic calibrations, and the comparisons with models.



**Figure 1.** Analytic calibrations (linear least-squares and 3(or 2)-order polynomial fits) of strong-line ratios for oxygen abundances from the large sample of SDSS galaxies (the blue points; the circles are from literature). The seven model lines are taken from Kewley & Dopita (2002, ApJS, 142, 35). See Liang *et al.* (2006, ApJ, astro-ph/0607074) and Yin *et al.* (2006, A&A, submitted) for more details.