

CGM studies at intermediate redshifts

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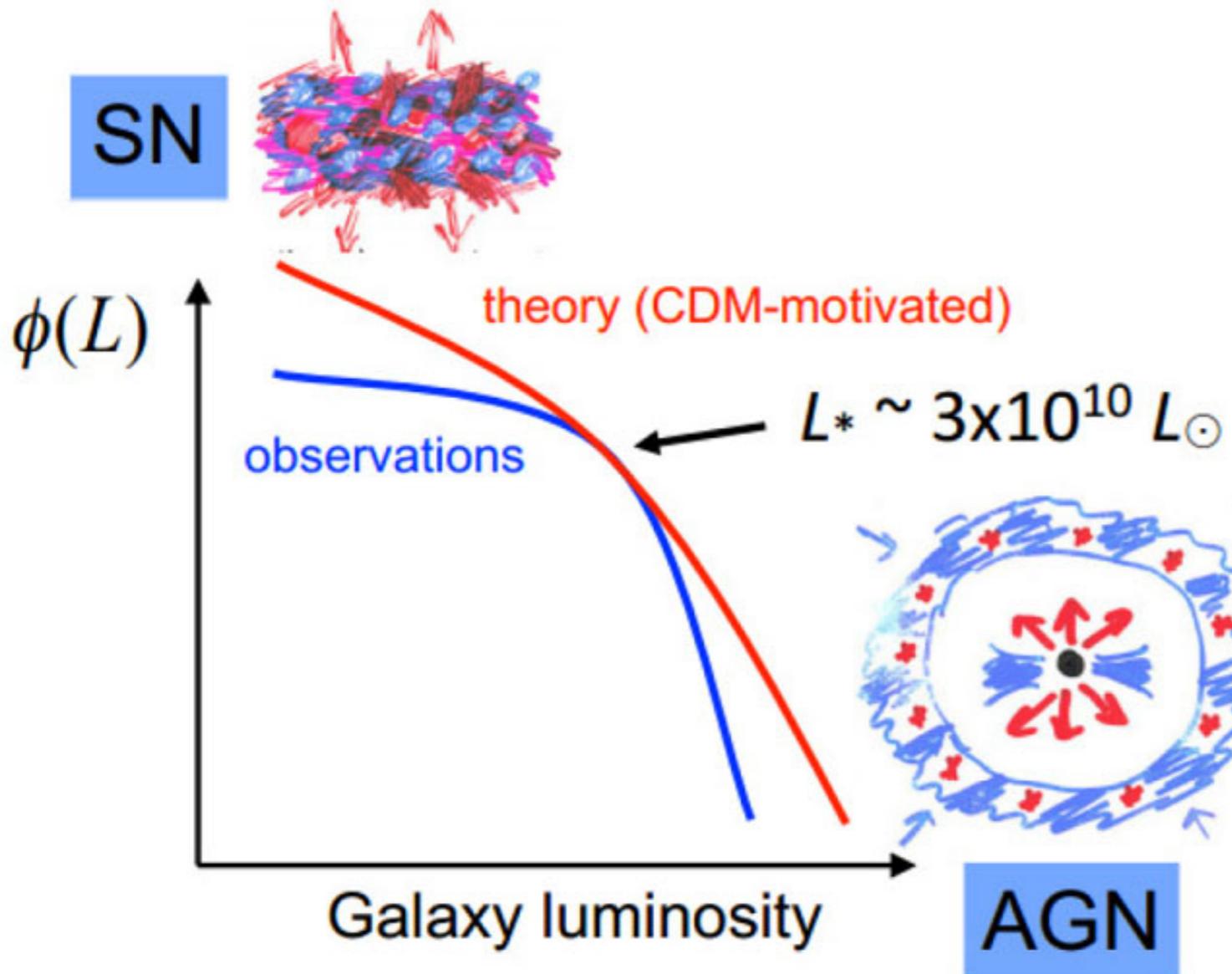
D. York (Chicago)



EWASS, Prague June 2017



Regulating galactic growth



- Feedback processes
 - **Galactic winds**
 - +
 - **AGN** outflow

IGM gas accretion

✓ gas depletion time scale

$$\tau_{\text{dep}} = M_{\text{gas}} / \text{SFR} < 1 \text{ Gyr}$$

✓ G-dwarf problem: closed-box model fails

✓ ψ_{SFR} evolves much faster than Ω_{HI}

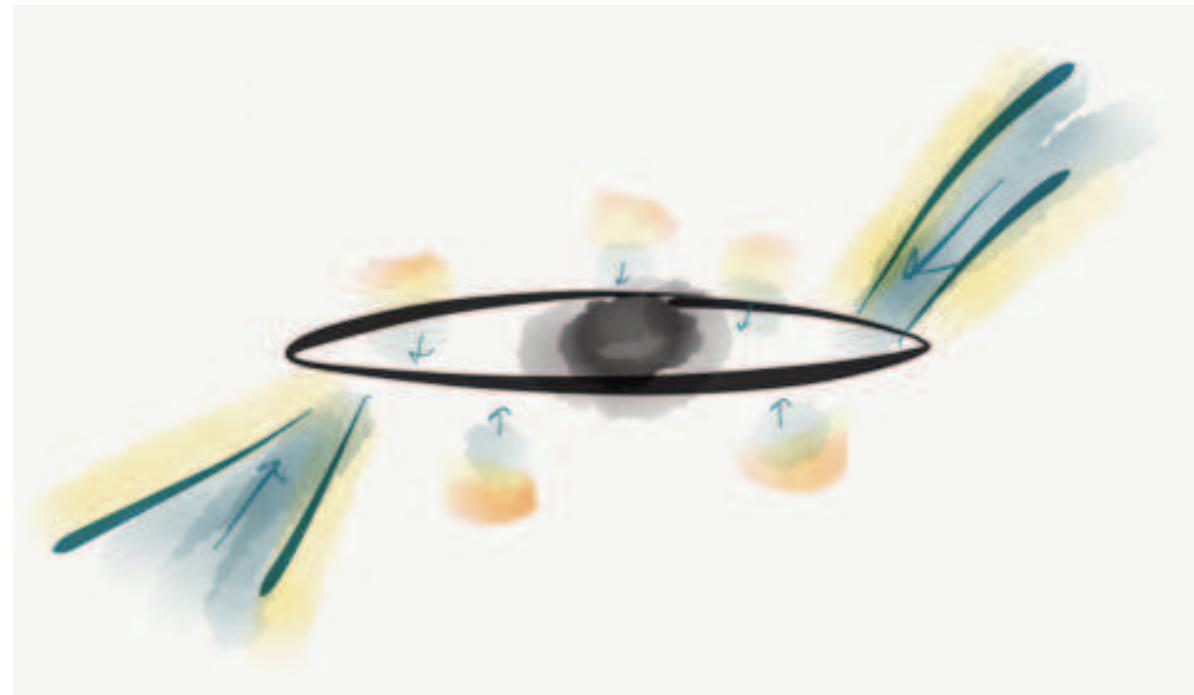
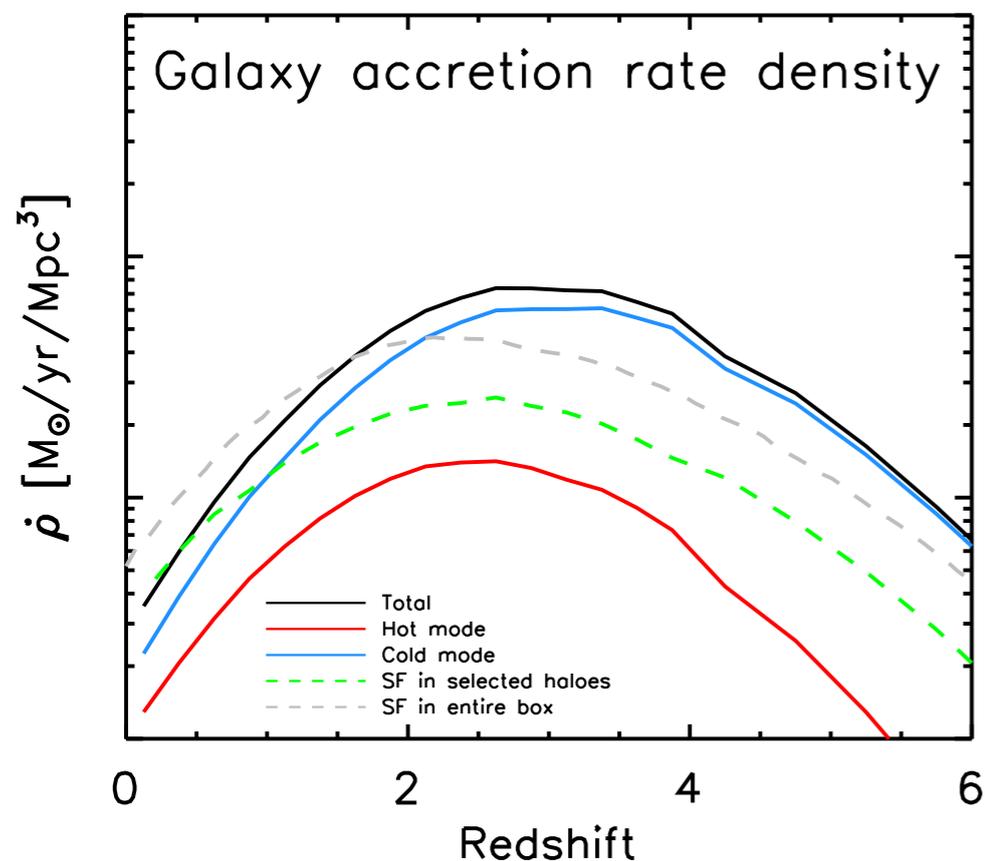
IGM gas accretion

✓ Hot mode:

$T \sim T_{\text{vir}}$ gas accreting through the hot atmosphere

✓ Cold mode:

$T < 10^5$ K cold-dense IGM filaments directly feeding the galaxy



Putman: 2016

Regulating galaxy growth

✓ outflow:

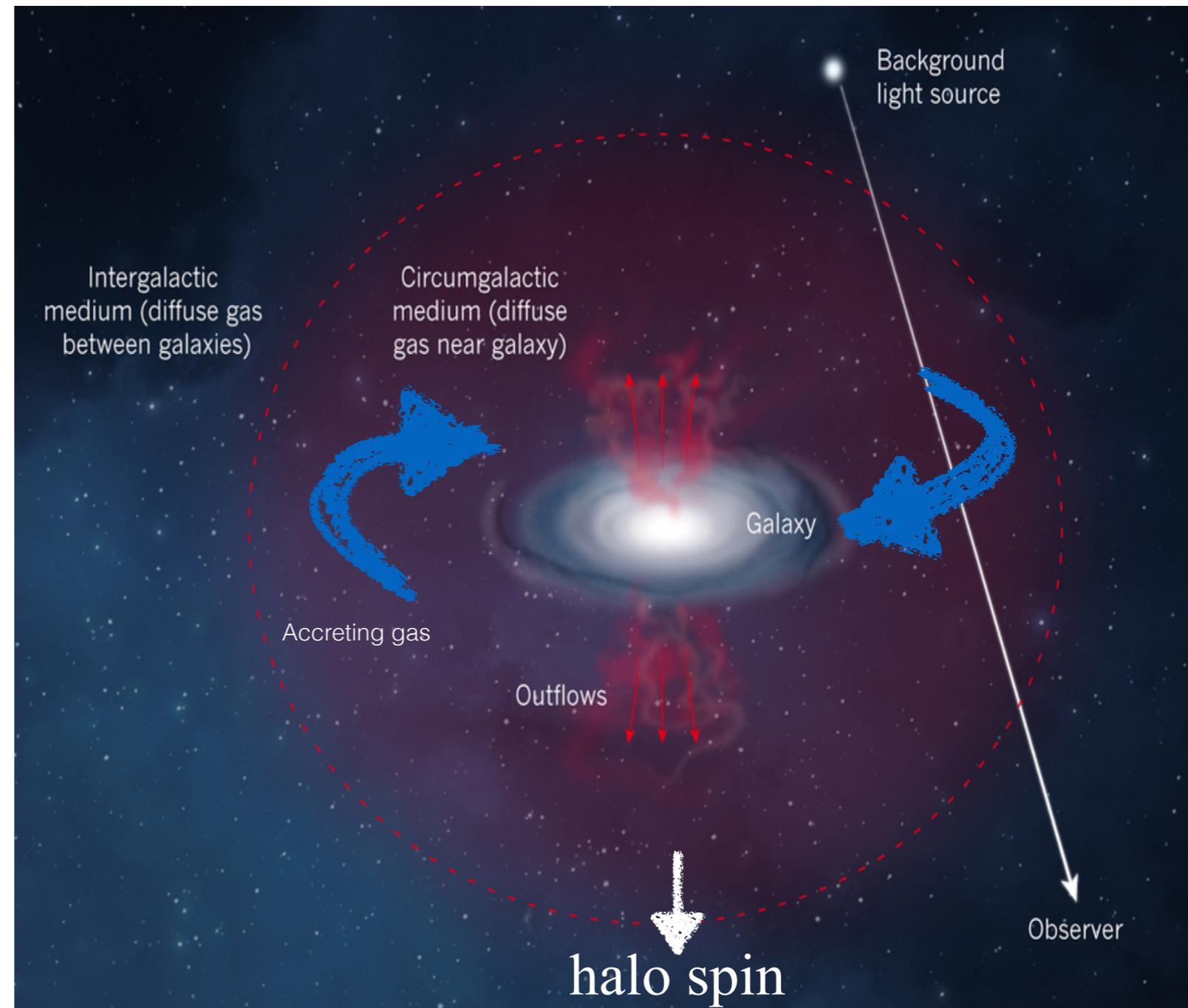
- perpendicular to the disk
- enriched

✓ IGM accretion

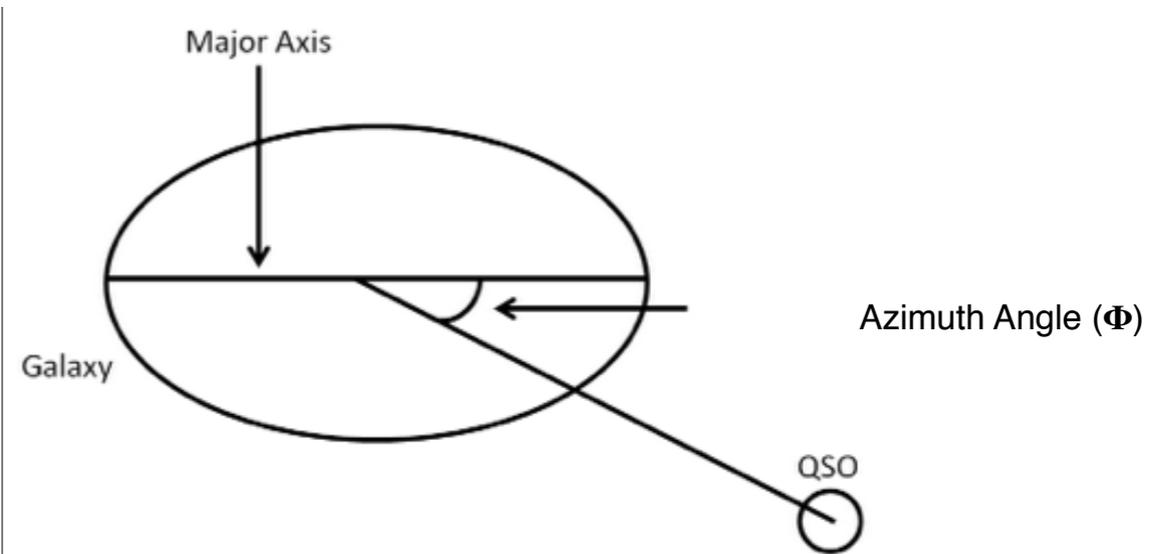
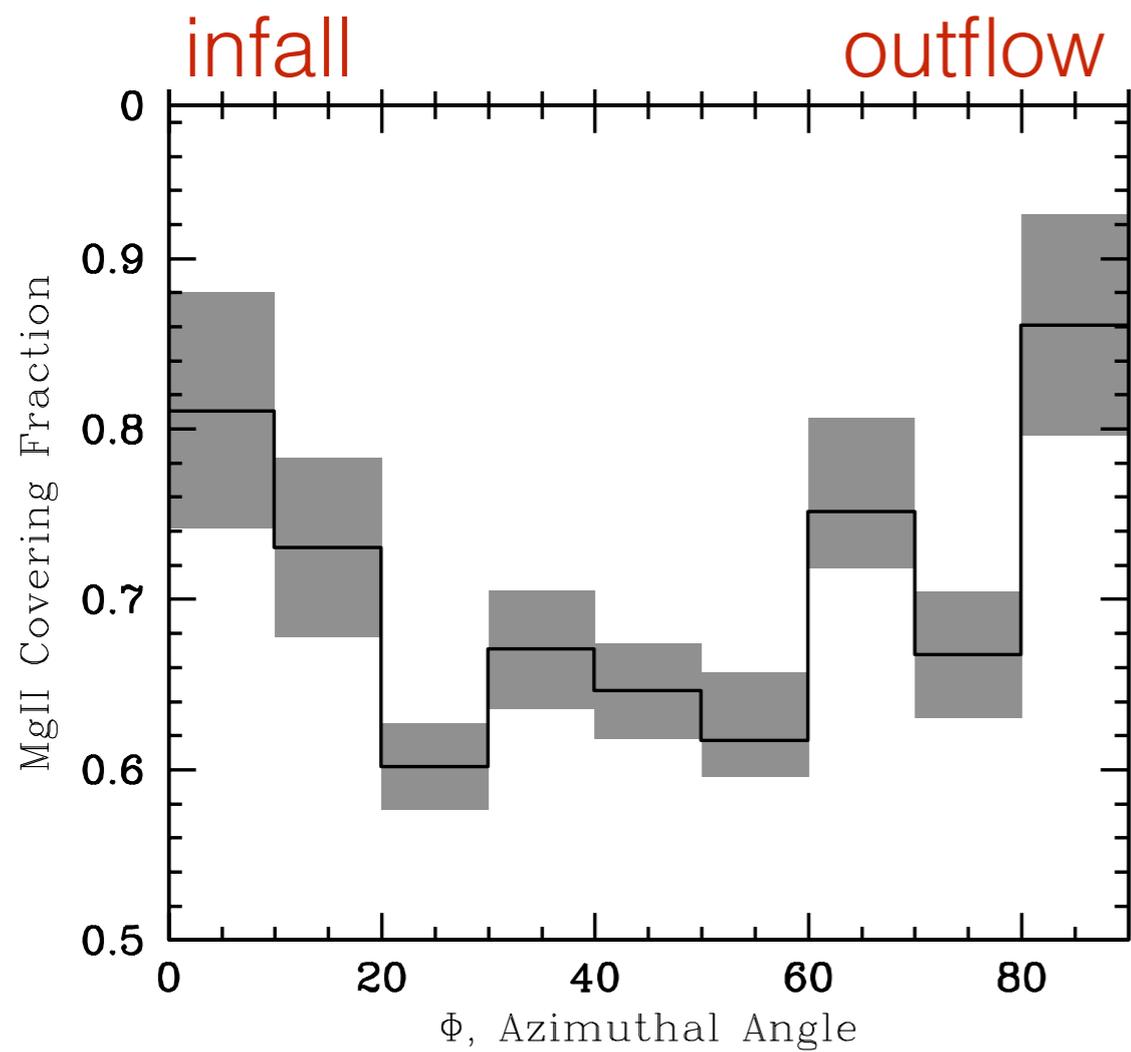
- coplanar
- pristine

✓ bimodality?

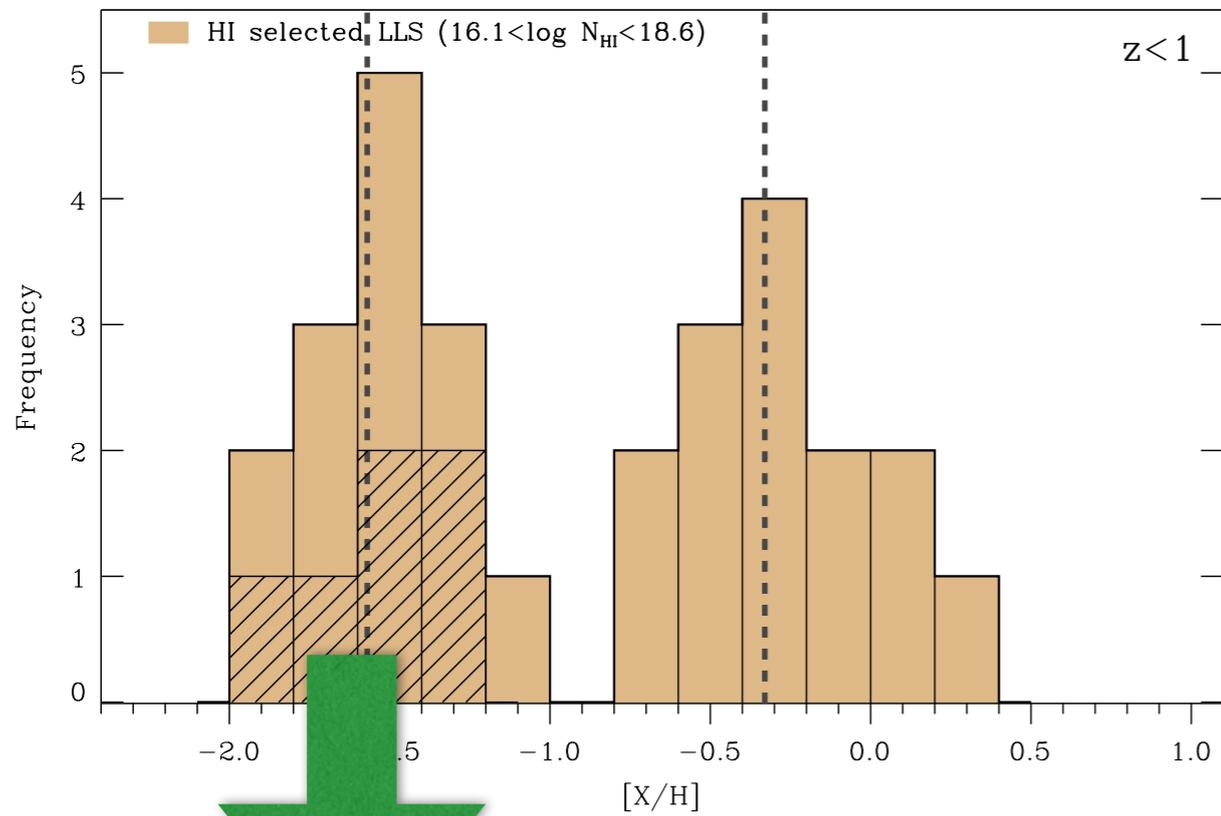
✓ QSO-galaxy pairs to probe CGM



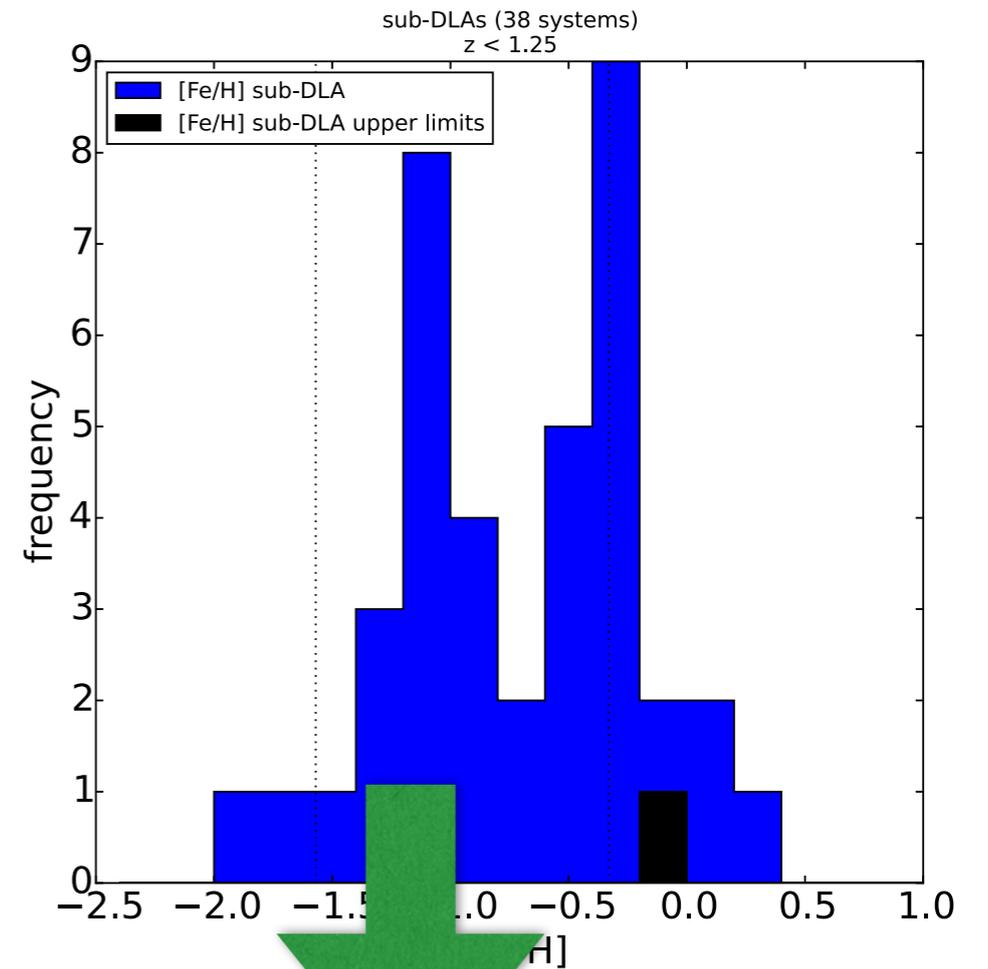
Bimodality



Bimodality



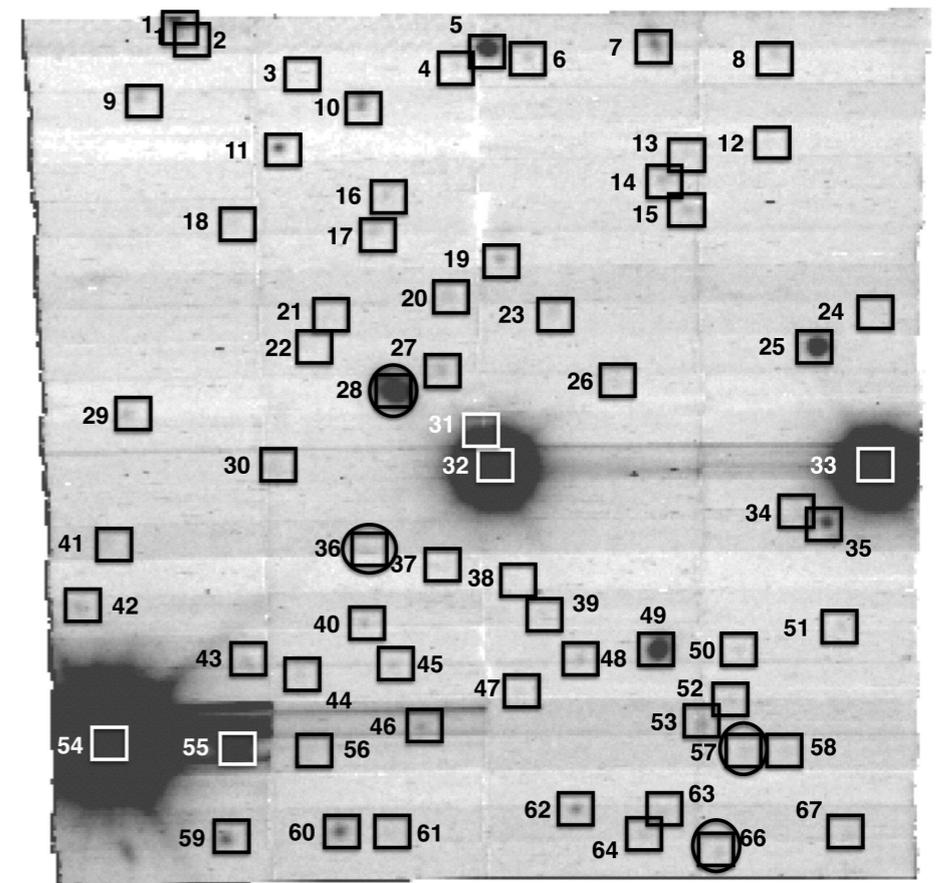
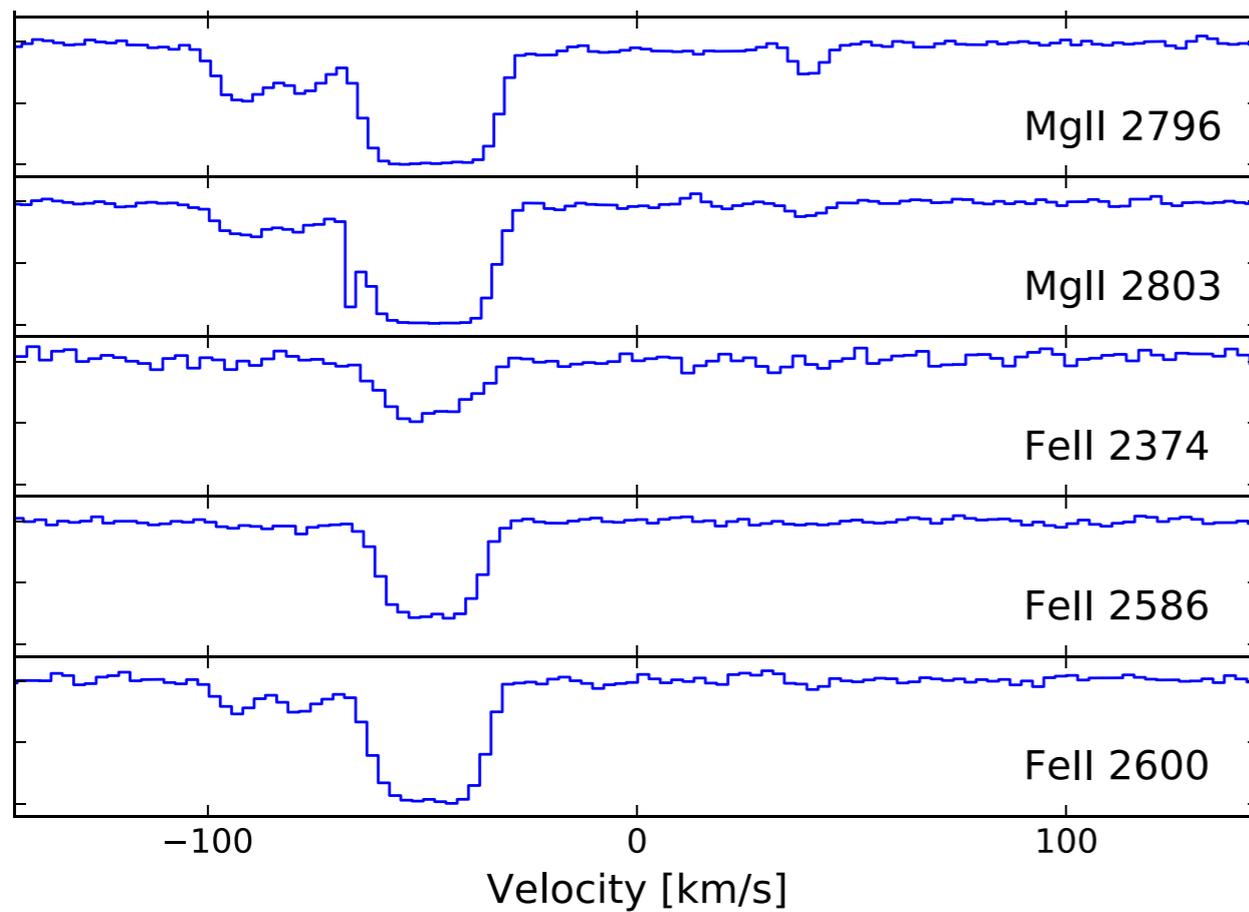
pristine infall?



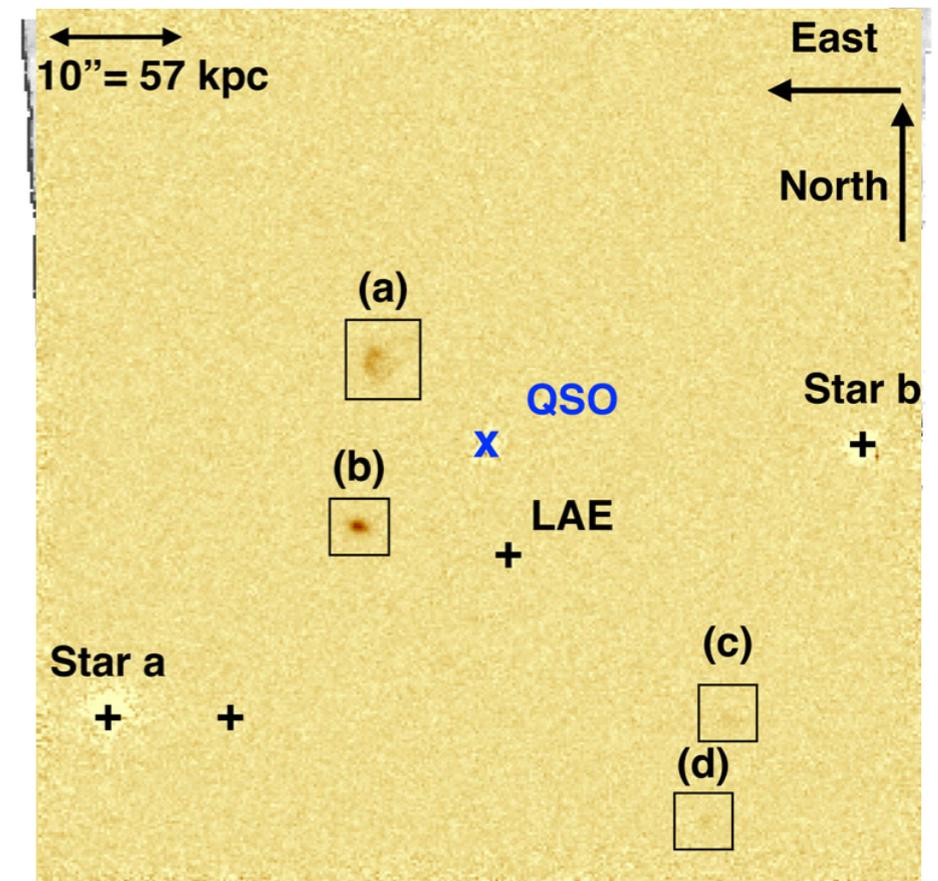
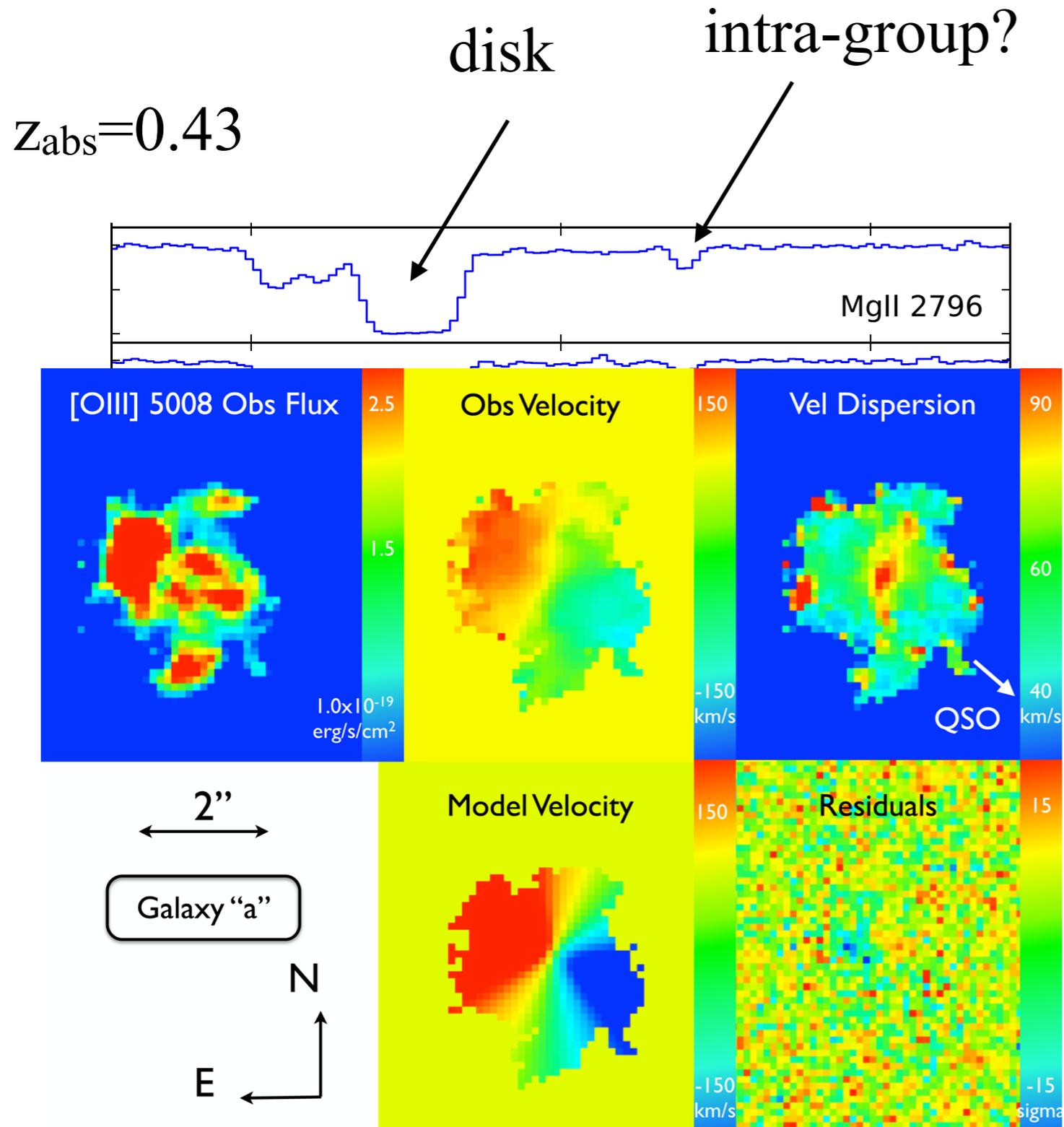
pristine infall?

CGM with MUSE

sub-DLA at $z_{\text{abs}}=0.43$, $Z\sim 0.3Z_{\odot}$

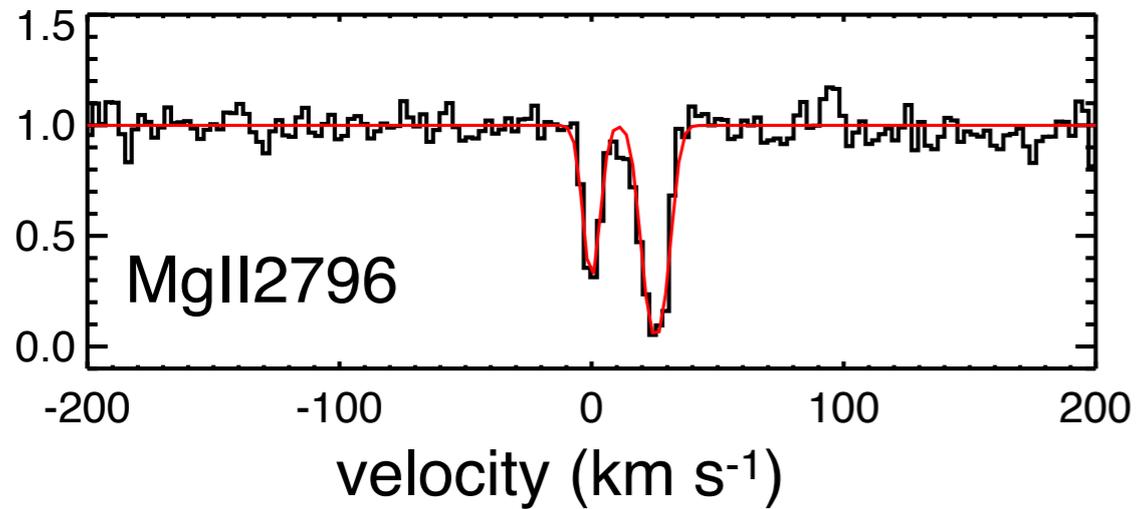


CGM with MUSE



MUSE: narrow band OIII

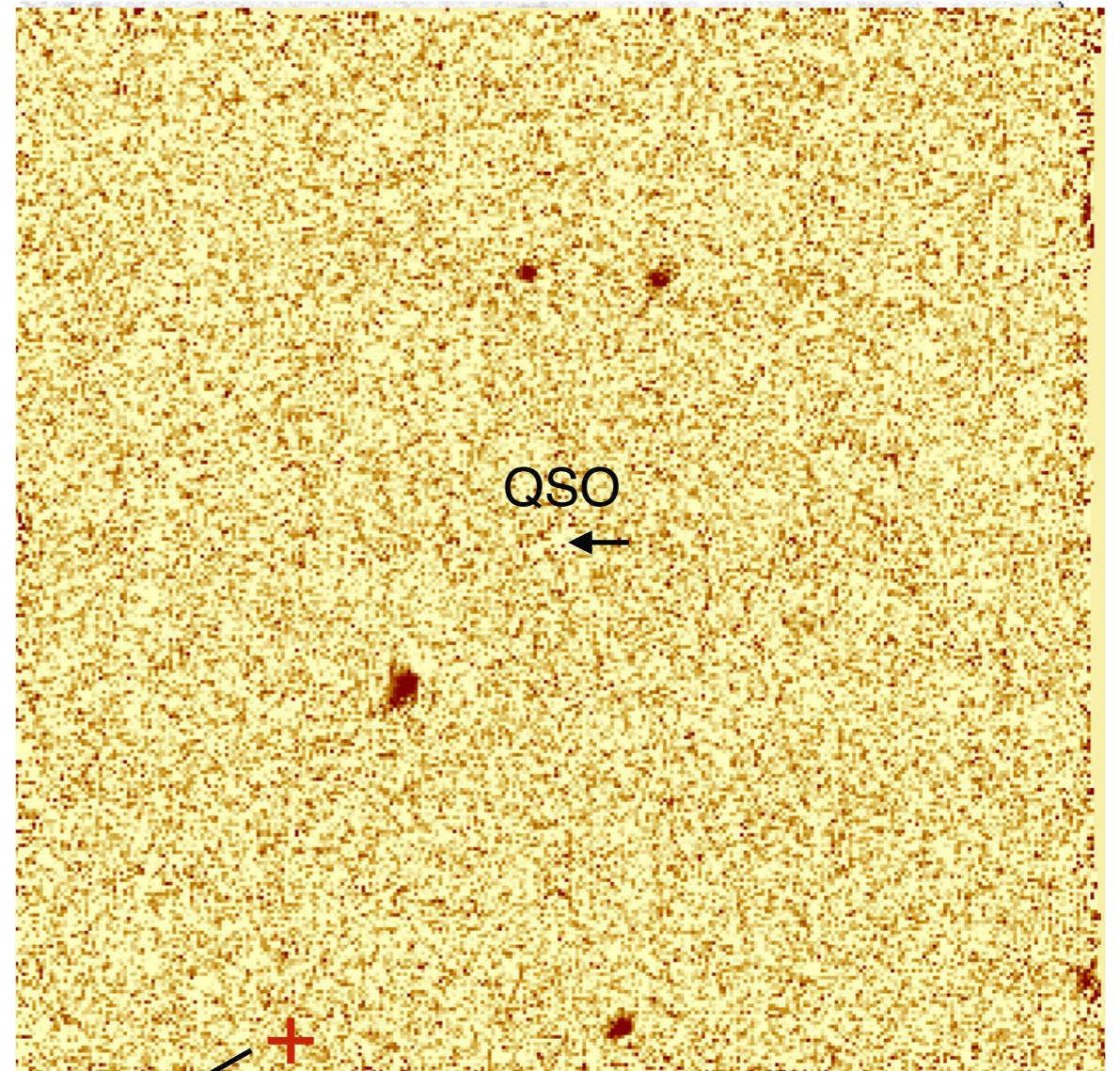
CGM with MUSE



2 narrow components ($\sim 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$)

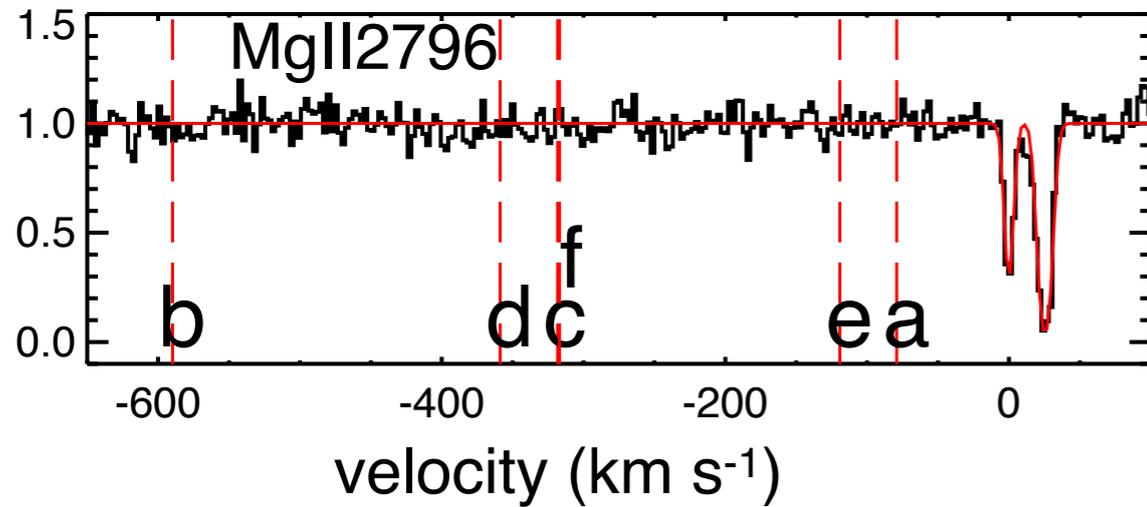
$z = 0.38$

$Z > 0.2 Z_{\odot}$



only in continuum

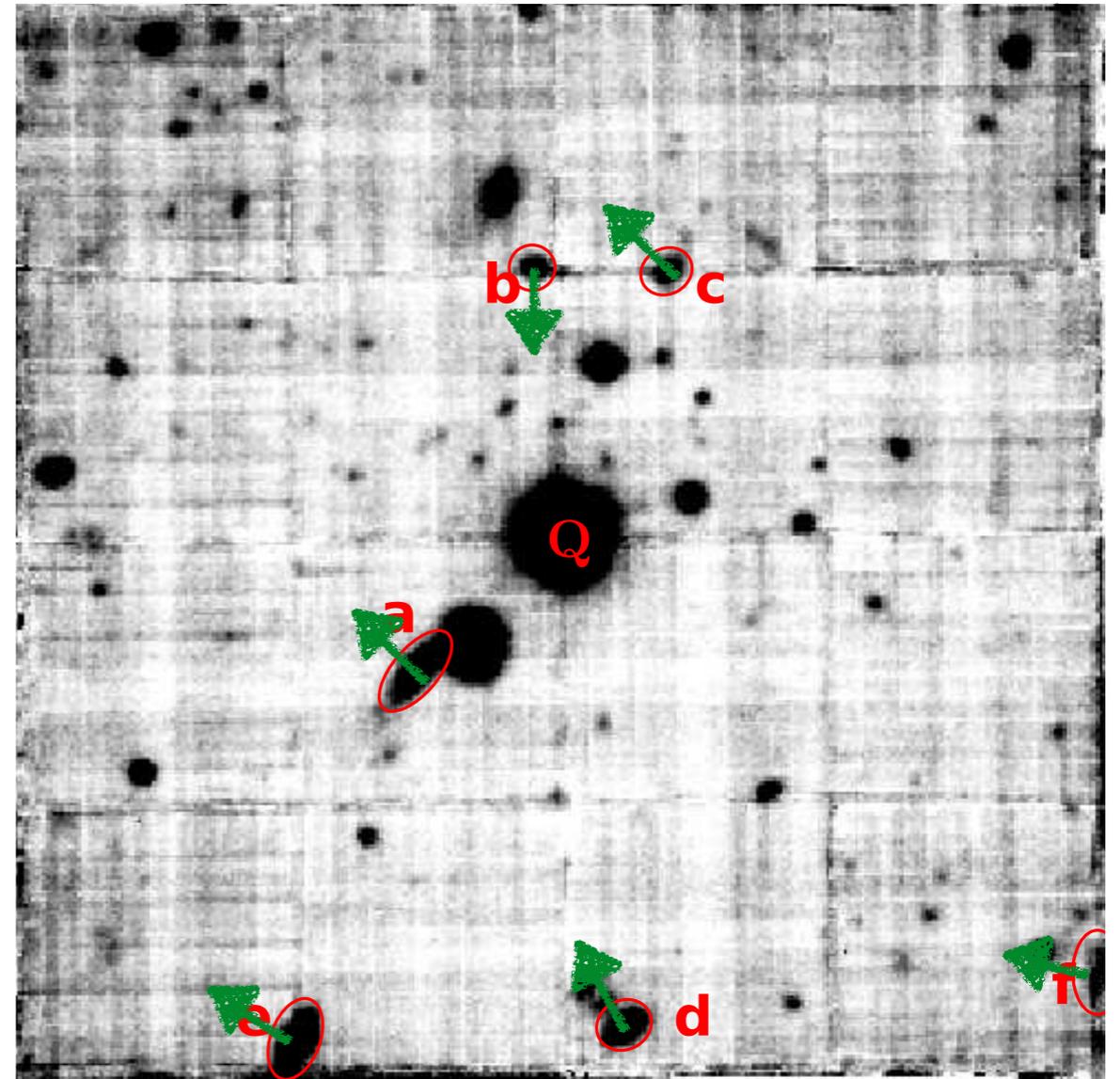
CGM with MUSE



2 narrow components ($\sim 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$)

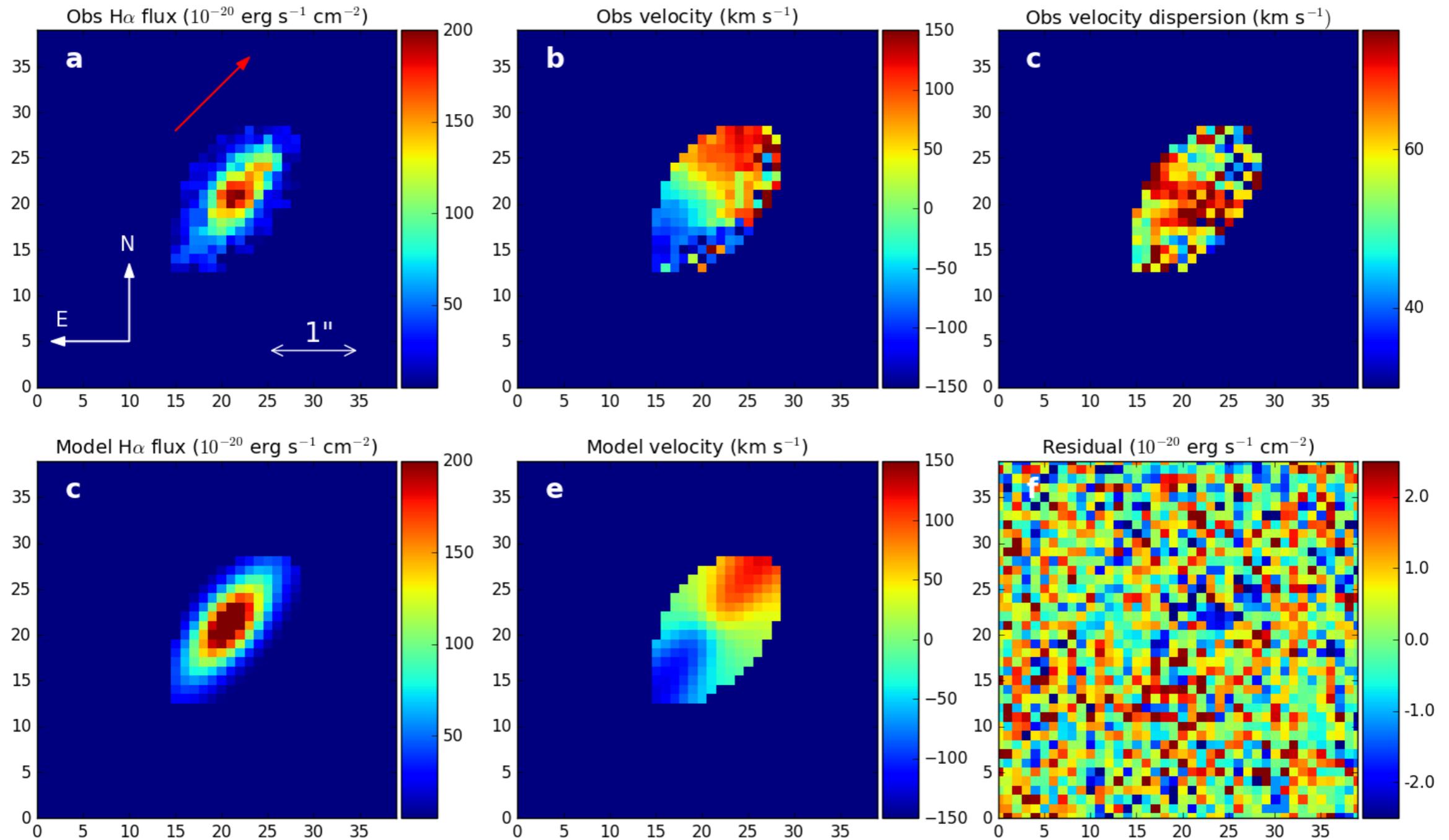
$z = 0.38$

$Z > 0.2 Z_{\odot}$



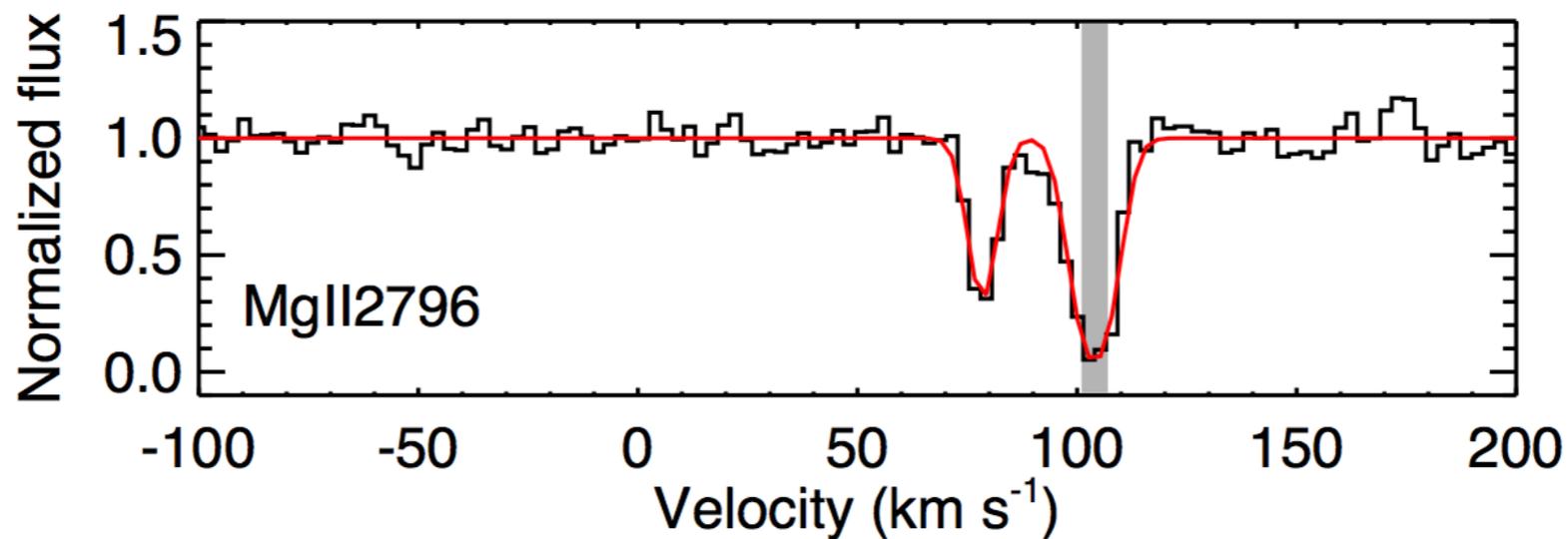
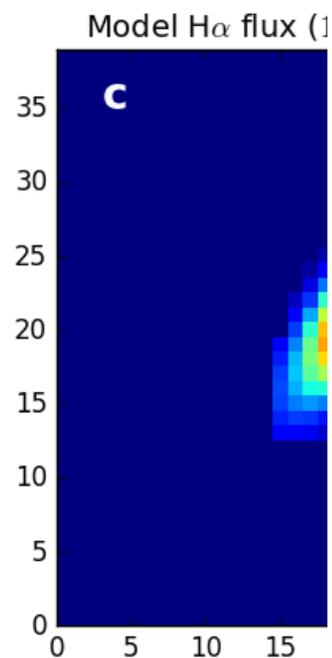
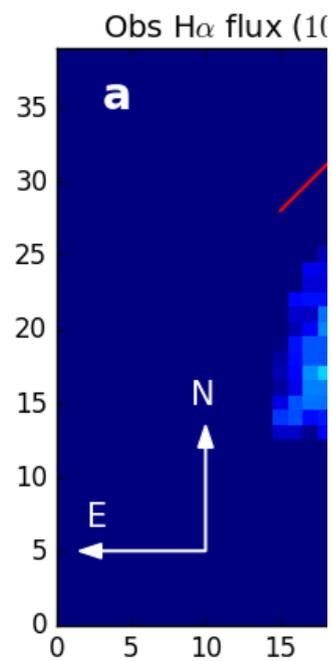
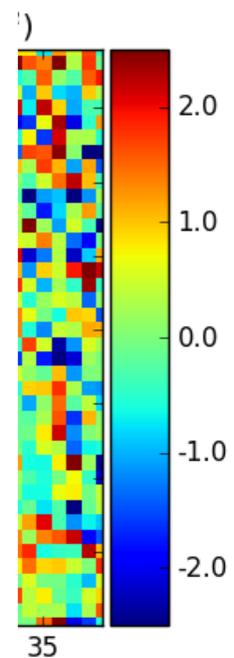
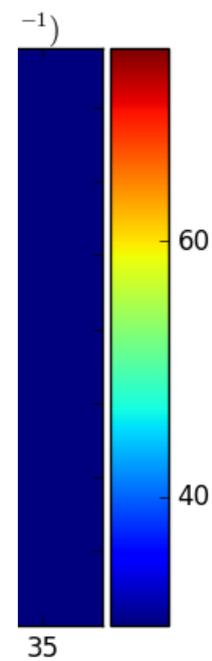
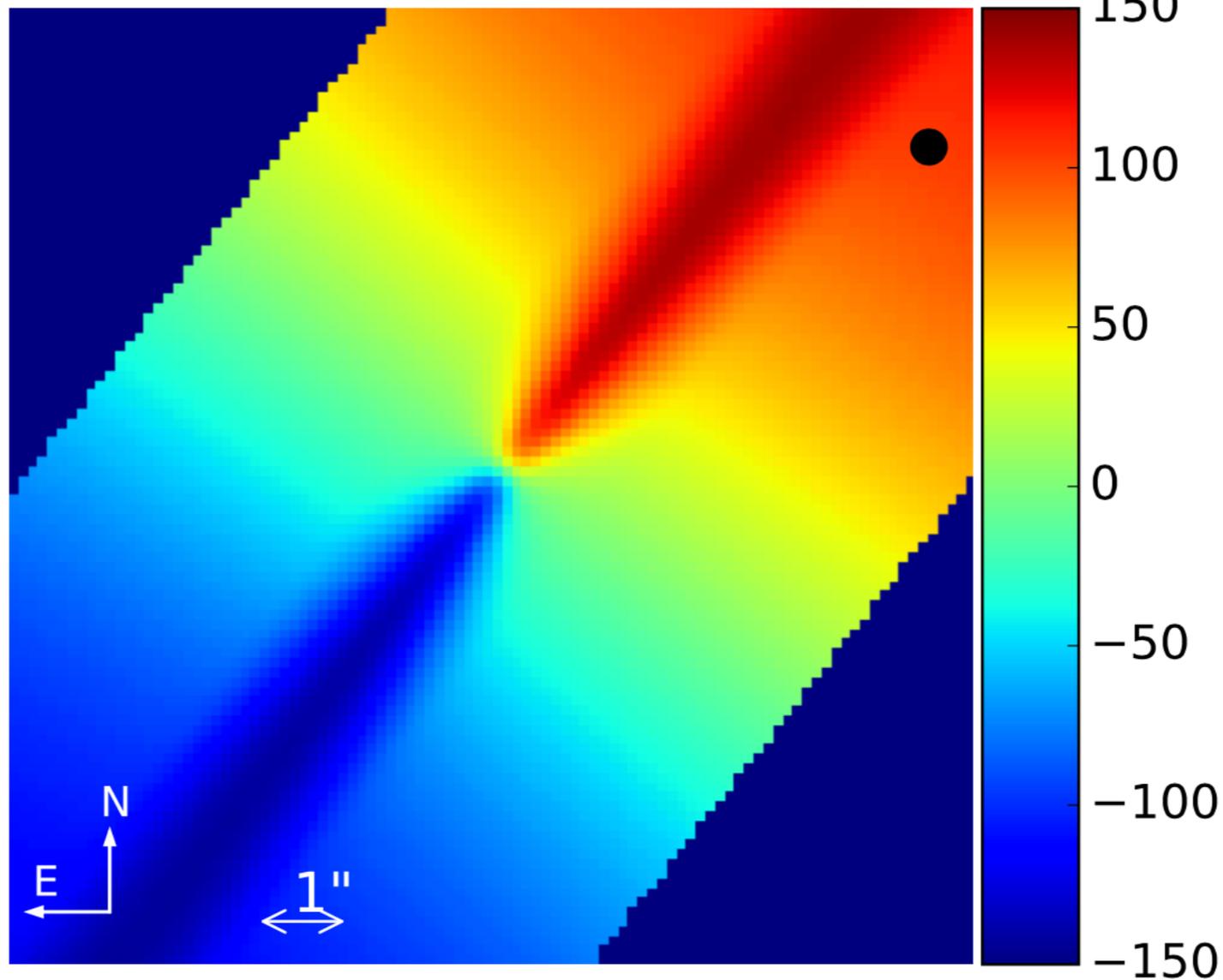
Group or a **filament!**
+
lack of strong interactions

CGM with MUSE



Galaxy	$r_{1/2}$ [kpc]	$\sin i$	position angle [degree]	azimuthal angle [degree]	V_{\max} [km s $^{-1}$]	M_{dyn} [$10^{10} M_{\odot}$]	M_{halo} [$10^{12} M_{\odot}$]	R_{vir} kpc	M_{stellar} [$10^{10} M_{\odot}$]
a	5.4 ± 0.1	0.98 ± 0.01	142 ± 1	10 ± 1	148 ± 2	2.8 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	160	1.5 ± 0.6

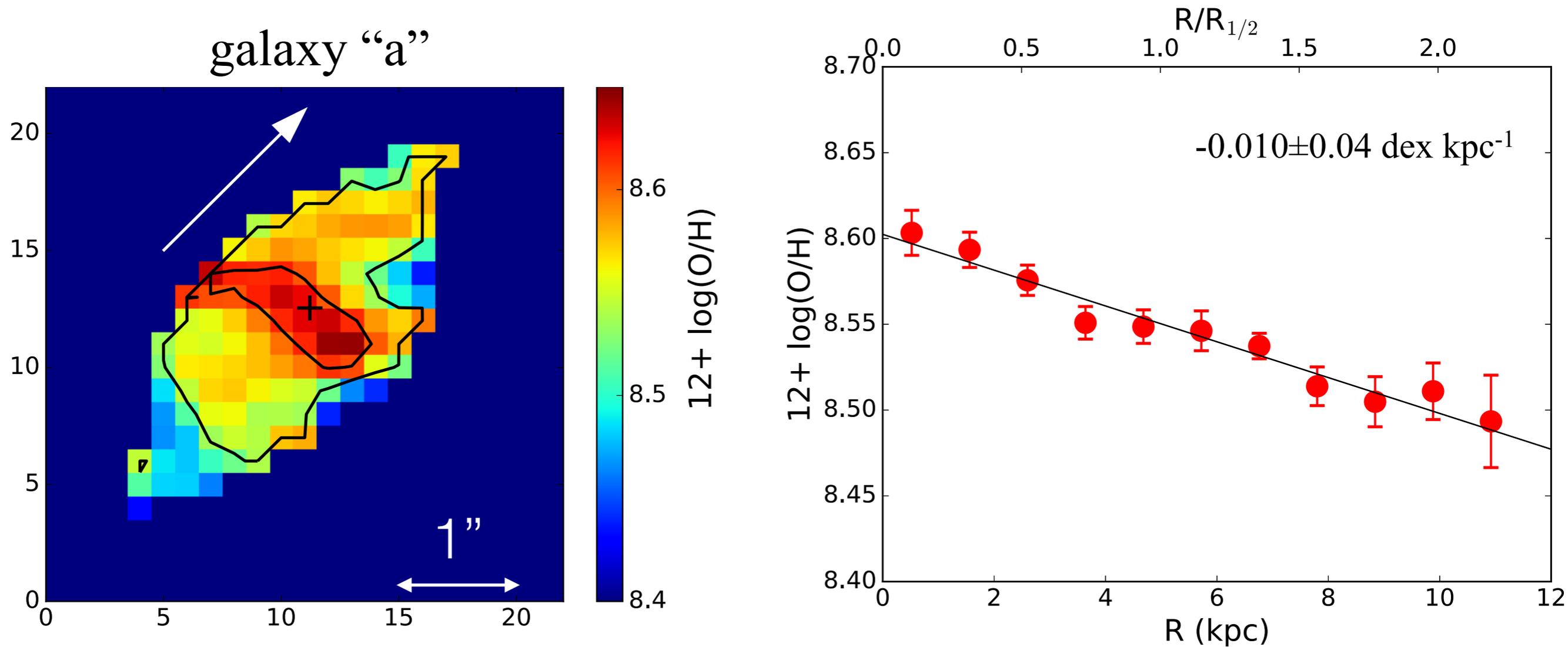
Modeled rotation curve (km s^{-1})



Galaxy	$r_{1/2}$ [kpc]
a	5.4 ± 0.1

r_{vir} pc	M_{stellar} [$10^{10} M_{\odot}$]
60	1.5 ± 0.6

CGM with MUSE



extrapolated emission metallicity $\sim 0.2 Z_{\odot}$ ($Z_{\text{abs}} > 0.2 Z_{\odot}$)

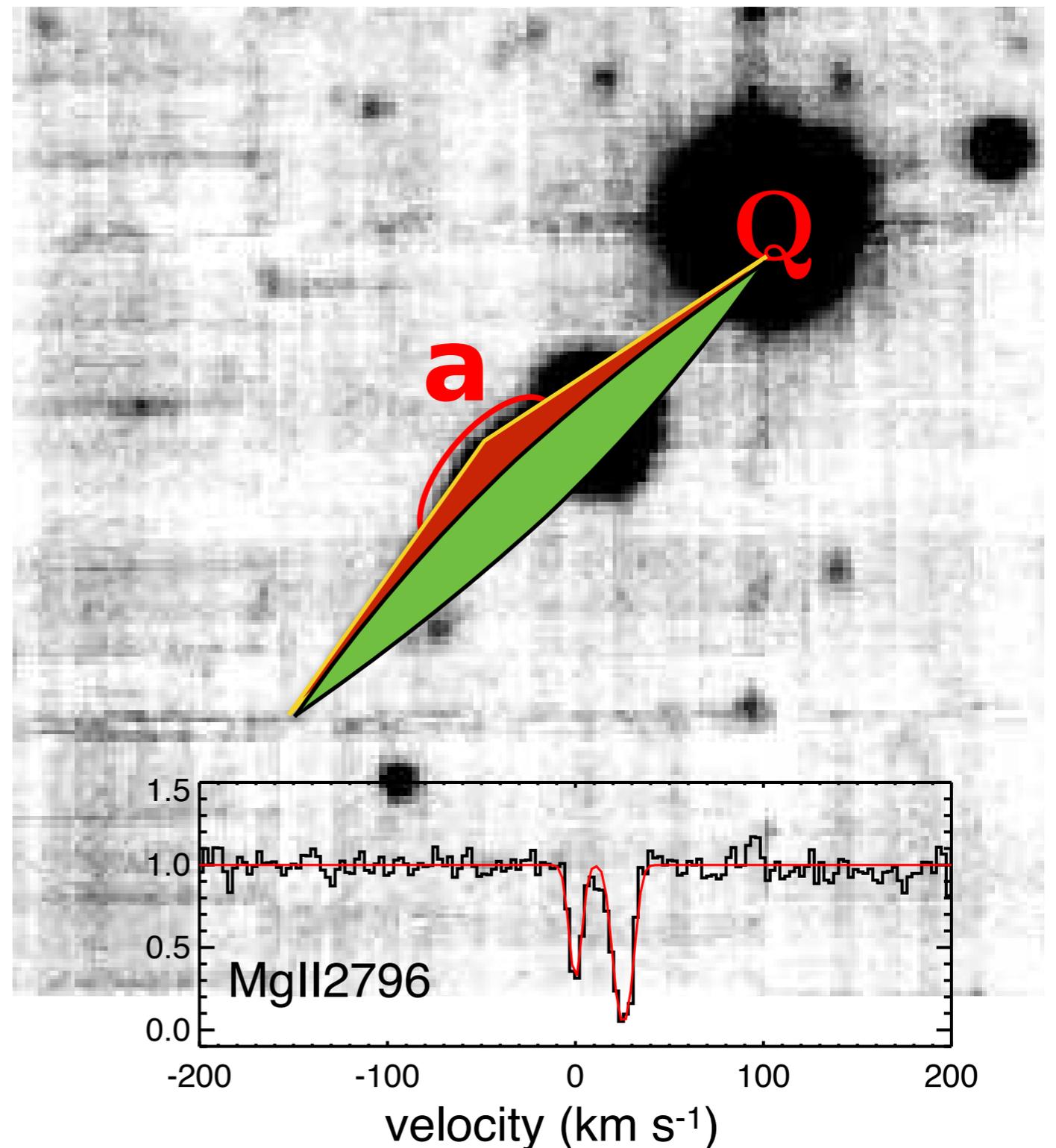
CGM with MUSE

Outflow?

● very wide opening angle
($\Omega_{\text{outflow}} > 140^\circ$)

● *more complicated*
absorption profiles

● $\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} \sim 0.01 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$
($\ll 0.1 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$)



CGM with MUSE

Recycled gas (fountain)?

- if *ballistic*: “*j*” conserved

$$r_{1/2} \times V_{max} \sim b \times V_{abs}$$

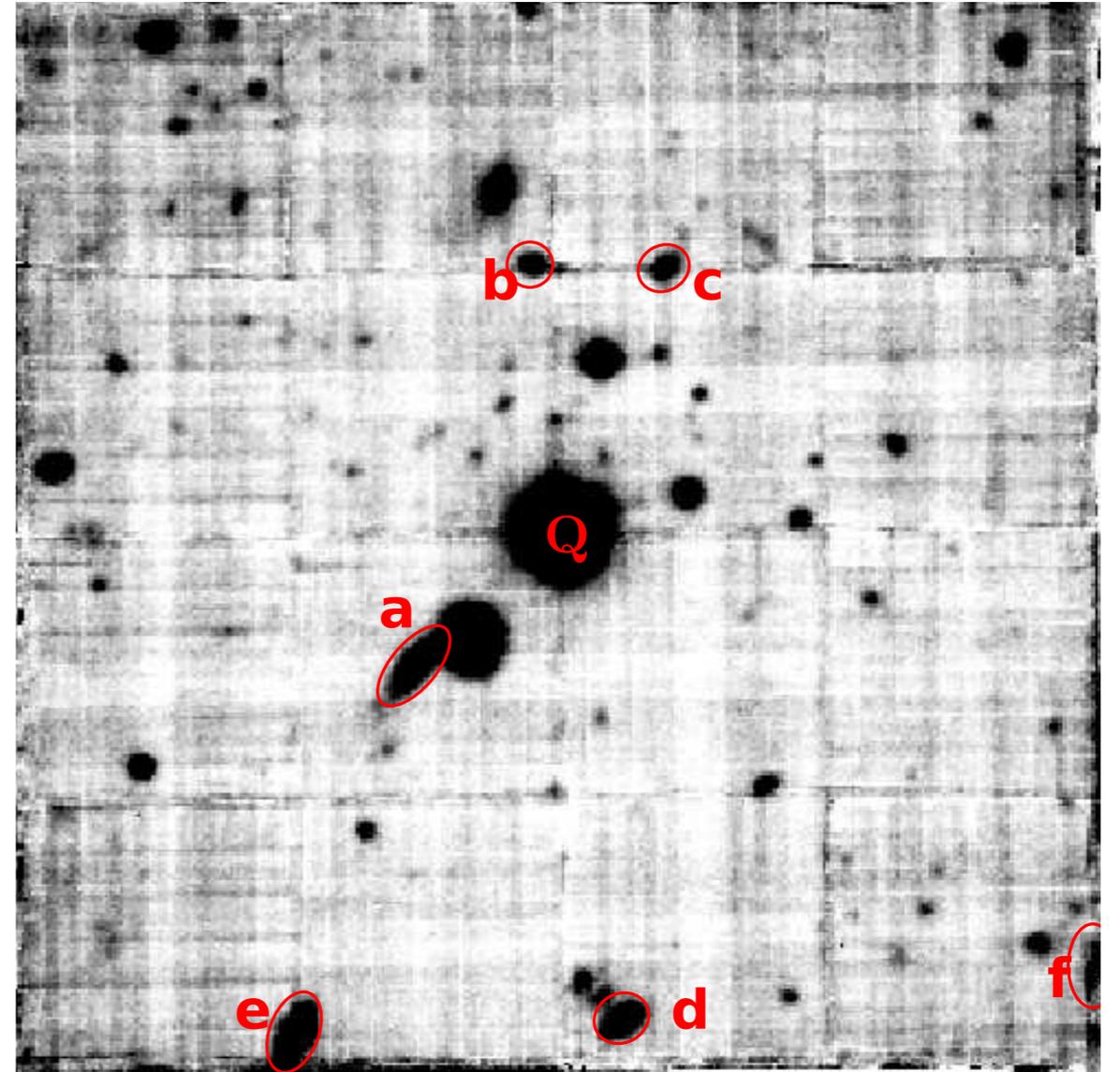
$$V_{abs}^{fountain} \sim 12 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

($\ll V_{abs} \sim 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$)

- angular momentum lose \times

- angular momentum gain: 2-3
times

8-10 times gain in “*j*” not
expected



CGM with MUSE

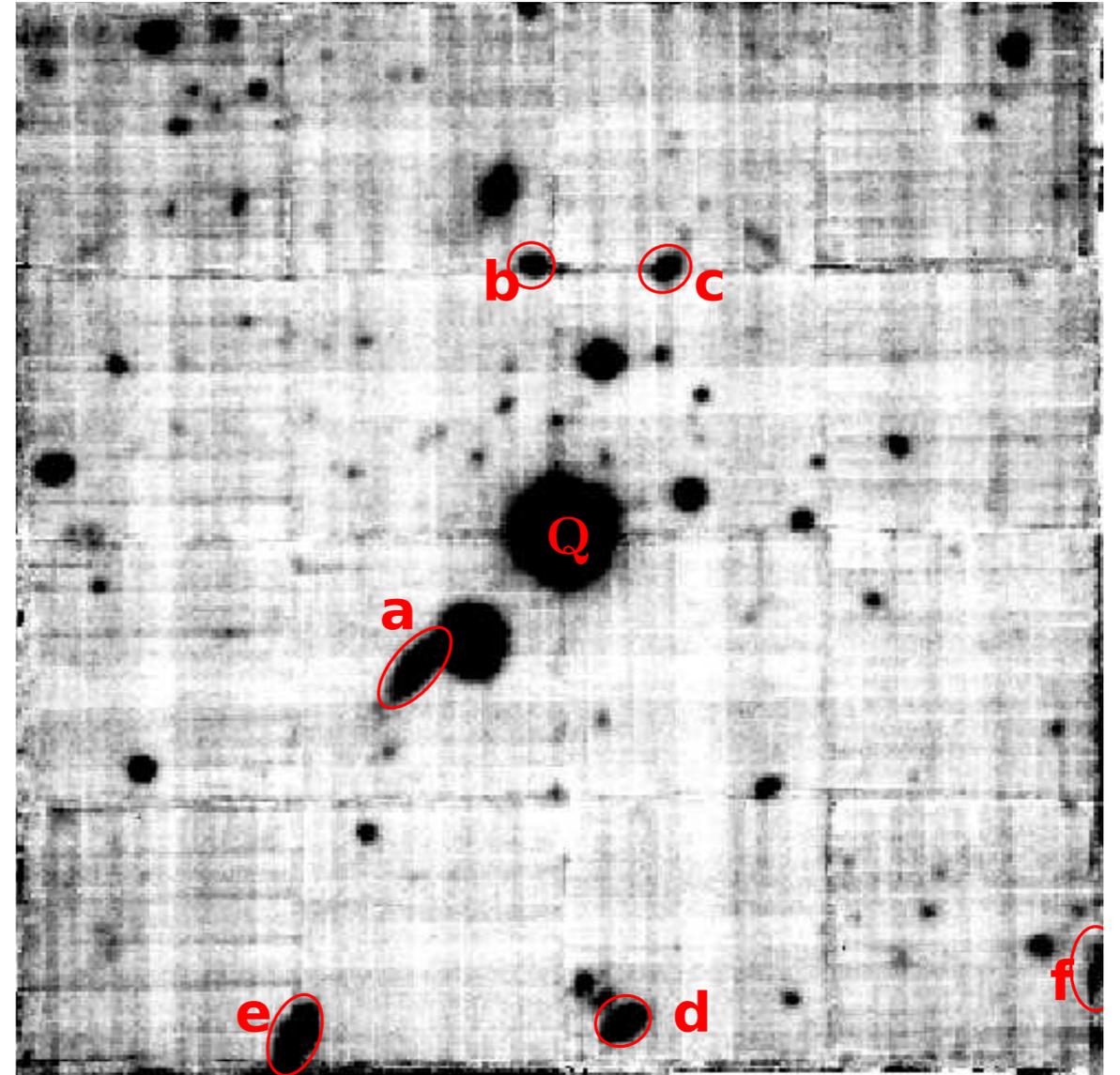
Warped disk?

● $\delta v \sim 50-100$

($V_{abs} \sim 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) ✓

● coplanar with the disk ✓

● $j_{w-d} \sim 3 j_{disk}$ ✓



Summary

✓ QSO-galaxy pairs with MUSE at intermediate redshifts

- case 1: disk component + intra-group gas

- case 2:

intra-group gas ✗

kinematic disk ✓

outflow ✗

recycled/fountain ✗

warped-disk (cold-flow disk) ✓

✓ Powerful tool for CGM study at intermediate redshifts