

Constraints on gas flows from background quasars

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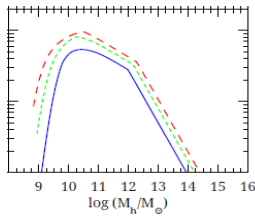
M. Murphy (Swinburne), C. Péroux (OAMP)
C. Martin (UCSB), T. Contini (IRAP), G. Kacprzak

+ I. Schroetter (IRAP)

1) Bouché et al. 2012, 2013
2) Kacprzak et al. 2014

3) Schroetter et al. 2015
4) Bouché et al., 2015

SFR@50: The bathtub model



Set by cosmology

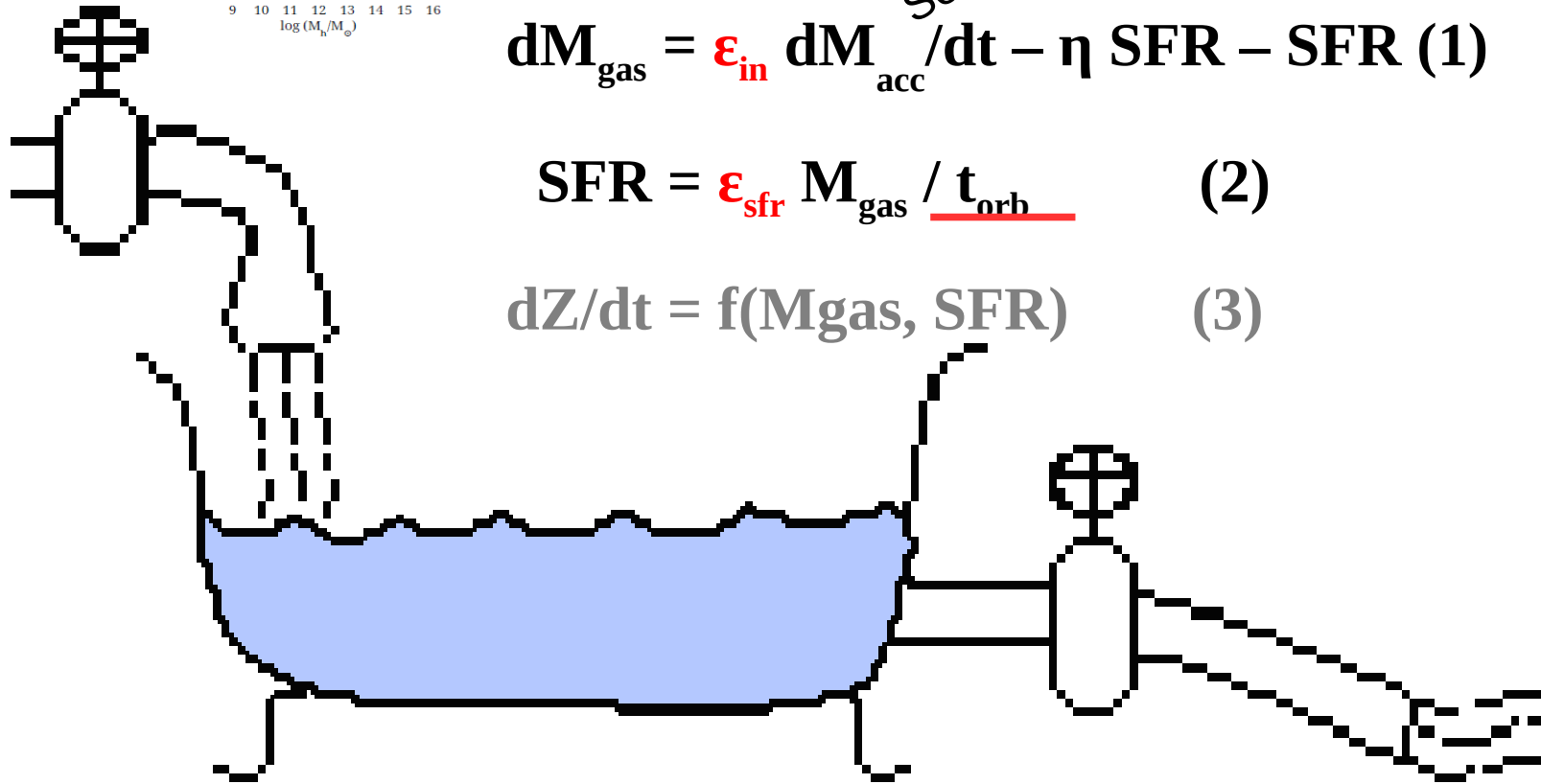
Outflows

Bouché et al. 2010

$$dM_{\text{gas}} = \epsilon_{\text{in}} dM_{\text{acc}} / dt - \eta \text{SFR} - \text{SFR} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{SFR} = \epsilon_{\text{sfr}} M_{\text{gas}} / \underline{t_{\text{orb}}} \quad (2)$$

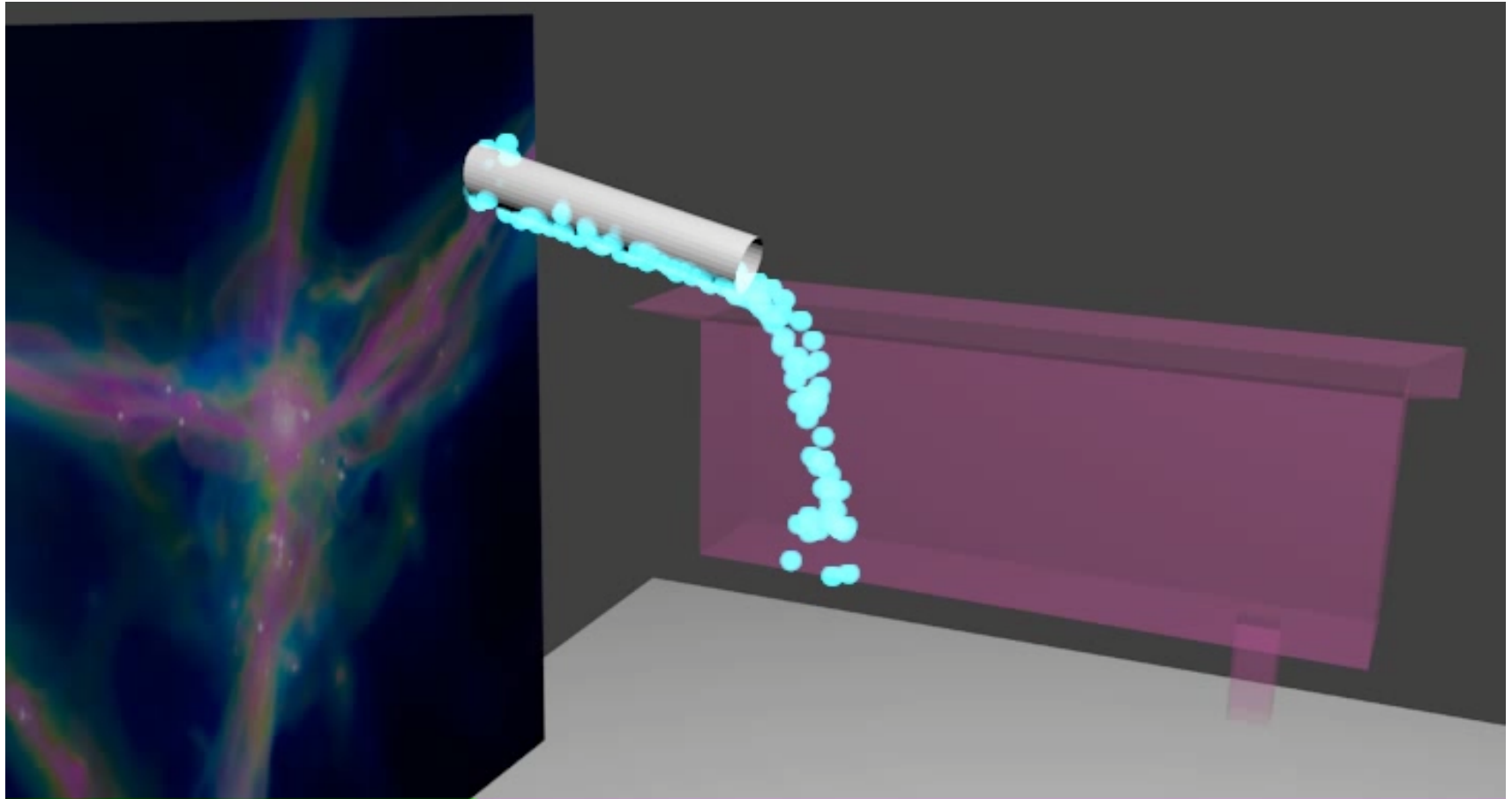
$$dZ/dt = f(M_{\text{gas}}, \text{SFR}) \quad (3)$$



See also Cattaneo et al. 2010, Neistein, Weinmann 2010, Lu Mo et al. 2013
Krumholz & Dekel 2011, Khochfar & Silk, Reddy et al. 2012,...
Lilly et al. 2013; Peng & Maiolino 2014; Dekel et al. 2014, Mitra 14

SFR@50: The bathtub model

- Reach a quasi-steady state under condition: $t_{\text{sfr}} < t_{\text{acc}}$:
- SFR (& Mgas) follows accr. Rate

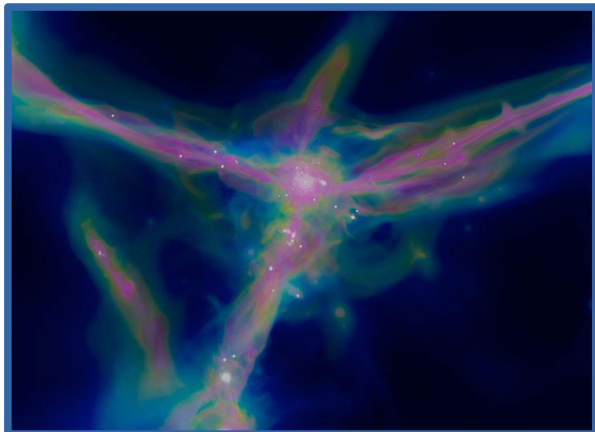


Open Questions?

In

Does accretion occur?

- How does gas get in?
- Streams? Spher.
- How much dM_{in}/dt ?



Out

- Do winds escape ?
- How far do they go?
- How much mass loading?



What we know about Gas Flows:

In

Out

1) Stellar pop. Arguments:

Tinsley 1980, Mannucci et al.,
Maraston et al.

G-dwarf problem

2) Gas mass arguments:

Leroy 2013; Freundlich et al. 2013;
Daddi et al. 2010; Saintongue 2013
Tacconi et al. 2013; Nordon et al.
2013

$T_{\text{depl}}(z=0)=2 \text{ Gyr}$; $T_{\text{depl}}(z=2)=0.5 \text{ Gyr}$

3) Global HI vs. SFRD:

- Ubiquitous & collimated:

Chen, Tremonti et al. 2010,

Bouché et al. 2012;

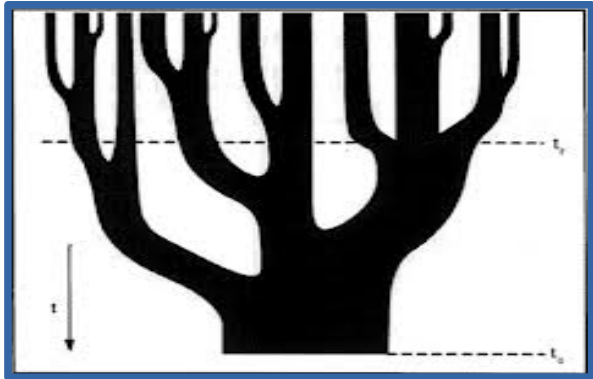
Bordoloi et al. 2011, Kacprzak et al. 2012

Martin 2012, Rubin 2013, Bordoloi 2013



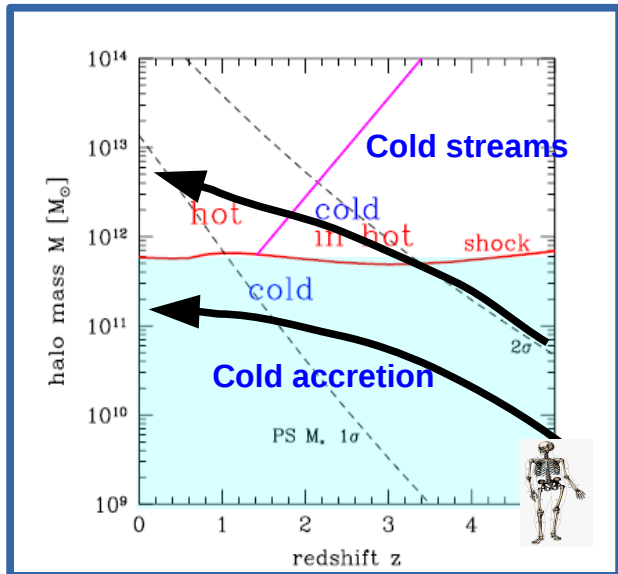
The main challenge of galaxy formation

$$dM/dt \sim M_h^{1.1} (1+z)^{2.2}$$

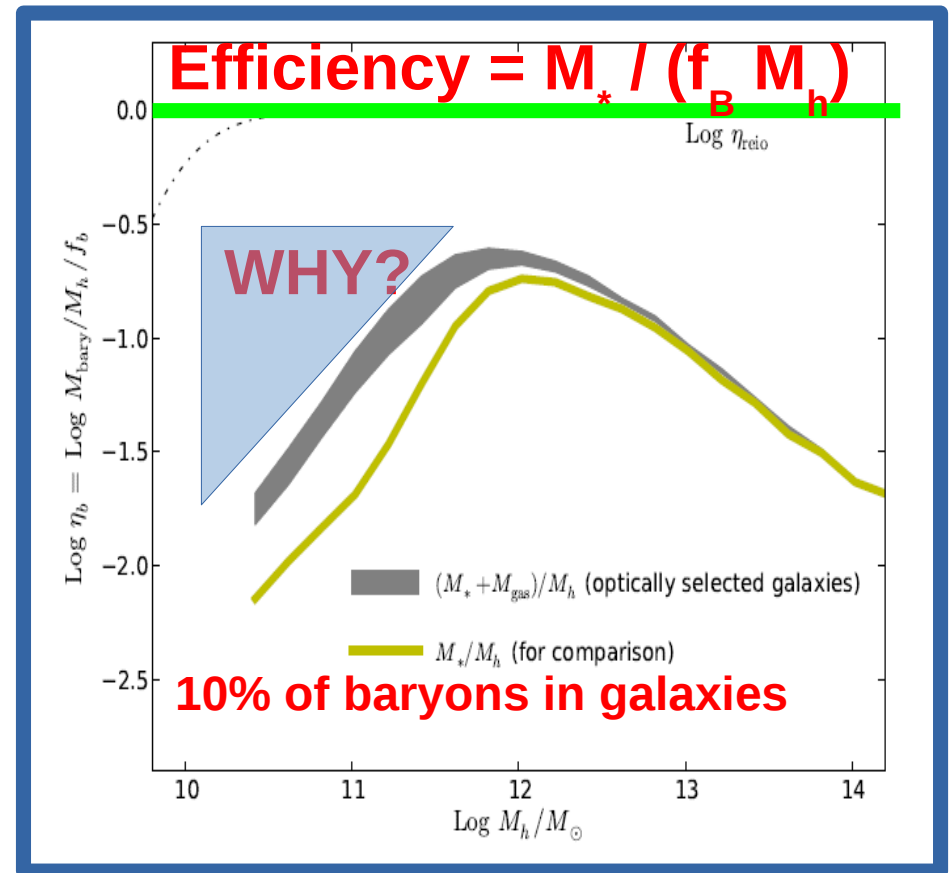


Dekel et al. 2007

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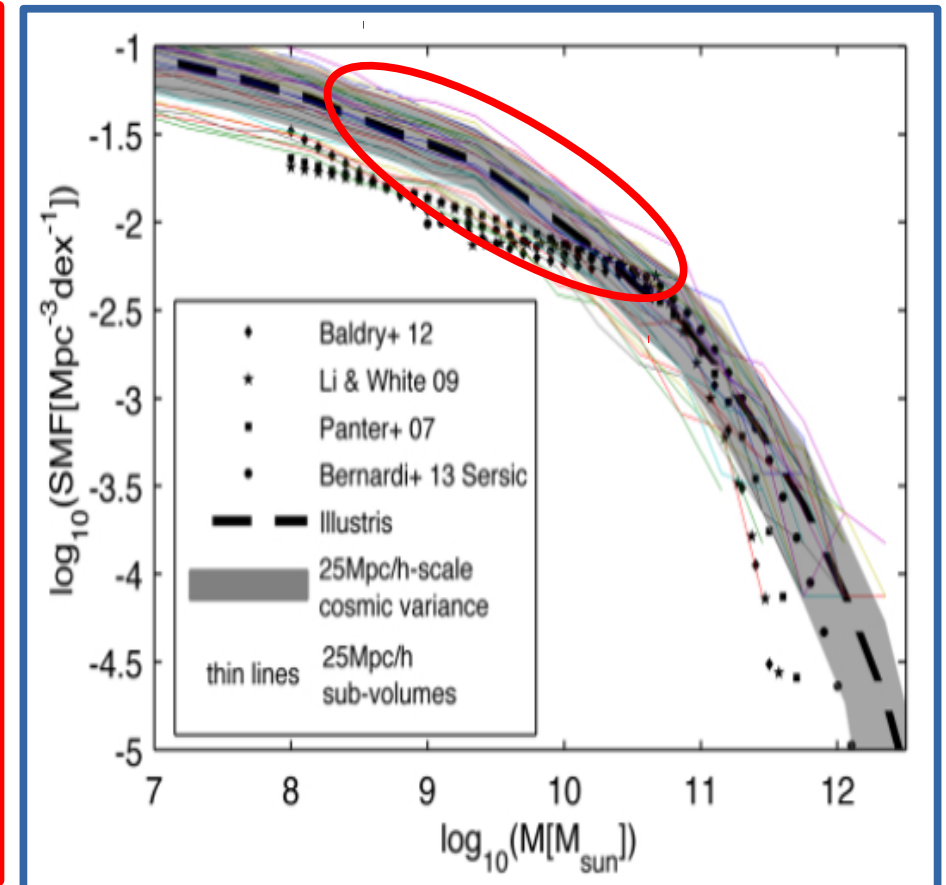
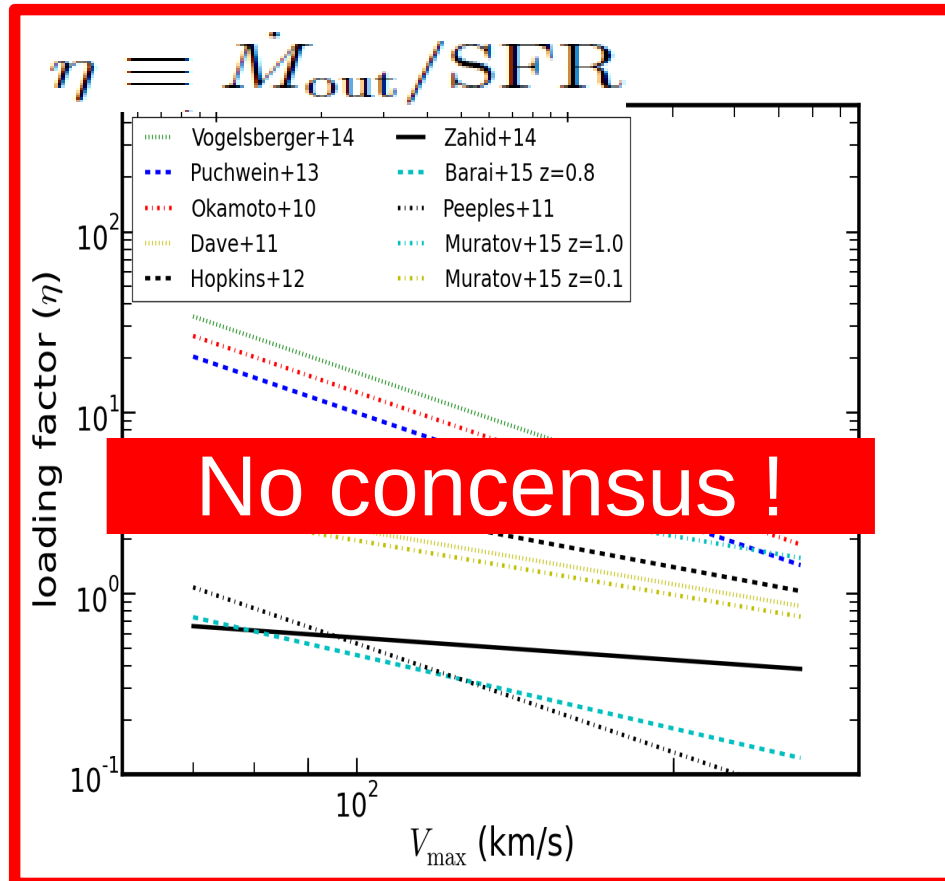


Papastergis, Cattaneo et al 2012

Yesterday and today' s challenge: The low baryon fraction

Solution: invoke winds

The challenge remains



Schroetter 2015
See also Zahid 2014

Illustris, Genel 2014

Outflows are multi-phased!



$$\eta \equiv \dot{M}_{\text{out}} / \text{SFR}$$

- Heckman T.; Martin 2002;
- **Xray emission**
 - Hot (10^6 K)



Eta << 1

Zhang & Thompson 2014

- **Ha emission**
 - Ionized (10^4 K)



Eta ~ 2

Genzel/ Newman 2012

- **Neutral gas**
 - Optical spectra (NaD, Mg II)



Lehnert/Heckman,
Martin C., Weiner,
Rupke

Eta ~ 1

- **Dense molecular**
 - F-IR spectroscopy (OH)
 - **CO emission**

Sturm et al. 2011

Eta ~ 1-10

Bolato et al. 2013, Nature

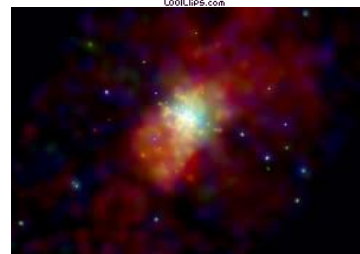
Outflows are multi-phased!



In bkgr qso

Heckman T.; Martin 2002;

- Xray **emission**
 - Hot (10^6 K)
- Ha **emission**
 - Ionized (10^4 K)



OVI



- Neutral gas
 - Optical spectra (NaD, Mg II)
- Dense molecular
 - F-IR spectroscopy (OH)
 - CO **emission**

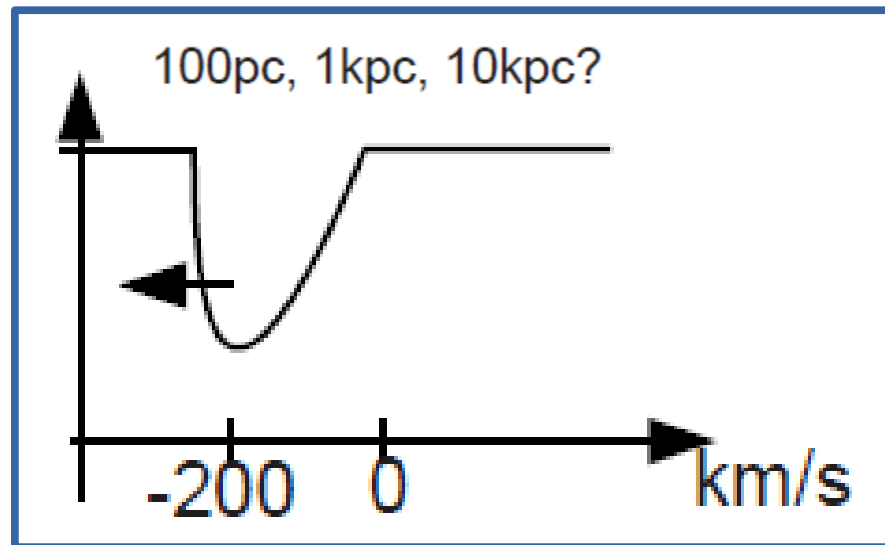


MgII

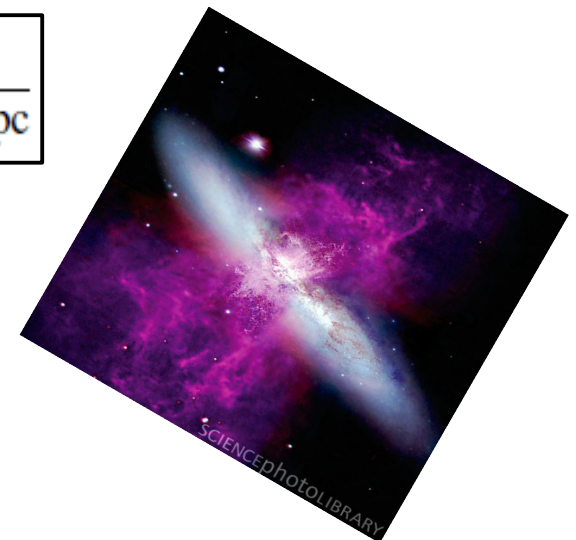
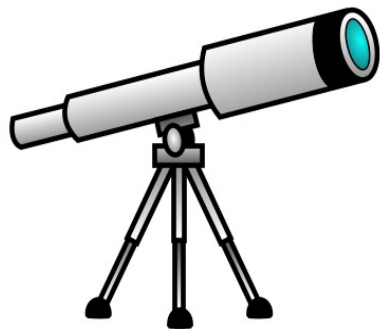
(HI)

Not there!

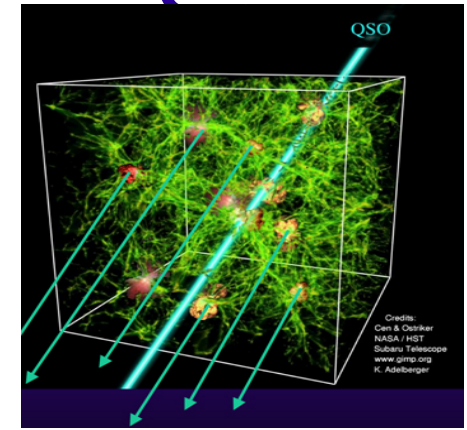
Problem with traditional spectroscopy



$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}}(b) = 0.41 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \frac{\mu}{1.5} \frac{\Omega_w}{2} \frac{N_H(b)}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^2} \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \frac{b}{25 \text{ kpc}}$$



Outflows using background QSO



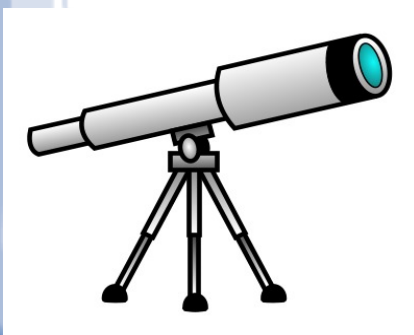
- Pros

- Radial information
- Can probe wind around any galaxy

$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}}(b) = 0.41 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \frac{\mu}{1.5} \frac{\Omega_w}{2} \frac{N_H(b)}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^2} \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \frac{b}{25 \text{ kpc}}$$

- Cons:

- Rare!
- Can probe anything else (disk, accretion)



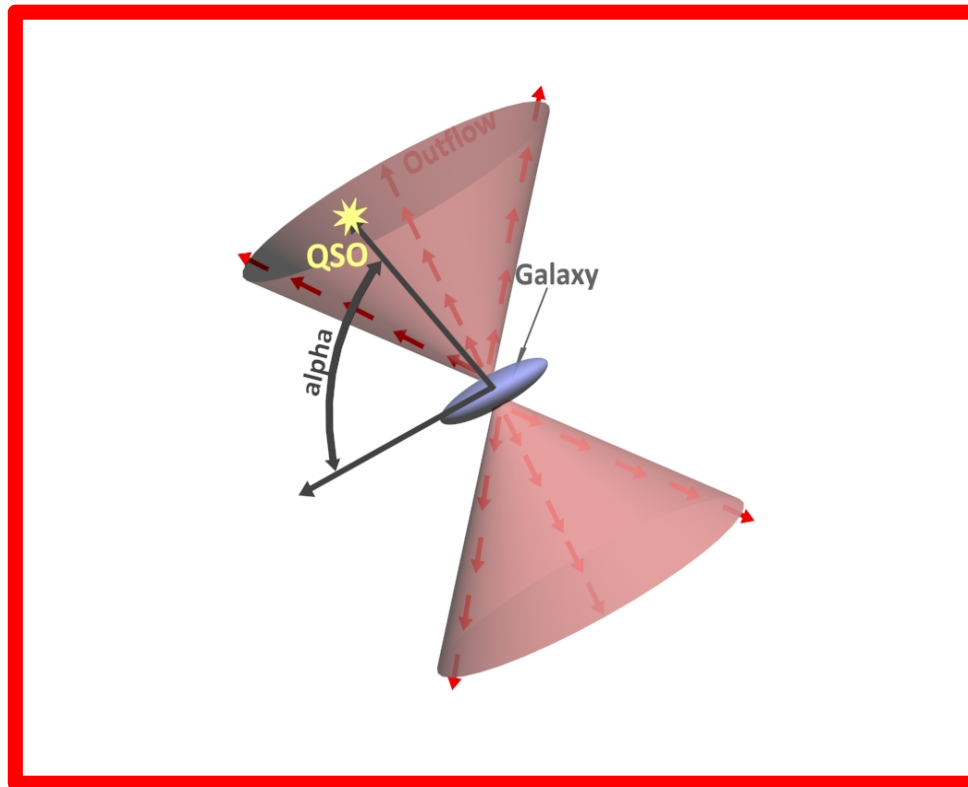
Gas Flows using background QSOs

- A) Galaxy selected sample: **1/3 success**
 - SDSS L* galaxies @ $z \sim 0.1 - 0.3$
 - $b \sim 20 - 100$ kpc
 - *Need LRIS follow-up for MgII*

Barton & Cooke 2009
Kacprzak et al. 2014
Bouché et al. In prep.
Martin in prep.
- B) Absorber selected SIMPLE: **2/3 success!**
 - MgII from SDSS @ $z \sim 0.8 - 1.0$
 - $b \sim < 20$ kpc ← by selection
 - SINFONI + UVES data

Bouché et al. 2007
Schroetter et al. 2015
- Next: MUSE Gas Flow (MEGAFLOW). **3/4 success!**
 - **which pairs favorable for winds ?**

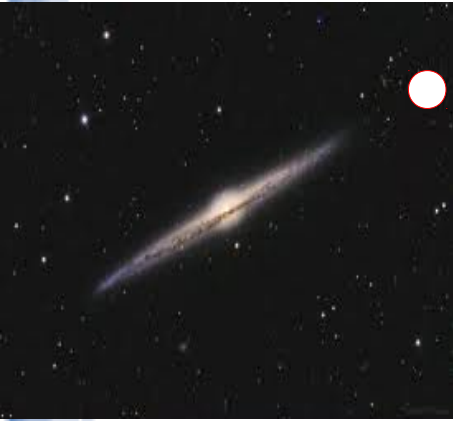
Background quasars: geometry matters



Credit: I. Schroetter

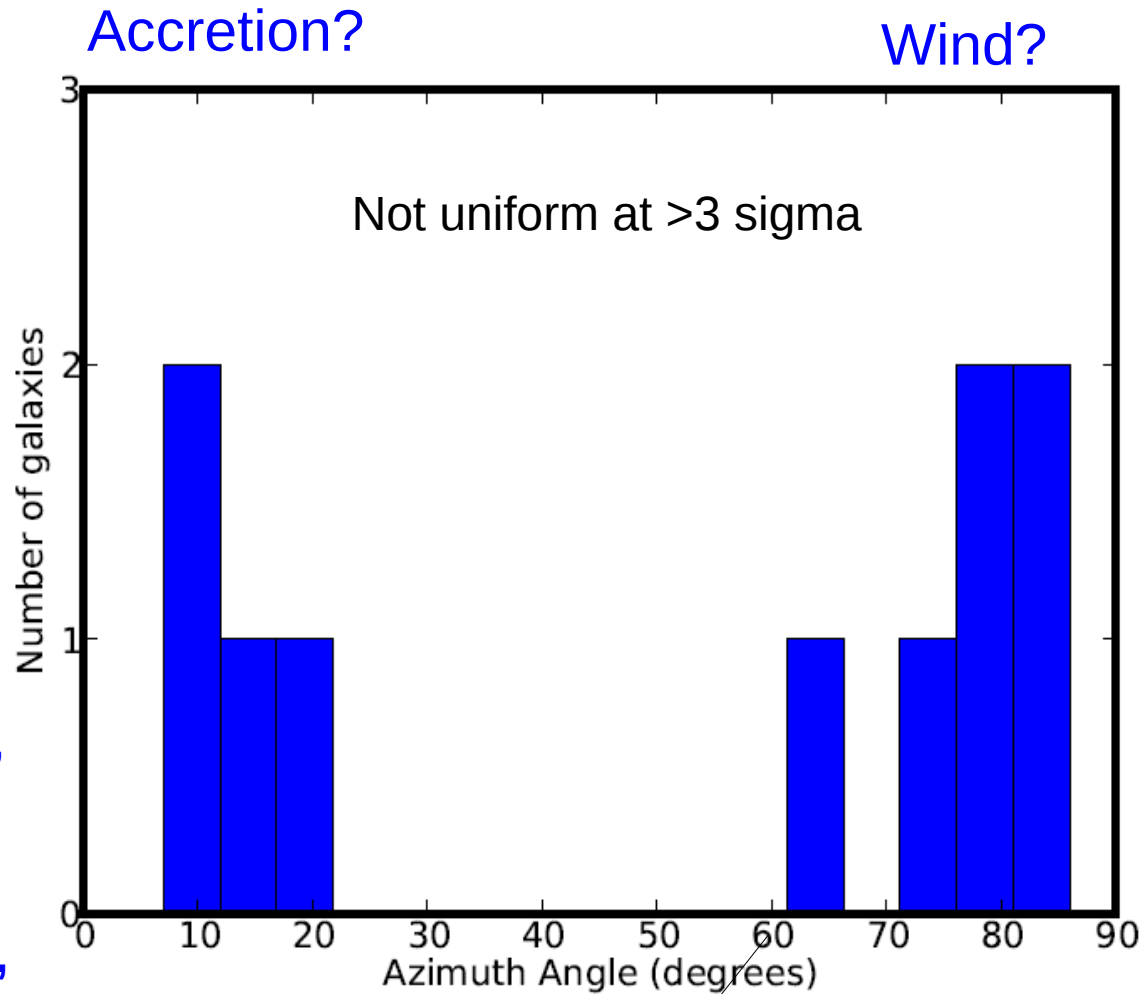
Strategy A) galaxy selection

MgII around L* @ z~0.1



$\langle \text{SFR} \rangle = 0.5 \text{ M/yr}$

Chen Tremonti 2010,
 Bordoloi et al. 2011
 Bouché et al. 2012,
 Rubin et al. 2013
 Lan & Ménard 2014,
 Nielsen et al. 2015



$\langle \text{SFR} \rangle = 2 \text{ M/yr}$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}}(b) = 0.41 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \frac{\mu}{1.5} \frac{\Omega_w}{2} \frac{N_H(b)}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^2} \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \frac{b}{25 \text{ kpc}}$$

Strategy B) MgII Selection

SINFONI MgII Program for Line Emitters (SIMPLE)

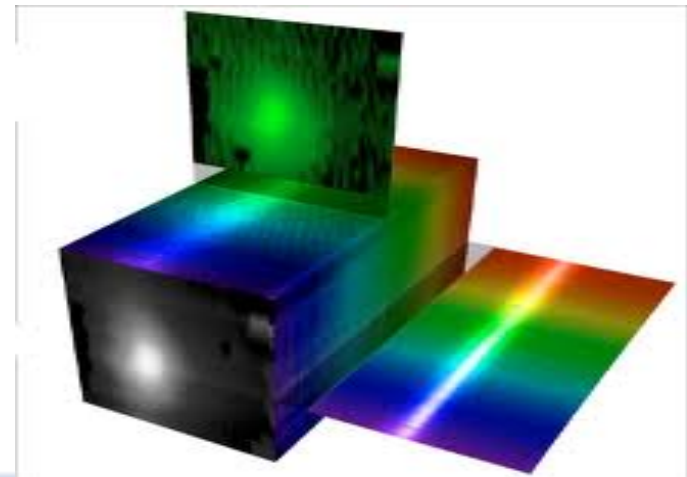
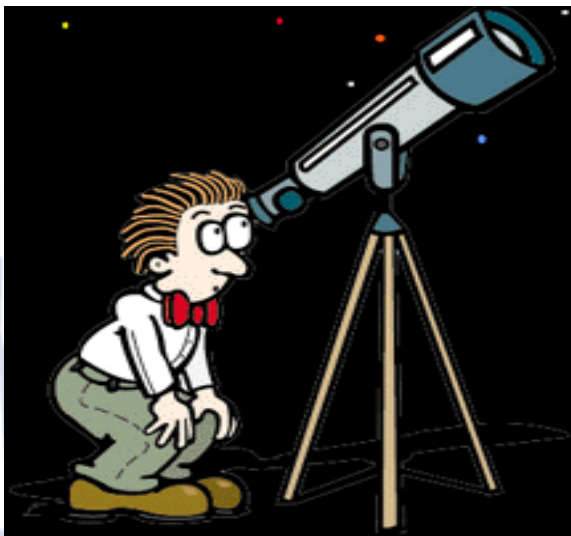
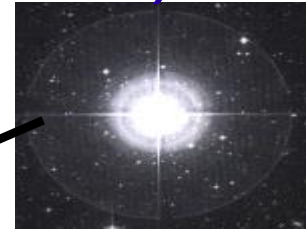
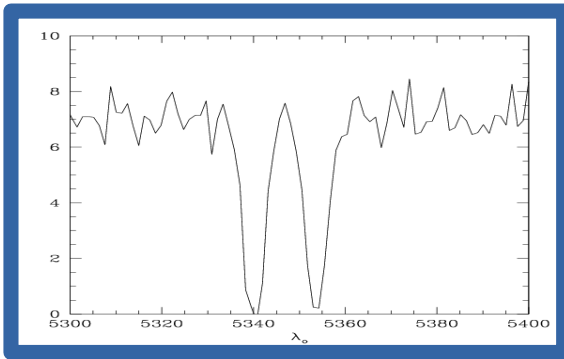
14 QSO fields

Bouché et al. 2007, Schroetter et al. 2015

MUSE Gas Flow and Wind Survey (MEGAFLOW)

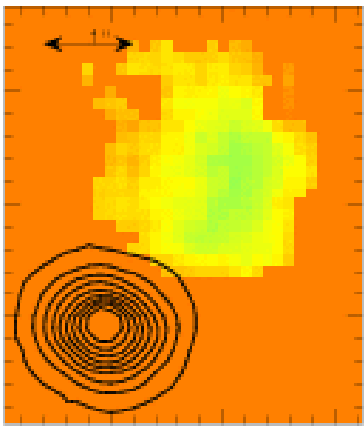
7+ QSO fields with Nabs=4,5

Coming soon !

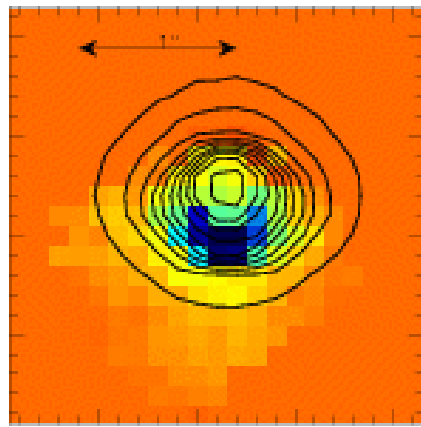


Strategy (B) SINFONI & UVES @z=1.0

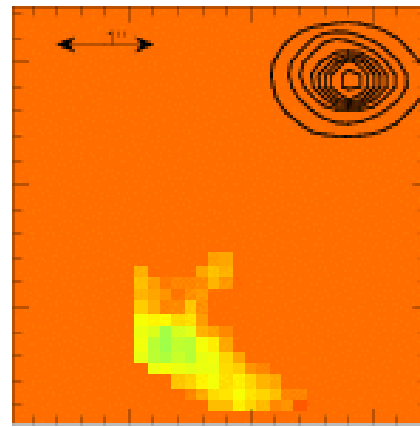
SDSSJ014717.76+125808.8 EW=4.0



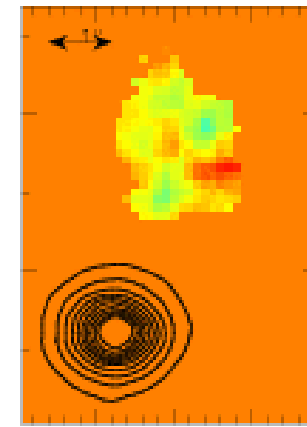
2QZJ022620.4-285751 EW=4.5



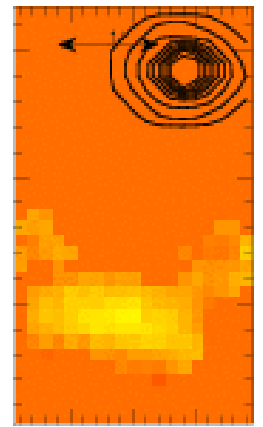
2QZJ024824.4-310944 EW=2.5



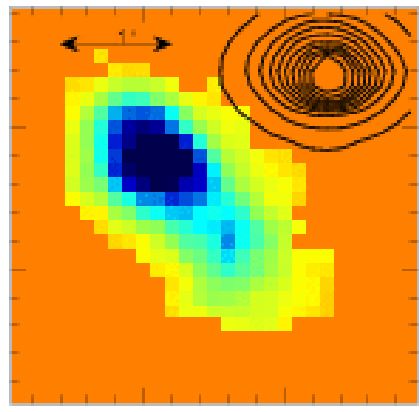
2QZJ030249.6-321600 EW=2.2



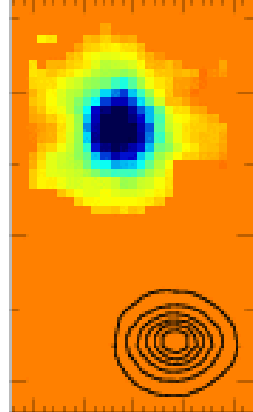
J0427-1302 EW=2.0



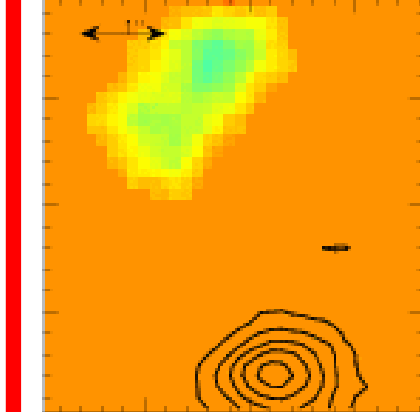
J0448+0950 EW=3.2



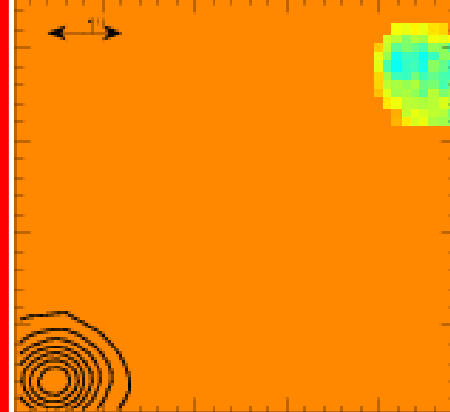
SDSSJ082238.78+224318.9 EW=2.7



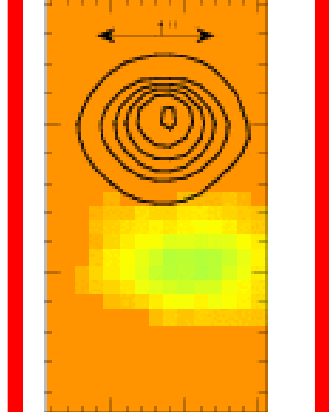
SDSSJ083952.39+112008.8 EW=2.5



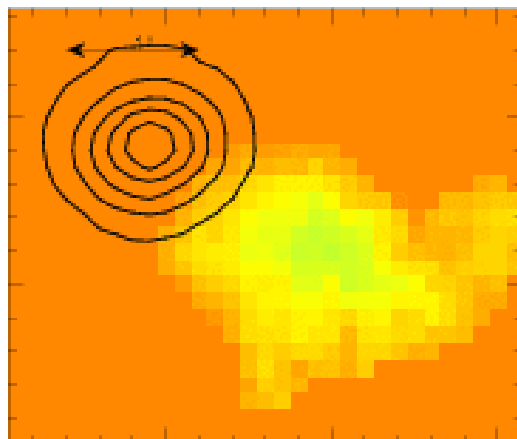
SDSSJ084119.83+233904.9 EW=2.0



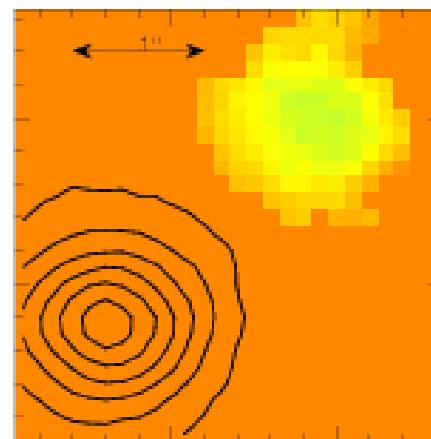
SDSSJ104704.31+044346.4 EW=2.2



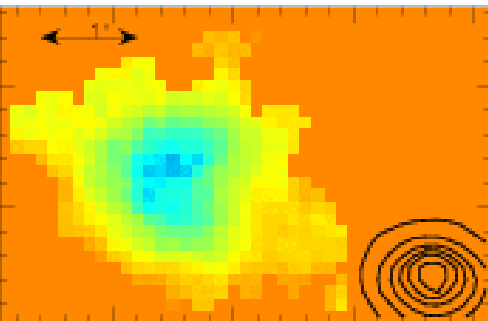
SDSSJ142253.31-000149.0 EW=3.2



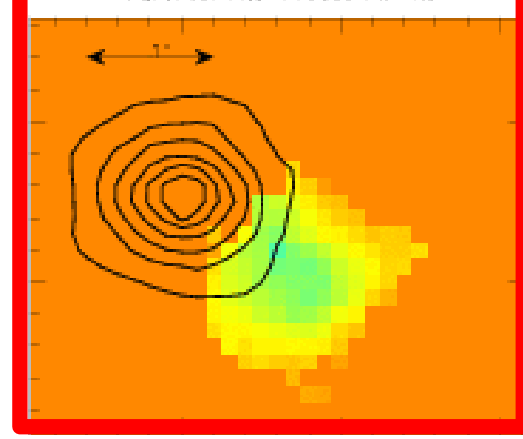
SDSSJ233551.10+151453.2 EW=3.3



SDSSJ094309.66+103400.6 EW=3.5

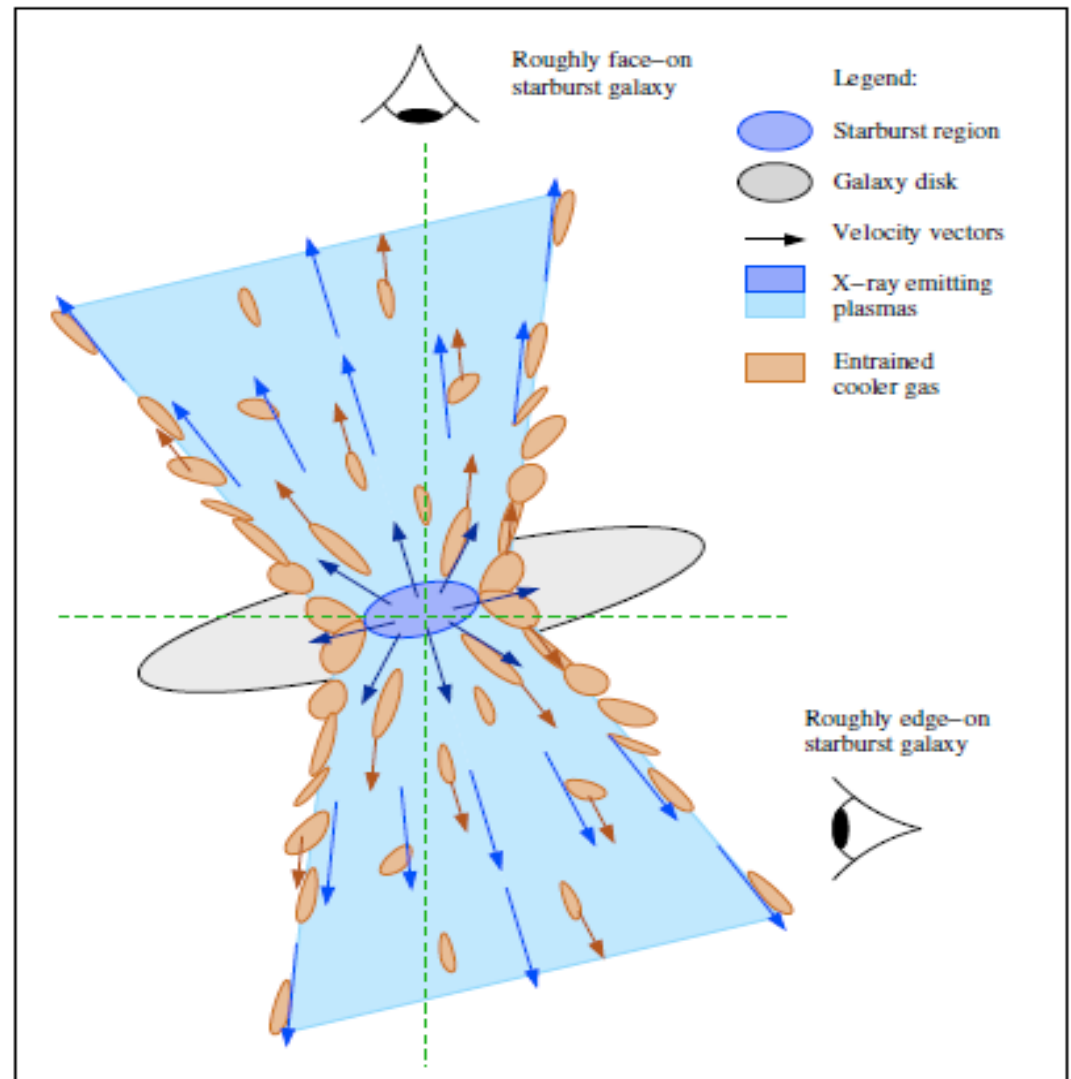


2QZJ235714.8-273659 EW=1.9



Wind modeling with 1 parameter

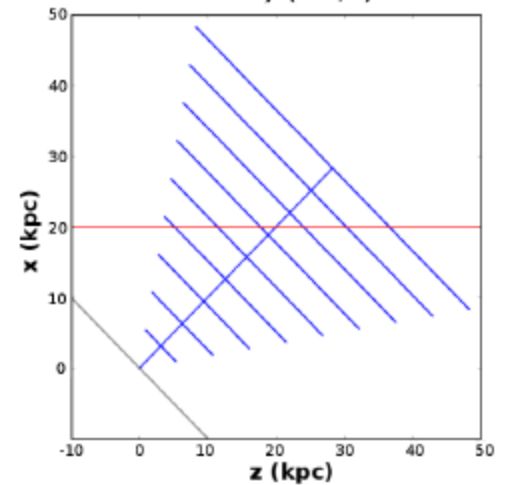
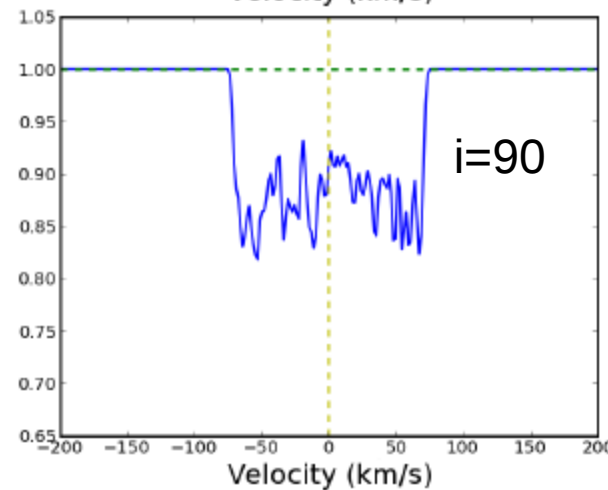
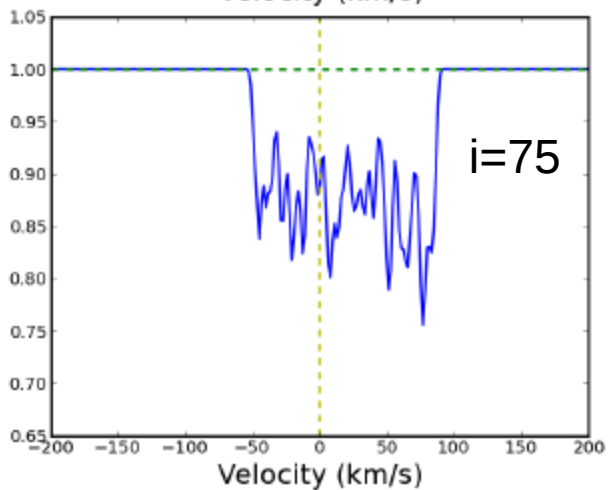
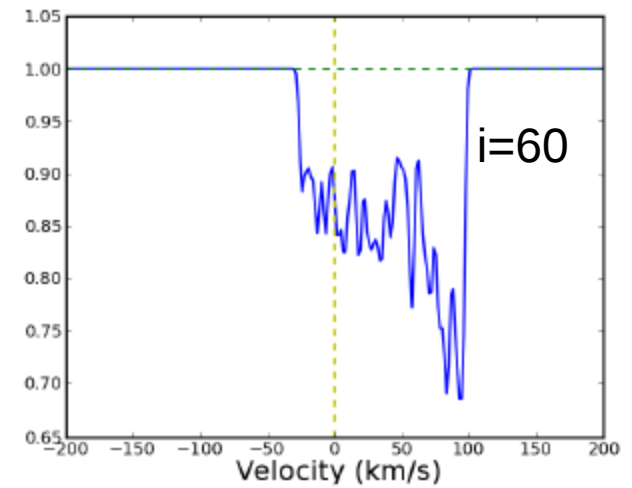
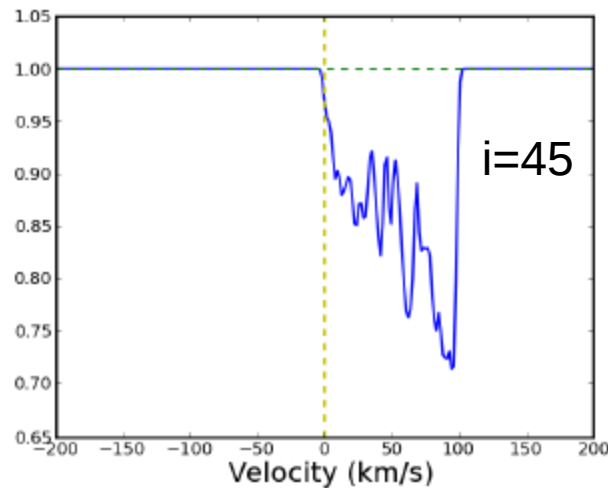
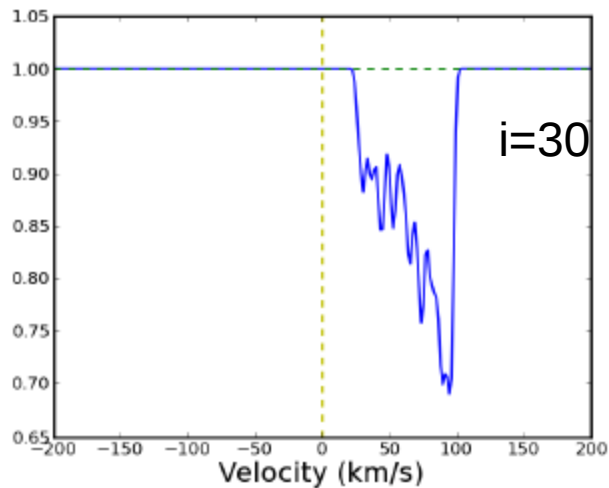
- Steady flow
- Mass conserved
→ $\rho \sim 1/r^2$
- $V_{out} \sim Cst$



Strickland D.

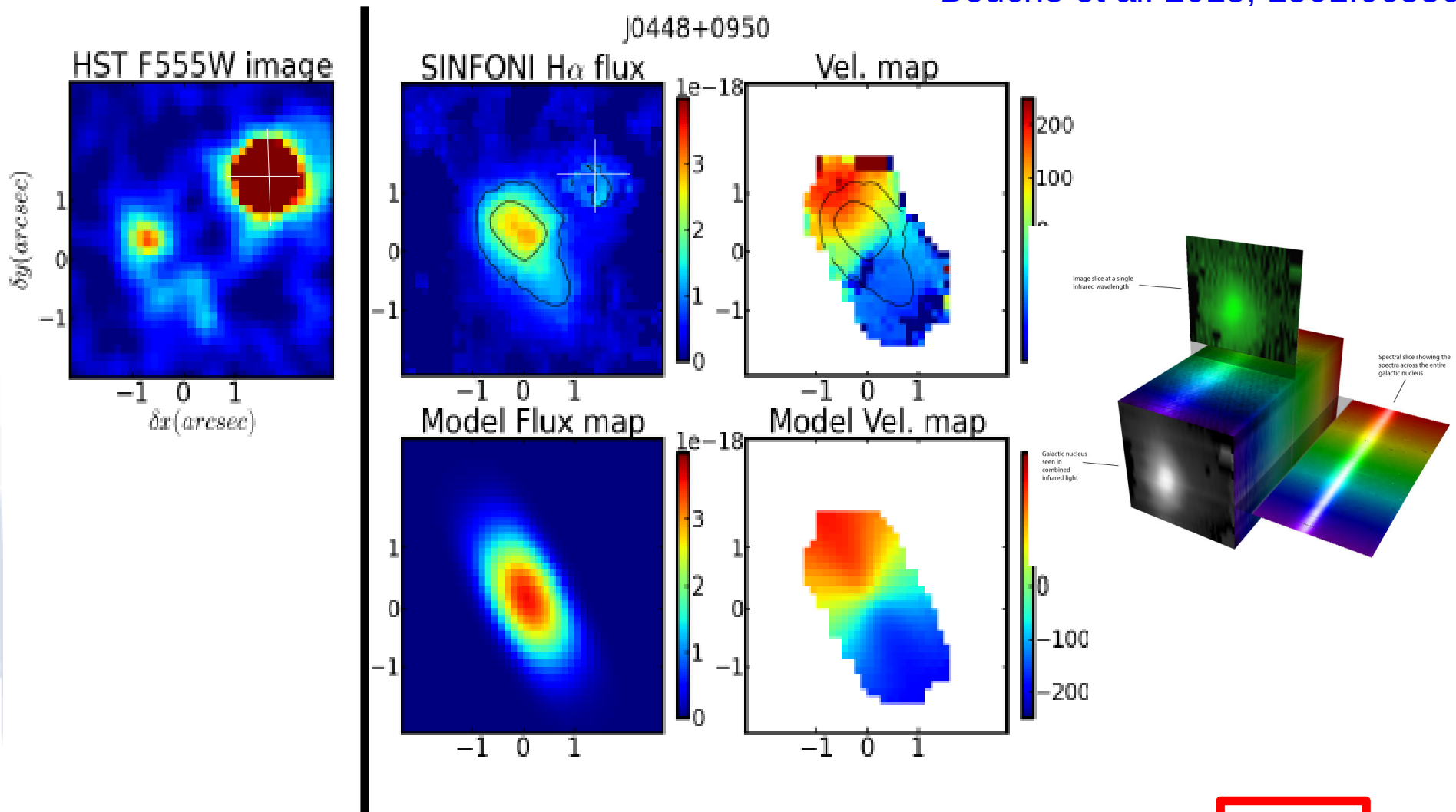
Wind model & inclination

$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}}(b) = 0.41 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \frac{\mu}{1.5} \frac{\Omega_w}{2} \frac{N_H(b)}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^2} \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \frac{b}{25 \text{ kpc}}$$



3D fitting with GalPak^{3D}

Bouché et al. 2015, 1501.06586

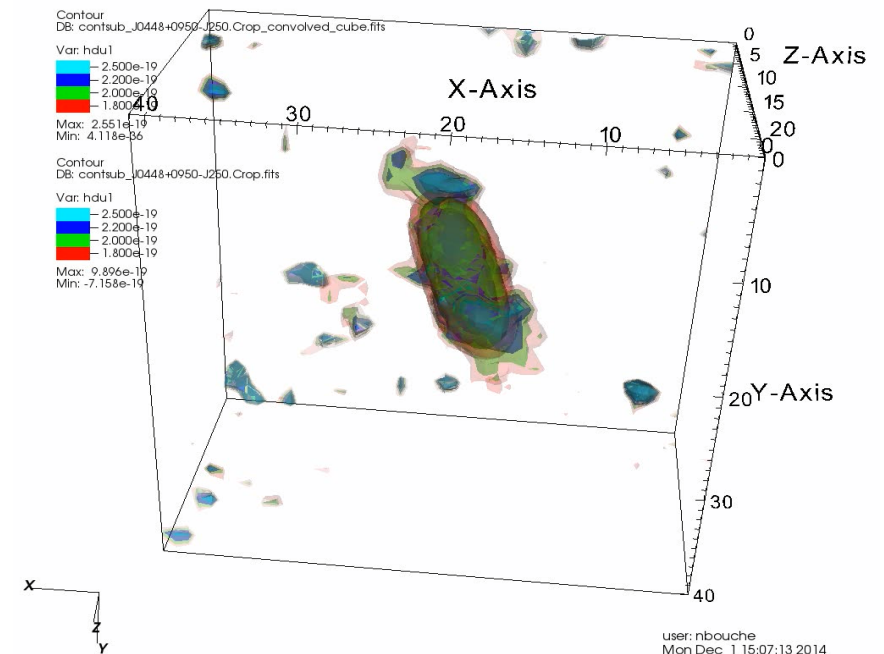
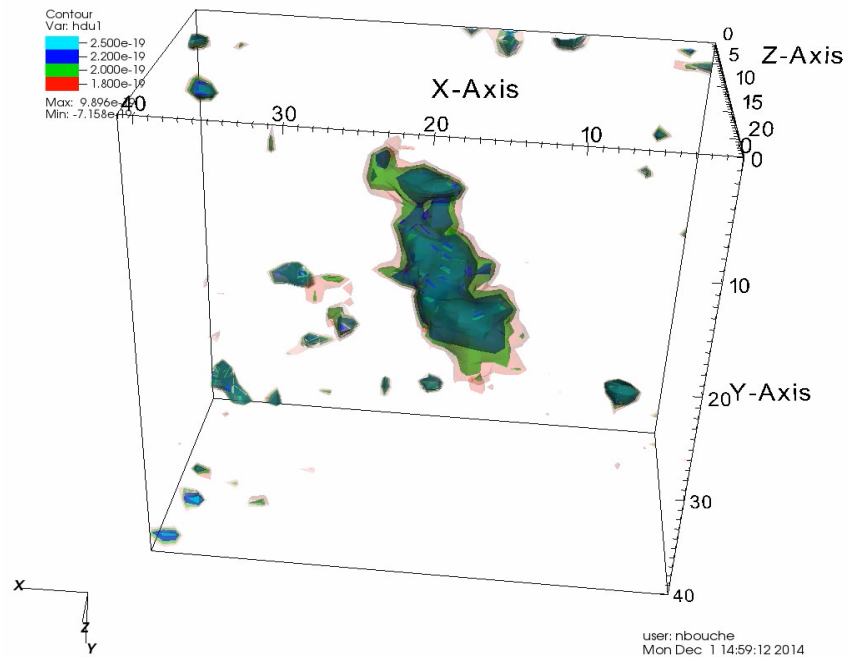


$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}}(b) = 0.41 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \frac{\mu}{1.5} \frac{\Omega_w}{2} \frac{N_H(b)}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^2} \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \frac{b}{25 \text{ kpc}}$$

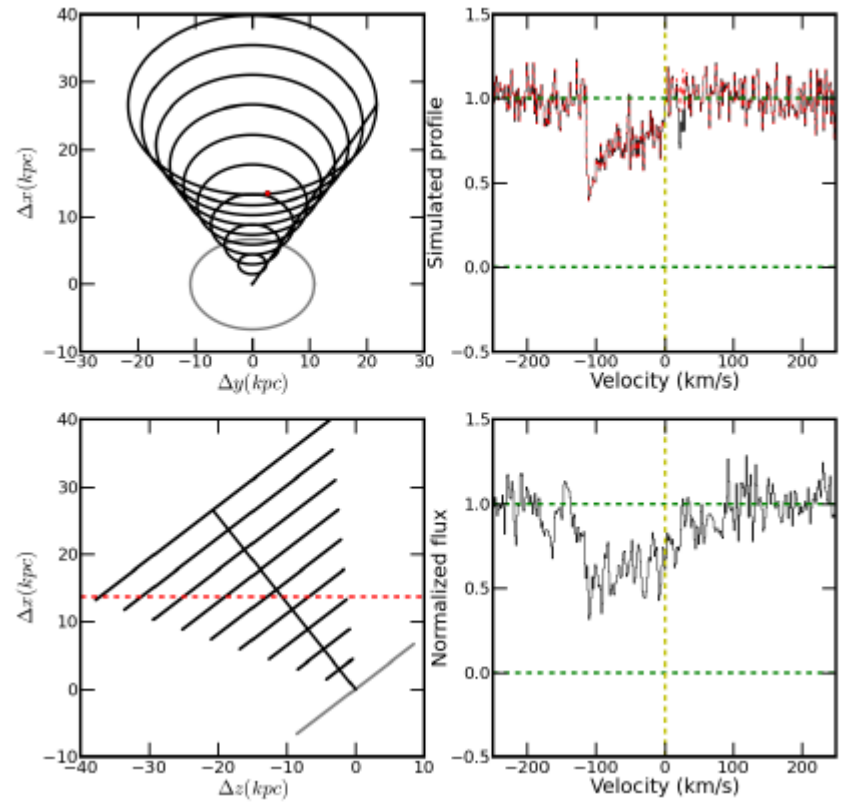
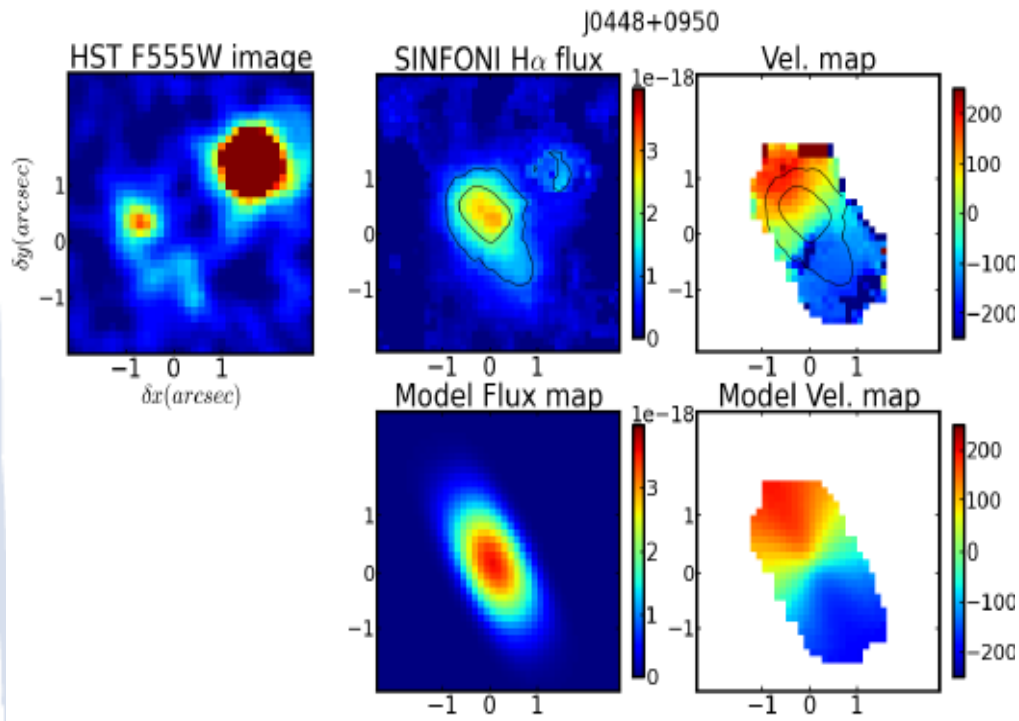
3D fitting with GalPak^{3D}

<http://galpak.irap.omp.eu>

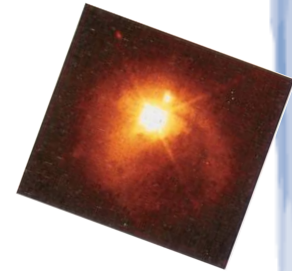
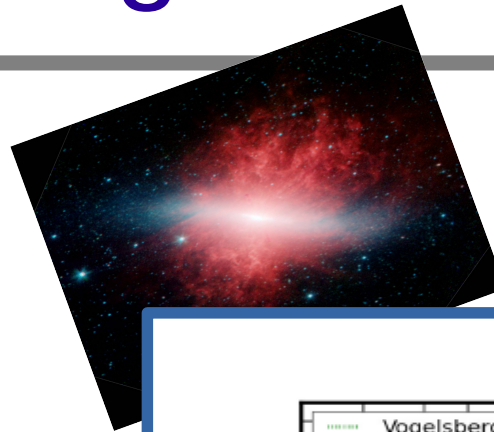
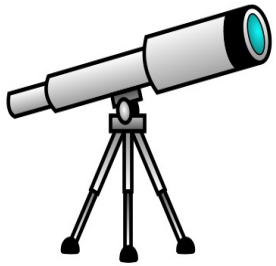
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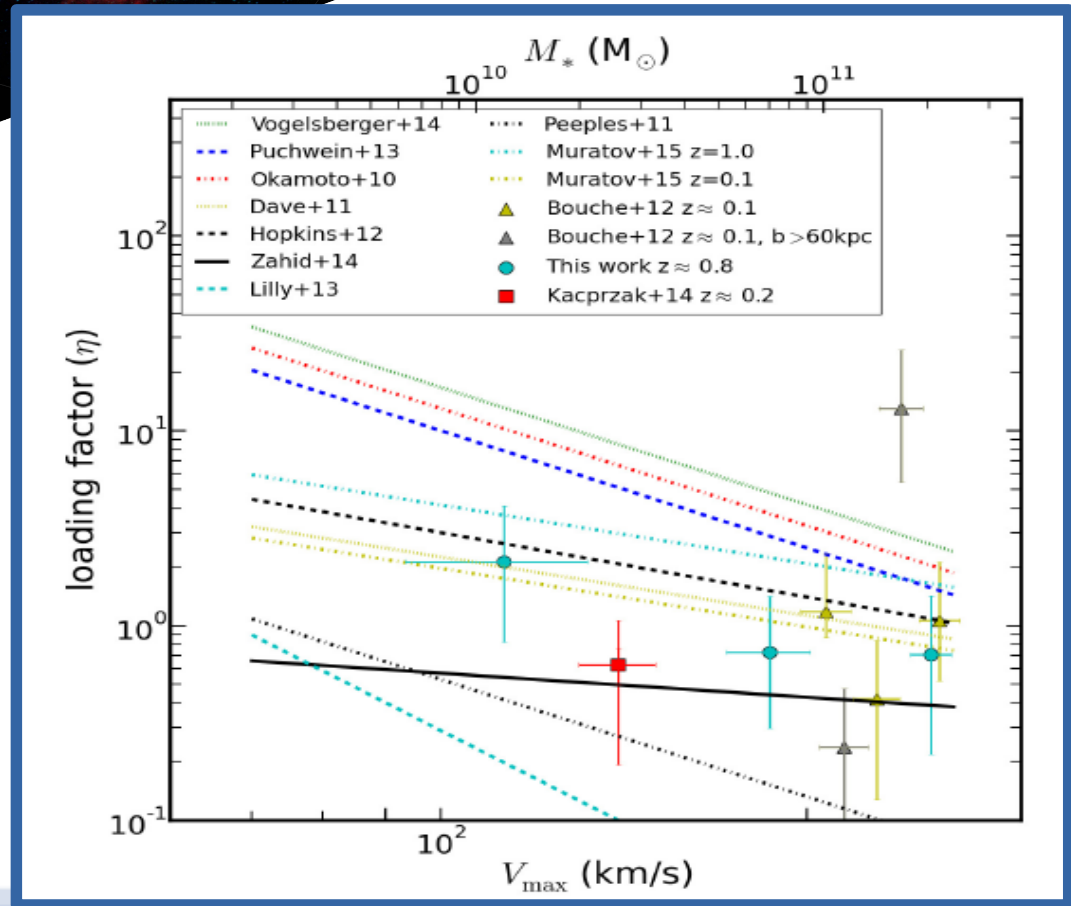
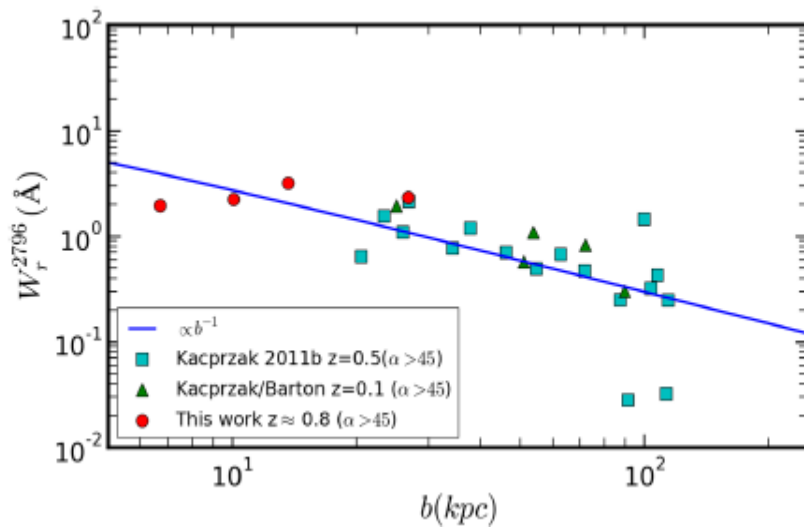
J0448



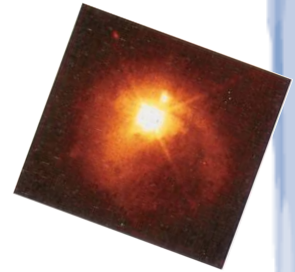
Winds properties from background QSOs



Schroetter et al. 2015



Outflow properties from background QSOs



- Does wind escape ?

$$- \cancel{V_{\text{wind}} > V_{\text{esc}}}$$

NO

- How far do they travel ?

b^{-1} up to 100 kpc

- Does wind carry enough mass?

$$\eta \equiv \dot{M}_{\text{out}} / \text{SFR}$$

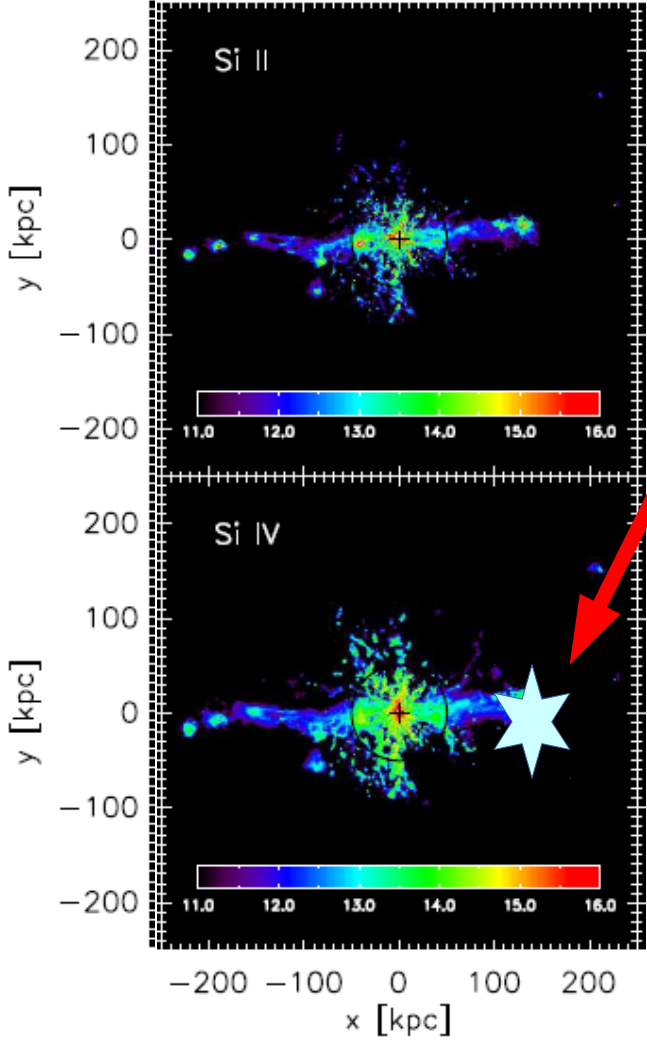
Stay tuned:

$$\sim V^{-1} \text{ or } -2 \text{ or } -4$$

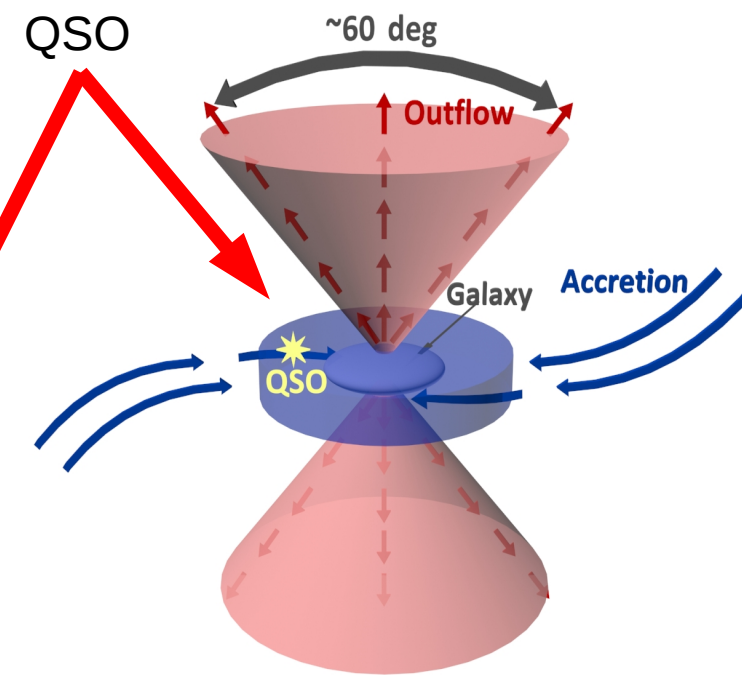
see Schroetter Thesis

Inflows/Outflows are not co-spatial

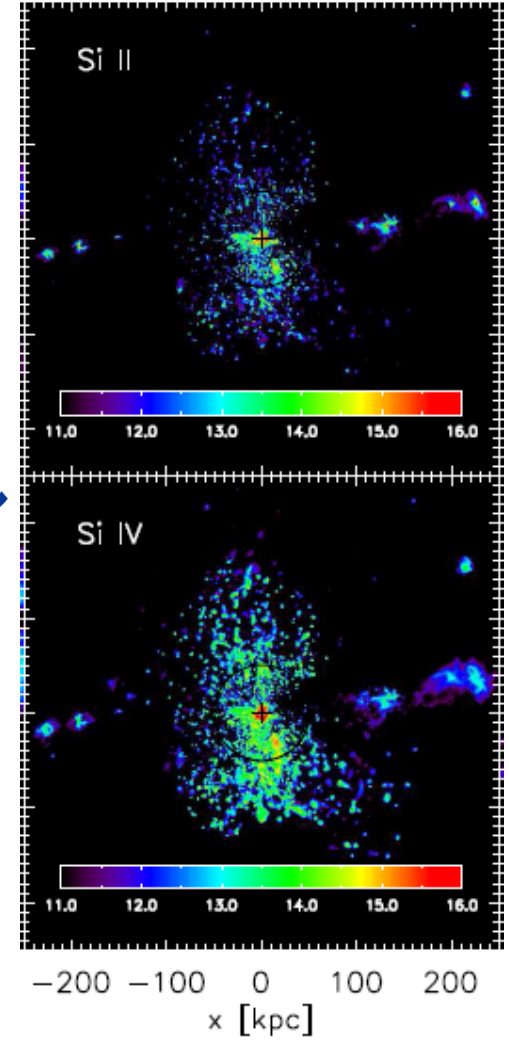
Shen, Madau et al. 2013
Also [Stewart et al. 2011](#),
[Goerdts/ Brook /Wetzel's talk ...](#)



Inflowing particles



Credit: I. Schroetter



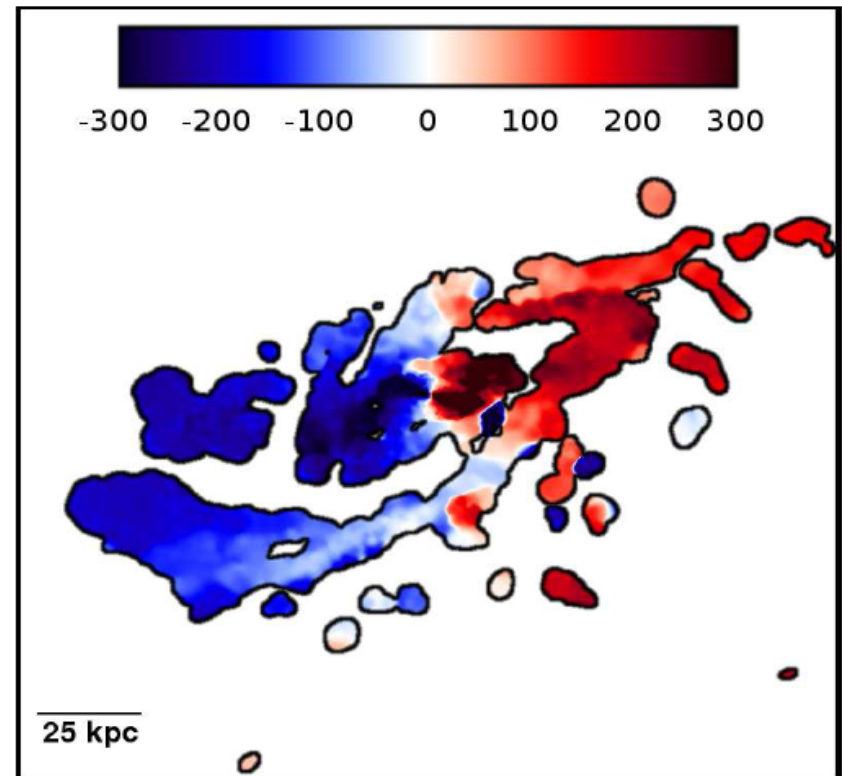
Outflowing particles

Accretion with absorption line

GASOLINE SPH

K. Stewart et al. 2011

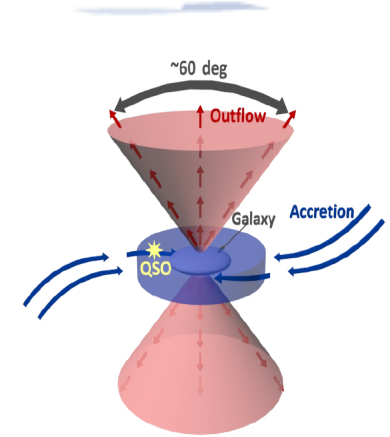
- Cold gas co-rotating,
- ~co-planar



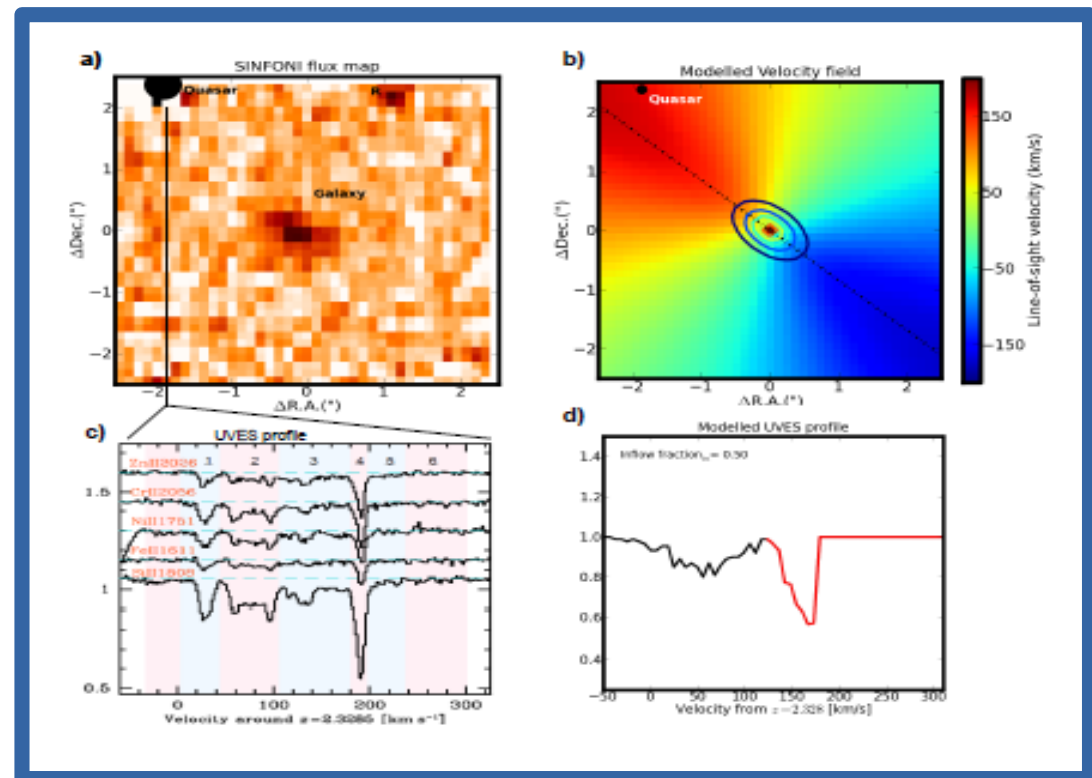
“ disk. This signature of cosmological accretion should be observable using background-object absorption line studies as features that are offset from the galaxy's systemic velocity by $\sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. In most cases, the accreted gas co-rotates with the central disk in the form of a warped, extended cold flow disk, such that the observed velocity offset will be in the same direction as galaxy rotation. This prediction provides a means to observationally distinguish accreted gas ”

Also Fumagali et al 2011; Goerdt et al. 2012; Van de Voort & Schaye J 2012;

- Distinct kinematic signatures of infall
- Direct constraint on $dM_{\text{in}}/dt \sim \text{SFR}$
- “Low-Z”, but not pristine.

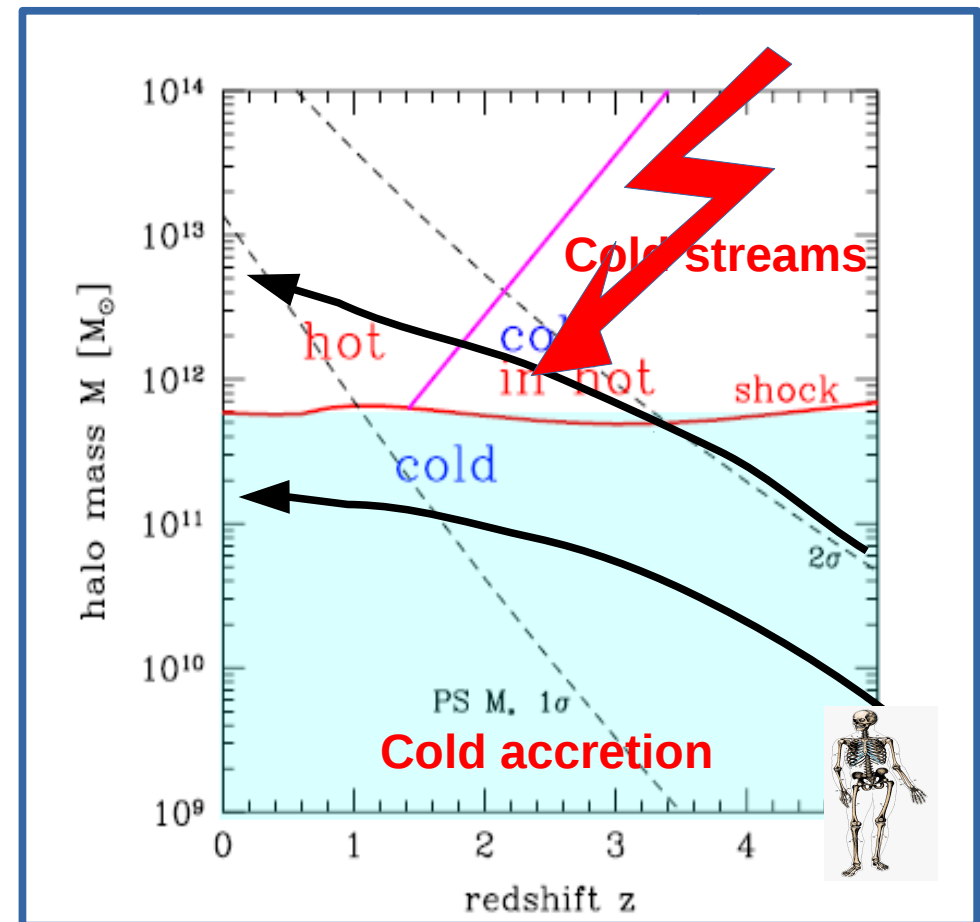
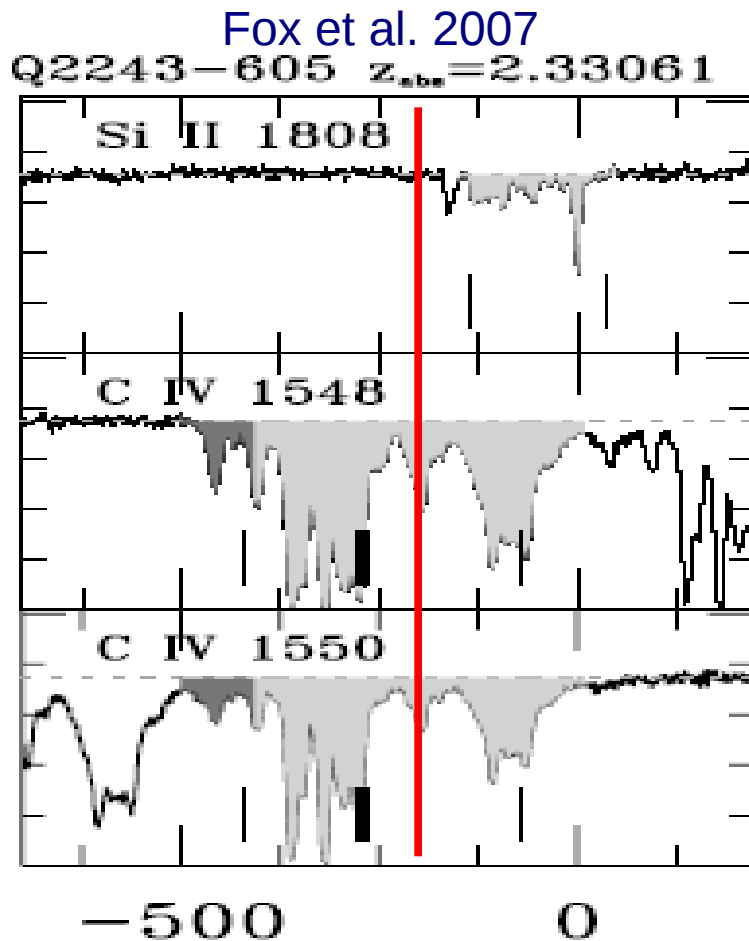
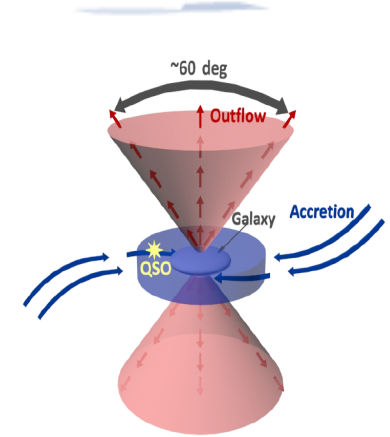


Bouché et al. 2013, Science

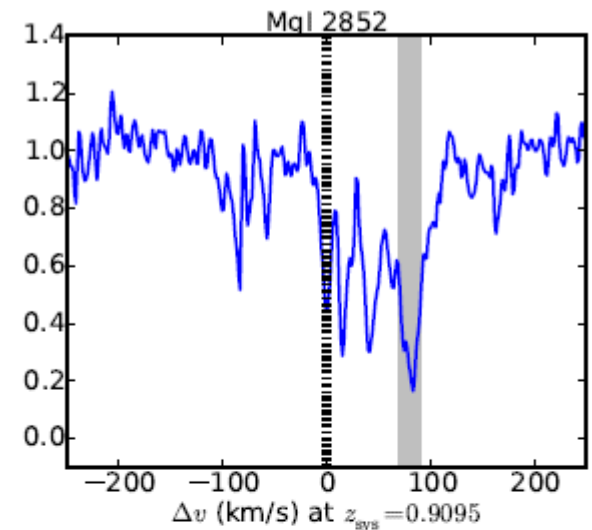
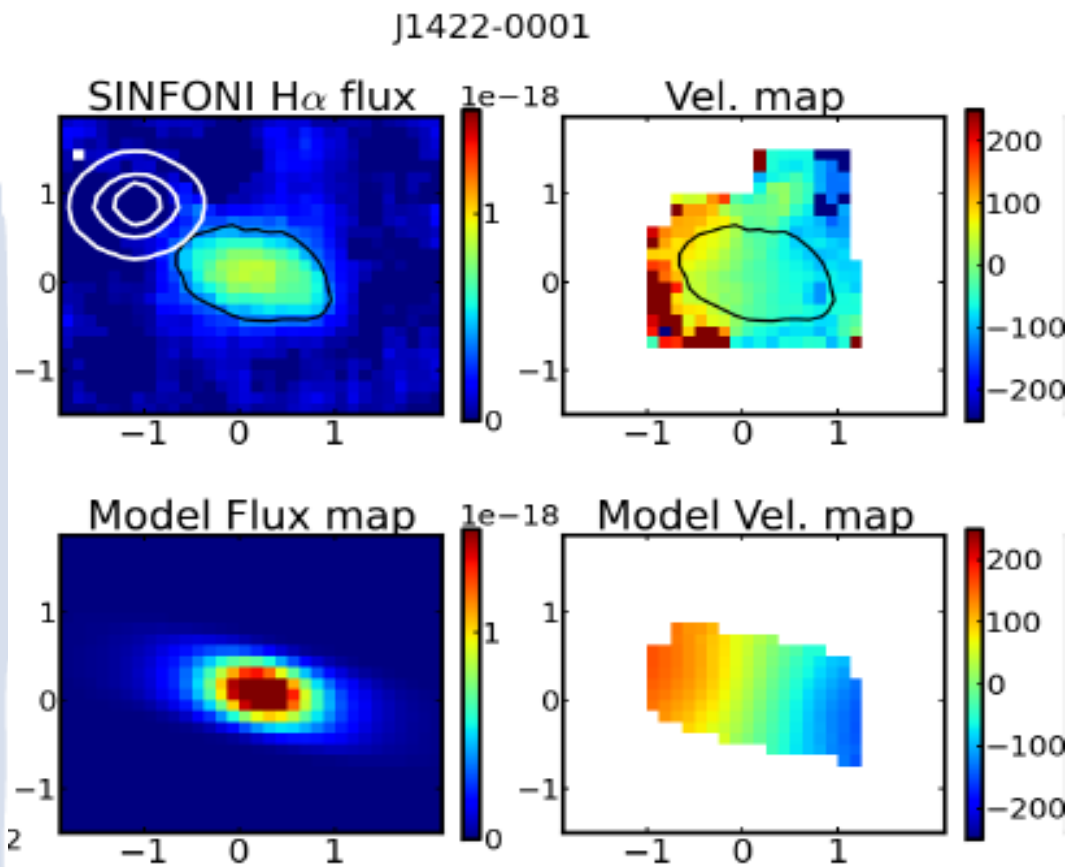


→ V_{in} , b , $N_{\text{H}} \rightarrow dM/dt \sim \text{SFR} !$

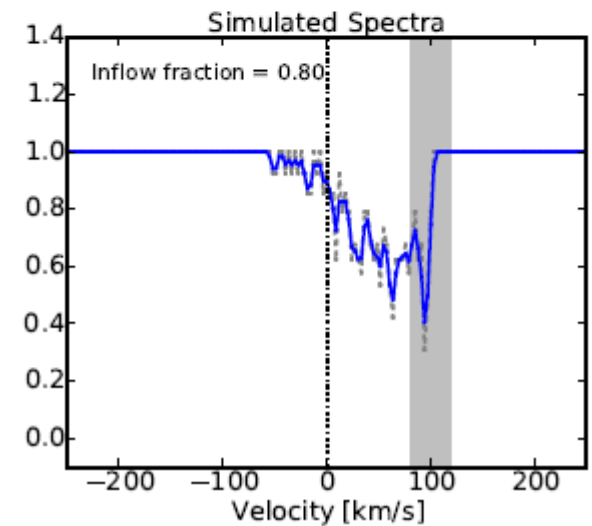
- Distinct kinematic signatures of infall
- Direct constraint on $dM_{\text{in}}/dt \sim \text{SFR}$
- “Low-Z”, but not pristine.



Another accretion? J1422-001



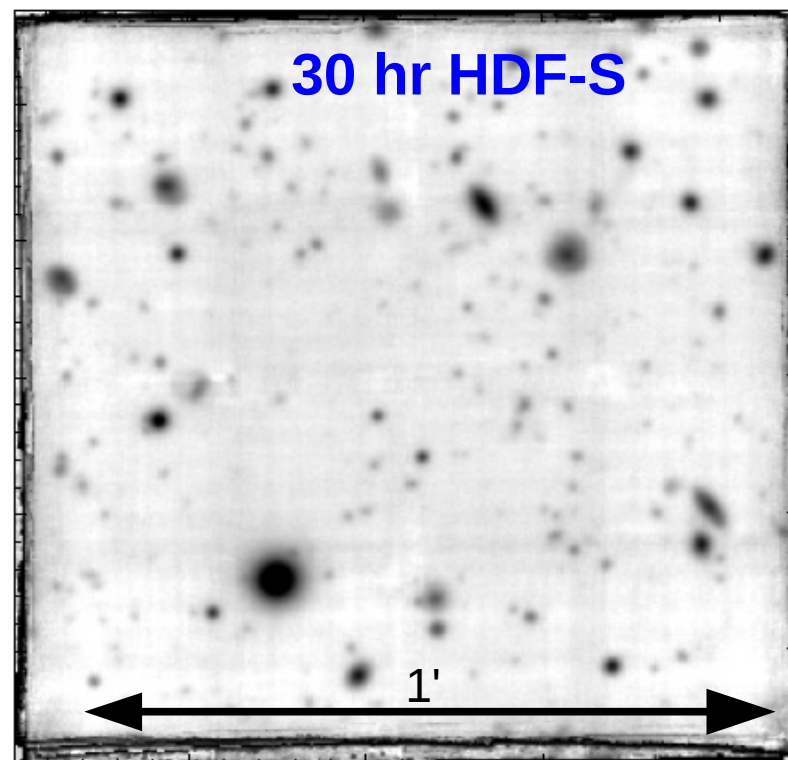
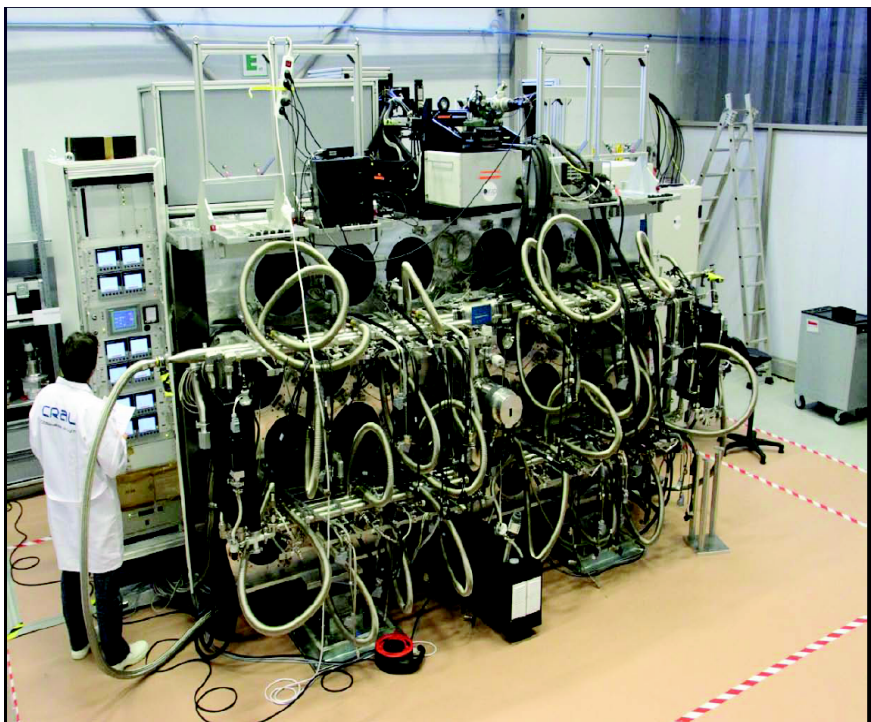
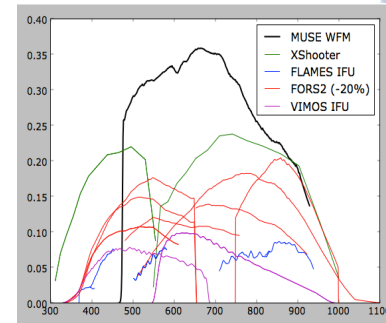
(b)



Probing IGM with



- Giant IFU 1'x1' 0.2"/pix (0.5 – 0.95 μ m)
 - AO
 - Flux(30hr) > 1e-19 erg/s/cm²/arcsec²

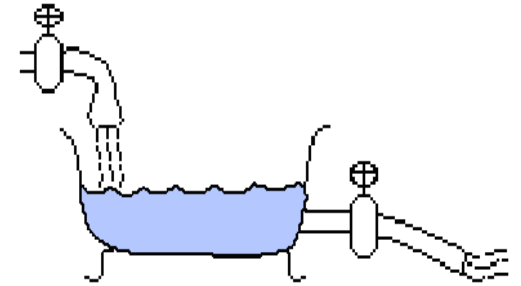


Bacon et. 2014 (1411.7667)

Conclusions

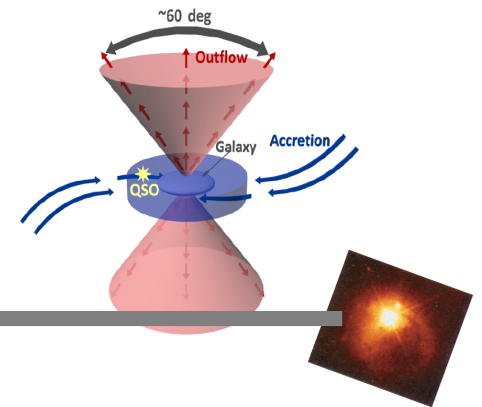
Galaxies are in *quasi*-equilibrium

- SFR follows accretion rate \rightarrow Main-sequence
- Accretion drives galaxy growth, $SFR(z)$, $M_{gas}(z)$
- MZR (in prep.)



In/Outflows are not co-spatial /

- Strong geometric effects!
- Inflow rate \sim SFR
- Outflow rate \sim SFR



Stay tuned for more with MUSE

- MEGAFLOW: observations on winds/accretion
- Fluorescence emission (Cantalupo S.; Martin C.)
- Ly-gal IGM (Straka L.)
- IGM tomography



