

Gas flows at the interface between galaxies and IGM



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3 points

0. Gas accretion is very important

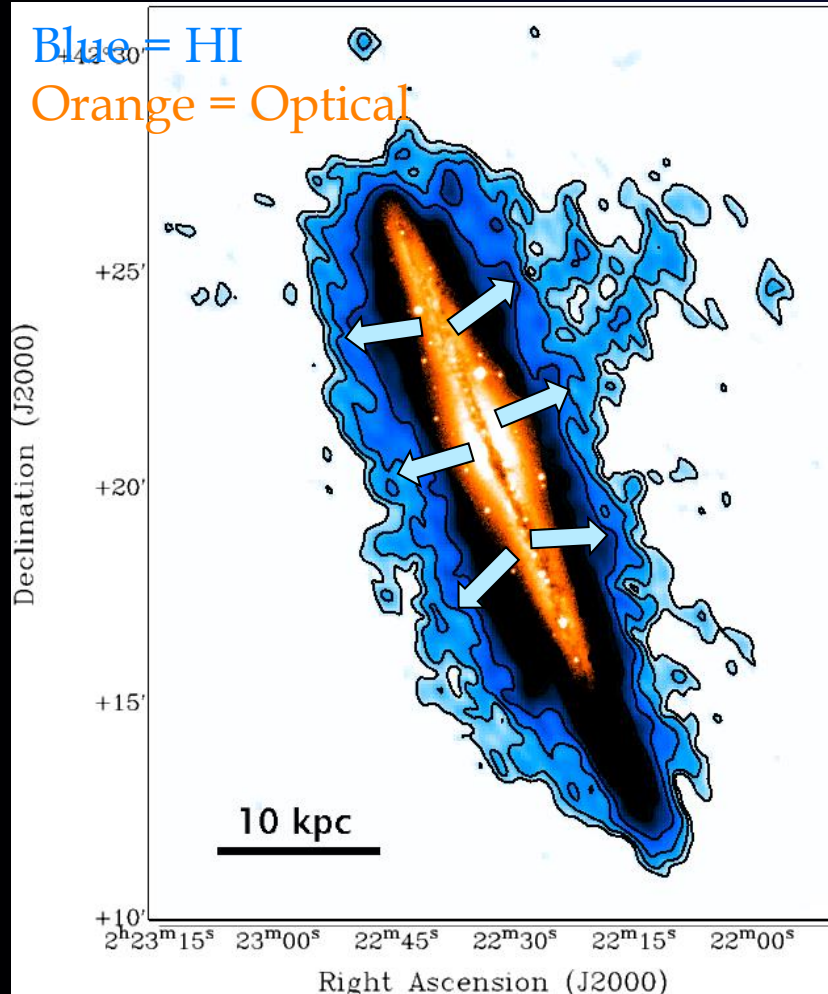
1. There is a lot of cold extraplanar gas around spirals

2. Galactic fountain cools the corona: Feedback is not only *negative*

3. Build artificial data

Cold extraplanar gas

NGC 891



Oosterloo, Fraternali, Sancisi 2007, AJ

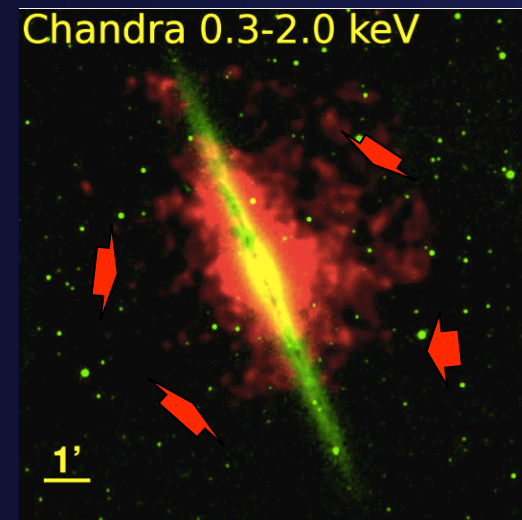
$$\text{Mass}_{\text{HI}} = 1.2 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$$

$Z(\text{HI}) \sim Z_{\odot}$ (*Bregman et al. 2013, ApJ*)

Galactic fountain kinematics

Large amount of extraplanar HI

Hot halo gas

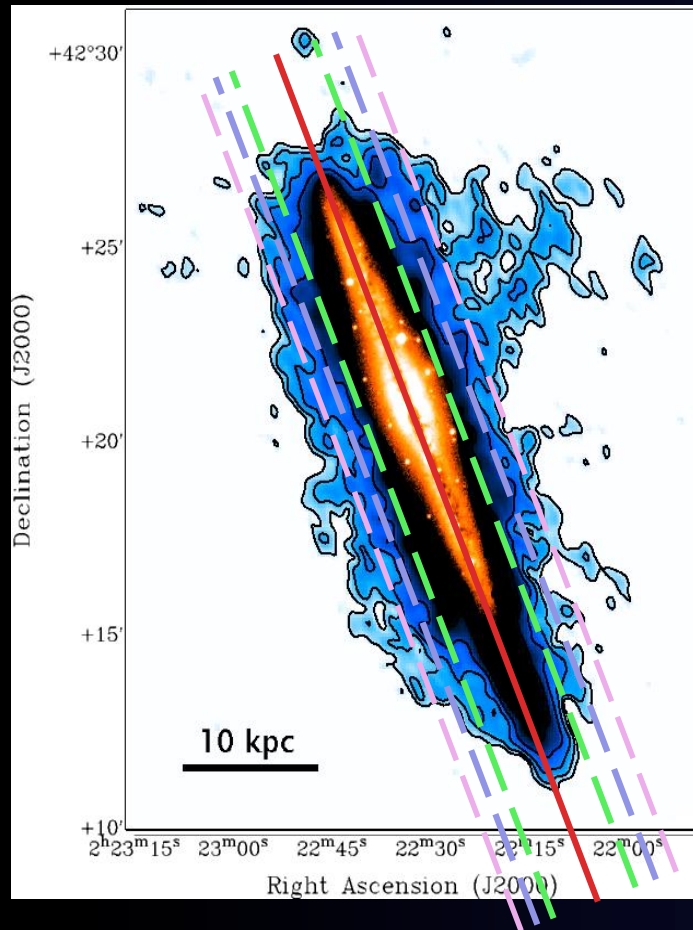


Hodges-Kluck & Bregman 2013, ApJ

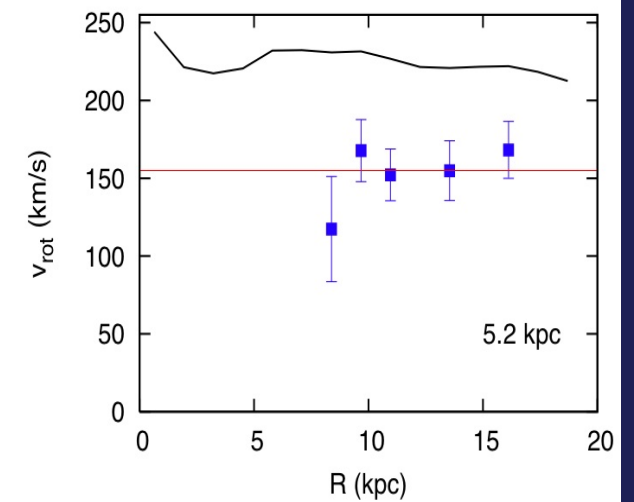
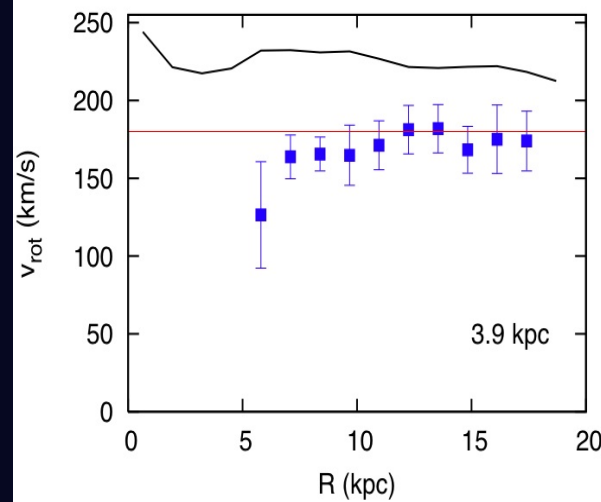
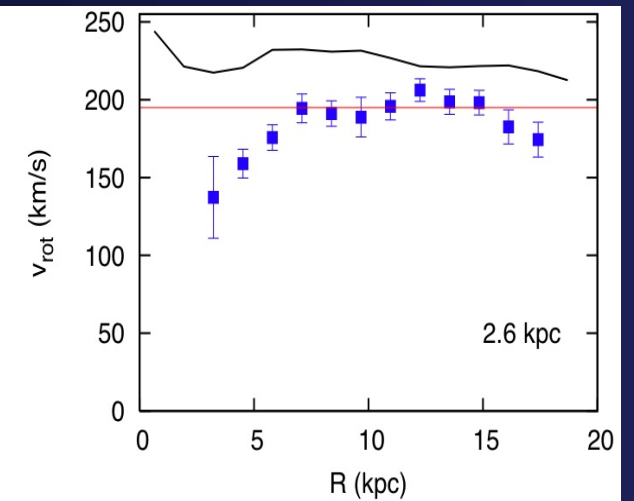
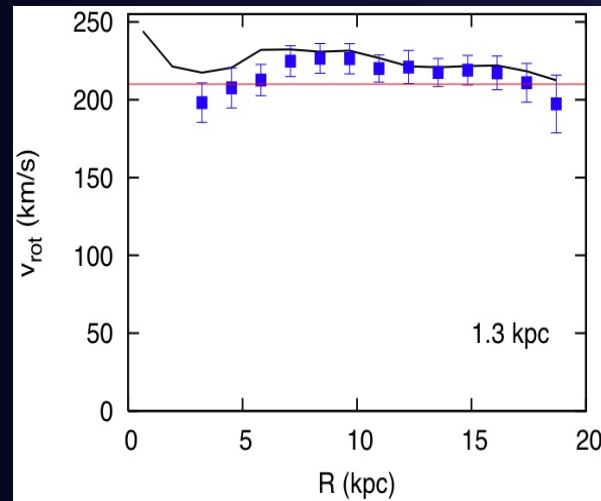
$$\text{Mass}_{\text{hot}} = 1-3 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

$Z(\text{HI}) \sim 0.1 Z_{\odot}$

Extraplanar HI rotates slowly



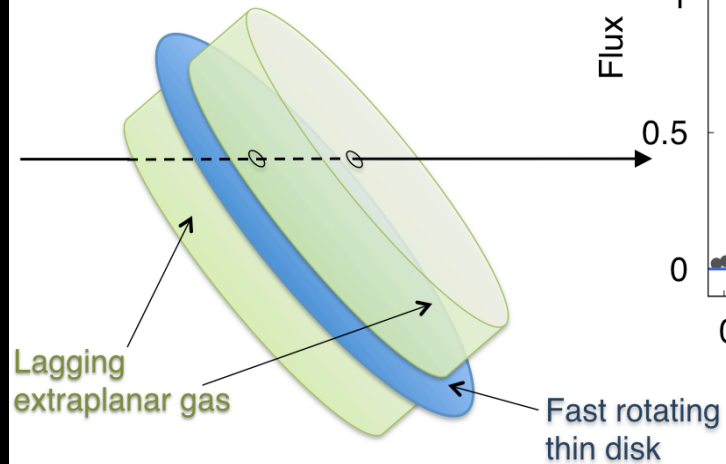
Strong (15 km/s/kpc)
rotational gradient with z



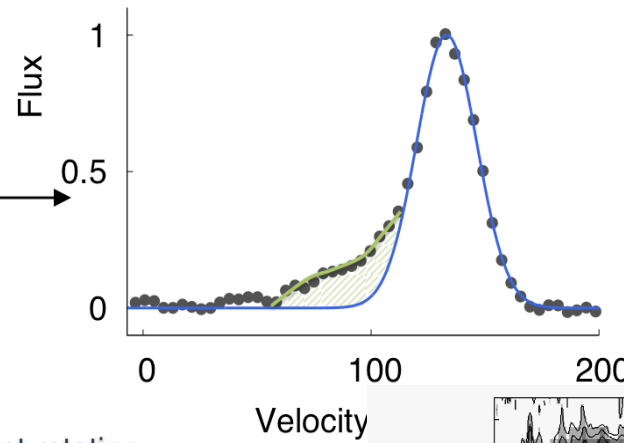
Fraternali et al. 2005

Extrplanar gas in non-edge-on galaxies

Tilted galactic disk + extrplanar gas

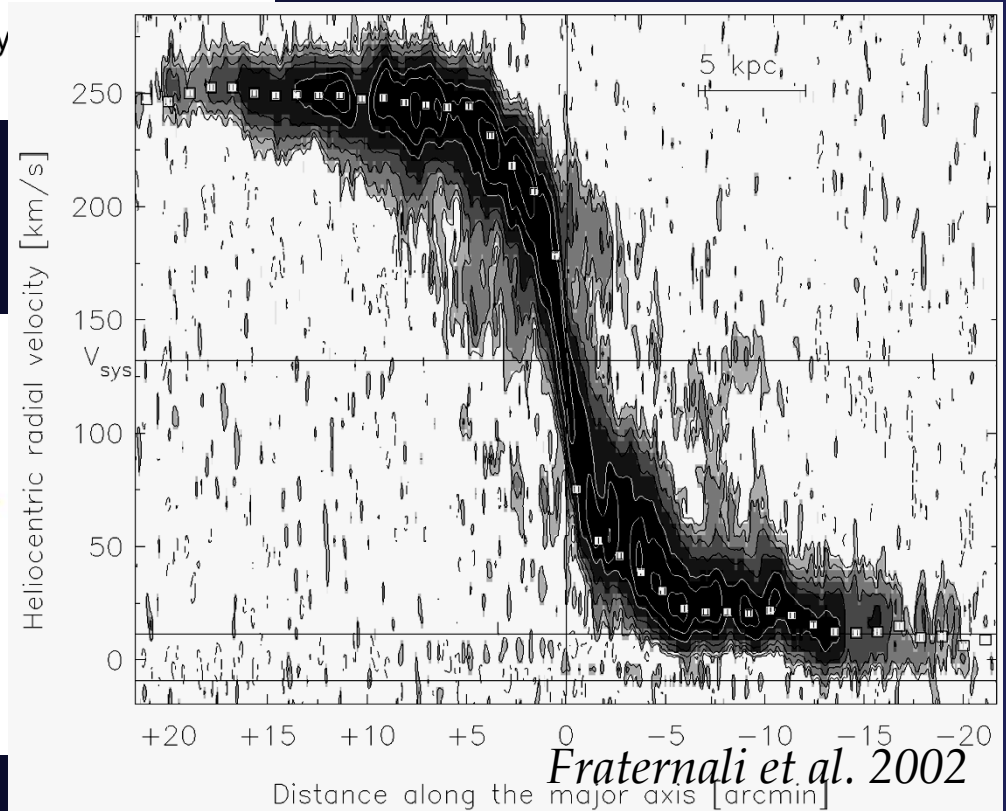
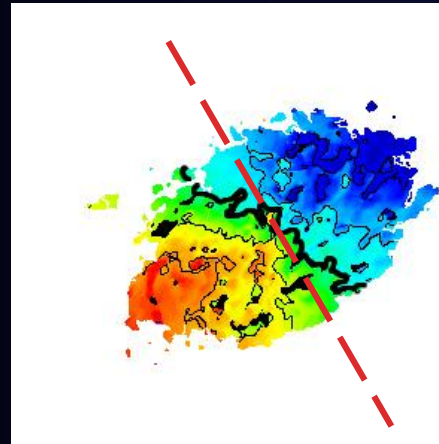
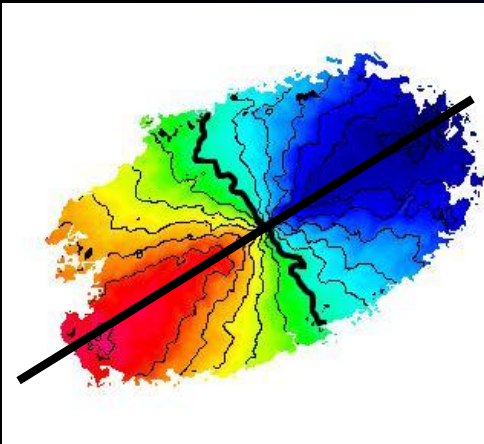


Observed line profile



Extrplanar gas is in the star forming region

Extrplanar gas

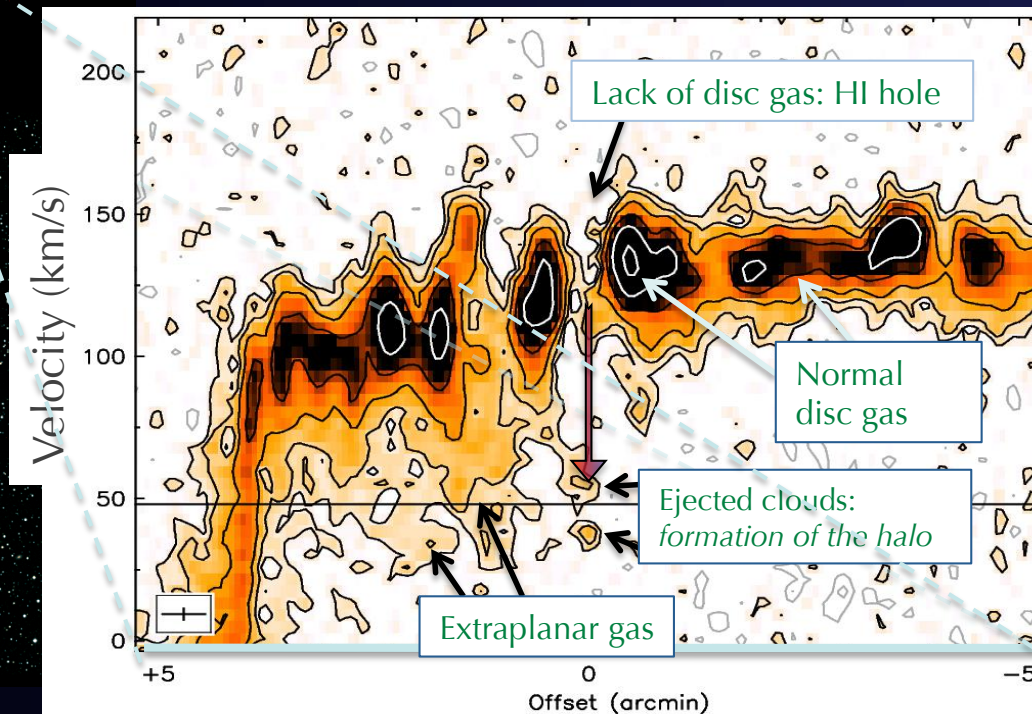
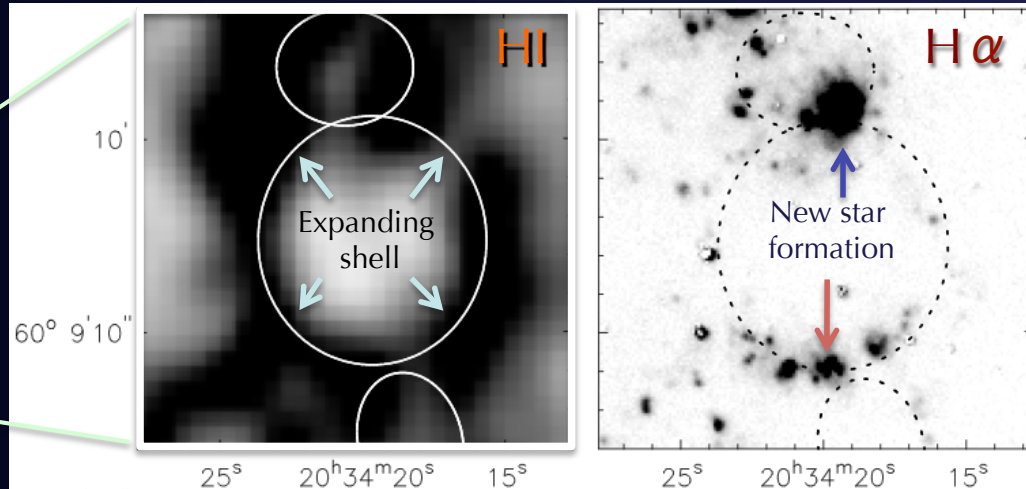


Superbubble outflows

NGC 6946

Gas (HI)

Optical



Extrplanar gas
~ few $10^8 M_{\odot}$

Cycle lifetime
~ few 10^7 yr

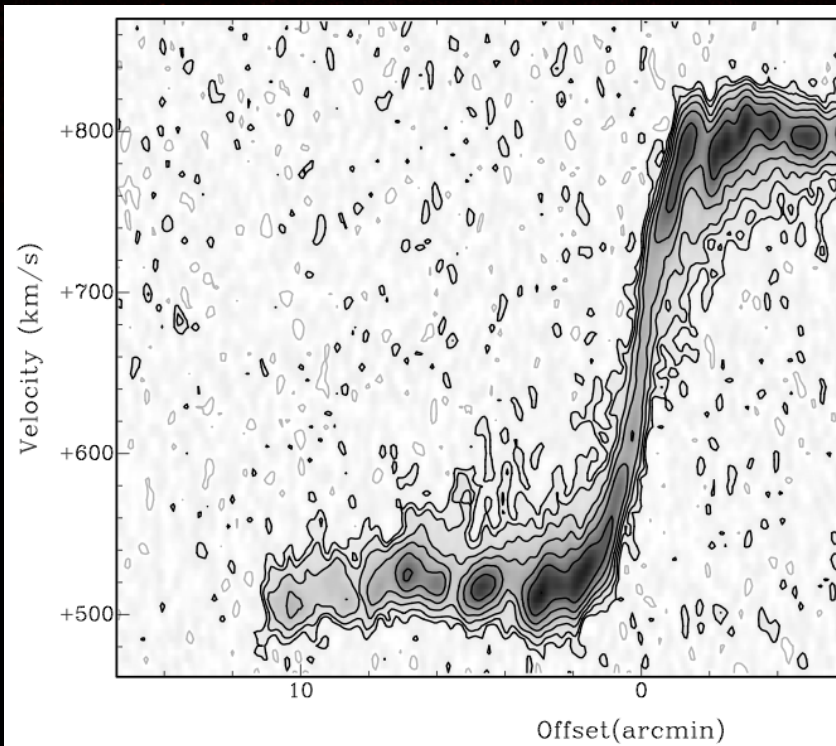
Fountain cycle:

~ $10 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$!

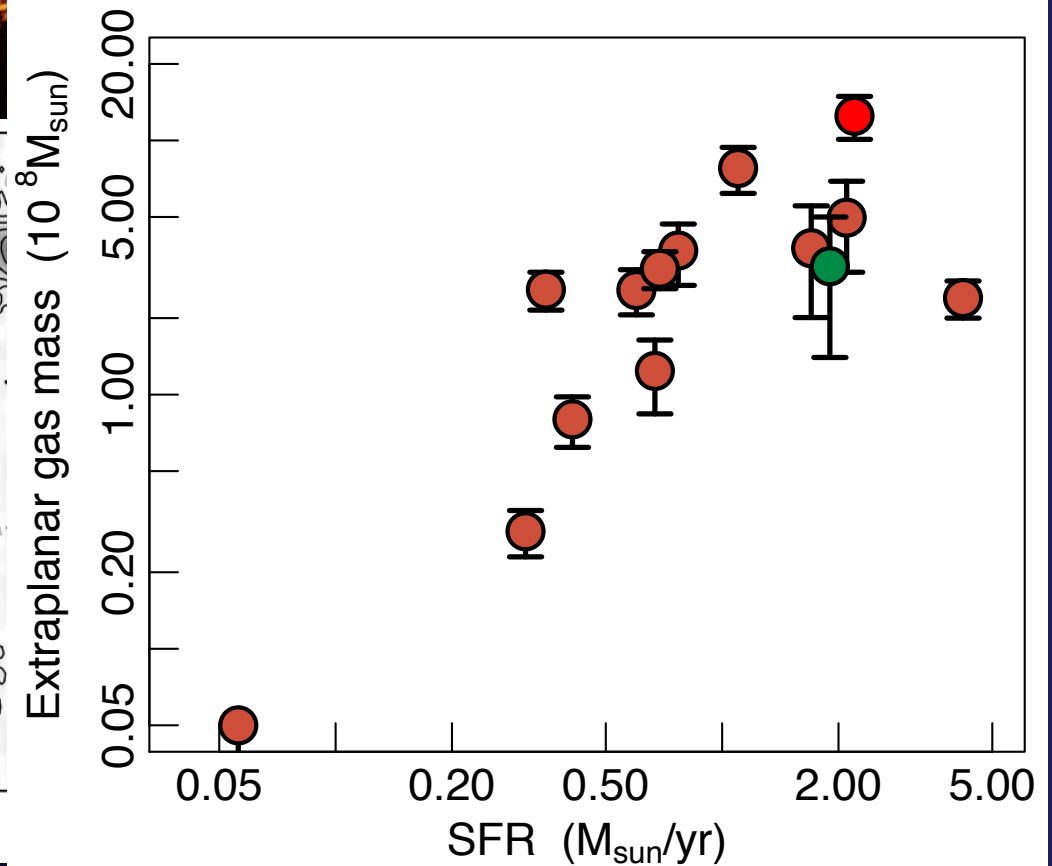
Heald et al. 2011, A&A

HALOGAS

22 nearby galaxies at very high sensitivity with the WSRT



HALOGAS mass vs SFR



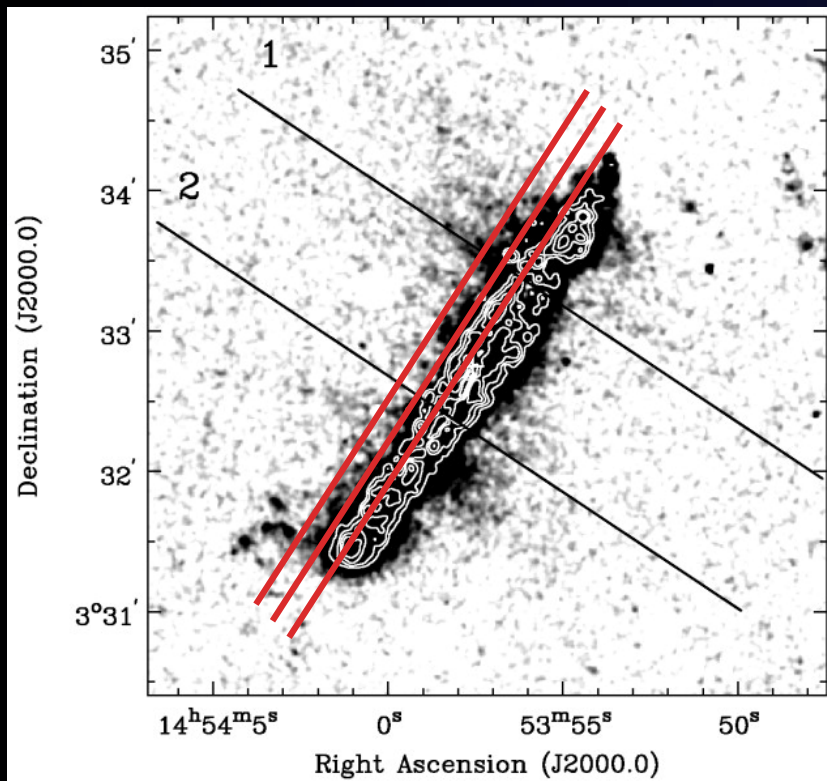
Gentile et al. 2013

Fraternali, Heald et al., in prep.

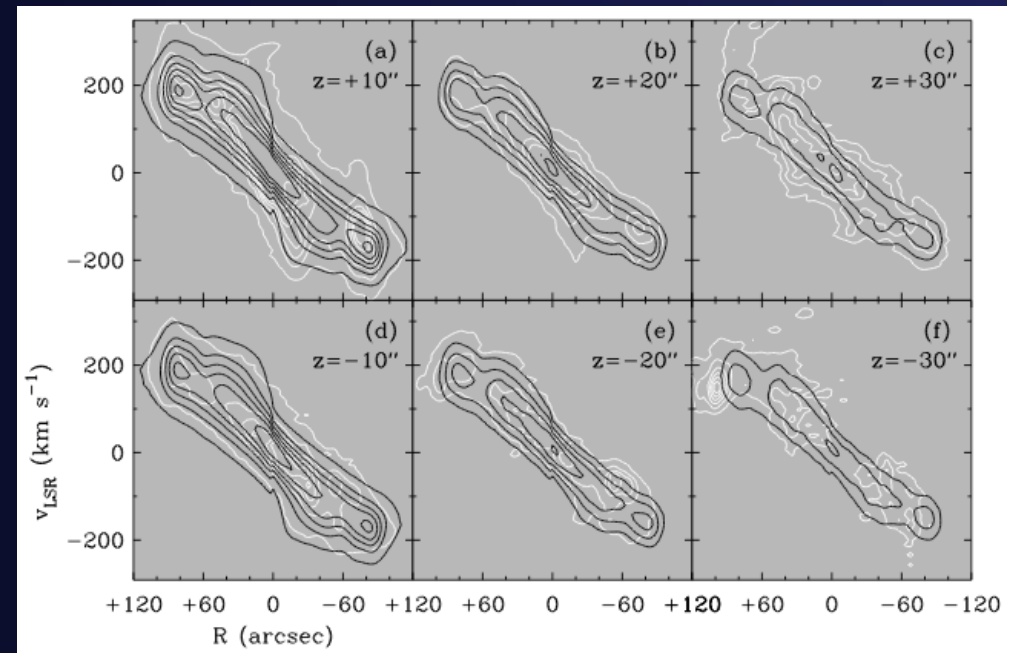
Photoionised gas

Diffuse ionized gas:

H α image of NGC 5775



Rand 2000



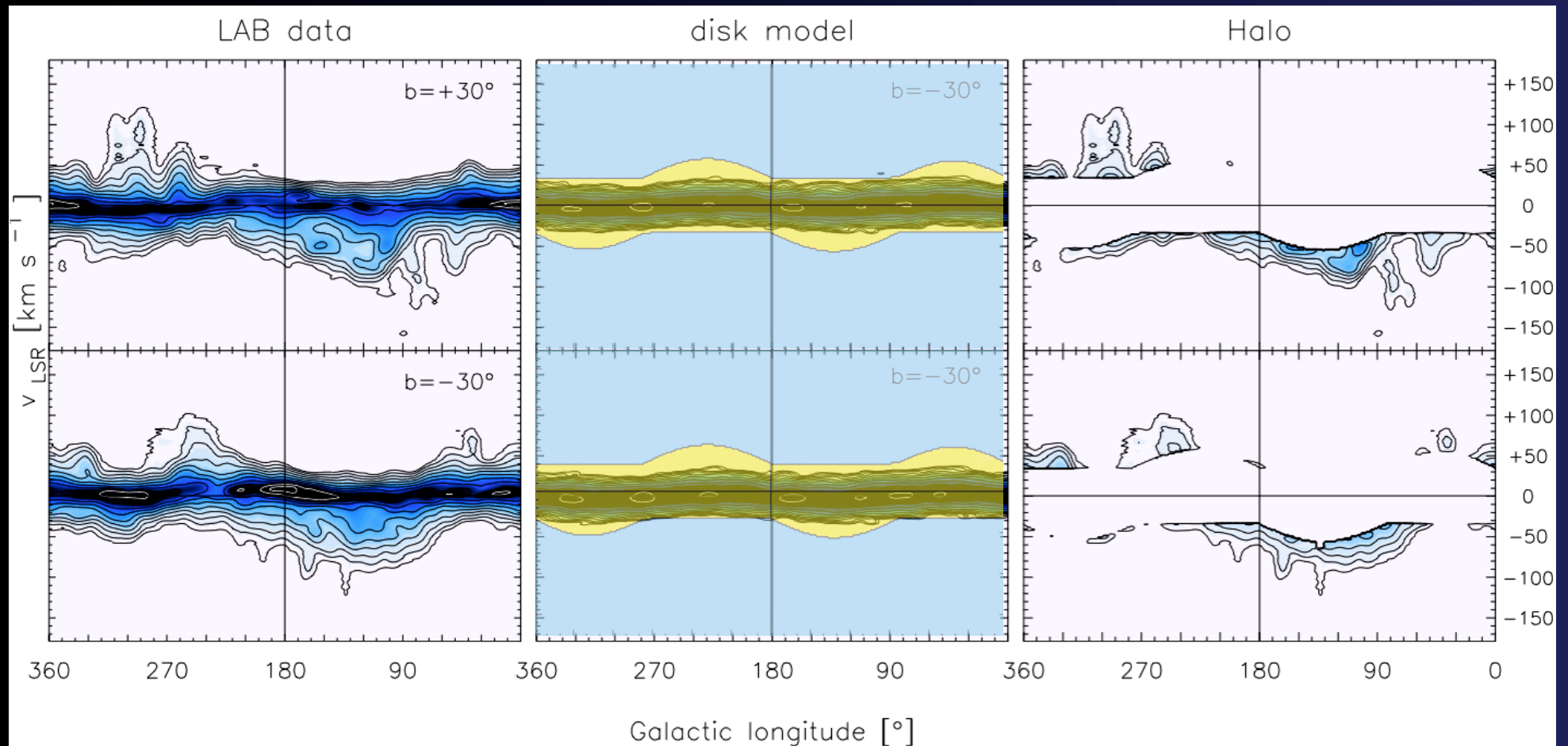
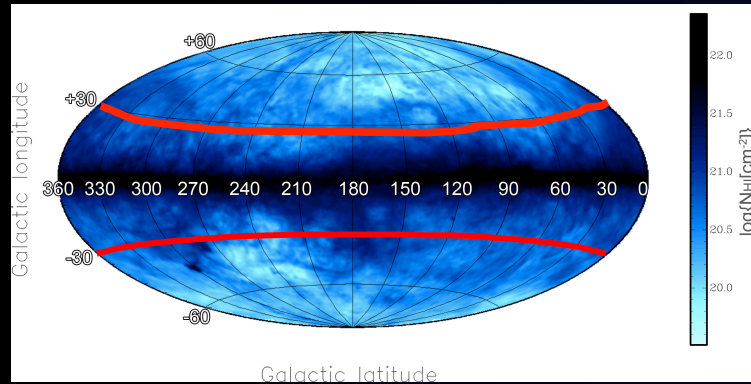
Star-forming galaxies have a lot of
extraplanar *cold* gas

Fountain origin (most of it)

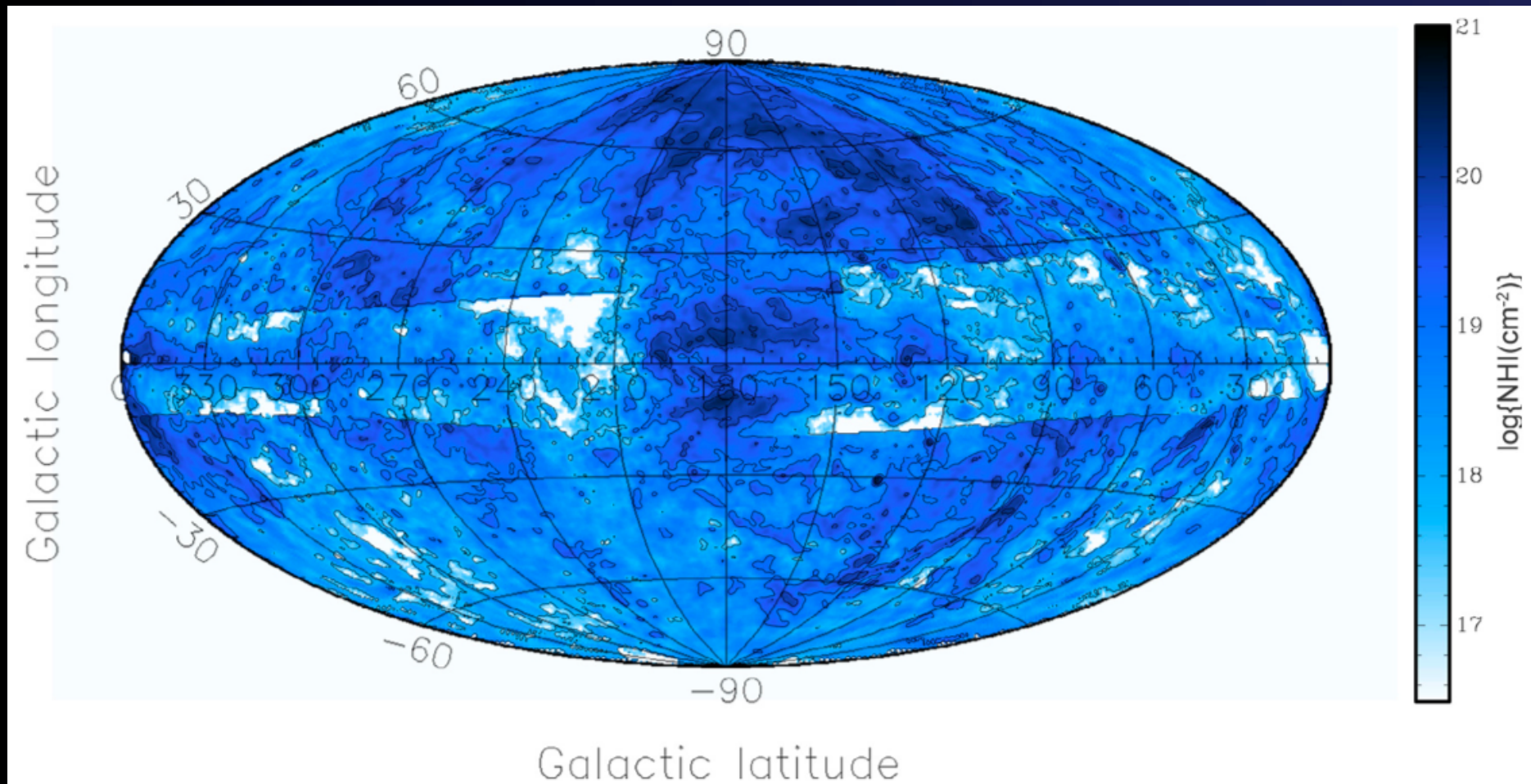
Mass cycle $\sim 10 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

Extraplanar gas in the Milky Way

HI disk and halo in the Milky Way



Extraplanar HI – all-sky



Extraplanar HI mass = $3 - 4 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$

Marasco & Fraternali 2011, A&A

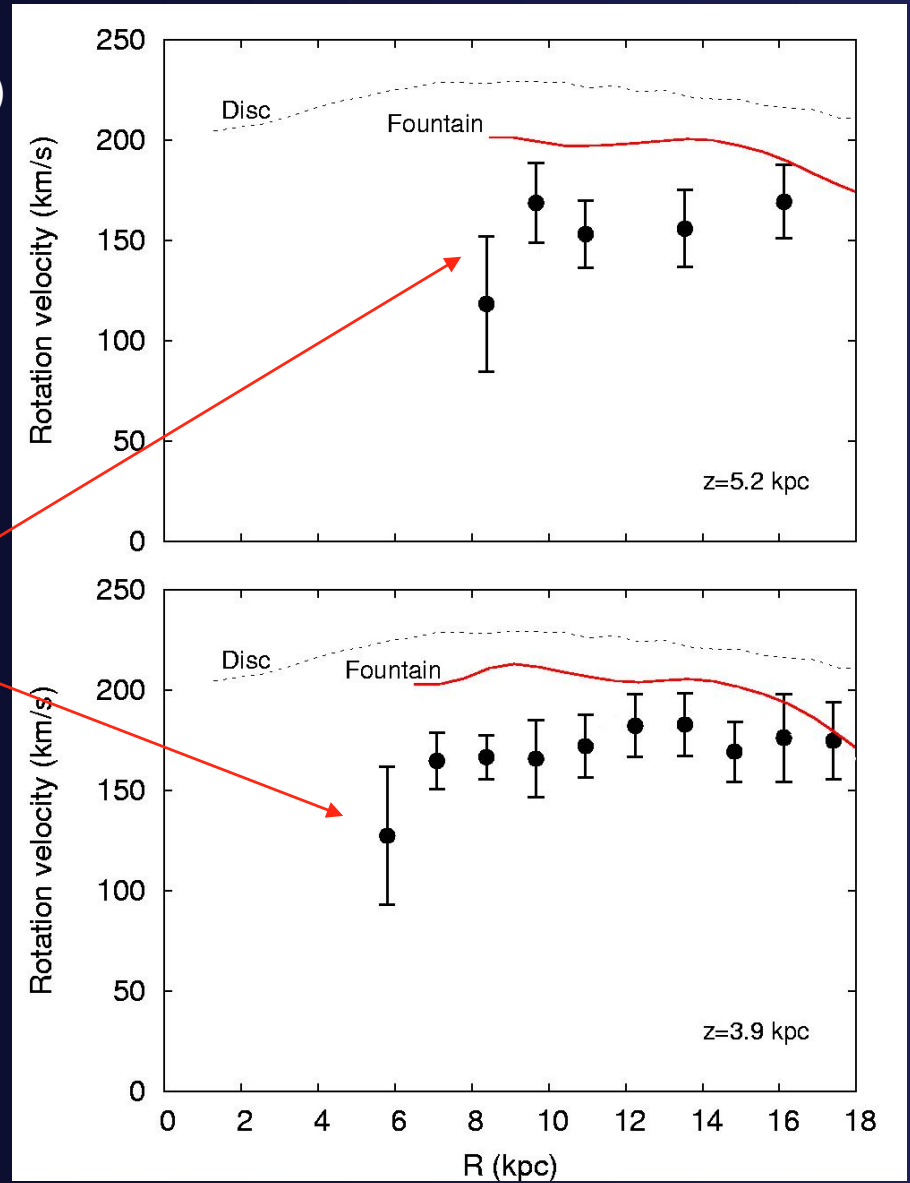
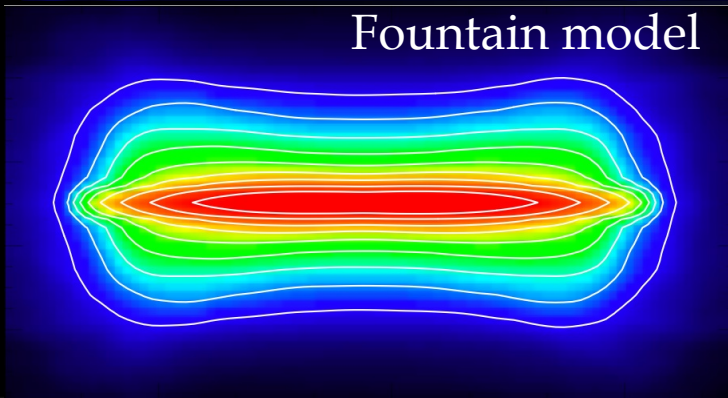
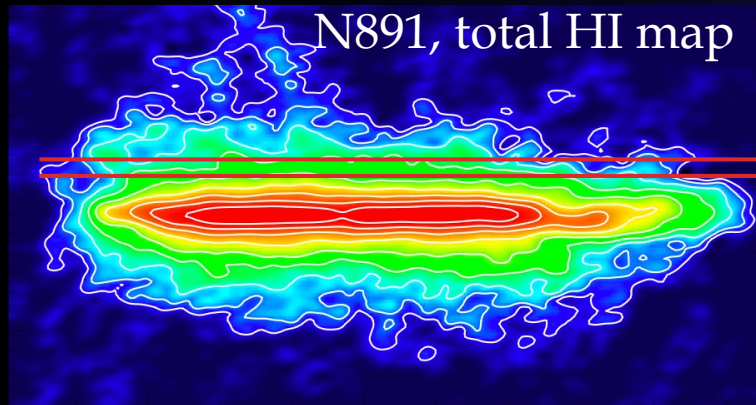
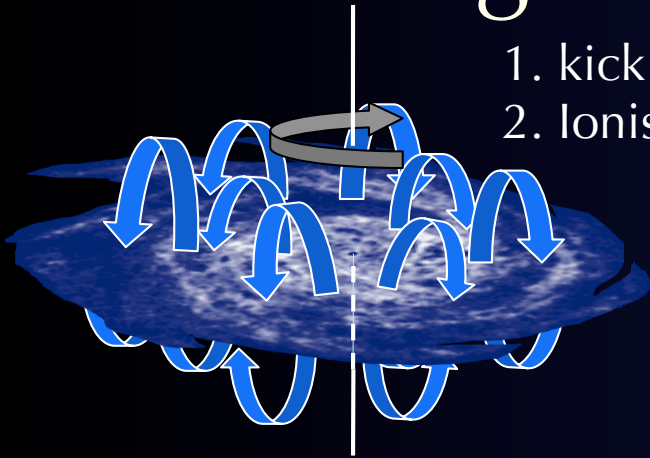
Rotational gradient: 15 km/s/kpc

10% of the HI in the MW is out of hydrostatic equilibrium!

Galactic fountain models

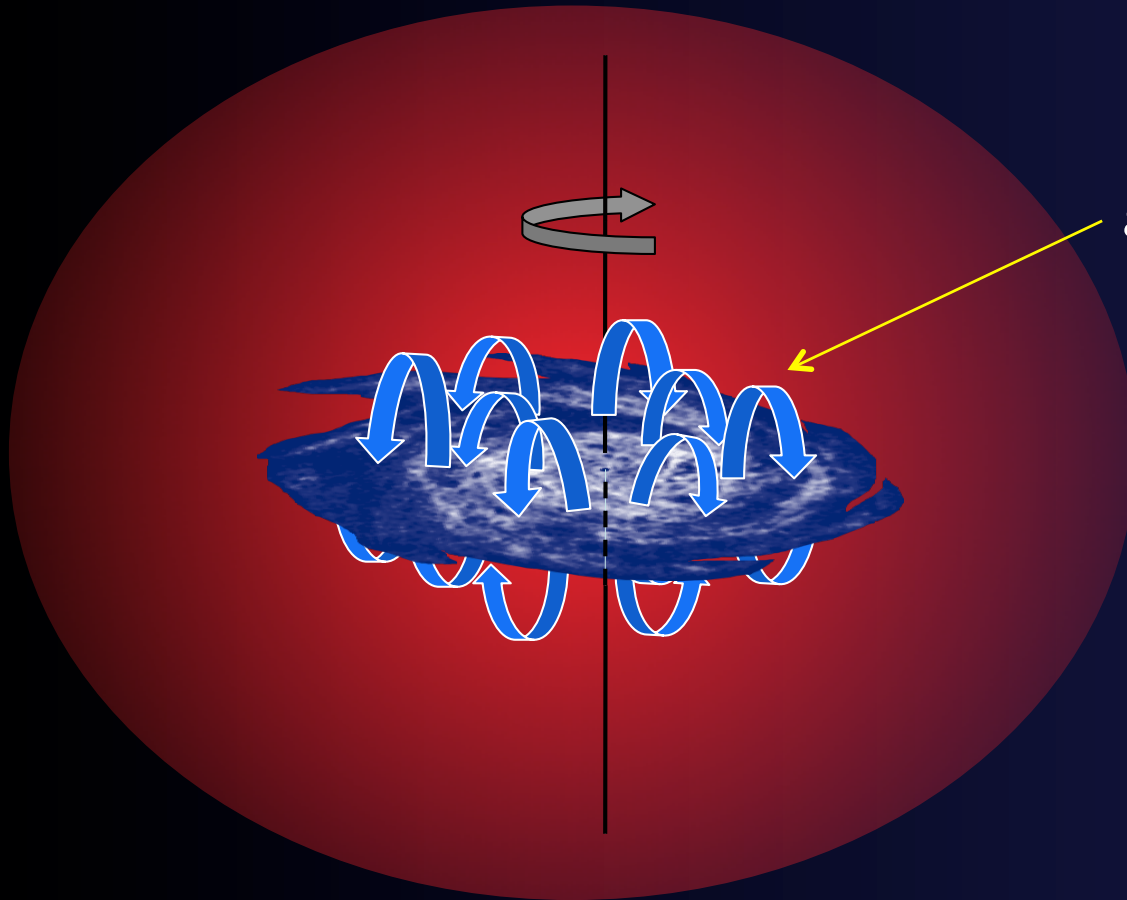
Pure galactic fountain model

1. kick velocities (v_k)
2. Ionised fraction (f_{ion})



Fraternali & Binney, 2006

Disc-corona interplay



Interface layer where disc and coronal materials mix



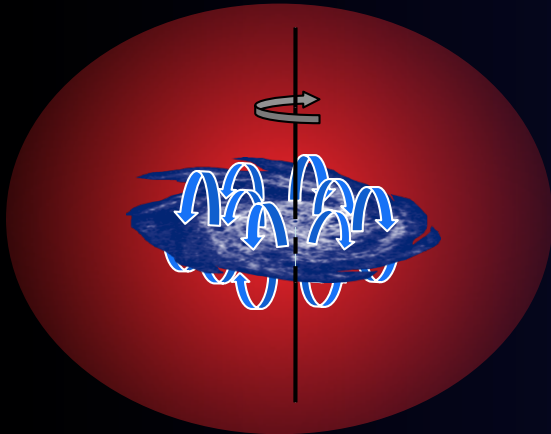
Requires **high-resolution** hydrodynamical simulations

Fraternali & Binney 2008, MNRAS

Marinacci, et al. 2010, 2011, MNRAS

Marasco, Fraternali & Binney 2012, MNRAS

Disc-cloud corona interaction

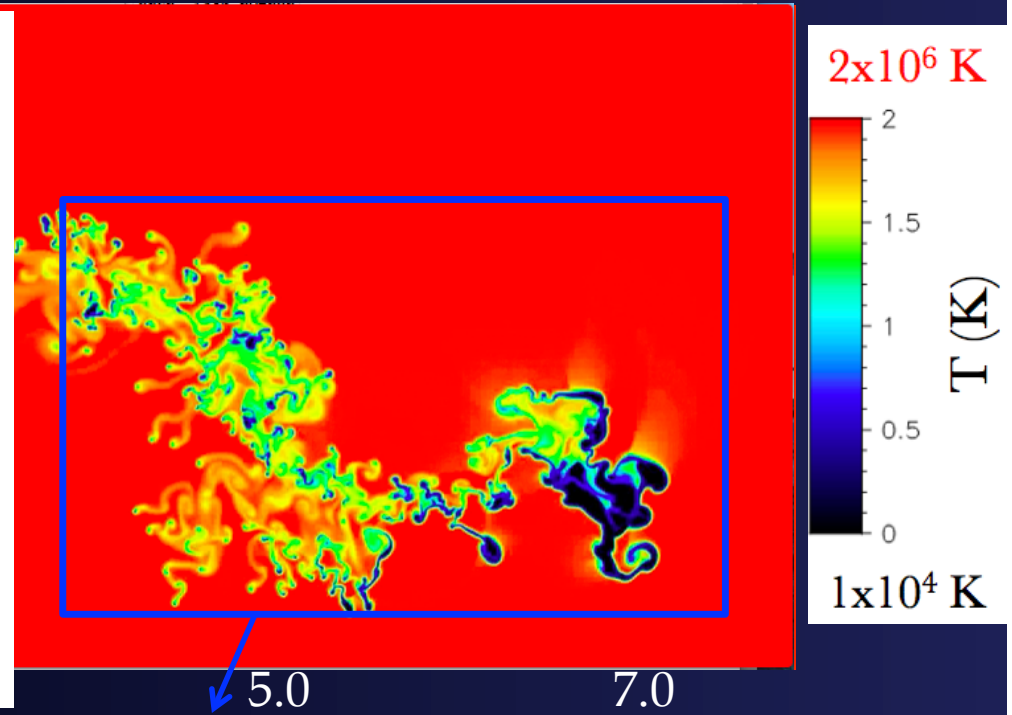
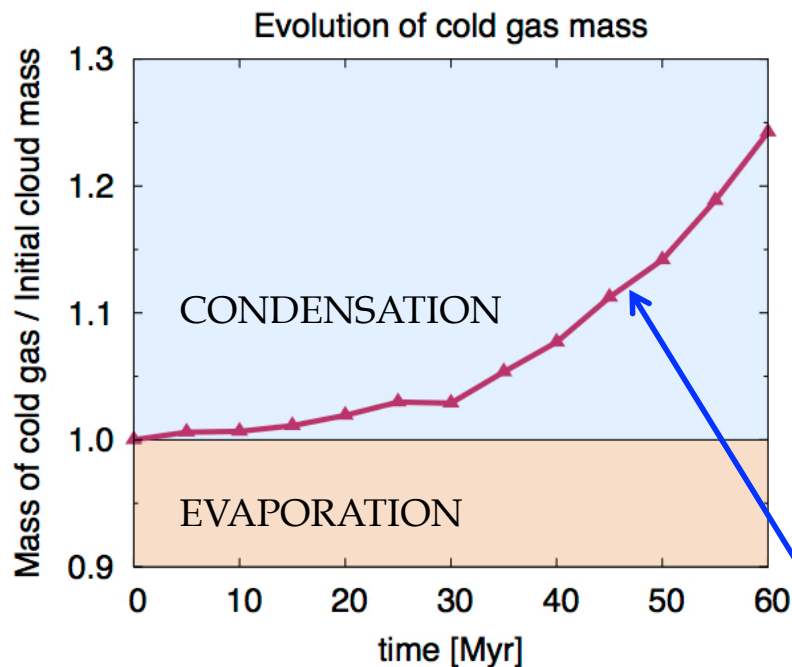


1 pc x 1 pc Grid!

$$T_{\text{corona}} = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$$

$$Z_{\text{corona}} = 0.1 Z_{\odot}$$

$$Z_{\text{cloud}} = 1 Z_{\odot}$$

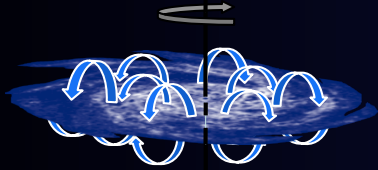


Mass of cold gas increased by ~20%!

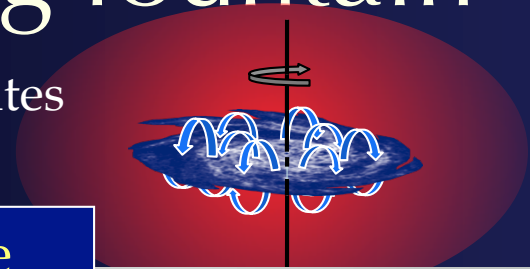
Marinacci, et al. 2010, 2011, MNRAS

Lucia Armillotta

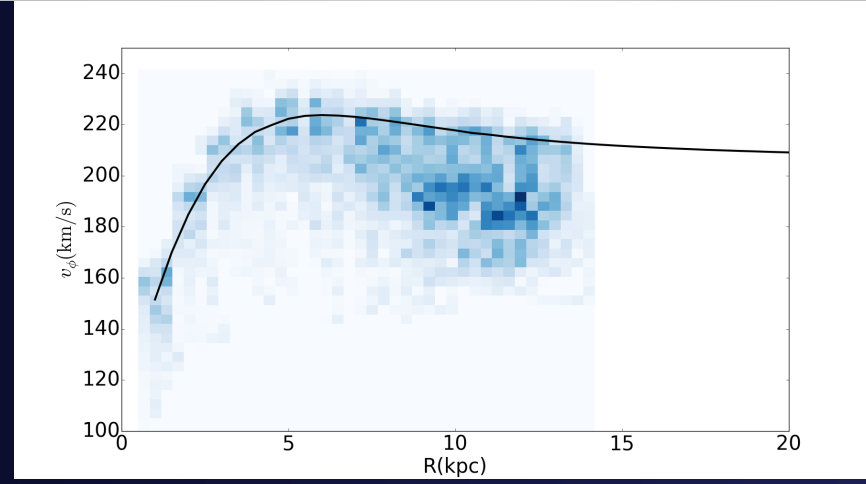
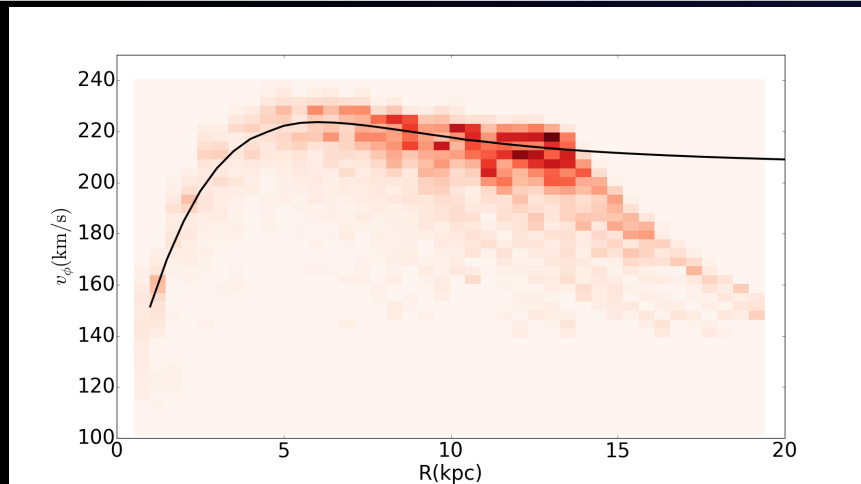
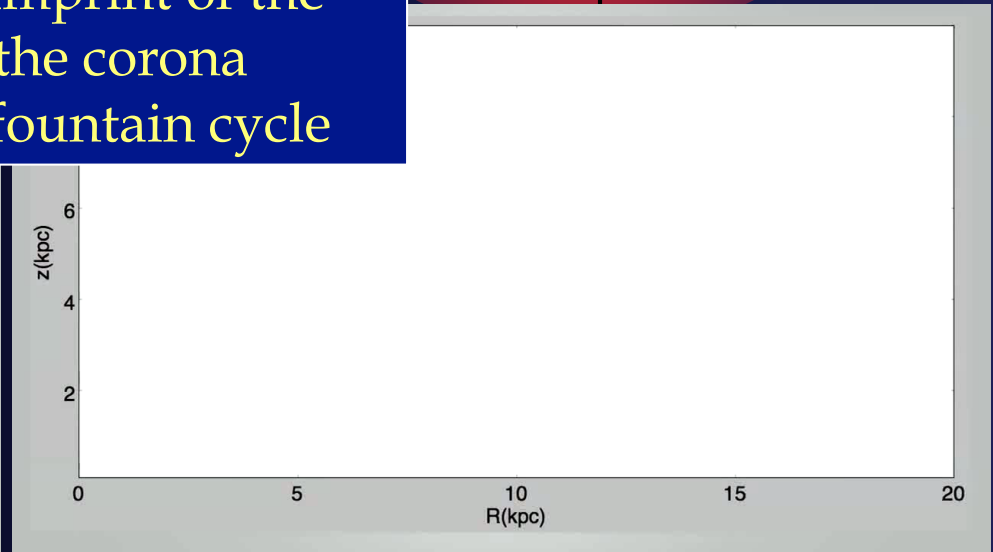
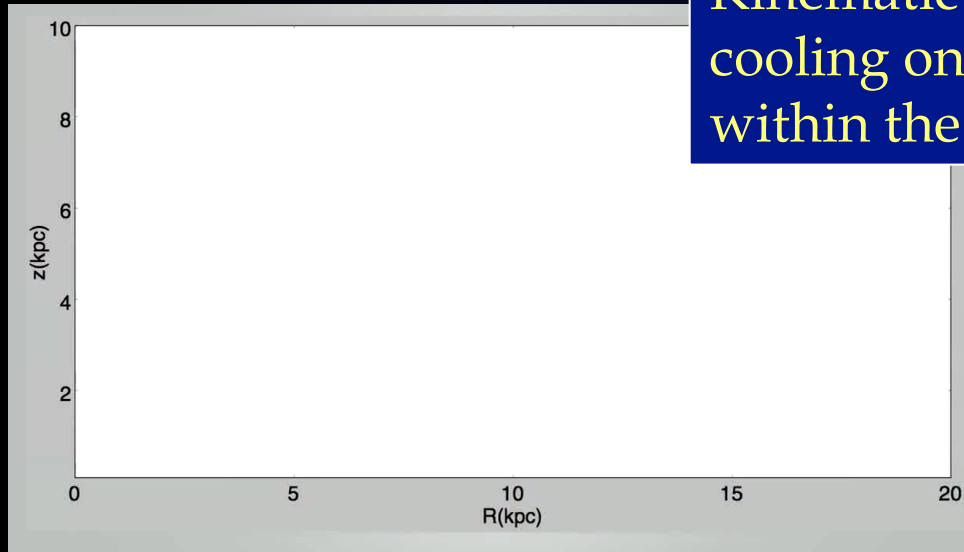
Pure fountain vs cooling fountain



The corona rotates
more slowly

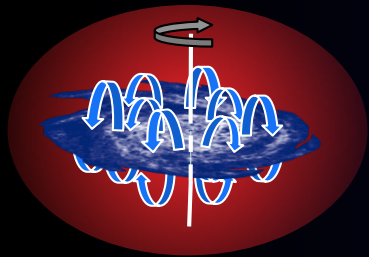


Kinematic imprint of the
cooling on the corona
within the fountain cycle

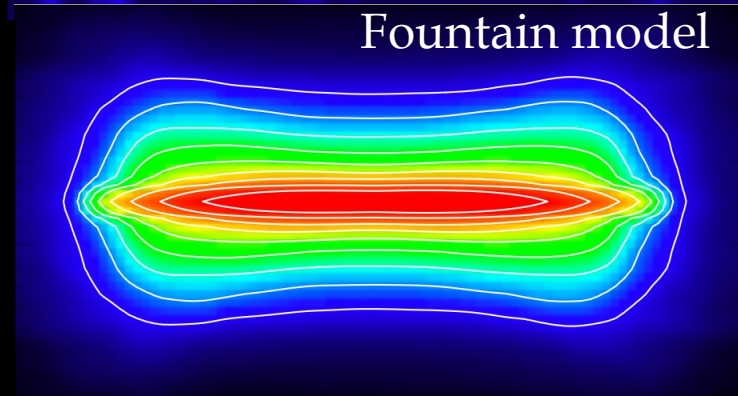
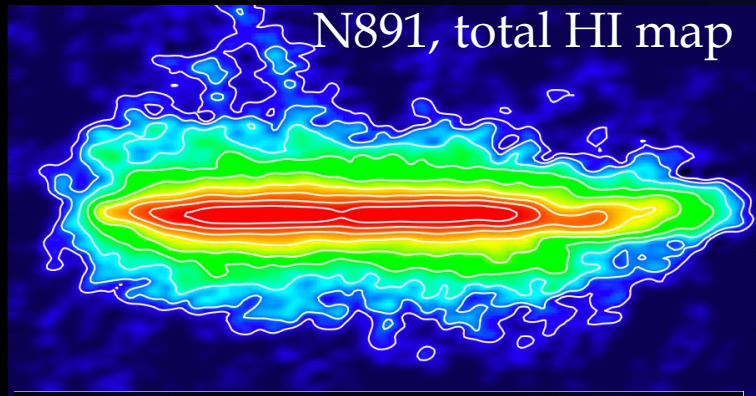


Fitting the extraplanar gas

Fountain + accretion model

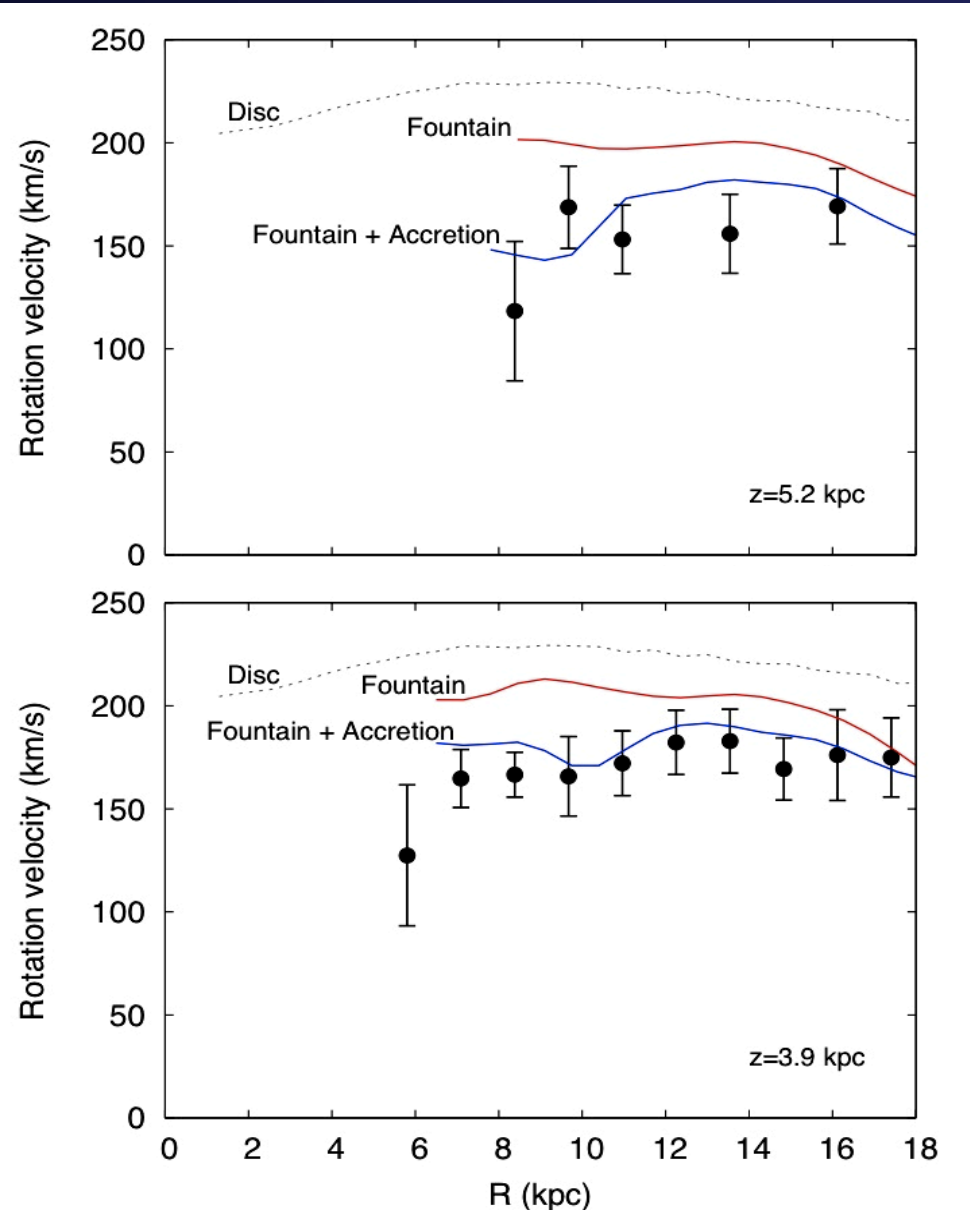


1. kick velocities (v_k)
2. Ionised fraction (f_{ion})
3. Accretion rate (dM/dt)



Best-fit Accretion Rate $\sim 3 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$

Compare to SFR $\sim 4 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$

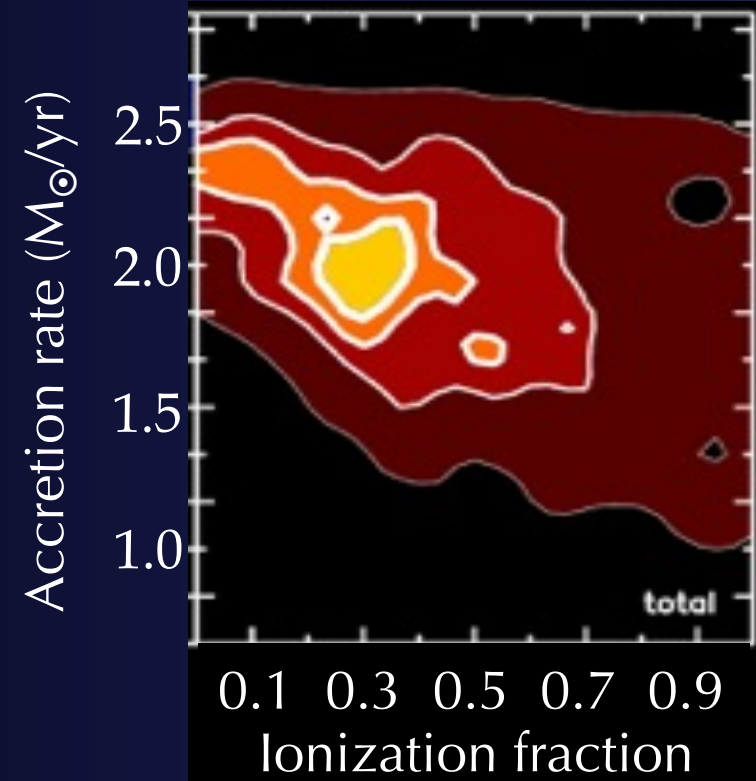
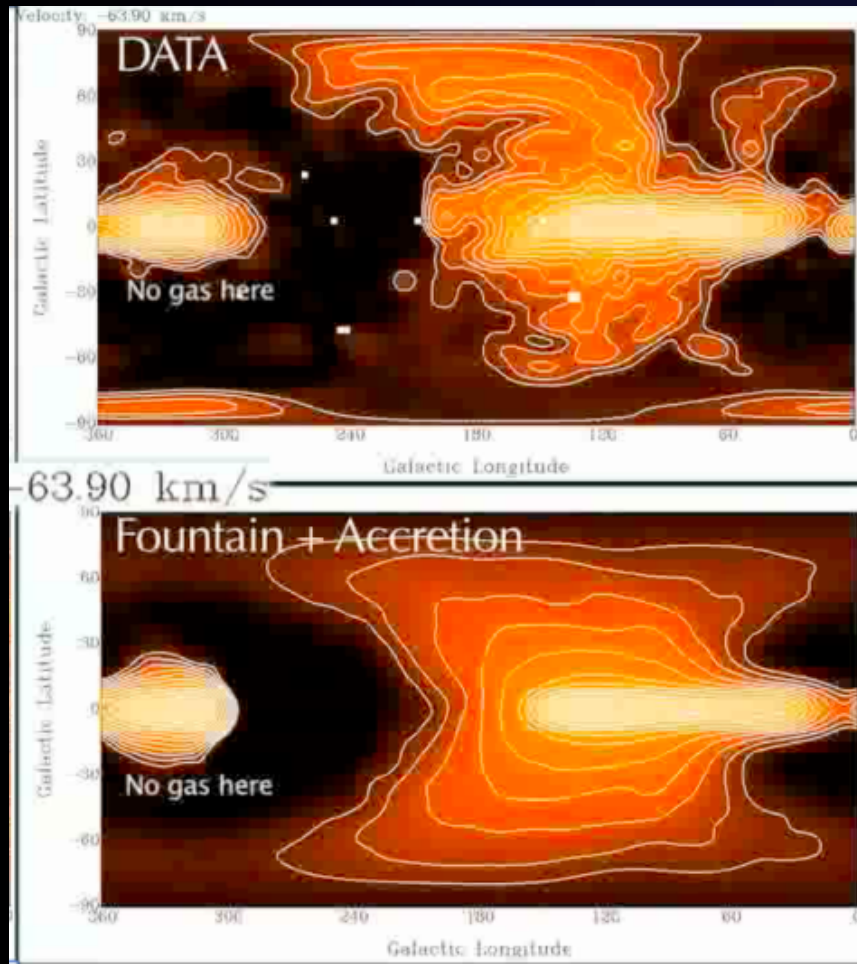


Fraternali & Binney, 2008

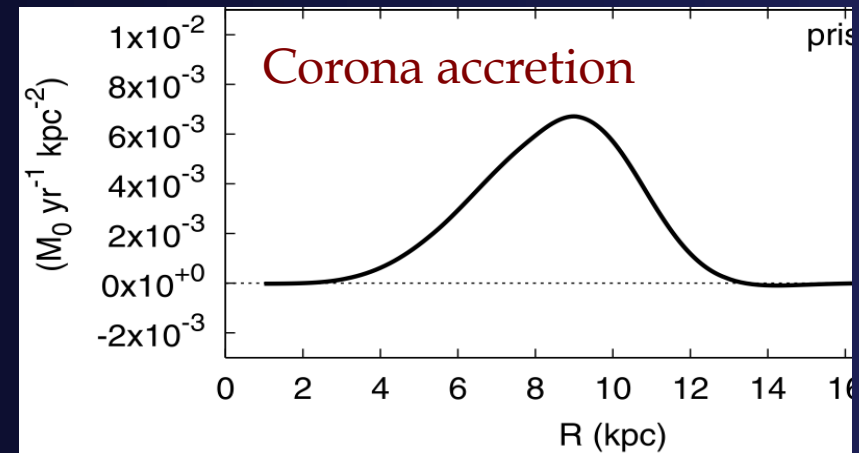
Extraplanar HI in the Milky Way

Marasco, Fraternali & Binney, 2012

Extraplanar HI in the Milky Way

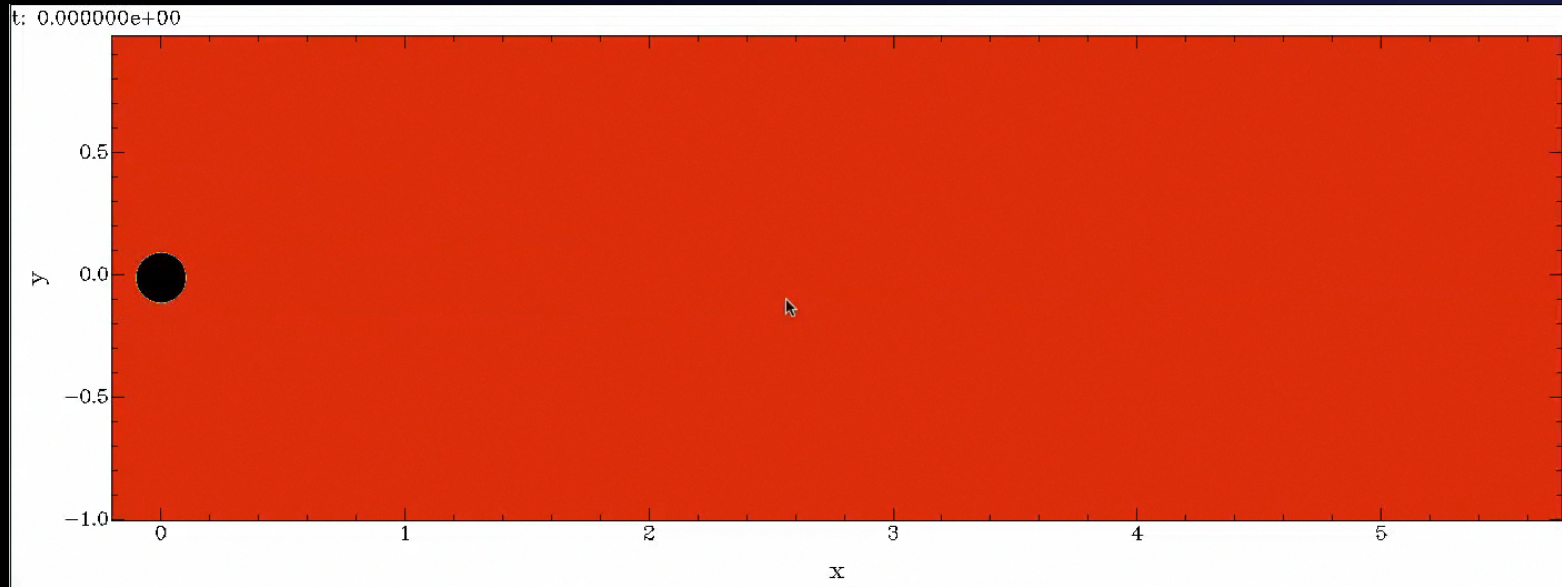


Best-fit Accretion Rate $\sim 2 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$
 Compare to SFR $\sim 1-3 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$



New high resolution simulations

The effect of thermal conduction



Only cooling

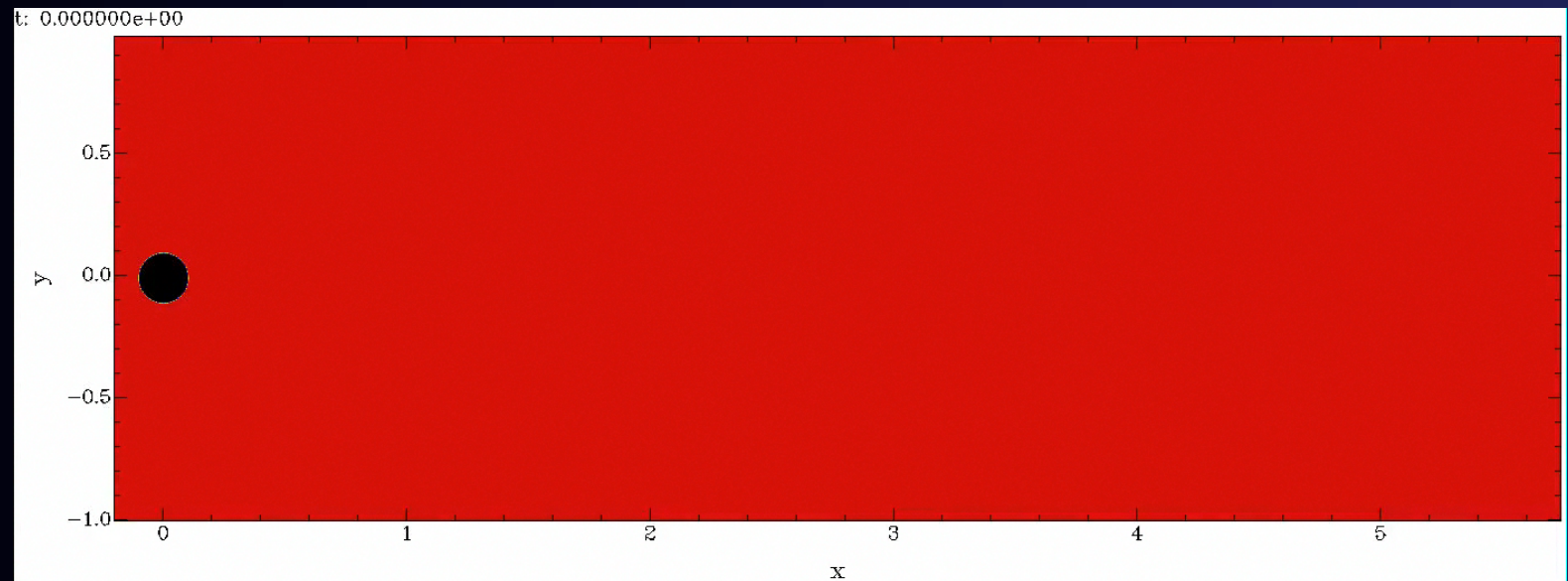
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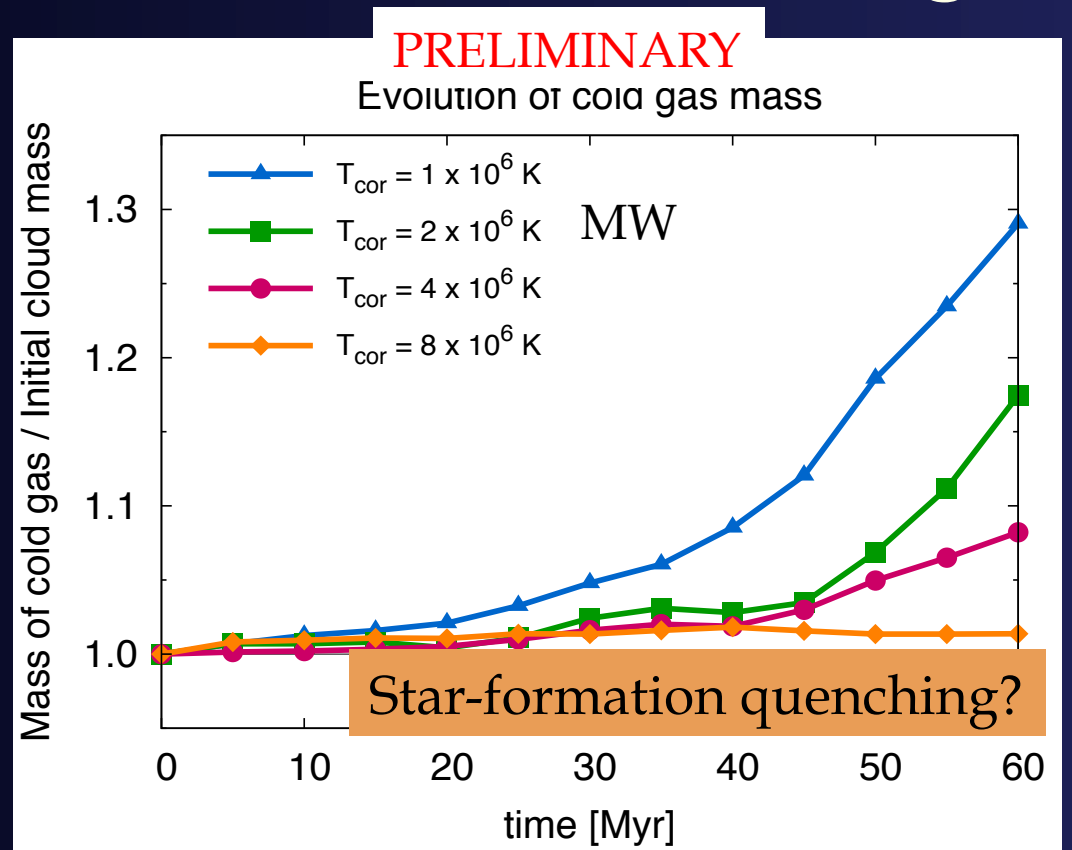
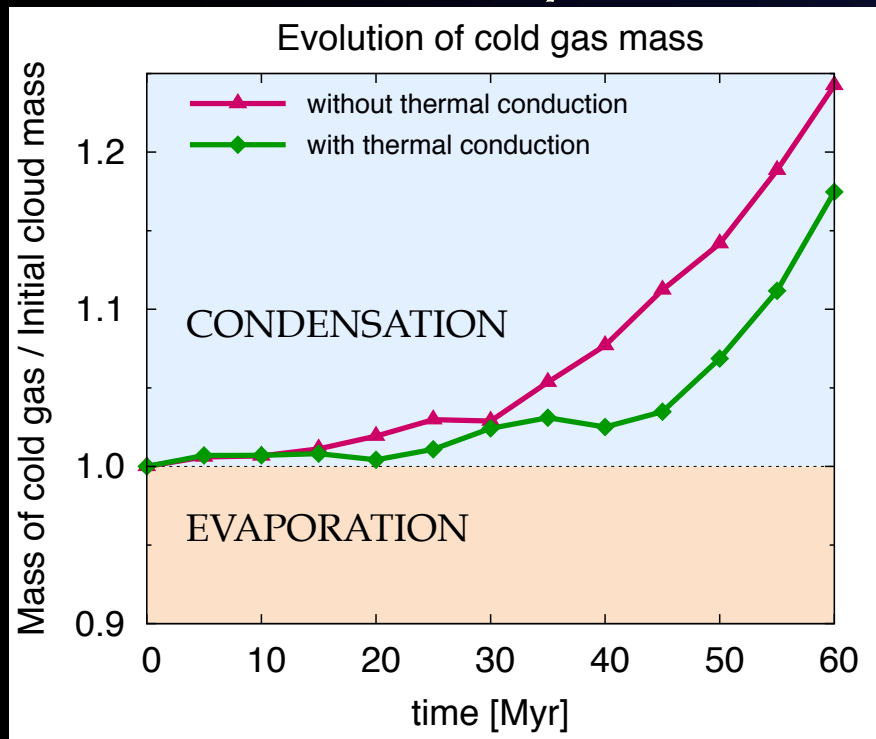
Cooling &
thermal
conduction

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{cond}} = f \times \kappa_{\text{Sp}} T^{5/2} \nabla T$$



Lucia Armillotta

Efficiency of fountain-driven cooling

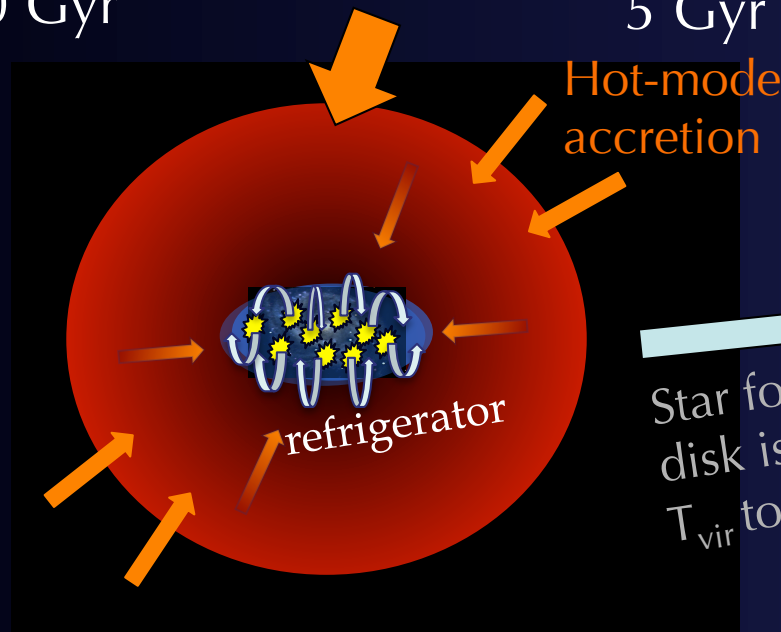
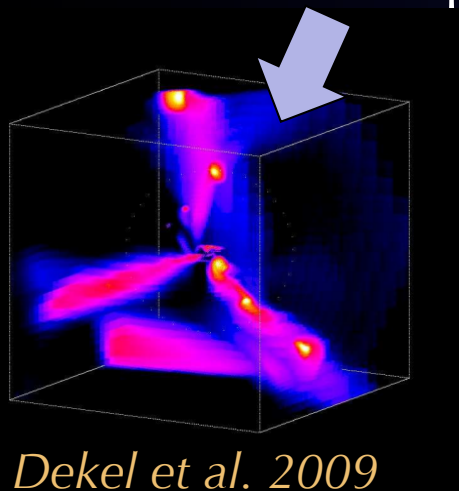


Condensation efficiency as a function of $T_{\text{vir}} \leftrightarrow M_{\text{vir}}$

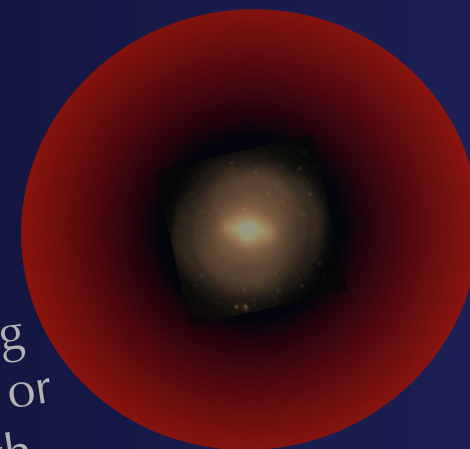
Armillotta+, in prep.



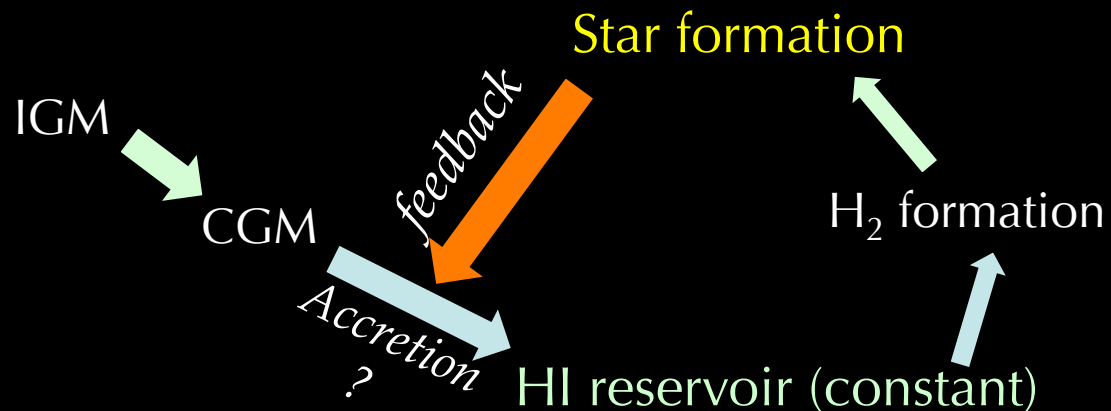
Evolution of MW-like galaxies



Star forming disk is lost or T_{vir} too high



Galaxies lose their ability to cool the corona



Conclusions

- There is a lot of extraplanar **cold gas**
- The fountain circulates $\sim 10 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ and **cools $\sim 1 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ of low-metallicity gas in the inner disk**
- Hot-mode feeds the corona, **fountain mode feeds the disk**: only late-types keep accreting
- *At $z < 1$ galactic fountain drives star formation*

