Galaxy Gas Flows at Cosmic Noon with KCWI

. Nikki Nielsen Swinburne University of Technology

Collaborators: **Glenn Kacprzak** Stephanie Pointon Michael Murphy Chris Churchill Romeel Davé



CENTRE FOR TROPHYSICS AND PERCOMPUTING

MgII Circumgalactic Medium

At z < 1, attributed to baryon cycle processes:

Accretion along dark matter filaments, add angular momentum

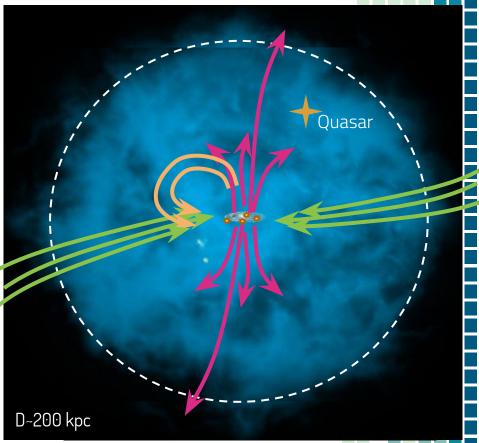
e.g., Rubin+ 2012, Martin+ 2012

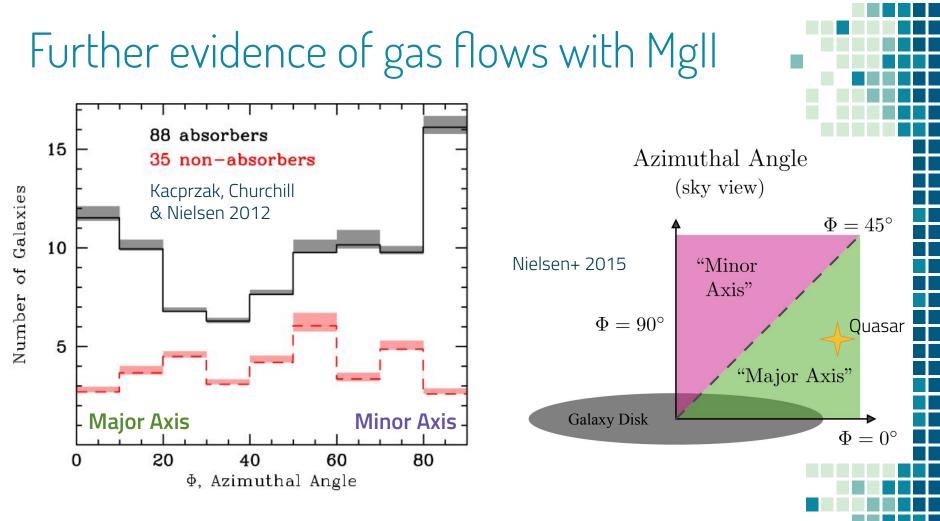
Outflows from SN feedback & stellar winds; bipolar

e.g., Bouche+ 2012, Bordoloi+ 2014, Rubin+ 2014, Schroetter+ 2016

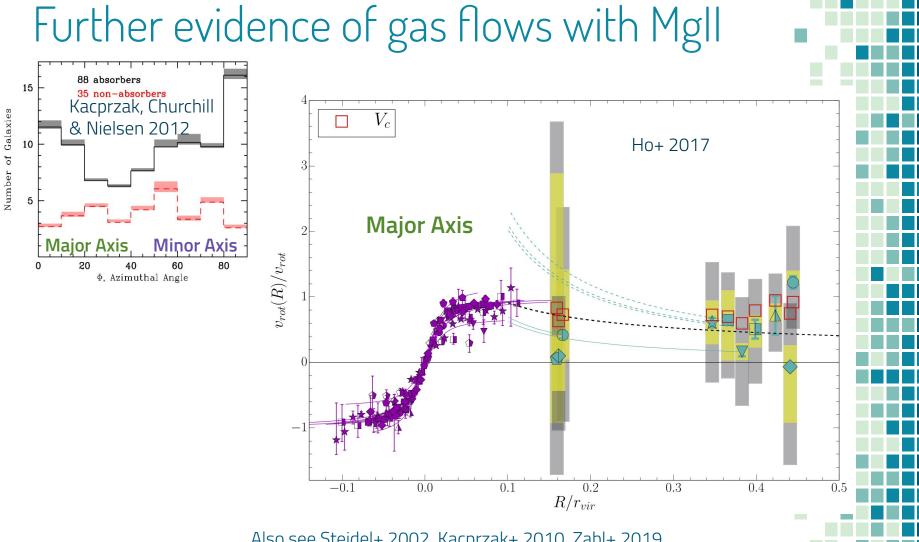
Recycled Accretion as a galactic fountain e.g., Ford+ 2014 (simulations)

Merging satellite galaxies/intergalactic transfer e.g., Martin+ 2012, Anglés-Alcázar+ 2017

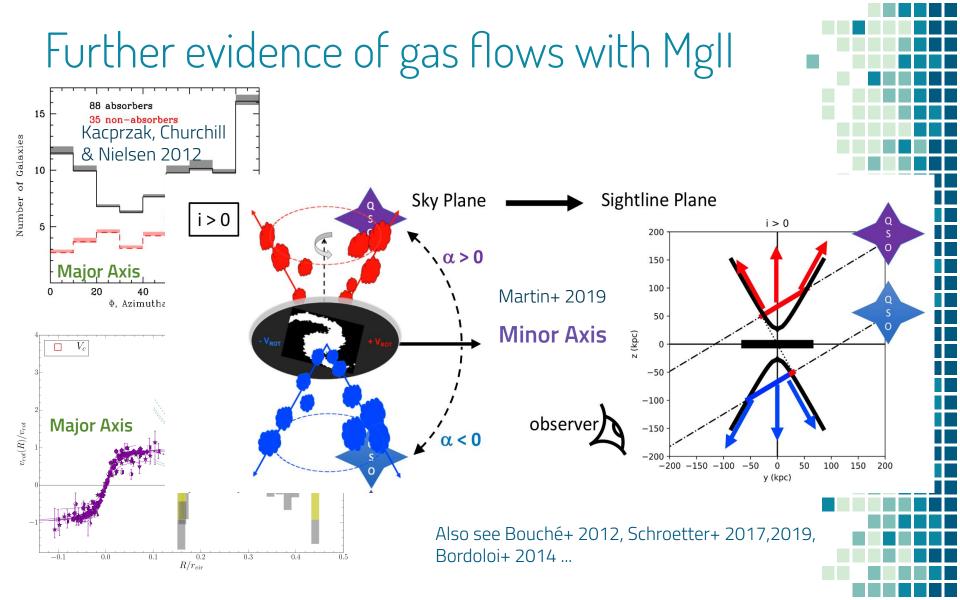




Also see Bouché+ 2012, Lan+ 2014



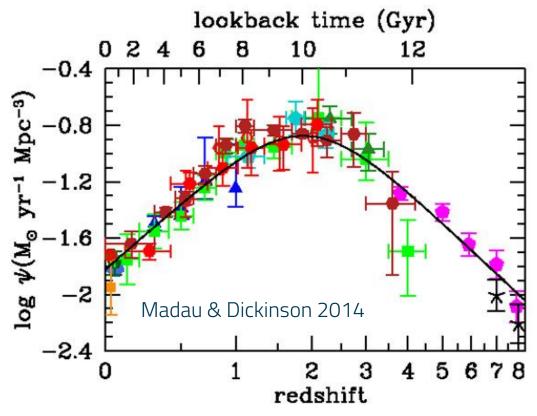
Also see Steidel+ 2002, Kacprzak+ 2010, Zabl+ 2019



The baryon cycle is diminishing in strength

Much of the baryon cycle action is at z = 2

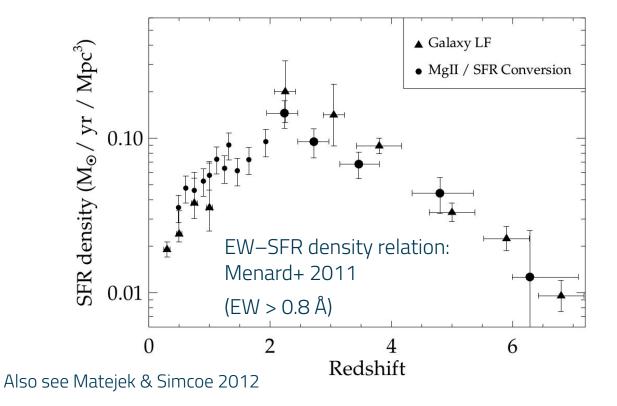
Outflows ubiquitous (Steidel+ 2010); Accretion rate greatest (van de Voort+ 2011)



MgII traces SFR evolution

Much of the baryon cycle action is at z = 2

Outflows ubiquitous (Steidel+ 2010); Accretion rate greatest (van de Voort+ 2011)



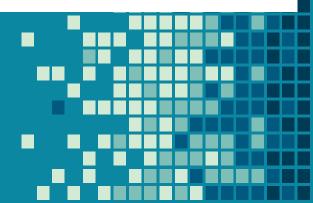
Cosmic Noon Gas Flows:

The CGM at Cosmic Noon with KCWI: Outflows from an Edge-On Galaxy at z = 2.071

NIKOLE M. NIELSEN,^{1,2} GLENN G. KACPRZAK,^{1,2} STEPHANIE K. POINTON,^{1,2} MICHAEL T. MURPHY,¹ CHRISTOPHER W. CHURCHILL,³ AND ROMEEL DAVÉ⁴

¹Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122, Australia ²ARC Centre of Excellence for All Sky Astrophysics in 3 Dimensions (ASTRO 3D) ³Department of Astronomy, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM, 88003, USA ⁴Institute for Astronomy, Royal Observatory, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3HJ, UK

Submitted to ApJ on 5 September 2019

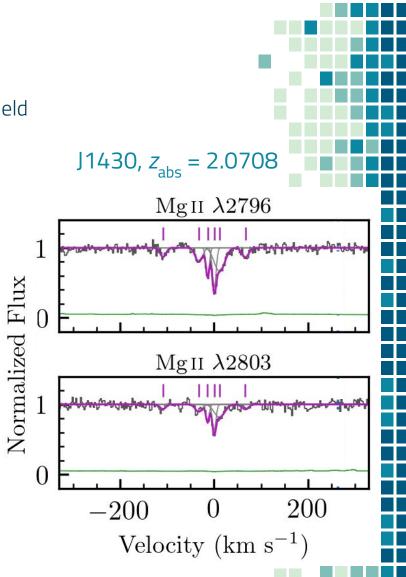


Cosmic Noon CGM Sample

13 fields with 2+ MgII absorbers at 1.9 < *z* < 2.6 in each field (no restrictions on absorption strength)

For each field we have:

- HIRES/Keck or UVES/VLT quasar spectra
 - From KODIAQ, UVES Squad
 - □ R~40,000
 - Covers Lyα, MgII, CIV, +



Cosmic Noon CGM Sample

13 fields with 2+ MgII absorbers at 1.9 < *z* < 2.6 in each field (no restrictions on absorption strength)

For each field we have:

- HIRES/Keck or UVES/VLT quasar spectra
 - From KODIAQ, UVES Squad
 - □ R~40,000
 - Covers Ly α , MgII, CIV, +
- *HST* image(s)
 - ACS, WFC3, or WFPC2

J1430, *z*_{abs} = 2.0708 HSTACS

Cosmic Noon CGM Sample

13 fields with 2+ MgII absorbers at 1.9 < *z* < 2.6 in each field (no restrictions on absorption strength)

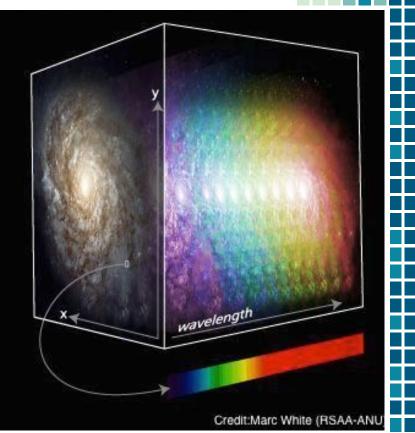
For each field we have:

- HIRES/Keck or UVES/VLT quasar spectra
 - From KODIAQ, UVES Squad
 - □ R~40,000
 - Covers Ly α , MgII, CIV, +
- HST image(s)
 - ACS, WFC3, or WFPC2

Need to identify the host galaxies, but it's time consuming...

Keck Baryonic Structure Survey with MOSFIRE (Steidel+ 2010, Rudie+ 2012, 2019...)

Integral field spectroscopy to the rescue!



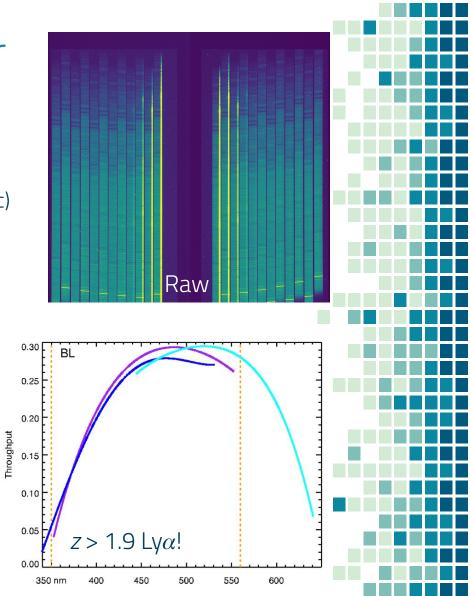
Keck Cosmic Web Imager

J1430, z_{abs}= 2.0708:

- Medium slicer, BL grating
- FOV: 16.5"x20.4" (130kpc x 170kpc at z=2)
- Spatial resolution: 0.29"x0.69" (2.5kpc x 6kpc)
- Spectral resolution~1800
- 3500 Å to 5500 Å
- Sensitive to SFR>0.1 M_{sun} yr⁻¹

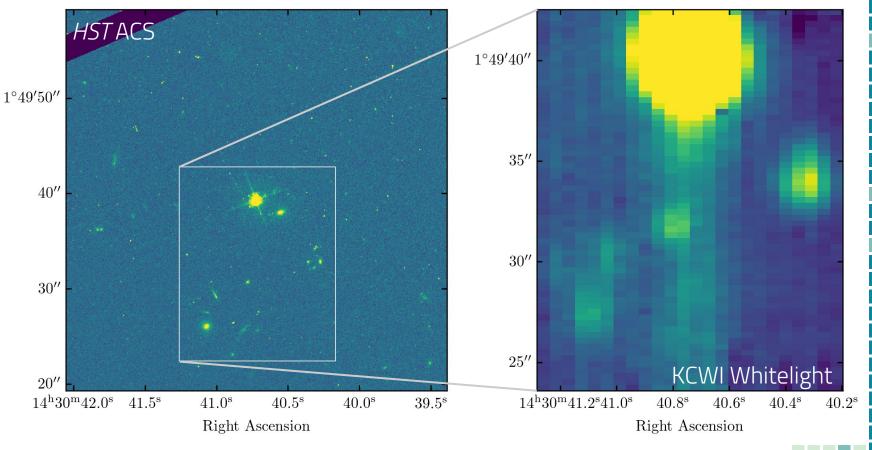


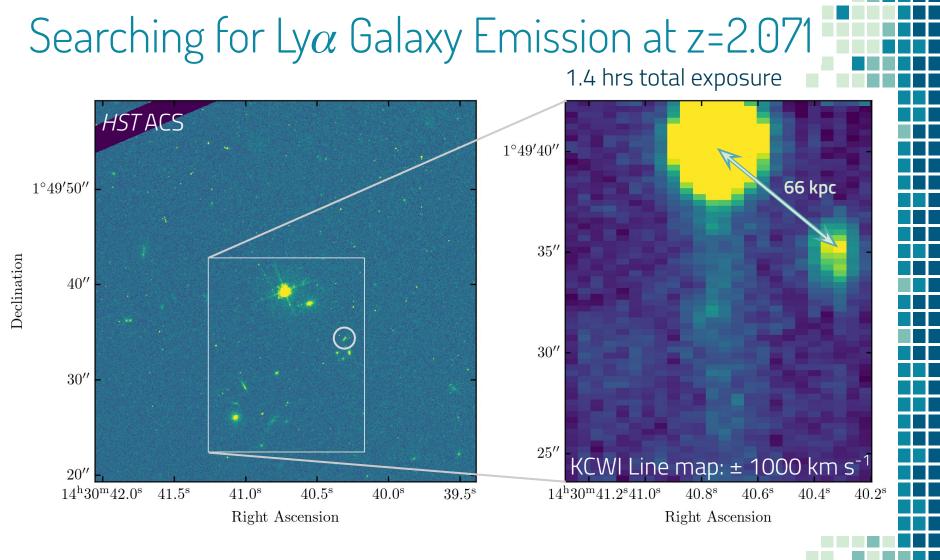


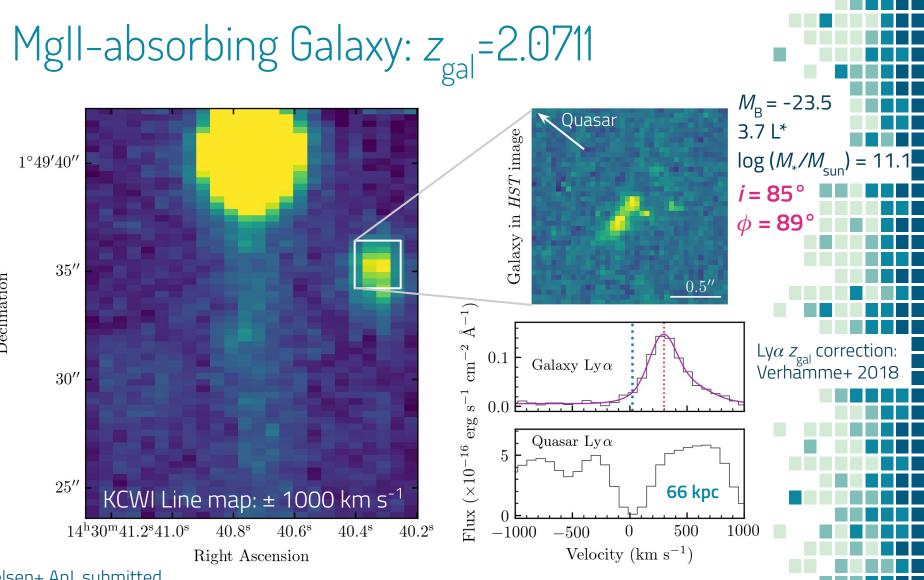


J1430: KCWI Field of View

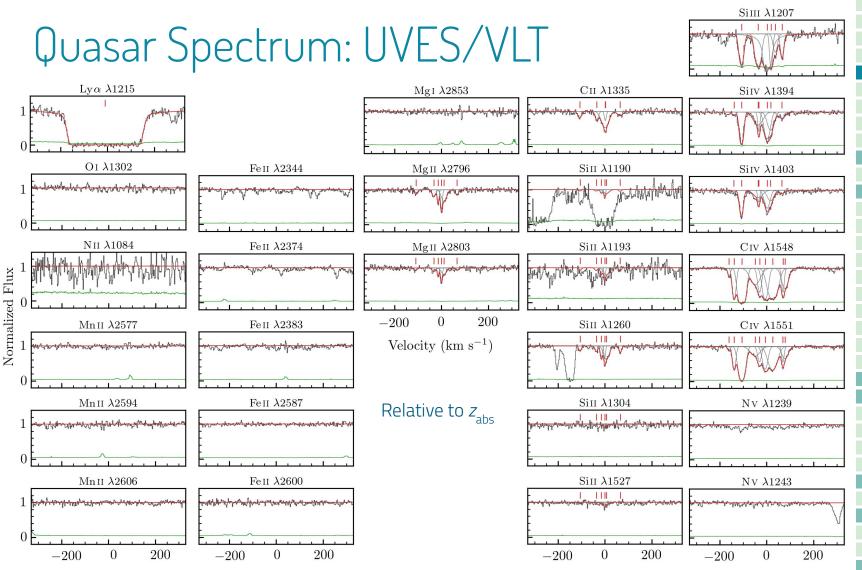


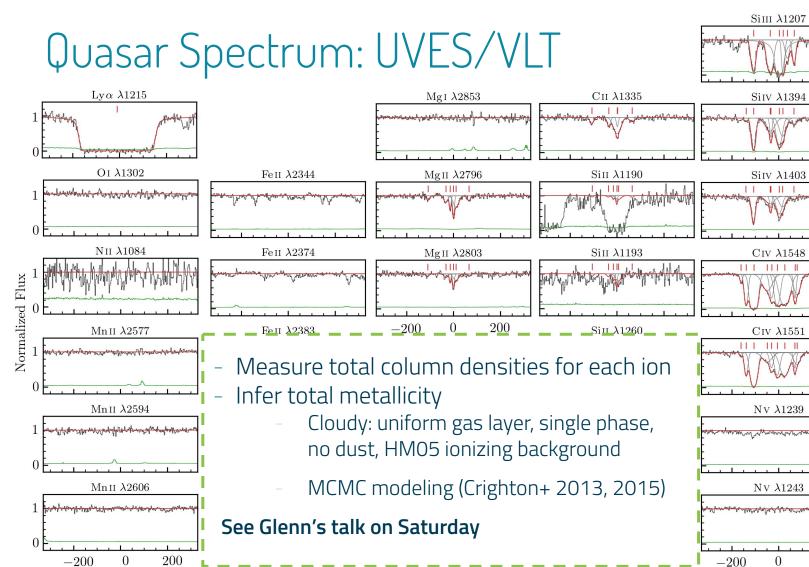






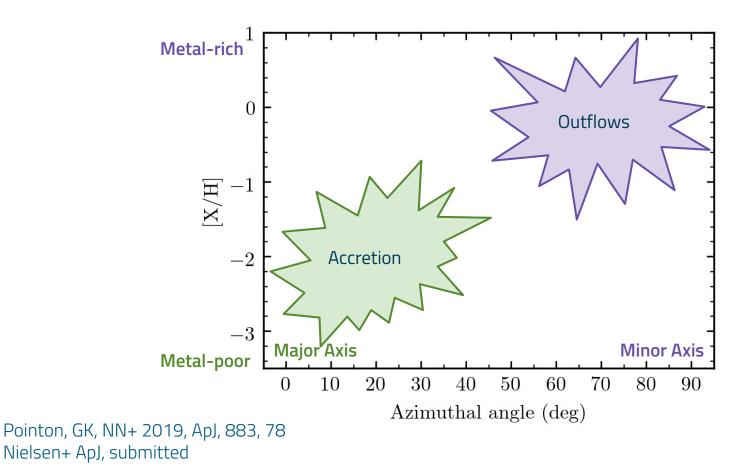
Declination

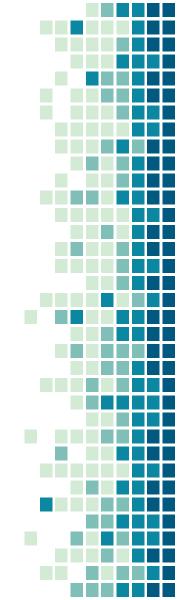




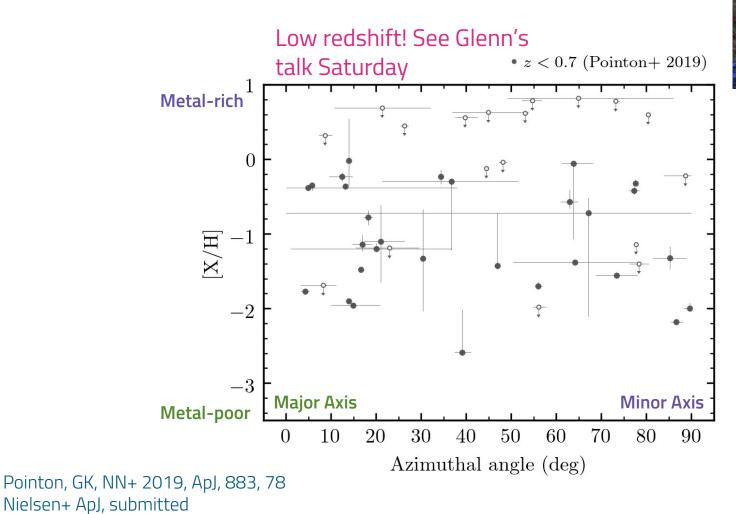


CGM Metallicity + Galaxy Orientation

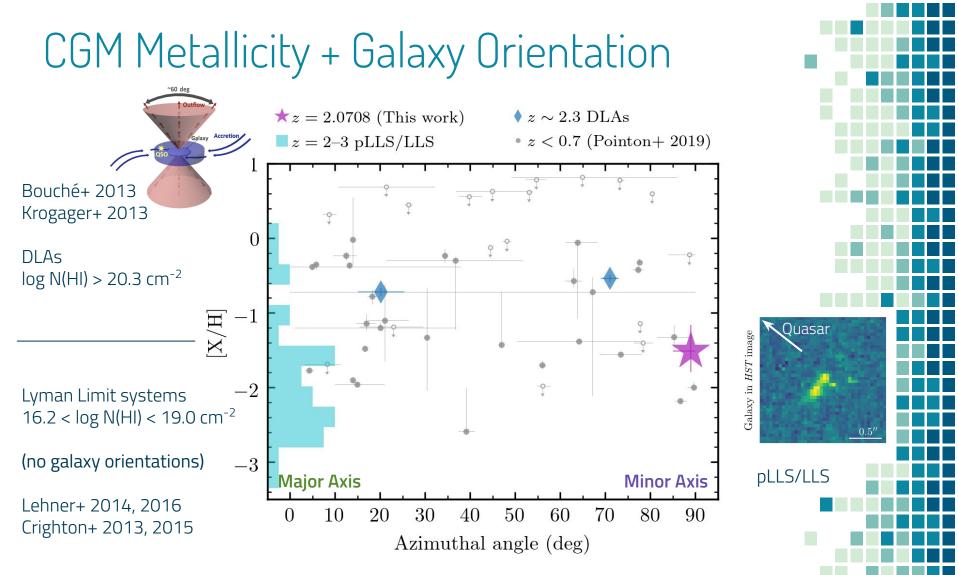




CGM Metallicity + Galaxy Orientation



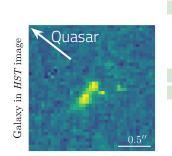
Stephanie Pointon

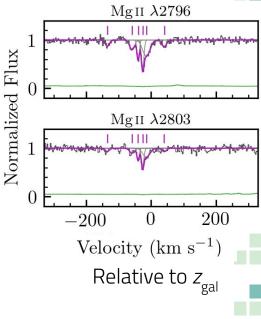


Accreting or Outflowing gas?

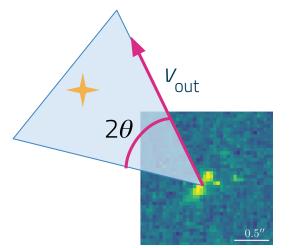
A recap and some new information:

- Edge-on galaxy, i = 85°
- Quasar probes the galaxy's projected minor axis, ϕ =89°
- CGM gas is relatively metal-enriched for z=2, [Si/H]=-1.5
- Absorption offset from z_{gal} by only ~30 km/s
 Roughly symmetric absorption, reminiscent
- Roughly symmetric absorption, reminiscent of the Milky Way Fermi Bubble profiles (Fox+ 2015)
- SFR_{Lya} > 10 M_{sun} yr⁻¹ (Sobral & Mathee 2017)

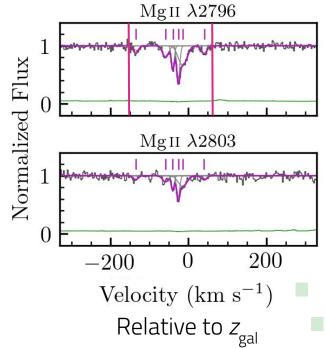




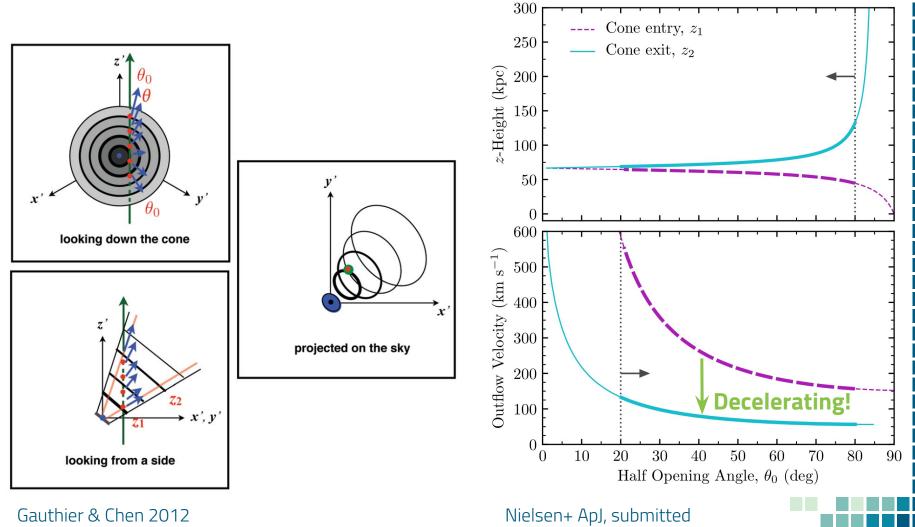
Modeling the Outflow



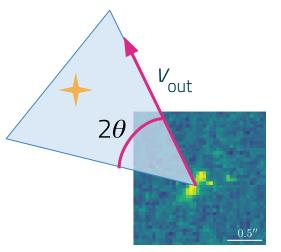
- Model outflow cone with half opening angle, θ
- Boundaries on cone defined by absorption bounds
- Constrain opening angles, outflow velocities, and mass outflow rates



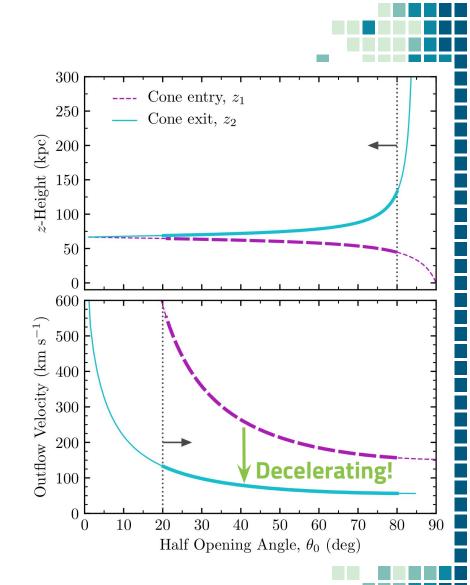
Outflow Model



Modeling the Outflow



-		Outflow timescale		Mass outflow rate	Mass loading factor
-	$ heta_0$	$V_{ m out}$	$t_{ m out}$	$\dot{M}_{ m out}$	η
	(deg)	$(\mathrm{km}~\mathrm{s}^{-1})$	(Myr)	$(\rm M_\odot~yr^{-1})$	
-	20	350	190	45	< 4.5
_	80	100	650	51	< 5.1



Outflowing gas at z=2

Galaxy is currently star-forming: SFR_{Lya} >10 M_{sun} yr⁻¹ Relatively metal-enriched for z = 2 CGM: [Si/H]=-1.5 Kinematically consistent with decelerating outflow: $v_{out} = 100-350$ km s⁻¹ Ejection timescale consistent with recycling timescales: 200-650 Myr Mass outflow rate: $M_{out} \sim 50$ M_{sun} yr⁻¹

Stay tuned!

13 fields total; 21 MgII absorbers/galaxies 67 CIV absorbers Countless nonabsorbers Bonus z < 0.5 absorbers



