

# The **Bluedisk** project: searching for footprints of gas accretion

Jing Wang (KIAA) and Bluedisk team

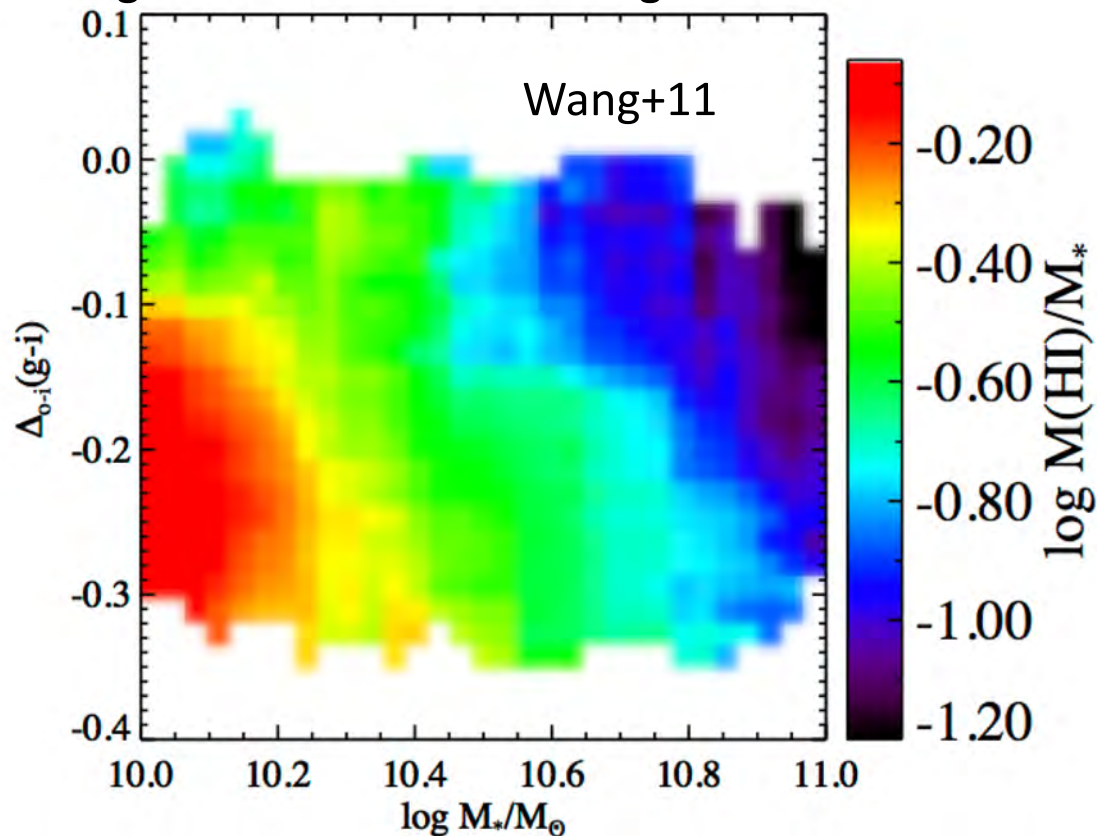
[jwang\\_astro@pku.edu.cn](mailto:jwang_astro@pku.edu.cn)

Berlin, 2019

# The Bluedisk project

Goal: searching for signs of gas accretion in and around HI-rich galaxies

The origin of “Bluedisk”: HI-rich galaxies are on average bluer on their outer regions



HI images (PI: G. Kauffmann)

CO images (PI: F. Bigiel)

Optical long-slit spectrum (PI: J. Brinchmann)

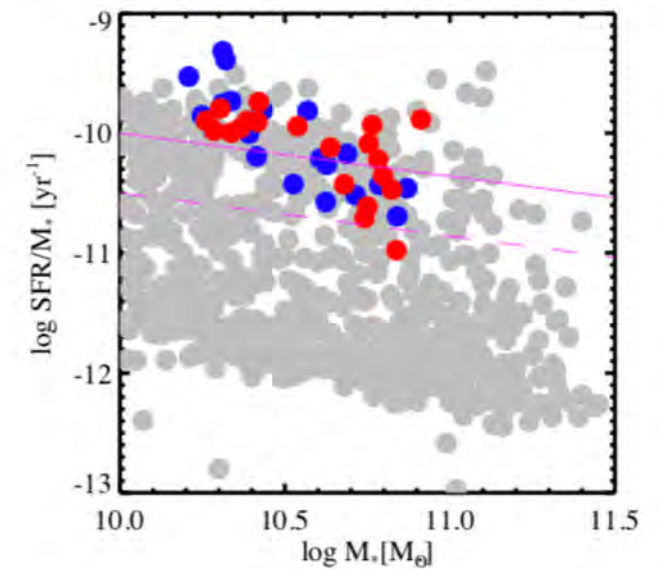
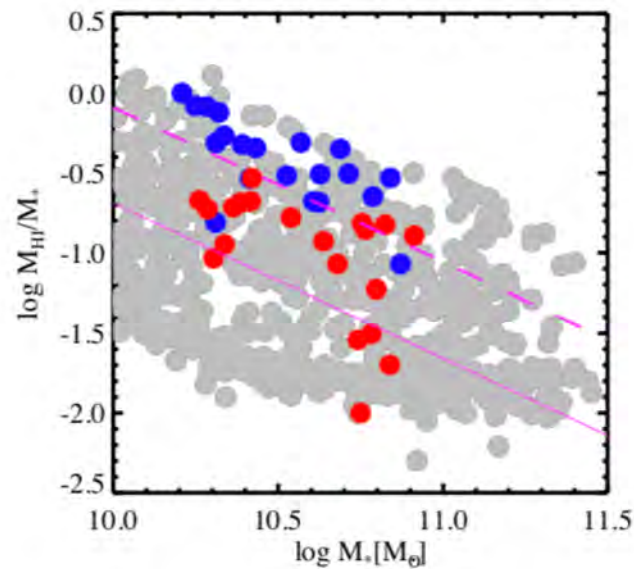
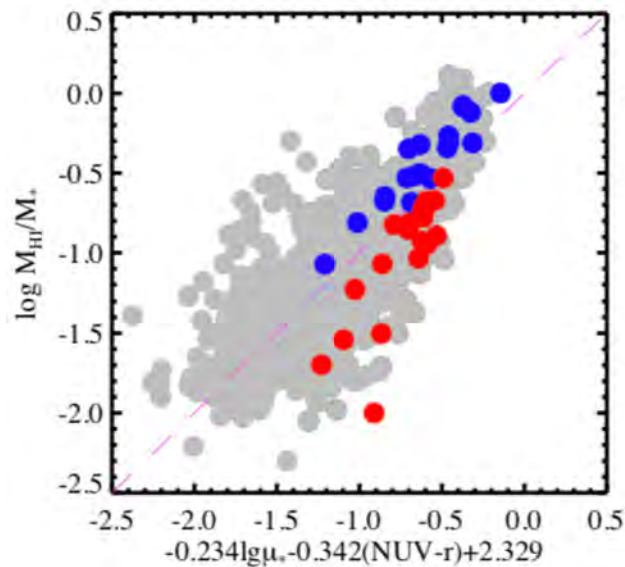
## Collaborators:

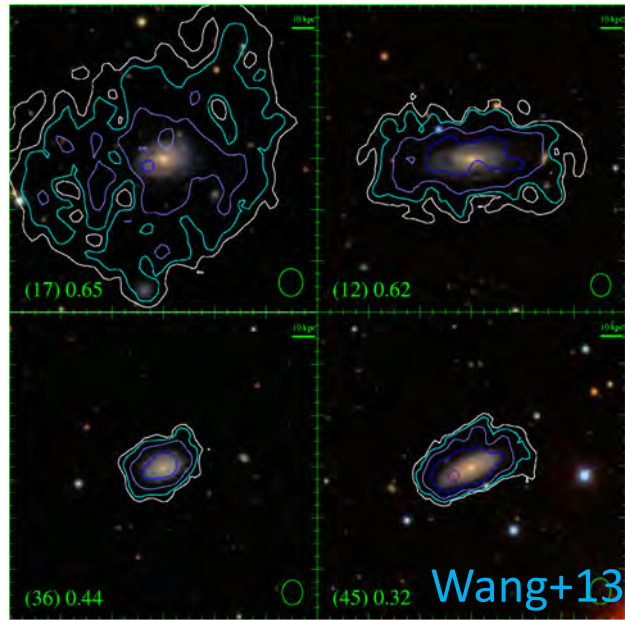
F. Bigiel (ITA/Heidelberg Univ.)  
J. Brinchmann (Leiden)  
D. Carton (Leiden)  
D. Cormier (Heidelberg Univ.)  
M. den Heijer (Bonn)  
J. Fu (SHAO)  
K. Gereb (ASTRON)  
G. Kauffmann (MPA)  
M. L. Huang (MPA)  
G. Jozsa (ASTRON)  
C. Li (THU)  
T. Oosterloo (ASTRON)  
S. Roychowdhury (MPA)  
P. Serra (INAF)  
T. van der Hulst (RUG)  
M. Verheijen (RUG)  
E. Wang (UZH)  
J. Wang (KIAA)

# The sample

Sample:  $\log M_*/M_{\text{sun}} \sim 10-11$ ,  $z \sim 0.023-0.03$  (Dis > 100 Mpc)

- 23 HI-rich and 19 control galaxies that are relatively isolated (no major merger companion within 100 kpc)
- 8 interacting systems.



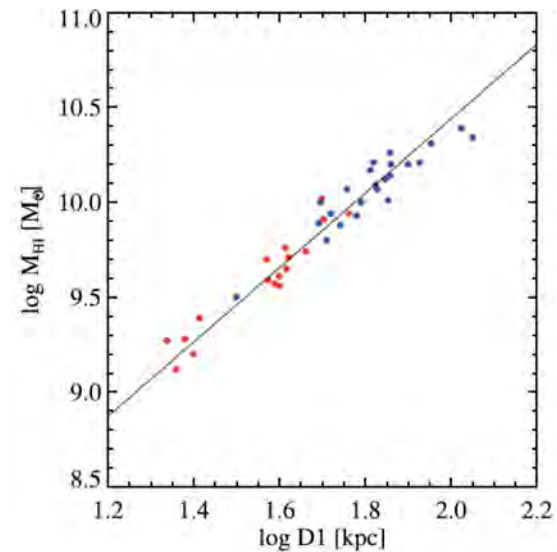
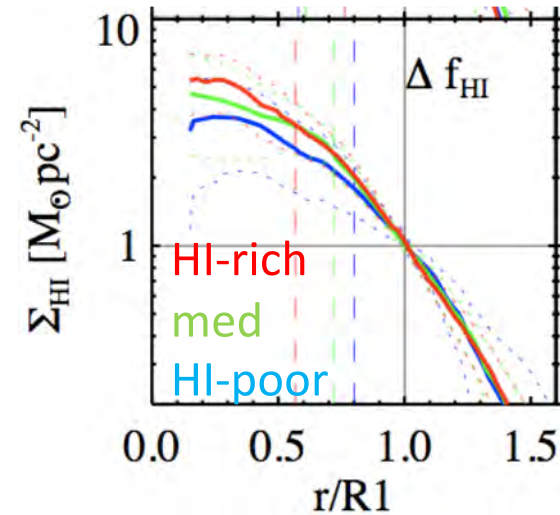
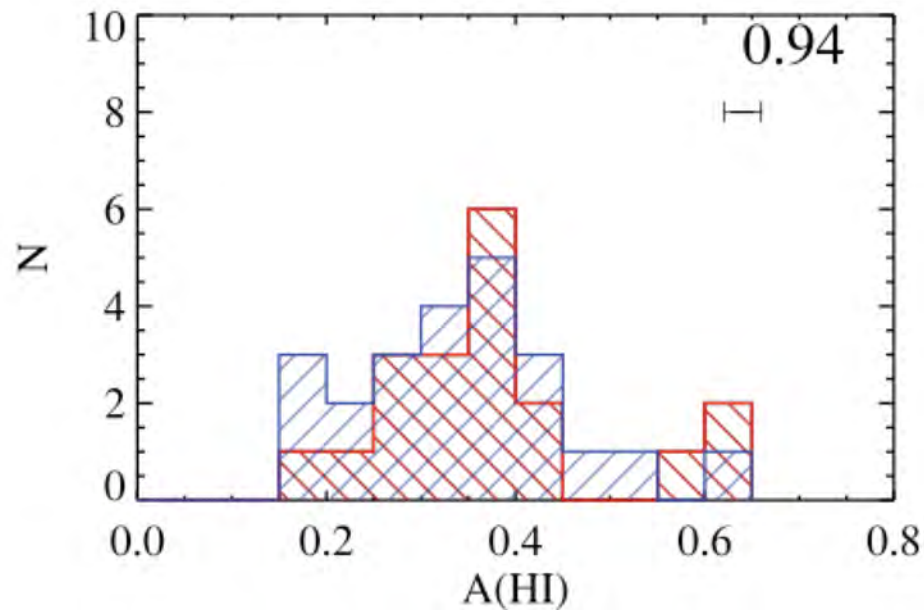


# Comparing HI-rich with control galaxies

Signatures of gas accretion

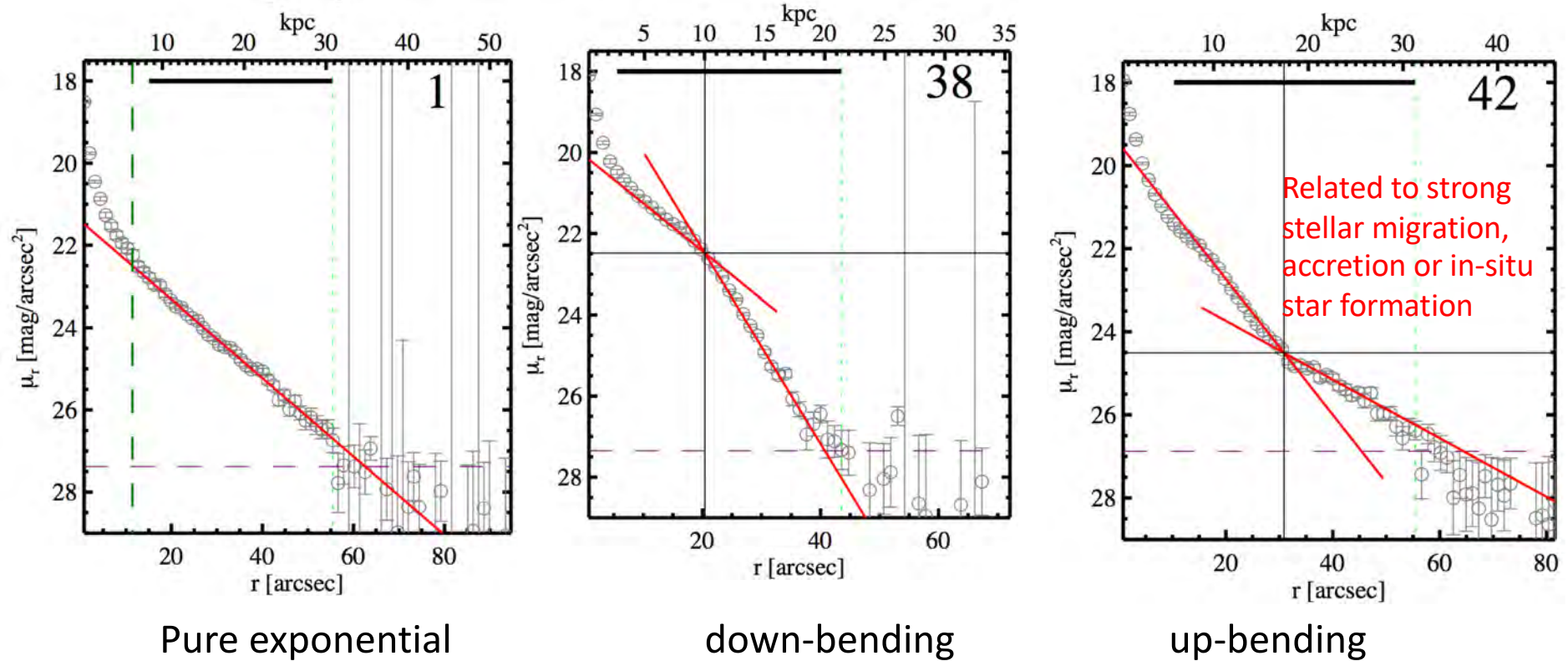
# Structure of the HI-rich galaxies

We compare HI-rich to control:



The HI-rich galaxies are similar to or even less disturbed than the control galaxies (Wang+13, 14)

# The optical outer disk breaks



Sample	total	HI rich			control		
		exponential	down-bending	up-bending	exponential	down-bending	up-bending
Bluedisk	27	5	1	6	0	13	2

# Conformity in HI-richness

In satellites (E. Wang+15)  
 ( $M_{\text{HI}} > 10^8 M_{\odot}$ )



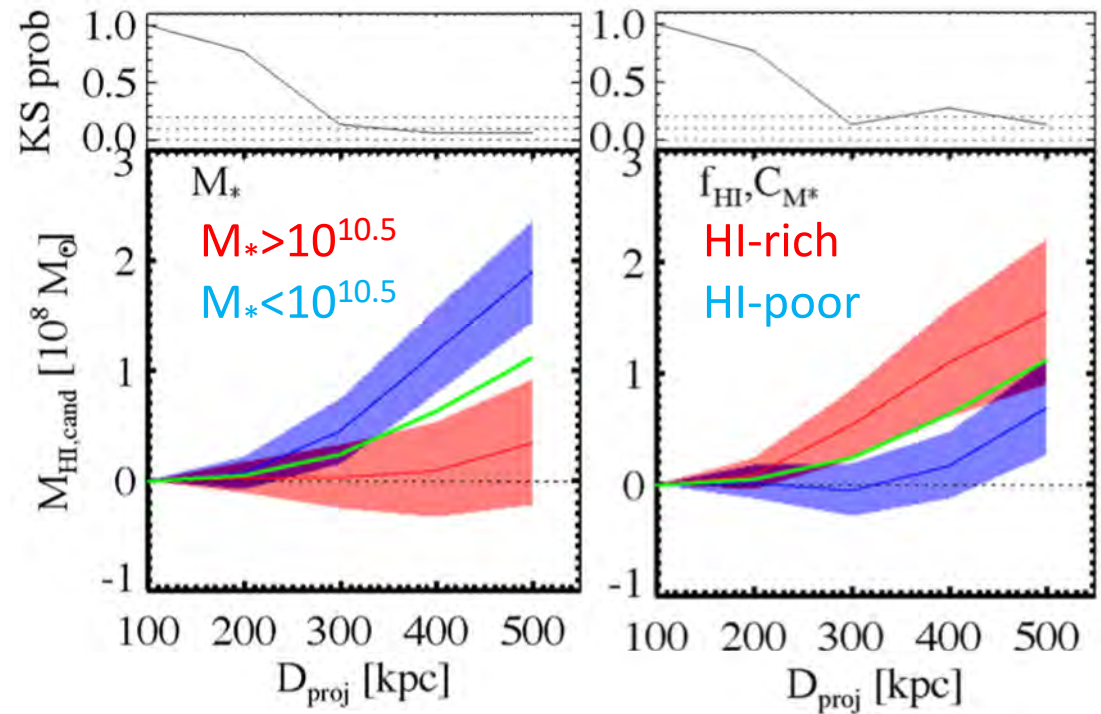
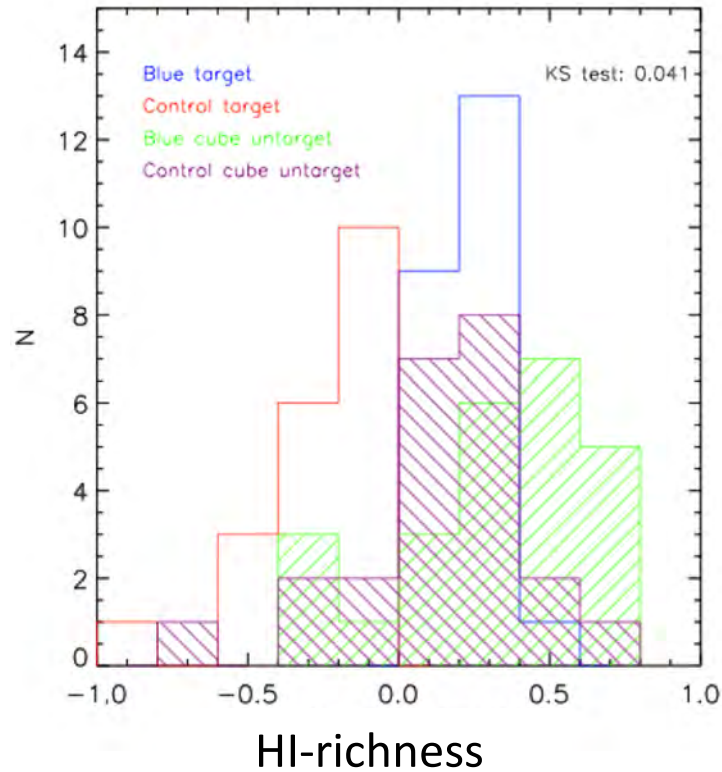
HI-rich central

Control central

Satellites around HI-rich central

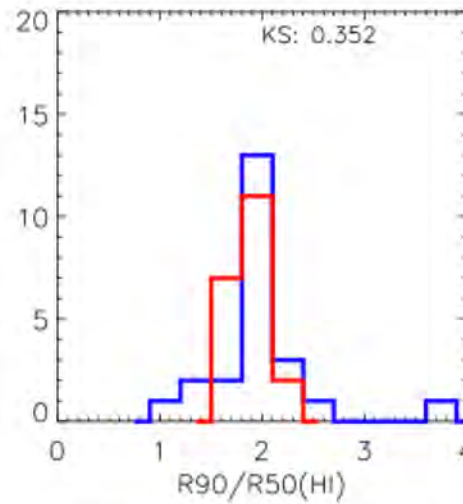
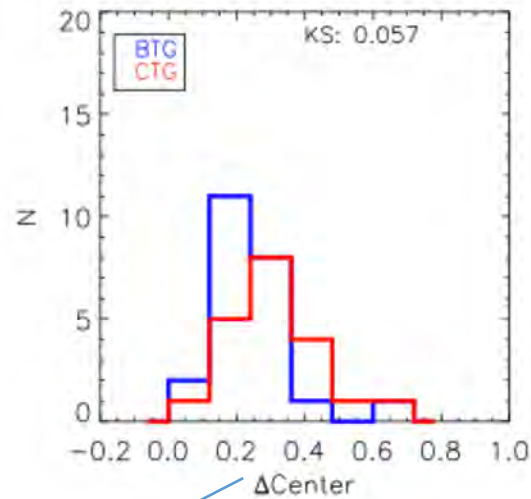
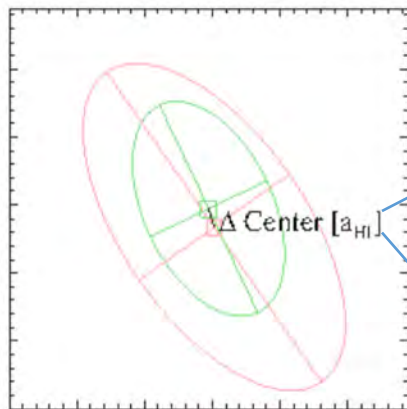
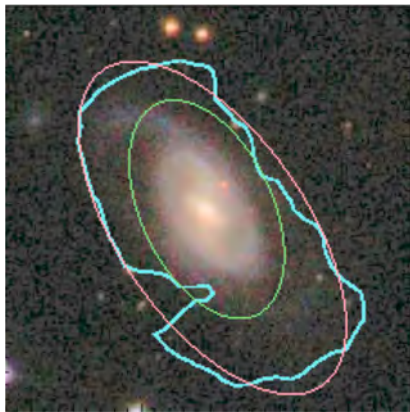
Satellites around control central

Signal cumulated outside detectable sources  
 (J. Wang+15) ( $M_{\text{HI}} < 10^8 M_{\odot}$ )

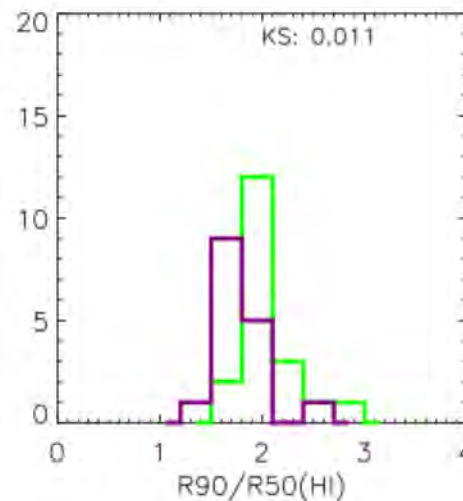
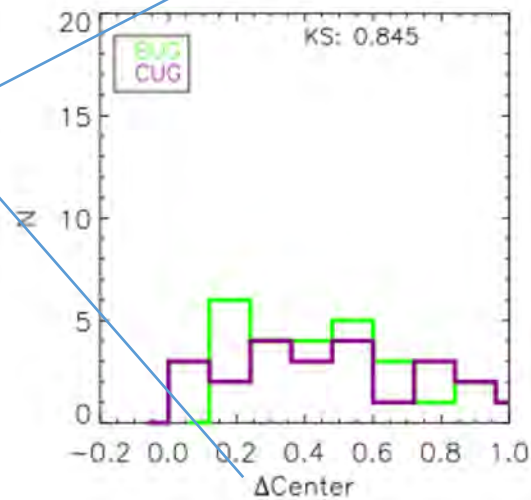


A common underlying reservoir of gas for both central and satellite galaxies

# Inconformity in HI disc structure



HI-rich central  
Control central



Satellites around  
HI-rich central  
Satellites around  
control central

Satellites around HI-excess and normal centrals show considerable difference in morphology of HI discs. (E. Wang+15)

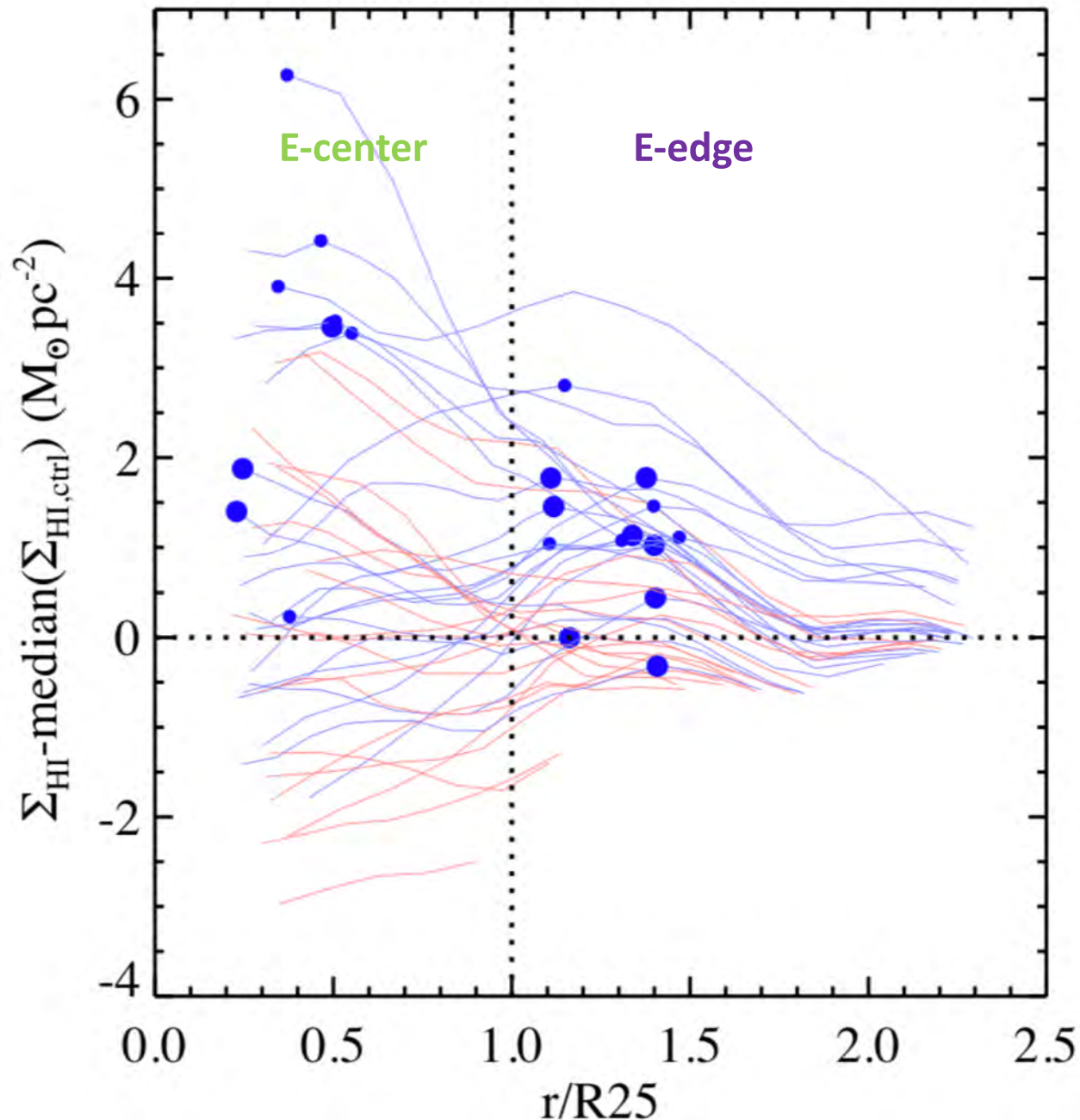


Possible signatures of gas accretion in low-redshift, high- $M_*$  and HI-rich disc galaxies?

- blue and up-bending optical outer disks.
- an HI-rich environment extending to  $\sim$ Mpc distances.

# Among the HI-rich galaxies

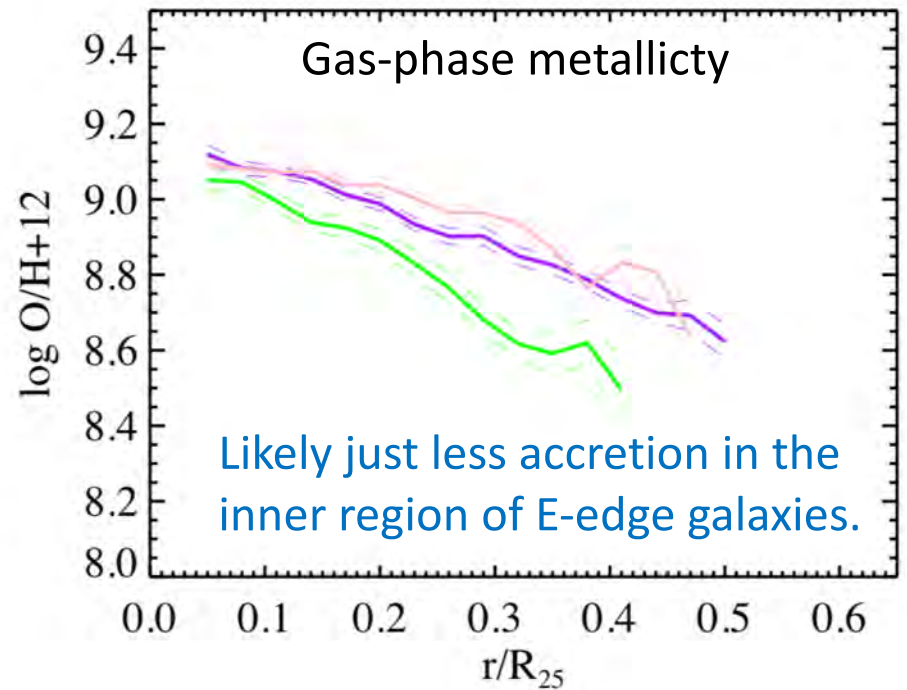
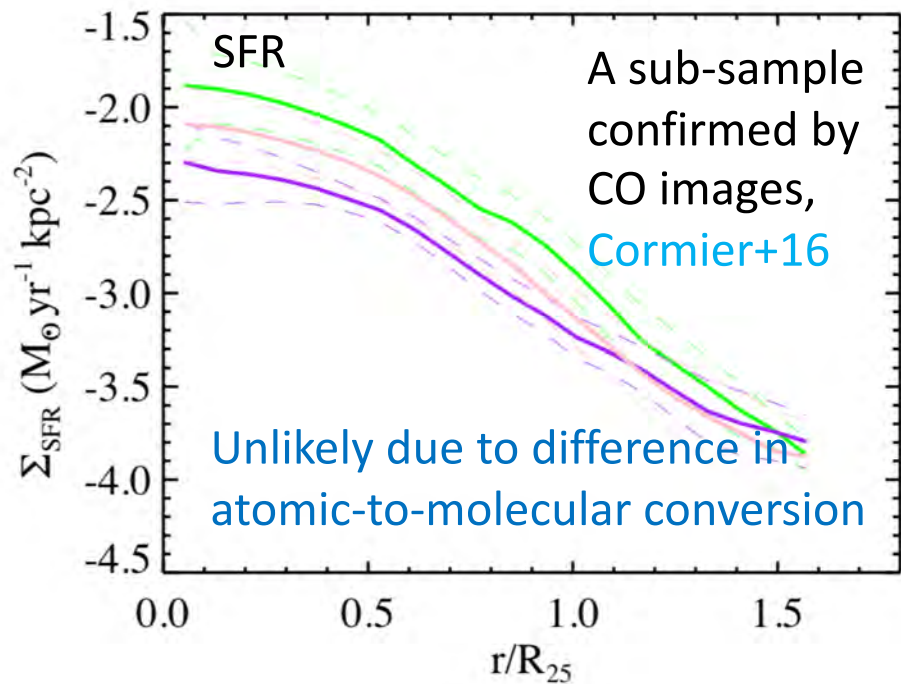
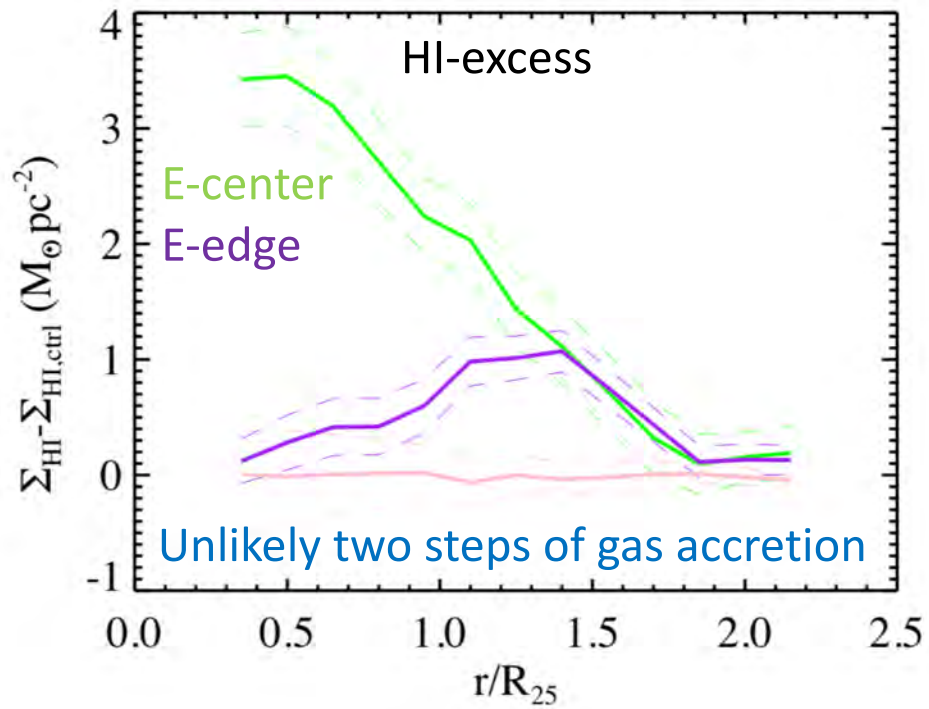
Different ways of accretion?



## Two types of HI excess radial distributions in HI-rich galaxies

Excess HI at the center:  
**E-center**,  
 and at the edge: **E-edge**

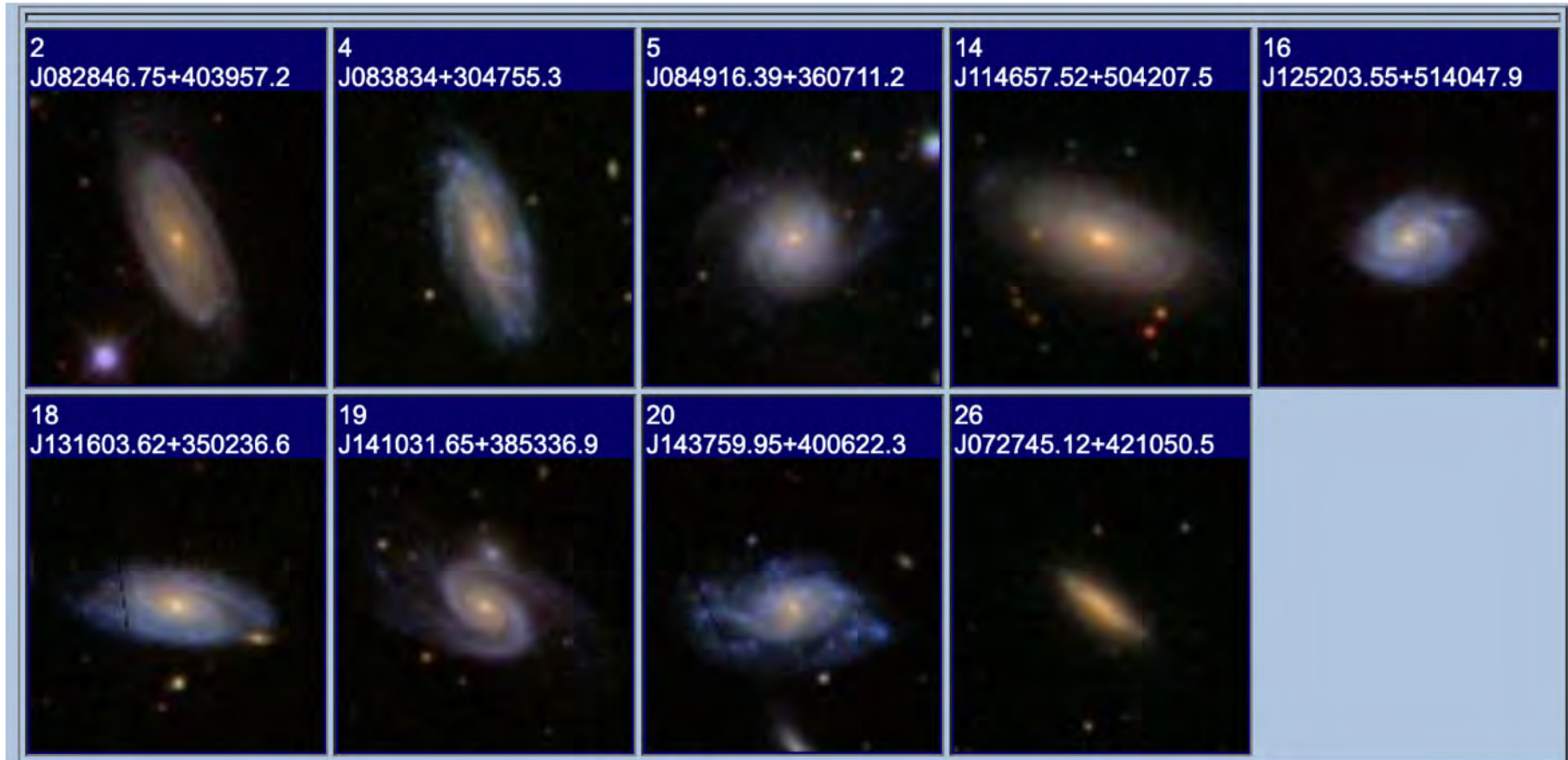
- Two types of gas accretion?
- Two steps of gas accretion?
- Different efficiencies of converting to the molecular?



# Other differences

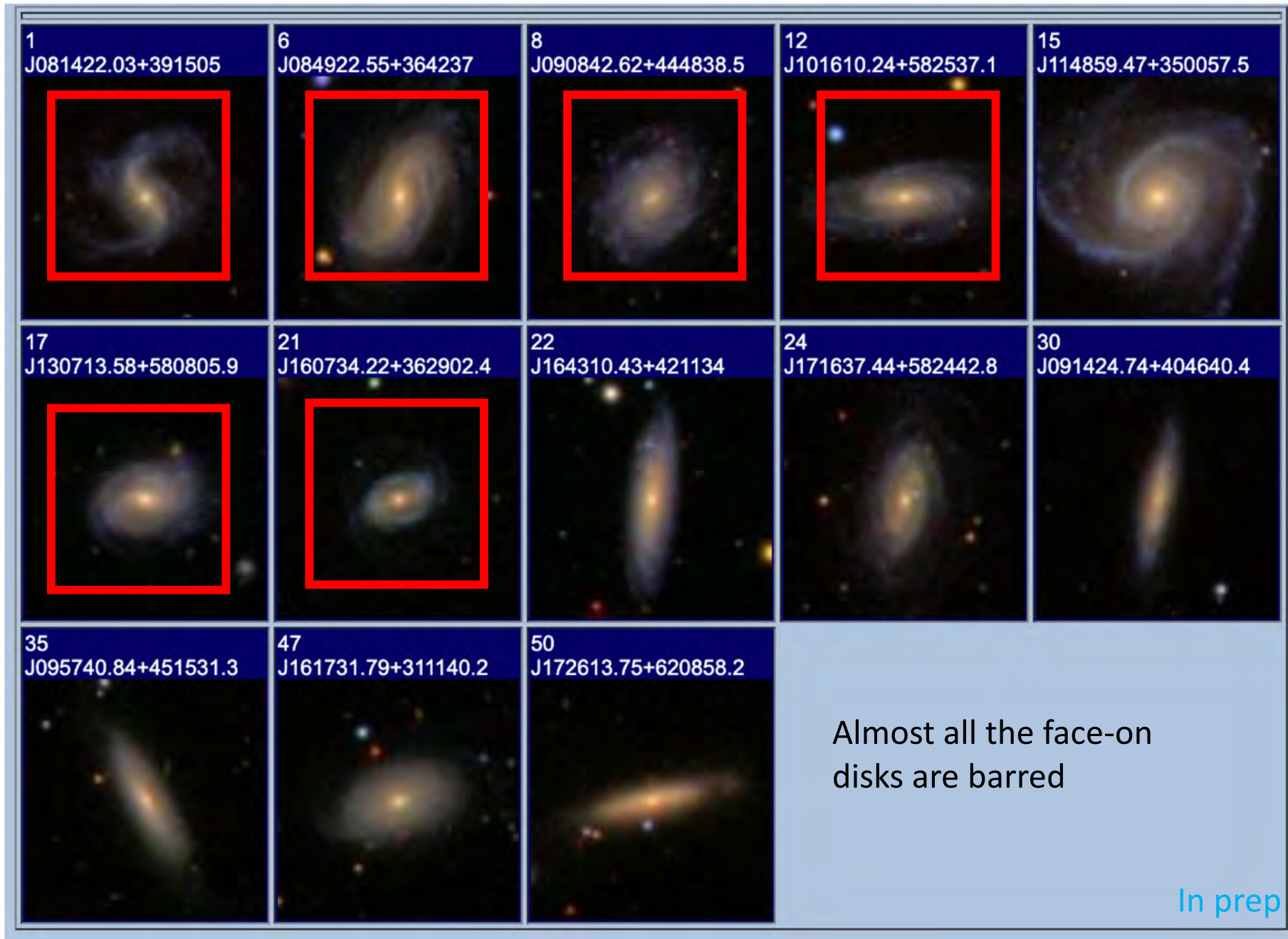
Parameter	Stellar mass and distribution				SFR and distribution			HI mass and kinematics			Environment	
	$M_*$	$\mu_*$	$\Sigma_1$	$R_{25}$	$\Delta g-i$	SFR	sSFR	$\Delta f_{\text{HI}}$	$f_{\text{HI}}$	$t_{\text{orbit}}$	$\Sigma_3$	$M_{\text{halo}}$
Unit	$M_{\odot}$	$M_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$	$M_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$	kpc		$M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$\text{dex yr}^{-1}$	dex	dex	dex yr	$\text{Mpc}^{-2}$	dex $M_{\odot}$
$P_{\text{KS}}(\text{EC vs EE})$	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.96</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.08</u>
Med (EC)	10.35	8.19	9.12	16.65	-0.25	2.37	-9.99	0.22	-0.25	8.80	0.88	12.08
Med (EE)	10.50	8.41	9.32	21.10	-0.26	2.06	-10.16	0.23	-0.38	8.91	0.70	12.55
Control							-9.98		-0.85	8.7		12.42
$P_{\text{KS}}(\text{EE vs ctrl})$							0.06		0.00	0.00		0.77

# E-center



No significant bars

# E-edge



What might have produced the excess of HI at the optical disk edge?

- long orbital time.
- massive halos ( $\sim 10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$ )
- High frequency of hosting strong bars