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Outflows en Galaxias Edge-on: **El Caso de ESO484-G036**

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Swinburne University of Technology

Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing



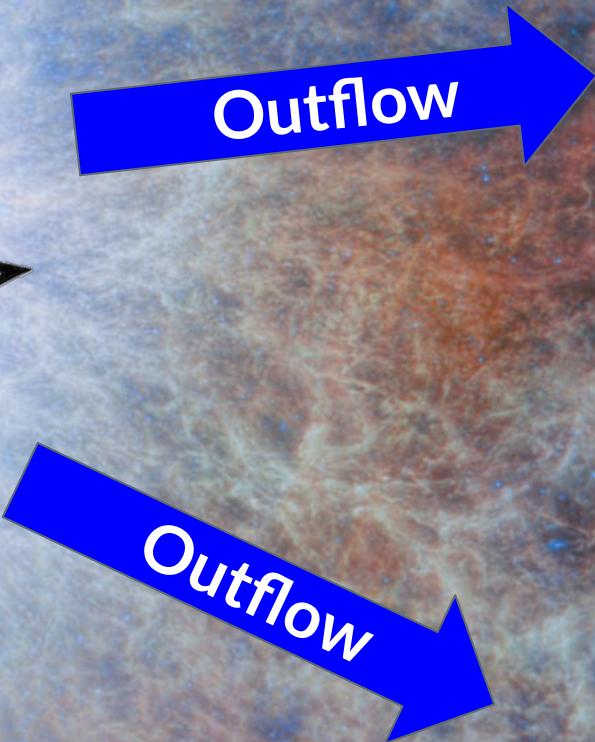


El Outflow por Excelencia:
M82

El Outflow por Excelencia: M82



Starburst/AGN



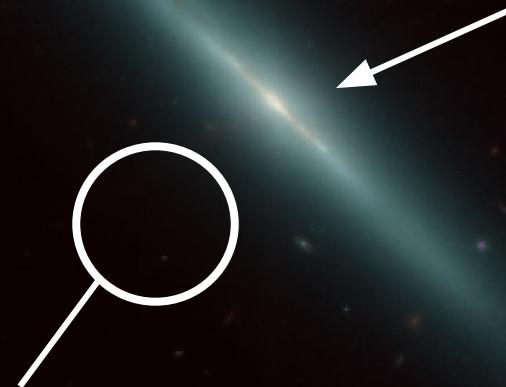
Outflow

Outflow

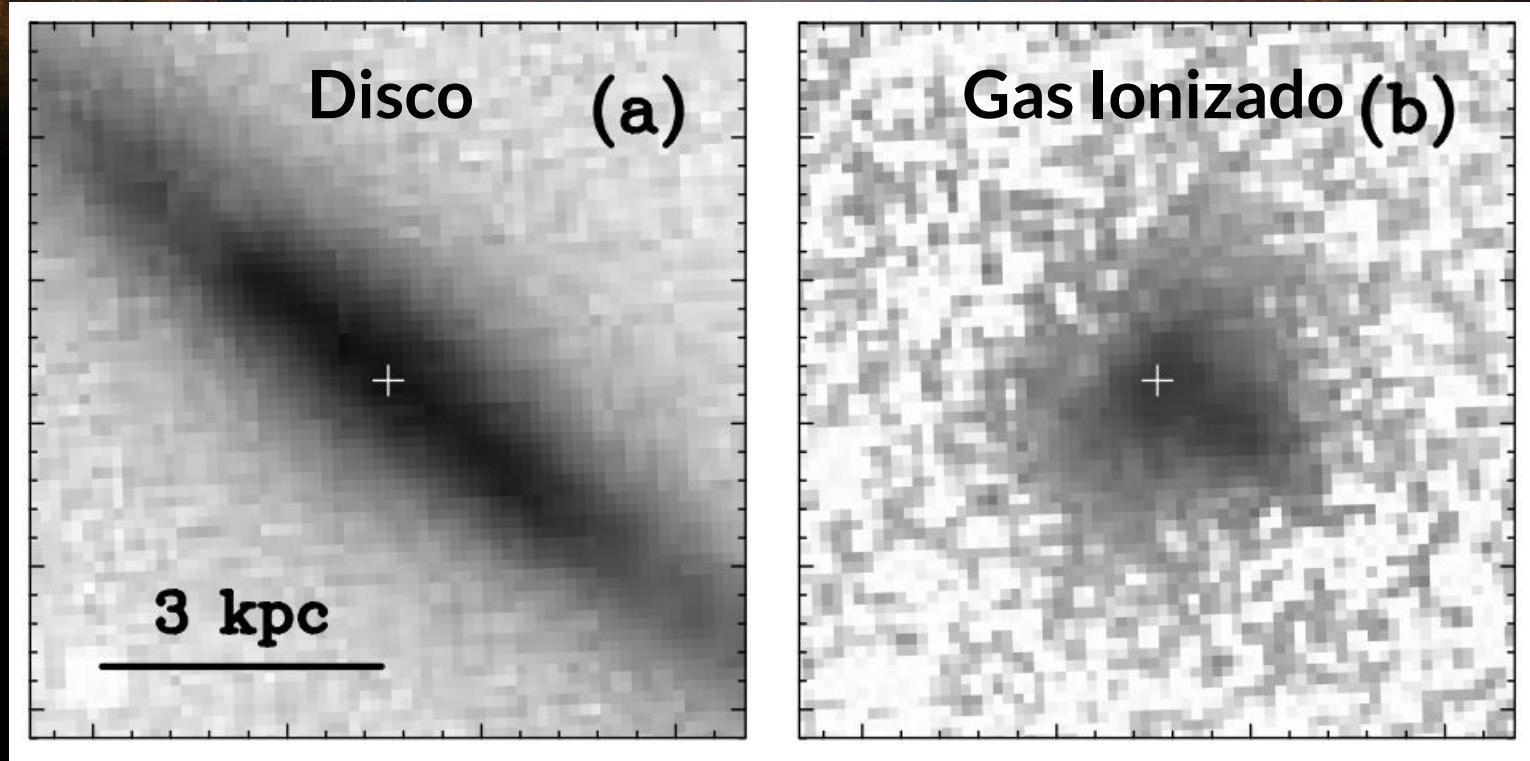
El Laboratorio Ideal: ESO484-G036

Tip	Galaxia Starburst Edge-on
Distancia	68.7 Mpc
Inclinación (i)	~87.5°
Masa Estelar (M_*)	$\log(M_*/M_\odot) = 10.64$
SFR	$\sim 5 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$

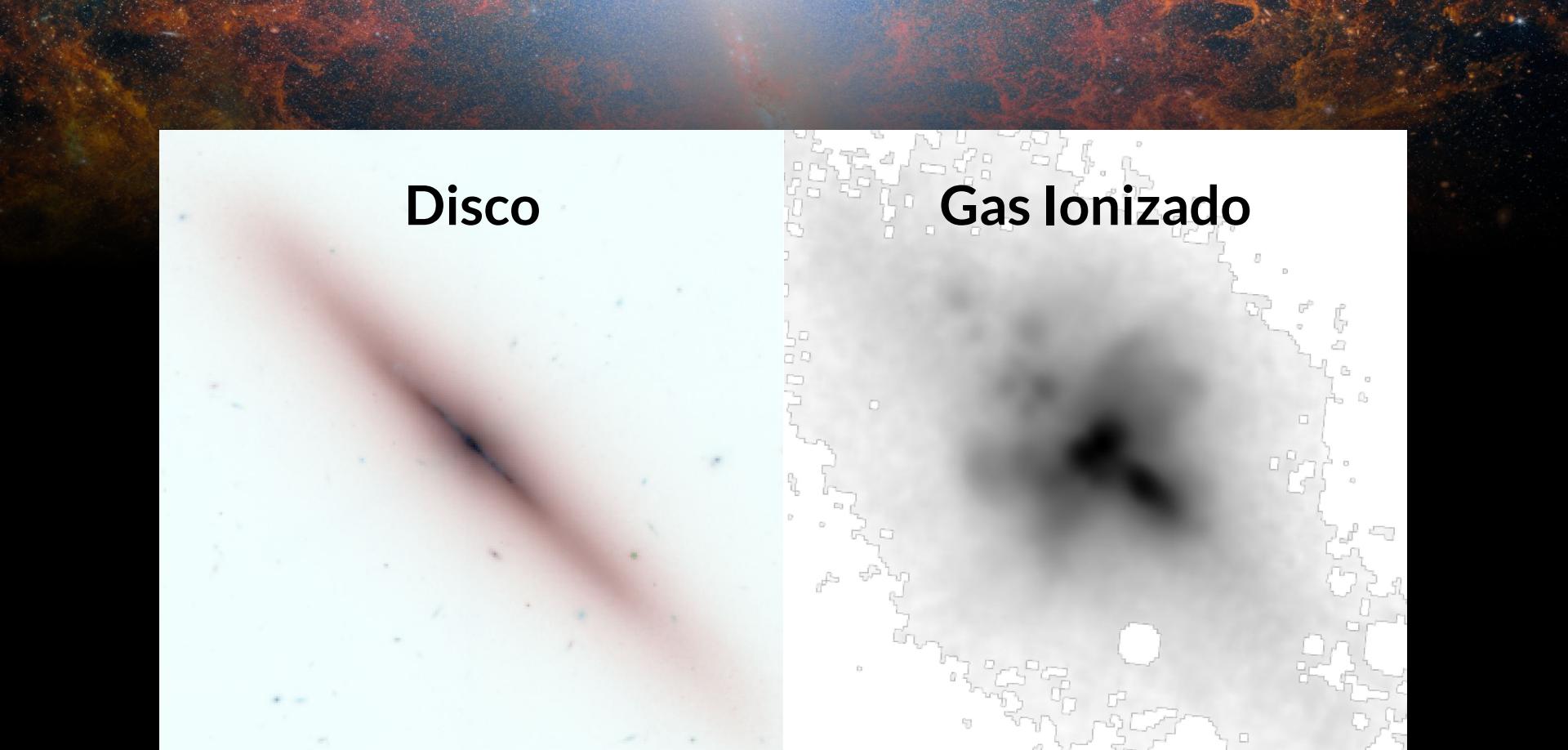
Poderoso
Starburst
central



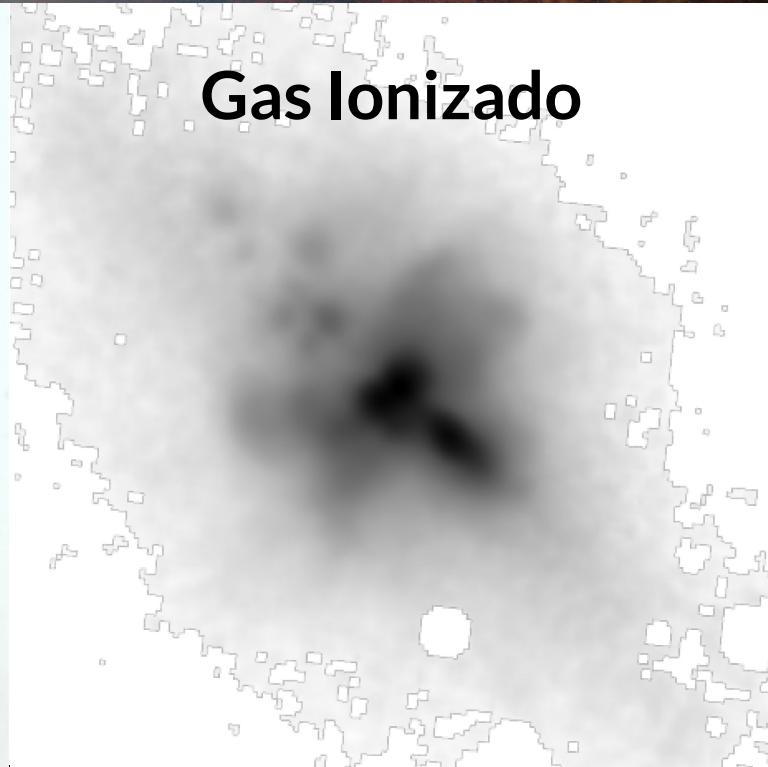
Vista despejada del gas
extraplanar



(Veilleux+03)



Disco



Gas Ionizado

(Hernández-Yévenes+26, in prep.)

Estudiando el outflow con resolución **sin precedentes**



Gas Molecular Frío



Gas Ionizado Caliente

Telescopio: ALMA (Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array)

Trazador: CO(1-0)

Resolución: 0.25" (83 pc)

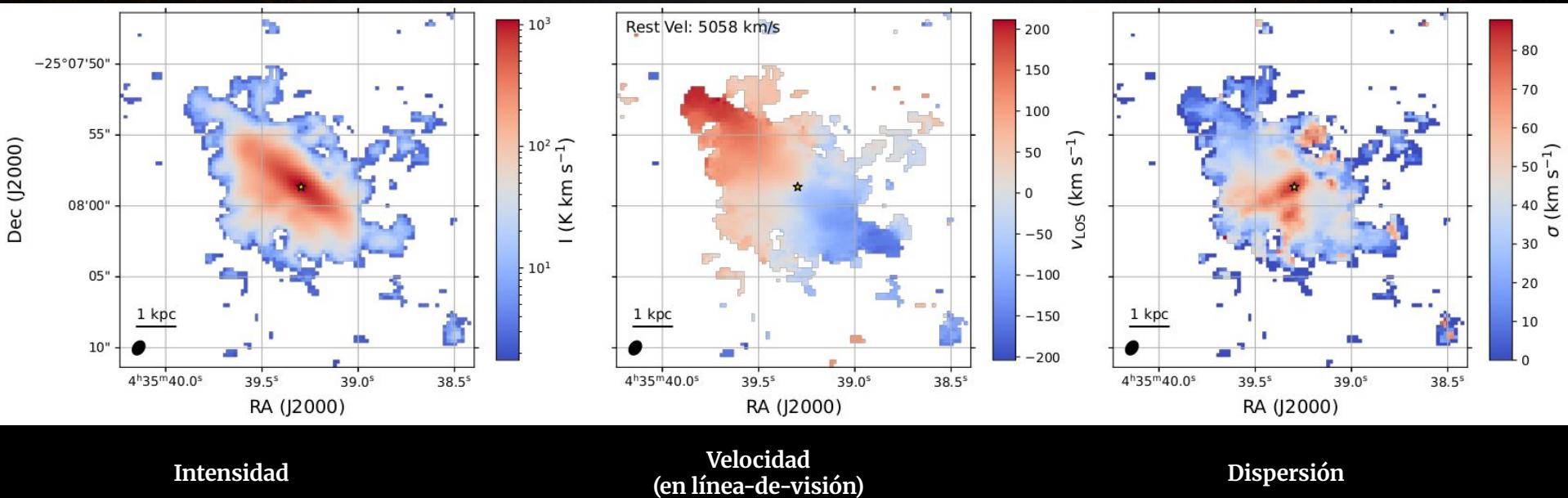
Telescopio: VLT/MUSE (Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer)

Trazador: H α

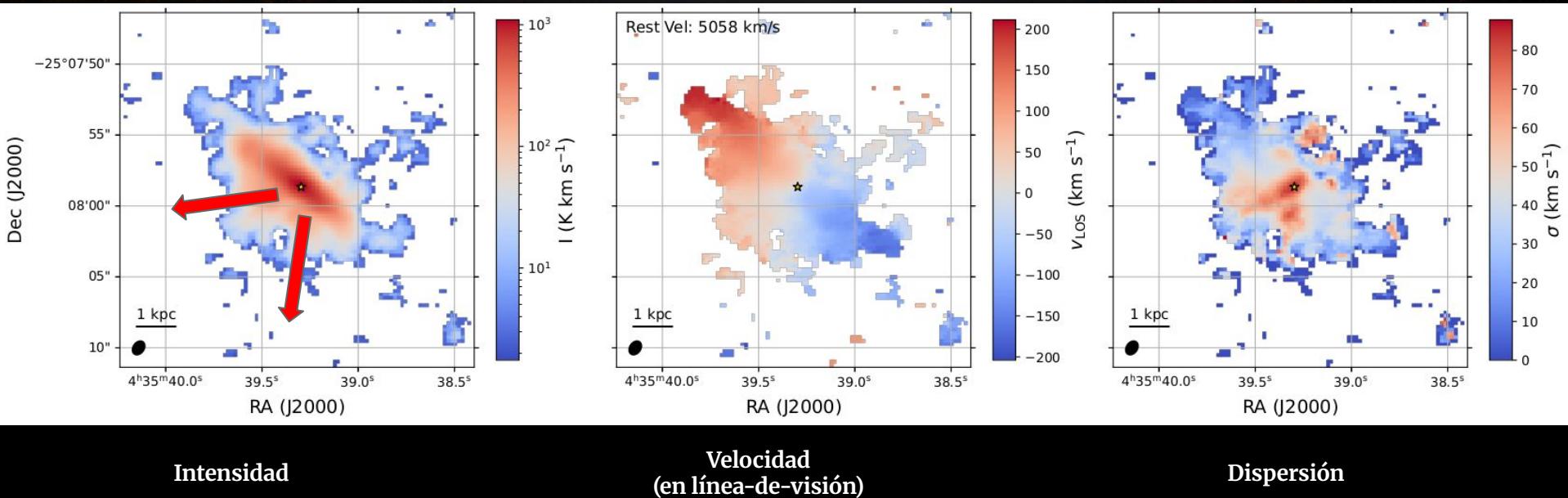
Resolución: 0.2" (67 pc)

... y algo de JWST, pero no es el foco de esta charla!

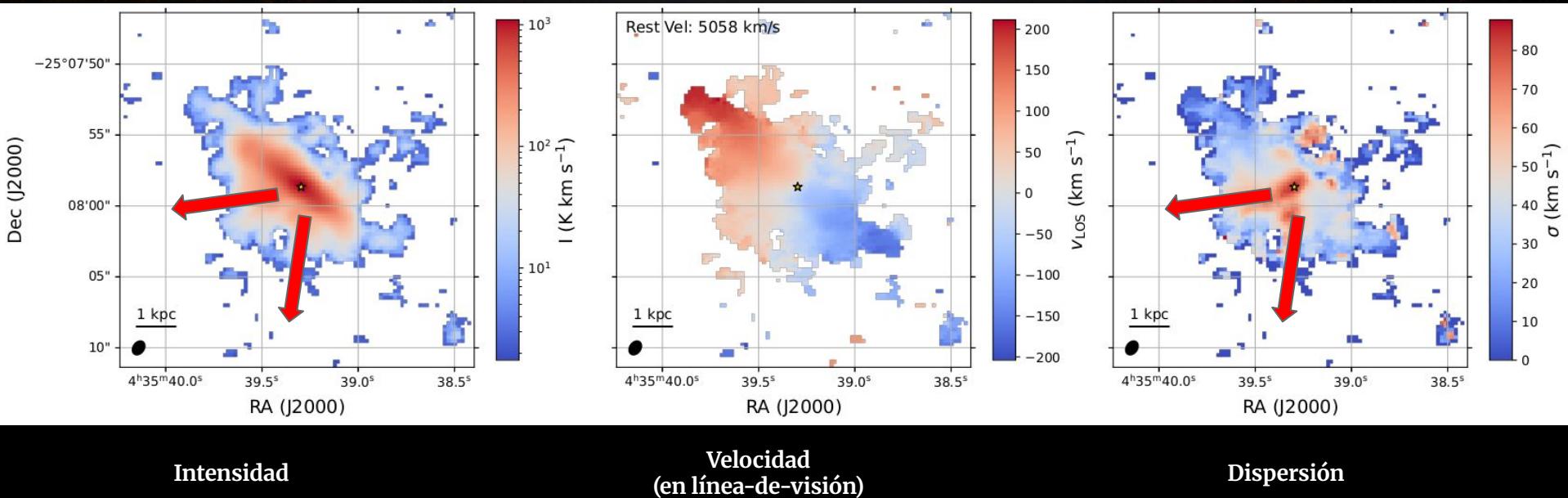
Observaciones de CO(1-0) con ALMA



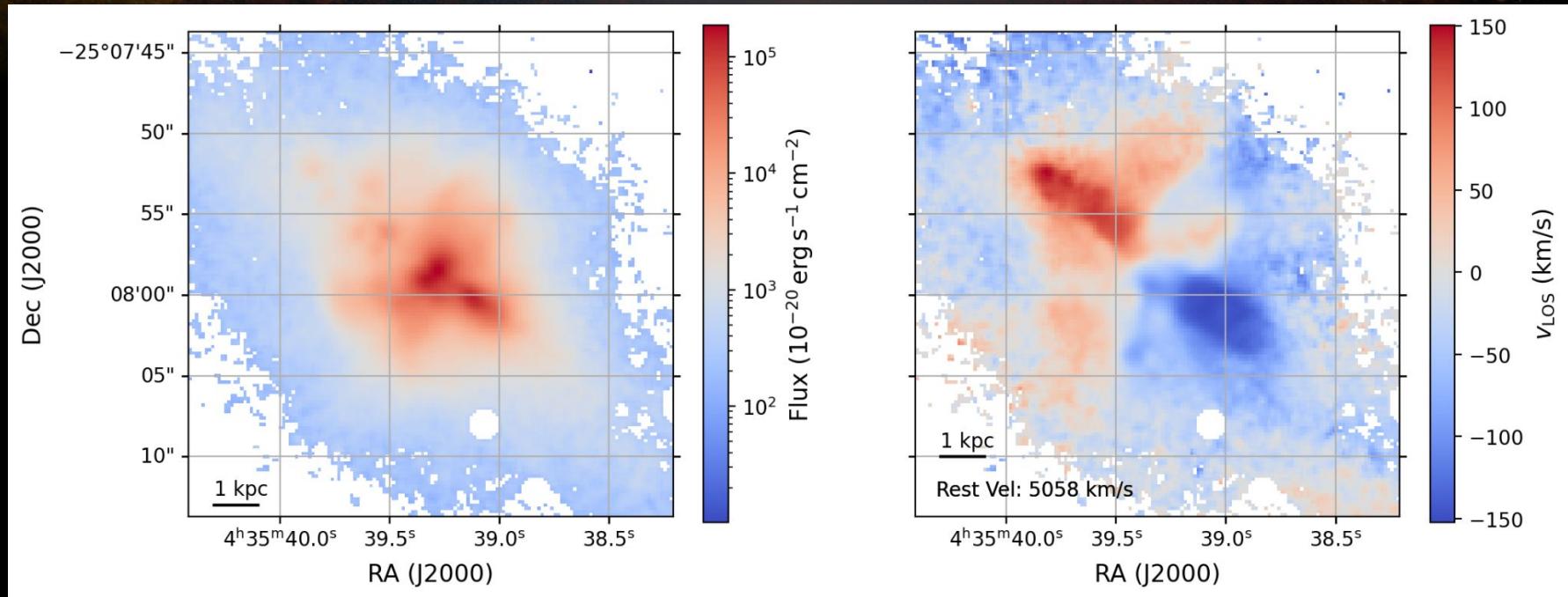
Observaciones de CO(1-0) con ALMA



Observaciones de CO(1-0) con ALMA



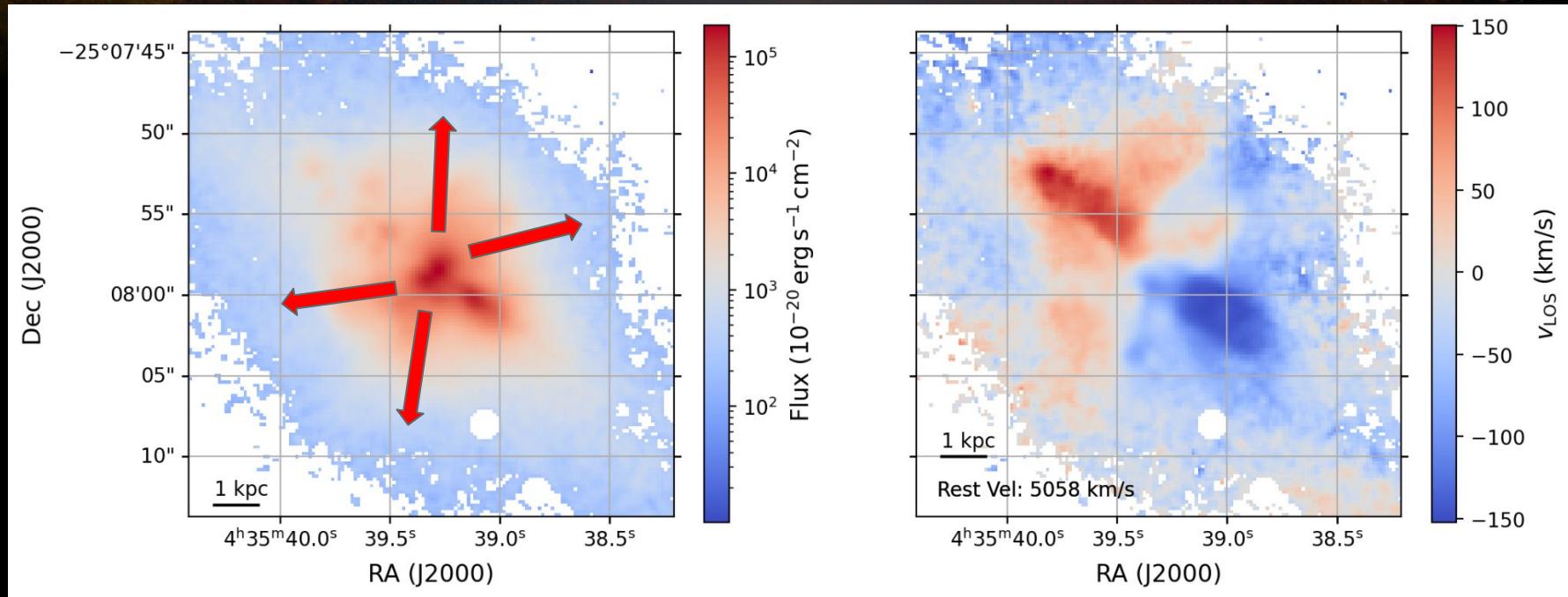
Observaciones de H α con VLT/MUSE



Fluxo

Velocidad
(en línea-de-visión)

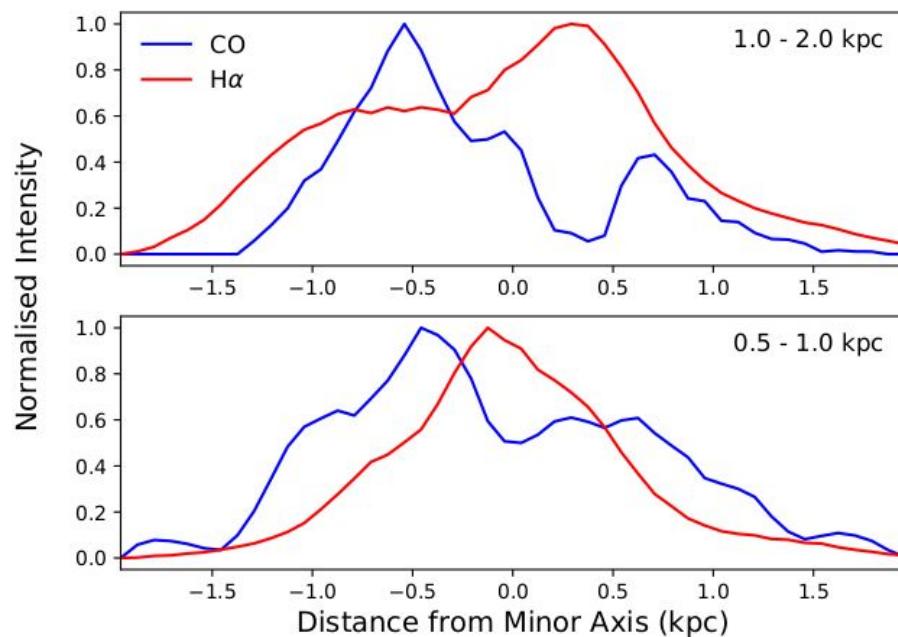
Observaciones de H α con VLT/MUSE



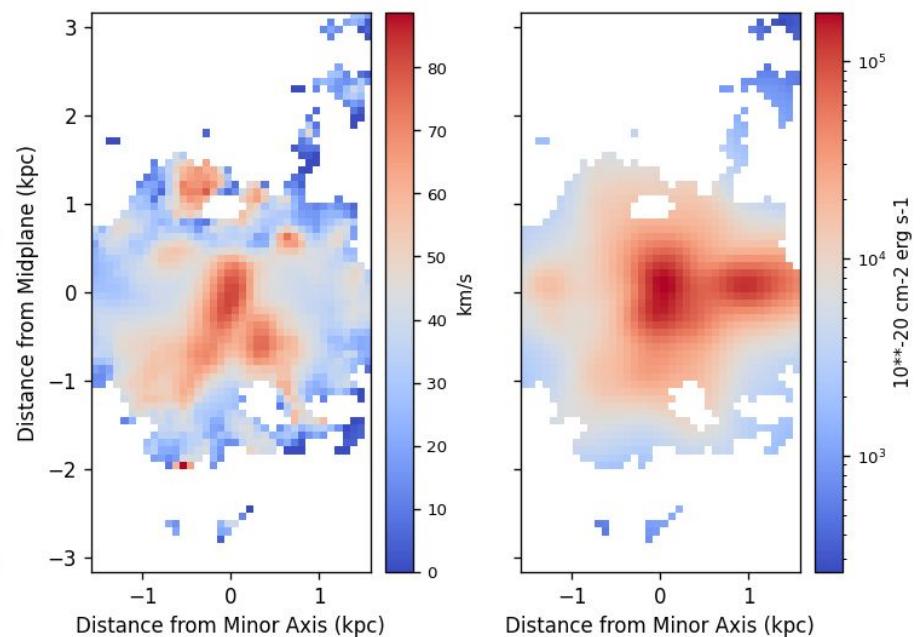
Fluxo

Velocidad
(en línea-de-visión)

Interfase entre gas molecular e ionizado

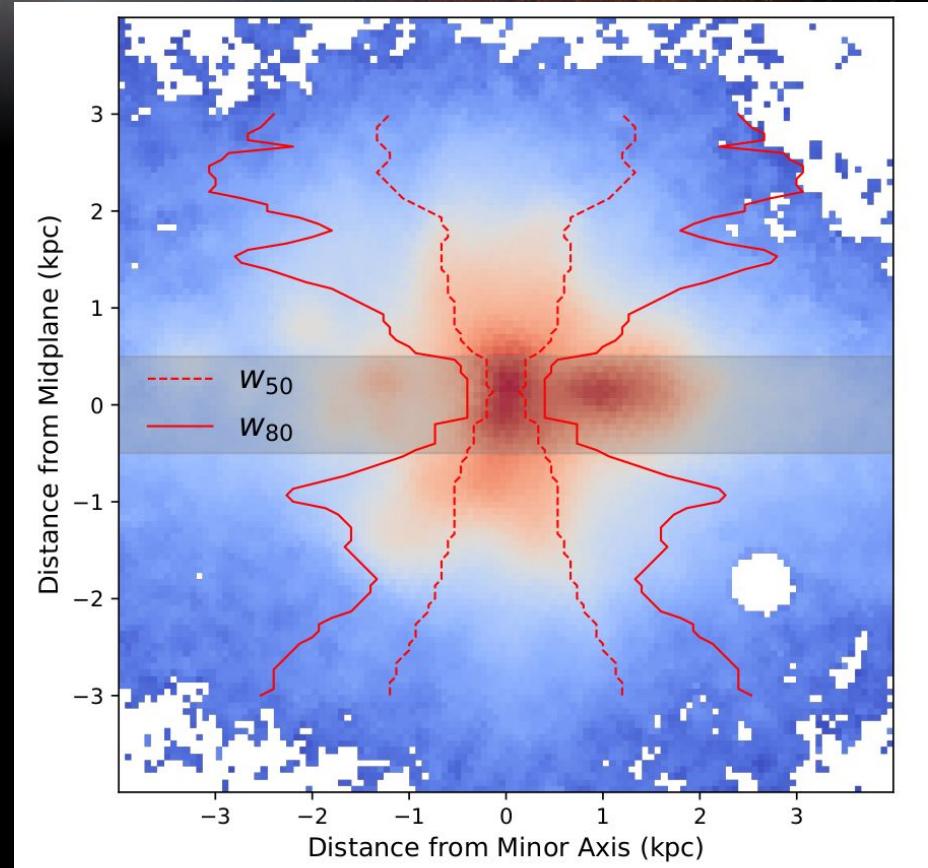
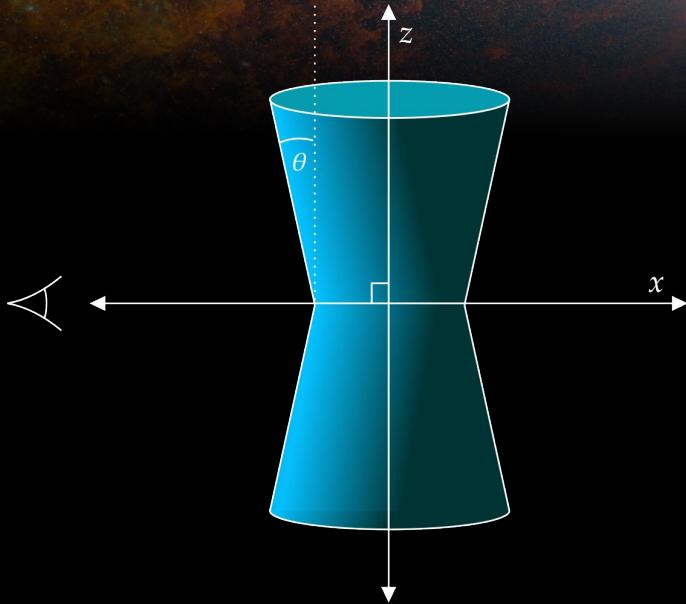


Gas molecular rodea al gas ionizado

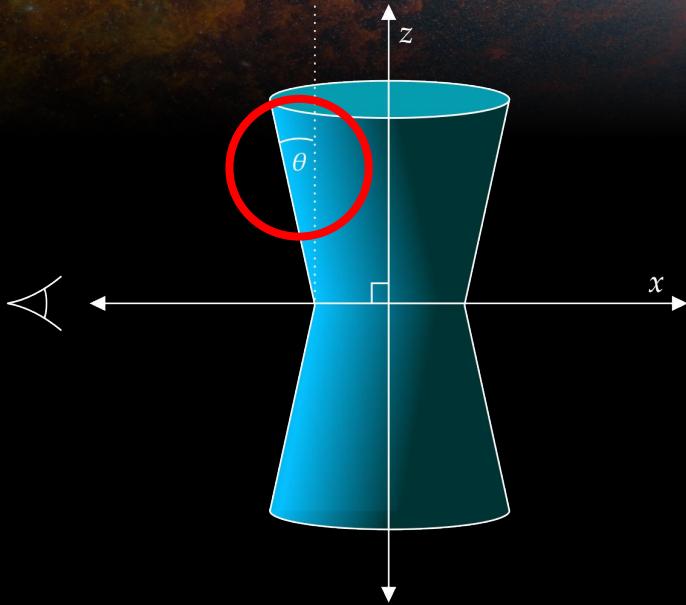


Gas ionizado produce las altas dispersiones del gas molecular

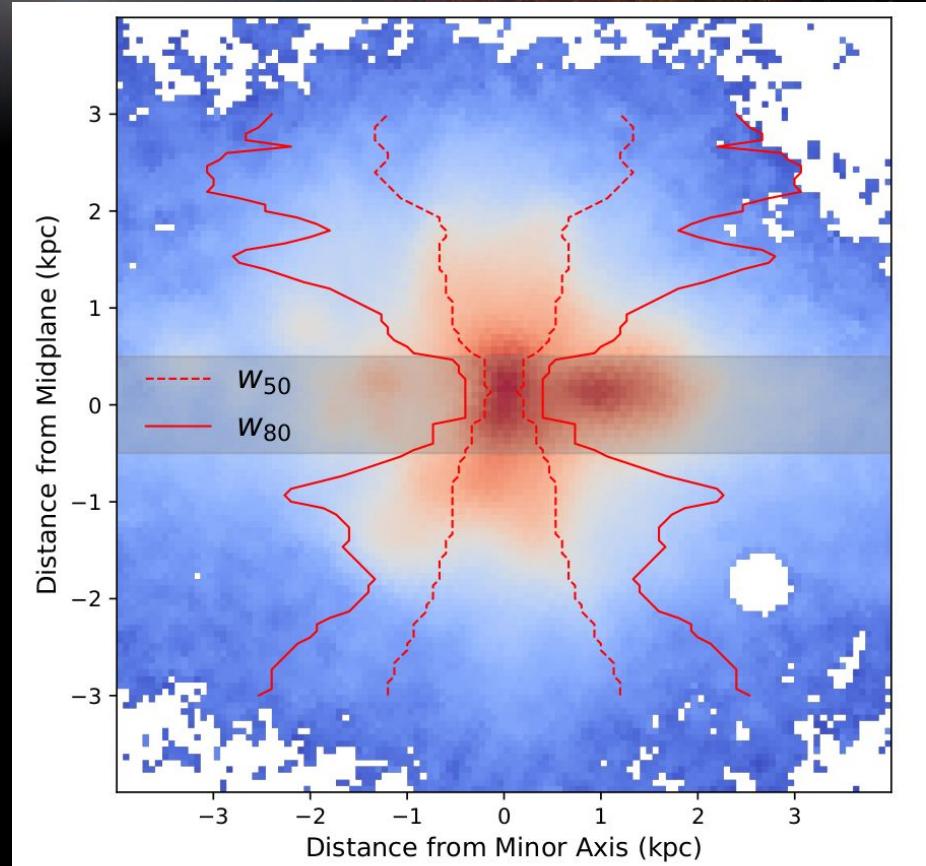
Definiendo la geometría con gas ionizado



Definiendo la geometría con gas ionizado

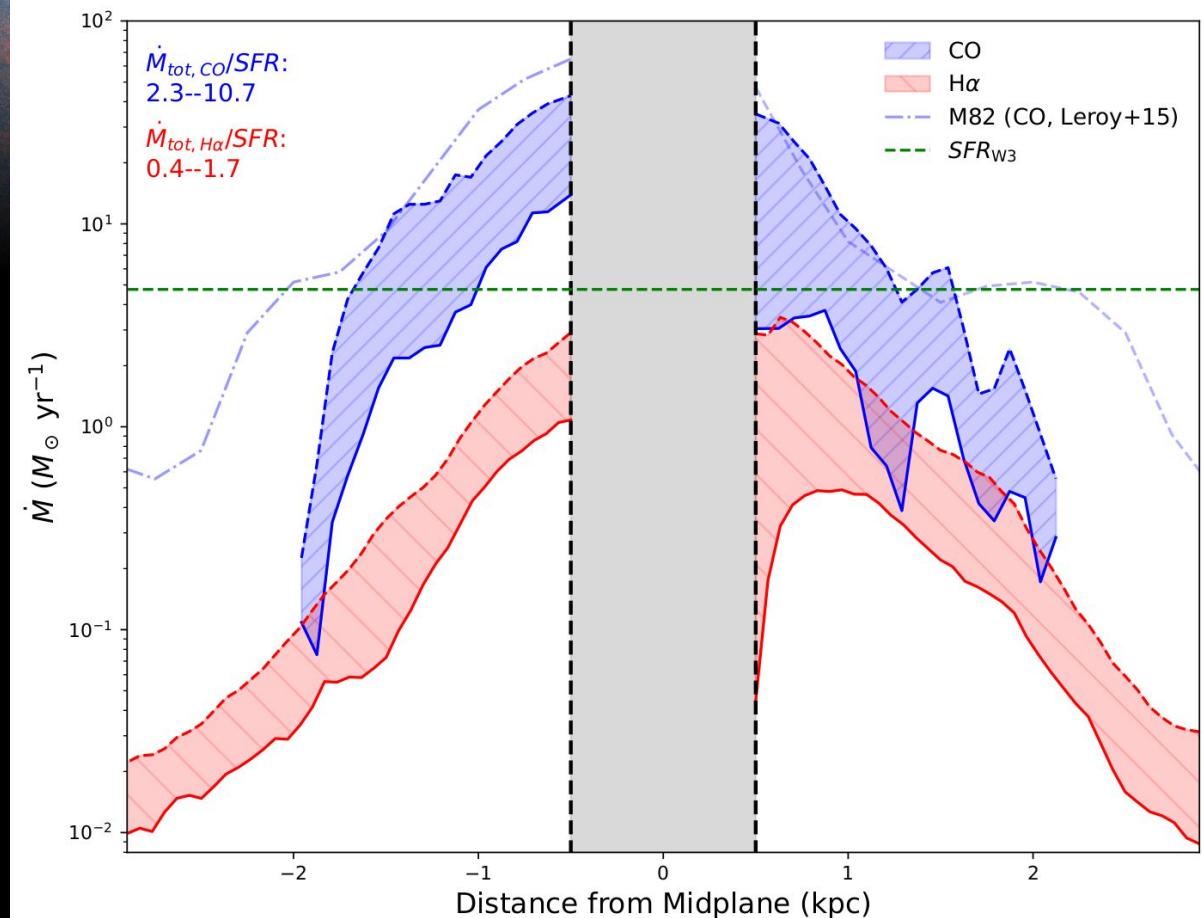


θ entre $22^\circ - 40^\circ$



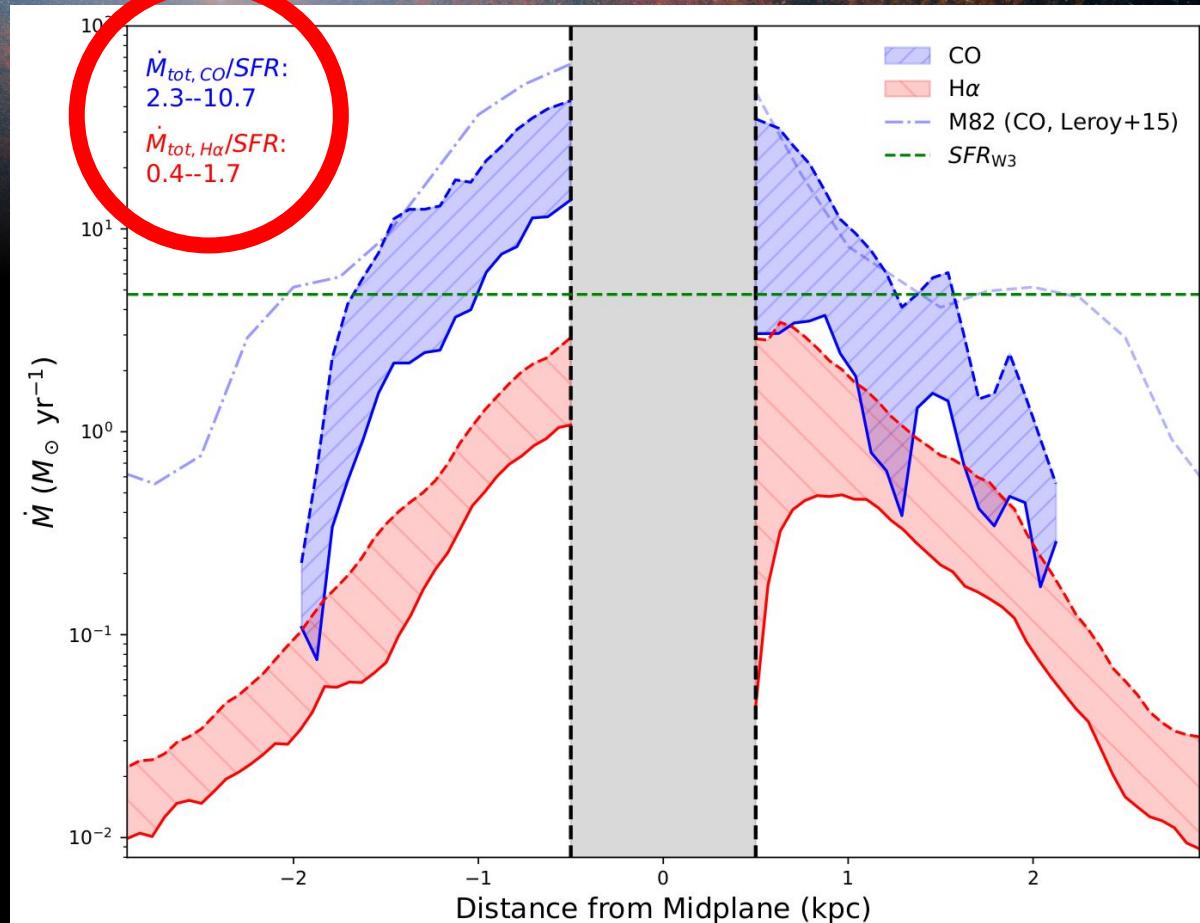
Flujo de pérdida de masa (\dot{M})

- En la base se llega a expulsar $40 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$



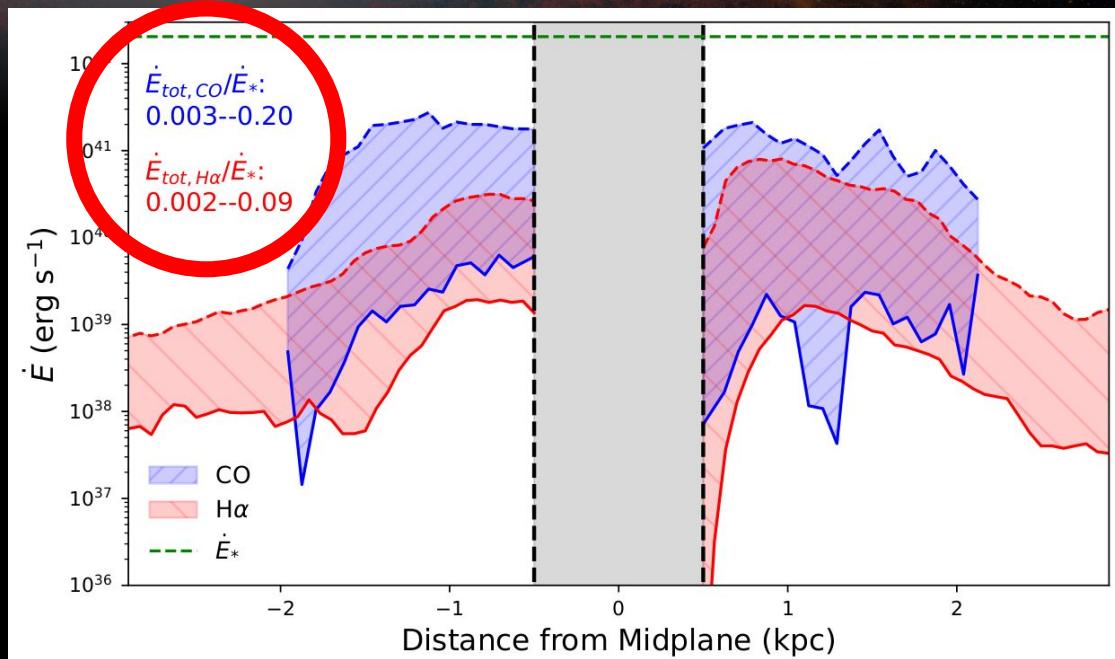
Flujo de pérdida de masa (\dot{M})

- En la base se llega a expulsar $40 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Pero la galaxia forma tan solo $5 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- **Expulsa 12.4x las estrellas que forma!**



Flujo de pérdida de energía (\dot{E})

- El outflow presenta una eficiencia de a lo más 30%.
- **Esto es muy alto, pero explicable con un starburst.**



Outflows en Galaxias Edge-on: El Caso de ESO484-G036



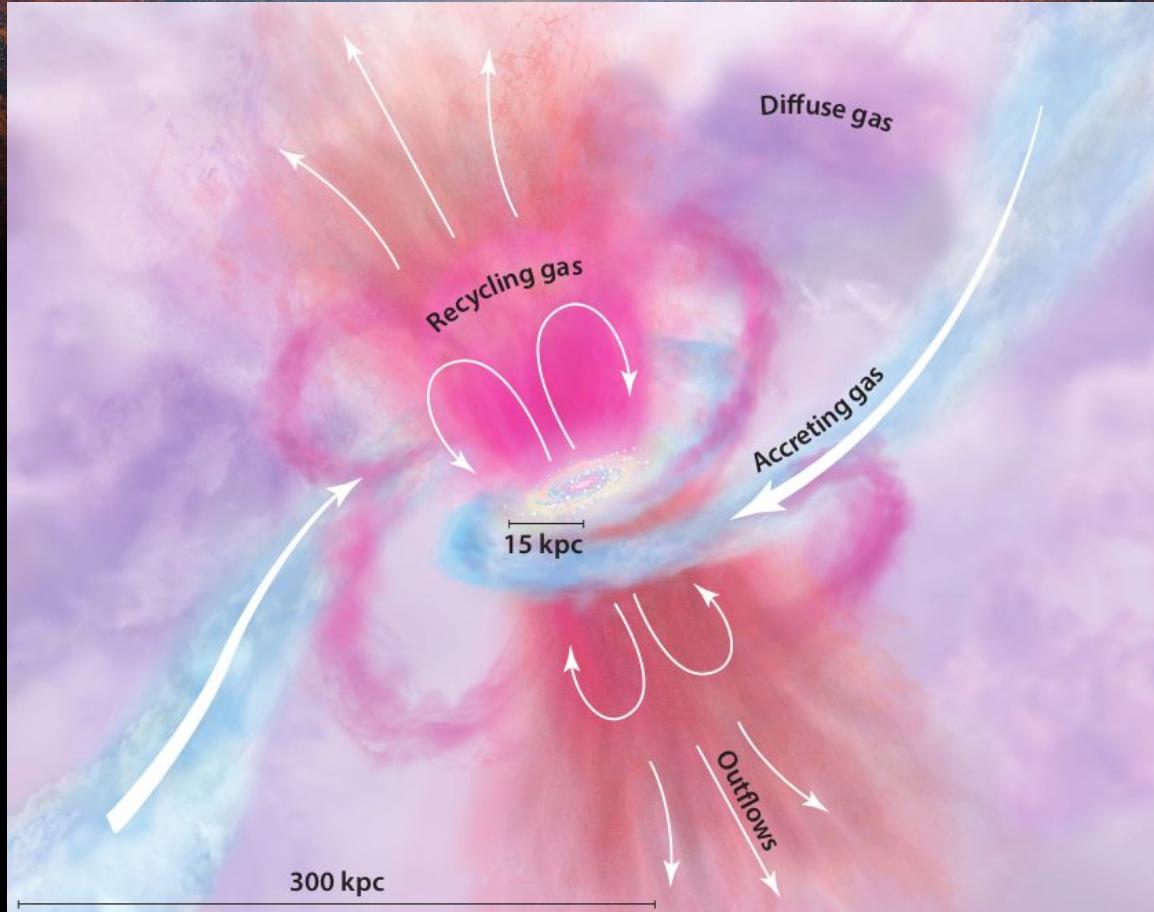
- Outflows son gas expulsado de una galaxia a grandes velocidades.
- Las galaxias edge-on permiten detectarlos y describirlos fácilmente.
- El outflow en ESO484 puede ser explicado con solo actividad estelar.

Joaquín Hernández-Yévenes

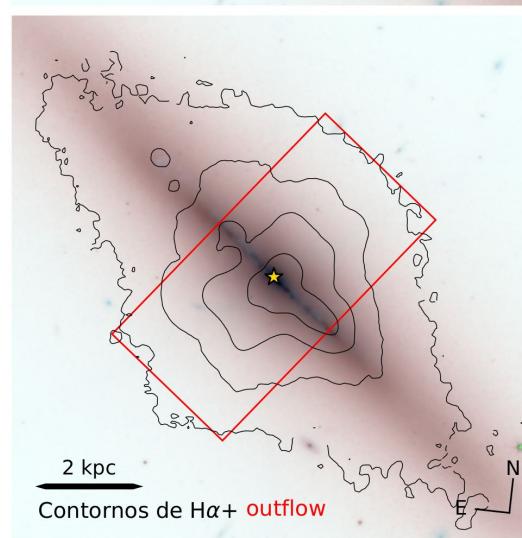
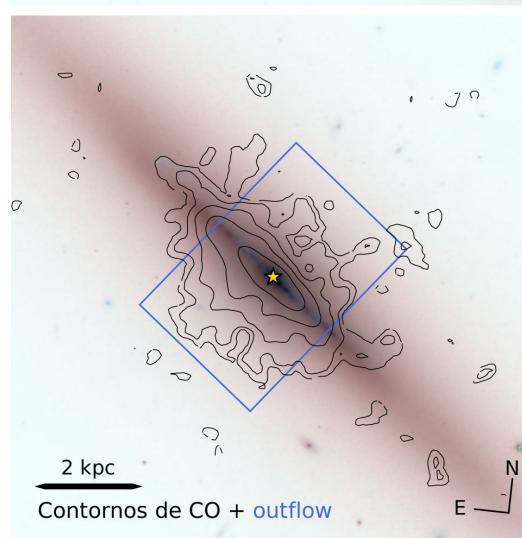
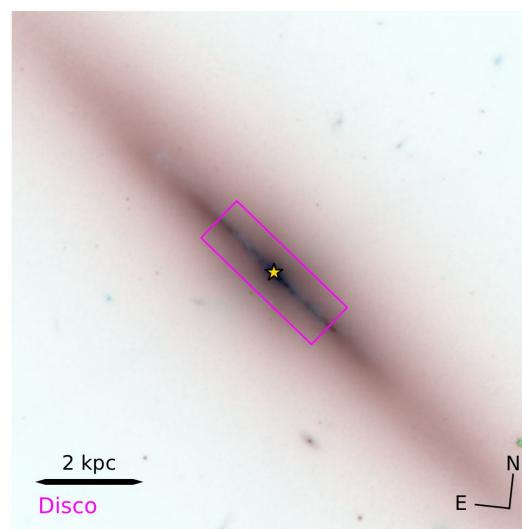
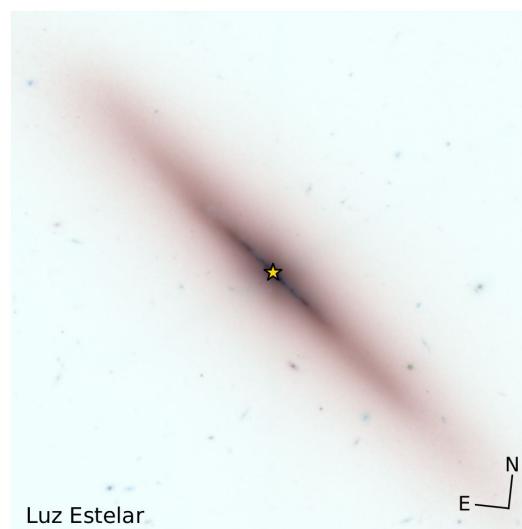
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¡Gracias por su atención!

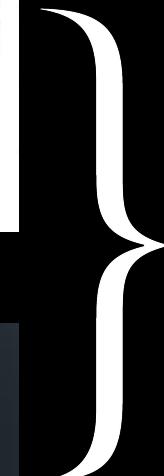
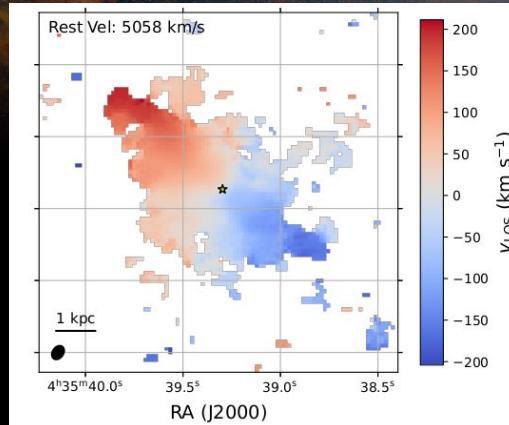


(Tumlinson+17)

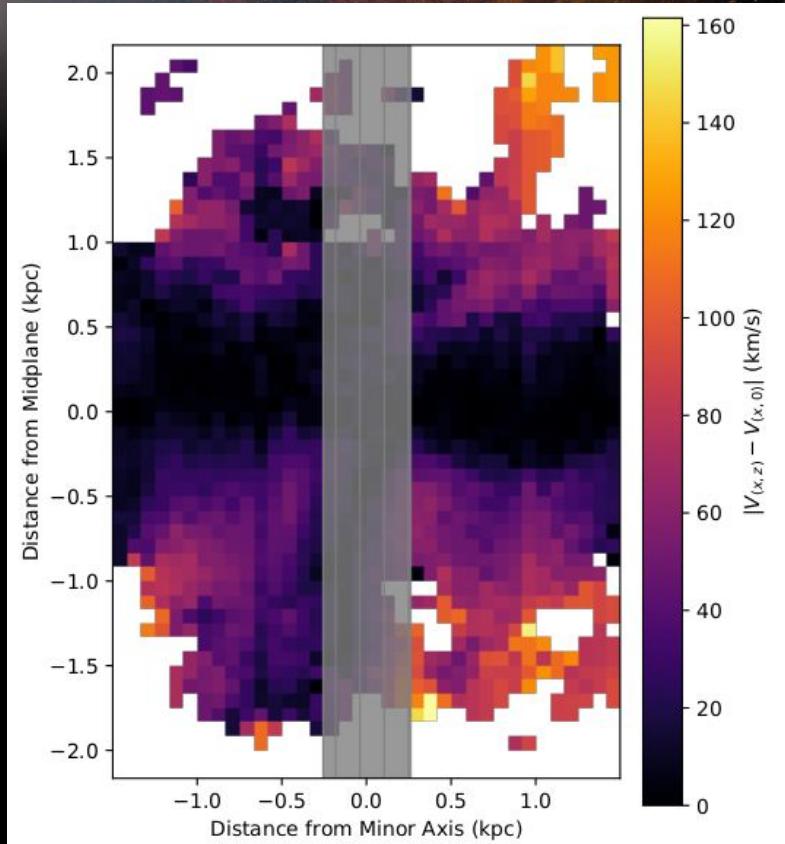
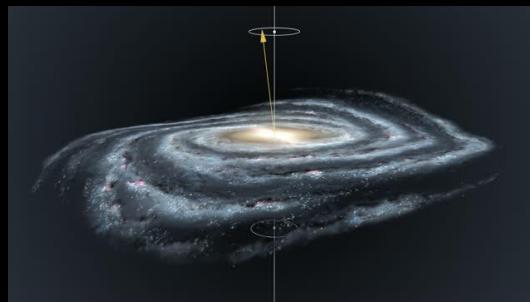


Velocidades en una galaxia Edge-on

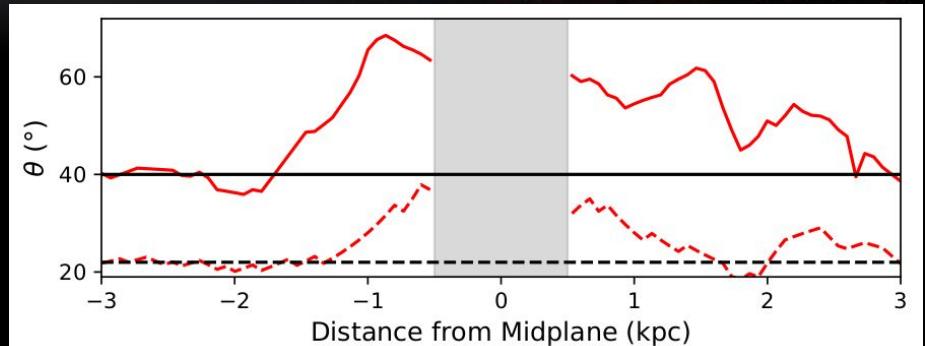
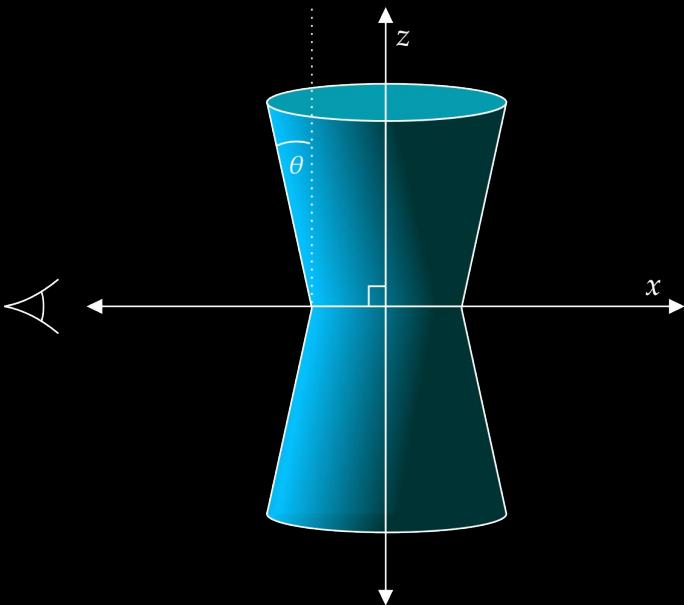
Velocidad
en LDV



Rotación



Definiendo la geometría con gas ionizado



θ entre 22° - 40°

Velocidades en una galaxia Edge-on

