

Emission from the Circum-Galactic Medium:

Predictions of Multi-Wavelength Observables
from zoom-in Cosmological Simulations

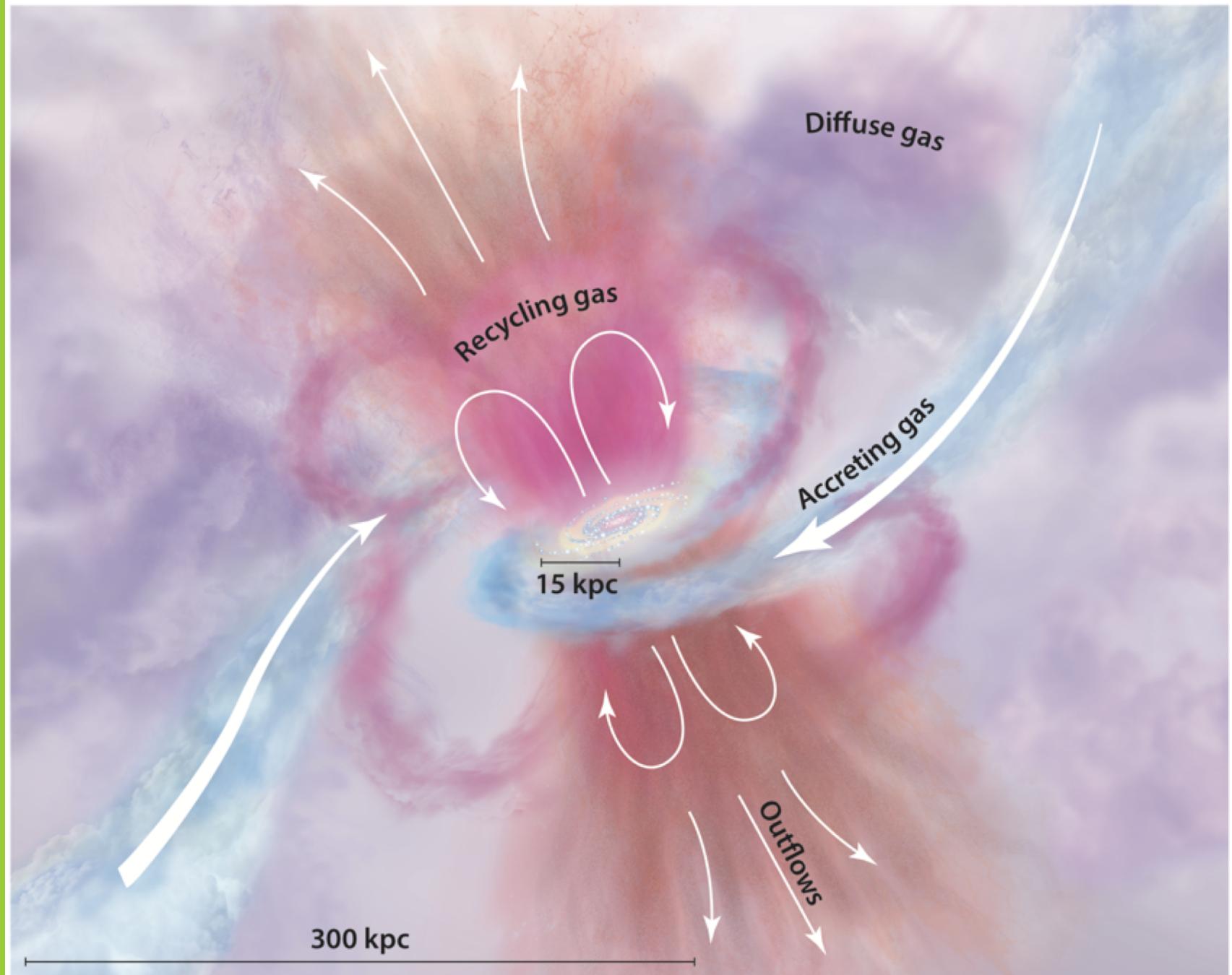
RAMONA AUGUSTIN (ESO/LAM)

PHD ADVISORS: CELINE PEROUX (LAM), PALLE MOLLER (ESO), BRUNO MILLIARD (LAM), MATTHEW PIERI (LAM)

31.08.2018 – IAU – FM2: WARM AND HOT BARYONIC MATTER IN THE COSMOS

The Circum-Galactic Medium

Tumlinson et al. 2017



Two ways of investigating the CGM

Absorption

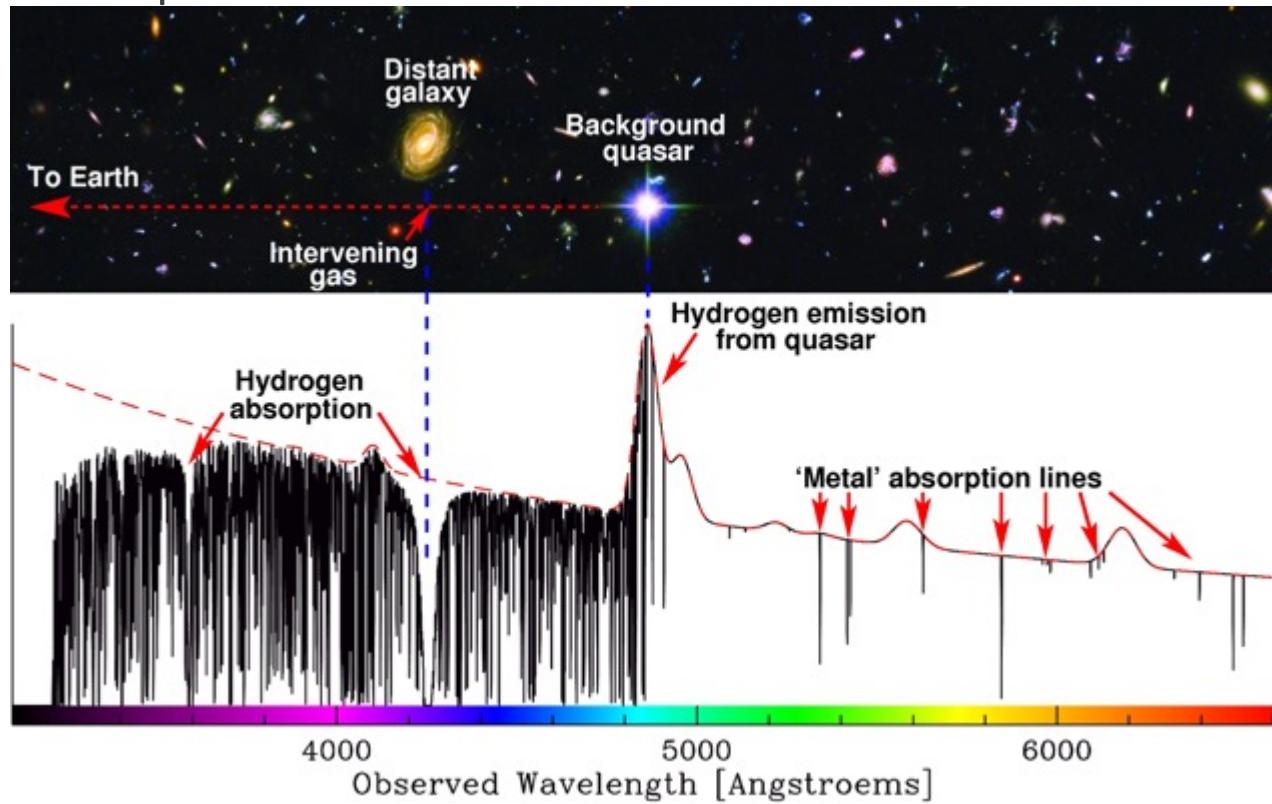


Figure: <http://www.hs.uni-hamburg.de/jliske/qsoal/qsoabs.jpg>

Emission

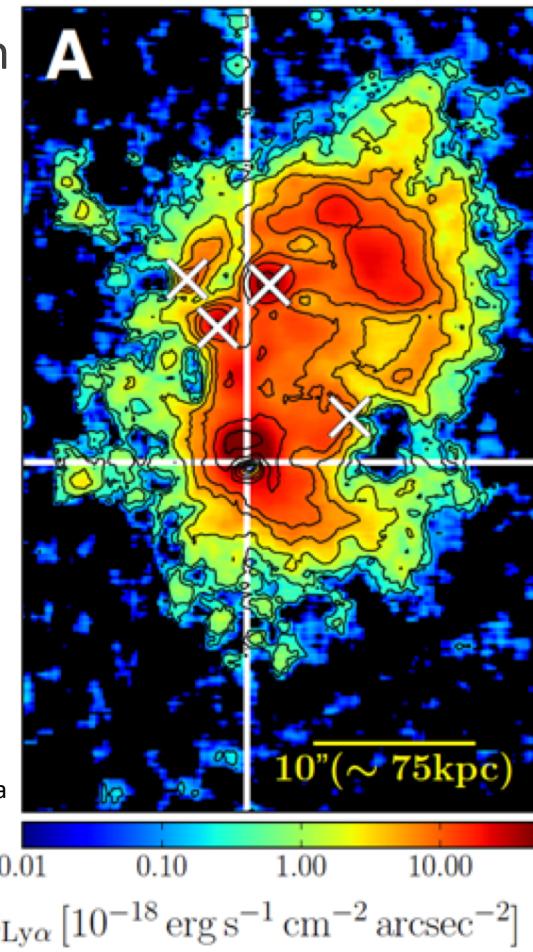
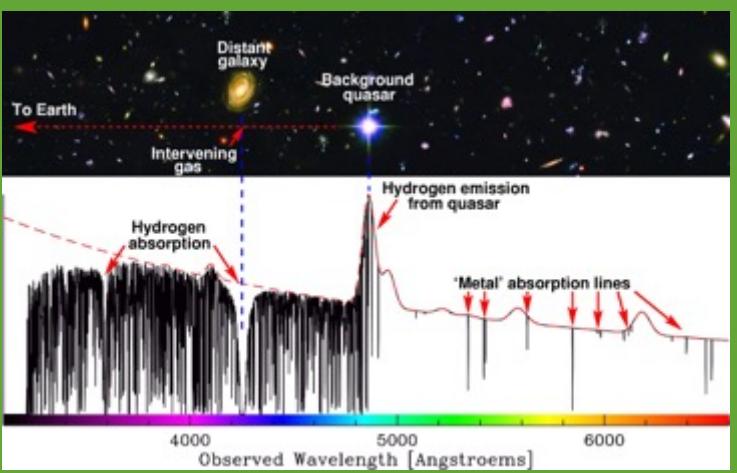


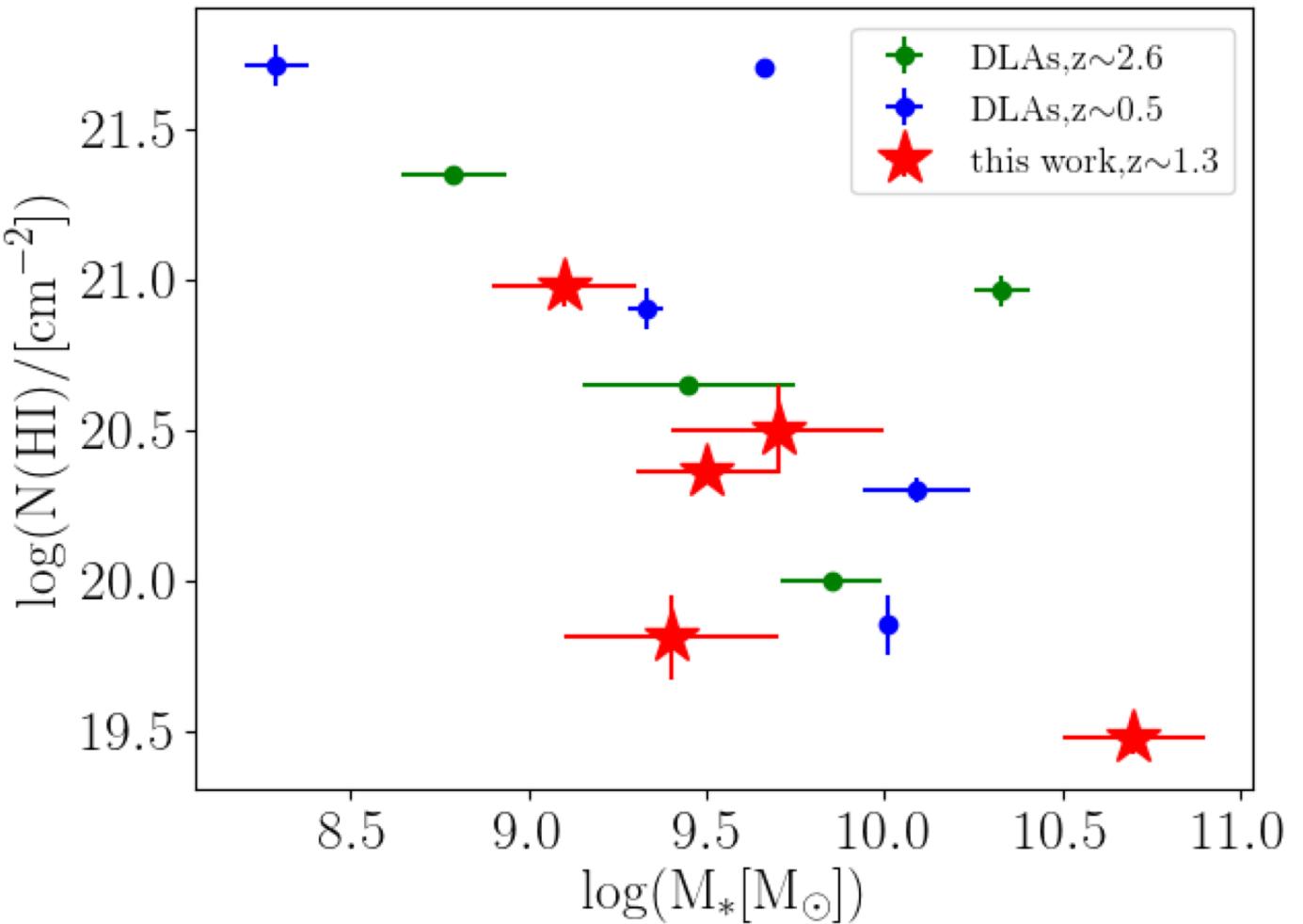
Figure:
Arrigoni Battaia
et al. 2018



Detections in Absorption:

e.g. DLA galaxies:
 Christensen et al. 2014
 Krogager et al. 2017
Augustin et al. 2018

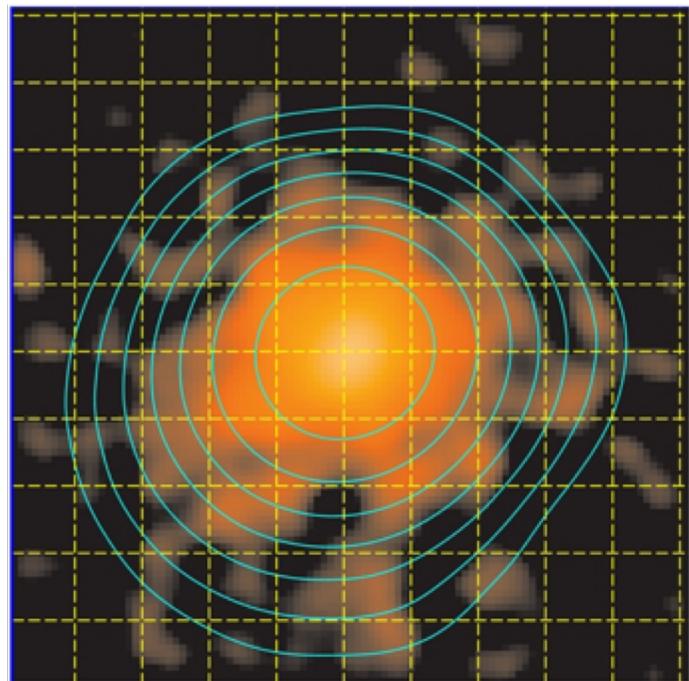
See also Poster by
 A. Hamanowicz



Detections in Emission

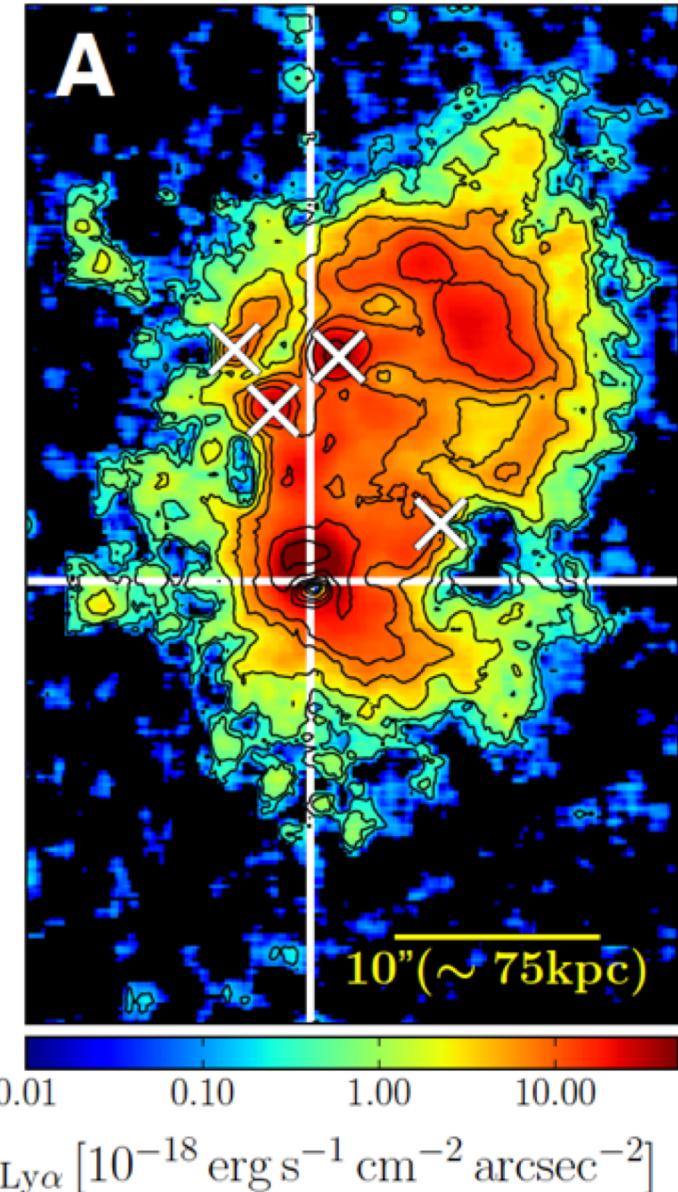
Stacking:

e.g. Steidel et al 2011



Line emission maps using **narrow band images** (from IFU data) of the extended emission around quasars:

e.g. Cantalupo et al. 2014;
Martin et al. 2014;
Borisova et al. 2016;
Arrigoni Battaia et al. 2015,
2016, 2018



Challenges in observing the CGM

Low redshift → UV

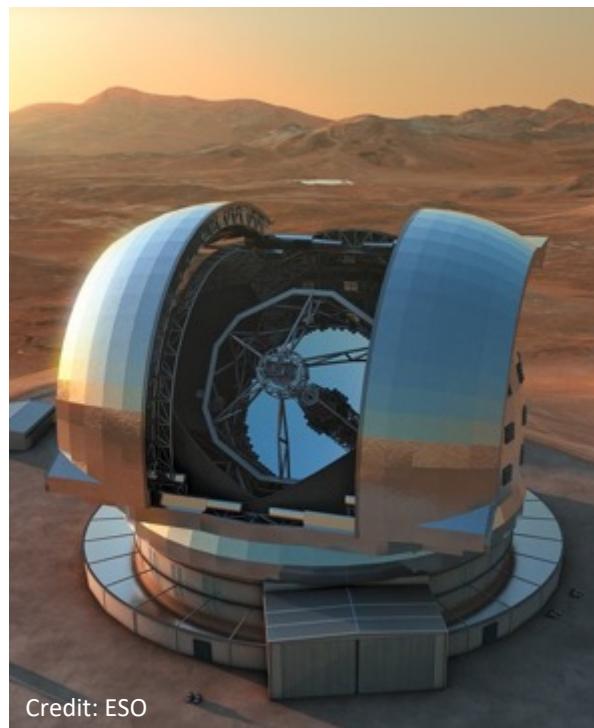
Need Satellite or Balloon missions
like FIREBall-2



Credit: P. Baland (LAM)

High redshift → faint

Need big telescopes and sensitive
detectors → ELT/Harmoni



Credit: ESO

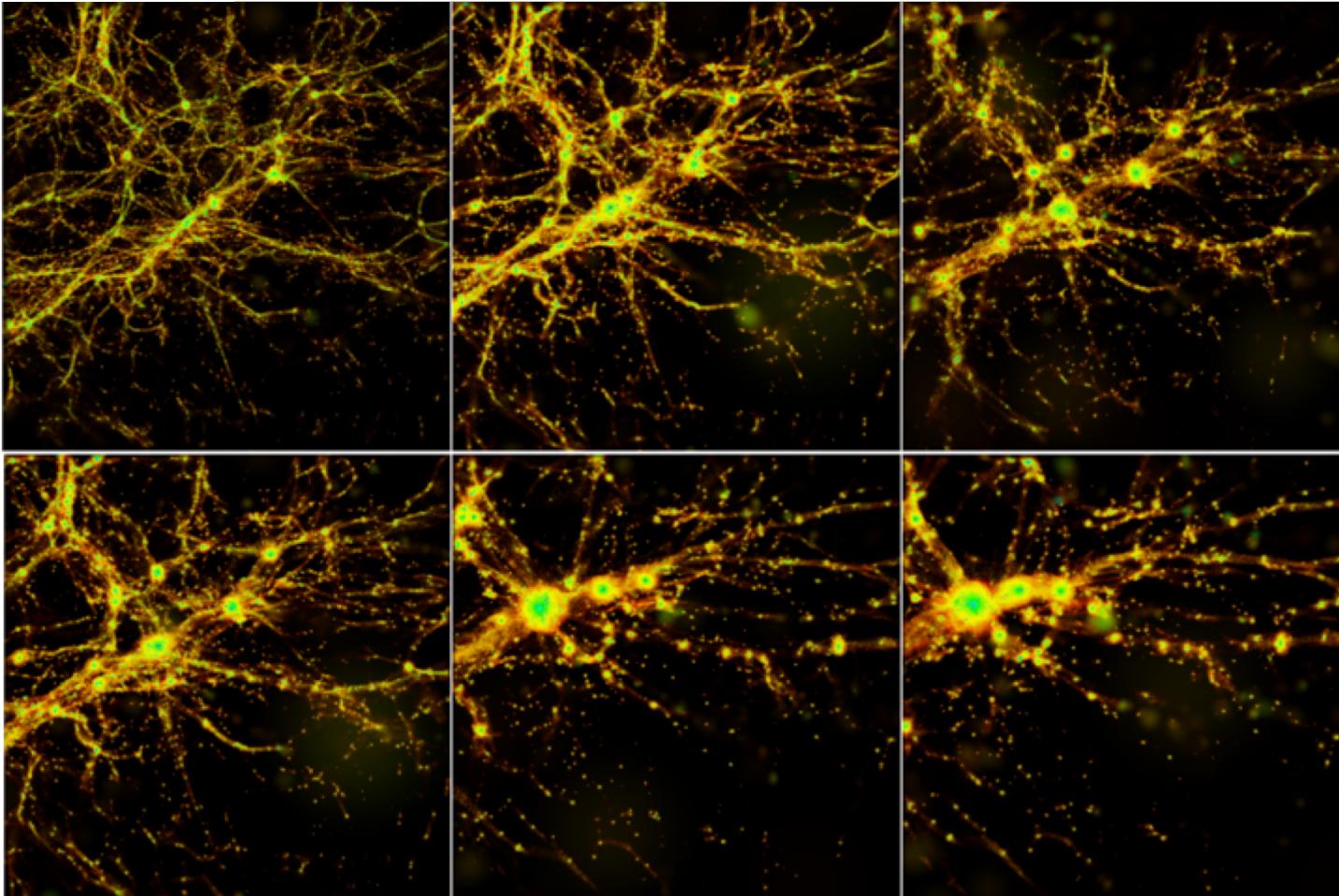
High temperatures → X-Ray

Need satellite missions like Athena



Credit: MPE, ESA and Athena Team

Cosmological zoom-in simulations



RAMSES Adaptive Mesh Refinement

Cosmological simulations down to $z=0$

~ 1.3 Mio CPU hours

Based on simulations from Frank et al. 2012

Zoom-in on a large cubic region with a box length of 13.92 Mpc/h.

Non-thermal supernova (SN) feedback
(Teyssier et al. 2013)

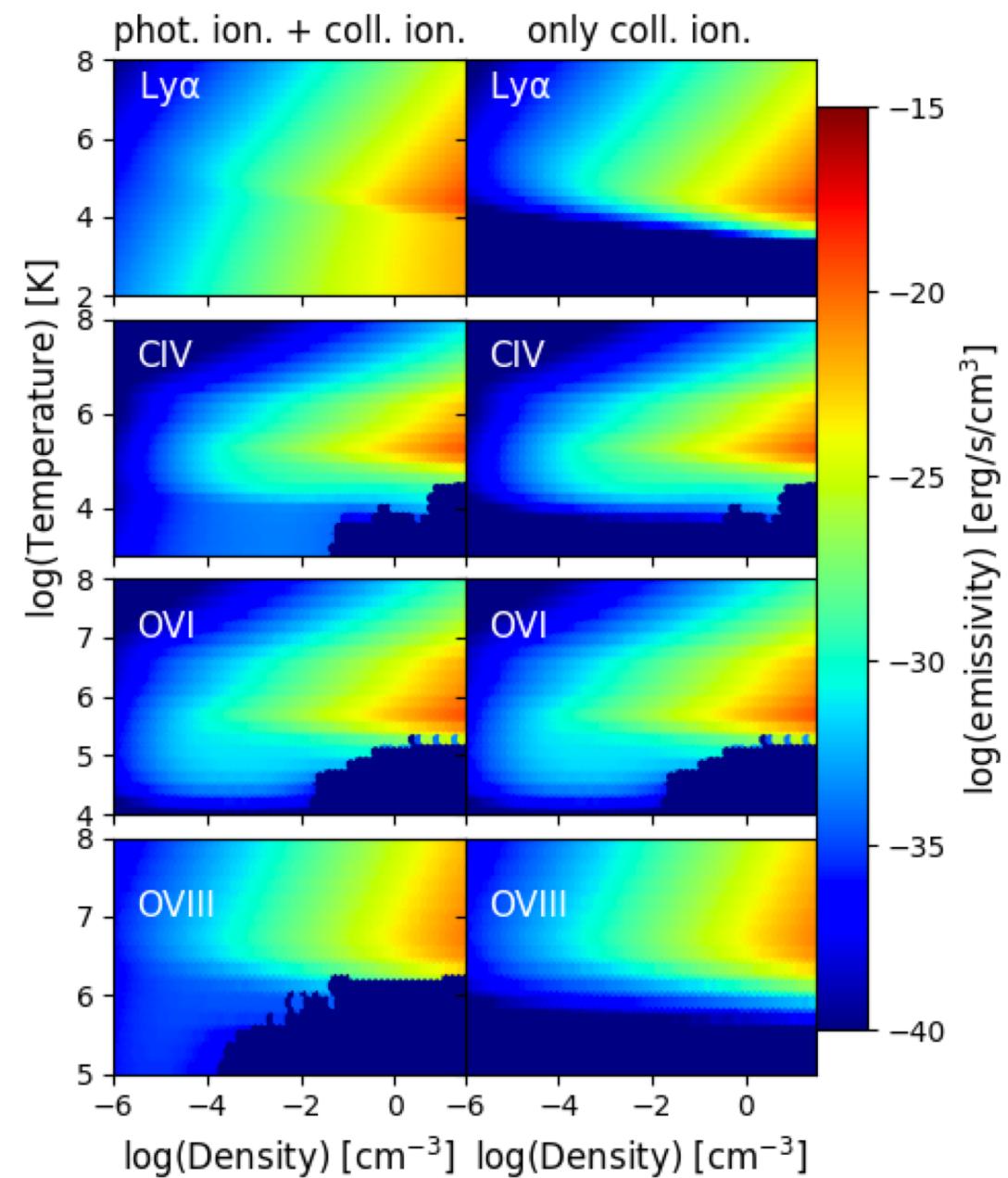
'on-the-fly' self-shielding for $n_{\text{HI}} > 0.01 \text{ at/cc}$

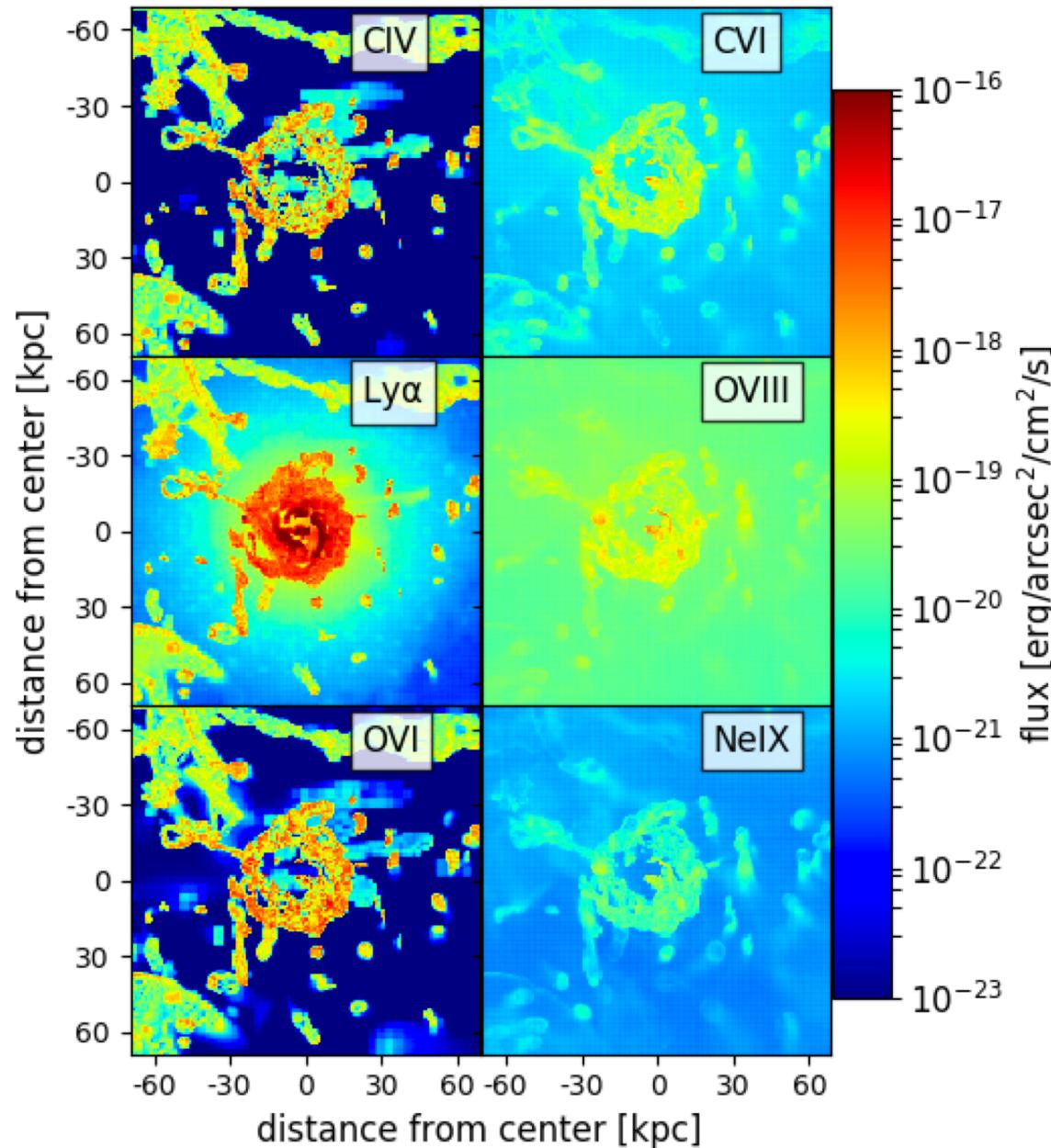
Maximum resolution of $380 h^{-1}$ comoving parsecs

Collaborators: S. Quiret, B. Milliard, C. Peroux,
D. Vibert, J. Blaizot, Y. Rasera, R. Teyssier, S. Frank,
J.-M. Deharveng

CLOUDY Model

- Photoionization + collisional ionisation
→ low density / high temperature gas
- only collisional ionisation
→ self shielded gas with high density / low temperature





Line Emission

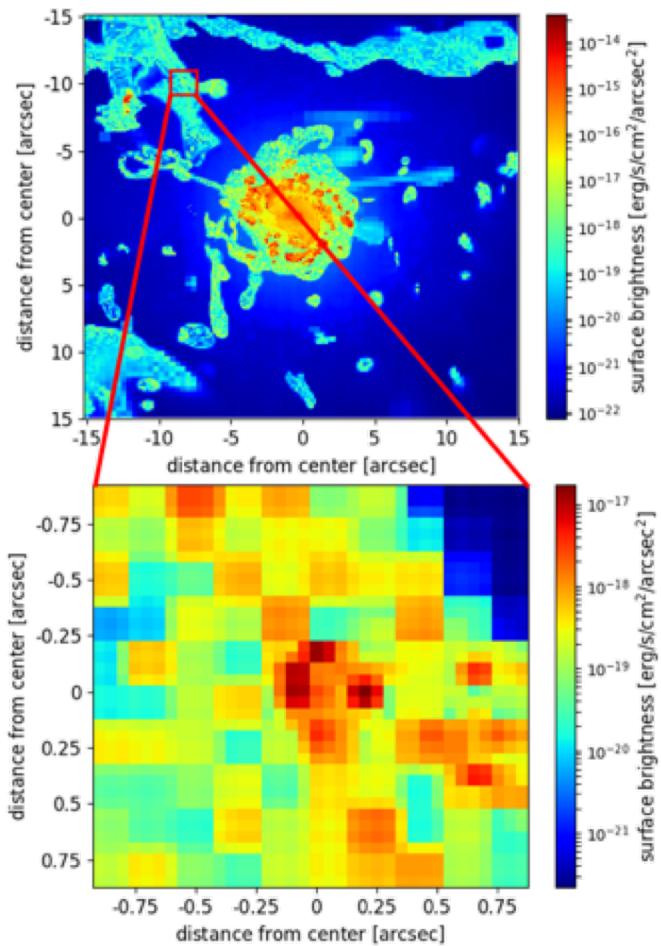
Ly α brightest "cold" emission line

OVIII brightest "hot" emission line

cool gas clumpy

hot gas more homogeneous and extended

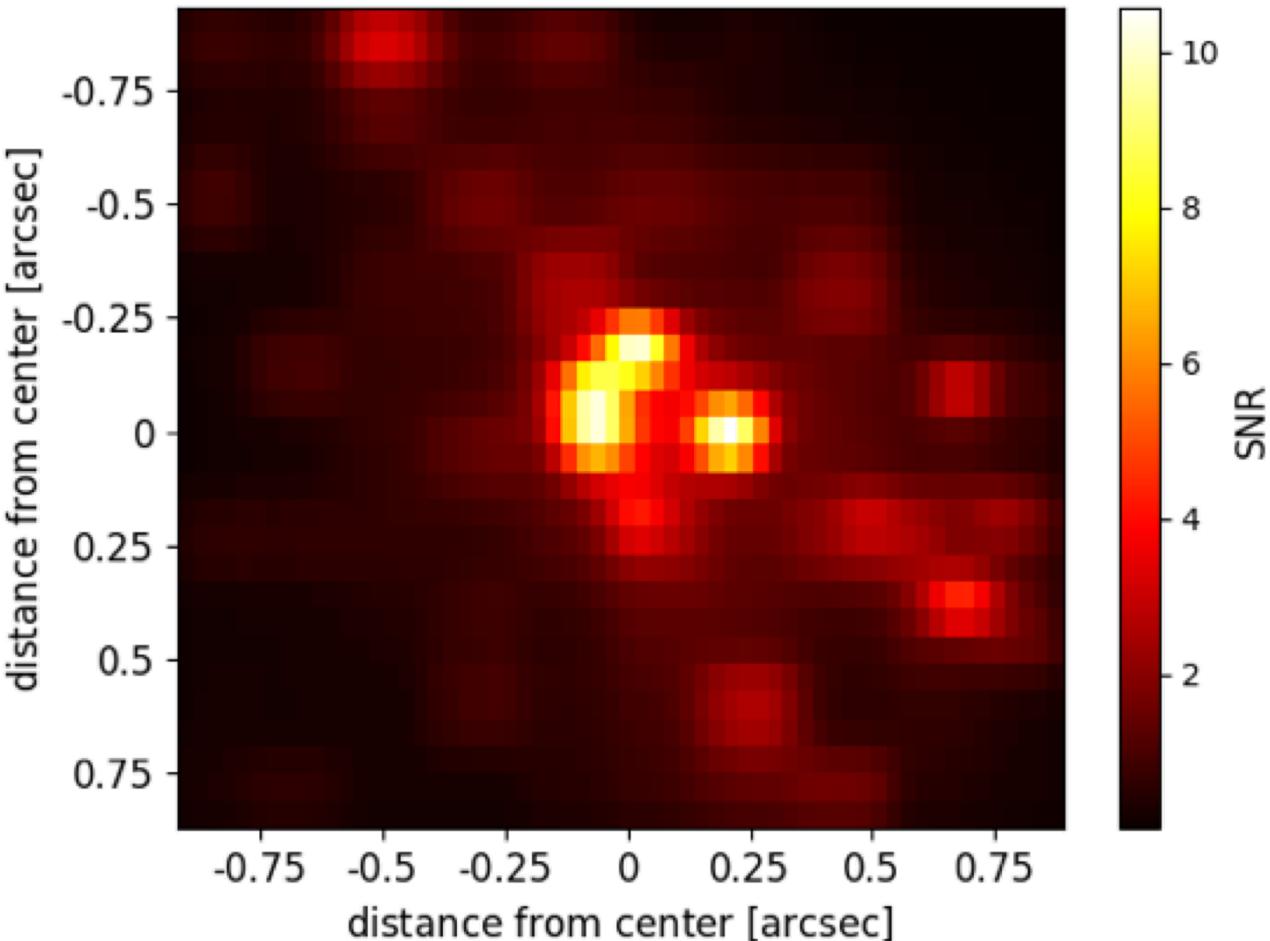
ELT/HARMONI Simulator HSIM

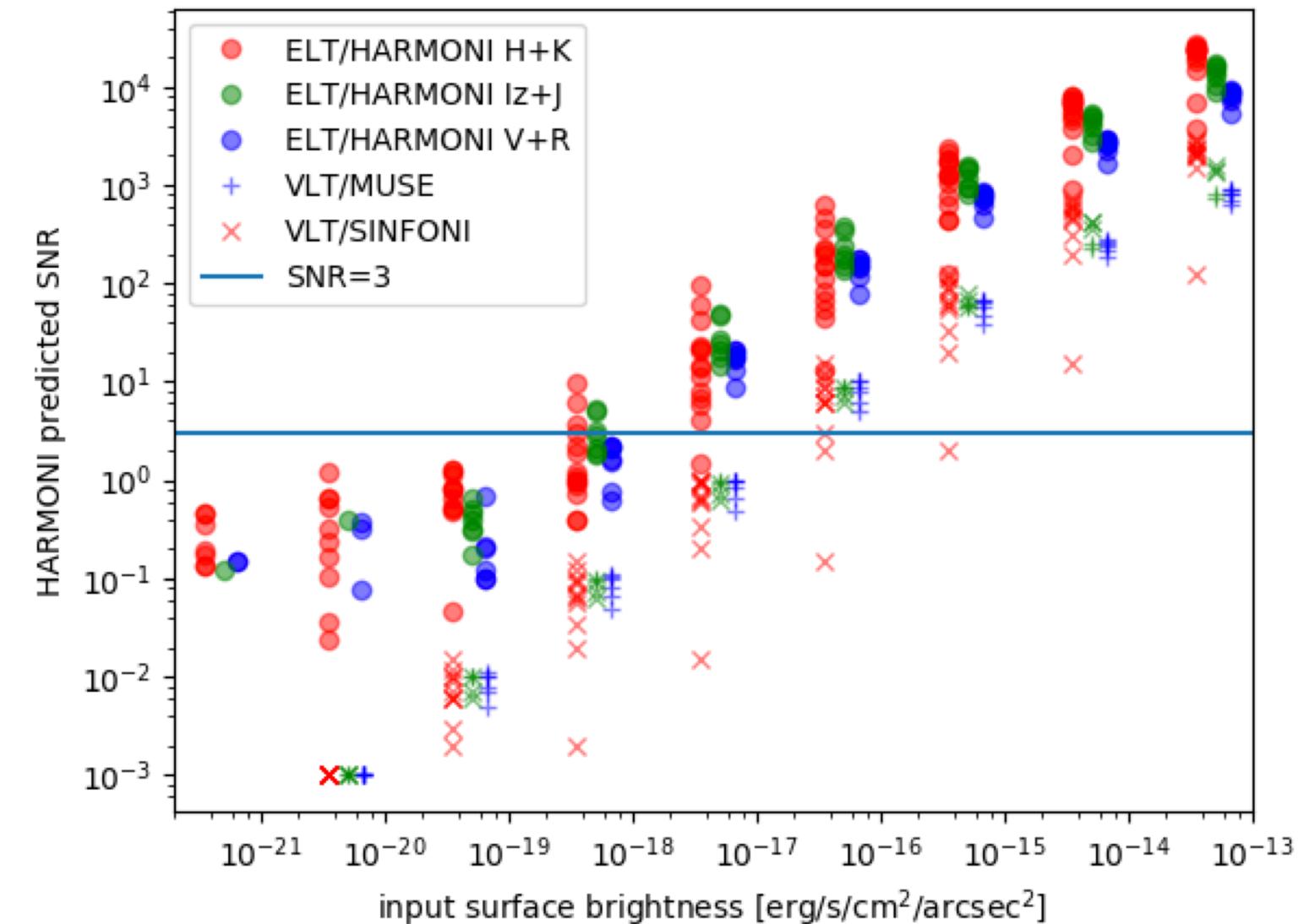


Instrument
Atmosphere
Telescope
+
Data Reduction

Collaborators:
C. Péroux, N. Thatte,
M. Pereira-Santaella,
L. Routledge,
S. Zieleniewski

HSIM credit:
Zieleniewski et al. 2015





SNR –
input surface
brightness

UV observations with FIREBall-2

UV multi-object spectrograph on a balloon (~300 targets)

Designed to discover and map the faint emission from the CGM at low redshifts (0.3-1)

To be launched from Fort Sumner, New Mexico in September 2018

Narrow window around 2000 Å

- CIV at z=0.3
- Ly α at z=0.7
- OVI at z=1.0

FIREBall Team

Caltech:

C. Martin (PI)
E. Hamden
G. Kyne
K. Hoadley

Columbia:

D. Schiminovich
J. Gross
N. Melso

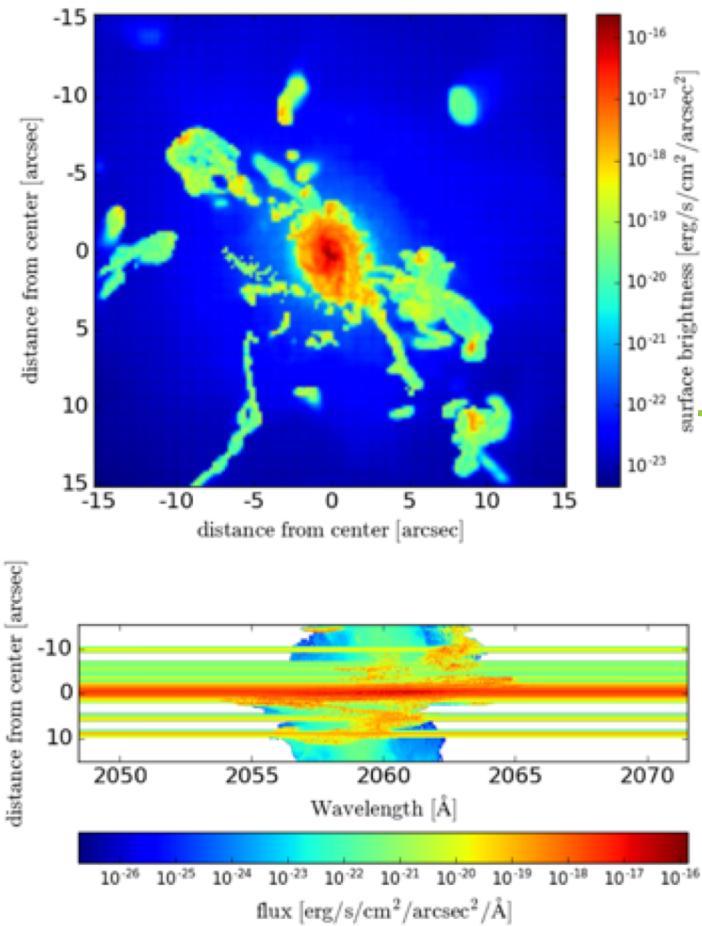
LAM:

B. Milliard
R. Grange
D. Vibert
C. Peroux
R. Augustin
V. Picouet



Credit: P. Balard (LAM)

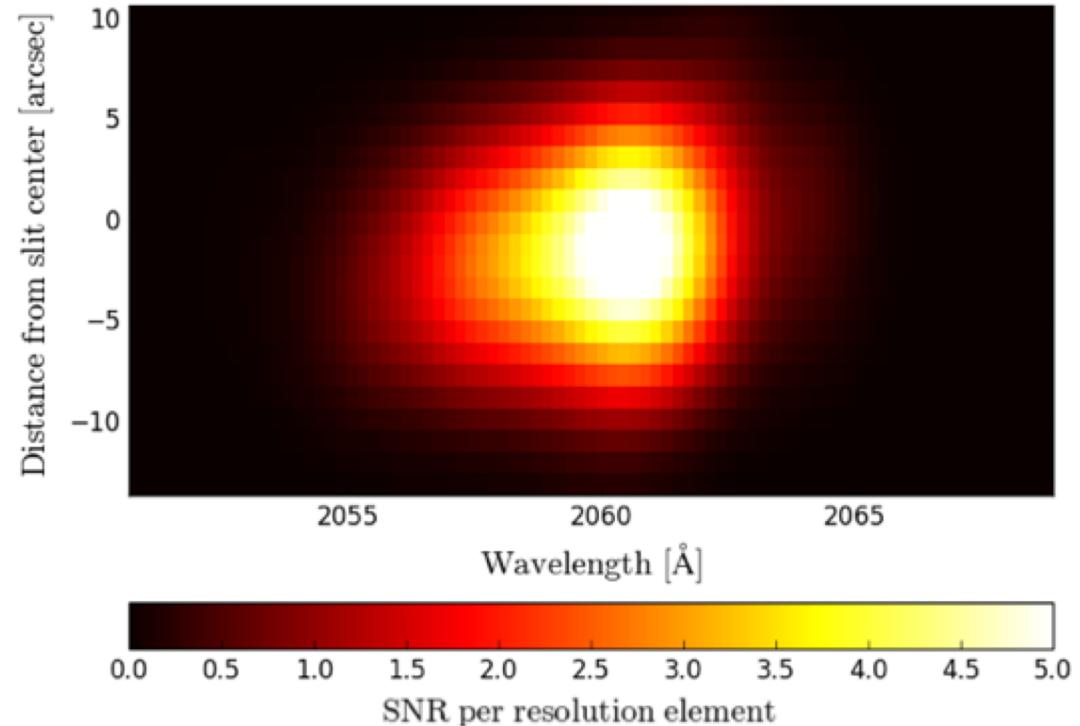
FIREBall Instrument Model (IMO)

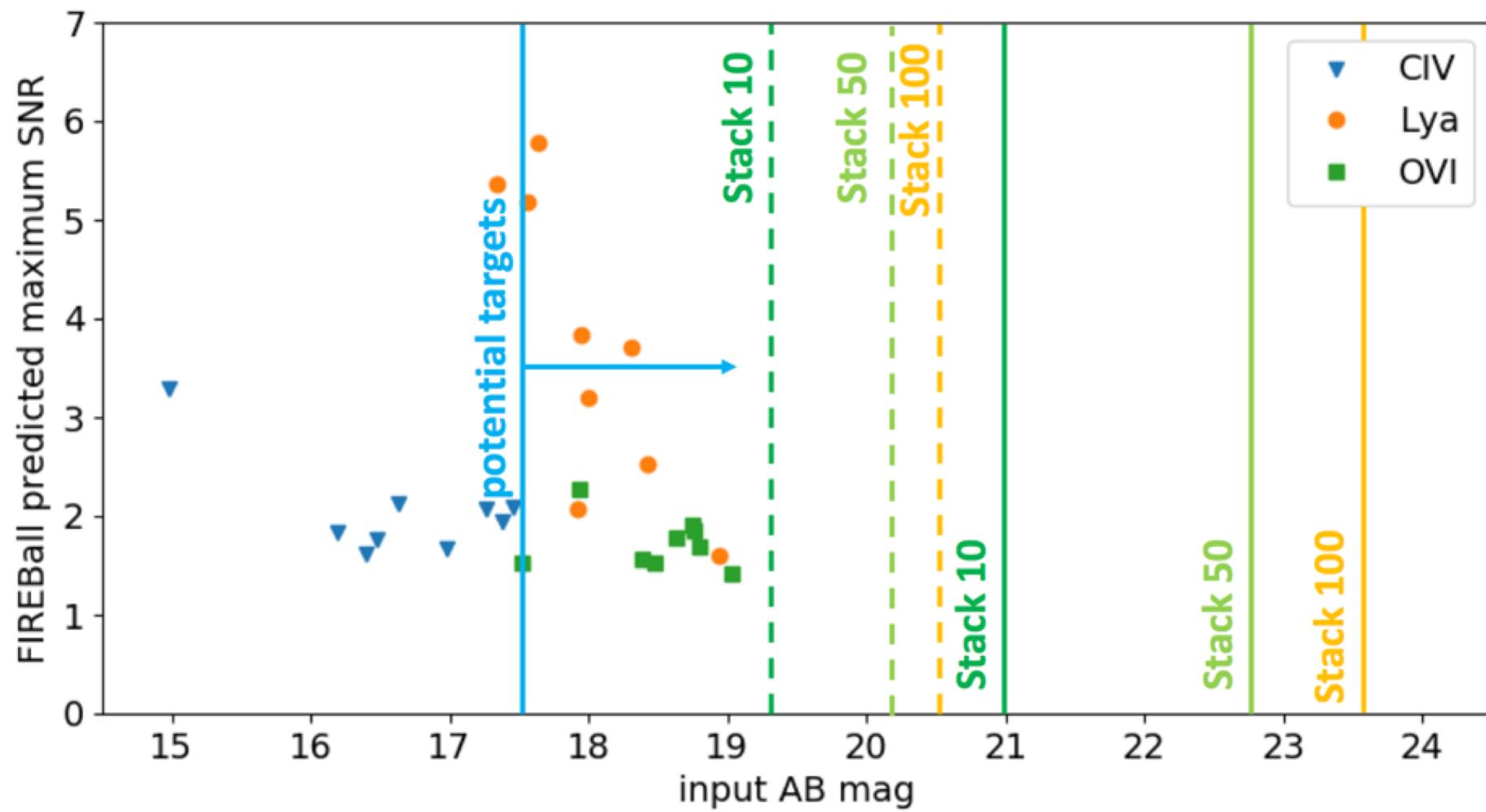


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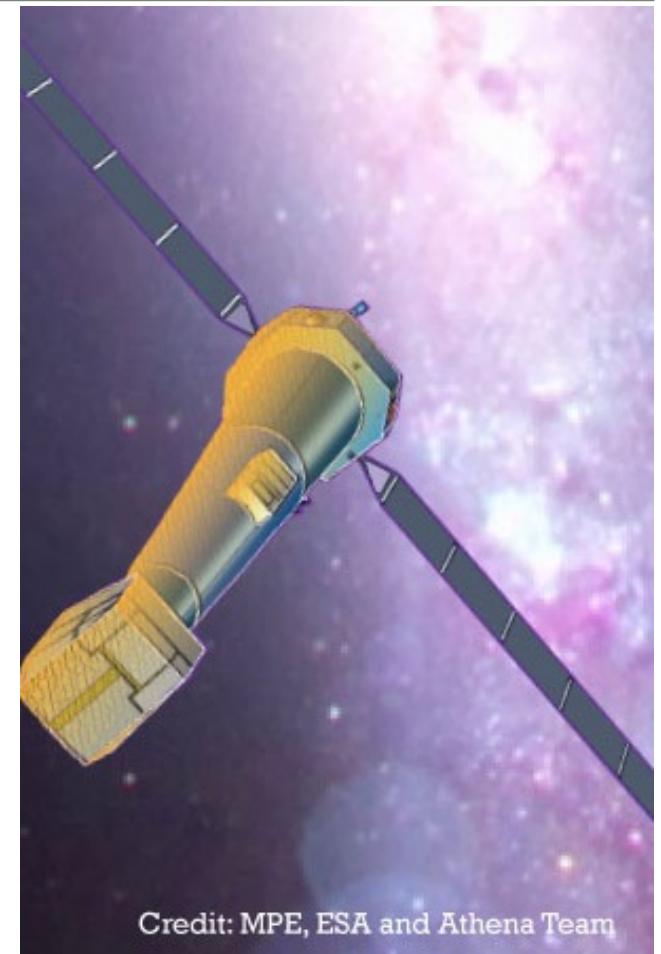
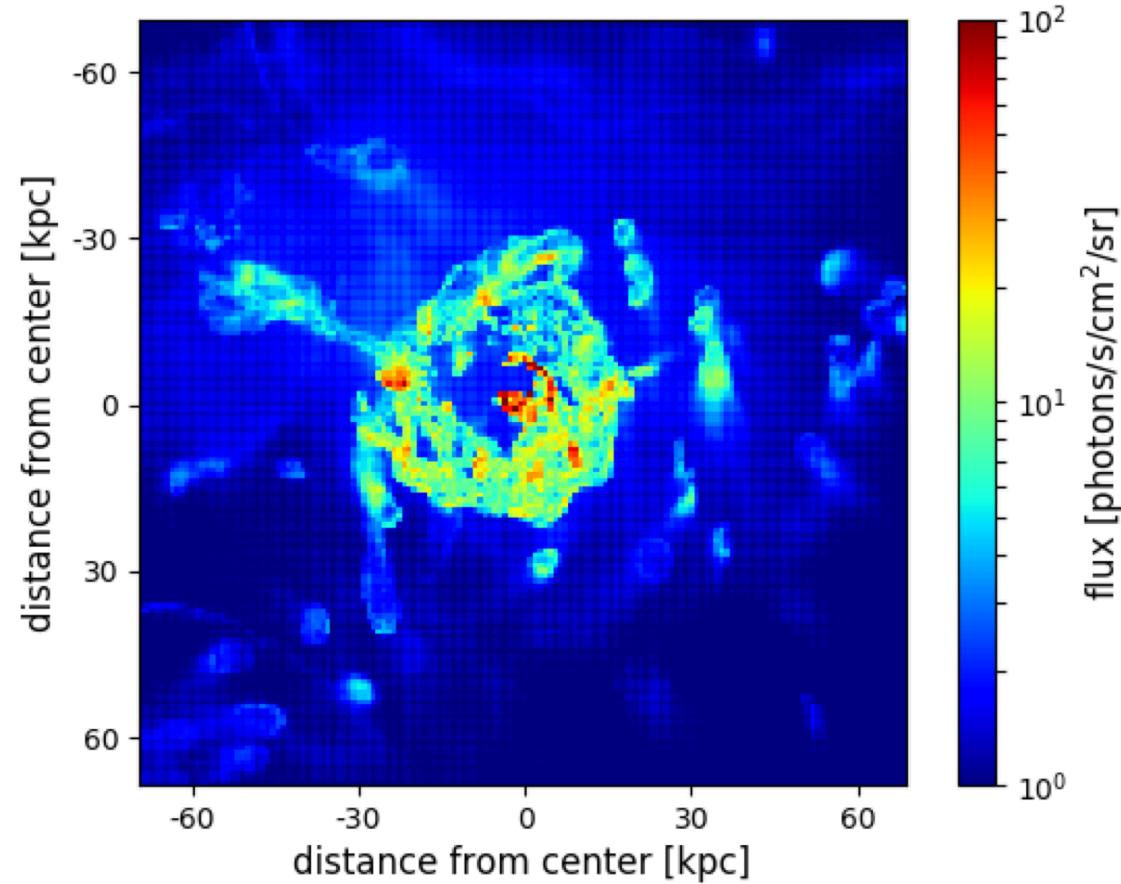
FIREBall IMO credit:
Mège et al. 2015





Signal of the emission from the CGM

Next step: SNR analysis for ATHENA X-IFU

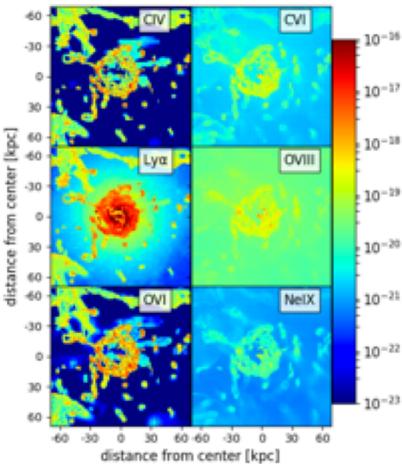


Credit: MPE, ESA and Athena Team

Summary and Conclusions

Cosmological zoom-in simulations with the AMR RAMSES code + Emission model from CLOUDY

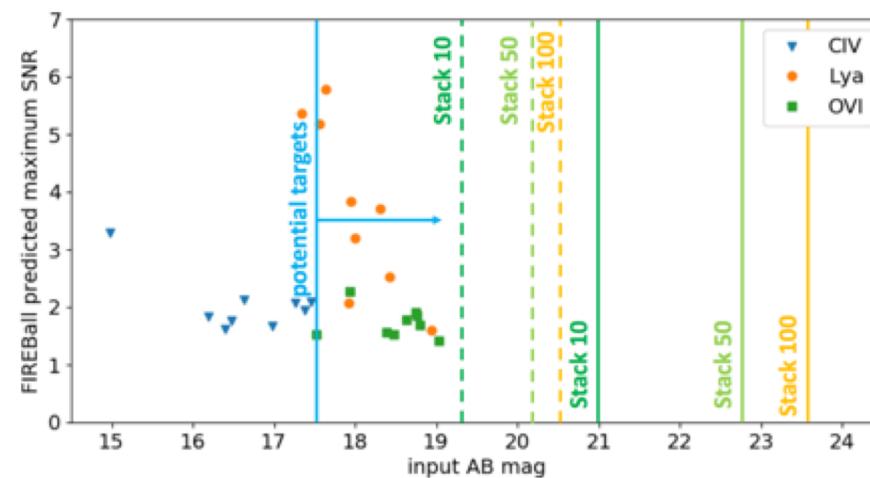
→ Post-processing of simulated galaxy halos to create mock observations



Use simulated observations as input for the instrument model of FIREBall-2

→ Results:

- Bright QSOs observable
- Fainter Ly α : Stacking
- Metal lines not observable



Use simulated observations as input for HSIM

→ Results:

- At least one order of magnitude more sensitive than MUSE/SINFONI
- ‘Sweet spot’ around $z \sim 1-2$

