Low-z CIII absorber-galaxy connection

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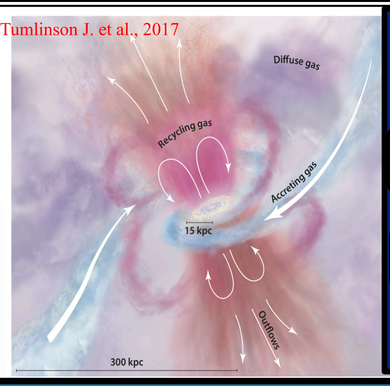
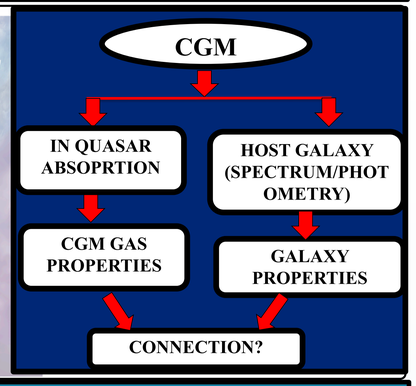
INTRODUCTION

Circumgalactic Medium (CGM)

- Diffuse Gas surrounding galaxy but outside the disk or interstellar medium and inside its virial radii.
- Encompass most of the missing metals from the host galaxy.
- Observed mostly in absorptions

Tumlinson J. et al., 2017





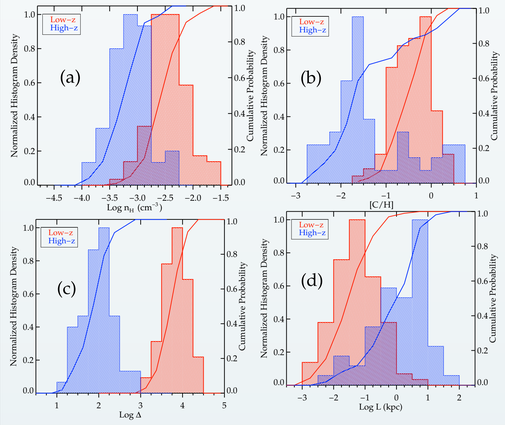
DATA

- High-z ($2.0 \leq z \leq 3.3$): VLT/UVES and KECK/HIRES - well resolved, component-wide analysis
  *** cover wavelength region of C III and C IV
- Low-z ($0.2 \leq z \leq 0.9$): HST/COS - unlike high-z, at low-z one will be able to map the gas and galaxy distribution as galaxy surveys will also be complete.
  *** cover wavelength region of C II and C III

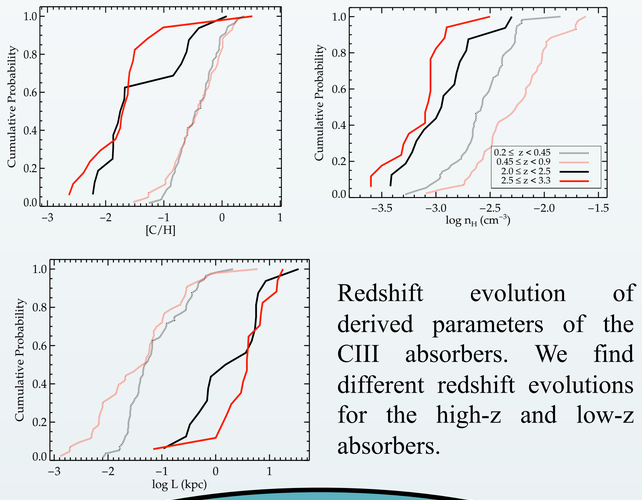
MODELS

- We use CLOUDY (Ferland G. J., et al. 2017) for out photoionization models with the recently updated Khaire & Srianand 2019 extragalactic background as the incident radiation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



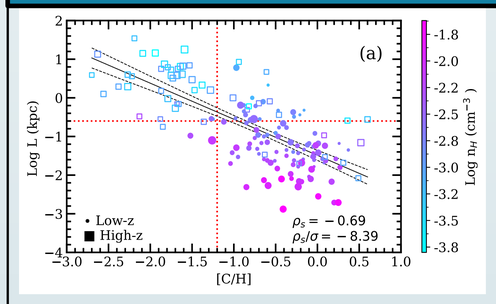
Histogram of derived parameters of the C III absorbers: (a) number density (n_H), (b) carbon abundances ([C/H]), (c) overdensity (Δ) and (d) line of sight thickness of the absorbers (L).



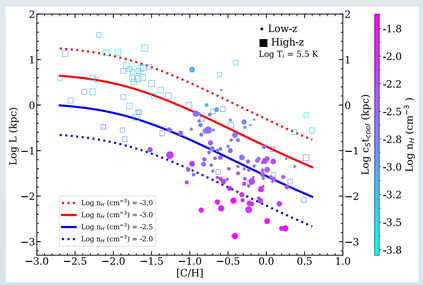
Redshift evolution of derived parameters of the CIII absorbers. We find different redshift evolutions for the high-z and low-z absorbers.

- ***C III absorbers show similar properties of gas that are originating from diffuse CGM.***
- ***Statically significant redshift evolution of derived parameters between high-z and low-z***

SIZE-METALLICITY RELATION



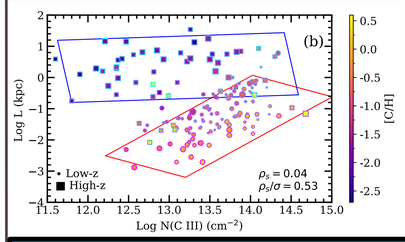
Explainable with a simple model of cooling time scale



Strong correlation of size and metallicity

Mohapatra A. et al. 2021, MNRAS, 501, 5424

BIOMODALITY IN C III ABSORBERS?



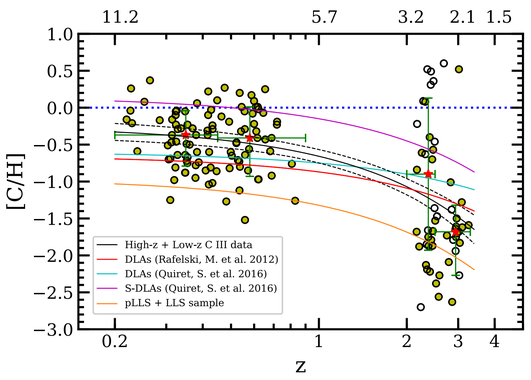
Size of the absorbers vs. CIII column density shows biomodality in CIII absorbers:

- Clear segregation of two branches of C III absorbers i.e., high-[C/H] (blue hatched boundary) and low-[C/H] branch (red hatched boundary).
- Low-[C/H] branch => mostly from high-z absorbers. High-[C/H] branch => dominantly populated by low-z absorbers.

METALLICITY EVOLUTION AND COMPARISON

- High-[C/H] branch: sub-Damped Lyman Alpha systems (S-DLAs)
- Low-[C/H] branch: partial Lyman limit systems (pLLS) + Lyman limit systems (LLS)

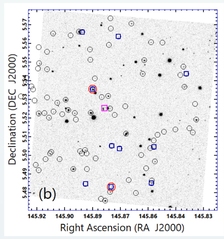
Significant redshift evolution of metallicity of C III absorbers. The metallicity evolution is also comparable with other class of quasar absorption systems.

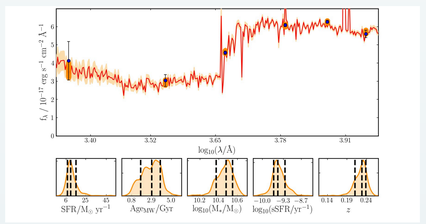


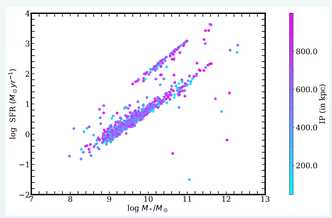
Quasar Absorption-GALaxy Survey (QA-GALS)

Our code QA-GALS has two parts:

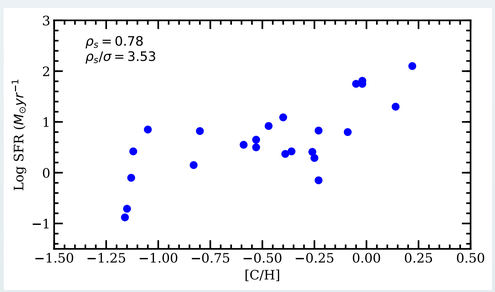
- First: identifies nearby galaxies from SDSS DR16 from a user defined impact parameter with respect to the absorber. Cross matches with other available photometric observations using GALEX, PAN--STARRS, WISE catalog.
- Second: runs the SED fitting tool BAGPIPES to obtain the observed galaxy properties such as redshift, age, stellar mass, star formation rate (SFR) and specific star formation rate (sSFR).







Left: Galaxies along the quasar sightline J100110.2+291137.5 (magenta squares) with an absorber at $z_{abs} = 0.556468$. Middle: SED fitting outputs for one of the galaxy around the absorber. Right: SFR vs. stellar mass of all the detected galaxies within an impact parameter of 600 kpc around the quasar sightlines.



Absorber-Galaxy connection: SFR of the galaxy vs. metallicity of the absorbers for confirmed galaxy association (dispersion velocity between galaxy and absorber is less than 500 km/s).

Follow-up spectroscopy observations of these quasar fields is needed to put a strong constraint on the redshift of these galaxies!

SUMMARY

- Complete physical properties and evolution of CIII absorbers at low- and high-z.
- Size metallicity relationship can be well explained using cooling time scale.
- Evidence of bimodality in CIII absorbers but needs to be confirmed with uniform sample
- Redshift evolution of metallicity of CIII absorbers is stepper compared to cosmic metallicity evolution of DLAs but consistent with that of sub-DLAs.
- Metallicity of CIII absorbers shows a strong correlation with the SFR of the host galaxies.

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