



Quasar Absorption System

Current status of QALs (1)

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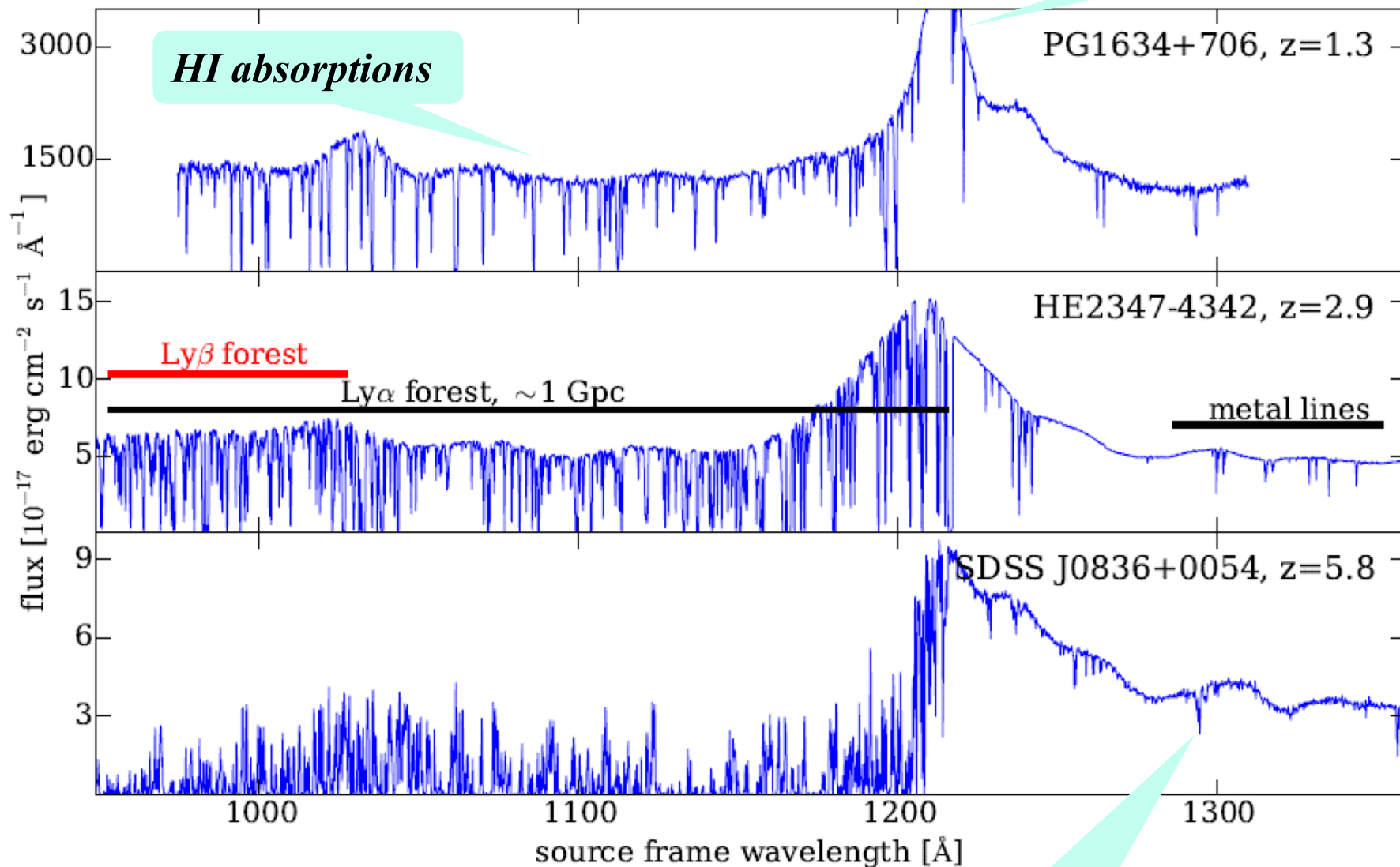
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2018/11/24-25

Introduction

QSO spectra

Ly α emission



Metal absorptions

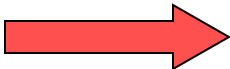
Classification

- HI absorption Systems

Photo-ionization: “Ionized” system ?

Cross section $\sigma(\nu) = \sigma_1(\nu_1/\nu)^3 \quad \nu_1(1s \rightarrow np)(\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 912\text{\AA})$

$$\sigma_1 = 7.9 \times 10^{-18} \text{ cm}^2$$

 $N_{th} = \sigma_1^{-1} = 1.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

- Metal absorption Systems

Elements: C, Mg, Fe, Na, Zn, etc.. :

Constraints on SF, SN feedback process

*Why we focus on **absorption systems** ?*

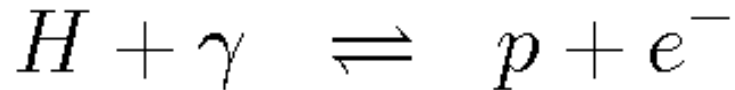
- Physical properties of *Intergalactic Medium (IGM)*

Dominant process in IGM



Photo-ionization: UV background radiation at $e=13.6\text{ eV}$

Photon vs Baryon



UV background radiation at $e=13.6$ eV

➤ *Number densities of Radiation **SOURCES***

QSOs, young galaxies, ...

➤ *Proximity Effect:*

Decrease Ly α Forest in the vicinity of QSOs

Ionization state of IGM

Ionization rate per hydrogen atom

$$\Gamma = \int_{\nu_1}^{\infty} 4\pi \frac{J_{\nu}}{h\nu} \sigma(\nu) d\nu \sim 4 \times 10^{-12} J_{21} \text{ sec}^{-1}$$



Photo-ionization timescale

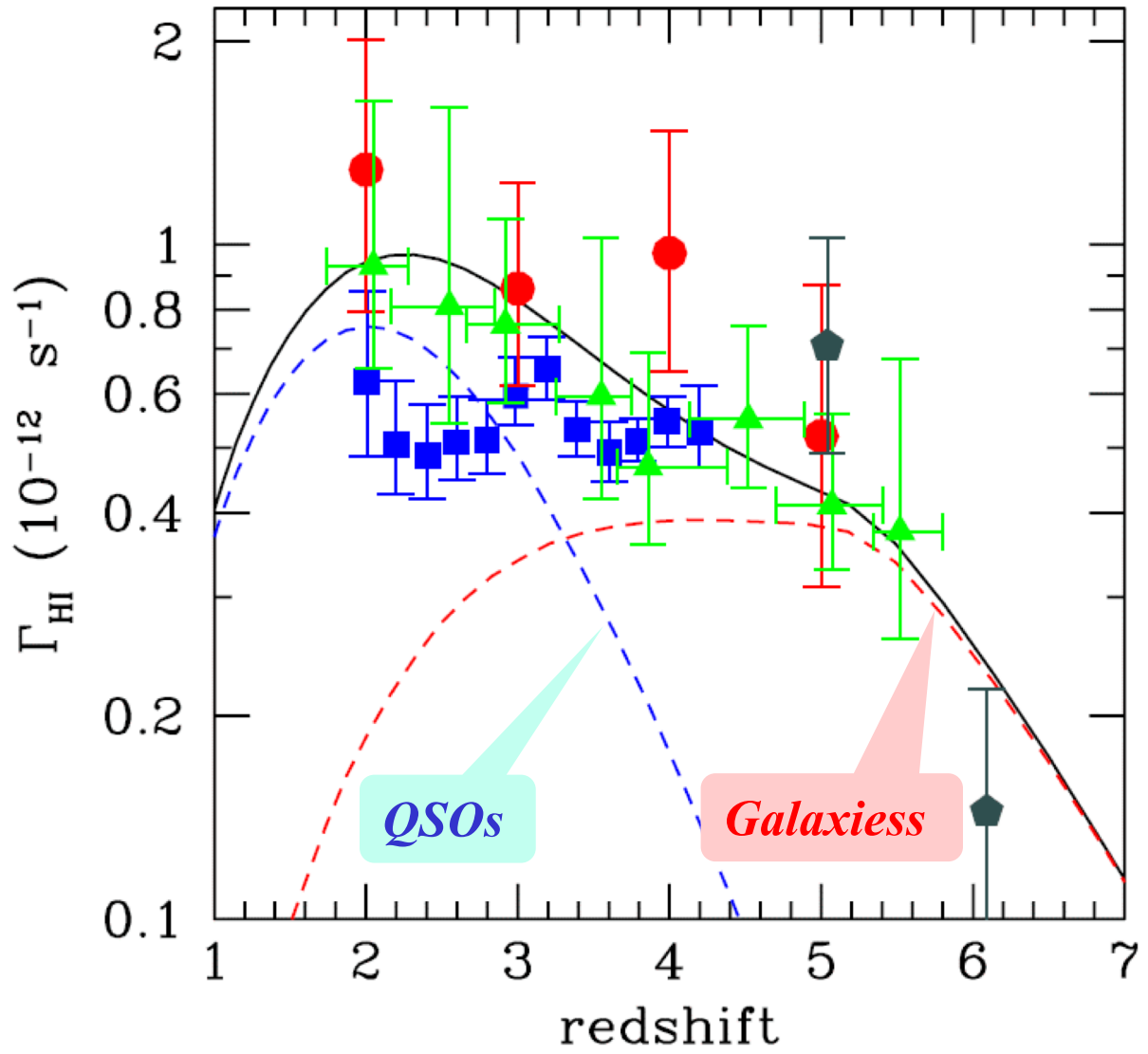
$$t_{pi} = \Gamma^{-1} \sim 8 \times 10^3 J_{21}^{-1} \text{ yr}$$



Recombination timescale

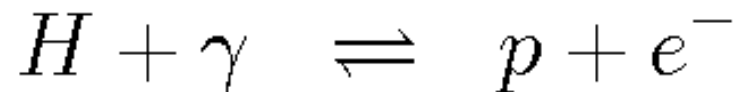
*(+ Timescales of physical & chemical processes
gravitational instability, etc)*

Hydrogen photoionization rate



Photon vs Baryon

Observed photon is *enough to ionize* the intergalactic medium?



Photon number density n_γ vs Baryon number density n_B

$$\frac{n_\gamma}{n_B} = \frac{J_\nu \cdot \frac{1}{h\nu} \cdot \frac{\nu}{c} \cdot 4\pi}{\frac{1}{m_p} \cdot \frac{3\Omega_B H^2}{8\pi G}} \sim \frac{6 \times 10^{-5} J_{21}(\nu_{\text{LL}}/\nu)}{0.9 \times 10^{-5} \Omega_B h_{70}^2 E(z)^2}$$
$$\sim \frac{0.3 J_{21}}{\Omega_B h_{70}^2} \quad \text{at } z=3$$

Ionizing radiation intensity at 912 Å

$$J_{912,-22} \equiv J_{912}/10^{-22} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

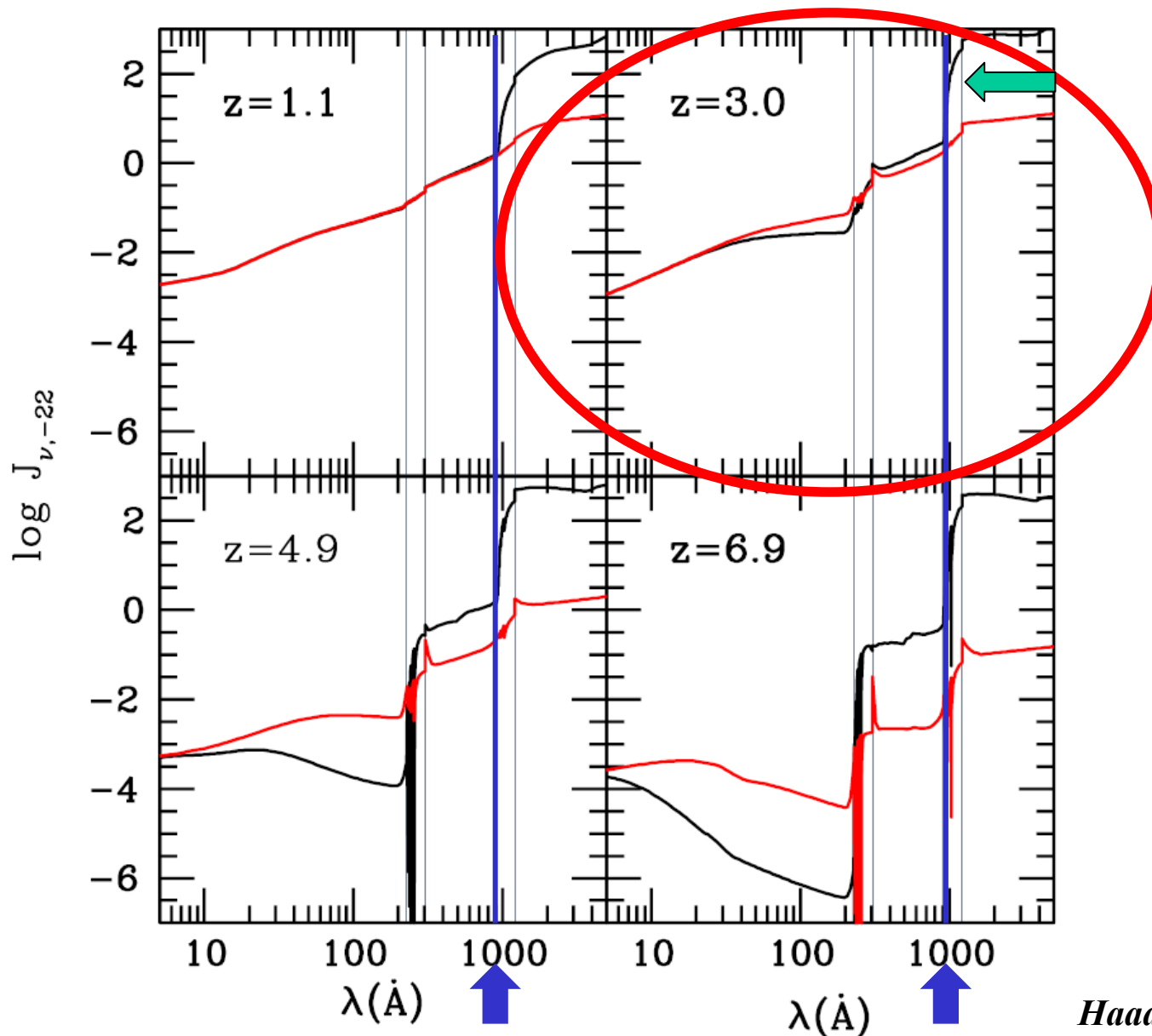


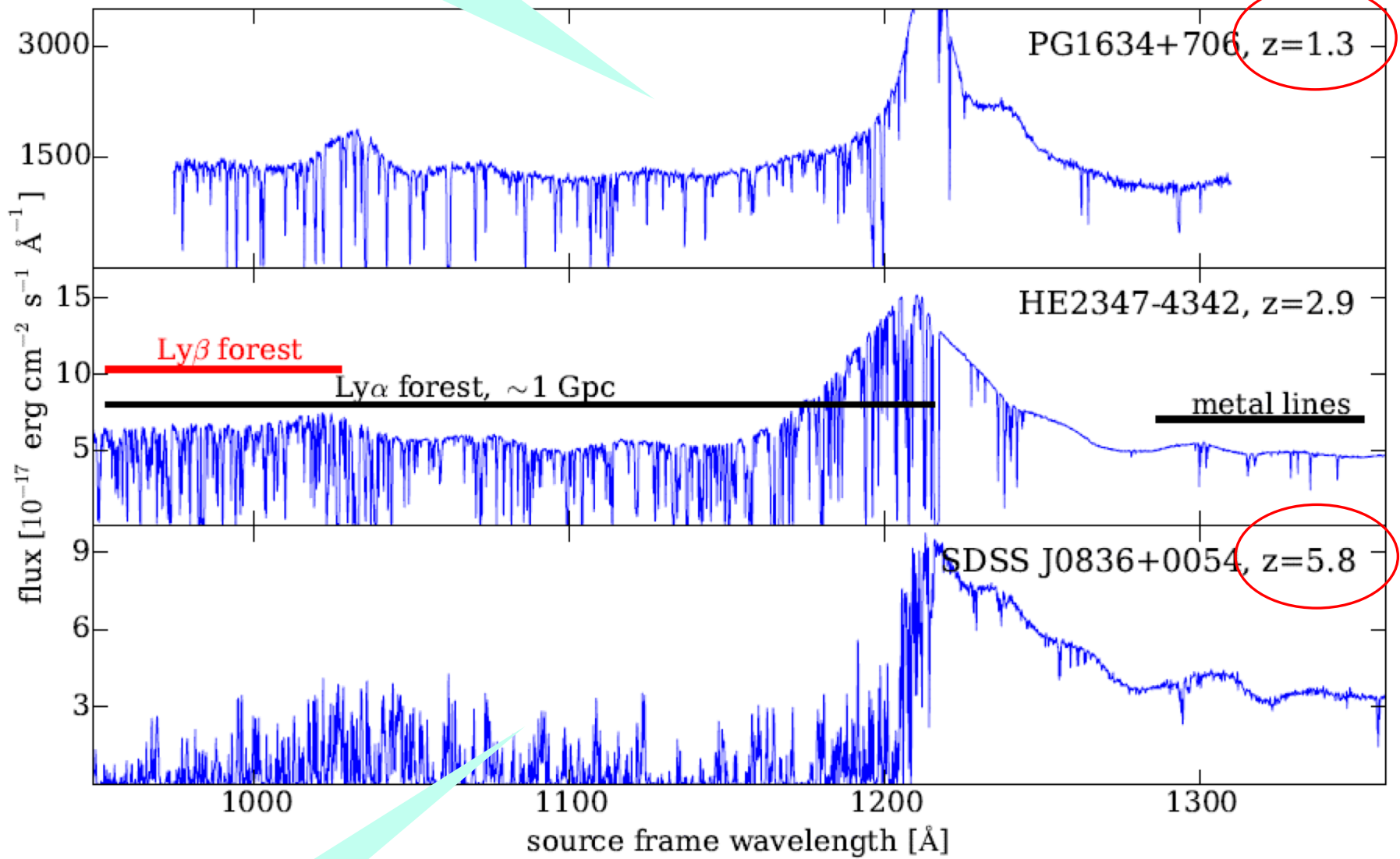
Photo-ionization: UV background radiation at $\epsilon=13.6$ eV

Specific Intensity

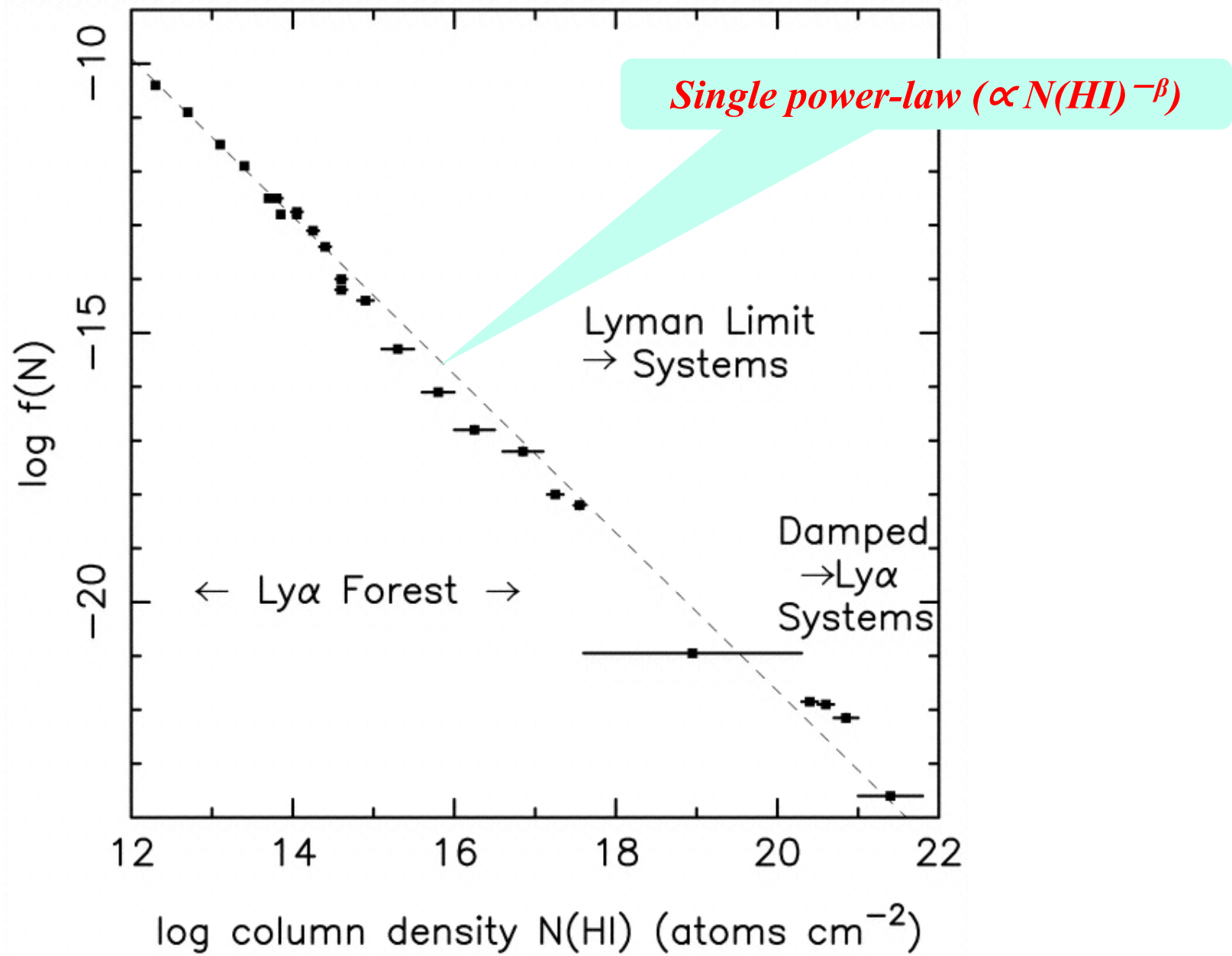
$$J_\nu(\epsilon \sim 13.6\text{eV}) \sim 10^{-21} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1} \text{ str}^{-1} (= J_{21})$$

at $z \sim 2-3$

Low Opacity (Ly α)



High Opacity



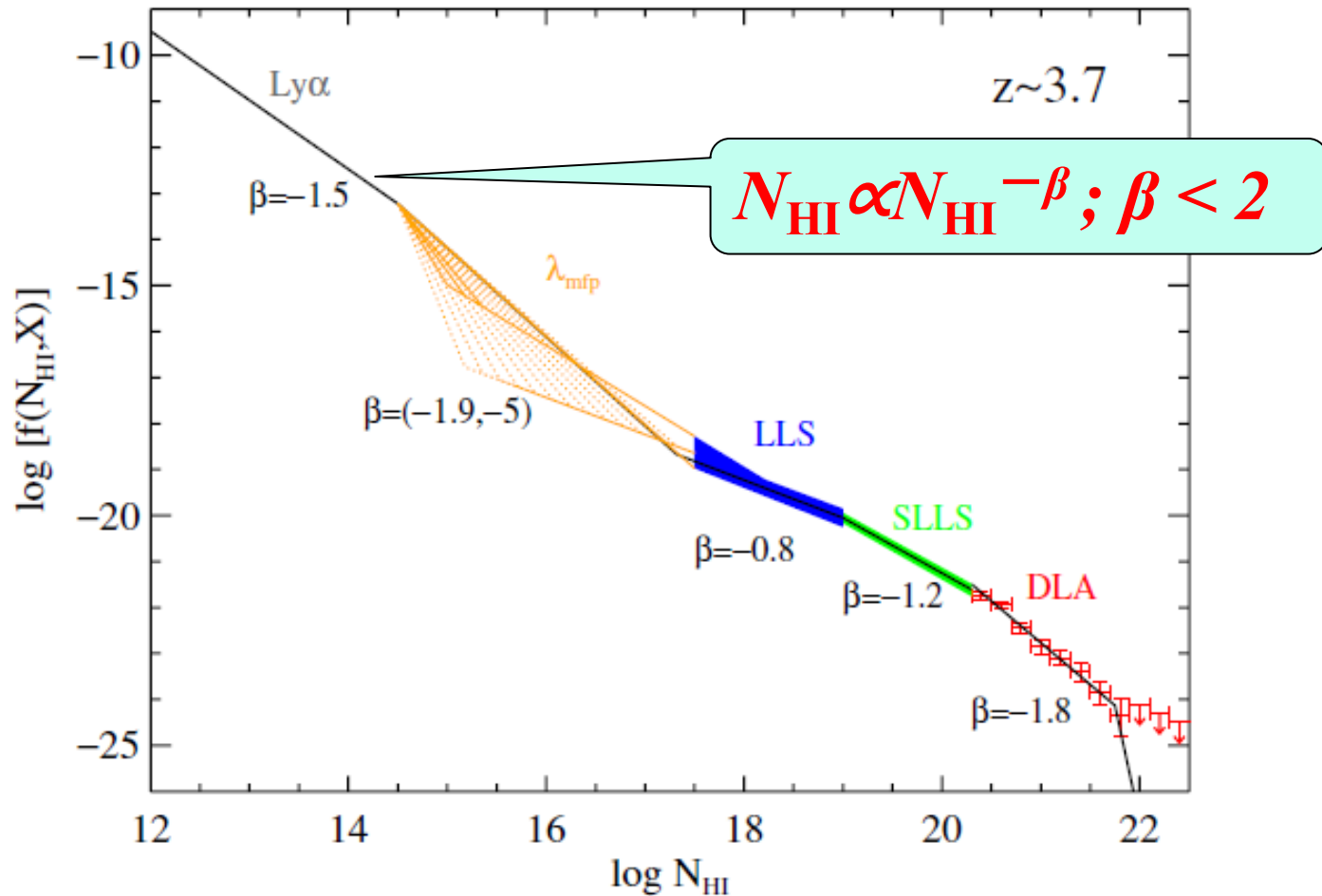


Figure 14. Solid black curve shows our estimation of $f(N_{\text{HI}}, X)$ at $z \approx 3.7$ as a series of six power laws that intersect at $N_{\text{HI}} =$

HI gas reservoir

DLA contains a **significant fraction of the HI gas** in the universe!

$$\Omega(\text{HI}) \sim 10^{-3} \text{ at } 0 < z < 4$$

$$\Omega_{\text{DLA}} \propto \int N_{\text{HI}} \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial N_{\text{HI}} \partial z} dN_{\text{HI}}$$

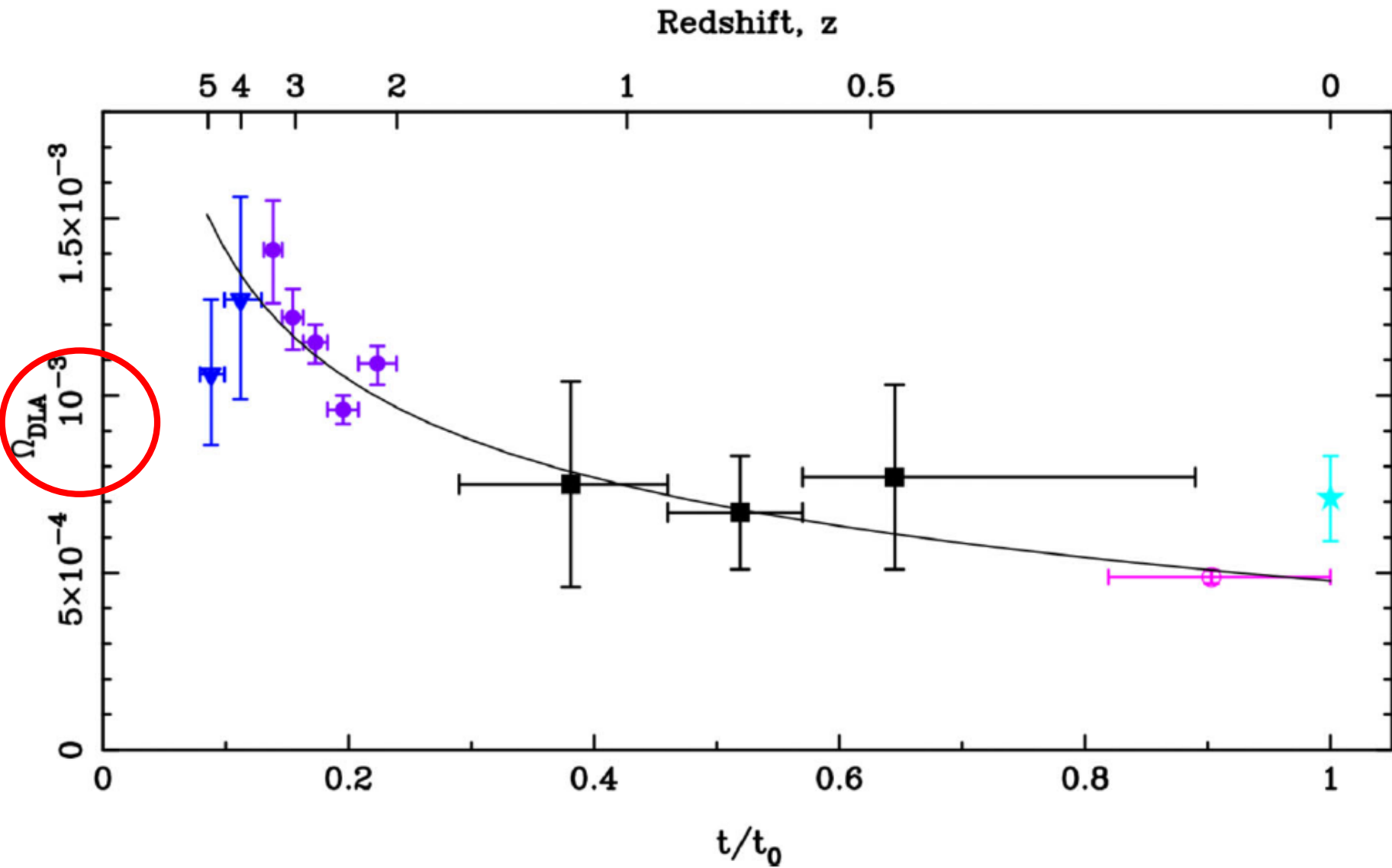
$$\frac{dN}{dN_{\text{HI}}} \propto N_{\text{HI}}^{-\beta}$$

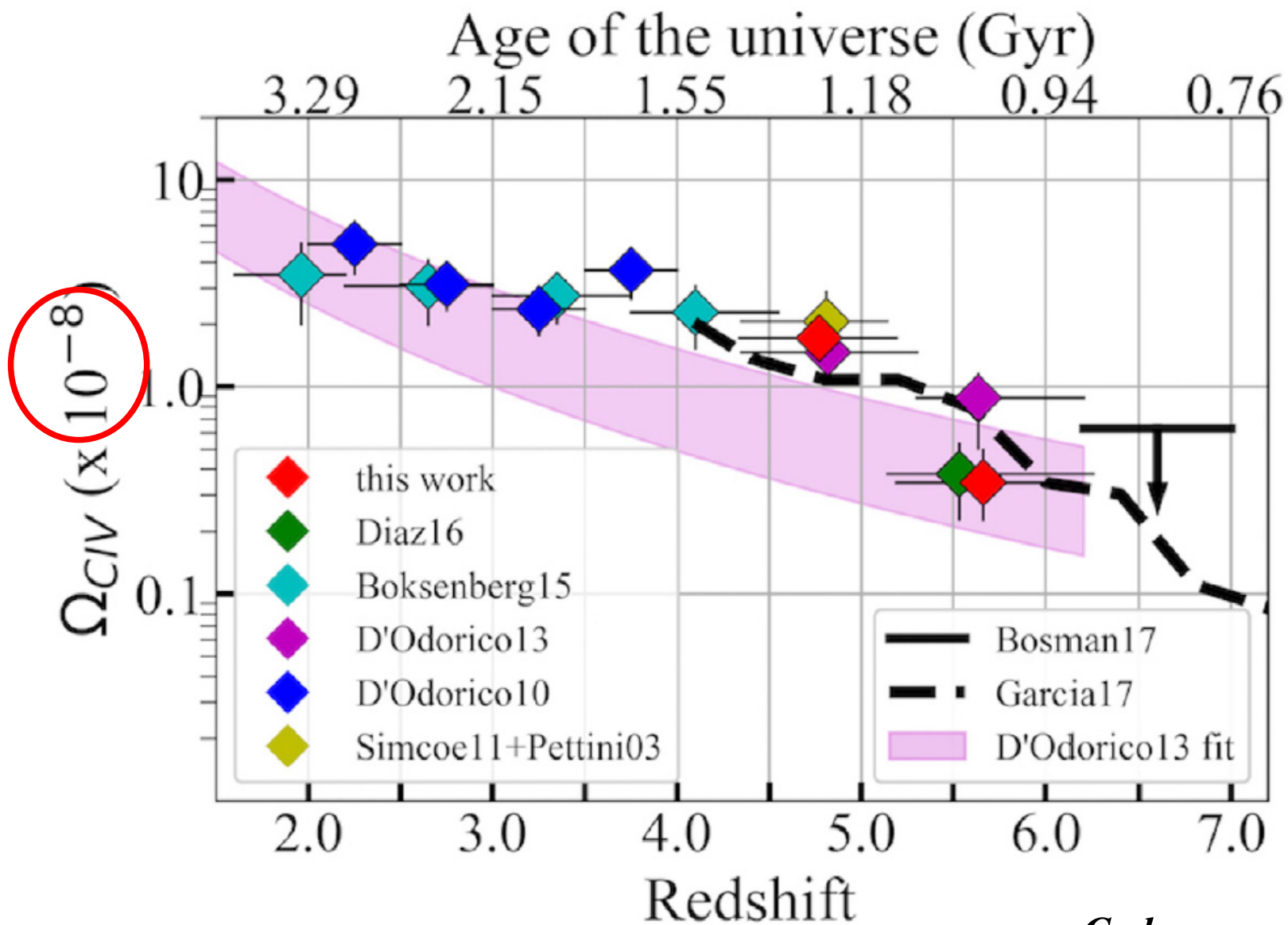
$$\Omega_{\text{DLA}} \propto \int N_{\text{HI}} N_{\text{HI}}^{-\beta} dN_{\text{HI}} \propto \int N_{\text{HI}}^{1-\beta} dN_{\text{HI}}$$

$$\propto [N_{\text{HI}}^{2-\beta}]^{N_{\text{HI}}(\text{max})} \sim N_{\text{HI}}(\text{max})^{2-\beta}$$

$$\beta = 1.4-1.7$$

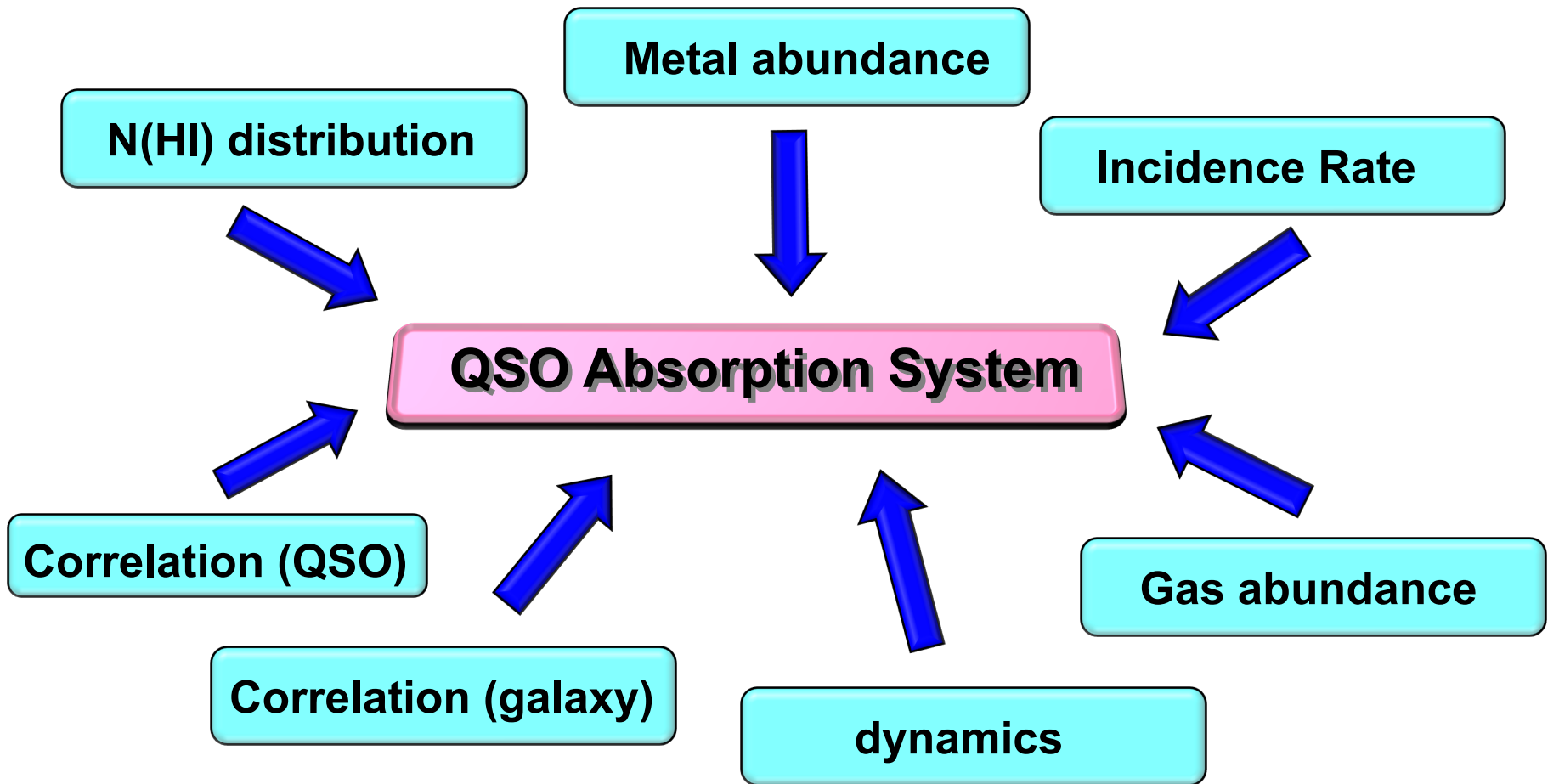
→ HI gas resides in DLAs !





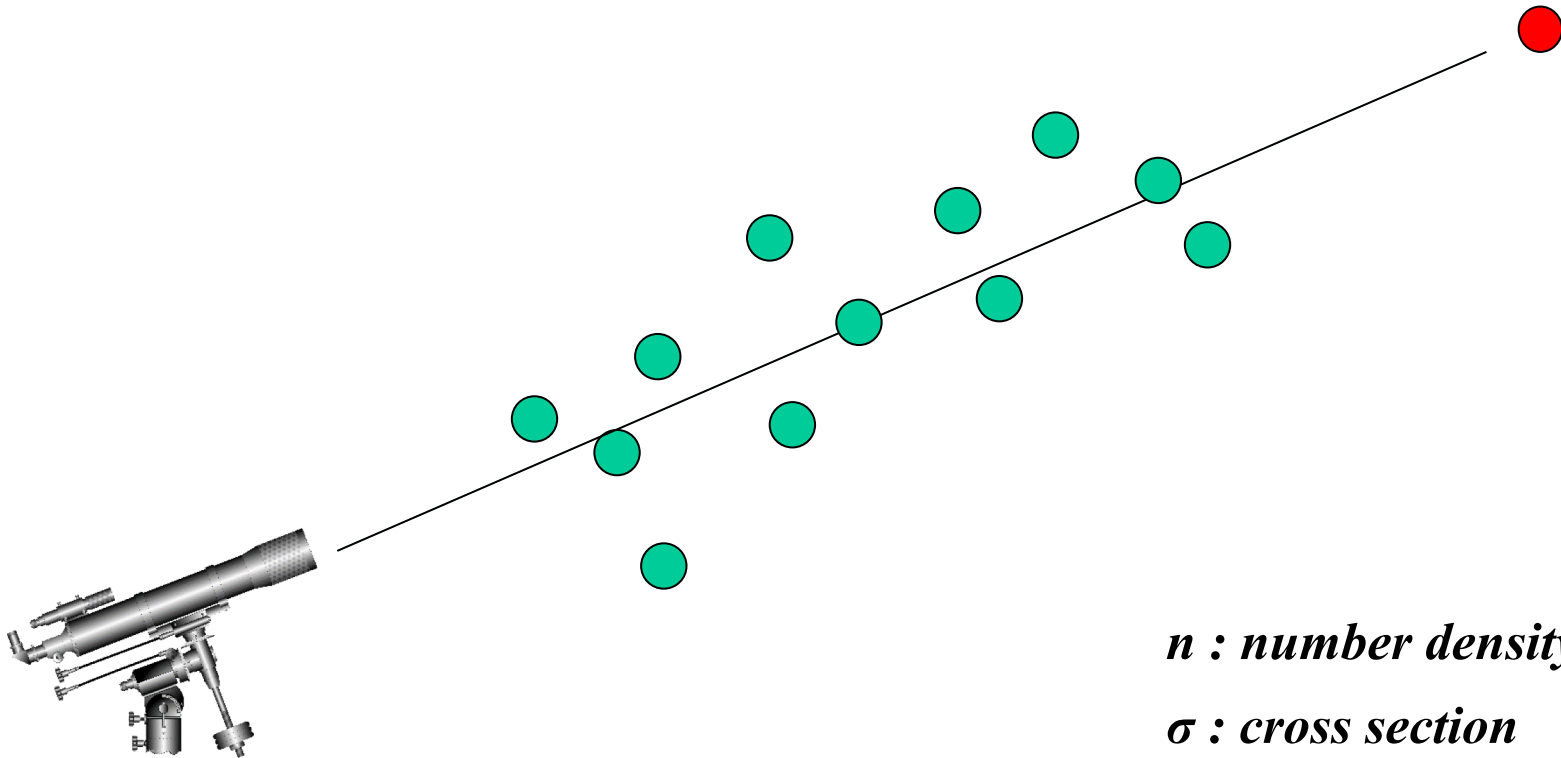
QSO Absorption Systems

Types	Log N(HI)	dN/dz	Origin
<i>Lyα Forest</i>	13-16.5	~30 (z<2) ~100 (z=3)	Intergalactic density fluctuations
<i>LLS</i>	17-19	~0.6(z~1) ~1-3 (z=3)	Cool CGM (10 ⁴ K) (?)
<i>Sub-DLA</i>	19-20	~0.6 (z=3)	Extended halo gas, outflows (?)
<i>DLA</i>	20-22	~0.1 (z=1) ~0.2 (z=3)	Galactic disk, Extended halo gas, outflows, inflows, tidal gas, etc...
<i>C IV</i>	~ Ly α Forest (?)	~10 (z~0) <10 (z>3)	halo hot gas (10 ⁵ K) IGM
<i>Mg II</i>	15-20	~1 (z~1) <5 (z>3)	halo warm gas (10 ³ K) Gas out/inflow
<i>O VI</i>	~ LLS(?)	~1-10 (z~0) ~30 (z~2)	Warm-hot CGM (?)



Incidence rate

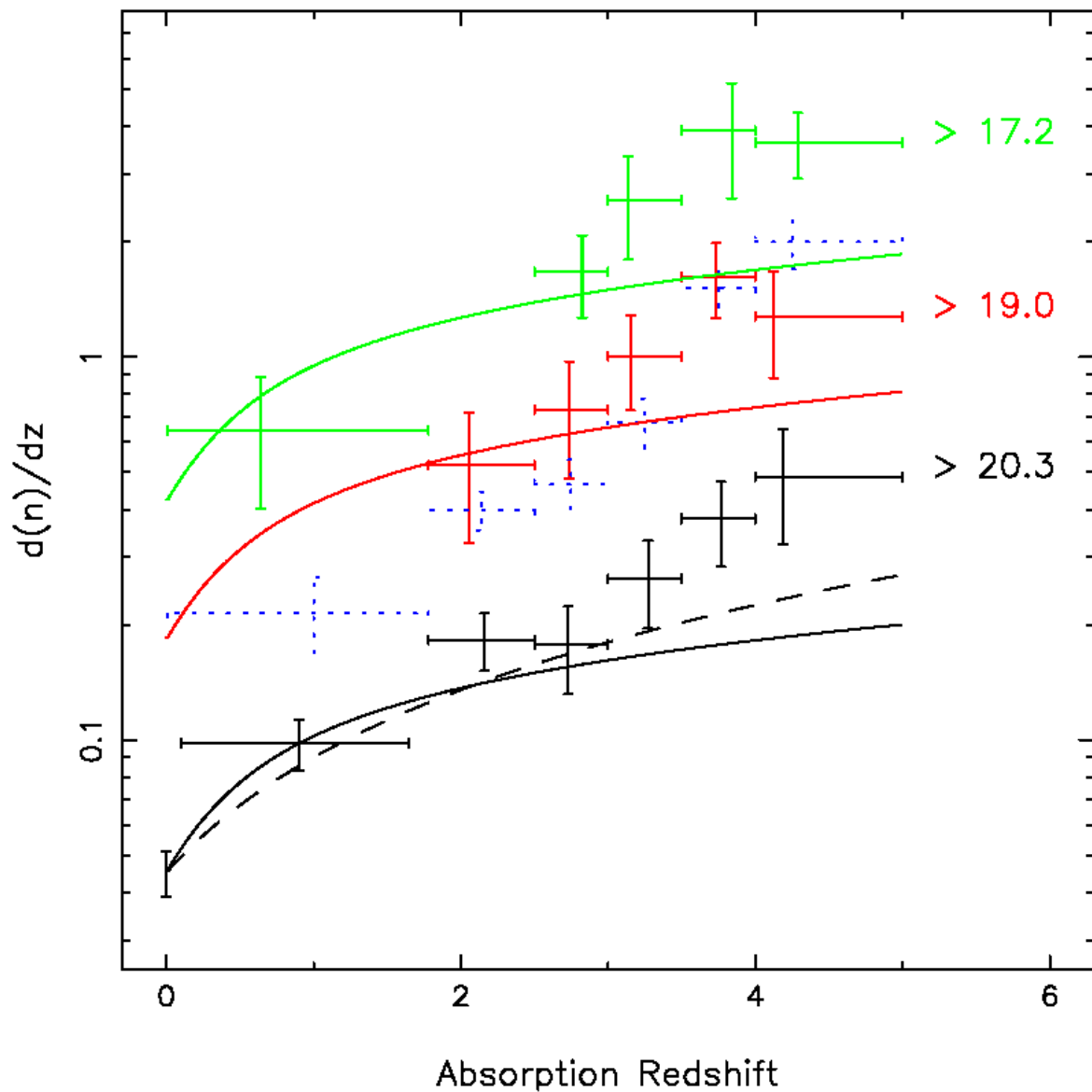
$$\left(\frac{dN}{dz}\right) = n\sigma \frac{c}{H(z)(1+z)}$$



***n** : number density*

***σ** : cross section*

Redshift Distributions (Incidence Rates) of DLA, sub-DLA & LLS



LLS

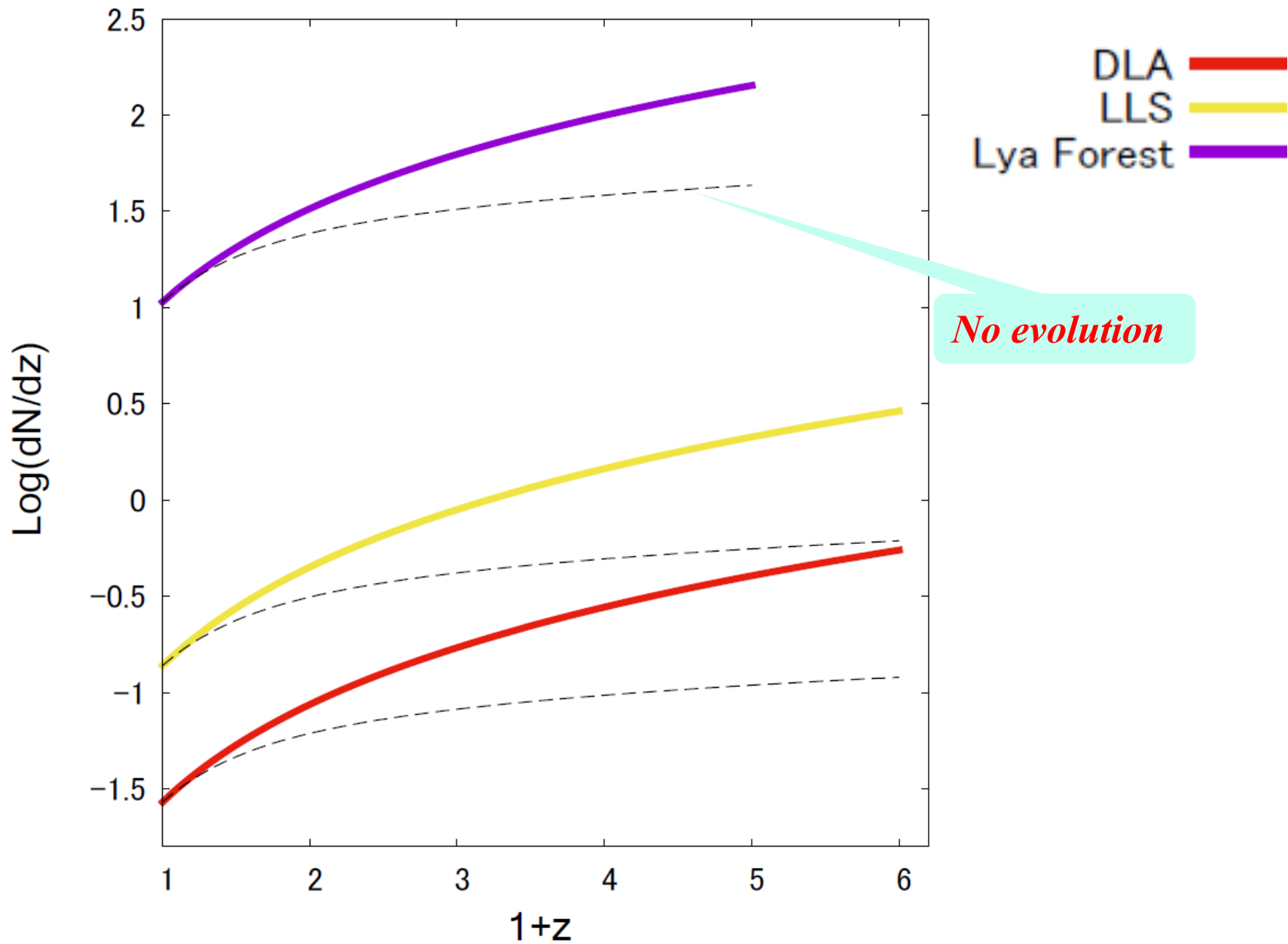
($17.2 < \text{Log}N(\text{HI})/\text{cm}^{-2} < 19.0$)

Sub-DLA

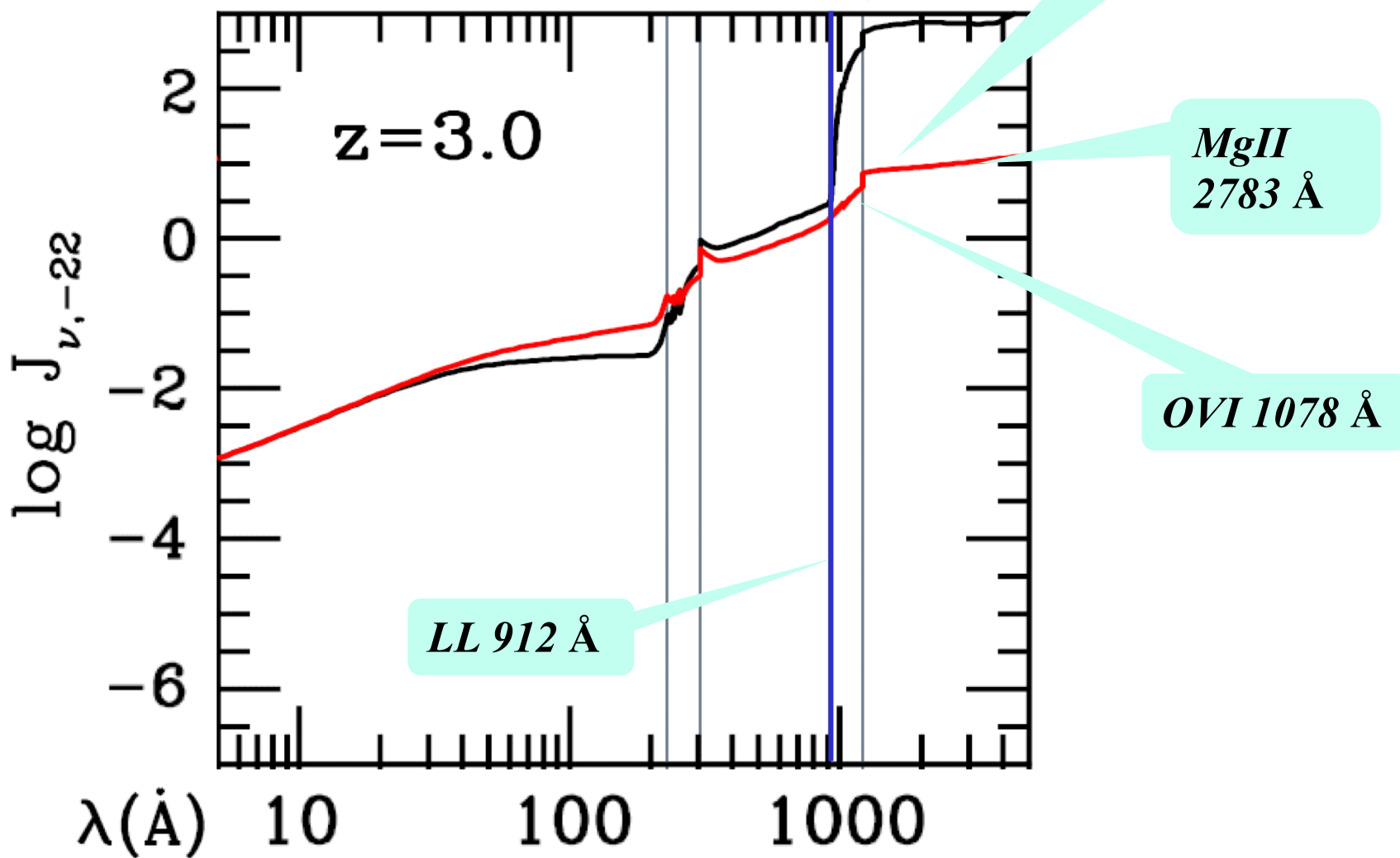
($19.0 < \text{Log}N(\text{HI})/\text{cm}^{-2} < 20.3$)

DLA ($\text{Log}N(\text{HI})/\text{cm}^{-2} > 20.3$)

HI absorption systems



Ionizing radiation spectrum



Low ionization system

Mg II, Si II, Al II, O I, etc

IP/eV = 15.0, 16.3, 18.8, 13.6, ..

→ *Low-temperature/high-density regions*

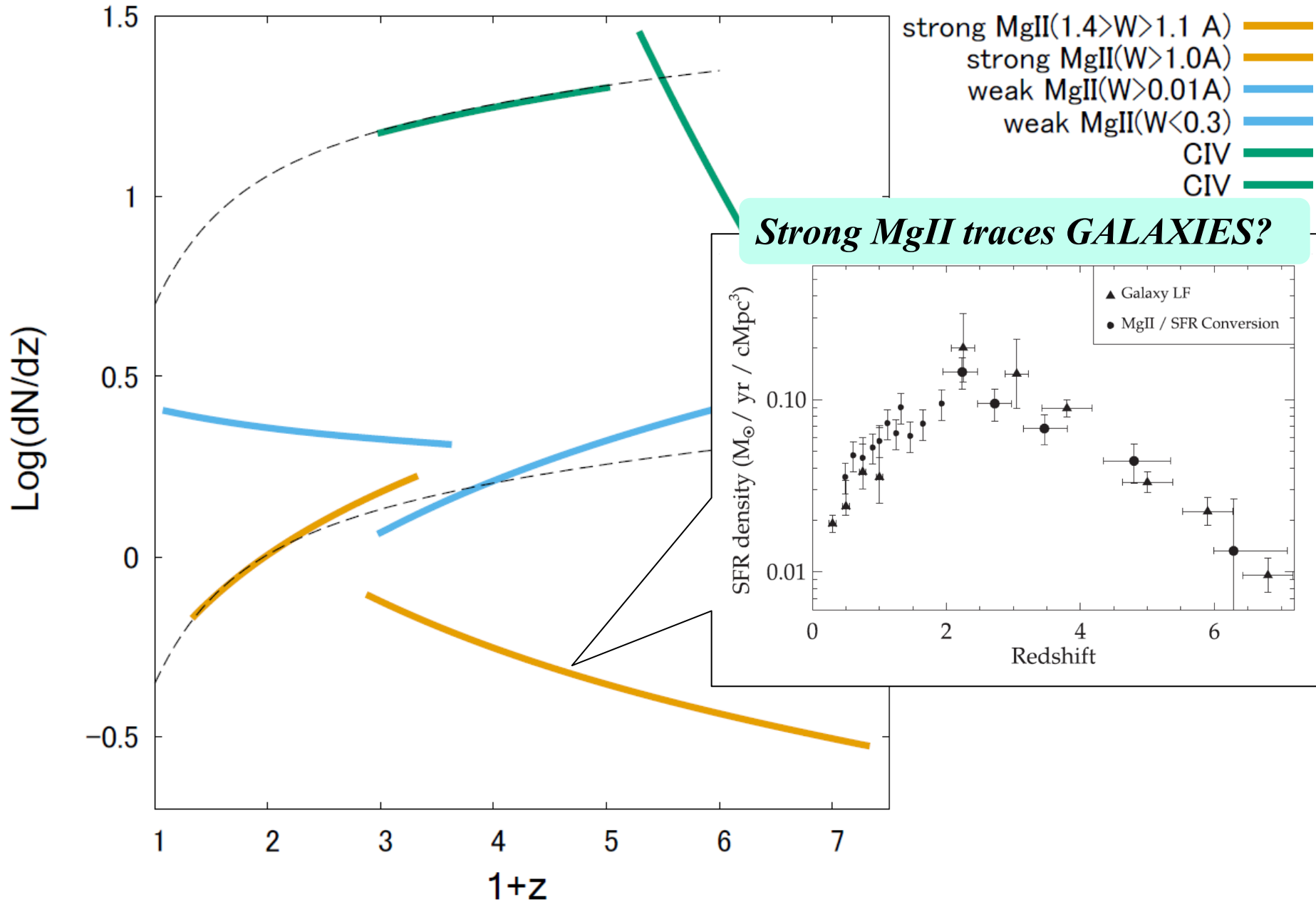
High ionization system

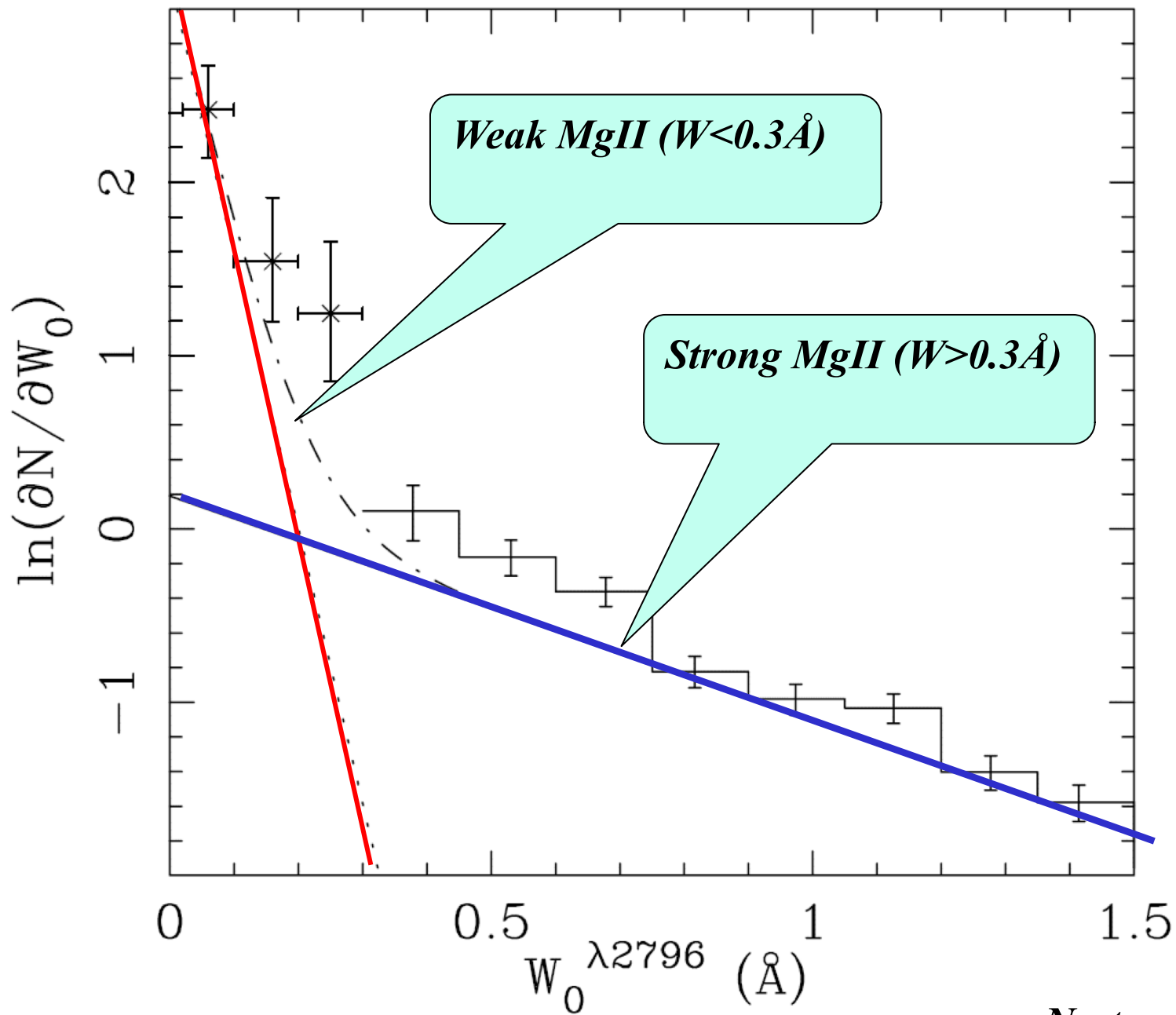
C IV, Si IV, O IV, etc

IP/eV = 64.4, 45.1, 136.1, ..

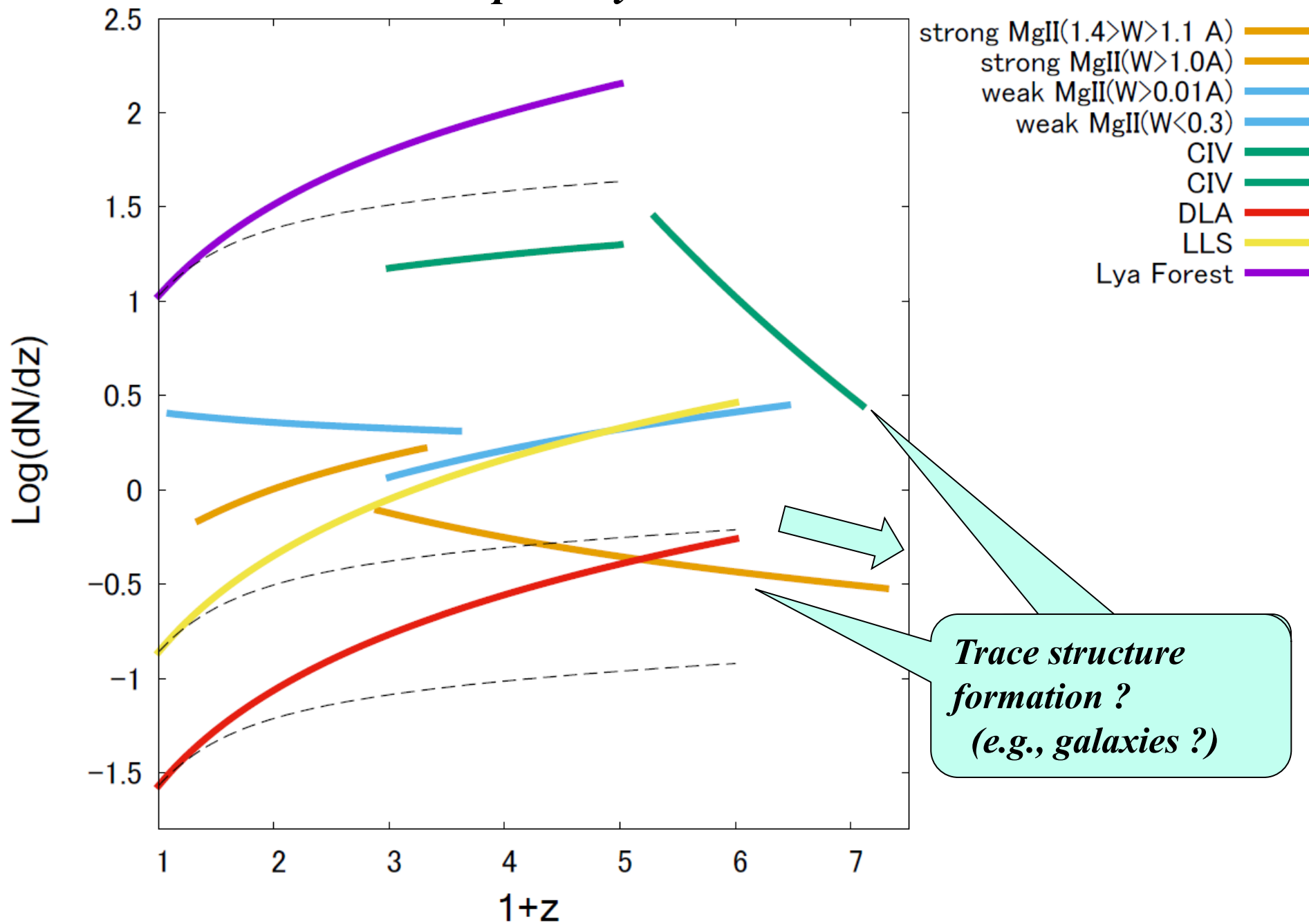
→ *High-temperature/low-density regions*

Metal absorption systems



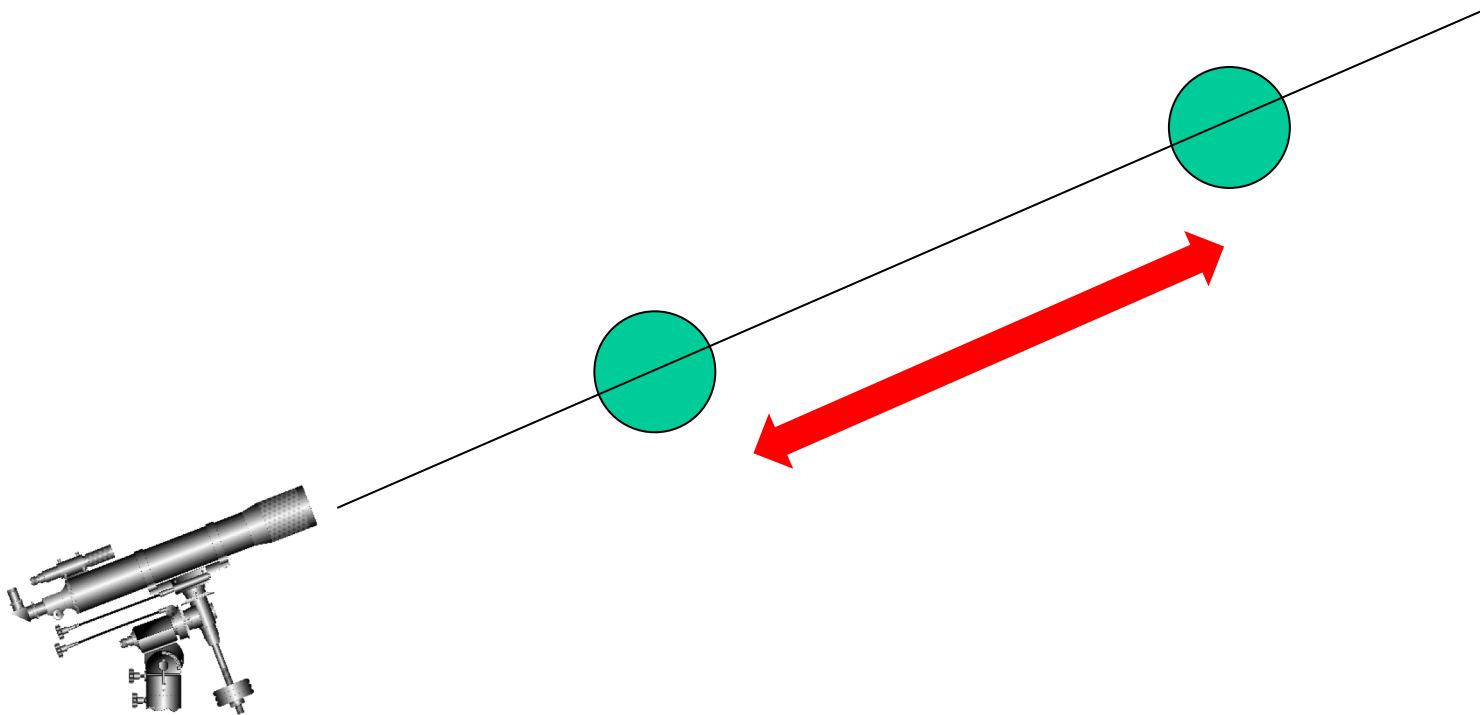


HI & Metal absorption systems

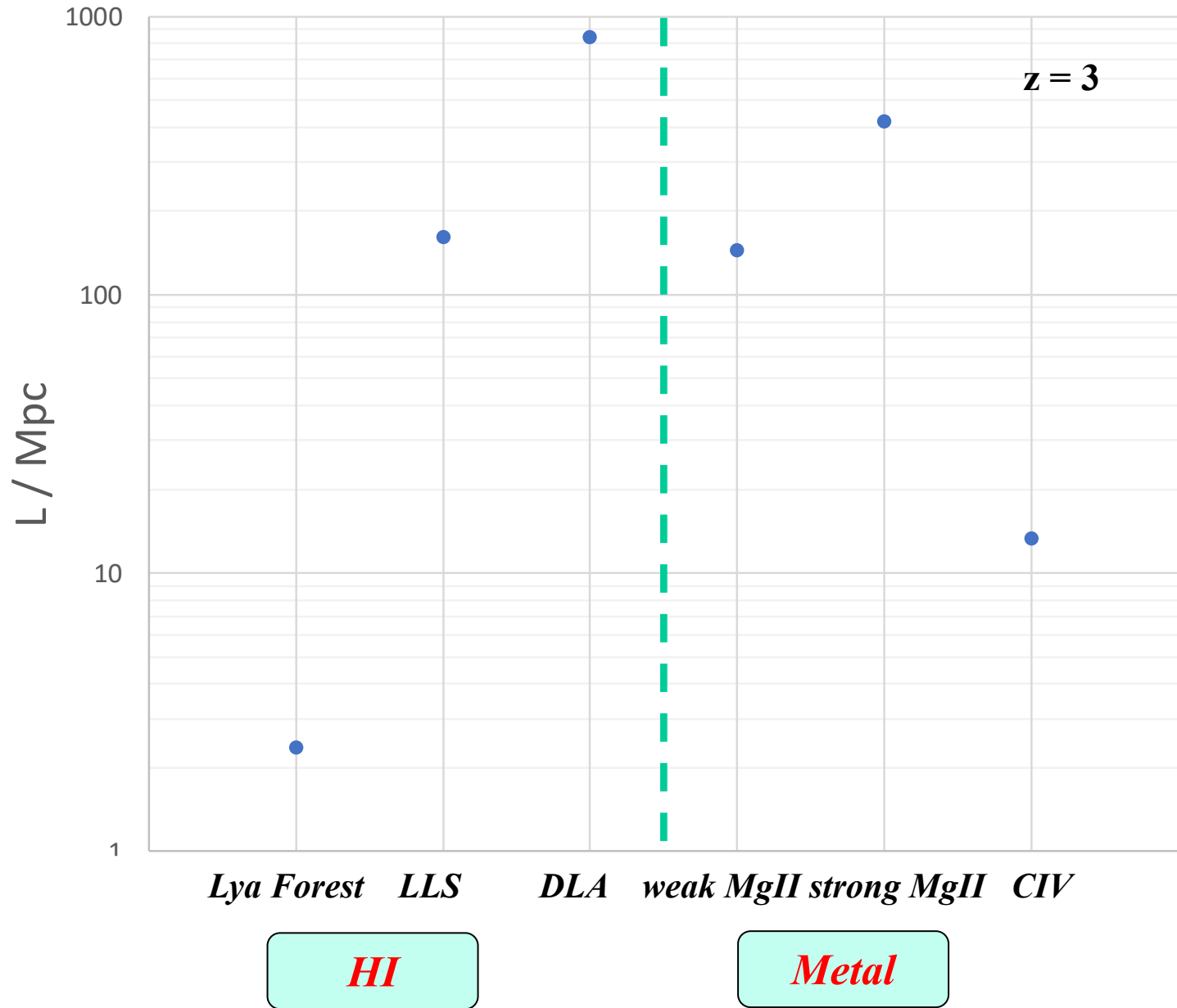


Mean proper distance along the line of sight

$$L = \frac{c}{H(z)(1+z)} \left(\frac{dN}{dz} \right)^{-1}$$

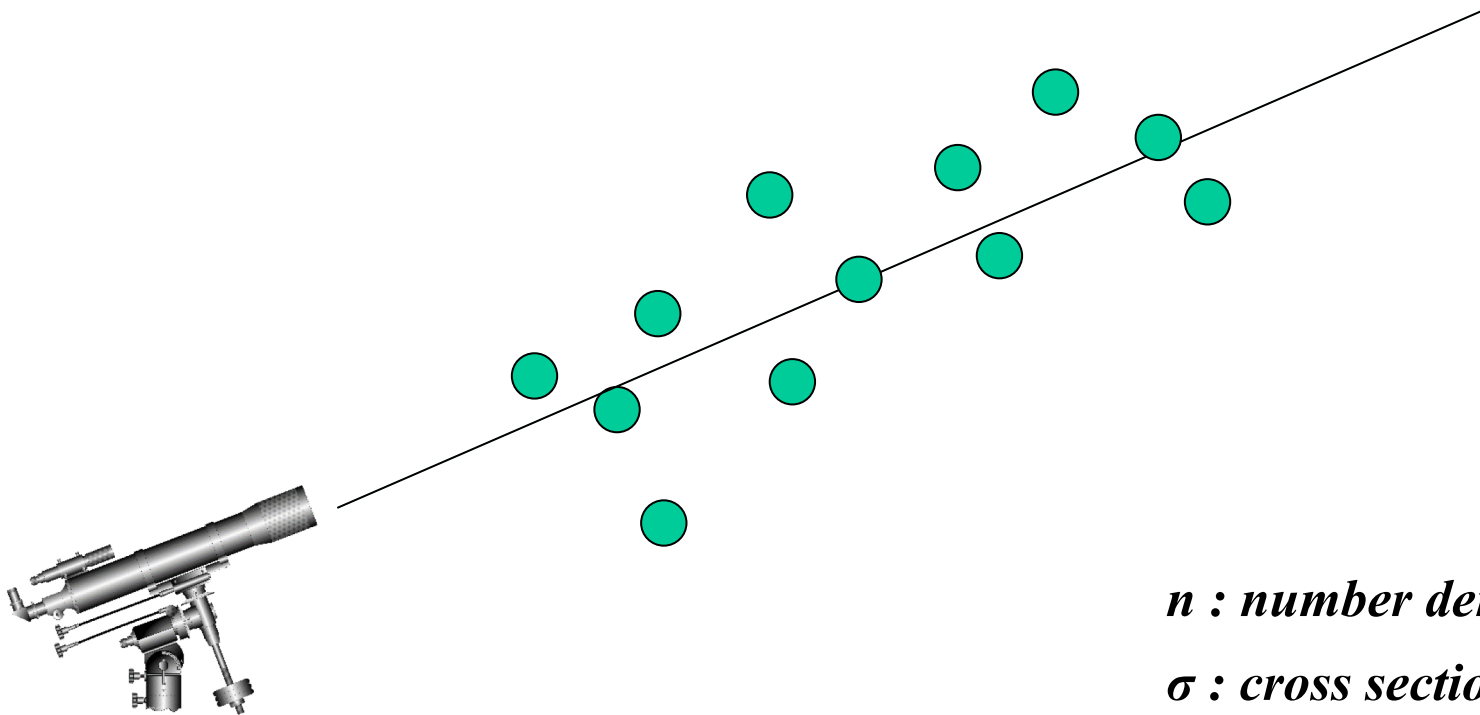


Mean proper distance between systems along the line of sight



Incidence rate

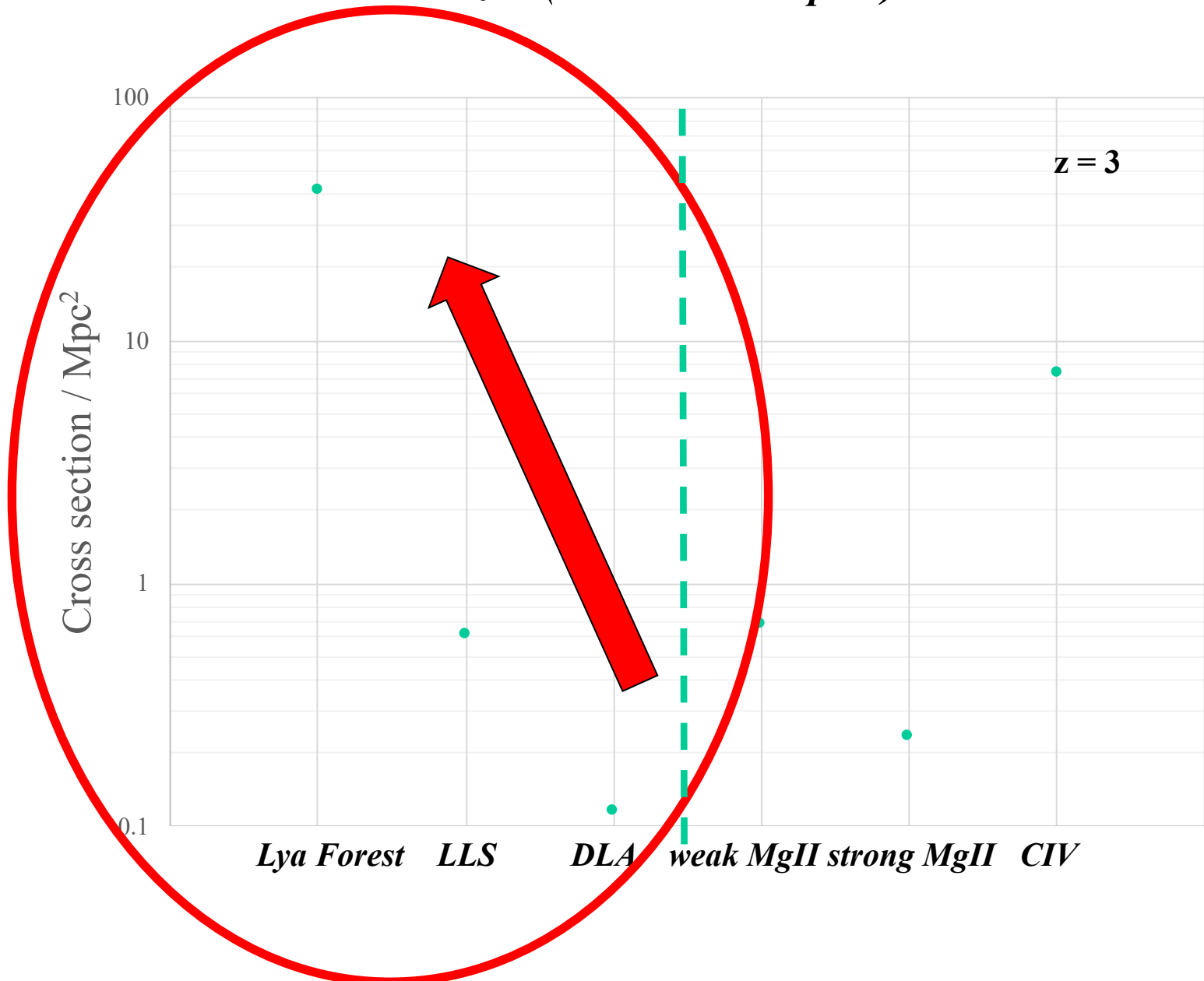
$$\left(\frac{dN}{dz}\right) = n\sigma \frac{c}{H(z)(1+z)}$$



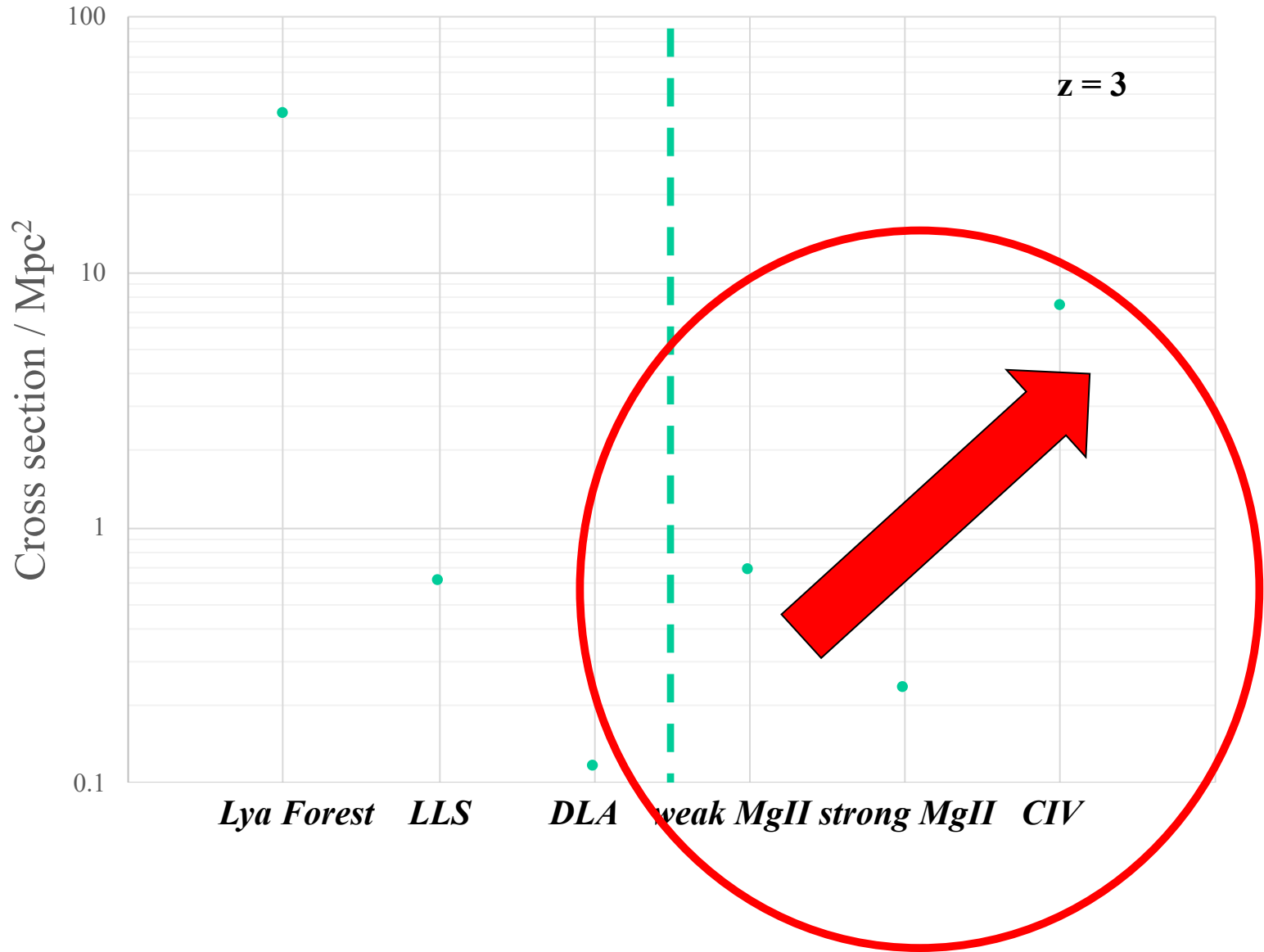
n : number density

σ : cross section

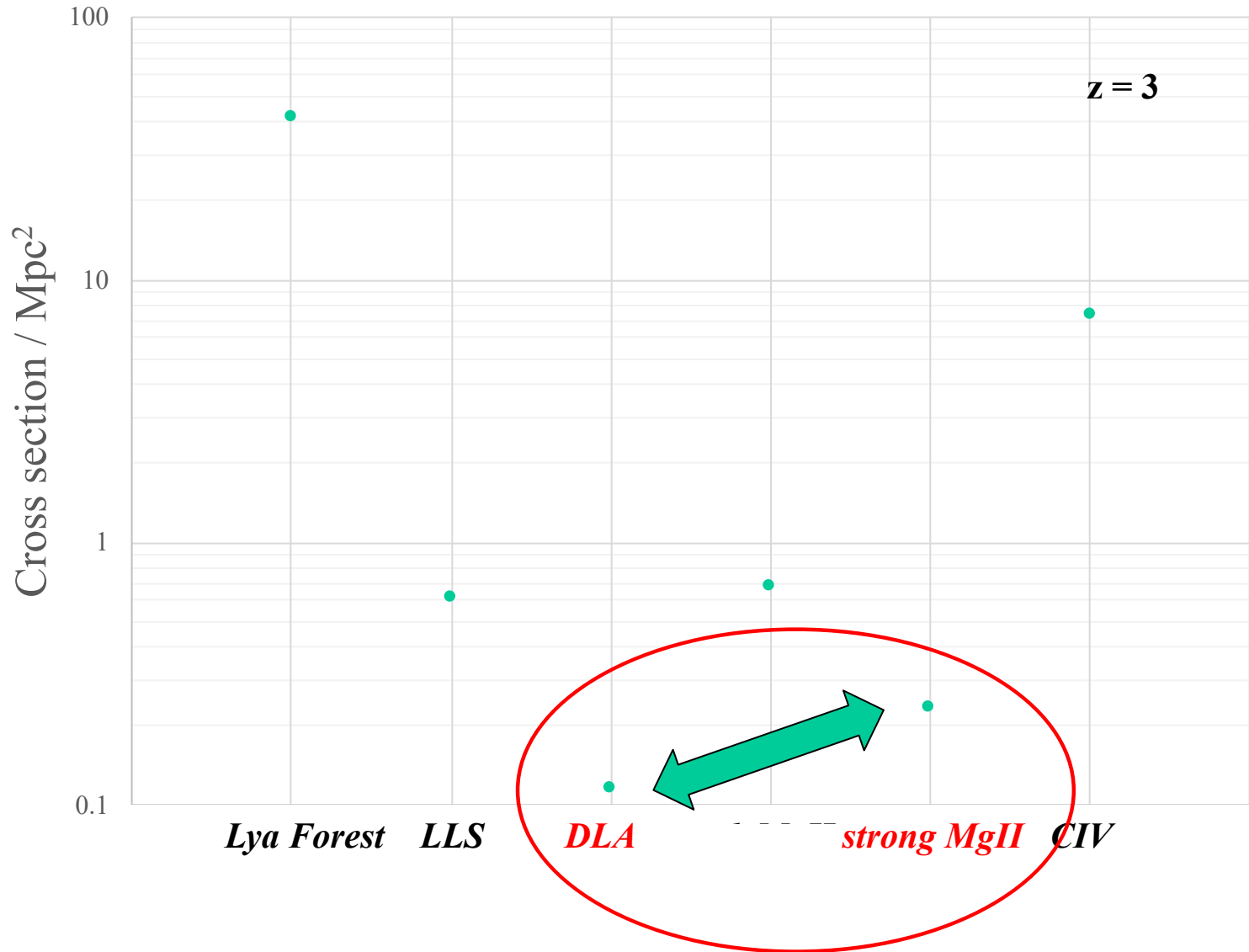
Total cross sections σ at $z=3$ ($n=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$)



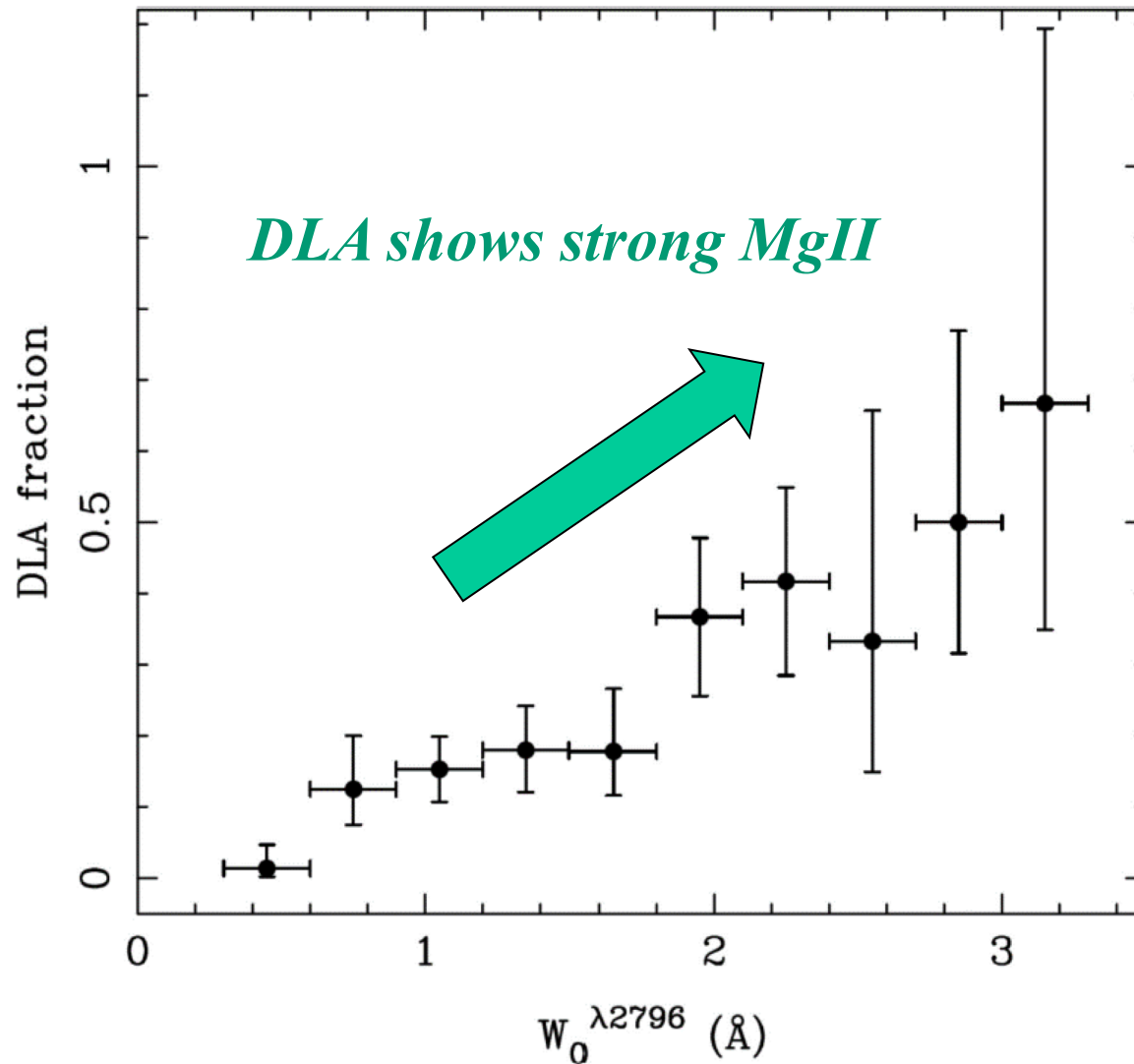
Total cross sections at $z=3$ ($n=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$)



Total cross sections at $z=3$ ($n=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$)

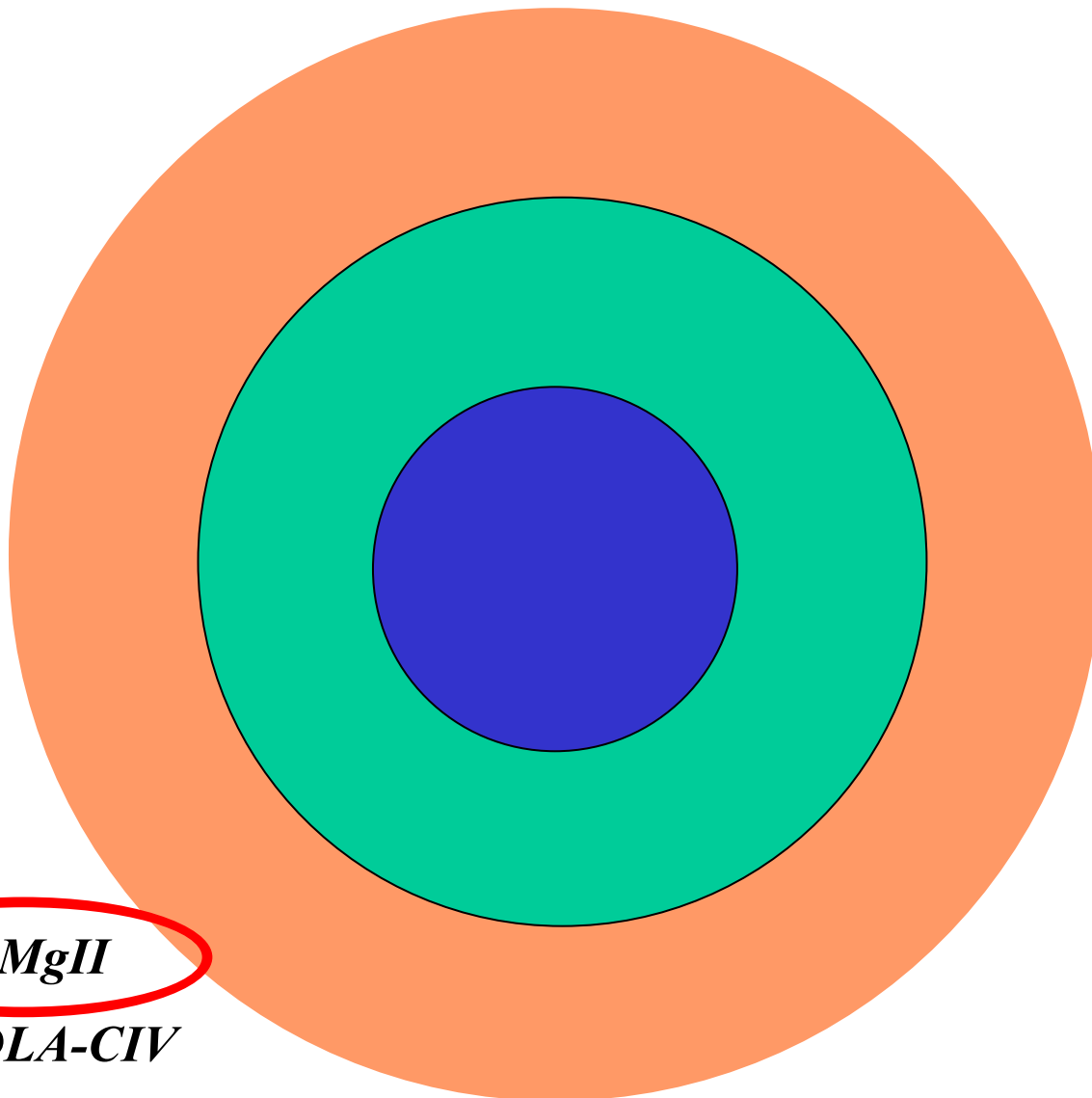


Strong MgII and DLA



MgII Absorption width

Rao et al. 2017



DLA-MgII



Sub-DLA-CIV



LLS-OVI



Ly α Forest

Absorbers as a probe of SF in galactic halos

SF in galactic halos

V_s

Physical scale R
(e.g, cross section σ)

radiation

e.g.,

SFR

Velocity shifts

Metallicity

Velocity width ΔV_{90}

including Outflow



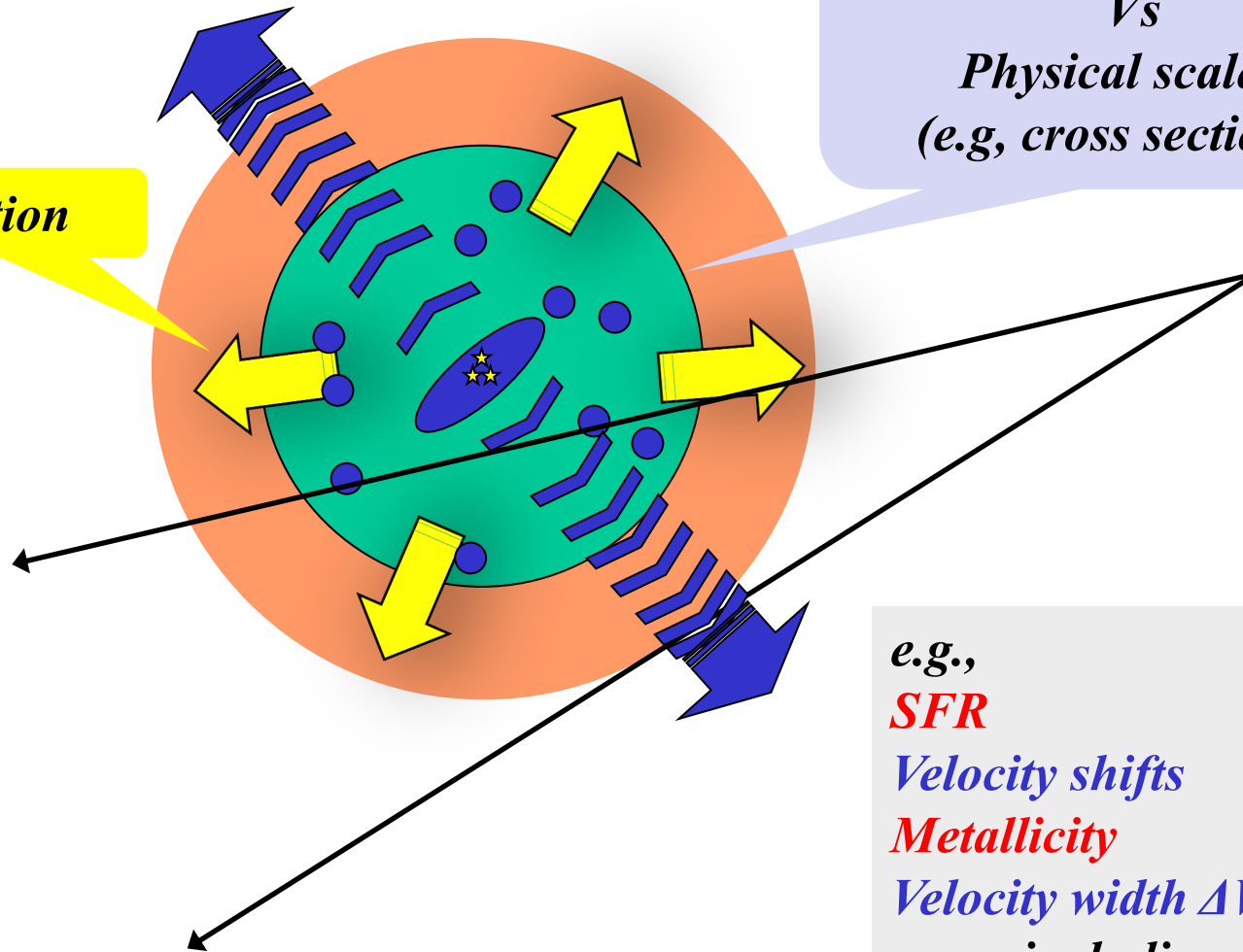
DLA



Sub-DLA



LLS



Summary

- QSO Absorption System

HI, Metal absorption system & IGM

- Incident rates dN/dz (+ Total cross-section)

DLA < LLS < Ly α forest

strong MgII < weak MgII < CIV ~ OVI

↔ Galaxy < Halo (virial radius) < CGM < LSS

(filaments, voids)

- A probe of galaxy, galactic halo, CGM and IGM

Galaxy ← ***DLA and strong MgII***

Halo (cloud in/outflow) & CGM ← ***DLA~LLS, MgII***

IGM ← ***Ly α -forest, CIV***