

Multi-wavelength observations of the hot CGM

Physics of the Cosmos Early Career Workshop

Sanskriti Das (she/her)

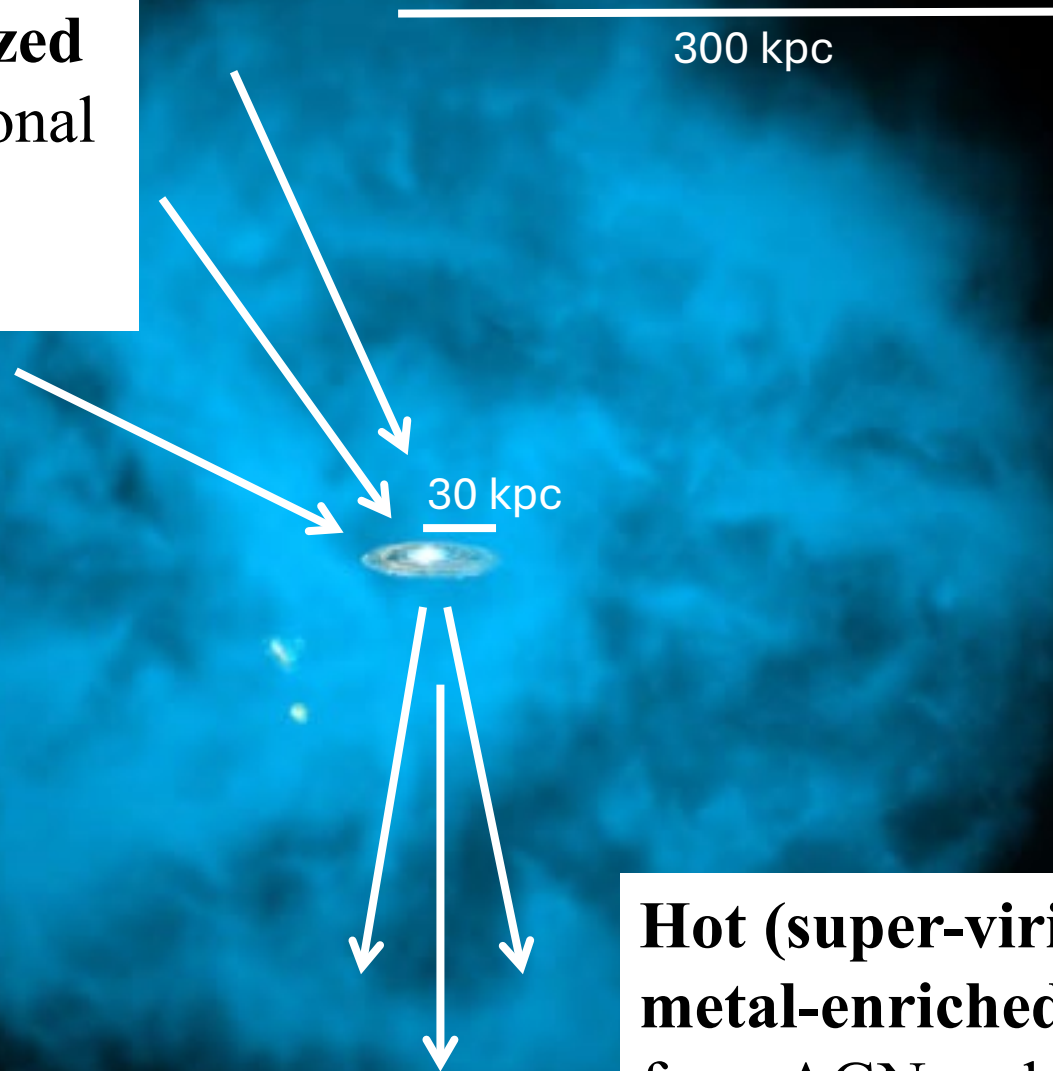
Hubble Fellow

Stanford University

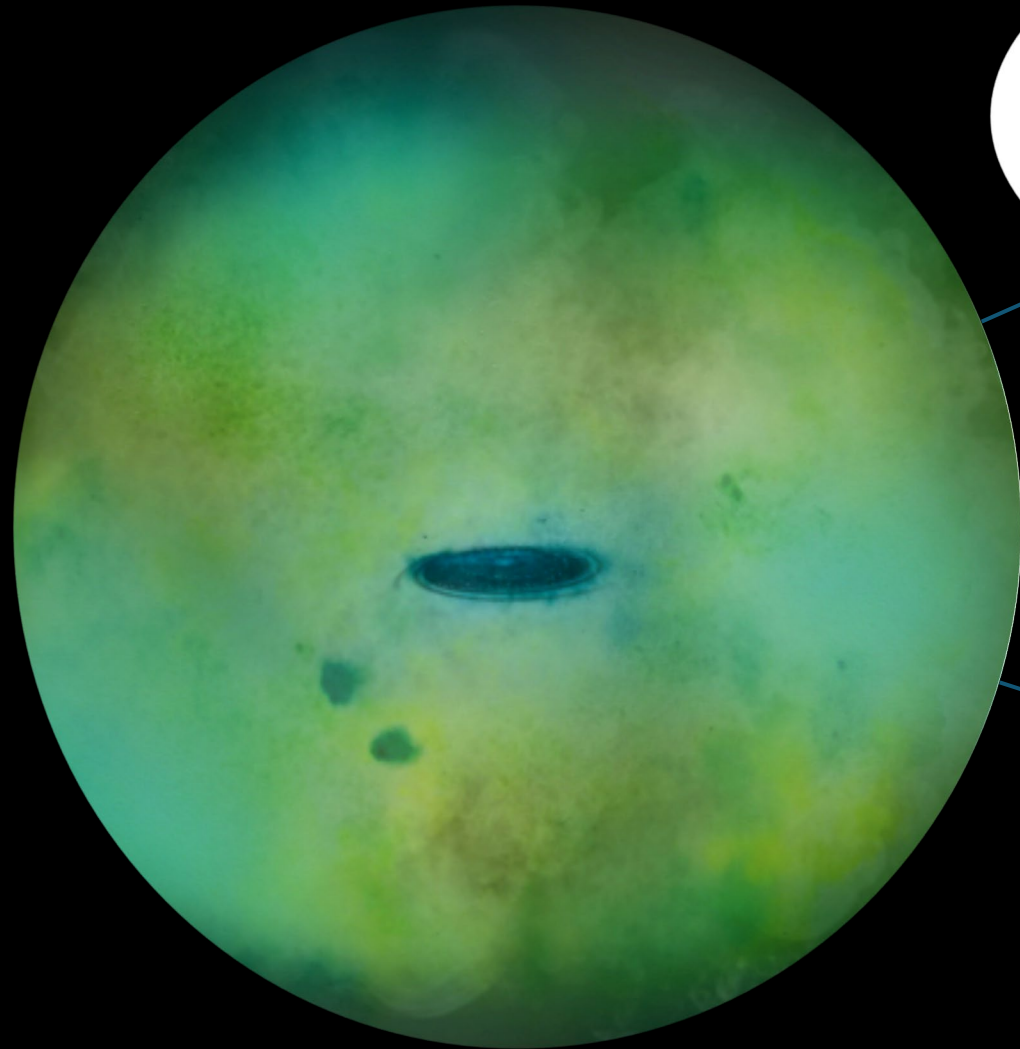
With Smita Mathur, Steven Allen, Anjali Gupta, Yi-Kuan Chiang, Yair Krongold, Fabrizio Nicastro, Armando Dias-Infante, Rebecca McClain, Abby Pan, Manami Roy, Rajsekhar Mohapatra, Sam Ponnada, Cameron Hummels

Circumgalactic medium (CGM): the active mediator between intergalactic and interstellar medium

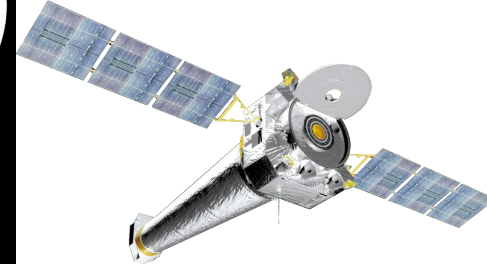
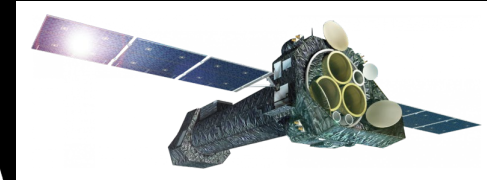
Low-density, metal-poor, virialized shock-heated gas during gravitational collapse (that has not cooled and fallen to the disk yet)



Hot (super-virial), denser, metal-enriched galactic outflow from AGN and stellar feedback



Individual
external galaxy in
X-ray emission
spectroscopy



Stacked galaxies
in **mm** (Sunyaev
Zeldovich Effect)



CGM of individual external galaxies

1. **Signal detection** is extremely **sensitive to** how we deal with the **background that dominates** the total emission
2. **Target selection** is crucial – in terms of a) intrinsic properties, b) environmental properties and c) 3-D sky position

Our target – NGC 3221

[10 ks Chandra, 40 ks XMM & 120 ks Suzaku data]

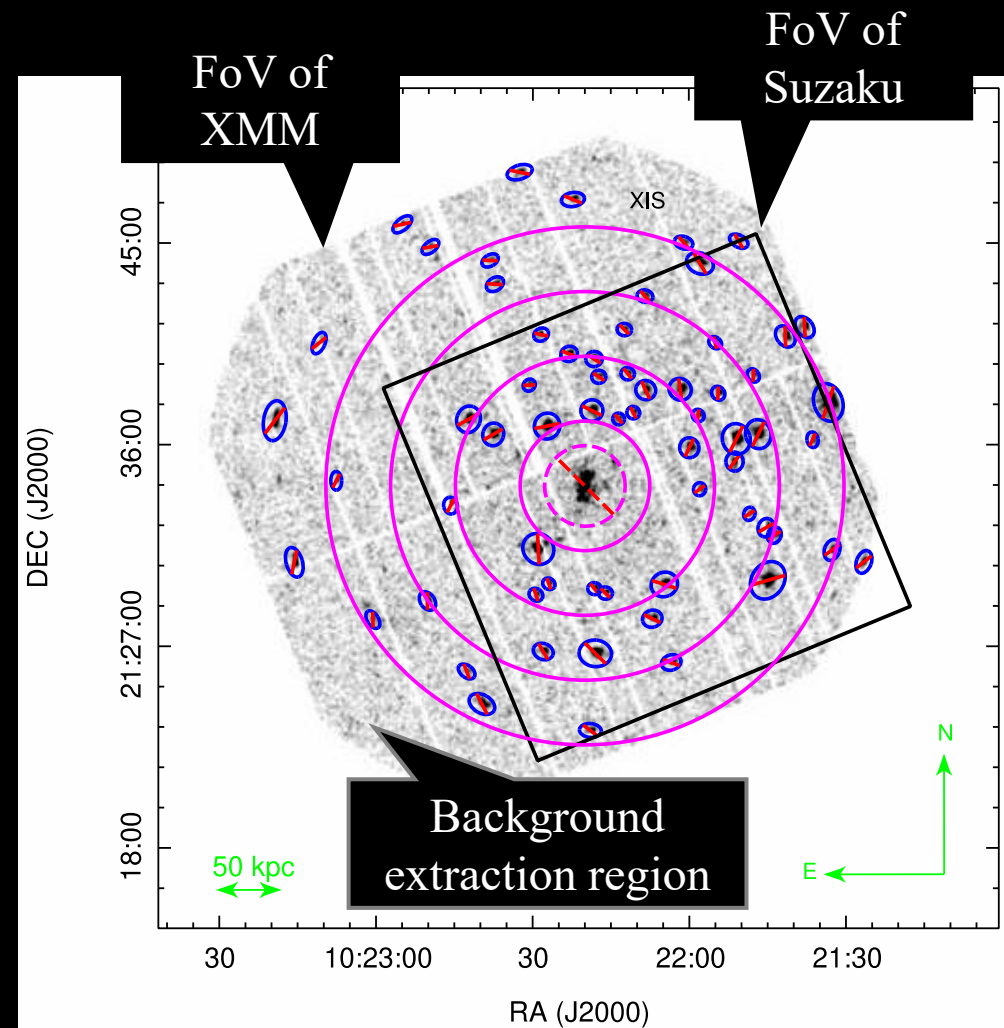
$$M_{200} = 3 \times 10^{12} M_{\text{sun}} \quad (R_{200} \approx 275 \text{ kpc})$$

$$\text{SFR} = 9.9 M_{\text{sun}} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Not an AGN

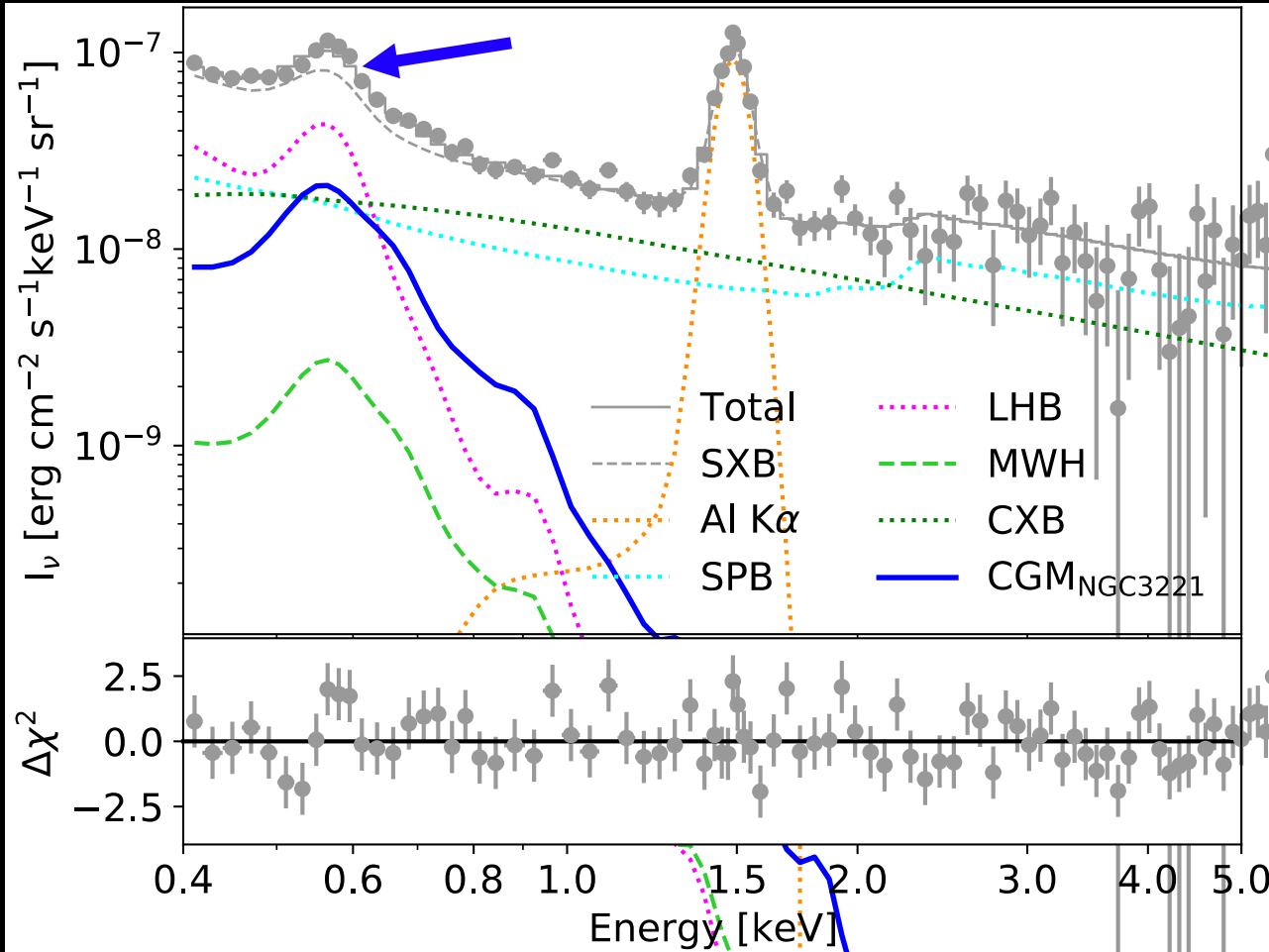
Field galaxy

$$l = 214^\circ, b = 56^\circ; z = 0.0134$$



CGM of individual external galaxies

3. Advanced spectroscopy – *simultaneous and conditional fitting* of the “on-source” and “background” spectra from the same data instead of *subtracting* the background



Independently detected with

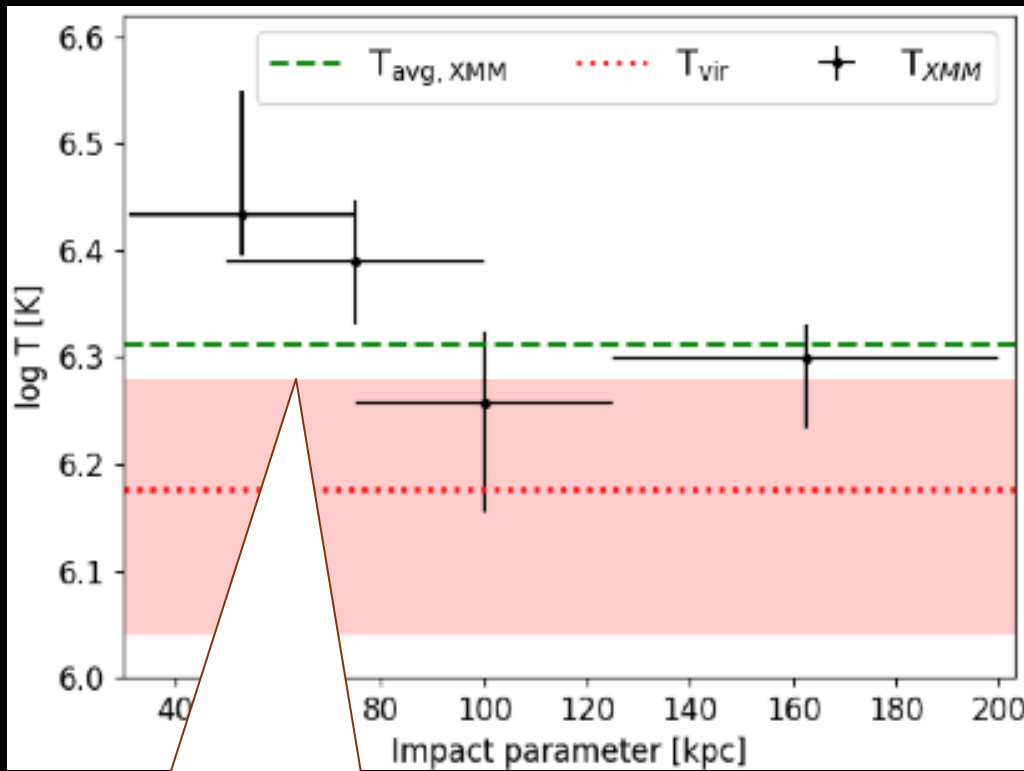
- Suzaku (**3.6 σ**) out to 150 kpc \approx 0.55 R_{200}

and with

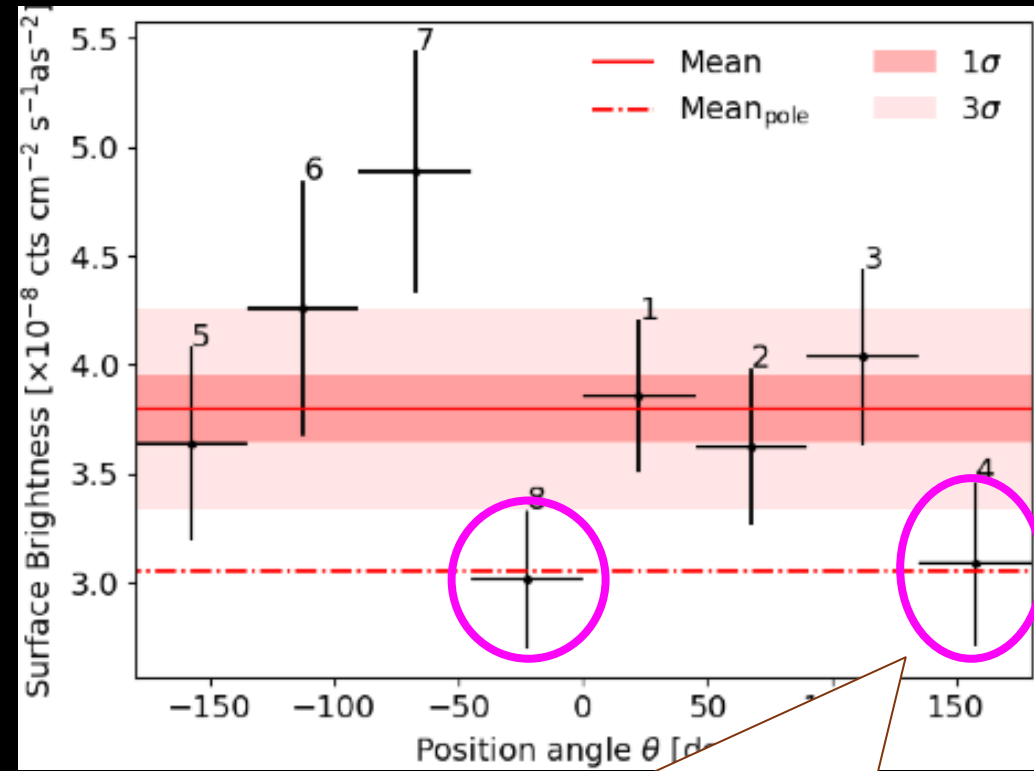
- XMM-Newton (**4.0 σ**) out to 200 kpc \approx 0.75 R_{200} with background extracted from 0.75-0.9 R_{200}

This is the **first and only external spiral galaxy** with such a detection so far

CGM of individual external galaxies



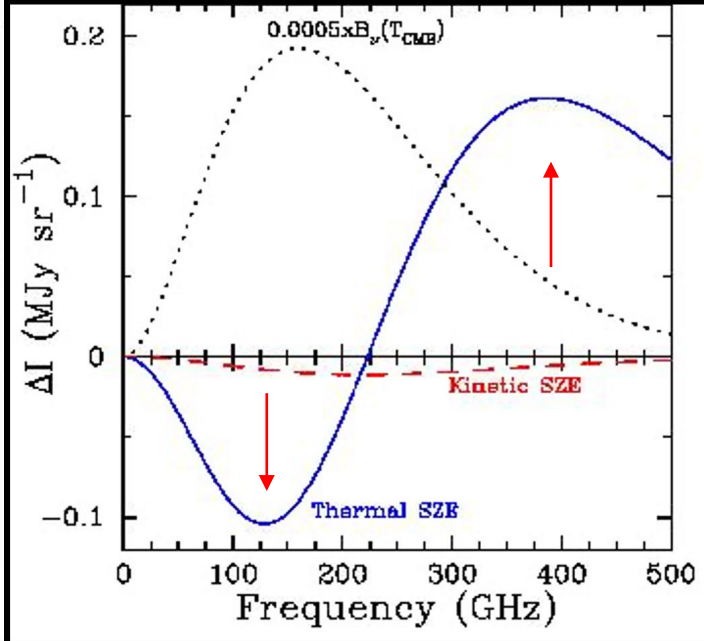
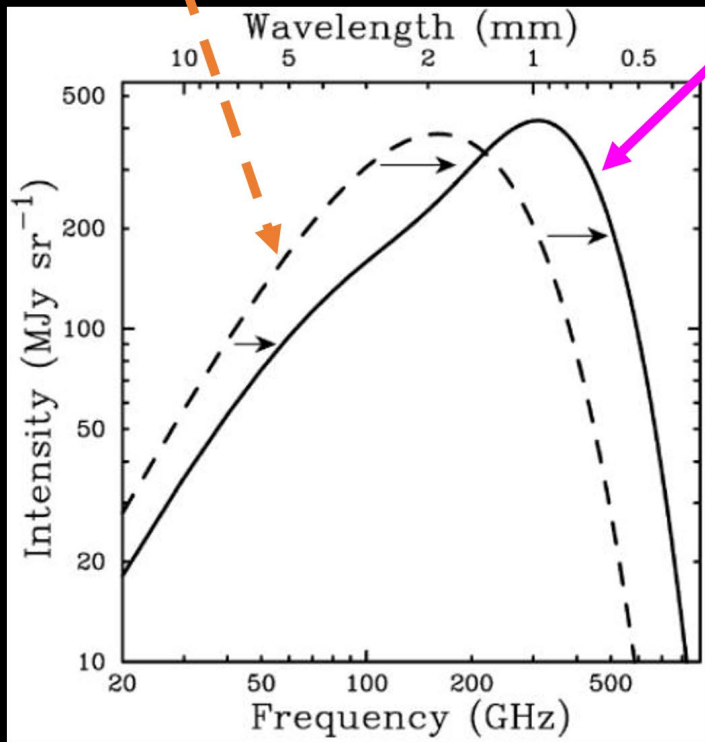
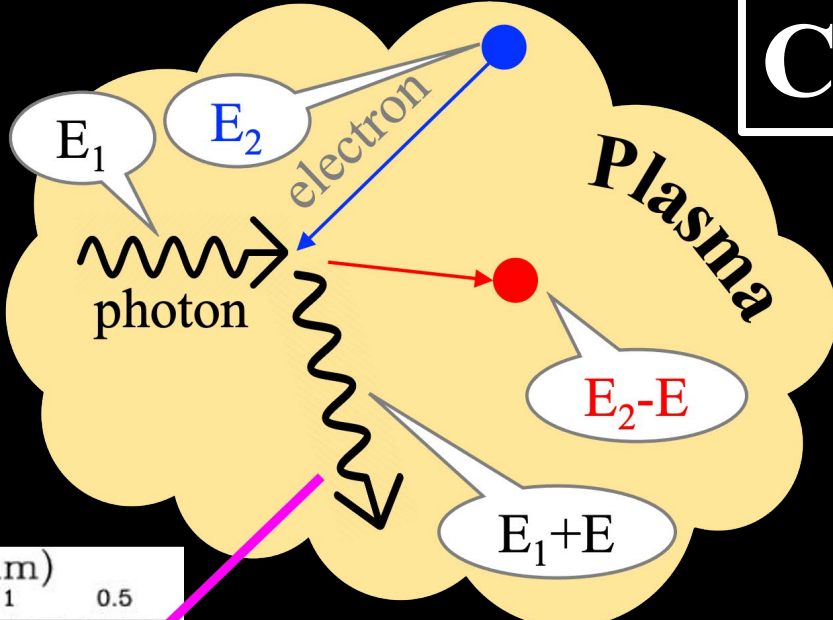
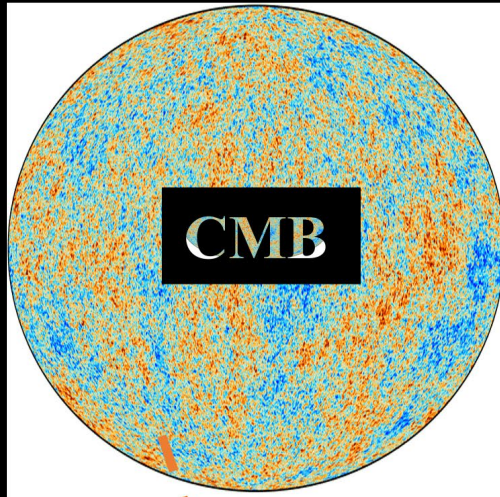
Increasing temperature within 100 kpc. **Thermal feedback?**



Deficit in 0.5-2 keV surface brightness along the minor axis within 100 kpc. **Cavity?**

We have got **450 ks of new XMM/EPIC data** of NGC3221 that would provide more precise measurements on density, temperature, and thermal pressure. Stay tuned!

CGM of stacked galaxies

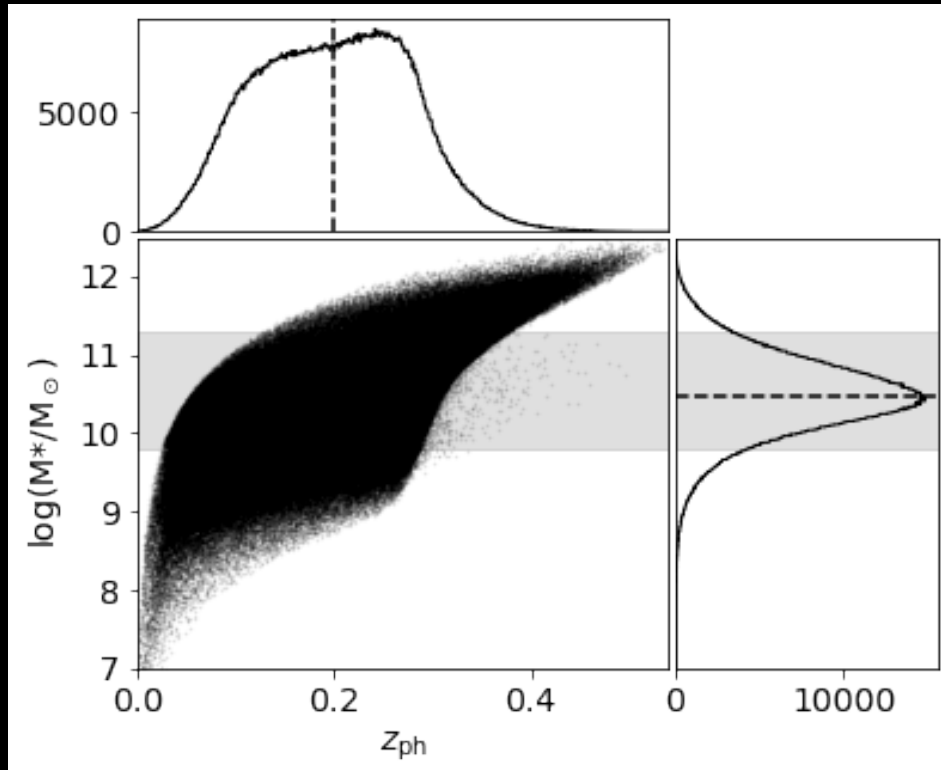


- Thermal Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (tSZ) Effect is characterized by the Compton- y parameter:

$$y = (\sigma_T / m_e c^2) \int P_e dl$$
- A measure of thermal energy [$\propto \int P_e dV$]
- Probe the ionized intervening medium

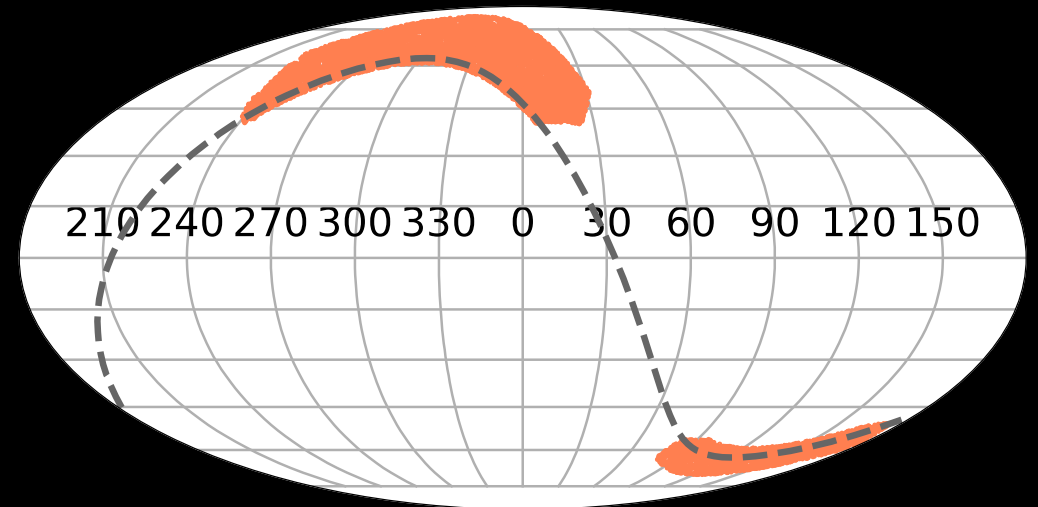
CGM of stacked galaxies

WISExSuperCosmos galaxy catalog
(Bilicki+2016)



X

Atacama Cosmology Telescope + Planck Compton- γ
map (Madhavacheril+2020)

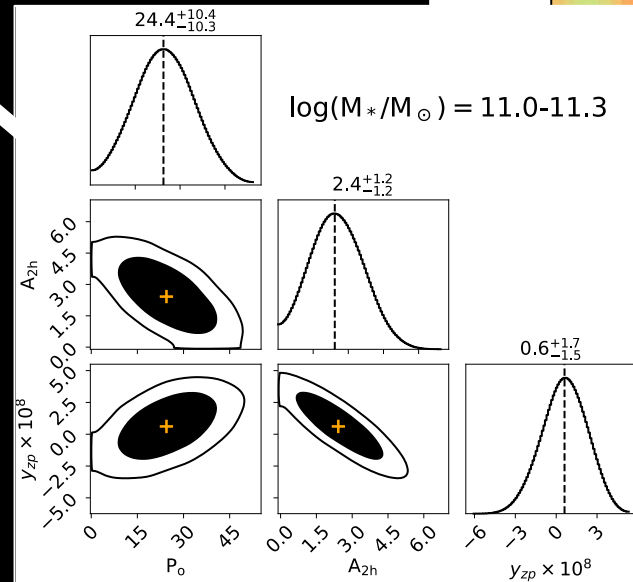
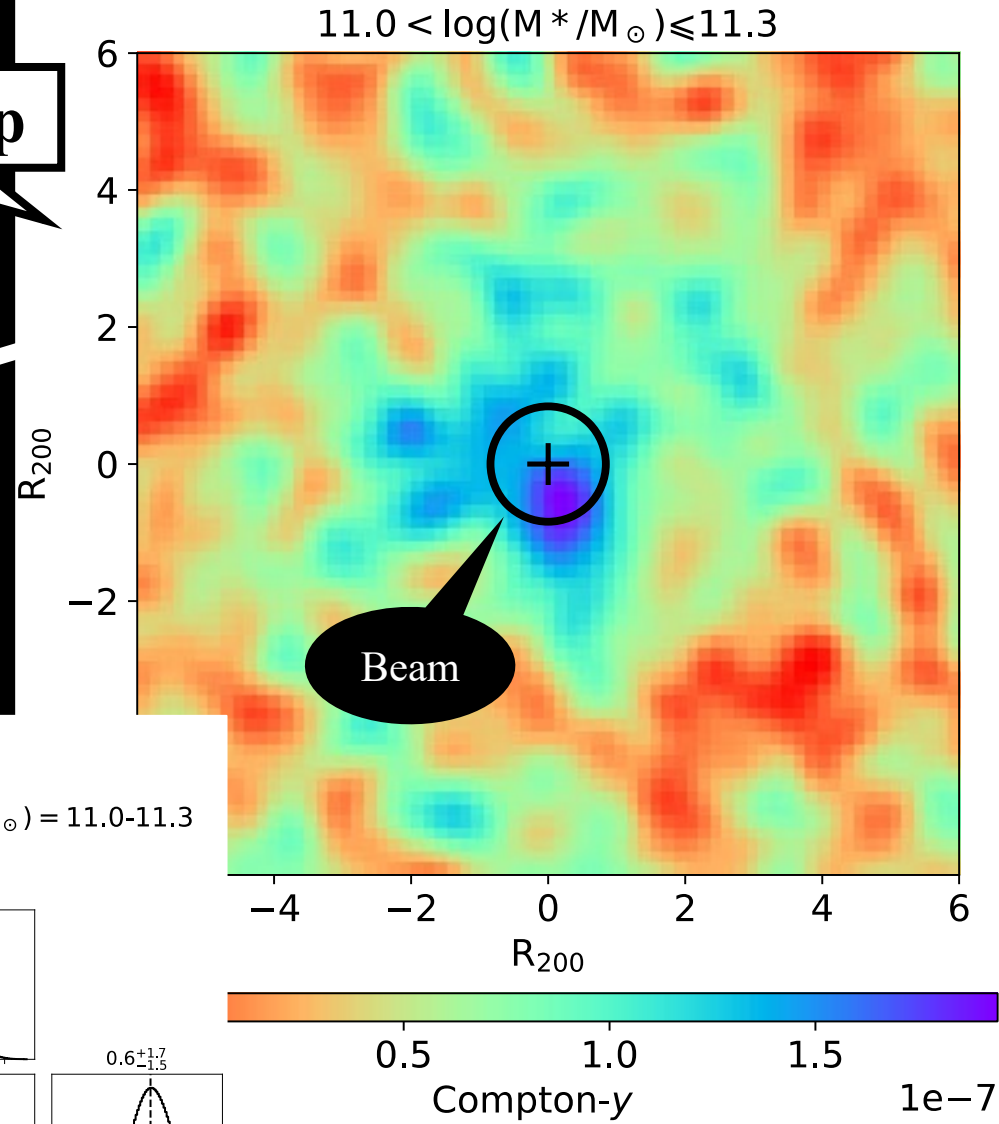
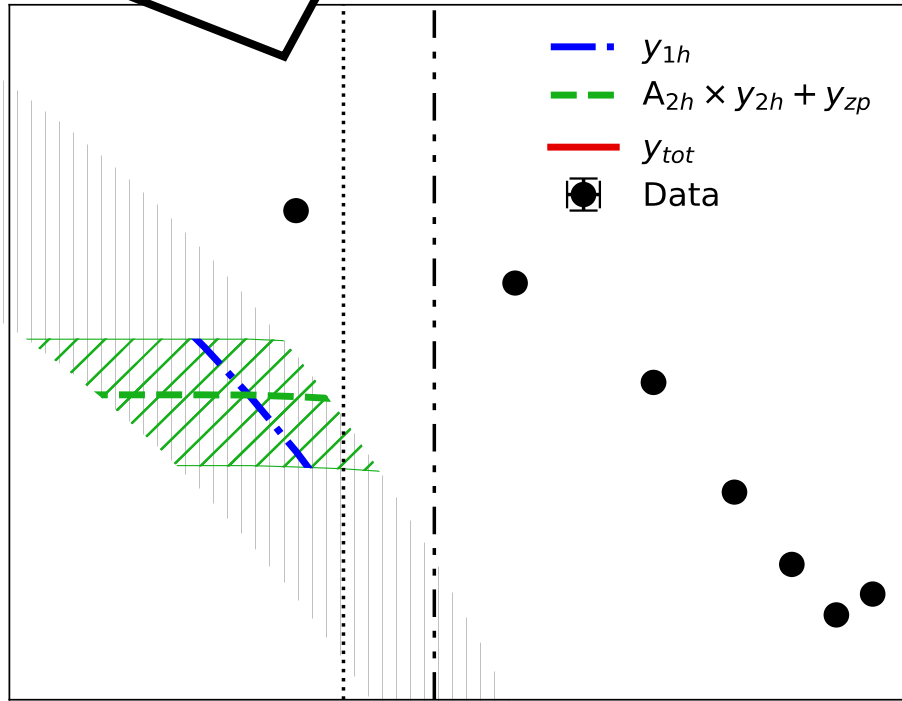


1. **0.63 million** $z < 0.3$ $M_* = 10^{9.8-11.3} M_{\text{sun}}$ galaxies;
2. Only **field** galaxies
3. **Exclude radio** galaxies and galaxies with **W1-W2 > 0.8**

Differential profile

$$y(R) = \bar{y}(R - \Delta R \leq r_{\perp} < R + \Delta R)$$

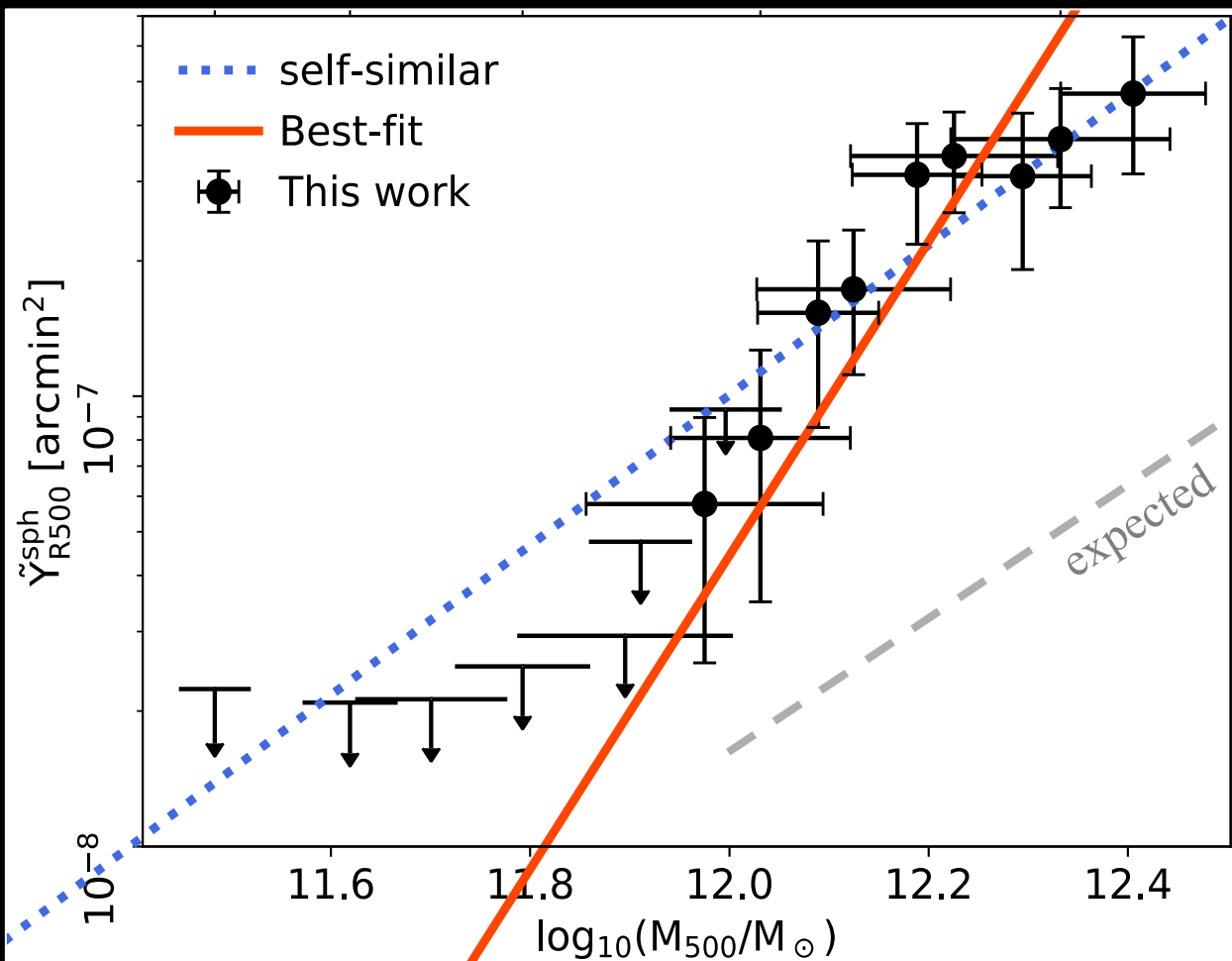
Stacked y-map



$$y_{tot} = y_{1h} + A_{2h}y_{2h} + y_{zp}$$

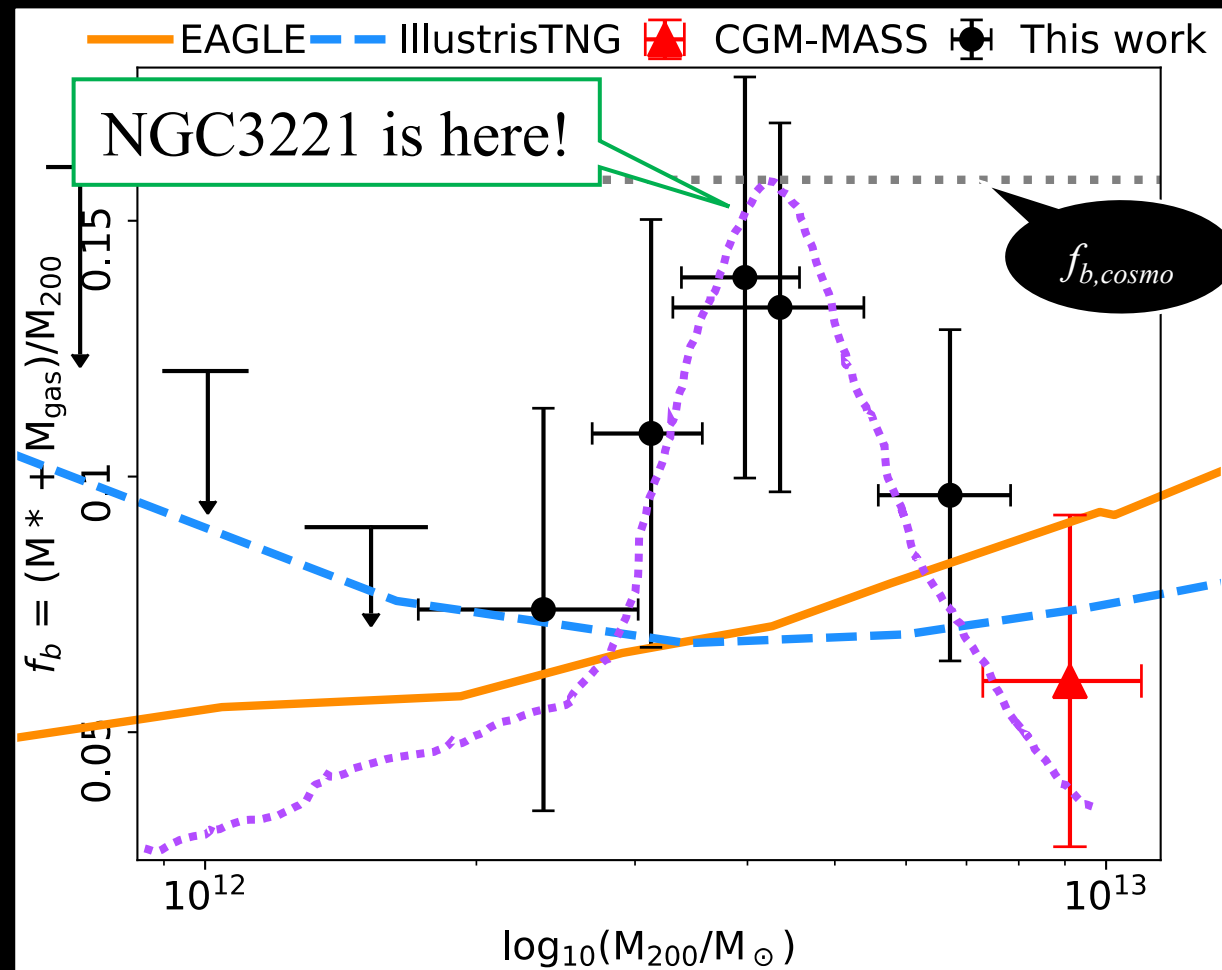
$$y_{1h} = P_e(r | M_{500}, z) \otimes \text{beam}_{ACT}$$

Thermal energy



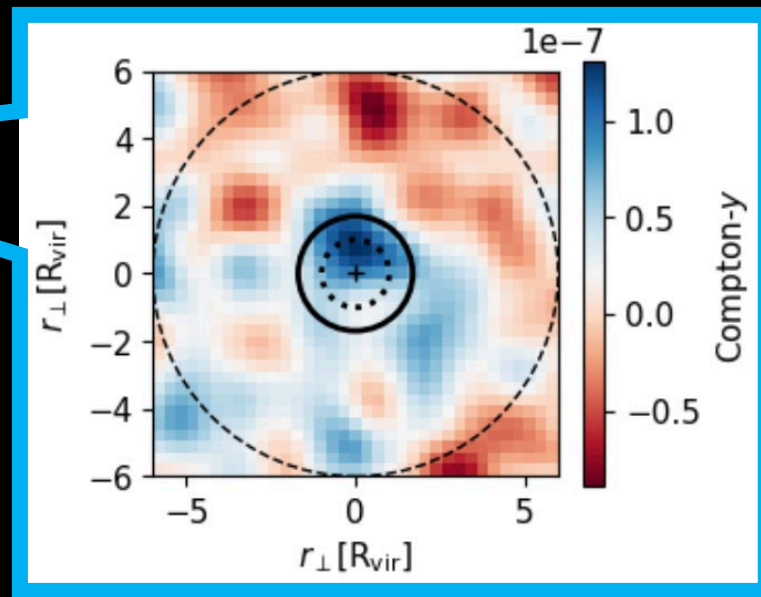
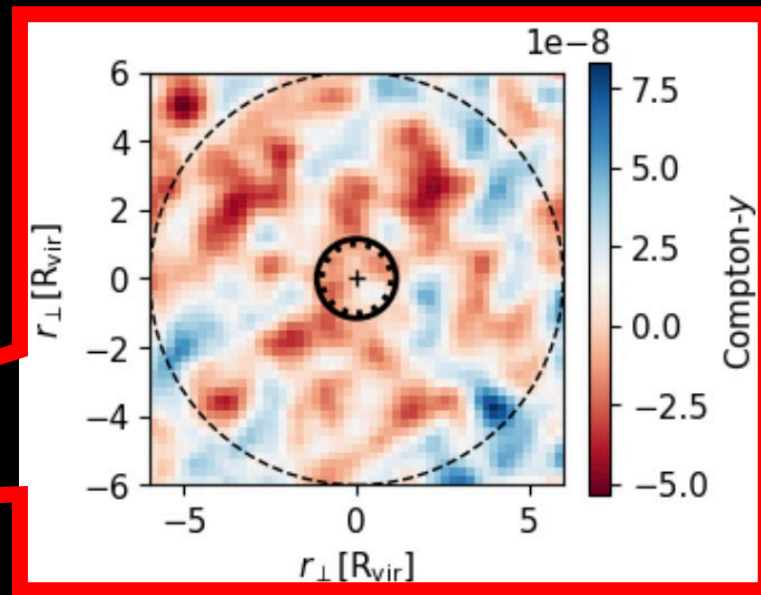
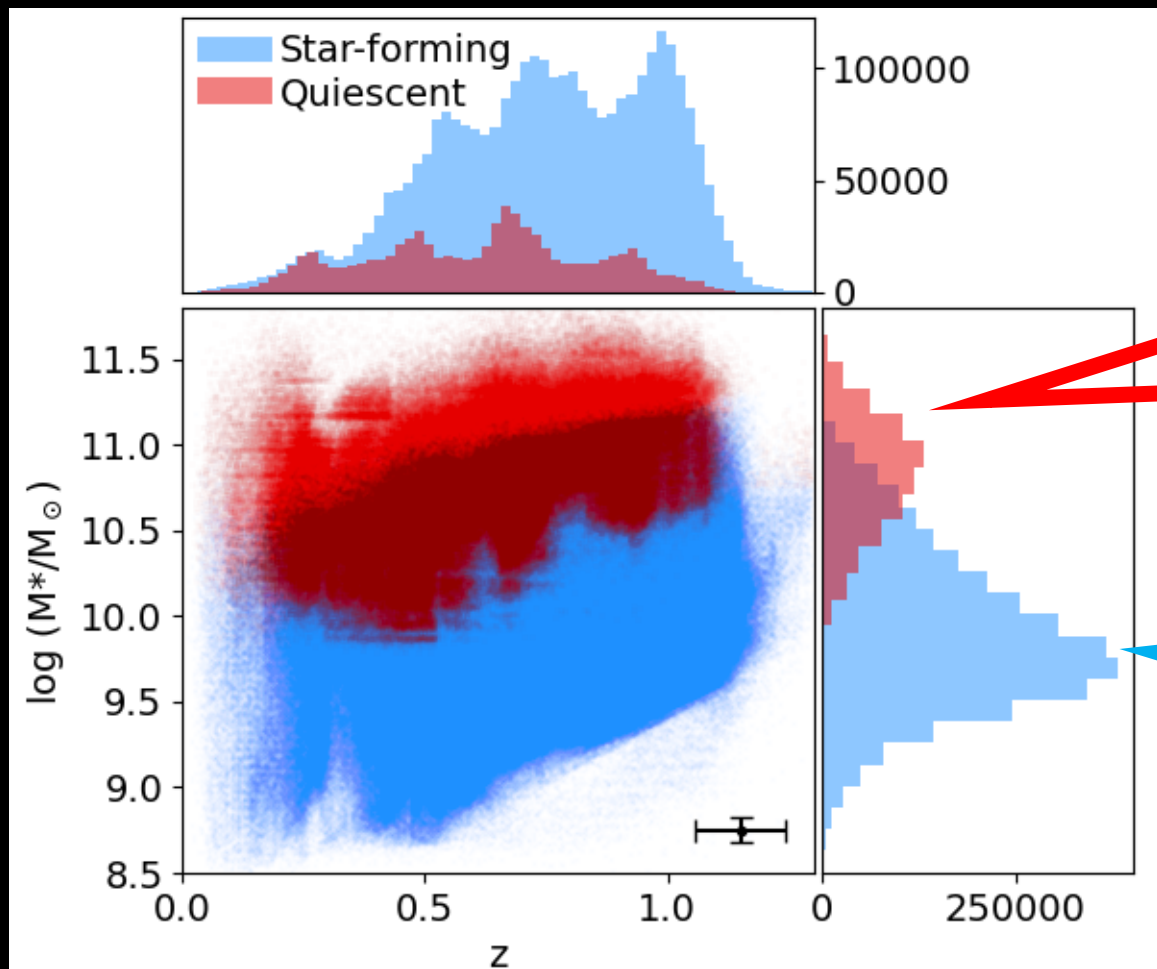
Individual galaxies **don't** follow self-similar relation in terms of slope & normalization

Baryon fraction



Baryon fraction could vary with mass in a non-monotonic way

Thermal pressure in the CGM of **star forming** and **quiescent** WISExDESIGalaxies



Das et al. 2024c (in prep.)

Summary

1. **Detecting the CGM of individual external galaxies in X-ray emission is *extremely challenging but doable*** with existing telescopes. It helps us distinguishing among conflicting feedback prescriptions and prepare better for next generation X-ray telescopes.
2. The CGM of external galaxies in **SZ effect suggests unexpected trend in thermal energy and baryon fraction** that we have yet to understand. Next generation mm facilities would shed more light on it.

Thank you for listening! Questions?

snskriti@stanford.edu