

Metals at Highish Redshift

From DLAs to Underdense Regions

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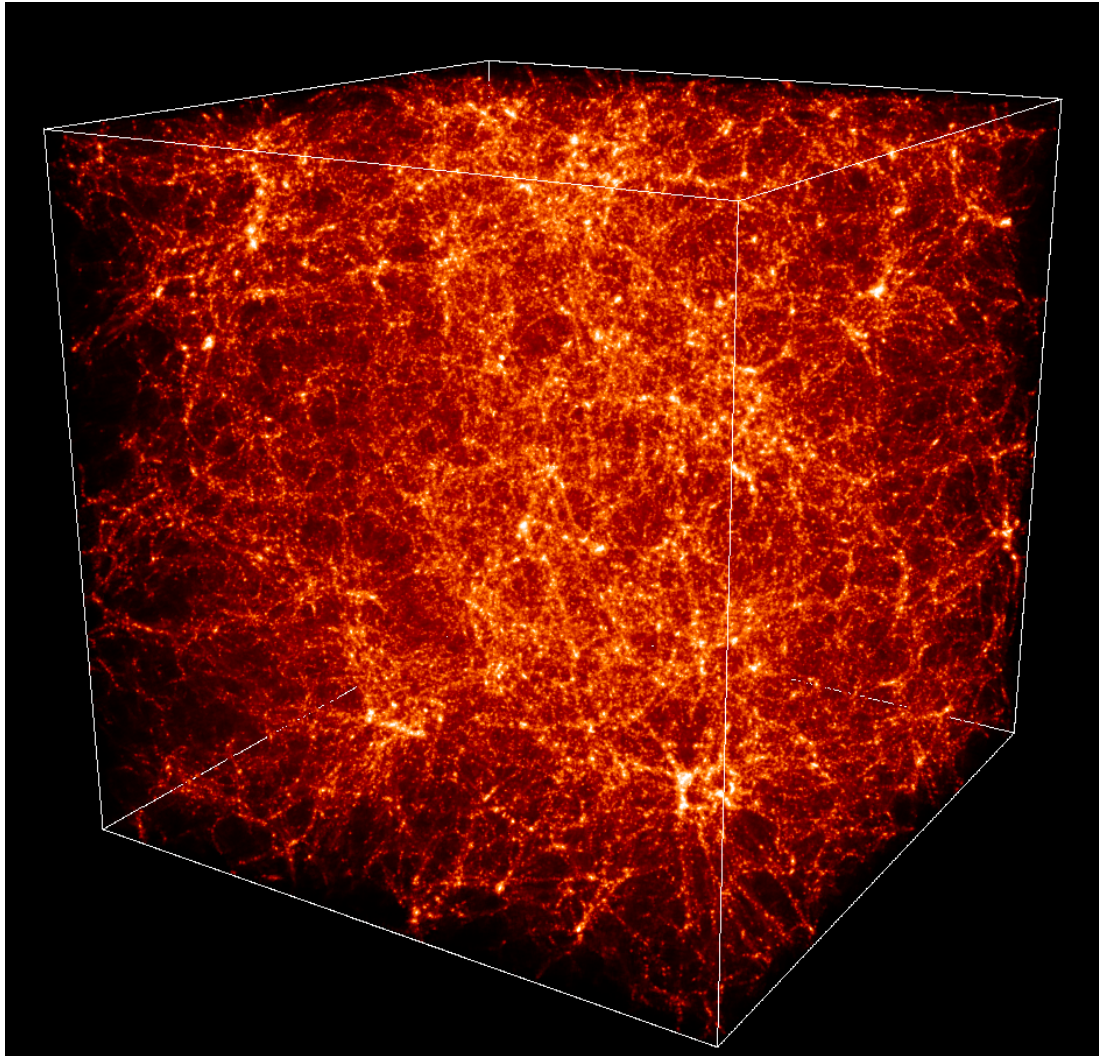
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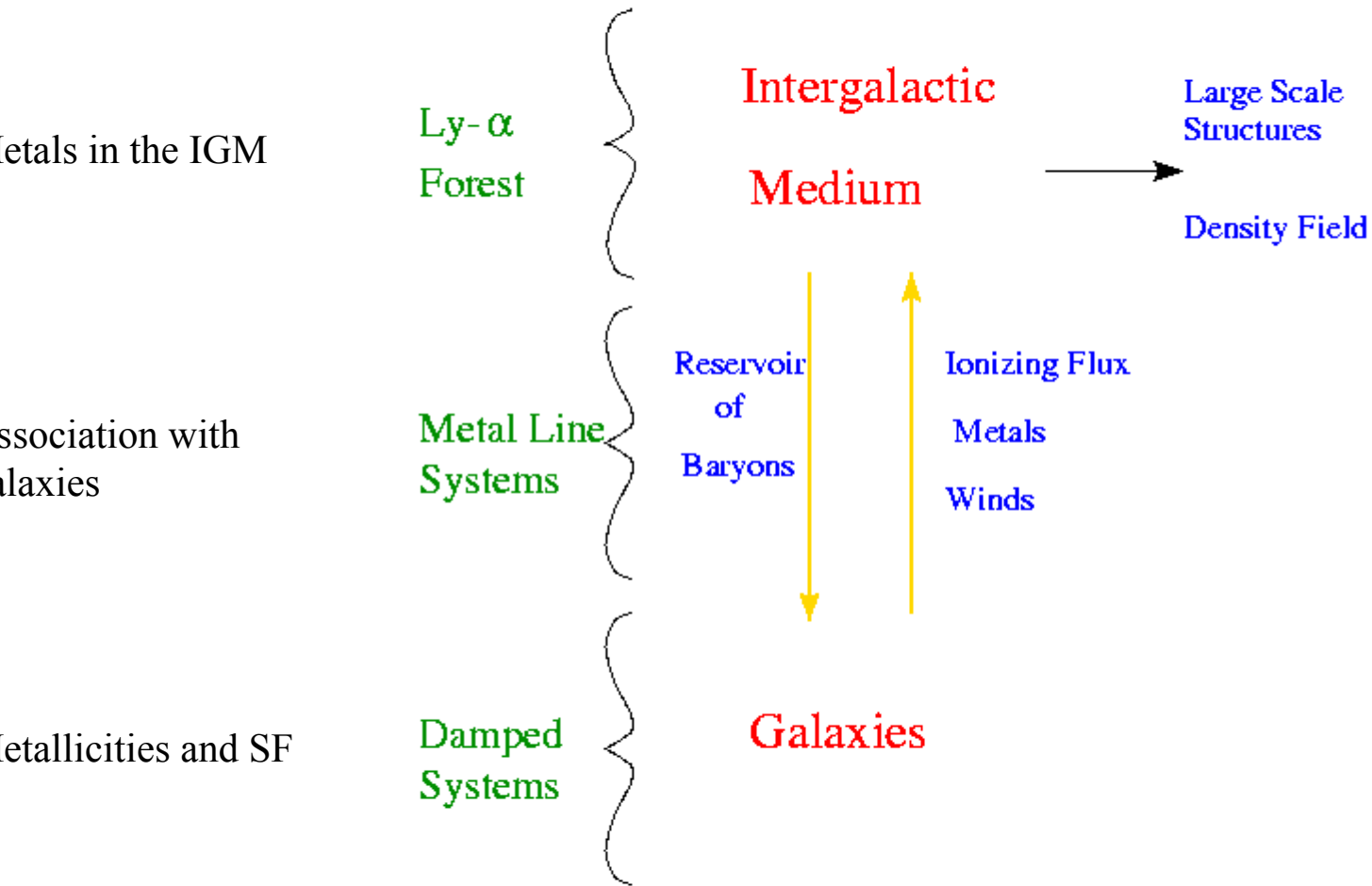
P. Erni

Overall Picture

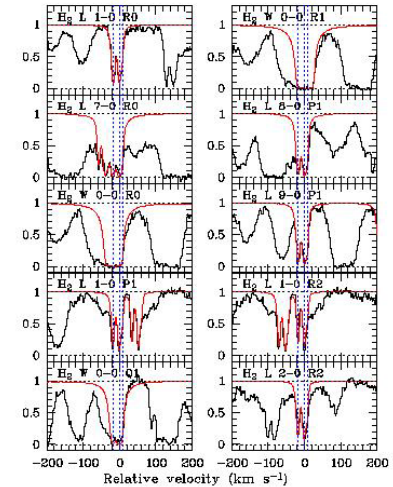
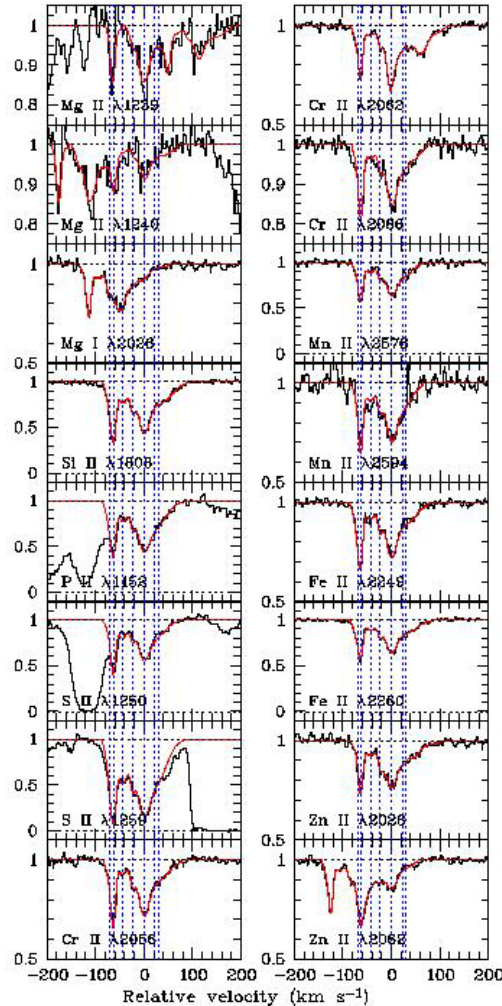
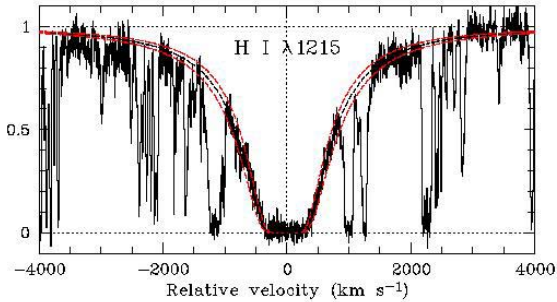


- Where are the metals ?
- Center of halos
- Expelled from the center of
Halos -> Winds
- Along filaments
- What about the Voids ?
- Metallicities
- Correlations – Clustering

QSO Absorption Lines



Damped Ly- α Systems



Metals :

-> Metallicities

-> Dust

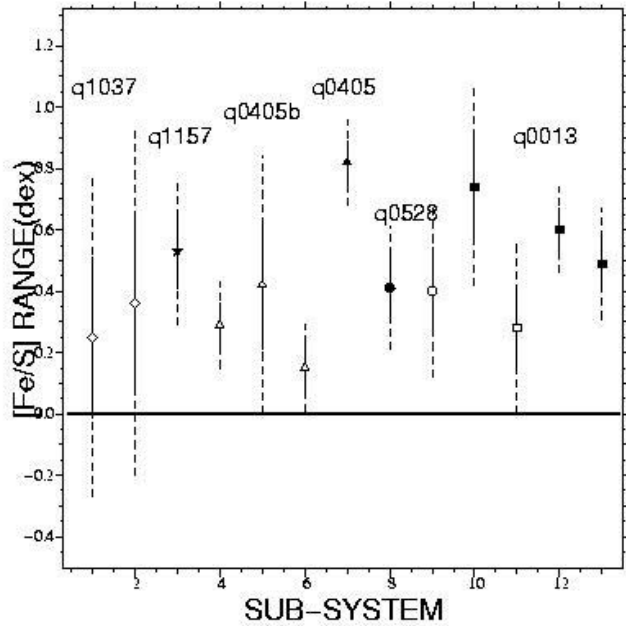
-> Kinematics

Molecules H₂ :

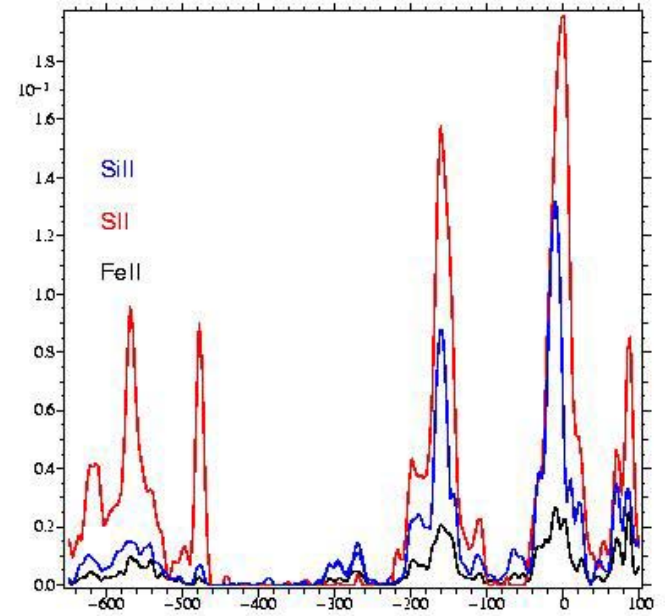
-> Density/Temperature

-> UV flux

Homogeneity



Dispersion

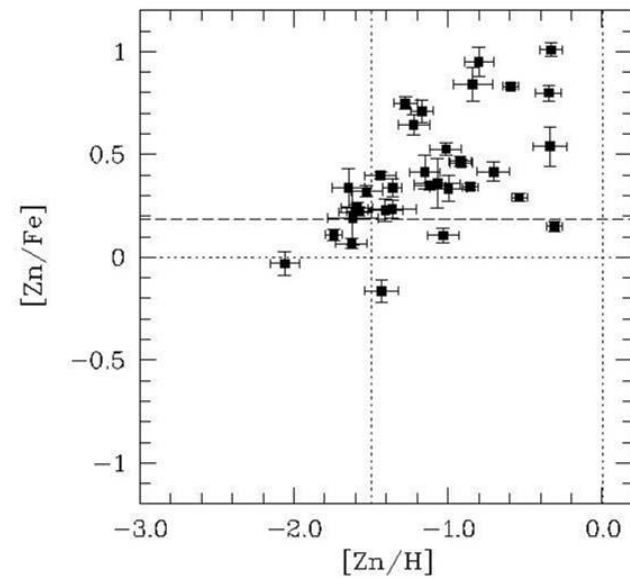
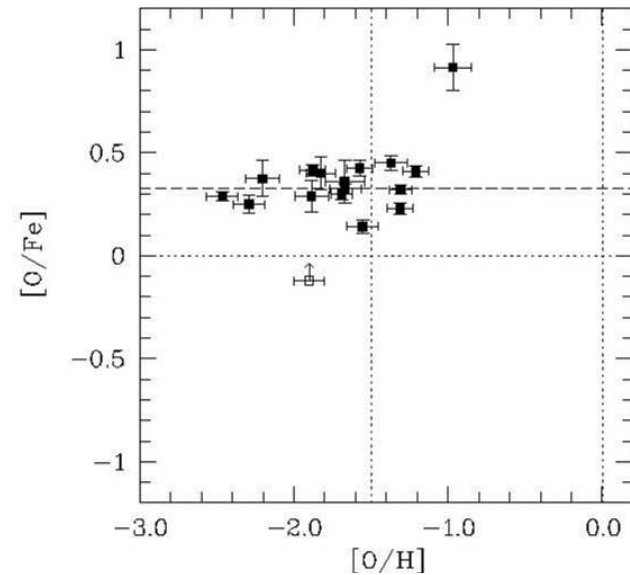
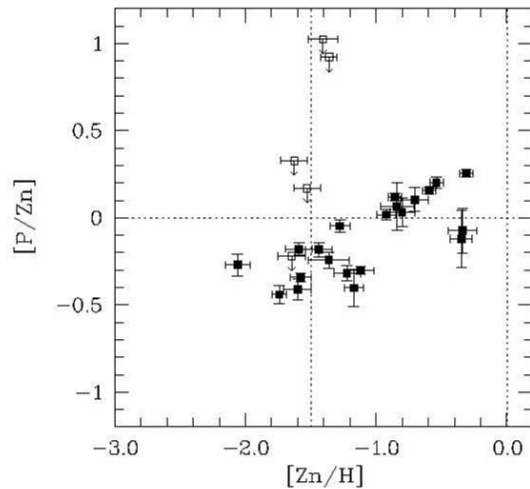


Pixel by pixel metal ratios

Metallicities in DLA Systems

Sample of ~ 100 DLAs

- * $[O/Fe] \sim 0.35$ for $-2.6 < [O/H] < -1$
- * Depletion sequence from $[Zn/Fe]$
- * Phosphorus undersolar for $[Zn/H] < -1$

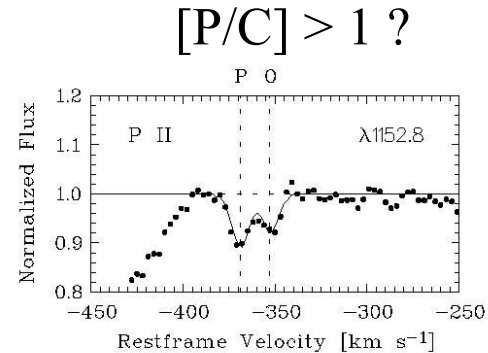
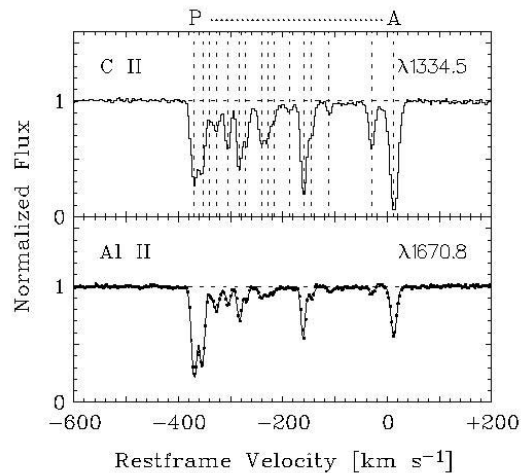


Ledoux et al., in prep.

Peculiar Metallicities in DLAs

1. $Z=2.19$ towards HE0001-2340:

$[O/H]=-1.81$ $[C/H]=-1.76$ $[N/H]<-3.3$ $[Fe/H]=-2.12$



$[P/C] > 1 ?$

Richter et al., 2005, astro-ph/0505340

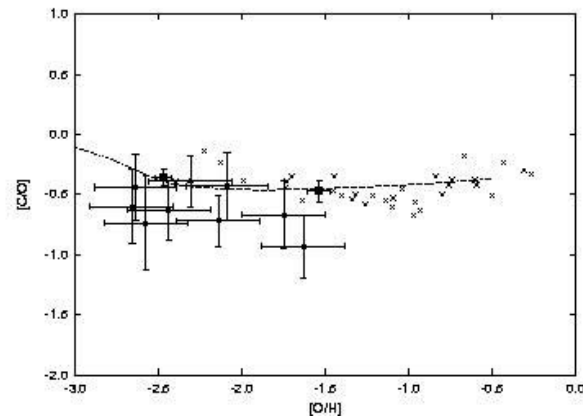
2. $Z=2.62$ towards Q0913+072:

$[O/H]=-2.45$ $[C/H]=-2.81$

$[N/H]=-3.83$ $[Fe/H]=-2.76$

-> Metallicity as in the IGM ?

-> IMF 10-50 M_{sun} ?



Molecular Hydrogen in DLA systems at $z > 2$

75 DLAs ; 14 detections

15% of DLAs have H₂ - Small H₂/HI fraction

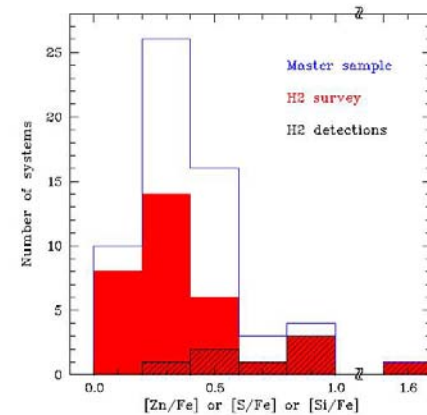
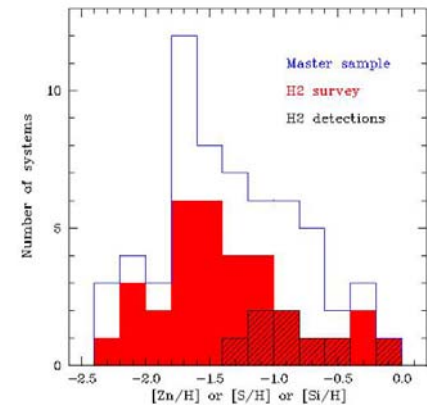
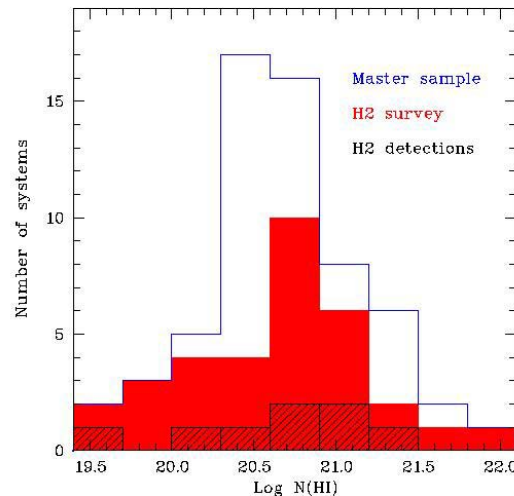
Physical conditions :

-> Different J levels

-> C I* ; C II*

T=100 K ; n=10 cm⁻³

-> Ambient UV flux is several times that of the Galaxy

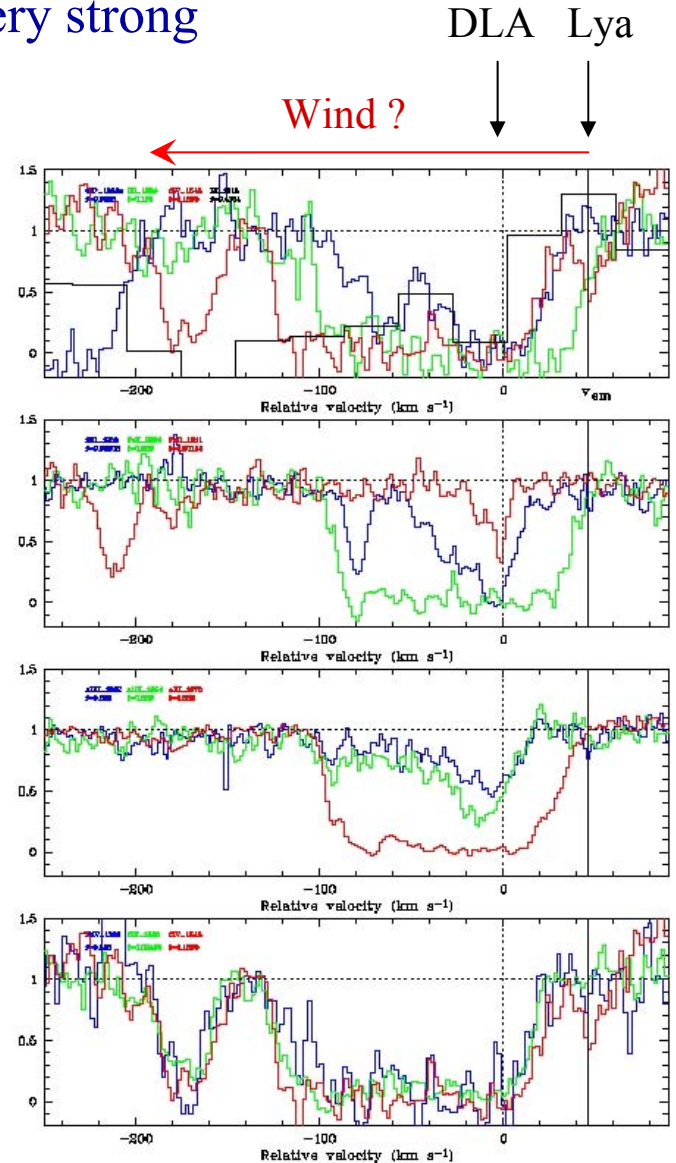
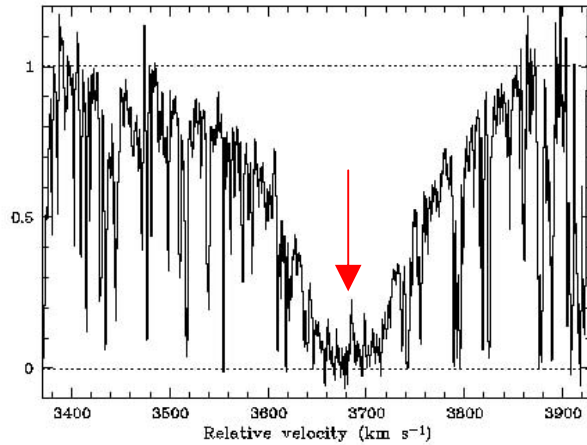


Star formation : H₂ ; C II* ; Ly α emission
Winds ?

DLA at $z=2.09$ towards Q0458-02

$\log N_{\text{HI}} = 21.7$ - Ly-alpha in emission - CII* very strong

$[\text{Zn}/\text{H}] = -1.22$ $[\text{Fe}/\text{Zn}] = -0.65$



SFR : Ly- α emission : 1.6 Ms/yr

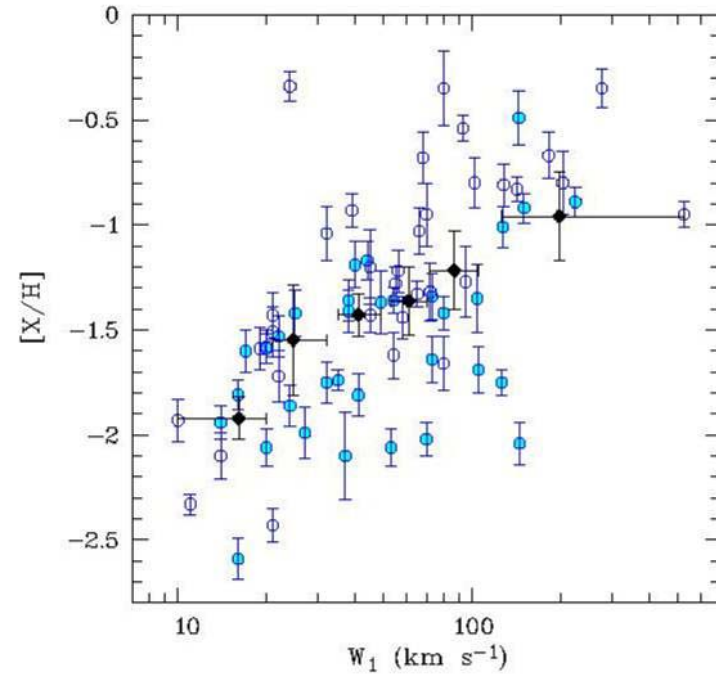
Consistent with CII*

No H₂ : UVBG 10x+/Galaxy

Winds are slow...

Mass-Metallicity Relation

[X/H] : metallicity - W1 : Absorption Width



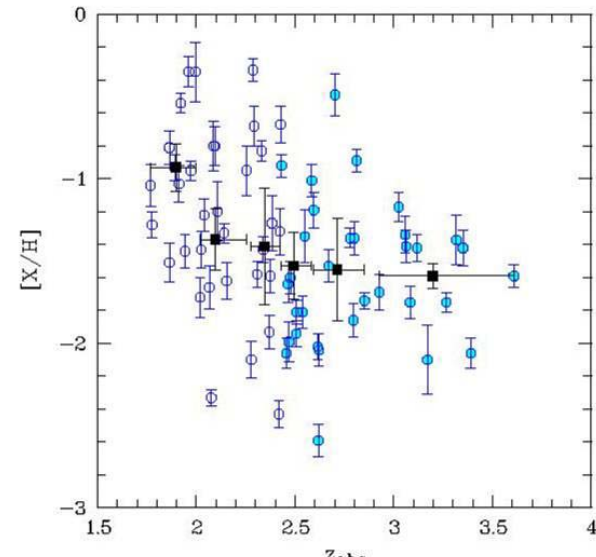
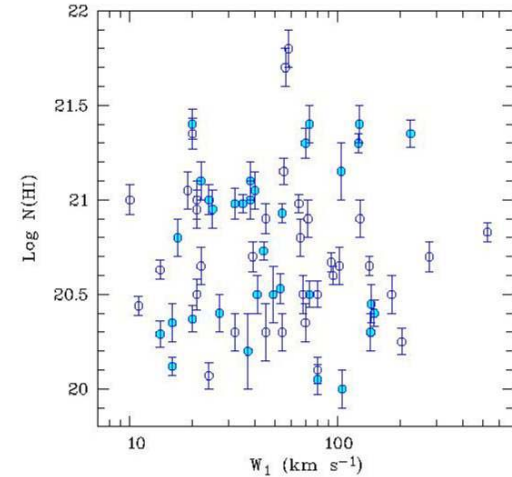
Ledoux et al. Astro-ph/0504402

Metal Rich = Massive Galaxy

Evolution with z : For a given mass

Z increases with time

There is SF ; If winds : not very strong
except for massive objects

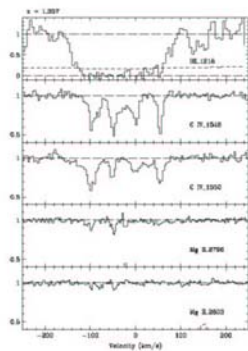
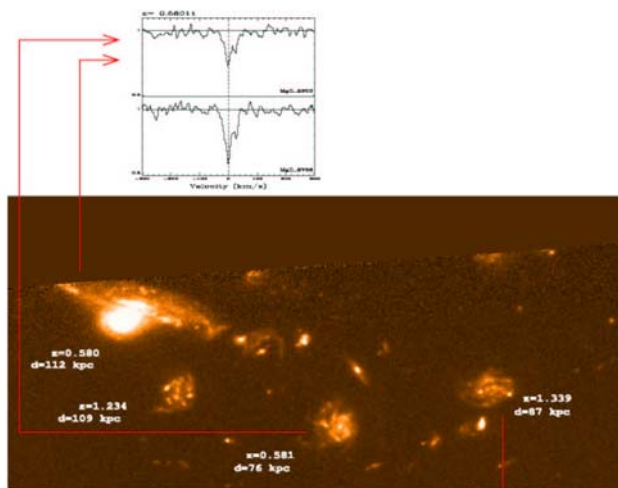


Direct Correlation Galaxy-Absorber

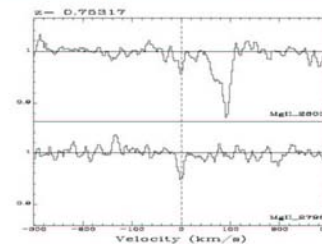
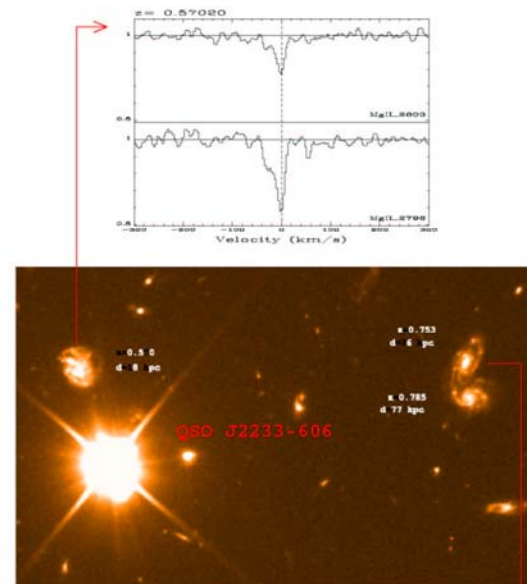
1. MgII Systems ($z \sim 1$)

- * Broad band imaging and spectroscopic follow-up \rightarrow 35 kpc
Bergeron & Boissé (1991, A&A 243, 344); Steidel (1993)
- * Weak MgII systems ? Churchill et al. (2000) \rightarrow > 70 kpc

2. CIV Systems \rightarrow Much larger



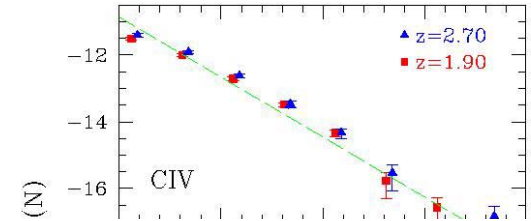
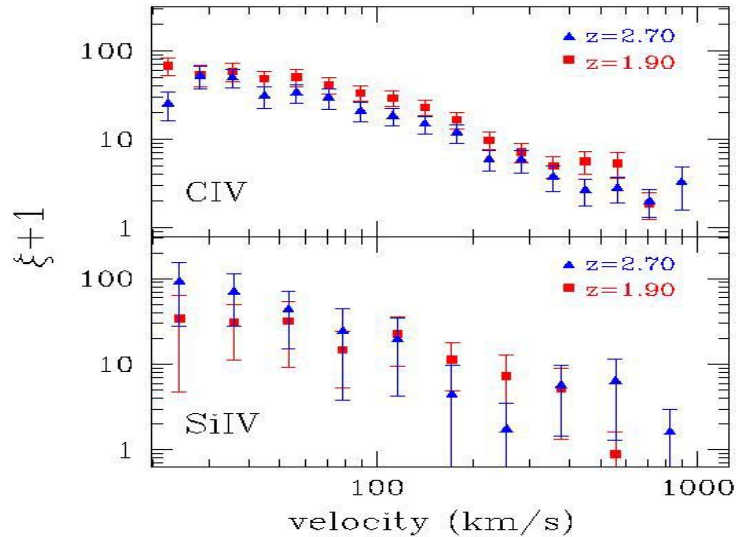
CIV $z=1.334$
> 150 kpc



MgII $z = 0.73$
100 kpc

CIV longitudinal correlation function

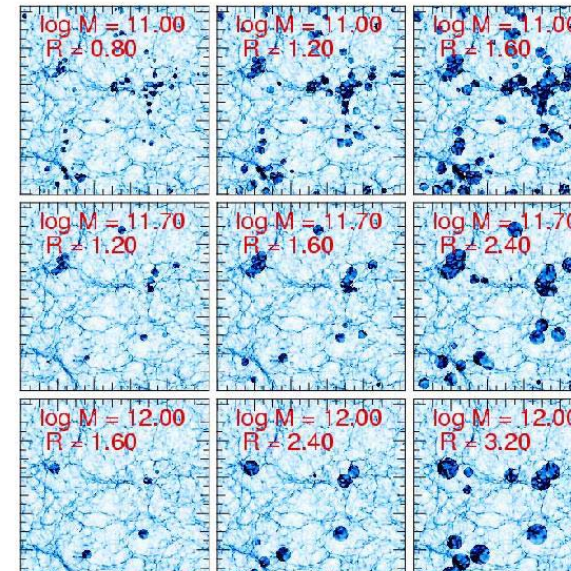
Large Programme ESO – 643 CIV systems



Column density distribution

SPH Simulation :

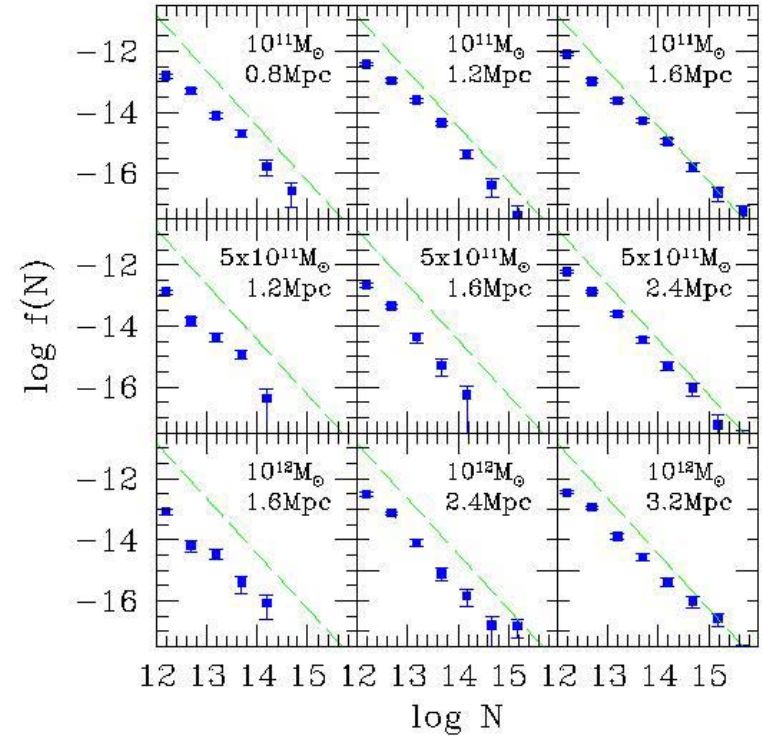
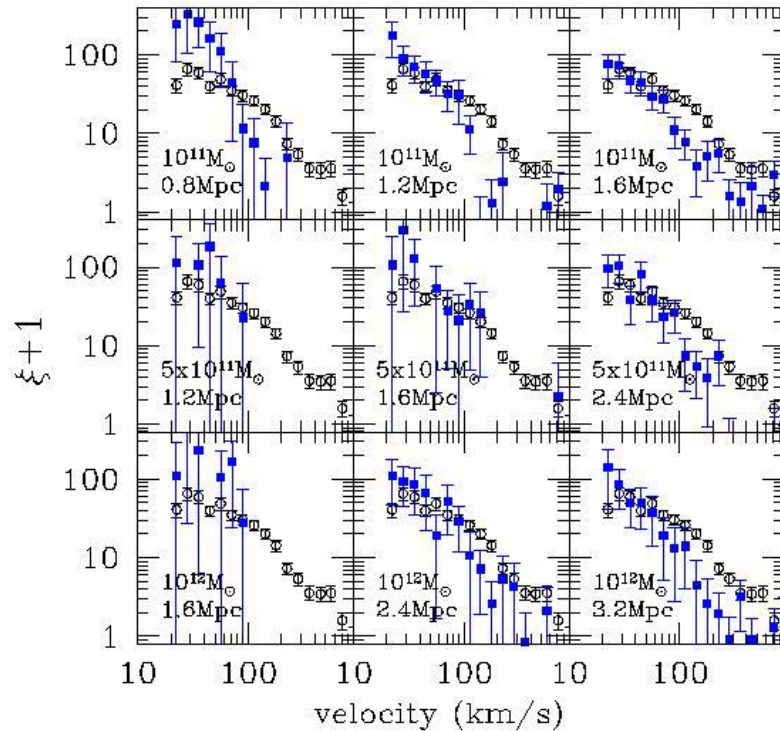
- Bubbles (radius R_{bubble}) around haloes of mass M_{halo}
- Ionized by the UV background
- Simulated los analyzed the same way as data



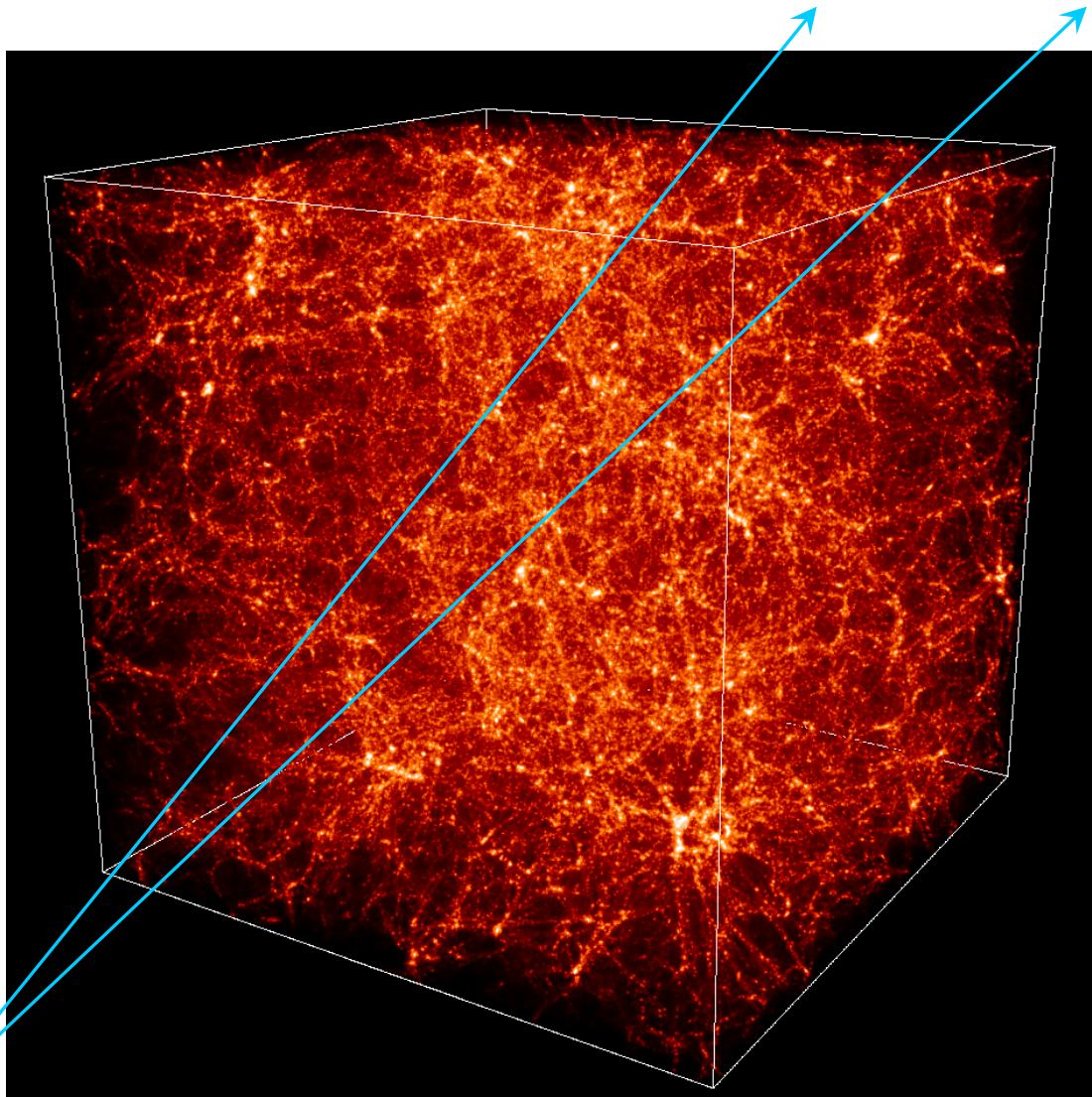
Fitting the CIV longitudinal correlation function

Fitting the column density distribution and the correlation function

$\Rightarrow M_{\text{halo}} = 5 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$ and $R_{\text{bubble}} = 2.5 \text{ Mpc}$ Filling factor : $\sim 10\%$



The Third Dimension



- Where are the metals ?
- Expelled from the center of
Halos -> Winds
- Along filaments
- What about the Voids ?
- The IGM

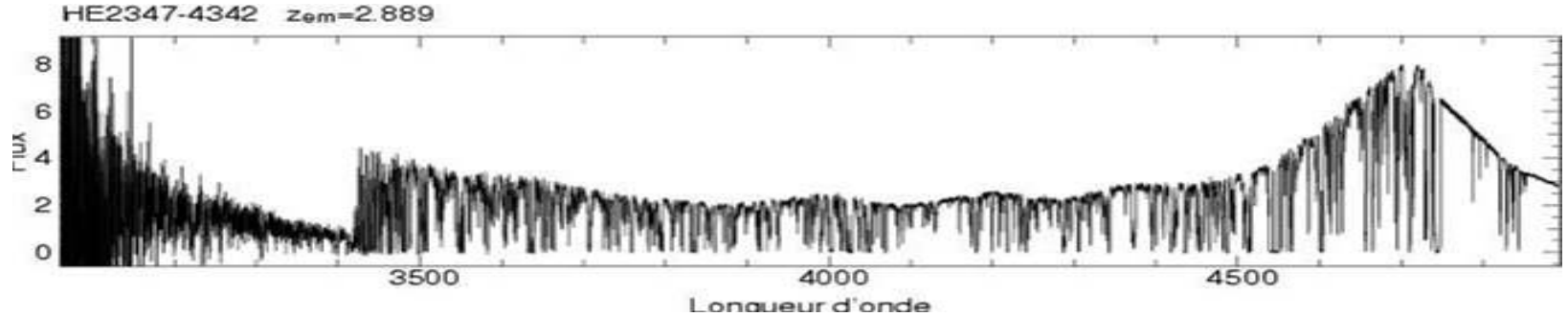
• Correlations

Along the los -> Big Sample

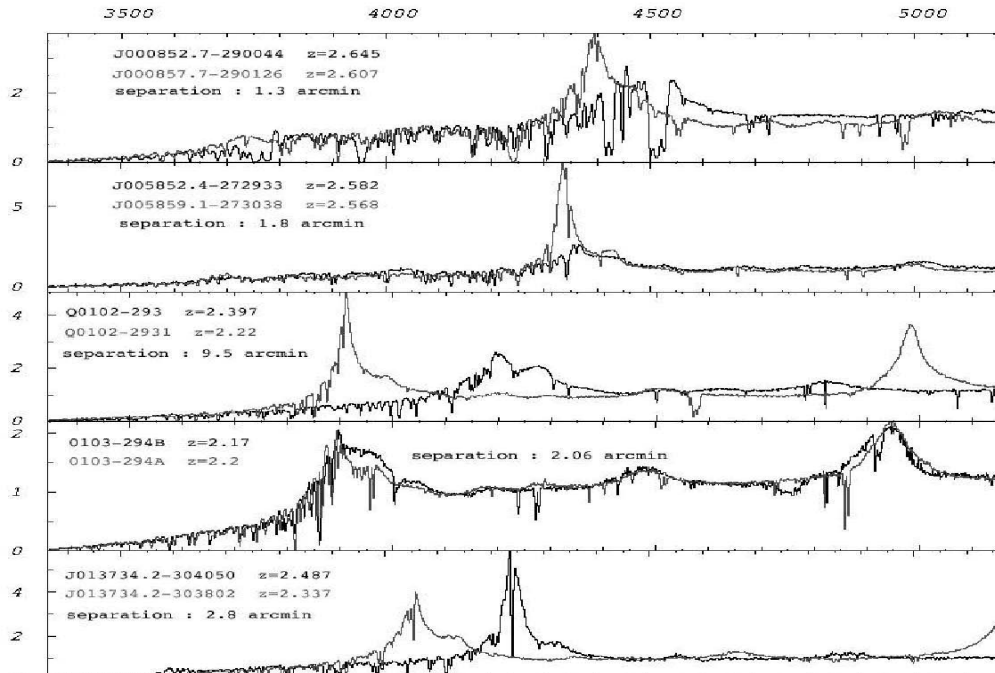
Transverse -> Pairs or groups

Transverse Correlation in the Lyman- α forest and the metals

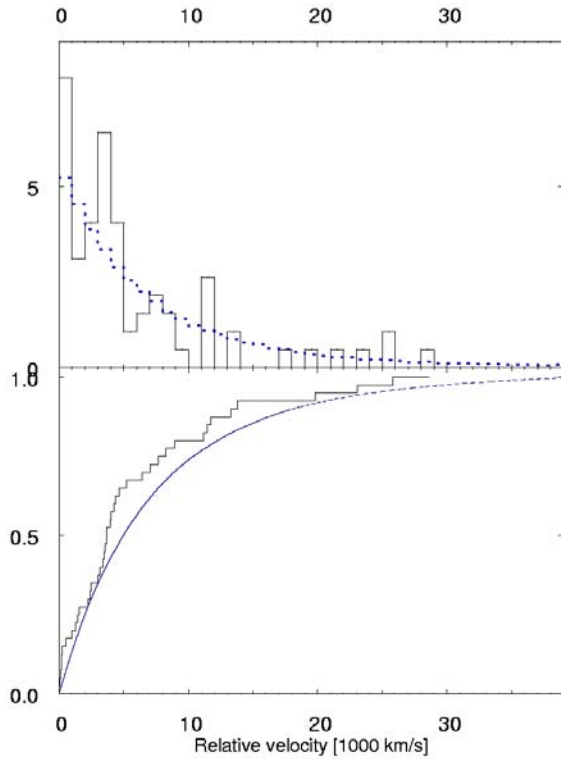
Longitudinal : Large Programme ESO : 20 LOS UVES R=45000 S/N=40-100



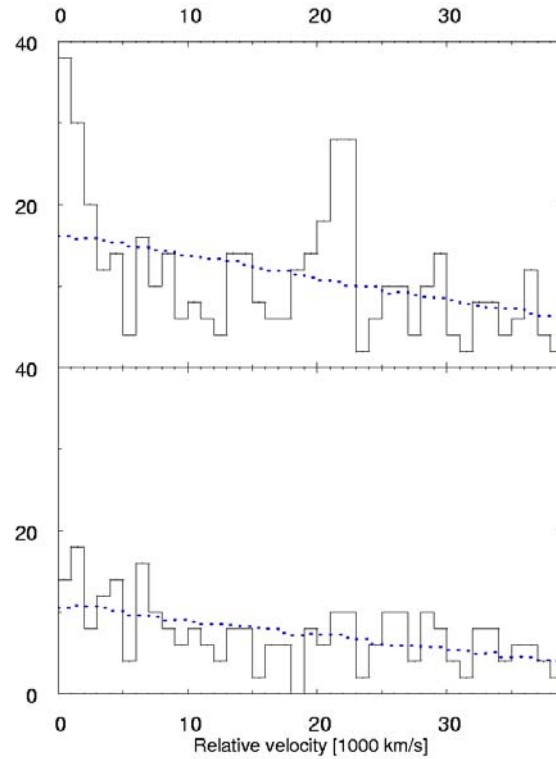
Transverse : 33 pairs 1-3 arcmin observed with FORS - $z \sim 2.1$



Correlation Functions for CIV



Transverse Correlation

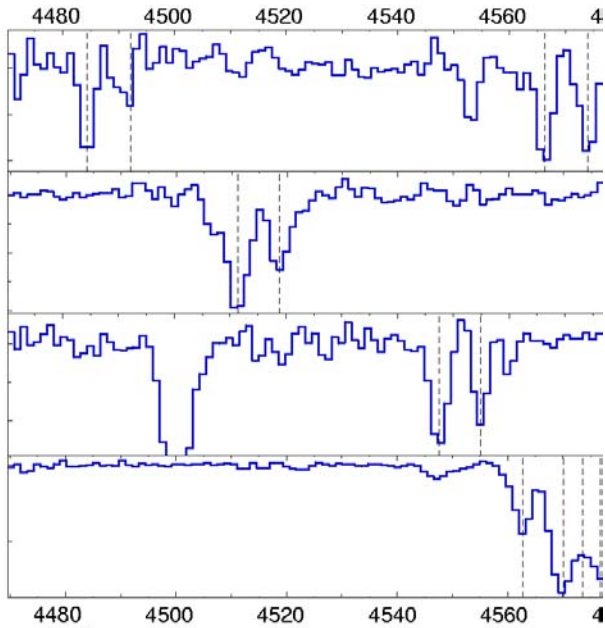


All together

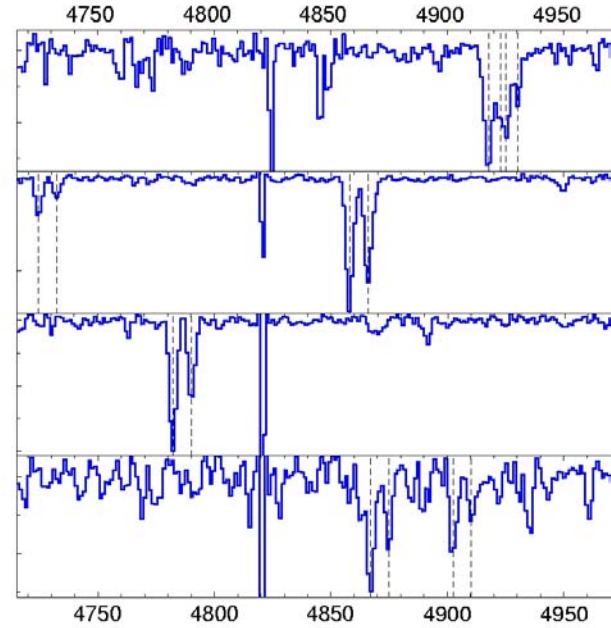
Without a
quartet of
QSO

Longitudinal Correlation

A quartet of QSOs within 10 arcmin



10 arcmin



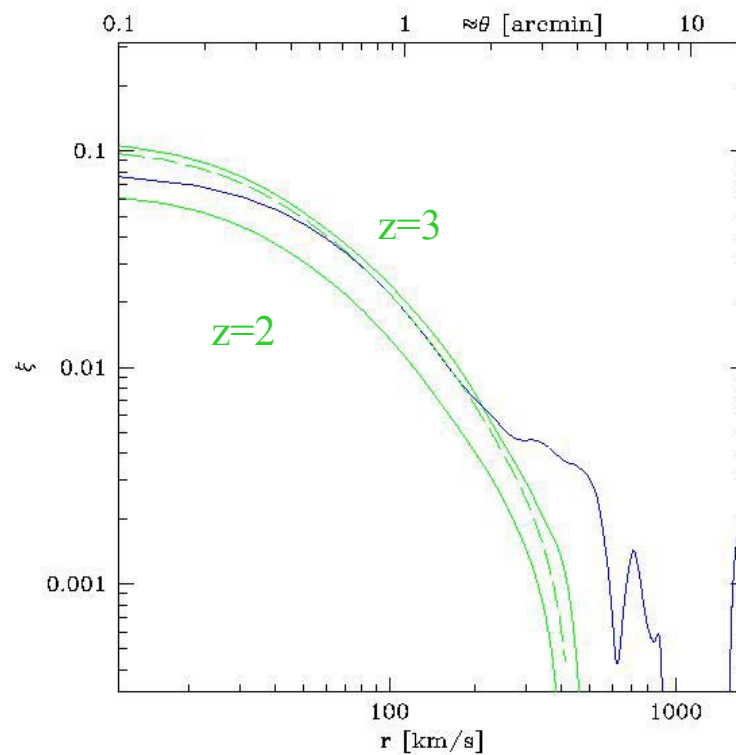
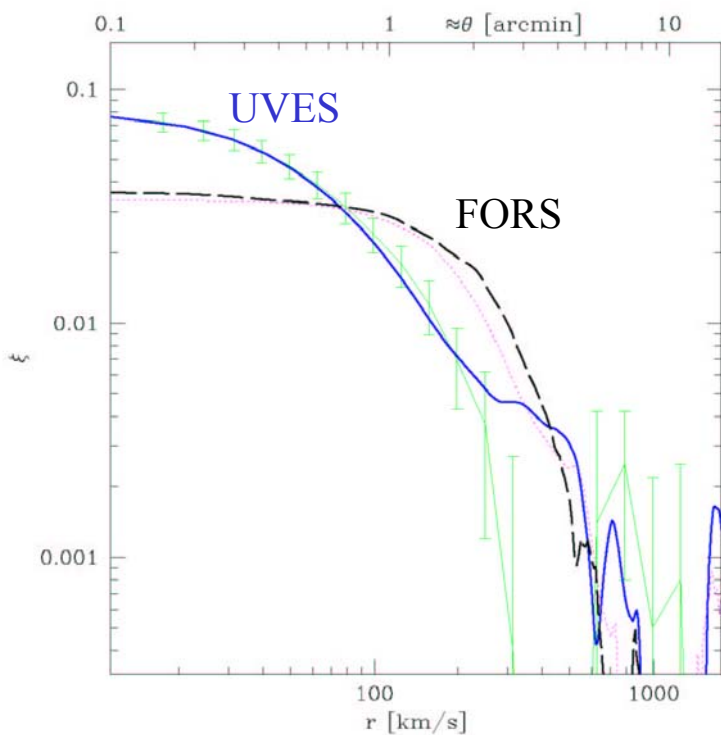
$1.5 < z < 2.2$

-> Tol 1037-27

Correlation in the Lyman- α Forest

Longitudinal correlation function

Observed versus Simulated correlation functions

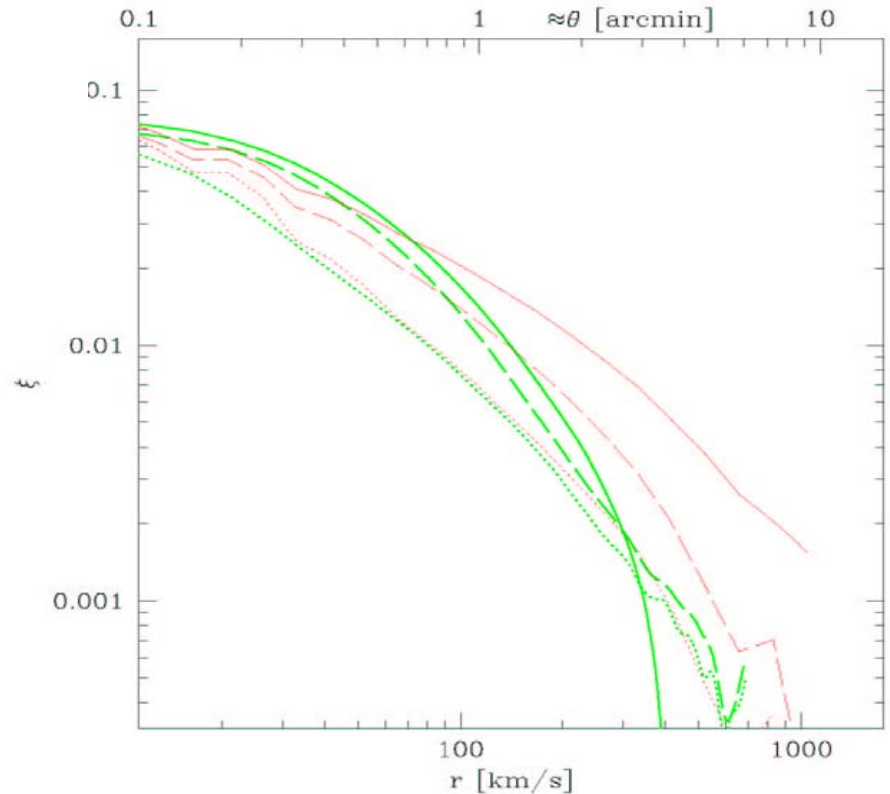


Simulated correlation functions

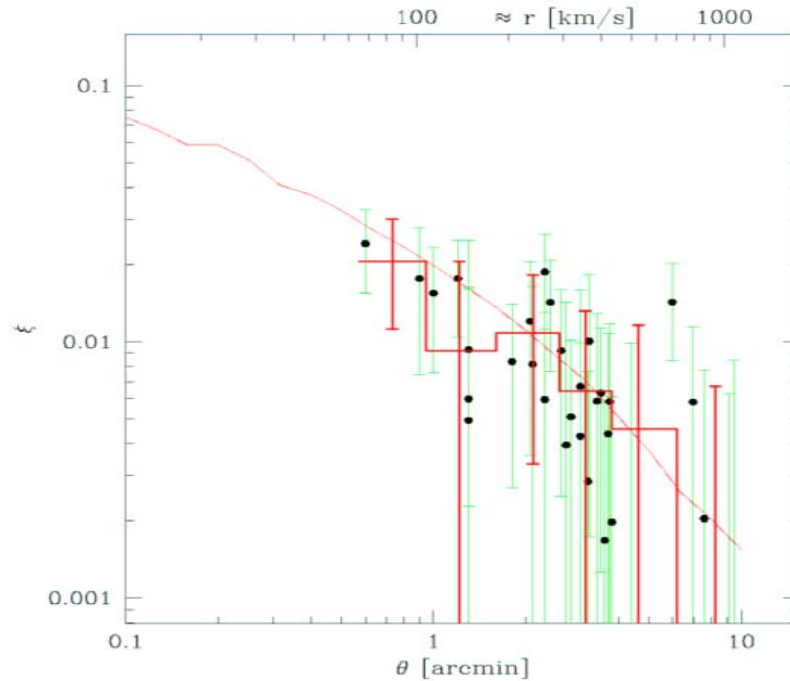
- Hydro simulations in a 100 Mpc simulation
- Effect of temperature and peculiar velocities on longitudinal and transverse correlation functions

Longitudinal

Transverse



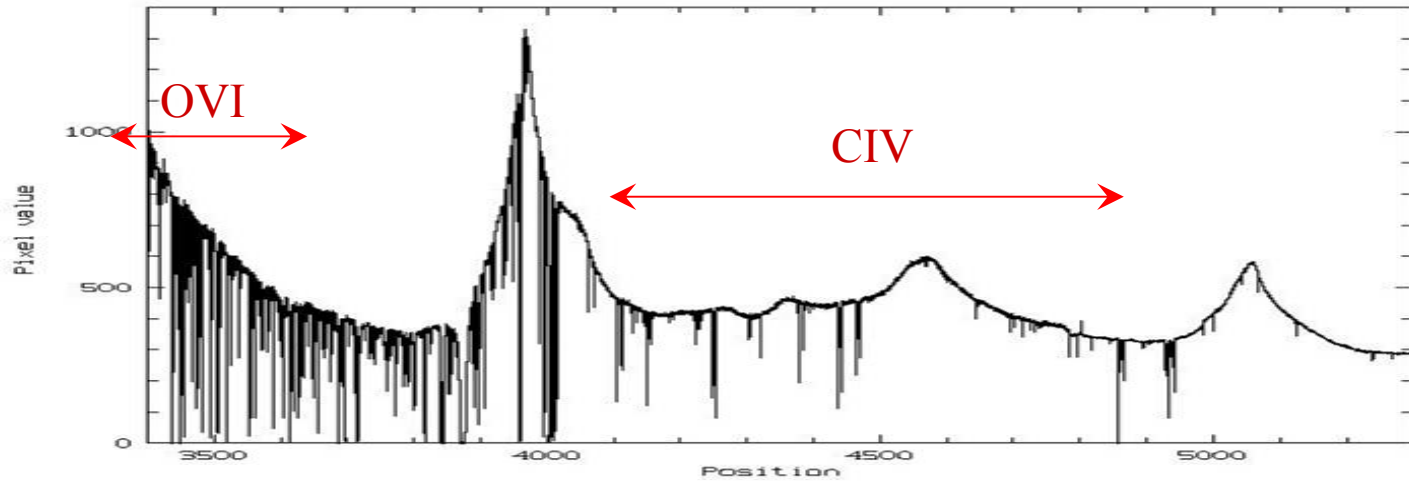
Transverse correlation function Alcock & Paczynski test



- > Sample should be increased to derive $\Omega\lambda$
- > Very good prospect for further investigation
- > Groups of QSOs

Metals in Underdense Regions

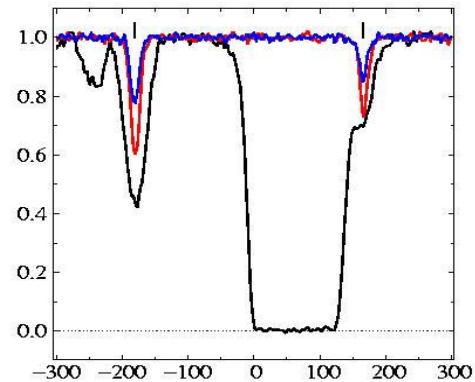
Large Programme ESO : R=45000 S/N>70 20 LOS



1. IGM is Very Inhomogeneous

2. Metallicity small : $[C/H] < -2.5$

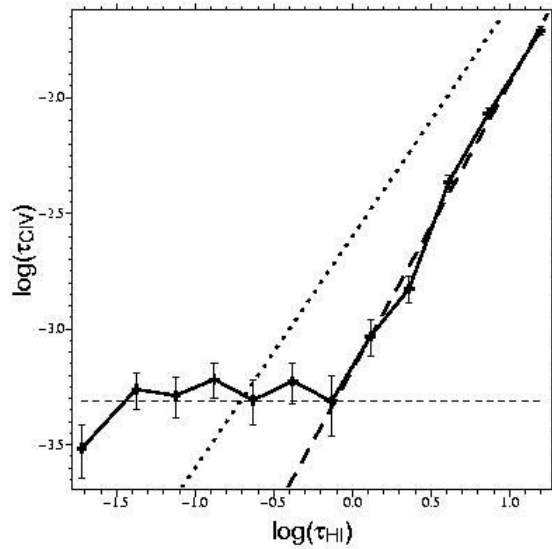
Pixel analysis: $\langle \tau(\text{CIV}) \rangle$ vs $\tau(\text{HI})$



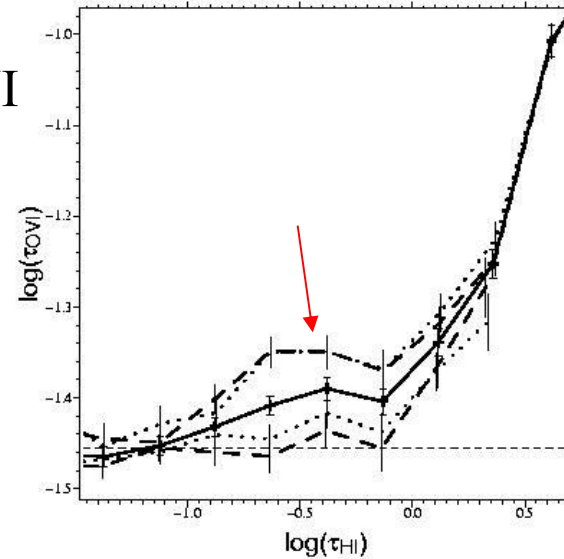
Metals in Underdense Regions

CIV and OVI are present for $\tau(\text{HI}) > 1$

CIV



OVI

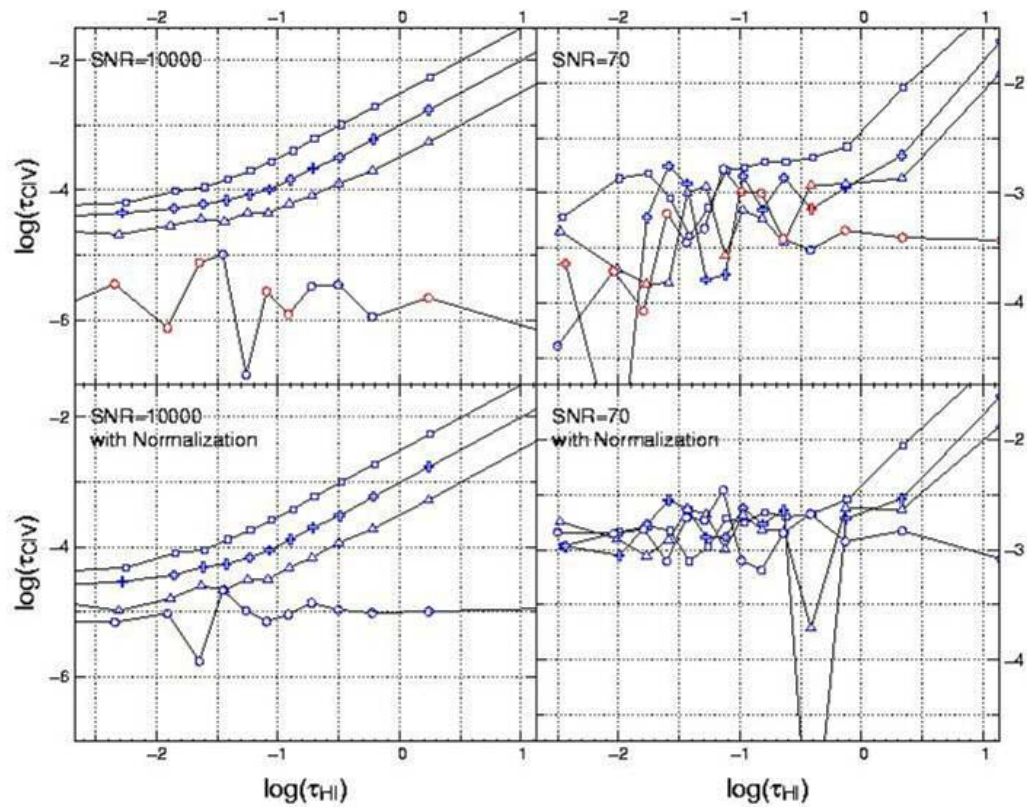
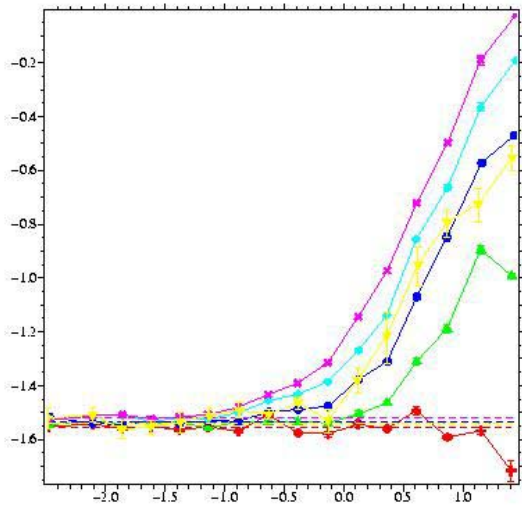


$\log \text{CIV}/\text{HI} \sim -3$ and $\log \text{OVI}/\text{HI} \sim -1.8$ for $\tau(\text{HI}) > 1$ or $\delta \sim 2$ for $z=2.5$

Excess of OVI in the vicinity of overdensities \rightarrow Winds ?

Simulations : $[\text{C}/\text{H}] = -3$ filling factor : 20% (Schaye & Aguirre)

OVI in the IGM



Conclusions

Metals detected directly – CIV:

=> $M_{\text{halo}} = 5 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$ and $R_{\text{bubble}} = 2.5 \text{ Mpc}$ Filling factor : $\sim 10\%$

There is SF in DLAs :

- * H2 in 15% of DLAs
 - * Metallicity – Mass Relation => Metals come from the most massive objects
 - * Difficult to estimate the SFR ($\text{Ly}\alpha$ emission and CII*)
- Winds are not fast ?

Transverse Correlation:

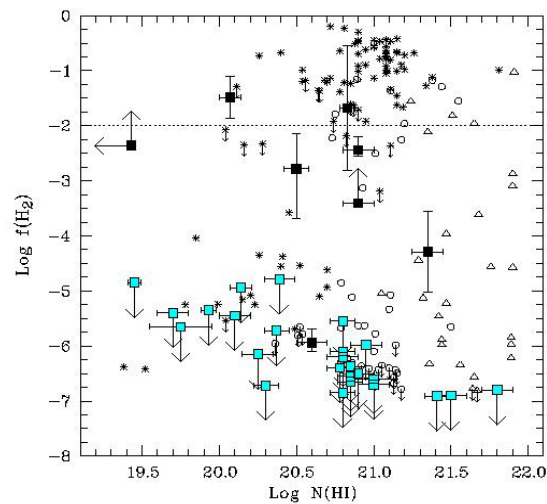
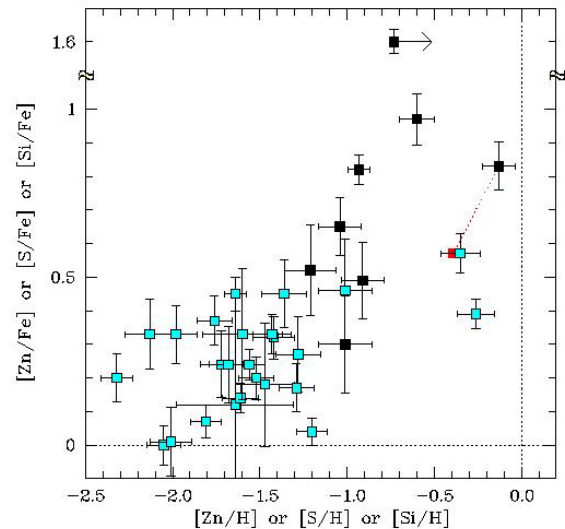
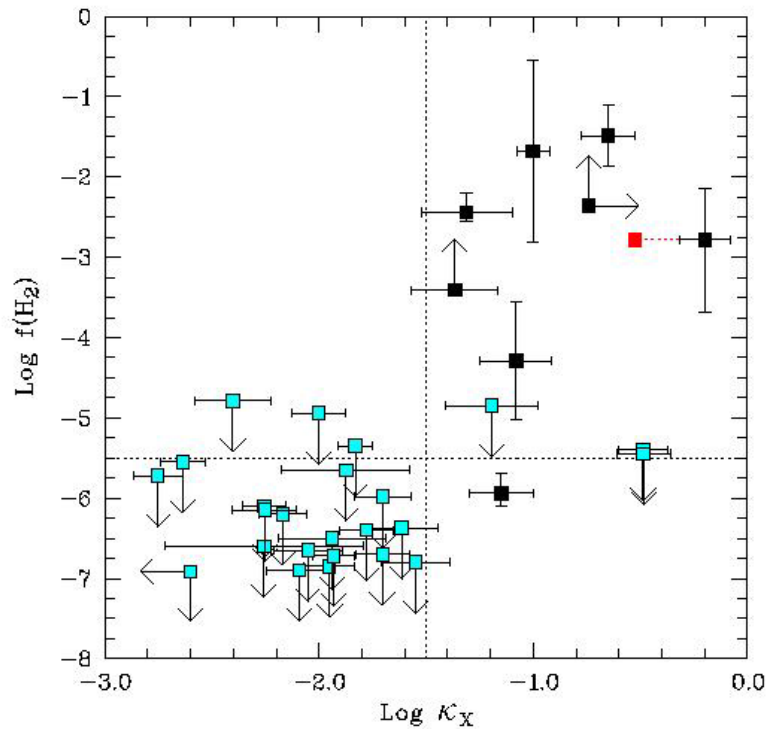
- * No signal in strong CIV at 2 arcmin and $z=2$
- * Strong signal in the $\text{Ly}\alpha$ forest up to 5 armin

Metals in Underdense regions :

- * CIV is present in at least 20% of the volume
- * Excess of OVI within 300 km/s from overdensities -> Winds ?

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Molecular Hydrogen at High Redshift



QSO Spectra

