

The EDGE-CALIFA Survey: Evidence for Pervasive Extraplanar Diffuse Ionized Gas in Nearby Edge-On Galaxies

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EDGE-CALIFA:

CARMA CO survey of 123 gal

The sample:

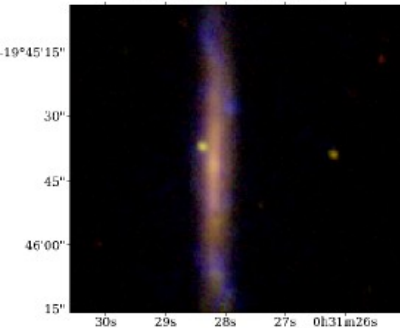
156 gal $i=90$ (LEDA) \rightarrow 54 high-fidelity edge-on (sym. dust lane/thin systems, no spirals...)

Robust Ha-maps and clear rotation \Rightarrow **25 in the final sample**

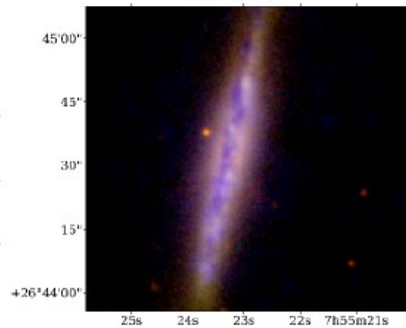
(only 4 have good CO-maps)

arXiv:1905.05196, resubmitted to
ApJ after one round of refereeing

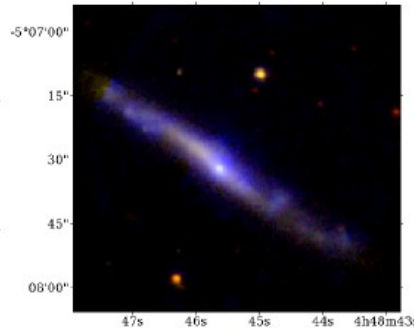
ESO539-G014



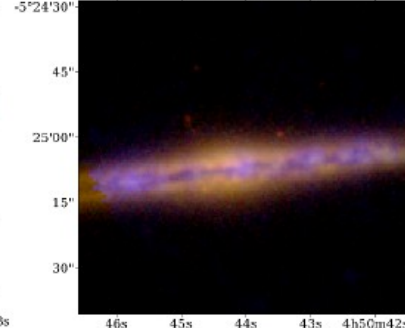
IC 480



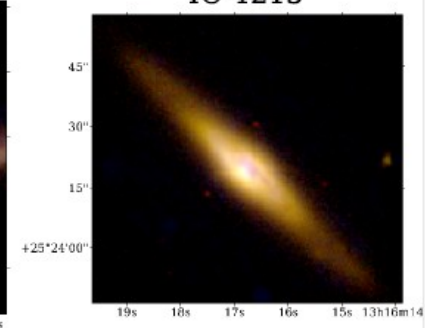
IC 2095



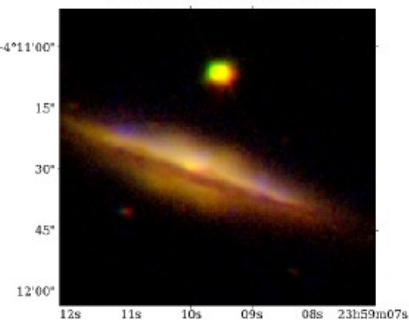
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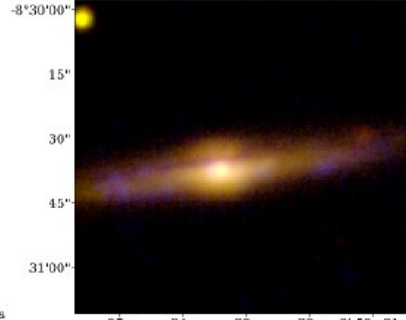
IC 4215



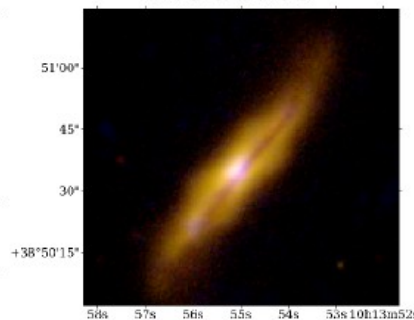
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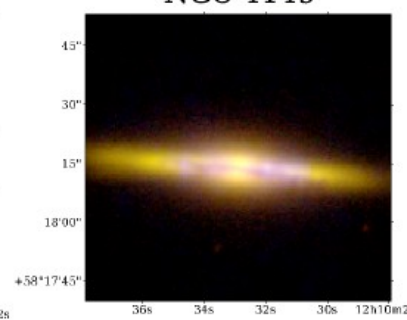
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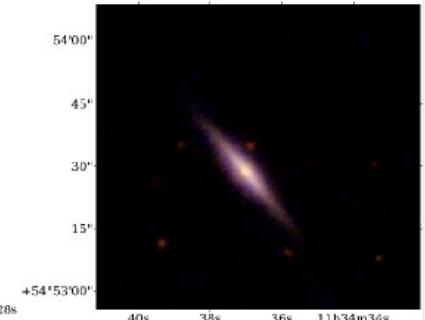
NGC 3160

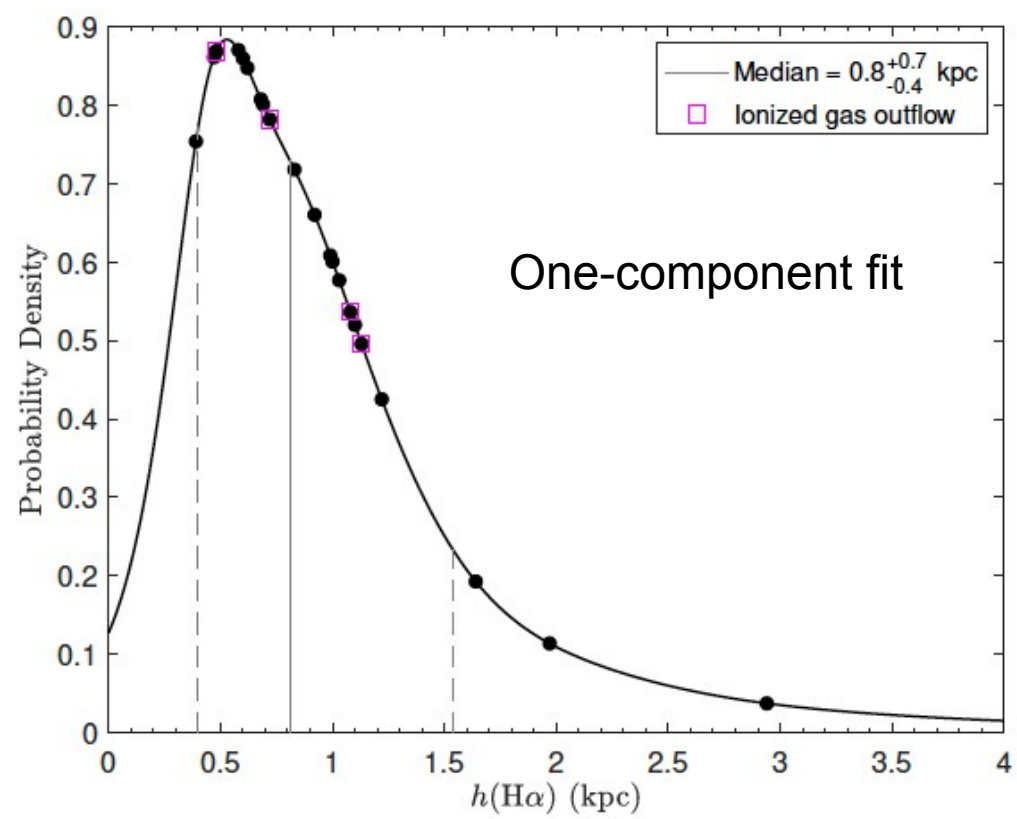
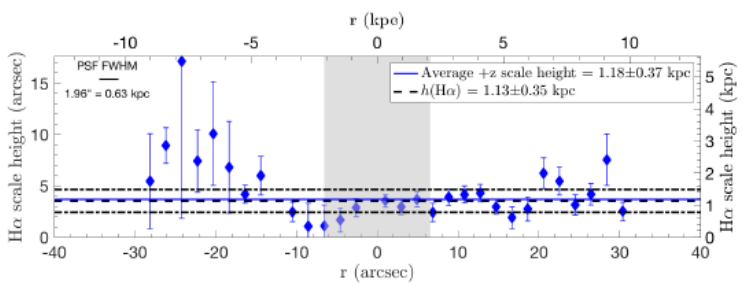
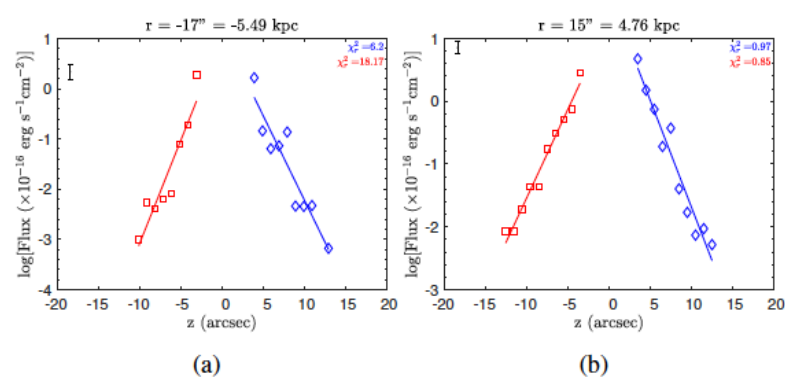
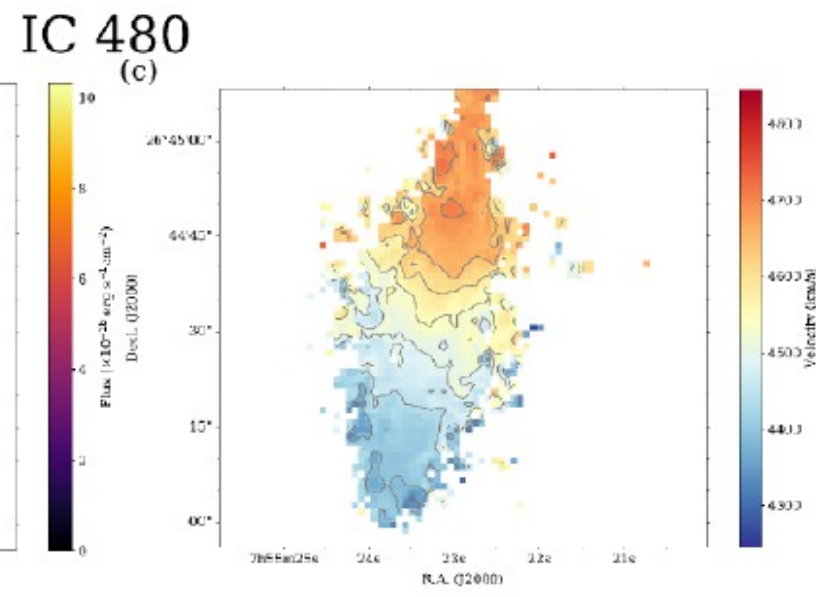
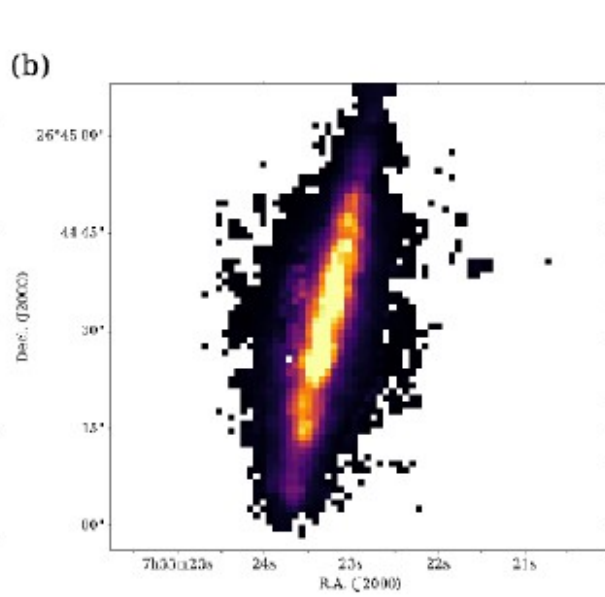
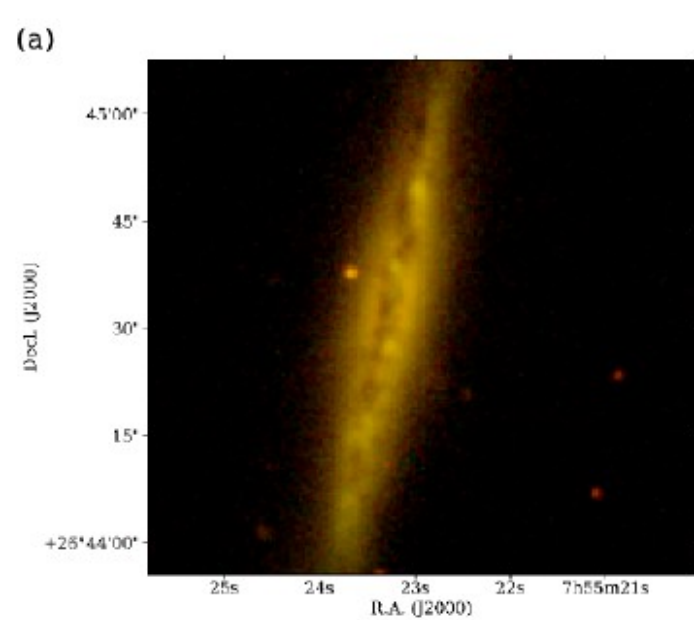


NGC 4149

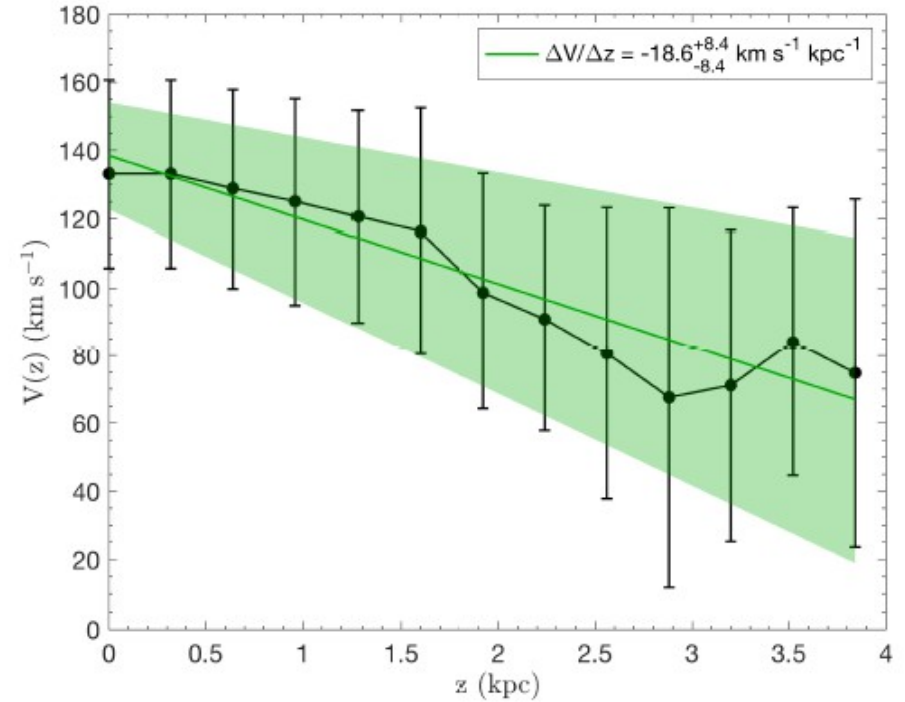
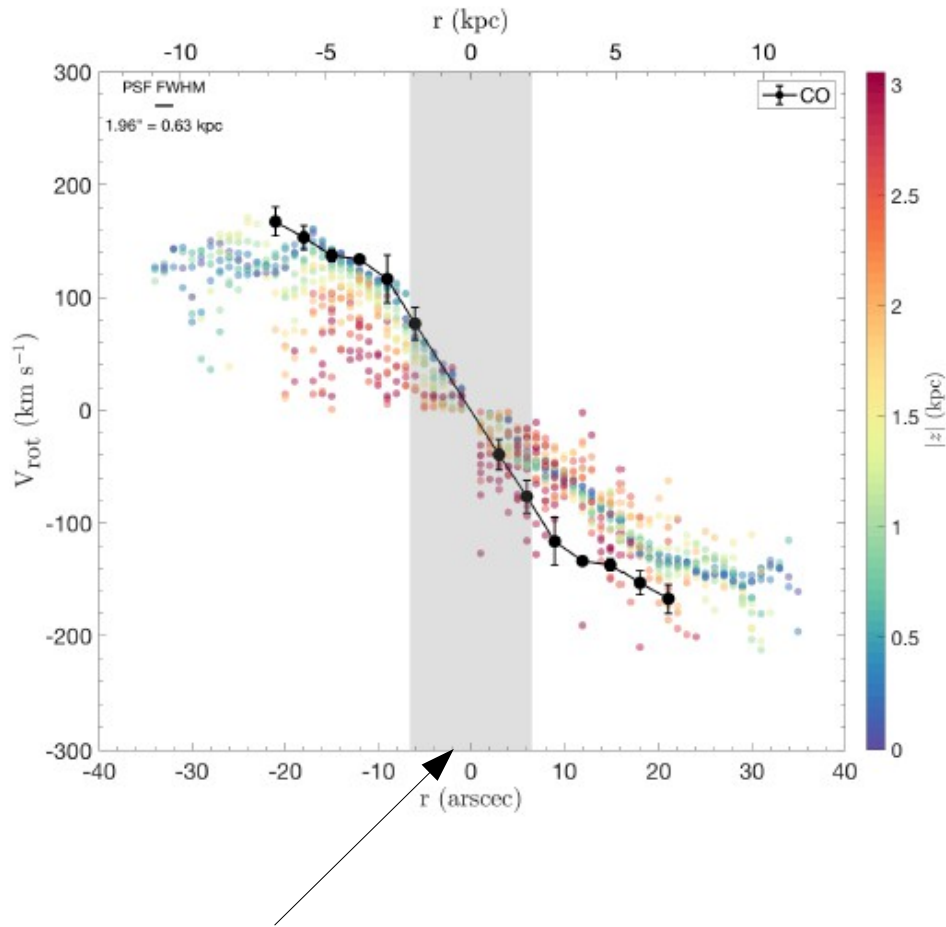


PGC 213858

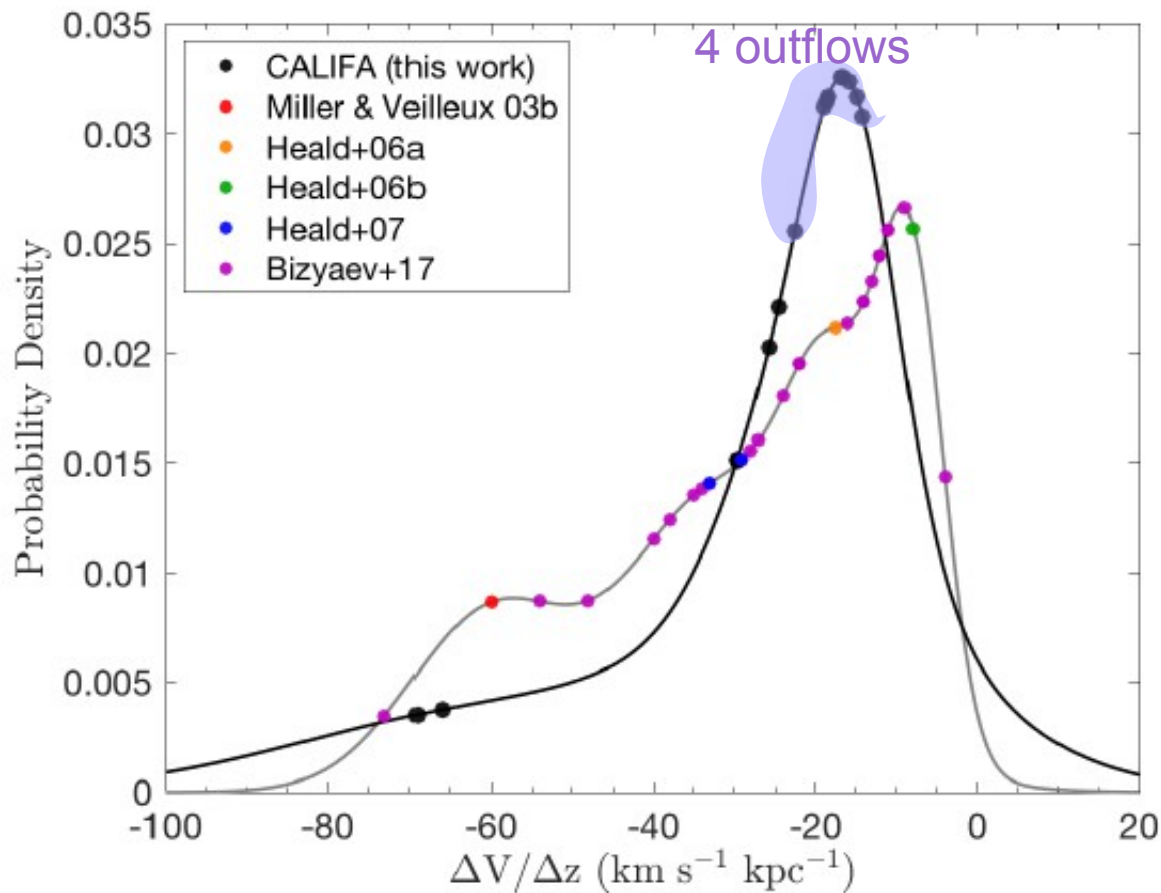




Vertical Gradients in Ionized Gas Rotation Velocity (“lags”)



Балдж везде исклучался из анализа



17 galaxies with significant lag





MaNGA (Bizyaev+17):
37% with Lag

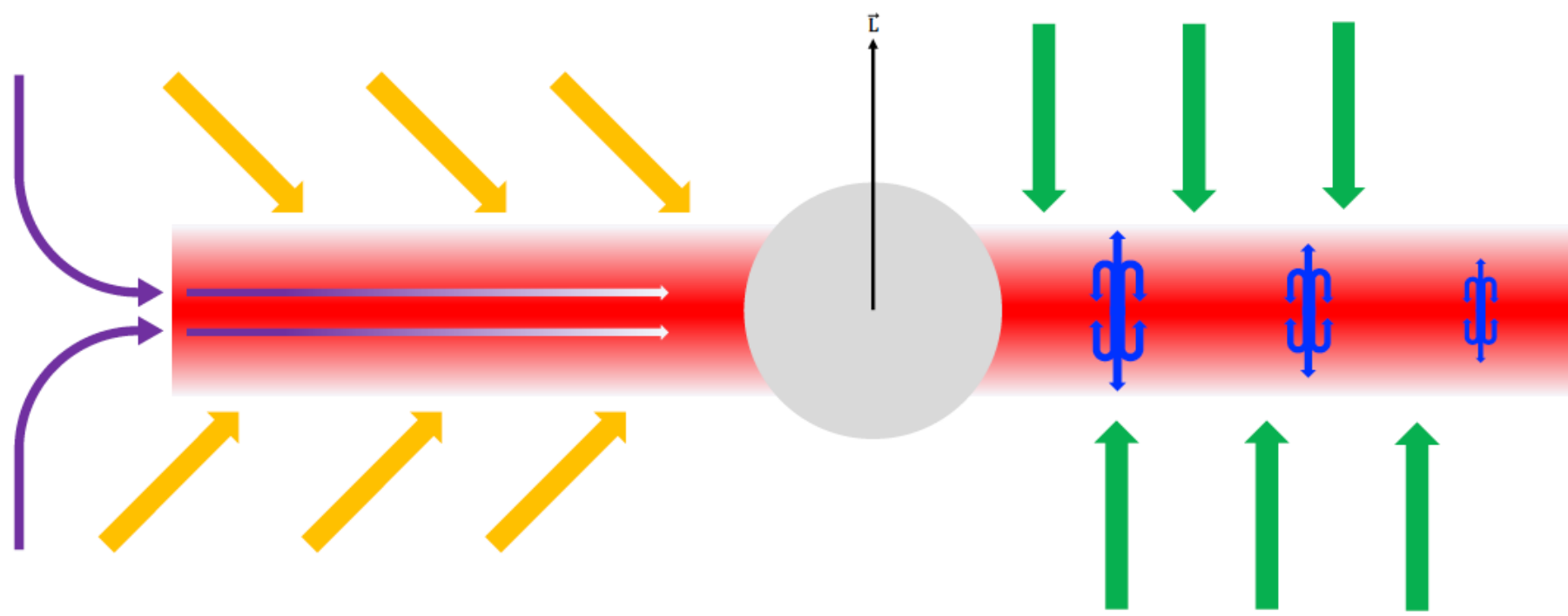
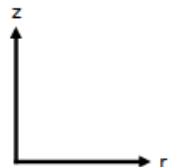
CALIFA:
60% Lagging H α

Потому что лучше
пространственное
разрешение и вообще...

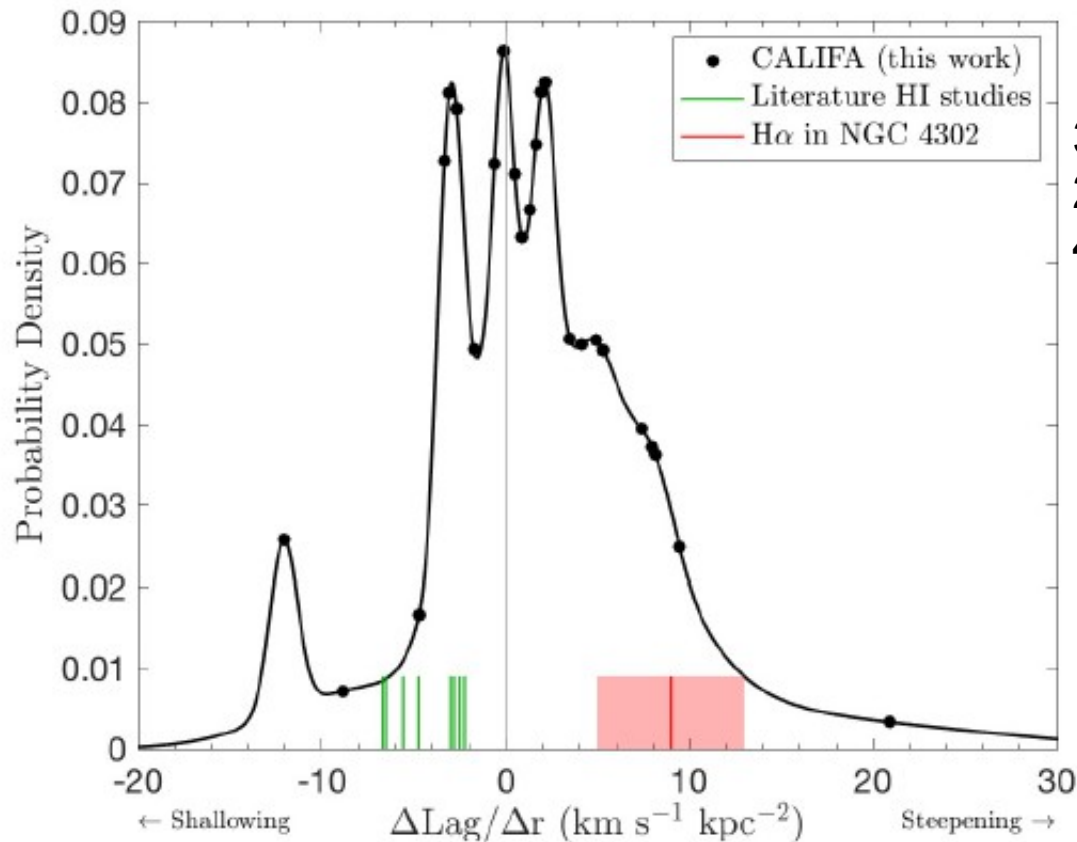
molecular gas. Similarly, we find no galaxies in which the ionized gas rotation velocity increases with height above the midplane (given the uncertainties). We note that the fractions

Radial variations of the Lag

	Galactic fountains: $\partial\text{Lag}/\partial r < 0$ (e.g. Shapiro & Field 1976; Bregman 1980; Barnabè et al. 2006; Marinacci et al. 2010, 2011)
	Cylindrical accretion: $\partial\text{Lag}/\partial r = 0$ (e.g. Kaufmann et al. 2006)
	Inclined accretion: $\partial\text{Lag}/\partial r = 0$ (e.g. Binney 2005)
	Accretion and inflow: $\partial\text{Lag}/\partial r > 0$ (e.g. Combes 2014)



Radial variations of the Lag

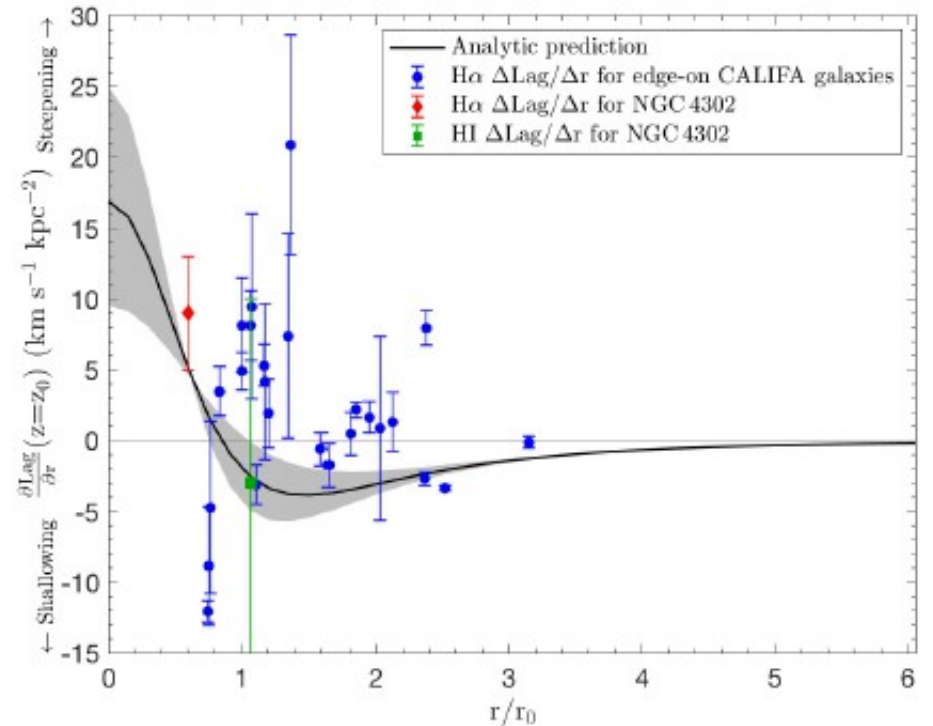
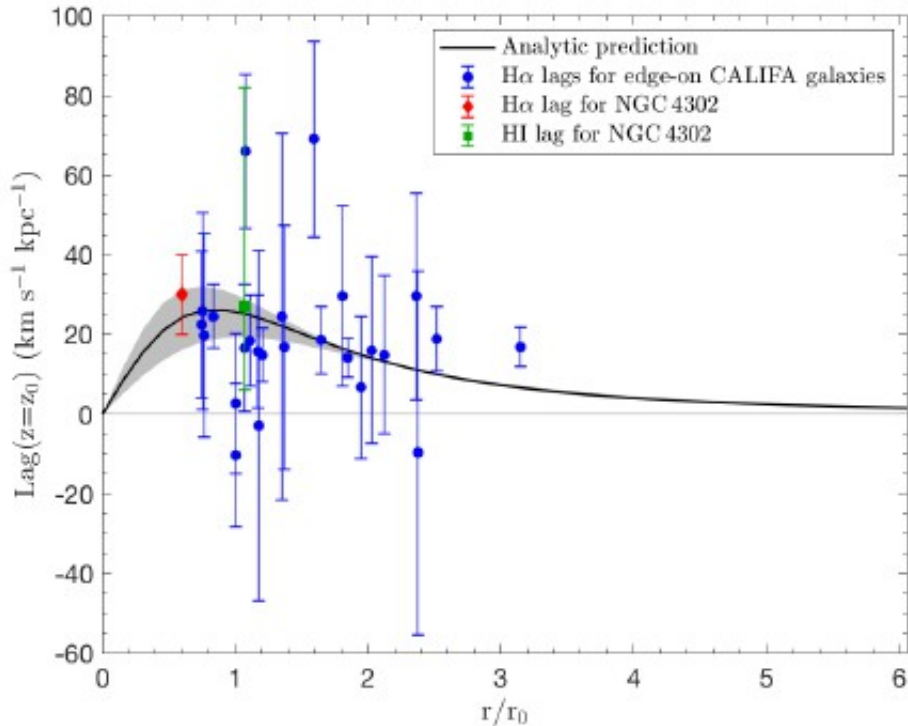


36% - no radial variation in the lag
24% with lags that shallow with radius
40% with lags that steepen with radius

Наблюдаются все
возможные комбинации
Нет ни чистой аккреции,
ни чистых фонтанов

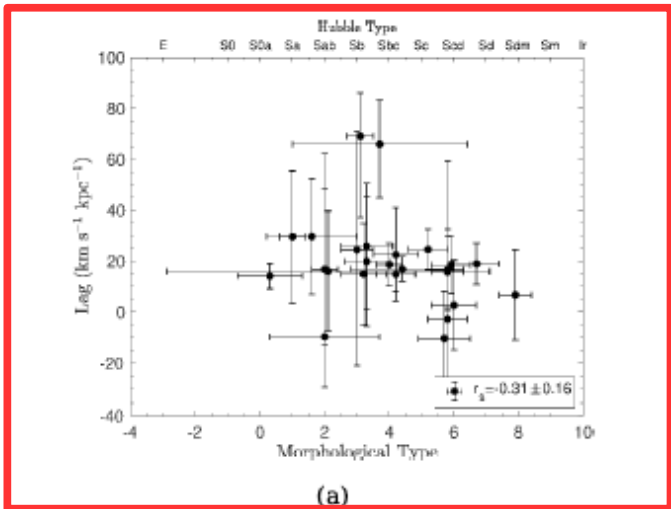
Figure 8. The distribution of radial variations in the lag ($\Delta\text{Lag}/\Delta r$) for the sample. We find no systematic shallowing (or steepening) of the lag with radius. The green line segments show radial lag variations from previous HI studies (see values and references in

Lags: Thick-Disk potential

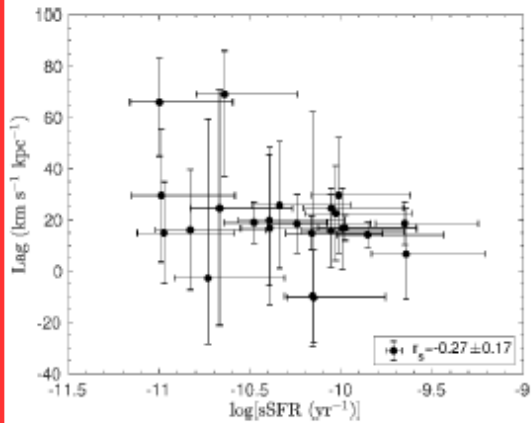


Given the assumptions, we conclude that the majority of the radial lag gradient we measure is likely due to the potential and does not give much information about the origin of the eDIG.

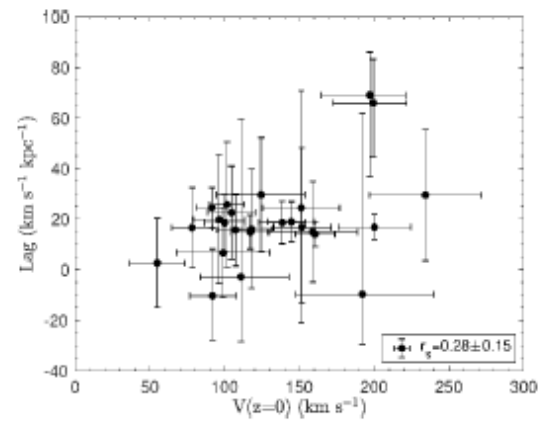
А я бы так не сказал – отличия существенны!



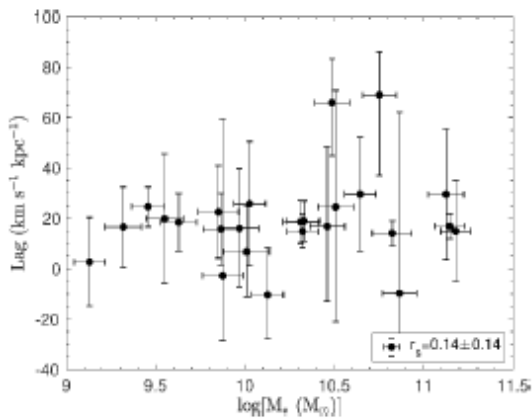
(a)



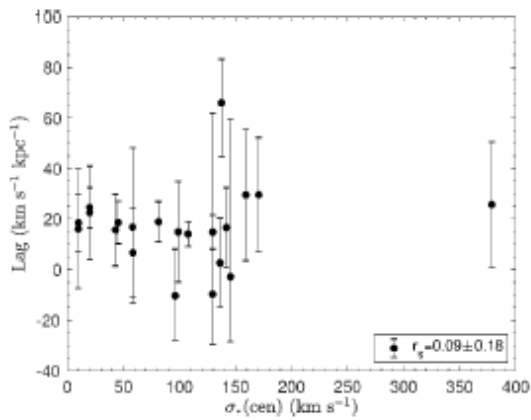
(b)



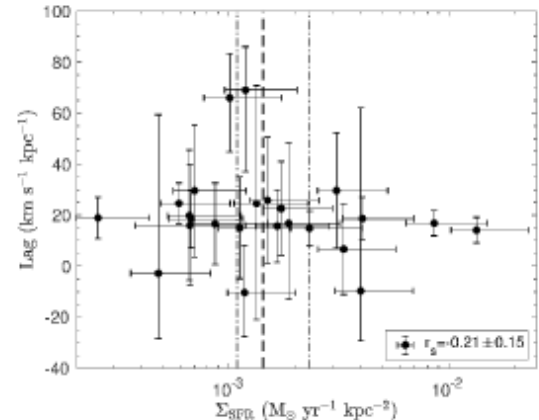
(c)



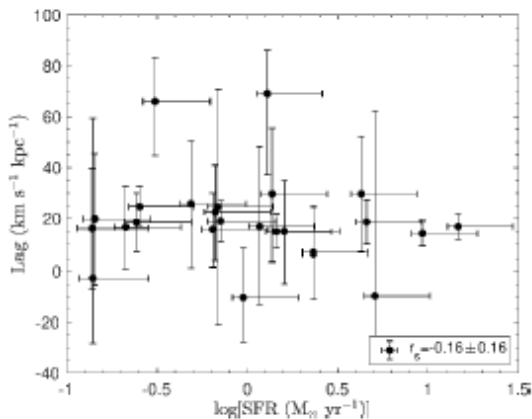
(d)



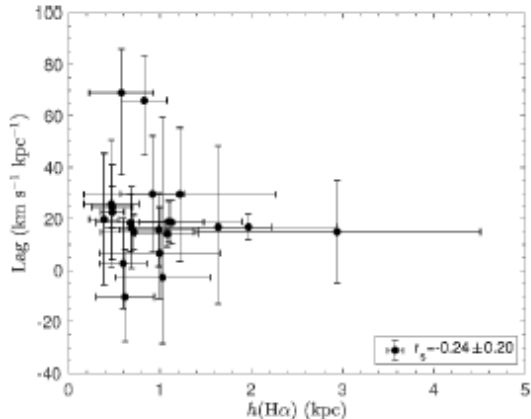
(e)



(f)

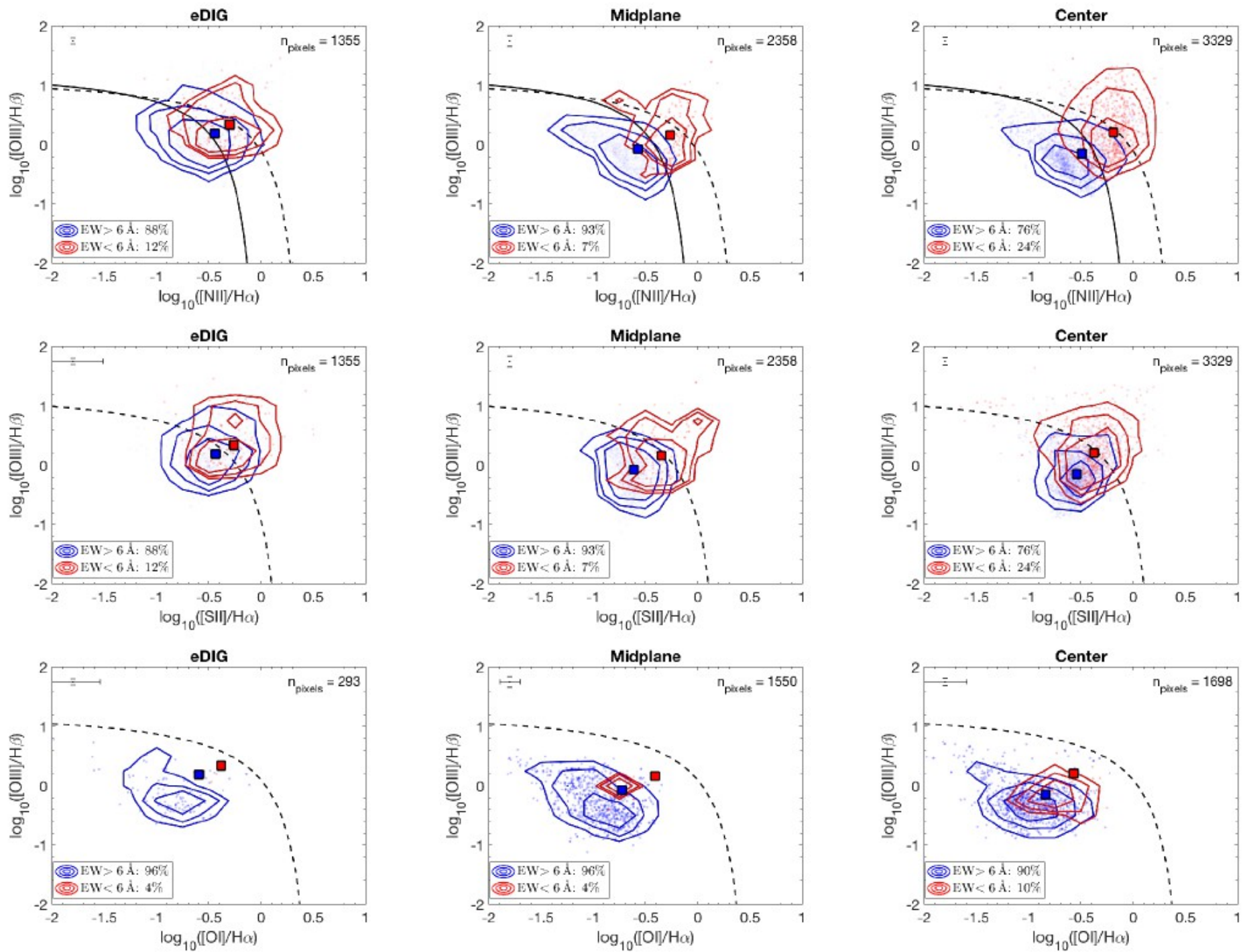


(g)



(h)

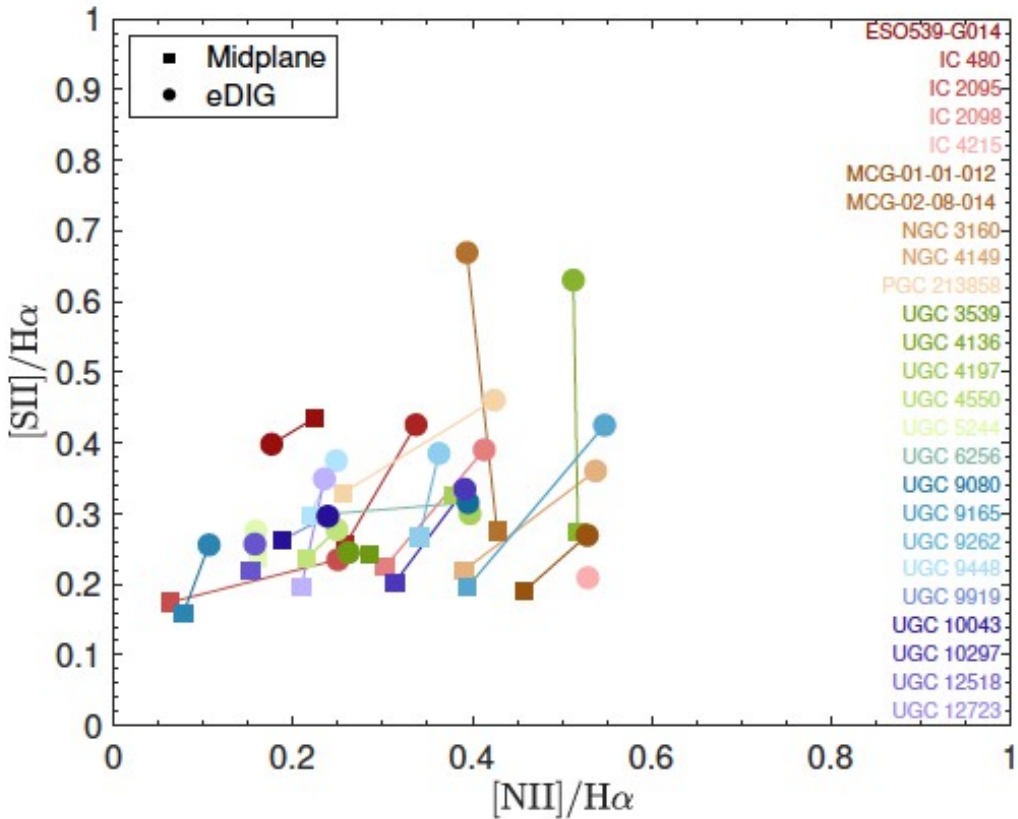
Говорят только о возможной корреляции с Туре
 Не подтверждают связи с SFR и пр. (как у Бизяева)



Консервативное требование: EW > 6 Å: только 10% HOLMES in eDIG

Проверка факторов влияния:
 Outflows
 Bulges => не влияют

По росту [SII]/Ha соответствуют WIM in MW



Основные выводы:

- Lags в ионизованном газе есть в большинстве рассмотренных галактик
- the lags are indeed due to a thick, eDIG layer similar to the WIM in the MW т.е. сам газ ионизован звездообразованием (утечки из областей HII)
- жалуются, что нужна дисперсия скоростей
- а вот радиальное изменение может быть разным (в отличие от HI, где наблюдалось только радиальное уменьшение и связано с разной природой газа (внутренней или внешней), кроме того, частично еще – и просто влияние потенциала толстого диска. Всё сложно.

Работа тщательная, аккуратная, хорошо структурирована