

# The COS CGM Compendium: A Survey of HI-Selected absorbers at $z < 1$



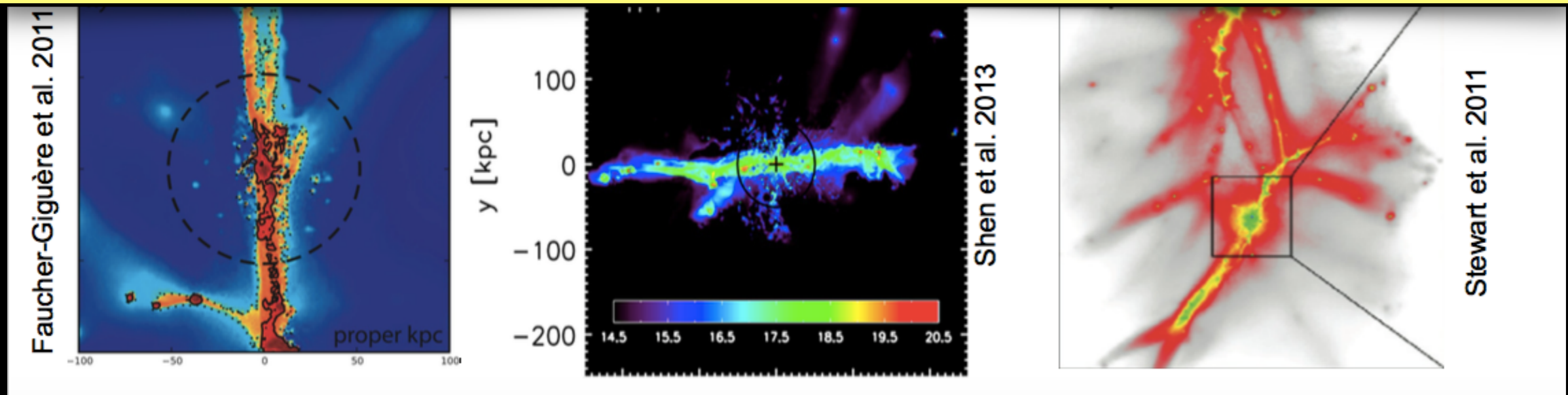
Team: Nicolas Lehner, Chris Howk, Chris Wotta, John O'Meara, Ben Oppenheimer, Kathy Cooksey

# The CGM of galaxies: next frontier for models

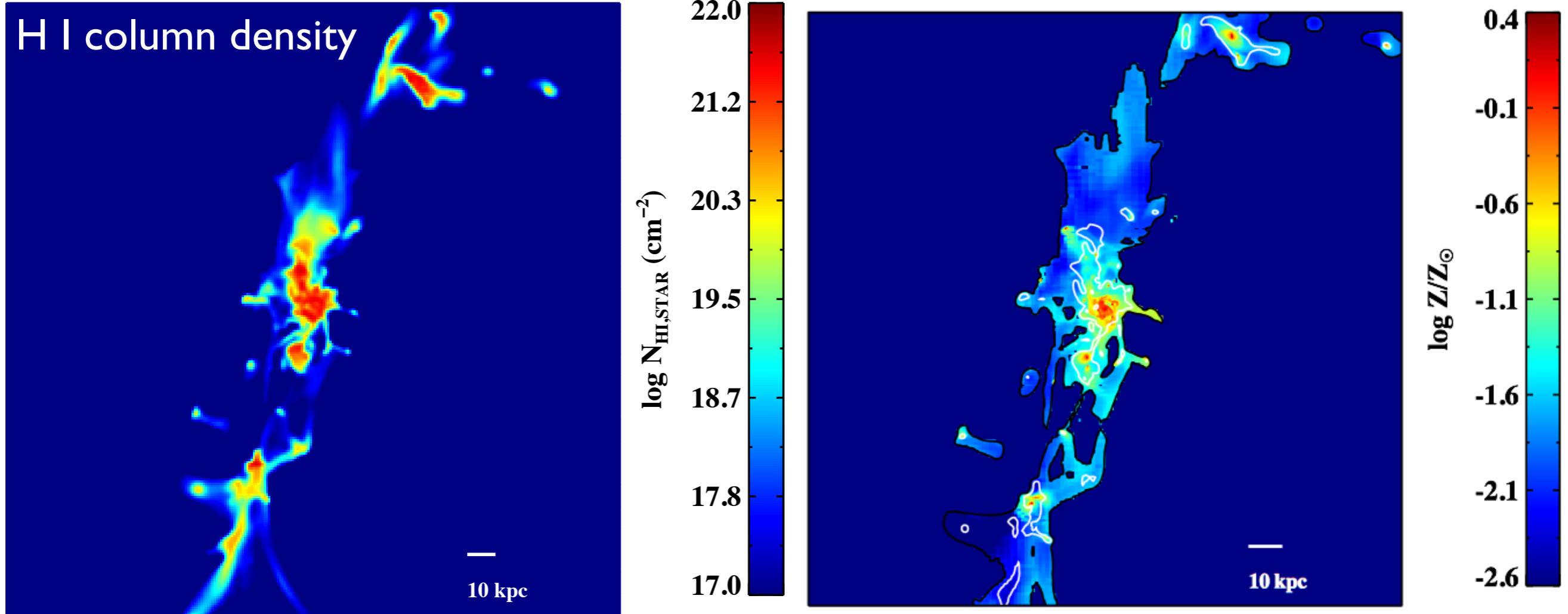
Simulations consistently predict the presence of strong HI absorption in the surroundings of galaxies



Observations at low redshift also show that absorbers with  $\log N_{\text{HI}} > 15$  are typically found in the CGM of galaxies, while lower  $N(\text{HI})$  absorbers are not (at least at low redshift).



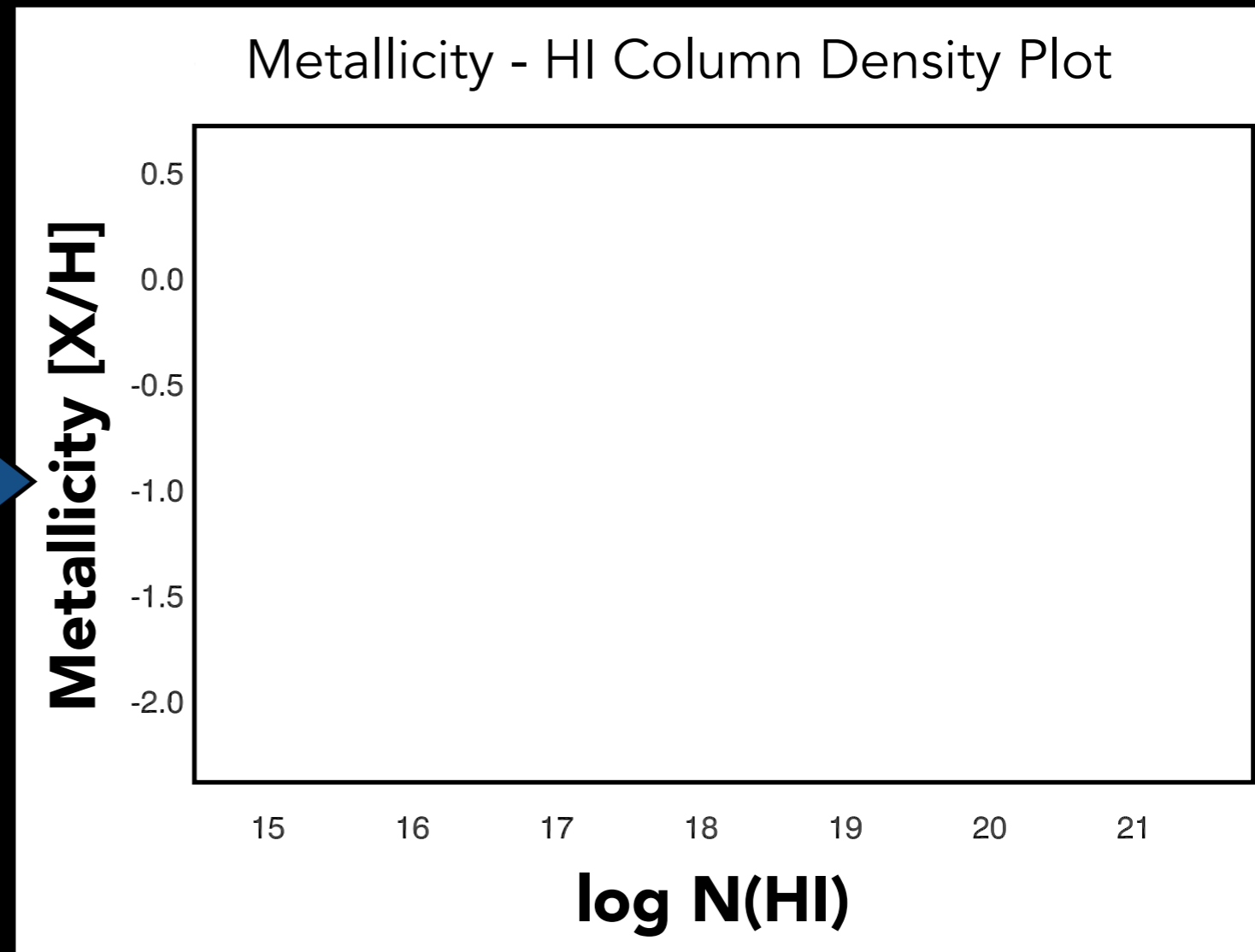
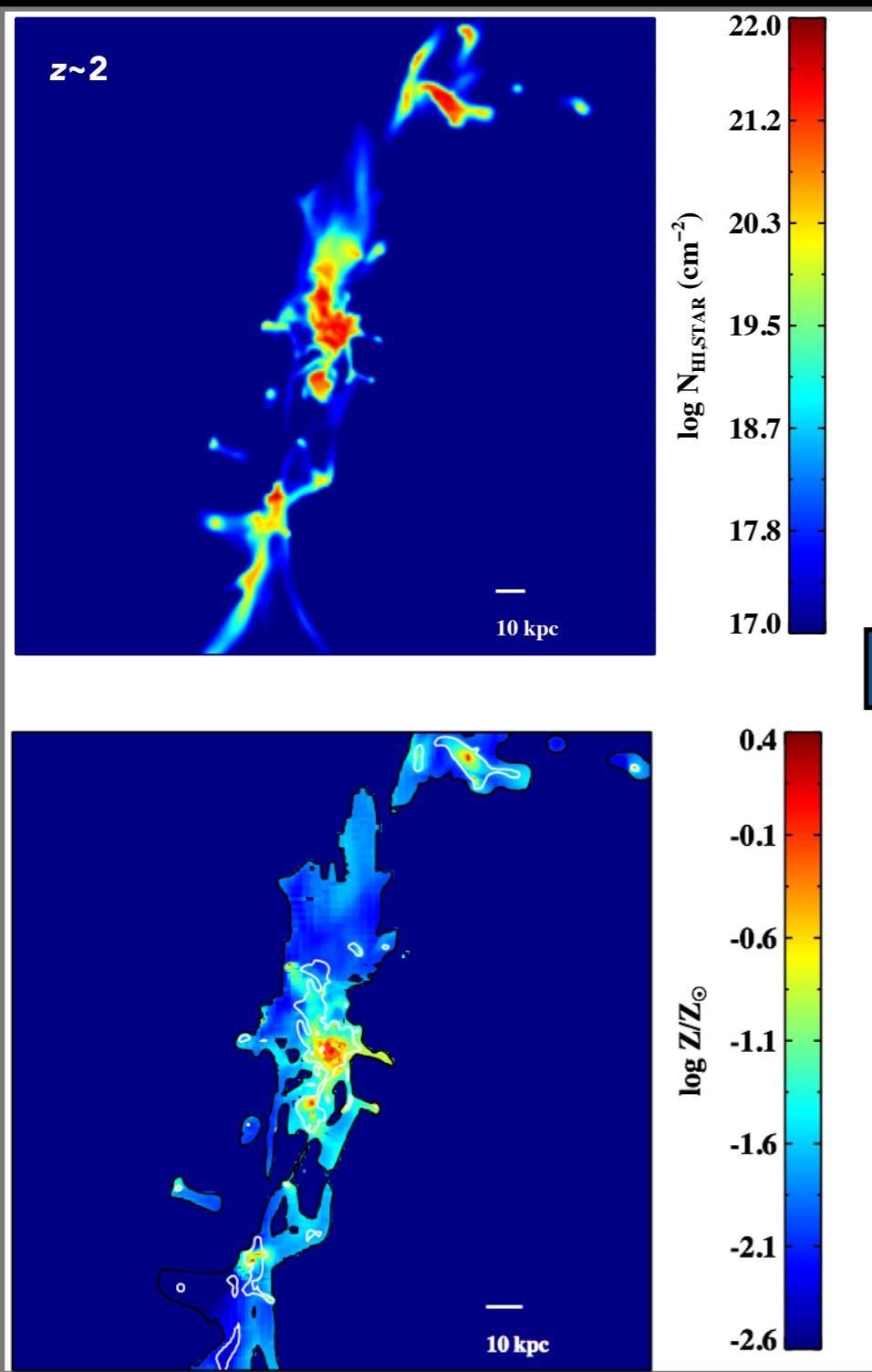
# Metallicity is a *key* property of the CGM gas



Fumagalli+ (2011)

- ◆ We can use the metallicity of the cool gas probed by LLSs as a “tracer” of the origins of the gas.
- ◆ We can use the strength of the H I absorption as a direct probe of the galaxies and their environment.
- ◆ We can directly test simulations using  $[X/H]$  vs  $N_{\text{HI}}$  plots at different redshifts.

# A map of the gas-metallicity of the universe



Fumagalli+ (2011)

# The COS CGM Compendium



**Goal: Determining the metallicity of HI-selected absorbers with  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$  at  $z < 1$**

A shot in the dark using absorbers known to probe the denser regions of the universe at the IGM/galaxy interface (i.e., the CGM).

COS G130M and G160M survey complemented with Keck HIRES (KODIAQ and new) and VLT UVES (archival + new) observations (MgII, FeII).

**Metallicity is a key property:**

- How metal-enriched is the CGM gas?
- Is there pristine CGM gas at  $z < 1$ ?
- Critical if you want to estimate the baryon budget

- SLFSs:  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 16.2$
- pLLSs:  $16.2 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 17.2$
- LLSs:  $17.2 \leq \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$
- SLLSs:  $19 \leq \log N_{\text{HI}} < 20.3$
- DLAs:  $20.3 \leq \log N_{\text{HI}}$



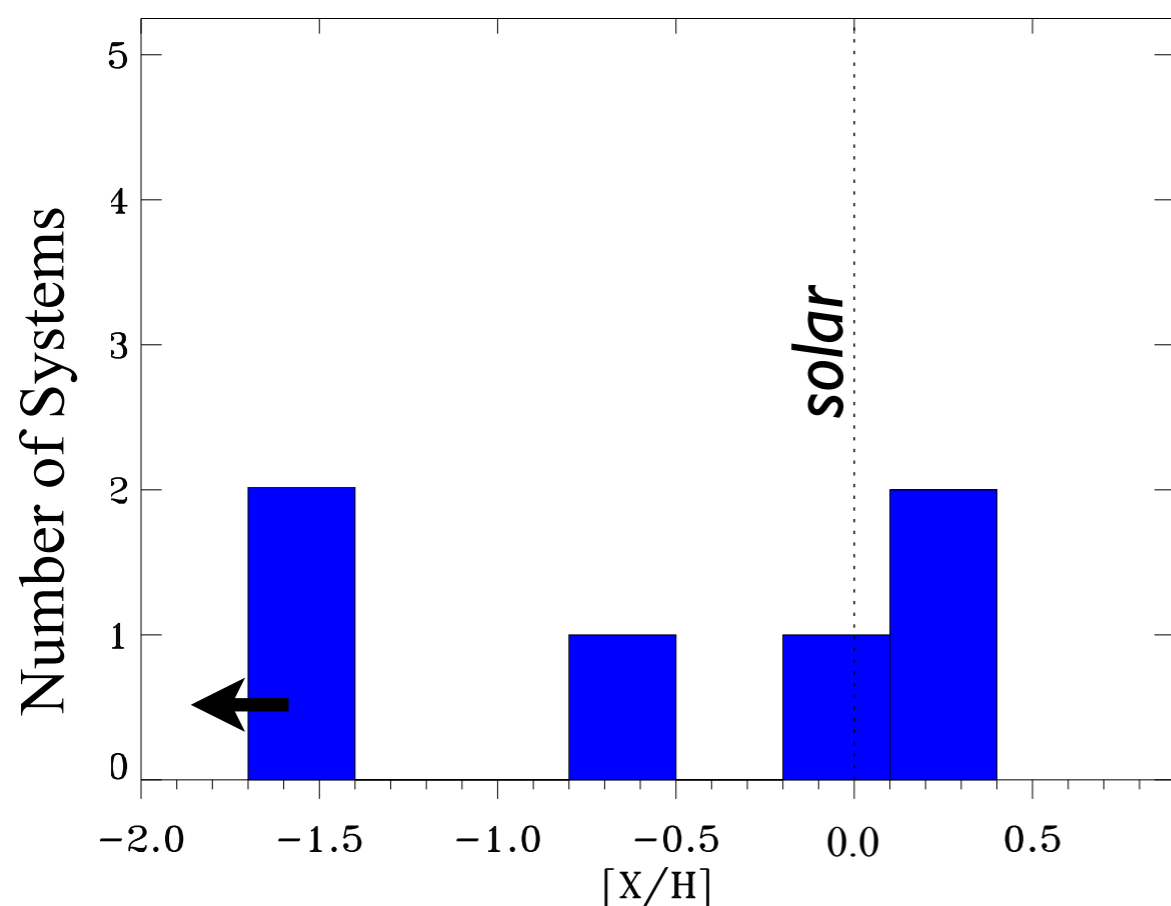
# The COS CGM Compendium



Goal: Determining the metallicity of *HI*-selected absorbers with  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$  at  $z < 1$

A shot in the dark using absorbers known to probe the denser regions of the universe at the IGM/galaxy interface (i.e., the CGM).

Metallicity distribution in the pre-COS era



- SLFSs:  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 16.2$
- pLLSs:  $16.2 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 17.2$
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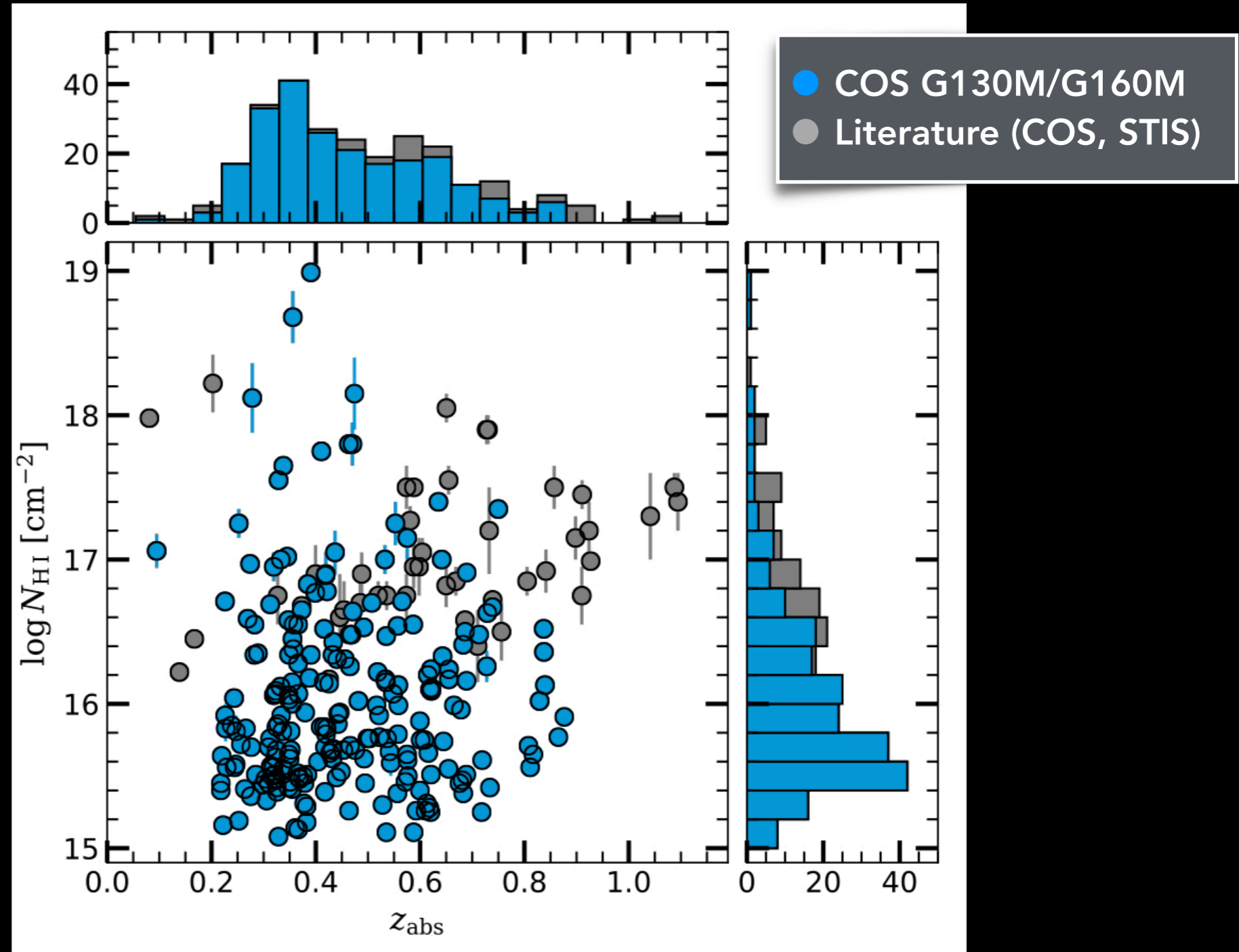
6 pLLS/LLS metallicities determined in pre-COS era  
Zonak+04, Jenkins+05, Prochaska+04,05, Cooksey+08, Lehner+09



# The CCC sample: 263 absorbers

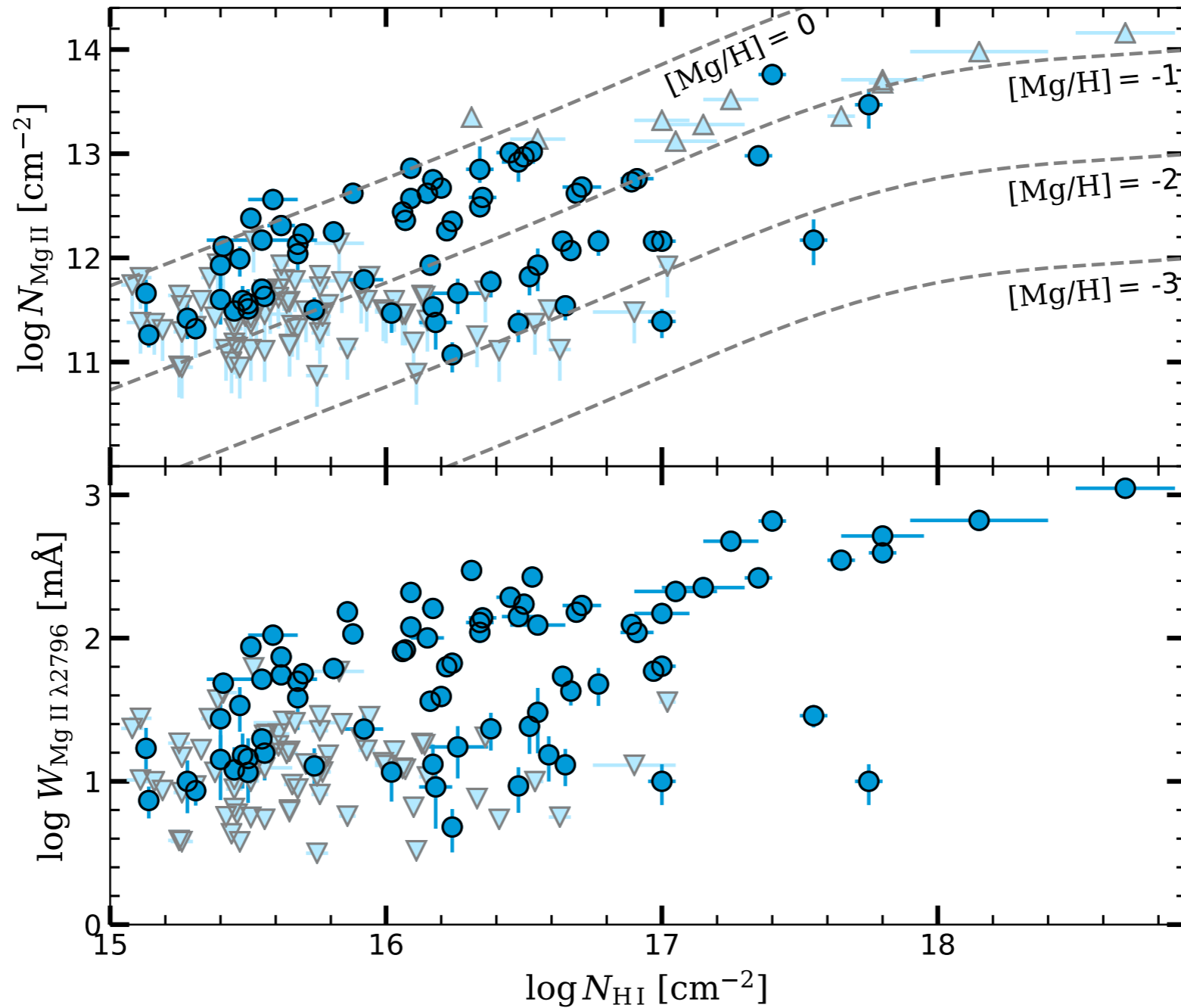


- SLFSs:  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 16.2$ : 152
- pLLSs:  $16.2 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 17.2$ : 82
- LLSs:  $17.2 \leq \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$ : 29



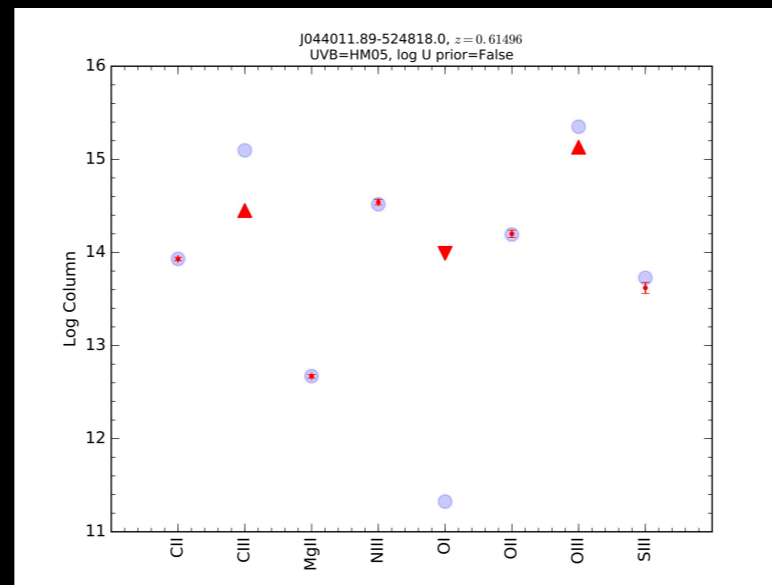
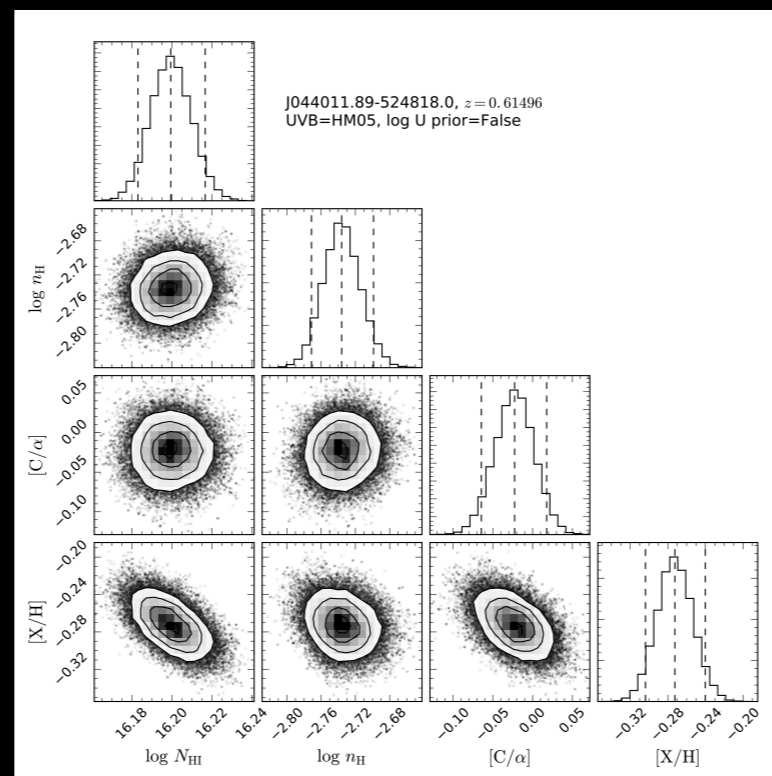
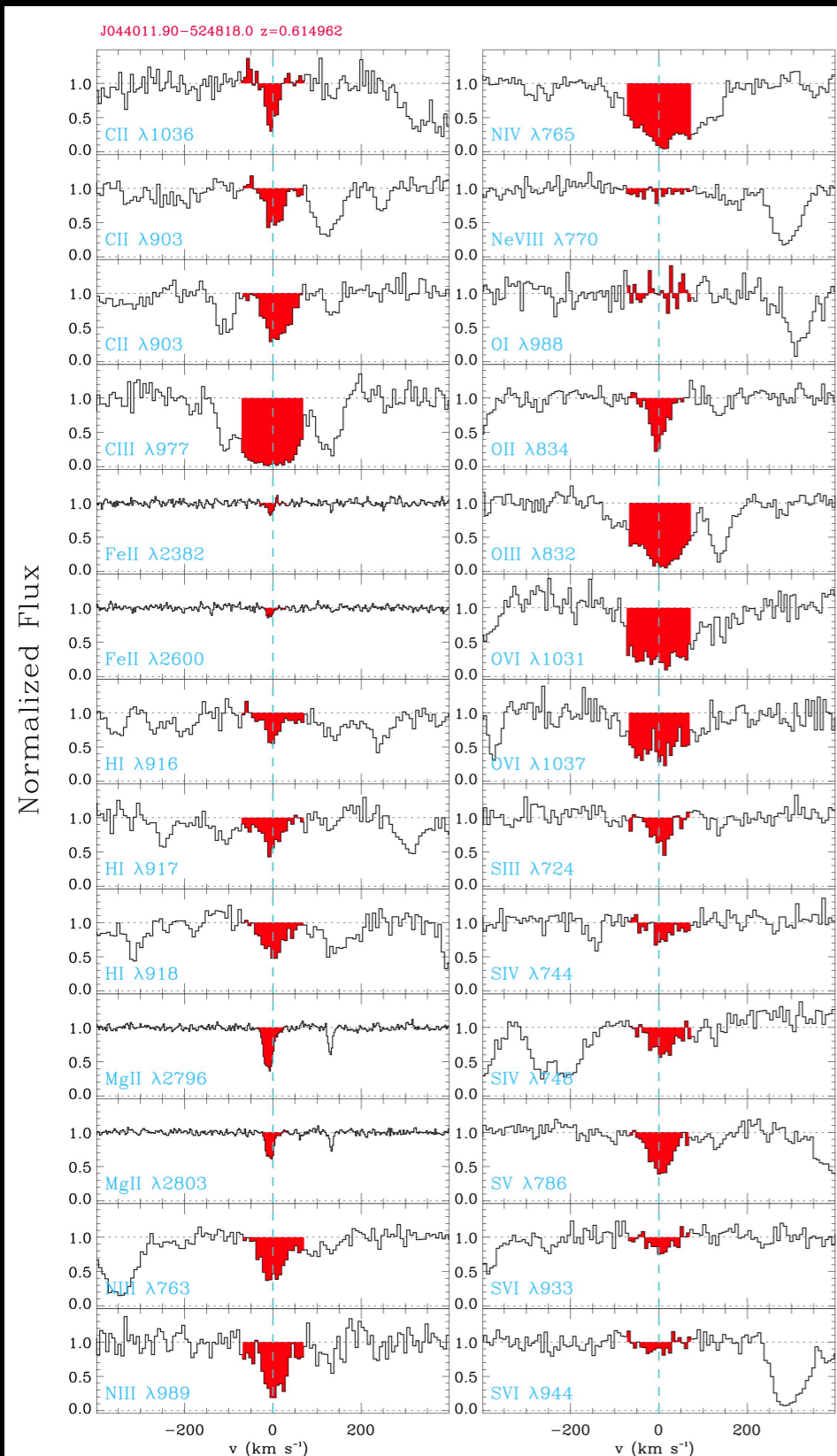
# CCC empirical results: MgII vs. HI

- SLFSs:  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 16.2$ : 152
- pLLSs:  $16.2 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 17.2$ : 82
- LLSs:  $17.2 \leq \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$ : 29



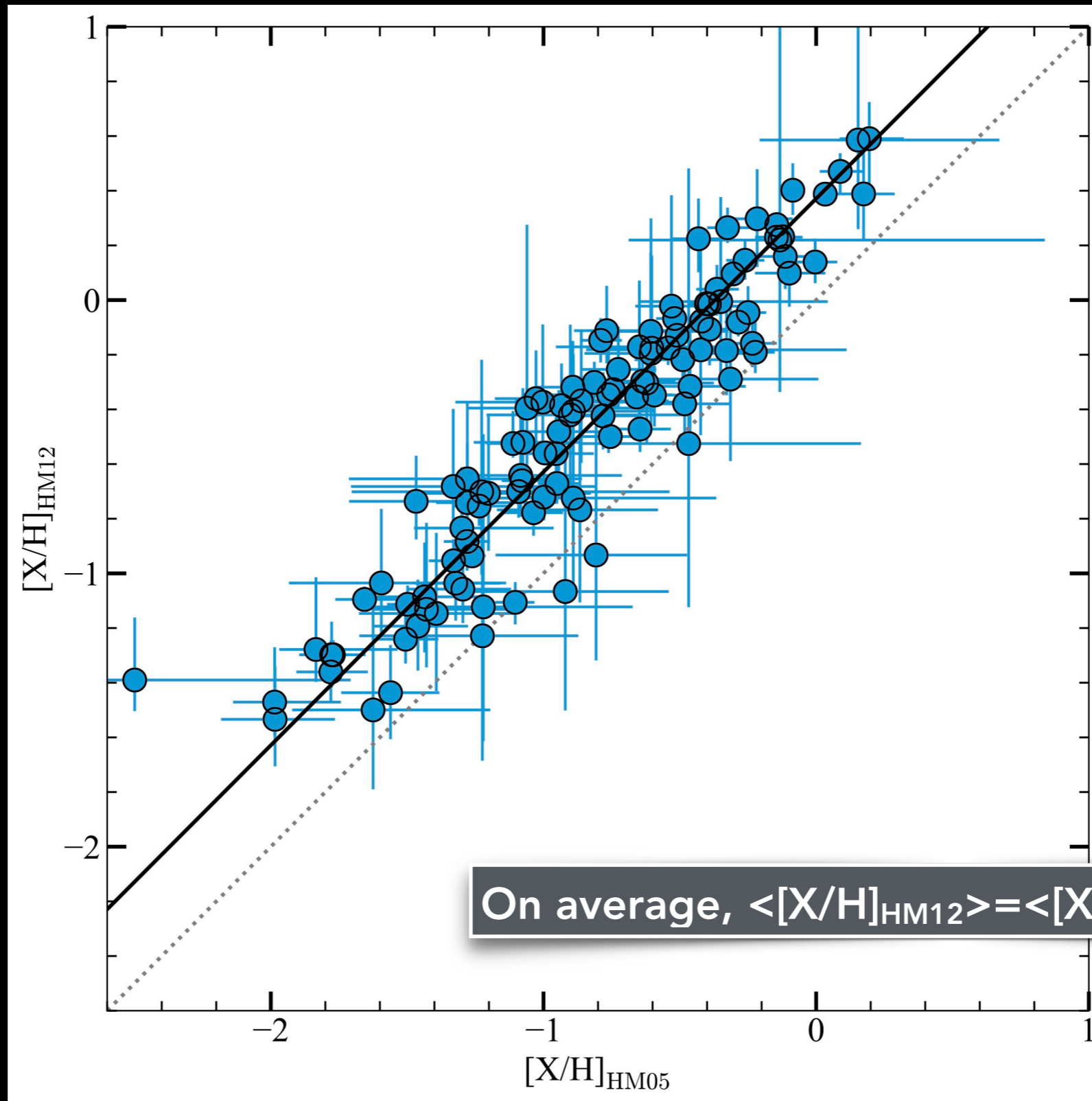


# An example: from data to a metallicity PDF

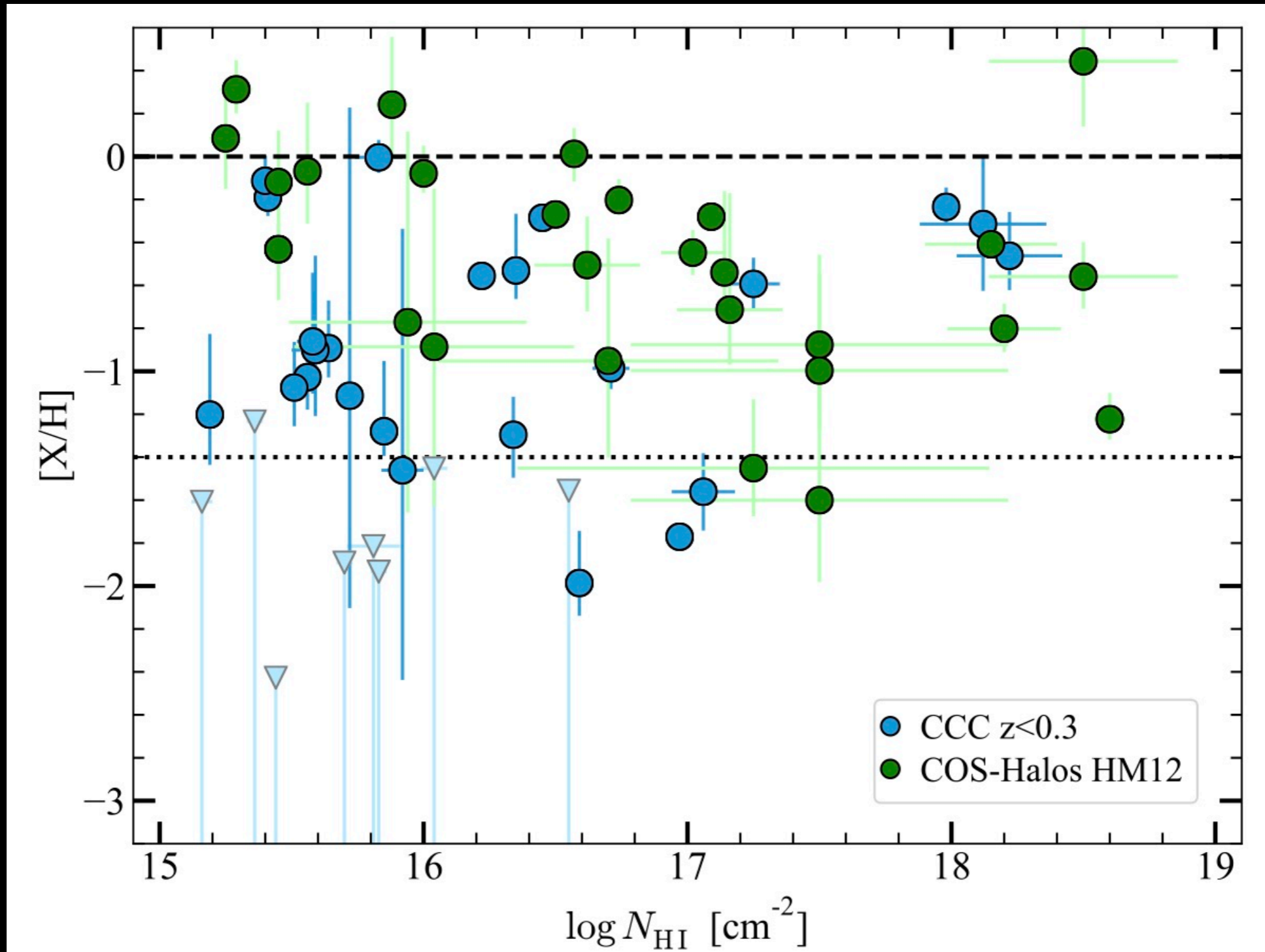


- SLFs, pLLs, and LLs are all strongly ionized and therefore an ionization correction is needed to determine the metallicity.
- Use only low (CII, SiII, MgII) and intermediate ions (e.g., CIII, OII) to model the photoionization.
- C/α is allowed to vary.
- Adopt EUVB HM05 Galaxies+QSOs (HM12)
- Use Bayesian MCMC formalism (from Fumagalli+16) to model the ionization.
- Output: posterior PDFs.

# Effects of the EUVB on the metallicity

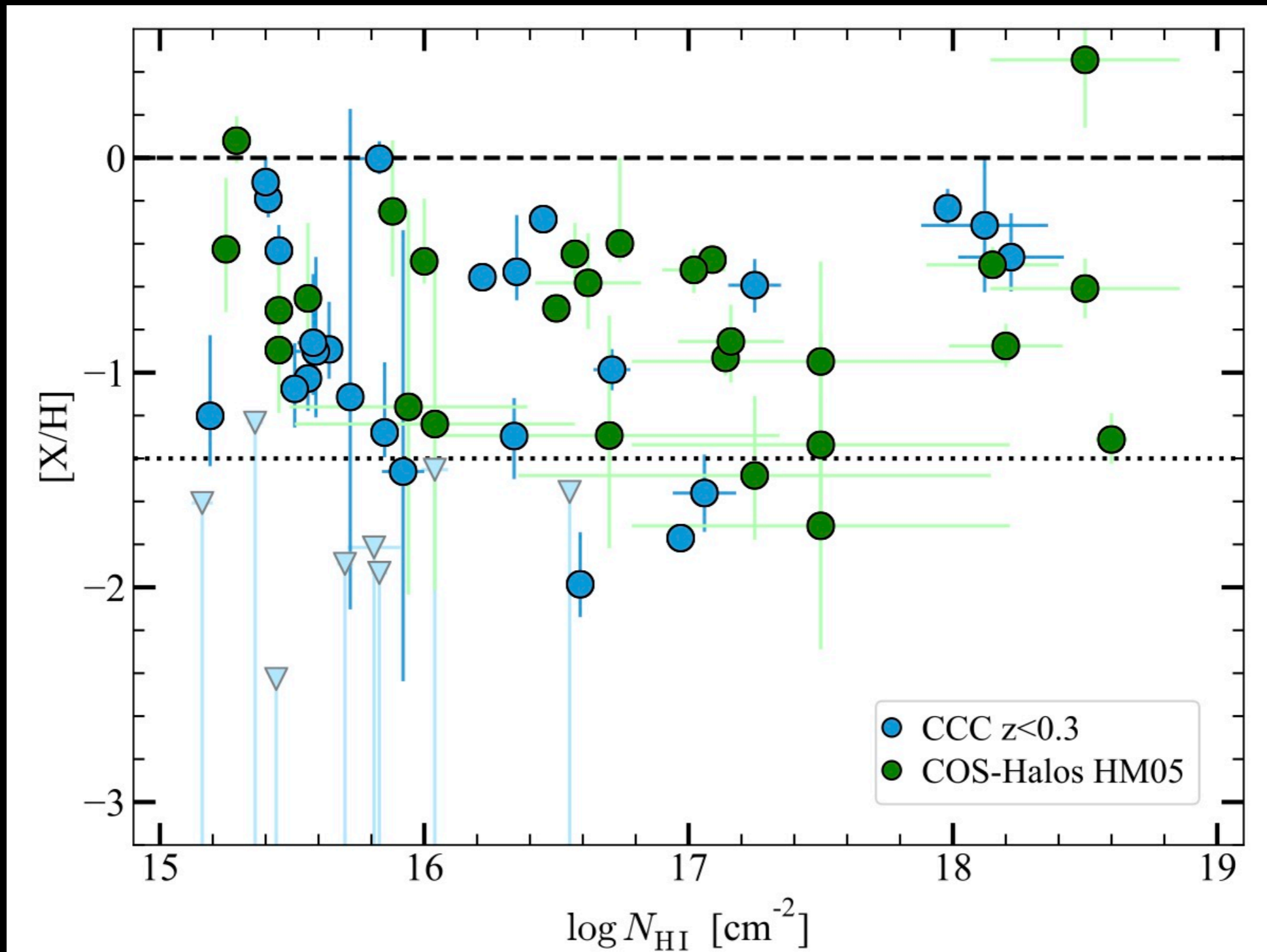


# Effect of the EUVB: CCC vs. COS-Halos



Note:  
COS-Halos  
redshifts  
often  
outside  
our search  
range.

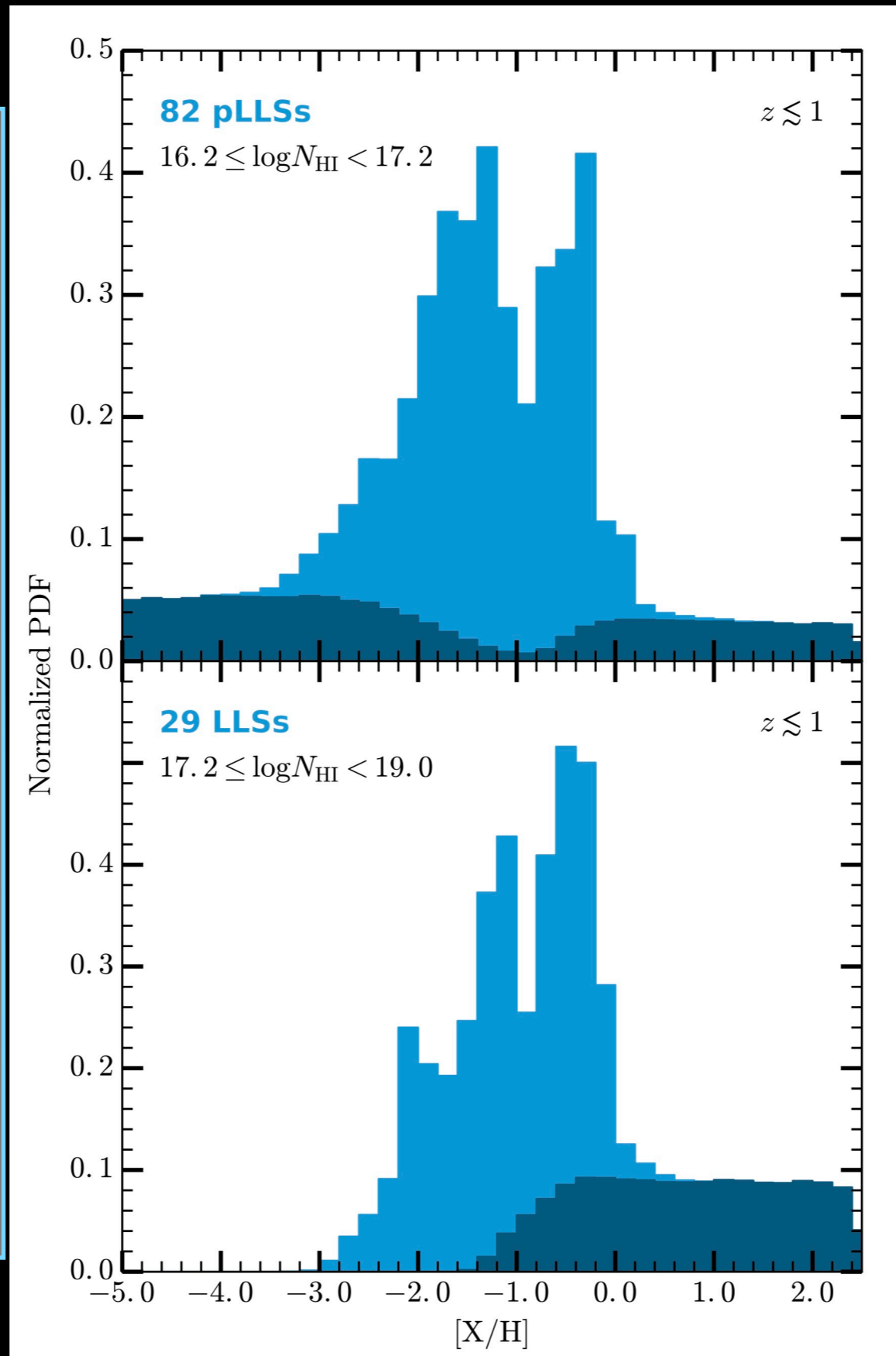
# Effect of the EUVB: CCC vs. COS-Halos



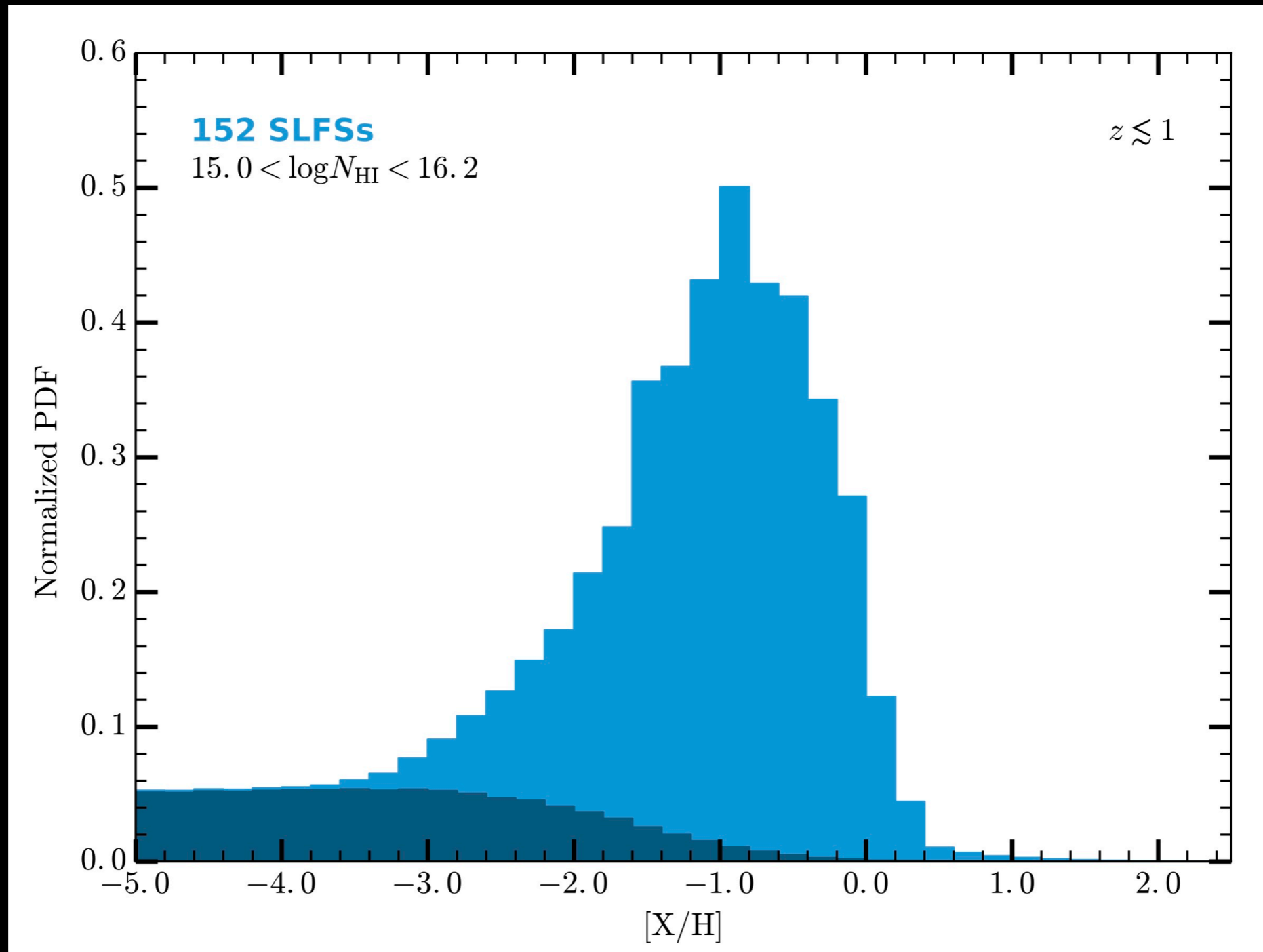
Some of the key science results from CCC

# Results: Metallicity PDFs of the pLLSs and LLSs at $z < 1$

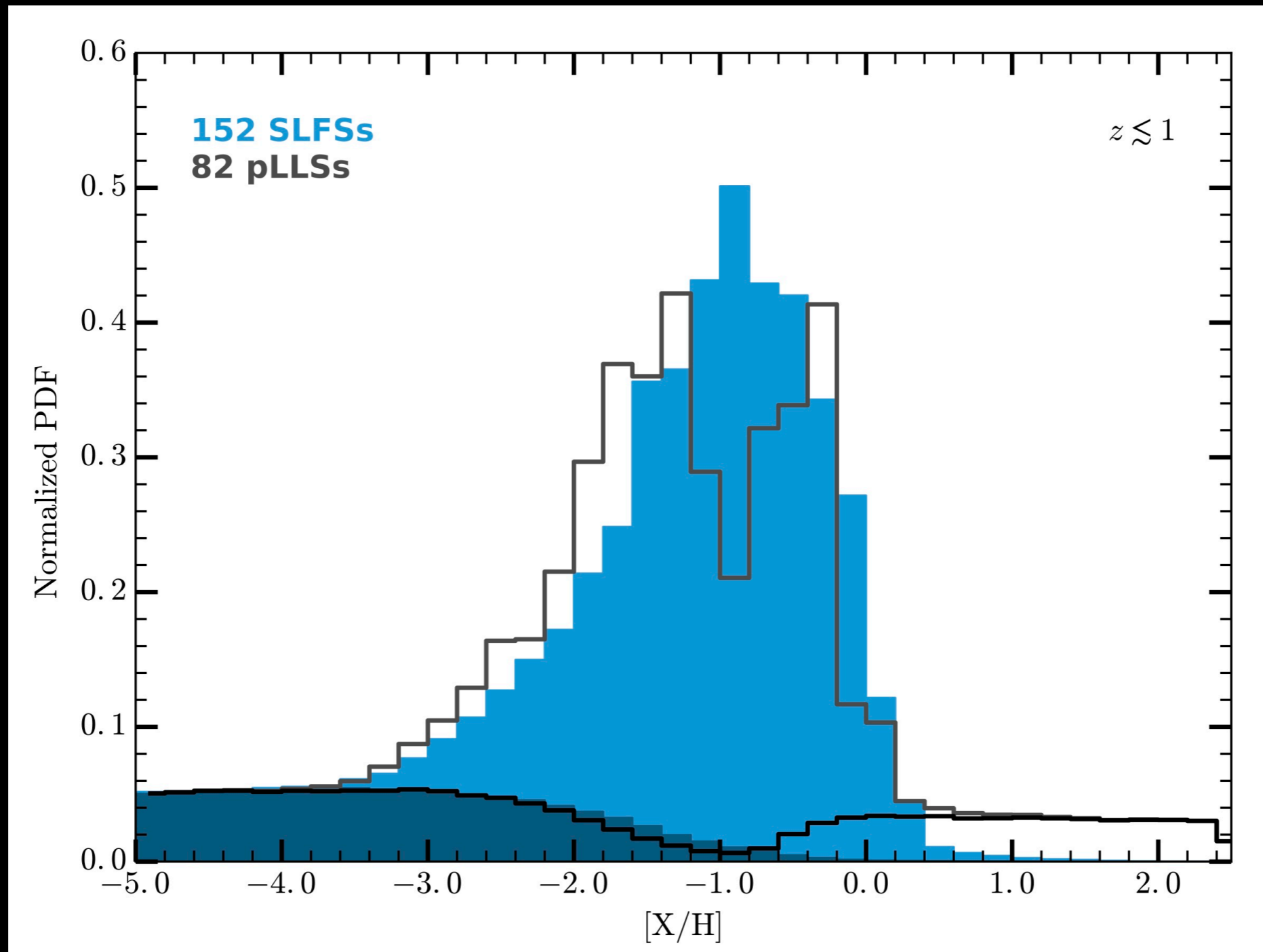
Posterior Probability Distribution of the Metallicity



# Result: Metallicity PDFs of the SLFSs at $z < 1$

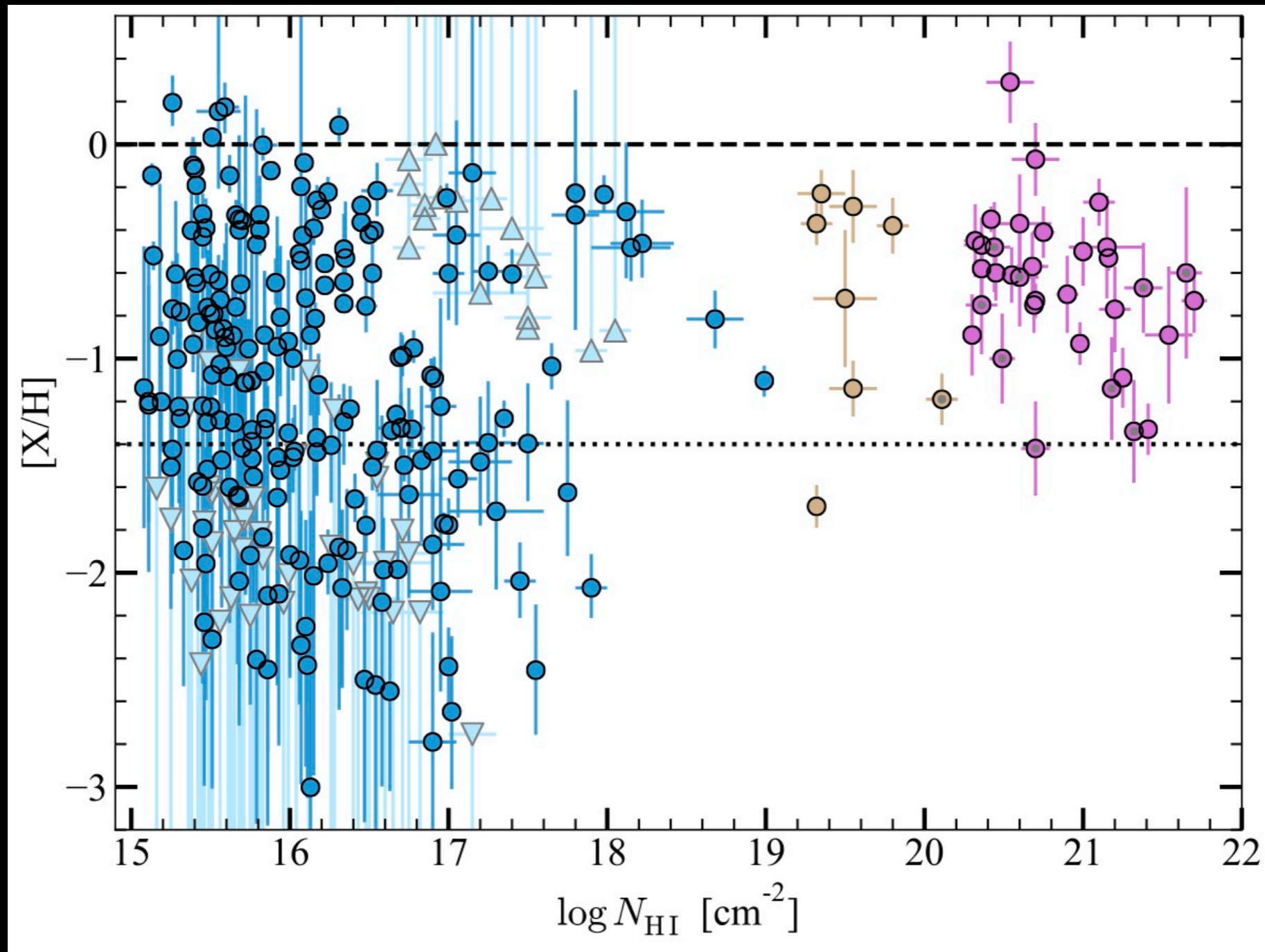


# Result: Metallicity PDFs of the SLFSs and pLLSs at $z < 1$





# Result: Evolution of the metallicity with $N_{\text{HI}}$

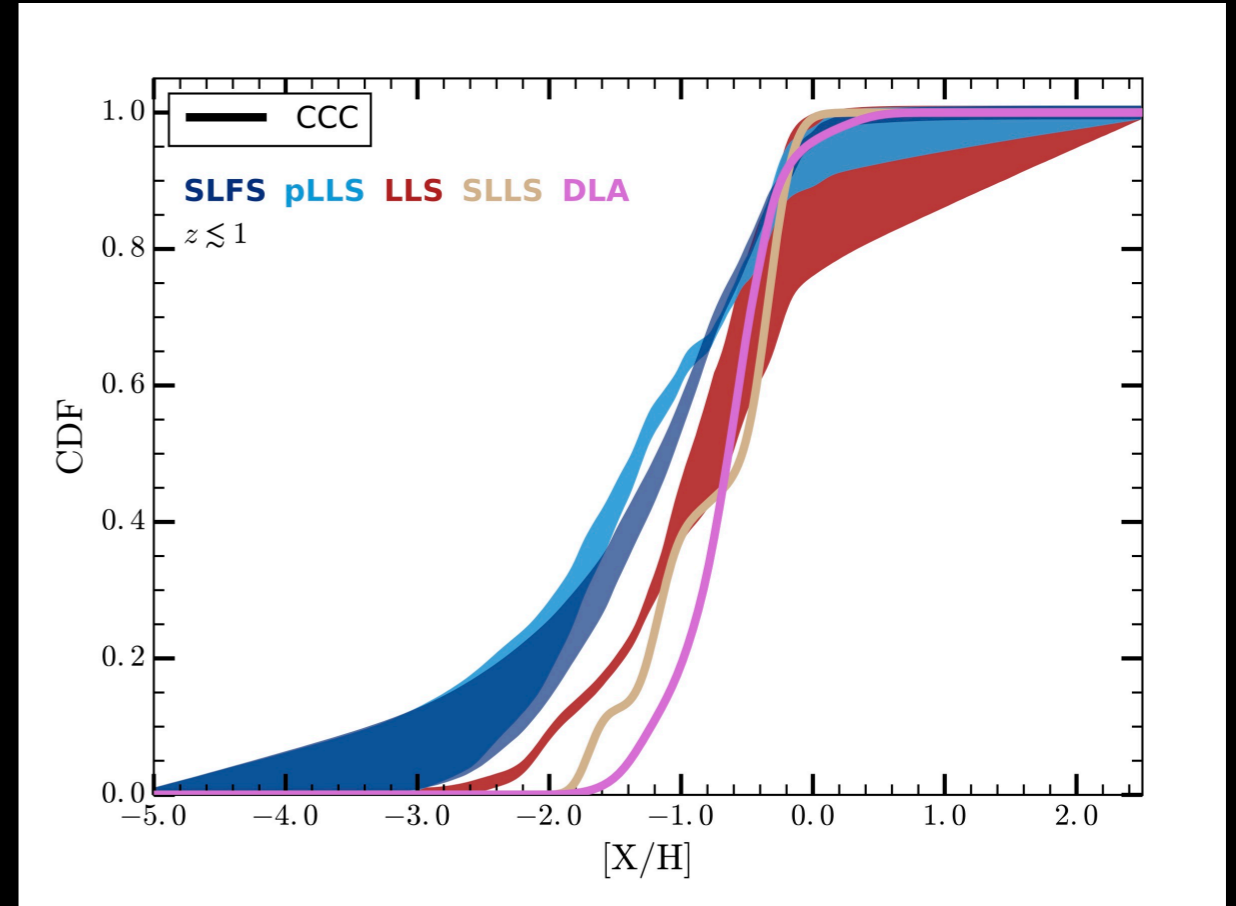
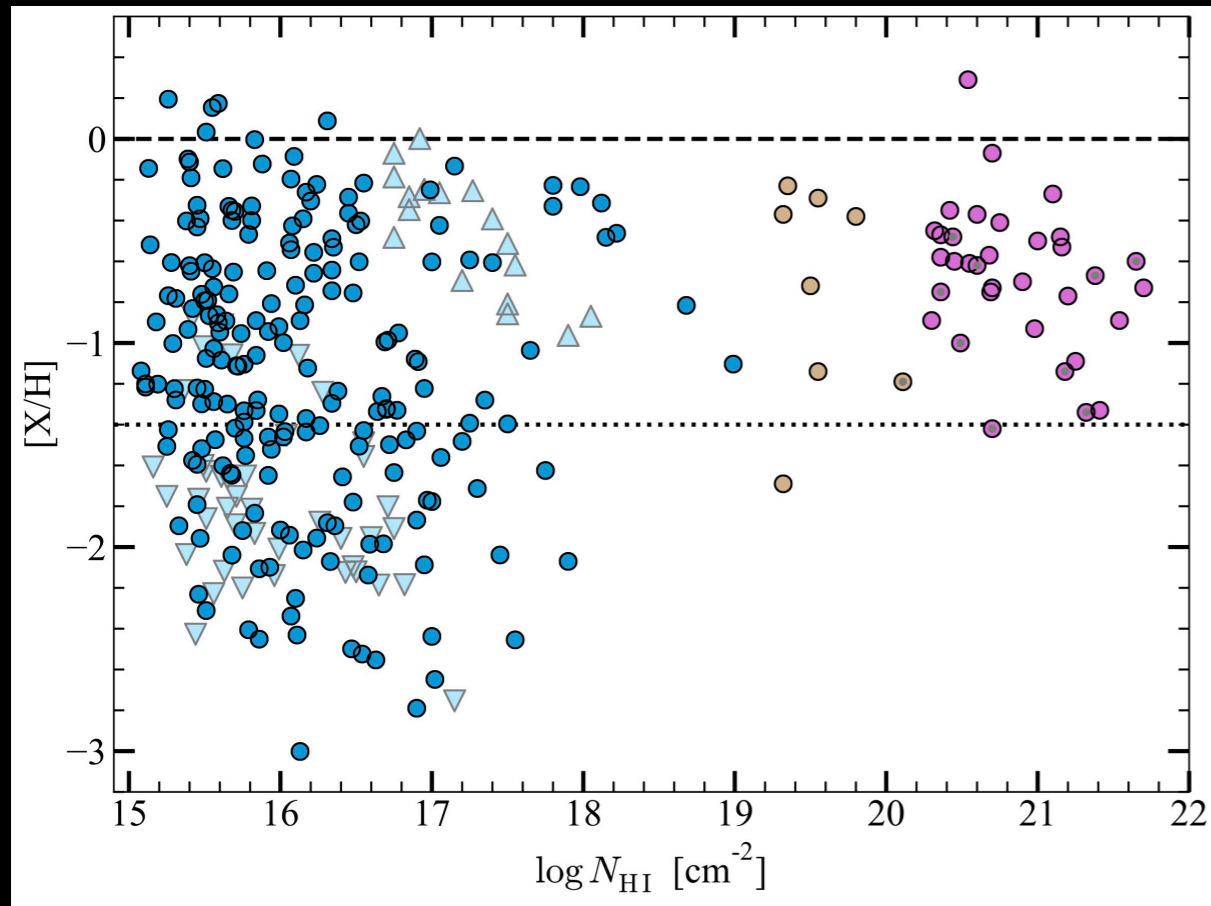


DLAs: new compilation from 3 papers: Rafelski+12, Lehner+13, Quiret+16

SLLs: only *HI-selected* SLLs from literature (Tripp+05; Battisti+12; Crighton+13; Quiret+16)

Wotta+18a, Lehner+18, in prep

# Summary I



- There is an evolution of the metallicity with  $N_{\text{HI}}$ .
- There is a large reservoir of **metal-poor cool gas** in the dense ionized medium of the universe probed by SLFSs, pLLSs, and LLSs.
- No strong evidence of pristine gas at  $z < 1$ , but some gas hasn't been enriched much since  $z \sim 2-3$  (see Lehner+16, Fumagalli+16, Simcoe+04).
- Some redshift dependence for the metallicities.

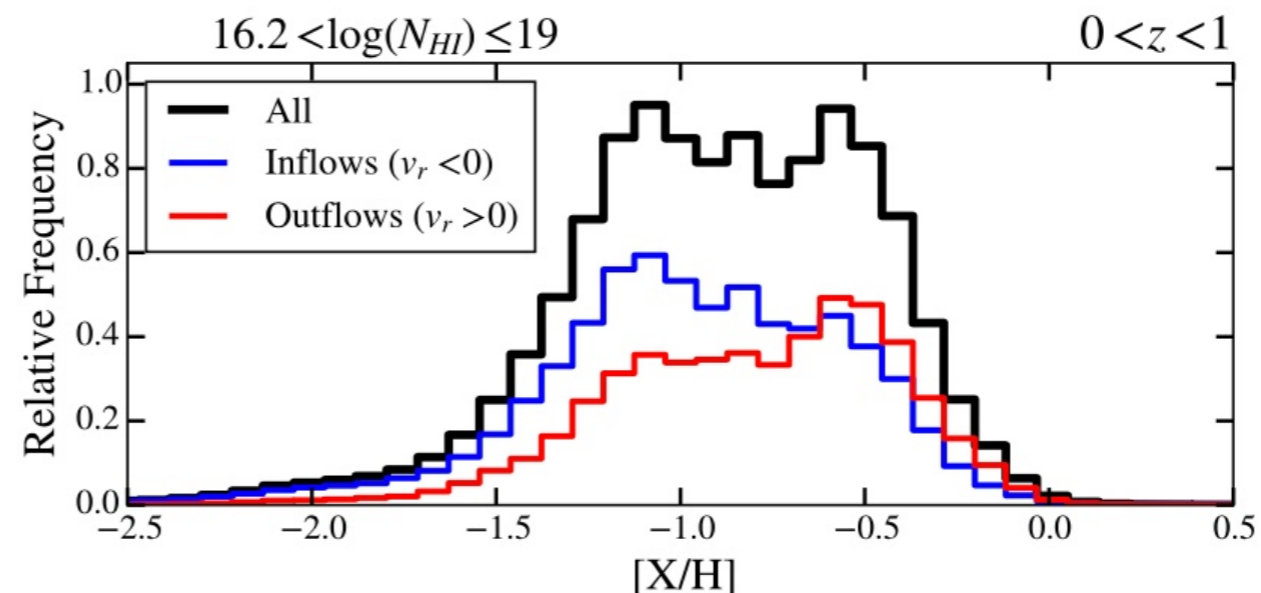
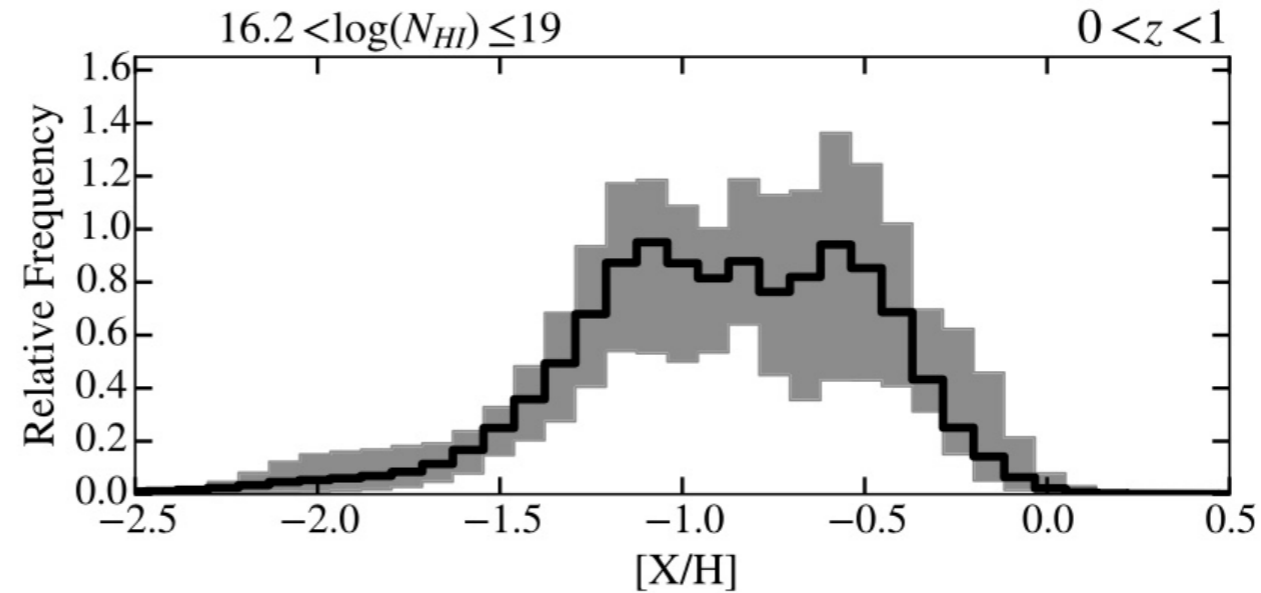
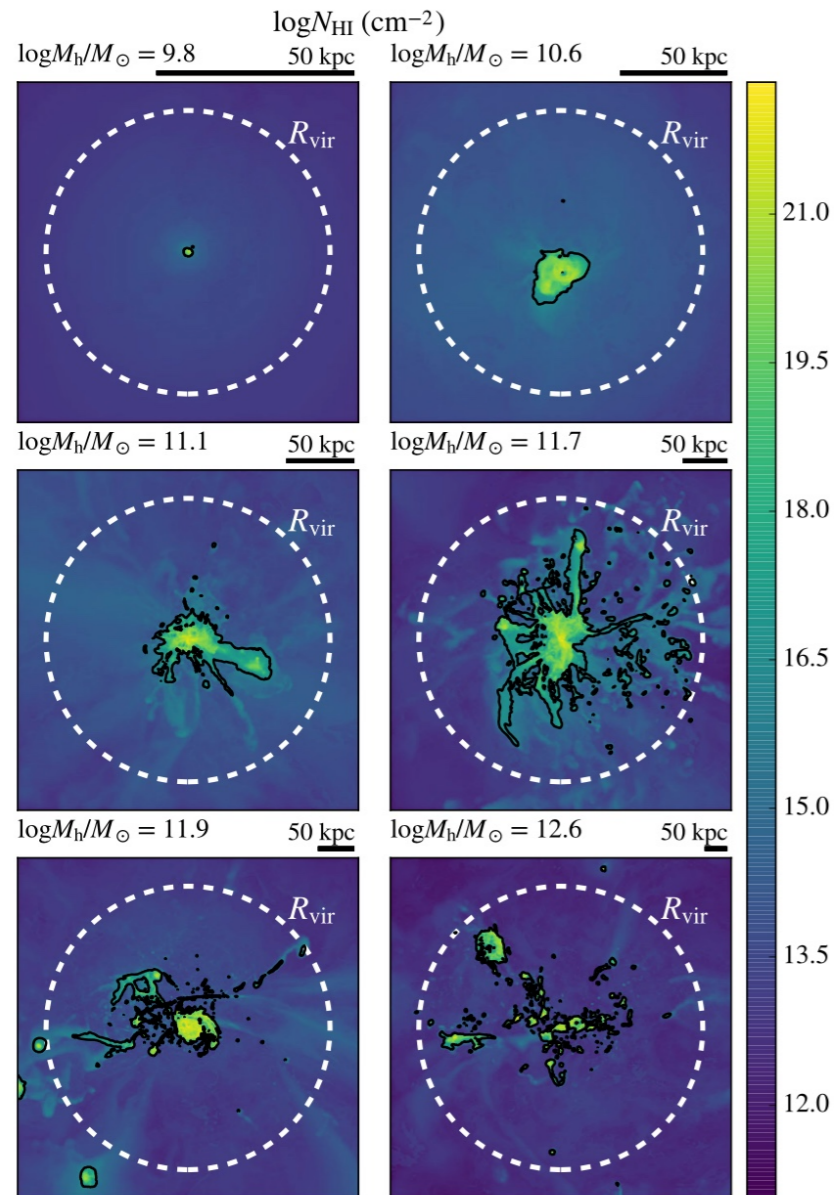
Observations meet with simulations

# FIRE Simulations vs. CCC

## Low-Redshift Lyman Limit Systems as Diagnostics of Cosmological Inflows and Outflows

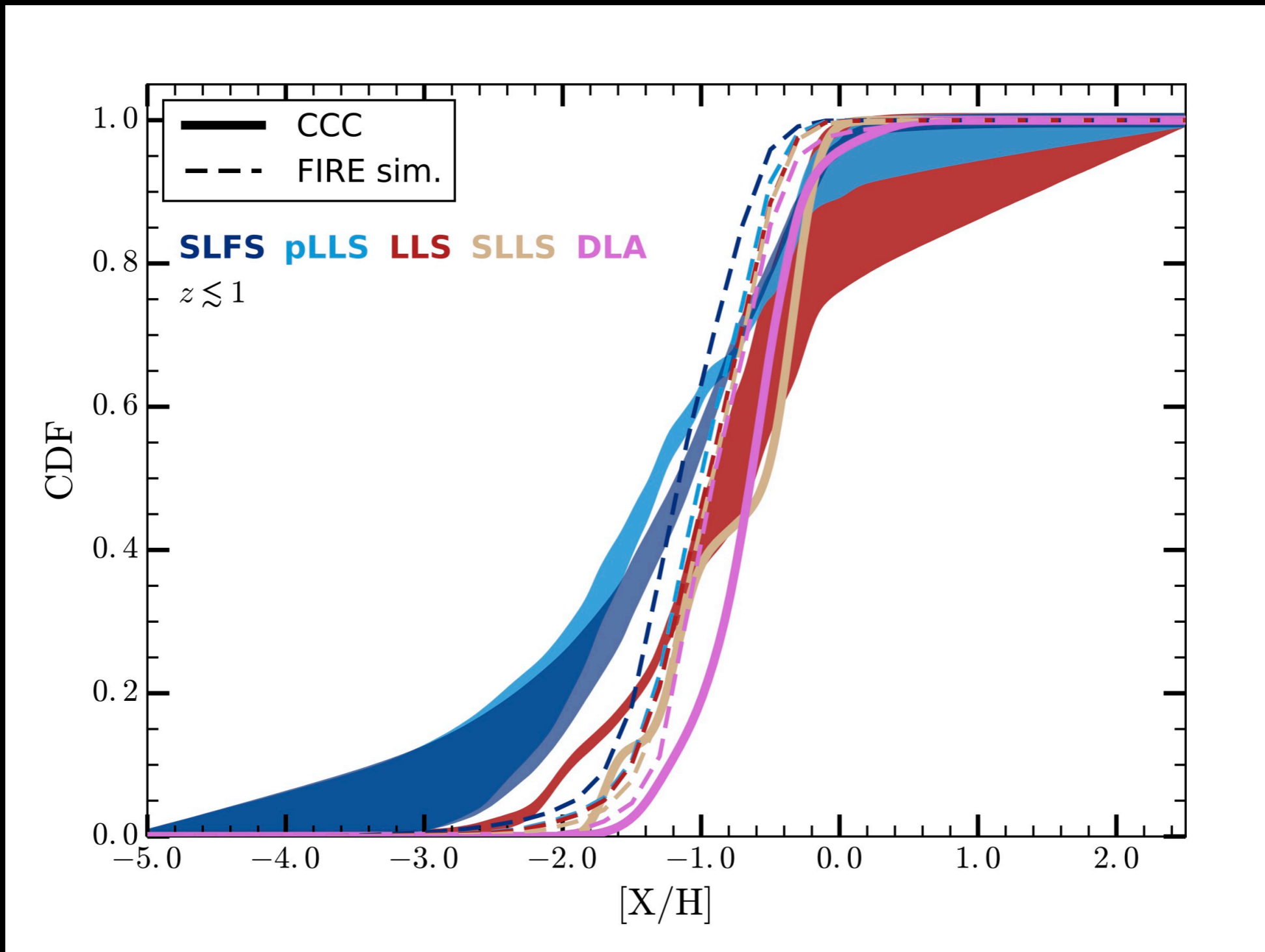
MNRAS, 2017

Zachary Hafen,<sup>1\*</sup> Claude-André Faucher-Giguère,<sup>1</sup> Daniel Anglés-Alcázar,<sup>1</sup> Dušan Kereš,<sup>2</sup> Robert Feldmann,<sup>3</sup> T. K. Chan,<sup>2</sup> Eliot Quataert,<sup>3</sup> Norman Murray,<sup>4</sup> Philip F. Hopkins<sup>5</sup>

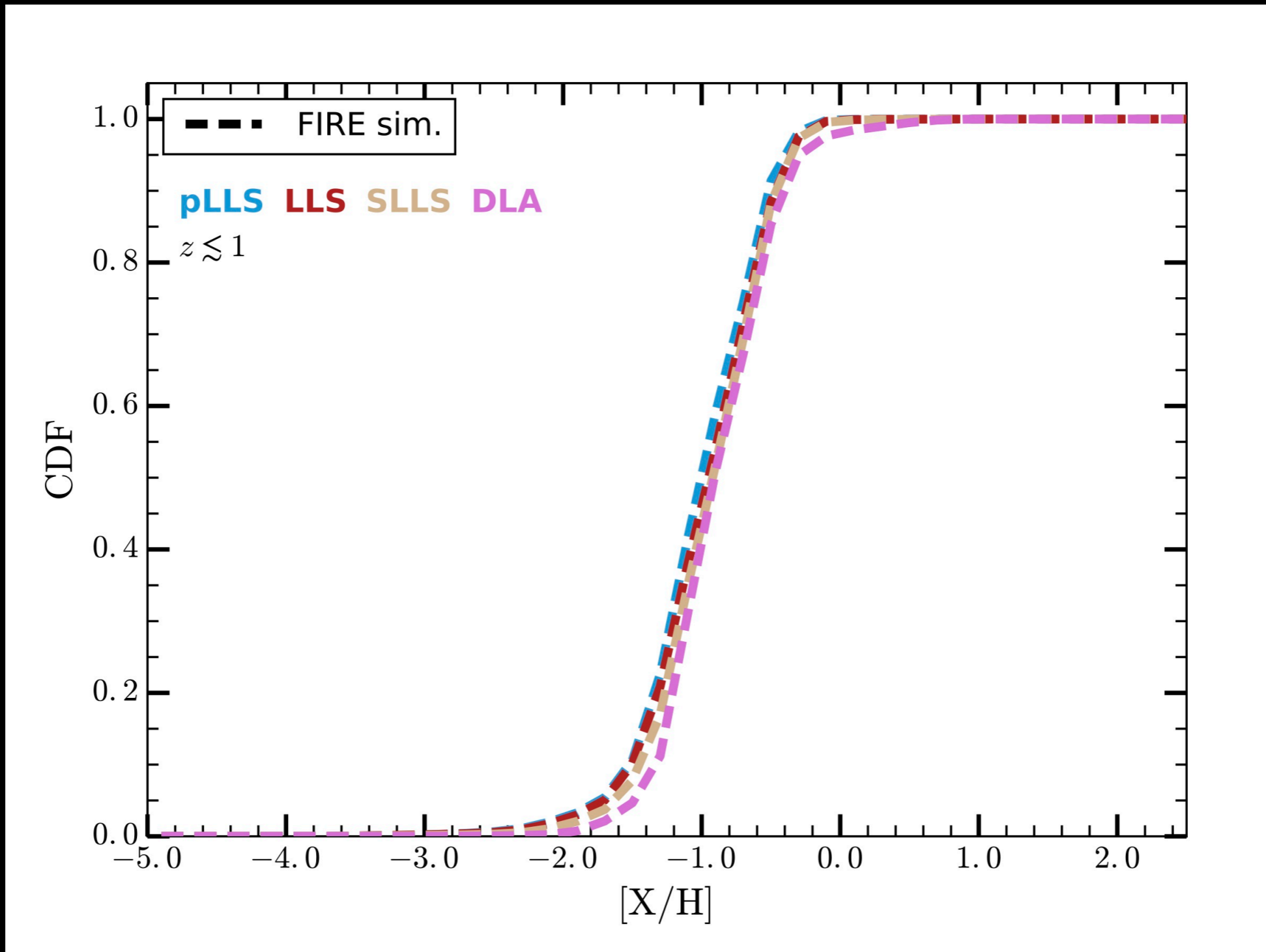


ERA),  
Drive,  
SA

# FIRE Simulations vs. CCC



# FIRE Simulations vs. CCC



# EAGLE Simulations vs. CCC

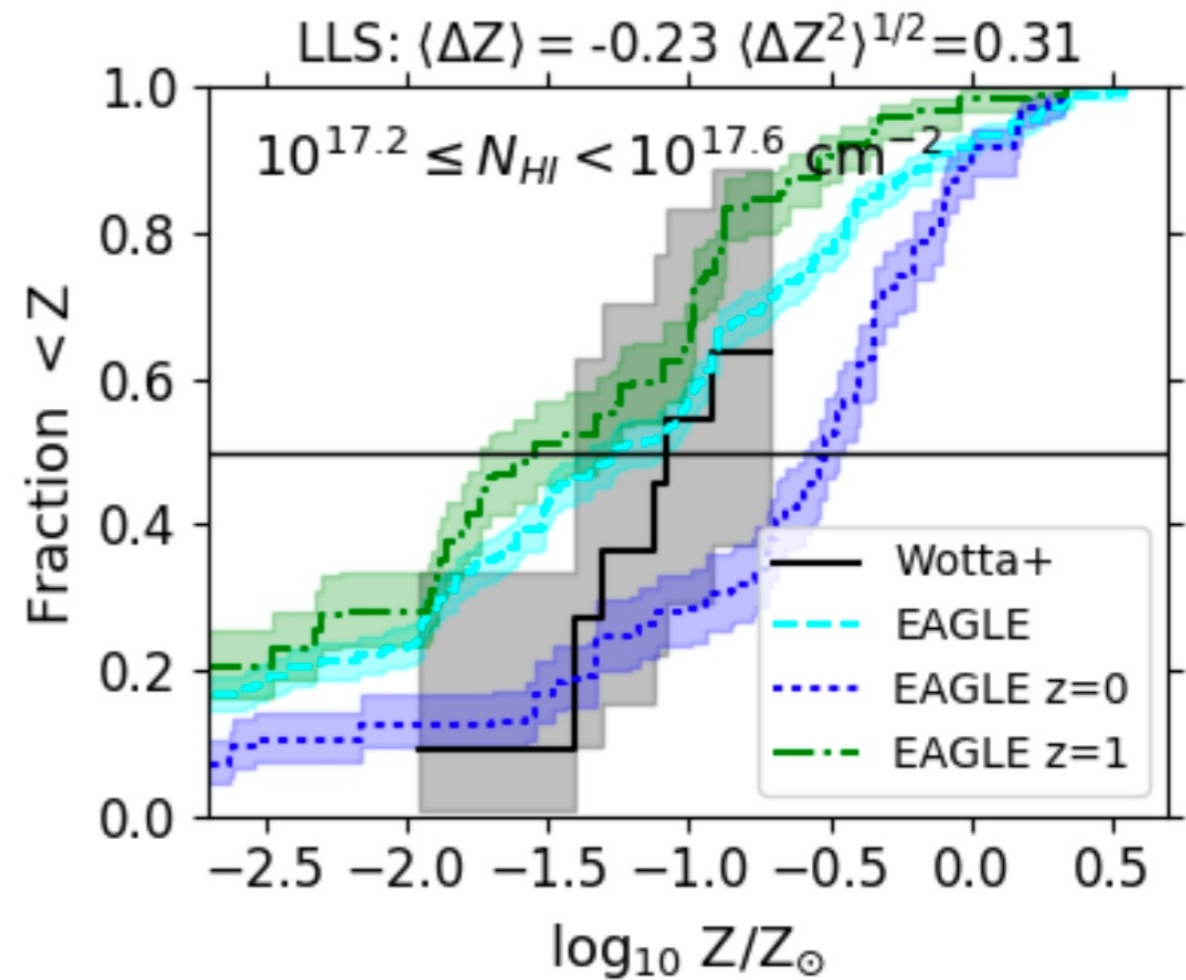
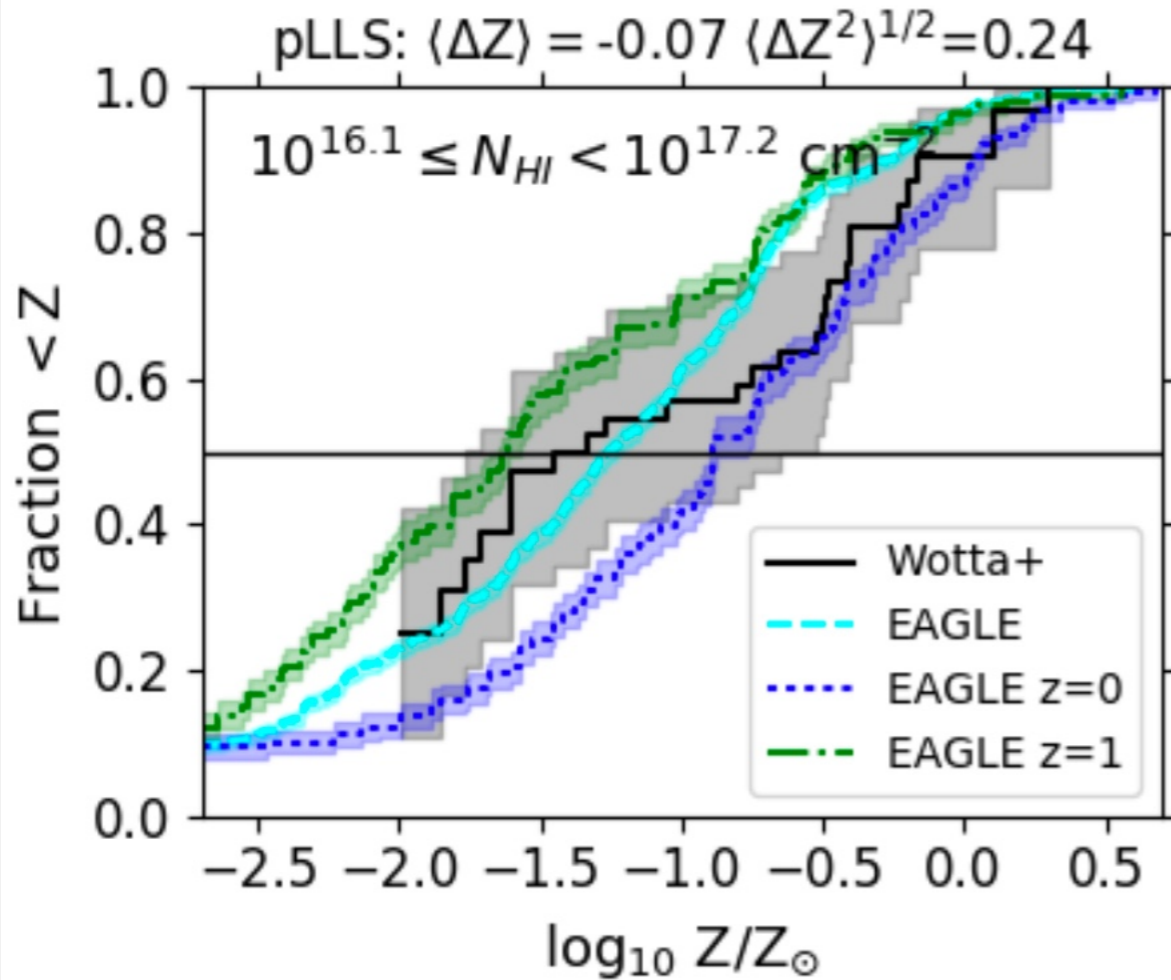
## The metallicity distribution of HI systems in the EAGLE cosmological simulation

MNRAS, 2018

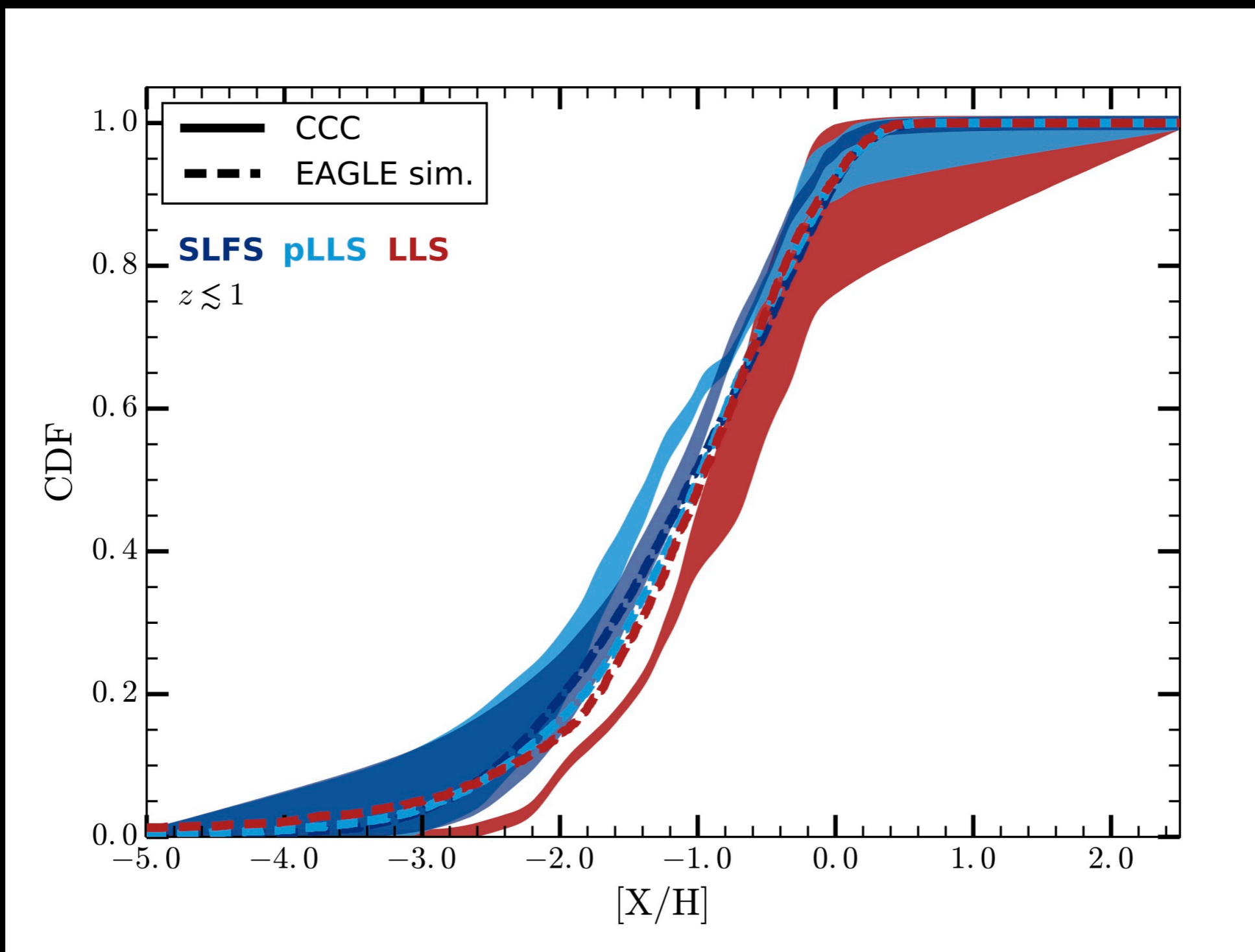
Alireza Rahmati<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin D. Oppenheimer<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute for Computational Science, University of Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland*

<sup>2</sup>*CASA, Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences, University of Colorado, 389 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309, USA*

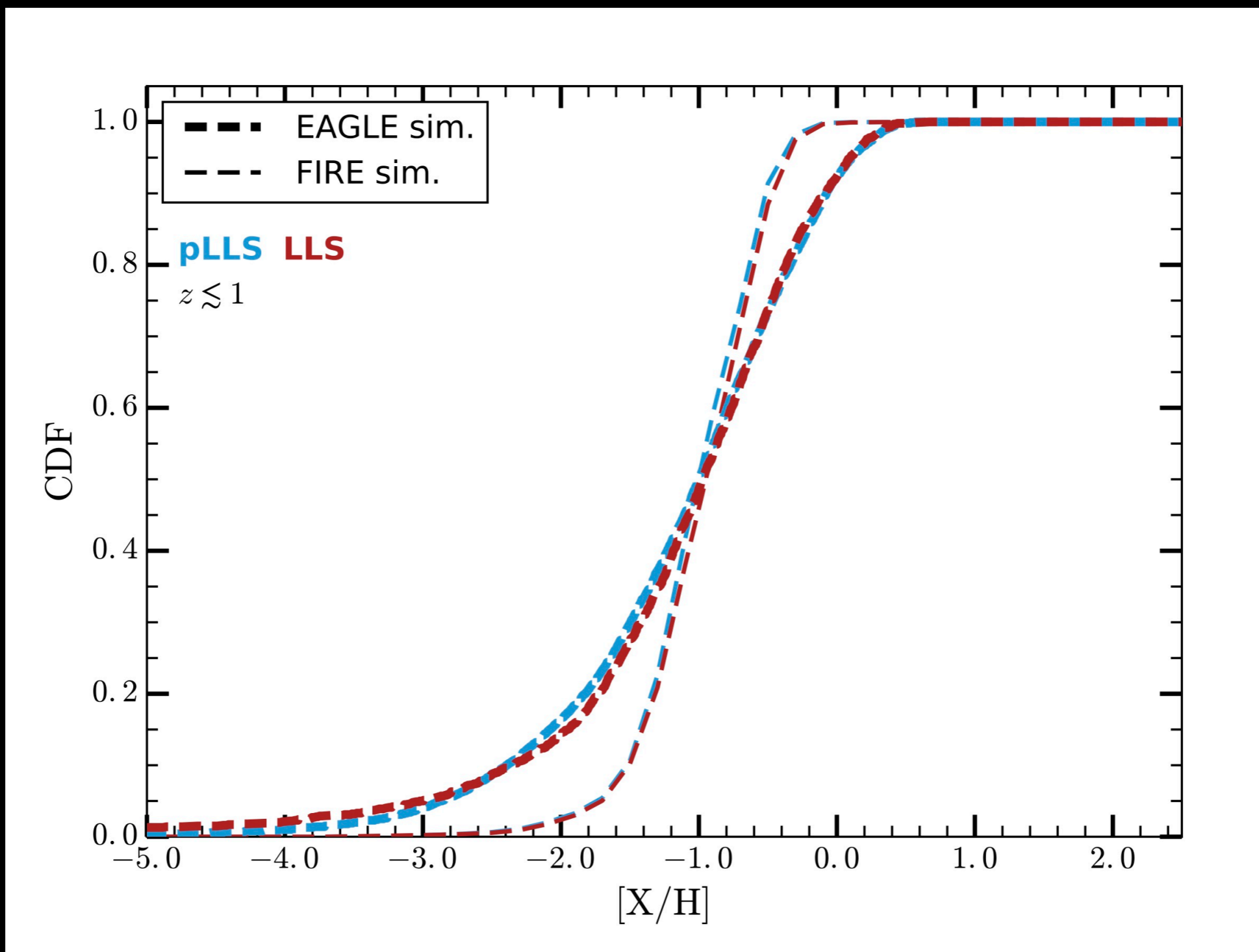


# EAGLE Simulations vs. CCC

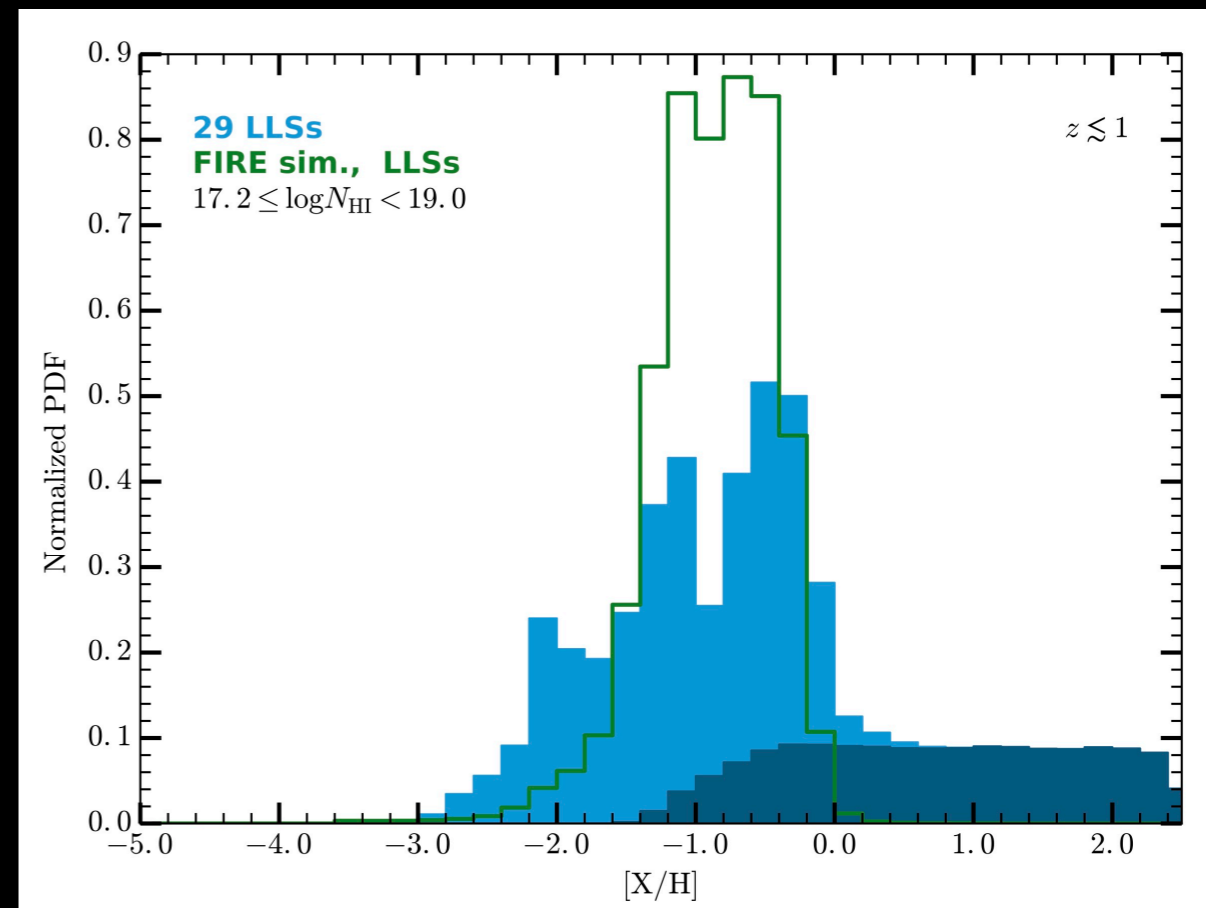
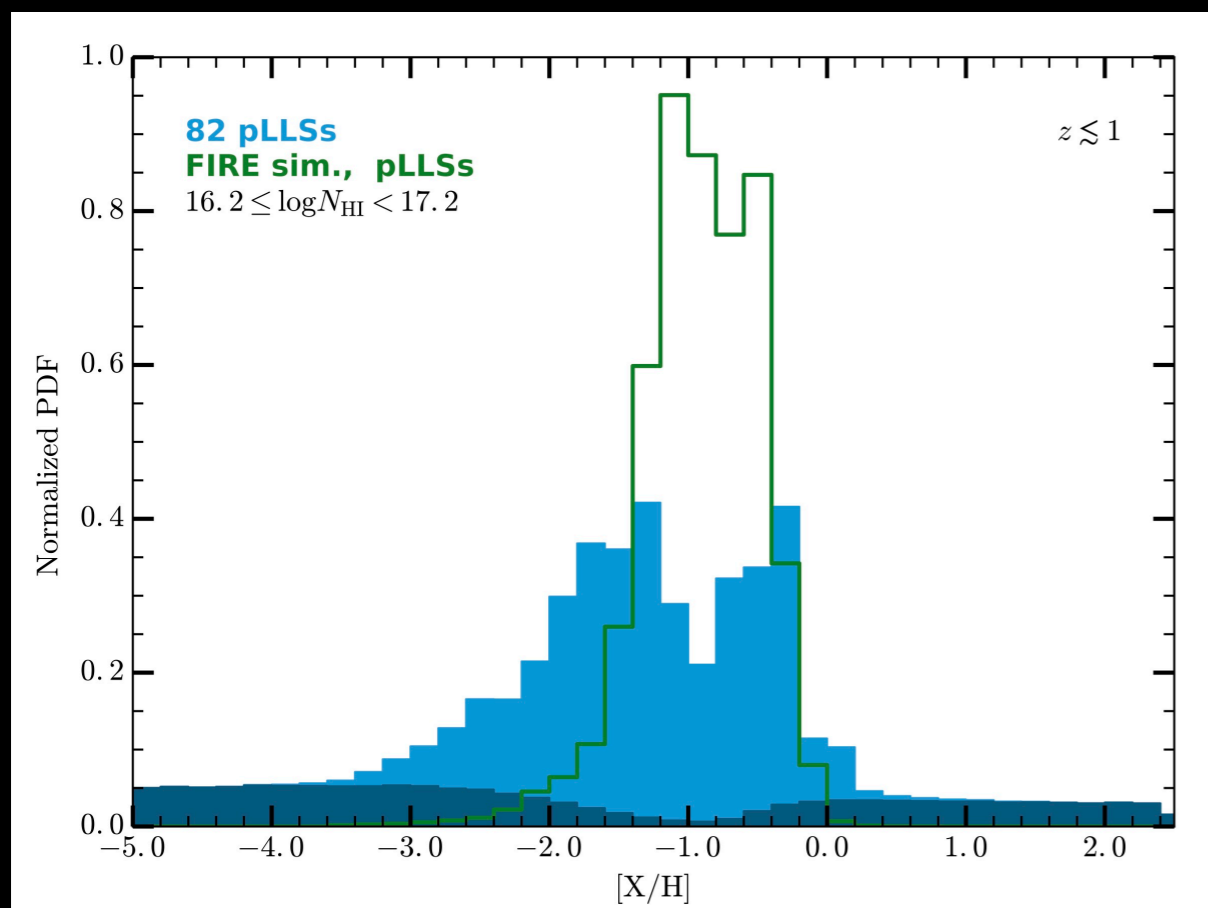




# EAGLE vs. FIRE

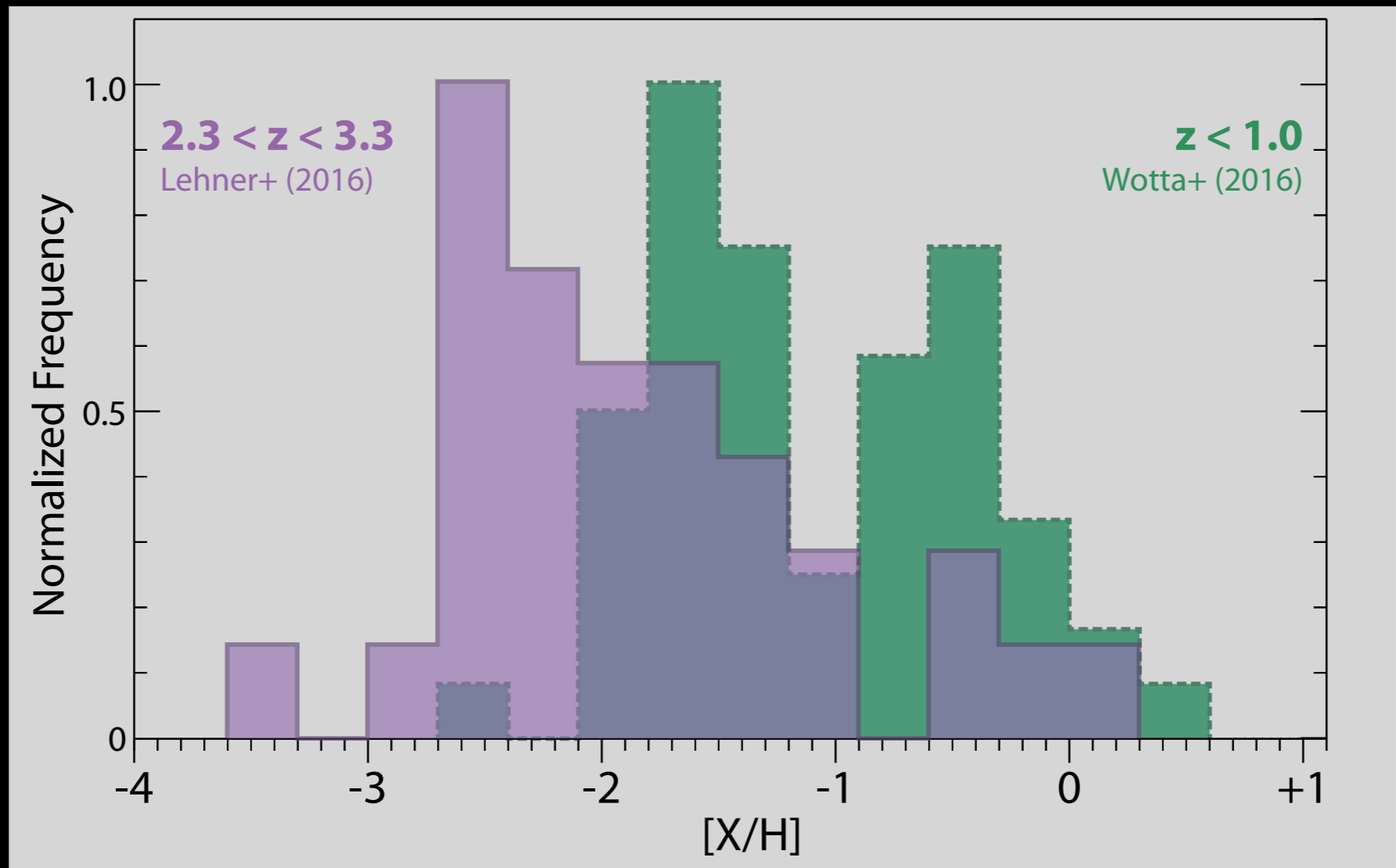


# Summary II



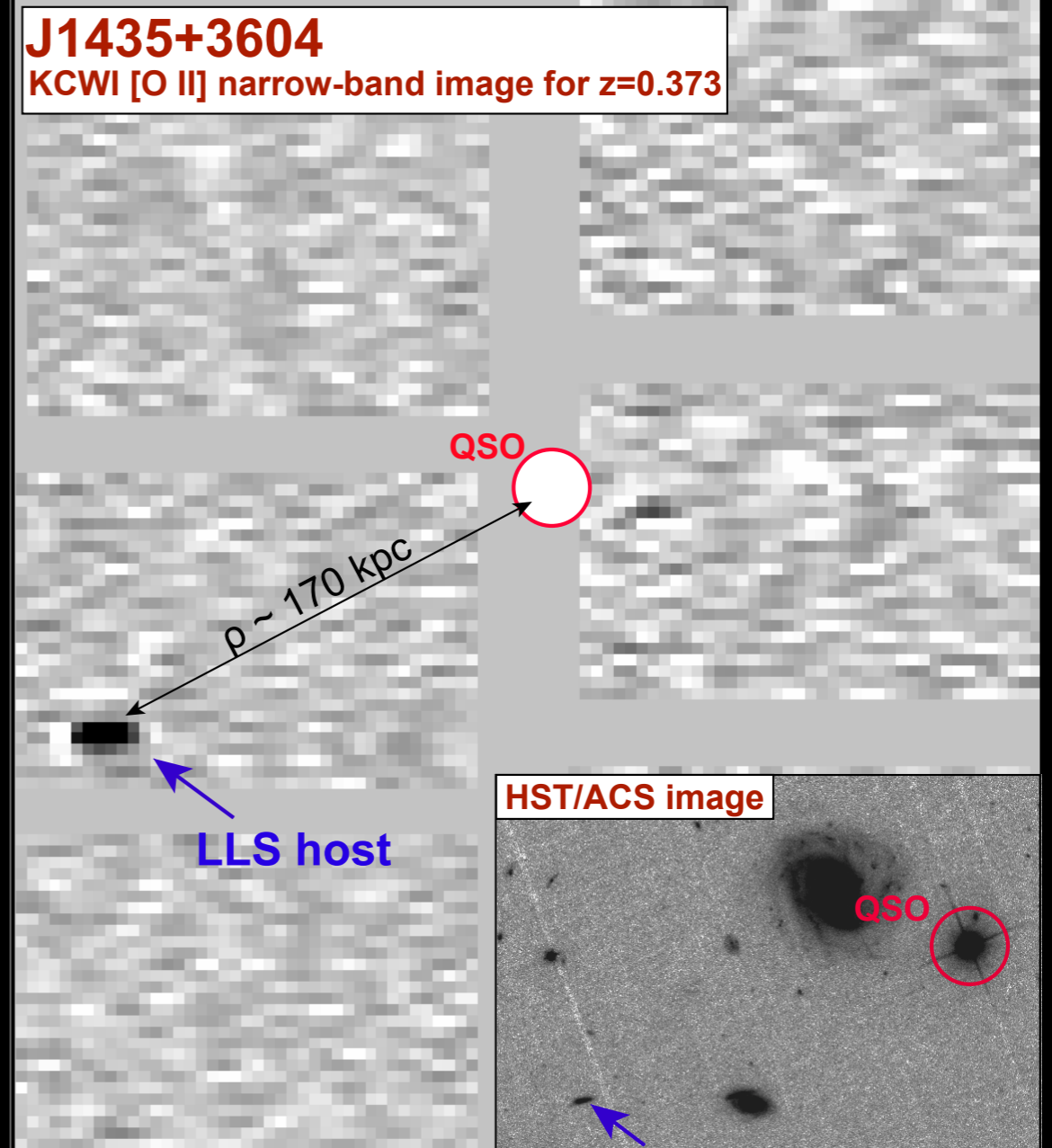
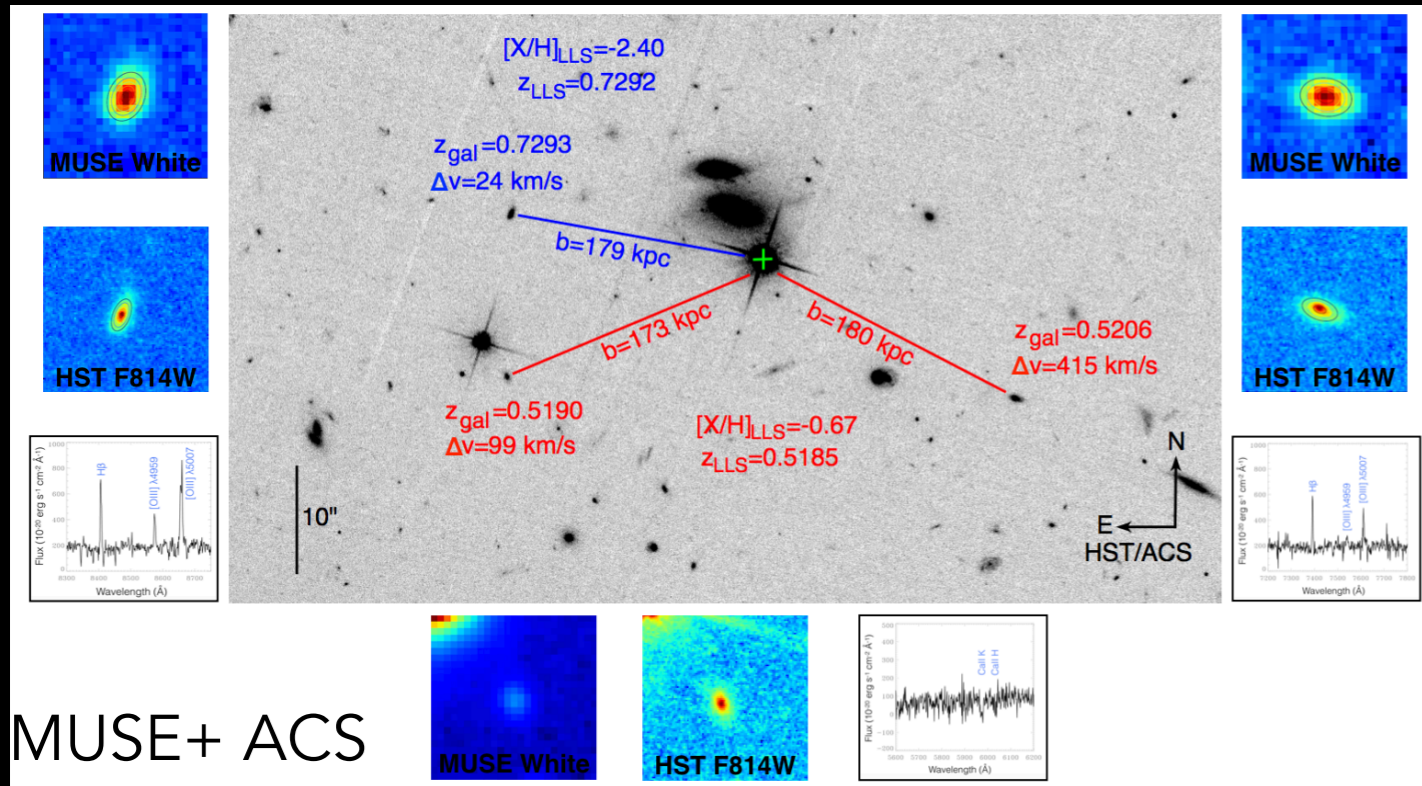
- The FIRE simulations under-predict the amount of low-metallicity gas probed by the  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$  absorbers.
- The EAGLE simulations produce a similar fraction of low-metallicity SLFSs, pLLSs, and LLSs. This is driven by a strong evolution of the metallicities of these absorbers between  $z \sim 0$  and 1, which is not observed in the CCC survey.
- The metallicity PDFs of the  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 22$  absorbers are nearly identical in the FIRE and EAGLE simulations.

# Evolution of the metallicity with redshift



- Our Large KODIAQ survey is underway.
- We will study the evolution of the metallicity of the absorbers with  $15 < \log N_{\text{HI}} < 19$  over cosmic time.

# Coming soon: Galaxies!



- How do the properties (metallicity, but also  $N(\text{OVI})$ , etc.) of the LLSs correlate with properties of the galaxies?

# Summary

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- Metal-enriched inflows and outflows are quite common at low redshift.
- There is a large reservoir of **metal-poor cool gas** in the dense ionized medium of the universe probed by pLLSs and LLSs **at all  $z$**  that may eventually accrete onto galaxies.
- **Strength in numbers: large archives are changing the game!** Thanks to COS, we went from samples that had less than handful of LLSs to samples of 30–60 at  $z < 1$ . We have now a sample of nearly 300 absorbers at  $z < 1$  and will reach similar size sample  $z > 2$  in the near future with our KODIAQ database.
- With large surveys of CGM absorbers combined with MUSE & KCWI observations of their environments, we will have the 2nd CGM revolution.