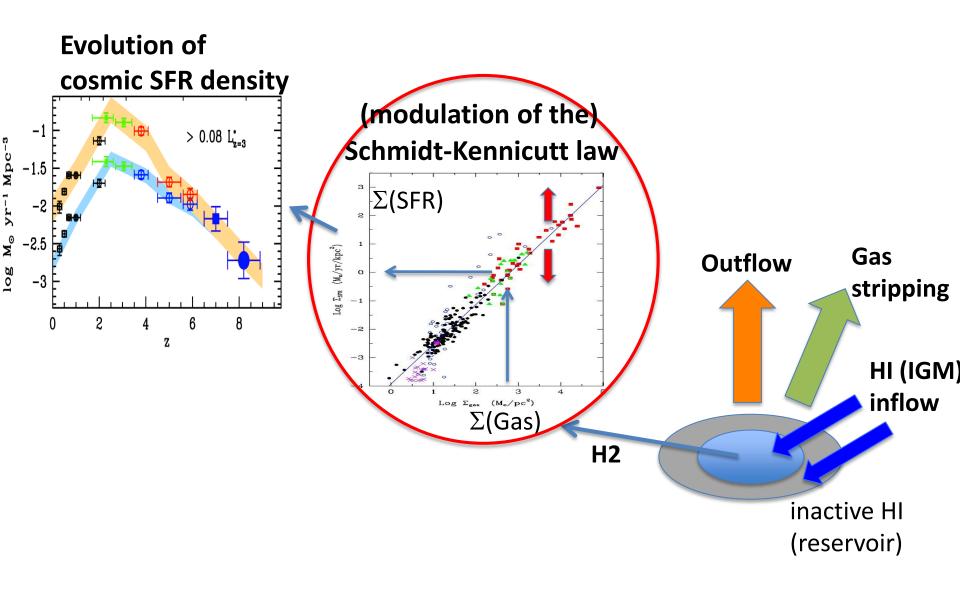
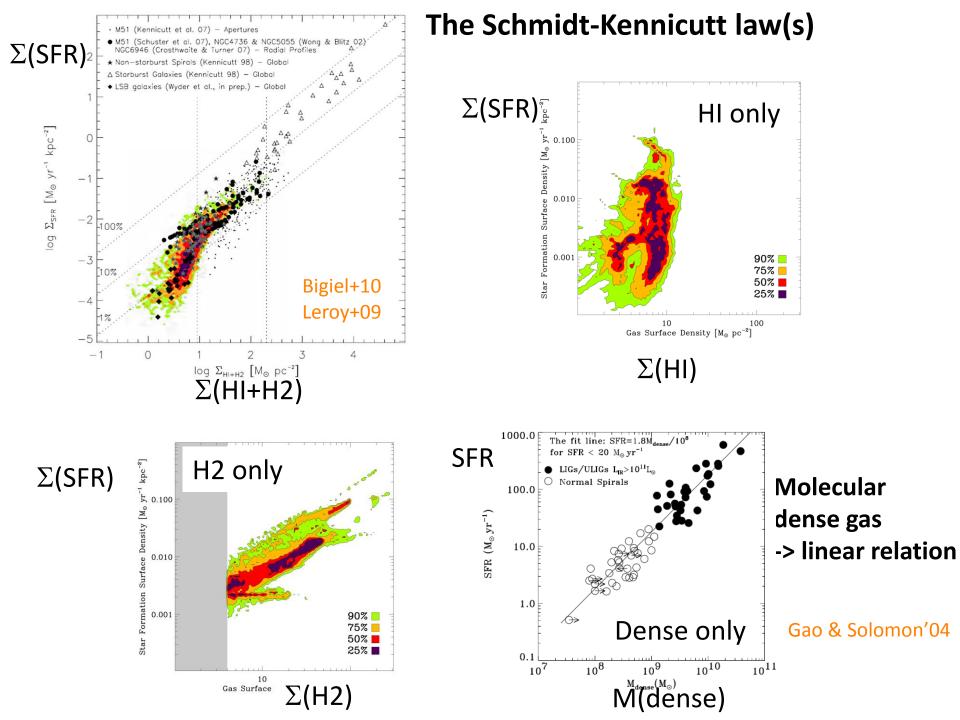
ESO in the 2020's

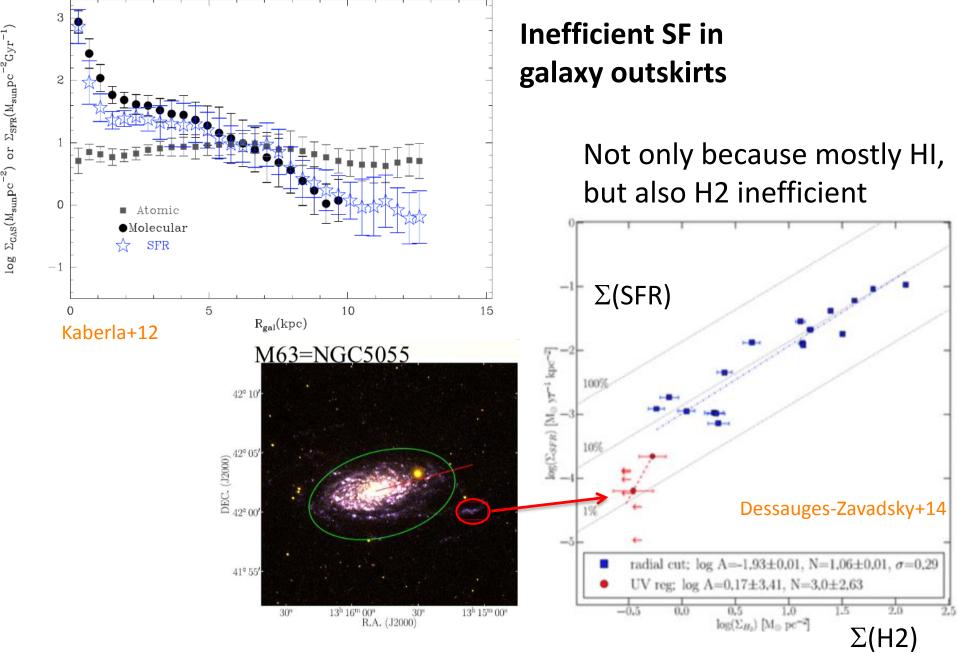
Gas in galaxies

Roberto Maiolino



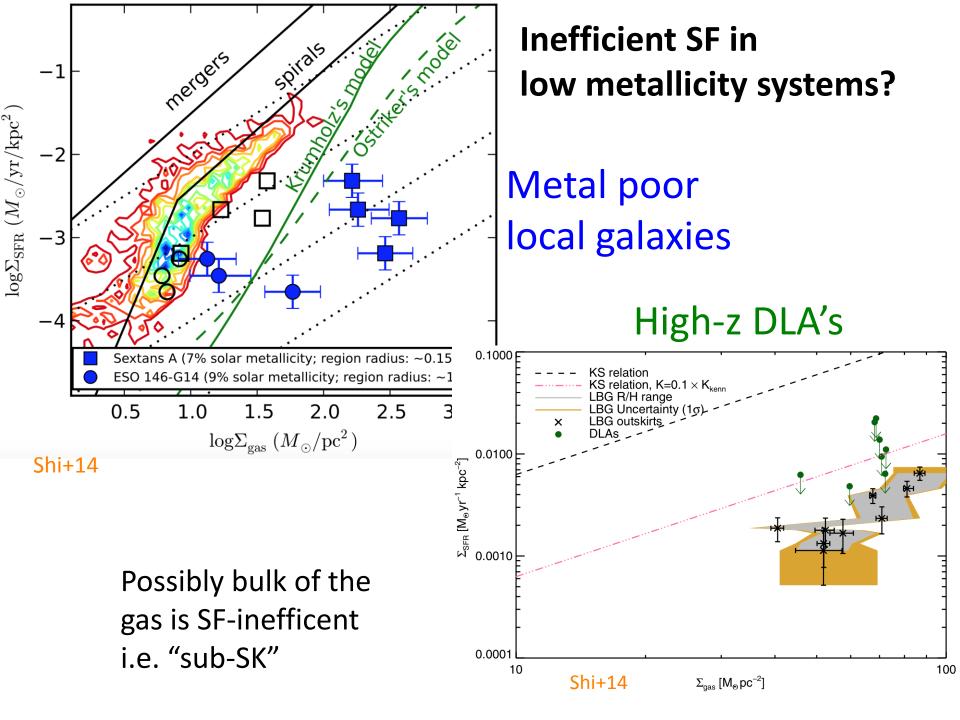




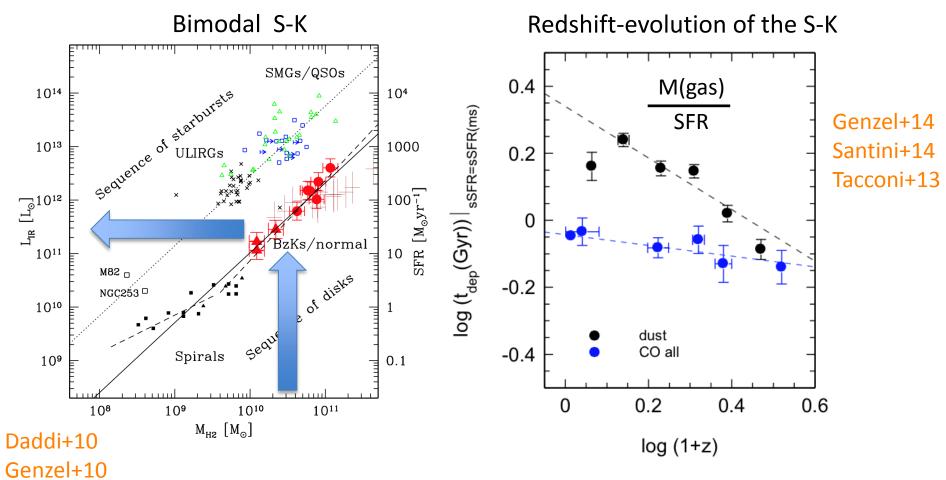


=> Reservoir of gas -> inflow on long timescales

-> but accelerated by any interaction or dynamical disturbance



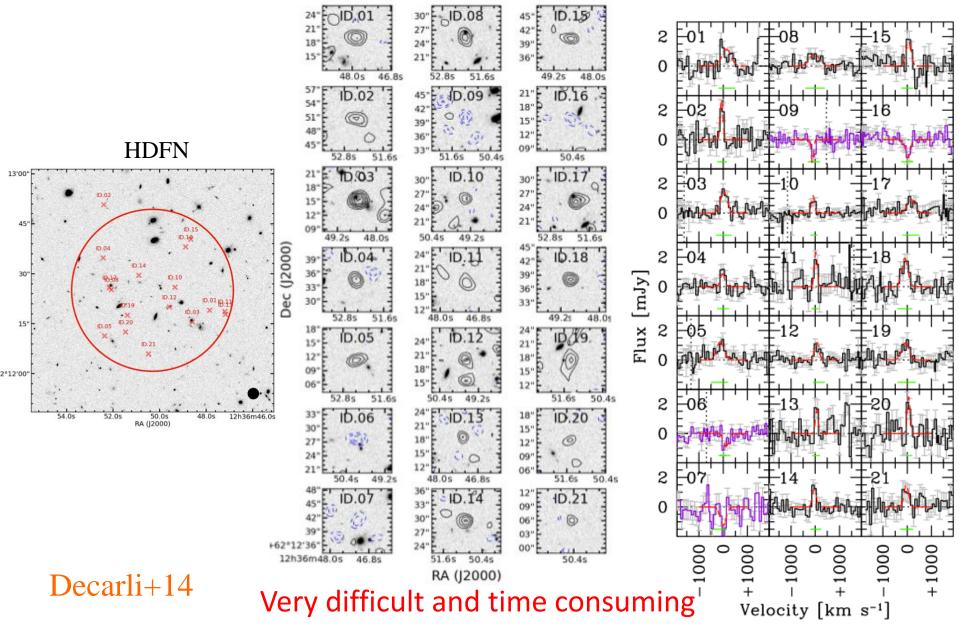
Modulation of the SK with environment, dynamics and redshift



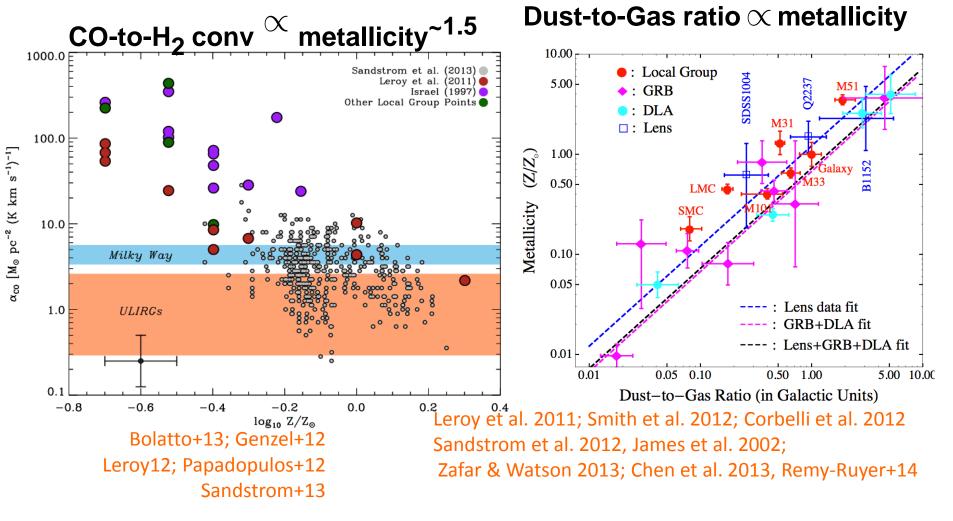
But debated... Ivison+11 Santini+14 Papadoupolos+12 Most of these studies start from galaxies selects by Star Formation...

If the key, fundamental quantity is the gas content -> cleaner way -> select blindly from gas content

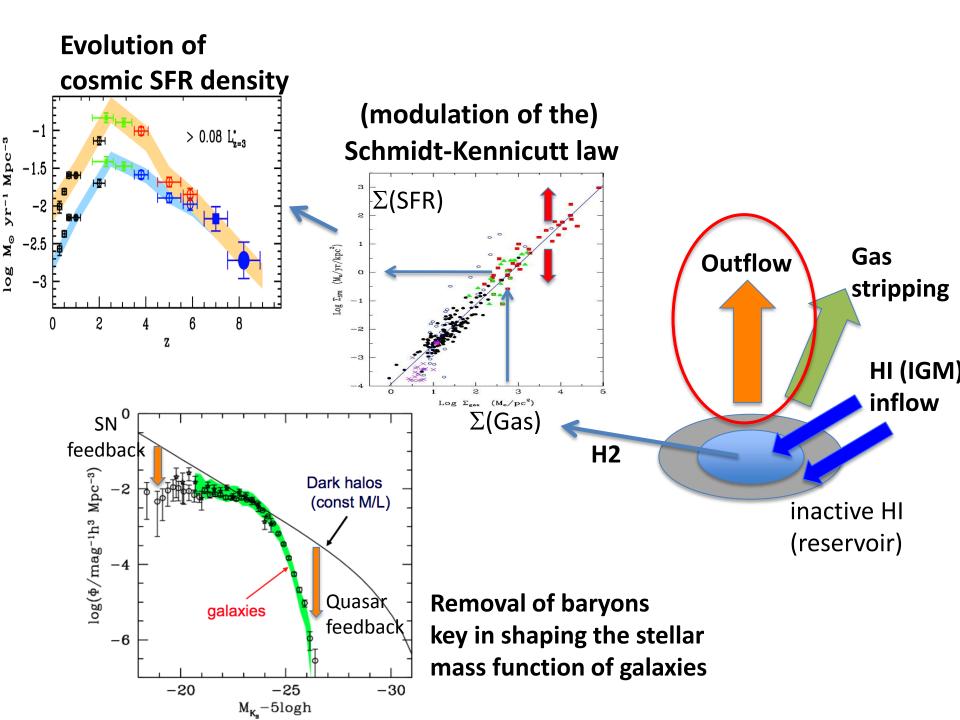
"Blind" CO searches Tracing the cosmic evolution of $\Omega_{\rm H2}$



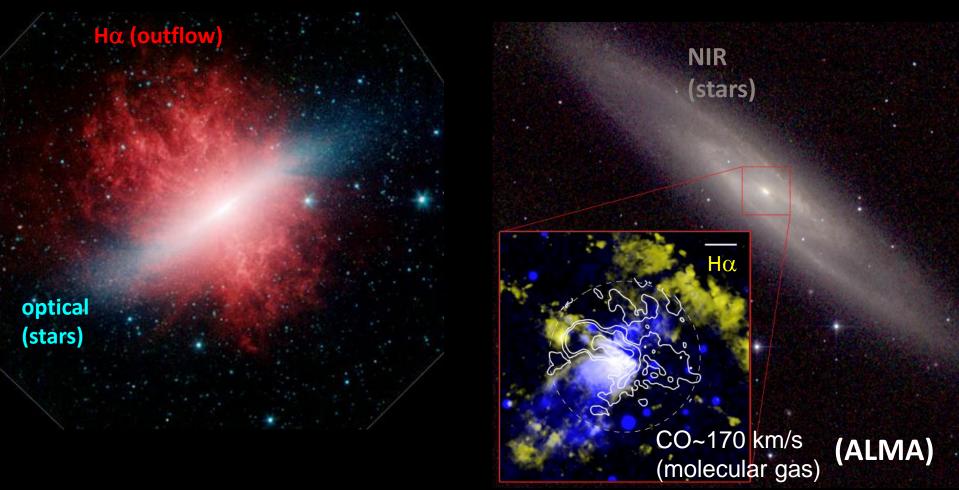
Gas masses from CO and from dust suffer from strong dependence on metallicity (and environment) ...and with large spread



Serious issue... especially at high redshift



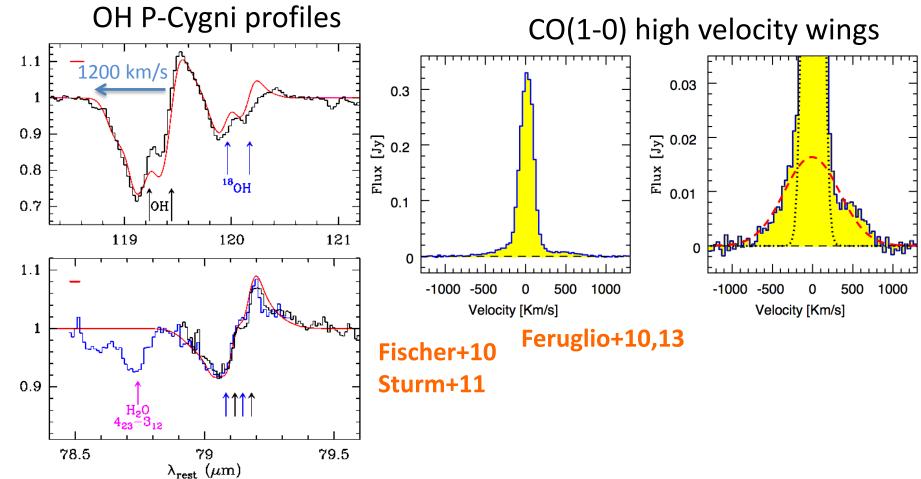
Observationally tracing starburst-driven outflows SN-driven winds



Soft X

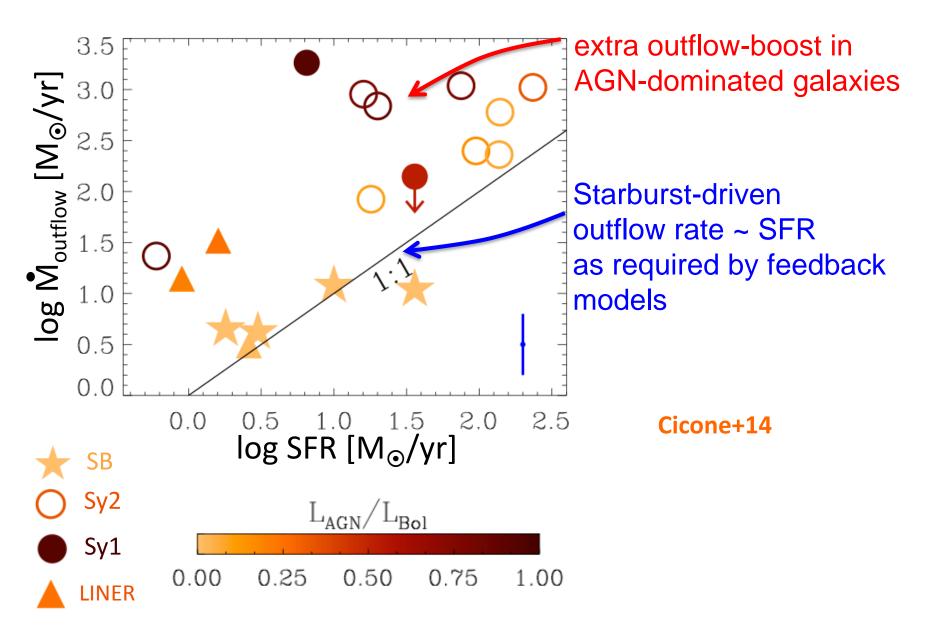
Bolatto+13

First evidence of quasar-driven outflows in local galaxies achieved only recently



Massive molecular outflows (~1000 M_{\odot}/yr) Extended on kpc scales

Outflow rate versus SFR in local galaxies

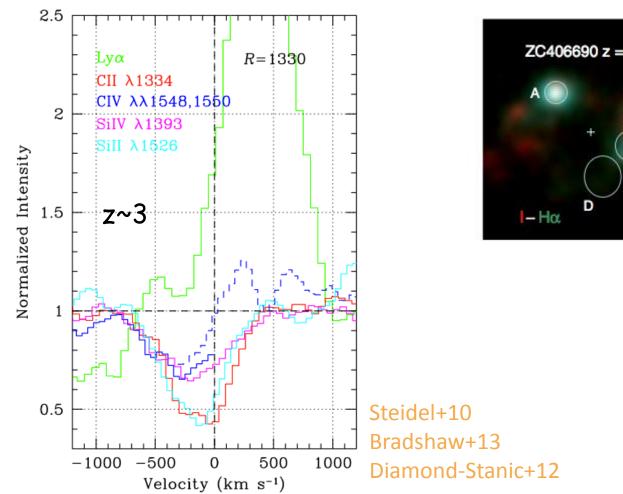


Yet, bulk of the action must occur at high redshift

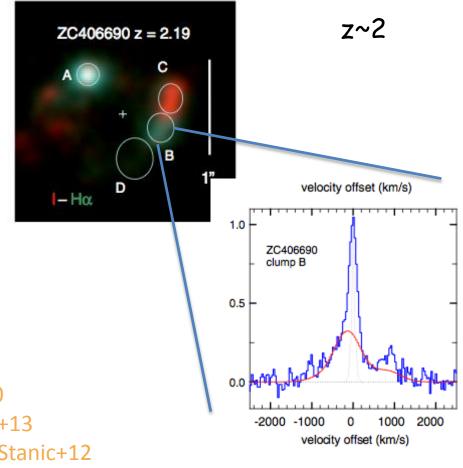
Absorption spectroscopy

(stacked spectra

-> huge scope for improvement with E-ELT)



3D resolved emission line spectroscopy (-> large improvement in sensitivity and resolution with **E-ELT**)

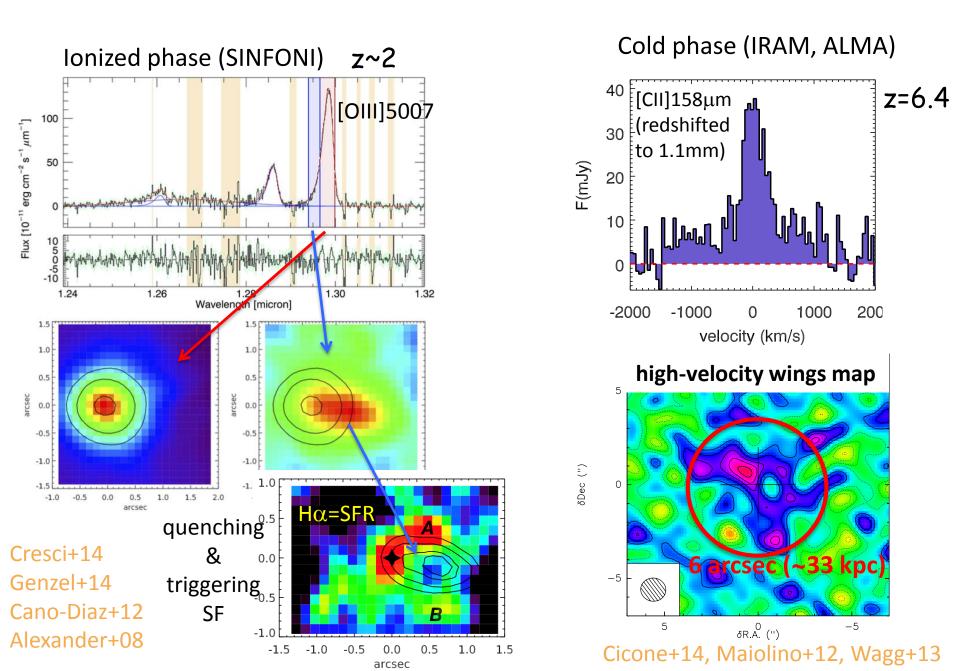


Genzel+12

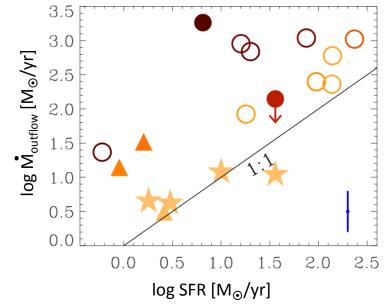
However, these only probe the ionized phase...

the molecular+atomic neutral phases can be much more massive

Quasar/AGN-driven outflows at high-z

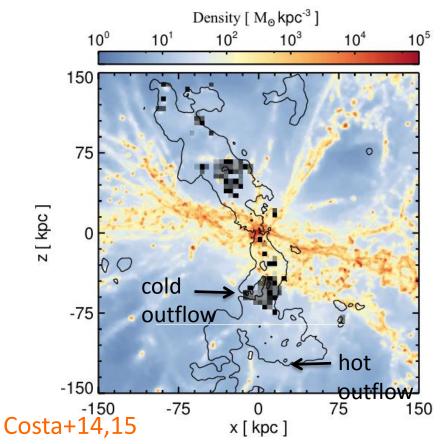


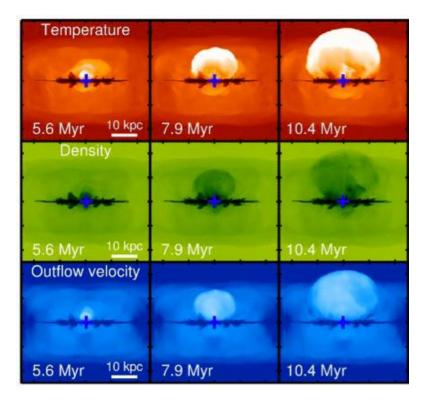
At high-z we are still far from having the statistics and the information (multi-transitions, multi-phase) available in local outflows...



moreover...

Simulations: "effectiveness" of outflows is very low



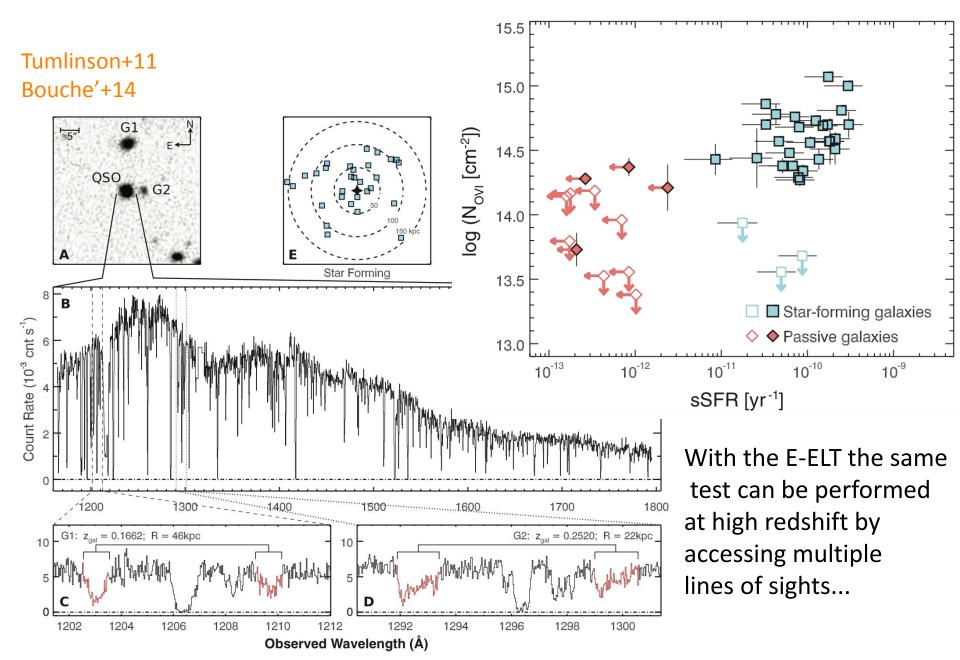


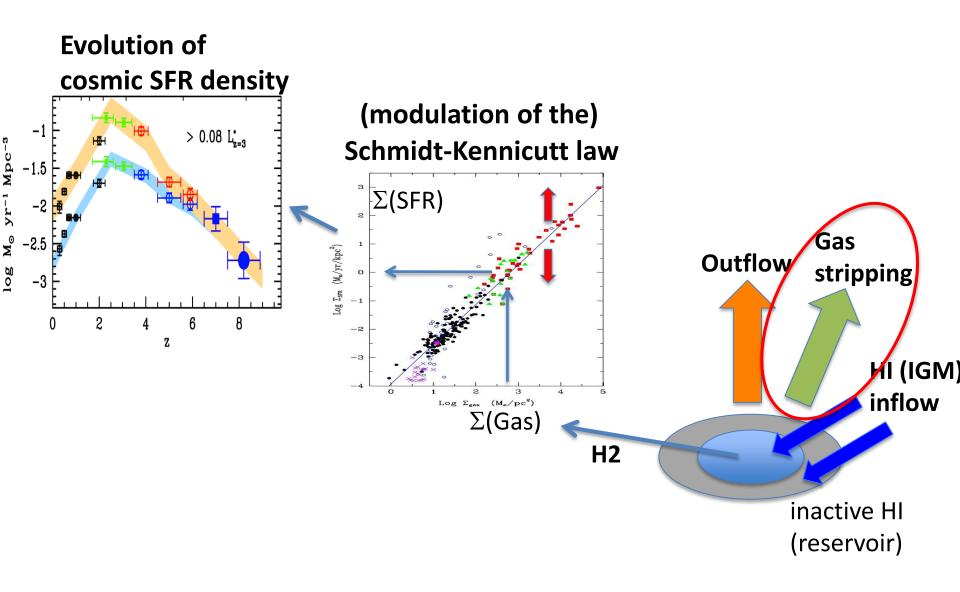
Gabor+14

- Most of the gas escapes through low density, least resistance regions
- Does not stop inflow along dense filaments
- Most of the gas rains back onto the galaxy
- -> Outflows help regulating SF, but may not be capable of really quenching SF...

Need to investigate outflows at very large radii (ALMA+abs. spec.)

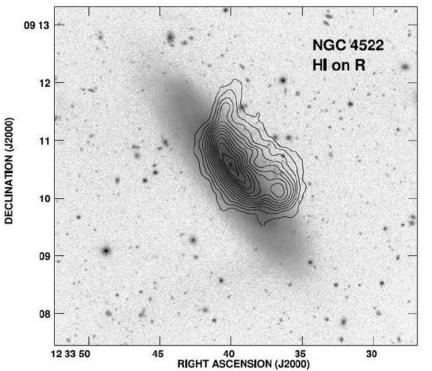
Probing outflow effects at large radii (~150kpc) through absorption spectrosc.





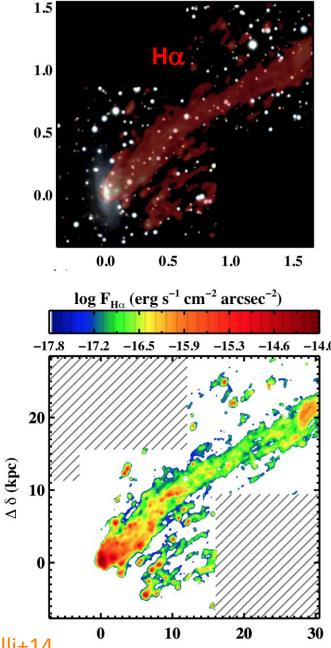
Gas removal by ram pressure: galaxies plunging into hot halos

HI 21 cm

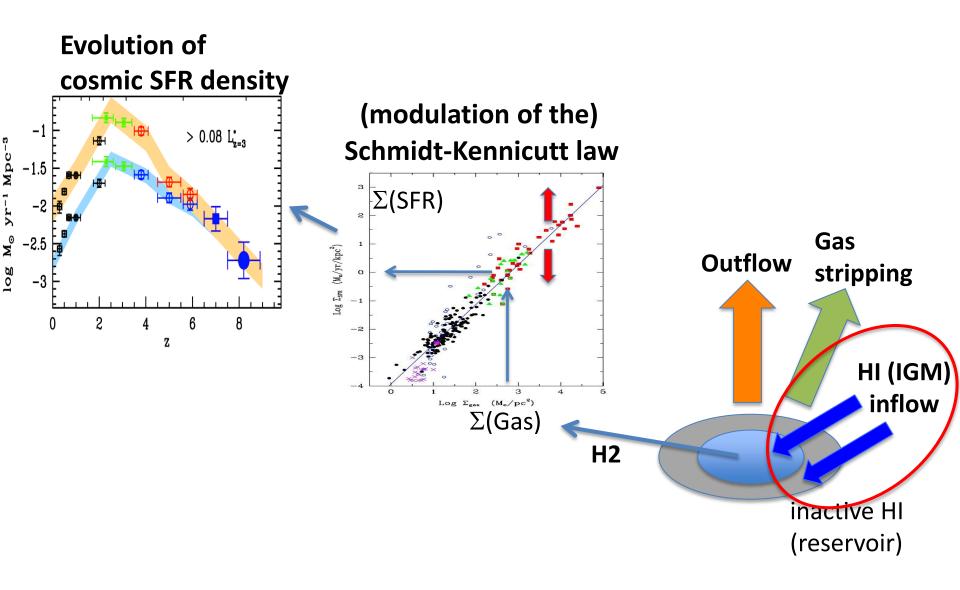


SKA in phase 2 can probe this out to z~0.5-1 (which is the crucial redshift range for this effect)

MUSE @ VLT



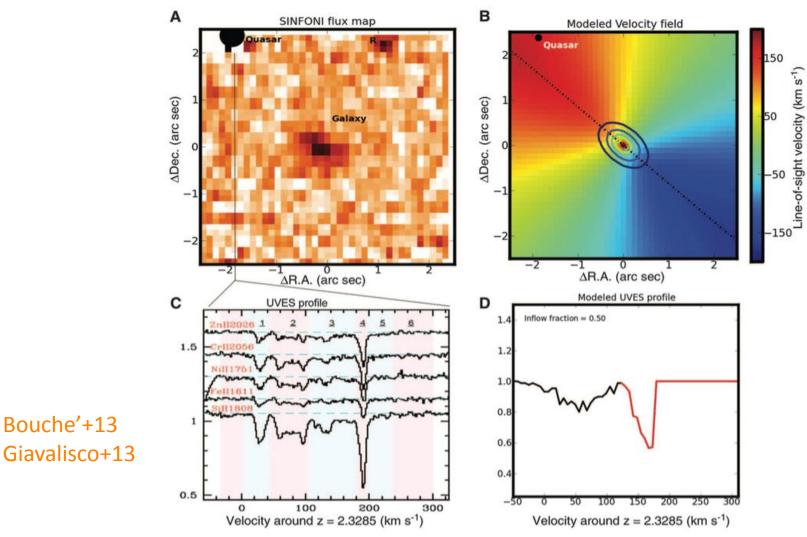
Fumagalli+14



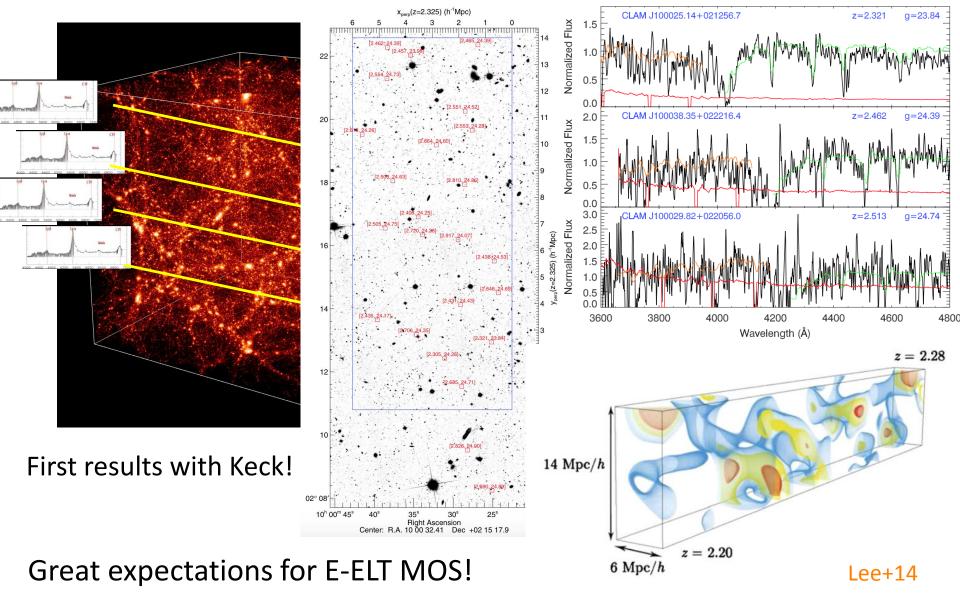
Gas inflows: very difficult to probe observationally

Absorption spectroscopy:

small cross section of accreting medium



IGM tomography: probe Lyα forest through multiple lines of sights by using galaxies as background sources -> mapping baryons in cosmic (accreting) filaments

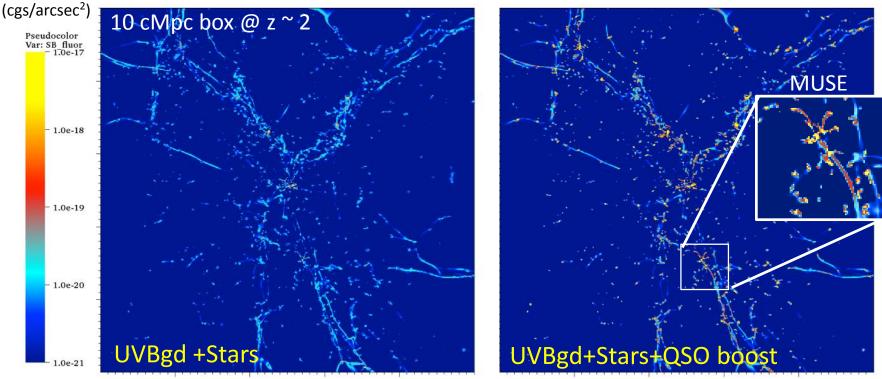


Can we see the cosmic web and feeding filaments in emission?

- Self-shielded neutral gas fluoresces when illuminated by the UV background (in principle every ionizing photon produces ~ 0.6 Lyα photon) Hogan & Weymann 1987; Gould & Weinberg 1996; Zheng & Miralda-Escude 2005; Cantalupo+05,07; Kollmeier+08, Cantalupo+12
- Extra illumination by a nearby quasar shrinks self-shielded region but boosts surface brightness over region > 10 Mpc

Cantalupo+05,07,12

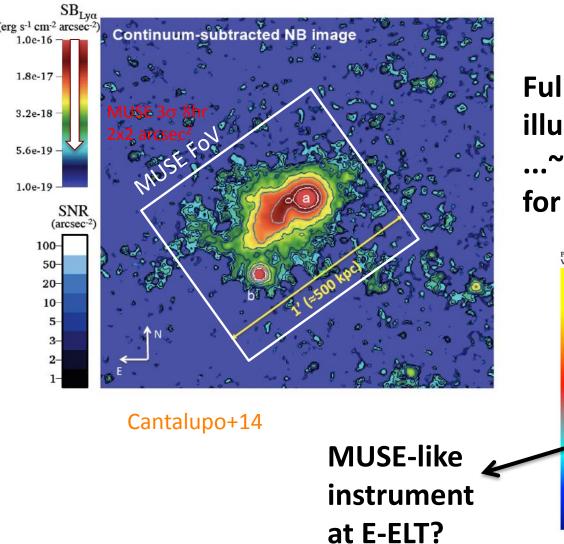
SB



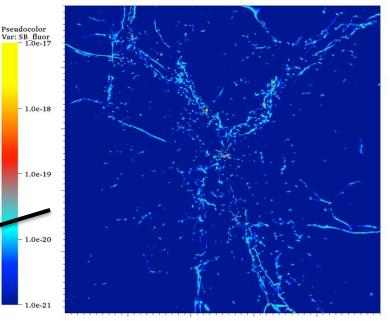
from Cantalupo et al 2012

Borrowed from Lilly @ ESO-3D conf.

Detecting Ly α from high-z feeding filaments illuminated by QSO, within reach of MUSE

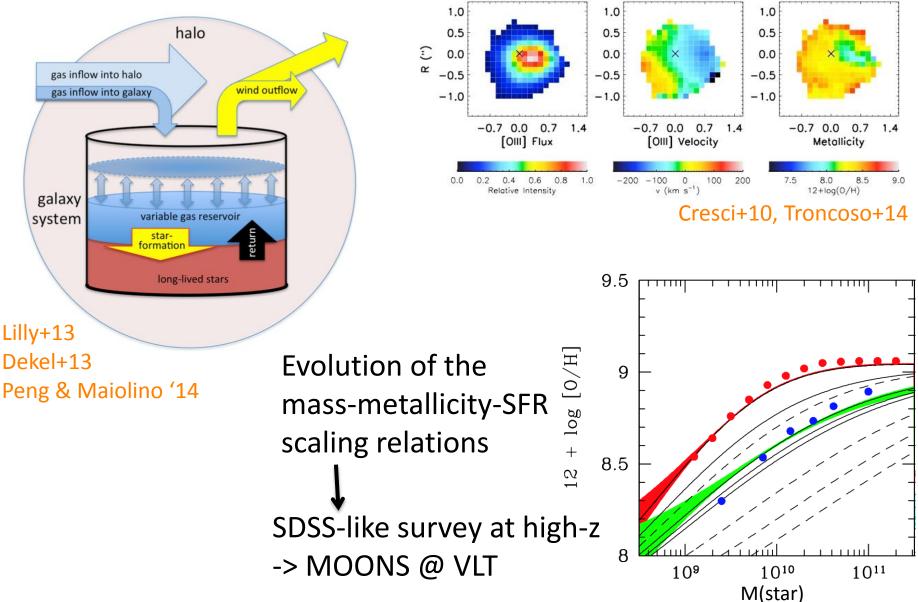


Full mapping of Lyα filaments illuminated by UV-background... ...~unfeasible/at the verge for MUSE



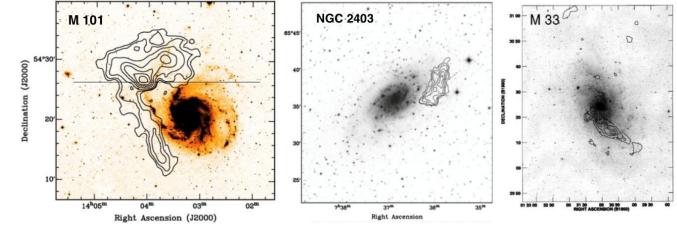
Indirect tracers of inflows: metallicity dilution

Metallicity gradients at high-z (KMOS)



Direct HI imaging of accreting gas

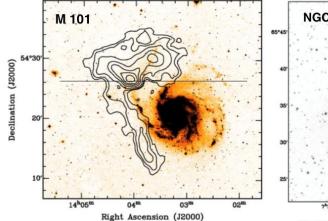
Local Universe

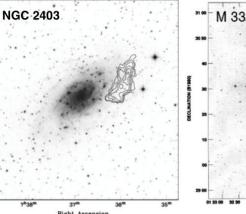


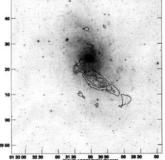
van der Hulst+88, Fraternali+02, Sancisi+08

Direct HI imaging of accreting gas

Local Universe





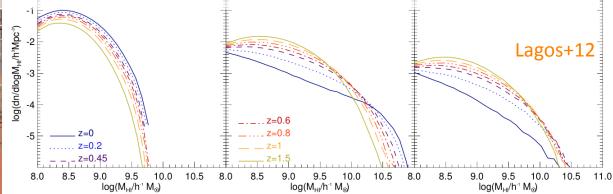


 $\log(M_{halo}/h^{-1}M_{\odot})>14.5$

SKA will allow us to directly probe accreting gas at intermediate redshift (z~0.3-0.5)

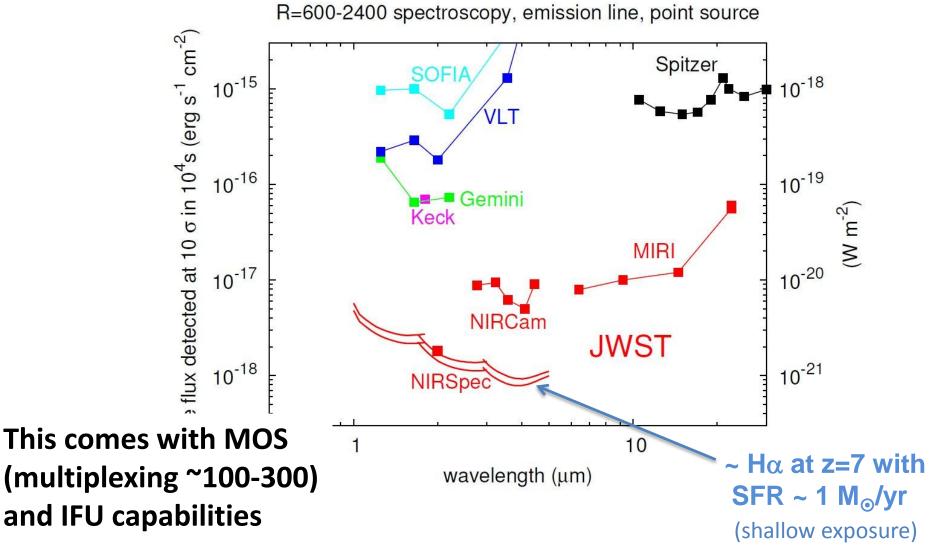
At higher redshift, z~1-2 SKA will be able to probe the HI content in M_{*} galaxies

-> crucial test to accretion models



JWST the game changer

JWST spectroscopy: jump by ~ 2-3 orders of magnitude in em. line sensitivity (!!!)

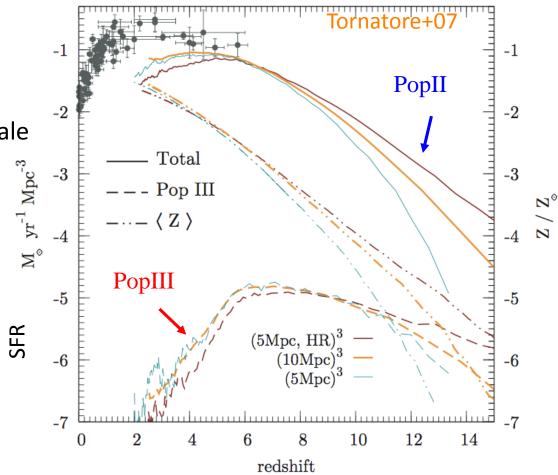


Do not even think about "competing"

-> "Exploit" and complement JWST -> go for high angular and high spectral resolution

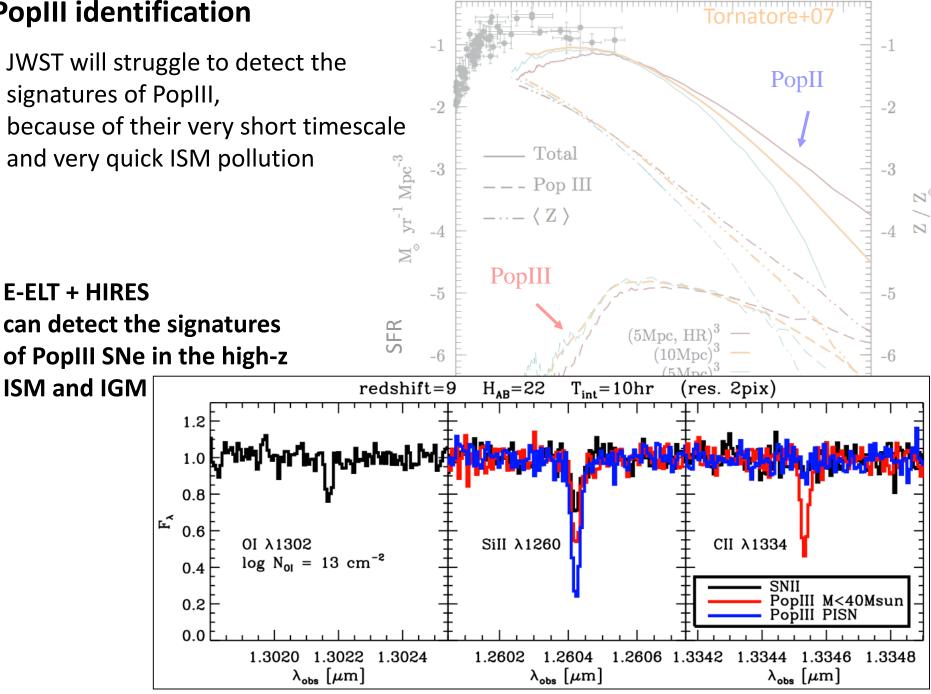
PopIII identification

JWST will struggle to detect the signatures of PopIII, because of their very short timescale and very quick ISM pollution

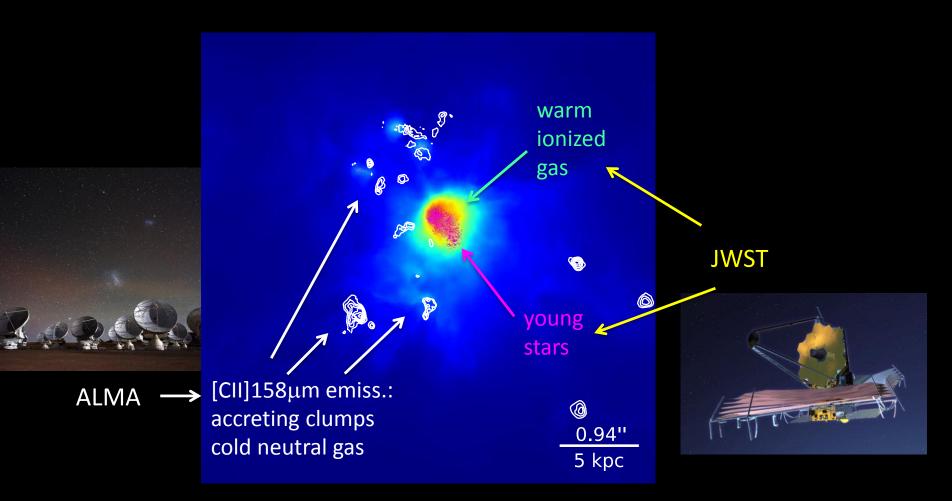


PopIII identification

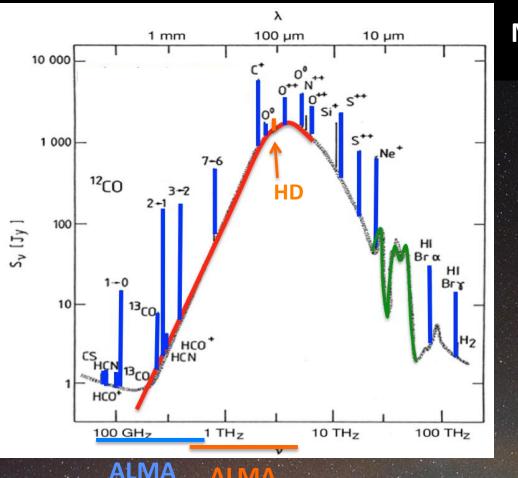
JWST will struggle to detect the signatures of PopIII, and very quick ISM pollution



Simulation of a primordial galaxy at z=7 (Vallini et al. 2014)



What about proving molecular gas in these early metal-ppoor systems?

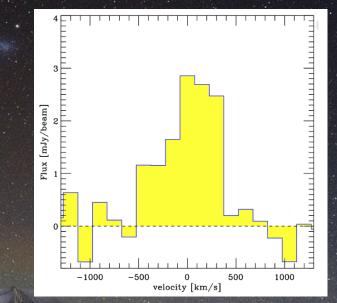


range

ocat

Molecular gas in the early universe in metal poor systems...

HD 112µm metallicity-independent tracer of molecular gas



Simulated spectrum SMG @ z=6 ALMA 1h, 35 antennae

Test ongoing in Cycle 2 -> Possible tracer also at low-z (bands 9-10...11) 2020's, personal (ambitious) wish list (not sorted by priority):

- E-ELT: MOS
- E-ELT: HIRES
- E-ELT: "MUSE"
- ALMA: more antennae (double)
- CCAT? (Only if equipped with large format, broad-band on-chip spectrometer array)
- SKA: phase 2
- A new car

Thank you!