

(円盤銀河の形成と進化@三鷹, 2013/9/26-28)

円盤銀河の内部構造 (進化、運動学等)  
— 遠方星形成銀河の構造と性質 —

児玉 忠恭 (国立天文台)

NGC2403 (Subaru/Suprime-Cam)

# 内容

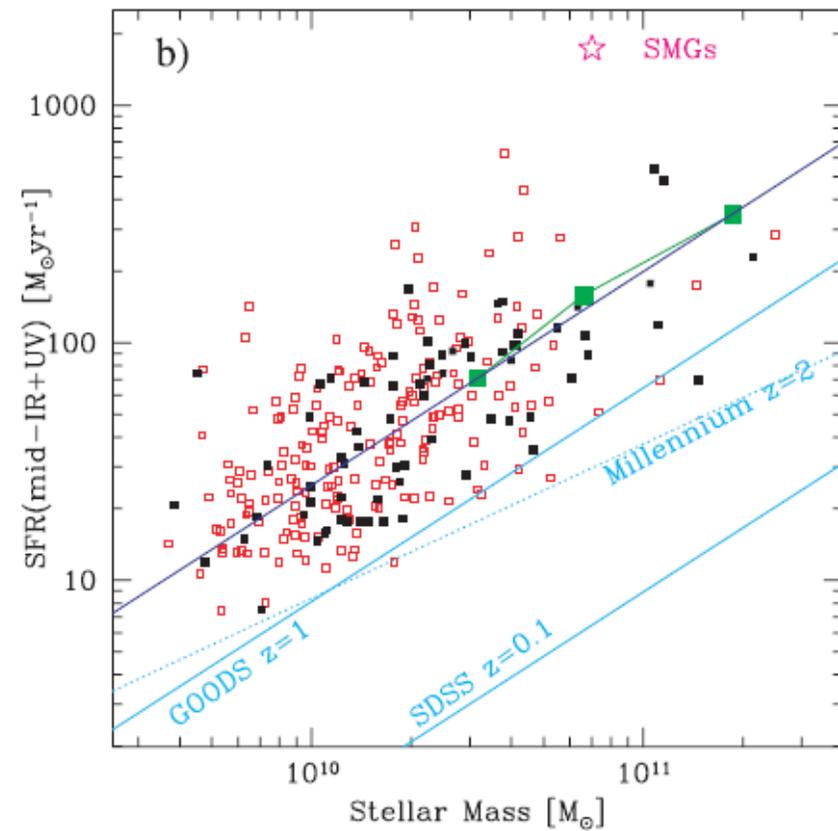
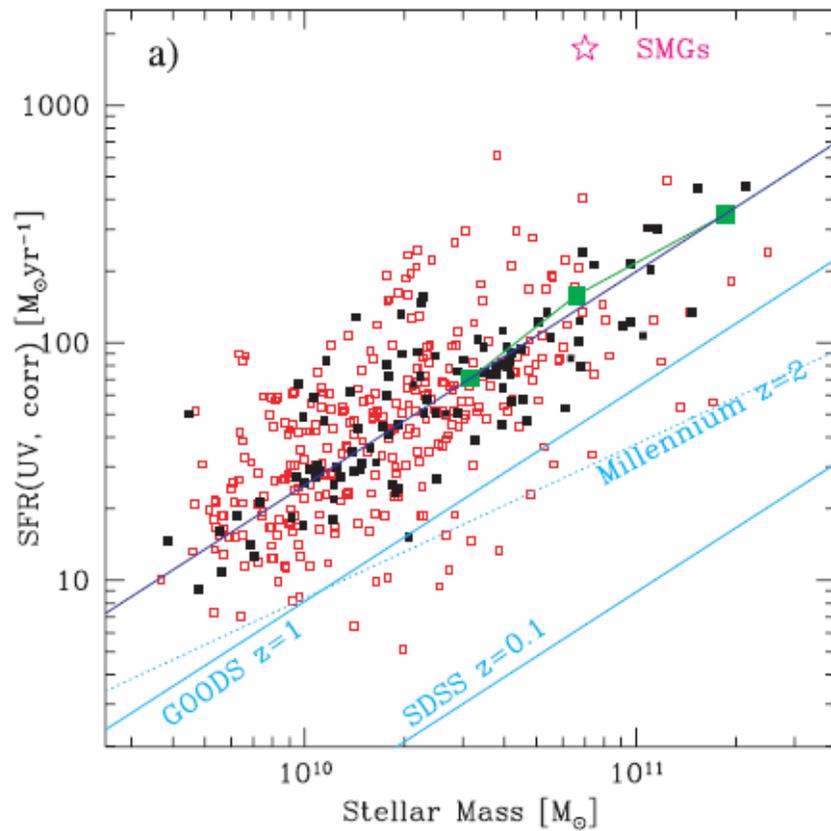
- 星形成銀河のMain Sequence
- Fundamental Relation ( $Z$ ,  $M_{\text{star}}$ , SFR,  $f_{\text{gas}}$ )
- サイズ進化
- 面分光による内部運動
- クランプ銀河とバルジの形成
- アウトフロー(フィードバック)
- 輝線診断(高電離な遠方銀河とAGN)

# 星形成銀河のMain Sequence

# “Main Sequence” of Star Forming Galaxies at $z \sim 2$

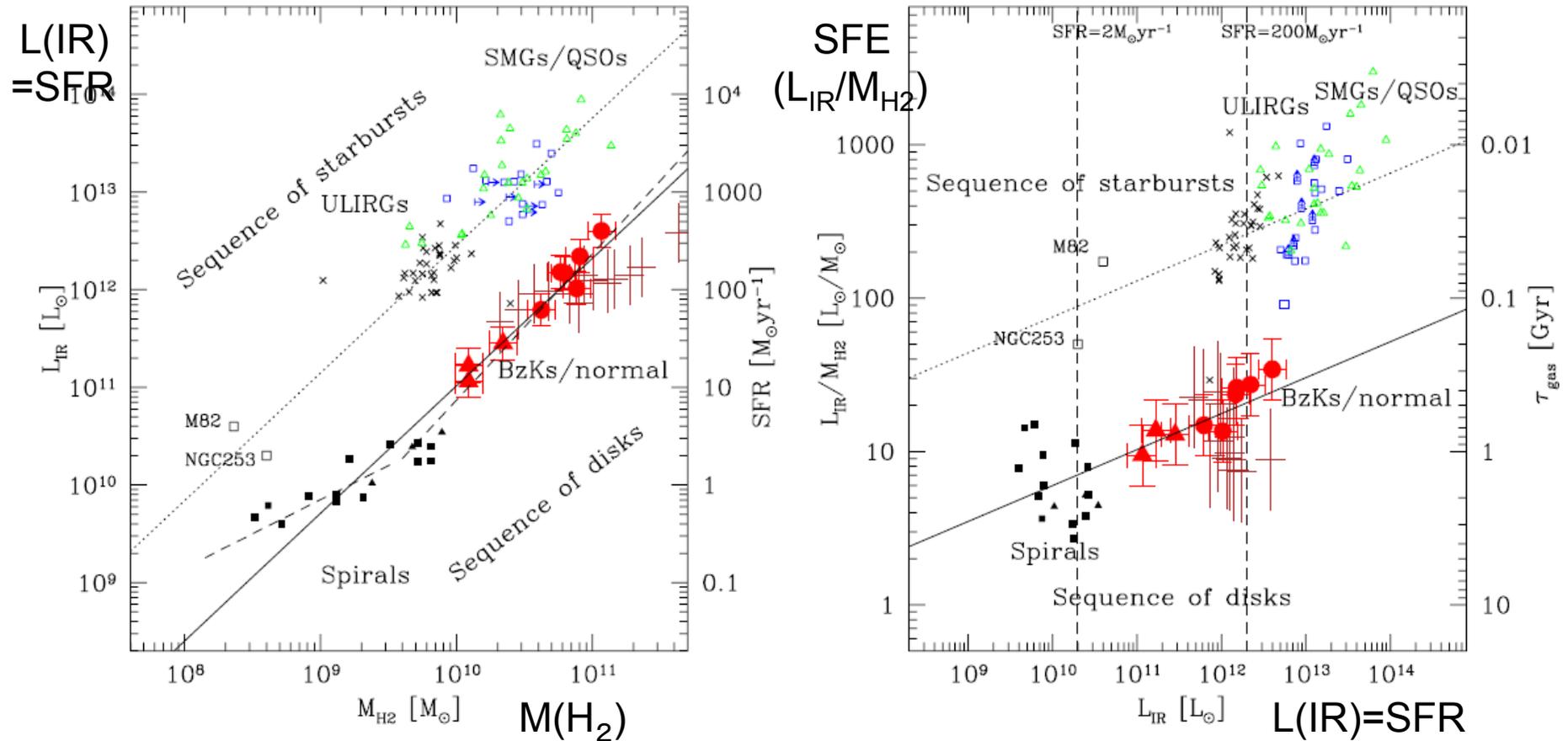
SFR- $M^*$  Relation。しかしscatter大。SMGなどは大きく上に逸脱。

(傾きは $\sim 0.9$ でほぼ比例関係)



Daddi et al. (2007)

# Double Sequence in SFE? “disk” mode + “starburst” mode

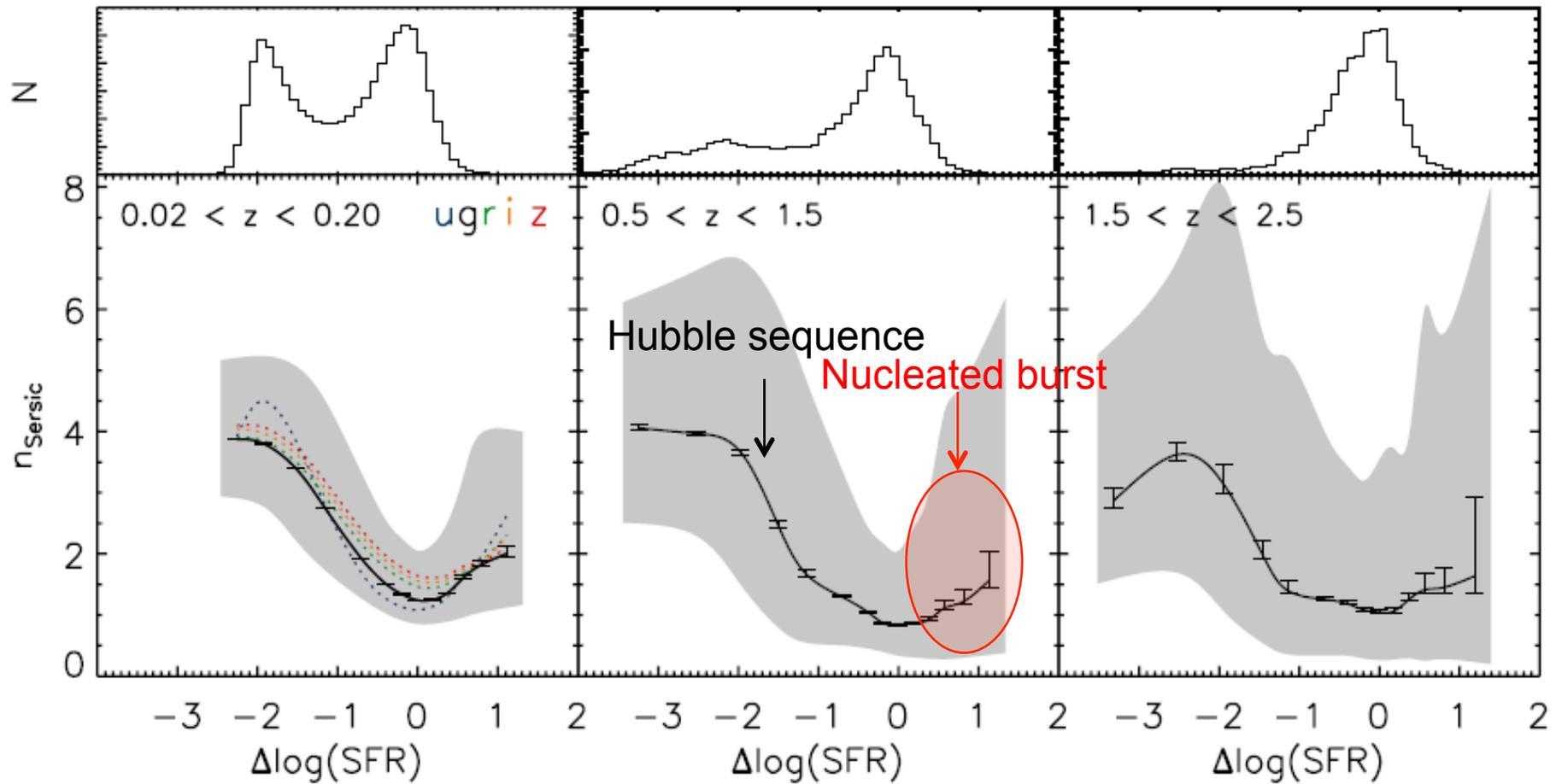


バーストモードは、SFEが高い。IMF?  $\alpha(\text{CO})$  ?

Daddi et al. (2010)

MS銀河はexponential disk銀河で、MSから外れるほど中心集中度が高い

バースト銀河は、銀河中心で星形成が誘発されている

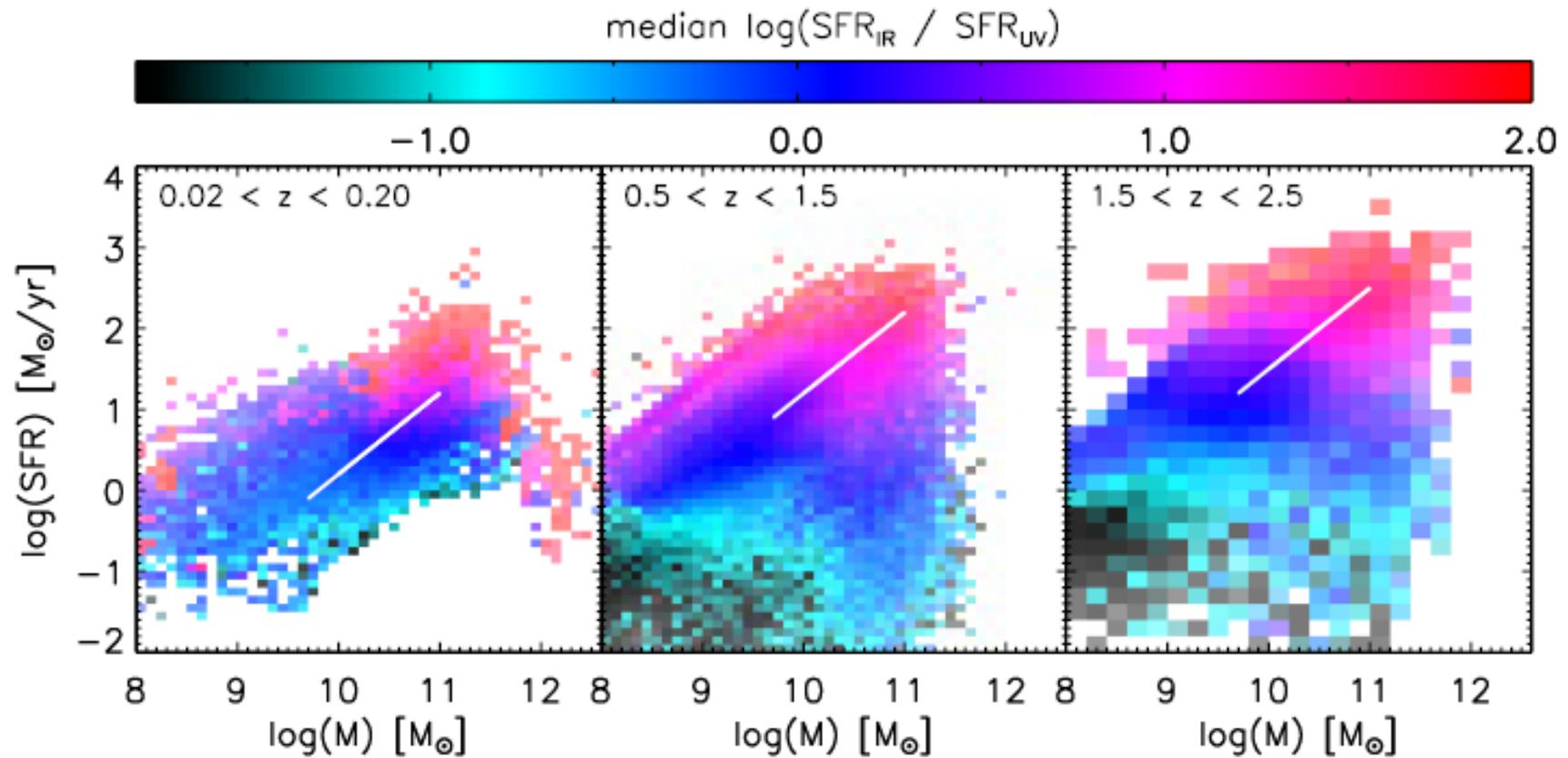


Wuyts et al. (2011)

# スターバースト銀河 (high-sSFR; MSの上側に逸脱する銀河)

SFR(IR) / SFR (UV) が高い傾向

星形成バースト領域(銀河中心付近)がコンパクトでダスト吸収が強い。  
マージャーの影響?

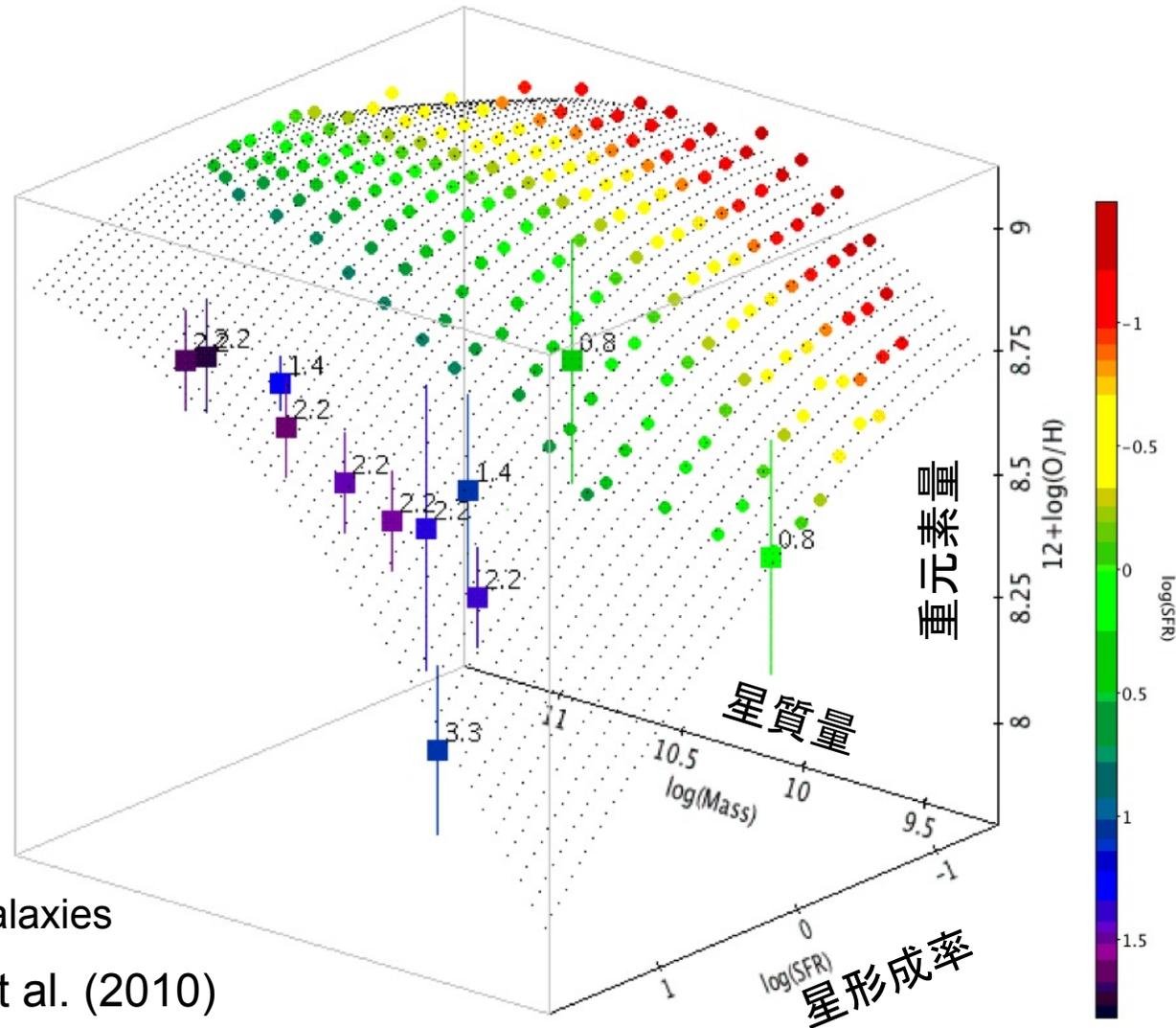


Wuyts et al. (2011)

Fundamental Relation ( $Z$ ,  $M_{\text{star}}$ , SFR,  $f_{\text{gas}}$ )

# Fundamental Metallicity Relation

銀河の重元素量は、星質量だけでなく(mass-metallicity relation)、星形成率にも依存する。星形成率が高いものは、ガスが多く進化段階が若いいため、化学進化があまり進んでいない。

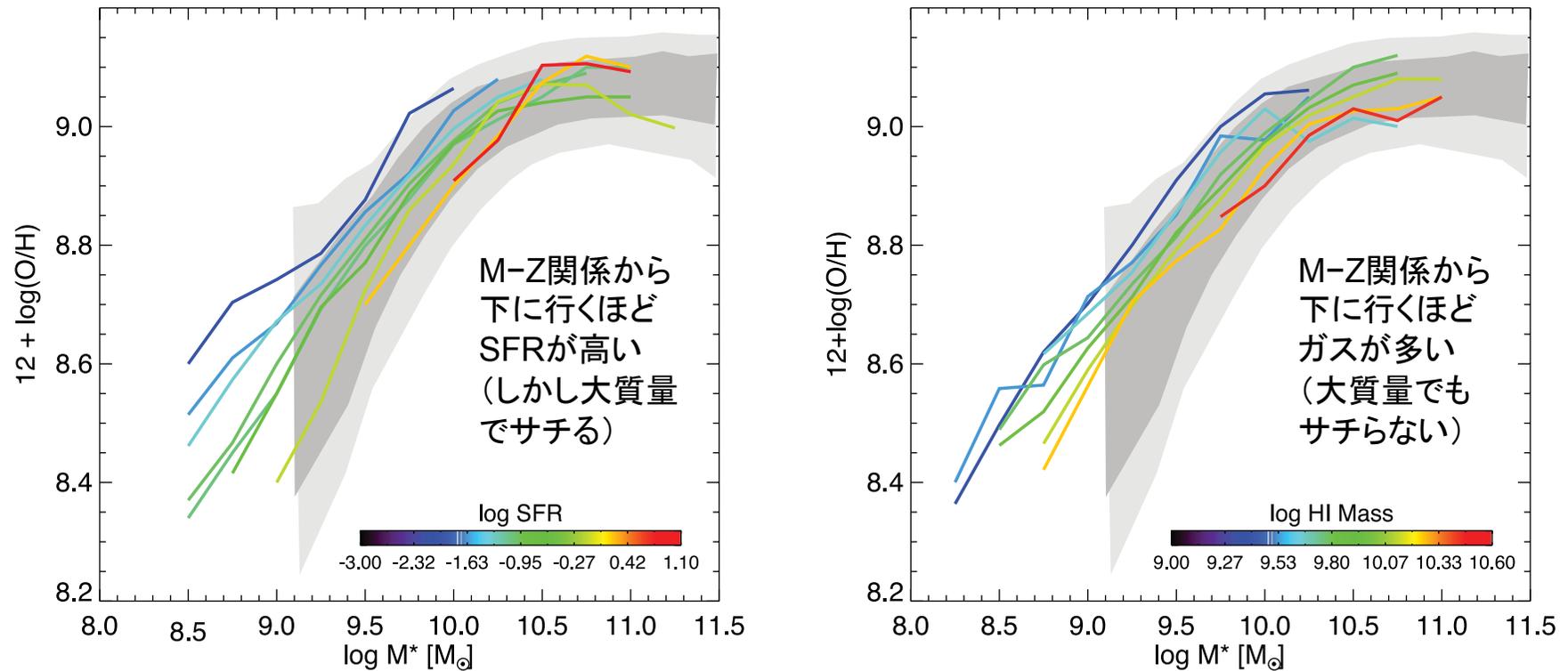


SDSS galaxies

Mannucci et al. (2010)

# Fundamental Metallicity Relation

4,253 local galaxies with HI 21cm (ALFALFA; Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA survey)



**Figure 1.** The mass–metallicity relation for the 4253 ALFALFA galaxies in our sample. The grey shaded areas show the area that contains 64 per cent (light shaded area) and 90 per cent (dark shaded area) of all SDSS galaxies from the Mannucci et al. (2010) study. The coloured lines show the mean trends for galaxies in bins of H $\alpha$  SFR (left-hand panel) and H I mass (right-hand panel). It can be seen that at a constant stellar mass, metallicity is a decreasing function of both SFR and H I mass.

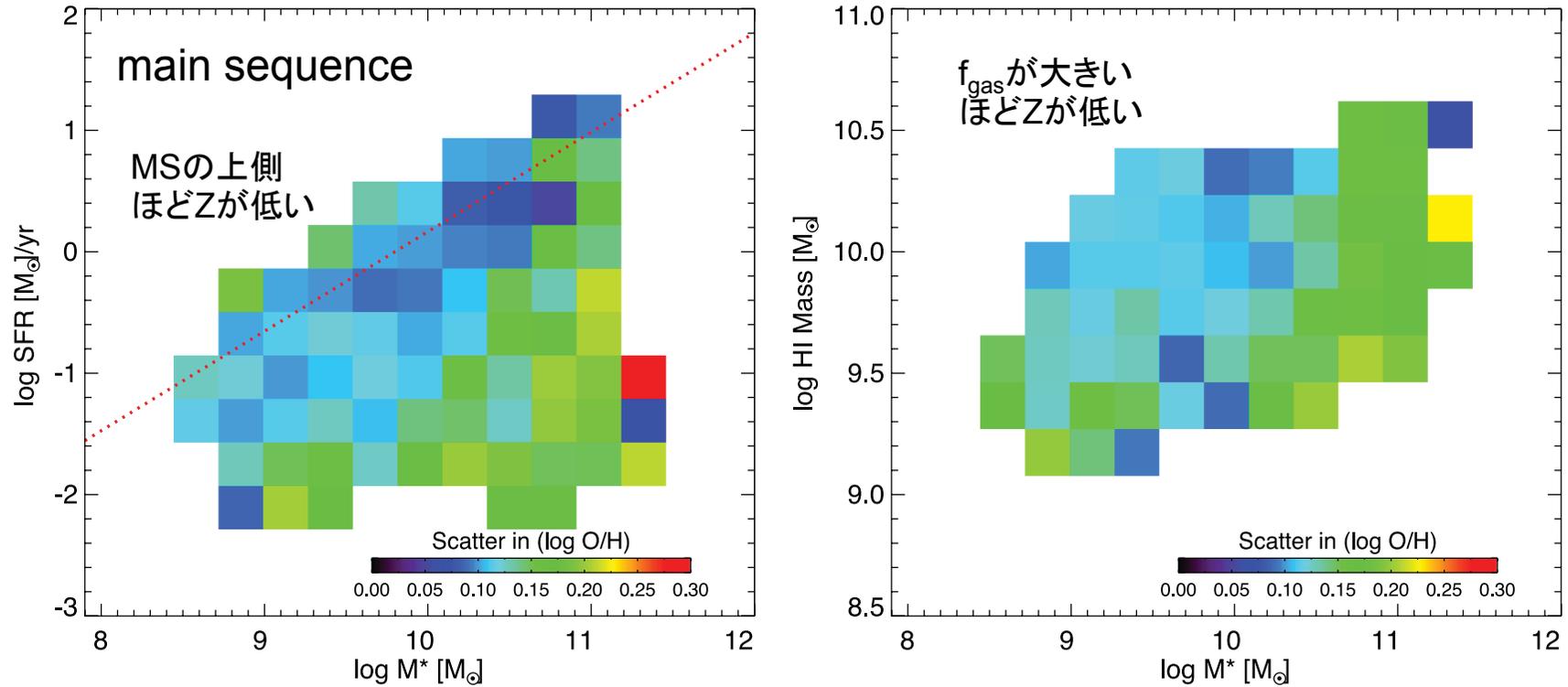
SFR (H $\alpha$ , dust corrected)  
O/H ([NII]/H $\alpha$ , R23)

Bothwell et al. (2013)

See also Lara-Lopez et al. (2013) based on GAMA

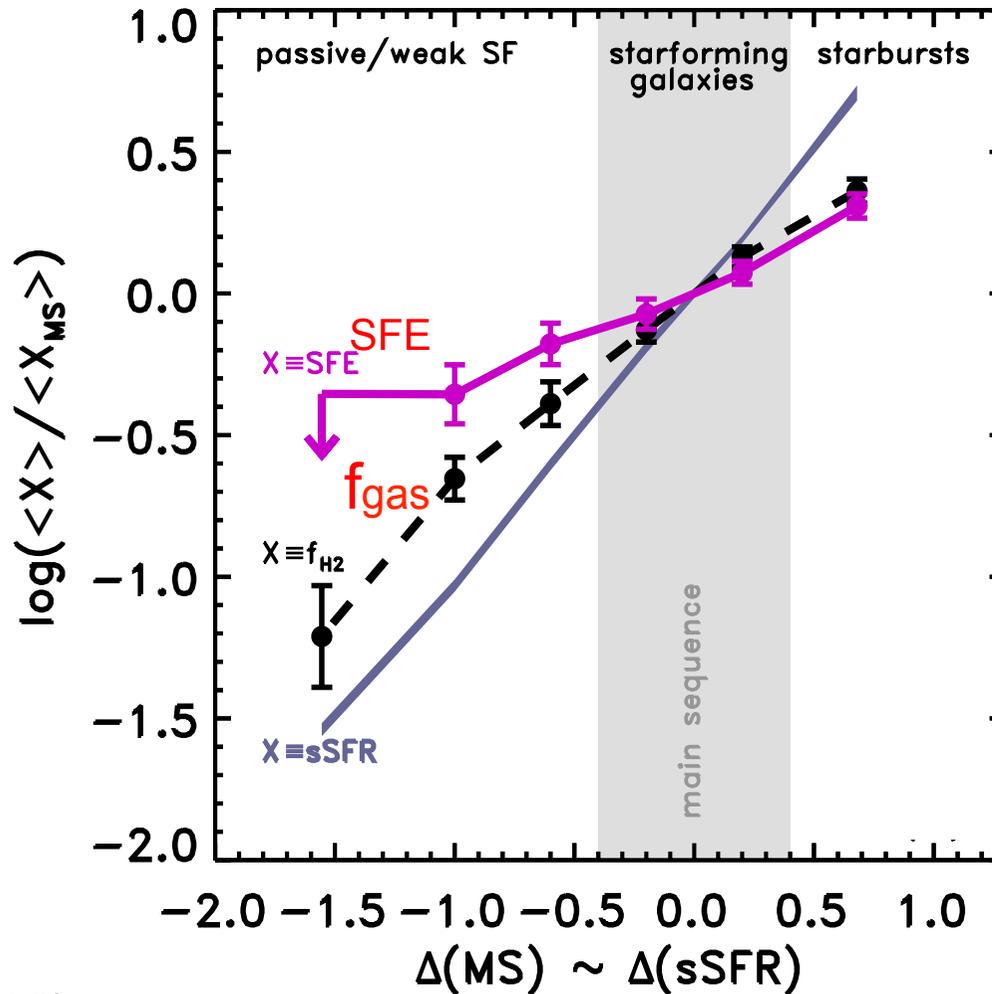
# Fundamental Relation

4,253 local galaxies with HI 21cm (ALFALFA; Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA survey)



**Figure 5.** Plots showing the dispersion in metallicity in the  $M_*$ - $M(\text{H I})$  plane (left-hand panel) and the  $M_*$ - $\text{SFR}_{\text{H}\alpha}$  plane (right-hand panel). The red dotted line in the right-hand panel shows the SFR ‘main sequence’, defined at  $z = 0$  by Elbaz et al. (2007).

# Main Sequence (SFR-M\*)ダイアグラム上での 星形成効率(SFE)と分子ガスの割合



COLDGASS project

SDSS galaxies  
IRAM 30-m

Saintonge et al. (2012)

$SFE = SFR / M_{gas}$

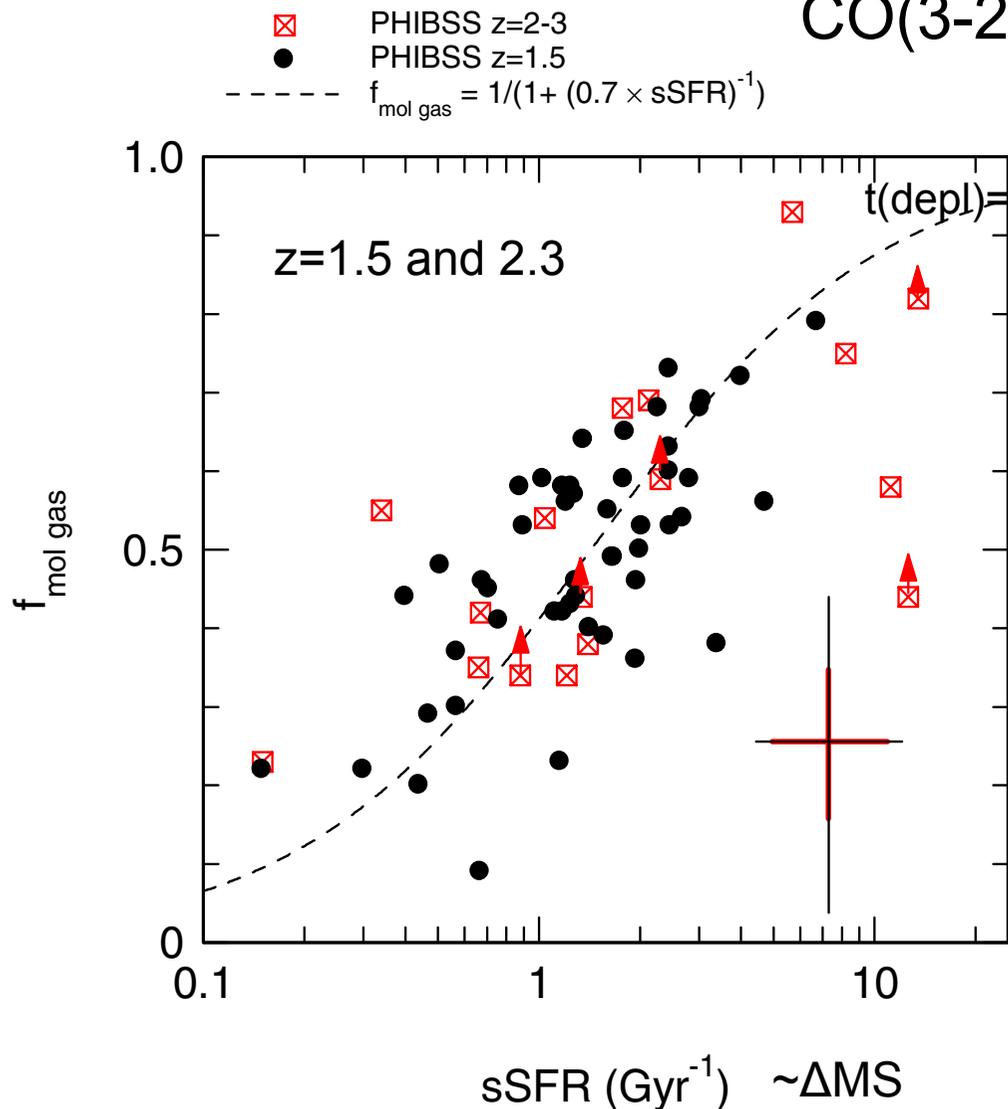
$(sSFR = SFR / M_{star})$

Main Sequenceからの距離の関数として、分子ガス割合も、星形成効率も、共に高くなる。

# High-zの星形成銀河では？

# PHIBSS survey

# CO(3-2) with IRAM Plateau de Bure



## Gas fraction vs. sSFR

$f_{\text{gas}} \sim 0.5!$   
 Clear correlation!  
 Depletion time scale  $\sim 0.7\text{Gyr}$   
 Need continuous gas supply!

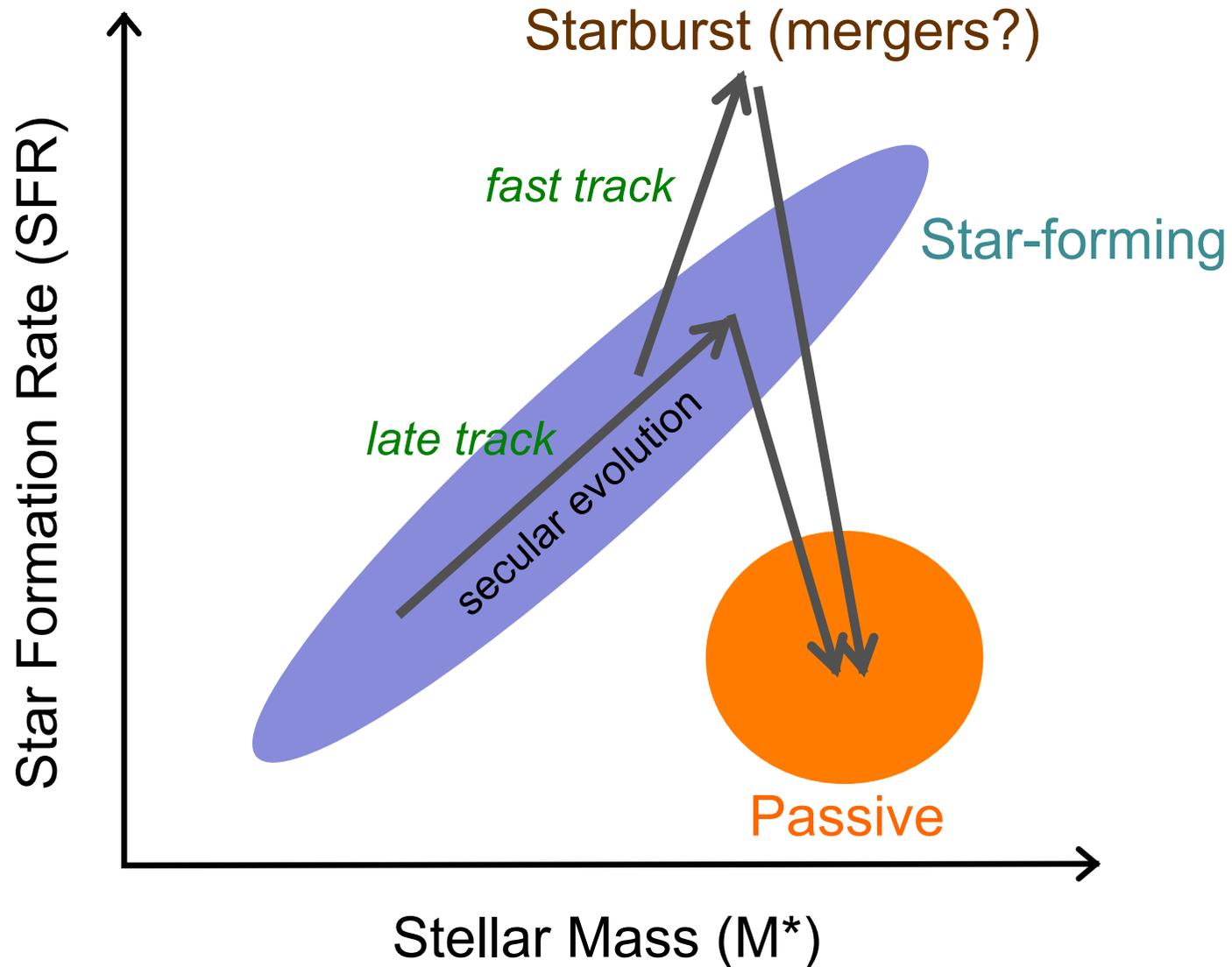
Main sequenceや  
 Fundamental metallicity relation  
 の分散にはgas fractionの違いが  
 大きく寄与(主要因?)

一方で分散もあり、  
 SFE (mode) も寄与している

$$f_{\text{mol gas}} = \frac{M_{\text{mol gas}}}{M_{\text{mol gas}} + M_*} = \frac{1}{(1 + [\text{sSFR} \times t_{\text{depl}}]^{-1})}$$

Tacconi et al. (2013)

# Schematic diagram of SFR- $M^*$ (Main Sequence)



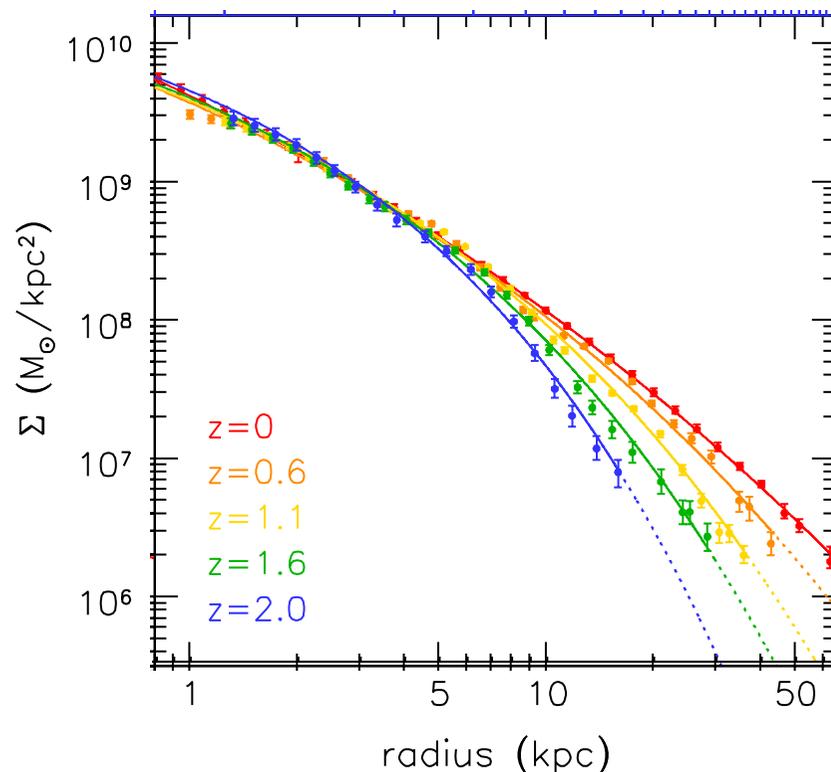
サイズ進化

# Evolution of surface stellar-mass profiles

巨大銀河(楕円銀河など)

$$M_{\text{stars}} = 3 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot} (z=0)$$

$$N_{\text{comoving}}(>M) = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$



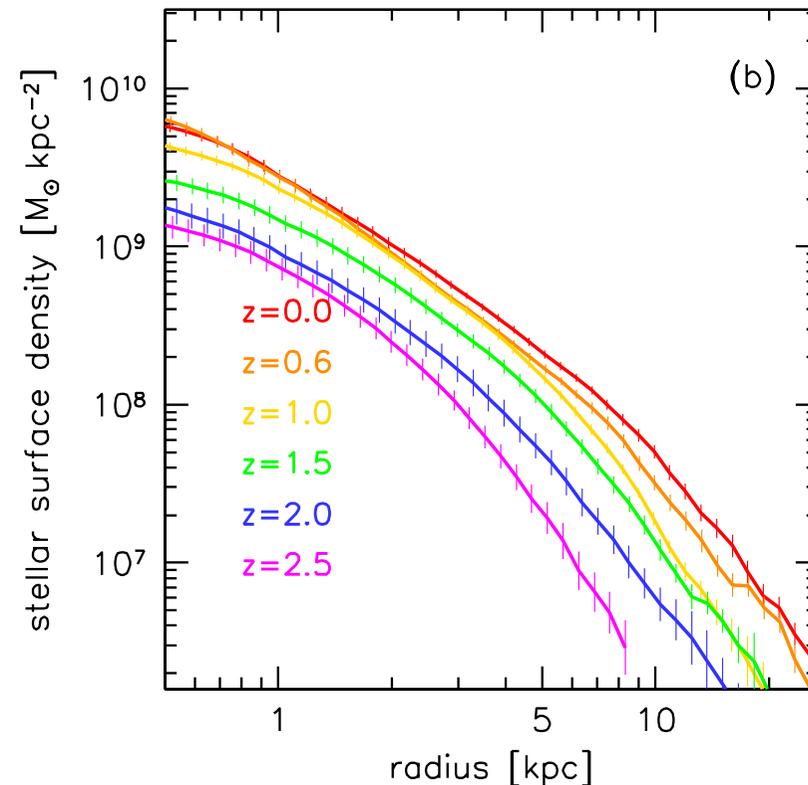
van Dokkum et al. (2010)

inside-out growth!

銀河系クラス

$$M_{\text{stars}} = 5 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot} (z=0)$$

$$N_{\text{comoving}}(>M) = 1.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$

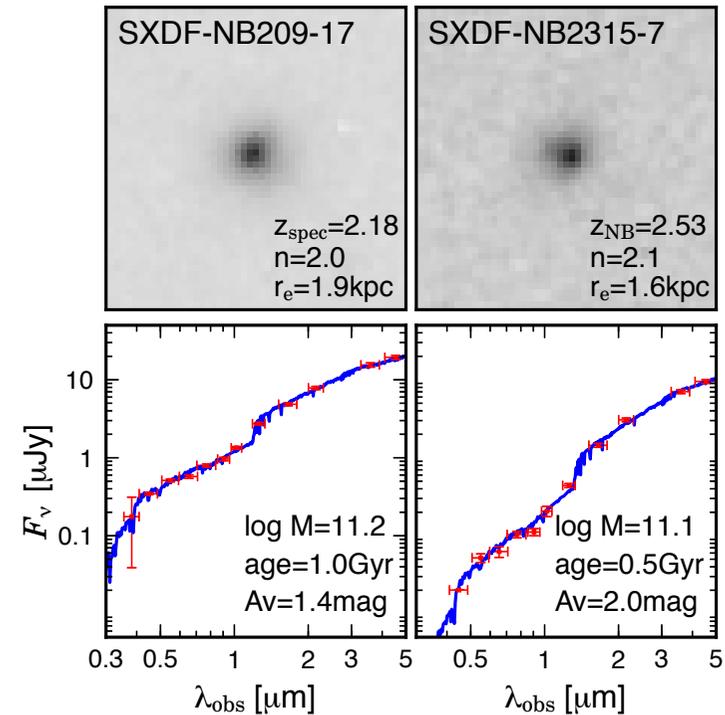
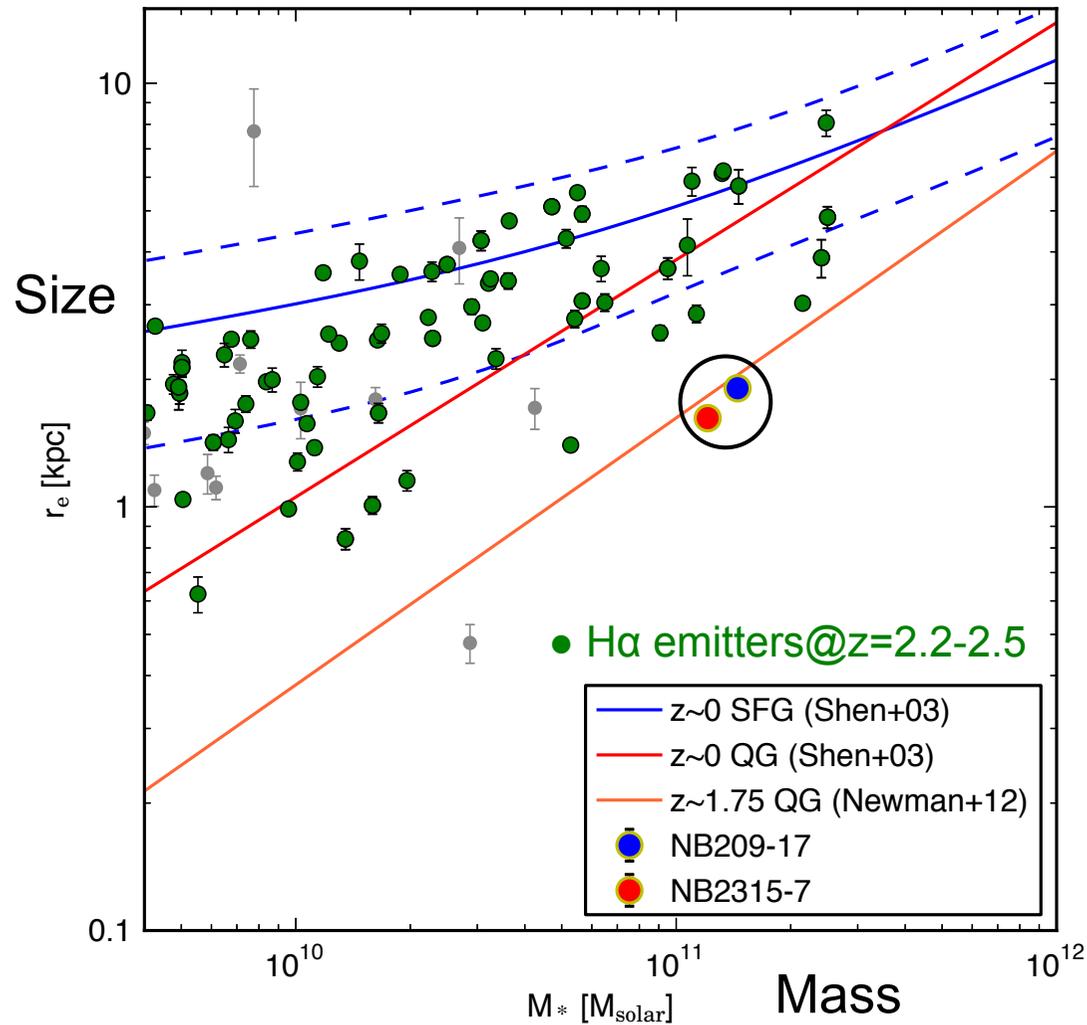


van Dokkum et al. (2013)

$z > 1$ ではバルジもディスクも同時に進化。  
その後はディスクのみ引き続き進化する。

しかし、Wuyts et al. (2012)は年齢勾配を指摘。

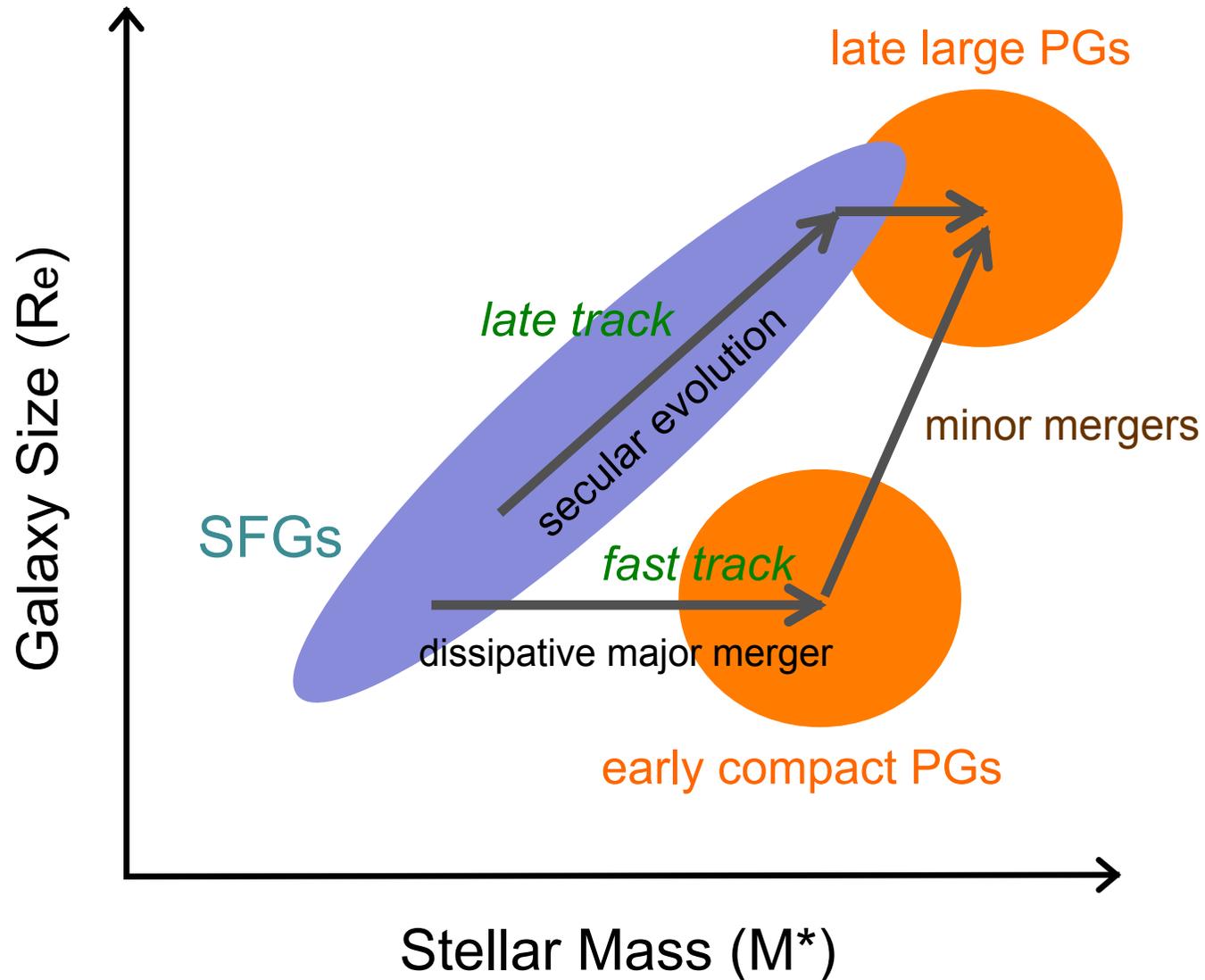
Mass-Size relation of SFGs at  $z \sim 2$  is similar to the local relation except for a tail to smaller sizes



Tadaki et al. (2013b)

The blue nuggets at  $z=2.2-2.5$  are the direct progenitors of red nuggets at  $z \sim 1-2$ .  
(SF-ing)

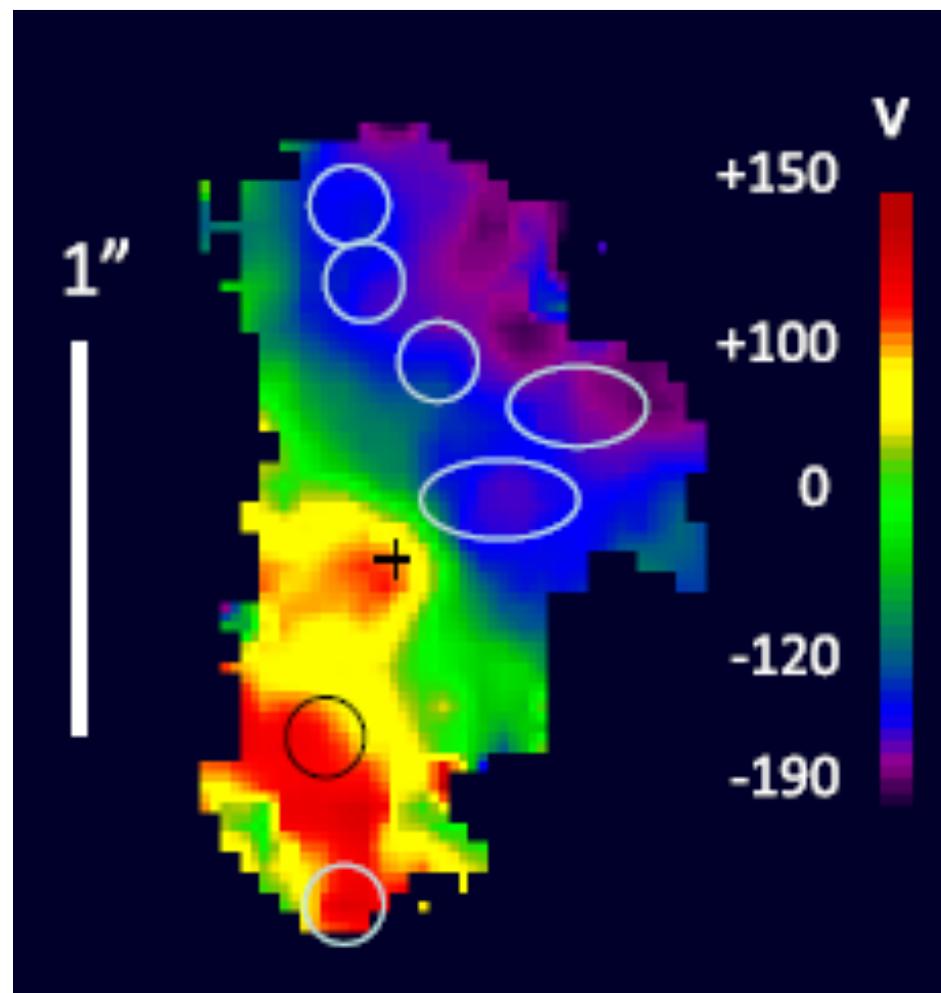
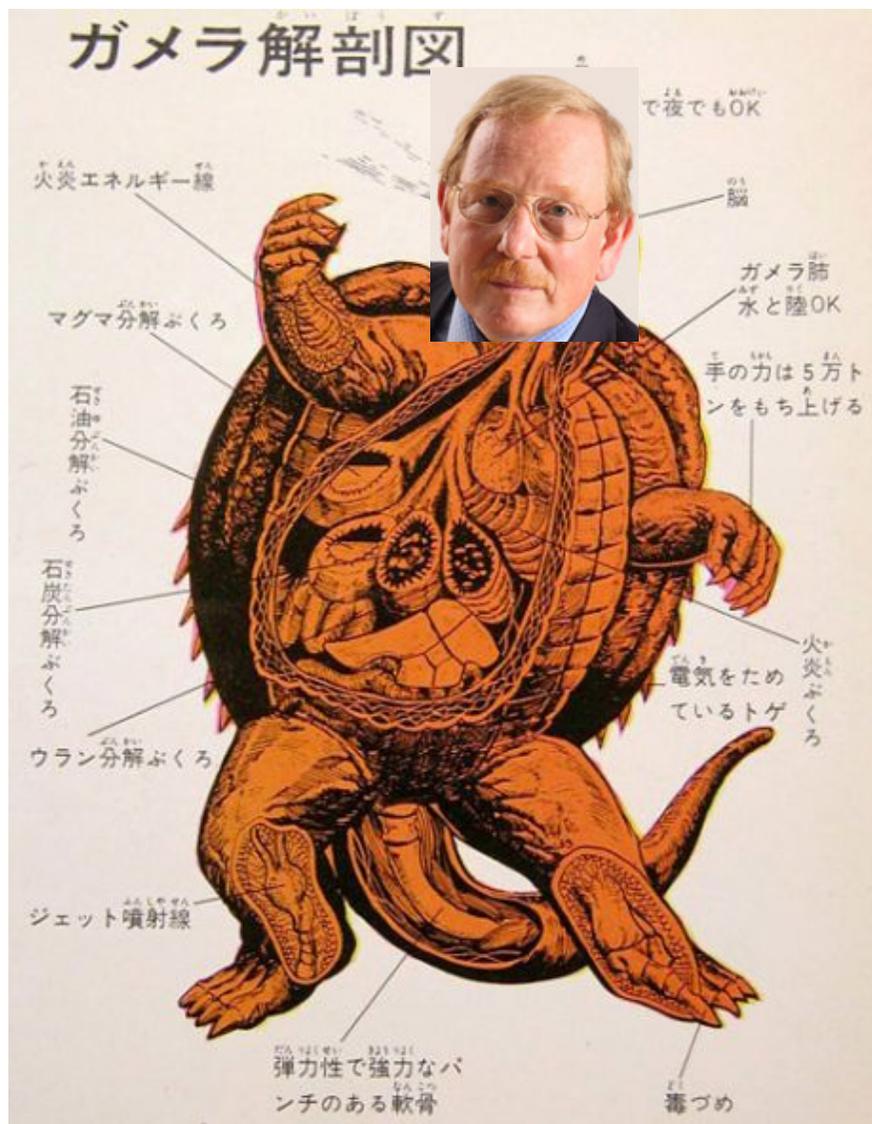
# Schematic diagram of $M^*$ -Size (mass-size relation)



# 面分光による内部構造

# High-z Galaxy Anatomy (銀河解剖学)

IFU(面分光装置)+AO の出現によって、遠方銀河が点でなく面として捕えられるようになった

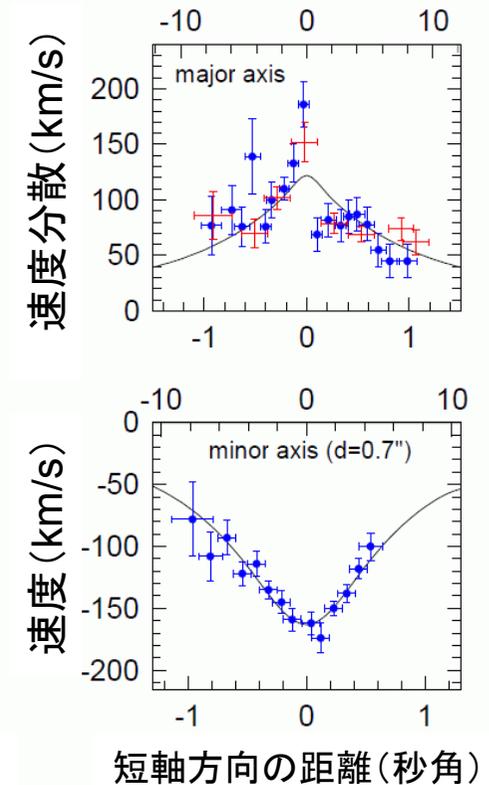
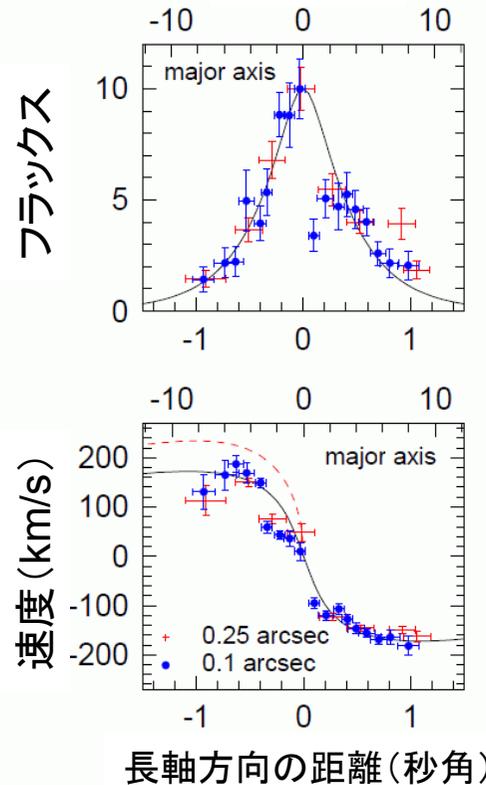
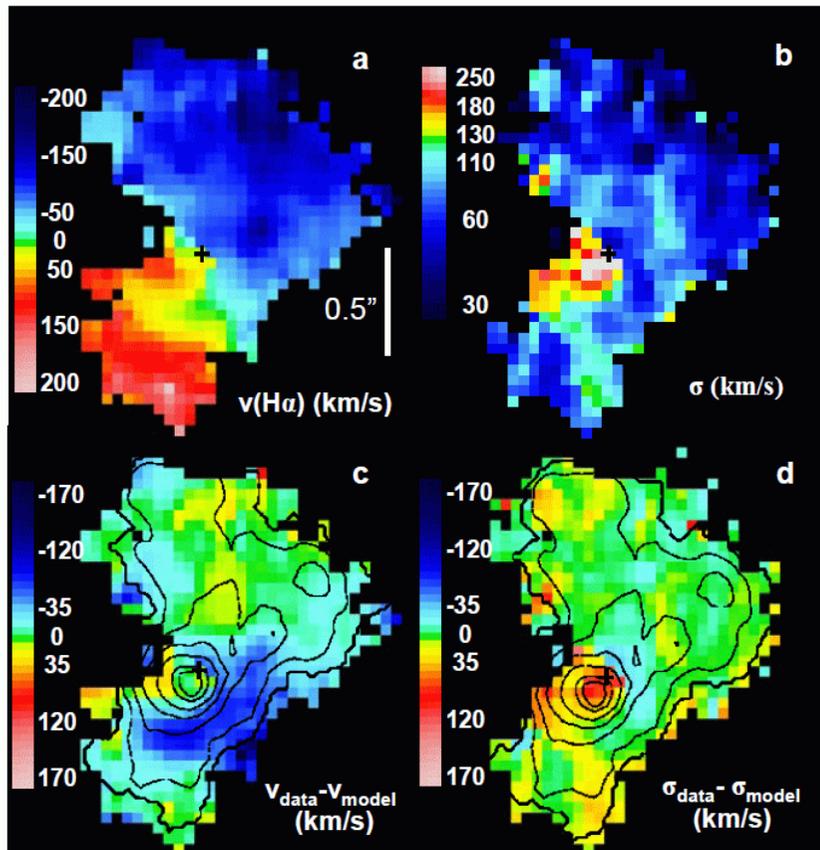


SFG at  $z=2.4$  resolved with SINFONI on VLT

Genzel et al. (2011)

# A rotational star-forming galaxy at $z=2.38$

SINFONI (IFU) + AO  $\rightarrow$   $0.15''$  resolution ( $\sim 1.2\text{kpc}@z=2.38$ )



$z=2.38$ ,  $K_s=19.2$ ,  $M_{\text{dyn}}=1.13 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  ( $V_c=230\text{km/s}$ ),  
 $M_{\text{stars}}=7.7 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ ,  $R_e=4.5\text{kpc}$ ,  $M_{\text{gas}}(\text{H}\alpha)=4.3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

$V_c/\sigma \sim 2-4$

Genzel et al. (2006, Nature)

# Toomre Q value map

$$Q_{\text{gas}} = \frac{\sigma_0 \kappa}{\pi G \Sigma_{\text{gas}}} = \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{v_c} \right) \left( \frac{a (v_c^2 R_{\text{disk}} / G)}{\pi R_{\text{disk}}^2 \Sigma_{\text{gas}}} \right)$$

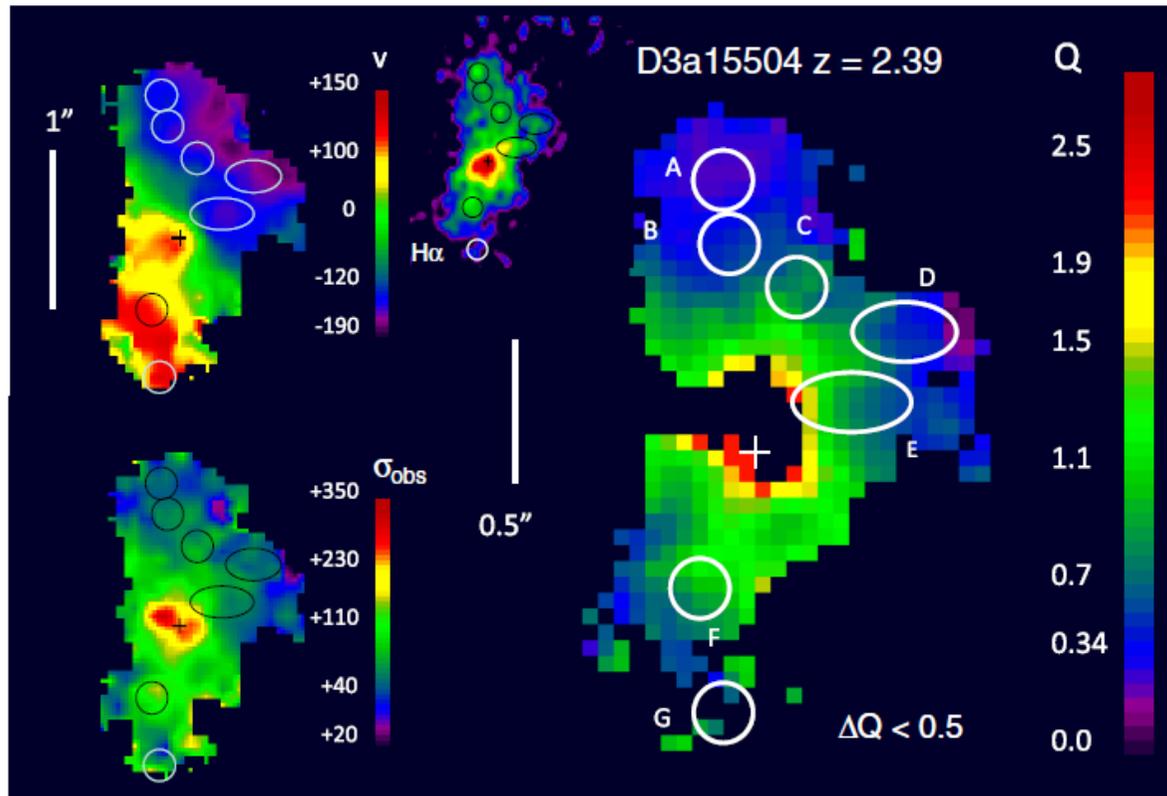
$$= \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{v_c} \right) \left( \frac{a M_{\text{tot}}}{M_{\text{gas}}} \right) = \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{v_c} \right) \left( \frac{a}{f_{\text{gas}}} \right).$$

$$R_{\text{Toomre}} \approx 0.8 Q^{-1} a^{-2} \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{v_c} \right) R_{\text{disk}}$$

$$\approx 1 \left( \frac{f_{\text{young}}}{0.4} \right) \left( \frac{R_{\text{disk}}}{5 \text{ kpc}} \right) \text{ kpc} \propto \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\Sigma_{\text{gas}}} \quad \text{and}$$

$$M_{\text{Toomre}} \approx 0.6 Q^{-2} a^{-4} \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{v_c} \right)^2 M_{\text{disk}}$$

$$\approx 5 \times 10^9 \left( \frac{f_{\text{young}}}{0.4} \right)^2 \left( \frac{M_{\text{disk}}}{10^{11} M_{\odot}} \right) M_{\odot} \propto \frac{\sigma_0^4}{\Sigma_{\text{gas}}},$$

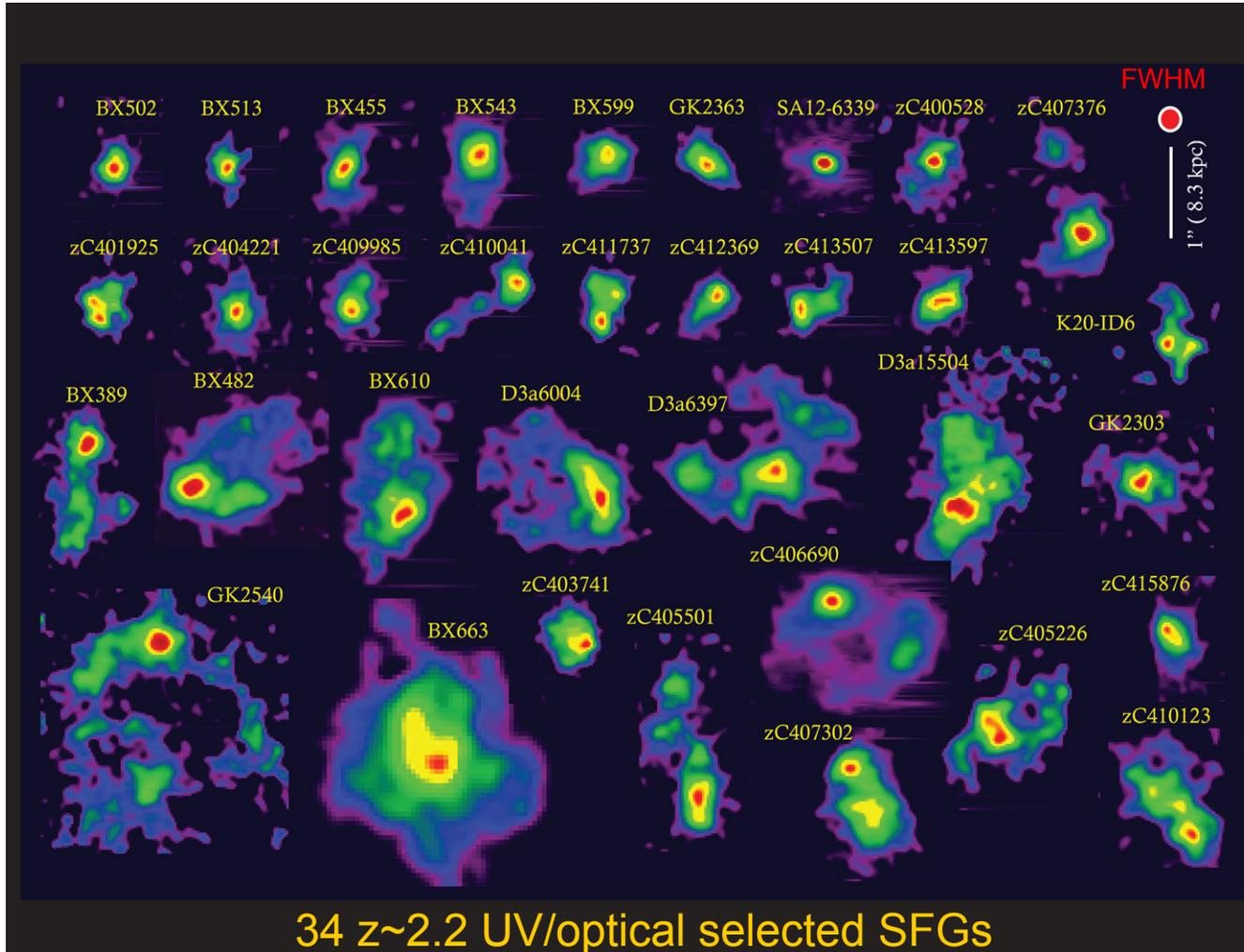


Clumpのある位置は確かに $Q < 1$  (Jeans不安定) となっている。

Genzel et al. (2011)

# Internal Kinematics of SFGs at $z \sim 2$

SINS/zC-SINF Survey IFU with AO (0.2"-0.3")



$$\Delta v_{\text{grad}} / (2 \times \sigma_{\text{tot}}) < 0.4$$

dispersion  
dominated



rotation  
dominated

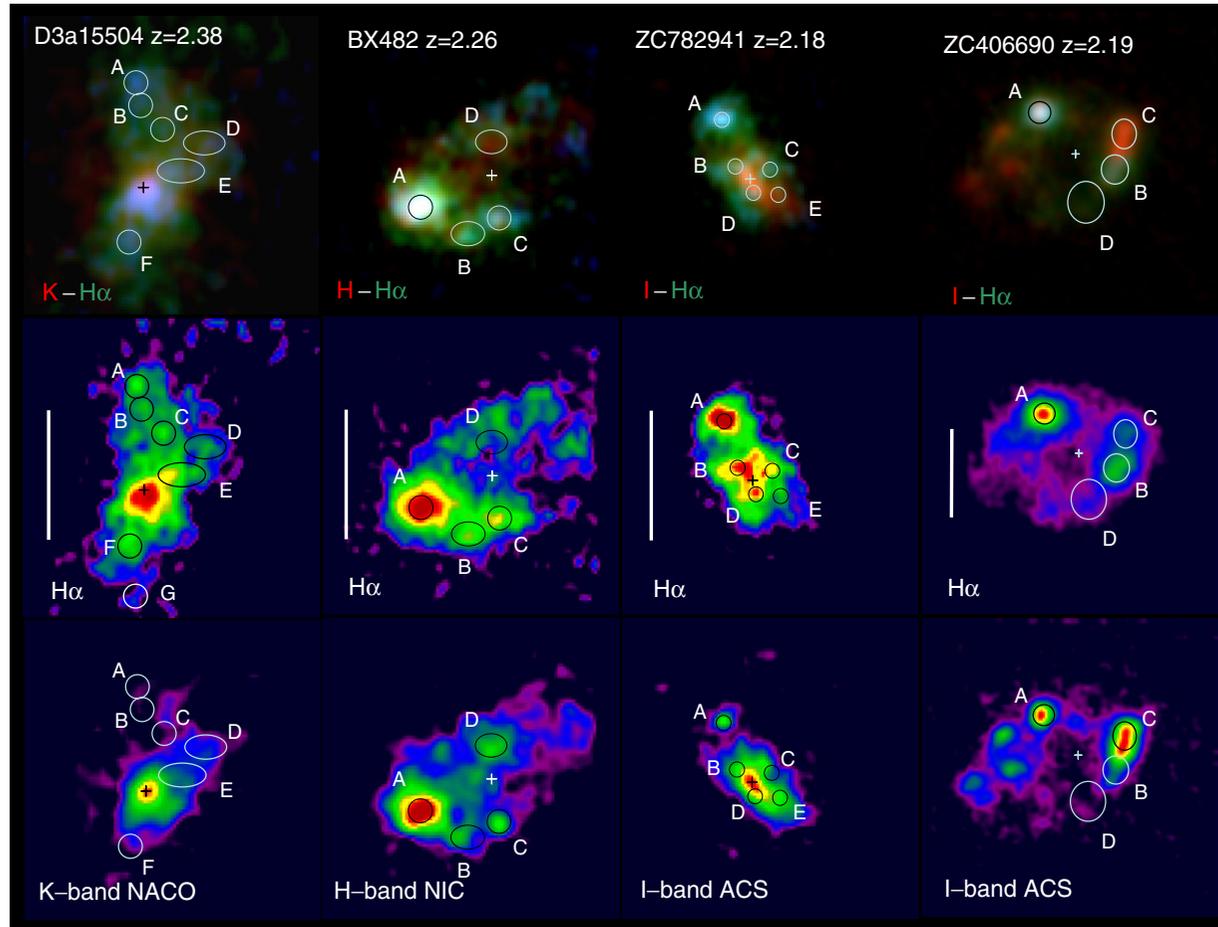


Dispersion dominated はコンパクトで、H $\alpha$ のピークが中心に近い。  
より低質量で、メタルは低く、ガスの割合が高い(進化段階が若い)。

Newman et al. (2013)

クランプ銀河

# Clumpy galaxies at $z \sim 2$ seen in the SINS survey (with AO)



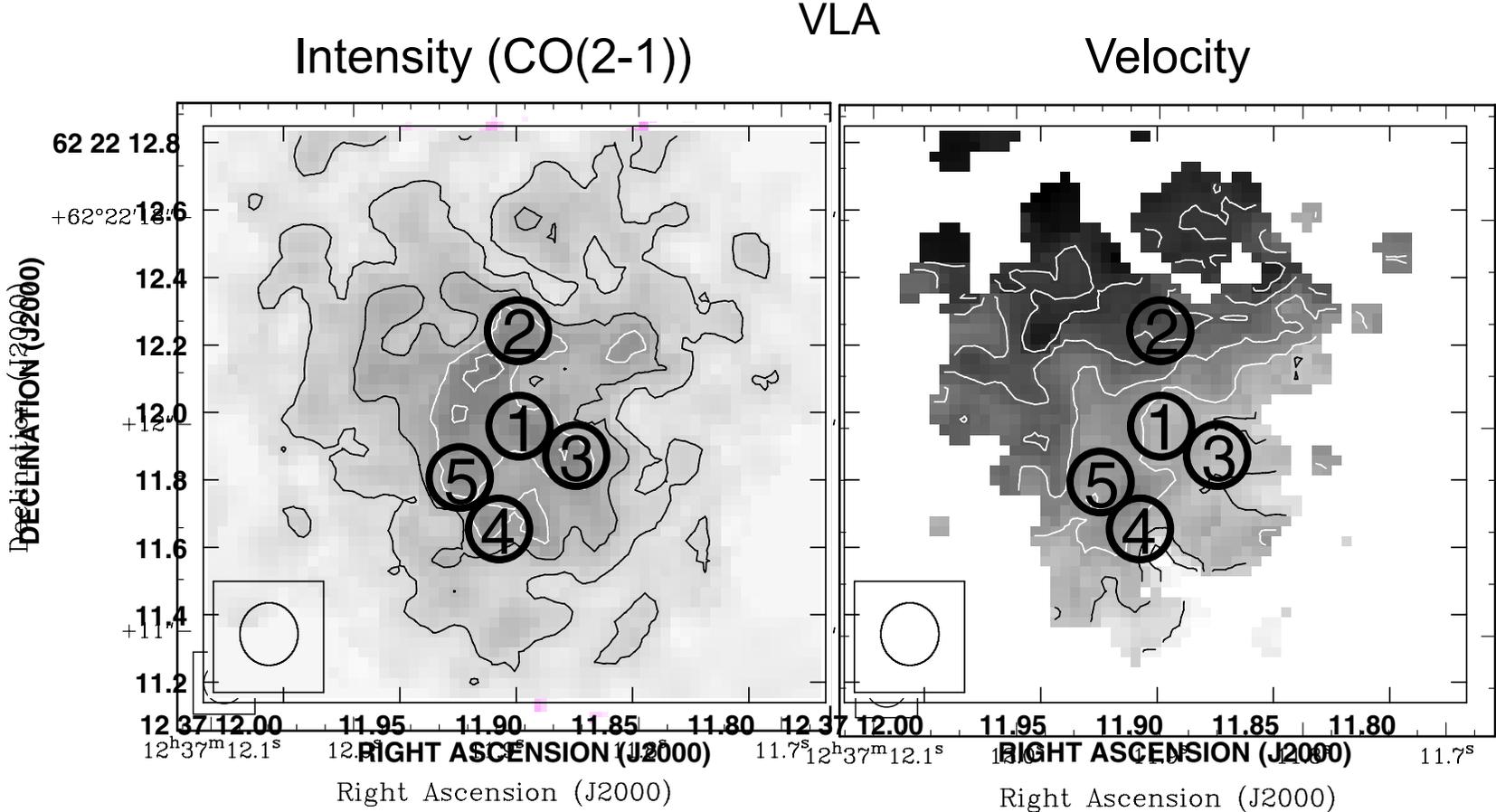
Clumps  
 $d \sim 1 \text{ kpc}$   
 $M \sim 10^8 - 9 M_{\odot}$

**Figure 2.** FWHM  $\sim 0''.2$   $H\alpha$  and rest-frame UV/optical continuum images of four massive luminous  $z \sim 2$  SFGs. All maps have been re-binned to  $0''.025$  pixels. Top row: three-color composites of integrated  $H\alpha$  line emission (red), and continuum (blue-green) images, along with the most prominent clumps identified by labels A, B, ... Middle: integrated SINFONI  $H\alpha$  emission. All four images are on the same angular scale, with the white vertical bar marking  $1''$  ( $\sim 8.4 \text{ kpc}$ ). Bottom. *HST* NIC  $H$ -band, ACS  $I$ -band, or NACO-VLT AO  $K_s$ -band images of the program galaxies, at about the same resolution as the SINFONI  $H\alpha$  maps. The color scale is linear and autoscaled.

Genzel et al. (2011)

see also Tadaki et al. (2013b)

# Clumpy, rotating gas disk in SMG at z=4.05 (GN20)



14 kpc diameter

$$M_{\text{dyn}} = 5.4 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$$

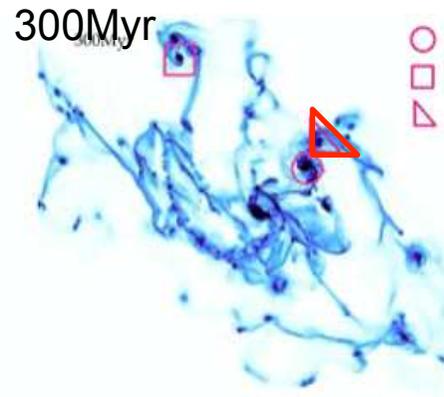
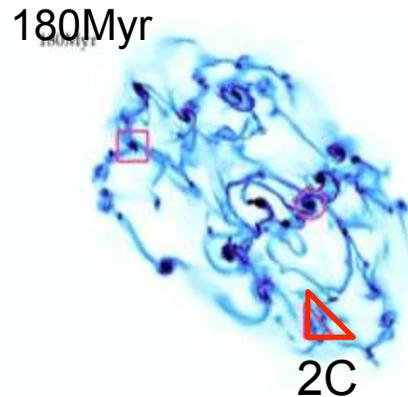
$$M_{\text{H}_2} = 1.3 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{clump}} \sim 5 \times 10^9 M_{\odot} \text{ each}$$

Hodge et al. (2012)

シミュレーションで  
再現される  
遠方のクランプ銀河

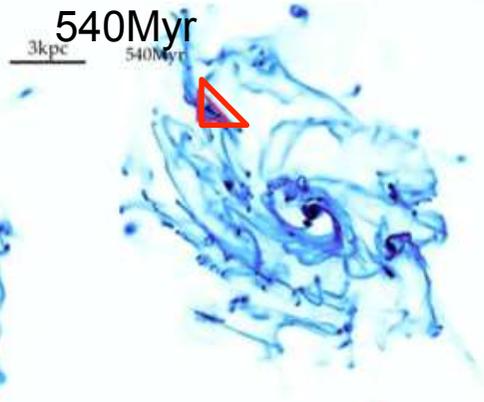
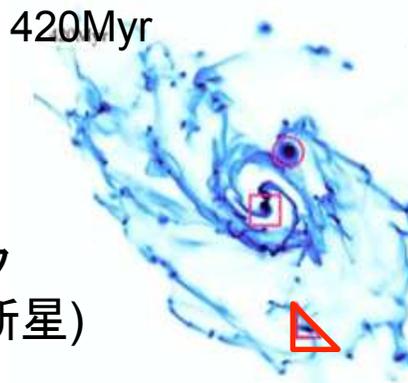
Bournaud et al. (2013)



○ 2A  
□ 2B  
△ 2C

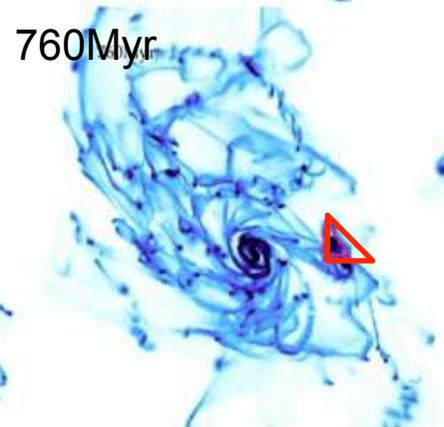
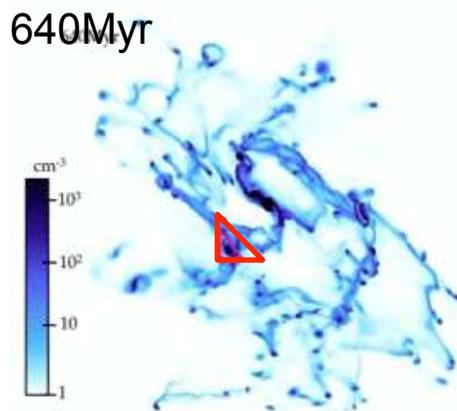
クランプは力学的摩擦  
によって中心に落ちて  
バルジを形成する。  
ガスリッチな状態で落ち  
るので、疑似バルジ的  
(Disky, 回転)。

Gas Rich銀河の  
AMR simulation。  
星からのフィードバック  
(光電離、輻射圧、超新星)  
を全て考慮。



小さい銀河の、小さい  
クランプほど中心に落  
下する前にフィードバック  
で壊されるため、バルジ  
形成への寄与は低い。  
ハッブル系列に沿った  
B/T ratioを説明できる。

Medium-mass galaxy  
 $M_{\text{dyn}} = 3.5 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$



SMBHにもガスが  
スムーズに供給され、  
AGNの割合が高くなる。  
バルジは不連続進化  
なので、BHとBulgeの  
質量関係の分散が大  
きくなりそう。

FIG. 2.— Same as Figure 1 for galaxy G2 (medium mass). Detailed sequences and movies of our fiducial models are available in Perret et al. (2013a).

## Clump 2C の時系列進化

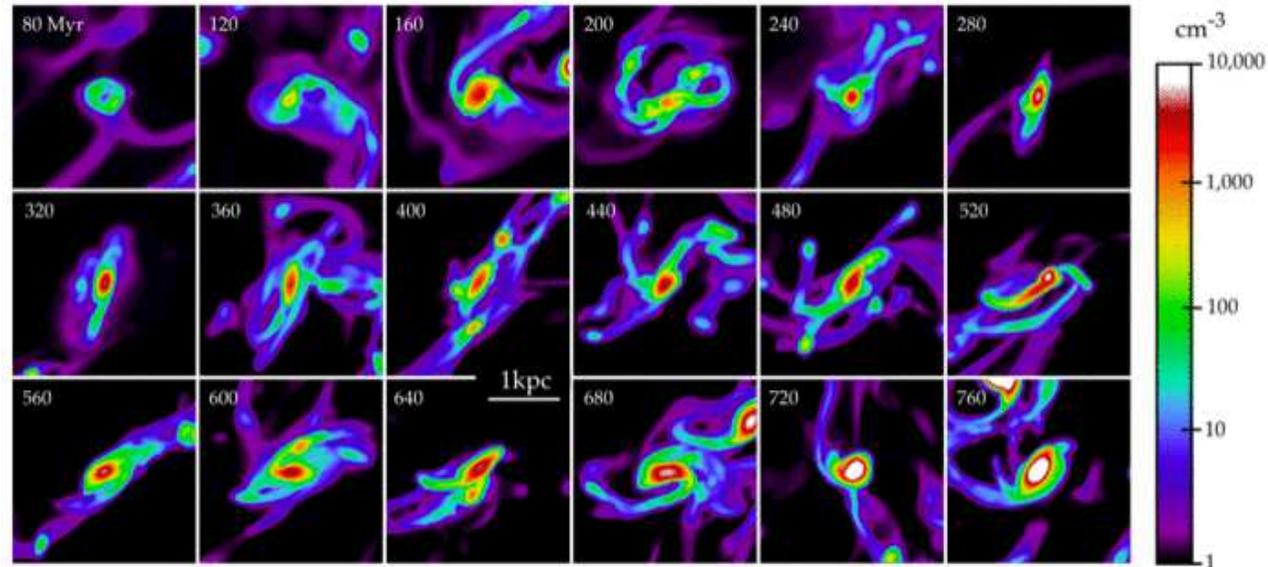


FIG. 5.— Zoomed views of gas in the long-lived clump 2C, with an average baryonic mass of  $8 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ . The snapshots show the mass-weighted average gas density, with one snapshot every 40 Myr. Between the third and fourth panels ( $t=160-200$  Myr), the clump accretes another clump (about half its mass), which triggers an increase in its SFR, and a later increase in the local outflow rate (see Fig. 8); the clump gets a more disturbed appearance but the baryonic potential well in place rapidly re-accretes gas and the clump survives this local enhancement of the stellar feedback. Another such event, triggered by the accretion of surrounding diffuse gas and small clouds, occurs between the seventh and eighth panels ( $t=320-360$  Myr).

Clumpの質量はフィードバック、古い星の散逸、潮汐力によるはぎ取りなどによって小さくなるが、新たなガス降着によって維持される場合も多い。また、軌道によっては、落下に時間がかかる。

その結果、例えば2Cは800Myr経っても健在。

Bournaud et al. (2013)

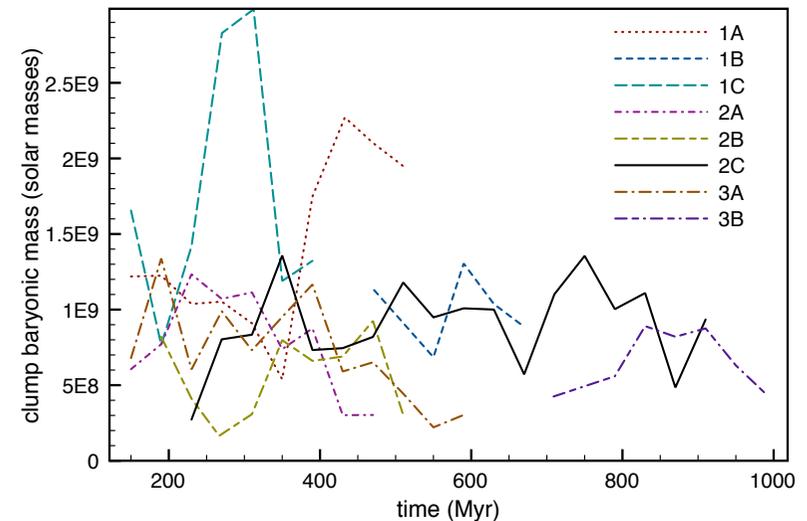
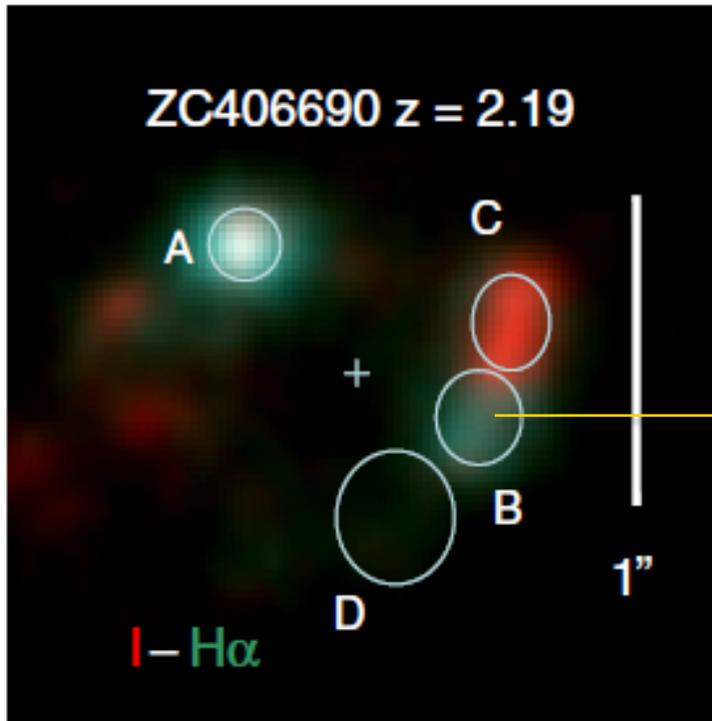


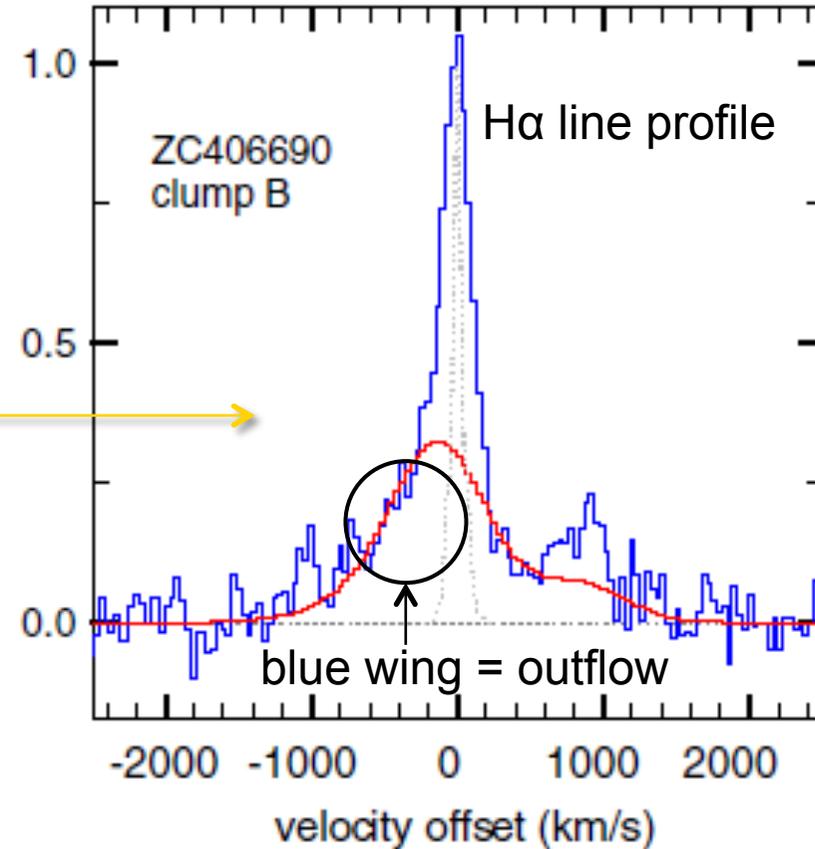
FIG. 6.— Evolution of the baryonic (gas+stars) mass of clumps as a function of time for the clumps tracked in the simulations.

アウトフロー

# Gas outflows from clumpy galaxies (feedback in action)

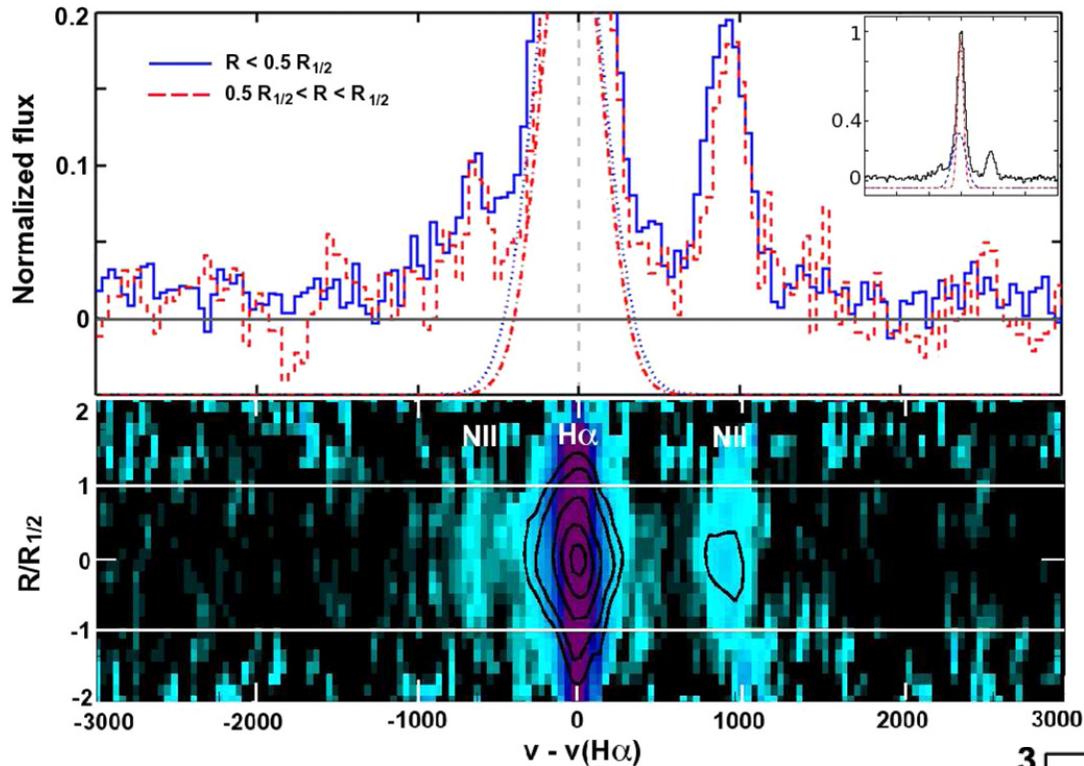


Genzel et al. (2011)



Gas outflow from the star-bursting clump-B (~500km/s)

どういふ質量の銀河で、どこでどのようなフィードバックが見られるか？星形成 or AGN？



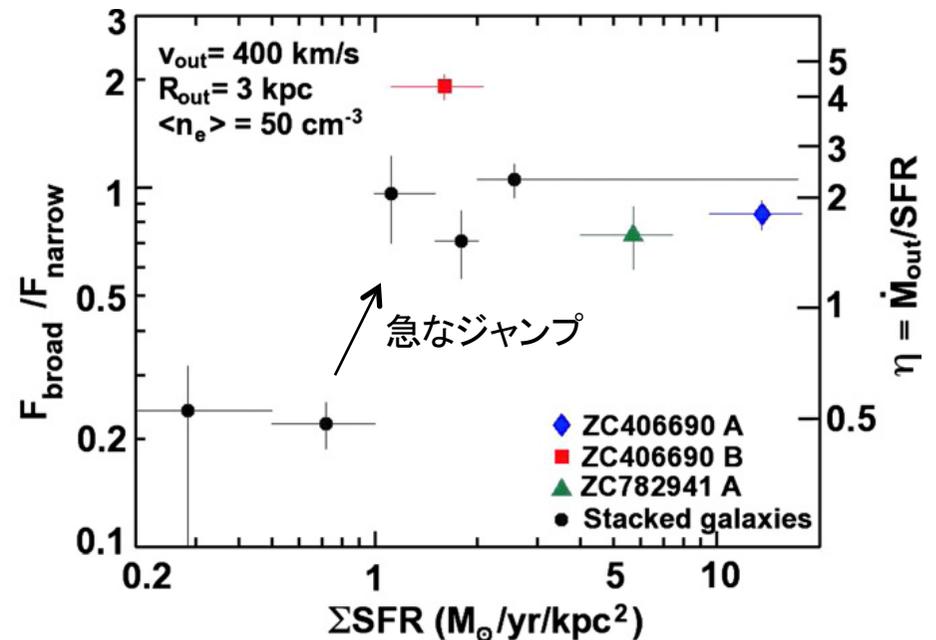
10個の銀河をスタックしたスペクトル

水色のブロード(アウトフロー)成分 ( $\Delta v > 200-300 \text{ km/s}$ )が、空間的に広がっている ( $> R_{1/2} = 2-6 \text{ kpc}$ )。

ブロード成分のフラックス比は、  
星形成密度に大きく依存する。  
星形成フィードバックによるアウトフロー。

星形成率がある限界値を超えると、  
ディスクの高密度ガスを突き抜けて  
アウトフローが吹く、と解釈できる。

Newman et al. (2012)



# シミュレーションにみるアウトフロー

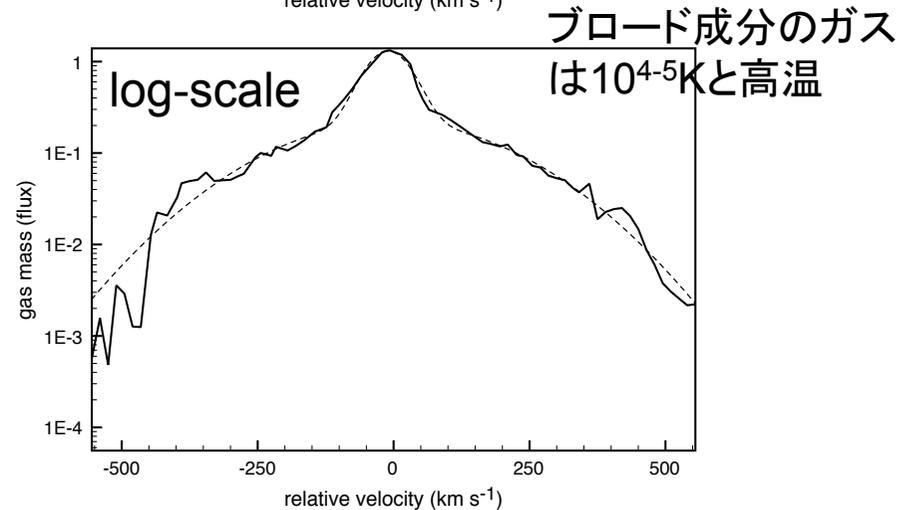
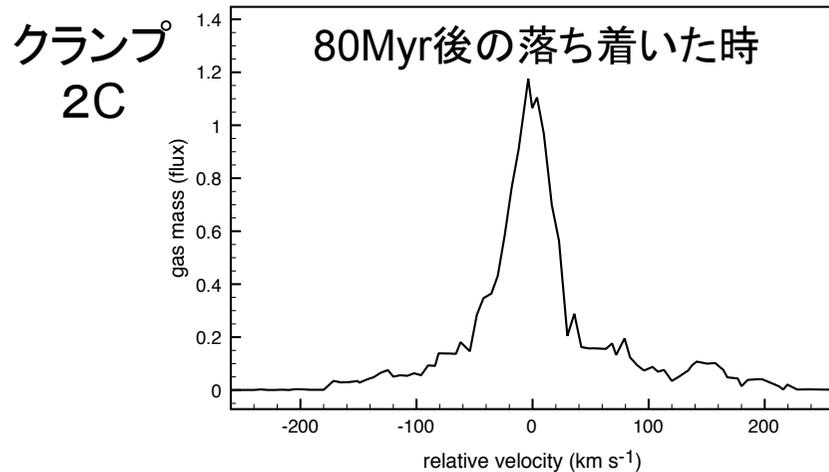
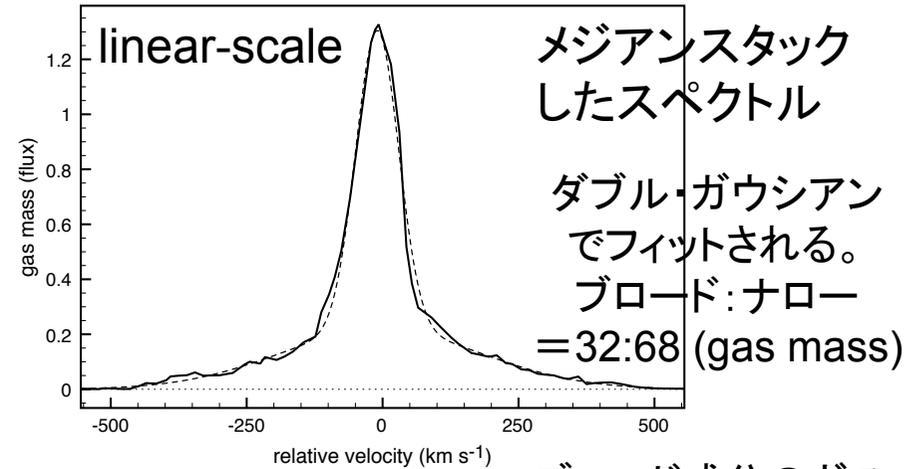
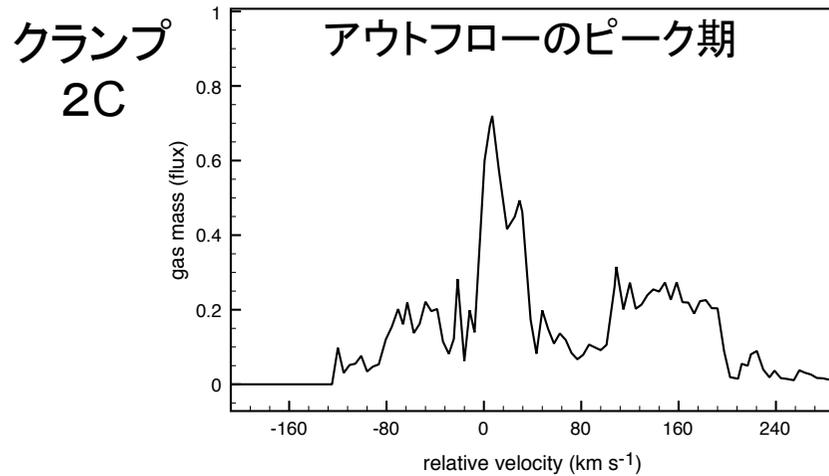


FIG. 10.— Line-of-sight velocity distribution (i.e., synthetic spectrum) of clump 2C, observed with a beam 600 pc FWHM, with an almost face-on orientation of the host galaxy. Top: the system is shown during its peak of outflow activity after a big gas cloud was absorbed (see Fig. 5 and 8), the clump spectrum is broadly irregular with several high-velocity components. Bottom: we show the system in a calmer phase, 80 Myr later, when the mass outflow rate is marginally higher than the SFR. A double-Gaussian profile is observed, as in the stacked spectrum for all clumps shown in Figure 11.

FIG. 11.— Median stacked spectrum comprising all the studied clumps (top: linear scale – bottom: log-scale), after re-scaling each individual spectrum to the same clump mass (see text). The stacked spectrum is well fitted by a double Gaussian model (dashed), according to which the broad component contains 32% of the gas mass (a significant part of which, but not all, is above the clump escape velocity), 68% is in the narrow component (bound to the clump). In our simulations, the gas in the broad component is hot ( $\geq 10^{4-5}$  K), outflowing gas.

## シミュレーションにみるアウトフロー

アウトフロー速度は、個々のクランプの質量より、銀河全体の質量と、より強く相関する。

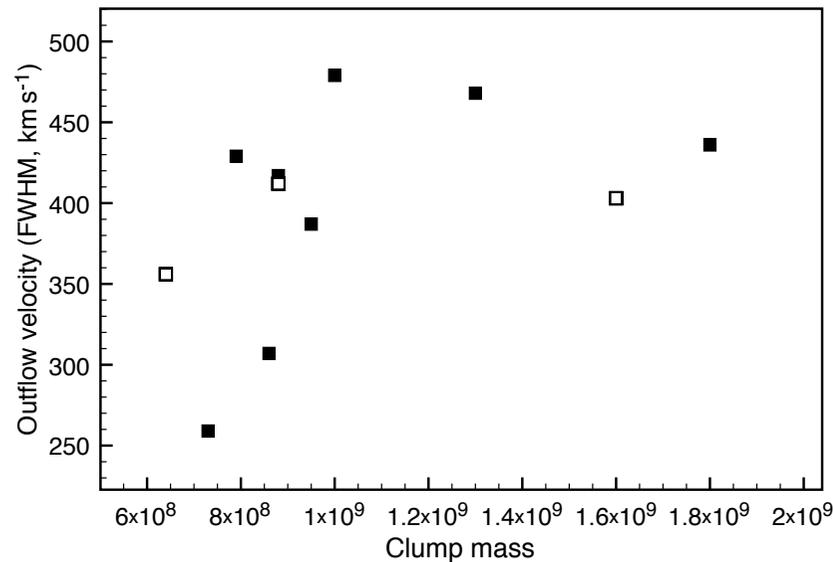
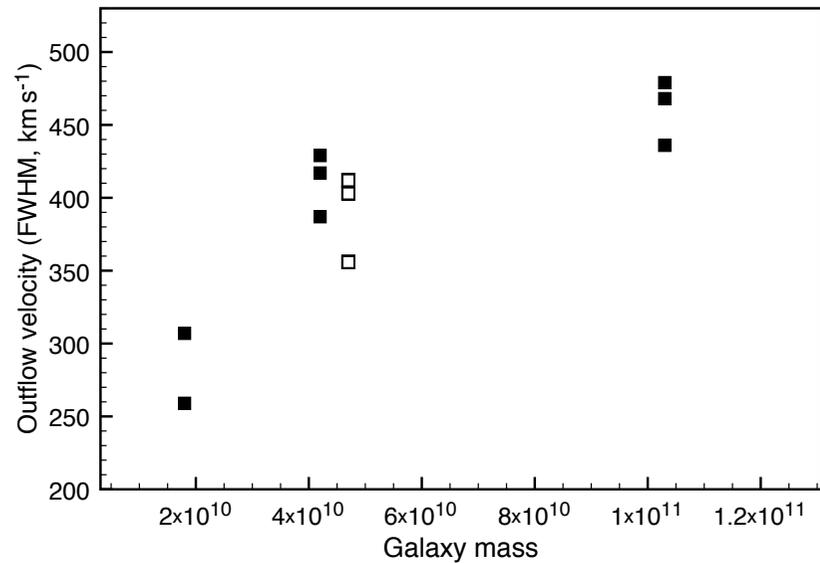
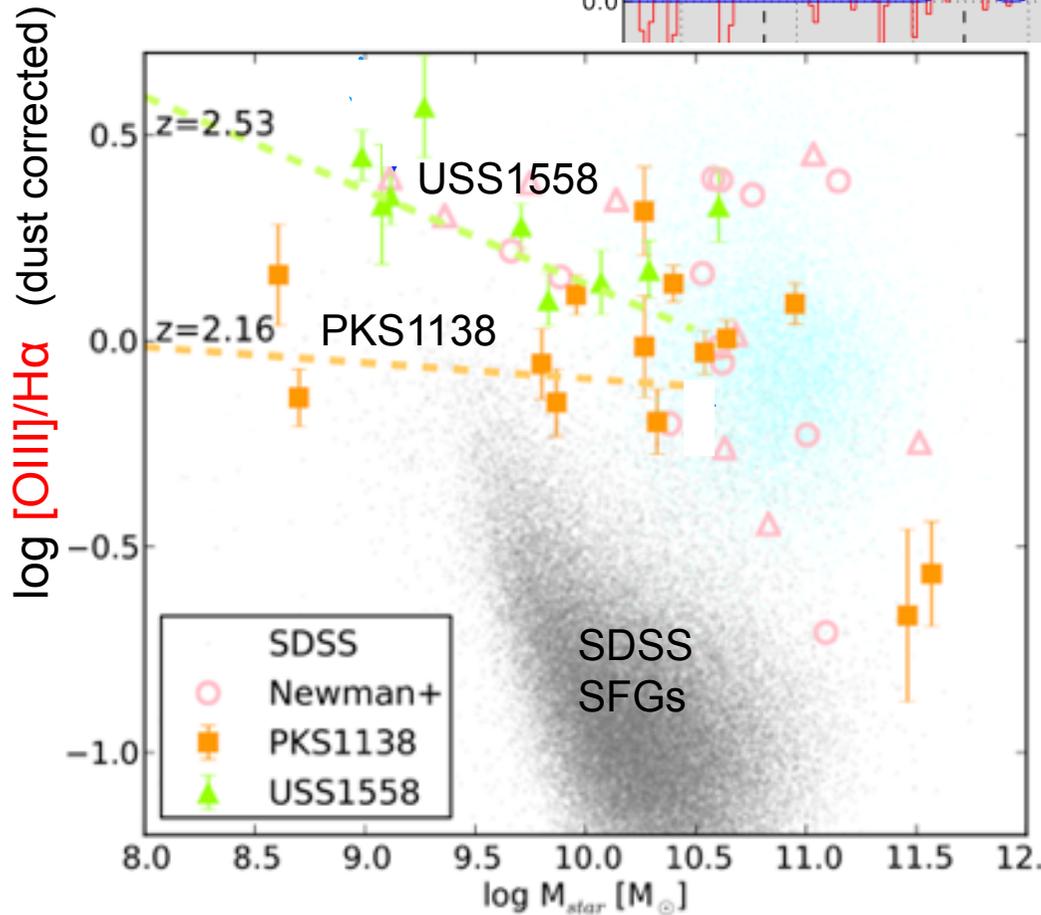
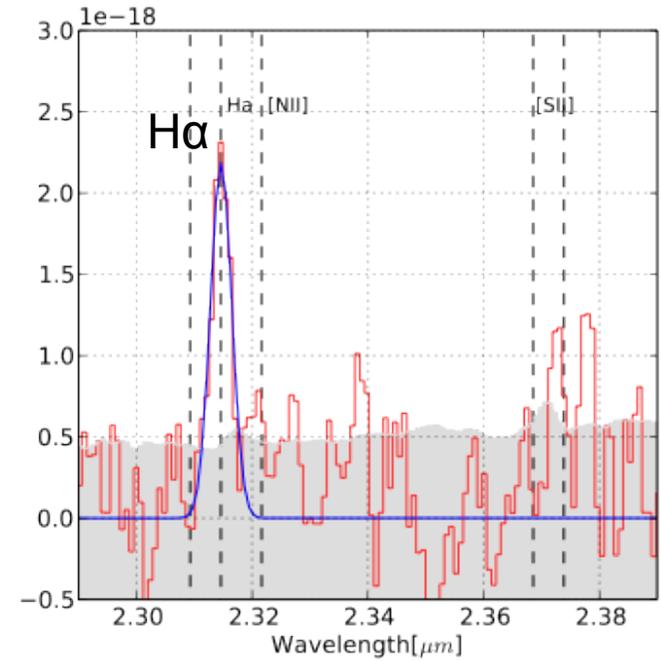
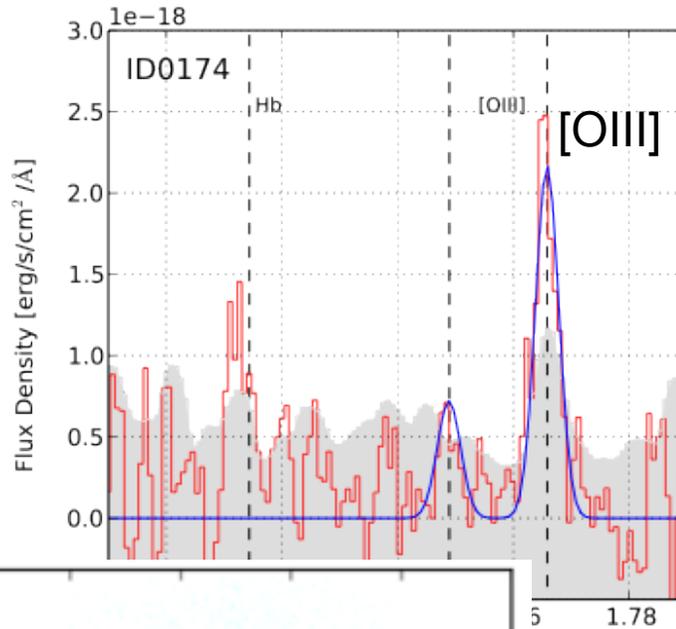


FIG. 12.— Outflow velocity for each clump, measured as the average FWHM of the broad spectral component for each individual clump (spectra are extracted every 40 Myr and stacked), as a function of galaxy mass (top) and average clump mass (bottom). The open symbols are for model G'2.

# 輝線診断

# [OIII] strong galaxies in two proto-clusters at $z > 2$



[OIII]/H $\alpha$  ratios of high- $z$  SFGs are higher than local galaxies.

The ratio is higher for 1558 than 1138, suggesting that 1558 is a younger system than 1138.

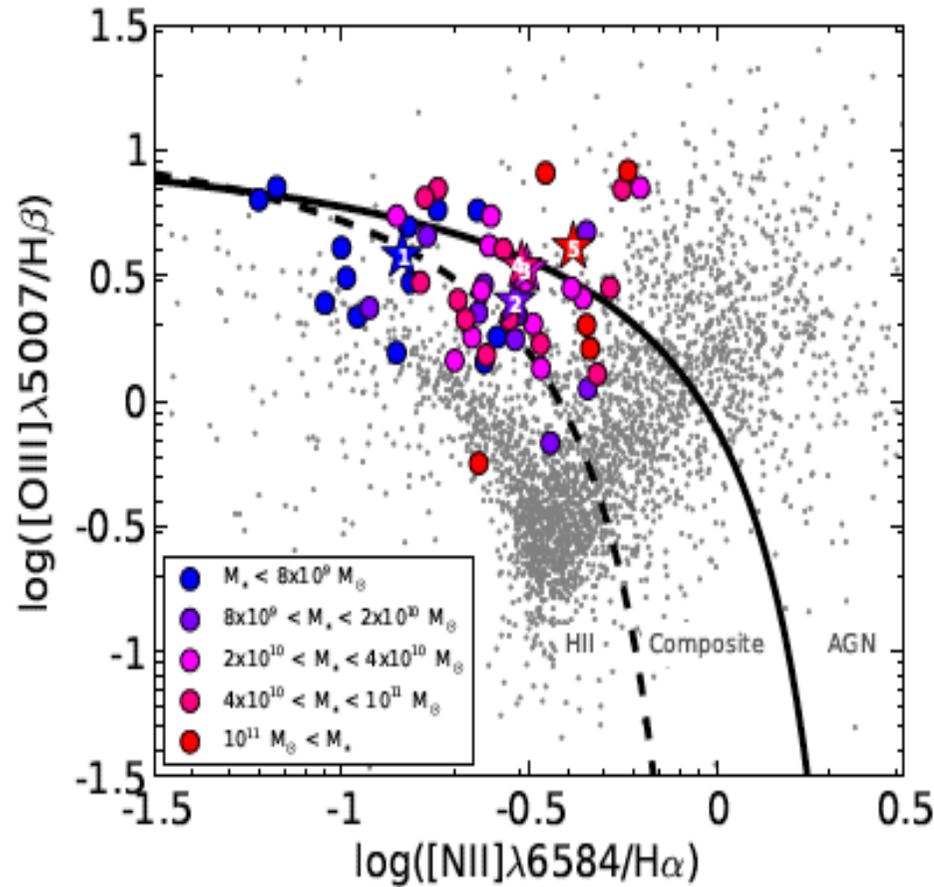
*Preliminary*

Shimakawa et al., in prep.

# z~2星形成銀河のBPTダイアグラム

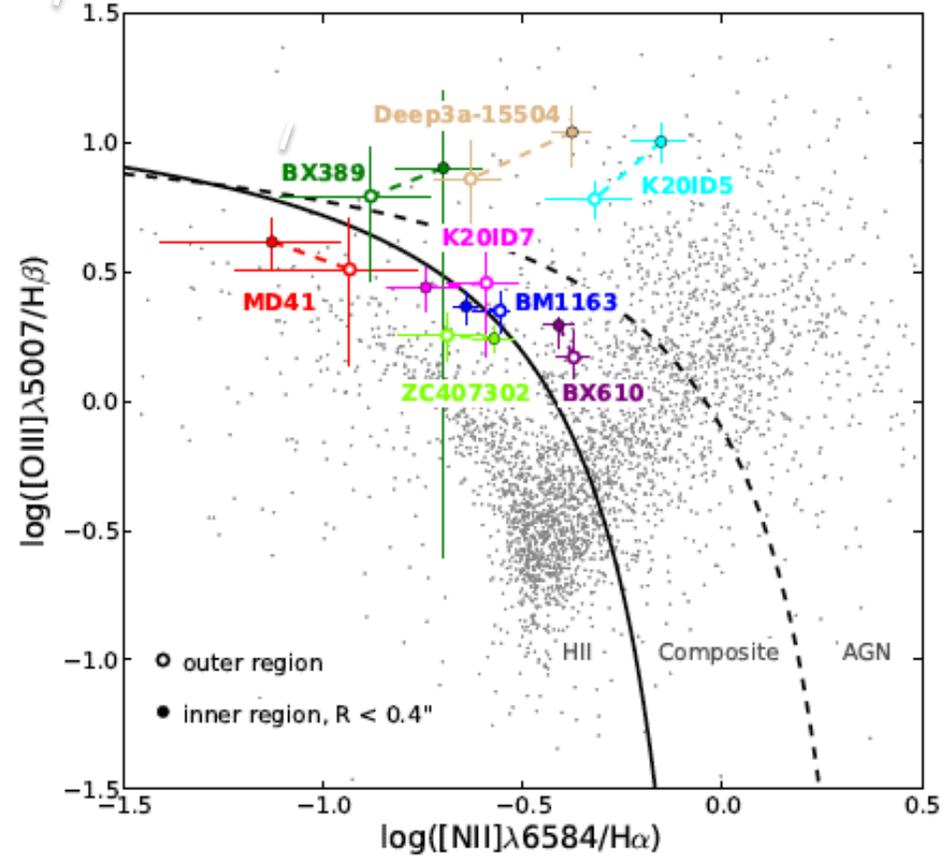
[OIII]/H $\beta$  比が高い傾向

銀河全体を積分



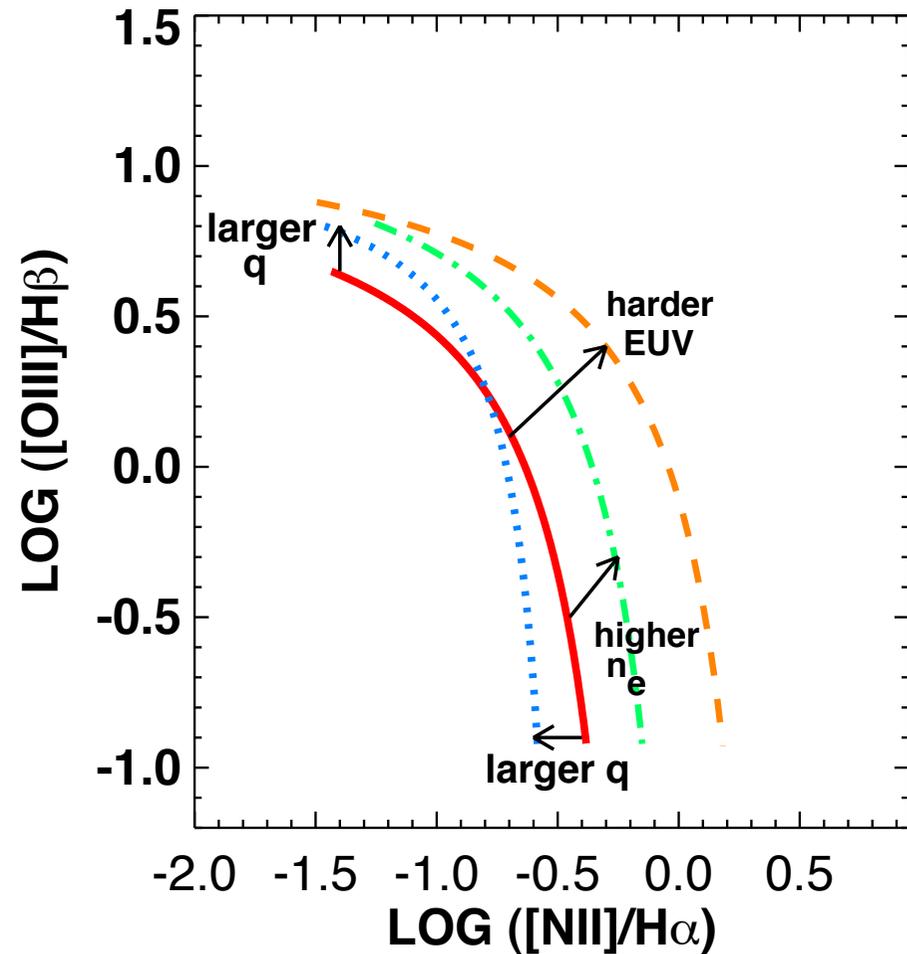
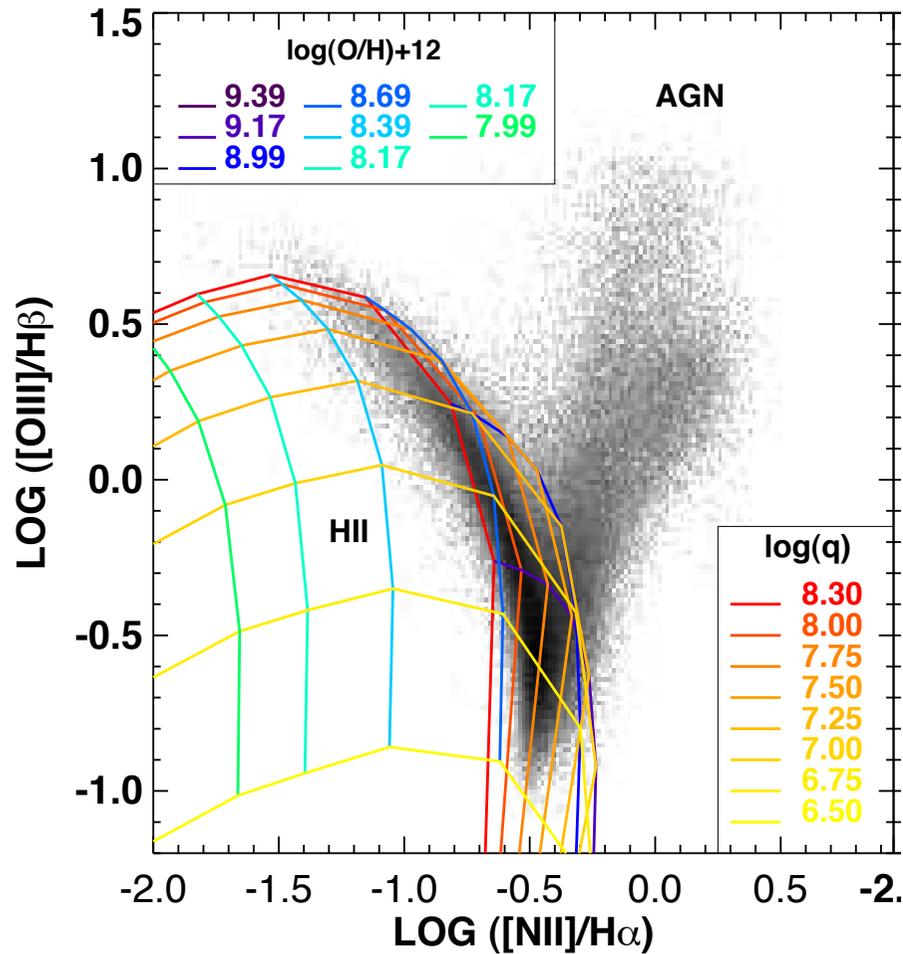
中心はAGNの影響が大きい傾向

銀河の内部を分解



Newman et al. (2013)

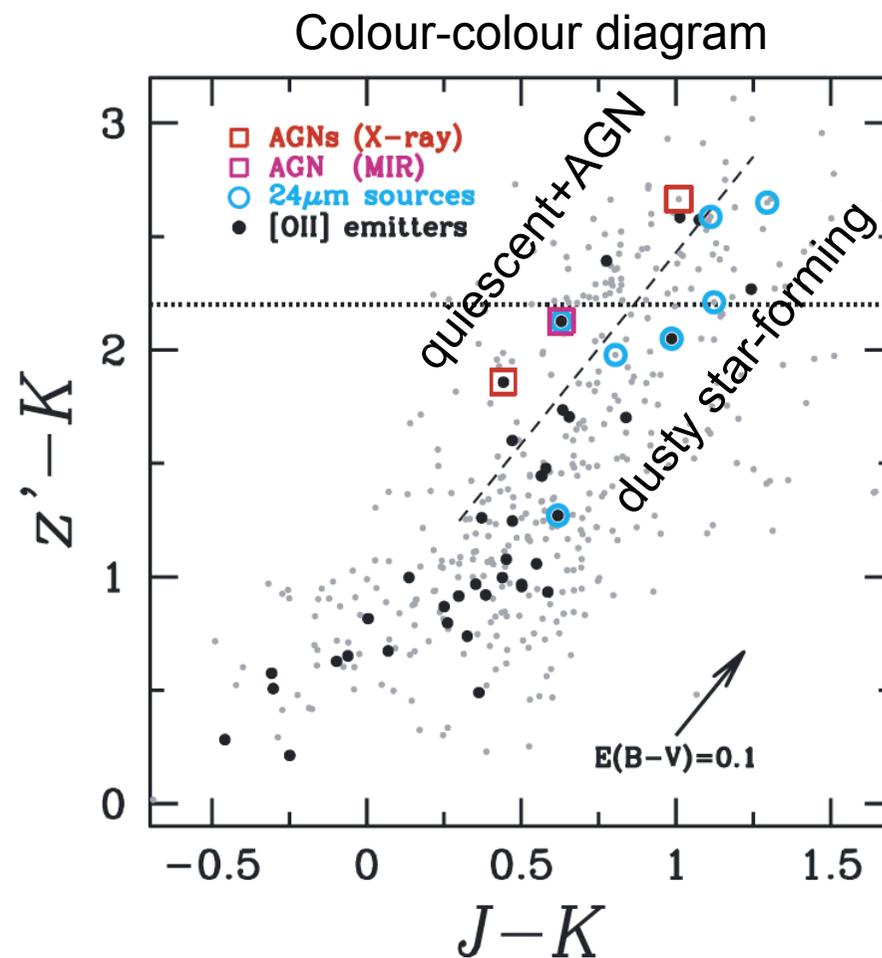
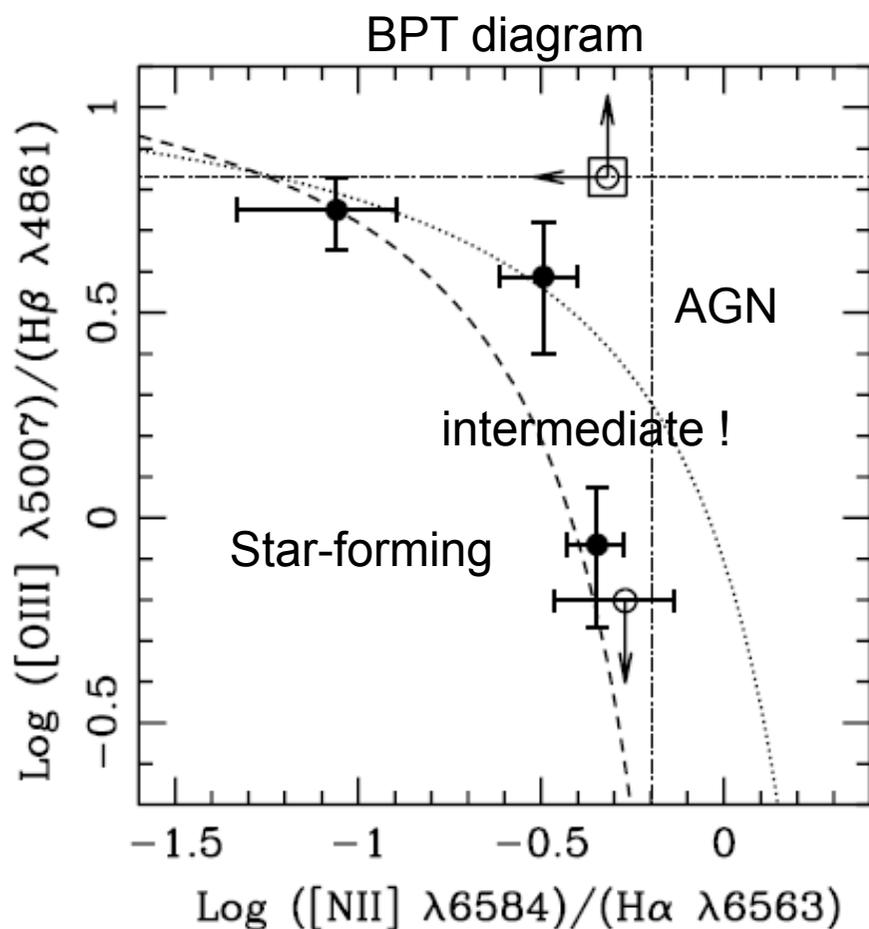
# BPT diagram (line diagnostic)



Kewly's recent model (2013) suggests:  
*low metallicity and/or large sSFR and/or large density?*

# AGN contribution

[OII] emitters in XCS2215 cluster ( $z=1.46$ )



AGN contribution is an issue for the red [OII] emitters at  $z \sim 1.5$

Hayashi et al. (2011)

# まとめ

- Main Sequence & Fundamental Relationの分散は銀河の進化段階( $f_{\text{gas}}$ ) & 星形成モード(SFE)が支配
- Gas rich, turbulent, but rotational disk at  $z > 2$
- cold accretion  $\rightarrow$  clump fragmentation  $\rightarrow$  clump migration  $\rightarrow$  pseudo-bulge formation  $\rightarrow$  SMBH growth のシナリオは十分成立(メインモード?)
- 星からのフィードバックによるアウトフロー
- 遠方星形成銀河は高電離、高励起  
(重元素量が低い、比星形成率が高い、電子密度が高い)