

MUSE
multi unit spectroscopic explorer



Probing the cold circum-galactic gas around individual high- redshift galaxies with MUSE

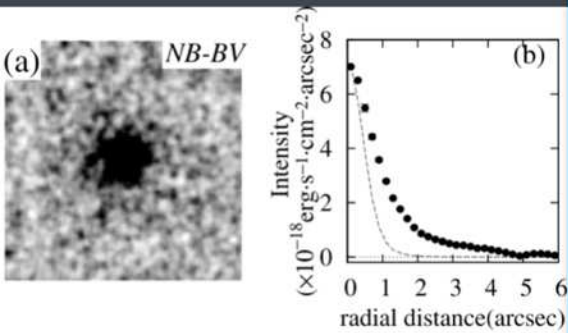
**Floriane Leclercq,
CRAL, Lyon - France**

R. Bacon, L. Wisotzki, P. Mitchell, J. Blaizot, A. Verhamme, T. Garel,
T. Hashimoto, S. Cantalupo, T. Contini, E. C. Herenz, J. Richard, M.
Maseda, J. Schaye, H. Inami, R. A. Marino, and M. Akhlaghi
and the **MUSE** collaboration

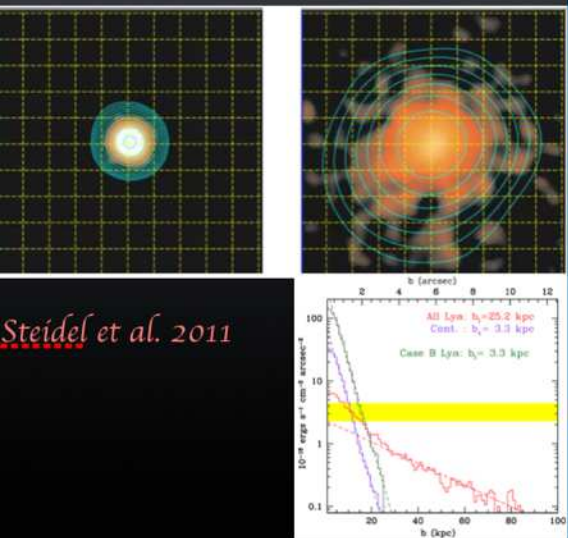
Journées du PNCG - November 2017

Detection methods of Ly α halos for high-z galaxies

Stacking

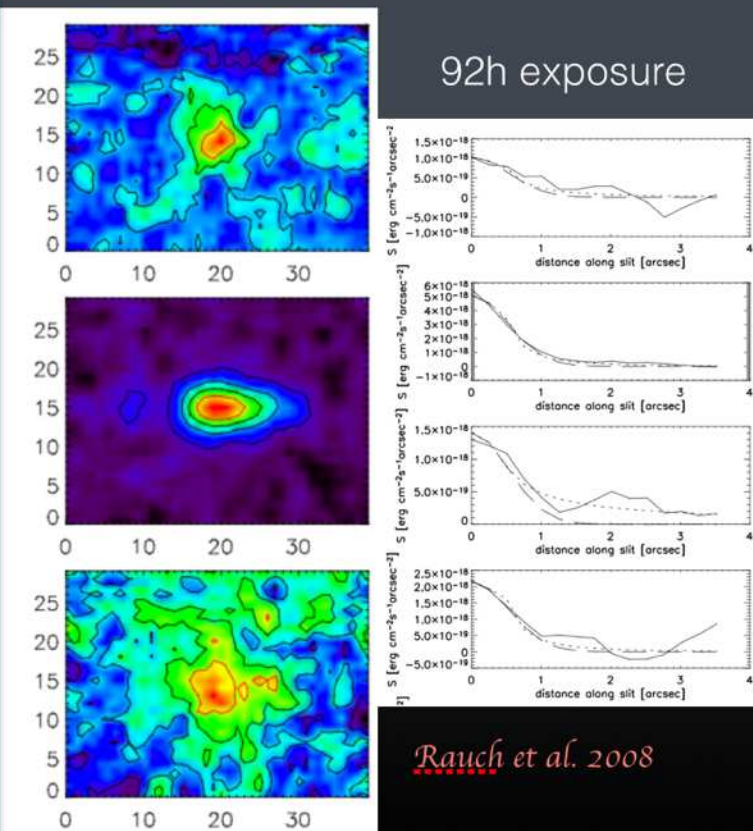


Hayashino et al. 2004



Steidel et al. 2011

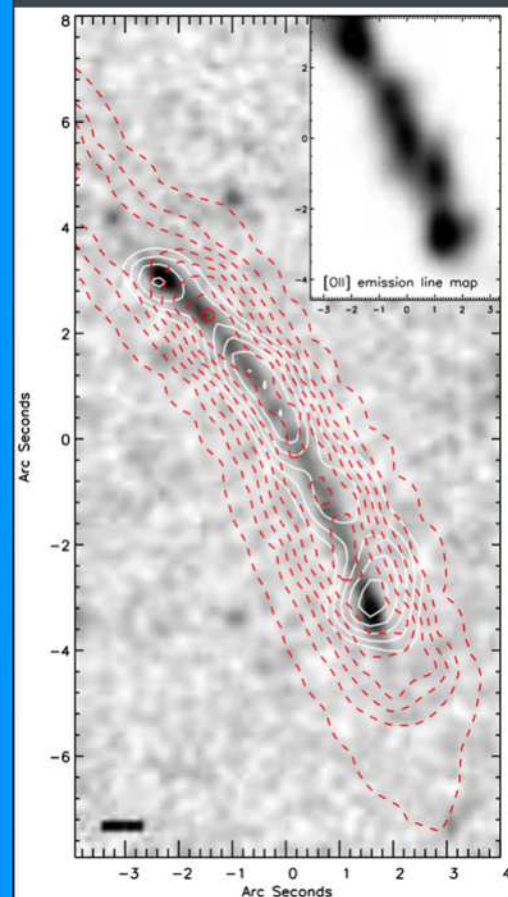
Long-slit detection



92h exposure

Rauch et al. 2008

Lensing detection



Swinbank et al. 2007

First individual haloes detection

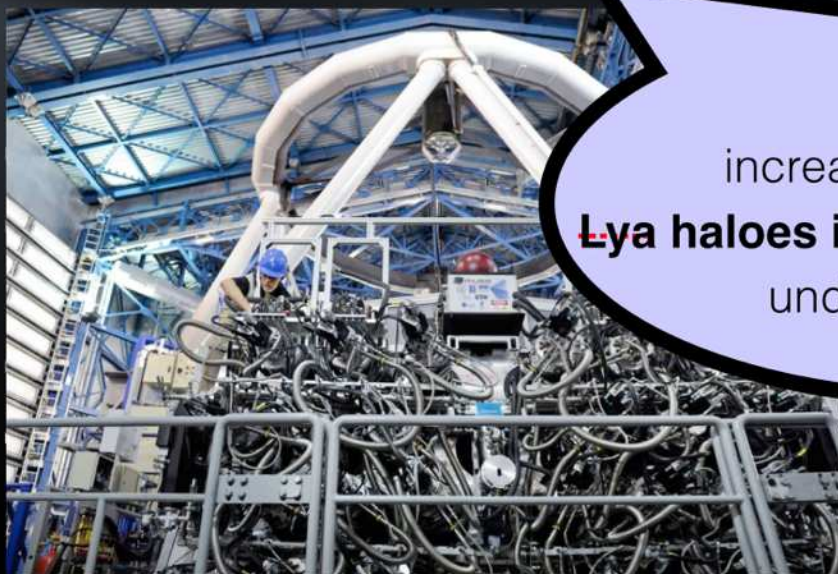
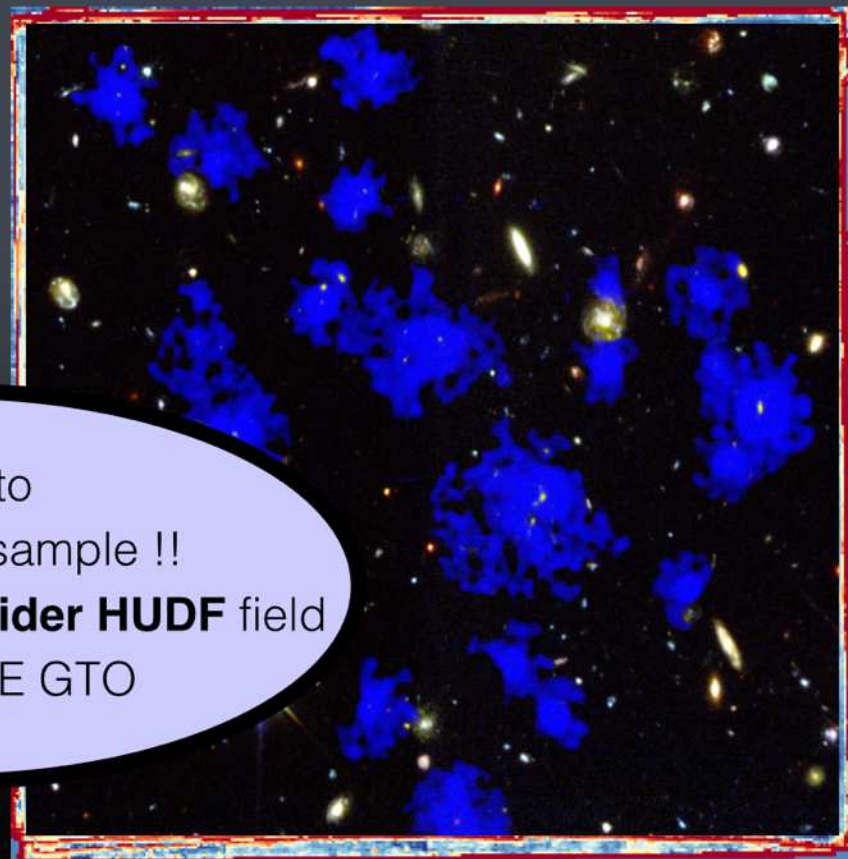
MUSE detection

Wisotzki et al. 2016

Detections of spatially extended Ly α emission around **21 individual/non-AGN** high- z galaxies ($2.96 \leq z \leq 6.28$)

HDFS - 27h

$SBLim(1\sigma) \sim 1 \times 10^{-19} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$



Need to
increase the sample !!
Ly α haloes in the wider HUDF field
under MUSE GTO



1'

ESO - Göttingen - Leiden - Lyon - Potsdam - Toulouse - Zurich



The Hubble Ultra Deep Field seen by MUSE

Lya haloes in the MUSE UDF

Leclercq et al. 2017

The MUSE Hubble Ultra Deep Field Survey

Astronomy & Astrophysics

ESO - Göttingen - Leiden - Lyon - Potsdam - Toulouse - Zurich



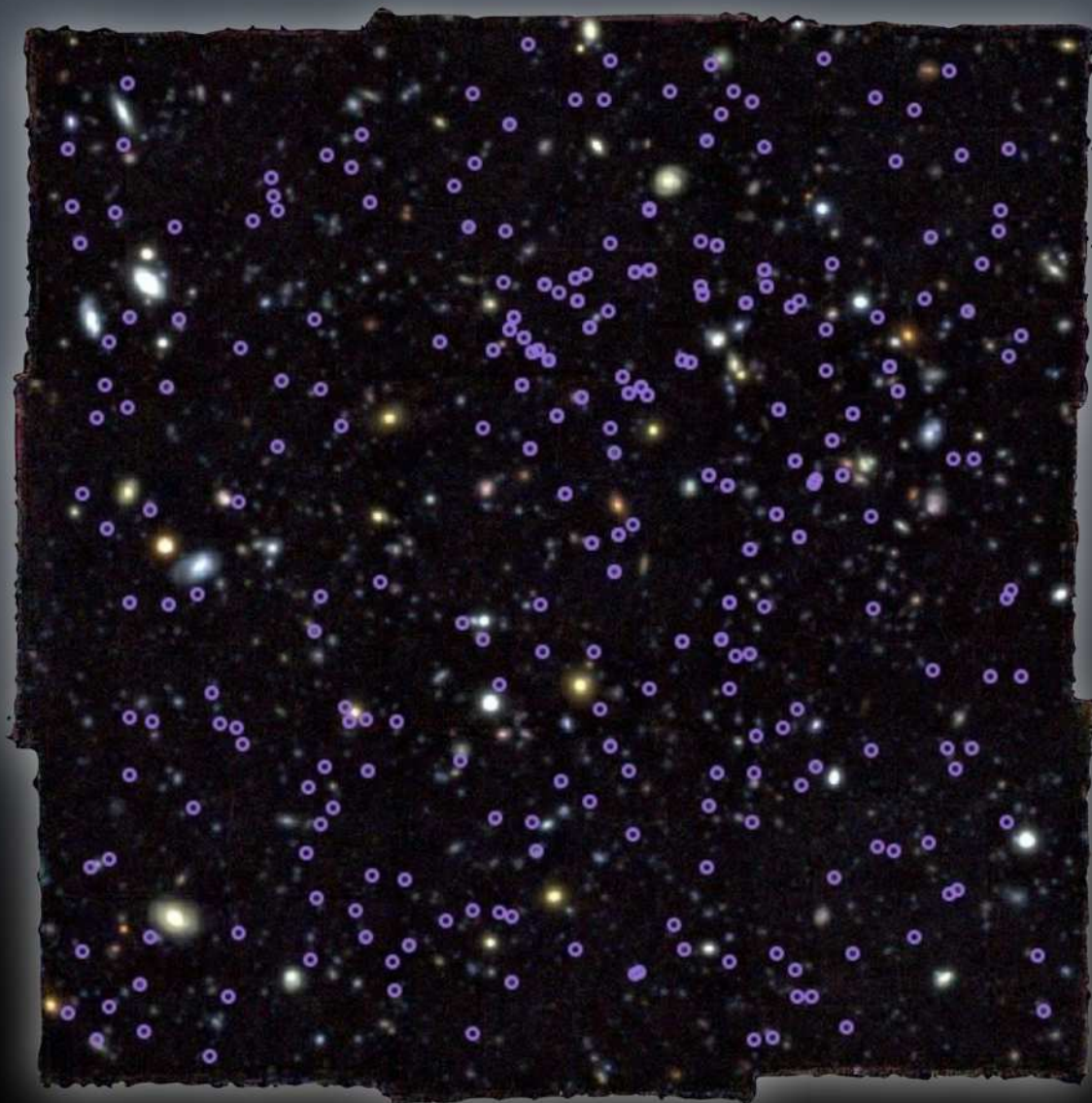
The Hubble Ultra Deep Field seen by MUSE

MUSE catalogues *Inami+17* :

775 LAEs

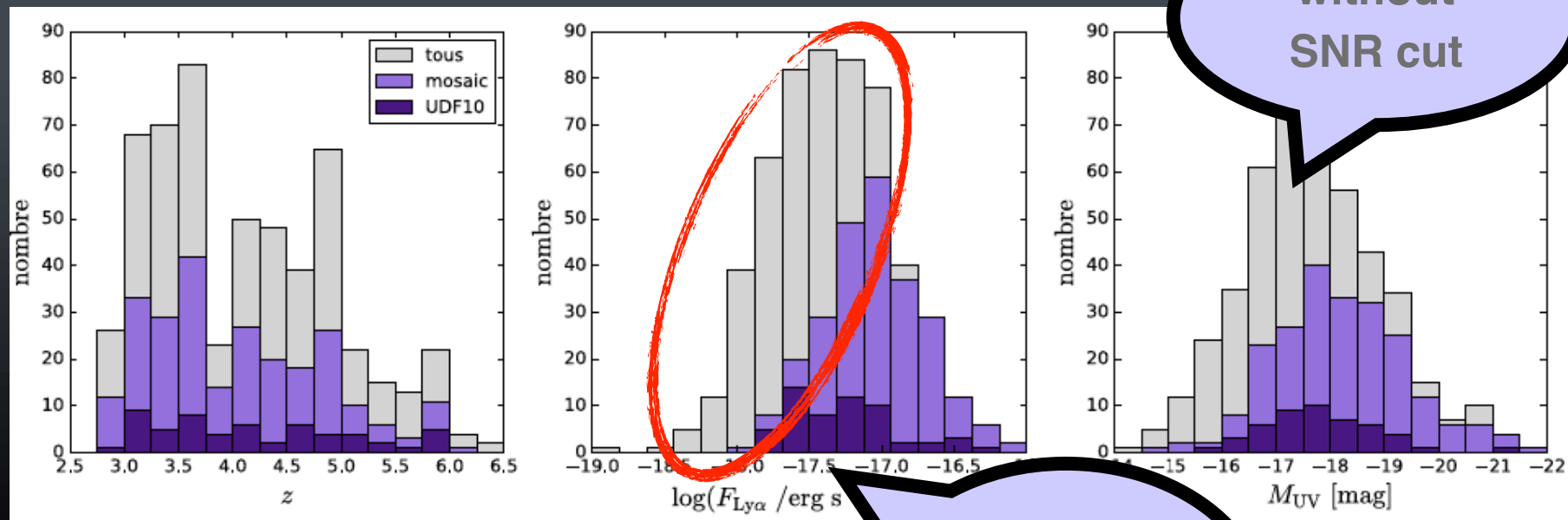
Sample of
**252 Lyman-alpha
emitters**

10 x
W16 sample



ESO - Göttingen - Leiden - Lyon - Potsdam - Toulouse - Zurich

Sample of 252 LAEs



without
SNR cut

$2.9 \leq z \leq 6.0$

$10^{-18} \lesssim F_{\text{Ly}\alpha} [\text{erg/s/c}]$

Flux
selected
sample

$-14 \leq M_{\text{UV}} \leq -22$

Is the Lya emission
extended ?

Visual inspection...

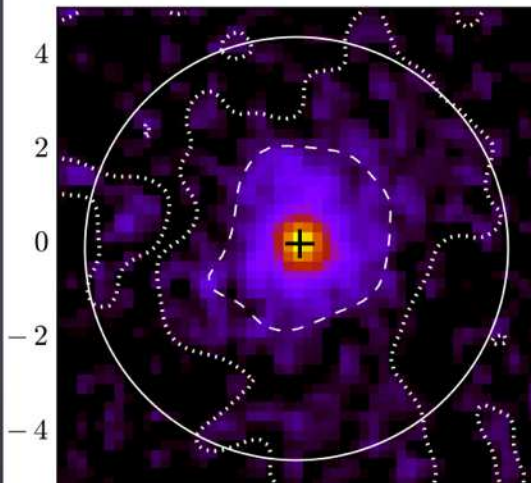
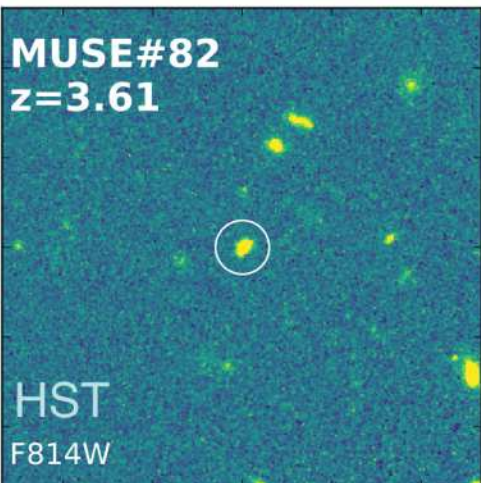


Ly α haloes in the UDF

Leclercq et al. 2017

Ly α NB

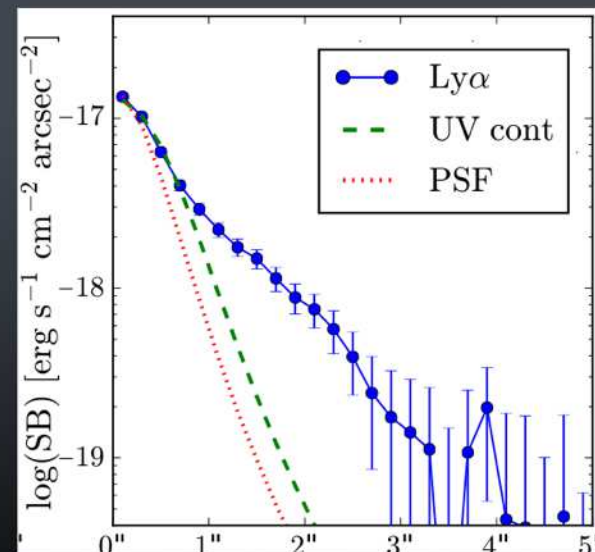
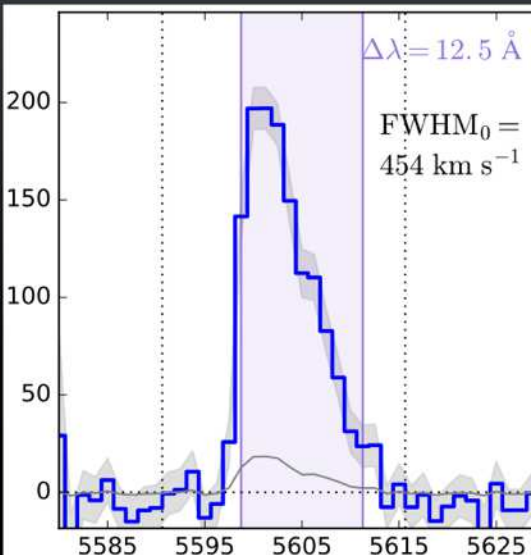
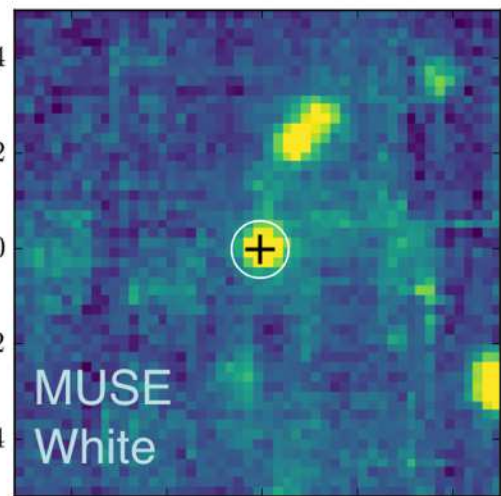
MUSE#82
 $z=3.61$



SB contours :

--- 10^{-18} cgs arcsec^{-1}

..... 10^{-19} cgs arcsec^{-1}



SB radial profile

Ly α haloes in the UDF

Leclercq et al. 2017

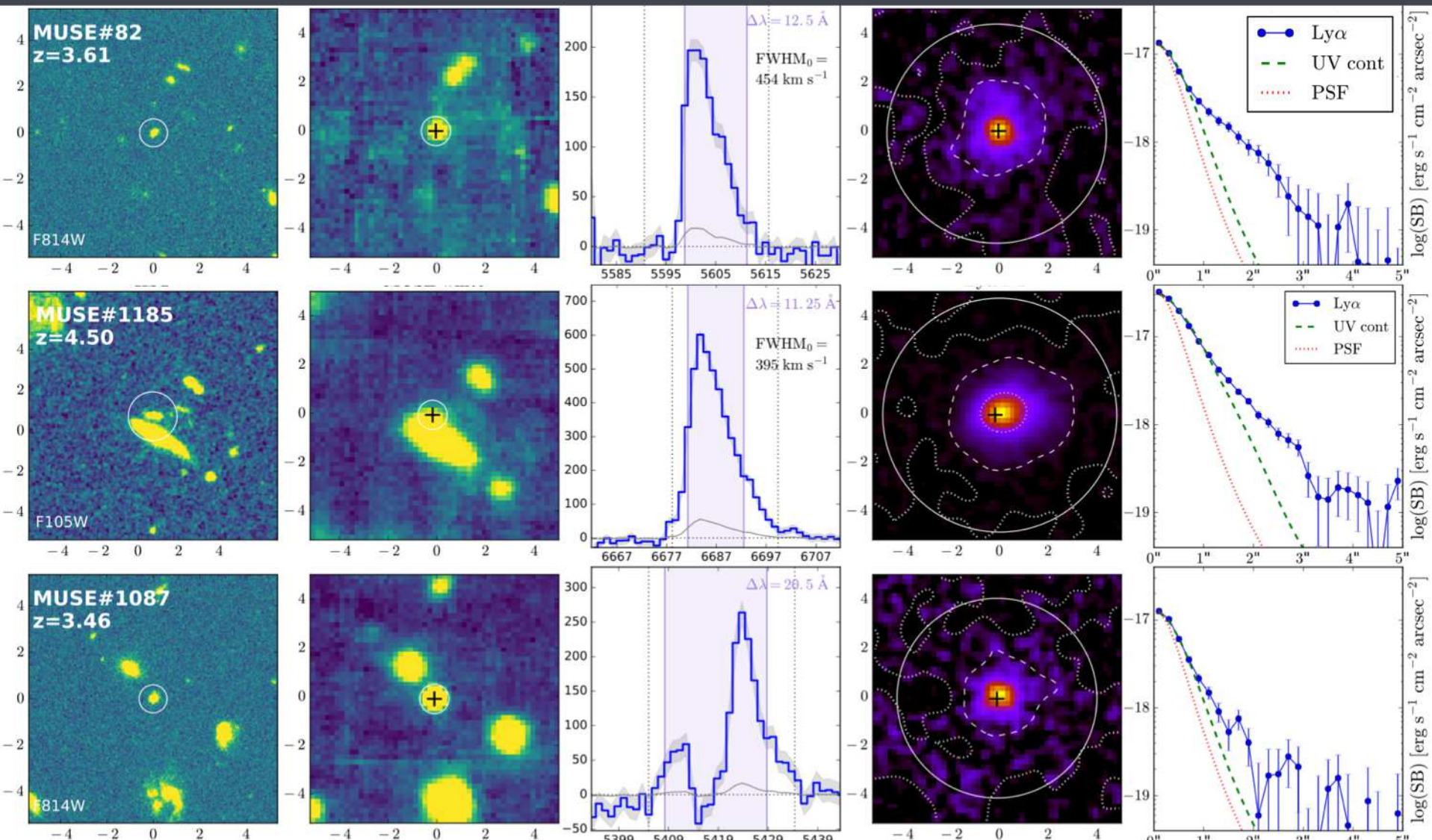
HST

MUSE White

Ly α line

Ly α NB

SB profile



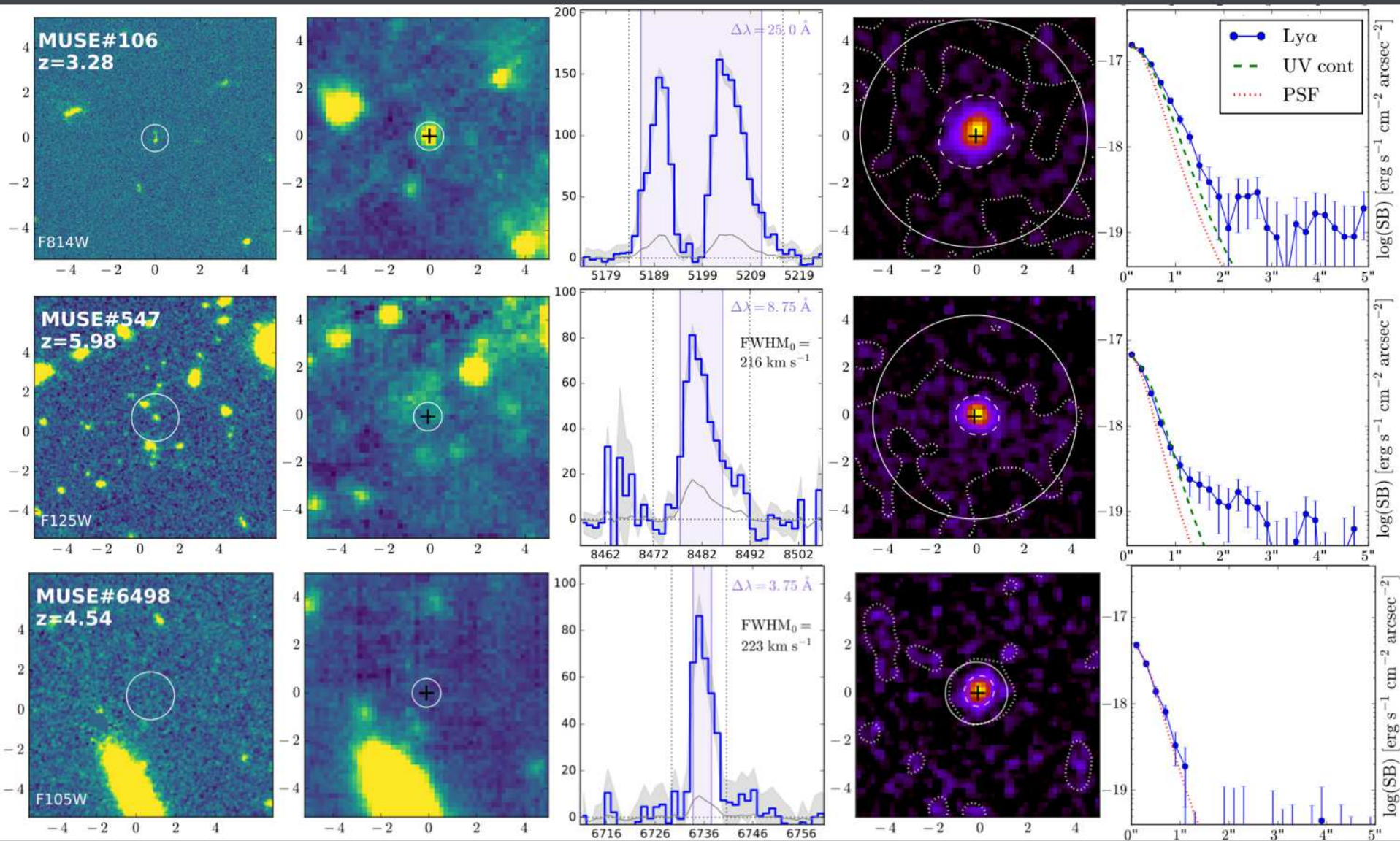
HST

MUSE White

Ly α line

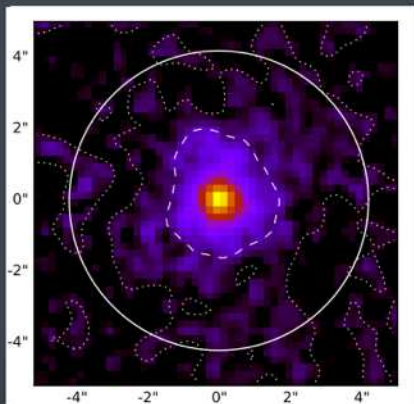
Ly α NB

SB profile



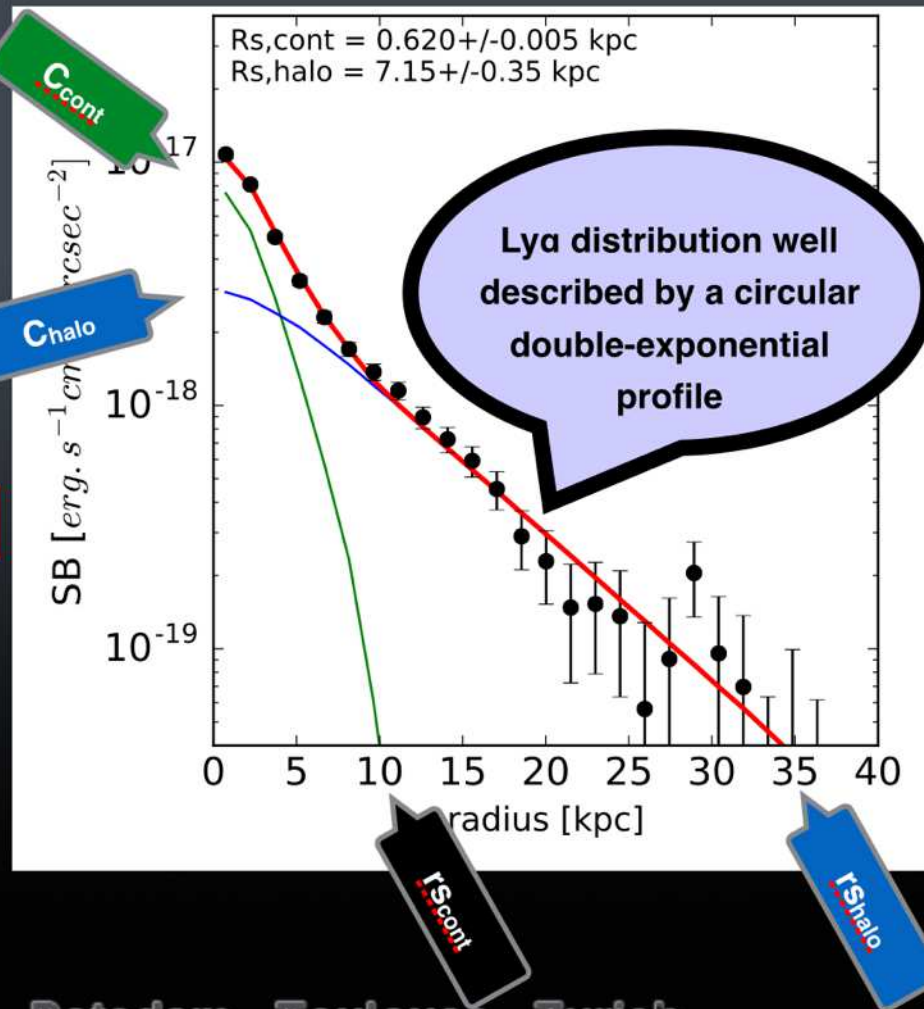
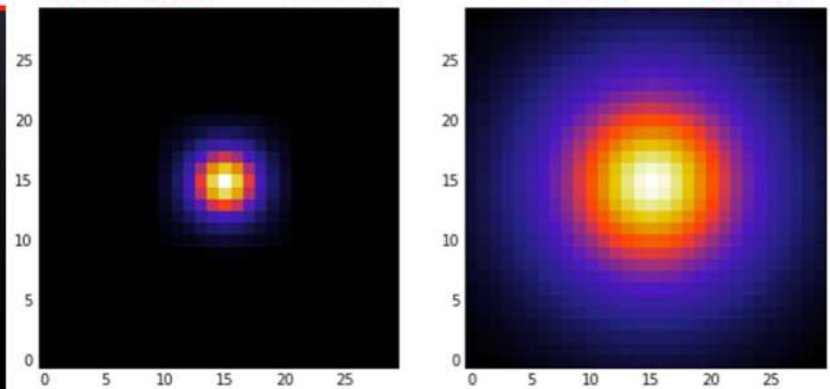
Lya emission **fitting**

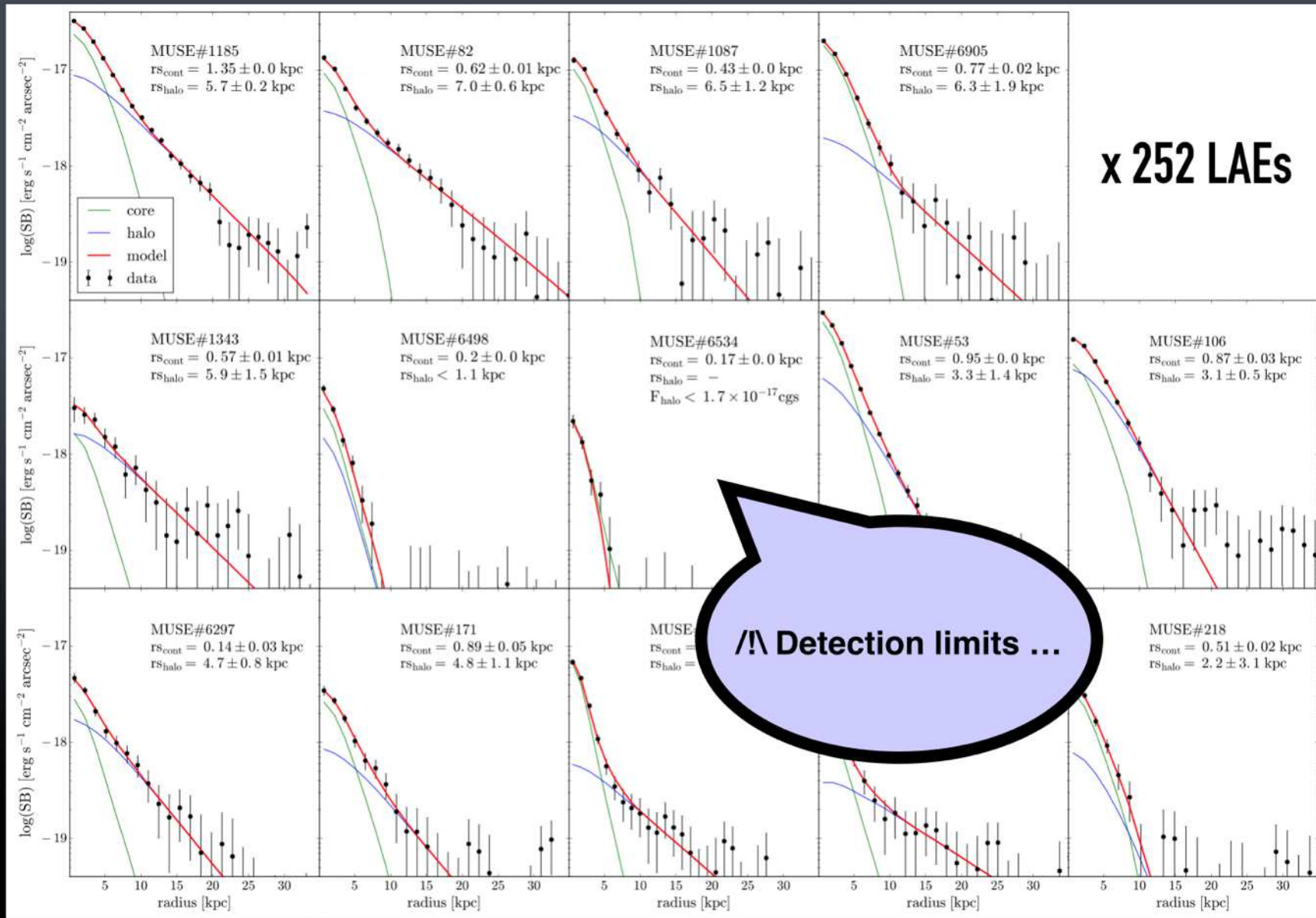
Circular **2D** 2-components fitting



PSF
convolved

$$C_{\text{cont}} \exp(-r / r_{s,\text{cont}}) + C_{\text{halo}} \exp(-r / r_{s,\text{halo}})$$





- Detection limits -

Halo size limit

- depends on PSF (λ -dependence)
- upper limit on halo size

=> 18 objects

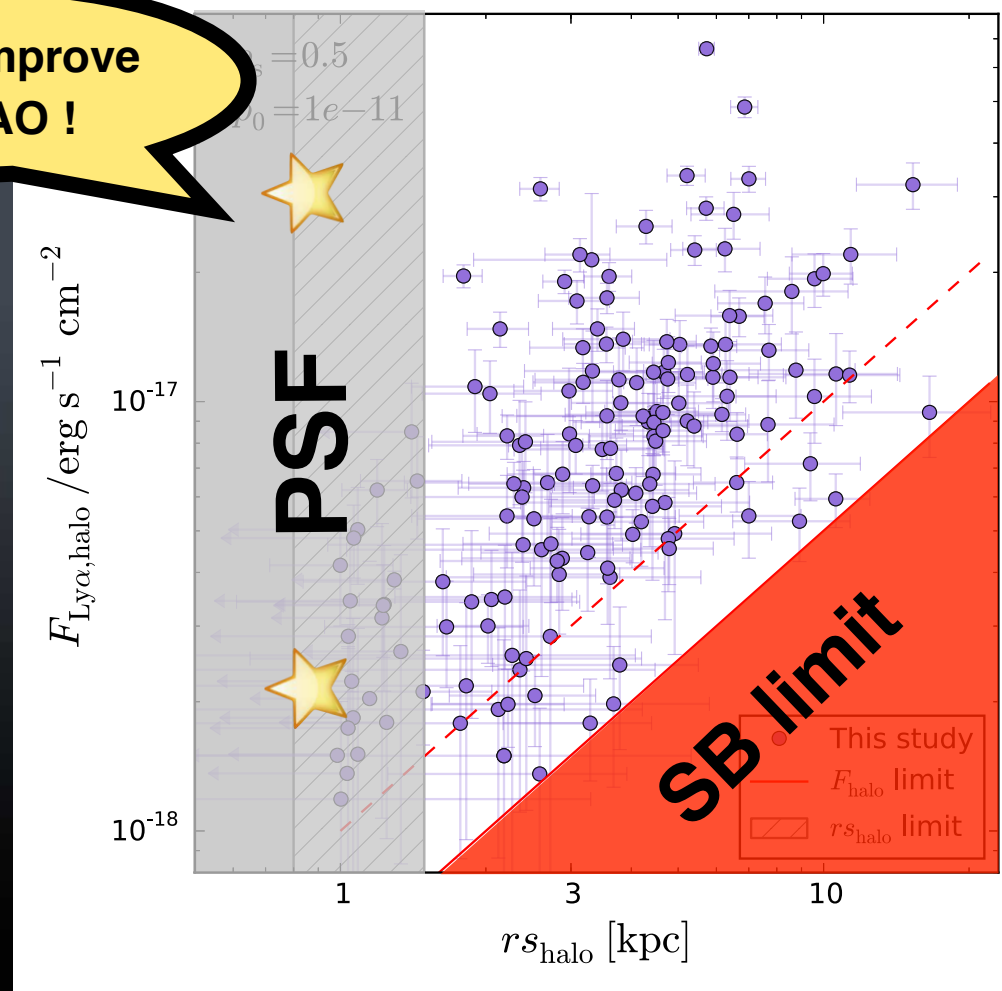
will be improve
with AO !

Halo flux limit

- depends on r_{halo}

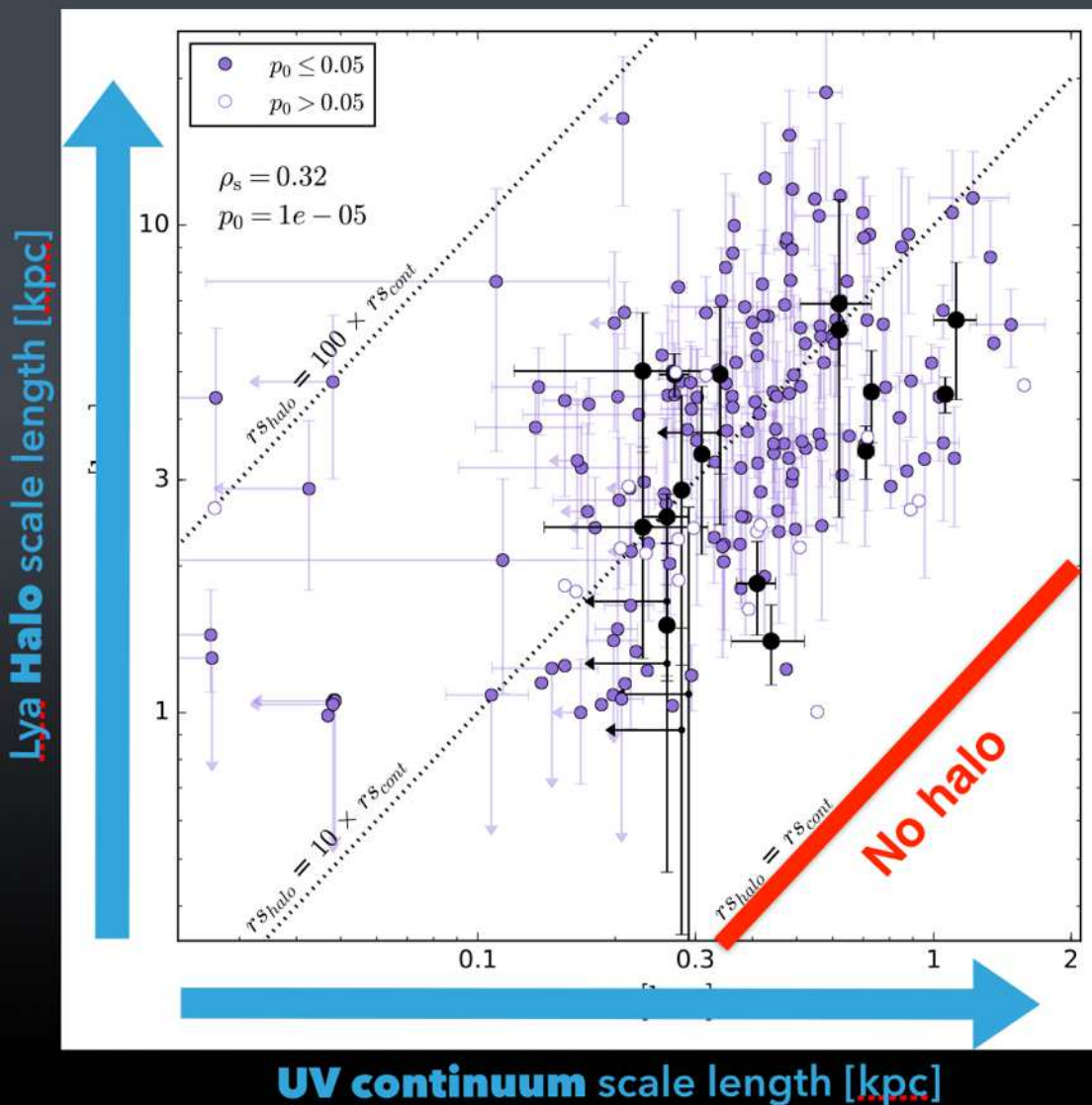
=> 68 objects

184 LAEs with reliable
measurements



Ly α haloes **detection**

Ly α / UV scale length comparison



Statistical test of the halo detections :

$$H_0 : r_{Shalo} = r_{Scont}$$

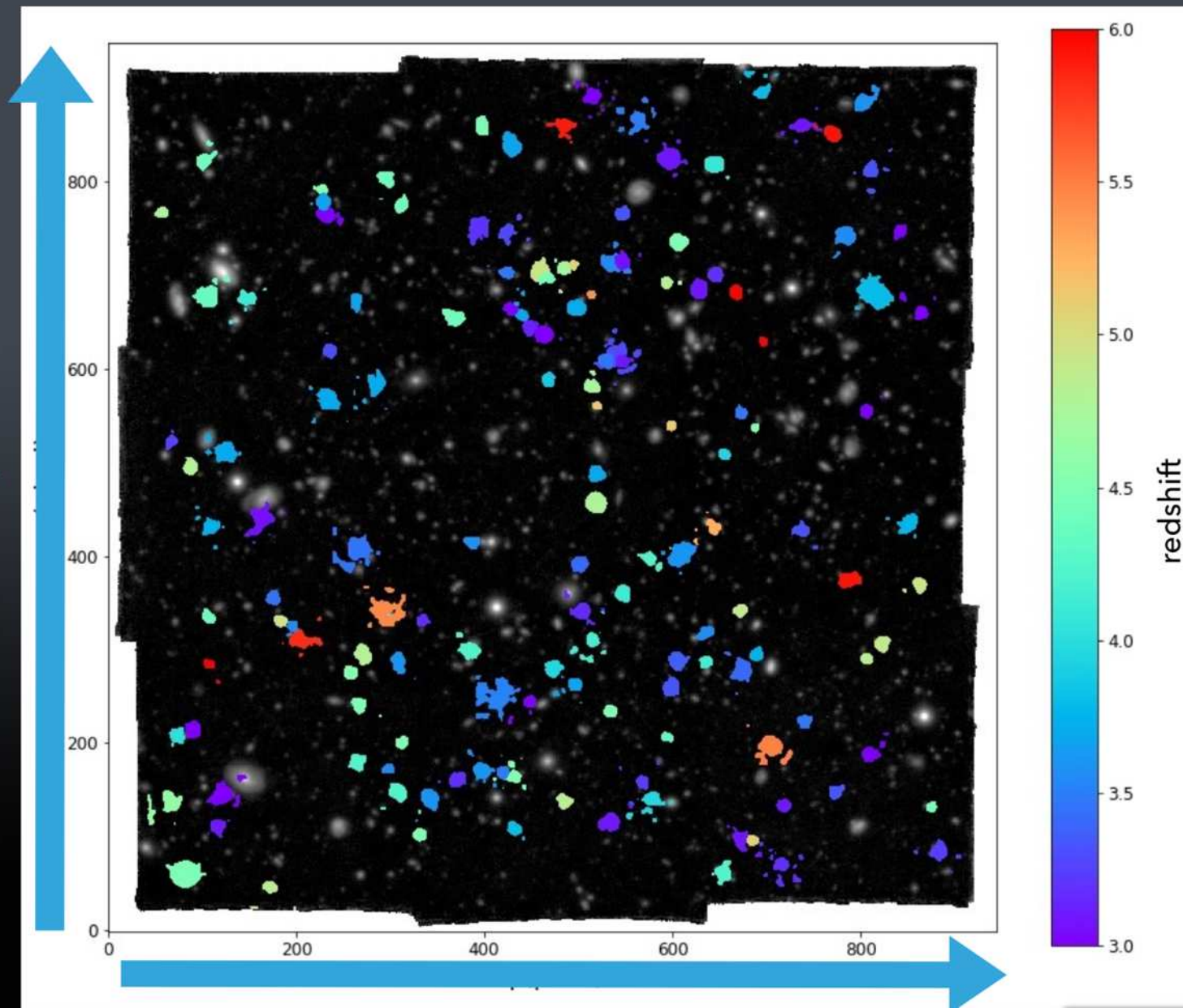
p_0 : probability that there is no halo

$p_0 < 0.05$: halo detected

145 Ly α haloes are statistically significant !

~ 80% of the tested galaxies have a Ly α halo !

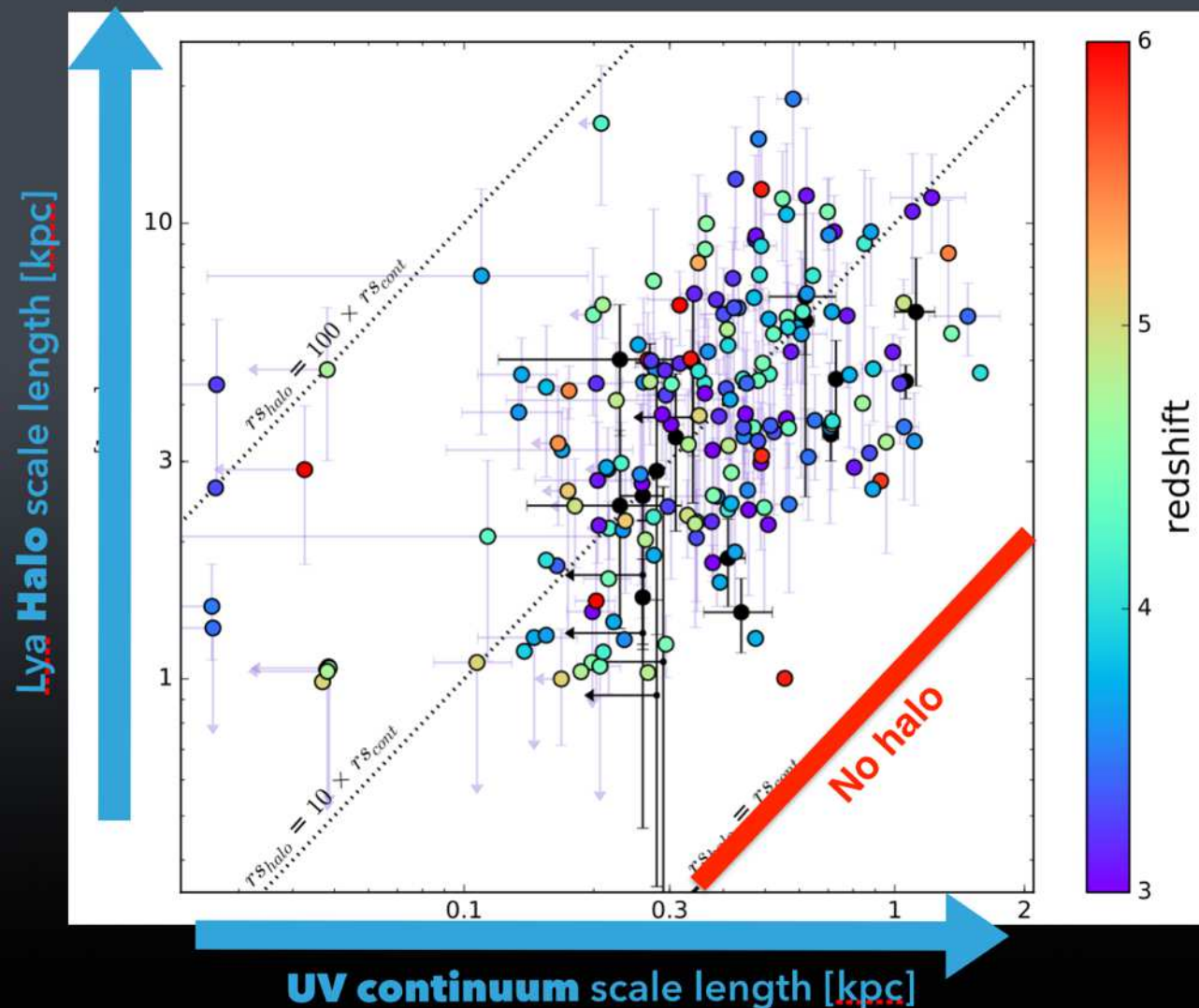
3'x 3'



Lya haloes **properties**

Lya haloes in the UDF

Leclercq et al. 2017



◆ $1 < r_{\text{shalo}} \text{ (kpc)} < 20$
median : 4.5 kpc

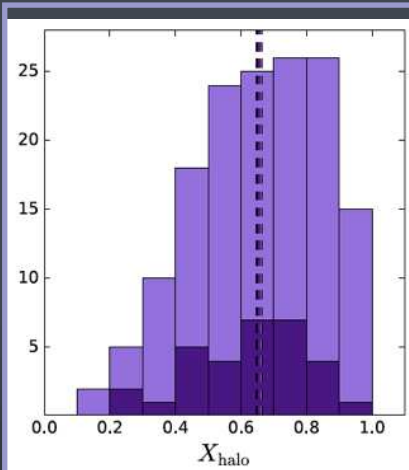
◆ $4 < r_{\text{shalo}} / r_{\text{scont}} < 30$
median : 11

◆ Correlation between
 r_{shalo} et r_{scont}

◆ No evolution
between $z = 3-6$

Lya haloes in the UDF

Leclercq et al. 2017



$$X_{\text{halo}} = \frac{F_{\text{halo}}}{F_{\text{cont}} + F_{\text{halo}}}$$

65% of the Lya flux comes from the halo component in average

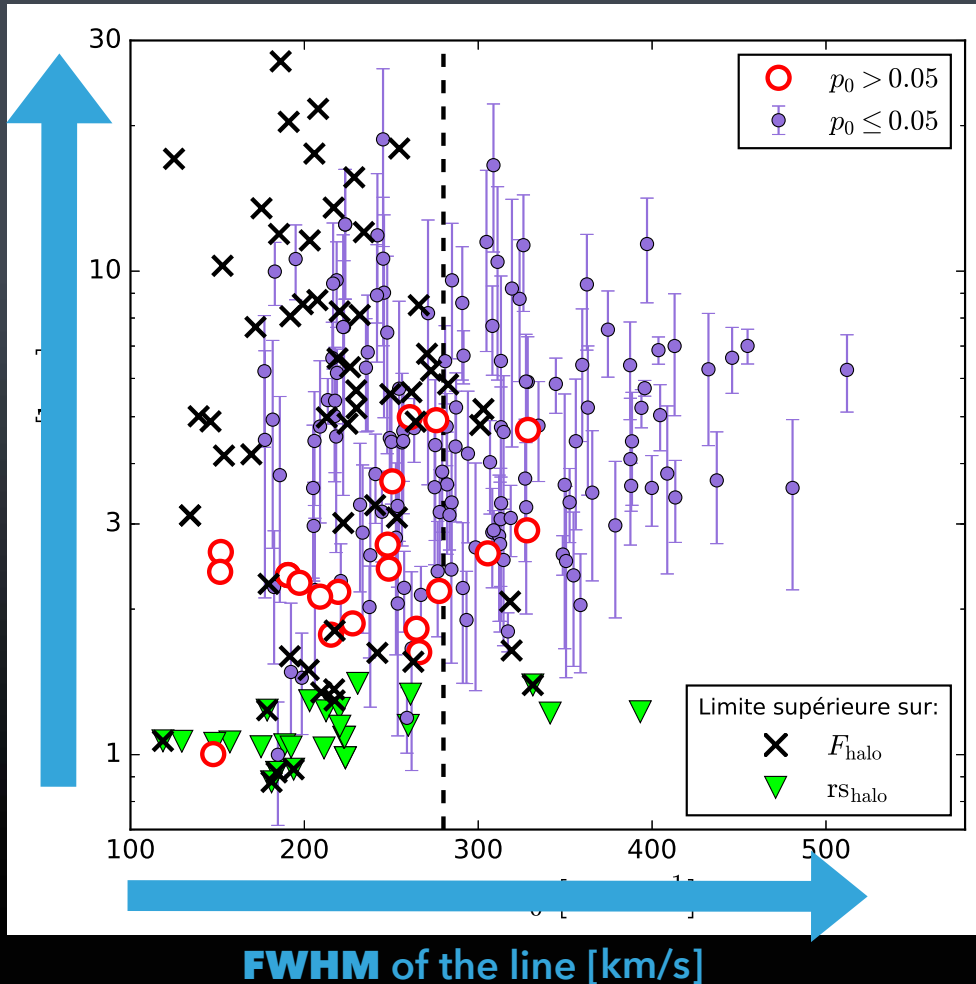
Extended emission has to be taken into account !

Galaxy/ Lya halo link is not obvious !

Galaxy/Lya Halo relation

correlation?	r_{Shalo}	X_{halo}
r_{Sgalaxy}	✓	✗
$M_{\text{UV galaxy}}$	◆	✗
β	✗	✗
$L_{\text{Ly}\alpha \text{ total}}$	◆	✗
$\text{EW}_{\text{Ly}\alpha \text{ total}}$	✗	✗

Spatial / spectral relation ?



- ◆ Objects with large Lya lines (>350 km/s) have large haloes (>3 kpc)
- ◆ « Compact » objects have rather narrow lines (<300 km/s)

Other results... cf. paper

Summary & perspectives

MUSE allows the cold circum-galactic gas to be observed !

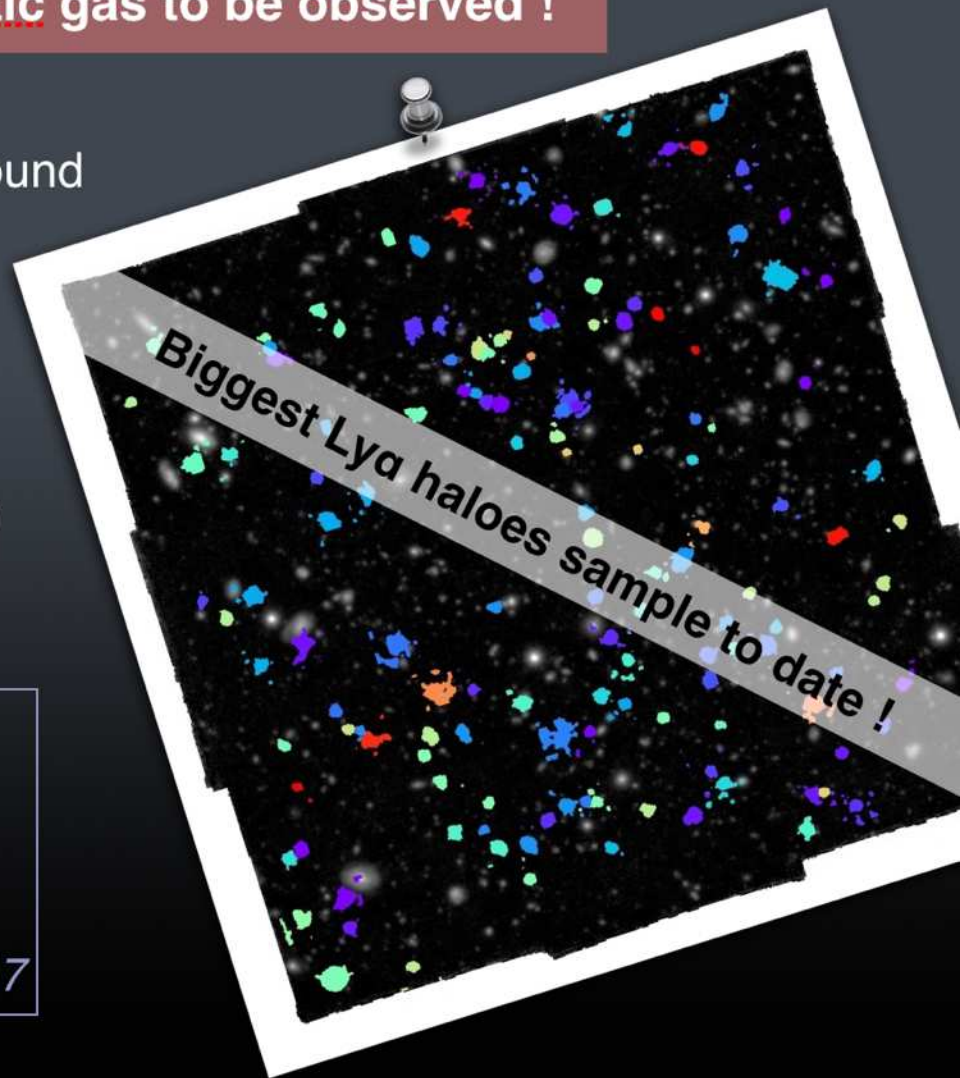
- ★ Lya haloes appear to be **ubiquitous** around high- z low-mass star-forming galaxies
- ★ $\sim 65\%$ of the Lya flux is in the halo
- ★ No size evolution at $z = 3-6$
- ★ Galaxy / Lya halo relation is not obvious

...

Origin of the Lya haloes ?

star formation, fluorescence, cooling radiation, satellite galaxies ?

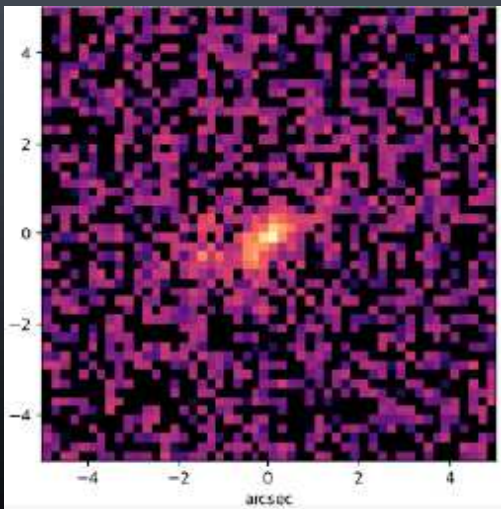
cf. Leclercq+17



Comparison with simulations



RAMSES-RT + RASCAS

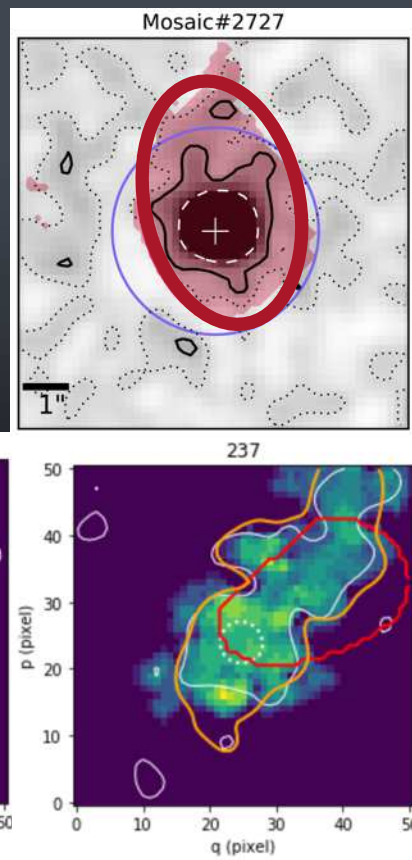


MUSE mock image

cf. Jérémy Blaizot's talk

CGM Morphological analysis

Go beyond the circular analysis ...





THANK YOU