

Boosting Far-IR and Molecular Line Cooling in Galaxy Collisions in Dense Environments via Turbulence and Shocks

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Collaborators

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Taffy: Brad Peterson (U. Wisc), George Helou (IPAC), **Junfeng Wang** (Northwestern

Pierre and Francois skiing (whoops observing at IRAM)

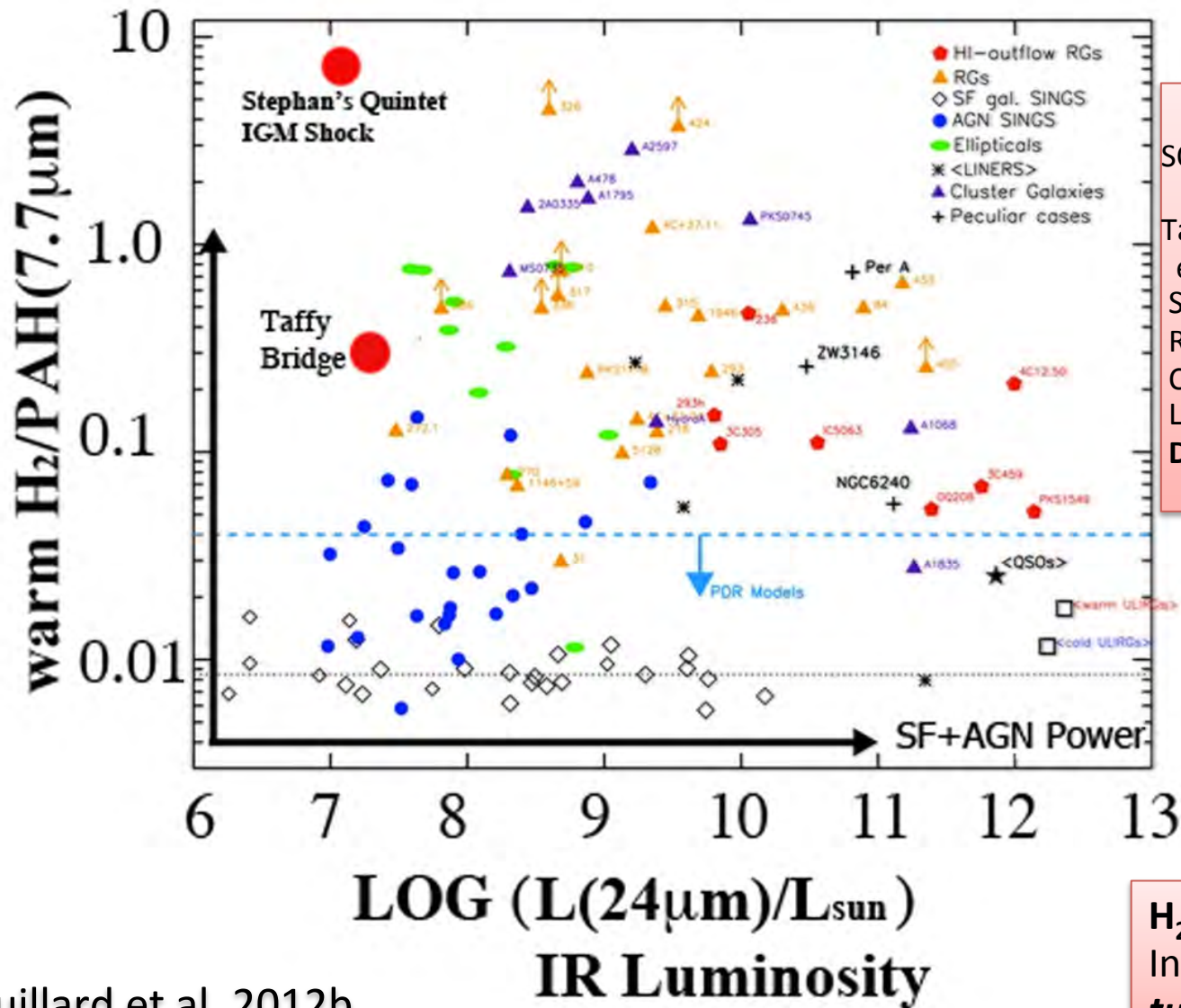


KATEY
ALATALO
AT VLA

Main Discussion points

- Shock-excited H₂ in nearby systems
- What we have learned from Herschel
 - C+ enhancements by shocks/turbulence?
- C+ and CO mapping of MOHEG Compact Group galaxies
- Implications for high-*z* system

There is a population of galaxies with extreme warm H_2 /PAH emission based on Spitzer IRS observations



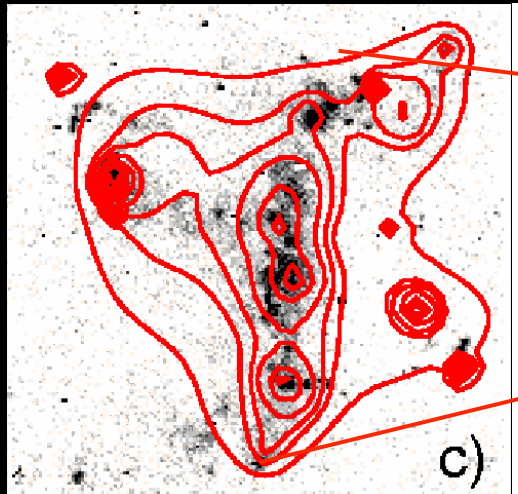
SQ Appleton et al (2006)
 Cluver et al. 2010
 Taffy Peterson & Appleton et al. (2012)
 SINGS Galaxies (Roussel et al. 07)
 Radio galaxies (Ogle et al. 10)
 Cool core clusters (Egami 06)
 LINERs, Seyferts (Roussel 07)
 Dusty ellipticals (Kaneda 08).

H_2 /PAH values may
 Indicate *shock or*
turbulently heated H_2

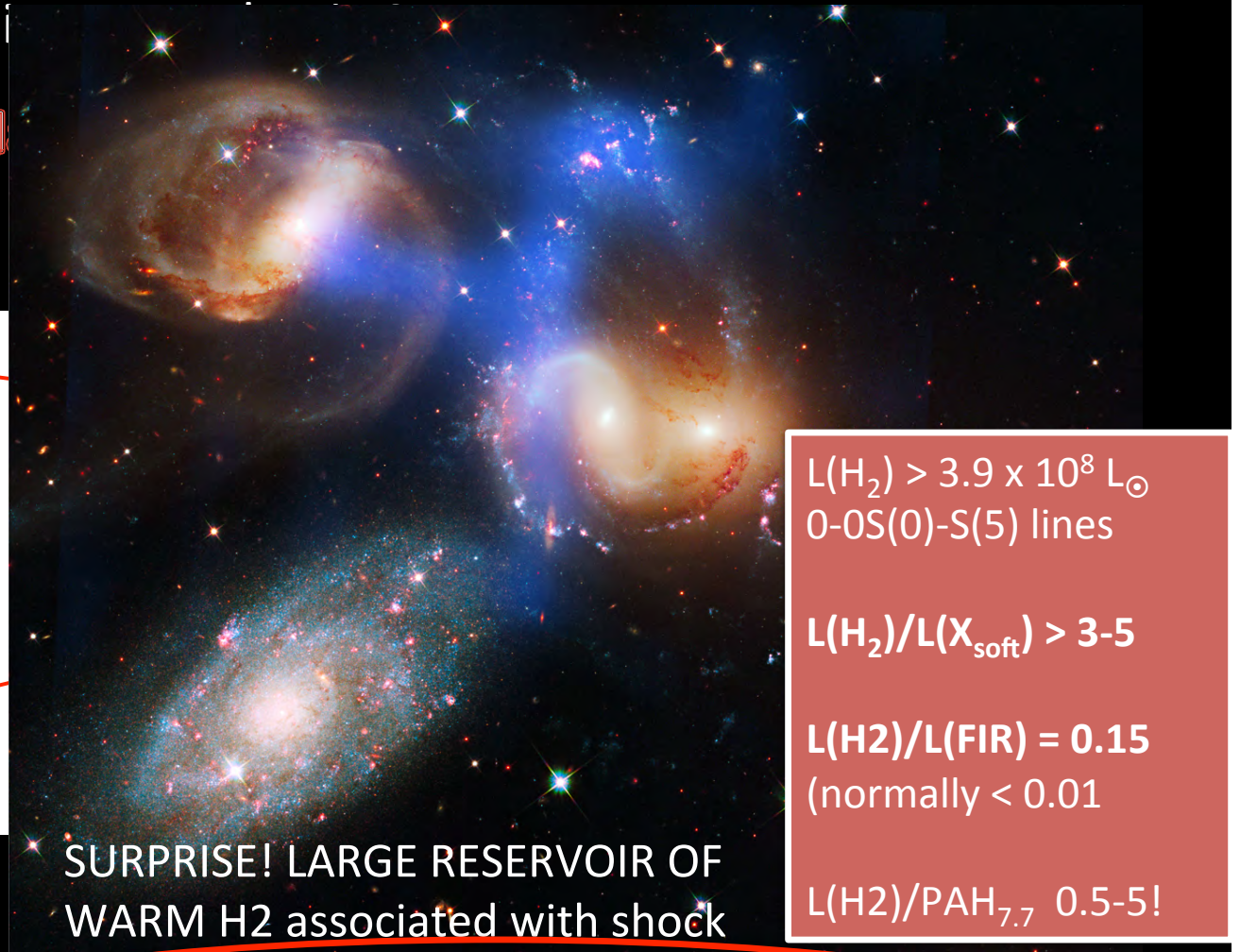
The case of Stephan's Quintet: A smoking gun for "Pure Shock"

i.e. Take a tidal film

CHANDRA X-RAY
TELESCOPE



(Trinchieri et al. 2003
O'Sullivan 2009)



SURPRISE! LARGE RESERVOIR OF
WARM H₂ associated with shock

$L(\text{H}_2) > 3.9 \times 10^8 L_\odot$
0-0S(0)-S(5) lines

$L(\text{H}_2)/L(\text{X}_{\text{soft}}) > 3-5$

$L(\text{H}_2)/L(\text{FIR}) = 0.15$
(normally < 0.01)

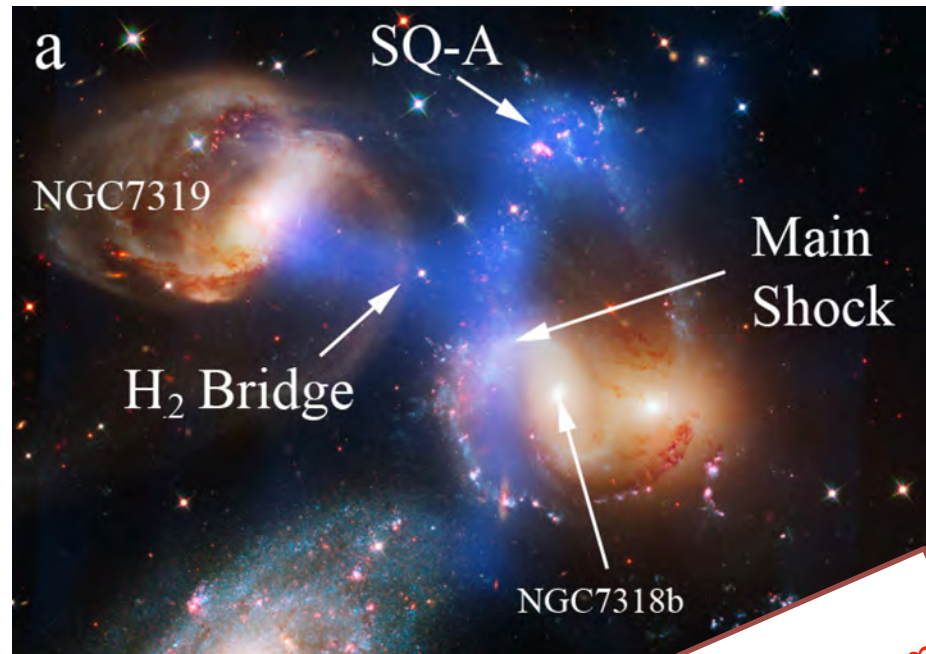
$L(\text{H}_2)/\text{PAH}_{7.7} \text{ } 0.5-5!$

Mid-IR rotational H₂ lines were
broadened to 780 km/s! Record for broadest line by IRS

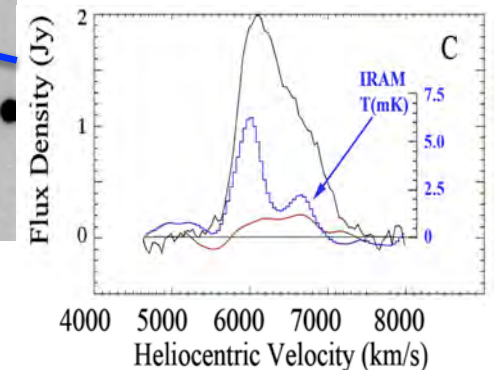
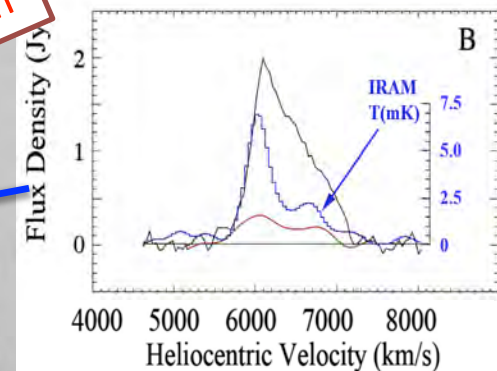
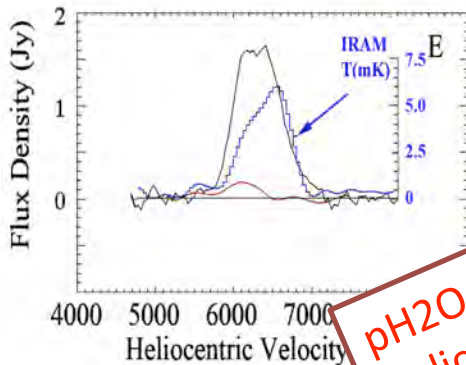
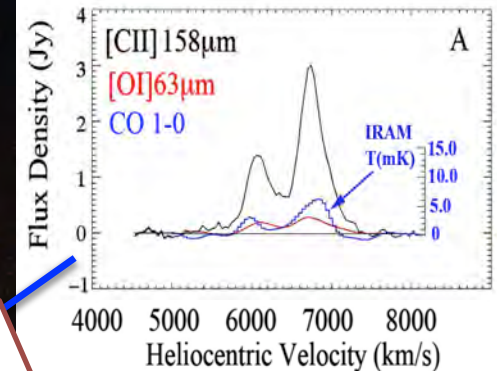
PACS SPECTROSCOPY

VERY STRONG C+
WEAKER [OI]63 μ m

Common velocity
Signature to CO 1-0



Appleton+ 2013
ApJ, Oct 20 2013
2013arXiv1309.1525A

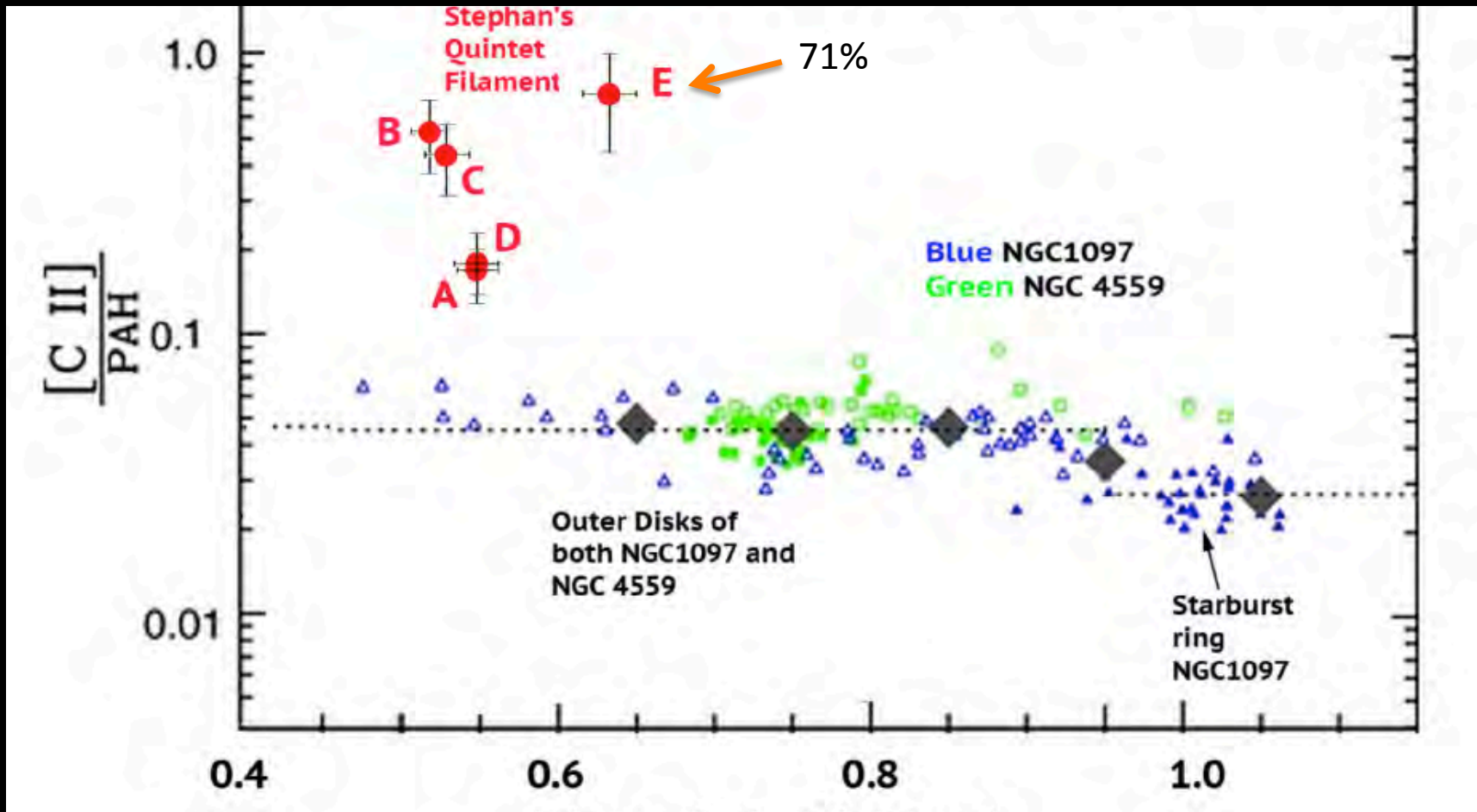


pH2O at 1113GHz was also detected by SPIRE
indicating that we are dealing with a multi-phase medium

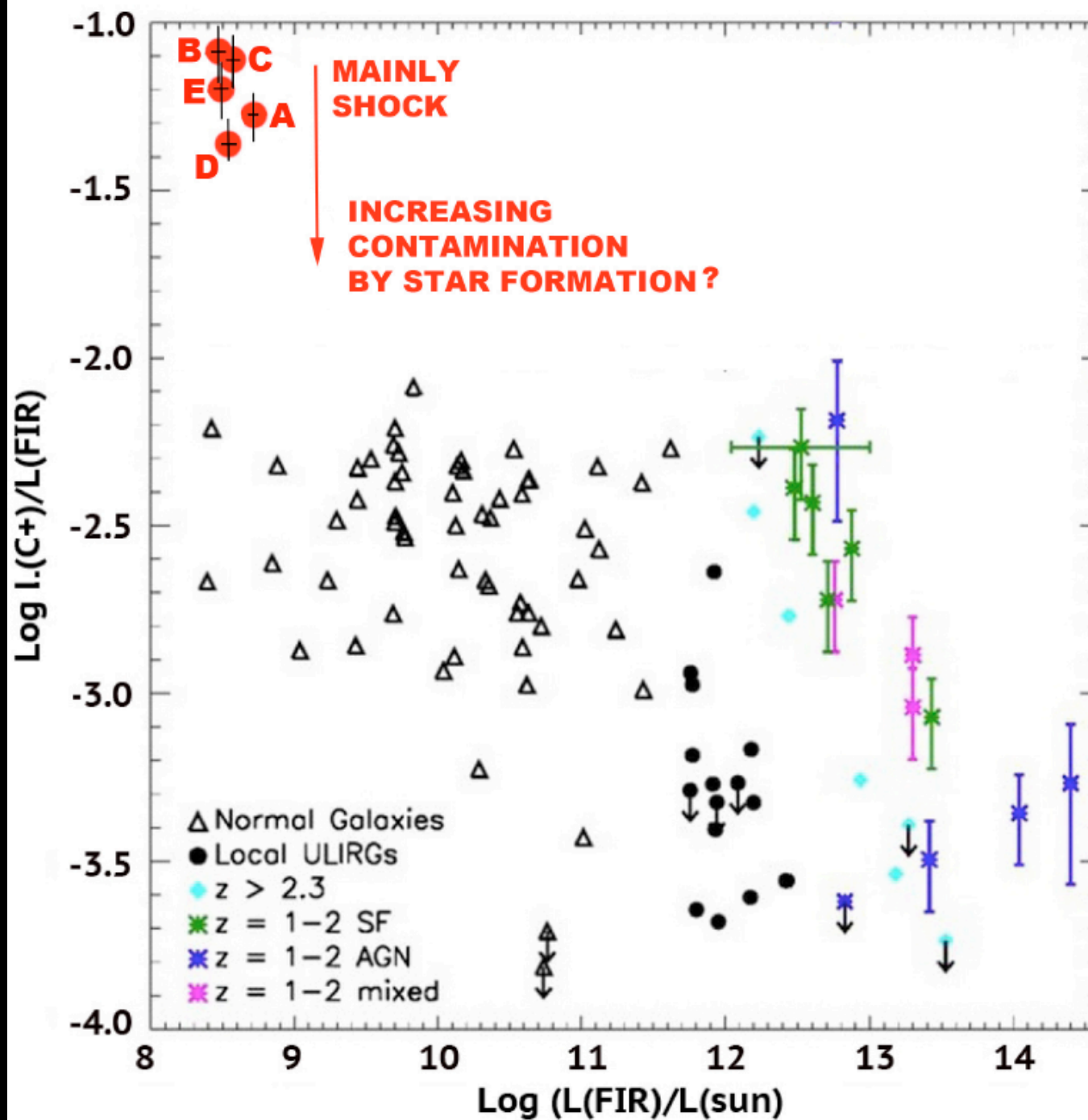


C+ and [OI]
VERY BROAD
(>1000 km/s)
3 components typically 400-800 km/s wide

Ridiculously high C+/PAH(6-16 μ m) ratios



Not shown are also similar large values found in 3CR MOHEG radio galaxies (Guillard, in preparation---See next talk!)



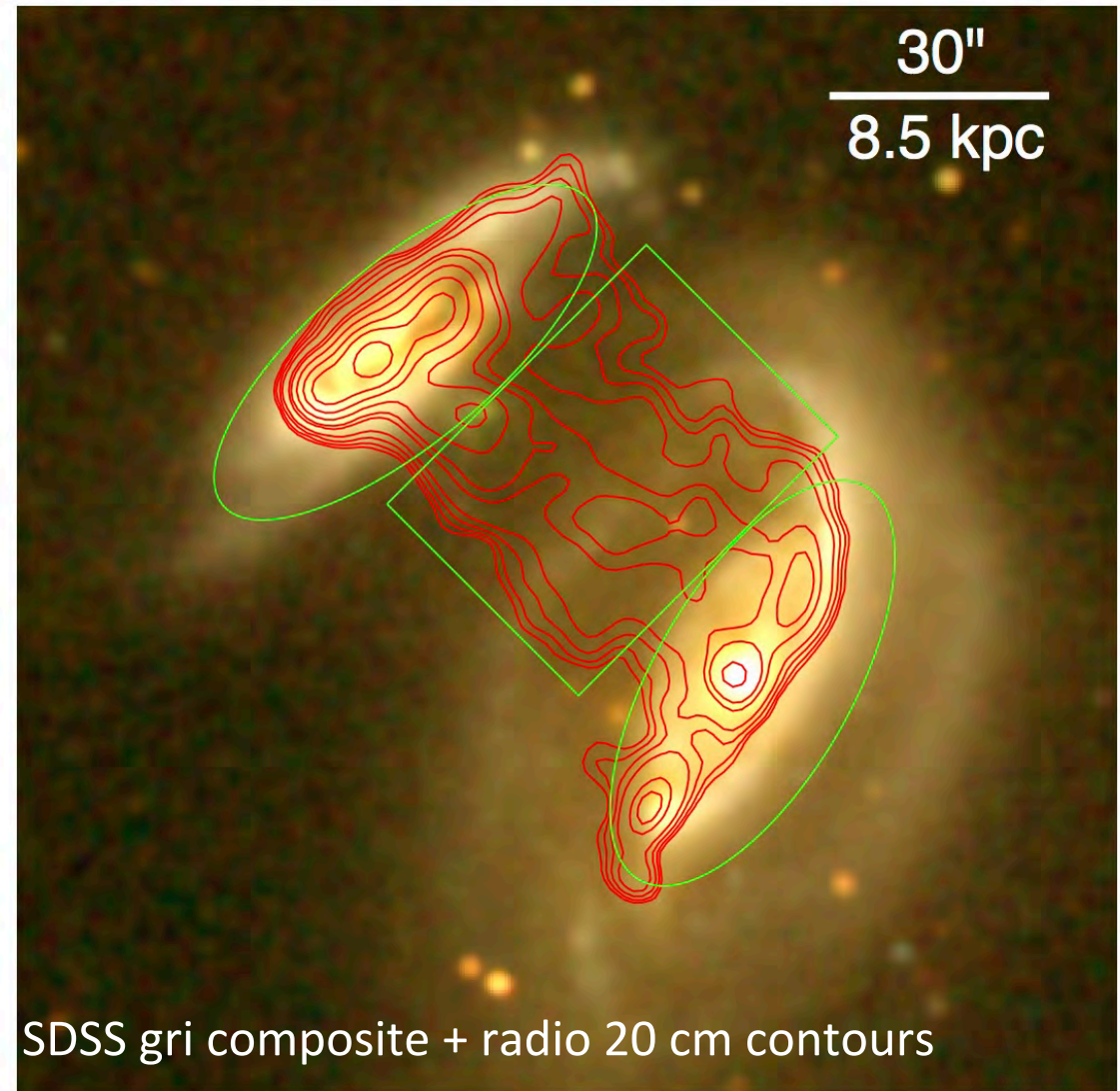
MORE EXAMPLES:

Another “Tidally Induced Shocked
Region”

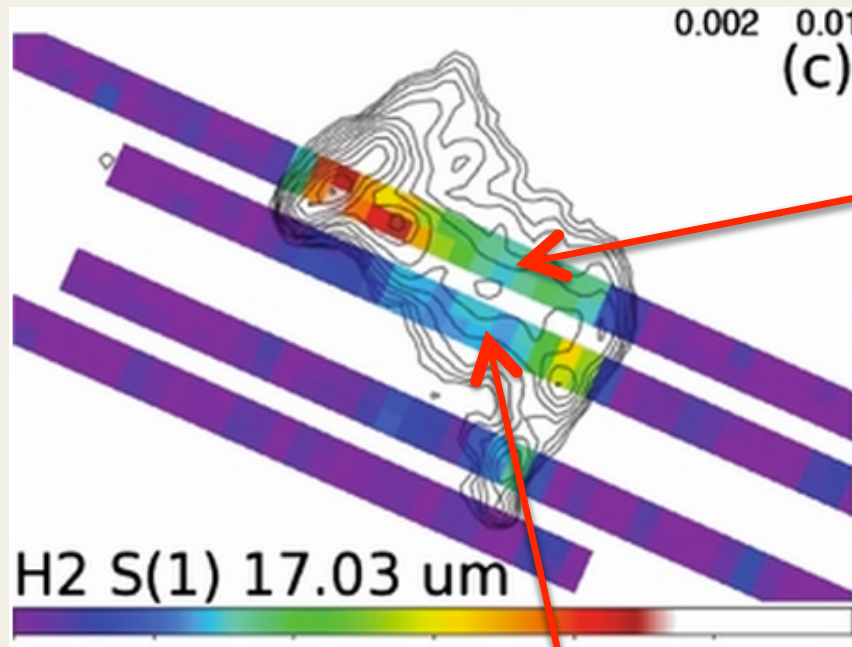
The Taffy Galaxies (Condon et al. 1993)

The aftermath
of a head-on
collision

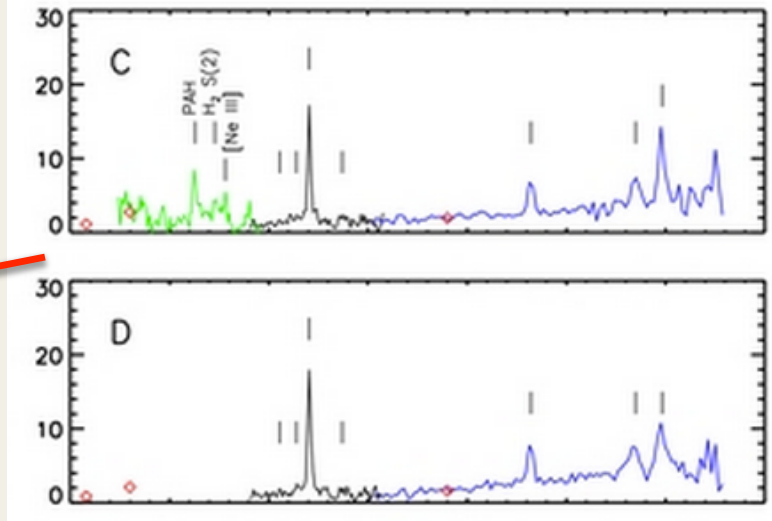
Radio continuum
likely from shock
acceleration in
“splash bridge”
(Lisenfeld & Völk 2009)



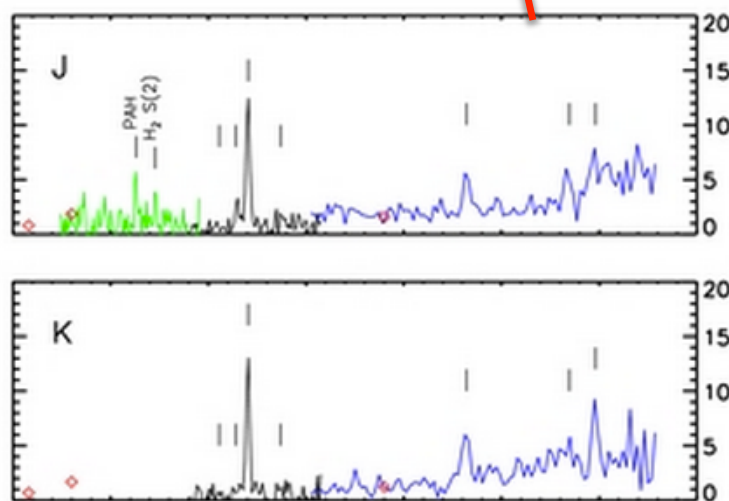
Warm H₂ in Taffy Bridge with *Spitzer*



Peterson et al. (2012)

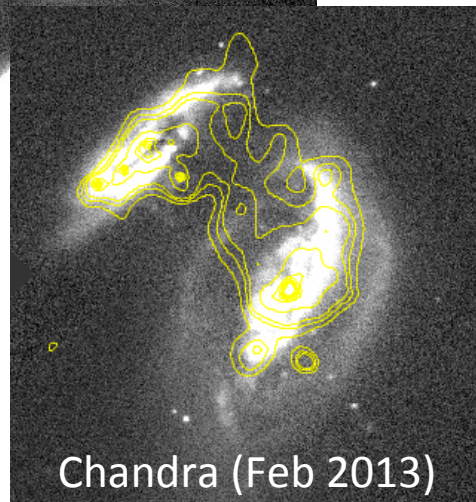
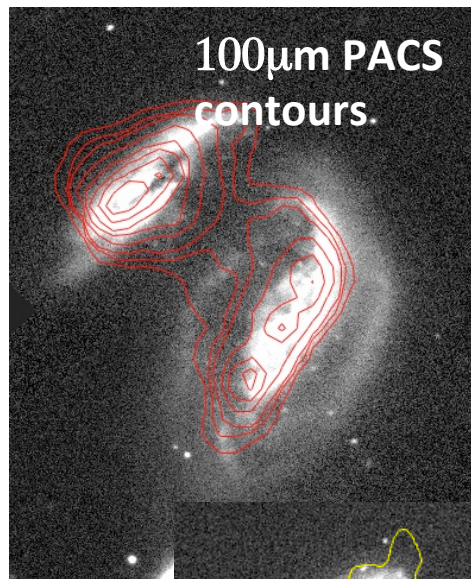


Estimate $\sim 8 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ warm H₂ in bridge
 $150 < T < 175$ K
 $L(\text{H}_2)/\text{PAH} > 0.1$ (Just 0-0S(0)-S(1))!
 Maximum in the bridge

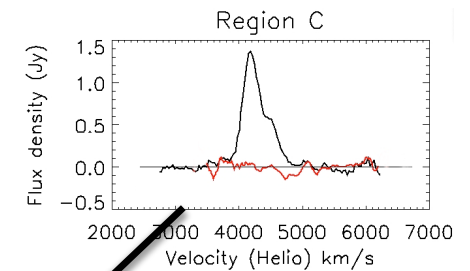
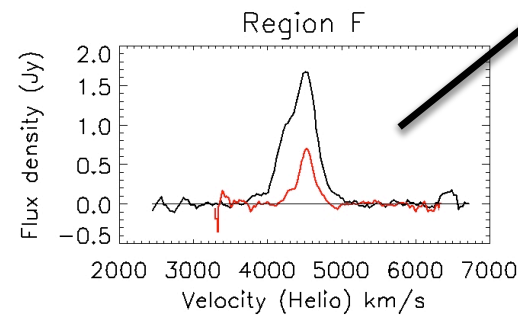


Heating by Turbulence and Shocks
 Suspected---PDRs rules out
 X-ray heating now ruled out

Herschel/CHANDRA of TAFFY BRIDGE: Strong similarities to Stephan's Quintet (Wang, Appleton et al.; Peterson et al, 2013)



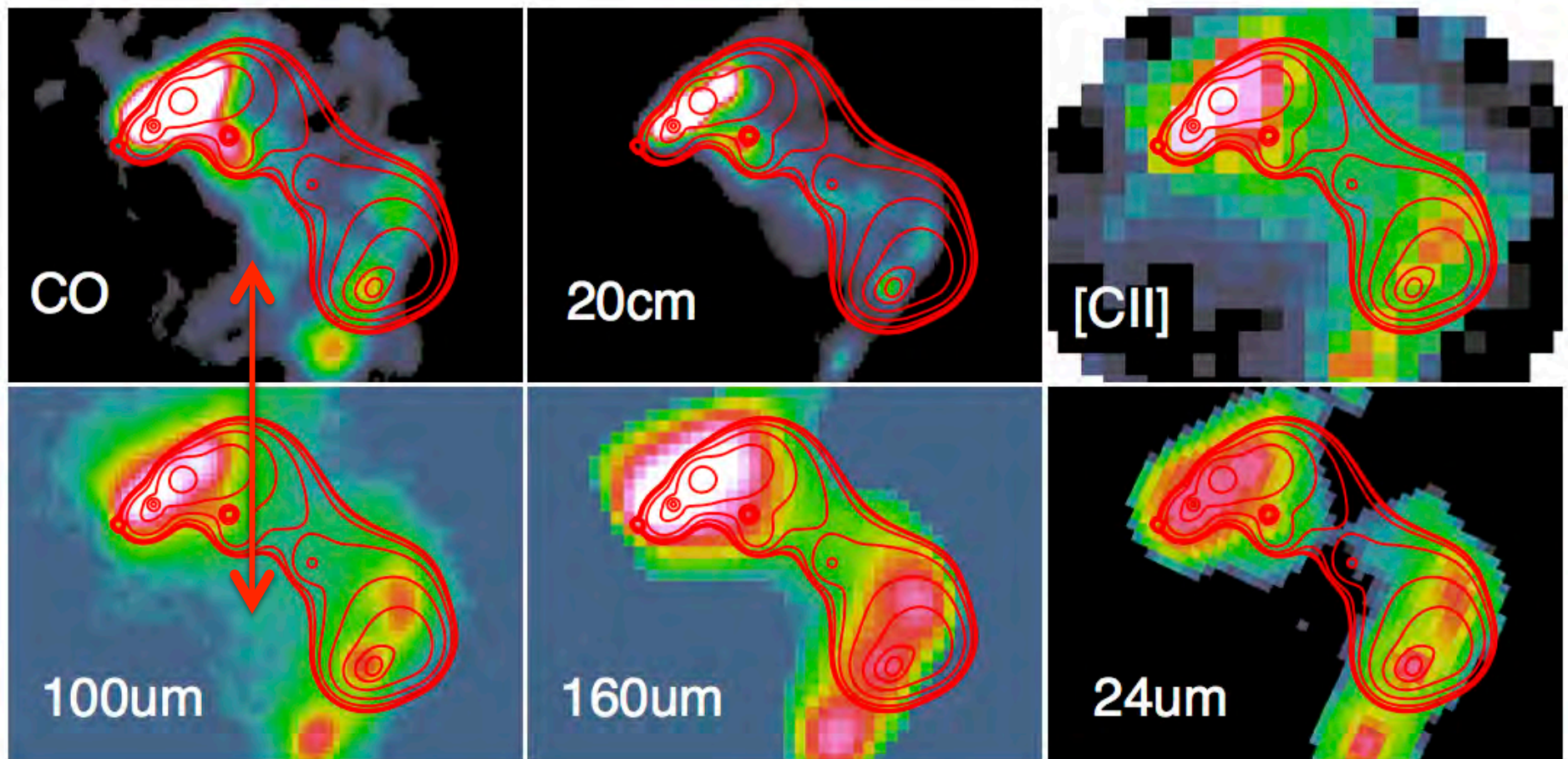
[CII]157.7 μ m



[CII] and [OI]63mm show
considerable structure

POST COLLISION
GAS IN HIGHLY
TURBULENT STATE
BETWEEN GALAXIES

Chandra soft X-ray (contours) define where the current energy is being dissipated (with C+, FIR)



Huge variation in gas to dust ratio—Mismatch of Herschel cool dust/C+/X-ray and CO 1-0 suggests dust destruction. Shock structure could appear transverse because of counter-rotation of 2 galaxies

Sample of 23 Hicson Compact Groups studied by *Spitzer* IRS show enhanced H₂

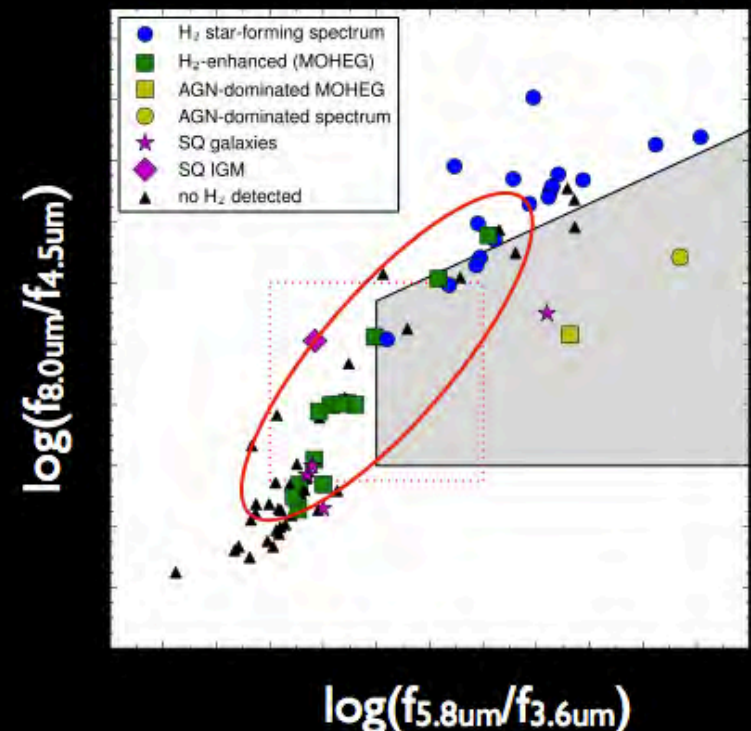
$$\text{H}_2/7.7\mu\text{m PAH} \geq 0.04 \quad \text{Cluver et al. (2013)}$$

14/78 galaxies showed H₂ emission too strong to be energized solely by photon-dominated regions (PDRs). Those 14 tend to sit in the IR gap that some associate with rapid evolution from blue cloud to red-sequence. Most lie in the Green Valley

We observed 9 systems with most extreme H₂/PAH ratios with Herschel PACS Spectrometer and CARMA CO 1-0 spectral imaging.

Aim is search for clues to enhanced ratios

Cluver et al. 2013



Herschel [C II] results

HCG 79

HCG 68

Preliminary:
[C II] mom0
mapped for **11**
MoHEG systems

HCG 91

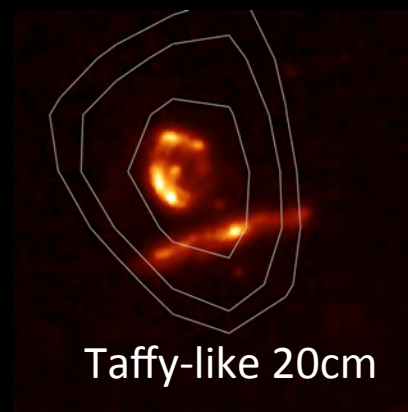
HCG 100

[C II]

9/11 of these
systems have also
been detected in
CO (Lisenfeld et
al. in prep)

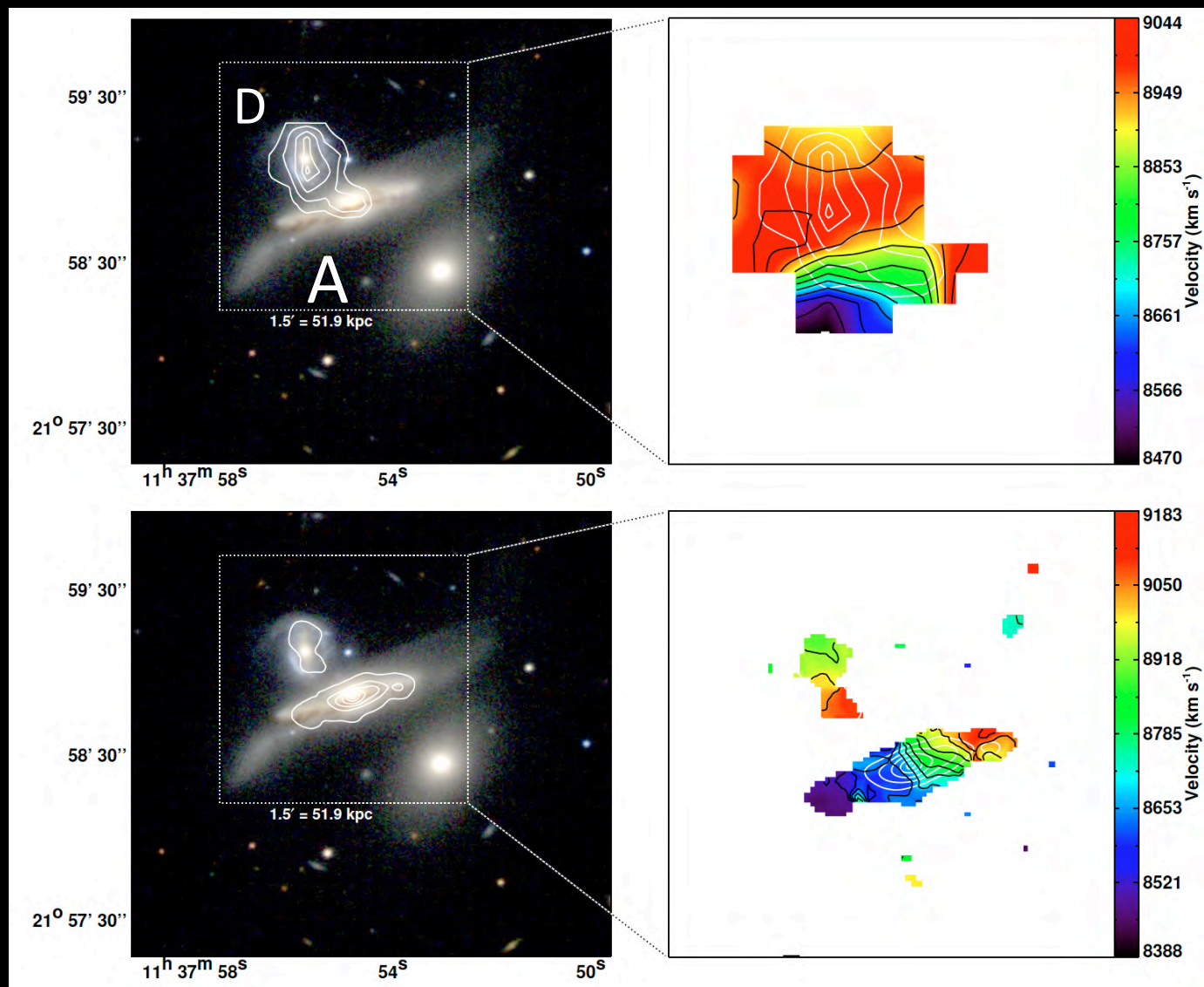
Spitzer RGB - **3.6**, **5.8**, **8.0**um, respectively. Alatalo et al, in prep

The Peculiar Case of HCG57



HERSCHEL PACS
C+ LINE

CARMA
CO 1-0 Line



HCG57 A/D Peculiar CO Kinematics

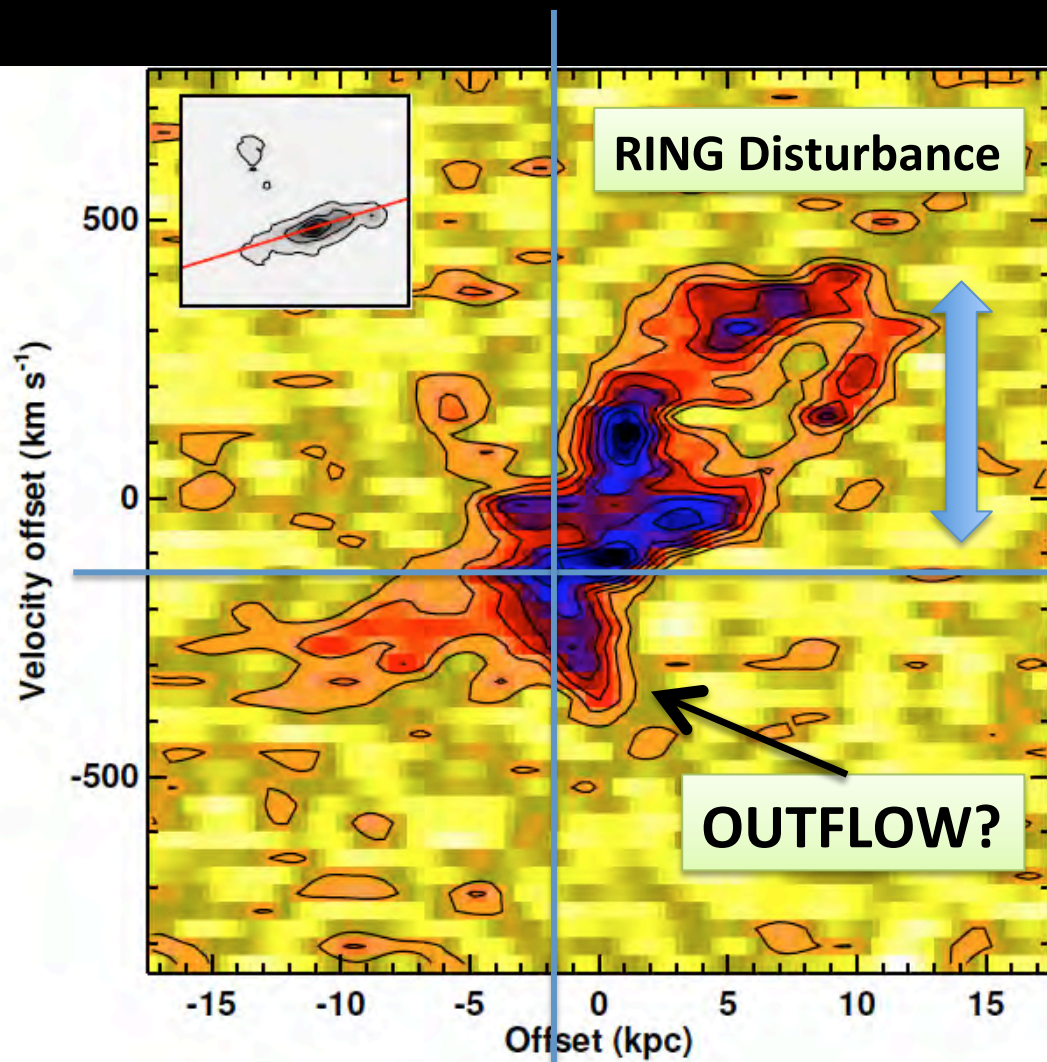


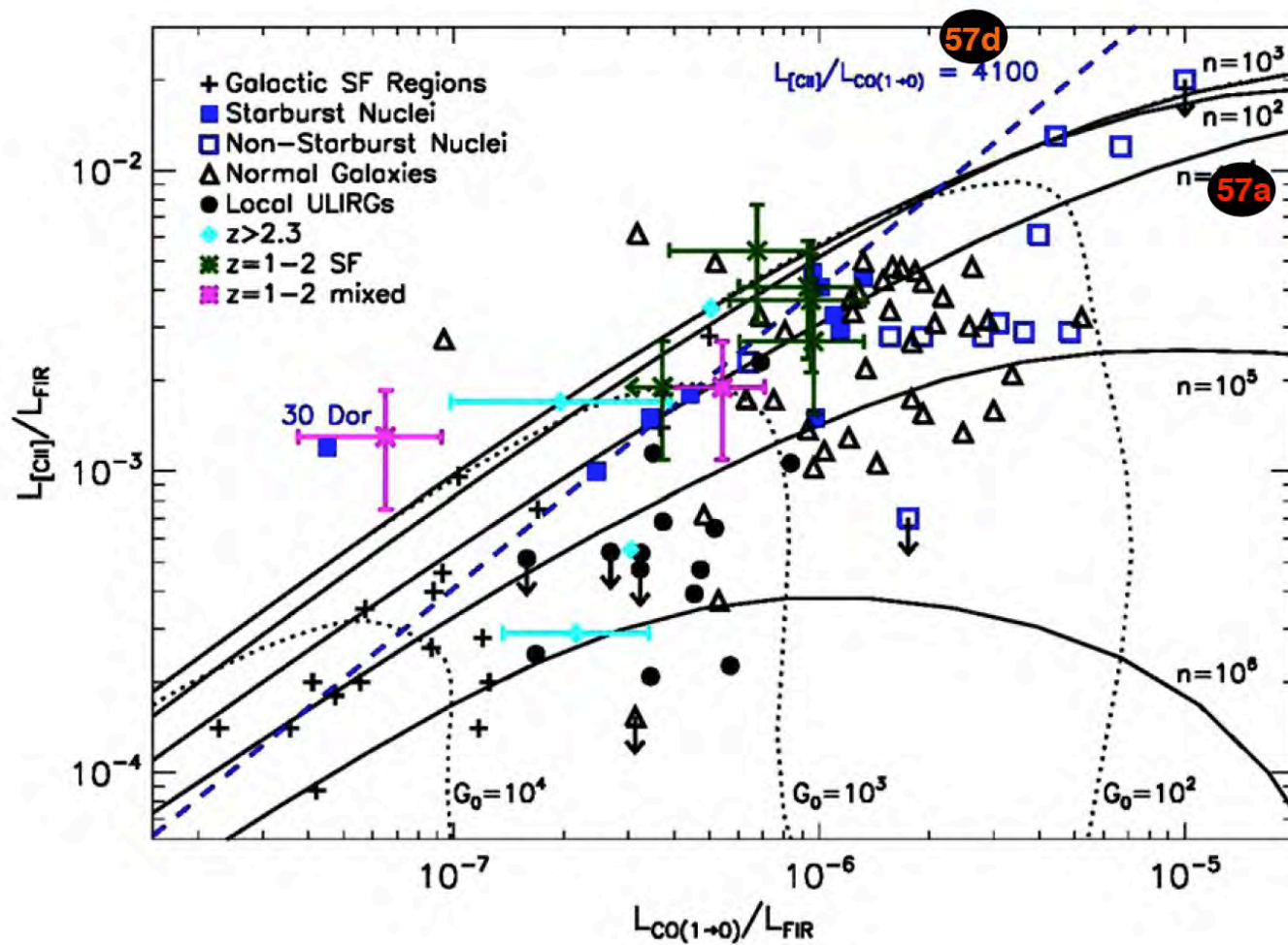
FIG. 2.— CO PV 2Mass Center

Two peculiar features in HCG 57A

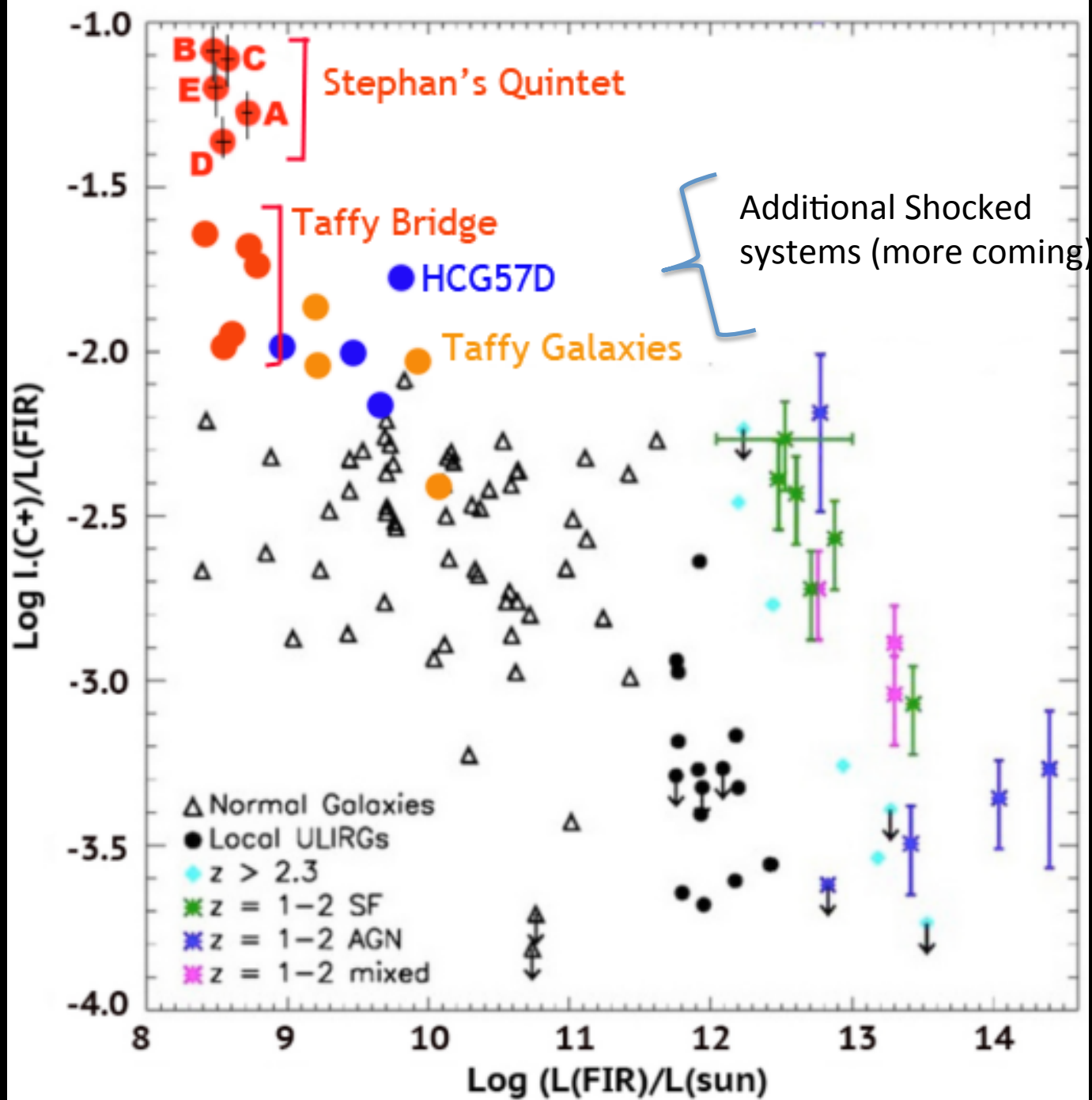
- 1) Possible outflow?
- 2) Possible asymmetric kinematic disturbance (off-center ring?)

Is HCG57A/D another head-on collision product?

Diagnostics



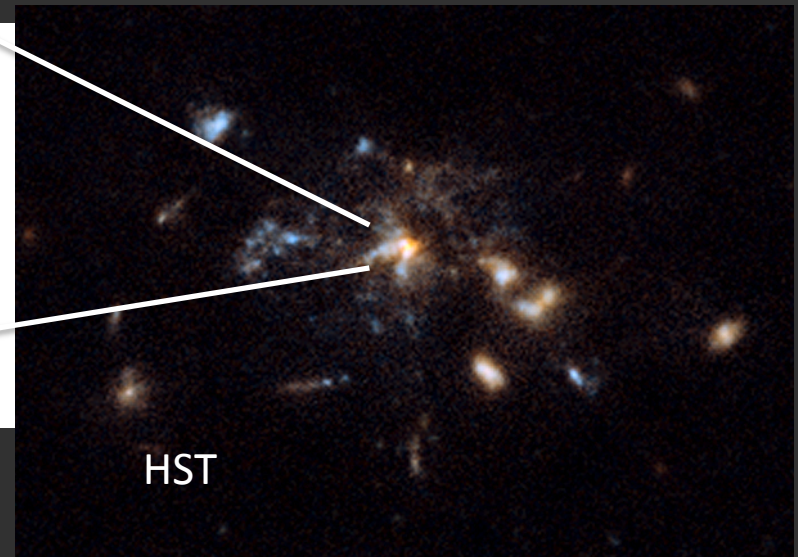
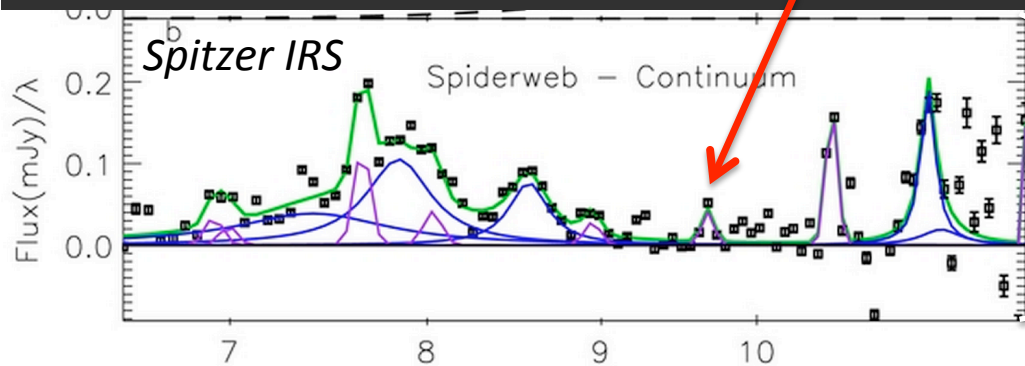
From Stacey+10



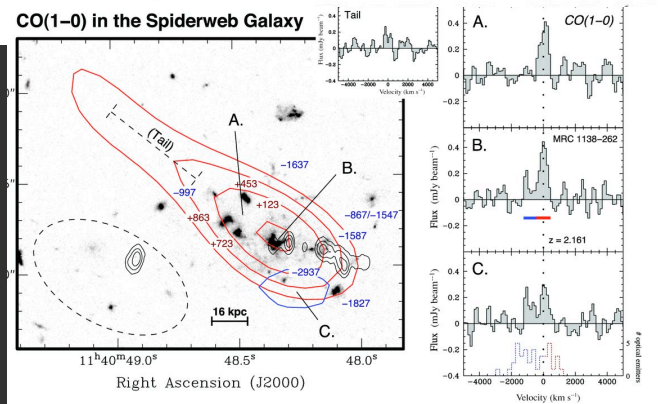
Scaling up from Stephan's Quintet The Spiderweb Radio Galaxy $z = 2.16$?

PKS 1138-26 Ogle et al. (2012)

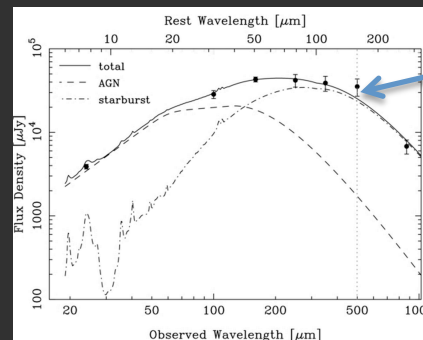
$3.7 \times 10^{10} L_{\odot}$ in 0-0 S(3) line alone!



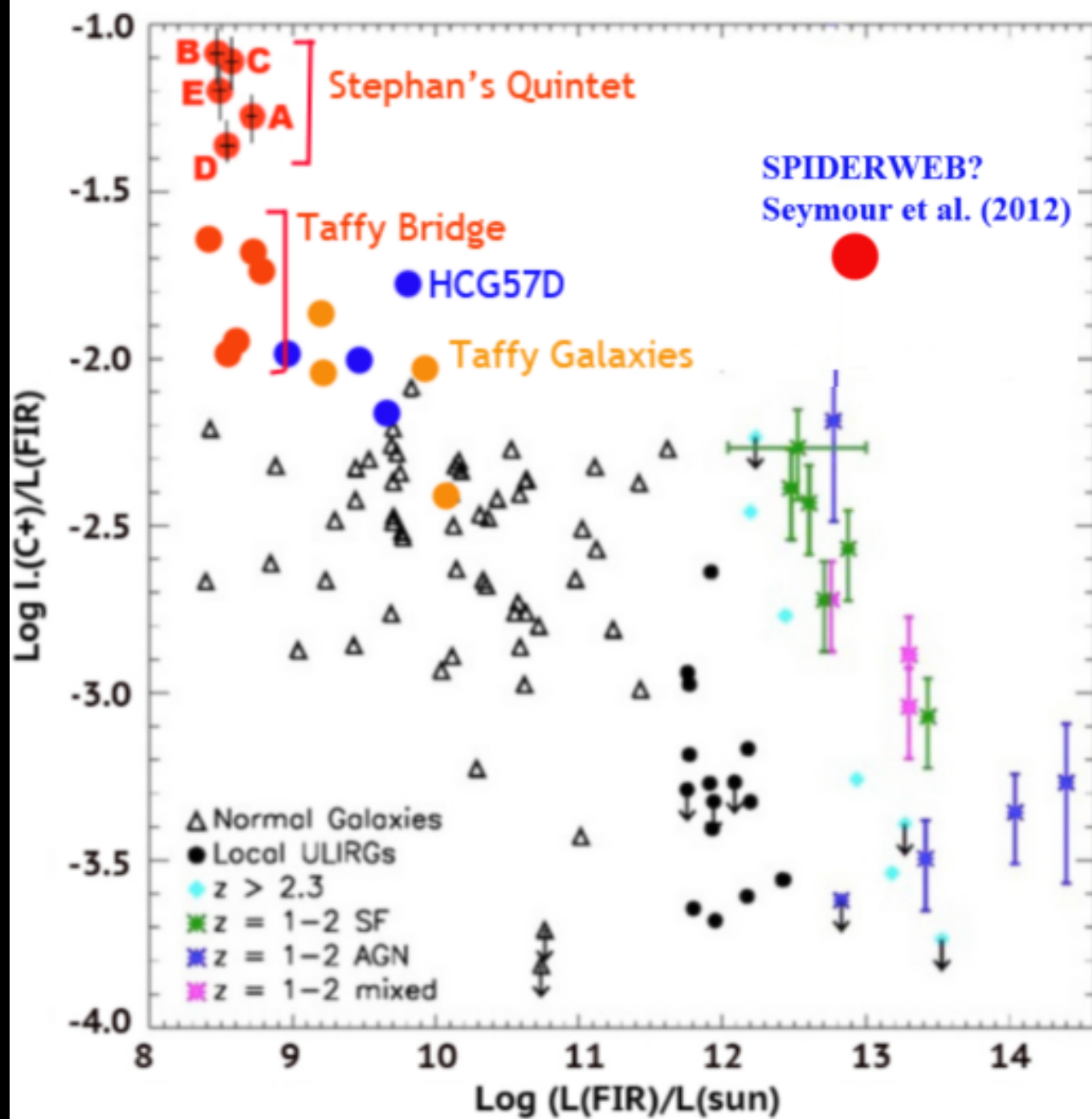
HST



Emonts et al. (2013) ATCA CO



Seymour et al. claim
Detection of [CII] with
C+/FIR = 2% based on
SED detection. Could some of
this be shocked gas??



Conclusions

- Observations of giant extragalactic SQ “shock” reveal extreme H₂/PAH AND C⁺/PAH ratios inconsistent with photoelectric heating (no small grains either) extreme values of C⁺/PAH = 71% IN ONE REGION! Taffy bridge shows similar behavior but less extreme. Large dust to gas ratio changes seem evident.
- C⁺/FIR also boosted to extreme edge of PDR models (7%)-Metallicity is not a factor in either SQ, Taffy nor HCG 57D
- Preliminary studies of H₂-enhanced HCG systems suggest peculiar kinematics in some systems which may be related to shock heating? Optical IFU follow up may also help determine where shocks are dominant.
- High C⁺/PAH and C⁺/FIR found in collisional systems which require ADDITIONAL HEAT SOURCE for Spitzer WARM H₂. **SOURCE OF HEATING OF C⁺ LIKELY WARM H₂ itself!**
- Shock or Turbulence is VIABLE heat source C⁺—warm diffuse gas can look a lot like diffuse PDR but without enough UV (or/CR/Xrays)
- Kinetic energy dissipation may be an important source of C⁺ emission in massive protogalaxy systems at high-z but may well be masked by star formation effects. Future observations by SPICA and JWST may help.