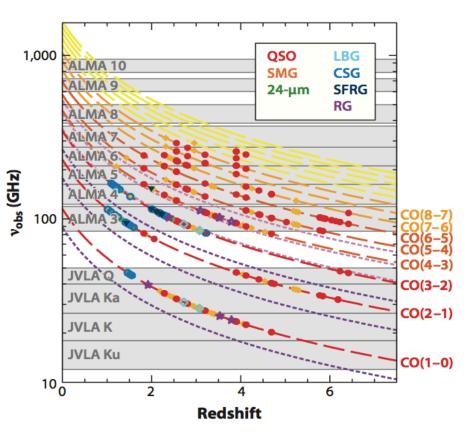
Extragalactic Science with ALMA

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- Galaxies across the history of the universe
 star formation rate history
- Sub-Millimeter Galaxies → gravitational lensing and mm/submm extragalactic background light
- Dusty starburst galaxies

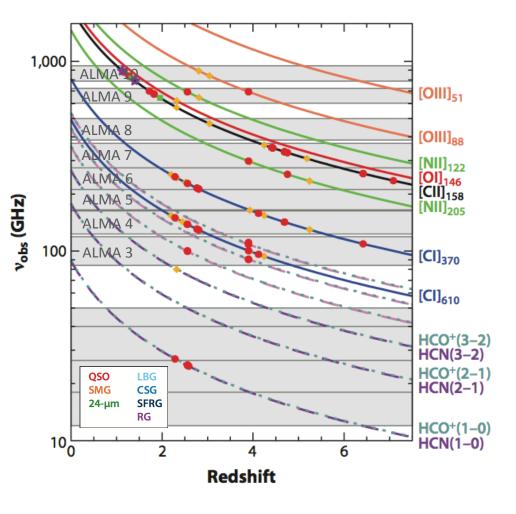
 redshifts determined
- Searching for the first galaxies → galaxy formation



(Carilli & Walter 2013)

CO emission lines: various redshifts across the Universe

- distribution & kinematics
- molecular excitation
- gas/dynamical mass
- inflow/outflow
- properties of star formation
- metallicity



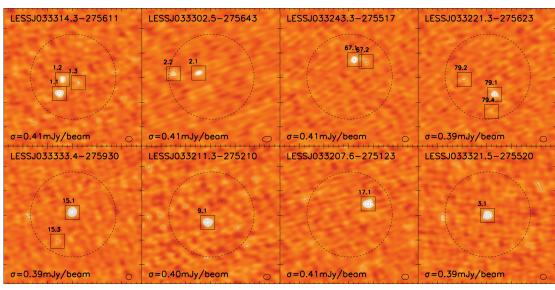
Other molecular/atomic lines:

- HCN & HCO⁺: dense gas
- SiO: shock
- CII (158 μm): coolant in the ISM & strongest fine structure line
- NII, OI, OIII: strength of the radiation field or metallicity

→ very high-z galaxies, possibly the first galaxies

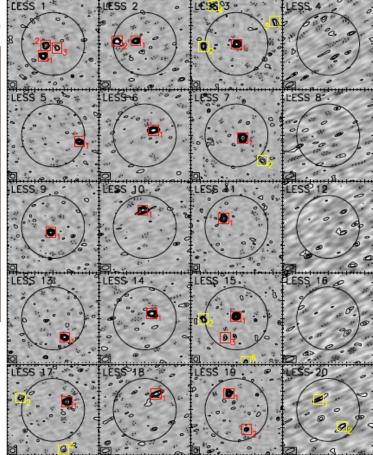
(Carilli & Walter 2013)

• SMGs (Sub-Millimeter Galaxies) by Hodge et al. (2013), Karim et al. (2013), and Swinbank et al. (2012)



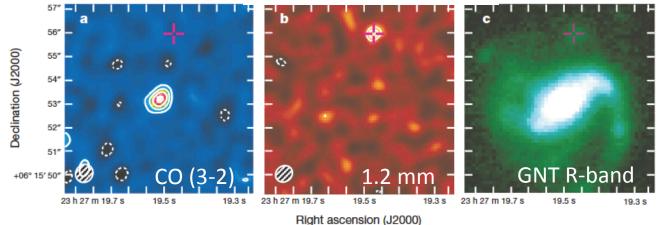
ALMA Band 7 (870 μm)

- Brightest sources in the LESS survey : multiple SMGs in the ALMA survey
- [CII] 158 μm at z=4.42 and z=4.44: dominant fine-structure cooling lines from SMGs in 2 min



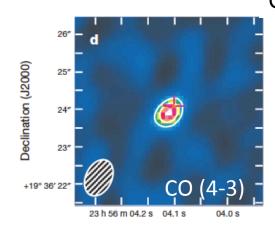
GRBs (Gamma-Ray Bursts) by Hatsukade et al. (2014)

GRB 020819B host



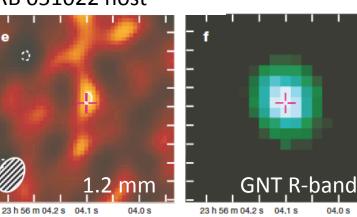
First CO detection in GRB host galaxies

- Molecular gas: center
- dust: outskirts

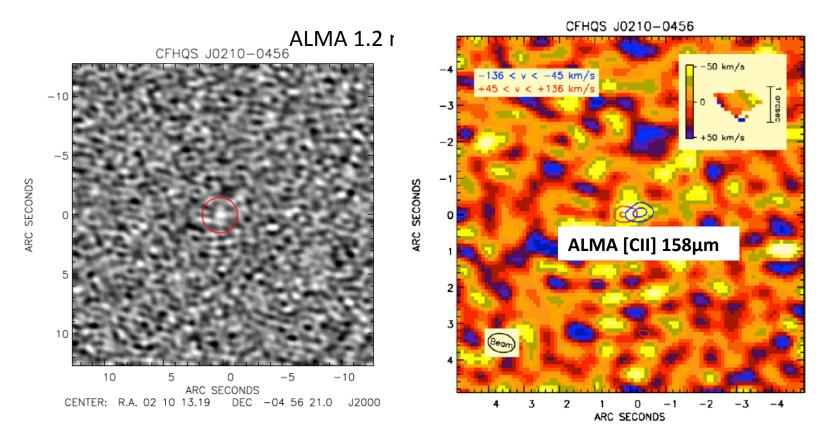


GRB 051022 host

Right ascension (J2000)

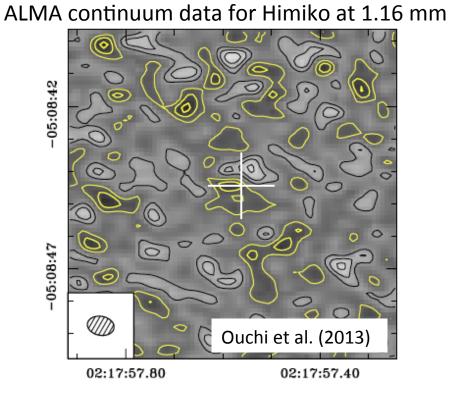


• QSOs (Quasi-Stellar Objects) at z=6.4 by Willott et al. (2013)

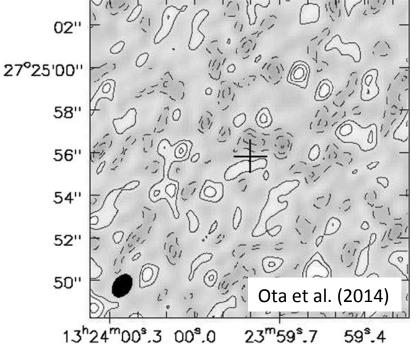


 Much lower dynamical masses of the host galaxies → stellar mass growth lags black hole accretion for high-z QSOs

• First Galaxies at z=6.6-7.0 by Ouchi et al. (2013) & Ota et al. (2014)



ALMA continuum image of IOK-1 at 158µm

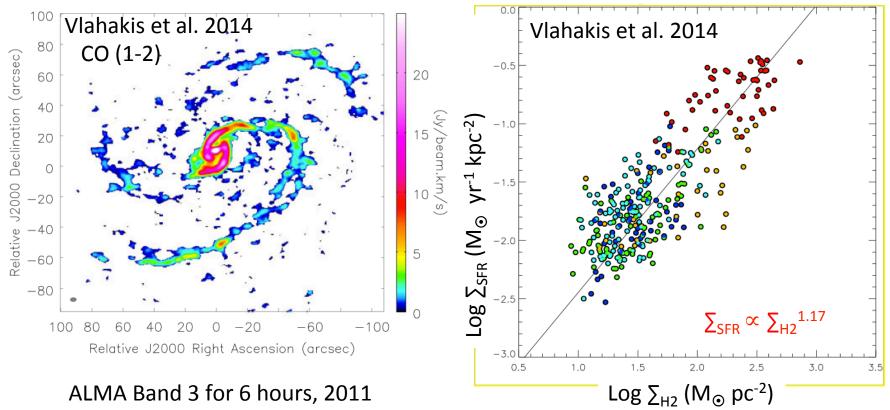


• Significantly lower gas and dust than SMGs and QSOs at similar z

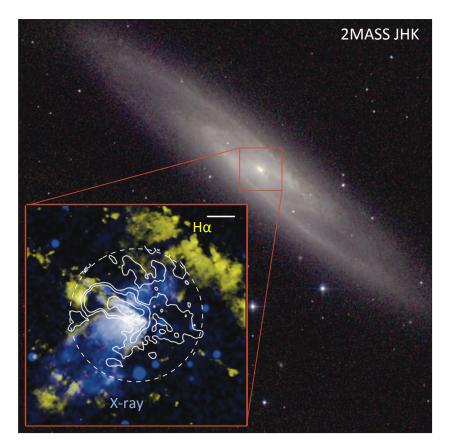
- Molecular gas in all types of galaxies on pc & kpc scales → relationship between star formation & ISM properties
- Small scale structure → mechanisms of starbursts/AGNs in galaxies and the feedback process (outflows, bubbles, & winds)
- Merging galaxies → star formation & the ISM
- Individual molecular clouds in nearby galaxies → understanding the star formation processes and constraining the H2/CO conversion factor

Relationship between star formation & gas (SF law or K-S law)

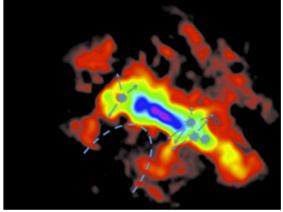
M 100 (NGC 4321)



• Starburst-driven outflow in NGC 253 (Bolatto et al. 2013)

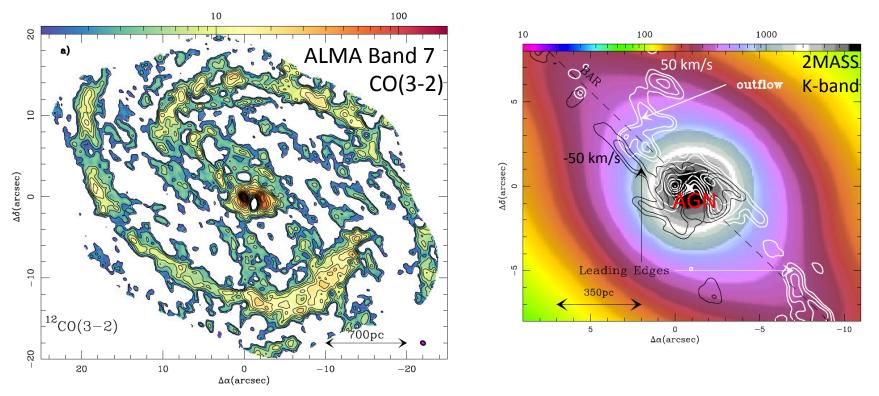


ALMA Band 3, CO (1-0)



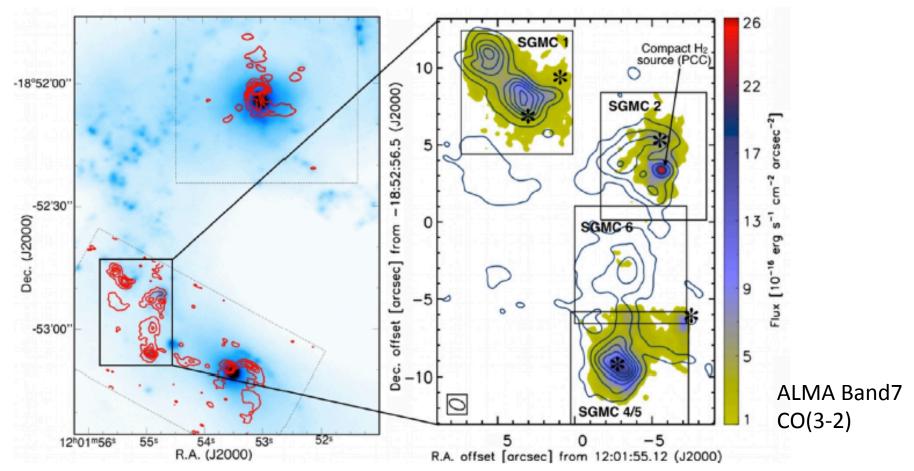
Molecular outflow rate $\sim 3-9 \text{ M}_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ \rightarrow mass-outflow rate/SFR $\sim 1-3$: starburst-driven wind regulates the star formation activity

• AGN-driven outflow in NGC 1068 (Garcia-Burillo et al. 2014)



- CO(3-2): starburst ring & bar region
- Dense gas tracers HCO⁺, HCN, CS: near the circum-nuclear disk (CND)
- Outflow rate (dM/dt) in the CND \sim 63M $_{\odot}$ /yr

The Antennae galaxy merger NGC4038/4039 (Herrera et al. 2012)



• Distribution of CO and H₂ are well matched in the overlap region

ALMA Cycle 4

Early Science Primer https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/alma/didyouknow

- Resolve molecular clouds in a nearby, star-forming galaxy: HCN mosaic of the full (4kpc) M83 bar with 30pc resolution (2.5hr) Map 6pc clouds of CO(3-2) gas across central 400pc of M83 (2hr)
- Study black holes and their environments: Measure BH mass of NGC4526 using CO(2-1) kinematics (1h) Infer gas properties in the host galaxy of z=2.8 QSO (18min)
- Detect the ISM in high redshift galaxies: Dust emission from ULIRGs (10¹² Lsun) out to z=10 (24min) Major [CII] cooling line in a lensed MW at z=4.2 (34min)
- Trace the formation of galaxy clusters, cosmic structure: Survey clustering in a sample of 23 Lyα blobs at z=3.1 (1h) Characterize merger shock in cluster gas with SZ effect (3h)