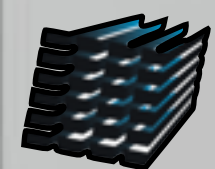


HUNTING FOR THE DARK PHASES OF GALAXY FORMATION WITH MUSE: THE HAMMERHEAD FIELD

Raffaella Anna Marino

Simon Lilly, Sebastiano Cantalupo, Elena Borisova, Sofia Gallego
and the MUSE collaboration

EWASS 2016 - ATHENS



MUSE
multi unit spectroscopic explorer

ETH zürich

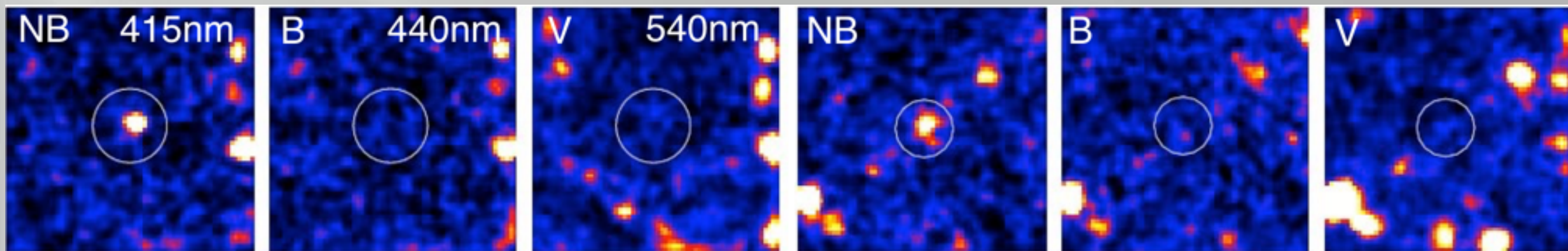


DARK GALAXIES

- Theoretical models suggest that the early phases of galaxies formation should involve an epoch when **galaxies are gas rich** and **inefficient at forming stars**: a dark galaxy phase (e.g., Krumholz & Dekel 2012).
- We take advantage of the quasar-induced, **fluorescent Lyman α** emission to study and detect in emission these otherwise almost invisible objects.
- Early works selected dark galaxies as emitters with **$EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$** around quasars and found that they are **compact and gas-rich** but the current sample is very limited (12).

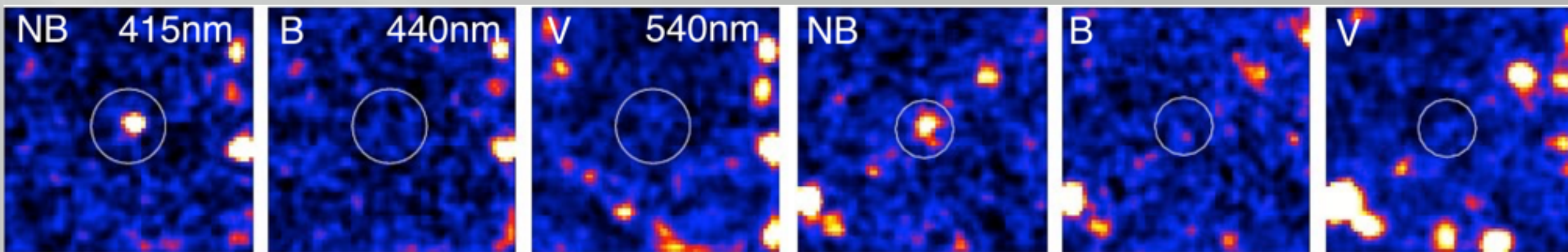
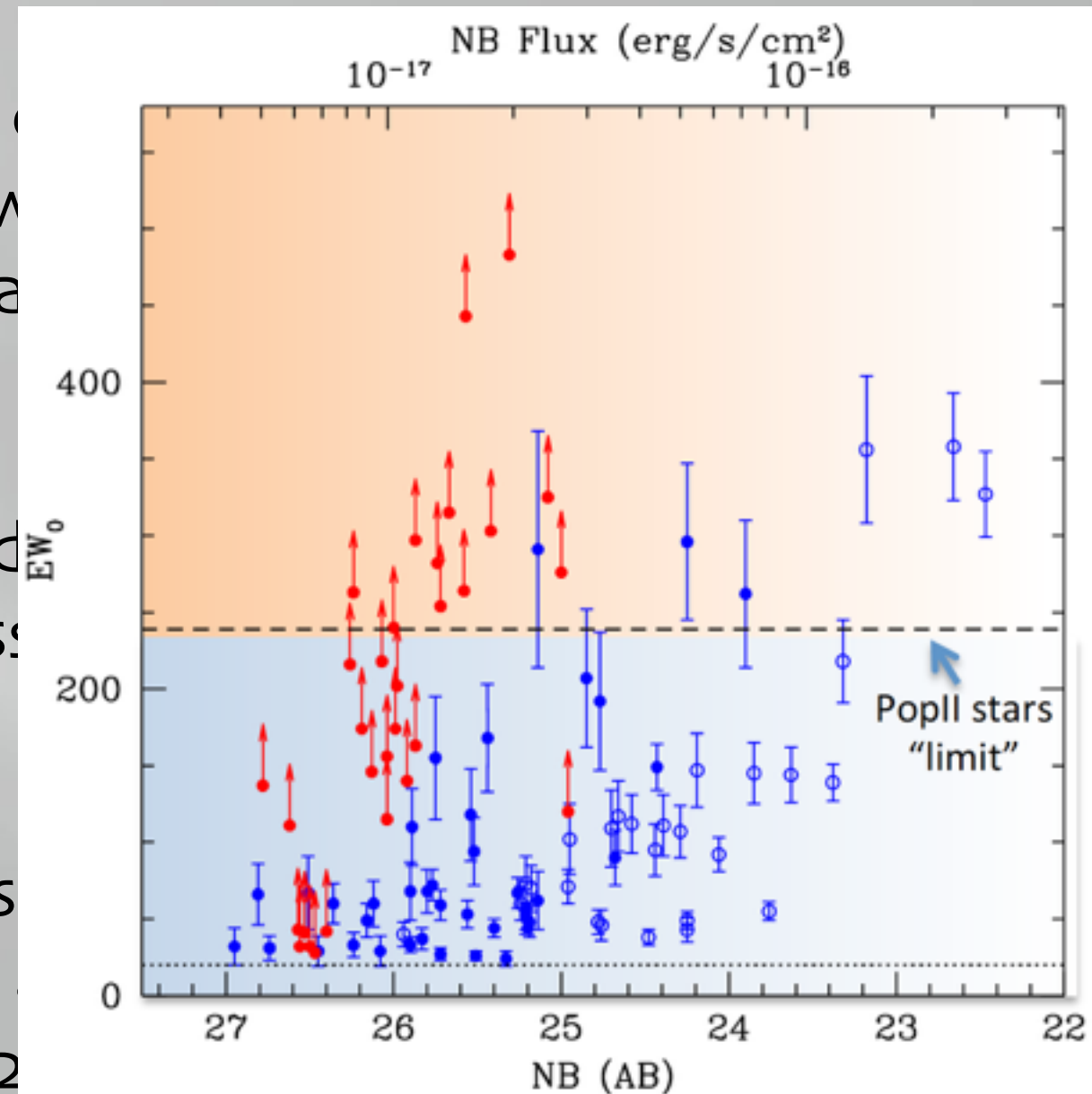
DARK GALAXIES

- Theoretical models suggest that the early phases of galaxies formation should involve an epoch when **galaxies are gas rich** and **inefficient at forming stars**: a dark galaxy phase (e.g., Krumholz & Dekel 2012).
- We take advantage of the quasar-induced, **fluorescent Lyman α** emission to study and detect in emission these otherwise almost invisible objects.
- Early works selected dark galaxies as emitters with $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ around quasars and found that they are **compact and gas-rich** but the current sample is very limited (12).



DARK GALAXIES

- Theoretical models suggest that the formation should involve an epoch which is **inefficient at forming stars**: a dark galaxy (Dekel 2012).
- We take advantage of the quasar-induced emission to study and detect in emission invisible objects.
- Early works selected dark galaxies as they lie around quasars and found that they are very rare; the current sample is very limited (12).



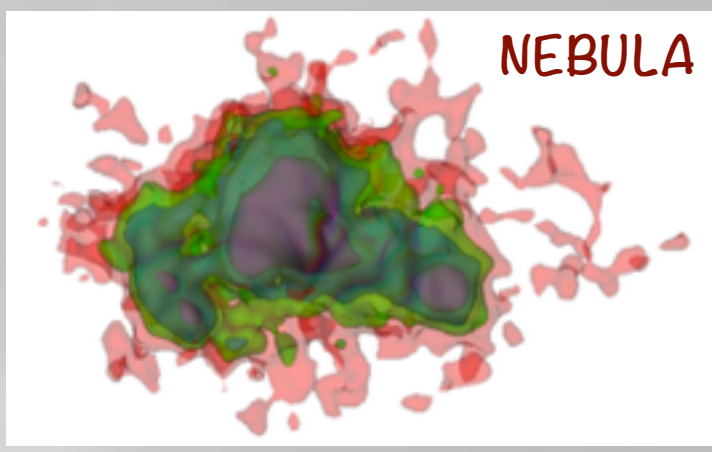
DARK GALAXIES

- Theoretical models suggest that the early phases of galaxies formation should involve an epoch when **galaxies are gas rich** and **inefficient at forming stars**: a dark galaxy phase (e.g., Krumholz & Dekel 2012).
- We take advantage of the quasar-induced, **fluorescent Lyman α** emission to study and detect in emission these otherwise almost invisible objects.
- Early works selected dark galaxies as emitters with **$EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$** around quasars and found that they are **compact and gas-rich** but the current sample is very limited (12).

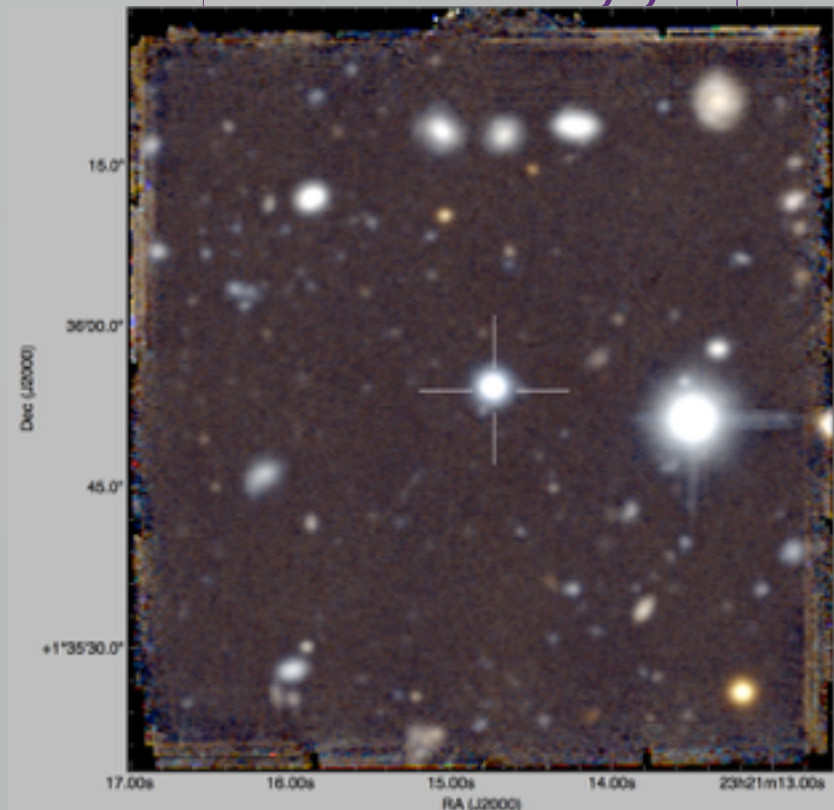
MUSE deep cubes are the best place to search for/analyse these dark galaxies with both spatial and spectral information.

THE HAMMERHEAD

NAME	J2321+0135 QSO
REDSHIFT	3.199
OBSERVATIONS	9h - 36 exps.



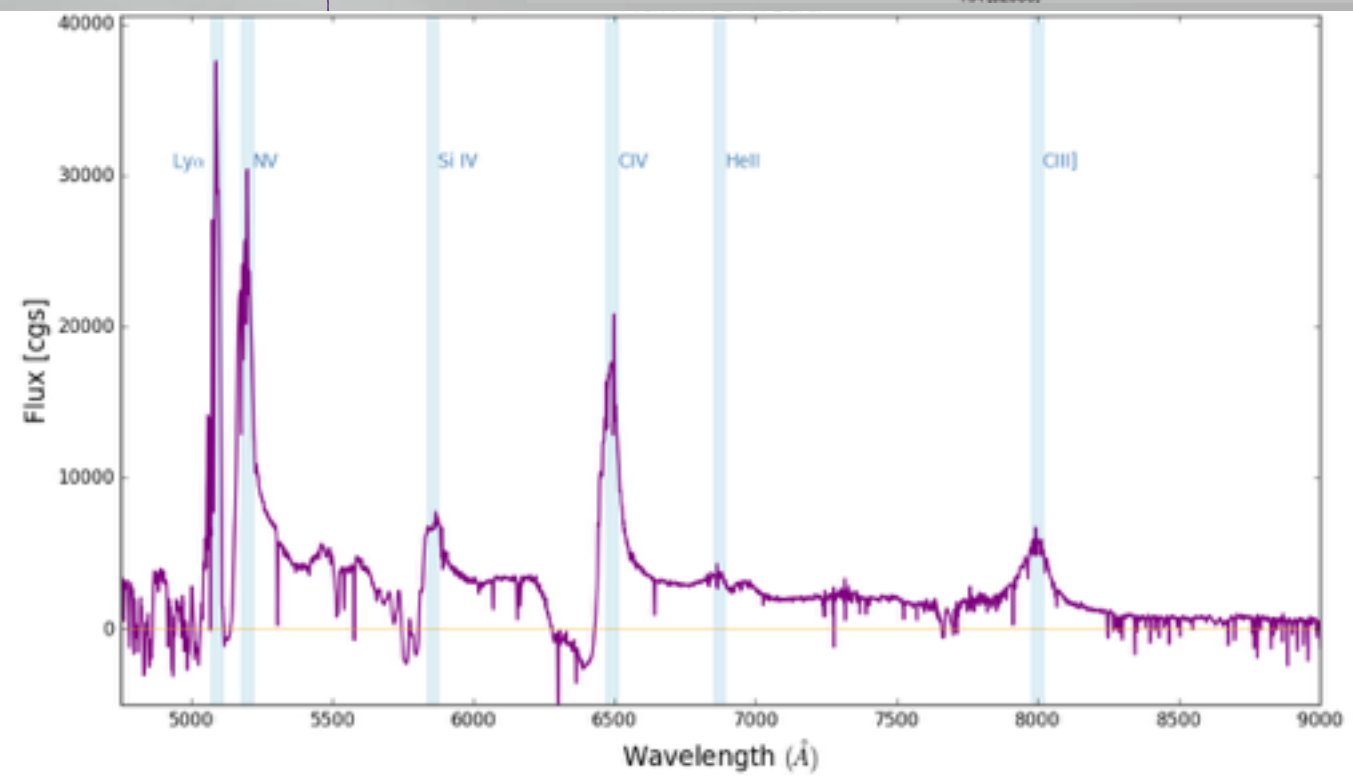
RGB IMAGE: V, I, R



REDUCTION	MUSE Pipeline v1.2 muse_scibasic & muse_scipost
-----------	----------------------------------------------------

POST PROCESSING	CubEx v1.6 tools (Cantalupo in prep.) Astrometric offsets CubeFix (Flat-field correction) CubeSharp (Sky subtraction) CubeCombine
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SPECTRUM



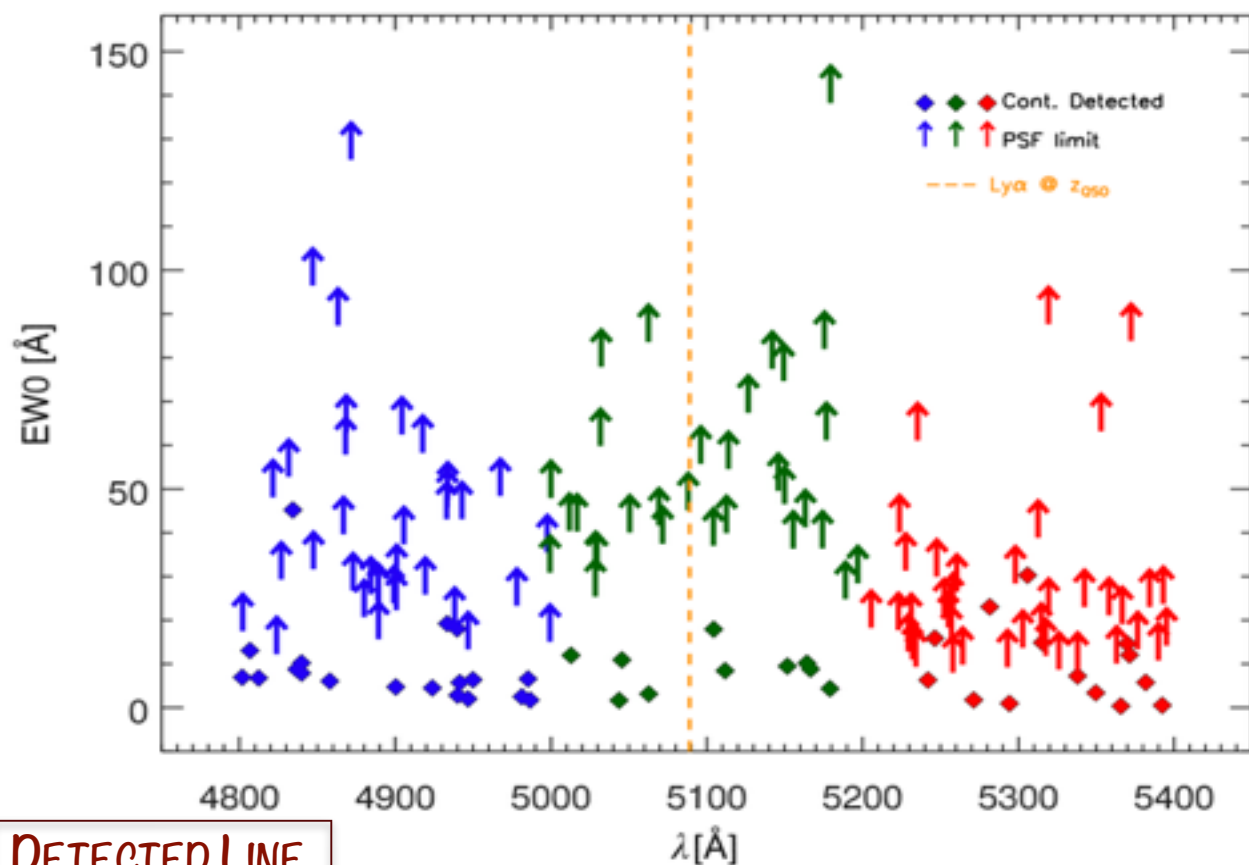
@z=3.199 QSO Ly α
emission is at $\lambda=5089\text{\AA}$

THE HAMMERHEAD

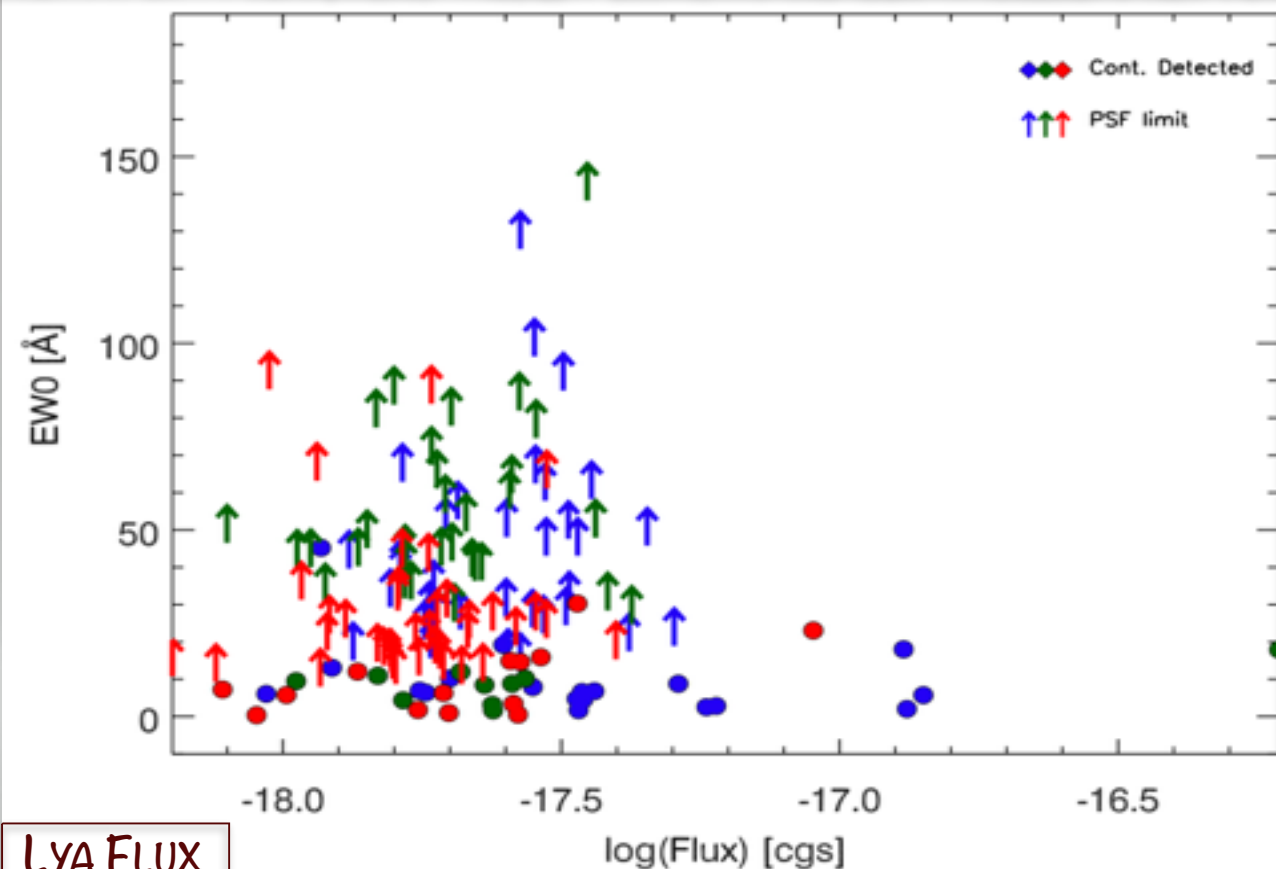
- PSF & Continuum subtraction of the brightest sources with CubEx tools
- Extraction of 3 sub-cubes ($\lambda_{\text{width}}=200 \text{ \AA}$) around QSO Ly α :
 - OFF-Blue cube 4800-5000 [\AA]
 - ON-SOURCE cube 5000-5200 [\AA]
 - OFF-Red cube 5200-5400 [\AA]
- 3D detection and extraction of the line emitters with CubEx using a Signal to Noise=3.5 and a number of minimum connected voxels=40
- Two approaches for the Equivalent Width measurements:
 - Matched-aperture for the continuum detected candidates (same aperture for $F_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and F_{cont})
 - PSF limit for the continuum undetected candidates ($F_{\text{PSF}} > 3\sigma$)

EQUIVALENT WIDTHS DISTRIBUTION

(WORK IN PROGRESS)



DETECTED LINE



LYA FLUX

EW APERTURE-MATCHED & PSF LIMIT

- No evidence (yet) at current limits for dark galaxies in the (small) volume probed around the Hammerhead Quasar.
- Working on improving our EW measurements.
- Extending our analysis to other deep ($>9h$) QSO MUSE fields.

