



The Hot Circumgalactic Medium in the eROSITA All-Sky Survey

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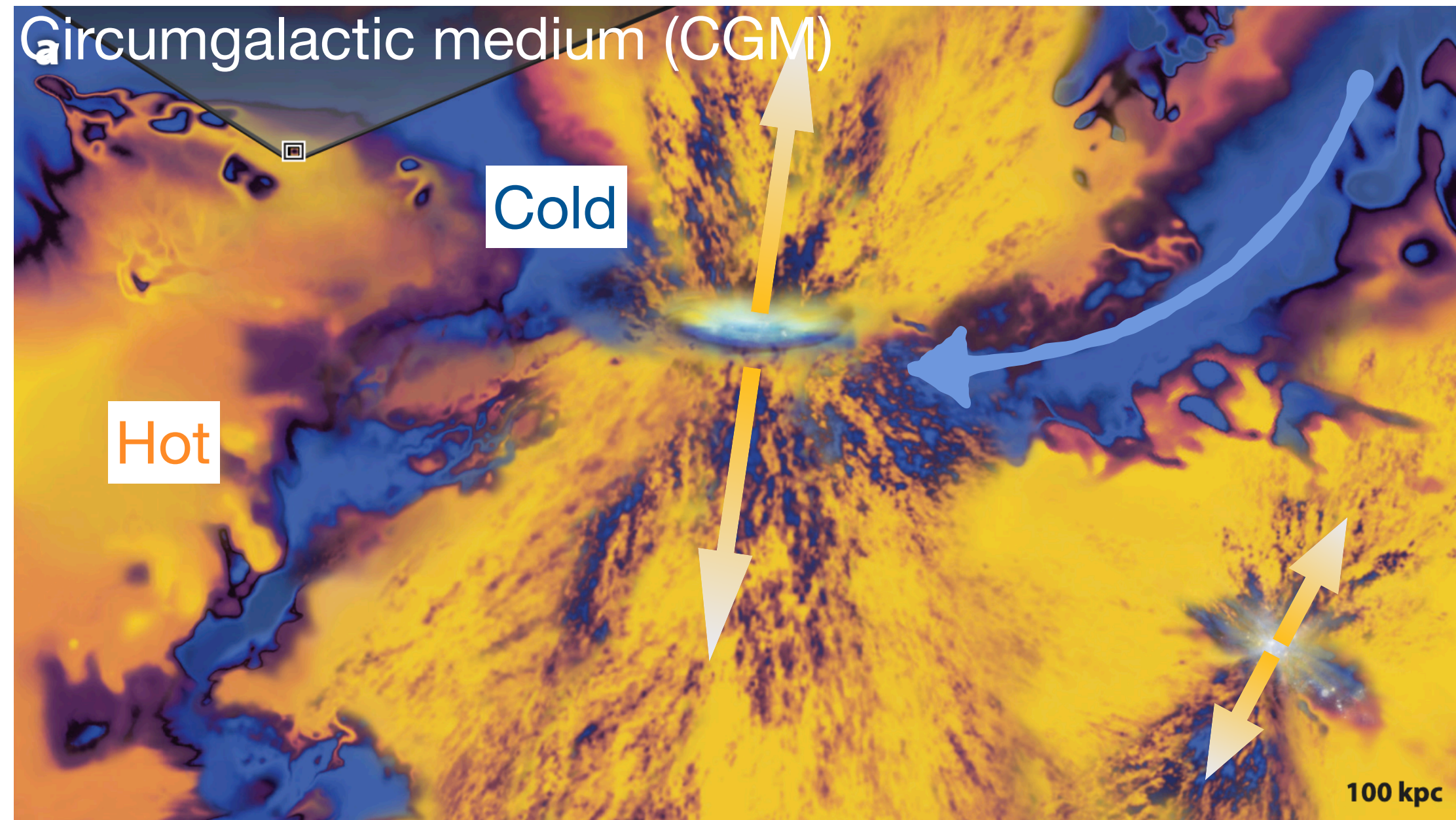
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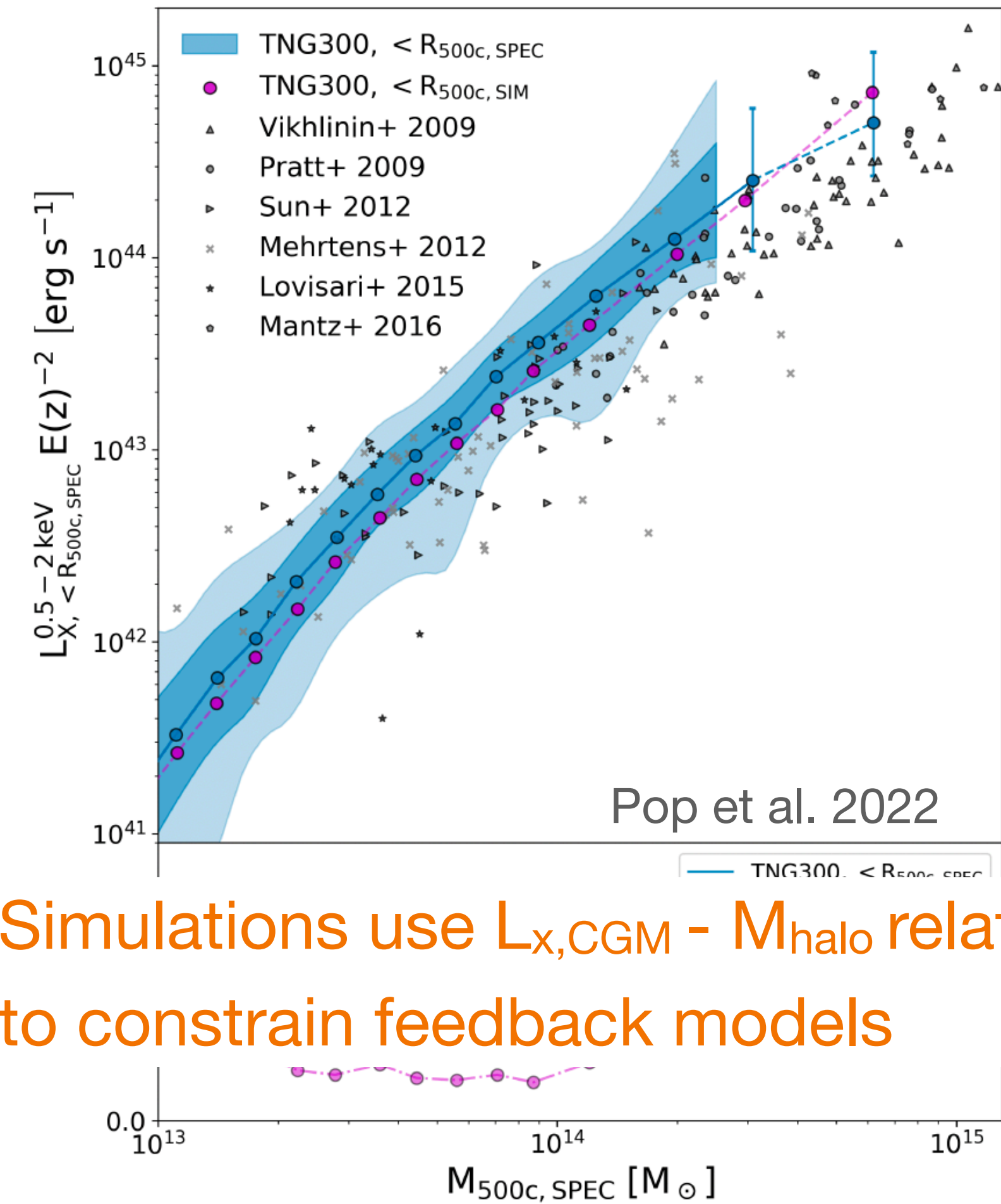
17/09/2024

Hot CGM and galaxy evolution

- Hot circumgalactic medium (CGM)
 - Gravitational heat of accreted gas ($\sim M_{\text{halo}}$)
 - AGN or stellar feedbacks ($\sim \text{SFR}, M_*$)



Faucher-Giguere & Oh. 2023

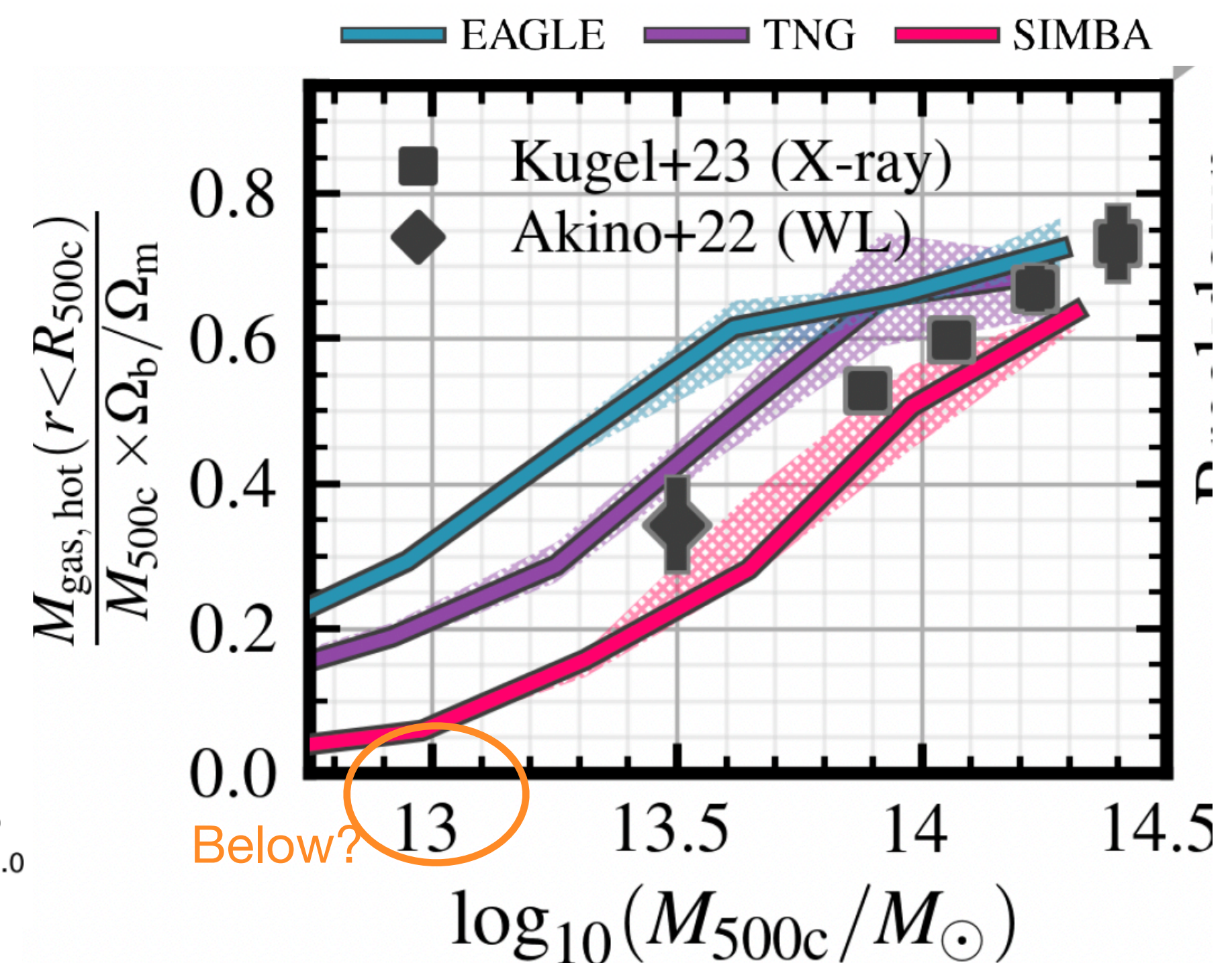
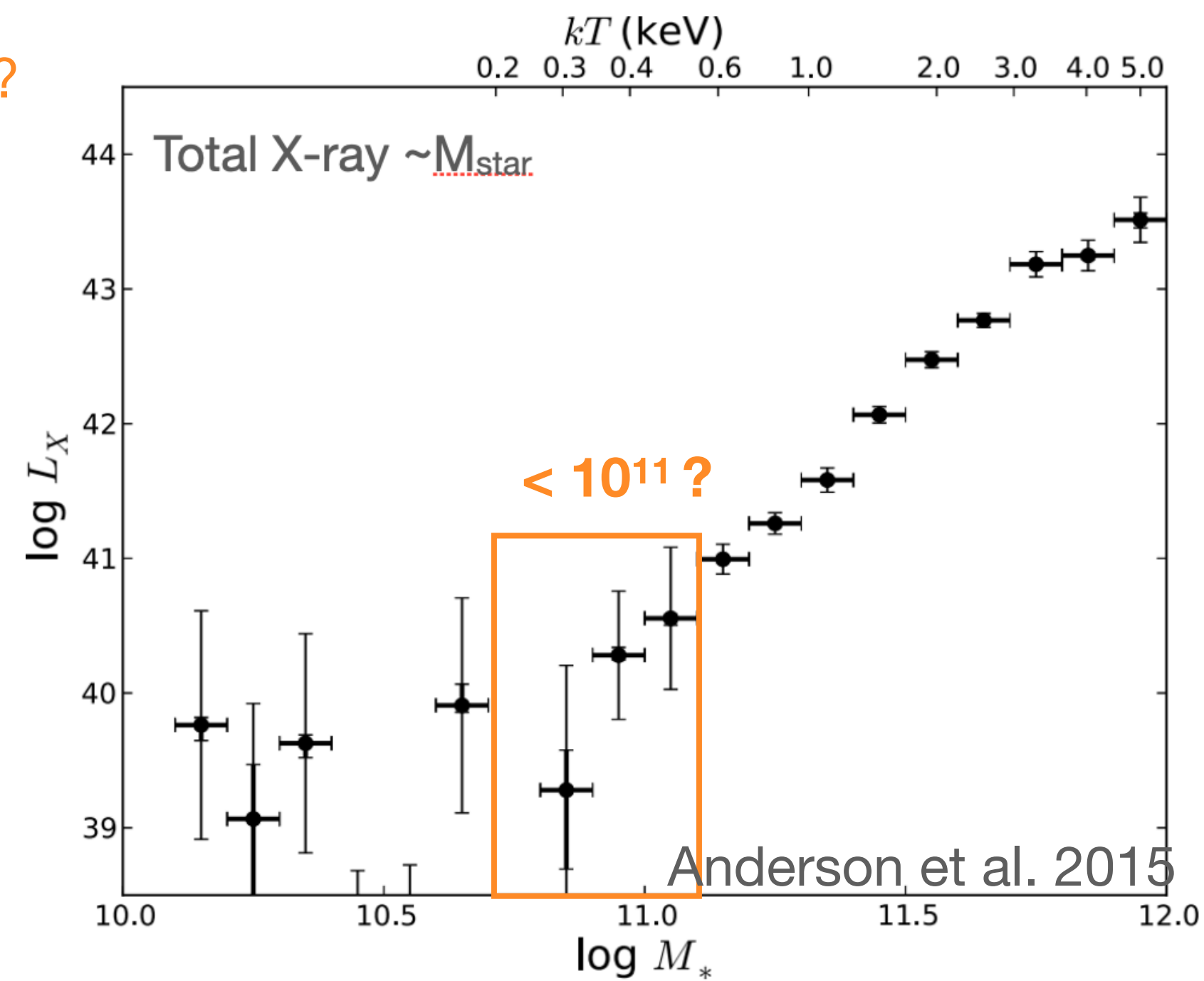
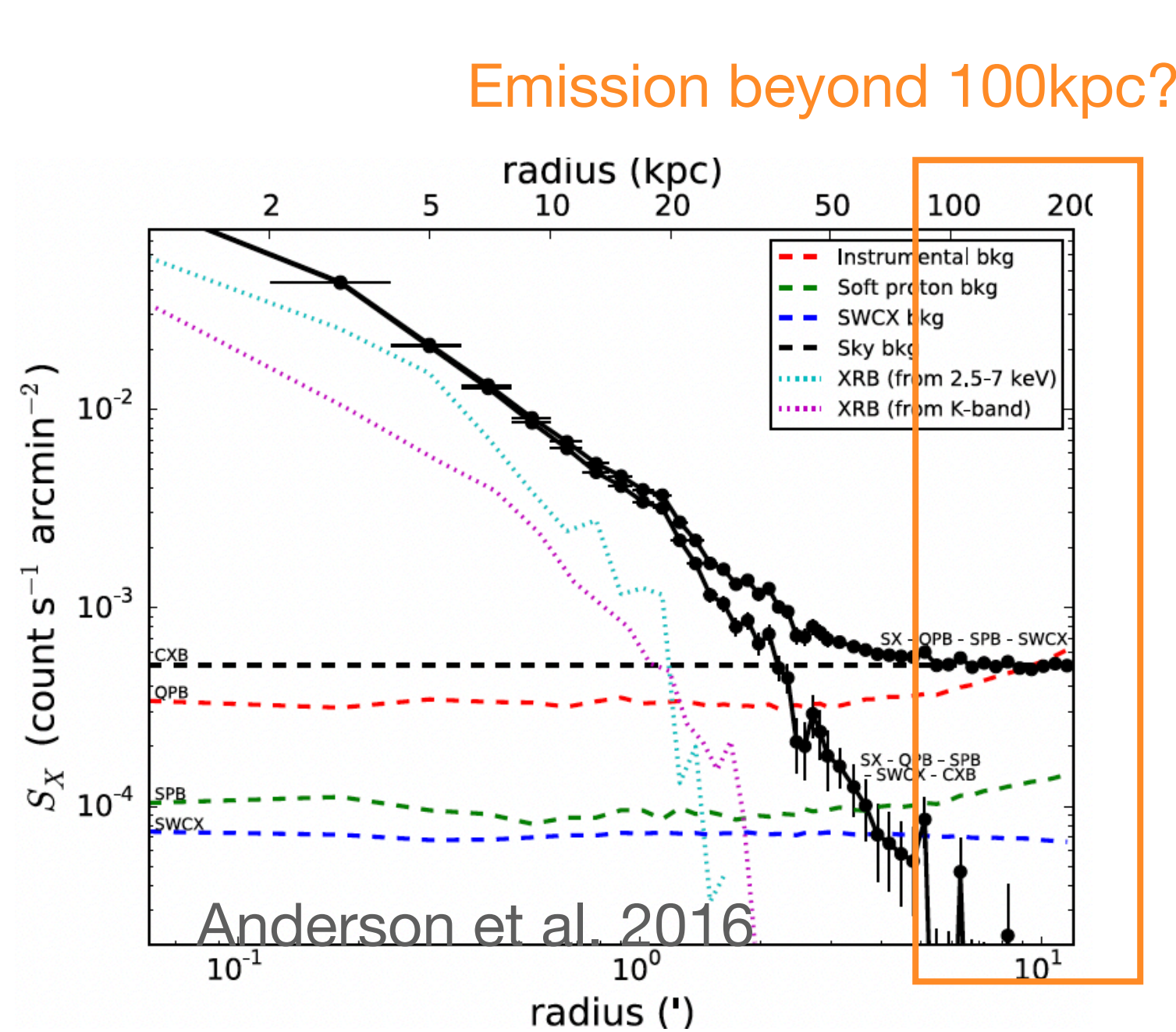


Simulations use $L_{x, \text{CGM}} - M_{\text{halo}}$ relation to constrain feedback models

Detect hot CGM

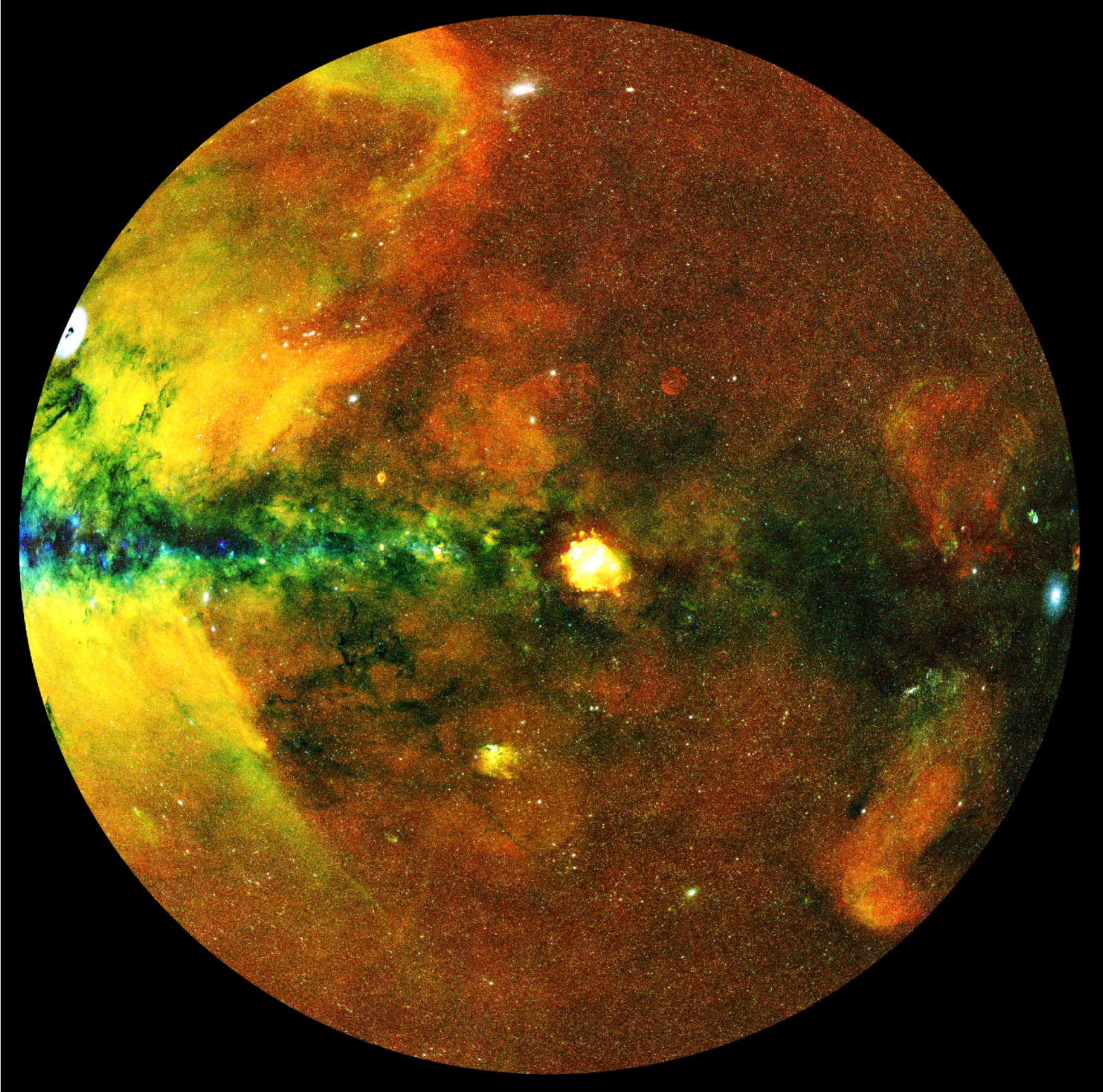
Questions:

- How bright and extended is the CGM around $M_{\text{star}}=10^{11}$ galaxies?
- How hot CGM relate to galaxy properties (M_{halo} , M_* , SFR)?
- Constraint on the galaxy evolution models?



eROSITA and galaxy surveys

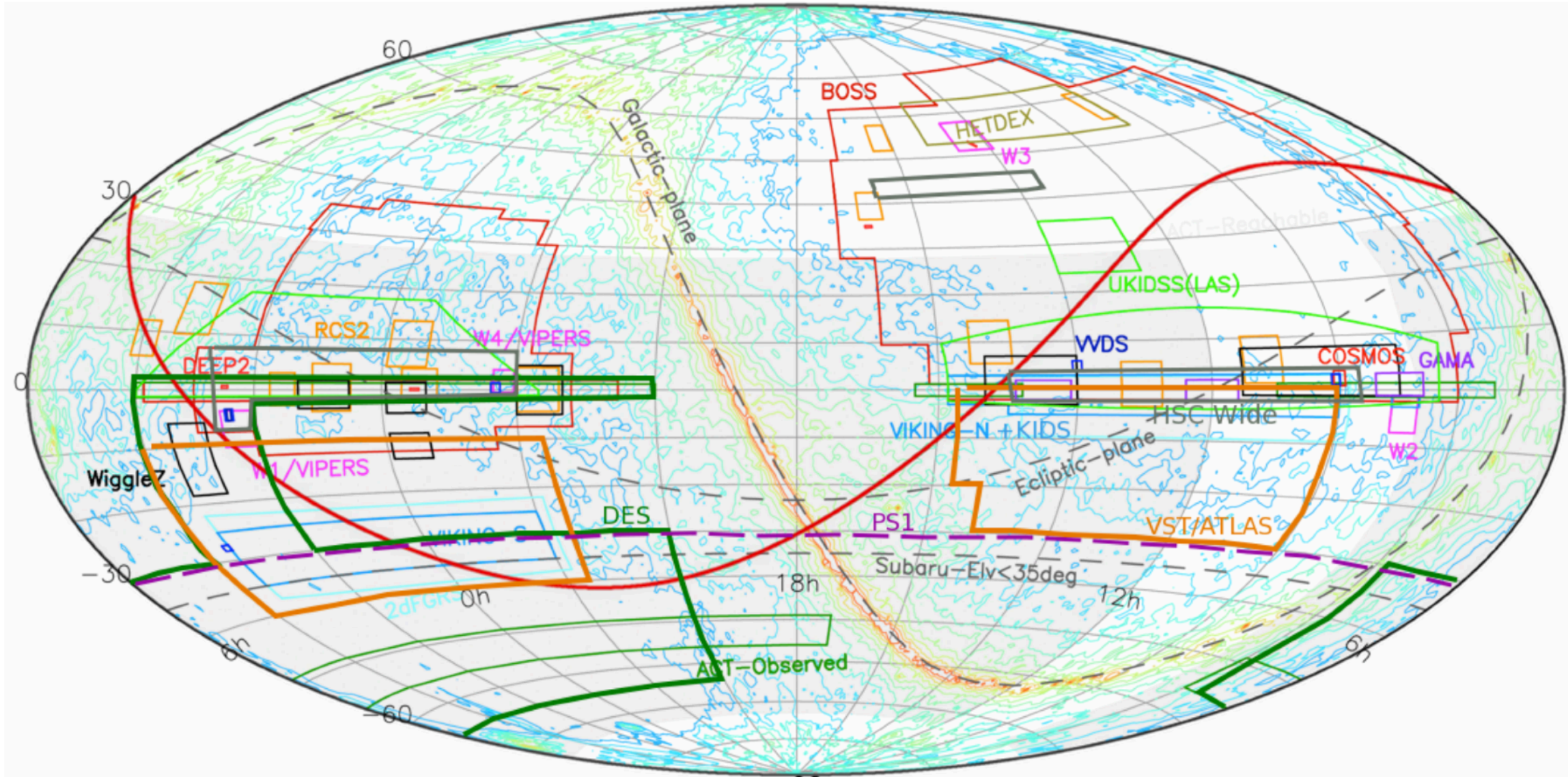
4 rounds of all-sky (eRASS:4), median $t_{\text{exp}}=550\text{s}$.



Merloni et al. 2024

Stack galaxies to increase statistics

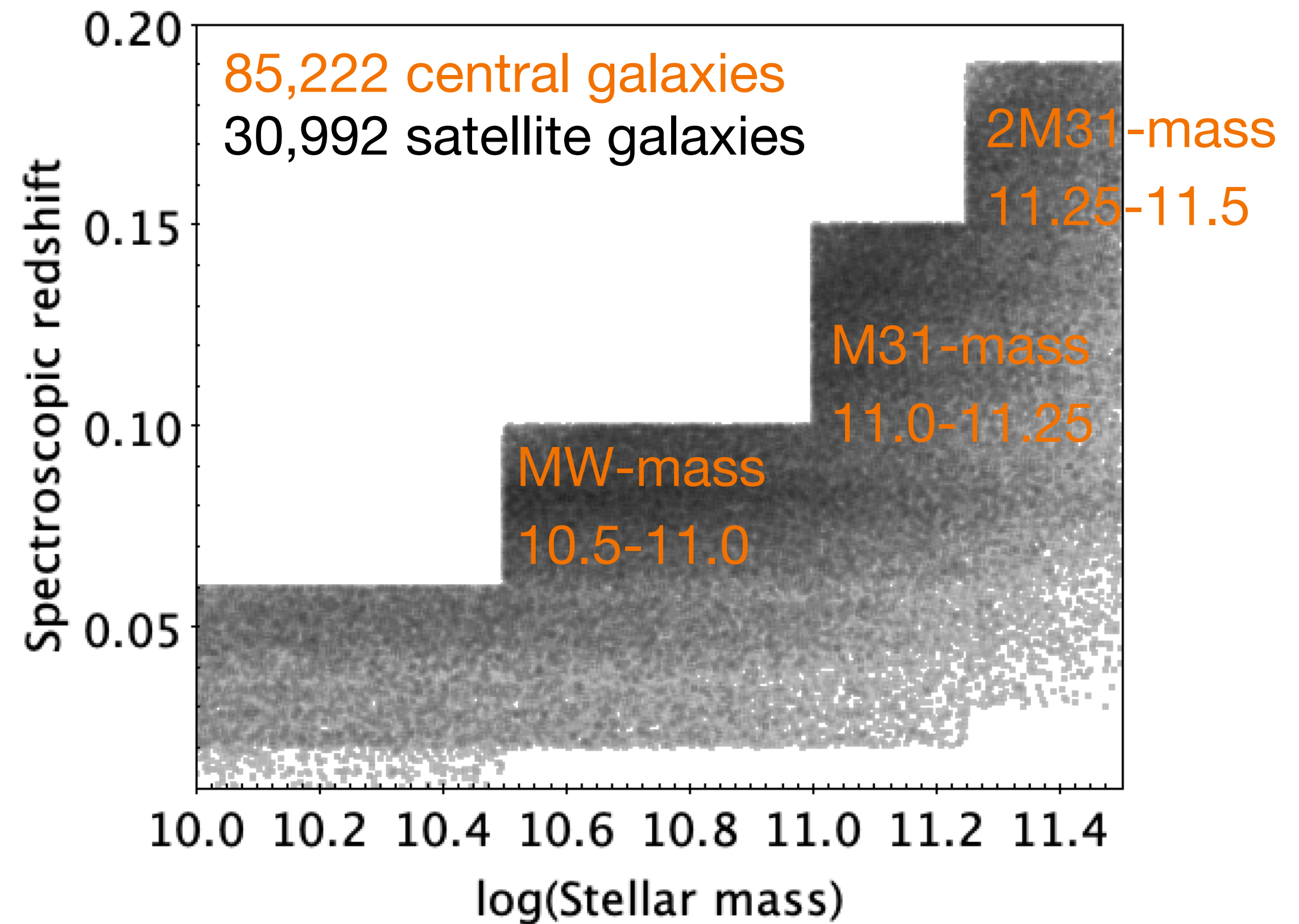
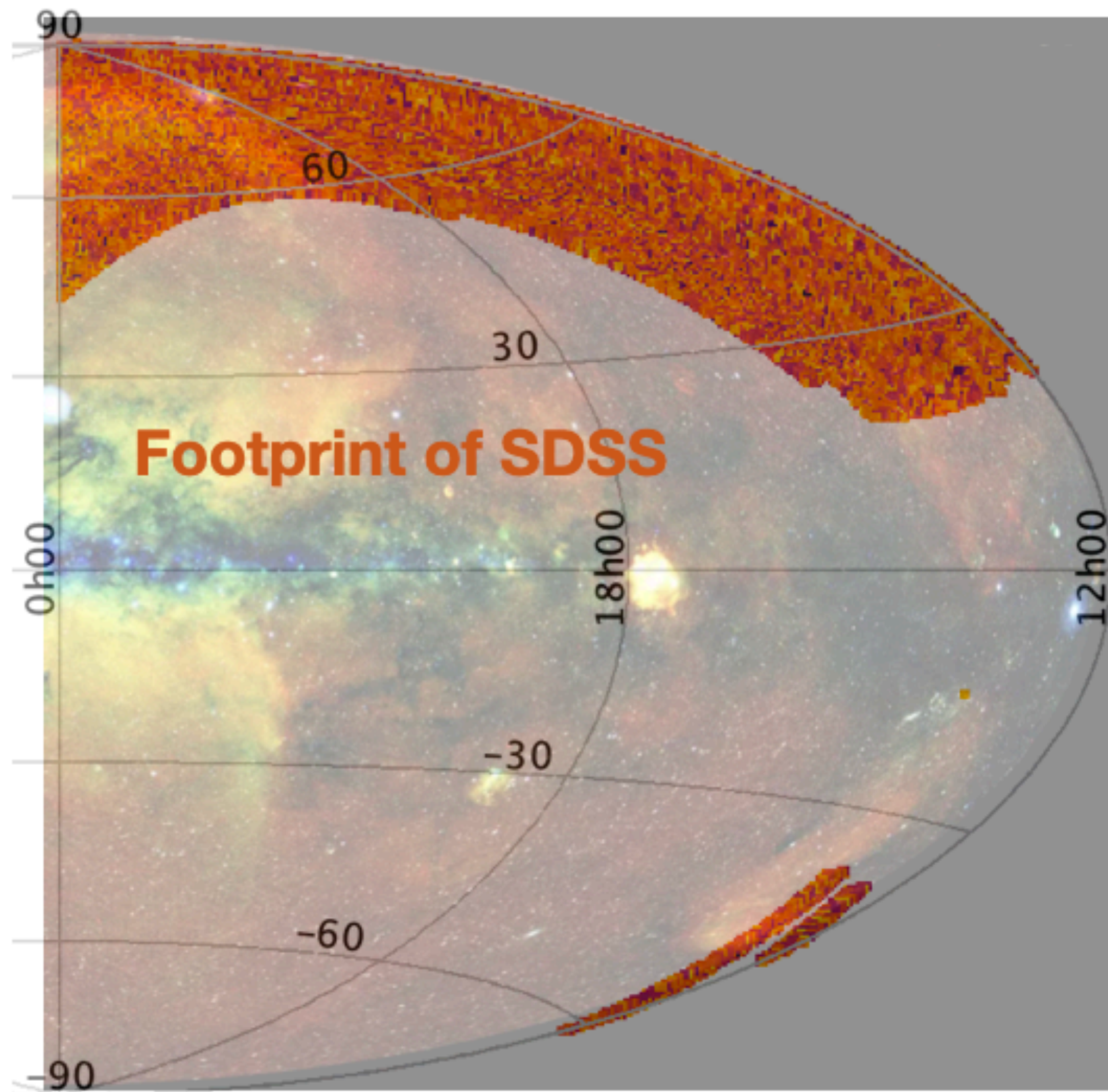
- Take galaxy catalog from surveys at other bands (optical, IR)
- Select interested galaxy sample (redshift, M_{star} , SFR)
- Stack X-ray emission around galaxies



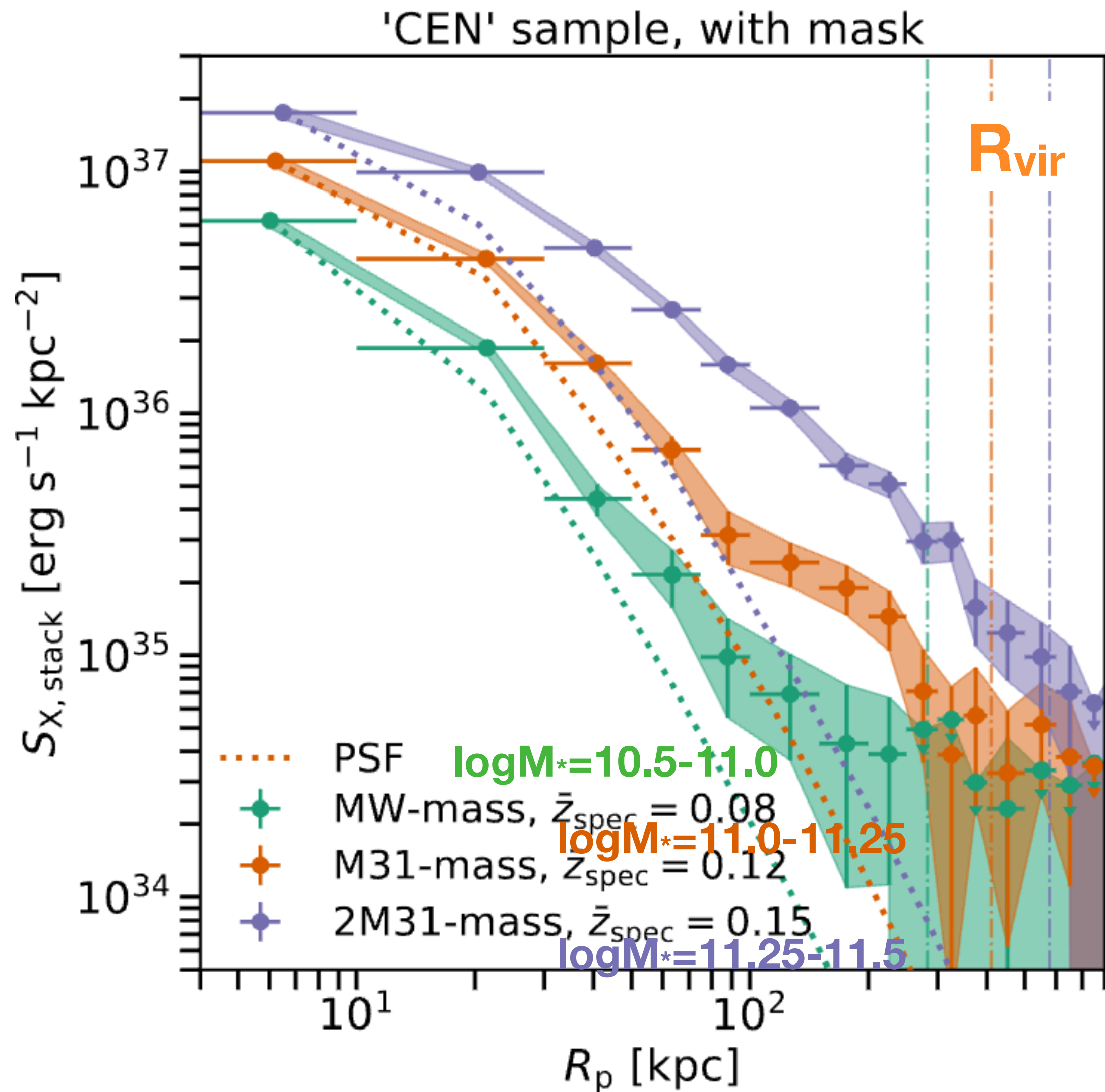
Merloni et al. 2012

Galaxy sample

- SDSS DR7-main galaxy sample ($r < 17.77$)
- Build approximately **volume-limited** galaxy samples
- Self-calibrated halo-based group finder \rightarrow **central**/satellite galaxy (Tinker et al. 2021)
- Define star-forming/quiescent galaxies by 4000Å break



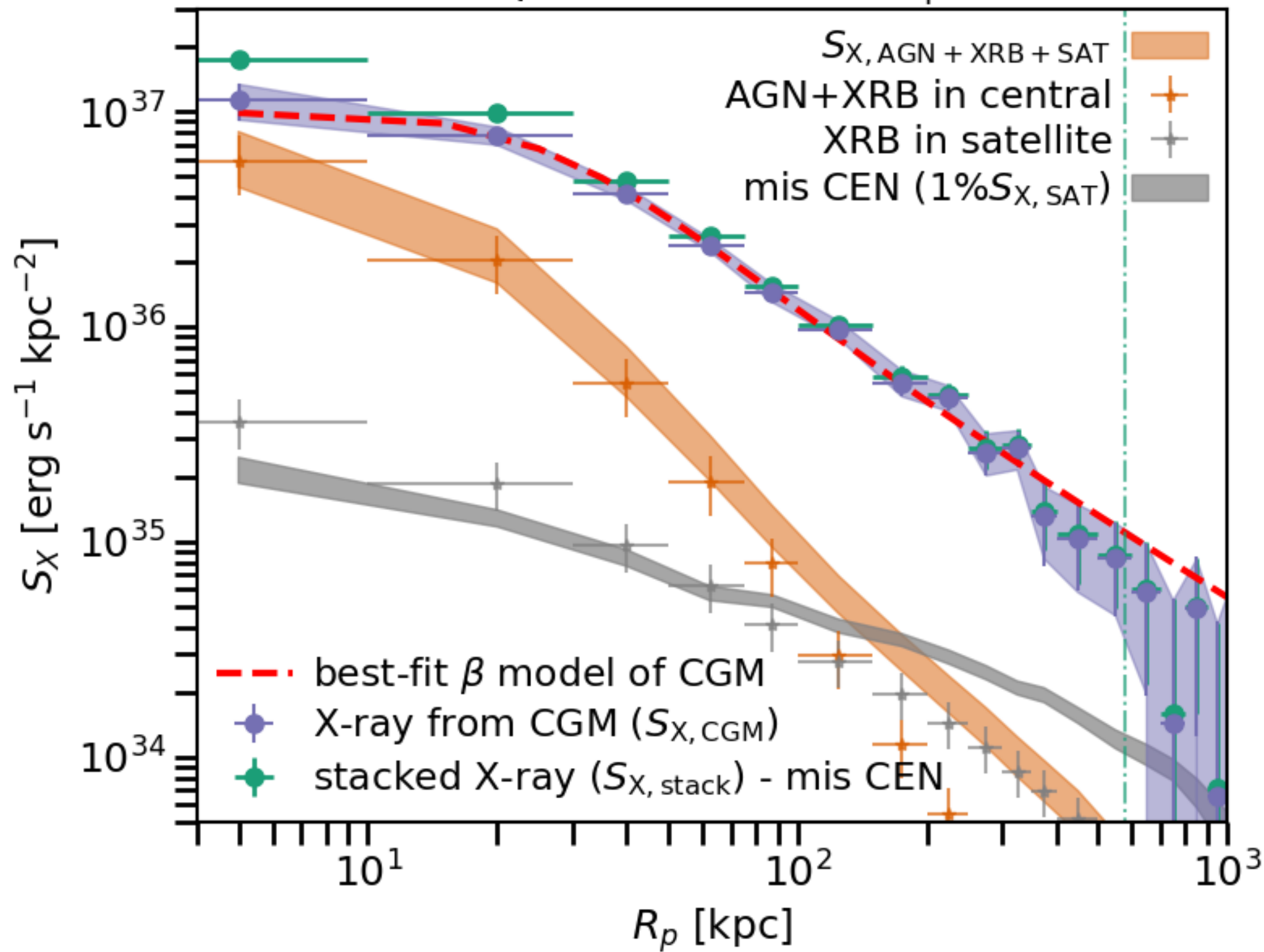
Result: extended X-ray emission from hot CGM



- Extended X-ray emission to **virial radius (>200kpc)** around MW-mass and more massive galaxies.

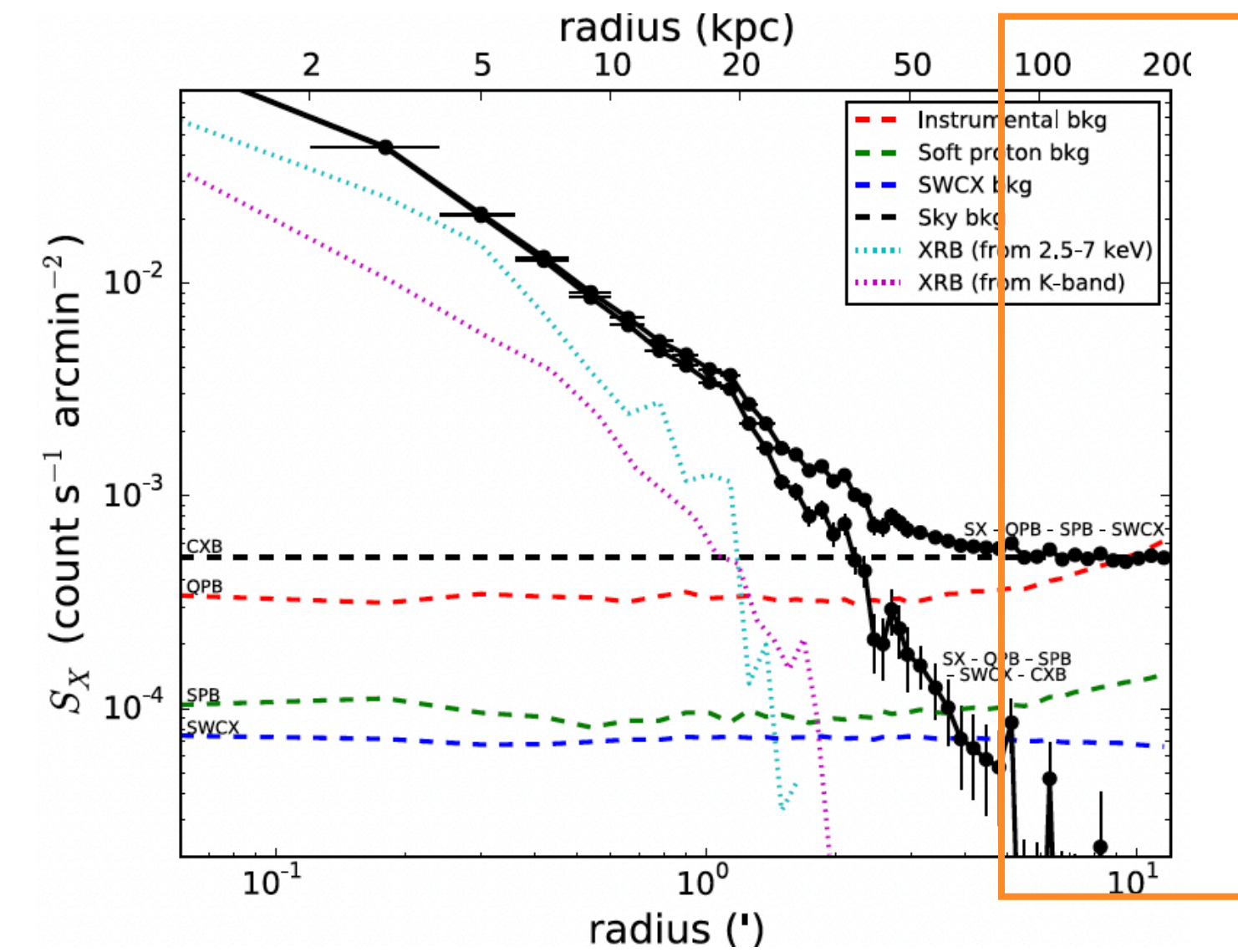
Result: extended X-ray emission from hot CGM

$\log M_* = 11.25 - 11.5$
 'CEN' sample, 2M31-mass, $\bar{z}_{\text{spec}} = 0.15$

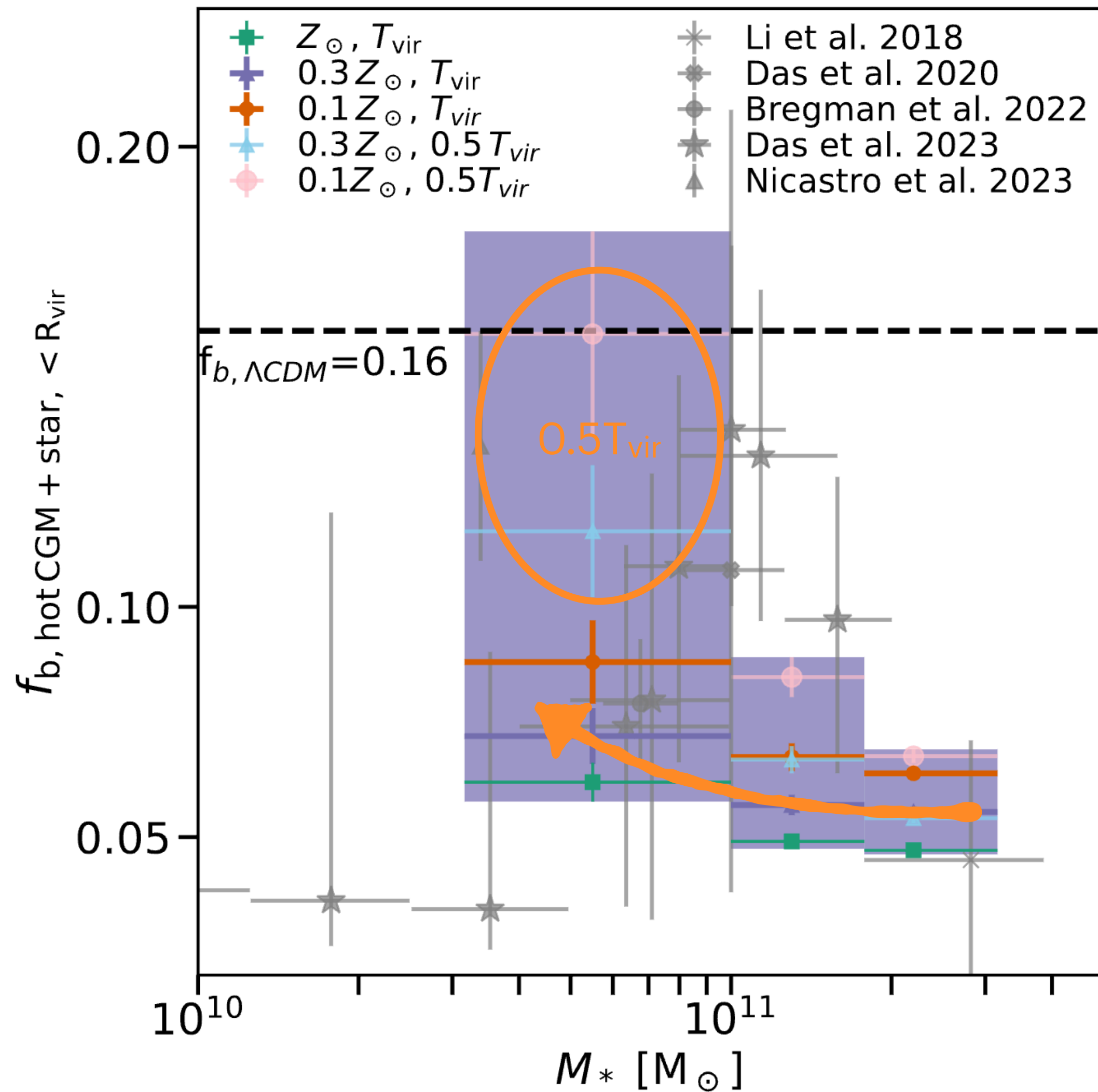


- Model and subtract the X-ray emission from: misclassified central galaxies, unresolved AGN and XRB
- Residual is the hot CGM emission extending to R_{vir} .

Q1: Emission beyond 100kpc?



Result: Baryon fraction

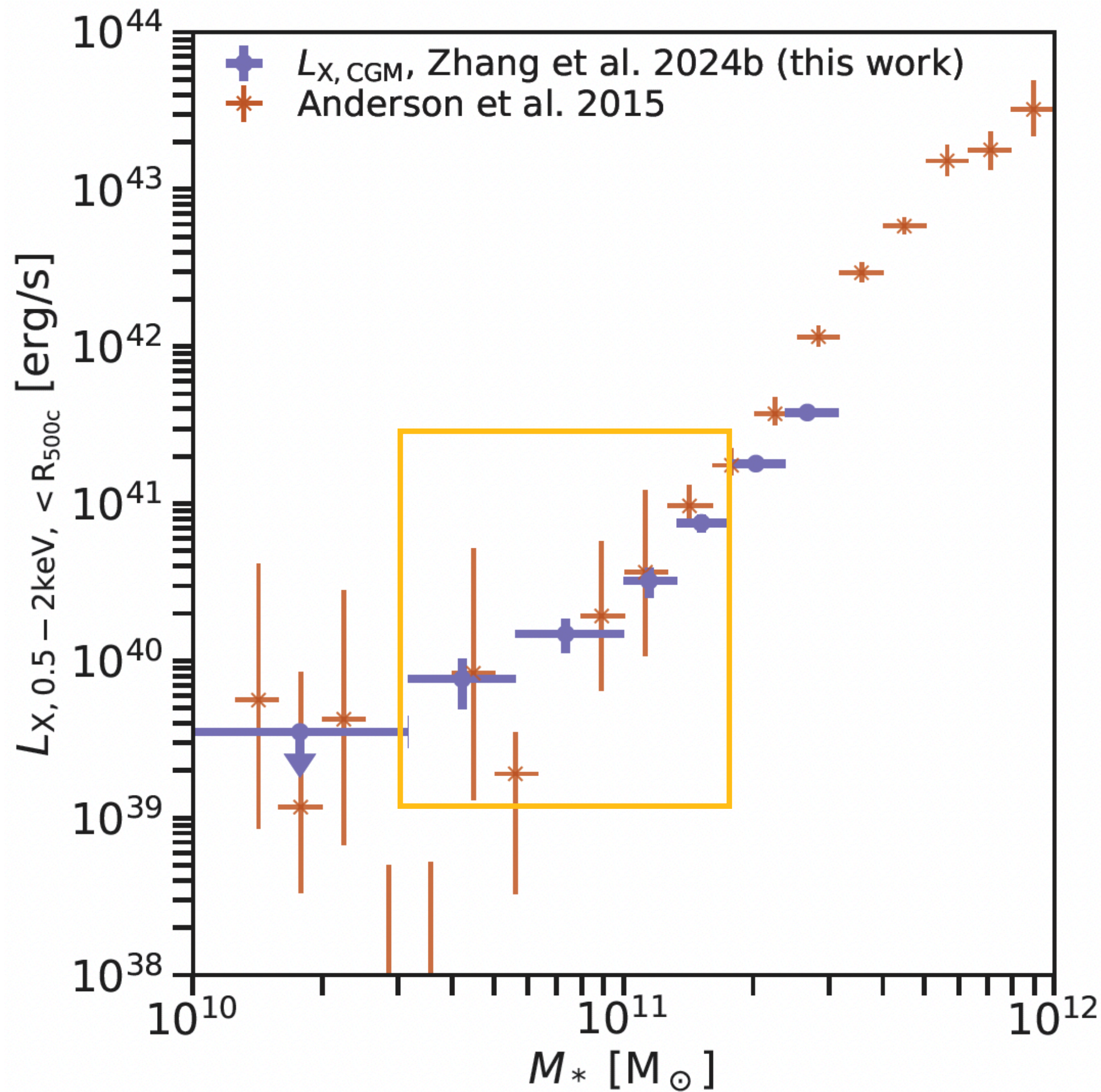


To derive the density from the flux, we assume the CGM has

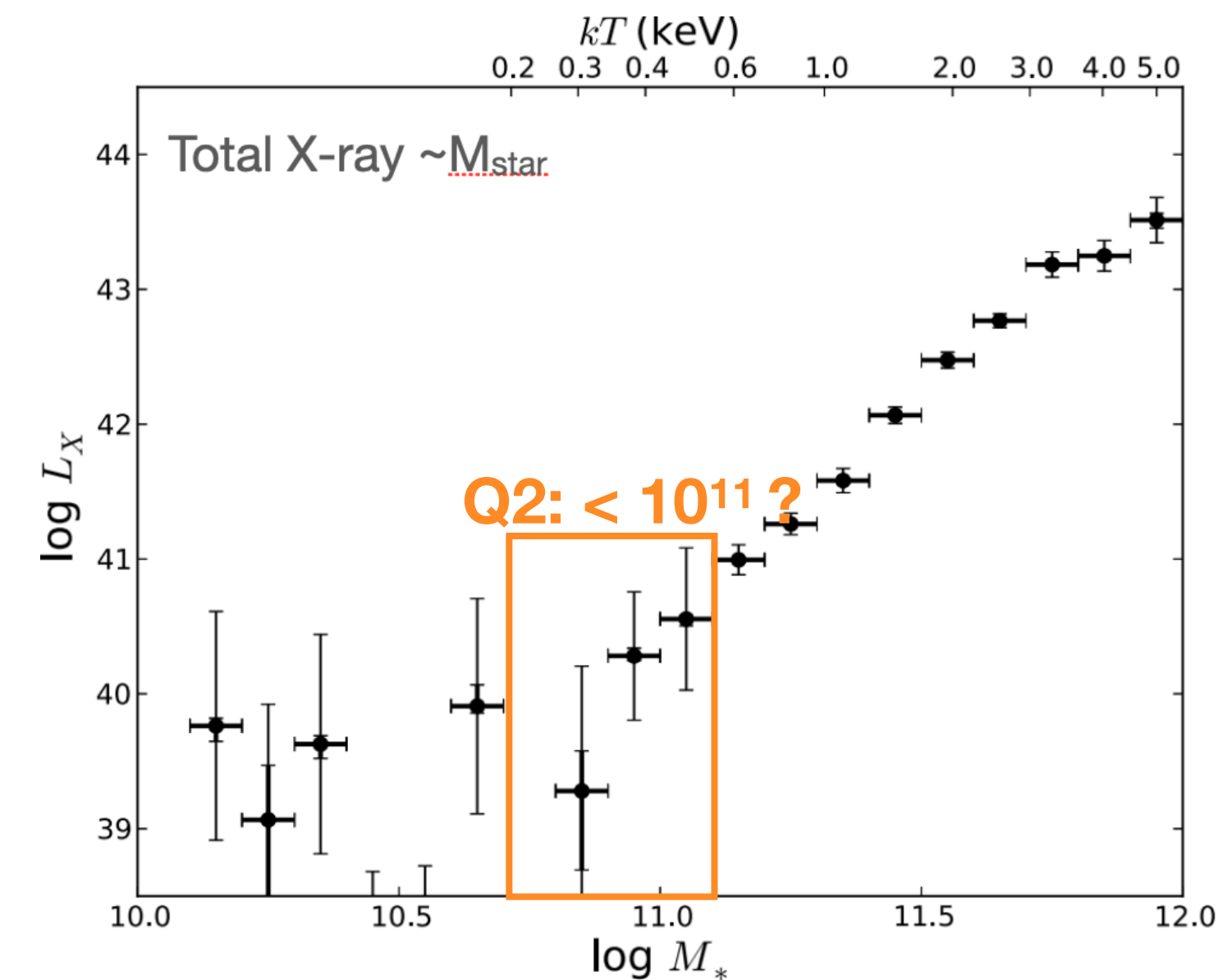
- Virial or half virial temperature,
- 0.1, 0.3, 1.0 solar abundance,

Sign of flattening/increasing of baryon fraction with M_{star} decreasing?

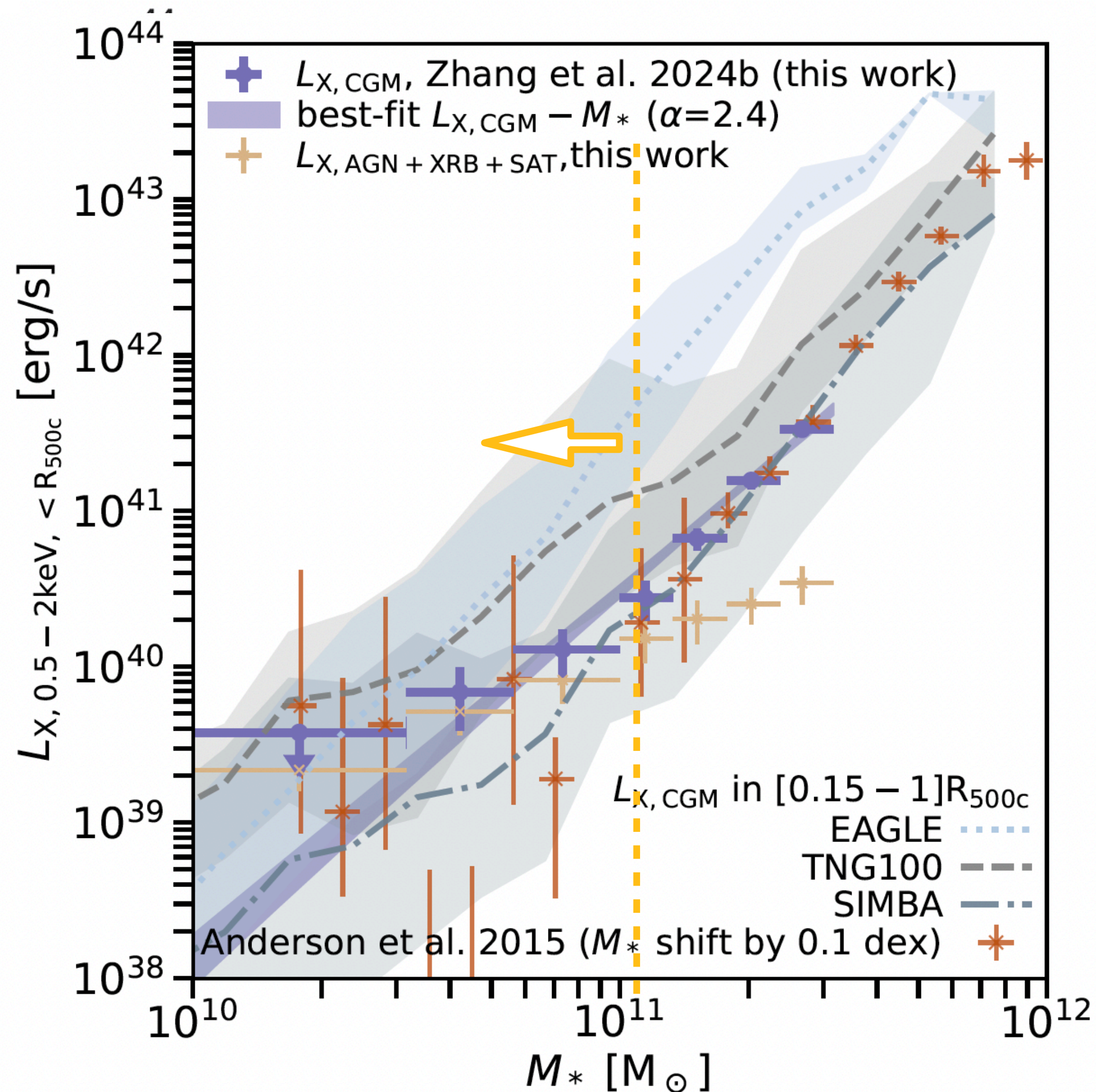
Result: $L_{\text{CGM}}-M_{\text{star}}$ scaling relation



- Our X-ray luminosity of hot CGM within R_{500c} .
 - Results from Anderson et al. 2015
- Improvement of S/N at lower-mass galaxies.



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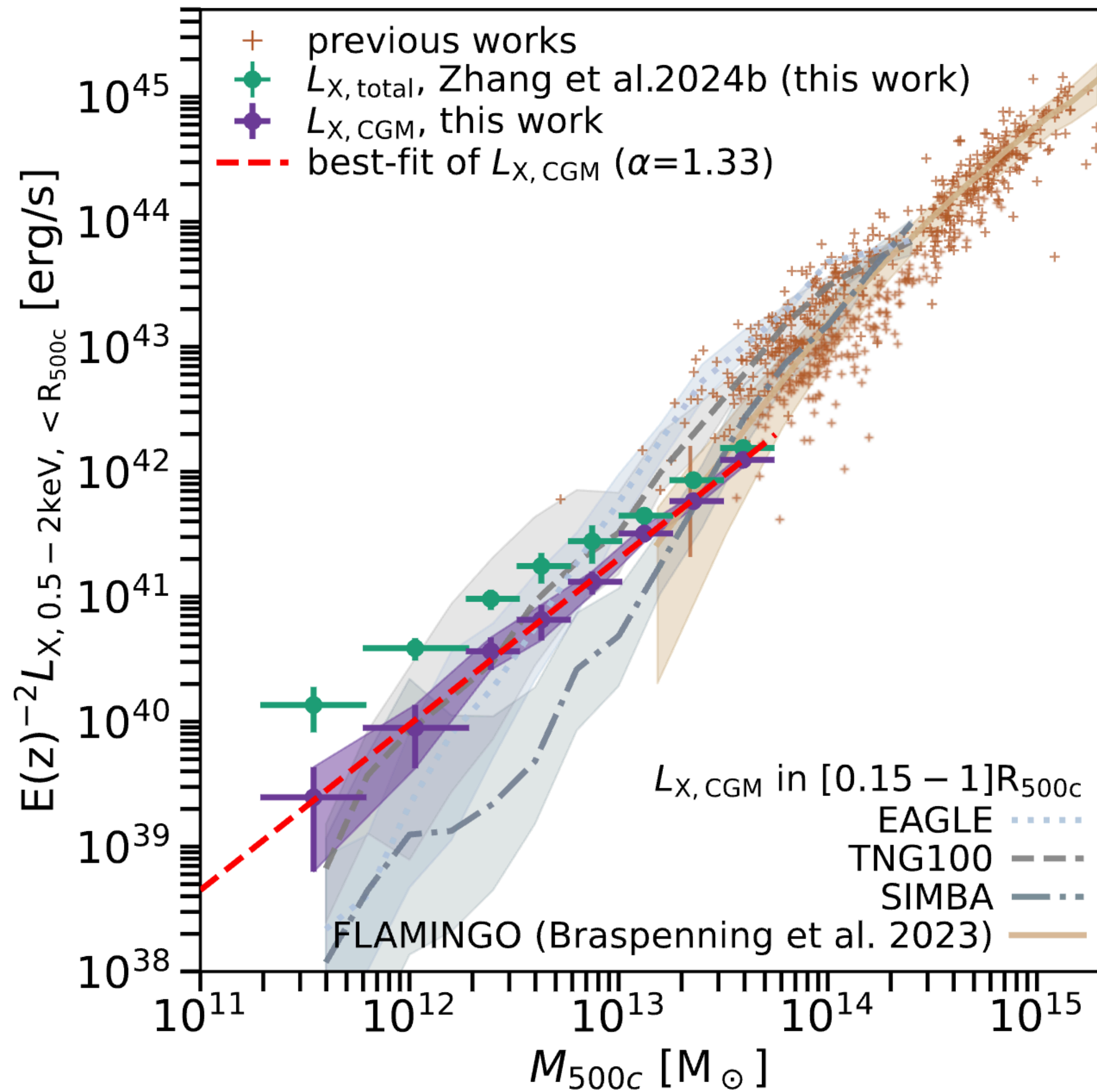
Improvement of S/N at lower-mass galaxies.

Comparison to the EAGLE, TNG100, and SIMBA simulations.

- $\log(M_{\text{star}}) > 11.0$, agree well

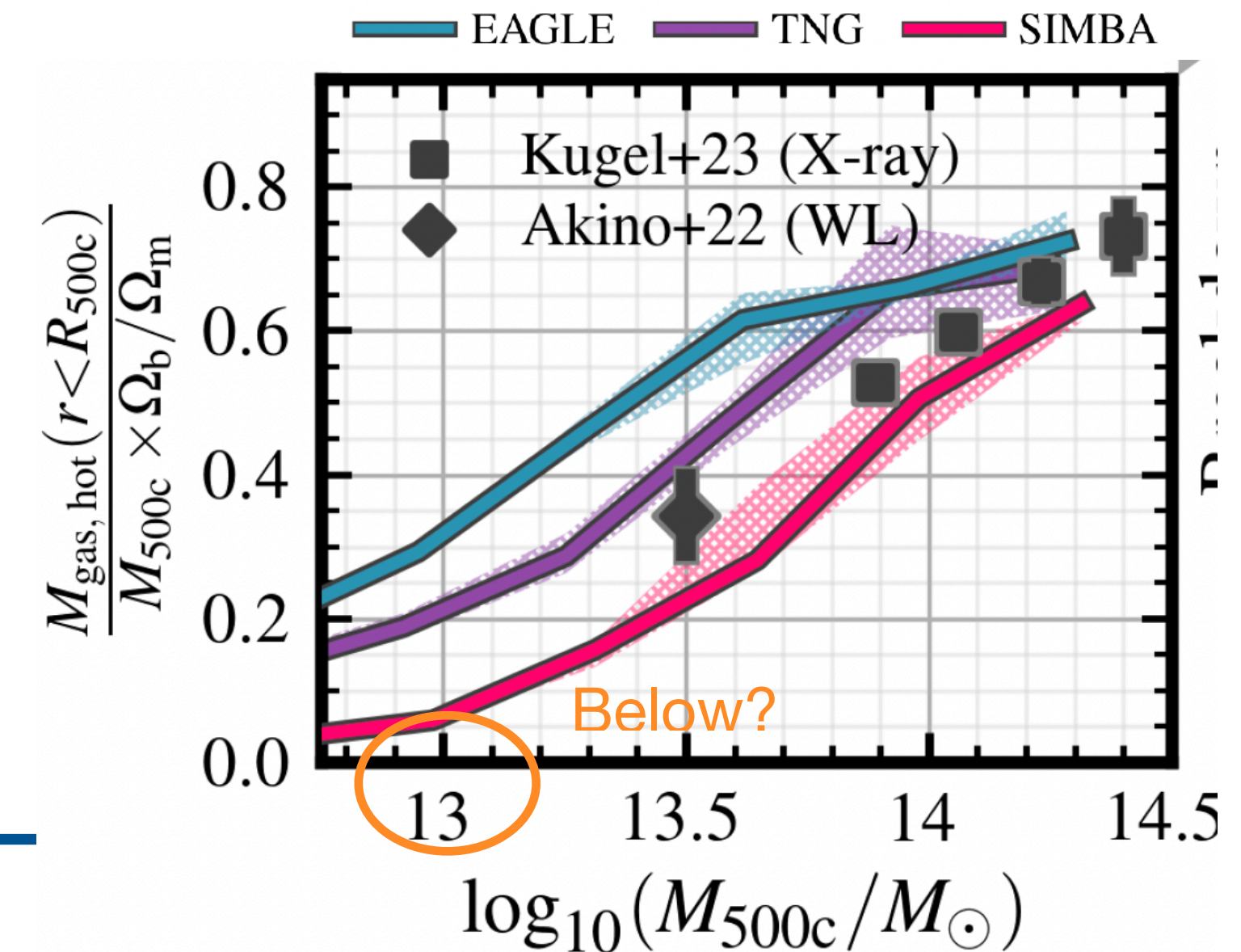
- $\log(M_{\text{star}}) < 11.0$, simulations deviate from observation.

Result: $L_{\text{CGM}}-M_{\text{halo}}$ scaling relation

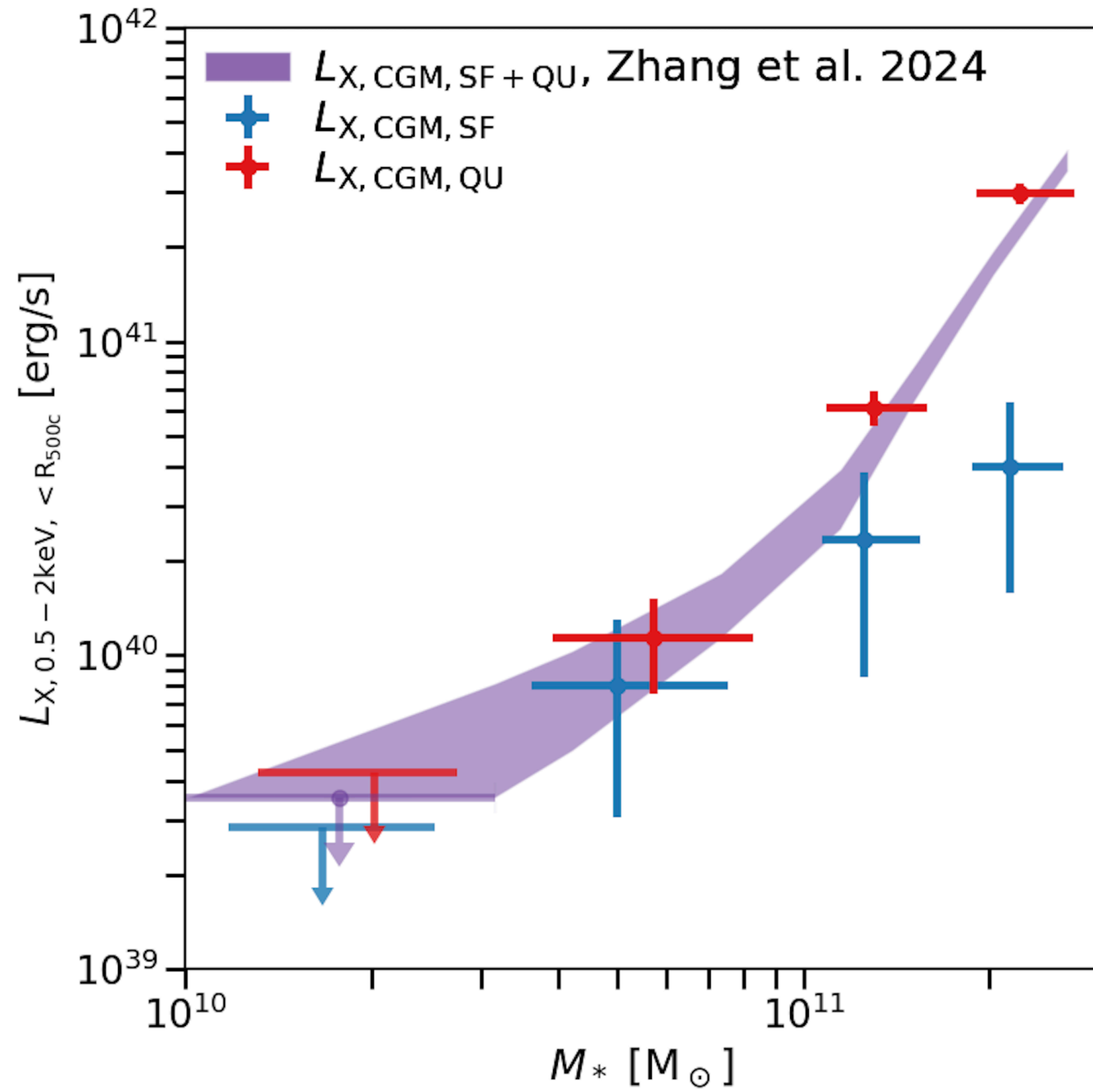


- Our X-ray luminosity of hot CGM within R_{500c} .
- Previous observations of galaxy clusters and groups.

A single power law with an index ≈ 1.3 can describe the $L_{\text{CGM}}-M_{\text{halo}}$ relation at $\log(M_{500}) < 13.5$



Result: Hot CGM around SF/QU

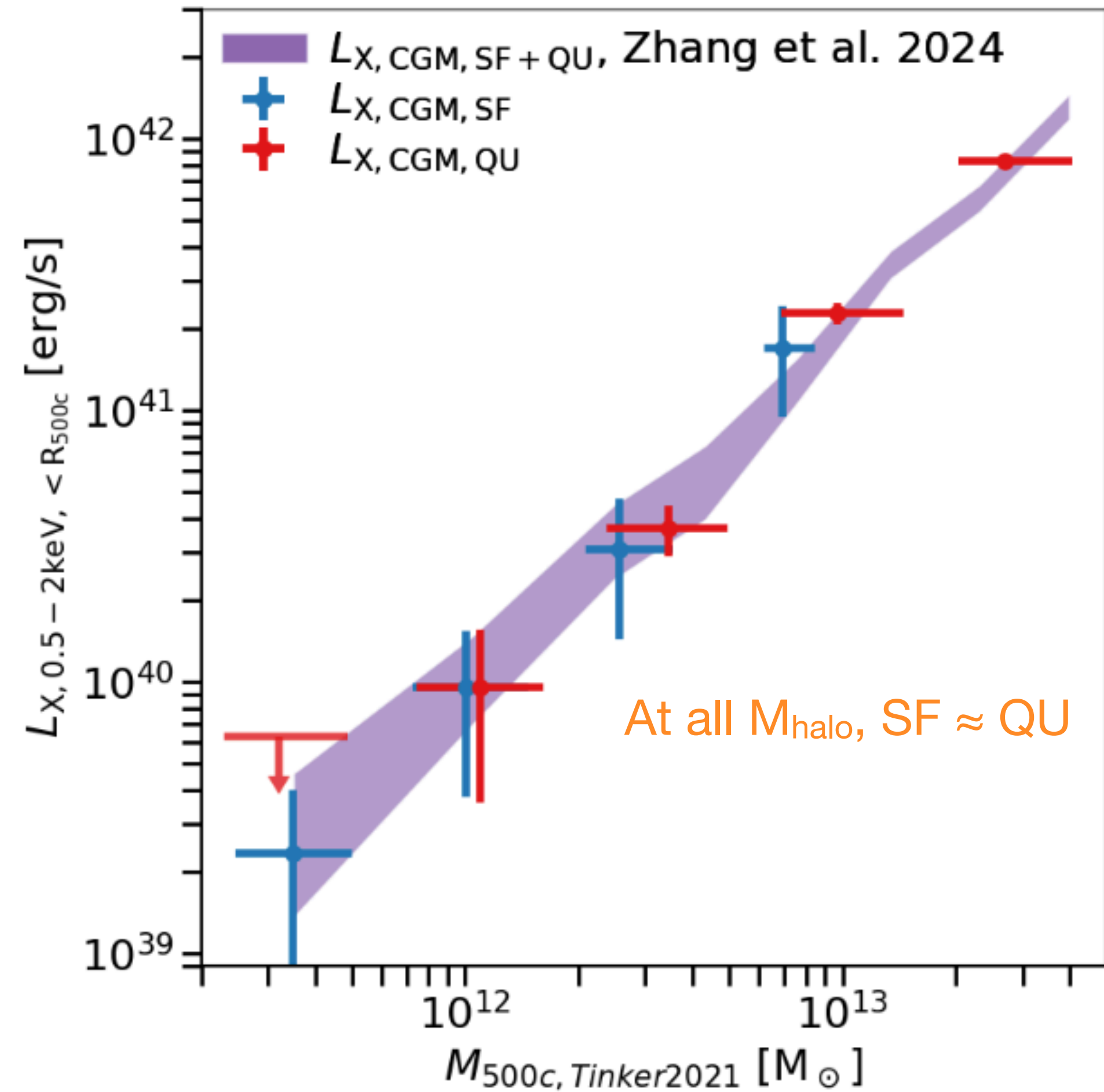
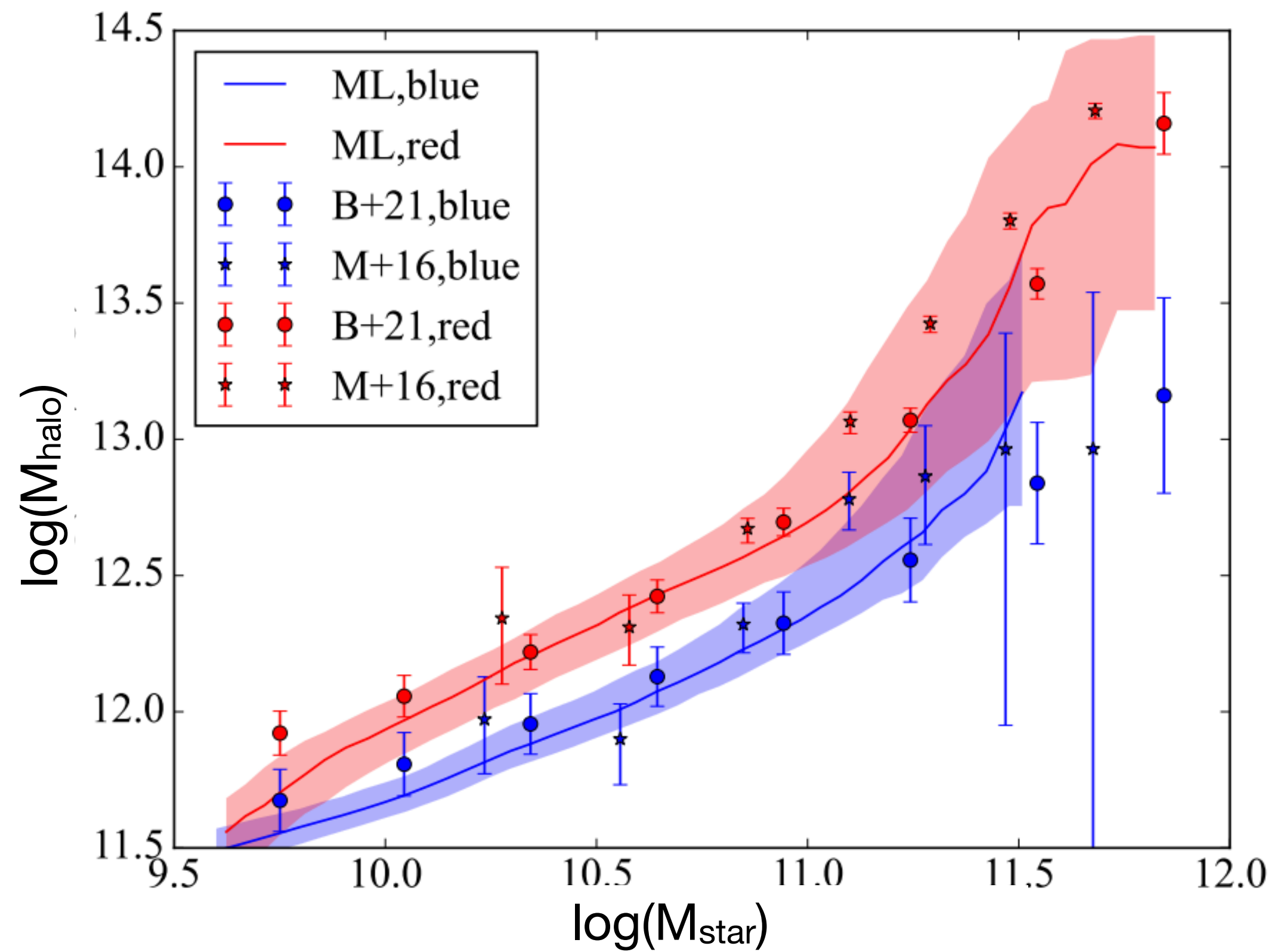


$L_{\text{CGM}}-M_{\text{star}}$ scaling relations of **star-forming** and **quiescent** galaxies

- $\log(M_{\text{star}}) < 11.0$, SF \approx QU
- $\log(M_{\text{star}}) > 11.0$, SF $<$ QU

Result: Hot CGM around SF/QU

Star-forming galaxies locate in lower-mass dark matter halo than quiescent galaxies.



Summary

We answered: • How bright and extended is the CGM around MW-mass galaxies.

• How hot CGM relate to galaxy properties (M_{halo} , M_* , SF/QU).

To explore: • Constraints on the galaxy evolution models?

• Surface brightness profiles

• Scaling relations

• SF/QU comparison

