

Jet-Driven Baryon Cycling: Mapping Diffuse ISM– CGM Gas in Radio AGN with JWST and Future HWO UV IFUs

Namrata Roy

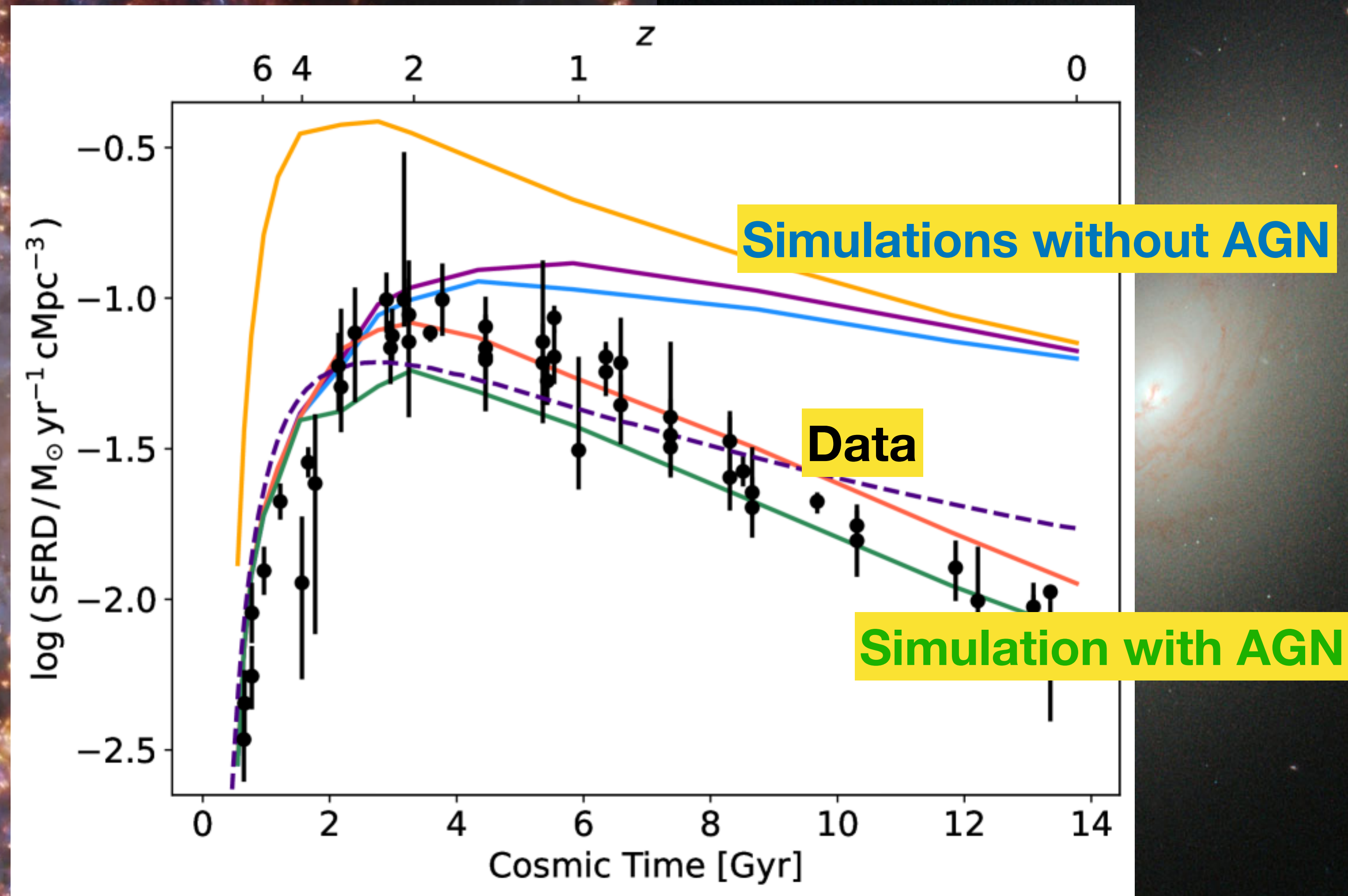
Exploration fellow

School of Earth and Space Exploration

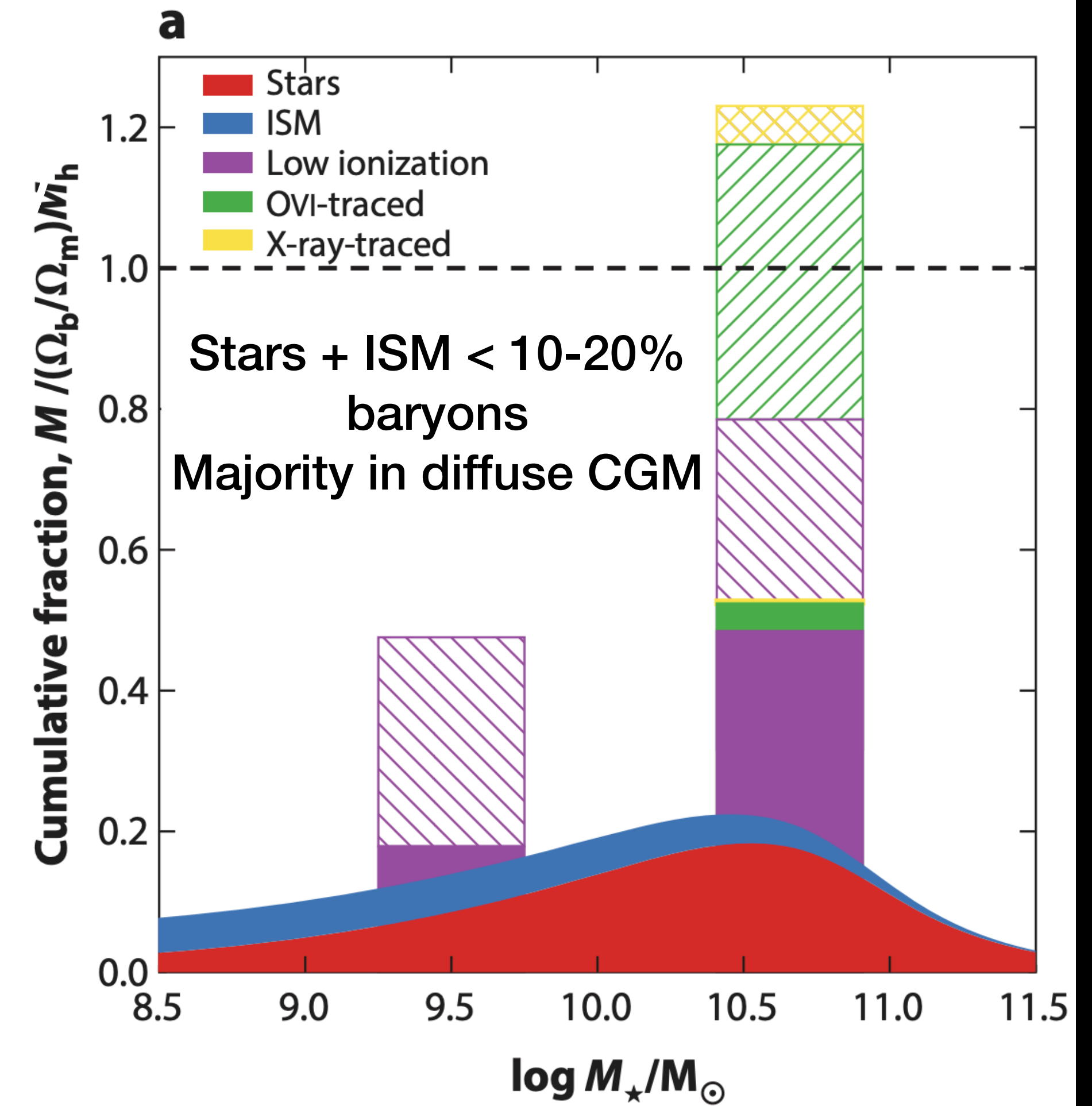
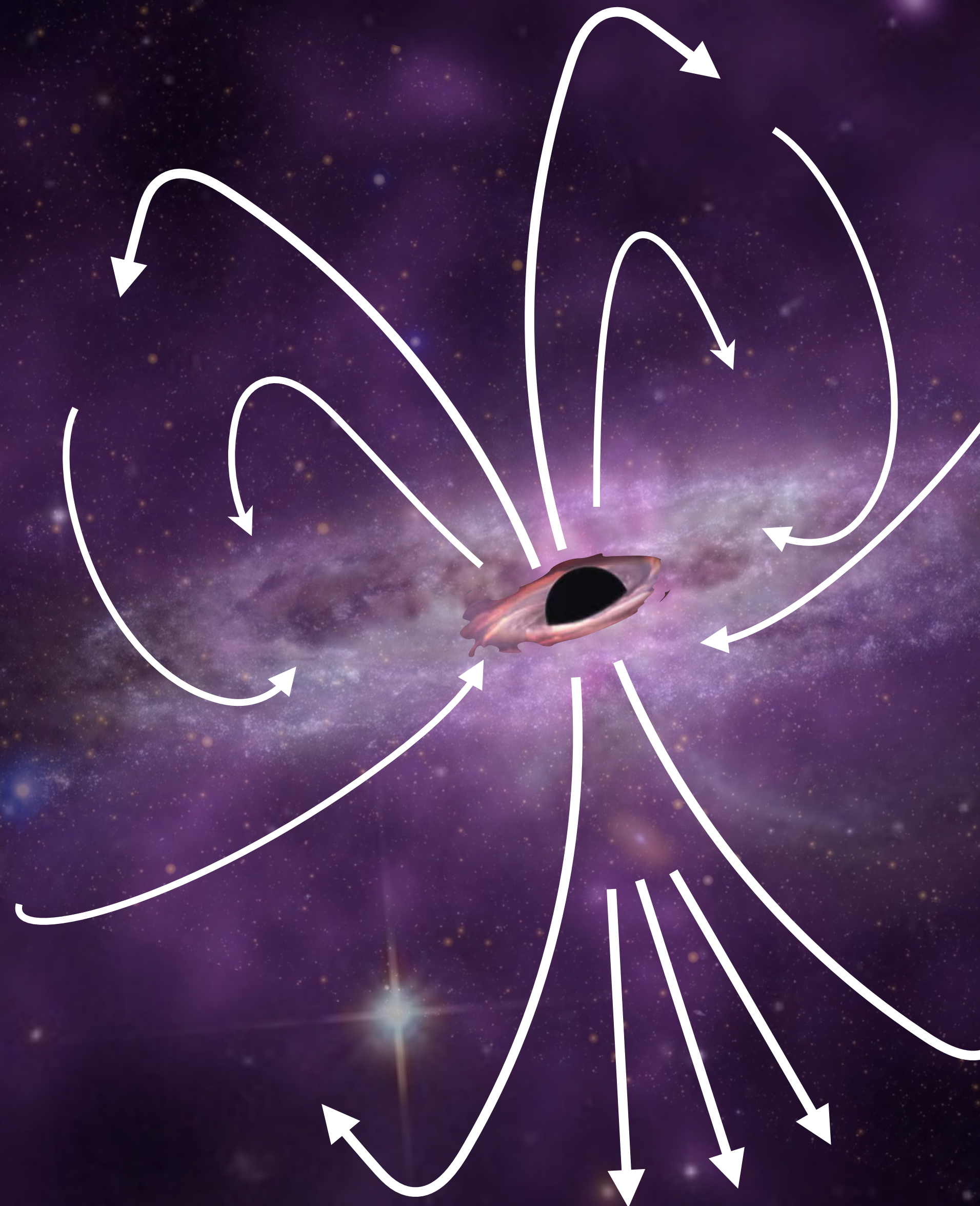
Arizona State University



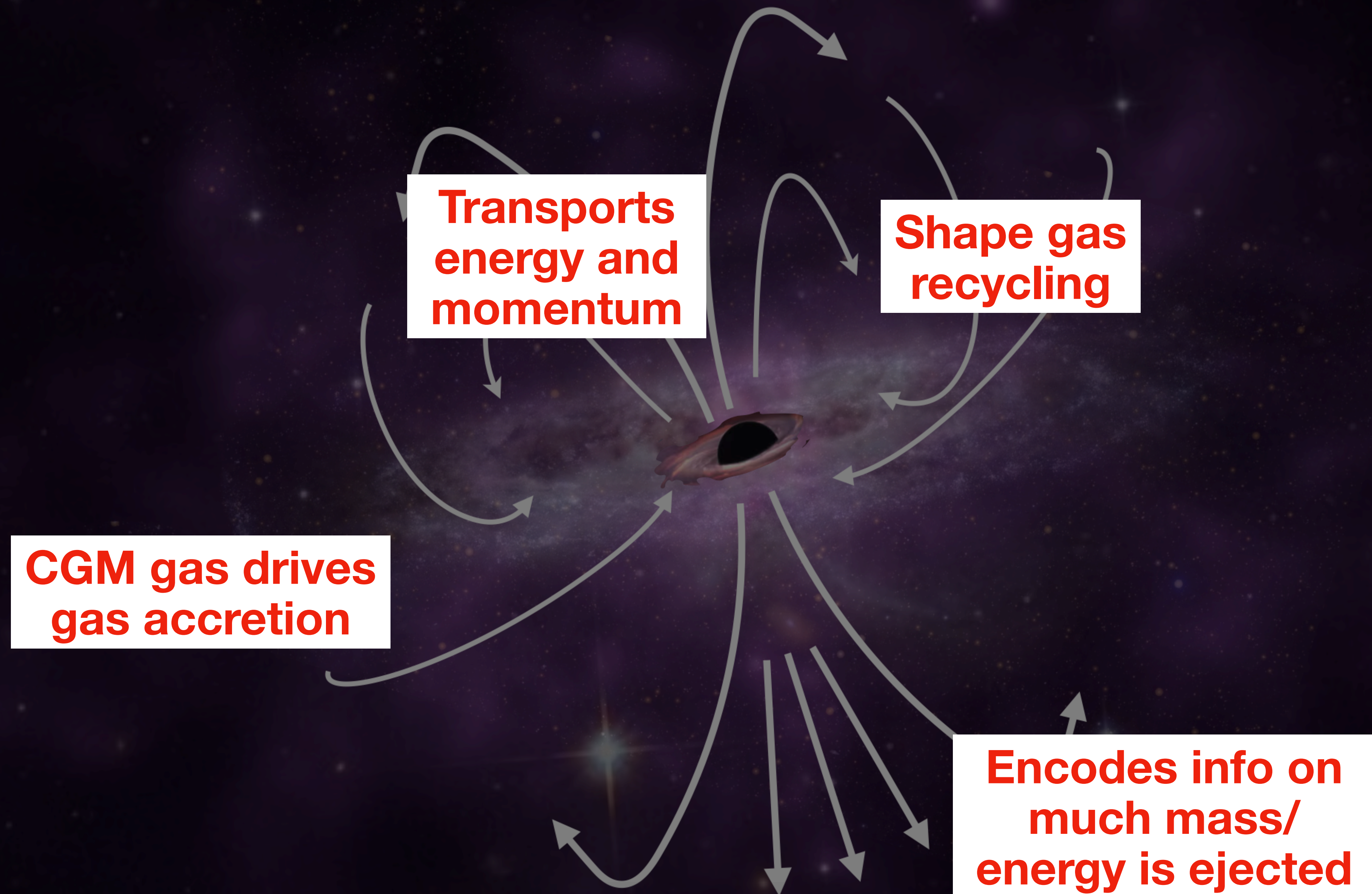
How galaxies age and transition from star forming to quenched? Black hole feedback plays a big role...



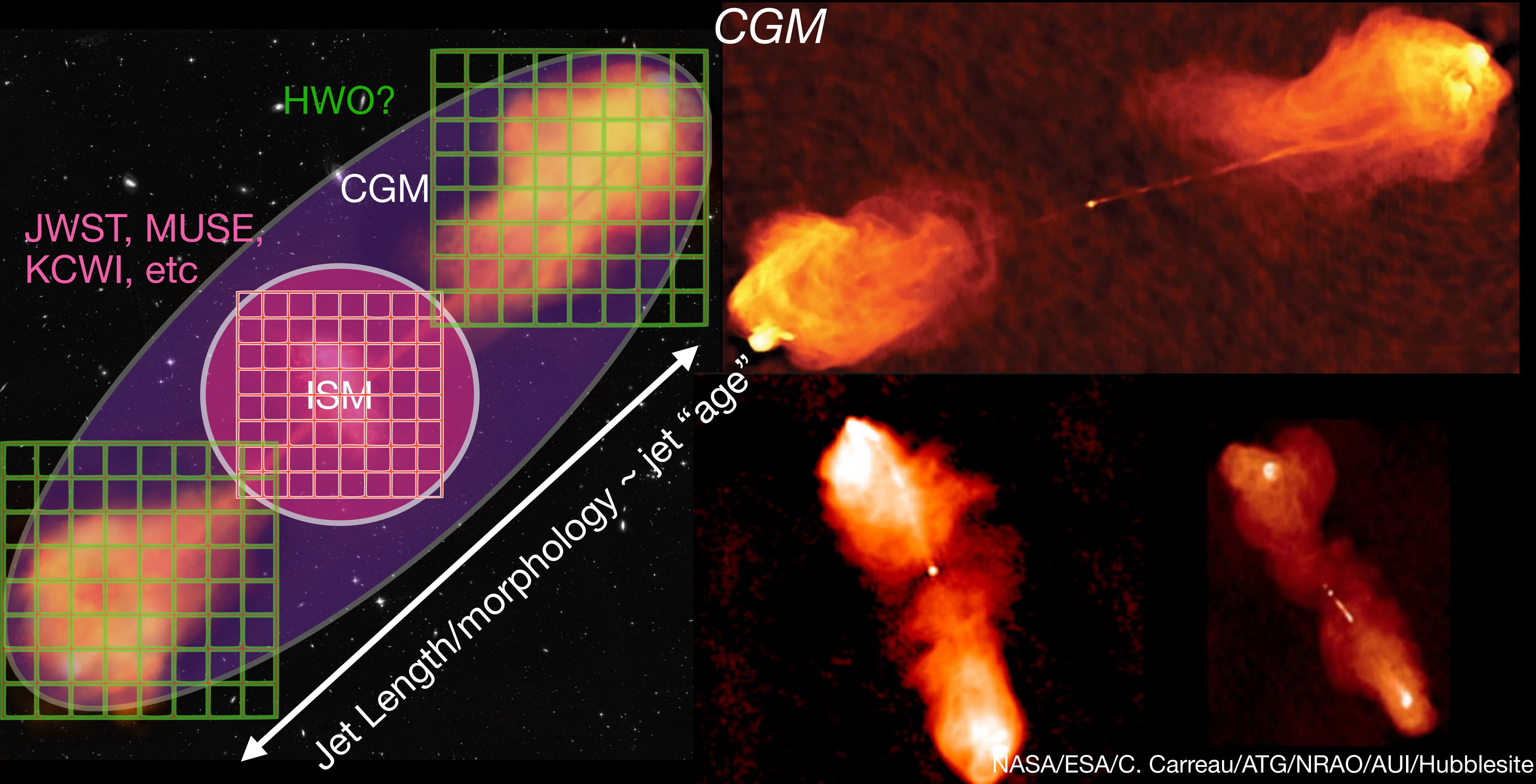
Circulation of diffuse gas and “baryon cycle”



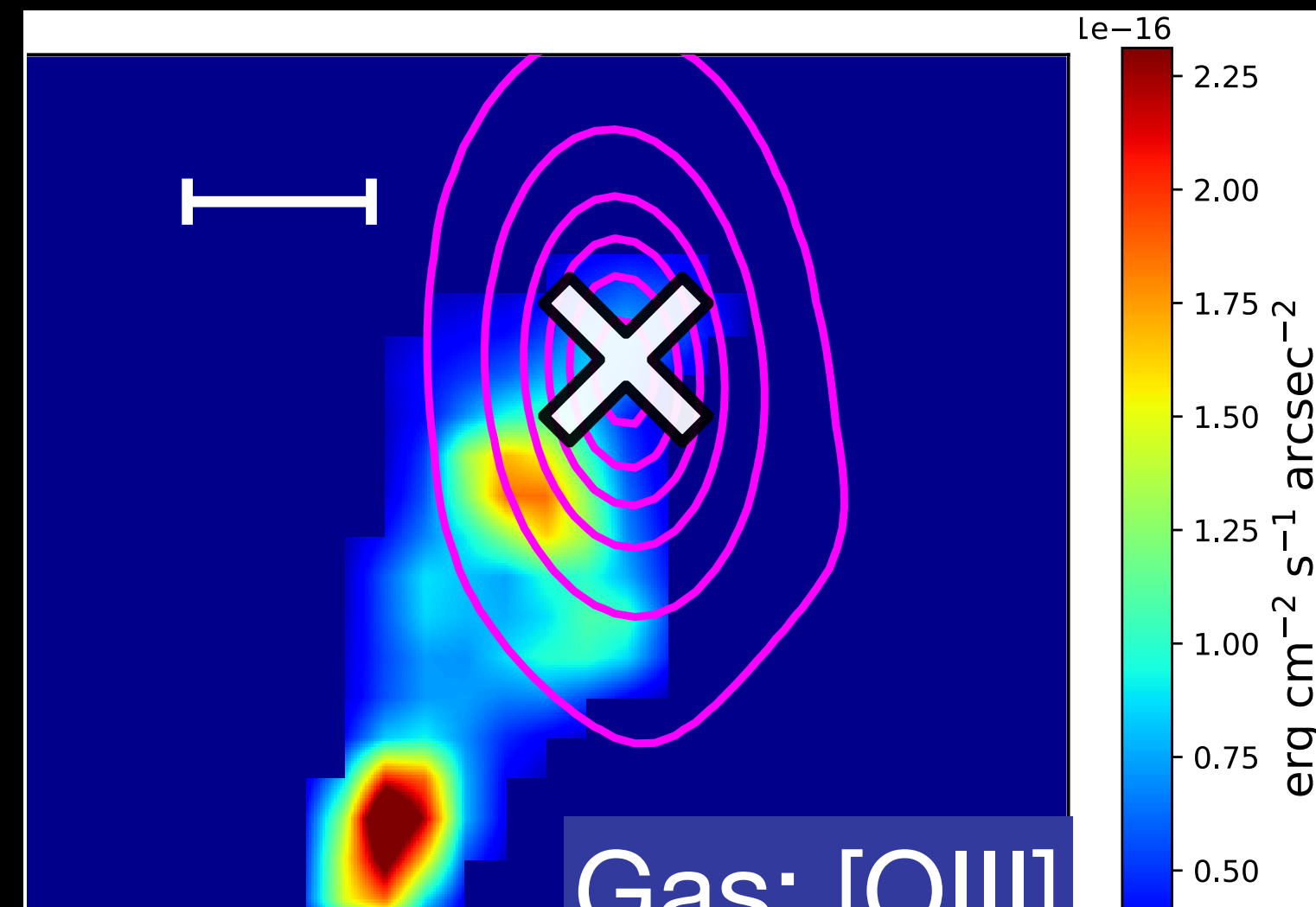
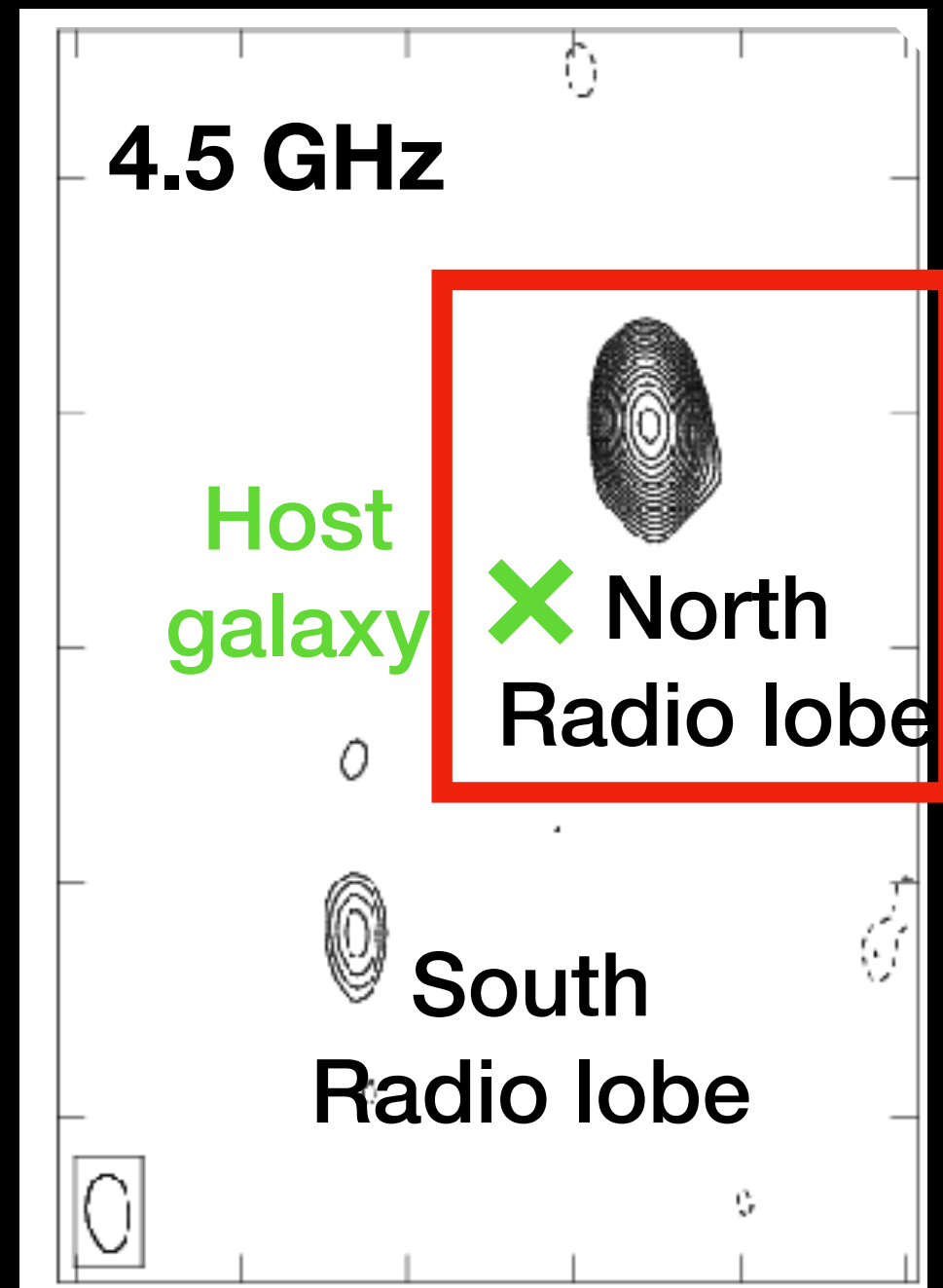
Diffuse gas in CGM molds the galaxy's lifecycle



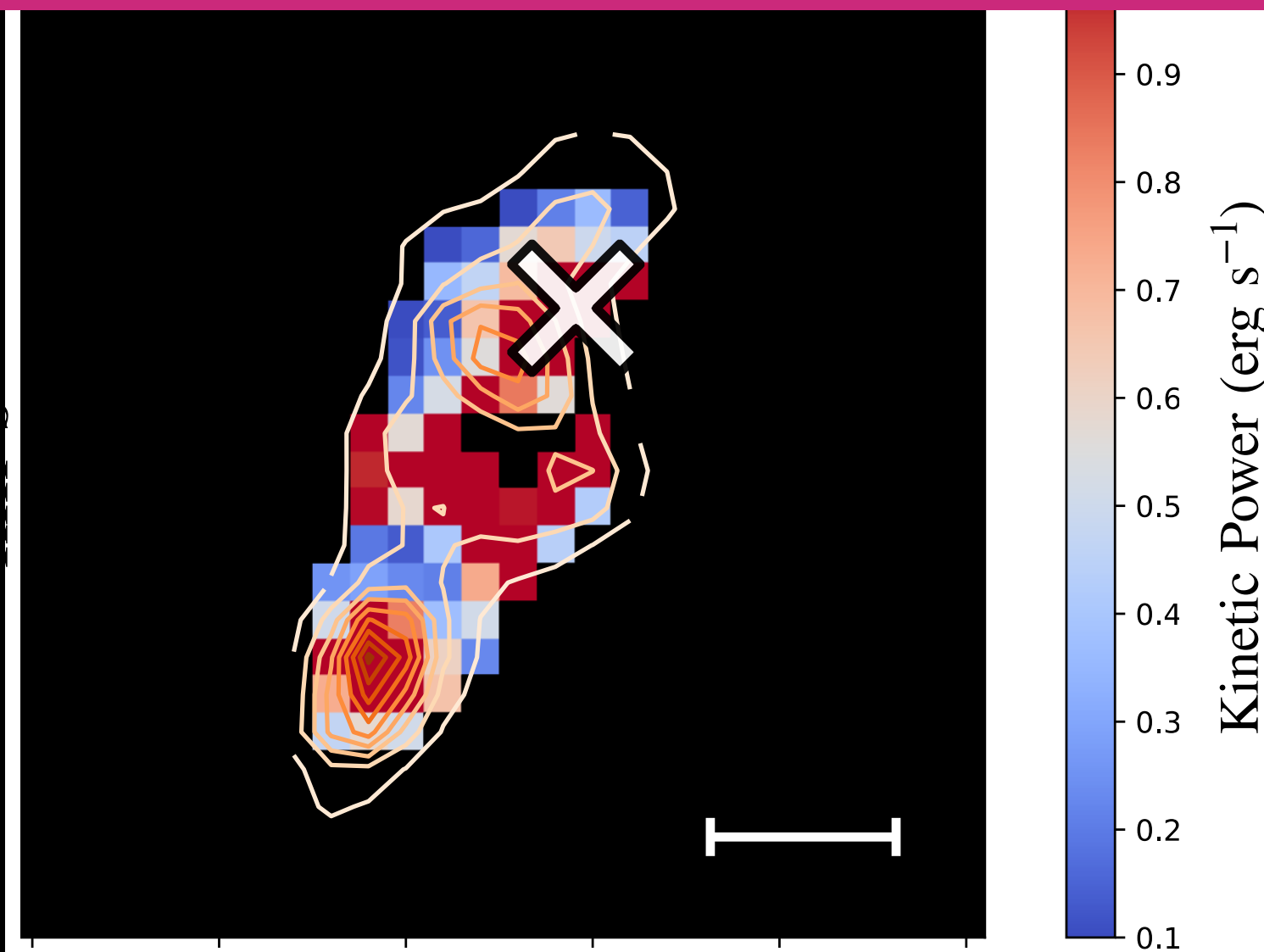
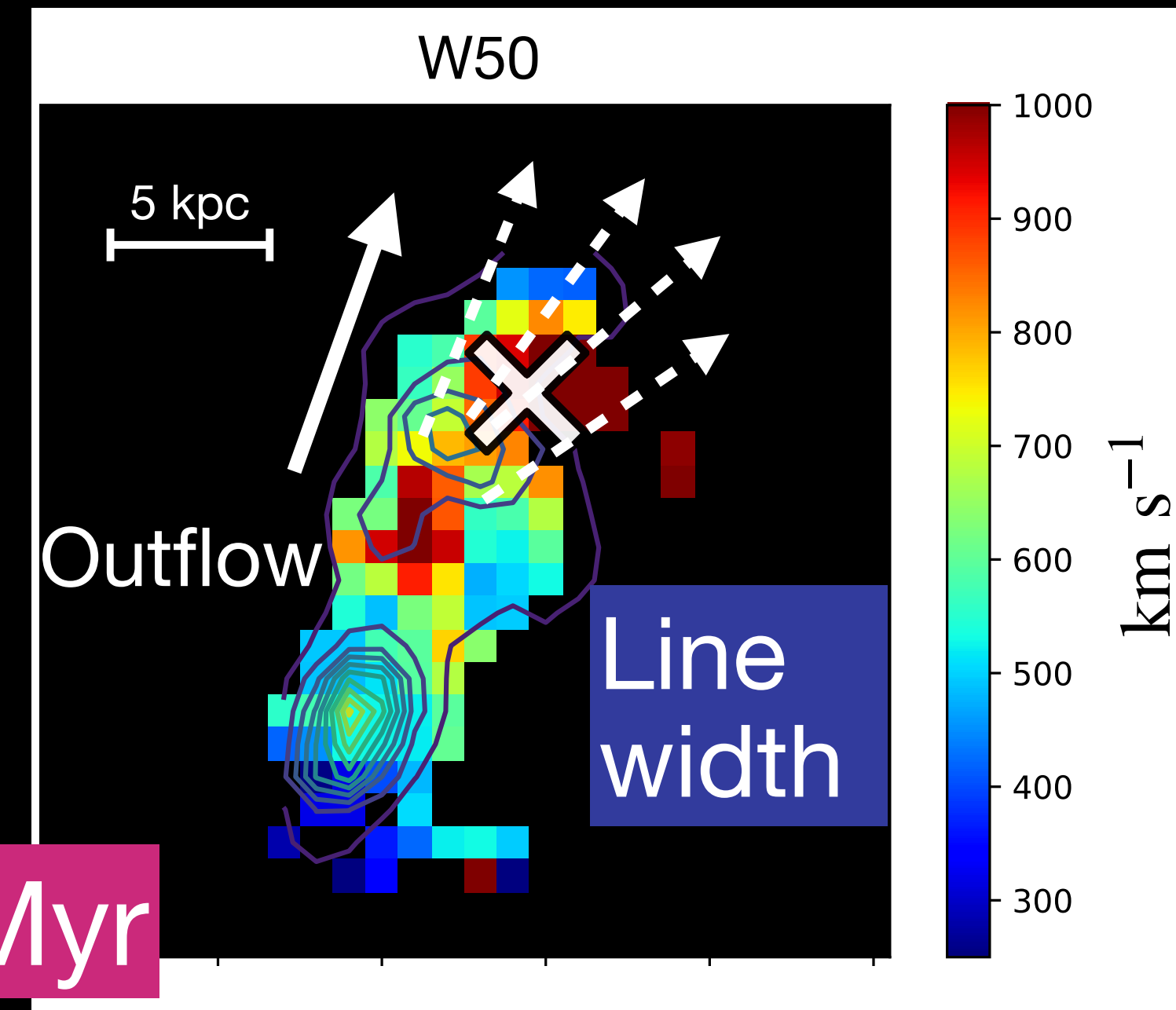
Active Galactic Nuclei with jets can directly perturb ISM and CGM



We can now resolve jet-ISM coupling in 2D at very high- z



Radio source lifetime ~ 3.9 Myr



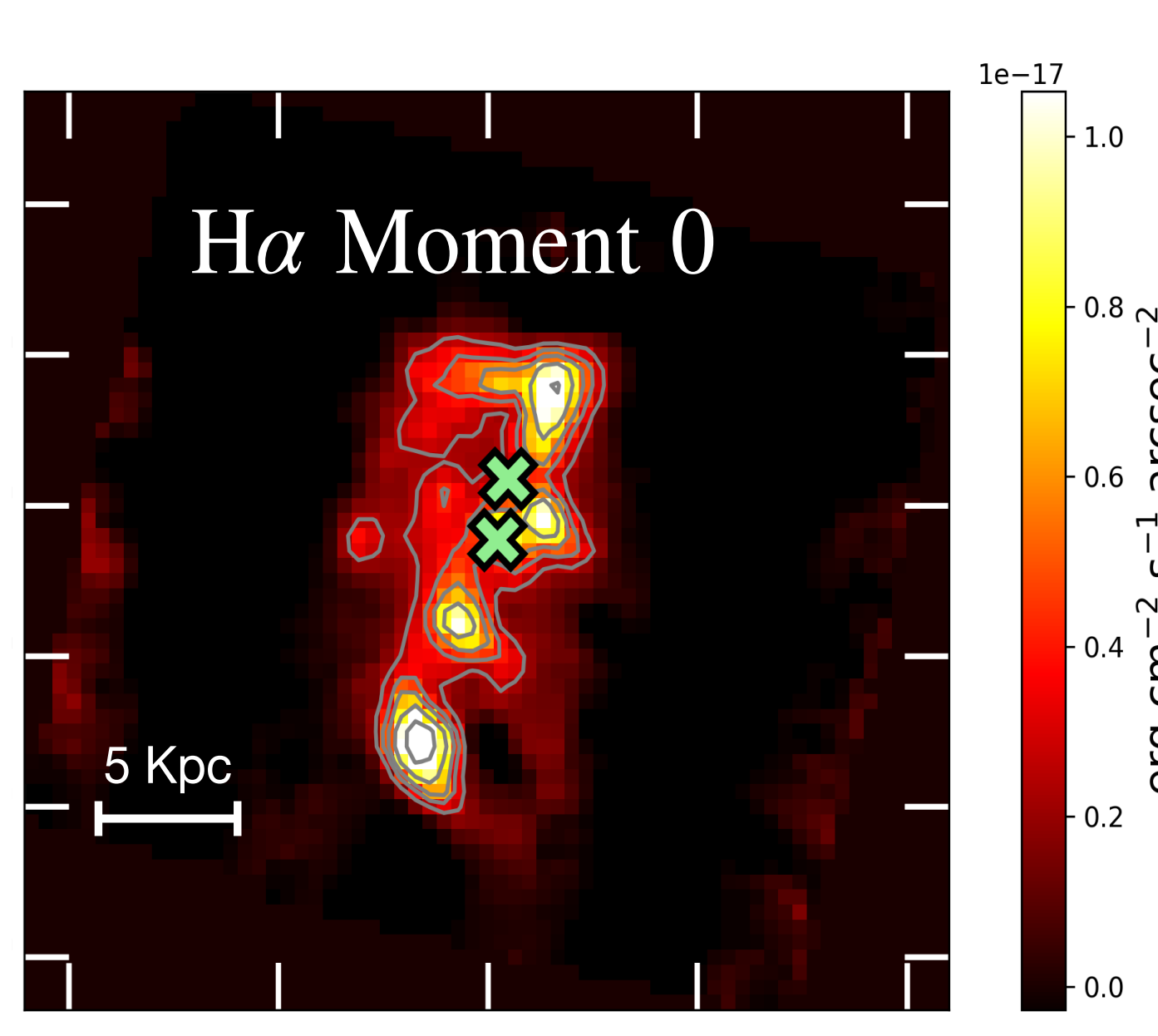
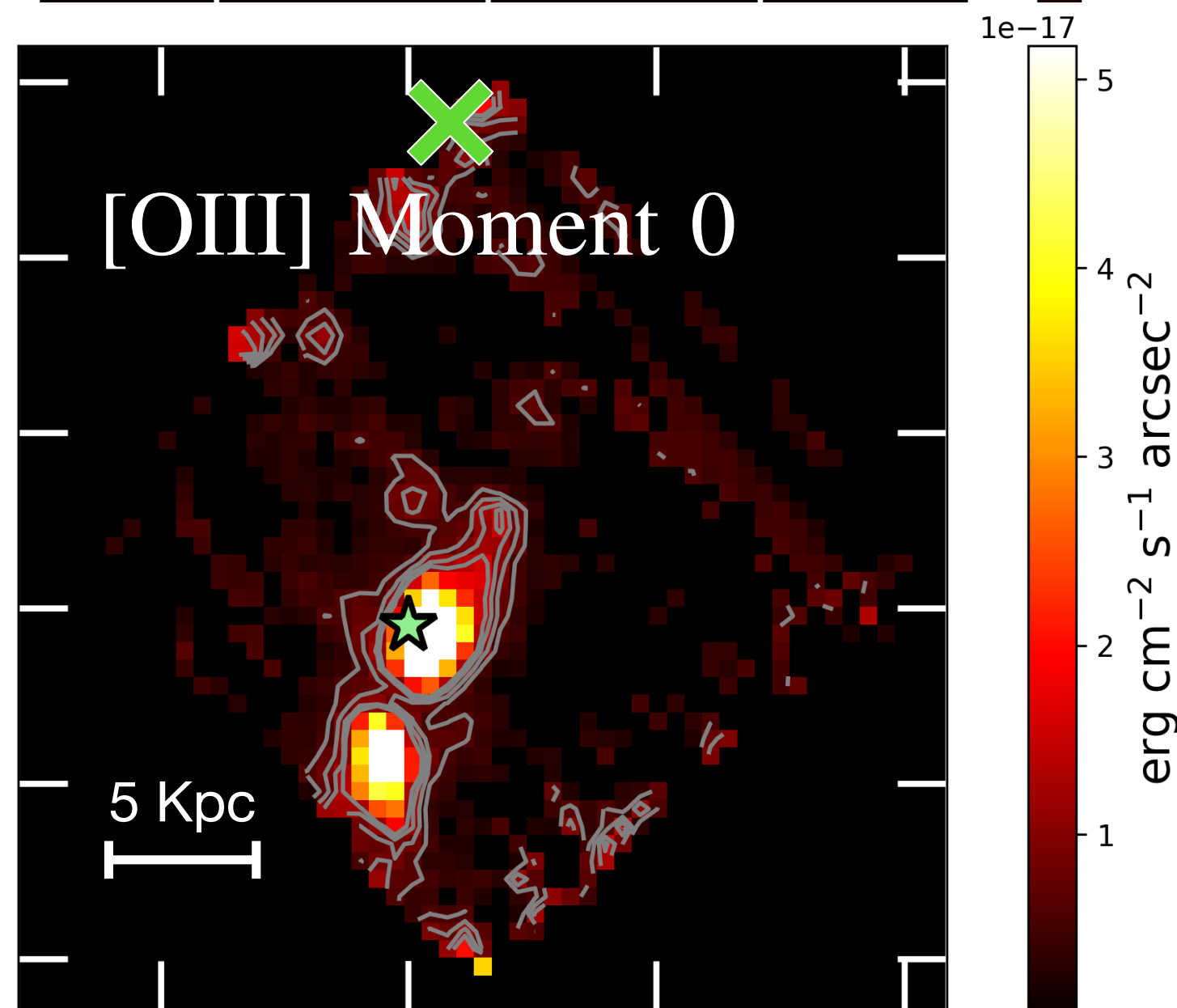
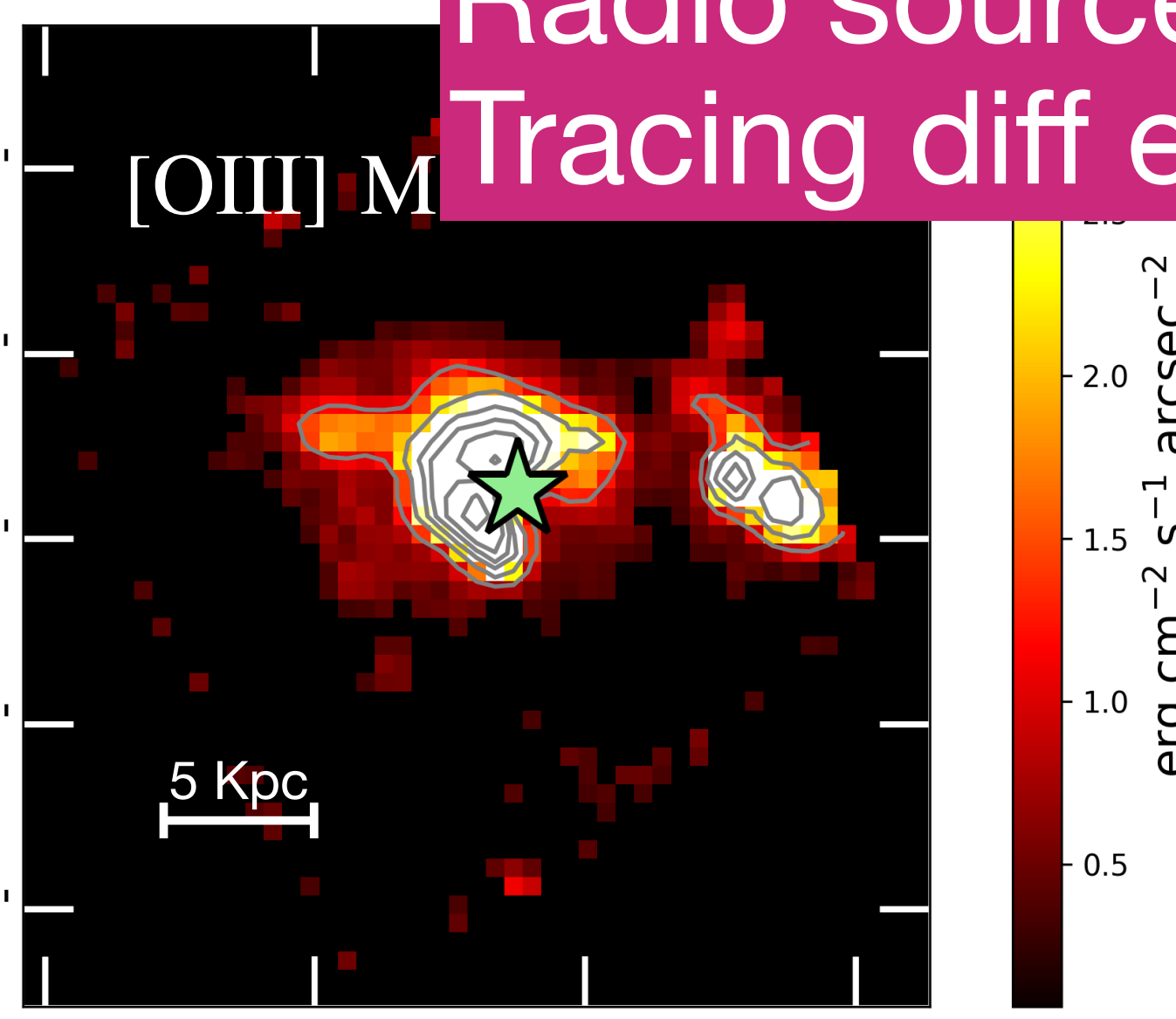
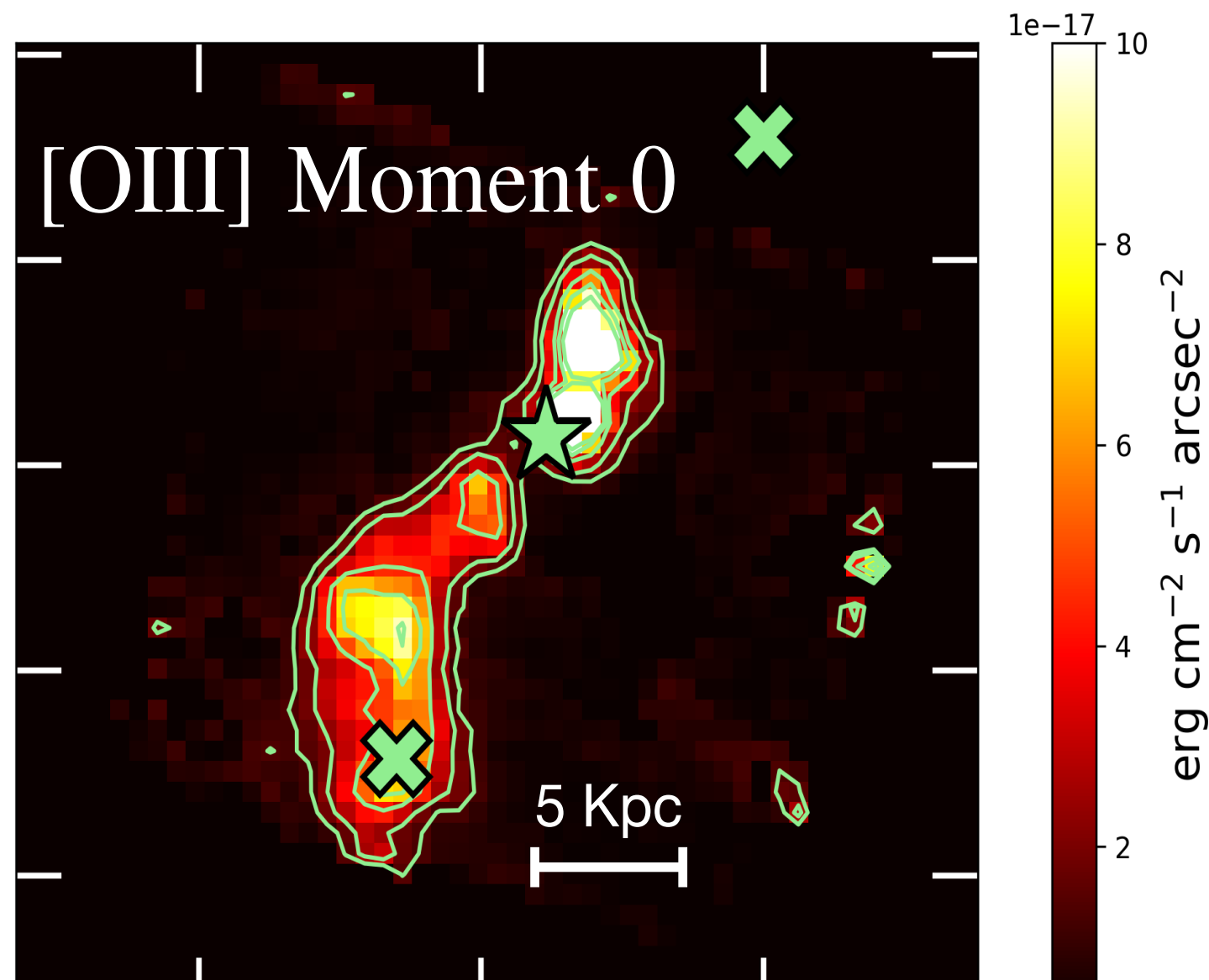
- Fastest, broadest ionized gas sits where the radio lobe is ("X")!!
- Outflow velocity > 800 km/s, Mass ejected out at rate ~ 500 M/yr
- Outflow power $\sim 10^{44}$ erg/s, which is 0.1% of available AGN energy



Roy+24

Same large scale outflows in multiple high redshift AGNs

Radio source lifetime ~ 1 to > 10 Myr.
Tracing diff evolutionary stages of jets..



Key Takeaways: Radio galaxies

- ✦ Radio jets drive powerful outflows “along the jet”
- ✦ Outflow rates span ~ 70 - 900 M/yr , and are restricted within 20 kpc into inner CGM

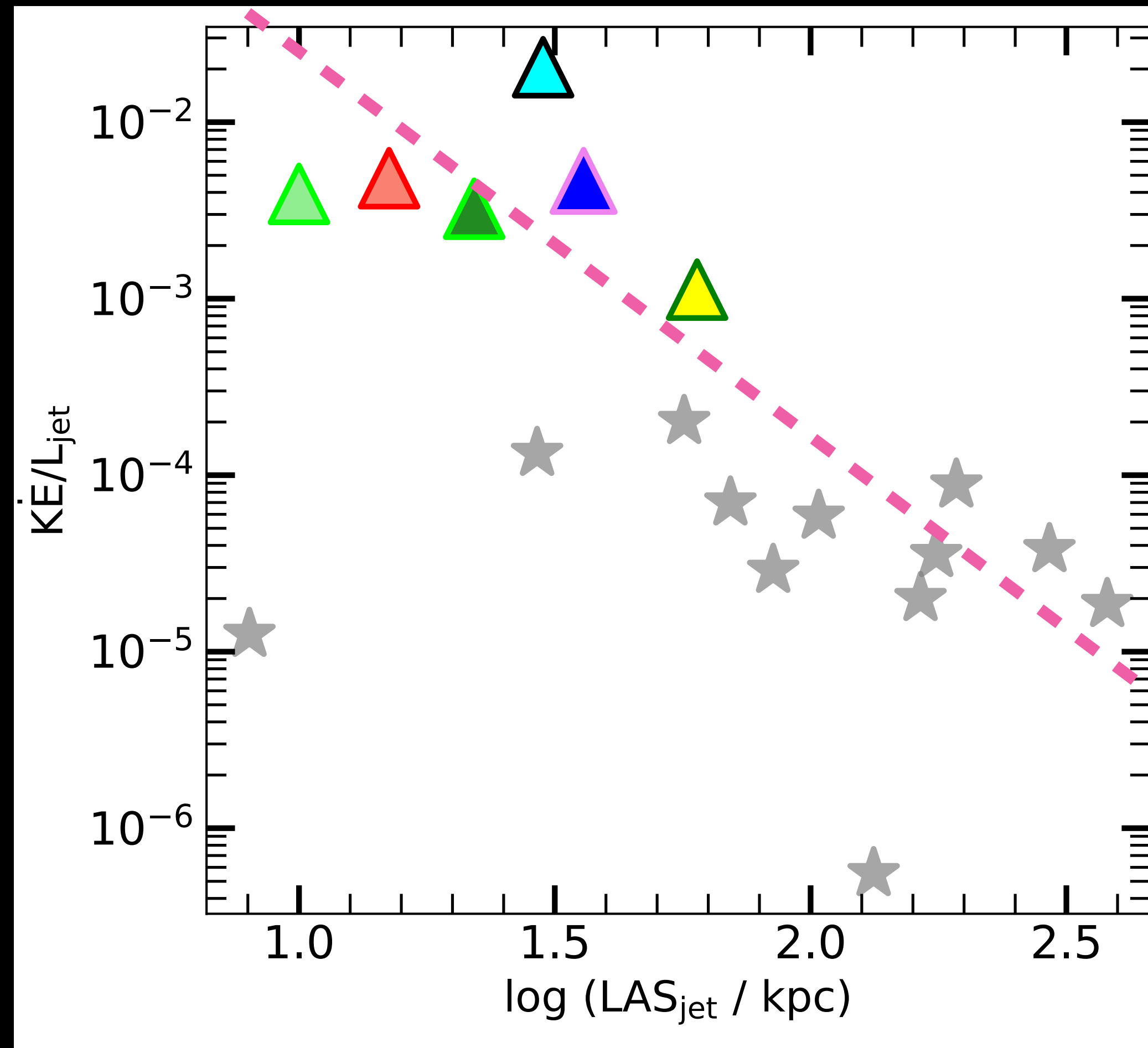
Roy+24, Roy+25

Correlation of outflow power with the jet dynamical time

$\frac{\text{wind outflow power}}{\text{radio jet power}}$



Roy+24, Roy+25



Young radio
source

Proxy for jet age

Old radio
source

✧ Only a small fraction of AGN jet power (0.1-2%) couples to the warm, ionized ISM via wind

The background of the slide is a Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) fluctuation map, showing a complex pattern of temperature variations across the sky. The colors range from dark blue (cooler) to yellow and orange (warmer). A small white square with a black border is located in the upper left corner, indicating a specific region of interest.

Where does the rest of the energy go?

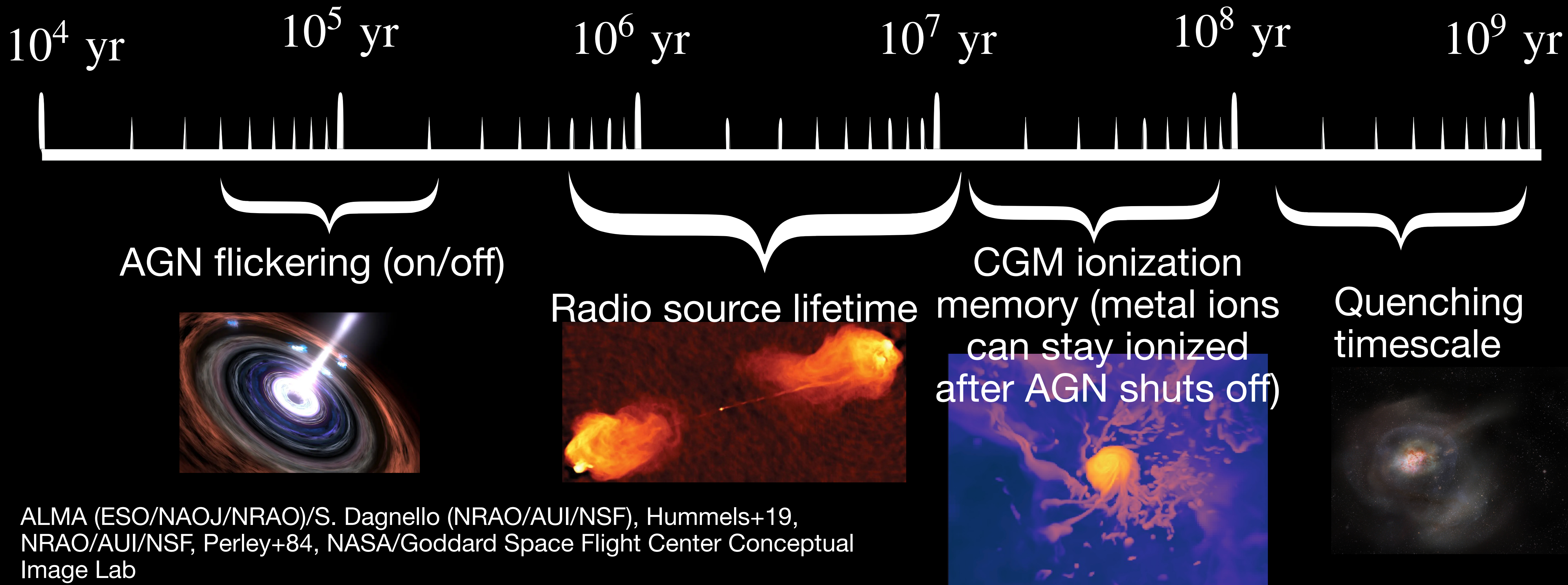
Cold

JWST place strong constraints on warm ionized energetics in the ISM..

But, the CGM is where the missing energy/momentum likely accumulates in warm + hot + intermediate-Temperature gas

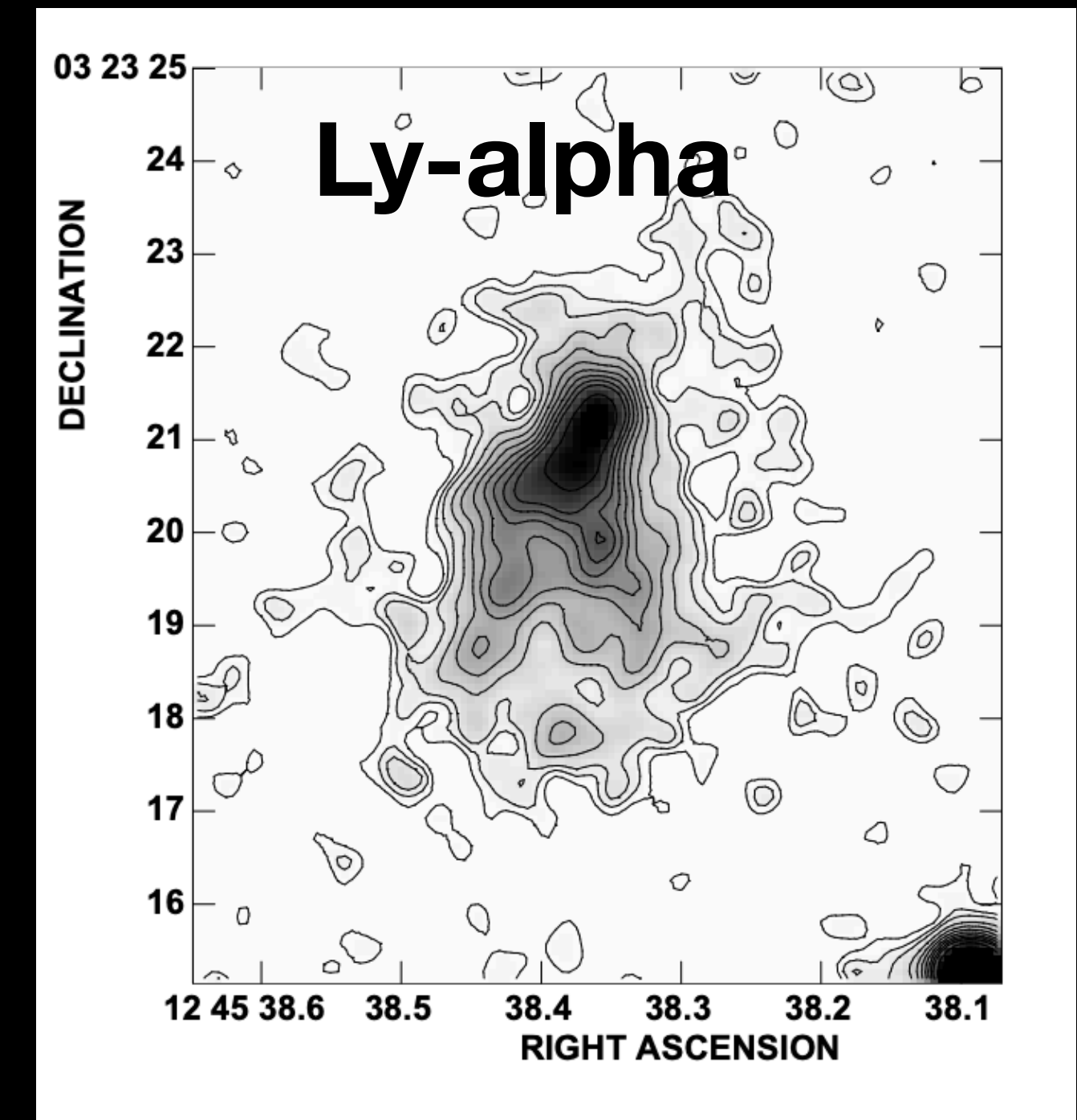
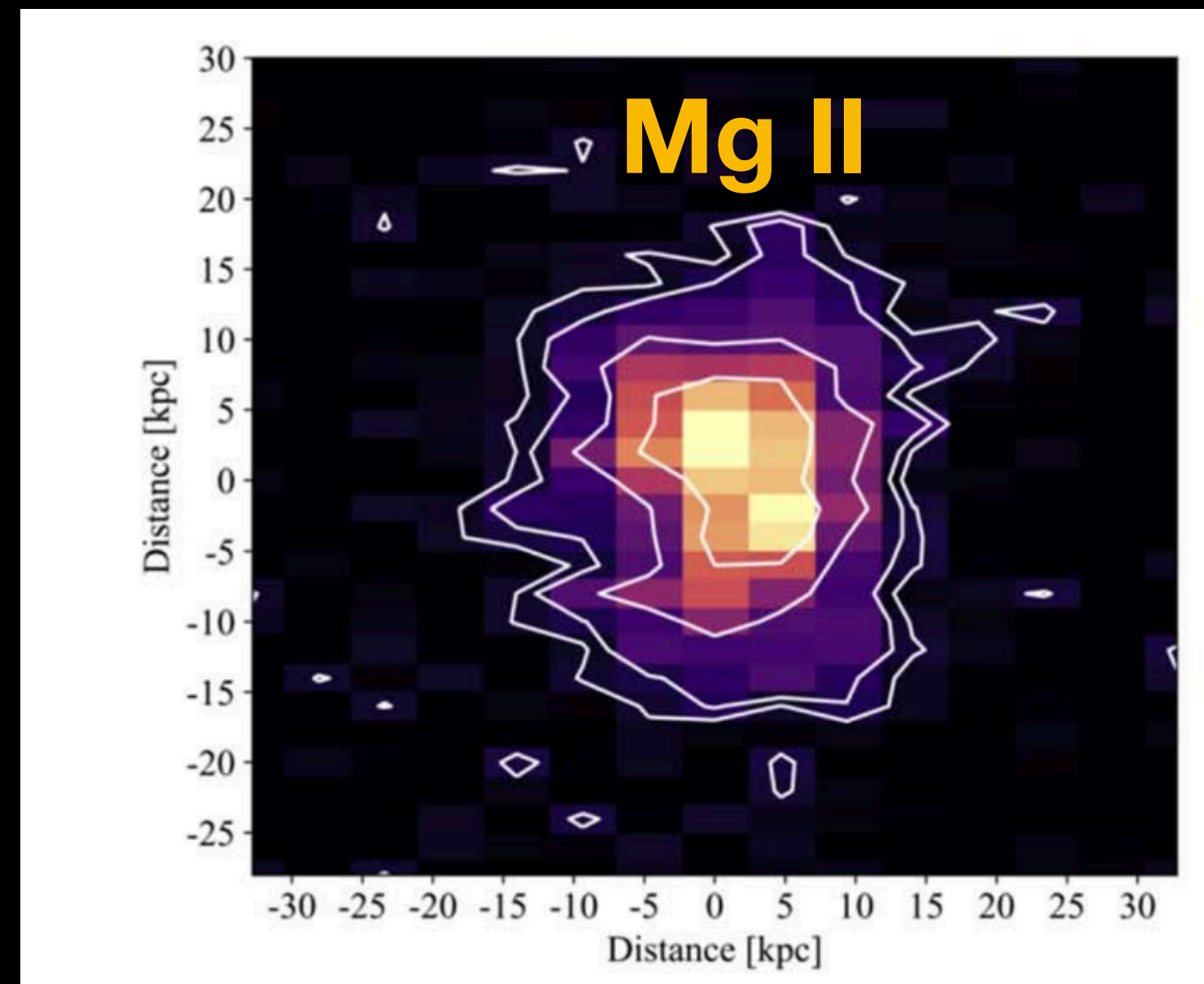
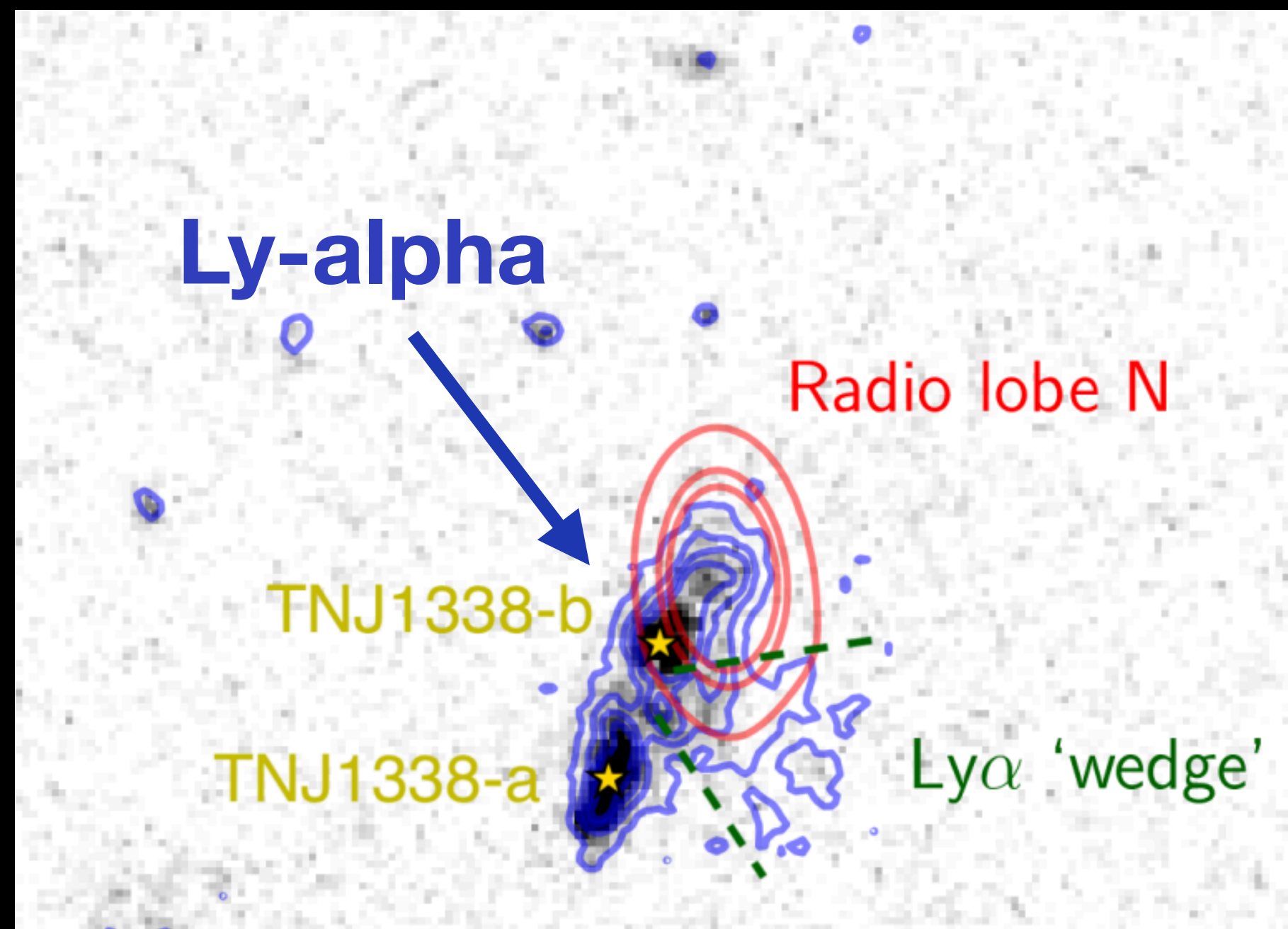
Jet timescale clock and CGM "ionization memory"

- ◆ Multiple timescales associated with AGN, jets, photoionization mechanisms and their detection...



Ground based IFU spectrographs and HST have mapped CGM in emission via Ly α and Mg II..

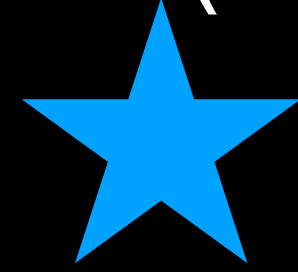
Extended Ly-alpha and MgII emission from extended CGM detected



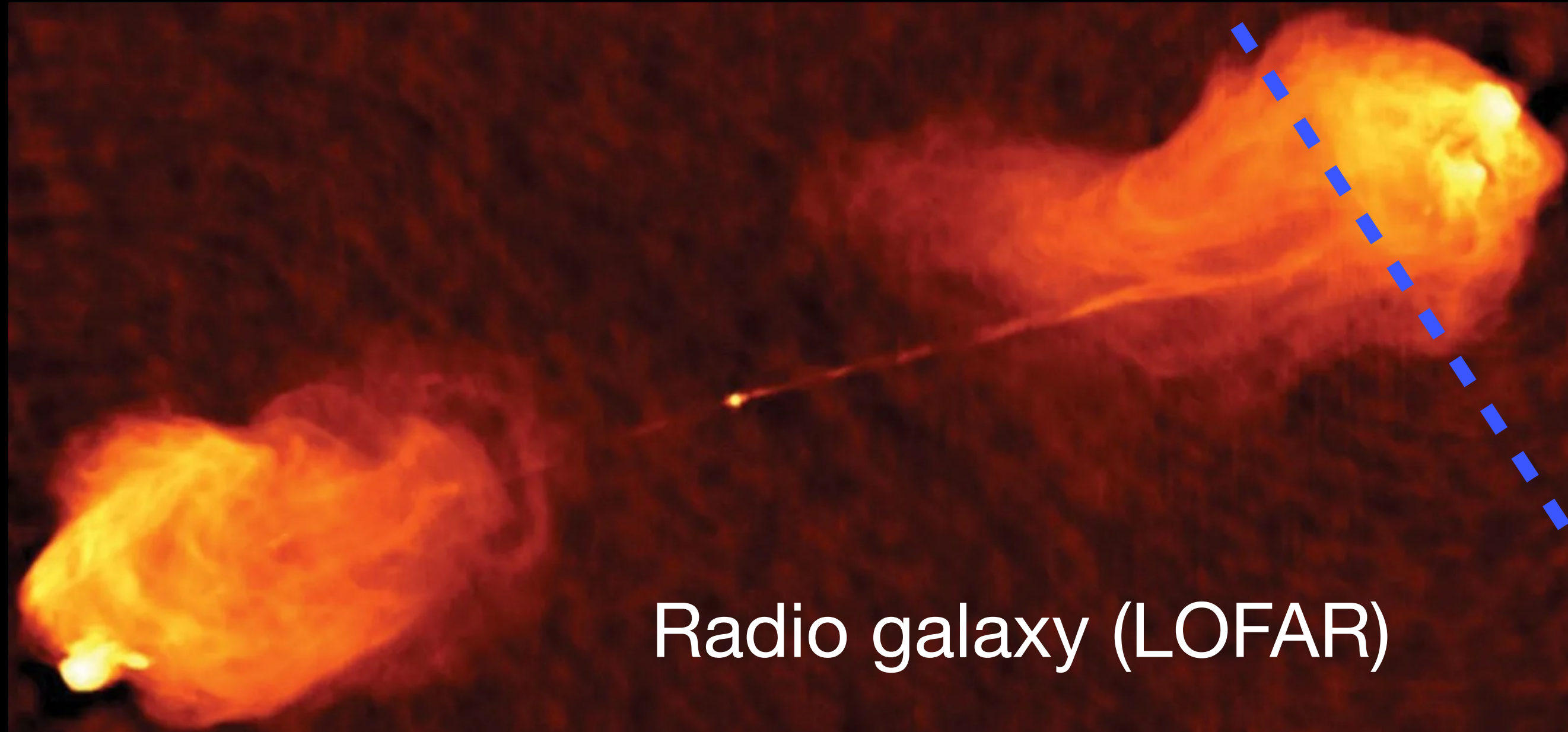
But these are case-by-case single object detections....

Characterizing faint extended diffuse CGM gas “in emission” from ensemble via STACKING

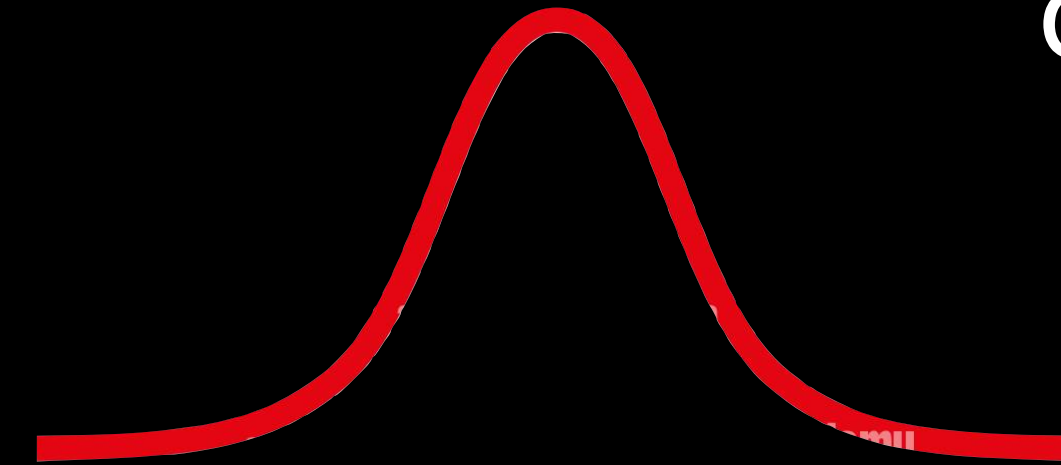
Background QSO (DESI)



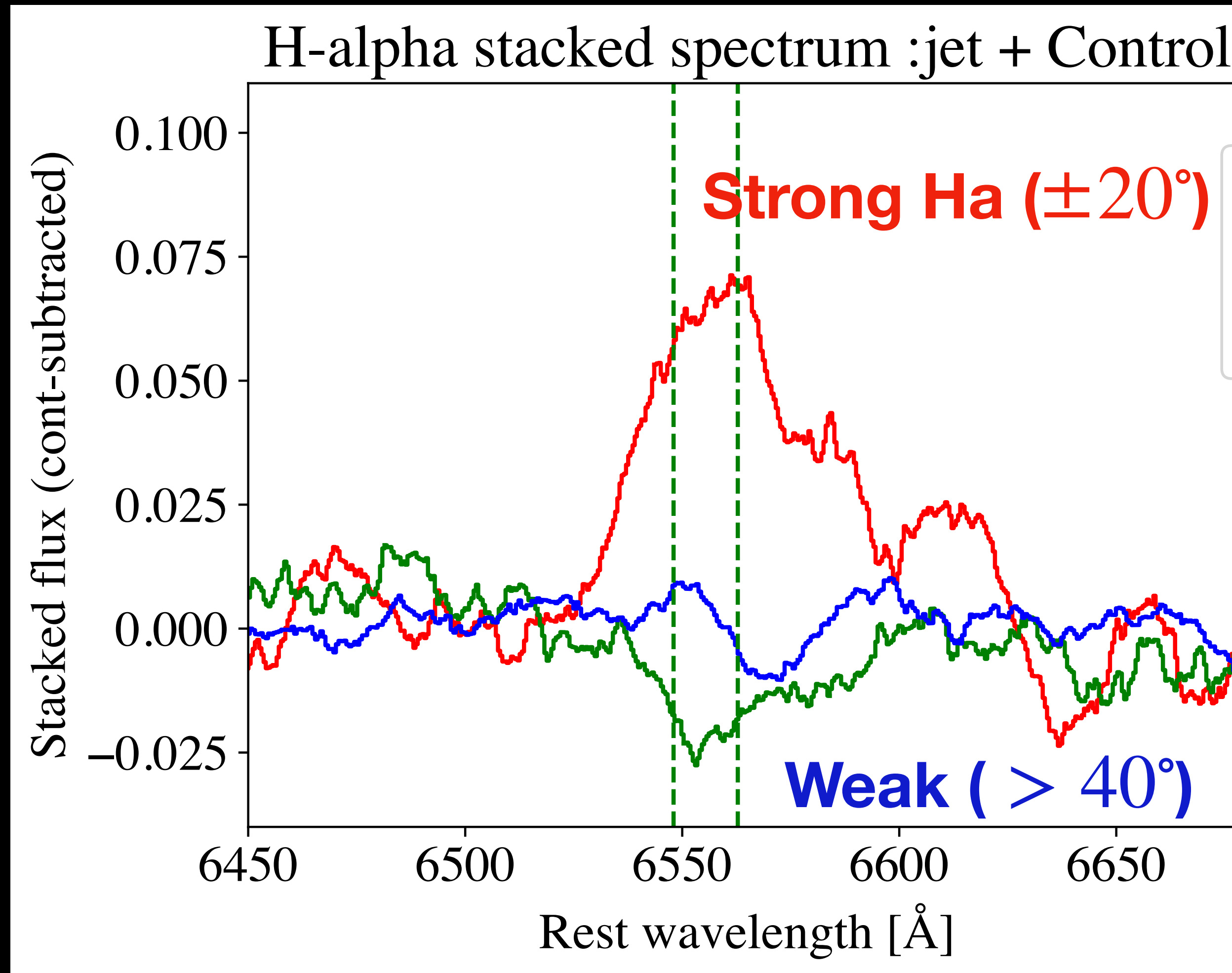
Stack H α in
emission to probe
diffuse CGM



Radio galaxy (LOFAR)



CGM emission via rest optical (H-alpha) stacked emission



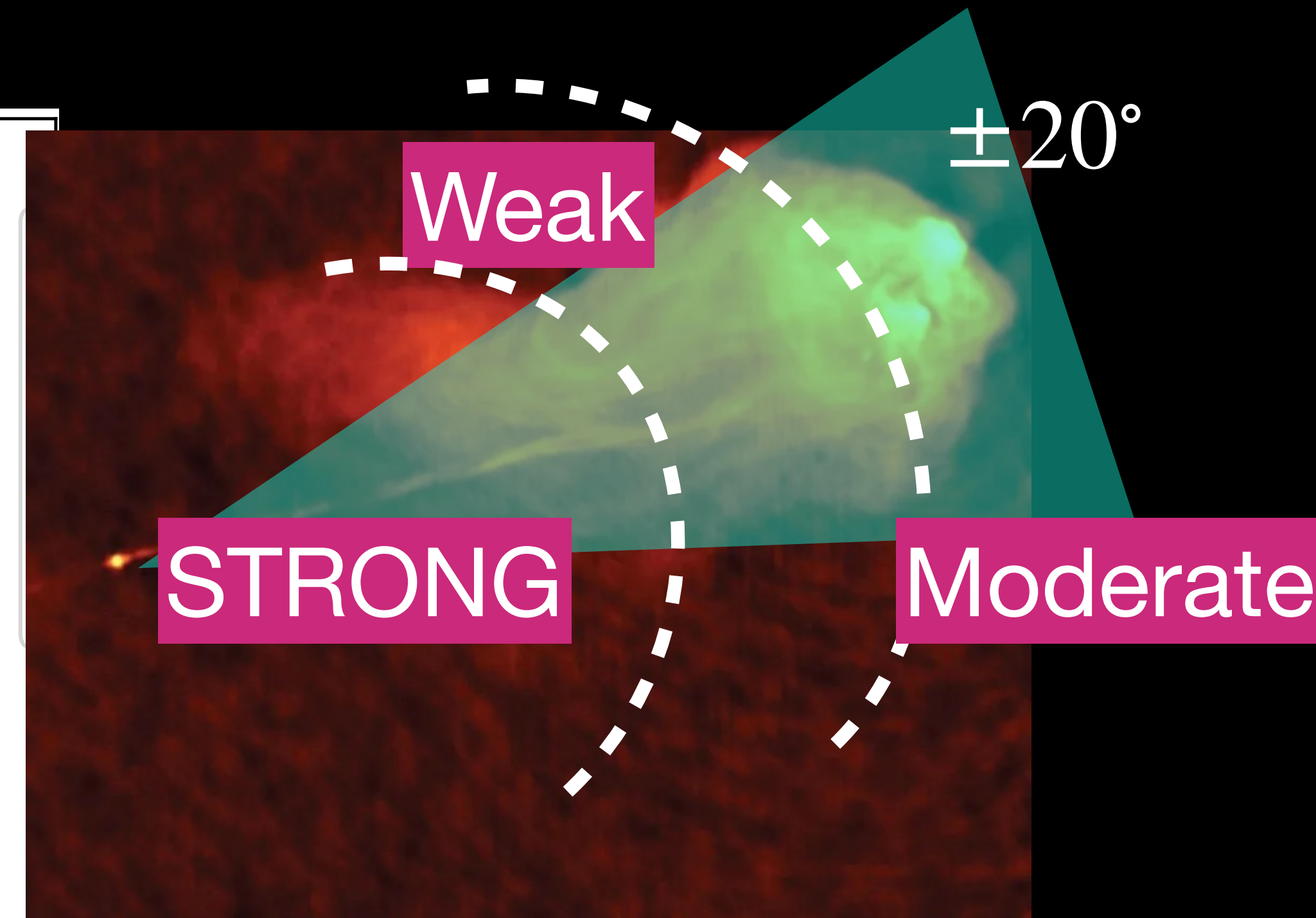
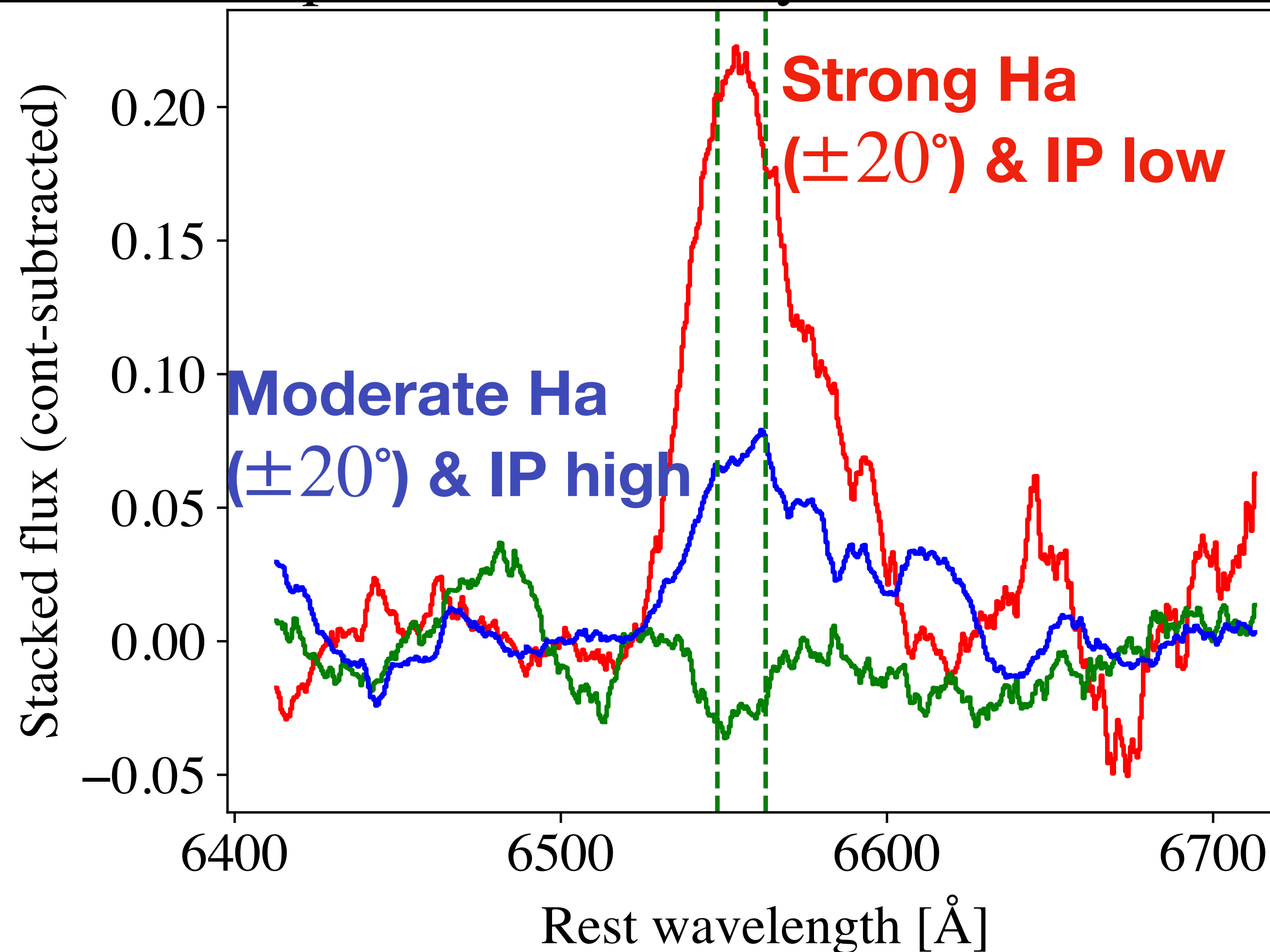
Weak

$\pm 20^\circ$

STRONG

Strong dependence with
angle of the jet...

CGM emission via rest optical (H-alpha) stacked emission



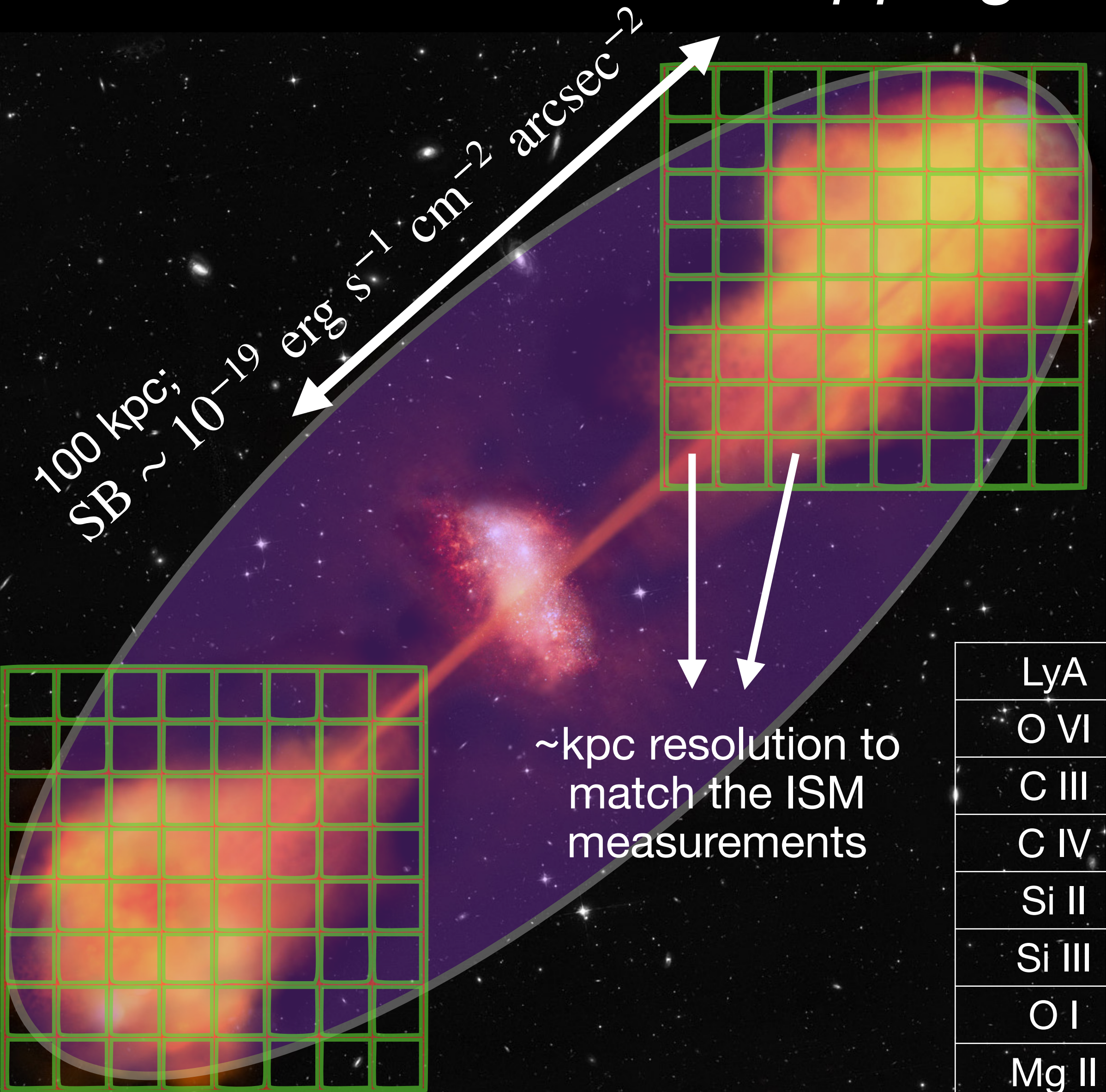
Strong dependence with
i) angle of the jet & ii)
distance along the jet

Radio jetted AGNs have a strong indication of emission from diffuse CGM upto large distances....

But their detailed CGM characterization is still TBD because...

- 1) But stacking only gives ensemble statistics... galaxy by galaxy information is washed out!
- 2) No kinematic or substructure information
- 3) LyA, Ha, Mg II only trace 10^4 K gas... We need to map the multi phase structure of the CGM across a range of temperature, density, ionization states...

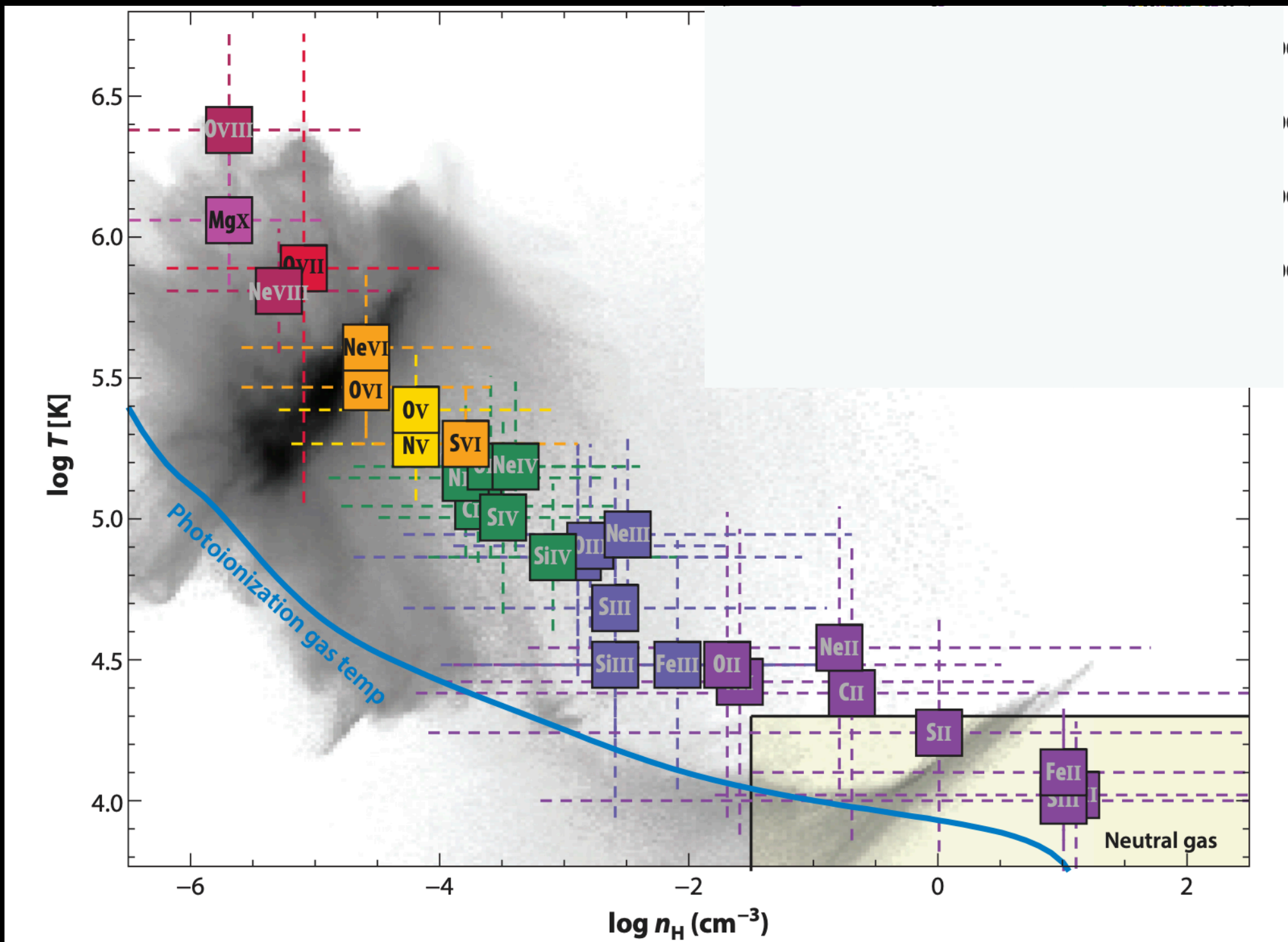
The Solution? Mapping CGM in UV line emission via IFU



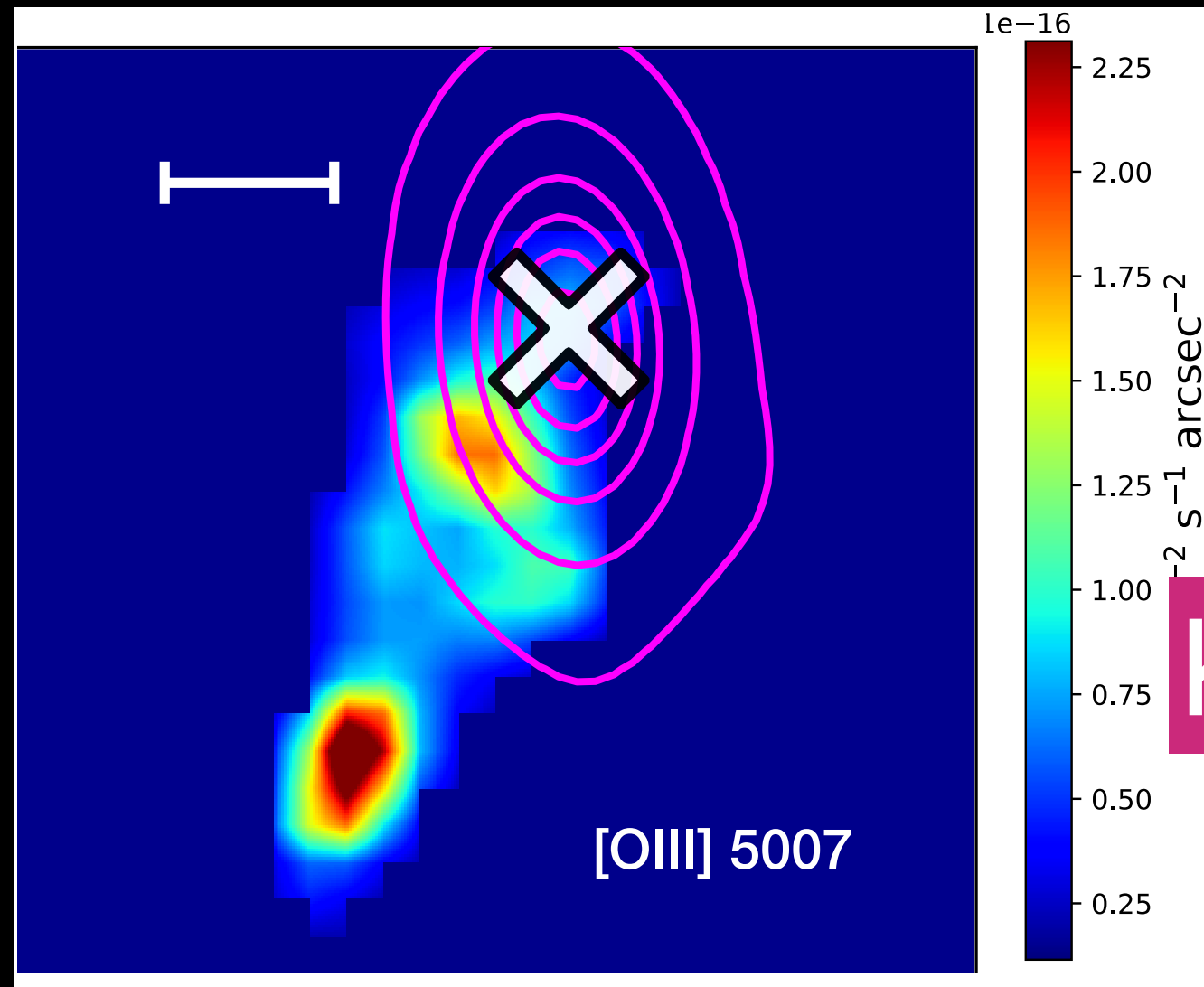
Tumlinson+17, Burchett+25

LyA	1216 A
O VI	1032, 38 A
C III	977 A
C IV	1548, 51 A
Si II	1260 A
Si III	1206 A
O I	1302 A
Mg II	2796, 2803 A
LyB	1026 A

H A B I T A B L E
W O R L D S
O B S E R V A T O R Y



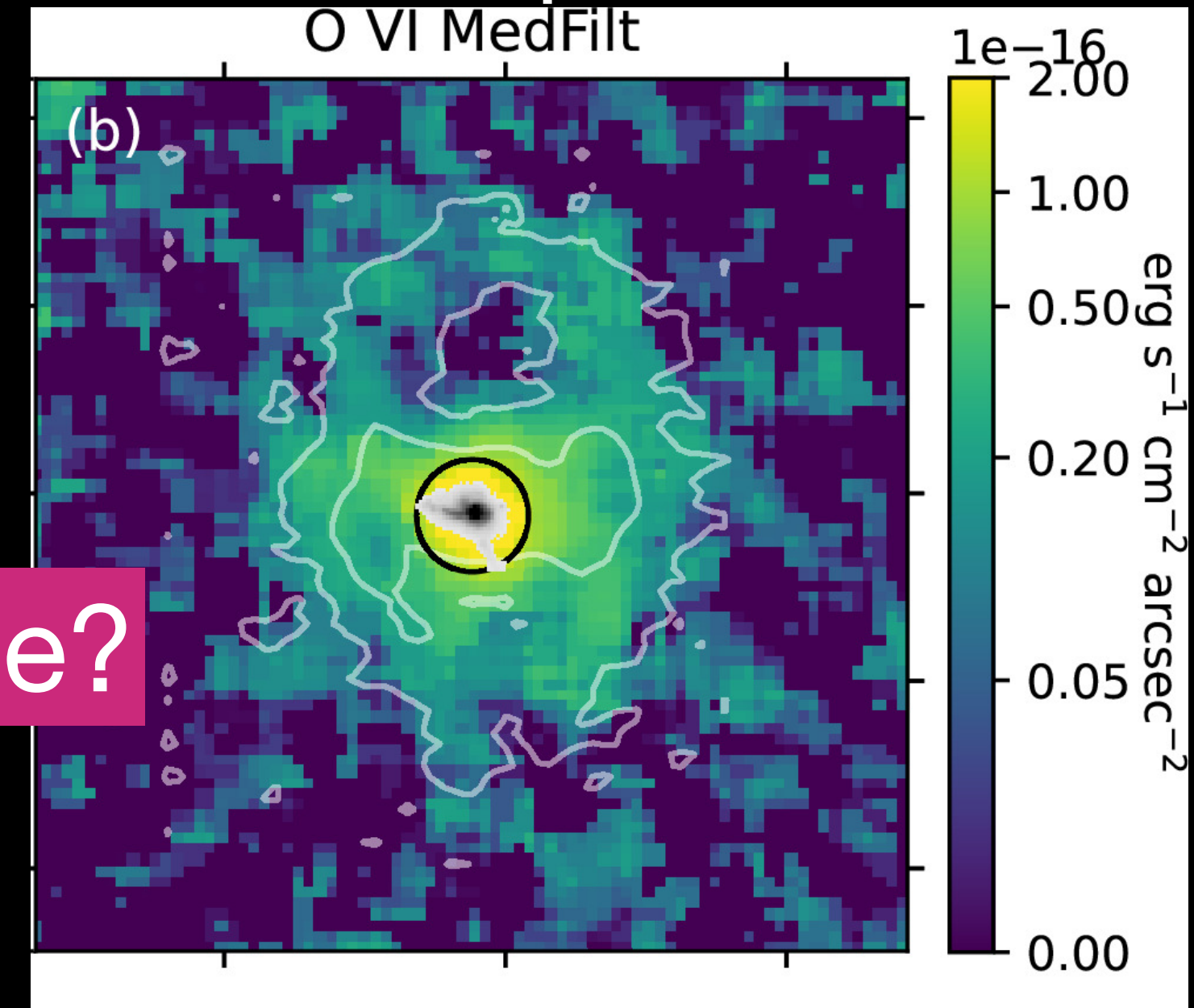
ISM phase



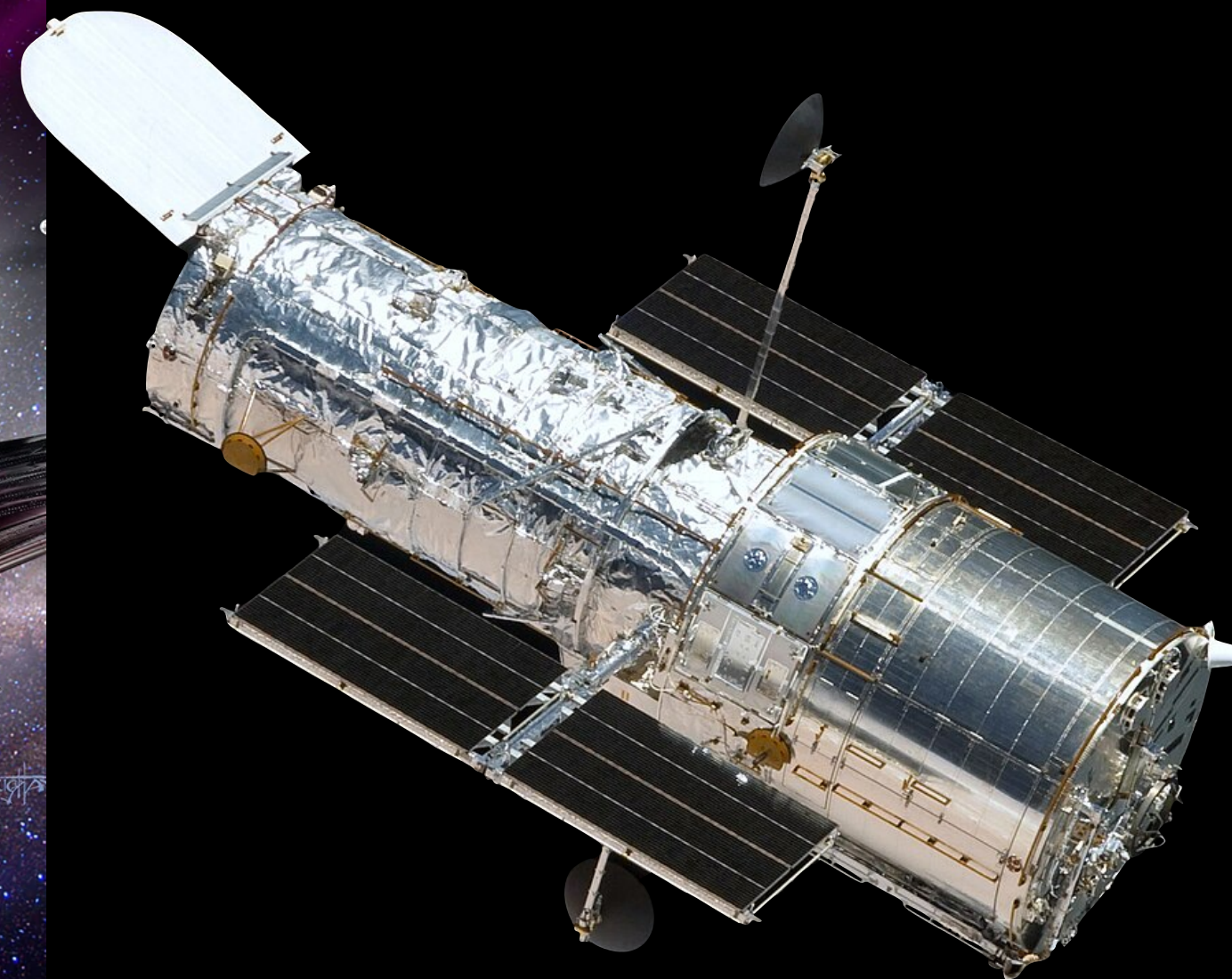
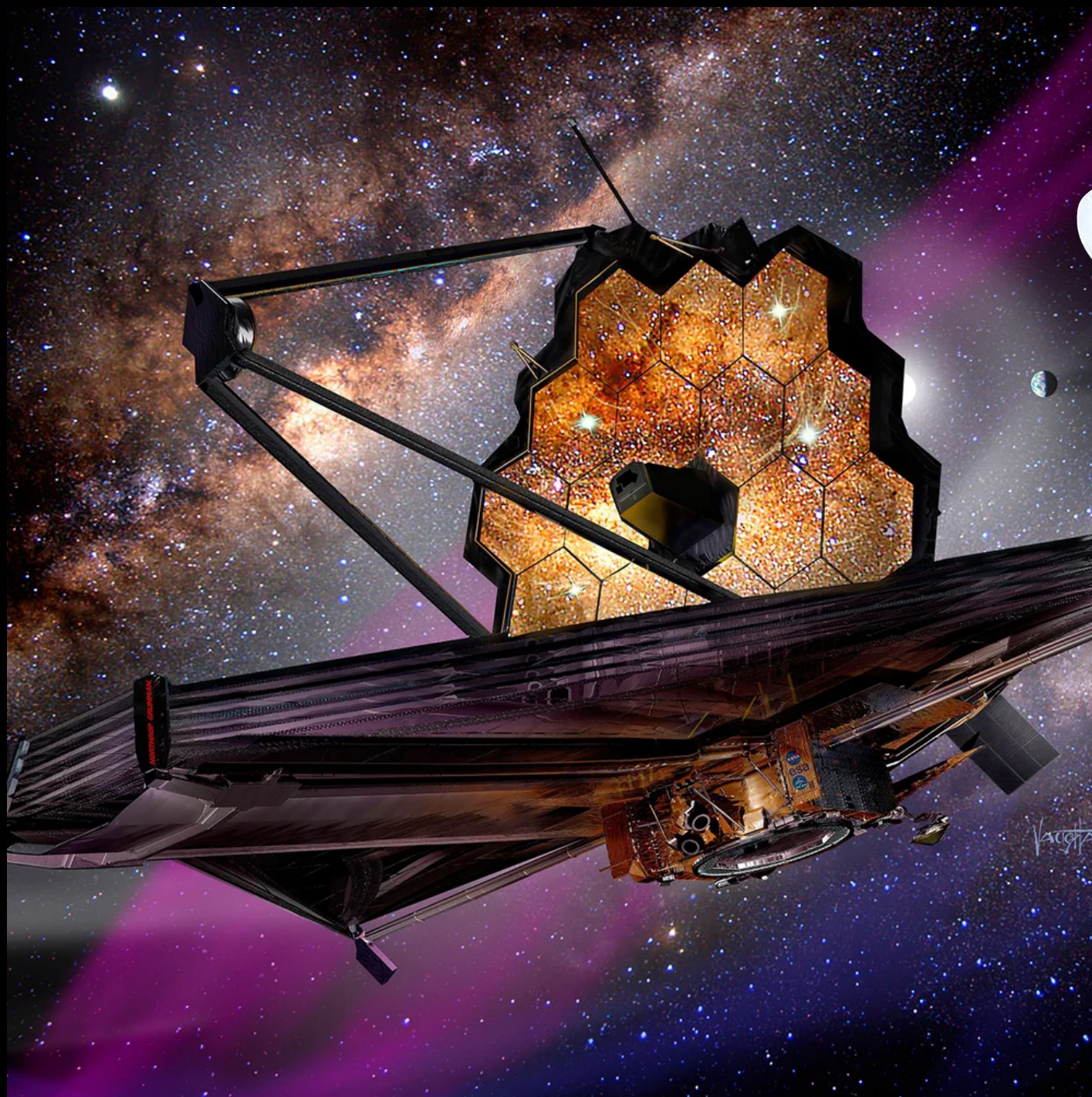
Kinematic coherence?

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CGM phase



Ha+25, Rupke+19



H A B I T A B L E
W O R L D S
O B S E R V A T O R Y

