

Warm Molecular Hydrogen at high redshift with JWST

Pierre Guillard

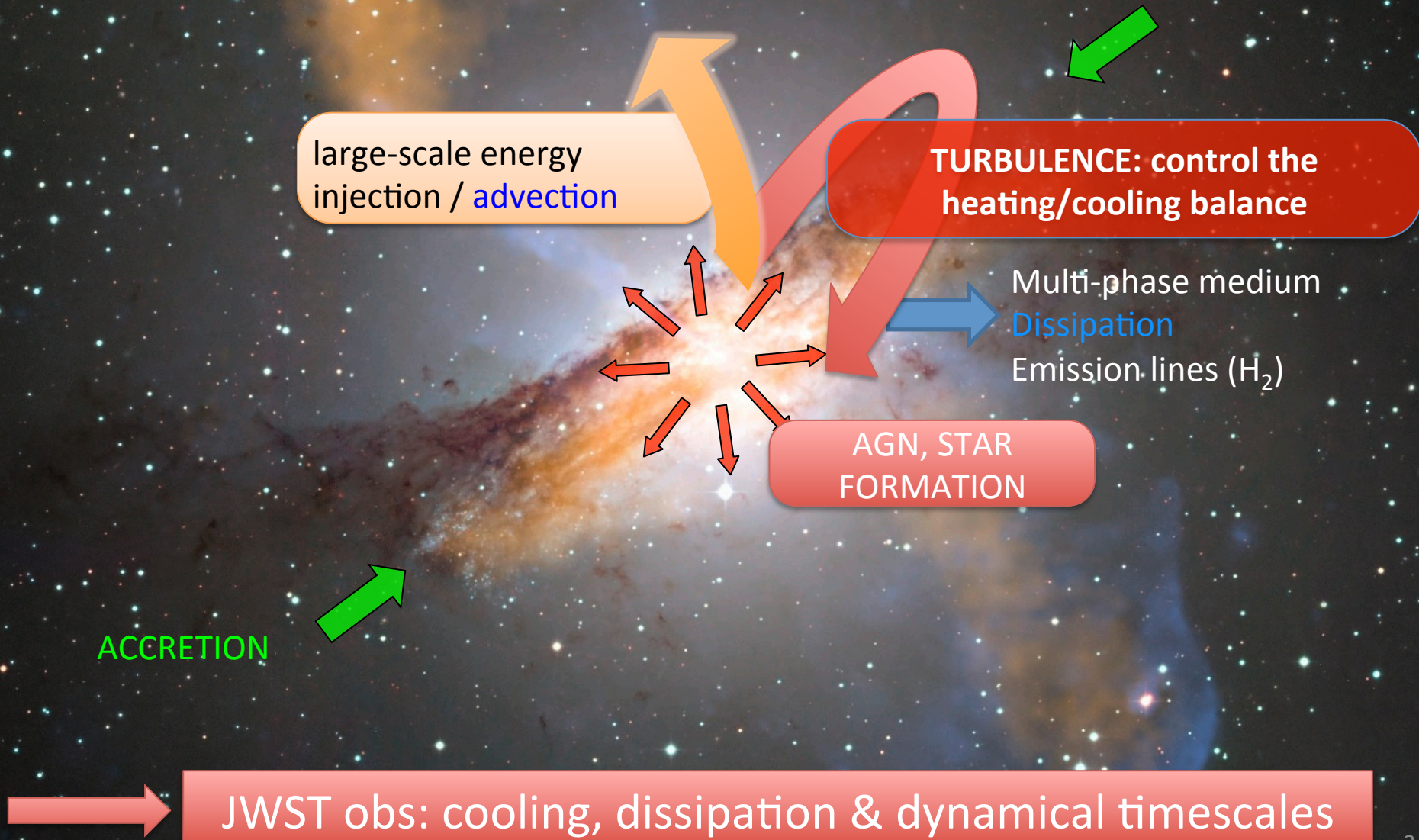
IAP, UPMC
MIRI Science and Test Team (ex)

With F. Boulanger, P. Appleton, M. Lehnert, E. Falgarone, P. Lesaffre, A.
Gusdorf, U. Lisenfeld, M. Cluver, A. Jones...



Gas Heating and Cooling in galaxy assembly

Cen A



Warm H₂ with JWST

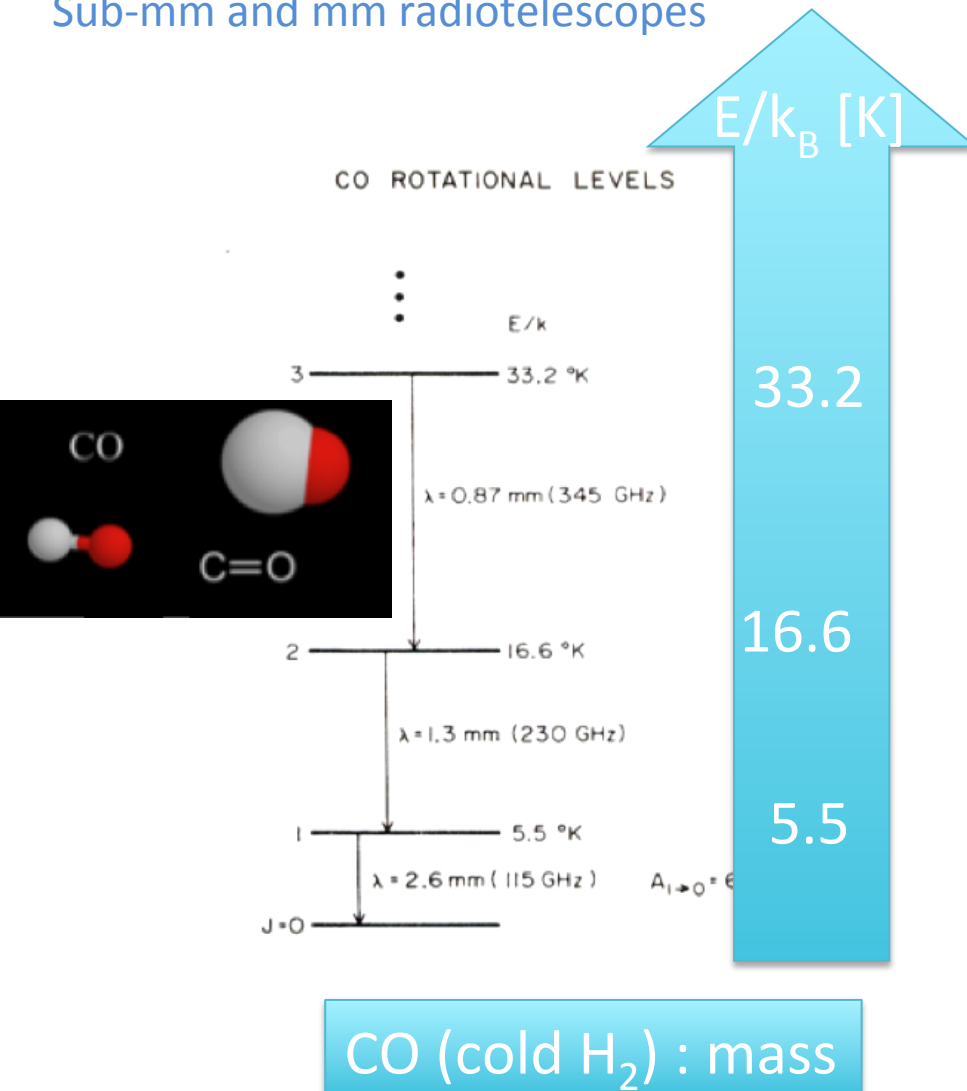
Outline and take-home messages

1. Observations of warm H₂ in nearby and distant galaxies
→ *a tracer of turbulent dissipation*
2. Mapping the kinematics of warm H₂ gas with NIRSPEC and MIRI
→ *unique capability up to $z \sim 2-3$*
3. What could we learn about galaxy formation?
Gas cooling in galaxy assembly

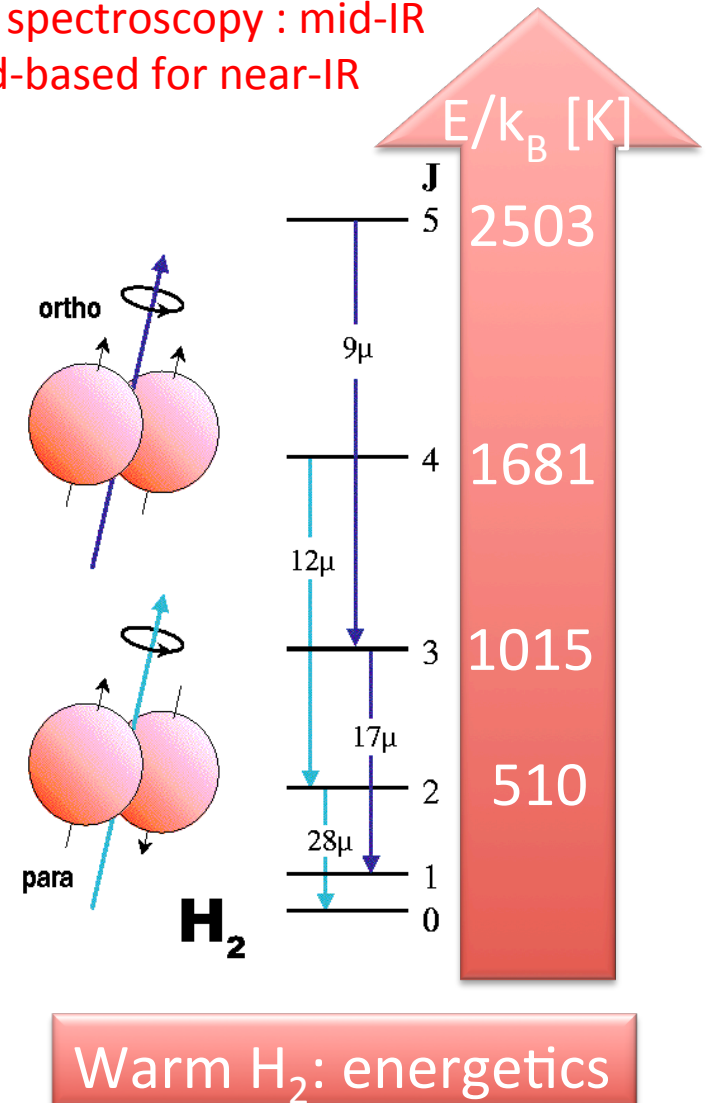


Why H₂?

Sub-mm and mm radiotelescopes

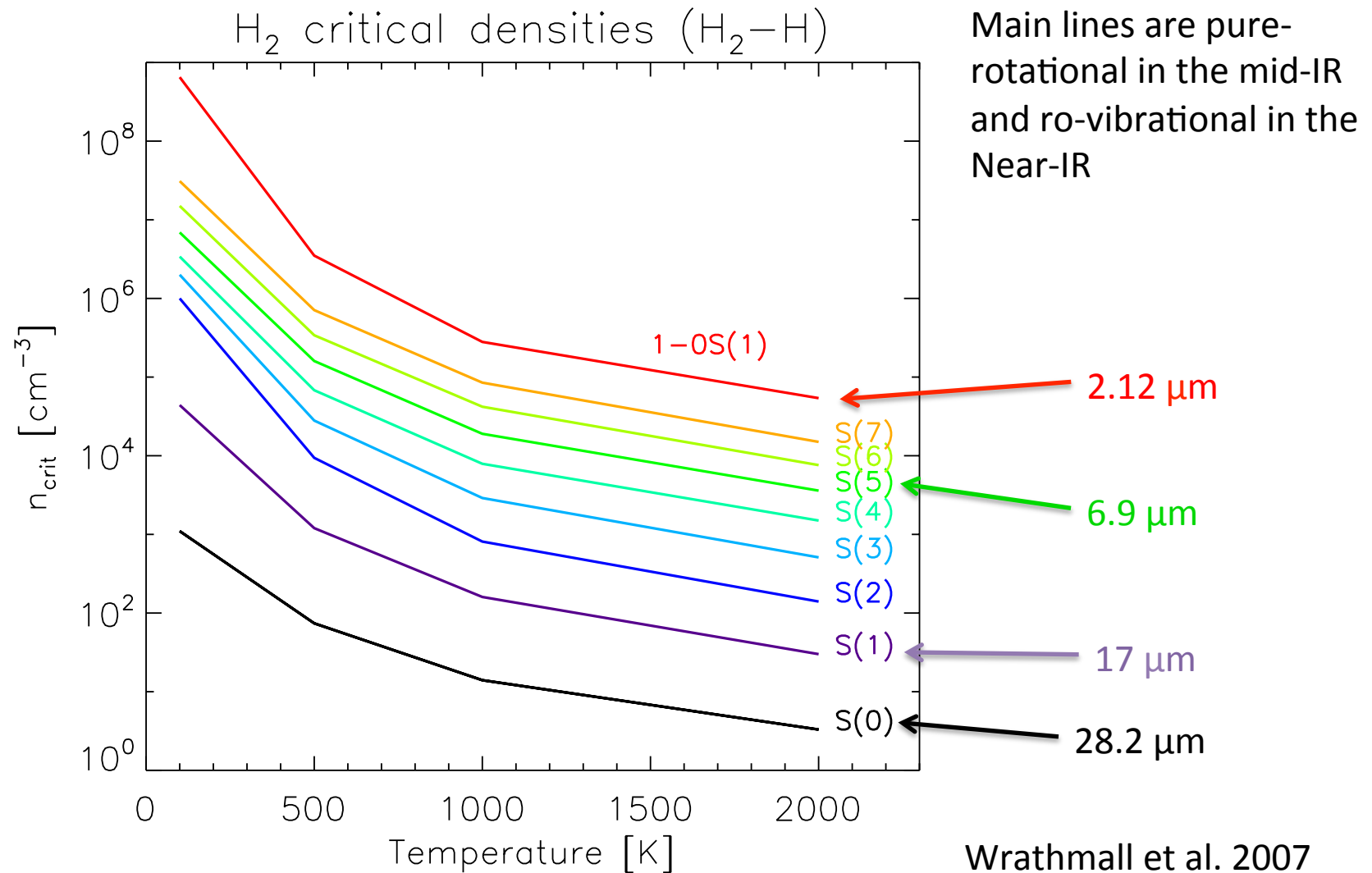


Spitzer spectroscopy : mid-IR
Ground-based for near-IR



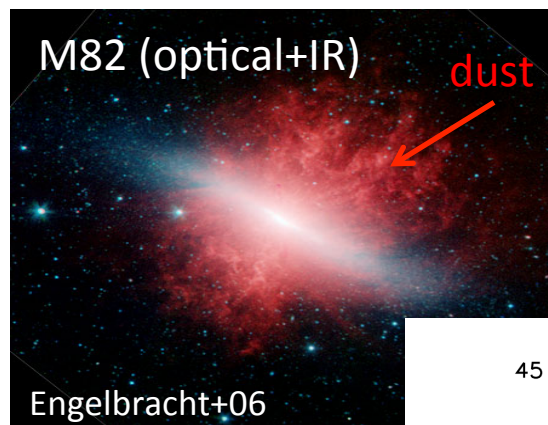
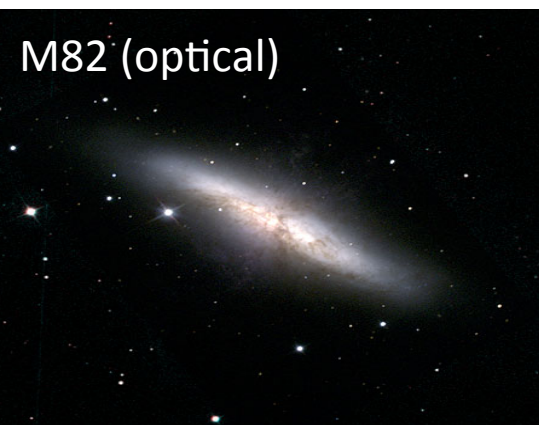
Gas cooling, Turbulent dissipation

Why H₂?



H₂ emission: PDRs (UV heating), main coolant in shocks

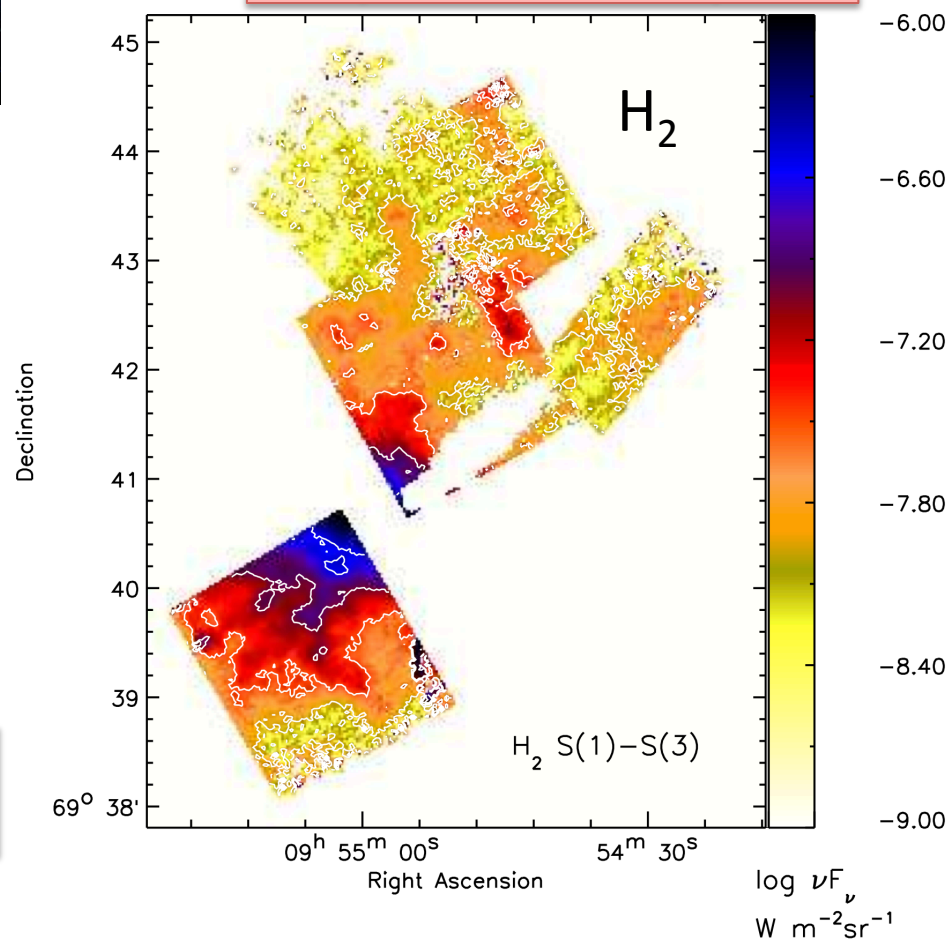
Warm H₂ gas in the M82 outflow



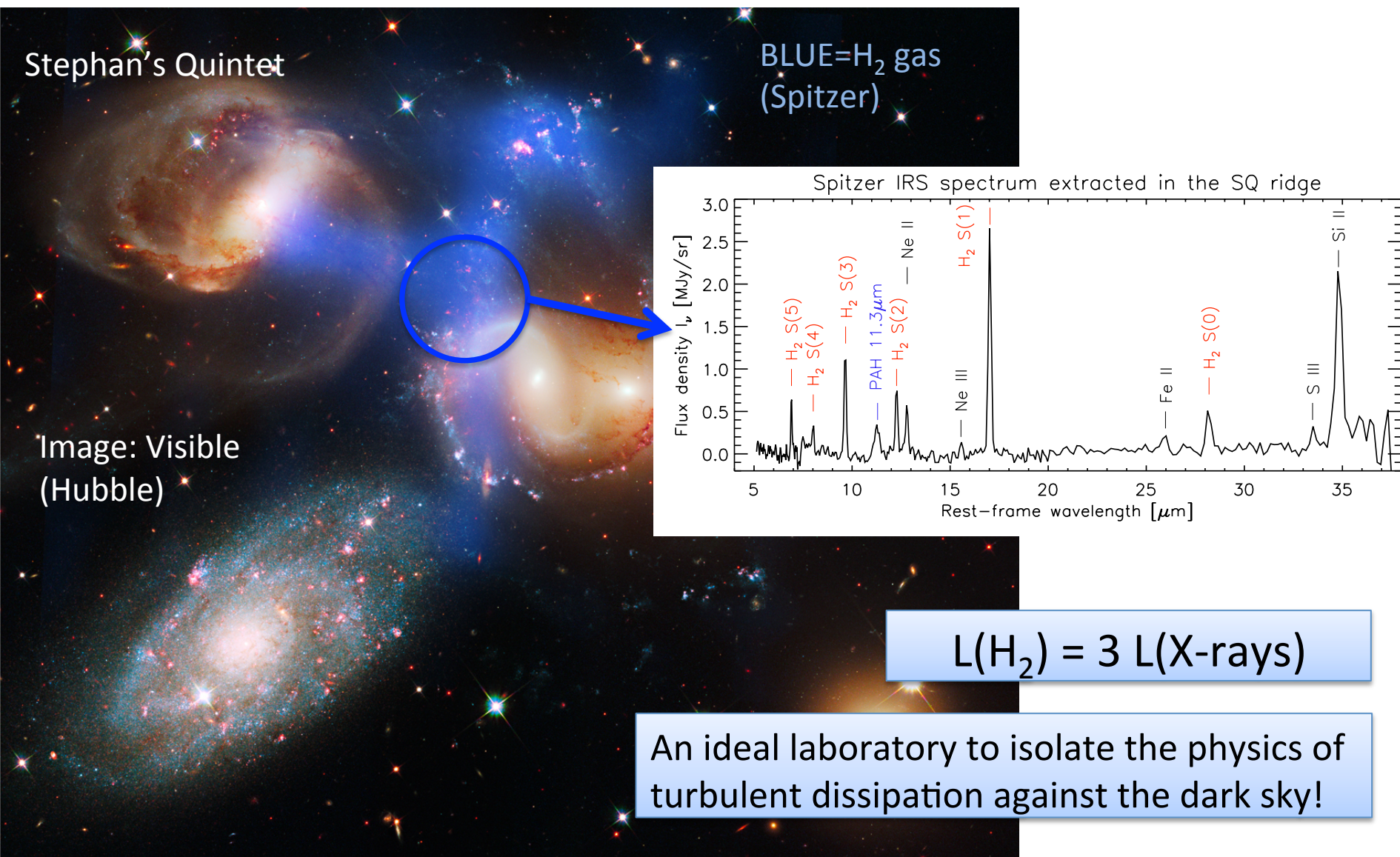
Warm H₂ gas far out of the disk (Beirao et al. 2015)

- Mass of warm H₂ $\sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$
- Spitzer spatial resolution ~ 35 pc
No kinematical information
- What are the kinematics and small-scale structure of the warm H₂ ?
- What is the total outflow rate ?

MIRI can (locally) map the morpho-kinematics at a spatial resolution of 1.5 pc !

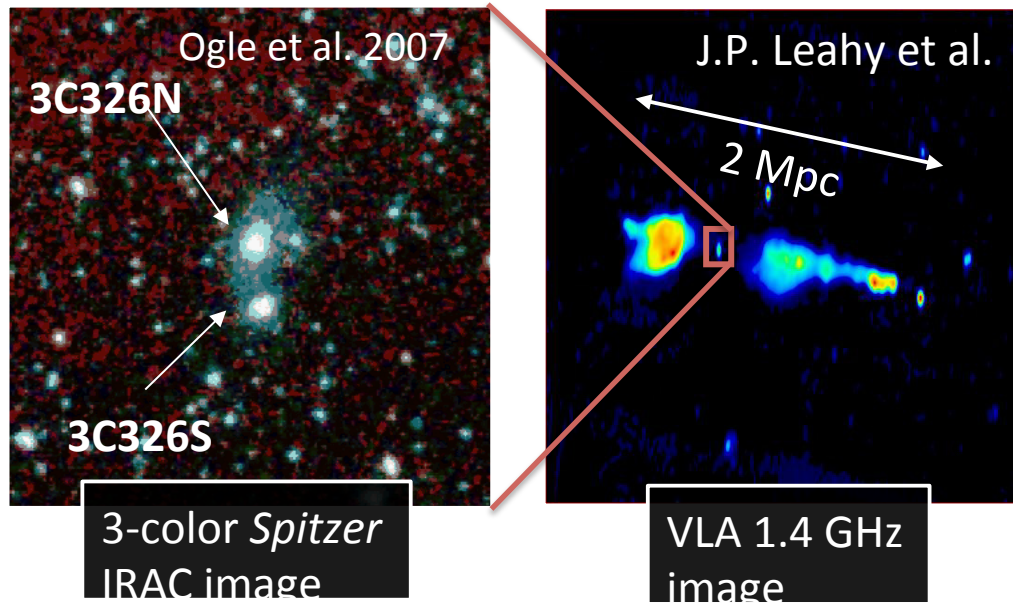


Shock-powered H₂ emission in galaxy interactions



An H₂-rich radio-loud AGN with extremely weak star formation

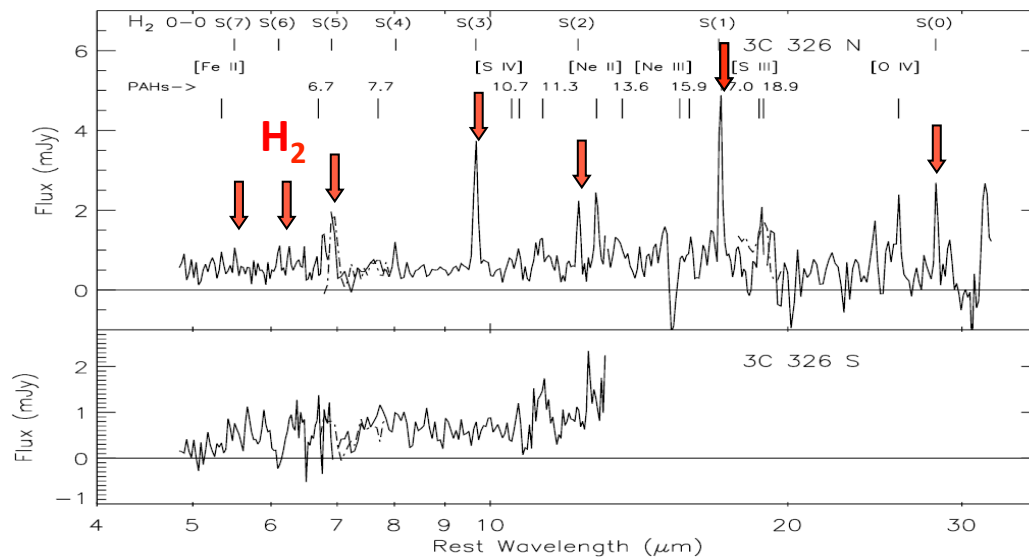
Different input energy source, but same physical properties of the gas!



■ Pair of galaxies 3C 326N & S at $z=0.089$

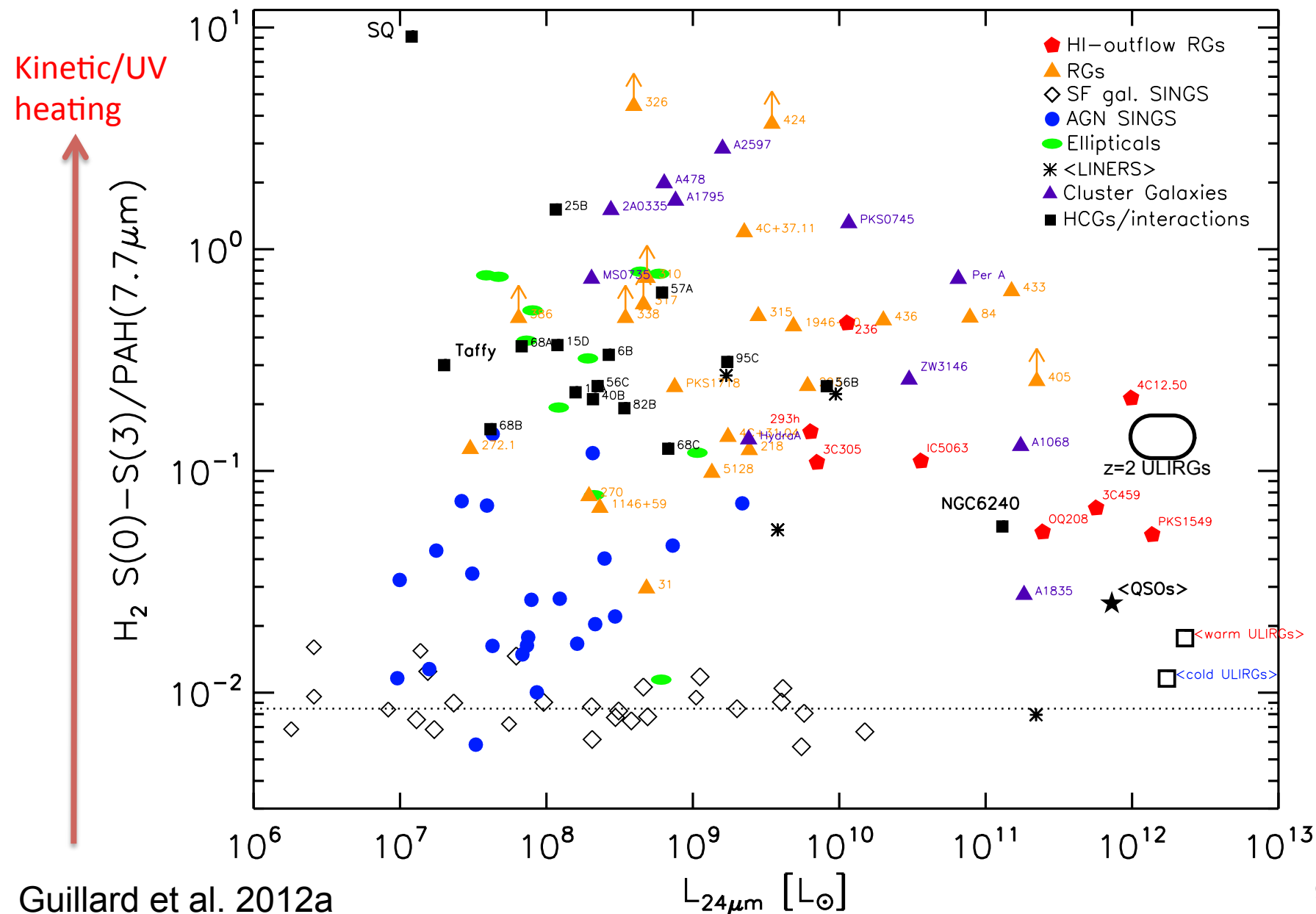
$L(\text{H}_2)=8 \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$

- $10^9 M_\odot$ of warm H₂
- $\text{SFR} < 0.07 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- $L(\text{H}_2)/L(\text{IR}) \sim 0.2$!!

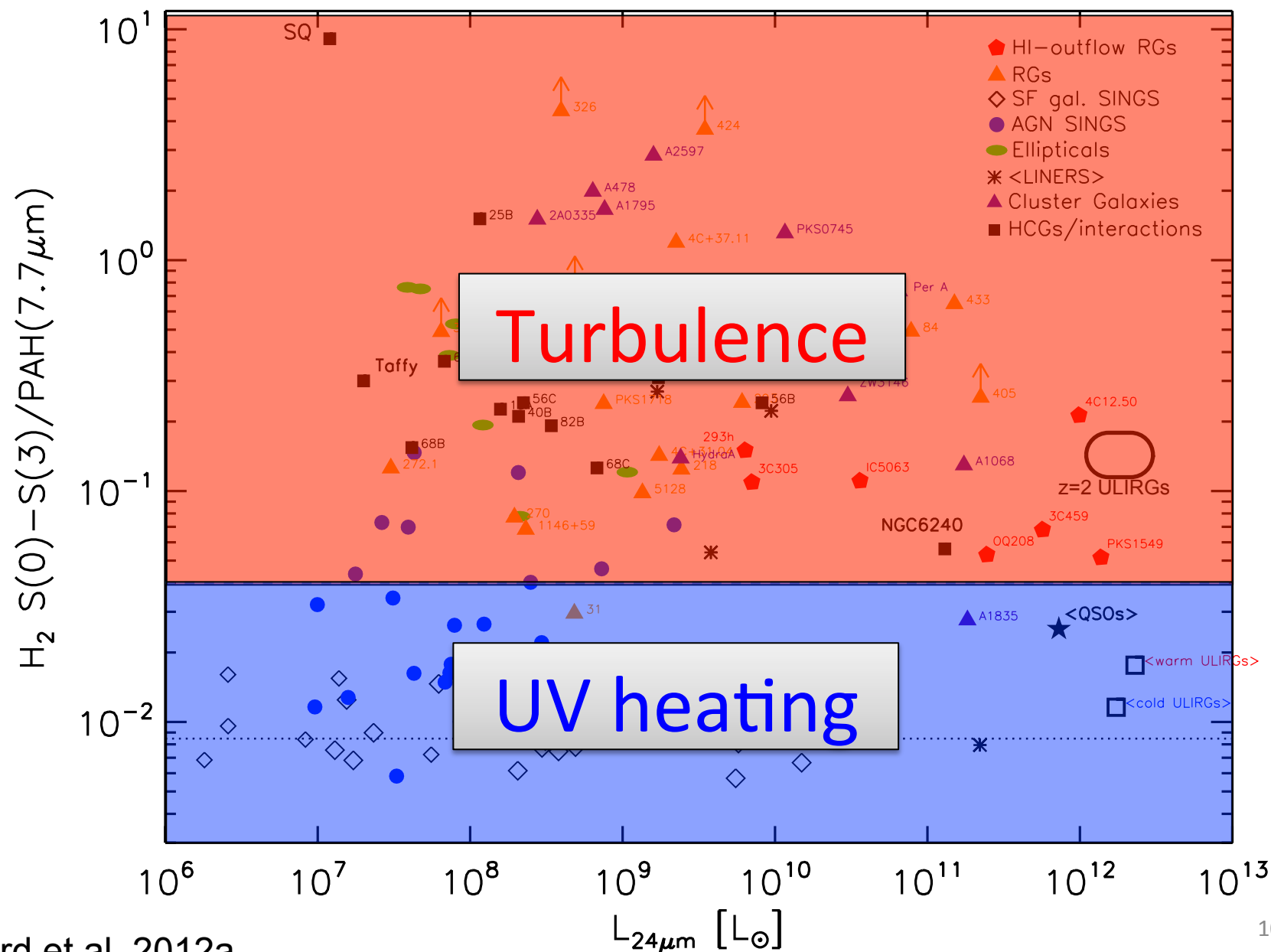


H₂/PAH flux ratio: diagnostic of kinetic VS UV heating of the gas

H₂ line emission in galaxies (Spitzer)

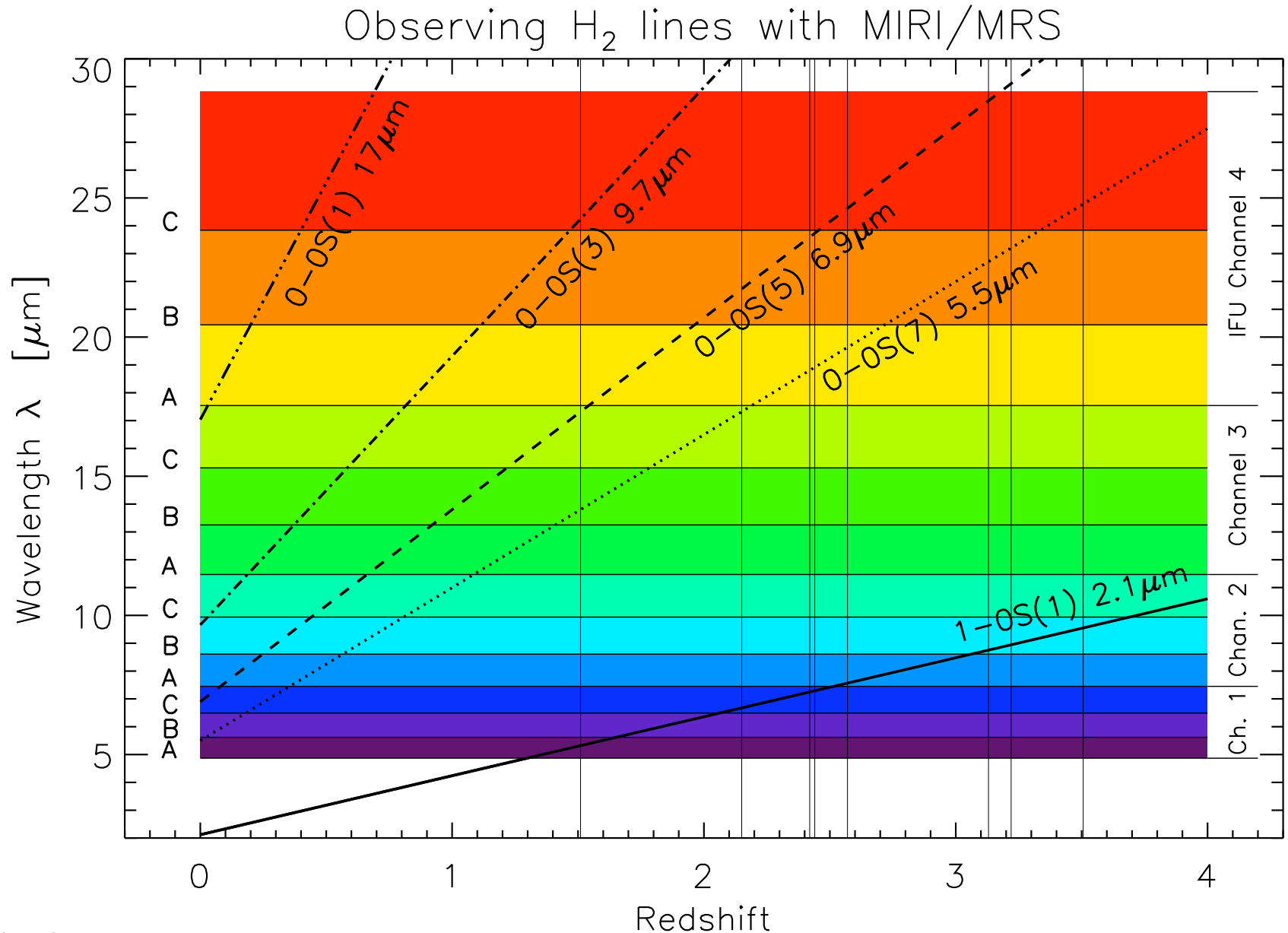


H₂ a tracer of the dissipation of turbulence



What about high redshift?

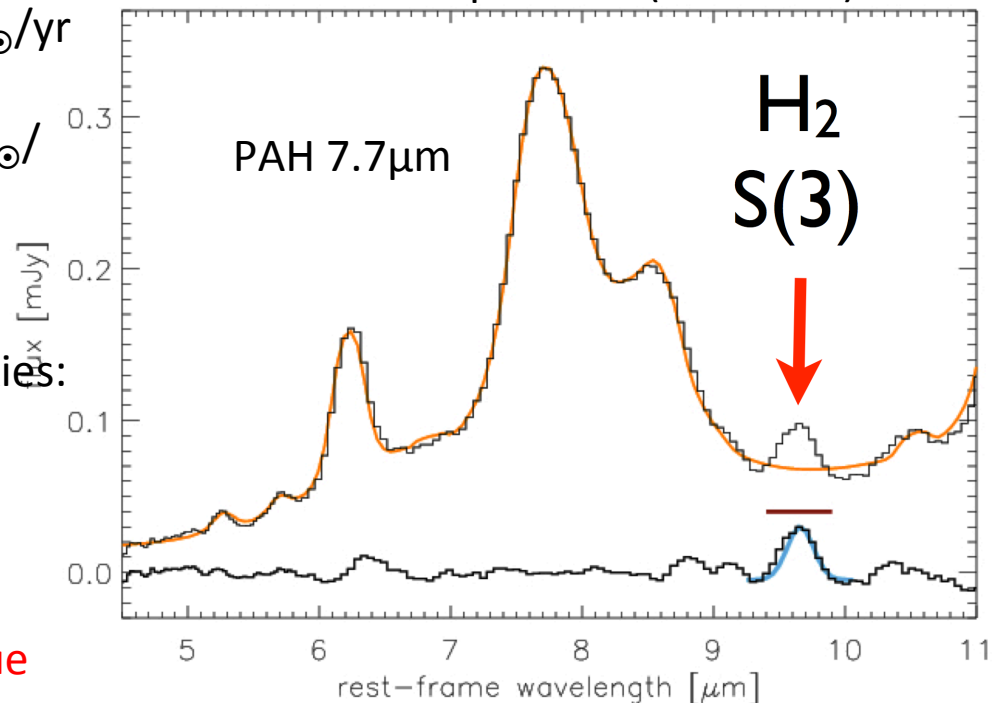
Example: Redshifted H₂ lines with MIRI



H₂ cooling in high-z starbursts

- 16 Spitzer-selected galaxies at $z \sim 2$
 IRAC photometry: $\langle M_{\star} \rangle = 1.5 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
 Mid-IR spectroscopy: $\langle \text{SFR} \rangle \sim 1000 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
 Sub-mm photometry: $M_{\text{gas}} \sim 5 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$
 $\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim 2000 M_{\odot}/\text{pc}^2$
- $L_{\text{H}_2}(\text{S}(3)) = 1.5 \times 10^9 L_{\odot}$
- Based on spectra of local H₂ luminous galaxies:
 $L_{\text{H}_2}(\text{S}(0)\text{--}\text{S}(5)) \sim 6 \times 10^9 L_{\odot}$
 $M_{\text{H}_2}(T > 150\text{K}) \sim 10^{10} M_{\odot} : 20\% M_{\text{gas}}$
 $L_{\text{H}_2}/M_{\text{gas}} \sim 0.12 L_{\odot}/M_{\odot}$
 $\equiv 4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ erg/s/H}$
 $\sim 500 \text{ times the Milky Way value}$

Stacked IRS spectrum (Fiolet+10)

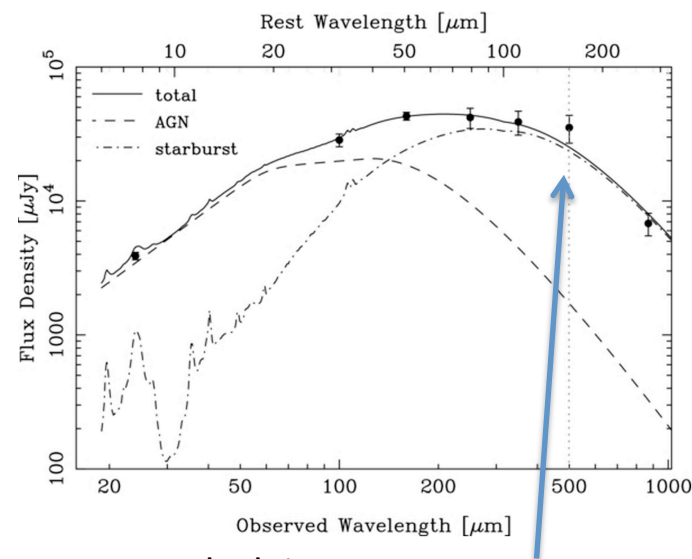
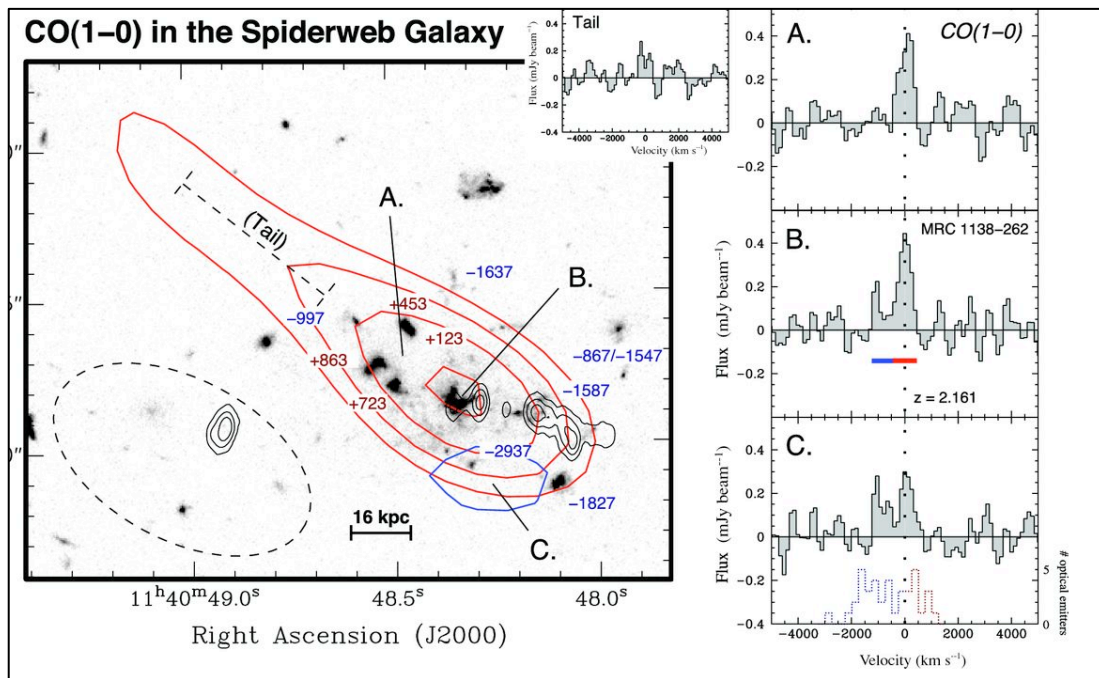
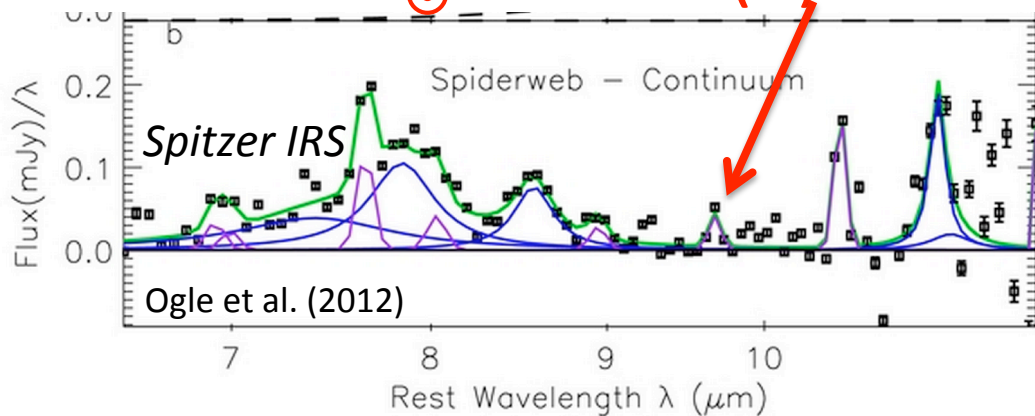


H₂/PAH ratio above what may be accounted for by UV heating of molecular clouds based on CO, FIR, [CII] $\lambda 158\mu\text{m}$ (Stacey+10)

H₂ may be powered by dissipation of turbulence (possible sources: SN, radiation pressure, gas accretion)

The Spiderweb Radio Galaxy $z = 2.16$

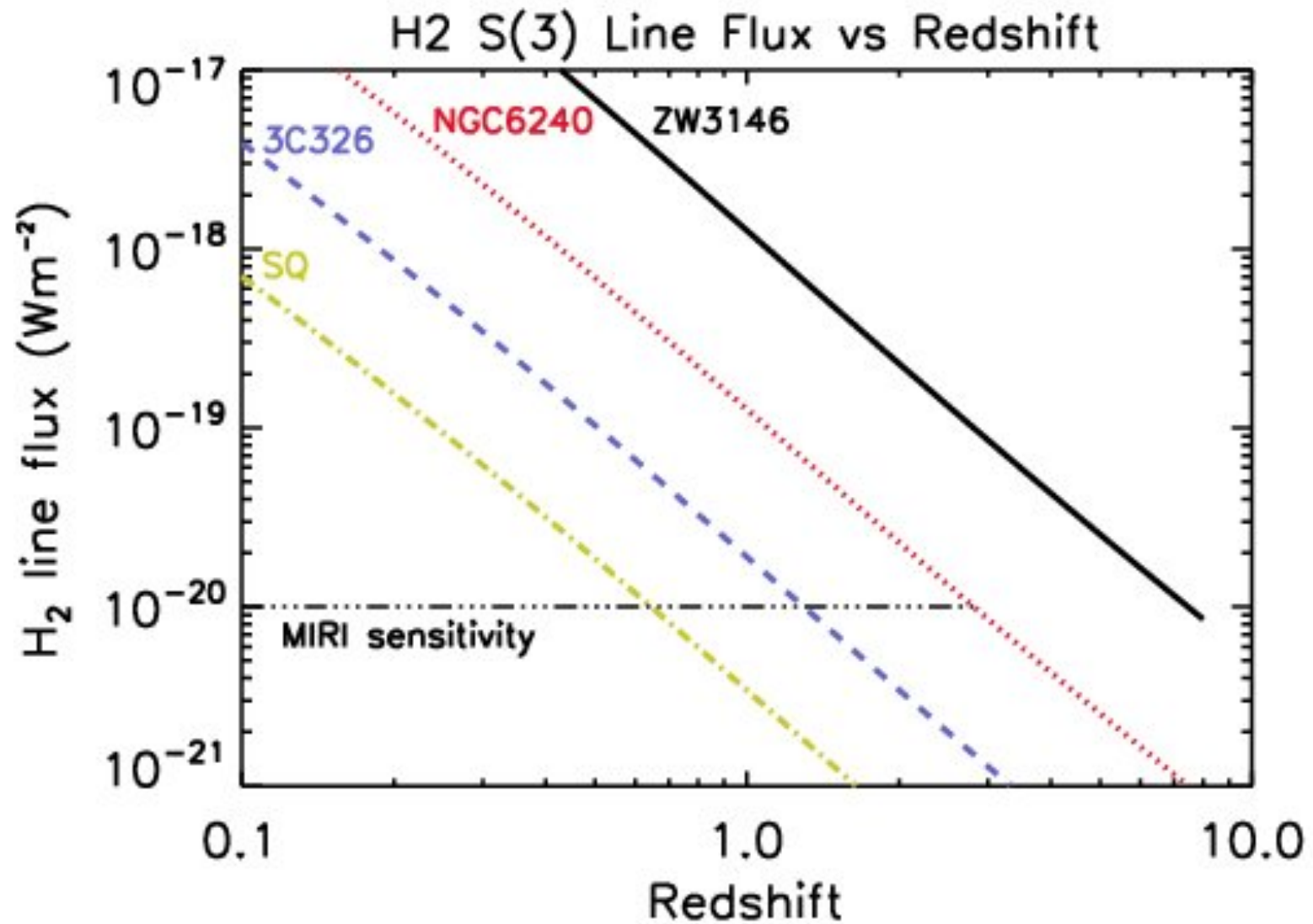
$3.7 \times 10^{10} L_{\odot}$ in 0-0 S(3) line alone!



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

Emonts et al. (2013) ATCA CO

Detecting H₂-bright objects with JWST



Warm H_2 with JWST

To take-away:

- *Cooling of multiphase ISM through H_2 lines. A tracer of the dissipation of turbulence.*
- *H_2 lines are expected to be enhanced in high- z turbulent galaxies*
- *NIRSPEC and MIRI will allow to map the kinematics of warm H_2 gas at high spatial resolution up to $z \sim 2-3$*
- *Tracing the turbulent energy cascade associated with feedback processes, shedding light on the self-regulation of star formation*
- *What is the role of H_2 as a gas coolant at the peak of the star forming activity of the Universe?*