

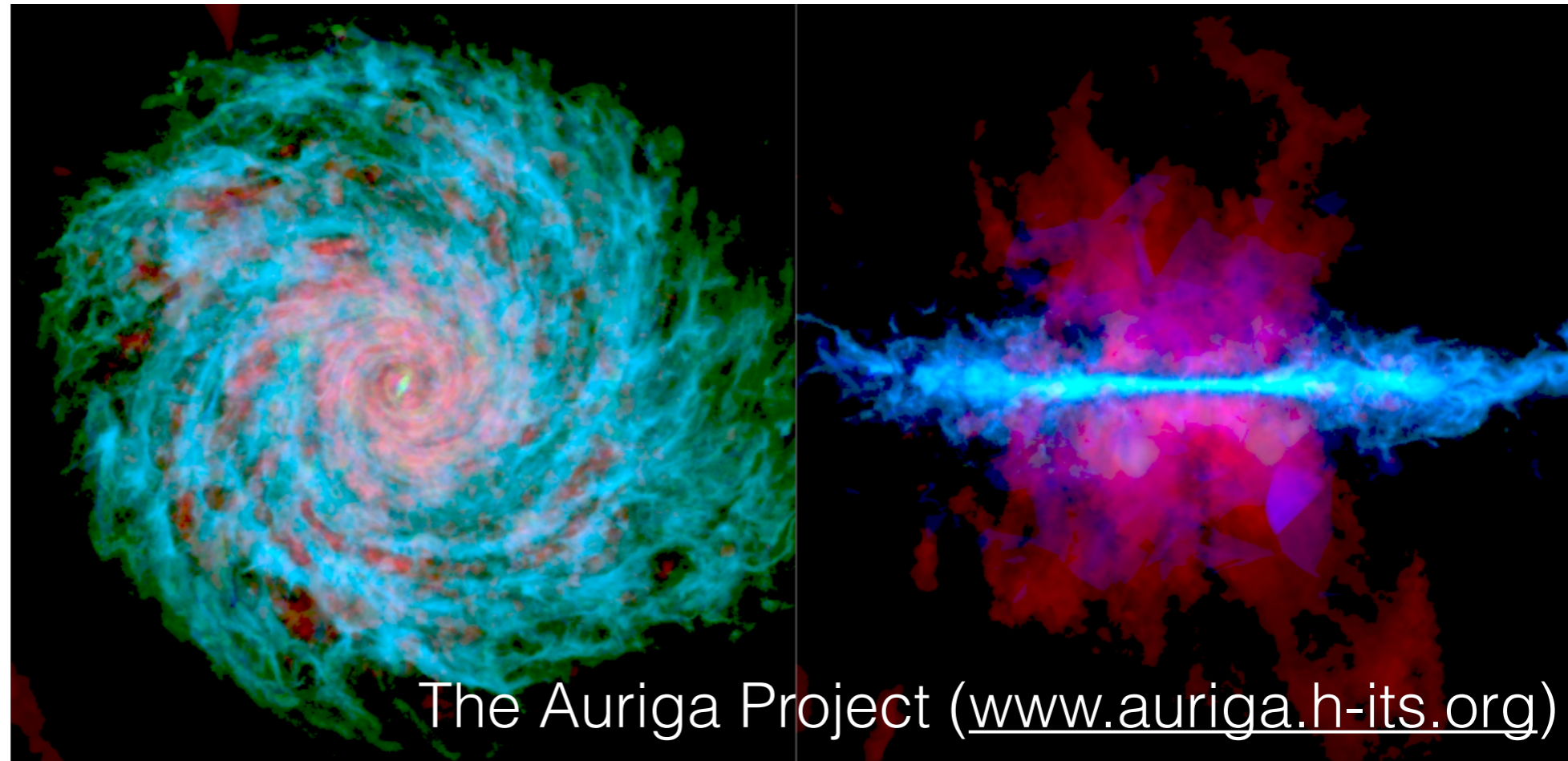


Heidelberg Institute for
Theoretical Studies



Feedback-driven fountain flows in Milky Way cosmological zoom-simulations: angular momentum and metallicity

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The Auriga Project (www.auriga.h-its.org)

in collaboration with

Volker Springel (HITS, MPA), Rüdiger Pakmor (HITS), Facundo Gomez (La Serena), Federico Marinacci (MIT), Christine Simpson (HITS), Sebastian Bustamante (HITS), Dave Campbell, Adrian Jenkins (Durham), Carlos Frenk (Durham), Simon White (MPA), Hans-Walter Rix (MPIA)

The Auriga Project: Suite of Cosmological zoom MW mass halo simulations

(Grand+ 2017)

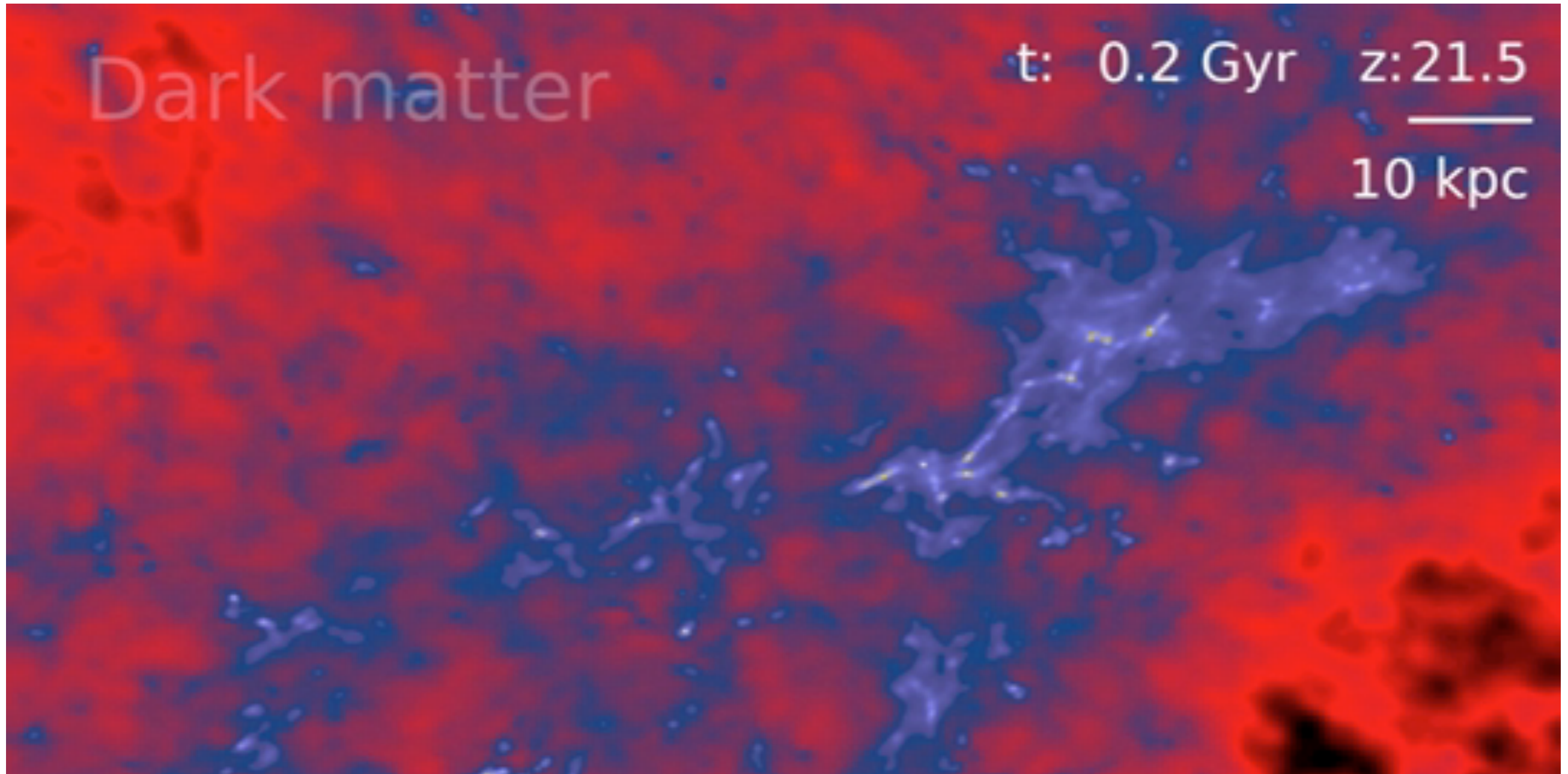
Halo selected from EAGLE (Shaye+14) 100 Mpc DMO box:

- $5 \times 10^{11} < M_{\text{vir}}(z=0) < 2 \times 10^{12}$
- weak isolation criterion

40 sims with $\sim 10^4 M_{\text{sun}}$; 8 with $\sim 10^3 M_{\text{sun}}$

AREPO - moving mesh MHD code (Springel 2010)

- *Star formation*
- *Reionisation (z=6)*
- *Metal line cooling*
- *Mass & metal enrich. (Type Ia & AGB)*
- *SNII feedback*
- *Black hole growth*
- *Radio & quasar AGN feedback*
- *Magnetic fields*



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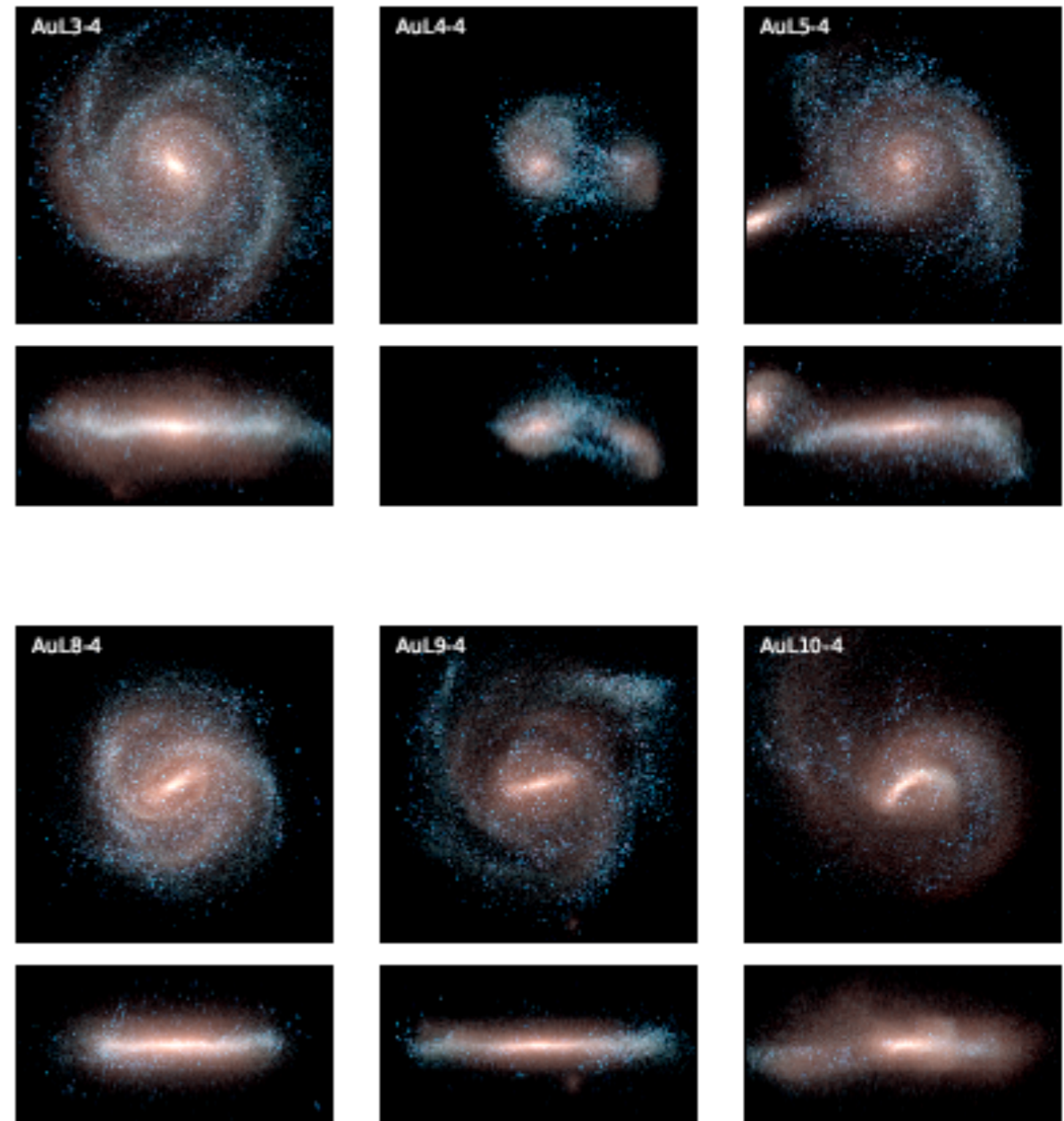
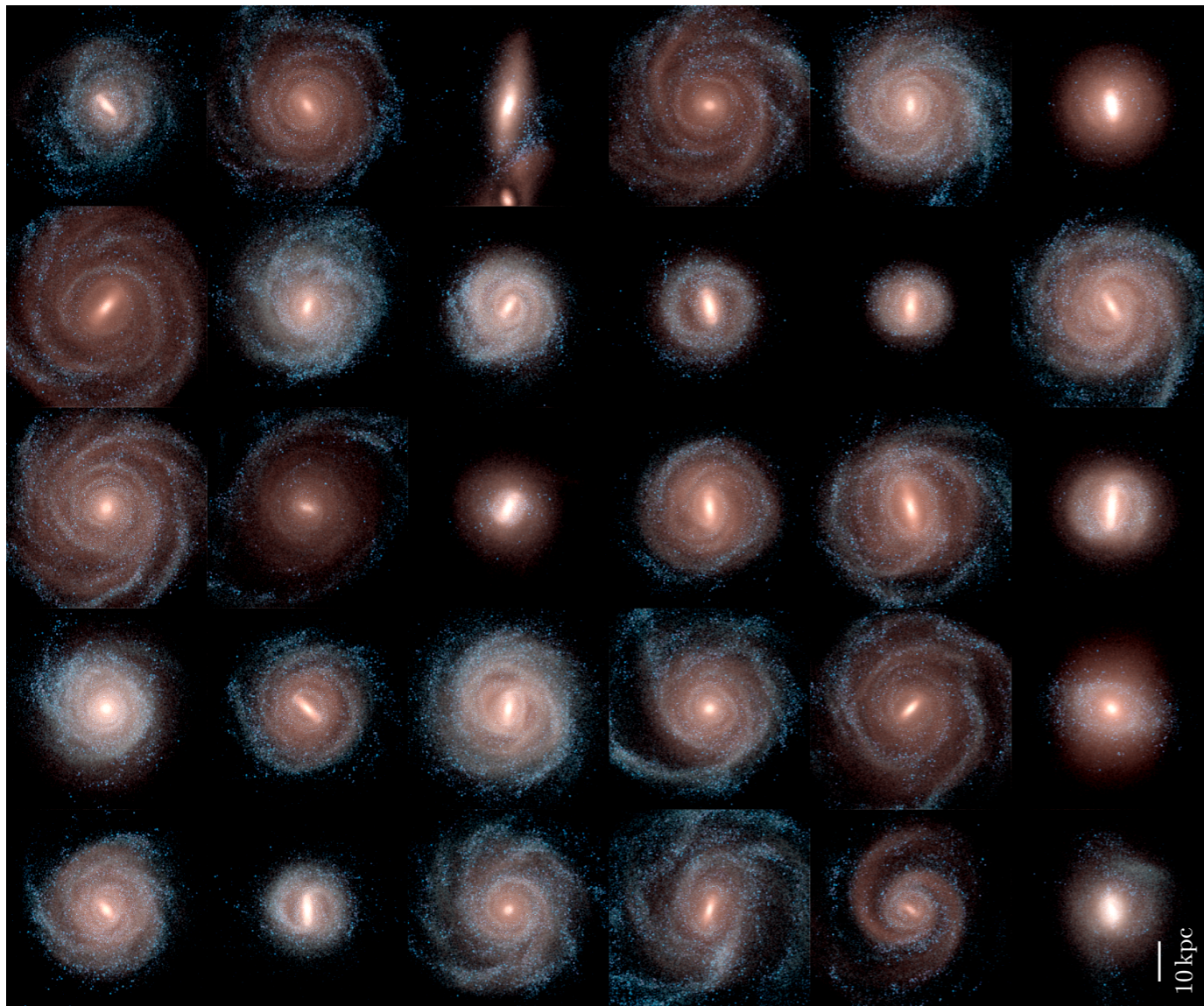
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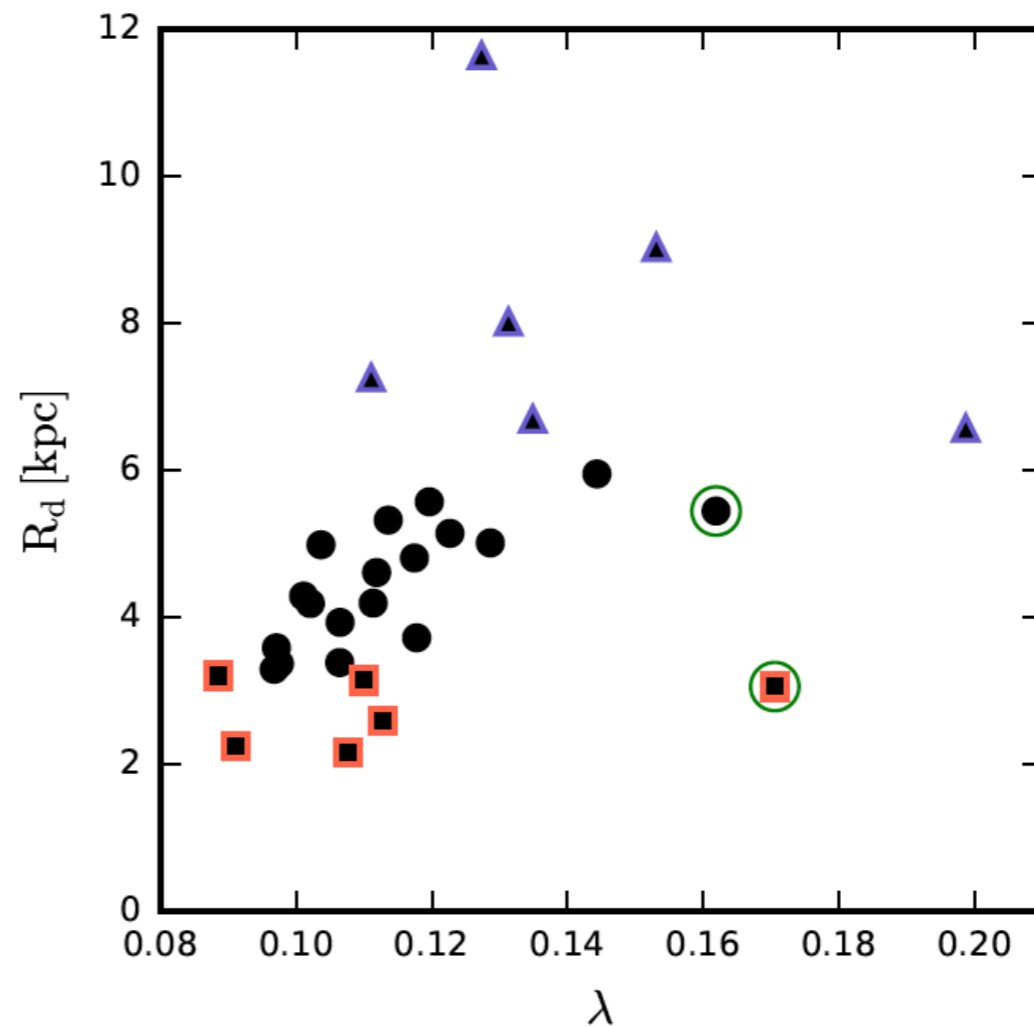
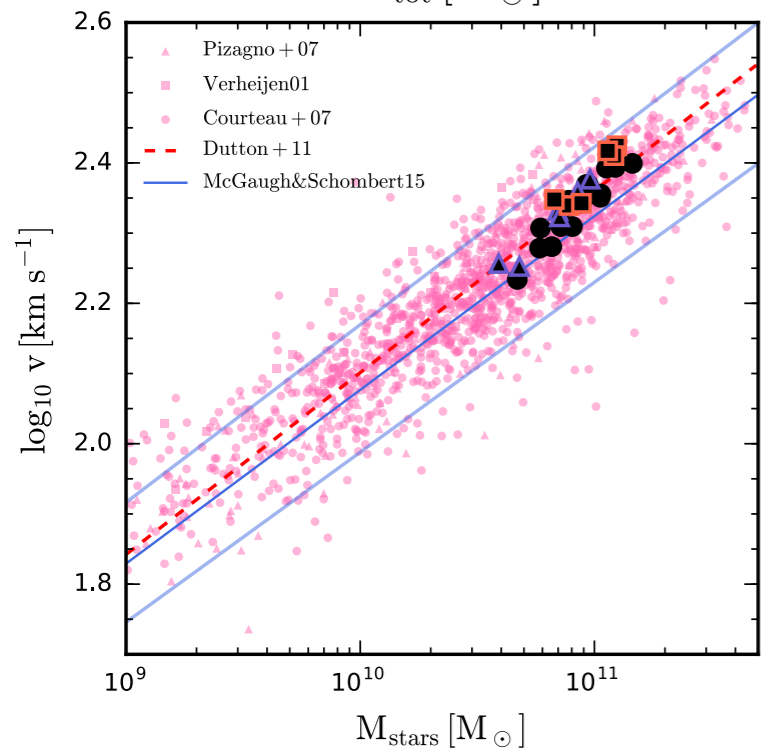
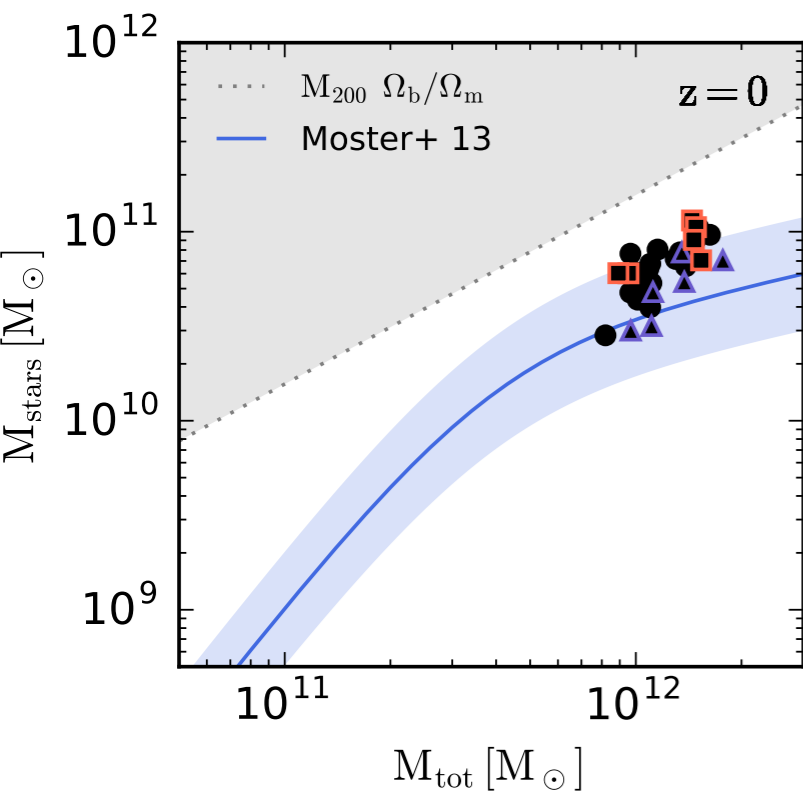
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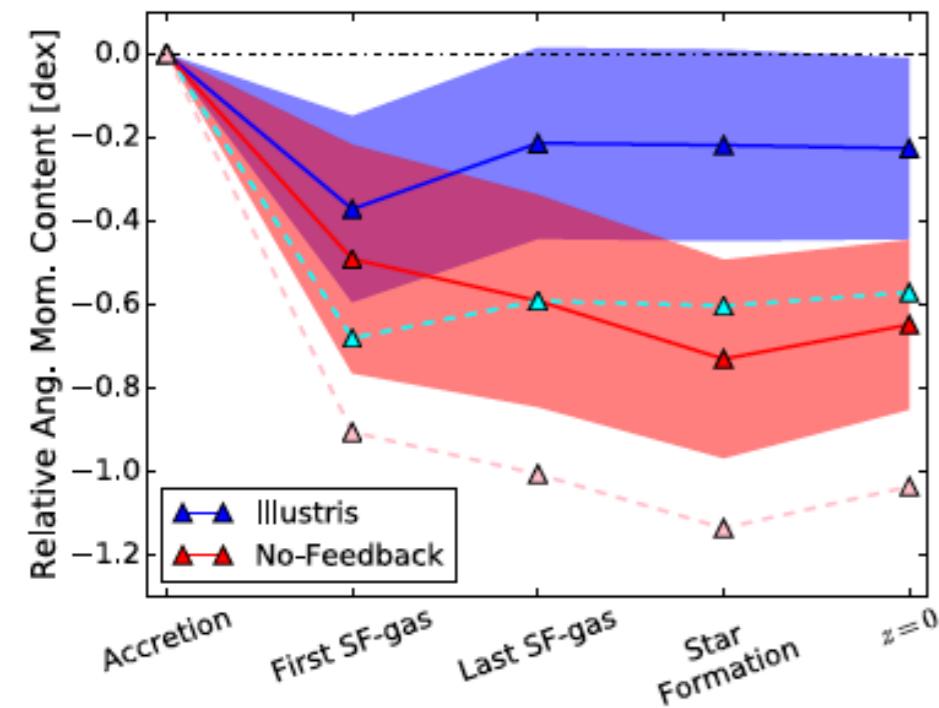
A large sample of hi-res, rotationally supported star-forming MW analogues (see also NIHAO (Wang+14, Buck+18), Aquarius (Marinacci+14), APOSTLE (Fattahi+16))



A wide range of sizes and spins - bears out expectations of halo collapse models (e.g., Peebles 69, Mo+ 98)

what role do fountain flows/winds play?

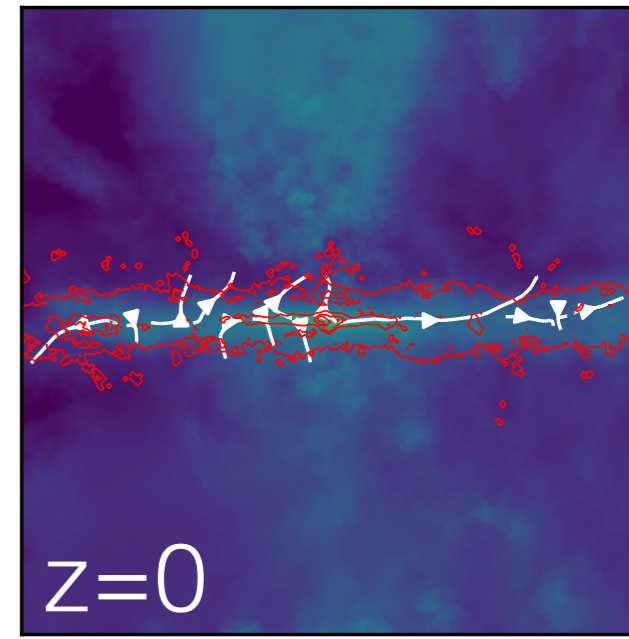
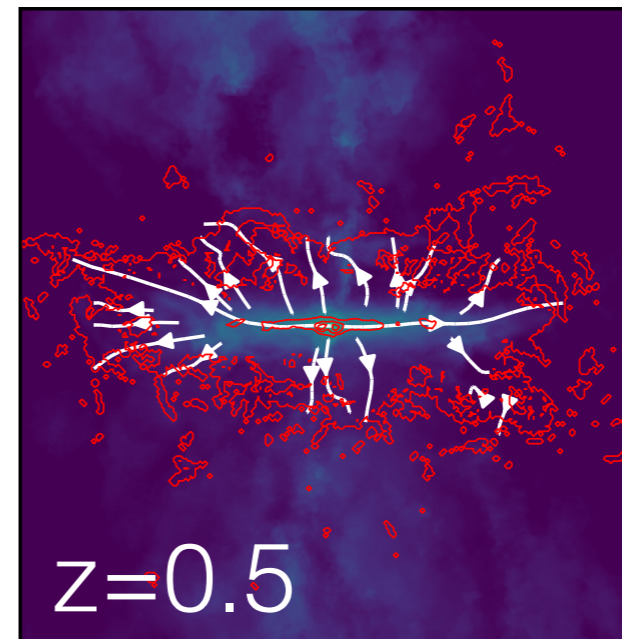
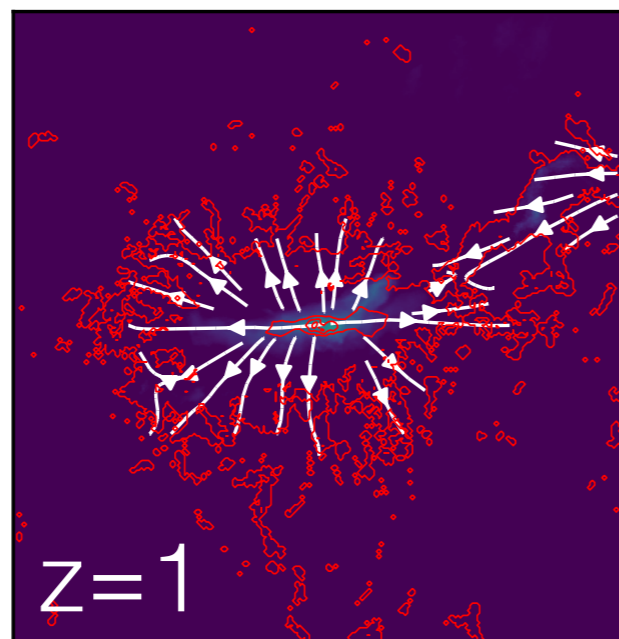
Winds play an important role in growing the disc



Cosmological hydro box simulations (Illustris) show that feedback helps increase angular momentum of galaxies (DeFelippis+ 2017)

feedback-driven fountains can mix with the CGM/corona and drag material back into the disc (Fraternali's talk and refs therein)

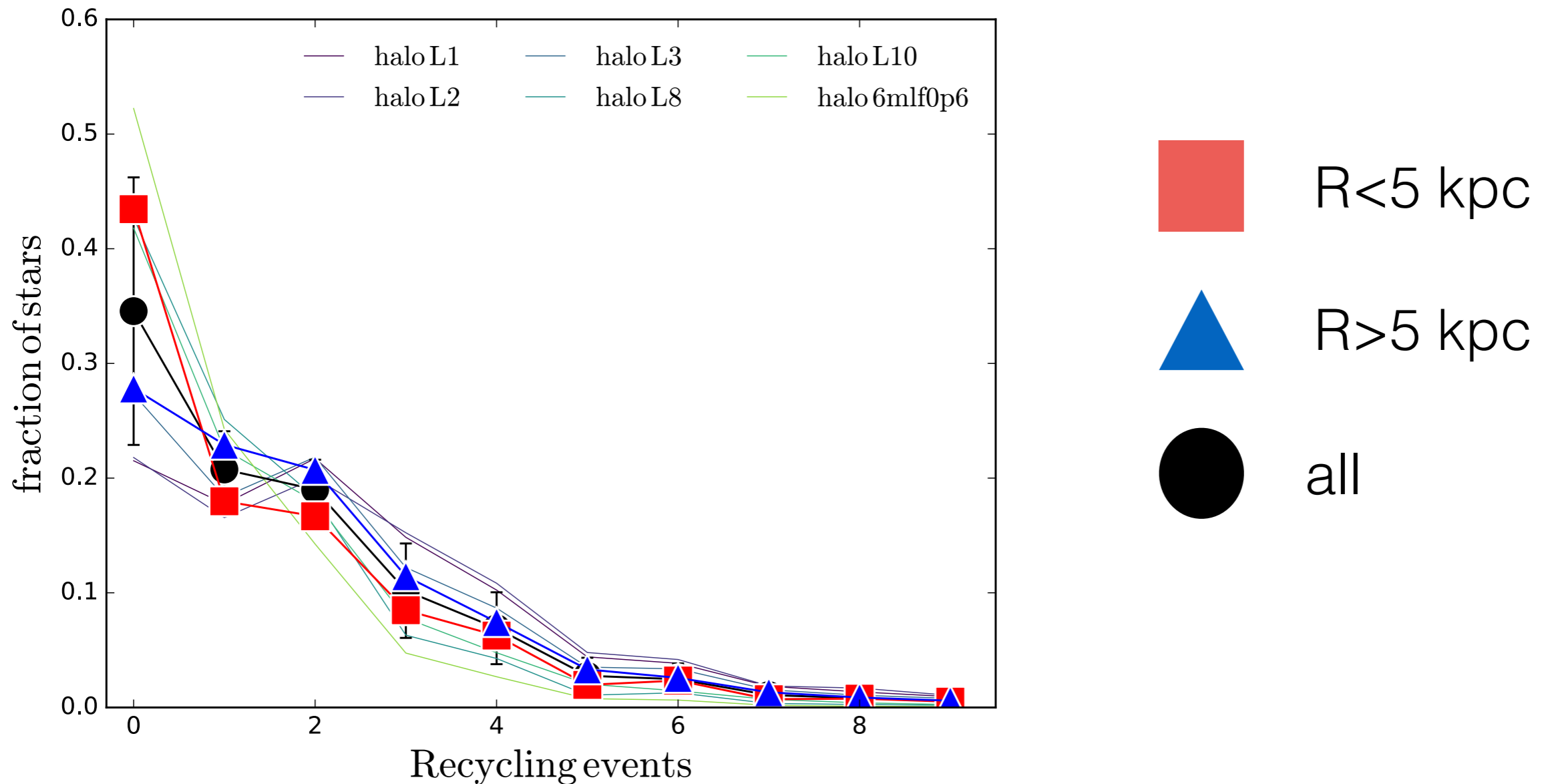
We can imagine them helping grow the gas disc inside-out (and perhaps upside-down)



- how does this fit in with the large range of spin values in Auriga?
- relative importance compared to formation histories? e.g. mergers?
- how does it affect the metal distribution?

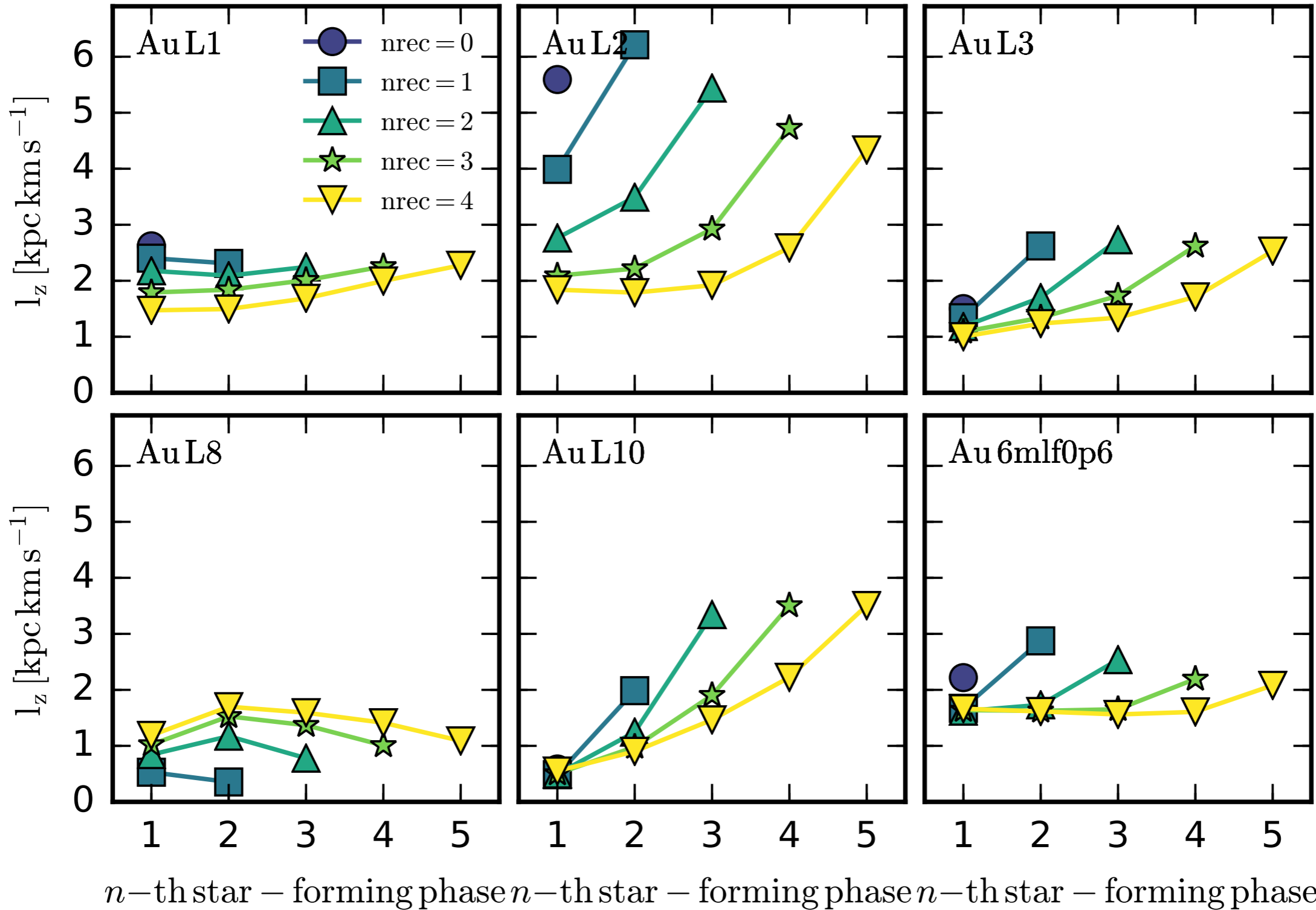
Wind recycling: how much recycling happened for stars today?

Method: Identify all stars at redshift zero and quantify the gas recycling events using MC tracer technique (Genel+ 2014)



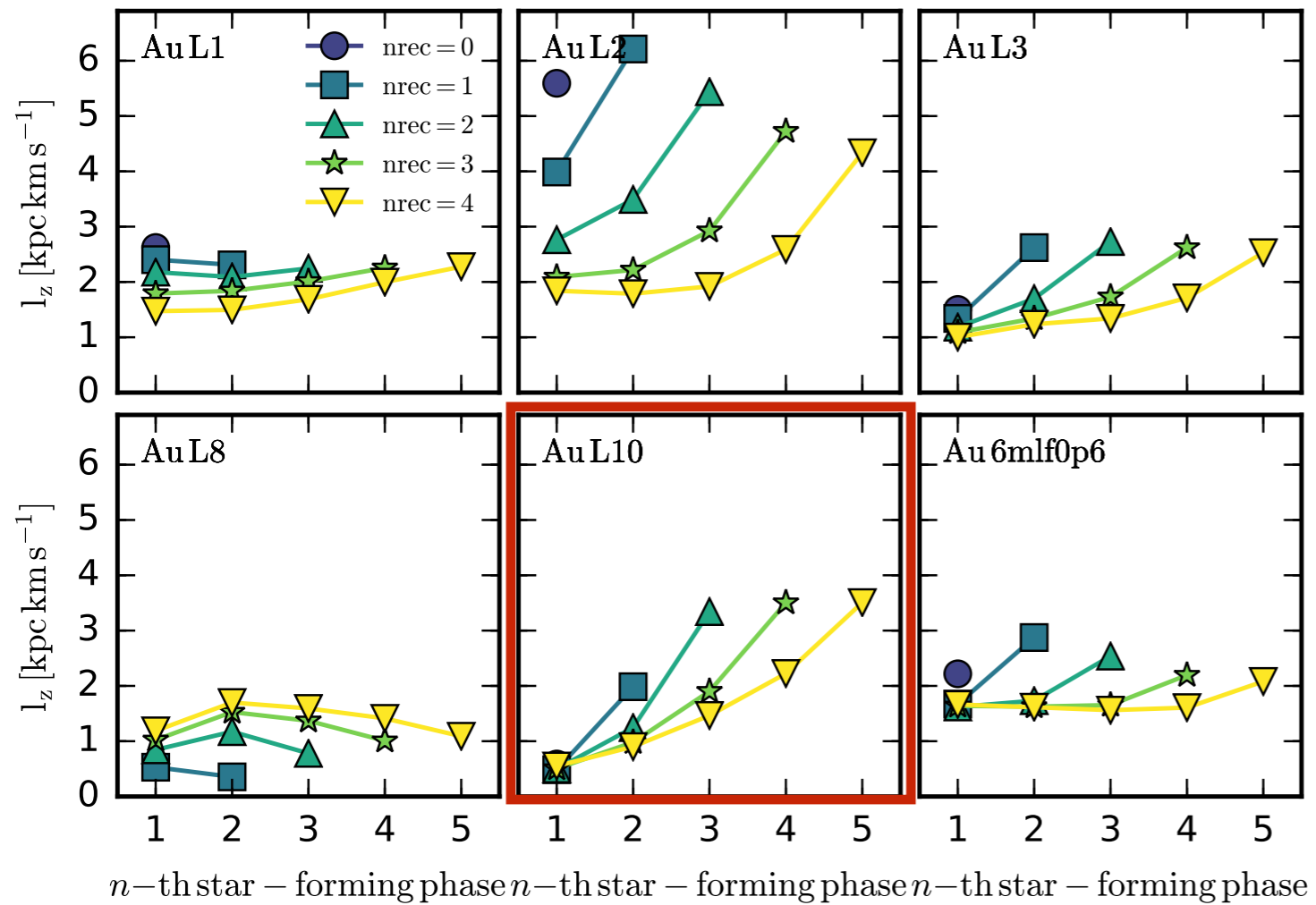
- More than half of **all** stars have gone through at least **1** recycling event
- About half of **outer disc** stars have gone through at least **2** recycling events

Wind recycling: quantifying the disc growth



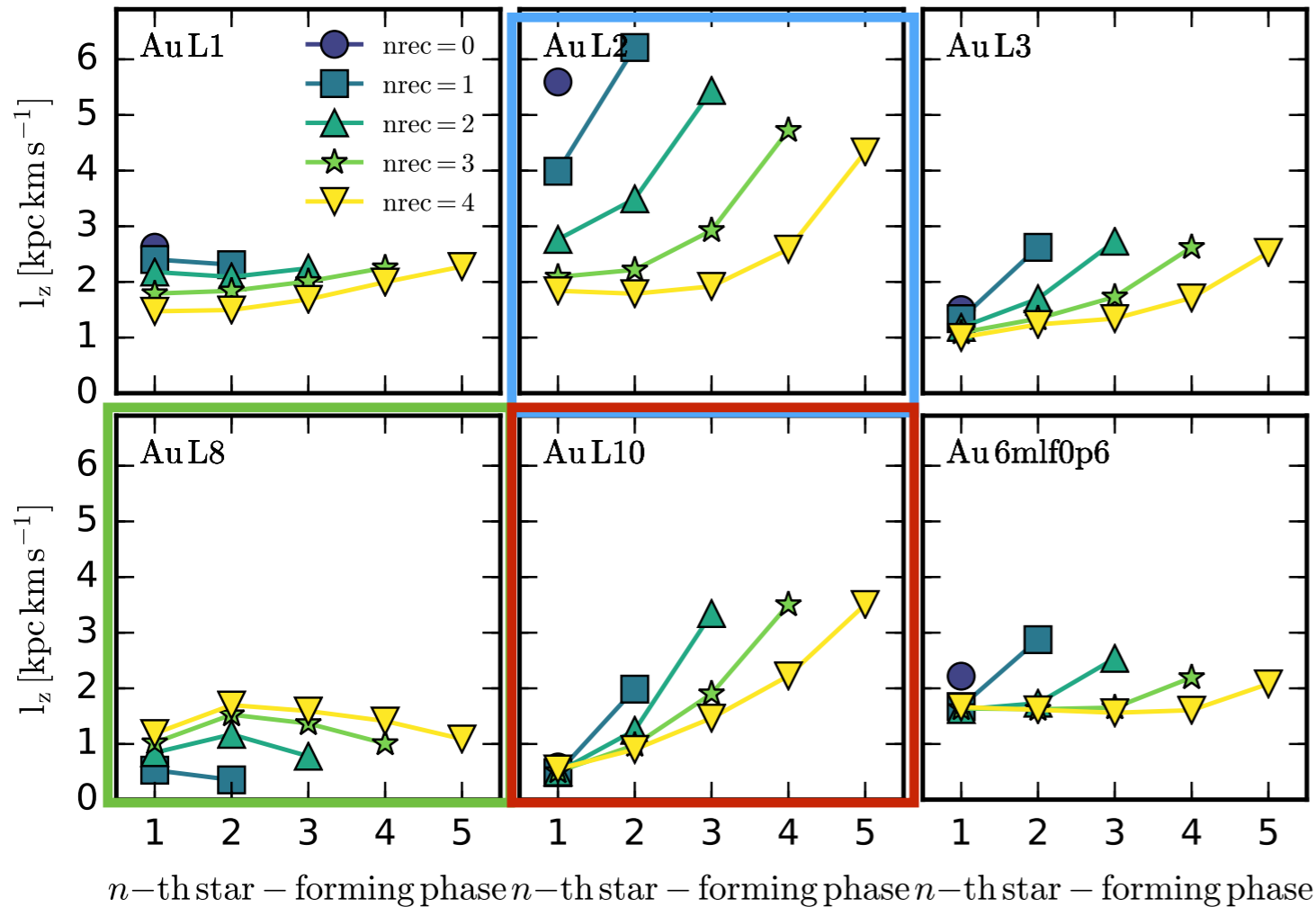
- Winds generally increase any. mom. with each recycling event...
- ... but a range of trends can be seen

Wind recycling: quantifying the disc growth

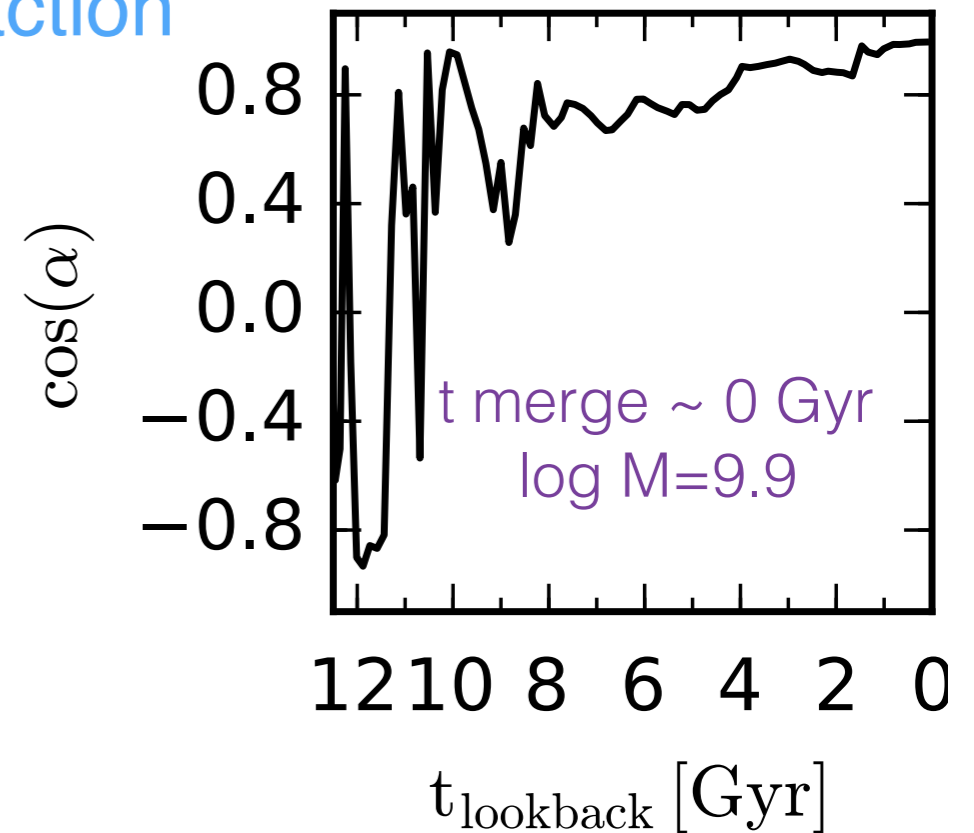


- steady growth with quiet merger history

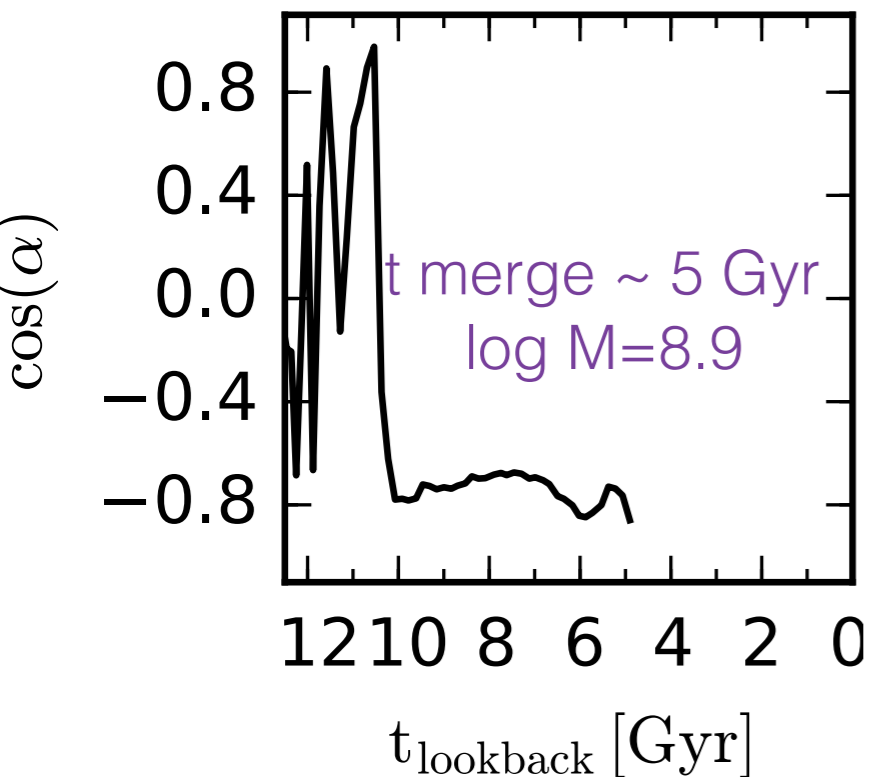
Wind recycling: the importance of mergers



- steady growth with quiet merger history
- prograde late-time merger + SF = high Lz unrecycled fraction



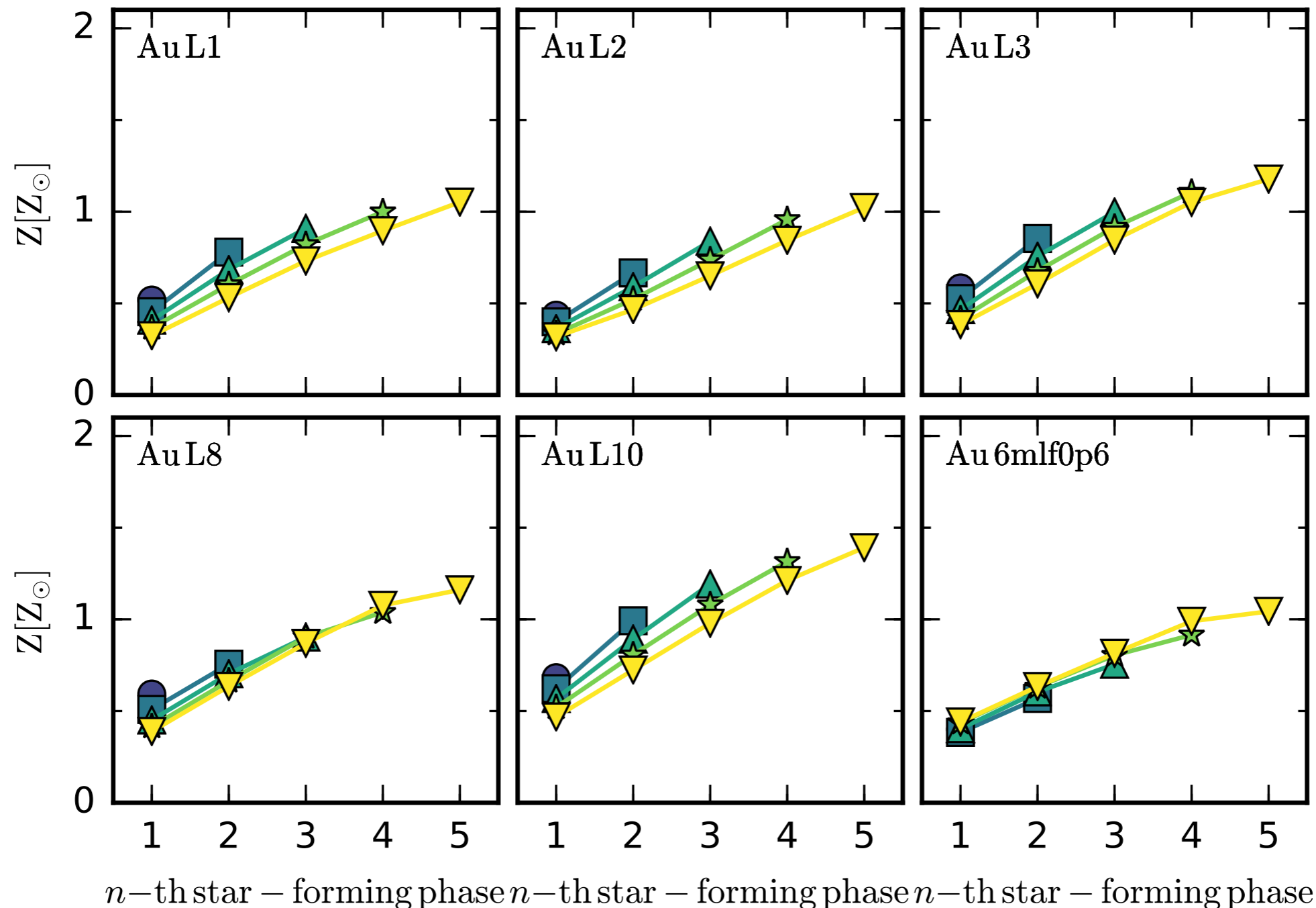
- massive retrograde merger - negative trends



- details likely depend on: the time gas entered SF phase relative to merger; fraction of fresh gas brought in etc.

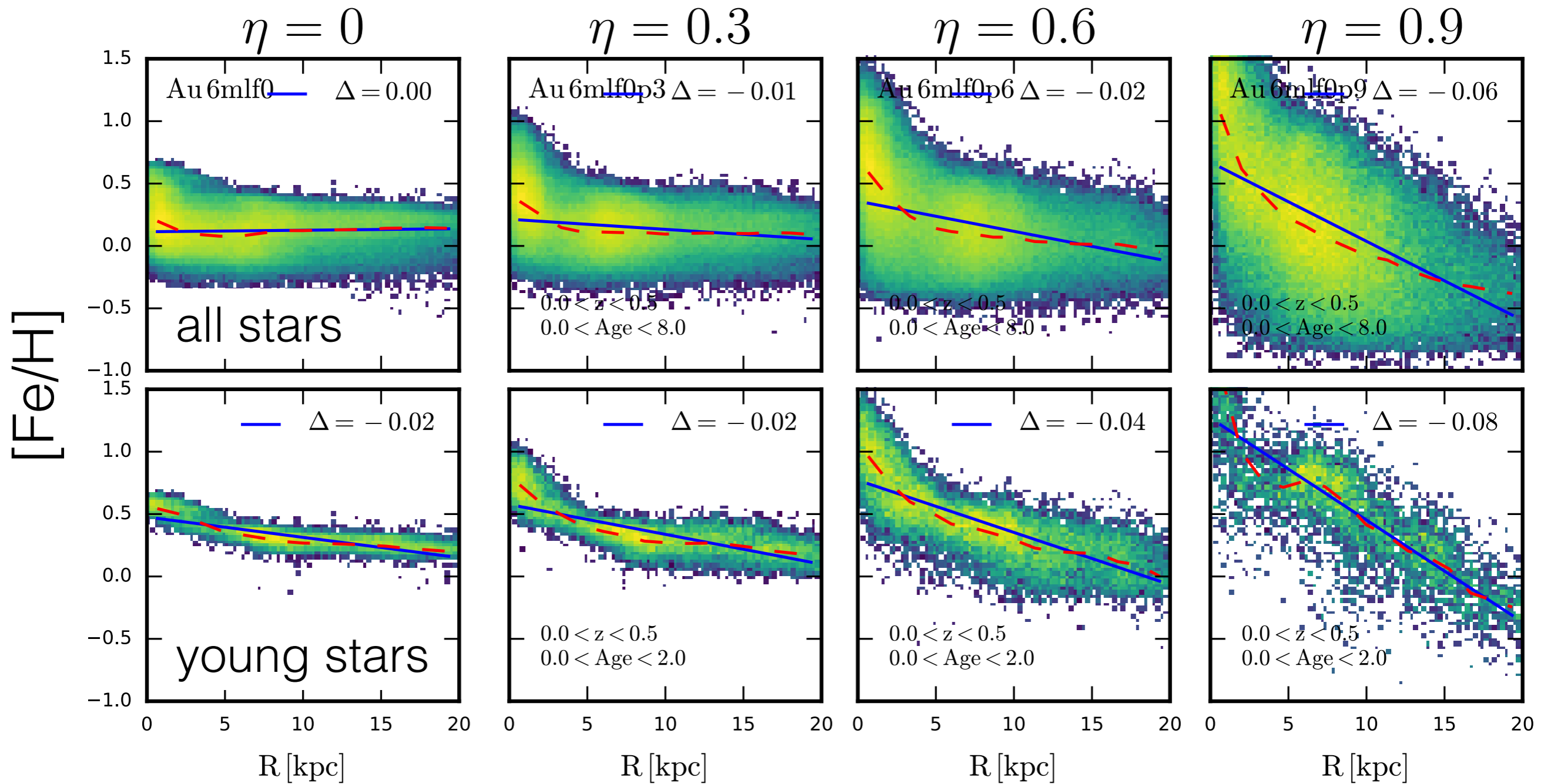
Wind recycling: a key for setting metallicity gradients

For each SNIa event, winds are loaded with $1 - \eta = 0.4$ of the metals of the particle, where eta is fraction left behind



- metal enrichment scales almost monotonically with recycling events

Metal loaded-Fountain flows critically affect metallicity distribution

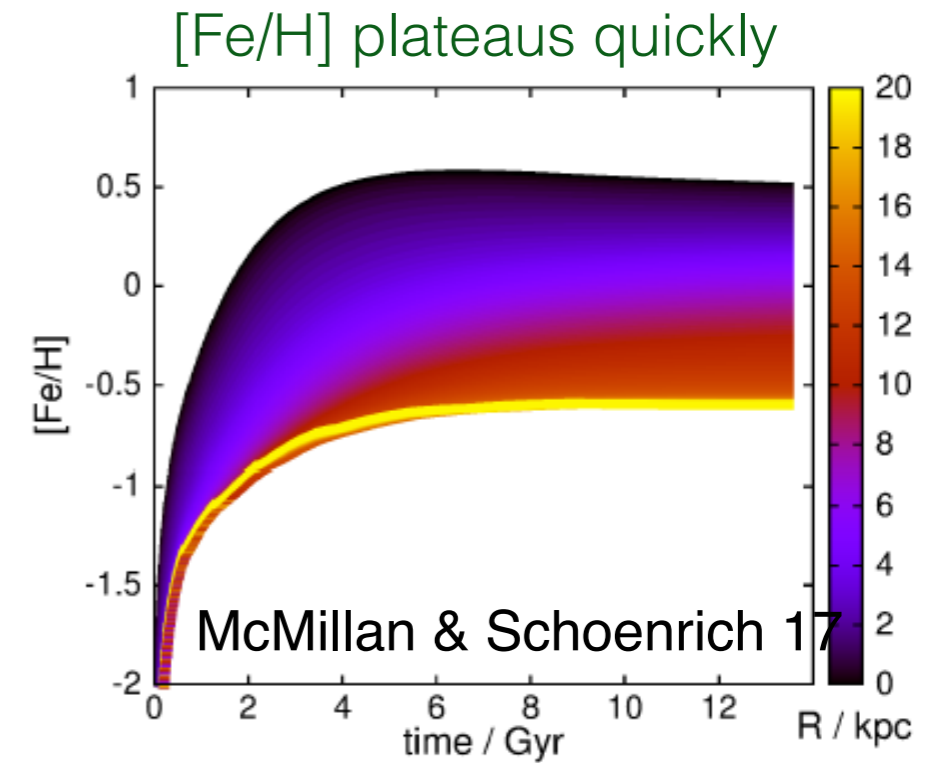
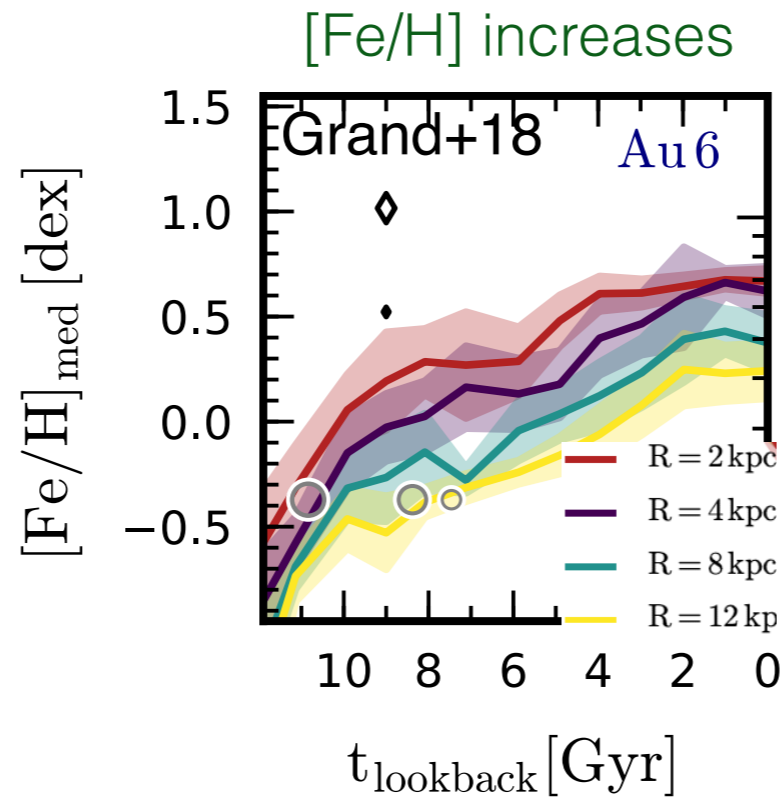


- fully loaded winds lead to flat $[Fe/H]$ gradients and small dispersion
- gradients (dispersion) becomes steeper (broader) for metal poorer winds
 —> more efficient metal mixing in CGM? (van de Voort's talk)

This highlights the importance of fountain flows for the formation of discs

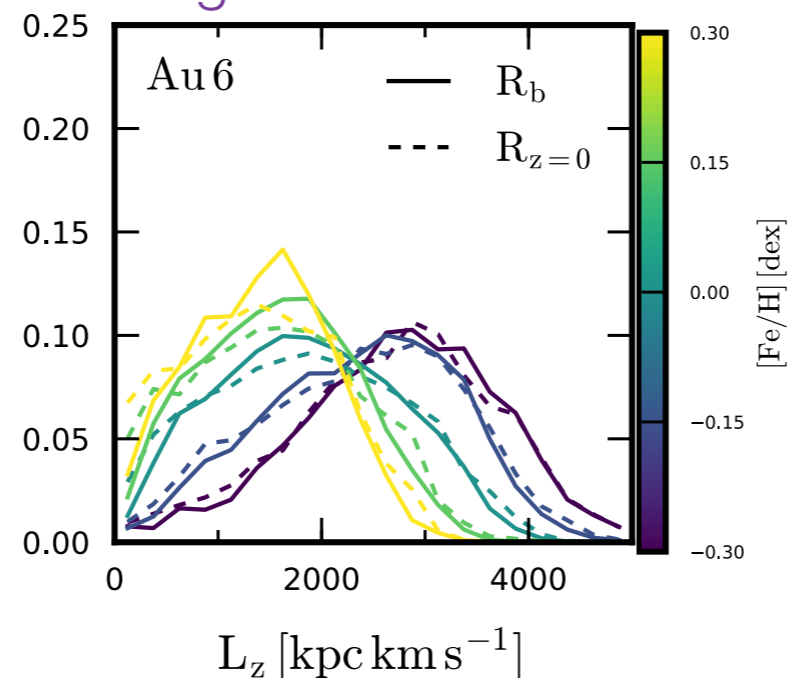
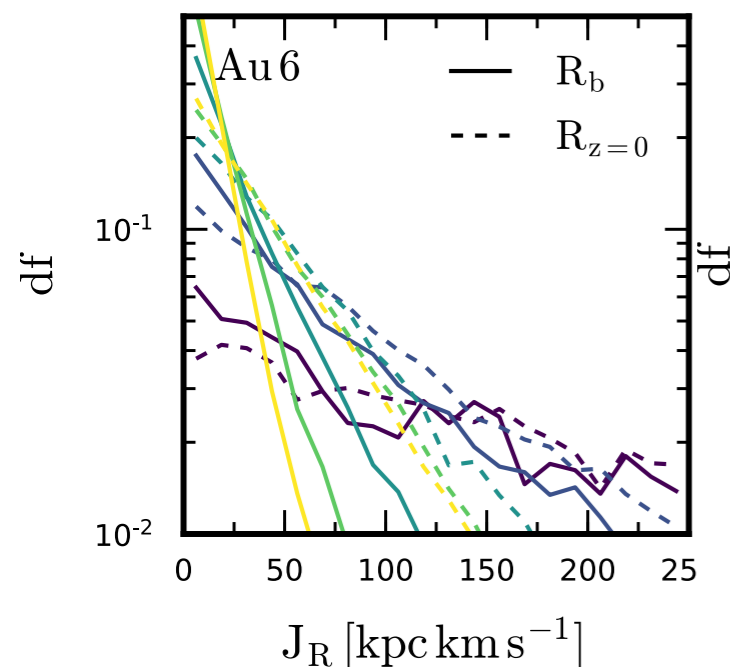
Fountain flows continually enrich gas metallicity:- A problem for chemical evolution models?

No equilibrium between pristine gas infall and chemical enrichment
(contrary to assumptions of analytic Chemical Evolution models)



Radial action

Angular momentum



Critical for interpreting the phase space distribution of coeval/mono-abundance stellar populations from surveys like *Gaia* and APOGEE

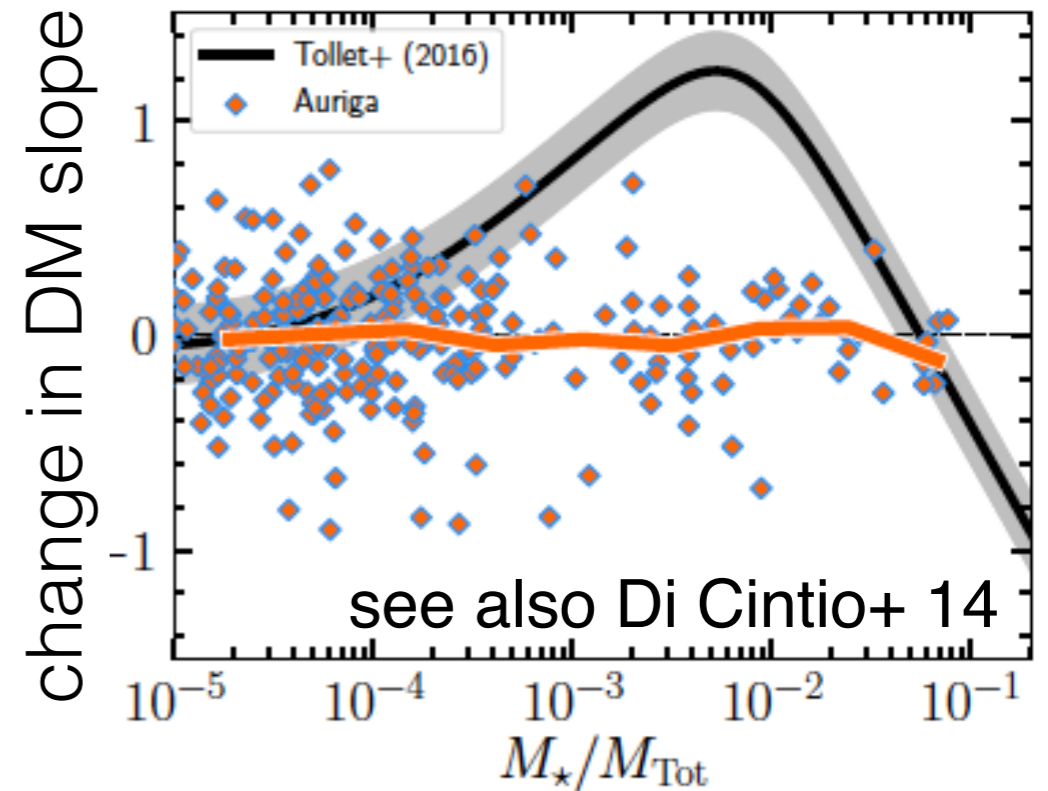
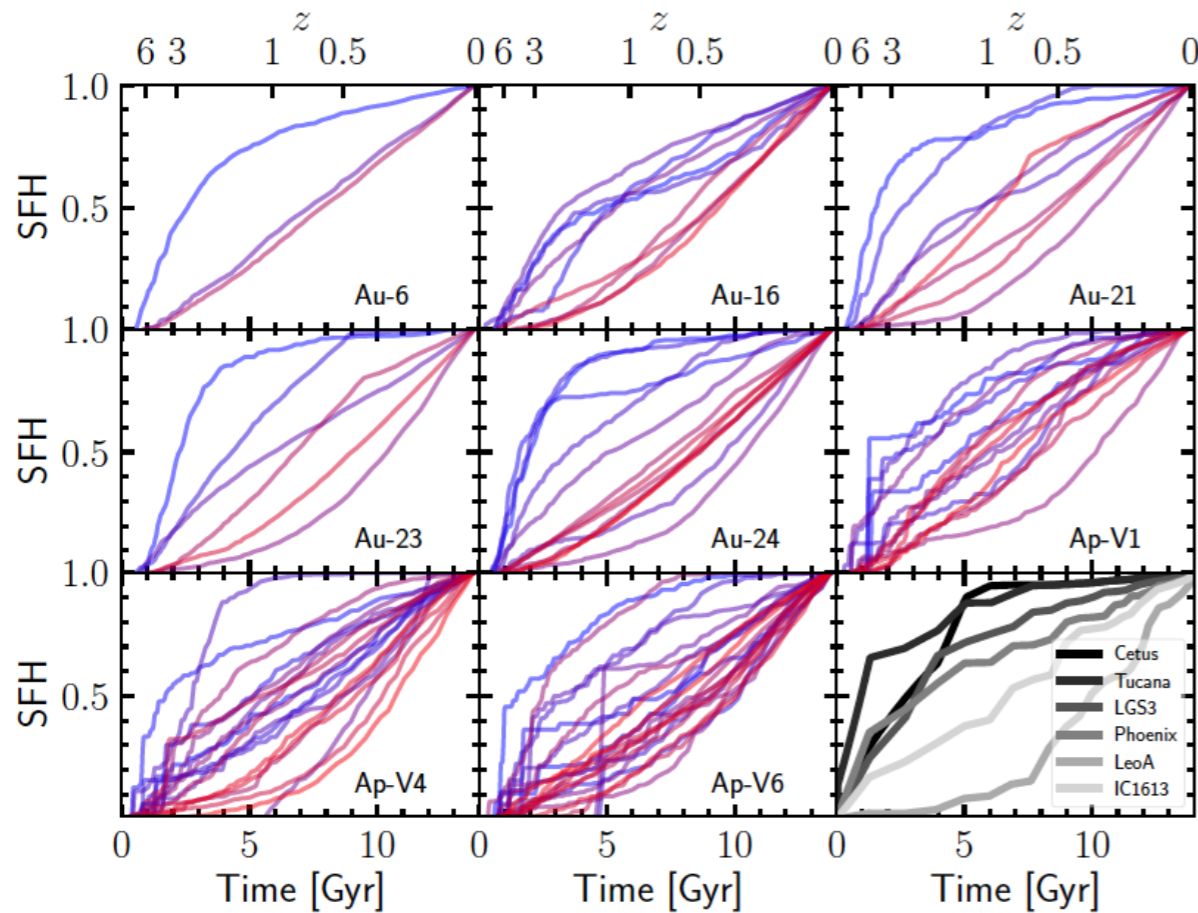
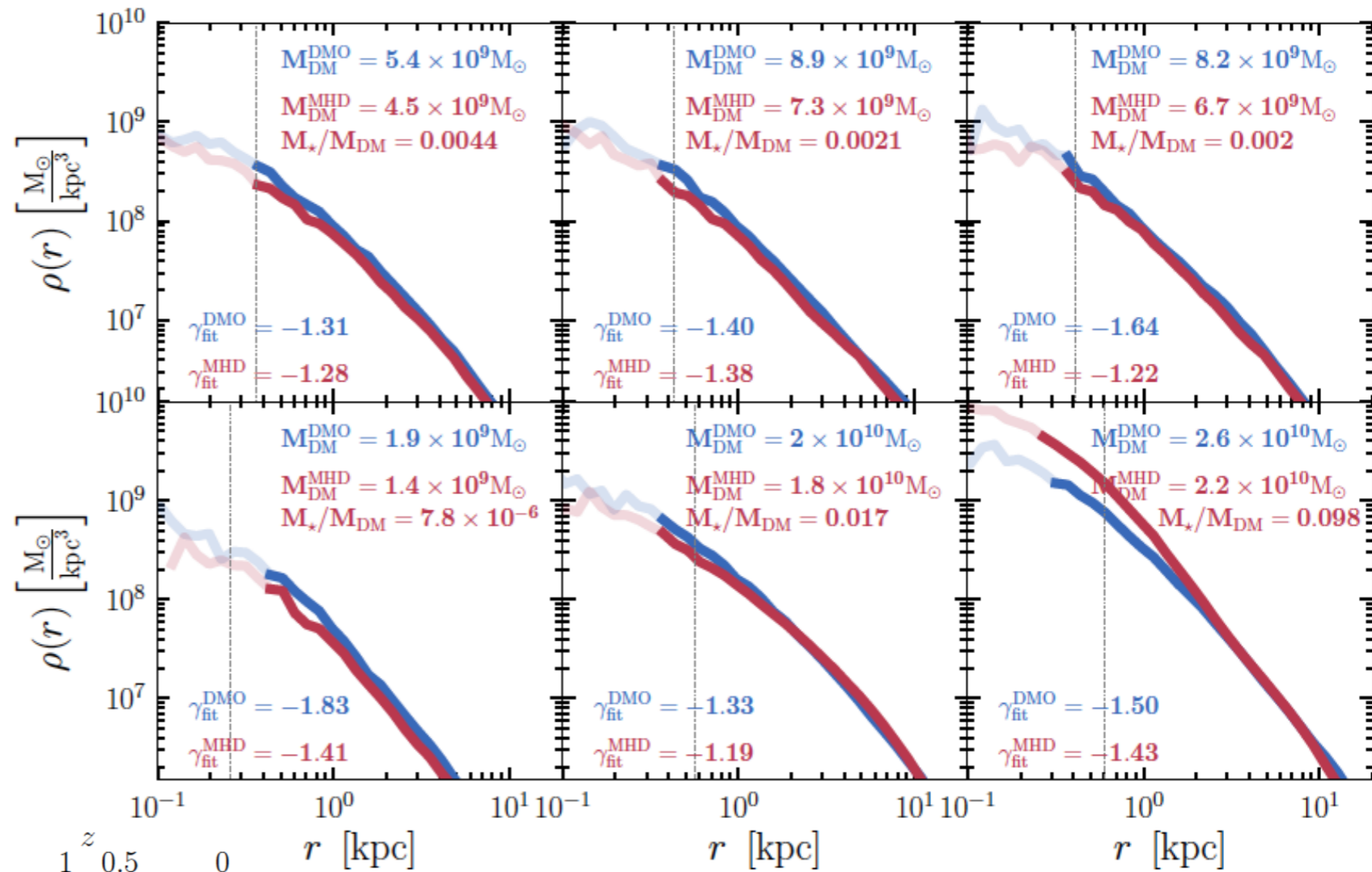
And now for something completely different....

Dark Matter Cores/Cusps



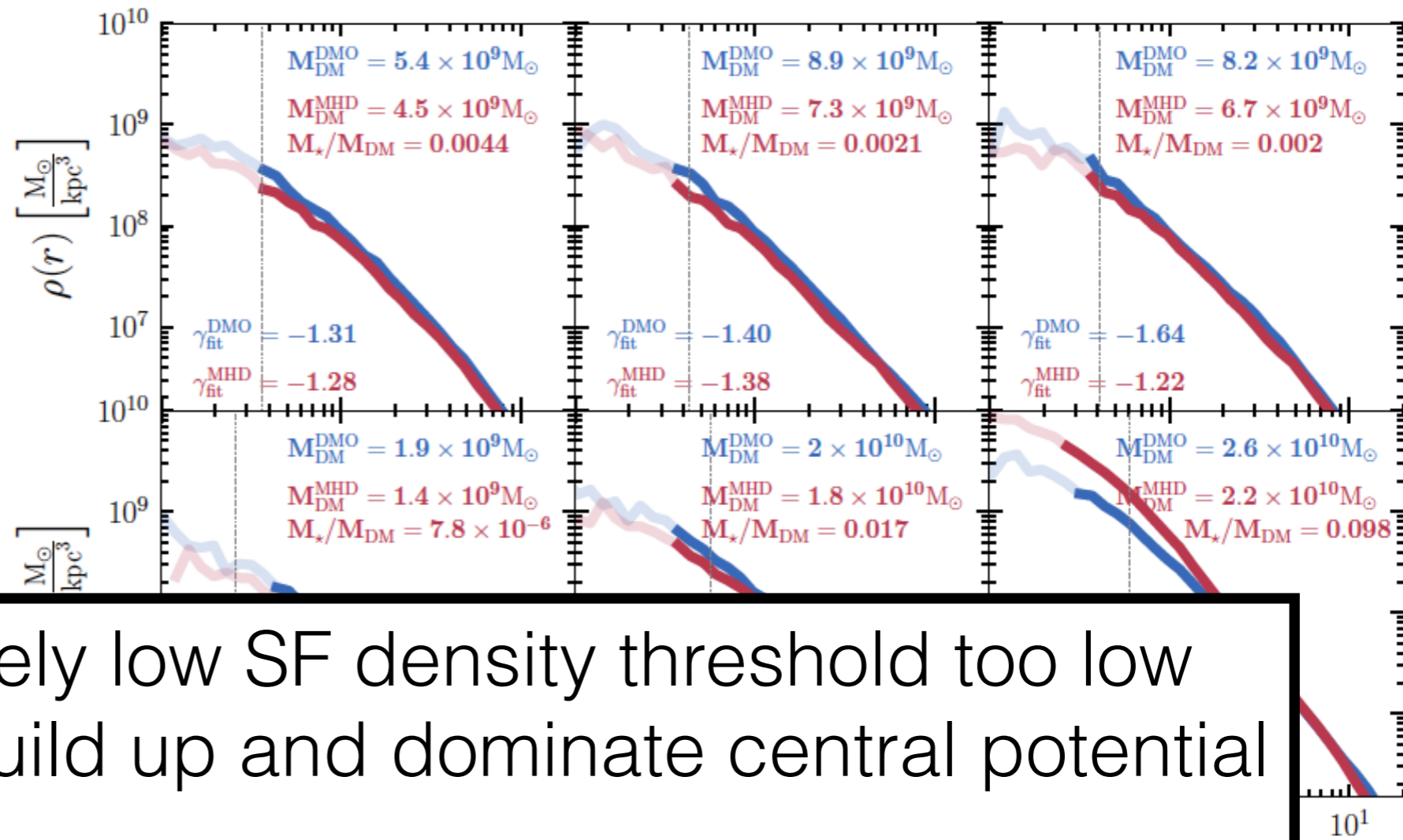
No cores to see here
(Bose, RG+ in prep)

Neither Auriga nor
APOSTLE (Fattahi+16)
show a single dwarf with
a DM core (despite a
range of SFHs including
bursty ones)



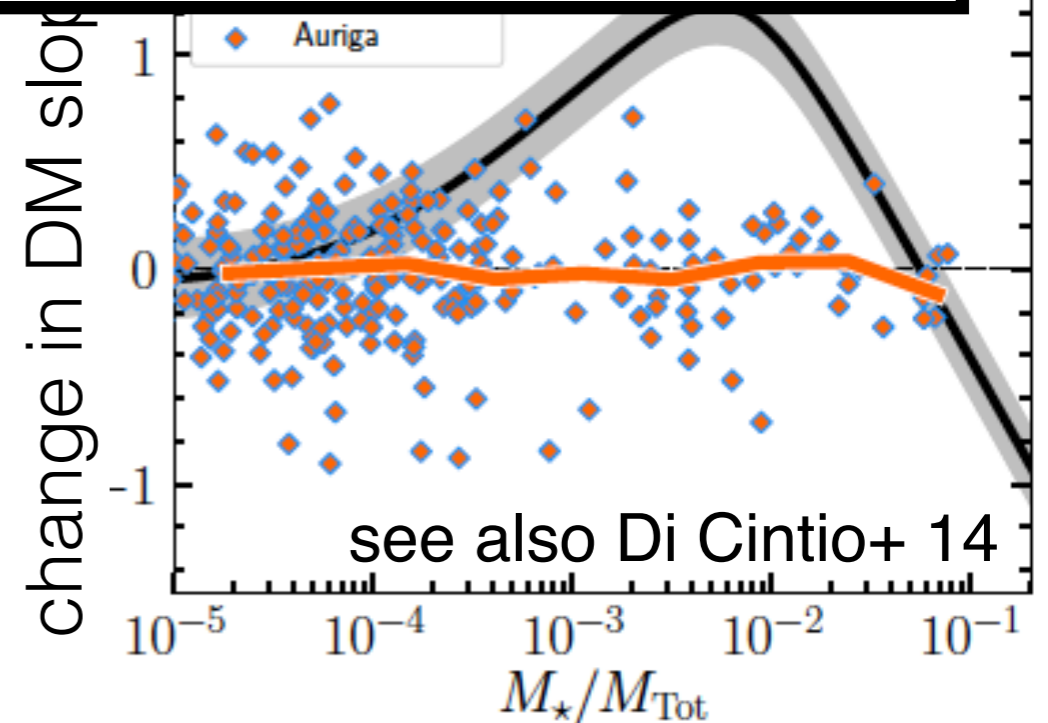
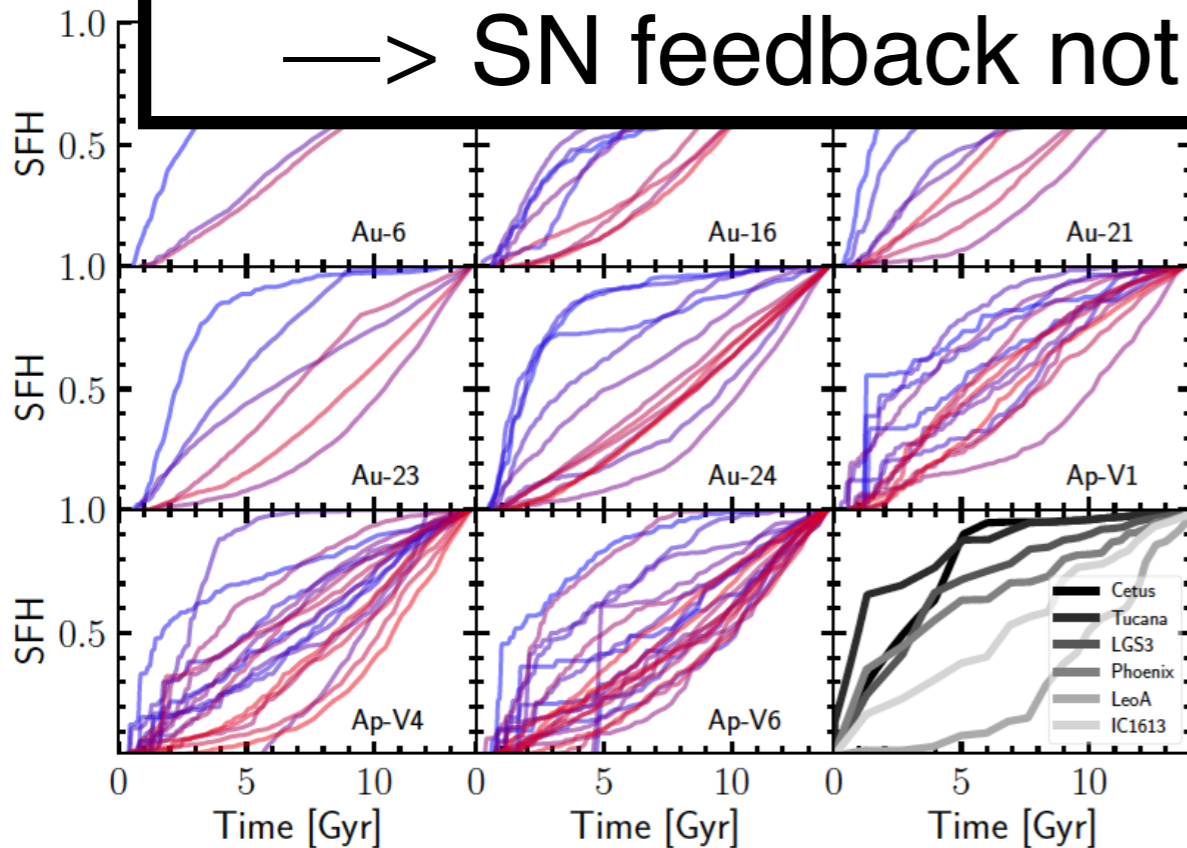
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Neither Auriga nor APOSTLE (Fattahi+16) show a single dwarf with a DM core (despite a range of SFHs including bursts)



Upshot: relatively low SF density threshold too low to allow gas to build up and dominate central potential

—> SN feedback not effective to sculpt out a core



Summary

Feedback-driven fountain flows are in operation and generally:

- increase aid inside-out growth...
... but mergers and late-time accretion of fresh gas can dramatically affect trends
- play a major role in setting the gas (and star) metallicity distribution
depends heavily on metal loading and therefore gas dynamics/mixing on the small scales