

**L. Kewley**

*Extreme Starbursts in Merging Galaxies*

I present new results from our large multiwavelength survey of nearby infrared merging galaxies. We show that metallicity gradients in galaxy pairs provide a "smoking gun" for large-scale gas inflows in merging galaxies and are intricately connected to extreme central bursts of star formation. At first close pass, gas inflows dramatically flatten metallicity gradients which do not recover until very late merger stages. We use optical, infrared and X-ray diagnostics to investigate the evolution of starburst and AGN activity as a function of merger progress. We show that the galaxies form a clear merger sequence where fuel boths starburst and AGN are fueled, and where the AGN becomes increasingly dominant during the final merger stages of the most luminous IR objects. Our results indicate that identification of the "diffuse merger" stage is critical for understanding the connection (if any) between starburst and AGN activity. In this stage, extreme starburst and AGN activity co-exist, yet the presence of compact radio cores indicative of AGN disappears. We discuss these results in terms of thermal free free absorption caused by large amounts of merger driven gas inflows.

# Extreme Starbursts and galaxy mergers

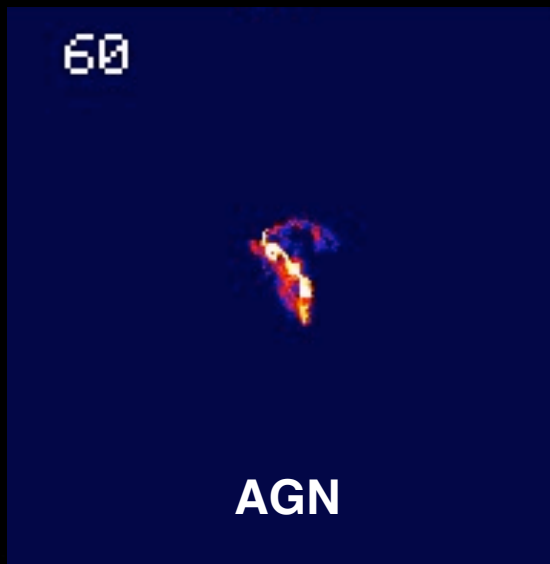
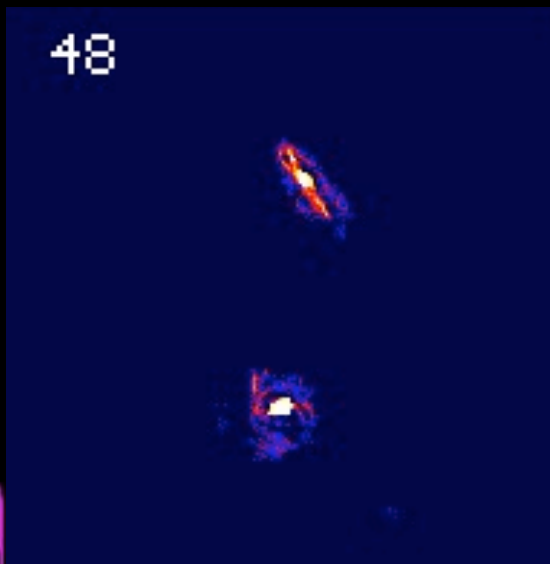
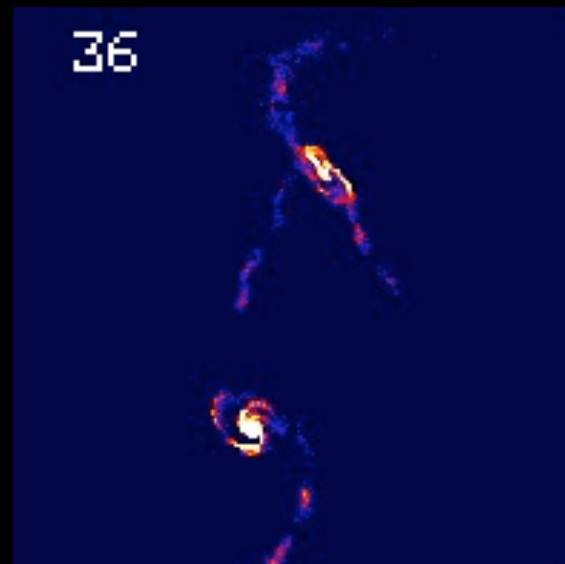
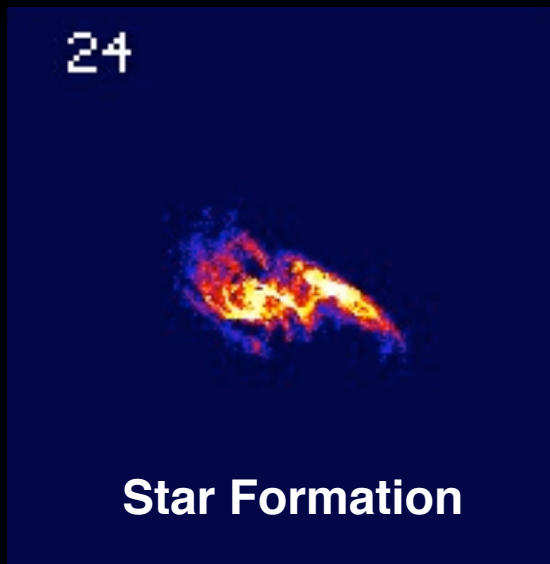
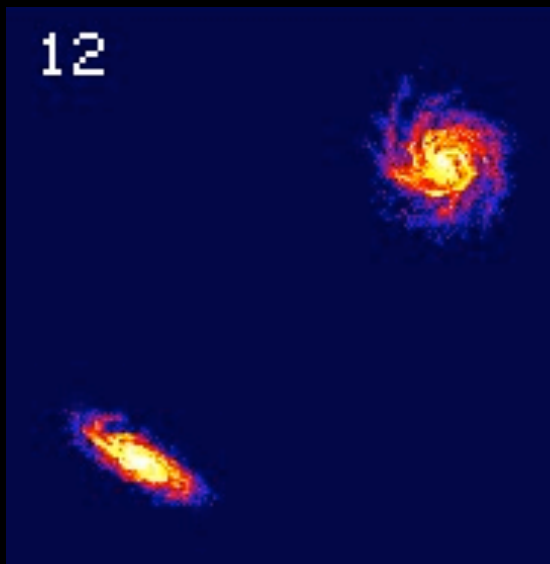


**Lisa Kewley**  
U. Hawaii

Tiantian Yuan, Jeff Rich, David Rupke  
Dave Sanders, Margaret Geller, Betsy Barton

# Merger Scenario

e.g., Sanders & Mirabel (1996)  
Barnes & Hernquist (1996)



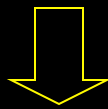
# Outstanding Questions

- Do such large-scale gas flows occur?
- Is the Sanders merger scenario correct?
- Connection between starbursts & AGN?

# Galaxy Pairs

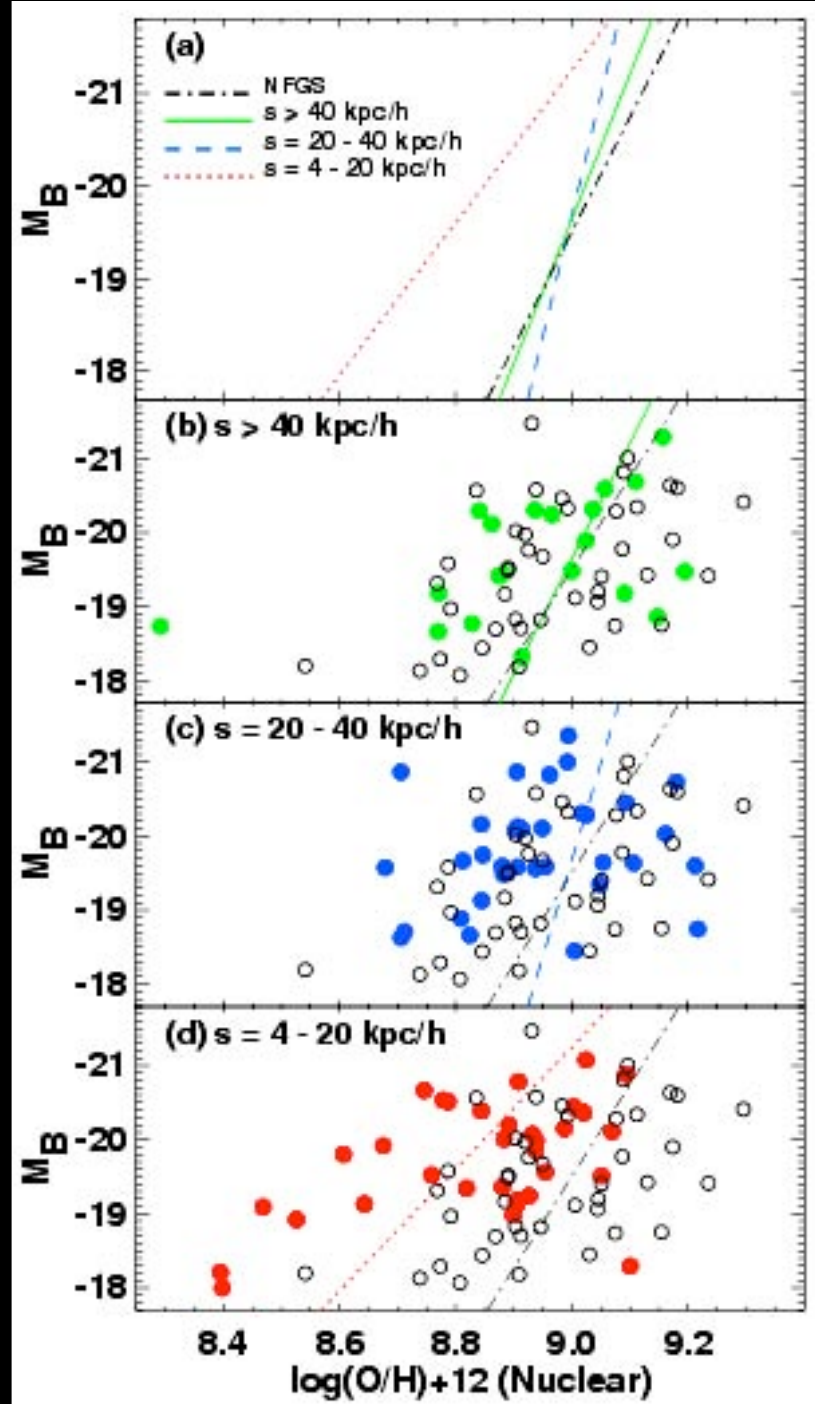
## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

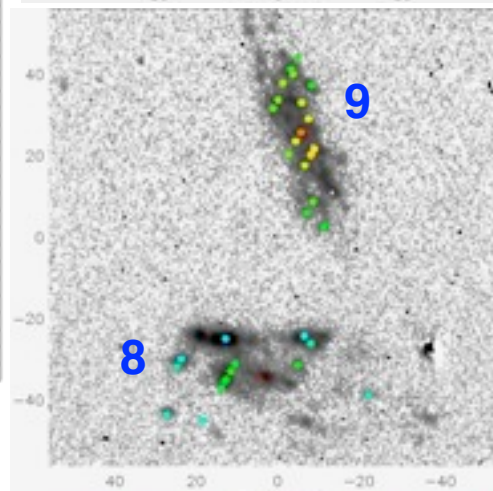
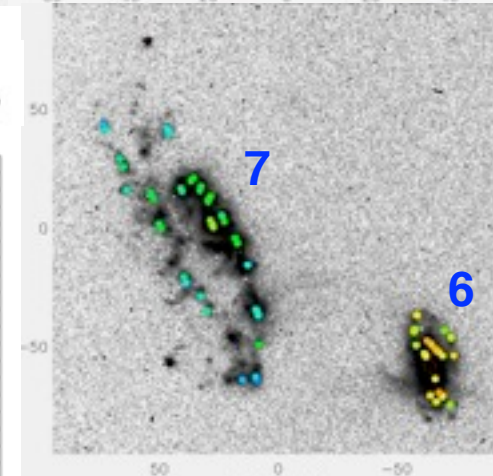
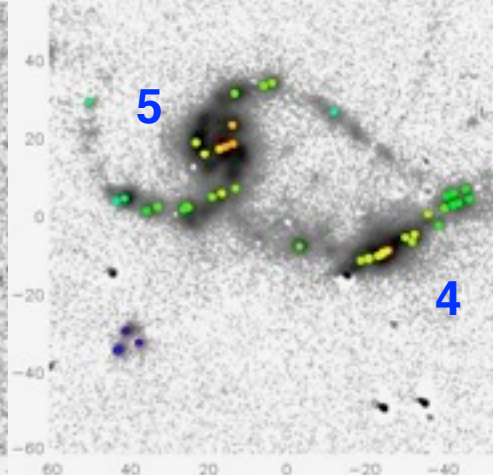
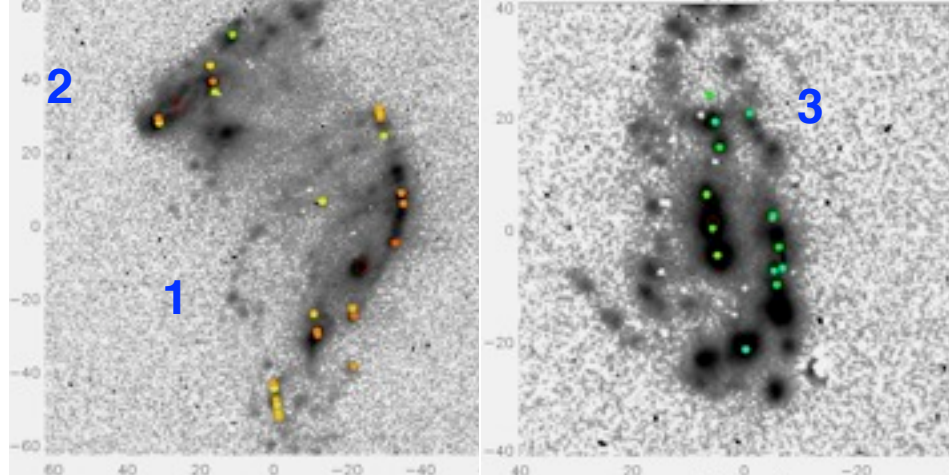
1. shifts for close pairs
2. correlated with central burst strength



## Evidence for Gas Infall

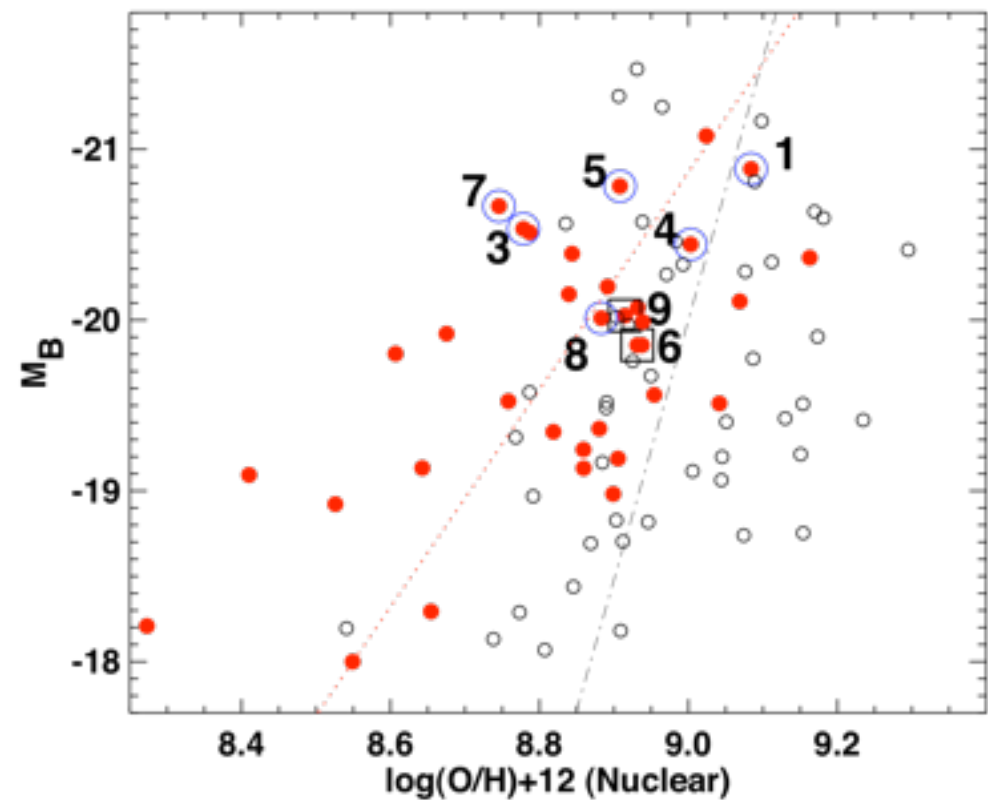
Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)





Kewley et al.  
(2010, ApJL,  
submitted),

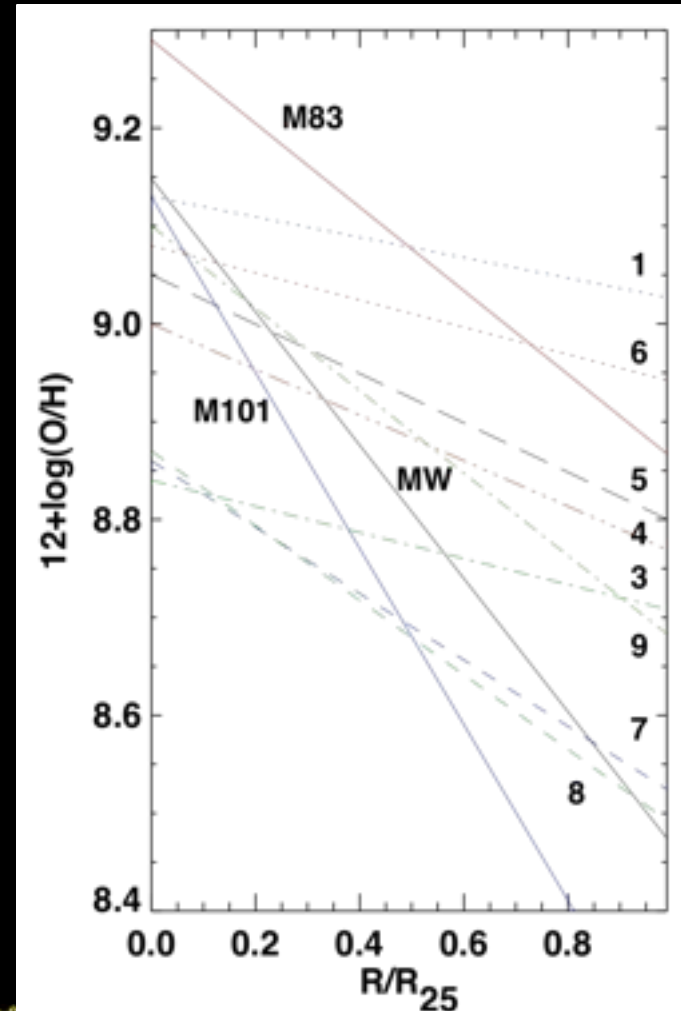
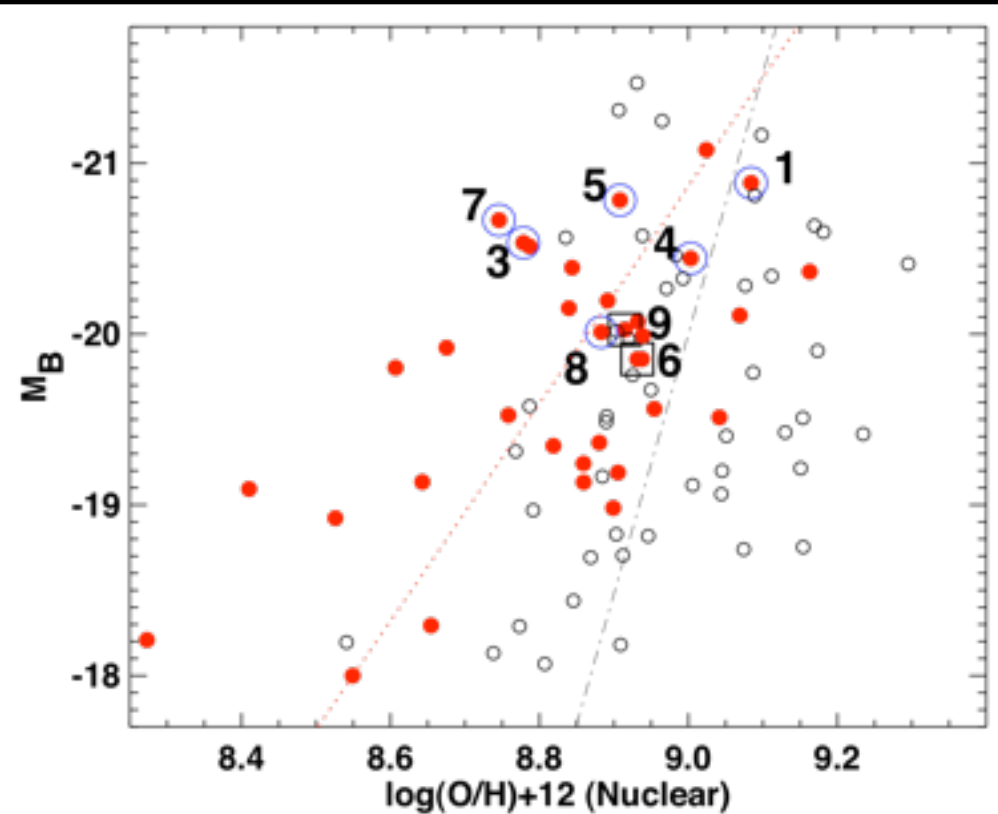
Rupke, Kewley  
& Barnes  
(2010, ApJ,  
submitted)



# Metallicity Gradients: A Smoking Gun for large merger-driven gas inflows.

Kewley et al. (2010, ApJL, submitted)

Rupke, Kewley & Barnes (2010, ApJ, submitted)



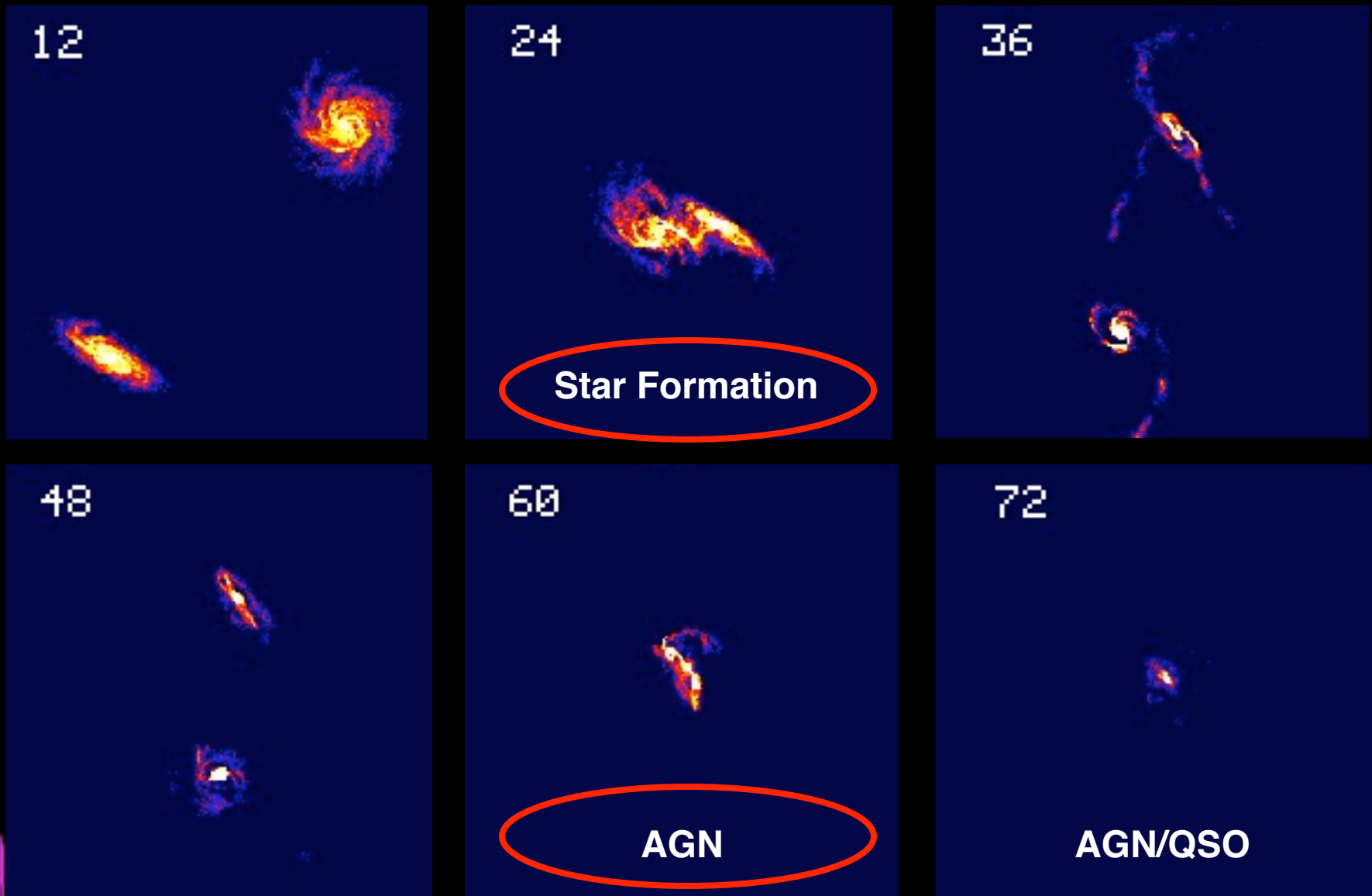
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Yes & can be traced with metallicity
- Is the Sanders merger scenario correct?
- Connection between starbursts & AGN?



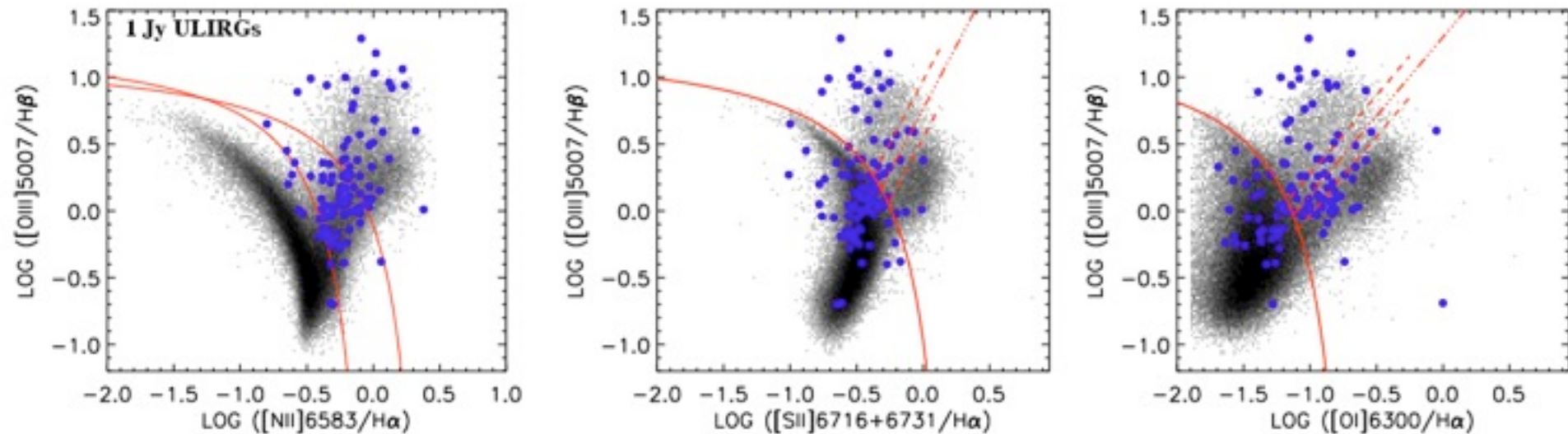
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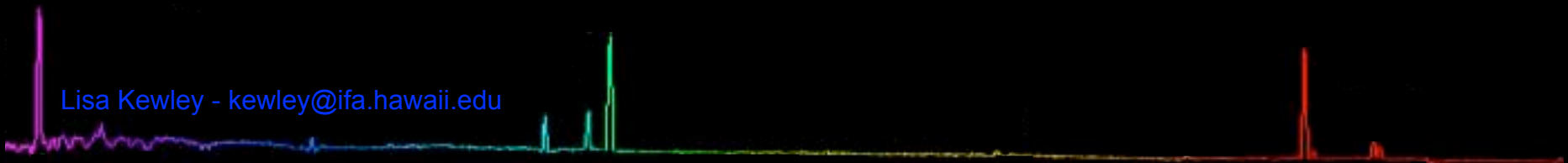


# Spectral Classification

ULIRGs (blue) -  $L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{12} L_{\text{sun}}$



Yuan, Kewley, & Sanders (2010, ApJ, 209, 884)



# Merger Progress

F14394+5332  
wide binary

$s > 10$  kpc

F12112+0305  
close binary

$s < 10$  kpc

F11028+3130  
diffuse merger

tidal features

$L(k)_{4\text{kpc}} / L(k) < 1/3$

F11119+3257  
compact merger

tidal features

$L(k)_{4\text{kpc}} / L(k) > 1/3$

F21219-1757  
old merger

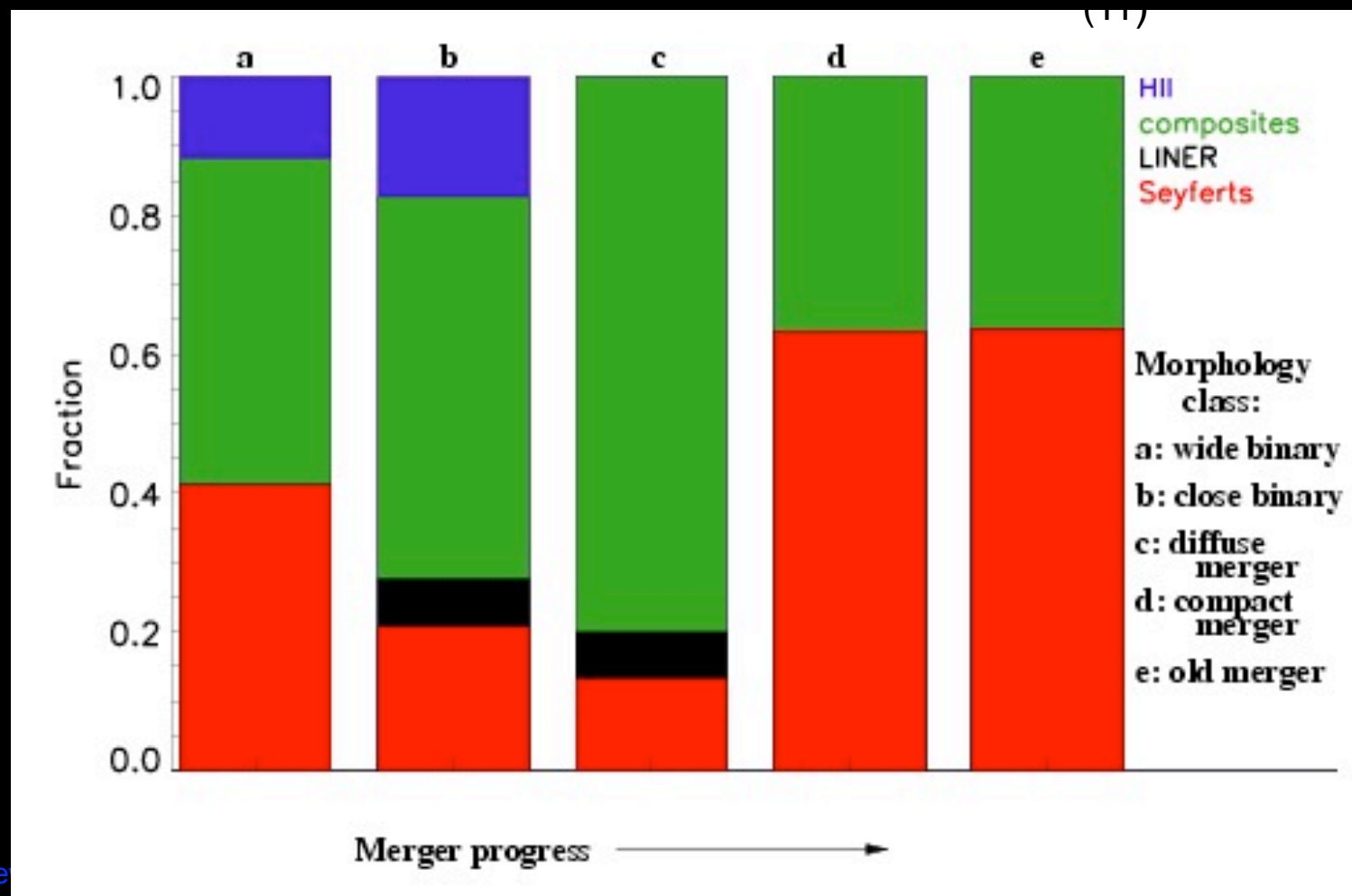
no tidal features  
disturbed morphology

Morphological  
Class based on  
Veilleux et al. 2002

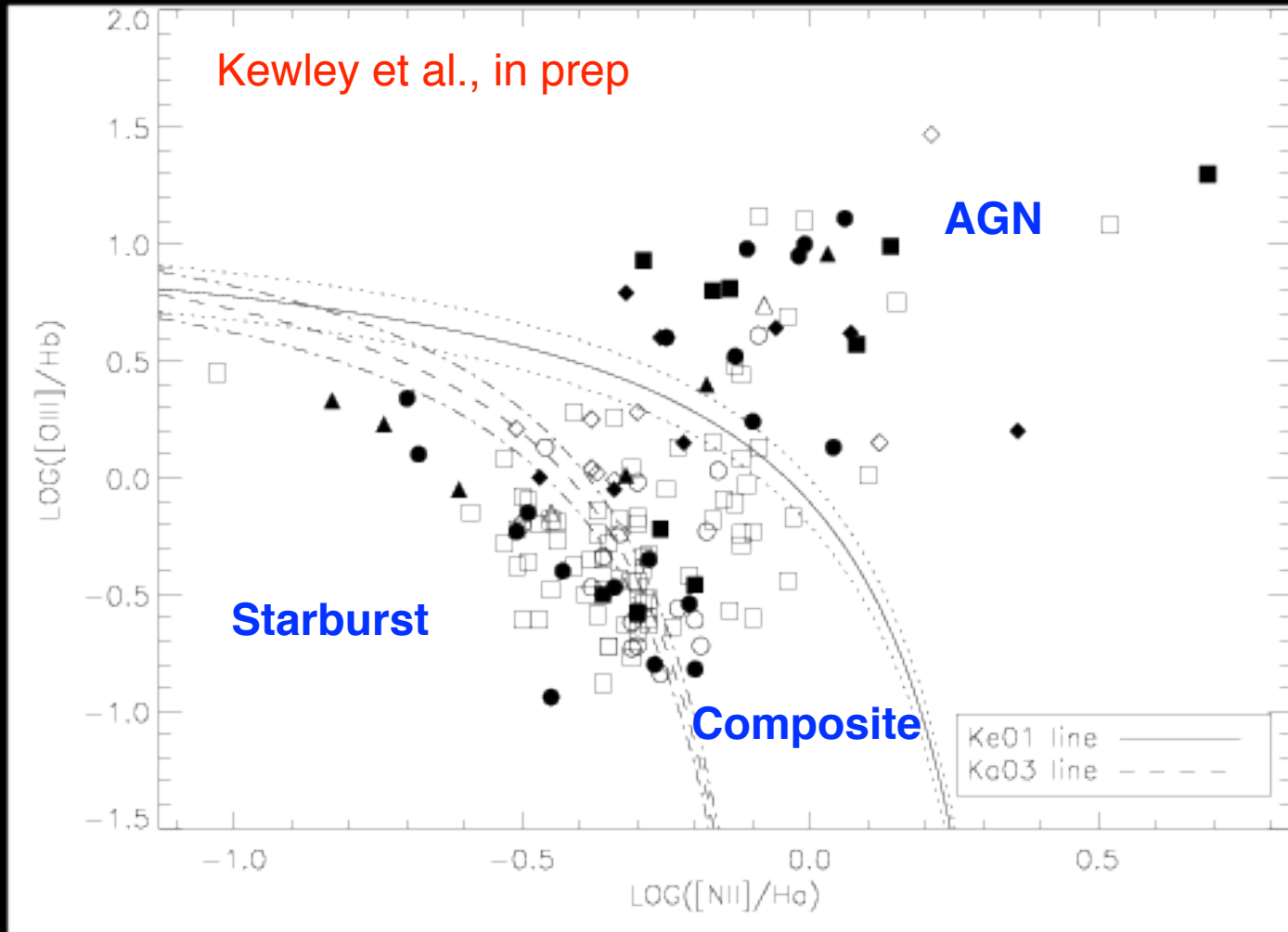
# Spectral Class & Merger Progress

ULIRGs

Yuan, Kewley, & Sanders (2010, ApJ, 209, 884)

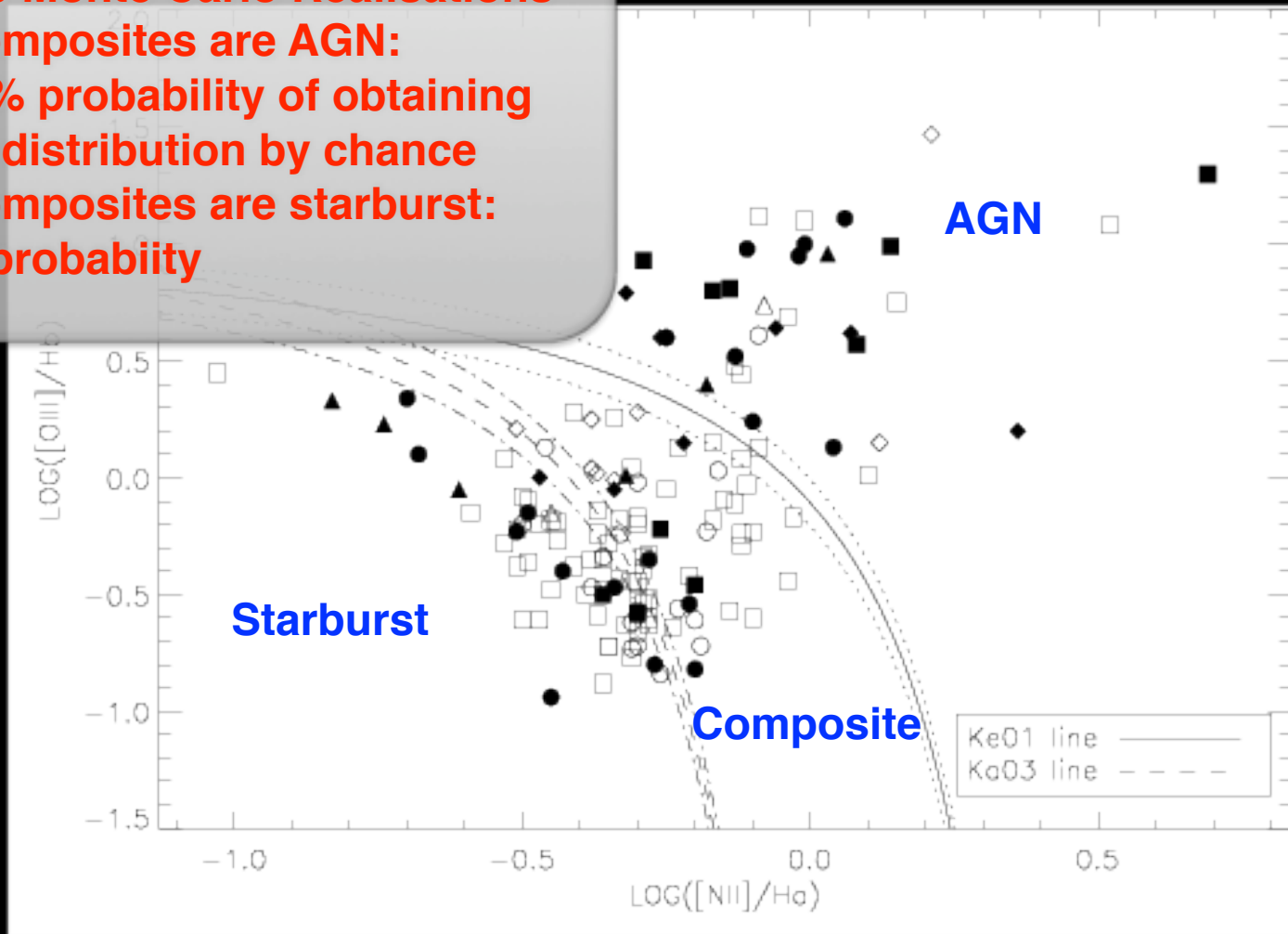


# Compact Radio Cores in Composites

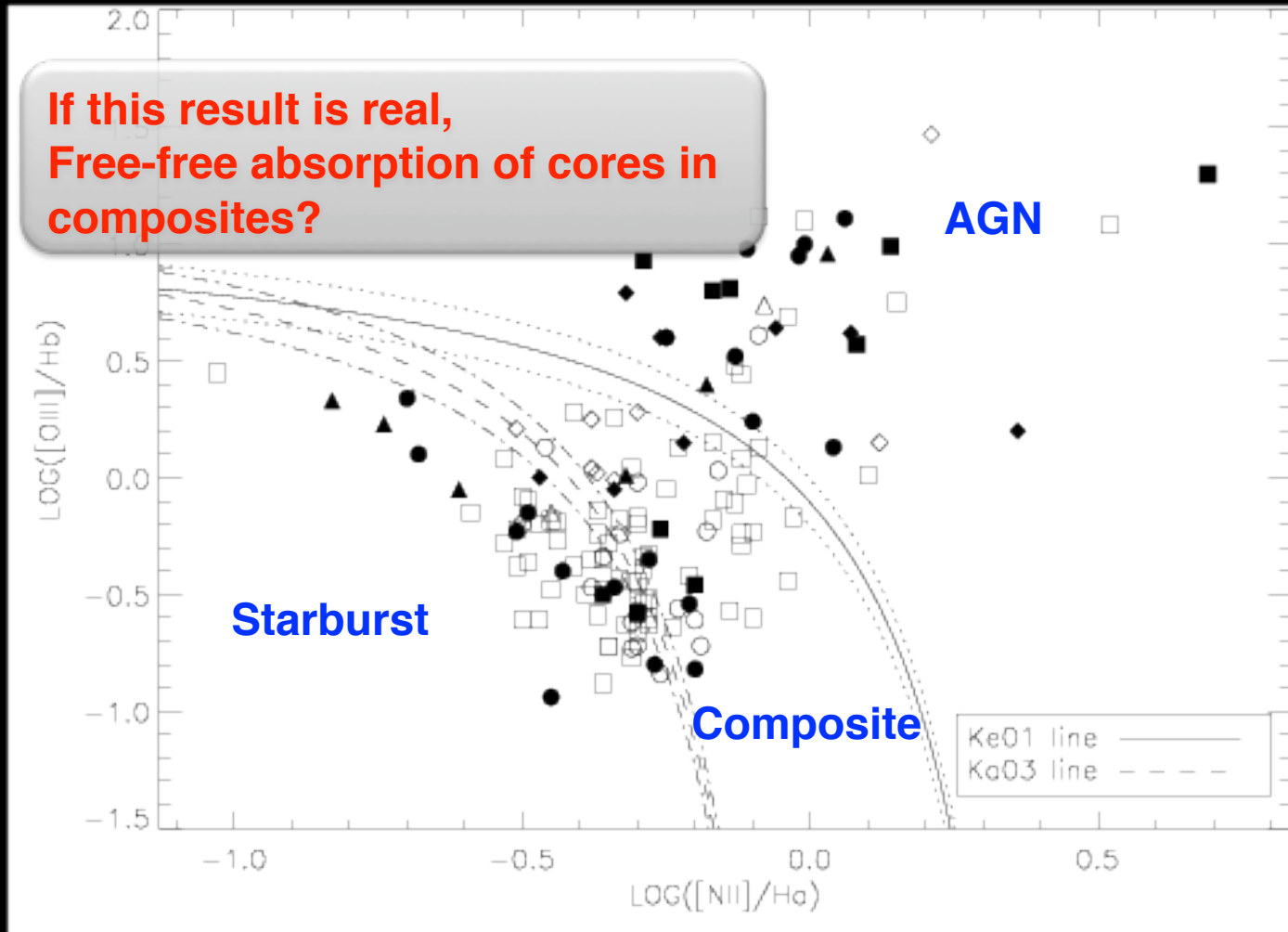


# Compact Radio Cores in Composites

1000 Monte Carlo Realisations  
If composites are AGN:  
< 1 % probability of obtaining  
this distribution by chance  
If composites are starburst:  
7% probability



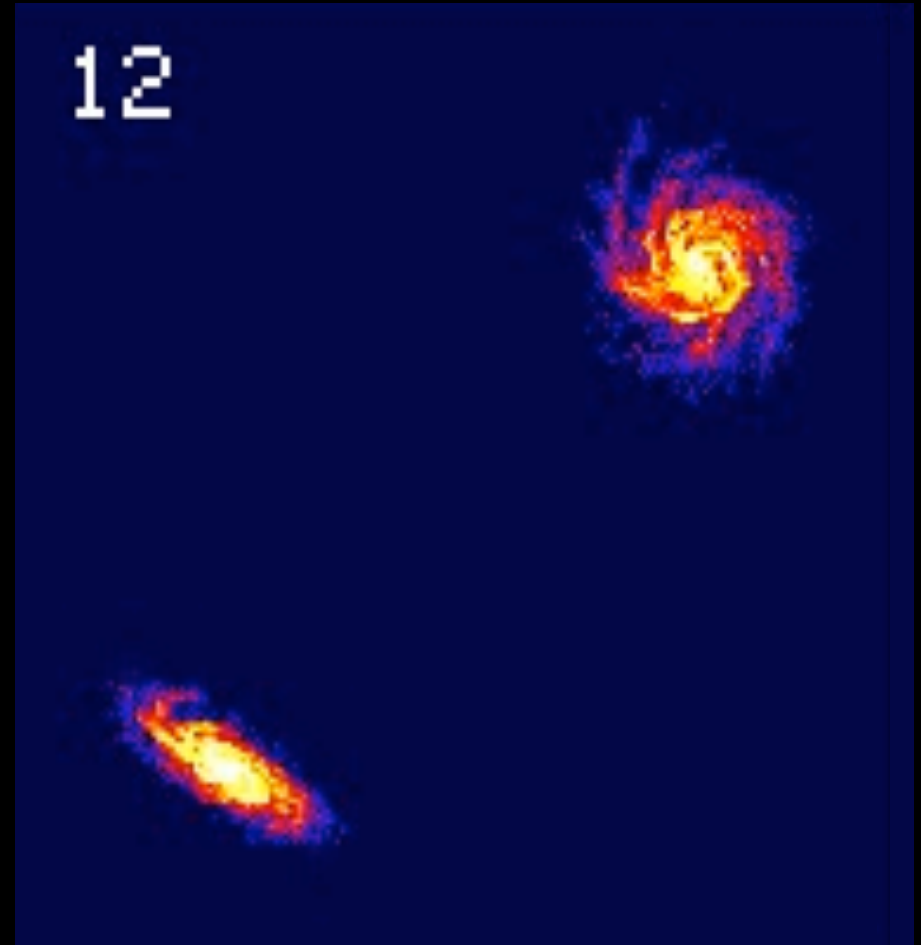
# Compact Radio Cores in Composites



# New Merger Scenario

Initial stages

AGN may be visible  
in some galaxies





# Merger Scenario

First close pass

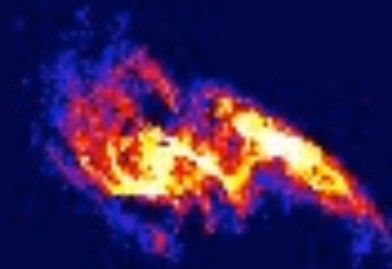
Large gas inflows



Starburst triggered

Metallicity gradient  
disrupted

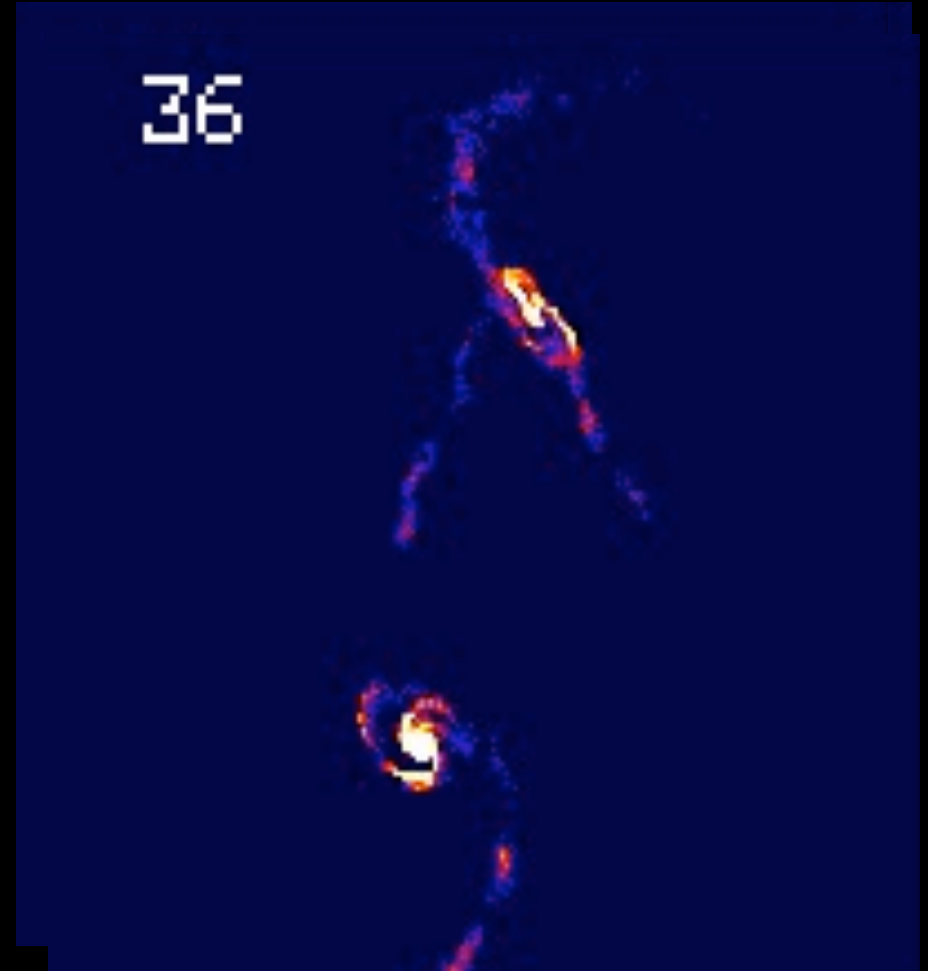
24



# Merger Scenario

After first close pass

Large gas inflows  
& star formation continue



# Merger Scenario

Final coalescence  
(diffuse merger stage)

Starburst and AGN  
visible



Composite spectral  
class dominant

F-F absorption of radio cores?



# Merger Scenario

Nuclei forms core  
(compact merger stage)

Starburst subsides,  
nuclear dust clears



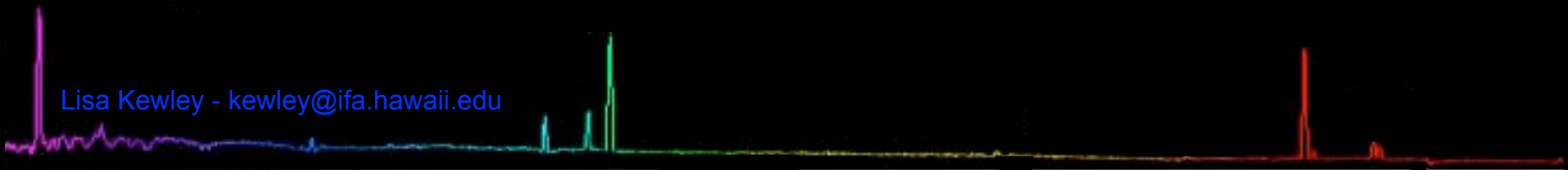
AGN activity dominant



Yuan, Kewley, & Sanders (2010, ApJ, 209, 884)

# Merger Scenario & Composites

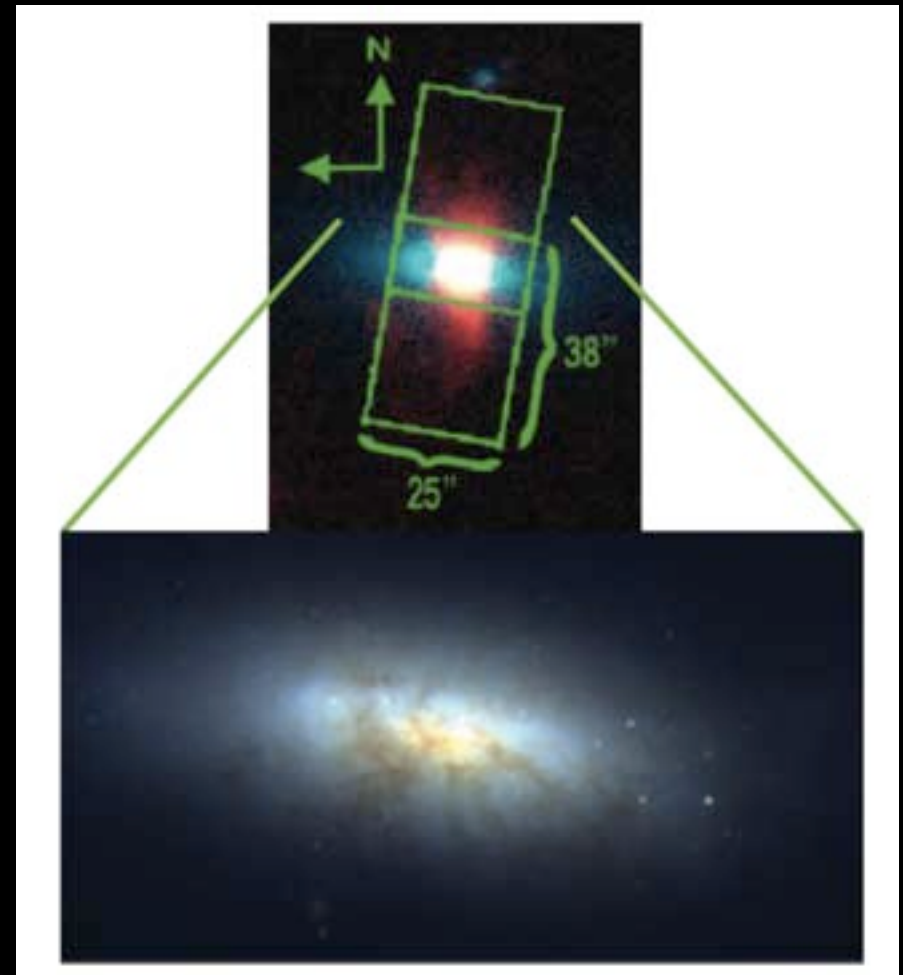
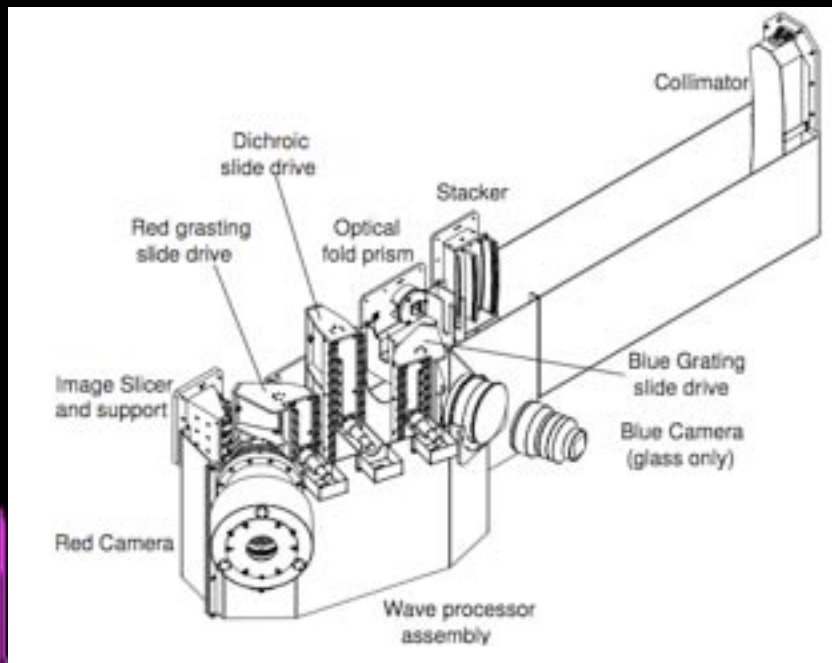
- Merger scenario assumes composites are starburst + AGN
- What about alternative ionization sources (e.g., shocks)?
- What about aperture effects? (our spectra cover  $\sim 1$  kpc)



# Integral Field Spectroscopy of nearby U/LIRGs

~25 LIRGS & ULIRGs from GOALS

IFU observations obtained with WiFES (PI Dopita)



# Integral Field Spectroscopy of nearby U/LIRGs

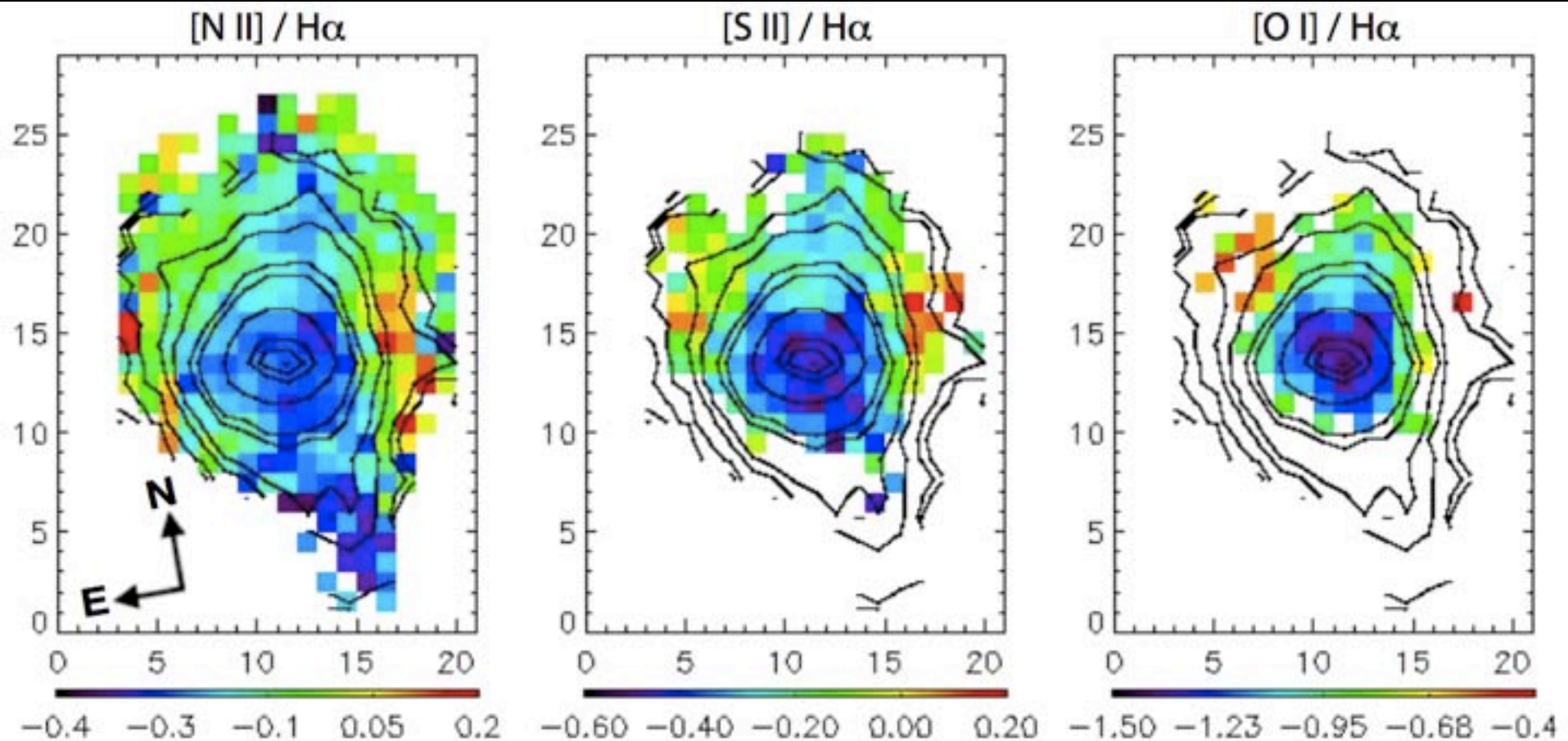
M82

NGC 839



# Integral Field Spectroscopy of nearby U/LIRGs

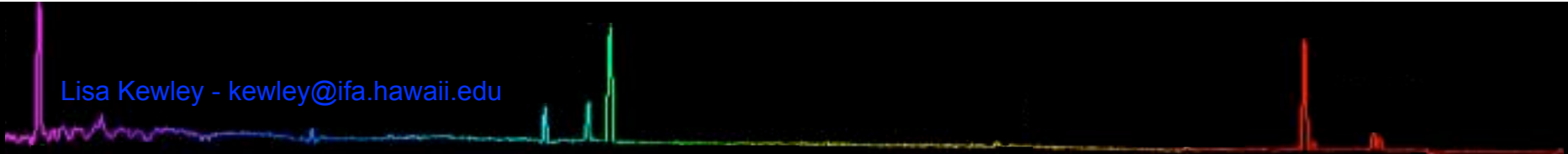
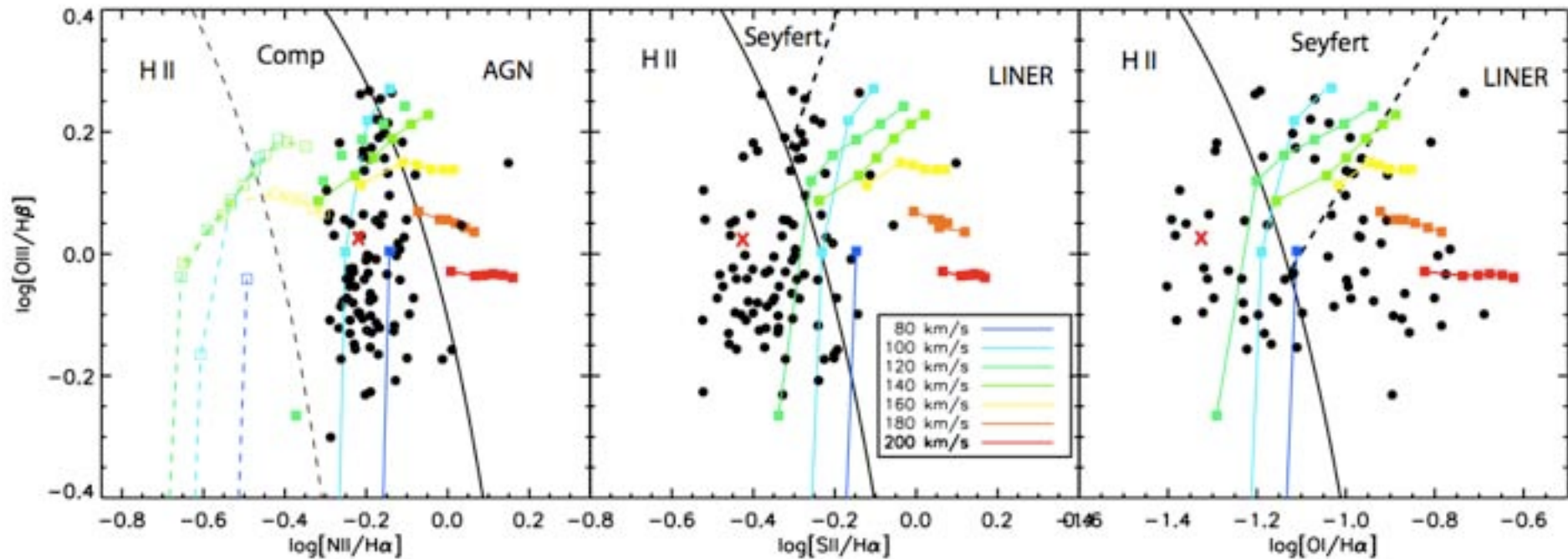
## NGC 839: Line Ratio Maps





# Integral Field Spectroscopy of nearby U/LIRGs

NGC 839: Line Ratio Maps & low velocity shock models



# Outstanding Questions

- Do such large-scale gas flows occur?

Yes & can be traced with metallicity

- Is the Sanders merger scenario correct?

Yes, according to optical classification

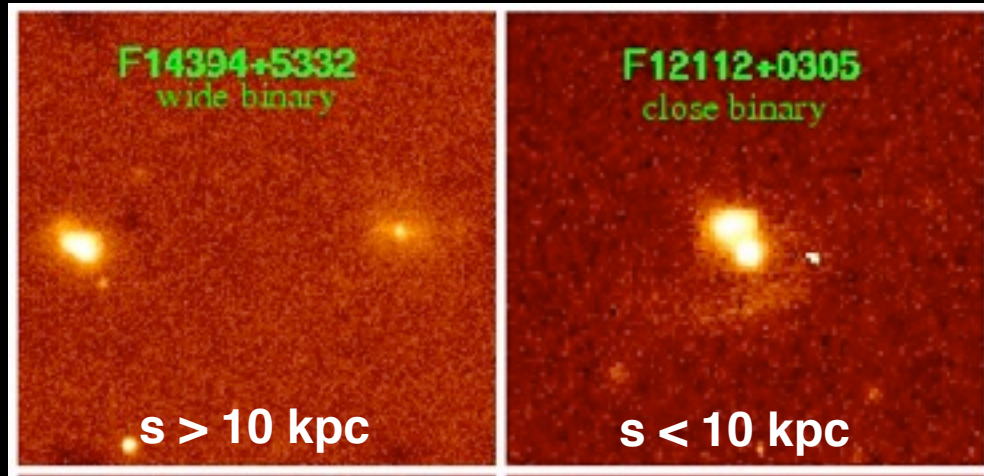
- Connection between starbursts & AGN?

Composites, Diffuse Merger Stage is Critical

=> X-ray, VLBI, IFU investigations ongoing

# Merger Progress

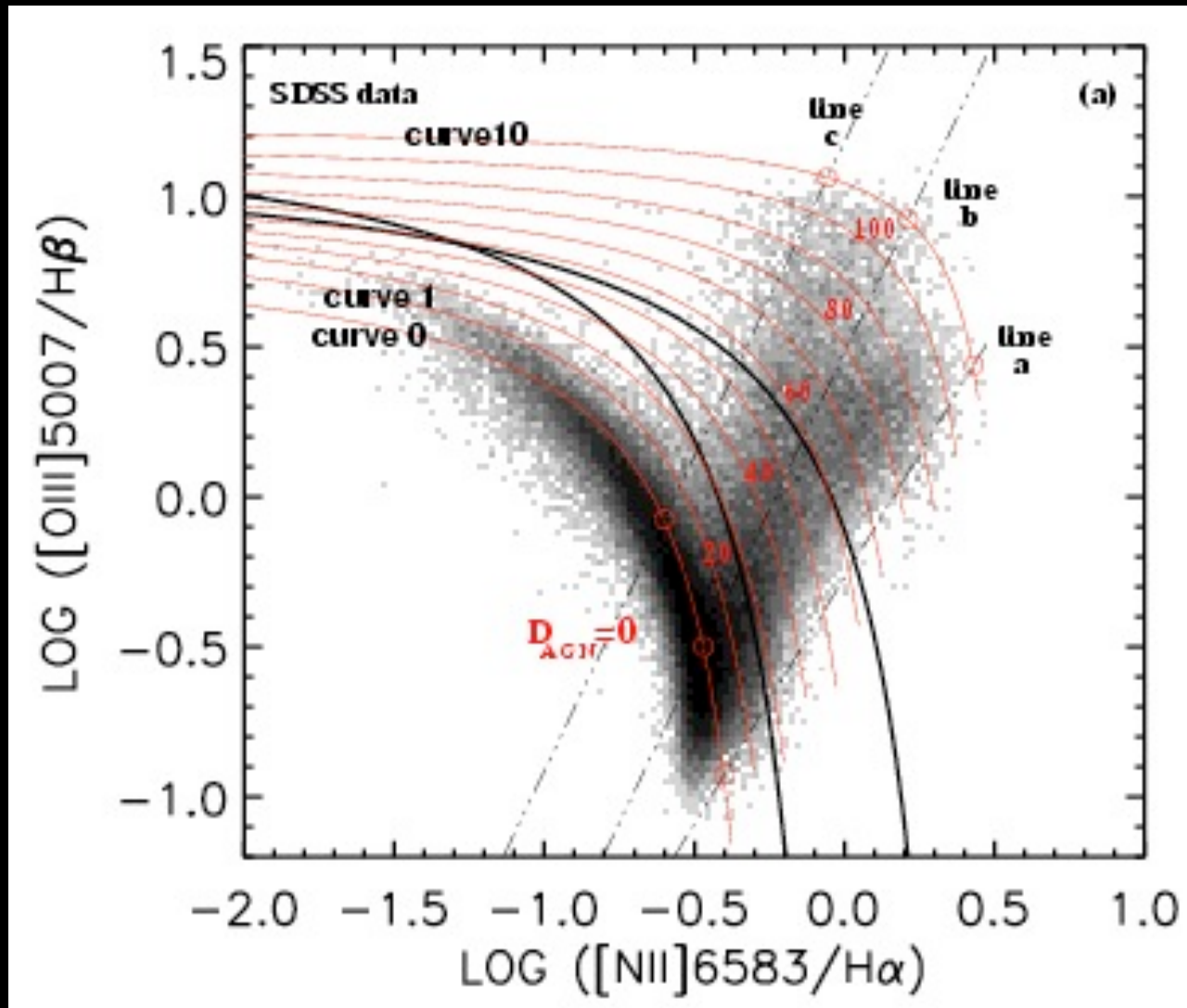
- Morphological Classification (Veilleux et al. 2002)



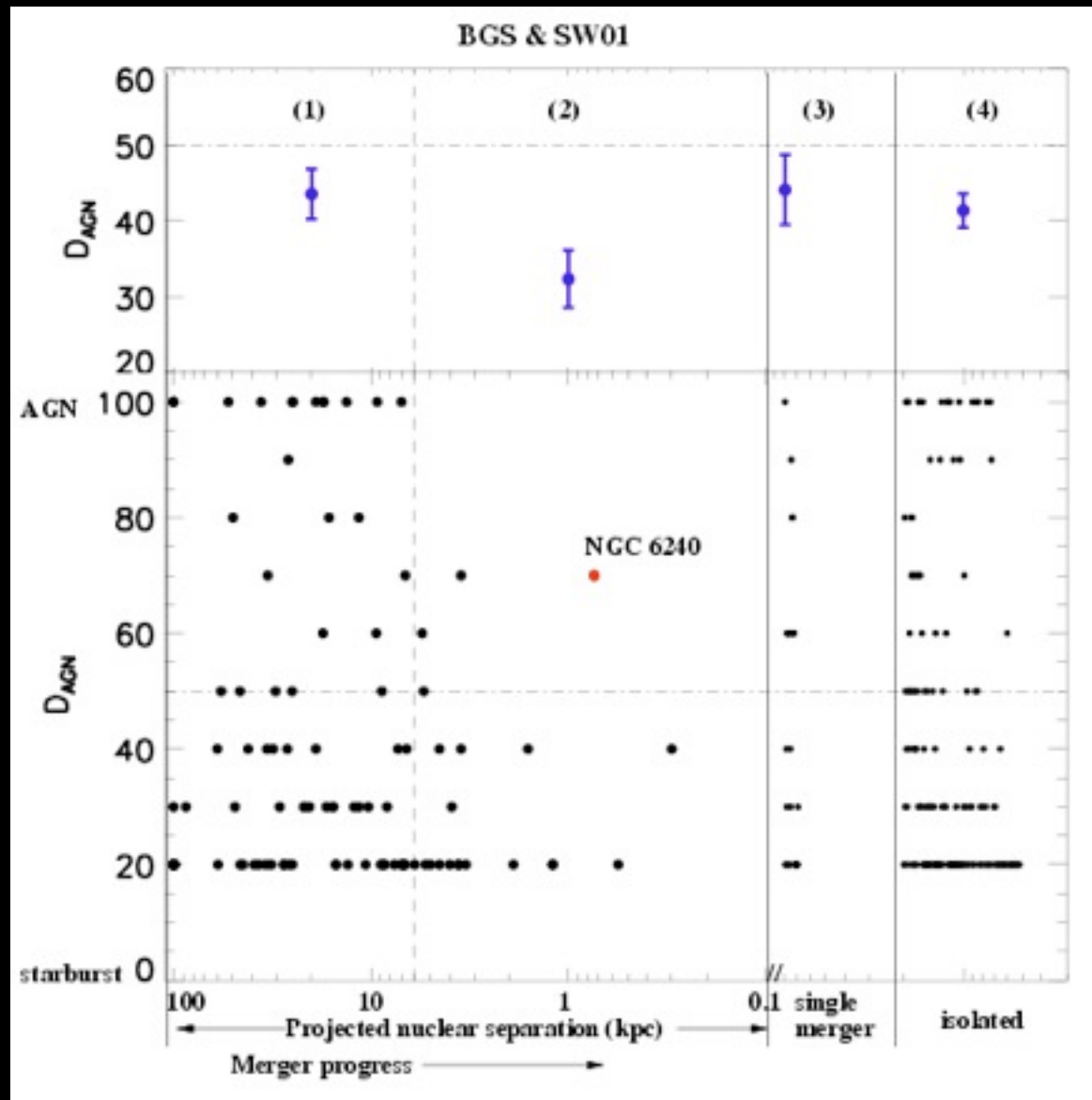
- Projected Separation

UH88 K band images (ULIRGs), 2MASS

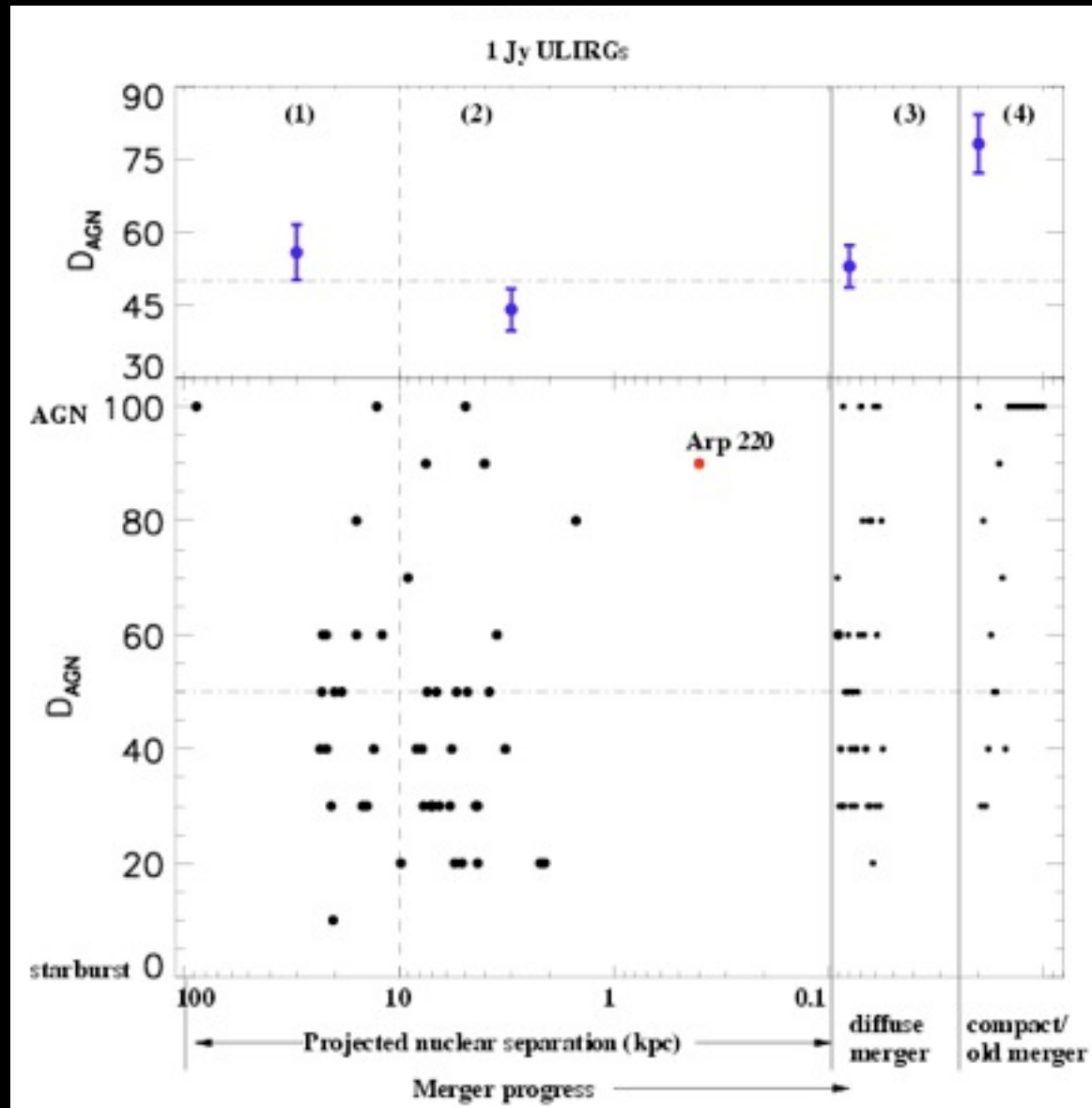
# AGN contribution



# AGN contribution vs projected separation

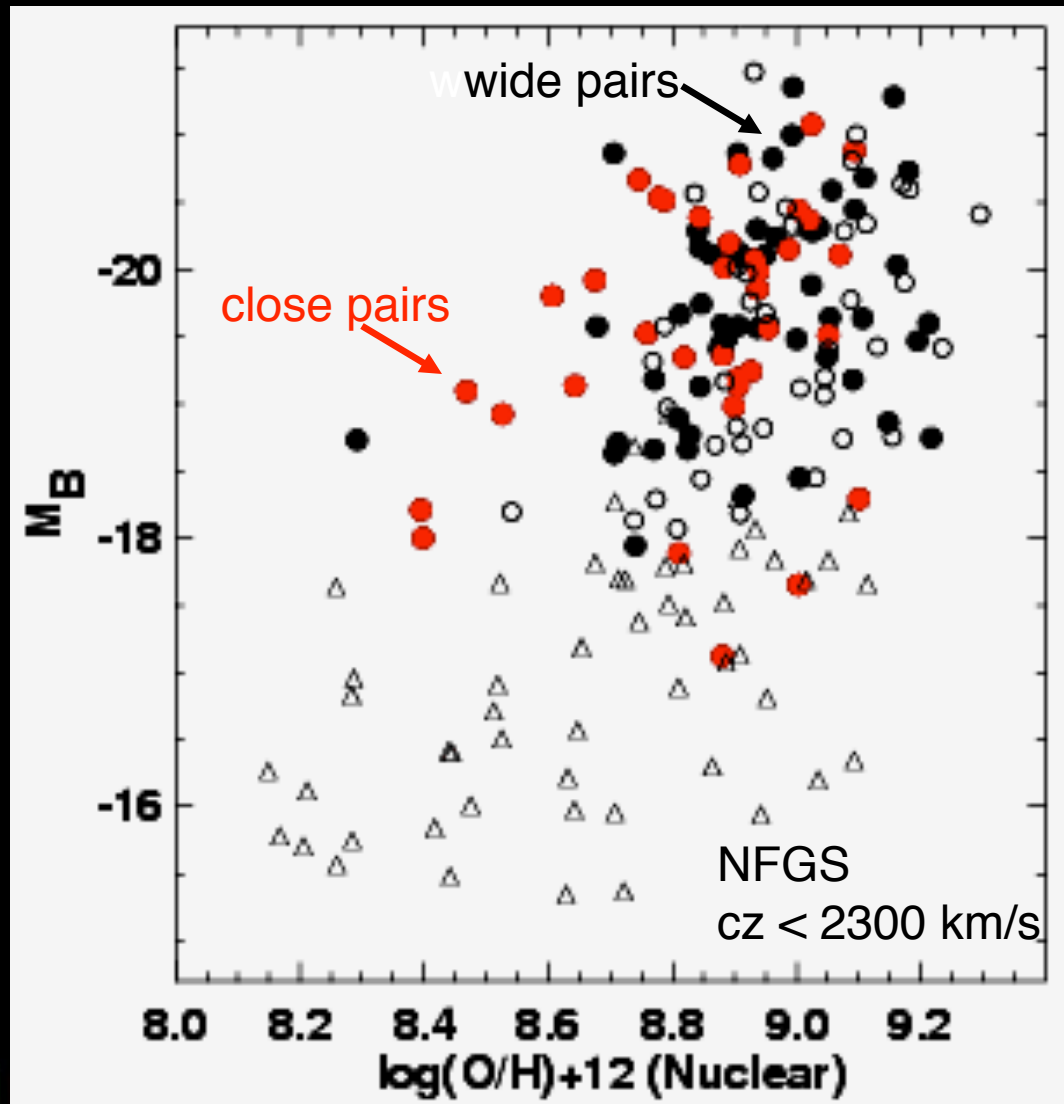


# AGN contribution vs projected separation



# Luminosity Effect?

Need 1-2 Mag rise



Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

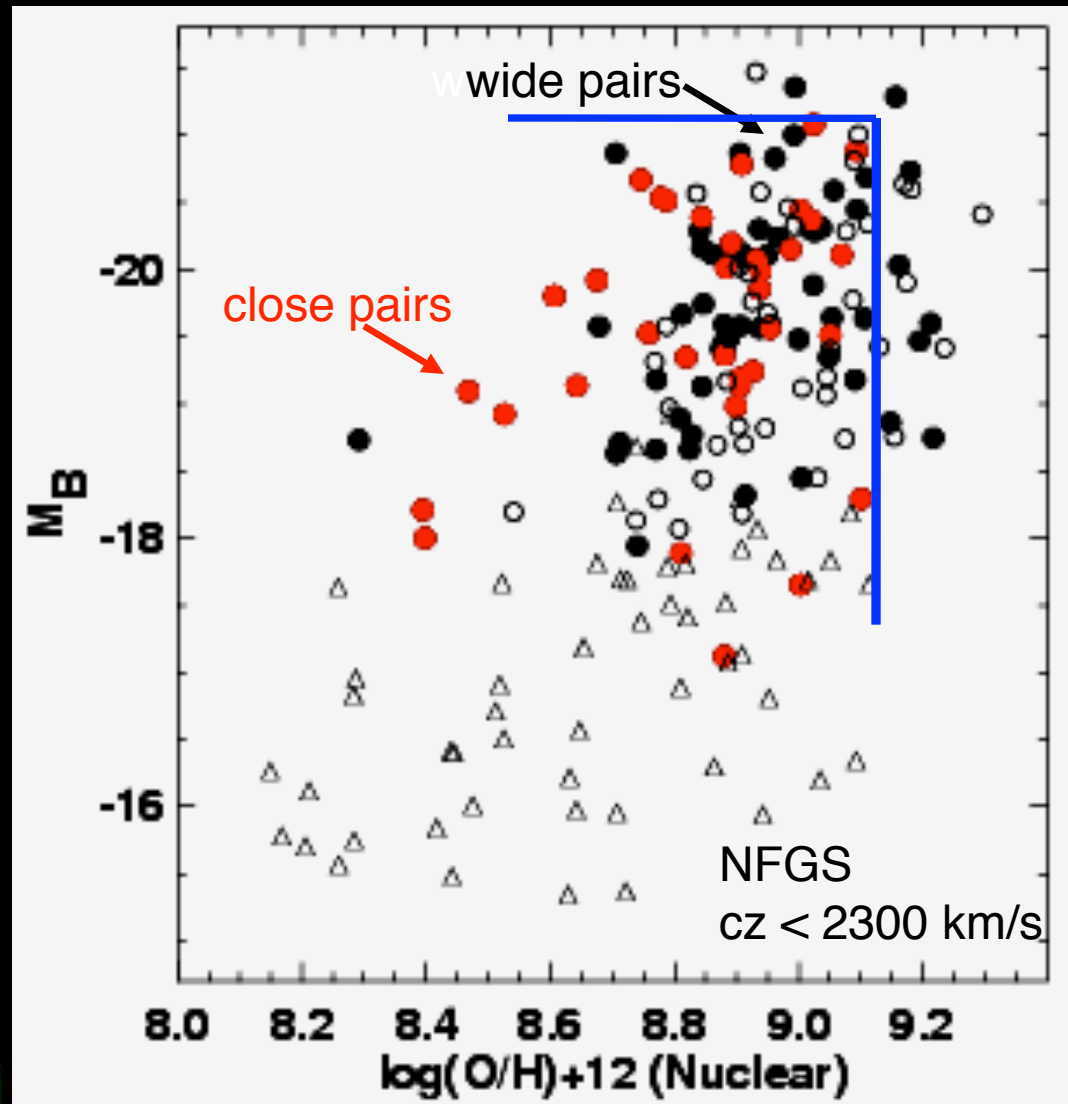
# Luminosity Effect?

No shift in upper  
bound :  $M_B$

Negative shift in  
right bound: metallicity

Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

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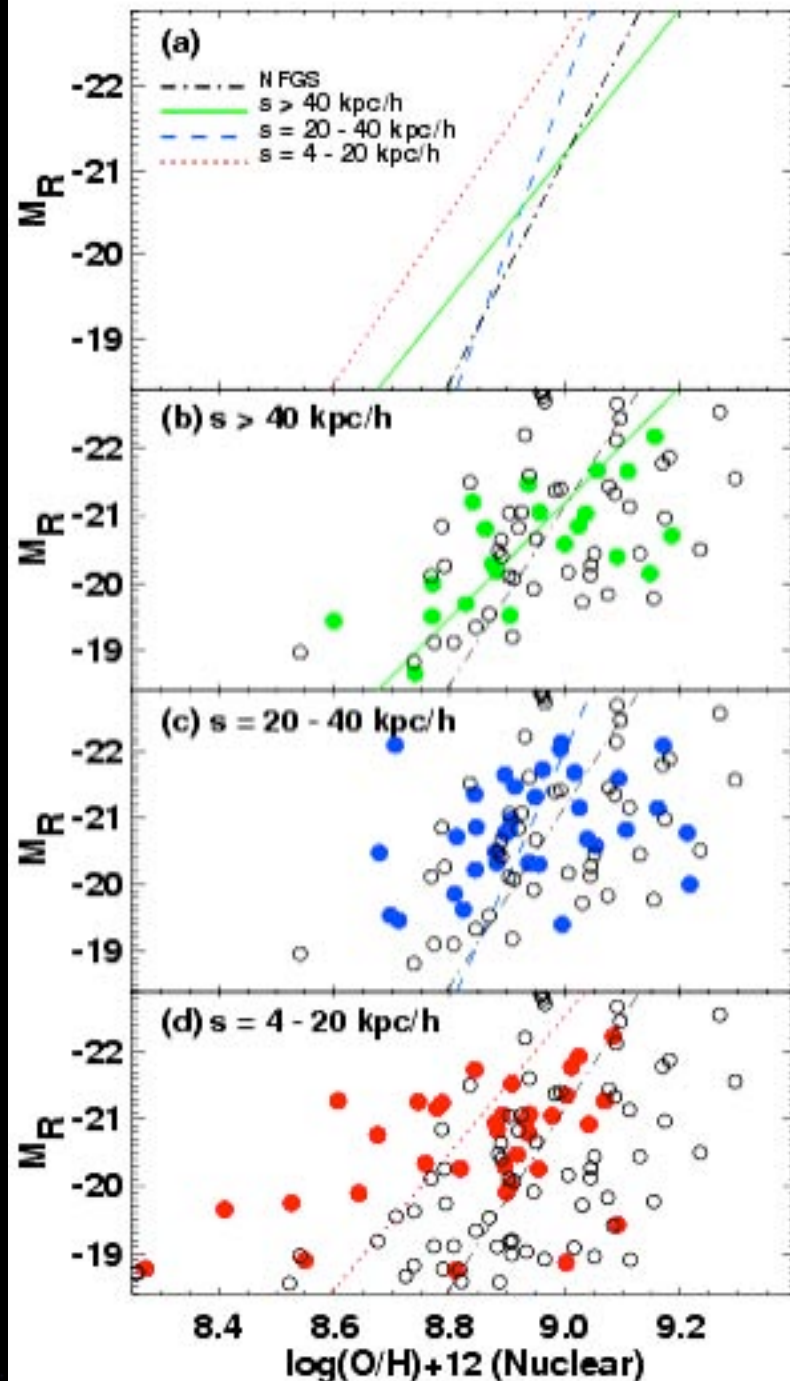
# Luminosity Effect?

## R-Band Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. still shifts for close pairs

Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

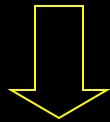
Lisa Kewley - [kewley@ifa.hawaii.edu](mailto:kewley@ifa.hawaii.edu)



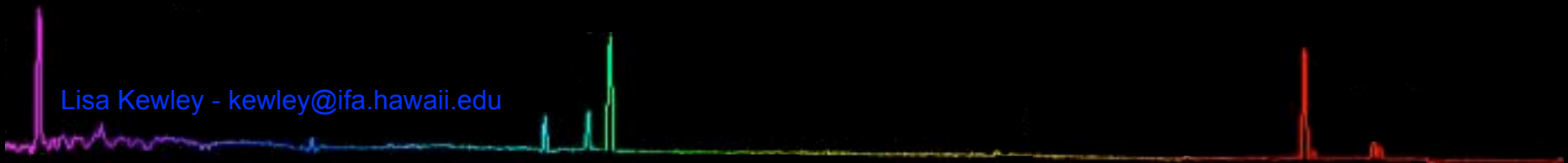
# Central Burst Strength, $S_R(t)$

Barton, Geller & Kenyon (2003):

Stellar population synthesis models + colors + EWs  
assuming 2 populations (old & young)



$S_R(t)$  = current fraction of R-band light  
from young burst



# Photoionization Models

model stellar atmospheres

Pauldrach/Hillier

Starburst99

Z

age

IMF

SFH

evolutionary  
synthesis  
code

2 burst models

evolutionary tracks

Geneva "High"  
Geneva "Standard"

synthetic SED

nebular geometry

plane-parallel

Mappings III

$n_e$

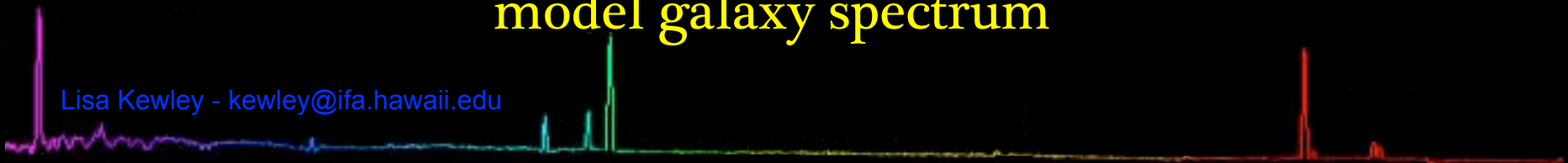
$q$

photoionization  
code

include dust

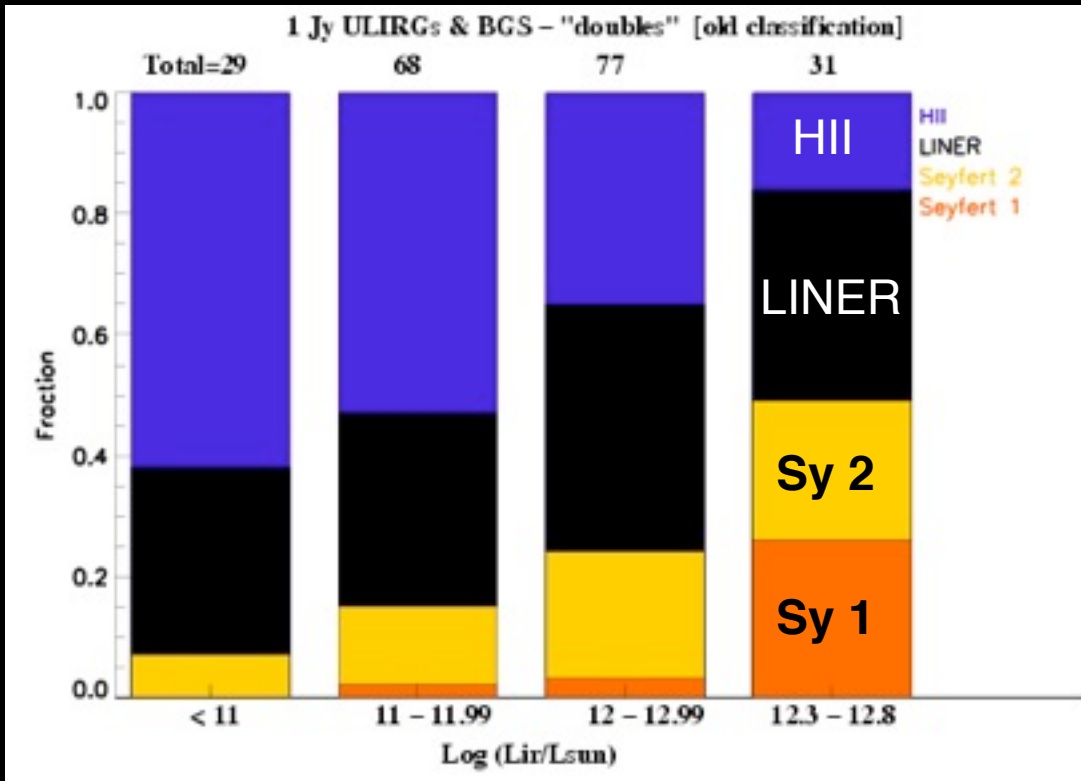
dust treatment

model galaxy spectrum



# Spectral Classification

Previously:



Veilleux et al. (2005)

Yuan, Kewley, & Sanders (2007)

# Merger Scenario

Assuming:

1. Gas inflow rate  $\sim 7 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
2. Normal Spiral Metallicity gradient

How much central dilution is required?

# Merger Scenario

Assuming:

1. Gas inflow rate  $\sim 7 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
2. Normal Spiral Metallicity gradient

How much central dilution is required?

50-60%

Merger models predict: 60% infall

# Merger Scenario

Assuming:

1. Gas inflow rate  $\sim 7 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
2. Normal Spiral Metallicity gradient
3. Central Gas Mass  $10^8 - 10^9 M_{\odot}$   
ave v. high

How long will it take to infall?

# Merger Scenario

Assuming:

1. Gas inflow rate  $\sim 7 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
2. Normal Spiral Metallicity gradient
3. Central Gas Mass  $10^8 - 10^9 M_{\odot}$

How long will it take to infall?

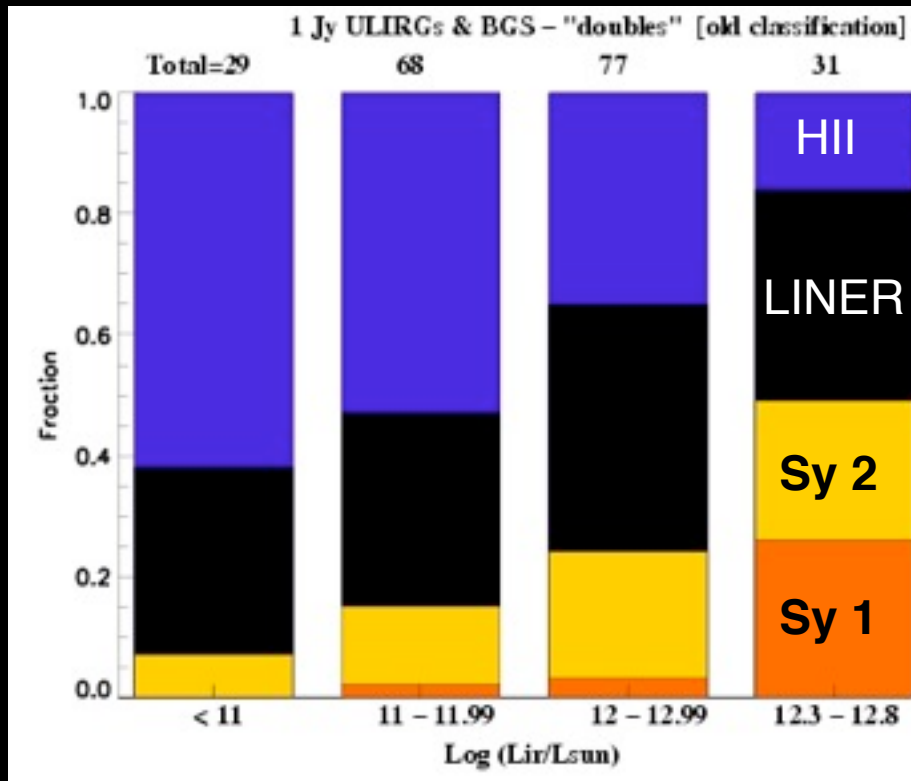
$9 \times 10^6 - 9 \times 10^7$  years

Merger models predict: **within  $1 \times 10^8$  years**



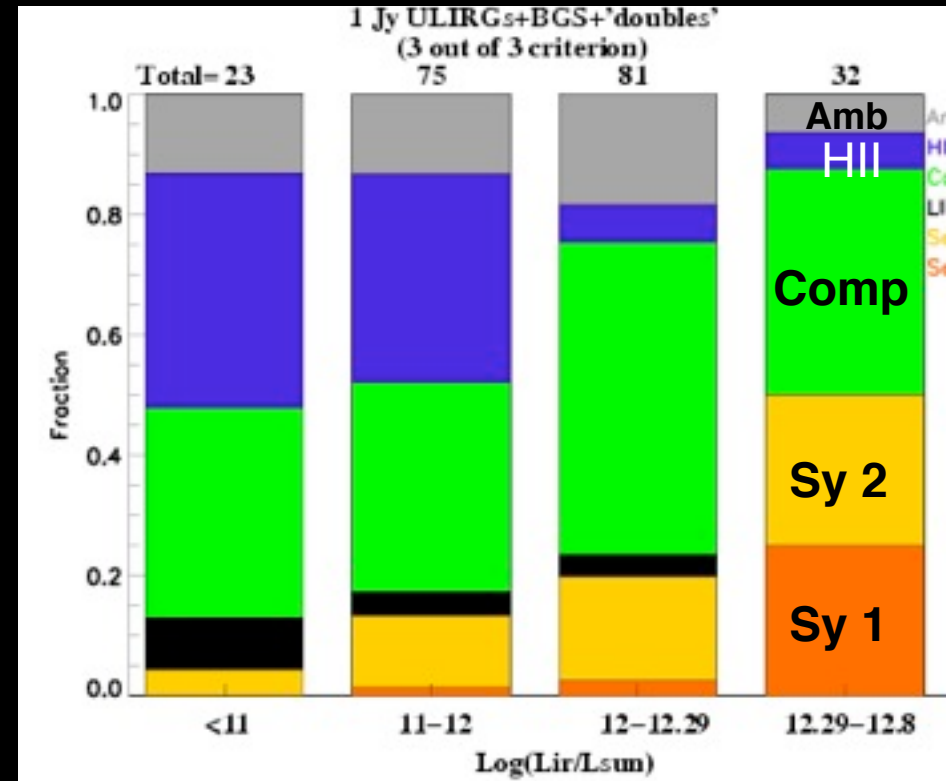
# Spectral Classification

Previous:



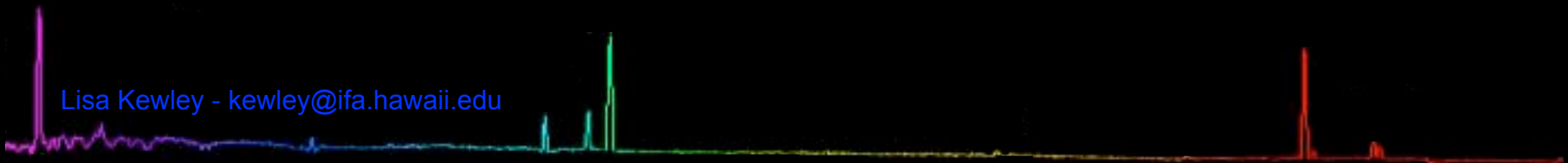
Veilleux et al. (2005)

Now:



Yuan, Kewley, & Sanders (2007)

# Summary



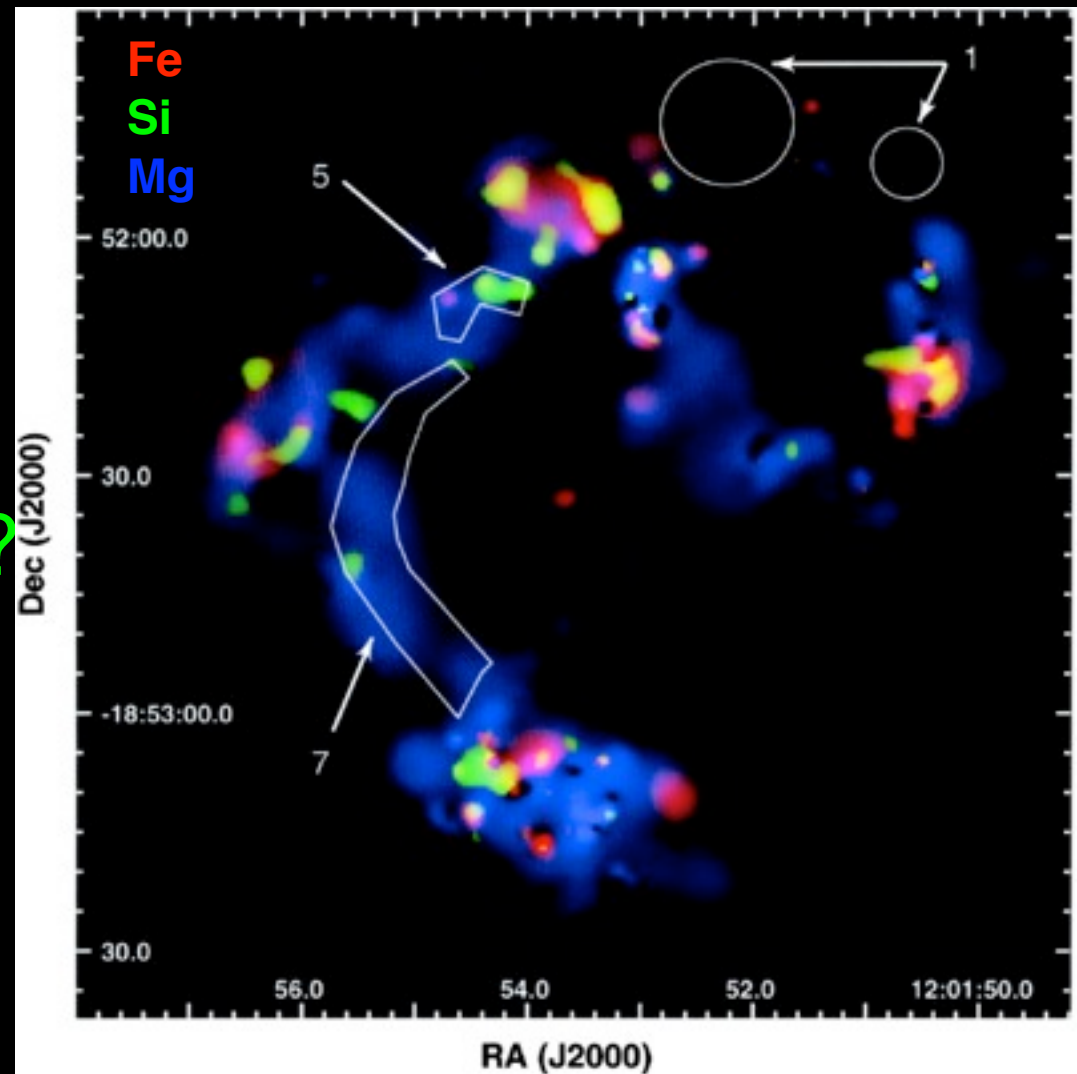
# Summary

# Motivation

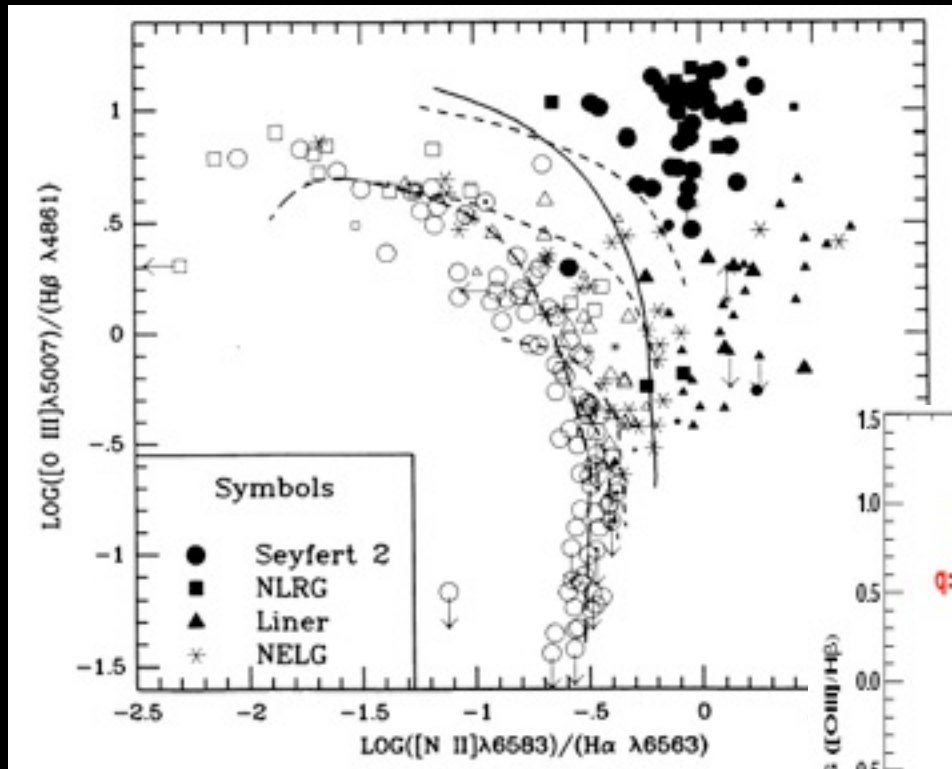
Effect of mergers  
on metallicity?  
unknown

Predicted gas flows?  
elusive

Fabbiano et al. (2004)

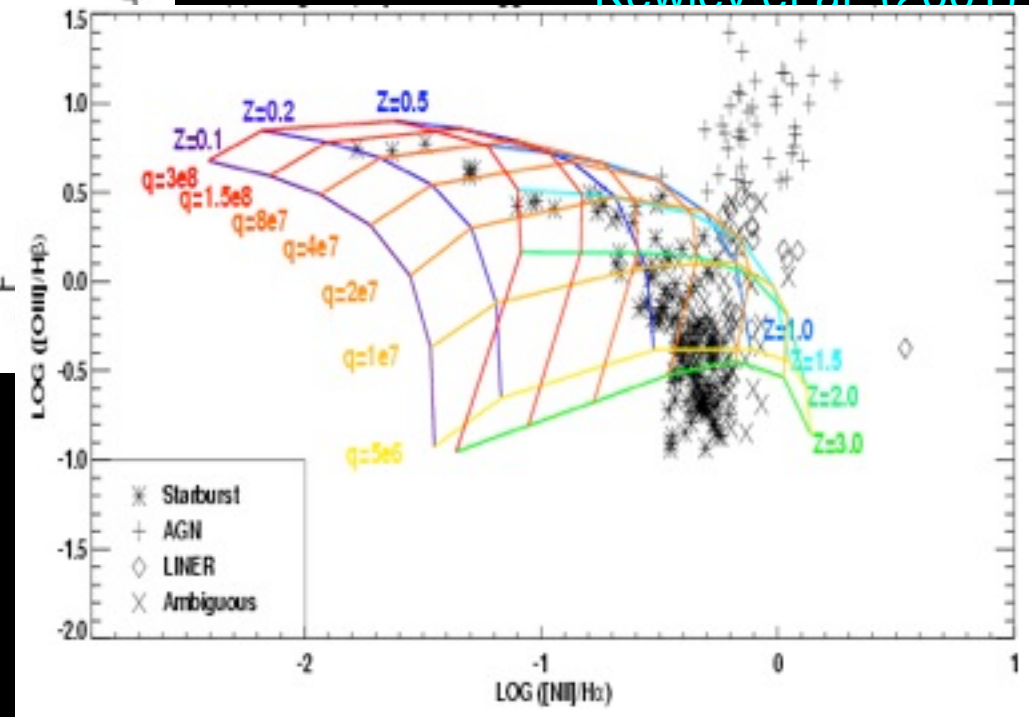


# Ionizing Source: AGN vs Star Formation



Semi-empirical:  
Veilleux & Osterbrock (1987)

Theoretical:  
Kewley et al (2001)



# Galaxy Pairs

- 502 galaxies from the CfA redshift catalog  
( $v > 2300$  km/s,  $\Delta v < 1035$  km/s,  $\Delta D < 77 h^{-1}$  Mpc)
- Nuclei et al. (2000) for  $\sim 200$  galaxies in pairs



# Field Galaxies

- 198 galaxies from the CfA redshift catalog
- full range in Hubble type & Magnitudes in CfA survey



(Jansen et al. 2000)

<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/~jansen/nfgs/nfgssample.html>



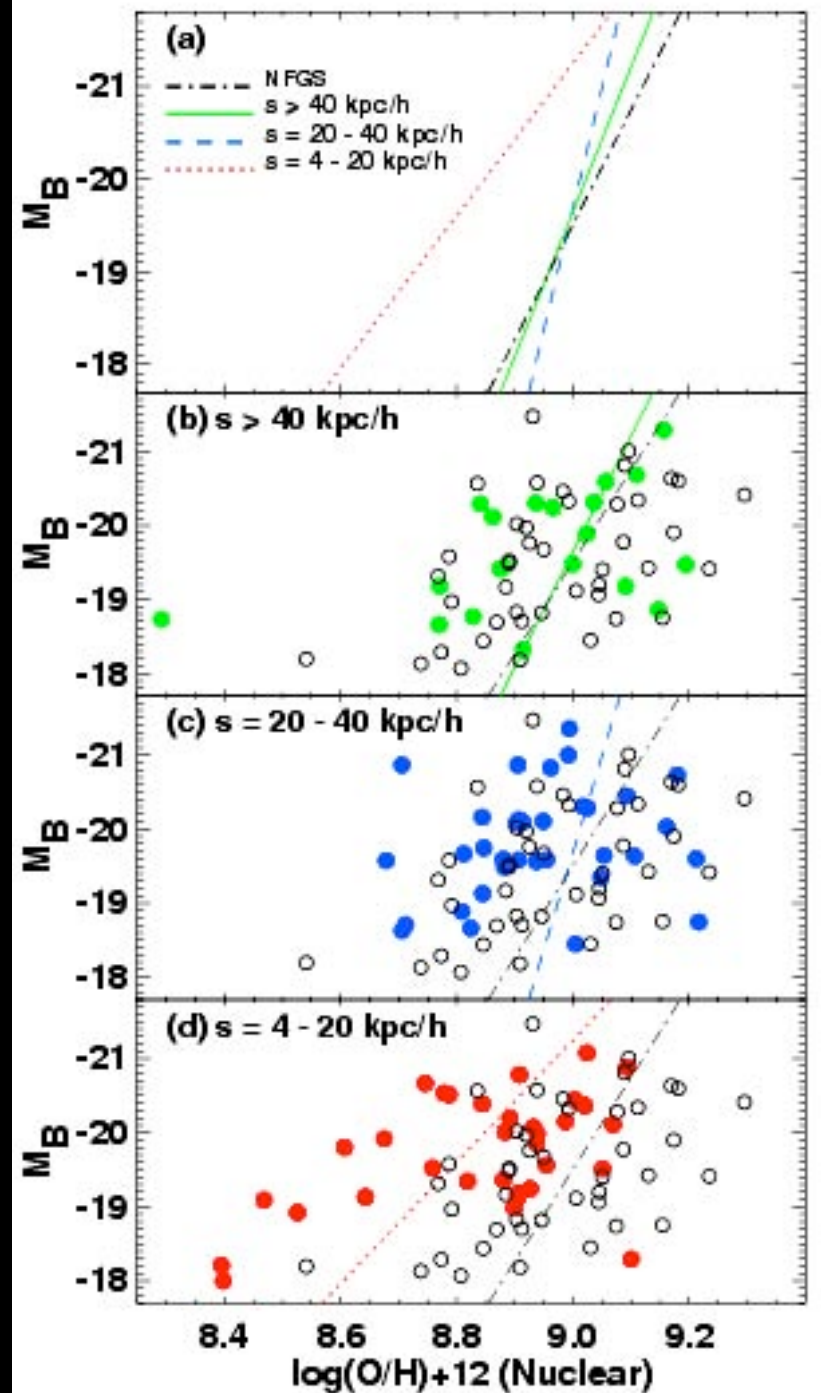
# Galaxy Pairs

## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

### 1. shifts for close pairs

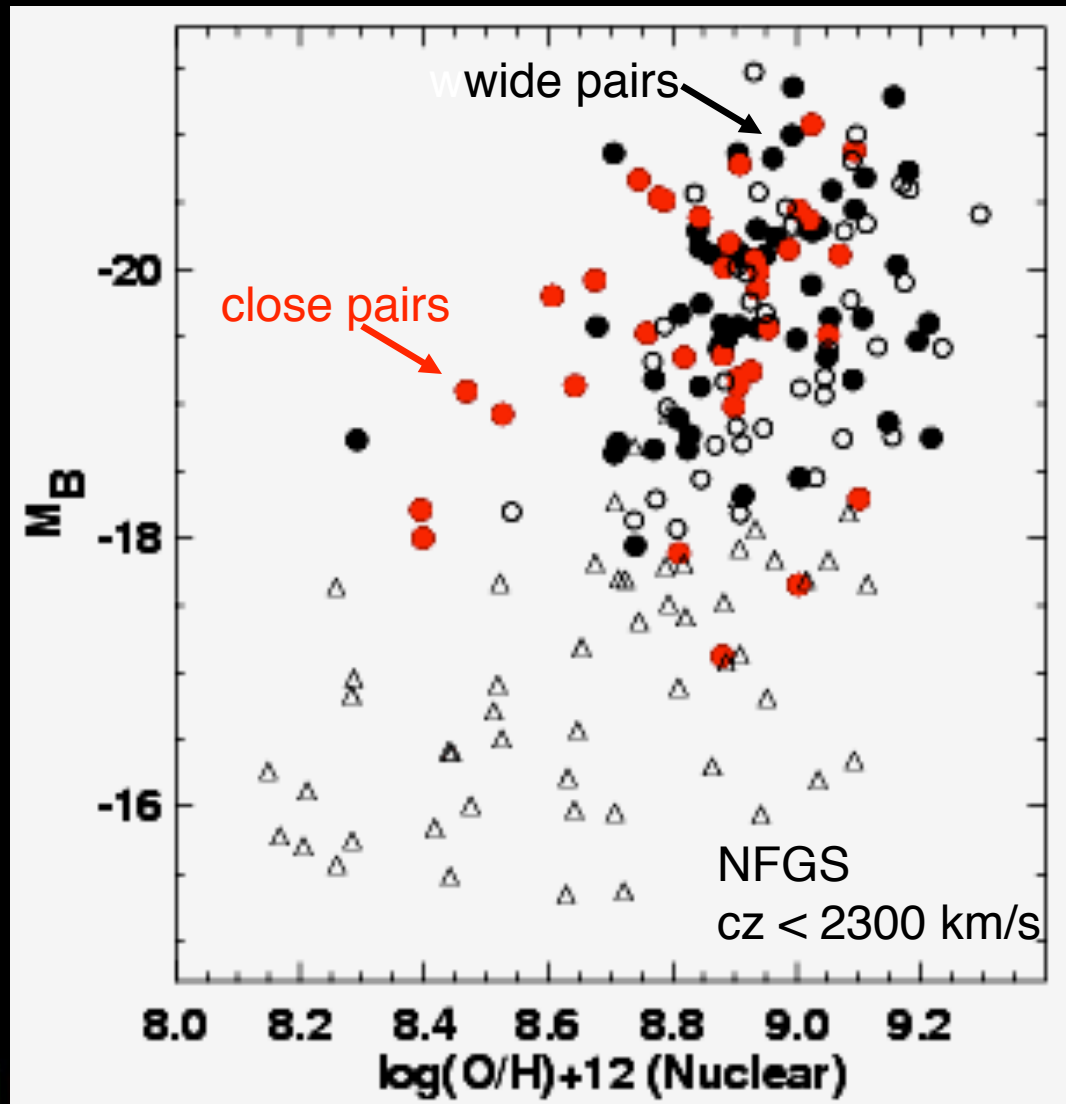
Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2005, AJ, 131, 2004)

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# Luminosity Effect?

Need 1-2 Mag rise



Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)



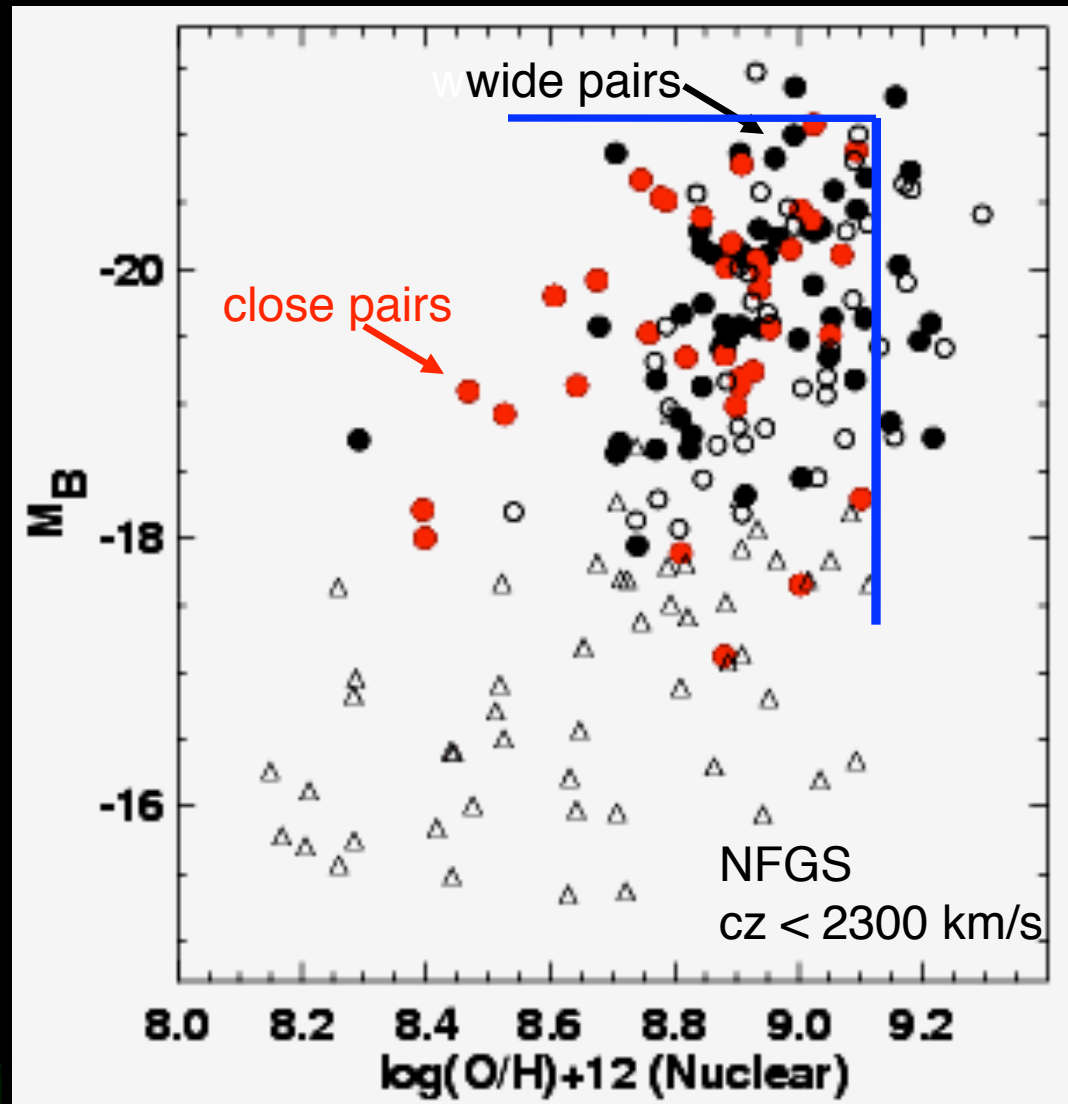
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No shift in upper  
bound :  $M_B$

Negative shift in  
right bound: metallicity

Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

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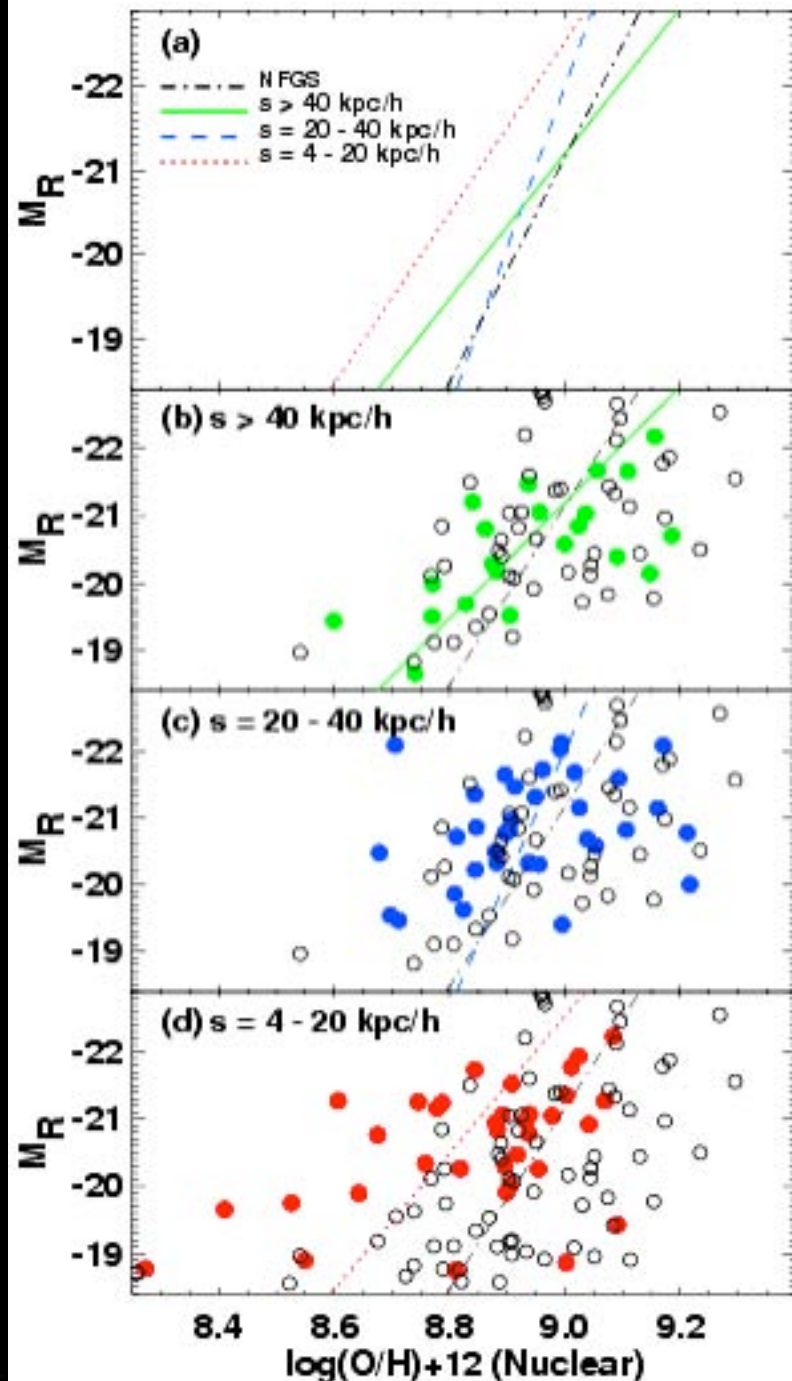
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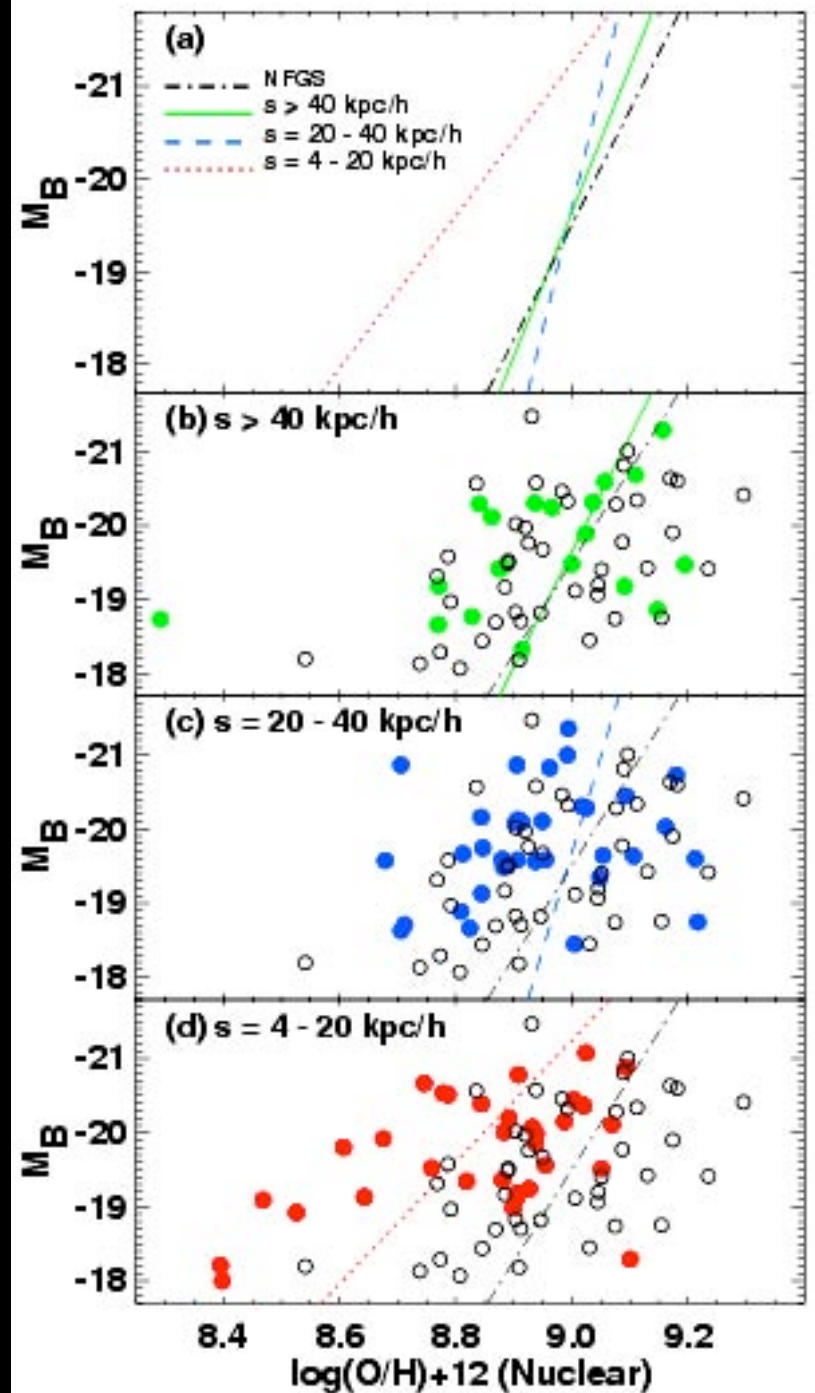


# Galaxy Pairs

## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. shifts for close pairs  
metallicity effect?  
gas infall?

Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

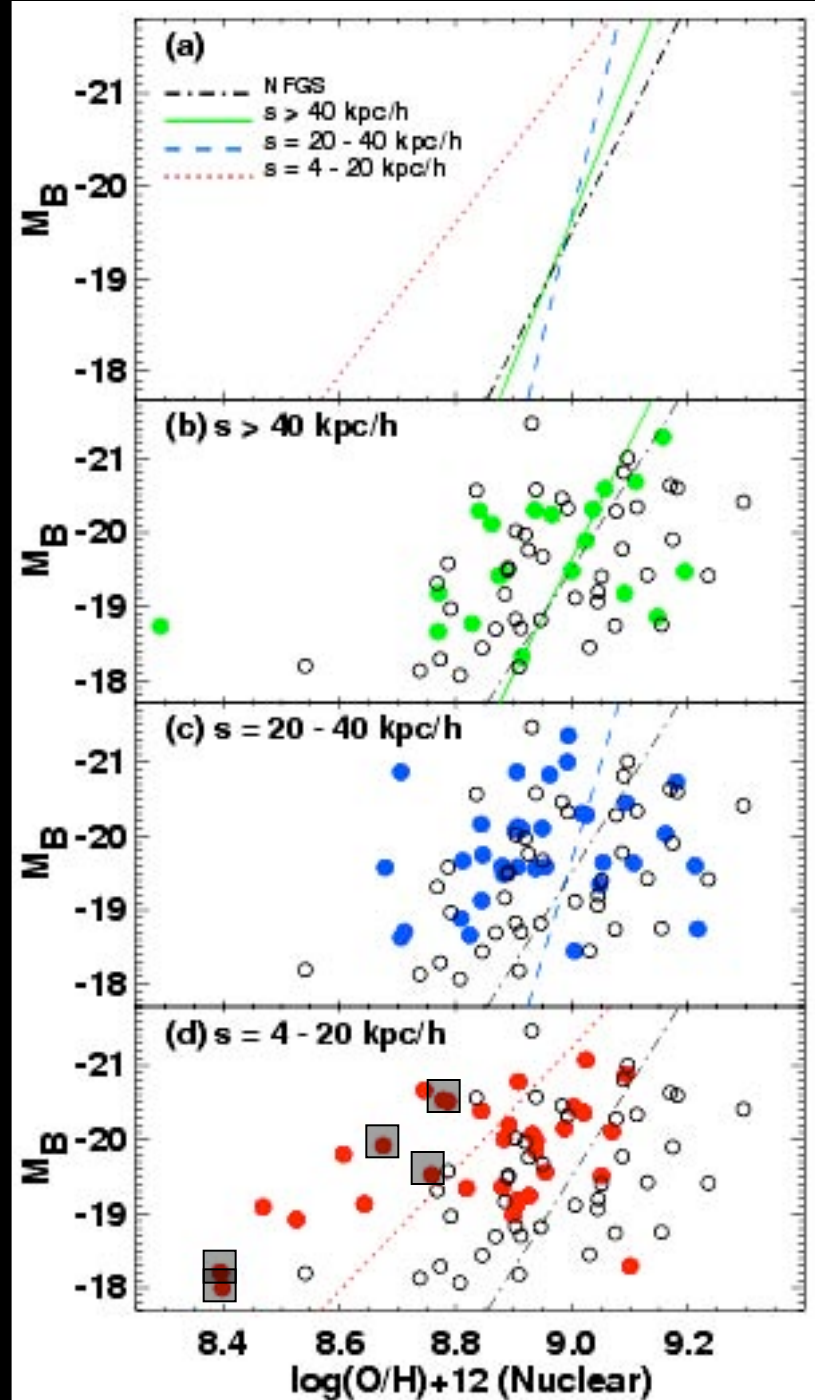


# Galaxy Pairs

## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. shifts for close pairs
  2. correlated with central burst strength
- strength

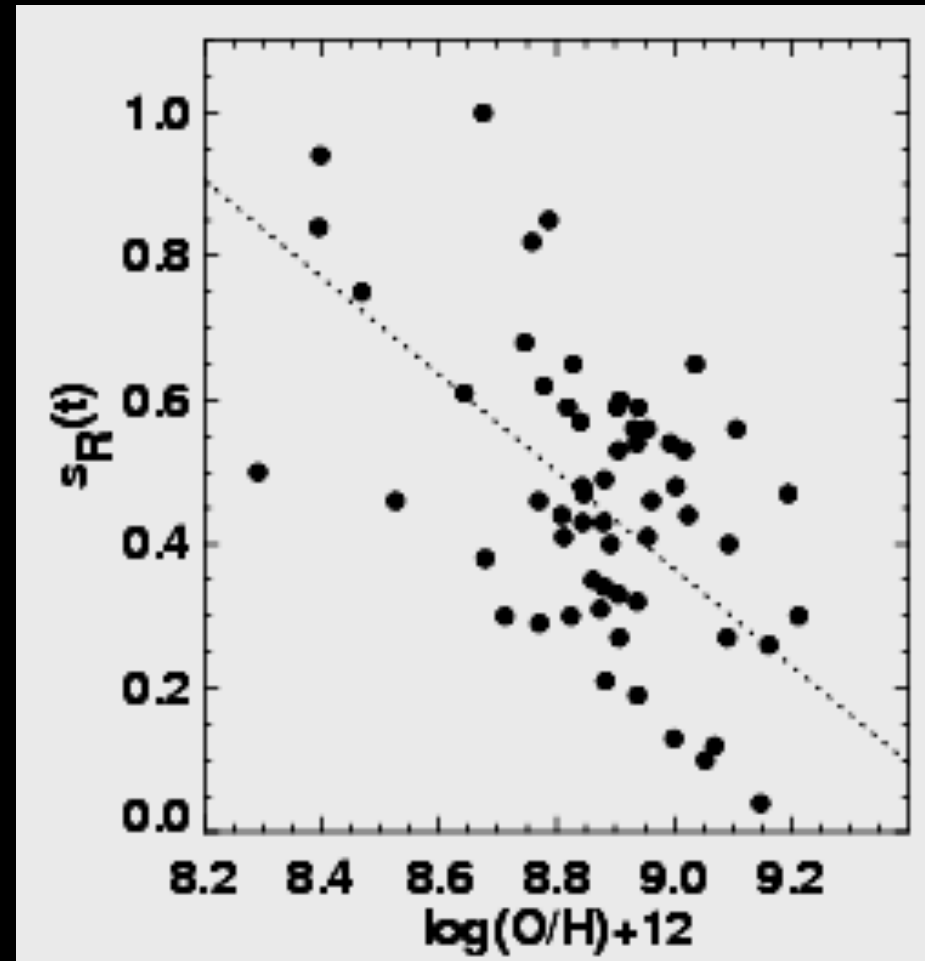
Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)



# Galaxy Pairs

## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. shifts for close pairs
  2. correlated with central burst strength
- strength



Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

# Blue Bulges

Kannappan et al. (2003): “blue bulge parameter”

$$\Delta(\mathbf{B-R}) = (\mathbf{B-R})_{\text{outer}} - (\mathbf{B-R})_{\text{inner}}$$

where

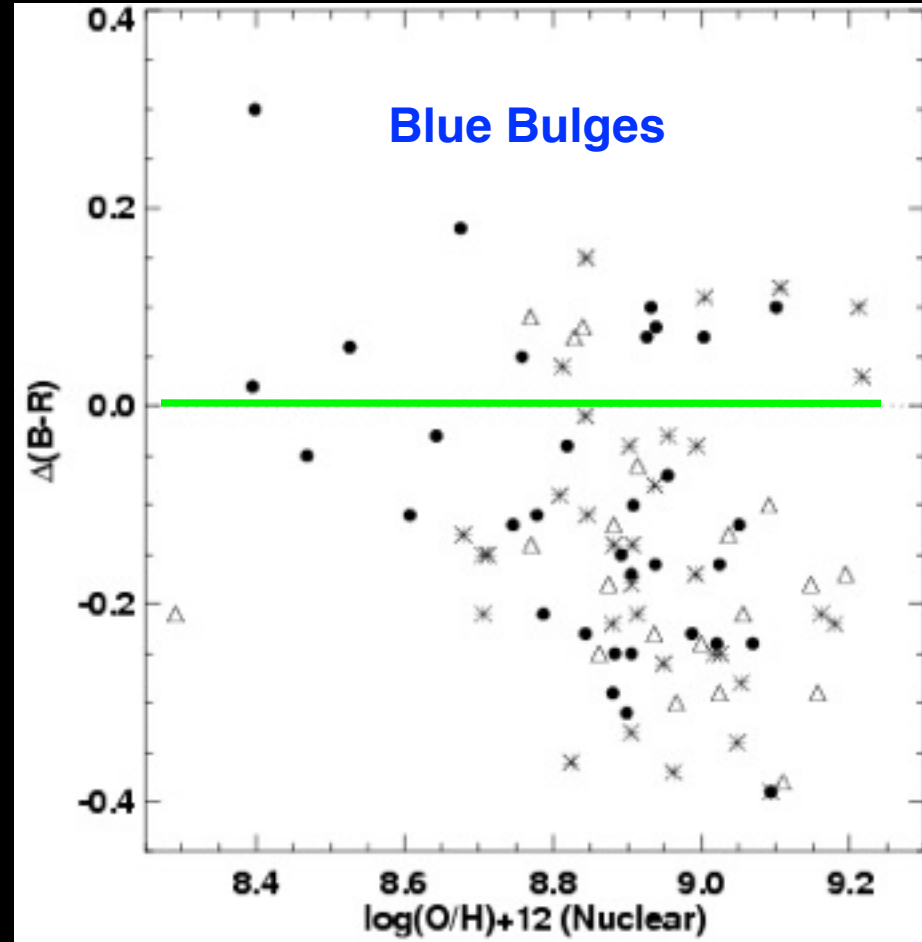
$(\mathbf{B-R})_{\text{outer}} = (\mathbf{B-R})$  at 75% light radius

$(\mathbf{B-R})_{\text{inner}} = (\mathbf{B-R})$  at 1/2 light radius

# Galaxy Pairs

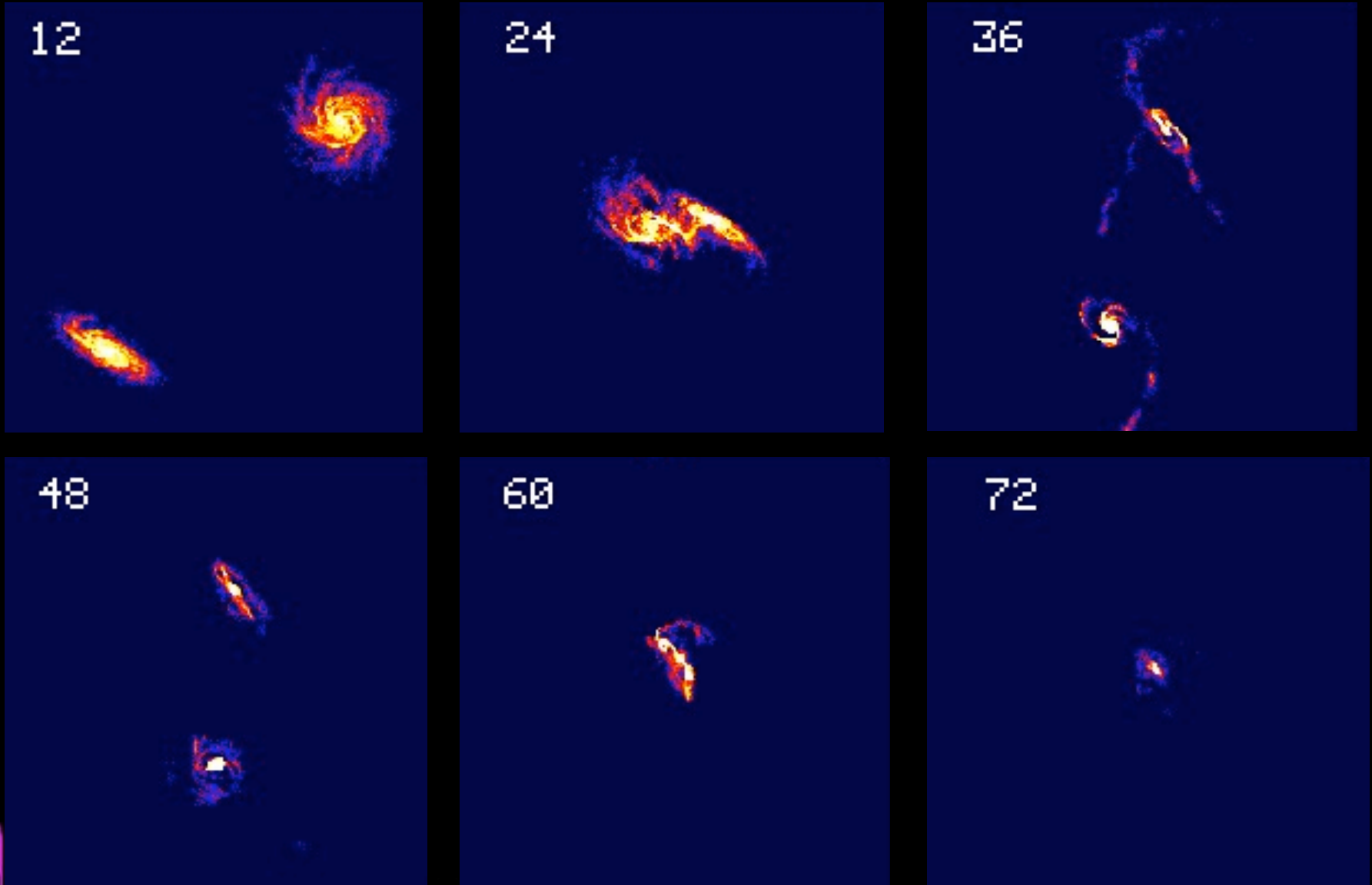
## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. shifts for close pairs
2. correlated with central burst strength
3. correlated with blue bulges



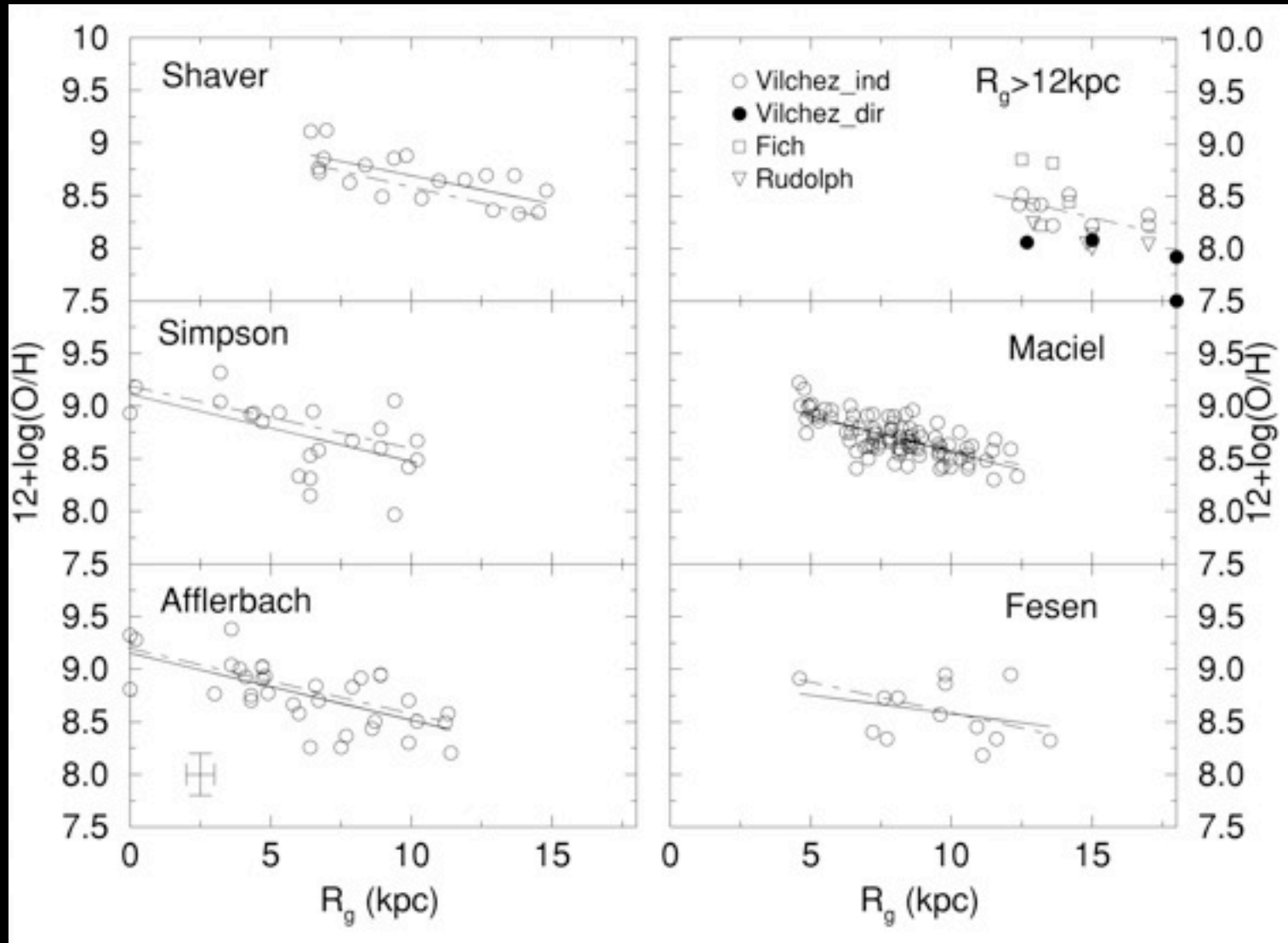
Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)

# Merger Scenario



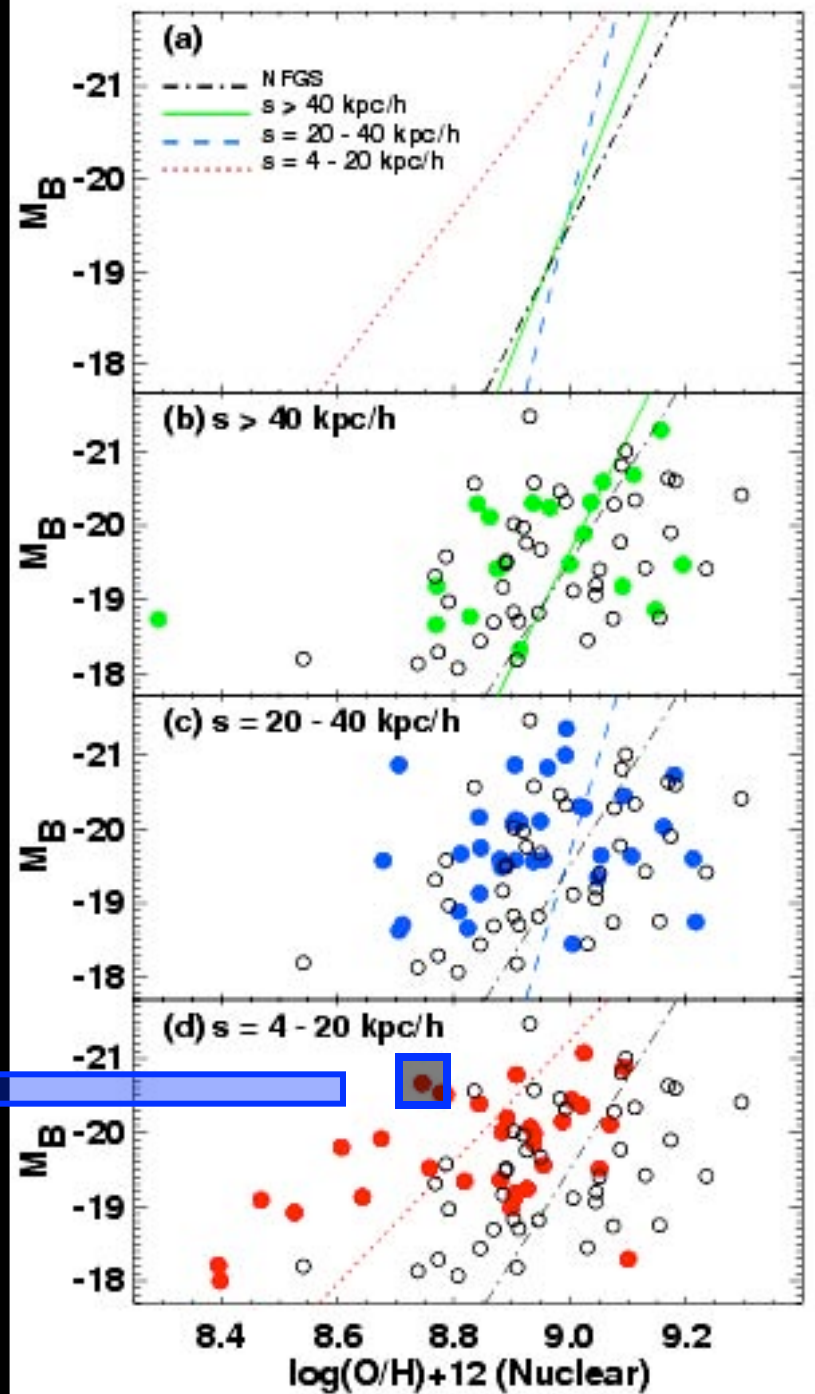
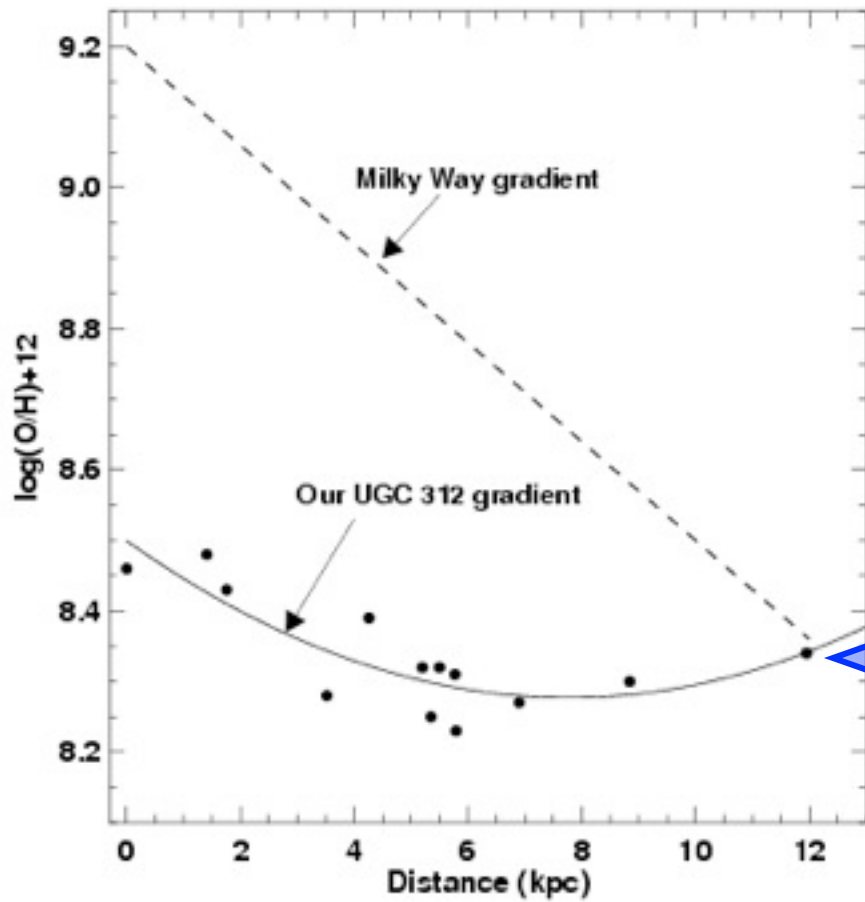


# Metallicity Gradients



# Metallicity Gradient

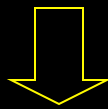
## Keck LRIS Spectroscopy



# Galaxy Pairs

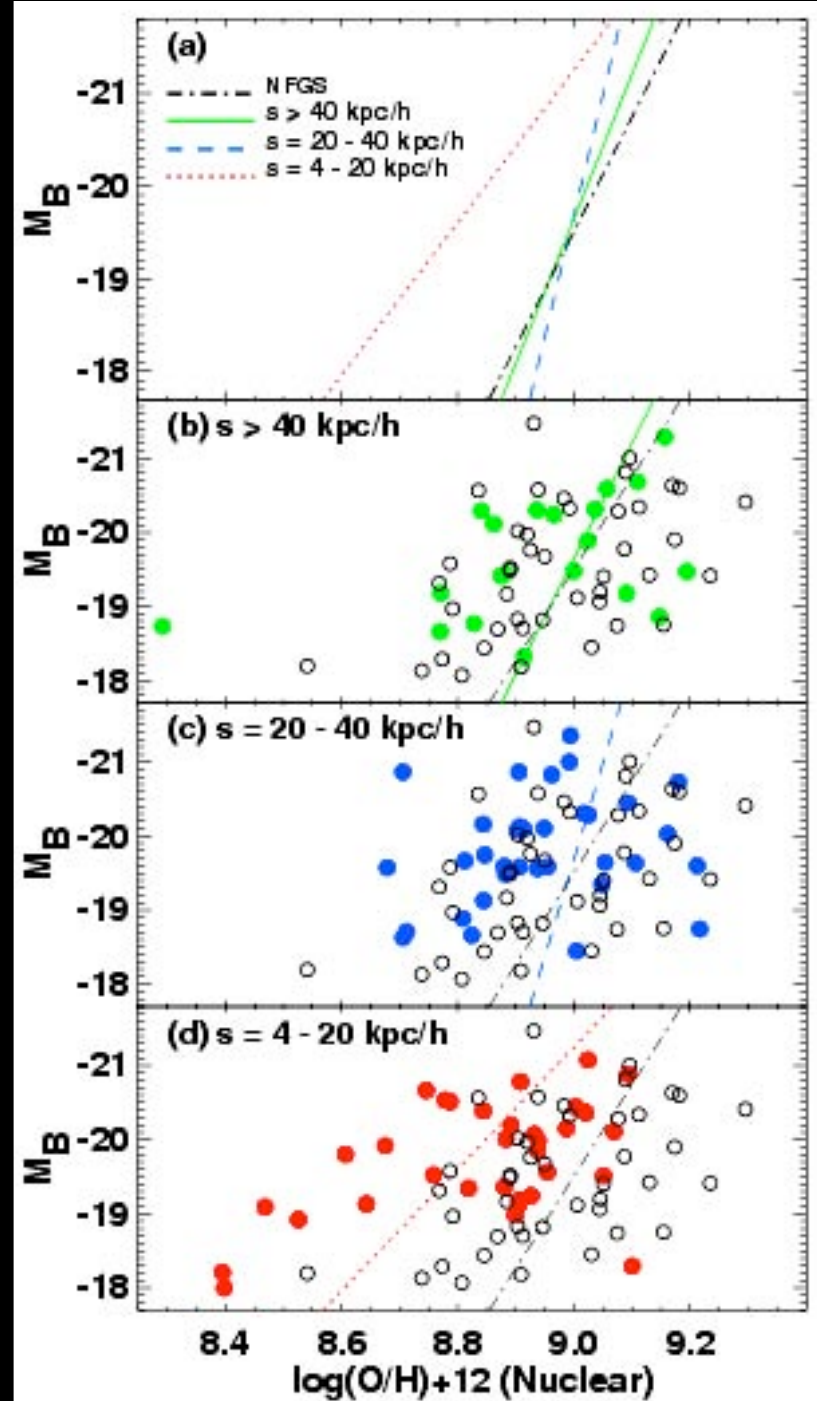
## Luminosity-metallicity Relation

1. shifts for close pairs
2. correlated with central burst strength
3. correlated with blue bulges



## Evidence for Gas Infall

Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2006, AJ, 131, 2004)



# Merger Scenario

Iono et al. (2004): Simulations predict:

1. Gas inflow rate  $\sim 7 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
2. Gas flows within 1st 100 Myr  
**but before** disk merger



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# Conclusions

- Close galaxy pairs have lower than field central metallicities



“Smoking gun” for gas infall during merger?

- Central metallicity correlates with:  
central burst strength  
blue bulges
- Timescale consistent with current merger simulations

# Future Directions

- Keck LRIS spectra of matched pair members

- Lisa Chien (PhD student, U. Hawaii)

- Merger simulations of metallicity gradients

**Available Now!**

# Starburst99-Mappings On-Line

L. Kewley & C. Leitherer

Starburst99-Mappings Interface:

<http://www.stsci.edu/science/starburst99/>

Mappings Interface:

<http://www.ifa.hawaii.edu/~kewley/Mappings>



Pre-run model grids

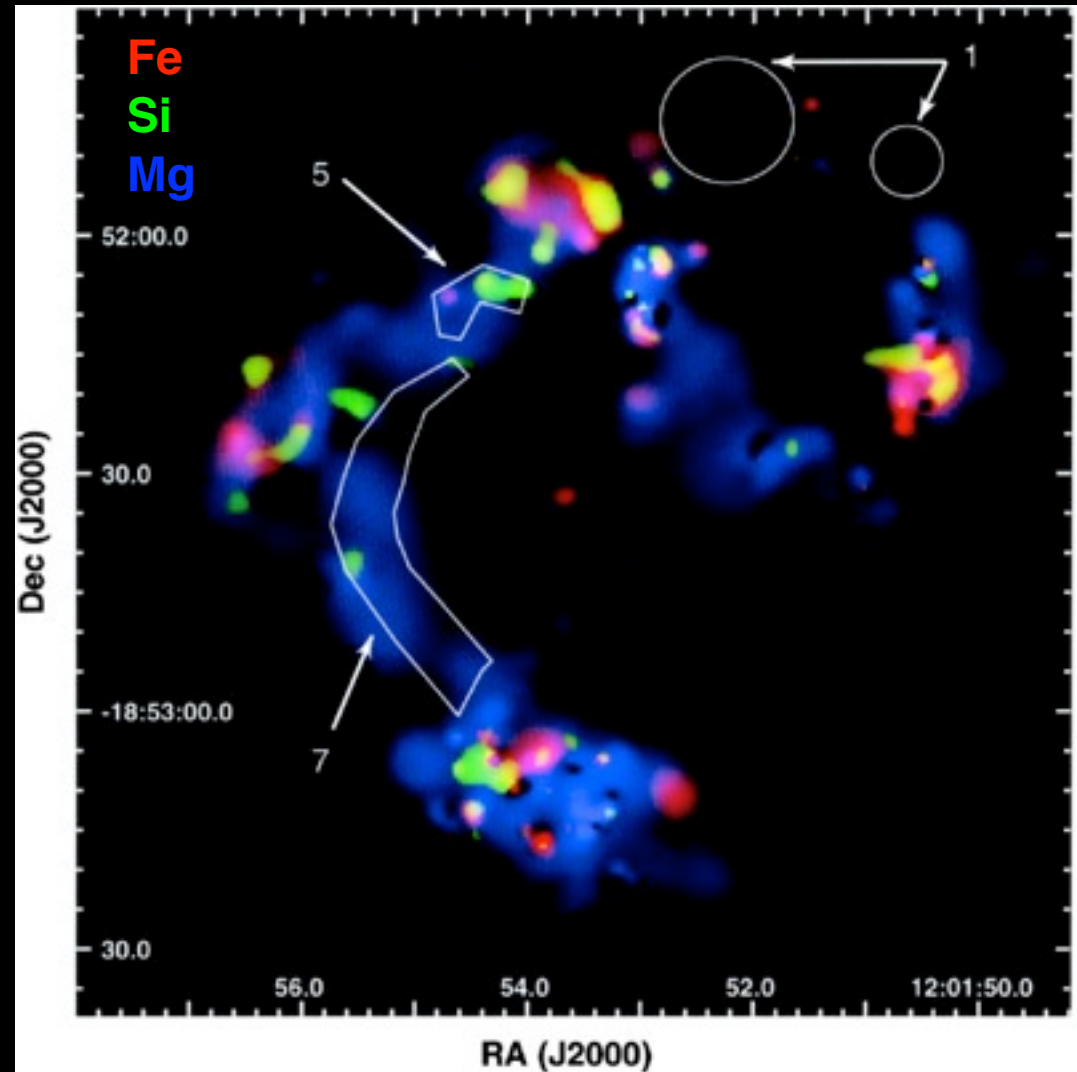
Interactive web form to run models



# Motivation

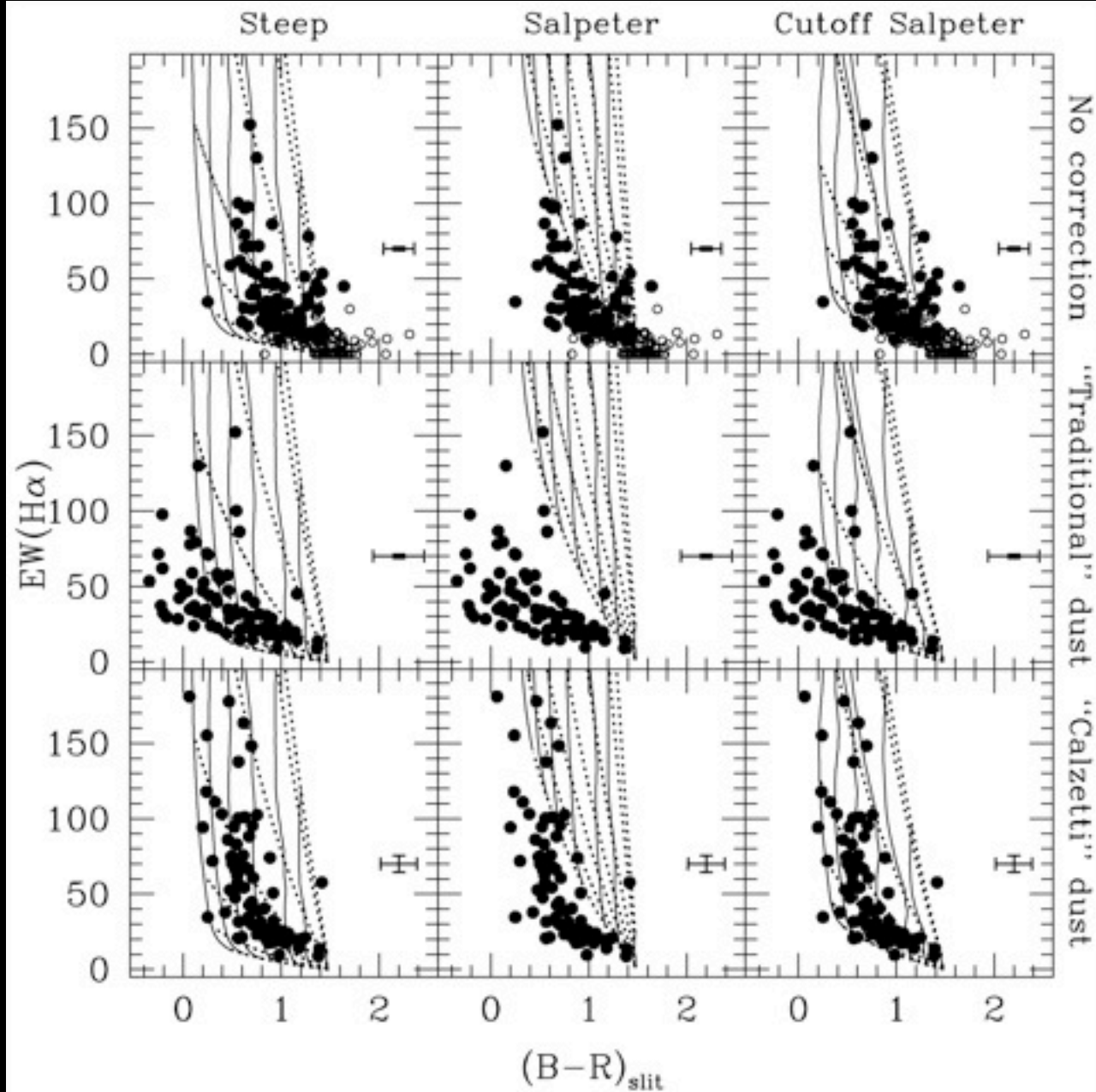
Effect of mergers  
on metallicity  
is unknown

Fabbiano et al. (2004)

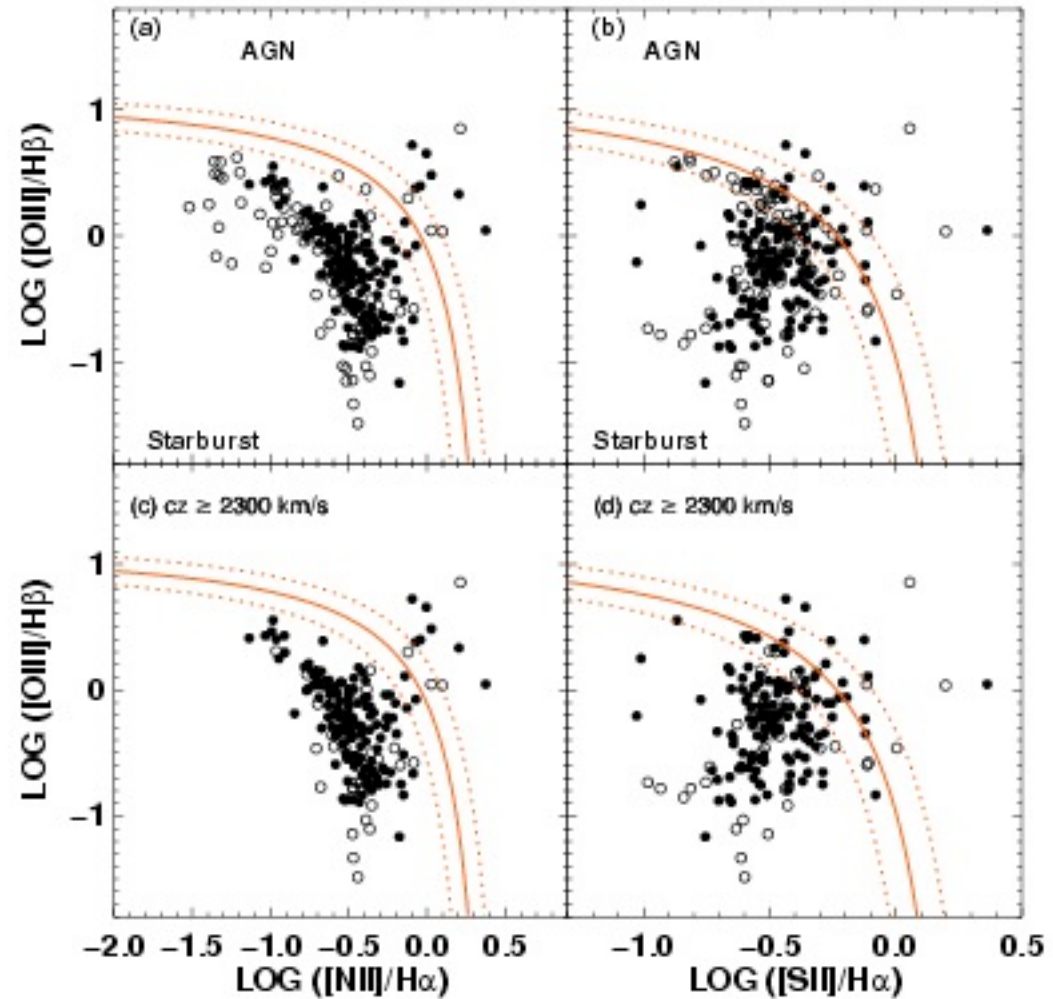


# Central Burst

Barton, Geller & Kenyon (2003)



# Classification Scheme

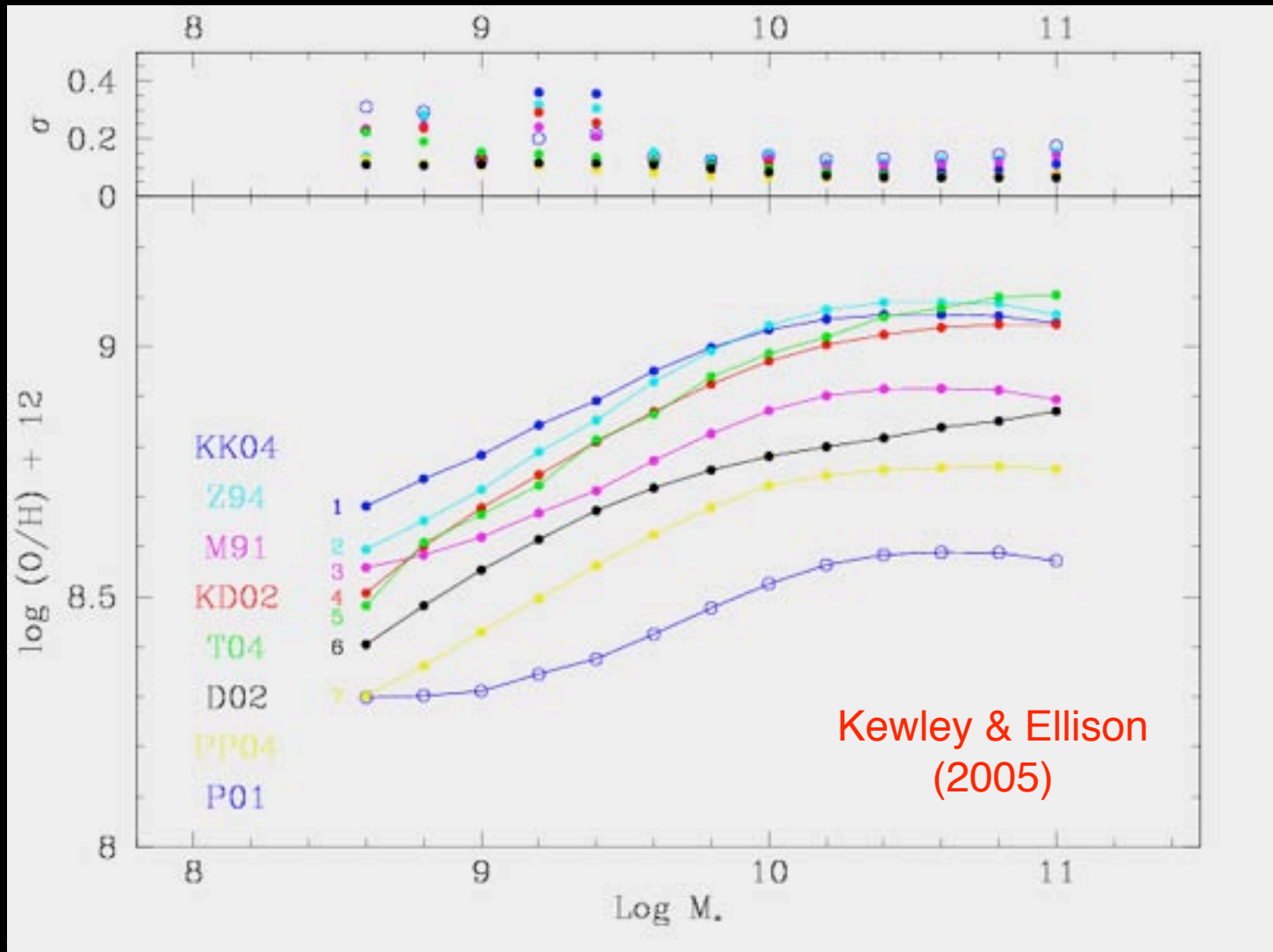


# New Theoretical Models

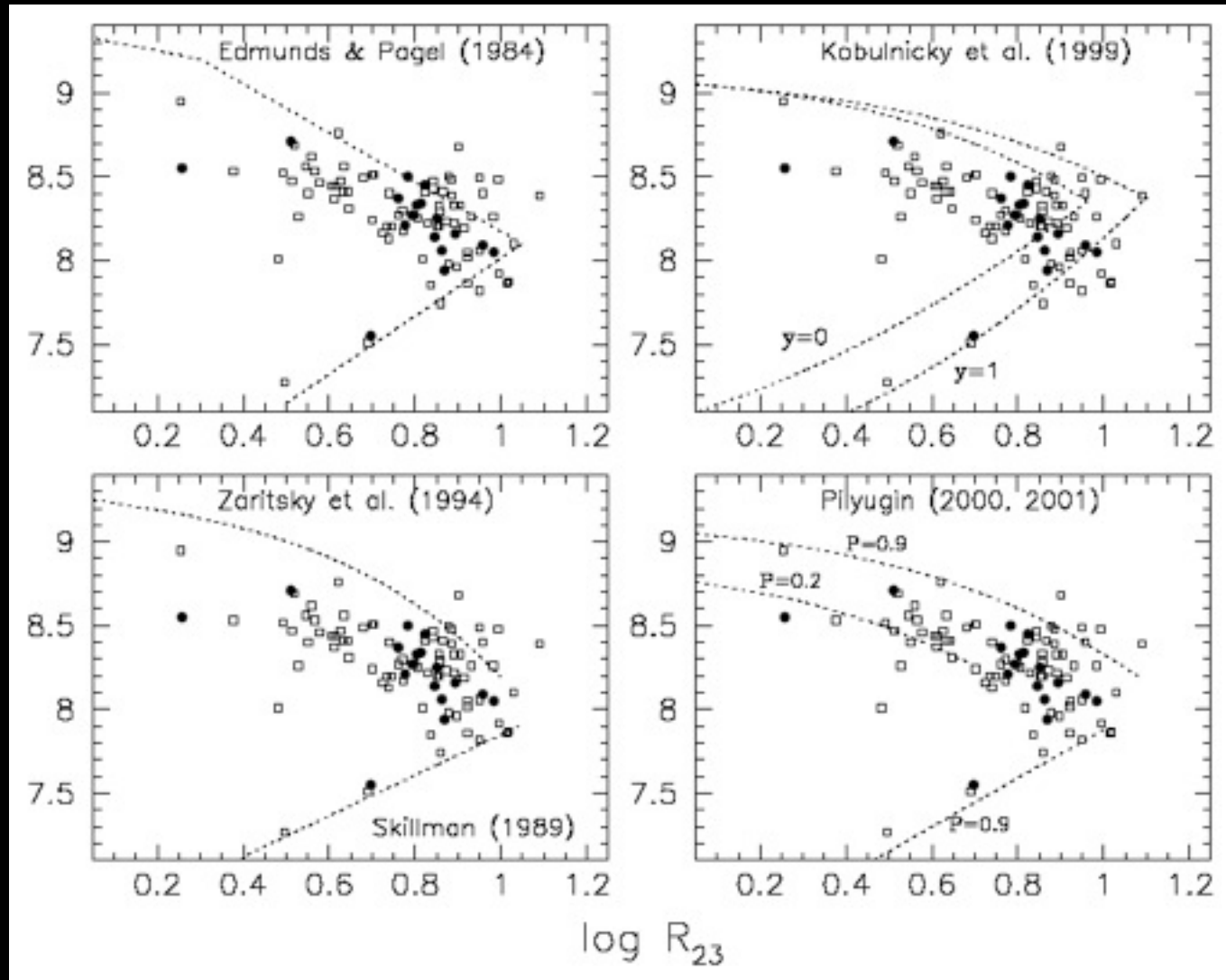
Josefa Perez et al. (2006, astro-ph/0605131)

- Chemical evolution model (Scannapieco et al. 2005)
  - $\Lambda$ -CDM model (GADGET-2; Springel & Hernquist 2003)
- ➔ Lower mean central (O/H) in pairs from inflows

# Metallicity Diagnostic Comparisons



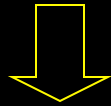
# Metallicity: Strong lines vs Auroral Lines



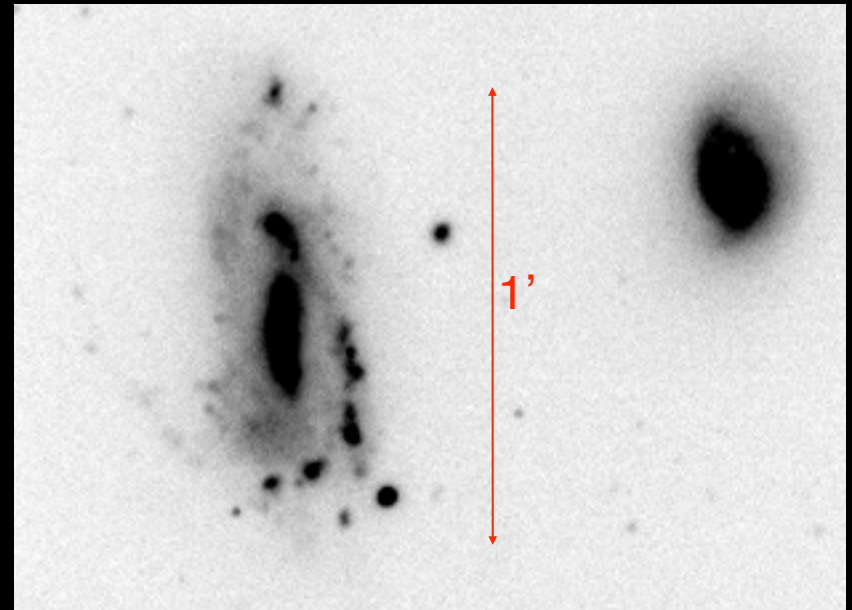
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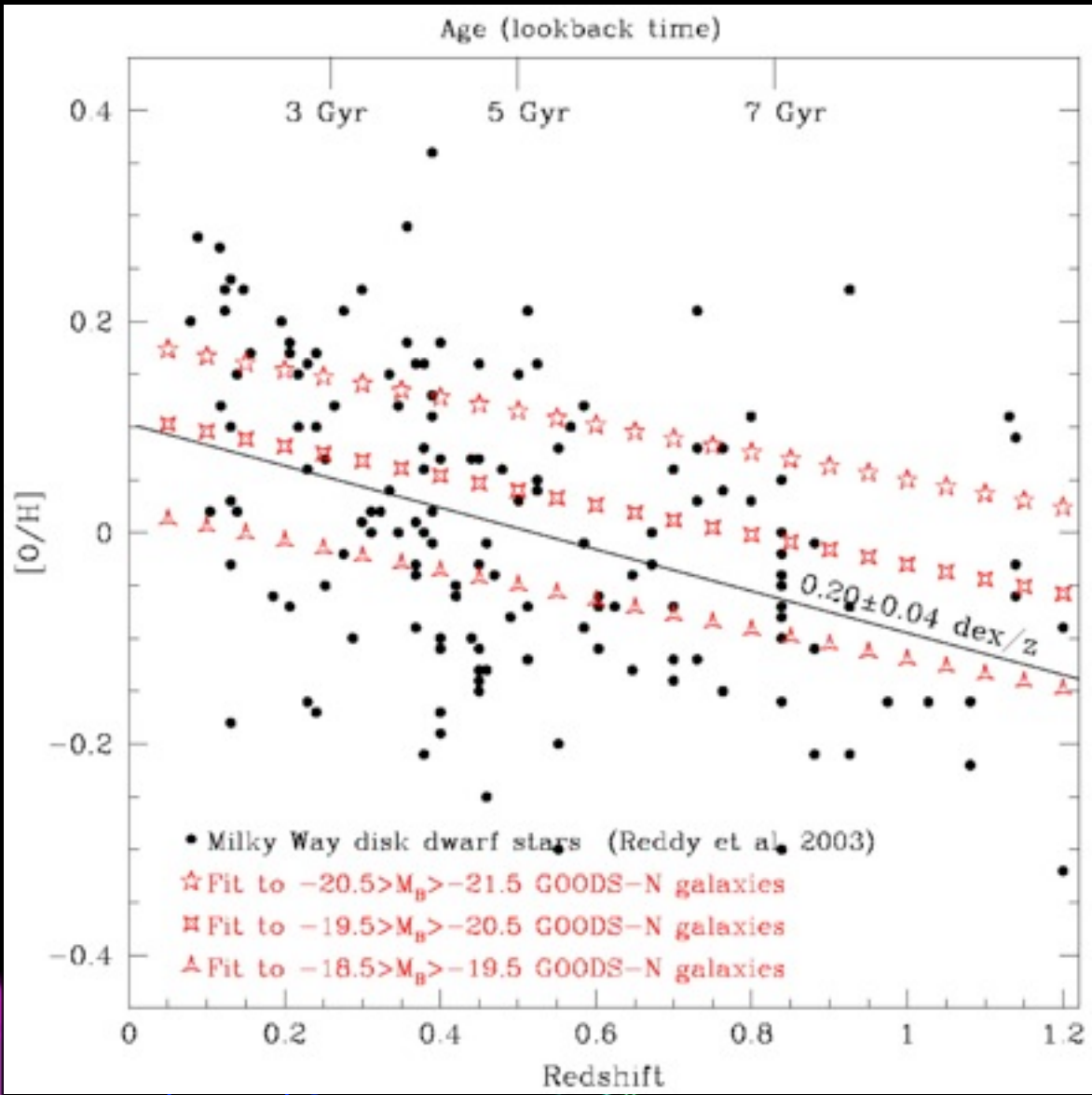


## Evidence for Gas Infall



Kewley, Geller, & Barton  
(2005, AJ, submitted)

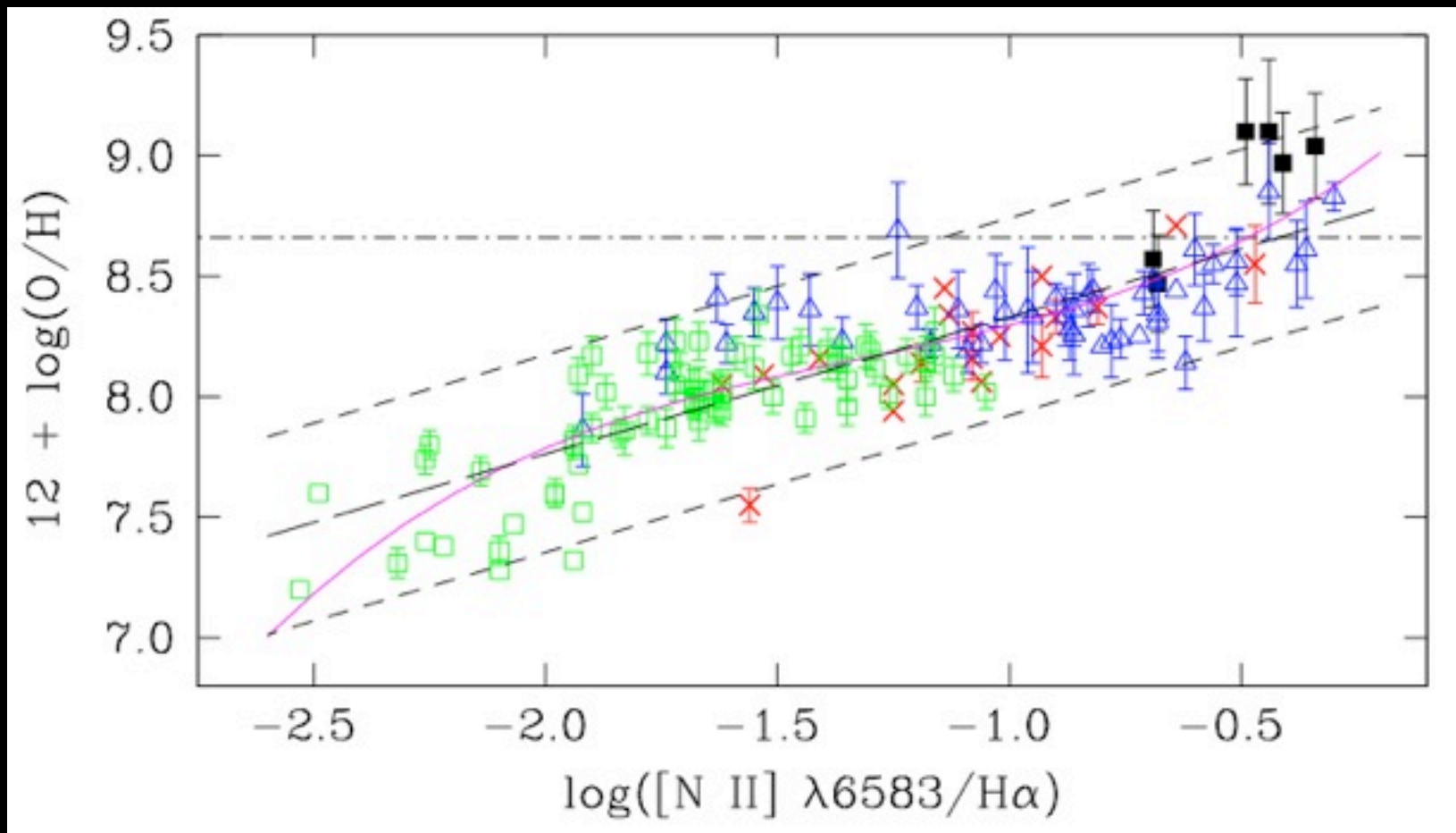
# GOODS Survey: $0.3 < z < 1$



Kobulnicky & Kewley  
(2004, ApJ, 617,240)



# Metallicity - [NII]/Ha



Pettini & Pagel (2004)

# Metallicity Diagnostics

## 1. Theoretical - photoionization models

e.g., McGaugh (1991), Kewley & Dopita (2002),  
Tremonti et al. (2004)

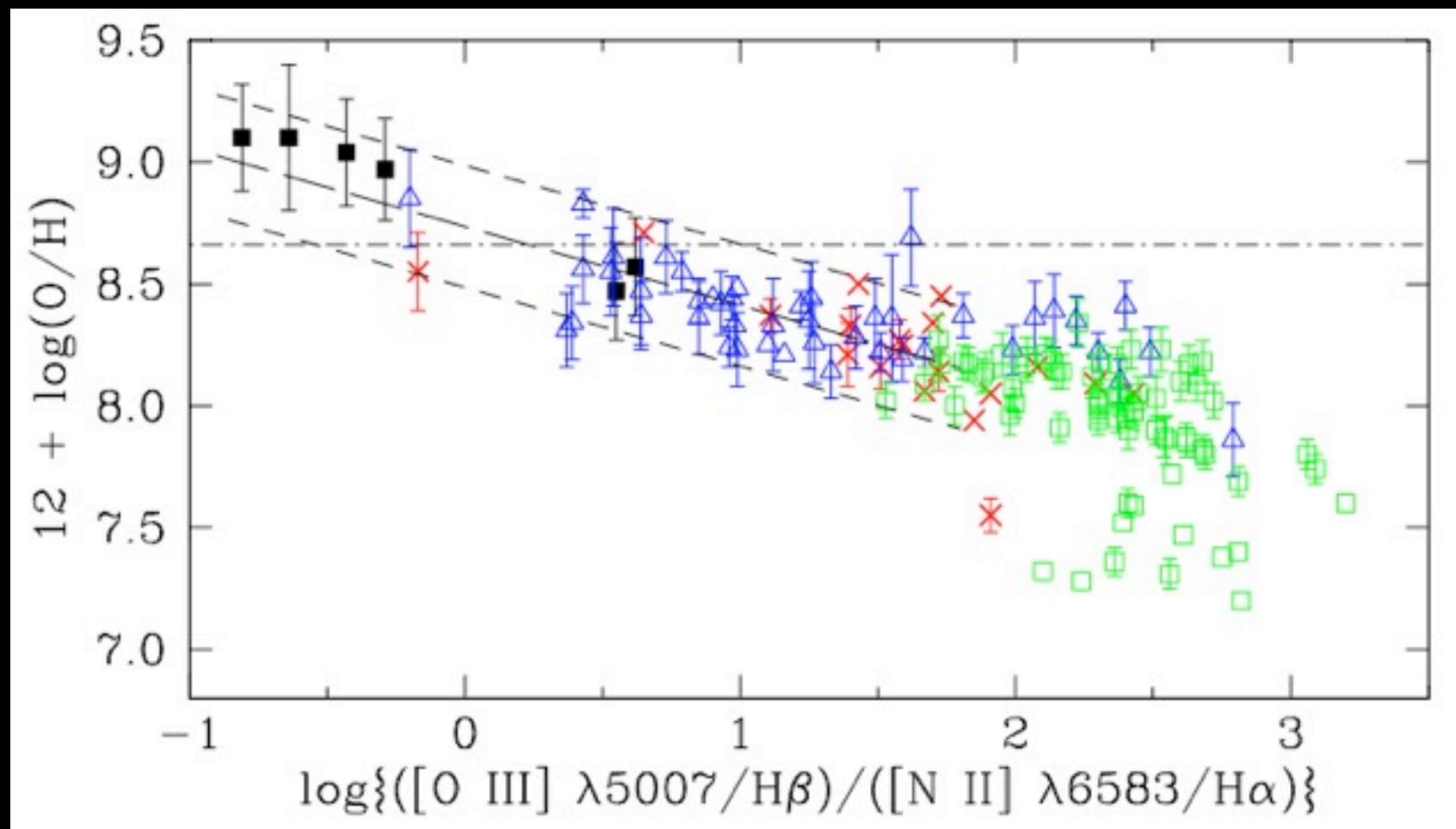
## 2. Empirical - fit to $T_e$ metallicities

e.g., Pilyugin (2000), Pettini & Pagel (2004)

- **Combination** - fit to  $T_e$  method +  
theoretical metallicities

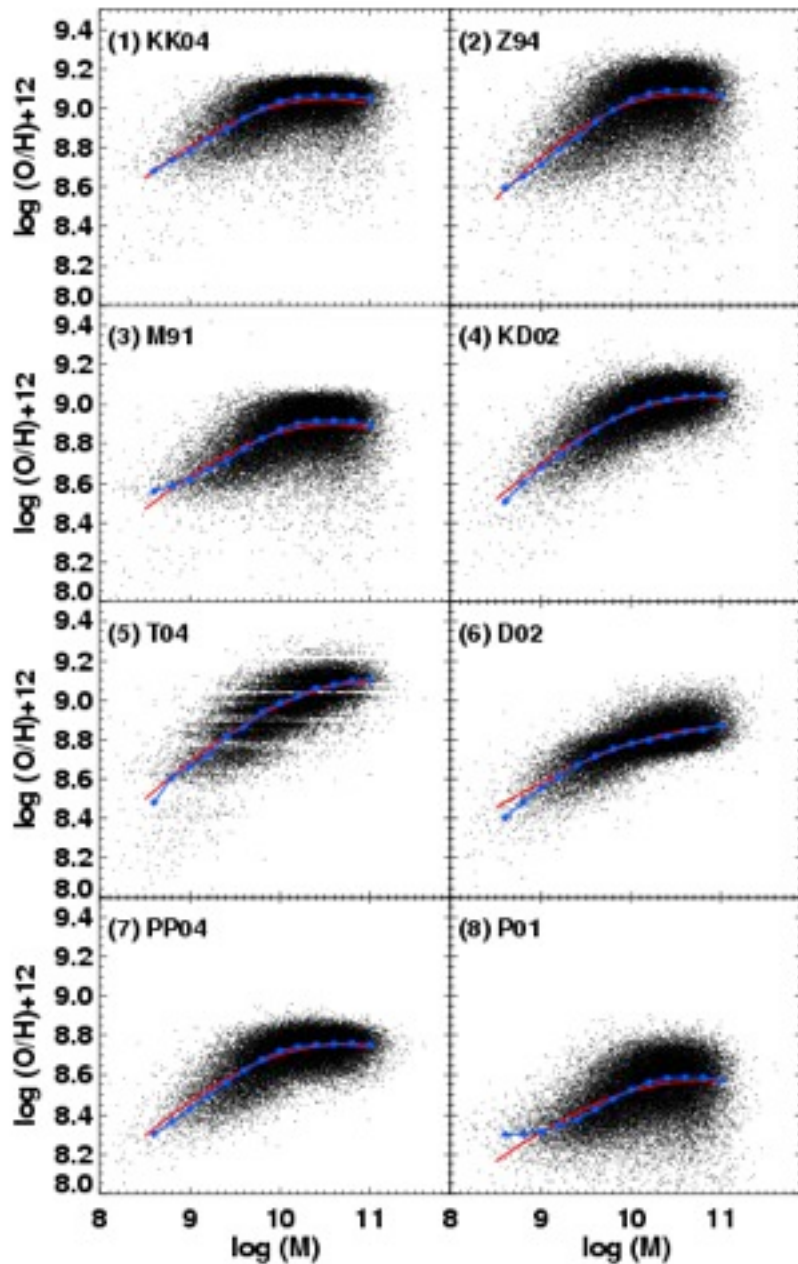
e.g., Denicolo, Terlevich & Terlevich (2002)

# Metallicity - [OIII]/H $\beta$ , [NII]/H $\alpha$



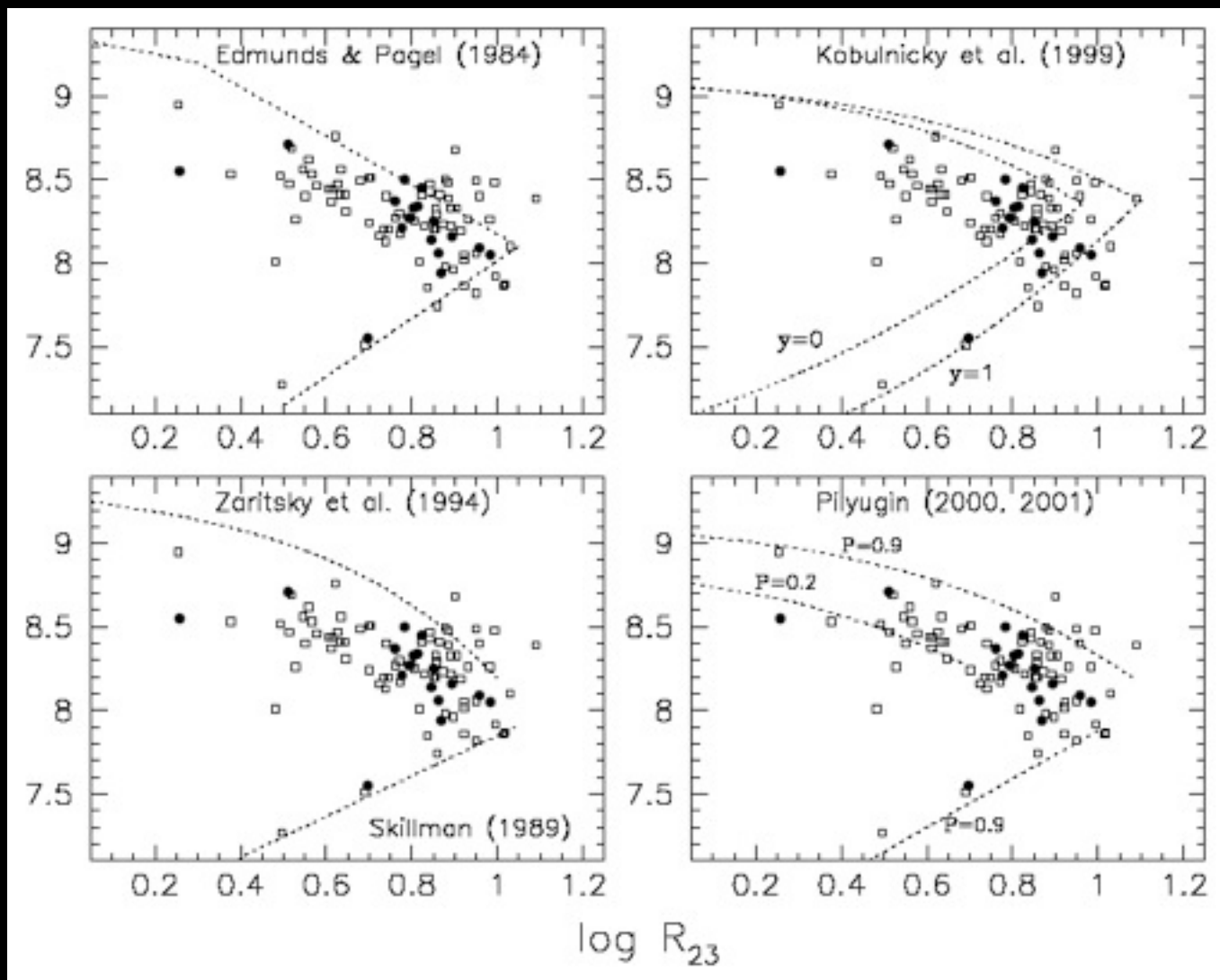
Pettini & Pagel (2004)

# Metallicity Diagnostic Comparisons

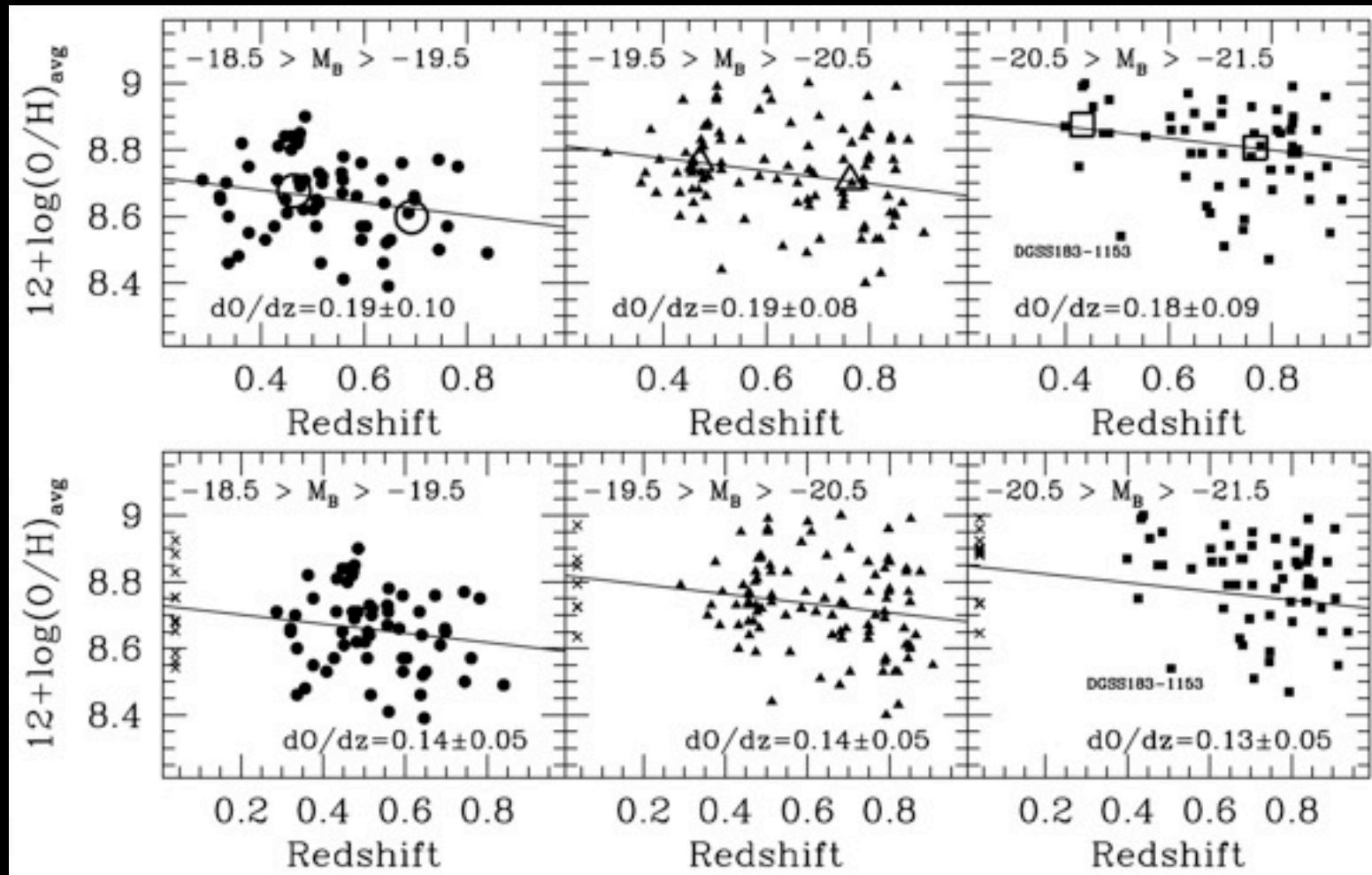


Kewley & Ellison  
(2005, in prep)

# Metallicity: Strong lines vs Auroral Lines

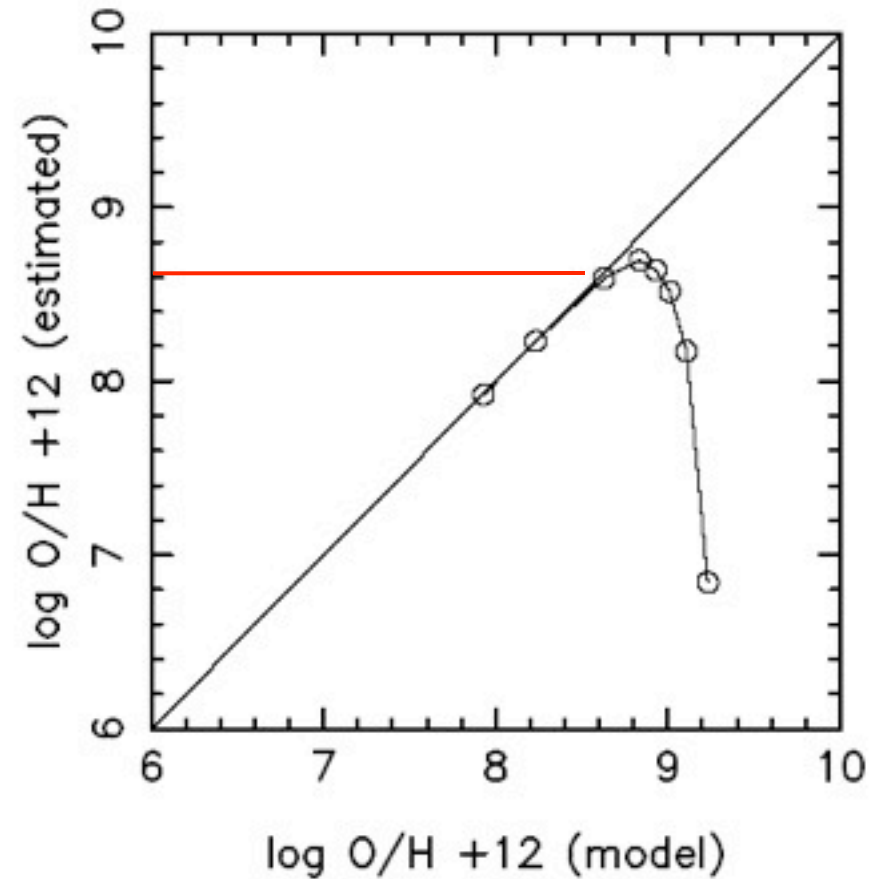
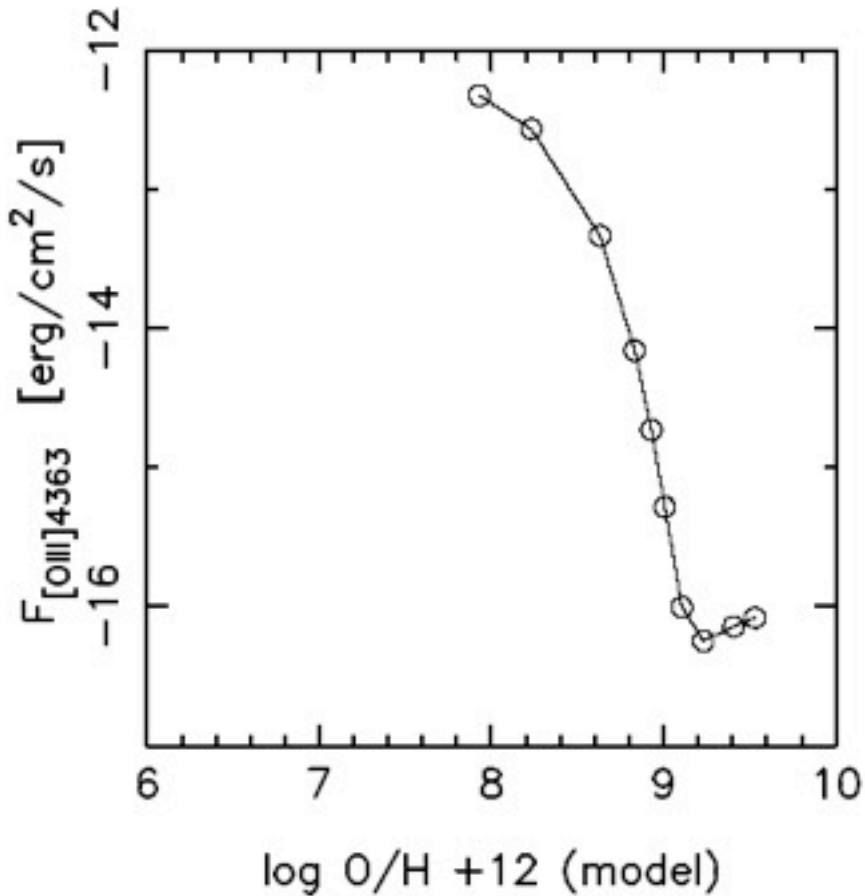


# GOODS Survey: $0.3 < z < 1$



Kobulnicky & Kewley (2004, ApJ, 617, 240)

# Auroral Line Saturation



Stasinska (2002,2005)

