

Launching of hot gas outflow by disc-wide supernova explosions

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M82

NGC891



local starformation bursts \rightarrow elevation of gas over the disk plane

powerful starformation bursts \rightarrow galactic winds

how is a gas transported from the disk to large heights?

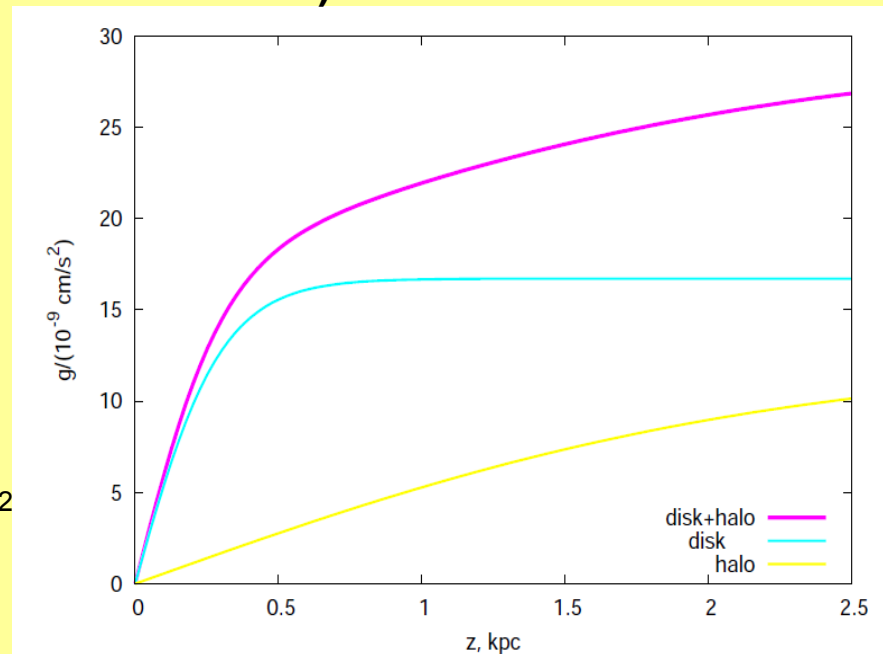
gas in the gravitational potential (stellar disk + dark halo)

Galactic disk

stellar disk:

scale height 300 pc

distance from the center 3 kpc



stellar $\Sigma \sim 180 M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^2$
 gaseous $\Sigma \sim 3.5\text{-}10 M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^2$
 ($n \sim 1 - 3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$)

the gaseous disk is in dynamical and thermal equilibrium

T in the disk $\sim 9000 \text{ K} \leftrightarrow$ heating $6\text{e-}24 \text{ erg/s}$ for $[Z/H] = 0$

SNe

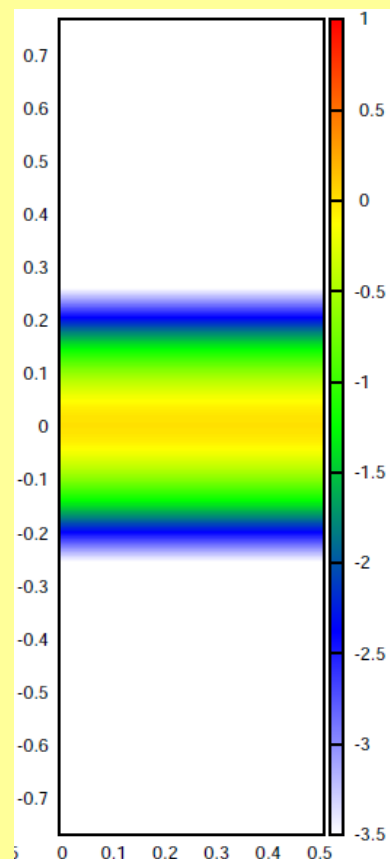
scale height ~ 0.5 of the gaseous scale height

uniformly distributed in the disk

volume explosion rate: $1.9\text{e-}14 \dots 1.9\text{e-}12 \text{ pc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

or SF surface density rate: $6\text{e-}4 \dots 6\text{e-}2 M_{\text{sun}} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$

3D gas dynamics + cooling/heating



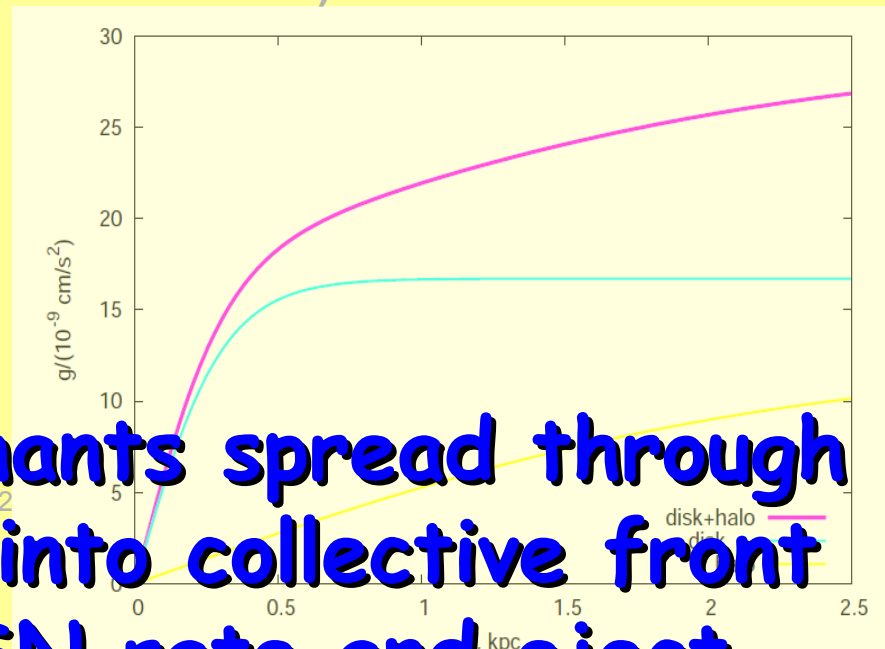
gas in the gravitational potential (stellar disk + dark halo)

Galactic disk

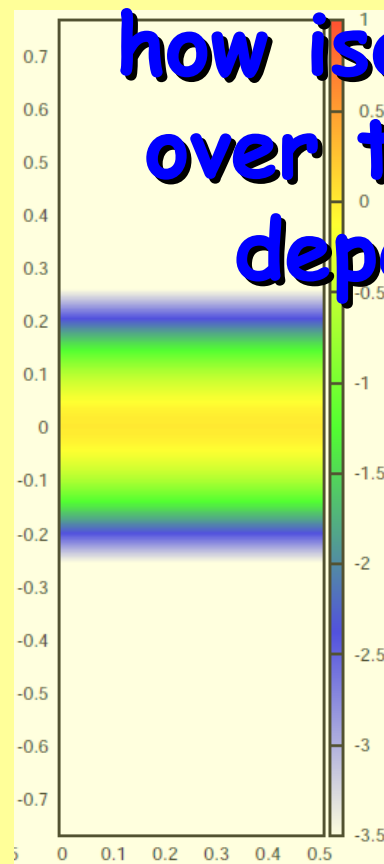
stellar disk:

scale height 300 pc

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how isolated SN remnants spread through over the disc merge into collective front depending on the SN rate and eject interstellar gas into haloes



SNe

scale height ~ 0.5 of the gaseous scale height

uniformly distributed in the disk

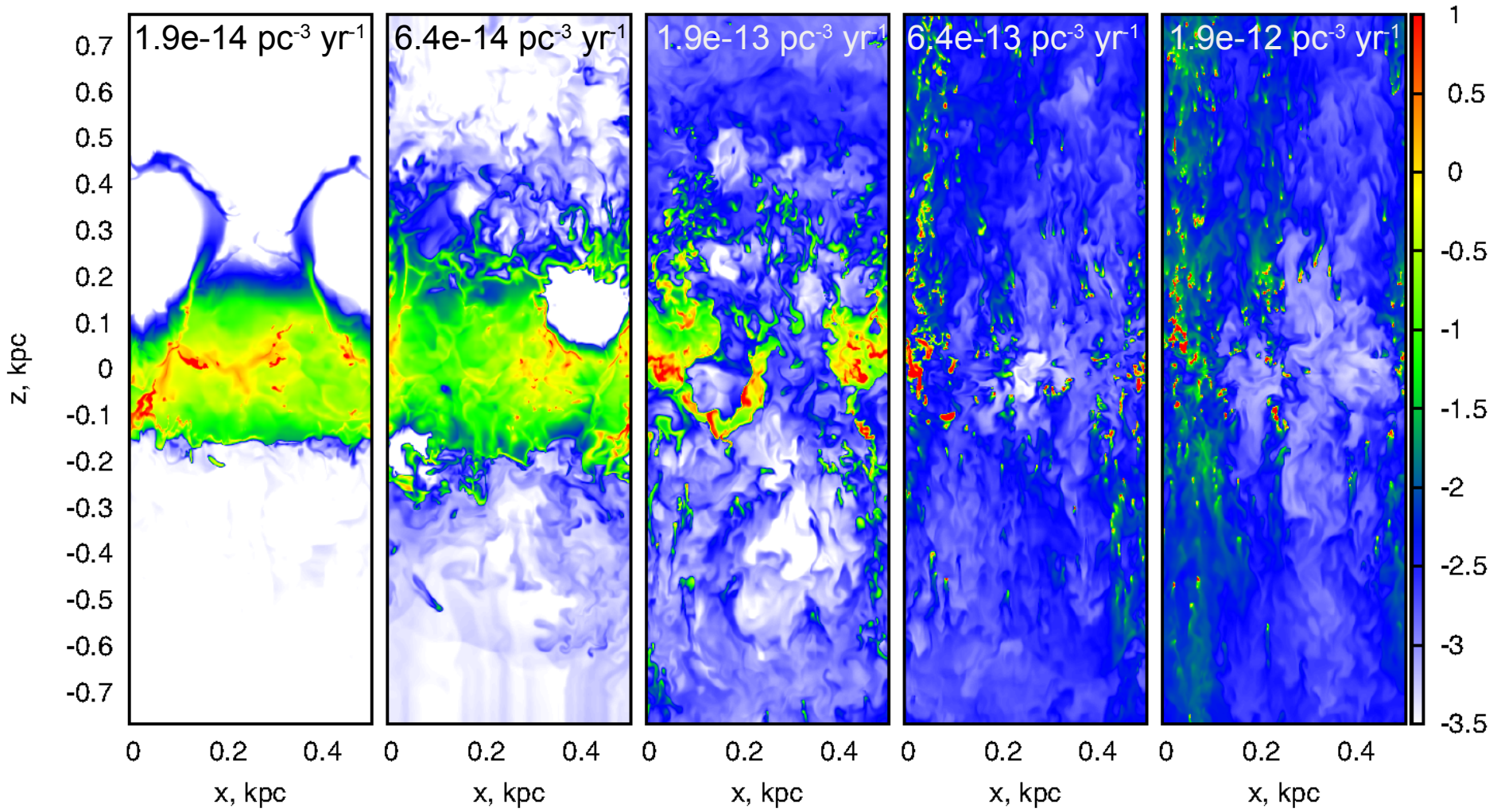
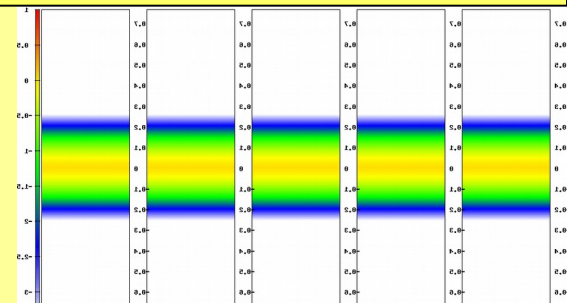
volume explosion rate: 1.9e-14 ... 1.9e-12 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹

or SF surface density rate: 6e-4 ... 6e-2 Msun yr⁻¹ kpc⁻²

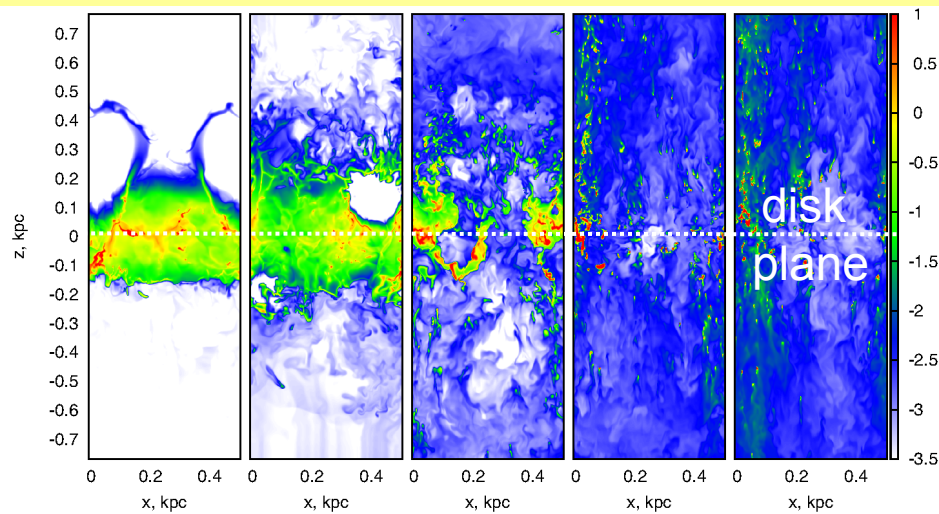
3D gas dynamics + cooling/heating

2D slices: gas number density at $y = 0.25$ kpc

$t = 30$ Myr

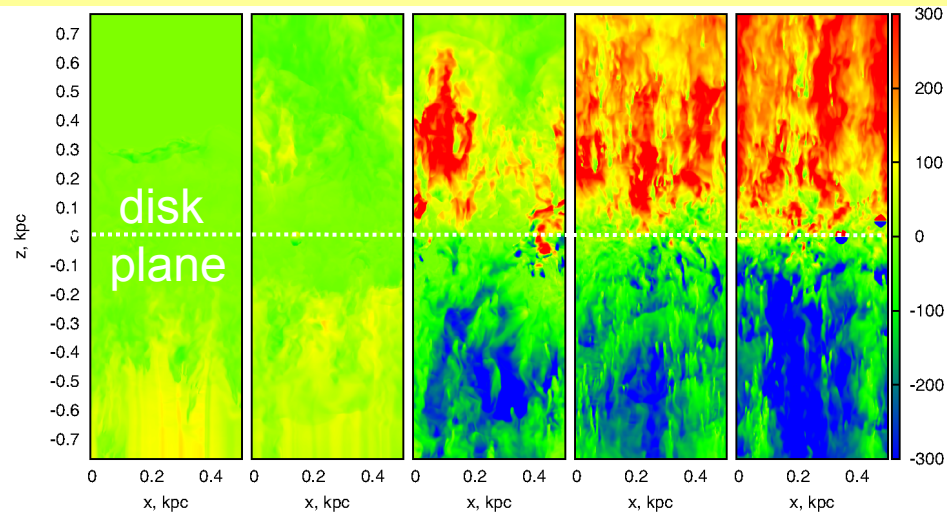


number density



1.9e-14 6.4e-14 1.9e-13 6.4e-13 1.9e-12 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹

velocity along vertical direction - v_z



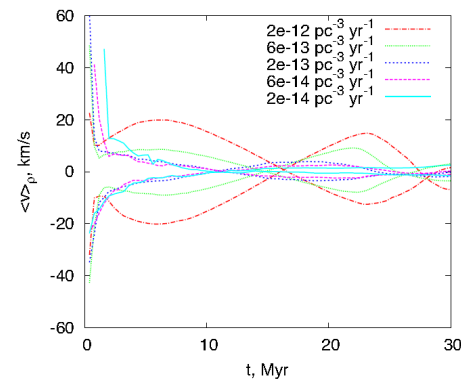
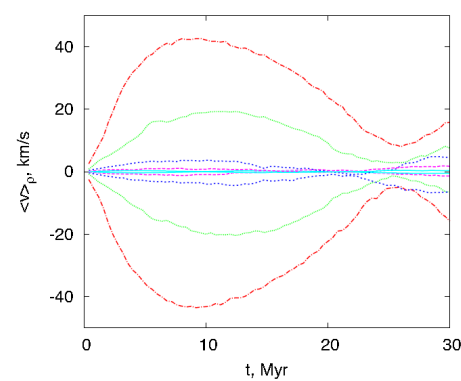
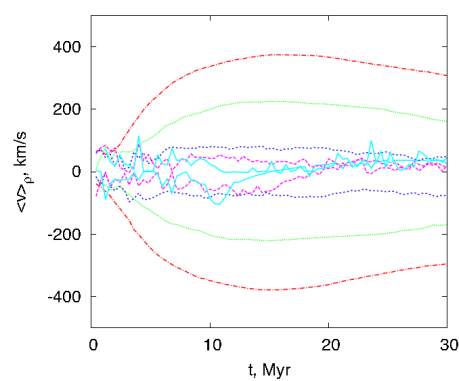
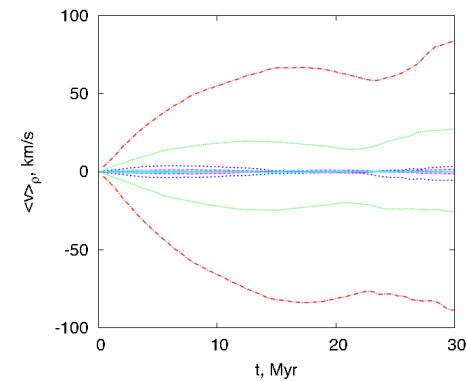
mass-averaged velocity above/below the disk plane

all T

$T > 1e5$ K

$1e3$ K $< T < 1e5$ K

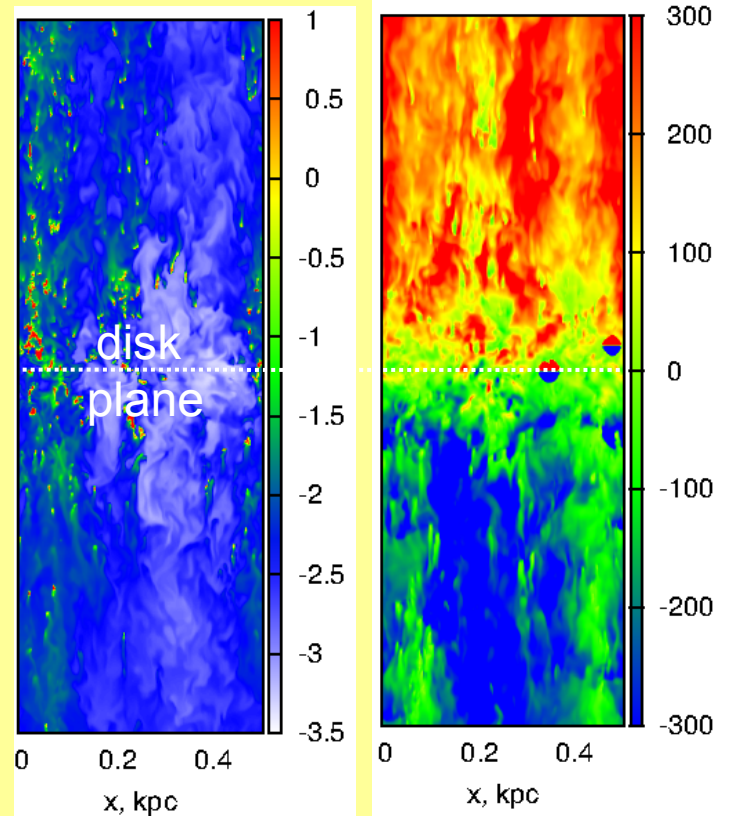
$T < 1e3$ K



$1.9e-12 \text{ pc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

density

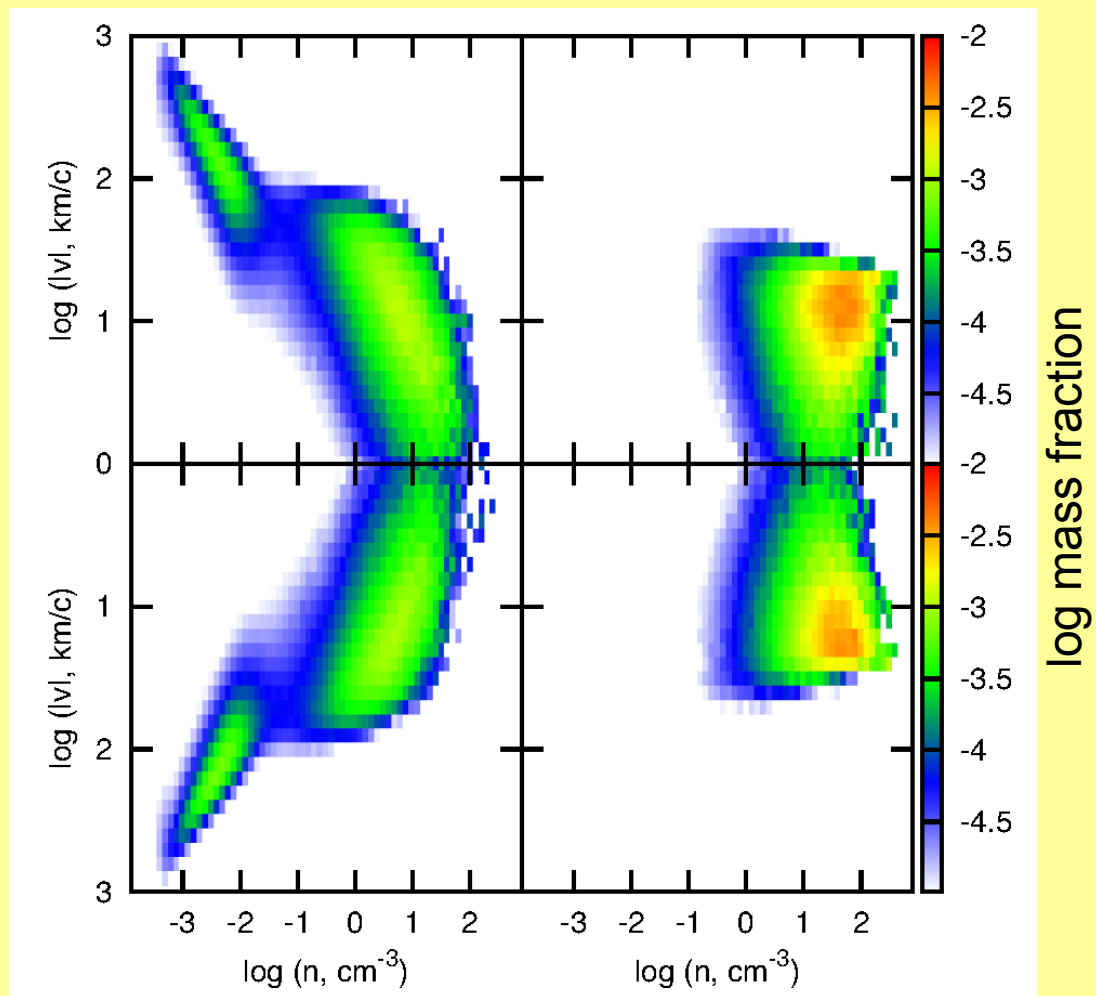
velocity along z



below the disk plane above the disk plane

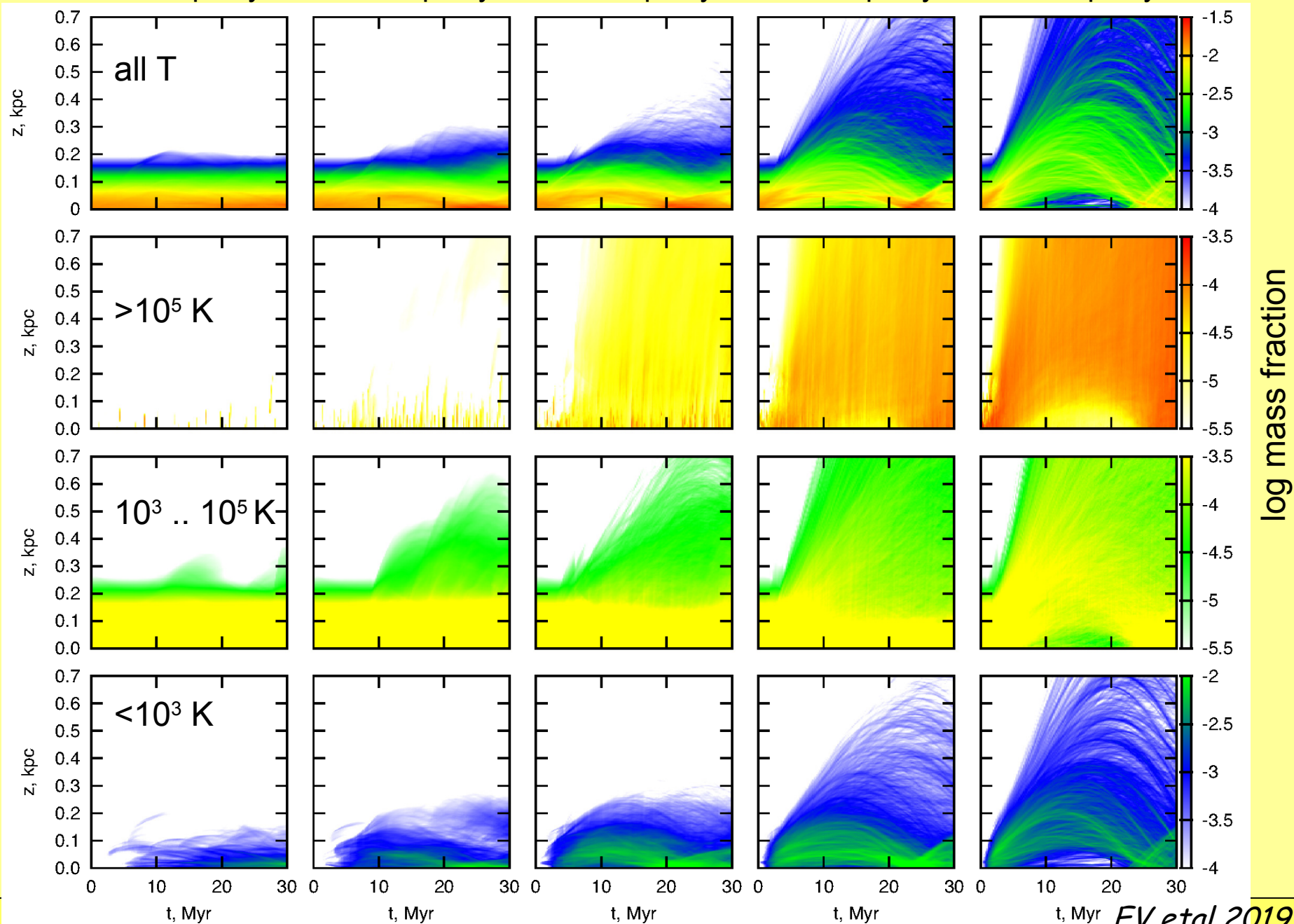
outflow

inflow



fraction of gas mass at a given height: evolution

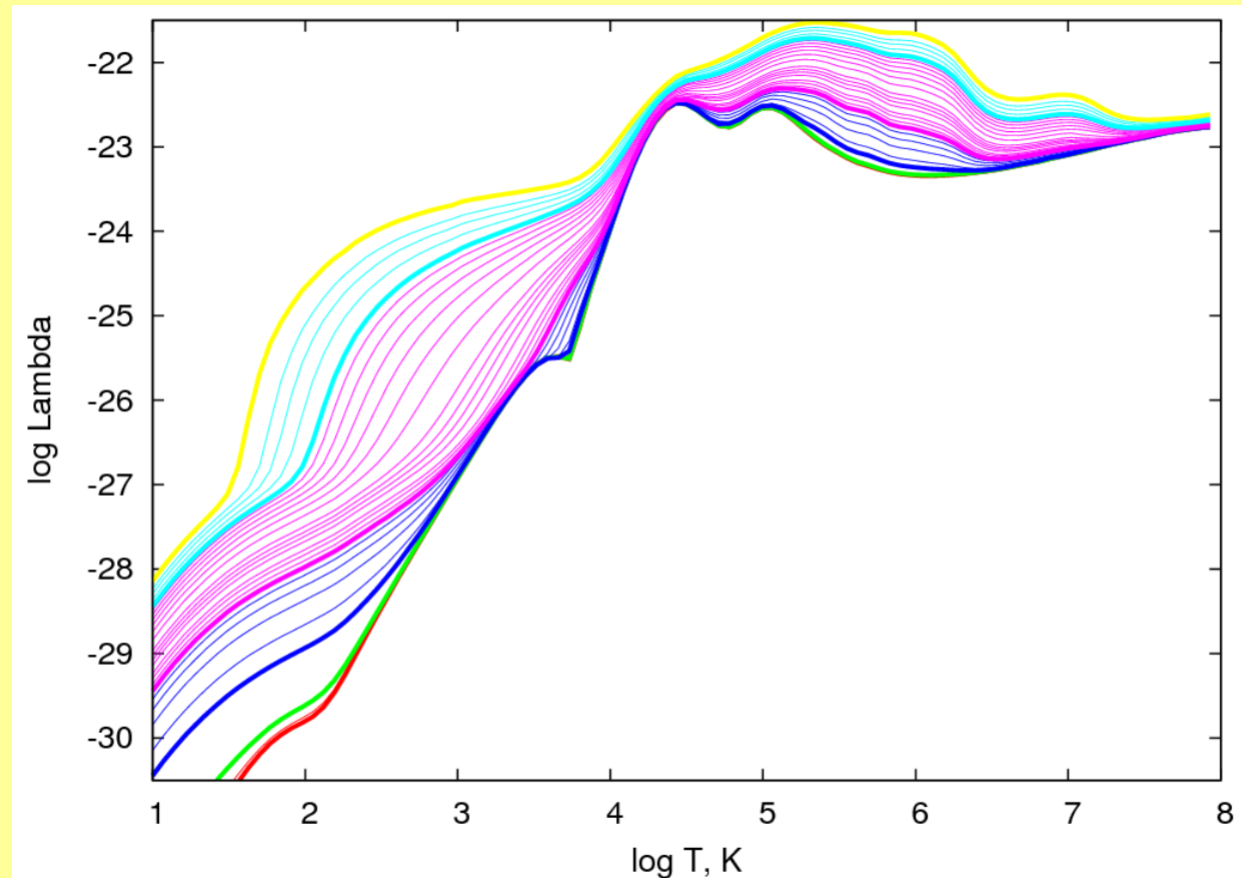
1.9e-14 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹ 6.4e-14 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹ 1.9e-13 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹ 6.4e-13 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹ 1.9e-12 pc⁻³ yr⁻¹



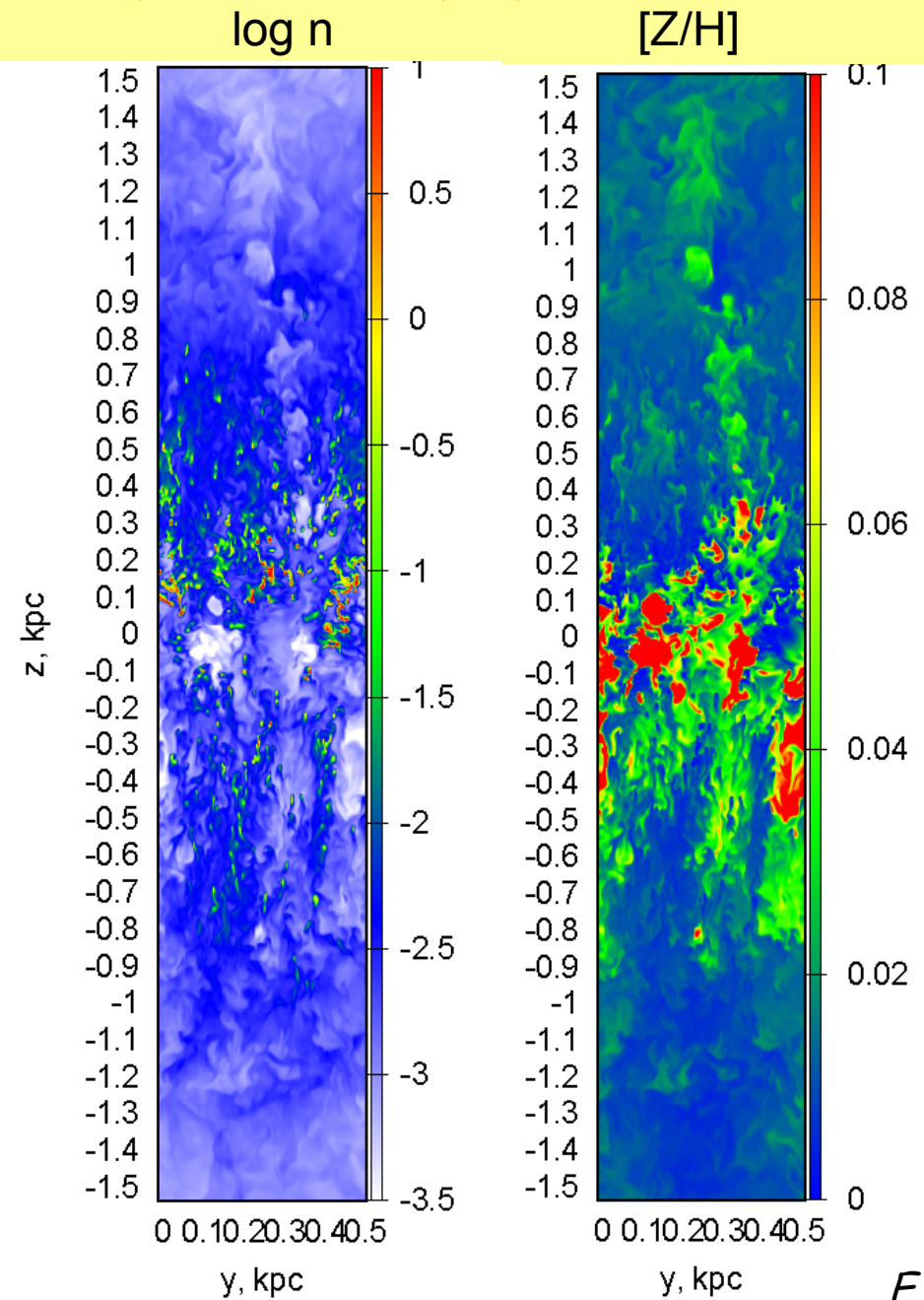
each SN injects metals

gas is enriched by «new» metals

detailed cooling rates

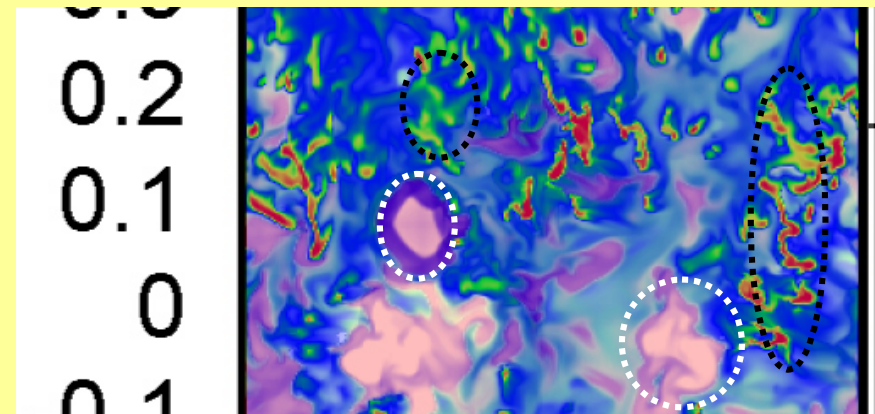
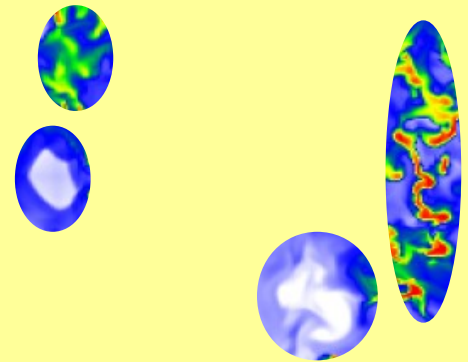


density — metallicity: spatial distribution

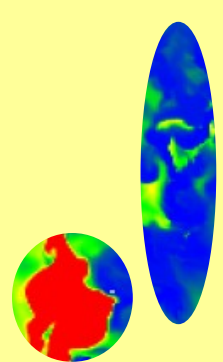


$6e-13 \text{ pc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

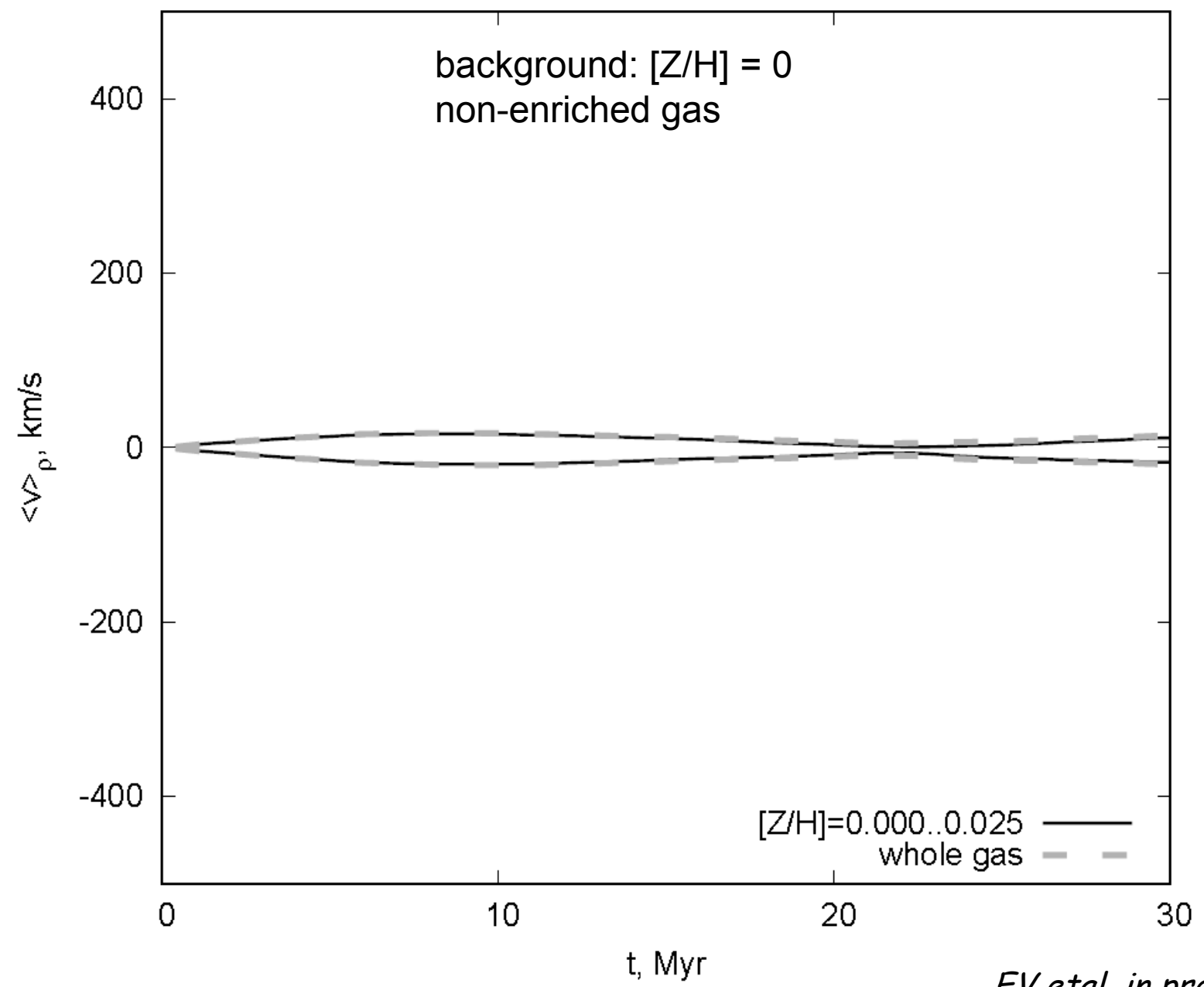
density

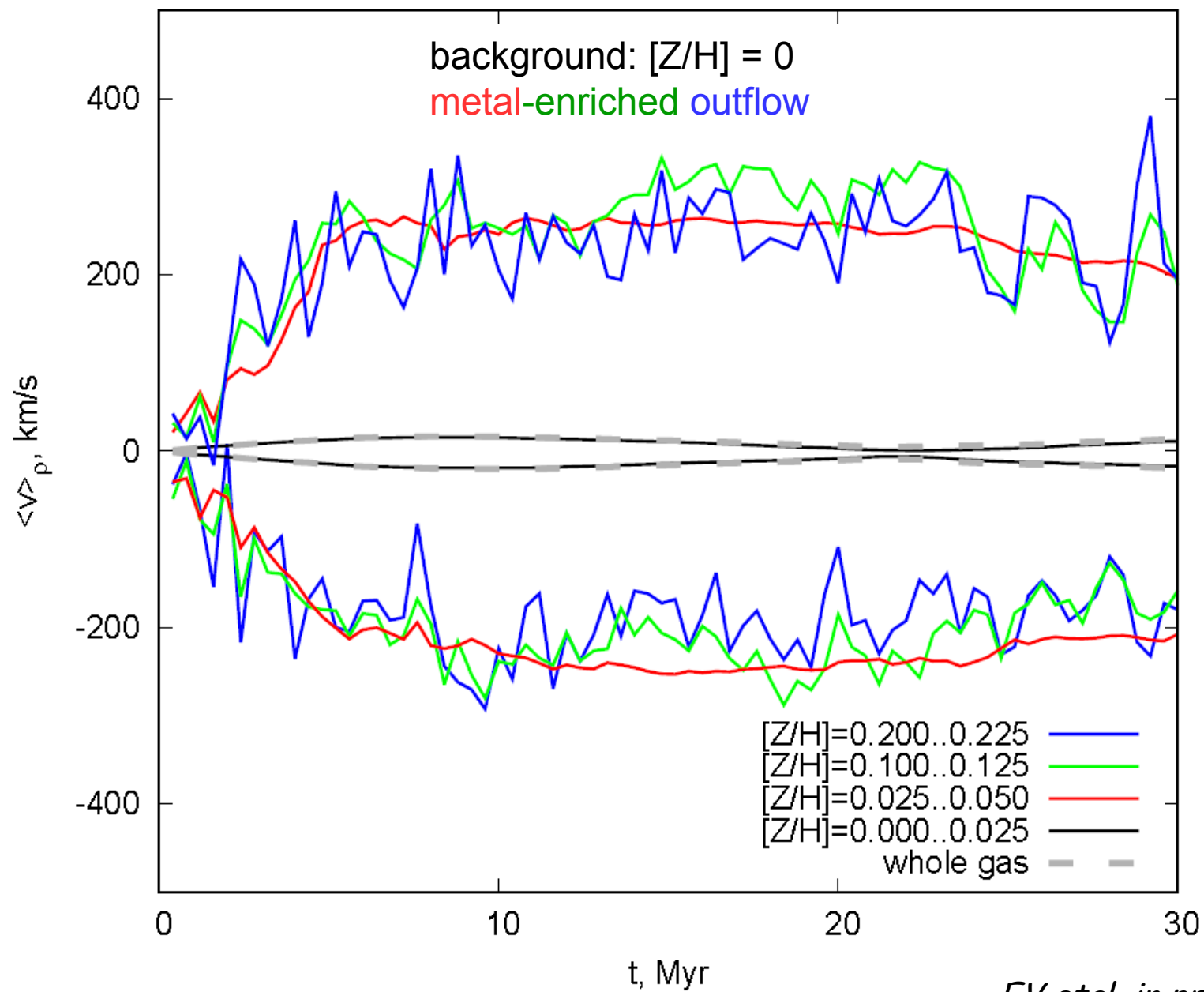


metallicity

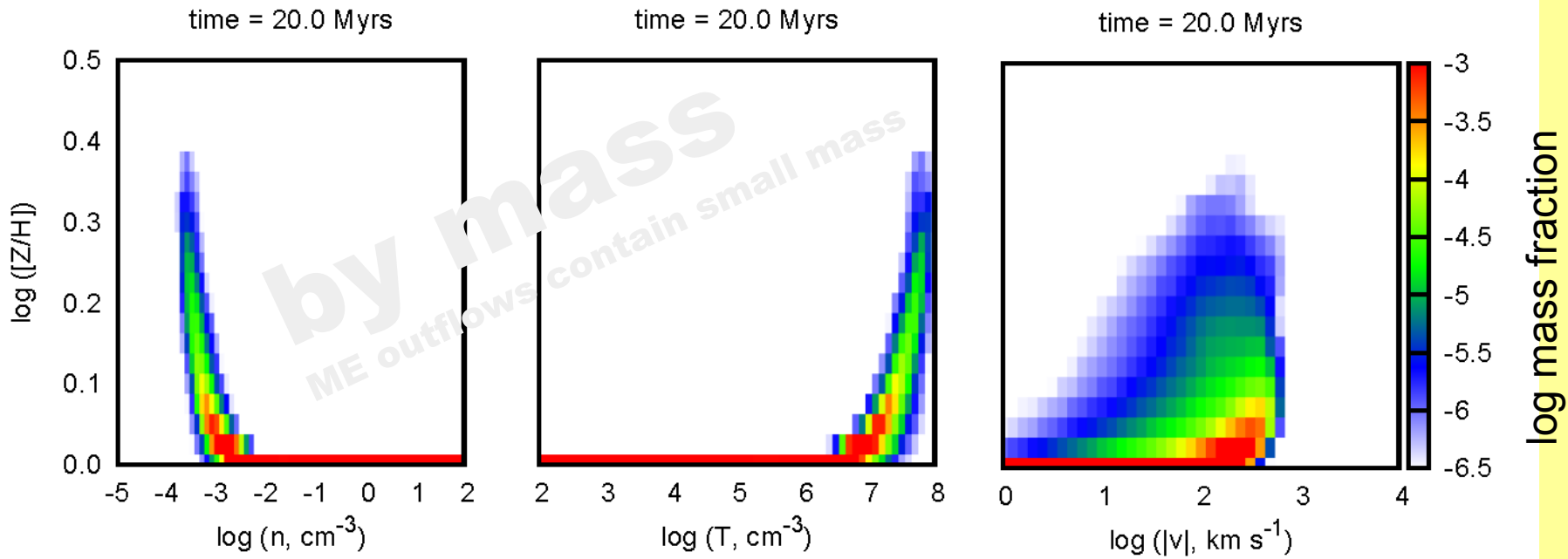


EV et al, in prep

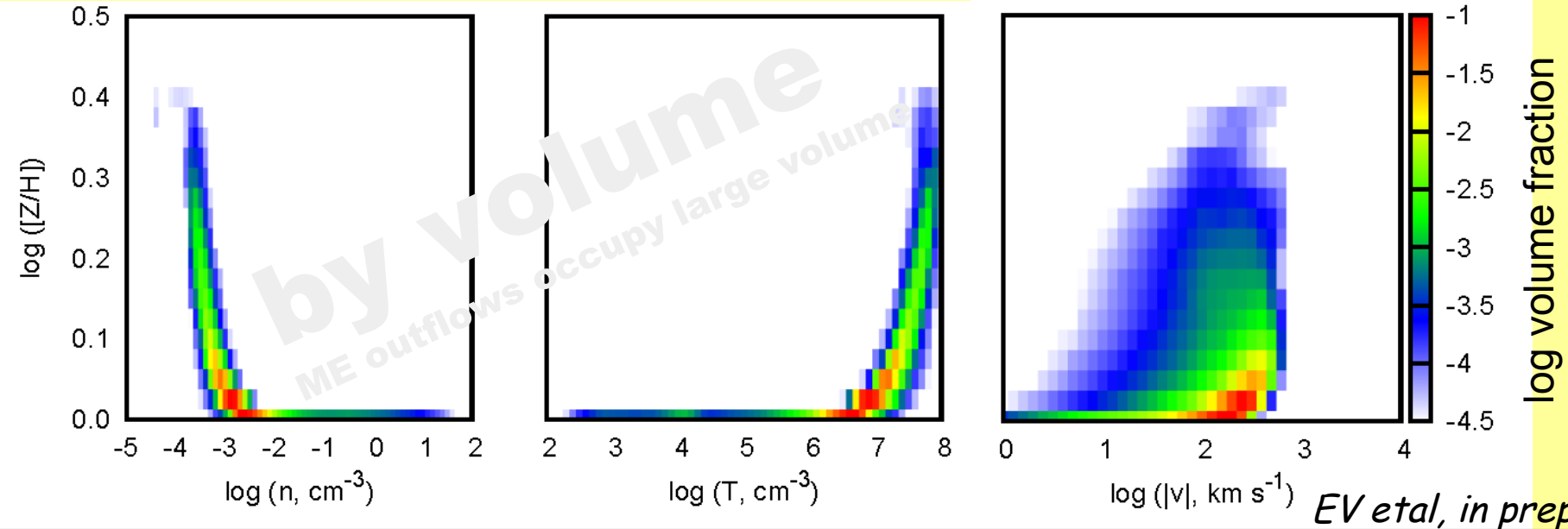




metallicity – density/temperature/velocity: metal-enriched (ME) outflows



outflows are low-density & hot & high-velocity & ME



two flows are formed due to high SNe activity ($>1e-13 \text{ pc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$):
high-velocity ($|v| \geq 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) hot diffuse gas along with
low-velocity ($|v| \leq 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) dense gas moving outwards,
and counter flowing low-velocity ($|v| \leq 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$)
dense clumps moving inwards

the major part by mass is enclosed in cold fragments ($T < 1e3 \text{ K}$),
whose volume covering factor is less $< 0.1\%$

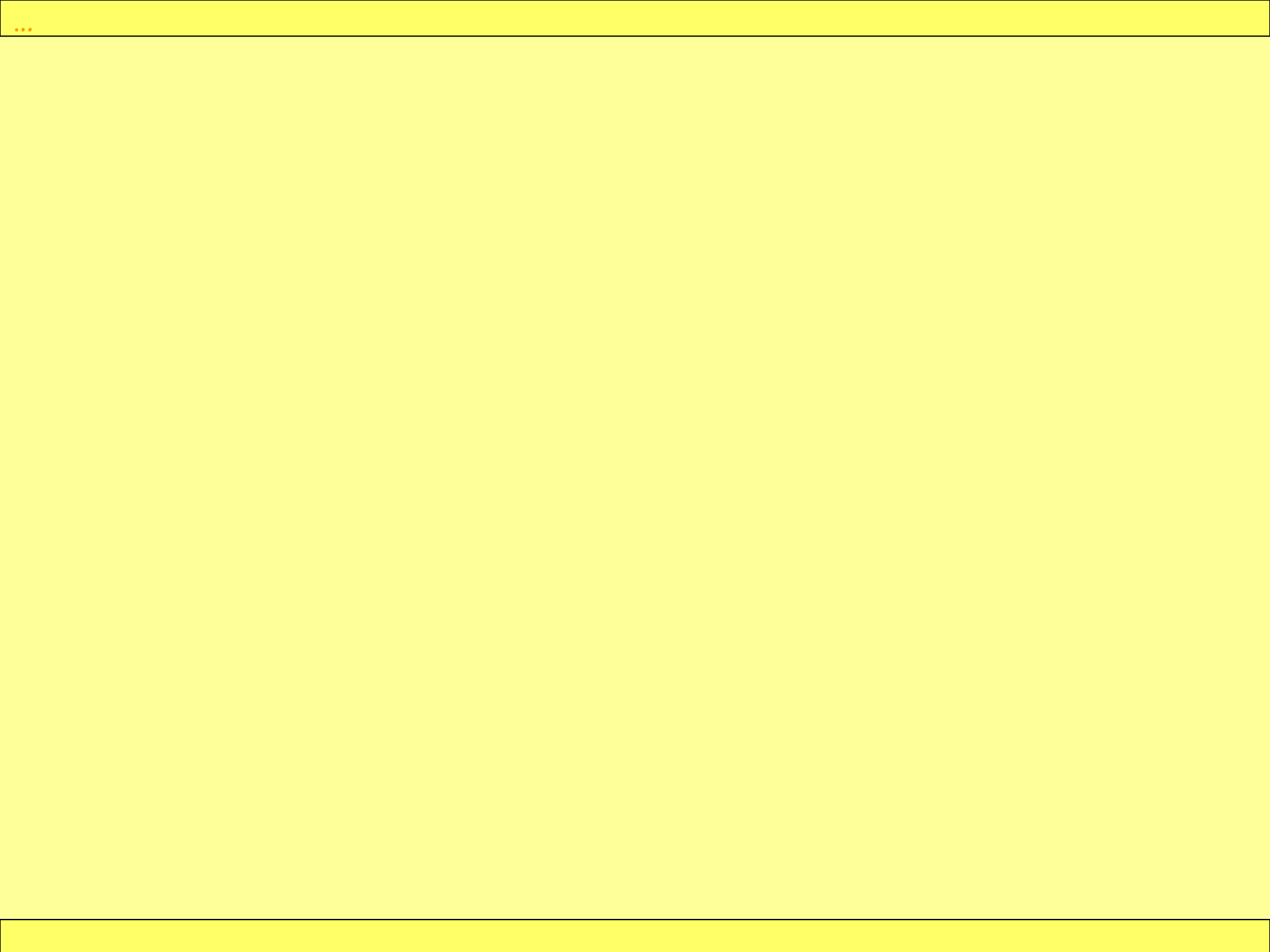
a significant part (by mass) of newly injected metals is locked
in hot low-density gas moved outwards
with high velocity: $|v| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

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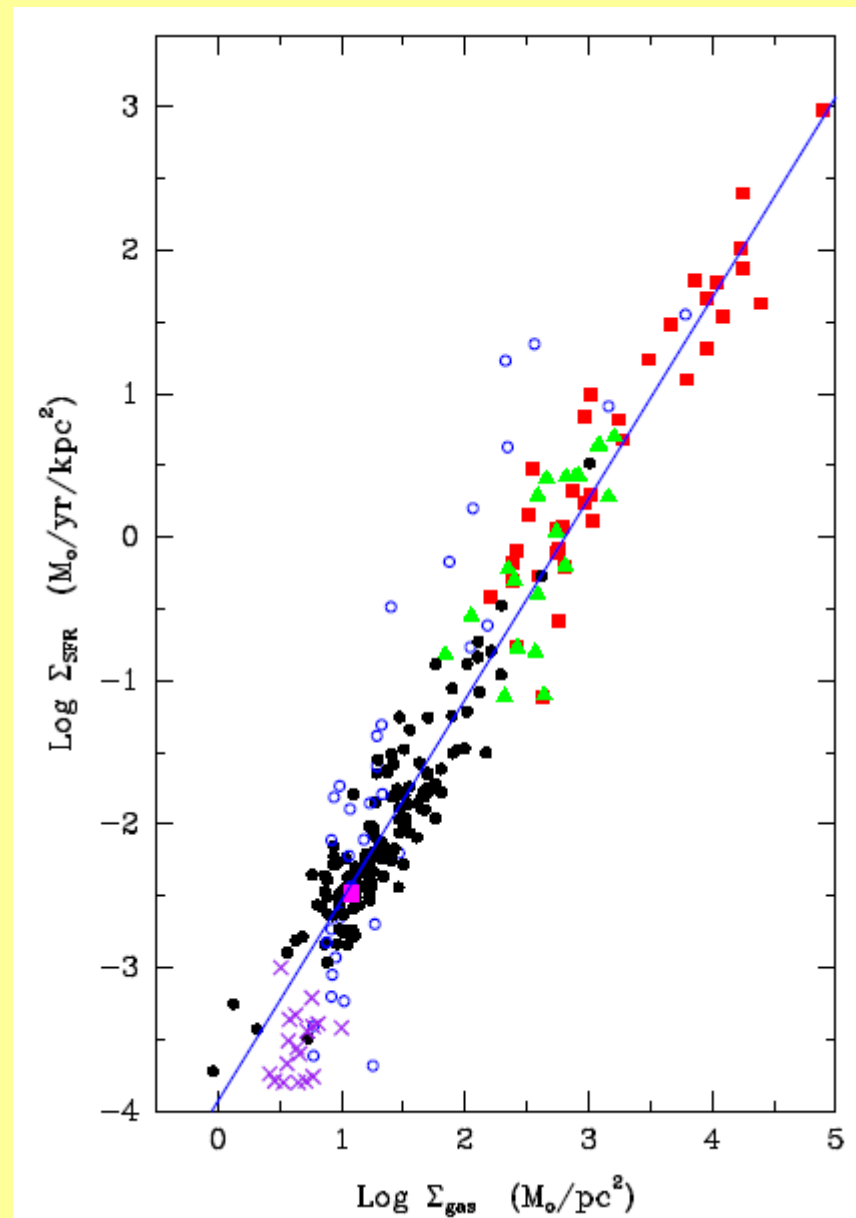
Thank you!!!

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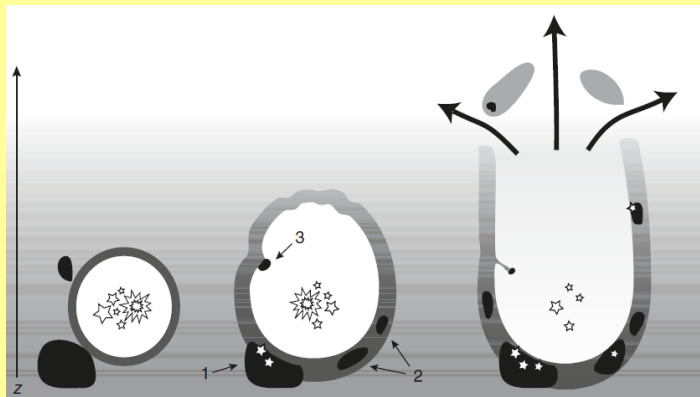


SF at large scales: Kennicutt-Schmidt relation



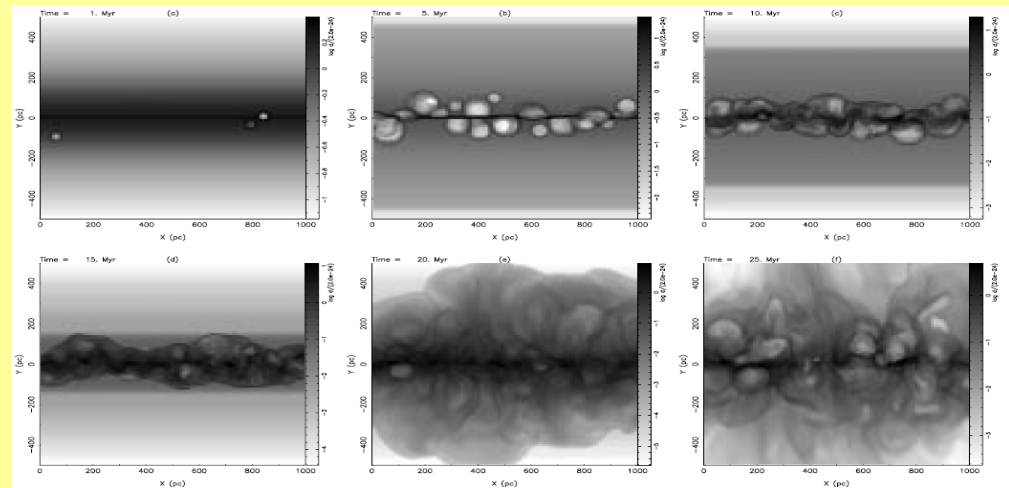
Kennicutt & Evans 2012

superbubbles



- Kovalenko & Shchekinov 1985
- Kolenik & Silich 1986
- Tomisaka & Ikeuchi 1986
- McLow & McCray 1988, 1989
- Bisnovatyi-Kogan et al 1989
- Shustov 1989
- Norman & Ikeuchi 1989
- Igumenshchev et al 1990
- ...

multiple SNe



- Avillez 2000
- Avillez & Breitschwerdt 2005-2012
- Hill et al 2012
- EV et al 2015, 2017
- Walsch et al 2016
- Li et al 2017
- ...