The Baryon Content of Dark Matter Halos:

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probing halo gas on 10-100 kpc scales





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association with luminous galaxies at $\leq 100 h^{-1}$ kpc

(Lanzetta & Bowen '90; Steidel +94; Kacprzak +08)

CSIRO



Based on the Leiden/Argentine/Bonn Survey (Kalberla et al. 2005, A&A 440, 775) and the Milky Way model of P. Kalberla (Kalberla et al. 2007, A&A, in press).







Tobias Westmeier, CSIRO Australia Telescope National Facility Based on the Leiden/Argentine/Bonn Survey (Kalberla et al. 2005, A&A 440, 775) and the Milky Way model of P. Kalberla (Kalberla et al. 2007, A&A, in press).













Extent of Gaseous Halos and Covering Fraction



Chen & Tinker (2008)

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fuel for star formation or wind remnant?



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two-phase medium: pressure confined cold clouds in hot halos



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Constraining halo gas content over a broad mass range



luminous red galaxies vs. MgII Absorbers at z = 0.4-0.7

Visualization of SDSS DR5

Courtesy of Mark SubbaRao

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frequency distribution function + 2-pt clustering amplitude

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known dark matter halos + gaseous halo profile



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- density profile : (r²+a²)⁻¹
- gaseous extent : Rg=1/3 R200
- mass dependence : M_h^{1/3}

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$W(s|M) = \frac{W_0 \,\sigma_{cl} \,f_g}{M_{cl}} \times \int_0^{\sqrt{R_g^2 - s^2}} \rho(\sqrt{s^2 + l^2}) dl$

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Comparisons with Theoretical Expectations

The growth of hot halos vs. halo mass





<u>Summary</u>

- A self-consistent model is established to characterize the origin of absorption systems uncovered in QSO spectra.
- A larger galaxy-absorber pair sample allows a detailed investigation of g vs. L_B (a proxy of M_h) and g vs. ρ .

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individual probes

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