

A vibrant, multi-colored visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of filaments and clusters of gas and dark matter. The colors range from deep blue and purple to bright green and yellow, representing different physical properties like density or temperature. The background is a dark, textured blue.

# **The Thermal and Kinematic Evolution of Circumgalactic Gas**

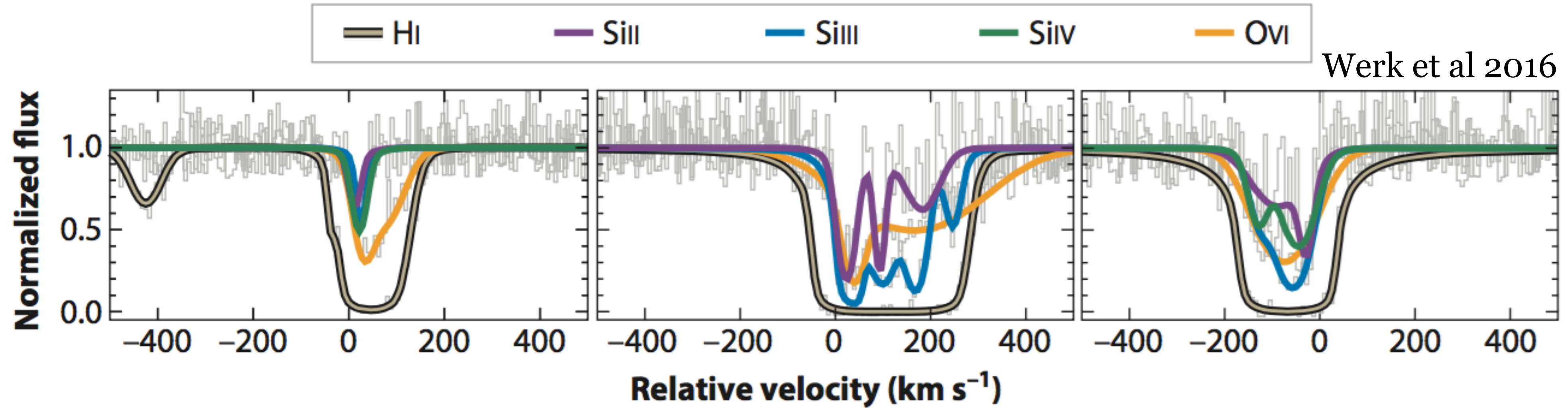
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**CGM-Chile 2024**

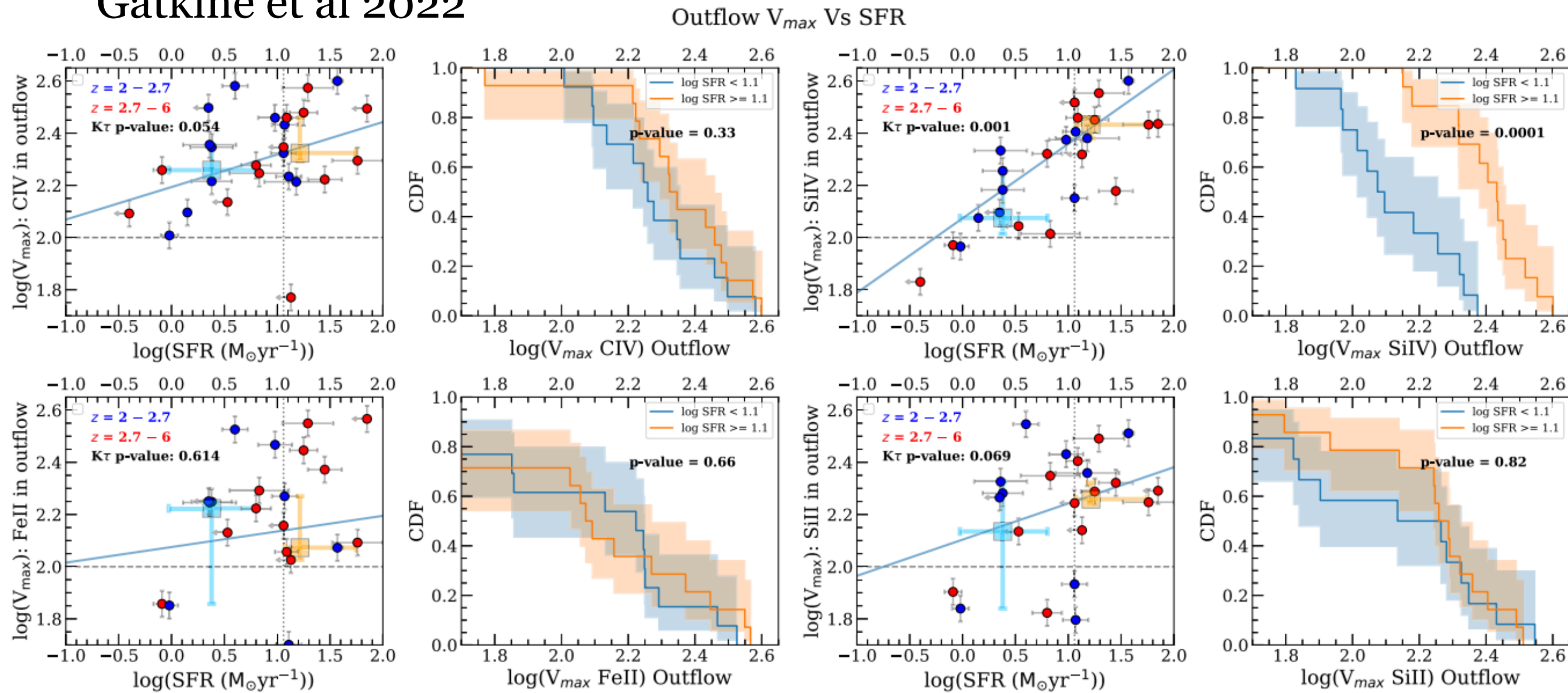
**Collaborators: Shy Genel, Greg Bryan @CCA/Columbia University**



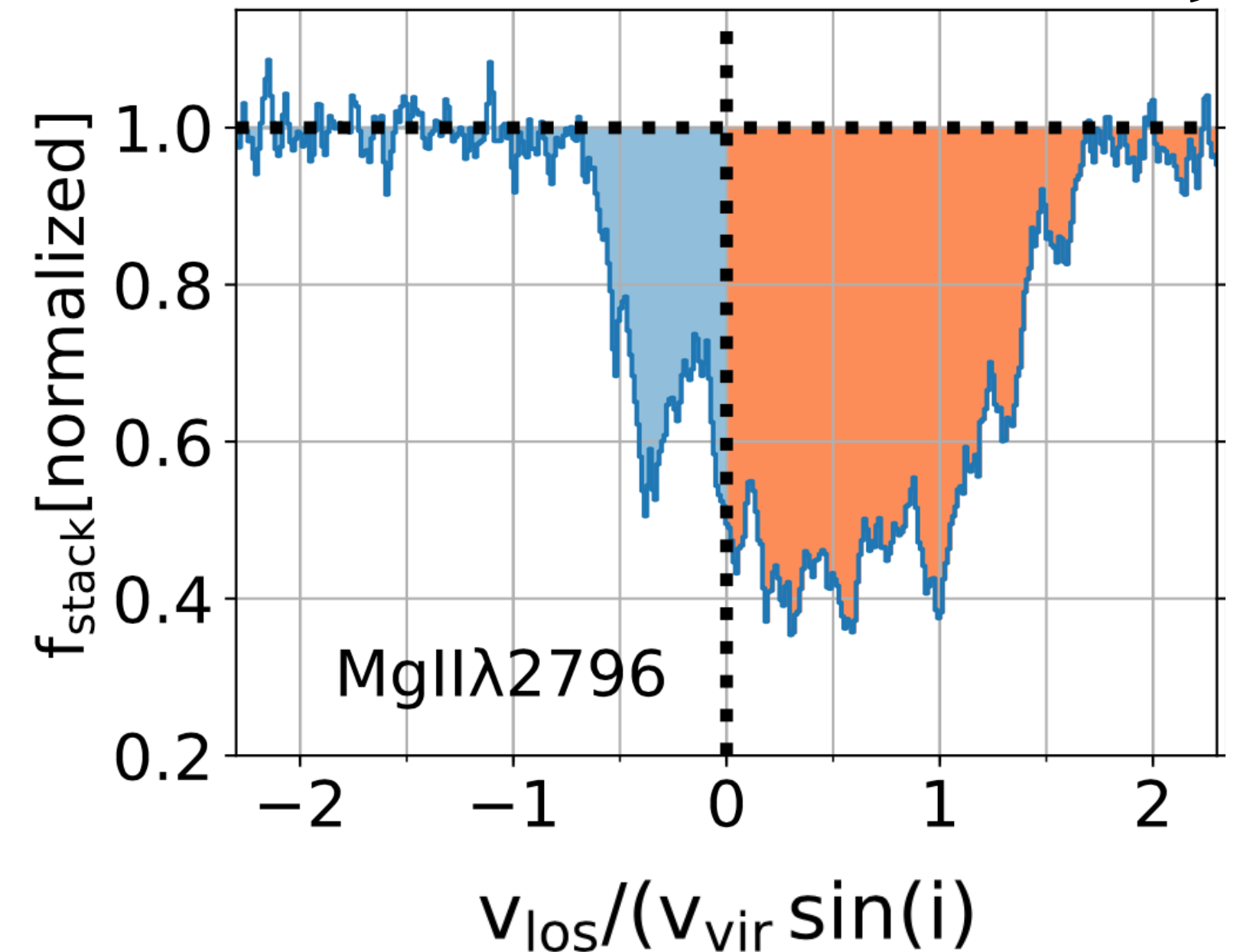
# The kinematics of the multiphase CGM are varied and complex



Gatkine et al 2022

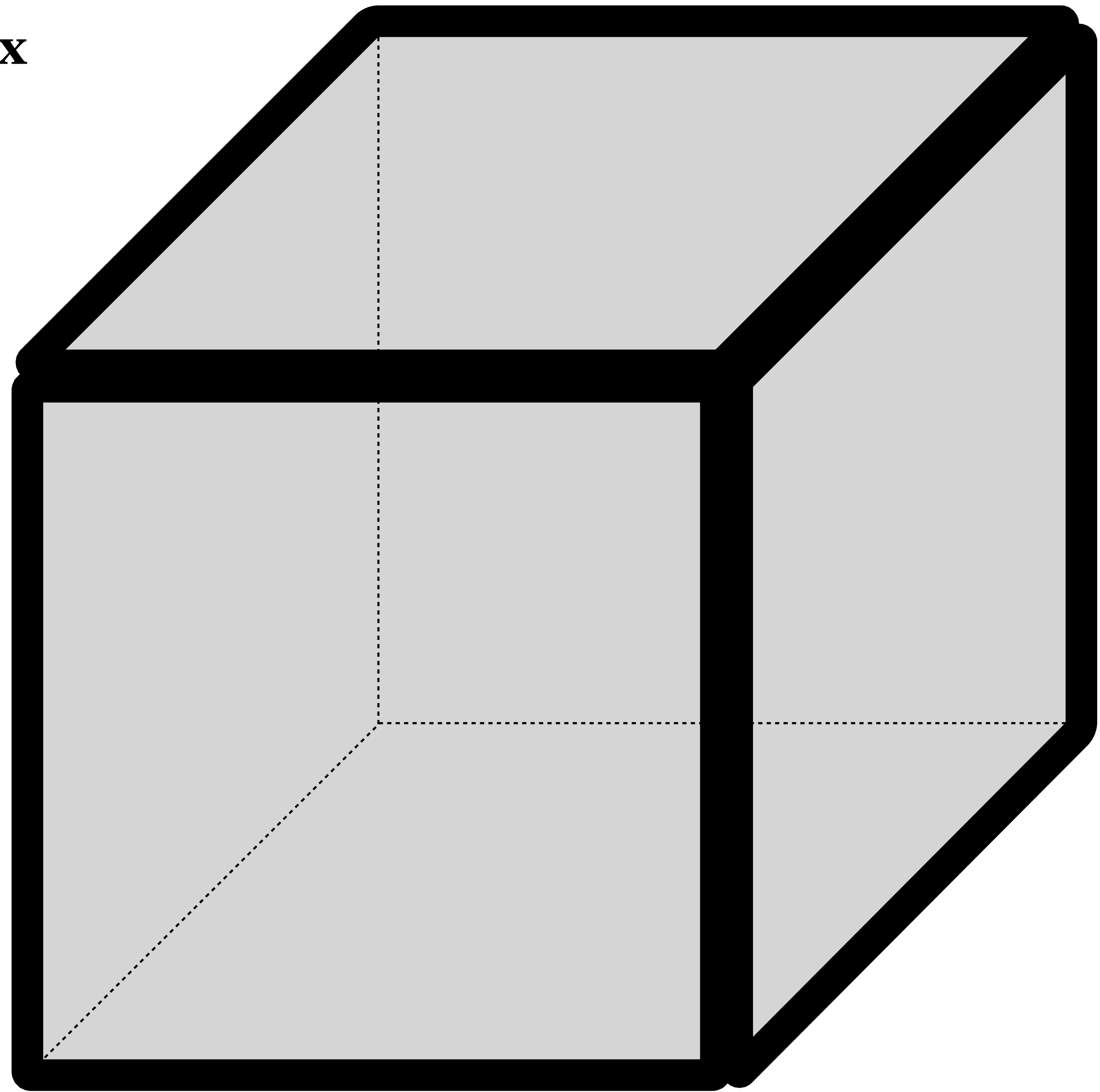


Zabl et al 2019



# CGM Science with a TNG Subbox

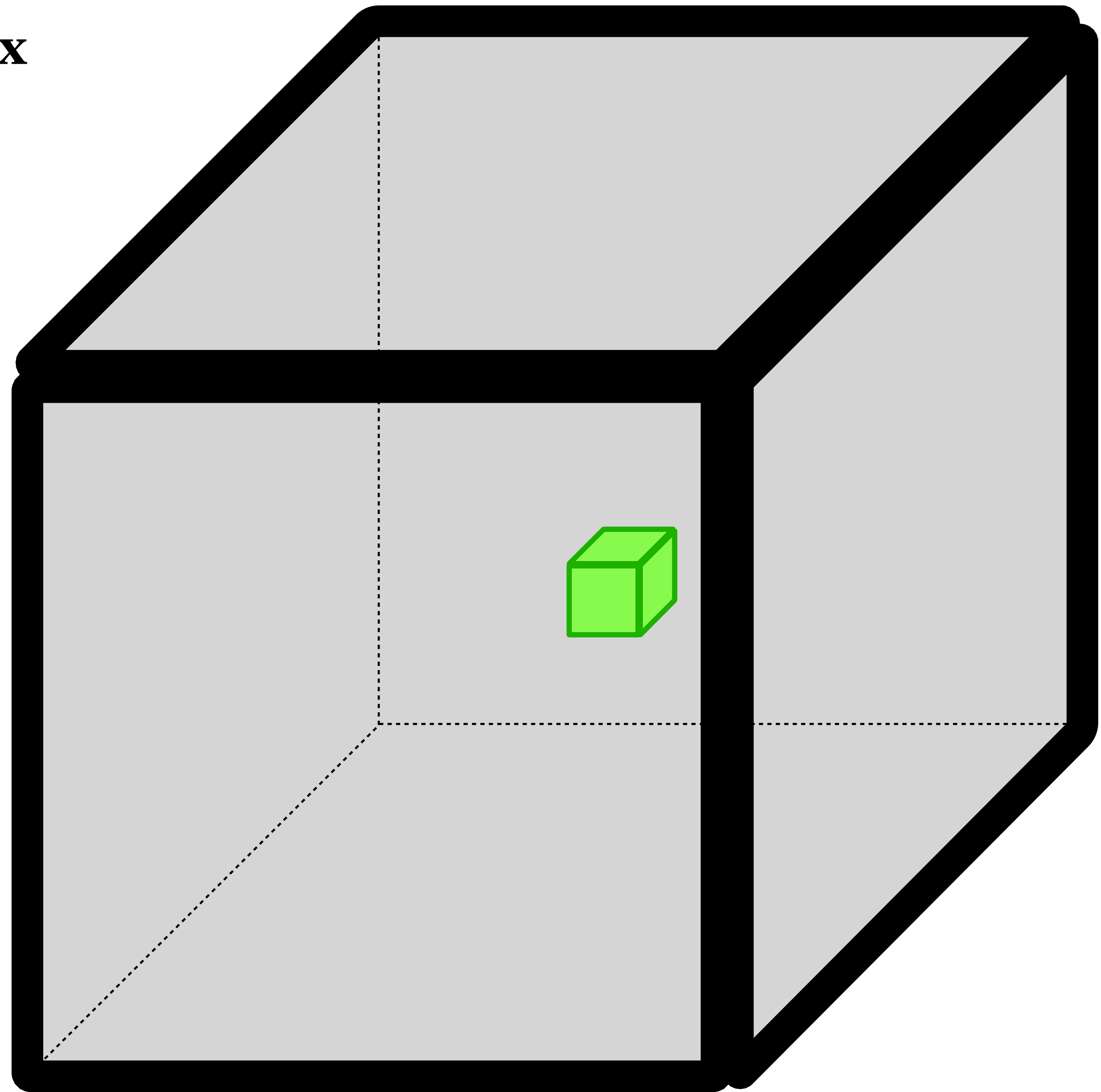
Full box: 100 snapshots over age of  
universe =  **$\sim 140$  Myr** spacing



# CGM Science with a TNG Subbox

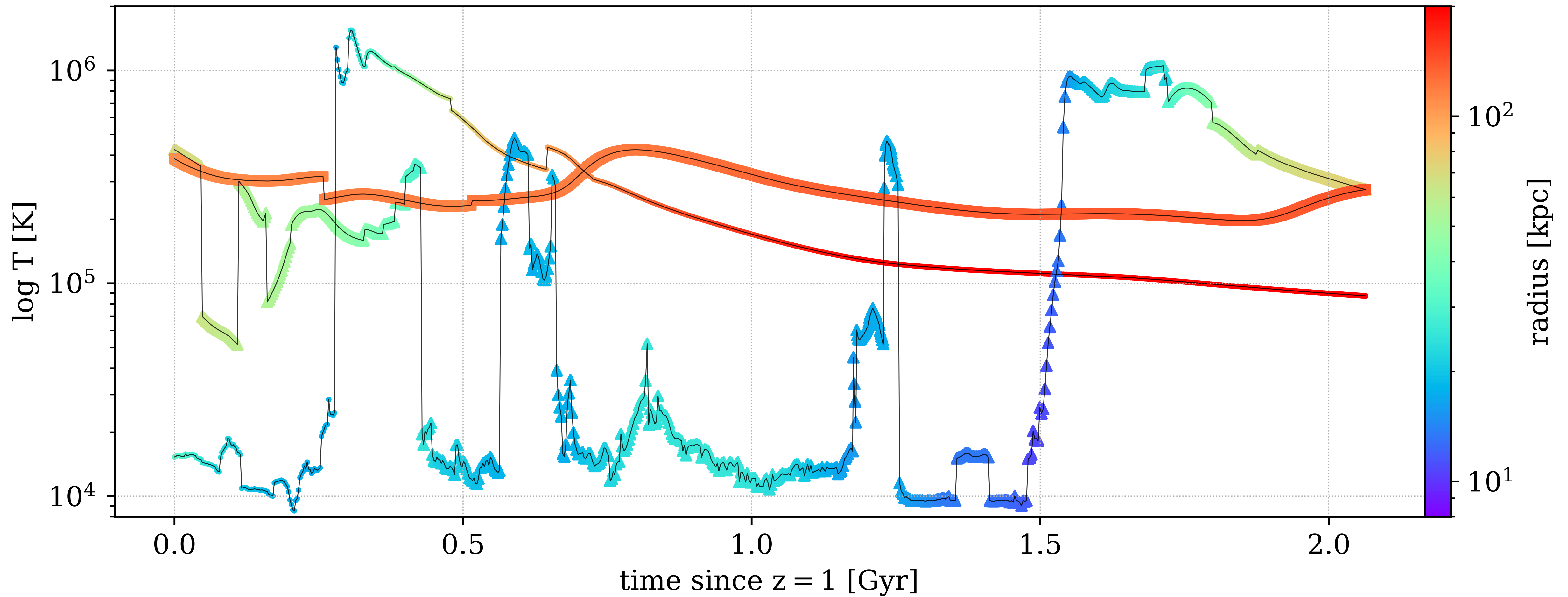
Full box: 100 snapshots over age of universe =  **$\sim 140$  Myr** spacing

Subbox: 7908 snapshots over age of universe =  **$\sim 2$  Myr** spacing





# How does the CGM evolve on short timescales?



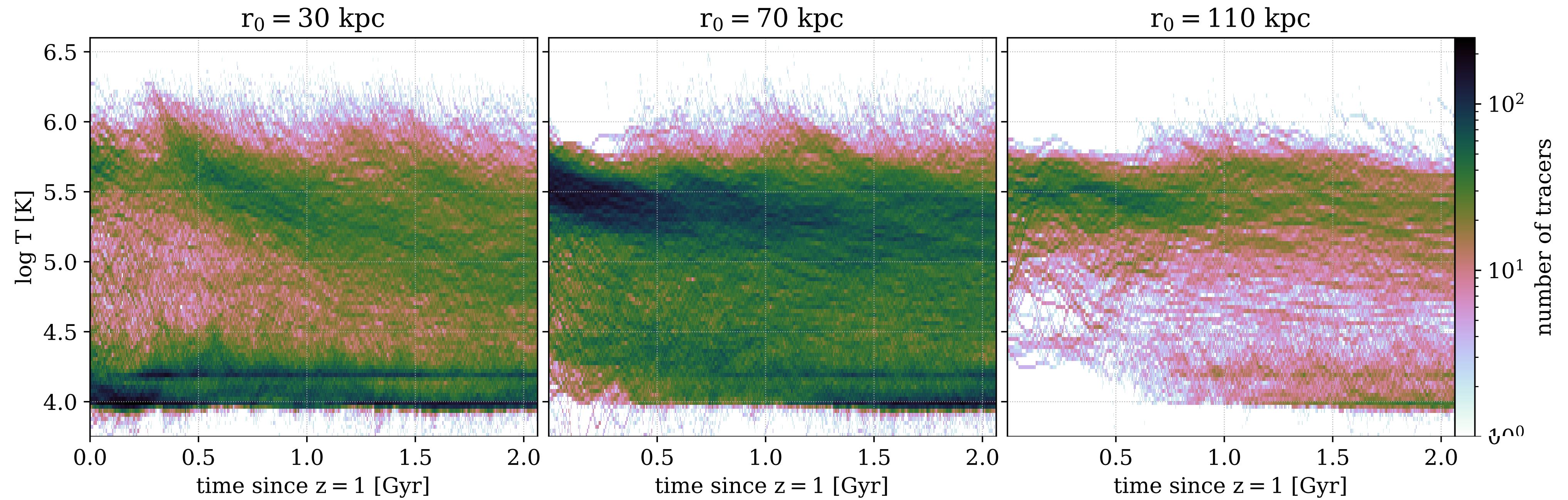


# **Thermal Evolution**

***Temperature, Density, Entropy, Pressure***

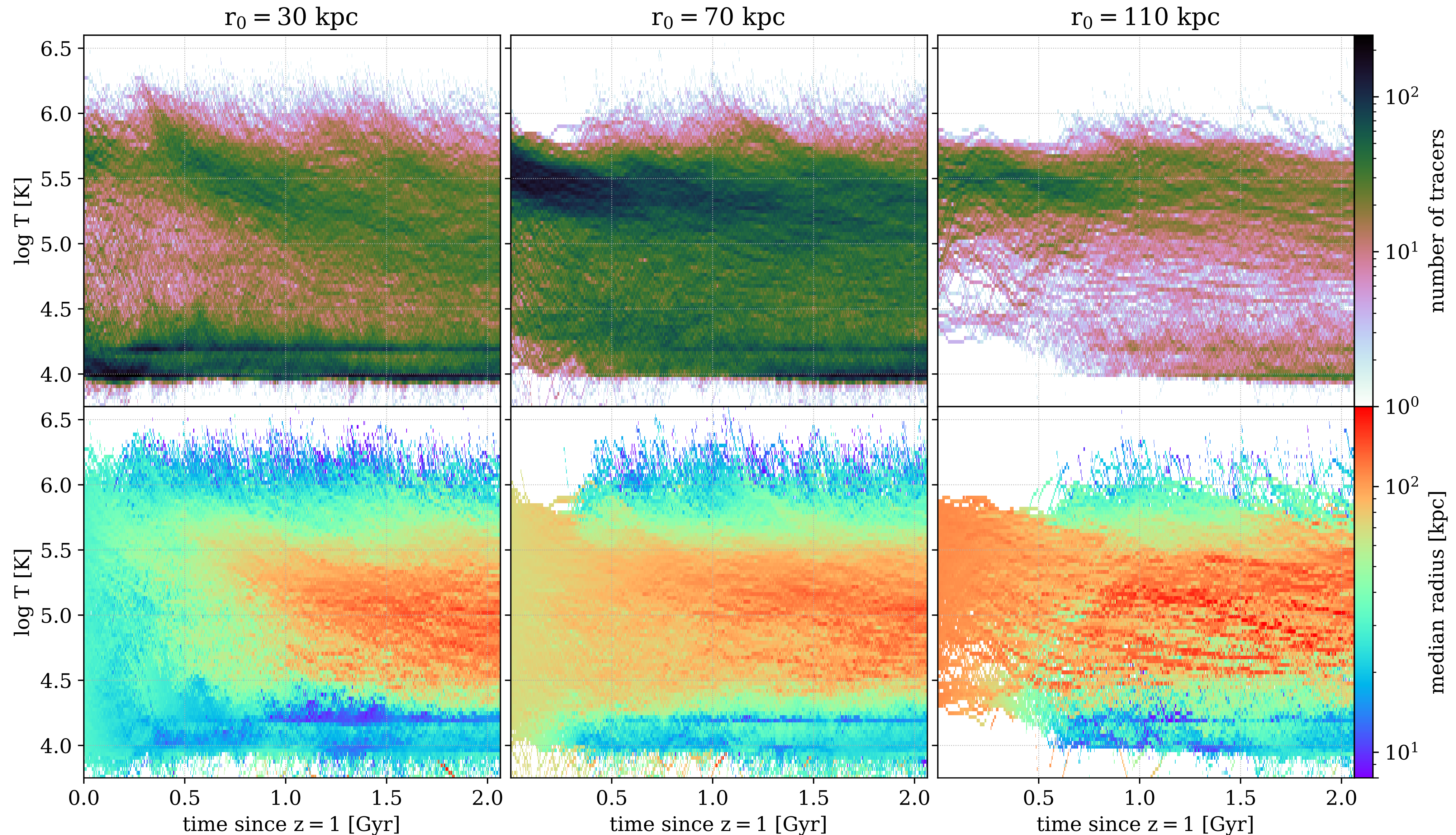


# What are the cumulative effects of this short-term behavior?



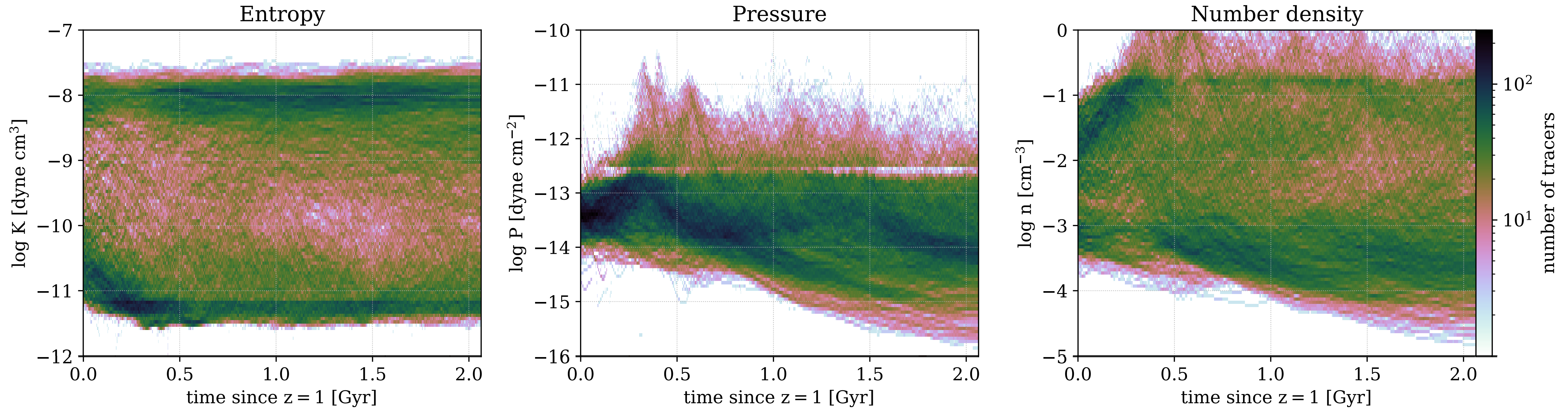


# CGM gas self-segregates by temperature and becomes well-mixed after a few hundred Myr, regardless of its origin in the halo



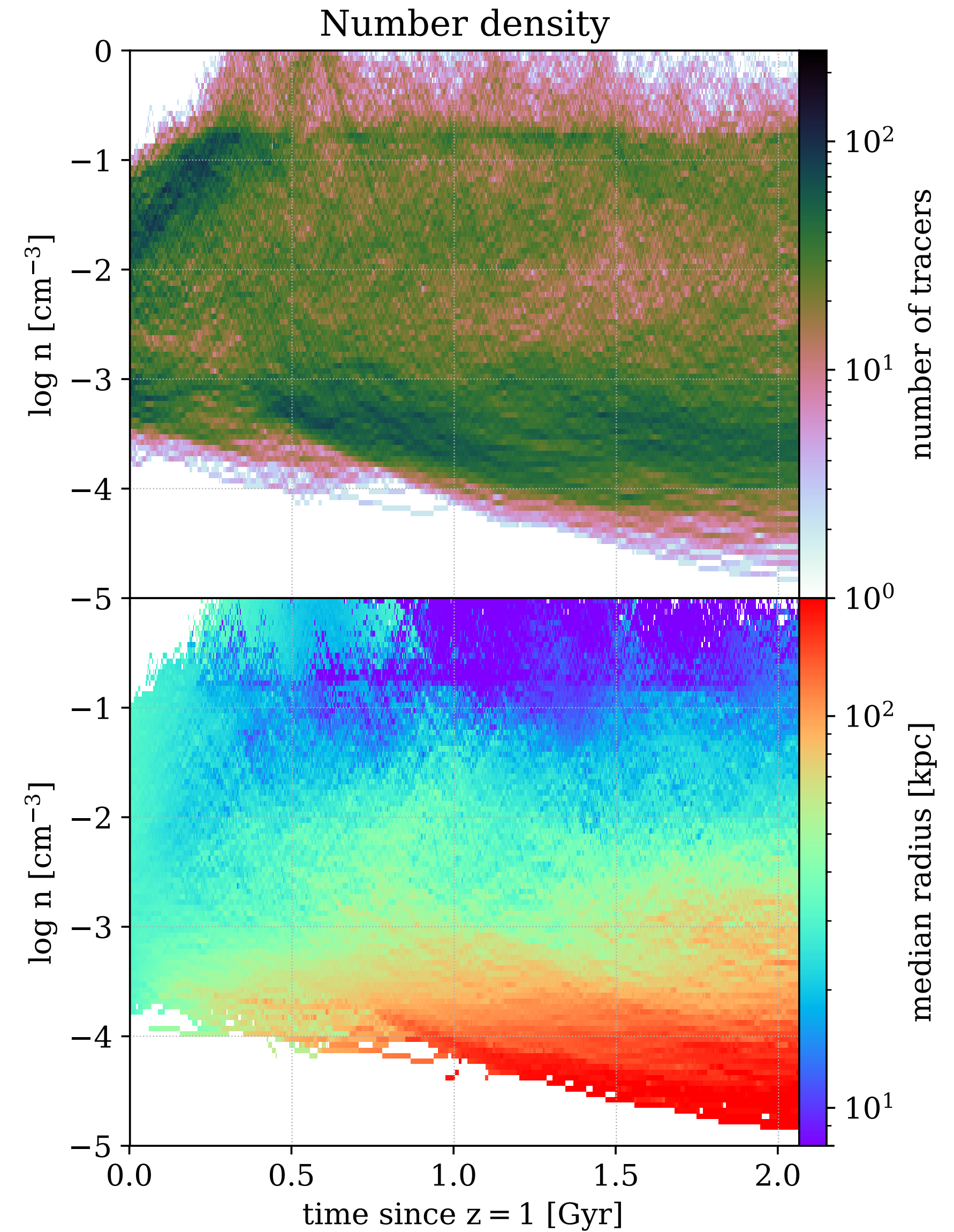
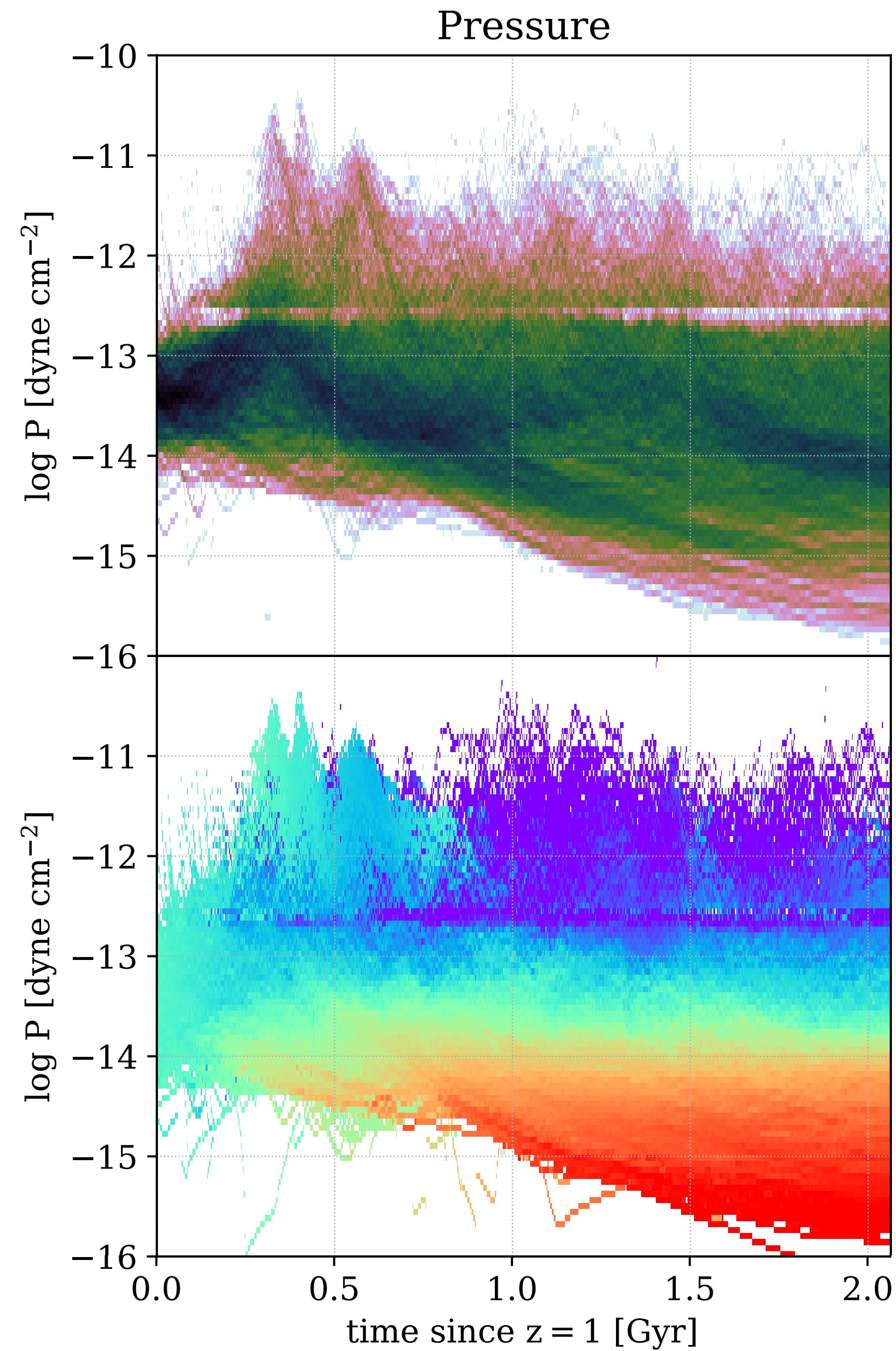
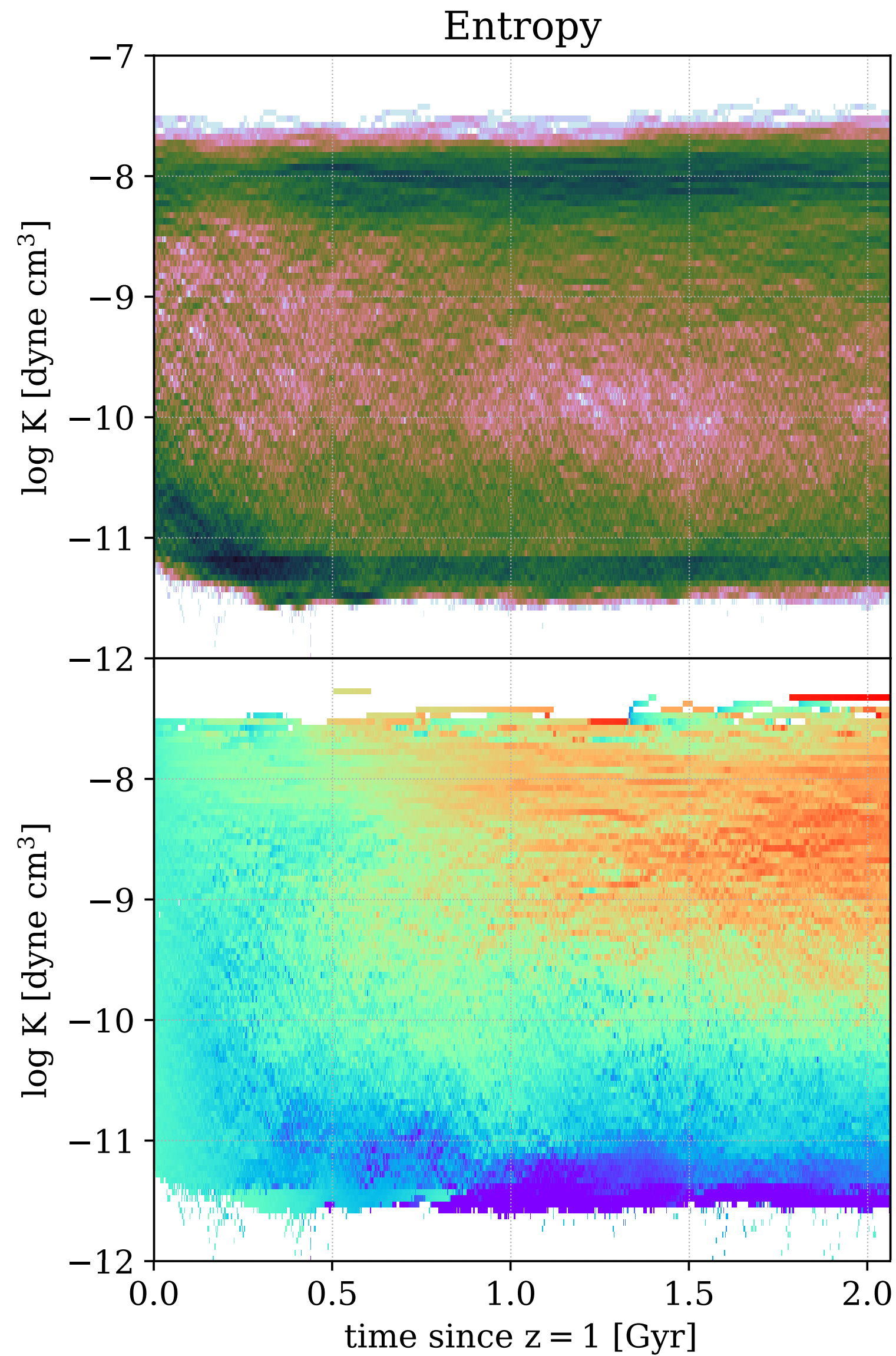


# Emergent temperature phases are reflected in emergent entropy distributions, but not pressure or density





# Resulting entropy, pressure, and density distributions all scale with radius within the halo



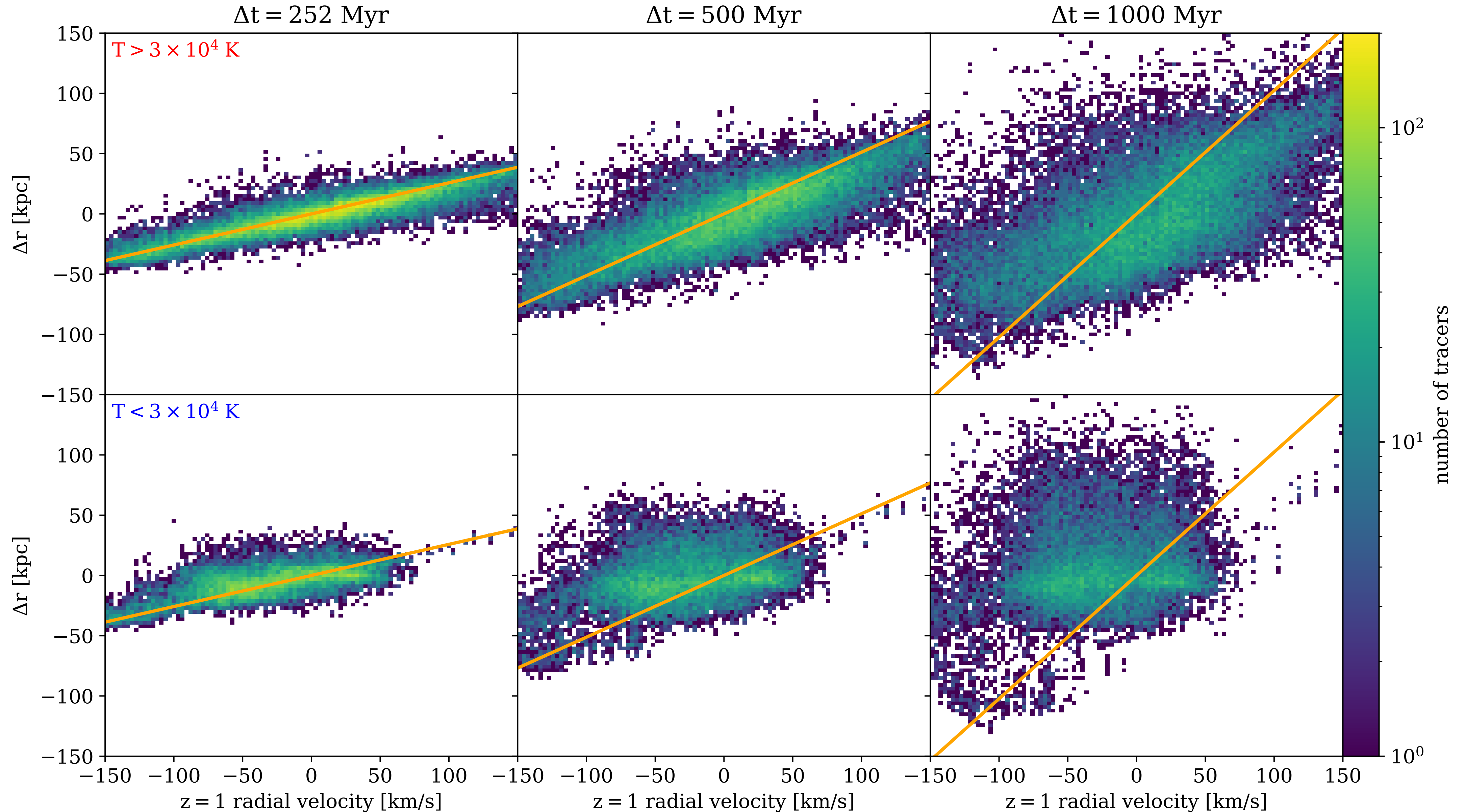


# Kinematic Evolution

*Radial velocity, angular momentum*

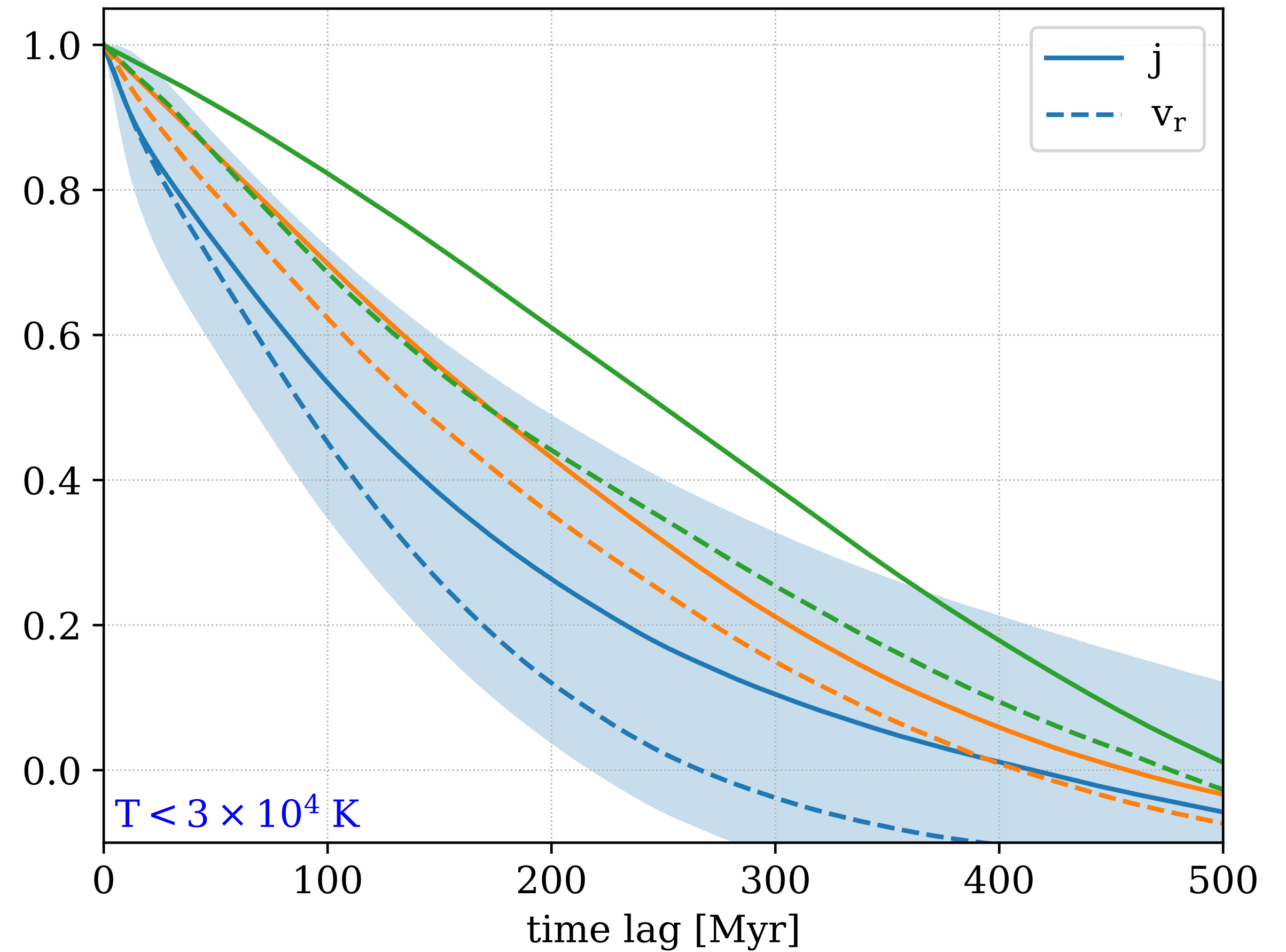
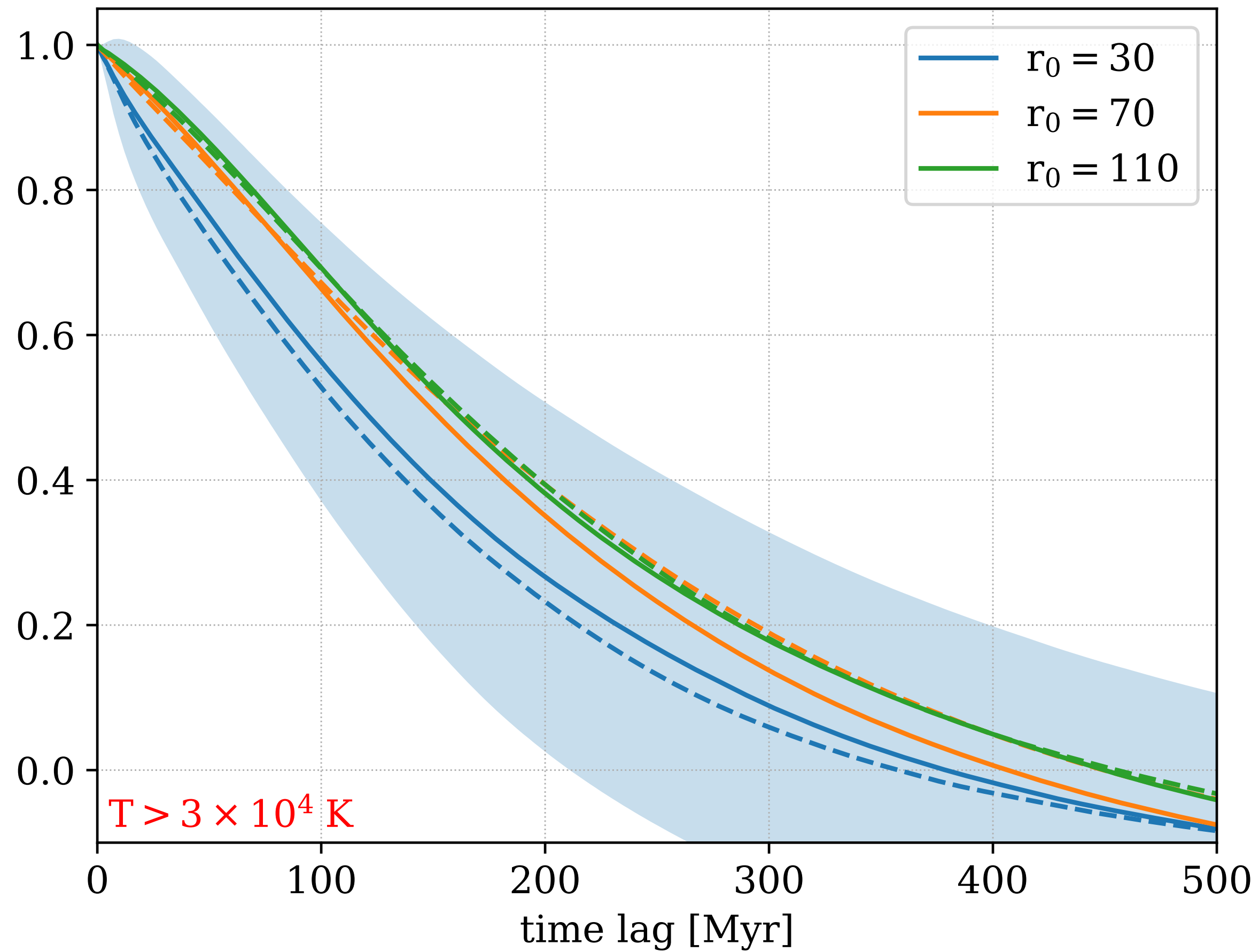


# Hot phase remembers radial velocity history for at least several hundred Myr, cold phase quickly forgets





# Radial velocity and angular momentum autocorrelations reveal cold gas near the galaxy forgets its kinematic history the fastest

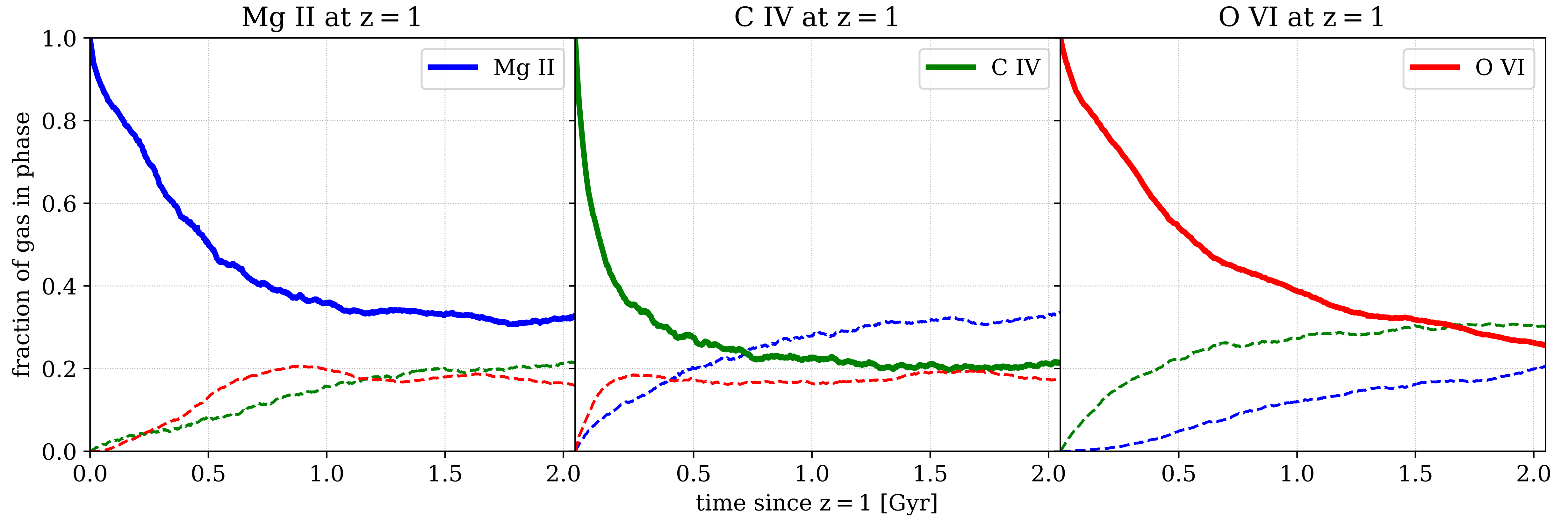




# “Observed” Ion Evolution

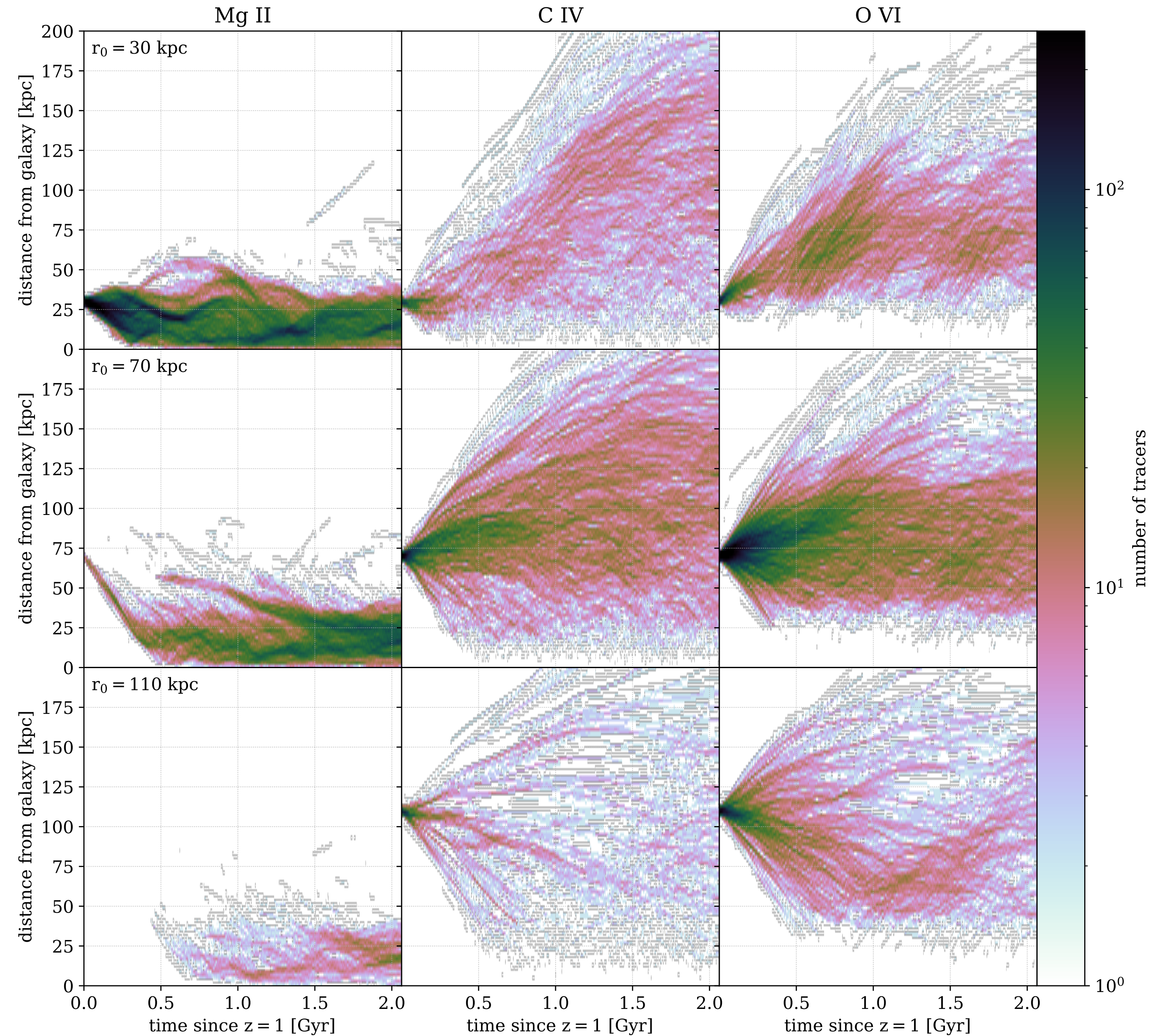
*Mg II, C IV, O VI*

# Gas generally moves out of “observed” $z=1$ phase and mixes with other phases, but at varying speeds





# Mg II tends to form and remain near the galaxy, while hotter/more diffuse phases spread out over time





# Summary

- Lagrangian regions in the CGM evolve into a two-phase temperature (and entropy) distribution, largely separated by radius
- Thermal properties of Lagrangian regions end up scaling with radius
- Hot gas “remembers” its journey through the baryon cycle better than cold gas
- Gas changes its “observed” phase at different speeds as it roams around the CGM
- *Future work: how do other forms/models of feedback change this behavior?*