



New Constraints on Molecular Gas Outflows in SFGs

C. Barfety (cbarfety@mpe.mpg.de), J.-B. Jolly, N.M. Förster Schreiber,
L. Tacconi, R. Genzel & the PHIBSS collaboration



Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics

Rationale

Outflows are believed to be the main driver of star formation (SF) quenching in galaxies. At $z = 1 - 3$, SF- and AGN-driven outflows are ubiquitous in massive main sequence (MS) [1].

- But are almost only detected in the ionized gas phase!

To measure the outflow's ability to deplete gas, we use the mass loading factor:

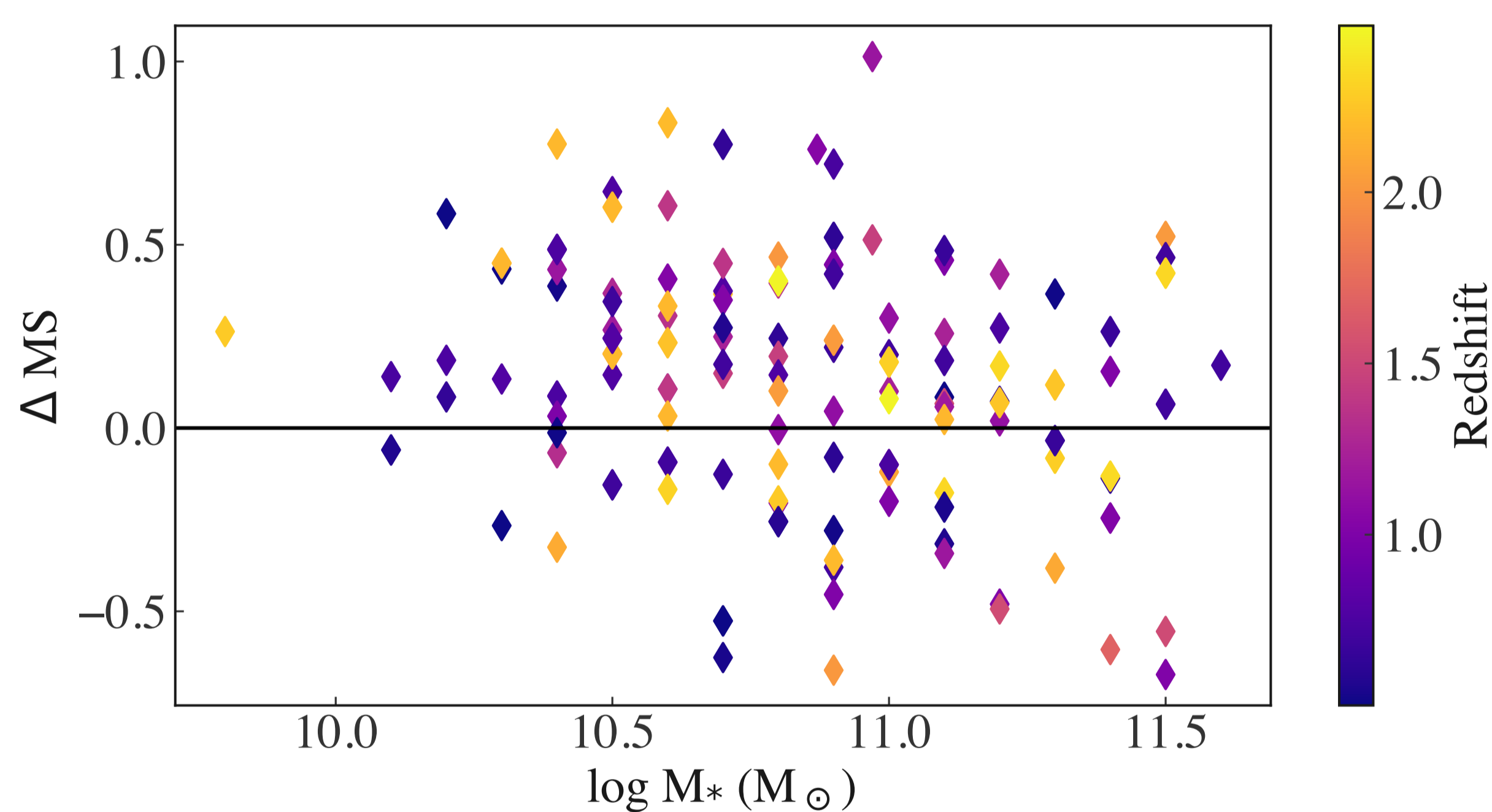
$$\eta = \frac{\dot{M}_{out}}{SFR}$$

- For ionized gas outflows, $\eta < 1$ [1].
- **Ionized gas outflows alone cannot quench star formation**

We need to look into other gas phases

The PHIBSS Sample

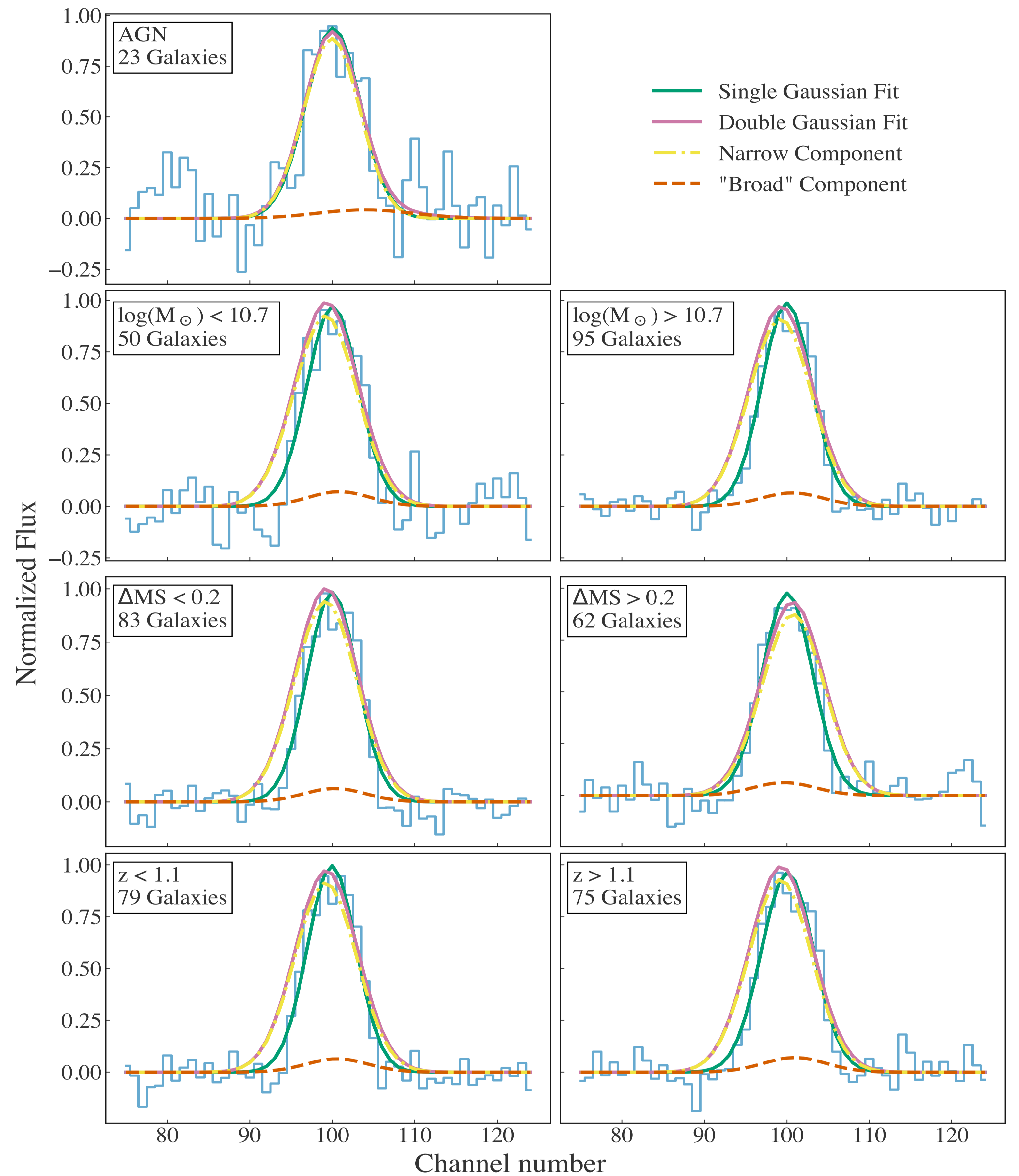
The Plateau de Bure High-Blue Sequence Survey (PHIBSS) is a molecular gas survey of **175 typical MS galaxies** spanning $0.5 < z < 2.6$, observed using NOEMA [1-3] to target mostly the CO (3-2) line [2-4].



Method and Results

We use spectral stacking to increase the SNR of our spectrum to detect any faint underlying broad component (ie: any outflow signature) [1], reaching **SNR > 20** in some cases. We stack the full sample and physically motivated subsamples using *LineStacker* [5].

We observe **no outflow signatures in any of the stacked spectra!**



Conclusion & Interpretation

Plot: Upper limit on outflow properties spanned by outflows below the noise limit of our spectra:

- 100% incidence – grey shaded area
- 40% incidence – red curve
- Estimated sample incidence

Conclusion: for outflows to be below the "stacked" noise, they must have either:

- a low incidence,
- a low amplitude and/or low velocities
- a precise localization in the galaxy.

Alternatively, cold molecules might get dissociated in typical SFs:

- **Is the bulk of the outflow in atomic and/or neutral phase?**

