Studies of high redshift galaxies with Millimetron

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Galaxy formation: what we know and what we don't



Accretion



Accretion

Draco nebula RED - Herschel 250 µm BLUE - Wise 12 µm

Miville-Deschenes et al. 2017

Feedback



Harrison 2017

SMBH - Bulge co-evolution



Questions

- Accretion: where do shocks occur?
 - At virial radius
 - Close to the center
- Feedback:
 - \circ What are the gas reservoirs?
 - AGN power
 - Outflow rates
- How SMBH and bulges co-evolve?

 $\rm H_2$ lines

Transition	Wavelength
0-0 S(0)	28.2
0-0 S(1)	17.0
0-0 S(2)	12.3
0-0 S(3)	9.7
0-0 S(4)	8.0

Appleton et al. 2017 "Stepah's Quintet" ★ Warm gas★ Turbulence★ MHD shocks



Excitation diagrams



Cosmic Dawn?



Liu et al. 2019

lons & atoms

Blue = star formation Red = AGN



Pope et al. 2019



SED templates from Kirkpatrick et al. 2015



FIR background

SEDs of random pixels on the sky...



Spectral lines at random pixels



[OI] 63 microns, [NII] 122 microns, [CII] 158 microns

Is it possible without Millimetron?

- Warm gas (H_2) in absorption, but very limited
- AGN
 - Problems with obscured AGN
 - We need properties of gas usable for SFR anyway
 - We need to measure SF

Preliminary Millimetron requirements for studies of accretion, feedback and SF-SMBH correlation at z>3

- Short wavelengths, 50 µm or less
- Spectroscopy, R~1000
- Wide spectral coverage
- Time to detect few sources with ~10⁻²² W/m²

What do we need in the nearest future?

- Check that we really cannot do this w/o FIR space observatory
- Can we survive with >80 µm?
- How many objects do we need to observe?
 - Blind survey?
 - Known objects?
- What will we do with the CIB?
 - Models and tests