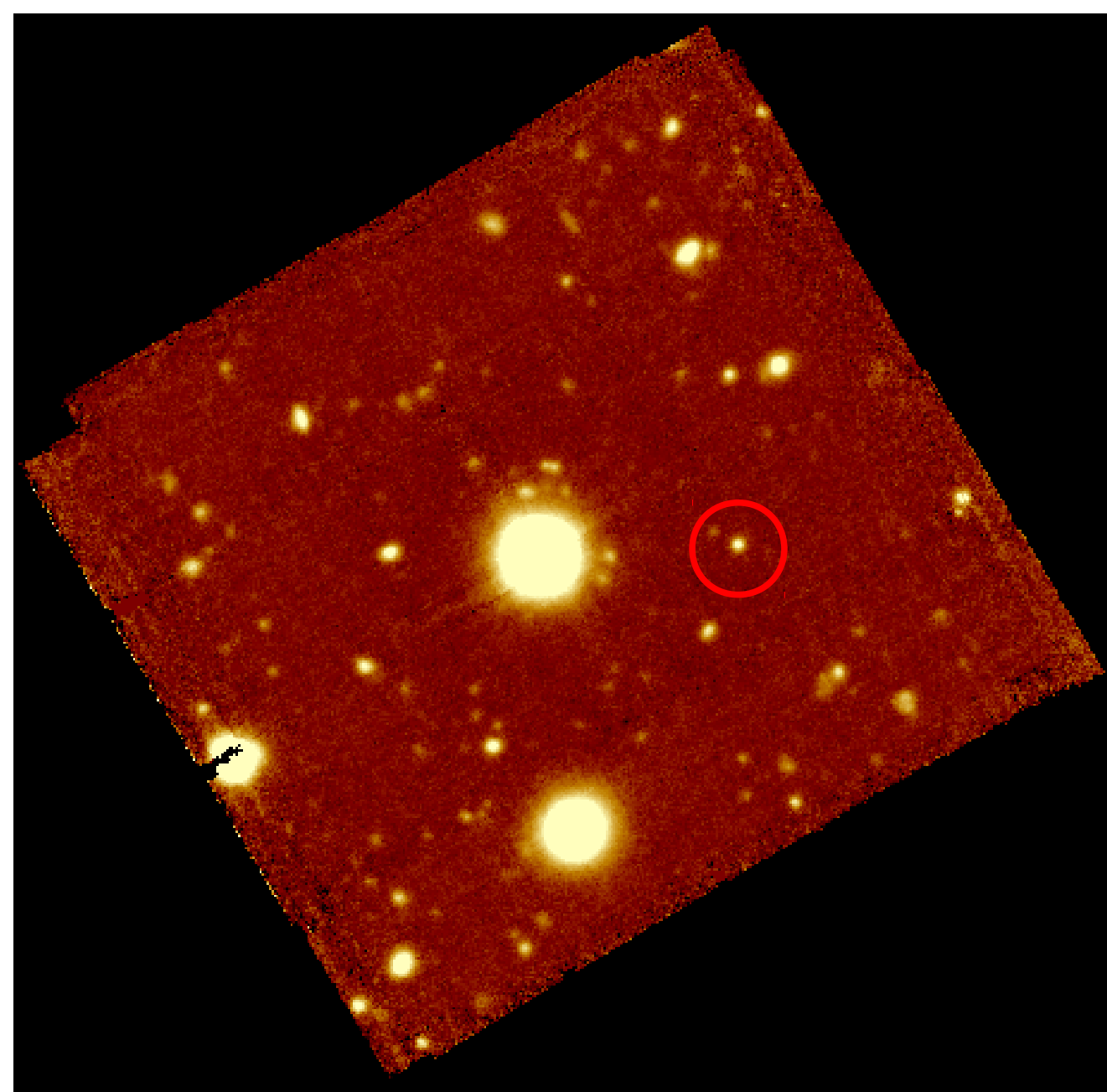


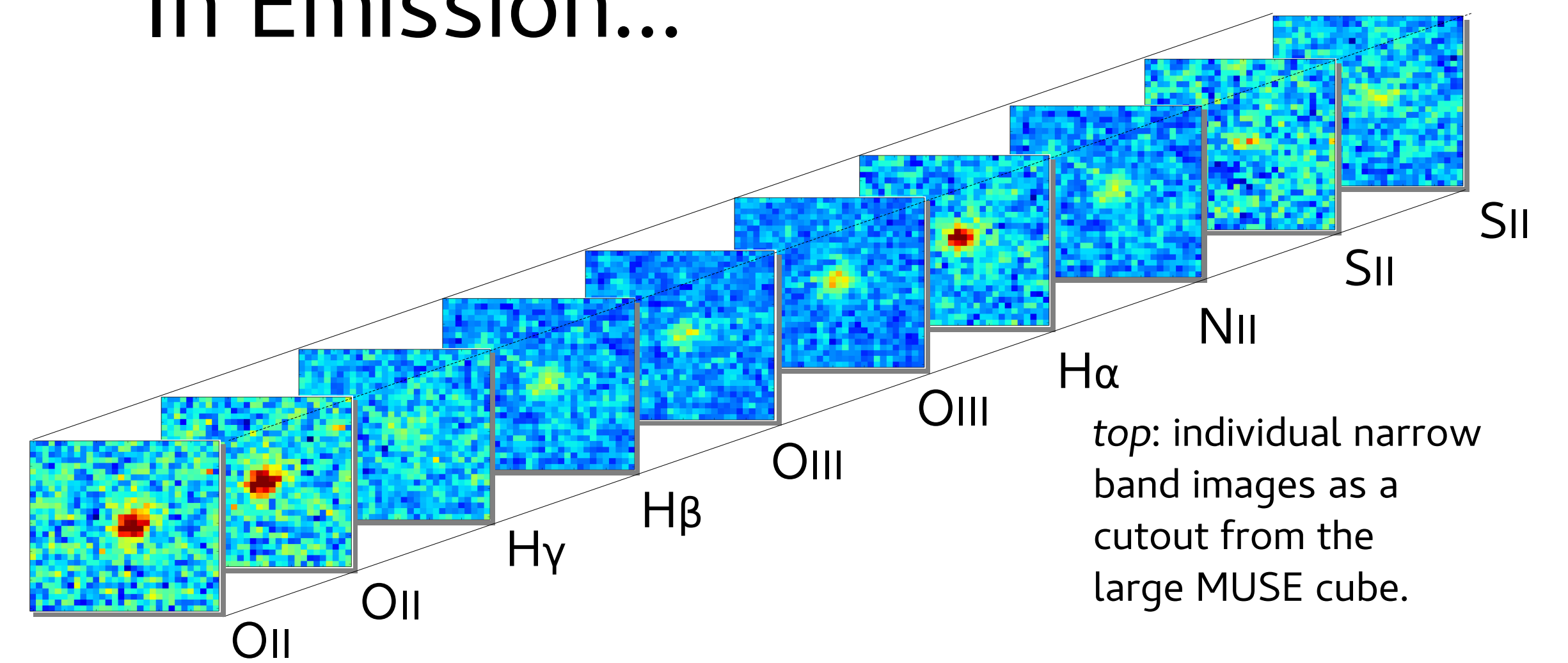
Introduction

We demonstrate the richness of MUSE data for our quasar centered fields of $1' \times 1'$, or 300×300 spectra, respectively. The shown target is one example of our GTO program (PI: Joop Schaye).

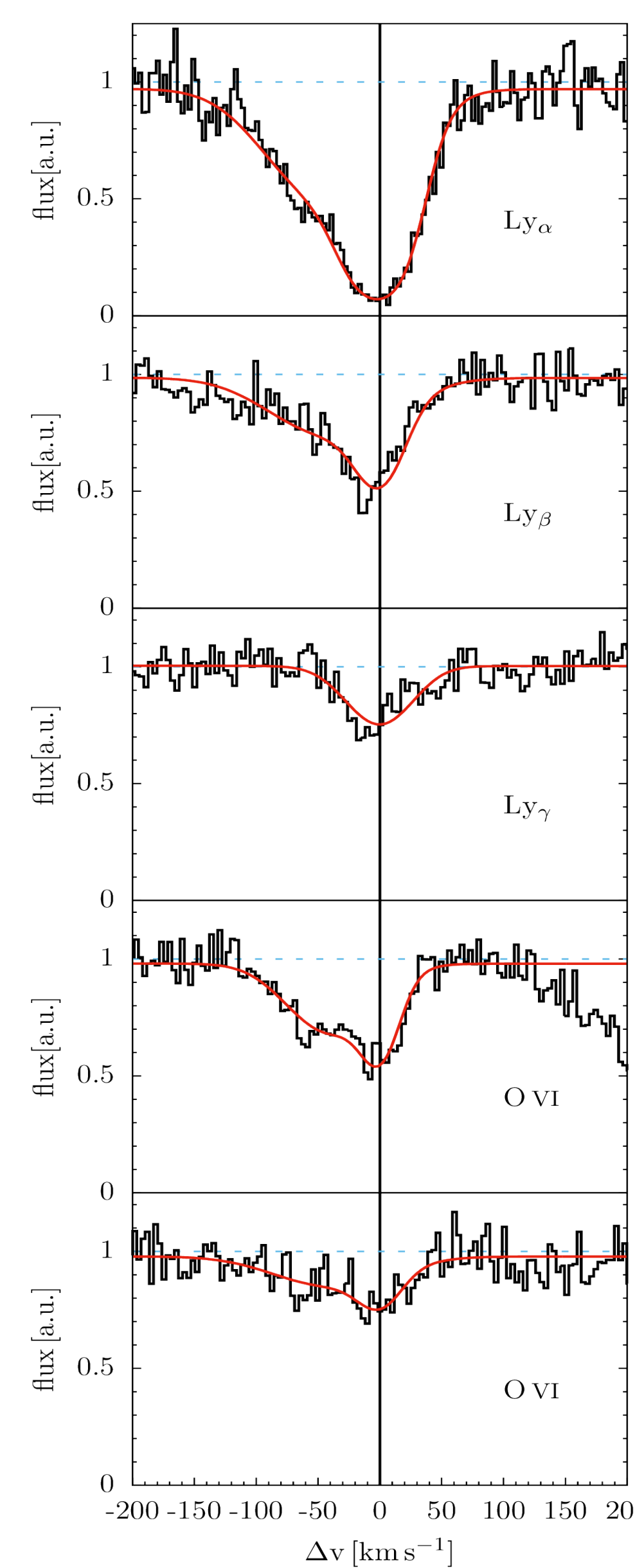


VLT/MUSE:
White image of a complete data cube. Centered is the QSO.
The galaxy seen in emission and absorption in the top right panel is indicated by the red circle. This cube consists of 8 individual exposures à 900 sec. The lower left panel shows several OVI absorption systems in another QSO spectrum for which we identified counterparts in emission at 50-190 kpc distance.

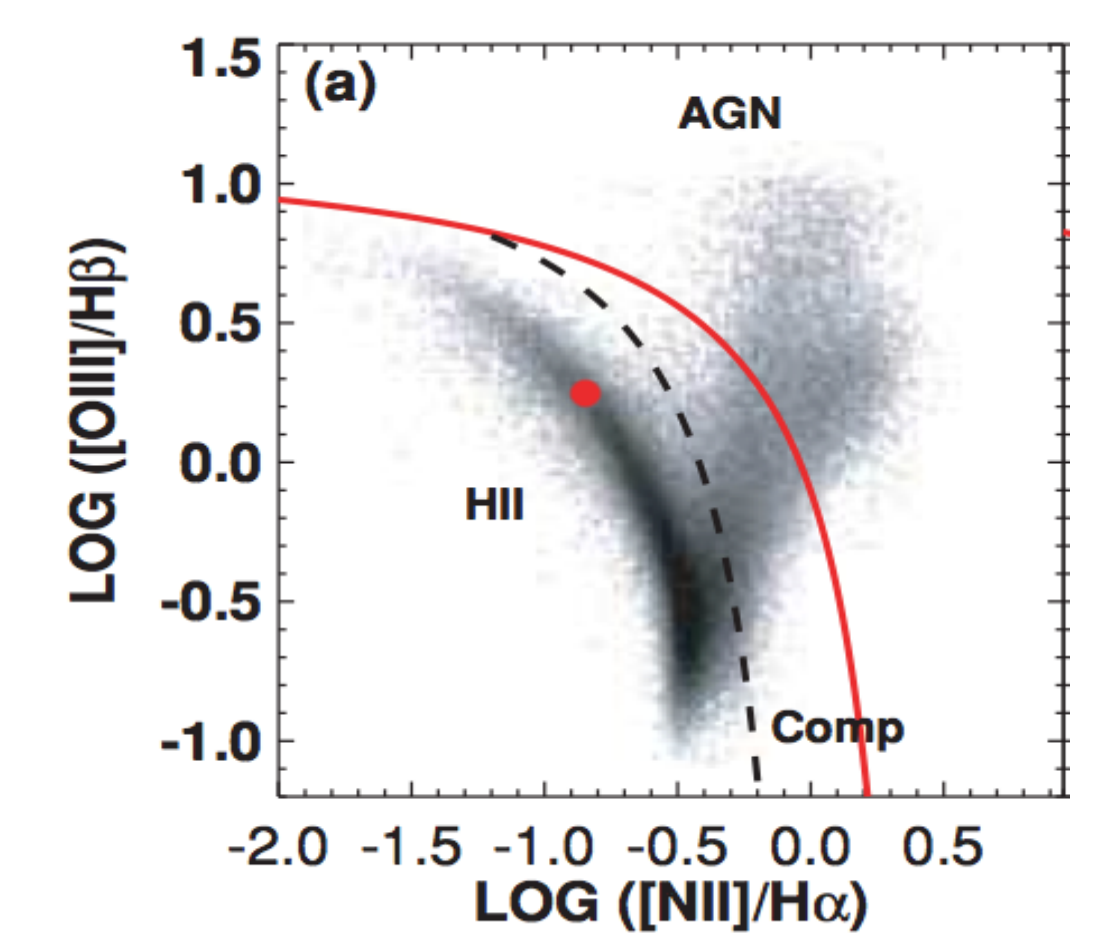
In Emission...



...and absorption.

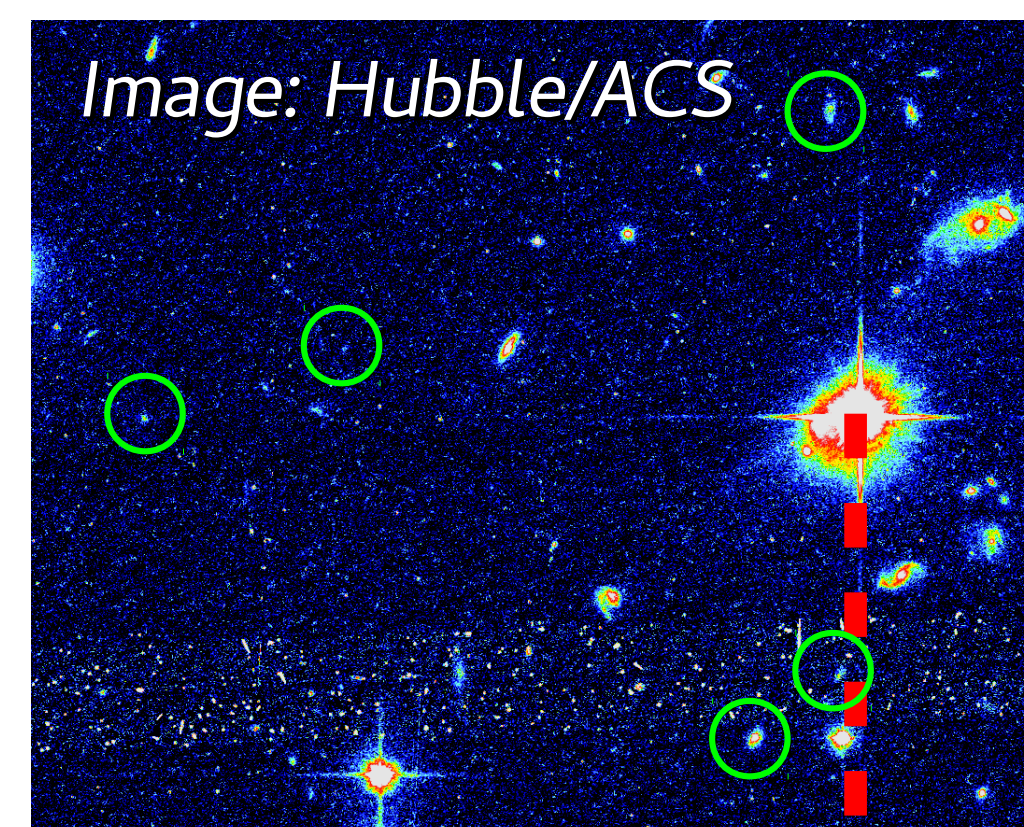


In the UV COS data of the QSO, Ly- α, β, γ as well as the OVI doublet are seen exactly at the redshift (within 20 km/s) of the emission galaxy at a projected distance of ~ 70 kpc.

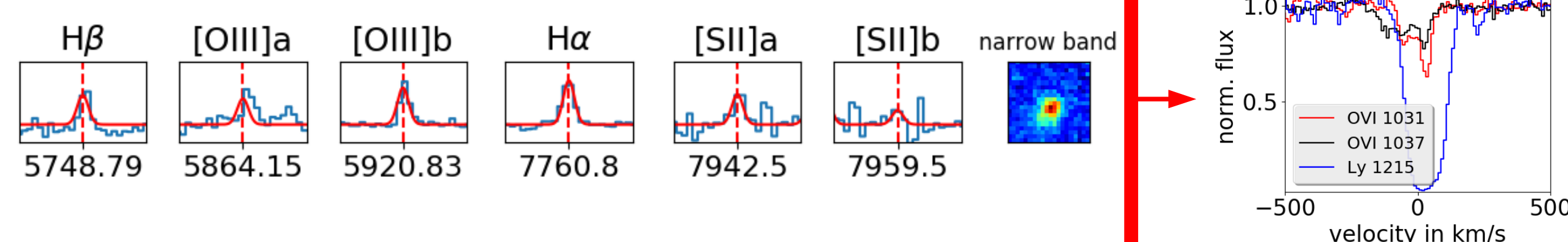


BPT plot. The red point marks the galaxy. The red line separates the star forming galaxies from AGN. Based on Kewley et al. (2006).

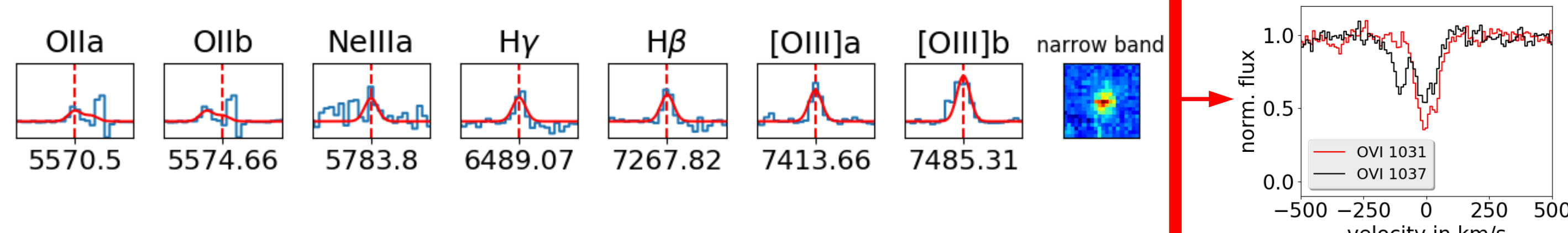
Emitter-absorber pairs at different impact parameters



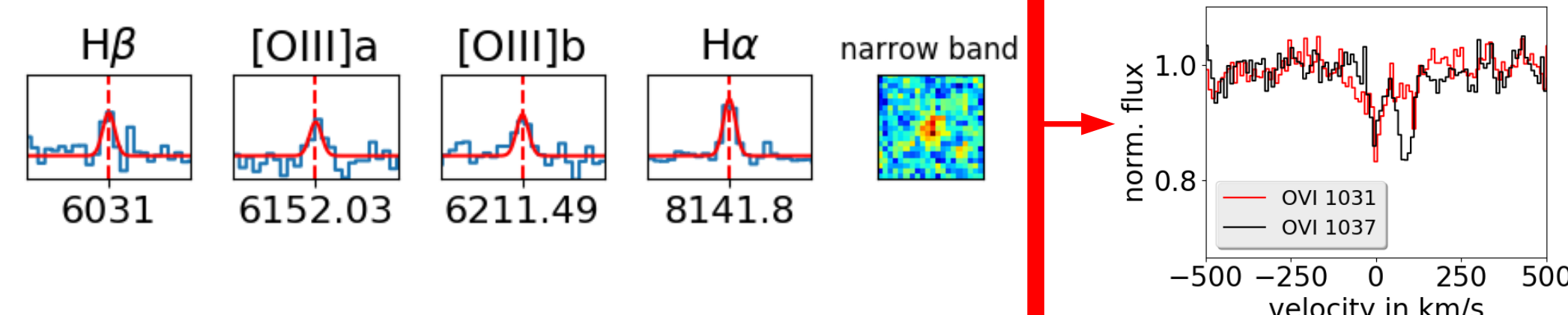
at ~ 50 kpc distance to the QSO sight line



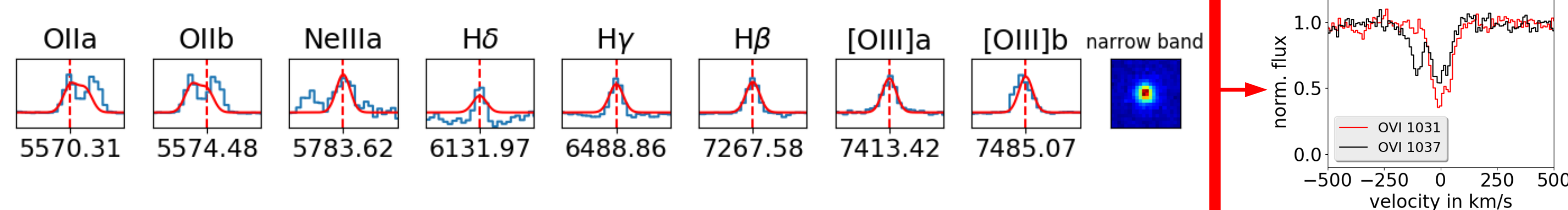
at ~ 83 kpc distance



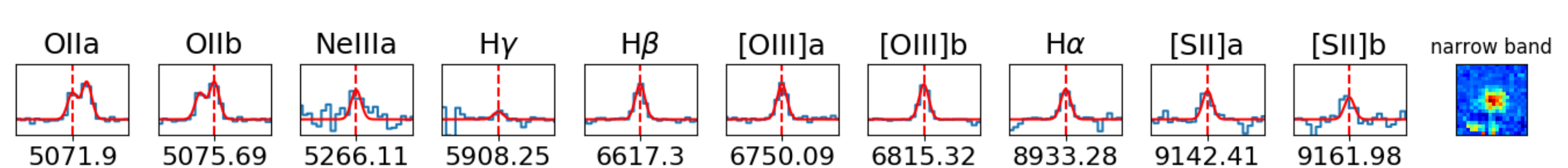
at ~ 105 kpc distance



at ~ 110 kpc distance



at ~ 190 kpc distance



Impact parameter

Observations

