Churchill 402

1a	3pt	3pt	to study the CGM component of the baryon cycle and its role in galaxy evoution
1b	3pt	2pt	data: MAGiiCAT database; HST/WFPC2 images; HIRES/UVES QSO spectra (R,dv=6 km/s)
		1pt	methods: data taken by self and mostly from literature and archives
1c	3pt	1pt	images: GIM2D->galaxy orientations
		1pt	QSO spectra: pixel dv analysis->TPCFs ; VP fitting->column densities
		1pt	sci: construct TPCFs for several galaxy subsamples and compare w/ chi^2 tests
1d	3pt	2pt	blue face-on/minor-axis galaxies show largest velocity dispersion of cool CGM gas
		1pt	probably due to star formation driven biconical outflows
2a	4pt	2pt	correct 1+z relationship
		2pt	correct calculation
2b	6pt	4pt	comoving vel diff = c*dz; -2 pts if confused with absolute velocity from observer
		2pt	for full credit need comoving correction, i.e., divide by 1+z
2c	8pt	4pt	infalling: Line 1 on observer side, Line 2 on QSO side
		4pt	outflowing: Line 1 on QSO side, Line 2 on observer side
3a	6 pt	2pt	EW>0.04 angstroms for features to be included (not systems)
		2pt	important so that result independent of signal to noise of the absorption line
		2pt	because weaker features are at higher velocities, higher signal to noise
		-	absorption lines will preferentially show larger velocity splittings
3b	8 pt	2pt	higher redshift systems are at redder wavelengths and will have higher signal to noise
		2pt	higher redshift systems will preferentially reveal weak absorption
		2pt	thus, higher redshift systems can preferentially show broader kinematics
		2pt	thus, the deduced redshift evolution may be a signal to noise bias
4b	2pt	2pt	face-on, minor-axis (i>57, Phi>45)
4c	2pt	2pt	blue, minor-axis (B-K<1.4, Phi>45)
4d	2pt	2pt	blue, face-on (B-K<1.4, i>57)
5a	4pt	1pt	method is boot strap analysis (or bootstrapping)
		3pt	correct description of boot strap method (not explained in paper)