Photo: Jeff Miller, UW Madison

SALT-ed CHILES: Neutral and Ionized Gas Kinematics in the CHILES Survey

Julie D. Davis Advances with SALT 2018, Pretoria, South Africa Nov. 13-16 2018



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The CHILES Collaboration

<u>CHILES collaborators around the globe (an incomplete list):</u>

- ASTRON: Tom Oosterloo, Marc Verheijen, Thijs van der Hulst, Kelley Hess
- Columbia University: Jacqueline van Gorkom, Julia Gross
- U. Wisconsin: Eric Wilcots, Charee Peters, Julie Davis, Catherine Witherspoon
- West Virginia University: D.J. Pisano, Evan Smith, Nick Luber
- NRAO: Emmanual Momjian, Monica Sanchez
- ICRAR: Martin Meyer, Attila Popping, John Hibbard, Natasha Maddox, Luke Davies
- Plus individuals at various other institutions: Trish Henning, Min Yun, Danielle Lucero, Aeree Chung, and more.

Overview

- COSMOS HI Large Extragalactic Survey (CHILES) Overview
- Use of SALT to support the CHILES survey
 - Longslit Rotation Curves
 - Dithered longslit observations
 - Redshift acquisition using multi-object spectroscopy
- Current status of the survey and challenges to be addressed



CHILES Main Science Drivers

<u>Measuring neutral hydrogen across cosmic time is fundamental to</u> <u>understanding galaxy evolution</u>. Little is known about the HI content of intermediate redshift (0.1 < z < 0.5) galaxies. CHILES will address, among other things:

- HI content, morphology, and kinematics of individual galaxies.
- HI mass function as function of z and environment.
- Cosmic neutral gas density as a function of z.
- Evolution of Tully Fisher relation.

The COSMOS HI Large Extragalactic Survey at a Glance

1000 hour integration, 30' in COSMOS 855 hours collected, finishing mid 2019

VLA B-Array, L-band

970-1450 MHz -> **0 < z < 0.45**

15.5 kHz channels -> **6.6 km s⁻¹** velocity resolution (after smoothing)

HI emission sensitivity: **50 µJy** (MeerKAT comparable)



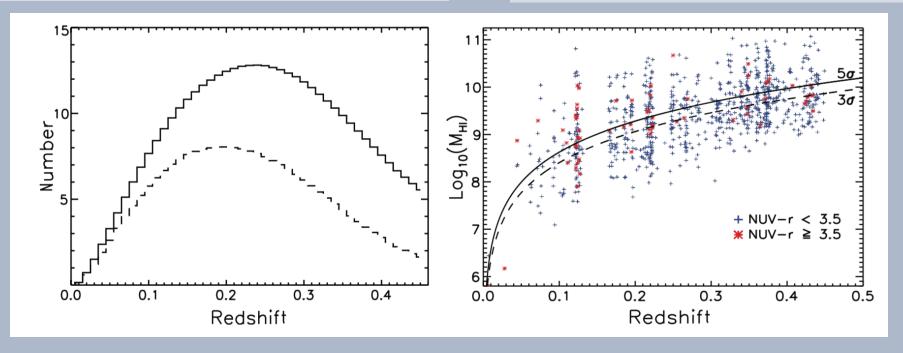
"A pathfinder for the pathfinders"

The COSMOS HI Large Extragalactic Survey at a Glance

300+ predicted detections in HI emission (5 σ , 150 km s⁻¹ profile width)

Mass sensitivities: $\approx 10^6 M_{\odot}$ nearby, $\approx 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ at z = 0.45 Column density of 1.5 x 10¹⁹ cm⁻² per 6.6 km s⁻¹

Angular Resolution of 5" \rightarrow 350 pc nearby, 42 kpc at z = 0.45



Martin et al. 2010

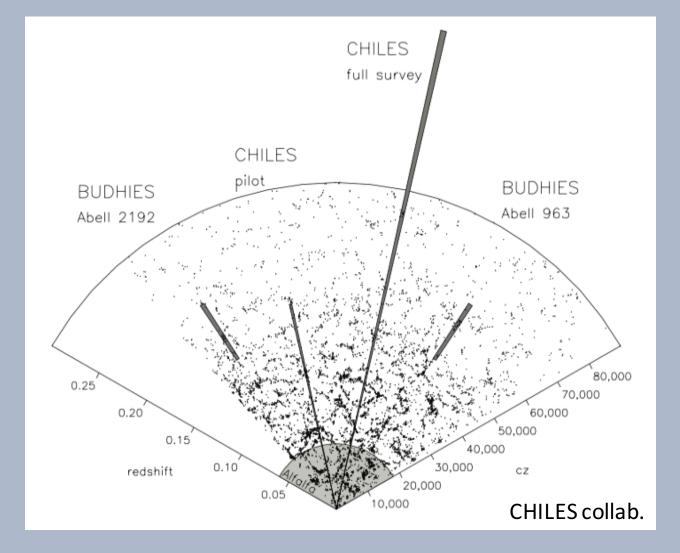
HI 21-cm Survey Science: Why CHILES?

<u>Single dish surveys</u>: large blind samples, low spatial resolution, z ~ 0.06 (Ex: HIPASS, ALFALFA)

<u>Interferometer surveys</u>: higher resolution but targeted, very local universe (Ex: WHISP, THINGS, HALOGAS)

BUDHIES was "high-z" but still targeted (2 galaxy clusters @ z ~ 0.2)

CHILES is the first blind interferometric survey out to high redshift

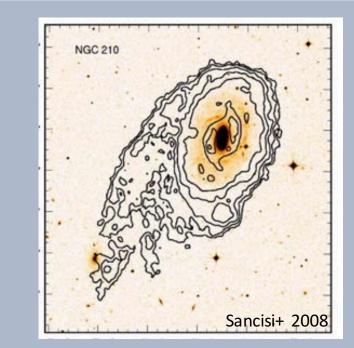


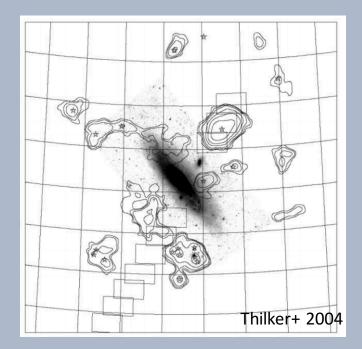
21-cm Emission as a Tracer of Gas Accretion

How do galaxies grow and maintain their gas reservoirs?

Accretion and interaction become apparent in extended HI and disturbed ionized gas Gas-Rich companions, HI clouds complexes, tails, and filaments → minor mergers and arrival of external gas Disks can be warped/flared, HI distribution can be lopsided, kinematic axes misaligned







Kinematics of Neutral and Ionized Gas

21-cm Emission

- HI extends well beyond the optical disk, allows probing of flat part of rotation curve
- Dynamically cold, low velocity dispersion → neglect pressure support
- CONS: generally low spatial resolution, limited to nearby targets SALT-ed CHILES:
- Spatial Resolution: ~ 5", Kinematic Resolution: 6 km/s

Longslit Spectra of Emission Lines

- Still a useful technique for measuring rotation curves
- Easier reduction than 2D methods like Fabry-Perot or IFU data
- Higher spatial resolution for inner disk region
- Traces star forming regions

SALT-ed CHILES:

• Spatial Resolution: ~ 1", Kinematic Resolution: 70 km/s

First 180 Hours: The Nearby CHILES Galaxies

The sample: 10 HI detections from the CHILES pilot survey, out to $z \approx 0.1$ (cutoff keeps H α on desired res. grating)

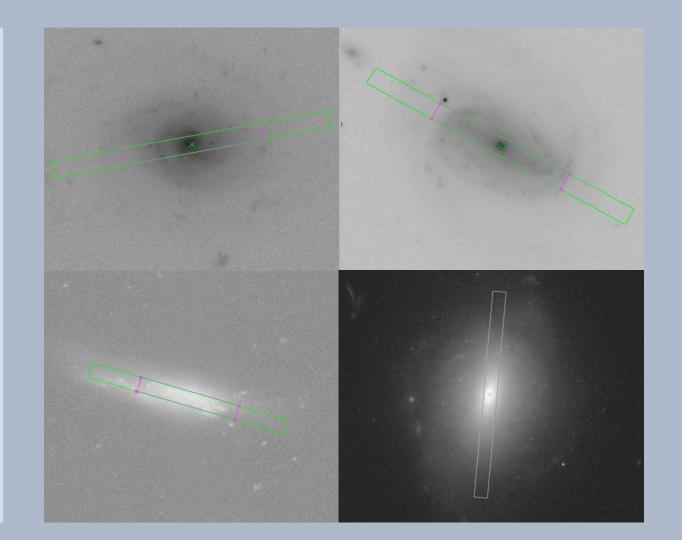
2 dwarf irregular 3 irregular

4 spirals

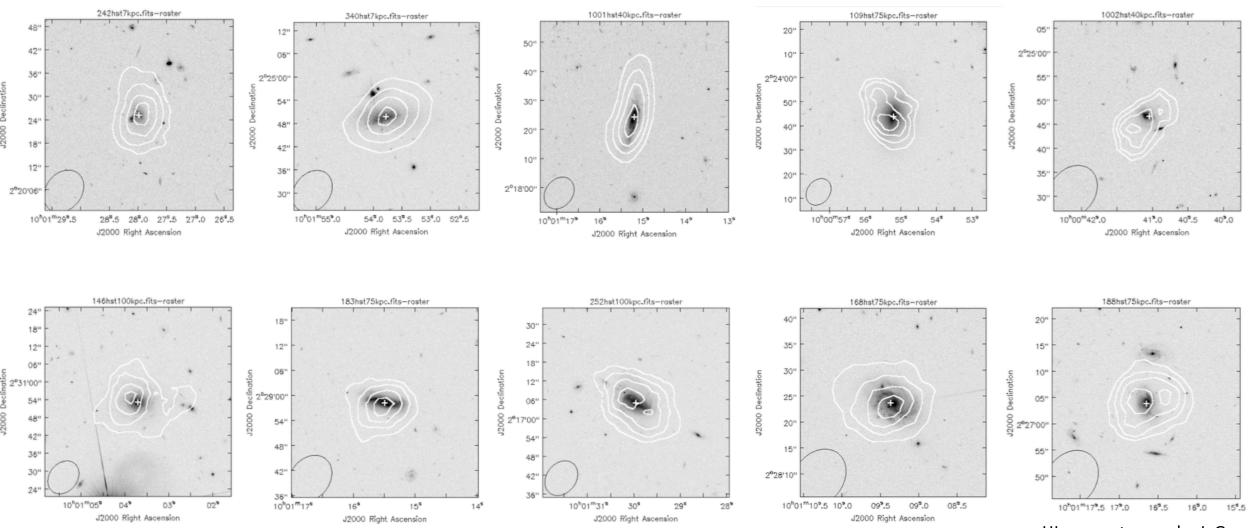
1 barred spiral

Stellar Masses: 8 x 10⁶ to 3 x 10¹⁰ M_{sun}

Both isolated and higher density environments represented

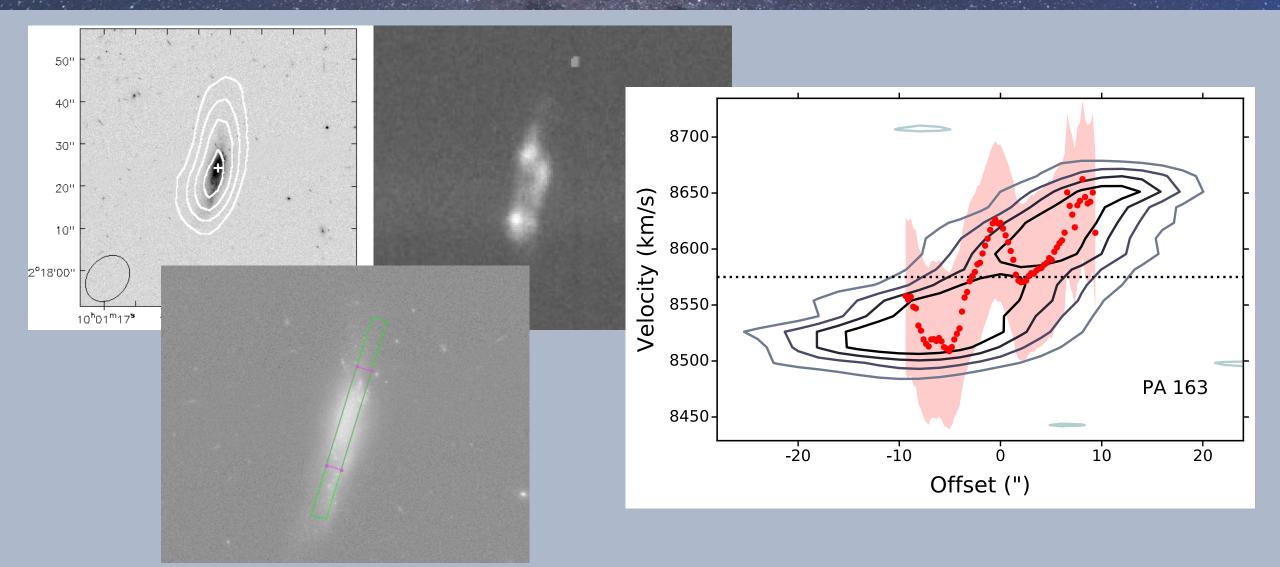


180 Hour HI Morphologies

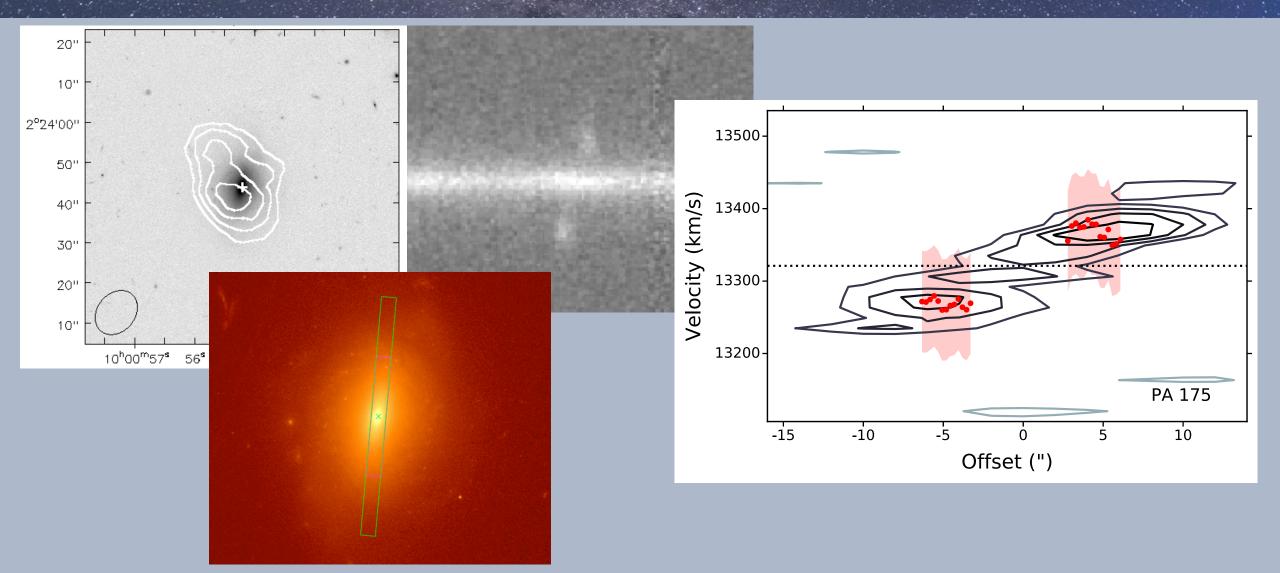


HI moment maps by J. Gross

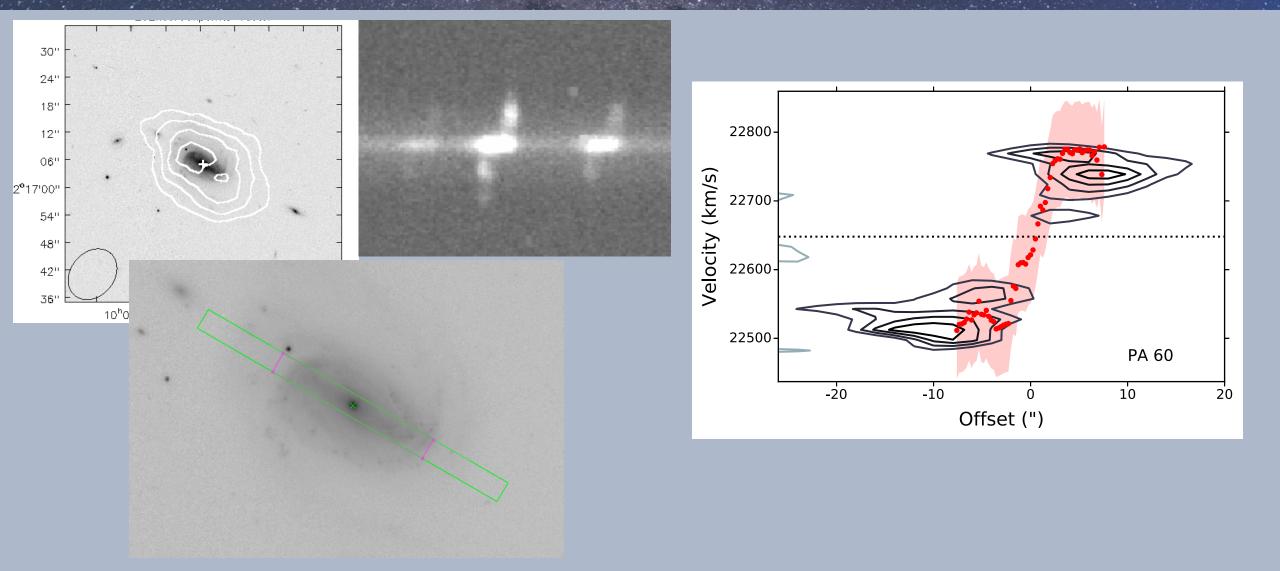
An Irregular at z = 0.029



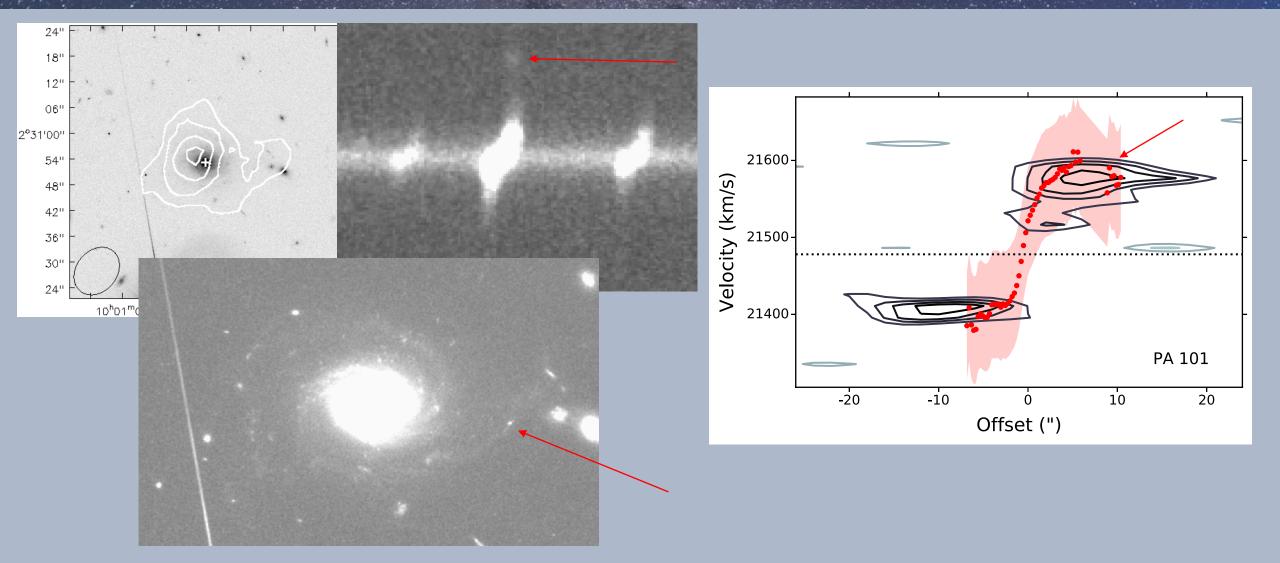
An M31-like Spiral at z = 0.047



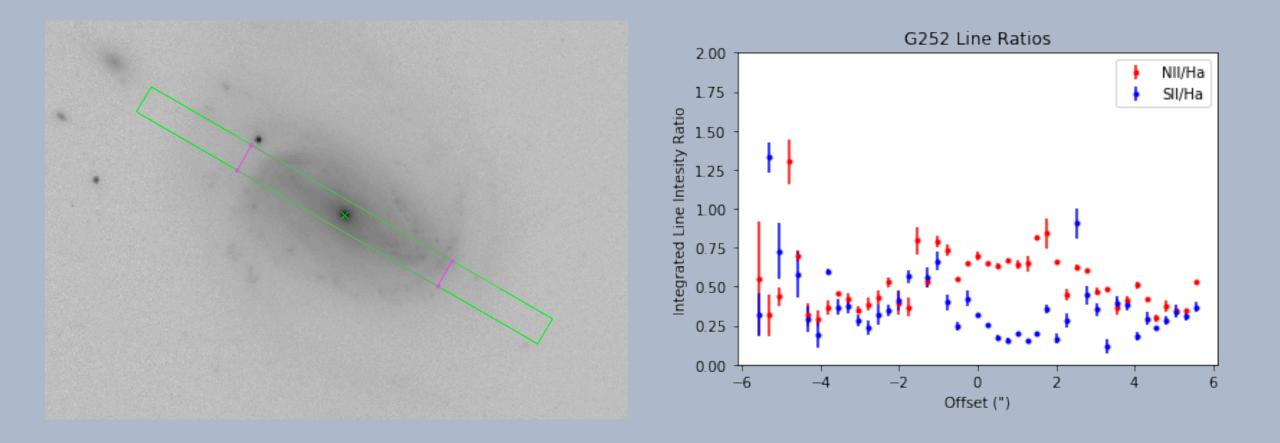
A Barred Spiral at z = 0.075



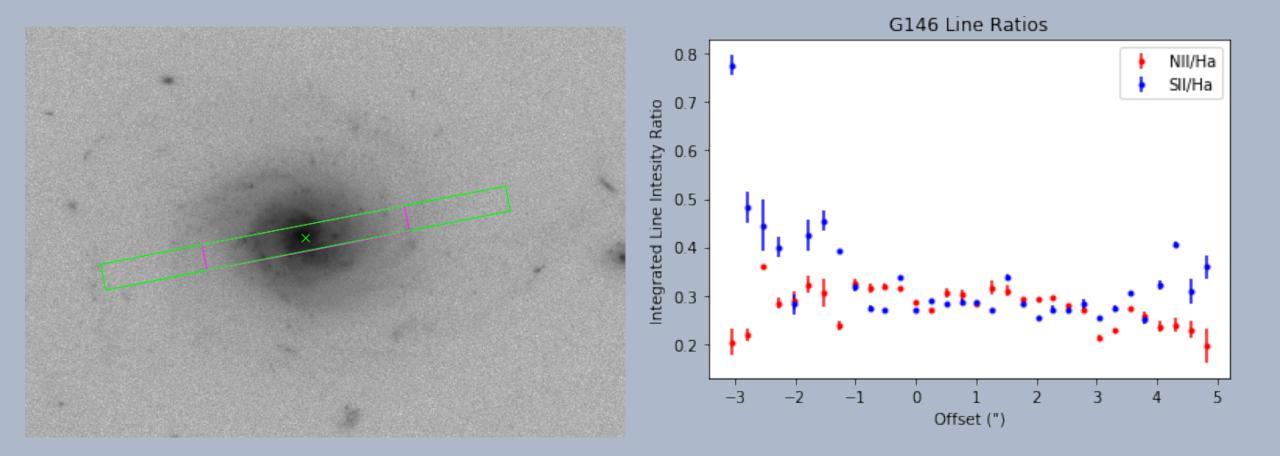
A Spiral at z = 0.072



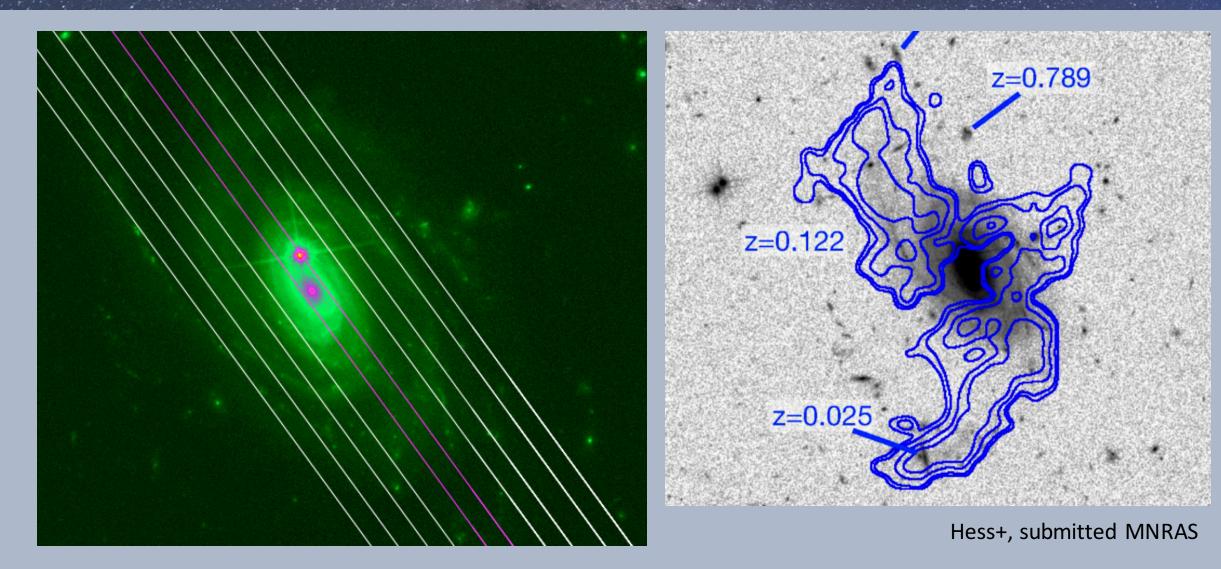
Mapping Line Ratios



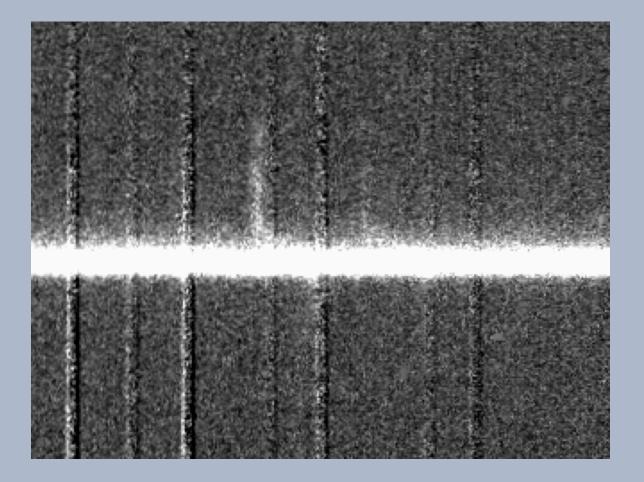
Mapping Line Ratios



Dithered Longslit Observations at z ~ 0.17



Dithered Longslit Observations at z ~ 0.17



Short exposure on central slit, longer exposures for outer slits

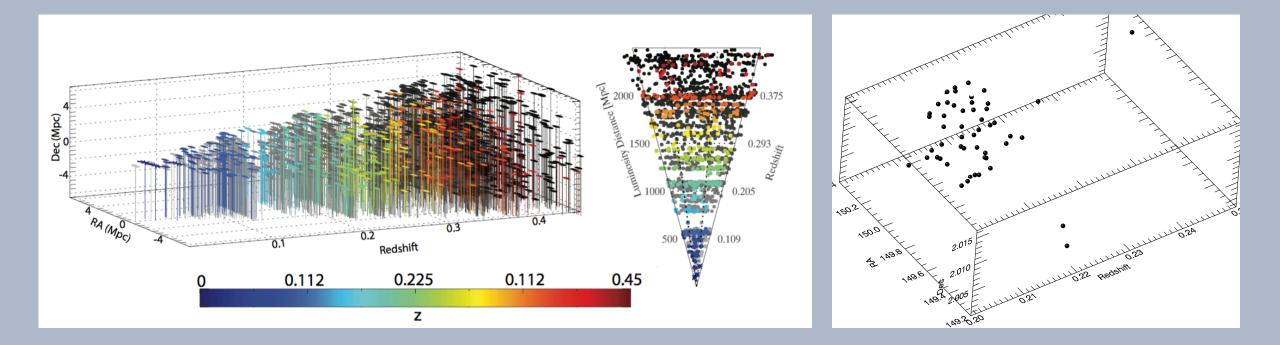
Signal detected in central 3 slits = Success!

However...

Skylines at z = 0.17 destroyed ability to get complete rotation curves ☺

2D spectrum image from the central slit

MOS Observations of the z ~ 0.22 Wall



Several large scale structures run through the CHILES field, including a "wall" at z ~ 0.22. We want accurate redshifts for stacking experiments and group studies.

Conclusions

- The first 180 hours on z < 0.1 galaxies is the first blind data of this quality to this redshift. It is representative of what we will likely see with MeerKAT and ASKAP.
- We see a variety of neutral and ionized gas kinematic behaviors, but the small sample precludes generalized conclusions about HI in these redshift ranges.
- SALT has been very useful in support of the CHILES survey. Longslit spectra and MOS spectra have been useful, and I hope to use the medium resolution Fabry-Perot on future 2D CHILES kinematic studies.

Photo: Jeff Miller, UW Madison

Questions?

