# HI Morphologies and Kinematics a concise perspective

- An overview of HI in galaxies
- Rotation curves and the TFR
- Mass distributions in galaxies

Kapteyn

**Astronomical Institute** 

• Forthcoming HI surveys

university of

groningen

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**APERTIF** 

DETAILED

Deconstructing Galaxies, Santiago, 18-22 Nov 2013

ALAXIES



### 21cm spectral-line aperture synthesis imaging

#### Pro's

- Atomic Hydrogen is kinematically cold (5-15 km/s dispersion)
- HI disks reach far into the Dark Matter Halo
- Extended HI disks are fragile and responsive
- Observations at high spectral resolution (few km/s)

#### Cons

- Elaborate data acquisition/reduction/analysis process
- Observations at relatively low angular resolution (>5")
- Restricted to nearby Universe (z<0.25)</li>
- No large-area surveys exist to date

# HI disks reach far into the Dark Matter halos

#### NGC 2403



#### NGC 6946



#### Messier 31

Boomsma (2007)



Battaglia et al (2005)

Braun et al

# HI imaging : wide-field 'IFU' spectroscopy



data from THINGS survey visualization: Davide Punzo, Kapteyn Institute



DDO 81



### HI data products (Ursa Major - WSRT)



Verheijen & Sancisi (2001)

### HI data products (THINGS -VLA / BCD)



### HI data products (WHISP - WSRT)



Noordermeer et al (2005)

# Perturbed HI velocity fields



# Lopsidedness

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Morphological lopsidedness

Kamphuis 1993

![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

### Kinematical lopsidedness

Heald & Oosterloo 2008

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Warps and stellar streams

No gas associated with the streams.

NGC 5055

![](_page_9_Picture_4.jpeg)

NGC 4013

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

NGC 5907

![](_page_9_Figure_8.jpeg)

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R. Jay GaBany

lay GaBany

# Fueling the Blue Cloud

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

sustaining star formation building up stellar mass Evidence for cold accretion or Galactic Fountain / Fallback?

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Jumping across the Green Valley

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Gas in early-type galaxies

### Atlas<sup>3D</sup> : HI imaging of 166 early-types (1/3 detected)

#### Lower density regions: extended & regular HI disks

![](_page_12_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### Higher density regions: clumpy & unstructured

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Rotation curves are not flat.

![](_page_13_Figure_2.jpeg)

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### outer slopes of extended rotation curves

S>0 : rising

S=0 : flat

![](_page_14_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_5.jpeg)

# K-band Tully-Fisher relations

### What is the relevant kinematic measure?

![](_page_15_Figure_2.jpeg)

consistent with volume depth & measurement error  $\rightarrow$  no intrinsic scatter?

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

# K-band Tully-Fisher relations

### What is the relevant kinematic measure?

![](_page_16_Figure_3.jpeg)

consistent with volume depth & measurement error  $\rightarrow$  no intrinsic scatter?

### Rotation curve decompositions

#### disk-halo degeneracy

![](_page_17_Figure_2.jpeg)

no constraints on DM halo density profile without knowledge of baryonic mass or M/L

#### → maximum-disk <u>hypothesis</u>

supported by kinematic features in rotation curves and velocity fields

# Breaking the disk-halo degeneracy

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

With known M/L, calculate rotation curves of all baryonic components.

$$V_{halo} = \sqrt{V_{obs}^2 - V_{bary}^2}$$

## Baryonic contribution to rotation curves

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

Baryonic RCs are sub-maximal and nearly flat...

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Dark Matter halo rotation curves

#### pseudo-isothermal

![](_page_20_Figure_3.jpeg)

 $\rho_{DM}(r)$  from max-disk decompositions inconsistent with NFW.

NFW

# The promise of Apertif

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

APERTIF

# The promise of Apertif

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

APERTIF

# A blind HI imaging survey of Ursa Major

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

# A blind HI imaging survey of Ursa Major

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

### detecting & characterizing 3D structures

![](_page_25_Figure_2.jpeg)

# The push to higher redshifts

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

Cube size :  $9.5 \times 9.5 \times 325$  Mpc<sup>3</sup> Beam size :  $65 \times 80$  kpc<sup>2</sup> x 80 km/s Large-scale structure revealed by blind HI imaging.

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

- HI disks are excellent probes of galaxy structure & kinematics spiral arms, warps, rotation curves, streaming motions, triaxiality, ...
- HI reveals physical processes not/hardly seen otherwise tidal interactions, accretion/inflows, tidal/ram-pressure stripping, Galactic fountain, ...
- BTFR may have zero intrinsic scatter when using  $V_{\text{flat}}$
- Galaxy disks are sub-maximal with  $0.4 < F_{bar} < 0.7$
- Forthcoming blind, large-area HI imaging surveys
  Junbiased view of the role of the environment