

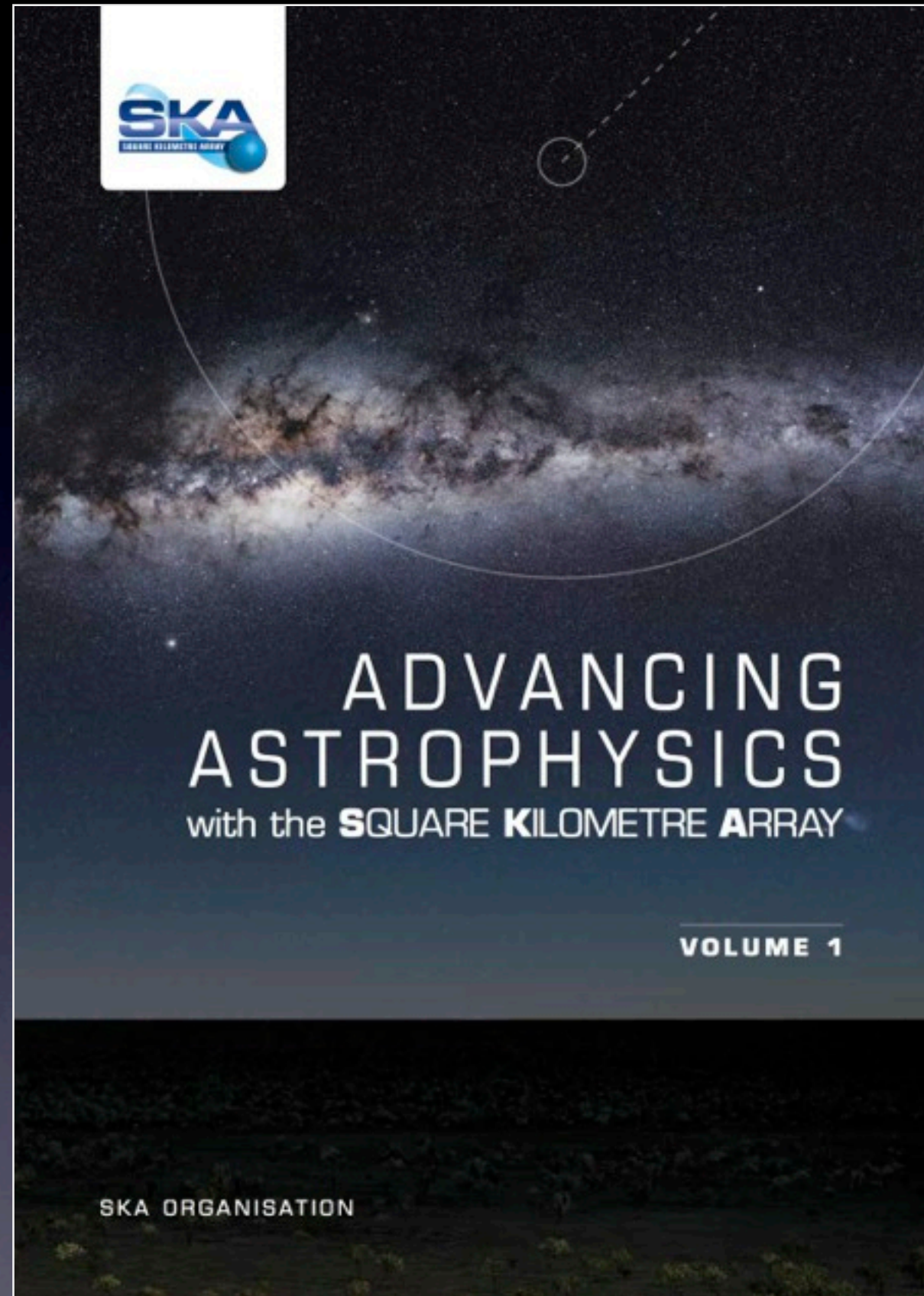
Commensal observing: HI science with MIGHTEE

*Natasha Maddox
Postdoctoral Fellow at*



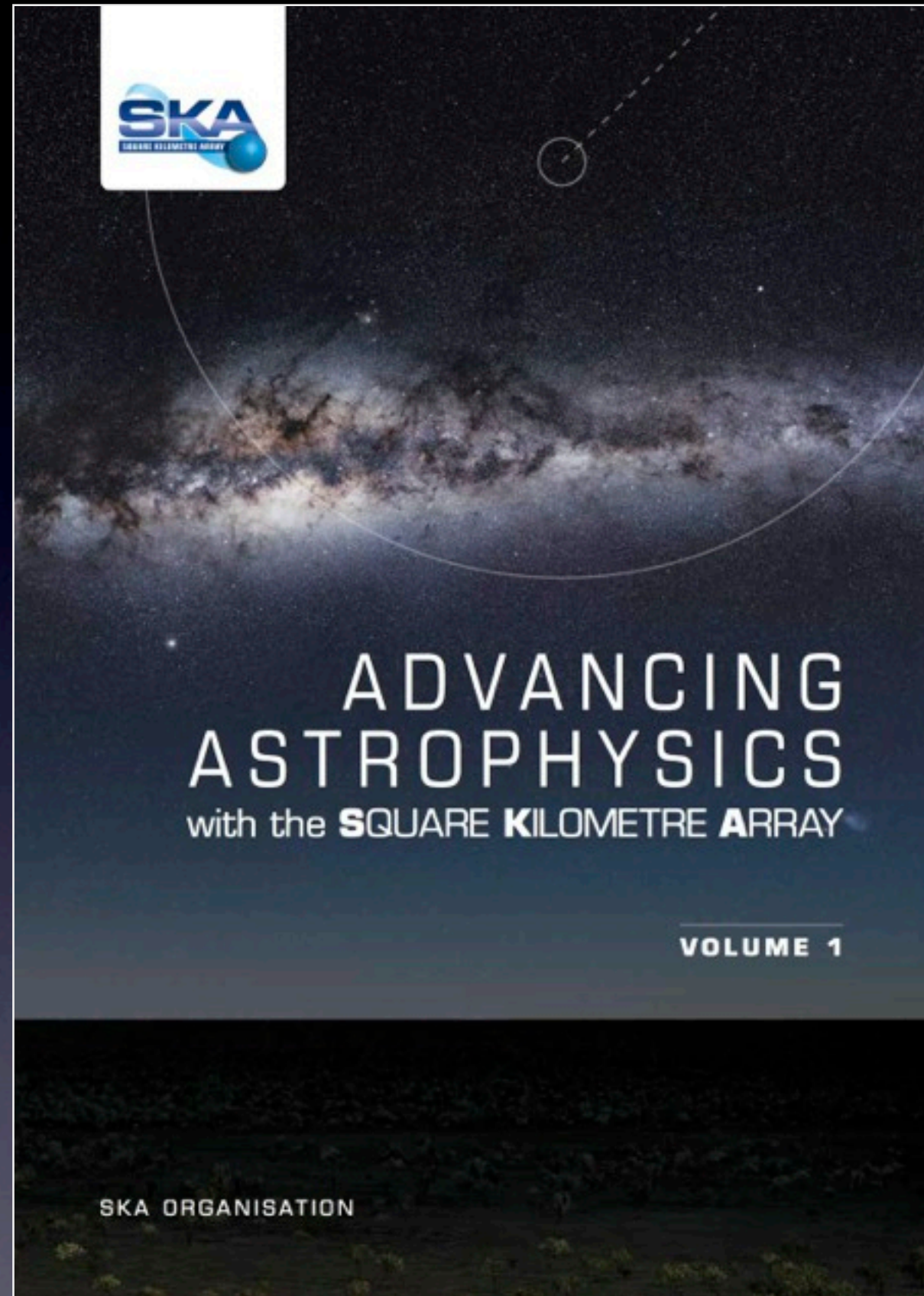
Image credit: SKA Organization

- 135 science chapters
- 10 HI chapters
- 24 hours in a day
- ➔ Time oversubscription



SKA ORGANISATION

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-
- ➔ Alleviate oversubscription by observing *commensally*
 - Observe HI (spectra) and radio continuum (imaging) at the same time (*and absorption and transients and magnetism...*)



SKA ORGANISATION

LADUMA

- Looking At the Distant Universe with the MeerKAT Array
- Deep HI survey with MeerKAT
- 5000 hours of a single pointing
- HI detections to $z \leq 0.6$, stacked detections to $z > 1$

MIGHTEE

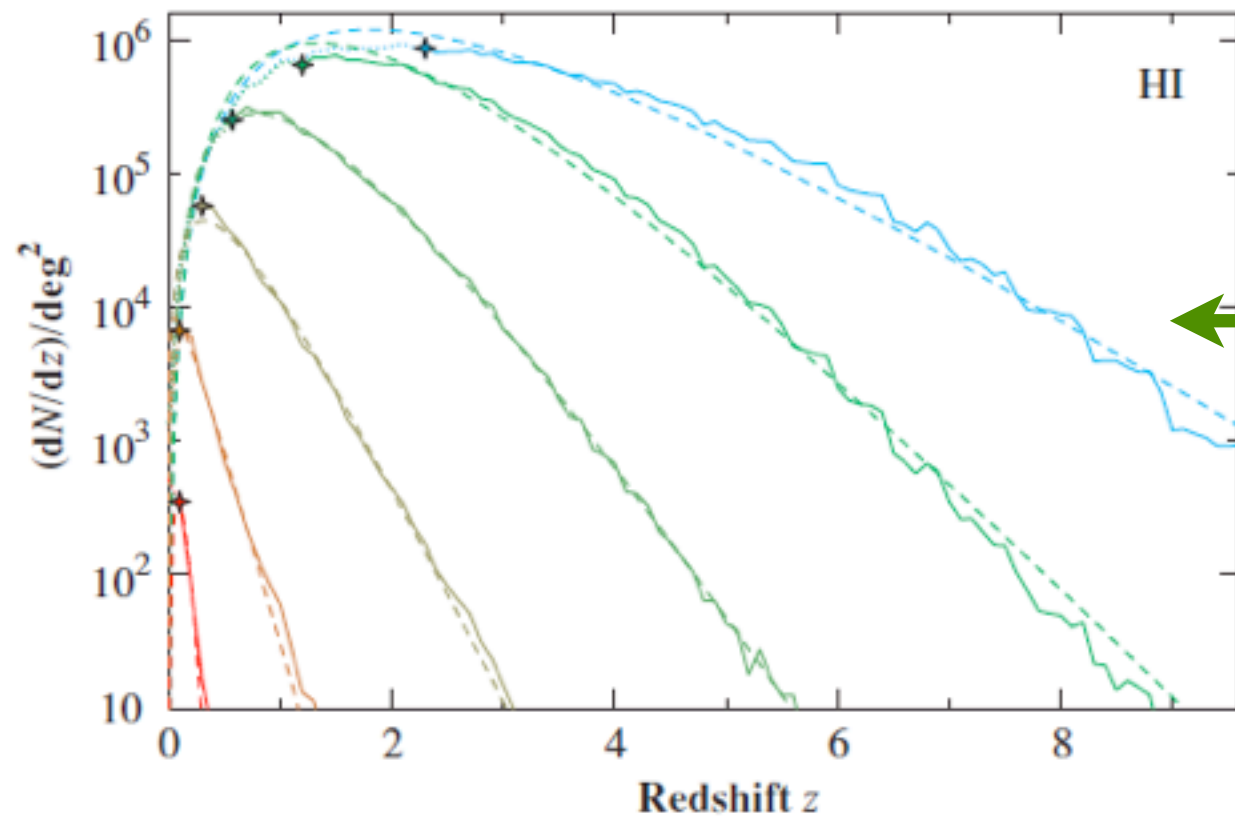
- MeerKAT International Giga-Hertz Tiered Extragalactic Exploration
- *Continuum* (imaging) survey
- 35 deg², 50 hours per pointing
- *Data taken in spectral line (HI) mode*



SKA South Africa

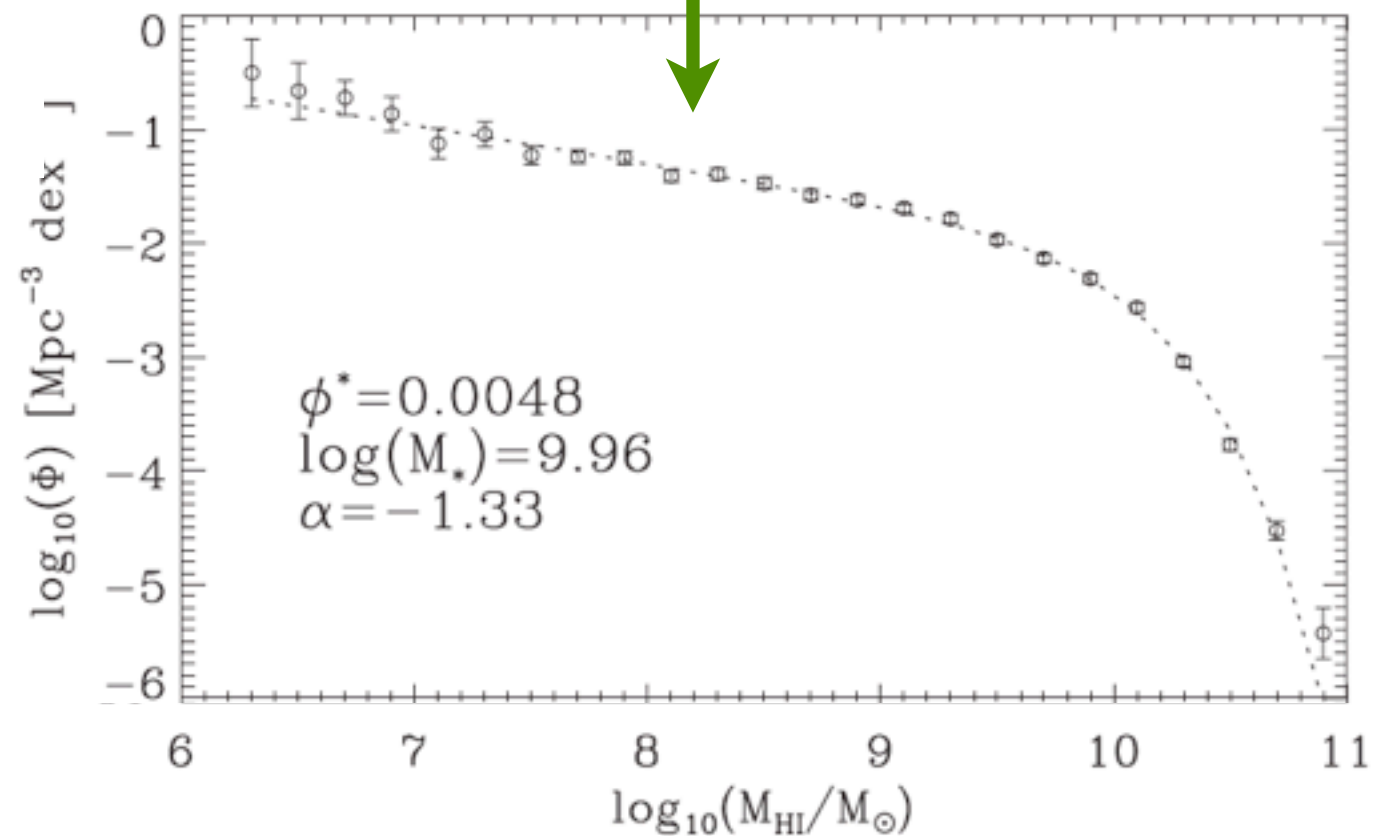


Predict what a given survey will see in HI:



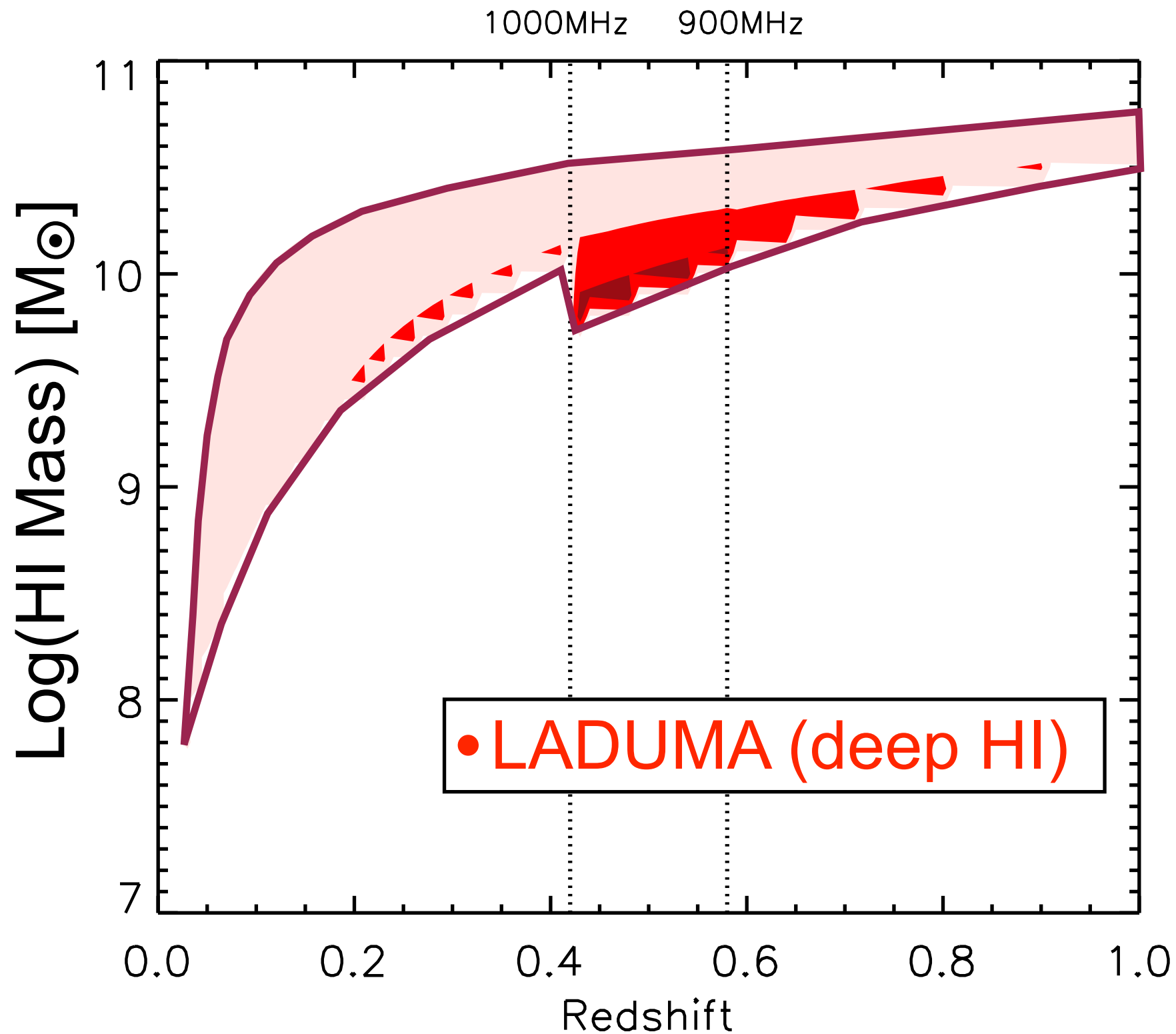
Obreschkow et al. 2009

dN/dz from SKA Simulated
Skies (S^3) simulations +
HI mass function from data

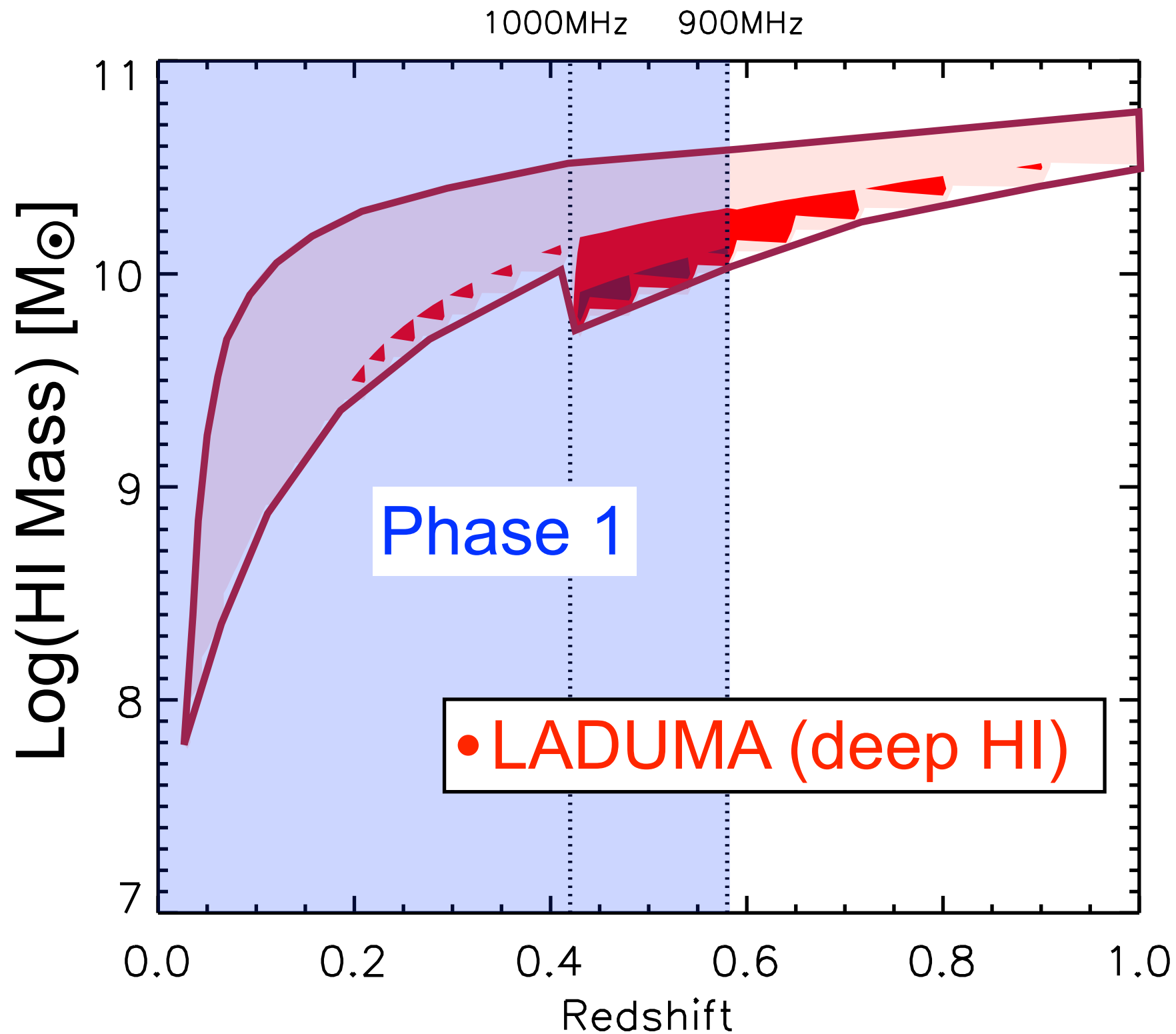


Martin et al. 2010

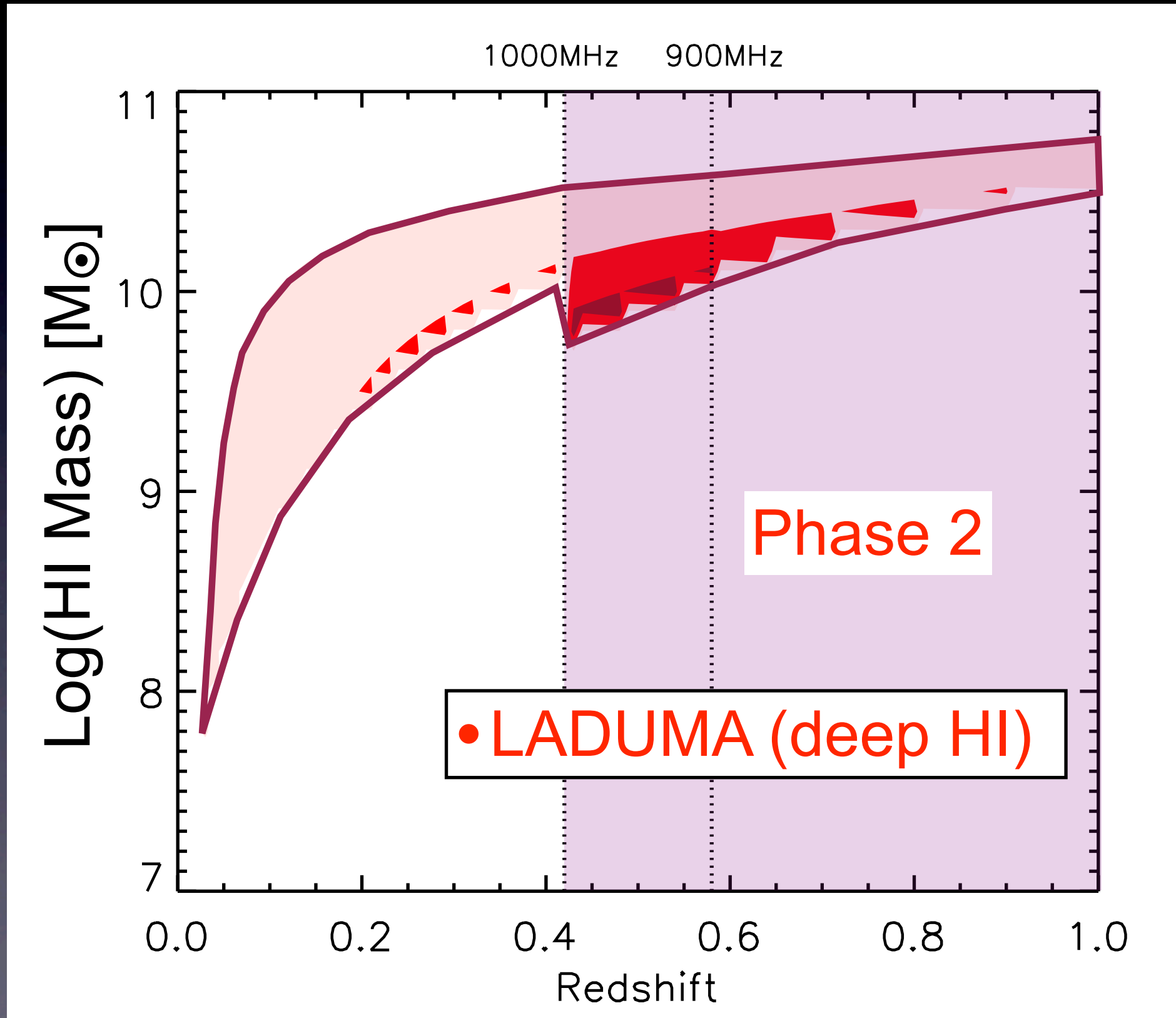
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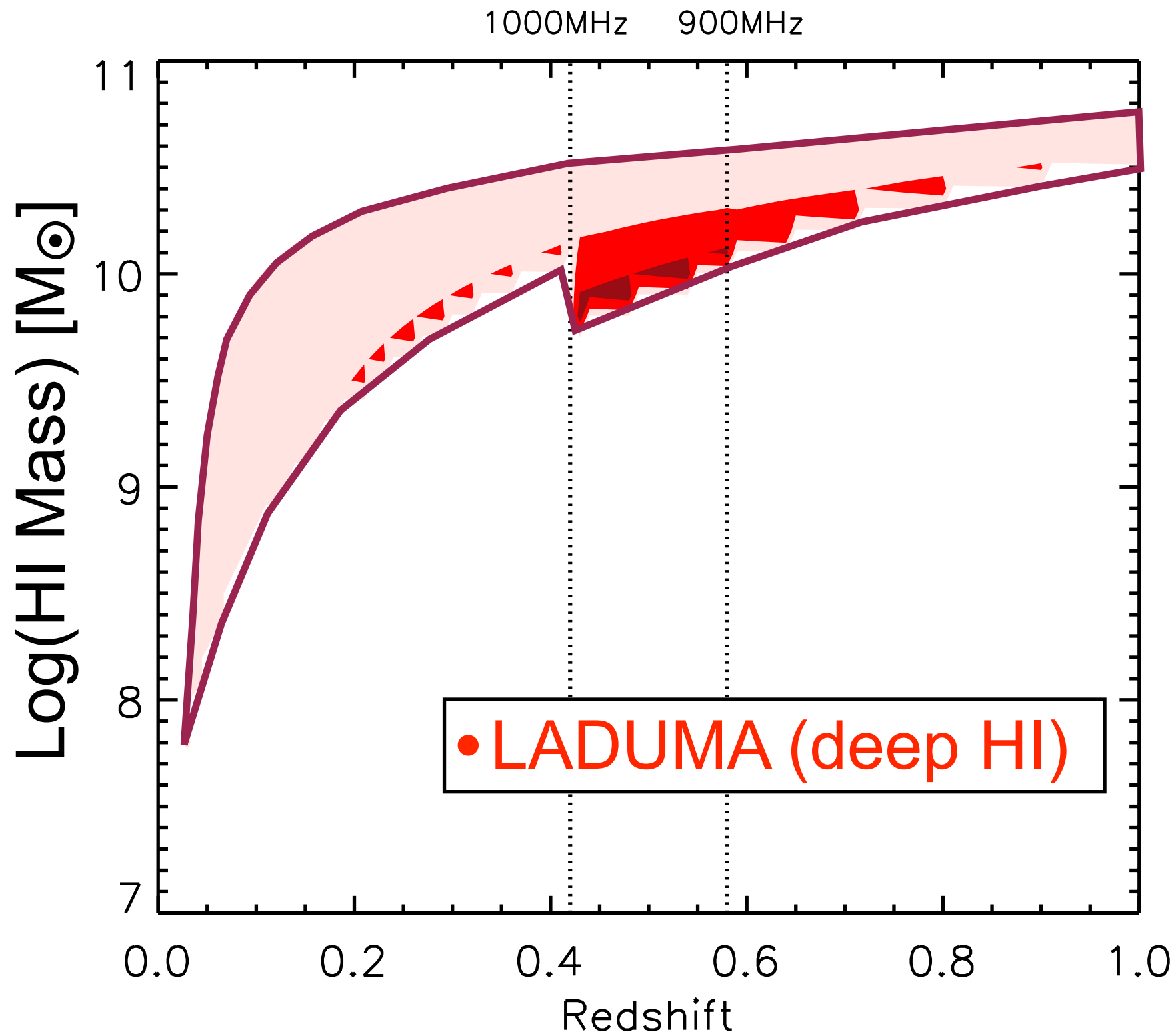
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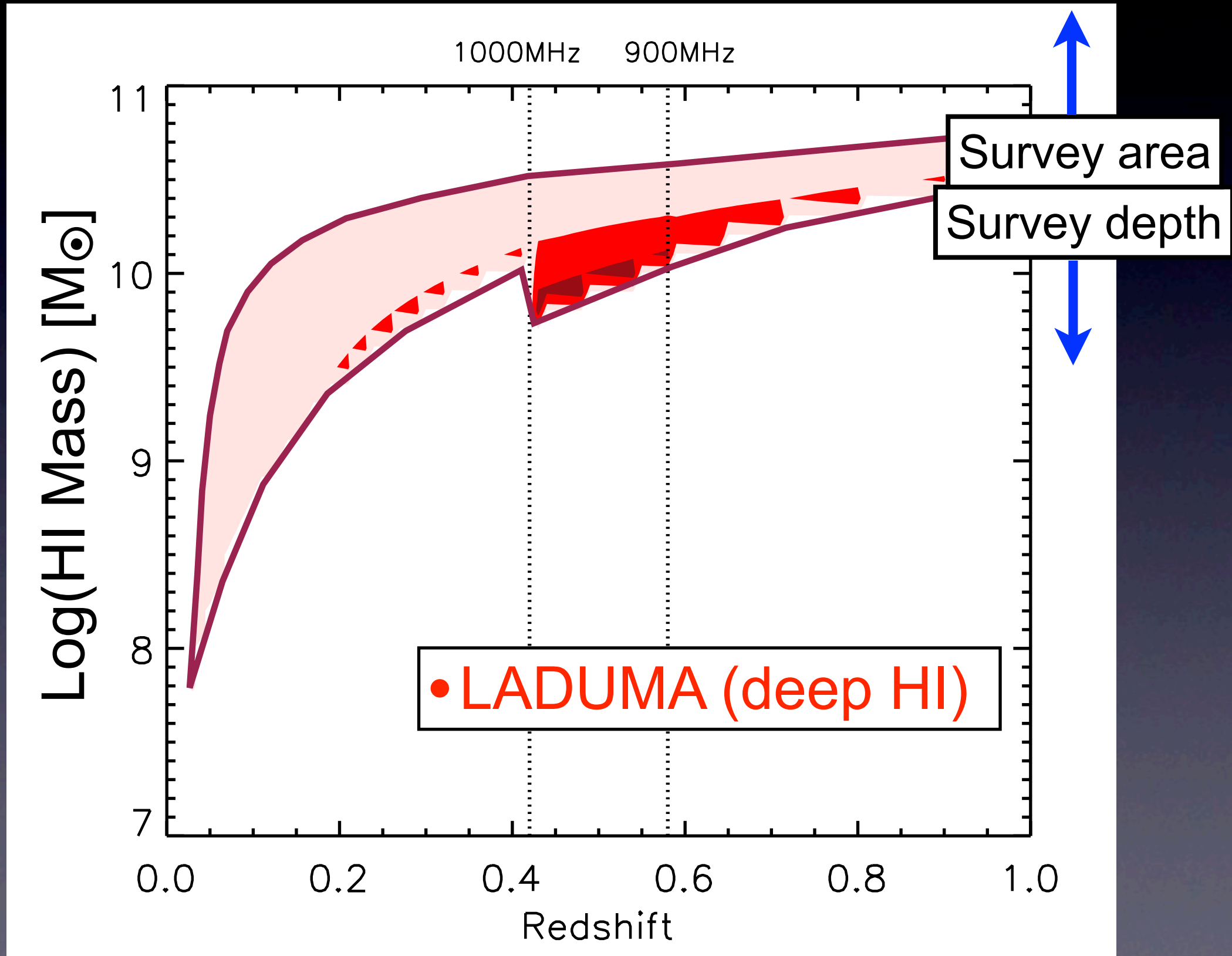
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SKA South Africa



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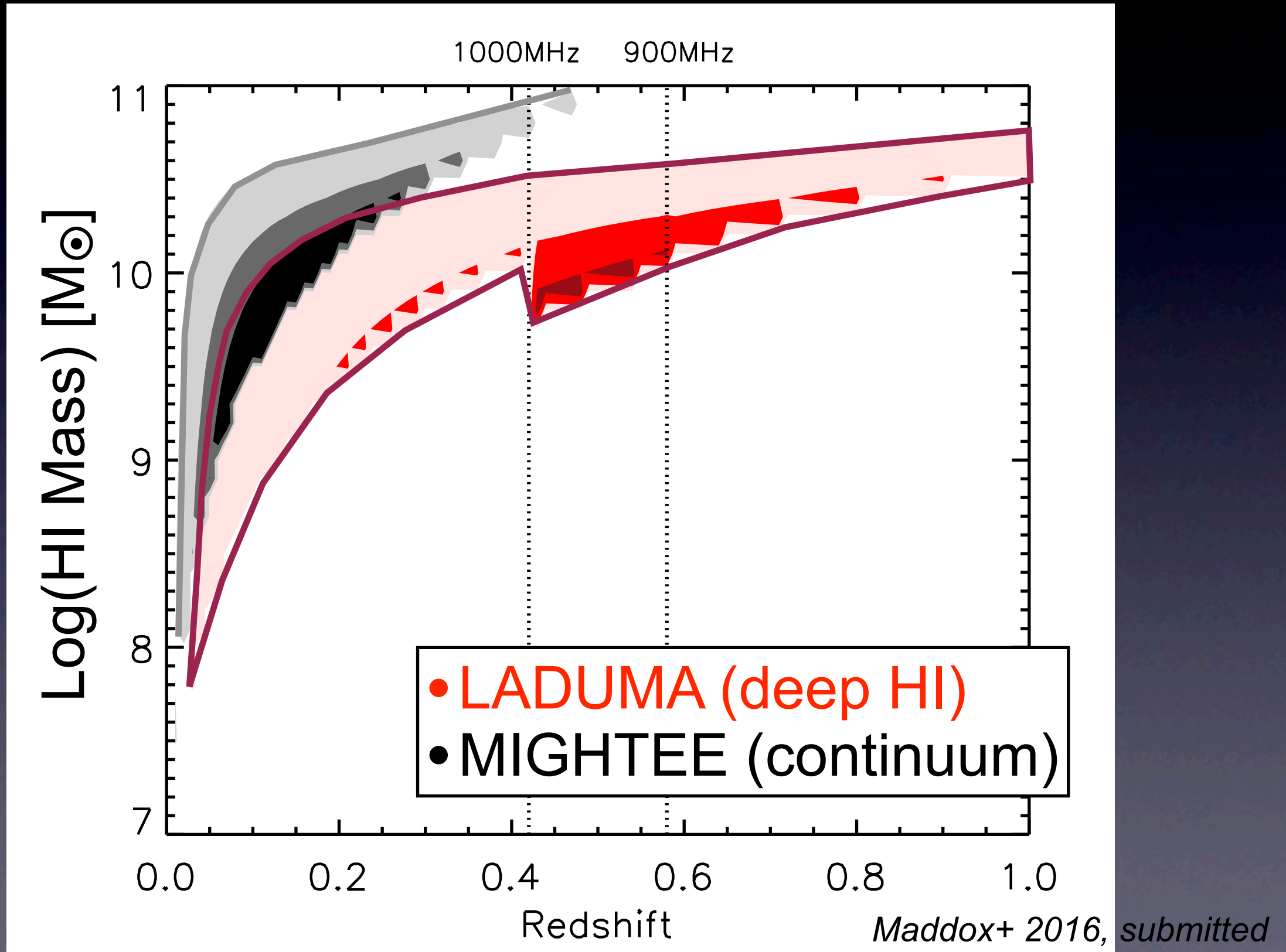
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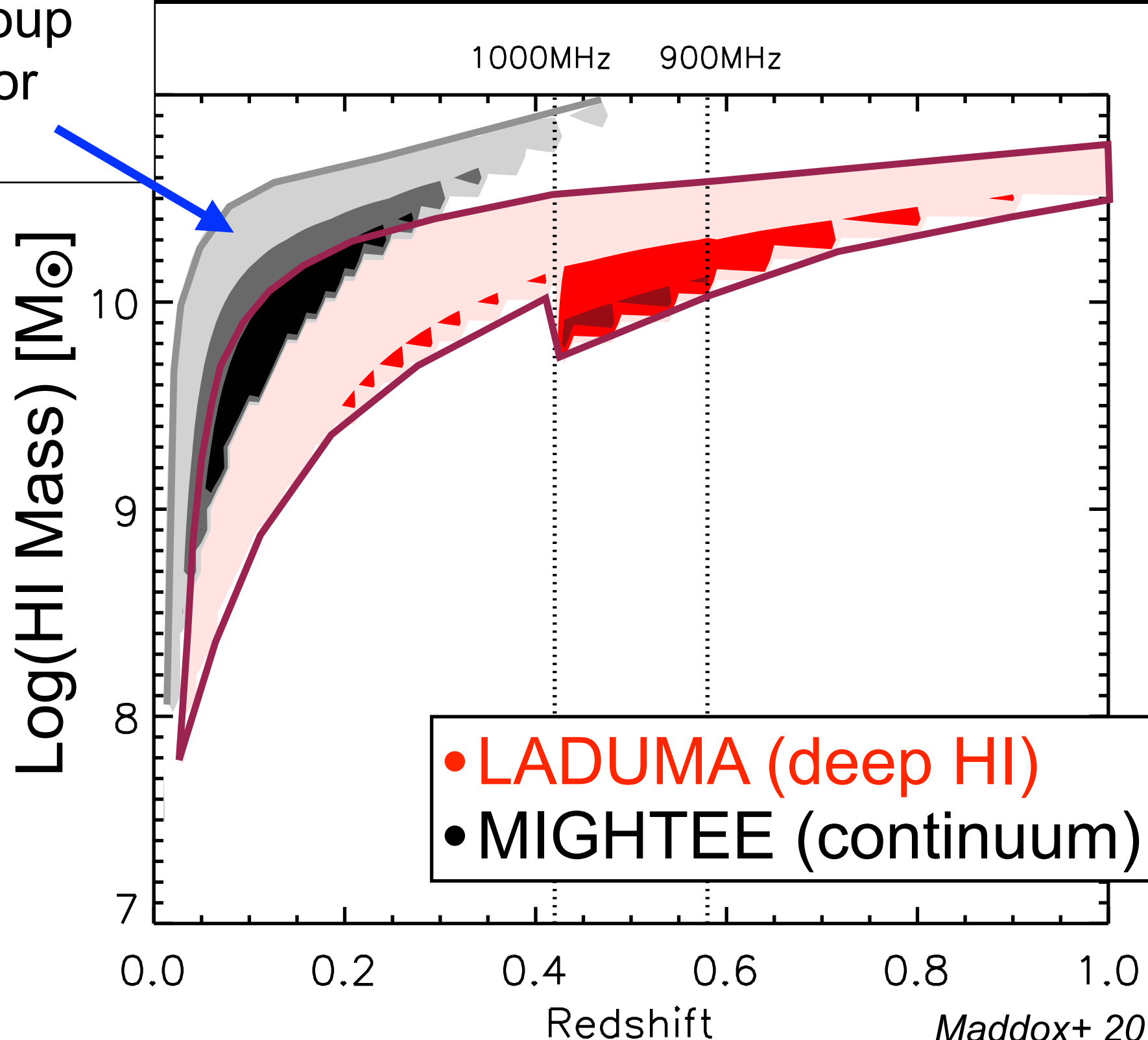


- ➔ Adding in HI data from the MIGHTEE fills parameter space not accessible to LADUMA



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The HI group gets this for “free”



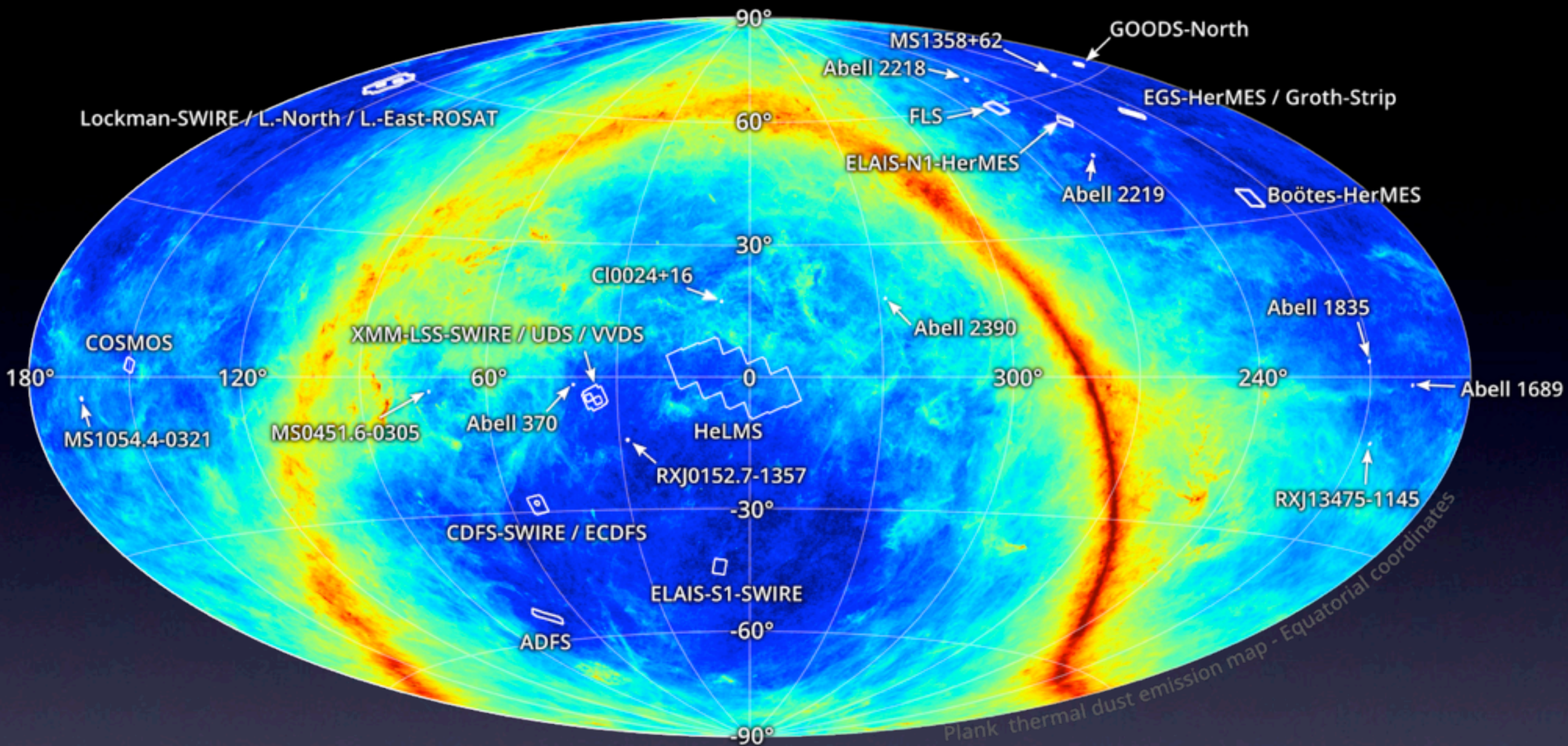
MIGHTEE

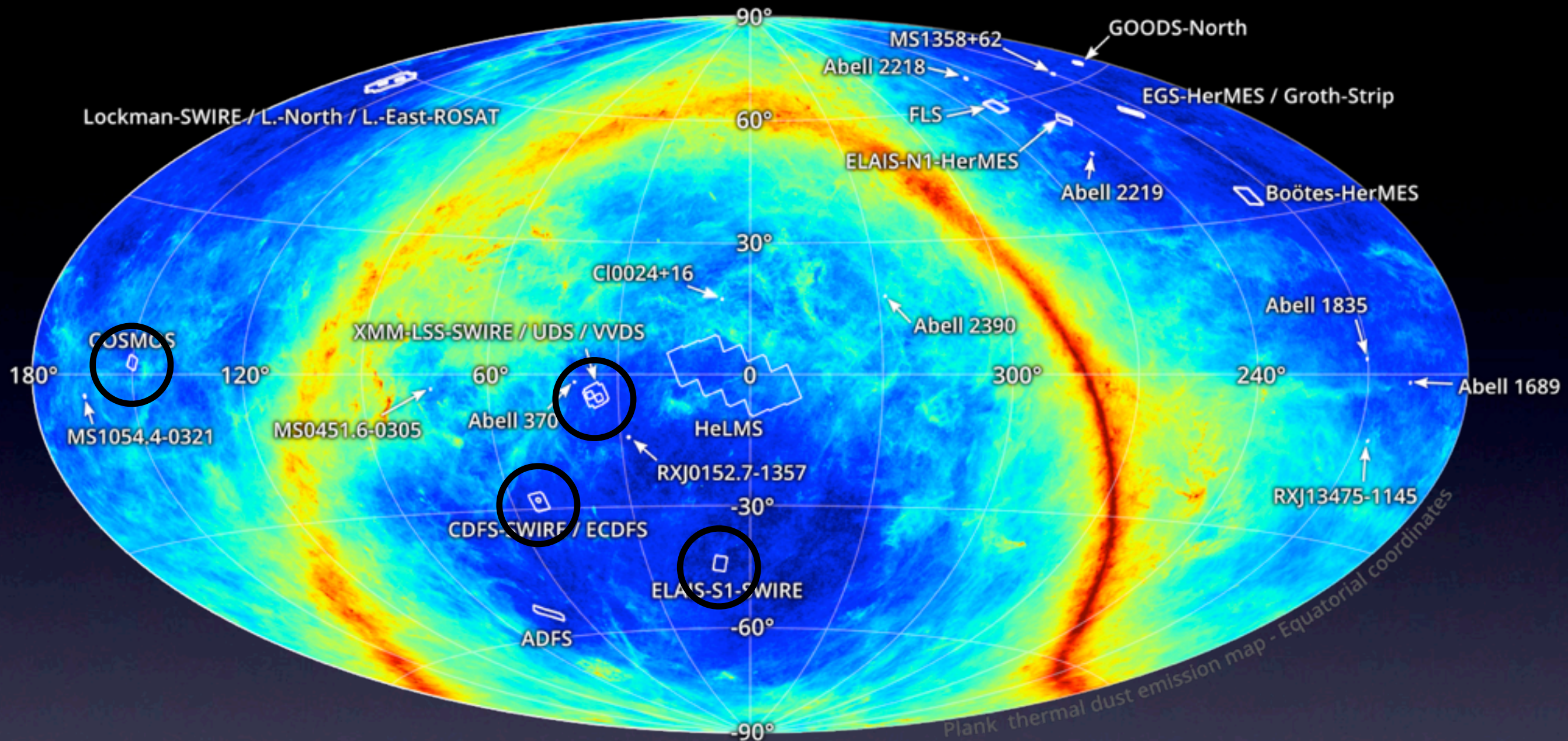
- MeerKAT International Giga-Hertz Tiered Extragalactic Exploration
- Wide Continuum/HI survey
- 35 deg², 50 hours per pointing



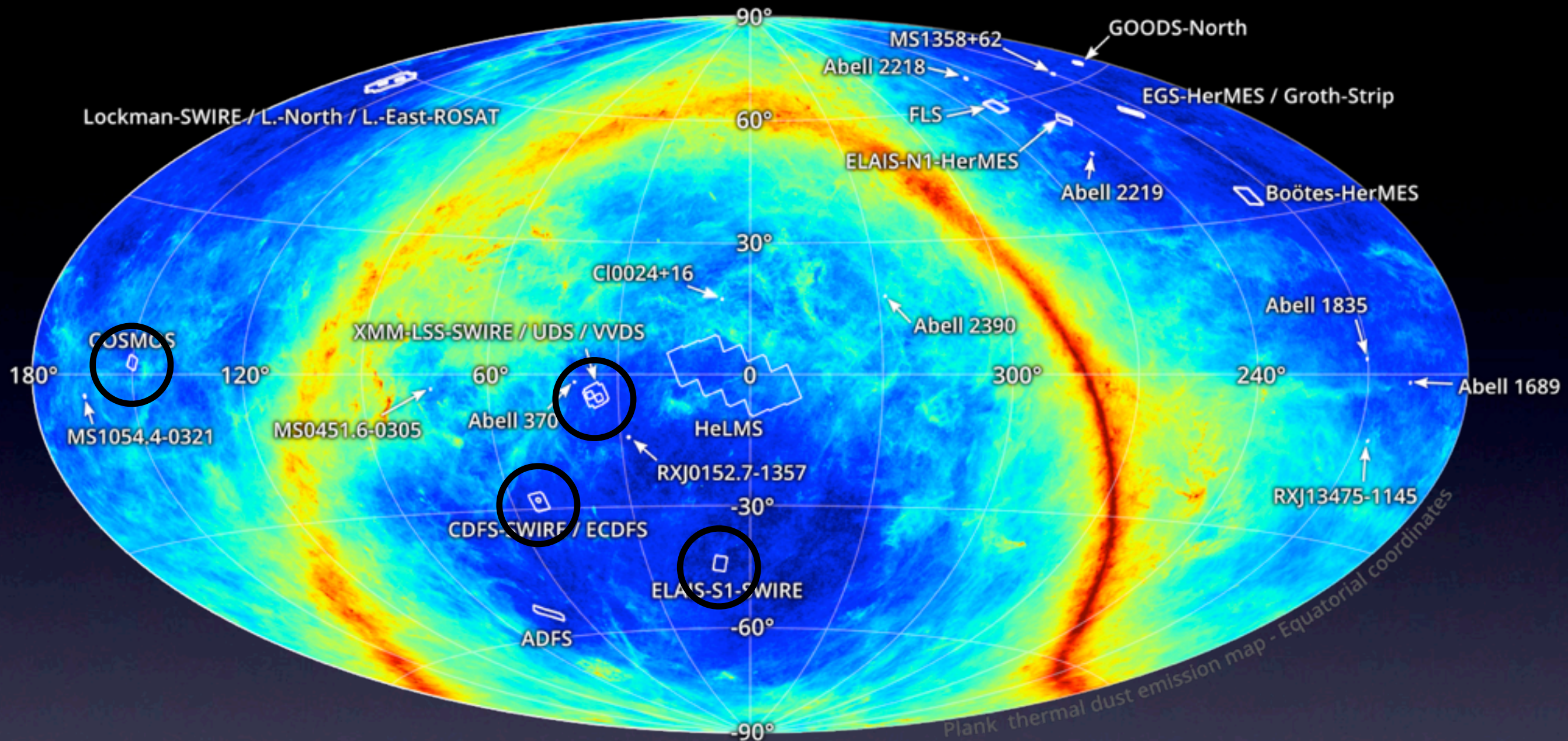
SKA South Africa







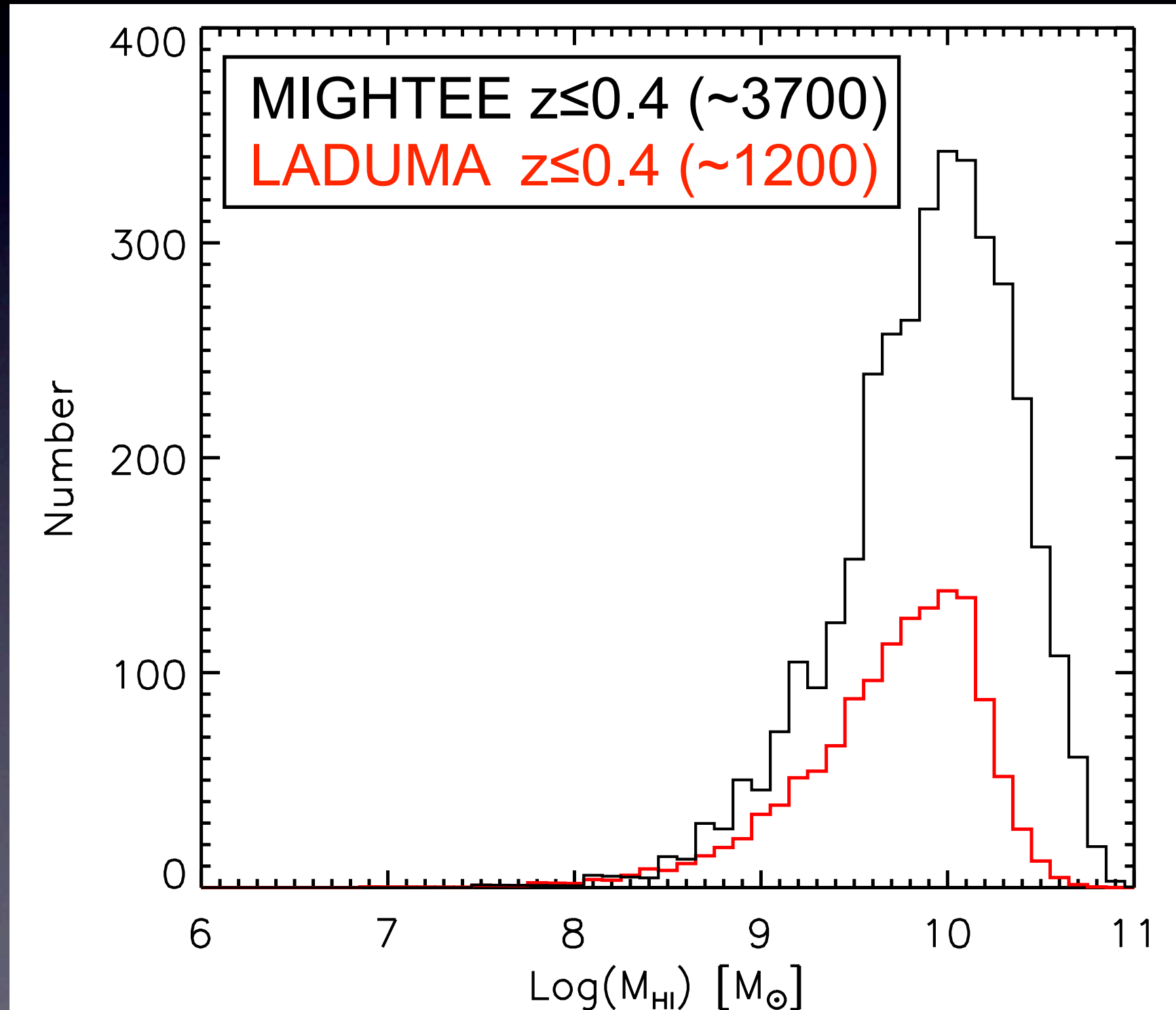
- ➔ COSMOS (also the CHILES field)
- ➔ XMM-LSS
- ➔ ECDFS (also the LADUMA field)
- ➔ ELAIS S1



- ➔ Extensive multi-wavelength ancillary data
- ➔ Optical, NIR (VISTA), IR (Spitzer), FIR (Herschel)
- ➔ Falls within Mattia Vaccari's *HELP* infrastructure

What use is a (relatively) shallow HI survey?

- Explore the high mass end of the HI mass function
- Predicted to have many more detections, improved population statistics

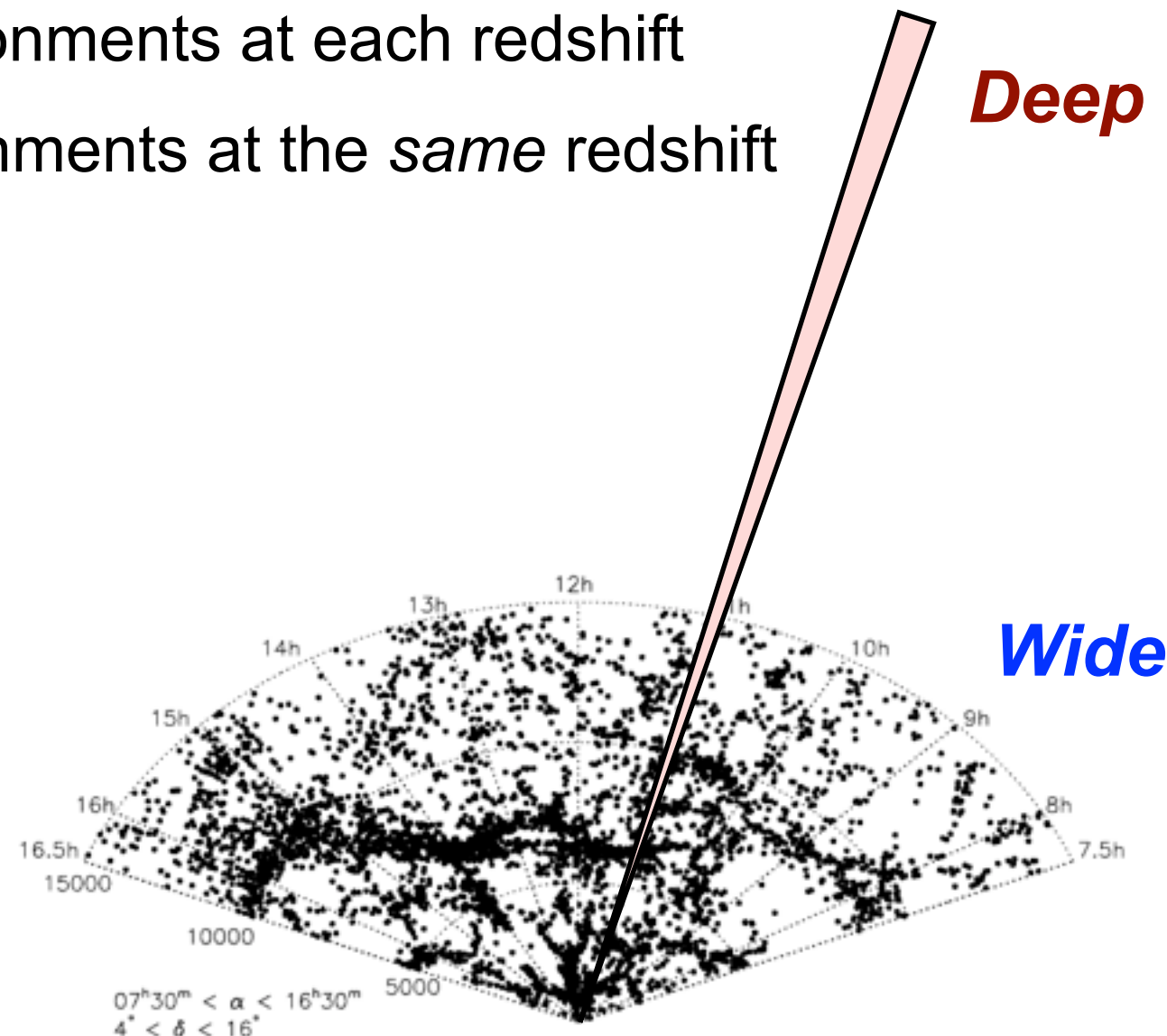


What use is a (relatively) shallow HI survey?

- Explore the high mass end of the HI mass function
- Predicted to have many more detections, improved population statistics
- Explore a wider variety of environments than available in the deep fields (clusters, groups, filaments, voids, field)

Deep: Different environments at each redshift

Wide: Various environments at the *same* redshift



Observing HI and continuum at the same time:

- Clearly, this is efficient in terms of observing strategy
 - What does it mean, observationally/scientifically?
- ➔ We have three options to pursue

Case 1:

HI groups steal the data taken for continuum surveys

➔ see above

Case 2:

Continuum groups steal the data taken for HI surveys

➔ not straightforward, but still useful

Case 3:

Combine the data taken from all surveys

➔ see below

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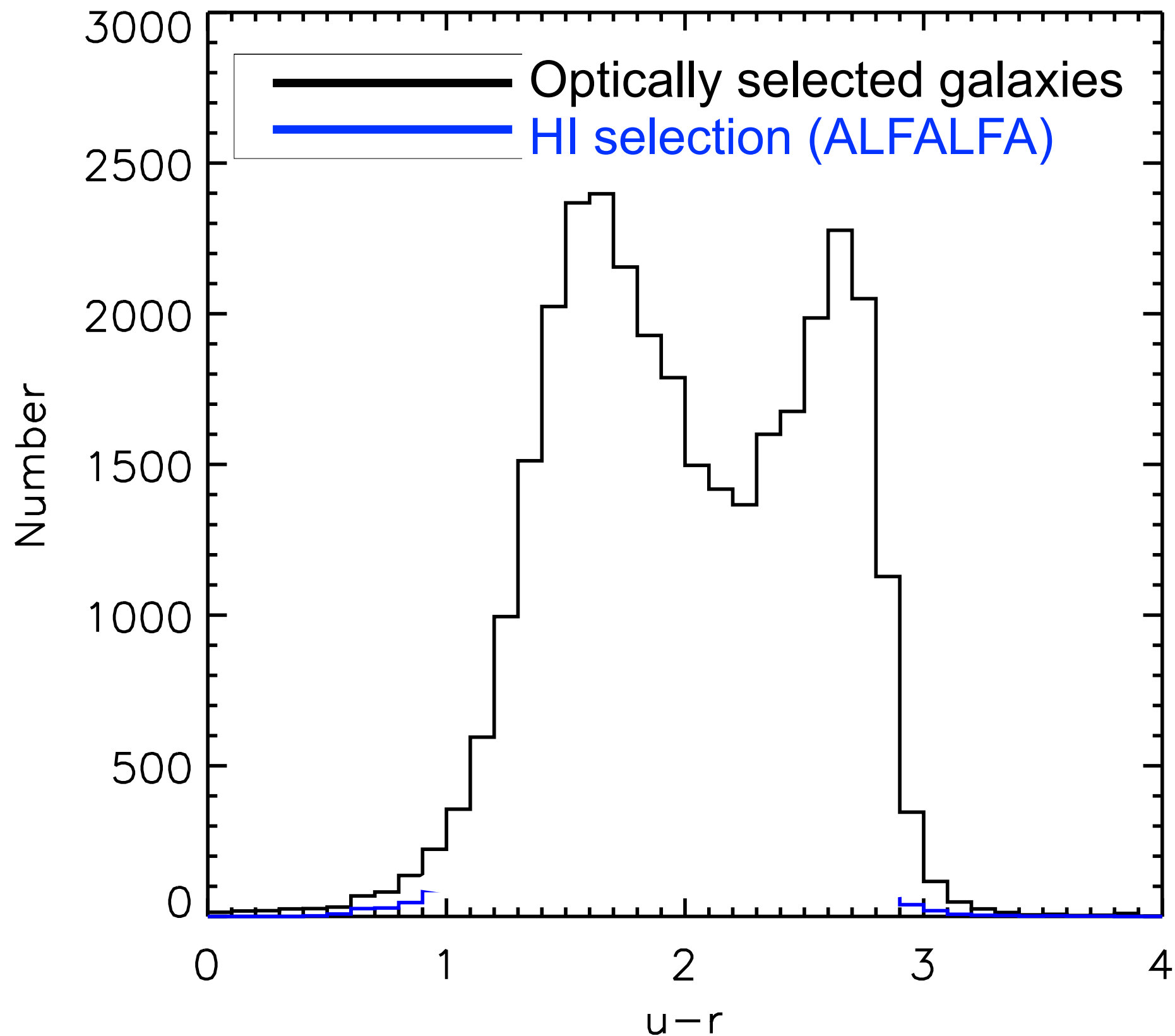
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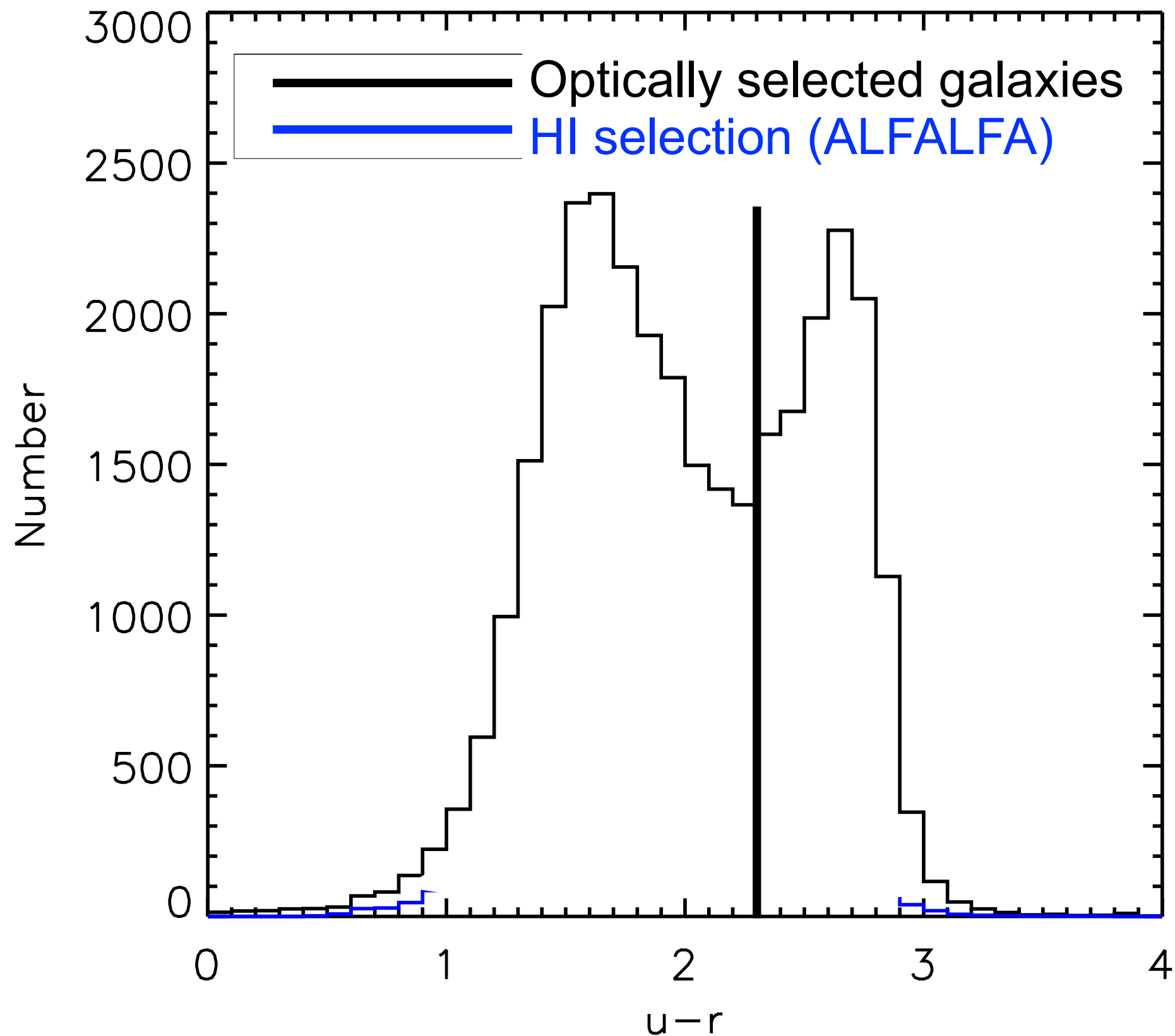
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➔ see below

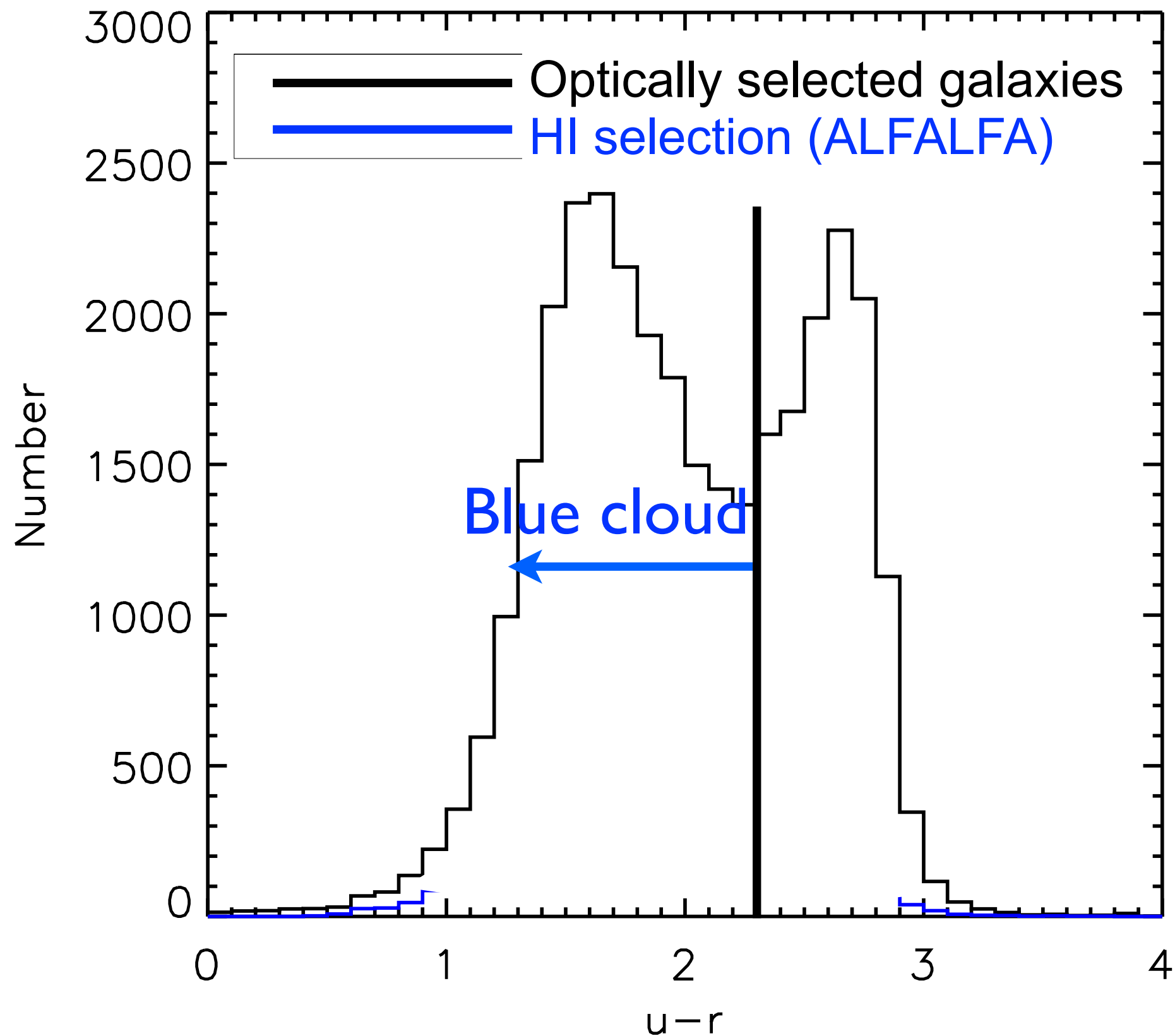
First, start with HI selection:



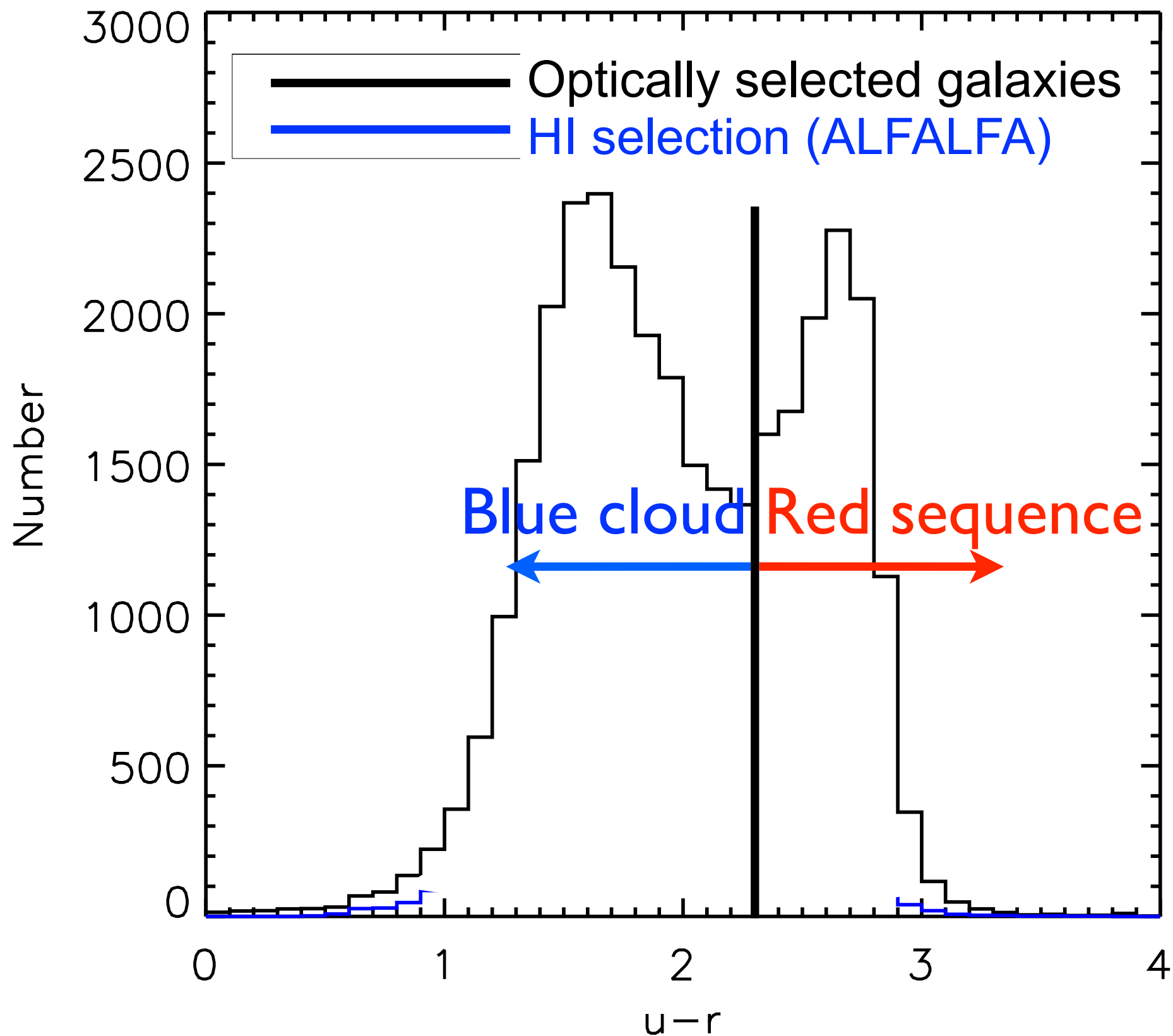
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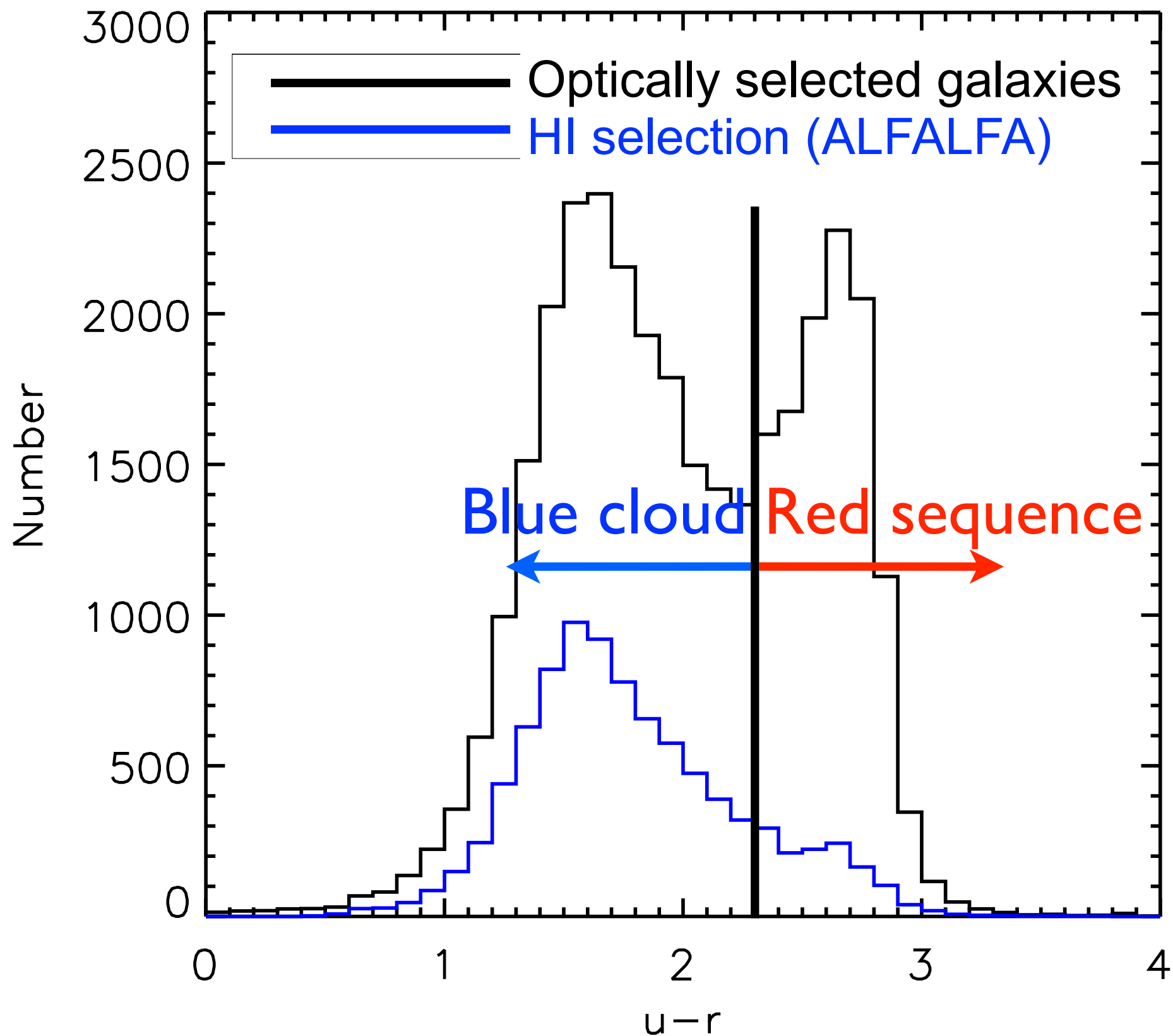
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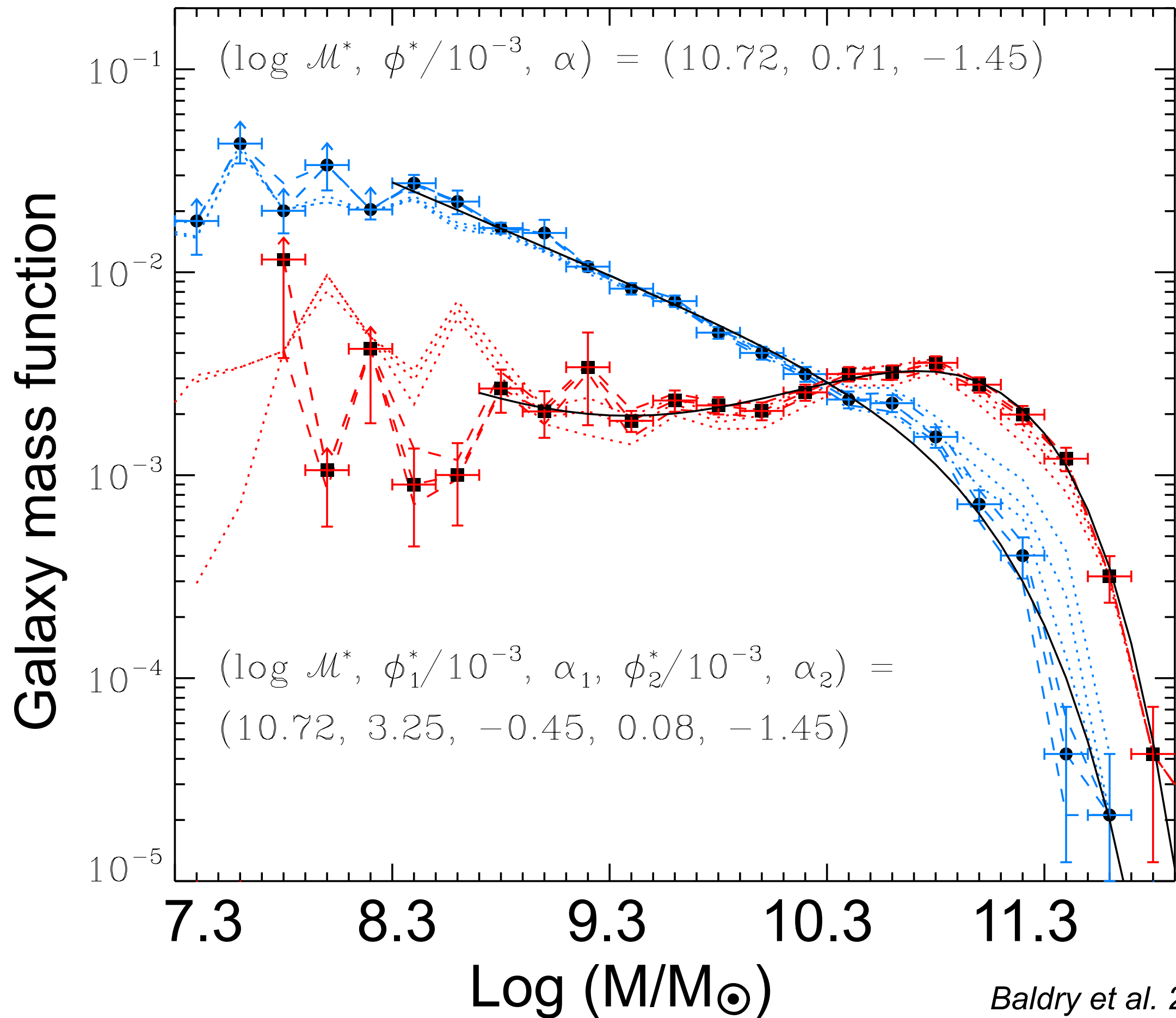


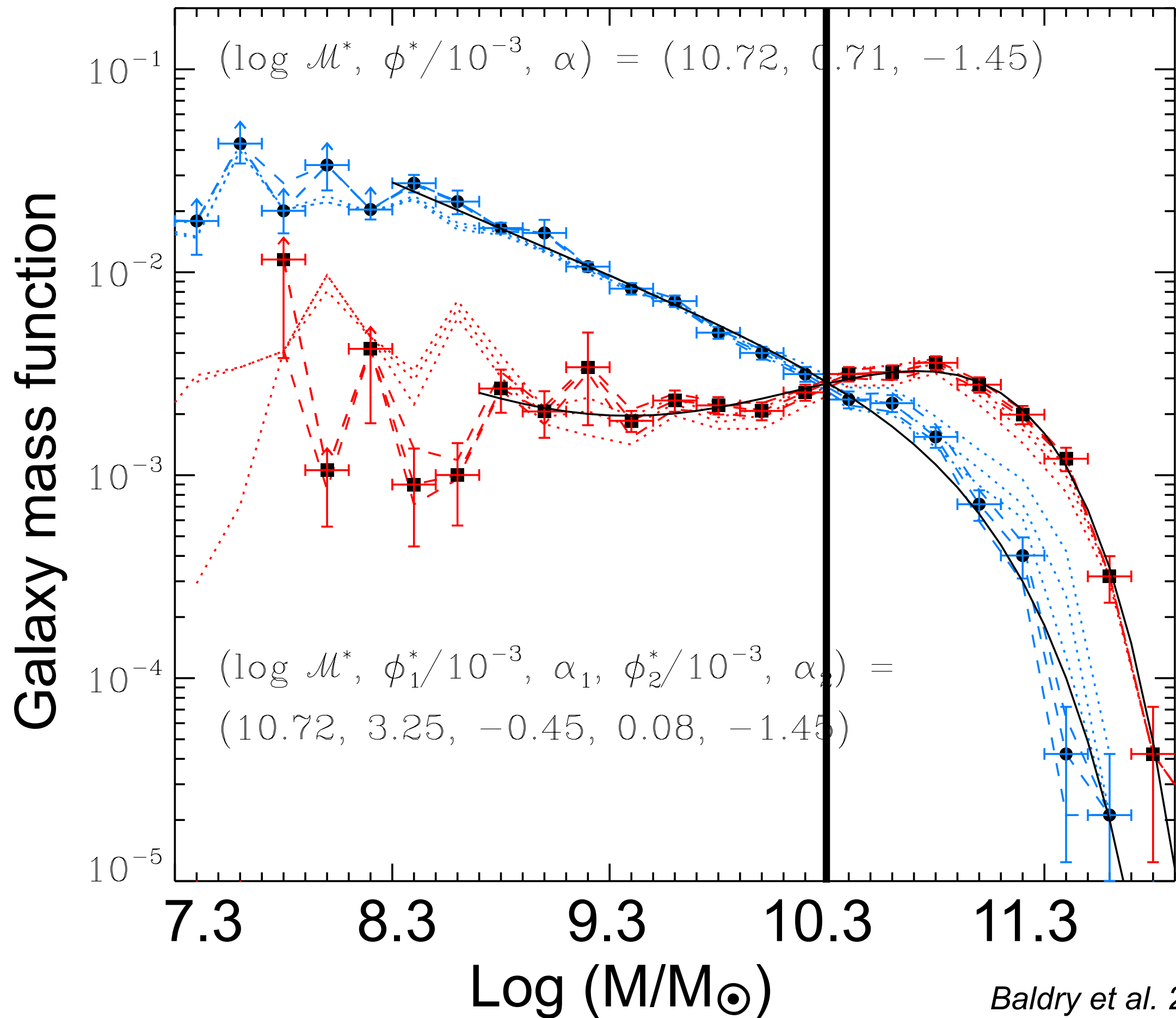
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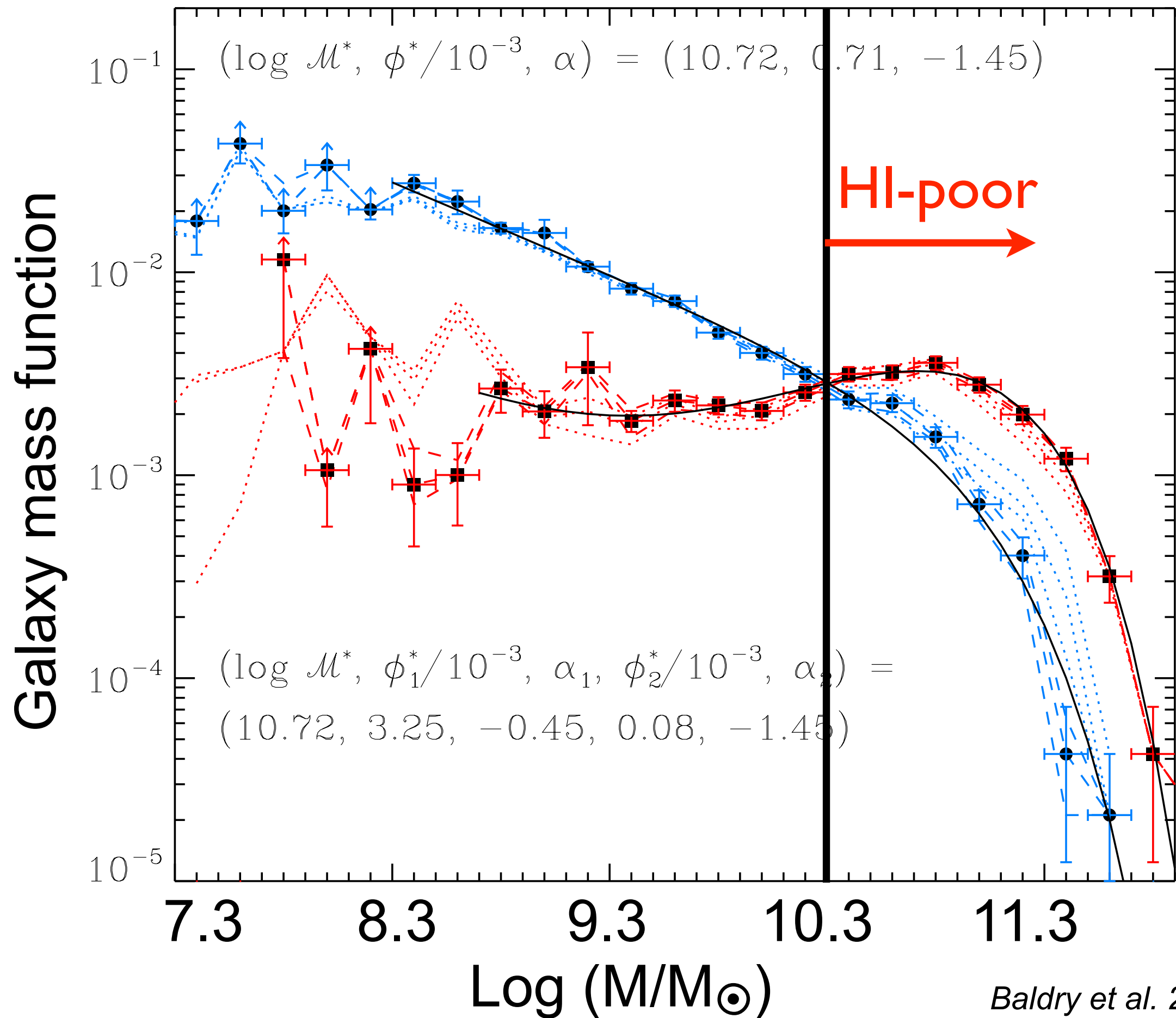


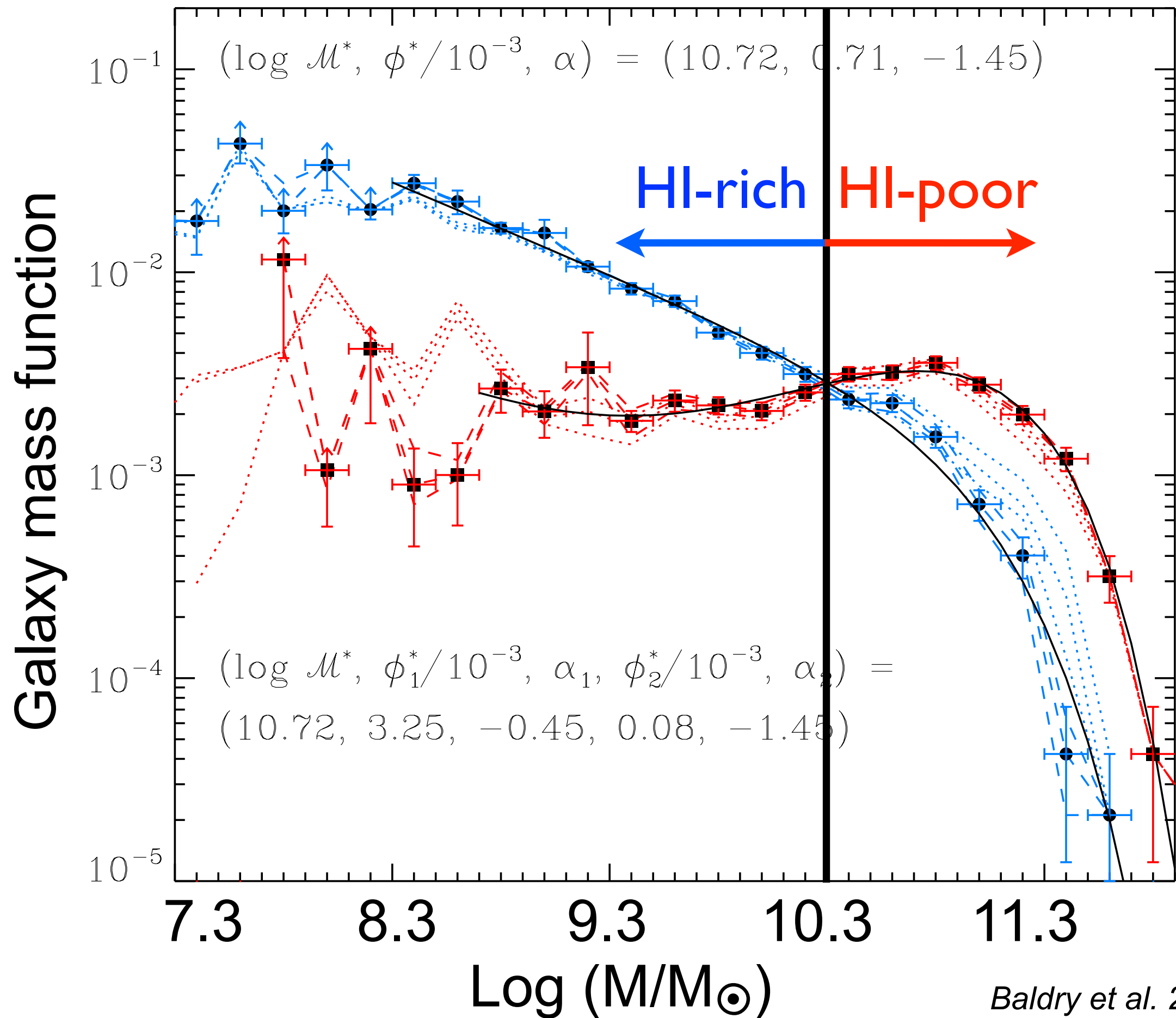
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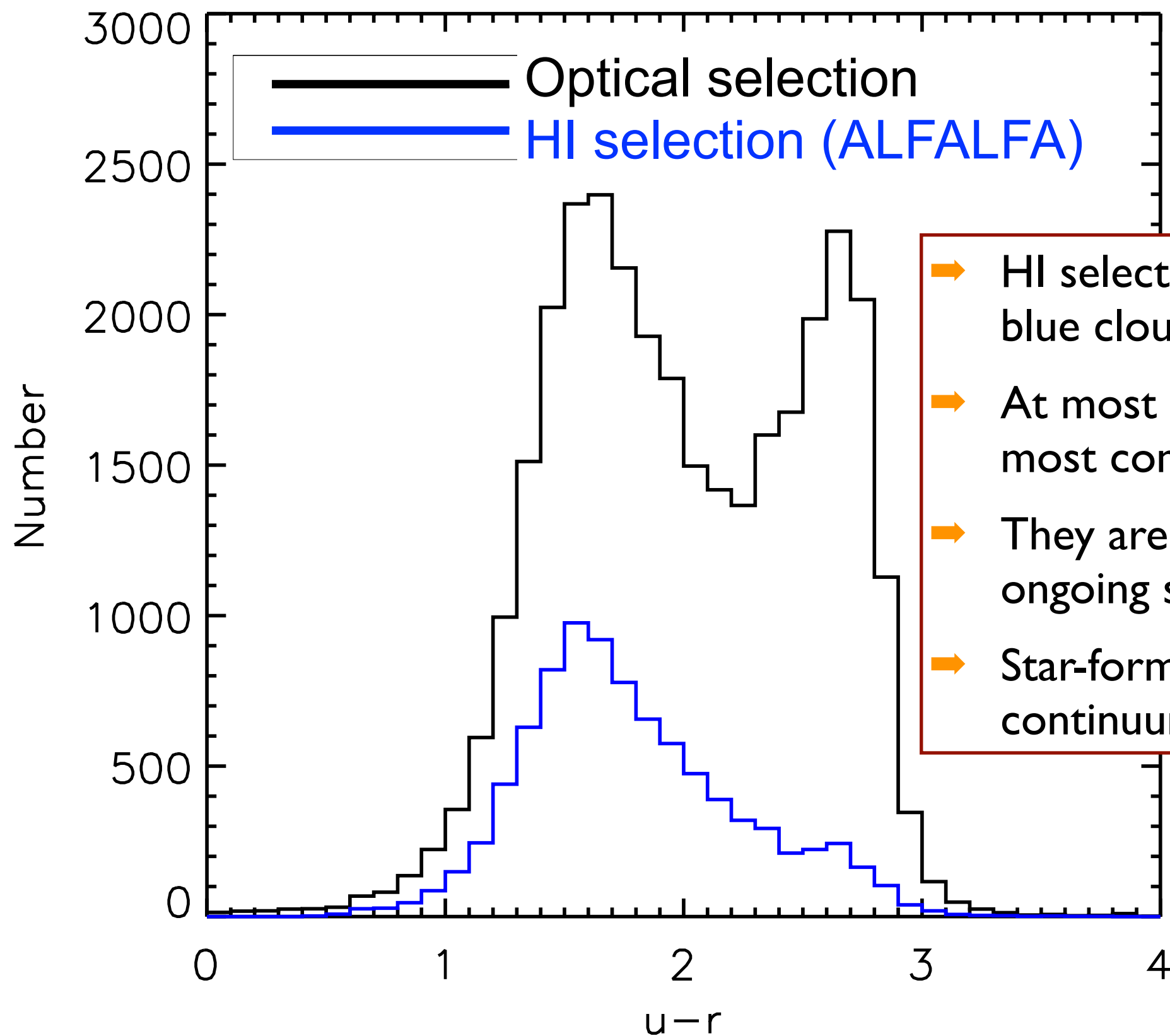












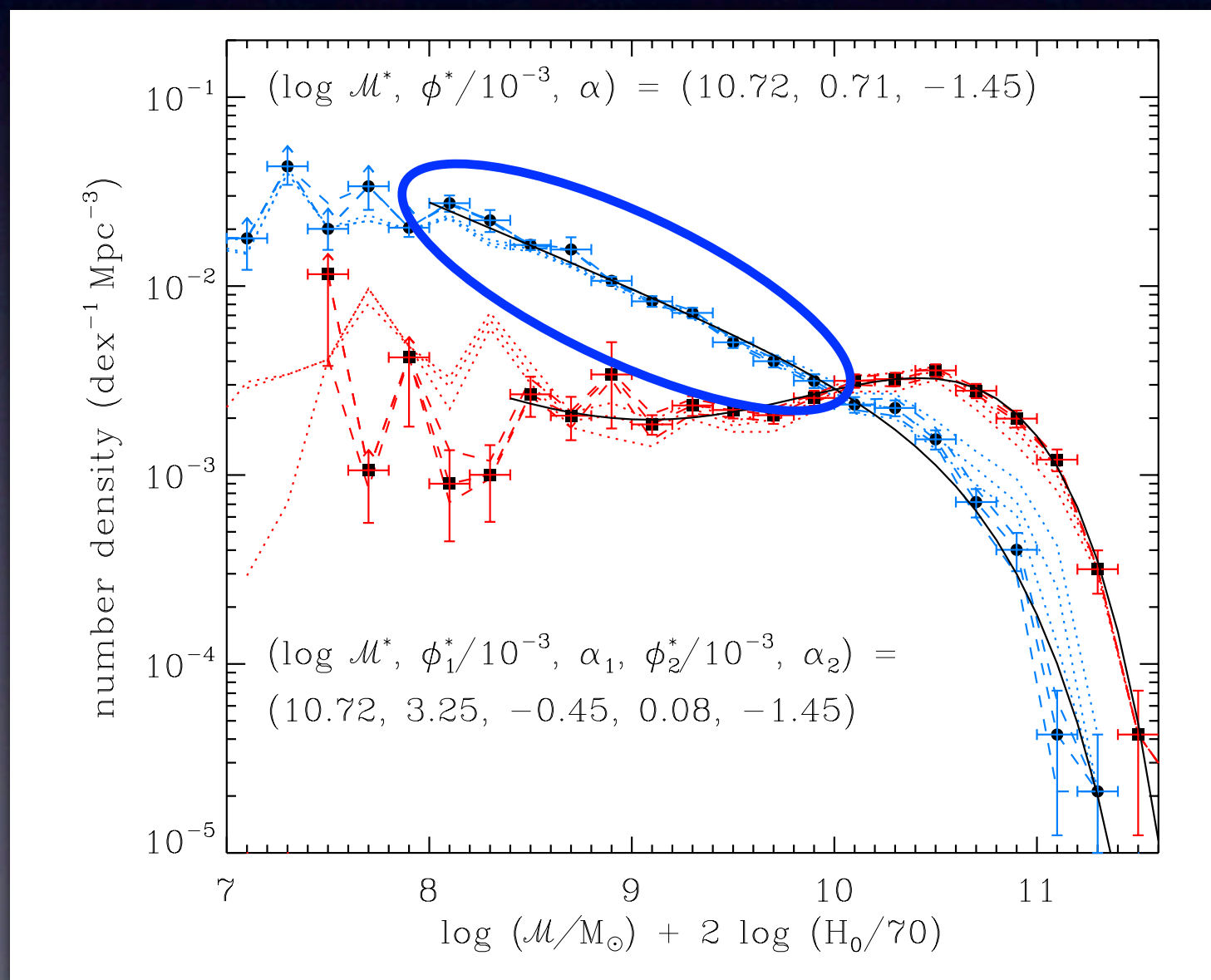
- ➔ HI selection preferentially selects blue cloud galaxies
- ➔ At most masses, these are the most common galaxies
- ➔ They are also the galaxies with ongoing star formation
- ➔ Star-forming galaxies dominate continuum surveys at faint fluxes

Observing HI and continuum at the same time:

- HI measures neutral gas reservoir, or fuel for *future star formation*
- Radio continuum measures *current star formation*
- ➔ With the same observations, we can measure both the potential for star formation (HI), and the ongoing star formation (continuum), in the same galaxies, over a range of redshift

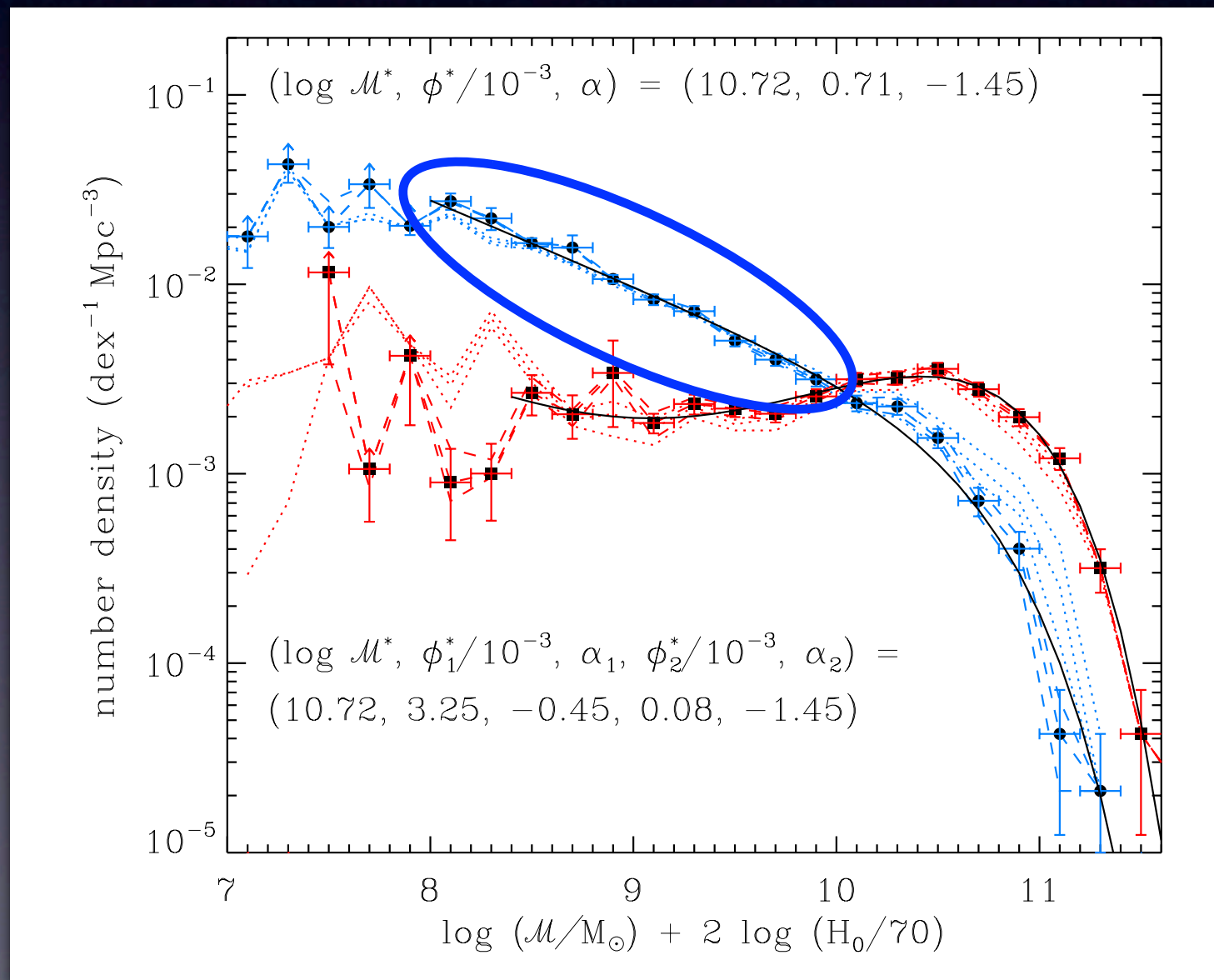
Spectroscopy

- Redshifts are essential for many scientific goals, either photometric or spectroscopic
- From the shape of the galaxy mass function, most of the galaxies will have $M_{\text{stellar}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$, are blue and diffuse, very difficult to get an optical spectrum



Spectroscopy

- Redshifts are essential for many scientific goals, either photometric or spectroscopic
- From the shape of the galaxy mass function, most of the galaxies will have $M_{\text{stellar}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$, ~~are blue and diffuse, very difficult to get an optical spectrum,~~ are HI-rich with $M_{\text{HI}} > 10^9 M_{\odot}$, and *HI provides the redshifts*

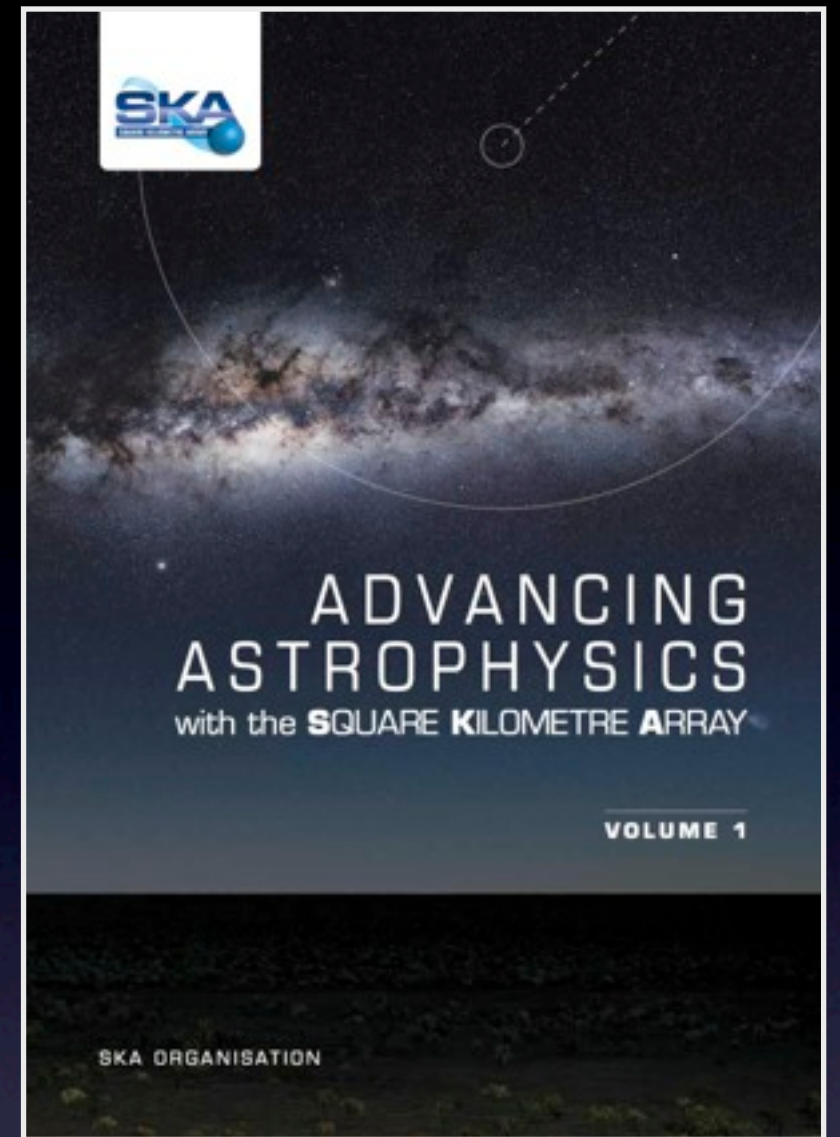


Who is going to do the work?

- MIGHTEE was set up as a *continuum* survey
- Splinter session Friday afternoon to discuss
- If you're interested, contact the PIs of MIGHTEE:
 - Kurt van der Heyden
 - Matt Jarvis
- Splinter session coordinators:
 - Sarah Blyth
 - Brad Frank
 - Natasha Maddox (me)

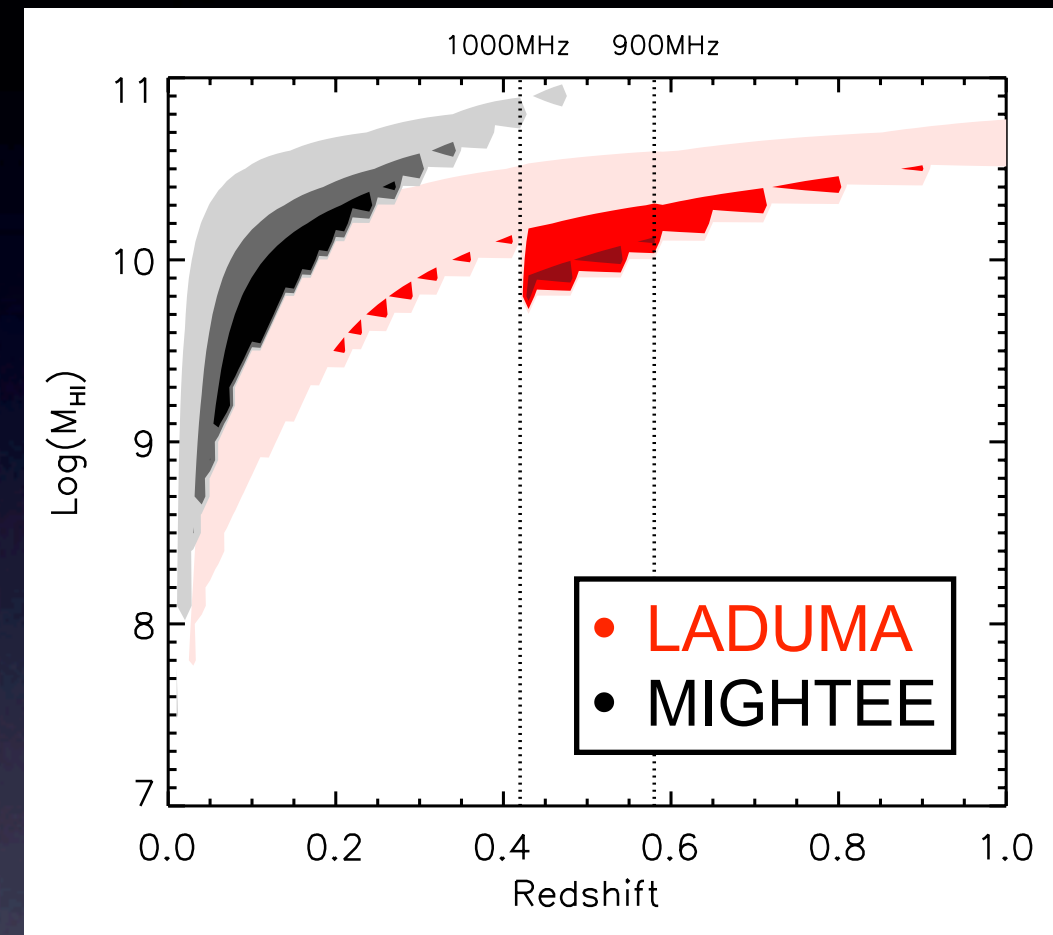
Summary:

- Commensal observing is efficient use of telescope time, and will become more common in SKA era
- MIGHTEE is an excellent *HI* survey
- Large area explores high *HI* masses and different environment
- Register interest or come to the splinter session



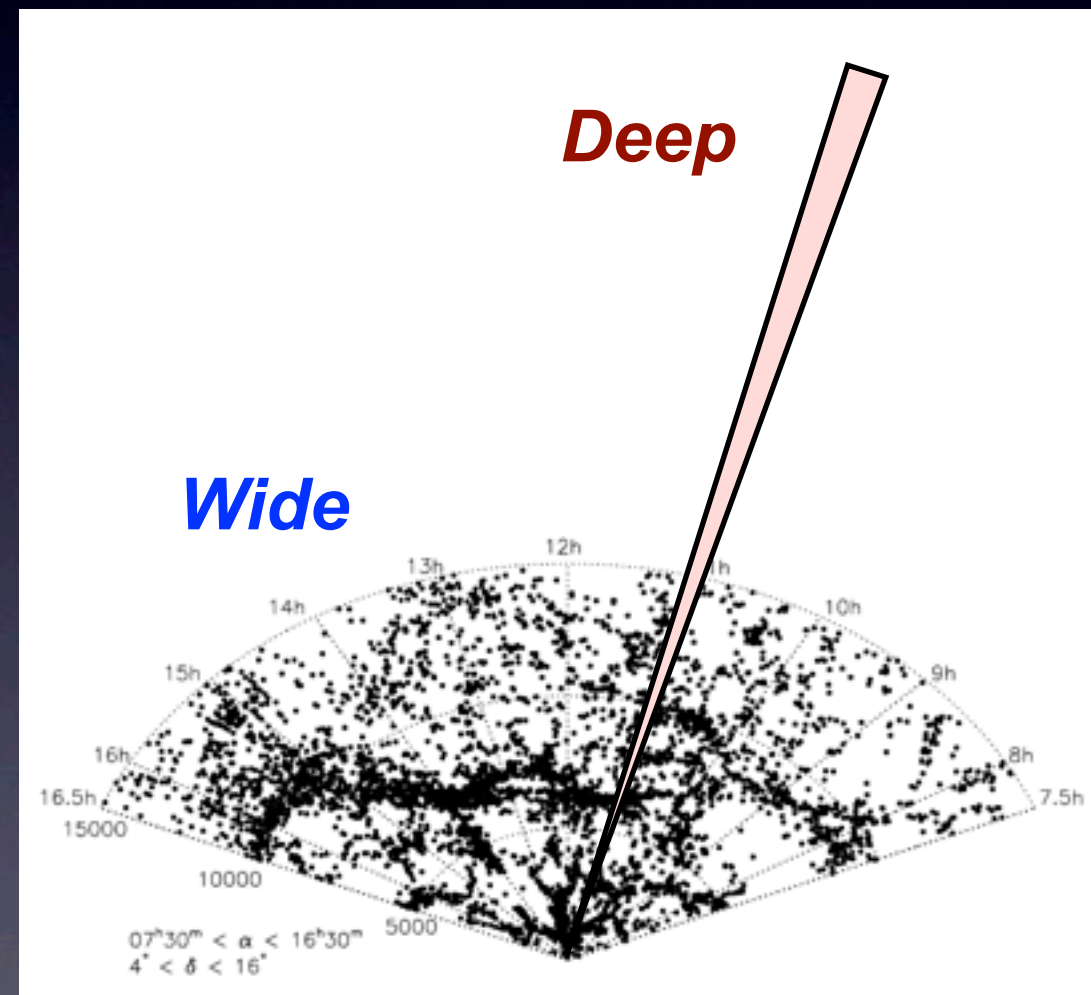
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