# KeerKAT HI Observations of Nearby Galactic Objects: Observing Southern Emitters

#### MeerKAT Deep Nearby Galaxies HI Survey



PHISCC 2016 Cape Town

### Future HI science

The connection, over time, between **star formation**, **HI**, **dynamics** and **accretion**, is one of the main issues to address in the coming years through *large*, *deep surveys* of the H I in the *local* and *distant* Universe

- How do galaxies assemble and evolve?
- How is star formation regulated?
- How are outer disks and cosmic web linked?

### Galactic gas cycle



NGC891: Oosterloo et al (2007)

### MHONGOOSE science

#### MHONGOOSE:

- Ultra-deep observations of 30 nearby galaxies
- 200 hours per galaxy; 6000 hours total
- 25 times longer than THINGS
- twice as deep as HALOGAS

High resolution:

- star formation
- dynamics
- structure of the ISM

High sensitivity:

- cosmic web
- accretion

#### Scale-dependent SF



Kennicutt-Schmidt law breaks down (in M33) at scales of ~300 pc Below that evolutionary state of SF regions becomes important

Accretion

- What is the nature of extra-planar gas in galaxies
- What is the importance of (cold) accretion



(ESA-AOES Medialab)





Fraternali (2013)

# Selecting a Sample

#### HI detected

- HIPASS-based sample
- Galactic latitude | b | > 30°, Galactic standard of rest velocity > 200 km s<sup>-1</sup>
- Projected distance from the LMC >  $10^{\circ}$

Detected in SINGG (Survey for Ionization in Neutral Gas Galaxies) and SUNGG (Survey for Ultraviolet emission in Neutral Gas Galaxies) (P.I. Meurer)

• Ha, photometry, WISE and GALEX are available  $\rightarrow$  151 galaxies.

### Pre-cursor Sample



- cut at 30 Mpc (MeerKAT beam 1 kpc)
- Galaxies with dec < -10
- Exclude galaxies in Paolo Serra's Fornax survey region.
- $\rightarrow$  88 galaxies

### Pre-cursor Sample

- representative number of galaxies as uniformly as possible over log(M<sub>HI</sub>)
  - $6 < \log M_{\rm HI} < 8 5$
  - $8 < \log M_{\rm HI} < 8.5$  16
  - $8.5 < \log M_{\rm HI} < 9$  18
  - 9  $< \log M_{\rm HI} < 9.5$  26
  - $9.5 < \log M_{\rm HI} < 10$  15
  - $10 < \log M_{\rm HI} < 11$  7
- 5 galaxies per bin  $\rightarrow$  30 galaxies

#### Selecting a sample

Criteria for the MHONGOOSE final sample

- Exclude galaxies with obvious quality issues
- Exclude interacting galaxies
- Best edge-on, face-on and ~60 deg inclination
- With these, range in surface brightness and SFR

#### Selecting a sample



6 < logM<sub>HI</sub> < 8 group l



#### J0049-20

J0310-39



6 < logM<sub>HI</sub> < 8 group I





J0310-39



J0454-53

JI32I-3I

10 < logM<sub>HI</sub> < 10.5 group 6



#### JI153-28

J0419-54



10 < logM<sub>HI</sub> < 10.5 group 6





J0419-54



J0445-59

2.1

0

1.2

1.4

1.7

WISE, courtesy Tom Jarrett

З

3.6

2.5

### Sample work

- Work is underway to characterise the properties of the sample further
  - ATCA: 1/3 has been observed with one or more arrays
  - KAT-7 observations (Sorgho)
  - GBT (Pisano)
  - high-res IFU for internal dynamics (Mogotsi)

#### KAT-7 results



#### KAT-7 results: M83



Contours: KAT-7 background: THINGS

#### Courtesy George Heald

Contours start at  $5.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2} (\sim 3\sigma)$ ; increase by powers of 1.778.



WISE image courtesy Tom Jarrett

Heald et al (in prep)

### High-resolution dynamics



FIG. 1.— Velocity field and rotation curves of J0230-02S1. The velocity field overlayed over H $\alpha$  (top left) and R-band (top center) SINGG images. The rotation curves derived using DISKFIT (red) and ROTCUR (blue) are shown on the top right. The corresponding DISKFIT (bottom left), ROTCUR (bottom center) and 3D Plane (bottom right) residual velocity plots are overlayed over H $\alpha$  images. Crosses are used to indicate the central position of galaxy. Red ellipses are used to indicate the photometric (in the H $\alpha$  and R-band plots) and kinematic (in the DISKFIT and ROTCUR residual plots) *i* and  $\phi$ . The red line in the 3D residual plot is used to indicate the  $\phi_{3D}$ .

#### Courtesy Moses Mogotsi

#### MeerKAT data

- MeerKAT output:
  - 5 narrowband sub-bands: 11.5 MHz/4k ch this is 2400 km/s at 0.6 km/s at z=0
  - 1 wideband: 856 MHz/32k ch
- MHONGOOSE core science: 1 subband plus a downsampled (1MHz ch) wideband [MeerQUITTENS]
- bonus 4 subbands: 200 h corresponds to  $\sim M_{\text{HI}}^*$  at z=0.15

### Data models

- minimum data model
  - retain one sub-band, 8s dump time: 420 TB or 14 TB per galaxy
- maximum data model
  - all bands, all channels, 2s dump time: 45 PB
- minimum data model doable; maximum data model not trivial
- more info on correlator post-processing, archive specifications etc

### Early Science

- MeerKAT16
- Sensitivity: 0.8 old WSRT or 0.4 JVLA
- Channel purity ("ringing") 10<sup>20</sup> vs 10<sup>18</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> in adjacent channels
- Local MW emission can be very strong
- Column densities  $10^{21}$  to  $10^{17}$ : >10<sup>4</sup>
- Continuum to line ratio
- 200h per galaxy: many tracks: stable bandpass
- Combine in uv or image planes

# Early Science

Tilted Ring Fitting Code

Used to model in 3D: warps, flares, thick disks, spiral arms, ... Extraordinary ability to assess

the effect of various features

#### Also:

3D-BBAROLO (Di Teodoro), as well as packages developed by Kamphuis and Oh





#### mhongoose.astron.nl



Home Science Observations and roll-out Sample Selection 
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#### MHONGOOSE

MHONGOOSE is a <u>MeerKAT Large Survey Project</u> to make extremely sensitive observations of the neutral hydrogen distribution in a sample of 30 nearby galaxies with D < 20 Mpc. The sample covers all inclinations, HI masses from ~10<sup>5</sup> to ~ 10<sup>10</sup>  $M_{\odot}$ , and luminosity from  $M_{\rm R} \sim -12$  to ~ -22.

MHONGOOSE will probe the complete range of conditions found in local galaxies: from prominent star forming disks to the little-explored low-column density gas far out in the dark matter halo. MHONGOOSE will provide a comprehensive inventory of the processes driving the transformation and evolution of galaxies in the nearby universe over 5 orders of magnitude in HI mass and column density.

The project has been allocated 6000 hours (200 hours per galaxy) on the South African MeerKAT SKA Precursor radio interferometer, with full science observations starting in 2017.





