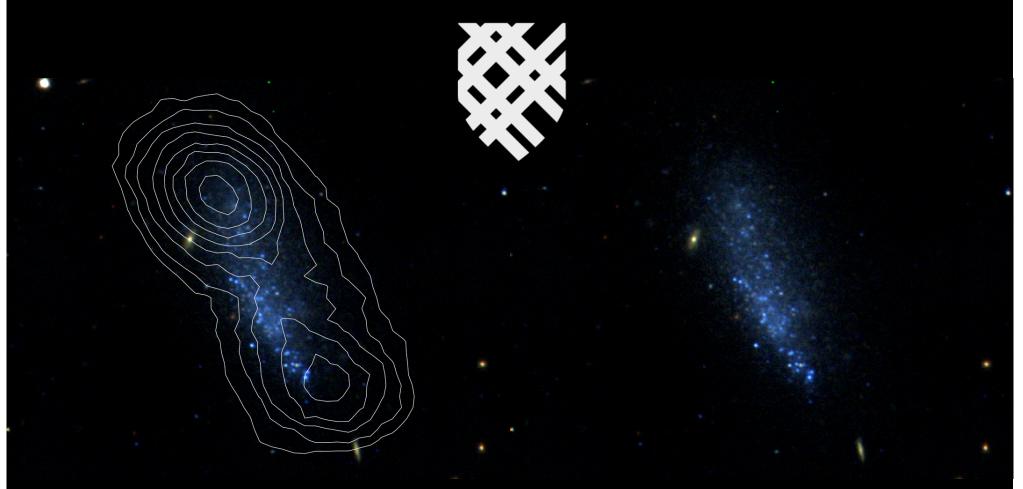
SHIELD: The <u>Survey of HI in Extremely Low-mass D</u>warfs



John M. Cannon Macalester College Undergraduate ALFALFA Team Workshop January 16, 2012

SHIELD: Team Members



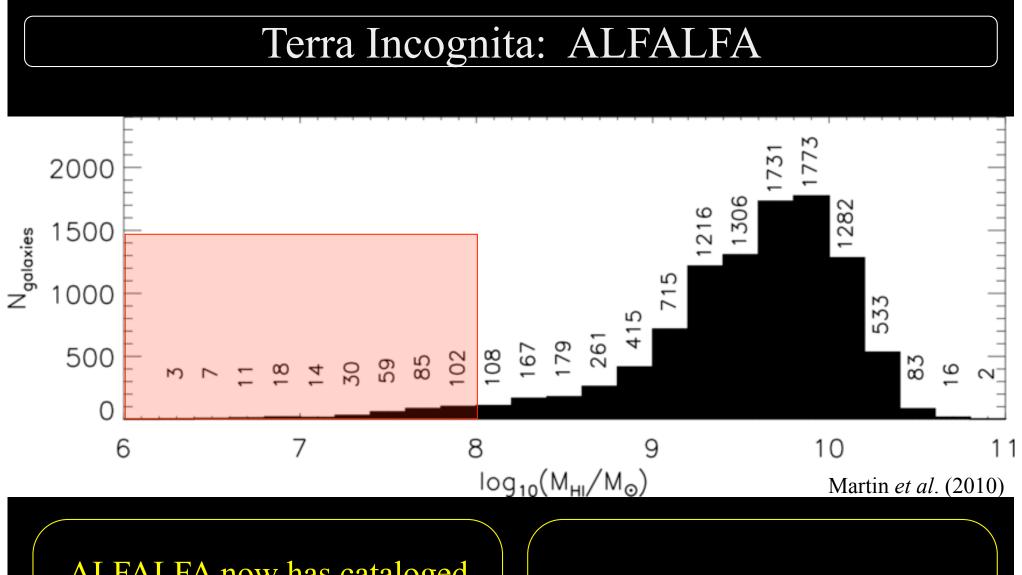
- PI: John M. Cannon (Macalester College)
- Macalester College (UAT stipend): Clara Thomann
- Cornell: Betsey Adams, Riccardo Giovanelli, Martha Haynes, Shan Huang
- Indiana: Steven Janowiecki, Angela Parker, John J. Salzer
- Minnesota: Kristy McQuinn, Evan D. Skillman
- MPE: Amélie Saintonge
- NRAO: Jürgen Ott
- Western Australia/ICRAR: Ed Elson
- Macalester College (minor): John Allan, Eric Engstrom, Grace Erny, Palmer Fliss, AnnaLeigh Smith

Outline

- Theoretical and observational importance of low-mass galaxies
- Studying *ALFALFA*-discovered low-mass galaxies with the *EVLA*
 - Brief interferometry interlude
 - Concept demonstration
 - SHIELD: overview and program goals
 - SHIELD: preliminary results
 - SHIELD: HST imaging
 - SHIELD: Spitzer imaging
- Future prospectus

On The Importance of Low-mass Galaxies

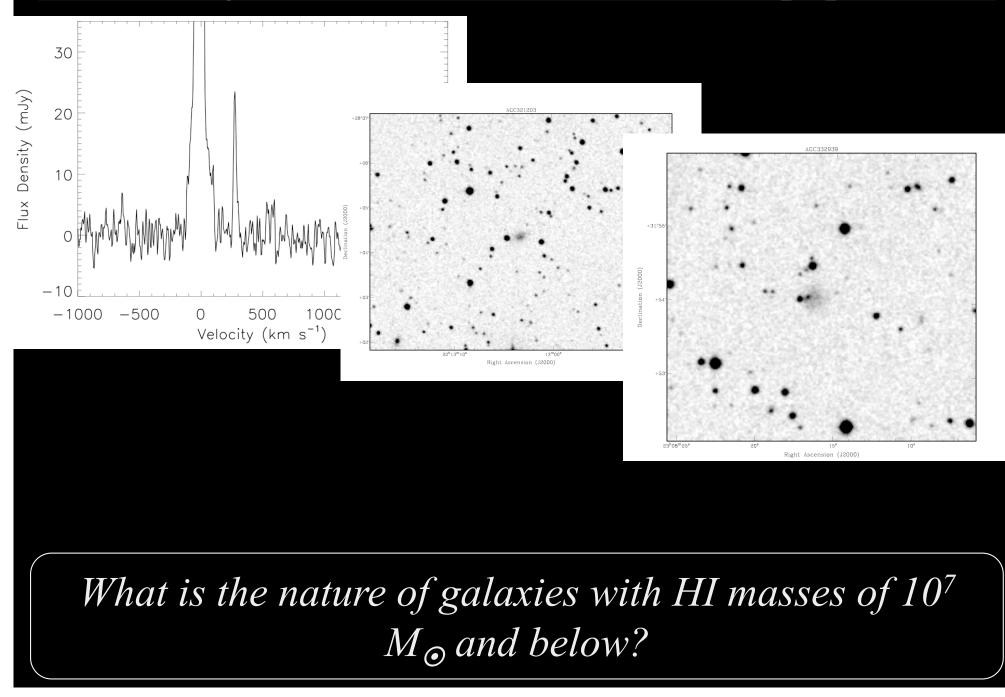
- The λ CDM paradigm predicts more low-mass dark matter halos in the local universe than are observed
 - "Missing satellite problem"
 - Local low-mass systems are survivors of the structure formation process
- Changes in physical parameters and mechanisms are predicted in low-mass galaxies
 - Decreasing baryon fraction
 - Different relation between mass surface density and star formation rate than in massive galaxies
- Extreme and untested ISM conditions
 - Opportunities for leaps forward in our understanding of galaxy evolution



ALFALFA now has cataloged >400 galaxies with $M_{\rm HI} < 10^8 M_{\odot}$ and a few dozen with $M_{\rm HI} < 10^7 M_{\odot}$

What is the nature of galaxies with $M_{HI} < 10^7 M_{\odot}$?

Harvesting ALFALFA: detectable stellar populations

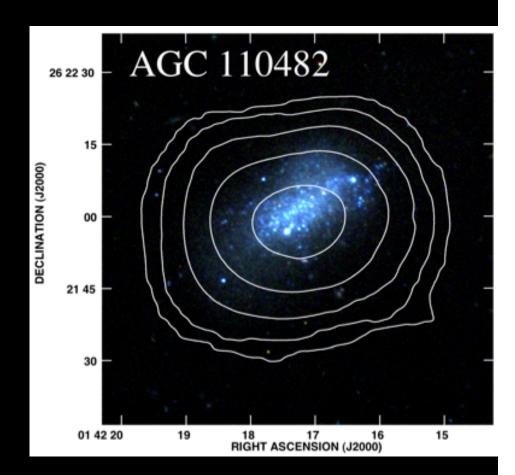


Exploring New Frontiers

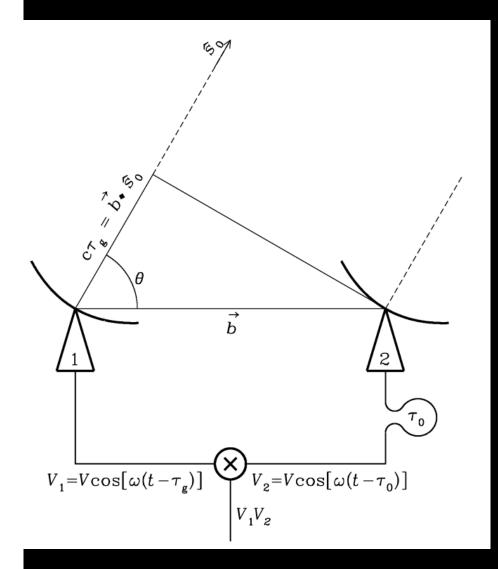


EVLA follow-up

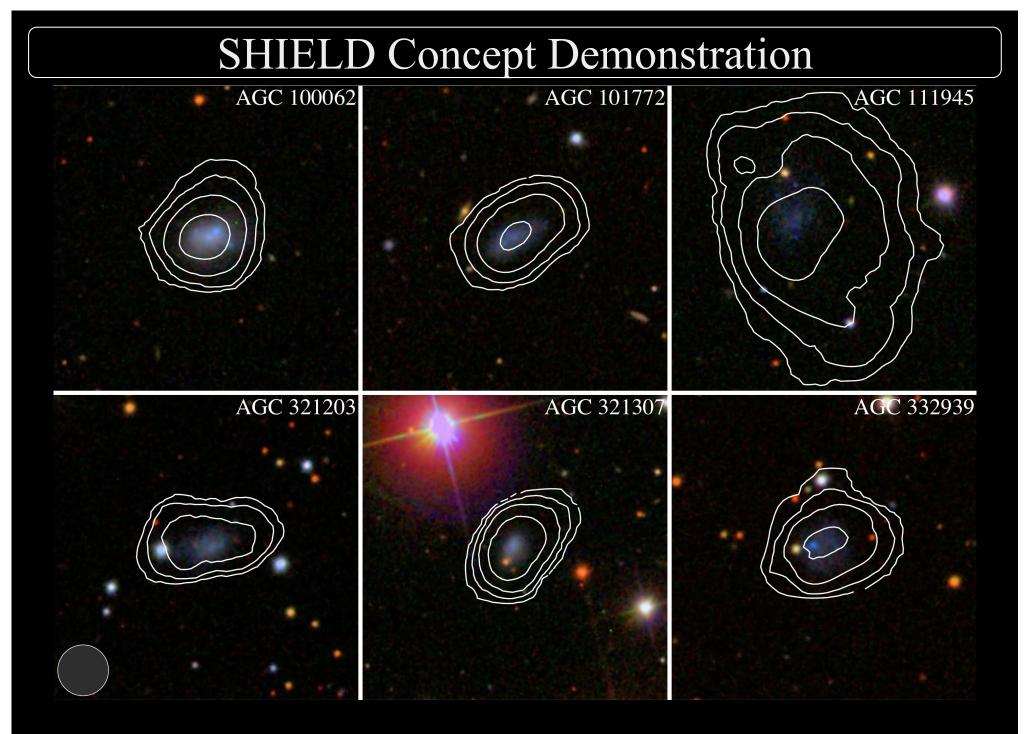
ALFALFA = new, lowmass galaxies



Interferometry (Very Briefly)



- Small telescopes (large field of view)
- Separate these by large distances (improves spatial resolution)
- *Correlate* the signals from all antenna pairs (measures intensity at a specific location)
- *Fourier transform* these data into the image plane



 $N_{\rm HI} = (0.5, 1, 2, 4) \times 10^{20} \, \rm cm^{-2}$

Cannon et al. 2011, ApJ Letters (EVLA Special Edition)

SHIELD: Overview and Program Goals



- The <u>Survey of HI in Extremely Low-mass D</u>warfs
- 12 systems selected from > 20,000 ALFALFA sources
 - $M_{\rm HI} < 10^7 \ M_{\odot}$
 - $W_{50} < 65 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
 - Model distances < 8 Mpc
- Detectable stellar populations
- 15 hours per source with the EVLA (9/4/2 in B/C/D)
- 0.86 km s⁻¹ ch⁻¹
- 5σ detection (per channel) of 10¹⁹ cm⁻² (2.3x10²⁰ cm⁻²) columns at 40" (6") resolution

SHIELD: Sample Overview

TABLE 1 VLA/EVLA OBSERVATIONS OF ALFALFA-SELECTED LOW-MASS DWARF GALAXIES											
AGC^a #	lpha (J2000)	δ (J2000)	Distance (Mpc)	${ m M_r} \ ({ m mag})$	(u-r) (mag)	M _B (mag)	$(\mathrm{B-V})$ (mag)	$% Z_{\odot}{}^{b}$	$V_{21} \ ({\rm kms^{-1}})$	$\begin{array}{c} W_{21} \\ (\mathrm{kms^{-1}}) \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} \log(\mathrm{M_{HI}}) \ (\mathrm{M_{\odot}}) \end{array}$
Concept Demonstration Targets											
$100062 \\ 101772 \\ 111945 \\ 321203 \\ 321307 \\ 332939$	$\begin{array}{c} 00:09:52.8\\ 00:11:08.2\\ 01:44:42.7\\ 22:13:03.3\\ 22:14:04.4\\ 23:08:16.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15:43:58\\ 14:14:08\\ 27:17:18\\ 28:04:28\\ 25:41:08\\ 31:53:57\end{array}$	$12.7^{c} \\ 11.7^{c} \\ 6.3^{c} \\ 16.4^{c} \\ 18.7^{c} \\ 11.4^{c} \\ \end{array}$	$-15.02 \\ -13.64 \\ -11.88^{\rm d} \\ -14.20 \\ -13.88 \\ -13.67$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.02{\pm}0.02\\ 0.98{\pm}0.06\\ 3.35{\pm}1.26^{\rm d}\\ 0.98{\pm}0.04\\ 1.24{\pm}0.07\\ 0.69{\pm}0.05\end{array}$	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A 14% N/A N/A	869 802 420 983 1152 692	$45 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 62 \\ 60 \\ 41$	$7.82 \\ 7.54 \\ 7.28 \\ 7.83 \\ 7.96 \\ 7.74$
The SHIELD Sample											
$748778 \\ 112521 \\ 110482 \\ 111946 \\ 111977 \\ 111164 \\ 174585^{\rm g} \\ 174605 \\ 182595 \\ 731457 \\ 749237 \\ 749241$	$\begin{array}{c} 00:06:34.3\\ 01:41:07.6\\ 01:42:17.4\\ 01:46:42.2\\ 01:55:20.2\\ 02:00:10.1\\ 07:36:10.3\\ 07:50:21.7\\ 08:51:12.1\\ 10:31:55.8\\ 12:26:23.4\\ 12:40:01.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15:30:39\\ 27:19:24\\ 26:22:00\\ 26:48:05\\ 27:57:14\\ 28:49:52\\ 09:59:11\\ 07:47:40\\ 27:52:48\\ 28:01:33\\ 27:44:44\\ 26:19:19\end{array}$	5.4^{c} 7.2 ^e 7.2 ^e 7.2 ^e 5.5 ^f 4.9 ^f 6.1 ^c 6.0 ^c 6.1 ^c 5.4 ^c 3.2 ^c 4.3 ^c	$\begin{array}{c} -10.52\\ -11.52^{\rm d}\\ -13.63\\ -11.49^{\rm d}\\ -12.55^{\rm d}\\ -11.50^{\rm d}\\ {\rm N/A}\\ -10.46^{\rm d}\\ -12.45\\ -12.55\\ -11.58\\ -9.27\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.81 {\pm} 0.19 \\ 2.19 {\pm} 0.42^{\rm d} \\ 1.25 {\pm} 0.04 \\ 1.46 {\pm} 0.25^{\rm d} \\ 2.26 {\pm} 0.16^{\rm d} \\ 0.80 {\pm} 0.09^{\rm d} \\ {\rm N/A} \\ 1.85 {\pm} 0.21^{\rm d} \\ 1.27 {\pm} 0.05 \\ 1.23 {\pm} 0.03 \\ 1.28 {\pm} 0.03 \\ 0.83 {\pm} 0.15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -10.02\\ -10.80\\ -12.86\\ -11.48\\ -12.31\\ -11.10\\ \text{N/A}\\ -10.98\\ -11.75\\ -12.02\\ -11.21\\ -9.57\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 {\pm} 0.03 \\ 0.45 {\pm} 0.03 \\ 0.49 {\pm} 0.02 \\ 0.39 {\pm} 0.03 \\ 0.47 {\pm} 0.02 \\ 0.41 {\pm} 0.02 \\ 0.41 {\pm} 0.02 \\ N/A \\ 0.47 {\pm} 0.05 \\ 0.52 {\pm} 0.05 \\ 0.39 {\pm} 0.05 \\ 0.44 {\pm} 0.05 \\ 0.22 {\pm} 0.05 \end{array}$	N/A 6% 13% 5% N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	$258 \\ 274 \\ 357 \\ 367 \\ 207 \\ 163 \\ 356 \\ 351 \\ 398 \\ 454 \\ 372 \\ 451 \\ \end{cases}$	16 26 30 21 26 27 21 24 20 36 65 18	$\begin{array}{c} 6.51 \\ 6.92 \\ 7.21 \\ 6.97 \\ 6.78 \\ 6.57 \\ 6.68 \\ 6.75 \\ 6.66 \\ 6.63 \\ 6.64 \\ 6.52 \end{array}$

^a Arecibo General Calalog

^b Assuming the Solar oxygen abundance From Asplund et al. (2009).

^c Flow model estimate.

^d Magnitudes and colors uncertain due to *SDSS* shredding issues.

^e Probable member of NGC 672 group.

Tip of the red giant branch.

^g AGC 174585 is outside the SDSS footprint; an absolute calibration of the WIYN 3.5m observations awaits subsequent re-imaging.

- Median (estimated) HI mass = $4.7 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Distances uncertain: critical need for HST

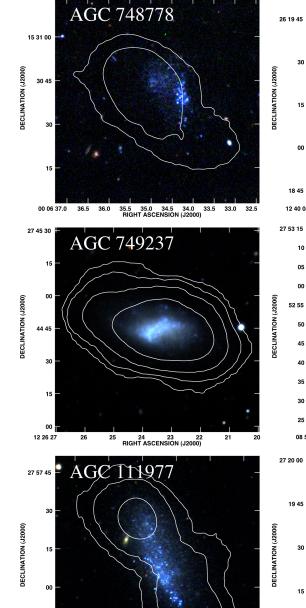
SHIELD: Science Drivers



- What properties change between mini-halos, very lowmass dwarfs, and more massive systems?
- What fraction of the mass in these low-mass dwarfs is baryonic?
- Is the character of the SF process different in very lowmass galaxies?
- Use SHIELD results to constrain models of galaxy evolution

₩SHIELD

DECLINATION (J2000)



56 45

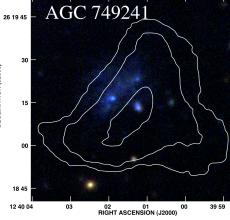
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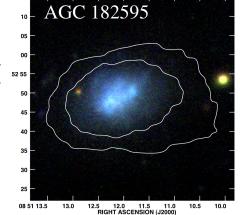
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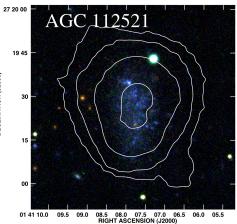
21 20 RIGHT ASCENSION (J2000)

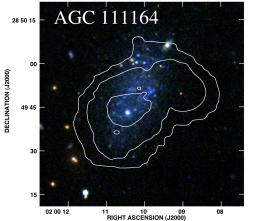
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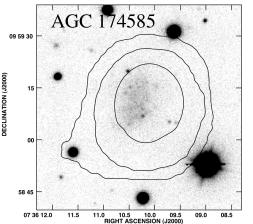
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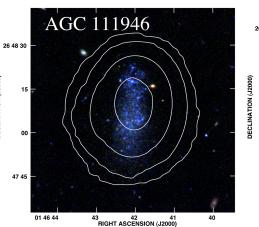


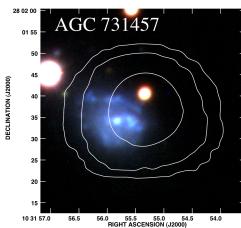


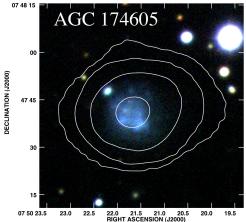


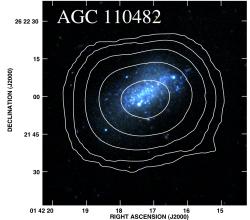


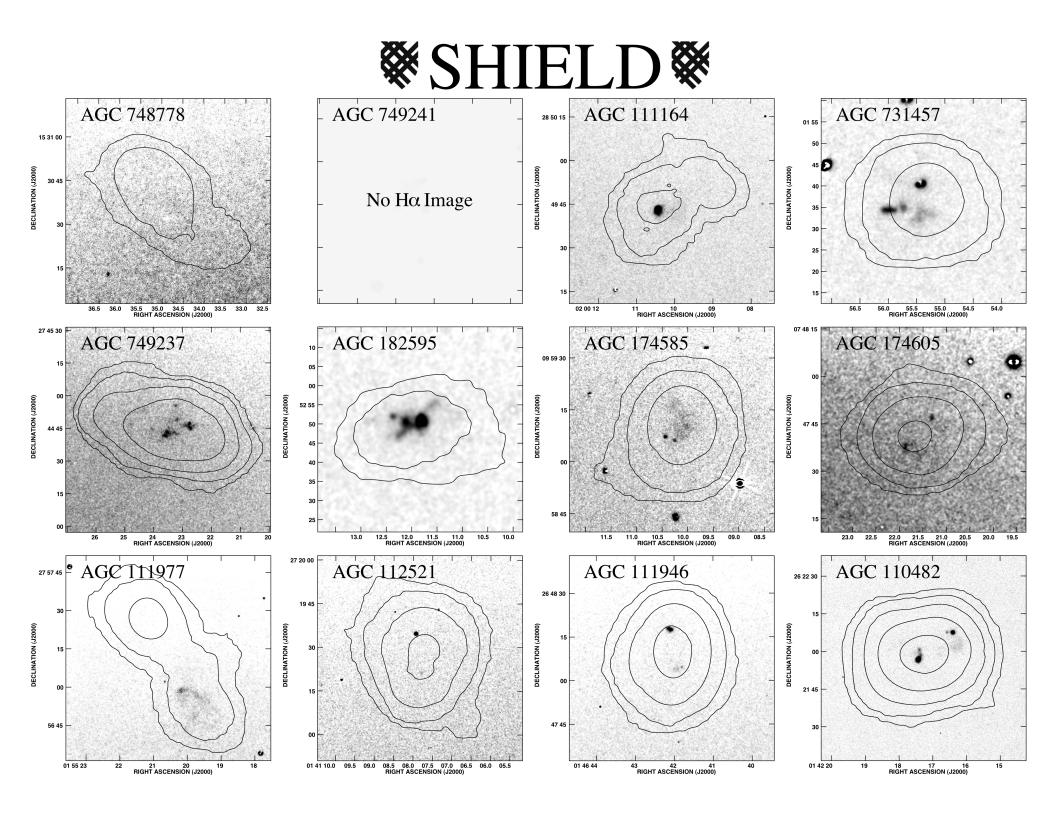












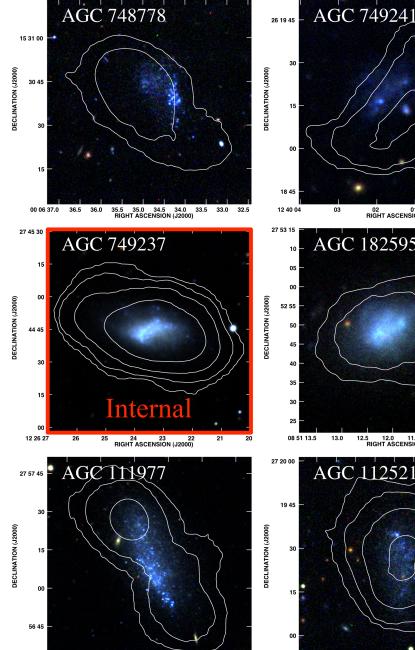
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DECLINATION (J2000)

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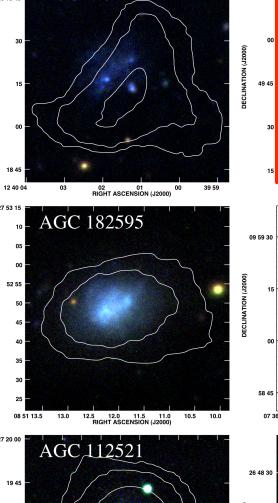
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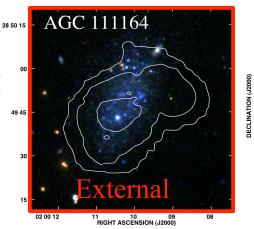
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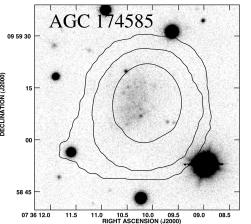
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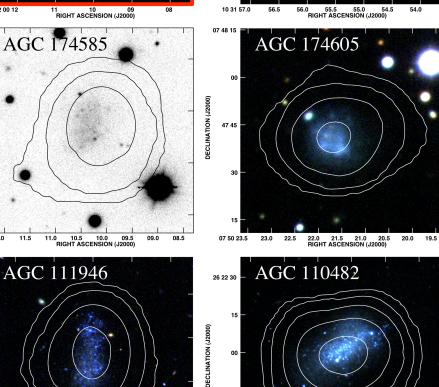
01 41 10.0 09.5 09.0 08.5 08.0 07.5 07.0 06.5 06.0 05.5 RIGHT ASCENSION (J2000)





43 42 41 RIGHT ASCENSION (J2000)

40



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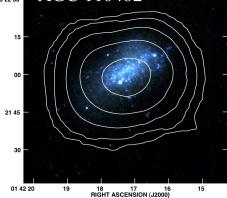
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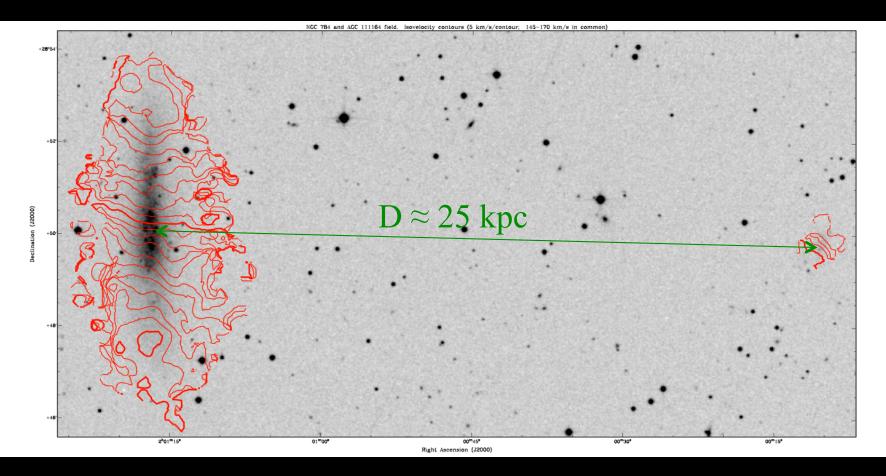
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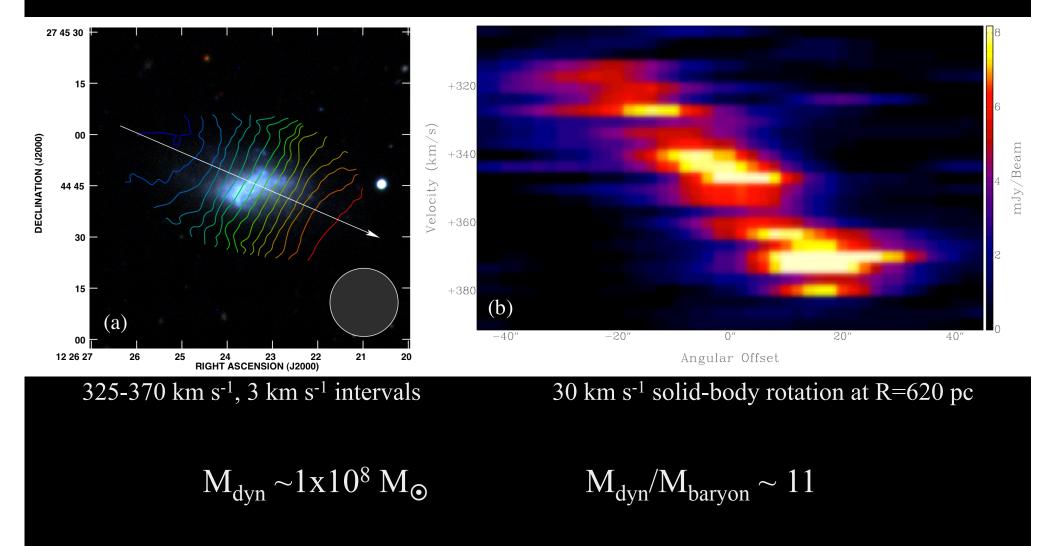


SHIELD: Preliminary Results – AGC 111164



An extremely low-mass, gas-rich satellite, within the virial radius of a relatively massive galaxy (c.f., Sawala et al. 2011)

SHIELD: Preliminary Results – AGC 749237



Cannon et al. 2011, ApJ Letters (EVLA Special Edition)

SHIELD: Preliminary Results



- HI distributions are remarkably concentrated
- Most systems have coherent rotation
 - Some systems show incoherent motions and disrupted velocity fields
- 11 of 12 galaxies have WIYN 3.5m H α imaging
 - 10 of 11 have active star formation
- Only 1 system with $N_{HI} > 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at 20" resolution
 - The SHIELD galaxies are forming stars in conditions different from those seen in more massive systems
- Preliminary dynamical analyses reveal high mass-to-light ratios
- The SHIELD galaxies have retained baryons inside halos of total mass ${<}10^8~M_{\odot}$
 - Among the lowest-mass gas-bearing halos known

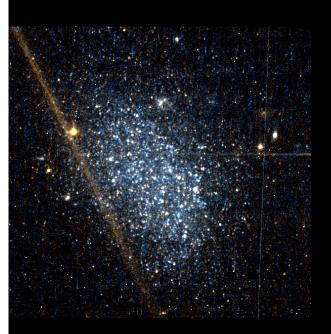
SHIELD: Preliminary Results



- Are the SHIELD galaxies part of the population that will solve the missing satellite problem?
 - Number density of these systems (with stellar populations) appears too low
 - However, models predict a substantial population of halos of similar mass *without* a stellar population
 - ALFALFA continues to search and find both
- The galaxy population to which the SHIELD members belong remains cosmologically critical
 - Most systems of this dynamical mass have been destroyed
 - How have the systems discovered to date survived?

SHIELD: The Next Steps – HST Imaging

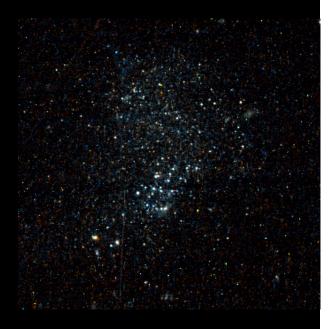




AGC 174585





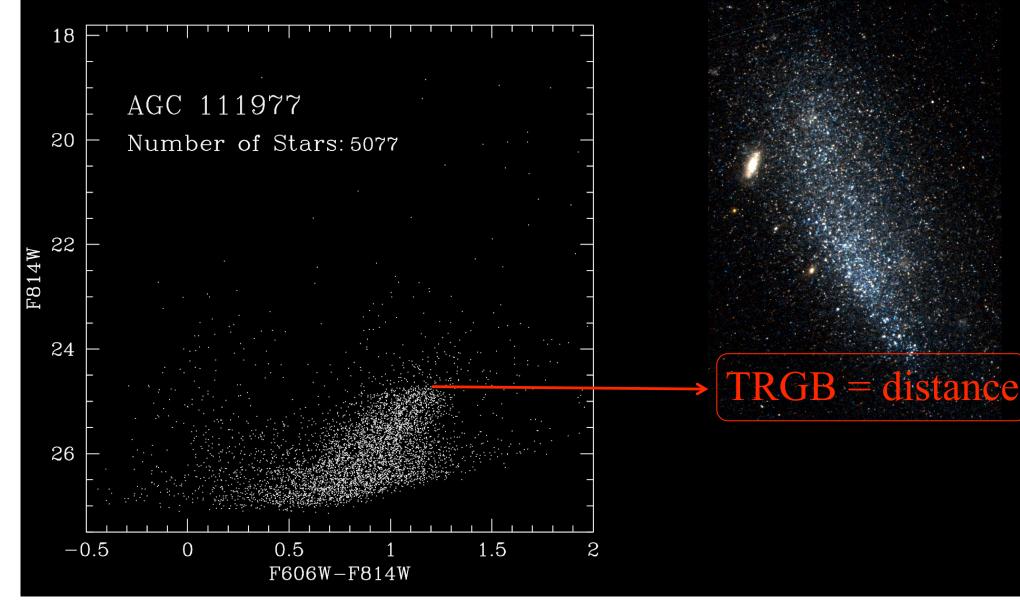


AGC 748778

SHIELD: The Next Steps – HST Imaging

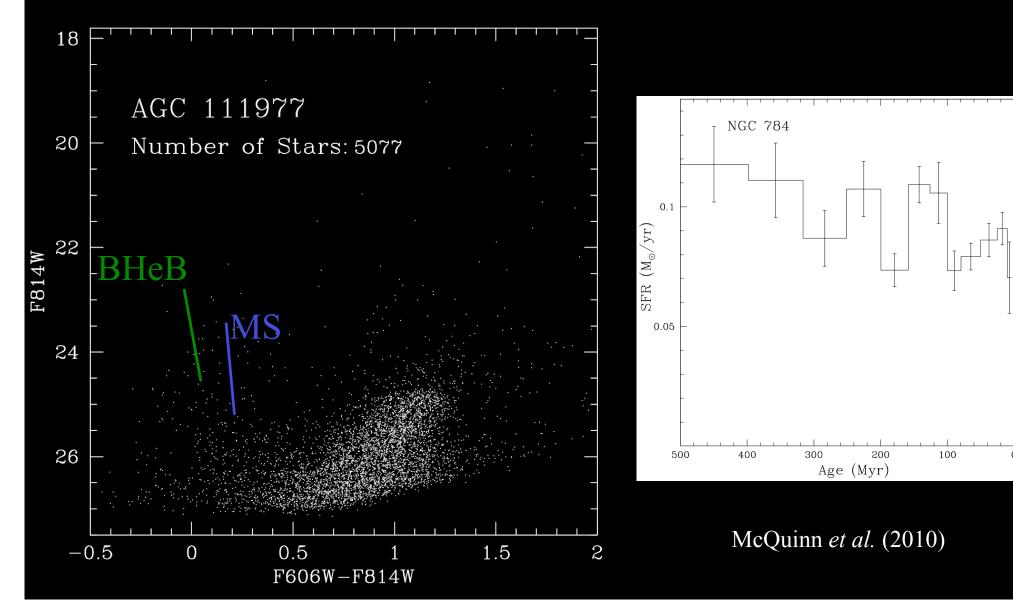


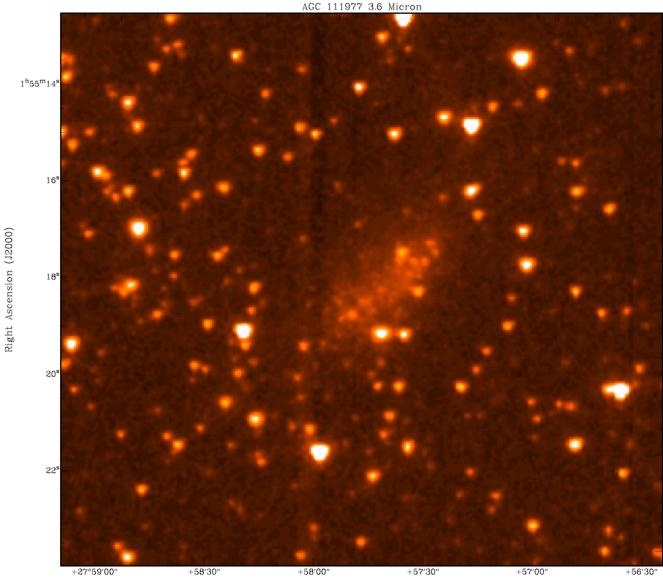




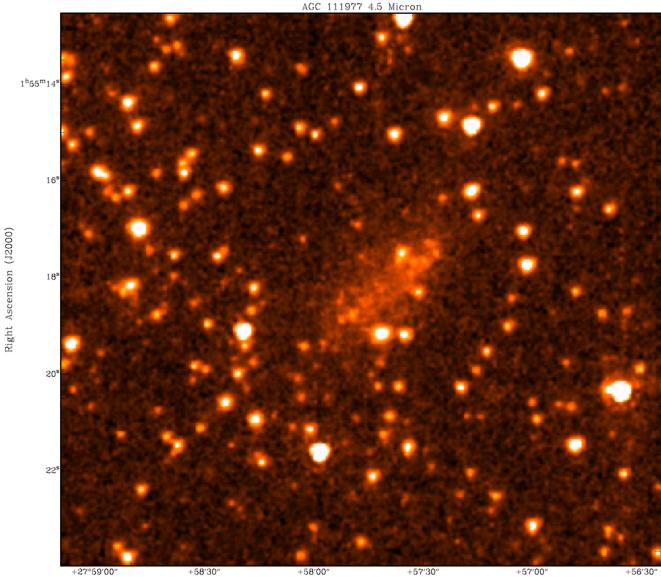
SHIELD: The Next Steps – HST Imaging



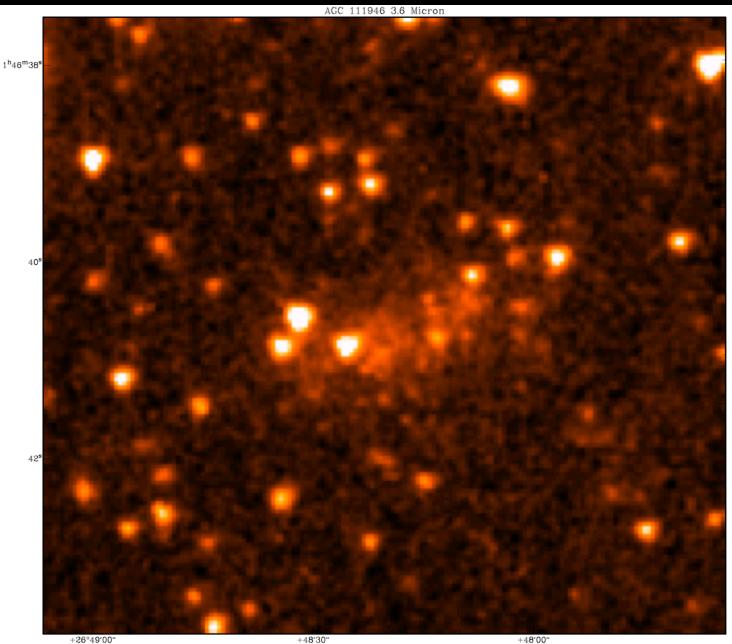




Declination (J2000)



Declination (J2000)

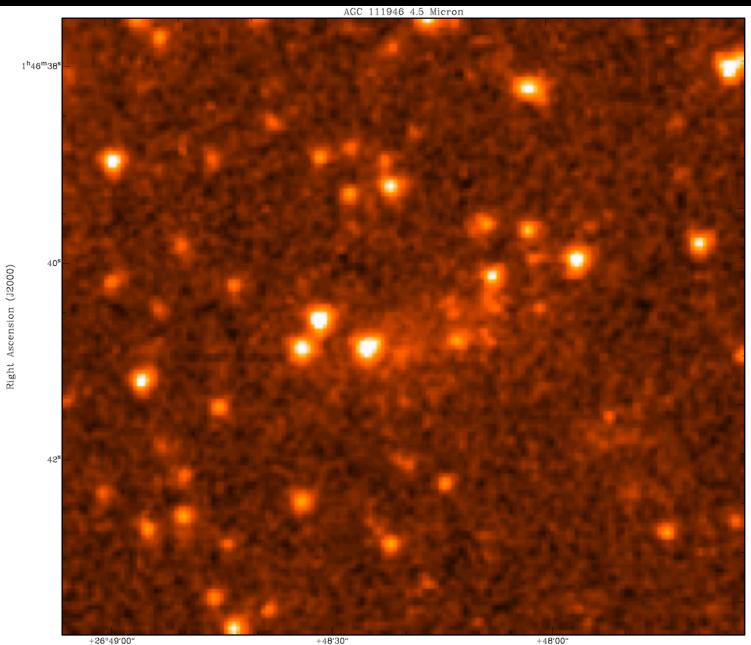


+26°49'00"

Right Ascension (J2000)



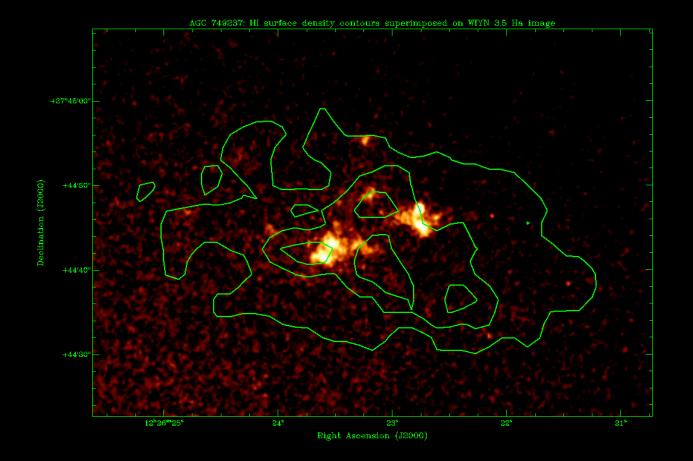
+48'00"



+26°49'00"

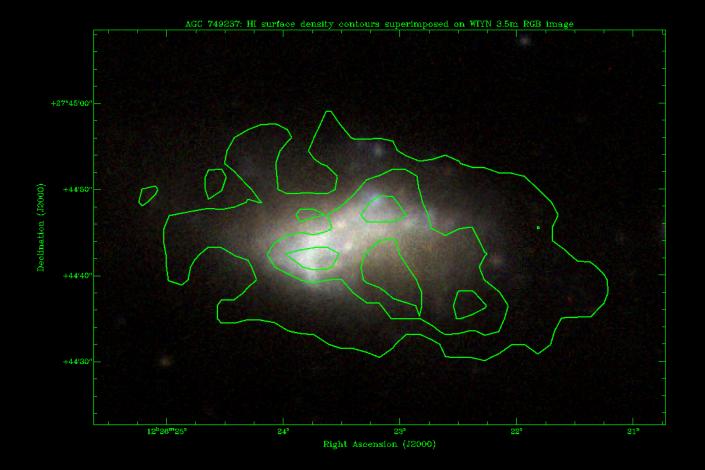
Declination (J2000)

SHIELD: The Next Steps

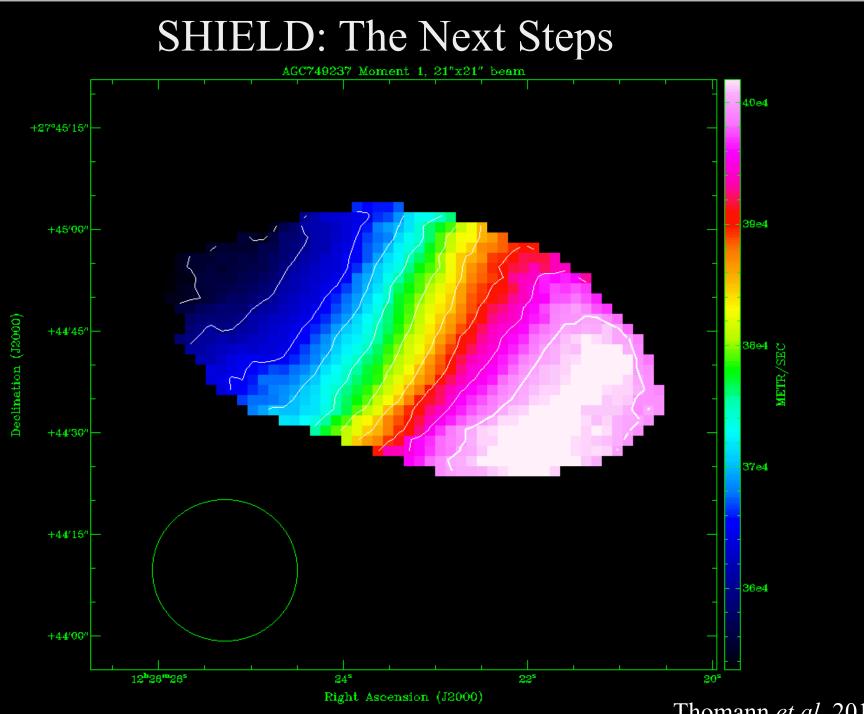


Thomann *et al.* 2012

SHIELD: The Next Steps

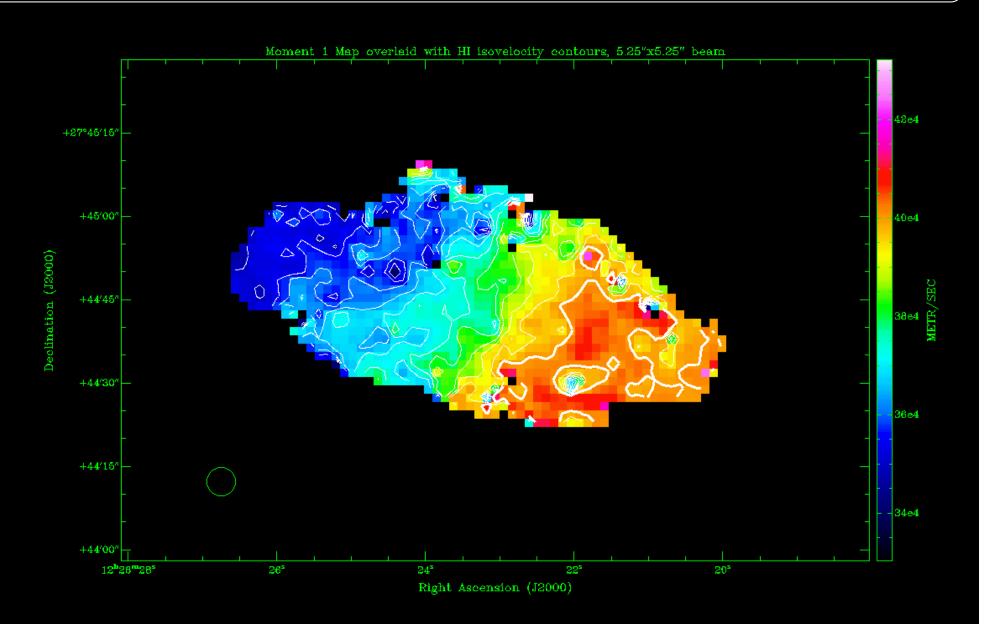


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SHIELD: The Next Steps



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SHIELD: Long-Term Prospectus

