



# *The Extragalactic HI Sky*

*U-ALFALFA, Arecibo*

*Riccardo Giovanelli, Cornell*



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WMAP



The Universe  
is Flat:

$$\Omega = 1$$

The current expansion rate is  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$



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$$\Omega_{\text{baryons}} = 0.045 \pm 0.004 \sim (1/6) \Omega_{\text{matter}}$$

*Coronal + diffuse IG gas ~ 0.037*

*Cluster IGM ~ 0.002*

*Stars ~ 0.003*

*HI is piffling fraction of  
cosmic matter, baryons*

*Cold Gas ~ 0.0008 (~2/3 atomic)*

*Fukugita & Peebles 2004*



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# *HI : Why do we care ?*



- *Easy to detect, optically thin → cold gas mass*
- *Good index of SF fertility*
- *Excellent tracer of host dynamics*
- *Useful Cosmology tool*
- *Interaction/tidal/merger tracer*
- *Can be dominant baryon form in low mass galaxies*



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1940  
1950  
1960  
1970  
1980  
1990  
2000

Van de Hulst & Oort make good use of wartime

1951: HI line first detected

1953: Hindman & Kerr detect HI in Magellanic Clouds

Green Bank  
Nancay  
Effelsberg  
Parkes, J.Bank

First 100 galaxies

VLA and WSRT come on line  
Arecibo upgraded to L band;  
broad-band correlators, LNRs

1975: Roberts review

1977: Tully-Fisher

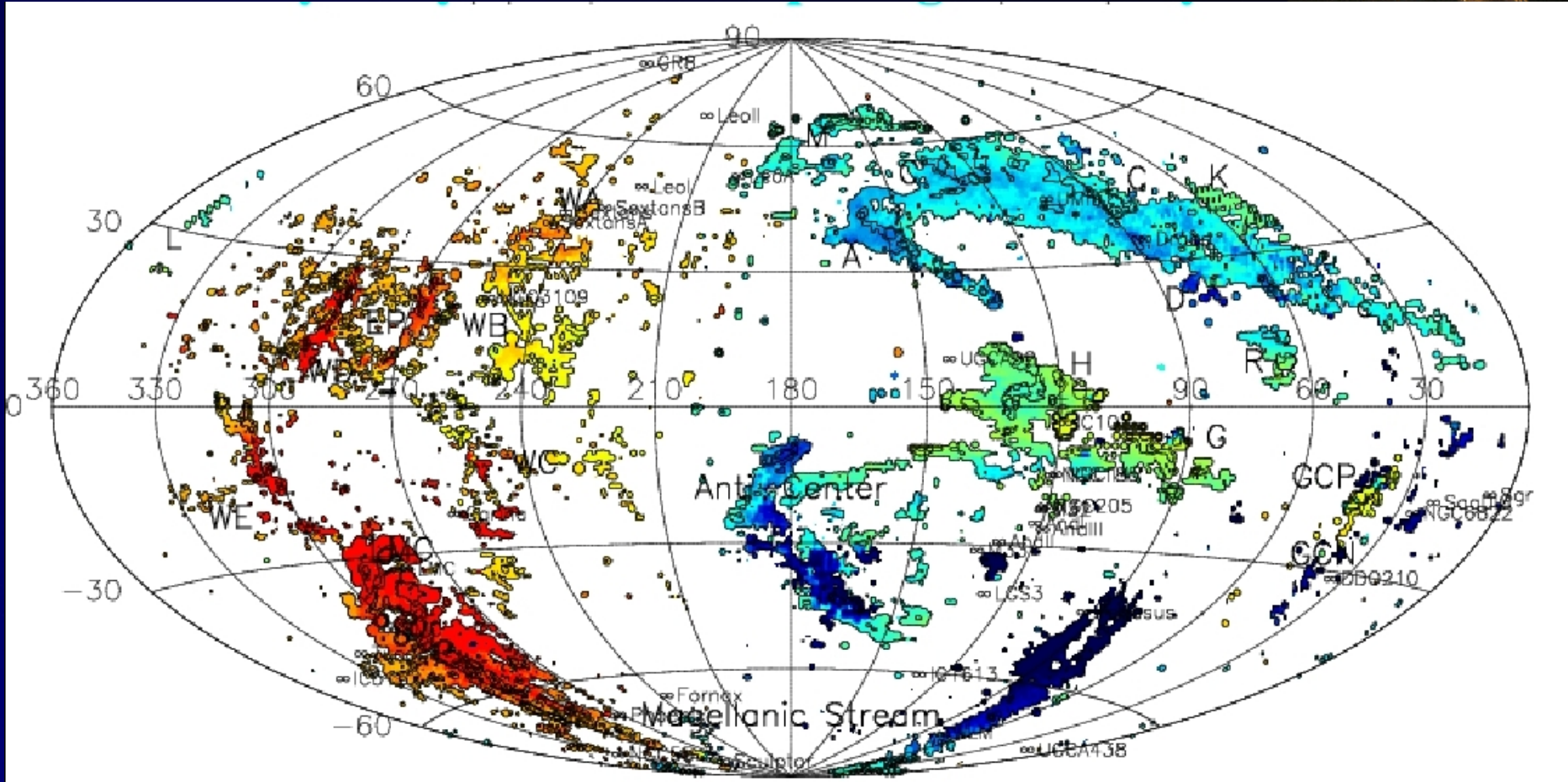
Cluster deficiency, Synthesis maps,  
DLA systems, interacting systems  
Rotation Curves, DM,  
Redshift Surveys

Peculiar velocity surveys, deep mapping

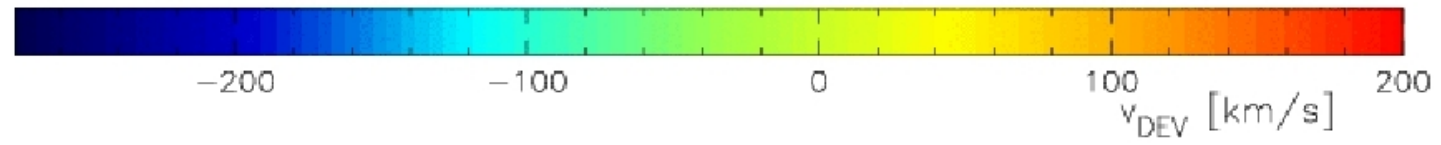
Multifeed systems: large-scale surveys



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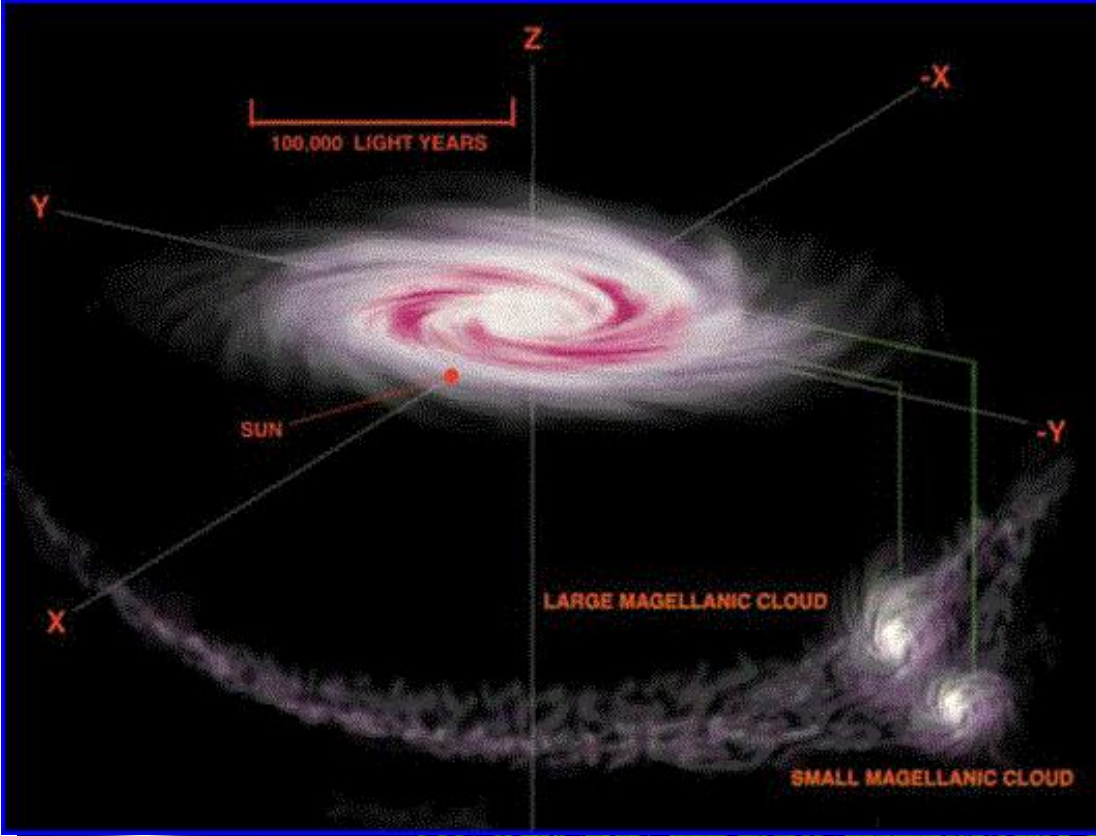
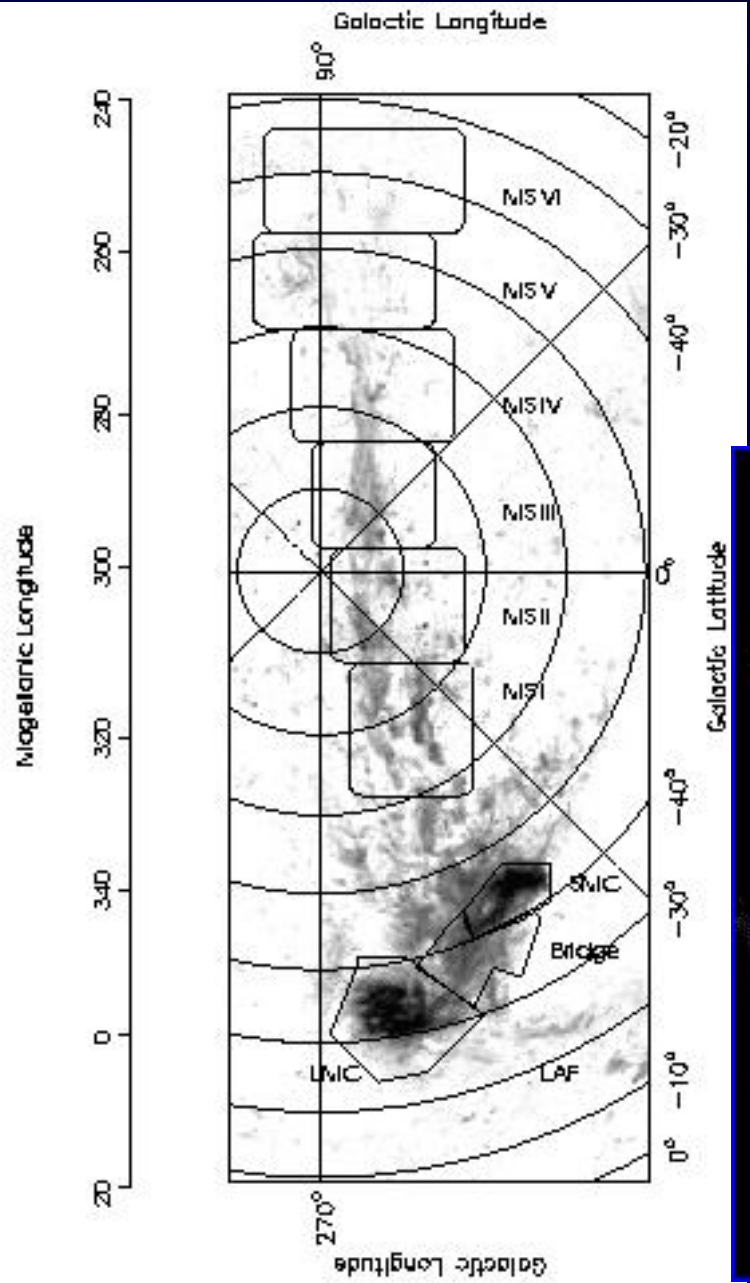
courtesy B. Wakker



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*The Magellanic Stream  
(Mathewson et al 1974)*





Astron. & Astrophys. 26, 483–486 (1973)

## *Research Note*

# Comparison of Rotation Curves of Different Galaxy Types

M. S. Roberts\* and A. H. Rots

Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen

Received November 23, 1972, revised April 13, 1973

**Summary.** Rotation curves extending to large radial distances are now available for 3 spiral galaxies, each of a different type. Differences in shape of the rotation curves indicate a mass distribution that is related to structural type and is in the same sense as the luminosity distribution for these galaxies. The shapes of the

rotation curves at large radii indicate a significant amount of matter at these large distances and imply that spiral galaxies are larger than found from photometric measurements.

**Key words:** galaxies – rotation curves

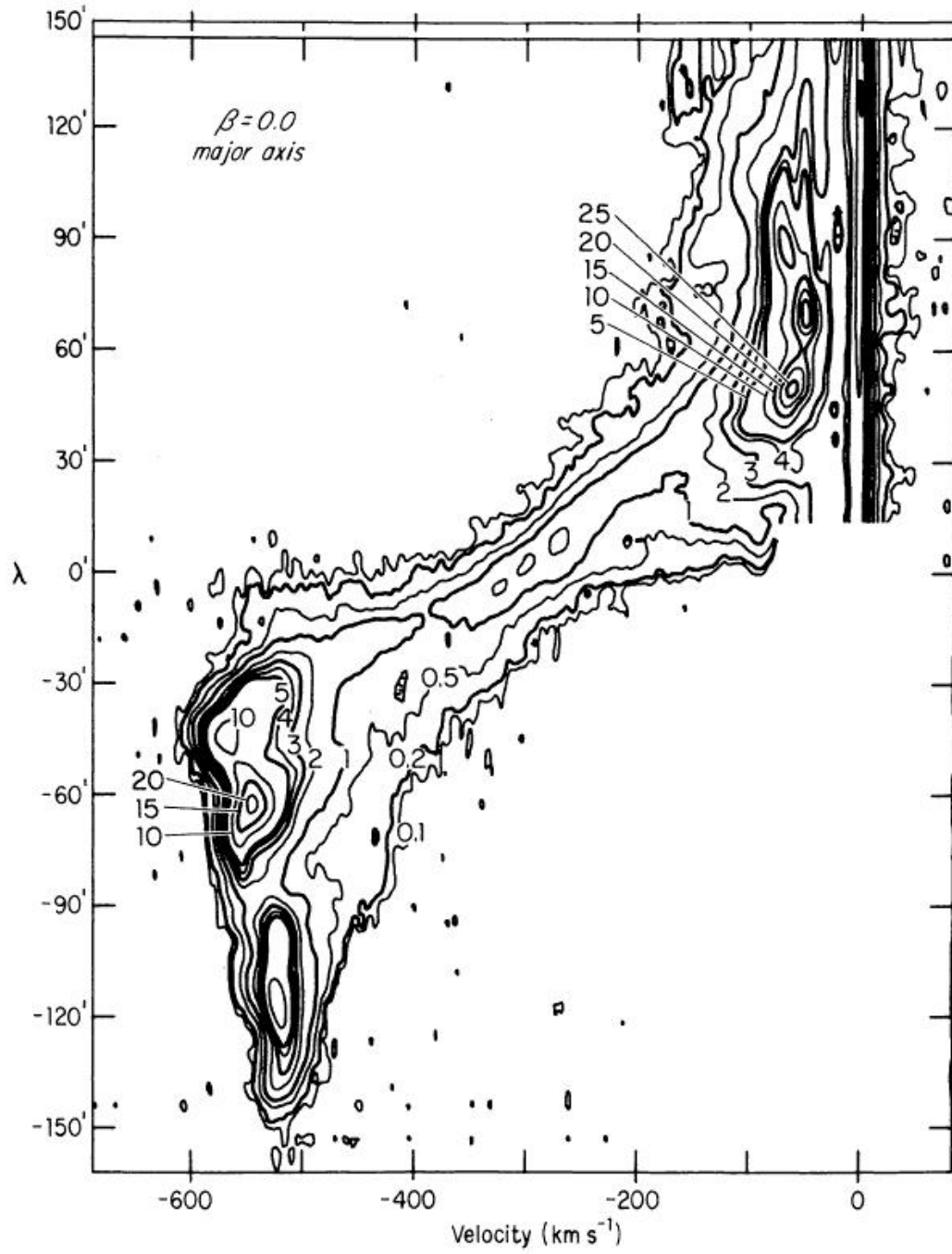


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# M31 Effelsberg data



Roberts, Whitehurst  
& Cram 1978



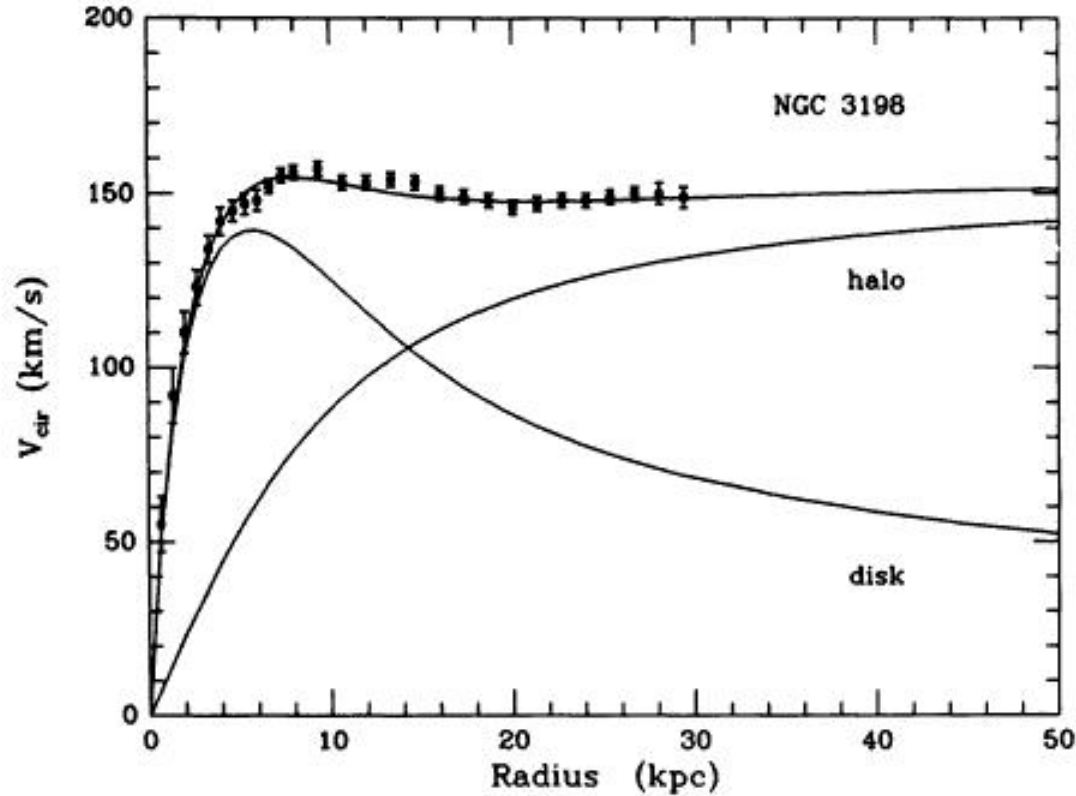
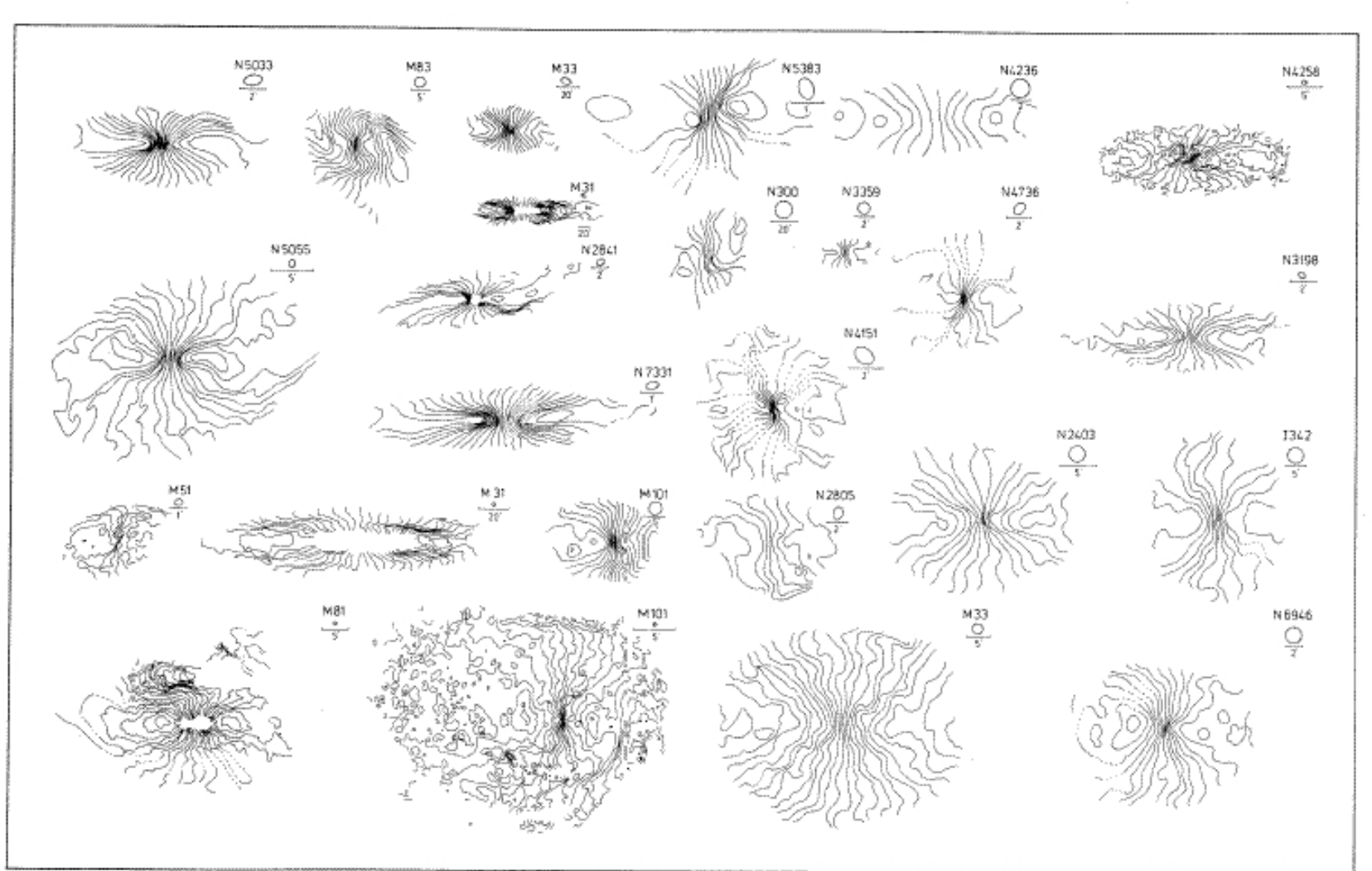


FIG. 4.—Fit of exponential disk with maximum mass and halo to observed rotation curve (dots with error bars). The scale length of the disk has been taken equal to that of the light distribution (60", corresponding to 2.68 kpc). The halo curve is based on eq. (1),  $a = 8.5$  kpc,  $\gamma = 2.1$ ,  $\rho(R_0) = 0.0040 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-3}$ .

[Van Albada, Bahcall, Begeman & Sancisi 1985]



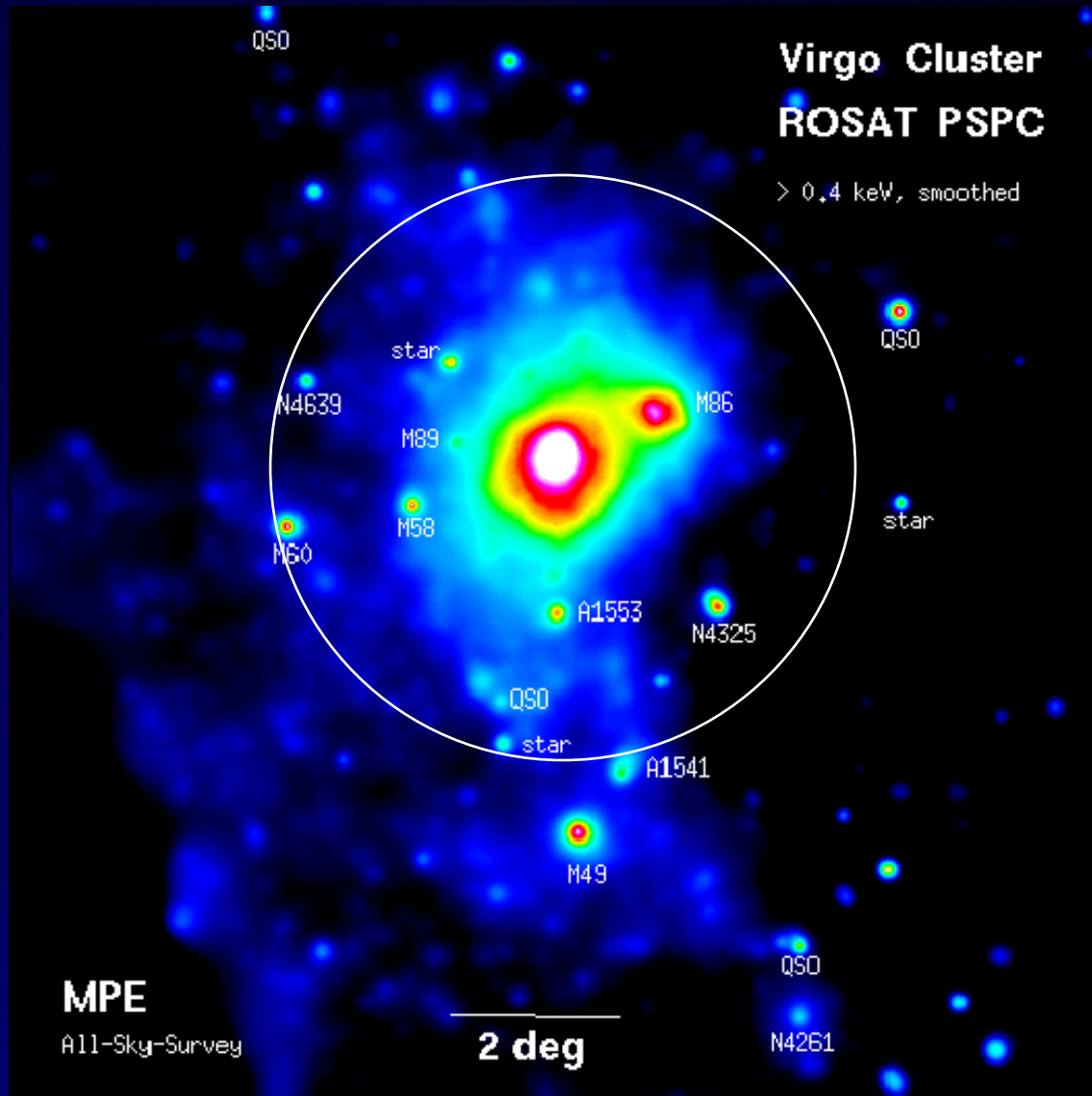
# A page from Dr. Bosma's Galactic Pathology Manual



[Bosma 1981]



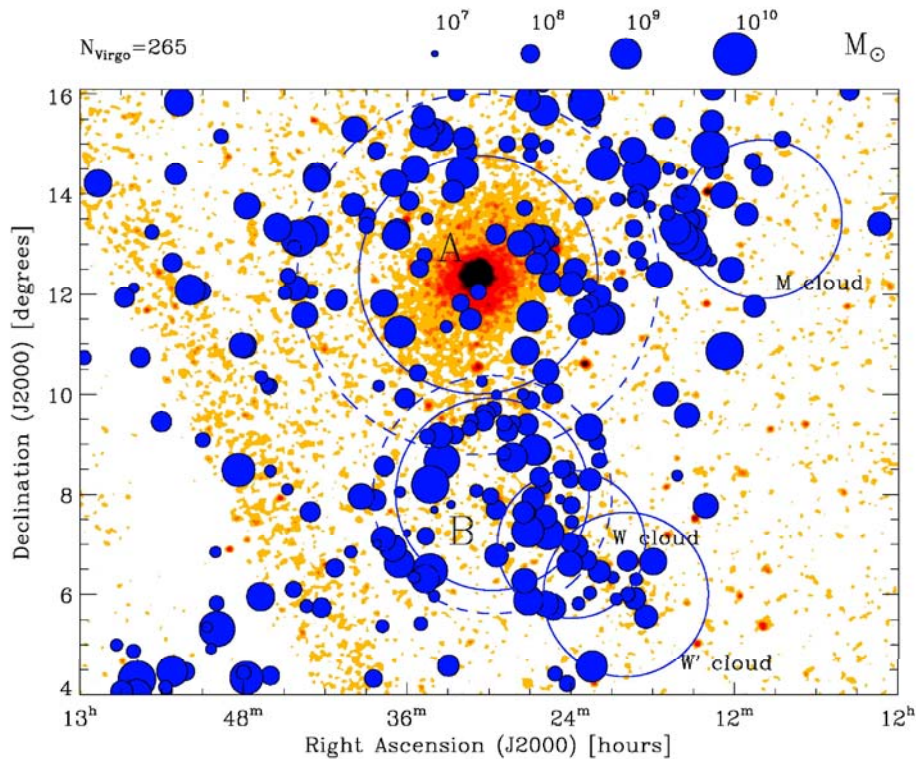
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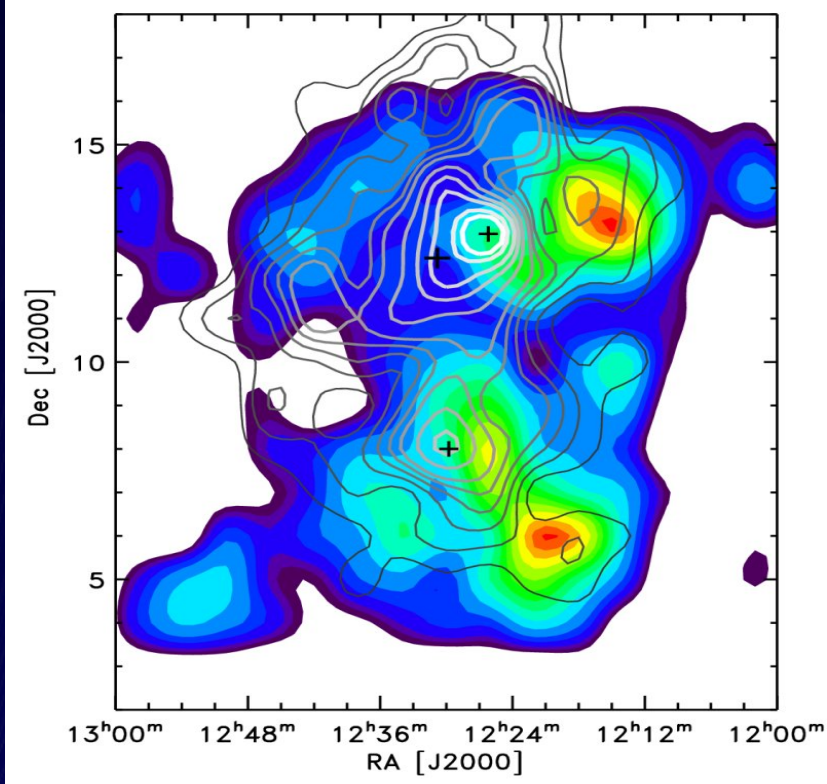
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# The Faces of Virgo



Credit: Brian Kent



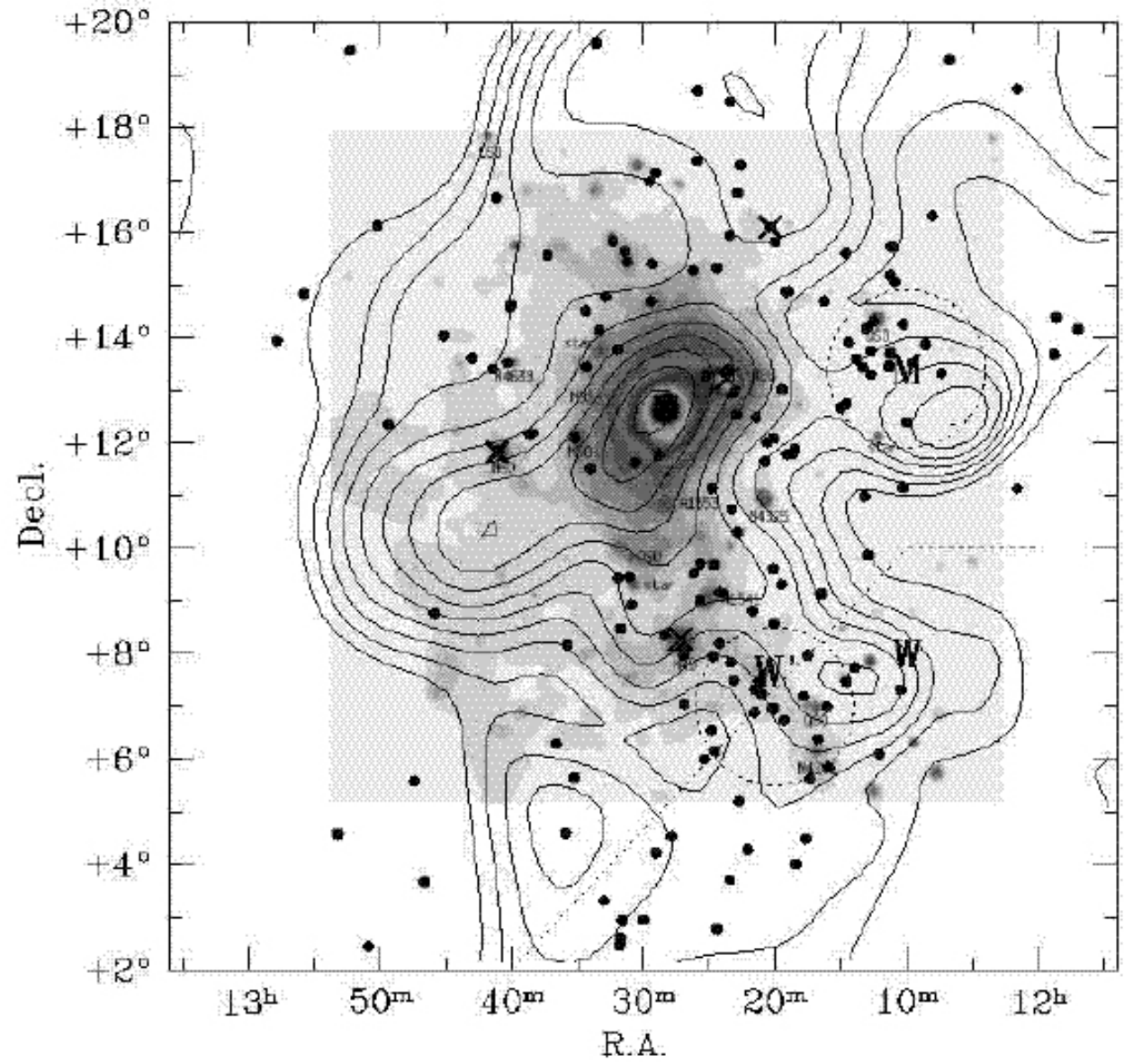
Credit: Amelie Saintonge





# VIRGO Cluster

## HI Deficiency



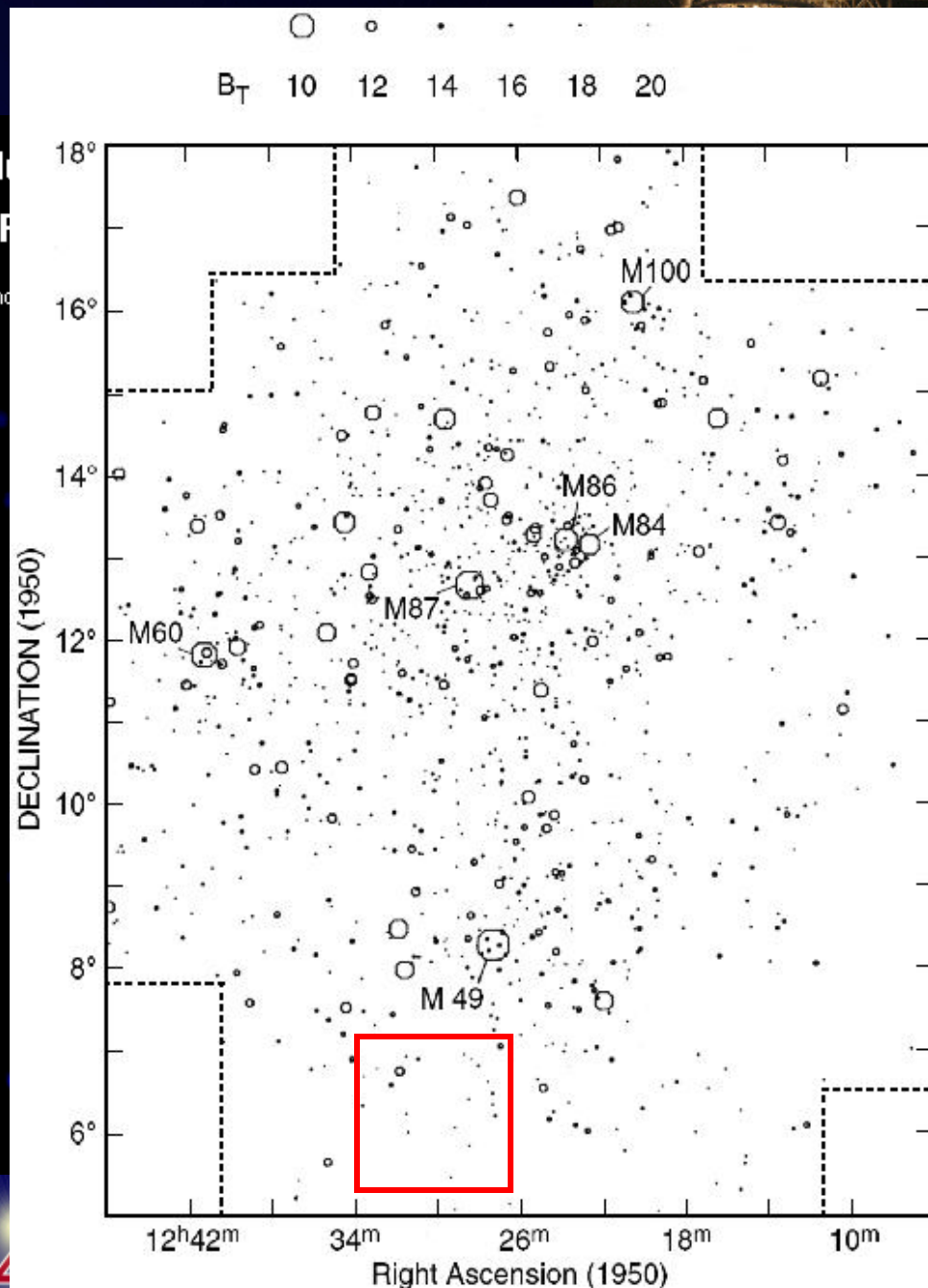
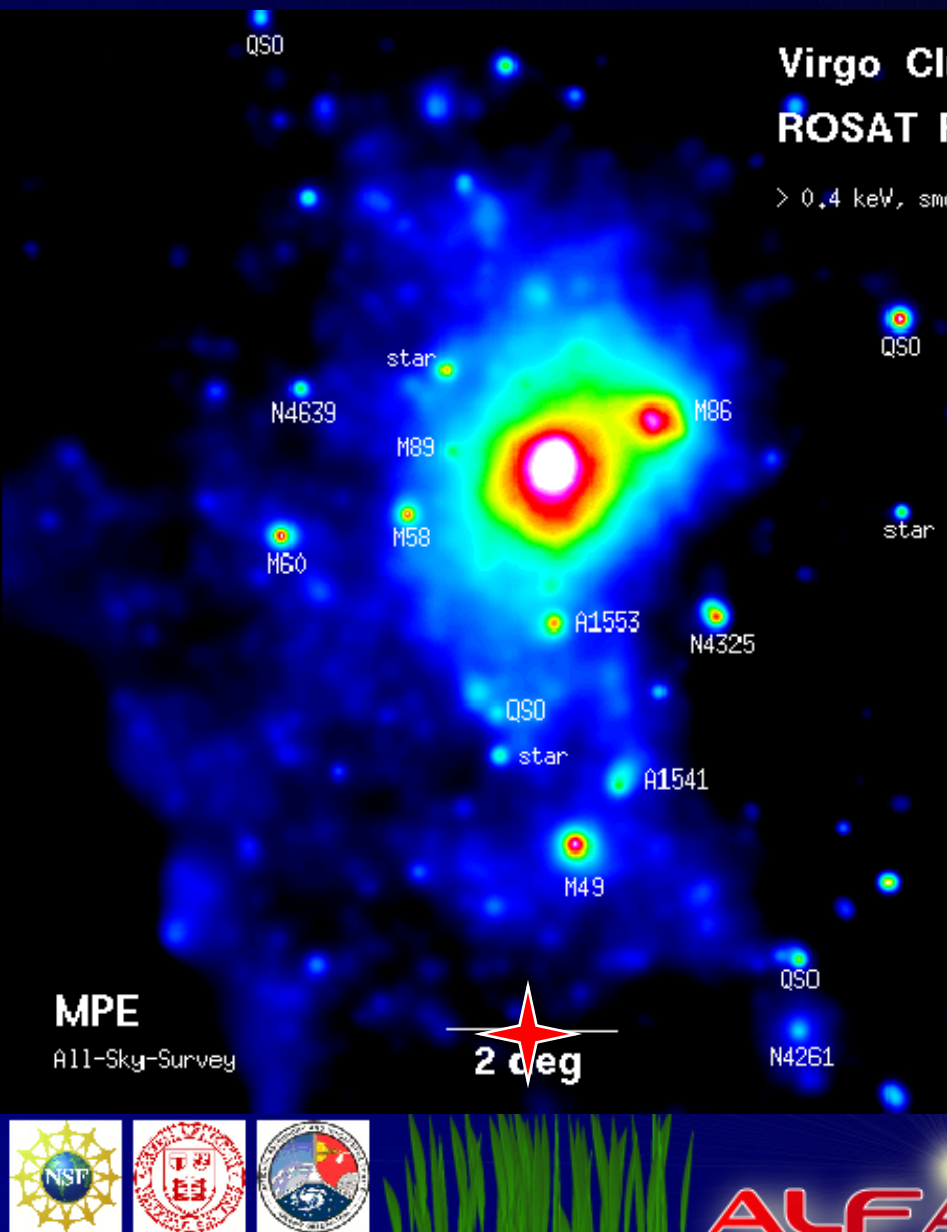
- Dots: galaxies w/ measured HI
- Contours: HI deficiency
- Grey map: ROSAT 0.4-2.4 keV



Solanes et al. 2002

# ALFA

A discovery in the ALFALFA data by  
Koopmann et al (2008)

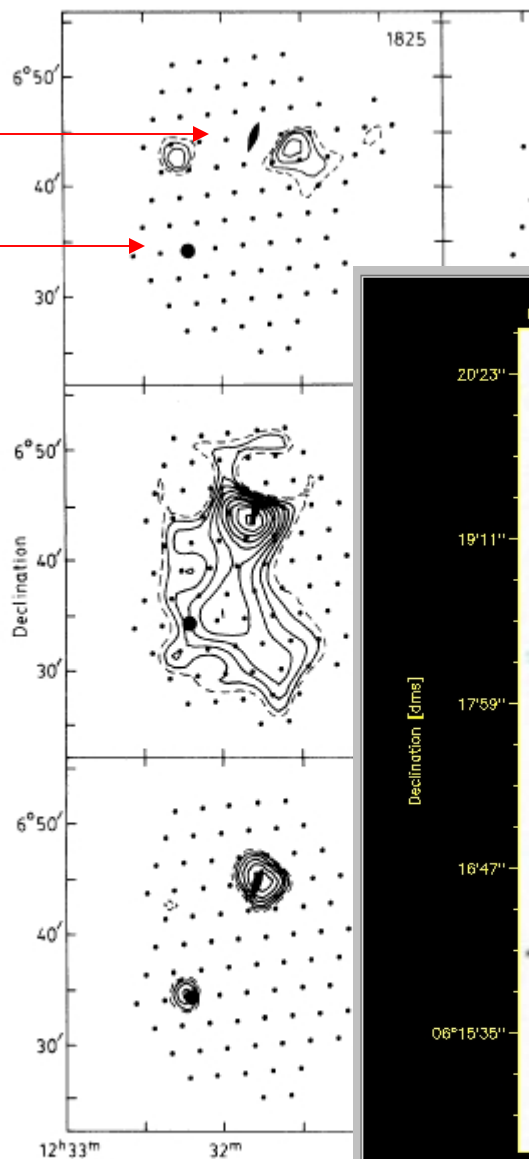


NGC4532

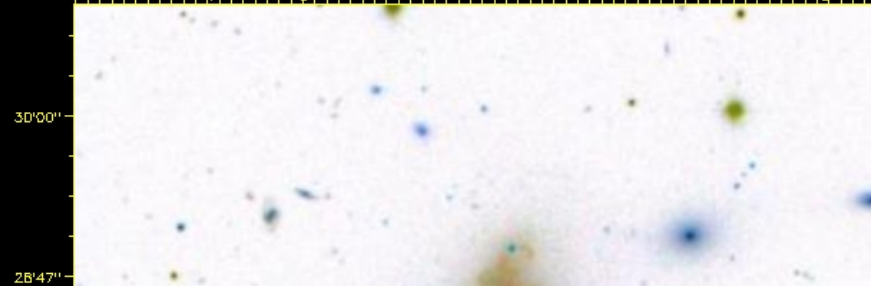
DDO137

Hoffman  
et al 1993  
AJ 106,39

Arecibo HI



6 arcminute optical image centered at RA: 12.572163 hours, Dec: 6.4639665 degrees



6 arcminute optical image centered at RA: 12.578144 hours, Dec: 6.2954546 degrees

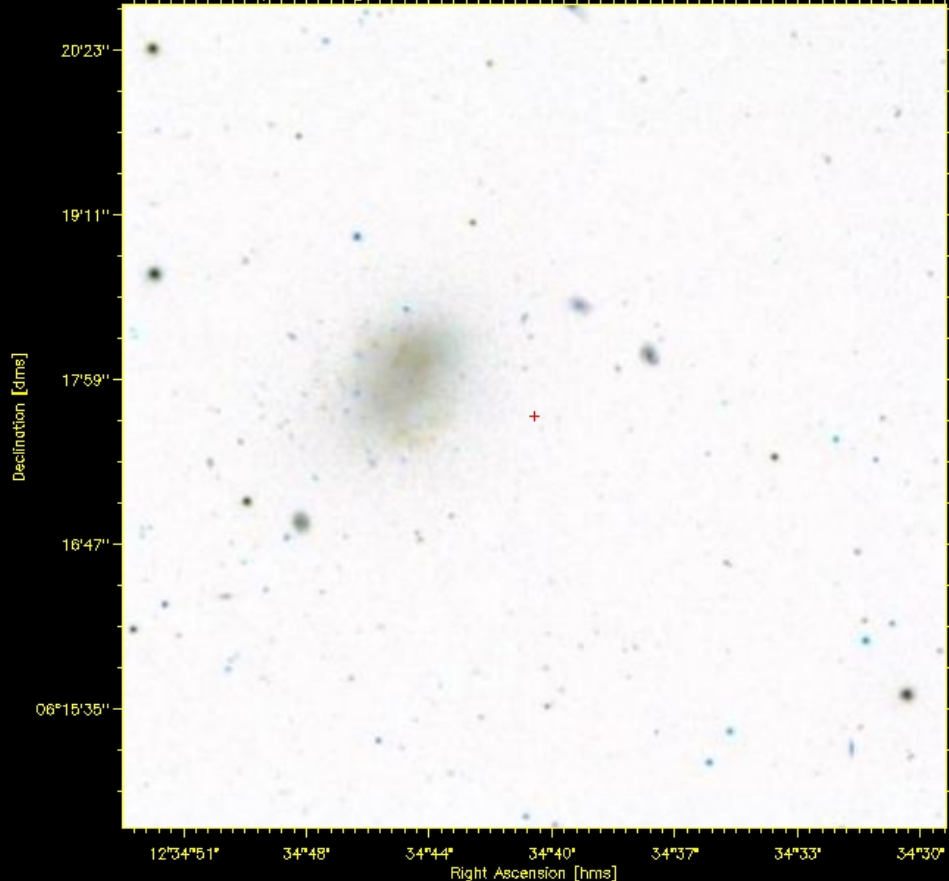


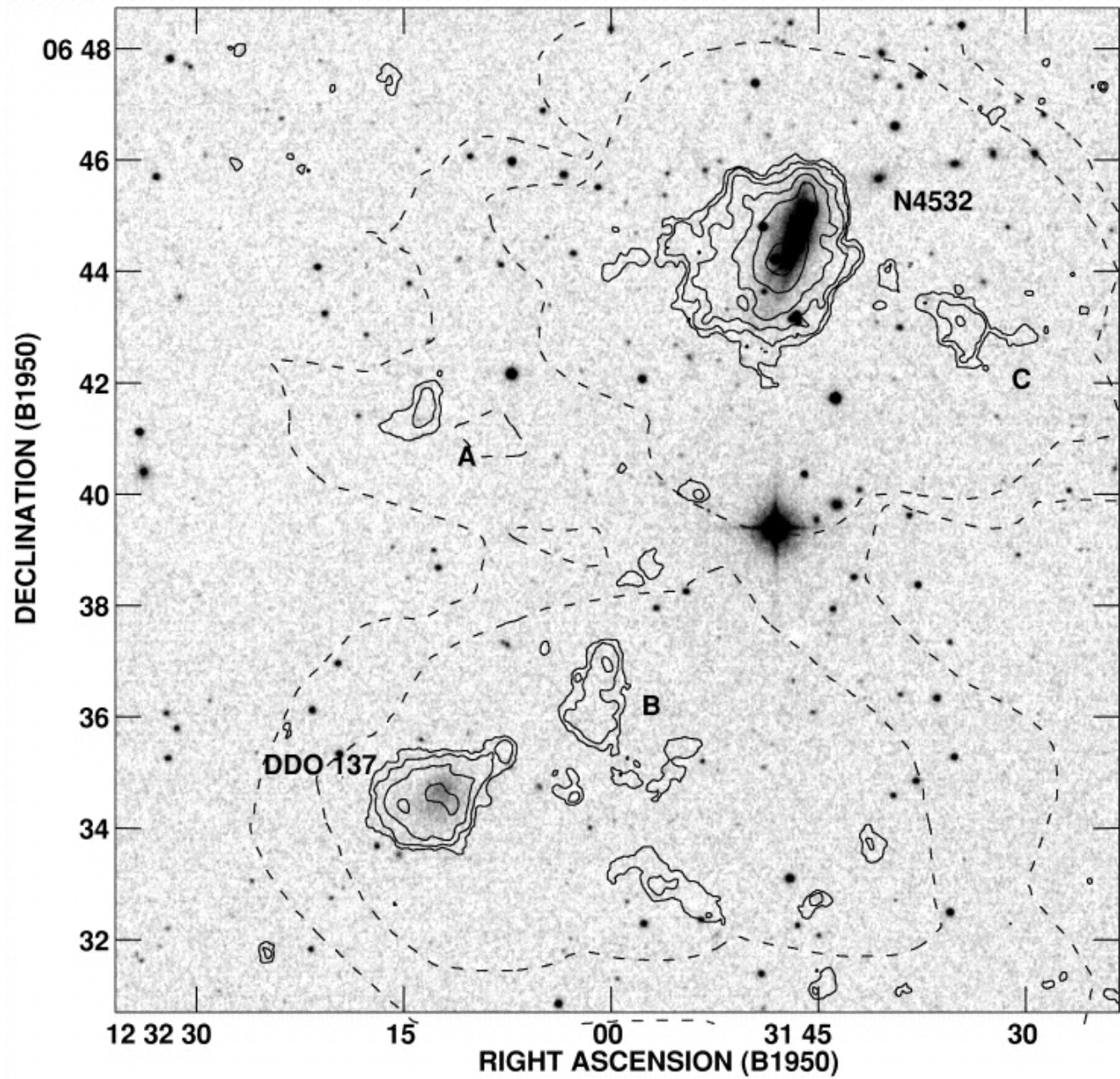
FIG. 2. Contour maps of NGC 4532/DDO 137 over all velocities. The beam positions at the North) and DDO 137, and are drawn 7.3, 12., and 18. in units of  $10^{19}$  atoms





Hoffman et al. 1999  
AJ 117, 811

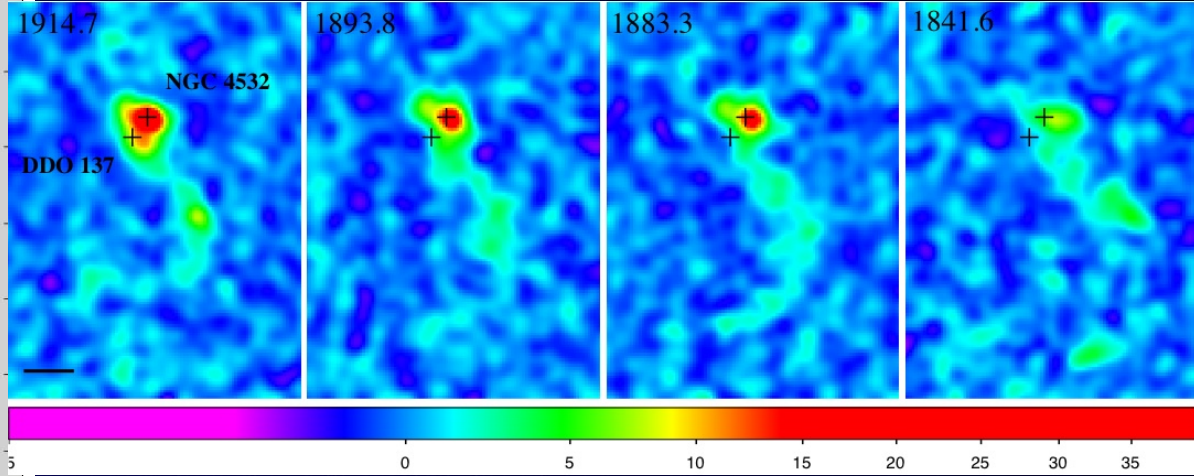
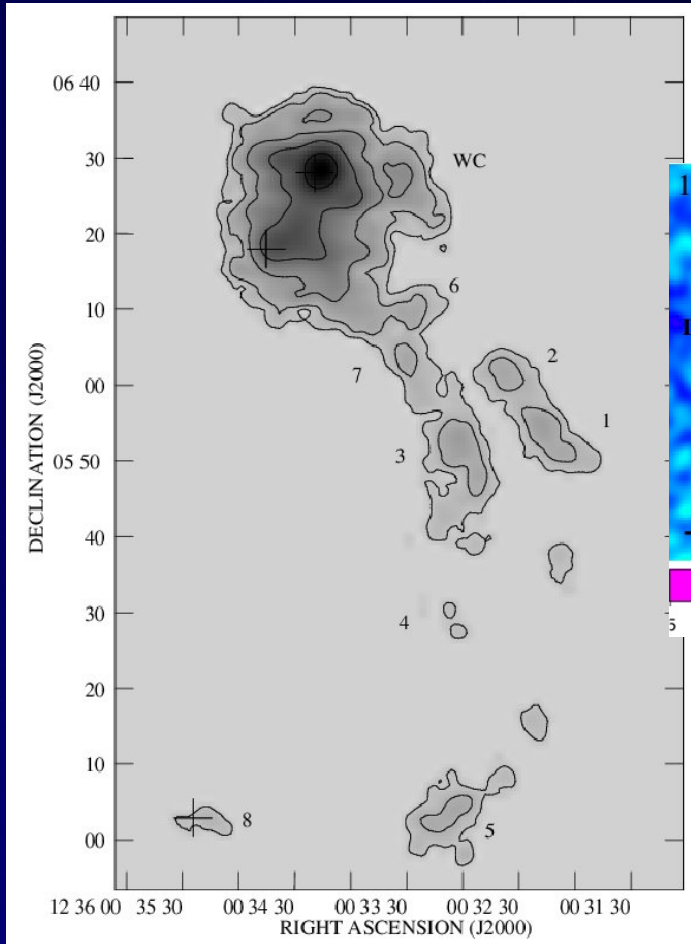
VLA HI imaging



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# N4532/DDO137 Stream

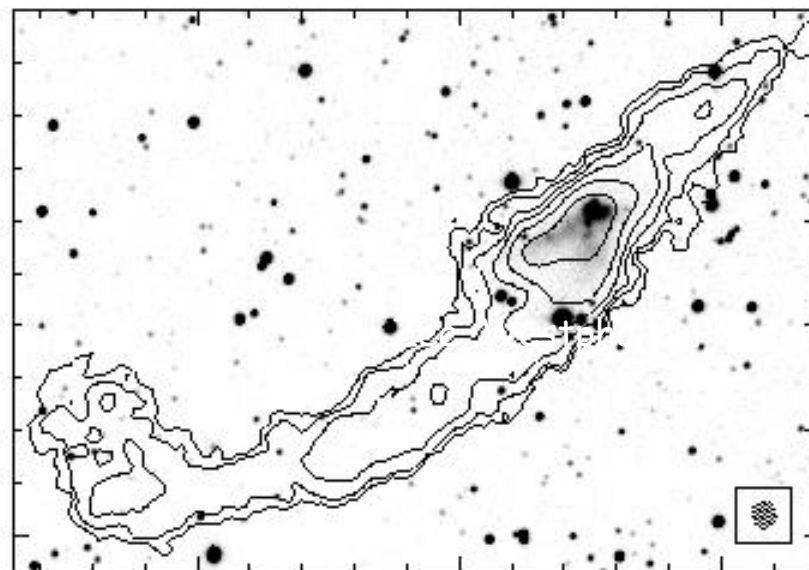
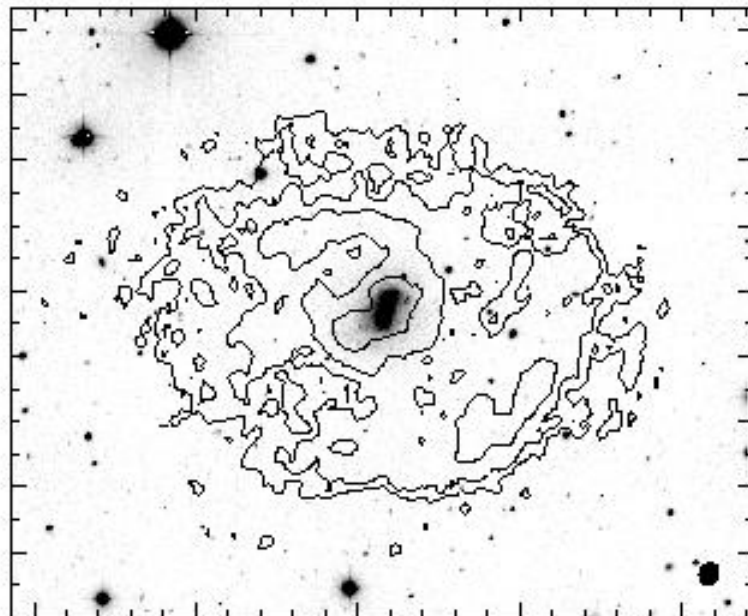
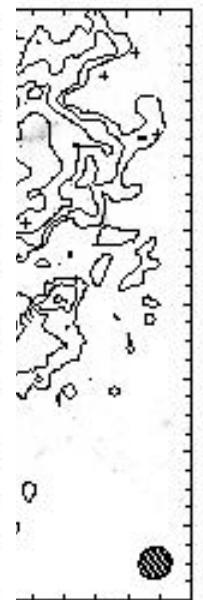
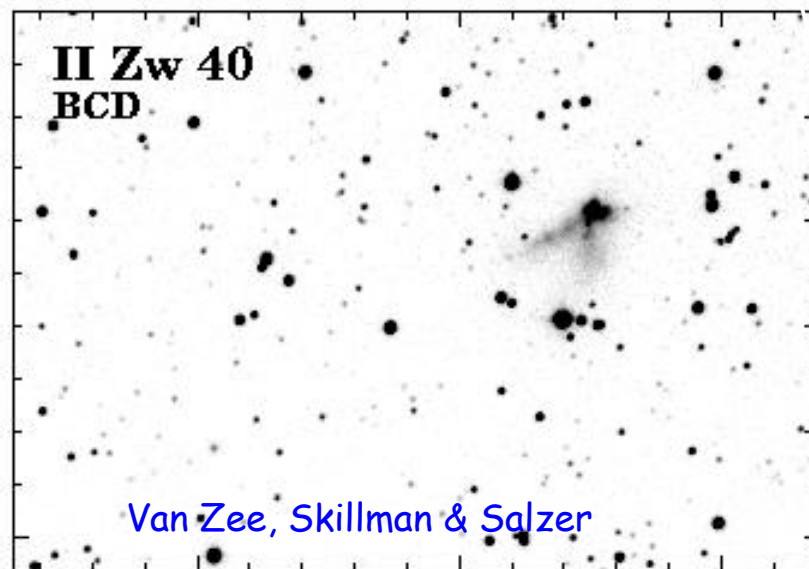
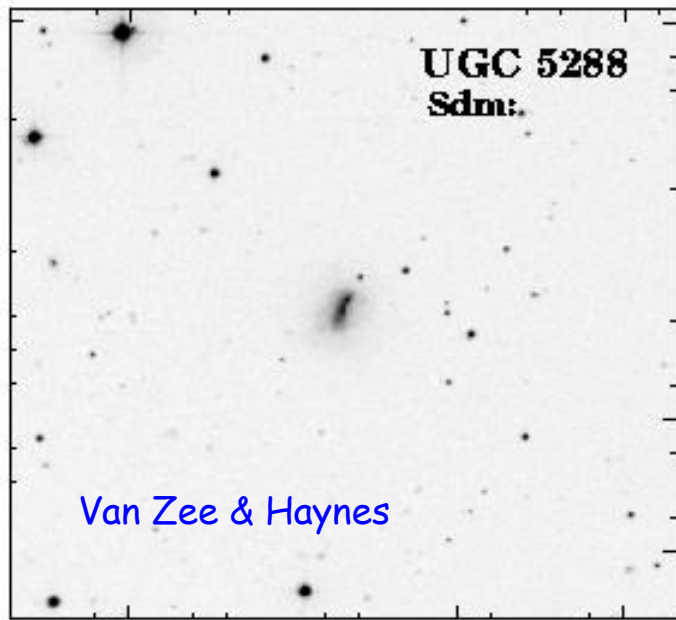


Koopmann et al. 2008

...500 kpc long stream!!



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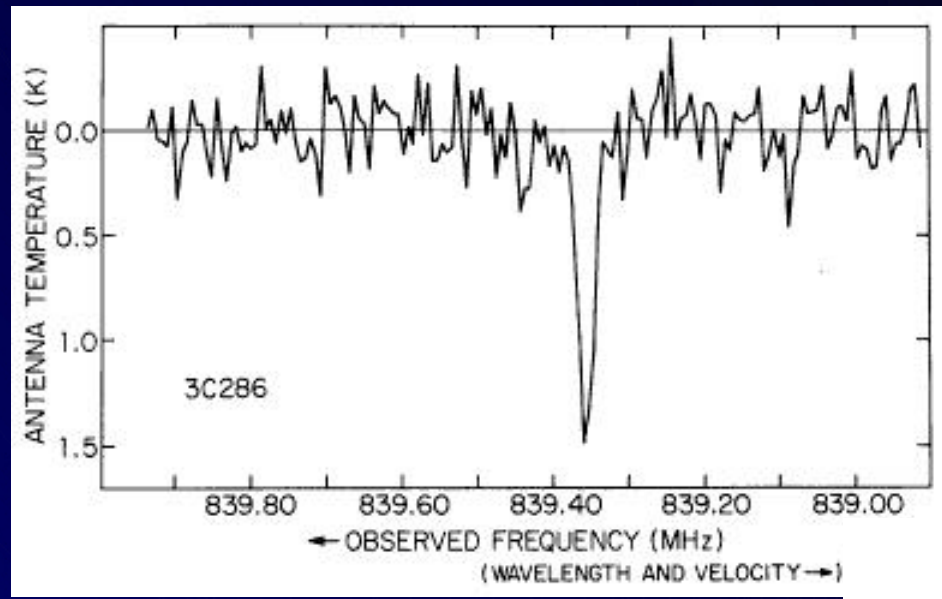
$10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times 2''$   
 AJ, 115, 1000.

Figure 1. The Blue Compact Dwarf UGC 5288.  
 H I: VLA CS-array,  $20.2'' \times 16.9''$  resolution, contours= $8 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times 2$   
 Optical: Top: DSS. Bottom: KPNO 0.9m B-band. FOV= $10'$ .  
 Reference: van Zee & Haynes, these proceedings, p. 77.

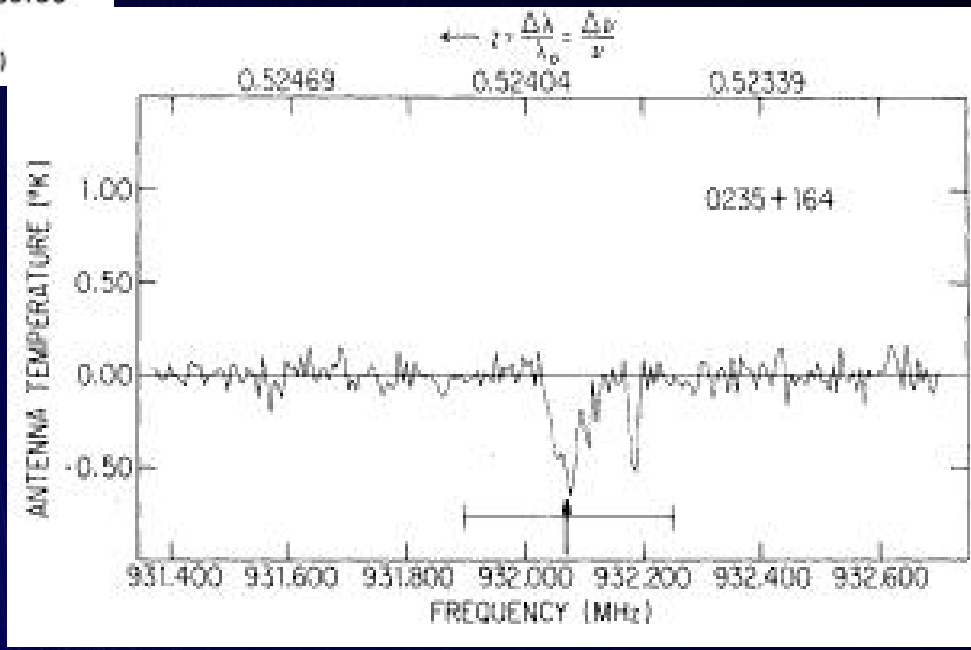
Figure 1. The Blue Compact Dwarf II Zw 40.  
 H I: VLA B+C+CS-array,  $17'' \times 15''$  resolution, contours= $8 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times 2$ .  
 Optical: KPNO 0.9m R-band, FOV= $8' \times 6'$ .  
 Reference: van Zee, L., Skillman, E. D., & Salzer, J. J. 1998, AJ, 116, 1186.



First detection of HI at  
Cosmological distance



Brown & Roberts 1973

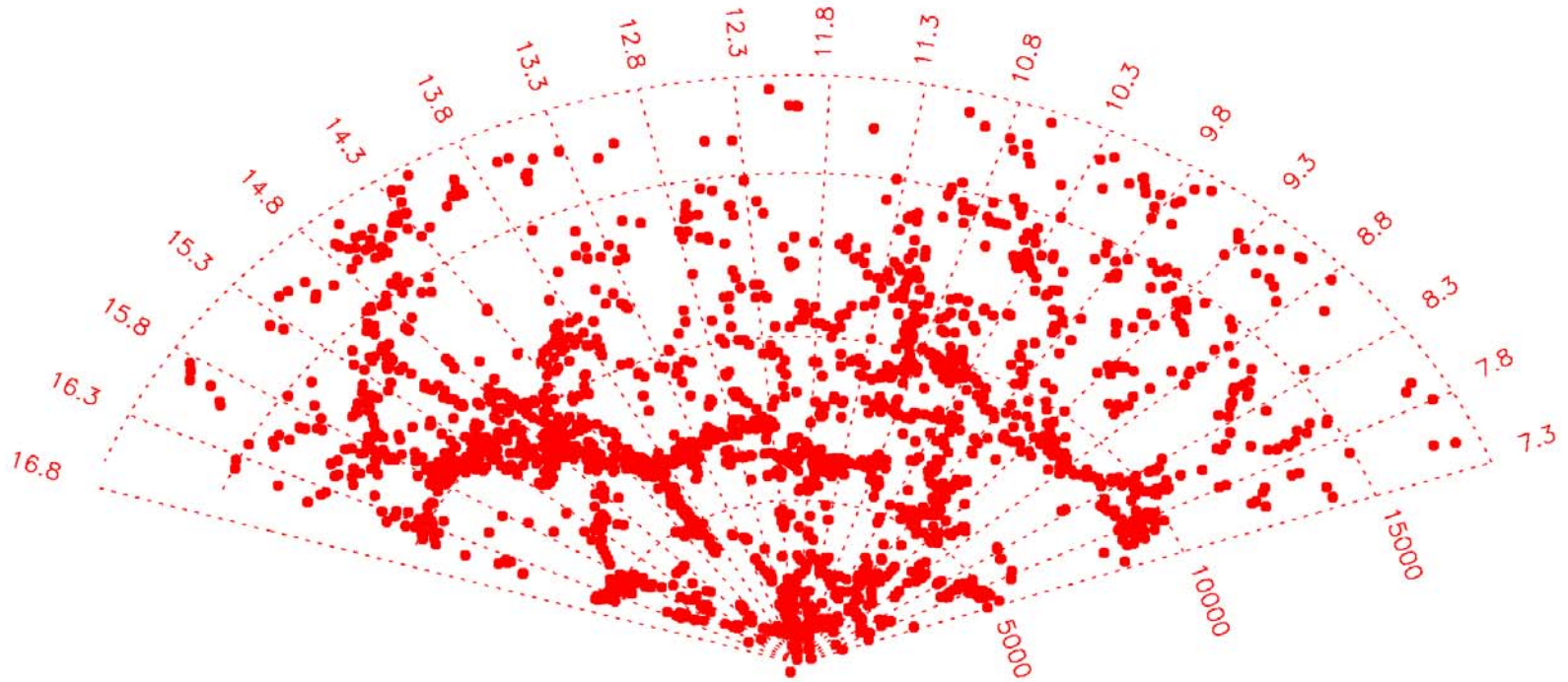


Roberts et al. 1976



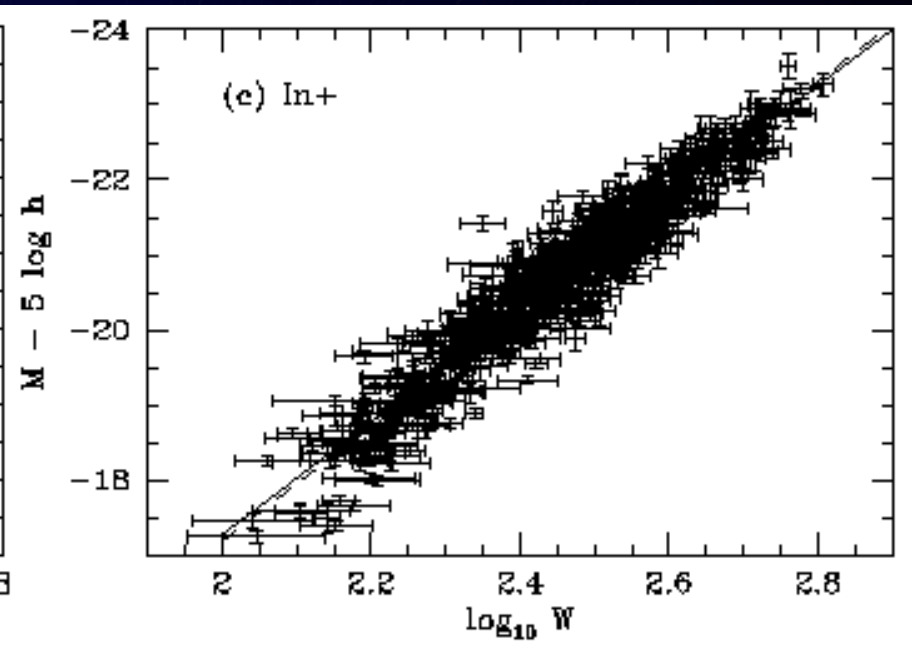
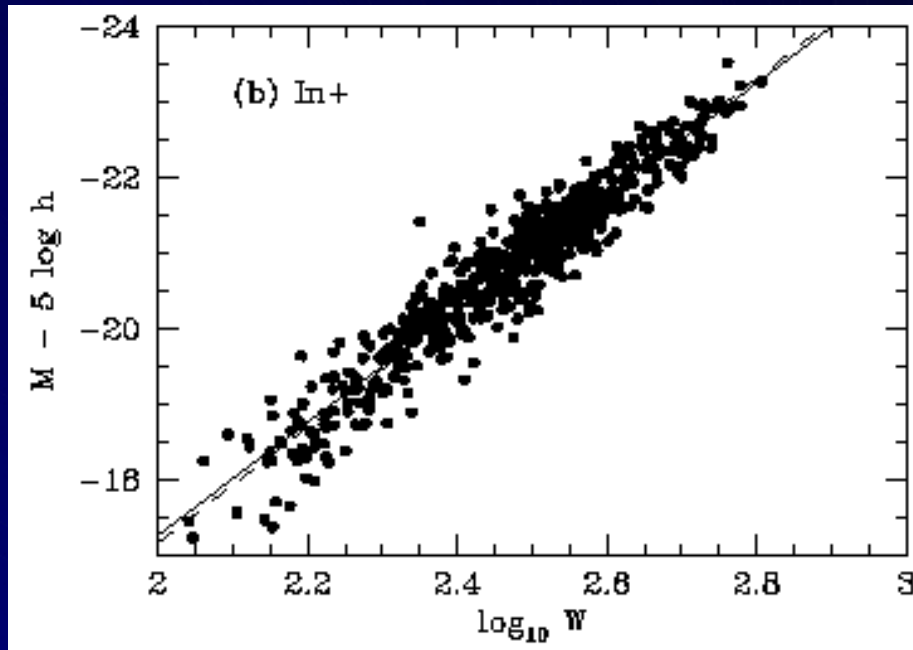
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# Discovery of filamentary Large Scale Structure...



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# TF Relation Template



**SCI** : cluster Sc sample

I band, 24 clusters, 782 galaxies  
(Giovanelli et al. 1997a)

“Direct” slope is  $-7.6$   
“Inverse” slope is  $-7.8$



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# Measuring the Hubble Constant

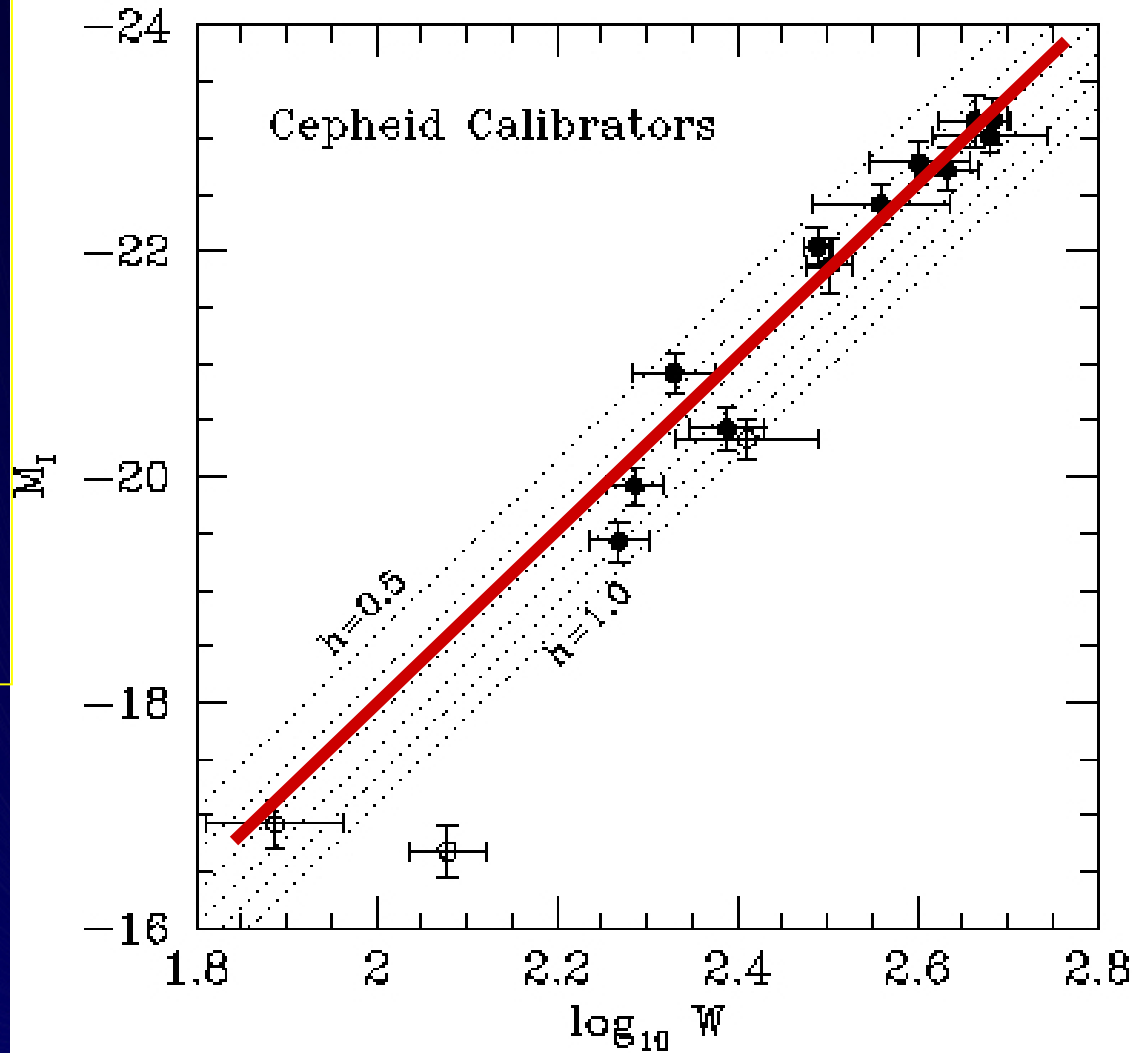


A TF template relation is derived independently on the value of  $H_{\text{not}}$ . It can be derived for, or averaged over, a large number of galaxies, regions or environments.

When calibrators are included, the Hubble constant can be gauged over the volume sampled by the template.

From a selected sample of Cepheid Calibrators, [Giovanelli et al. \(1997b\)](#) obtained

$H_{\text{not}} = 69 \pm 6$  (km/s)/Mpc  
averaged over a volume of  
 $cz = 9500$  km/s radius.





# CMB Dipole

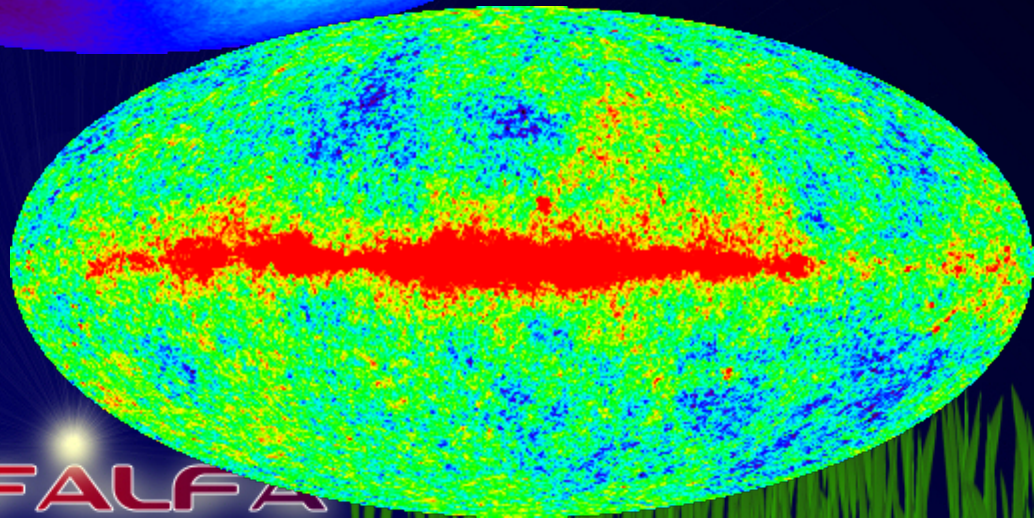
$\Delta T = 3.358 \text{ mK}$

$V_{\text{sun w.r.t CMB}}$ :

369 km/s towards  
 $l=264^\circ, b=+48^\circ$

Motion of the Local Group:

$V = 627 \text{ km/s}$  towards  
 $l = 276^\circ, b = +30^\circ$



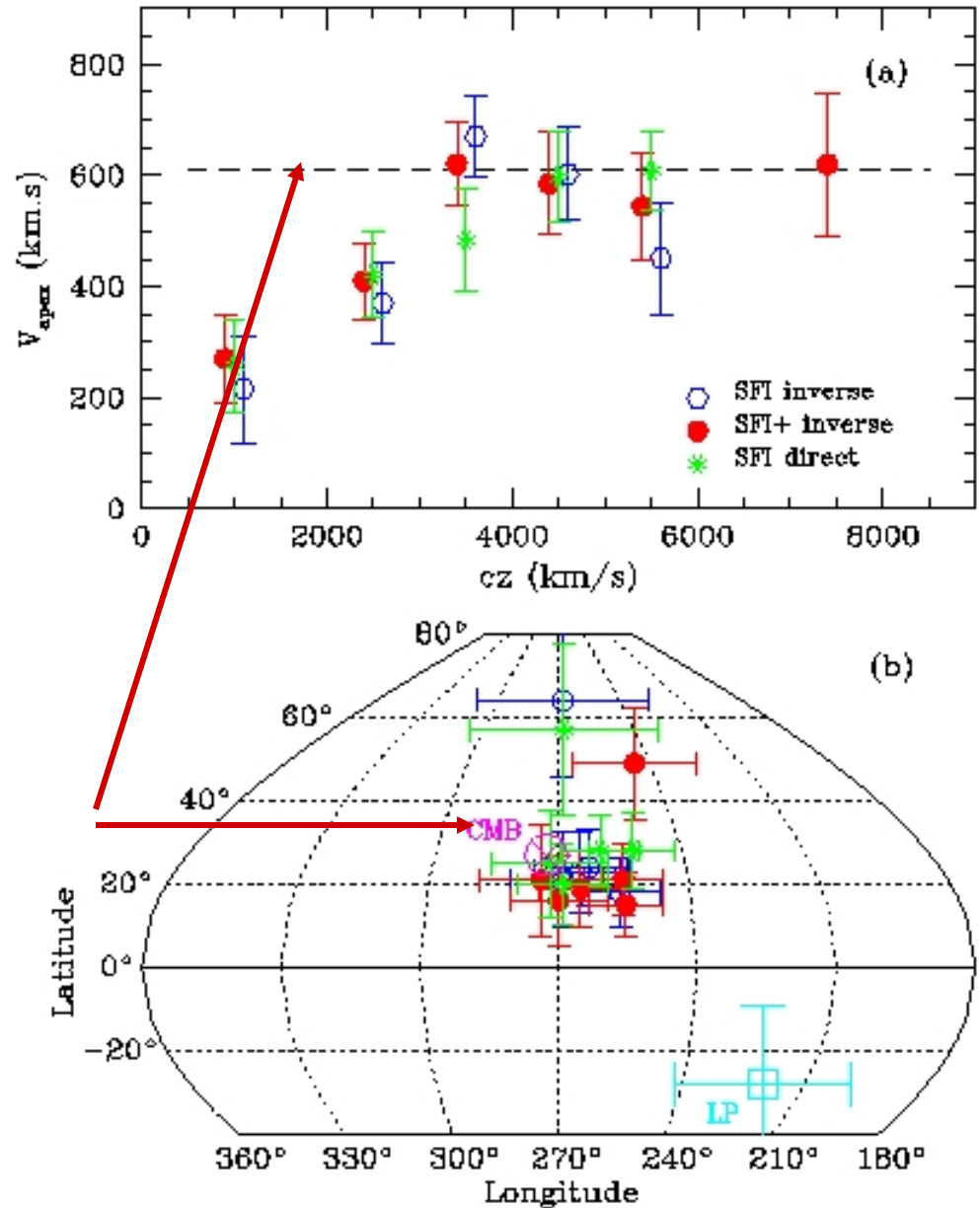
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## The Dipole of the Peculiar Velocity Field

The reflex motion of the LG, w.r.t. field galaxies in shells of progressively increasing radius, shows :  
convergence with the CMB dipole, both in amplitude and direction, near  $cz \sim 5000$  km/s.

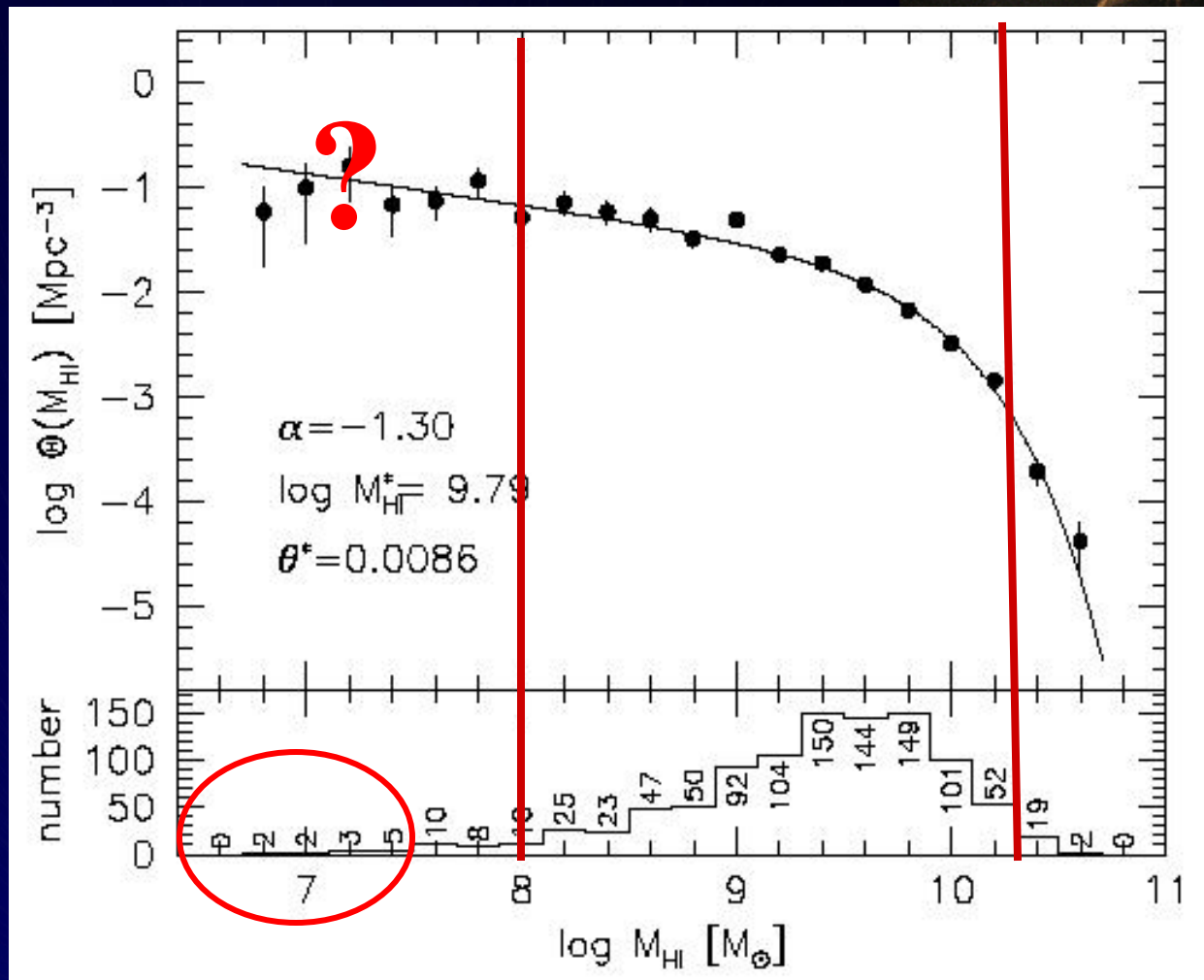
(Giovanelli et al. 1998)



# The HI Mass Function



- Previous surveys have included few (if any) objects with HI masses less than  $10^8 M_{\odot}$ .



Parkes HIPASS survey:  
 Zwaan et al. 2006

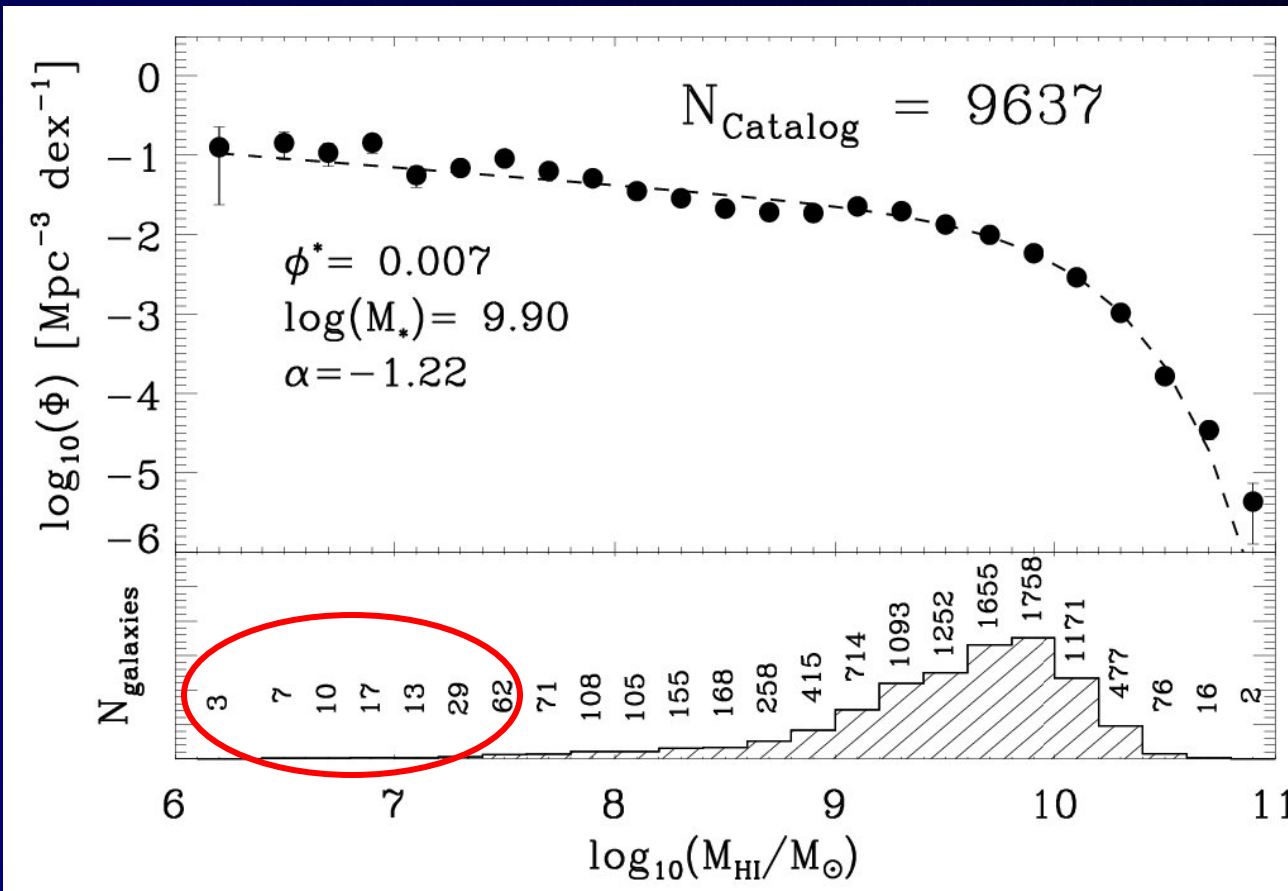
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# ALFALFA HI Mass Function

Ann Martin 2010  
in preparation



The Zwaan et al. 2003 HIMF, based on HIPASS, includes **12** galaxies with

$$\log M_{\text{HI}} < 7.5$$

With <1/4 of ALFALFA processed, we have **141**

...likewise on the bright end



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# HIPASS Completeness Limit

## HIPASS Limit

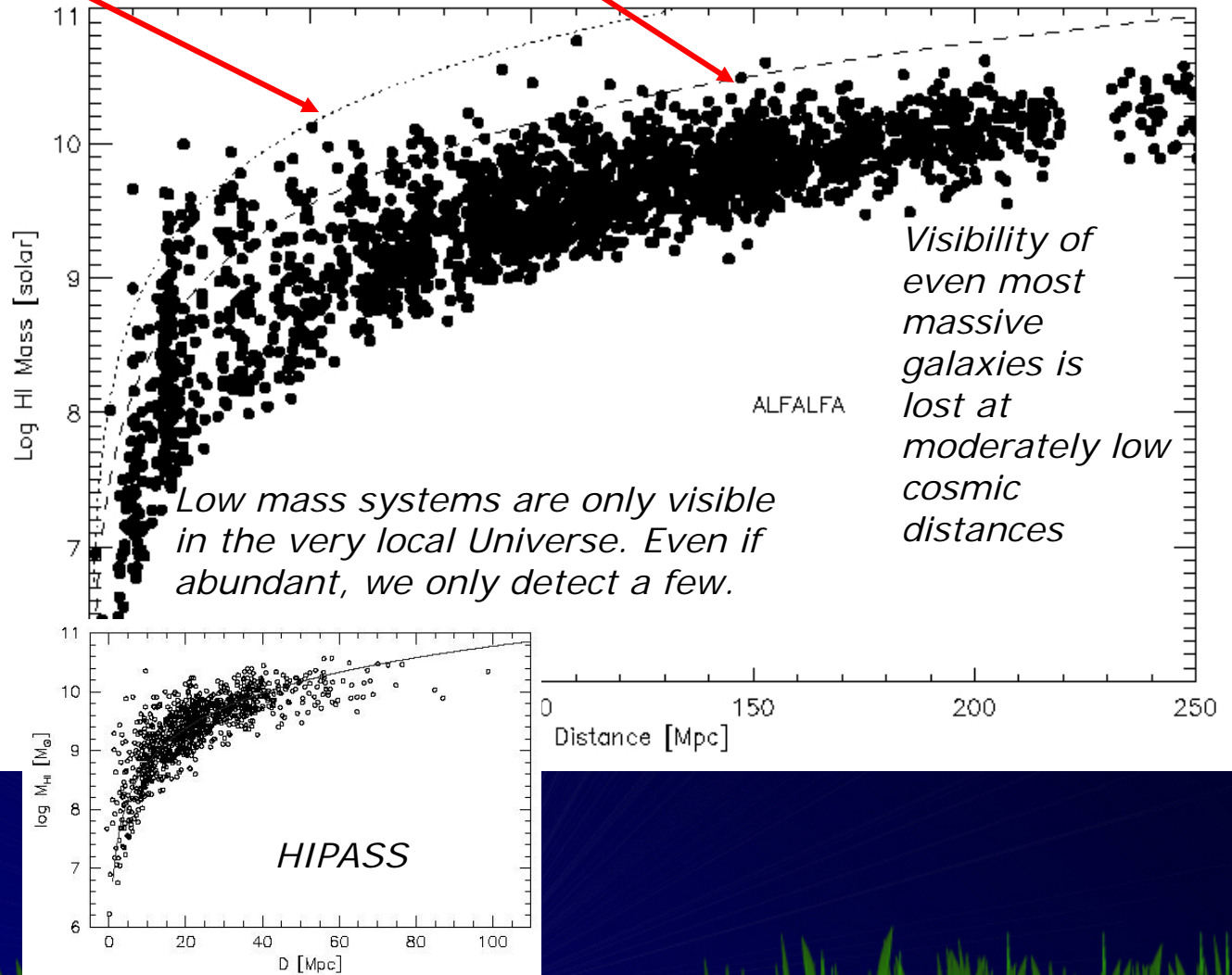
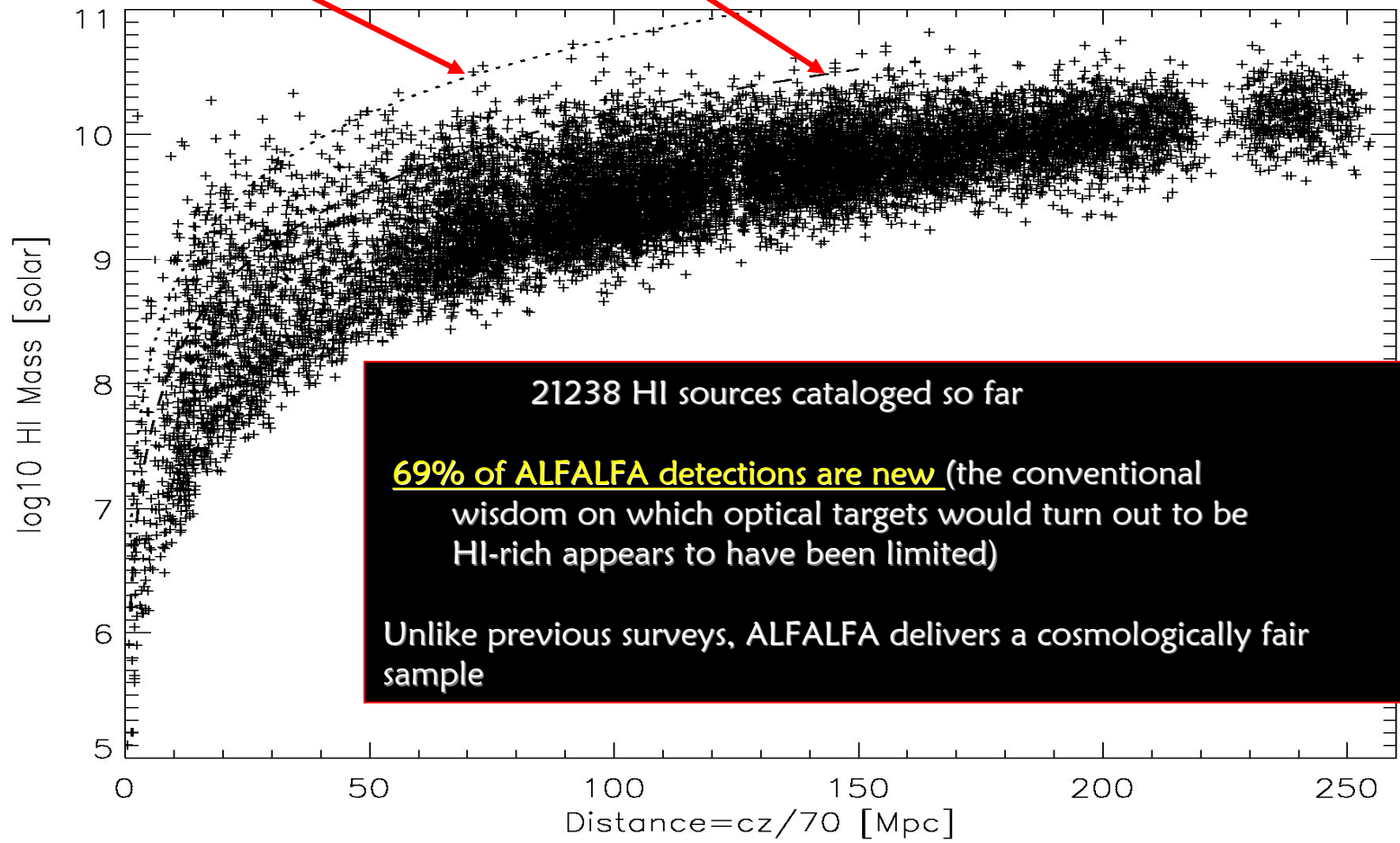


FIG. 11.— HI masses of BGC galaxies as a function of their distance. The solid line indicates an integrated flux limit of  $25 \text{ Jy km s}^{-1}$  above which the sample is 'complete'.





*HIPASS Completeness Limit*  
*HIPASS Limit*





<http://egg.astro.cornell.edu/alfalfa>

For participation guidelines, see:

<http://egg.astro.cornell.edu/alfalfa/joining.php>



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