The HI Emission Line





Catie Ball Green Bank UAT Workshop June 19, 2019

The 21 cm Line

- Transitions between states → spectral lines!
- Particular transition related to HI 21 cm line
 - Neutral hydrogen -- proton + electron
 - Spin-spin interaction of magnetic dipole moments
- Energy difference of states: 5.8 μ eV
- 1420.405 MHz, 21 cm



Illustration of 21 cm line transition from Voyager plaque!

Properties of 21 cm Line

- Transition lifetime ~10⁷ years!
 - Emission is weak!
 - HI gas can have atoms in excited state at low densities
- Generally optically thin
- Low energy
 - Less dust extinction than optical light
- Originates from neutral, atomic Hydrogen
 - Which is a non-negligible part of the universe's baryons

Atomic Gas in the ISM

- Multi-phase interstellar medium
 - Temperature, density of gas determine properties
- Molecular gas
 - Cold and dense
 - Gas most likely to collapse and form stars
- Ionized gas
 - Gas pumped with significant energy
 - Need something to put energy in!
- Atomic gas
 - Less dense than molecular clouds, cooler than ionized gas
 - Extended reservoirs of future star-formation fuel

Three-dimensional HI Information - R.A., Dec, v

- Gas that appears at different wavelengths - moving at different velocities relative to observer
- For small velocities,

• HI spectral "cube" tells where gas is and how it is moving



Walter et al. 2008

Moment Maps

- Condense information in 3d data cube to 2d by summing along frequency/velocity axis
- Moment 0:

 $\int S(v)dv$ Moment 1:

vS(v)dv

Black: receding emission

Walter et al. 2008



Gas Kinematics



Oman et al 2019

• Rotation

- In most galaxies, dictates extreme observable line-of-sight velocities
- Spiral disks primarily supported by bulk gas rotation
- Dispersion
 - Variance of gas velocity
 - Plenty of possible sources:
 - Gas turbulence
 - Non-circular motion
 - "Pressure support" in lowest mass galaxies
 - Can broaden line profiles

Distribution & Kinematics

- Can be separated, in theory:
 - Surface density profiles and velocity curves
- Position/Velocity slices, 3d tilted ring fitting
- Potential for degeneracy in solutions



Distribution:

Distance from center (arcmin)

Broeils & van Woerden 1997

Global HI Line Profile

- Unresolved profiles also informed by gas distribution & kinematics
- Long wavelength light -- need larger telescope for resolving
- Single dish observations more efficient
- Some available information:
 - ο Δ*ν*, *ν*

$$\sim M_{HI} \propto d^2 \int S(\nu) \frac{d\nu}{km/s}$$





Espada et al. 2011

Global HI Line Profile - Other Interesting Qualities

2.0



Different colors -- different radial gas distributions

Left: de Blok & Walter 2011 Right: Bok et al 2019

Shape of profile hosts information as well! Common (observationally justified) assumptions make these profiles easier to digest but may be worth testing! Asymmetry: gas distribution? **Environmental effects?**

Single vs. double horned - gas distribution?

Rotation vs. dispersion?

Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation

- Tully-Fisher Relation improved with inclusion of gas mass at low mass (more gas-dominated)
- Hubble-independent distance
 measurement
 - But... still get redshift information from spectral lines! Get distance + peculiar velocity!
- Initially empirical, but underlying correlation informed by relationship between halo mass, angular momentum, how baryons populate halos



Baryonic Tully Fisher Relation



Rotational velocity (km/s)

McGaugh, 2005.

References and Acknowledgements

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CB was supported in part by a grant from the Brinson Foundation to MPH