

HI Galaxy Science with SKA1

Erwin de Blok (ASTRON, NL) on behalf of
The HI Science Working Group





SKA1 HI Science Priorities

- Resolved HI kinematics and morphology of $\sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ mass **galaxies out to $z \sim 0.8$**
- High spatial resolution studies of the **ISM in the nearby Universe.**
- Multi-resolution imaging studies of the **ISM in our Galaxy**
- **HI absorption studies** out to the highest redshifts.
- The gaseous interface and accretion physics between **galaxies and the IGM**

SKA1 science goals

Science Goal	SWG	Objective	SWG Rank
1	CD/EoR	Physics of the early universe IGM - I. Imaging	1/3
2	CD/EoR	Physics of the early universe IGM - II. Power spectrum	2/3
3	CD/EoR	Physics of the early universe IGM - III. HI absorption line spectra (21cm forest)	3/3
4	Pulsars	Reveal pulsar population and MSPs for gravity tests and Gravitational Wave detection	1/3
5	Pulsars	High precision timing for testing gravity and GW detection	1/3
6	Pulsars	Characterising the pulsar population	2/3
7	Pulsars	Finding and using (Millisecond) Pulsars in Globular Clusters and External Galaxies	2/3
8	Pulsars	Finding pulsars in the Galactic Centre	2/3
9	Pulsars	Astrometric measurements of pulsars to enable improved tests of GR	2/3
10	Pulsars	Mapping the pulsar beam	3/3
11	Pulsars	Understanding pulsars and their environments through their interactions	3/3
12	Pulsars	Mapping the Galactic Structure	3/3
13	HI	Resolved HI kinematics and morphology of $\sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ mass galaxies out to $z \sim 0.8$	1/5
14	HI	High spatial resolution studies of the ISM in the nearby Universe.	2/5
15	HI	Multi-resolution mapping studies of the ISM in our Galaxy	3/5
16	HI	HI absorption studies out to the highest redshifts.	4/5
17	HI	The gaseous interface and accretion physics between galaxies and the IGM	5/5
18	Transients	Solve missing baryon problem at $z \sim 2$ and determine the Dark Energy Equation of State	=1/4
19	Transients	Accessing New Physics using Ultra-Luminous Cosmic Explosions	=1/4
20	Transients	Galaxy growth through measurements of Black Hole accretion, growth and feedback	3/4
21	Transients	Detect the Electromagnetic Counterparts to Gravitational Wave Events	4/4
22	Cradle of Life	Map dust grain growth in the terrestrial planet forming zones at a distance of 100 pc	1/5
23	Cradle of Life	Characterise exo-planet magnetic fields and rotational periods	2/5
24	Cradle of Life	Survey all nearby (~ 100 pc) stars for radio emission from technological civilizations.	3/5
25	Cradle of Life	The detection of pre-biotic molecules in pre-stellar cores at distance of 100 pc.	4/5
26	Cradle of Life	Mapping of the sub-structure and dynamics of nearby clusters using maser emission.	5/5
27	Magnetism	The resolved all-Sky characterisation of the interstellar and intergalactic magnetic fields	1/5
28	Magnetism	Determine origin, maintenance and amplification of magnetic fields at high redshifts - I.	2/5
29	Magnetism	Detection of polarised emission in Cosmic Web filaments	3/5
30	Magnetism	Determine origin, maintenance and amplification of magnetic fields at high redshifts - II.	4/5
31	Magnetism	Intrinsic properties of polarised sources	5/5
32	Cosmology	Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales.	1/5
33	Cosmology	Angular correlation functions to probe non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole	2/5
34	Cosmology	Map the dark Universe with a completely new kind of weak lensing survey - in the radio.	3/5
35	Cosmology	Dark energy & GR via power spectrum, BAO, redshift-space distortions and topology.	4/5
36	Cosmology	Test dark energy & general relativity with fore-runner of the 'billion galaxy' survey.	5/5
37	Continuum	Measure the Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) - I. Non-thermal processes	1/8
38	Continuum	Measure the Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) - II. Thermal processes	2/8
39	Continuum	Probe the role of black holes in galaxy evolution - I.	3/8
40	Continuum	Probe the role of black holes in galaxy evolution - II.	4/8
41	Continuum	Probe cosmic rays and magnetic fields in ICM and cosmic filaments.	5/8
42	Continuum	Study the detailed astrophysics of star-formation and accretion processes - I.	6/8
43	Continuum	Probing dark matter and the high redshift Universe with strong gravitational lensing.	7/8
44	Continuum	Legacy/Serendipity/Rare.	8/8

Table 1. Collated list of science goals. Within each science area, the entries are ordered in the rank provided by the SWG Chairs. The eight different groups of SWG contributions are listed in the Table in an arbitrary sequence.

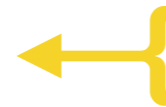


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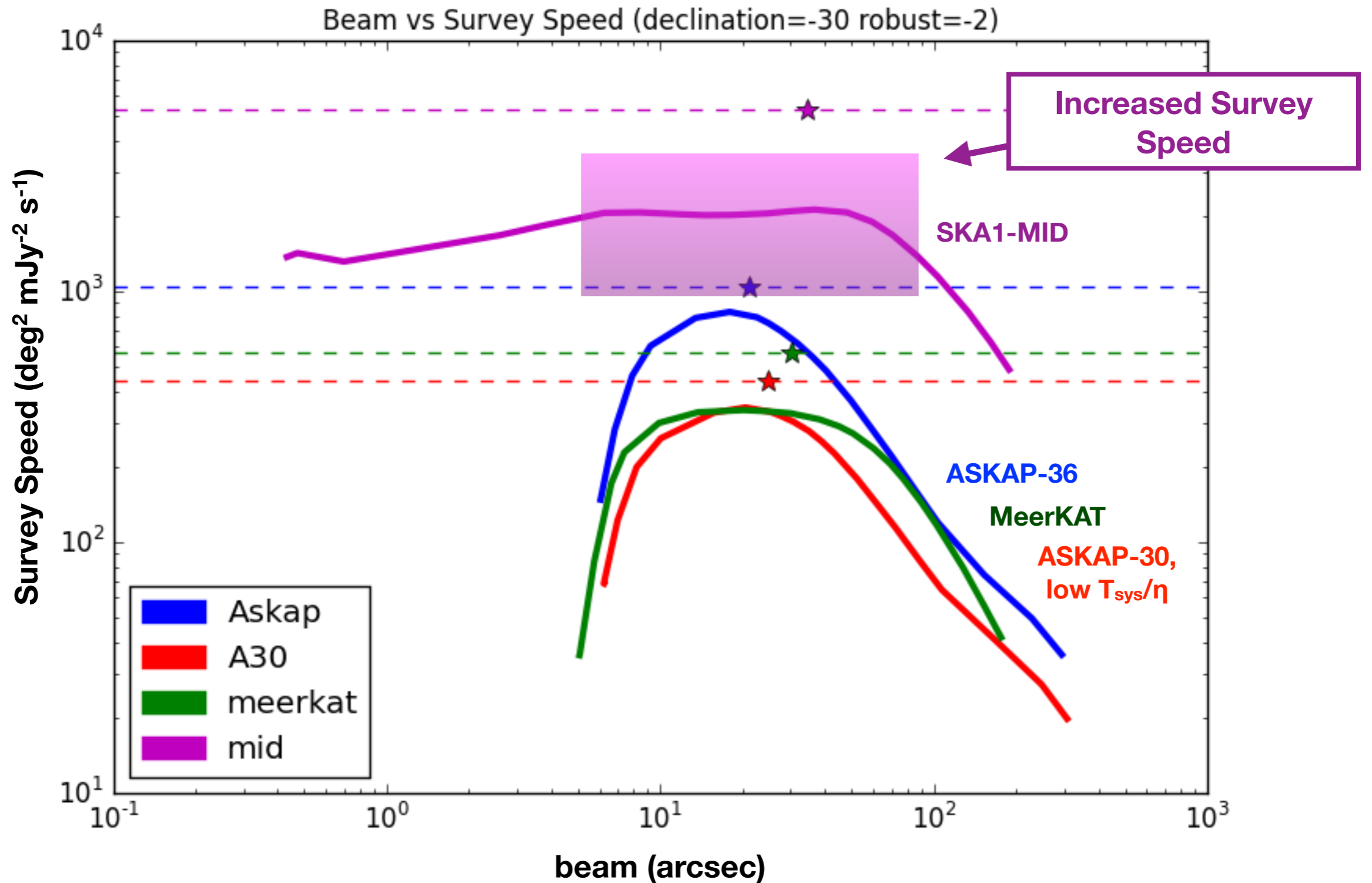
priority SKA1 science goals

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14	HI	High spatial resolution studies of the ISM in the nearby Universe.	2/5
15	HI	Multi-resolution mapping studies of the ISM in our Galaxy	3/5
18	Transients	Solve missing baryon problem at $z \sim 2$ and determine the Dark Energy Equation of State	$\approx 1/4$
22	Cradle of Life	Map dust grain growth in the terrestrial planet forming zones at a distance of 100 pc	1/5
27	Magnetism	The resolved all-Sky characterisation of the interstellar and intergalactic magnetic fields	1/5
32	Cosmology	Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales.	1/5
33	Cosmology	Angular correlation functions to probe non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole	2/5
37 + 38	Continuum	Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) – I+II. Non-thermal & Thermal processes	1+2/8





SKA1 Capabilities

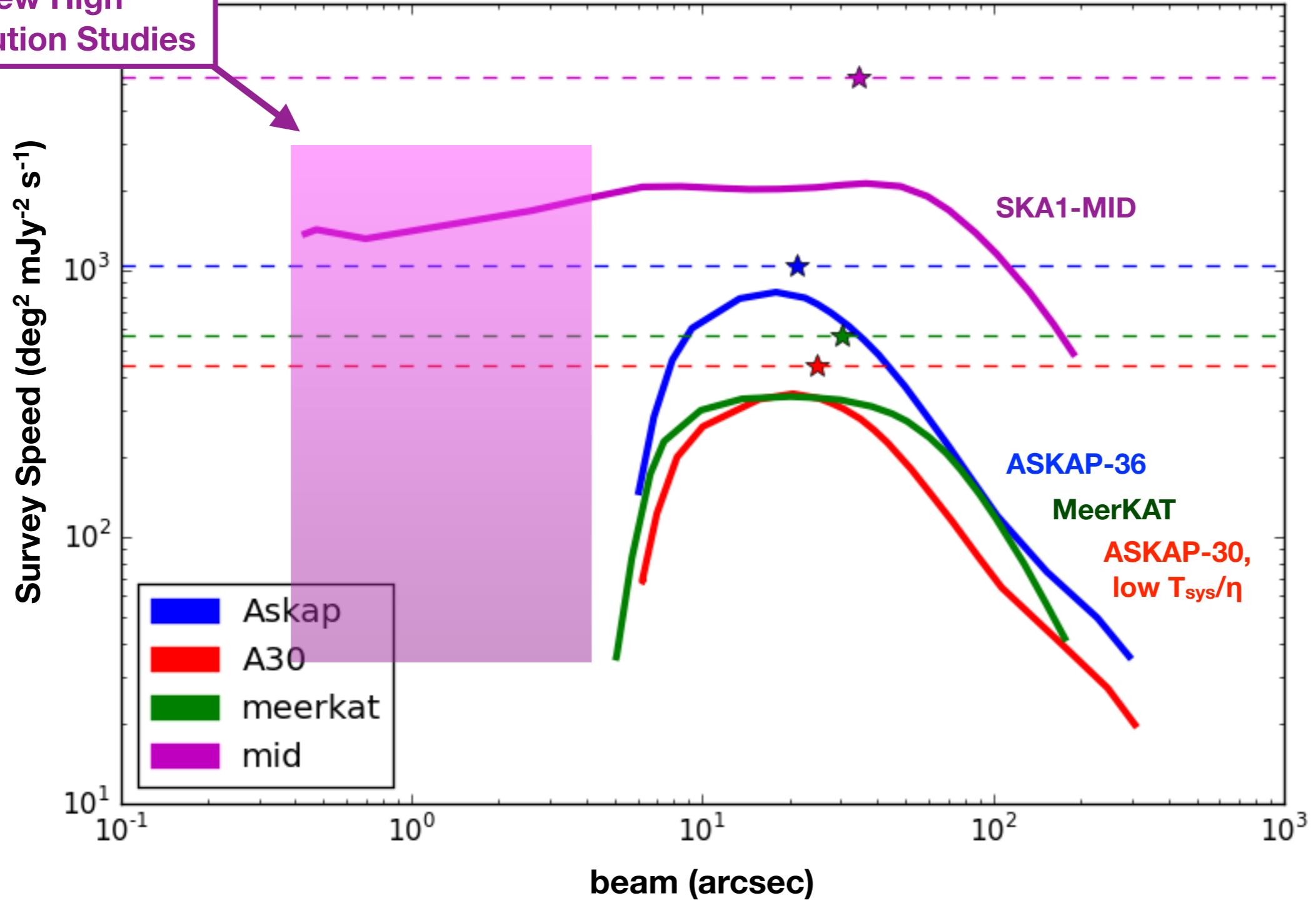




SKA1 Capabilities

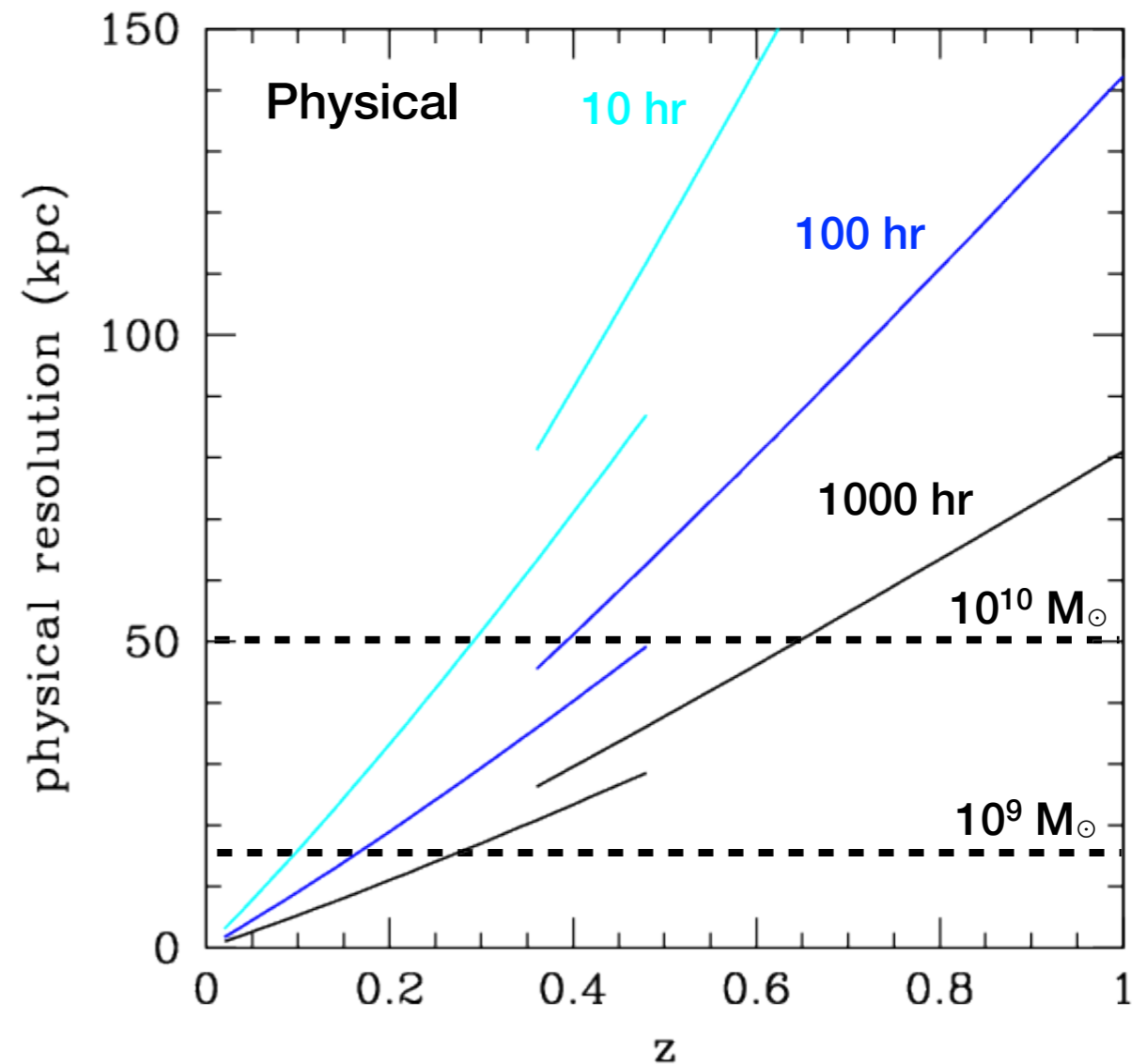
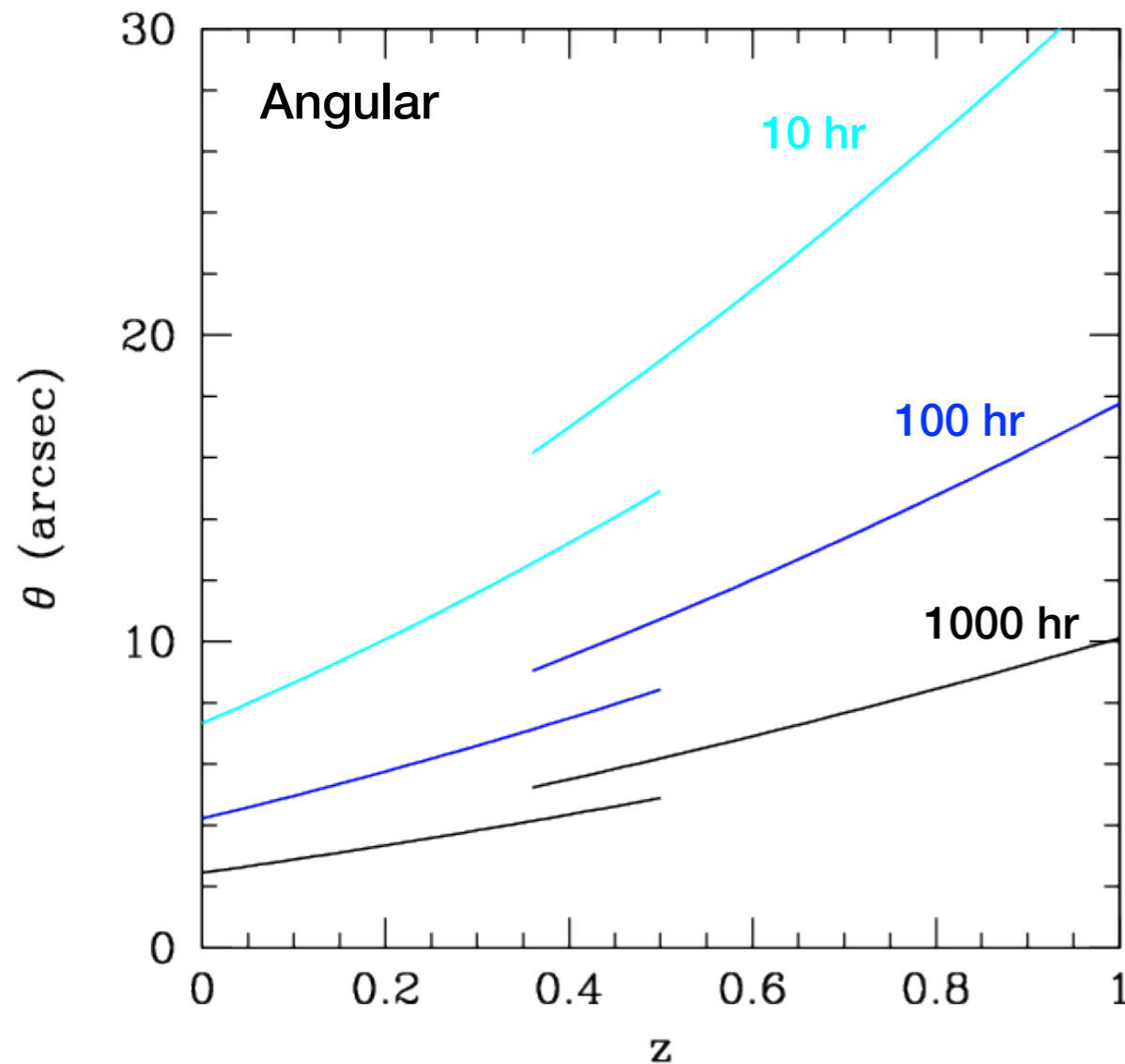
Beam vs Survey Speed (declination=-30 robust=-2)

New High Resolution Studies





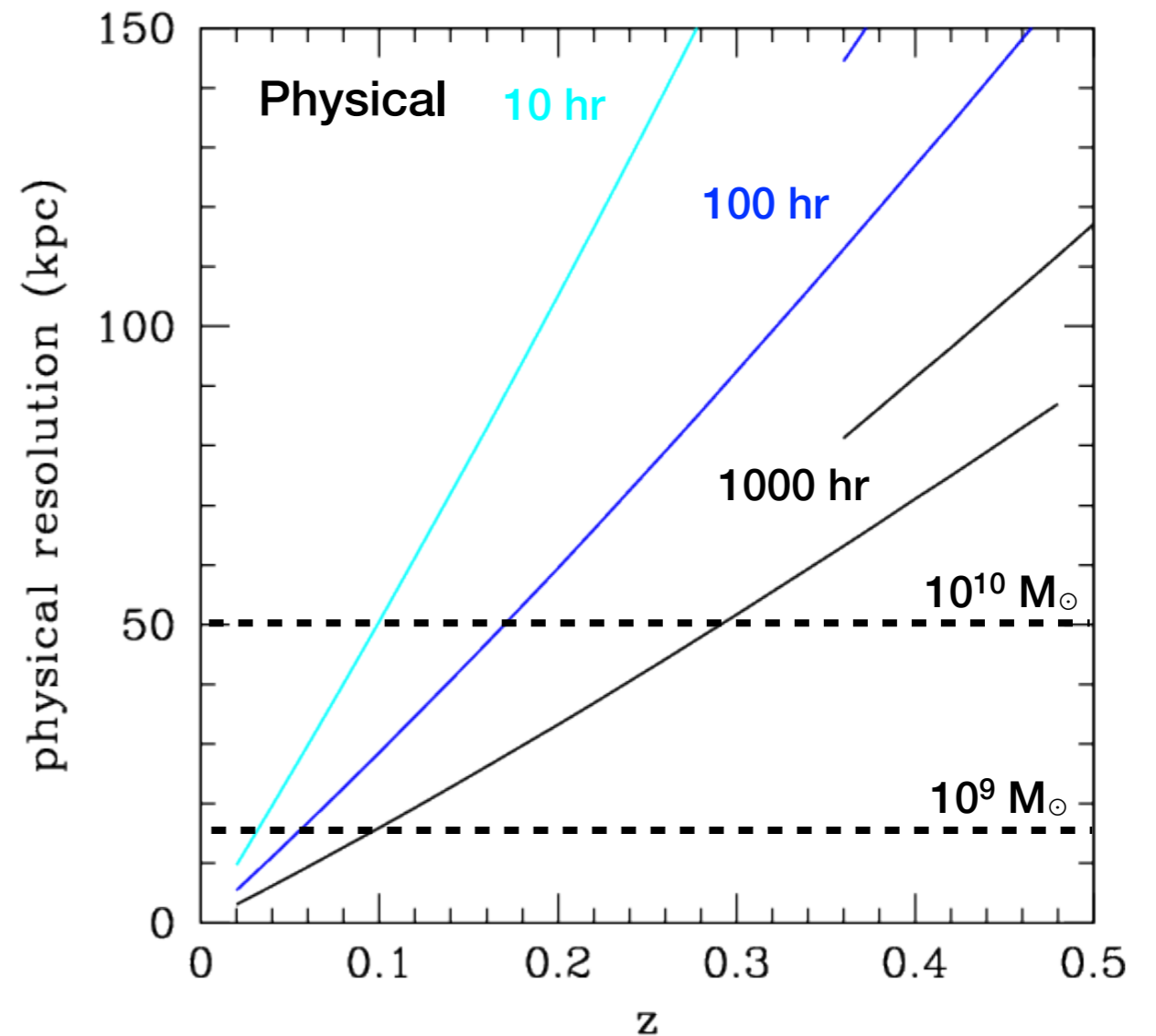
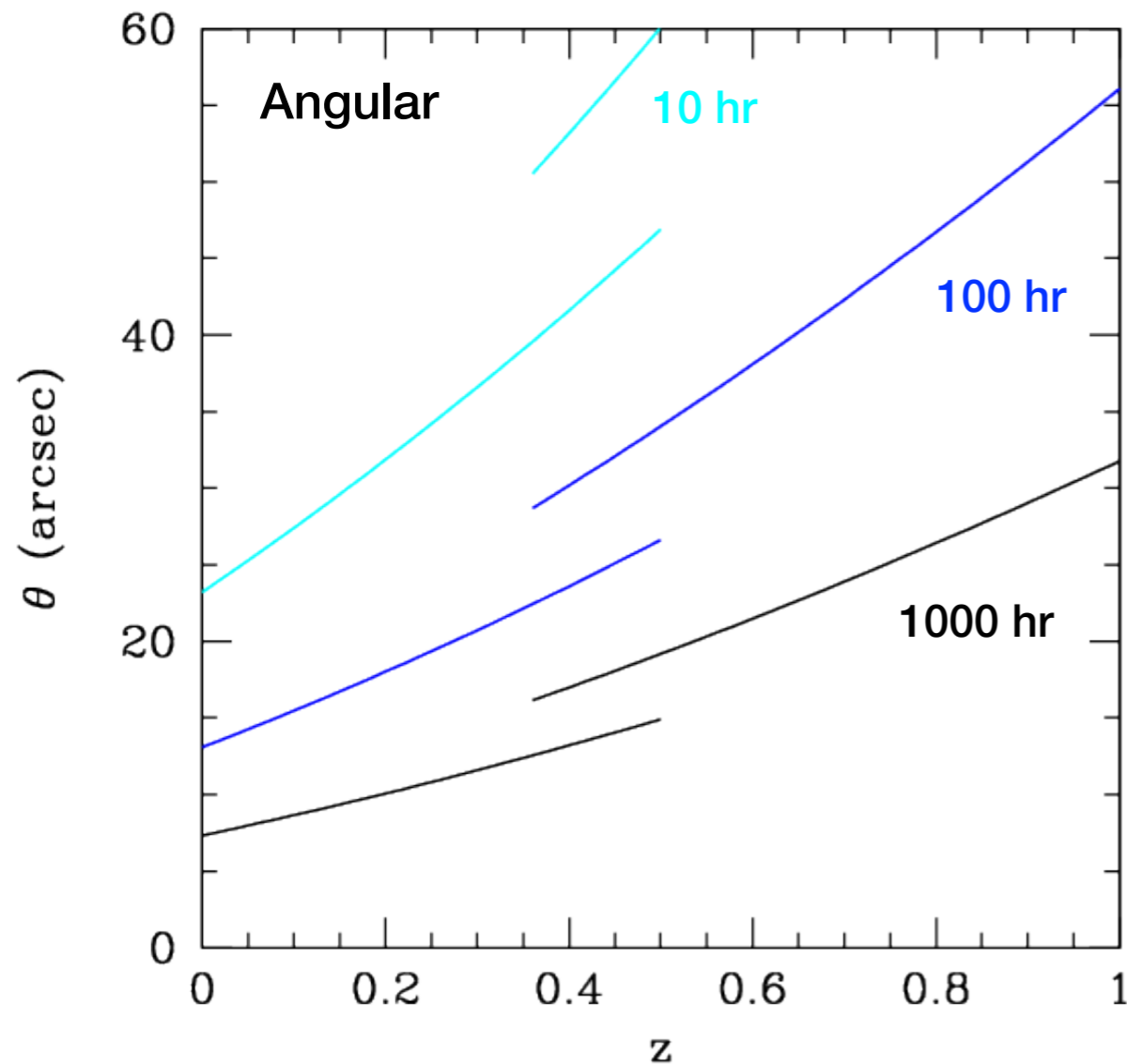
SKA1 Surveys: Resolution @ 10^{20} cm⁻²



- **Resolve** galaxies over large redshift range
- Study role of mergers, feedback, local environment
- carry out detailed studies of galaxy kinematics & angular momentum
- high resolution studies of ISM in nearby galaxies (< 100 pc)



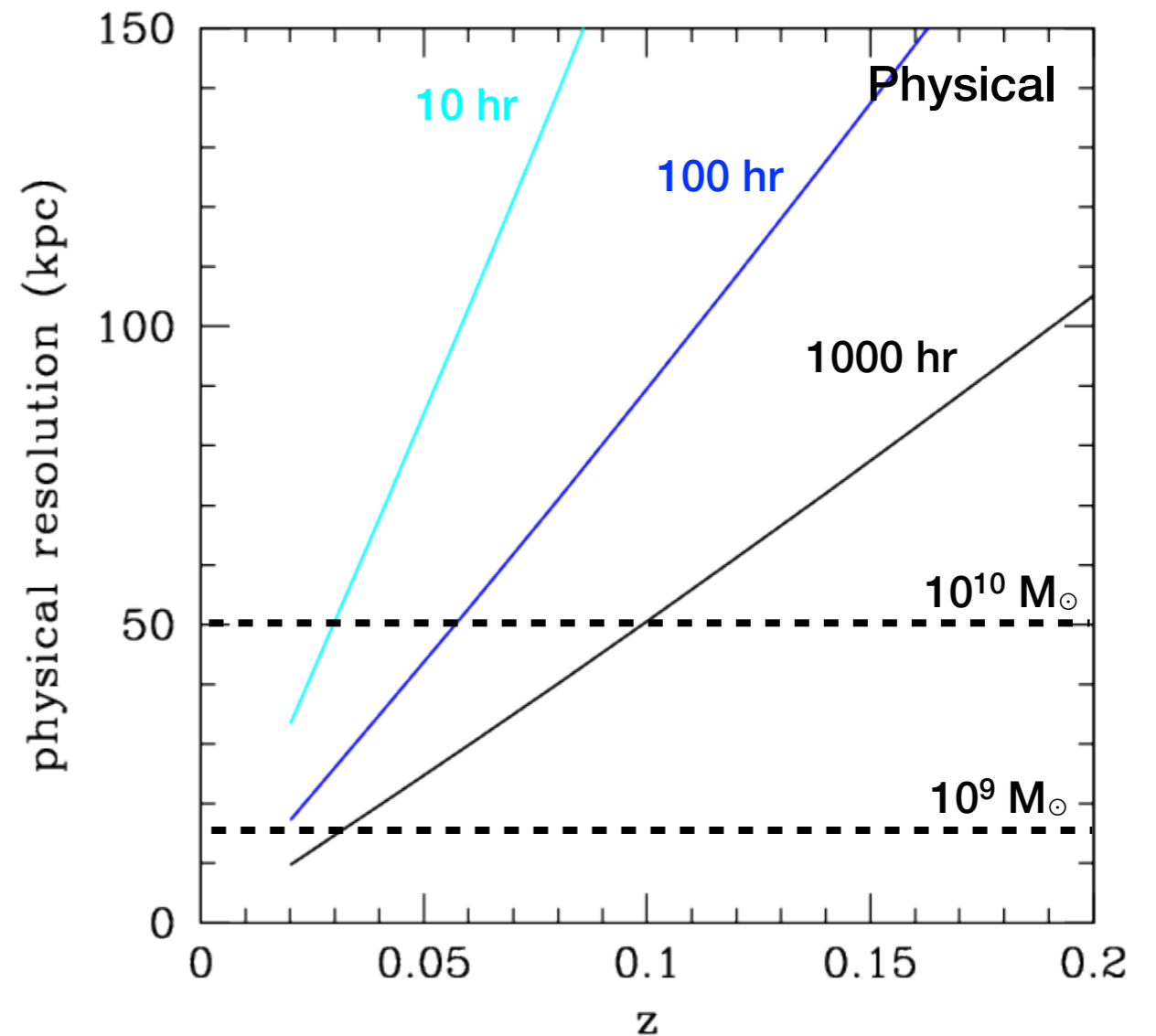
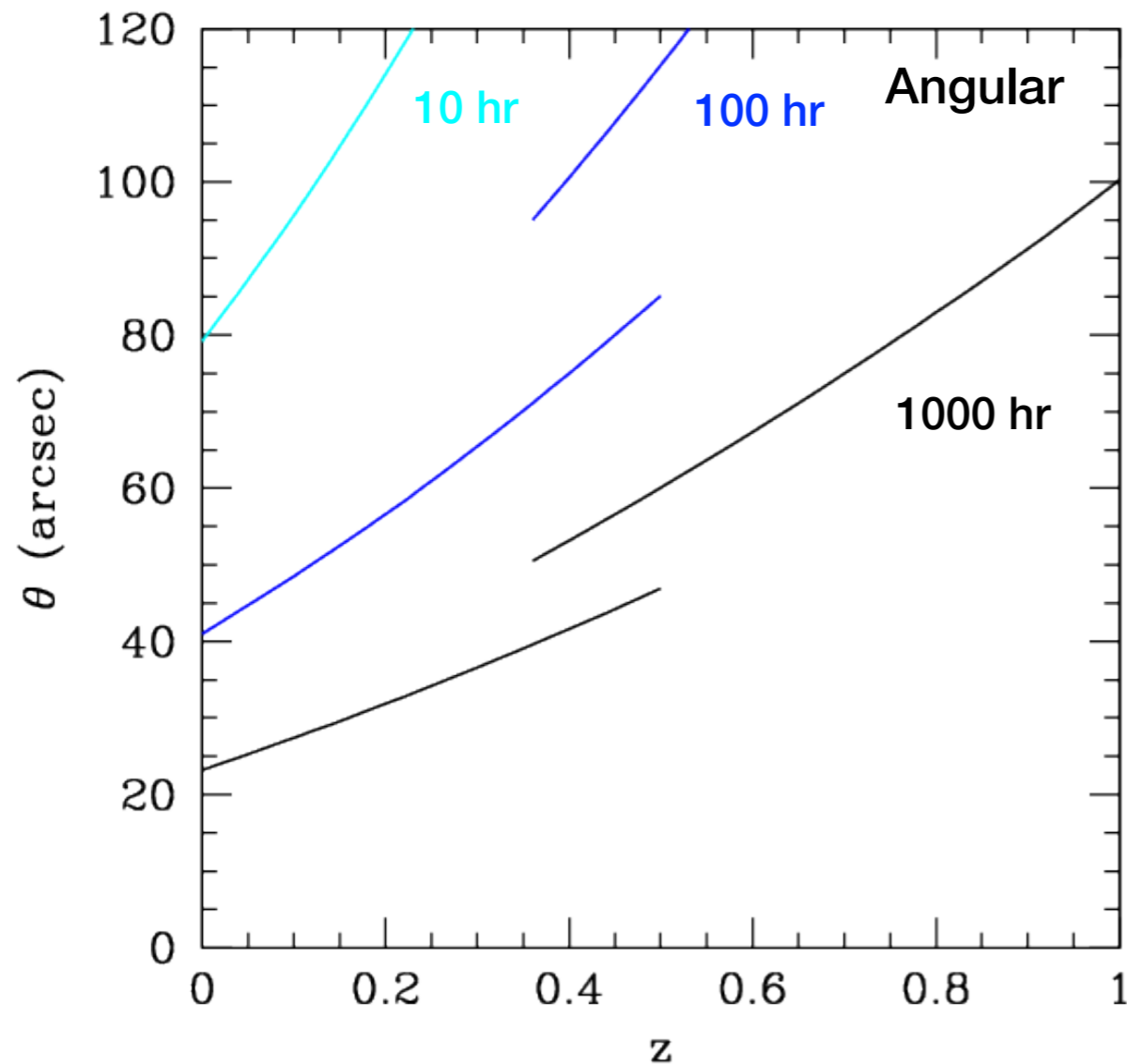
SKA1 Surveys: Resolution @ 10^{19} cm^{-2}



- HALOGAS type studies beyond local Universe
- understand how galaxies acquire their gas: role of environment/accretion



SKA1 Surveys: Resolution @ 10^{18} cm^{-2}



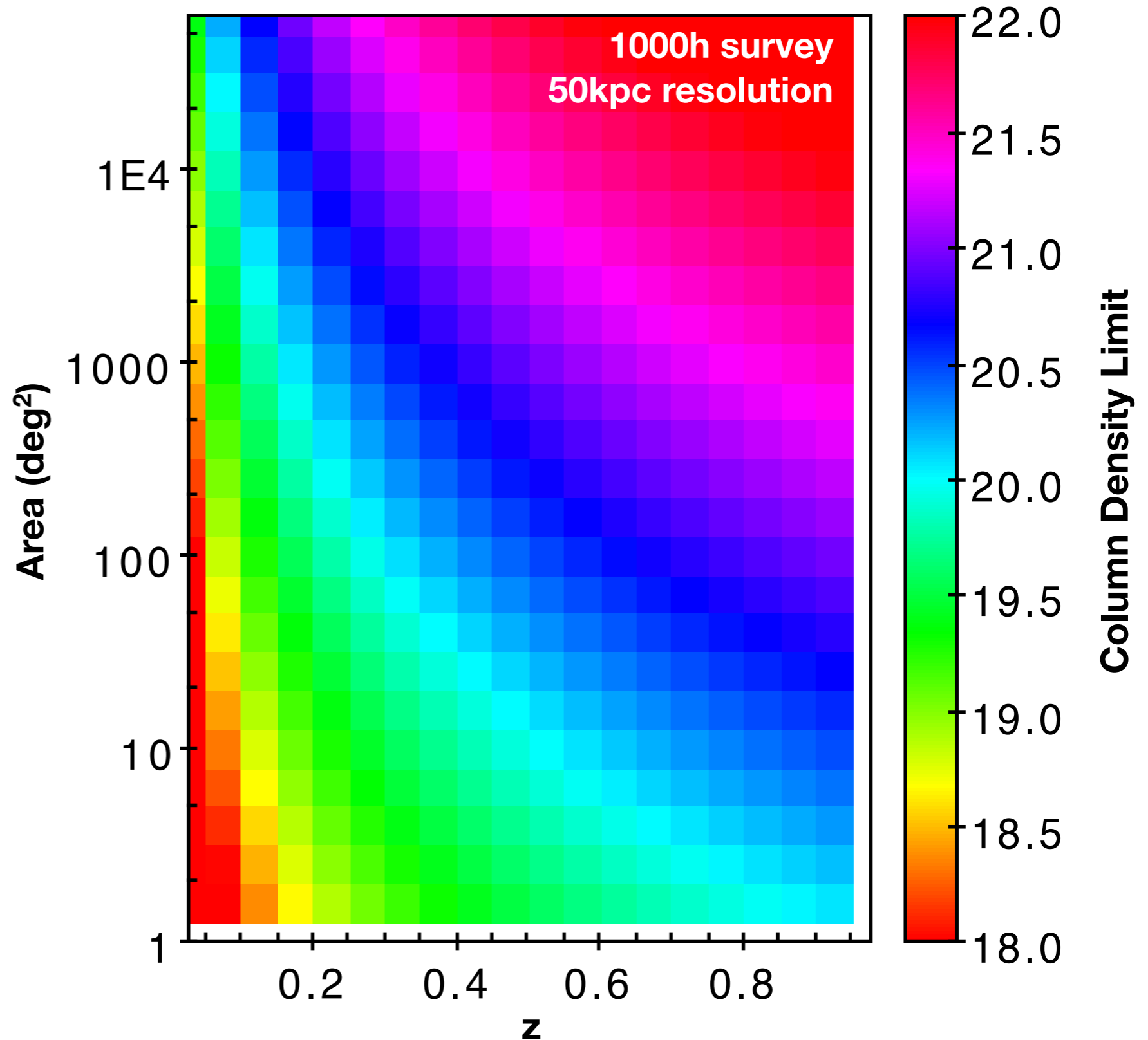
- New studies of the disk-halo-IGM interface



What Kind of Surveys To Do?

Requirements

- Want to observe HI down to at least galactic scales
- SKA observation time is limited (~1000h KSPs)
- Time+beam+z+area sets column density limit
- Need $n_{\text{HI}} > 10^{20}$

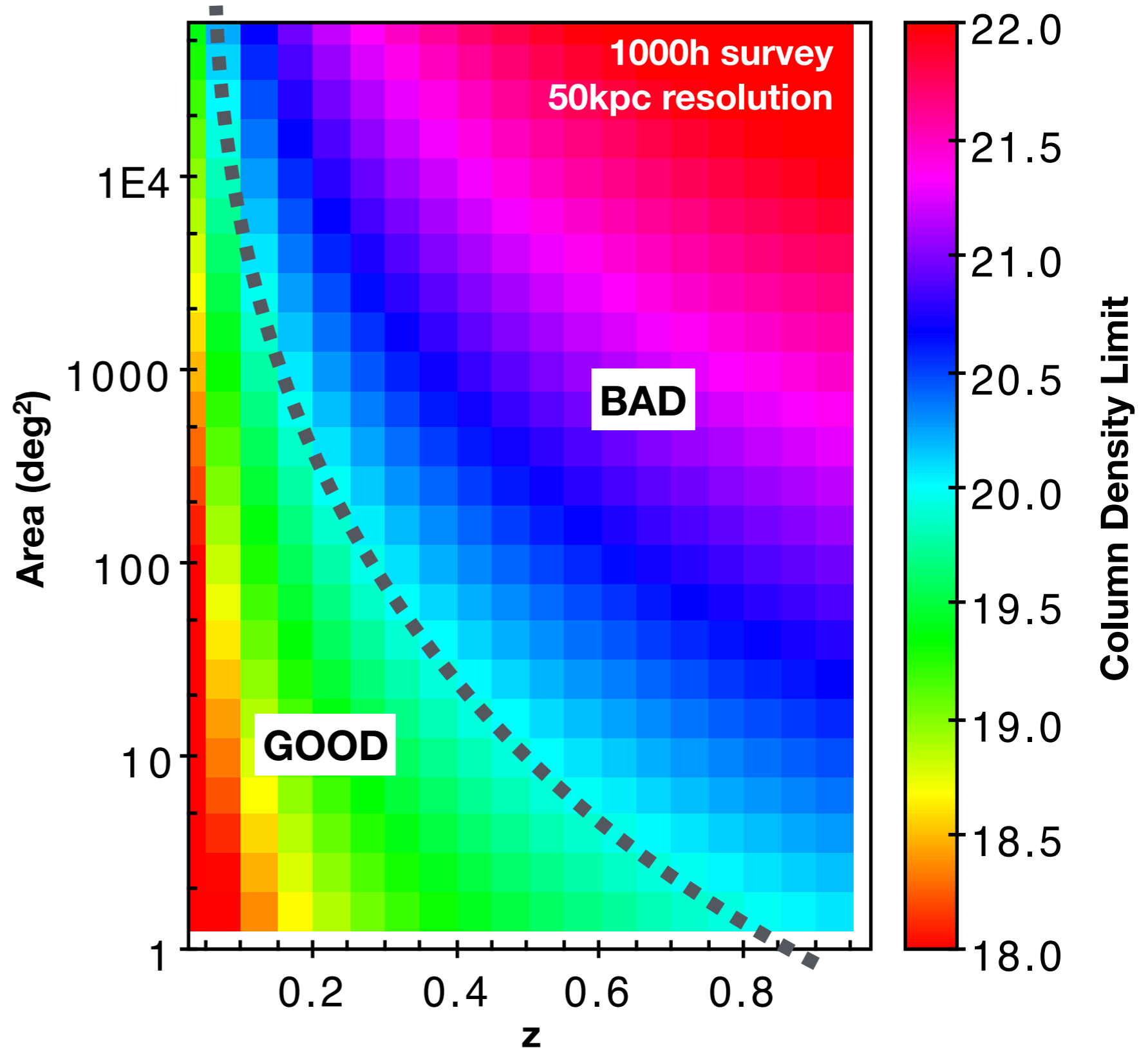




What Kind of Surveys To Do?

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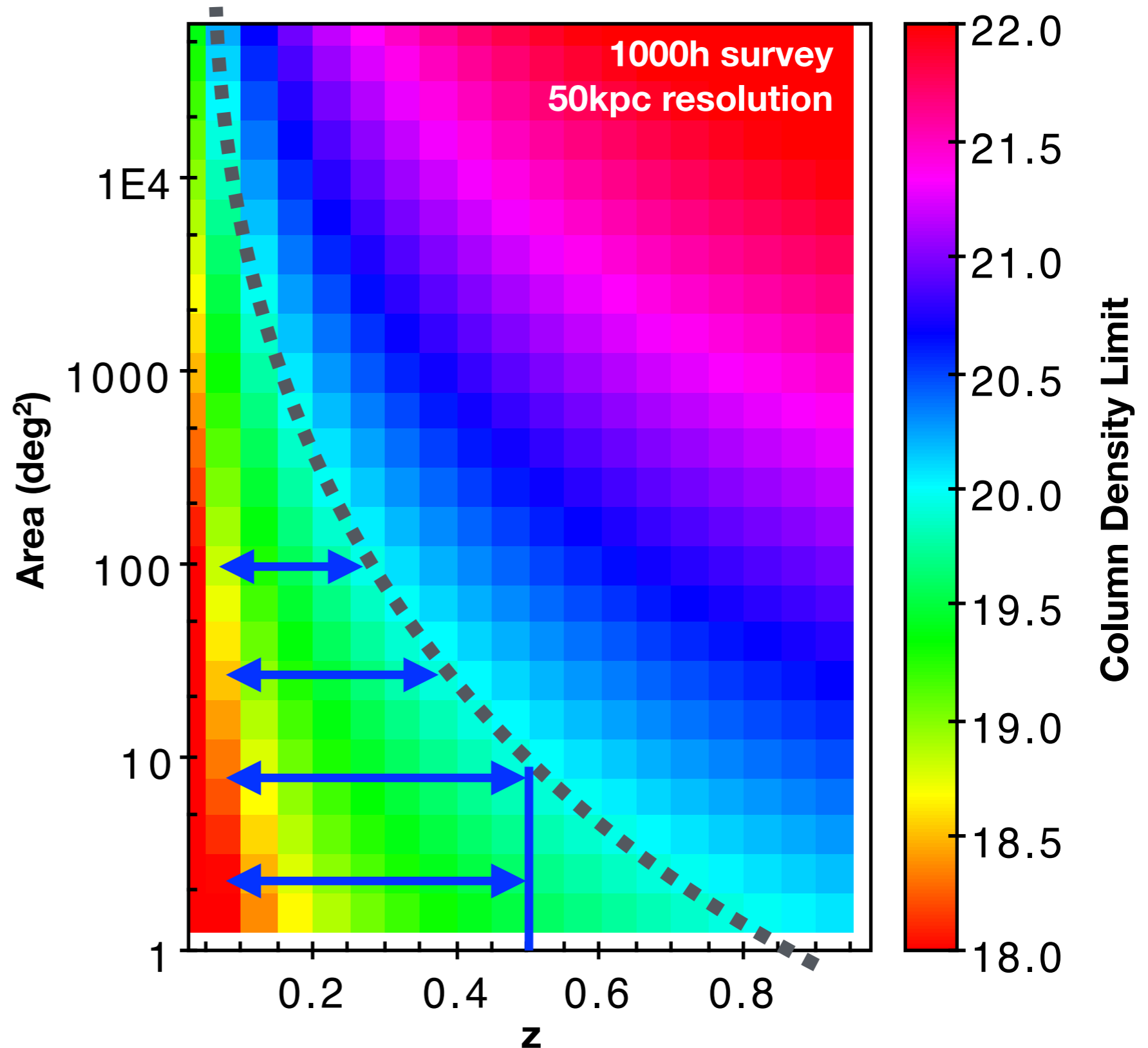
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Preferred Surveys

- band 2: ~10→100 deg²





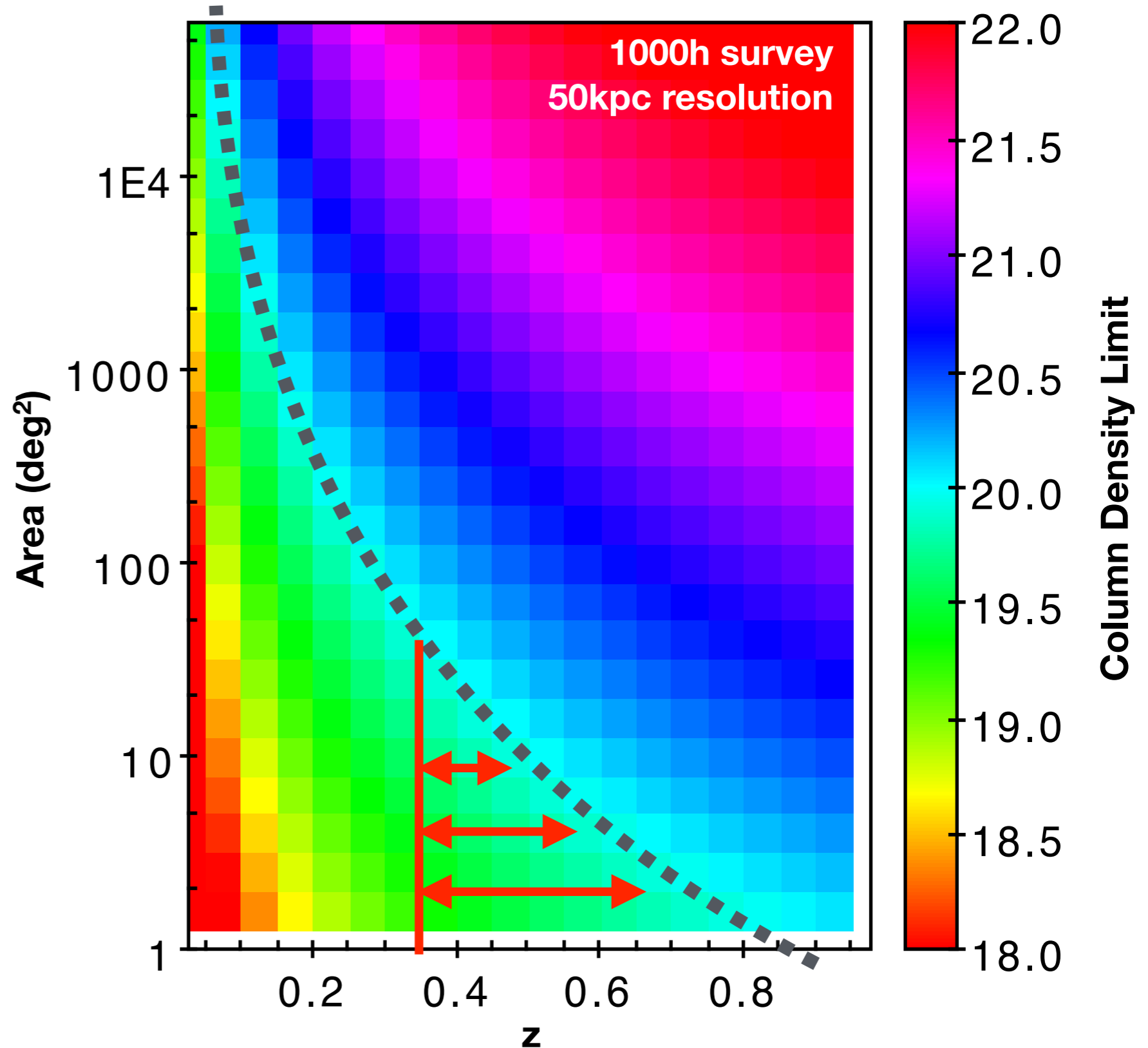
What Kind of Surveys To Do?

Requirements

- Want to observe HI down to at least galactic scales
- SKA observation time is limited ($\sim 1000\text{h}$ KSPs)
- Time+beam+z+area sets column density limit
- Need $n_{\text{HI}} > 10^{20}$

Preferred Surveys

- **band 2:** $\sim 10 \rightarrow 100 \text{ deg}^2$
- **band 1:** **SP** \rightarrow few deg^2





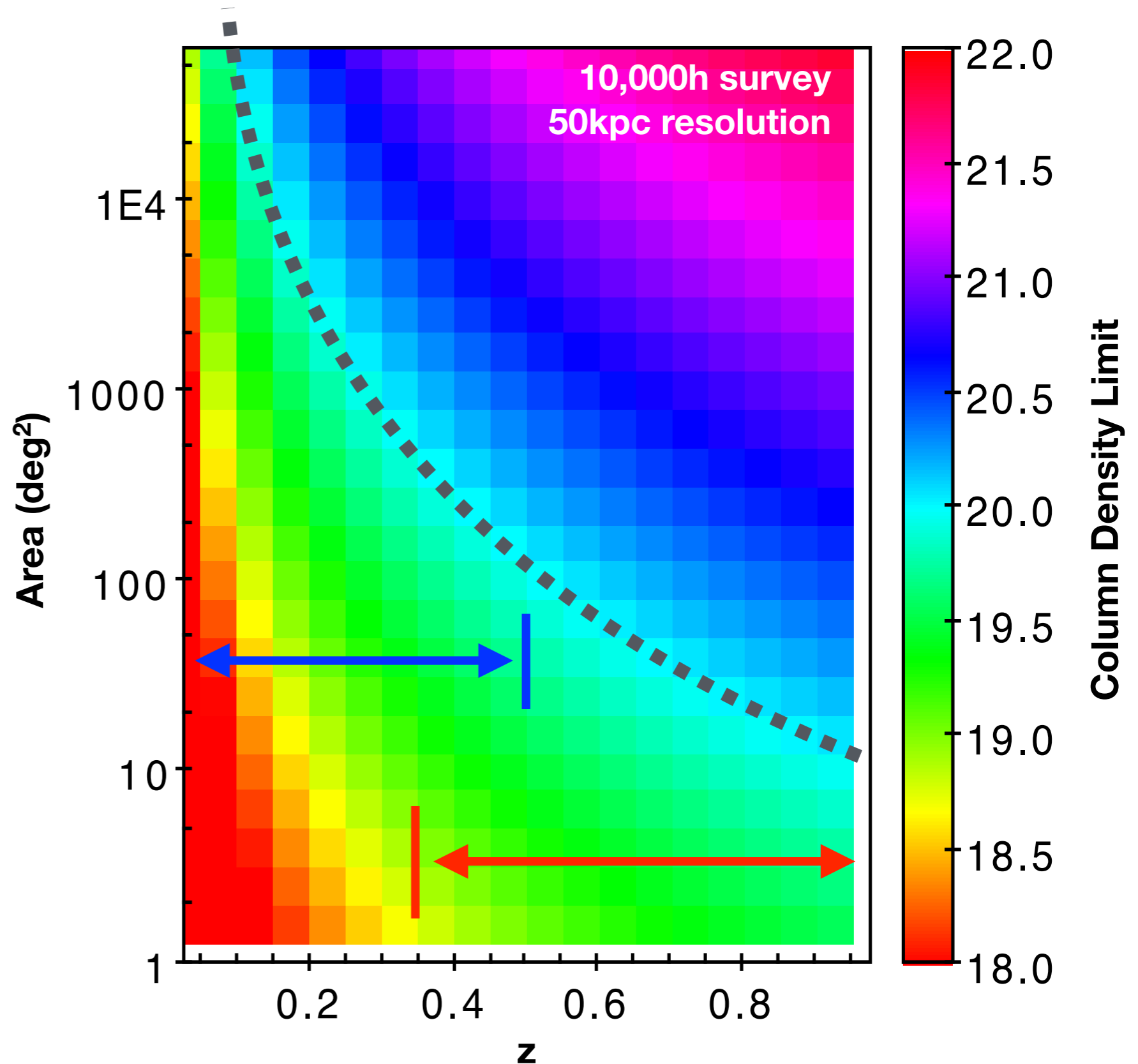
What About Commensal 10,000 h?

Requirements

- Want to observe HI down to at least galactic scales
- SKA observation time is limited (~ 10000 h KSPs)
- Time+beam+z+area sets column density limit
- Need $n_{\text{HI}} > 10^{20}$

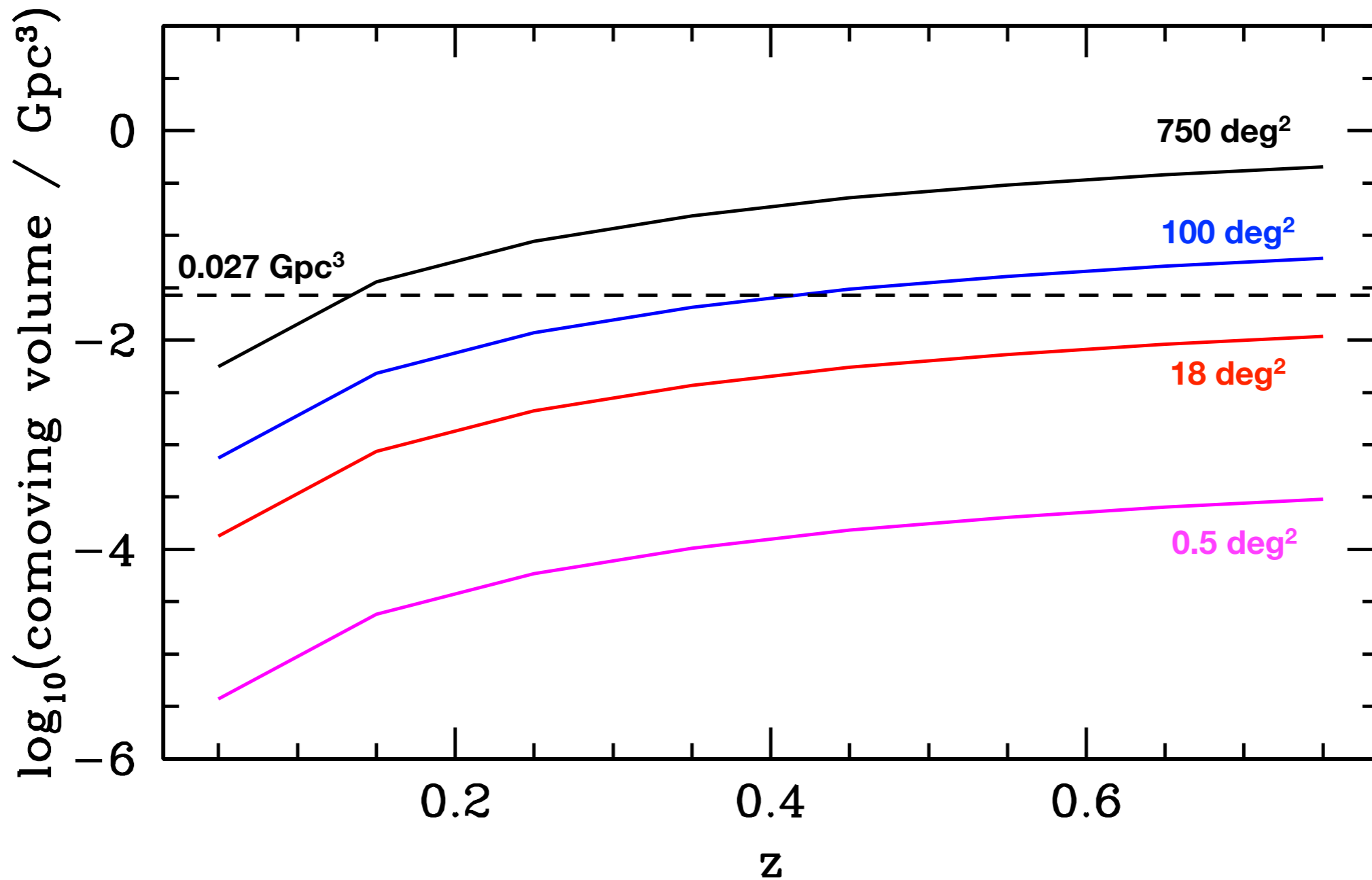
Preferred Surveys

- **band 2:** $\sim 10 \rightarrow 100 \text{ deg}^2$
- **band 1:** $\sim 1 \rightarrow 10 \text{ deg}^2$





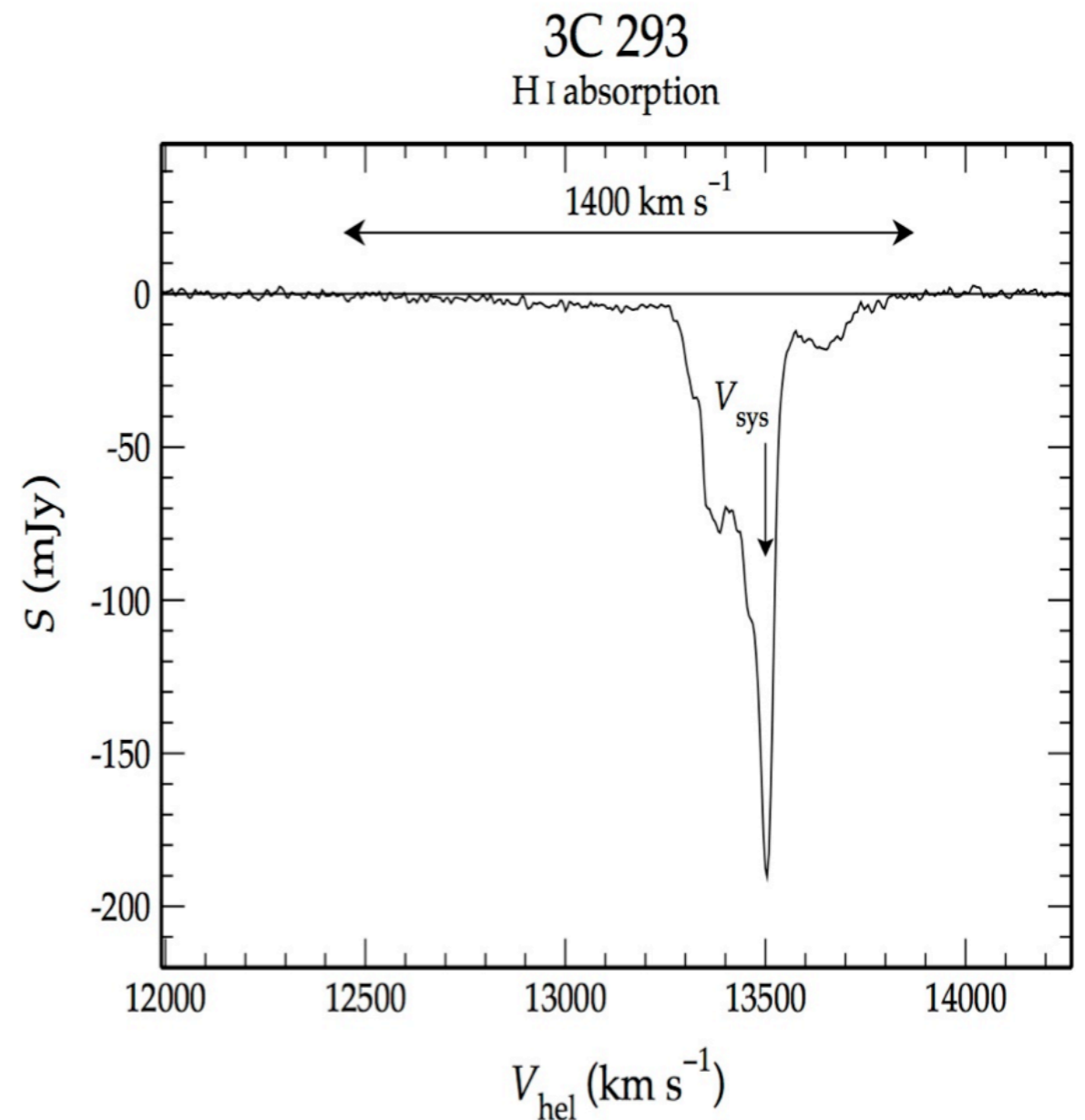
SKA1 Survey Design: Volume



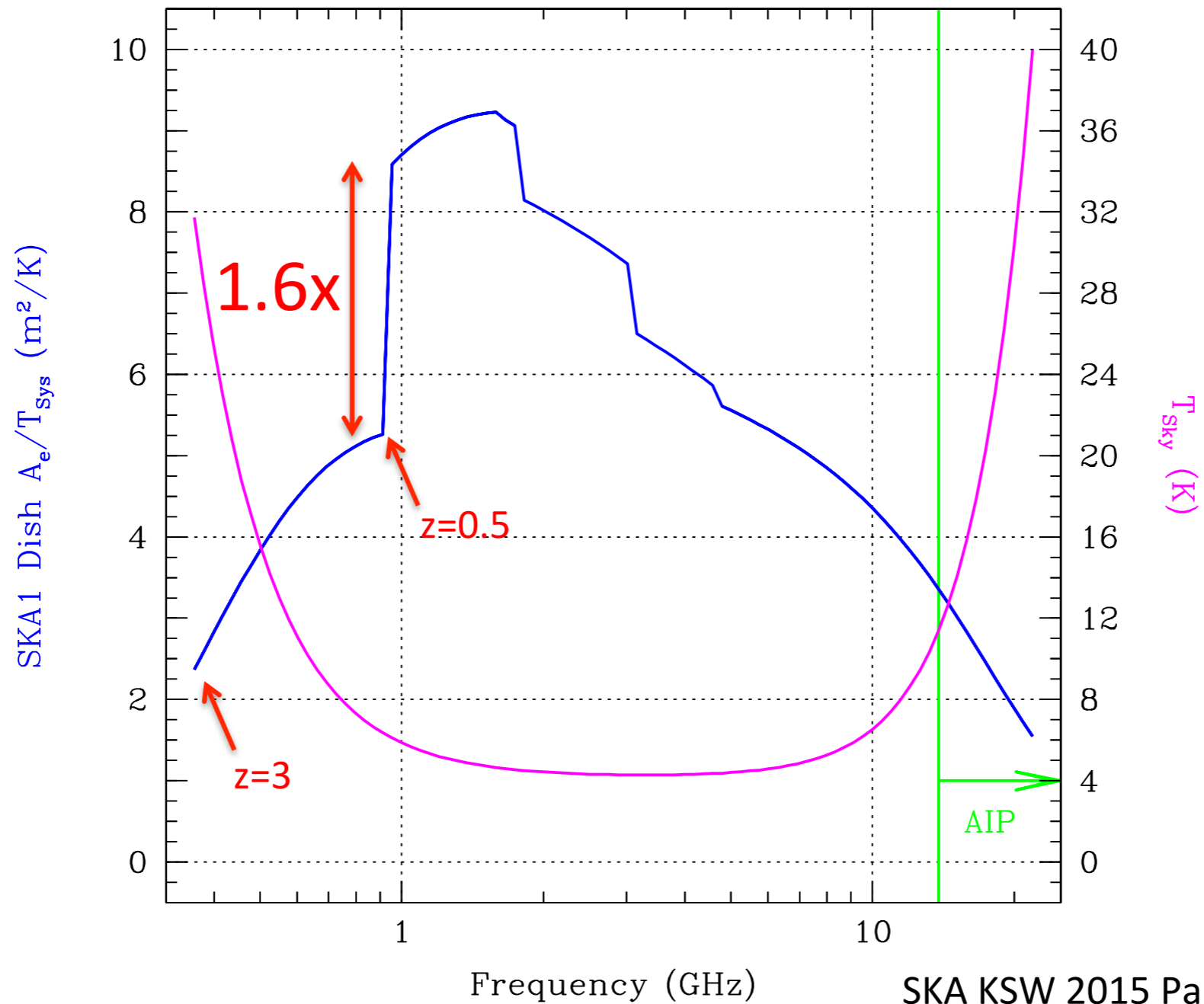


HI at High-z: Absorption Studies

- HI 21-cm absorption spectroscopy provides a unique probe of cold neutral gas in normal and active galaxies *from redshift $z > 6$ to the present day*.
- Associated HI 21 cm absorption → content of individual galaxies, structure of the central regions and the feeding and feedback of AGN.
- Intervening HI 21 cm absorption → constrain the evolution of cold gas in normal galaxies over more than 12 billion years of cosmic time.



SKA1-mid dish sensitivity



SKA KSW 2015 Participant Files

	Baseline	ECP
Band 1	350 – 1050 MHz ($z=0.35-3$)	450 – 825 MHz ($z=0.7-2.1$)
Band 2	950 – 1760 MHz ($z<0.5$)	795 – 1470 MHz ($z<0.8$)



Possible SKA1 Surveys

Minimum Requirements

$$5 \text{ yr} \times 8000 \text{ h} \times 75\% = 30000 \text{ h}$$

Survey	Area	Freq	HI	<z> (z _{lim})	T
	(deg ²)	MHz	Resolution		(hrs)
Medium wide	400	950-1420	10"	0.1 (0.3)	2000
Medium deep	20	950-1420	5"	0.2 (0.5)	2000
Deep	1 pointing	600-1050	2"	0.5 (1)	3000
Targeted ISM	30 targets	1400-1420	3"-30"	0.002 (0.01)	3000
Targeted Accretion	30 targets	1400-1420	30"-1"	0.002 (0.01)	3000
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	10"-1'	0 (0)	4.500
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	2"	0 (0)	(10.000)
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	2"	1 (3)	1,000+
	1000	200-350	10"	4 (6)	1.000

Updated from Staveley-Smith & Oosterloo,
2015, PoS, AASKA14, 167



Possible Commensal SKA1 Surveys

Minimum Requirements

Survey	Area	Freq	T	Magnetism	Cosmology/	Continuum
	(deg ²)	MHz	(hrs)		EoR	
Medium wide	400	950-1420	2000			
Medium deep	20	950-1420	2000			
Deep	1 pointing	600-1050	3000			
Targeted (ISM)	30 targets	1400-1420	3000			
Targeted (Accr)	(30 targets)	1400-1420	(3000)			
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	4500			
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)			
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+			
	1000	200-350	1.000			

() = commensal values



Possible Commensal SKA1 Surveys

Minimum Requirements

Survey	Area	Freq	T	Magnetism	Cosmology/	Continuum
	(deg ²)	MHz	(hrs)		EoR	
Medium wide	400	950-1420	2000		1000 sq deg 5000 hours weak lensing	similar strategy
Medium deep	20	950-1420	2000	100 deg ² tracing cosmic web, smilar depth		similar strategy
Deep	1 pointing	600-1050	3000	compatible; magn. plans wider		useful only if in band 1
Targeted	30 targets	1400-1420	3000			
Targeted (Accr)	(30 targets)	1400-1420	(3000)			
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	4500			
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)			
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+			
	1000	200-350	1.000			



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Deep	1 pointing	600-1050	3000	compatible; magn. plans wider		useful only if in band 1
Targeted	30 targets	1400-1420	3000	good match in sample, res and depth		
Targeted (Accr)	(30 targets)	1400-1420	(3000)		fully commensal with ISM Accretion	
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	4500			
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)			
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+			
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Targeted (Accr)	(30 targets)	1400-1420	(3000)		fully commensal with ISM Accretion	
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	4500		commensal with Galaxy + Magn WG to get optimum 1200 deg ² and 11500 hours	
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)		fully commensal with "Galaxy/MS", continuum, magnetism	
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+			
	1000	200-350	1.000			



Possible Commensal SKA1 Surveys

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Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)		fully commensal with "Galaxy/MS", continuum, magnetism	
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+	all sky, optimum commensality if band 1		
	1000	200-350	1.000		fully commensal 5000 deg ² absorption survey	

and commensal with
medium-wide HI band 2



Resourcing etc

- Discussions on this still ongoing
- Much activity already with Pathfinders/Precursors
- Increased science contact with Office
- SKA SDP contacts
- Experience gained with
 - source finders
 - calibration pipelines
 - archiving
 - re-processing
 - simulations
 - ...



Possible Commensal SKA1 Surveys

Minimum Requirements

Survey	Area	Freq	T	Magnetism	Cosmology/	Continuum
	(deg ²)	MHz	(hrs)		EoR	
Medium wide	400	950-1420	2000		1000 sq deg 5000 hours weak lensing	similar strategy
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and commensal with medium-wide HI band 2