

HI 21cm ABSORPTION STUDIES OF DAMPED LYMAN- α SYSTEMS

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- 21cm studies of DLAs towards compact QSOs
⇒ DLA spin temperatures ⇒ Evolution of the temperature of the neutral ISM with redshift.

(e.g. Wolfe & Davis 1979; Wolfe et al. 1985; de Bruyn et al. 1996; Carilli et al. 1996; Briggs et al. 1997; Lane et al. 1998; Chengalur & NK 2000; NK & Chengalur 2003)

- 21cm studies of DLAs towards extended radio sources ⇒ Transverse size & kinematics.

(e.g. Briggs et al. 1989, 2001; NK & Chengalur 2007)

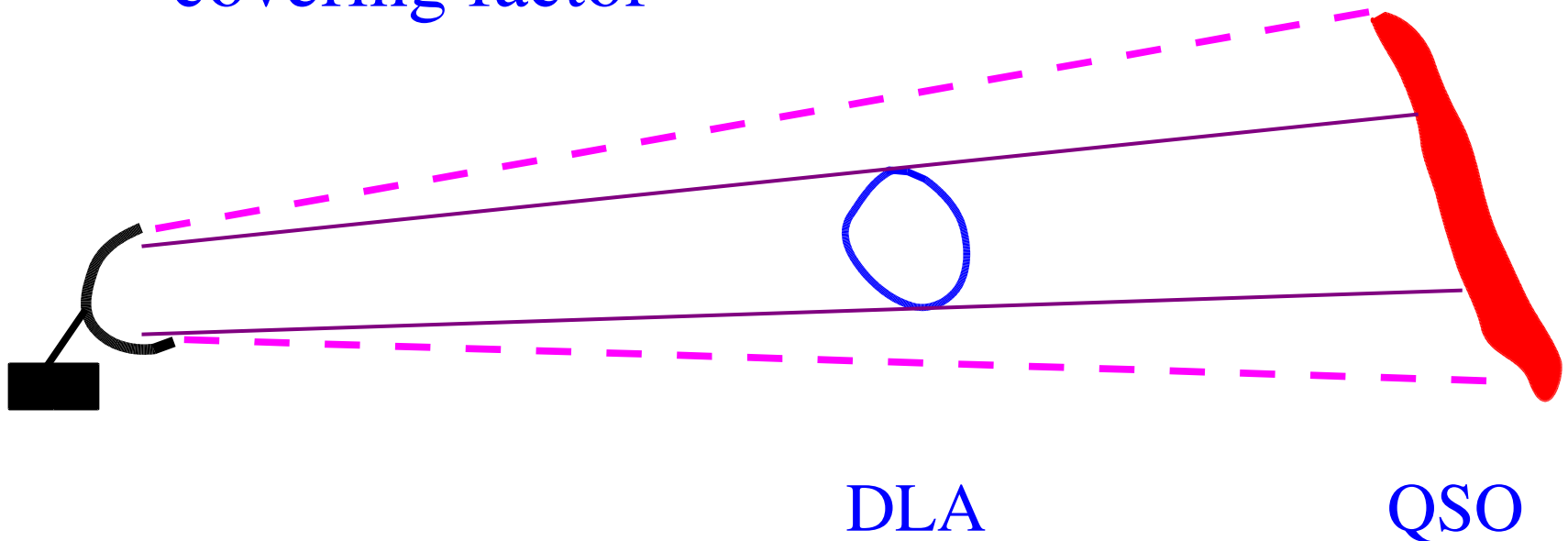
21cm absorption studies

- For DLAs towards radio-loud quasars :

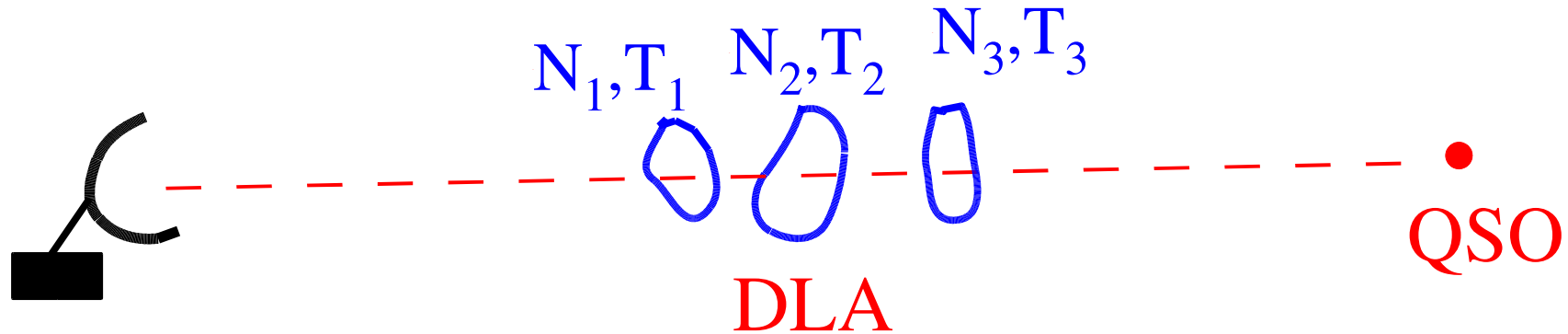
$$N_{\text{HI}} = 1.8 \times 10^{18} \times [T_s / f] \times \int \tau_{21} dv$$

$T_s \equiv$ 21cm "spin" temperature; $[n_2/n_1] \propto \exp(-h\nu / kT_s)$

$f \equiv$ covering factor



- For multiple clouds, with $N_{\text{HI}} = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots$

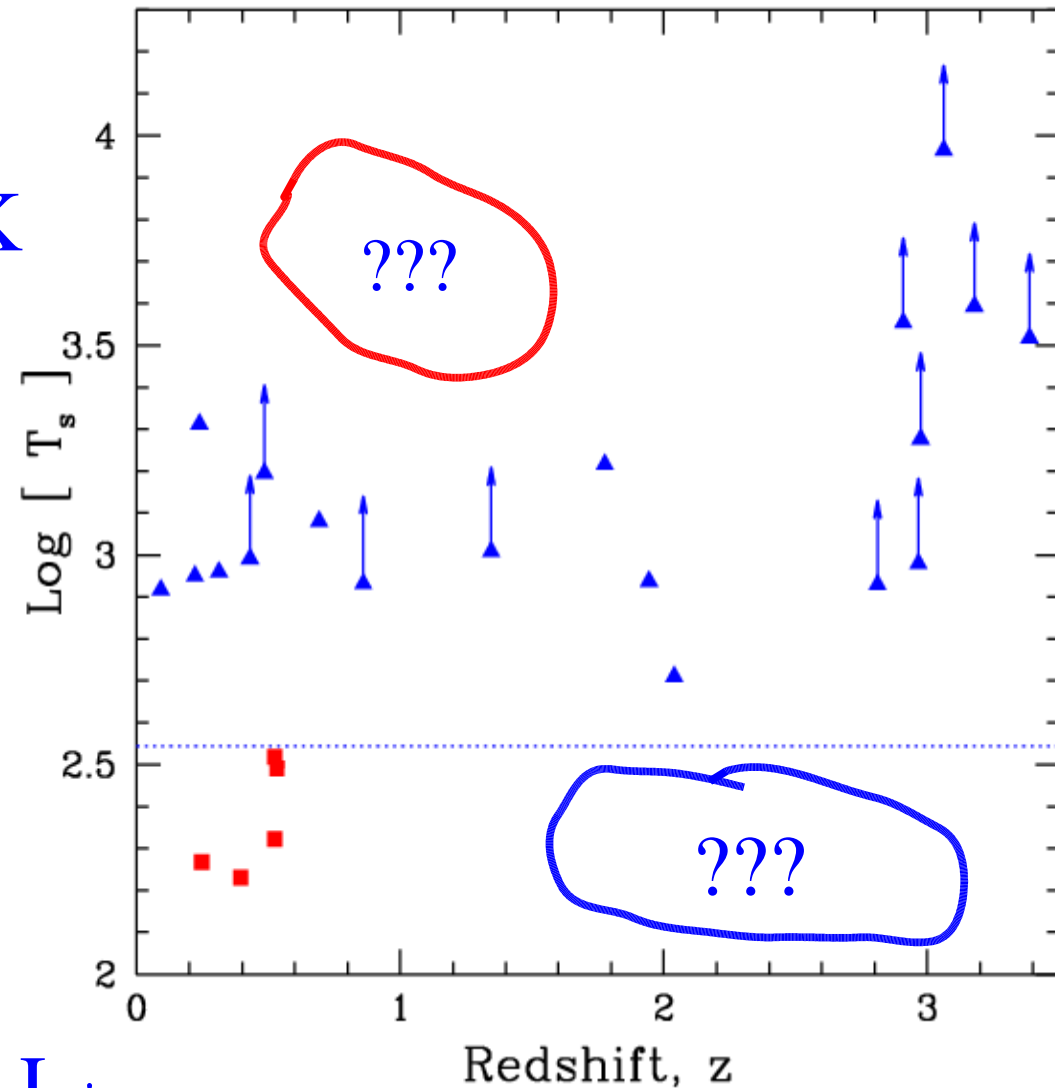


$$[1/T_s] = [n_1/T_1] + [n_2/T_2] + \dots \quad n_i = [N_i / N_{\text{HI}}]$$

- $T_C \sim 100 \text{ K} \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_W \sim n_C \sim 0.5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_s \sim 200 \text{ K}$
 $T_W \sim 8000 \text{ K} \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_W \sim 0.9, n_C \sim 0.1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_s \sim 1000 \text{ K}$
- T_s probes the redshift evolution of the CNM fraction.

- T_s (Milky Way) ~ 200 K
- T_s (high- z DLAs) ~ 1000 K

$\Rightarrow$ More WNM in DLAs ?



- At low redshifts :

Low T_s DLAs have $L \sim L_*$

High T_s DLAs have $L < 0.1 L_*$

(e.g. le Brun et al. 1997; Rao et al. 2002)

$\Rightarrow$ Two types of DLAs ?

High T_s in DLAs ?

- Phase distribution depends on metallicity, pressure
Higher metallicity, pressure $\Rightarrow$ more CNM
(Wolfire et al. 2003)
- Dwarfs $\Rightarrow$ low pressure, star formation, metallicity
 $\Rightarrow$ more WNM $\Rightarrow$ High T_s (NK & Chengalur 2003)
- DLA metallicities < 0.1 Solar at $z > 2$; $[Zn/H] < -1$
- Consistent picture if high- z DLAs are small galaxies, with low star formation and low metallicity.

Caveats

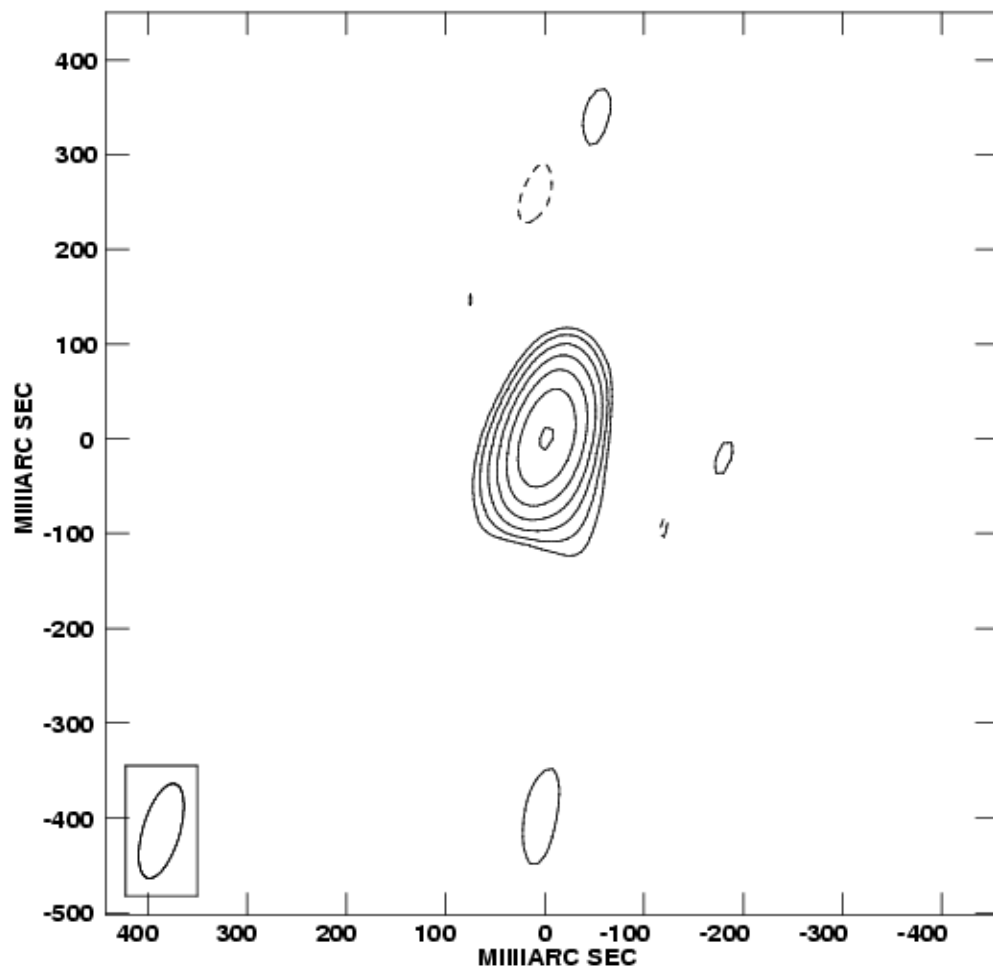
- Could high- z DLAs have a very low covering factor ?
(e.g. Curran et al. 2005)
- N_{HI} from optical line-of-sight used in T_s estimate ?
(de Bruyn et al. 1995)
- CII* absorption consistent with $N_{\text{CNM}} \sim N_{\text{WNM}}$.
(Wolfe et al. 2003)
- No low T_s DLAs detected at high redshifts.
- Few 21cm studies in the redshift desert, $0.7 < z < 1.7$.

- Estimate covering factor at the 21cm frequency $\Rightarrow$
VLBA 327, 610 MHz imaging of background QSOs
- Significantly increase number of T_s estimates
WHT + Gemini + VLT survey towards TXS QSOs
GBT + GMRT + WSRT 21cm searches in DLAs
- Predicted anti-correlation between T_s and metallicity
(NK & Chengalur 2001)
- Searches for 21cm absorption in strong MgII absorbers
at $0.7 < z < 1.7$

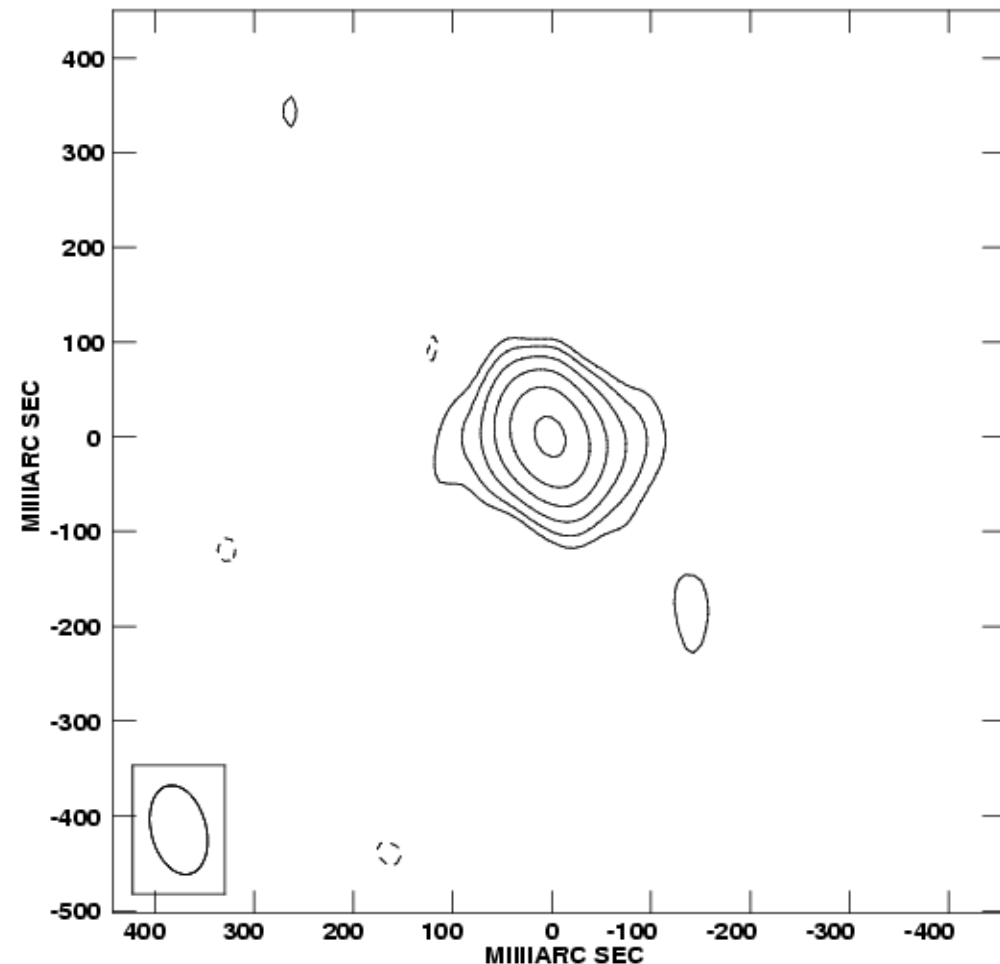
VLBA Imaging $\Rightarrow$ the covering factor

Observed 17 QSOs at 327, 610 and/or 1420 MHz

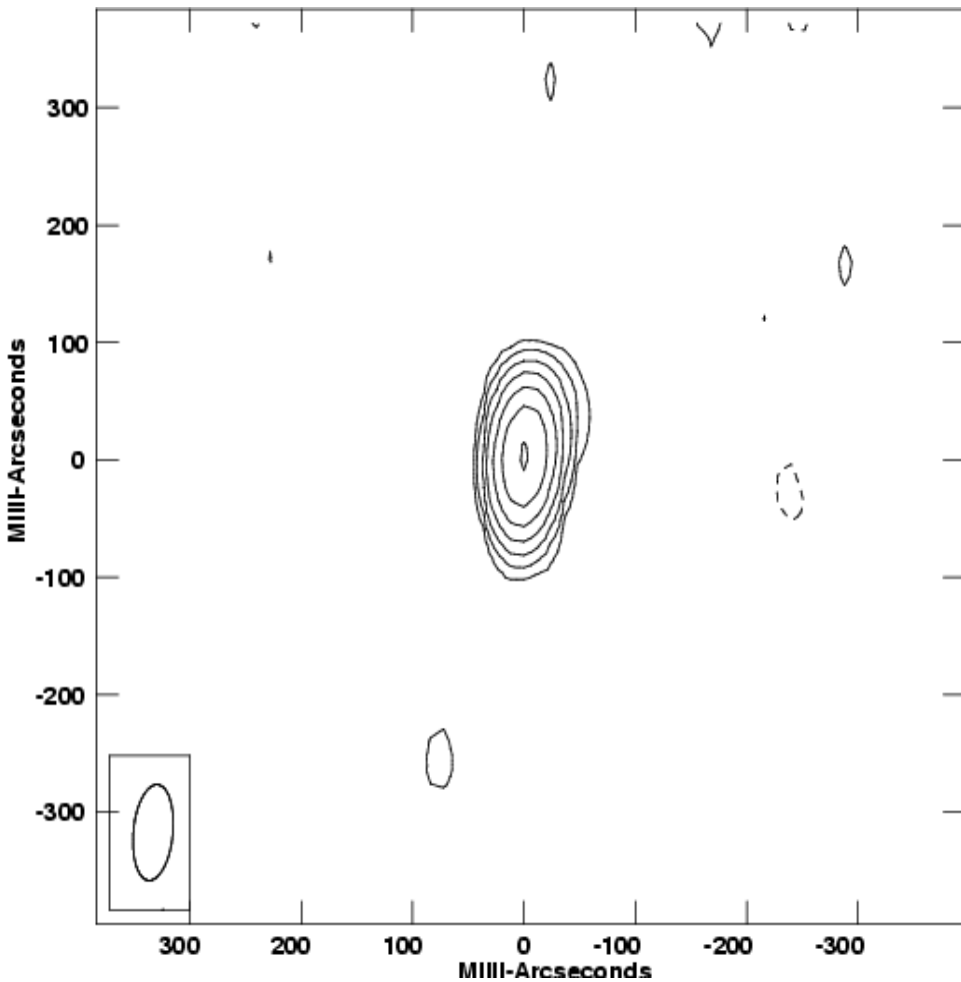
0336-017; $z \sim 3.062$; $f \sim 0.6$



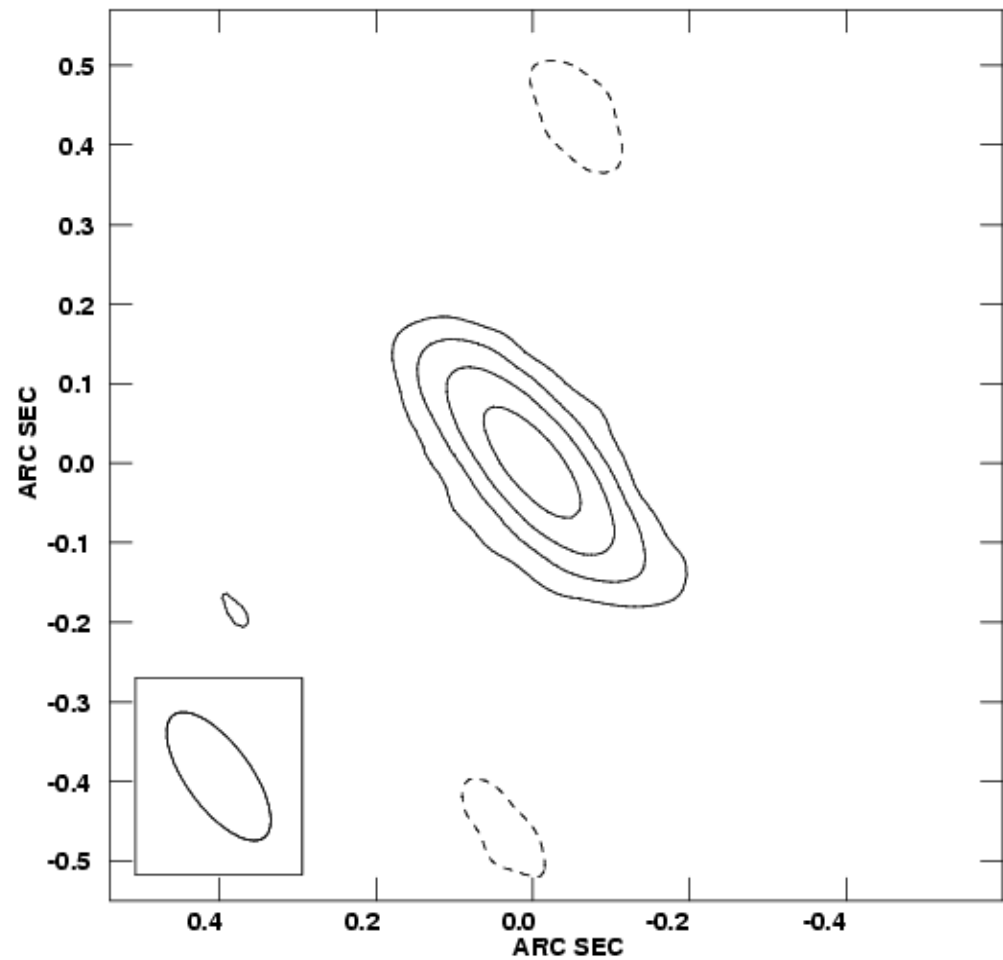
0335-122; $z \sim 3.178$; $f \sim 0.6$



0201+113; $z \sim 3.387$; $f > 0.7$



1418-064; $z \sim 3.449$; $f \sim 0.8$



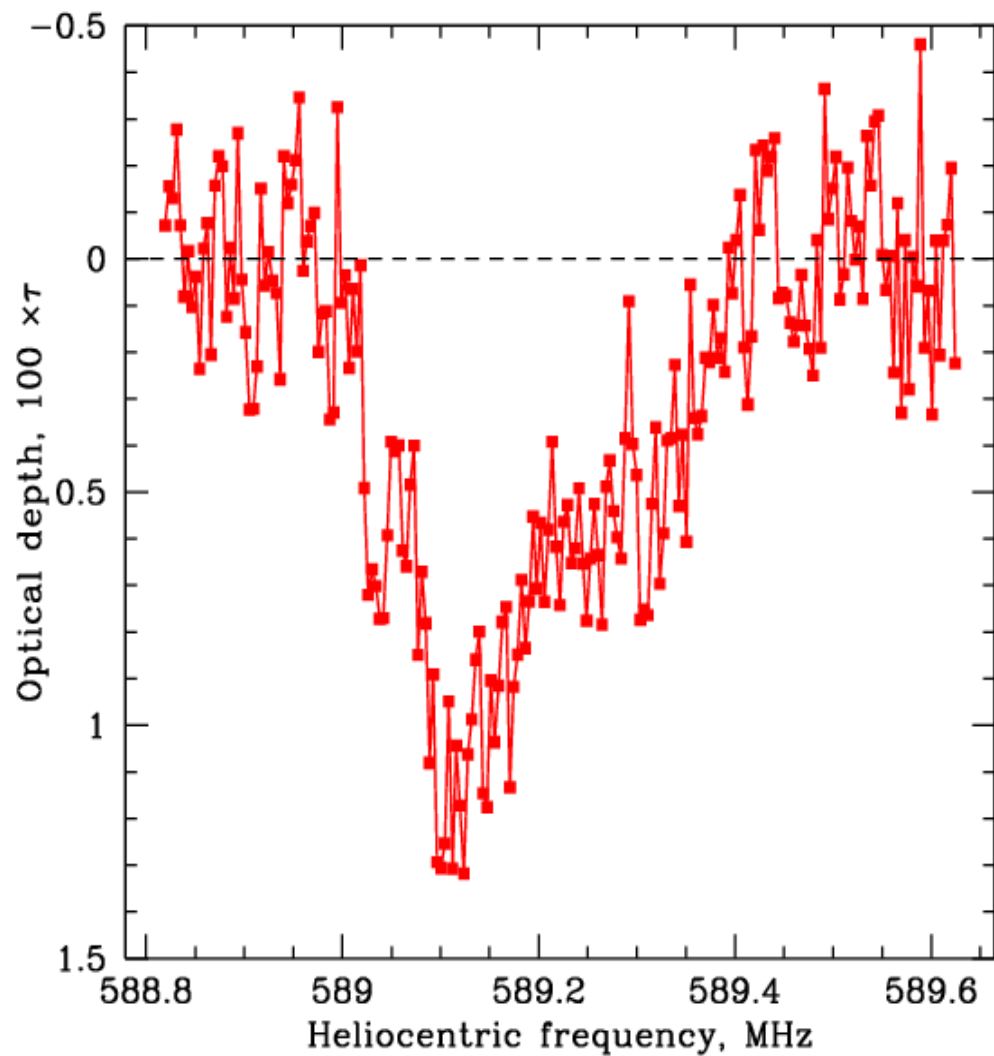
Covering factor effects apparently not significant !

(e.g. NK et al. 2007)

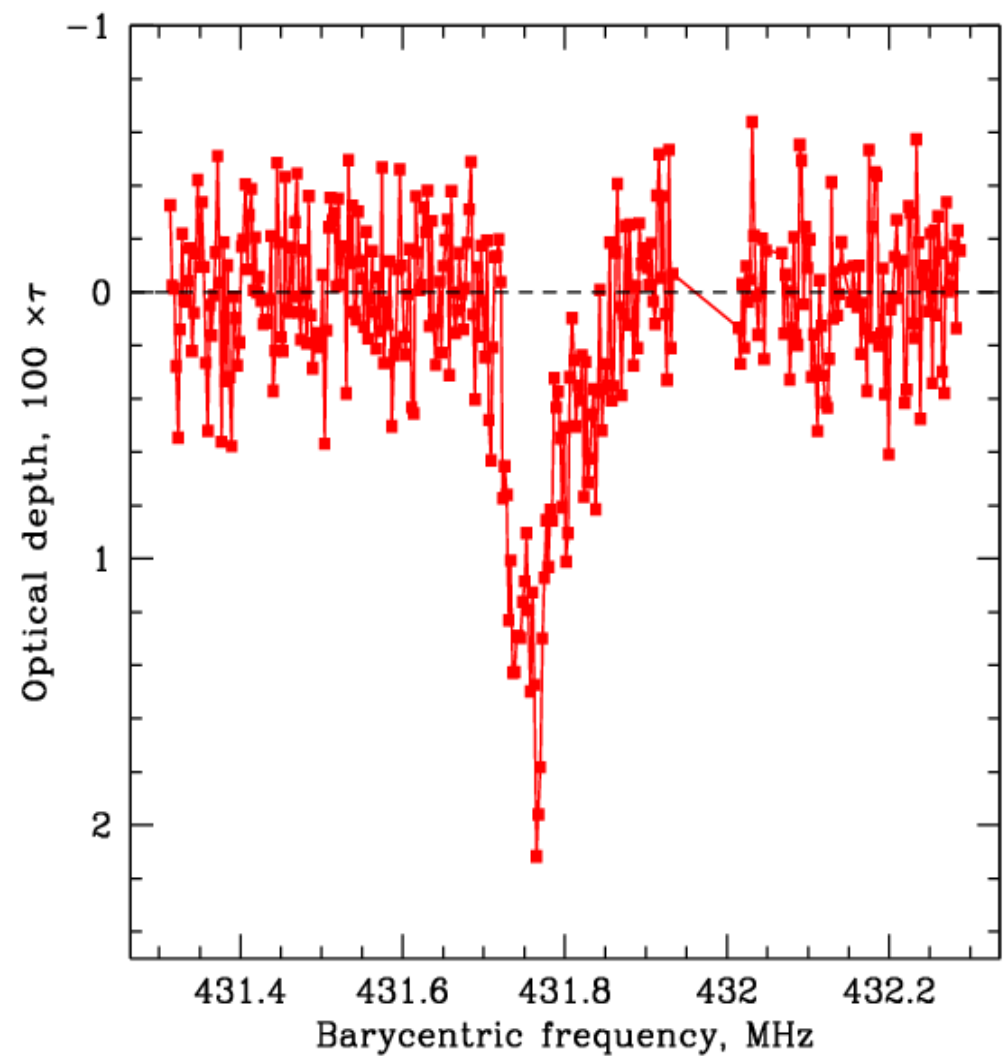
21cm absorption searches in DLAs

- WHT, VLT & Gemini optical survey of TXS QSOs
⇒ 11 new DLAs. Also CORALS & UCSD samples.
- Observed 25 DLAs with GBT, GMRT and WSRT;
15 presently scheduled.
- 4 new detections, towards 2003-025 ($z \sim 1.4106$),
0311+430 ($z \sim 2.289$), 0438-436 ($z \sim 2.347$) and
0201+113 ($z \sim 3.387$) (see also Briggs et al. 1997)
- 11 strong lower limits on T_s (> 1000 K)

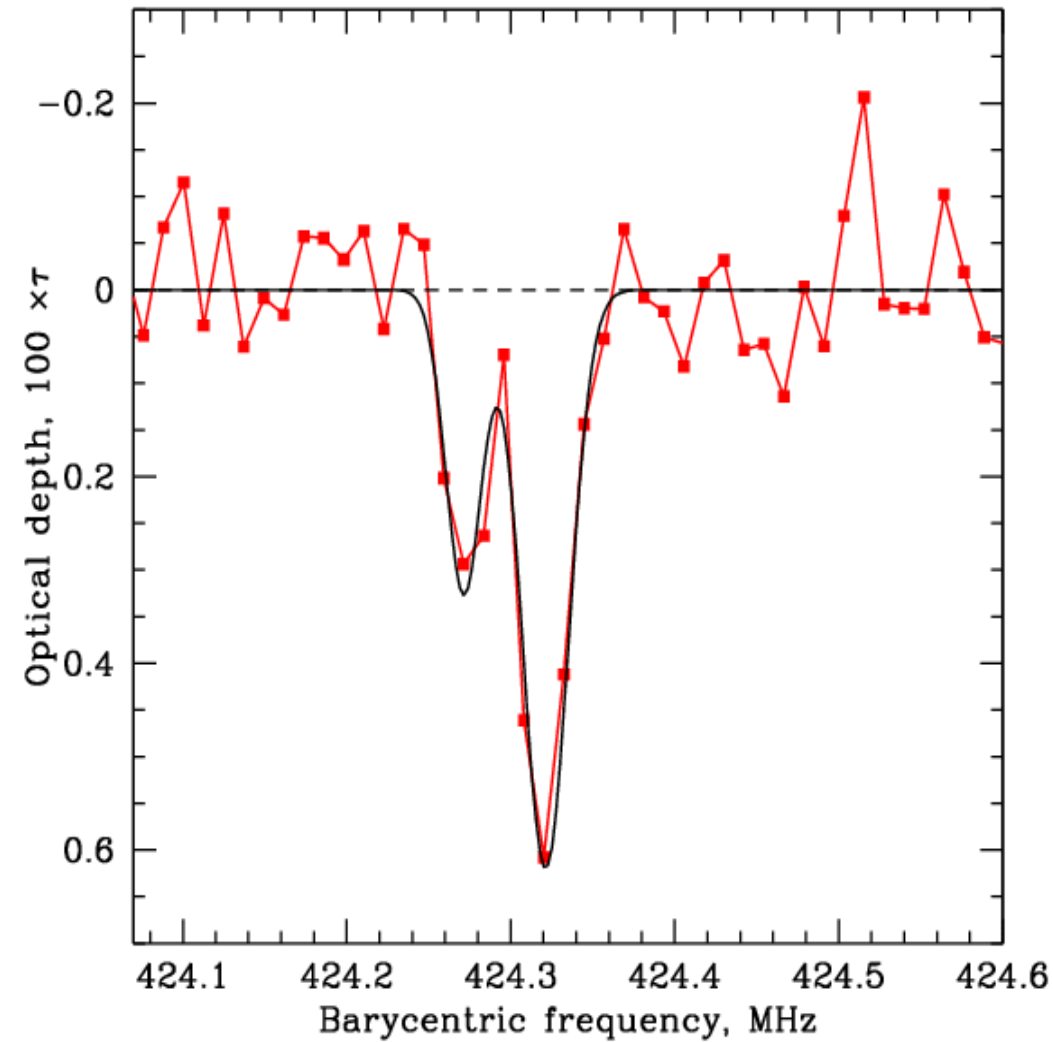
2003-025; $z \sim 1.410$; GMRT



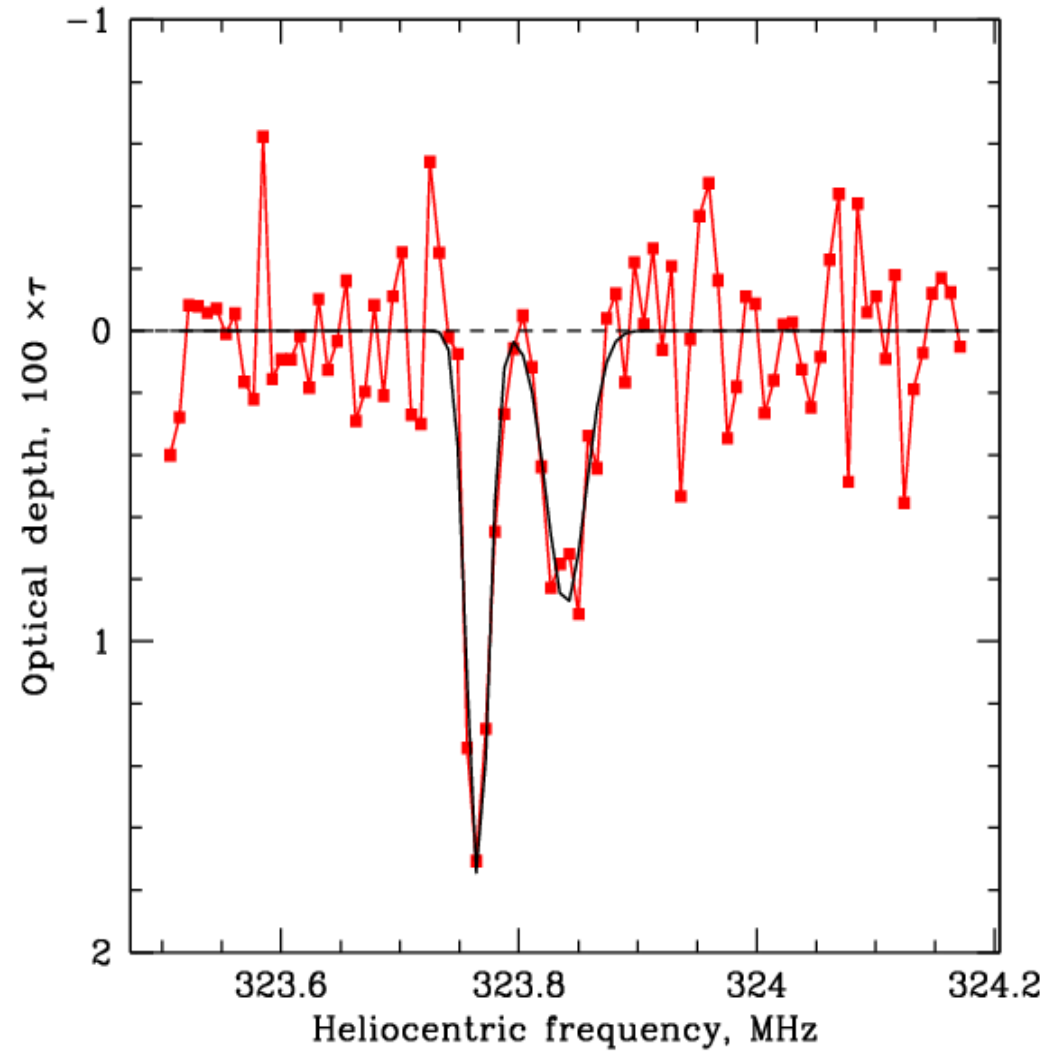
0311+430; $z \sim 2.289$; GBT



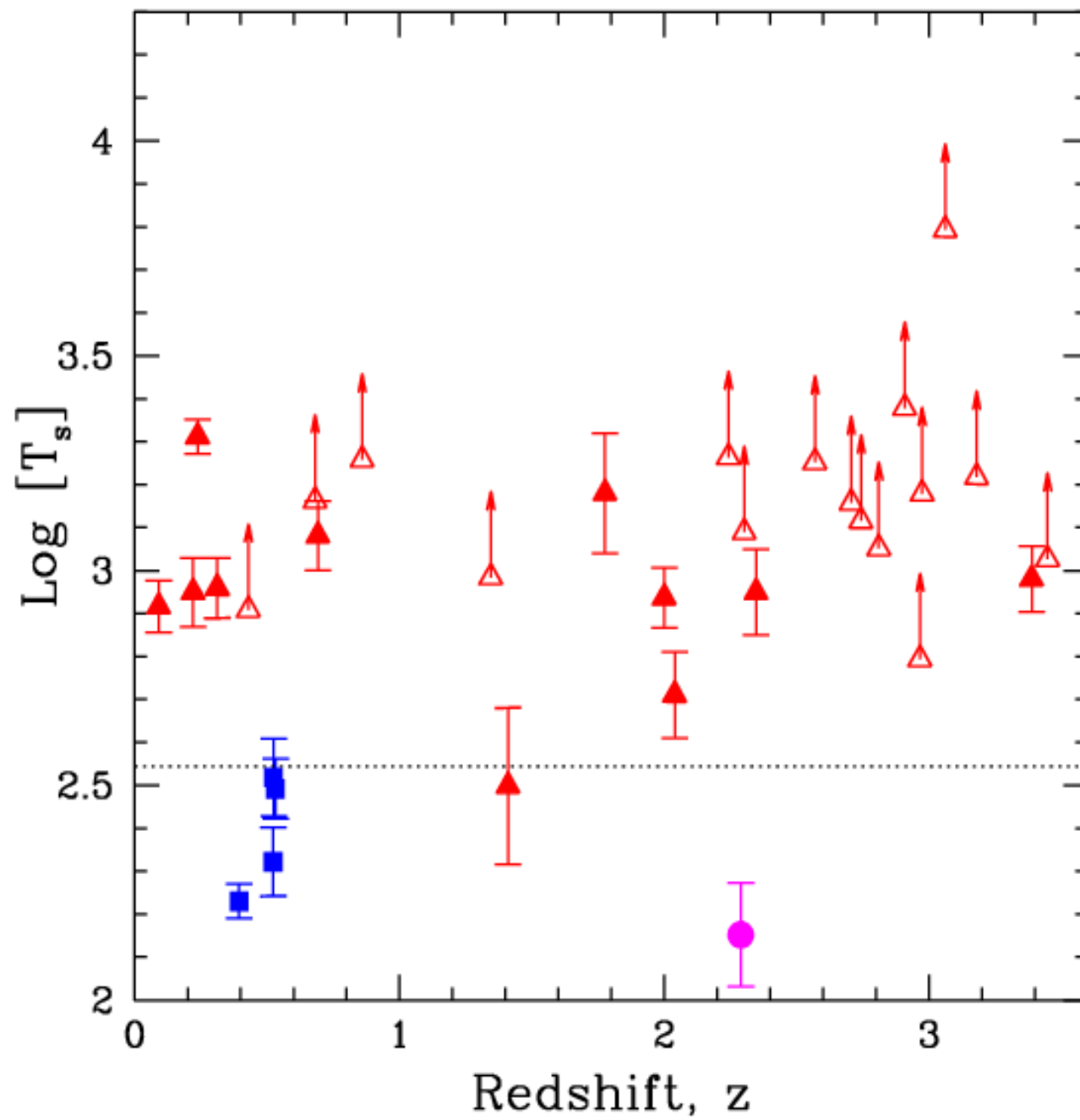
0438-436; $z \sim 2.347$; GBT



0201+113; $z \sim 3.387$; GMRT



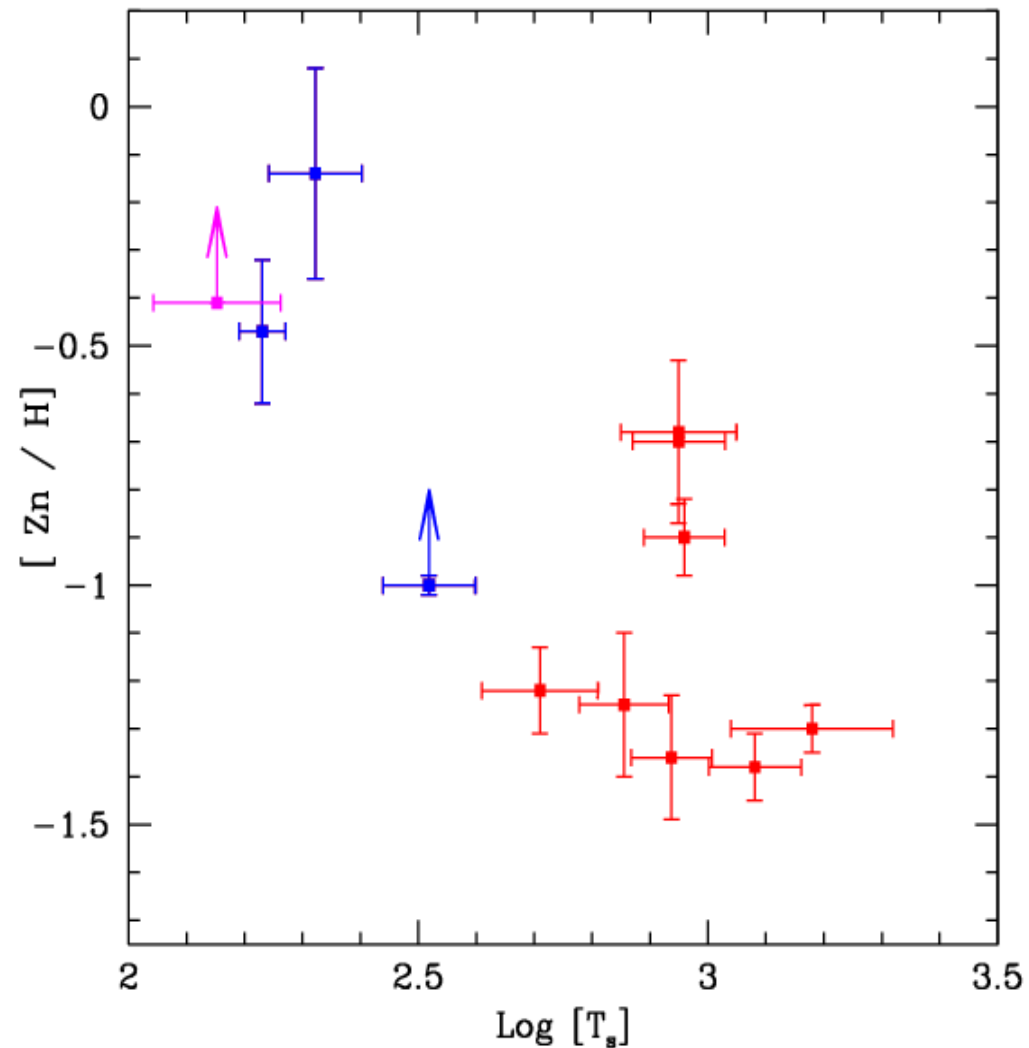
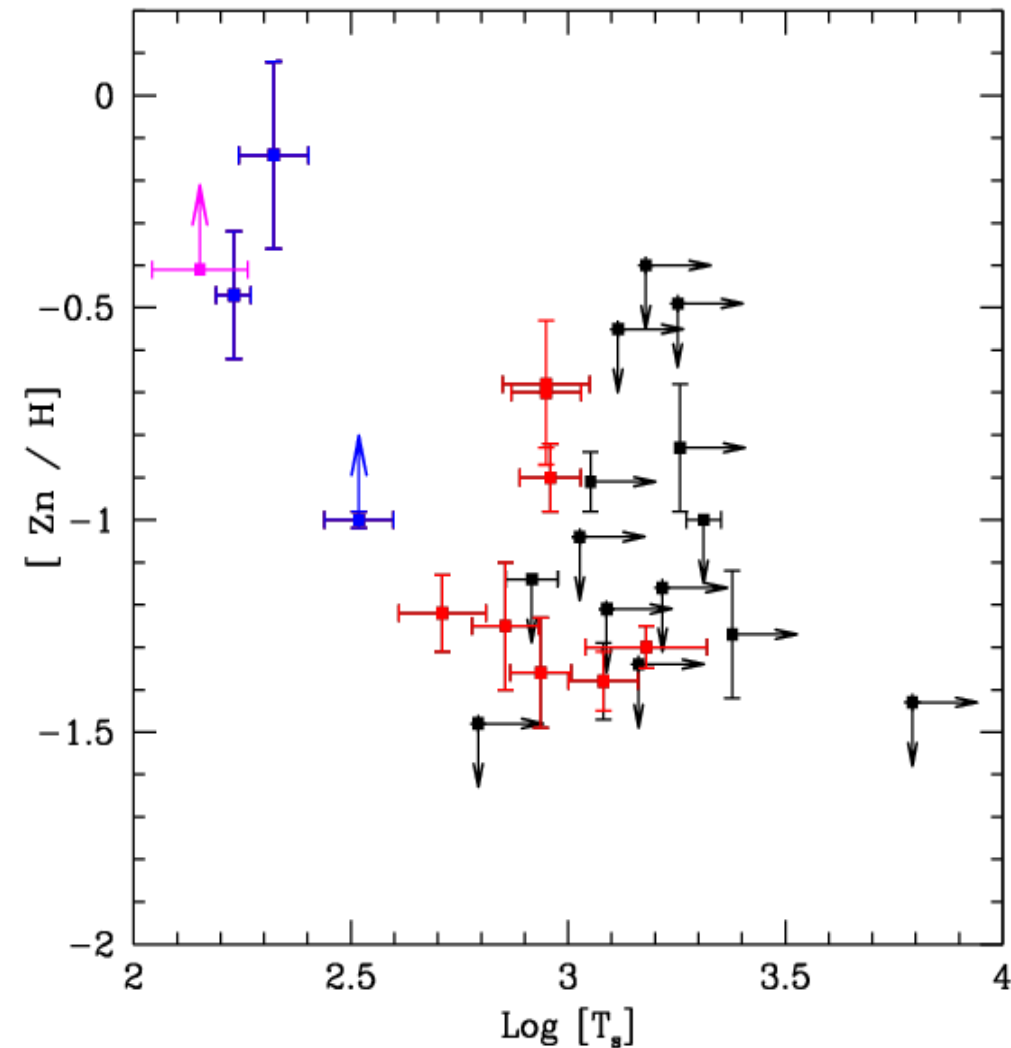
(NK et al. 2006, 2007)



21cm absorption searches in DLAs

- 32 T_s estimates ; 18 at $z > 1.5$.
- The $z \sim 2.289$ absorber towards 0311+430 :
The first low T_s DLA at $z > 0.6$!
Also has a high metallicity, $[\text{Si}/\text{H}] > -0.4$
- 17 of 18 DLAs at $z > 1.5$ have high T_s (> 1000 K)
5 of 14 DLAs at $z < 1.5$ have low T_s (< 300 K)
- 25 DLAs have estimates of T_s and metallicity $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$,
10 at $z < 1$ and 15 at $z > 1.7$.

Metallicity v/s Spin temperature



Kendall- τ test $\Rightarrow 3.5\sigma$ anti-correlation !

All known effects can only worsen the correlation.

Mapping 21cm absorption in high- z DLAs

- 21cm emission maps $\Rightarrow$ HI mass, size, regular v/s disturbed kinematics, dynamical mass.
- ~ 360 SKA hours needed to detect M_{HI}^* at $z \sim 2.5$!
- 21cm absorption maps $\Rightarrow$ Kinematics and spatial extent of gas against extended radio structure.

Optical-depth-weighted velocity field.

Lower limit to HI mass, assuming $T_s \sim 100$ K.

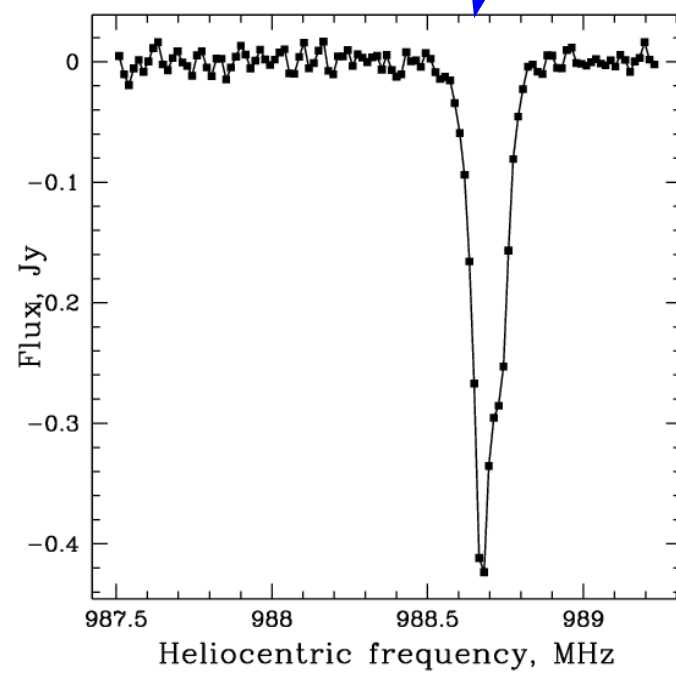
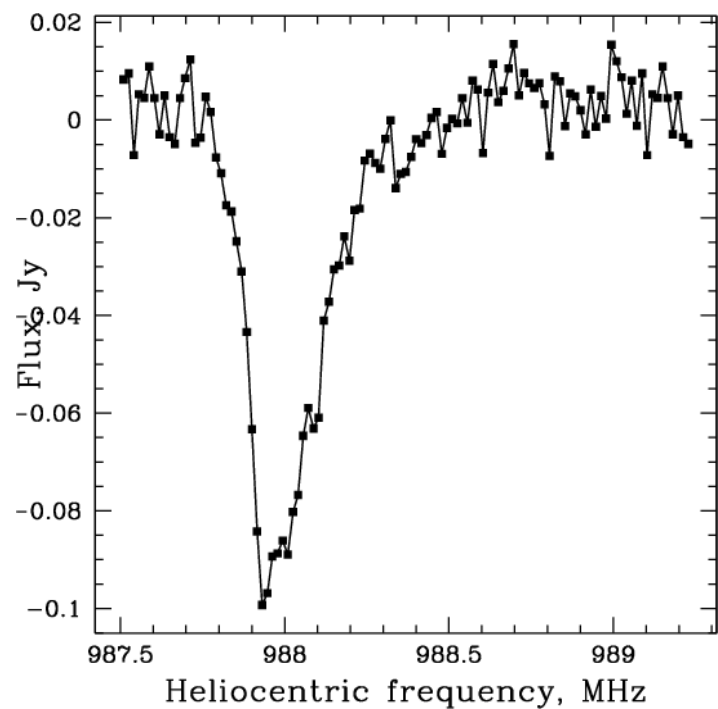
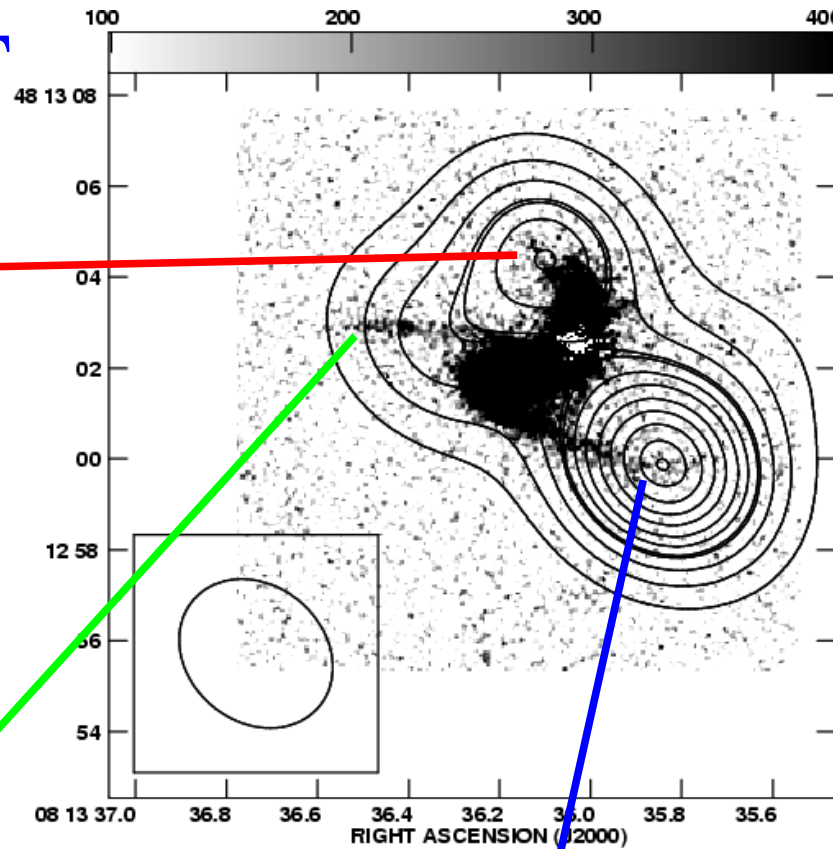
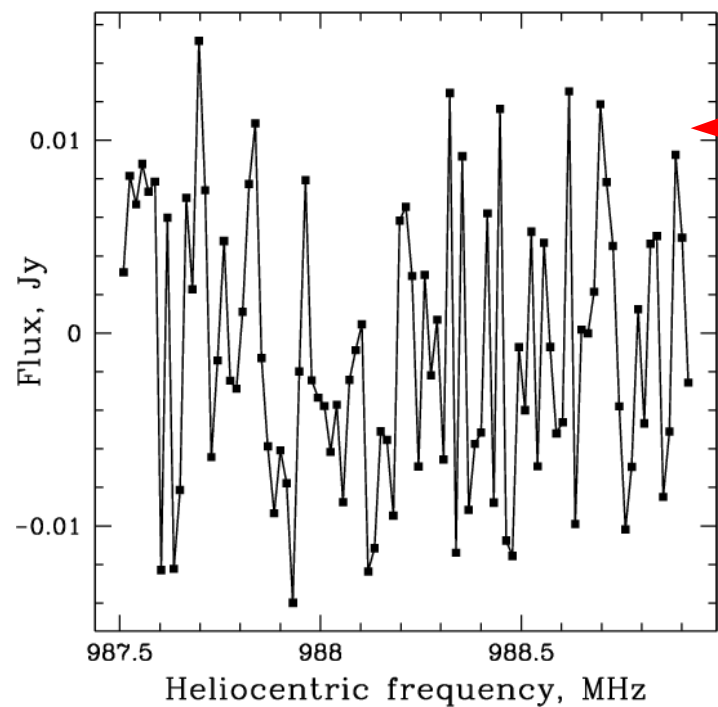
Lower limit to transverse size.

Model velocity field $\Rightarrow$ Derive dynamical mass.

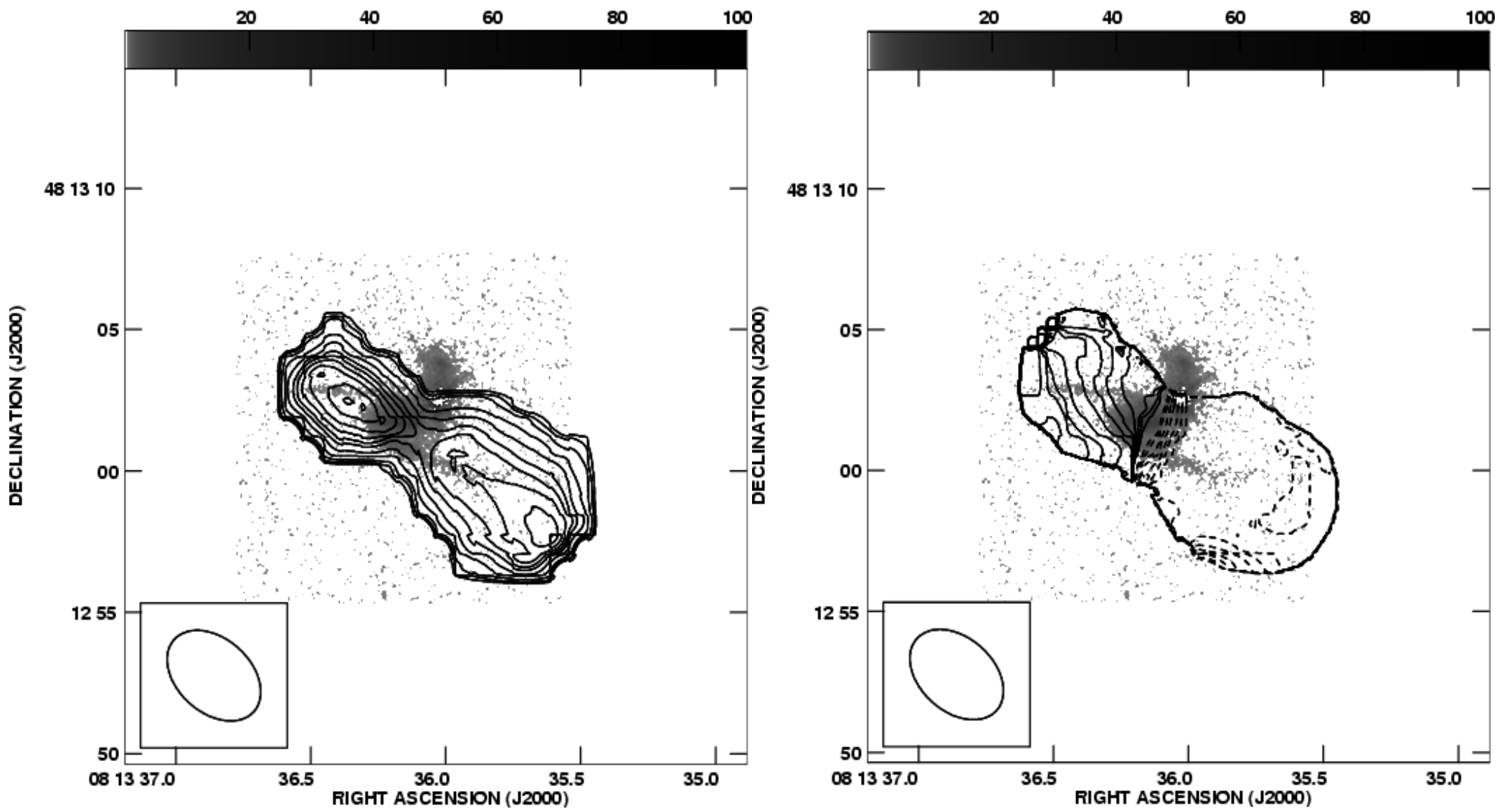
Mapping 21cm absorption in high- z DLAs

- Limited by poor spatial resolution at 21cm frequency
- $z \sim 2.04$ DLA towards 0458-020 $\Rightarrow$ Match between single-dish and VLBI profiles gives size > 8 kpc.
(Briggs et al. 1989)
- $z \sim 0.437$ DLA towards 3C196 $\Rightarrow$ Source unresolved but shift in peak centroid as a function of frequency allows absorption location to be determined !
(Briggs et al. 2001)

3C196, $z \sim 0.437$; GMRT

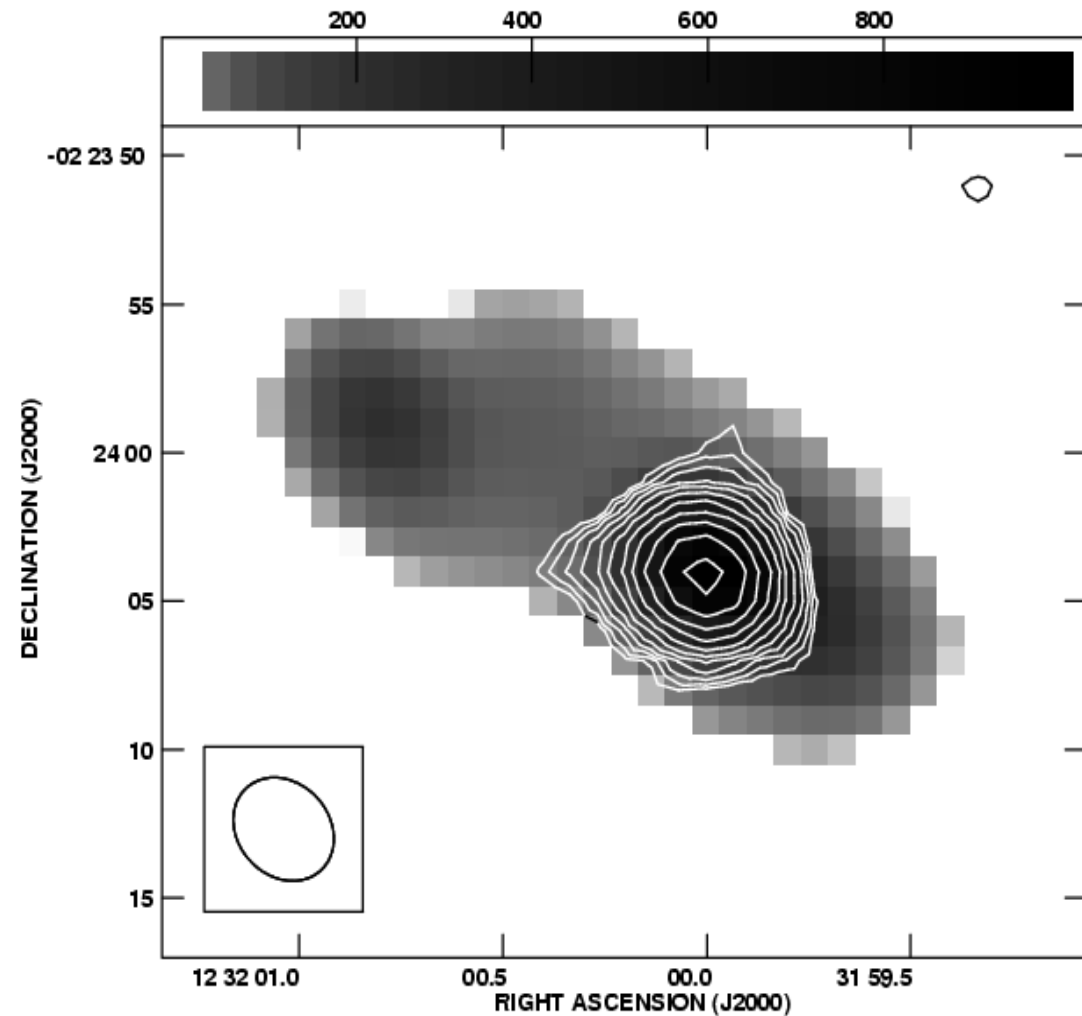
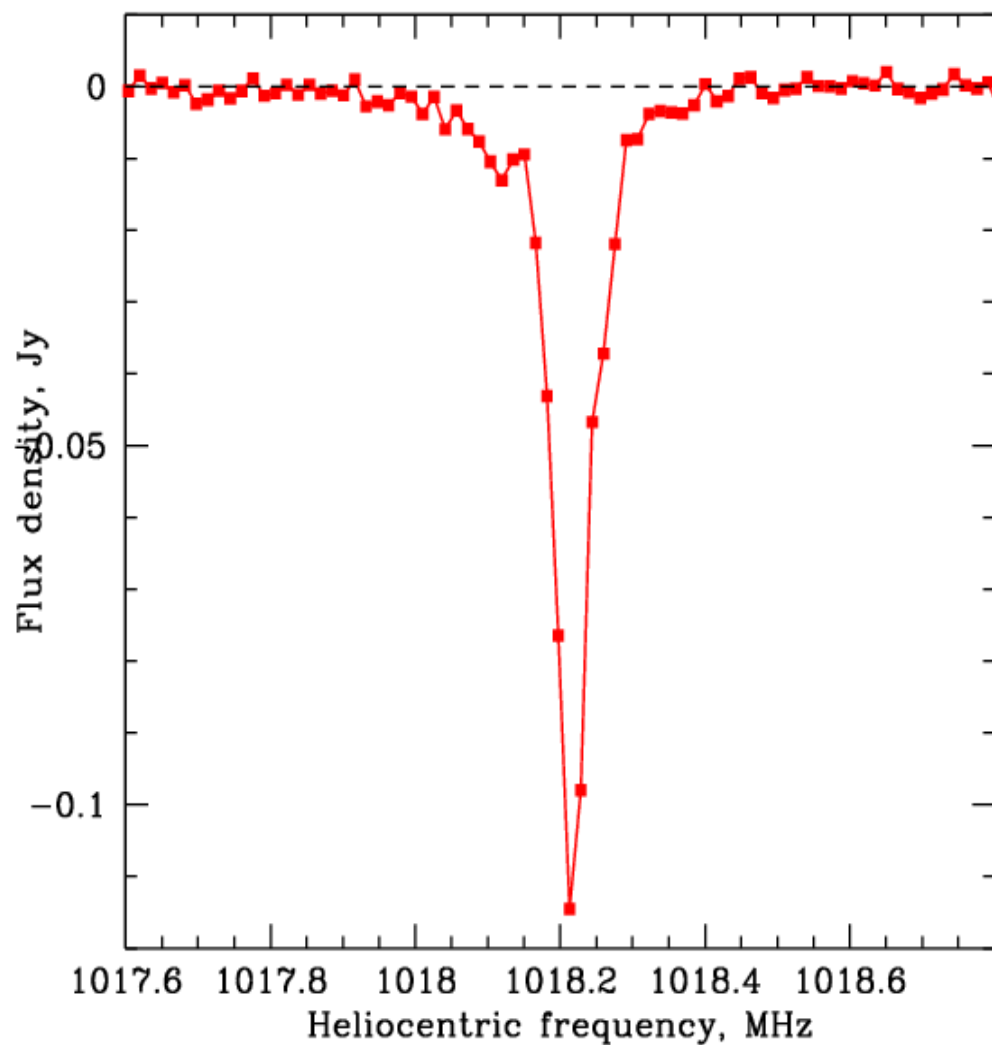


3C196; $z \sim 0.437$; GMRT



(NK & Chengalur 2007;
see also Briggs et al. 2001)

1229-021; $z \sim 0.395$; GMRT



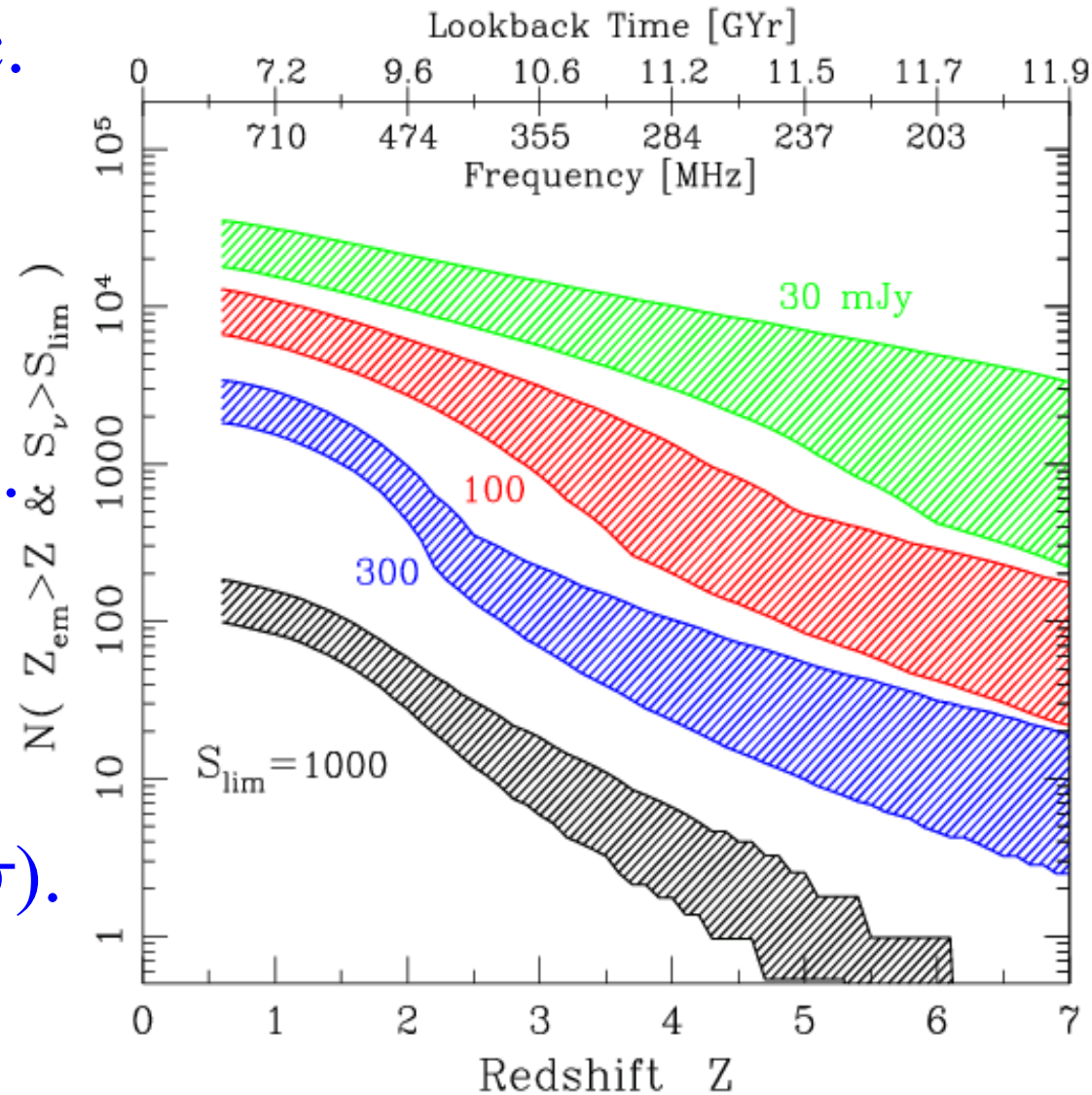
(NK & Chengalur 2007;
see also Lane & Briggs 2000)

Moving to higher redshifts ?

- Connected-element interferometers : Poor resolution
e.g. 25 kpc at $z \sim 1.4$ with the GMRT
- VLBI : Excessively high resolution; resolves out
source structure on scales > 0.5 kpc
- Need both good U-V coverage out to ~ 200 km
baselines and good sensitivity $\Rightarrow$ The SKA

“Car salesman” viewpoint

- SKA resolution ~ 500 pc.
- @500 MHz ($z \sim 2$) $\Rightarrow$ 5000 K DLAs towards 20 mJy sources (12h, 5σ).
- @200 MHz ($z \sim 6$) $\Rightarrow$ 5000 K DLAs towards 100 mJy sources (12h, 5σ).
- $\text{few} \times 10^2$ targets at $z \sim 6$;
 2×10^4 targets at $z \sim 2$.



(NK & Briggs 2004)

(See Carilli et al. 2000 for 21cm forest)

“Cassandra” perspective

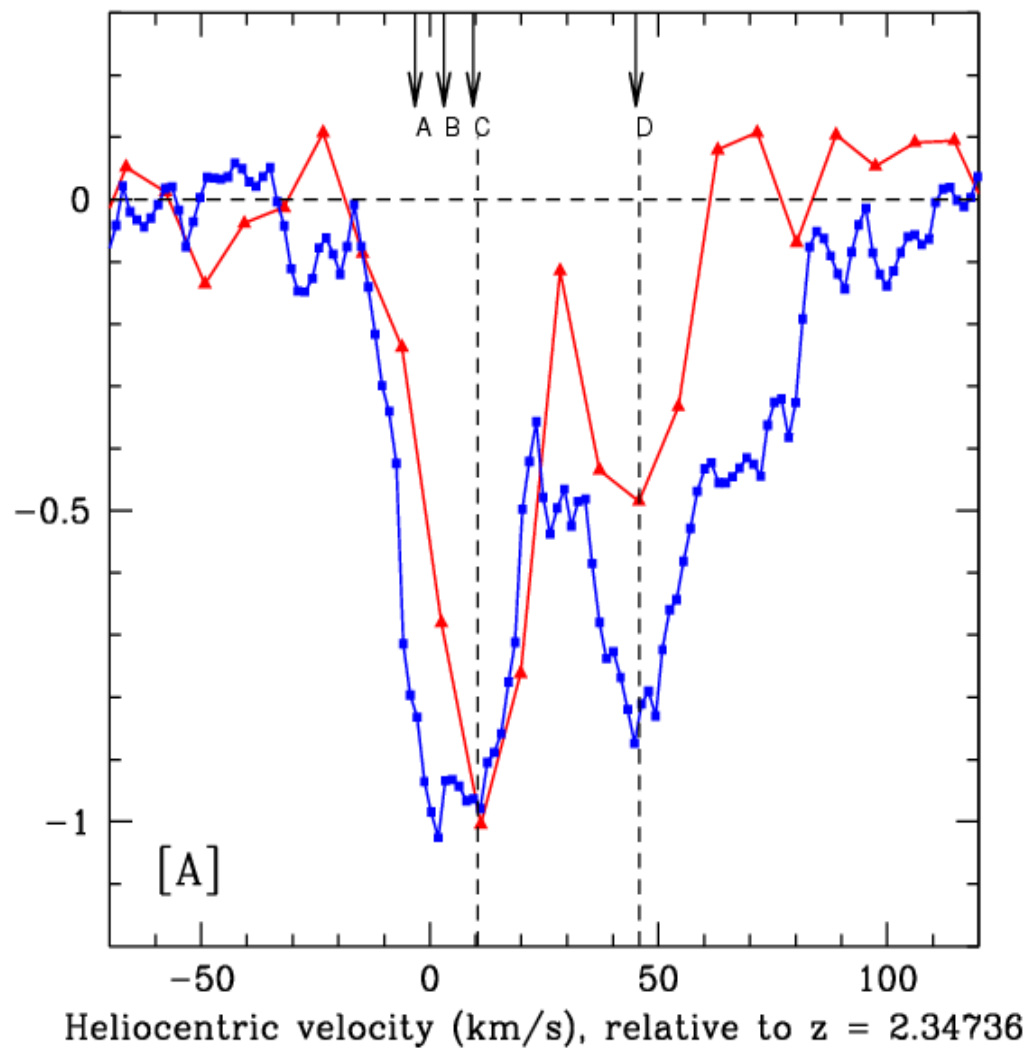
- Two 21cm detections at $z \sim 3.39$ (~ 324 MHz);
Spectral dynamic range < 1000 per ~ 10 km/s.
(Uson et al. 1991; NK et al. 2007)
- Multiple iso-planatic patches inside the primary beam ?
- Deconvolution of bright sources (e.g. in sidelobes) ?
- Multi-frequency synthesis ?
- RFI ?
- Here comes the Sun : solar maximum coming up.
(The Beatles 1965)

Summary

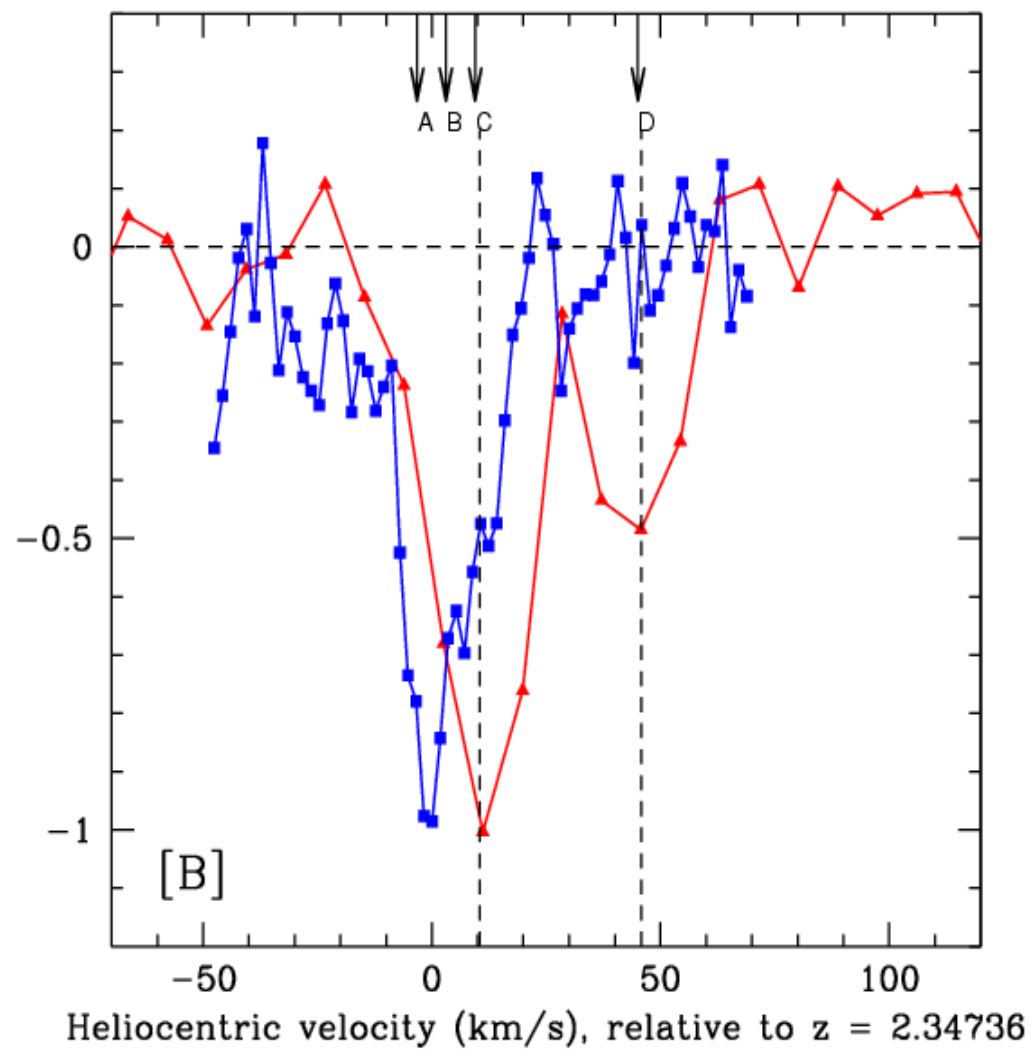
- 32 T_s estimates; 17 of 18 high- z DLAs have high T_s .
First $z > 0.6$ low T_s DLA discovered.
- Covering factor not a significant issue.
- 3.5σ anti-correlation between T_s and $[\text{Zn}/\text{H}]$
 $\Rightarrow$ High T_s appears due to higher WNM fraction.
- Ten new 21cm absorbers in the redshift desert.
- Extended 21cm absorption detected in 2 $z \sim 0.4$ DLAs.
- Still a long way to go !

0438-436; $z \sim 2.347$

FeII

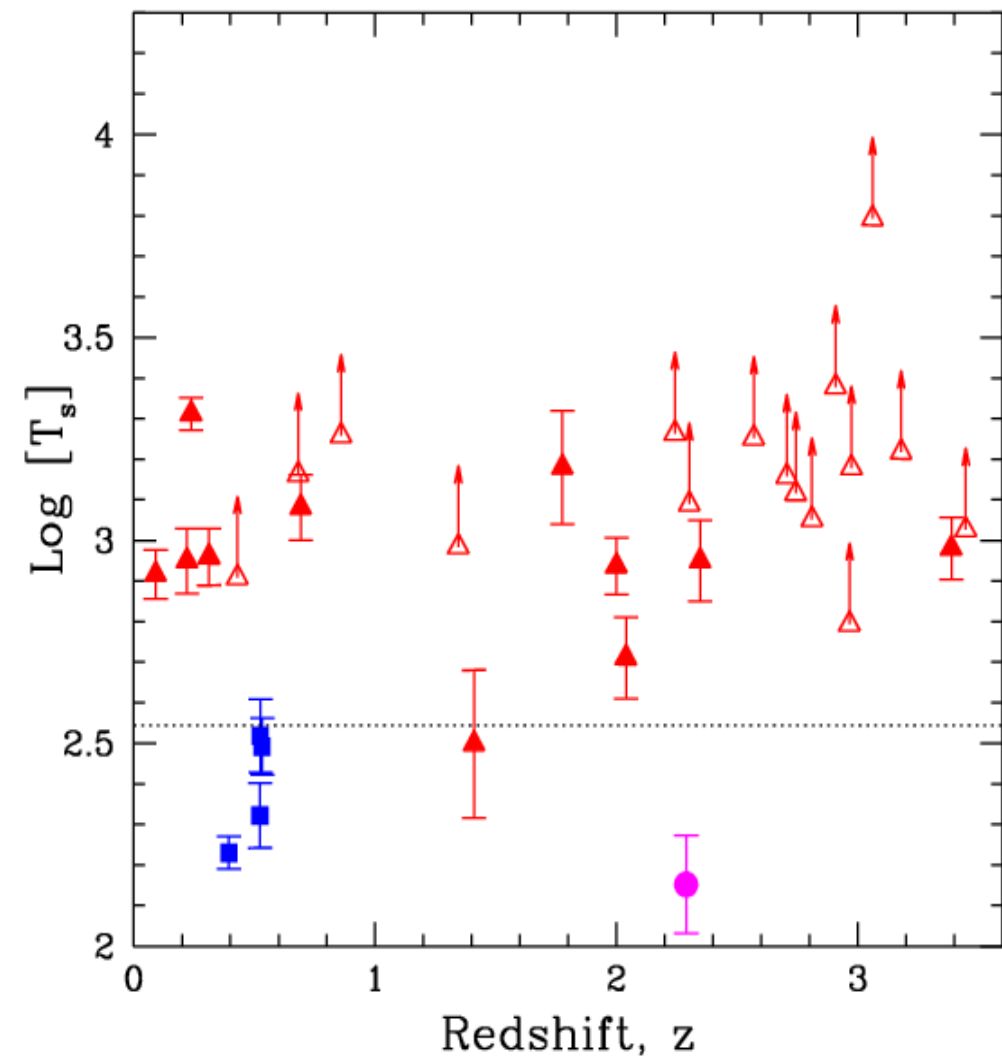


ZnII

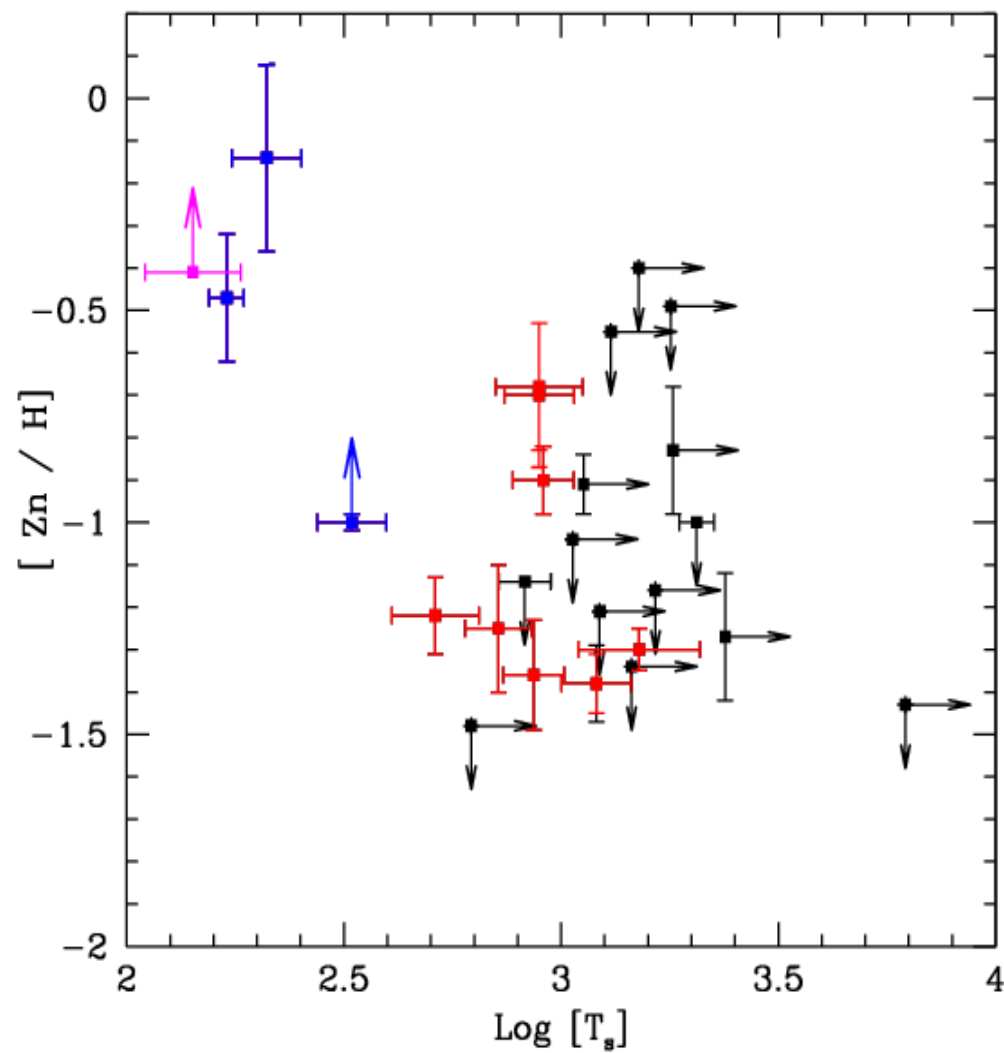


(NK et al. 2006)

Metallicity v/s T_s



T_s v/s redshift, z

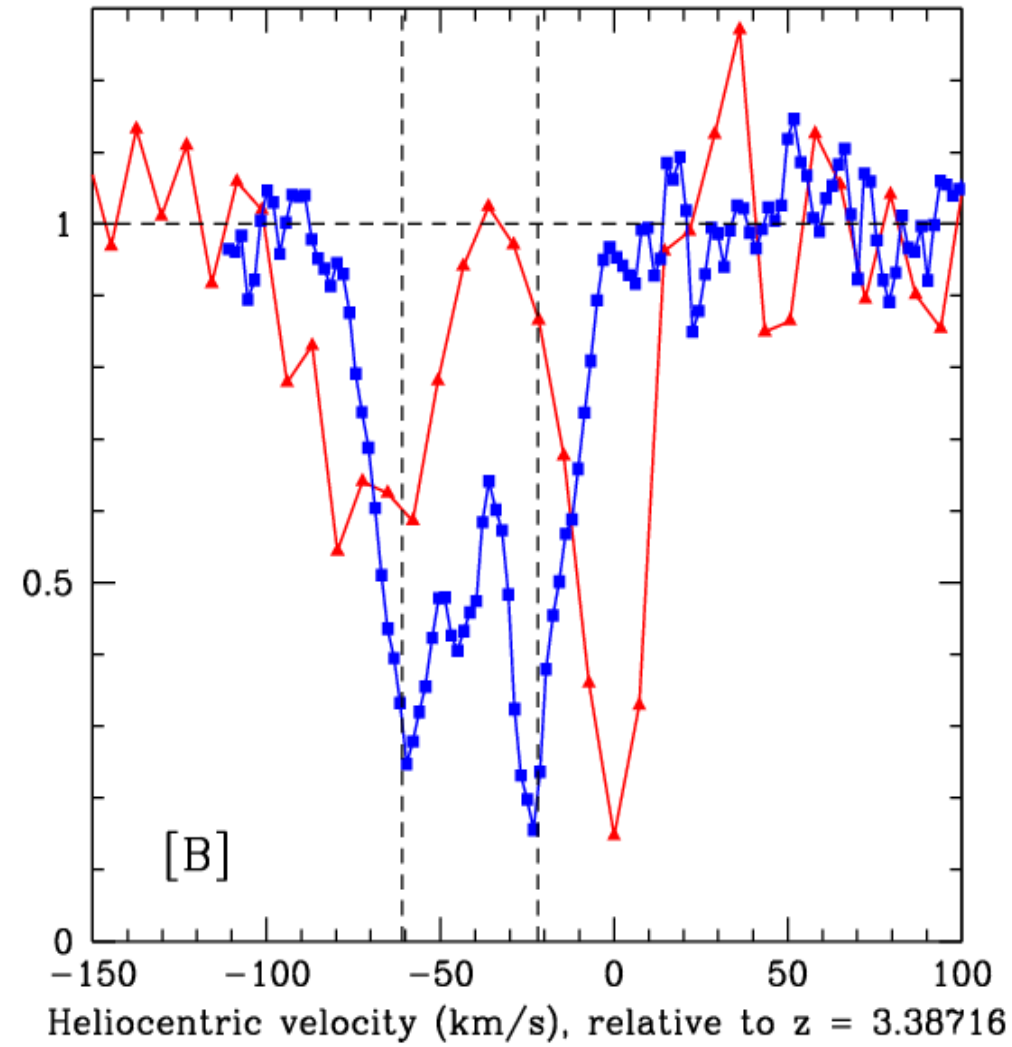
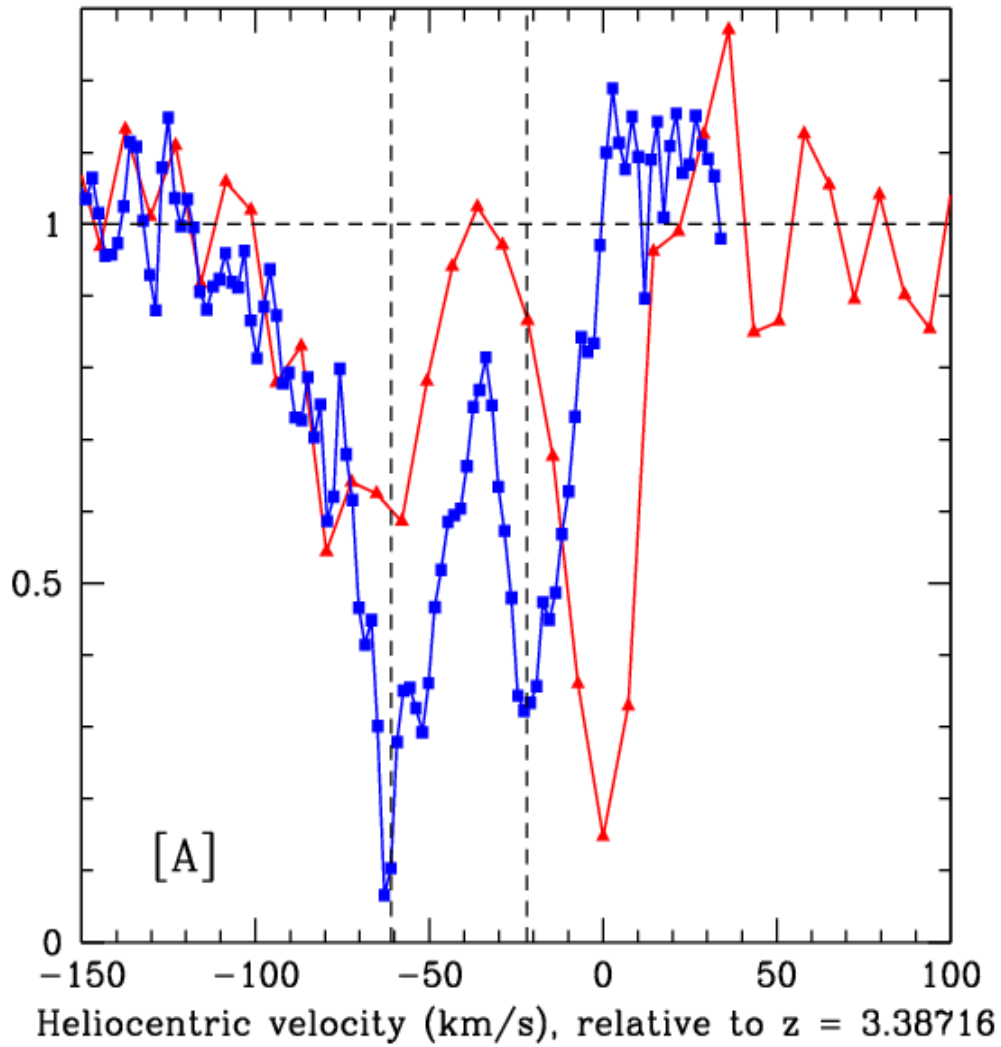


(NK et al. 2007)

0201+113; $z \sim 3.387$

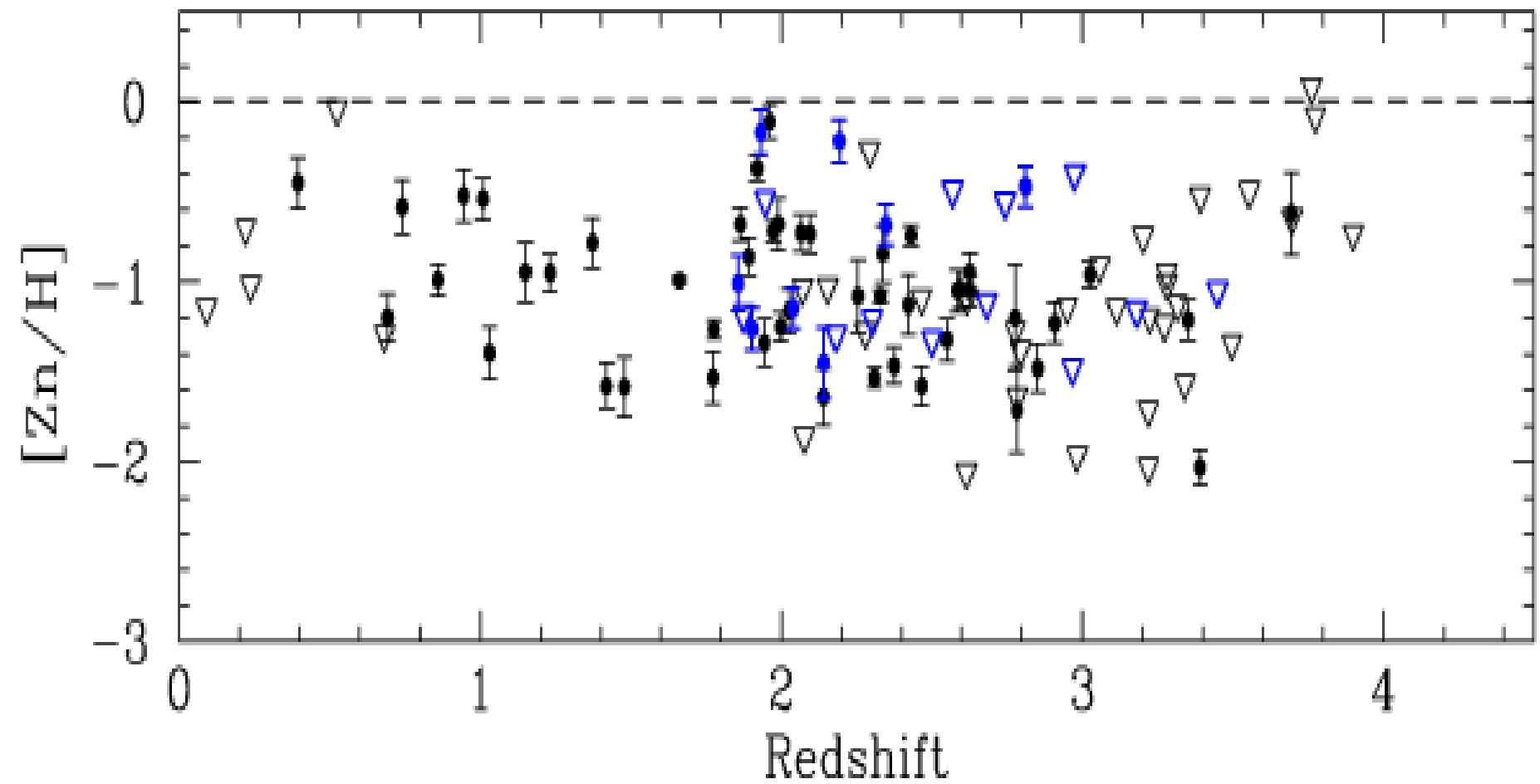
FeII

CII*



(NK et al. 2007)

87 DLAs (Kulkarni 2005) + 20 CORALS DLAs (Akerman 2005)

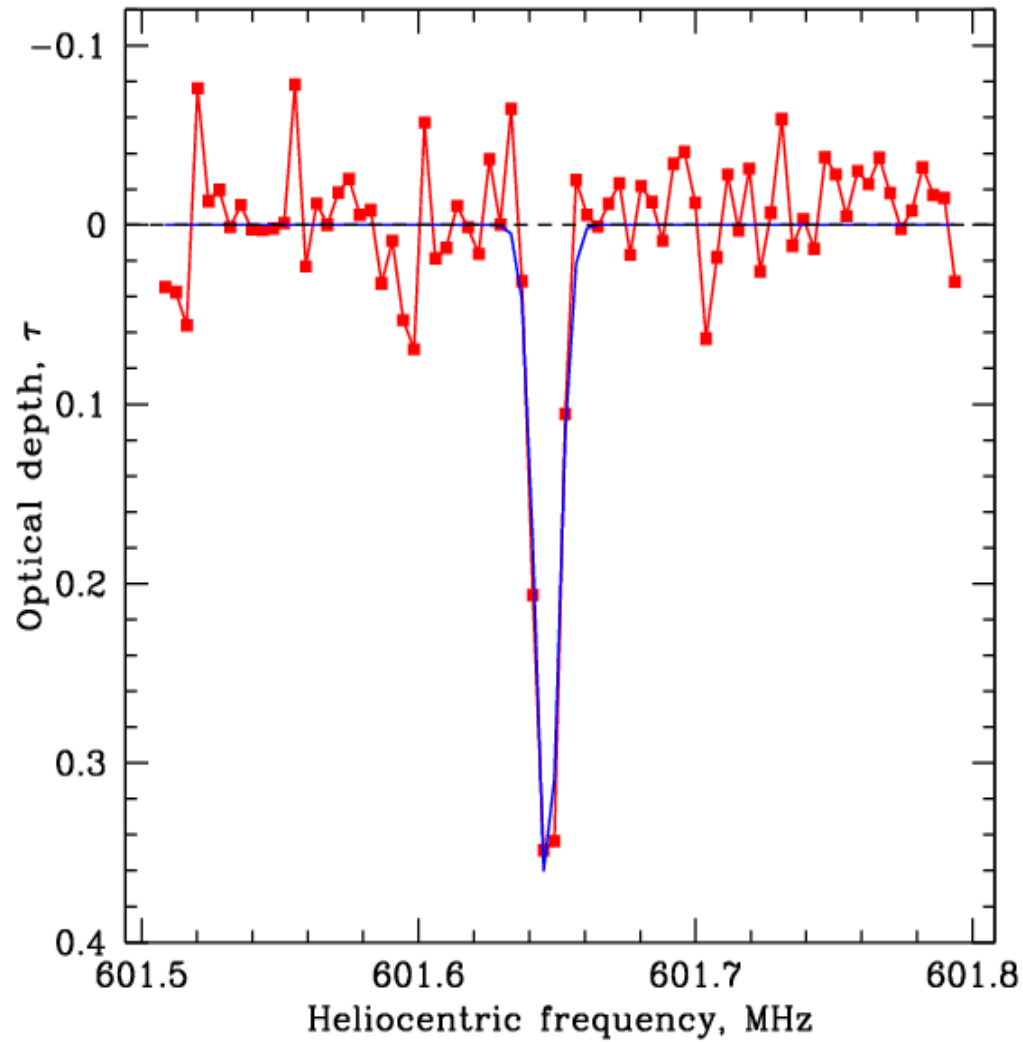


(Akerman et al. 2005)

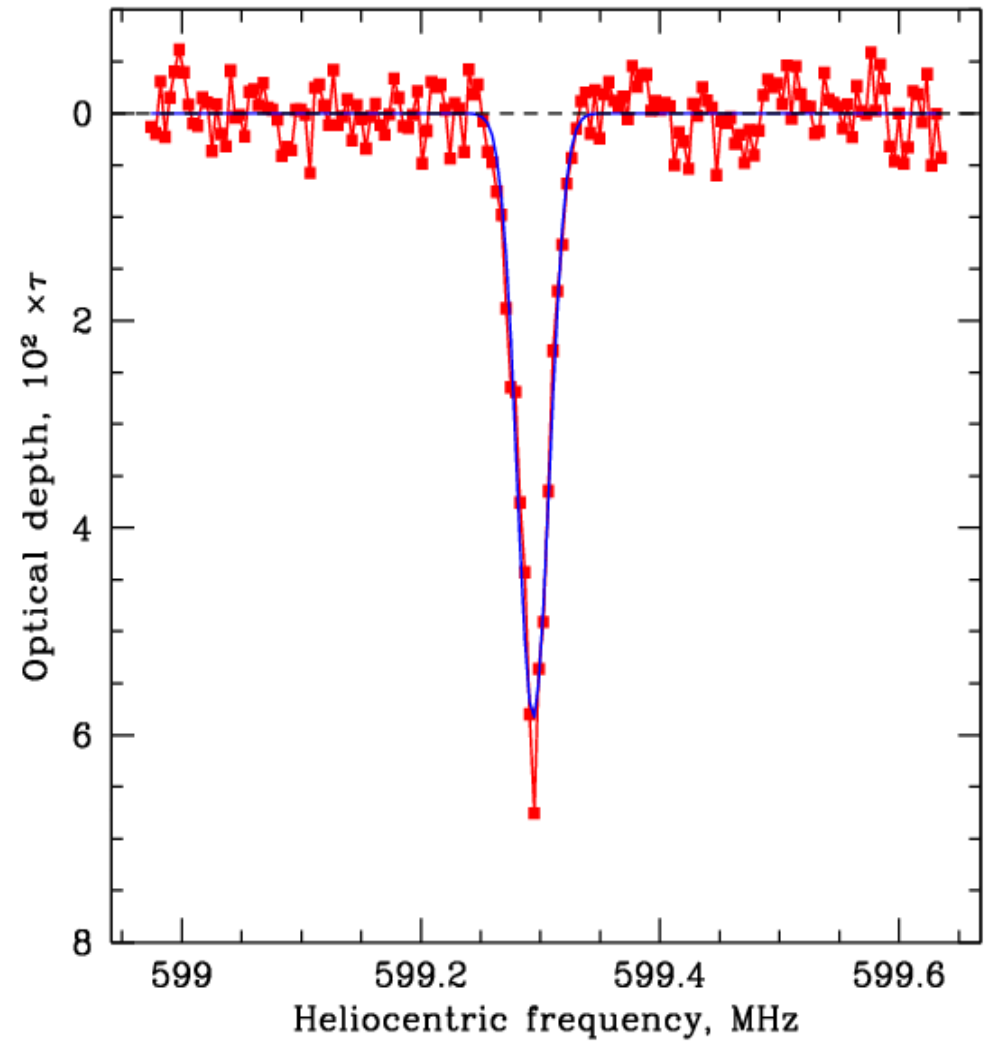
21cm ABSORPTION IN MgII SYSTEMS

- Very few DLAs in the redshift desert, $0.7 < z < 1.7$
- Strong MgII absorption ($EW > 0.5$) $\Rightarrow$ High N_{HI}
(Rao & Turnshek 2000; Rao et al. 2005)
- SDSS $\Rightarrow$ Large MgII samples ; $0.5 < z < 2.1$
- 35 MgII systems observed with GBT & GMRT :
Four detections at $1.361 < z < 1.561$;
Three candidates at $z \sim 1.001, 1.068, 1.672$.

2340-005; $z \sim 1.361$; GMRT

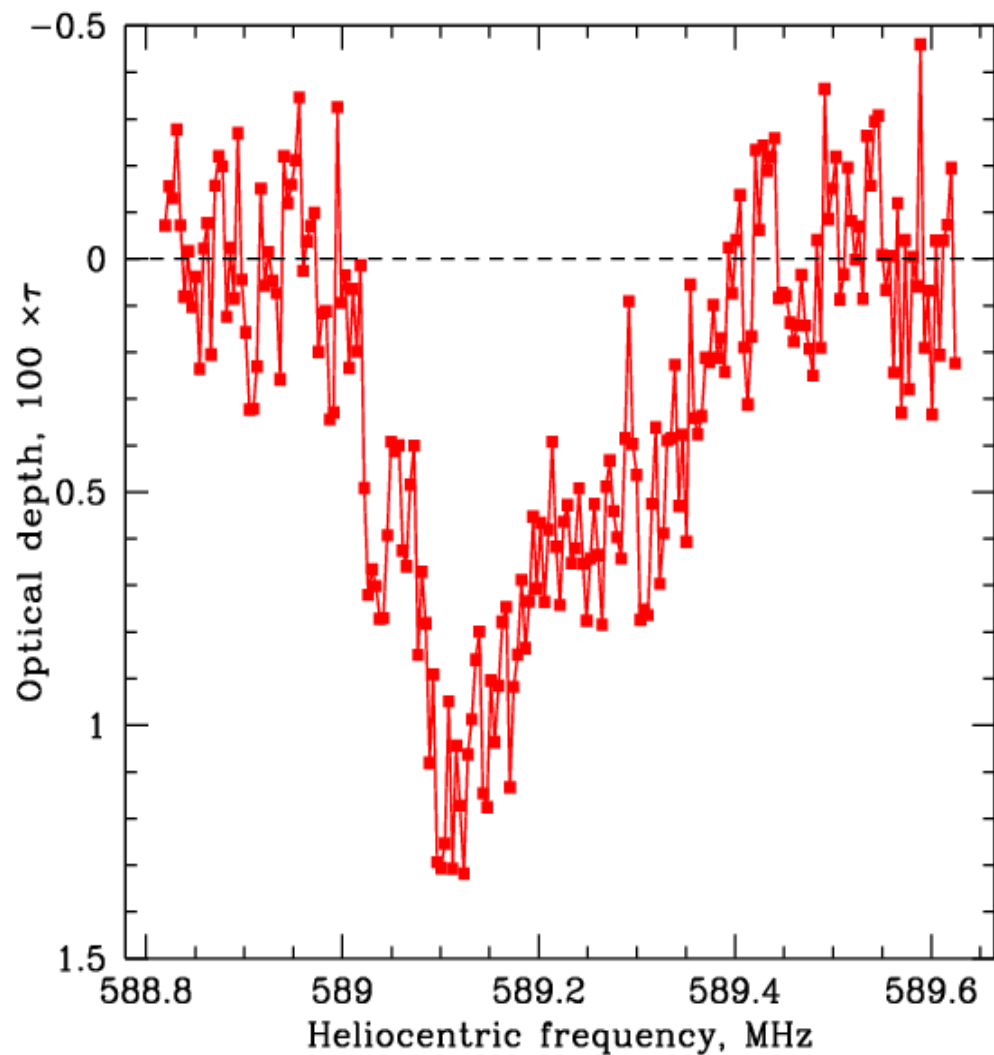


0105-008; $z \sim 1.371$; GMRT

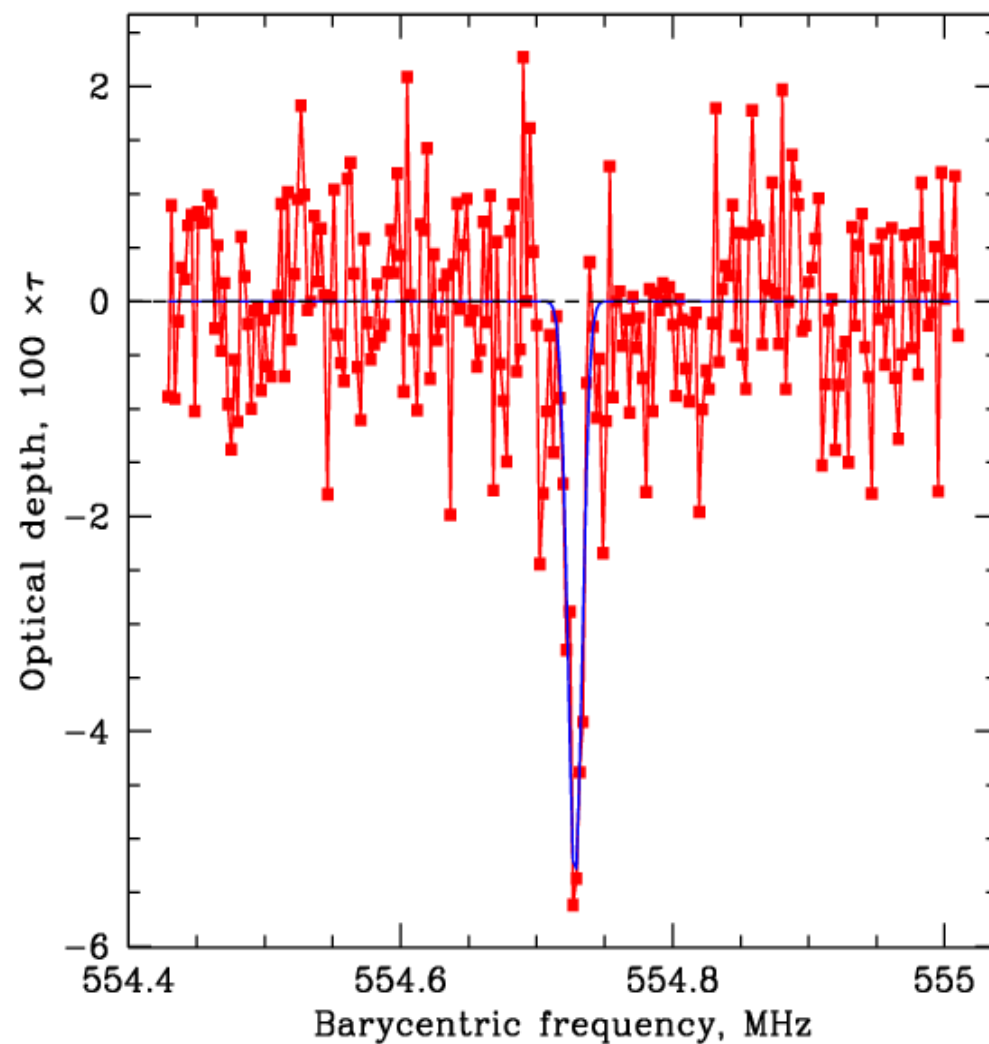


(NK et al. 2007;
see also Gupta et al. 2006)

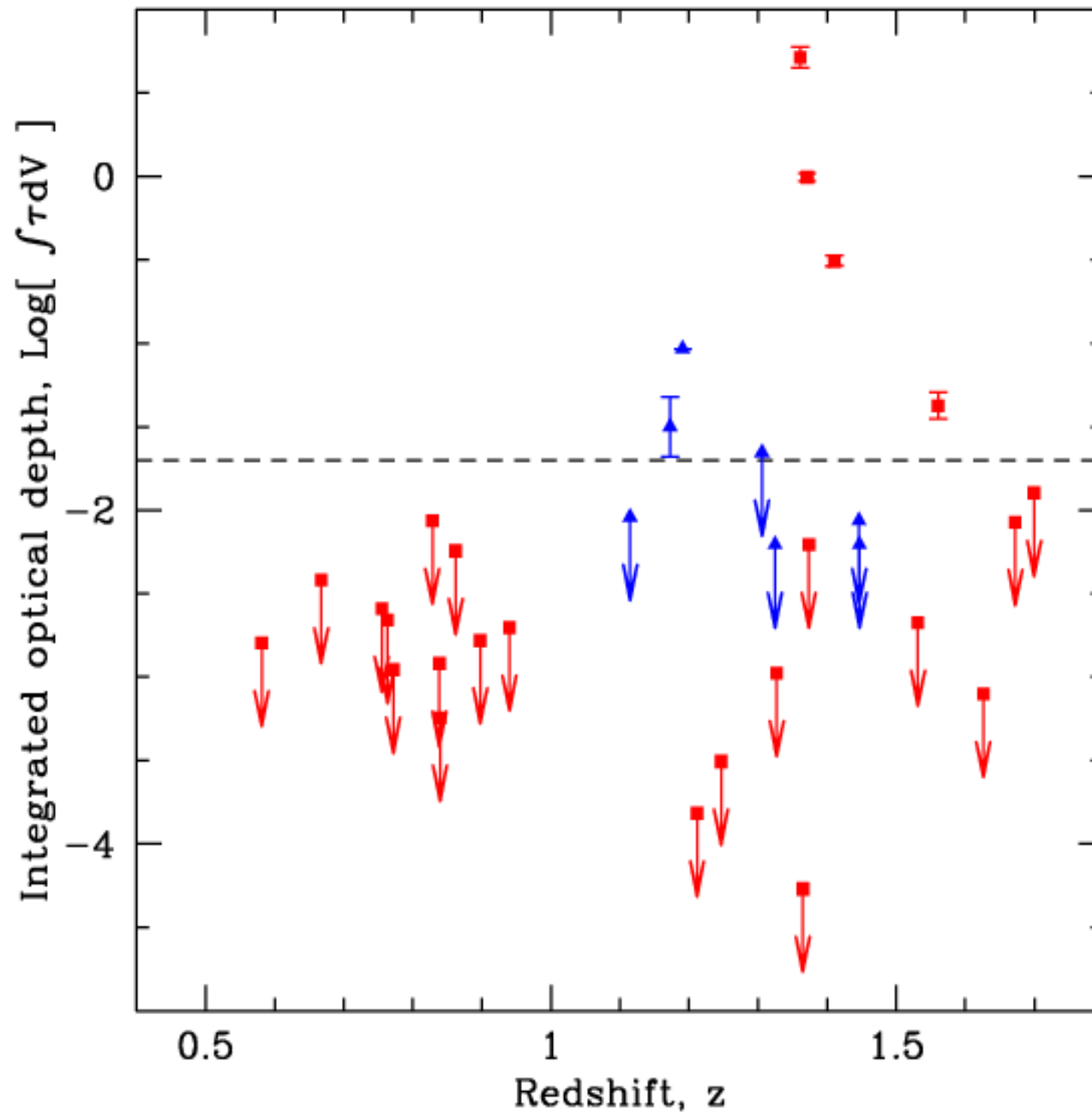
2003-025; $z \sim 1.410$; GMRT



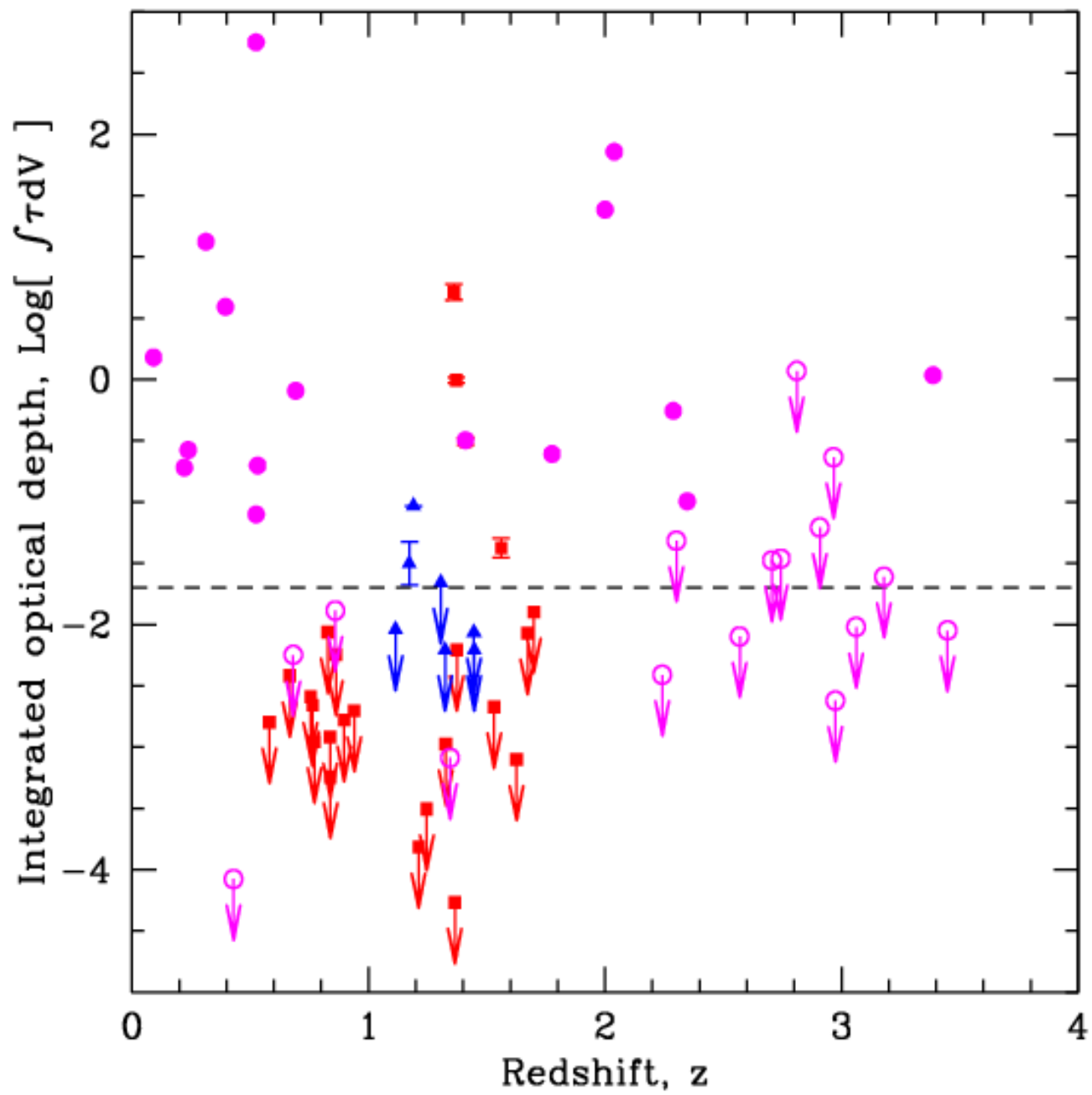
0458-020; $z \sim 1.561$; GBT



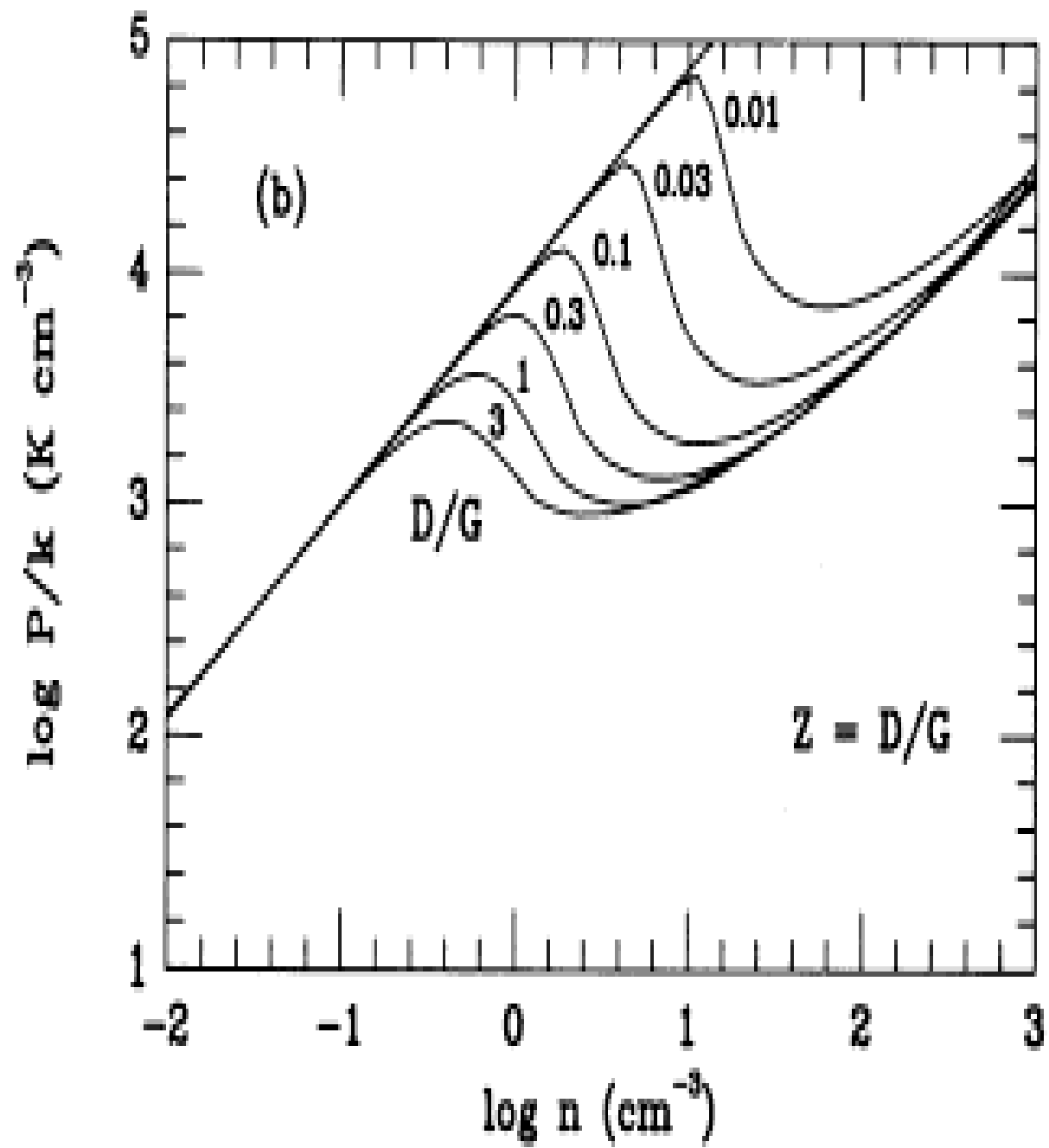
(NK et al. 2007)



(Gupta et al. 2006
NK et al. 2007)



(Gupta et al. 2006;
NK et al. 2007)



(Wolfire et al. 1995)

DAMPED LYMAN- α SYSTEMS (DLAs)

- HIGH HI COLUMN DENSITY, $N_{\text{HI}} > 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- $\Omega_{\text{HI}} (z \sim 3) \approx \Omega_{\text{STARS}} (z \sim 0)$; ``NORMAL" GALAXIES
- NATURE OF DLAs, PHYSICAL CONDITIONS ???

LARGE DISKS v/s SMALL MERGING SYSTEMS ?

TEMPERATURE, METALLICITY, etc ?

- LYMAN- α AT 1216 Å $\Rightarrow$ MOST DLAs AT $z > 2$ (> 1000 !)
- GOOD METALLICITIES AT $z > 2$; IMAGES AT $z < 0.7$