

Deciphering Local, Multiphase HI with 21-SPONGE and Artificial Intelligence

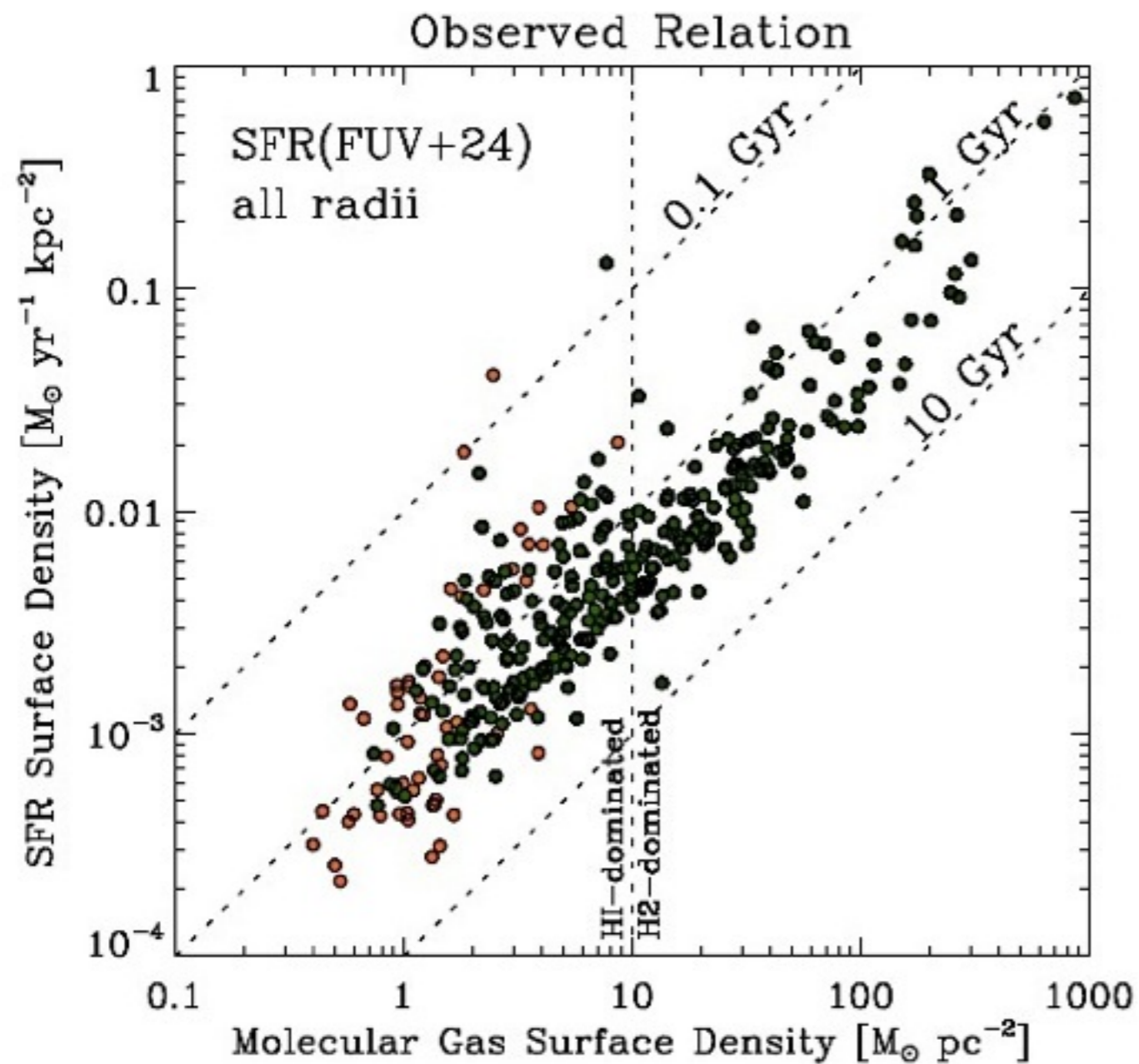


Claire Murray

University of Wisconsin - Madison

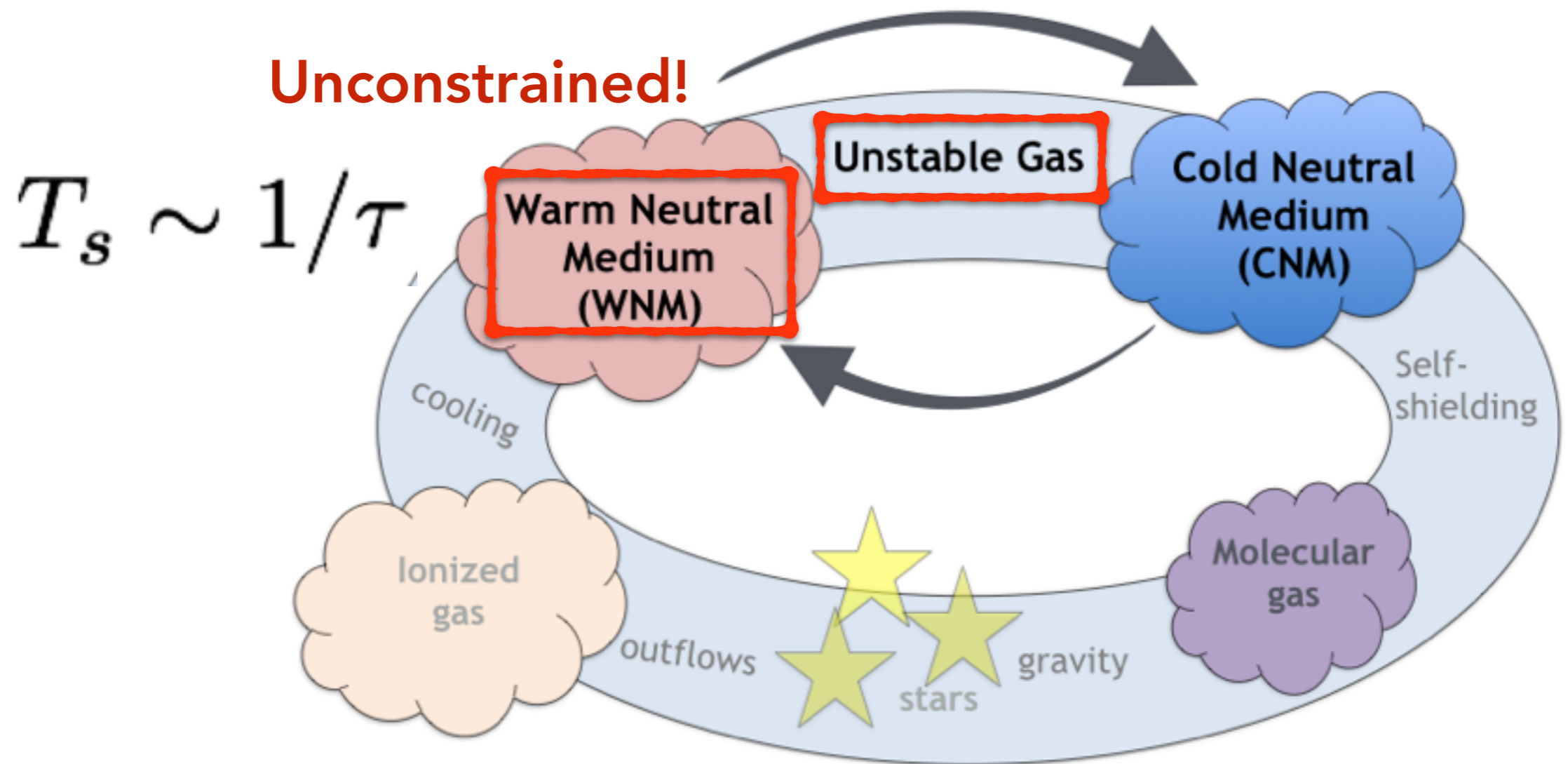
Snežana Stanimirović (UW Madison), Robert Lindner (UW Madison), W. M. Goss (NRAO), Carl Heiles (UC Berkeley), John Dickey (UTas), Brian Babler (UW Madison), Patrick Hennebelle (CEA) + the rest of the **21-SPONGE** team

What sets a galaxy's efficiency to form molecular gas?

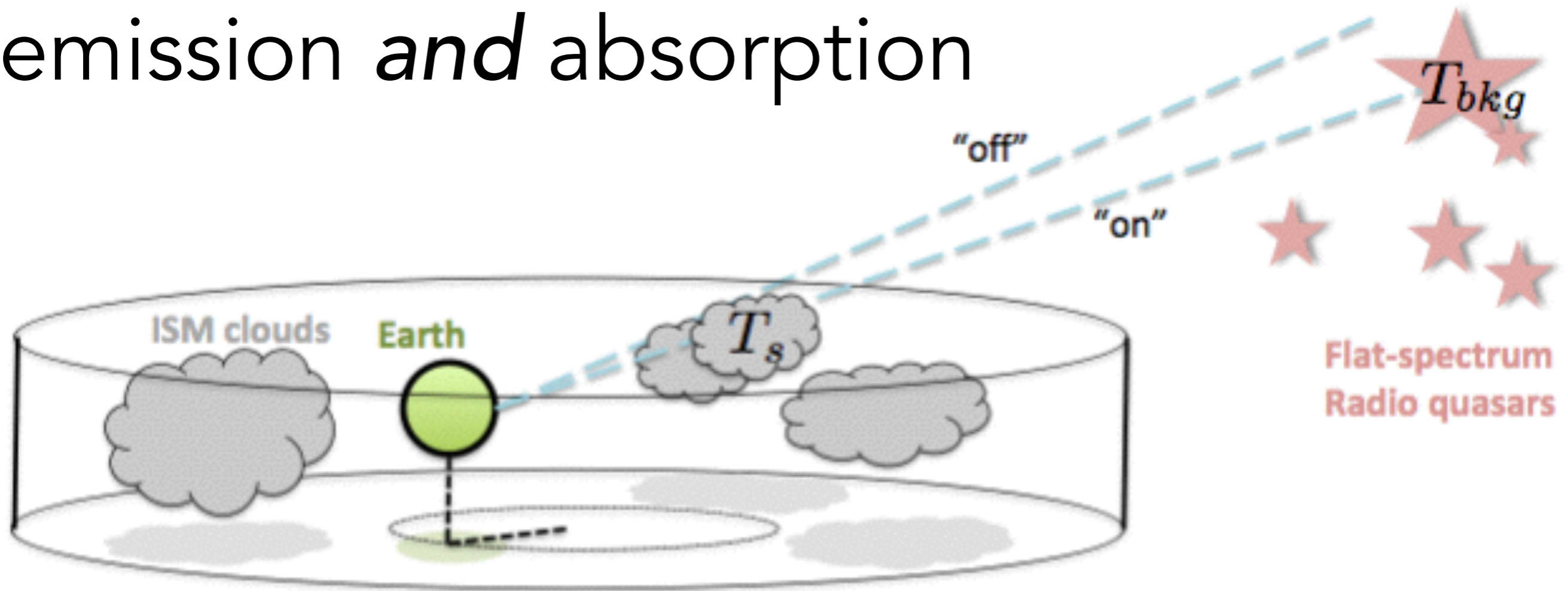


Initial conditions for
GMC formation:
atomic reservoir

What are the properties (T_s , $N(\text{HI})$, etc...) of the HI phases?



Measuring T_s : need HI emission *and* absorption

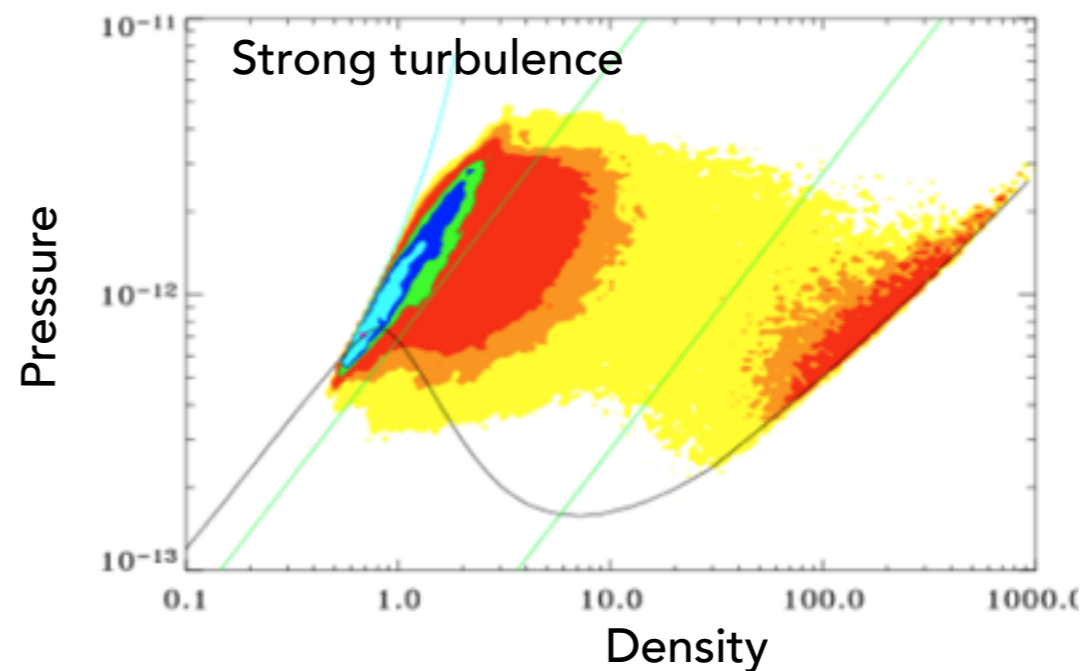
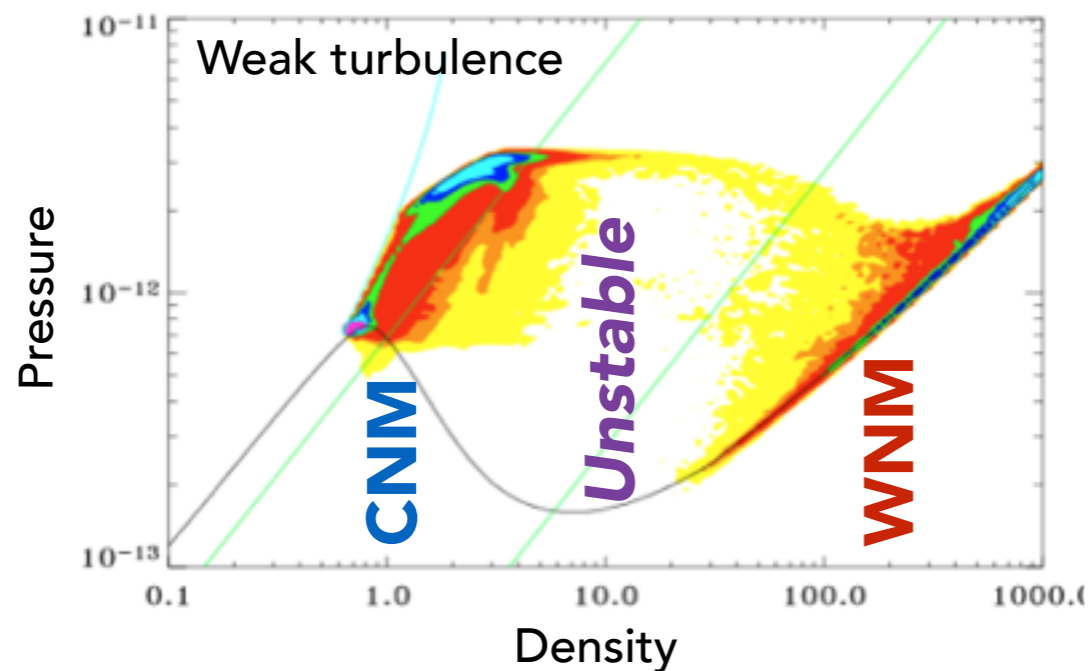


$$T_b^{on} = T_{bkg} e^{-\tau} + T_s (1 - e^{-\tau})$$

$$T_b^{off} = T_s (1 - e^{-\tau})$$

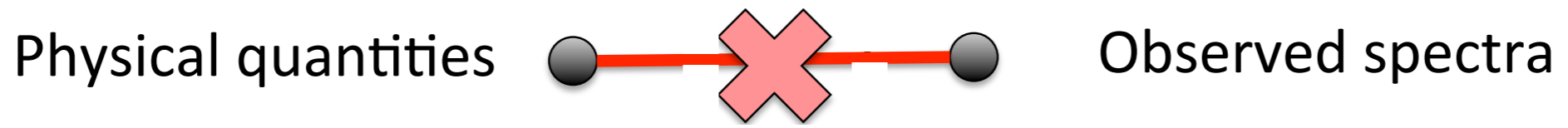
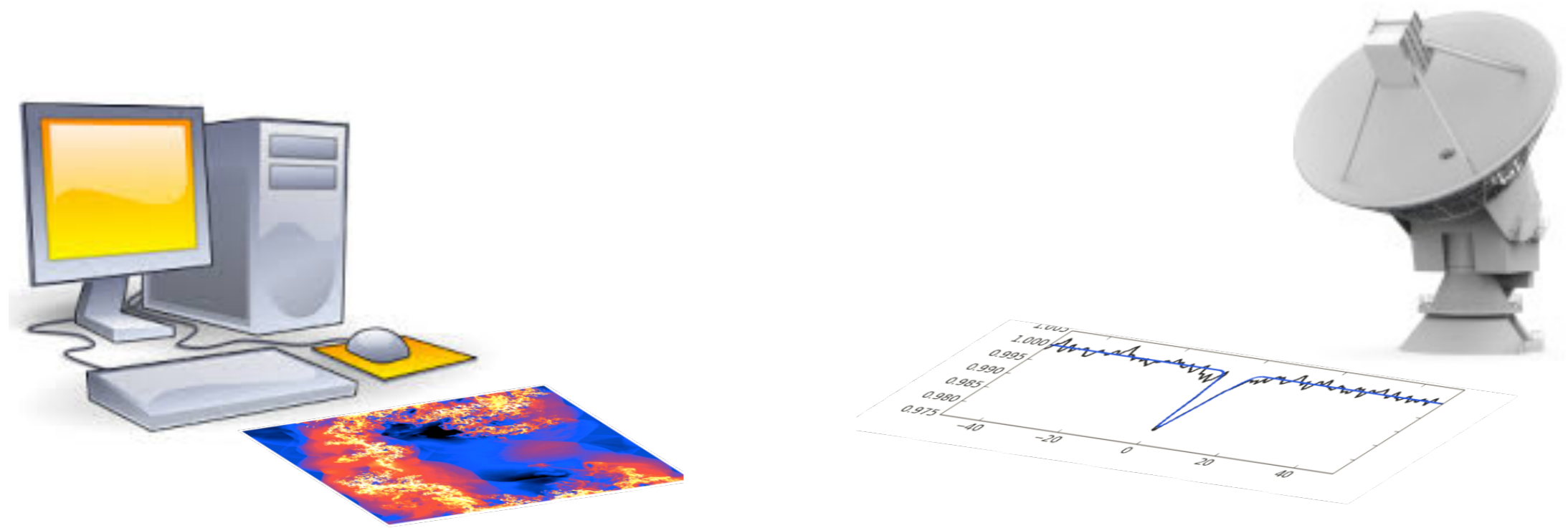
How much mass exists in each HI phase of the ISM?

CNM, WNM, and unstable fractions depend on input physics
(e.g. MacLow et al. 2005, Audit & Hennebelle 2005, Hill et al. 2012)



Audit & Hennebelle 2005

Comparing observations with theory is essential, but difficult!

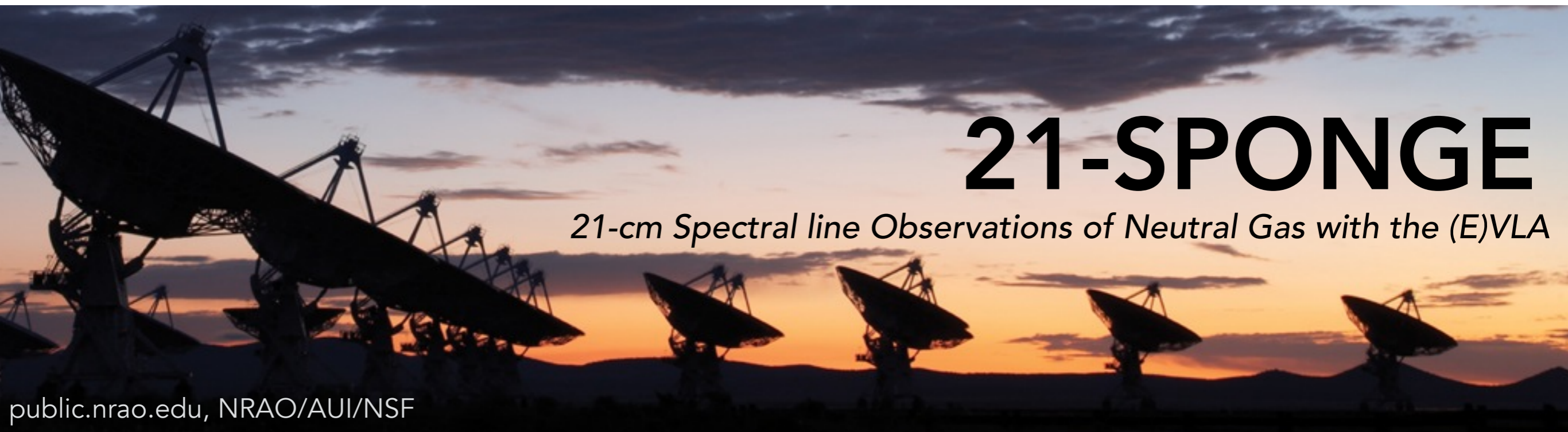


Needed:

1. Deeper, statistically significant observational constraints
2. Comparison strategy
3. Synthetic observations of simulations

Needed:

1. Deeper, statistically significant observational constraints



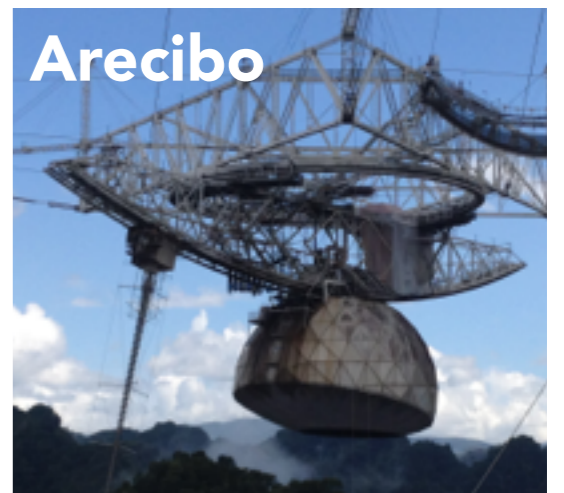
21-SPONGE

21-cm Spectral line Observations of Neutral Gas with the (E)VLA

21-SPONGE

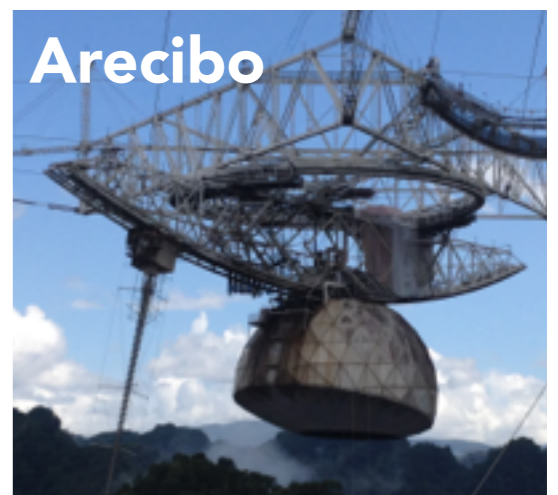
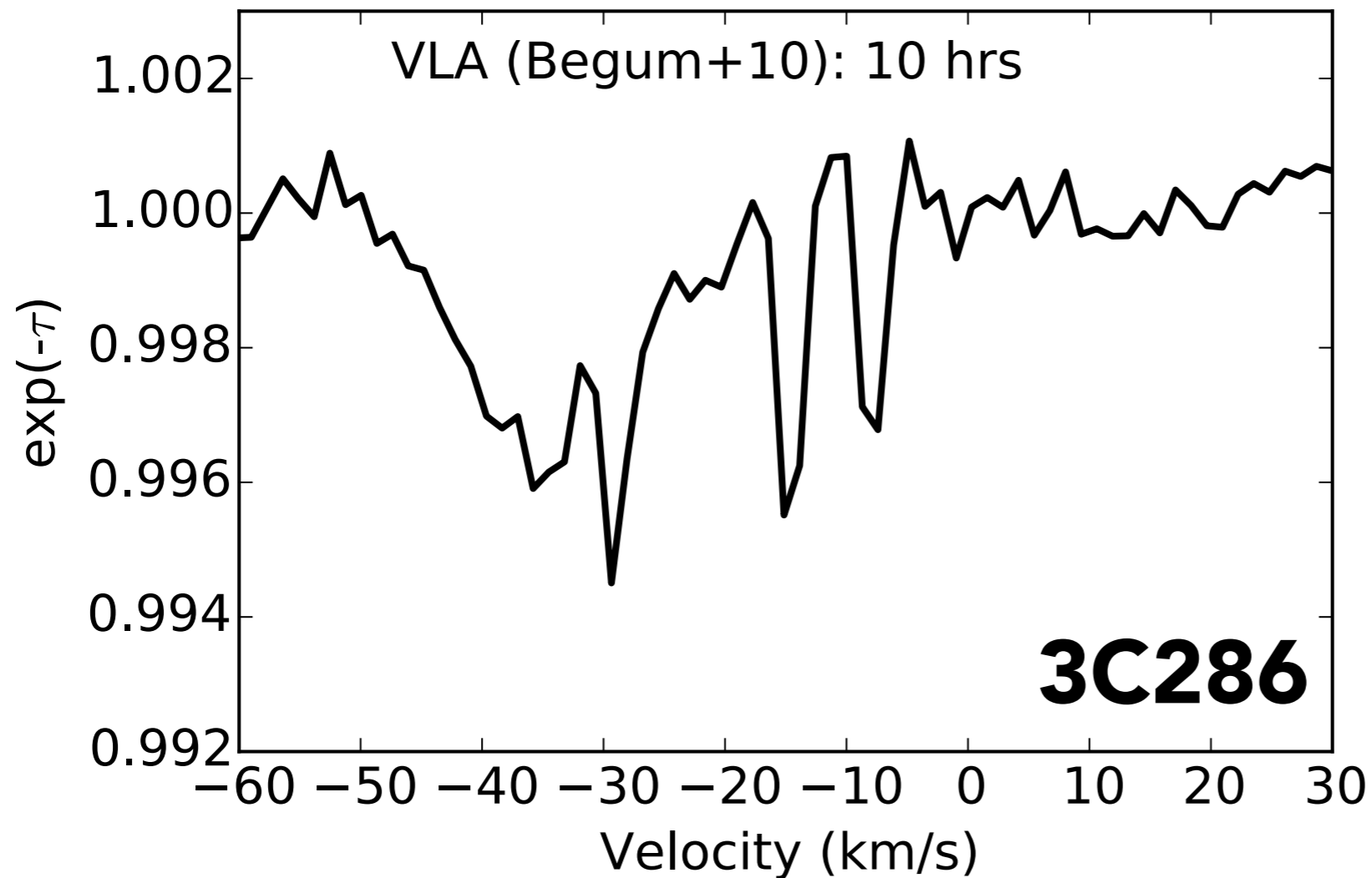
21-cm Spectral line Observations of Neutral Gas with the (E)VLA

- 57 sources (37 complete): $S > 3 \text{ Jy}$, $|b| > 10$
- High-sensitivity HI absorption: $\sigma_{\tau} \sim 7 \times 10^{-4}$
- New time-averaged bandpass calibration dramatically improves RMS and efficiency
- Filler project! 571 VLA hours / 3 years
- High detection rate: 36/37



21-SPONGE

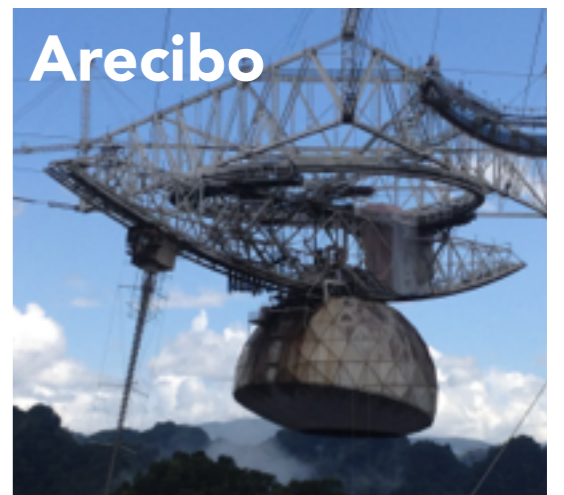
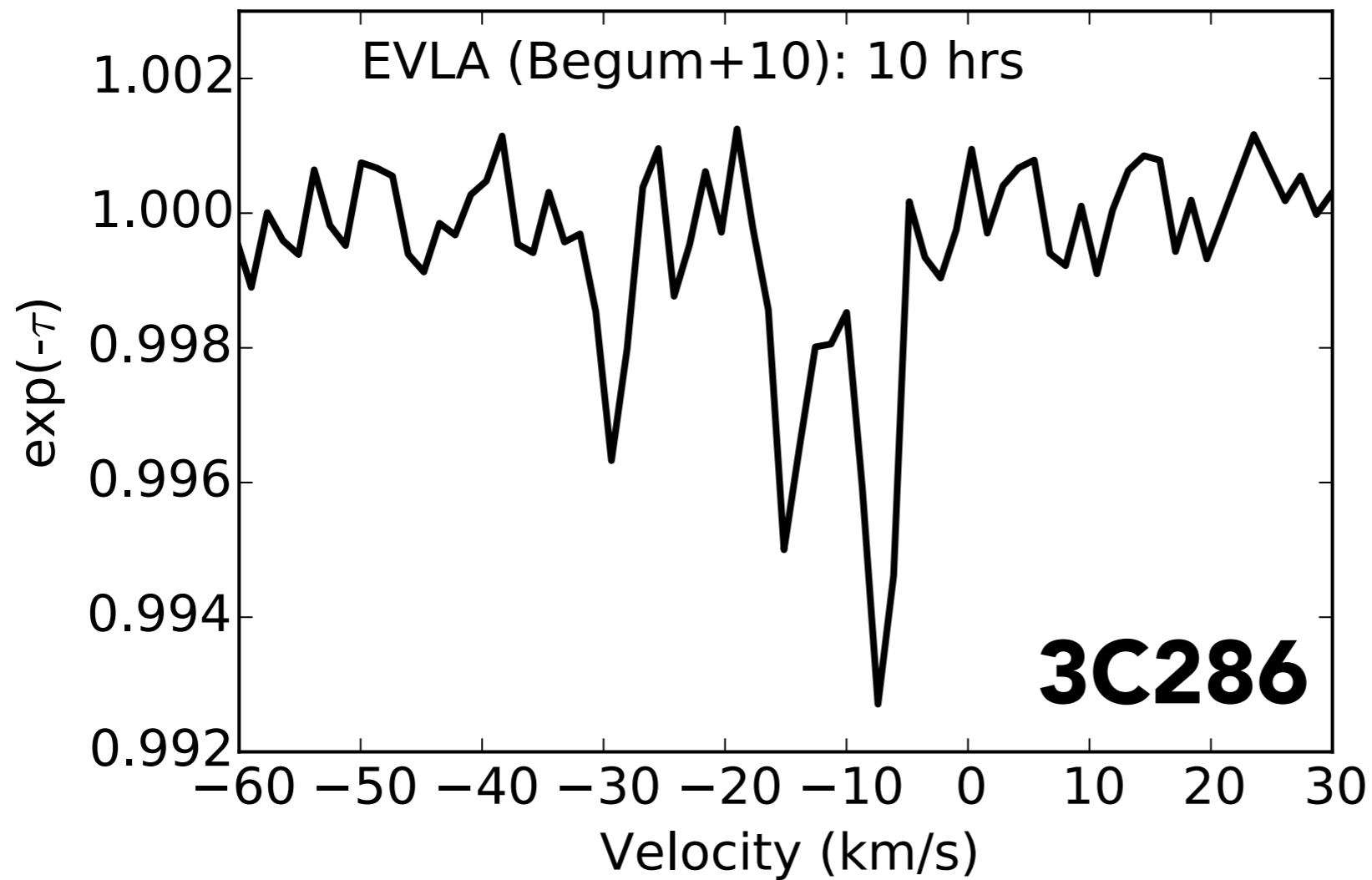
21-cm Spectral line Observations of Neutral Gas with the (E)VLA



public.nrao.edu; naic.edu

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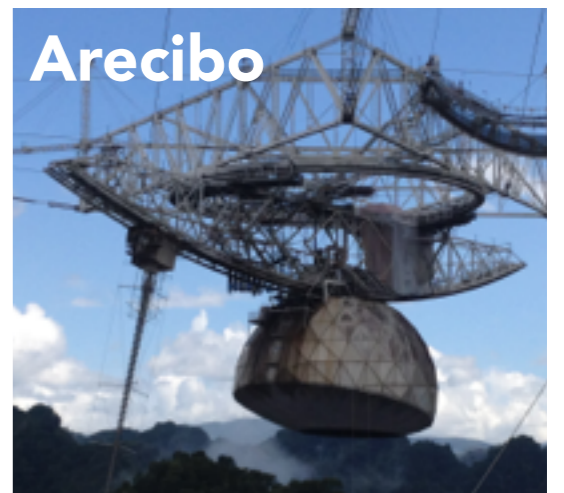
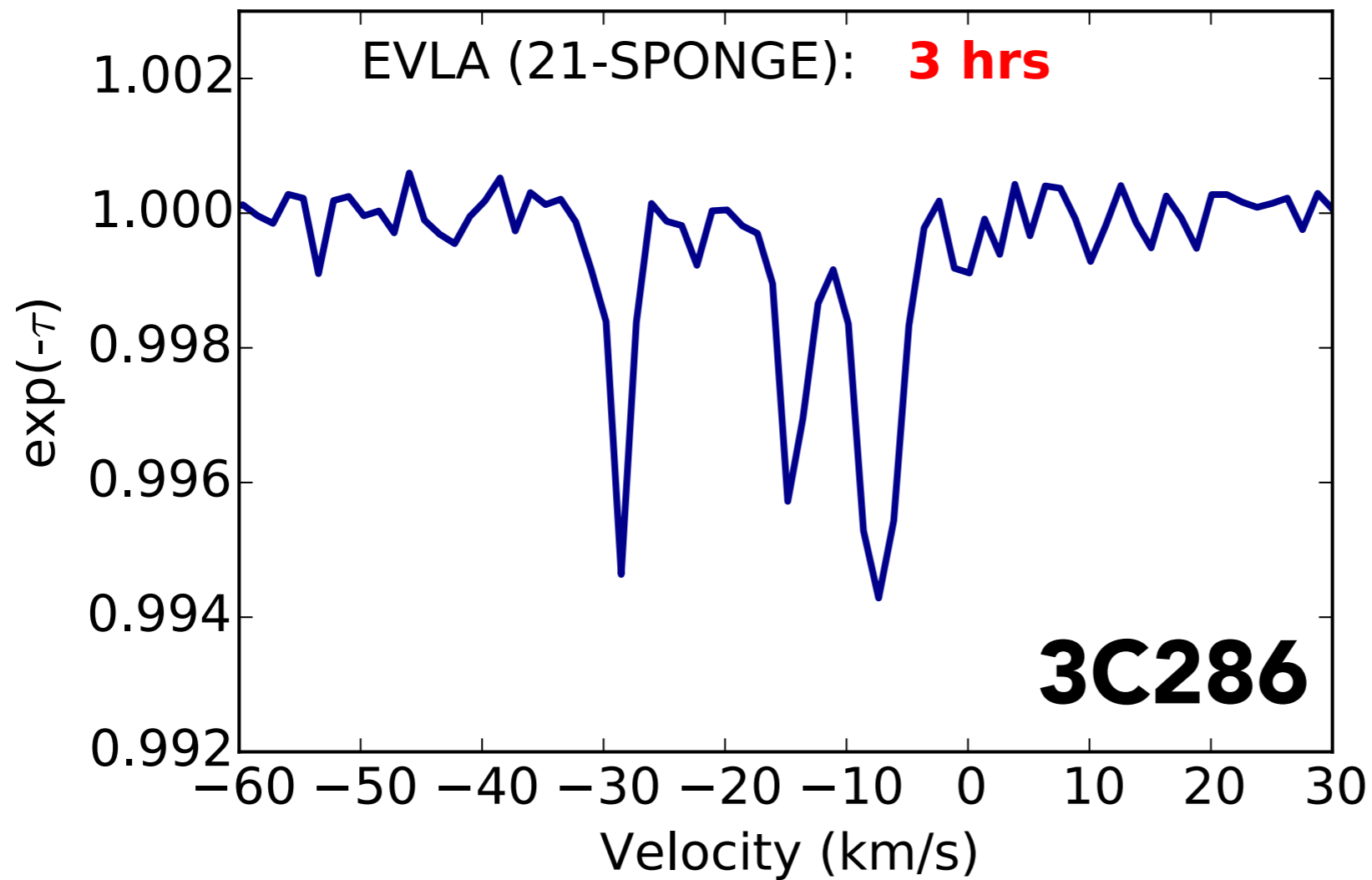
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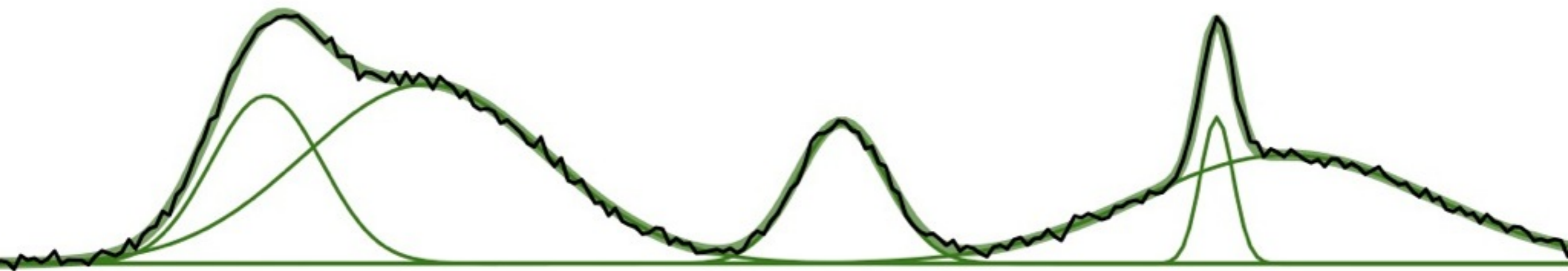
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2. Comparison strategy

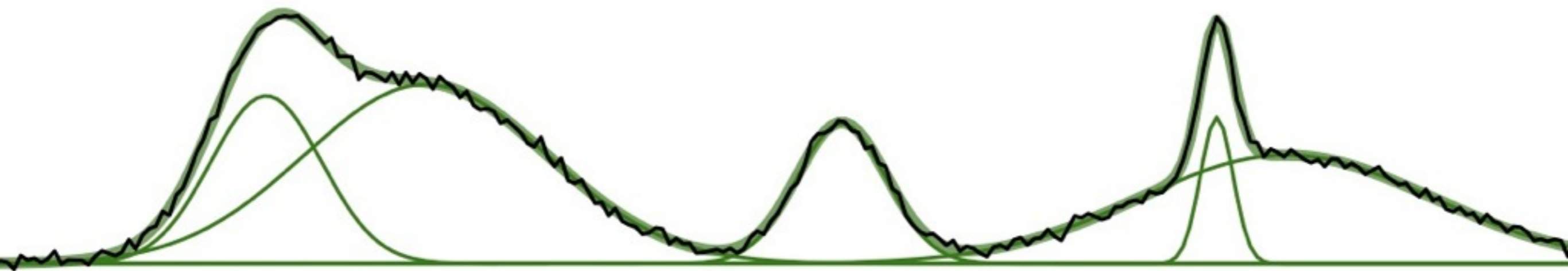
AUTONOMOUS GAUSSIAN DECOMPOSITION (AGD)



Lindner et al. 2015, AJ, 149, 138

AUTONOMOUS GAUSSIAN DECOMPOSITION (AGD)

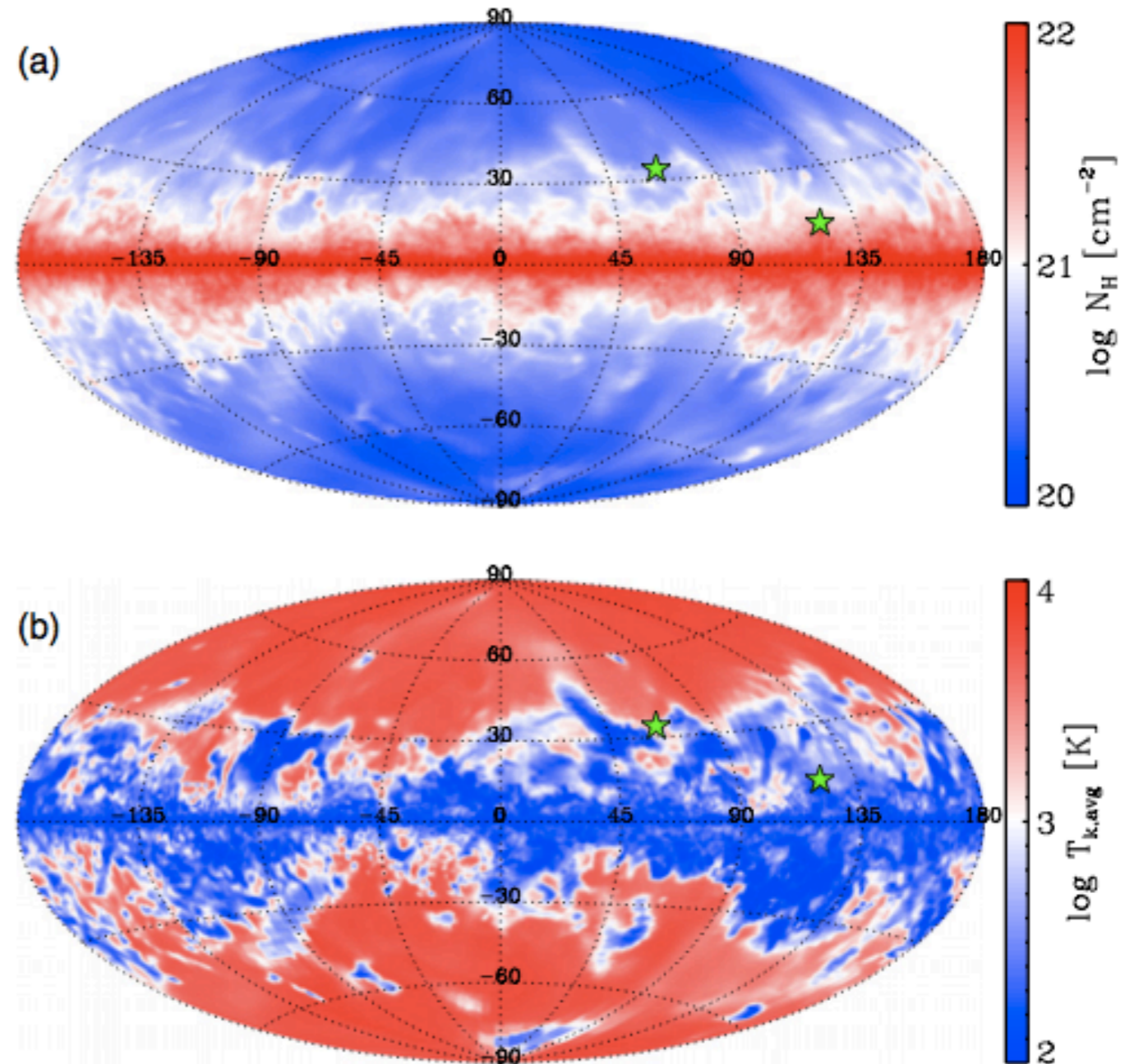
- Automatic, efficient decomposition of 1D spectral data into Gaussian functions via derivative spectroscopy
- Initial guesses are chosen without human interaction



Lindner et al. 2015, AJ, 149, 138

3. Synthetic Observations

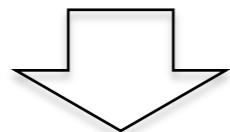
- 3D hydrodynamical Galactic ISM simulation (Kim et al., 2013, 2014)
- Includes:
 - Supernova feedback
 - Self gravity
 - ISM heating and cooling
 - 2pc spatial resolution
- **10^4 synthetic HI spectra**



Simulations



Physical quantities



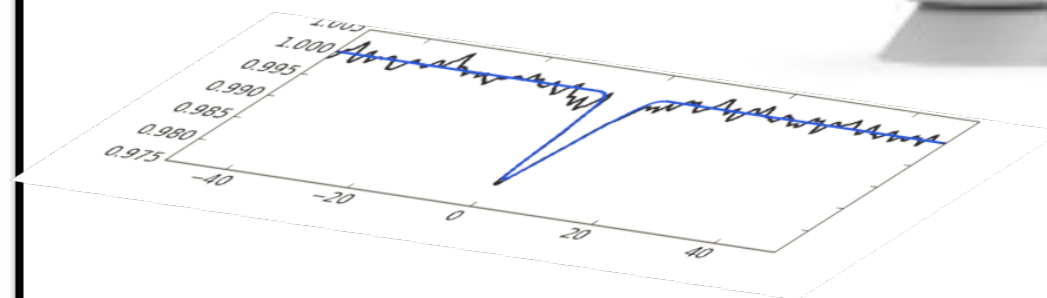
Synthetic spectra



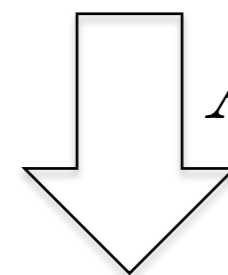
Gaussian components

$$\tau_i, \sigma_i^v, \Delta v_i,$$

Observations



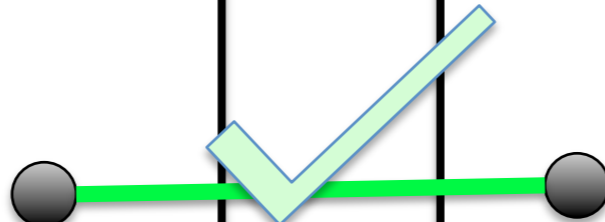
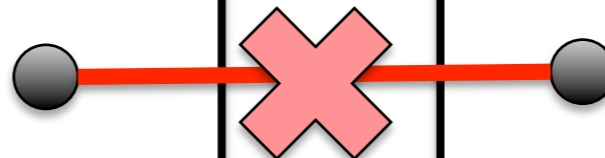
Observed spectra



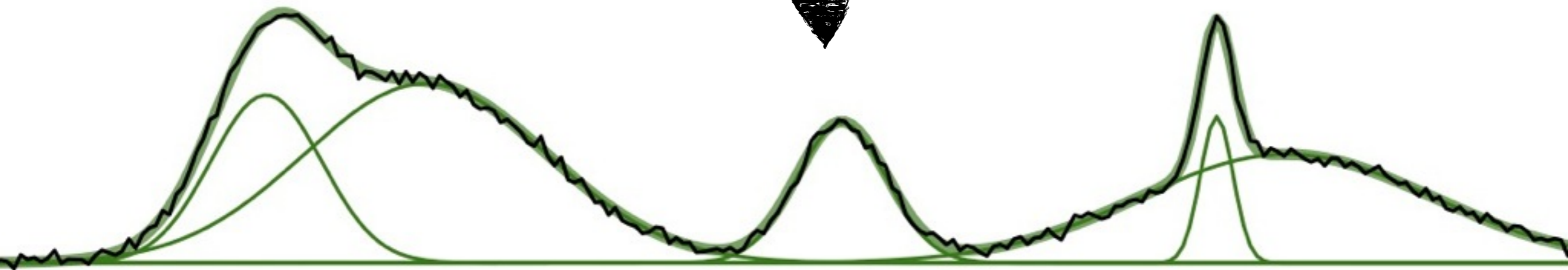
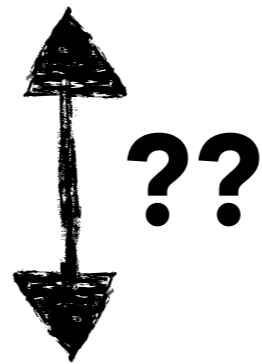
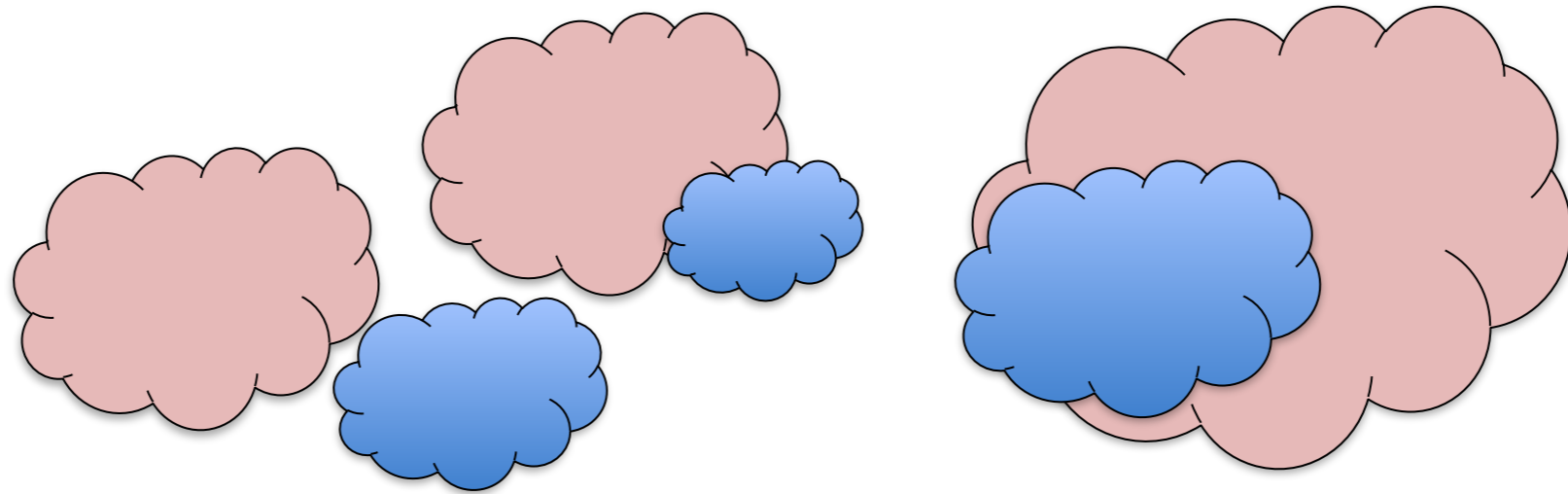
$AGD()$

Gaussian components

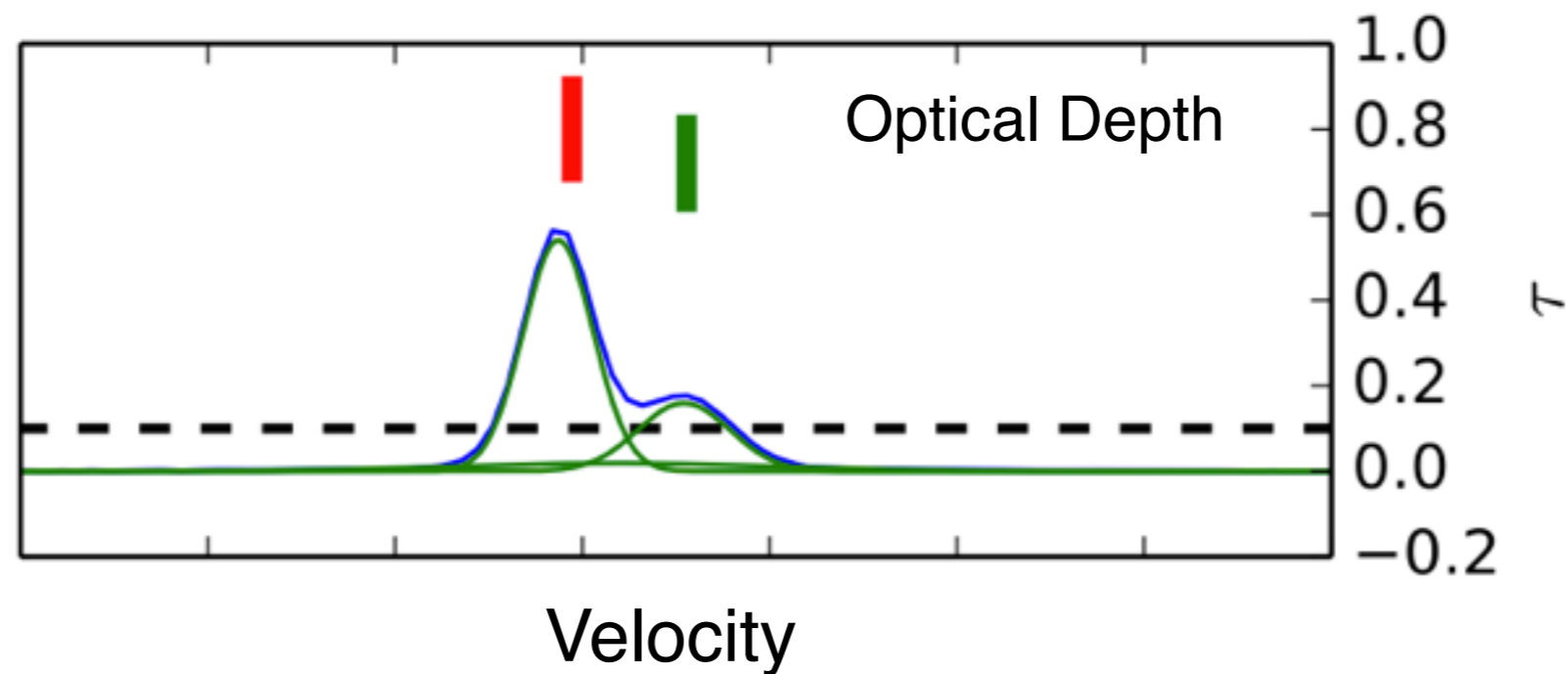
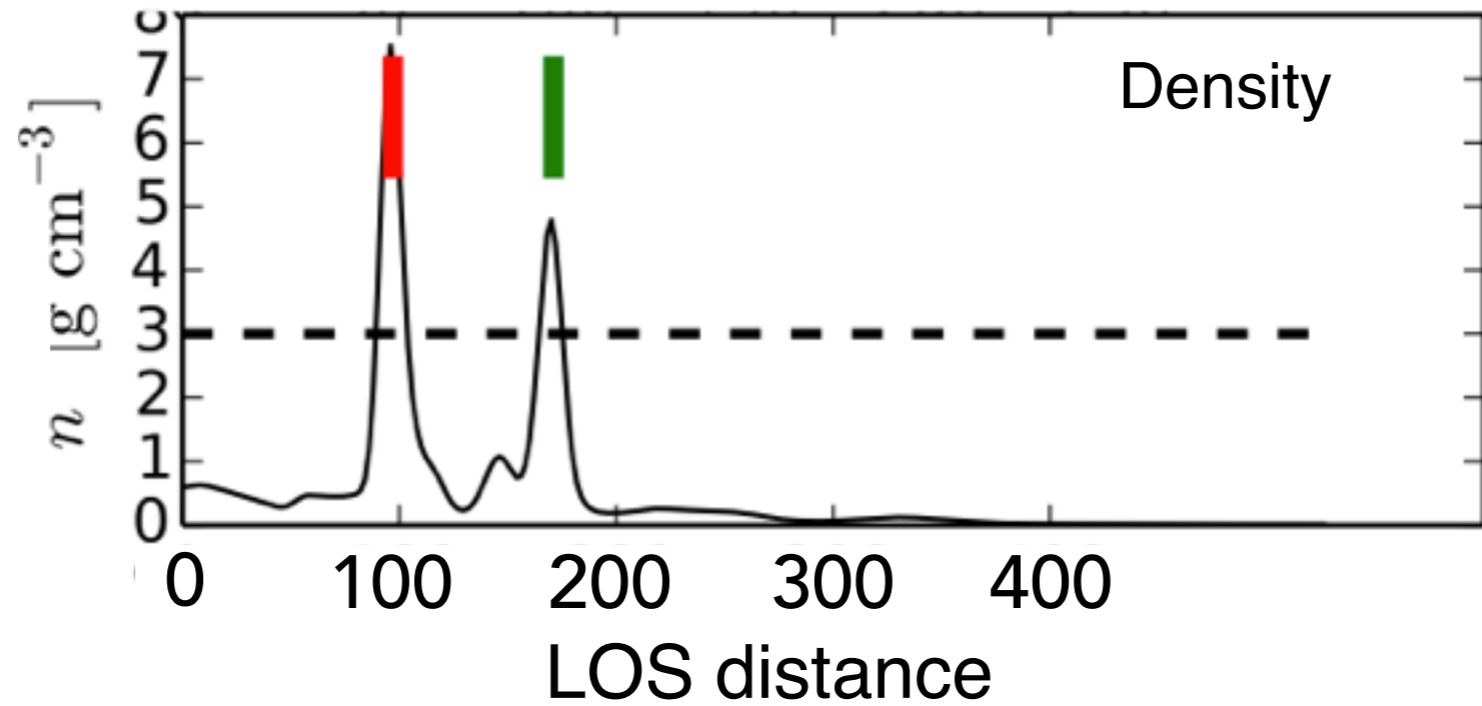
$$\tau_i, \sigma_i^v, \Delta v_i,$$



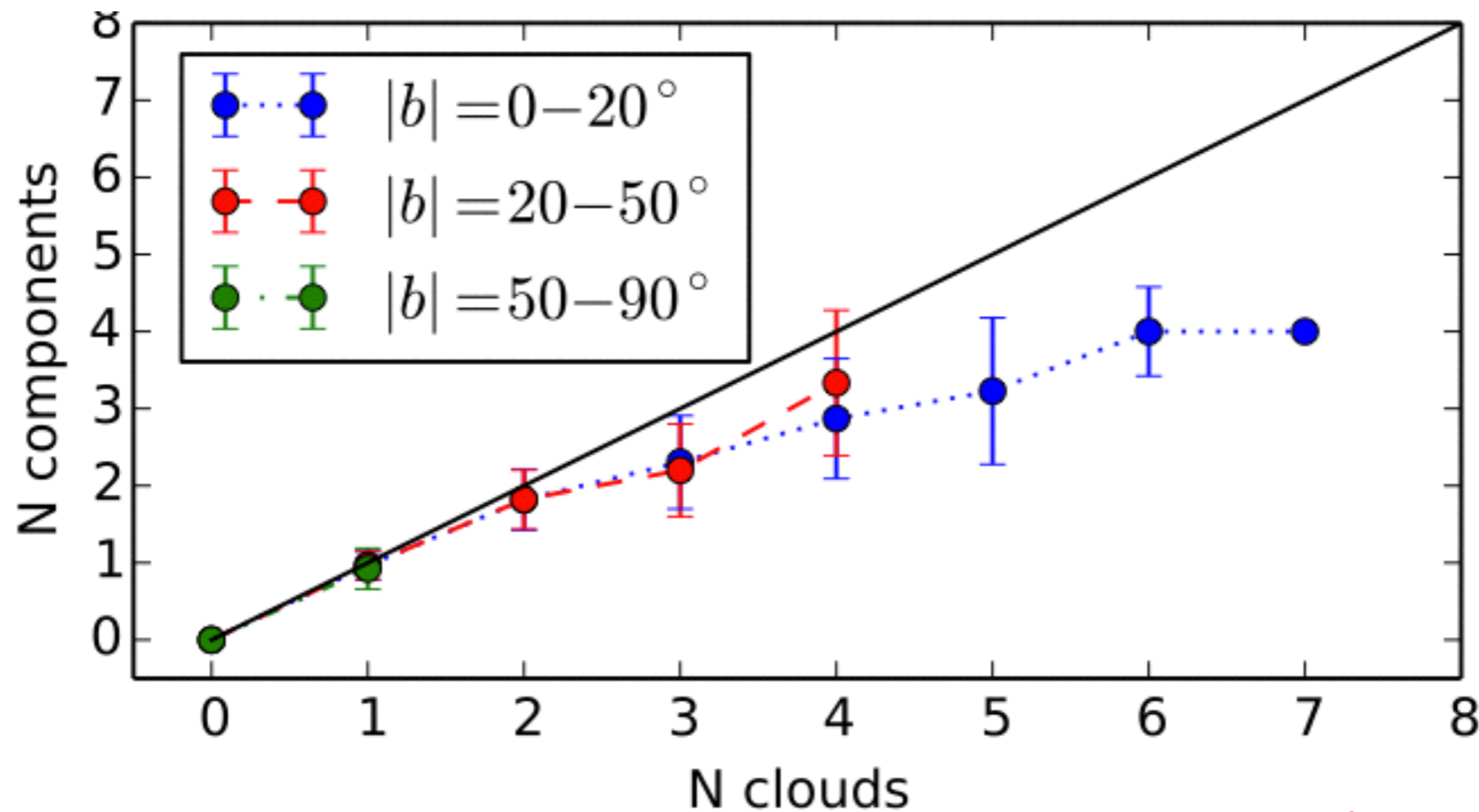
Do Gaussians Correspond to Clouds?



Matching Gaussians to Clouds in Simulations



Matching Gaussians to Clouds in Simulations



Unique cloud recovery fraction:

$$|b| = 0 - 20^\circ \rightarrow 69\%$$

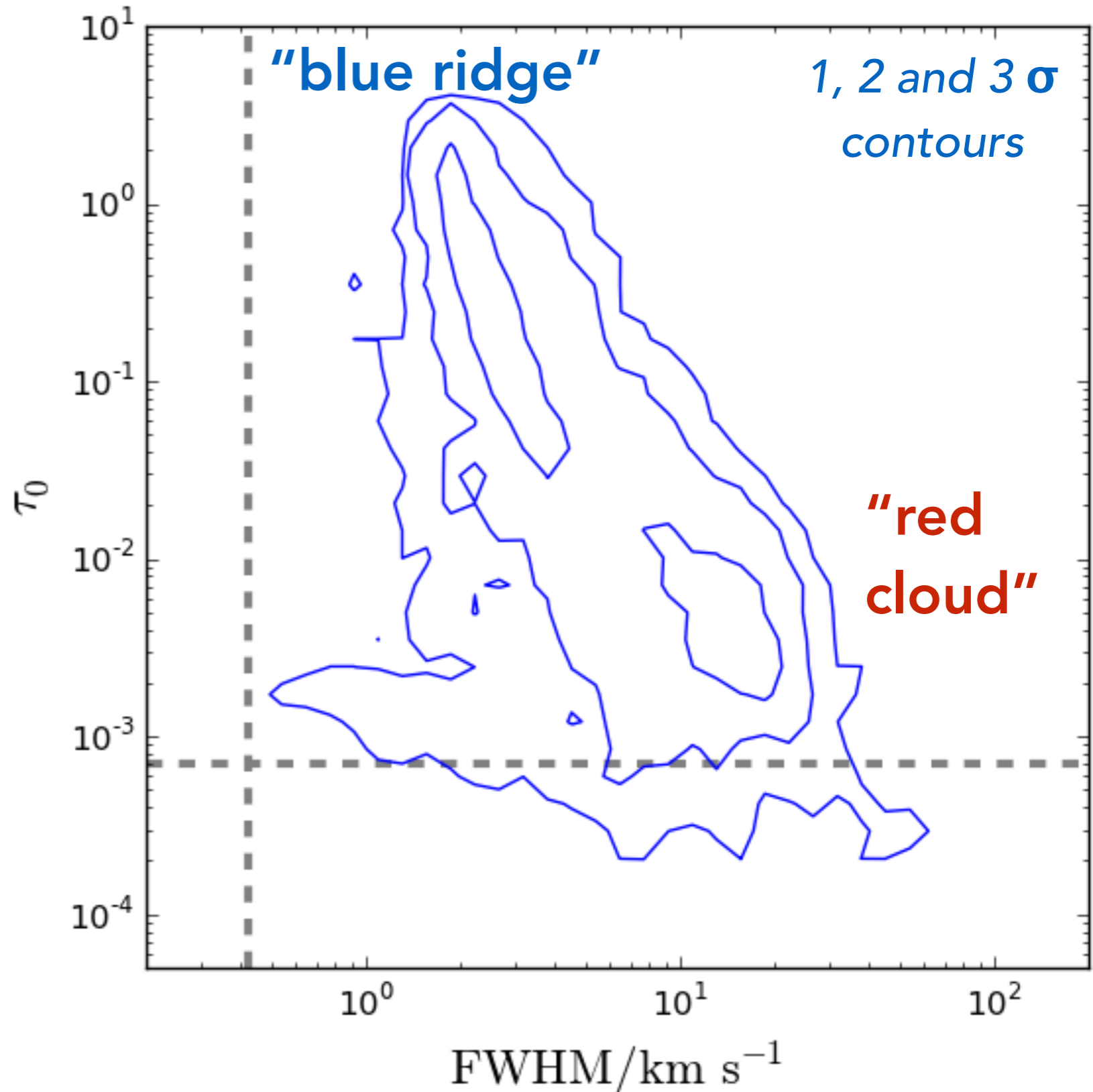
$$|b| = 20 - 50^\circ \rightarrow 83\%$$

$$|b| = 50 - 90^\circ \rightarrow 92\%$$

First statistically-robust quantification of cloud-component correspondence!

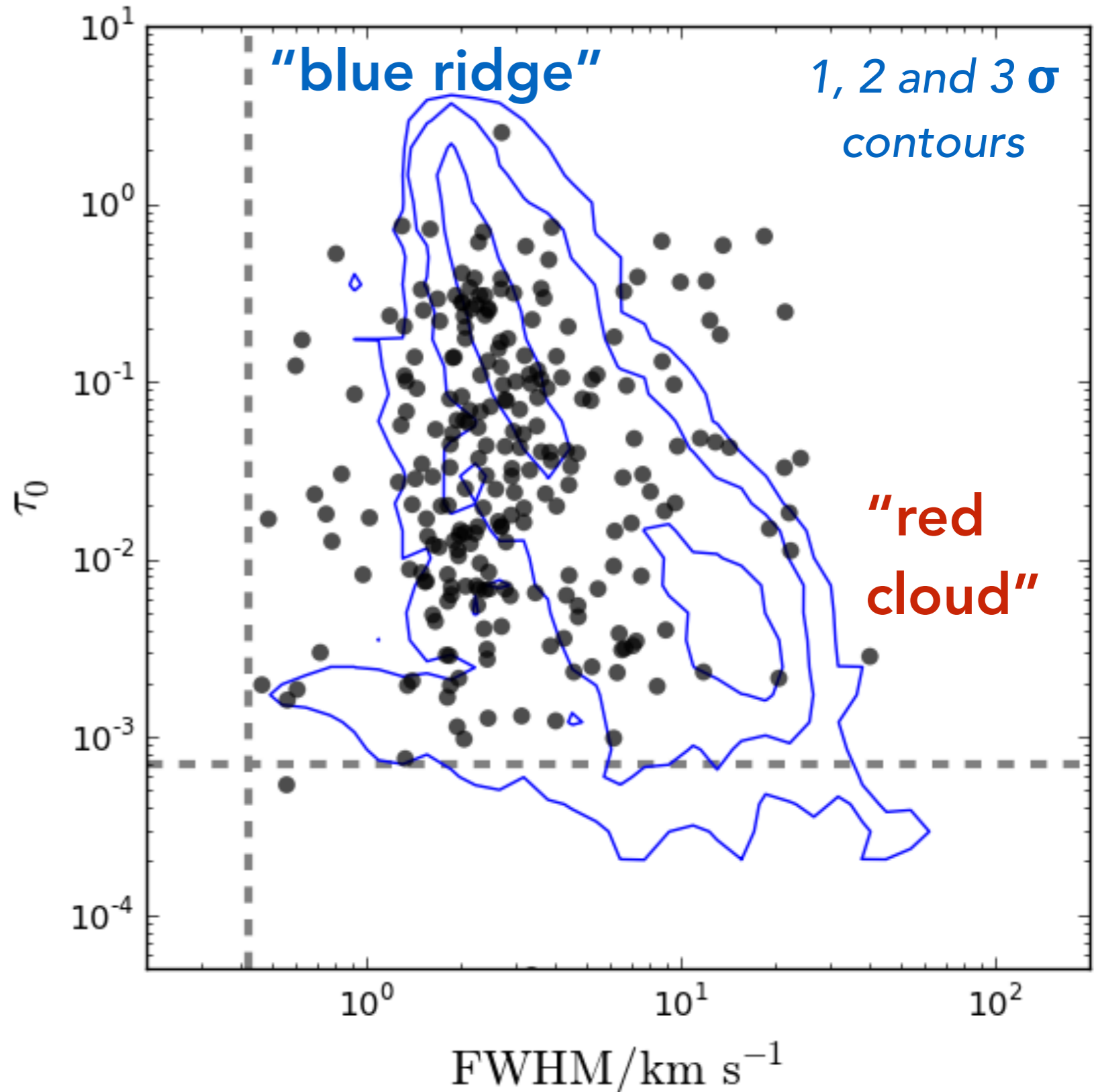
Comparing AGD Absorption Parameters

- **BLUE CONTOURS:**
10⁴ AGD-processed
synthetic HI absorption
lines (Kim et al. 2014)

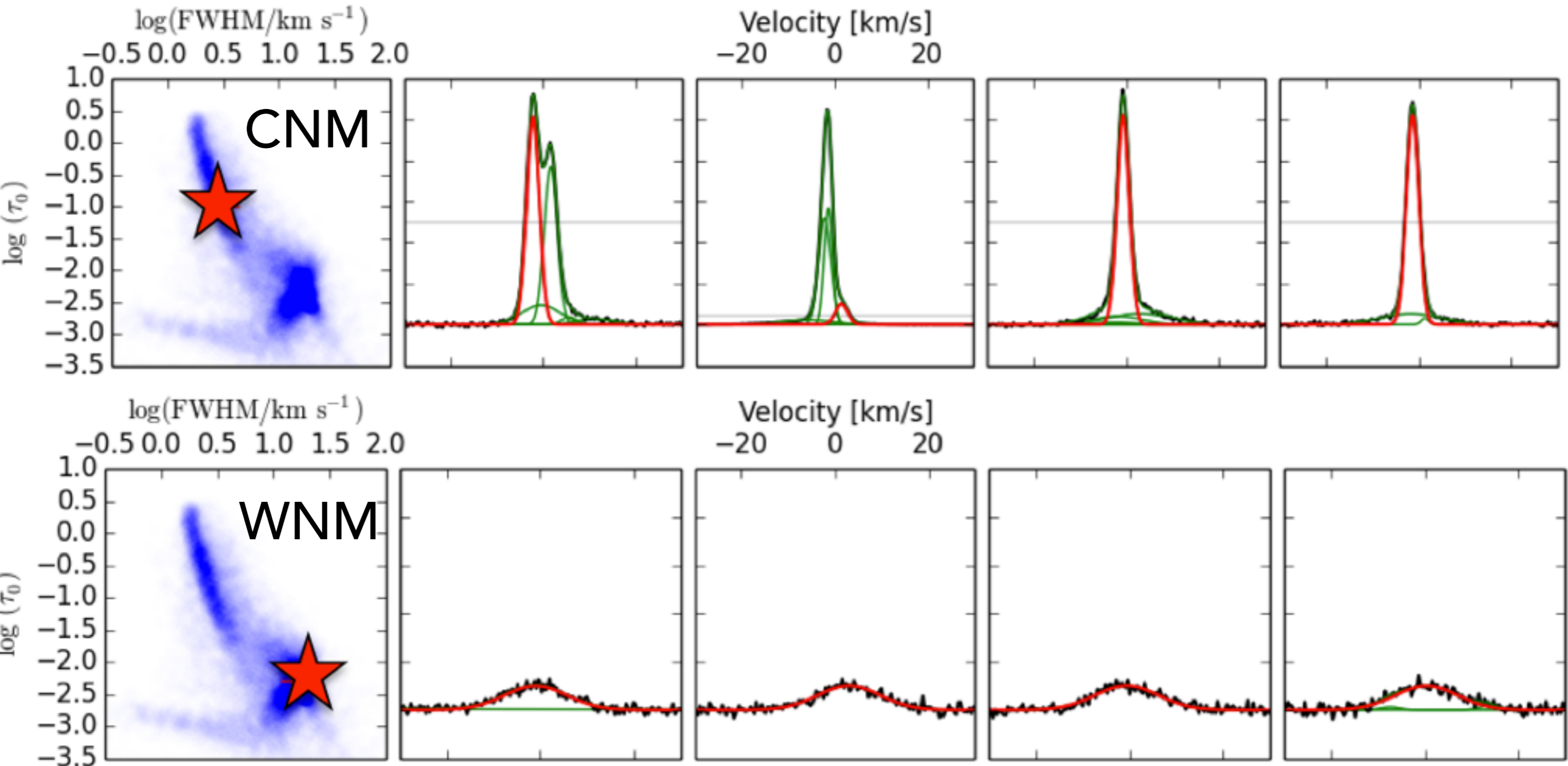


Comparing AGD Absorption Parameters

- **BLUE CONTOURS:**
10⁴ AGD-processed synthetic HI absorption lines (Kim et al. 2014)
- **BLACK:** 37 AGD-processed 21-SPONGE VLA HI absorption lines (Murray et al. 2015)



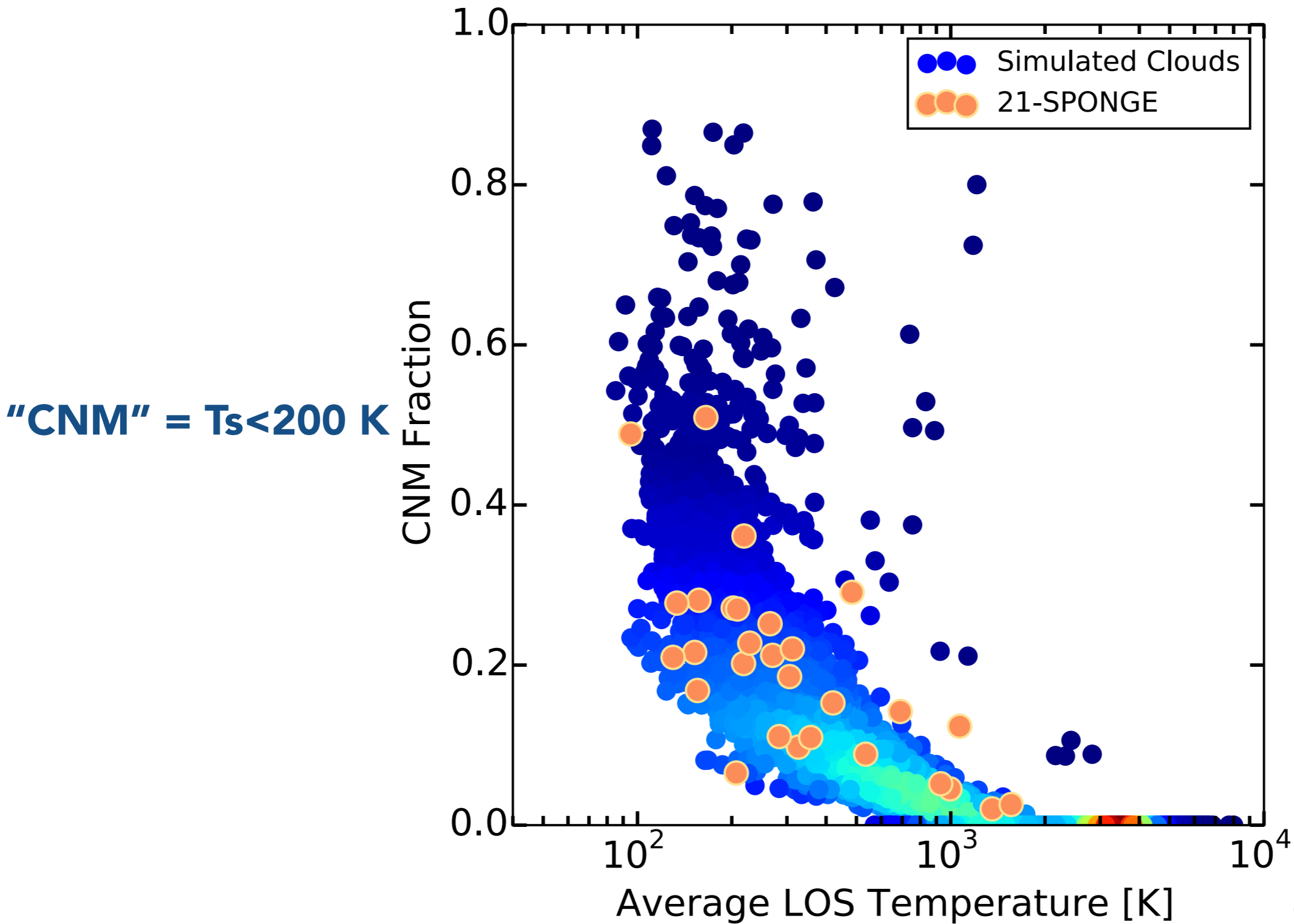
Comparing CNM and WNM Absorbing LOS



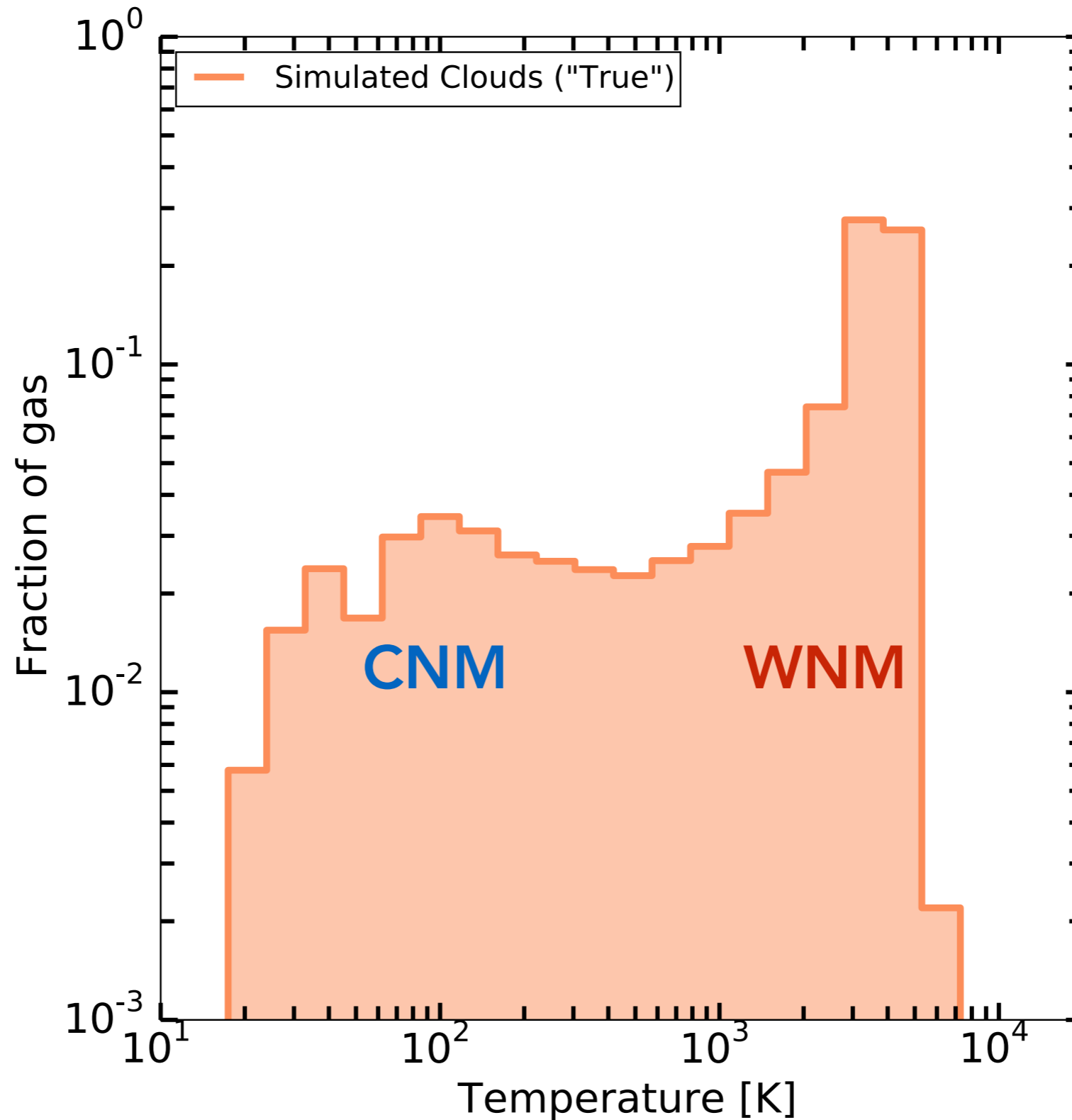
Such absorption lines, with no CNM, are RARE!

How much CNM is there?

How much CNM is there?



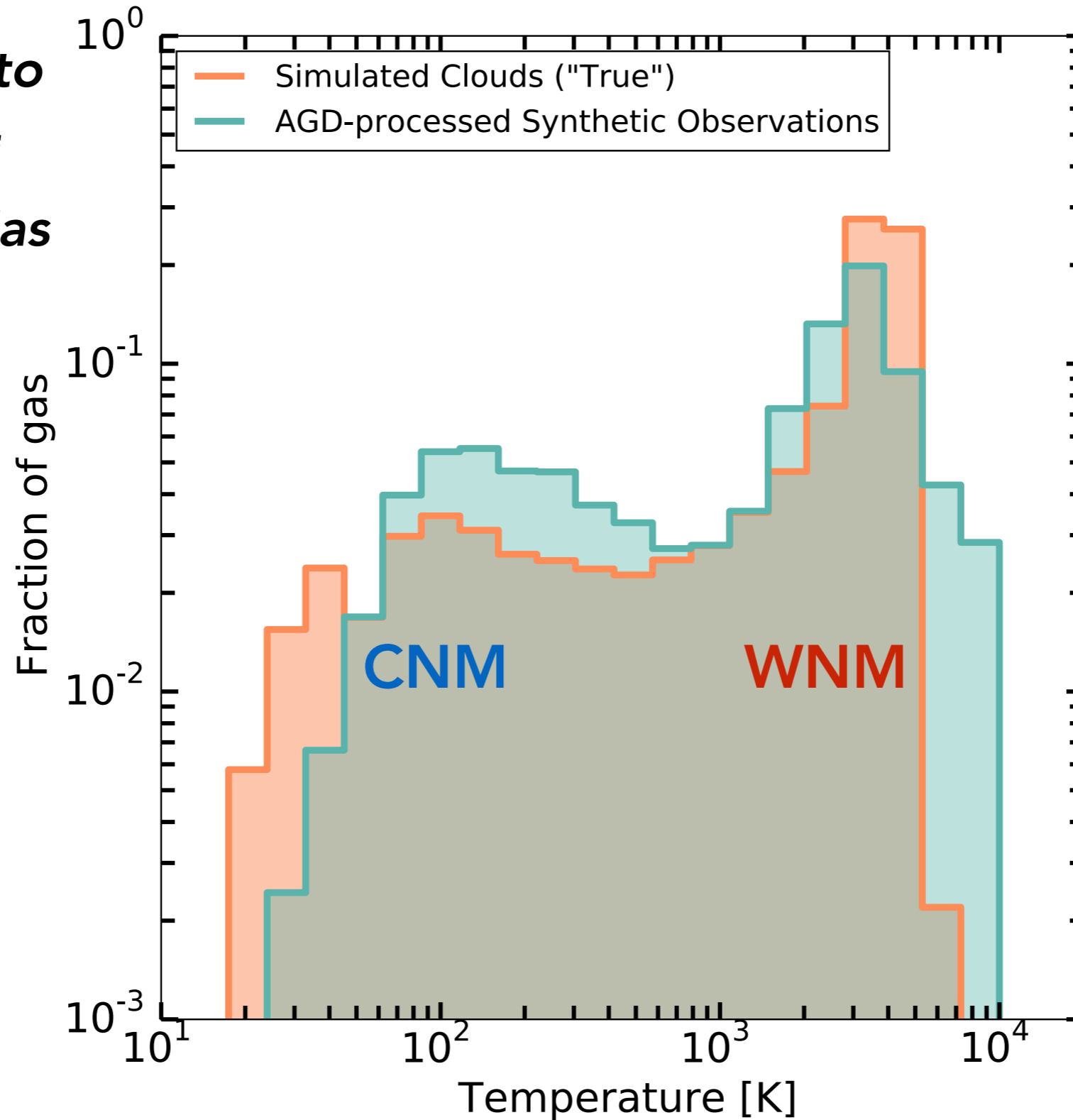
Simulated Mass Fractions by Temperature



Simulation data:
Kim et al. 2014

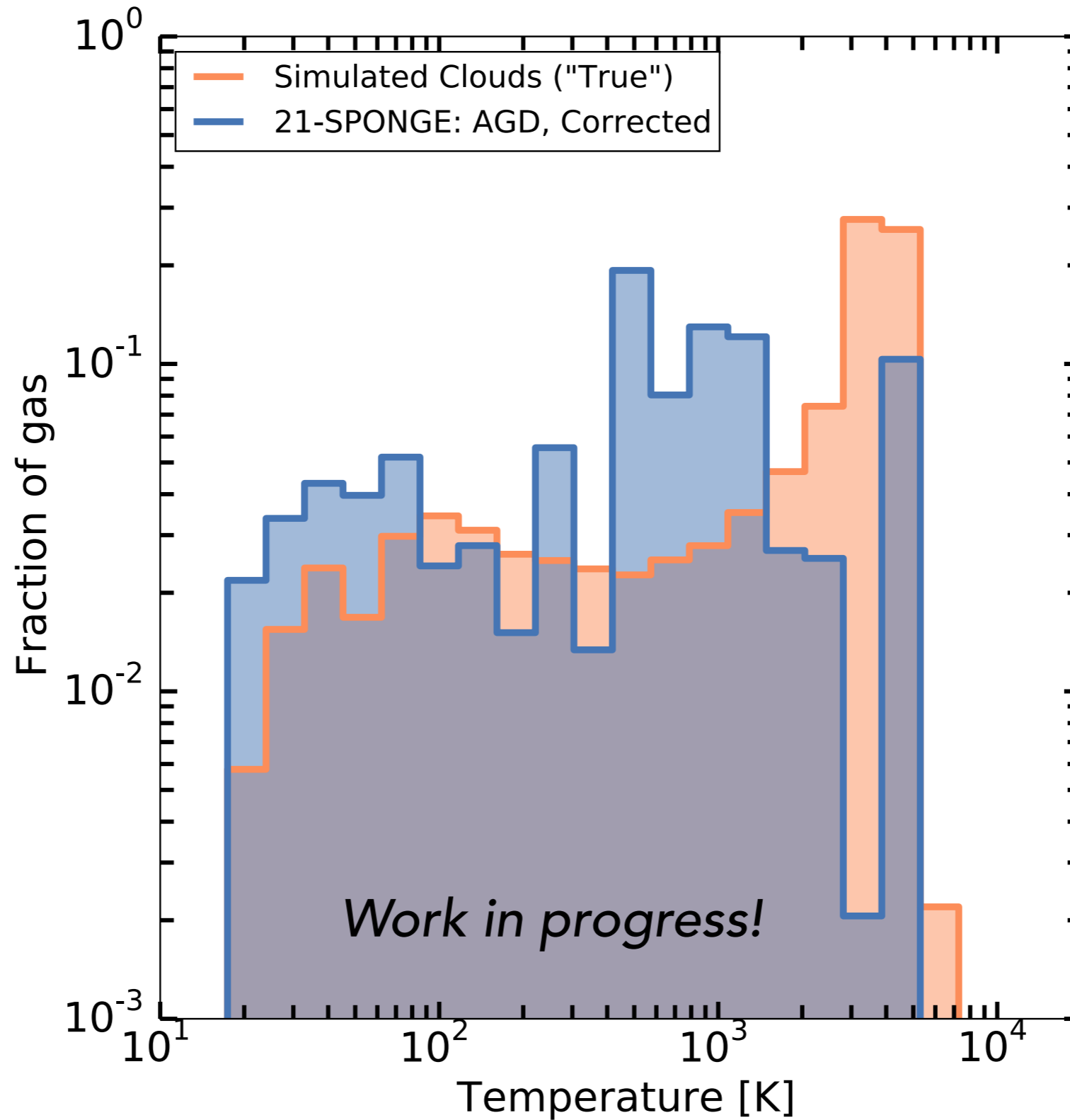
Simulated Mass Fractions by Temperature

**Ratio of "true" to
"observed" =
observational bias
correction!**



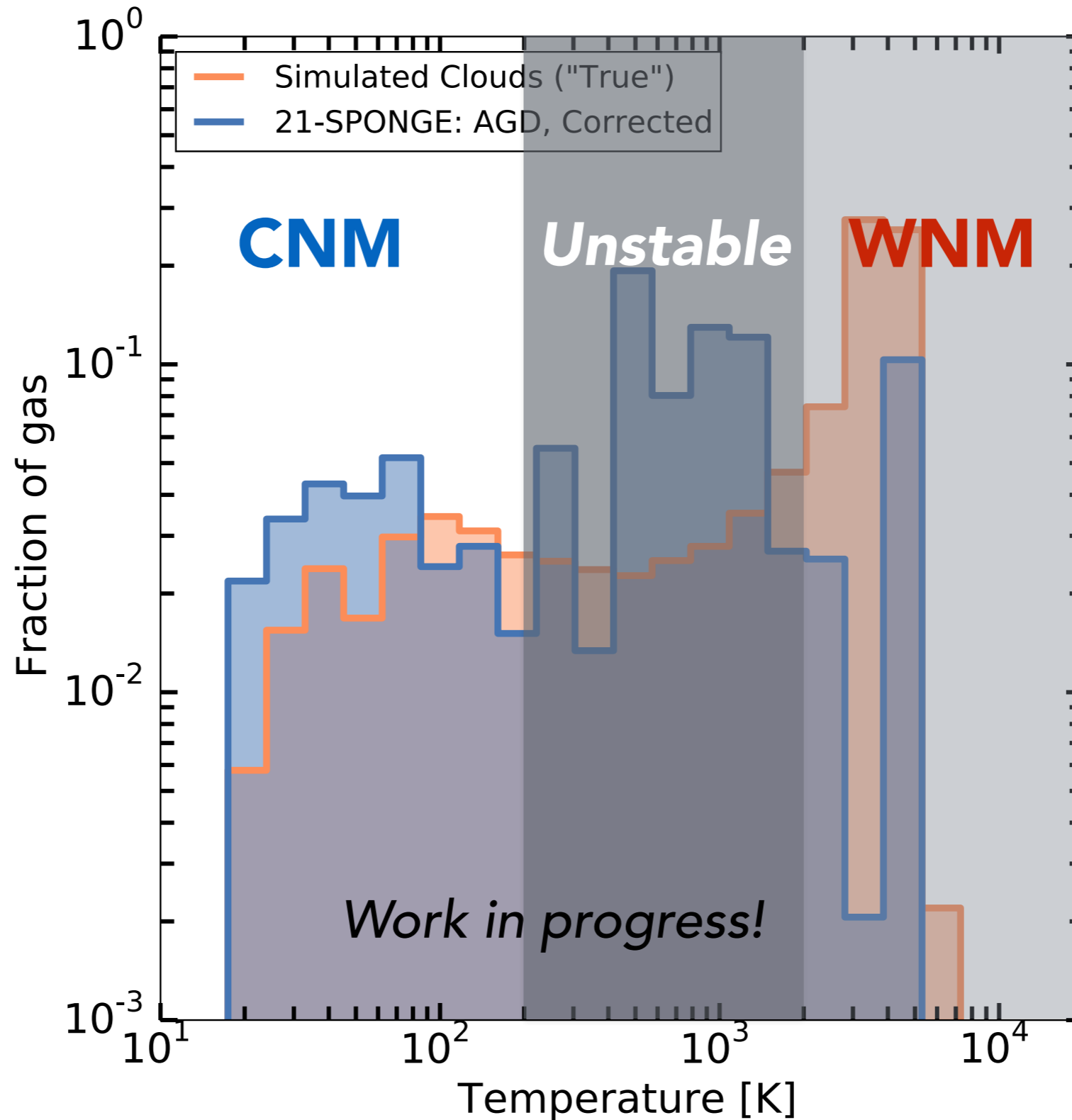
Simulation data:
Kim et al. 2014

Observed Mass Fractions by Temperature



Simulation data:
Kim et al. 2014

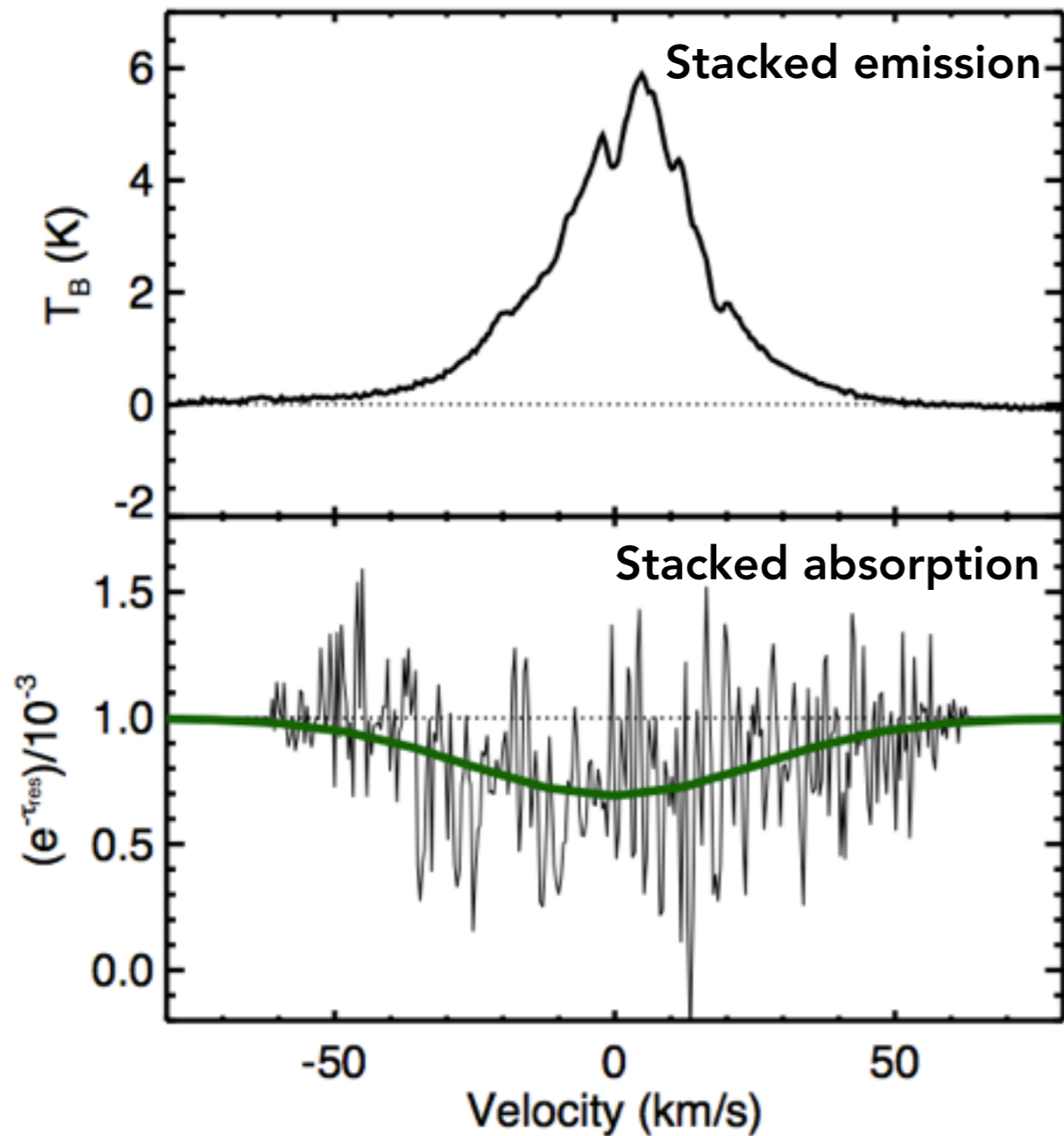
Observed Mass Fractions by Temperature



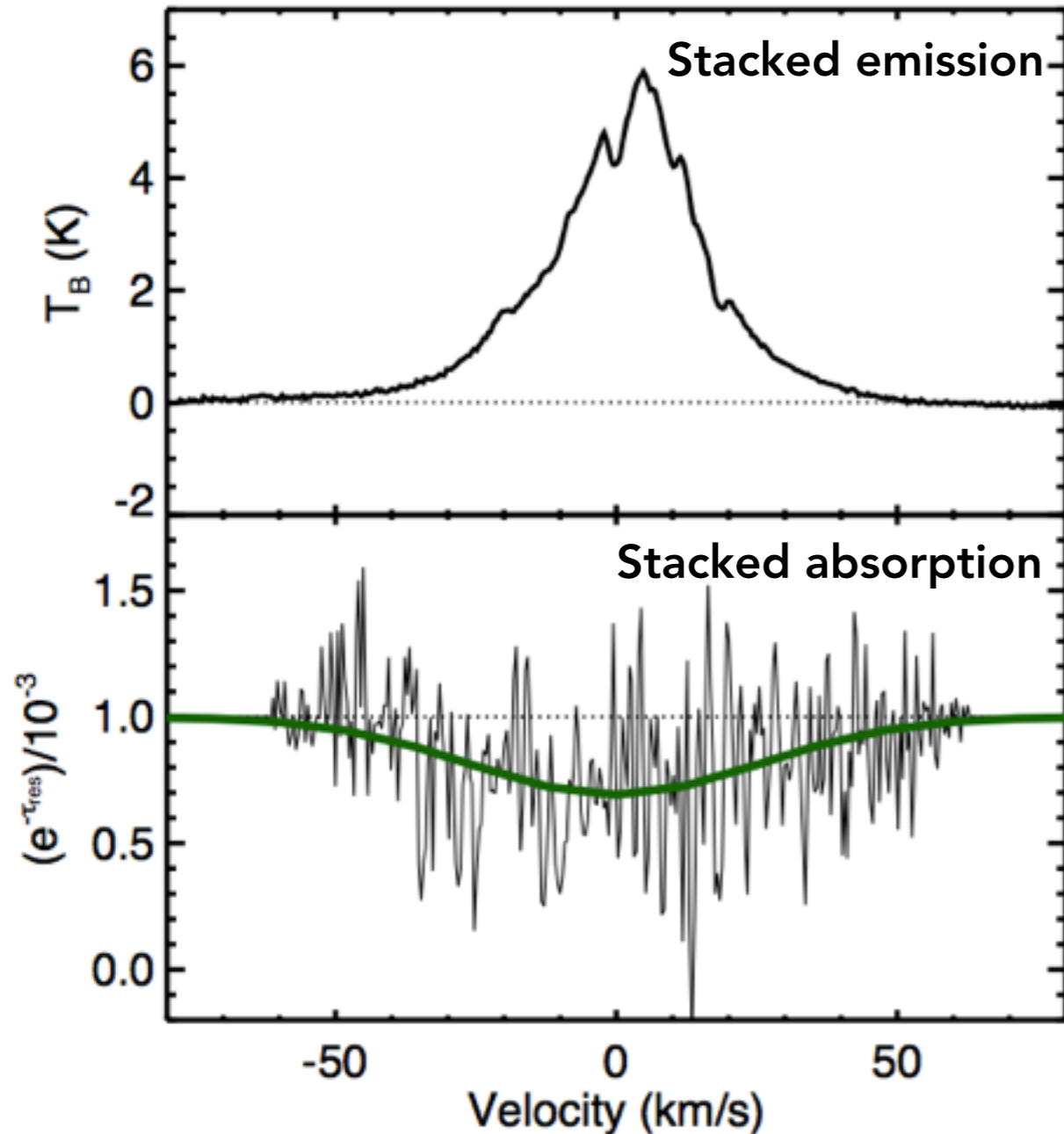
***Where is
the WNM?***

Simulation data:
Kim et al. 2014

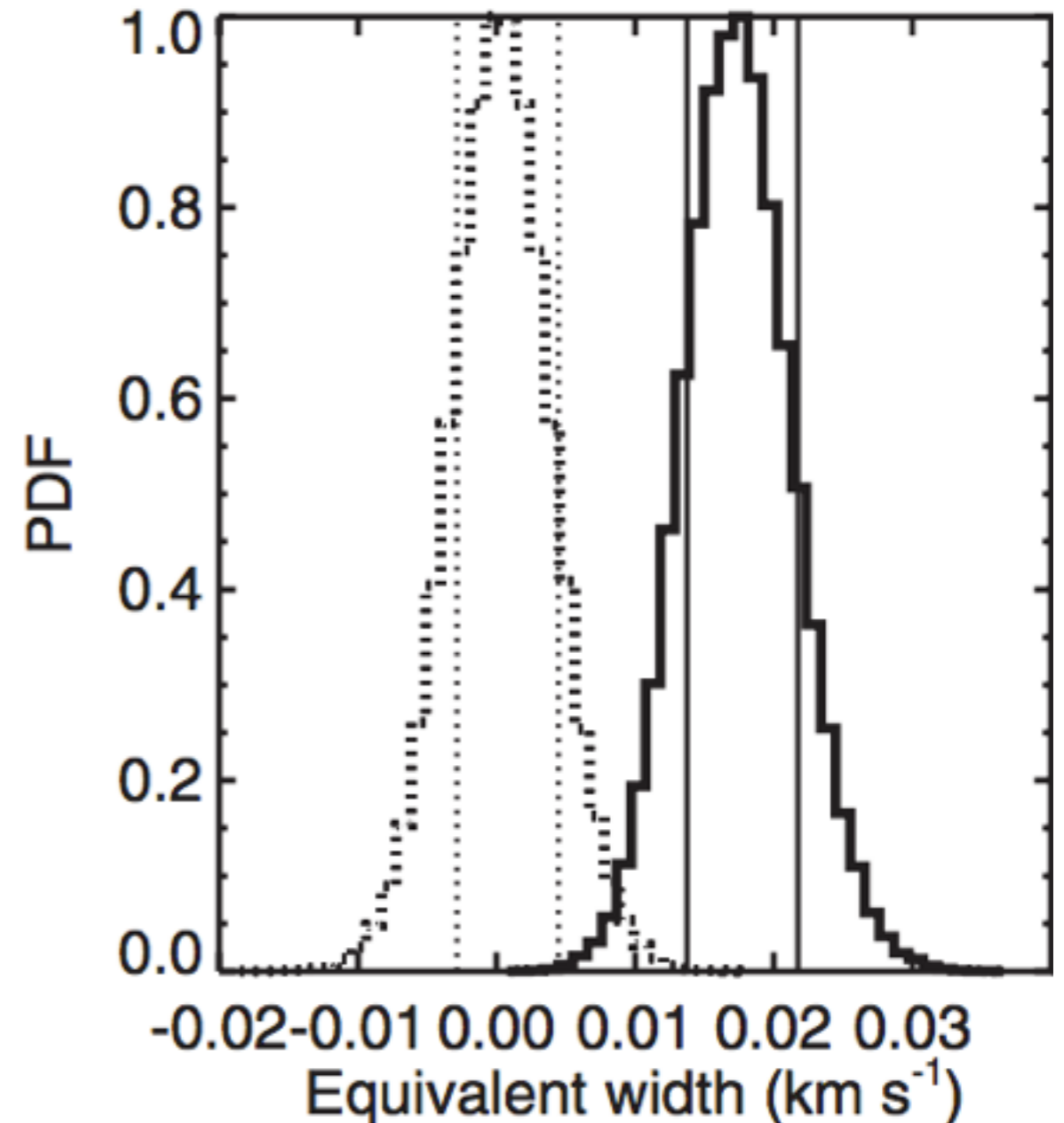
Search for HI gas at even higher T_s ...



Search for HI gas at even higher T_s ...



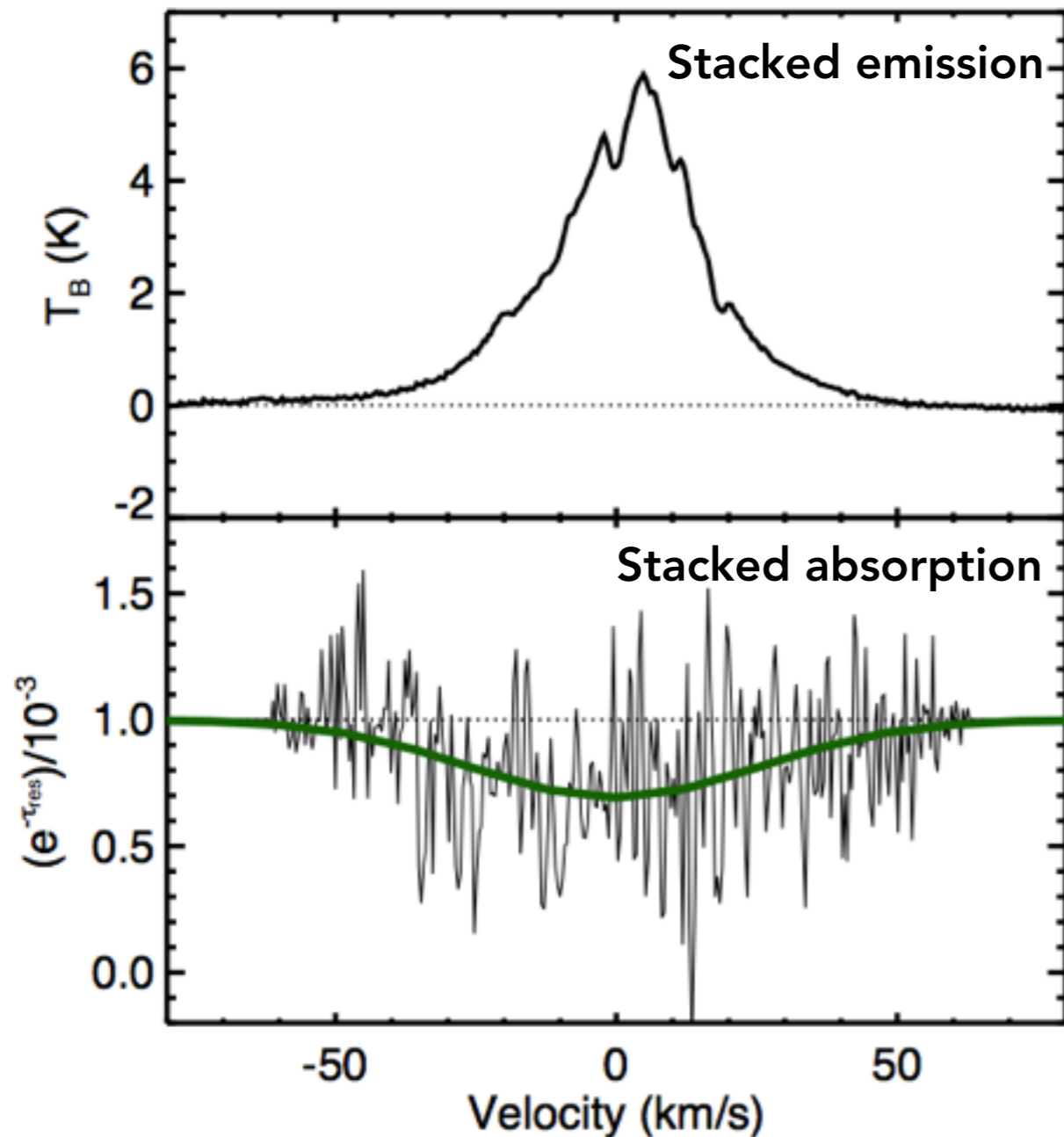
$$\langle T_s \rangle = 7200^{+1800}_{-1200} \text{ K}$$



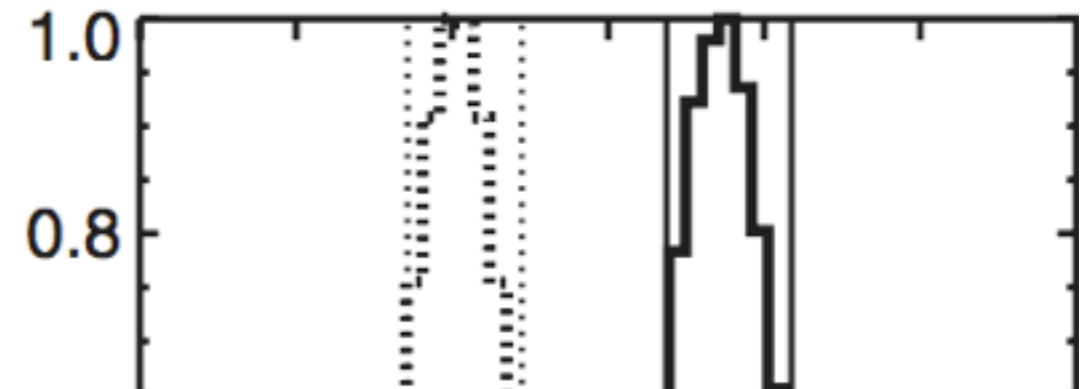
Murray et al. 2014, ApJ, 781, L41

Bootstrap MC simulation, 10^5 trials

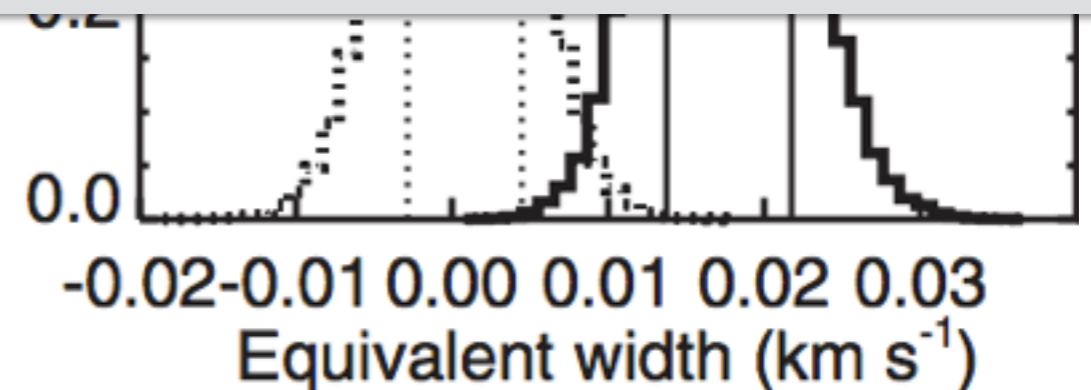
Search for HI gas at even higher T_s ...



$$\langle T_s \rangle = 7200^{+1800}_{-1200} \text{ K}$$



*Resonant Ly α scattering
(Wouthuysen-Field effect)?*



Murray et al. 2014, ApJ, 781, L41

Bootstrap MC simulation, 10^5 trials

Summary

- **21-SPONGE** will constrain the uncertain mass distribution of HI as a function of T_s , as the largest high-sensitivity HI absorption survey:
 - Sensitive to unstable and warm gas mass
 - Evidence for $T_s \sim 7000$ K gas, weaker at high latitude
- **Autonomous Gaussian Decomposition (AGD)** enables fast and consistent comparisons between observations and simulations:
 - Confirms correspondence between HI clouds and Gaussian spectral features
 - CNM fraction agrees very well with predicted average T_s trends
 - CNM detection rate is higher in observations than simulations
- *Need more HI emission/absorption observations and synthetic observations of simulations to improve statistics!*