Southampton

The radio–FIR correlation in LITTLE THINGS dwarf galaxies

Volker Heesen with contributions from Ged Kitchener, Elias Brinks, Deirde Hunter and the LITTLE THINGS team

The BIG questions

- What regulates SF in small, gas-rich galaxies?
- What is the relative importance of sequential triggering?
- What is the role of turbulence for SF?
- What happens to the star formation process in the outer parts of disks?

Analoguoes to the "first galaxies"



Stellar feedback: galactic winds





"Missing satellites" problem







The LITTLE THINGS Survey

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ABSTRACT

We have assembled a multi-wavelength dataset on 40 relatively normal, nearby (<10 Mpc) gas-rich dwarf irregular galaxies for the purpose of determining the drivers for star formation in these systems. This project is called LITTLE THINGS (Local Irregulars That Trace Luminosity Extremes, The HI Nearby Galaxy Survey). Our data include GALEX UV images, groundbased UBV and H α images, some ground-based JHK images, Spitzer archival mid-IR images, and HI-line maps. The VLA HI maps go deep (12/6/2 hrs in B/C/D arrays) with high spectral resolution (s2.6 km/s) and high angular resolution (=6"). Our datasets trace the stellar populations, gas content and structure, dynamics, and star formation indicators in the galaxies. We are making the HI data available to the public for the first time January 2012. Here we give a taste of the data that are available: http://science.map.adu/science/tworvert/litethings.

All images are shown at the same linear scale (courtesy Kim Herrmann), Hill (red), V (green), PUV (blue: a few are Ha or NUV instead)



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Local Irregulars That Trace Luminosity Extremes, The H I Nearby Galaxy Survey

- 41 irregulars
- 376 hr VLA time
- B, C, D-config
- 6–10" arcsec angular resolution
- 2.6 km s⁻¹ velocity resolution

IC 10: infalling HI cloud

HI data cube

HI velocity field





HI streamer Infalling cloud

Hunter et al. 2012

Ashley et al. 2014

VLA continuum survey IC 10 6.2 GHzVLA + Effelsberg

- 2010: IC10 + IC1613
 (RSRO) VHII+, VHI5+
- 2012: entire sample @6 cm Kitchener+, submitted
- 2014—now:
 subsample spectral
 index study 1–20 cm

Motivation

- Hardly anything known about RC in dwarfs
- Single-dish data are confusion dominated
- Interferometric data needed
- RC–FIR "conspiracy" Bell 2003, Lacki+10
 - CRe escape in galactic wind
 - Dust heating photons escape as well



Wednesday, 24 June 15



Wednesday, 24 June 15

Disc integrated flux



- Integration over disc
- 40 galaxies @ 6cm
- 8 galaxies directly detected

Kitchener, Brinks, VH et al. 2015, submitted

Multi-wavelength picture



DDO 50 Holmberg II H-alpha **GALEX FUV** Spitzer 24µm Spitzer 70µm

(0000) nc

Increasing the S/N

Radio 6 cm contours +GALEX FUV



- Radio mask
- Remove background sources (2" cross match)
- Remove ambiguous sources
- Further 20 sources detected

Kitchener, Brinks, VH et al. 2015, submitted

RC-far infrared



- Slope I.05+/- 0.08 (slightly super-linear)
- Factor of 2 radio weak compared with spirals
- Conversion fct.:

$$\frac{\text{RC}}{\text{W Hz}^{-1}} = 10^{18.16 \pm 0.09} \left(\frac{70 \mu \text{mFIR}}{10^{21} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}}\right)$$

Kitchener, Brinks, VH et al. 2015, submitted

Comparison with spirals





Kitchener, Brinks, VH et al. 2015, submitted

Dwarfs are radio dim



- Low magnetic field strengths (but B = 9µG)
- Cosmic ray electron escape
- Different IMF

Kitchener, Brinks, VH et al. 2015, submitted

Magnetic Field – SFR Relation

- Turbulent dynamo:
 B ~ SFR^{0.33} Schleicher & Beck (2013)
 - Non-thermal: L ~ $B^{3+\alpha}$
 - RC_{nt} -SFR: RC_{nt} ~SFR^{1.33}
- Weak B or CRs below
 SFR=0.1 M yr⁻¹



Kitchener, Brinks,VH et al. 2015, submitted

RC-SFR relation

Why it may work:

- •SFR ~ H-alpha (Kennicutt 1989)
- •H-alpha ~ thermal RC
- •SFR ~ Type II SN rate
- (> 8 M_{solar})
- •Scale non-thermal luminosity to Milky Way SN

Complications:

- need B–CR
 equipartition
- non-calorimetry
- weak B-fields
- time dependence

far-IR: ISRF heating





(Xilouris, Tabatabaei et al. 2012)

"Hybrid" star formation tracer





Heesen, Brinks, Leroy et al. 2014

RC-FIR "conspiracy"

- Dwarfs lie a factor
 Dwarfs lie below of 2 below the **RC**–**FIR** correlation
- Slope 1.05

- the RC–SFR relation
- Slope 1.21
- Up to a factor of 10 radio weak

Radio deficiency is balanced by escaping dust heating photons



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IC 10 D = 0.7 Mpc SFR = 0.1 M yr⁻¹ Wolf-Rayet stars Star burst few Myr star clusters

Hunter et al. 2012

Radio continuum 1.5–8.8 GHz



Heesen, Brinks, Krause et al. 2015



Spectral ageing with the JVLA ICI0VLA+Effelsberg 6.2 GHz (Heesen, Brinks, Krause et al. 2015)



Some details:
Subtract thermal RC w/ H–alpha
Correct missing flux w/ Effelsberg
Estimate B from equipartition



Spectral age map



A young superbubble in ICI0

HI emission + 6.2 GHz

Position–Velocity Diagram



HI data cube from LITTLE THINGS (Hunter et al. 2012)

•ICIOX-I, 23–35 M_{solar} stellar mass black hole •'Hypernova' progenitor (Lozinskaya & Mosiiev 2007)

A young superbubble in ICI0



HI data cube from LITTLE THINGS (Hunter et al. 2012)

Position–Velocity Diagram



HI "hole" created by a few massive Type Ic SNe
IC10 X-1, 23–35 M_{solar} stellar mass black hole
'Hypernova' progenitor

(Lozinskaya & Mosiiev 2007)

"Synchrotron envelope" in IC 10

I.4 GHzVLA + Effelsberg

1.4–8.4 GHz spectral indx.





Chyzy, Drazgra, Beck, et al. 2015, in prep.

ICI0 – I20 MHz LOFAR + 6 GHz VLA

ic10_120MHz_23arcs.image-raster



LOFAR FWHM = 23" rms = 3 mJy/beam BandWidt. = 3.6 MHz

VLA (contours) FWHM = 9" rms = 3 µJy/beam BandWidt. = 2.0 GHz

Spectral index profile (z)



Assumptions:

- •Exponential profile of B
- Constant wind speed V

Results:

- Concave profile
- $V > V_{esc}$: CRe escape

Convex profile
 V < V_{esc}: CRe calorimeter



Conclusions

- 26 out of 40 dwarfs RC detected
- 42% thermal RC fraction @6 cm
- 0.1–1.0 M yr⁻¹ diverge from Condon's relation
- 10⁻³–10⁻⁴ yr⁻¹ factor of 10 radio deficient
- Radio factor of 2 deficient to FIR: "Conspiracy"
- Young (I Myr) cosmic rays in IC 10
- Non-thermal outflows magnetize early Universe

Thank you!



