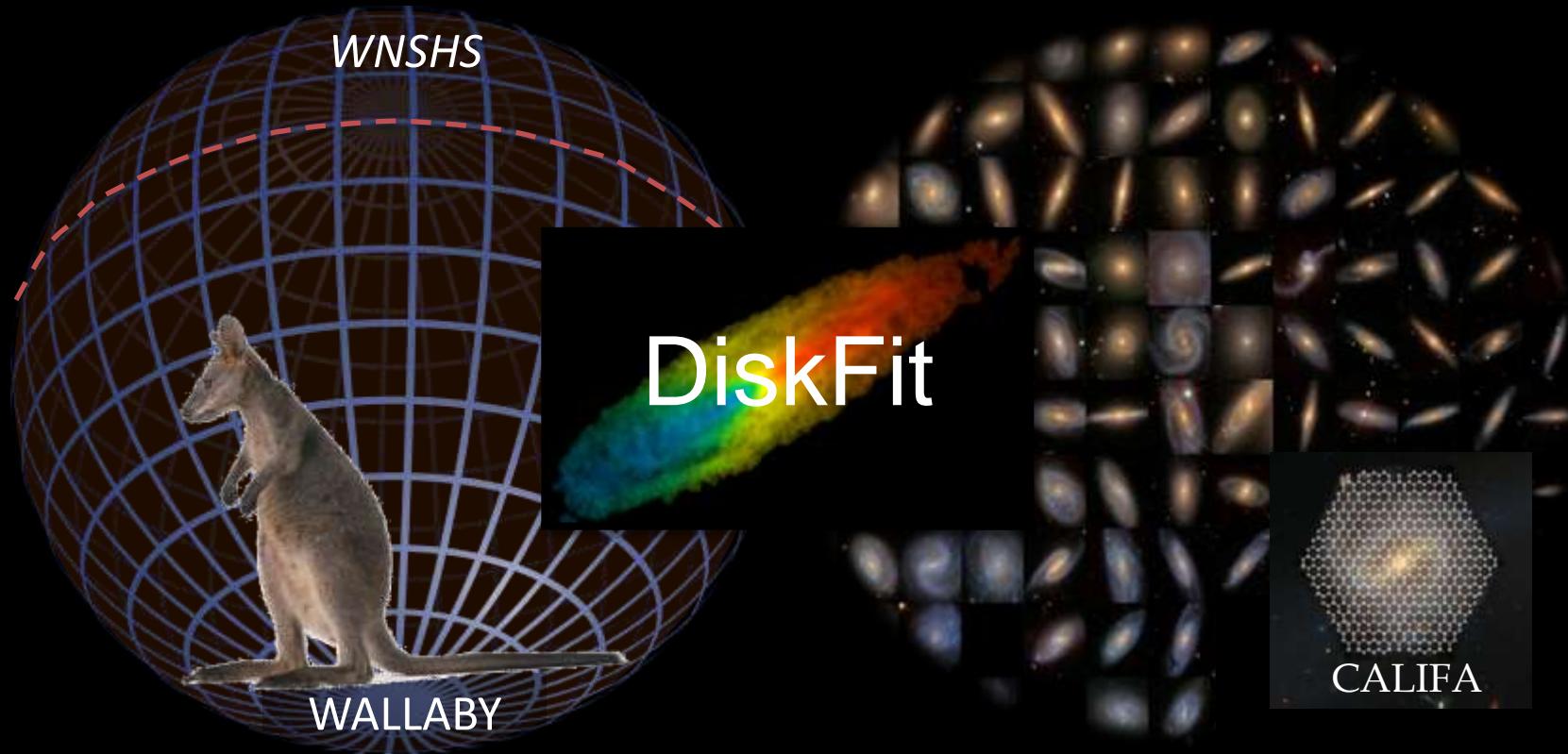


# DiskFit: A Model-Based Approach to Measuring Disk Galaxy Structure



Kristine Spekkens

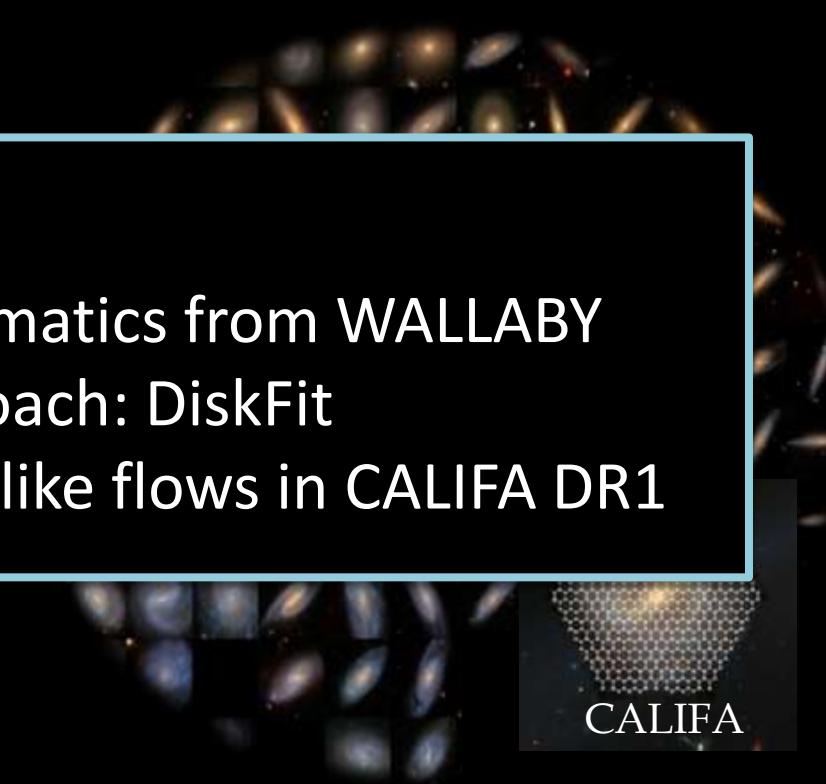
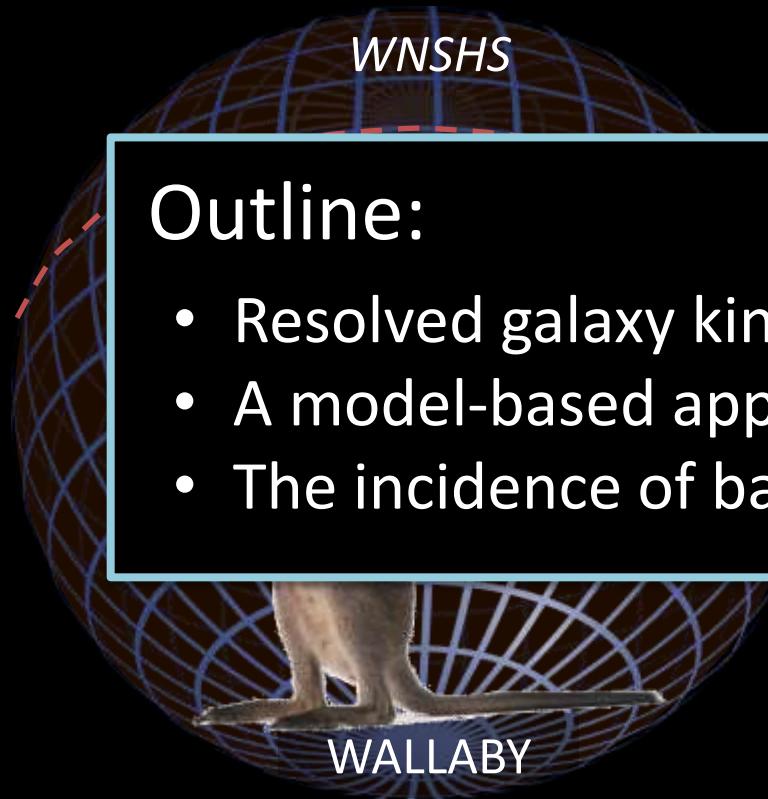
Royal Military College of Canada



# DiskFit: A Model-Based Approach to Measuring Disk Galaxy Structure

## Outline:

- Resolved galaxy kinematics from WALLABY
- A model-based approach: DiskFit
- The incidence of bar-like flows in CALIFA DR1

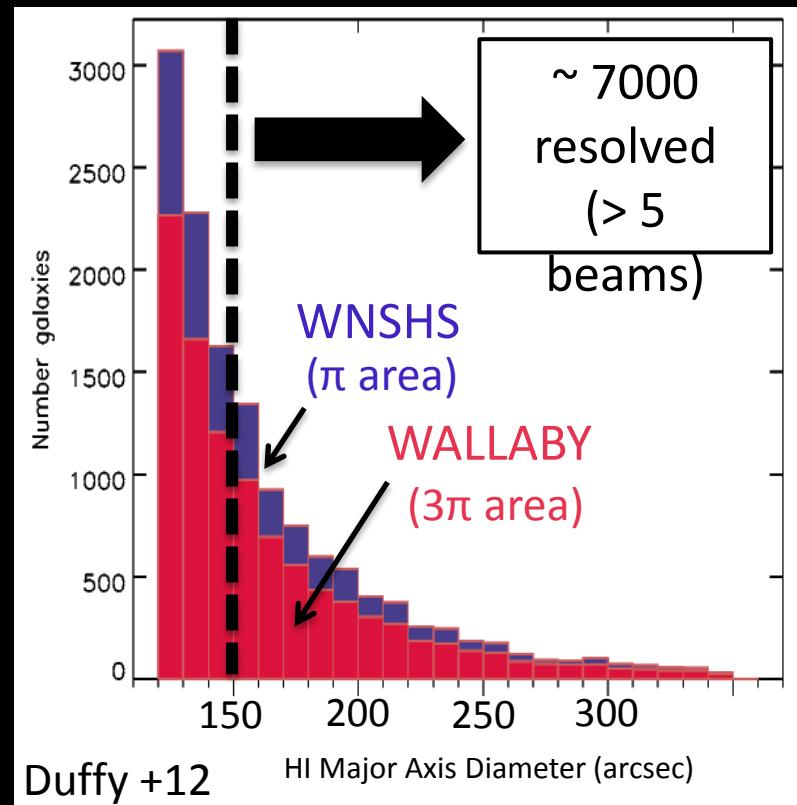


Kristine Spekkens

Royal Military College of Canada

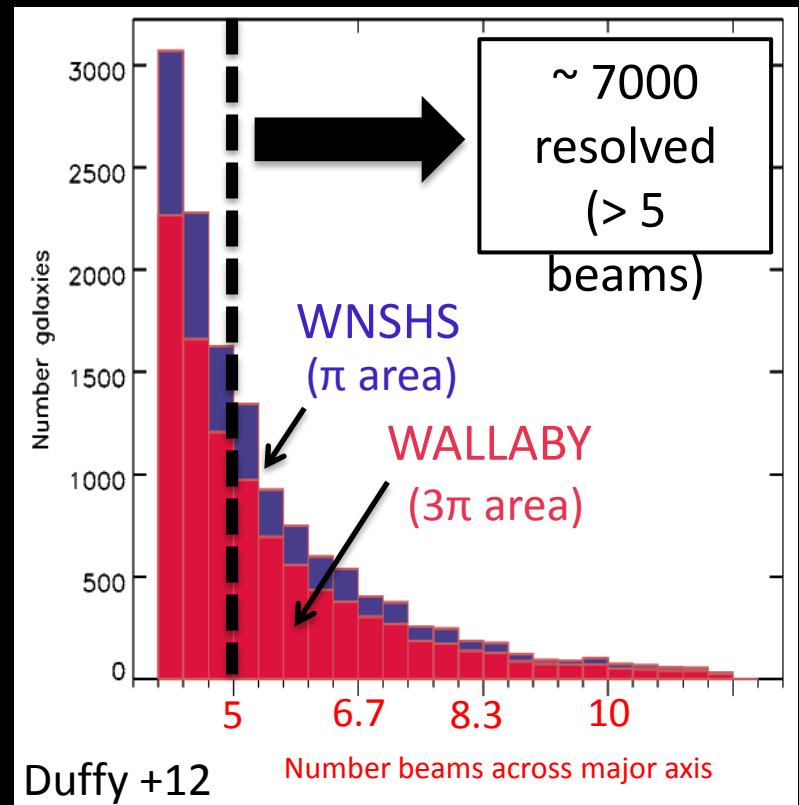
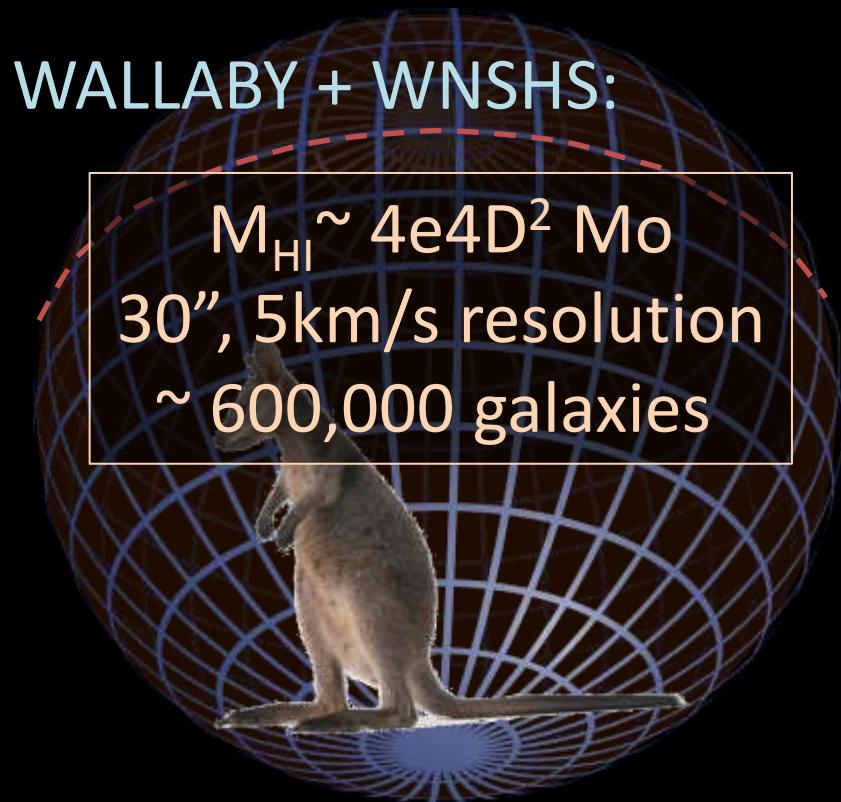


# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



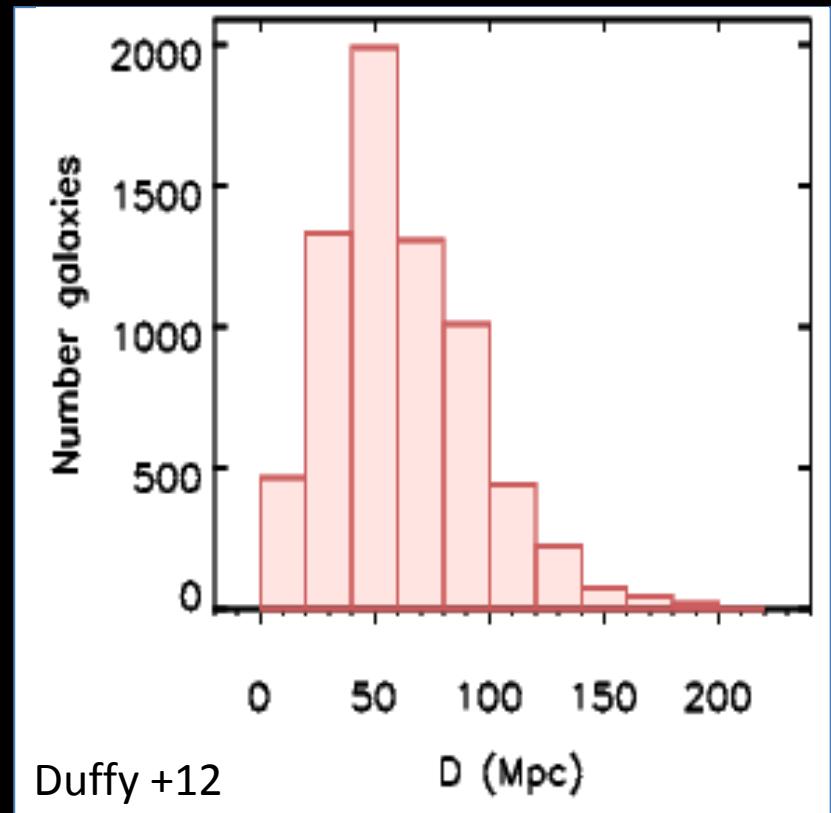
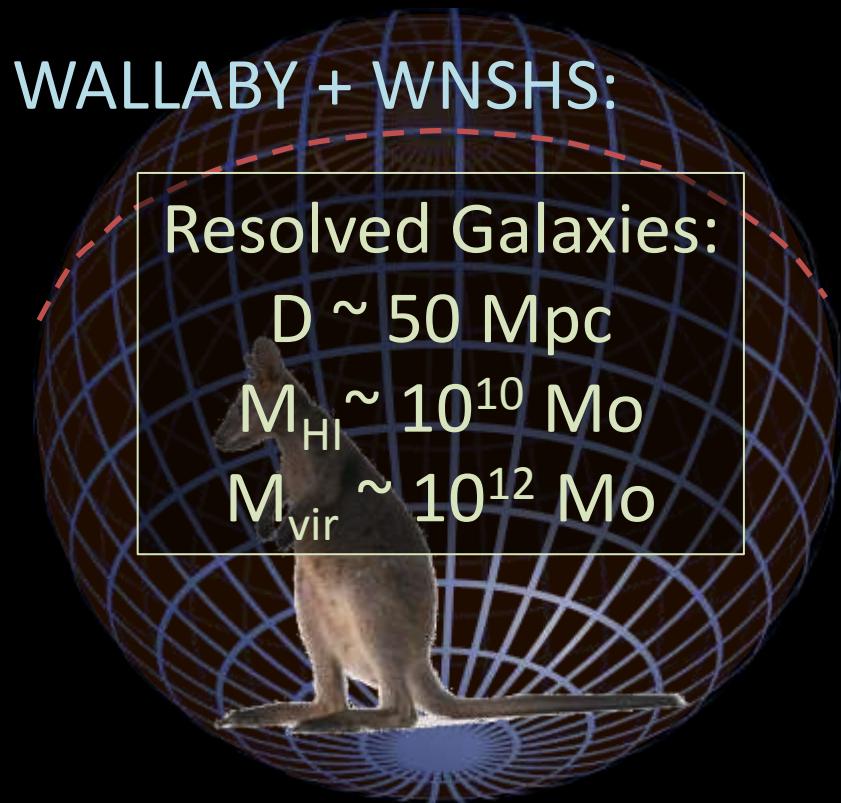
WALLABY+WNSHS: ~7000 resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



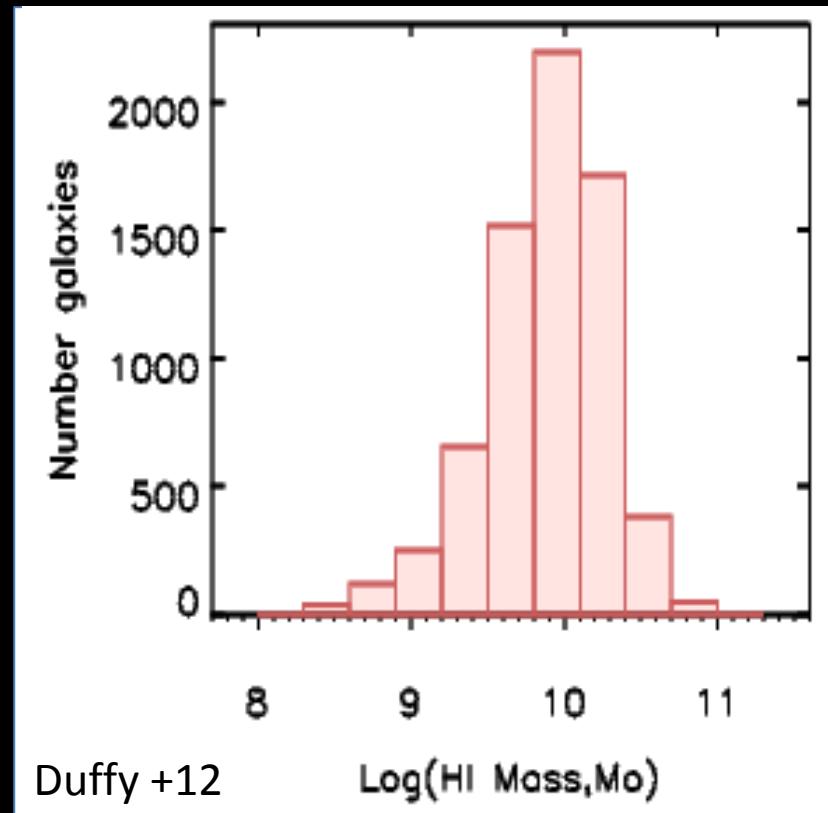
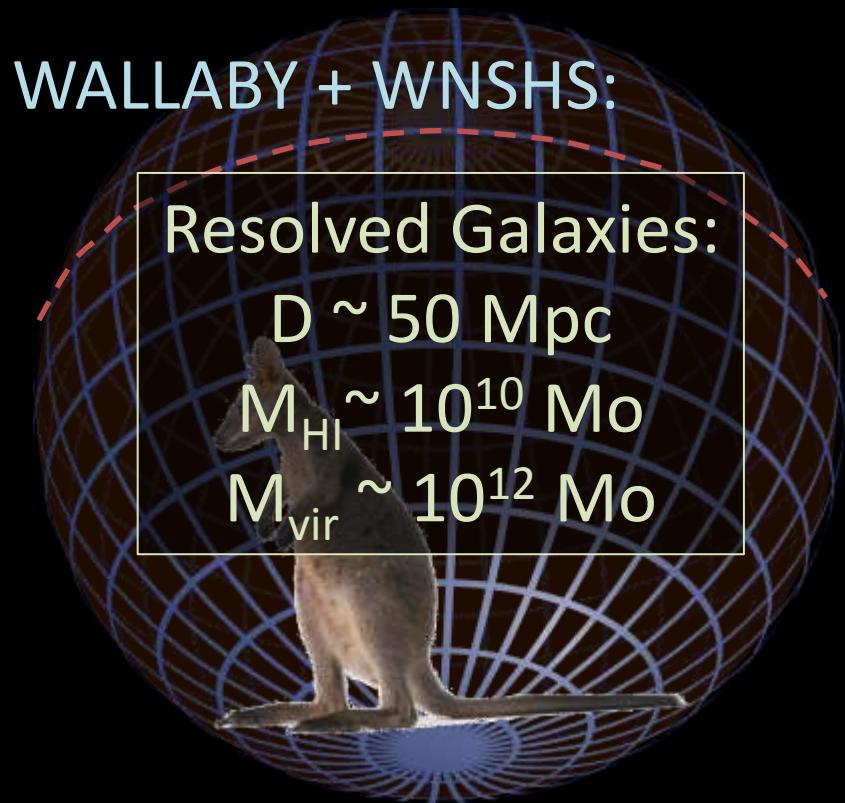
WALLABY+WNSHS: ~7000 resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



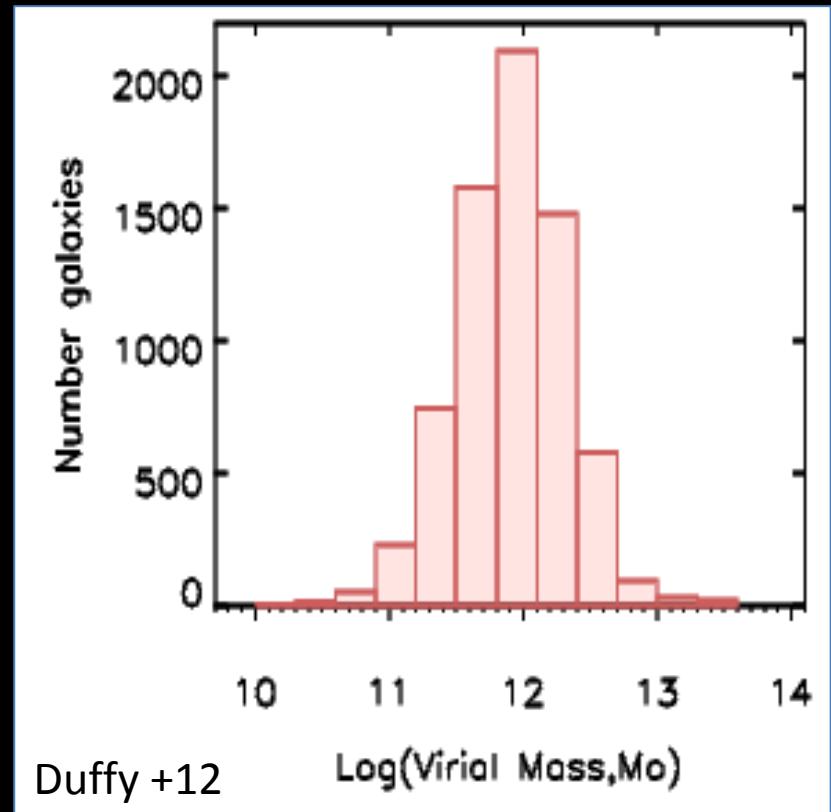
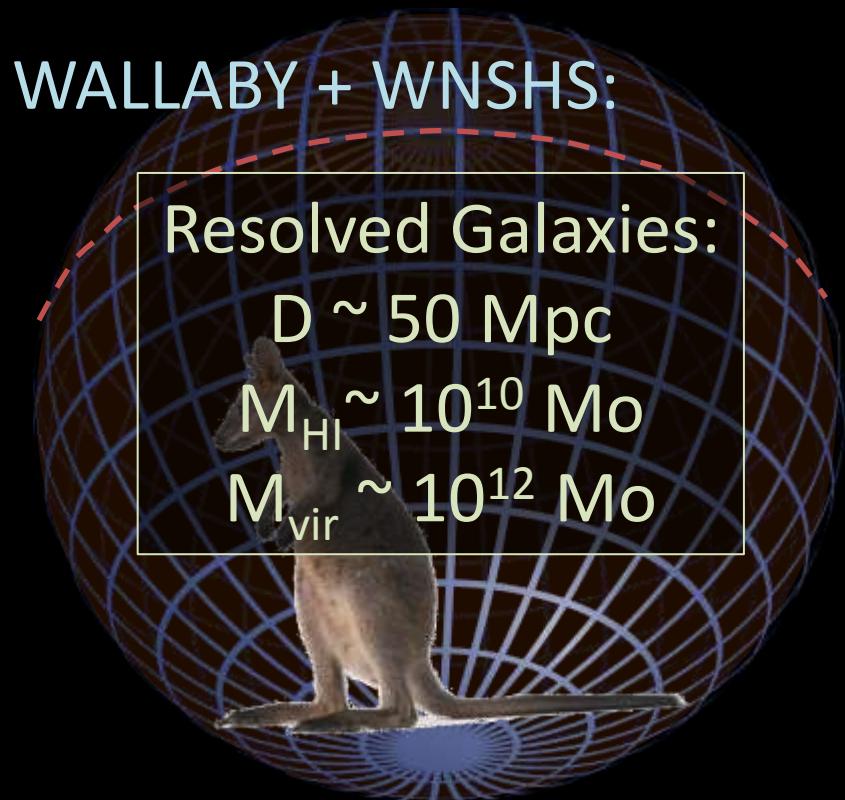
WALLABY+WNSHS:  $\sim 7000$  resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



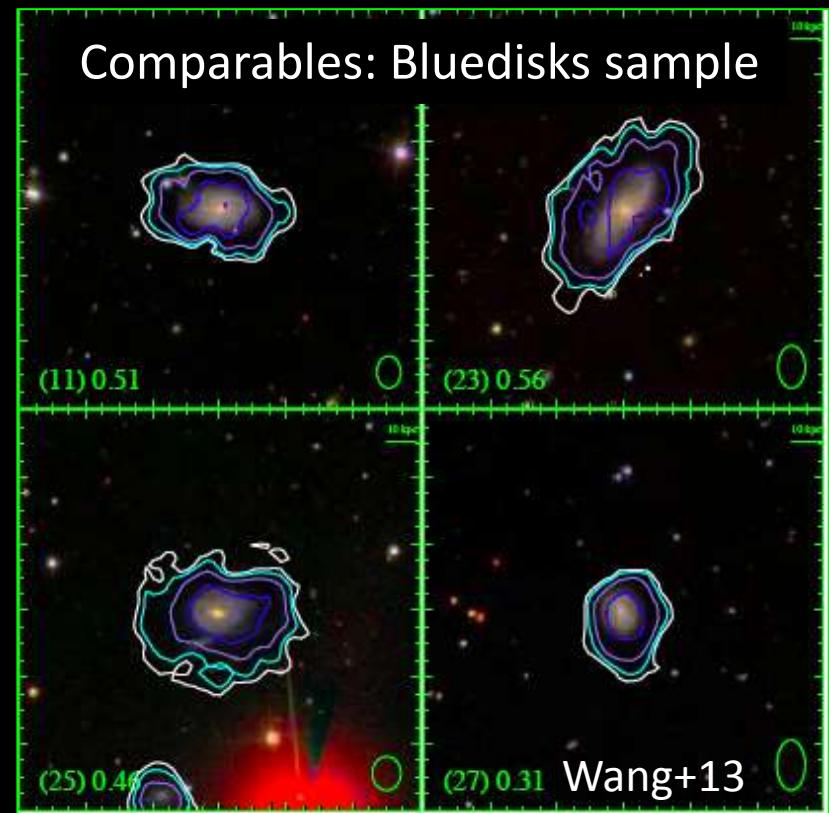
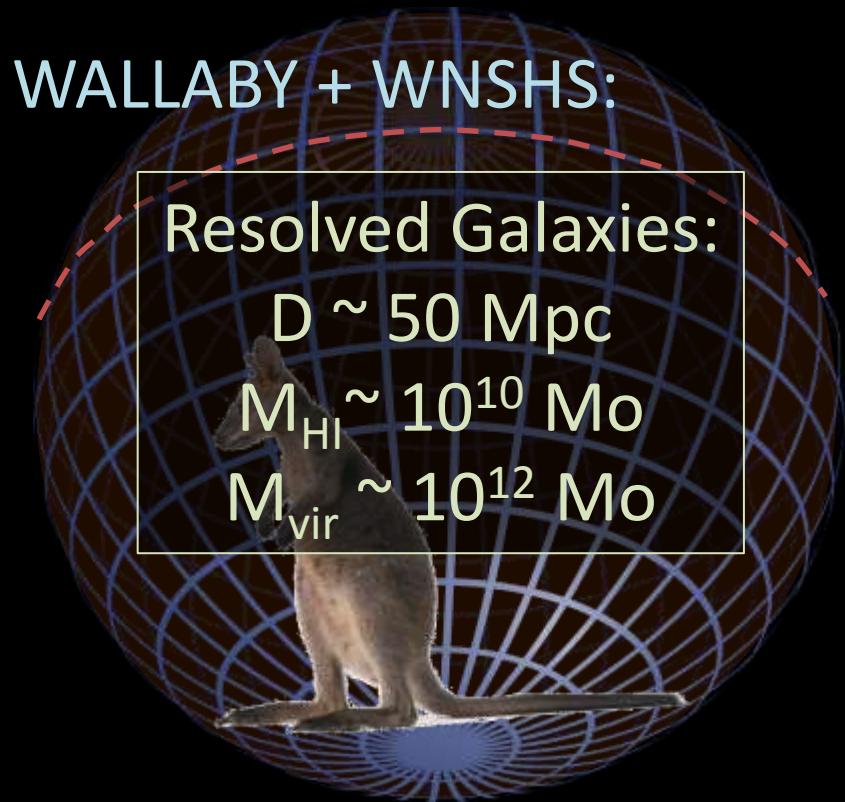
WALLABY+WNSHS: ~7000 resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



WALLABY+WNSHS: ~7000 resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY

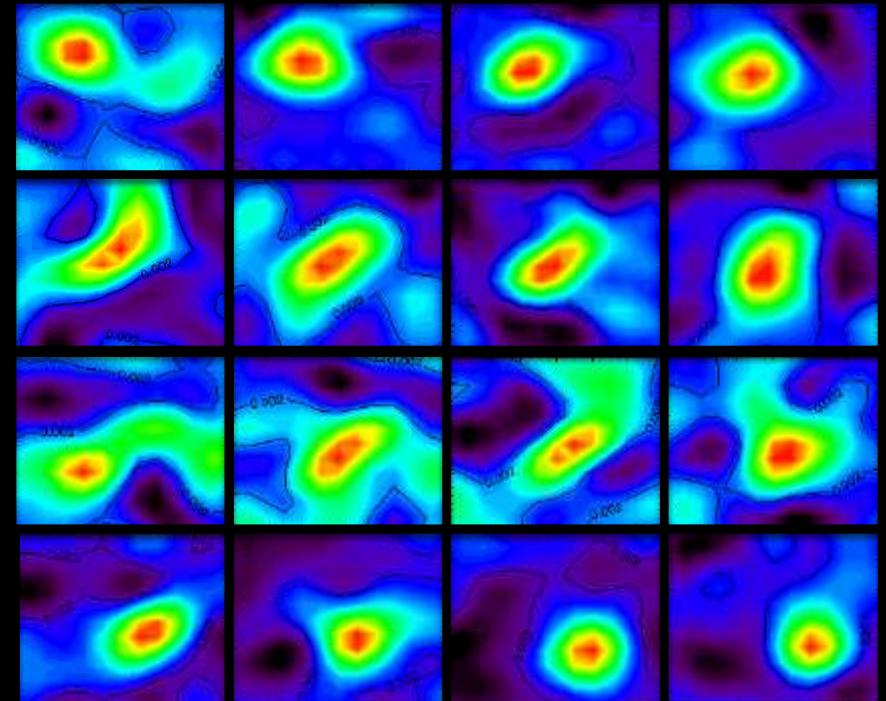


WALLABY+WNSHS:  $\sim 7000$  resolved HI detections

# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY



Typical channel maps



Elson 2012

WALLABY+WNSHS:  $\sim 7000$  resolved HI detections

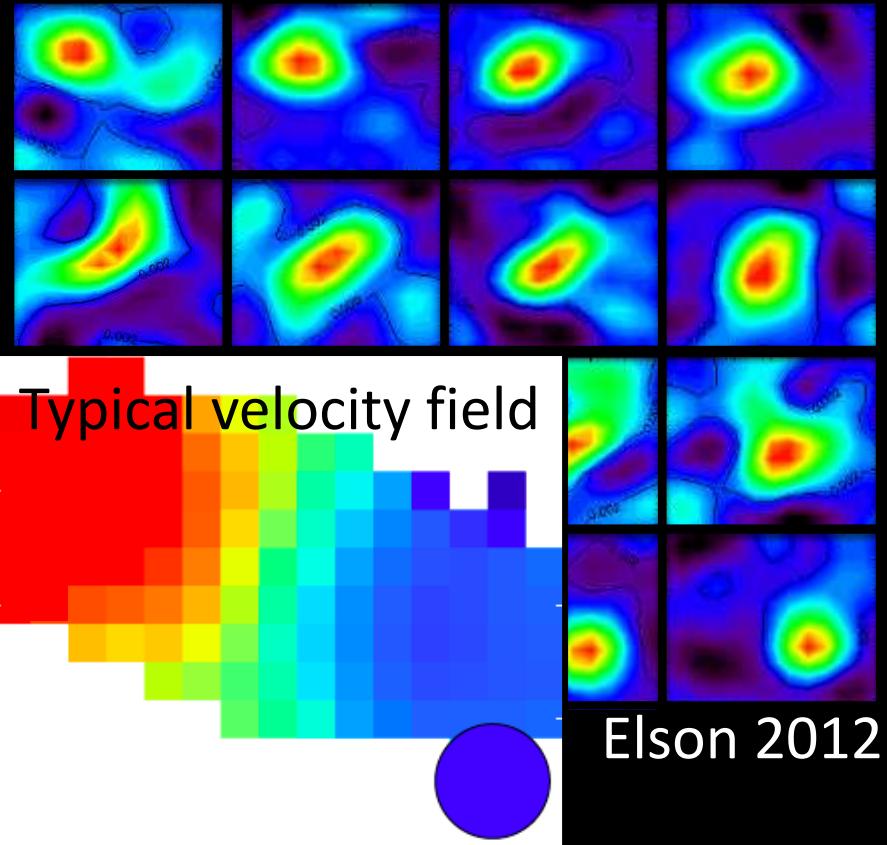
# Resolved galaxies in WALLABY

Science:

What is the physical structure and mass distribution of resolved WALLABY detections?

How do they compare to cosmological predictions?

Typical channel maps



WALLABY+WNSHS: ~7000 resolved detections

# Measuring WALLABY Kinematics

Algorithm needs to be:

- Flexible *and* tractable
- Automated
- Statistically robust

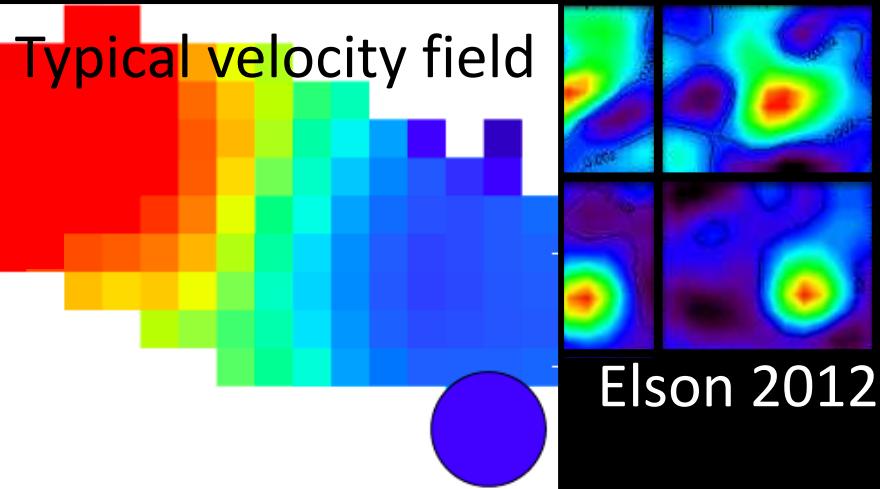
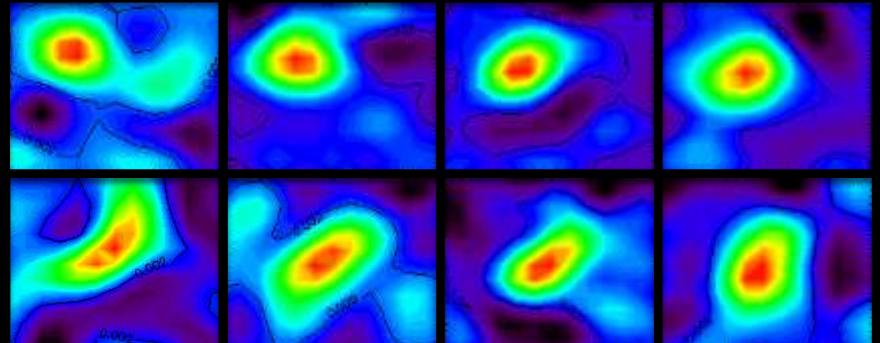
2D: Rotcur



3D: Ti<sup>“</sup>iR<sup>“</sup> fiC

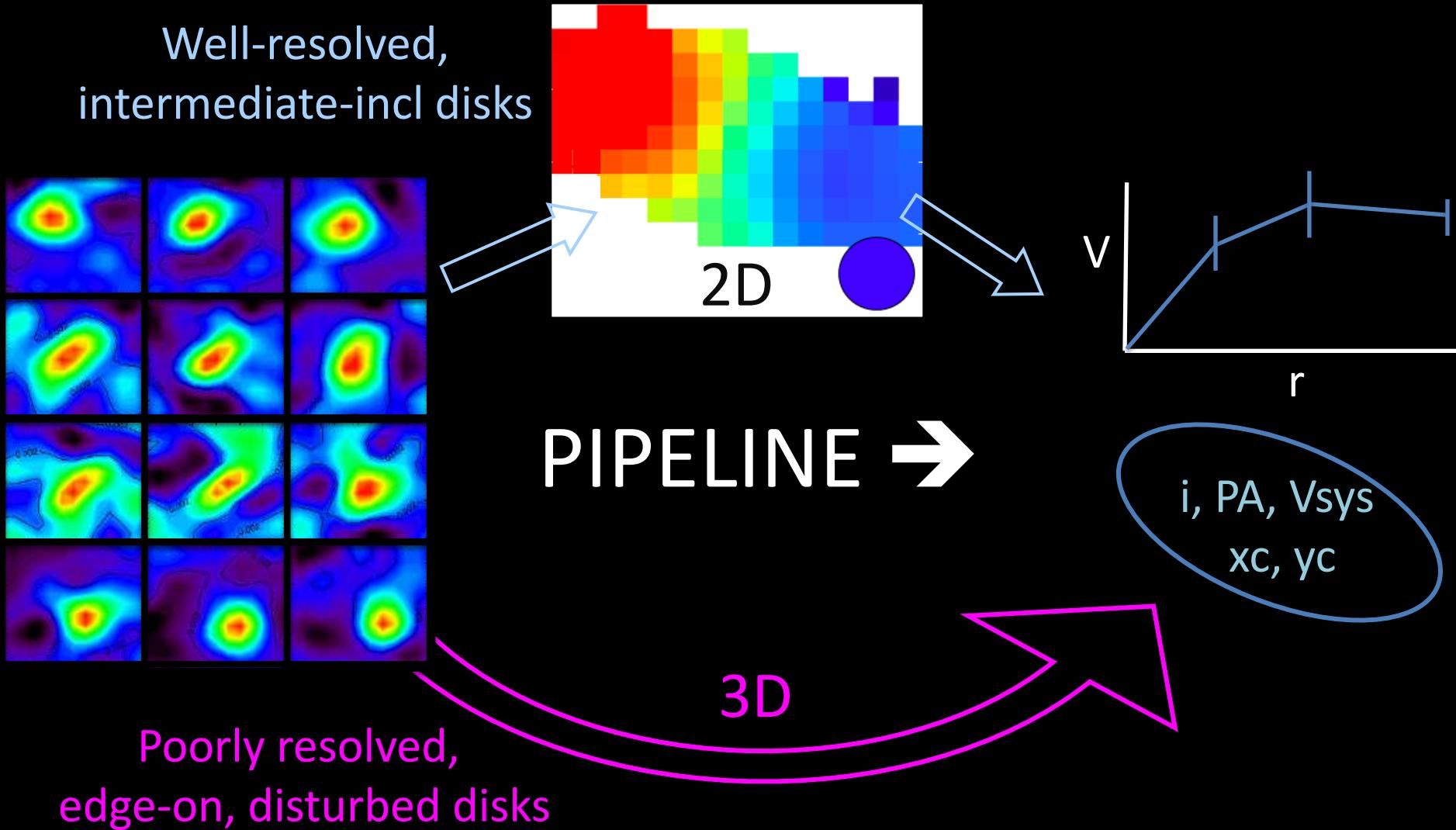


Typical channel maps



~7000 well-resolved  
HI disks

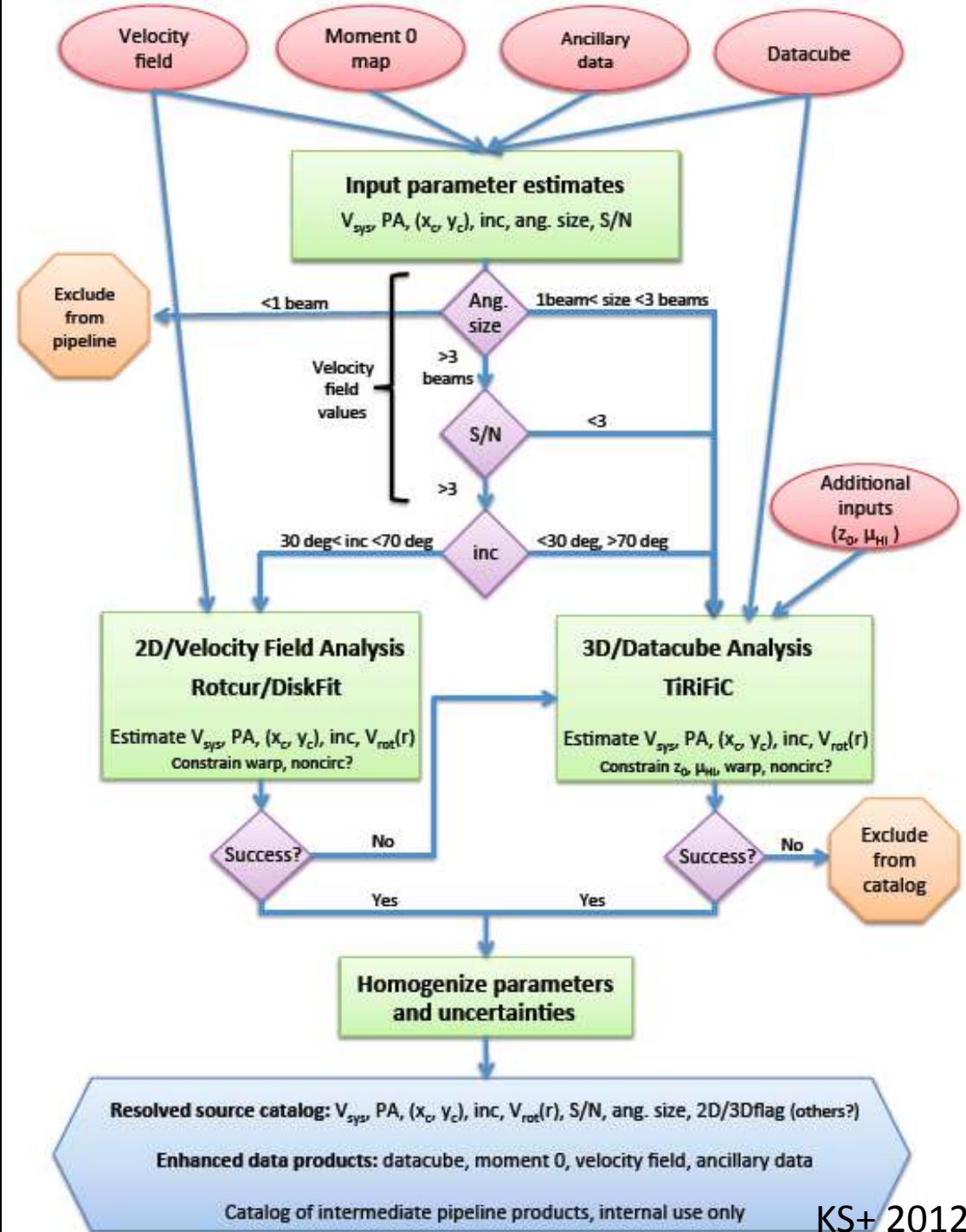
# Towards a WALLABY Kinematics Pipeline



# Conceptual Pipeline

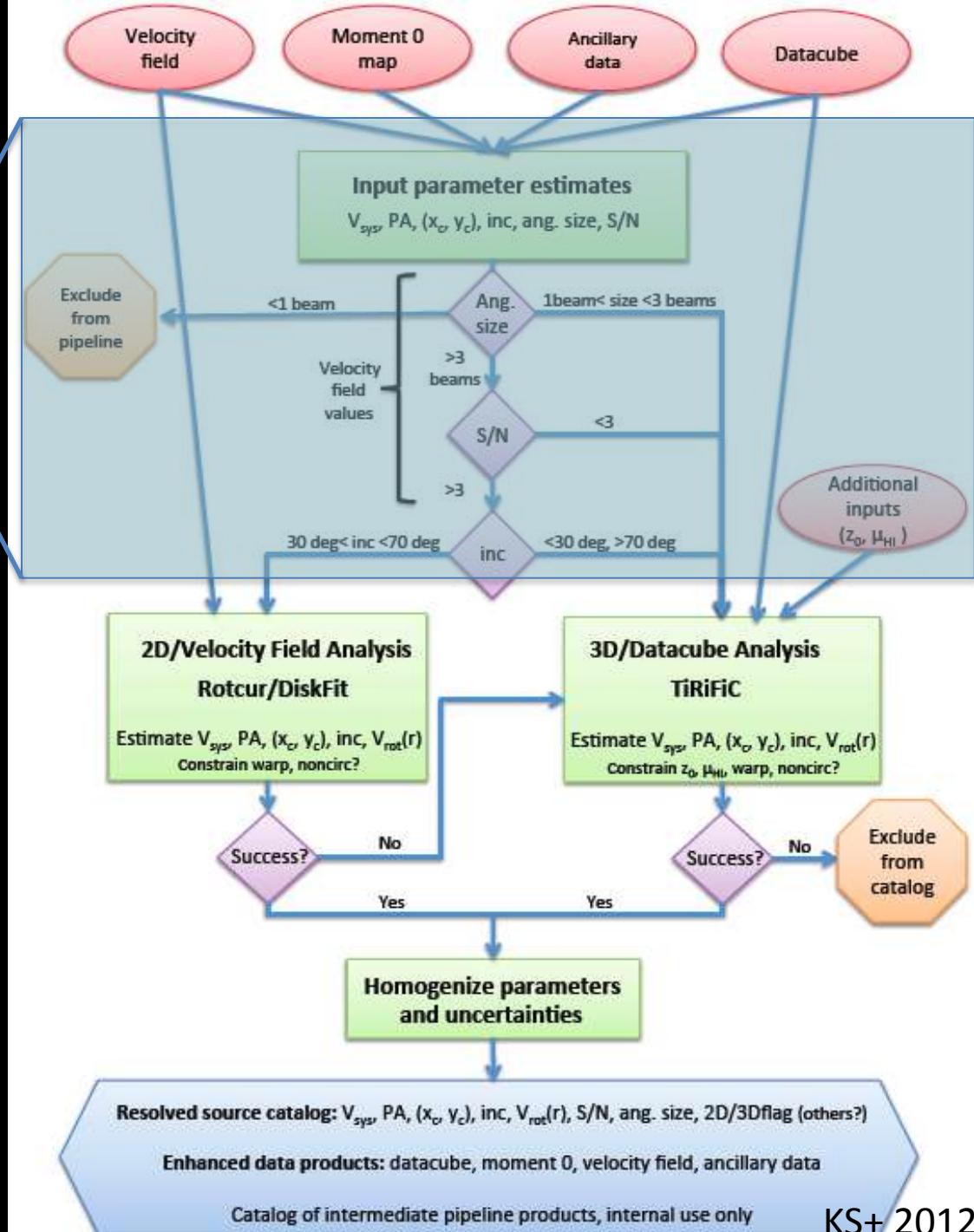
Wallaby kinematics:

E. de Blok, E. Elson, G. Jozsa,  
 P. Kamphuis, B. Koribalski, S.-H. Oh,  
 K. Spekkens, L. Staveley-Smith



# Conceptual Pipeline

Choose 2D or 3D approach



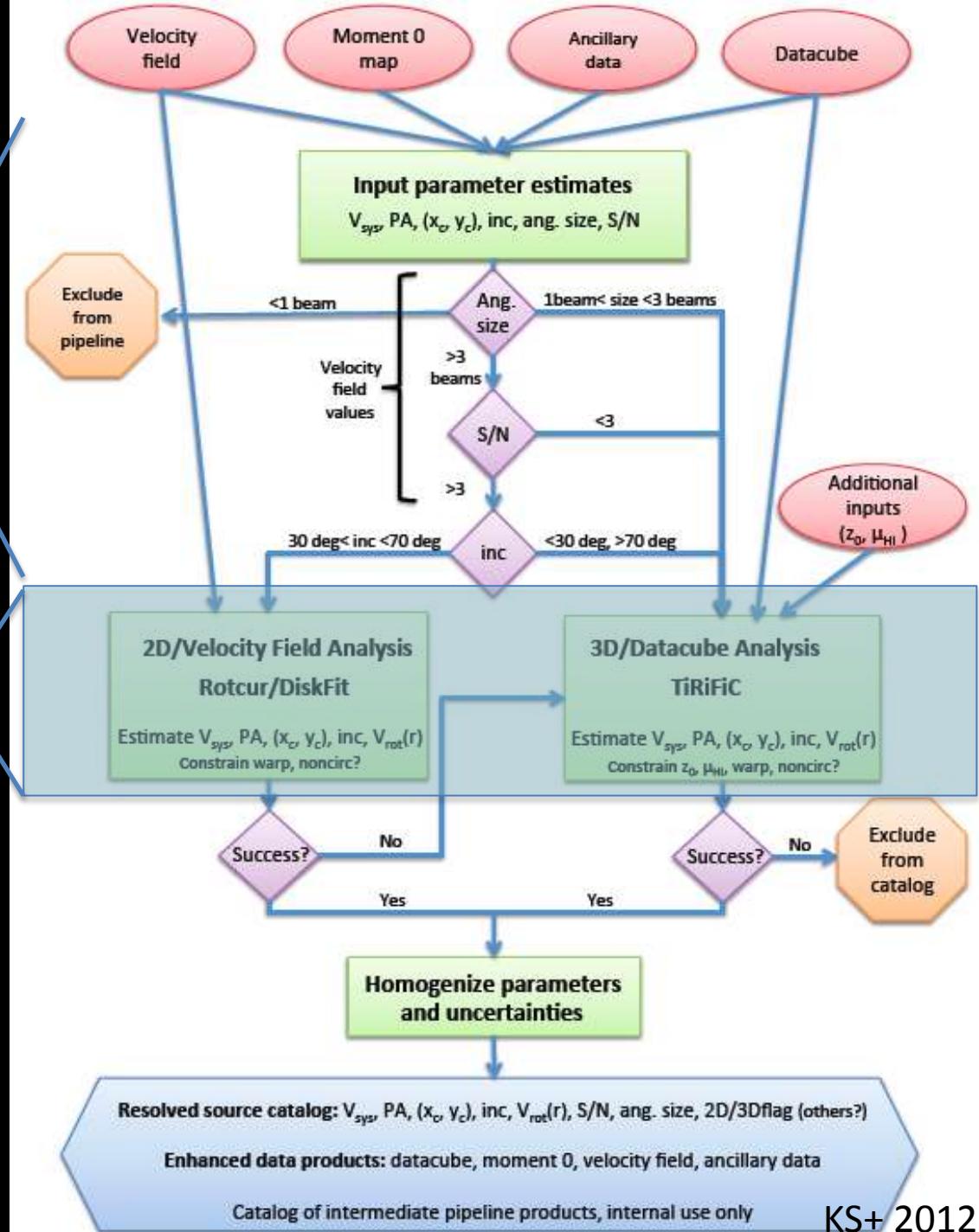
# Conceptual Pipeline

Choose 2D or 3D approach

Compute parameters + uncertainties

Wallaby kinematics:

E. de Blok, E. Elson, G. Jozsa,  
P. Kamphuis, B. Koribalski, S.-H. Oh,  
K. Spekkens, L. Staveley-Smith



# Conceptual Pipeline

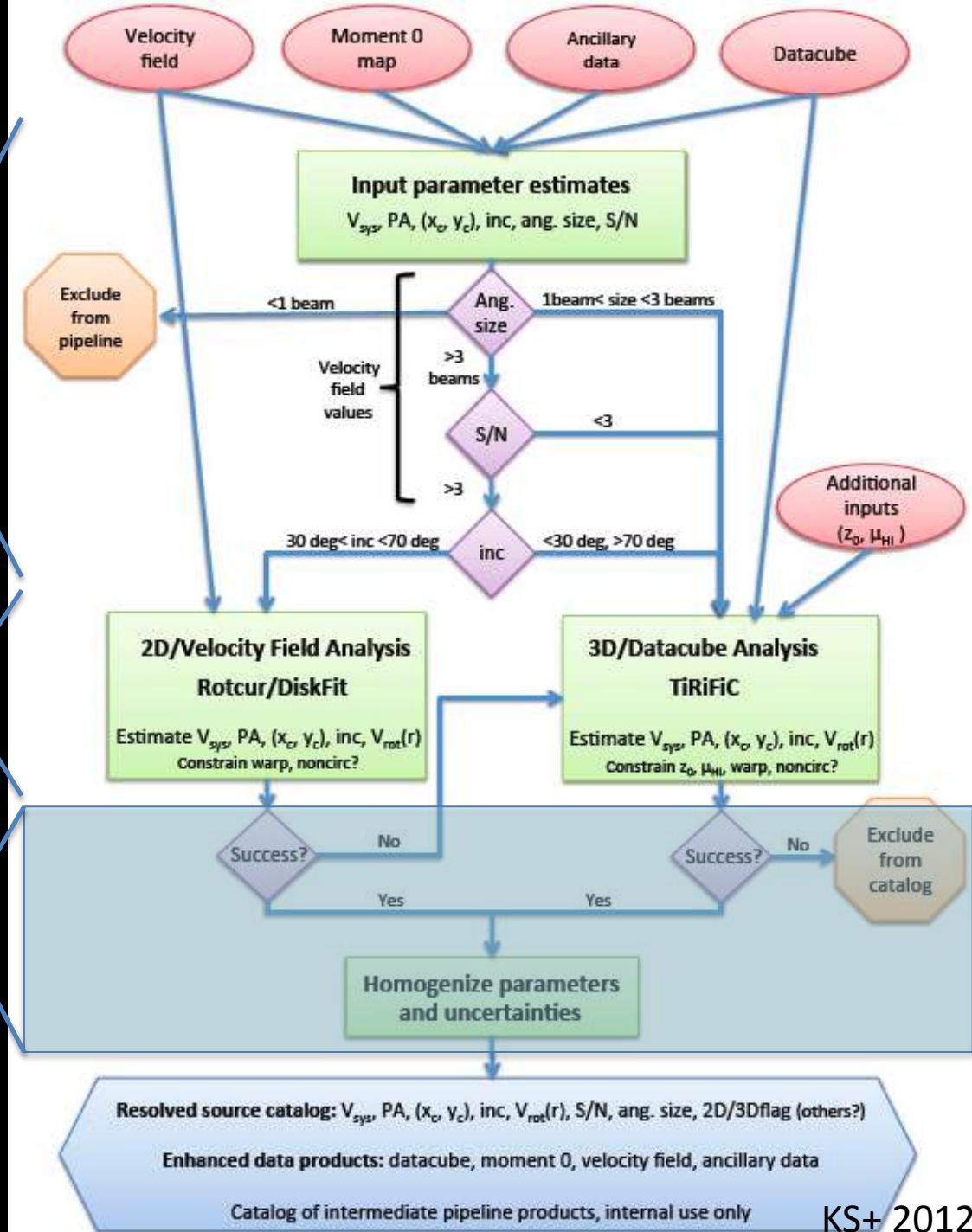
Choose 2D or 3D approach

Compute parameters + uncertainties

Evaluate success, homogenize outputs

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E. de Blok, E. Elson, G. Jozsa,  
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K. Spekkens, L. Staveley-Smith



# Conceptual Pipeline

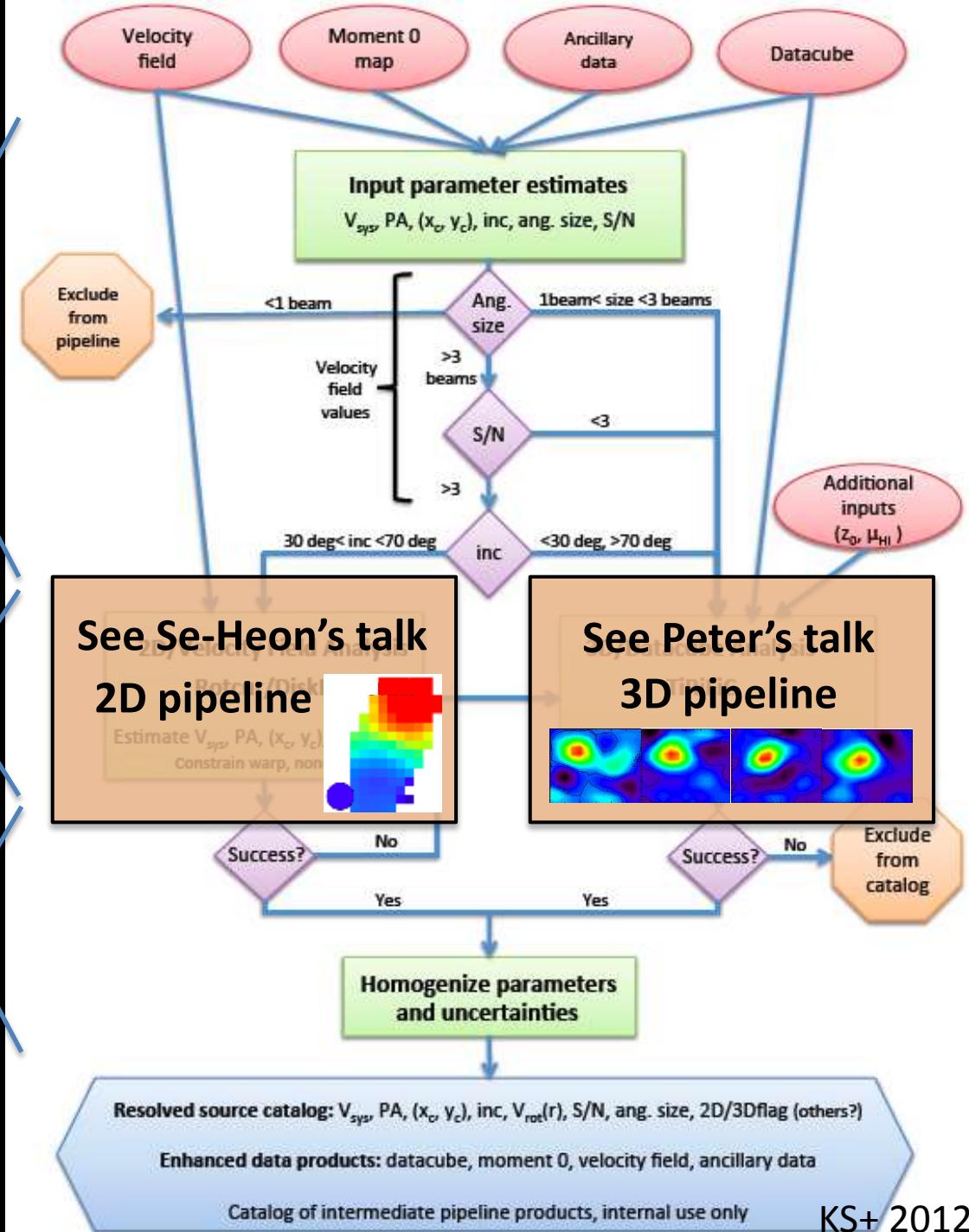
Choose 2D or 3D approach

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Wallaby kinematics:

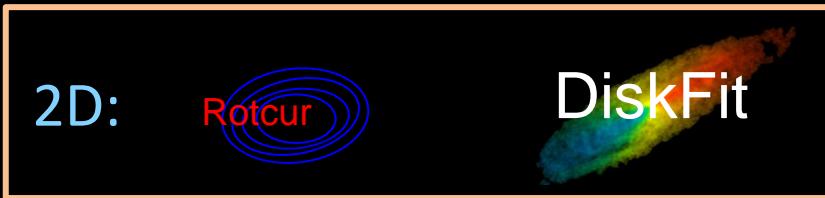
E. de Blok, E. Elson, G. Jozsa,  
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K. Spekkens, L. Staveley-Smith



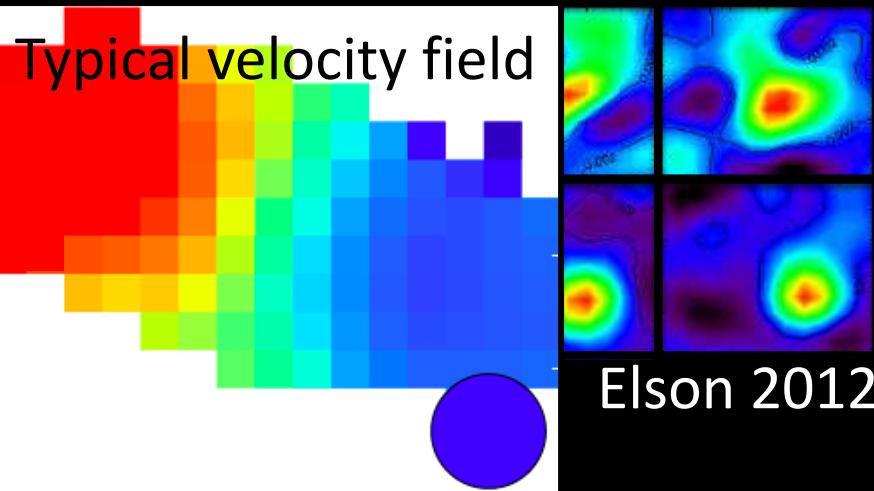
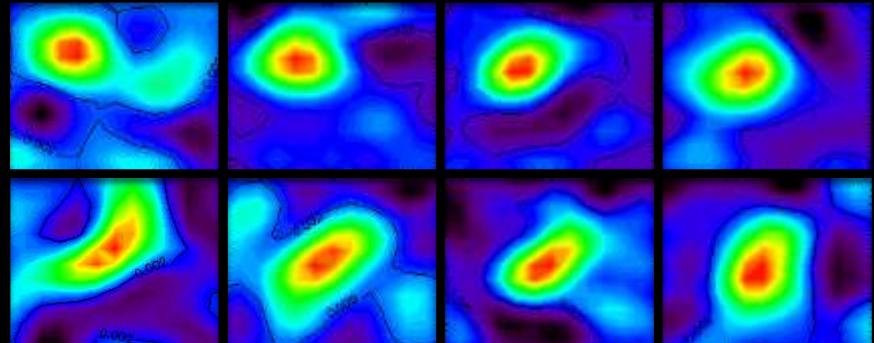
# Measuring WALLABY Kinematics

Algorithm needs to be:

- Flexible *and* tractable
- Automated
- Statistically robust



Typical channel maps



~7000 well-resolved  
HI disks

# Kinematics from Tilted Rings

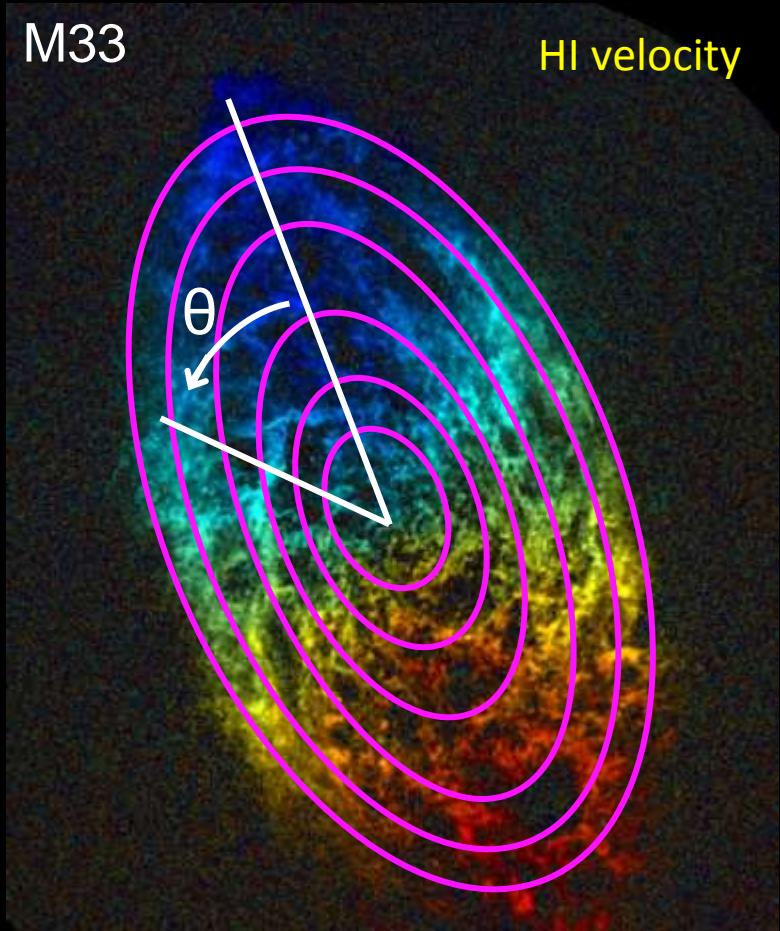
Problems:

Models under-constrained

- ↳ User intervention guides fit
- ↳ Uncertainties hard to estimate

Sky-plane coefficients indirectly related to disk-plane features

- ↳  $c_1 \neq V_{\text{rot}}$  if higher order terms aren't small
- ↳ Weak, coherent features missed



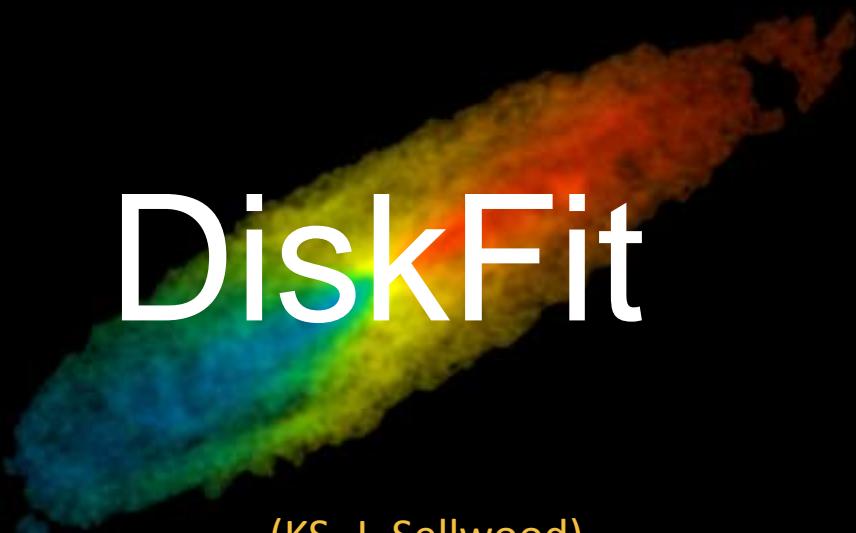
“Tilted Rings”:

$$\frac{V - V_{\text{sys}}}{\sin i} = \sum (c_m \cos[m\theta] + s_m \sin[m\theta])$$

NRAO/AUI

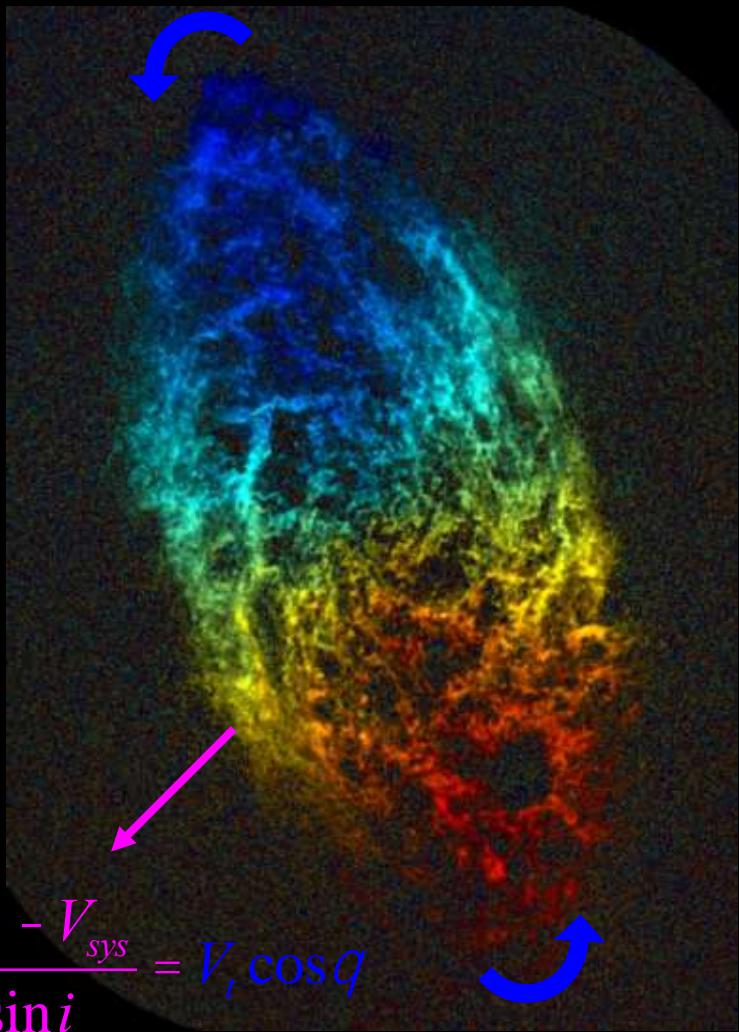
# DiskFit: A Model-Based Approach to Measuring Disk Galaxy Structure

- Fits non-parametric components to either velocity fields or images
- User chooses from physically motivated disk-plane models: parameters simultaneously minimized
- Bootstrap resampling of best fitting models: statistically robust uncertainties



<http://www.physics.rutgers.edu/~spekkens/diskfit/>

# DiskFit Models

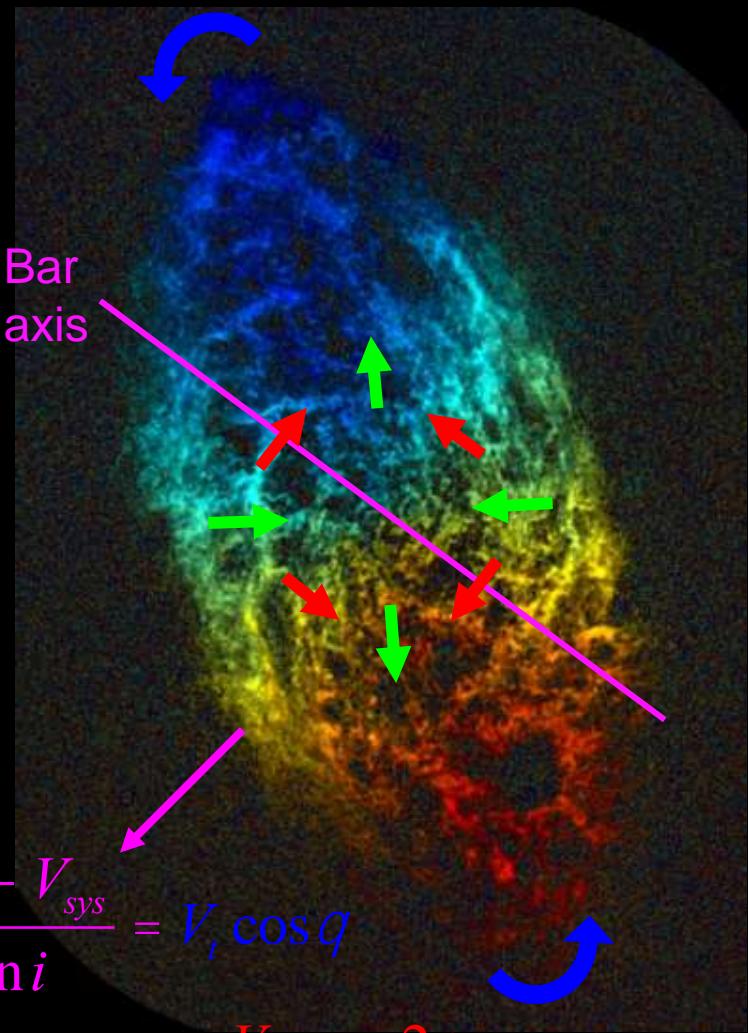


Flat inner disk geometry  
and:

1. Rotation



# DiskFit Models



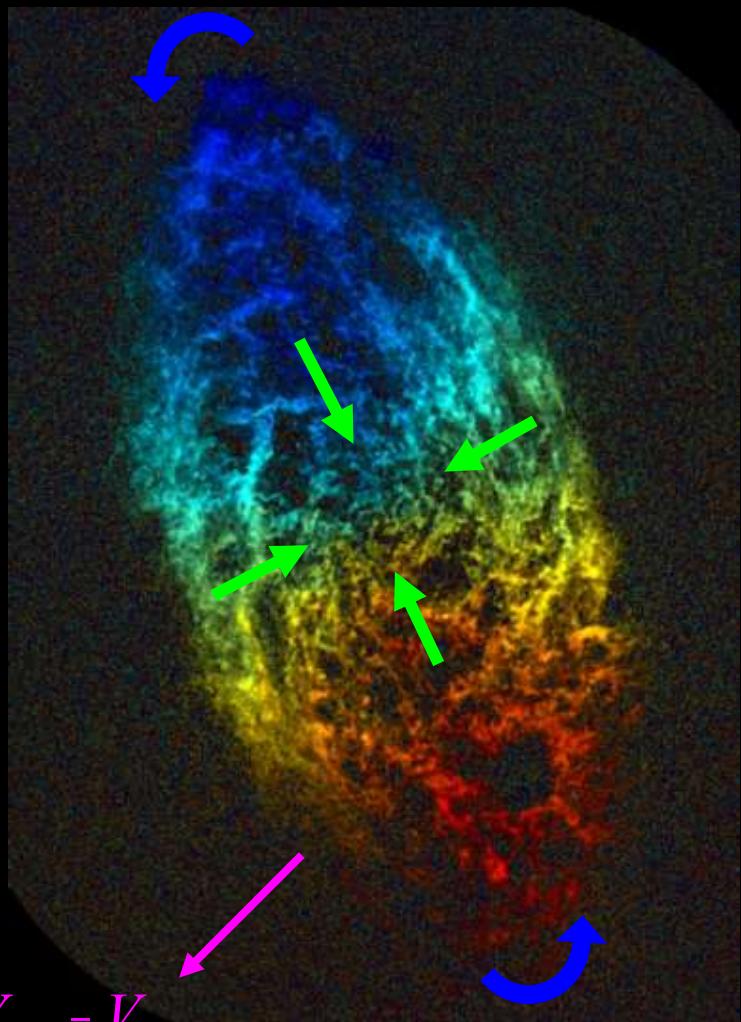
$$\frac{V_{obs} - V_{sys}}{\sin i} = V_t \cos q - V_{2,t} \cos 2q_b \cos q - V_{2,r} \sin 2q_b \sin q$$

Flat inner disk geometry  
and:

1. Rotation

2. Rotation + bar-like flow

# DiskFit Models

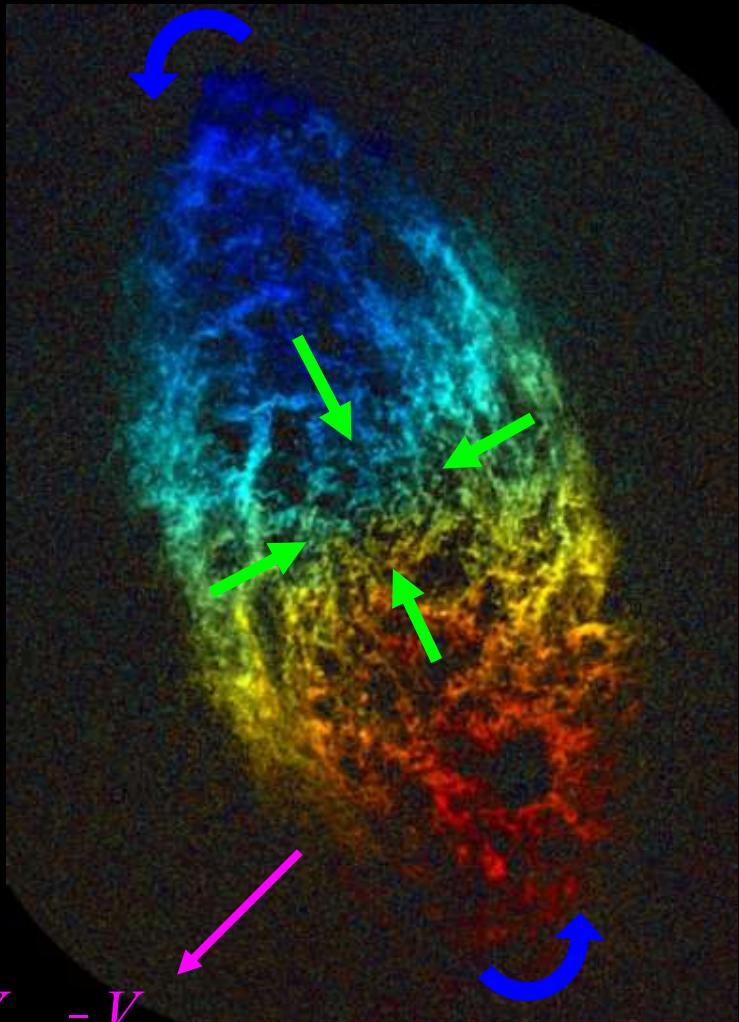


$$\frac{V_{obs} - V_{sys}}{\sin i} = V_t \cos q - V_r \sin q$$

Flat inner disk geometry  
and:

1. Rotation
2. Rotation + bar-like flow
3. Rotation + radial flow

# DiskFit Models

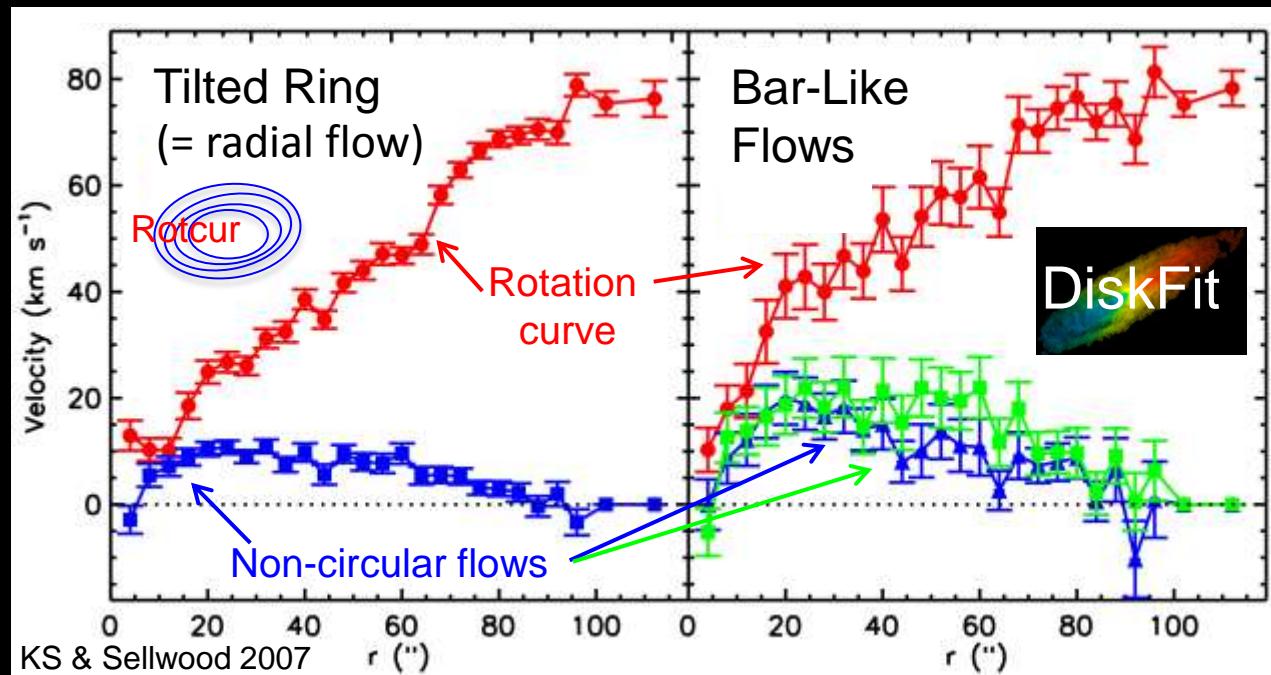
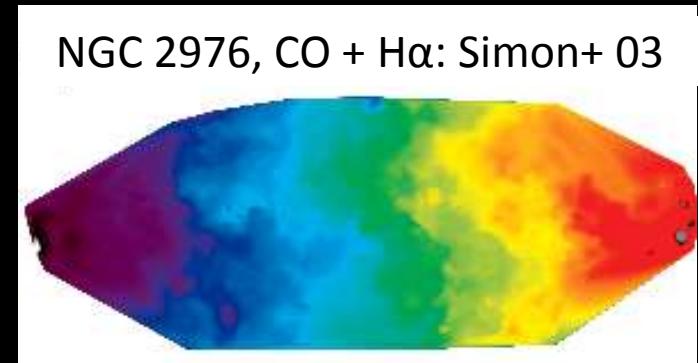


$$\frac{V_{obs} - V_{sys}}{\sin i} = V_t \cos q - V_r \sin q$$

Flat inner disk geometry  
and:

1. Rotation
2. Rotation + bar-like flow
3. Rotation + radial flow
4. Rotation + lopsided flow
5. Rotation + outer warp

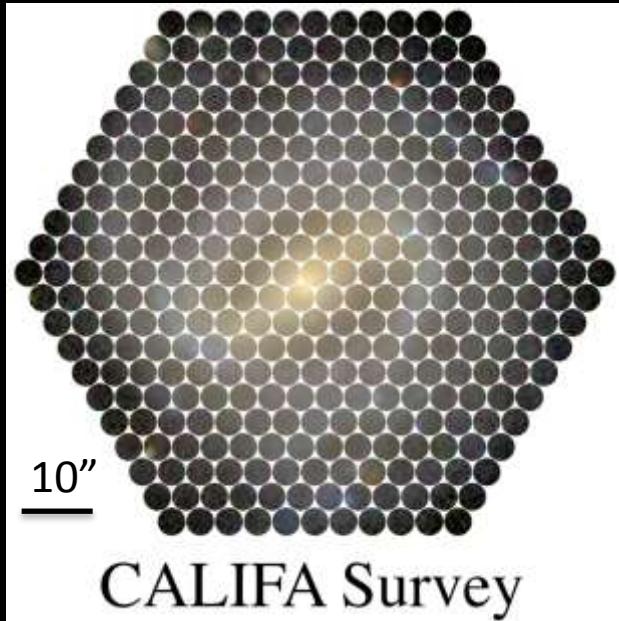
# The Physical Model Matters: NGC 2976



Same fit  
quality,  
different  
rotation  
curve

# DiskFit and Large Samples: CALIFA

## Incidence of bar-like flows in CALIFA DR1?

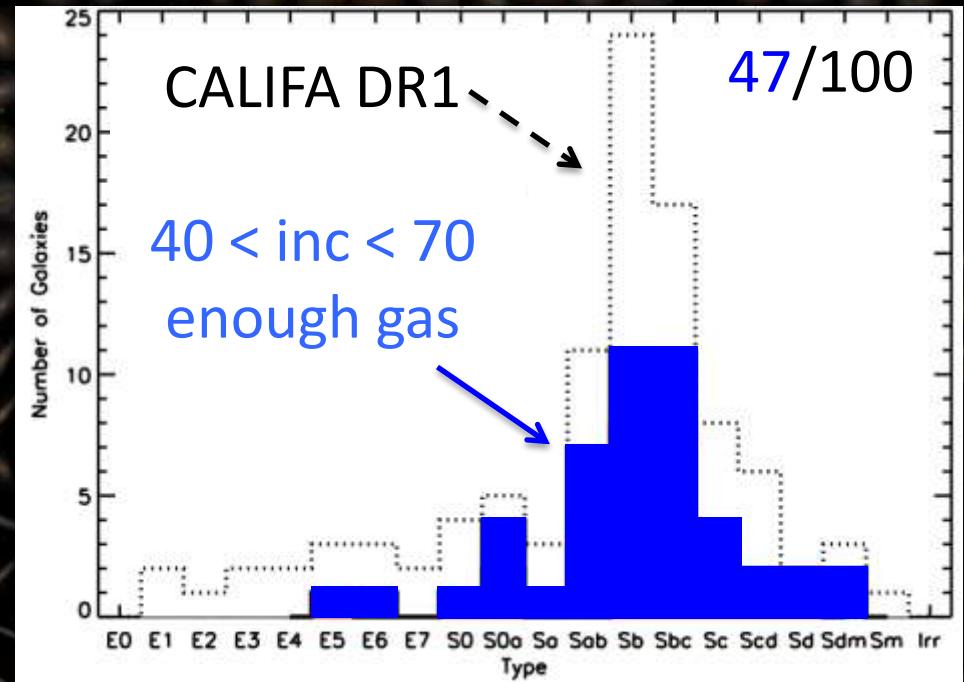


600 D + z-selected galaxies

Vels: PPAK V500 ( $R \sim 850$ )  
V1200 ( $R \sim 1650$ )

Phot: SDSS

L. Holmes, MSc 2013: model  
 $\text{H}\alpha$  kinematics in DR1

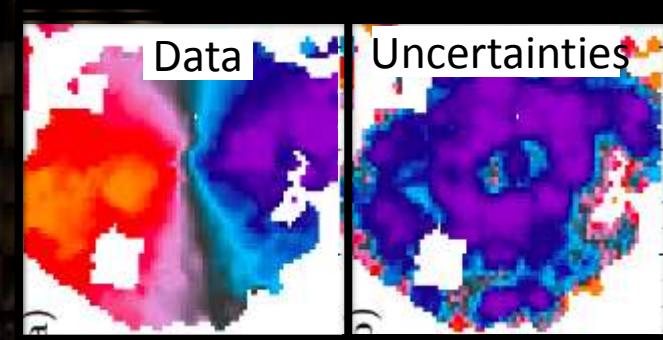




# Automating DiskFit



1. Pipeline-fit rotation and bar-like flow models + uncertainties (IDL, Perl, DiskFit)
2. Determine optimal model:

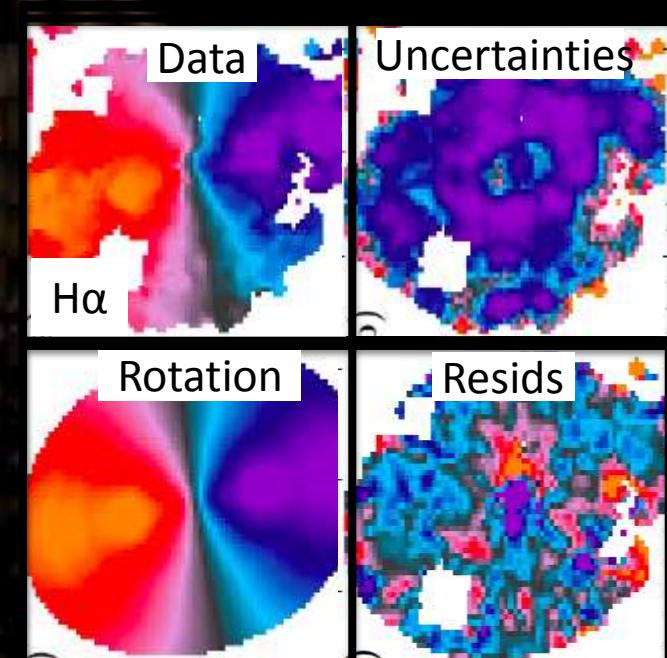




# Automating DiskFit



1. Pipeline-fit rotation and bar-like flow models + uncertainties (IDL, Perl, DiskFit)
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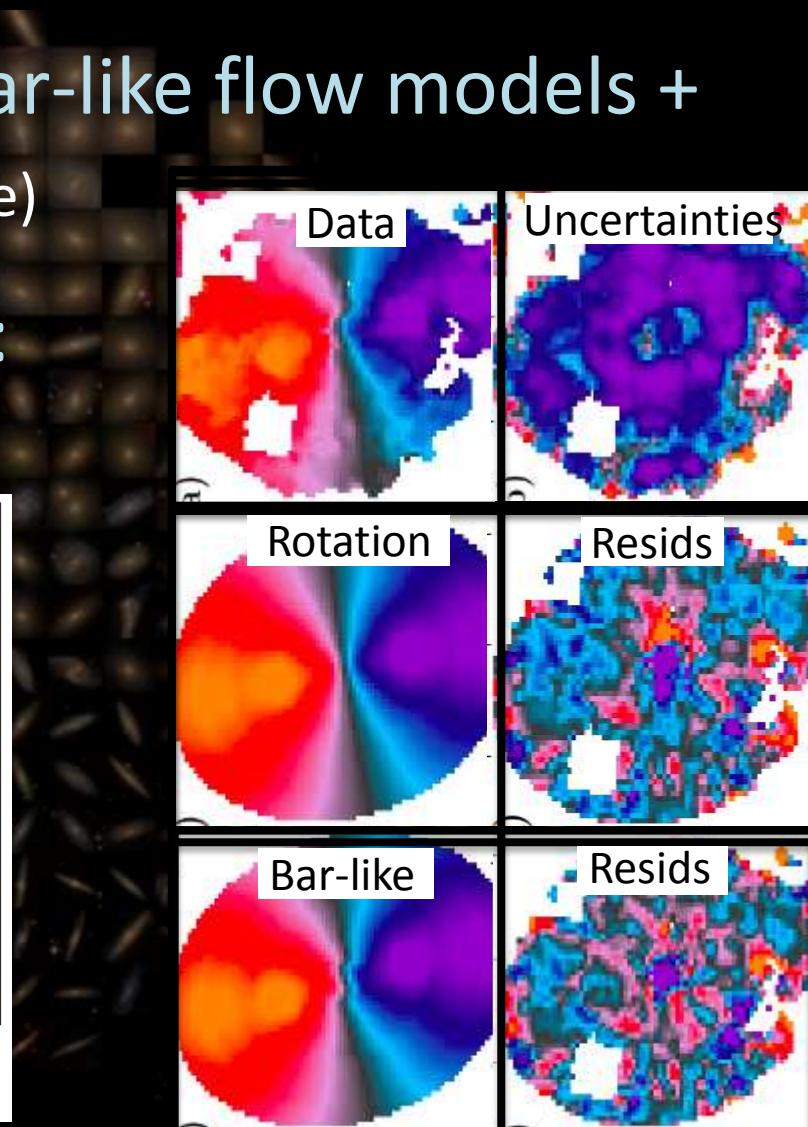
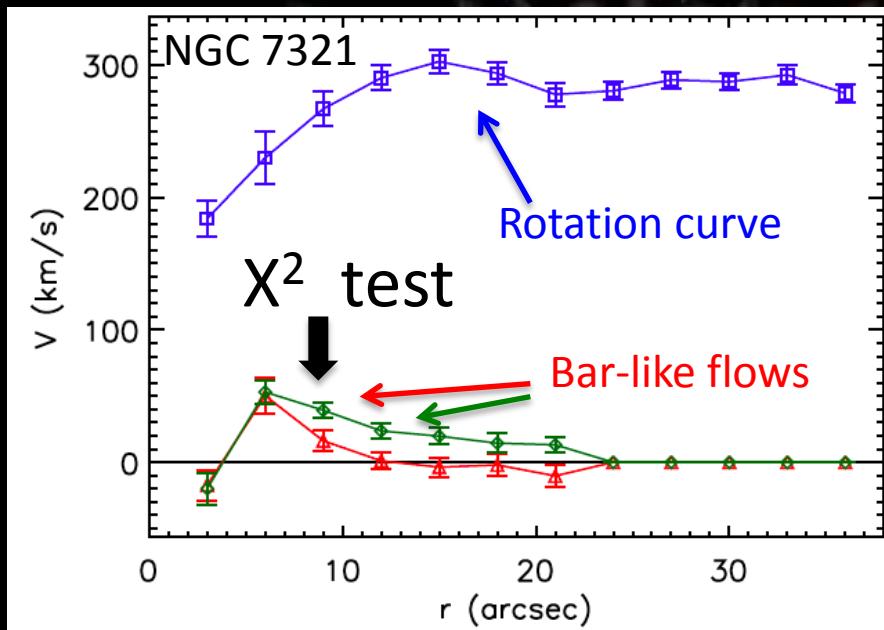


# Automating DiskFit



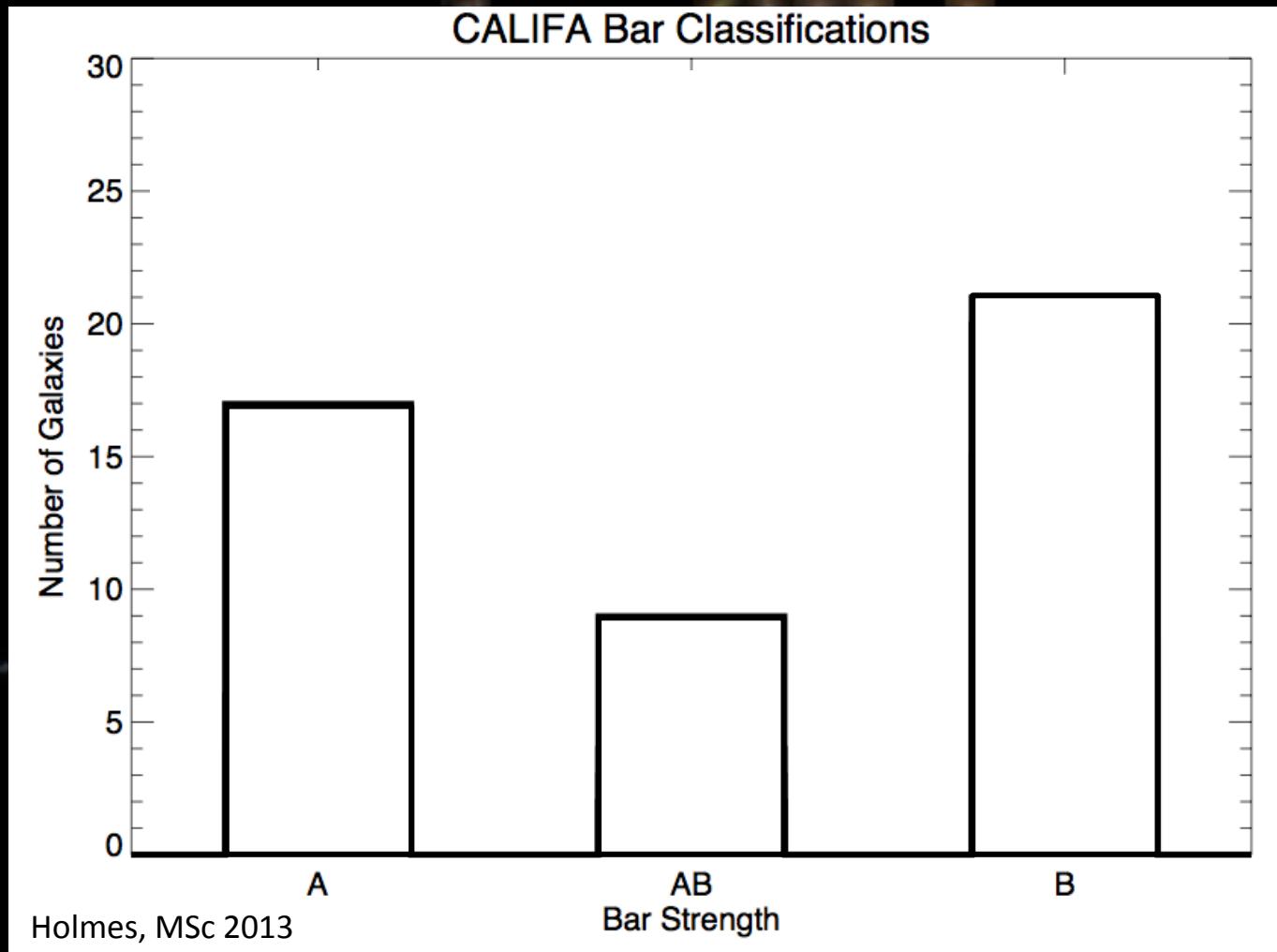
1. Pipeline-fit rotation and bar-like flow models + uncertainties (IDL, Perl, DiskFit exe)
2. Determine optimal model:

Bar-like model:



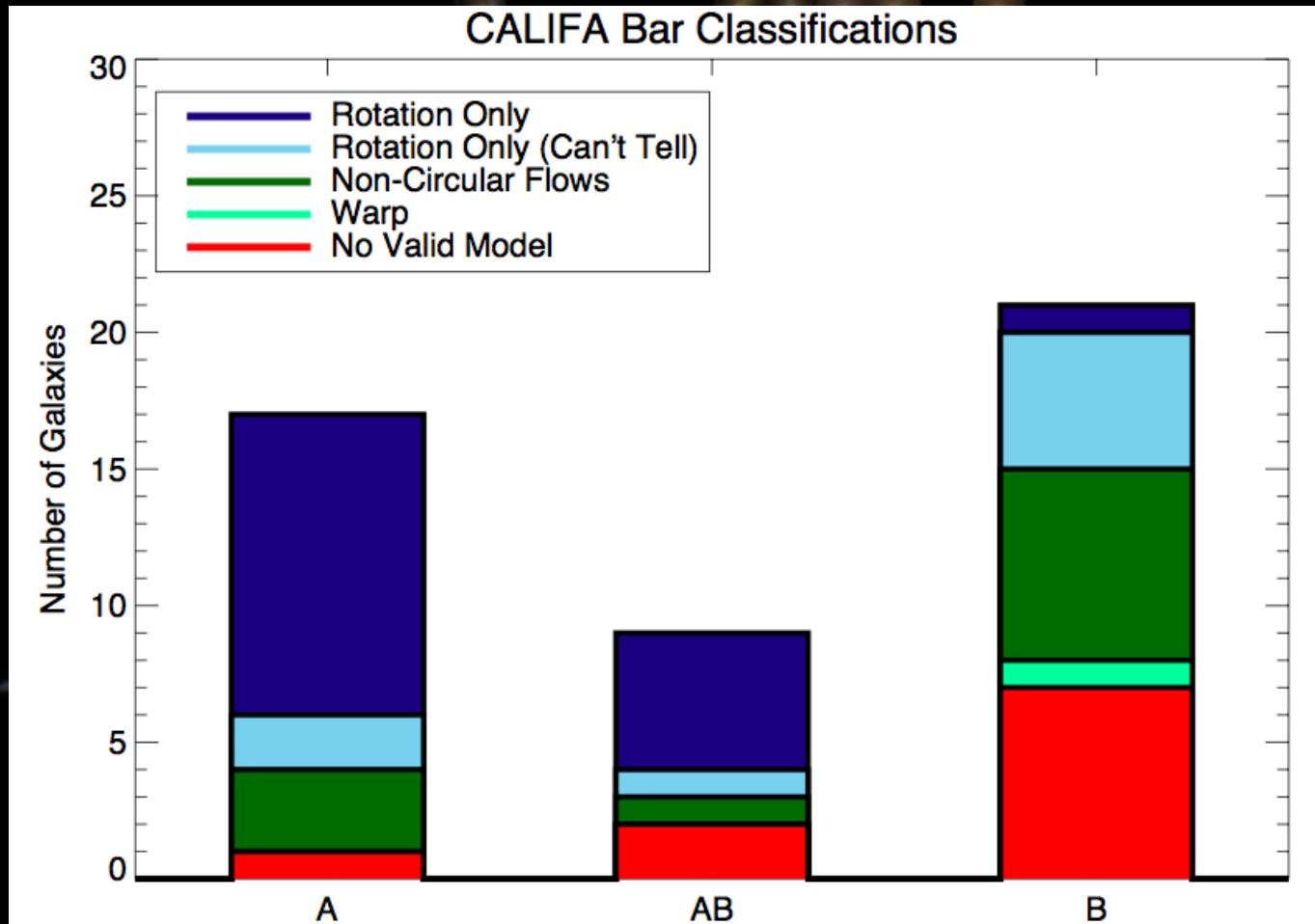
# DiskFit and Large Samples: CALIFA

## Incidence of bar-like flows in CALIFA DR1?



# DiskFit and Large Samples: CALIFA

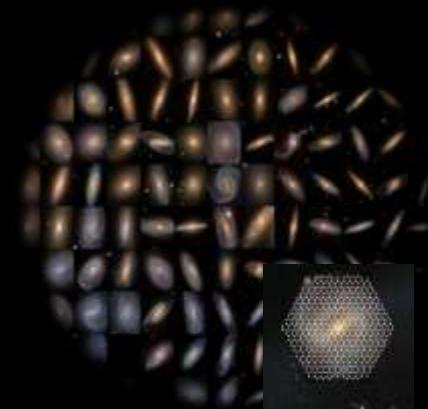
## Incidence of bar-like flows in CALIFA DR1?



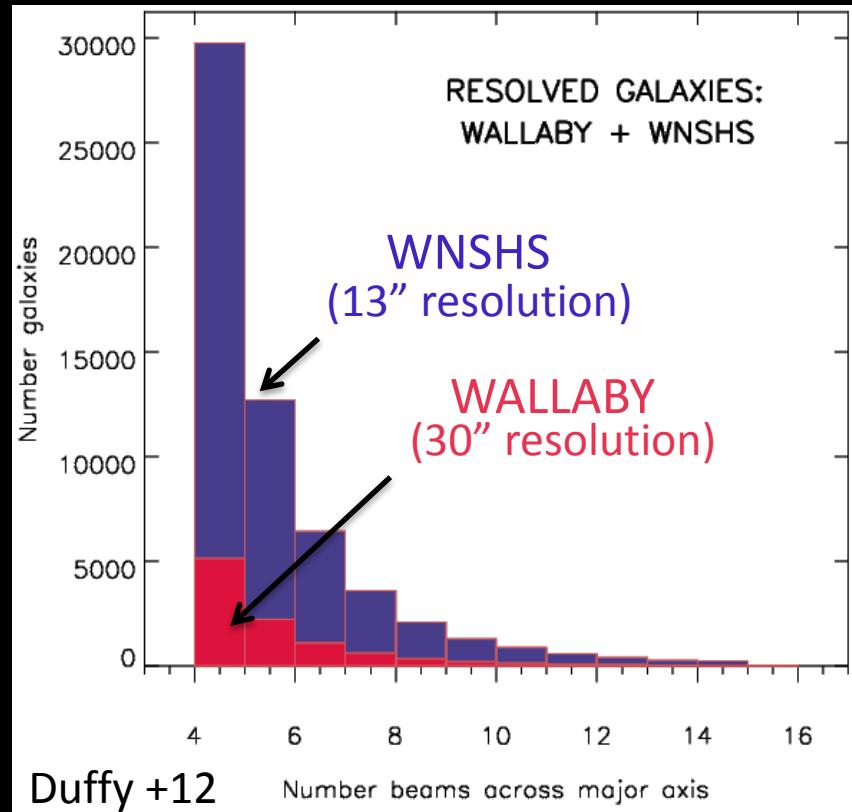
~20% of the time, photometric classification belies different kinematics

# Conclusions

- WALLABY/WNSHS will resolve ~7000 HI galaxies: kinematics pipeline development underway
- DiskFit fits non-parametric models to kinematics or photometry – overcomes many problems with tilted rings
- CALIFA DR1: photometric bar classification belies different H $\alpha$  kinematics ~20% of the time



# Soon: widefield SKA pathfinder surveys



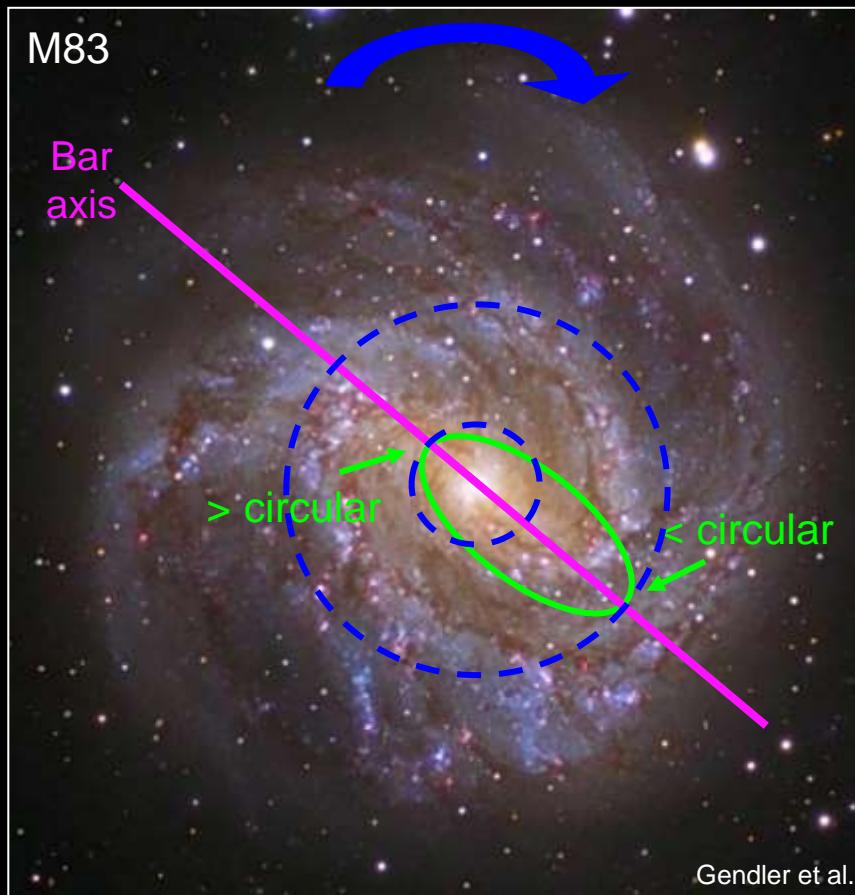
SKA pathfinders enable probe mass distributions for ≈10,000 galaxies, enabling statistical comparisons to cosmological predictions

<http://www.atnf.csiro.au/research/WALLABY/>

<http://www.astron.nl/~jozsa/wnshs/>

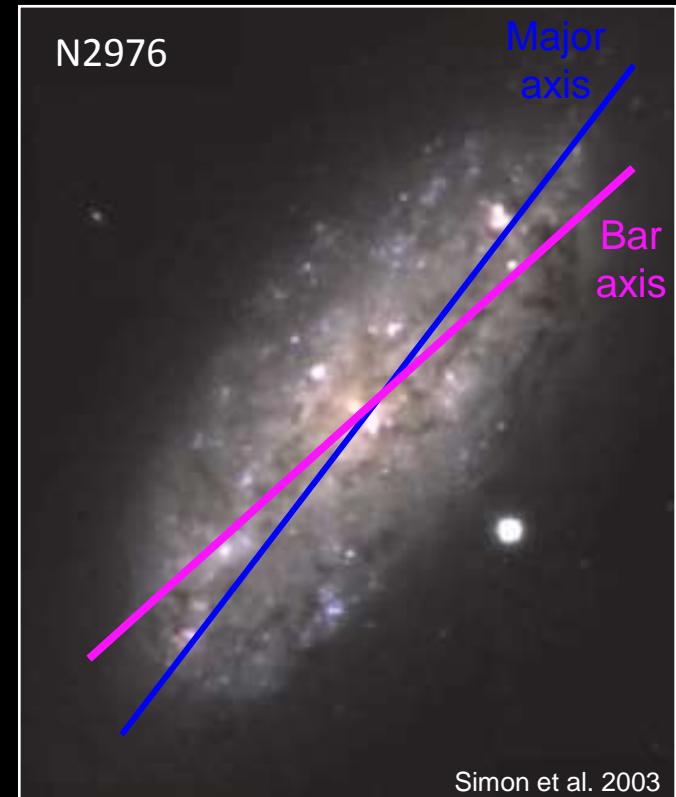
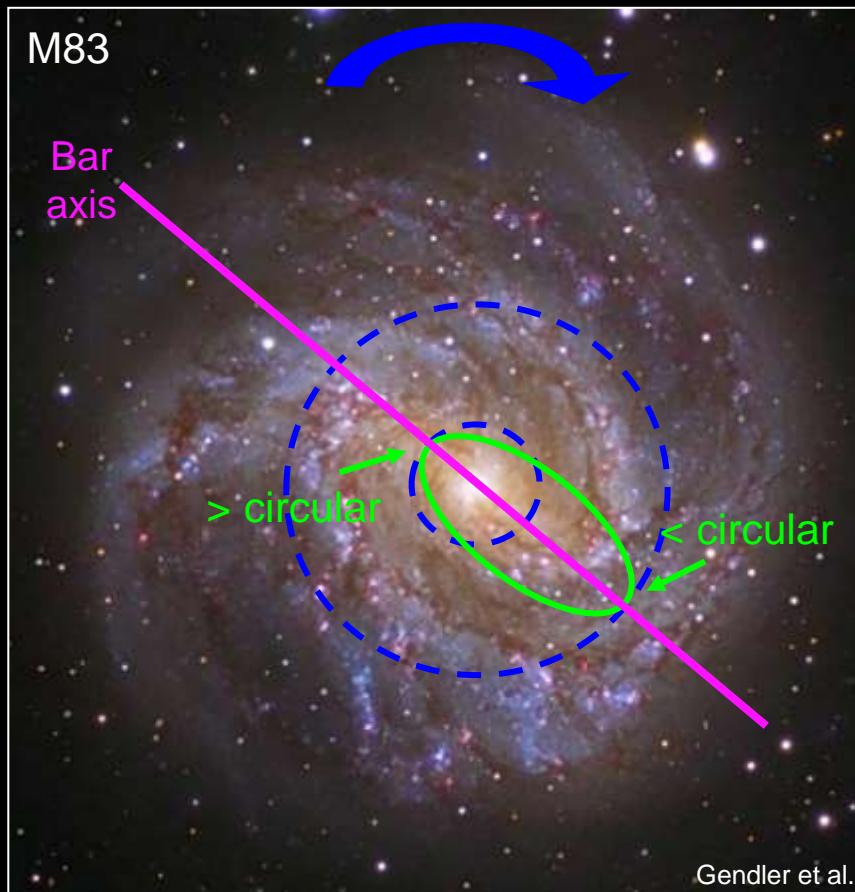
# Weak Bars Matter

- Example: missed bars bias rotation curves:



# Weak Bars Matter

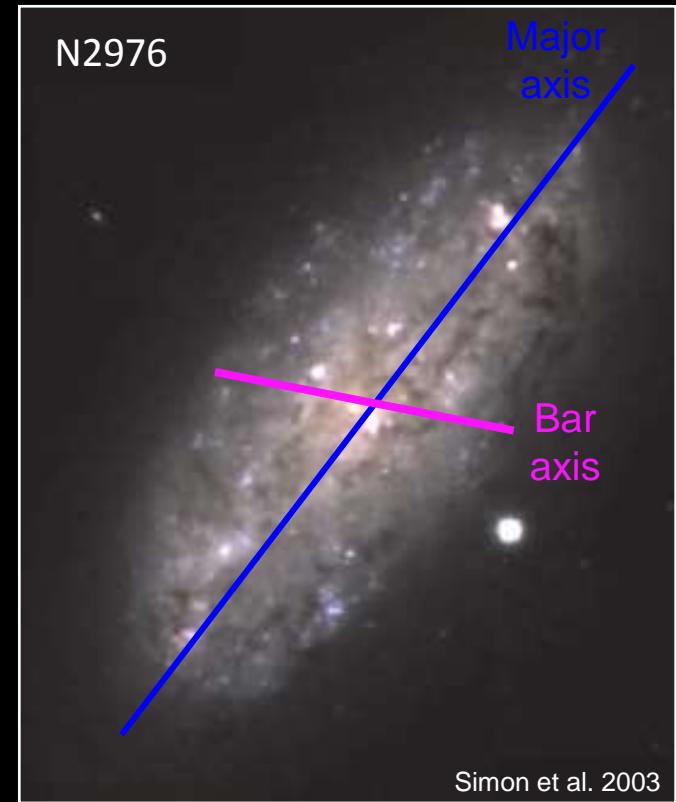
- Example: missed bars bias rotation curves:



# Weak Bars Matter

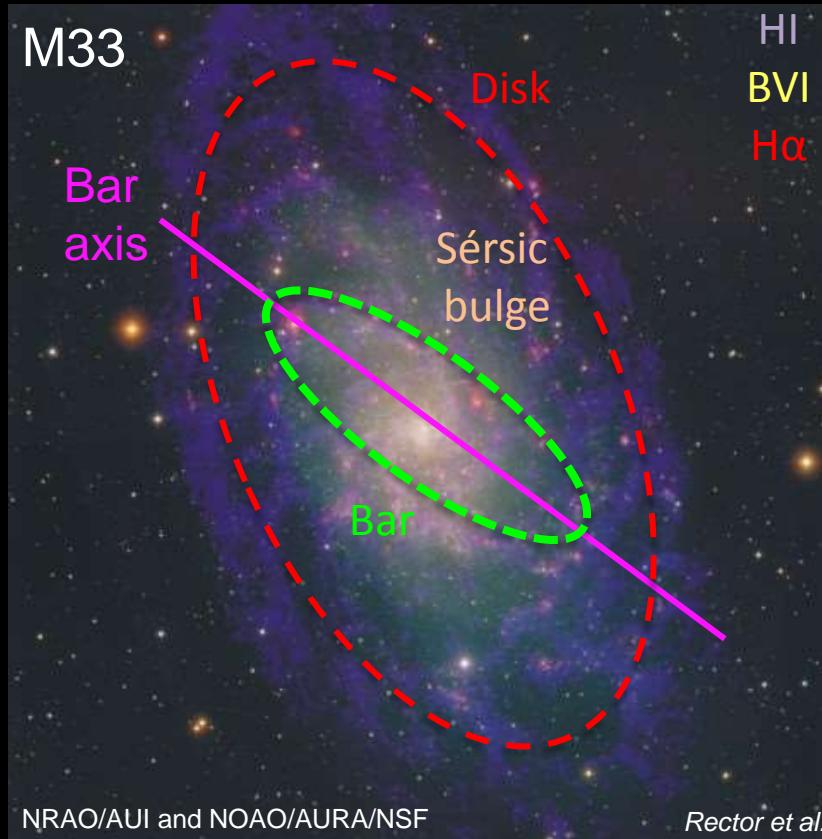
- Example: missed bars bias rotation curves:

If bar near...	then RC biased
Major axis	→ LOW
Minor axis	→ HIGH



Weak bars impact structure inferred from  
kinematics, photometry

# Finding Bars with DiskFit



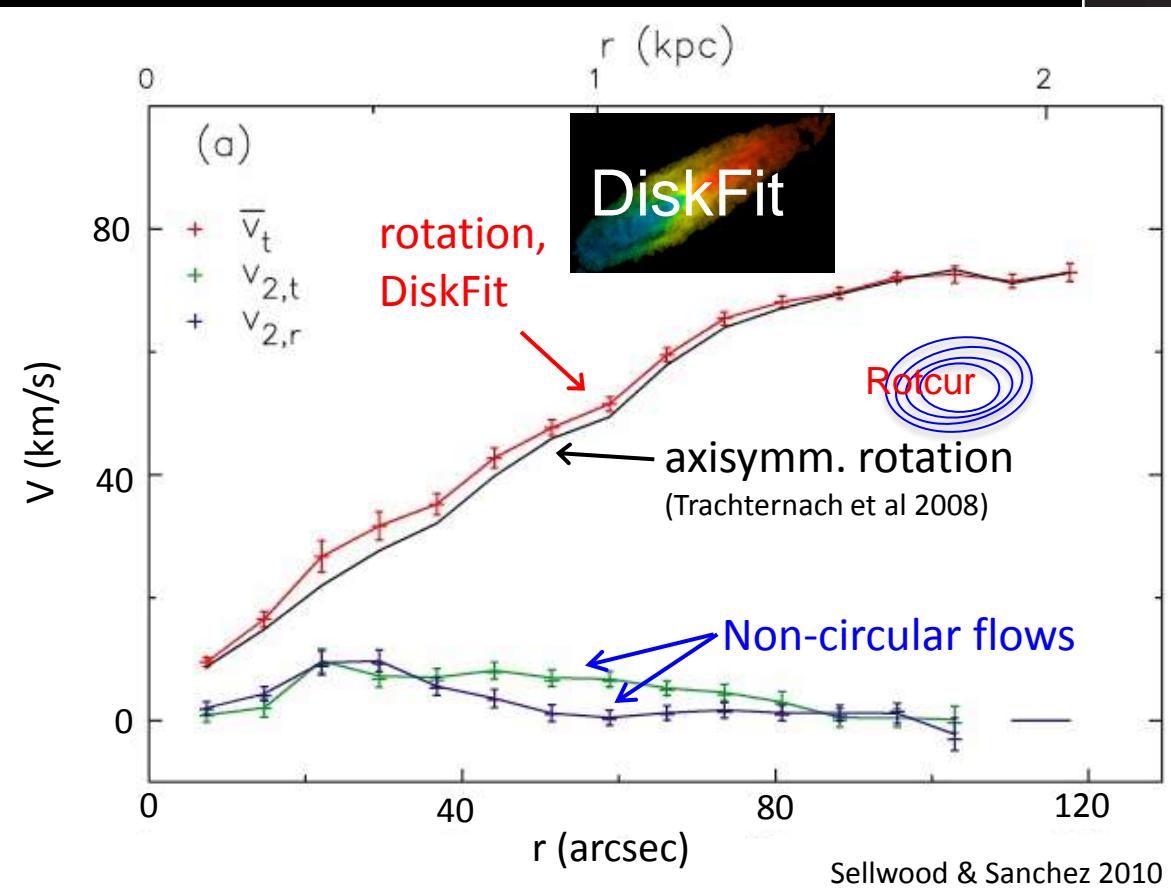
- Uses all data at once
  - ⌚ Simultaneous minimization across all parameters
- Fits large and small distortions
  - ⌚ More accurate rotation curve
- Can bootstrap-resample best fitting model
  - ⌚ Statistically robust uncertainties

Ideal for galaxies with both photometry and kinematics

# Example: Non-Circular Flows in NGC 2976



Simon et al. 2003



Fit quality is  
the same:  
underlying  
physical model  
is different