

Science with SWIFT.

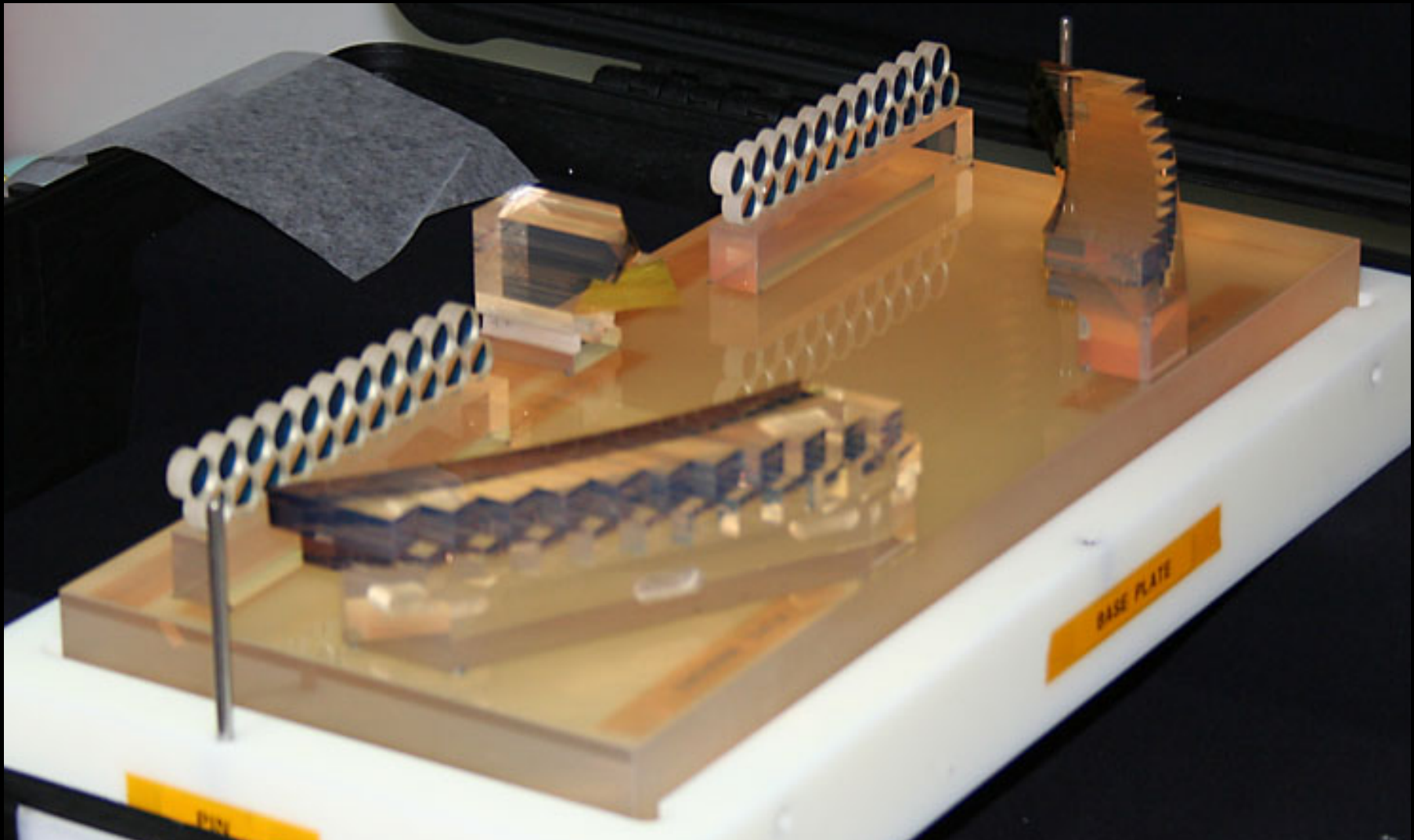
The SWIFT Team:

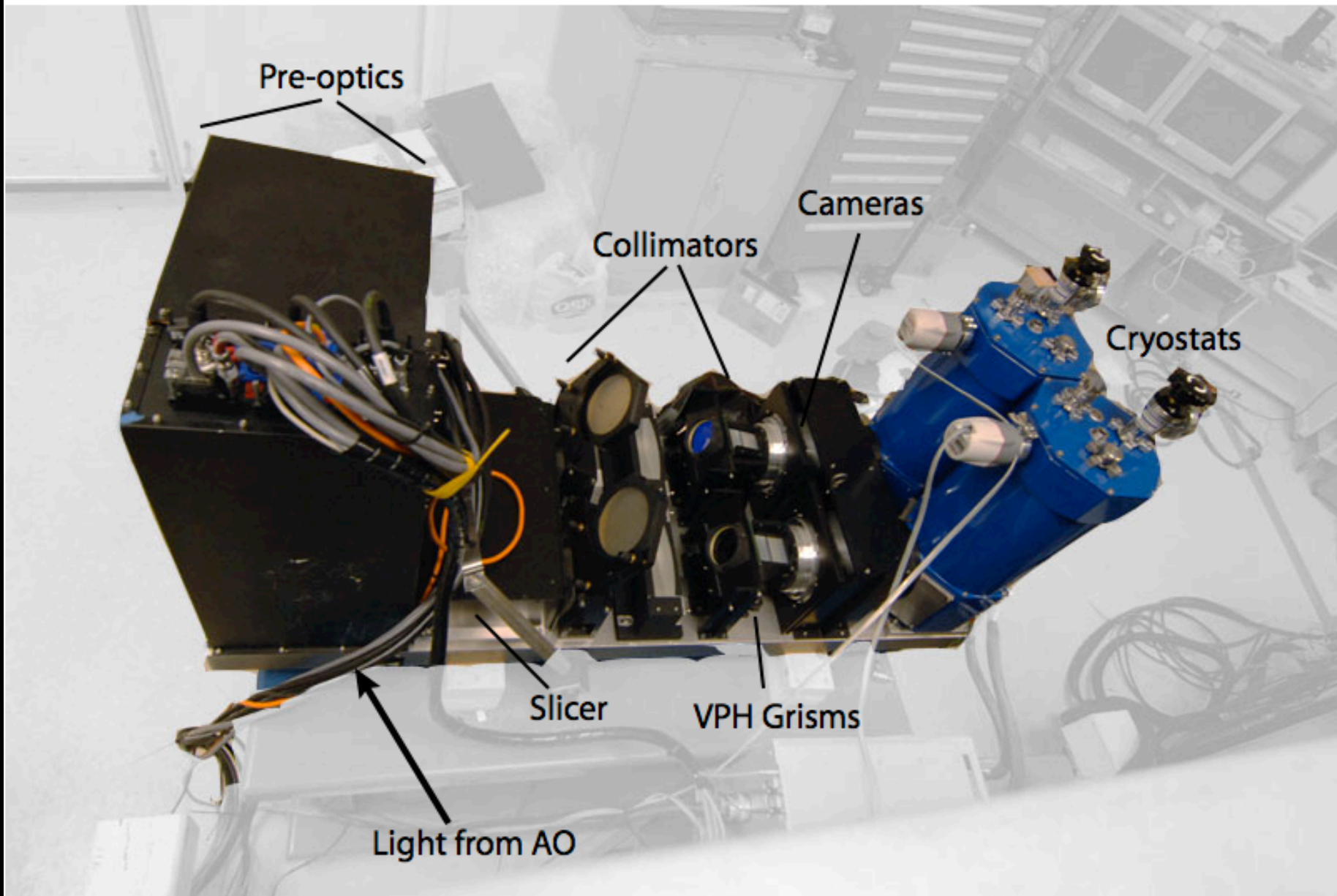
Niranjan Thatte, Matthias Tecza, Fraser Clarke, Tim Goodsall, Lisa Fogarty, Graeme Salter, Susan Kassin.

Collaborators: Roger Davies, Ryan Houghton, Nic Scott, Aprajita Verma.



What is SWIFT?





Pre-optics

Cameras

Collimators

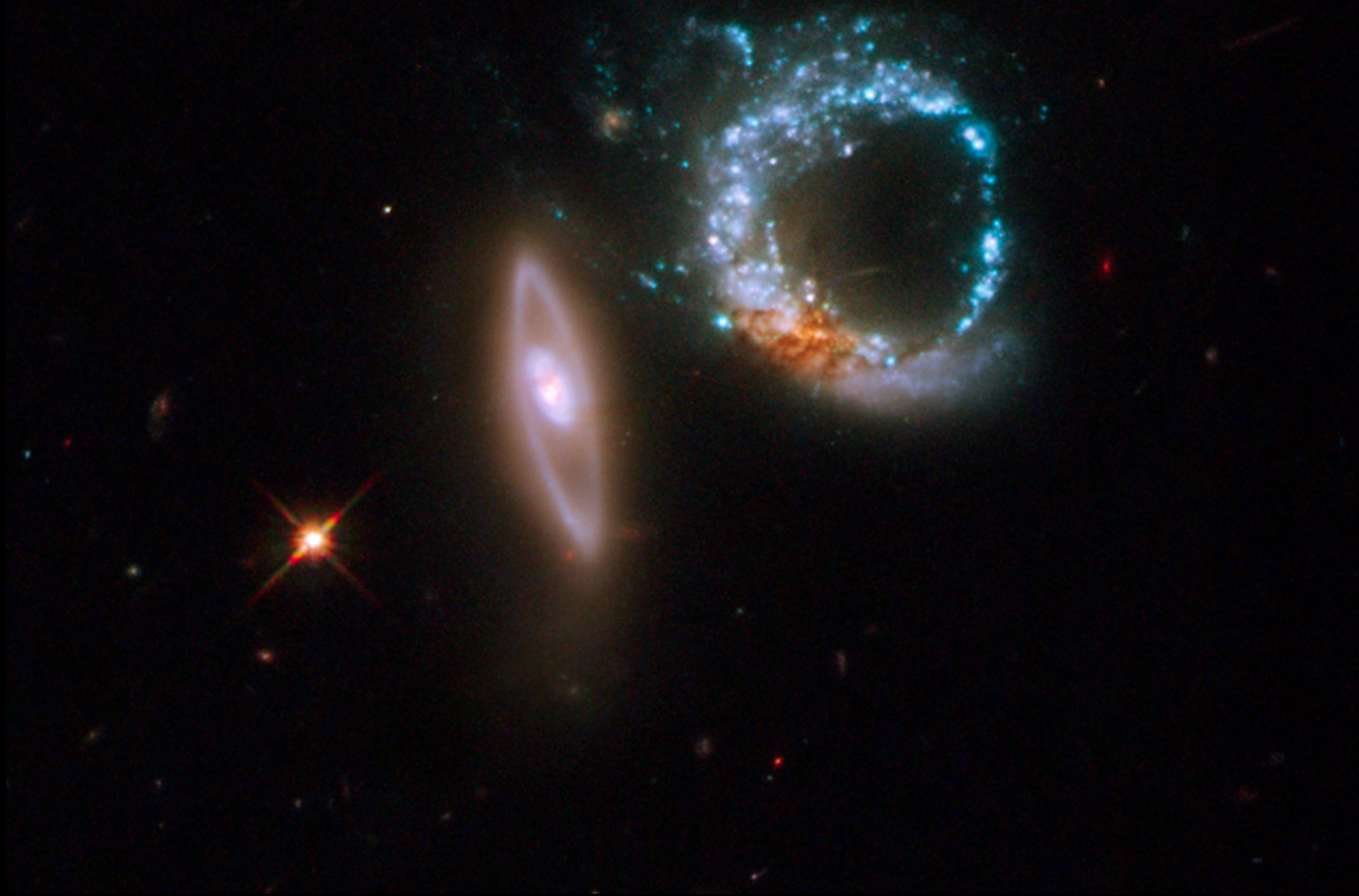
Cryostats

Slicer

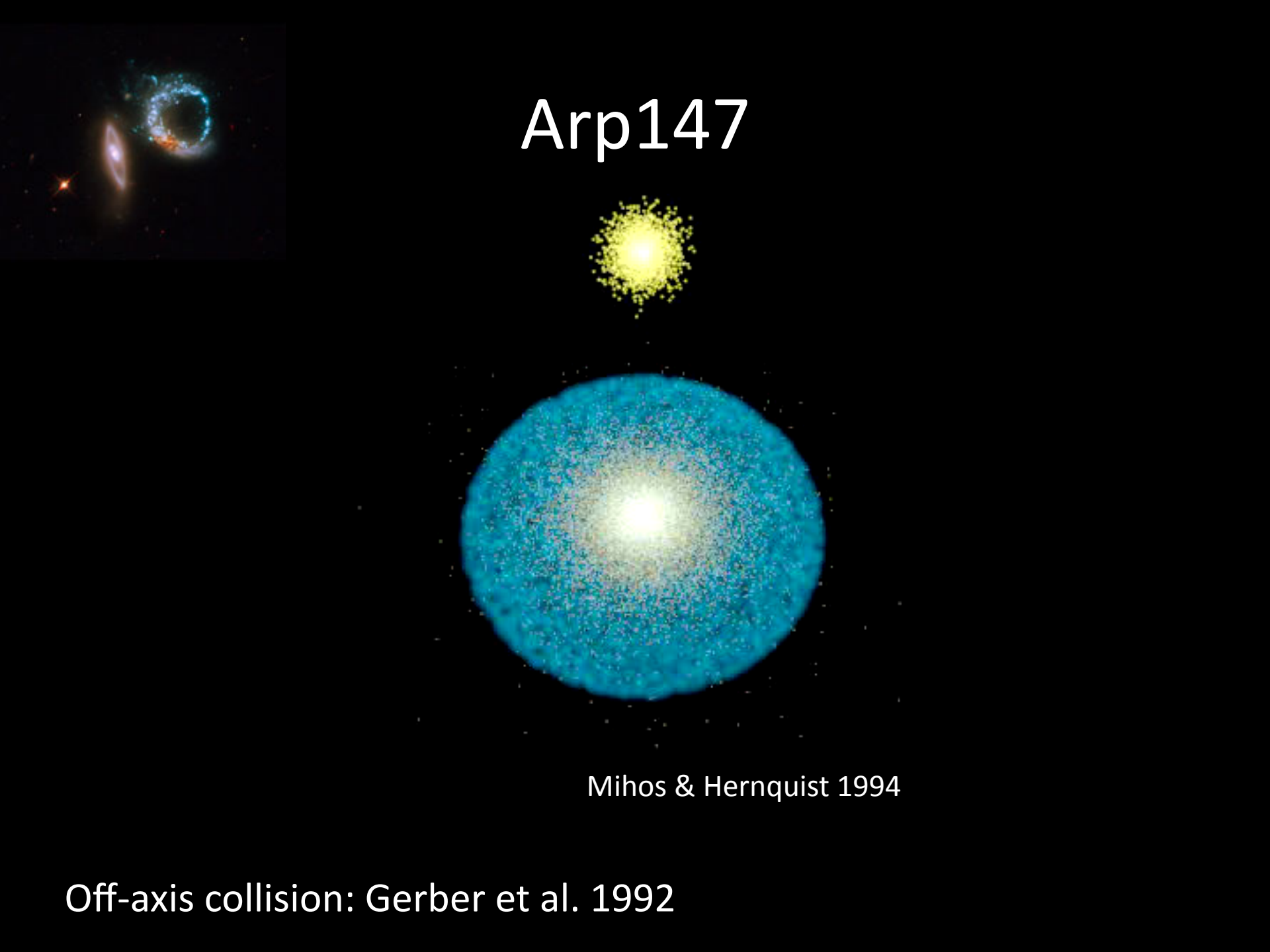
VPH Grisms

Light from AO

The Arp147 System.



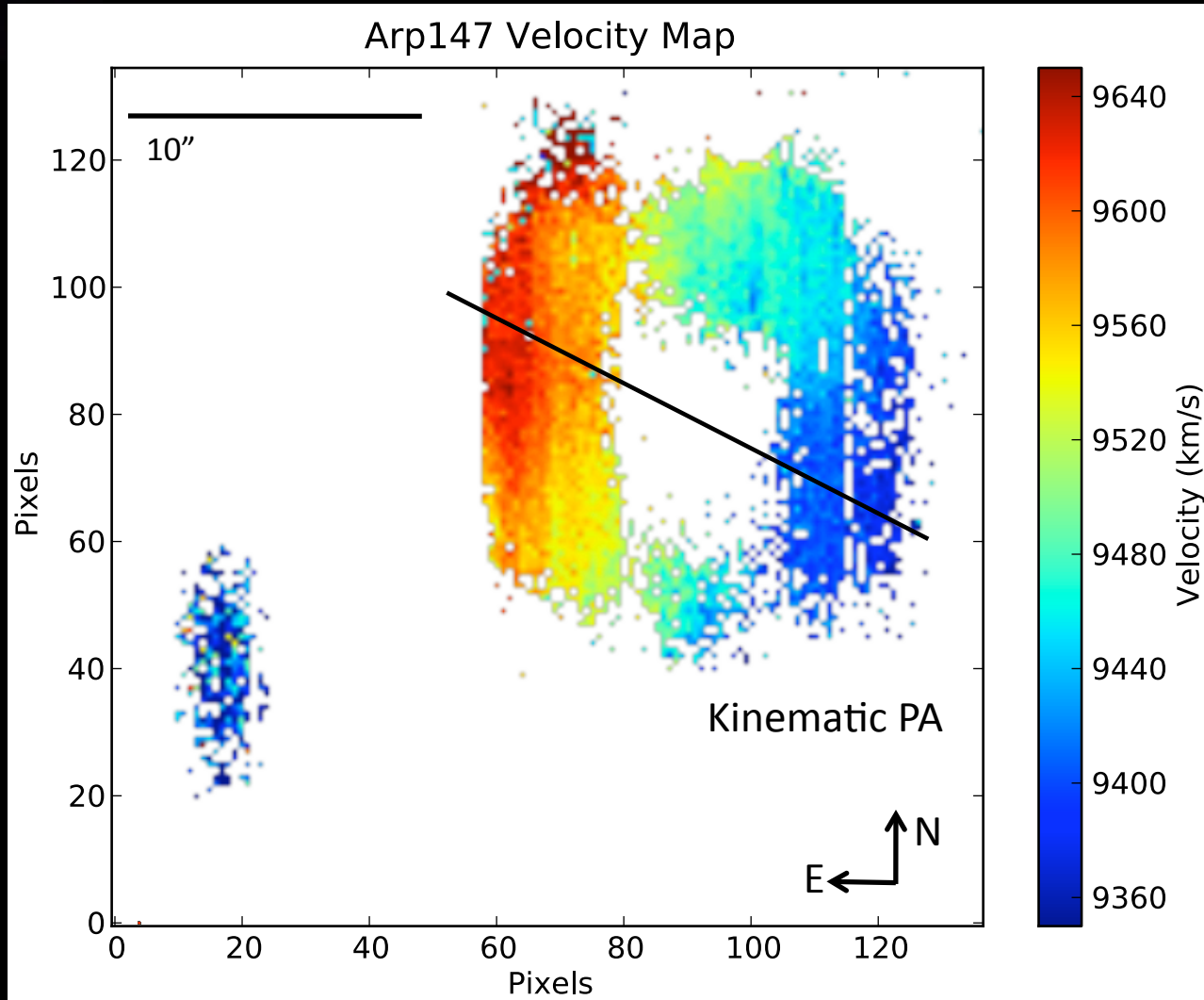
Arp147



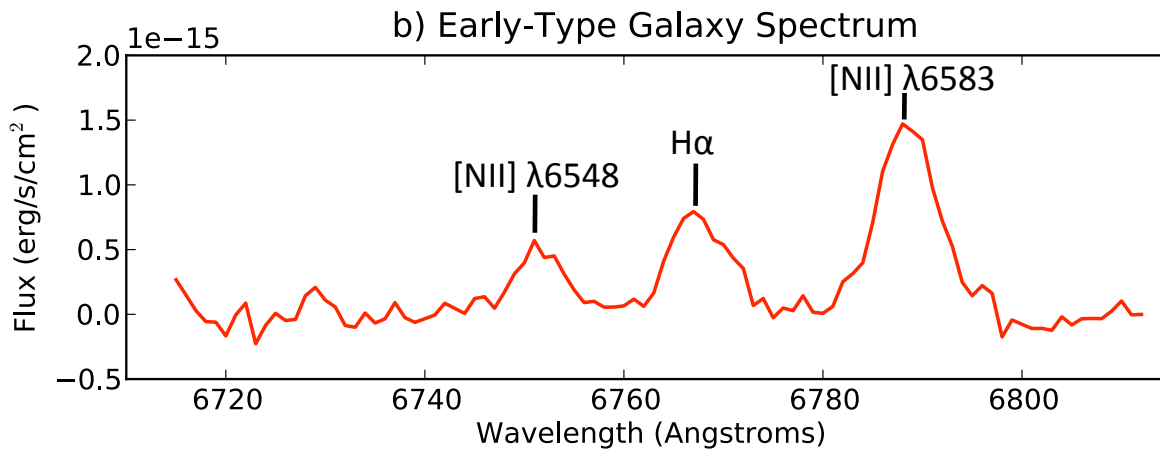
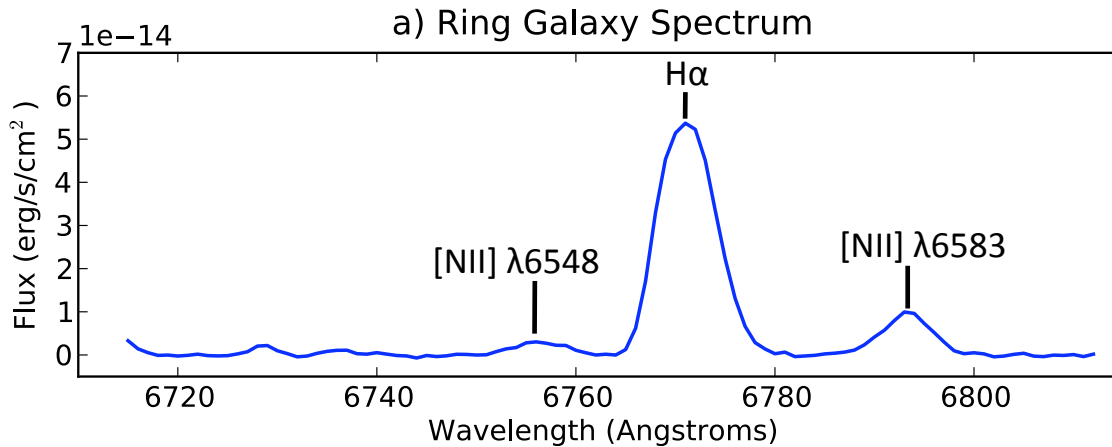
Mihos & Hernquist 1994

Off-axis collision: Gerber et al. 1992

Arp147



Arp 147



Ring Galaxy SFR:
6.5M $_{\odot}$ /yr – 6Myr
ETG SFR:
0.1M $_{\odot}$ /yr – 11Myr

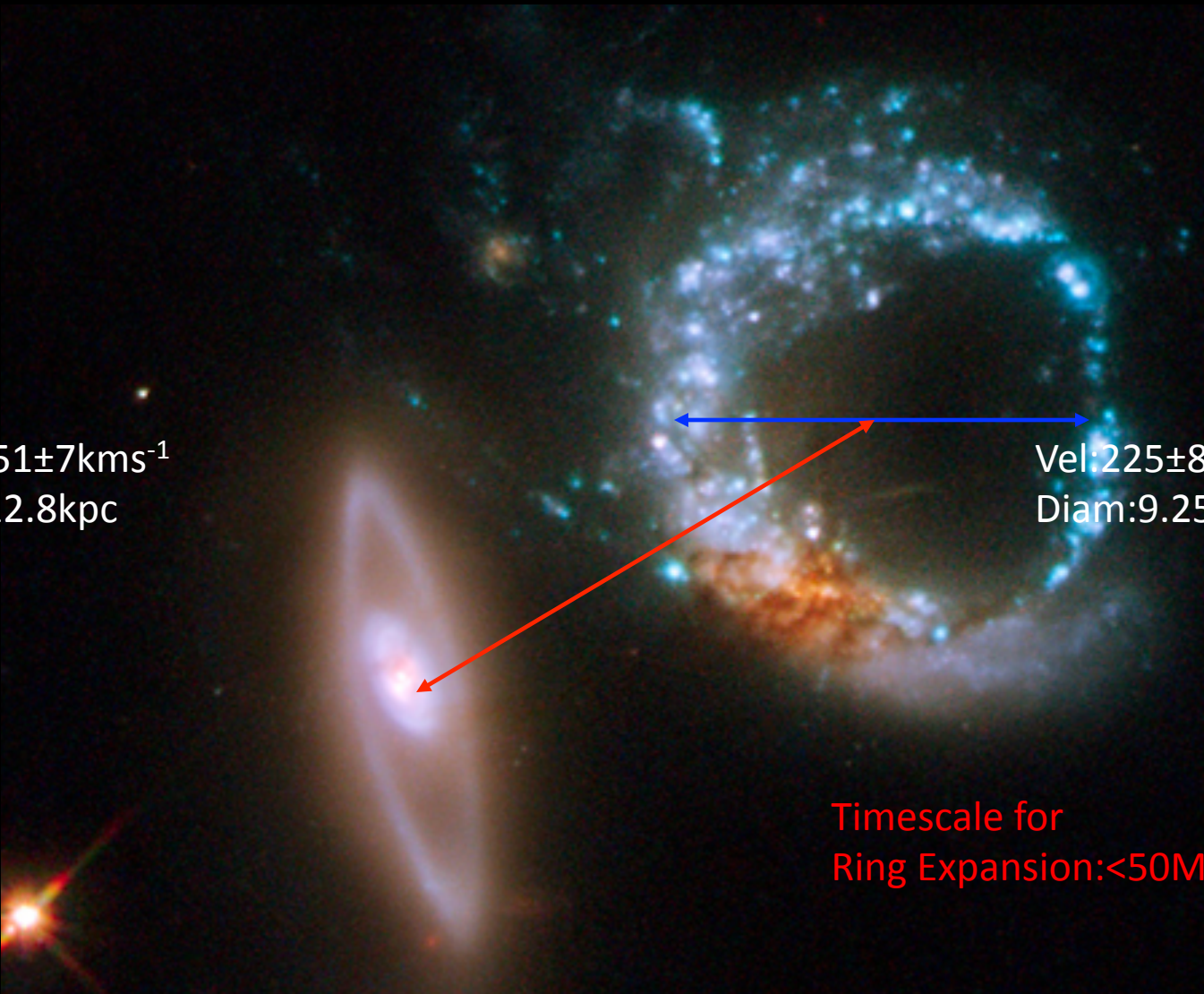
Calculated Formation Timescales.

Vel: $151 \pm 7 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
Dist: 12.8 kpc

Vel: $225 \pm 8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
Diam: 9.25 kpc

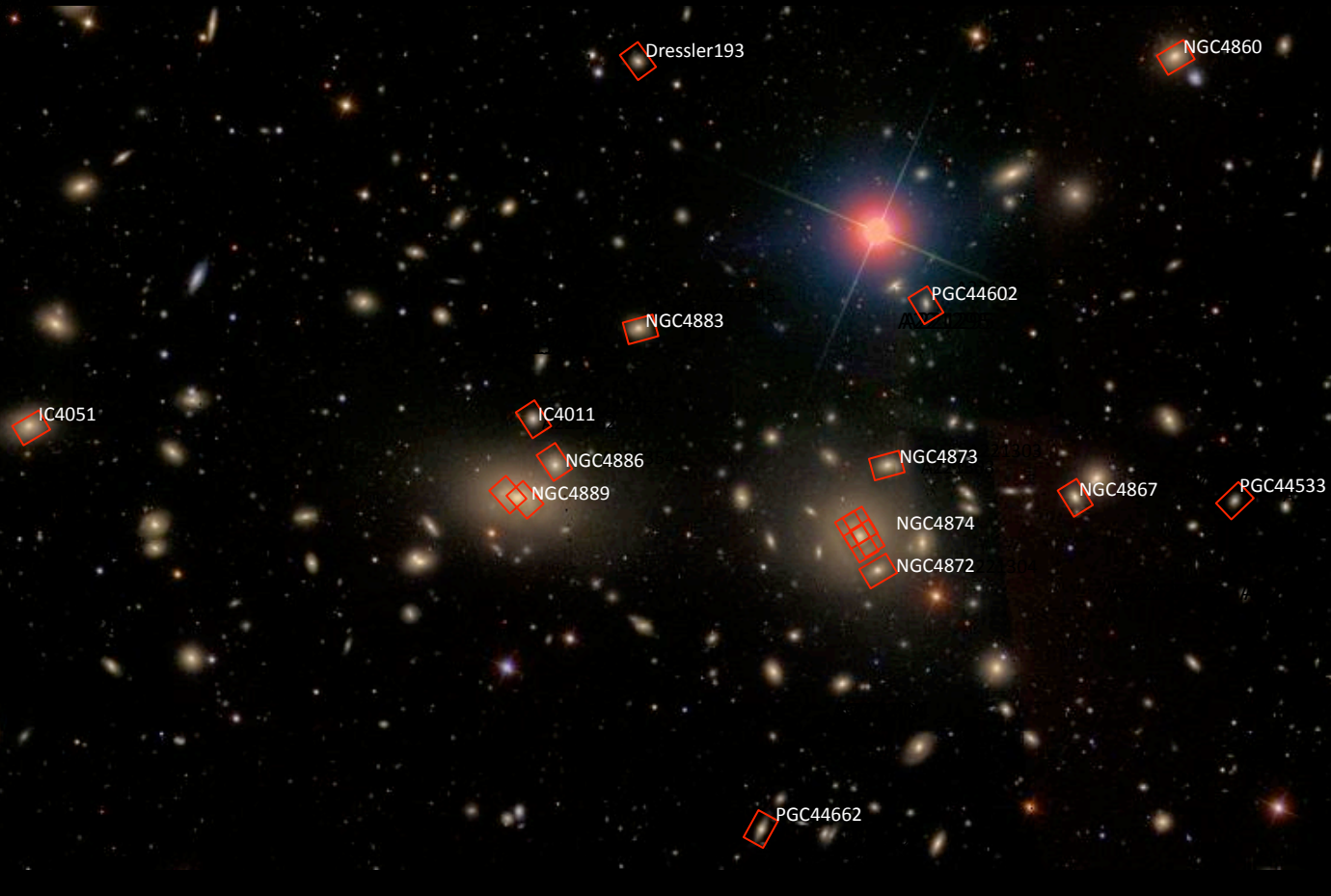
Timescale for
Ring Expansion: $< 50 \text{ Myr}$

Angle of collision: $33^\circ - 57^\circ$



The Coma ETG Sample

- We observed a sample of 14 early-type galaxies in the Coma cluster, selected from the catalogue of Scodreggio+(1998)
- Coma is an ideal target for FP observations, containing many nearby ETGs covering a range of masses, all with a common distance
- Our sample was evenly divided between 7 logarithmic bins in velocity dispersion, covering the range $\sigma=80-400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- Galaxies were typically covered out to $\sim 1 R_e$, with multiple pointings where necessary

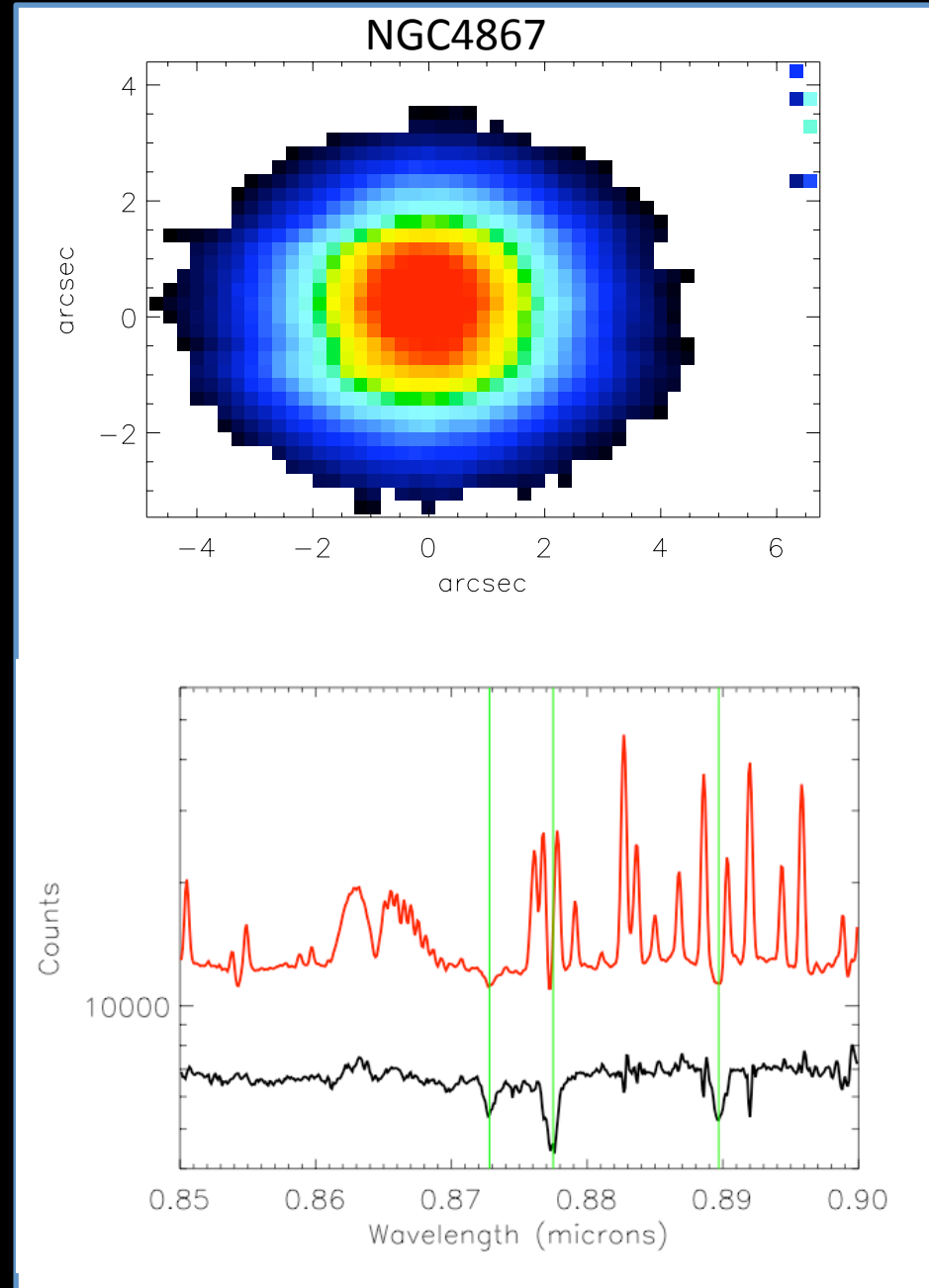


SDSS *gri* image of the Coma cluster

SWIFT Observations

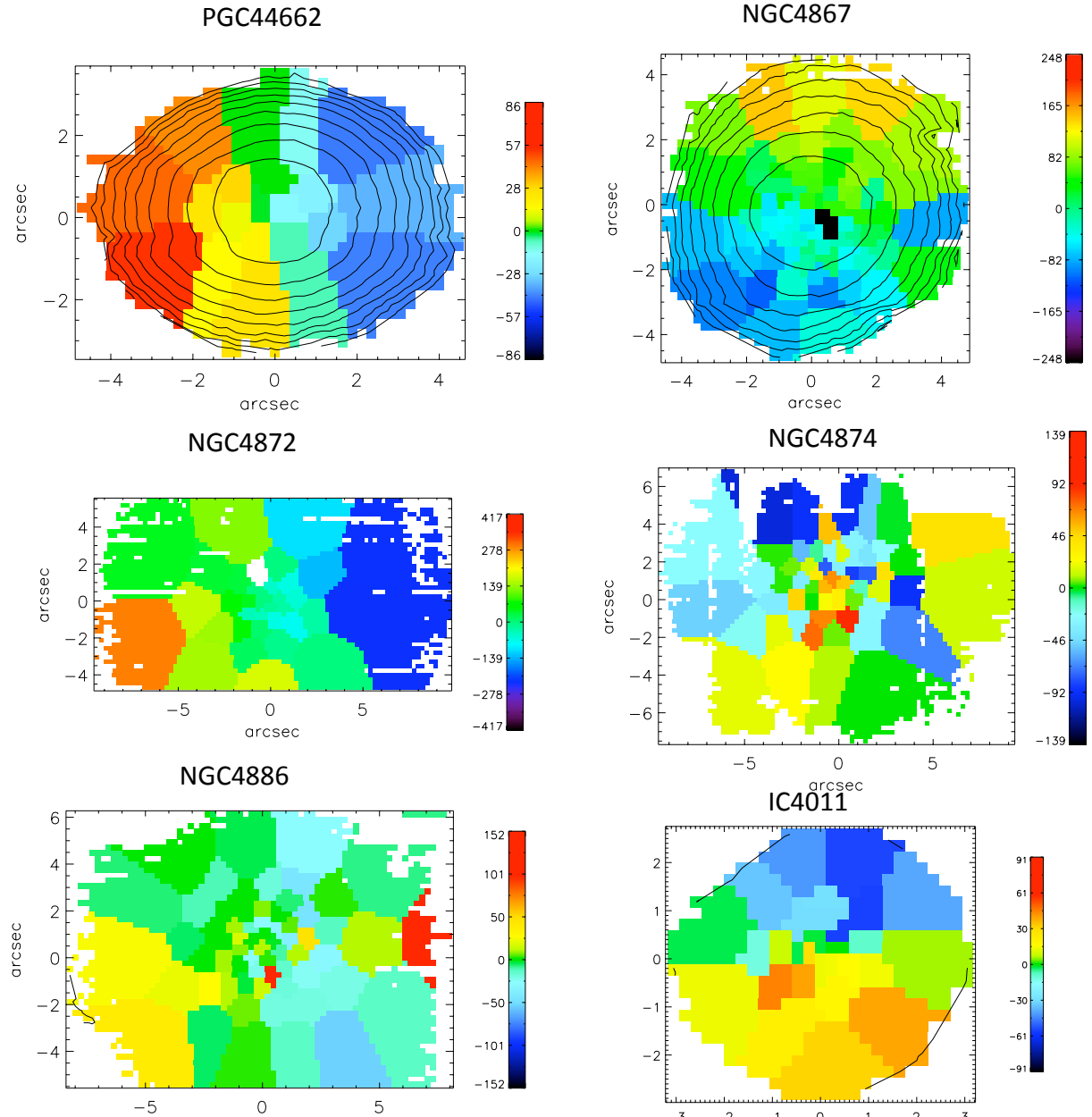
- 20 min exposures used to limit impact of cosmic rays
- Exposures stacked to give a S/N ratio ~ 60 within $1 R_e$
- For objects with $R_e < 5''$ a nod-on chip observing strategy was used
- For larger objects separate sky exposures were taken
- For the three largest galaxies with $R_e > 20''$ we constructed a mosaic of each object from multiple pointings
- Data was reduced using the dedicated SWIFT IRAF pipeline (see Ryan Houghton's poster)
- A sophisticated sky subtraction scheme was used, fitting and subtracting the continuum and emission line components of the sky background separately – the sky line flux is ~ 100 times that in the absorption features so good sky subtraction is essential
- High S/N spectra measured within elliptical apertures of major-axis radius $1 R_e$ were extracted to measure the FP parameters

Slides Courtesy of Nic Scott.



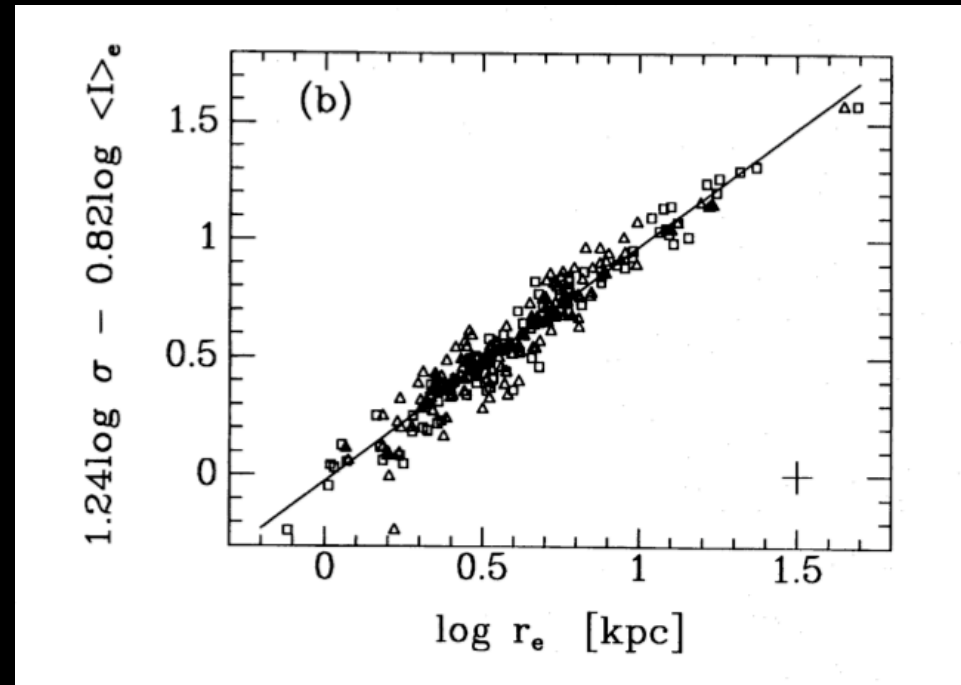
Kinematics of Coma ETGs

- Voronoi binning (Cappellari & Copin) used to achieve a uniform $S/N \sim 40$ per spatial bin per \AA
- The penalized PiXel Fitting code of Cappellari and Emsellem (pPXF) used to extract galaxy kinematics from the Calcium Triplet
- For each galaxy we constructed maps of the velocity and velocity dispersion
- Quantifying the angular momenta of these galaxies via the λ_R parameter (Emsellem et al.) and measuring the FP parameters is currently ongoing



An IFU study of the Fundamental Plane

- The Fundamental Plane (FP) is a key diagnostic of early-type galaxy (ETG) evolution
- The Virial Theorem predicts a tight relationship between the effective radius (R_e), and surface brightness (I_e) and velocity dispersion (σ_e) within that radius
- To properly measure these quantities we require spatially resolved, 2D spectroscopic data
- The tilt of the observed FP compared to the Virial prediction is a key tool in understanding the dark matter content of ETGs – to accurately quantify this tilt we require IFU observations of a sample of ETGs

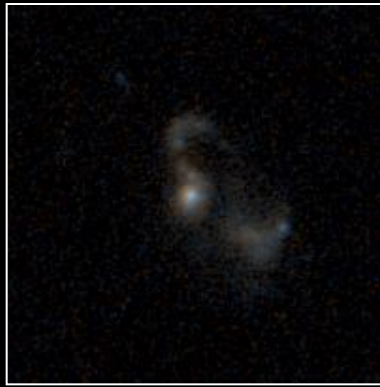


The FP of Jorgensen+96 using long-slit observations of several hundred cluster ETGs

High Redshift Galaxy Kinematics



Bulge+Disc
 $z=0.8$
SWIFT Obs:
OII at 6755nm
OIII at 9125nm

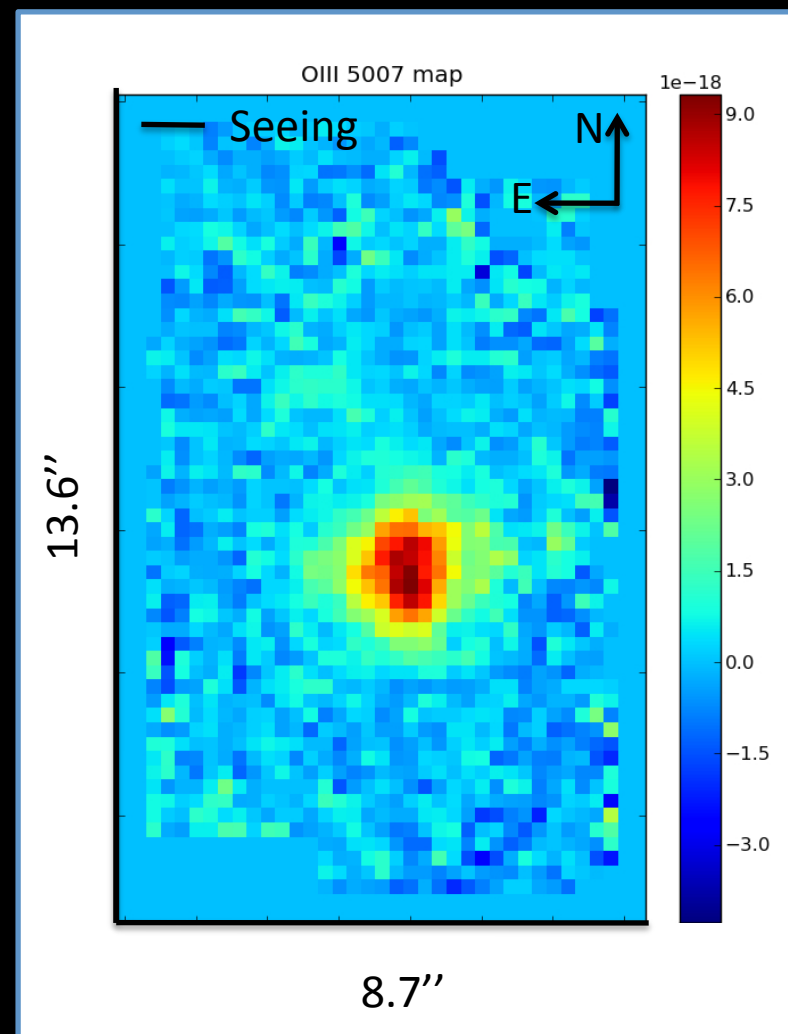
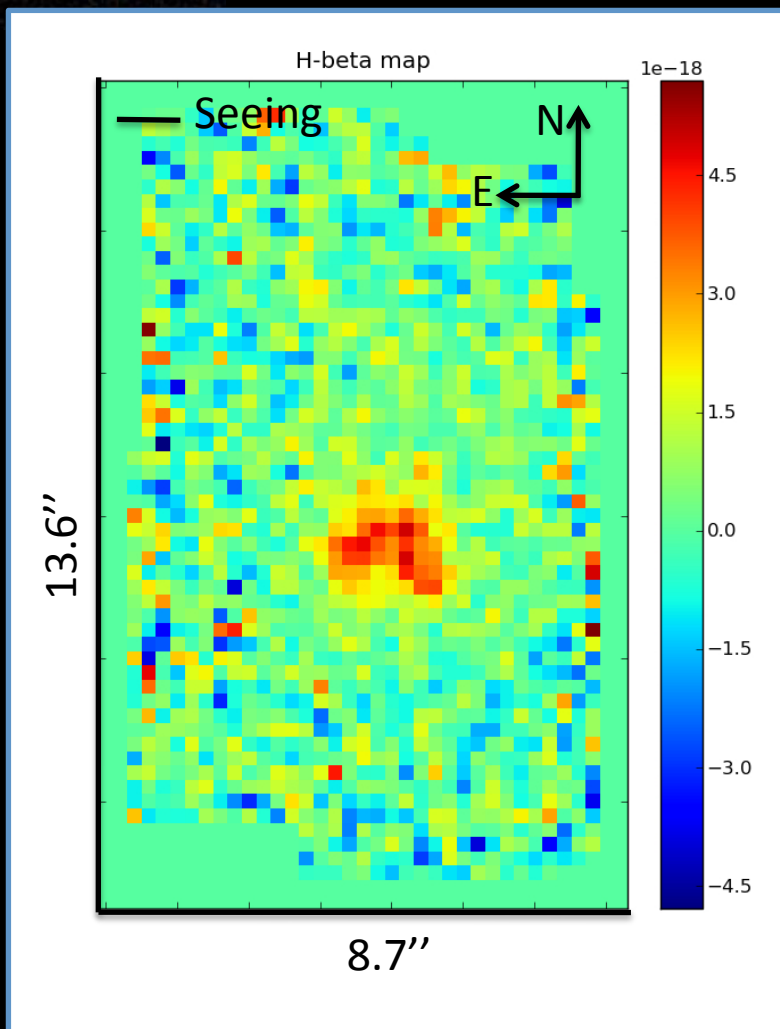


Ring
 $z=1.16$
SWIFT Obs:
OII at 8106nm

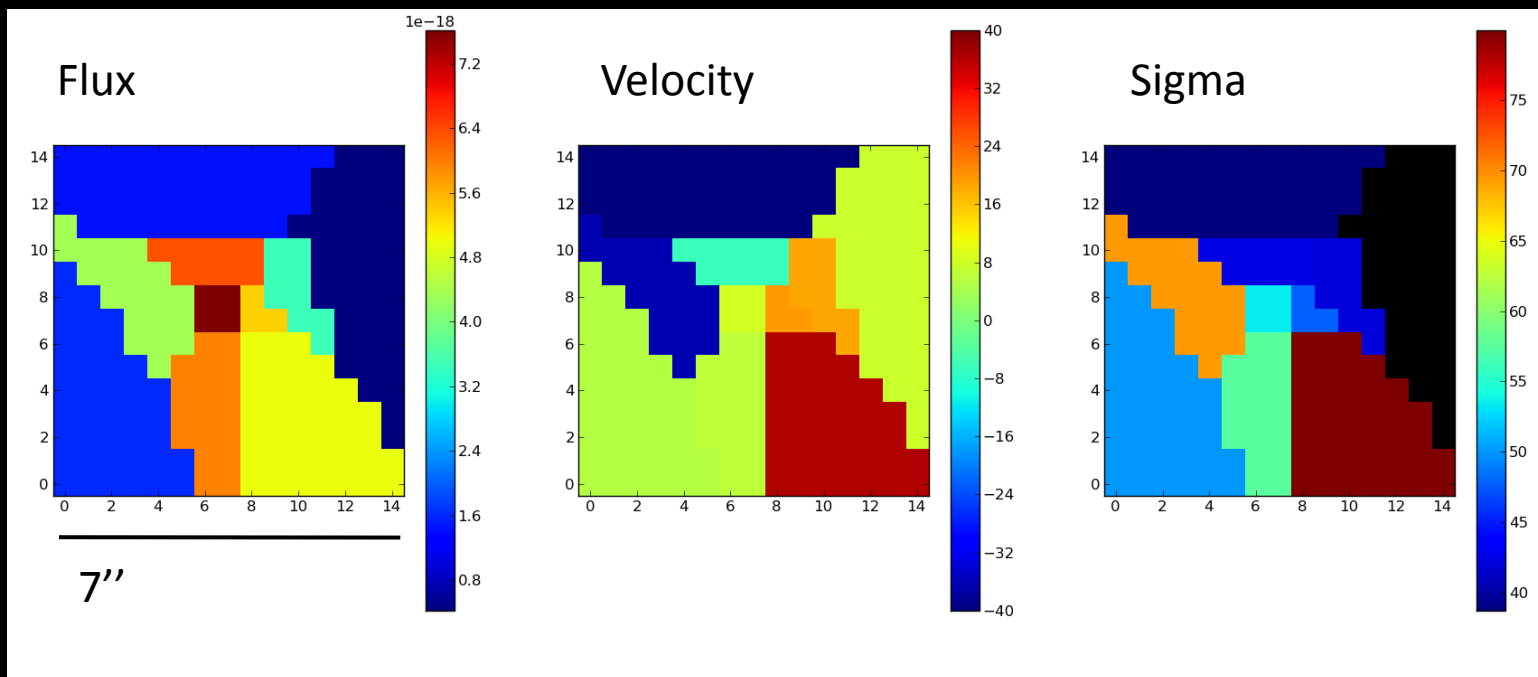
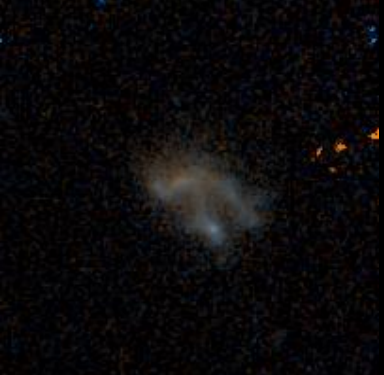


Eagle
 $z=0.8$
SWIFT Obs:
OII at 6592nm
OIII at 8855nm

The Eagle



The Eagle



Conclusion

- SWIFT – many and varied science cases.
- IFU data very valuable for its 3D nature.
- The future is bright!

Questions.



Science Cases.

- Arp147
- Coma
- Eagle (high-z)
- Aprajita's Lens?
- Mention Ly-alpha?

Coma Text

- Veronoi binning (Cappellari & Copin ??) used to achieve a uniform S/N ~ 40 per spatial bin per \AA
- The penalized PiXel Fitting code of Cappellari and Emsellem (??, pPXF) used to extract galaxy kinematics from the Calcium Triplet
- For each galaxy we constructed maps of the velocity and velocity dispersion
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Coma Cluster Science

- The sample