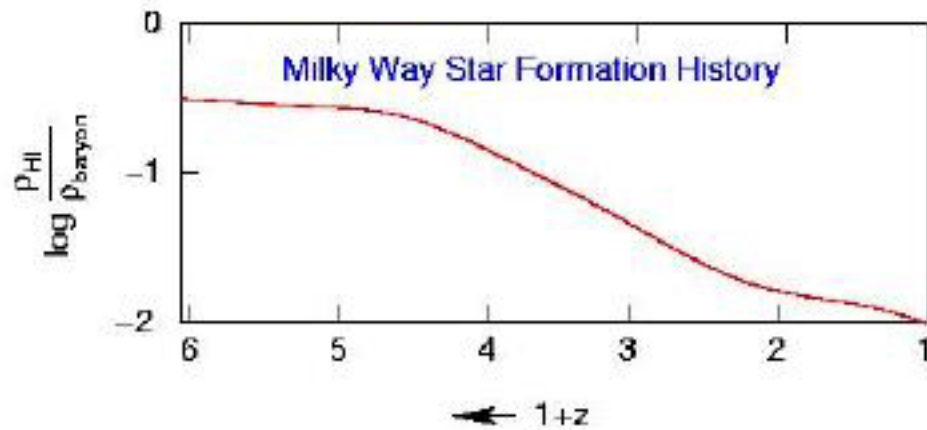
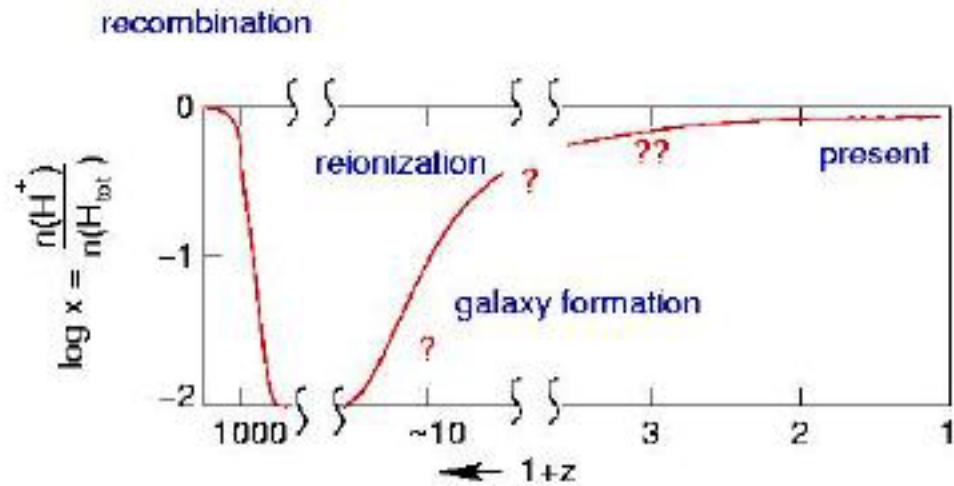


SKA Studies of HI

- The History of HI in the Universe
- Studies of Galaxies and Galaxy Interactions
- Studies of HI in the Milky Way and nearby galaxies
 - Structures
 - Spin Temperatures
- SKA Possibilities

The H I History of the Universe

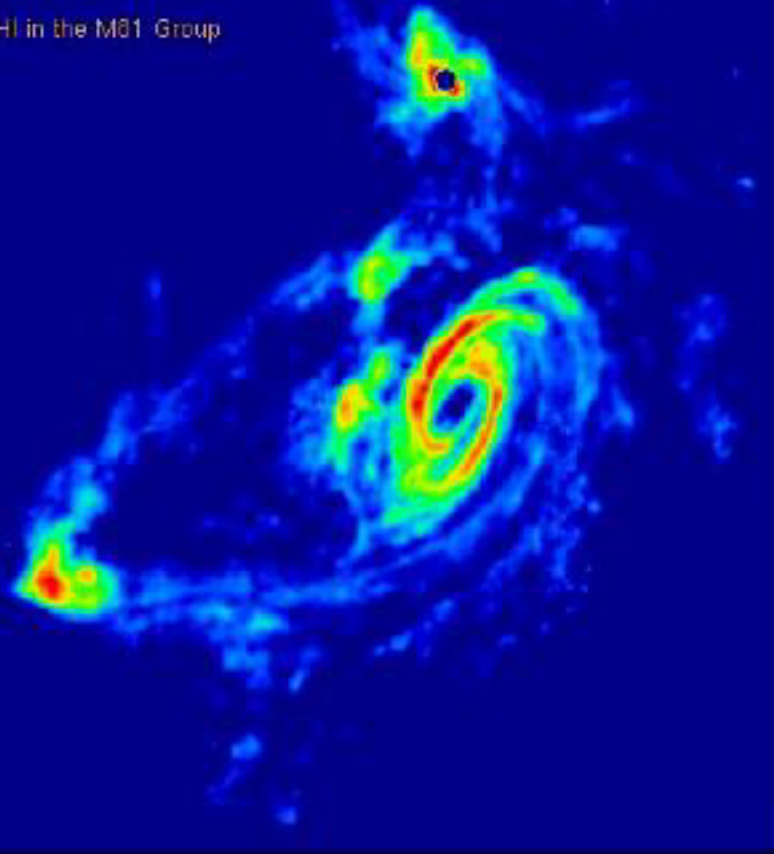


HI Mapping of :

- Galaxy Interactions
- Galaxy Mergers
- Galaxy Formation

Yun, Ho, and Low, 1994, Nature 372, 530.

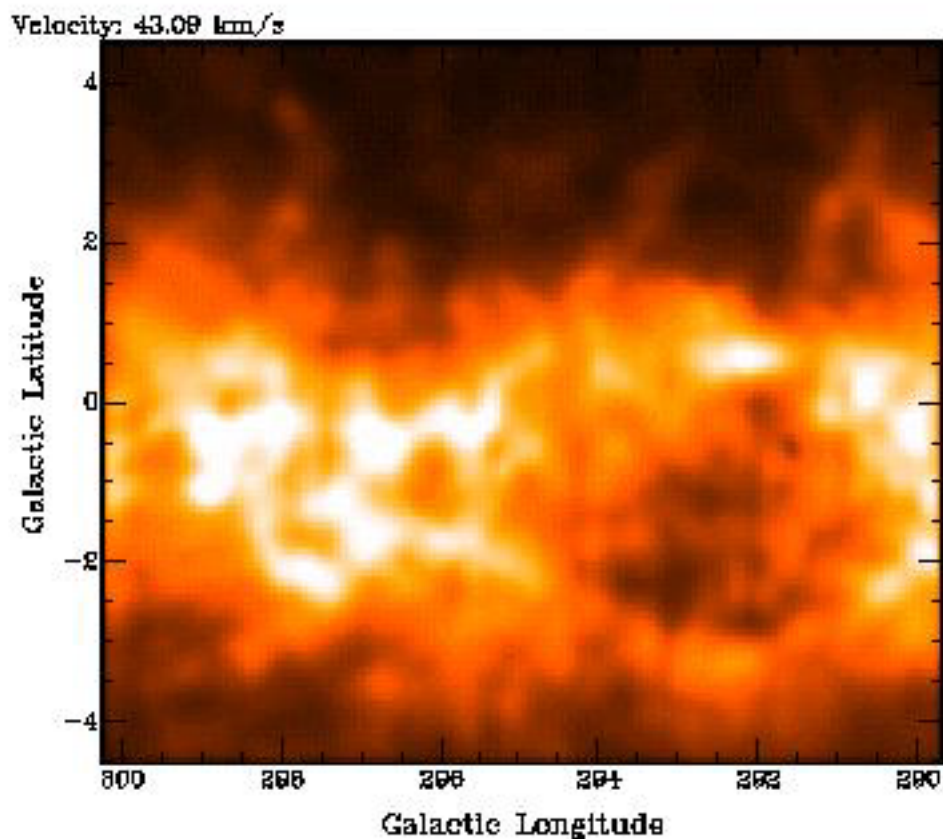
HI in the M81 Group



Mapping ISM Structure

- The 21-cm line is good for mapping big things because H I is so widespread.
- The 21-cm line generally traces the column density directly ($T_B = C_o N_H$).
- The HI shows the transition from discrete, deterministic structures to stochastic, turbulent dynamics.

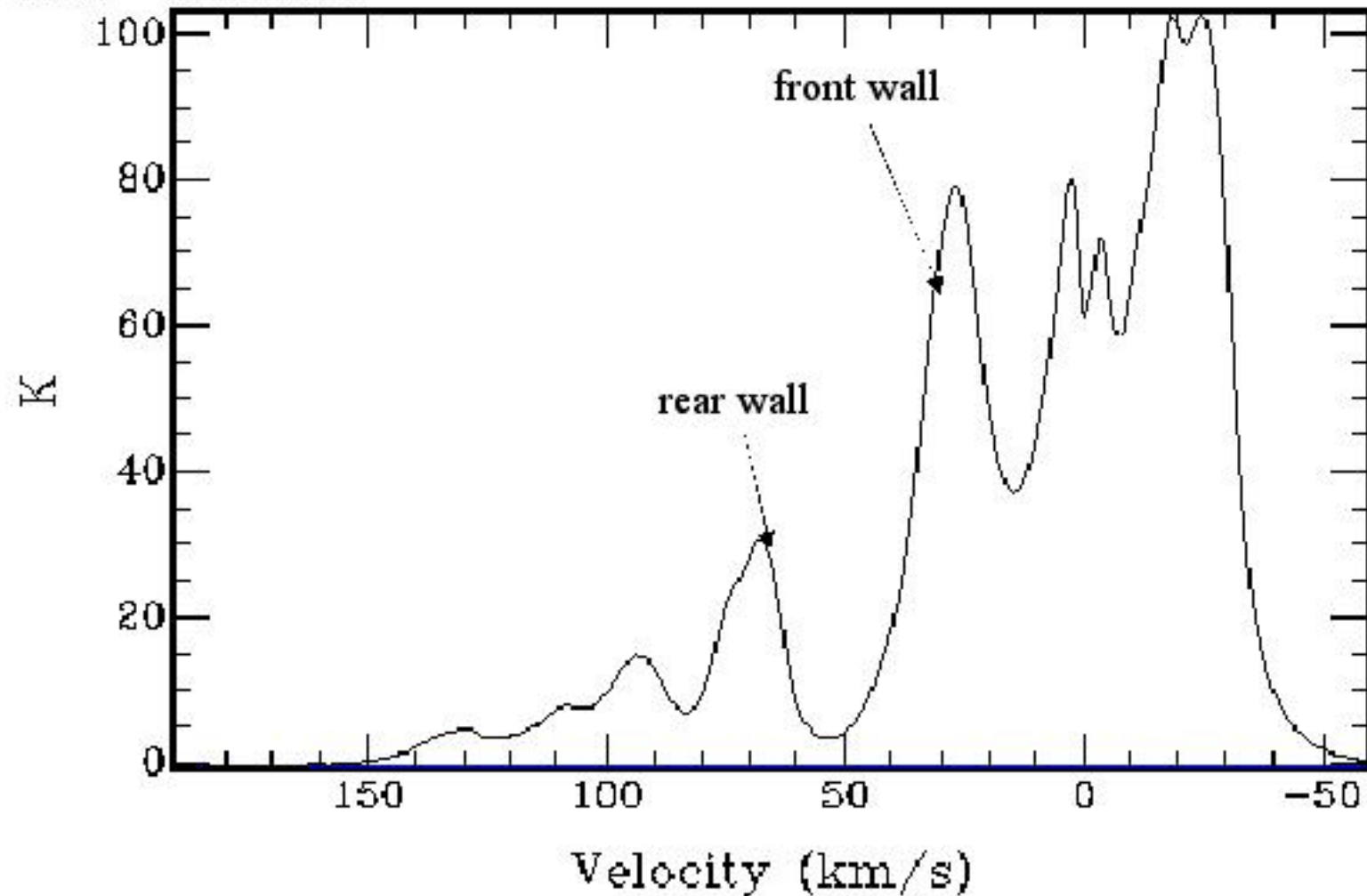
An HI shell in the outer galaxy



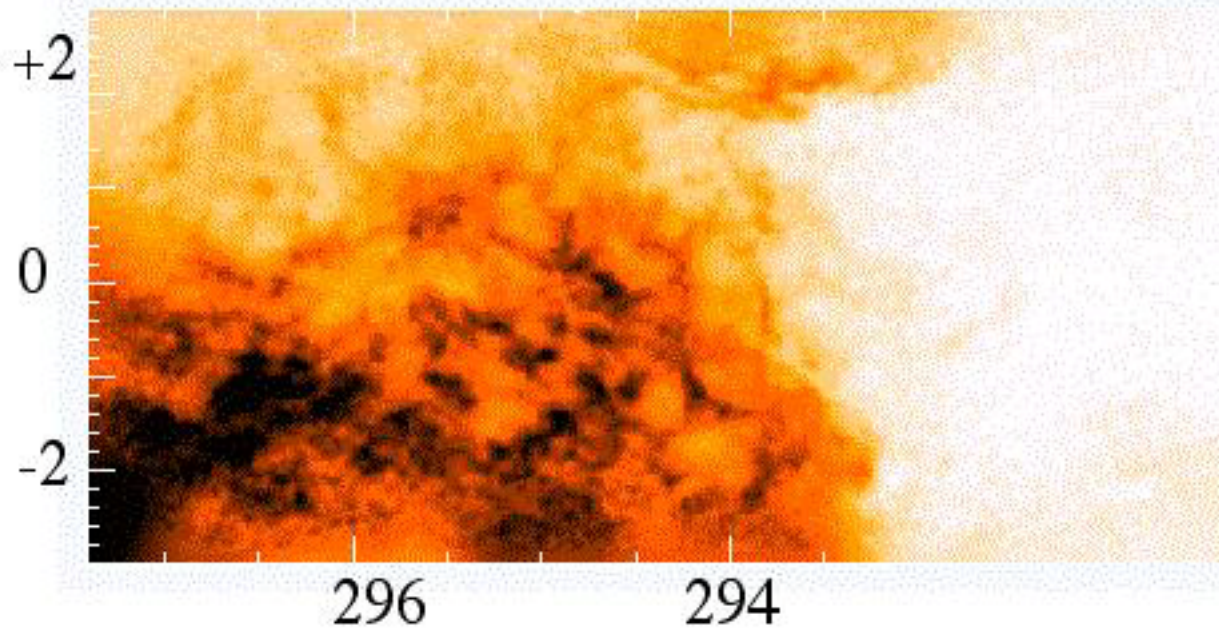
Supershell Identification

Glon: 292.29891

Glat: -1.6000725

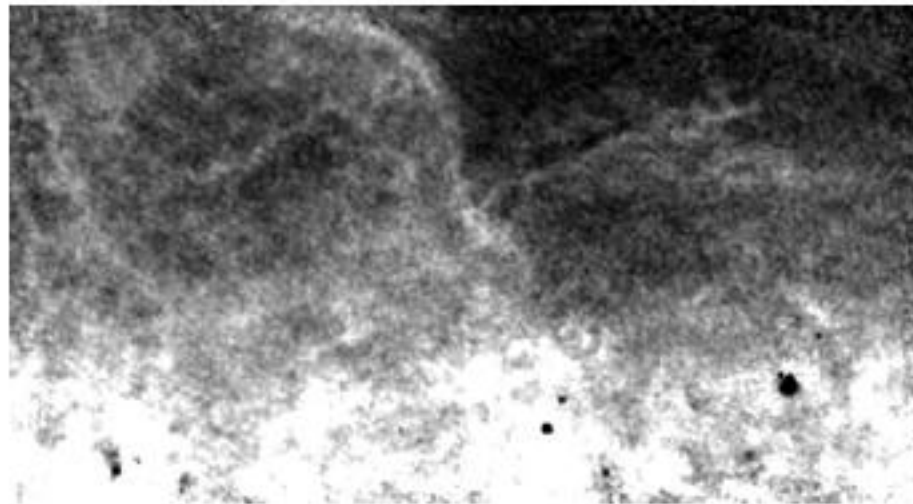


Parkes plus ATCA image of east side of G278 bubble



An HI shell in the fourth quadrant :

$b = +3$



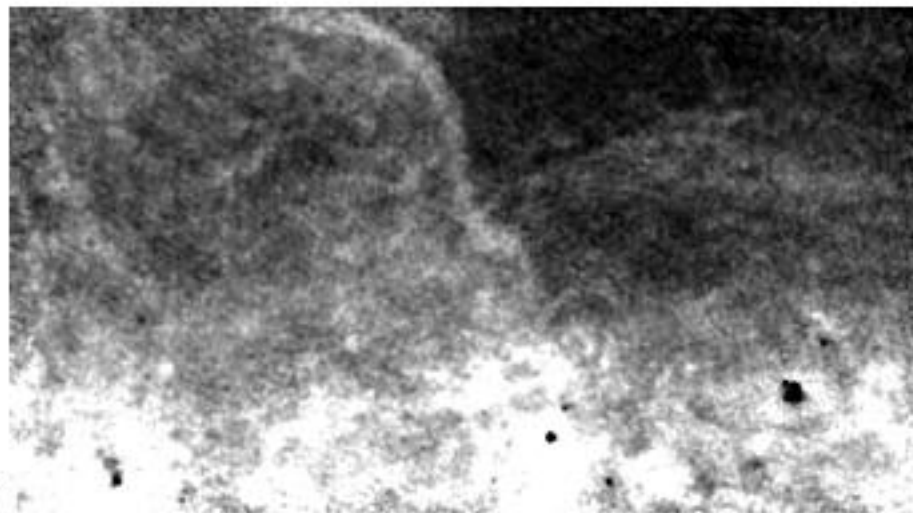
$V = -2.1$ km/s

$b = 0$

$l = 330$

$l = 326$

$b = +3$

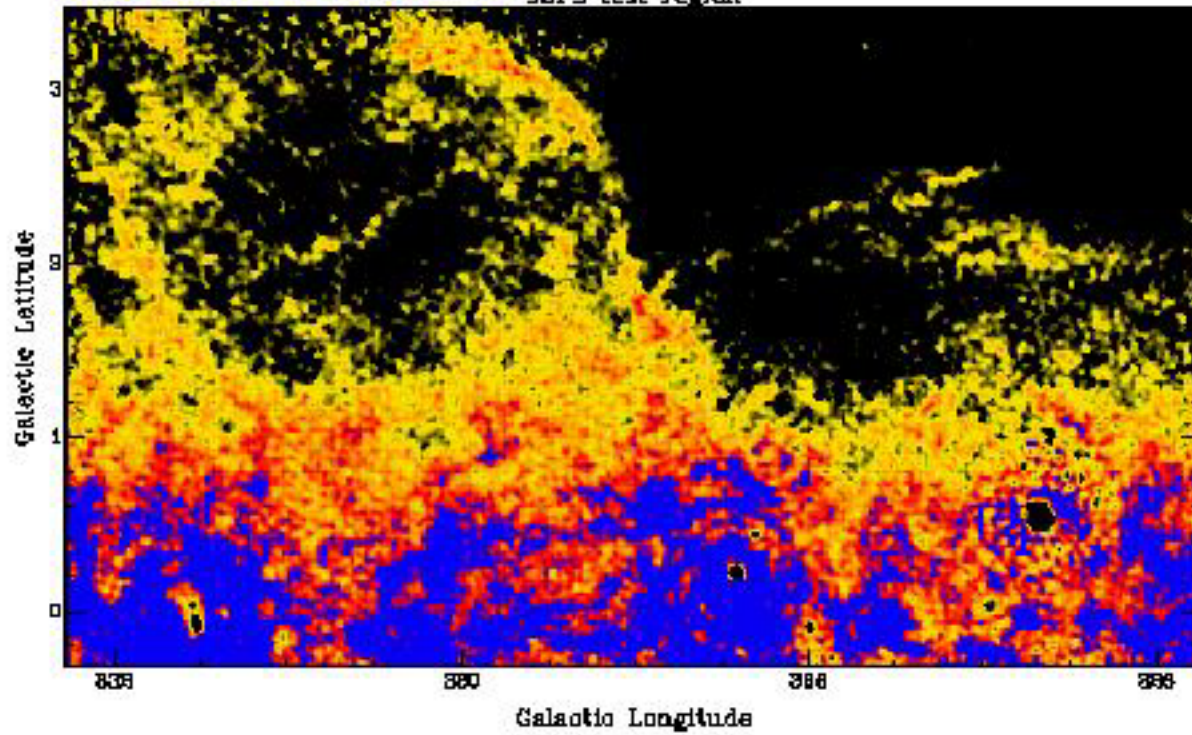


$V = -3.0$ km/s

$b = 0$

velocity: -8.18 km/s

SGPS test region



Interstellar shells, bubbles, and chimneys

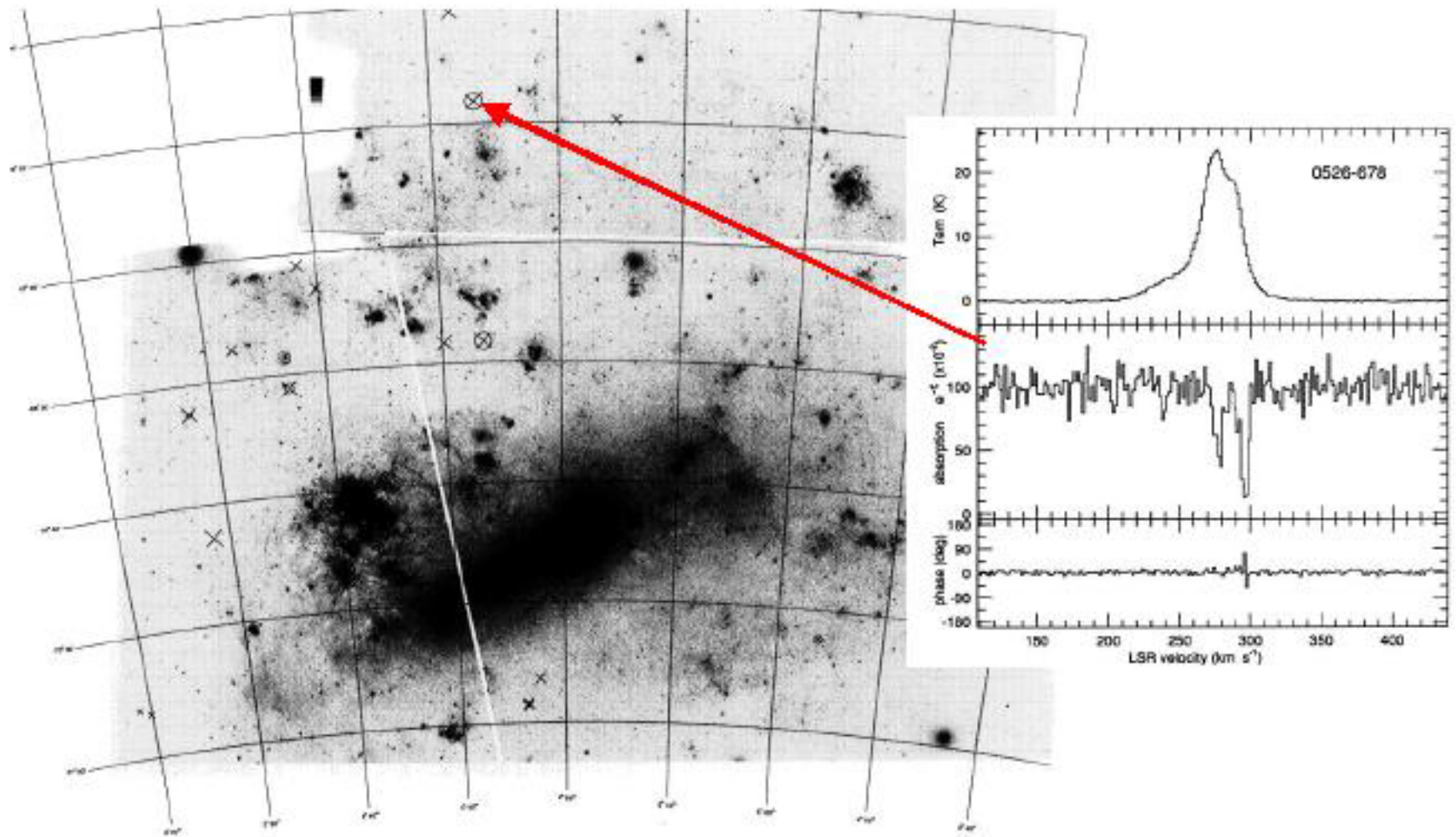
- Sizes range from a few pc to almost a kpc.
- Velocities range from stalled to ~ 50 km/s.
- Dynamical ages are up to 2×10^7 years.
- Kinetic energy implied can be 10^{53} ergs.
- Mass flux to the halo maybe $>10^4$ per event.

The SKA is good for
Low Surface Brightness
objects observed with
resolution 1" to 10" at 21-cm

- In a 3 hour integration the SKA can map the HI line with
 - sensitivity ~ 1 K
 - angular resolution $\sim 3''$
 - velocity resolution ~ 1 km/s.

- The SKA can map ISM tracers like
 - the 21-cm line of HI,
 - the 18-cm lines of OH,
 - and the 9-cm lines of CHover large areas with \sim arc second resolution.
- The VLA B-array has a filling factor of 2×10^{-4} while the SKA will have a filling factor of 10^{-2} over the same area.

HI Absorption - Emission Studies of T_{spin}



Absorption Studies at cm-waves
are limited by the scarcity of
strong background sources.

- We cannot map the spatial distribution of the HI optical depth as we map the emissivity .
- Interesting objects never have a background source behind them !

More Background Sources !

- The SKA will allow sensitive absorption spectra ($\sigma_{\tau} \sim 0.05$) to be measured toward background sources as faint as 200 μJy .
- This means there will be 500 times more background sources (extragalactic continuum sources) available than for the VLA.
- The density of these background sources is \sim one per 4 square arc minutes.

Conclusions :

The SKA will improve Galactic spectroscopy of cm-wave lines by nearly two orders of magnitude in **brightness sensitivity**.

The SKA will allow us to study the HI optical depth, τ , and excitation temperature, T_{spin} , **wherever we like !**