

HIGH-RESOLUTION DARK MATTER DENSITY PROFILES OF THINGS DWARF GALAXIES: CORRECTING FOR NONCIRCULAR MOTIONS

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Received 2007 November 22; accepted 2008 June 11; published 2008 November 18

ABSTRACT

We present a new method to remove the impact of random and small-scale noncircular motions from H I velocity fields in (dwarf) galaxies in order to better constrain the dark matter properties for these objects. This method extracts the circularly rotating velocity components from the H I data cube and condenses them into a so-called bulk velocity field. We derive high-resolution (~ 0.2 kpc) rotation curves of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 based on bulk velocity fields derived from The H I Nearby Galaxy Survey obtained at the Very Large Array. We compare the bulk velocity field rotation curves with those derived from the traditional intensity-weighted mean velocity fields and find significant differences. The bulk velocity field rotation curves are significantly less affected by noncircular motions and constrain the dark matter distribution in our galaxies, allowing us to address the discrepancy between the inferred and predicted dark matter distribution in galaxies (the “cusp/core” problem). *Spitzer* Infrared Nearby Galaxies Survey $3.6\ \mu\text{m}$ data, which are largely unaffected by dust in these systems, as well as ancillary optical information, are used to separate the contribution of the baryons from the total matter content. Using stellar population synthesis models, assuming various sets of metallicity and star-formation histories, we compute stellar mass-to-light ratios for the $3.6\ \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5\ \mu\text{m}$ bands. Using our predicted value for the $3.6\ \mu\text{m}$ stellar mass-to-light ratio, we find that the observed dark matter distributions of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are inconsistent with the cusp-like dark matter halo predicted by Λ Cold Dark Matter models, even after corrections for noncircular motions. This result also holds for other assumptions about the stellar mass-to-light ratio. The distribution of dark matter within our sample galaxies is best described by models with a kpc-sized constant-density core.

Key words: dark matter – galaxies: halos – galaxies: individual (IC 2574, NGC 2366) – galaxies: kinematics and dynamics

1. INTRODUCTION

Cosmological Cold Dark Matter (CDM) simulations have been very successful in describing the observed large-scale structures in the universe (Spergel et al. 2003; Primack 2003). They have, however, been less successful in describing the observed dark matter density profiles of galaxies at small radii. The most commonly used models (from Navarro et al. 1996, 1997, hereafter referred to as the NFW model; see also Moore et al. 1998) predict that the dark matter density profile increases toward the center as a power law $\rho \sim R^\alpha$ with $\alpha \sim -1$ to -1.5 , giving rise to a “cusp” feature in the centers of galaxies. However, most observations do not confirm this NFW profile, instead preferring a sizeable central constant density core with $\alpha \simeq -0.2 \pm 0.2$ (de Blok et al. 2001; de Blok & Bosma 2002). The “cusp/core” problem is one aspect of the small-scale crisis in Λ Cold Dark Matter (Λ CDM) cosmology; the other two being the missing dwarf galaxies and the angular momentum problem (Klypin et al. 1999; Moore et al. 1999; Navarro et al. 1995).

Considerable research has been devoted to this problem, and the apparent inability of standard Λ CDM simulations to produce dark matter density profiles that match the observed profiles is now well known (Flores & Primack 1994; Moore 1994; de Blok et al. 2001; de Blok & Bosma 2002; Weldrake et al. 2003; Simon et al. 2003; Gentile et al. 2004; see also Swaters et al. 2003).

It has been argued that several observational systematic effects, such as beam smearing, pointing offsets, and noncircular

motions, could affect the measured inner slope of the density profile, and may therefore “hide” the signatures of cusps in the central parts of galaxies (van den Bosch et al. 2000; Swaters et al. 2003; Hayashi & Navarro 2006). The early rotation curves used to study the dark matter density profiles in Low Surface Brightness (LSB) galaxies were mainly based on H I data with large beam sizes, and beam smearing could potentially have flattened the observed slopes of the rotation curves. However, high-resolution H α rotation curves show consistency with the H I rotation curves (de Blok et al. 2001; McGaugh et al. 2001; Kuzio de Naray et al. 2006). From this, it seems that beam-smearing effects are not significant enough to erase the signature of the cusp.

When using one-dimensional long-slit spectra, potential cusps may also be “hidden” by telescope pointing offsets (i.e., slit offsets) with respect to the galaxy centers. However, de Blok et al. (2003) show that rotation curves observed by independent observers on different telescopes agree within the given errors and that pointing offsets are unlikely to exceed $\sim 0''.3$ (see also Marchesini et al. 2002; de Blok & Bosma 2002; de Blok 2004; Gentile et al. 2007). The insignificance of beam smearing and pointing offsets is also confirmed by high-resolution two-dimensional optical velocity fields of LSB galaxies (Kuzio de Naray et al. 2006).

One of the fundamental assumptions of most rotation curve studies is that the tracers that are typically used for galaxy dynamics, such as H I or H α , travel on circular orbits. Therefore, any significant noncircularity or random motions will affect

the results derived by such studies. Noncircular motions are not only thought to be due to star-formation processes, but also due to bars, spiral density waves, and noncircular halo potentials. For one dwarf LSB galaxy (DDO 47), Gentile et al. (2005) have quantified the noncircular motions and found them to be $\sim 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, i.e., to small by about an order of magnitude to explain the Λ CDM discrepancy. An analysis of noncircular motions in 19 galaxies from The H I Nearby Galaxy Survey (THINGS) in Trachternach et al. (2008) also finds similar results: especially in the low-luminosity galaxies, noncircular motions are too small to explain the observed discrepancies.

A different problem is that in order to isolate the dynamical contribution of the dark matter, the mass distribution of the baryons (gas and stars) needs to be determined first. For the neutral gas this can be directly derived from the integrated H I map, but for the stars this is less trivial. It requires knowledge of the stellar mass-to-light ratio (hereafter Y_*), which depends on several factors that are not well constrained such as the amount of extinction from dust, the star-formation history, and the stellar Initial Mass Function. Moreover, these factors are interdependent, making Y_* one of the parameters in galaxy mass modeling with the largest uncertainty. Therefore, in many studies, minimum and maximum disk assumptions are often used (van Albada & Sancisi 1986): the minimum disk assumes that the observed rotation curve is entirely due to dark matter and thus gives a hard upper limit to the dark matter properties in galaxies. The maximum disk hypothesis maximizes the rotation contribution of the stellar disk and thus provides an upper limit on Y_* or, equivalently, a lower limit on the contribution of dark matter. However, these assumptions, though they provide useful limits, are not able to determine the exact amount of dark matter in galaxies.

In this paper, we investigate the distribution of dark matter in two nearby dwarf galaxies, IC 2574 and NGC 2366, using observations obtained as part of THINGS (Walter et al. 2008). Dwarf galaxies are dominated by dark matter and the highly-resolved THINGS observations provide an opportunity to trace in detail the overall dynamics and constrain the dark matter distribution. The distorted velocity contours in IC 2574 and NGC 2366 indicate the presence of noncircular motions (see Walter et al. 2008; de Blok et al. 2008; Trachternach et al. 2008). A key element of our analysis is a new approach based on a Gaussian fit algorithm to decompose the H I profiles. This method reduces and quantifies the effects of random noncircular motions or localized distortions due to, for example, H I shells and thus helps to extract the velocity component representing the underlying “undisturbed” kinematics. In this paper, we focus only on the small-scale noncircular motions due to, e.g., star-formation events, which are not related to large-scale features such as nonaxisymmetric shapes of potentials etc. (see Trachternach et al. 2008 for a more extensive discussion on these large-scale noncircular motions). The adopted distances of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are 4.0 kpc and 3.4 kpc, respectively (Walter et al. 2008).

We also constrain the mass of the stellar component of IC 2574 by using the *Spitzer* Infrared Array Camera (IRAC) $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ data from the *Spitzer* Infrared Nearby Galaxies Survey (SINGS; Kennicutt et al. 2003). NGC 2366 is not part of the SINGS sample and for this galaxy we retrieved $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ data from the *Spitzer* archives. We combine these data with population synthesis models derived using the “GALAXEV” package of Bruzual & Charlot (2003). We compare mass models derived using our best $3.6 \mu\text{m } Y_*$ values with models derived

under different assumptions, such as maximum or minimum disk.

This paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we give a general description of data used in this paper. We derive the H I rotation curves of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 using a new Gaussian decomposition method in Section 3. We present our determinations of the masses of the stellar components of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 in Section 4. The derived mass models of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are presented in Section 5 and are fitted using a combination of halo models and Y_* assumptions. In Section 6, we measure the inner slopes of the mass density profiles of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 and the main results of this paper are summarized in Section 7.

2. DATA

THINGS is one of the largest H I survey programs undertaken with the NRAO⁶ Very Large Array (VLA) and comprises observations of 34 nearby galaxies. It has high spatial ($\sim 6''$) and spectral ($\leq 5.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) resolutions (Walter et al. 2008). In our analysis we use the natural-weighted cubes. In order to preserve the noise characteristics of the data, no residual scaling, primary beam correction, or blanking was applied. The channel separation in the two galaxies discussed here, $\delta V_{\text{channel}}$, is 2.6 km s^{-1} . To constrain the contribution of the stellar component to the total kinematics we use $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ data from the *Spitzer* Infrared Nearby Galaxies Survey (SINGS; Kennicutt et al. 2003) for IC 2574 and from the *Spitzer* archives for NGC 2366. These can be used as a proxy for the distribution of the stellar population. The resolution of $\sim 4''$ of the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ images is comparable to the THINGS resolution. In addition, we use ancillary optical *B*, *V*, and *R* images taken with the 2.1 m telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory (KPNO) as part of the SINGS survey. We show the data for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 in Figure 1.

3. BULK VELOCITY FIELDS

3.1. The Bulk-Motion Extraction Method

There are several ways to define a velocity field. These include first-moment maps, single Gaussian, multiple Gaussian, or hermite polynomial fits, as well as peak velocity fields (see de Blok et al. 2008 for a detailed discussion). Some, such as first-moment maps, Gaussian fits, and peak velocity fields, work well for single, symmetrical H I profiles, but fail to properly take into account the presence of multiple velocity components. In the upper-left panels of Figures 2 and 3 we show the intensity-weighted mean first-moment (hereafter IWM) velocity fields of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 (the “standard” velocity fields). From the distorted contours in these velocity fields, it is clear that there are strong noncircular motions in both galaxies. It is also clear that the IWM velocity fields are not optimal for deriving a rotation curve and/or correcting for the noncircular motions. One can try to capture these noncircular motions by fitting multiple Gaussian components to the profiles. However, even though it is possible to model a non-Gaussian profile using multiple Gaussian components, the standard method often implemented in astronomical software packages will frequently fail as it tries to fit these components simultaneously. This usually requires too many free parameters (i.e., amplitude,

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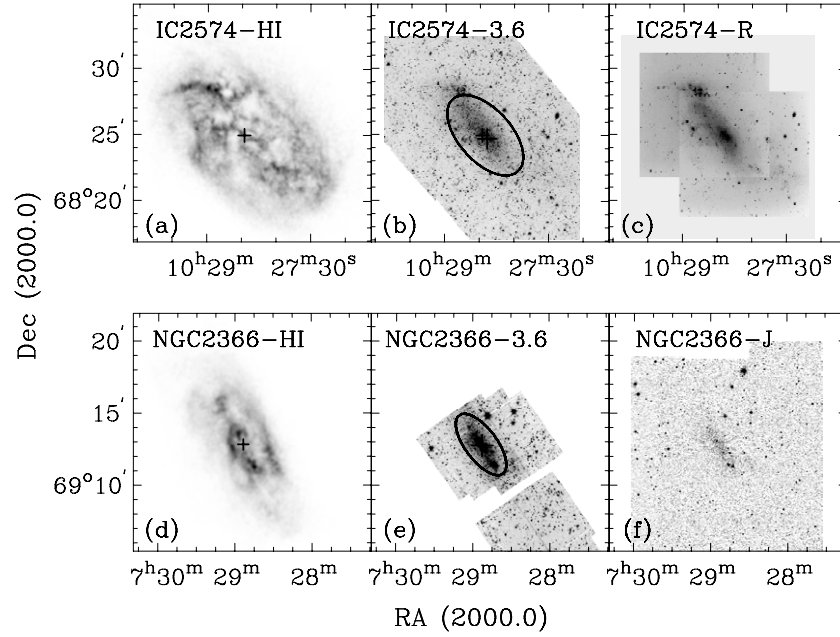


Figure 1. Total intensity maps of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 in various bands. (a), (d): integrated THINGS H I maps. The crosses indicate the derived dynamical centers in this paper. (b), (e): $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ image with superimposed the photometric centers as listed in NED (large crosses) and the dynamical centers as derived in this paper from the bulk velocity fields (small crosses). The ellipses indicate the ellipse fit discussed in Section 3.1. (c): optical R -band image obtained with the 2.1 m telescope at KPNO as part of the ancillary SINGS data (Kennicutt et al. 2003). (f): J -band image from 2MASS.

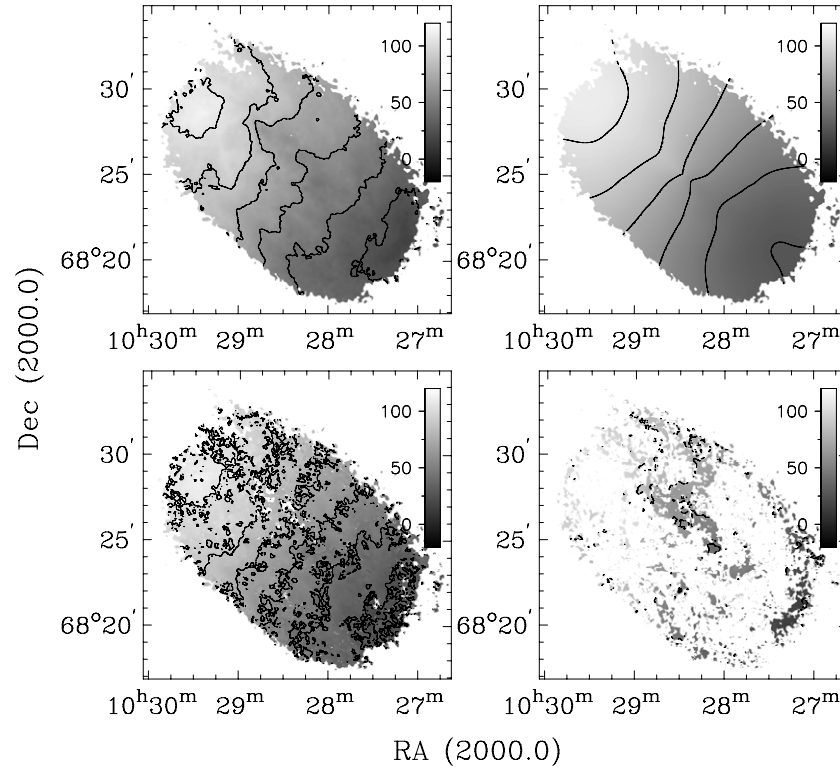


Figure 2. The velocity fields of IC 2574. Top-left: IWM velocity field from THINGS. Top-right: initial value velocity field for the bulk motion. Bottom-left: bulk velocity field. Bottom-right: velocity field of the noncircular motions. Velocity contours run from -60 km s^{-1} to 120 km s^{-1} with a spacing of 20 km s^{-1} . Note that the strongest noncircular motions seen in the central region of the IWM velocity field are removed in the extracted bulk velocity field. See Section 3.1 for a full description.

dispersion, and central position for each component used), quickly exceeding the typical number of data points in an H I profile. In addition, the presence of noise can result in the fit becoming sensitive to the values of the initial estimates. However, even if profiles are decomposed perfectly, we are

still left with the fundamental problem that a decomposition into Gaussian components does not give much insight as to which component is more representative of underlying circular rotation of the disk and which one represents noncircular motion or additional velocity components along the line of sight. In

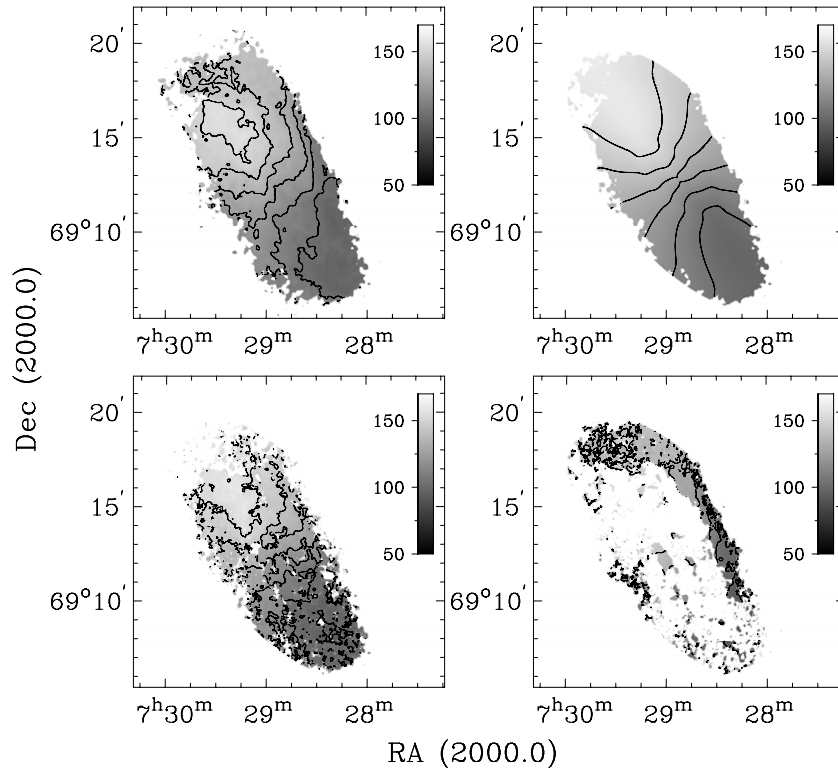


Figure 3. The velocity fields of NGC 2366. Top-left: IWM velocity field from THINGS. Top-right: initial value velocity field for the bulk motion. Bottom-left: bulk velocity field. Bottom-right: velocity field of the noncircular motions. Velocity contours run from -20 km s^{-1} to 170 km s^{-1} with a spacing of 15 km s^{-1} . Note that the strongest noncircular motions are found in the outer part. See Section 3.1 for a full description.

order to address this problem and extract the undisturbed “bulk motion” (i.e., the velocity most representative of the undisturbed rotation) from the H I data cube of a given galaxy, we devised an alternative Gaussian decomposition method. This method minimizes the effects of localized noncircular motions (such as those caused by star-formation processes) and extracts the circularly rotating components from the H I data cube. The method consists of the following steps.

3.1.1. Step I: Estimate the Initial, Approximate Rotation Curves

As an initial step, an approximate rotation curve is derived from a major axis position-velocity diagram. For this we need to derive the position angle (P.A.) of the major axis, but also the center coordinates (XPOS, YPOS), inclination (INCL), and systemic velocity (VSYS).

Initial estimates for XPOS, YPOS, P.A., and INCL can be derived from ellipse fits to isophotes in the H I surface density-map (0th moment map), optical, or infrared images. This gives approximate but reasonable initial values. In this paper, we used ellipse fits to the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ images of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 at a level of 0.03 MJy sr^{-1} to determine these initial values. We show the ellipse fits to the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ images for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 in the middle panels of Figure 1. An estimate for VSYS is determined by averaging the velocity values found near the center position. Using the obtained geometric parameters, we perform single Gaussian fits to the profiles found along the major axis in the H I data cube, and extract the rotation velocity (VROT). If multiple peaks with different velocities exist at a given spatial position along the major axis, we select one of them as the initial estimate for the bulk motion as determined by the average velocity at neighboring positions. We emphasize that at this stage we are only determining a first

approximation to the rotation velocity and any errors introduced by an incorrect selection of a velocity component will be corrected in subsequent steps.

3.1.2. Step II: Create the Model Velocity Field for the Bulk Motion

We now create an artificial velocity field using the previously obtained geometrical parameters. As we are at this stage only interested in the overall shape of the rotation curve, we approximate the values of VROT obtained above with a fifth-order polynomial. The model velocity field will be used as initial estimates for extracting the bulk motions. The model fields for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are shown in the top-right panels of Figures 2 and 3, respectively. Again, we stress that these model velocity fields are just first approximations. They are merely used to set the initial values for carrying out the multiple Gaussian decomposition described in the following step.

3.1.3. Step III: Perform the Single Gaussian Fit

We now perform single Gaussian fits to extract the typical velocities of all profiles in the data cube, taking into account the presence of possible secondary components. For this, we developed a program written in C. As is illustrated in the middle panel of Figure 4, if a profile consists of two Gaussian components, the primary (i.e., strongest intensity) Gaussian component is extracted as shown, taking into account the effect of the secondary component on the fit. To do this, the program uses only data points that are least affected by the secondary component (as shown by the filled circles in the middle panel of Figure 4).

We can judge the effect of the secondary component by making Gaussian fits to both halves of the primary Gaussian component separately (as defined with respect to the position

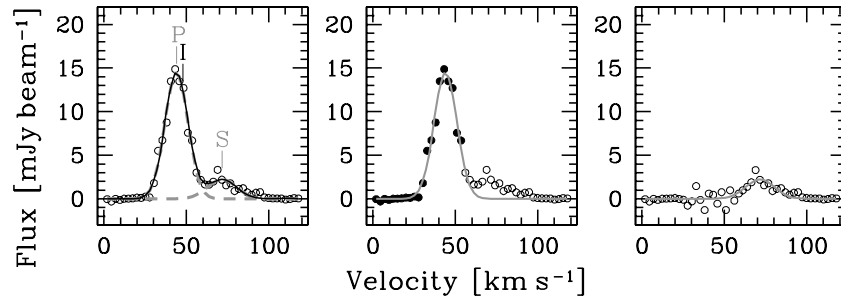


Figure 4. A schematic example of Gaussian decomposition using two Gaussian functions. Left: decomposed profiles with two Gaussian functions. P and S represent the central values of the primary and secondary Gaussian components and I denotes the IWM value. Middle: the primary Gaussian component is fitted only to the data points that are unaffected by the secondary component (filled circles). Right: the secondary Gaussian component is fitted to the residual after subtracting the primary Gaussian component from the raw profile. Note that the IWM value will deviate from that of the primary component by an amount which depends on the significance of the secondary. Section 3.1 gives a more detailed description.

of the peak flux). The fit to the side containing the secondary component will result in a larger dispersion compared with the side with only a single component. This difference can be used to indicate the approximate location of the secondary component in a profile.

3.1.4. Step IV: Extract the Bulk Velocity Field via the Multiple Gaussian Decomposition

In the last step, we assess whether the extracted velocities of the profiles in Step III are acceptable as representative of the underlying circular rotation of the disk. For this, we compare those velocities with the model velocity fields derived in Step II. If at some position the velocity difference (ΔV) is less than a prescribed limit (here we use $3\delta V_{\text{channel}}$), we select the velocity derived in Step III for the primary component as the velocity of the bulk motion at that position.

However, if the difference is larger, this suggests that a better velocity can be found by considering a secondary component, and we proceed as follows. The primary Gaussian component of the profile in Step III is subtracted from the original profile and subsequently a single Gaussian fit is made to the residual profile, yielding a second Gaussian component. This is illustrated in the right-most panel of Figure 4. When performing this second Gaussian fit, the model velocity field created in Step II is used to determine an initial fit value. We compare the velocity derived for the secondary component with the model velocity field derived. Likewise, we choose this velocity as the bulk velocity at this position, if the velocity difference ΔV is less than a certain limit (where we again use $3\delta V_{\text{channel}}$). In cases where the velocity difference is larger, and no satisfactory primary or secondary component is found, we simply put a blank value in that position. We also note that the extracted fits that satisfy our $\Delta V < 3\delta V_{\text{channel}}$ criterion, are only defined as the “bulk velocity” component if they have a significant flux. We demand a peak flux $> 3\sigma$, where σ is the root mean square (rms) noise in the cube. We thus substitute a blank value into the bulk velocity field at positions where the extracted velocity shows strong deviations or where no significant emission can be found. This means that our method does not “invent” data where there are none. Using these procedures, we have now extracted the first approximate bulk velocity field from the H I data cube.

We now repeat the entire process and go back to *Step I*. However, rather than using the major axis estimates, we now fit a full “tilted ring model” (Begeman 1989) to the extracted bulk velocity field obtained in Step IV and derive a second approximation to the rotation curve parameters (XPOS, YPOS, VSYS, P.A., INCL, and VROT). Using these newly determined

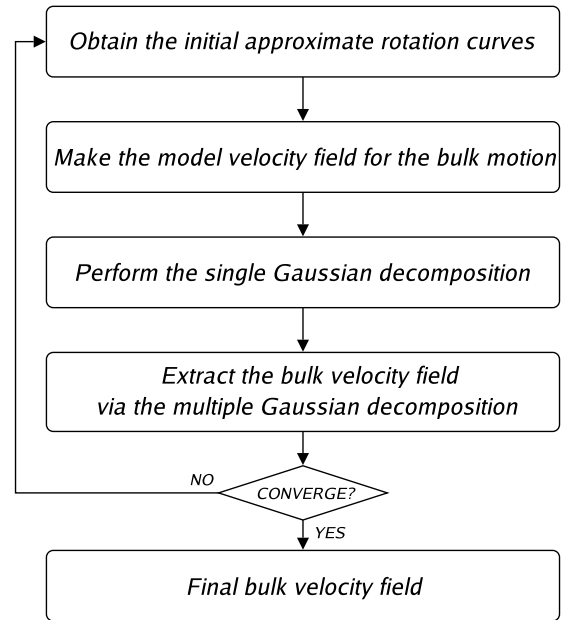


Figure 5. A schematic diagram of the bulk-motion extraction method. This flow chart shows the overall procedure for extracting the bulk velocity field from the H I data cube. The procedure is iterated until the convergence criterion is met (see the text for details). The method is fully described in Section 3.1.

tilted ring parameters, we construct a second, improved model velocity field for the bulk motion, which is less affected by additional components along the line of sight, and then proceed to *Steps II, III, and IV*. In this way, we iterate the above procedures until the mean difference (after one round of 3σ outlier rejection) between successive velocity fields is less than $3\delta V_{\text{channel}}$. We have tested this method using different initial conditions (model velocity fields) and find that the result is independent of these conditions. Empirically it was determined that three or four iterations lead to a stable result. The procedure is summarized in Figure 5.

The bulk velocity method works particularly well for galaxies in which noncircular motions form a significant part of the rotation velocity. For galaxies with high-rotation velocities, the method produces results very similar to the hermite polynomial method for constructing velocity fields described in de Blok et al. (2008).

3.2. The Bulk Velocity Fields of IC 2574 and NGC 2366

We applied this method to IC 2574 and NGC 2366. The final extracted bulk velocity fields are shown in the bottom-left

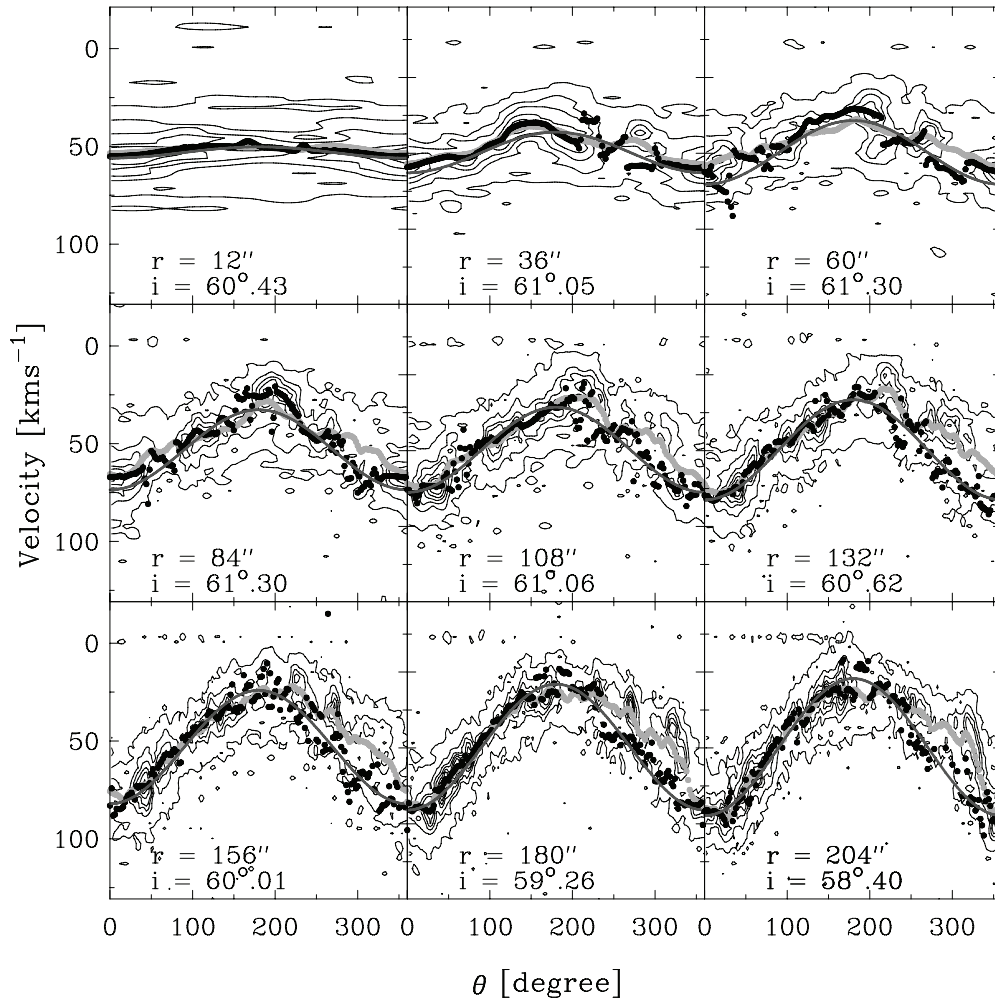


Figure 6. Azimuthal position–velocity diagrams of IC 2574. The observed velocities are displayed as a function of θ along ellipses in the plane of sky. The angle θ is measured anticlockwise with respect to the receding major axis in the plane of the sky. Each ellipse is defined by a radius and inclination as labeled in each panel. All ellipses have identical dynamical centers as derived in this paper from the bulk velocity field (see Figure 1). The width of the ellipse rings used for the azimuthal integration is $1''.5$. Contours start at $+1\sigma$ in steps of $+5\sigma$ with $\sigma = 0.56 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$. The light gray dots represent the IWM velocity and the black dots indicate the bulk velocity derived by our method in Section 3.3. The dark gray solid line on each panel represents the expected “bulk” motion. In many cases, especially for $R < 300''$ and $\theta \sim 320^\circ$, the IWM velocities deviate significantly from the symmetric shape of the rotation curve.

panels of Figures 2 and 3, respectively. Most disturbances seen in the IWM velocity fields of both galaxies are removed, especially in the central regions of IC 2574 and the north-western part of NGC 2366. In general a warp significantly changes the P.A. of the kinematical major axis as a function of radius and is found in the outer parts of a galaxy (Bosma 1978). No significant changes of the derived PAs, as will be shown in Section 3.3, of the tilted ring models of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are shown in regions where most disturbances are seen. Therefore, these disturbances are not likely to be from a warp. As a bonus, we also obtain the velocity fields of the strong noncircular motions, which are shown in the bottom-right panels of Figures 2 and 3. These contain the velocities of the primary components at the positions where these primary components were found to track the noncircular motions, i.e., this is not a residual velocity field. In order to visualize how well the extracted bulk velocity field traces the rotation of the gas, we use azimuthal position-velocity diagrams measured along ellipses defined using the tilted ring models. In a quiescent galaxy with only circular motions, one expects the observed velocities to follow a cosine as a function of azimuth. Any regions containing noncircular motions deviate from the cosine curves and we can therefore use the

position-velocity diagrams to assess whether the bulk-motion extraction method is able to properly decompose the multiple profiles and identify the bulk-motion component properly (see Stil & Israel 2002 for an analysis using these azimuthal position-velocity diagrams to quantify noncircular motions).

In Figures 6 and 7, we show the azimuthal position-velocity diagrams of IC 2574 and NGC 2366, respectively. In Figure 6, strong noncircular motions in IC 2574 are easily identified at $\theta \sim 320^\circ$ at most radii. For example, in the region at $R \sim 228''$ and $\theta \sim 320^\circ$, two clearly separated profiles are visible. This is where the IWM velocities are strongly affected by noncircular motions. These noncircular motions are caused by the effects of the supergiant shell in IC 2574 (discussed in Walter et al. 1998). In contrast, the bulk velocities extracted by our method follow a sinusoidal line tracing the underlying bulk motion of IC 2574. Similarly, for NGC 2366 in Figure 7 we can see the presence of strong noncircular motions at $\theta \sim 270^\circ$ at most radii. The IWM velocities, affected by noncircular motions, display a non-symmetric shape in the position-velocity diagram in regions with $R > 300''$ and $\theta \sim 270^\circ$. The extracted bulk velocities again have a sinusoidal shape, indicating that the bulk velocity field for NGC 2366 indeed traces the underlying rotation.

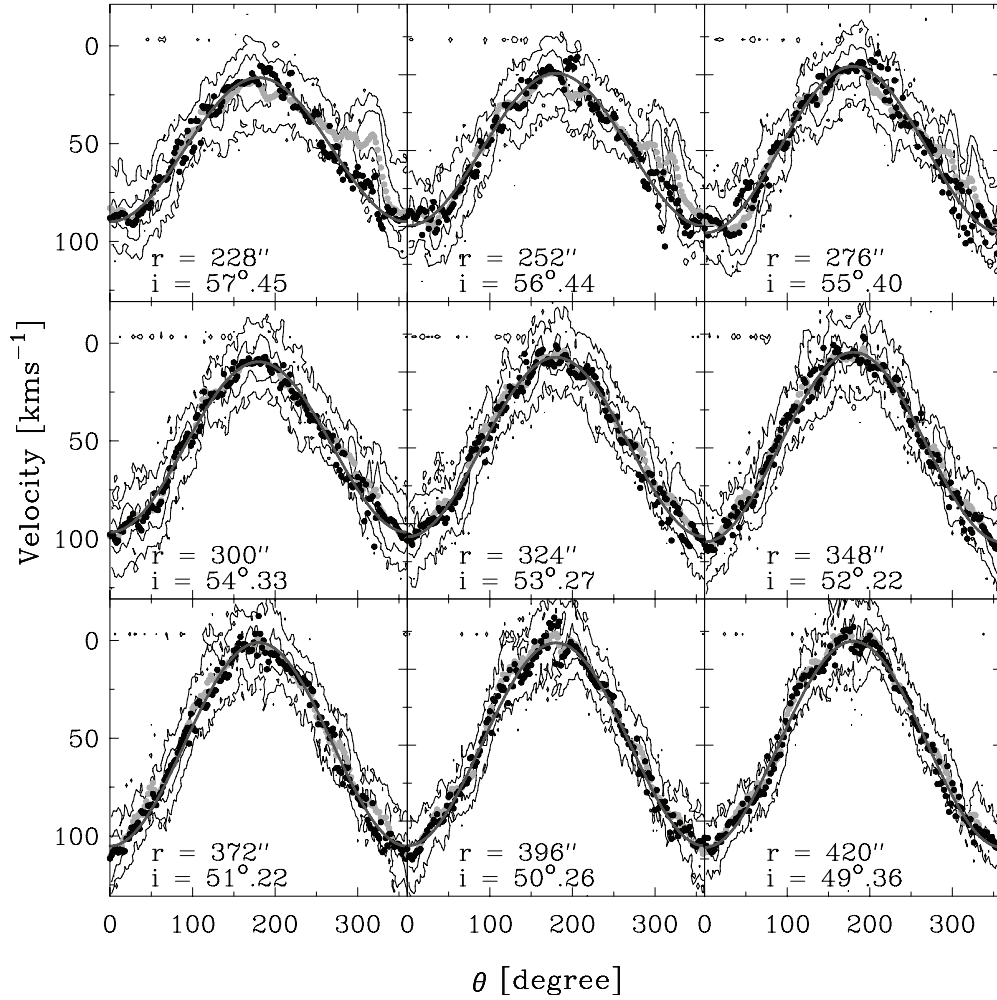


Figure 6. (Continued)

3.3. H I Rotation Curves

We derived the rotation curves of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 using the bulk velocity fields obtained in Section 3.2. In order to quantify the difference with the IWM velocity field, we also derive the rotation curves from the latter velocity fields.

We used the GIPSY task ROTCUR to make tilted ring fits to the bulk and IWM velocity fields. The initial estimates of the ring parameters, such as XPOS, YPOS, P.A., and INCL were determined by an ellipse fit to the IRAC 3.6 μm images for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 (except VSYS which was derived from the H I global profile). After fixing the position of the dynamical center (XPOS, YPOS) and VSYS, we run ROTCUR with P.A. and INCL as free parameters. We made low-order polynomial fits (usually of fifth order) to the P.A. and INCL distributions to describe the large-scale variations with radius. We fixed P.A. and INCL to these fit values and ran ROTCUR again with XPOS, YPOS, and VSYS as free parameters. From this, we radially average the XPOS, YPOS, and VSYS and obtain more fine-tuned mean values. These values were fixed again and ROTCUR was run once more leaving the P.A. and INCL free. We iterated the ROTCUR task in this way until all ring parameters converged. For the last step, we fixed all ring parameters except VROT and derived the final rotation curves of IC 2574 and NGC 2366. The derived rotation curves are shown in Figures 8 and 9 and the tilted ring parameters are summarized in Table 1.

In the case of IC 2574 we found that the maximum difference between rotation velocities as derived from the IWM and bulk

Table 1
Parameters of Tilted Ring Models of IC 2574 and NGC 2366

Name	α (2000.0) (hh:mm:ss.s)	δ (2000.0) (dd:mm:ss.s)	V_{sys} (km s $^{-1}$)	$\langle i \rangle$ ($^{\circ}$)	$\langle \text{P.A.} \rangle$ ($^{\circ}$)	D (Mpc)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NGC 2366	07:28:53.4	+69:12:51.1	104.0	63.8	39.8	3.4
IC 2574	10:28:27.7	+68:24:59.4	53.1	53.4	55.7	4.0

Notes. Columns 1 and 2, center positions. Column 3, systemic velocity derived from a tilted ring fit using the bulk velocity field as described in Section 3.3. Column 4, average inclination of the tilted ring model. Column 5, average P.A. of the tilted ring model. Column 6, distances as given in Walter et al. (2008).

velocity fields is about $\sim 14 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ at a radius of around 7 kpc, as shown in Figures 10 and 11 and this is a significant difference. Note also the decreased scatter in the tilted ring parameters, compared with the IWM tilted ring model presented in Figure 10. This can be considered as circumstantial evidence that the bulk velocity field is less affected by noncircular motions and therefore traces the underlying rotation of IC 2574 more accurately than the IWM velocity field.

We note the large difference between the bulk velocity field rotation curve and the rotation curve derived by Martimbeau et al. (1994) in an earlier study (Figure 11). Martimbeau et al. (1994) used an IWM velocity field and adopted a large value for the inclination ($\sim 75^{\circ}$), both of which are responsible for this difference.

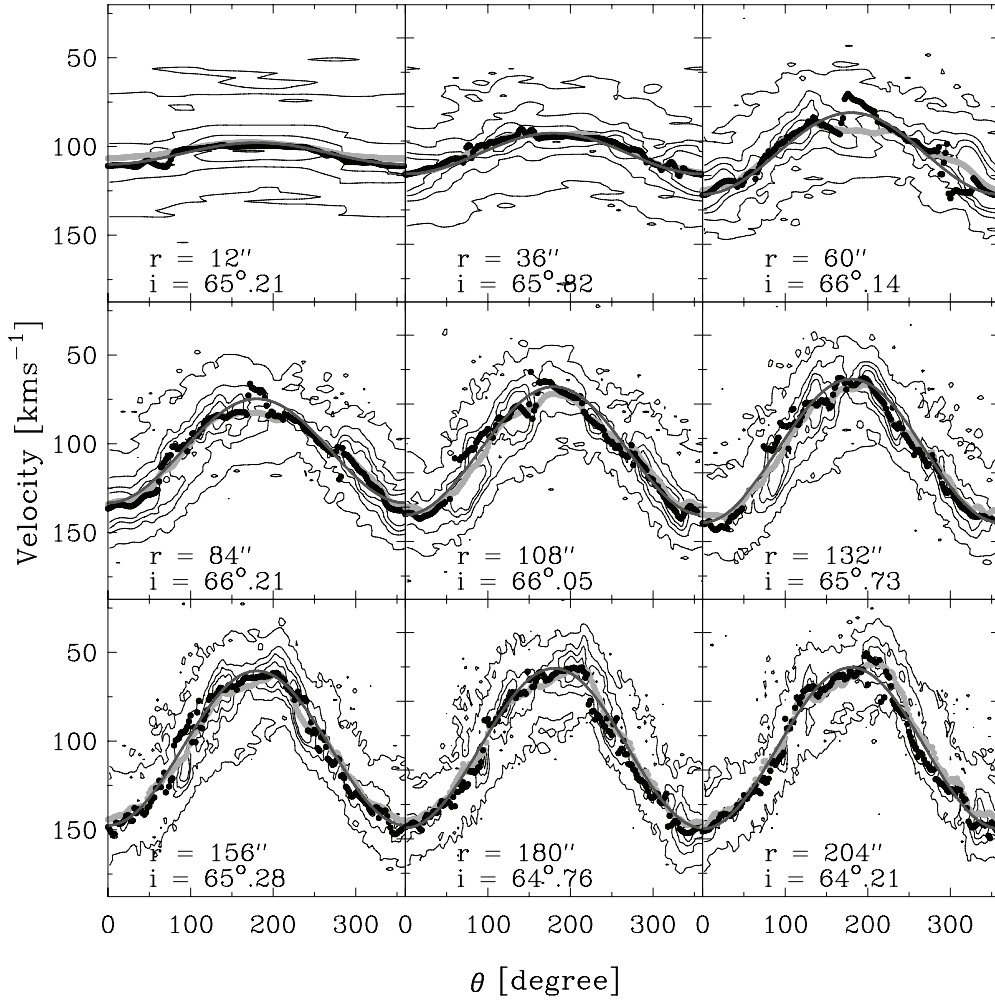


Figure 7. Azimuthal position–velocity diagrams of NGC 2366. The observed velocities are displayed as a function of θ along ellipses in the plane of sky. The angle θ is measured anticlockwise with respect to the receding major axis in the plane of the sky. Each ellipse is defined with a radius and inclination as labeled in each panel. All ellipses have identical dynamical centers as derived in this paper from the bulk velocity field (see Figure 1). The width of the ellipse rings used for the azimuthal integration is $1''.5$. Contours start at $+2\sigma$ in steps of $+10\sigma$ with $\sigma = 0.52 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$. The light gray dots represent the IWM velocity and the black dots indicate the bulk velocity derived by our method in Section 3.3. The dark gray solid line on each panel represents the expected “bulk” motion. In many cases, especially for $R > 300''$ and $\theta \sim 270^\circ$, the IWM velocities deviate significantly from the symmetric shape of the rotation curve.

We compare the rotation curve of NGC 2366 derived from the bulk velocity field with the one derived from the IWM velocity field in Figure 12. The derived geometrical tilted ring parameters from both bulk and IWM velocity fields are consistent with each other, except for small differences in the P.A. We do find a significant velocity difference in the outer parts. Larger noncircular motions thus exist in the outer parts of NGC 2366 confirming the impression given by the bottom-right panel of Figure 3.

Figure 13 compares our bulk rotation curve of NGC 2366 with previous determinations by Hunter et al. (2001) and Swaters (1999). The latter curve agrees with the current data out to 5.5 kpc. The Hunter et al. (2001) curve is systematically lower than our bulk curve. A partial explanation is that they used a higher inclination of 65° , but this difference is not large enough to explain the entire discrepancy. Though Hunter et al. (2001) do not explicitly state how their velocity field was constructed, it is likely that they used an IWM map, rather than one based on profile fits.

Declining rotation curves at the outer parts of a galaxy have been often considered as an indication that the end of the dark matter distribution has been reached (Carignan & Puche 1990; Casertano & van Gorkom 1991; Ryder et al. 1997; Carignan &

Purton 1998). However, as shown in Figure 13, the possibility that a declining rotation curve at the outer parts of a galaxy is simply mimicked by noncircular motions cannot be ruled out.

The comparisons between IWM and bulk velocity results given above have to some degree been qualitative. To really quantify the presence of noncircular motions in both types of velocity fields and gauge the effectiveness of the bulk velocity method in removing these effects, we show here harmonic decompositions of the IWM and bulk velocity fields of IC 2574. We refer to Trachternach et al. (2008) for an extensive discussion of the method. In summary, we used the GIPSY task RESWRI to decompose the velocity fields into sine and cosine terms and kept only the center position fixed during the harmonic expansion. We included terms only up to third order. The line-of-sight velocity then has the following form:

$$v_{\text{los}}(R) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^3 \left[c_n(R) \cos n\psi + s_n(R) \sin n\psi \right] + \text{resid.}, \quad (1)$$

where c_0 represents the systemic velocity, and c_1 the rotation velocity, the c_2 , c_3 , s_1 , s_2 , and s_3 components quantify noncircular motions. For us, the total amplitudes of the noncircular

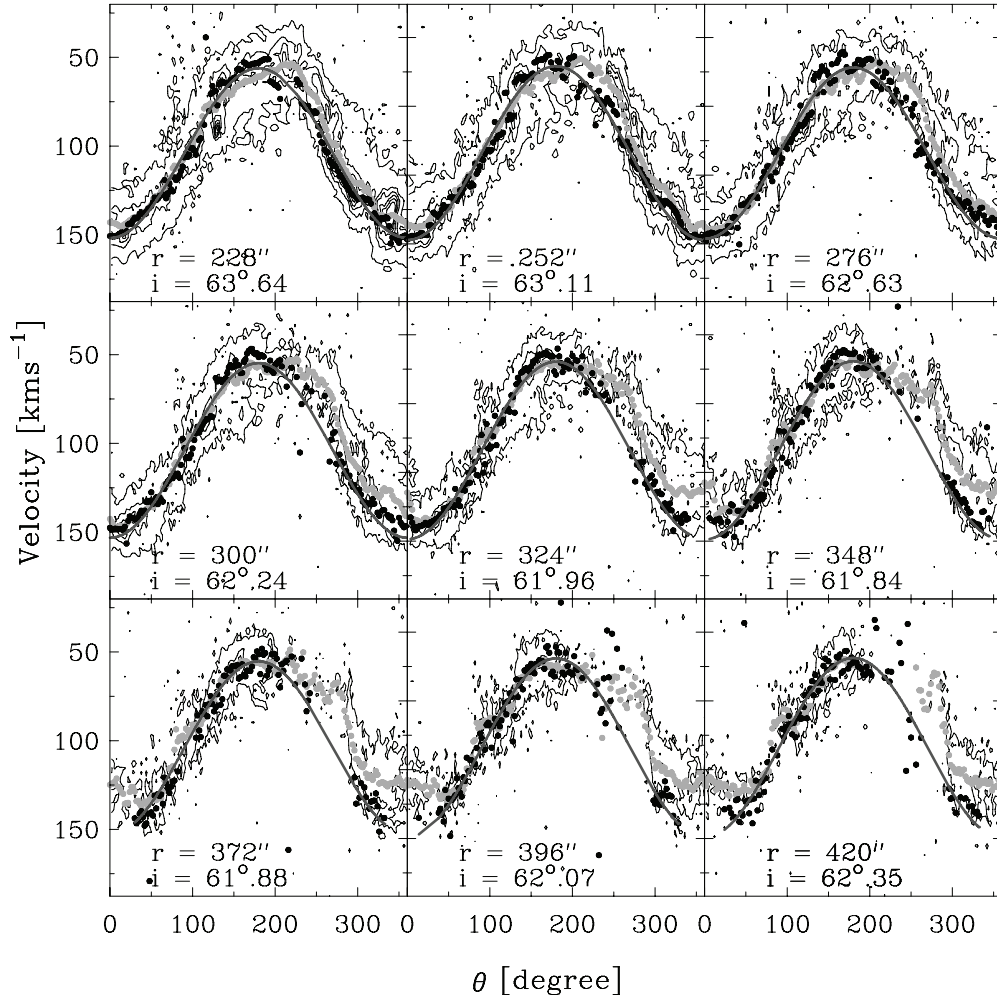


Figure 7. (Continued)

motions are of most interest. The median absolute amplitudes $\langle A \rangle$ of each component were calculated by taking the median of $A_n(R)$, where

$$A_n(R) = \sqrt{c_n(R)^2 + s_n(R)^2}, \quad (2)$$

for $n > 1$, and

$$A_1(R) = \sqrt{s_1(R)^2}, \quad (3)$$

for $n = 1$ (c_1 is the rotation velocity). As can be seen in the top-left panel of Figure 14, the radially averaged, median amplitudes for the $n = 1$, and $n = 3$ components are small for both velocity fields. For the second order ($n = 2$), however, the harmonic decomposition of the bulk velocity field results in a much smaller amplitude than that of the IWM velocity field. The effect of the bulk velocity method can be seen even more clearly in the top-center panel of Figure 14. Here, we plot the absolute amplitude of the noncircular motions using the following equation:

$$\langle A(R) \rangle = \sqrt{s_1(R)^2 + c_2(R)^2 + s_2(R)^2 + c_3(R)^2 + s_3(R)^2}. \quad (4)$$

The harmonic components found in the IWM velocity field show large amplitudes between $150'' < R < 350''$, whereas the results from the bulk velocity field are consistent with regular circular rotation.

3.4. The Mass Model for the Gas Component

The rotation curves obtained from the bulk velocity field reflect the total (baryonic + dark matter) kinematics of galaxies and in order to say anything about the dark matter, we thus need to quantify the contribution by the baryons.

To derive the contribution of the gas component to the total kinematics the radial H I surface density distribution is required. This is obtained from the integrated H I map (natural-weighted; Walter et al. 2008) using the derived tilted ring model parameters. The H I radial surface density is then used to derive the corresponding contribution to the rotation velocity after correcting the surface density for the presence of helium and metals (i.e., after scaling by a factor of 1.4; de Blok et al. 2008). We use the task ROTMOD implemented in GIPSY and assume an infinitely thin disk. The rotation velocities for the gas component of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are presented in the bottom-left panels of Figures 19 and 20, respectively.

4. STELLAR COMPONENT

4.1. The 3.6 μ m Surface Brightness Profile

After removing bright foreground stars in the vicinity of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 manually, the 3.6 μ m surface brightness profiles are determined using the ELLINT task in GIPSY and

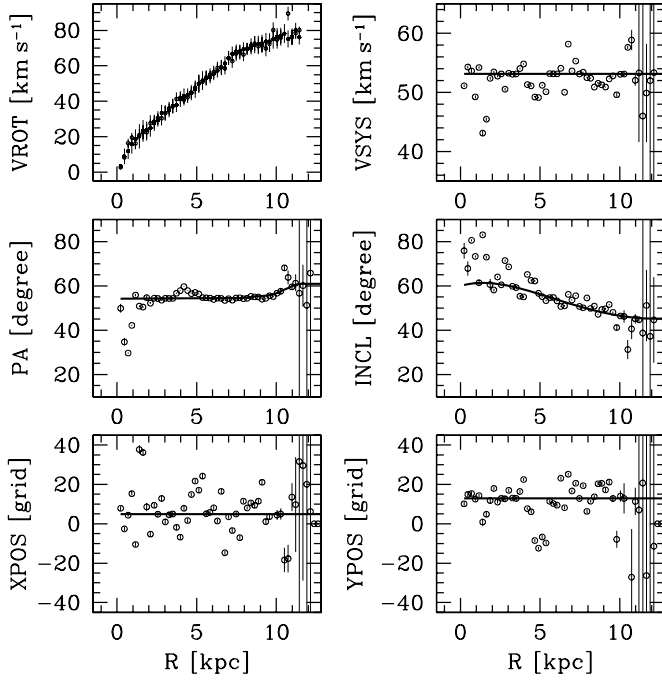


Figure 8. The tilted ring model derived from the bulk velocity field of IC 2574. The open black circles in all panels indicate the fit made with all parameters free. The filled black circles in the VROT panel were derived using the entire velocity field after fixing other ring parameters to the values (solid lines) as shown in the panels. See Figure 11 for a larger scale. In all other panels the solid lines show the values as a function of radius adopted for the final tilted ring model.

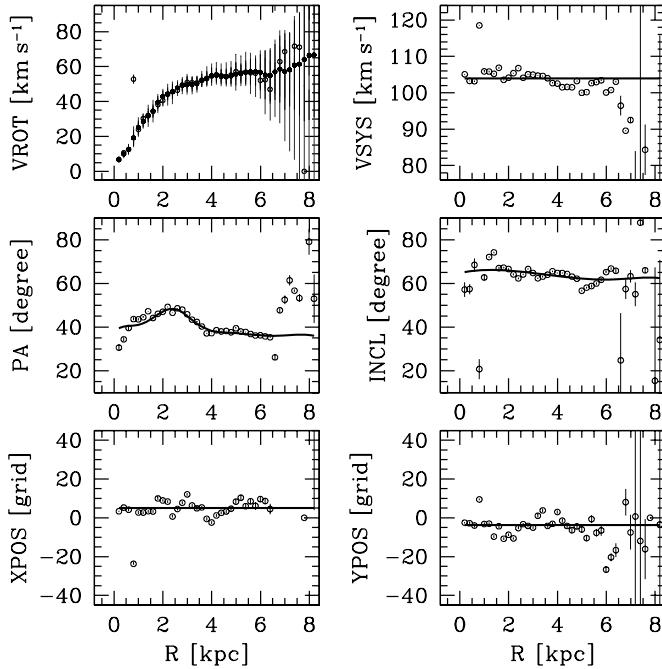


Figure 9. The tilted ring model derived from the bulk velocity field of NGC 2366. The open black circles in all panels indicate the fit made with all ring parameters free. The filled black circles in the VROT panel were derived using the entire velocity field after fixing other ring parameters to the values (solid lines) as shown in the panels. See Figure 13 for a larger scale. In all other panels the solid lines show the values as a function of radius adopted for the final tilted ring model.

the tilted ring fit parameters derived in Section 3.3. We used the standard IRAC calibration which provides flux values in units of MJy sr⁻¹. To convert this to surface brightness units of

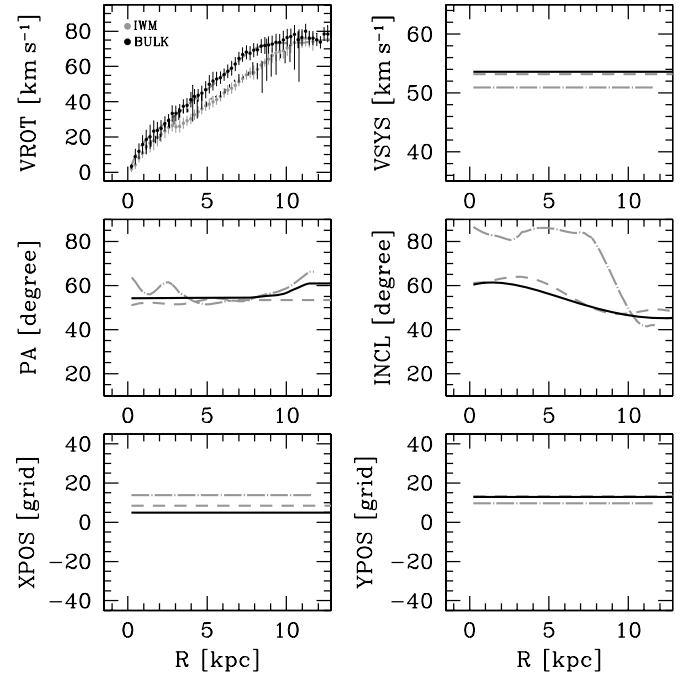


Figure 10. Comparison of the H I rotation curves derived from the IWM and bulk velocity fields of IC 2574. The filled gray circles and long dash-dotted lines represent the rotation curves from the IWM velocity field. The gray dashed lines are used as initial condition for a bulk velocity field model. The black dots and solid lines show the adopted rotation curves of IC 2574 using the bulk velocity field. The large difference in inclinations between IWM and bulk velocity fields is clearly evident in the panel of INCL (inclination) and this results in a significant difference (~ 14 km s⁻¹) of VROT (rotation velocity). More details are given in Section 3.3.

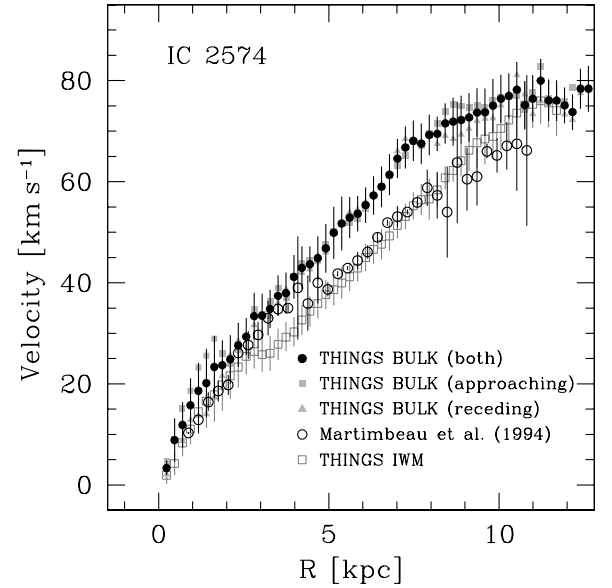


Figure 11. Comparison of the rotation curve of IC 2574 with the rotation curves from literature. The filled black circles and open squares represent the rotation curves from the bulk and IWM velocity field, respectively. The filled gray squares and triangles are derived using only the approaching and receding sides of the bulk velocity field with the final tilted ring model in Figure 8 (black solid curves). The open circles were adopted from Martimbeau et al. (1994). More details are given in Section 3.3.

mag arcsec⁻² we use

$$\mu_{3.6\mu\text{m}} = -2.5 \times \log_{10} \left[\frac{S_{3.6\mu\text{m}} \times 2.35 \times 10^{-5}}{ZP_{3.6\mu\text{m}}} \right], \quad (5)$$

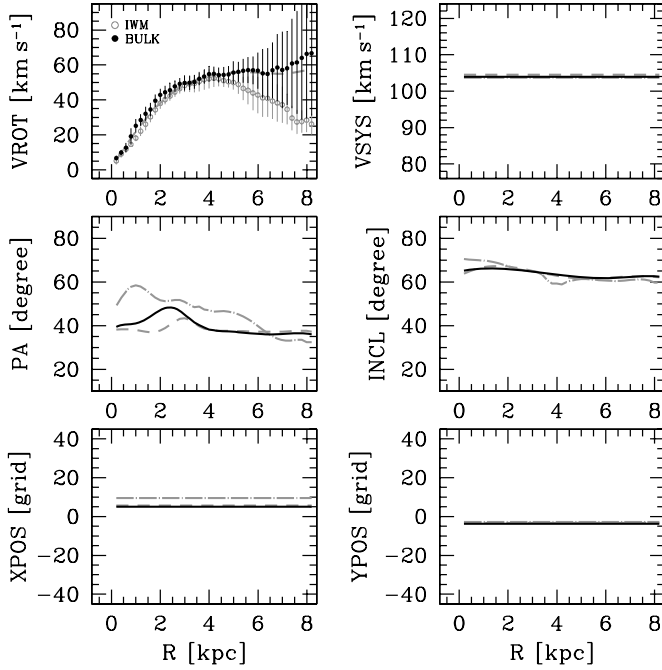


Figure 12. Comparison of the H I rotation curves derived from the IWM and bulk velocity fields of NGC 2366. The open gray circles and long dash-dotted lines represent the rotation curves from the IWM velocity field. The gray dashed lines are used as initial condition for a bulk velocity field model. The black dots and solid lines show the adopted rotation curves of NGC 2366 using the bulk velocity field. See Figure 13 for a detailed comparison with literature values.

where $S_{3.6\mu\text{m}}$ is the flux value of the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ band in units of MJy sr^{-1} . $ZP_{3.6\mu\text{m}}$ is the IRAC zero magnitude flux density in Jy and is 280.9 (Reach et al. 2005). The final surface brightness profiles for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 in the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ band are shown in the top-left panel of Figures 15 and 16, respectively.

4.2. Determining the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ and $4.5\mu\text{m}$ Υ_* Values

In general, the Υ_* values at optical wavelengths are affected by many factors, including dust, age, metallicity, initial mass function (IMF), and recent star formation. These give rise to large uncertainties in the inferred Υ_* values with corresponding uncertainties in dark matter halo parameters. To circumvent this problem, some assumptions for the value of Υ_* , such as minimum disk or maximum disk are usually used when performing disk-halo decompositions (van Albada & Sancisi 1986; see discussion in de Blok et al. 2008). However, the derived dark matter halo properties derived using these minimum/maximum disk assumptions are, as discussed above, only upper/lower limits of the properties on the dark matter halo.

Optical colors of the disk are also often used to put further constraints on Υ_* . A relation between optical colors (e.g., $B-R$, $B-V$) and Υ_* has been found in earlier work (e.g., Bell & de Jong 2001). However these previous studies do not provide the Υ_* values for the IRAC bands, so we cannot use them here. We have therefore calculated the Υ_* values in the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ and $4.5\mu\text{m}$ bands. For this calculation we constructed stellar population synthesis models, with various sets of metallicity and star-formation histories using the “GALAXEV” package of Bruzual & Charlot (2003). Assuming an age of 12 Gyr (as found for the Local Group in Whiting 1999), we find a well-defined relation between Υ_*^K and Υ_* in the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ and $4.5\mu\text{m}$ bands as shown in Figure 17. These can be parameterized as follows:

$$\Upsilon_*^{3.6} = B^{3.6} \times \Upsilon_*^K + A^{3.6}, \quad (6)$$

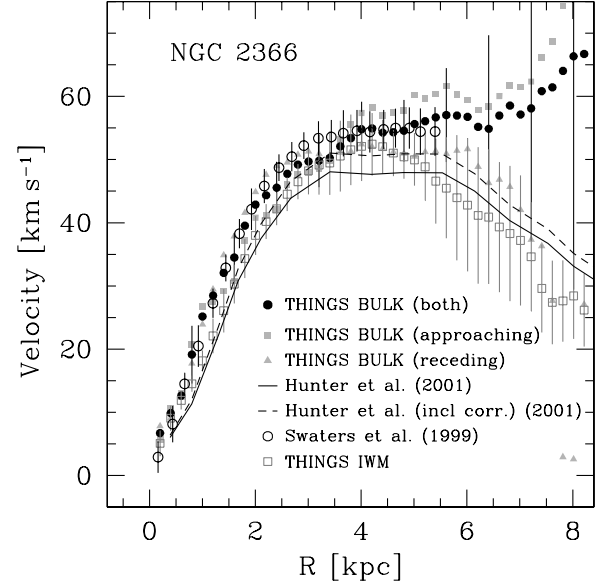


Figure 13. Comparison of the rotation curve of NGC 2366 with rotation curves from the literature. The filled black circles and open squares represent the rotation curves from the bulk and IWM velocity field, respectively. The filled gray squares and triangles are derived using only the approaching and receding sides of the bulk velocity field with the final tilted ring model in Figure 9 (black solid curves). Open circles were adopted from Swaters (1999) and the solid line shows the rotation curve from Hunter et al. (2001). The dashed line indicates the corrected Hunter et al. (2001) curve using the inclination of the THINGS IWM curve. A full description is given in Section 3.3.

Table 2
Coefficients for the Υ_* Relations Equations (6)–(8)

λ	A^λ	B^λ
	(1)	(2)
$3.6\mu\text{m}$	−0.05	0.92
$4.5\mu\text{m}$	−0.08	0.91

Color	IC 2574			NGC 2366		
	a^K	b^K	$\langle \Upsilon_*^{3.6} \rangle$	a^K	b^K	$\langle \Upsilon_*^{3.6} \rangle$
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
$B - V$	−0.59	0.60	0.44	−0.60	0.72	0.33
$B - R$	−0.67	0.42		...	...	

Notes. Columns 1 and 2, coefficients for the relations between Υ_*^K and Υ_* in the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ and $4.5\mu\text{m}$ bands derived in Section 4.2. Columns 3 and 4, coefficients for the relations between Υ_*^K and optical colors given in Bell & de Jong (2001), adopting 20% solar metallicity and a scaled Salpeter IMF for IC 2574. Columns 5 and 8, average Υ_* in the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ band ($M_\odot/L_\odot$). Columns 6 and 7, coefficients for the relation between Υ_*^K and optical color given in Bell & de Jong (2001), adopting 10% solar metallicity and a scaled Salpeter IMF for NGC 2366.

for the $3.6\mu\text{m}$ band and,

$$\Upsilon_*^{4.5} = B^{4.5} \times \Upsilon_*^K + A^{4.5}, \quad (7)$$

for the $4.5\mu\text{m}$ band with coefficients, $A^{3.6}$, $B^{3.6}$, $A^{4.5}$, and $B^{4.5}$ as given in Table 2. Bell & de Jong (2001; their Table 4) give the relations between the Υ_*^K and optical colors and we have

$$\log_{10}(\Upsilon_*^K) = b^K \times \text{Optical Color} + a^K, \quad (8)$$

where a^K and b^K are also given in Table 2 for the appropriate colors.

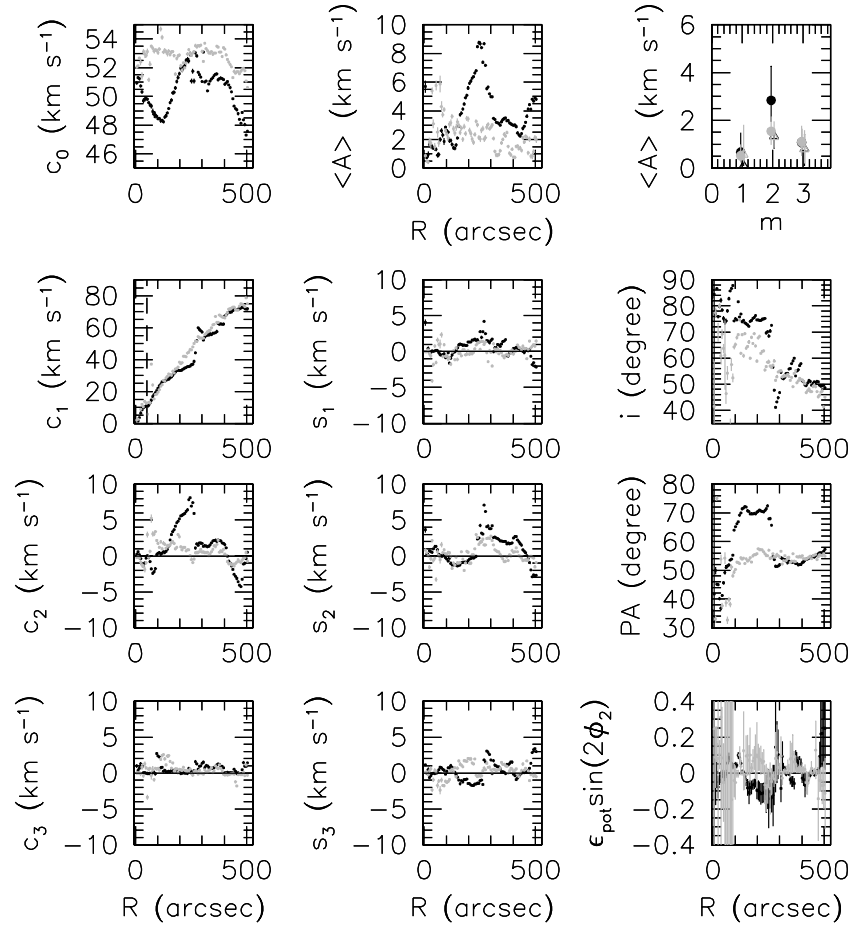


Figure 14. Harmonic expansion for IC 2574. c_0 and c_1 are the systemic and the rotation velocities, respectively. c_2 , c_3 , s_1 , s_2 , and s_3 components quantify noncircular motions. $\langle A \rangle$ is the median absolute amplitudes as given in Equations (2), (3), and (4). Black and gray dots represent the harmonic decomposition results of the IWM velocity field and the bulk velocity, respectively. See Section 3.3 for a detailed description.

Combining Equation (6) with Equation (8), adopting 20% solar metallicity (Miller & Hodge 1996) and a scaled Salpeter IMF cutting off the stars less massive than $\sim 0.35 M_{\odot}$ (Bell & de Jong 2001), we calculated $Y_{\star}$ for IC 2574 in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band. As mentioned in Section 2, we use the ancillary optical B , V , and R images to derive the radial color distribution of IC 2574. In the outer parts of the galaxy, we extrapolate the surface brightness profile using exponential fits. From these fits we extract optical colors ($B - R$ and $B - V$) of IC 2574 as shown in the top-right panel of Figure 15. The colors become bluer with increasing radius, consistent with earlier results found for spiral galaxies (de Jong 1996). In general, these color gradients can be explained by different star-formation histories and thus different present-day stellar populations, with relatively older populations in the inner parts than in the outer parts. This population change therefore also implies radial changes in $Y_{\star}$ in galaxies. In order to reflect this $Y_{\star}$ variation, we take the color gradient into account when determining $Y_{\star}$. The resulting trends are shown in the bottom-left panel of Figure 15. To determine our final $Y_{\star}$ values, we simply average the $Y_{\star}^K$ values as derived from $B - R$ and $B - V$, respectively. The average $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ used for the final mass model of the stellar component of IC 2574 is shown in the bottom-right panel of Figure 15 (gray solid line).

Similarly, we calculated $Y_{\star}$ values in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band for NGC 2366 using Equations (6) and (8). For NGC 2366, we used a 10% solar metallicity (Hunter & Elmegreen 2006) and a scaled Salpeter (1955) IMF. We used the optical color ($B - V$)

of NGC 2366 given in Hunter & Elmegreen (2006) and found the coefficients of a^K and b^K as shown in Table 2. We used a constant average color, $(B - V) = 0.31$, since the radial $B - V$ color distribution given in Hunter & Elmegreen (2006) is nearly constant (except where the super-giant H II region of NGC 2363 is located at a radius ~ 1 kpc). From this we obtained $Y_{\star}^{3.6} = 0.33$ for NGC 2366 as given in Table 2. See also de Blok et al. (2008) for a comparison between the stellar disk masses of a number of THINGS galaxies derived using our method and the approach adopted by Leroy et al. (2008).

The $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ emission may contain contributions from polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) features but, in the case of the dwarfs, the contribution of PAHs is not likely to be very high (see Walter et al. 2007 for a study of the SINGS dwarfs). The $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ emission is likely to be a good proxy for the old stellar population even if there can be contributions from the intermediate-age population like asymptotic giant branch stars. Although the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ images thus provide a virtually dust-free picture of the stellar component of a galaxy, the optical colors that are implicitly used to determine $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ are possibly affected by dust. However, Bell & de Jong (2001) show that $Y_{\star}^K$ is only weakly dependent on optical color, in contrast with $Y_{\star}^B$. This is illustrated by the low values of b^K in the IC 2574 $Y_{\star}^K$ relation (~ 0.6 for $B - V$ and ~ 0.4 for $B - R$), especially when compared with the much higher b^B values listed in Bell & de Jong (2001). The precise value of $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ is thus not very sensitive to variations in $B - V$ or $B - R$.

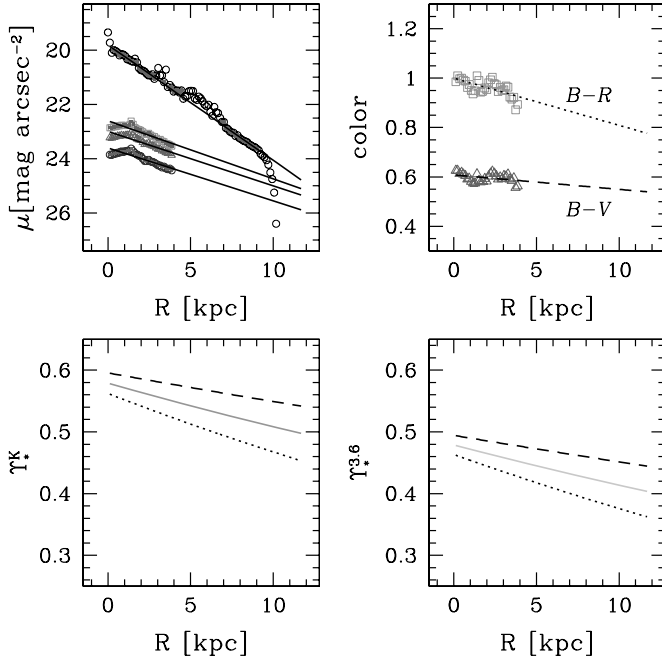


Figure 15. Top-left: azimuthally averaged surface brightness profiles (not corrected for inclination) of IC 2574 in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$, R , V , and B bands (top to bottom) derived assuming the tilted-ring parameters shown in Figure 8. The curves shown are fitted to the data at $R < 8$ kpc for $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and at $R < 4$ kpc for B , V , and R bands (partly filled points). Top-right: radial color profiles of IC 2574. The dotted line and dashed line are for fits to the $B-R$ and $B-V$ colors, respectively. Bottom-left: radial variation of the model Y_* in the K -band of IC 2574. The dotted and dashed lines are computed using optical colors ($B-R$ and $B-V$) and the mean value (solid line) is adopted as the final model Y_* in the K -band. The relationships between Y_*^K and optical colors (e.g., $B-R$, $B-V$) are adopted from the models of Bell & de Jong (2001). Bottom-right: model Y_* in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band of IC 2574. Equation (6) is used for converting Y_*^K to $Y_*^{3.6}$ (see Section 4.2 for details). The average values of $Y_*^{3.6}$ from different Y_* assumptions for IC 2574 are presented in Table 3.

4.3. The Mass Model for the Stellar Components

The $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ surface brightness profiles derived in Section 4.1 are in units of mag arcsec^{-2} , and must, using the values of Y_* derived in Section 4.2, still be converted to a mass density profile in units of $M_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}$. The conversion to mass surface density is calculated with the following formula:

$$\Sigma[M_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}] = Y_*^{3.6} \times 10^{-0.4 \times (\mu_{3.6 \mu\text{m}} - C^{3.6})}, \quad (9)$$

where $C^{3.6}$ is a constant for converting mag arcsec^{-2} to $L_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} -2.5 \log_{10}(1.0 L_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}) &\simeq -2.5 \log_{10}(1.0 L_\odot) + 21.56 \\ &= M_\odot^{3.6} + 21.56 = C^{3.6}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $M_\odot^{3.6}$ is the absolute solar magnitude in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band. To calculate this, we perform the following steps.

I. The apparent magnitude of the Sun. The apparent magnitude of the Sun, $m_\odot^\lambda$, in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ or $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ band is given by

$$\begin{aligned} m_\odot^\lambda &= -2.5 \log_{10} \left[\int_0^\infty d\lambda R(\lambda) f_\odot^\lambda \right] \\ &\quad + 2.5 \log_{10} \left[\int_0^\infty d\lambda R(\lambda) f_{\alpha \text{ Lyr}}^\lambda \right], \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

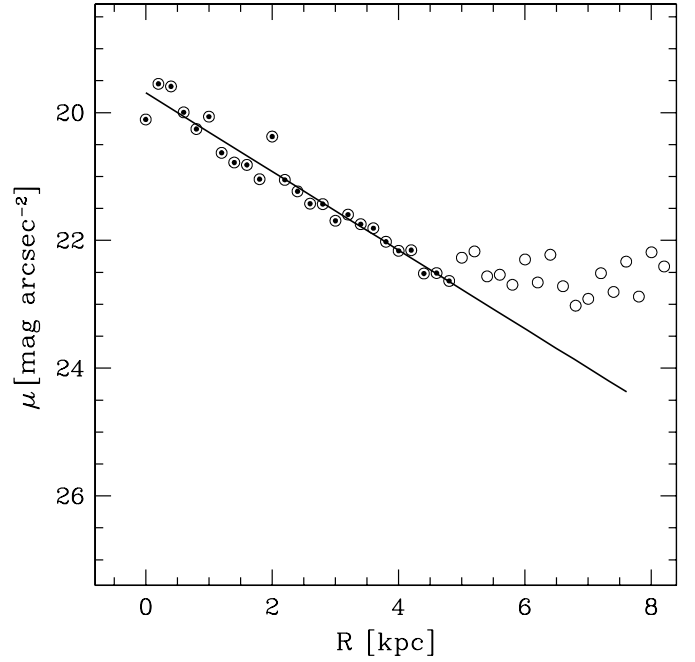


Figure 16. Azimuthally averaged surface brightness profile (not corrected for inclination) of NGC 2366 in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ derived assuming the tilted-ring parameters shown in Figure 9. The curve shown is fitted to the data at $R < 5$ kpc (partly filled circles).

where $R(\lambda)$ is the filter response function and $f_\odot^\lambda$ and $f_{\alpha \text{ Lyr}}^\lambda$ are the spectral-energy distributions of the Sun and α Lyr respectively (Fukugita et al. 1995). The Kurucz model (1992) for α Lyr has $T_{\text{eff}} = 9400$ K, $\log_{10} g = 3.90$, and $\log_{10} Z = -0.50$. The convolved spectral-energy distributions of the Sun and α Lyr using the IRAC filter response functions in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ bands are shown in Figure 18. We compute the areas below these convolved spectral energy distributions of the Sun and α Lyr. Using Equation (11), we then obtain the apparent magnitude of the Sun as -28.33 and -28.30 in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ bands, respectively.

II. The absolute magnitude of the Sun in the IRAC bands. We obtain the absolute magnitude of the Sun as follows:

$$m_\odot^\lambda - M_\odot^\lambda = 5 \log_{10} D_\odot - 5, \quad (12)$$

where $D_\odot = 1/206625$ pc (distance to the Sun). From this, we find

$$M_\odot^{3.6} = m_\odot^{3.6} + 31.57 = 3.24 \quad (13)$$

$$M_\odot^{4.5} = m_\odot^{4.5} + 31.57 = 3.27. \quad (14)$$

From Equation (10), $C^{3.6} = 24.80$, and using Equation (9) we then convert the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ surface brightness to a mass density in units of $M_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}$. The final mass models for IC 2574 and NGC 2366 using the mass density for the stellar component are constructed with the ROTMOD task in GIPSY. These are illustrated in Figures 19 and 20. For the stellar disk, we assume a vertical sech^2 scale-height distribution with $h/z_0 = 5$ (van der Kruit & Searle 1981) where h is the radial scale length and z_0 is the scale height of the disk in kpc. This $h/z_0 = 5$ ratio as determined in van der Kruit & Searle (1981) is based on a small number of galaxies but has, for a much larger sample, been confirmed by Kregel et al. (2002), who find $h/z_0 = 4.8 \pm 1.3$. From exponential disk fits to the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ surface brightness

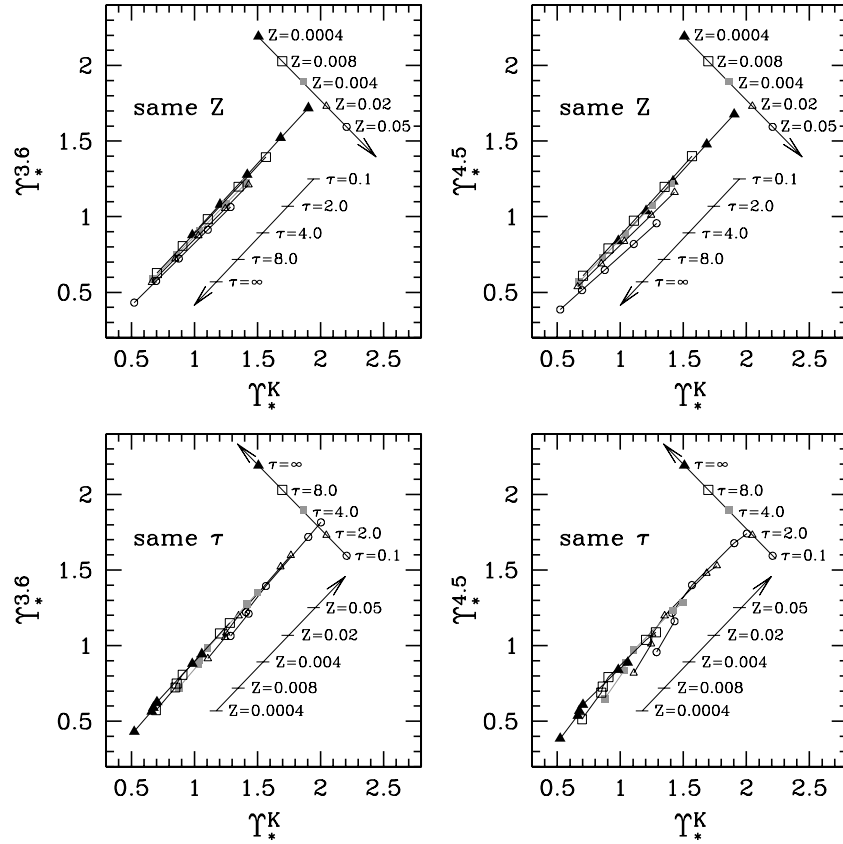


Figure 17. The relations between the Y_*^K and the Y_* in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ bands. Metallicity is parameterized by the parameter Z and τ represents the e -folding timescale for the exponentially declining star formation (Bruzual 1983). Upper panels: models of the same metallicity Z but different τ are connected by lines. τ ranges from 0.1 Gyr to ∞ as indicated by arrows. Z varies with 0.0004, 0.004, 0.008, 0.02, and 0.05 as illustrated by different symbols. Lower panels: models of the same τ but different metallicity Z are connected by lines. Z ranges from 0.0004 to 0.05 as indicated by arrows. τ varies with 0.1, 2, 4, 8 Gyr, and ∞ as illustrated by different symbols.

distributions (top-left panel of Figures 15 and 16) we obtain scale-height values of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 of $z_0 = 0.57$ and 0.34 kpc, respectively.

5. DARK MATTER DISTRIBUTION

5.1. Dark Matter Halo Models

The properties of the dark matter halo of a galaxy are usually quantified by using dark matter halo models. The residuals obtained by subtracting from the derived rotation curves those contributions corresponding to the stellar and gas components, are assumed to be due to the dark matter halo. In this paper, we explore two models: the Λ CDM NFW cusp-dominated halo and the pseudo-isothermal core-dominated halo. Their properties are given below.

5.1.1. NFW Dark Matter Halo Model

Navarro et al. (1996, 1997) give a prescription for the dark matter distribution found in numerical simulations, based on the CDM paradigm. This so-called “universal density profile” has a cusp feature toward the galaxy center. The profile has the form

$$\rho_{\text{NFW}}(R) = \frac{\rho_i}{(R/R_s)(1 + R/R_s)^2}, \quad (15)$$

where ρ_i is the initial density of the universe at the time of collapse of the halo and R_s is the characteristic radius of the dark matter halo. The rotation velocity corresponding to the

NFW halo density is given as

$$V_{\text{NFW}}(R) = V_{200} \sqrt{\frac{\ln(1+cx) - cx/(1+cx)}{x[\ln(1+c) - c/(1+c)]}}, \quad (16)$$

where c is the concentration parameter and defined as R_{200}/R_s . V_{200} is the rotation velocity at radius R_{200} where the density contrast exceeds 200 and x is defined as R/R_{200} . This universal density profile can be approximated using two power laws: $\rho \propto R^{-1}$ at small radii and $\rho \propto R^{-3}$ at large radii. See de Blok et al. (2008) for a more extensive description.

5.1.2. Pseudo-Isothermal Dark Matter Halo Model

The spherical pseudo-isothermal halo model that is used in most of the early rotation curve studies is observationally motivated and has a core-like constant density profile which can be described as $\rho \propto R^0$ toward the galaxy center and R^{-2} for large R . It has the following form:

$$\rho_{\text{ISO}}(R) = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + (R/R_c)^2}, \quad (17)$$

where ρ_0 and R_c are the core density and core radius of the dark matter halo, respectively. This density profile gives the rotation velocity

$$V_{\text{ISO}}(R) = \sqrt{4\pi G \rho_0 R_c^2 \left[1 - \frac{R_c}{R} \text{atan}\left(\frac{R}{R_c}\right) \right]}. \quad (18)$$

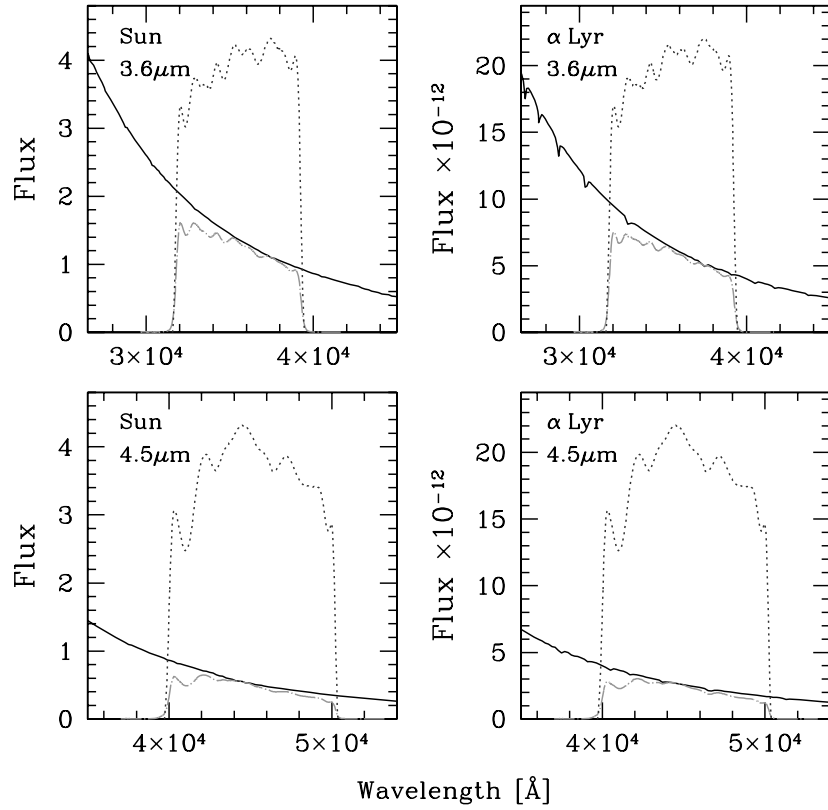


Figure 18. The spectral-energy distribution of the Sun and α Lyr convolved with the IRAC filter response functions for $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5 \mu\text{m}$. Flux is in units of $\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{\AA}^{-1}$. Black solid-lines: the spectral-energy distribution of the Sun and α Lyr. Dotted lines: filter response functions of the IRAC bands ($3.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $4.5 \mu\text{m}$). The dash-dotted lines denote the convolved spectral-energy distribution of the Sun and α Lyr.

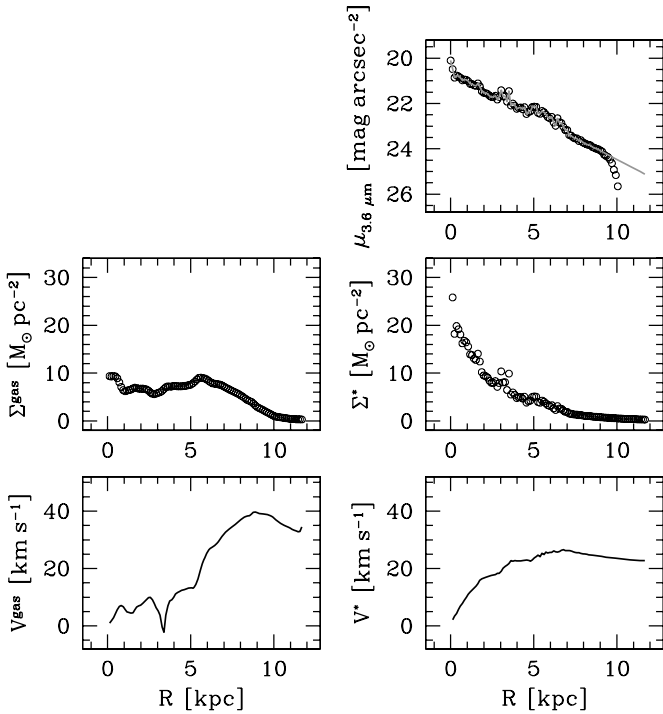


Figure 19. Mass models for the gas and stellar components of IC 2574. The left two panels show the radial mass surface density distribution of neutral gas (observed H I scaled by 1.4 to account for He and metals) and the corresponding rotation curve derived from this. The three panels on the right from top to bottom represent the radial surface brightness (inclination corrected) in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band, stellar mass surface density, and rotation velocity of the disk using the model $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ values shown in Figure 15. The radial average of the model $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ values is given in Table 3.

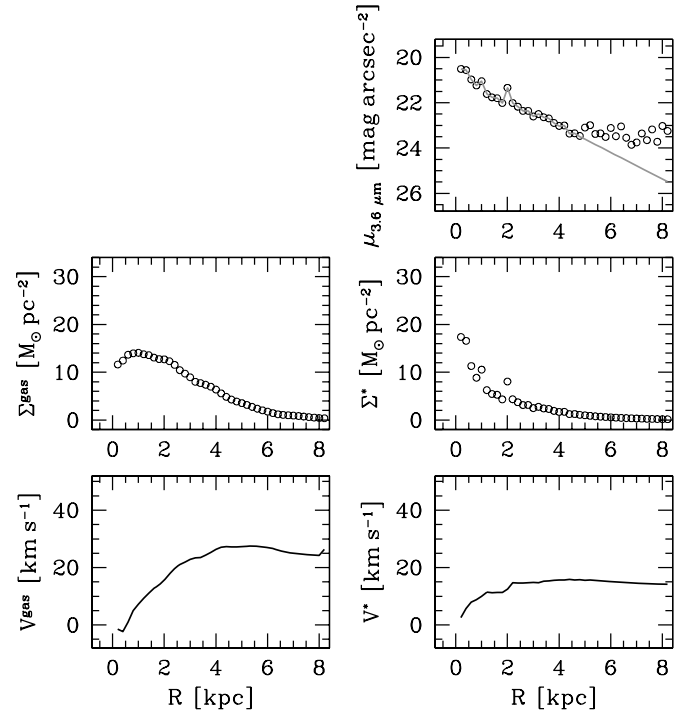


Figure 20. Mass models for the gas and stellar components of NGC 2366. The left two panels show the radial mass surface density distribution of neutral gas (observed H I scaled by 1.4 to account for He and metals) and the corresponding rotation curve derived from this. The three panels on the right from top to bottom represent the radial surface brightness (inclination corrected) in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band, stellar mass surface density, and rotation velocity of the disk using the model $Y_{\star}^{3.6}$ values given in Table 2.

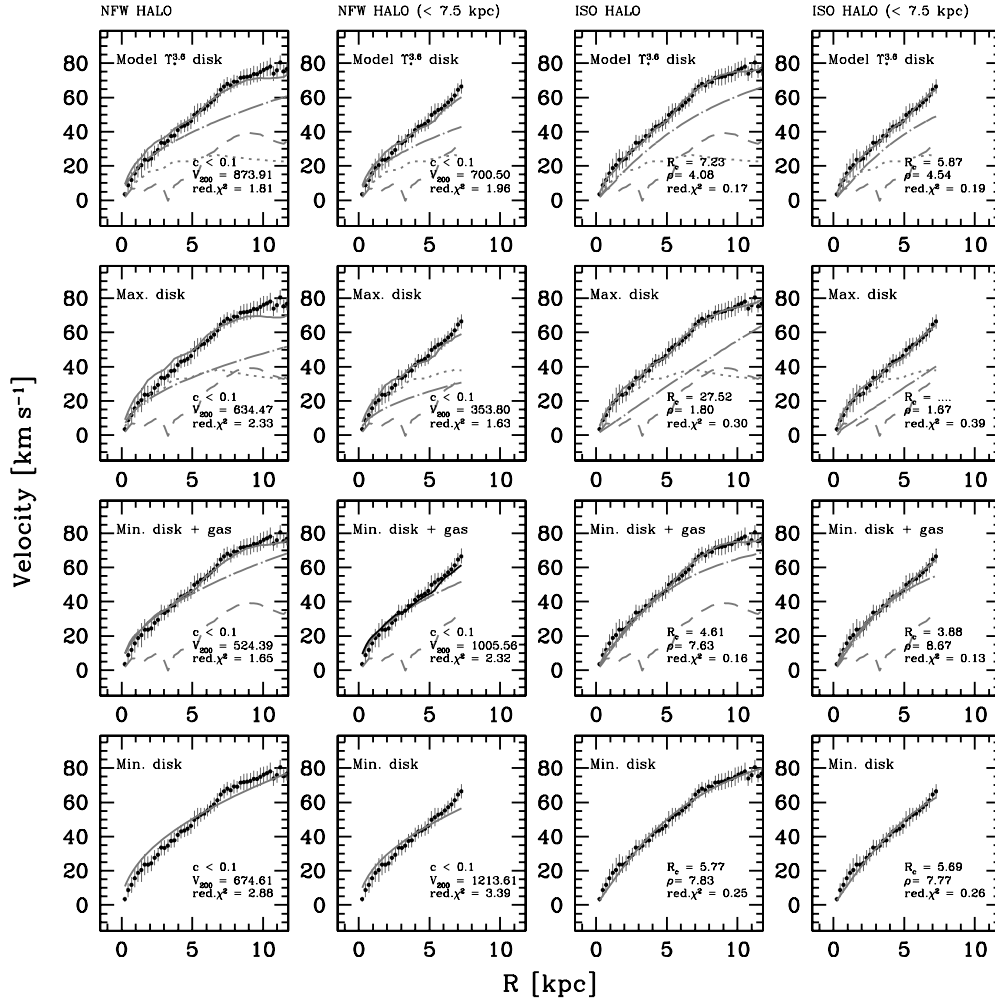


Figure 21. Disk–halo decomposition of the IC 2574 rotation curve under various $\Upsilon_\star$ assumptions (model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$, maximum disk, minimum disk + gas, and minimum disk). The long dashed lines represent the rotation curves of the gas component; the short dashed lines are the rotation curves of the stellar disk; the long dash-dotted lines the rotation curves of the dark matter halo. The dots are the observed rotation curves from the bulk velocity field while the full lines are the sum of all contributions. The fitted parameters for each halo model (NFW and pseudo-isothermal dark matter halo models) are denoted on each panel along with the reduced χ^2 value. Note that the pseudo-isothermal halo gives much better fits to the observed curves than the NFW halo. This is discussed in more detail in Section 5.2.

This approaches the asymptotic velocity at large radii given by

$$V_\infty = \sqrt{4\pi G \rho_0 R_c^2}. \quad (19)$$

5.2. Mass Modeling Results

We now construct mass models using the rotation curves derived from the bulk velocity fields of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 taking into account the distribution of baryons, and use these to fit NFW and pseudo-isothermal halo models. Given the proximity of IC 2574 and NGC 2366, the THINGS (natural-weighted) resolution of $\sim 12''$ corresponds to ~ 200 pc, comparable to that of the simulations of dwarf dark matter halos presented in Navarro et al. (2004). As discussed earlier, differences between NFW and pseudo-isothermal dark matter models are the most distinct in the inner parts of galaxies. Also, as the tilted rings in the outer parts of our galaxies are only partly filled with emission, we estimate the effects of these outer asymmetrical features by presenting fits to both the entire radial ranges of the rotation curves, as well as fits to the inner parts only (i.e., $R \leq 7.5$ kpc for IC 2574 and $R \leq 6$ kpc for NGC 2366).

When performing the fits we also explore classical $\Upsilon_\star$ assumptions, such as maximum disk, minimum disk, minimum disk + gas (the stellar component is ignored, but the contribution of the gas is taken into account), in addition to the model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ values we calculated. We also attempted a fit with $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ as a free parameter. The results are given in Figures 21 and 22, and Tables 3 and 4. The best-fitting unconstrained values for $\Upsilon_\star$ differ somewhat from those predicted by the population synthesis modeling described earlier (except for the IC 2574 pseudo-isothermal fit). The negative values of $\Upsilon_\star$ that the curves seem to prefer are obviously unphysical. An extensive discussion of this behavior is given in de Blok et al. (2008).

We find that the pseudo-isothermal halo provides a better fit than the NFW halo. NFW models resulted in inferior fits, independent of which value for $\Upsilon_\star$ was adopted. The preferred c values (concentration parameter) are all negative with extremely large uncertainties. When making the final fits, we fixed these values to be $c = 0.1$. See de Blok et al. (2008) for a discussion on the c -values found within the THINGS sample. In contrast, the pseudo-isothermal halo models provide reasonable halo parameters, except for the IC 2574 maximum disk case. However, we found that the fit is very sensitive to the choice of $\Upsilon_\star^{\max}$ for the maximum disk and sensible parameters can

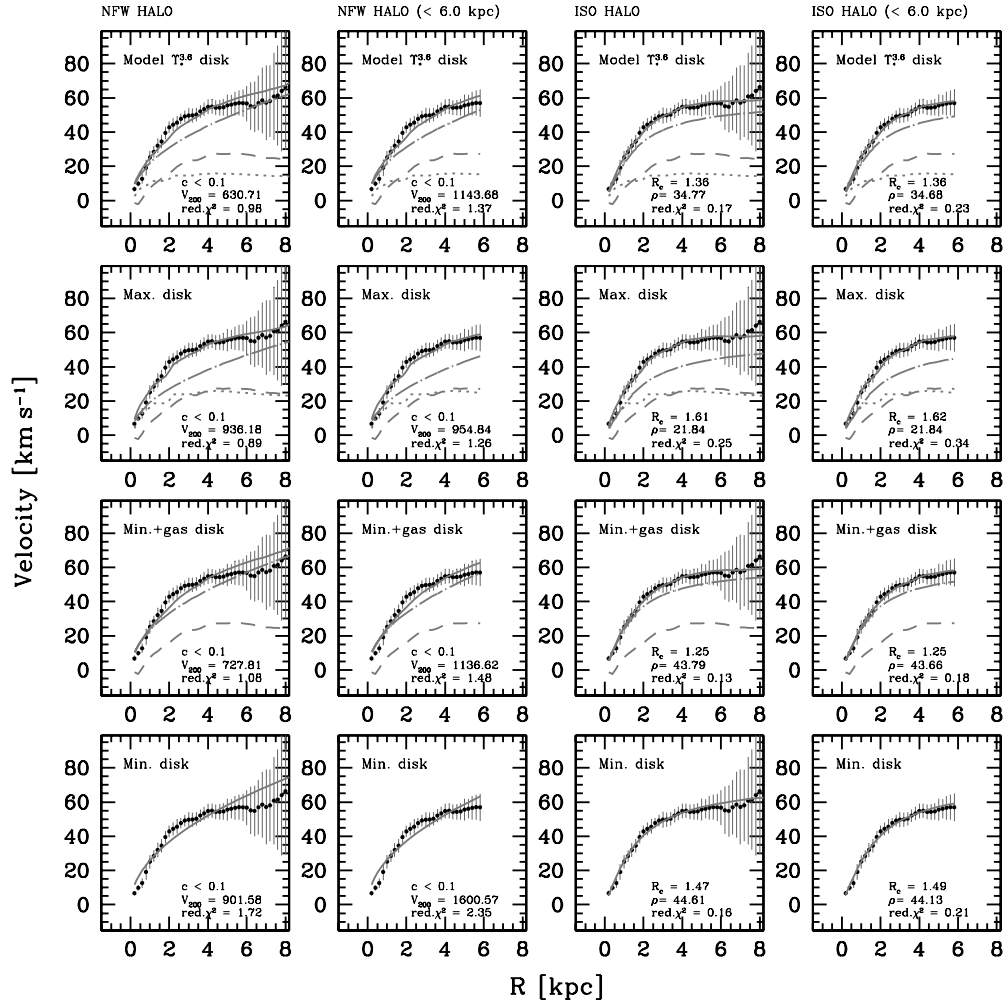


Figure 22. Disk-halo decomposition of the NGC 2366 rotation curve under various Υ_* assumptions (model $\Upsilon_*^{3.6}$, maximum disk, minimum disk + gas, and minimum disk). The long-dashed lines represent the rotation curves of the gas component; the short-dashed lines are the rotation curves of the stellar disk; the long dash-dotted lines the rotation curves of the dark matter halo. The dots are the observed rotation curves from the bulk velocity field while the full lines are the sum of all contributions. The fitted parameters for each halo model (NFW and pseudo-isothermal dark matter halo models) are denoted on each panel along with the reduced χ^2 value. Note that the pseudo-isothermal halo gives much better fits to the observed curves than the NFW halo. This is discussed in detail in Section 5.2.

be obtained by slightly lowering $\Upsilon_*^{\max}$. These results show that the NFW distribution is not an appropriate fitting function for our galaxies and that the implied dark matter distributions of the two dwarf galaxies, IC 2574 and NGC 2366, instead show a sizeable central constant-density core, which can be approximated well by the pseudo-isothermal halo model.

We now compare the H I rotation curves and mass modeling based on the bulk velocity fields with a similar analysis done using the IWM velocity fields to examine the effect of noncircular motions on the dynamics of galaxies. First, for convenience, we introduce some notation. We use V_{bulk} to indicate the rotation curve derived from tilted ring fits using the bulk velocity field, as described in Section 3.3. We use V'_{IWM} to describe the rotation curve derived assuming the geometrical parameters from the bulk velocity field tilted ring model but applied to the IWM velocity field. Finally, we use V_{IWM} to describe the rotation curve derived using a tilted ring model as derived from and applied to the IWM velocity field.

For a galaxy affected by noncircular motions, the traditional IWM velocity field will be distorted. In general, noncircular motions as present in galaxies, are likely to make the observed rotation velocity fall below the circular velocity (Rhee et al. 2004).

This is indeed happening in our galaxies as indicated in Figure 23, where V_{IWM} is significantly lower than V_{bulk} . The velocity difference between V_{bulk} and V'_{IWM} can be attributed only to differences in the bulk and IWM velocity fields, as we use otherwise identical geometrical parameters.

In the case of IC 2574, a distinct velocity difference is seen in the central region where the IWM velocity field is distorted by noncircular motions (Figure 23, left column). Such a velocity difference is also found in NGC 2366, particularly in the outer parts (see Figure 23, right column).

In practice, this underestimation of the rotation velocity results in a decreased dynamical contribution of the dark matter to the total dynamics, as the contribution of stellar and gas components are fixed for any given Υ_* assumption. Consequently, noncircular motions decrease the role of dark matter with respect to the visible matter. In the bottom-left panel of Figure 23, the rotation velocity due to the stellar component using the model $\Upsilon_*^{3.6}$ values for IC 2574 already exceeds V'_{IWM} and V_{IWM} in the inner parts even without the dynamical contribution of the gas component. The V_{bulk} rotation curve, however, can in the inner parts not only accommodate the rotation of the stellar component, but also that of the gas component.

Table 3
Parameters of Dark Halo Models for IC 2574

$\Upsilon_\star$ Assumption (1)	NFW Halo (Entire Region)				NFW Halo (<7.5 kpc)			
	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (2)	c (3)	V_{200} (4)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (5)	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (6)	c (7)	V_{200} (8)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (9)
Minimum disk	0.00	<0.1	674.6 ± 18.3	2.88	0.00	<0.1	$1213.6 \pm \dots$	3.39
Minimum disk+gas	0.00	<0.1	524.3 ± 51.7	1.65	0.00	<0.1	$1005.5 \pm \dots$	2.32
Maximum disk	0.93	<0.1	$634.4 \pm \dots$	2.33	0.93	<0.1	$353.8 \pm \dots$	1.63
Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk	0.44	<0.1	$873.9 \pm \dots$	1.81	0.44	<0.1	$700.5 \pm \dots$	1.96
$\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ disk	-0.03	<0.1	$1107.7 \pm \dots$	1.66				
$\Upsilon_\star$ Assumption (10)	Pseudo-Isothermal Halo (Entire Region)				Pseudo-Isothermal Halo (<7.5 kpc)			
	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (11)	R_C (12)	ρ_0 (13)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (14)	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (15)	R_C (16)	ρ_0 (17)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (18)
Minimum disk	0.00	5.77 ± 0.16	7.8 ± 0.2	0.25	0.00	5.69 ± 0.35	7.8 ± 0.3	0.26
Minimum disk+gas	0.00	4.61 ± 0.12	7.6 ± 0.2	0.16	0.00	3.88 ± 0.16	8.7 ± 0.3	0.13
Maximum disk	0.93	27.52 ± 10.22	1.8 ± 0.1	0.30	0.93	$\dots$	1.7 ± 0.9	0.39
Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk	0.44	7.23 ± 0.30	4.1 ± 0.1	0.17	0.44	5.87 ± 0.55	4.5 ± 0.3	0.19
$\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ disk	0.10	4.99 ± 0.34	6.7 ± 0.7	0.16				

Notes. Columns 1 and 10, the stellar $\Upsilon_\star$ assumptions. “Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk” uses the values derived from the population synthesis models in Section 4.2. $\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ has $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ as a free parameter. Columns 2, 6, 11, and 15, average $\Upsilon_\star$ in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band ($M_\odot/L_\odot$). Columns 3 and 7, concentration parameter c of the NFW halo model (Navarro et al. 1996, 1997). Columns 4 and 8, the rotation velocity (km s^{-1}) at radius R_{200} where the density contrast exceeds 200 (Navarro et al. 1996). Columns 5, 9, 14, and 18, reduced χ^2 value. Columns 12 and 16, fitted core radius of the pseudo-isothermal halo model (kpc). Columns 13 and 17, fitted core density of the pseudo-isothermal halo model ($10^{-3} M_\odot \text{pc}^{-3}$). (. .), blank due to unphysically large value or not well-constrained uncertainties.

Table 4
Parameters of Dark Halo Models for NGC 2366

$\Upsilon_\star$ Assumption (1)	NFW Halo (Entire Region)				NFW Halo (<6.0 kpc)			
	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (2)	c (3)	V_{200} (4)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (5)	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (6)	c (7)	V_{200} (8)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (9)
Minimum disk	0.00	<0.1	901.5 ± 478.4	1.72	0.00	<0.1	$1600.5 \pm \dots$	2.35
Minimum disk+gas	0.00	<0.1	$727.8 \pm \dots$	1.08	0.00	<0.1	$1136.6 \pm \dots$	1.48
Maximum disk	0.88	<0.1	$936.1 \pm \dots$	0.89	0.88	<0.1	$954.8 \pm \dots$	1.26
Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk	0.33	<0.1	$630.7 \pm \dots$	0.98	0.33	<0.1	$1143.6 \pm \dots$	1.37
$\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ disk	1.15	<0.1	$665.7 \pm \dots$	1.26				
$\Upsilon_\star$ Assumption (10)	Pseudo-Isothermal Halo (Entire Region)				Pseudo-Isothermal Halo (<6.0 kpc)			
	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (11)	R_C (12)	ρ_0 (13)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (14)	$\langle \Upsilon_\star^{3.6} \rangle$ (15)	R_C (16)	ρ_0 (17)	$\chi^2_{\text{red.}}$ (18)
Minimum disk	0.00	1.47 ± 0.06	44.6 ± 2.2	0.16	0.00	1.49 ± 0.07	44.1 ± 2.6	0.21
Minimum disk+gas	0.00	1.25 ± 0.05	43.8 ± 2.4	0.13	0.00	1.25 ± 0.06	43.7 ± 2.8	0.18
Maximum disk	0.88	1.61 ± 0.15	21.8 ± 2.5	0.25	0.88	1.62 ± 0.18	21.8 ± 3.0	0.34
Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk	0.33	1.36 ± 0.07	34.8 ± 2.4	0.17	0.33	1.36 ± 0.09	34.7 ± 2.9	0.23
$\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ disk	-0.99	0.98 ± 0.05	87.1 ± 14.0	0.14				

Notes. Columns 1 and 10, the stellar $\Upsilon_\star$ assumptions. “Model $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ disk” uses the values derived from the population synthesis models in Section 4.2. $\Upsilon_\star^{\text{free}}$ has $\Upsilon_\star^{3.6}$ as a free parameter. Columns 2, 6, 11, and 15, average $\Upsilon_\star$ in the $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ band ($M_\odot/L_\odot$). Columns 3 and 7, concentration parameter c of the NFW halo model (Navarro et al. 1996, 1997). Columns 4 and 8, the rotation velocity (km s^{-1}) at radius R_{200} where the density contrast exceeds 200 (Navarro et al. 1996). Columns 5, 9, 14, and 18, the reduced χ^2 value. Columns 12 and 16, the fitted core radius of the pseudo-isothermal halo model (kpc). Columns 13 and 17, the fitted core density of the pseudo-isothermal halo model ($10^{-3} M_\odot \text{pc}^{-3}$). (. .), blank due to unphysically large value or not well-constrained uncertainties.

6. DARK MATTER MASS DENSITY PROFILES

An intuitive way to illustrate the dark matter distribution of a galaxy is to calculate the mass density that corresponds to the observed rotation velocity. The observed rotation velocity is converted to mass density by assuming a spherical mass distribution (i.e., $\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G\rho$, $\Phi = -GM/R$). For the inversion, we use the following formula (de Blok et al. 2001):

$$4\pi G\rho(R) = 2 \frac{V}{R} \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} + \left(\frac{V}{R} \right)^2, \quad (20)$$

where V is the rotation velocity observed at radius R . This direct conversion is only valid under the assumption that the observed rotation velocity is entirely due to the dark matter component, as is the case with a minimum disk (i.e., maximum halo). In general, the minimum disk assumption is a good description for dwarf galaxies and LSB galaxies (de Blok & Bosma 2002), and we therefore also apply this assumption to IC 2574 and NGC 2366. While one could, in principle, make an explicit correction for the rotational contribution of the baryons (for the crucial innermost parts this involves using the difference between two small numbers), which can lead to wildly fluctuating values of the derivative in Equation (20). The minimum disk

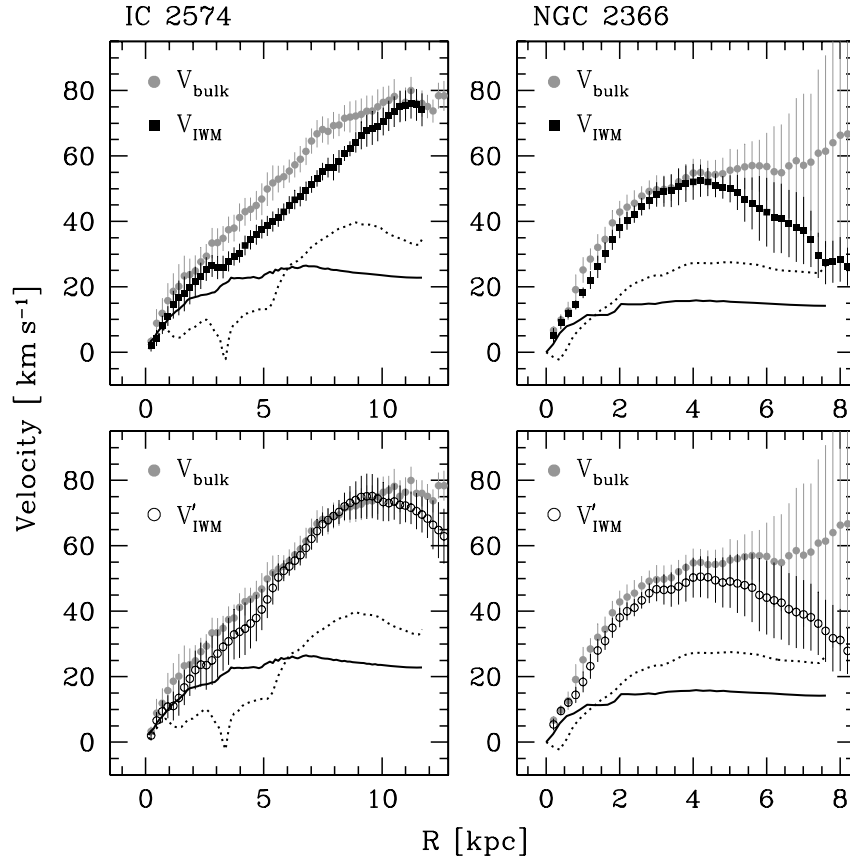


Figure 23. Plots showing how noncircular motions affect the mass modeling for IC 2574 and NGC 2366. The filled gray circles represent V_{bulk} . Filled squares and open circles represent V_{IWM} and V'_{IWM} respectively. The full lines are the contribution to the rotation curves of the stellar component; the dotted lines represent the contribution to the rotation curves of the gas component. The derived rotation velocity from the IWM velocity field, V_{IWM} , which is disturbed by noncircular motions, is underestimated. This results in the decreased contribution of dark matter to the observed kinematics since the stellar and gas components remain unchanged. This is discussed in Section 5.2.

assumption thus yields a safe and robust upper limit on the dark matter properties and in particular to the steepness of the inner slope (de Blok & McGaugh 1997; de Blok et al. 2001).

We follow the method described in de Blok & Bosma (2002) to determine the slope of the inner component of the mass density profile. We measure the slopes of the inner parts ($R < 1.2$ kpc) of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 using a least squares fit and find the values of the slopes to be $\alpha = +0.13 \pm 0.07$ for IC 2574 and $\alpha = -0.32 \pm 0.10$ for NGC 2366, respectively. These are shown in Figure 24 and are in good agreement with the earlier result of $\alpha = -0.2 \pm 0.2$ (de Blok et al. 2001, de Blok & Bosma 2002) for a larger sample of LSB galaxies. These flat slopes thus imply that the dark matter distributions of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are well characterized by a sizeable constant-density core. The mass density profiles for the best-fit minimum disk NFW and pseudo-isothermal models are also over-plotted in Figure 24. The pseudo-isothermal halo follows the observed mass density profile most closely. This is in sharp contrast with the steep slope predicted by the NFW profile.

We plot the value of the inner-slope α of the mass-density profile against the observed radius of the innermost point R_{inner} in Figure 25. The result is consistent with the earlier results by de Blok & Bosma (2002). In conclusion, the observed dark matter distributions of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are both best described by the pseudo-isothermal halo model with a constant-density core.

7. SUMMARY

We have presented mass models for the nearby dwarf galaxies, IC 2574 and NGC 2366, derived using the high-resolution data from THINGS. These high-resolution data do not suffer from beam smearing, have a well-defined dynamical center, and enable us to examine in detail the dark matter distribution of these galaxies. To minimize the effects of random noncircular motions on the derived kinematics of a galaxy, we developed a new Gaussian decomposition method and used this to construct a “bulk” velocity field of IC 2574 and NGC 2366, showing the underlying undisturbed rotation.

The random, noncircular motions of IC 2574 and NGC 2366, visible as distortions in the velocity contours of the traditional IWM velocity fields, were largely removed in the newly constructed bulk velocity fields. Comparing the H I rotation curves derived from the bulk and IWM velocity fields, we find that the rotation velocities derived from the IWM velocity fields are significantly lower than those from the bulk velocity fields. In addition, noncircular motions of NGC 2366 are likely to be responsible for the declining rotation velocities derived from the IWM velocity fields in the outer parts.

Combining optical and SINGS 3.6 μm data, we quantify the dynamical contribution of the stellar component to the total kinematics. For this we compute Y_* values based on the Bruzual & Charlot (2003) population synthesis models for the 3.6 μm and 4.5 μm bands.

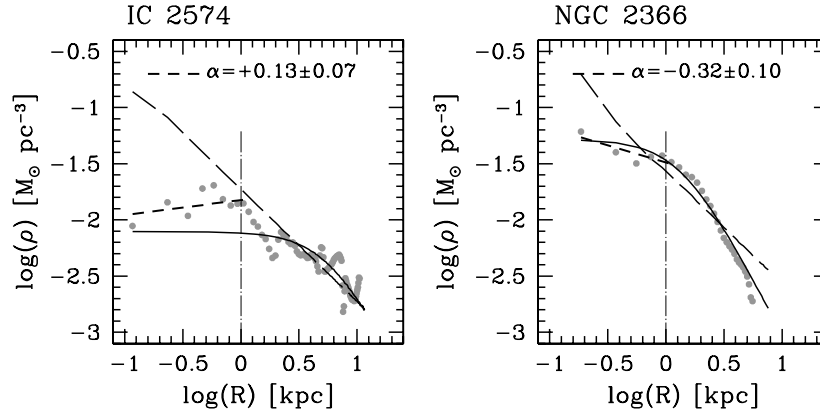


Figure 24. The derived mass density profiles of IC 2574 and NGC 2366. The long-dashed and solid lines show the NFW halo model and the pseudo-isothermal halo model, respectively. The vertical long dash-dotted lines indicate 1 kpc radius. The filled gray circles represent the dark matter density profile derived from the bulk rotation velocity. The inner slope of the derived dark matter density profile is denoted by α and measured by a least-squares fit (short dashed lines) to data points at radii less than 1.2 kpc. The measured inner slopes of the mass density profiles of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are shown in the panels.

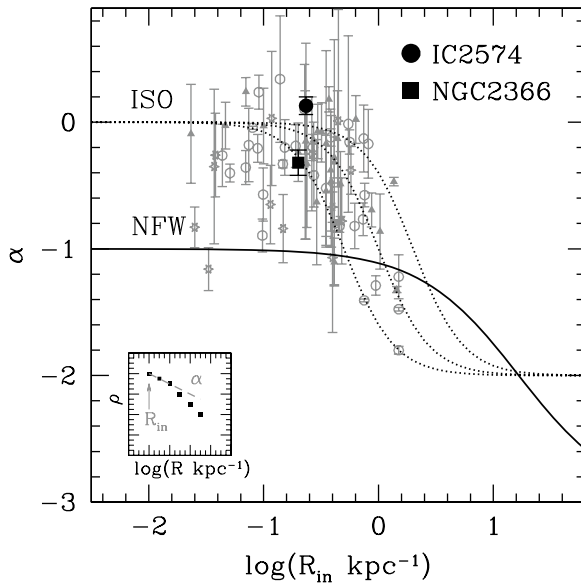


Figure 25. The inner slope of the dark matter density profile plotted against the radius of the innermost point. The inner slopes of the mass density profiles of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are overplotted with earlier work; they are consistent with previous measurements. Open circles: de Blok et al. (2001); squares: de Blok & Bosma (2002); open stars: Swaters et al. (2003). The pseudo-isothermal model is preferred over the NFW model to explain the observational data.

We have fitted NFW and pseudo-isothermal dark matter halos to the derived rotation curves, taking into account the contributions due to stars and gas. We found that the pseudo-isothermal halo provides a better fit to the observations than the NFW halo. We use the derived mass density profile to determine the value of the inner slope. The measured slopes are $\alpha = +0.13 \pm 0.07$ for IC 2574 and $\alpha = -0.32 \pm 0.10$ for NGC 2366, compared with the NFW model which predicts $\alpha \sim -1$.

The dark matter distributions of IC 2574 and NGC 2366 are well described by the pseudo-isothermal model ($\alpha \sim 0$) with a sizeable central constant-density core. These results are not affected by systematic effects due to lack of resolution or pointing offsets, take into account the effects of noncircular motions and use a well-constrained model for Y_* .

The work of W.J.G.dB. is based upon research supported by the South African Research Chairs Initiative of the Department

of Science and Technology and National Research Foundation. E.B. gratefully acknowledges financial support through an EU Marie Curie International Reintegration Grant (Contract No. MIRG-CT-6-2005-013556). This research has made use of the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) which is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with NASA. This publication makes use of data products from 2MASS, which is a joint project of the University of Massachusetts and the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center/California Institute of Technology, funded by NASA and the National Science Foundation.

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