Studying galaxy evolution through cosmic time via the µJy radio population: early results from eMERGE DR1

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EG078 extends scale coverage to mas – See following talk.....



•At 1.4GHz, eMERLIN + VLA A-configuration provides baselines from 0.68km \rightarrow 217km & a fully-filled *uv*-plane, sensitive to spatial scales from 40" \rightarrow 0.18" with σ ~1.2µJy/bm on inner 15' (Lovell PB) – Full FoV of 25m telescopes will be imaged as part of DR2 •eMERGE 6GHz data from VLA at 0.5" beam – Guidetti + (2017)

Wealth of public/ancillary data on GOODS-N including EVN (EG078 epoch 1 of 3) observations (Radcliffe+ 2018, in prep),
VLA 10GHz (Murphy+, 2017), SCUBA-2 (Geach+, 2017),
Herschel SPIRE (Elbaz+, 2011), HST CANDELS (Grogin+ 2011) +...

eMERGE DR1 – Comparison with JVLA angular resolution



eMERGE DR1 – The evolving radio source population

36 45

62 17

15

09

820 sources within
central field (5σ)
– subset separated into
AGN and SFGs via
machine learning by
Wrigley+ (in prep)

R-Q AGN are a complex & diverse population potentially containing AGN activity which has recently turned on and which may eventually quench the S-F



RIGHT ASCENSION (12000

35 45

eMERGE DR1 – The evolving radio source population

R-LAGN: Core-dominated with a mixture of one- & two-sided emission on galactic / sub-galactic scales (Marginally resolved by JVLA)

SFG/ R-Q AGN: Extended radio structures on galactic / sub-galactic scales – associated with star-formation (SF) processes. Luminous SFGs contain nuclear starbursts marginally resolved by e-MERLIN + extended SF emission. AGN activity seen primarily in other wavebands

Need EVN + e-MERLIN combination imaging to separate: Faint AGN-jets in SFGs & jet-induced SF in R-L AGN core-jets







820 sources in DRI region

Many with useful 1.4-to-6GHz spectral index information A rather smaller fraction of which with 10GHz detections/limits



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Sub-mm, (F)IR, Optical cover Herschel PACS/SPIRE, SCUBA-2 450/850µm, Spitzer MIPS



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Much of this pre-compiled by 3D-HST (Momcheva+ 2015) – A ready-made optical/IR catalogue for eMERGE?



3D-HST: counterparts to 612/820 radio sources in DR1 region

Missing sources due to multiband mismatch in area + 3D-HST near-IR selection criterion

Median redshift <Z>~1.1, but expect this to rise a little once SED fits to optically-faint radio sources are available

 5σ sensitivity limit allows detection of SFR~250 M_o/yr starbursts at z~3

eMERGE DR1 – deblended Herschel SPIRE



eMERLIN resolution ~0.2". Herschel SPIRE resolution ~18" at 250µm ~35" at 500µm

On average, density of radio sources > density of SPIRE beams (i.e. confusion-limited), so galaxies blend together in far-IR

To estimate SPIRE flux densities for radio sources, need to model far-IR emission (i.e. deblend) using a prior catalogue (see also Thomson+ 2017)

(Thomson+, in prep)

eMERGE DR1 – deblended *Herschel* SPIRE



eMERGE DR1 – deblended Herschel SPIRE

Data

Model









Chop each SPIRE 250/350/500µm image into 1'x1' tiles



Center: RA 12 39 19.57 Dec +62 08 54.



Center: RA 12 38 19.57 Dec +62 08 54.













Add delta functions at prior positions & vary fluxes convolved with appropriate psfs until residual image is minimised - Residual image contains faint sources...



Prior catalogue of 24µm and VLA 1.4GHz detections recovers ~90% of SPIRE flux.





eMERGE DR1 – far-IR SEDs of faint radio source population



Selected far-IR SEDs from deblended *Herschel* SPIRE photometry (Thomson+, in prep) →Dust temperatures in the range 10 -100k

eMERGE DR1 – the far-IR/radio correlation



Far-IR/radio correlation q parameter – Thomson+, in prep L_{IR} from integrating the deblended FIR SEDs

eMERGE DR1 – molecular gas in z~2 SMGs



False colour: SUBARU U/I/Z
Yellow contours: SCUBA-2 850µm
Green contours: eMERGE 1.4GHz

eMERGE DR1 – molecular gas in z~2 SCUBA-2 SMGs



Greyscale + red contours:VLA Ka-band CO(1-0) (Thomson/Ivison+ in prep) → Molecular gas → One SMG and one SMG-SMG pair (~20kpc separation) → Giant molecular gas reservoirs: 2-3×10¹⁰M₀, SFR=500-800M₀yr⁻¹, T_{depletion}~50Myr → 1.4GHz sizes ~0.8-1.0" (6-8kpc), cf typical 2-3kpc dust continuum sizes from ALMA SMG studies (Simpson+ 2015) → SE condensations within molecular clouds with compact nuclear starbursts and extended SI

 \rightarrow SF condensations within molecular clouds with compact nuclear starbursts and extended SF

Conclusions/future work

- •eMERGE combines resolving power of e-MERLIN and sensitivity of VLA to provide deep
- (~1.2µJy/beam) imaging at 0.28" resolution over 15' in GOODS-N at 1.4GHz
- •eMERGE DRI data products released to consortium members Q4 2018
- •First papers expected ~end 2018 survey description paper (Muxlow et al.), the far-IR/radio correlation (Thomson et al.), EVN observations of GOODS-N (Radcliffe et al.), the radio morphologies of SCUBA-2 SMGs (Smail et al.), the resolved Schmidt-Kennicutt law in z~2 SMGs (Thomson/Ivison et al.), ML-classification of AGN/starbursts (Wrigley et al.)
- •Existing optical/near-IR multiwavelength catalogue (3D-HST) lacks counterparts to ~20% of >5 σ I.4GHz sources in inner I5' – effort underway to "fill in the blanks" via source-extraction on publicly available maps (Tracy Garratt MScR project)
- •DR2 will image full 25m primary beam using ~4x as much *uv* data (\geq 10TB) and 9x as many pixels (~3.6Gpixels) as DR1.Aim to process/image with as little *a priori* averaging as possible – eMERLIN CASA pipeline **essential** (Moldon et al. *in prep*)
- •EG078 + e-MERLIN uv-combination imaging planned to investigate AGN feedback and faint embedded AGN-jets in SFGs, to image in detail the nuclear starbursts in SFGs, and characterise the nature of the faint R-LAGN systems

TO BE CONTINUED.

