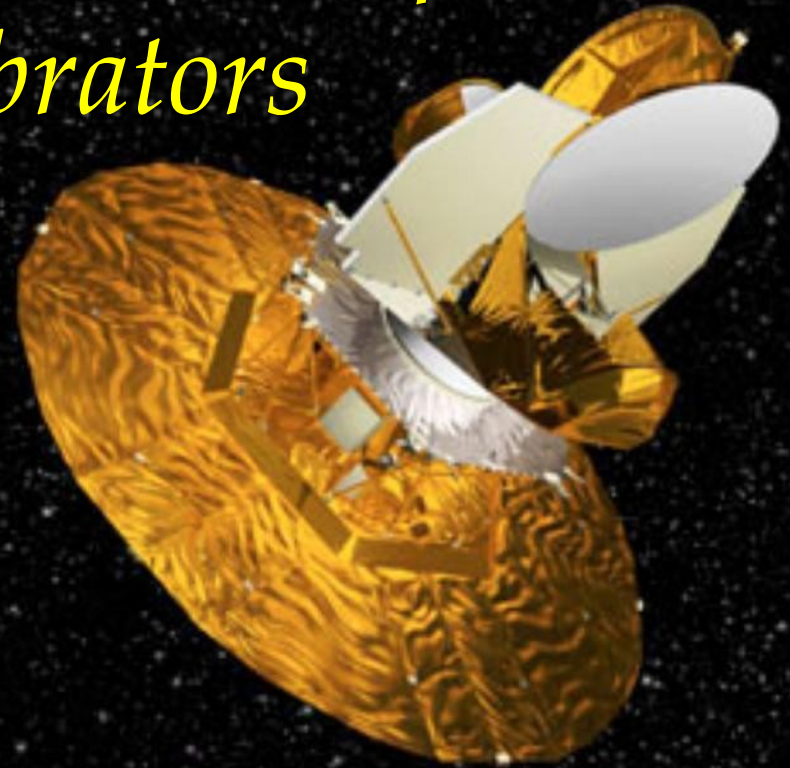


# *WMAP point sources as space- VLBI calibrators*

*Katinka Geréb*

*Supervisor: Dr. Sándor Frey*



# Outline

- WMAP

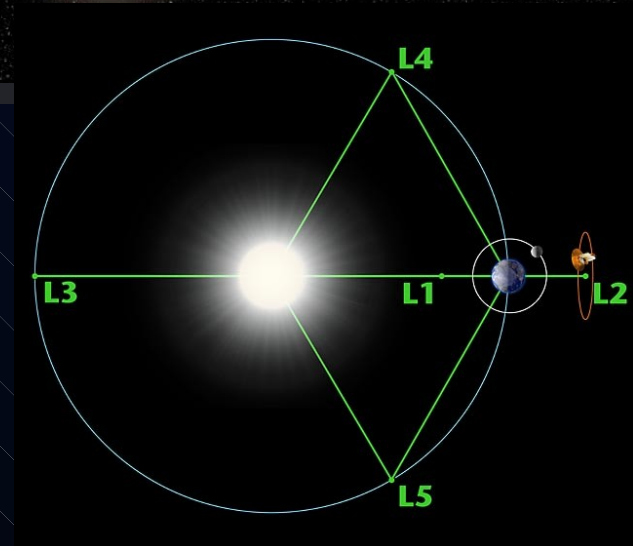
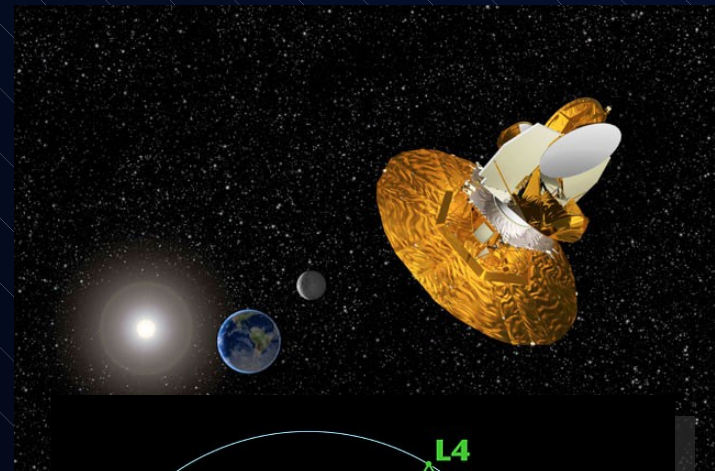
## My thesis

- Introduction
- New potential mm-VLBI targets
- 86 GHz flux densities
- The new catalogue
- Future, ASTRO-G
- Conclusion

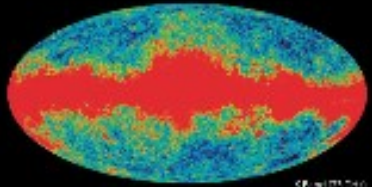
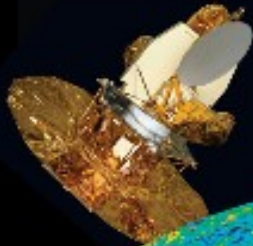
# WMAP

*(Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe)*

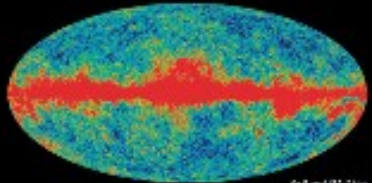
- Aim: to measure the CMB (Cosmic Microwave Background) temperature anisotropy on 5 frequencies: 23, 34, 41, 61, 94 [GHz]
- Position: L2 Lagrange point
- Full-sky millimeter survey



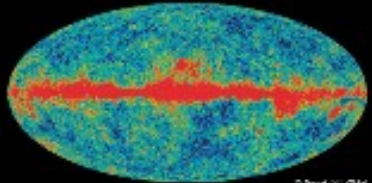
# WILKINSON MICROWAVE ANISOTROPY PROBE (WMAP)



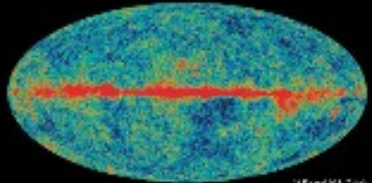
Q Band 23 GHz



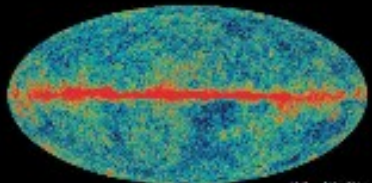
K Band 33 GHz



W Band 41 GHz

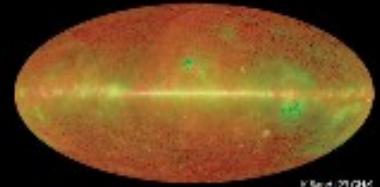
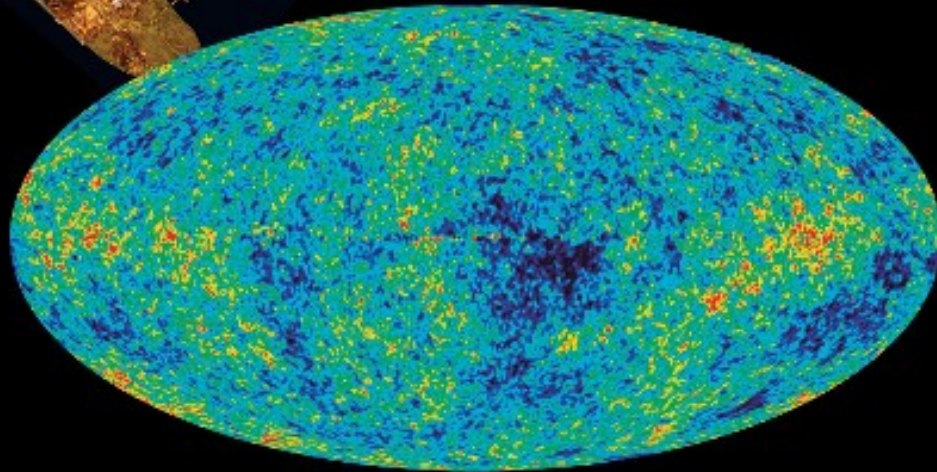


R Band 53 GHz

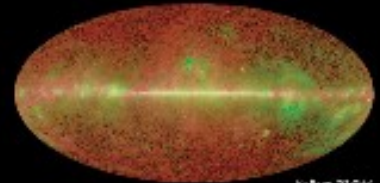


I Band 69 GHz

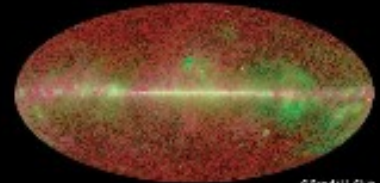
With High Resolution



K Band 33 GHz



W Band 41 GHz



R Band 53 GHz



I Band 69 GHz



E Band 90 GHz

WMAP Frequency Band  
Red-Q band, Green-K band, Blue-W band, Purple-R band, Cyan-I band, Magenta-E band

# New potential mm-VLBI targets

Comparison between the WMAP data and earlier VLBI catalogues →  
→ **sub-samples**

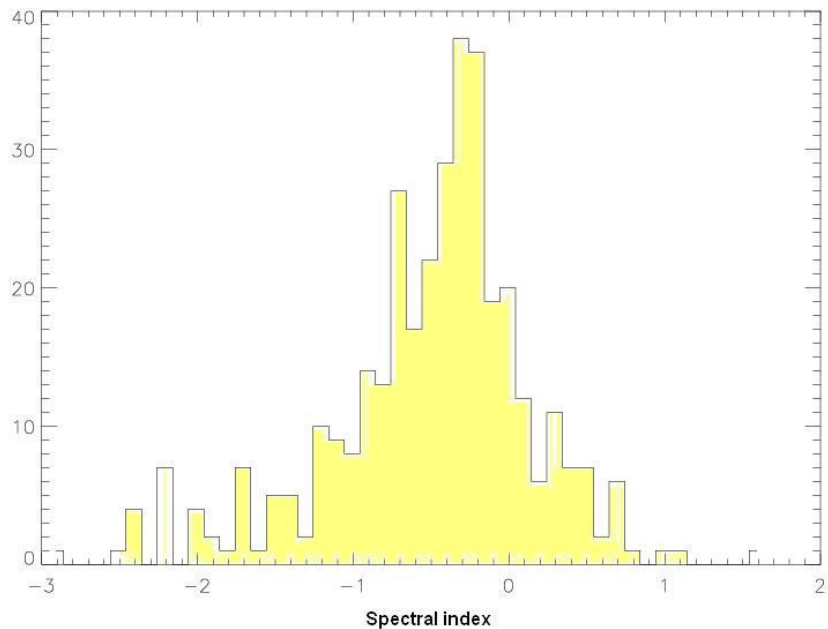
Radio spectrum:

Good approximation: Power law-spectrum  $S \sim \nu^\alpha$

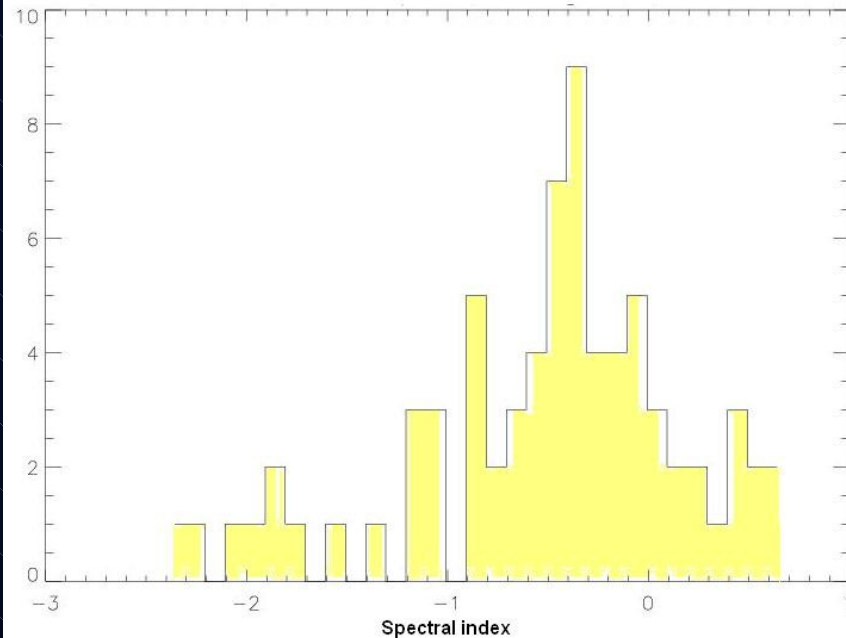
- WMAP catalogue contains the flux densities (41, 61, 94 GHz) for every source
- $\alpha$ : calculated with *linear regression* method

-> Flux-density and spectral index histograms of the WMAP catalogue and some sub-samples.

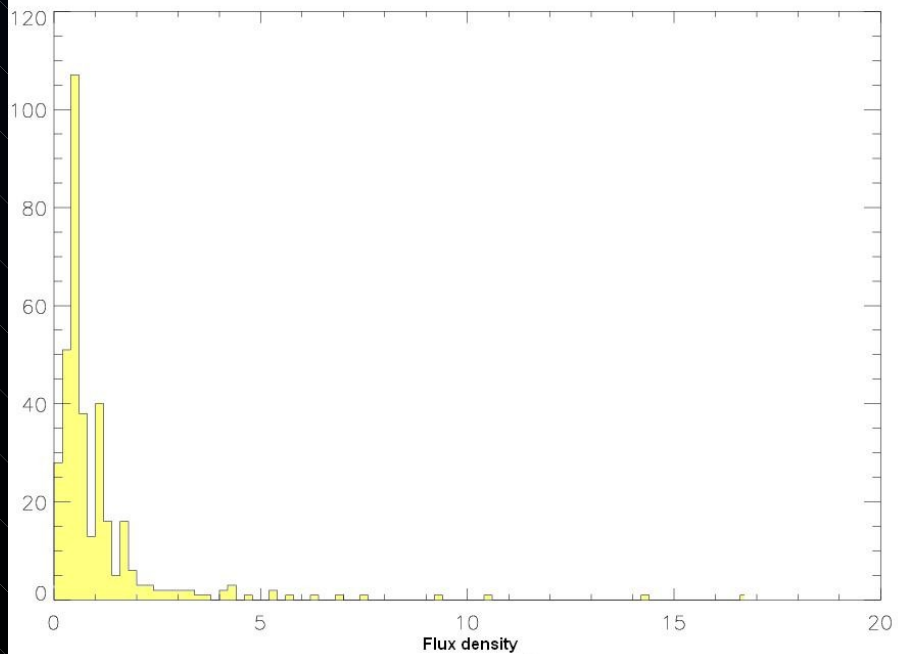
**Spectral index histogram of the WMAP sources**



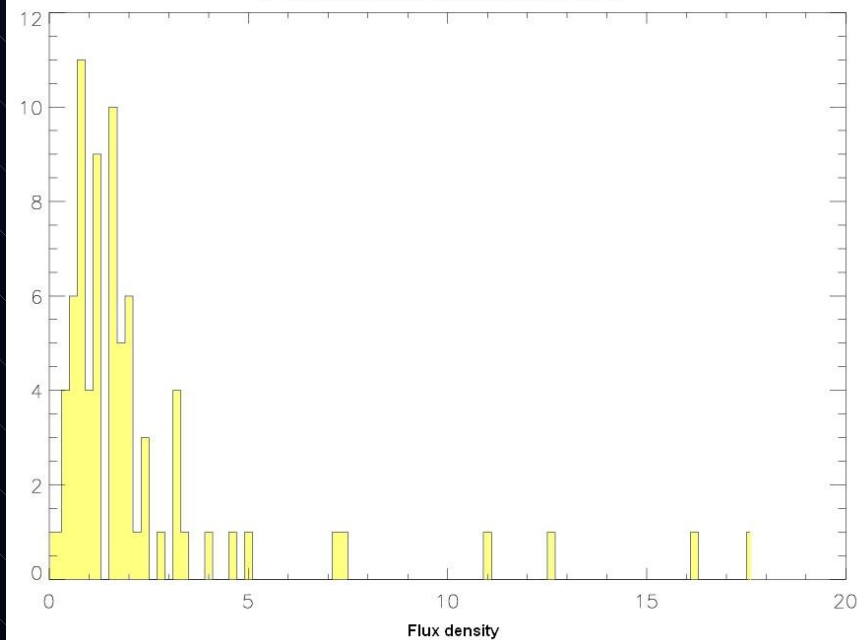
**Spectral index histogram of the Lee et al. catalogue**



**61 GHz flux density histogram (WMAP)**



**41 GHz flux density histogram (Lee et al.)**



# 86 GHz flux densities

**An important aim:** to identify new bright quasars, which will be available for observation in the future at 86 GHz with VLBI technique

In WMAP catalogue we have 41, 61, 94 GHz flux densities

→ 86 GHz flux densities

$$S_{86} = S_{94} \cdot (86/94)^\alpha$$

For the new list: method adopted from Lee et al. 2008 AJ 136, 159:

1. sources which have not been investigated before at 86 GHz
2. flux densities above 1 Jy
3. declination above  $-40^\circ$

→ 38 sources

# The new catalogue

I used public databases to do the optical identifications in my new list, and I searched for wider band radio spectra, and earlier lower frequency VLBI images. .

For **optical identification** I used NED (NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database)<sup>2</sup>  
→ 30 QSO, 5 G, 1 PN, 1 VisS, 1 RadioS

For **wider band radio spectra**: catalogue (Kovalev et al. 1999, A&AS, 139, 545)  
of sources between  $-30^\circ < \delta < +43^\circ$ , observations on 6 frequencies between  
1-22 GHz.

+ NED

+WMAP

To find **earlier VLBI images** I used the VLBA Calibrator List<sup>3</sup> → 8.6 GHz VLBI  
images for 36 sources, 2 were not found (PKS J1332+0200, PMN J0527-1241 )

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<sup>2</sup> <http://nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.vlba.nrao.edu/astro/calib/index.shtml>

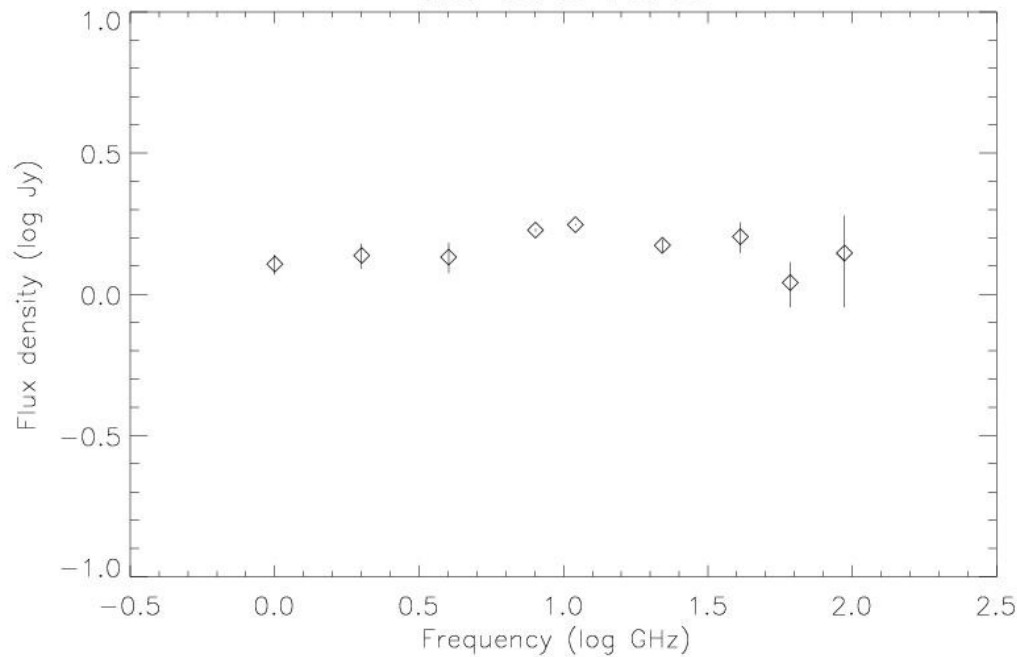


# atalogue

ifications in my new list, and I  
earlier lower frequency VLBI

(IPAC Extragalactic Database)<sup>2</sup>

GB6 J0757+0956



For **wider band radio spectra**: catalog of sources between  $-30^\circ < \delta < +4$  1-22 GHz.

+ NED

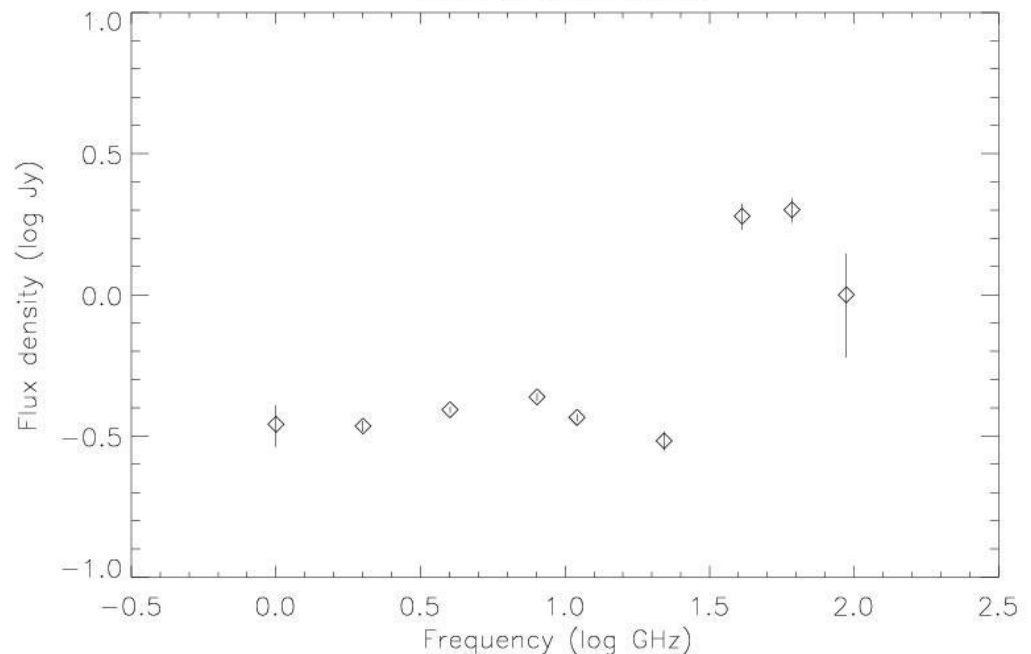
+ WMAP

To find **earlier VLBI images** I used images for 36 sources, 2 were r

<sup>2</sup> <http://nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu>

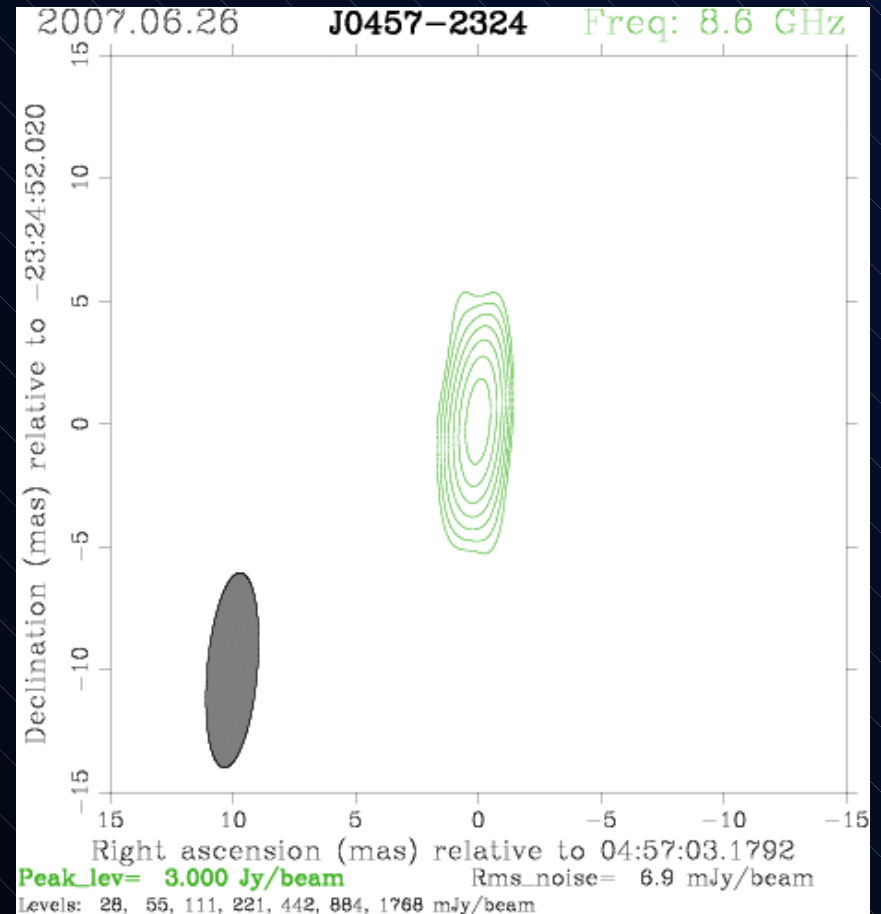
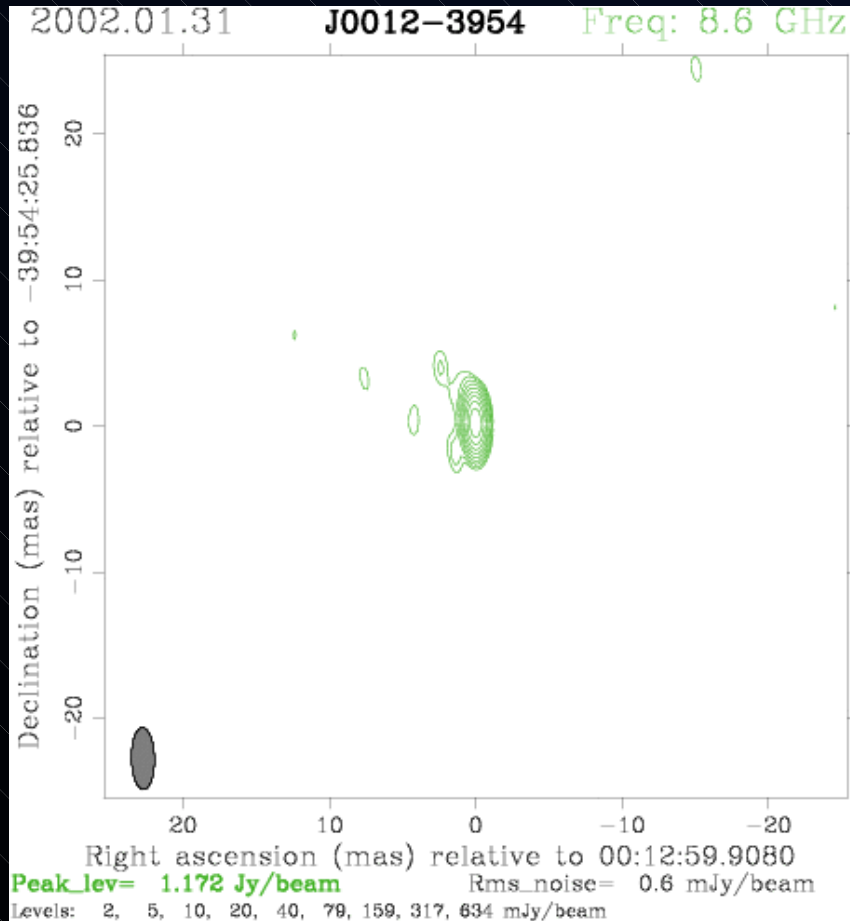
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.vlba.nrao.edu/astro/calib/index>

GB6 J1753+2847



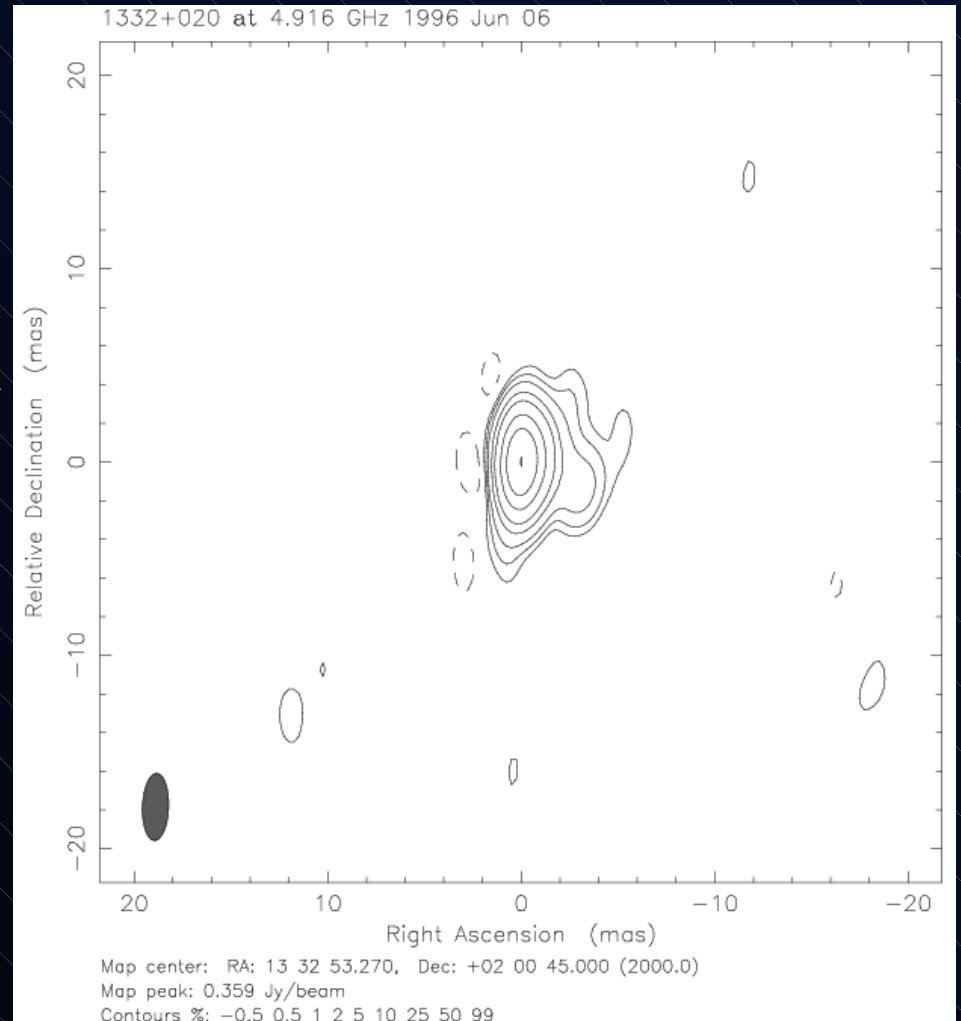
# The new catalogue

Earlier VLBI images:



# The new catalogue

**PKS J1332+0200:** earlier 5 GHz VLBA image – double lobe radio galaxy, with a one-sided jet  
(Fomalont et al. 2000, ApJS 131,95)



# The new catalogue

- **PMN J0527-1241**: no detection in NED.  
It should have been detected with VERA (VLBI Exploration of Radio Astrometry), but it wasn't → fainter than 0.11 Jy at 22 GHz (Petrov et al. 2007, AJ, 133, 2487)
- What kind of source is it?  
**Planetary nebula** → Extended source!
- New list: **37 sources!**

# Future, ASTRO-G

**ASTRO-G** (also known as **VSOP-2**) is a planned Japanese radio satellite, it is expected to be launched in 2013

- 8,22,43 GHz
- higher resolution
- better sensitivity (compared to VSOP)

Bright quasars of my new catalogue could be used as calibrators for the observation of faint sources



# Conclusion

- Investigation of 5-year WMAP data → sources available for observation with 86 GHz VLBI, and 43 GHz space-VLBI
- 37 compact radio sources, and 1 PN
- This would enlarge the list of known mm-VLBI sources with ~25%

Thank you for your attention!