

Hunting for High redshift Radio Galaxies

with LOFAR

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Structure of presentation

□ Introduction

- LOFAR
- HzRGs

□ Research

- Aim
- Results
 - Spectra
 - Source Counts
 - Spectral indices

□ Future work/Conclusion

LOFAR (1)

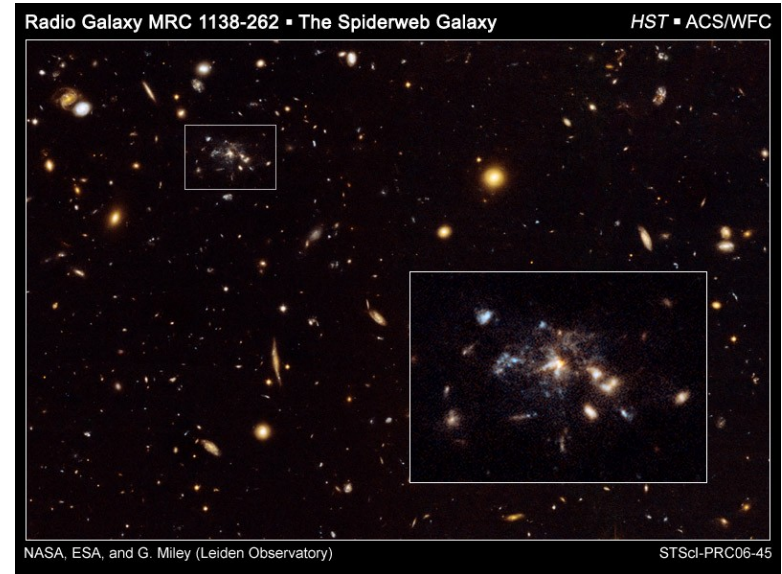


LOFAR (2)

- ❑ Frequency range: 10 – 240 MHz
- ❑ High sensitivity
- ❑ Flexible: multiple beams

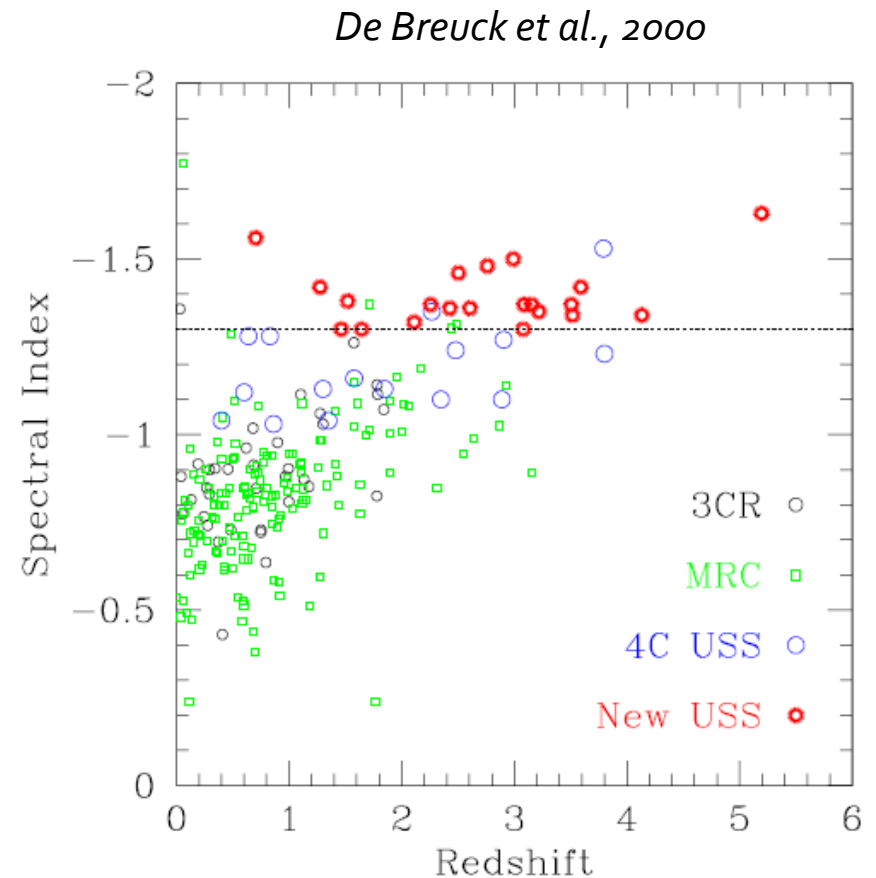
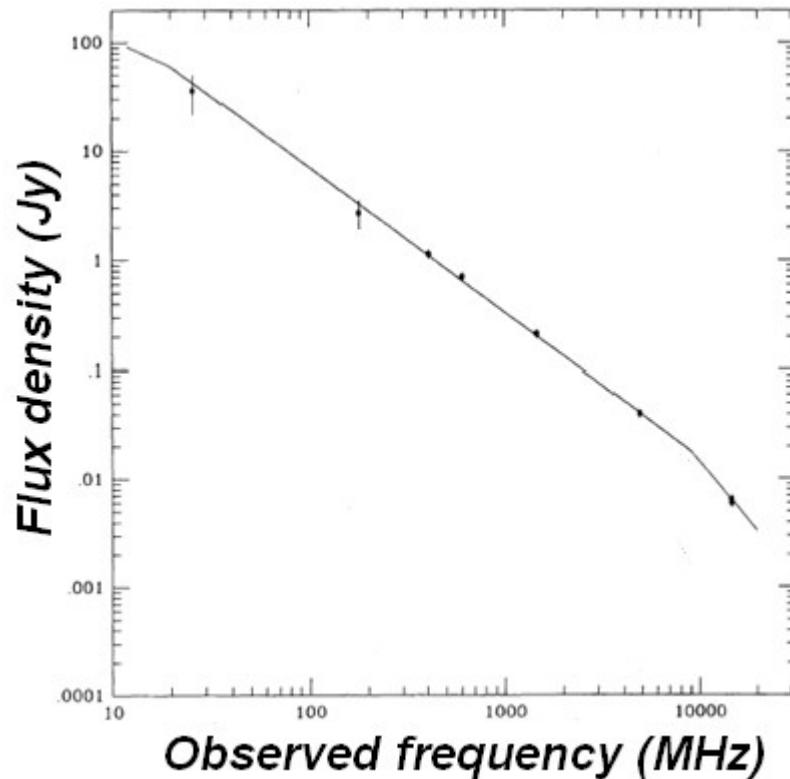
HzRGs

- ❑ HzRG: High redshift Radio Galaxy
- ❑ HzRGs are among the largest, most luminous and most massive objects in the Universe
- ❑ Play an important role in the evolution of galaxies and the emergence of large scale structure



$z - \alpha$ correlation for HzRGs

$$S_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$$



Hunting for HzRGs

- 1) Filter out probable HzRGs from huge number of radio sources in low-frequency surveys
 - Criterion: extremely steep spectrum

- 1) Discard bright nearby objects

- 2) Refine positions to arcsec accuracy (optical/near IR)

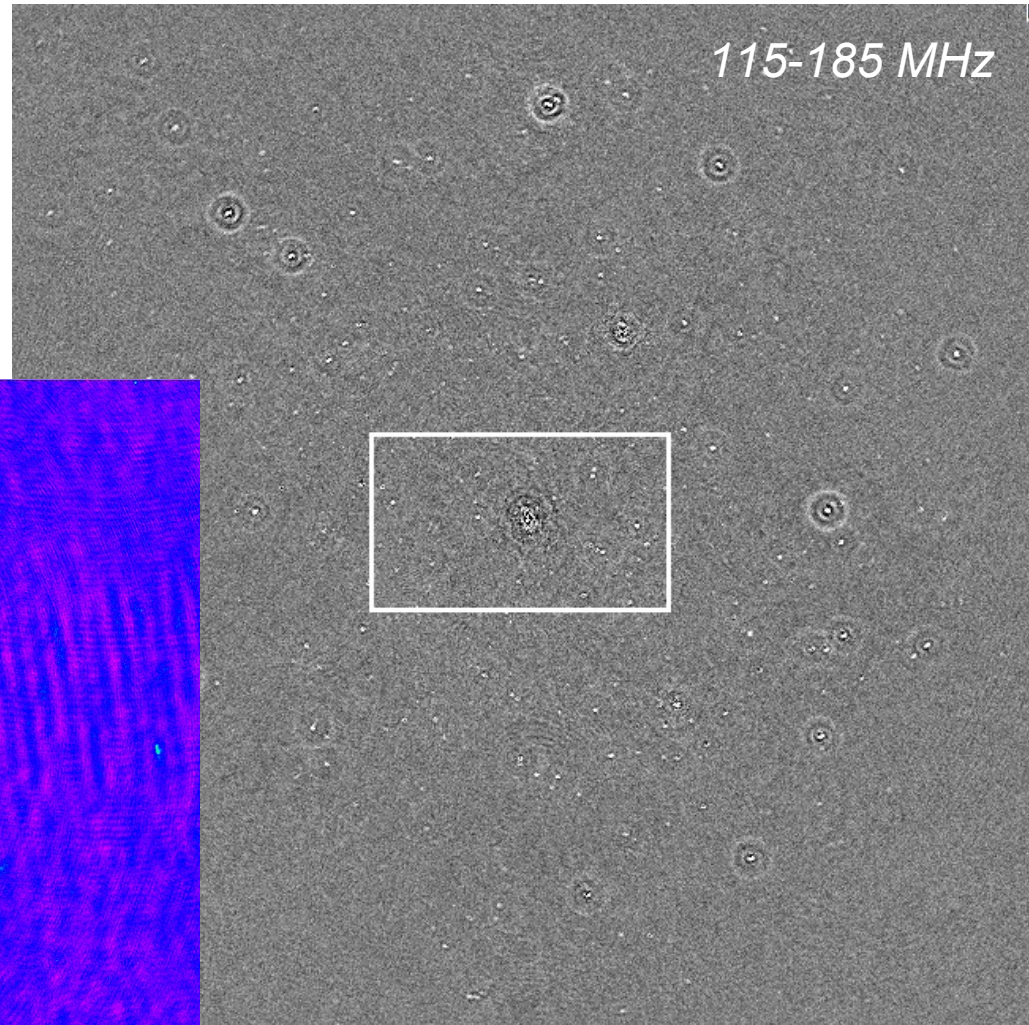
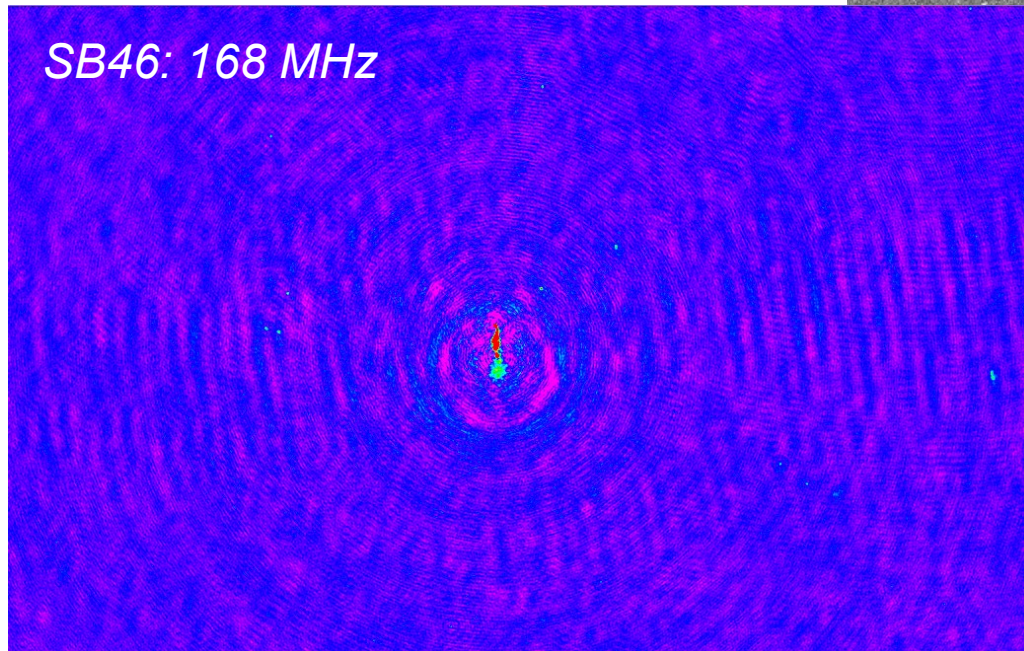
- 3) Spectroscopic observation of HzRG candidates

Aim of research

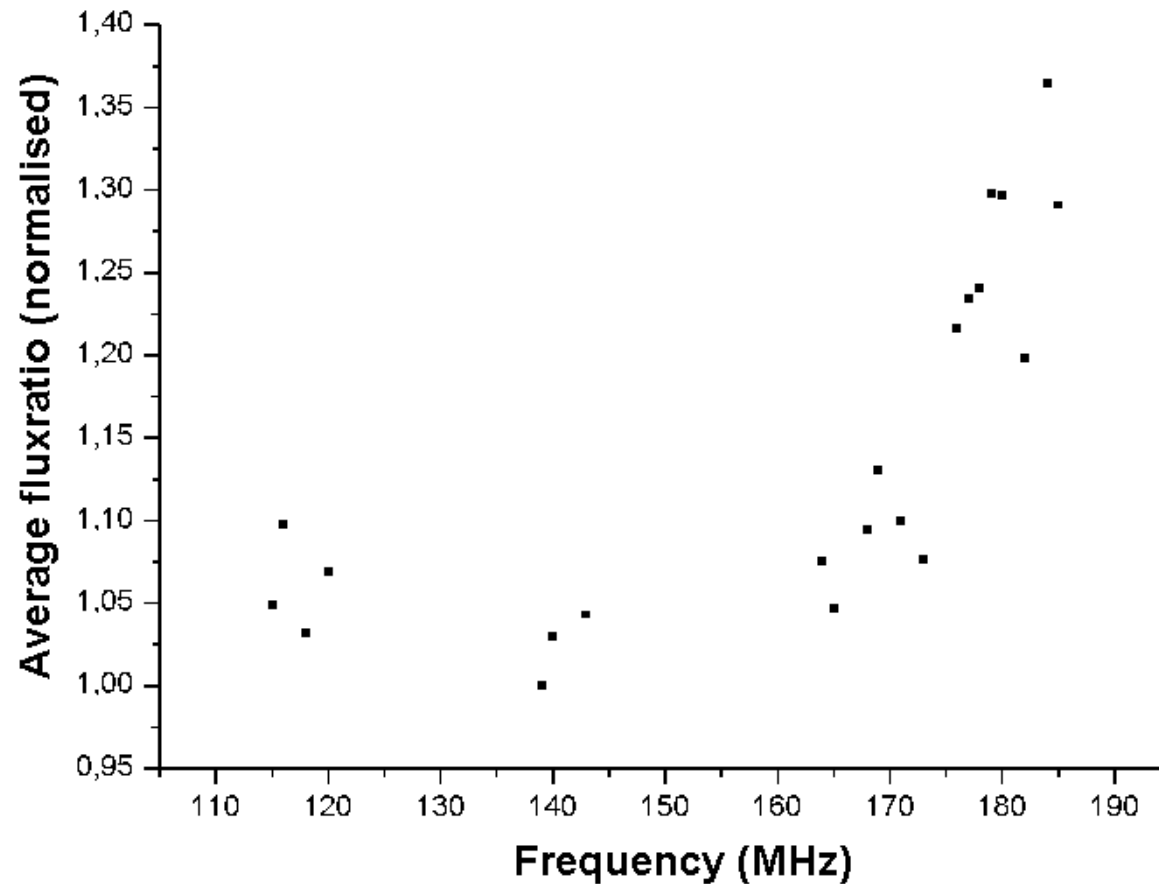
- Investigate 'goodness' of LOFAR- data/calibration
- Search for steep spectrum sources in LOFAR data to find HzRGs candidates with high z (up to $z \sim 8$)

Data

Visibilities \rightarrow Calibration \rightarrow
 \downarrow

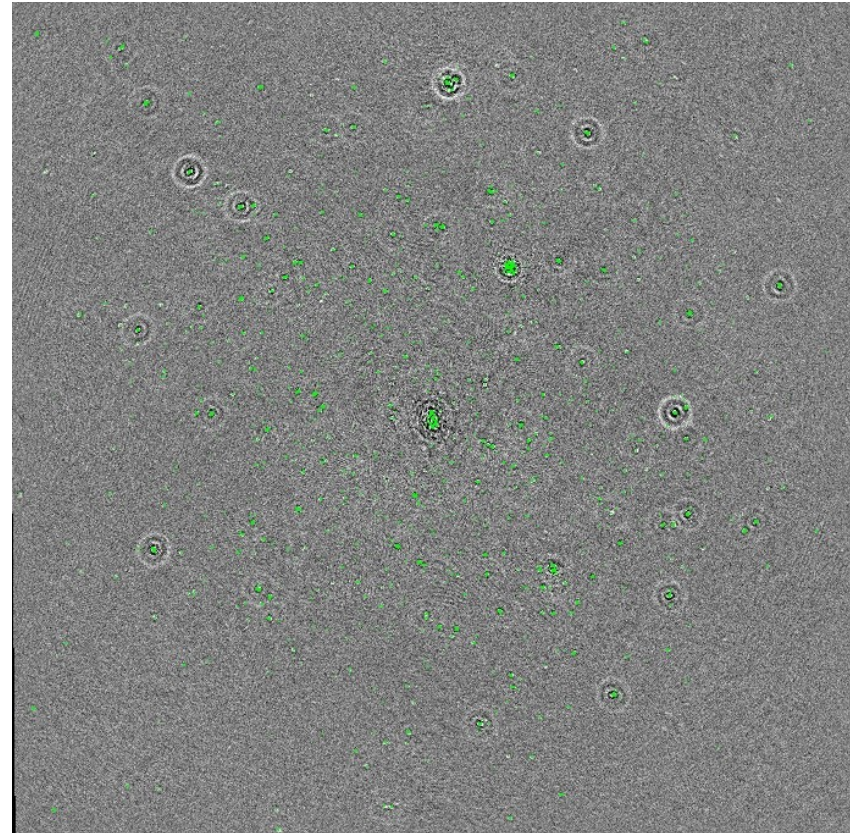


Average fluxratio -> Primary beam

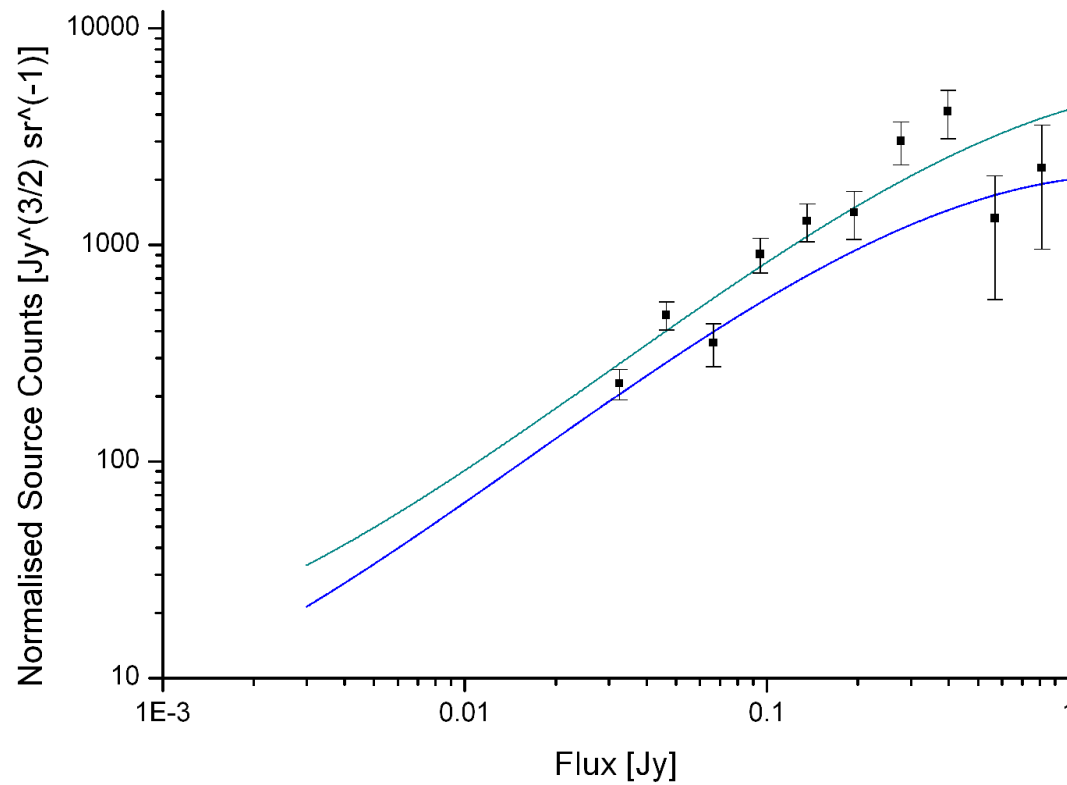


Source Counts (1)

- Image: 115-185 MHz
- Euclidian space $\rightarrow N \sim S^{-3/2}$



Source Counts (2)

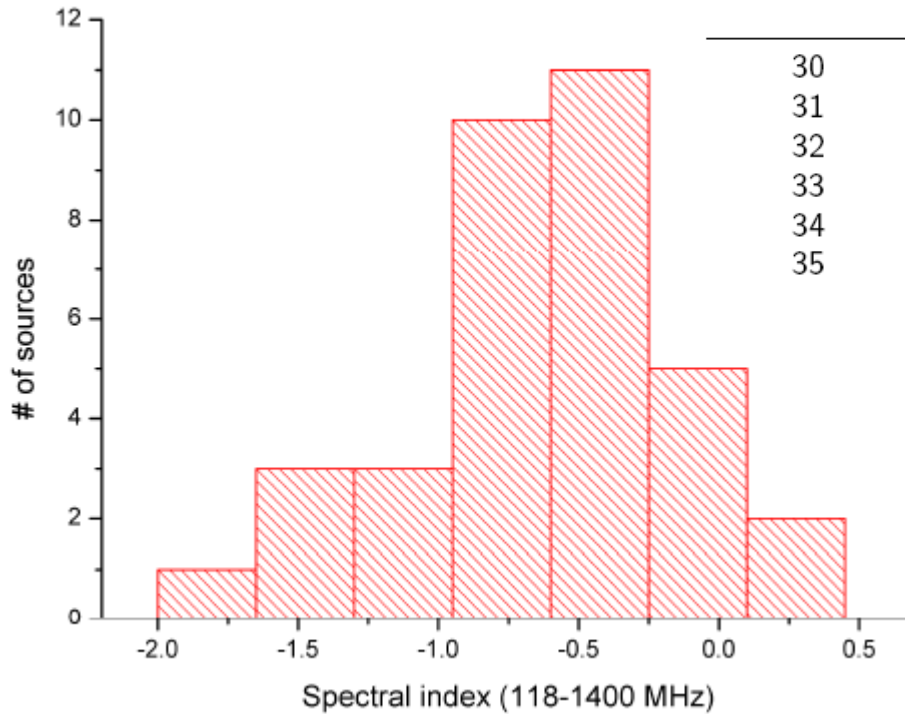


Spectral indices (1)

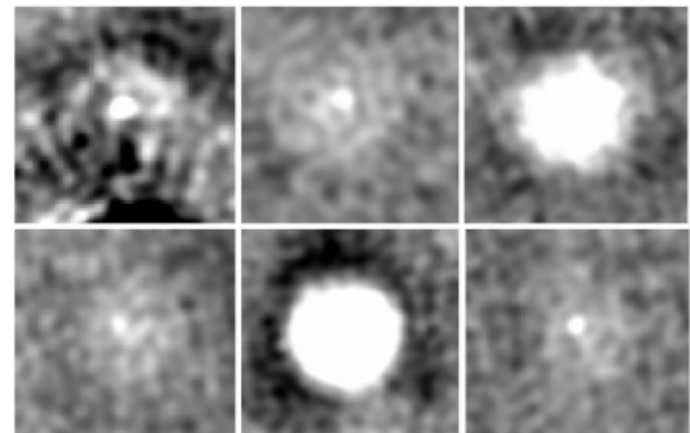
□ Use: 118-185 MHz LOFAR image + NVSS (1400 MHz)

→ α (118-1400 MHz)

Spectral indices (2)



| Association number | Flux at 118 MHz (Jy) | Flux at 1400 MHz (Jy) | Spectral index α_{1400}^{118} | RA (degrees) | dec (degrees) |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 30 | 0.1626 | 0.0087 | -1.183 | 13.0371 | 86.2651 |
| 31 | 3.7850 | 0.1627 | -1.272 | 23.0180 | 86.1732 |
| 32 | 0.3009 | 0.0094 | -1.401 | 16.3738 | 86.3624 |
| 33 | 0.4211 | 0.0087 | -1.568 | 11.0511 | 86.5591 |
| 34 | 0.2981 | 0.0055 | -1.614 | 12.9865 | 86.1926 |
| 35 | 0.6384 | 0.0066 | -1.848 | 17.3234 | 87.6884 |



Future work

- Improve quality of images
 - Exactly determine beam dependence and integrate in calibration mechanism
 - Try different calibration methods
 - As experience increases, quality increases

- Then associate again, and hope good spectra to come out!

Still just a small step in a long procedure!!

Summary/Conclusion

- HzRGs are interesting
 - Use $z - \alpha$ correlation to find them
- Use LOFAR data
 - Source counts indicate data is good
- Determine α from LOFAR subband images
 - Spectra not good due to calibration
- LOFAR + NVSS gives 6 steep spectrum sources in 3C61-field

References

- ❑ Perley, Schwab, Bridle (1989) '*Synthesis Imaging in Radio Astronomy: A Collection of Lectures from the Third NRAO Synthesis Imaging Summer School*'
- ❑ Thompson, A. Richard (1986) '*Interferometry and synthesis in radio astronomy*'
- ❑ Miley M, De Breuck C (2008) Distant radio galaxies and their environments. *Astron Astrophys Rev* 15:67-144
- ❑ Klamer IJ et al. (2006) A search for distant radio galaxies from SUMSS and NVSS – III. Radio spectral energy distribution and the z- α correlation. *Mon Not R Astron Soc* 371:852-866
- ❑ Verkhodanov OV, Khabibullina ML (2010) On the spectral index of distant radio galaxies. *Astron Let* 36:7-13