First results from PACS deep surveys

Dieter Lutz, for the PACS Evolutionary Probe (PEP) team Herschel SDP Workshop Dec 17/18, 2009





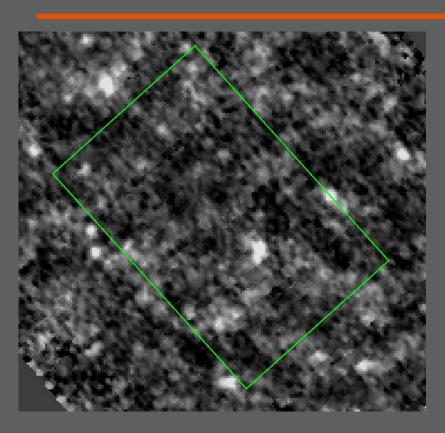






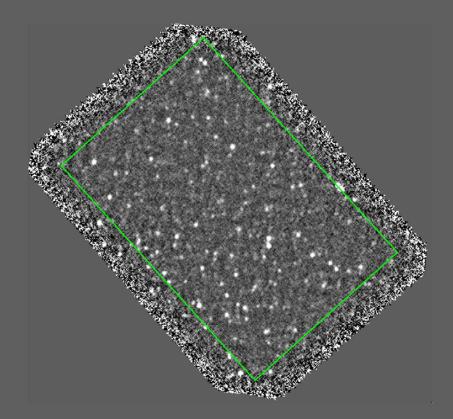


From MIPS to PACS



GOODS-N 160µm MIPS team + FIDEL team

GOODS-N 160µm Herschel-PACS PEP team



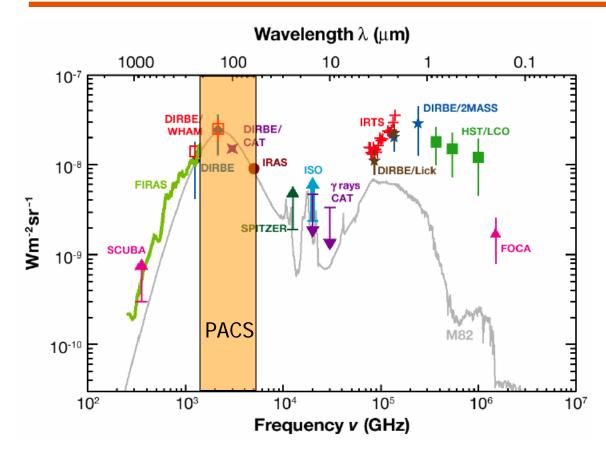
PEP in the complement of Herschel extragalactic surveys

PEP is the major Herschel 100/160um extragalactic survey of key multiwavelength fields

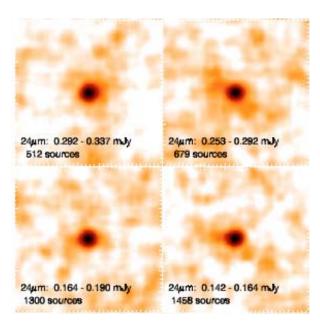
Field	Area	Total Exp. [hours]	5 sigma (70) [mJy]	5 sigma (100) [mJy]	5 sigma(160) [mJy]
COSMOS	85'x85'	213		6.13	8.63
Lockman Hole	24'x24'	35		4.90	6.84
E-CDFS	30'x30'	35		5.90	8.25
Groth Strip	67'x10'	35		5.44	7.75
GOODS-S	10'x15'	113 113	1.61 	1.72	2.43 2.43
GOODS-N	10'x15'	30		3.33	4.70

- +10 lensing clusters
- Coordinated with Hermes for SPIRE coverage
- Hermes and Atlas extend to wider+shallower PACS coverage
- GOODS-Herschel will go deeper on (parts of) GOODS fields
- Herschel lensing survey will substantially extend the number of lensing clusters

Theme 1: The Nature of the Cosmic Infrared Background

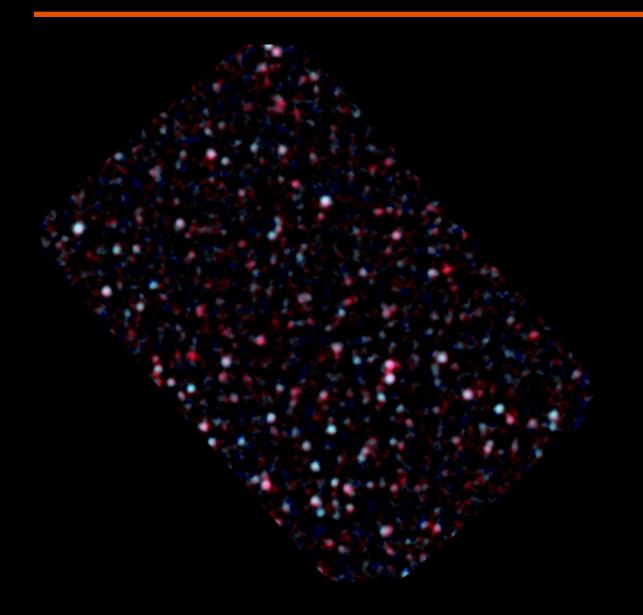


Lagache et al. 2005 ARAA



Dole et al. 2006

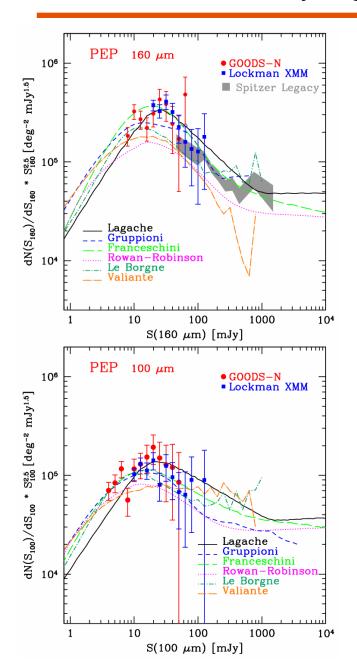
Resolving the CIB into individual galaxies

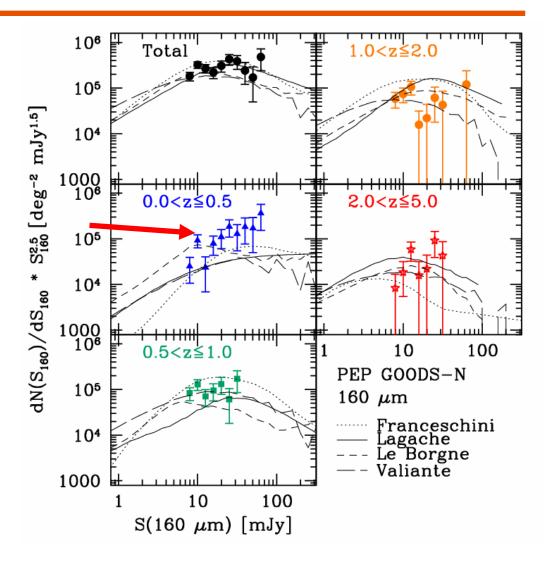


Already the SDP GOODS-N data resolve ~60% of the CIB at 100 and 160μm into individually well detected (5σ) sources

Great prospects for further characterisation and deeper observations with PEP and GOODS-Herschel!

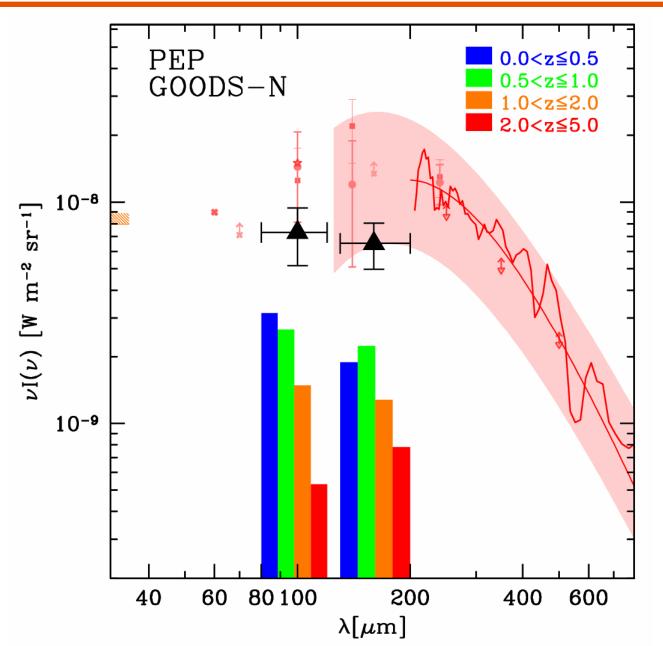
Analysing the CIB: Berta et al. in prep.





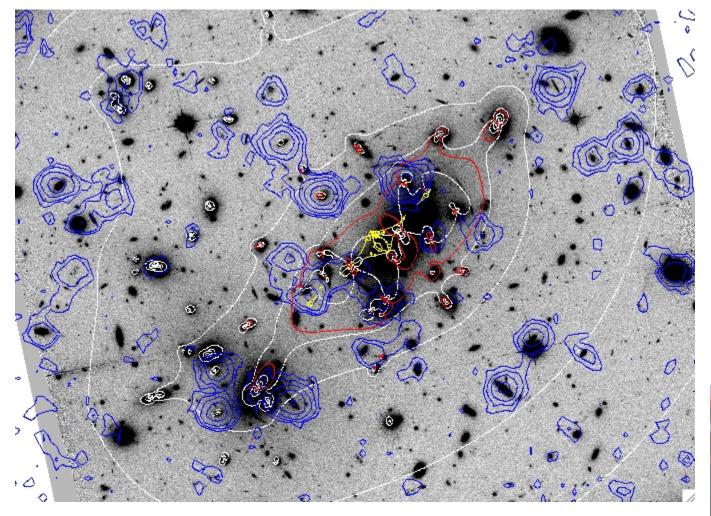
- Counts ~ at high end of previous models
- local (cool?) objects boosting the counts

Slicing the CIB by redshift: Berta et al. in prep.





Pushing deeper via cluster lensing: Altieri et al. in prep.

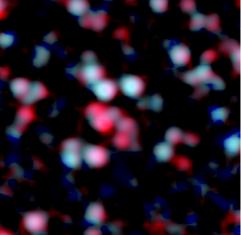


Abell 2218

Blue: PACS100µm

White: z=1.5 amplification 0.5,2,5,20

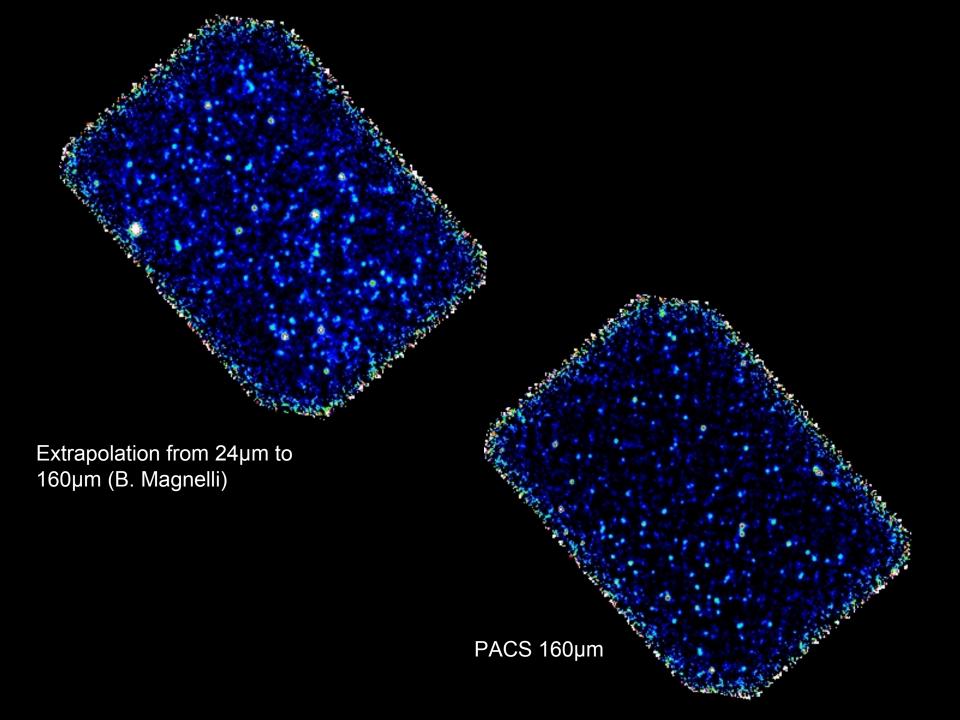
Red: Critical lines



PACS 100+160µm

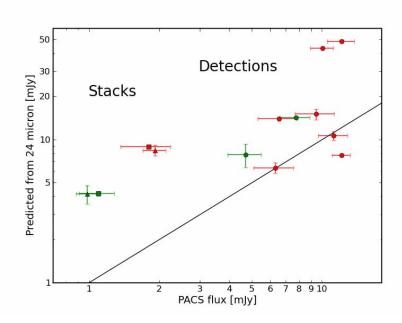
Theme 2: The need for far-IR calorimetric star formation rates

- Our community has been relying almost exclusively on extrapolation from the optical and mid-infrared as the avenue towards studying galaxy evolution.and star formation rates
- We know this extrapolation is pretty good
- But how good?



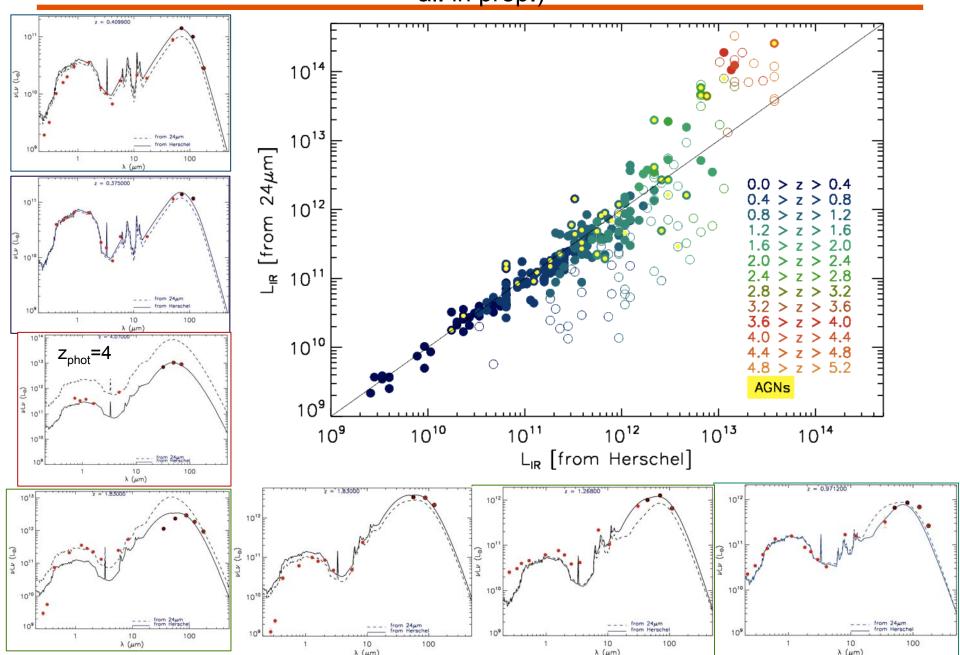
Star formation in z~2 massive galaxies: Nordon et al. in prep.

- Massive z~2 galaxies: BzK optical/NIR selected, K_{AB}<22, spec-z or phot-z
- Compare
 - FIR flux predicted from the mid-IR using the unique result from z, S₂₄, Chary&Elbaz 01 SED family
 - FIR flux measured by PACS (stack the nondetections!)



- For this population, extrapolation from mid-IR overestimates the far-IR luminosity
- AGN dilution of the mid-IR (Daddi et al. 07) and/or evolution of the star forming SED families themselves towards colder dust

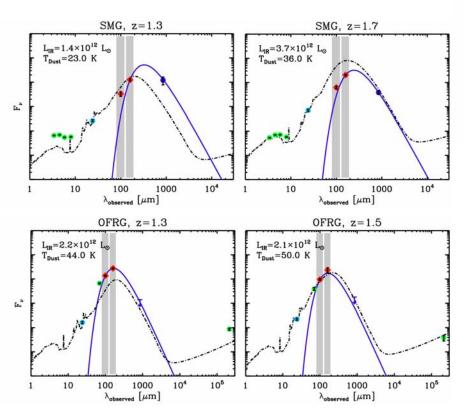
Mid-IR extrapolated IR luminosities vs. PACS+Spire PEP+Hermes (Elbaz et al. in prep.)

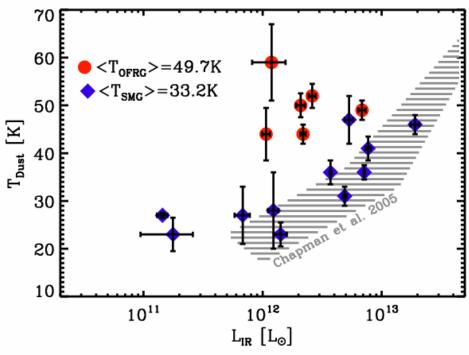


Huge star formation rates in SMGs and OFRGs: Magnelli et al. in prep

- Quantifying fundamental properties (luminosities/SFRs and dust temperatures)
- Selection effects in submm/radio

Sources: Pope et al. 2006, Casey et al. 2009





Very high IR luminosities of SMGs as estimated from submm/radio are substantiated by Herschel data, star formation rates ~1000/yr

- → Brief, merger driven events (e.g. Tacconi et al. 2008)
- → Difficult to reconcile with non-merger SFRs (e.g. Davé et al. 2009)

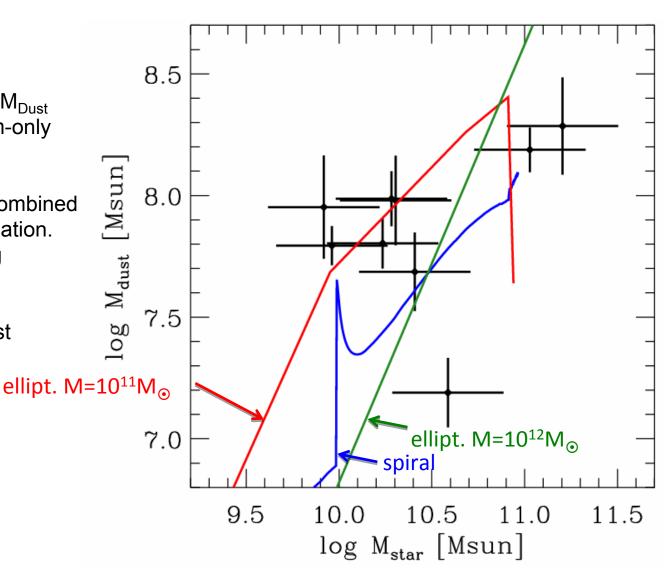
Dust masses at z~1.5: Maiolino et al. in prep.

Here: PACS+Scuba

Break the degeneracy T-M_{Dust} that is inherent to submm-only data

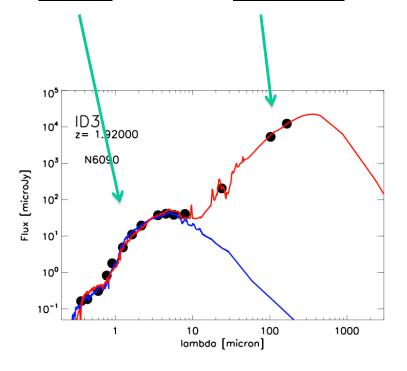
Objects reproduced by combined models of star+dust formation. Generally rapidly forming spheroids

Improving statistics to test correlation

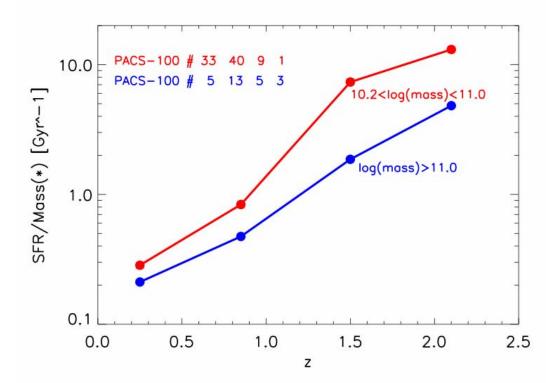


Evolution of specific star formation rates: Rodighiero et al. in prep.

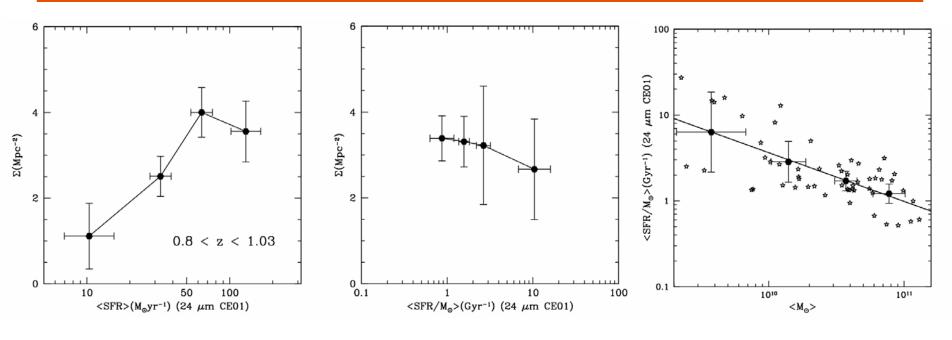
Using \sim 200 PACS-detected sources with S₁₀₀>5mJy in GOODS-North Masses and total IR luminosities are derived from SED fitting (BC03 + Polletta templates)



massive galaxies have smaller sSFR at all redshifts



The role of environment at $z\sim1$: Popesso et al. in prep.



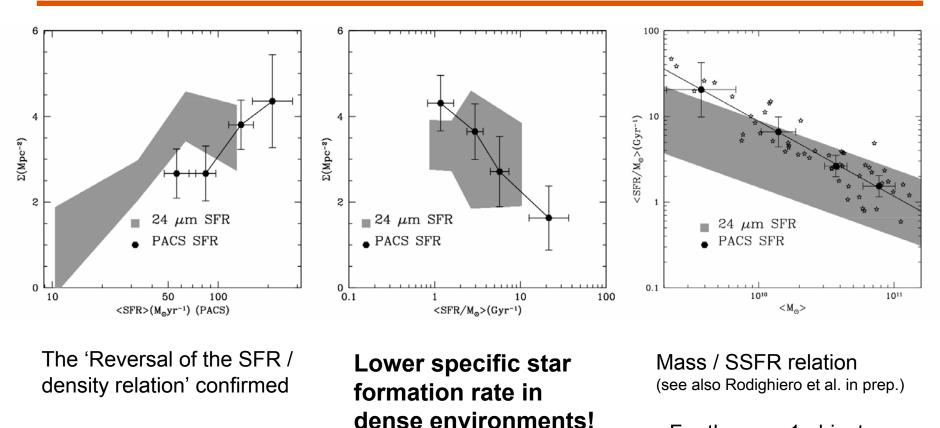
The 'Reversal of the SFR / density relation' (Elbaz et al. 07)

No specific star formation rate / density relation (Elbaz et al. 07)

Mass / SSFR relation

24µm-based star formation rate estimates, same sample as next slide

The role of environment at $z\sim1$: Popesso et al. in prep.



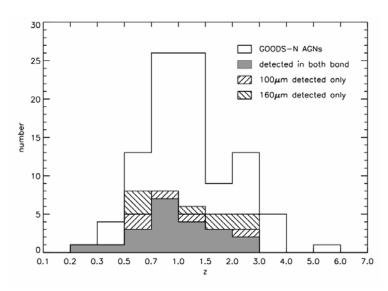
• For these z~1 objects, 24µm *under*estimated the SFR

This underestimate is a function of mass!

Herschel-based star formation rate estimates, same sample as previous

The co-evolution of AGN and star formation: Shao et al. in prep.

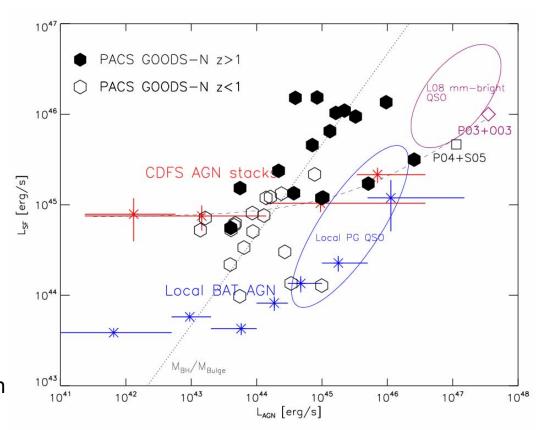
Rest frame far-infrared can be used to measure the star formation in AGN hosts. This is impossible in the mid-infrared which is more rapidly AGN dominated.



FIR detection rate ~30% for X-ray AGN with spec-z

APEX/LABOCA submm stacking results for (E)CDFS: Lutz et al. ApJ submitted

- Merger (diagonal) & secular (horizontal) branch
- On secular branch, host SFR grows with redshift, as for inactive galaxies



Thank you!

Jose Acosta Bruno Altieri Paola Andreani Herve Aussel Stefano Berta Angel Bongiovanni Damien Le Borgne Nicolas Bouche Drew Brisbin Hector Castaneda Antonio Cava Jordi Cepa Andrea Cimatti Emanuele Daddi Helmut Dannerbauer Helena Dominguez-Sanchez David Elbaz Emeric Le Floc'h

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Martin Harwit

Ho-Seong Hwang Georgios Magdis Benjamin Magnelli Roberto Maiolino Leo Metcalfe Raanan Nordon Koryo Okumura Ana Perez Ismael Perez Fournon Albrecht Poglitsch

Paola Popesso

Francesca Pozzi Laurie Riguccini

Giulia Rodighiero

Amelie Saintonge Fadia Salmi Miguel Sanchez Paola Santini Li Shao **Eckhard Sturm** Linda Tacconi Ivan Valtchanov Michael Wetzstein **Eckhard Wieprecht**

