



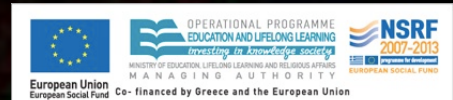
Spatial variations in the mid-IR/radio correlation in Luminous Infrared Galaxies

Eleni Vardoulaki
University of Crete

*Collaborators: V. Charmandaris, L. Armus, E. J. Murphy, T. Diaz-Santos,
P. Appleton and the GOALS Team*

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Eleni Vardoulaki, Univ. of Crete
eleniv@physics.uoc.gr; users.physics.uoc.gr/~eleniv



outline



- aims
- sample description
- methods:
 - monochromatic mid-IR/radio ratios q_8, q_{24}
 - dust-temperature T_d maps (70 μm & 100 μm)
- q_8, q_{24}, T_d , radio-spectral-index α
- conclusions



- study AGN/SB connection in LIRGs
- study spatial variations of $q_{8,24}$ in local LIRGs
- relate to spatially resolved galaxy properties, e.g.

dust-temperature (PACS 70 μ m, 100 μ m) and radio-spectral-index (α -maps using 1.49 & 8.44 GHz; Vardoulaki+15)

greater sample



- **GOALS:** Great Observatories All-sky LIRG Survey
(*Armus+09, Petric+11, Stiewalt+13, Diaz-Santos+10,11;*
<http://goals.ipac.caltech.edu>)
- **202 systems:** 180 LIRGs ($L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{11} L_{\odot}$) & 22 ULIRGs ($L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{12} L_{\odot}$)
- **complete sample** from the IRAS Revised Bright Galaxy Sample
($S_{60\mu\text{m}} > 5.24 \text{ Jy}$ & $z < 0.088$)
- **full range of nuclear spectral types** (type-1 and type-2 AGN, LINERs, and starbursts) **and interaction stages** (major mergers, minor mergers, and isolated galaxies)
- **data:** GALEX, Hubble, Spitzer, Herschel, Chandra, VLA, JVLA, ALMA

our sample



- **26 LIRG systems from GOALS:**
 - resolved at VLA B-array (~ 6 arcsec resolution)
 - 24 μm MIPS Spitzer maps $\rightarrow q_{24}$ maps (~ 6 arcsec resolution)
 - 70 & 100 μm PACS Herschel maps $\rightarrow T_d$

- **28 LIRG systems from GOALS:**
 - resolved at VLA A-array (~ 1.5 arcsec resolution)
 - 8 μm IRAC Spitzer maps $\rightarrow q_8$ maps (~ 2 arcsec resolution)
 - radio-spectral-index α -maps for 16 LIRGs (Vardoulaki+15)

- **5 LIRG systems with q_8, q_{24}, T_d and α -maps**

methods



➤ q_8, q_{24} maps (resolution $\sim 2, 6$ arcsec):

- $q_{8,24} = \log_{10}(f_{\nu 8,24\mu\text{m}} \text{ (Jy)} / f_{\nu 20\text{cm}} \text{ (Jy)})$

➤ T_d (K):

- $f_\nu = N / \lambda^{\beta+3} (e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1)$; modified Planck function

- $f_{70\mu\text{m}}$ & $f_{100\mu\text{m}}$ Herschel PACS (resolution ~ 7 arcsec)

- χ^2 minimalization, $\beta = 2$, $10 < T_d \text{ (K)} < 80$, single component fit

➤ α -maps (resolution ~ 1.5 arcsec):

- $S_\nu \sim \nu^{-\alpha}$, 1.49 & 8.44 GHz (Vardoulaki+15)

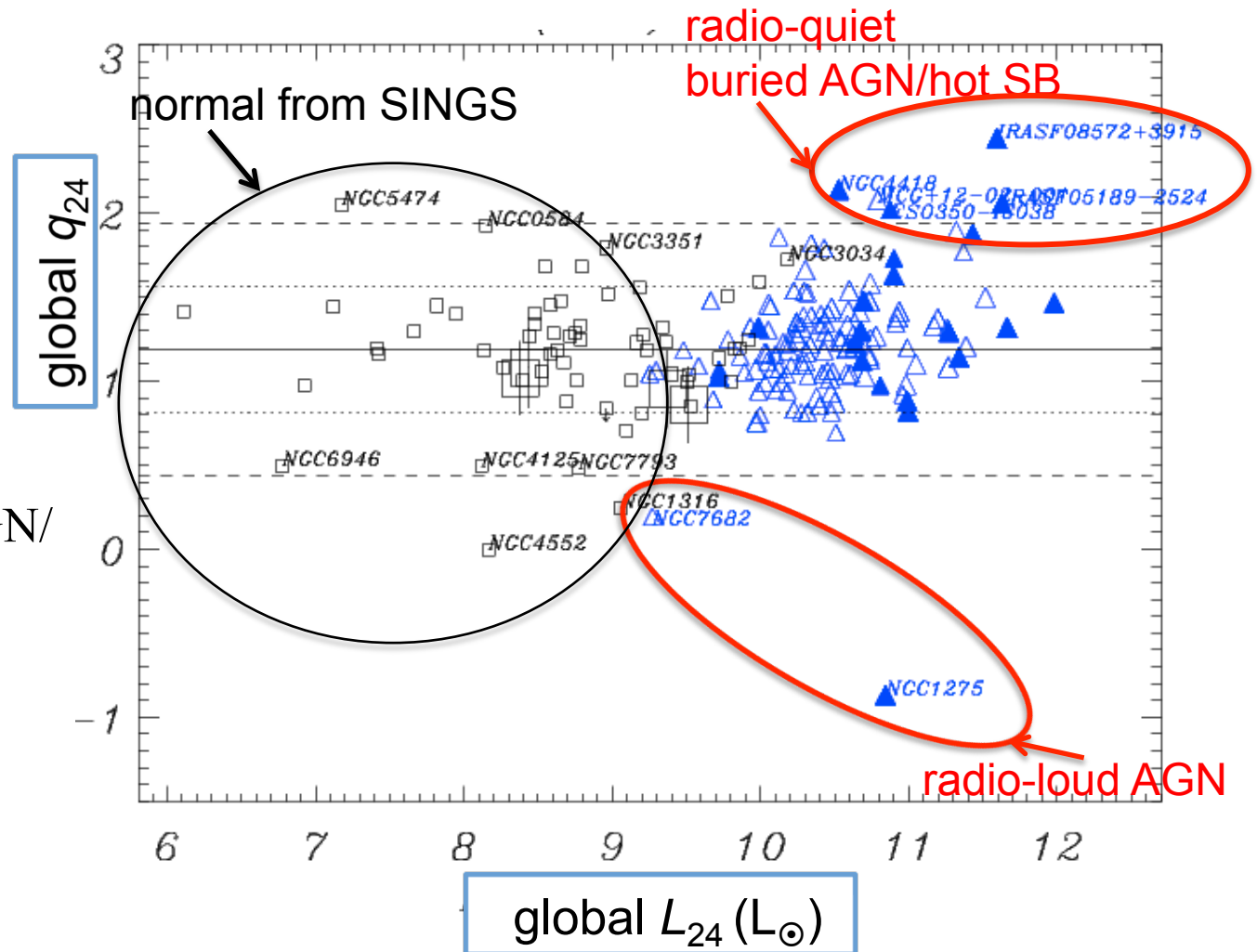
global q_{24}



symbols:

- \triangle 137 LIRGs GOALS
- \blacktriangle 22 mid-IR AGN
- \square 75 normal SINGS

- LIRGs \sim normal gals
- high q_{24} : RQ buried AGN/
hot SB
- low q_{24} : RL AGN



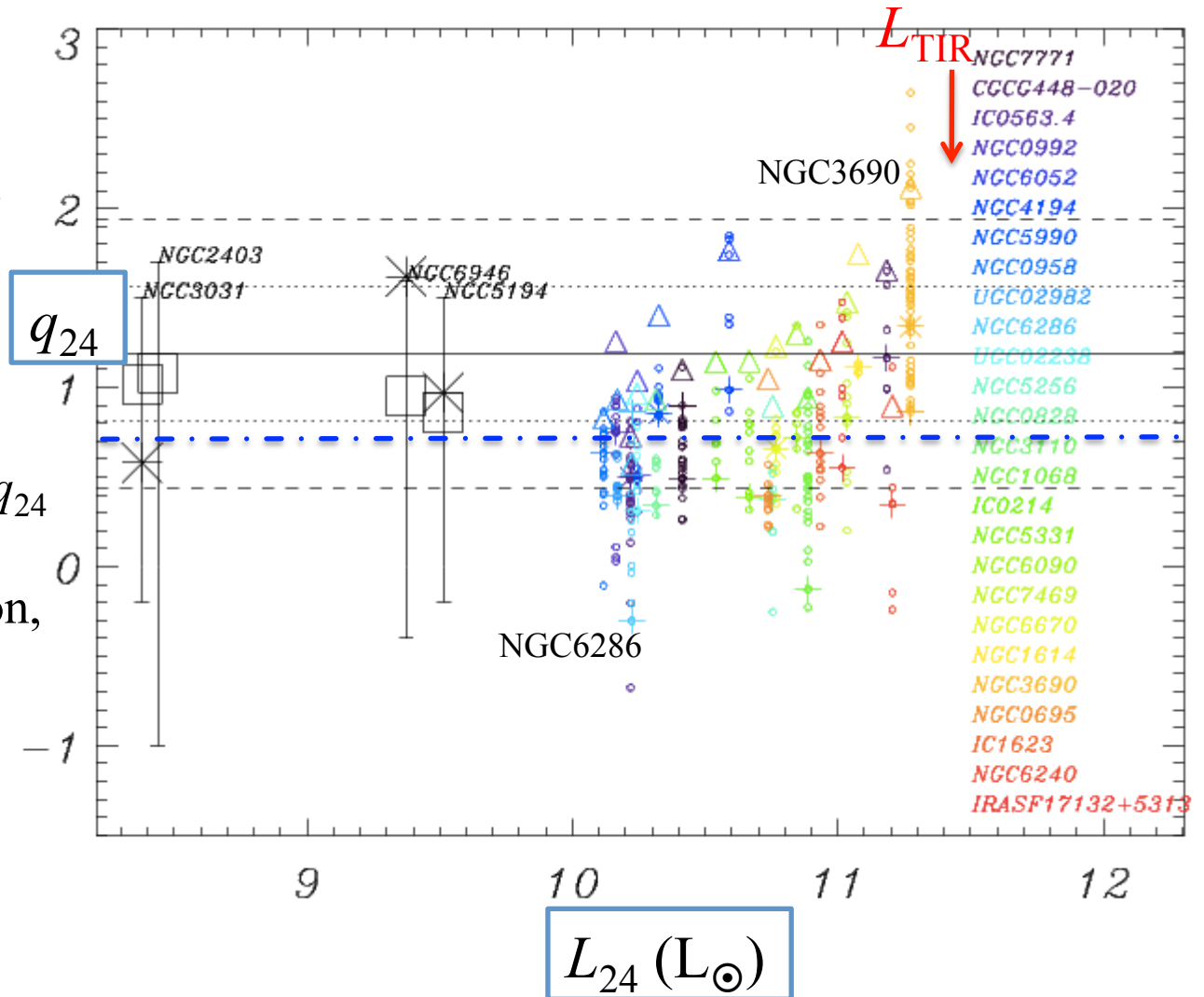
spatially resolved q_{24} (kpc scale)



△ 26 LIRGs GOALS

□ 4 normal SINGS (Murphy +06)

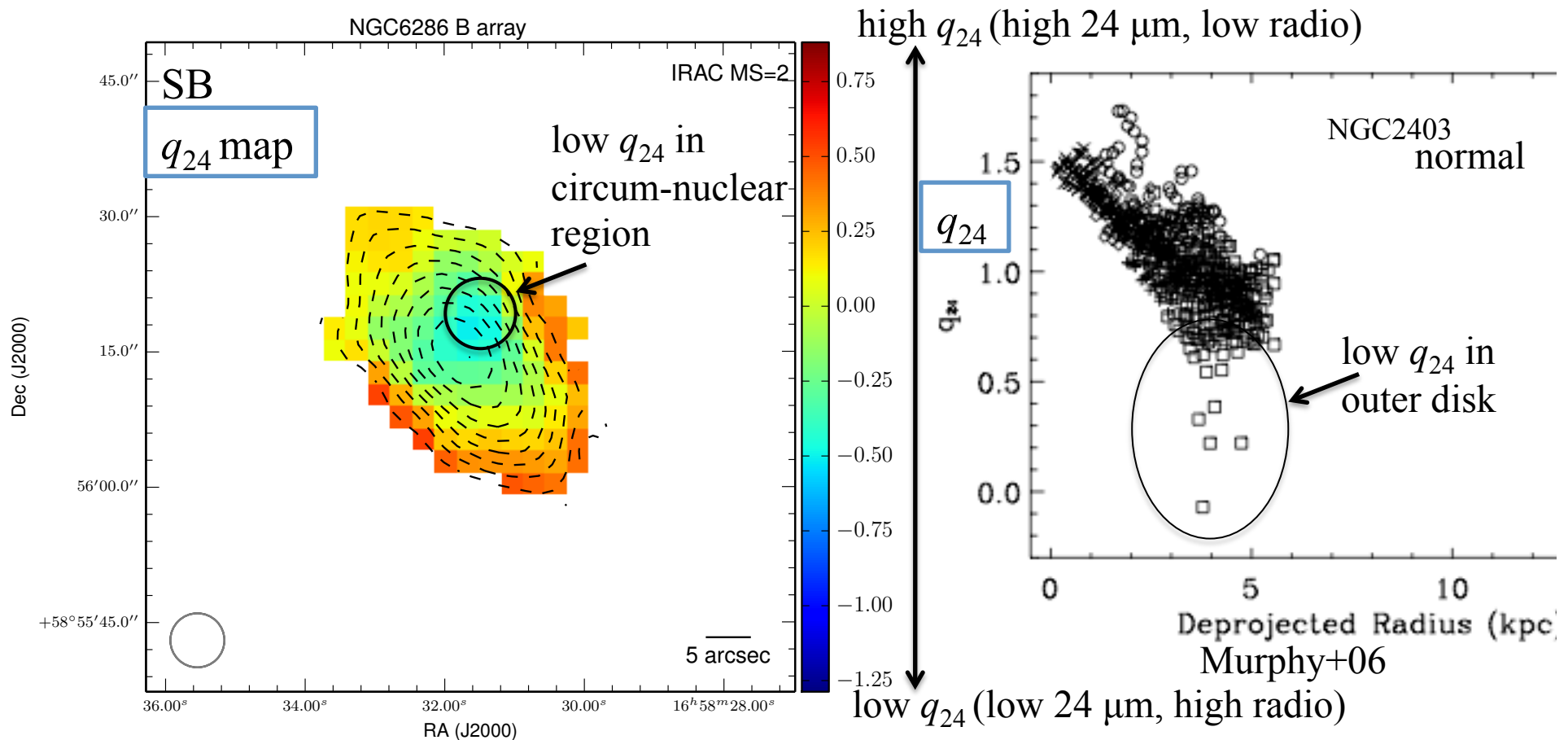
- LIRGs ~ normal gals
- BUT in some LIRGs low q_{24} values associated with nucleus/circumnuclear region, while in normal associated with disk/spiral arm



spatially resolved q_{24}



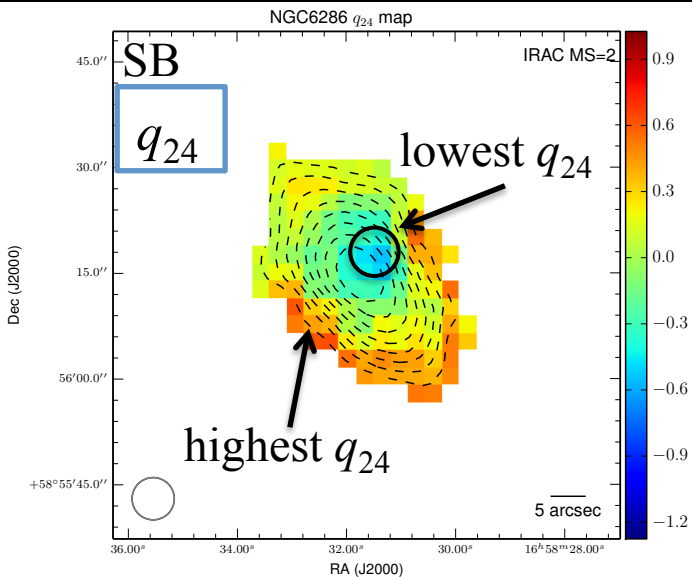
- q_{24} values increase from the nucleus outwards → different scale length of 24 μm and radio
- known superwind in NGC6286 → shocked emission → dust heating without additional radio
- deficit of recent CR electron injection into the ISM in regions with high q_{24} ? (as in Murphy+06)



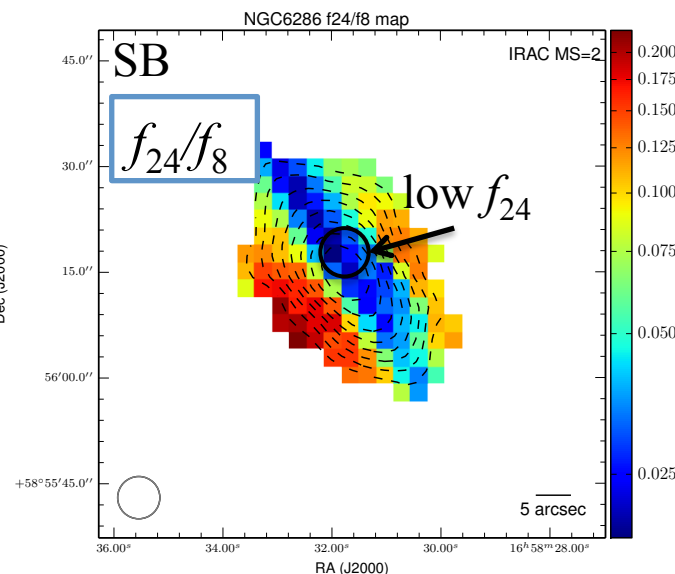
NGC6286



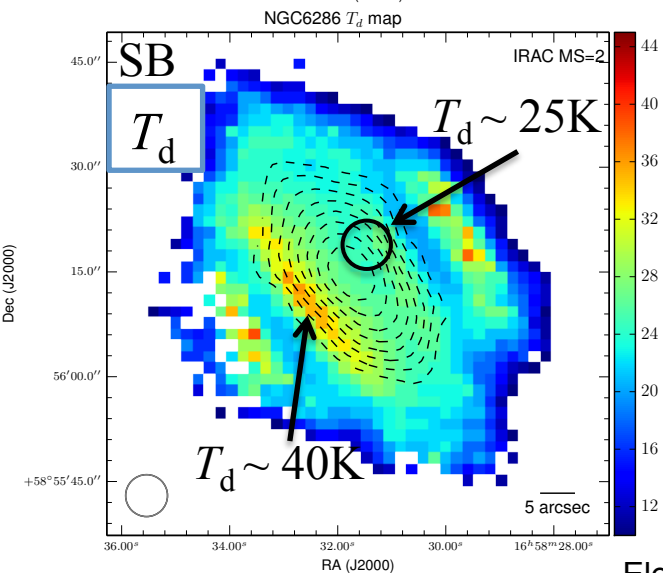
$$-0.6 < q_{24} < 0.9$$



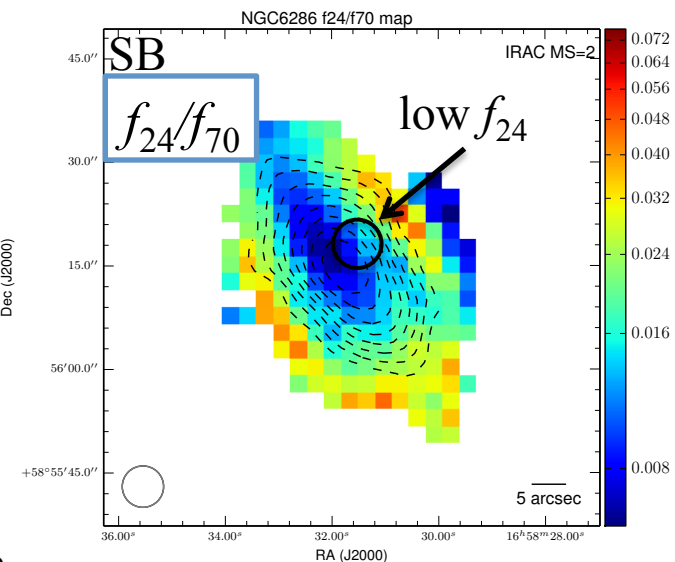
$$0.02 < f_{24}/f_8 < 0.2$$



$$12 < T_d (K) < 44$$



$$0.008 < f_{24}/f_{70} < 0.072$$



T_d from 70 & 100 μm



➤ based on 70/100 colour and estimated T_d from χ^2 minimalization and single component fit for 26 LIRGs:

▪ warmer objects $\langle T_d \rangle \sim 56\text{K}$

▪ colder objects $\langle T_d \rangle \sim 15\text{K}$

▪ nuclear regions $\langle T_d \rangle \sim 30\text{K}$

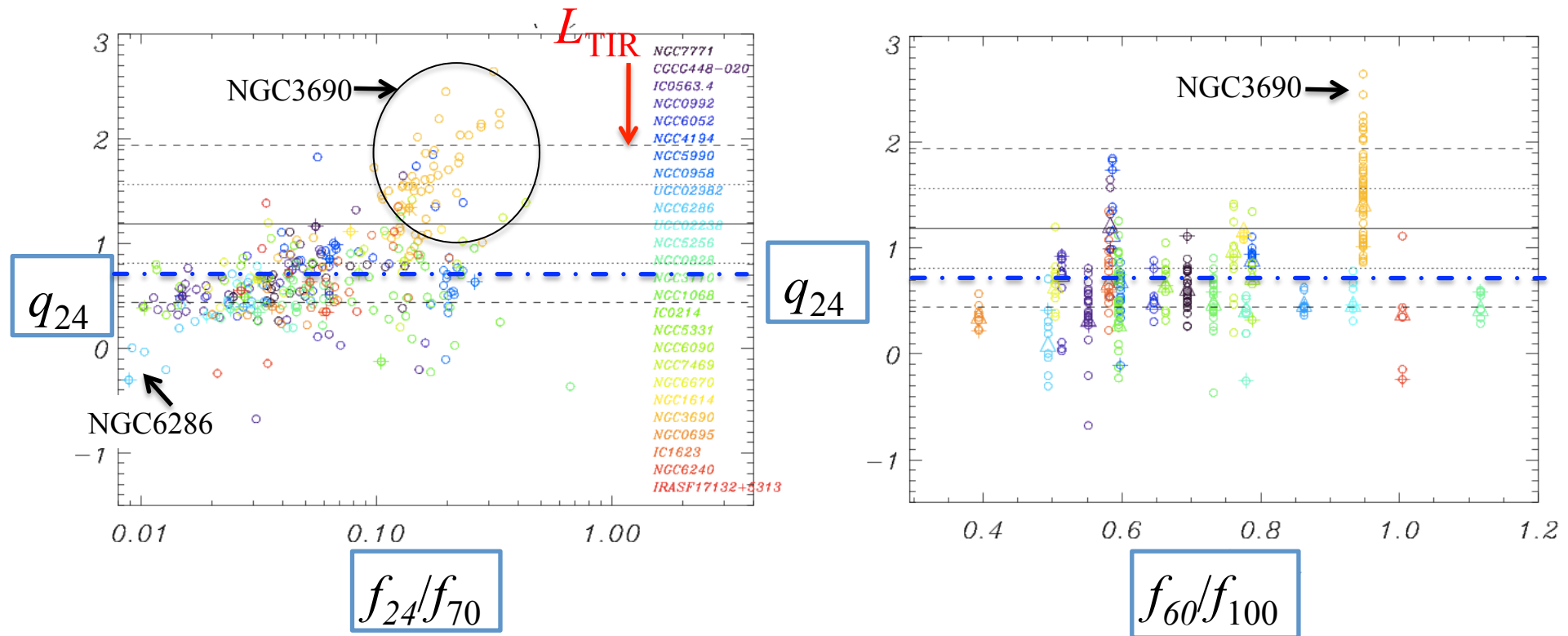
▪ mean for 26 LIRGs $\langle T_d \rangle \sim 30\text{K}$

➤ a double component fit could improve T_d estimate in some cases, but we are limited by the resolution of our data in the radio

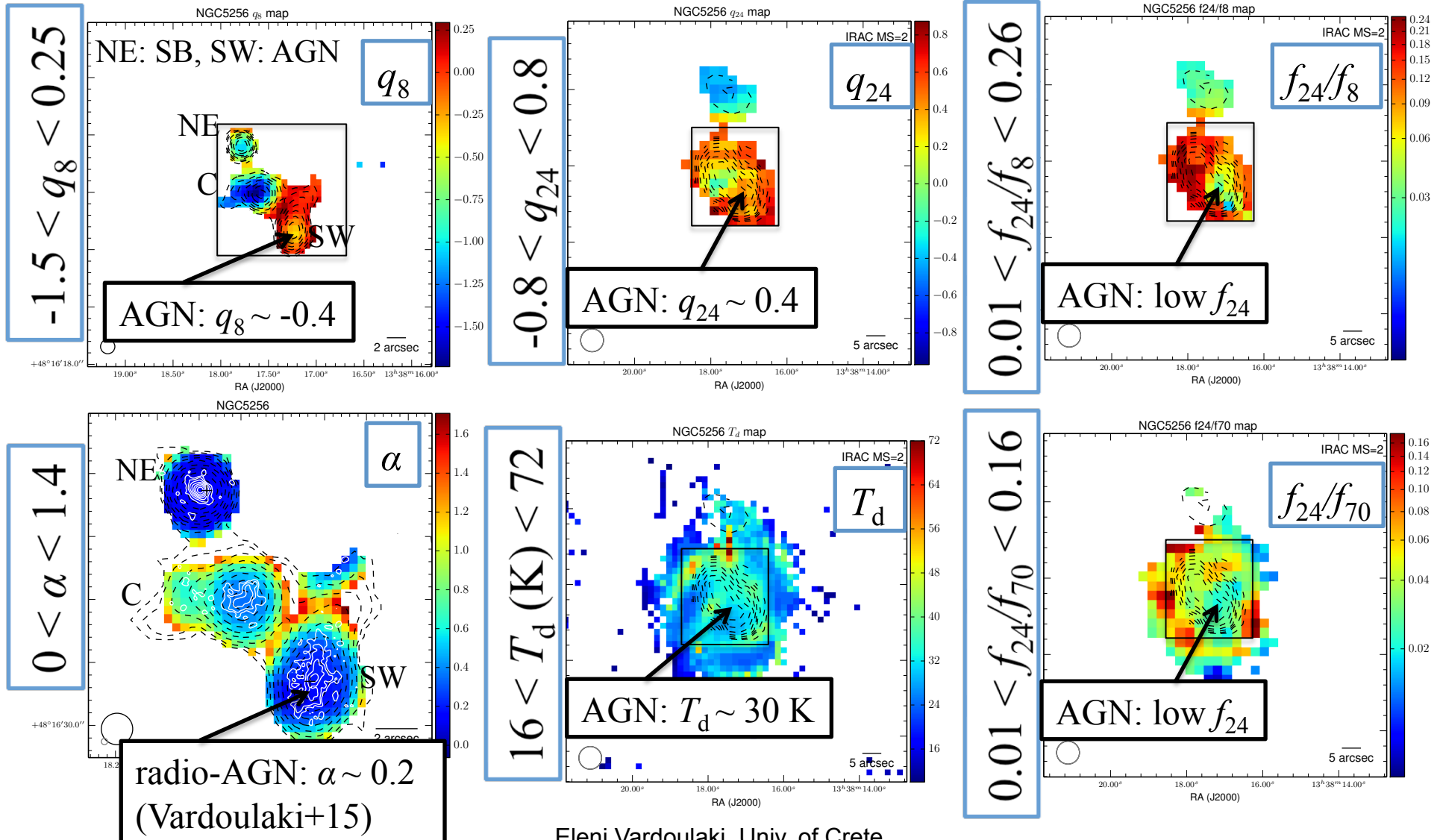
warm & cold dust



- within LIRGs q_{24} increases with increasing 24/70 colour as expected
- the dispersion in q_{24} from LIRG to LIRG does not depend on 60/100 colour
- no dependence to L_{TIR}



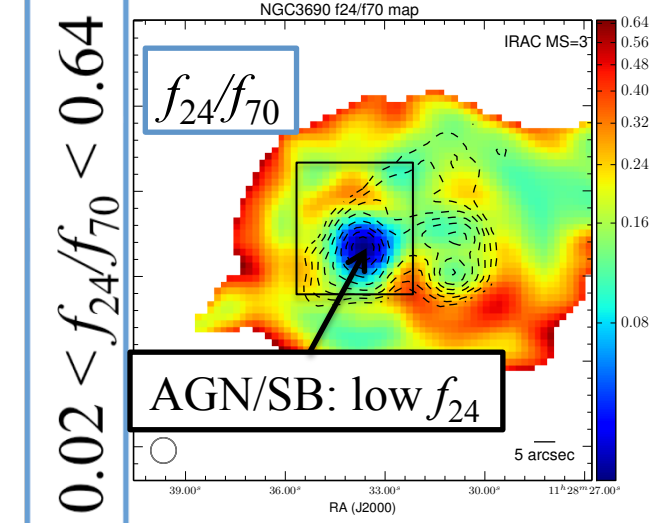
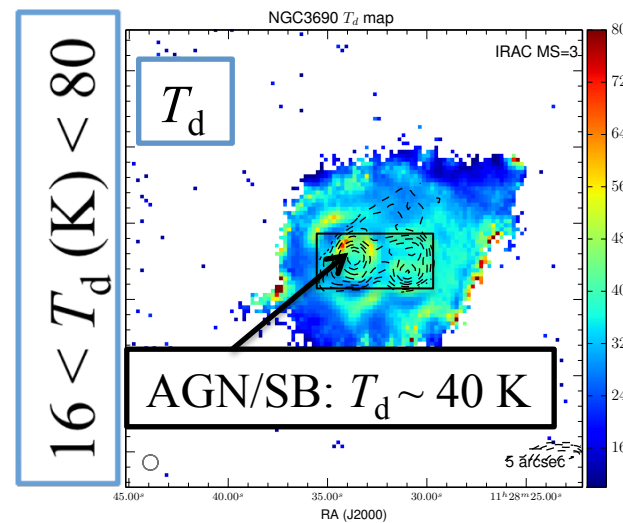
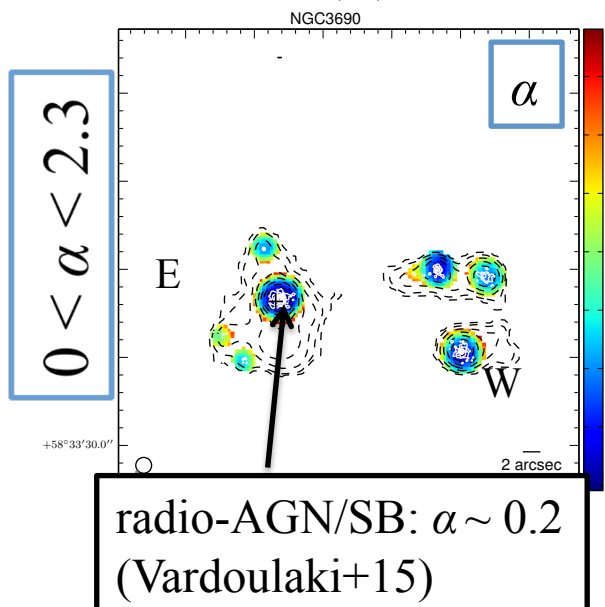
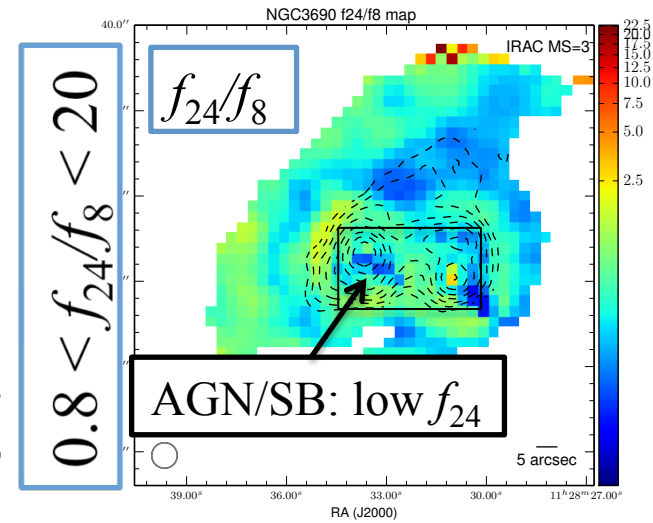
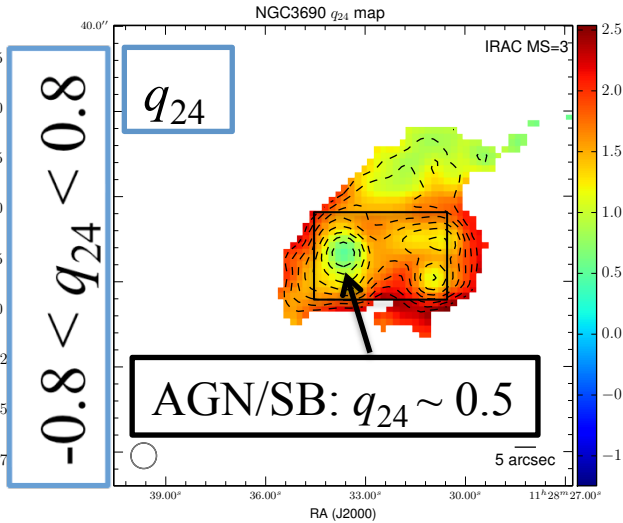
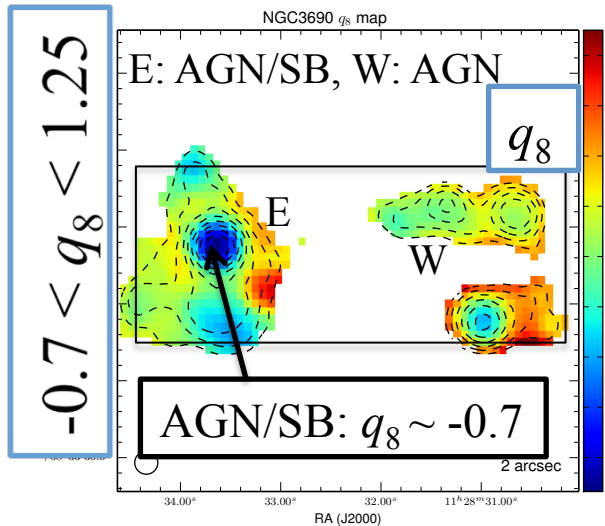
NGC5256



Eleni Vardoulaki, Univ. of Crete

eleniv@physics.uoc.gr; users.physics.uoc.gr/~eleniv

NGC3690



Eleni Vardoulaki, Univ. of Crete

eleniv@physics.uoc.gr; users.physics.uoc.gr/~eleniv

conclusions



- similar q_{24} values and spread for mid-IR AGN and SB in LIRGs
- on global scale LIRGs similar values and dispersion in q_{24} as normal galaxies
- on a resolved scale within LIRGs, large dispersion as in normals but lower on average q_{24}
- some SBs show increase of q_{24} from the nucleus outwards – warm dust in disk
- T_d from single component fit gives similar values for AGN and circumnuclear SB with mean values of $\sim 30\text{K}$
- further investigation on spatially resolved properties of ISM needed to understand in dept the variations in the mid-IR/radio ratios