

# THE PROPERTIES OF X-RAY, IR AND RADIO AGN HOSTS TO $z = 3.2$ IN ZFOURGE

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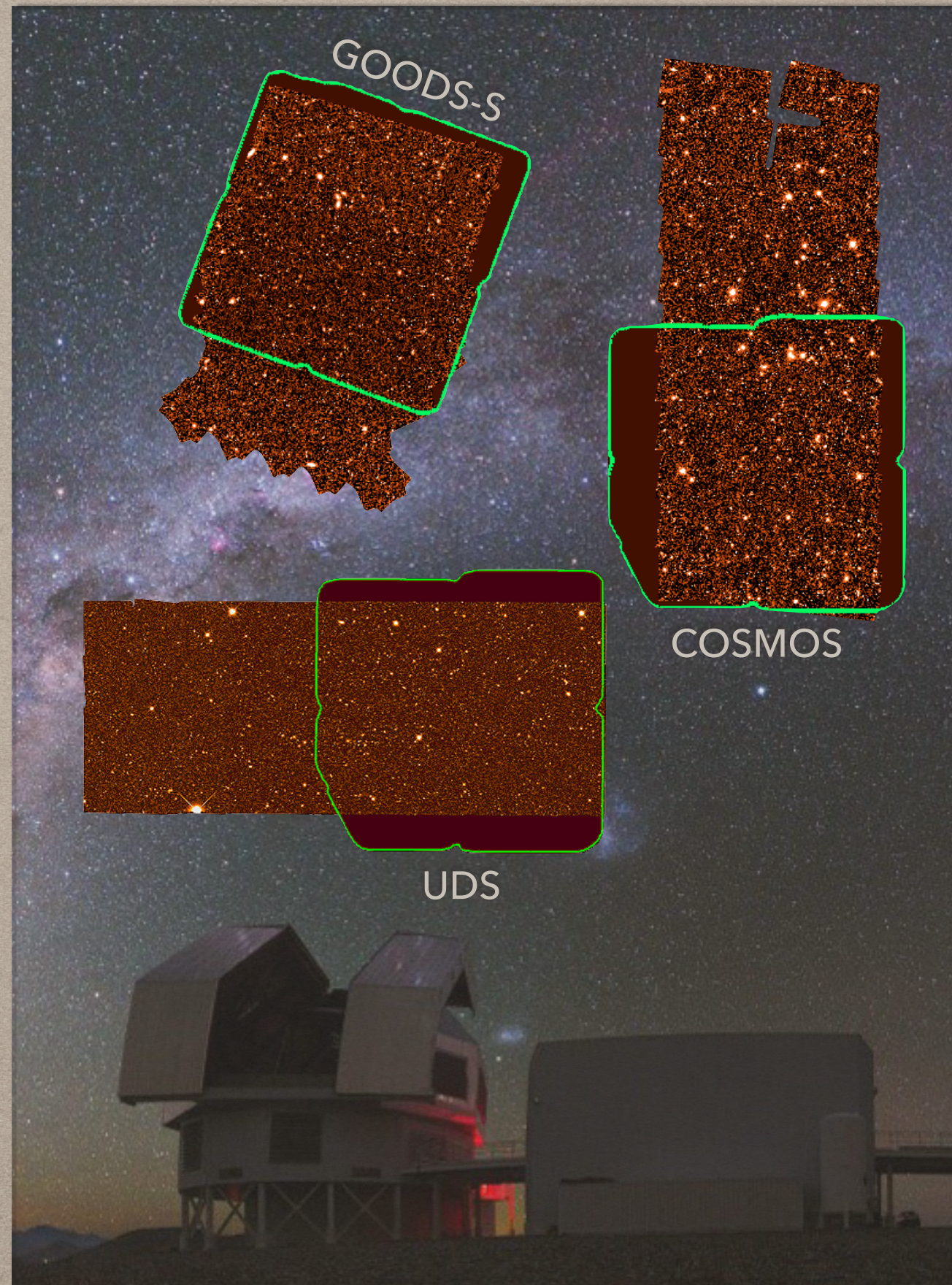
Australian Government  
Department of Industry and Science





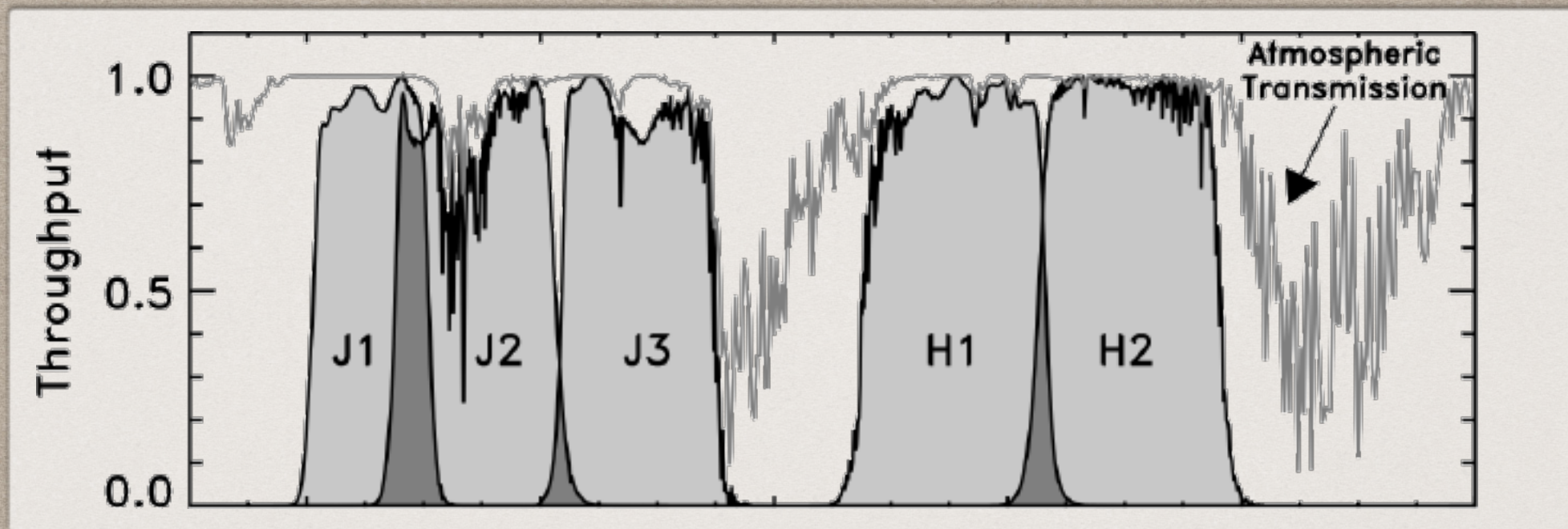
## OVERVIEW

- ~50 nights on Magellan/FourStar near-IR camera
- 5 medium-band filters & Ks broadband
- 3 legacy fields ( COSMOS, GOODS-S and UDS)
- Accurate photo-z of ~30,000 galaxies to  $z = 4$
- Primary science to study galaxy formation and evolution at  $z > 1$





## Medium Band Filters



5-sigma:  $J_1$   $J_2$   $J_3$  to 26 AB,  $H_1$   $H_s$  to 25 AB,  $K_s$  to 25 AB  
1-2% redshift uncertainties,  $\sigma/(z+1)$ , at  $1.5 < z < 3.5$

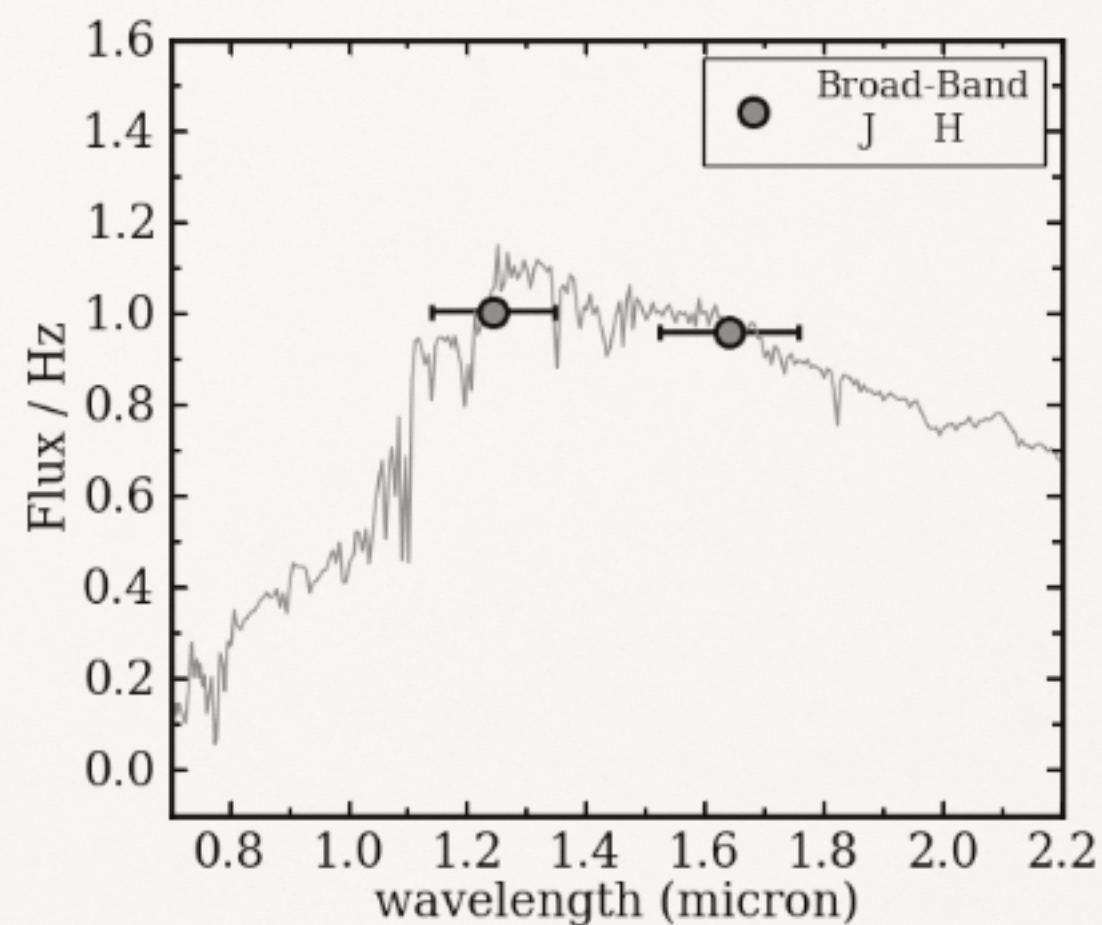
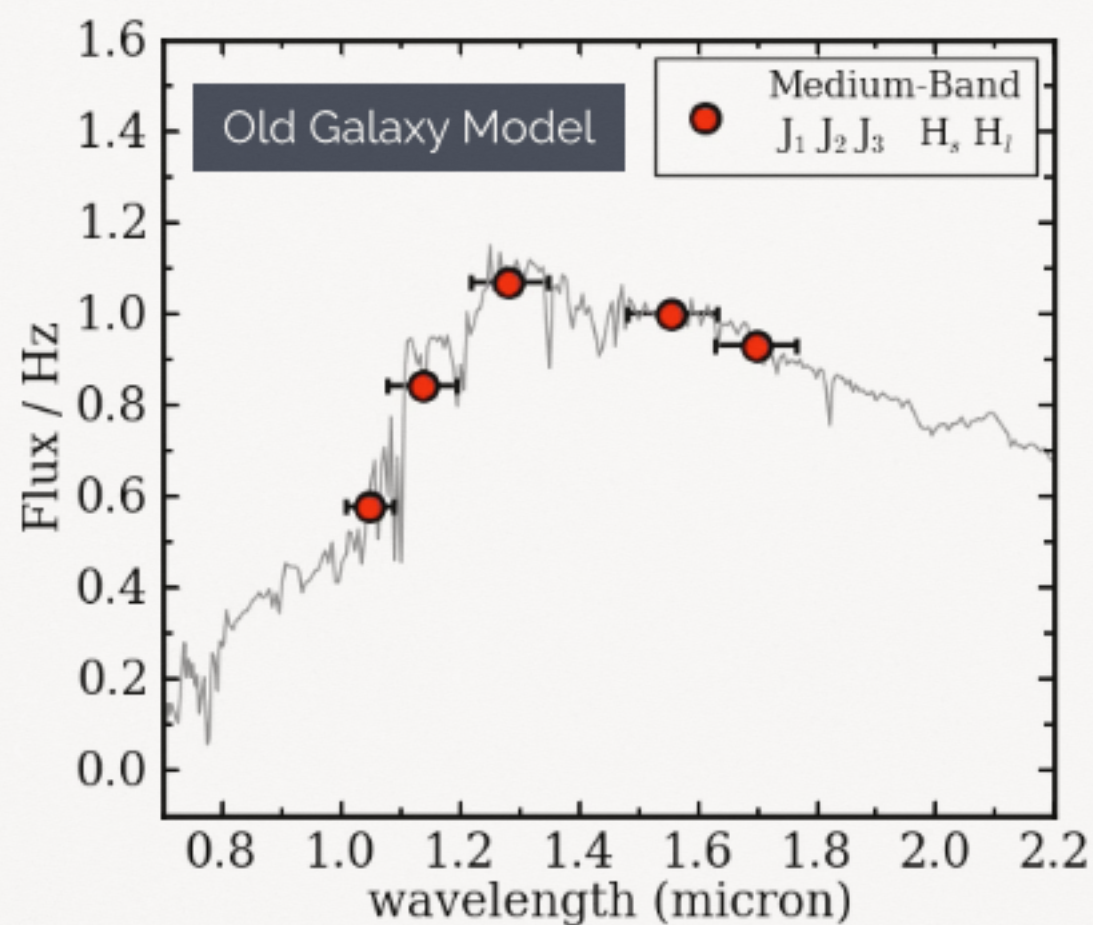
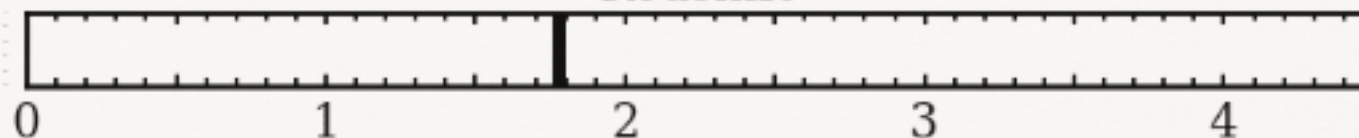




# ZFOURGE

FourStar Galaxy Evolution Survey

Redshift



ZFOURGE Filters

Traditional Filters



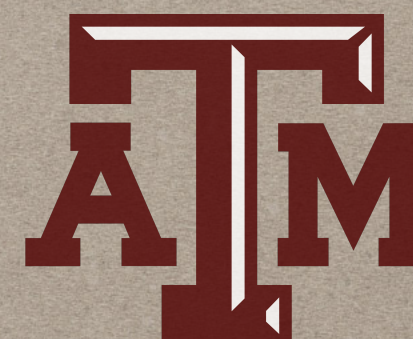


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THEMIYA NANAYAKKARA  
CASEY PAPOVICH  
ERIC PERSSON  
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GLEN REES  
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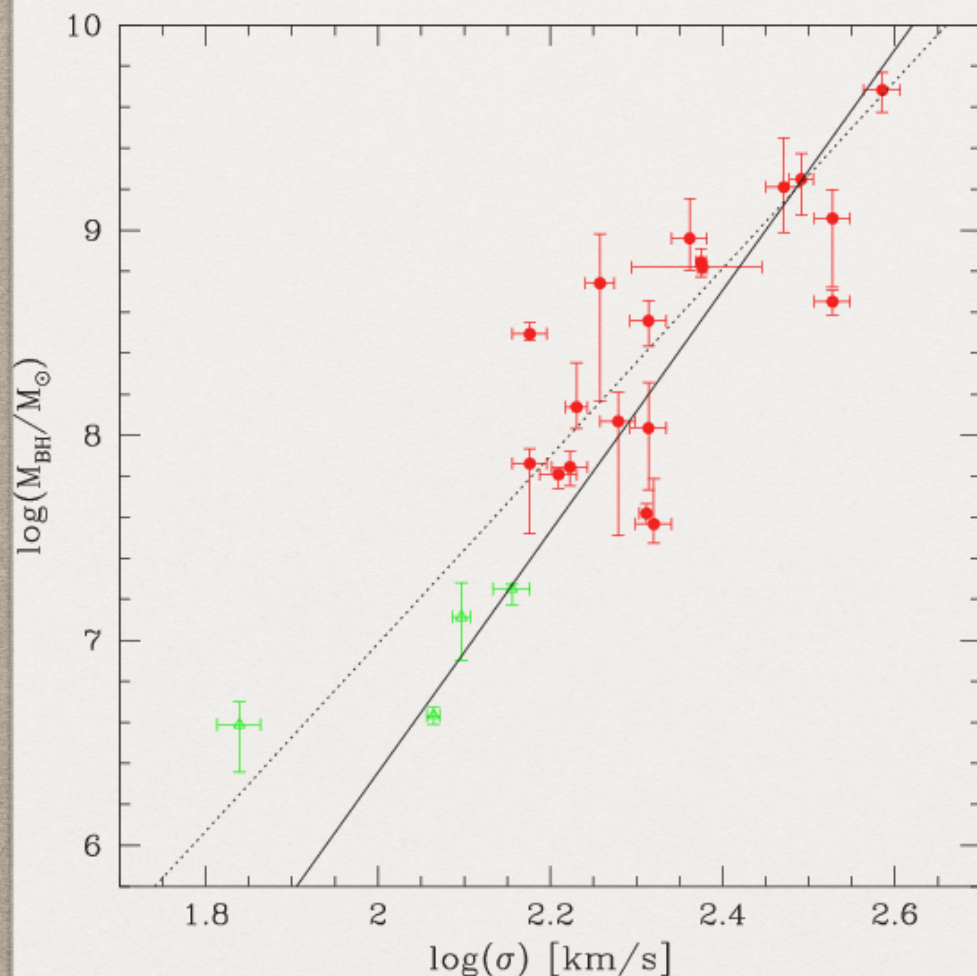


# WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEI (AGN)?

There's a **close connection** between AGN and their hosts

Rhode 2012

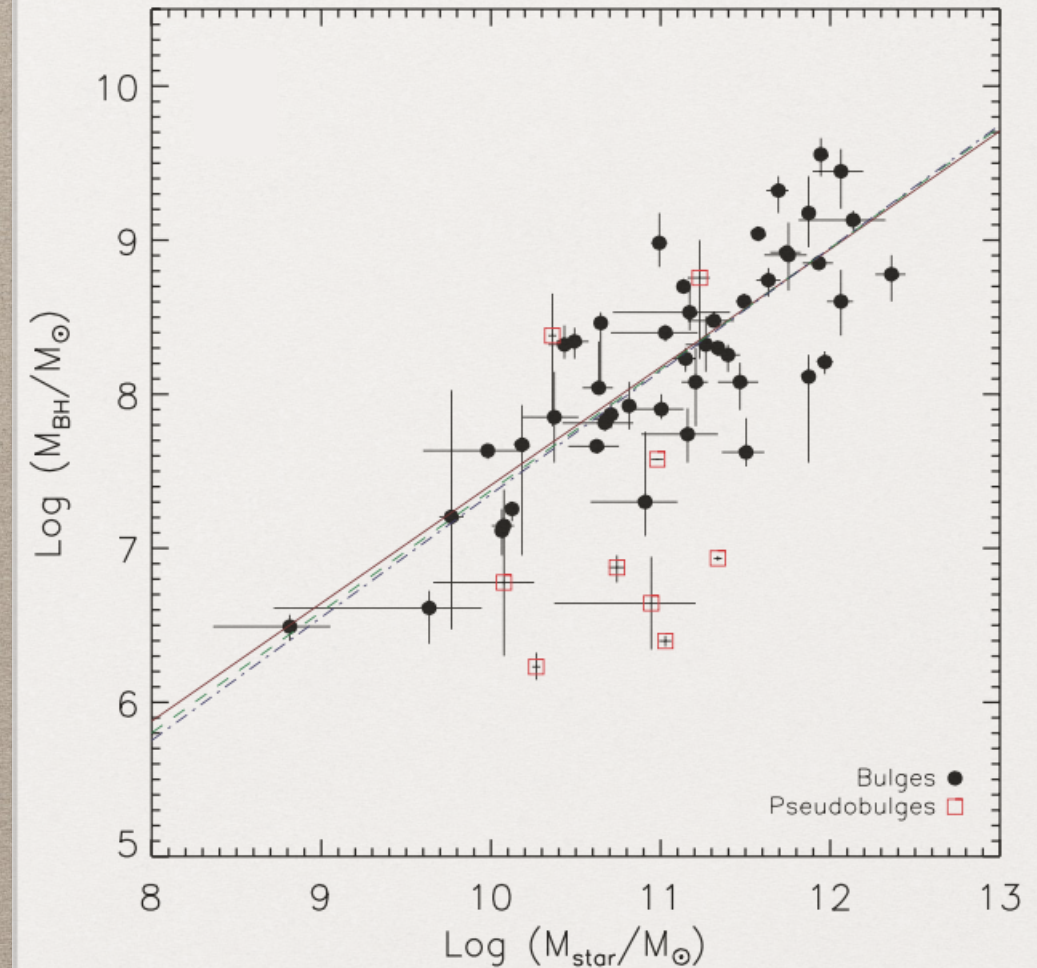
Black Hole Mass



Velocity Dispersion

Sani+ 2011

Black Hole Mass

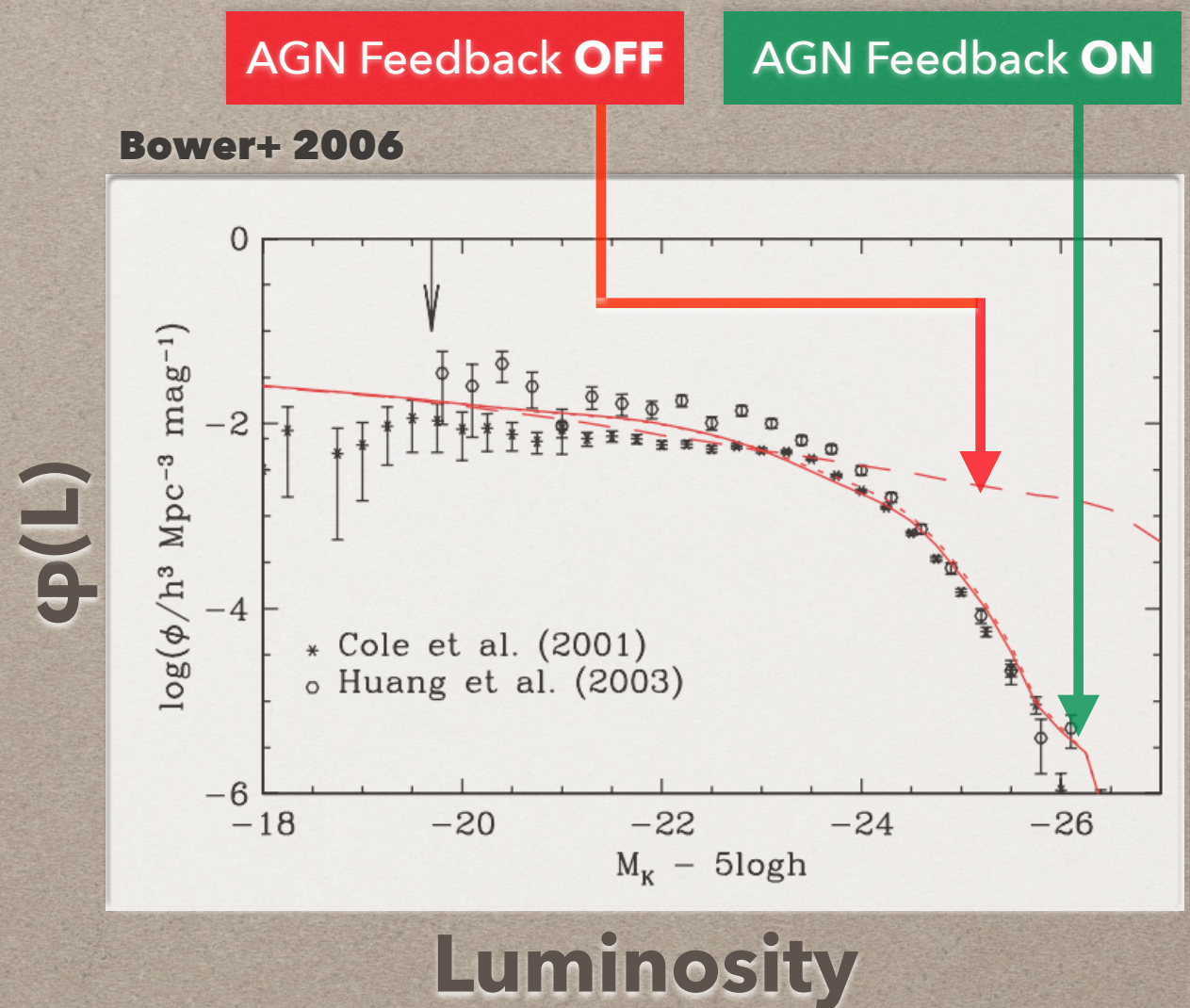
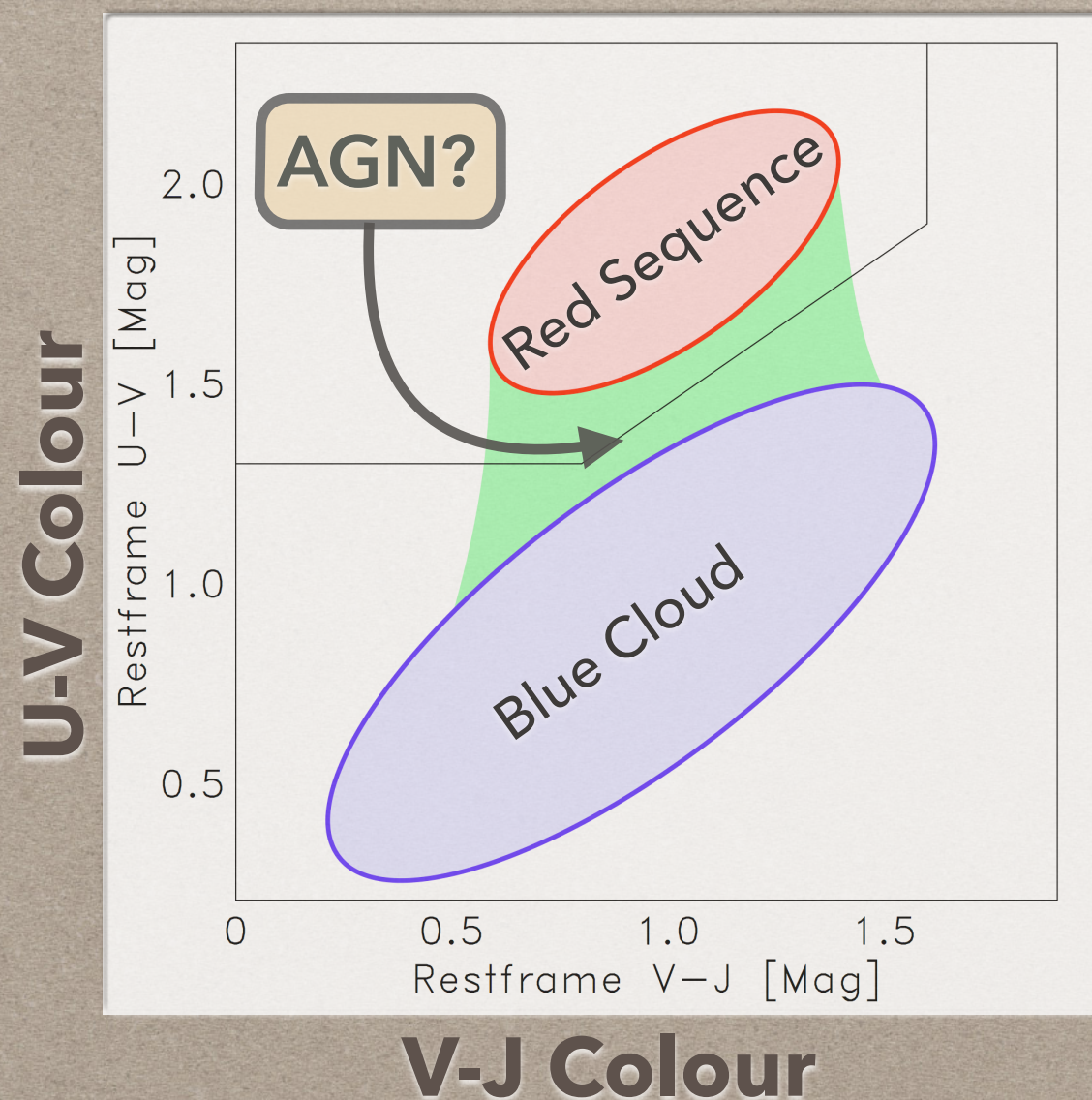


Host Galaxy Mass



# WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEI (AGN)?

Negative feedback from AGN helps **suppress ongoing star formation** and **reduce the number of massive galaxies**



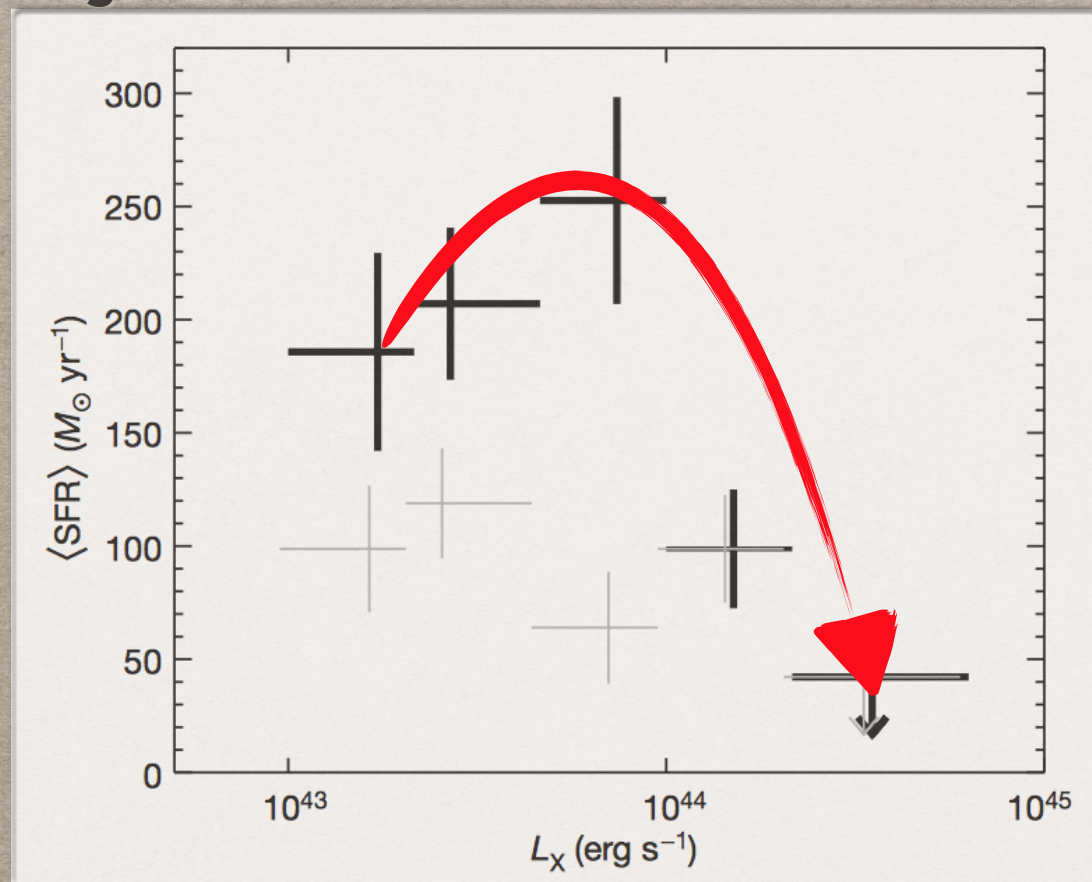


# NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

Direct evidence for star formation quenching by AGN negative feedback?

Page+ 2012

Star Formation Rate



AGN Luminosity



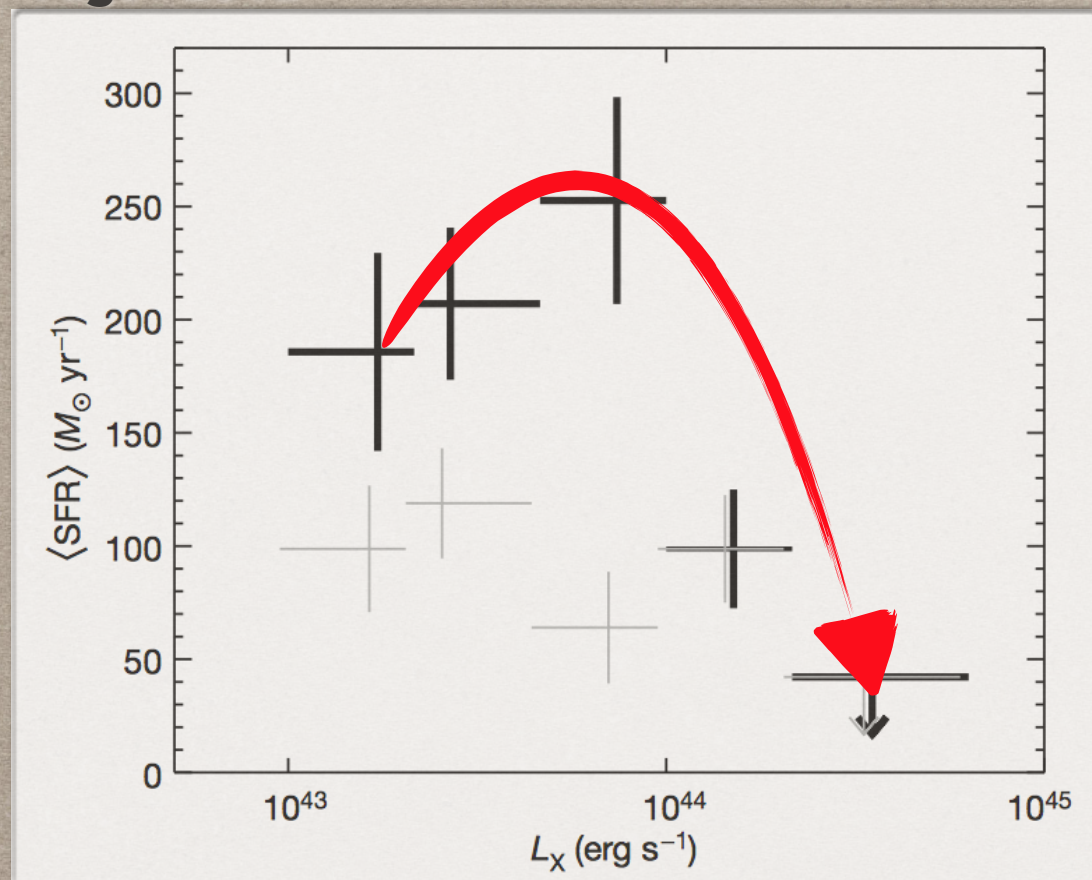
# NEGATIVE FEEDBACK OR POSITIVE FEEDBACK?

Direct evidence for star formation quenching by AGN  
negative feedback?

The details of this feedback are not well understood!

Page+ 2012

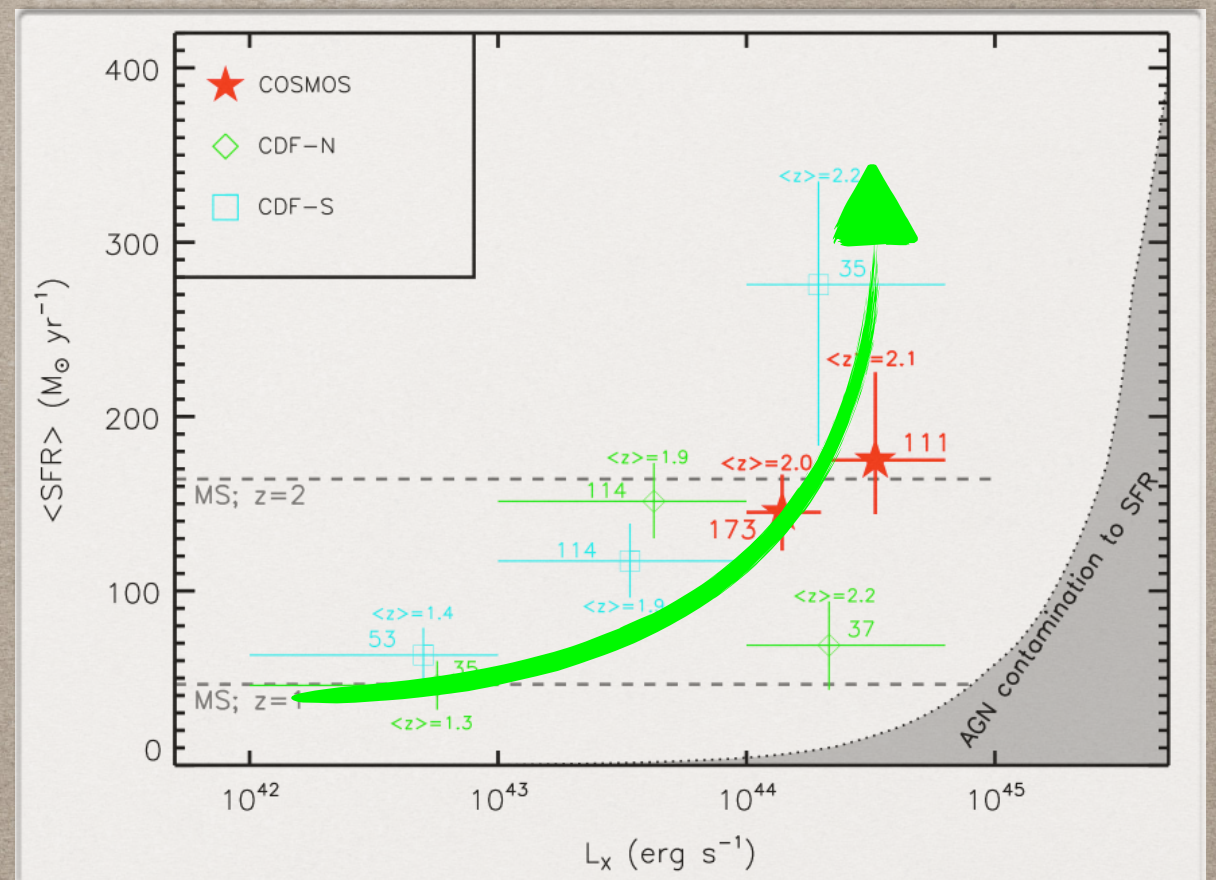
Star Formation Rate



AGN Luminosity

Harrison+ 2012a

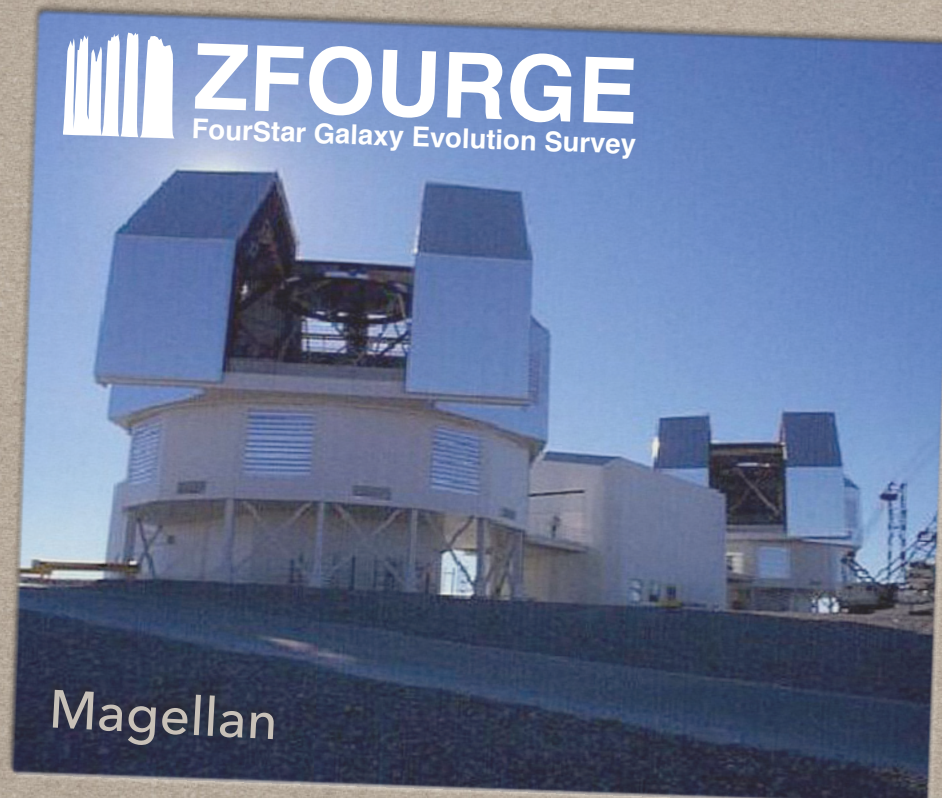
Star Formation Rate



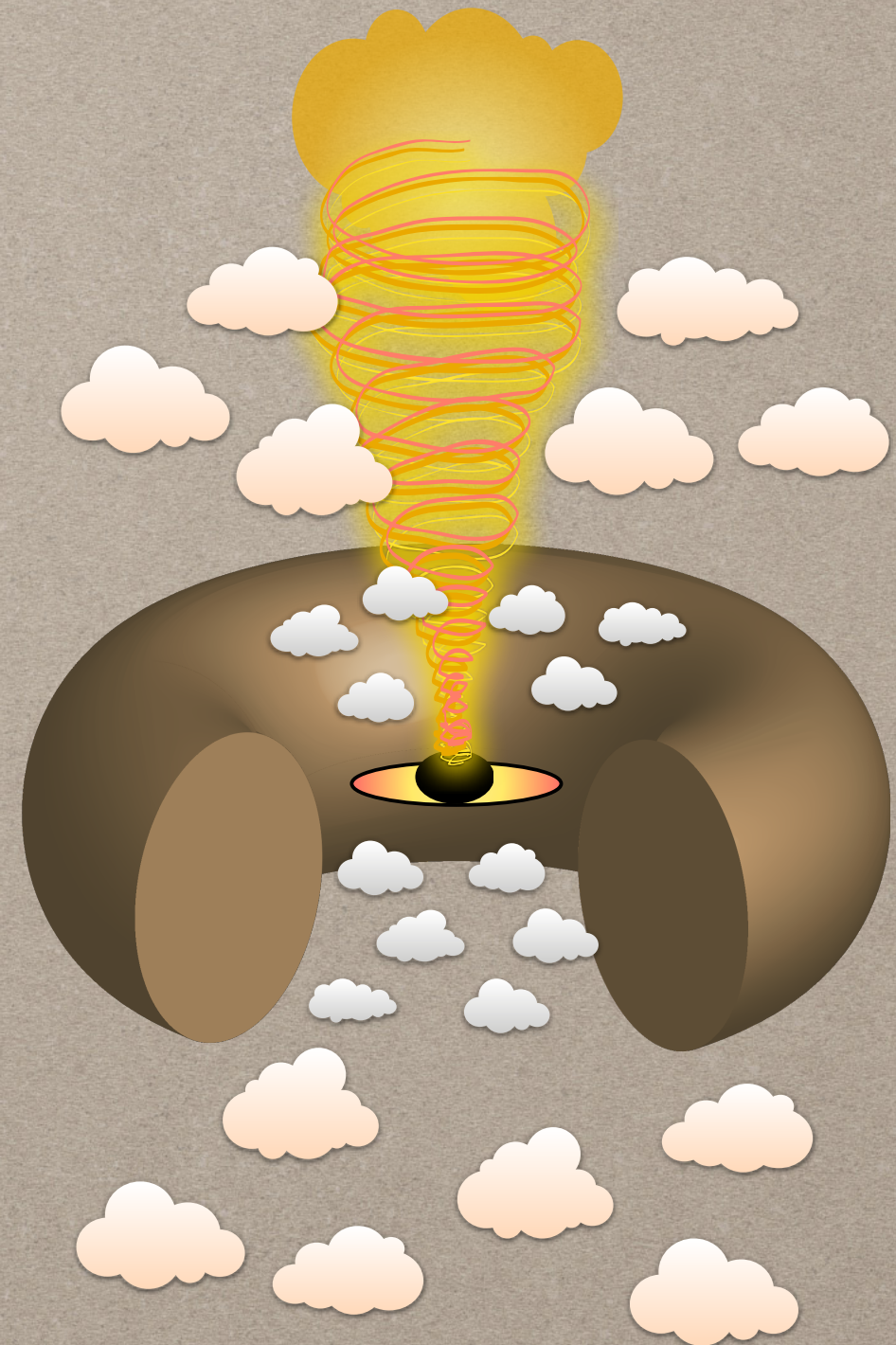
AGN Luminosity



# GOAL: COMPARE STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY IN AGN HOSTS AND NON-AGN

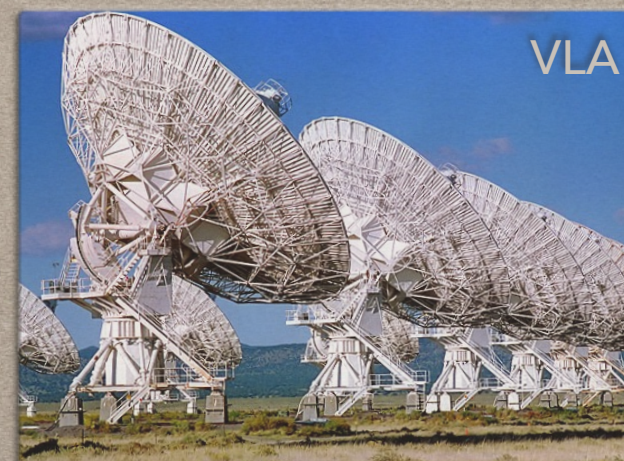
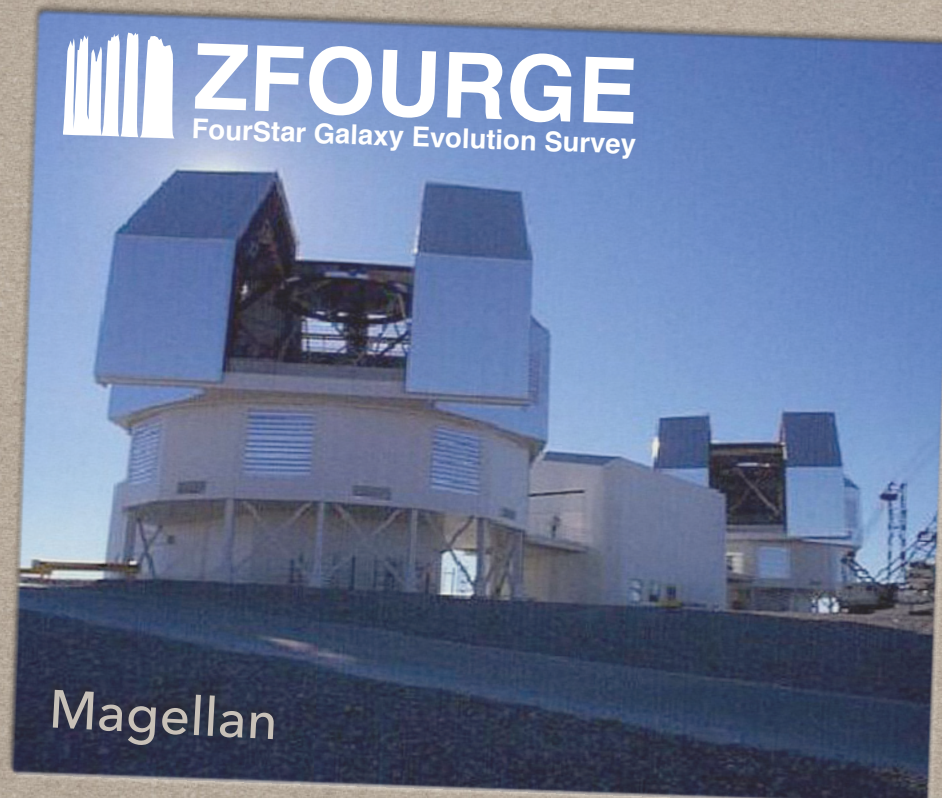


Requires a  
**multi**-wavelength  
approach





# GOAL: COMPARE STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY IN AGN HOSTS AND NON-AGN



Requires a  
**multi**-wavelength  
approach



# IDENTIFYING AGN IN ZFOURGE

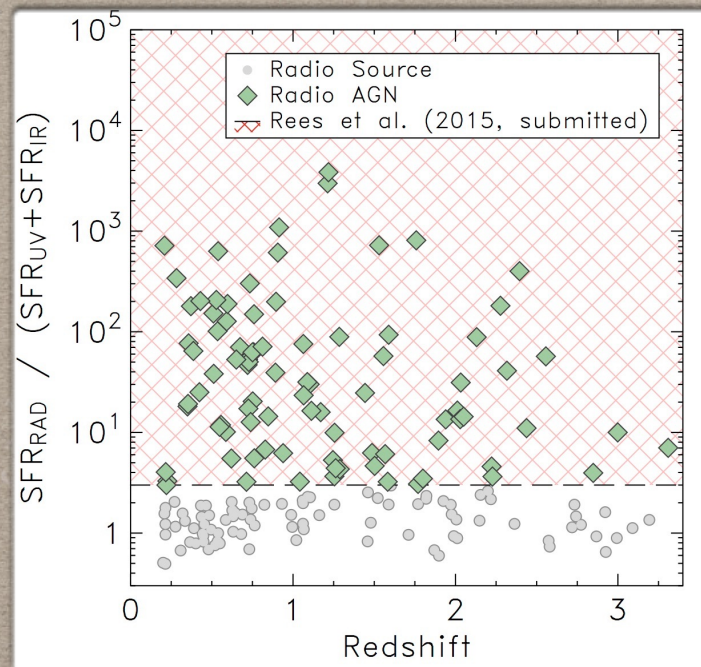
Requires a **multi**-wavelength approach

A source with excess radio emission is identified as a radio AGN

A source with excess X-ray emission is identified as a X-ray AGN

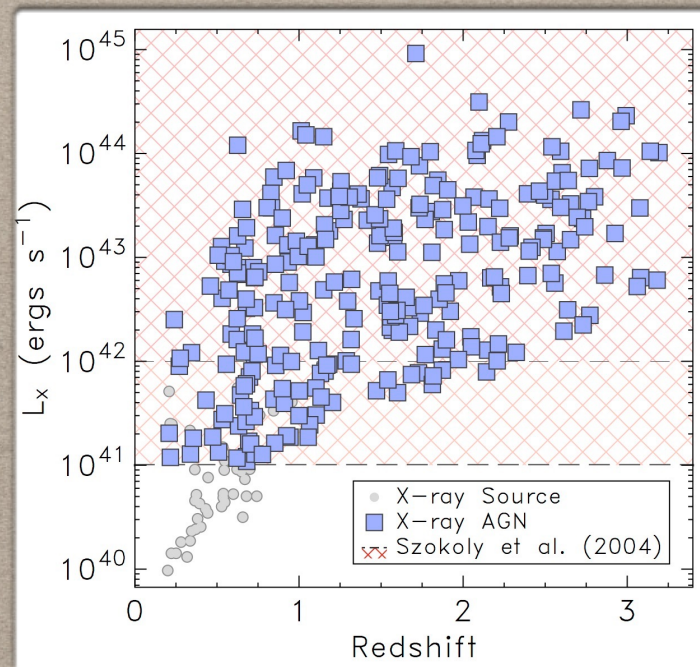
A source in Messias+12 colour space is identified as an infrared AGN

Radio SFR / IR+UV SFR



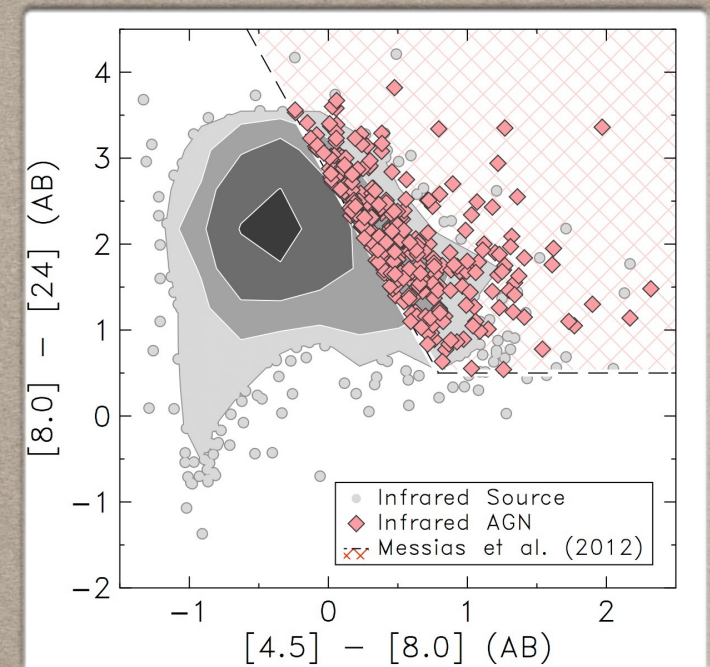
Redshift

X-Ray Luminosity



Redshift

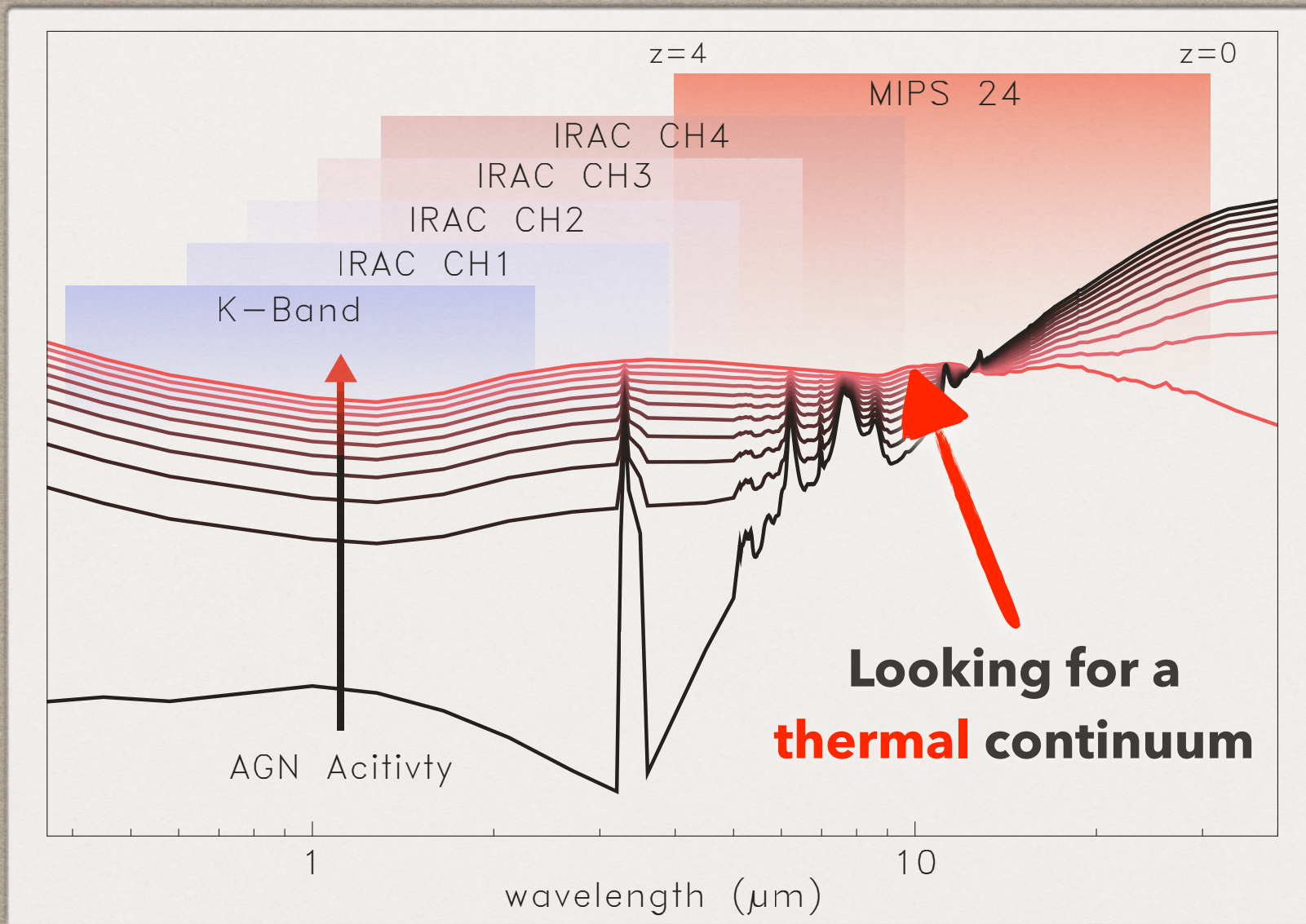
IRAC CH4 - MIPS24



IRAC CH2-CH4

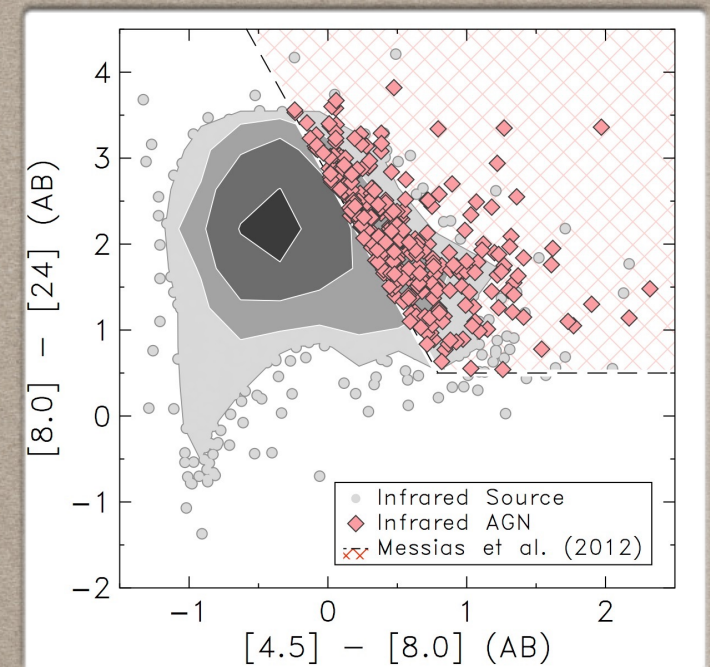


# IDENTIFYING **INFRARED** AGN IN ZFOURGE



A source in Messias+12 colour space is identified as an infrared AGN

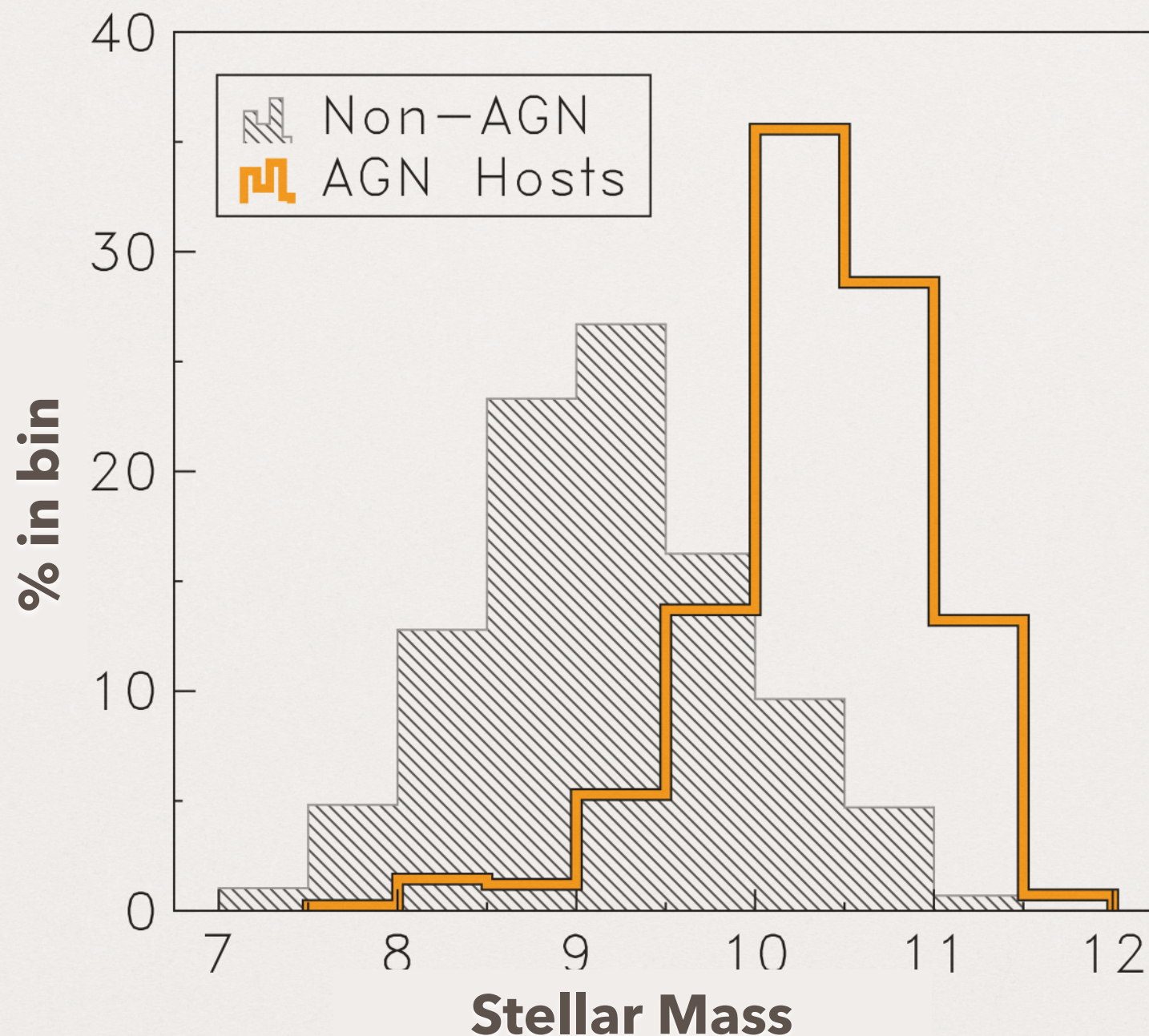
IRAC CH4 - MIPS24



IRAC CH2-CH4



# GOAL: COMPARE STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY IN AGN HOSTS AND NON-AGN

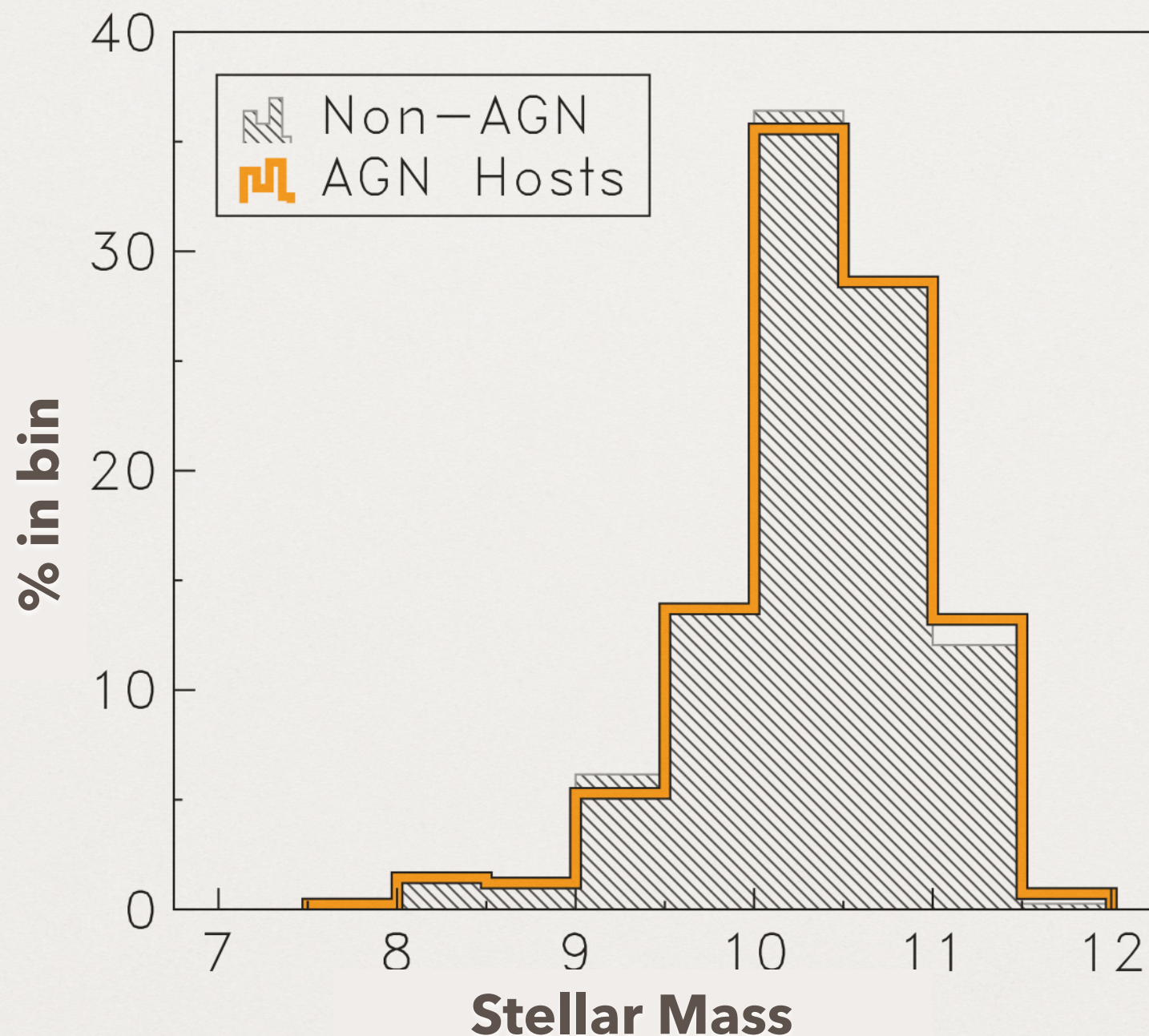


AGN are preferentially hosted in galaxies with high stellar mass (e.g., Aird+12)

A galaxy's stellar mass is tightly correlated with its star-formation rate (e.g., Noeske+07)



# GOAL: COMPARE STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY IN AGN HOSTS AND **NON-AGN** ...OF SIMILAR MASS



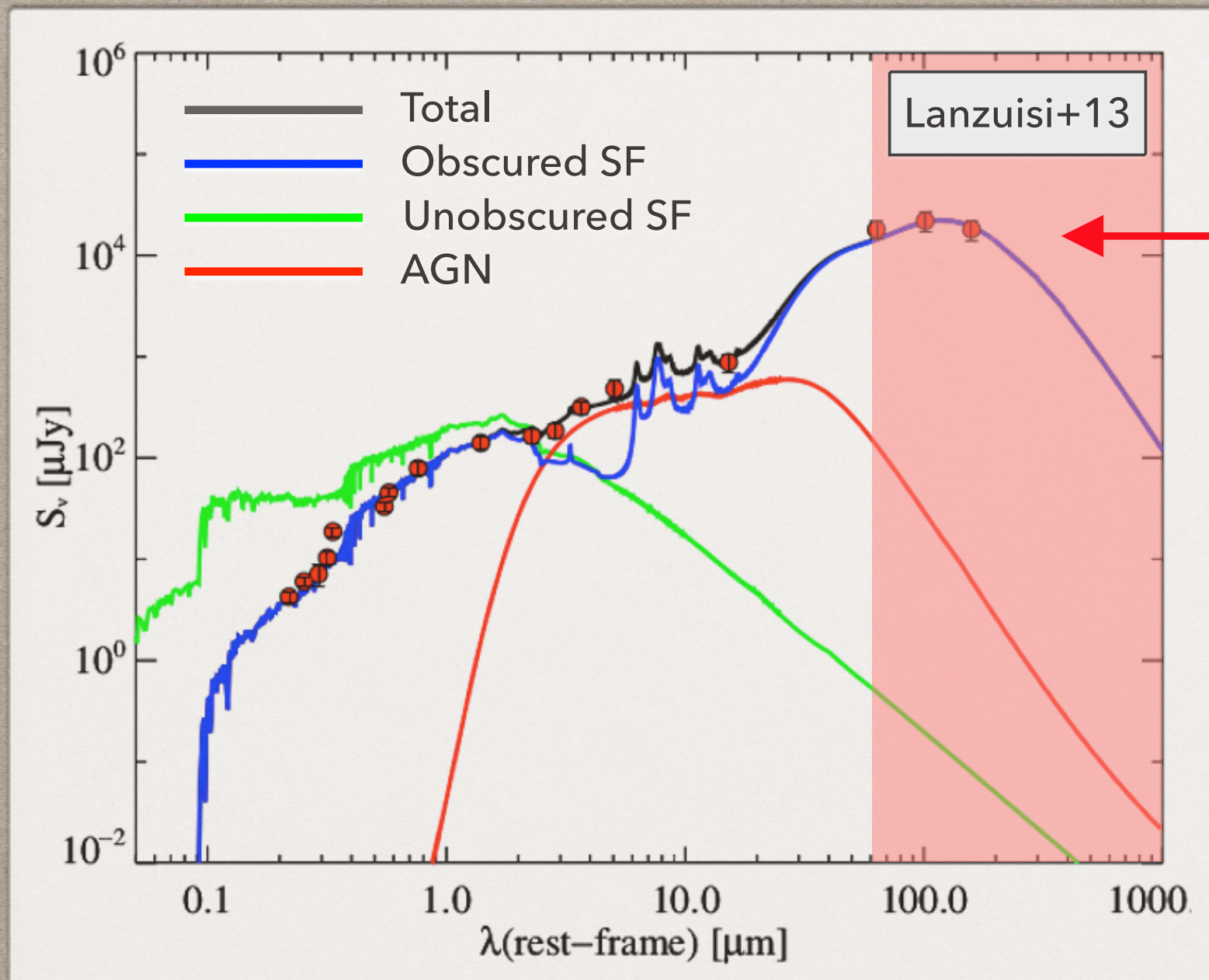
AGN are preferentially hosted in galaxies with high stellar mass (e.g., Aird+12)

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# MEASURING SF ACTIVITY IN AGN HOSTS

Reducing the impact of AGN contamination when measuring the SFR

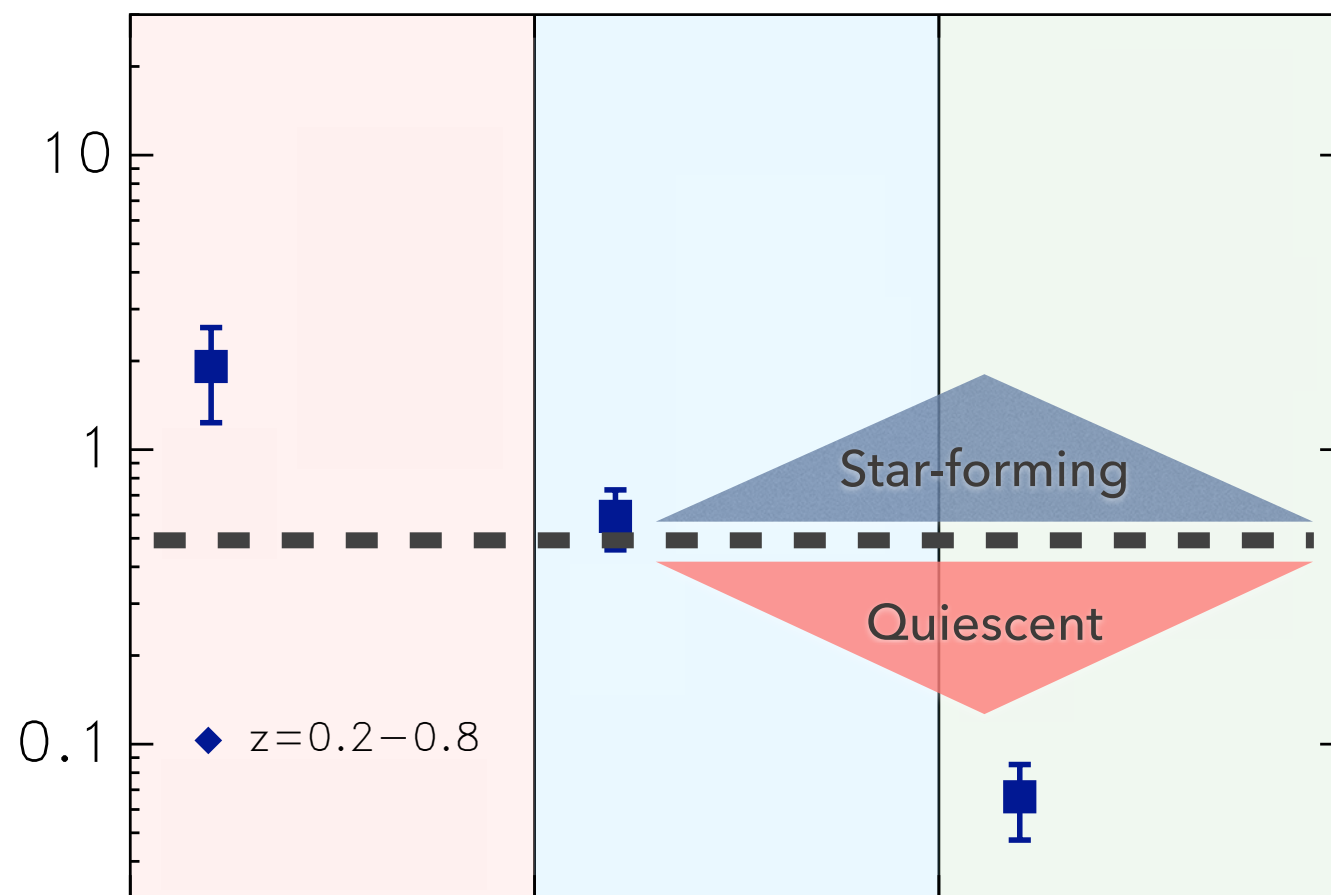


24 $\mu\text{m}$  SFRs up to  
**~23% contamination**  
24 $\mu\text{m}$  + Herschel  
SFRs up to **~5%**  
(Pozzi+12)



# STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY OF LOW-Z AGN HOSTS

SF Activity (sSFR) 



Infrared AGN

X-Ray AGN

Radio AGN

Infrared AGN

Star forming hosts

X-Ray AGN

Straddles between star-forming and quiescent

Radio AGN

Quiescent hosts

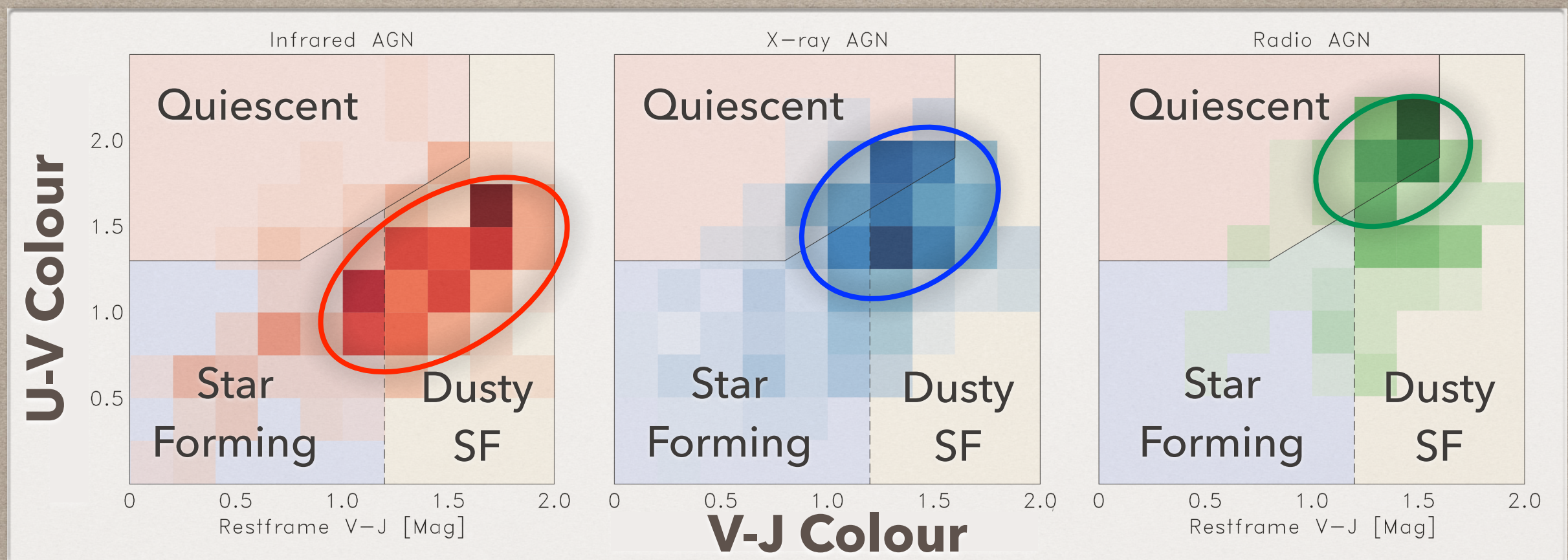


# U-V vs V-J COLOURS OF AGN HOSTS

Infrared AGN

X-Ray AGN

Radio AGN



Star forming hosts

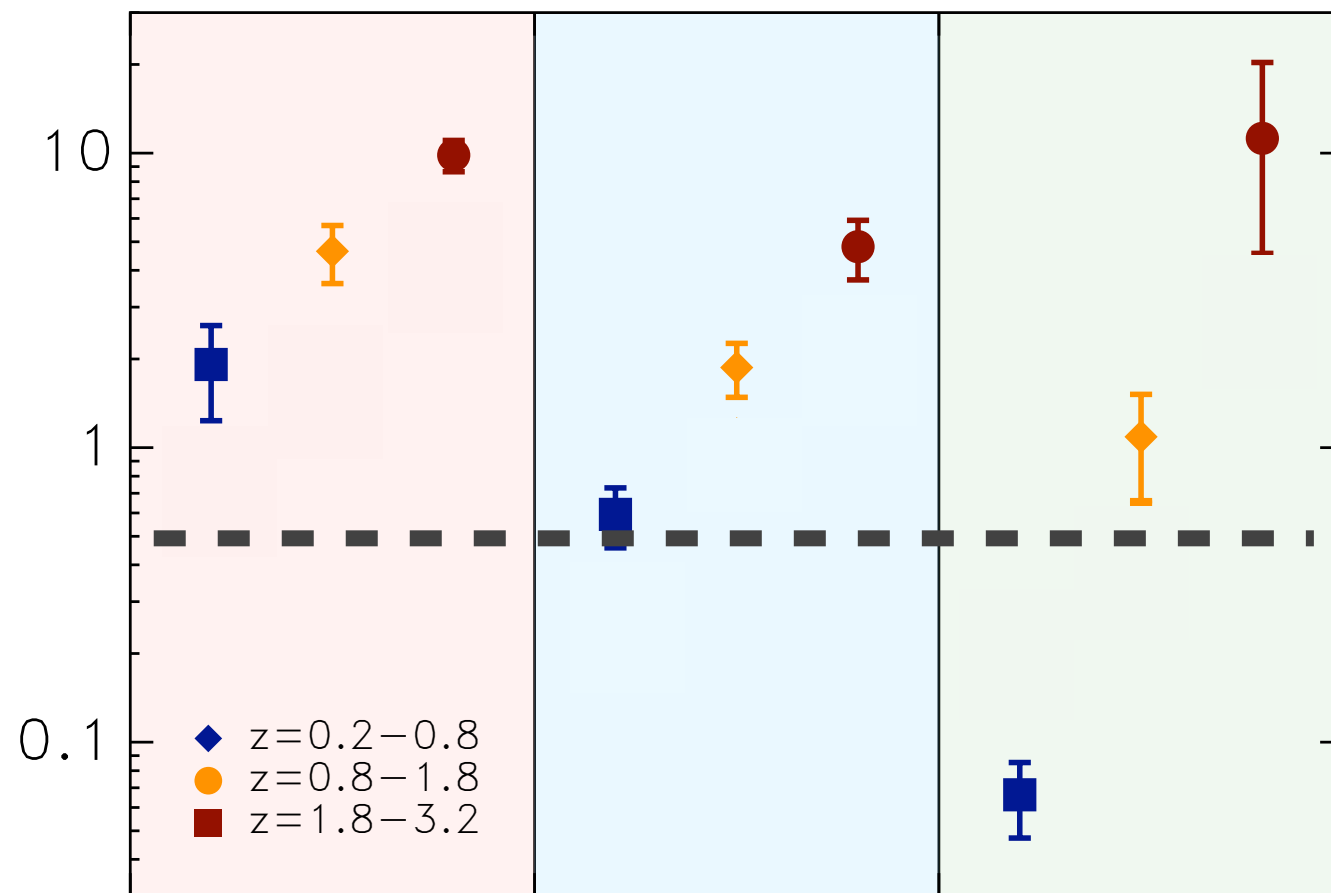
Straddles between star forming and quiescent

Quiescent hosts



# STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY OF HIGH-Z AGN HOSTS

SF Activity (sSFR) 



Infrared AGN

X-Ray AGN

Radio AGN

Infrared AGN

Star forming hosts

X-Ray AGN

Star forming hosts

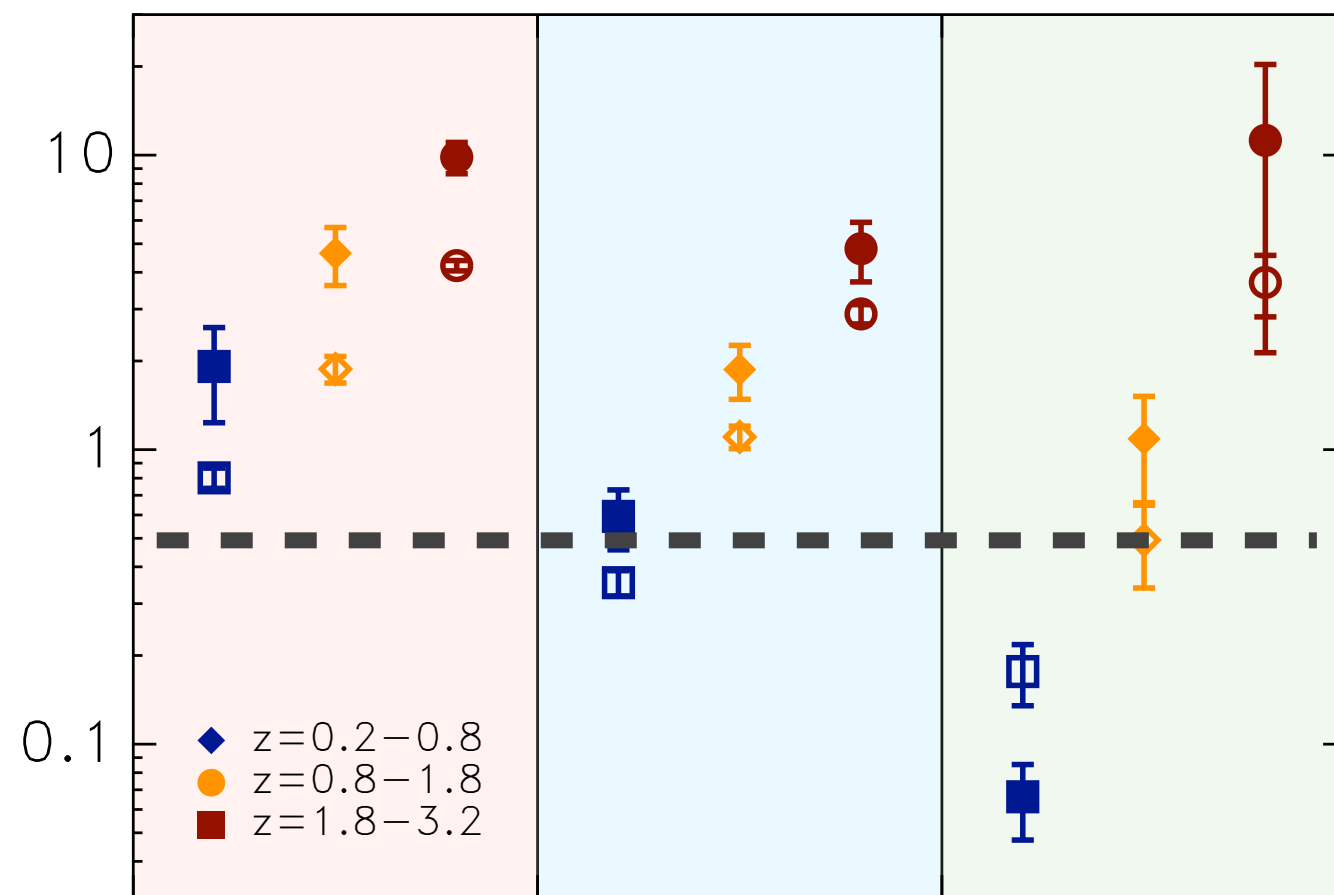
Radio AGN

Star forming hosts



# STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY OF AGN HOSTS AND **NON-AGN**

SF Activity (sSFR) 



Infrared AGN

Star forming hosts

X-Ray AGN

Star forming hosts

Radio AGN

Star forming hosts

Non-AGN

Lower SF activity than  
AGN



# SUMMARY

- At low- $z$ , radio, X-ray and IR-selected AGN exhibit colours consistent with distinct galaxy populations.
- The mean star-formation activity of AGN hosts tends to be slightly elevated over non-AGN galaxies
- Given this elevation is present in all AGN types and over most of cosmic time, calls into question the significance of AGN quenching