

CO Observations of Spitzer Selected $z \sim 2$ ULIRGs

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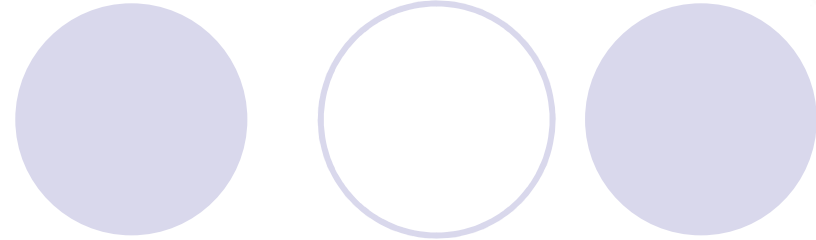
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Outline

- Introduction
 - ULIRGs at $z \sim 2$
 - Goals of study
- S03E project
 - Observations
 - Data reduction
 - Preliminary results
- Conclusions and prospect
 - Succes of this project
 - Next steps

Introduction

ULIRGs at $z \sim 2$



- $L_{(8-1000\mu\text{m})} > 10^{12} L_{\odot}$
- Rare in local universe but common at $z \sim 2$
 - Evolution (e.g Yan et al 04, Dole et al 04,...)
- Progenitor of massive elliptical galaxies or quasars
- Some of them showing strong PAH emission and silicate absorption
 - Starburst
 - Embedded systems

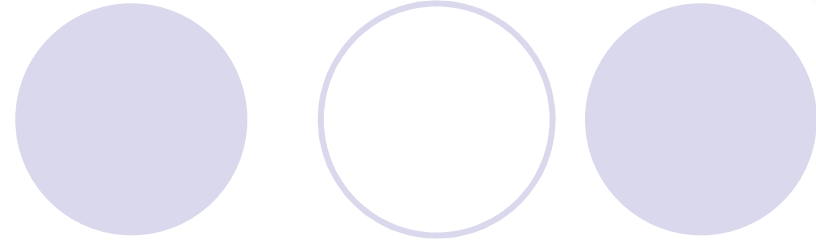
Introduction

Goals of study

- Characterisation of CO properties
 - ULIRGs selected by mid-IR spectra and flux
 - $z \sim 2$
 - Determination of molecular gas masses
 - Determination of dynamical properties
 - Evolution

S03E project

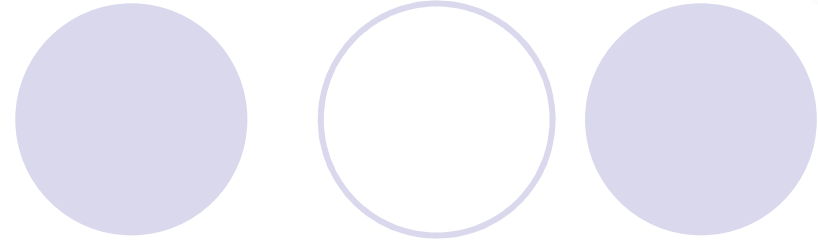
Observations 1/3



- CO(3-2) line
 - $\nu_{\text{rest}} = 345.796\text{GHz}$
- Sample of 4 sources
 - *Spectroscopic redshift: $z \sim 2$*
 - *Large Mips to optical flux ratio*
 - $\text{Log}(\nu S_{\nu}[24\mu\text{m}]/\nu S_{\nu}[0.7\mu\text{m}]) > 1$
 - *Very red mid-IR colors*
 - $\text{Log}(\nu S_{\nu}[24\mu\text{m}]/\nu S_{\nu}[8\mu\text{m}]) > 0.5$

S03E project

Observations 2/3

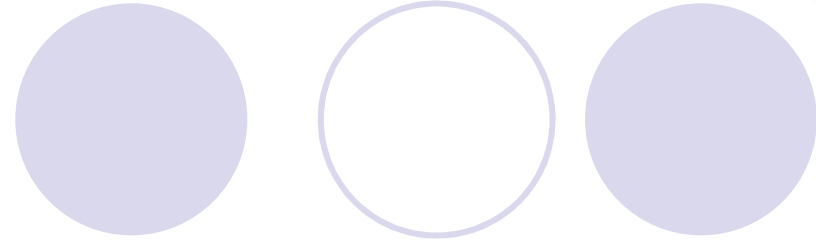


- Done at PdBI during the summer period between June 08 and September 08
- ~2 tracks per source in 5 antenna D configuration (E03N11N07W08W05): angular resolution: ~3"
- 3mm observations



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Data reduction 1/9

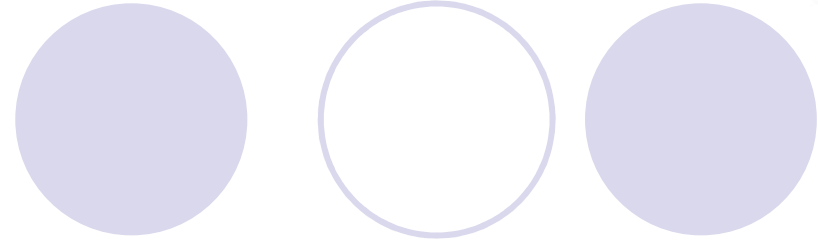


- Done with the applications CLIC and MAPPING
 - Contained in the GILDAS software
 - Developed at IRAM by J. Pety, F. Gueth and other collaborators

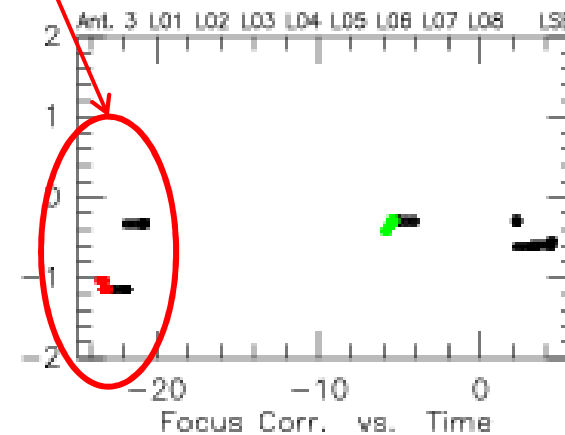
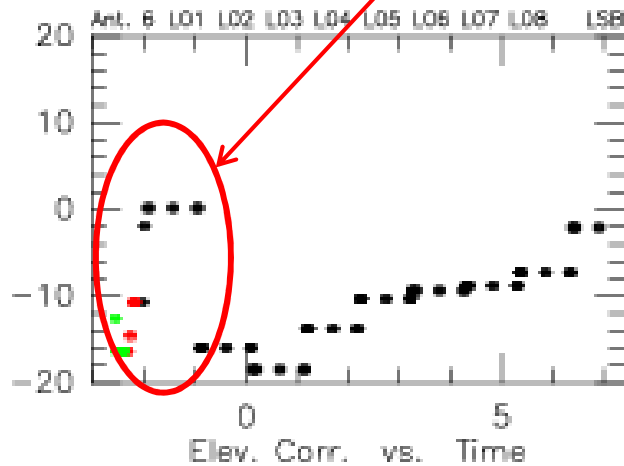
- Follow 3 major steps
 - Check the antenna responses
 - Calibration
 - Map and spectra

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Data reduction 2/9

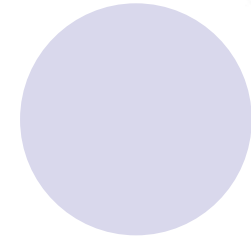
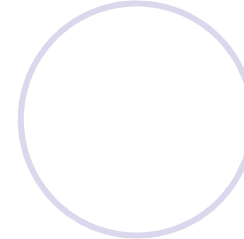
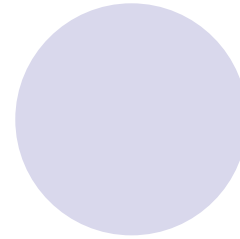


- Check the antenna responses
 - With the task in CLIC « FIRST look NGR »
 - Permit to show some problems with antenna
 - Bad pointing and/or bad focus

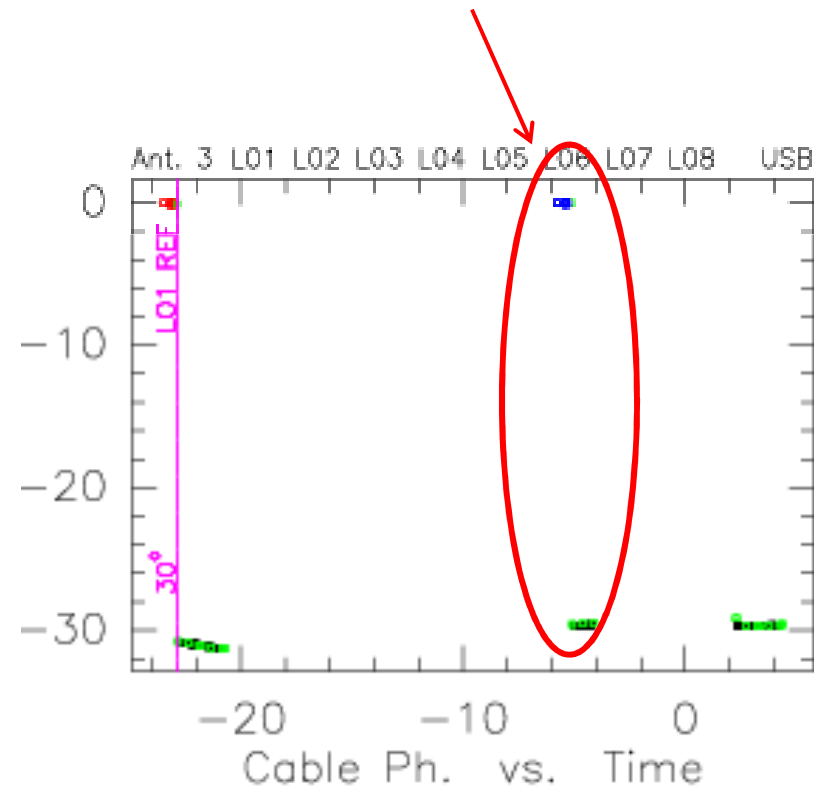


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Data reduction 3/9

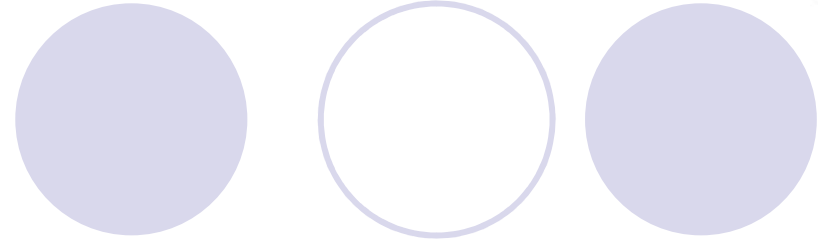


- Cable phase differences

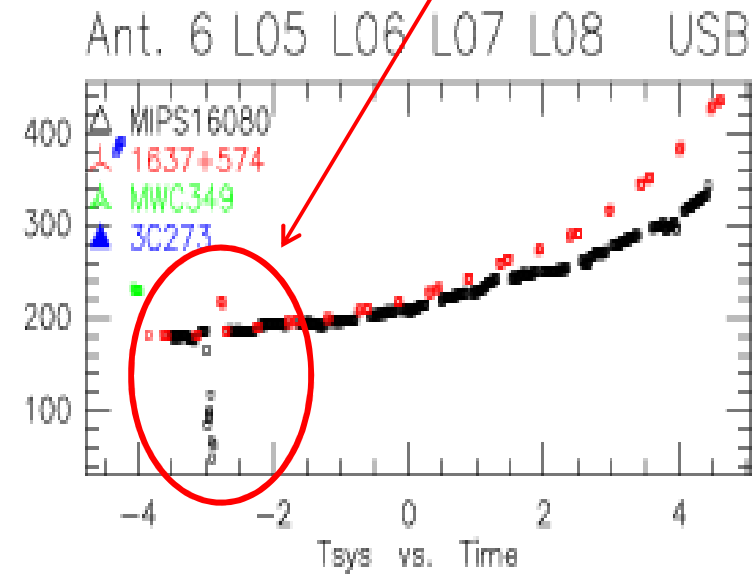
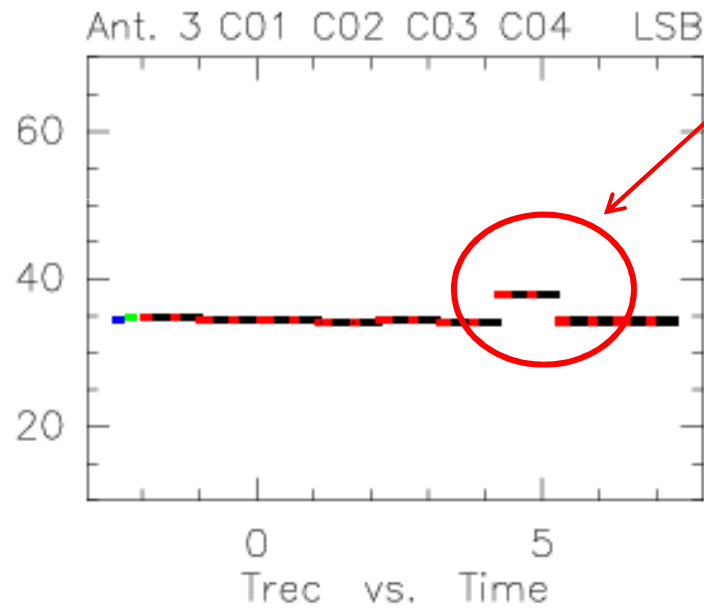


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Data reduction 4/9



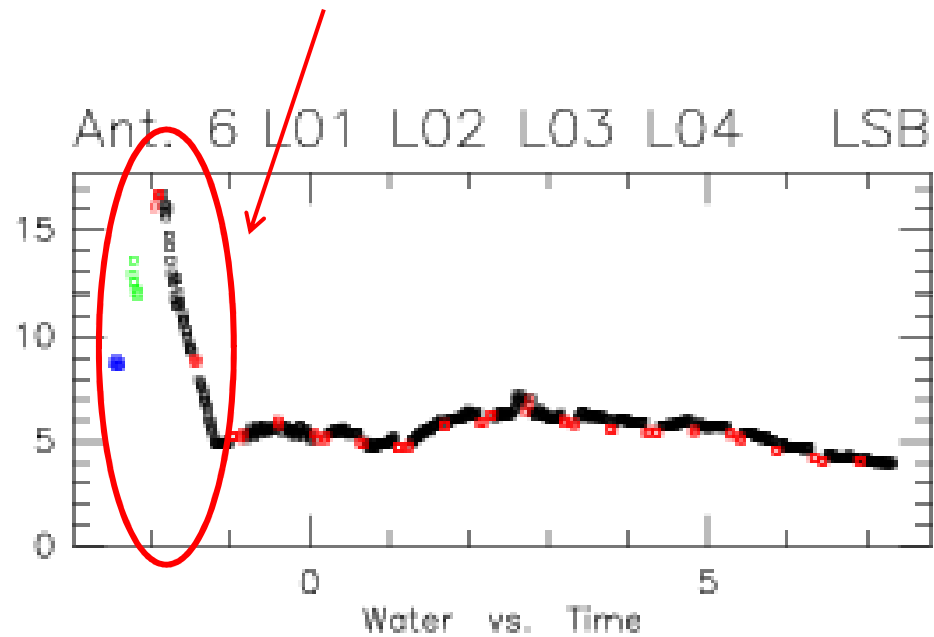
- Anormalous temperature of receiver or/and system



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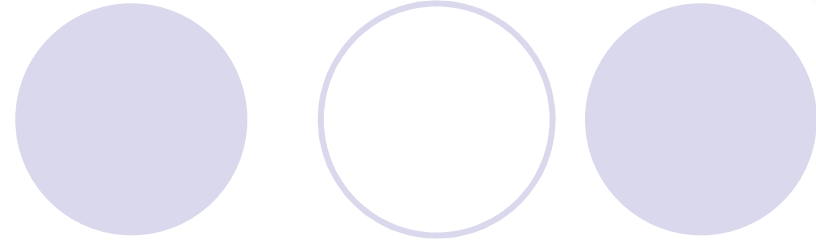
Data reduction 5/9

- Unstable water vapor



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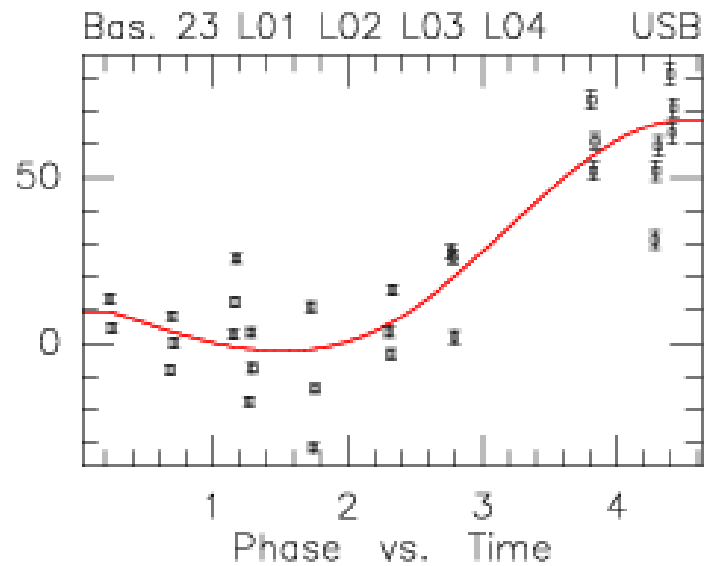
Data reduction 6/9



- Calibration

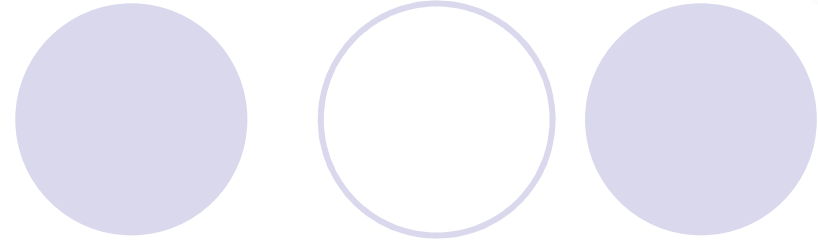
- With the task in CLIC « Standart calibration NGR »

- Phase calibration

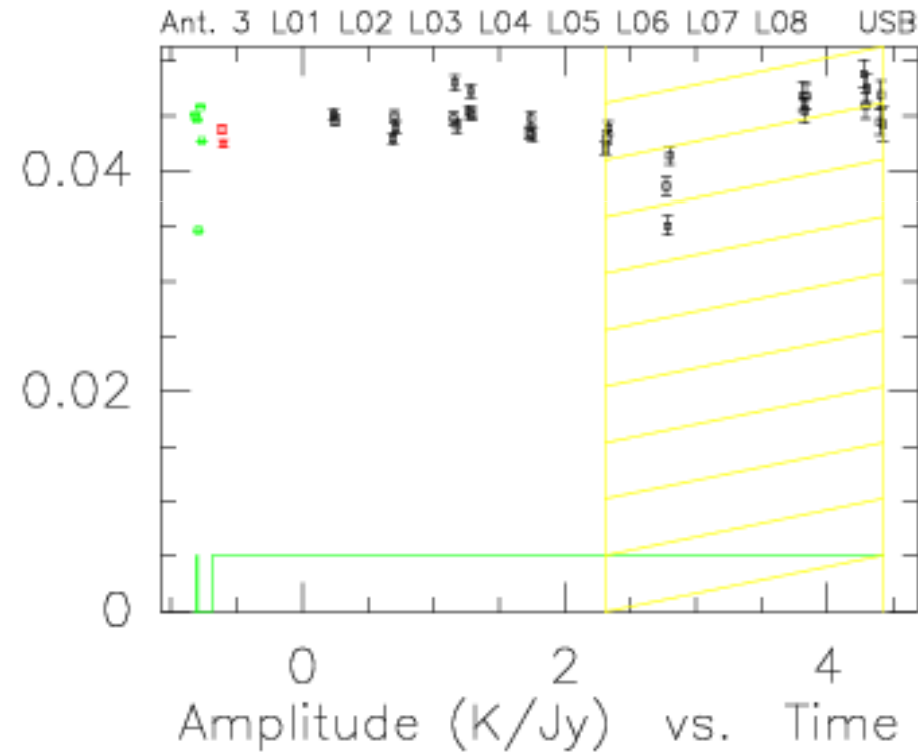


S03E project

Data reduction 7/9

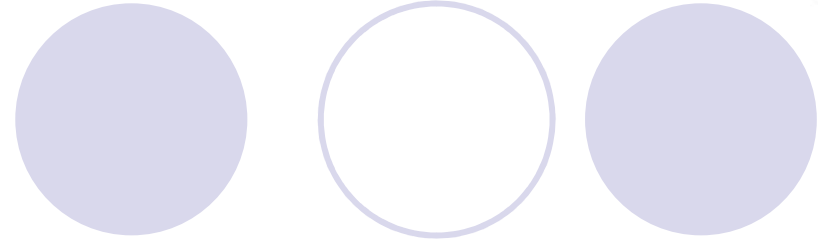


- Flux calibration

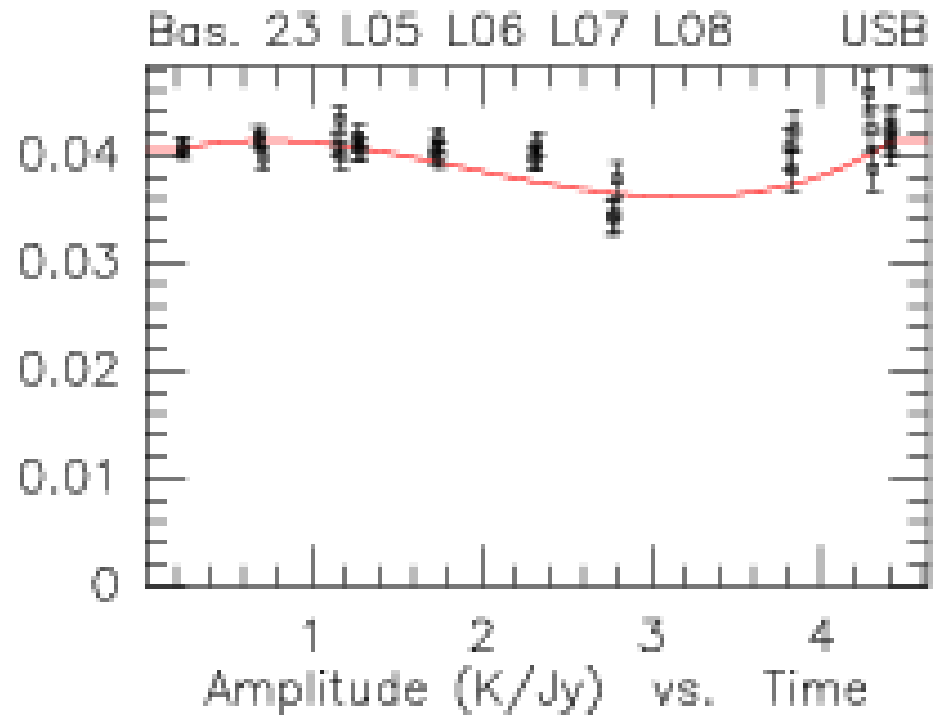


S03E project

Data reduction 8/9

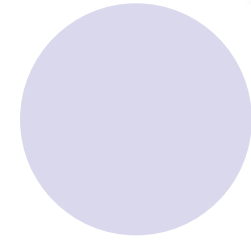
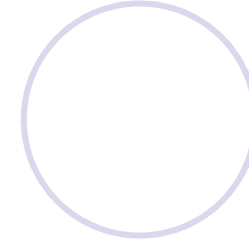
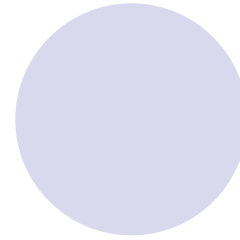


- Amplitude calibration



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Data reduction 9/9

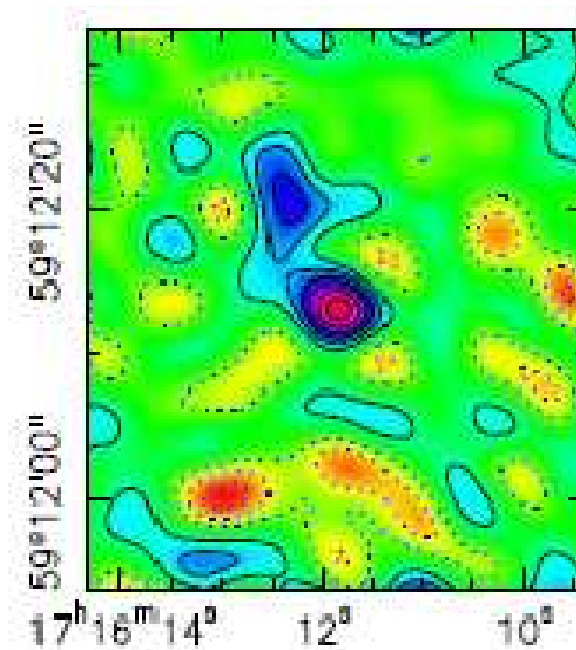
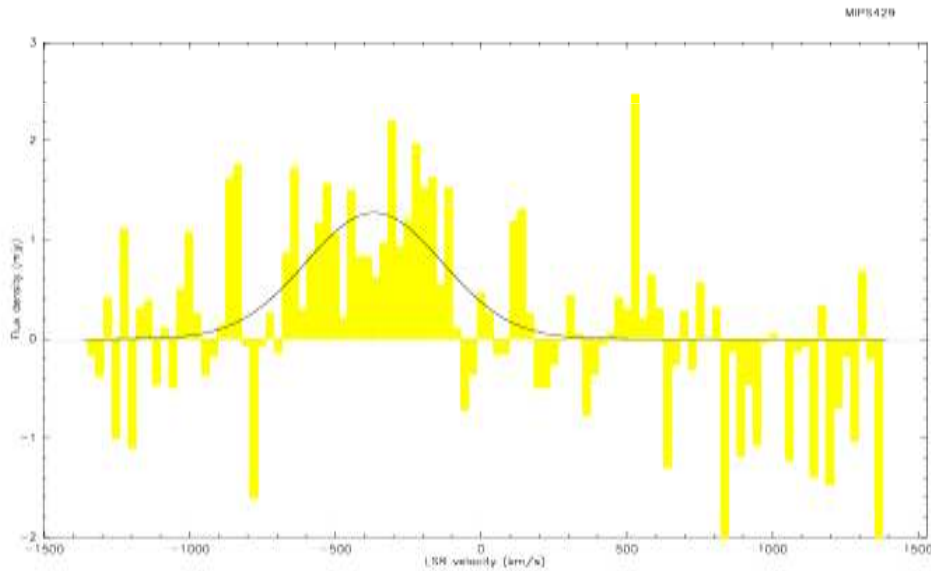


- Map and spectra
 - Creation of uv table with CLIC
 - Plotting with MAPPING
 - Creation of spectra
 - Creation of map

S03E project

Preliminary results 1/5

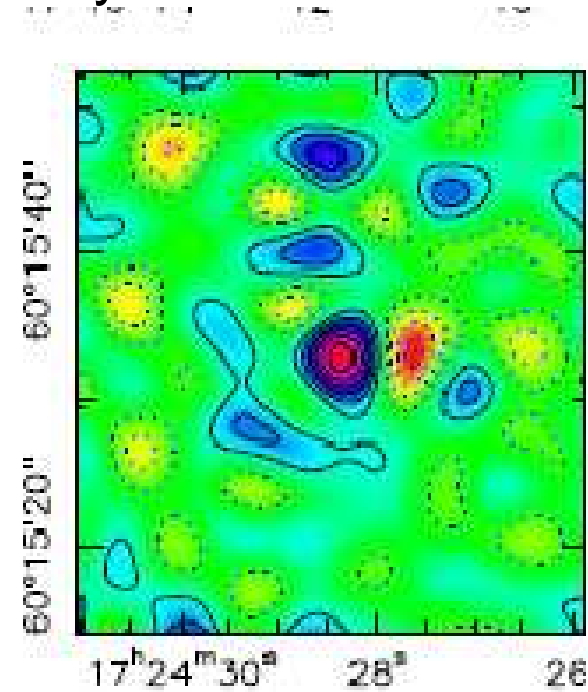
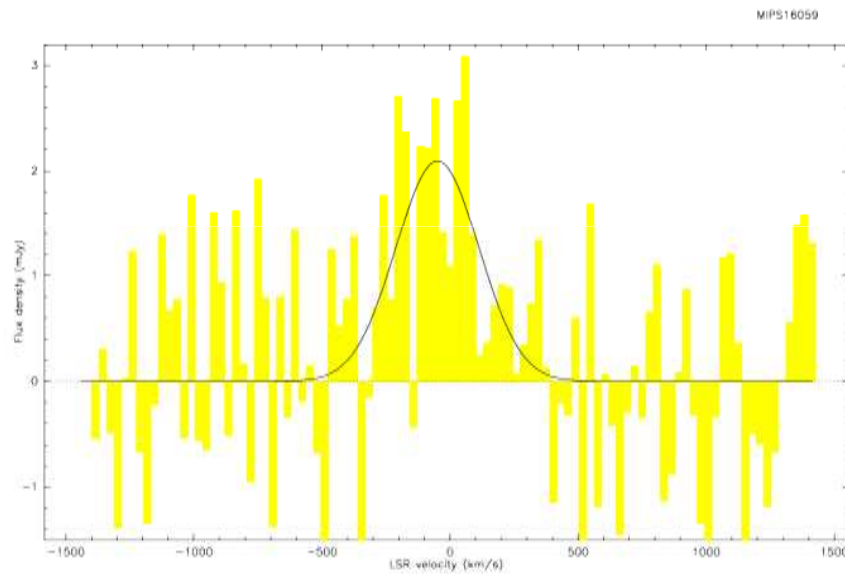
- 3 solid detections
 - MIPS 429: CO peak 1.27mJy



S03E project

Preliminary results 2/5

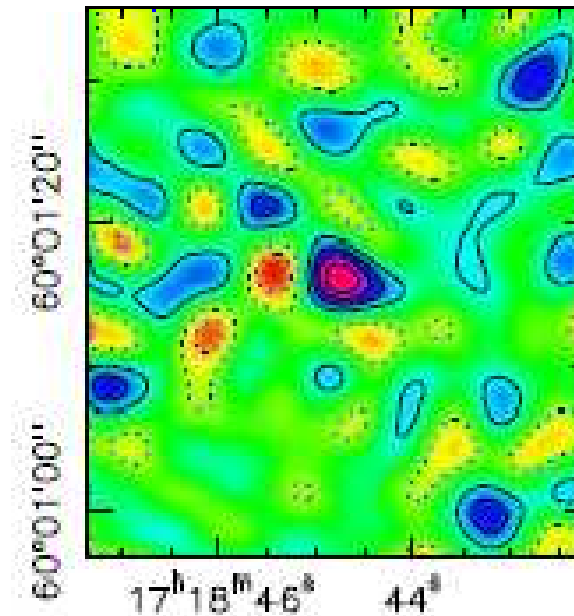
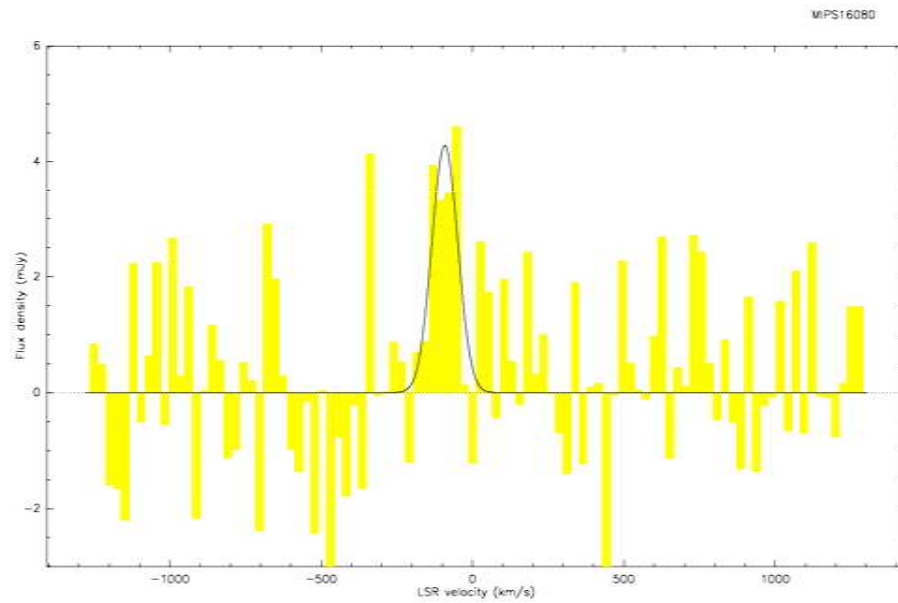
- MIPS 16059: CO peak: 2.09mJy



S03E project

Preliminary results 3/5

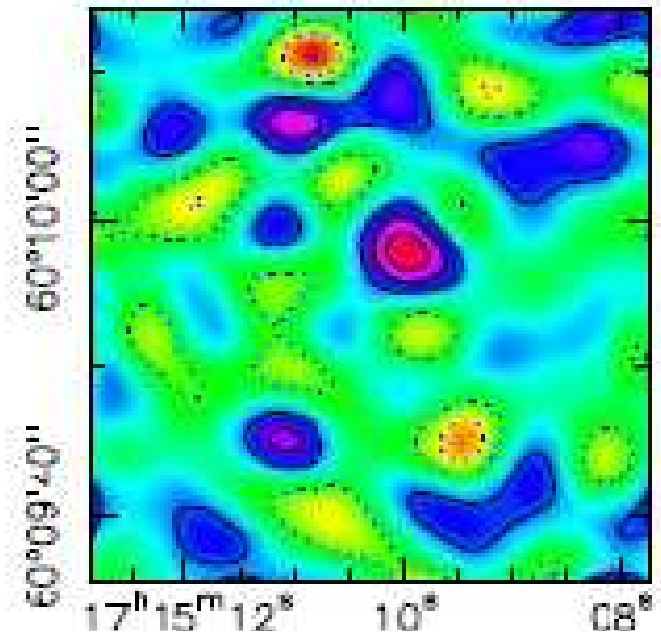
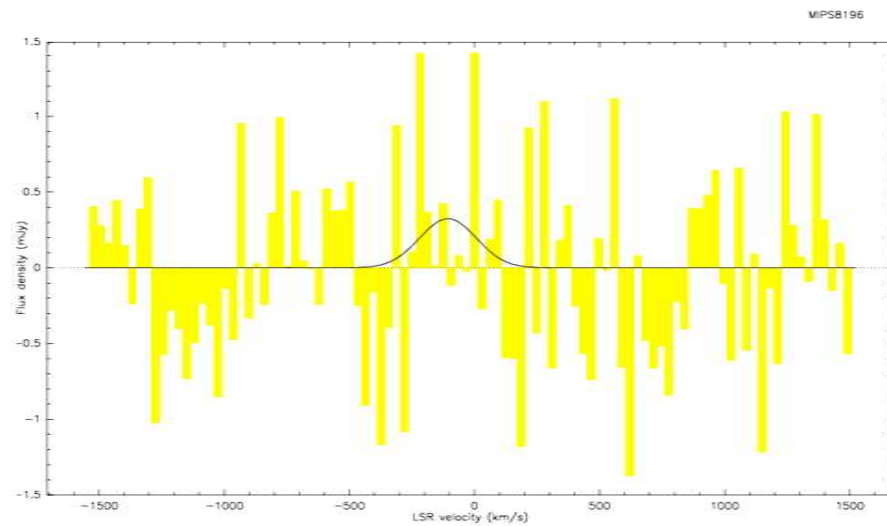
- MIPS 16080: CO peak 4.30mJy



S03E project

Preliminary results 4/5

- 1 no detection
 - MIPS8196



S03E project

Preliminary results 5/5

- CO intensity and CO redshift

Table 1: CO emission of MIPS sources

MIPS ID	Project	z_{CO} TBC	$S_{1.2mm}$ (mJy)	ICO(Jy km/s)	$\tau_{9.7}$	comments
429	S03E	2.213	1.03 ± 0.57	$\sim 0.45-0.5$	> 7.3	
506	R047	2.470	1.37 ± 0.53	$\sim 0.4-0.5$	> 6.7	borderline strong-PAH
8196	S03E	2.585	0.99 ± 0.43	n.d	1.3	
8327	ROC4	2.441	1.03 ± 0.59	0.22	2.4	radio-loud
8342	ROC4	1.562	0.98 ± 0.52	0.58	0.2	
15949	ROC4	2.118	1.24 ± 0.51	0.92	0.0	
16059	S03E	2.325	1.20 ± 0.66	$\sim 0.45-0.5$	2.7	radio-loud
16080	S03E	2.007	0.69 ± 0.54	~ 0.5	2.1	
16144	ROC4	2.131	2.93 ± 0.59	1.45	2.0	strong-PAH
22530	170-05	1.952	2.11 ± 0.56	2.7 (4-3)	> 5.2	strong-PAH

$$\langle z_{CO} \rangle = 2.18$$

$$\langle I_{CO} \rangle = \sim 0.8$$

$$\langle S_{1.2mm} \rangle = 1.37 \text{ mJy}$$

Conclusions and prospect

● Conclusions

- Efficiency of PdBI in this kind of research.
- Succes in CO detection
- CO detection in radio loud sources and strong PAH sources
- Possible extension due to AGN outflow or starburst winds

Conclusions and prospect

● Prospect

● Finish the analysis

Estimation of masses of the molecular gas reservoirs

Molecular gas exhaustion time scales

CO velocity dispersion

Place in context of massive galaxy evolution

● Differences and similarities with the other SMGs and local ULIRGs

● Follow-up studies with another samples, other CO lines at 2mm or 1mm

● High resolution mapping