

A Far-IR View of $z = 2$ ULIRGs

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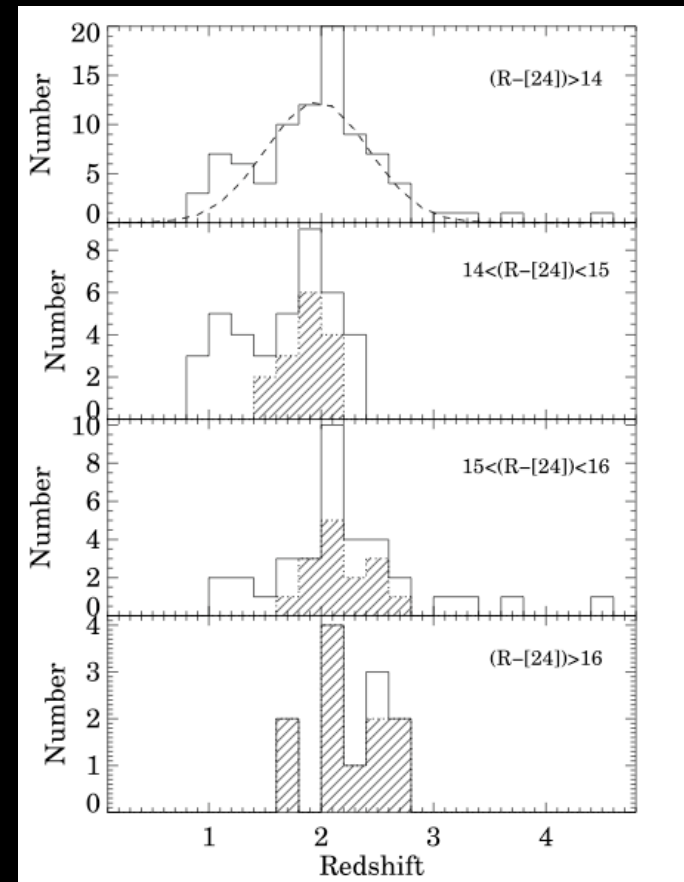
R.S. Bussmann (CFA), A. Dey (NOAO), A. Pope (UMass)

Simple Selection Criteria Picks Out $z = 2$ ULIRGs

**Bright in the MIR, Faint in
the Optical**

- $R - [24] > 14$
- $F_{\nu}(24) / F_{\nu}(R) > 1000$
- $F_{\nu}(24) > 0.3 \text{ mJy}$

**Called Dust Obscured Galaxies
(DOGs)**

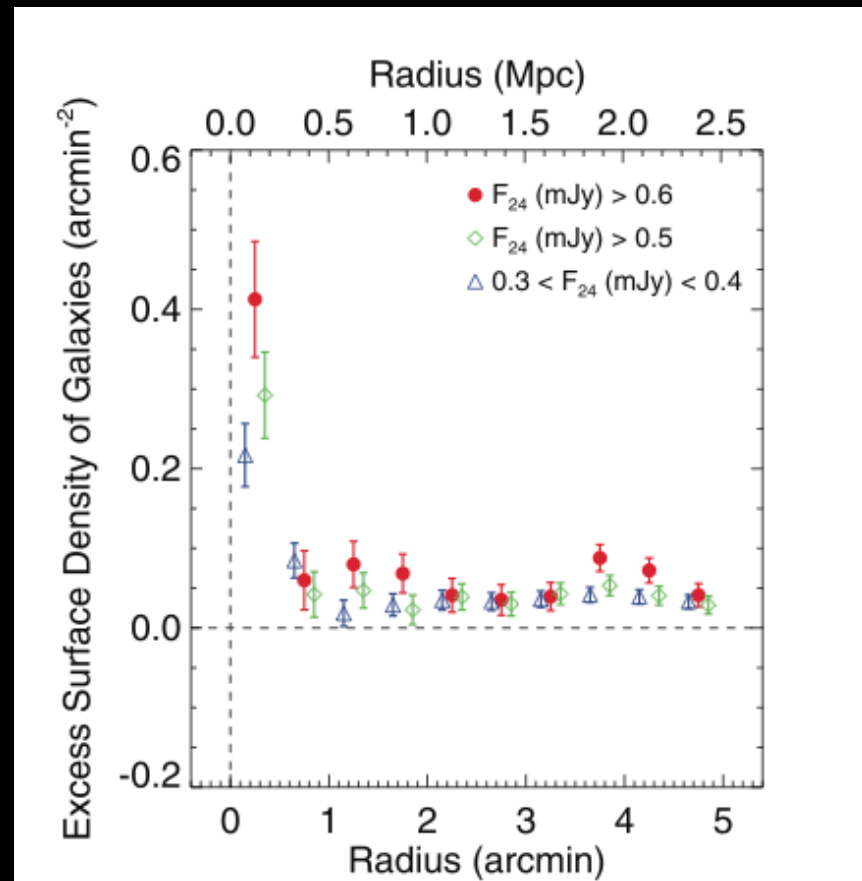


Dey et al. 2008

DOGs May be Progenitors of Today's Massive Ellipticals

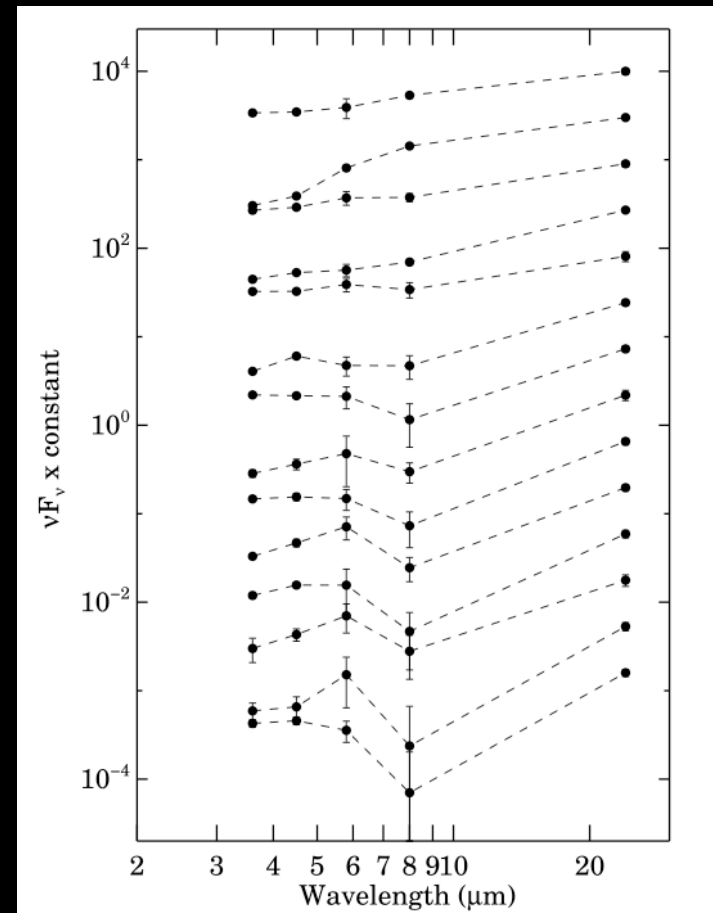
only seen at a time of rapid star formation or black hole growth

- Highly Clustered
- Live In Dense Environments
- Likely to Evolve into 3-7 L^* Galaxies



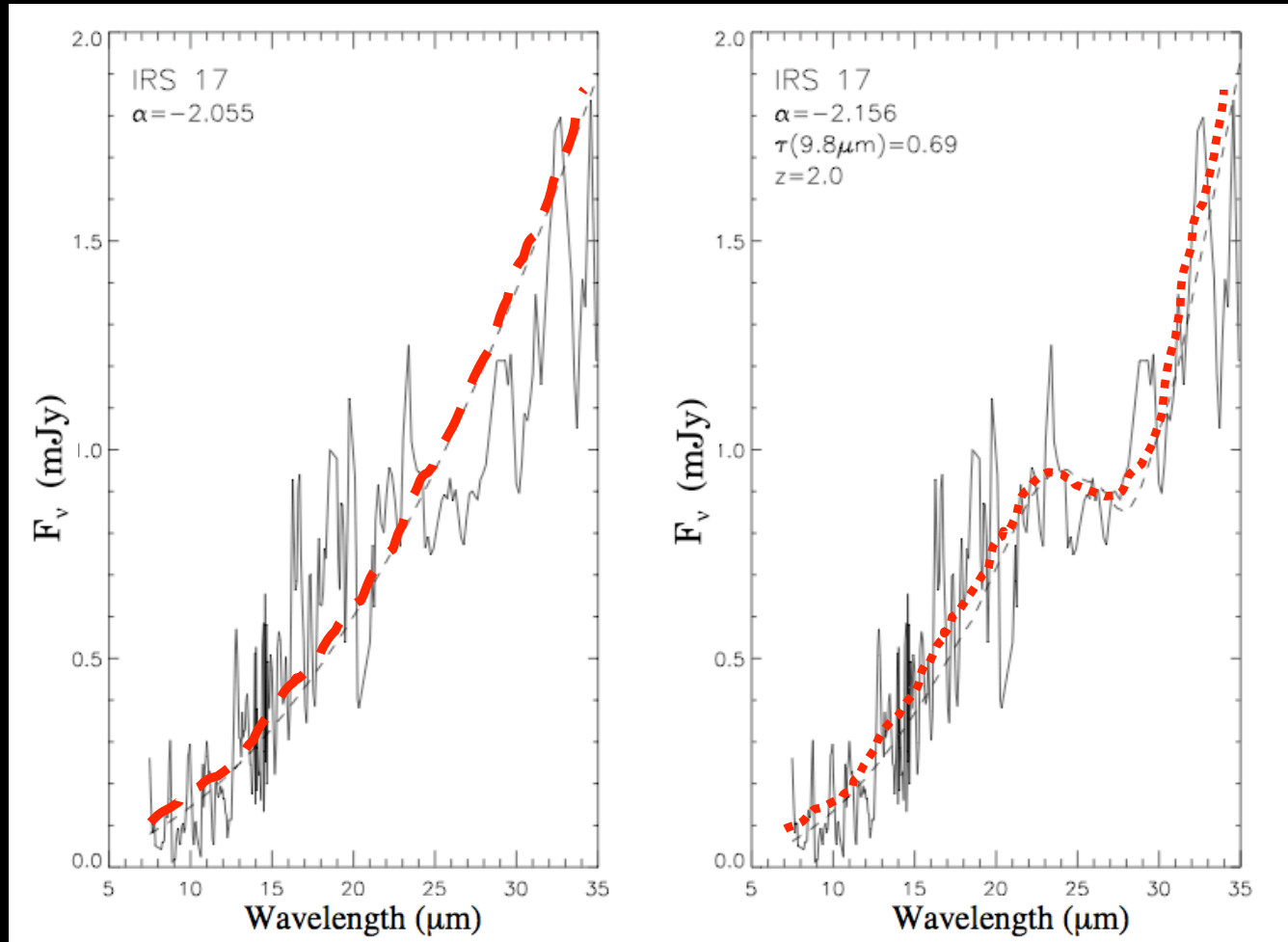
Spectral Energy Distributions Vary with 24 micron Flux

- Brighter DOGs tend to show power-law SEDs.
- Fainter DOGs tend to show a “bump” in the observed mid-IR



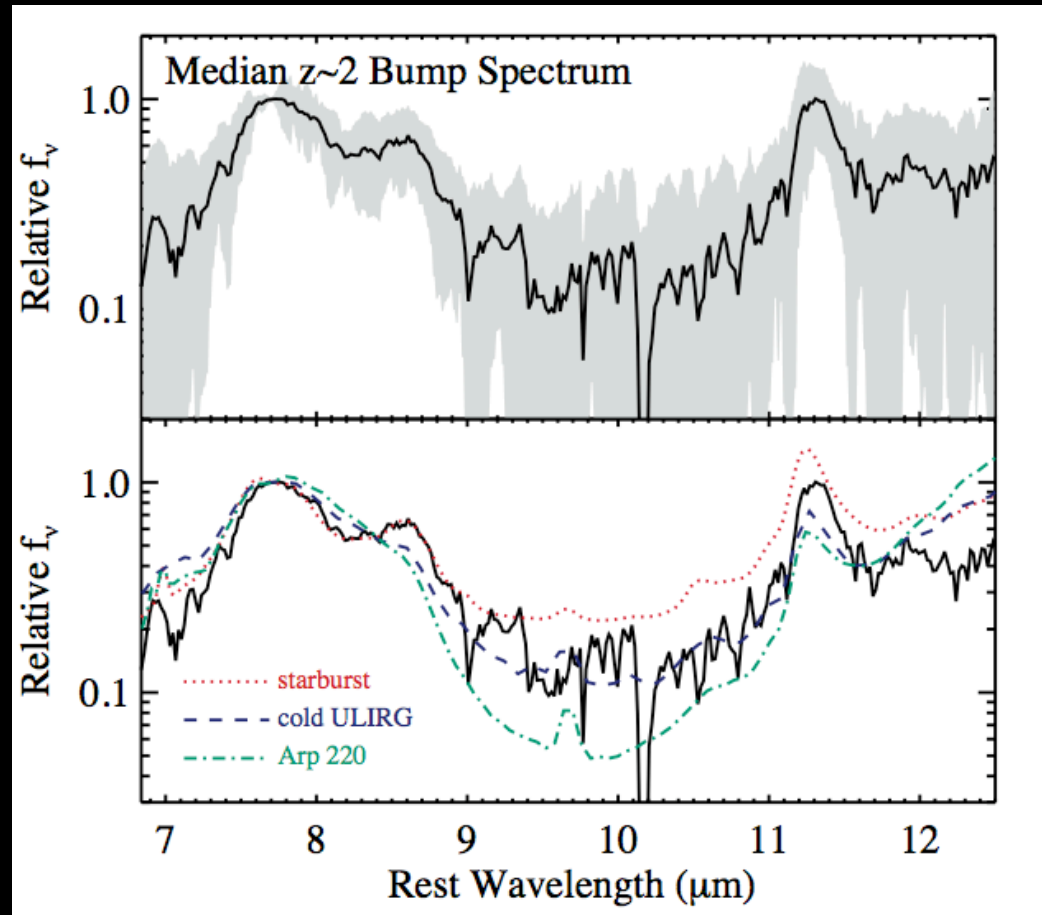
Dey et al. 2008

Spitzer Spectra of Power-Law DOGs Suggest AGN Activity



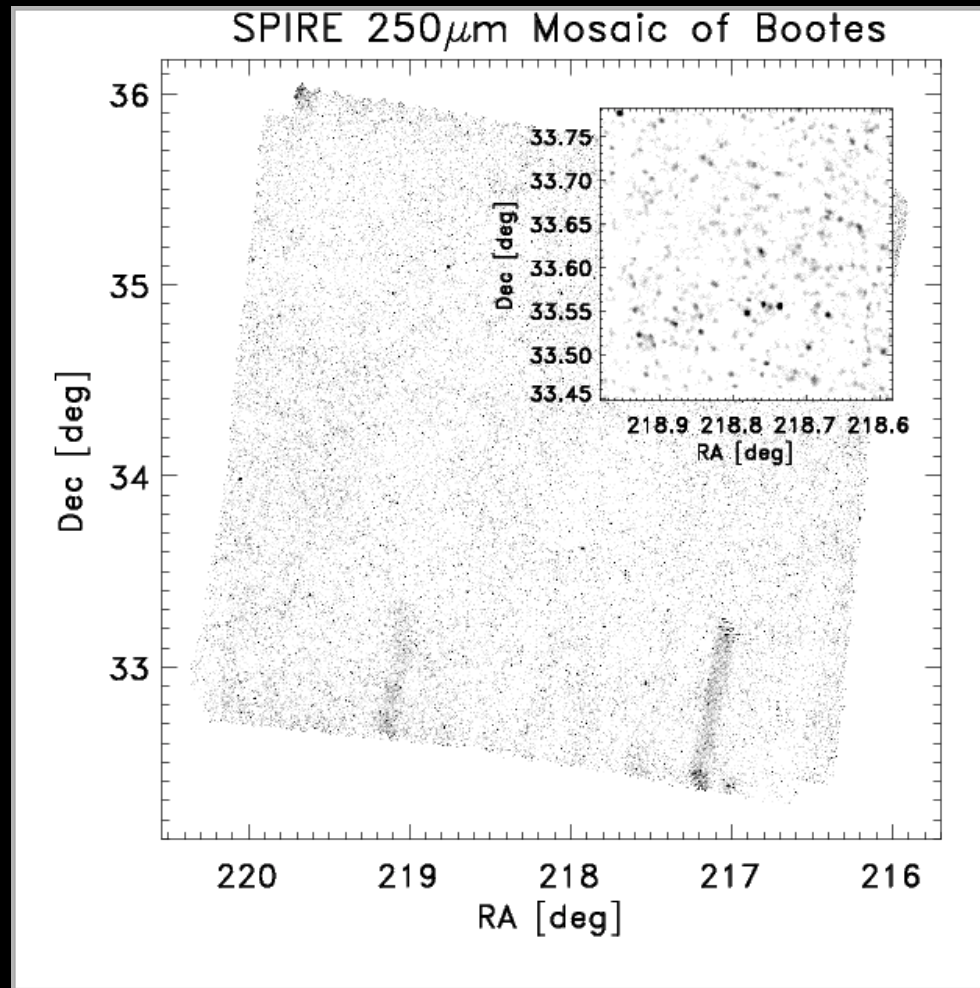
Weedman et al. 2005

Spitzer Spectra of “Bump” DOGs Suggest Star Formation

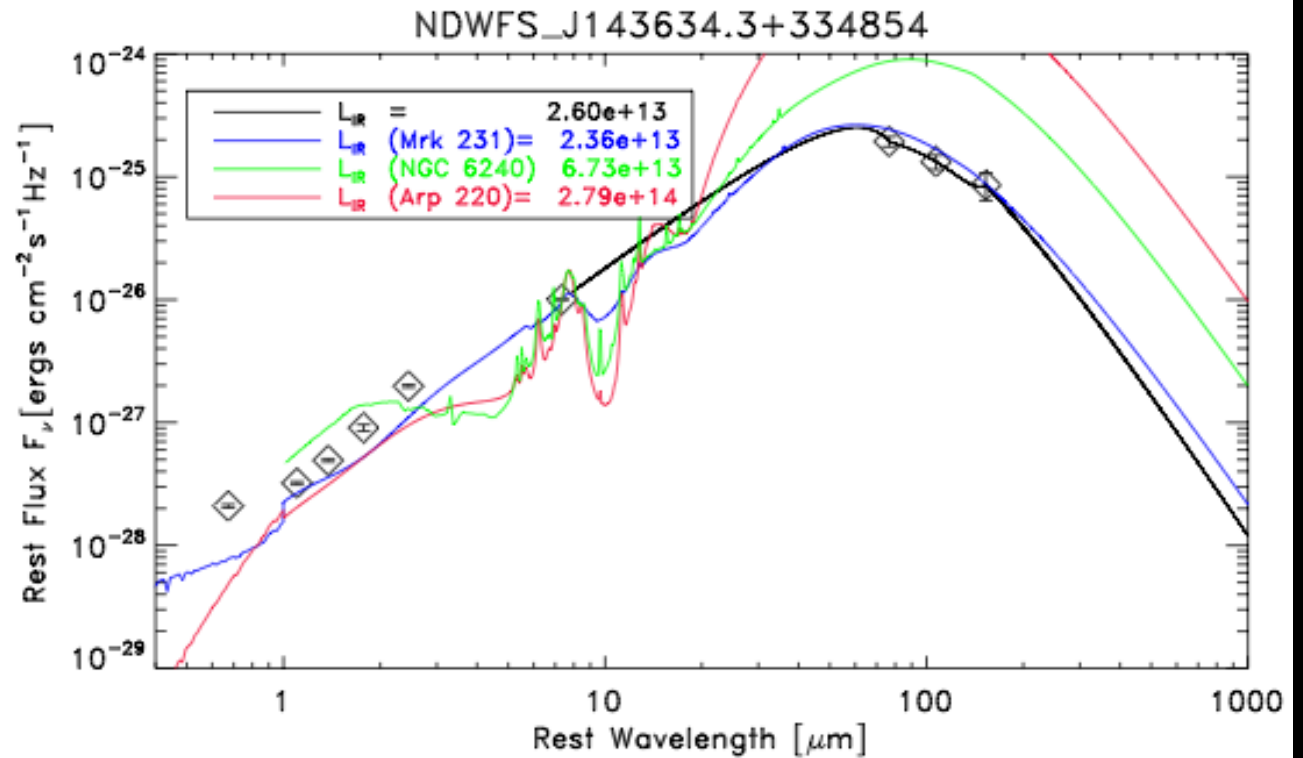


Desai et al. 2009

NDWFS of Bootes Observed With Herschel SPIRE as Part Of HerMES



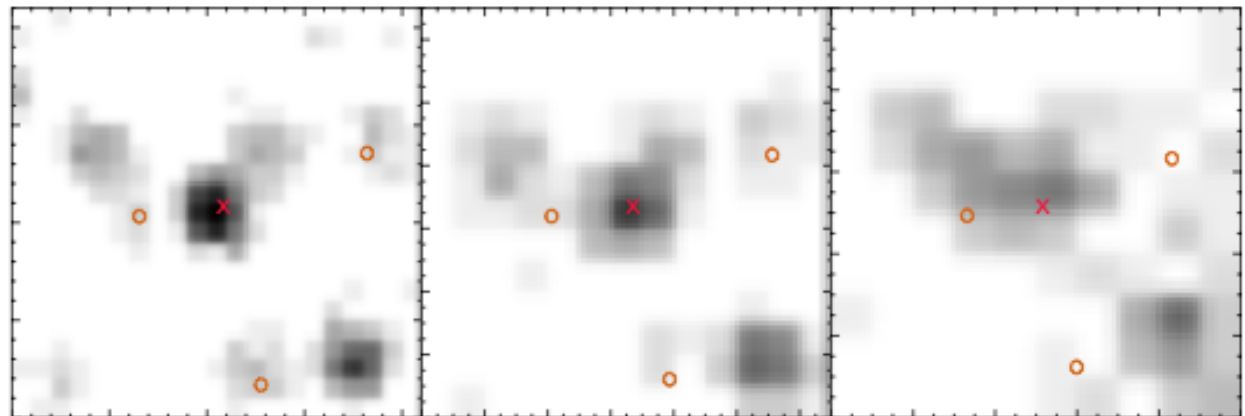
Some
DOGs
Have FIR
SEDs
Similar to
Mrk 231
(AGN)



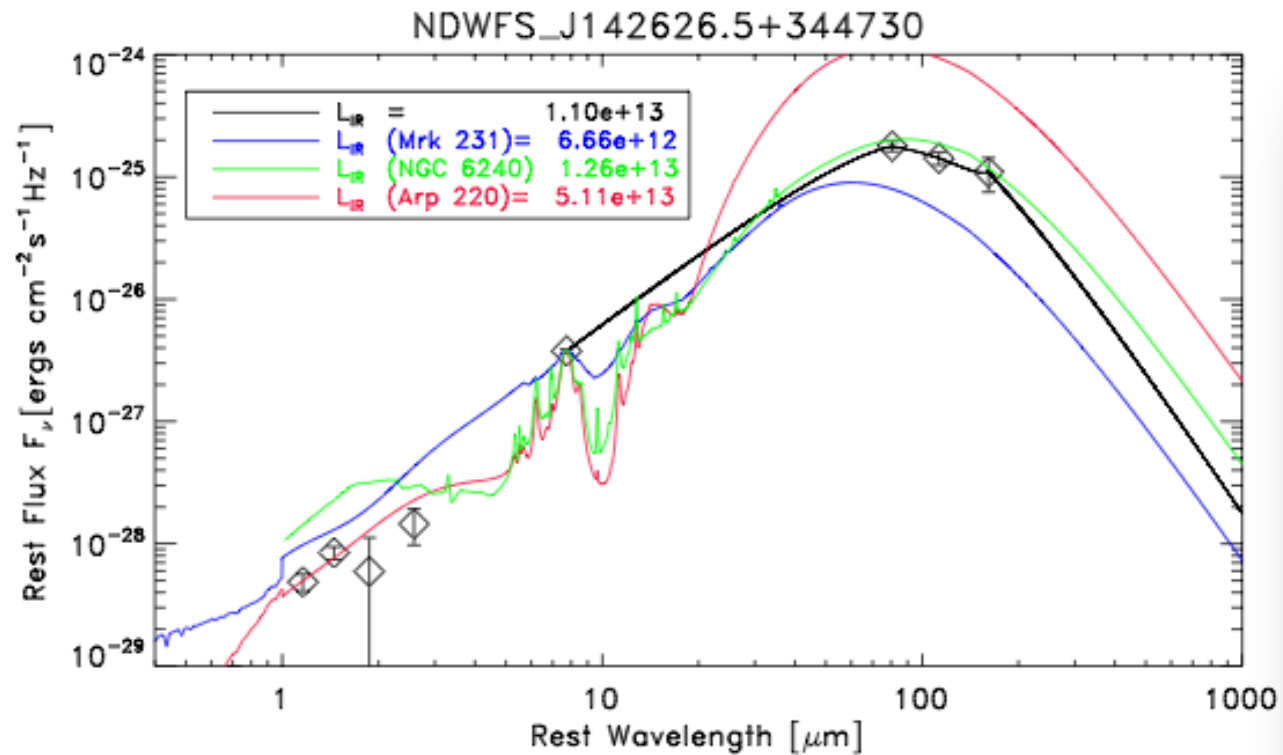
F_{ν} (250 μ m) = 63.3 mJy

F_{ν} (350 μ m) = 43.3 mJy

F_{ν} (500 μ m) = 28.0 mJy



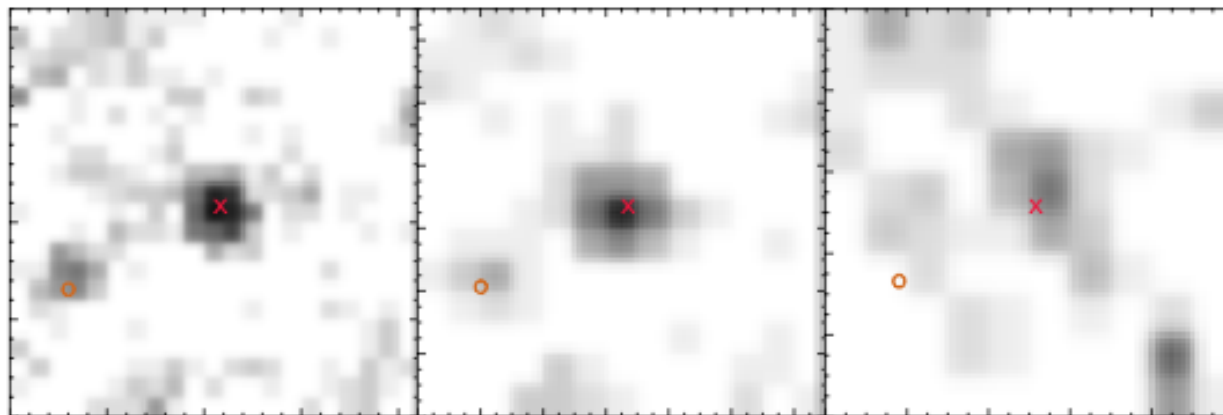
Some
DOGs
Have FIR
SEDs
Similar to
NGC 6240
(Starburst)



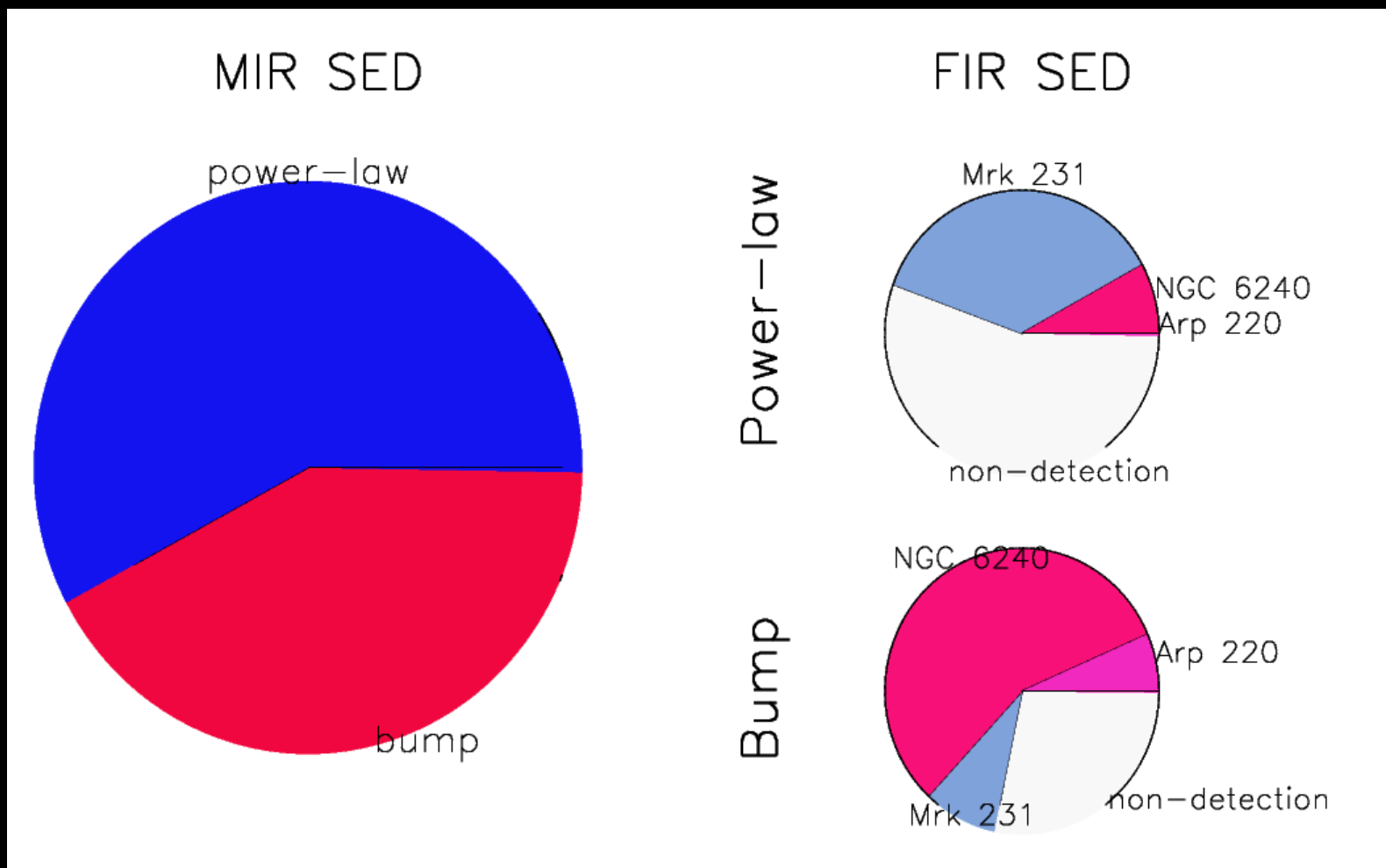
$F_\nu (250 \mu\text{m}) = 55.3\text{mJy}$

$F_\nu (350 \mu\text{m}) = 44.0\text{mJy}$

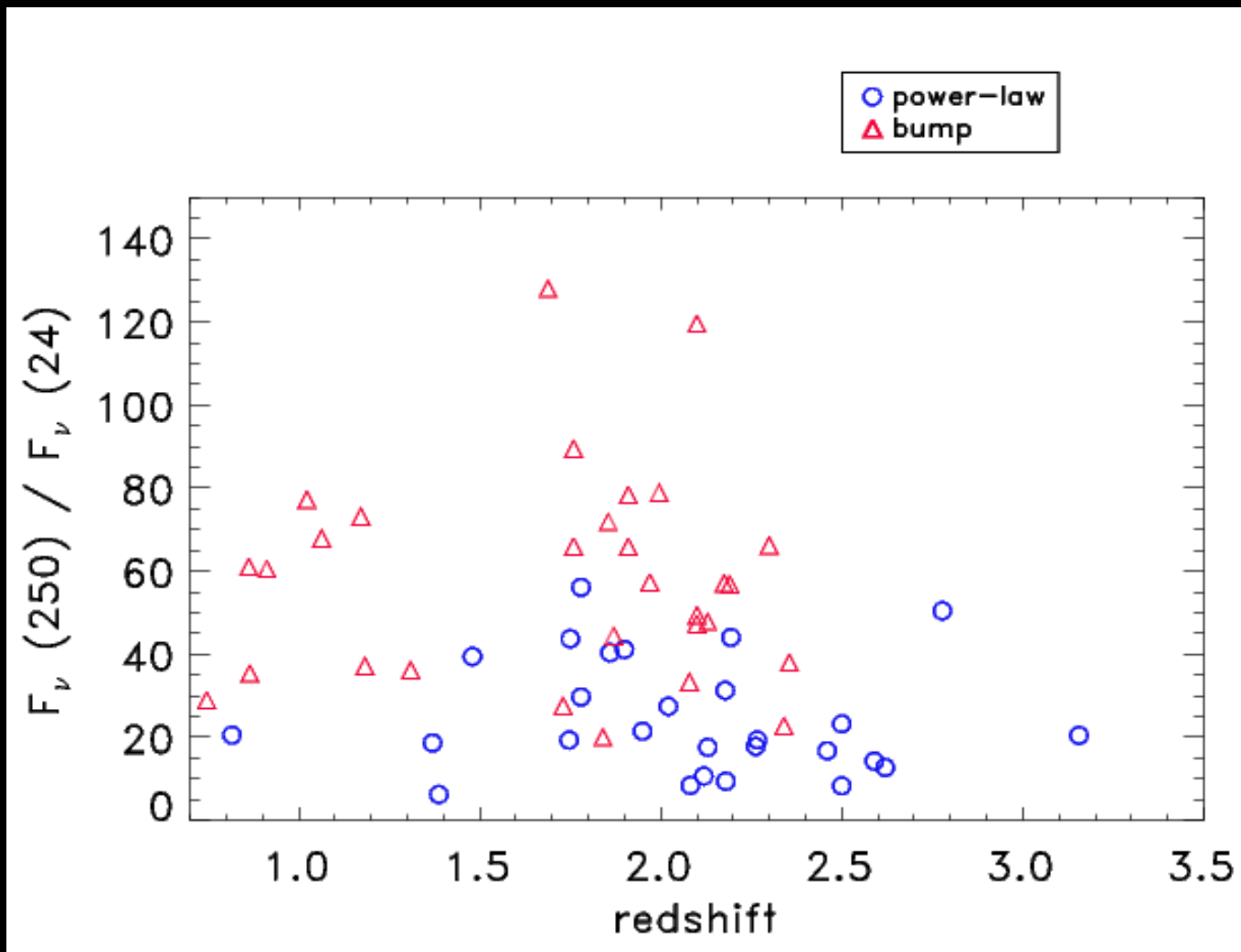
$F_\nu (500 \mu\text{m}) = 33.9\text{mJy}$



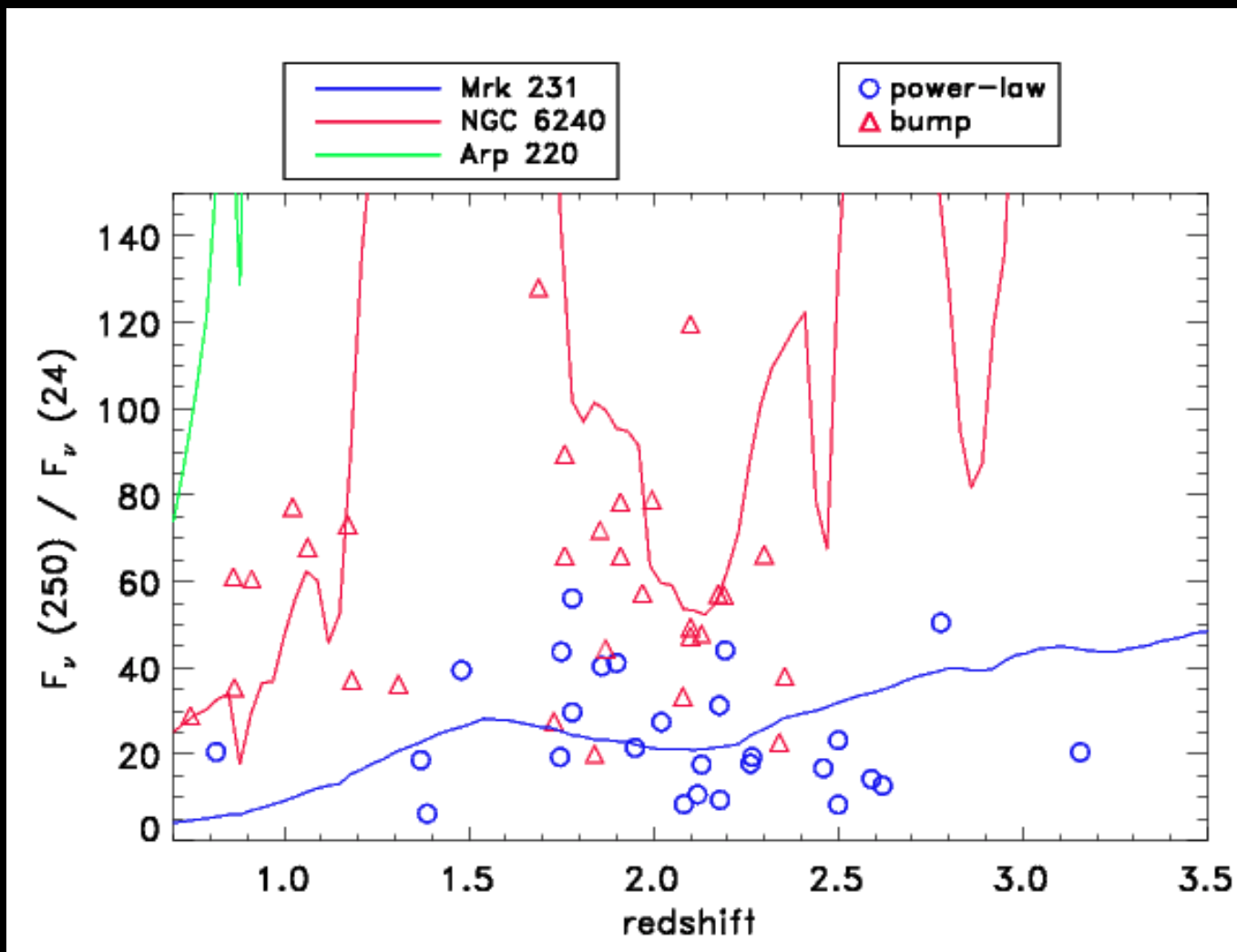
Power-Law DOGs are less likely to be detected in the FIR, and are more likely to have AGN-like SEDs



Power-Law DOGs are Missing from FIR samples because they have small 250/24 micron ratios

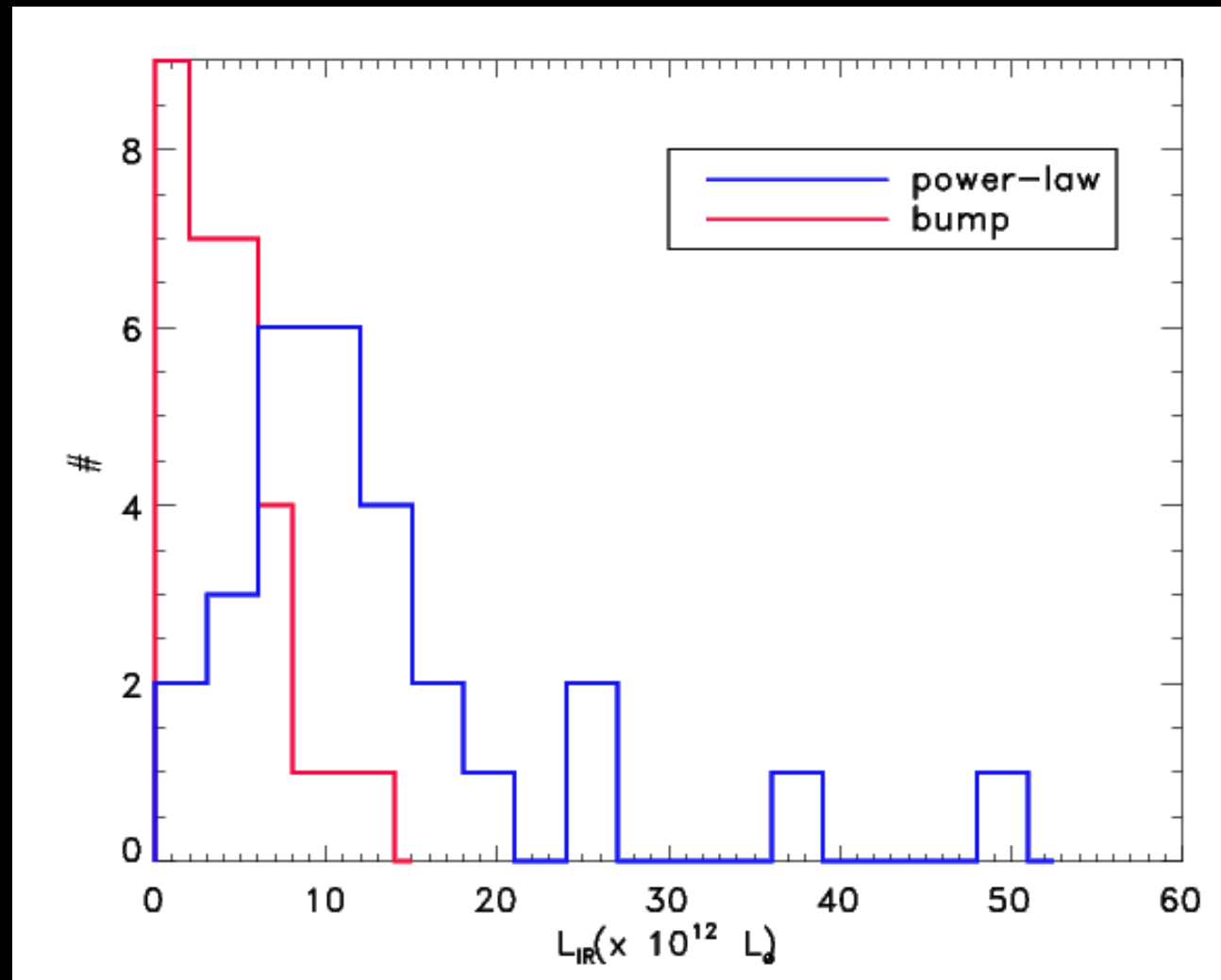


Power-Law DOGs have AGN-like 250/24 micron ratios
Bump DOGs have Starburst like ratios

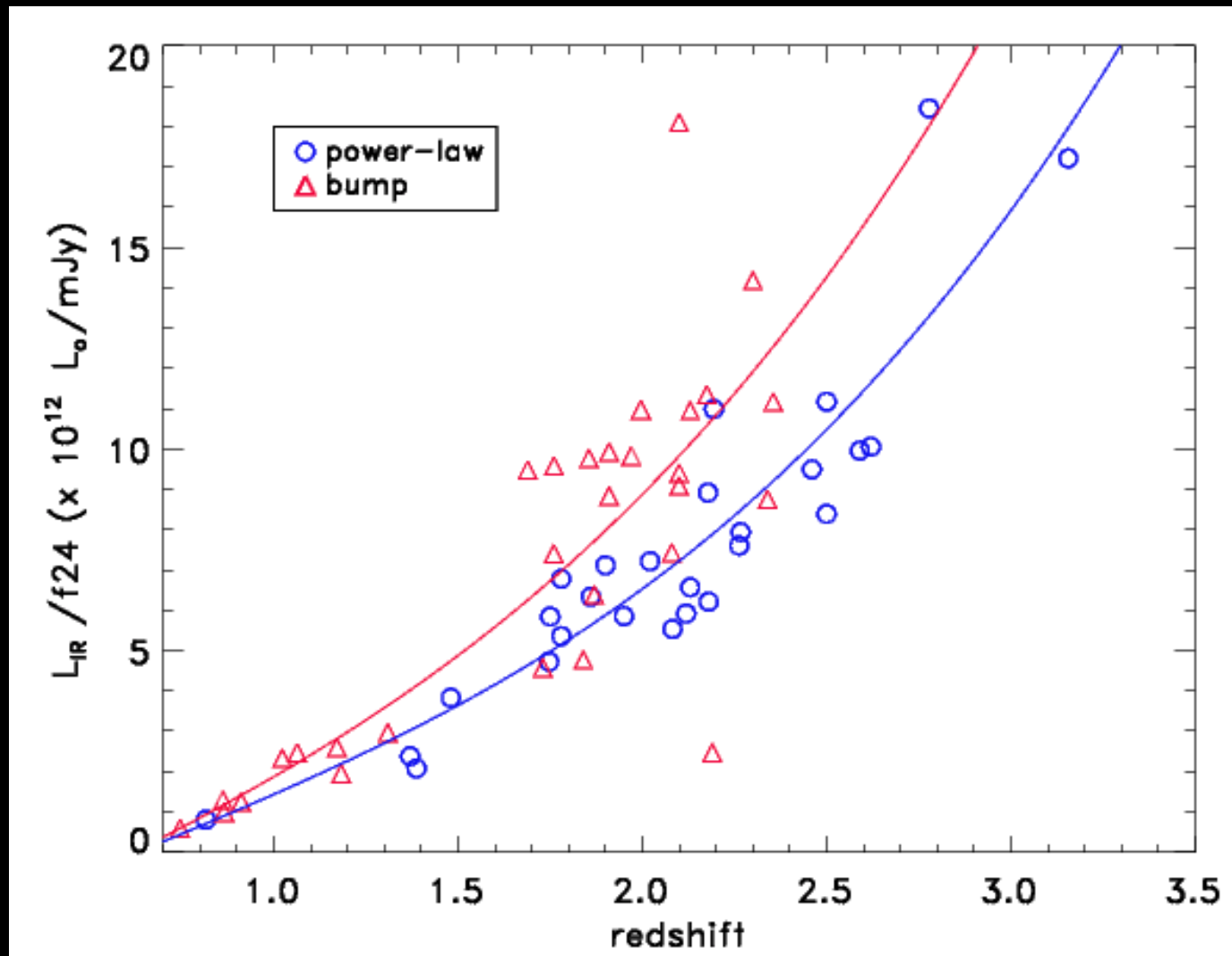


But the Power-law DOGs have higher L_{IR} than the Bump DOGs

(A 250 μm selection can miss AGN powered ULIRGs)



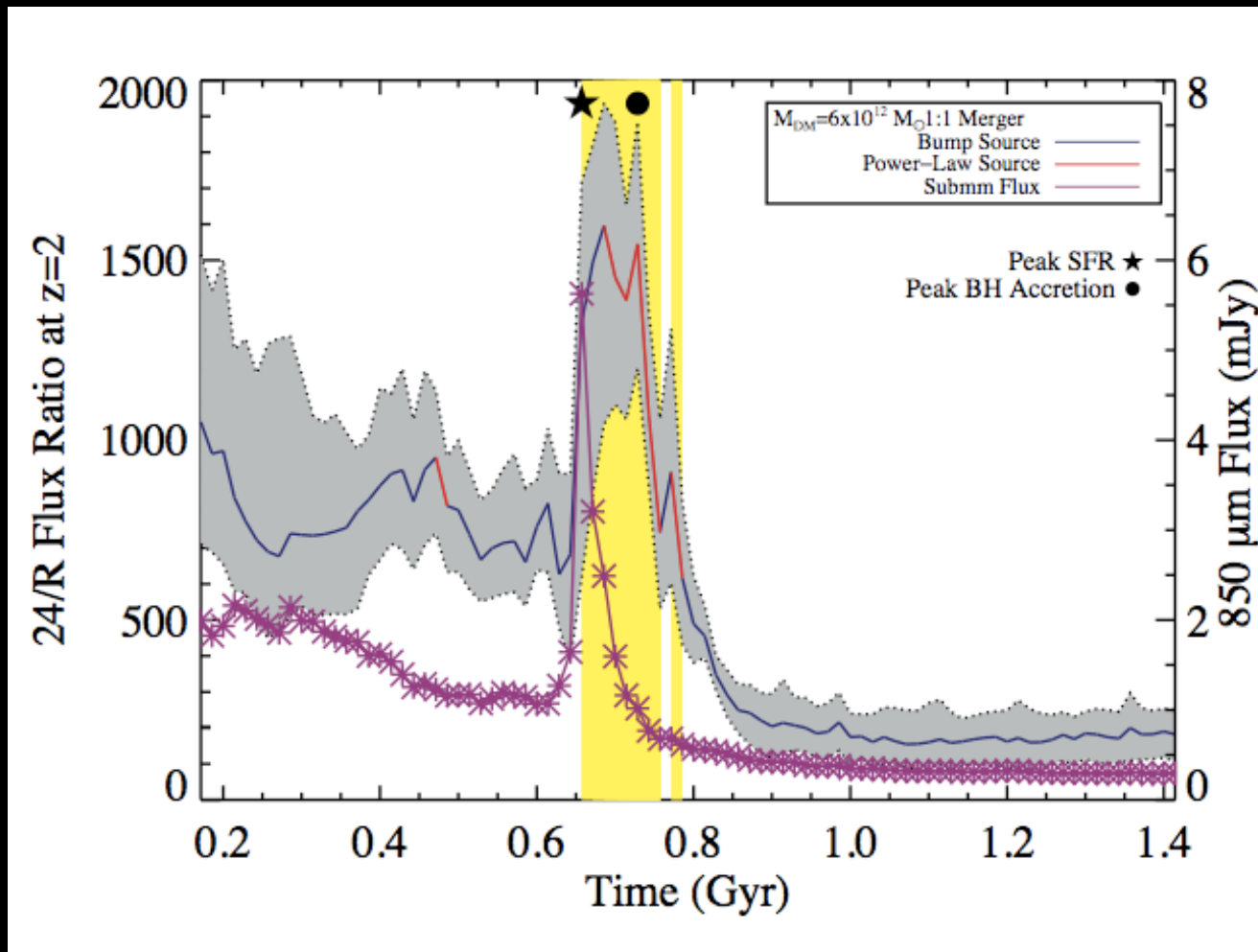
Surprisingly 24 μm flux is still a great way to predict total L_{IR}



Conclusions

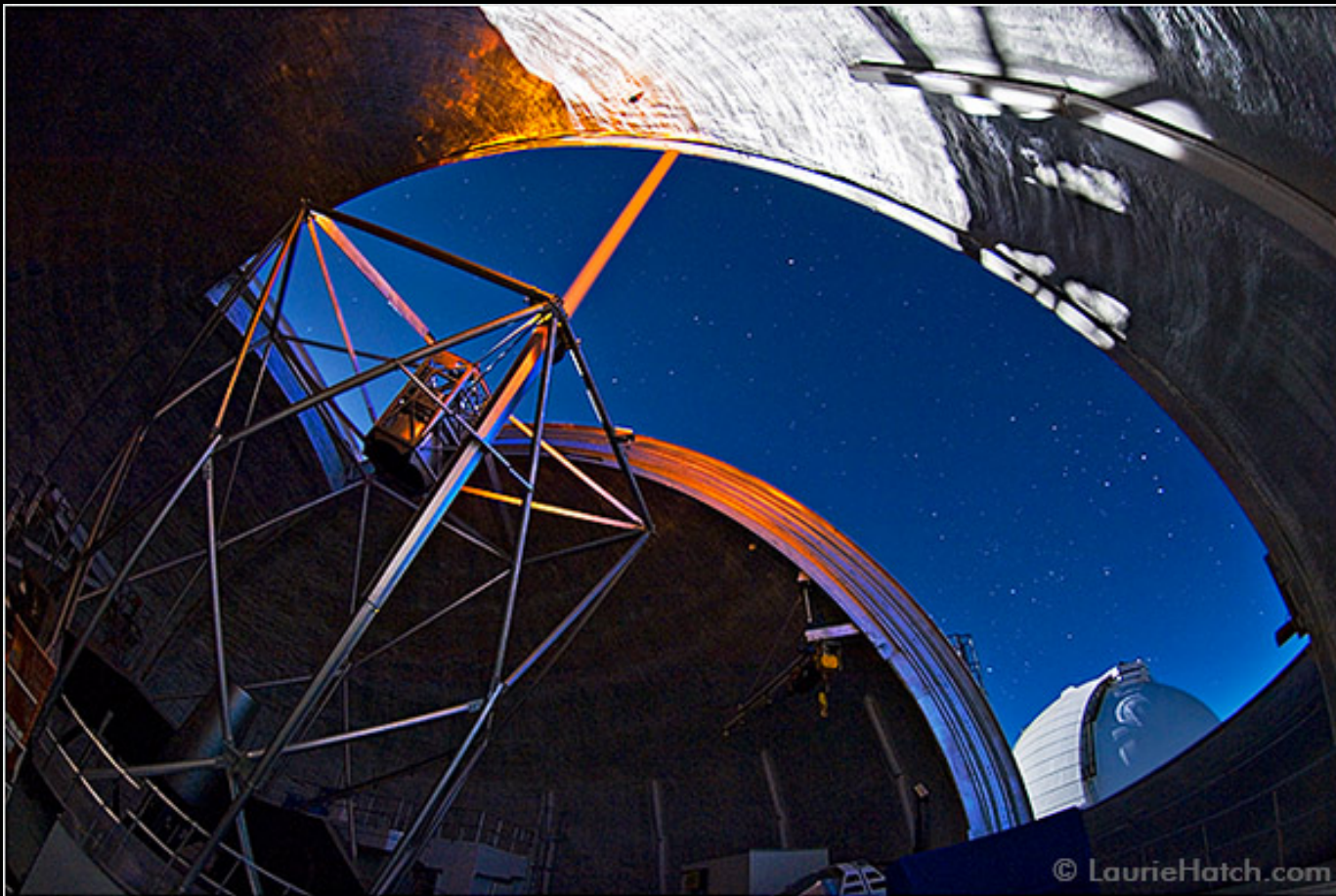
- We have photometered 100 DOGs at 250, 350, and 500 μm with Herschel SPIRE.
- Power-law DOGs have AGN-like FIR SEDs.
- Bump DOGs have Starburst-like FIR SEDs.
- Power-law DOGs are less likely to be detected than bump DOGs, because they have smaller 250/24 micron ratios.
- However, Power-law DOGs tend to have higher total L_{IR} , because of the large flux contribution from warm dust.
- Confusion-limited SPIRE surveys will miss large fractions of $z=2$ AGN-like ULIRGs.

A Unified Theoretical Picture: Mergers Induce Star Formation Followed by Black Hole Accretion

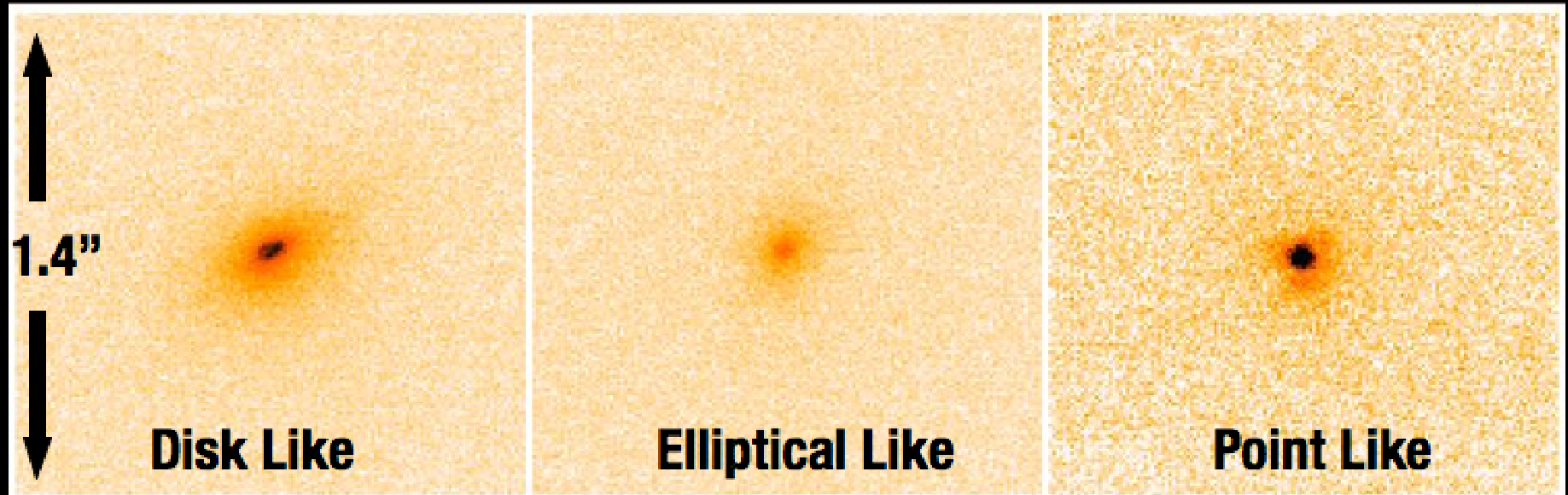


Narayanan et al. 2009

Testing the Theory with High Spatial Resolution HST & Adaptive Optics Imaging and Integral Field Spectroscopy

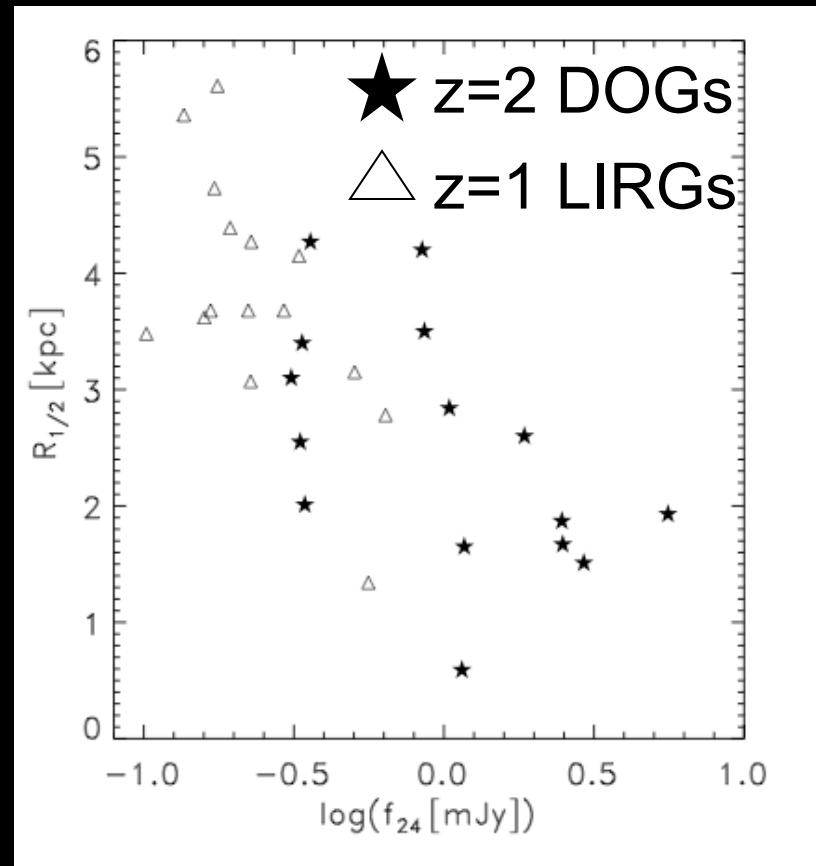
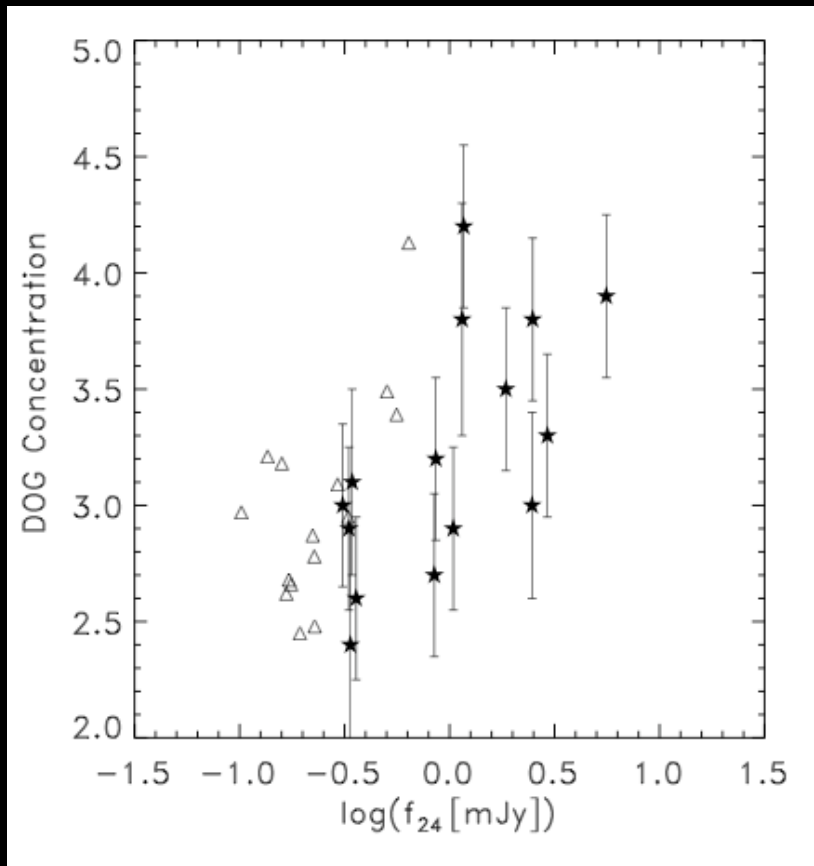


Keck AO Images Reveal a Variety of DOG Morphologies

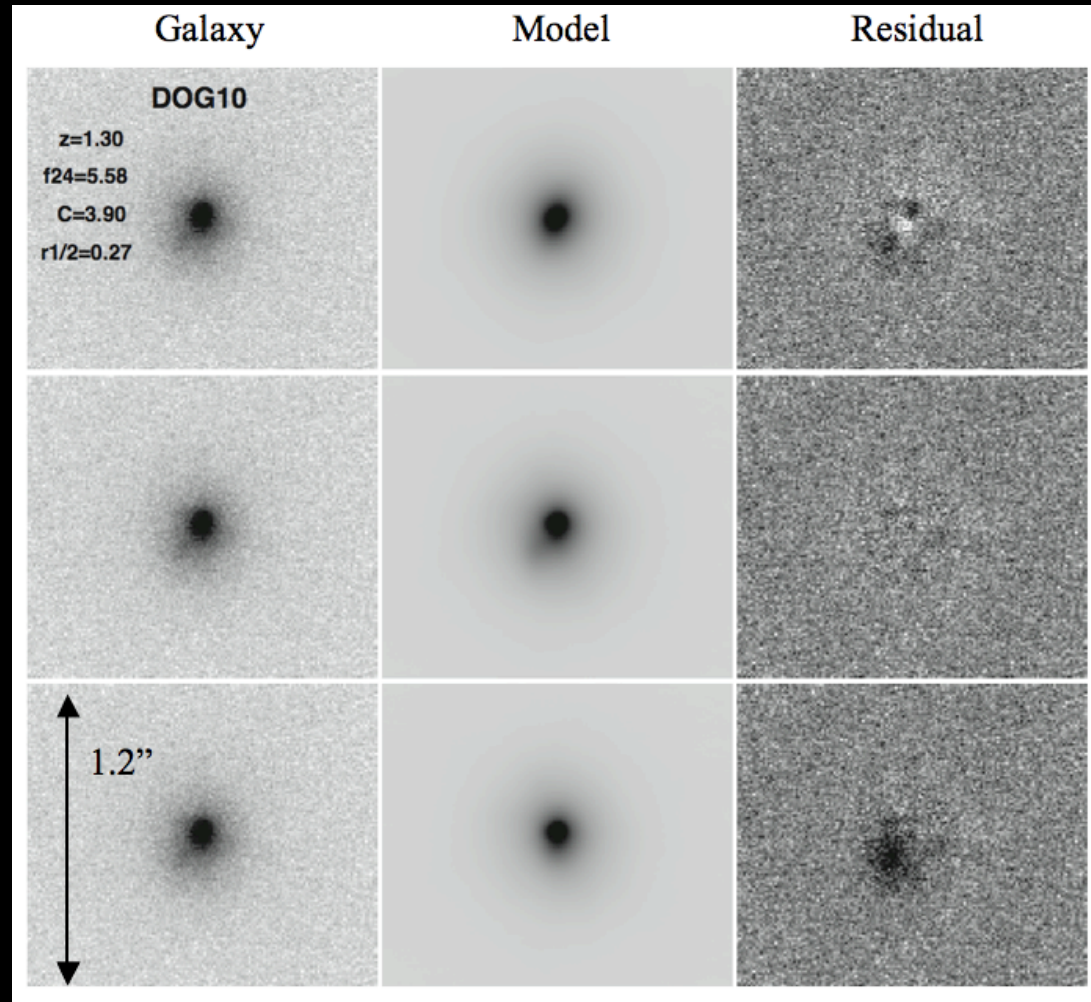


Melbourne et al. 2008

Brighter DOGs are More Compact than Fainter DOGs

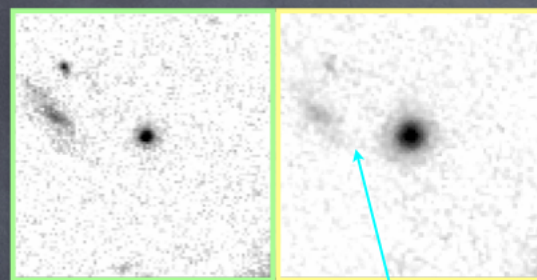


Some DOGs (10-20%) Show Evidence of a Recent Merger

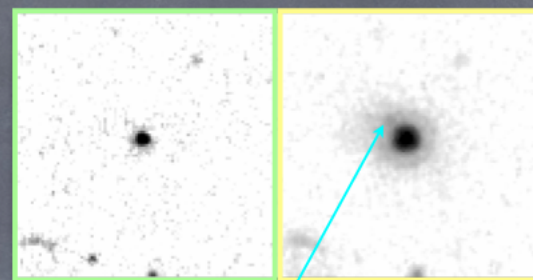


With deeper imaging Donley showed disturbed morphology in a higher fraction

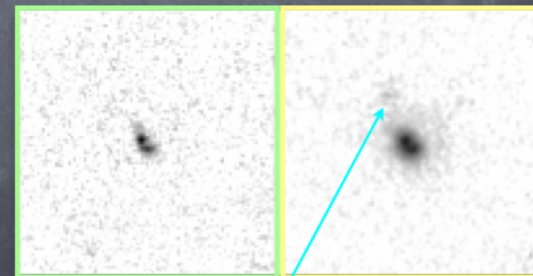
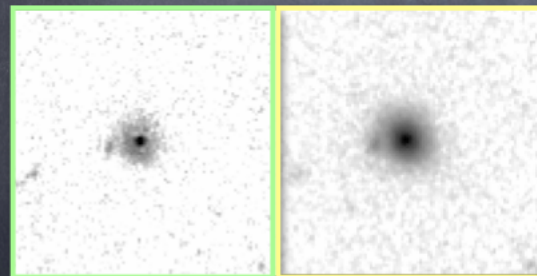
1. NIR Imaging (i vs. H (CANDELS))



low SB tidal feature?

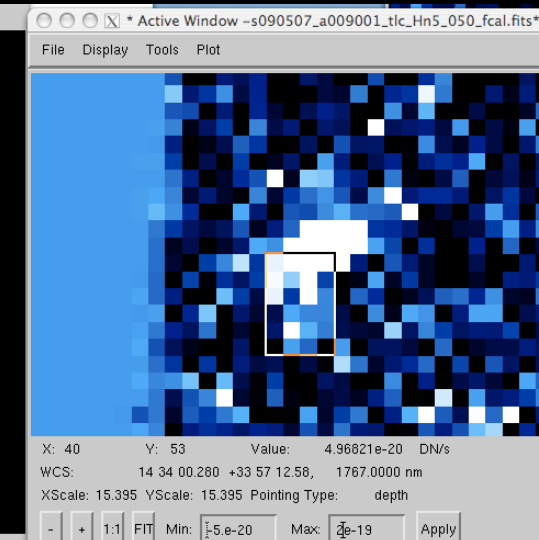
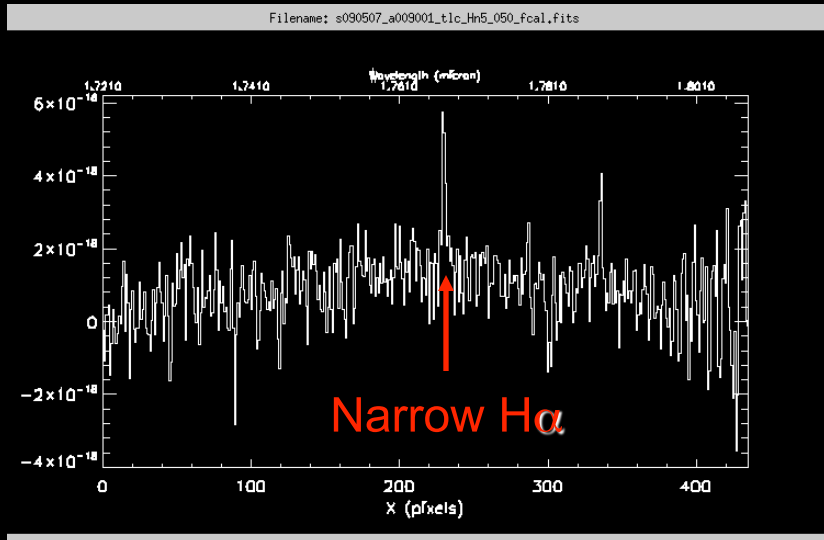
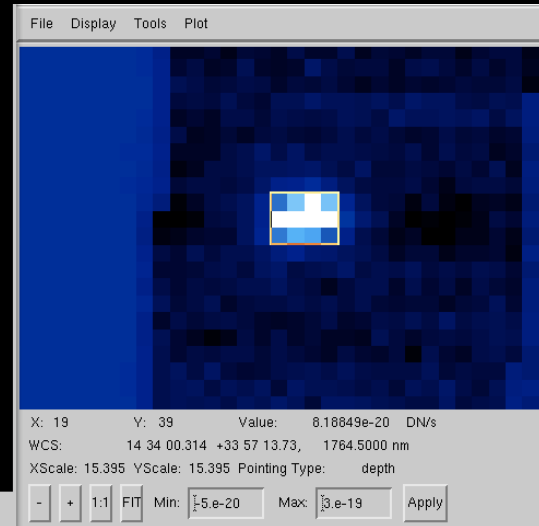
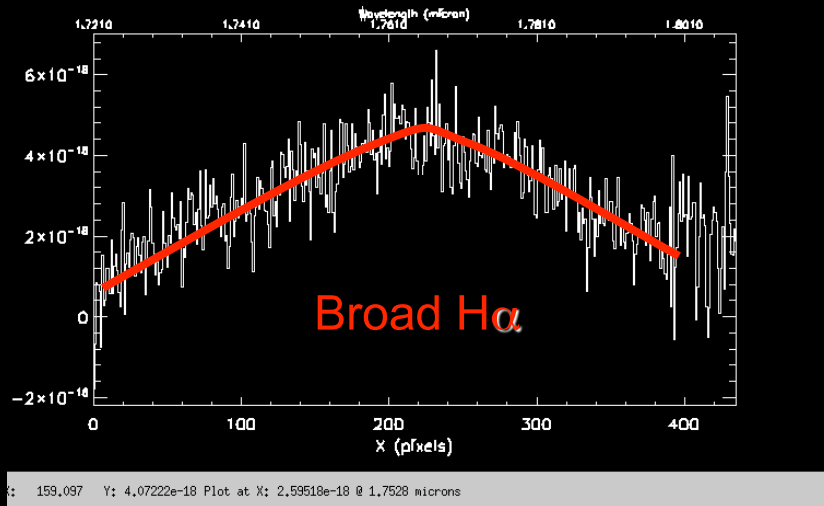


2nd merging? source

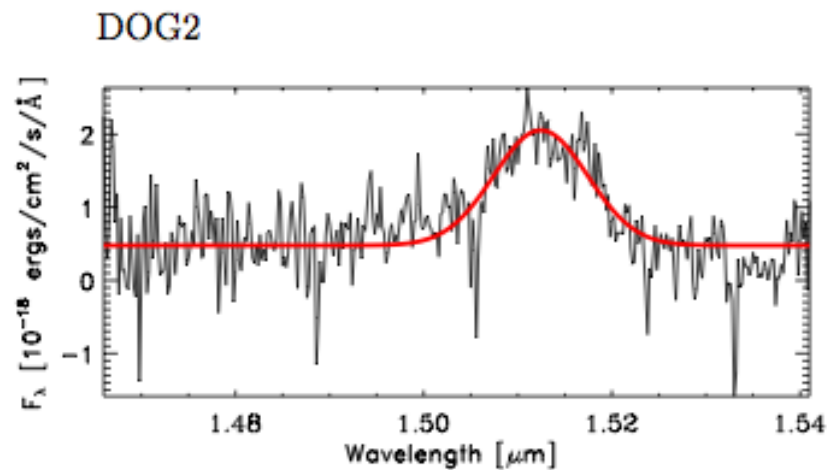
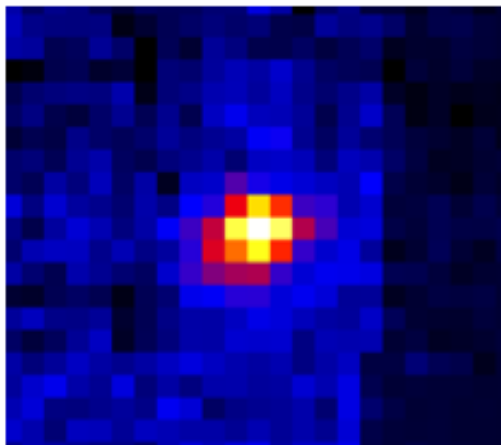
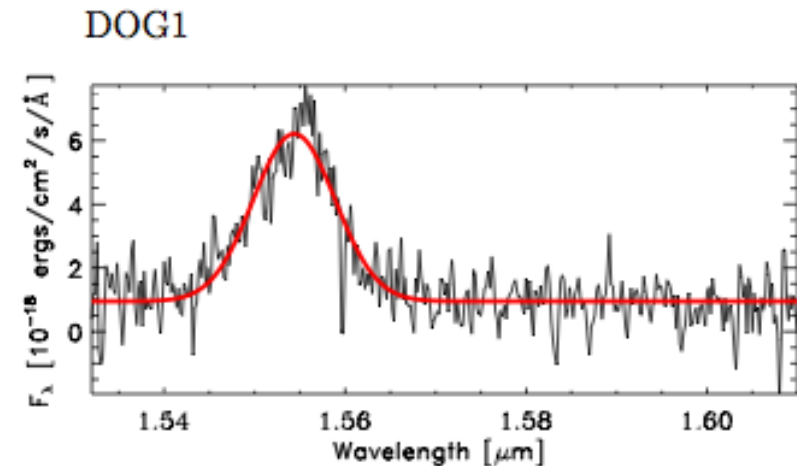
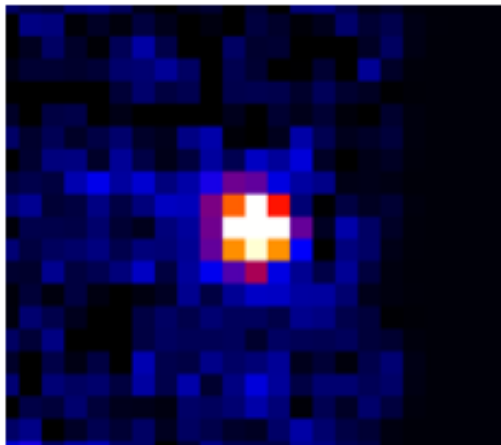


additional component

OSIRIS integral field spectroscopy of power-law DOGs separates broad and narrow-lines



Broad H α line widths (>2000 km/s) suggest AGN activity



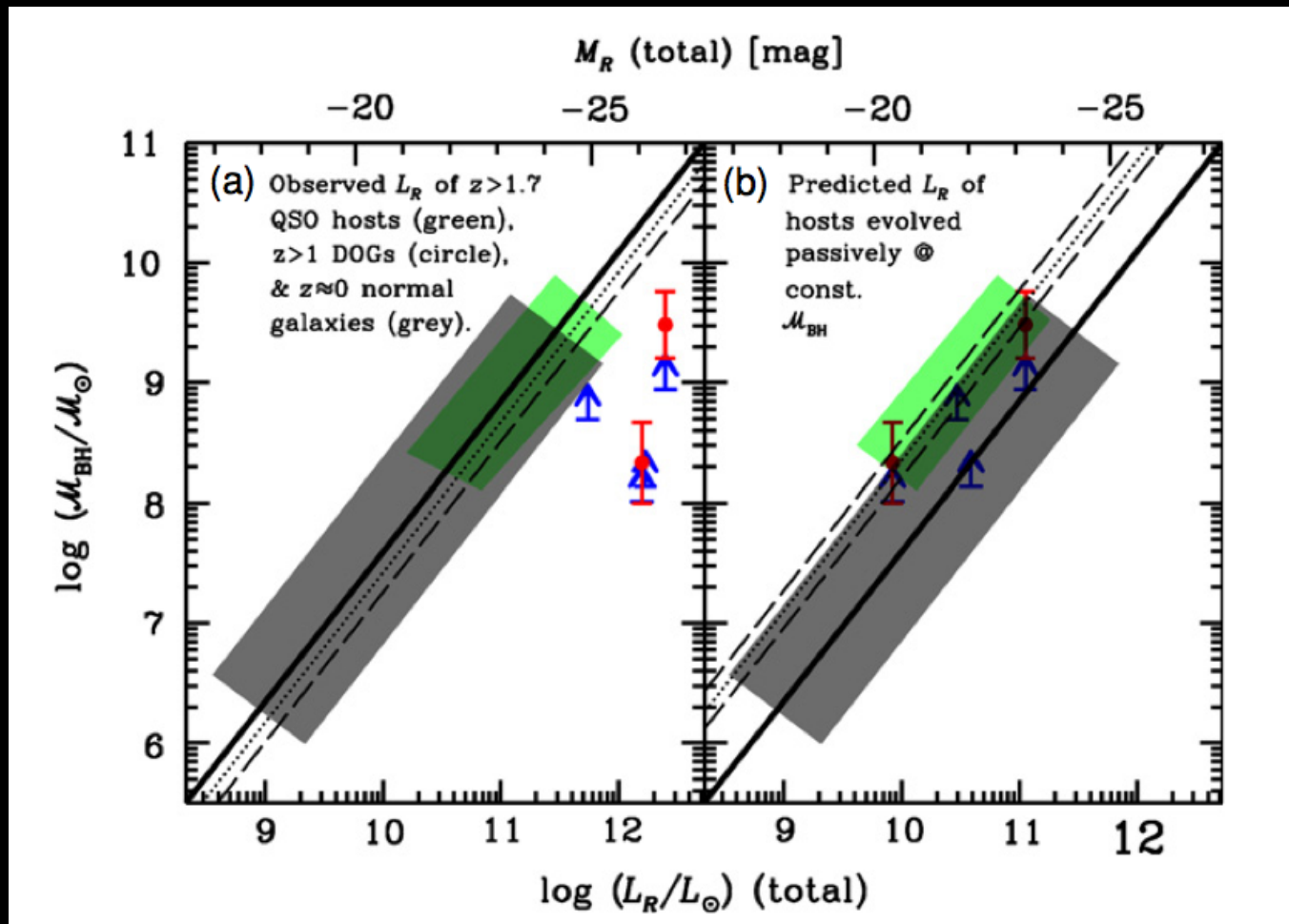
From Line-Width and Line-Flux Calculate the BH-mass

$$L_{5100} = 1.23 \times 10^7 \cdot (L_{H\alpha})^{0.864}$$

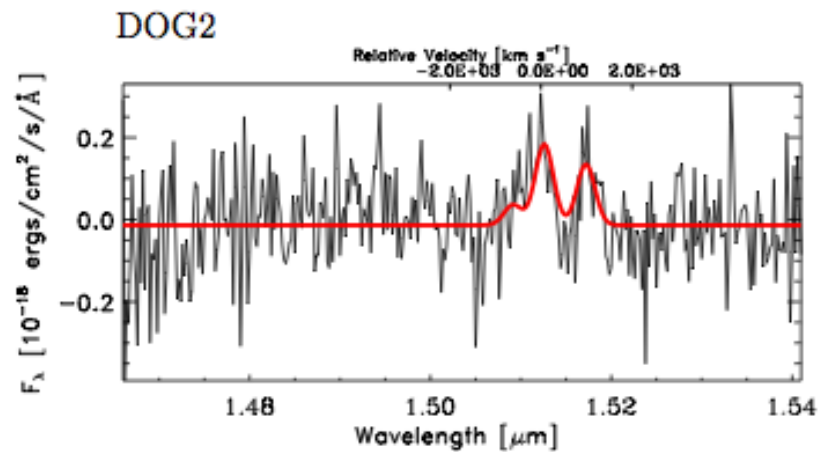
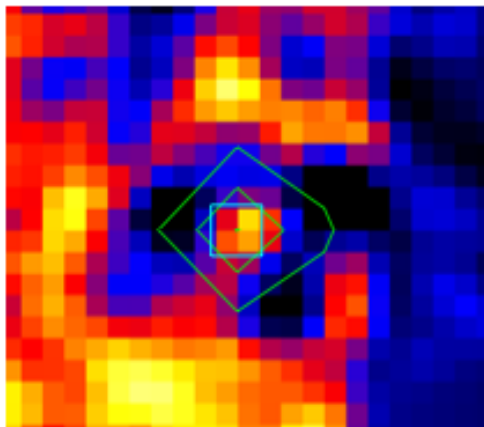
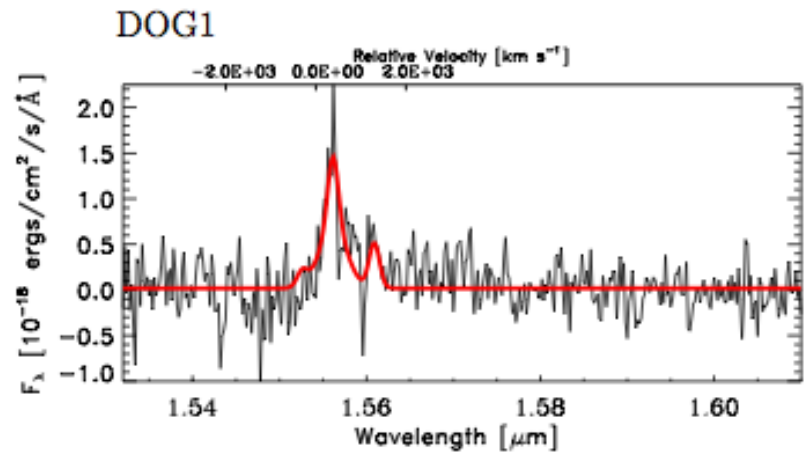
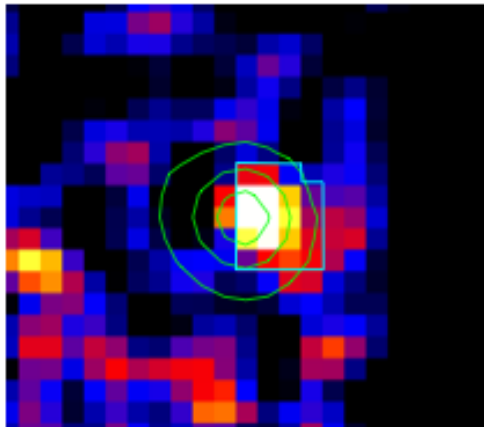
$$M_{BH} = 9.7 \times 10^6 \cdot \left(\frac{L_{5100}}{1 \times 10^{44} [\text{ergs/s}]} \right)^{0.59} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{line-width}}{1000 [\text{km/s}]} \right)^{2.06} M_{\odot}$$

Greene & Ho 2005
Peng et al. 2006

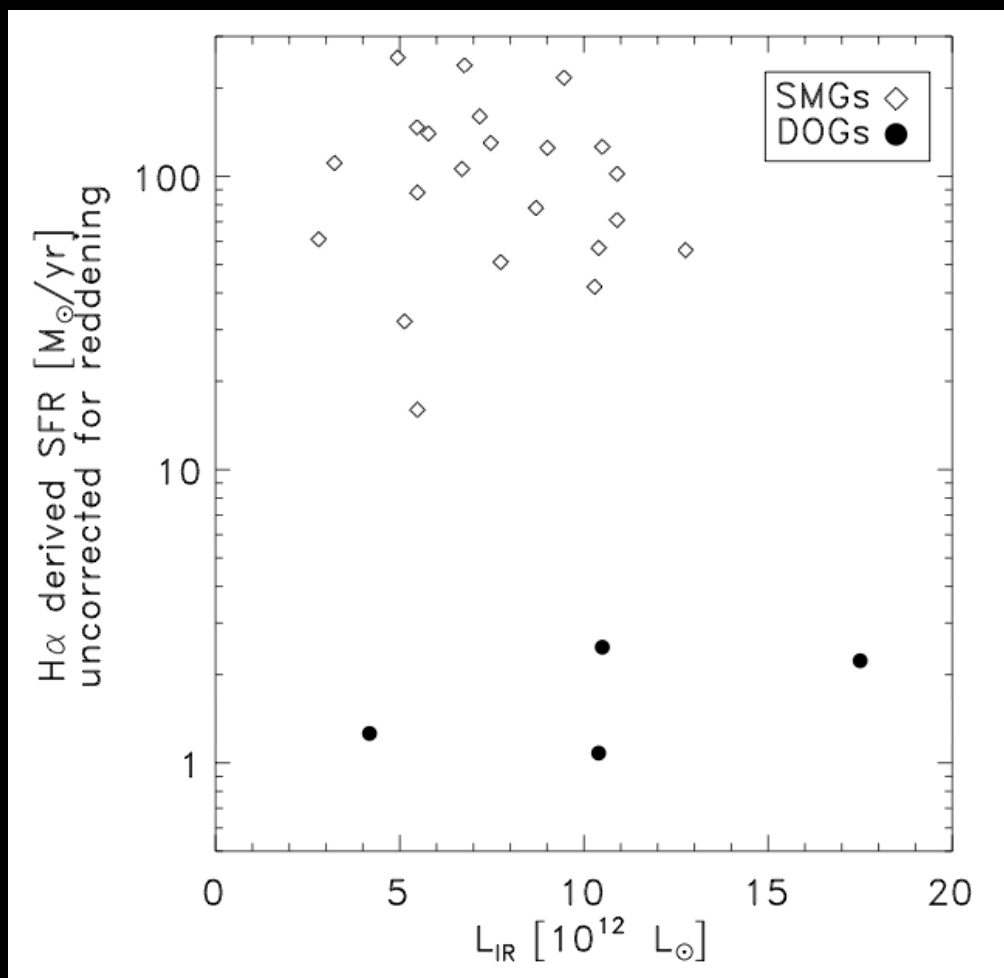
BH-masses of DOGs are small given their host galaxy luminosity



Star formation is located in several bright knots with $SFR < 2 M_{\odot} / yr$



SFRs are small compared with other $z = 2$ ULIRGs such as sub-mm galaxies

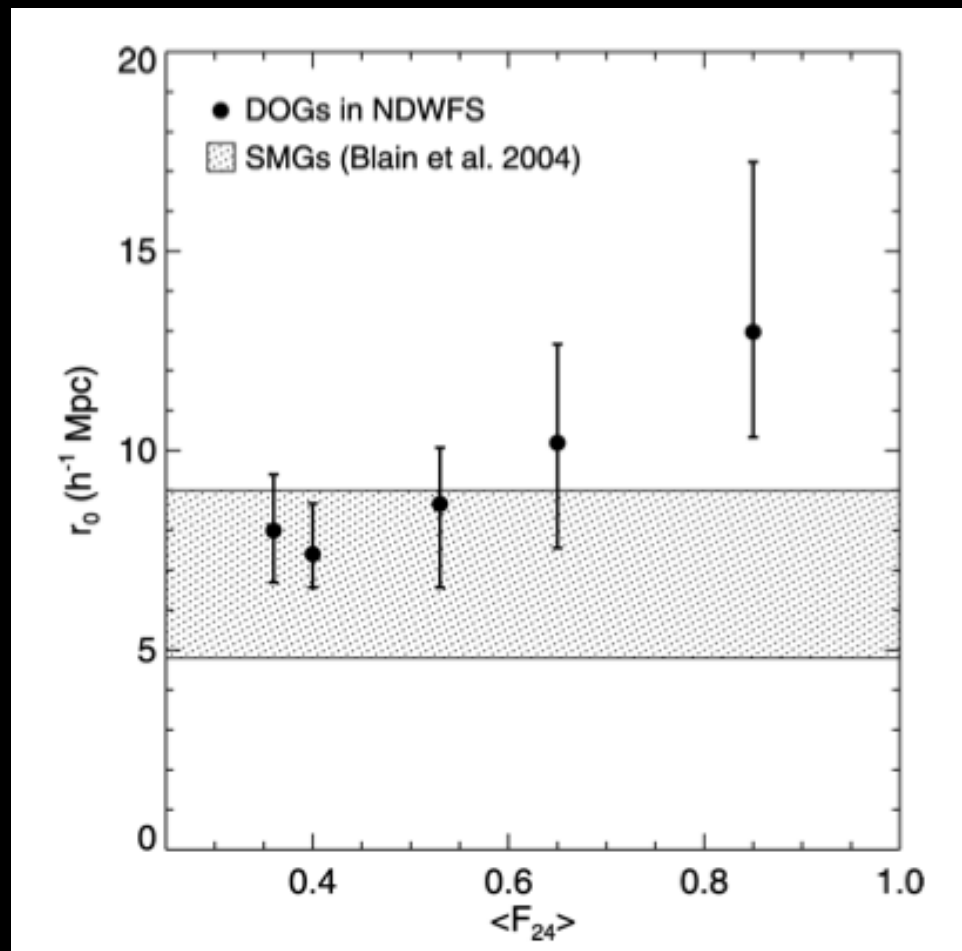


Melbourne et al. 2011

Summary

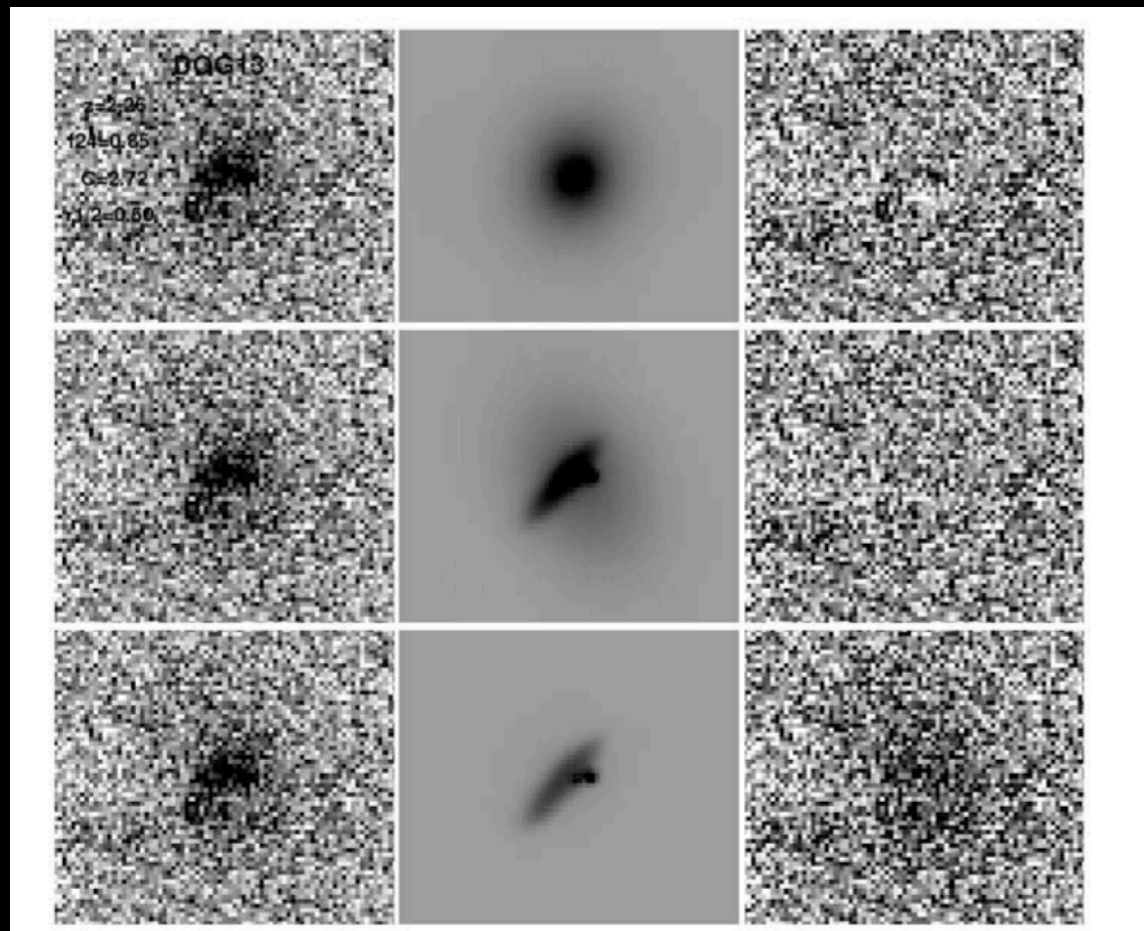
- A simple optical to mid-IR color selection identifies extreme $z = 2$ ULIRGs.
- These Dust Obscured Galaxies (DOGs) may evolve into massive ellipticals.
- DOGs are powered by a combination of SF and AGN activity possibly driven by mergers.
- Black hole masses and SFRs of the AGN dominated DOGs appear low given the dust corrected galaxy luminosity in optical and IR bands.

Also Have Similar Clustering to Sub-mm Galaxies



Brodwin et al. 2008

Some DOGs (10-20%) Show Evidence of a Recent Merger



Melbourne et al. 2009