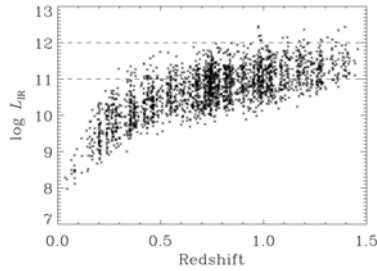
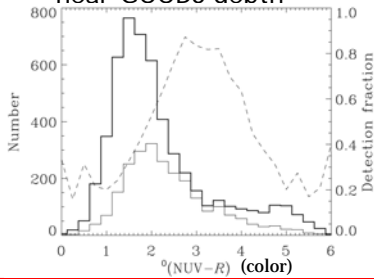


Mid-IR Luminosities and UV+Optical Star Formation Rates at $z < 1.4$

Samir Salim, Mark E. Dickinson (NOAO), AEGIS/FIDEL collaborations

1. Introduction

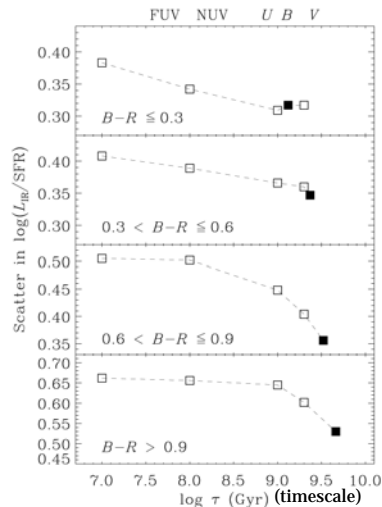
- Field: Extended Groth Strip
- Sample: 5,000 galaxies with spectra from DEEP2, deepest GALEX imaging, and deep optical + K -band
- Redshift range: $0.2 < z < 1.4$
- Use $24 \mu\text{m}$ from FIDEL MIPS
 - near-GOODS depth



- Most sources LIRGs
 - Normal L_{IR} up to $z=1$
- NUV- R rest-frame color
 - thick line (all DEEP2)
 - thin line ($24 \mu\text{m}$ detected)
- $24 \mu\text{m}$ most efficient in the "green valley"

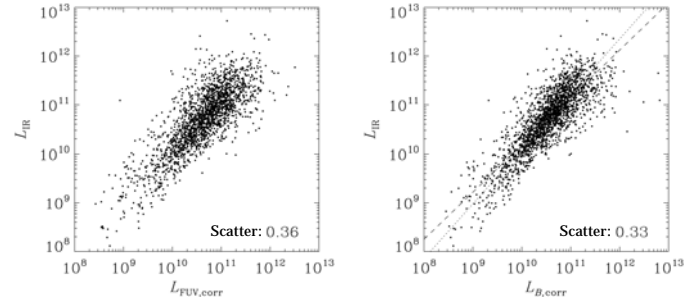
2. IR luminosity and SF timescale

- Star formation rates
 - Dust-corrected SFRs are obtained from SED fitting of UV + optical + K -band
 - Use BC03 models
 - Models reddened
- SF timescales
 - Constrain SFRs at several timescales: $10^7, 10^8, 10^9, 2 \times 10^9$ yr
 - UV timescale = 10^8 yr
 - Also, age-averaged SFR (=mass/age)



- Compare IR luminosity and $\text{SFR}_{\text{UV+opt}}$ over various timescales
 - L_{IR} vs. $\text{SFR}_{\text{UV+opt}}$ correlation gets better (scatter in $L_{\text{IR}}/\text{SFR}_{\text{UV+opt}}$ decreases) when $\text{SFR}_{\text{UV+opt}}$ is averaged over longer timescales
 - For blue-sequence galaxies, L_{IR} best matches $\text{SFR}_{\text{UV+opt}}$ over 1-2 Gyr (first two panels)
 - For green-valley and red galaxies, best timescale is >2 Gyr (age-averaged SFR - filled squares)

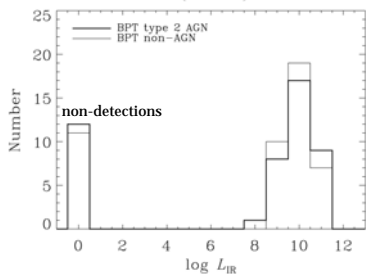
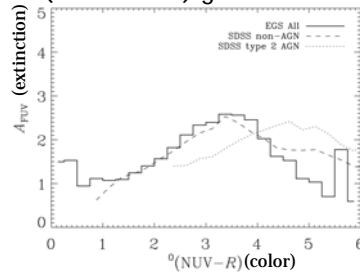
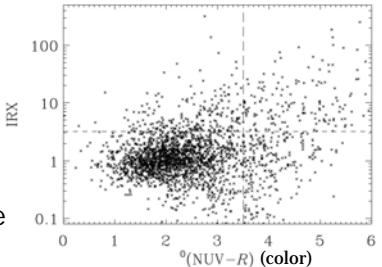
3. IR luminosity vs. UV and B -band



- Compare IR luminosity and dust-corrected FUV and B -band luminosities for blue-sequence galaxies
 - L_{IR} correlates better to dust-corrected B luminosity (right panel), then to dust-corrected far-UV (left)
 - $24 \mu\text{m}$ (rest-frame $10\text{-}20 \mu\text{m}$) traces blue light better than UV \Rightarrow dust heating mostly not by very young stars
 - IR luminosity can be predicted within $2\times$ from UV+opt

4. IR excess - red galaxies, not AGN

- Daddi et al. find IR excess [= ratio of $\text{SFR}(\text{IR}+\text{UV})$ to dust-corrected UV SFR] at $z=2$ to due from Compton-thick AGN
- Here, excess ($\text{IRX} > 3$) dominant for red-sequence ($\text{NUV-}R > 3.5$) galaxies



- Estimate dust content (A_{FUV}) required to produce the observed L_{IR} , given the population age
- Dust for EGS (histogram) consistent with dust estimate for non-AGN SDSS galaxies of the same color \Rightarrow AGN heating not required at $z < 1.4$ (Daddi et al. sample different - ULIRGs)
- 1-line-BPT AGNs in the EGS and the control-group non-AGNs (with matching mass and specific SFR) have the same L_{IR} distribution