

# MANCHESTER 1824

## The e-MERLIN Legacy project : LeMMINGs



(a. k. a : Legacy e-MERLIN Multi-band Imaging of Nearby Galaxies)

## Rob Beswick (JBCA/e-MERLIN) Ian M<sup>c</sup>Hardy (Southampton) Plus the LeMMINGs e-MERLIN Legacy team









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School of Physics

## The LeMMINGs' Team

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### Ian McHardy (University of Southampton) - Co-PI

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## LeMMINGs Science



- Basic observational aim of survey is to
  - Image a complete sample of nearby galaxies, encompassing all galaxy types, at sub-arcsecond (few pc) angular resolution and microJansky sensitivity. Multiλ follow-up. Provide a public legacy data-set.
- Built around three Core science themes:
  - 1. Measure **star-formation** activity.
  - 2. Make a complete census of **AGN** activity and jet structures in galaxies of all types
    - measure radio LF for different galaxy types
    - properly define  $L_R/L_X/M$  'fundamental plane'
  - 3. A serendipitous parsec-scale imaging survey of the **cold ISM** via atomic and molecular absorption/maser emission.
- 2-tiered approach to image ~300 galaxies. Majority via snapshot imaging plus a smaller deep sample.







## • 'Shallow' = **Palomar bright galaxy sample**

(Ho et al 1995) selecting Dec >20deg (290 gals)

- Optically flux selected sample (no radio bias)
- Sample  $B_T < 12.5$  mag, Median Distance = 20Mpc
- Strong multi-wavelength coverage
  - Overlap with existing major surveys such as, **SINGS**, **KINGFISH**, **THINGS**, Galex etc
  - Ongoing LeMMINGs-led campaign to complete multi- $\lambda$  coverage.
- `Deep' survey is a **sub-sample** of shallow picking `interesting' nearby objects with best multi- $\lambda$  coverage.



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# LeMMINGs Sample

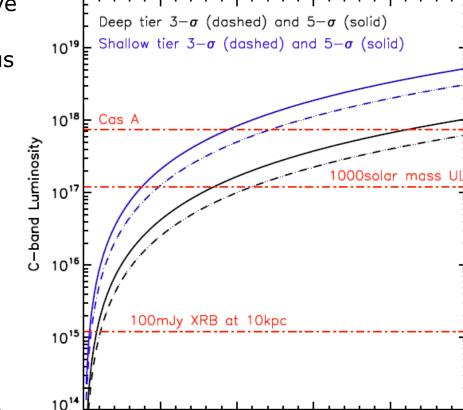


- Total project allocation is 810hrs of e-MERLIN time split in to 2-tiers
  - Shallow snapshot tier → ~290 galaxies (on-source time ~48min/band/source)
  - Median distance = 20Mpc
  - Deep tier → 6 Targets observed (sub-set of shallow tier) ~5hrs/band/source

	Number of targets	Sensitivity µJy/bm	Luminosity (at median D)	Approx. On- source time
Shallow (L-band) res ~120mas	290	38	1.8 * 10 <sup>18</sup> W/Hz	48min
Shallow (C-band) Res ~ 35mas	290	15	7.2 * 10 <sup>17</sup> W/Hz	48min
Deep (L-band) with LT	6	8	7.5 * 10 <sup>16</sup> W/Hz	4.8hr
Deep (C-band) with LT	6	3	2.8 * 10 <sup>16</sup> W/Hz	4.8hr

## LeMMINGs Science 1. Star formation

- Shallow-tier will detect and resolve RSNe/SNRs at moderate distance
  - hence provide a complete census of Star-formation products.
- Deep tier will also detect radio emission from PNe/HII regions/super star cluster (SSC).
- Hence calibrate SFR in nearby galaxies on the basis of compact radio source populations, independent of obscuration
- New populations of radio transients?
- Measure LOCAL SFR around SNe Ia with good lightcurves from Palomar Transient Factory. Hence calibrate SN peak luminosity for SFR variation – important cosmologically



10

Distance (Mpc)

15

5



20

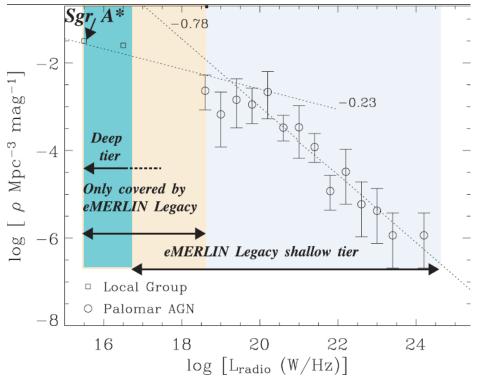
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# LeMMINGs Science

- The shallow survey will provide a complete census of AGN activity and jet structures in local galaxies of ALL types, including starburst, LINER, quiescent as well as known AGN.
- We will probe several orders of magnitude lower in radio power than previous surveys with sufficient resolution (few pc) to separate star-formation and AGN/jet activity.
- Do AGN or SN produce more energy 'feedback' to their environment?

### **Radio luminosity function**



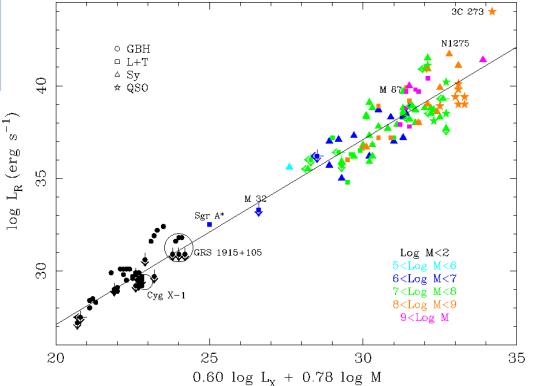






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## LeMMINGS Science School of Physics and Astronomy 2b: The radio 'Fundamental Plane'



(Merloni et al 2003; cf Falcke et al 2004; Koerding et al 2006)

Jet models predict a relationship between  $L_X$ ,  $L_R$ , M.

If well defined, relationship would constrain models.

Observed relationship has great scatter, largely due to poor radio resolution including non-AGN emission.

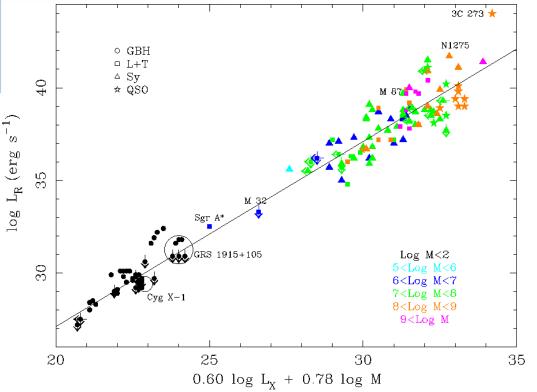
Do LINERS follow same track as Seyferts or non-AGN galaxies?

eMERLIN will greatly improve.



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## LeMMINGS Science School of Physics and Astronomy 2b: The radio 'Fundamental Plane



(Merloni et al 2003; cf Falcke et al 2004; Koerding et al 2006)

(Balmaverdi + Capetti – are galaxies with flat optical core surface brightnesses more radio loud?)

Jet models predict a relationship between  $L_X$ ,  $L_R$ , M.

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Do LINERS follow same track as Seyferts or non-AGN galaxies?

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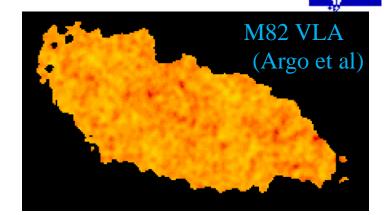
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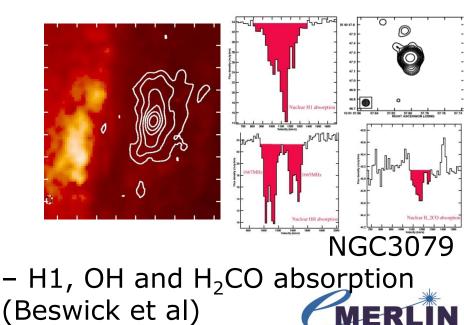
## LeMMINGs Science 3. Neutral Gas

Southampton School of Physics and Astronomy



- All e-MERLIN data will be taken in spectral line mode, providing simultaneous line observations (H1, OH (1612,1665, 1667, 1720MHz) + H<sub>2</sub>CO, excited OH, HCN?) to search and image absorption and maser emission
- relevant for deep tier observations only which will have good spectral sensitivity.
- First sub-arcsecond, simultaneous multi-line survey of its kind.









 Selection of initial deep observations now made:

Update

- Primary initial goals:
  - Initial deep tier observations of few selected targets – (primarily at L-band where full bandwidth is available)
  - Targets selected with complex morphology and early science potential
  - Technical aim to investigate image fidelity of snapshot survey vs deep survey





The University of Manchester

### Jodrell Bank Observatory Initial deep observations made to date



- M82 nearby 'prototypical' starburst galaxy
- IC10 complex nearby dwarf starforming galaxy (see talk by Elias Brinks & poster Jonathon Westcott, Herts)
- IC342 nearby dwarf
- NGC2146 local starburst



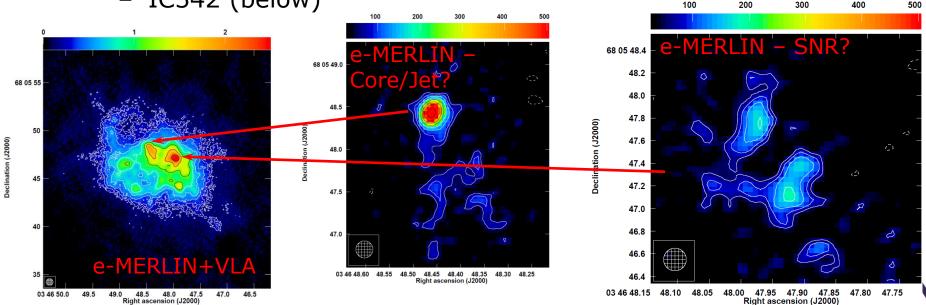
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# Nearby Dwarf galaxies IC10 & IC342

LeMMINGs :

- Part of larger LeMMINGs sample
  - Preliminary results:
  - Two moderately deep observations of nearby irregular dwarf galaxies
  - IC10 (Jonathon Westcott /Elias Brinks (Herts) see talk and poster)
    - Post-starburst dwarf irregular galaxy
    - Distance 1Mpc  $\rightarrow$  eMERLIN beam (0.18") = ~1pc
  - IC342 (below)



## LeMMINGs:

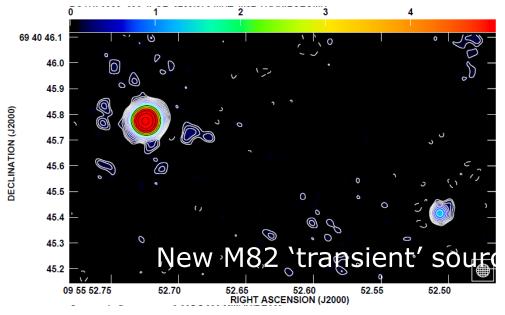


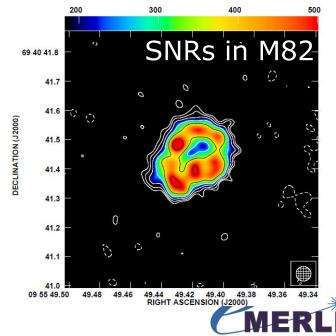
## M82 – a nearby SNR laboratory

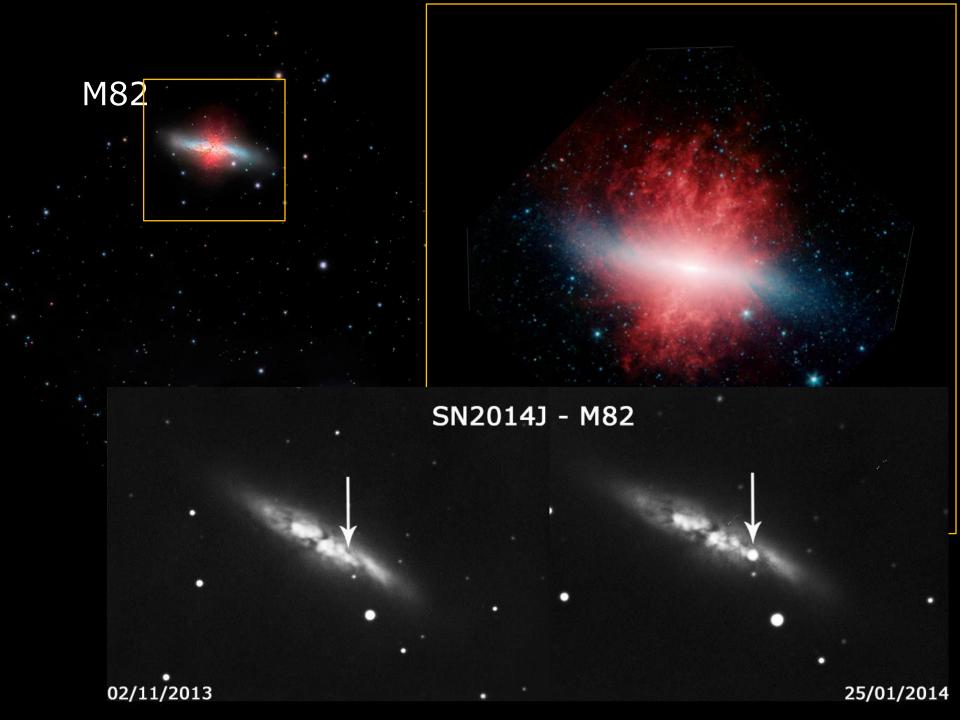


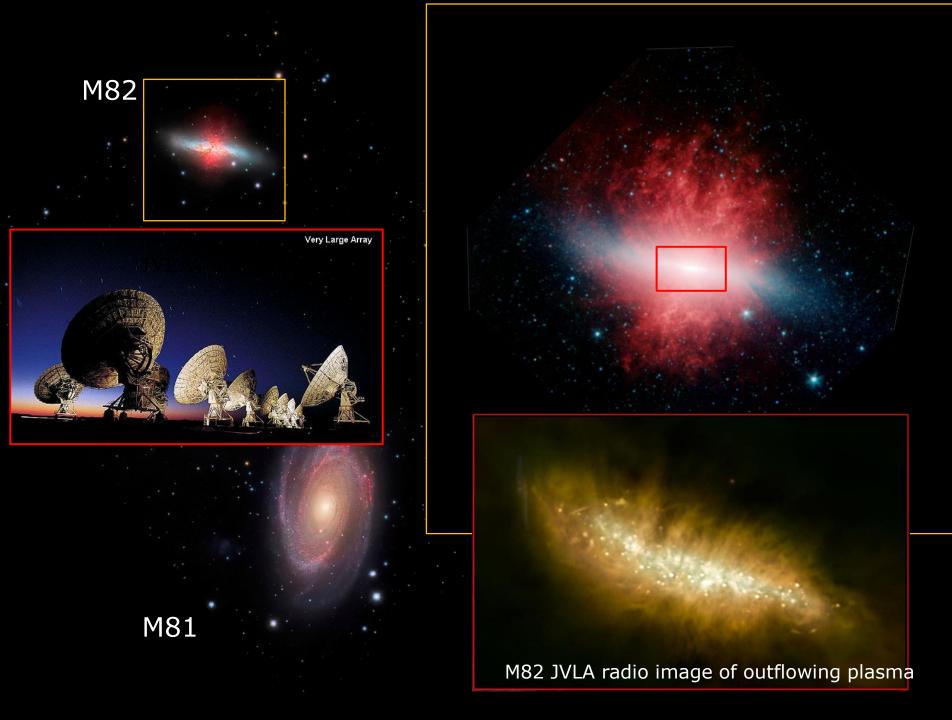
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- Part of long term MERLIN+e-MERLIN campaign (Gendre et al 2013 MNRAS) & LeMMINGs legacy project
- High fidelity e-MERLIN images of individual SNR shells
  - Tracking the evolution of new M82 Transient source (Discovered by Muxlow et al 2010)
- New Deep C and L-band imaging Coincide with search for radio emission from SN2014J

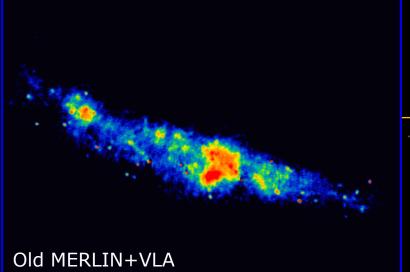


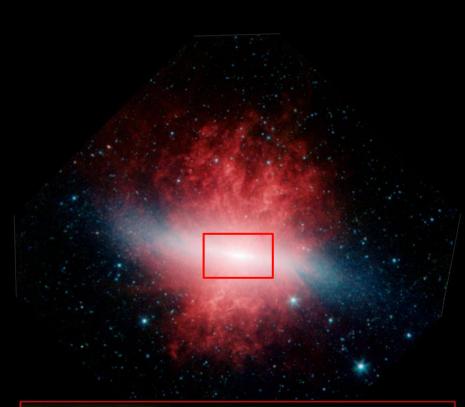




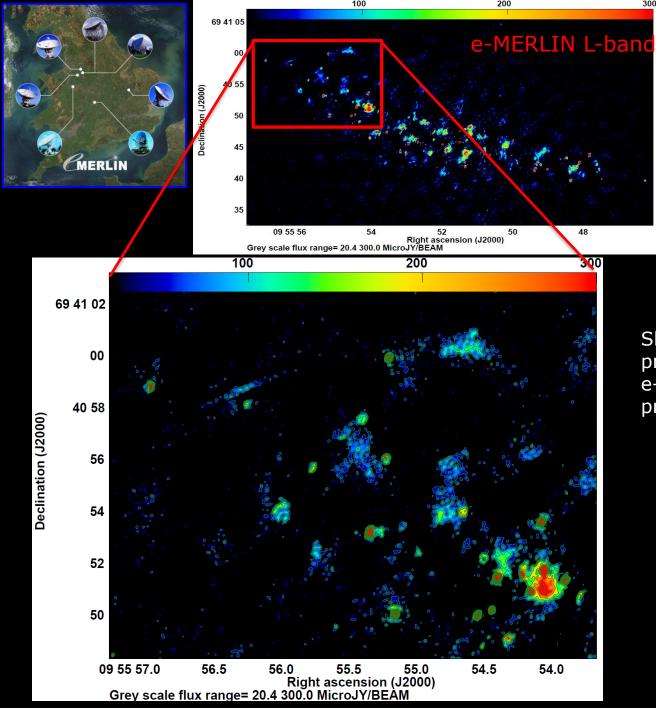






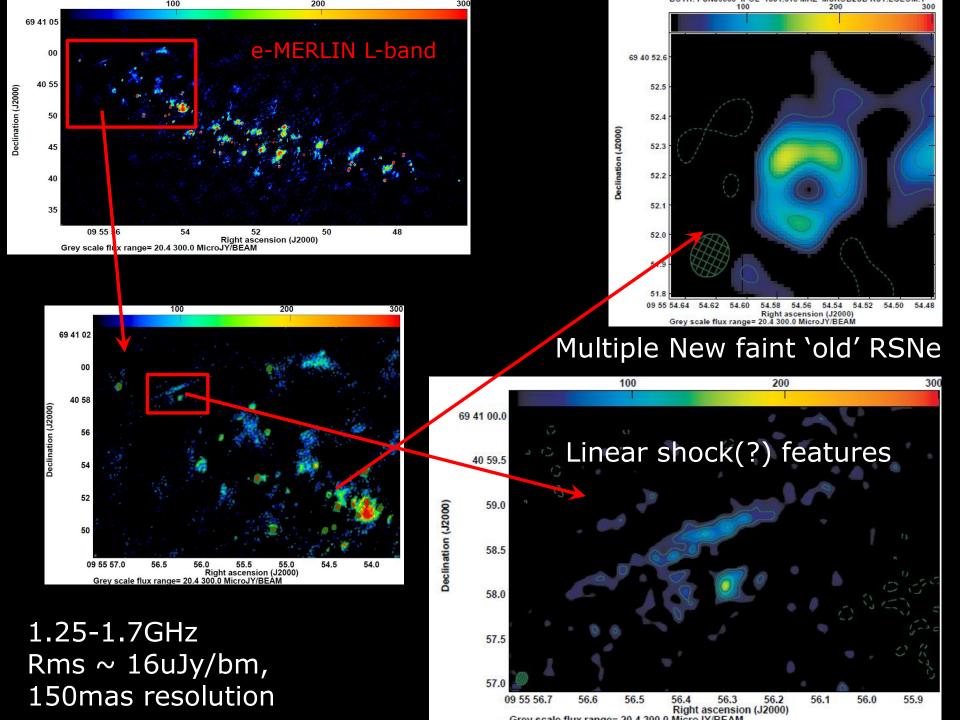








Short spacing imaging problems remain – combined e-MERLIN with JVLA still in progress

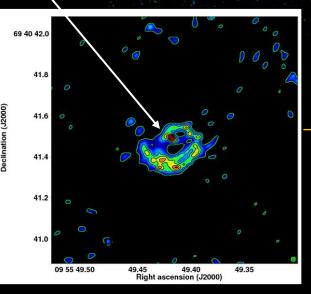


## CMERLIN

e-MERLIN radio telescope - size 220 kms

Ultra-high resolution imaging *e*-MERLIN

Bright knot has just appeared in last few months – interaction between ejecta and ISM



C-band, 13 uJy/bm rms Extend to deep imaging studies of starburst galaxies 1000 times distant

Narrow ultra-deep survey of thousands of star-forming galaxies

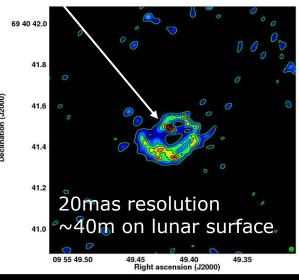
→ Measure the star-formation history of the Universe across cosmic time

Ultra-high resolution imaging e-MERLIN

e-MERLIN ultra-high resolution imaging used to calibrate models of star-formation in nearby starburst galaxies like M82 →Directly measure SN (0.05/yr) & star-formation rate

Bright knot has just appeared in last few months

interaction between ejecta and ISM



# Summary



- MANCHESTER
- Initial observations underway
  - First deep studies, evaluating imaging fidelity
  - Snapshot imaging survey starting now(2014 Q2)
  - Image testing/scheduling and pipeline preparations ongoing.
  - First science starting to flow
  - Wide range of ancillary multi-wavelength data (eg HST, Chandra, Spitzer, Herschel) being collected.
  - Feasibility of large science survey aims and legacy value demonstrated
  - Initial postgrad projects started

