The Extragalactic Radio Sky at Faint Flux Densities

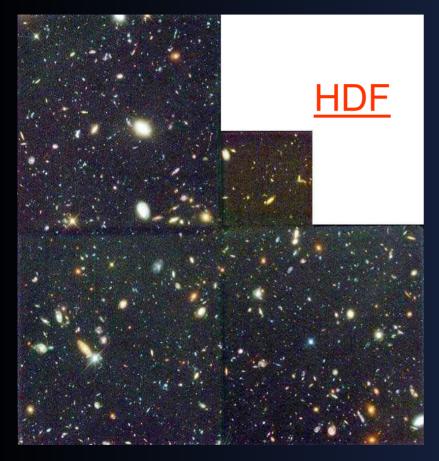
Dr Carole Jackson Research School of Astronomy & Astrophysics Octobe<mark>r 2002</mark>



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



Probing deep fields ...



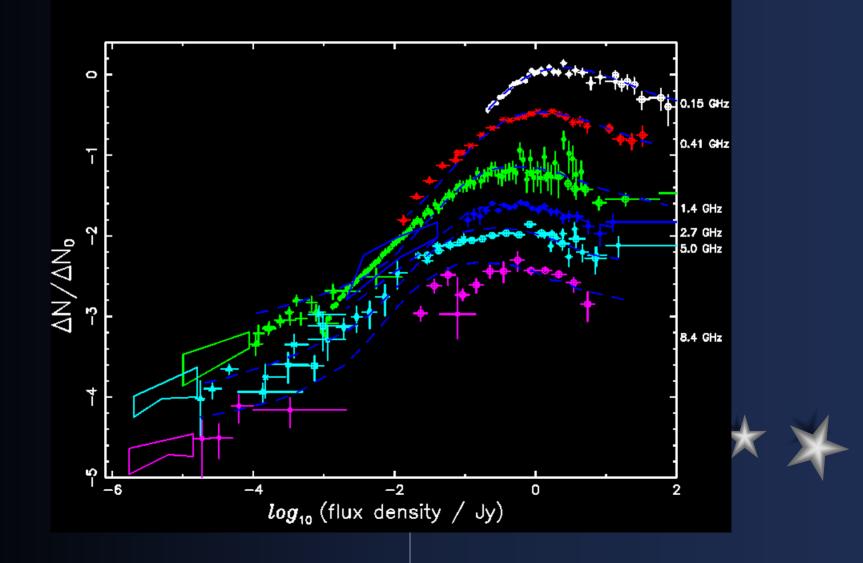
~ 3000 galaxies



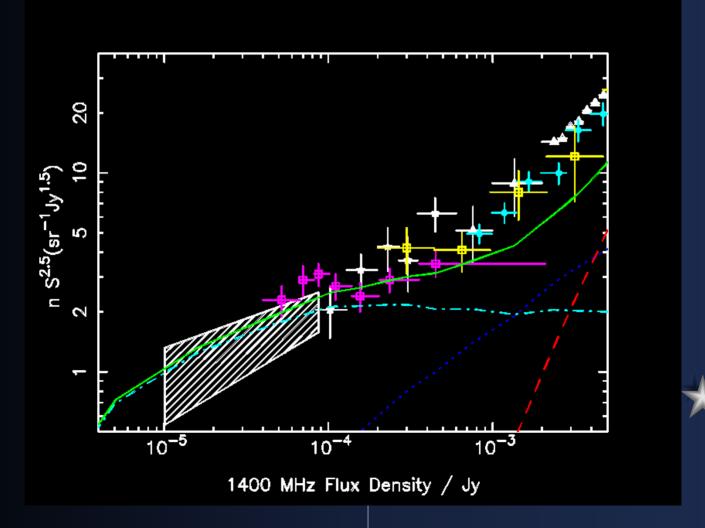
13 radio sources

Radio waveband samples different population of galaxies

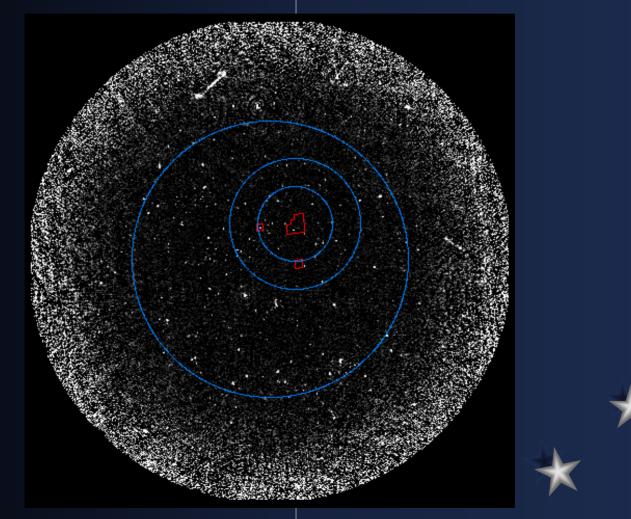
Current Deep Radio Surveys



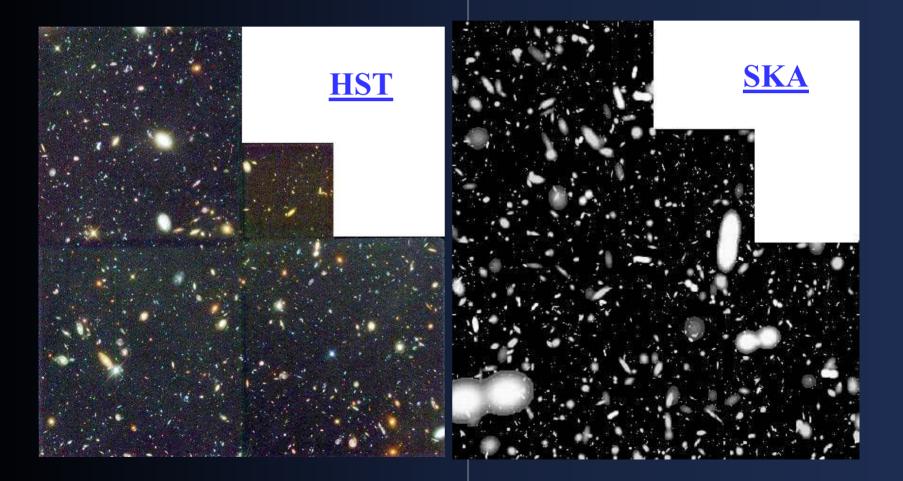




HDF-s ATCA Image (rms=7 microJy)

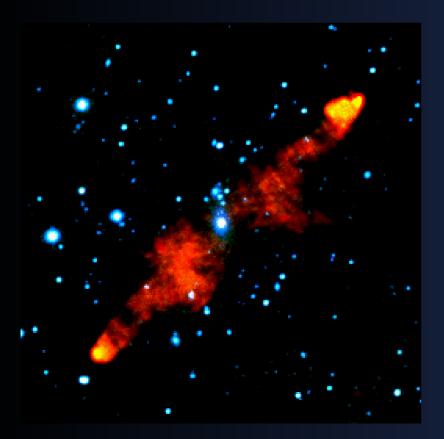


The future 1 nJy at 1.4 GHz?



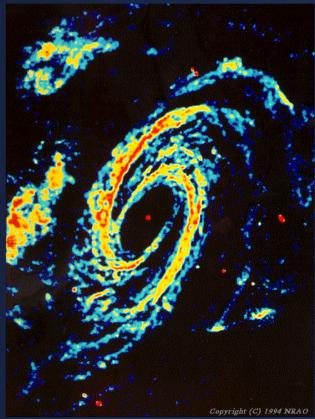
Radio-loud AGN (Quasars & radio galaxies)

CSIRO ATCA PKS 2356-61 FRII RG



Starburst galaxies

NRAO VLA M81 spiral galaxy



Physical characteristics Of the source populations

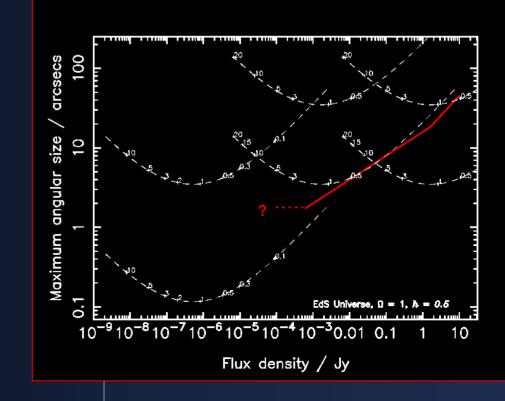
Spectral Shape

Source Sizes

Simple S $\propto v^{\alpha}$ with -0.7 or fitted spectral model

-Ignores (peaked) lowfrequency population (if there is one)

-Ignores GHz-peaked sources



Recipe for predicting the radio sky from the LRLF + Evolution

For the 3 radio galaxy populations (FRI, FRII & SB):

-Determine the LRLF & Evolution Adopt reasonable evolution type (LDDE) Use source counts & complete samples to constrain model

-Transpose Frequency if required

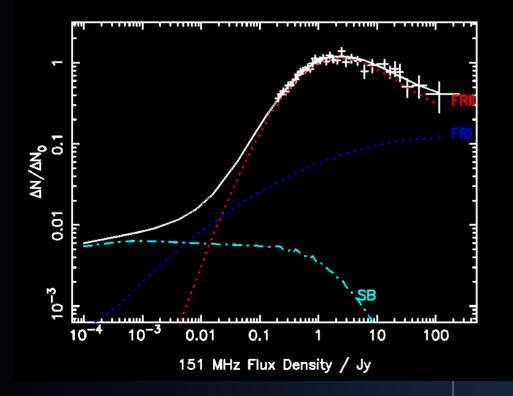
- Calculate source density (sky area, z distr)

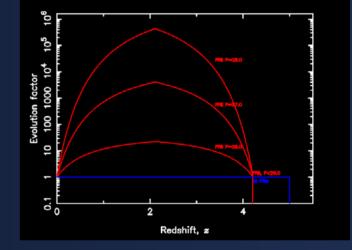
 Adopt reasonable source sizes & shapes Randomly place & orient sources on sky



FRI & FRII Evolution & the LRLF

Best-fit to 151 MHz source count





DDE - FRIIs strongly. evolving, FRIs not

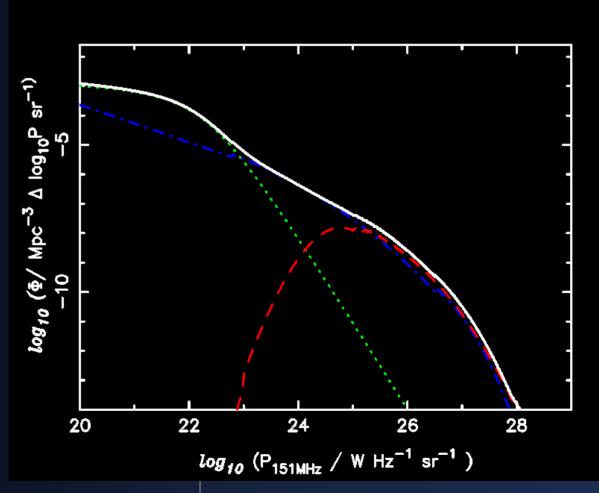
Evolution & the LRLF

LRLF from best-Fit model.

Starburst galaxy

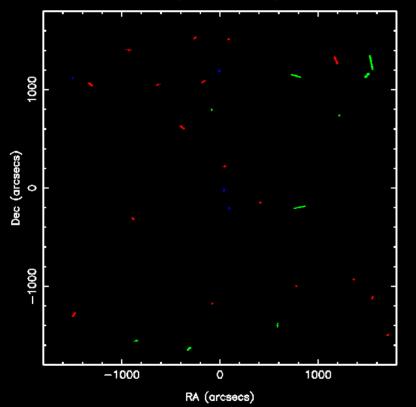
LRLF from 2dFGRS-NVSS (Sadler et al 2002)

Evolution from HDF (Haarsma et al 2000)



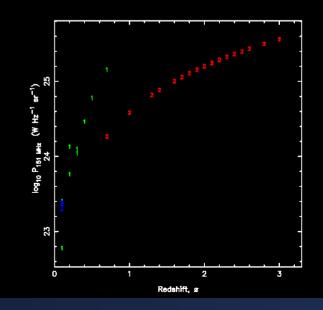


1 degree sky region

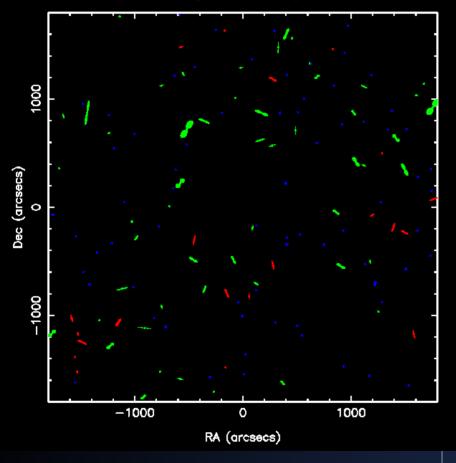


10 mJy at 151 MHz

P-z distribution

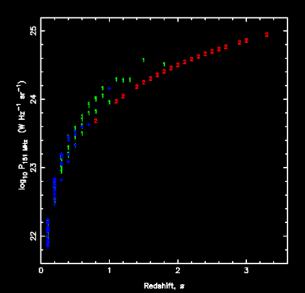


1 degree sky region

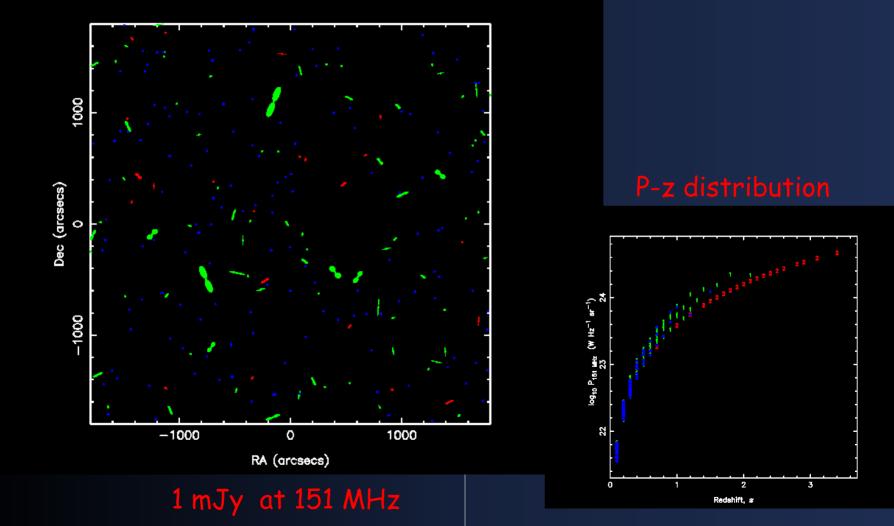


2 mJy at 151 MHz

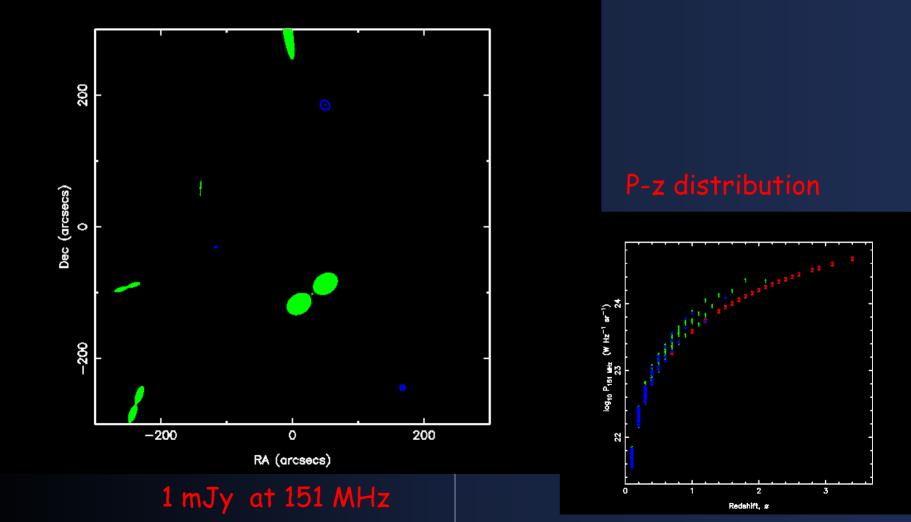
P-z distribution



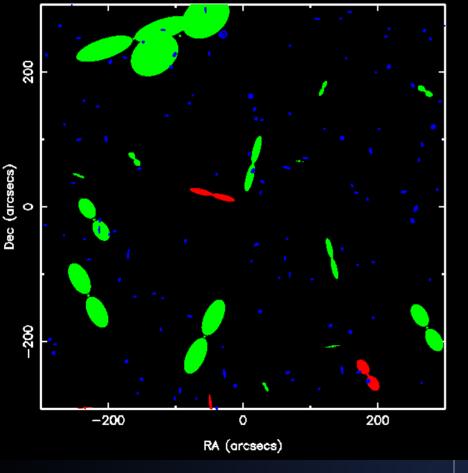
1 degree sky region



10 arcmin square sky region

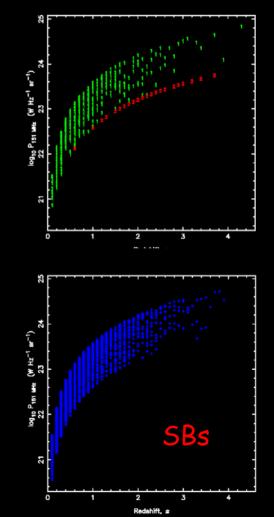


10 arcmin square



0.1 mJy at 151 MHz

P-z distributions FRI & FRIIs



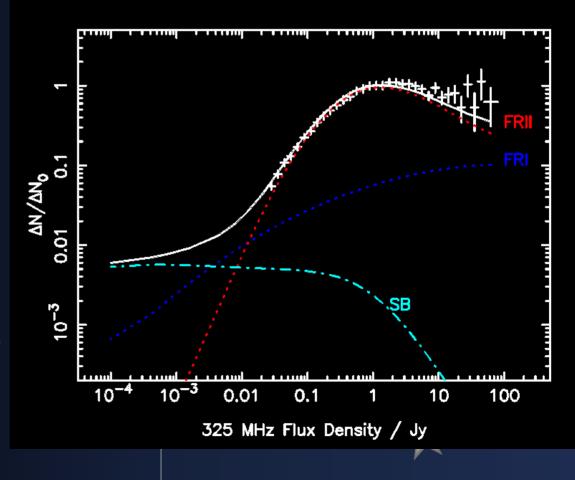
From simulated skies - predict resolution required - fraction of sources 'overlapped' (line of sight) Assumes no frequency-size dependence (probably ok up to 1 GHz?) Assumes no size-RG age dependence FRI+FRII LRLF + evolution (?) - degenerate, really FR-split ??? Starburst LRLF + evolution (?) - difficult to determine (HDF small sample)

Other populations?

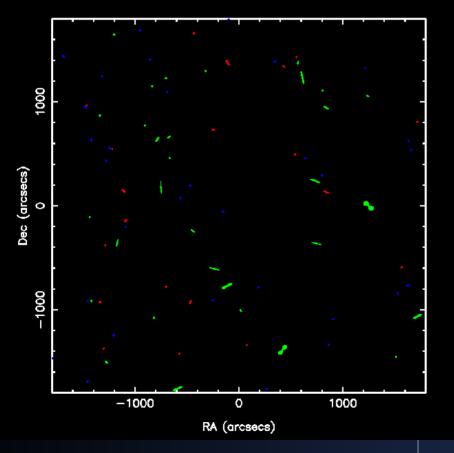
325 MHz - WENSS source count

Transpose LRLFs to 325 MHz & generate model count to 0.1mJy

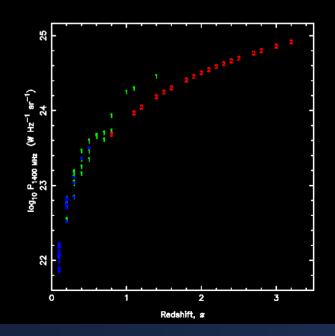
Molonglo Demonstrator project - to 300 MHz science - HI absorption against bright RGs



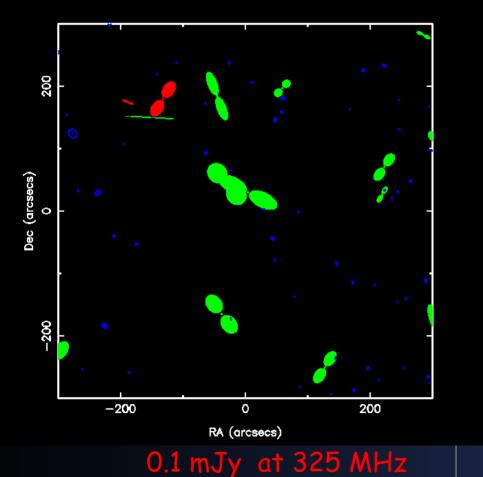
1 degree sky region

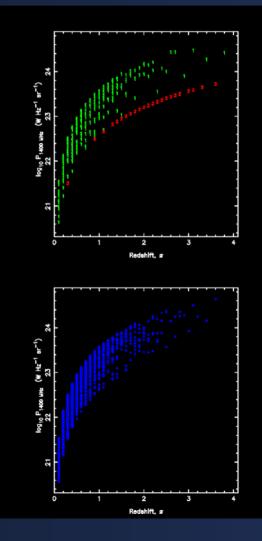


2 mJy at 325 MHz



10 arcmin square







<u>cjackson@mso.anu.edu.au</u>

