

Restarting phase of the life - cycle of Radio Galaxies

Nika Jurlin

Raffaella Morganti, Marisa Brienza, Stas Shabala, Natasha Maddox
Soumyajit Mandal and Kenneth Duncan



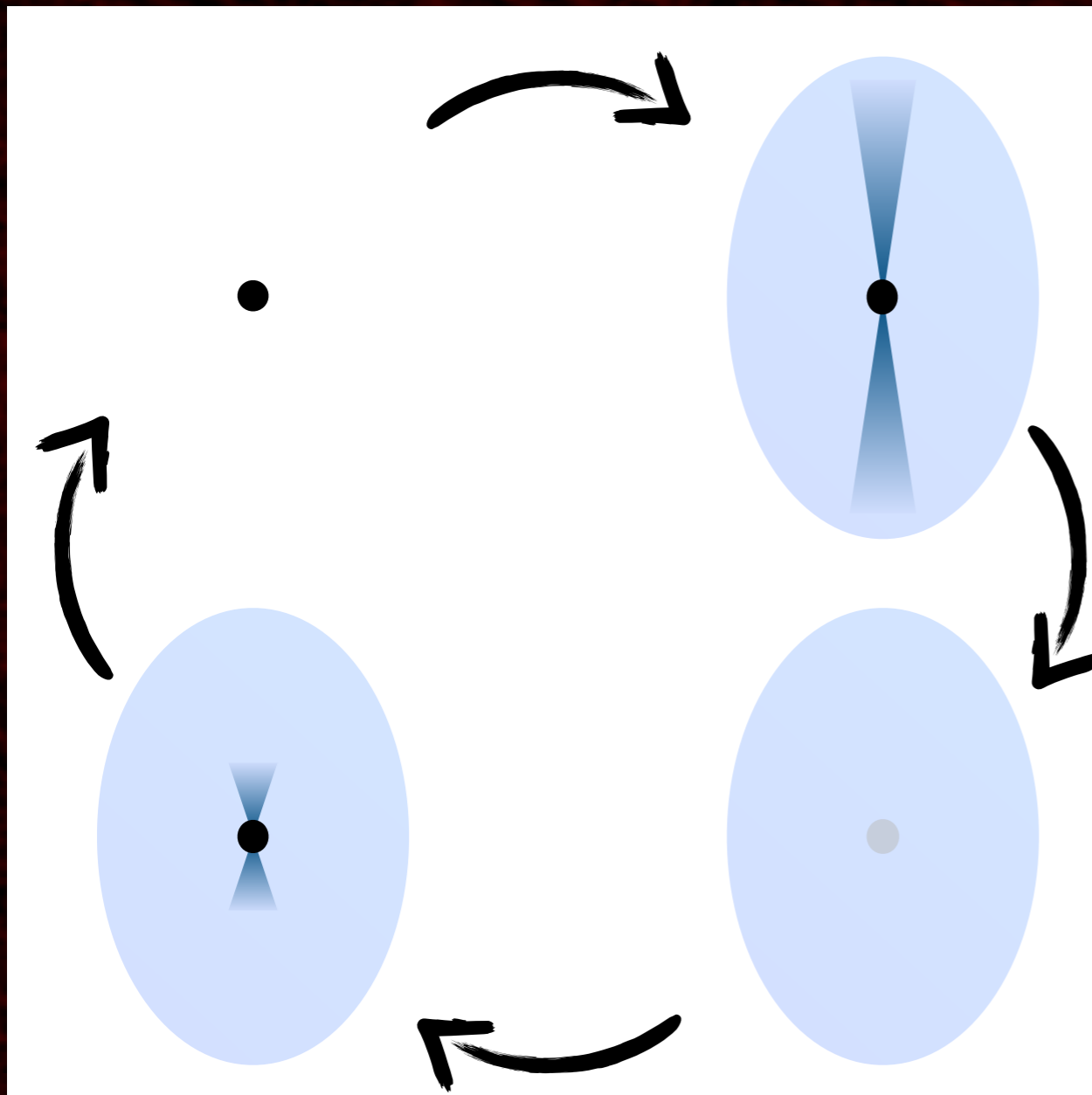
university of
 groningen

faculty of science
and engineering

kapteyn astronomical
institute

Overview and motivation:

- $L_{1.4\text{ GHz}} > 10^{24} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$
- AGN outbursts \rightarrow prevention of cooling and infall of the gas



- Influence on the host galaxy

- Constraints on duty cycle

\rightarrow Larger samples are needed

Our approach:

- **Sample of radio galaxies:**

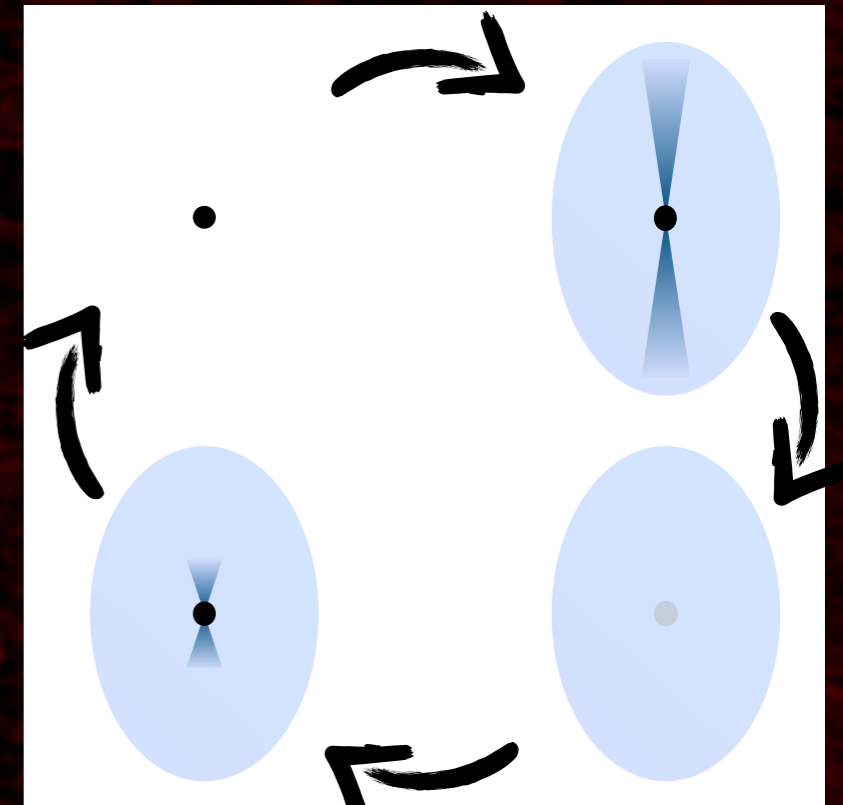
- **Remnants (Brienza+17)**

- **Restarted (this work)**

- **Active comparison**



+ optical ID



- Restarted phase \rightsquigarrow **cycle of activity**

- **First time** to make a **statistical sample** of restarted radio galaxies with wide variety of morphologies

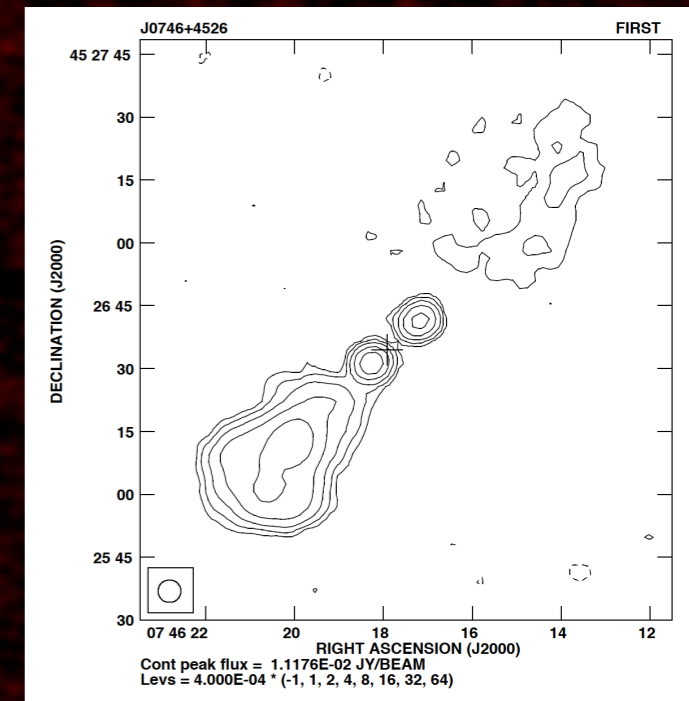
- optical/IR \rightsquigarrow redshift \rightsquigarrow **radio power, linear size**
 \rightsquigarrow **stellar masses, star formation rates**

- **Radio galaxy evolution models**

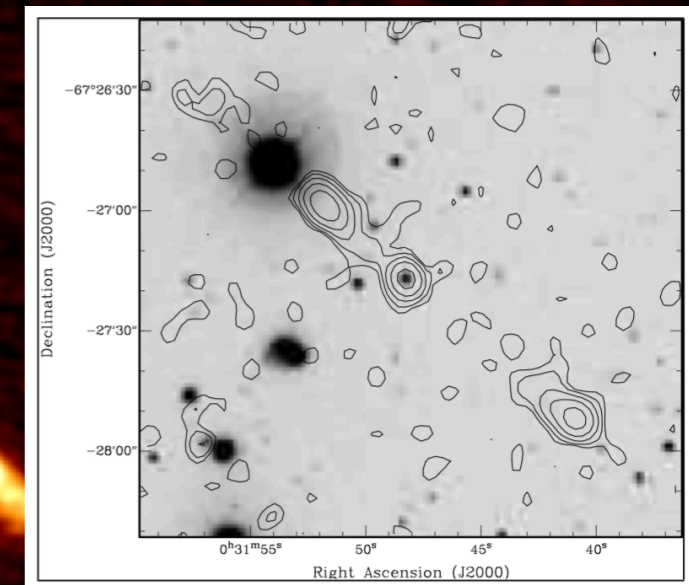
Restarted

Nandi&Saikia 2012

- Mostly single objects or small samples; **DDRGs (Schoenmaker+00)**
- Parma et al. 2007
 - 3 \rightarrow integrated spectra and morphology
- Nandi & Saikia 2012
 - DDRG \rightarrow radio structure and optical ID (10%)
- **Saripalli et al. 2012**
 - Morphological criteria + low surface brightness
 - 24% candidate restarted
- Kuzmicz et al. 2017
 - Radio and optical properties
 - Sources from the literature (8 new)



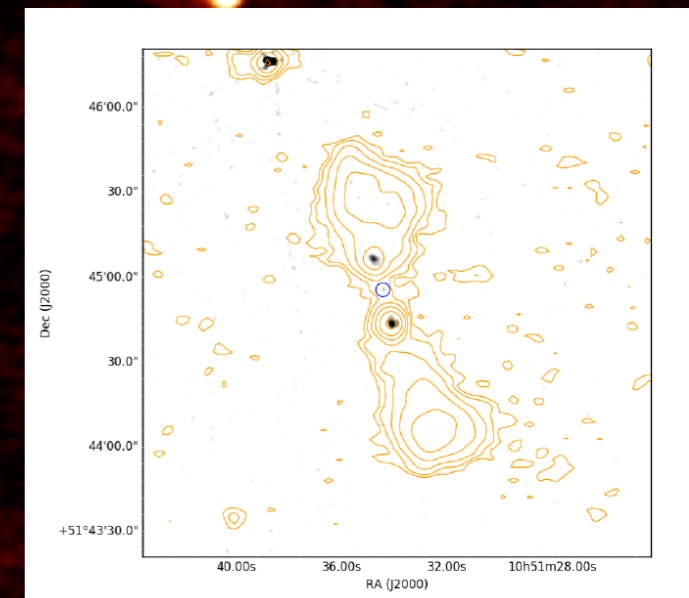
Saripalli+2012



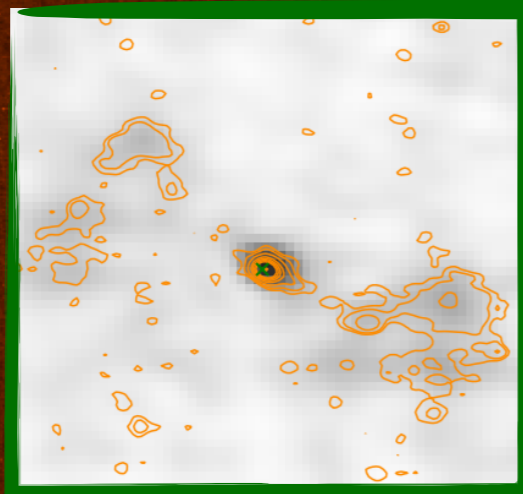
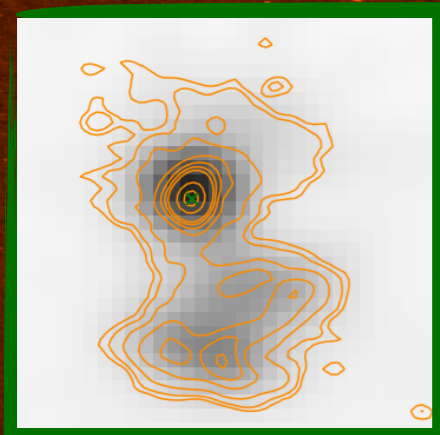
Restarted with LOFAR

- Single object
 - B1834 + 620 (Orrù+15)
 - 4C 35.06 (Shulevski+15)
 - B2 0258 +35 (Brienza+18)
- Mahatma+18:
 - 33 DDRGs

Mahatma+18



Data



Lockman Hole
150 MHz 6 arcsec

FOV: 25 sqdeg

rms noise: **~45 μ Jy/beam at 6 arcsec**

resolution:

- **18 arcsec** (Mahony et al. 2016)
- **6 arcsec** (Mandal et al. in prep.)

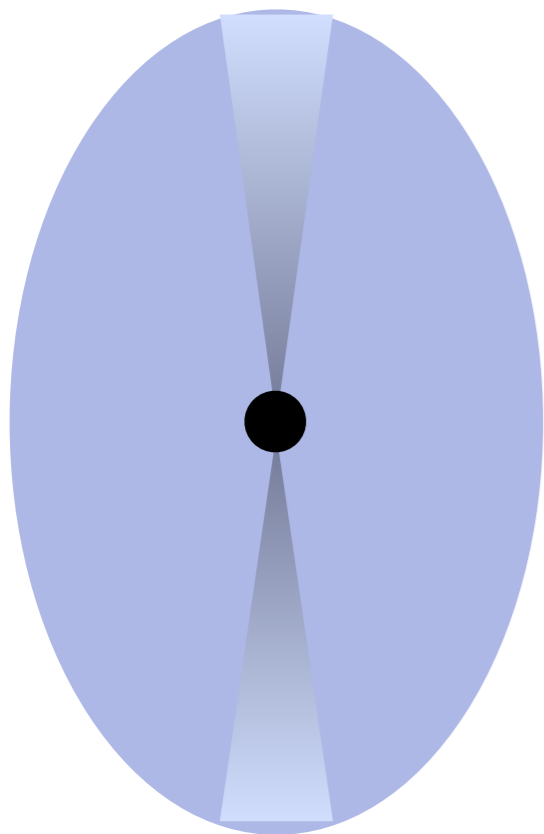
LH \rightarrow many ancillary data available

- FIRST
- WISE
- SDSS

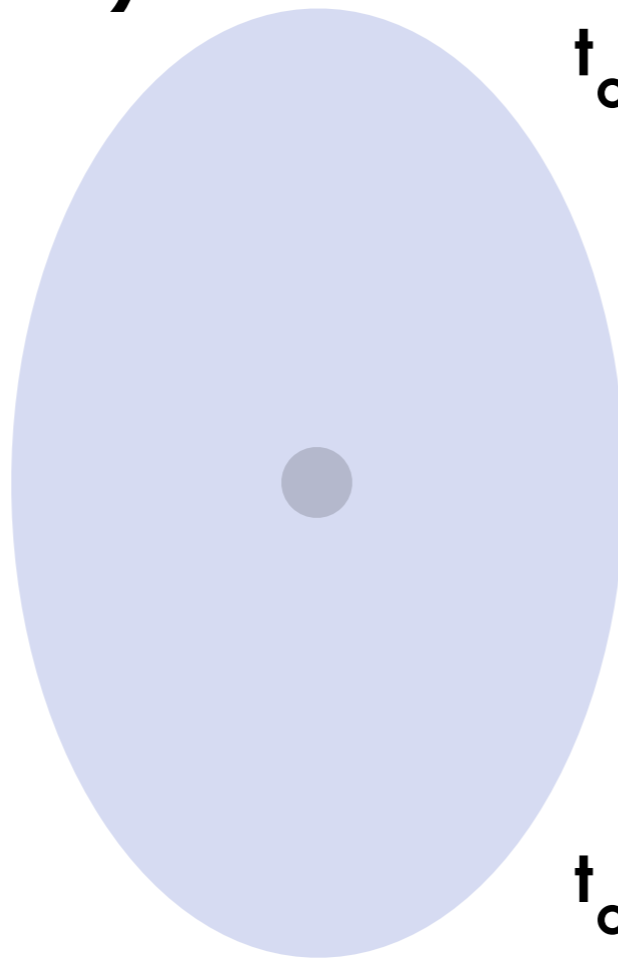
Mandal+, in prep

N detections	5323
N \geq 60 arcsec	159

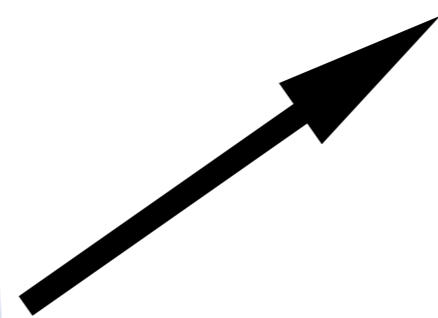
A)



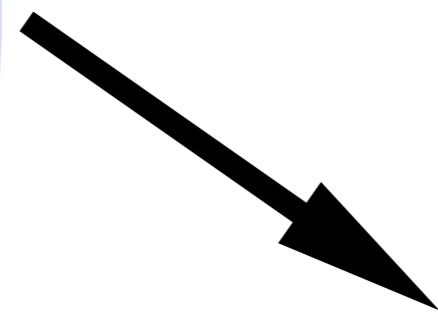
B)



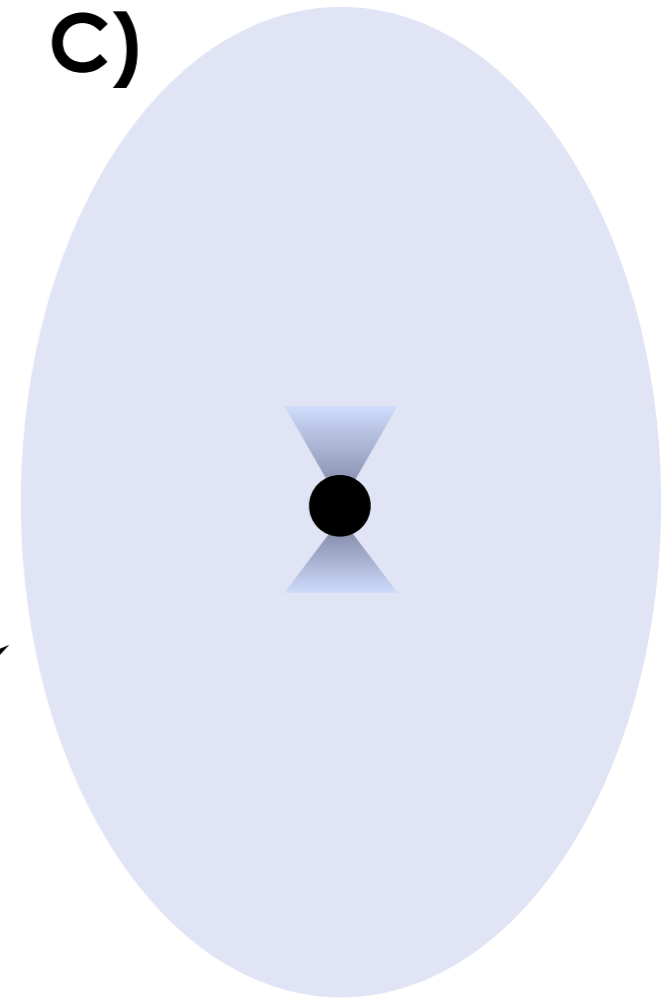
$t_{\text{off}} < t_{\text{remnant}}$



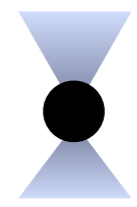
$t_{\text{off}} > t_{\text{remnant}}$

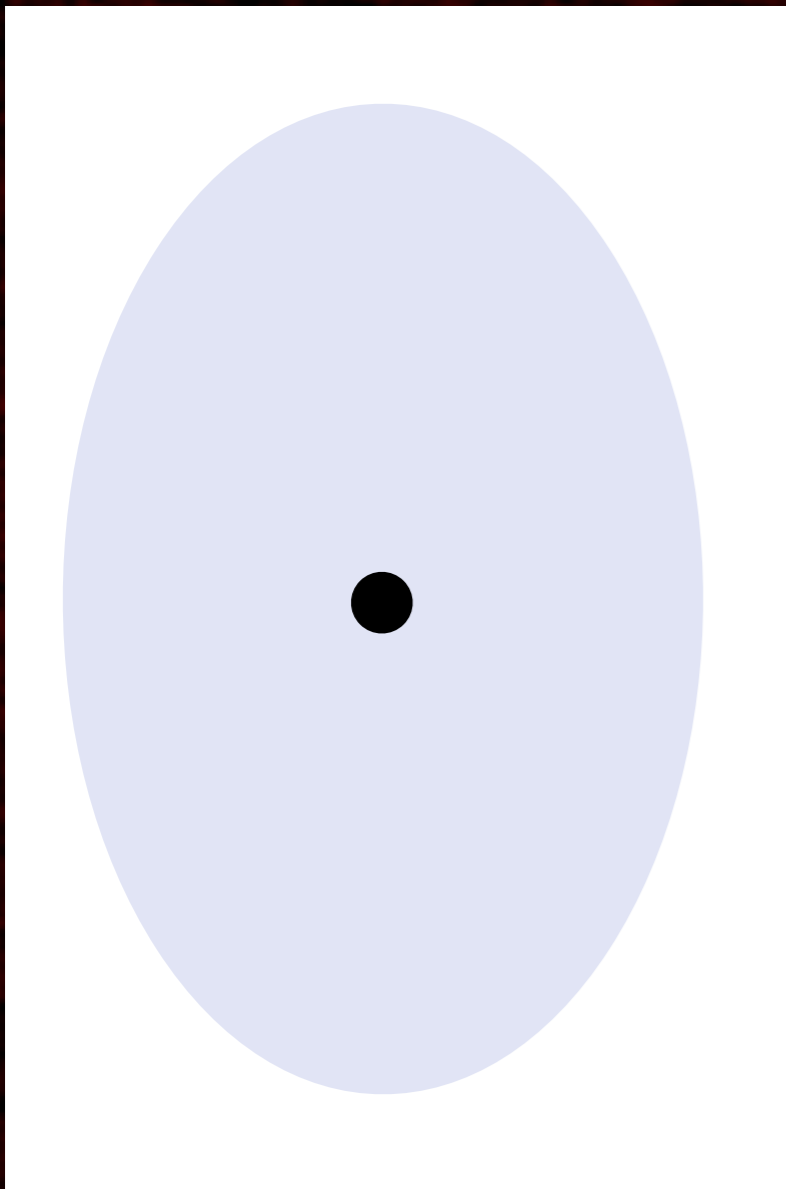


C)



D)

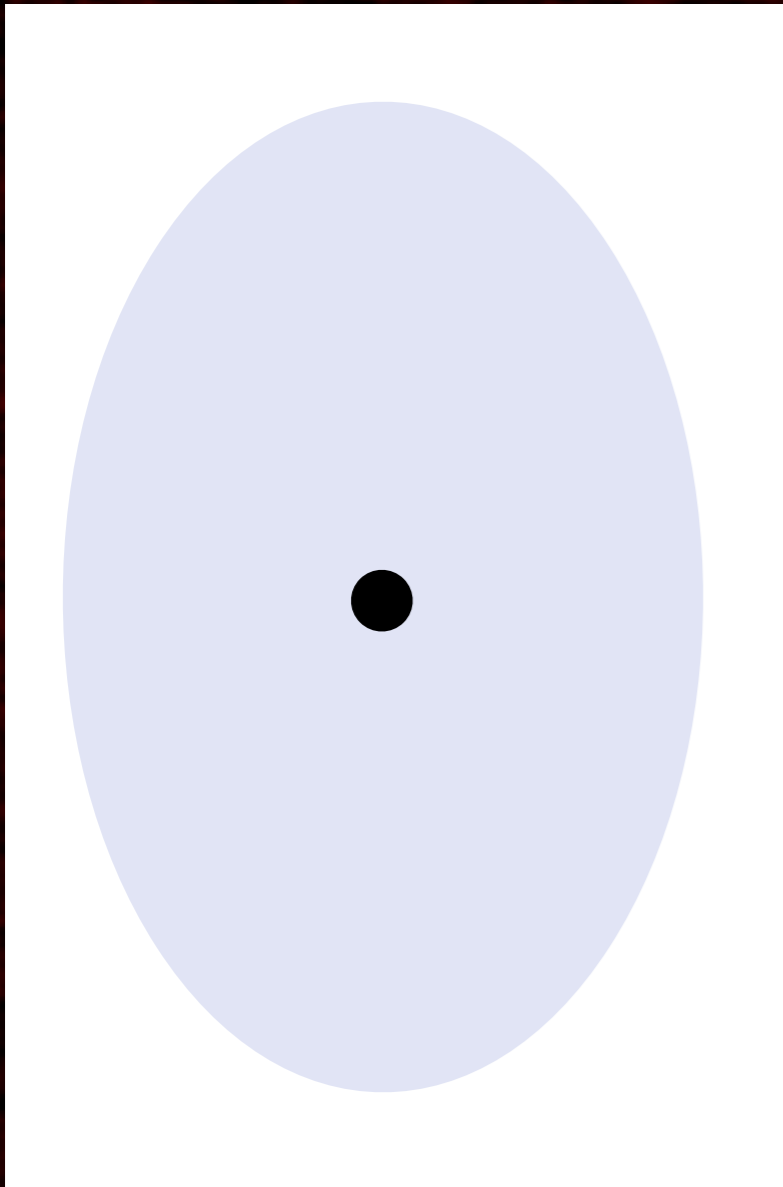




1. Core prominence ($= \text{Score}/\text{Stotal}$) + low surface brightness

- CPrestarted > CPactive
 \rightsquigarrow indication of sub - arcsec jets
- SB comparable to remnant SB

LOFAR 150 MHz 18 arcsec \rightsquigarrow 1.4 GHz (SI=0.7)
FIRST 1.4 GHz

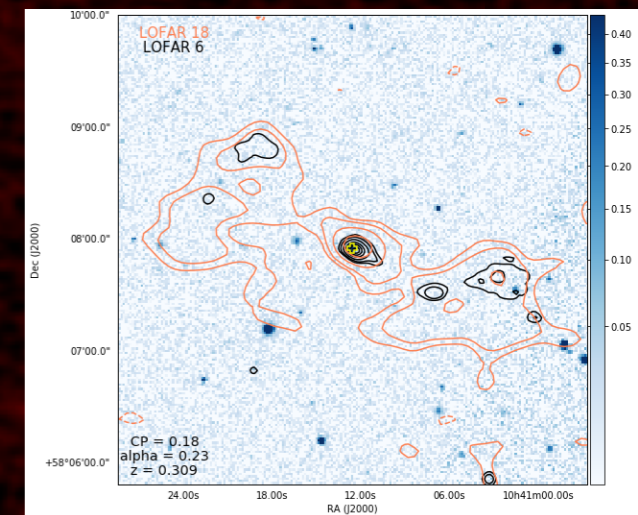
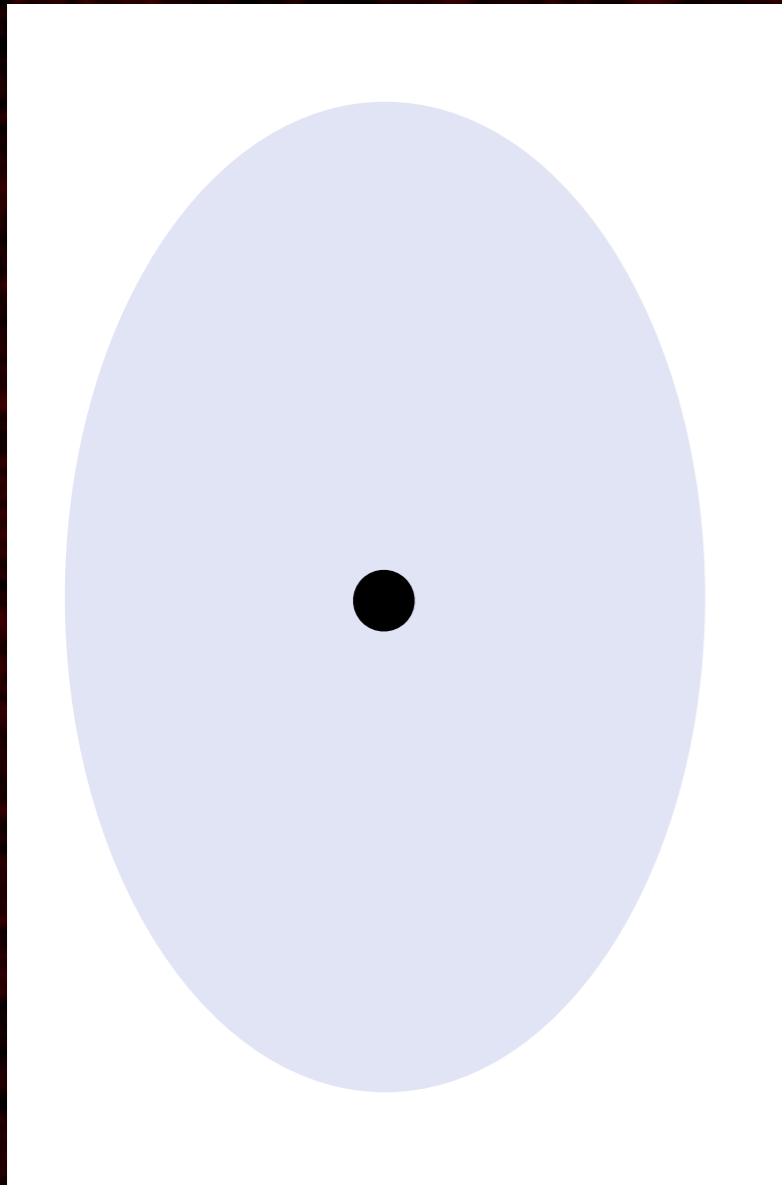


1. Core prominence ($= \text{Score}/\text{Stotal}$) + low surface brightness

- CPrestarted > CPactive
 \rightarrow indication of sub - arcsec jets
- SB comparable to remnant SB

LOFAR 150 MHz 18 arcsec \rightarrow 1.4 GHz (SI=0.7)
FIRST 1.4 GHz

21 (CP \geq 0.1 + low SB)

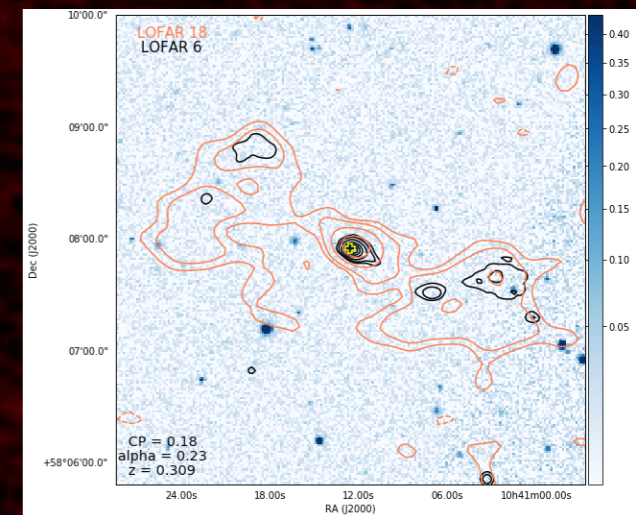


1. Core prominence ($= \text{Score}/\text{Stotal}$) + low surface brightness

- $\text{CP}_{\text{prestarted}} > \text{CP}_{\text{active}}$
→ indication of sub - arcsec jets
- SB comparable to remnant SB

LOFAR 150 MHz 18 arcsec → 1.4 GHz (SI=0.7)
FIRST 1.4 GHz

21 (CP ≥ 0.1 + low SB)



2. Steep spectral index of the inner region

- Indication of sub - arcsec jets

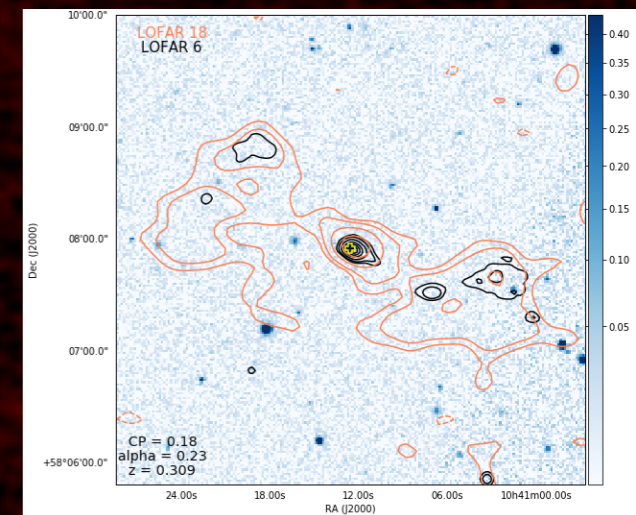
LOFAR 150 MHz 6 arcsec
FIRST 1.4 GHz 6 arcsec

1. Core prominence ($= \text{Score}/\text{Stotal}$) + low surface brightness

- $\text{CP}_{\text{prestarted}} > \text{CP}_{\text{active}}$
→ indication of sub - arcsec jets
- SB comparable to remnant SB

LOFAR 150 MHz 18 arcsec → 1.4 GHz (SI=0.7)
FIRST 1.4 GHz

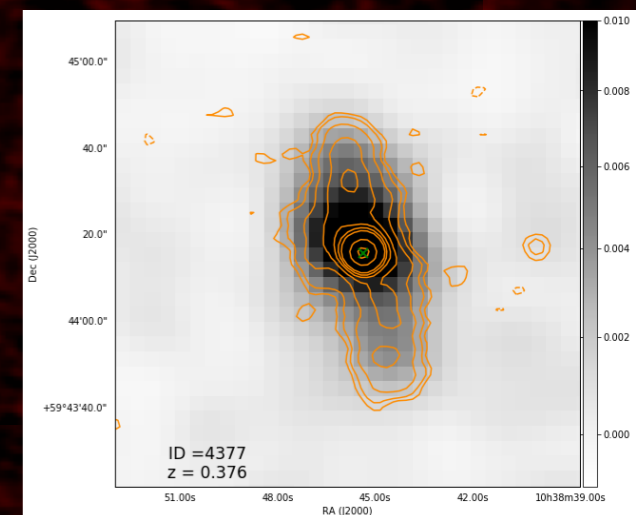
21 ($\text{CP} \geq 0.1$ + low SB)



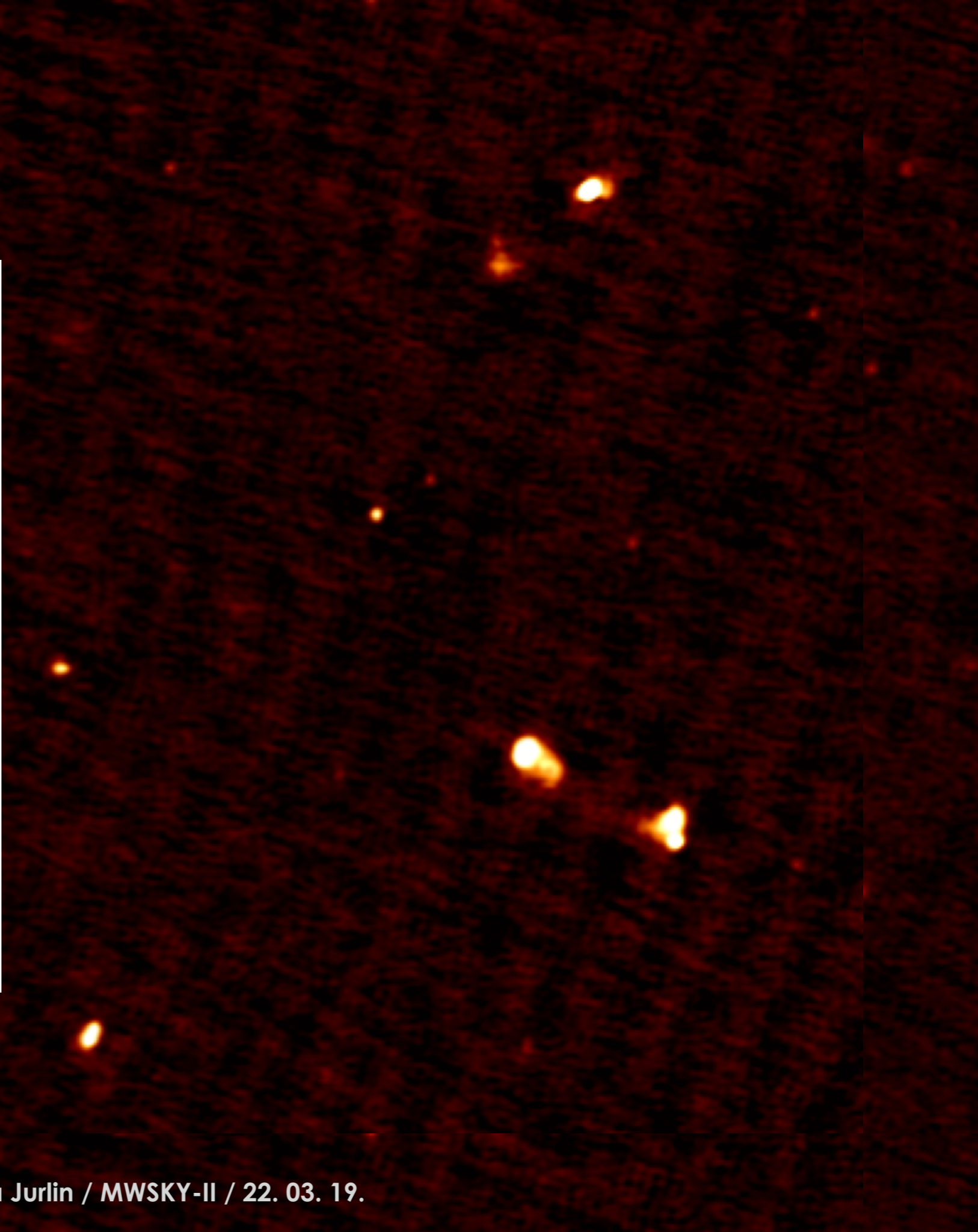
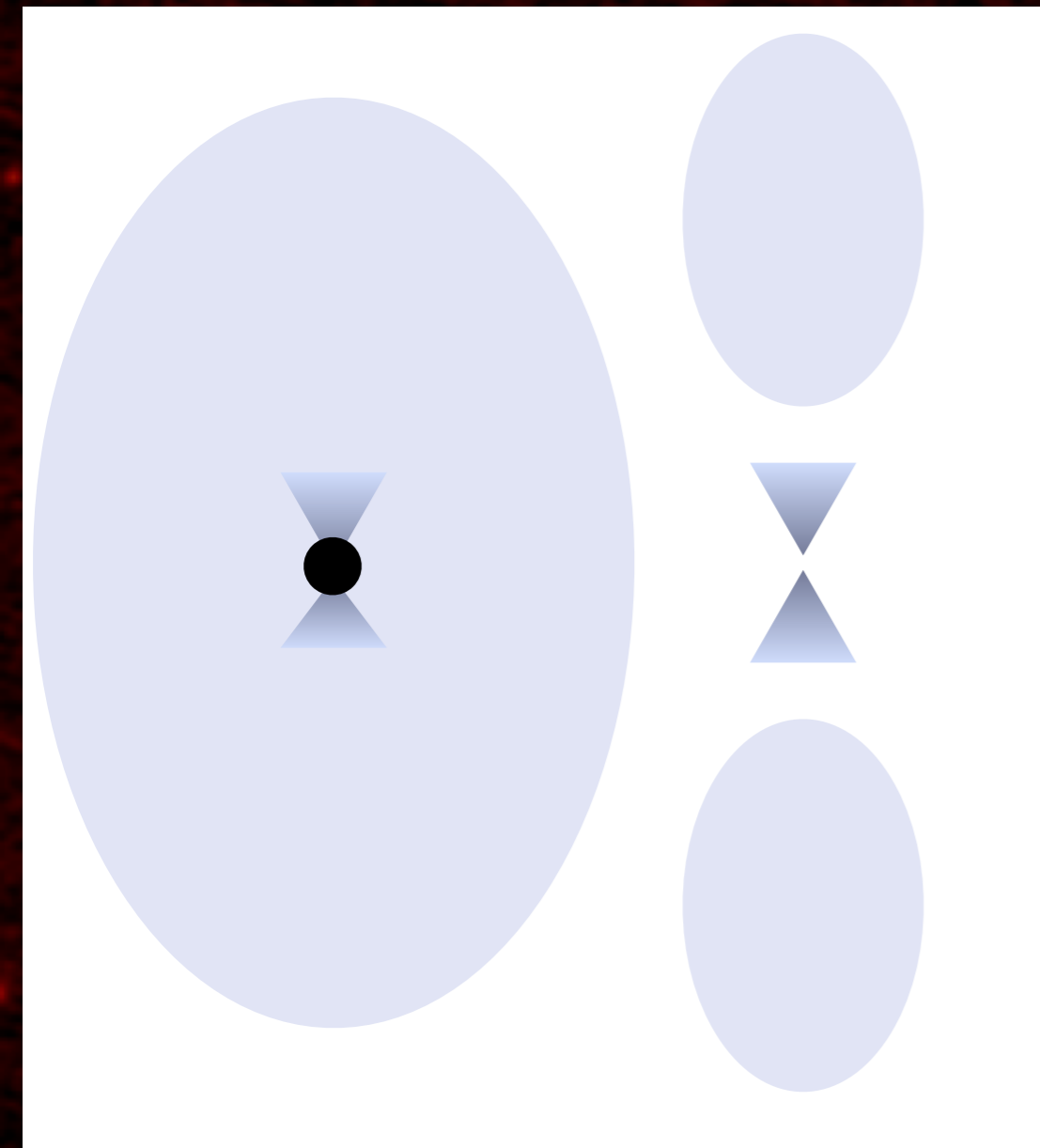
2. Steep spectral index of the inner region

- Indication of sub - arcsec jets

LOFAR 150 MHz 6 arcsec
FIRST 1.4 GHz 6 arcsec



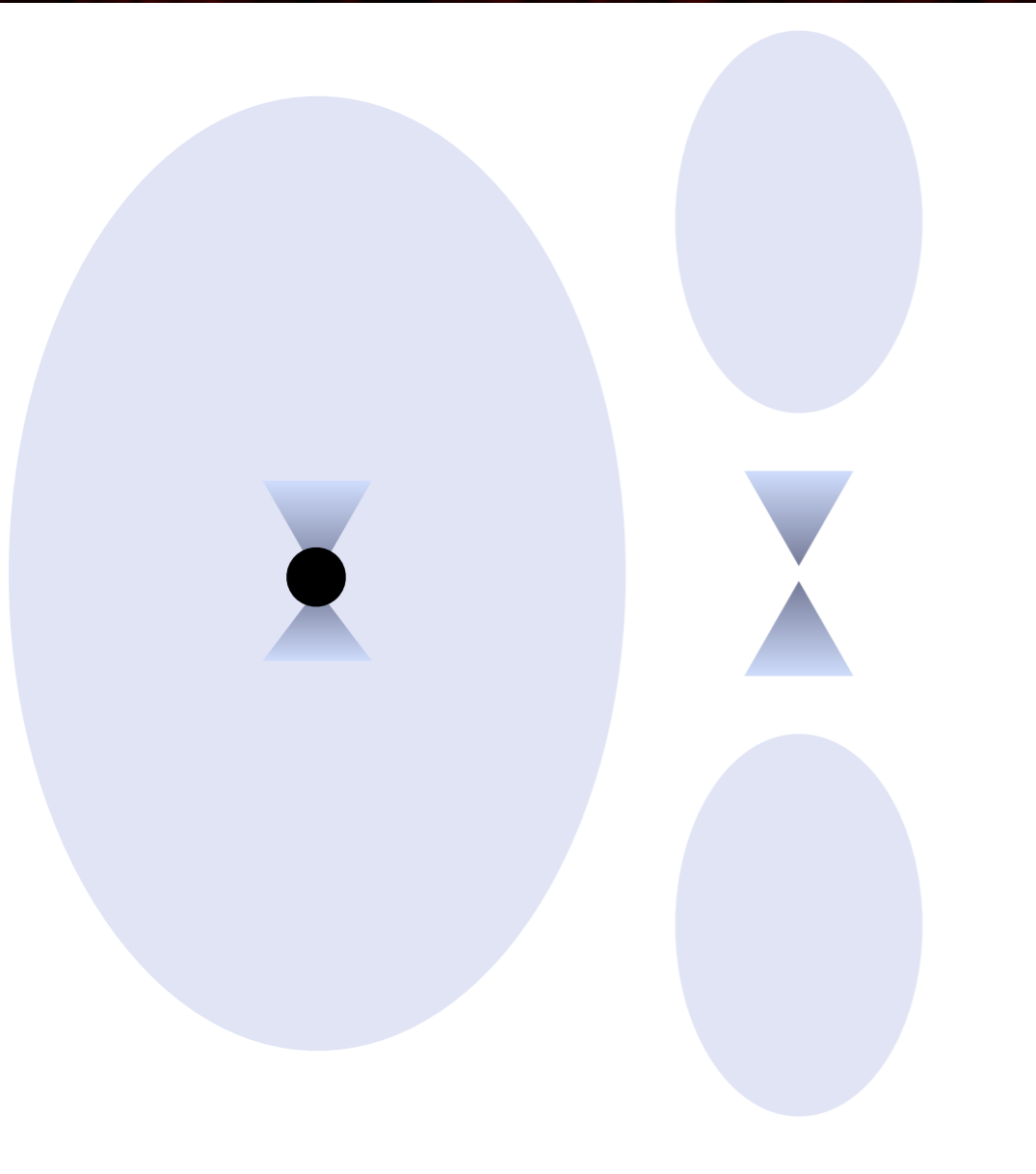
9



3. Morphology - visual inspection

- Diffuse outer lobes with faint radio emission
- Bright core (+ bright inner lobes)
- DDRGs

LOFAR 150 MHz, 18 arcsec and 6 arcsec

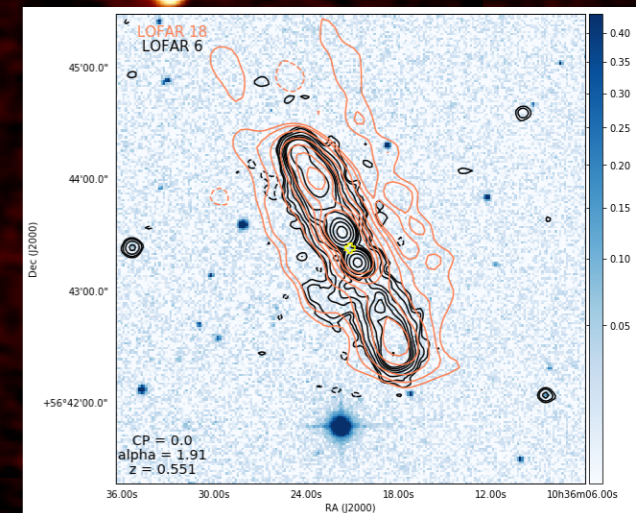
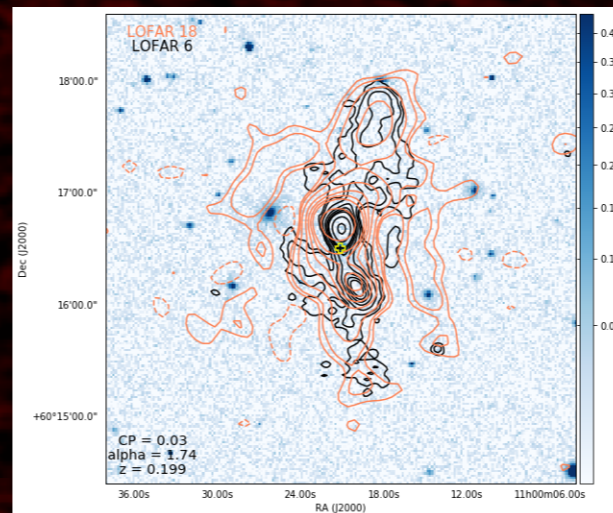


3. Morphology - visual inspection

- Diffuse outer lobes with faint radio emission
- Bright core (+ bright inner lobes)
- DDRGs

LOFAR 150 MHz, 18 arcsec and 6 arcsec

6



Candidate restarted radio galaxies:

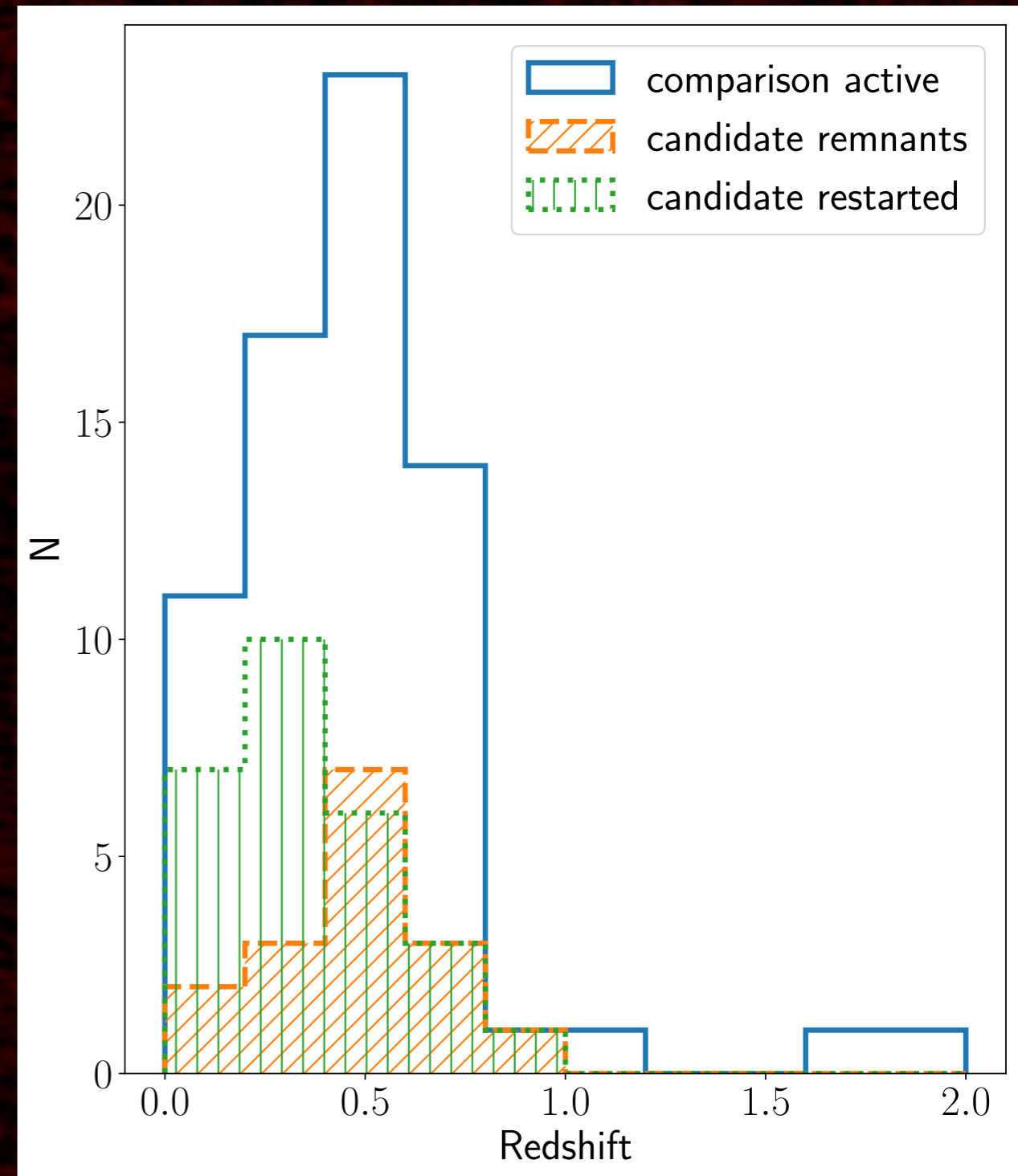
23% candidate restarted radio galaxies
~79% optical identification
 z [0.028, 0.886]

Candidate remnant radio galaxies:

12% candidate remnant radio galaxies
~84% optical identification
 z [0.034, 0.831]

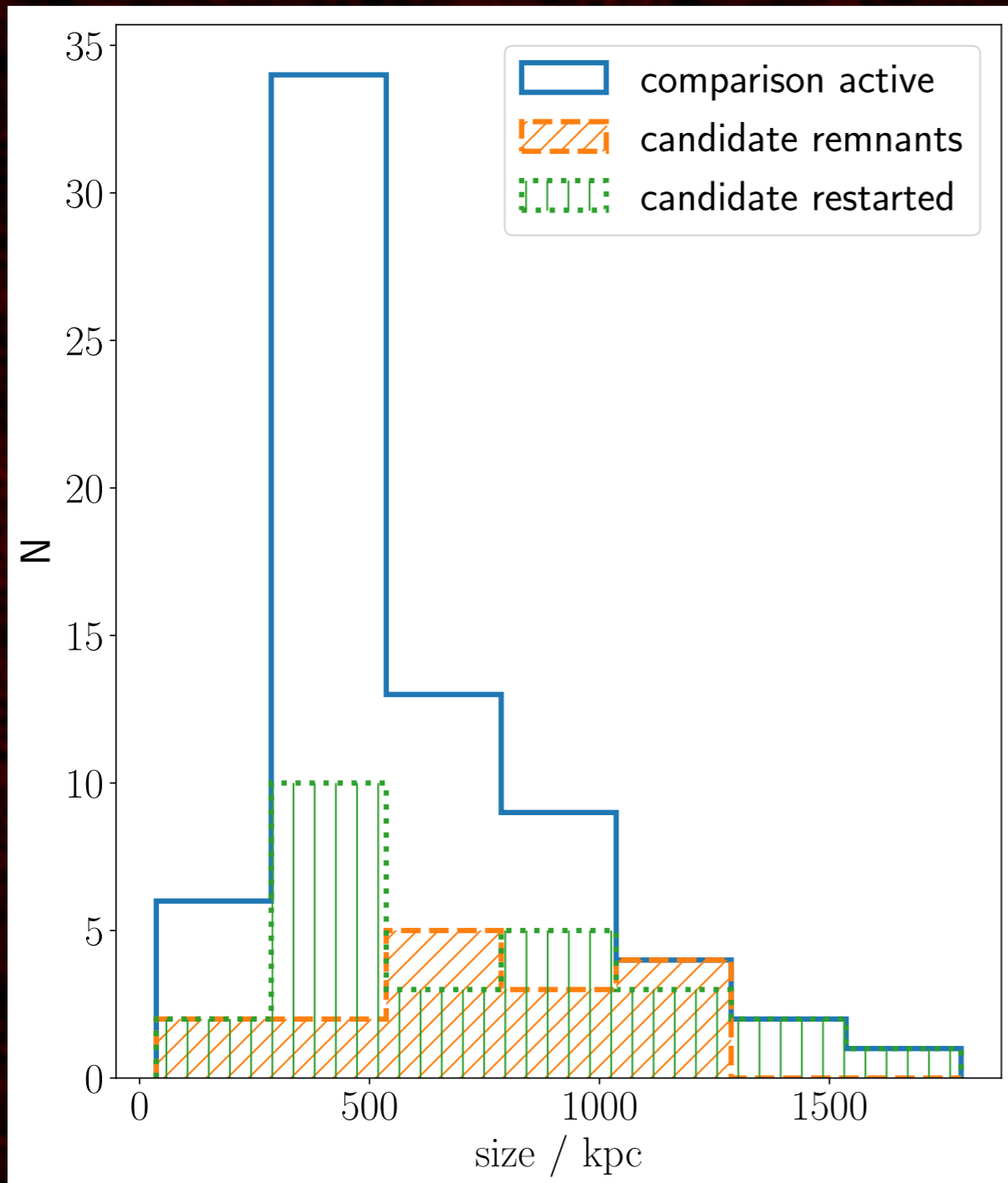
Active comparison radio galaxies:

65% candidate radio galaxies
~65% optical identification
 z [0.027, 1.933]

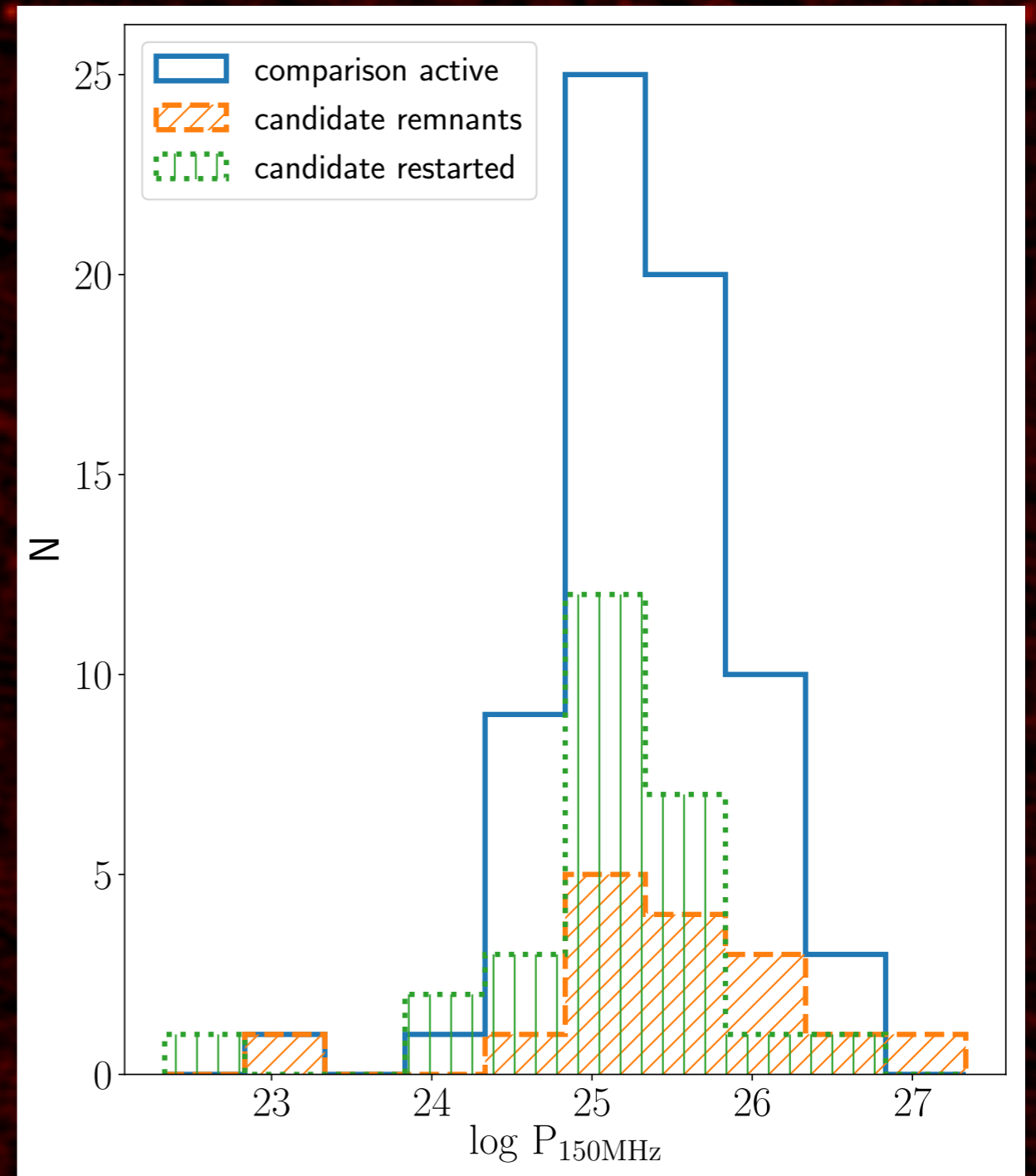
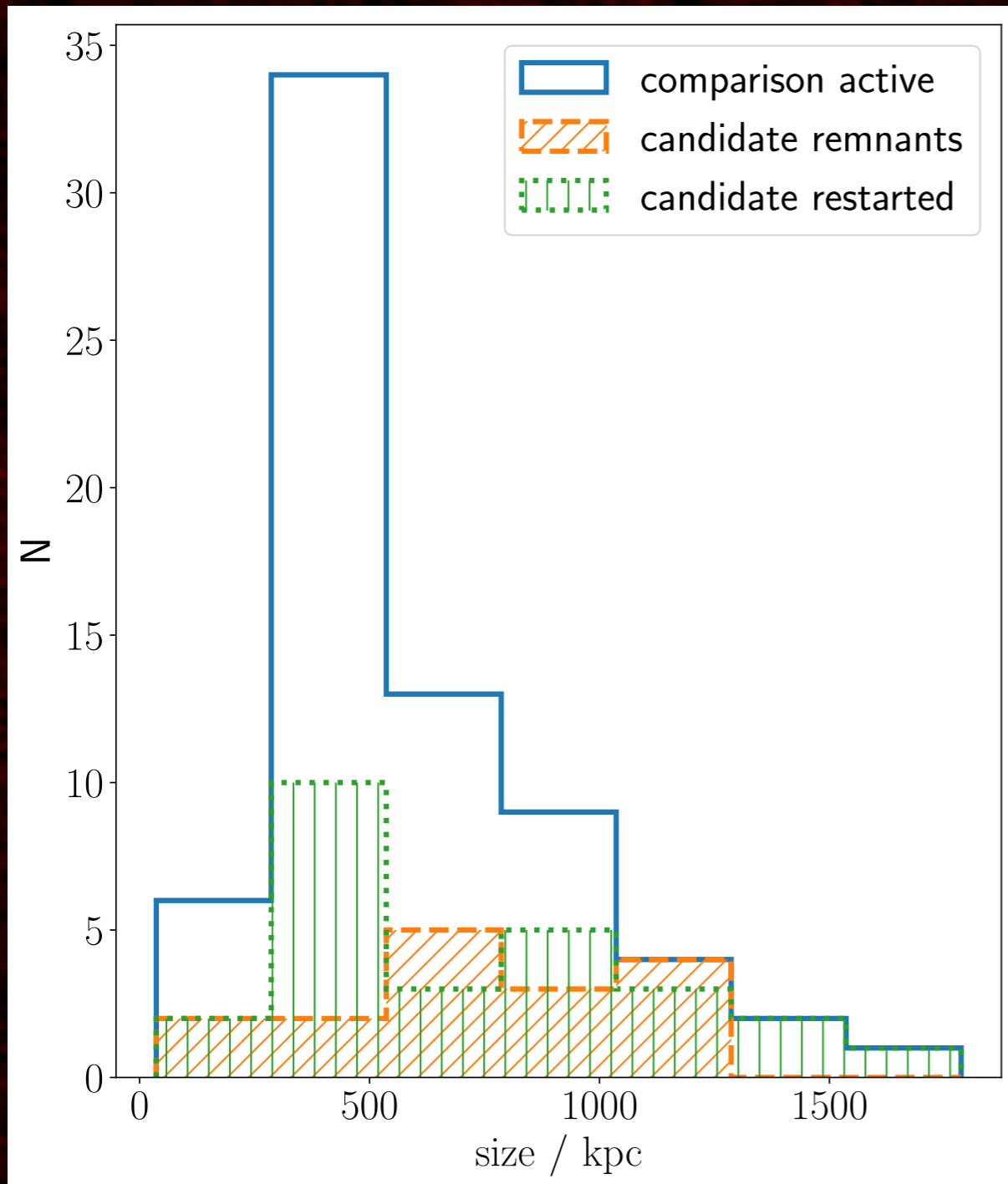


1. Remnants fade quickly (Brienza+17) and a large number of them manages to restart before remnants manage to fade away

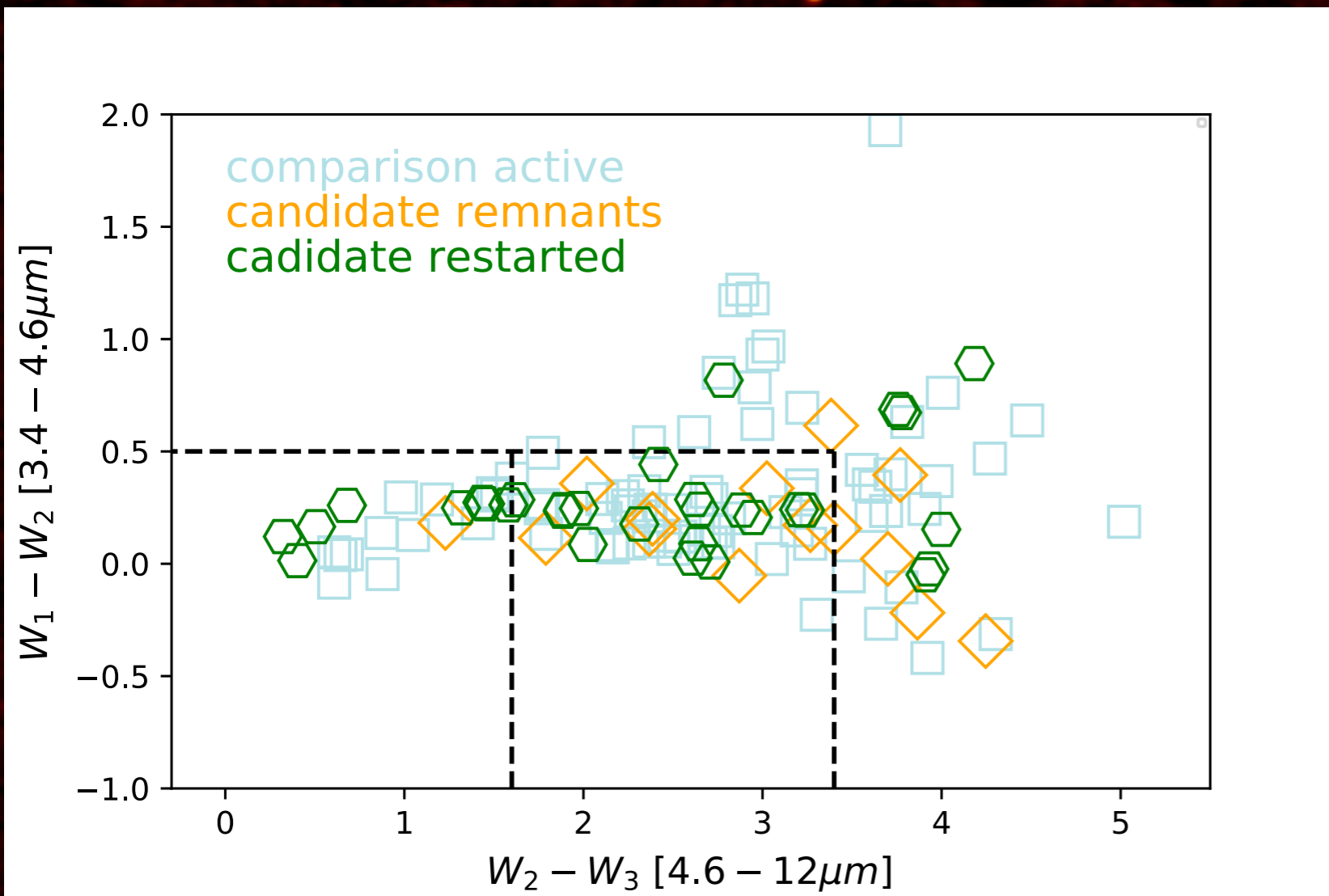
Radio properties



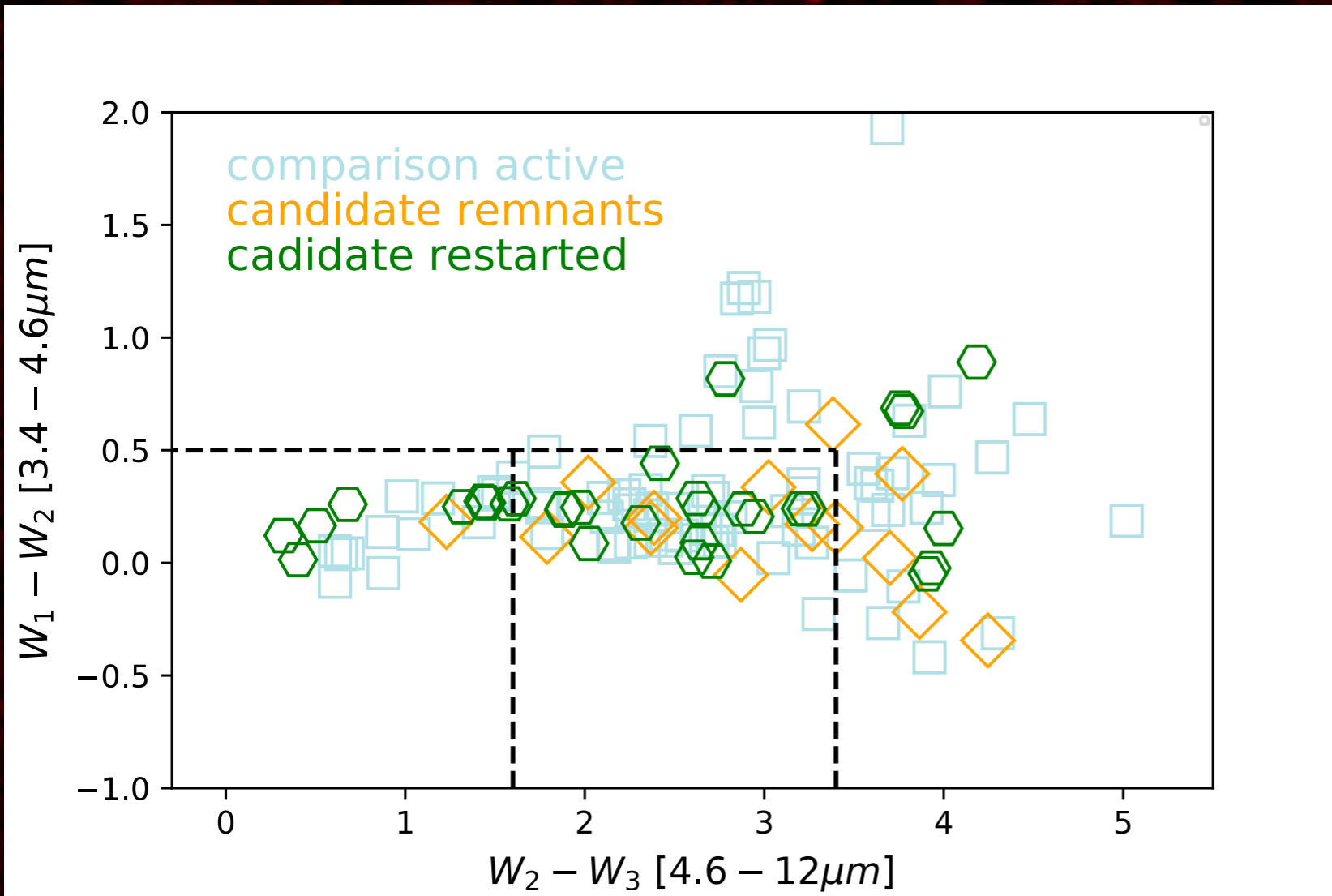
Radio properties



WISE colour-colour plot



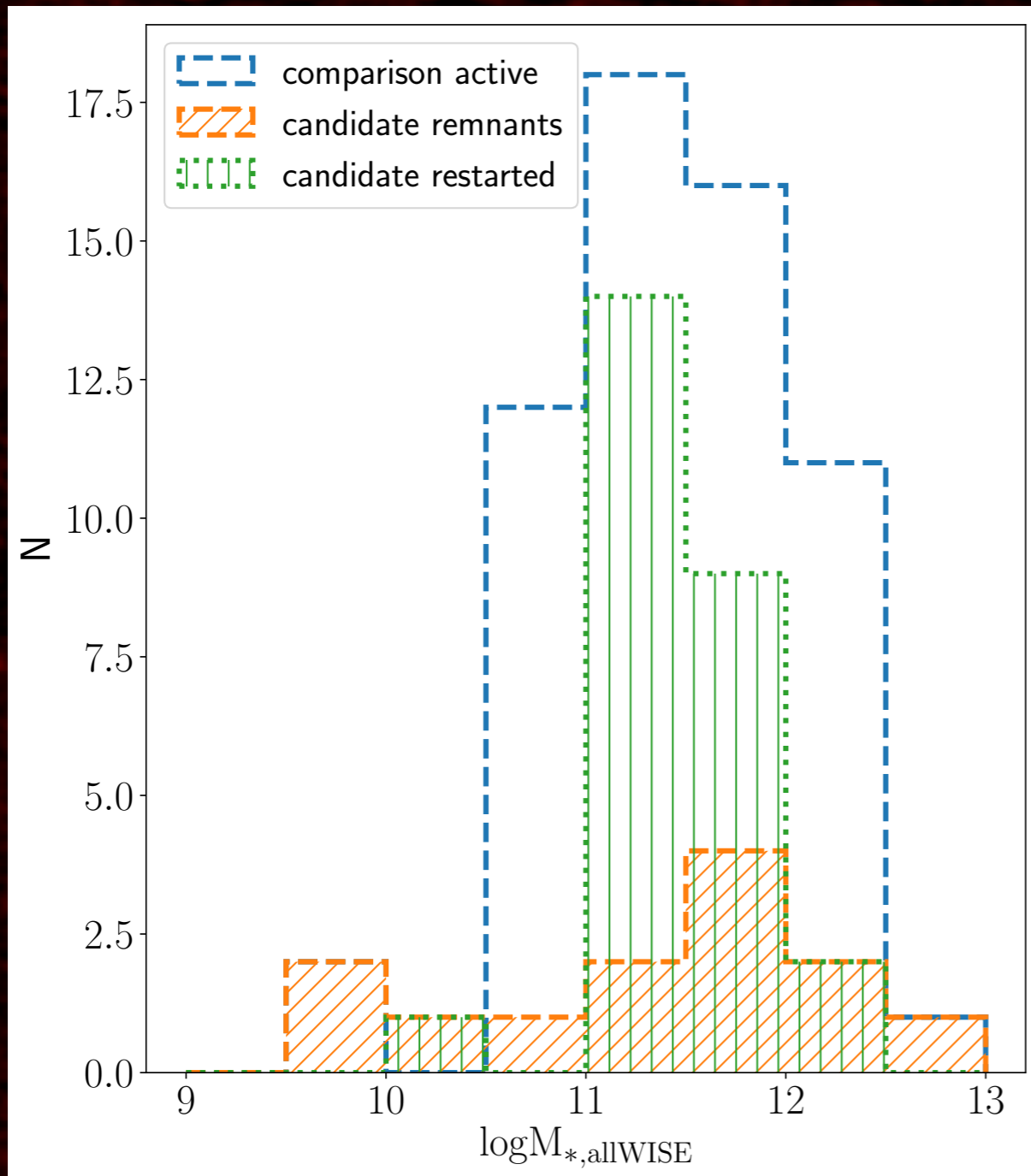
WISE colour-colour plot



ENVIRONMENT:

- 30 sources in a cluster (NED)
 - 3 remnants
 - 6 restarted
 - 21 comparison

Properties of the host galaxy





2. All of our radio sources come from the same parent population

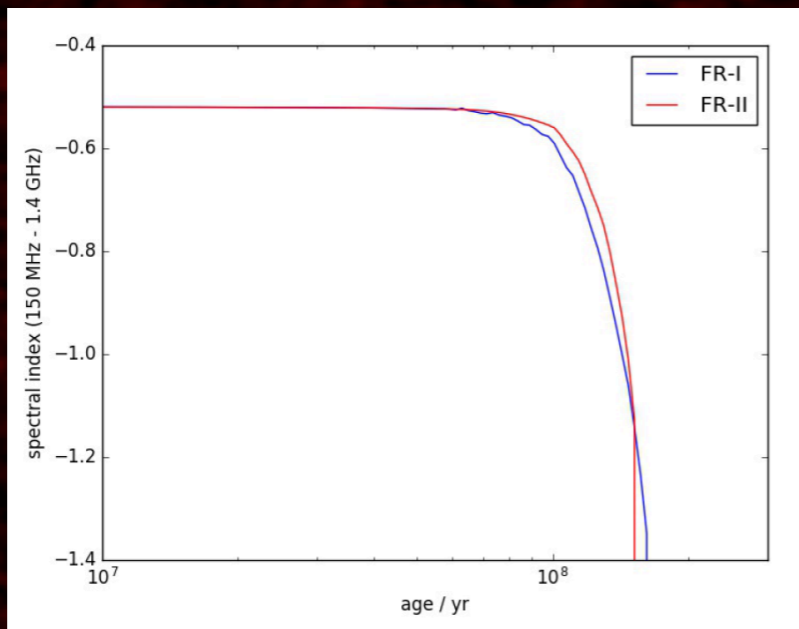
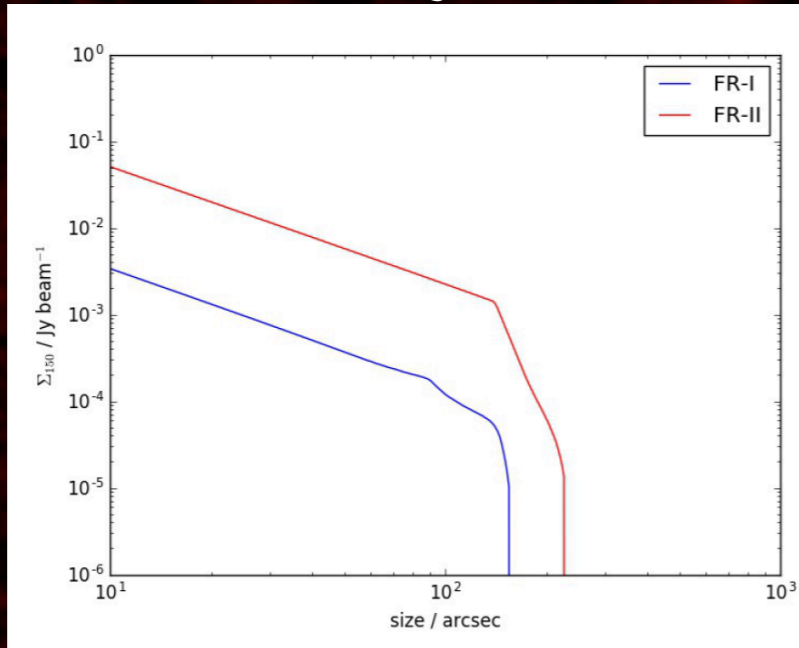
In progress!

Modelling (RAiSE model; Turner&Shabala 2015)

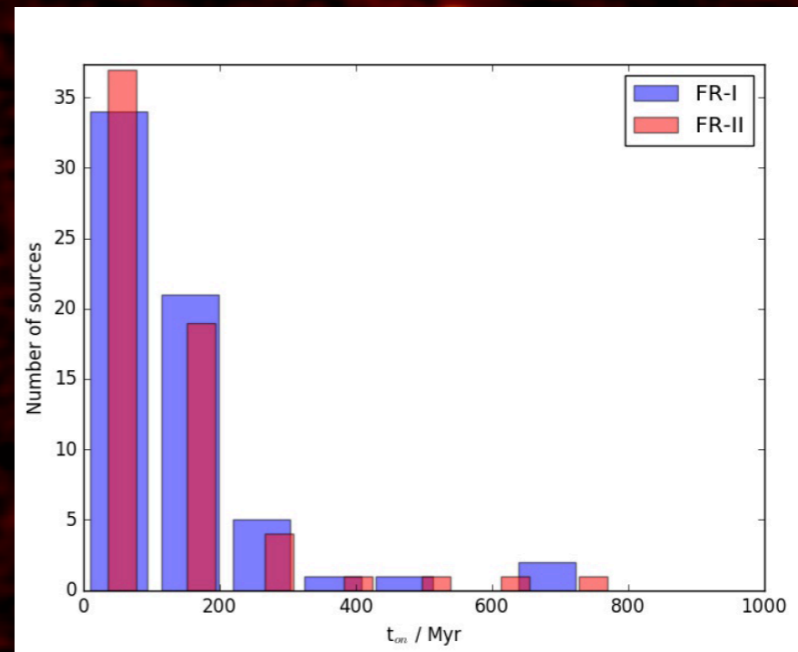
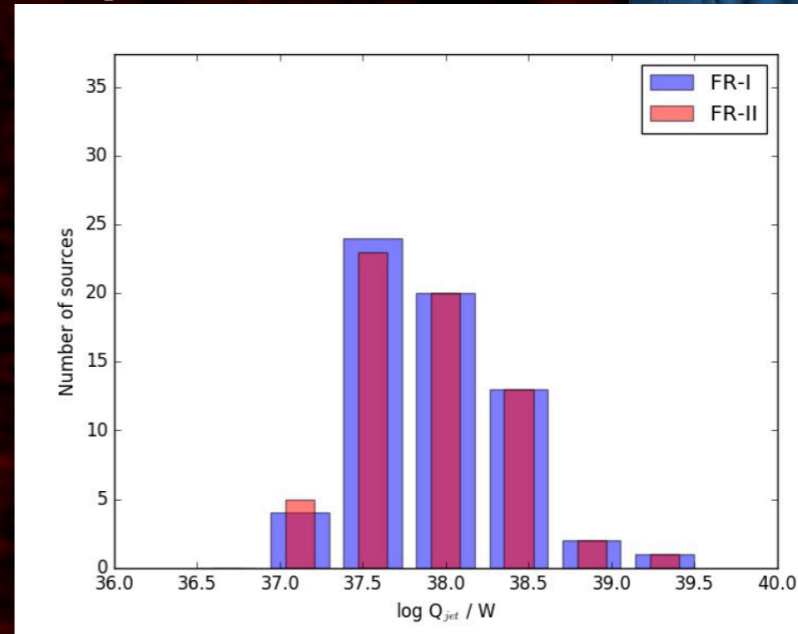
Dr Stas Shabala, University of Tasmania



Individual objects



Population distribution

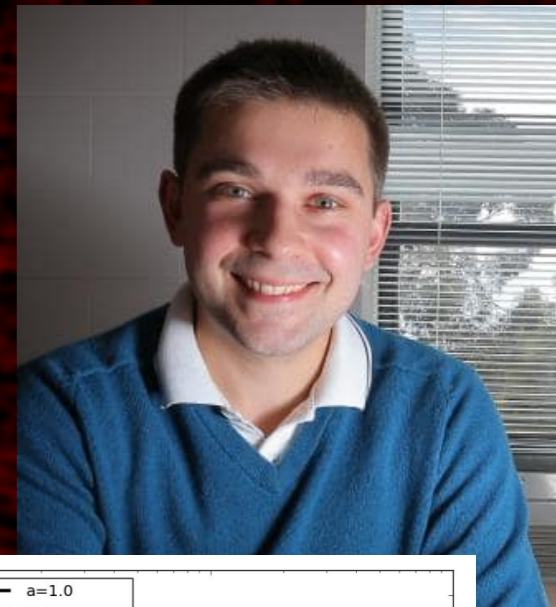


- Jet power
- Environment
- Redshift

In progress!

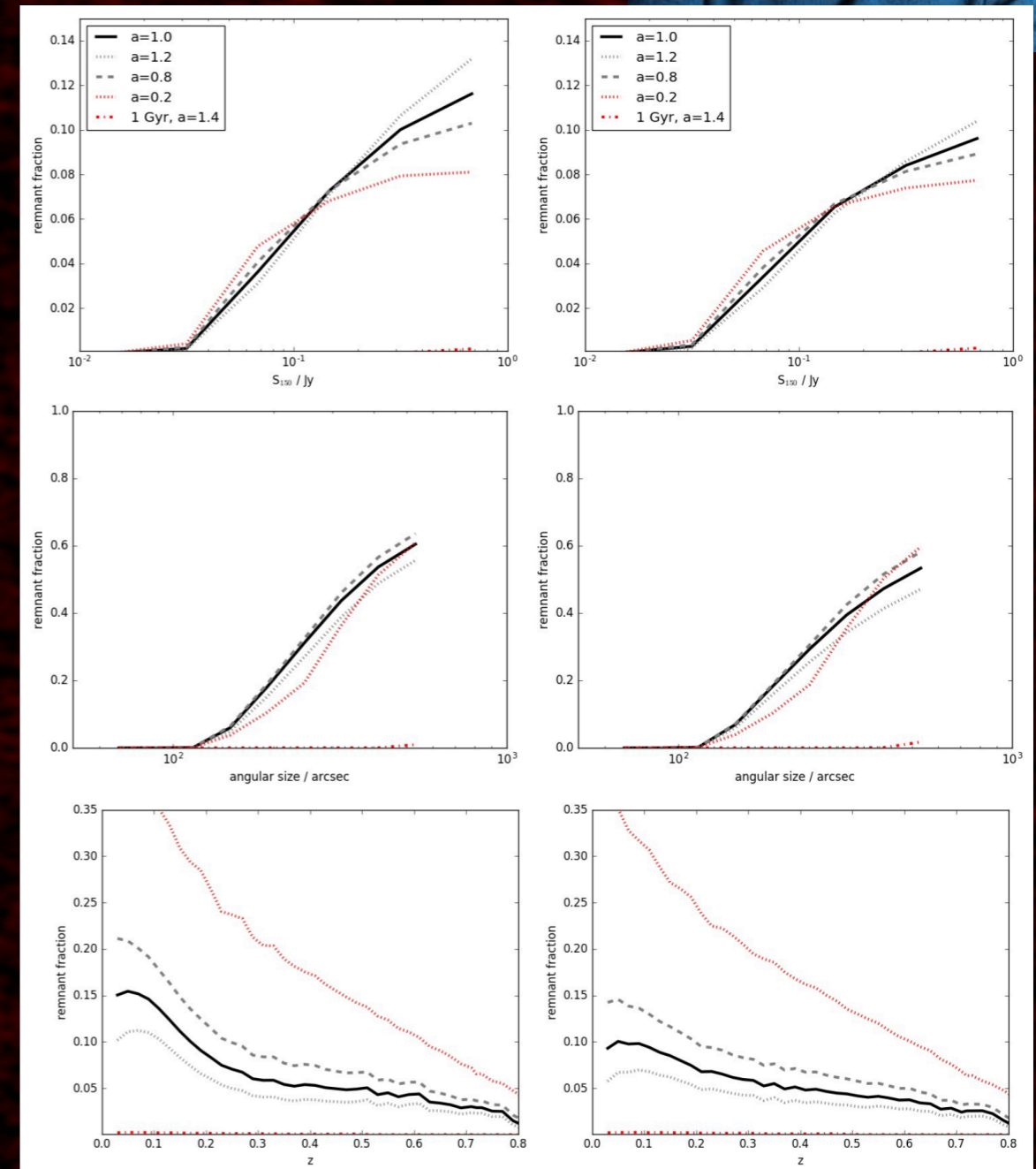
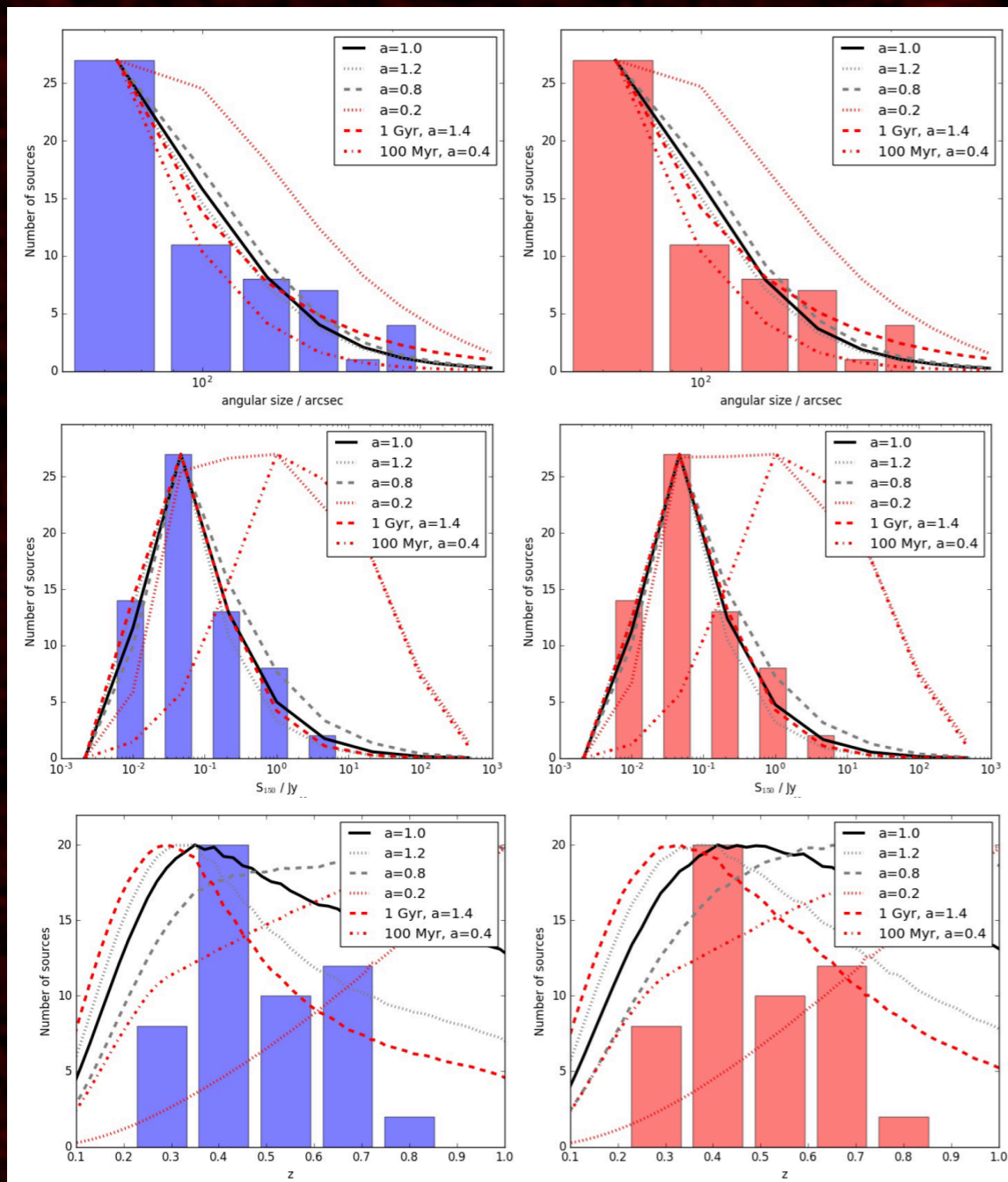
Modelling (RAiSE model; Turner&Shabala 2015)

Dr Stas Shabala, University of Tasmania



Active RGs

Remnant fraction = $N(\text{rem})/N(\text{act+rem})$



Summary and future

- Restarted radio sources exhibit various radio properties and morphologies
→ need for statistical sample
- Remnants fade quickly (Brienza+17) and a large number of them manages to restart before remnants manage to fade away
- All of our radio sources come from the same parent population
- Modelling
- High resolution VLBI
- Look for HI (Apertif)
- Apply criteria to HETDEX