

High Redshift AGN and Their Host Galaxies: PSF-subtraction, Coronagraphy(?) & SED-fitting.

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Outline:

(1) High-z AGN and Their Host Galaxies:

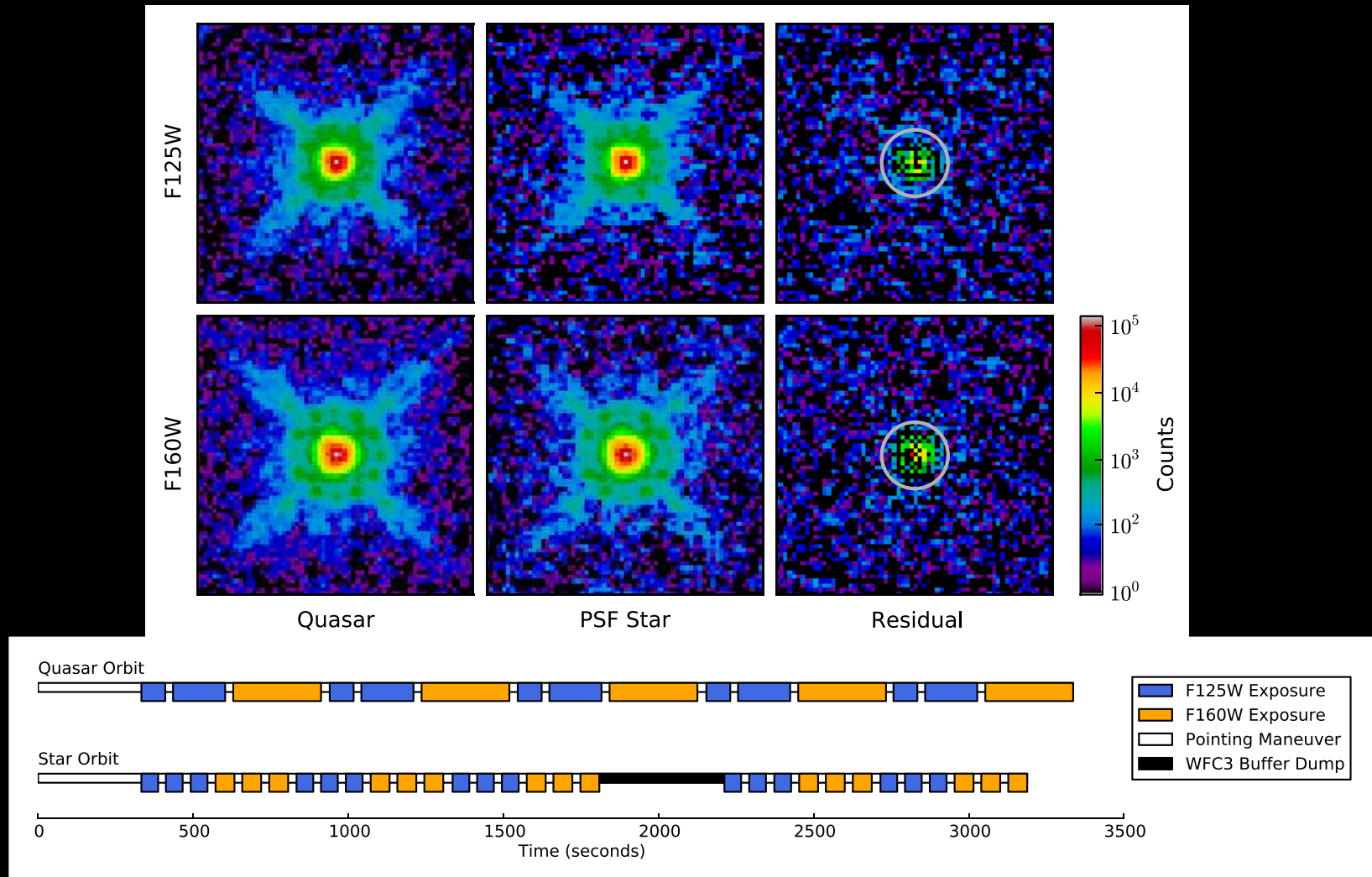
PSF-subtraction, Coronagraphy? & SED-fits.

- How did Galaxy Assembly keep up with Supermassive Black-Hole Growth?

- (2) Summary and Conclusions.

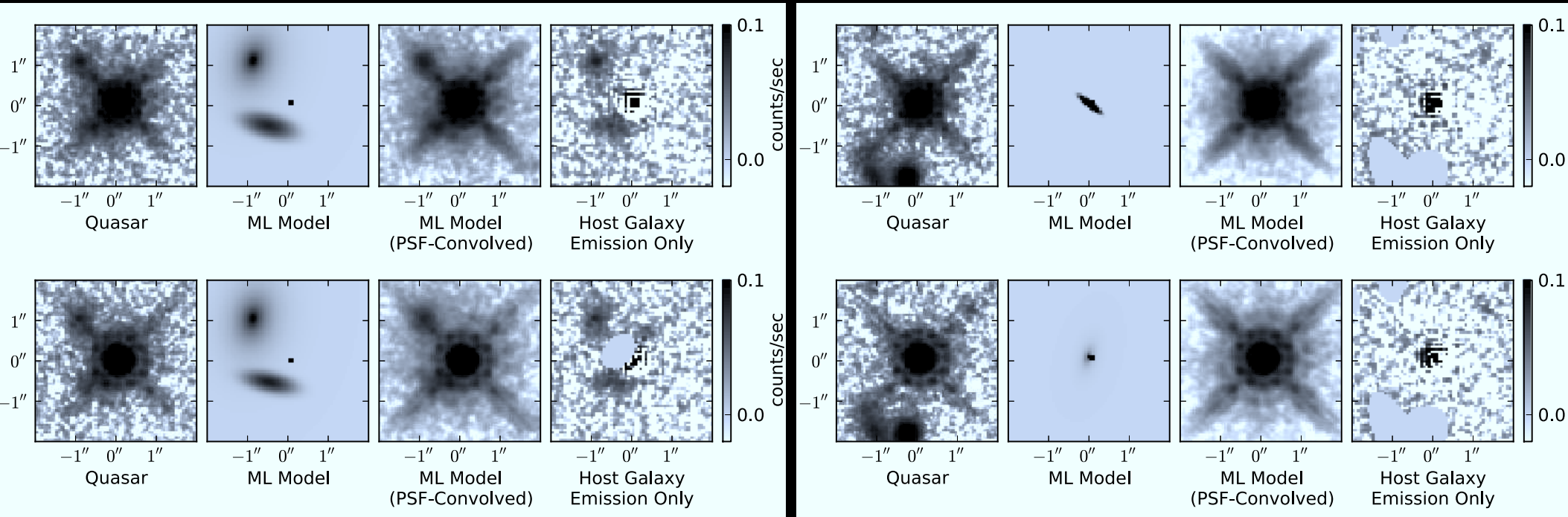
Talk at the JWST GTO Workshop, Aug. 7–8, STScI, Baltimore (MD). Talks are on:

(1a) HST WFC3 observations of QSO host systems at $z \simeq 6$ (age $\lesssim 1$ Gyr)



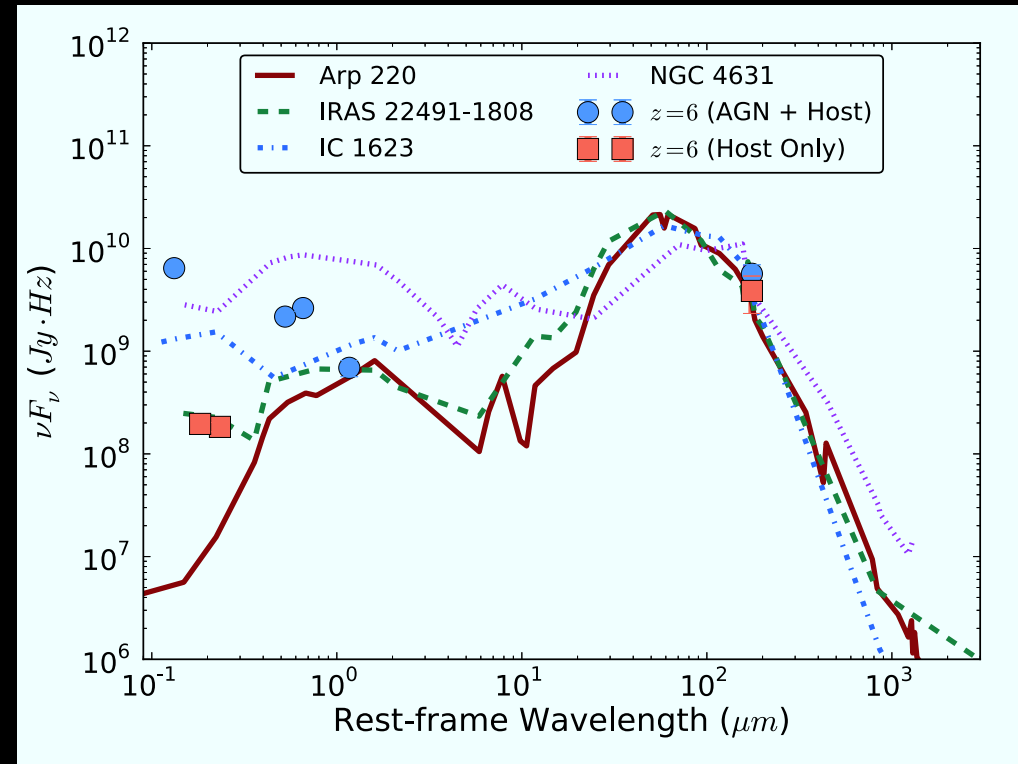
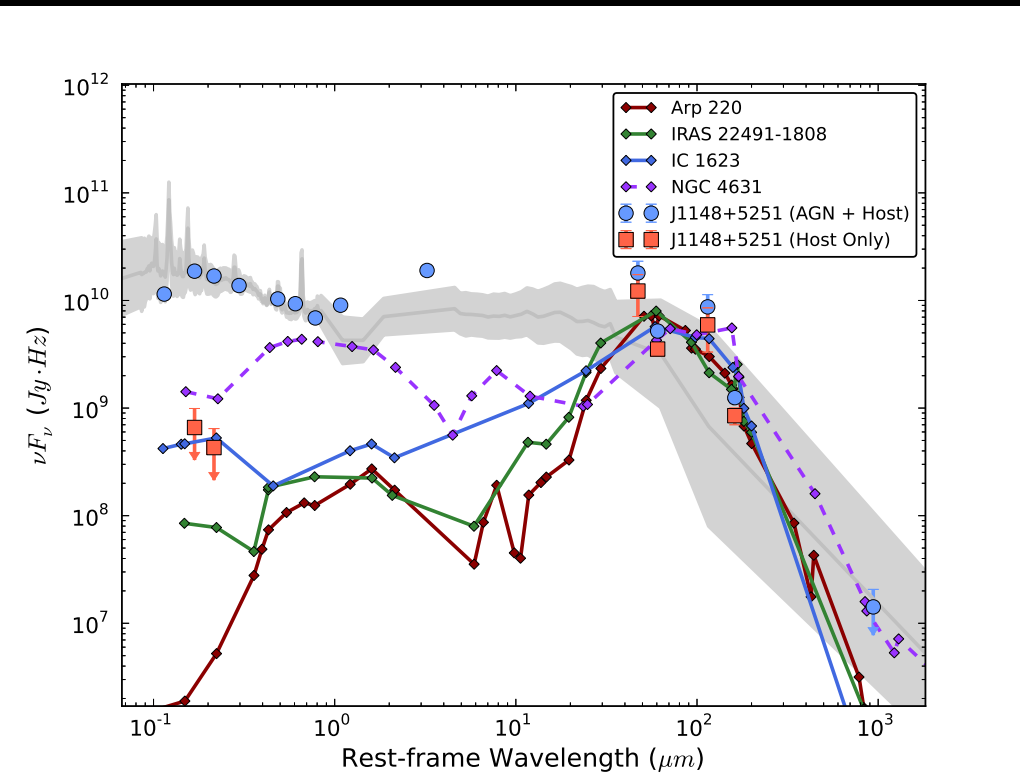
- Careful contemporaneous orbital PSF-star subtraction: Removes most of “OTA spacecraft breathing” effects (Mechtley et al 2012, ApJL, 756, L38).
- PSF-star ($AB \simeq 15$ mag) subtracts $z=6.42$ QSO ($AB \simeq 18.5$) nearly to the noise limit: NO host galaxy detected $100\times$ fainter ($AB \gtrsim 23.5$ at $r \gtrsim 0.3$).

(1a) WFC3: Detection of one QSO Host System at $z \simeq 6$ (Giant merger?)



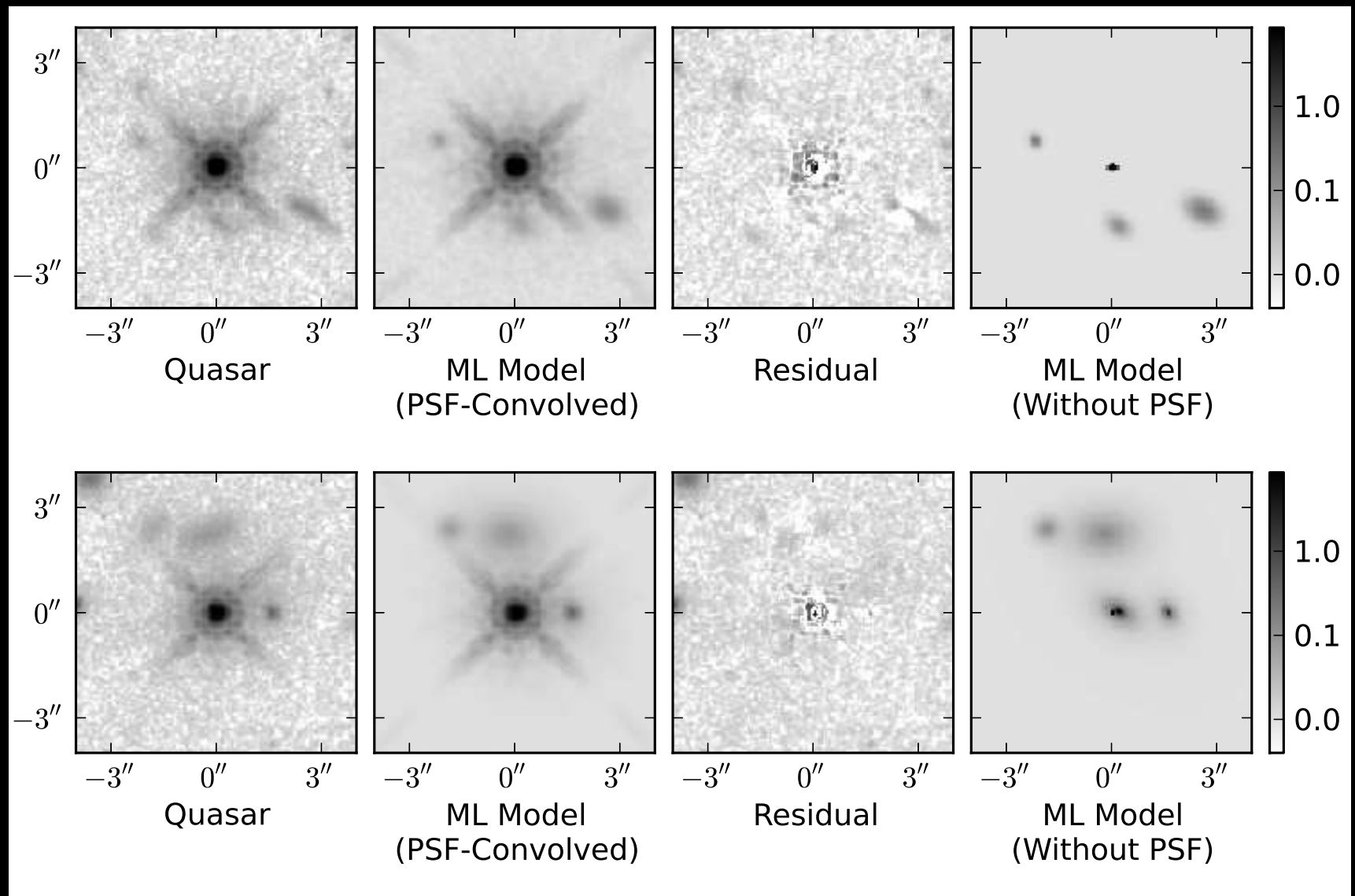
- Markov Chain Monte Carlo posterior model of observed PSF-star + Sersic light-profile. Gemini AO images to pre-select PSF stars (Mechtley⁺ 2014).
 - First detection out of four $z \simeq 6$ QSOs [2 more to be observed].
 - One $z \simeq 6$ QSO host galaxy: Giant merger morphology + tidal structure?
 - Same J+H structure! Blue UV-SED colors: $(J-H) \simeq 0.19$, constrains dust.
 - IRAS starburst-like SED from rest-frame UV–far-IR, $A_{FUV} \sim 1$ mag.
 - $M_{AB}^{host}(z \simeq 6) \lesssim -23.0$ mag, i.e., ~ 2 mag brighter than $L^*(z \simeq 6)$.
- $\Rightarrow z \simeq 6$ QSO duty cycle $\lesssim 10^{-2}$ ($\lesssim 10$ Myrs); 1/4 QSO's close to Magorrian.

(1a) HST WFC3 observations of dusty QSO host galaxies at $z \simeq 6$



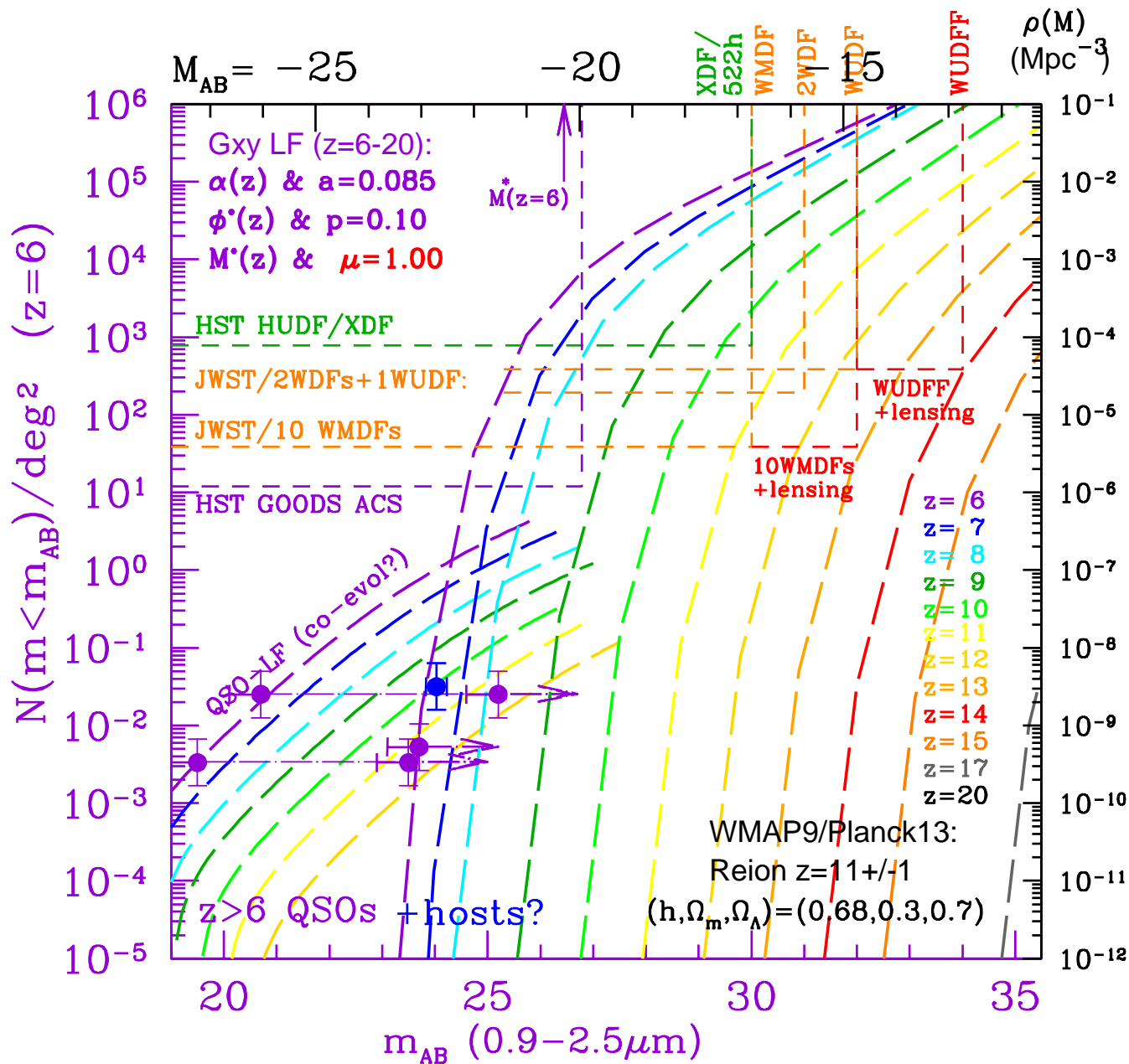
- Blue dots: $z \simeq 6$ QSO SED, Grey: Average radio-quiet SDSS QSO spectrum at $z \gtrsim 1$ (normalized at $0.5 \mu\text{m}$). Red: $z \simeq 6$ host galaxy (WFC3+submm).
- Nearby fiducial galaxies (starburst ages $\lesssim 1$ Gyr) normalized at $100 \mu\text{m}$:
 - [LEFT] Rules out $z=6.42$ spiral or bluer host galaxy SEDs for 1148+5251. (U)LIRGs & Arp 220s permitted (Mechtley et al. 2012, ApJL, 756, L38).
 - [RIGHT] Detected QSO host has IRAS starburst-like SED from rest-frame UV-far-IR, $A_{FUV}(\text{host}) \sim 1$ mag (Mechtley 2013 PhD; et al. 2014).
- JWST (+Coronagraphs?) can do this $\gtrsim 10 \times$ fainter: will do 2 in GTO time.

(1b) WFC3 observations of QSO host galaxies at $z \simeq 2$ (evidence for mergers?)



- Markov Chain Monte Carlo posterior model of observed PSF-star + Sersic light-profile: merging neighbors (some with tidal tails?; Mechtley, Jahnke, MPI, Koekemoer, Windhorst et al. 2014).

- JWST (+Coronagraphs?) can do this $\gtrsim 10\times$ fainter: in rest-frame V for $z \gtrsim 6$.



- Same as before, but pessimistic $M^*(z)$ evolution parameter: $\mu=1.0$.
- If so, JWST surveys would need lensing to see most $\gtrsim 11$ objects.
 - Add $z \simeq 6$ QSO host galaxy limits (or fluxes) by Mechtley⁺ (2012, 2014).

Conclusions re. JWST Observations of $z \gtrsim 6$ Host Galaxies

(1) JWST studies of the host galaxies of AGN at $z \gtrsim 6$ will require:

- Consideration of the likely very dusty host galaxy nature, given the limited fraction of faint host system detections with WFC3 IR at $z \gtrsim 6$.
- Given the likely small host galaxy sizes (r_{hl}), *very careful contemporaneous PSF subtraction* may work better than Coronagraphy.

(2) Purpose of this Conference: Coordinate closely with MIRI (G. Rieke et al.) and other GTO teams an optimal plan to observe host galaxies of AGN at $z \gtrsim 6$.

This IDS GTO team will likely do 1–2 QSO's at $z \gtrsim 6$.

SPARE CHARTS

- References and other sources of material shown:

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/> [Talk, Movie, Java-tool]

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/ahah/> [Hubble at Hyperspeed Java-tool]

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/clickonHUDF/> [Clickable HUDF map]

<http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/> & <http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/>

<http://ircamera.as.arizona.edu/nircam/>

<http://ircamera.as.arizona.edu/MIRI/>

<http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/instruments/nirspec/>

<http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/instruments/fgs>

Gardner, J. P., et al. 2006, Space Science Reviews, 123, 485–606

Mather, J., & Stockman, H. 2000, Proc. SPIE Vol. 4013, 2

Windhorst, R., et al. 2008, Advances in Space Research, 41, 1965

Windhorst, R., et al., 2011, ApJS, 193, 27 (astro-ph/1005.2776).