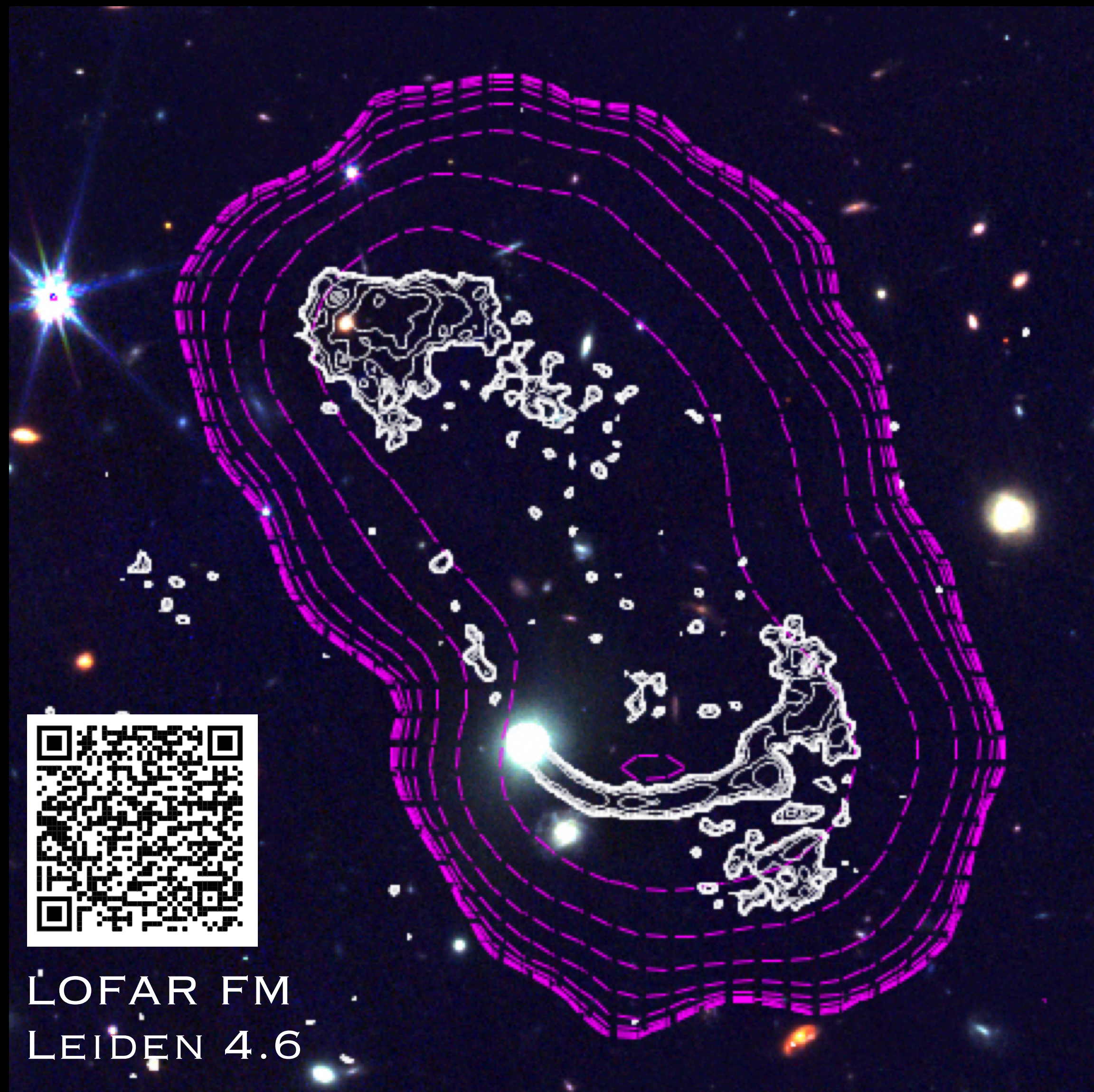
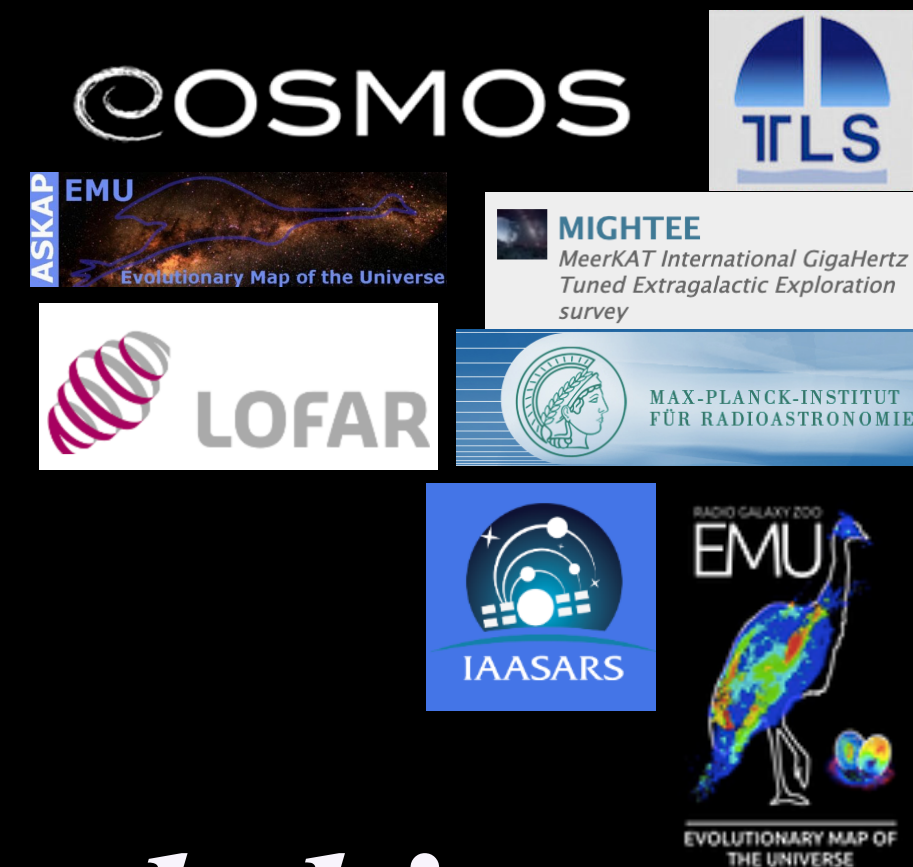


Peering into the unknown with COSMOS LOFAR and JWST observations

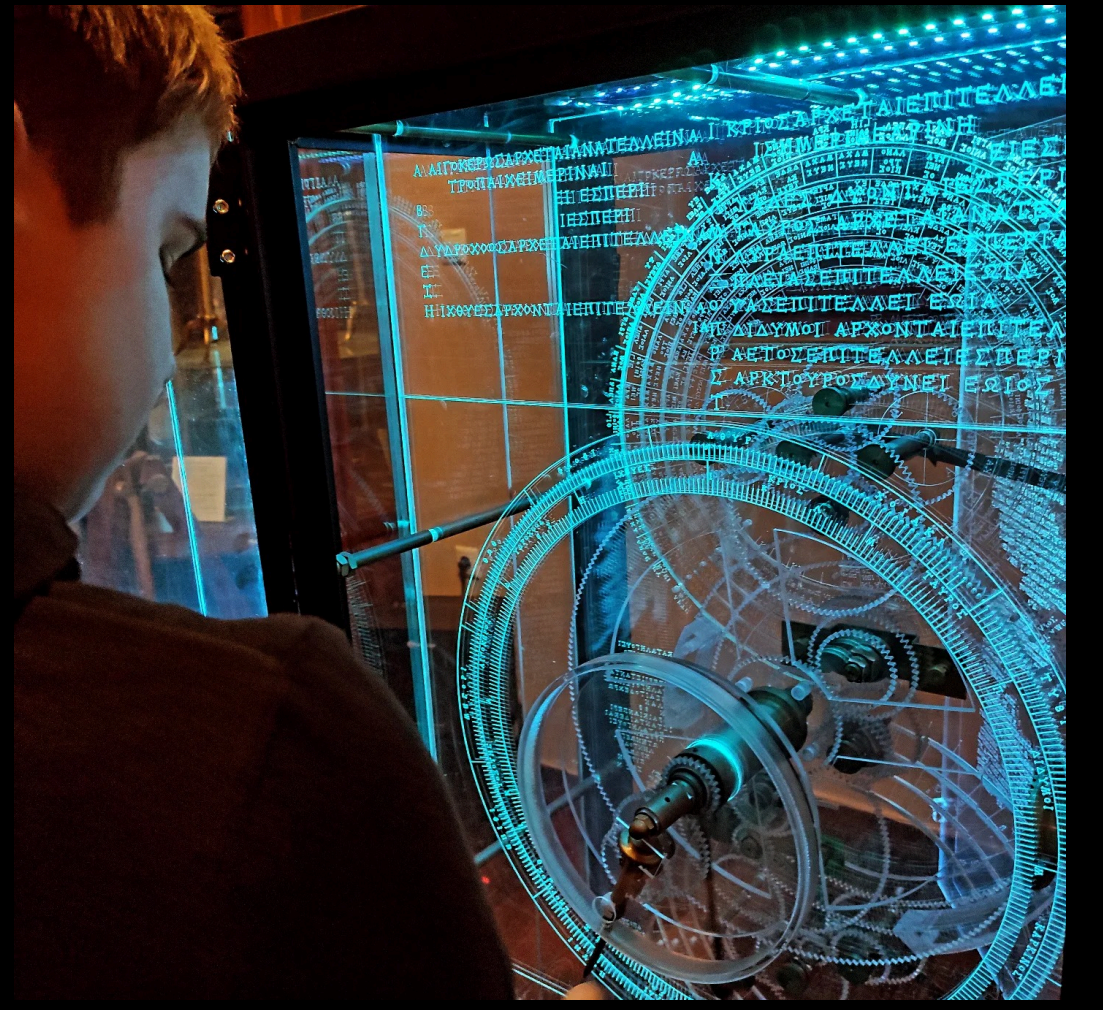


Eleni Vardoulaki
IAASARS National Observatory of Athens
Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg

Collaborators:
COSMOS, MeerKAT-MIGHTEE,
LOFAR KSP, RGZ EMU & EMU teams

elenivard@gmail.com;
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/eleni-wardoulaki/>
Rogue Astrophysics
elenivardoulaki.com

Institute of Astronomy, Astrophysics,
Space Applications and Remote Sensing
National Observatory Athens
Visitor centres



The case for LOFAR2.0 Greece

Eleni Vardoulaki (LOFAR2.0-GR PI; TLS), Polychronis Papaderos (IA-CAUP), Stergios Amarantidis (IRAM), Nectaria Gizani (HOU), Nikolaos Solomos (HNA - AP/NEO Labs), Giorgos Veldes (HERON LAB), Emmanouil Angelakis (NKUA), Manolis Marazakis (FORTH), Antony Chazapis (FORTH), Spyros Vasilakos (IAASARS), Manolis Pleionis (NOA), Vassilis Charmandaris (UoC, FORTH), Christos Markou (INPP, NCSR Demokritos), John Antodiadis (FORTH), Alexandros Nindos (UoI), Anastasios Anastasiadis (IAASARS), Anna Belehaki (IAASARS) et al.



The making of LOFAR2.0-GR

We provide preliminary information and expression of intent behind organising, building, operating and sustaining a LOFAR2.0 radio station in Greece (PI: Vardoulaki). With the Bulgaria and Italy stations in the planning, and the development of LOFAR2.0 in the next couple of years (expanding the bandwidth and exploring the long baselines for higher resolution studies), the involvement of Greece in this distributed facility is timely. LOFAR science addresses a number of areas from astrophysics and particle physics to ionosphere studies and space weather, as well as Earth applications. Greece has exceptional scientists working on a wide area related to key science projects (KSPs) of the international LOFAR telescope (ILT) and can play an important role and be a valued partner and contributor.



Fig. 1: The LOFAR International Telescope: Locations of current and future LOFAR stations. The gold star shows the upcoming LOFAR2.0 Greece station (exact position pending).

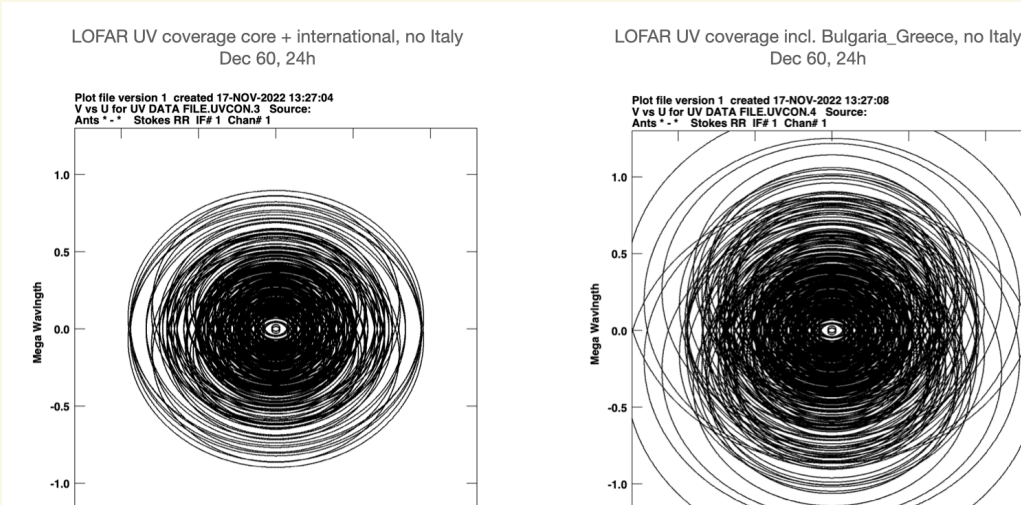
Why in Greece

Building a LOFAR2.0 station in Greece is timely and will benefit the local and international communities in several aspects.

Internationally and technically: It will expand the baselines of the ILT allowing for access to lower declinations. Use of the long baselines is one of the key aspects of LOFAR2.0, and what most, if not all, of the LOFAR2.0 large projects will be aiming for, to obtain higher resolution observations. Improvements in processing pipelines are underway with the re-observing of the Vardoulaki. These efforts are aiming to overcome technical bottlenecks and systematic errors, improving sensitivity (tens of $\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$) and resolutions at declinations below 30 degrees.

Locally: From astrophysics, particle physics, space science, ionospheric physics and computer science, to exotic science, such as dark matter searches, Greek Universities and Institutes keep research at the forefront and complement the range of KSPs within the ILT. LOFAR2.0-GR will enable Greece to participate in a well-established international telescope network advancing and expanding not only research capabilities, but also teaching and training for the current and future generations of scientists. It will further advance local communities, allowing them to benefit from technology advancements. In the era of big data and artificial intelligence, the expertise an individual can gain from being associated with the ILT collaboration will benefit their career development within and outside academia. Greece can be a hub of training data scientists with high-level expertise, also applicable to the industry and the public sector.

Looking for funding through local governments





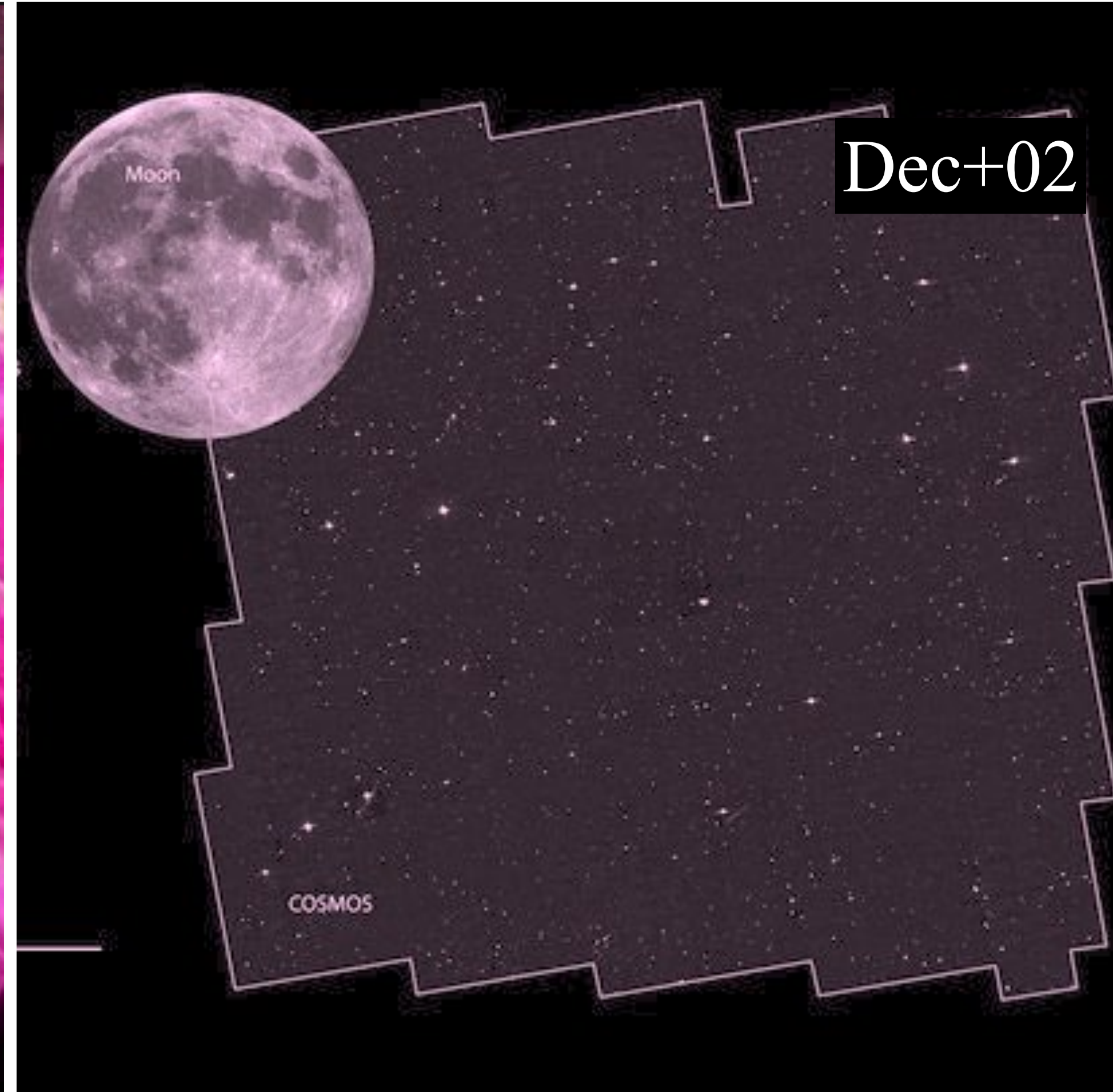
Cosmic Evolution Survey - COSMOS



Monochromatic
Astrophysics



Multi-wavelength
Astrophysics



Dec+02



A closer look at the deep radio sky: Multi-component radio sources at 3 GHz VLA-COSMOS

Vardoulaki+19, A&A, 627A, 142

FR-type radio sources at 3 GHz VLA-COSMOS: Relation to physical properties and large-scale environment*

Vardoulaki+21a, A&A, 648A, 102

The M_*-M_{halo} Relation at $0.08 < z < 1.53$ in COSMOS: The Role of Active Galactic Nucleus Radio-mode Feedback

Vardoulaki+21b, RNAAS, 5, 89

Bent It Like FRs: Extended Radio AGN in the COSMOS Field and Their Large-Scale Environment

Vardoulaki+21c, Galaxies, 9, 93

The evolution of the radio luminosity function of group galaxies in COSMOS

Vardoulaki+23, A&A, in press;
arXiv:2204.02082

The Jet Paths of Radio AGN and their Cluster Weather

Backöfer, Vardoulaki+23, in prep.



μ Jy sensitivity+sub-arcsecond resolution



AGN:
Sub-
structures
along jets
and shapes

SFG:
star-forming
regions

AGN-SFG
disentangling

Comparative
studies at
same
resolution

High-z
discoveries



Latest additions

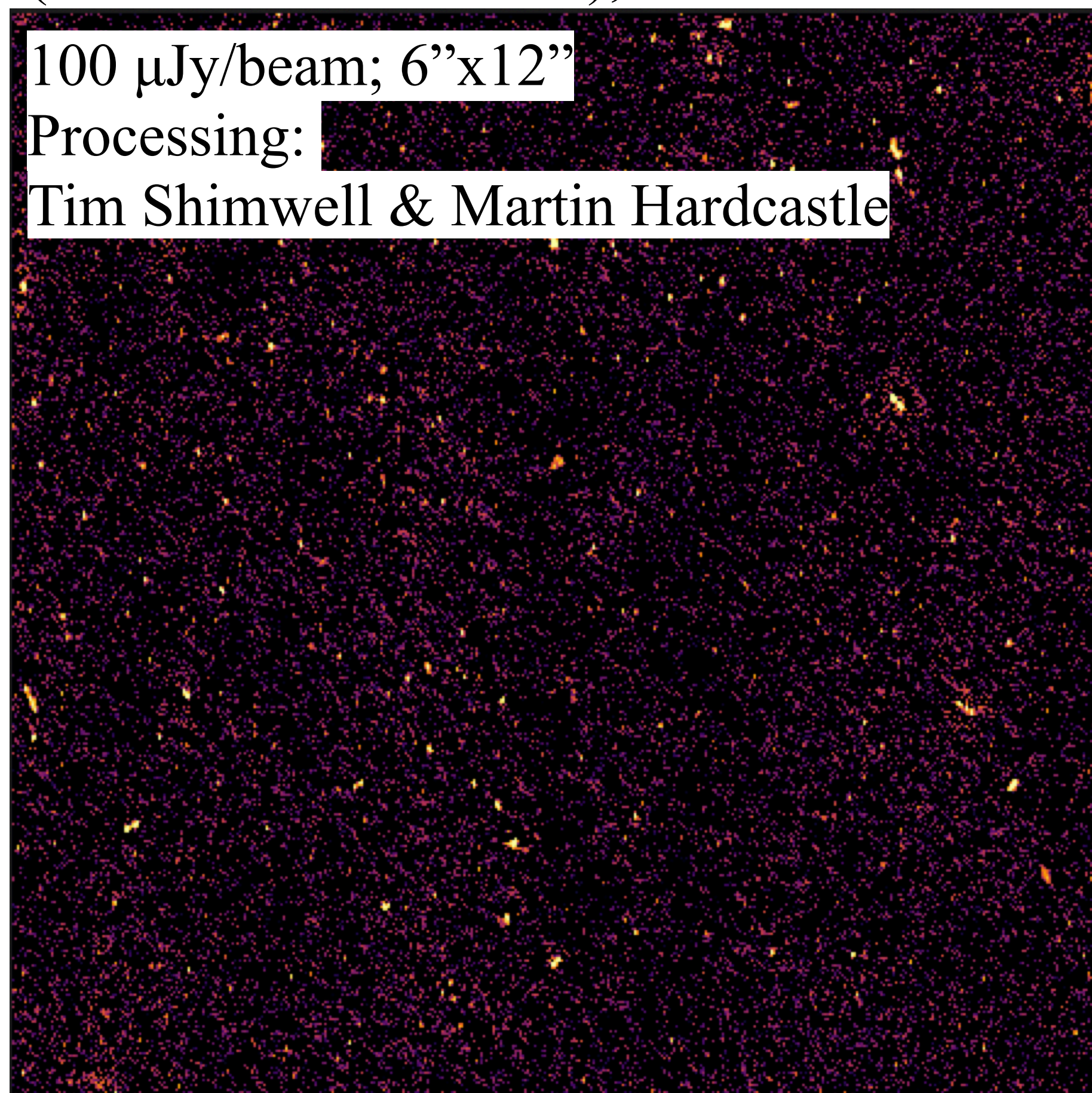


48h DDT LOFAR HBA
(+international stations); PI: Vardoulaki

100 μ Jy/beam; 6" x 12"

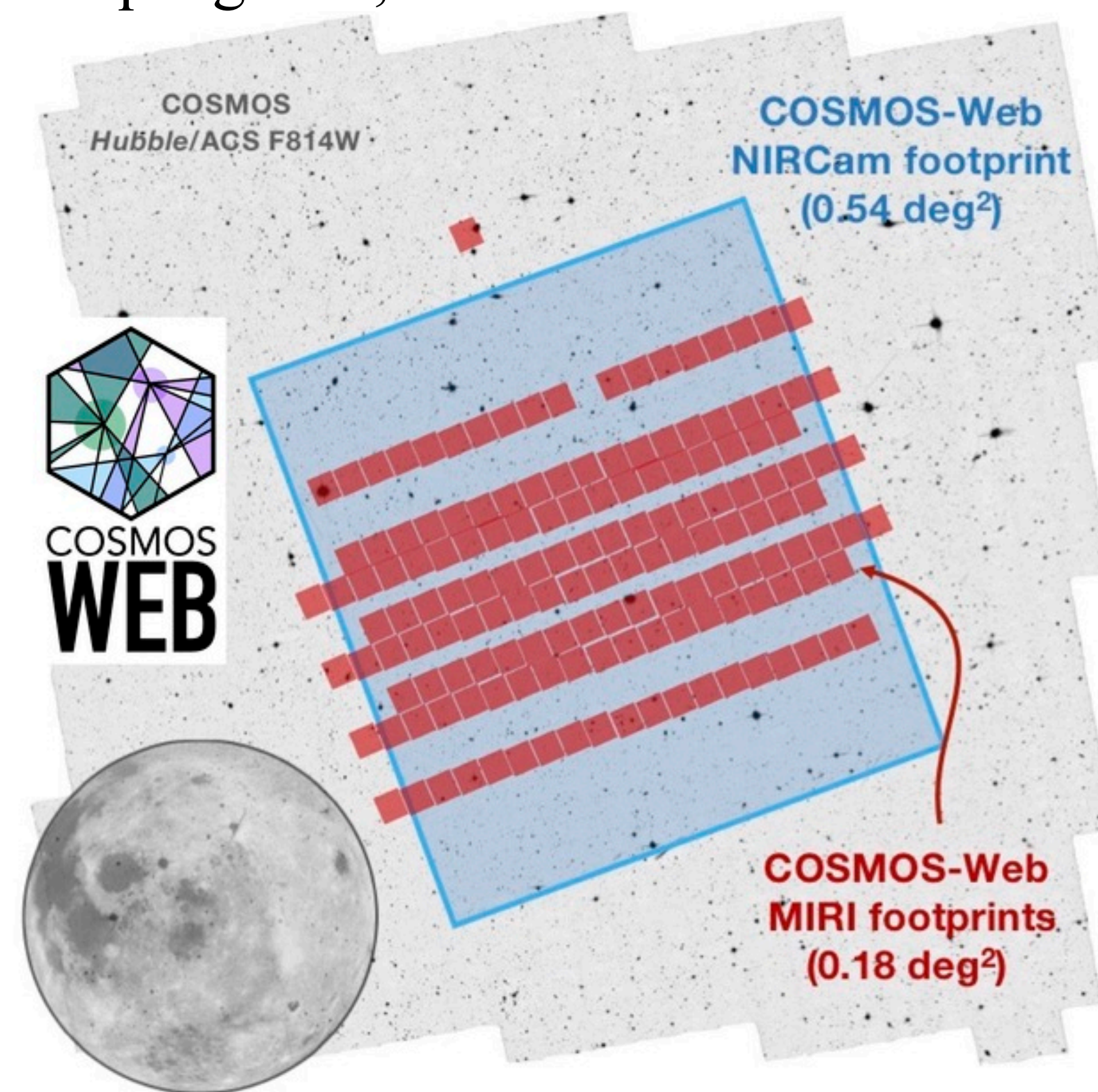
Processing:

Tim Shimwell & Martin Hardcastle



Vardoulaki+ in prep.

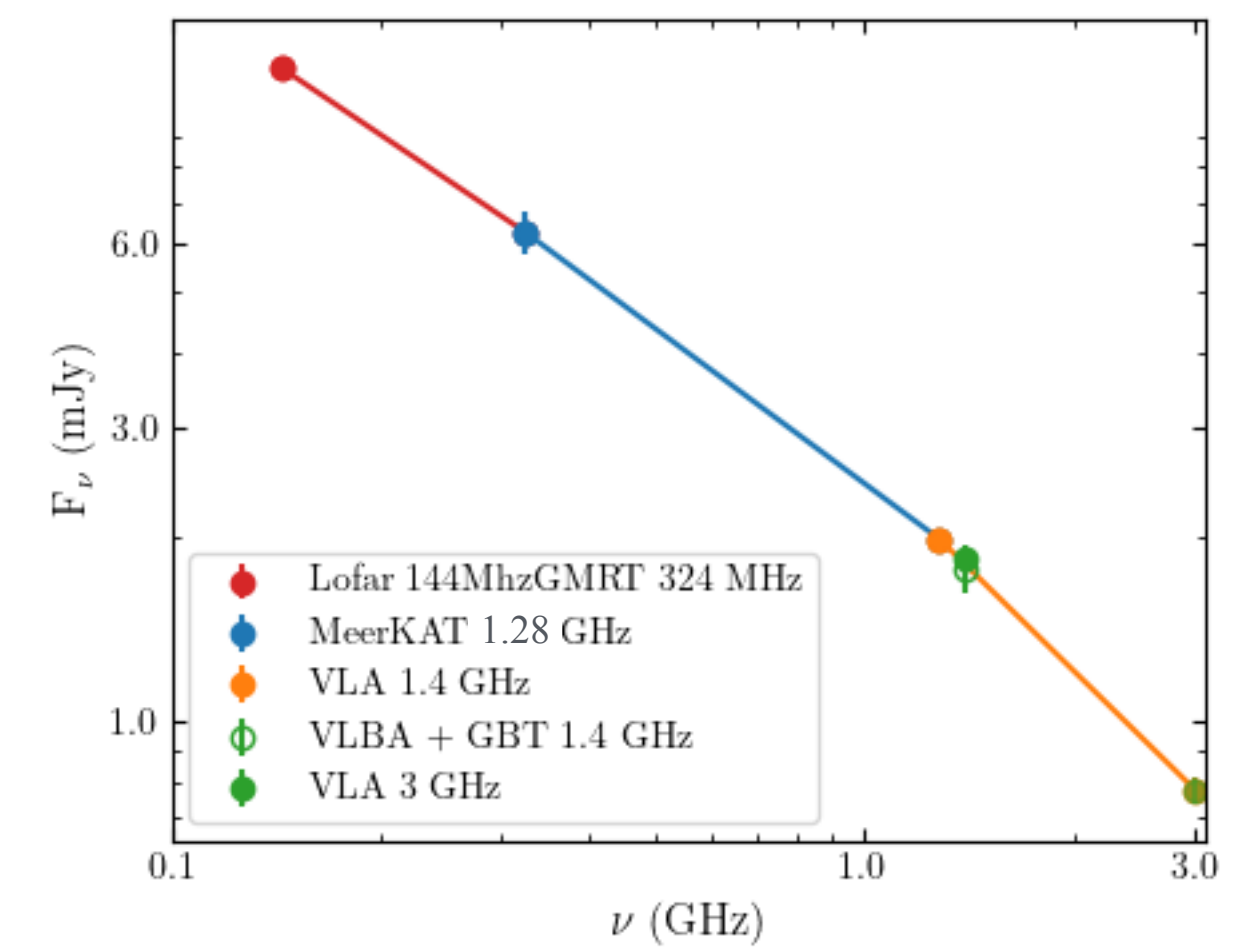
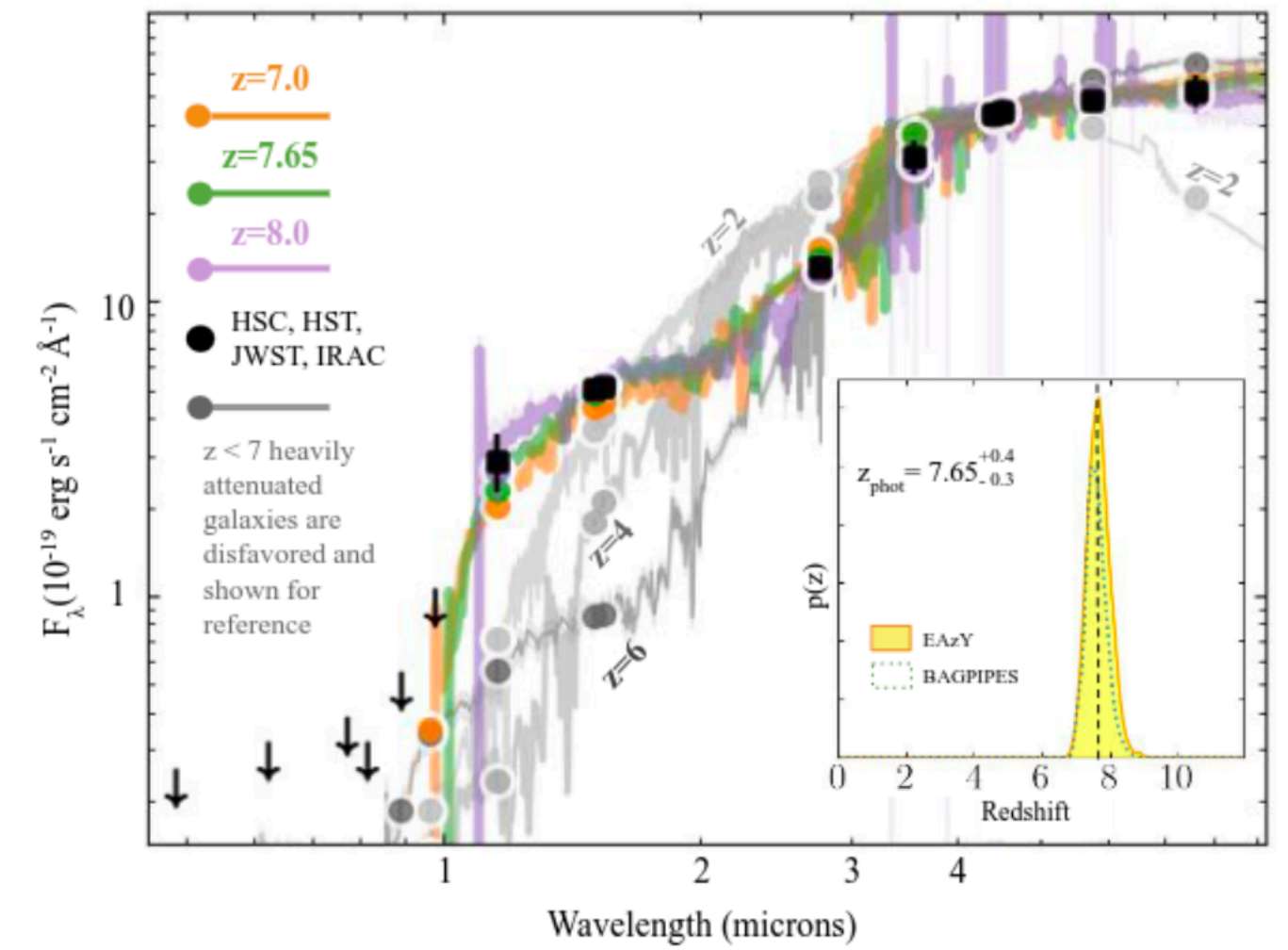
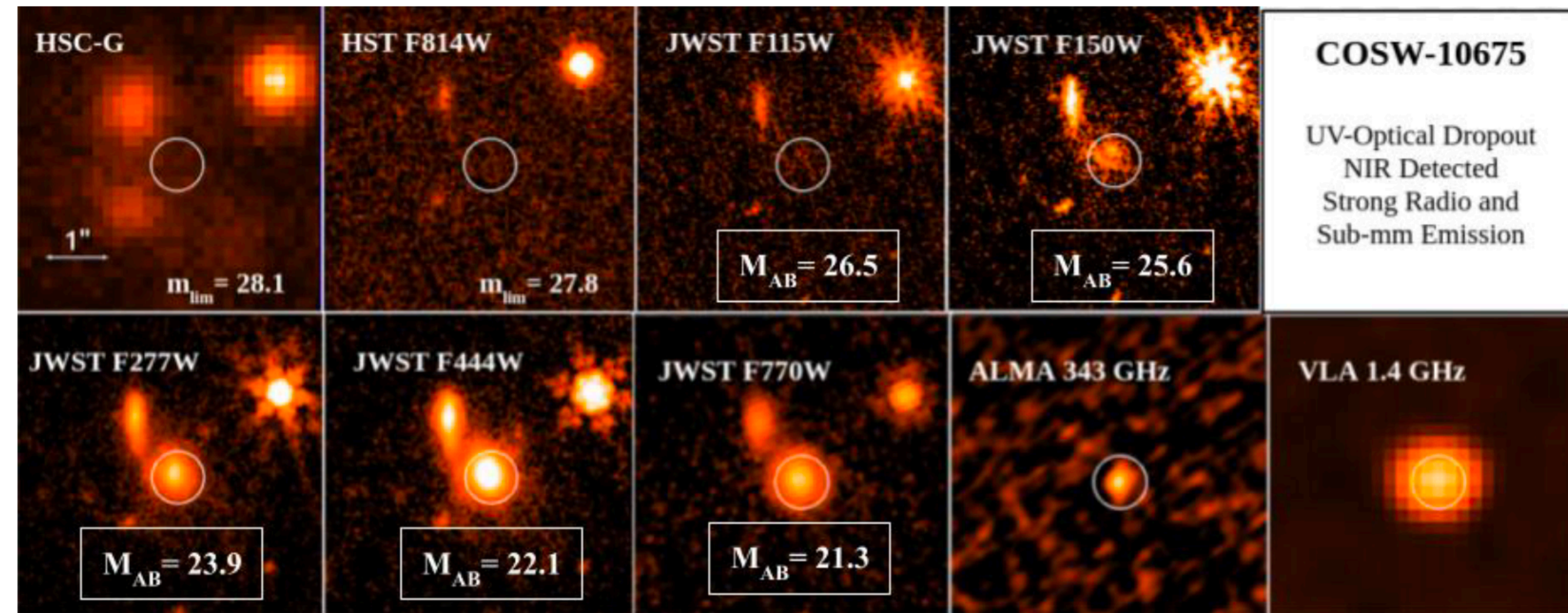
255 hour wide-field Cycle 1 JWST treasury
0.6 sq deg area, NIRCam + MIRI



Casey & Kartaltepe + incl.
Vardoulaki, ApJ, 954, 31



Highest z (7.7) obscured AGN



➔ Representative (but observationally scarce) AGN population

➔ $z_{\text{phot}} = 7.65 (+0.04, -0.03)$; $\log M^* = 11.92 \pm 0.06 M_{\text{sun}}$; $N_{\text{H}} > 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; $\alpha = 1.2$ ($S_{\nu} \sim \nu^{-\alpha}$)

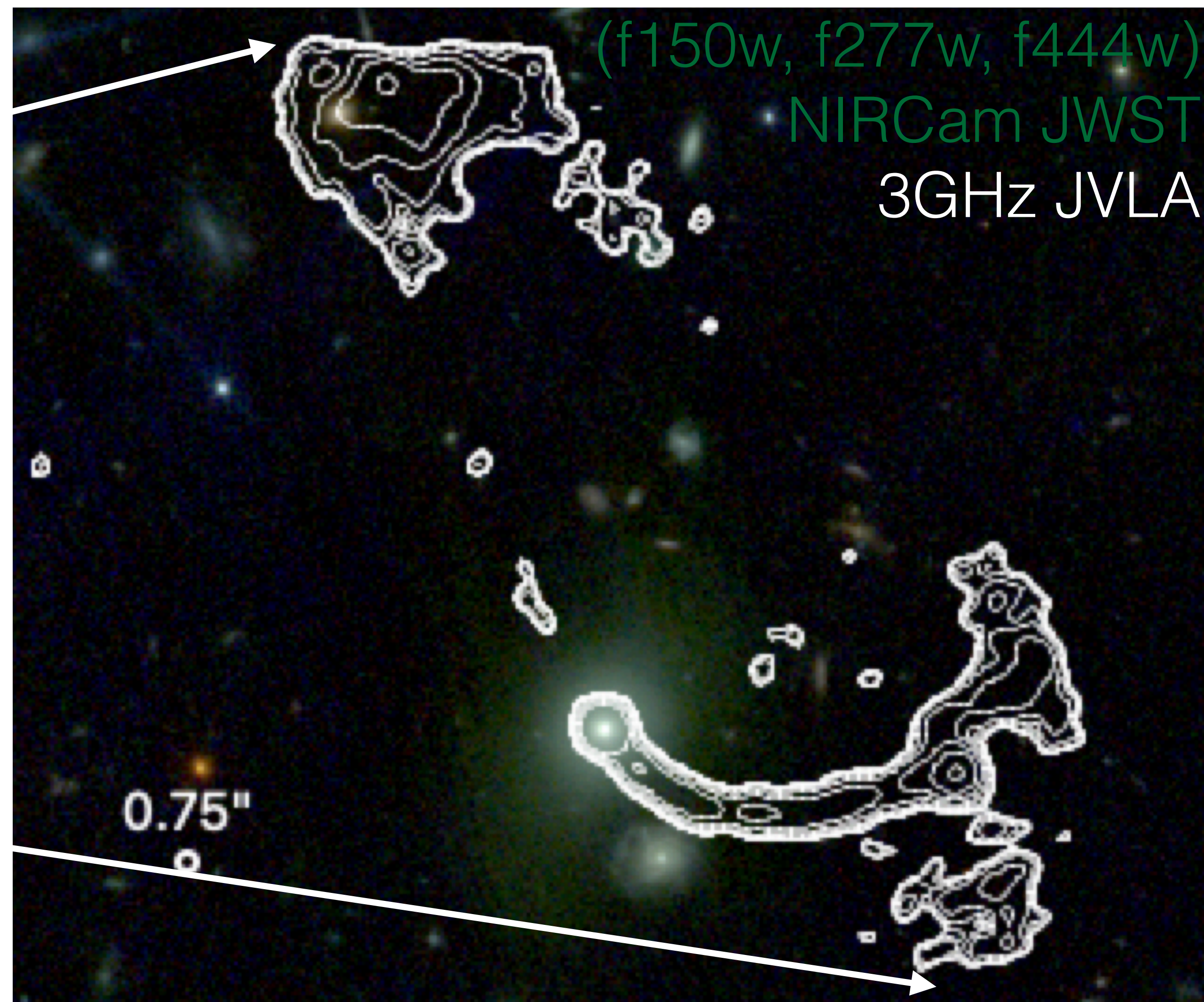
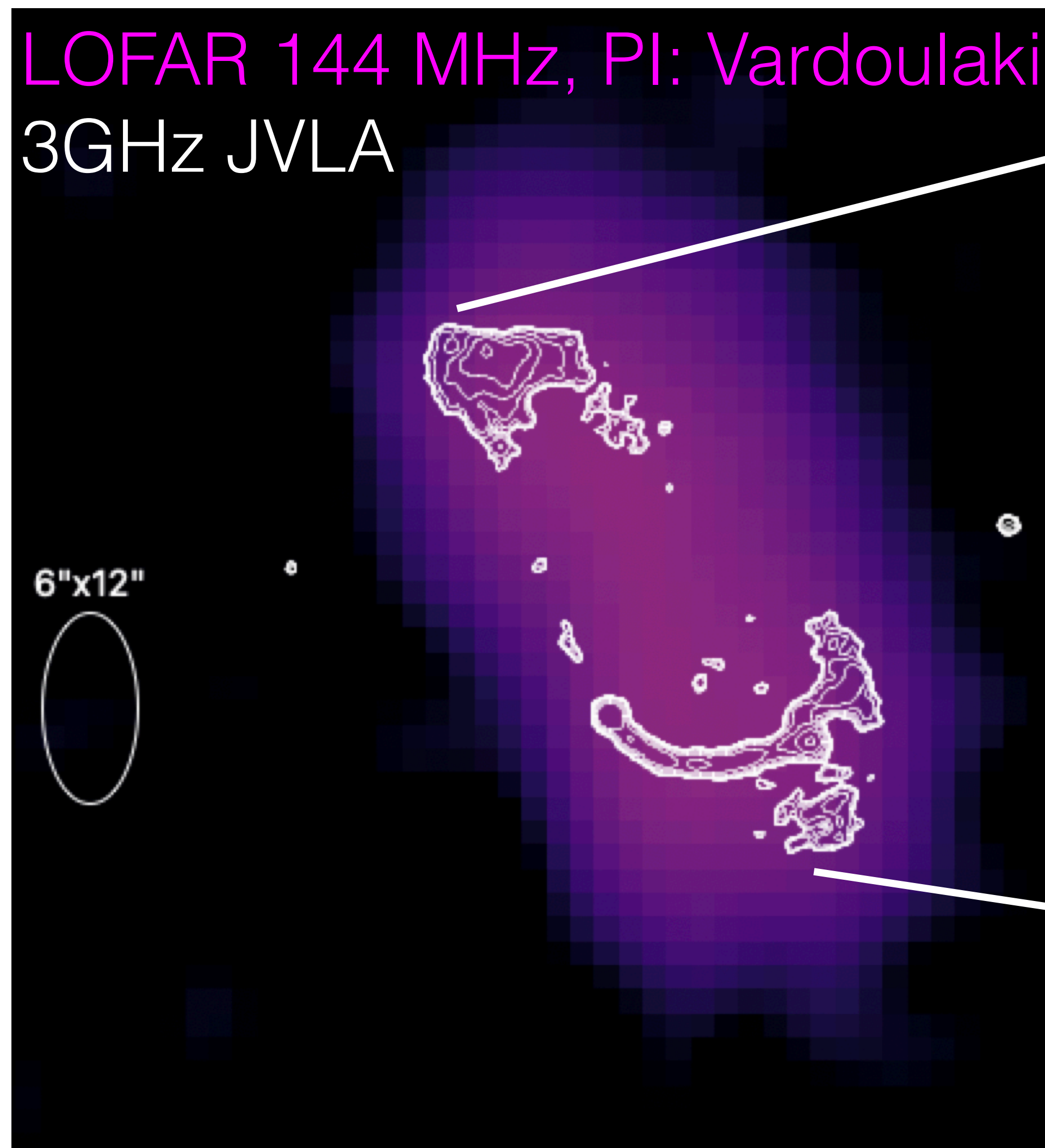
Lambrides, incl. Vardoulaki+23



sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples



LOFAR 144 MHz, PI: Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA



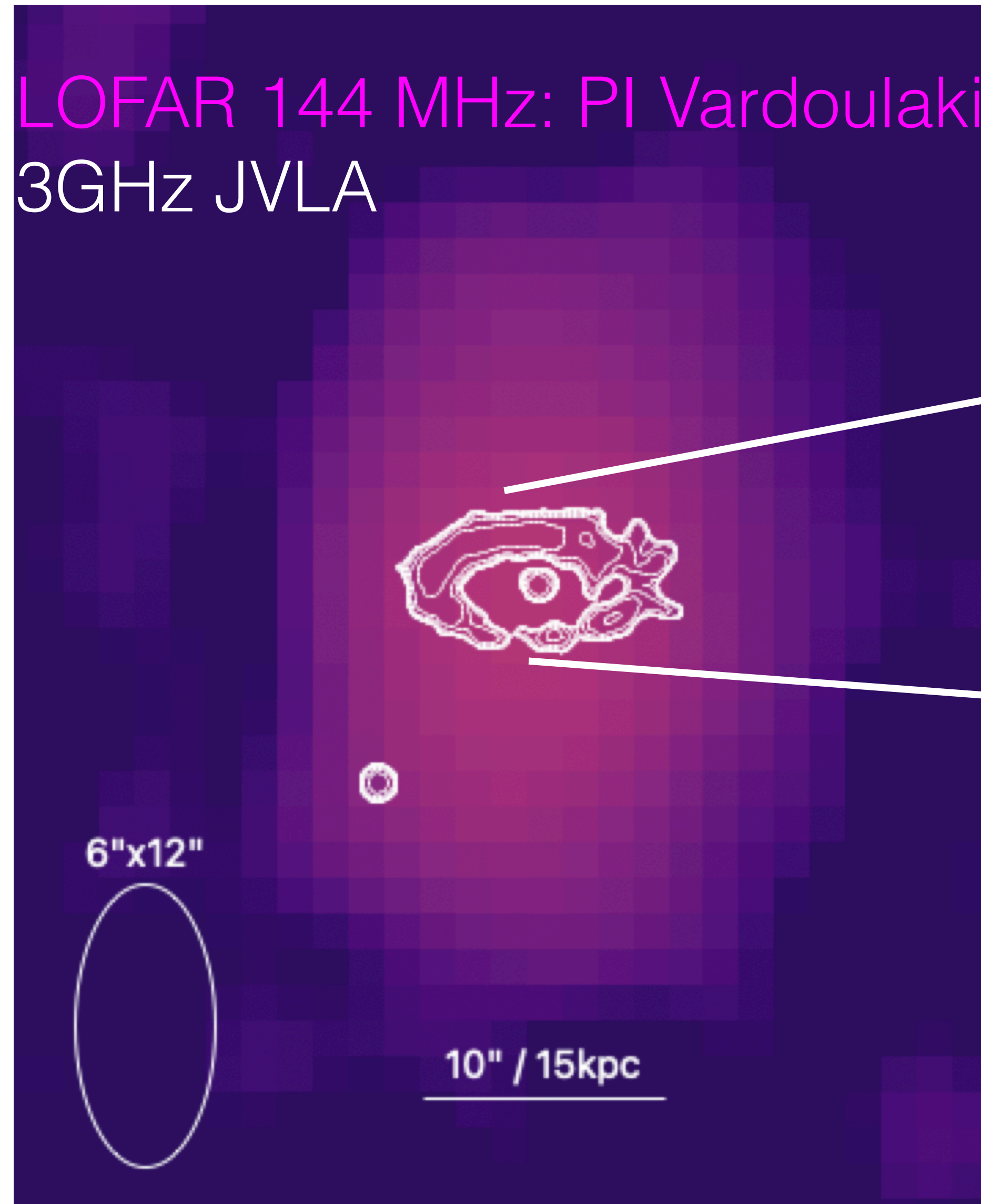
Vardoulaki+21, A&A, 627A, 142; Vardoulaki+19, A&A, 627A, 142



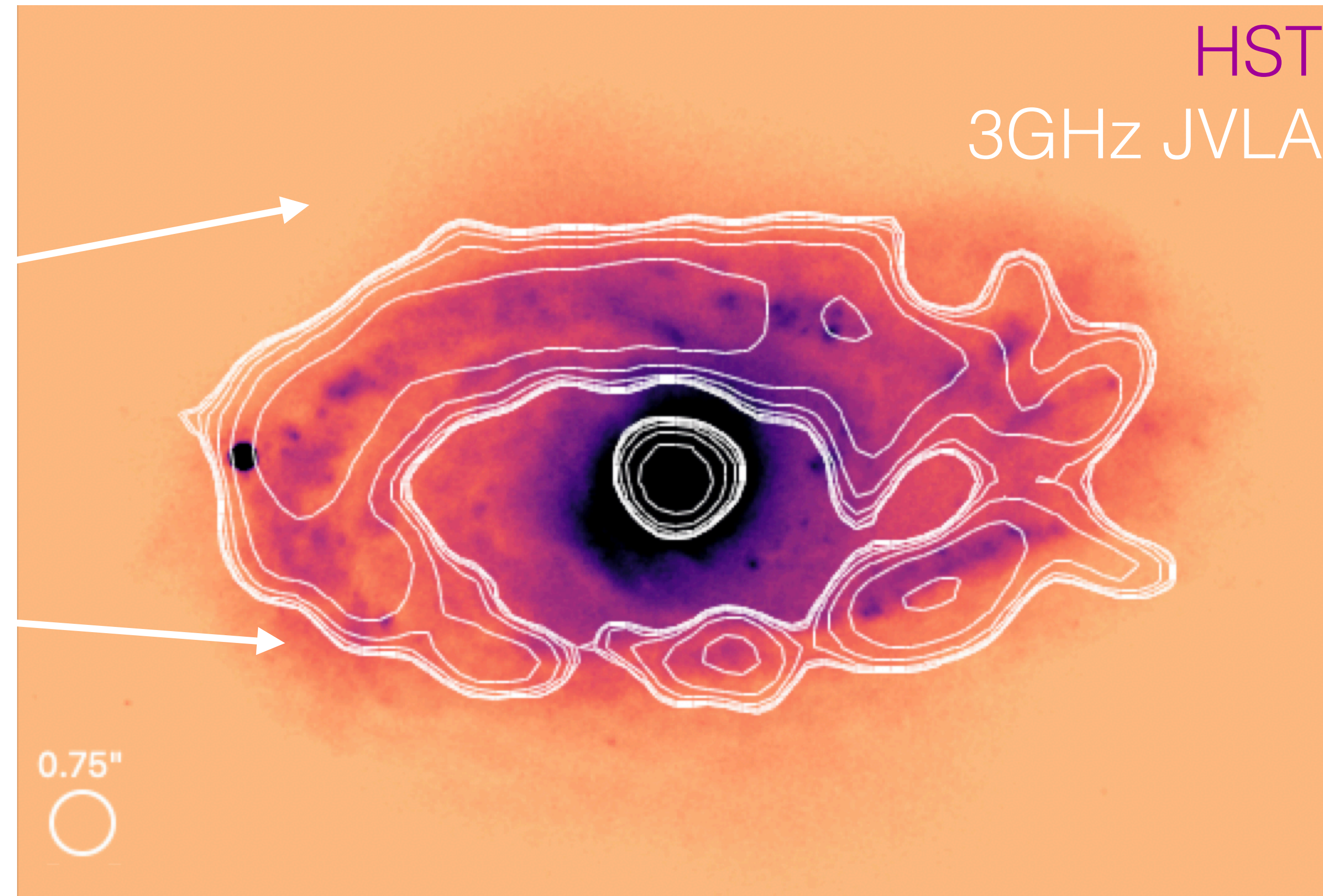
sub-arcsecond resolution: SFG examples



LOFAR 144 MHz: PI Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA



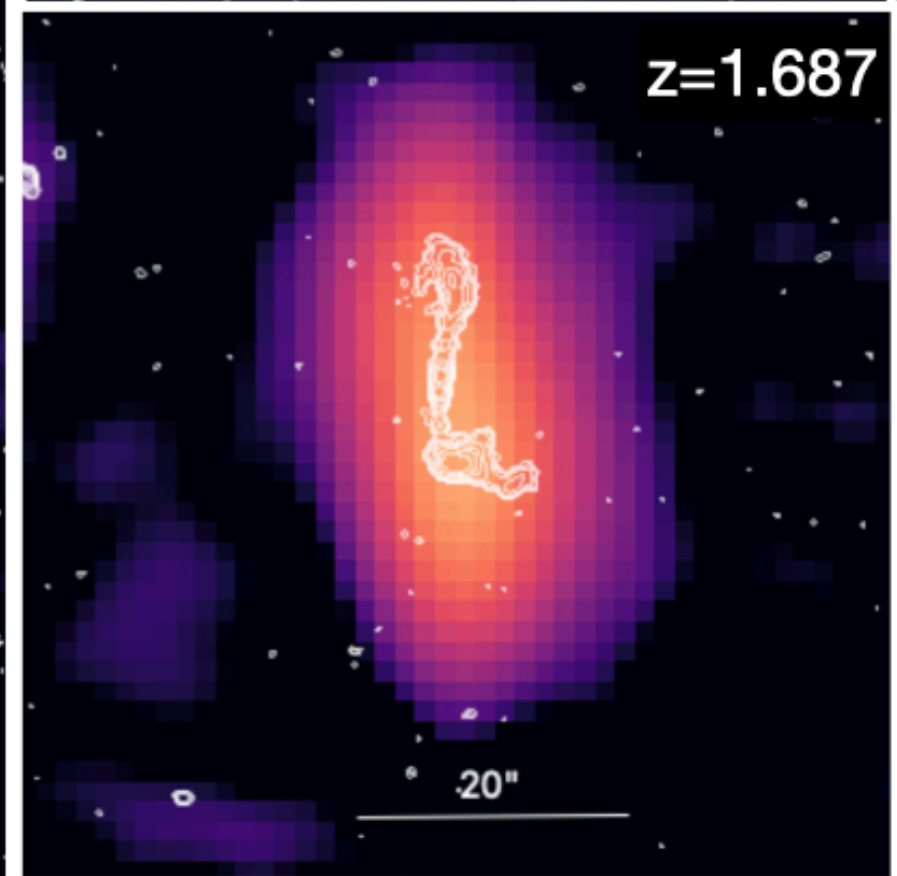
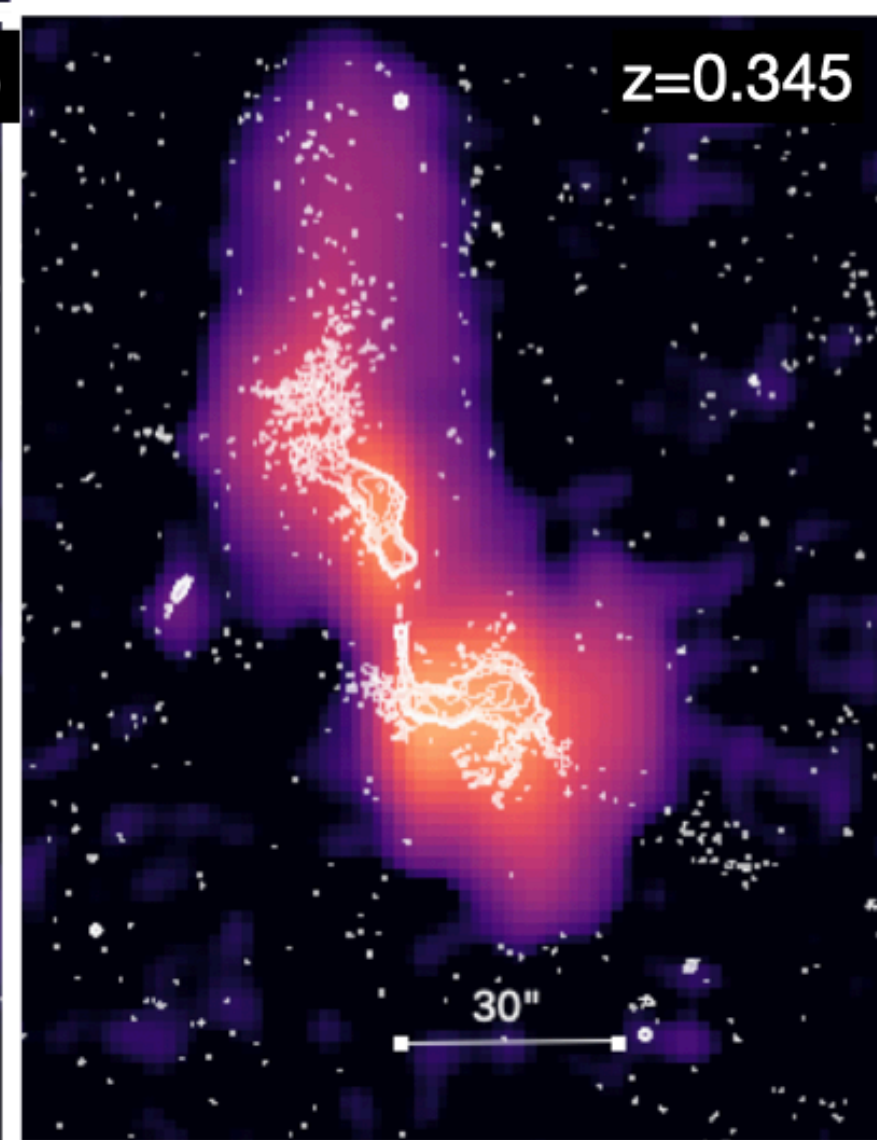
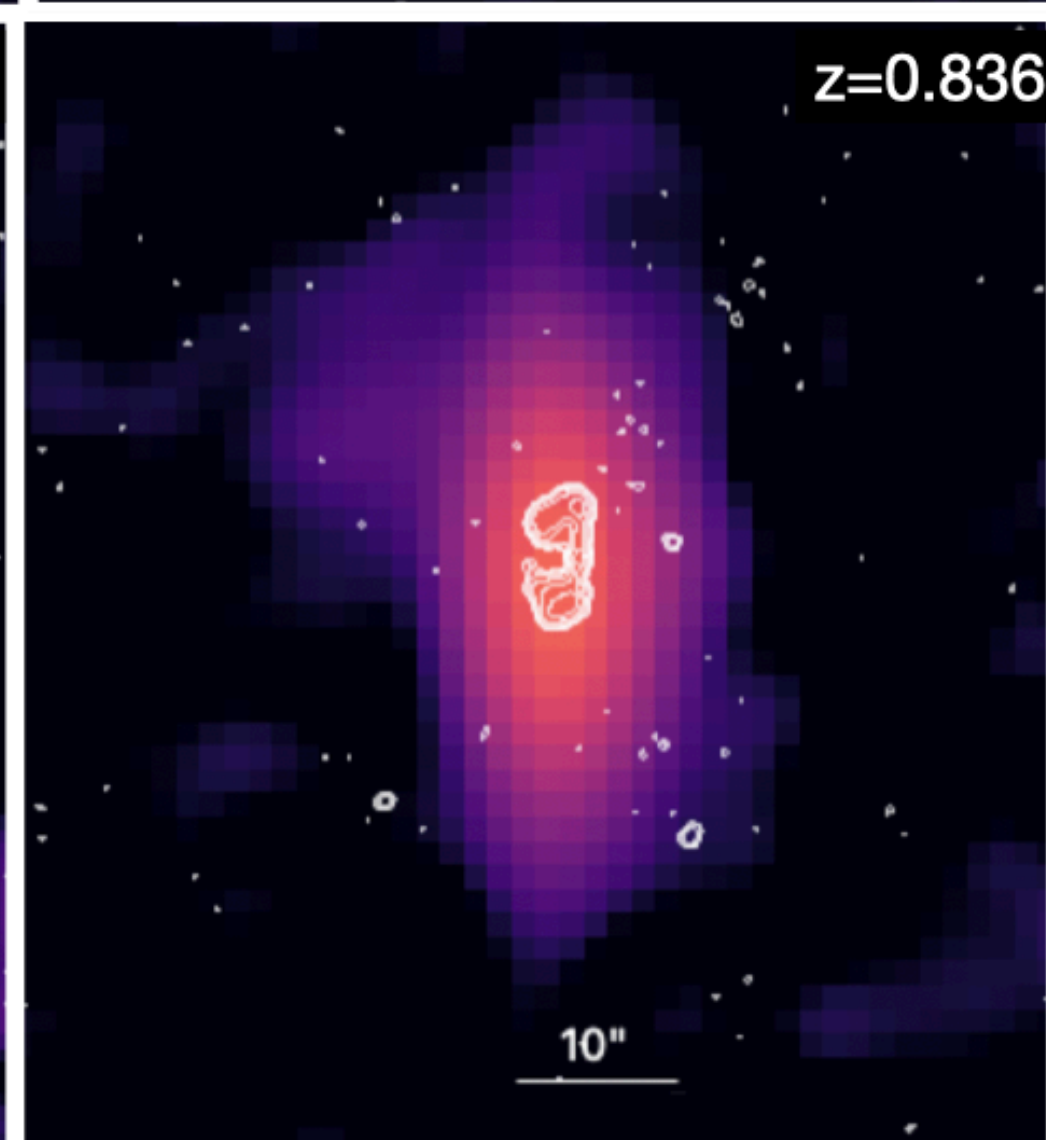
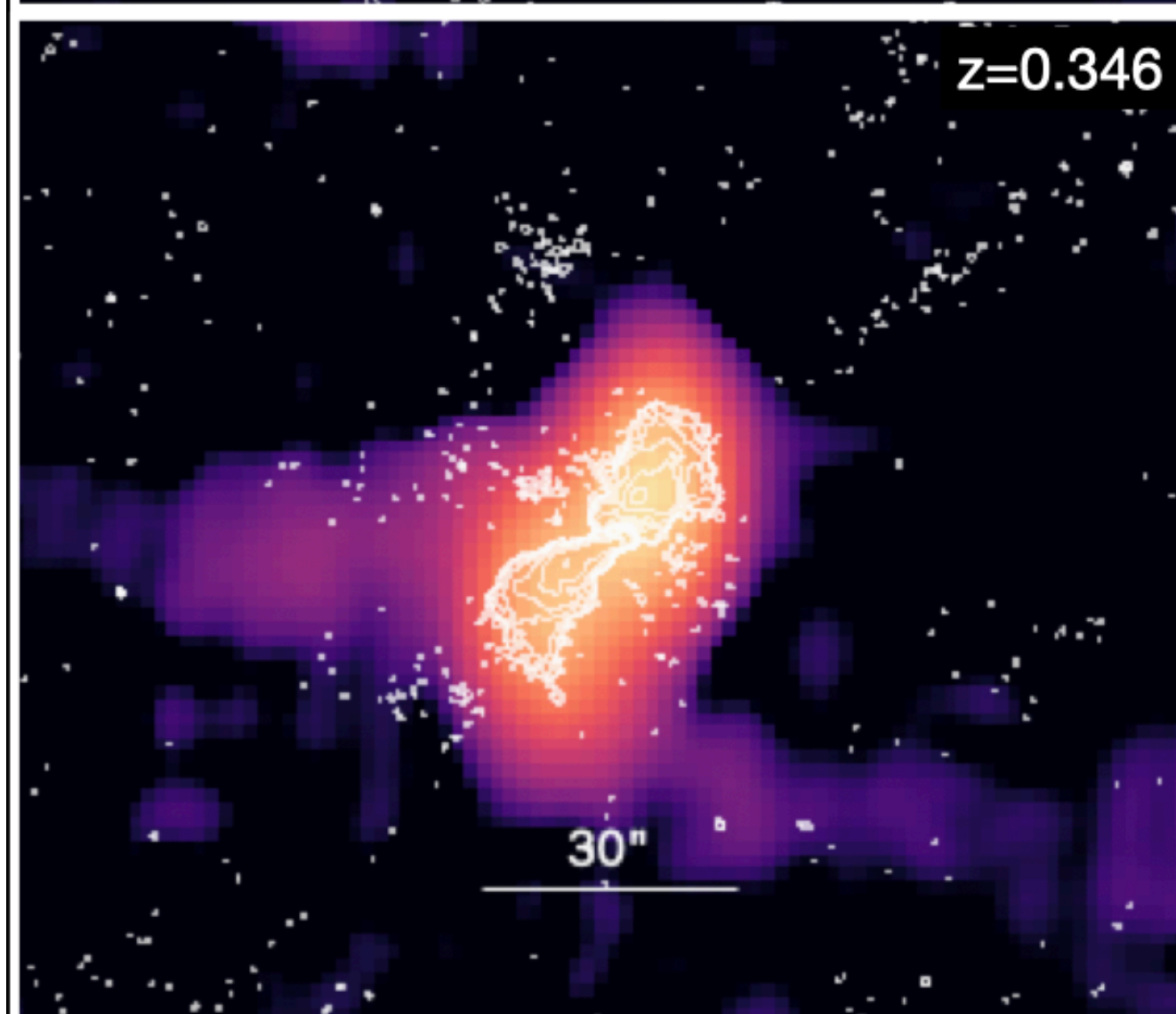
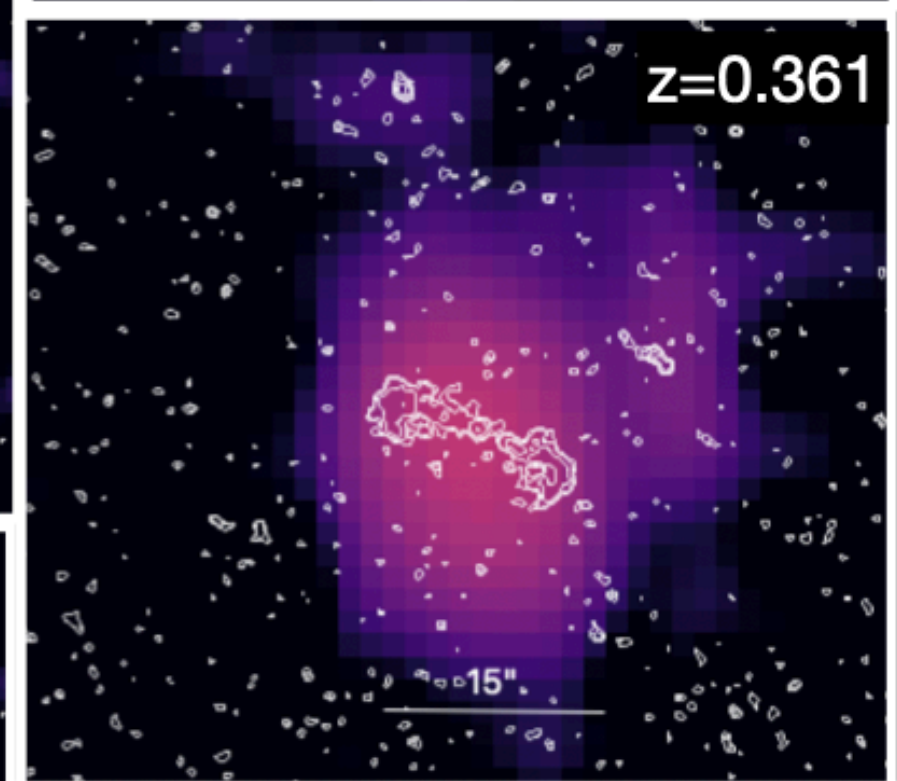
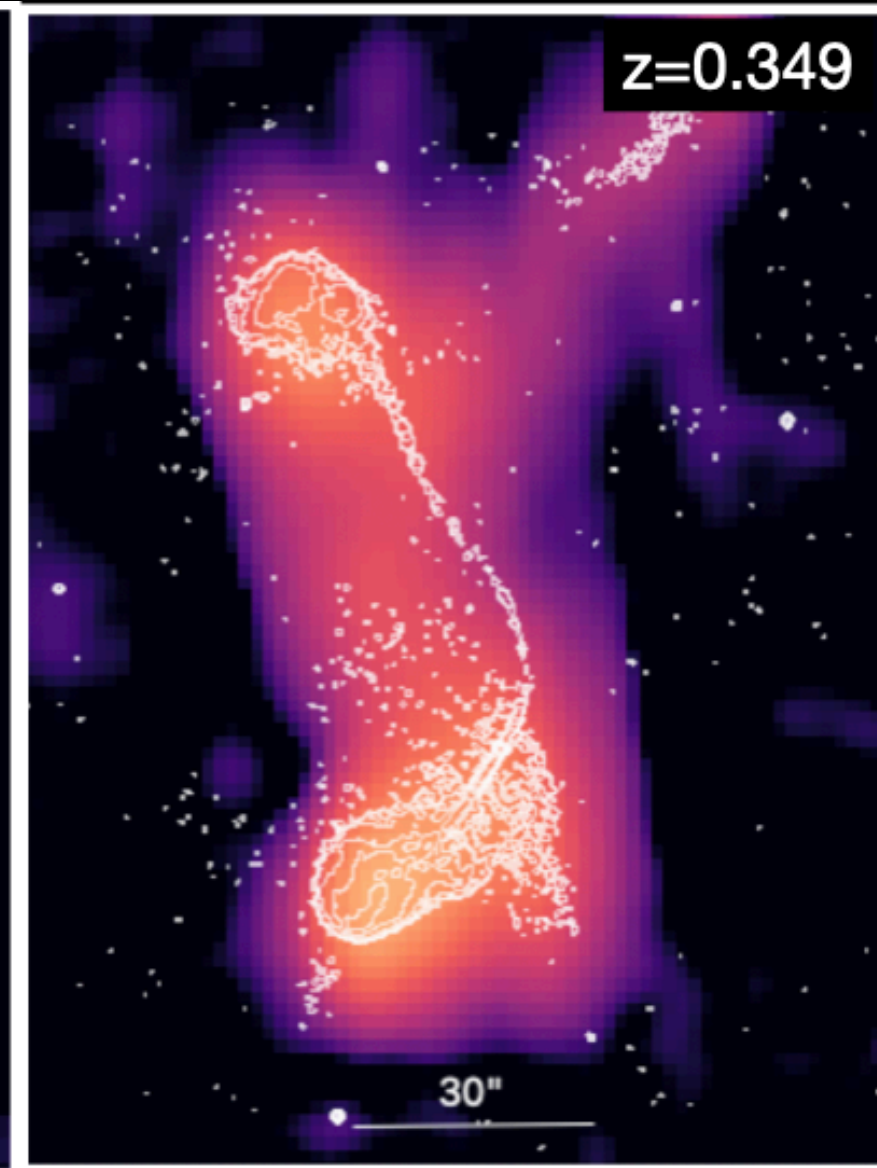
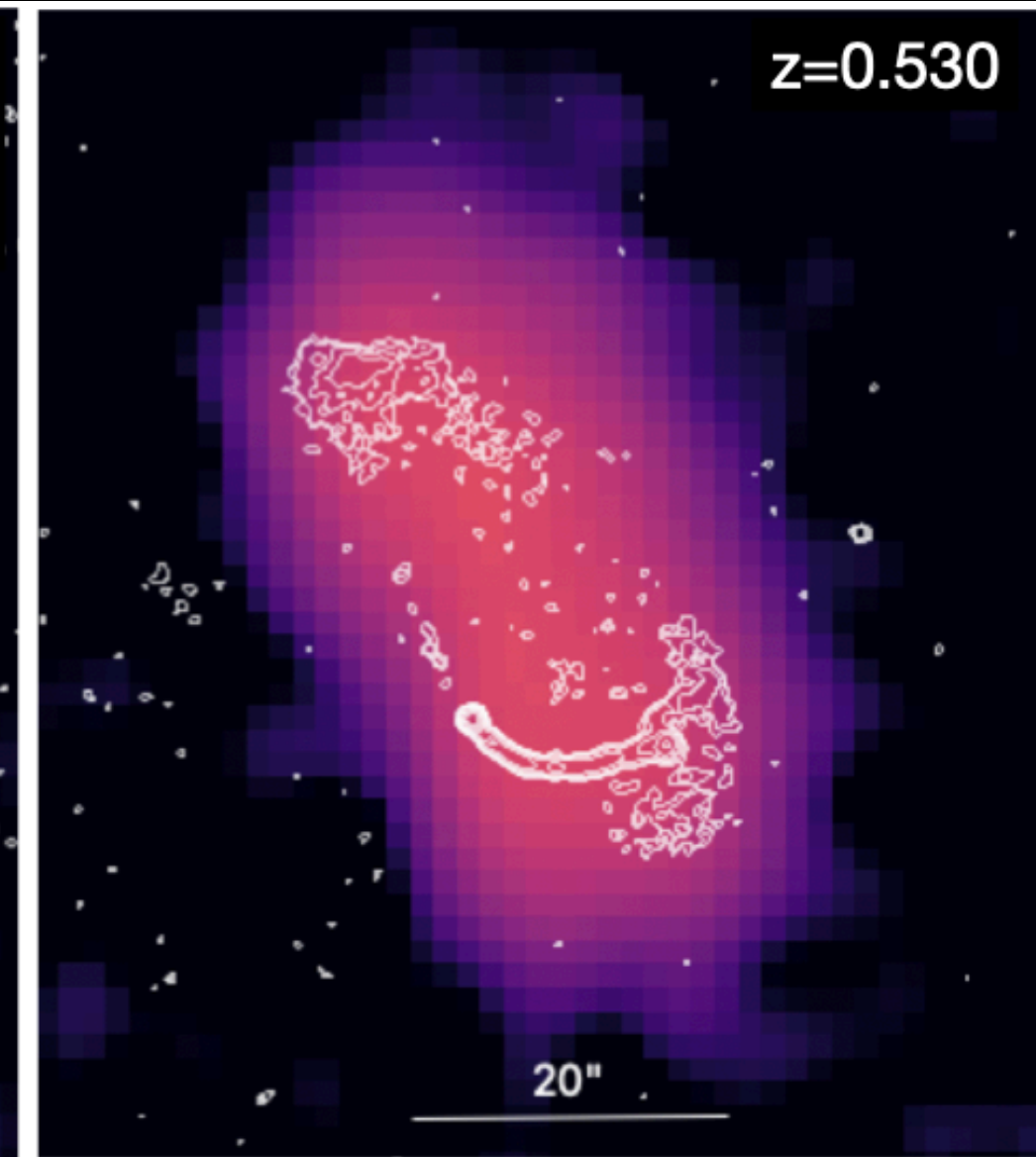
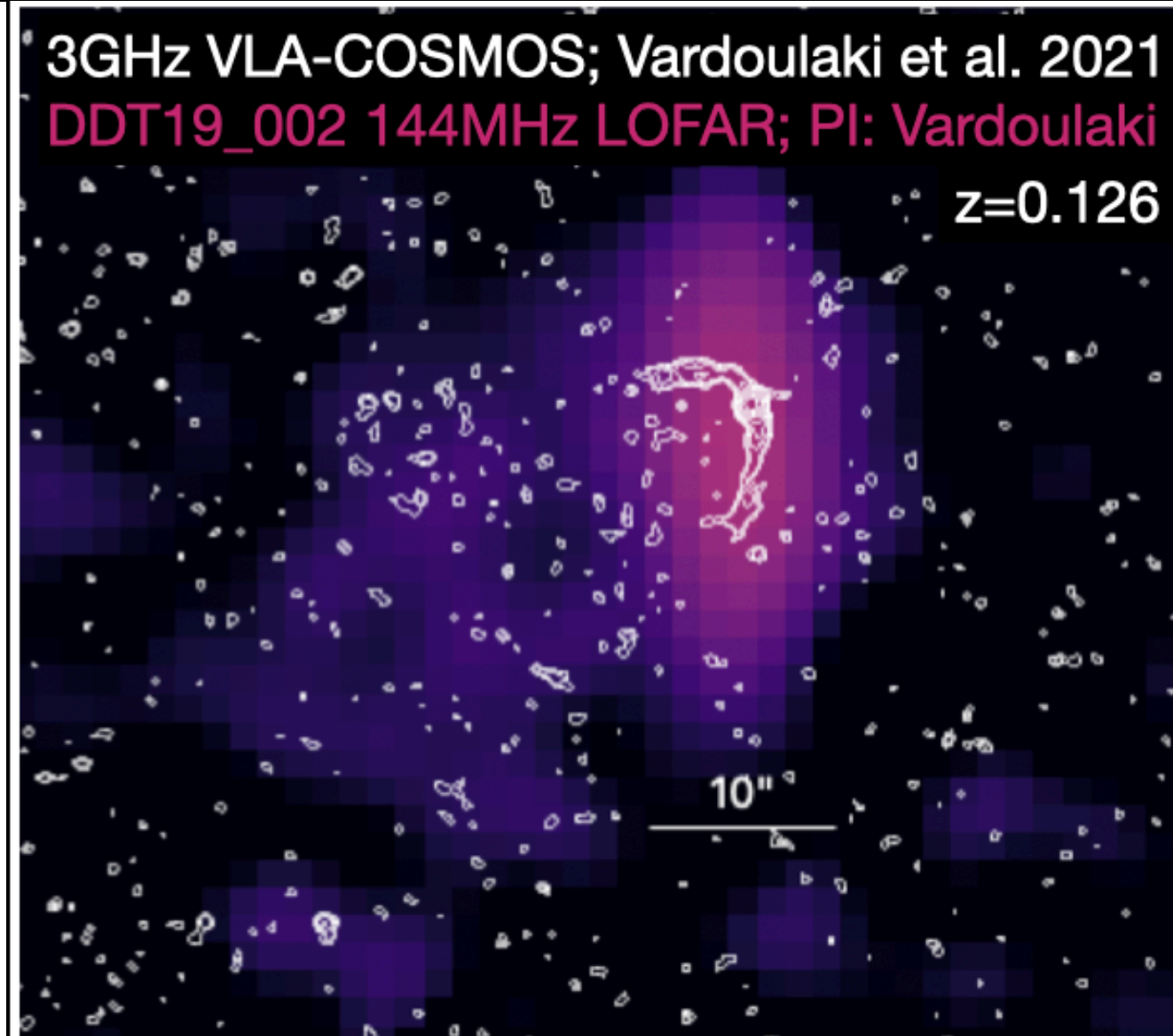
HST
3GHz JVLA



Vardoulaki+19, A&A, 627A, 142

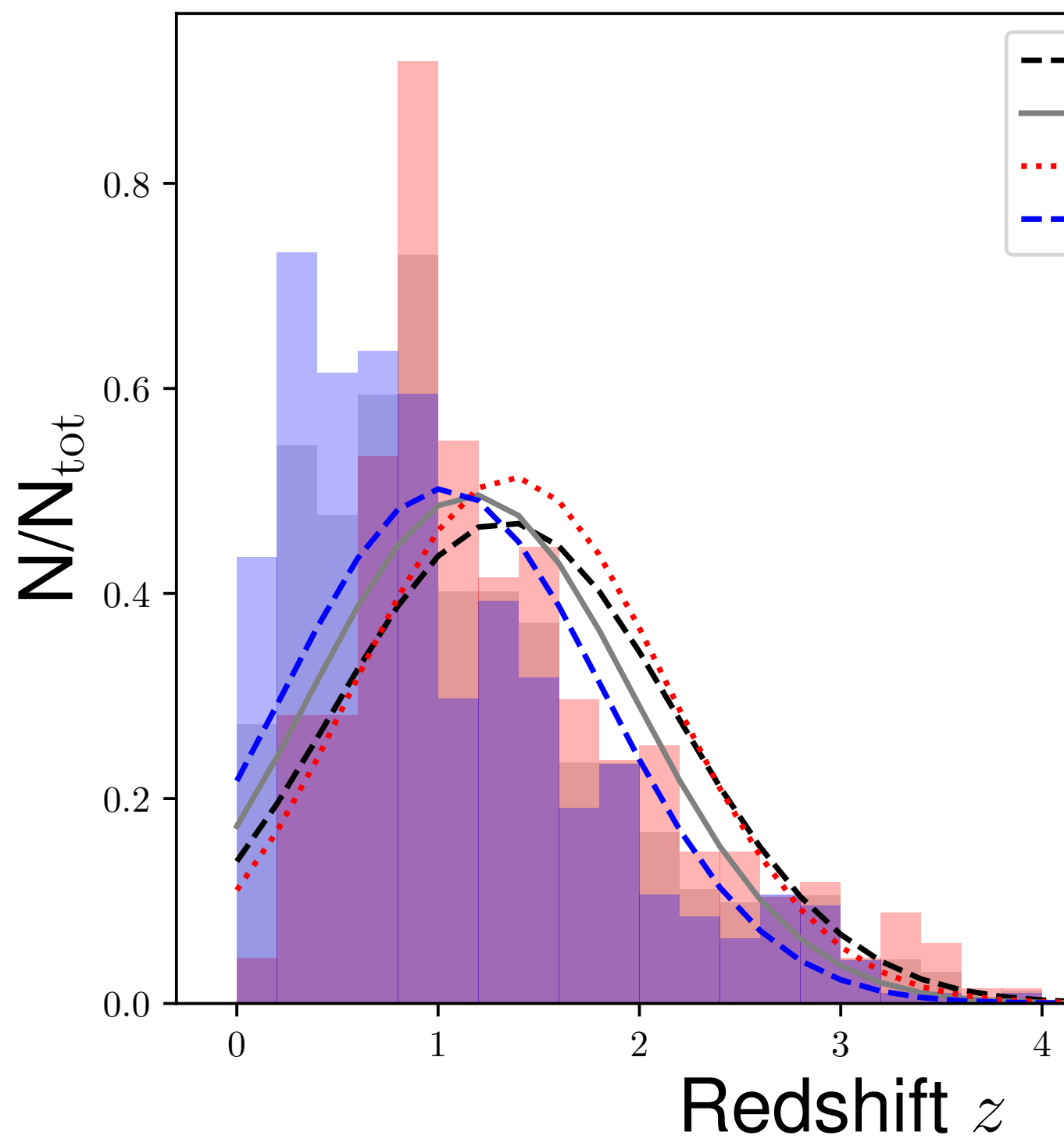


144 MHz v 3 GHz: AGN examples

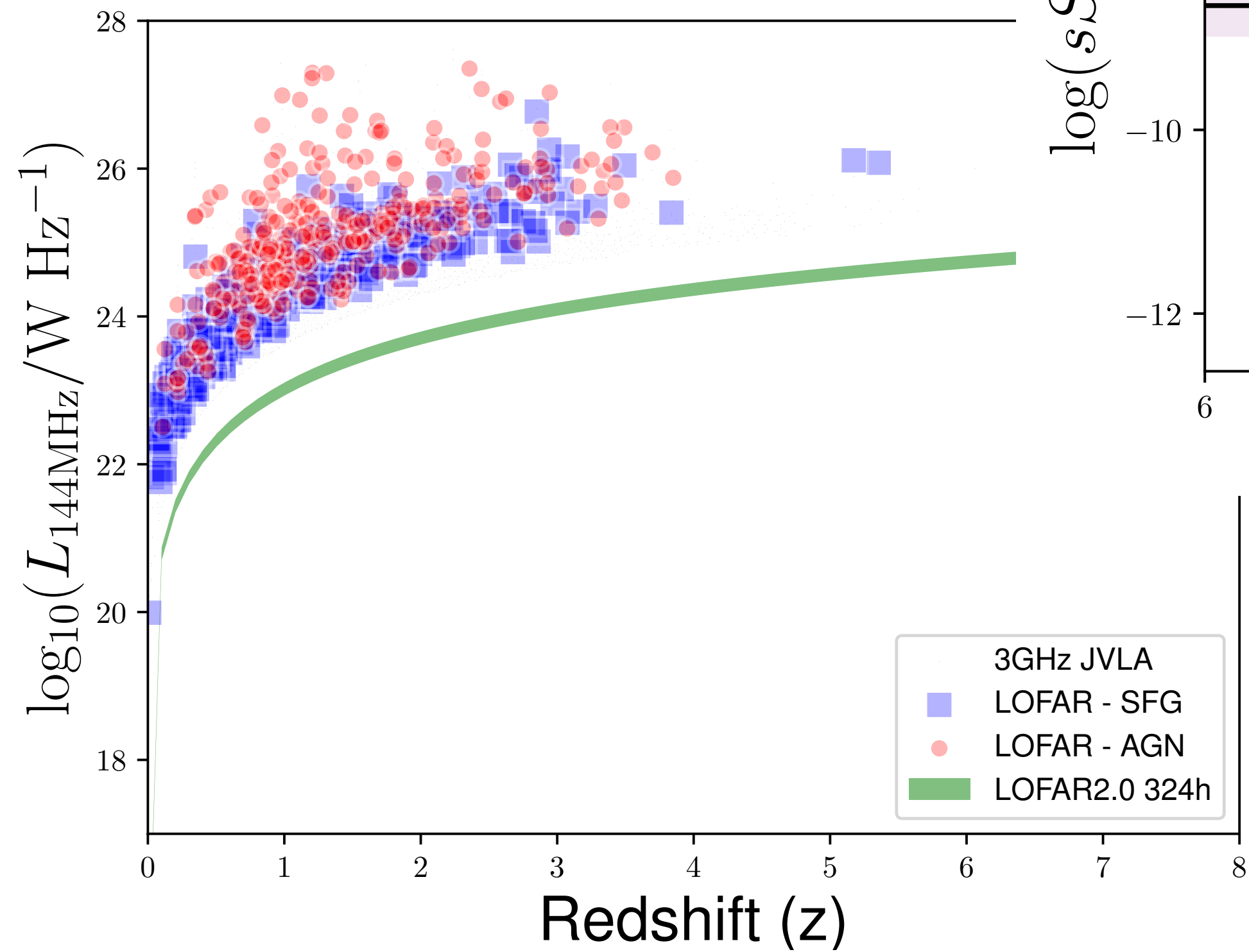




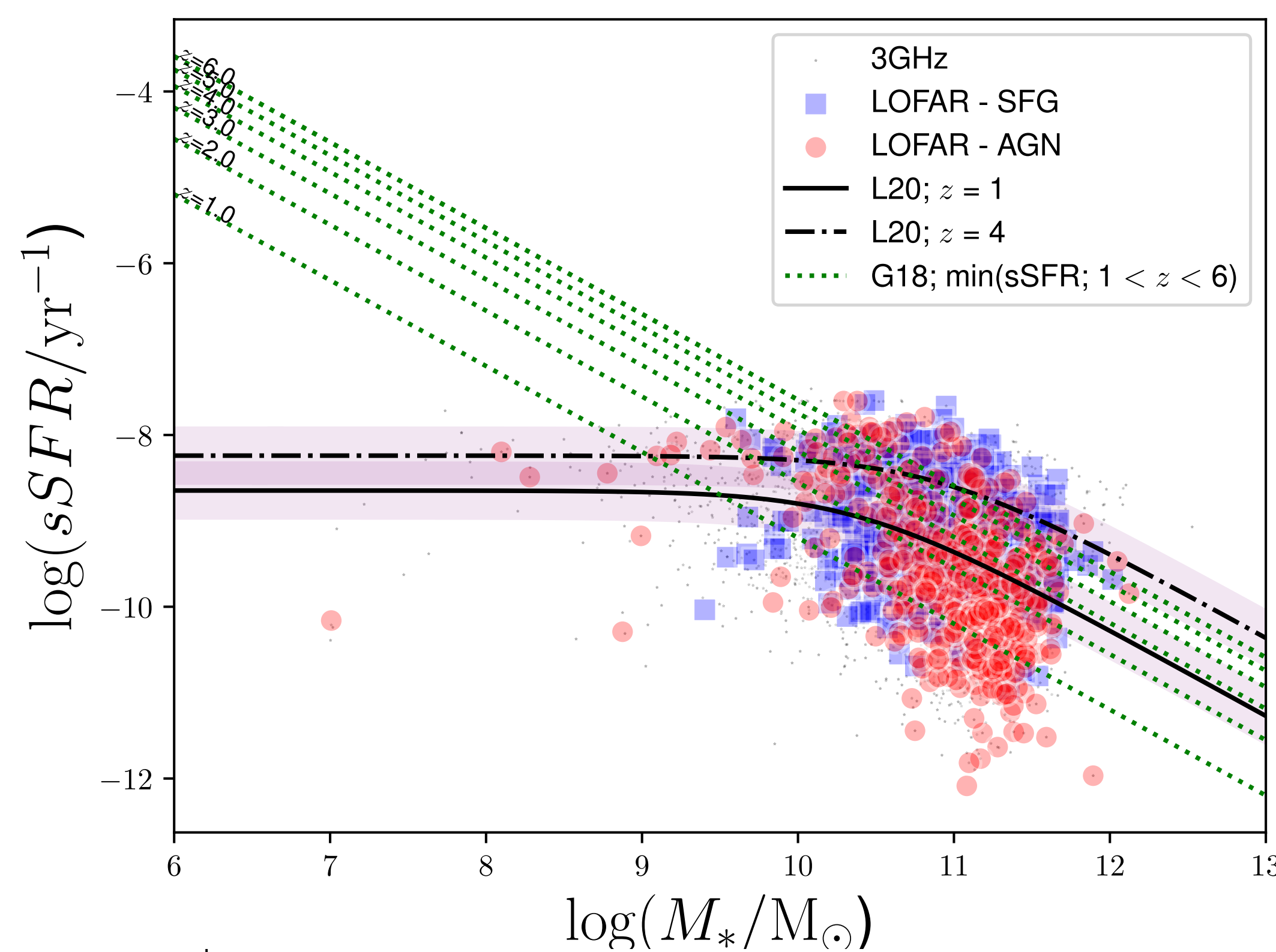
Early analysis - DDT19_002 LOFAR



--- 3GHz - Smolčić+17b
 — LOFAR - DDT19_002
 ... LOFAR - AGN
 - - - LOFAR - SFG



3GHz JVLA
 ■ LOFAR - SFG
 ● LOFAR - AGN
 ■ LOFAR2.0 324h



3GHz
 ■ LOFAR - SFG
 ● LOFAR - AGN
 — L20; $z = 1$
 - - - L20; $z = 4$
 ... G18; $\min(\text{sSFR}; 1 < z < 6)$

➔ $100 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$, 144MHz
 ➔ ~ 2000 sources (out of 11K at 3GHz)
 ➔ Missing fainter radio sources

3GHz data & classification from Vardoulaki+21a, A&A, 648A, 102

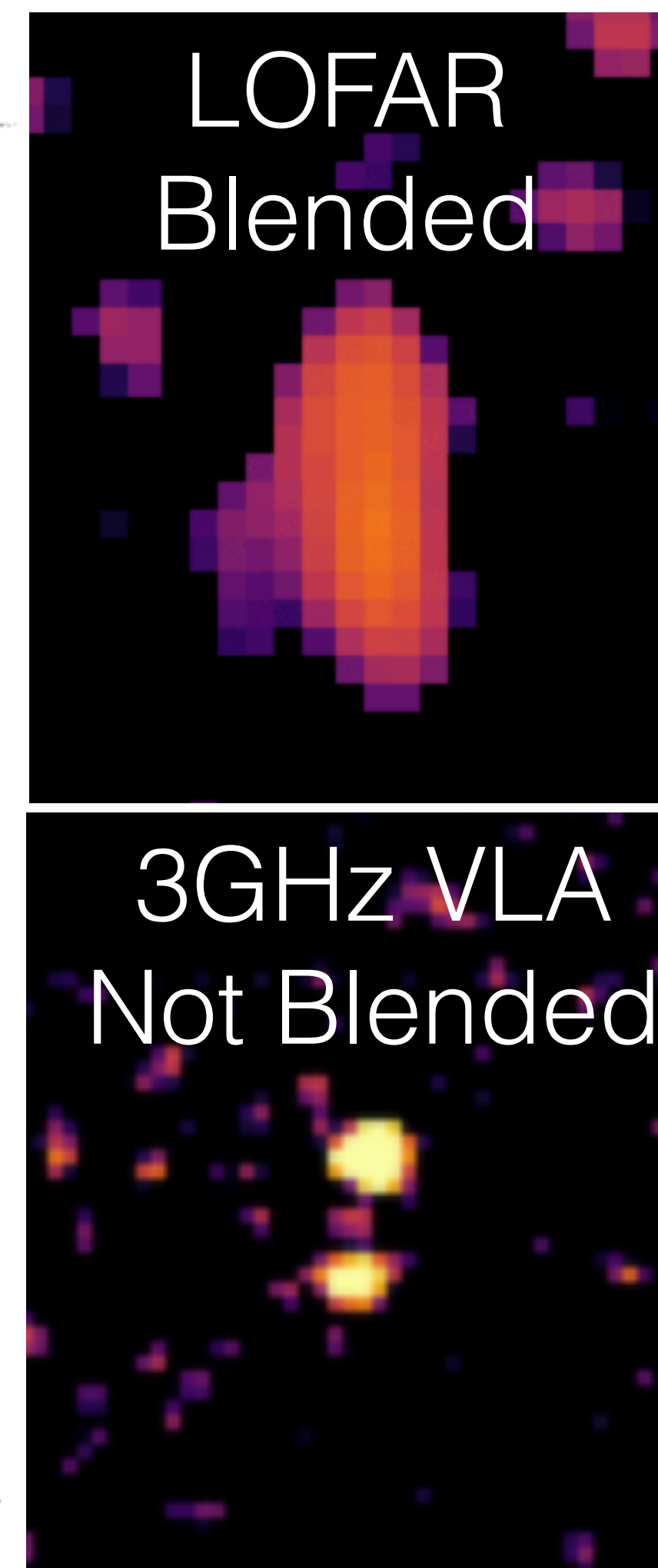
Vardoulaki+in prep.



- ➔ used ~200k priors
- ➔ performed PSF fitting with fixed positions
- ➔ ran MonteCarlo simulations to correct the flux bias and uncertainties

- ➔ 1873 detections with $S/N > 3$
- ➔ Not suitable for extended sources

- ➔ At hand: Super-deblending catalog with FIR & radio fluxes (LOFAR HBA 144 MHz, VLA 1.4 & 3 GHz, GMRT 310 & 600 MHz and MeerKAT 1.3 GHz)
- ➔ Radio spectral index analysis (masters thesis - Loukas Doukas, NOA)



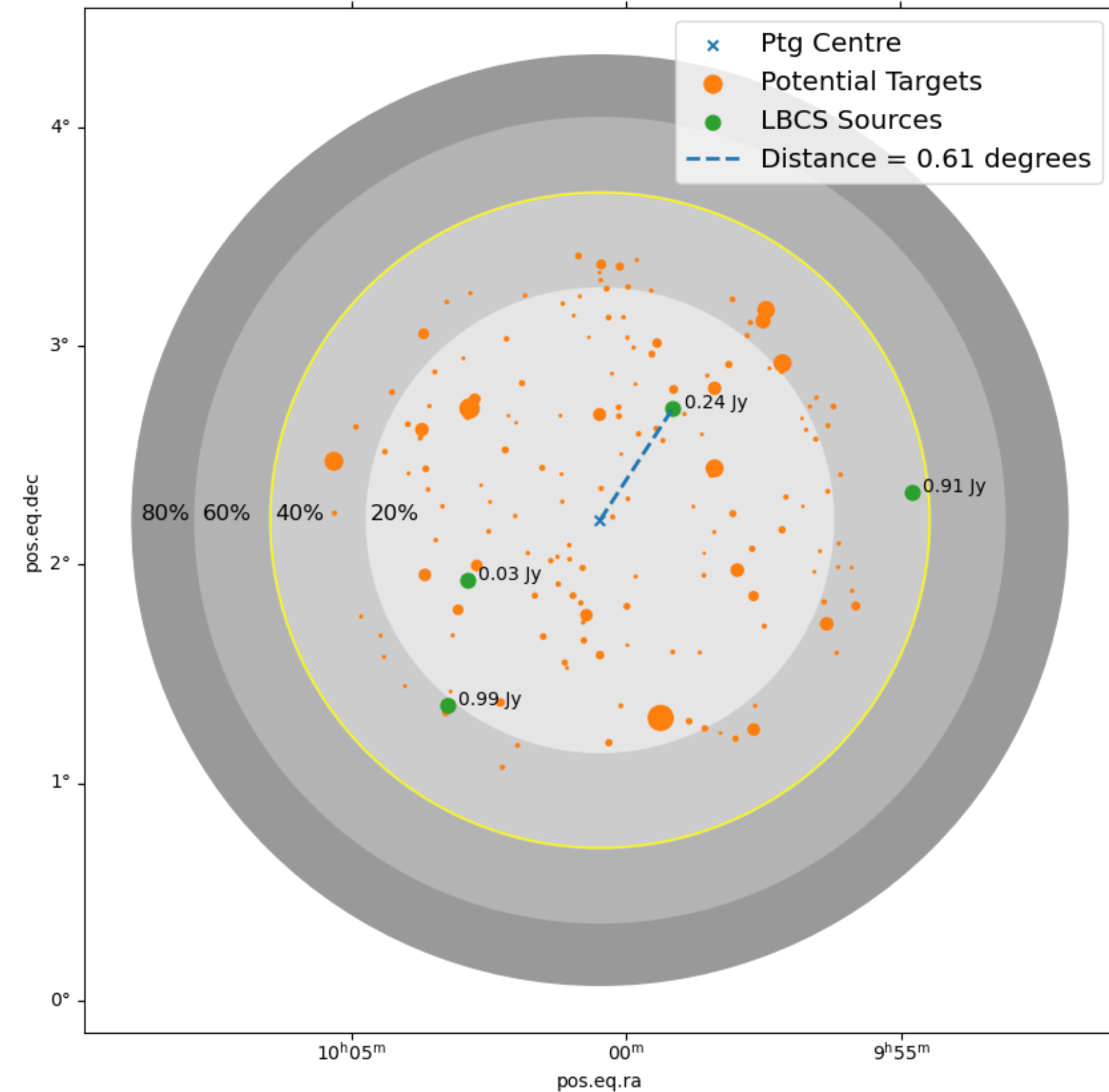
Vardoulaki+in prep.



LOFAR-VLBI - COSMOS+02deg



- ➔ cwl VLBI pipeline (Morabito et al.)
- ➔ In processing - 48h (12x4h)
- ➔ Good calibrators in COSMOS
- ➔ Intermediate resolution $\sim 2''$ (similar to 1.4GHz)
- ➔ Target resolution sub-arcsec (similar to 3 GHz)
- ➔ 1 year - full field - in progress

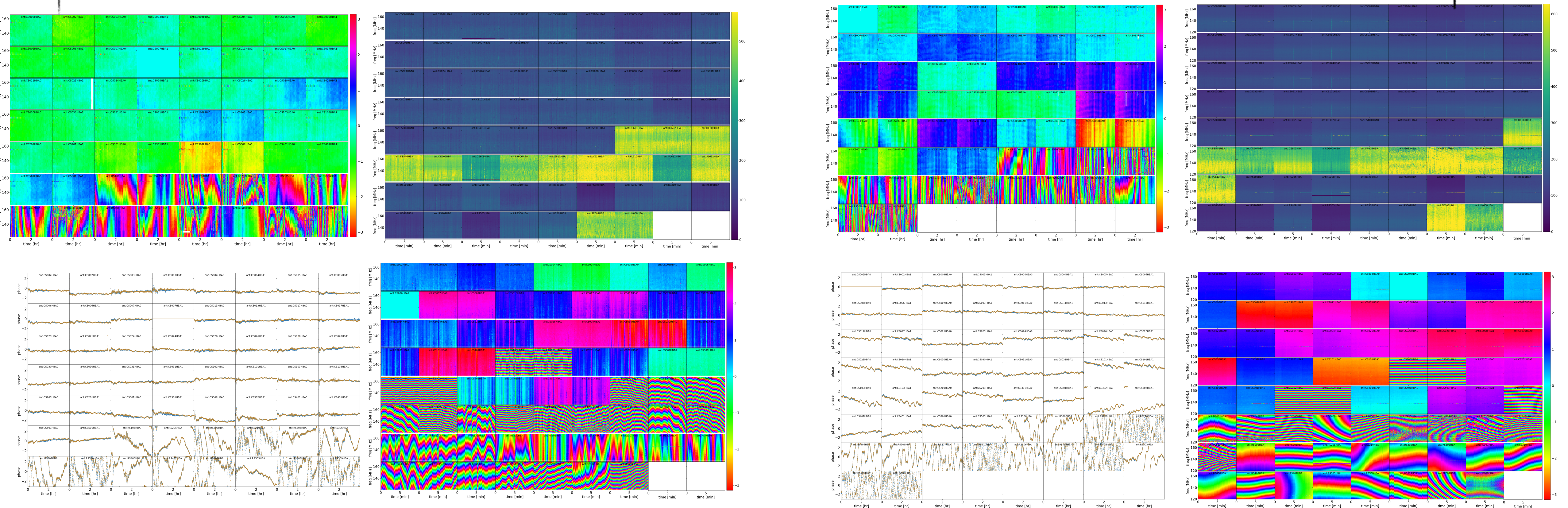




LOFAR-VLBI - COSMOS+02deg



➔ LINC target & calibrator cwl-pipeline: best solutions - night observations



Feb 2023 - good

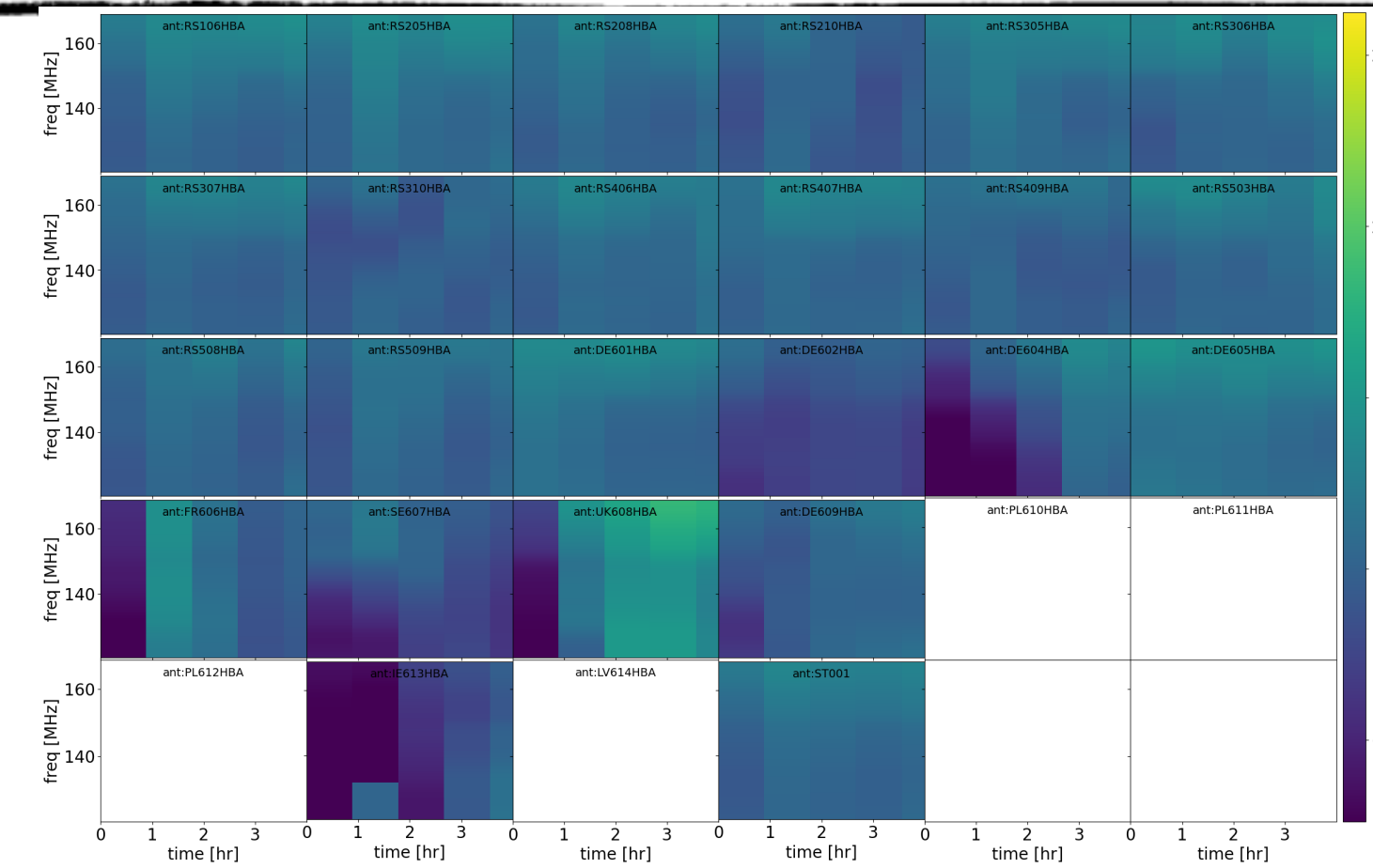
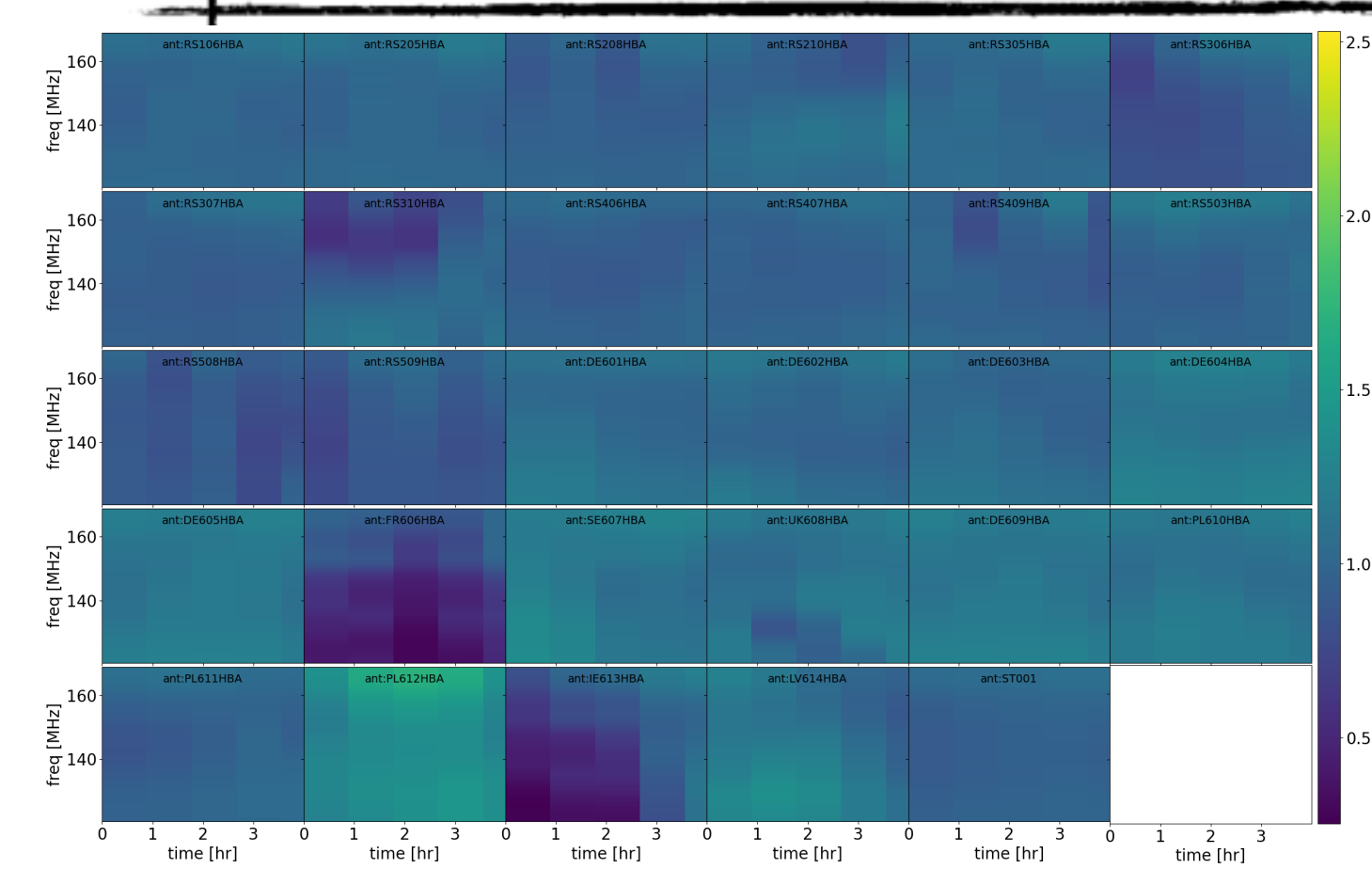
May 2023 - not so good



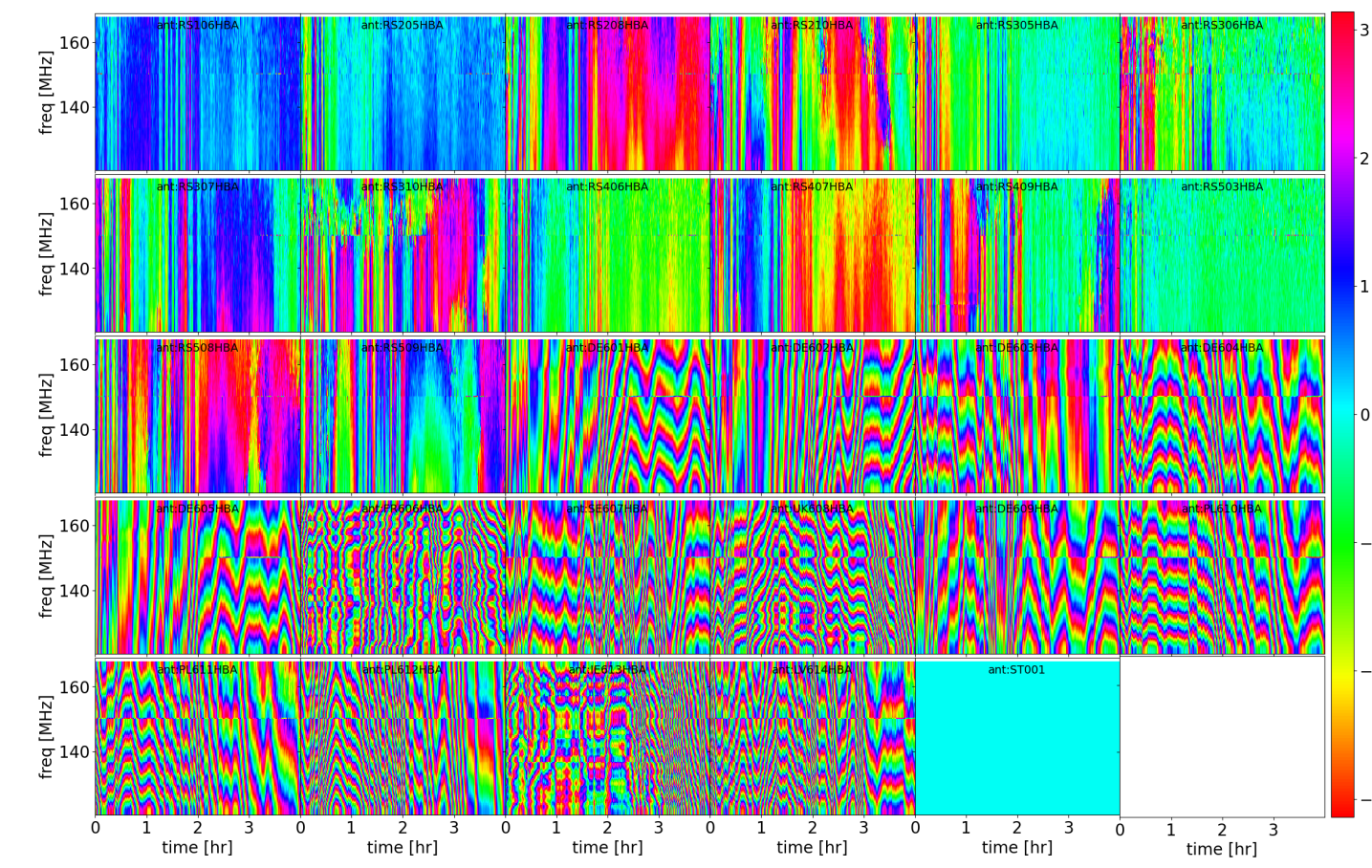
LOFAR-VLBI - COSMOS+02deg



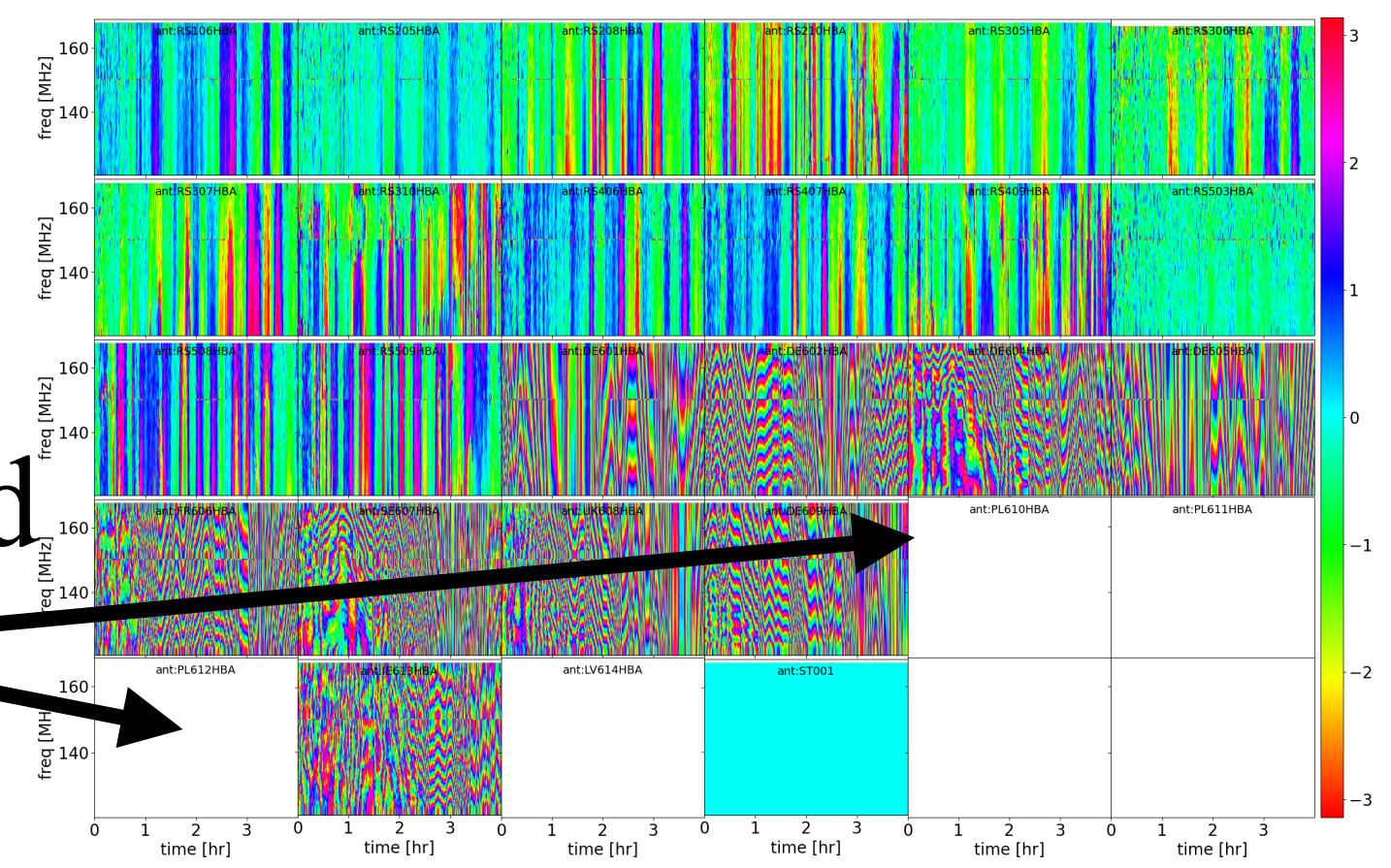
➔ Delay Calibrator - cwl-pipeline



Feb 2023 - good



May 2023 - bad
missing IS



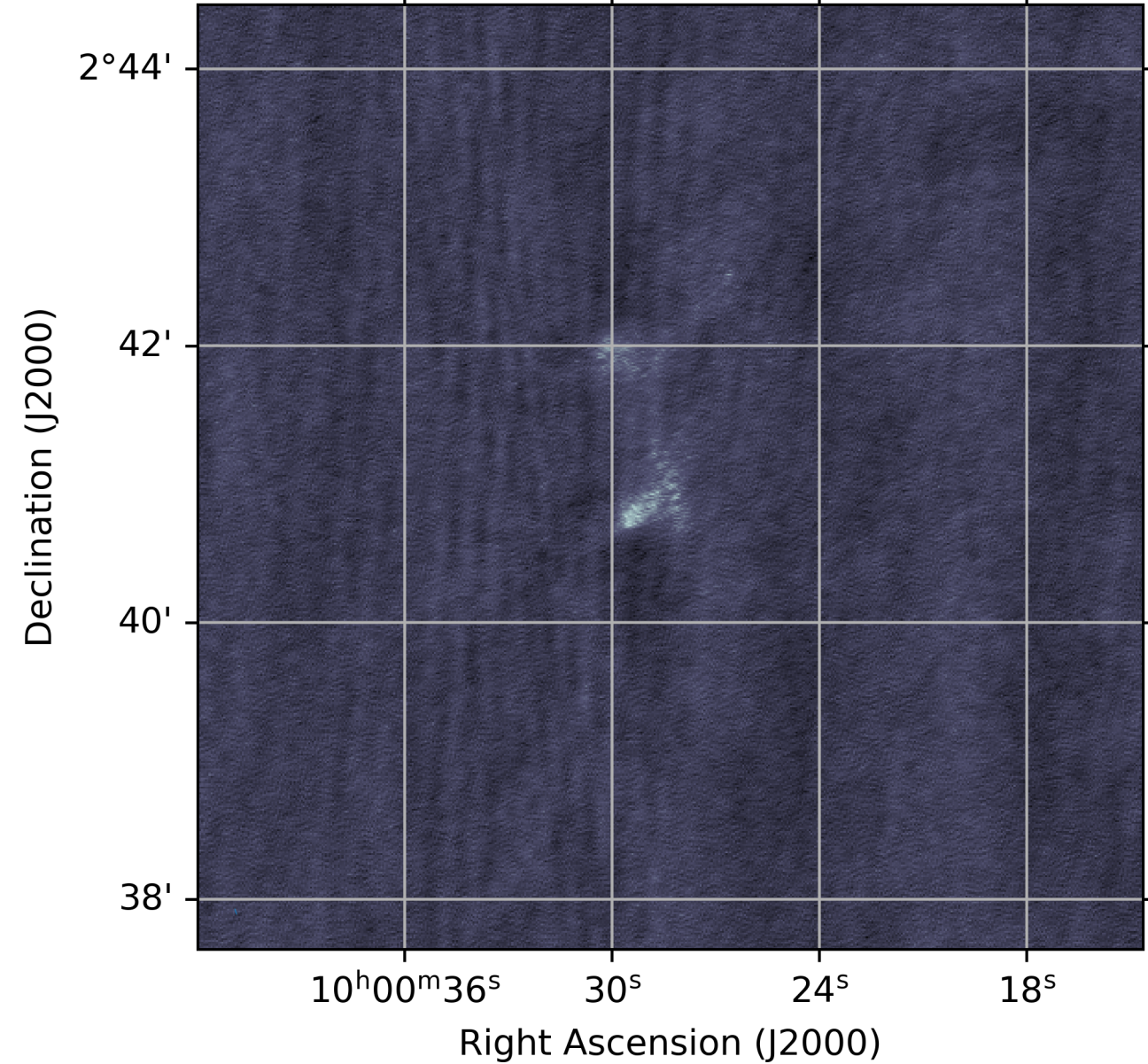


LOFAR-VLBI - COSMOS+02deg

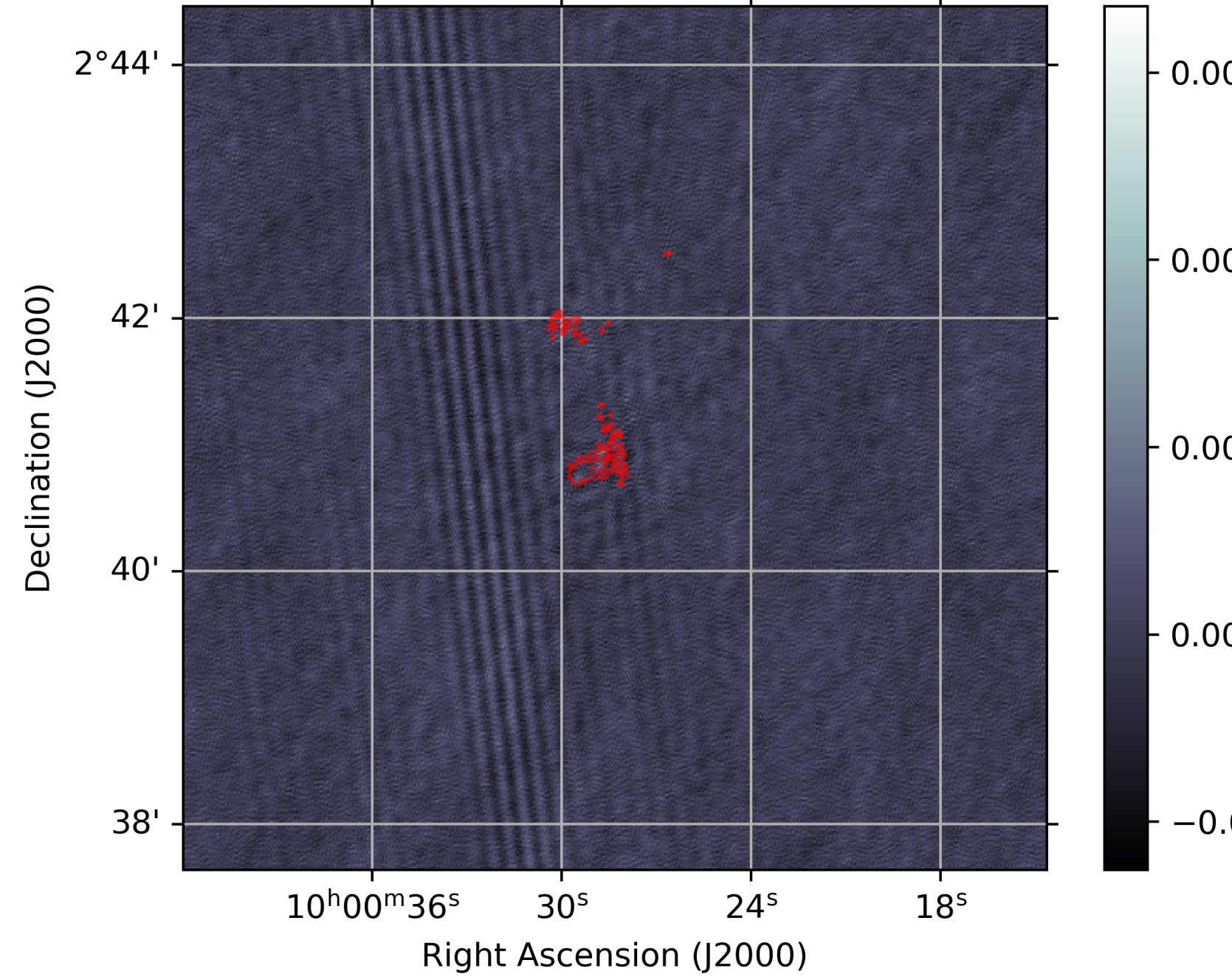


- ➔ Self-cal - individual targets - not so good examples of extended radio AGN
- ➔ 12h observations

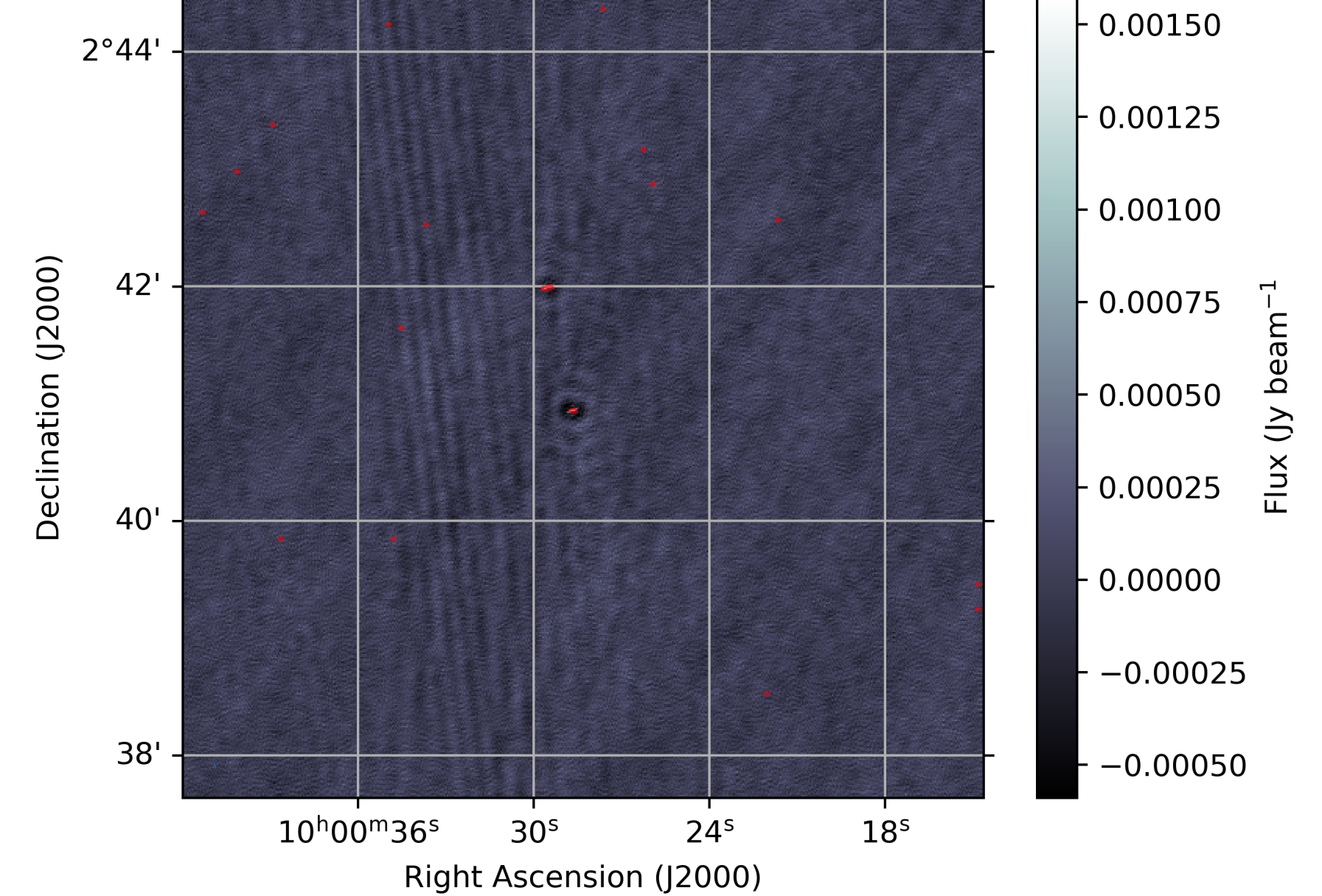
1913vlbi_12h_manual_03_512_000-MFS-image.fits (noise = 0.105 mJy/beam) 1913vlbi_12h_manual_03_512_001-MFS-image.fits (noise = 0.105 mJy/beam) 1913vlbi_12h_manual_03_512_006-MFS-image.fits (noise = 0.098 mJy/beam)



wsclean - finds faint source



1st iteration



After only 6 iterations - overfitting

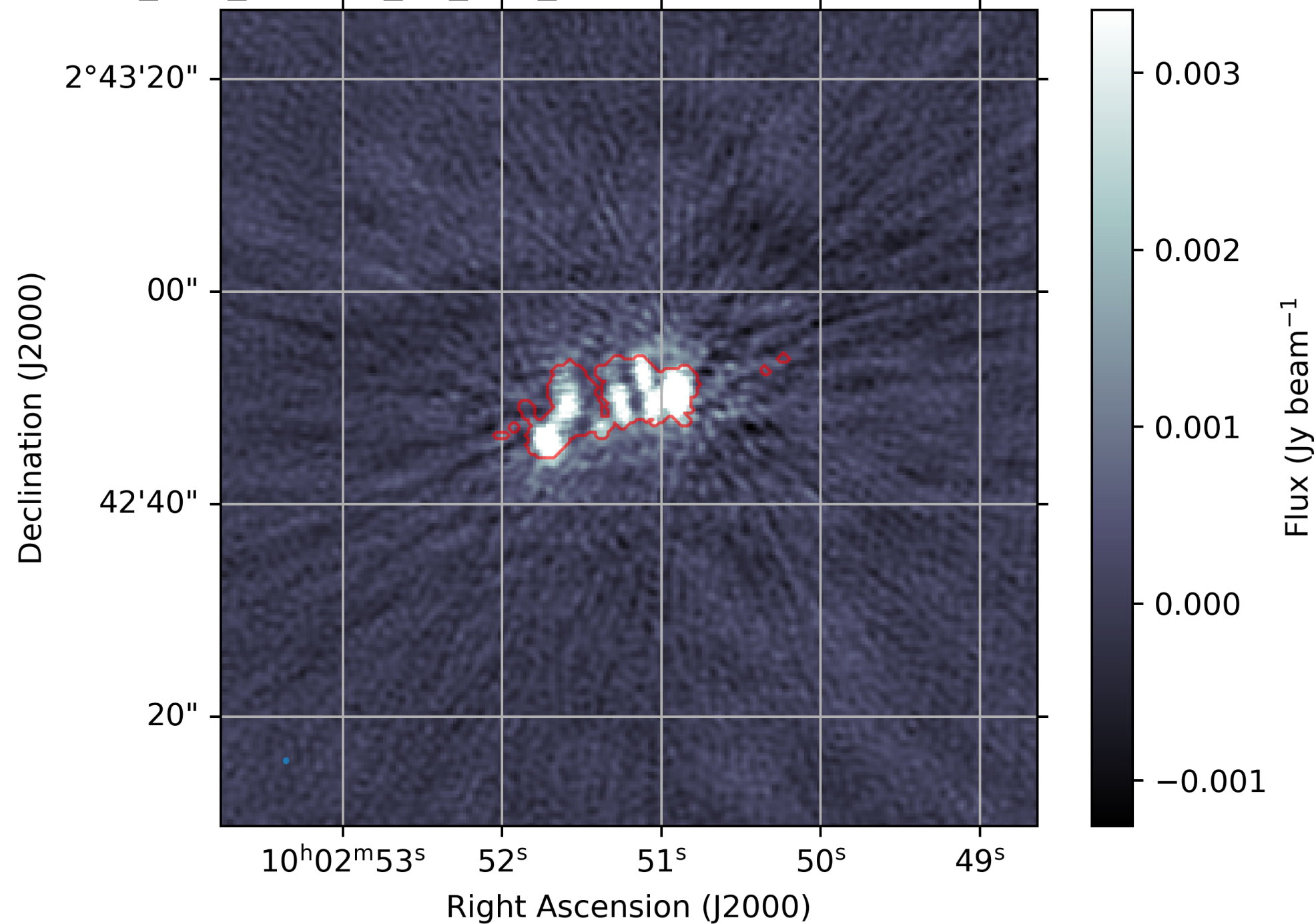


LOFAR-VLBI - COSMOS+02deg



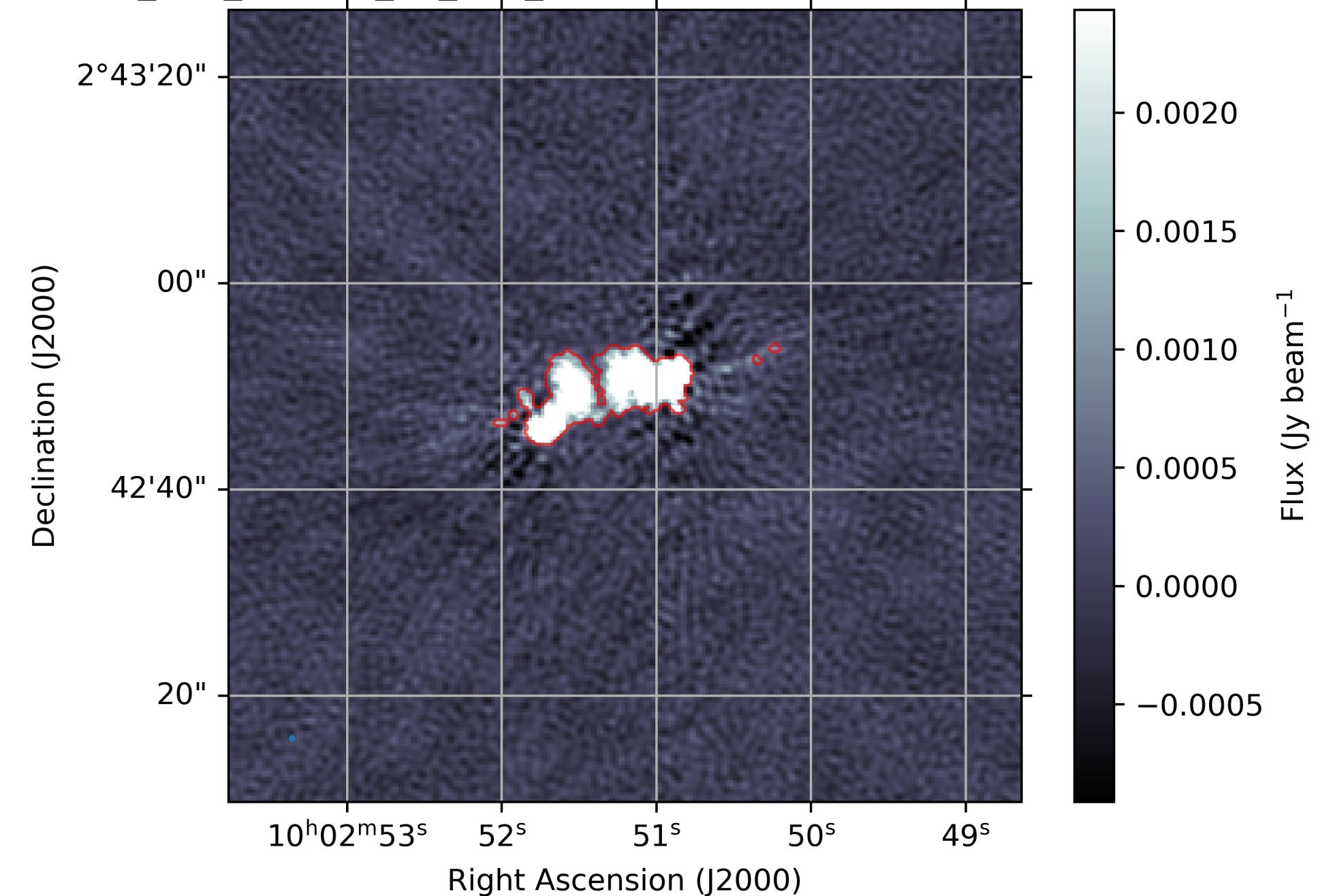
- ➔ Self-cal - individual targets - good examples of extended radio AGN
- ➔ 32h observations

0962vlbi_32h_manual_03_256_000-MFS-image.fits (noise = 0.21 mJy/beam)



wsclean

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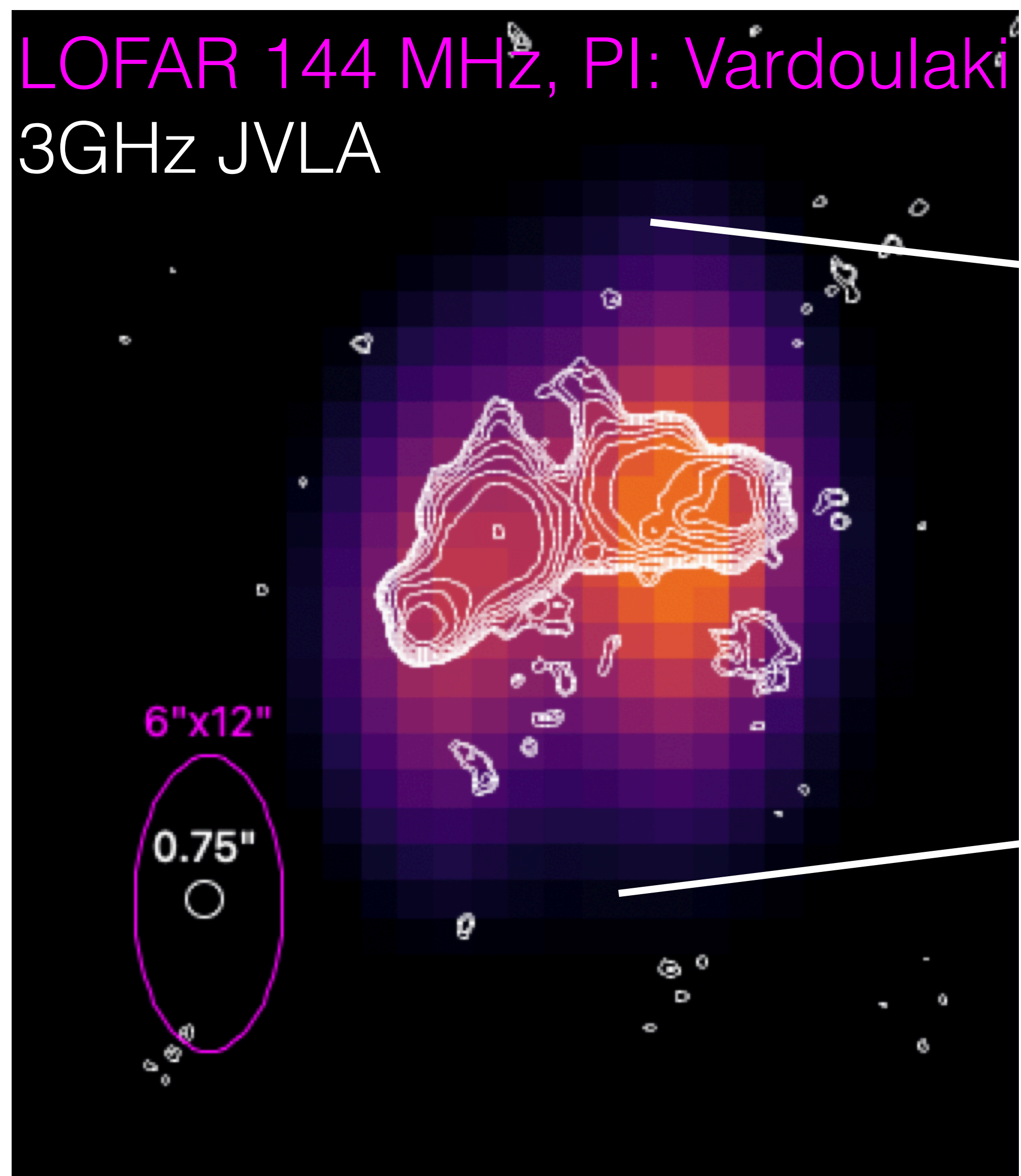
6 iterations



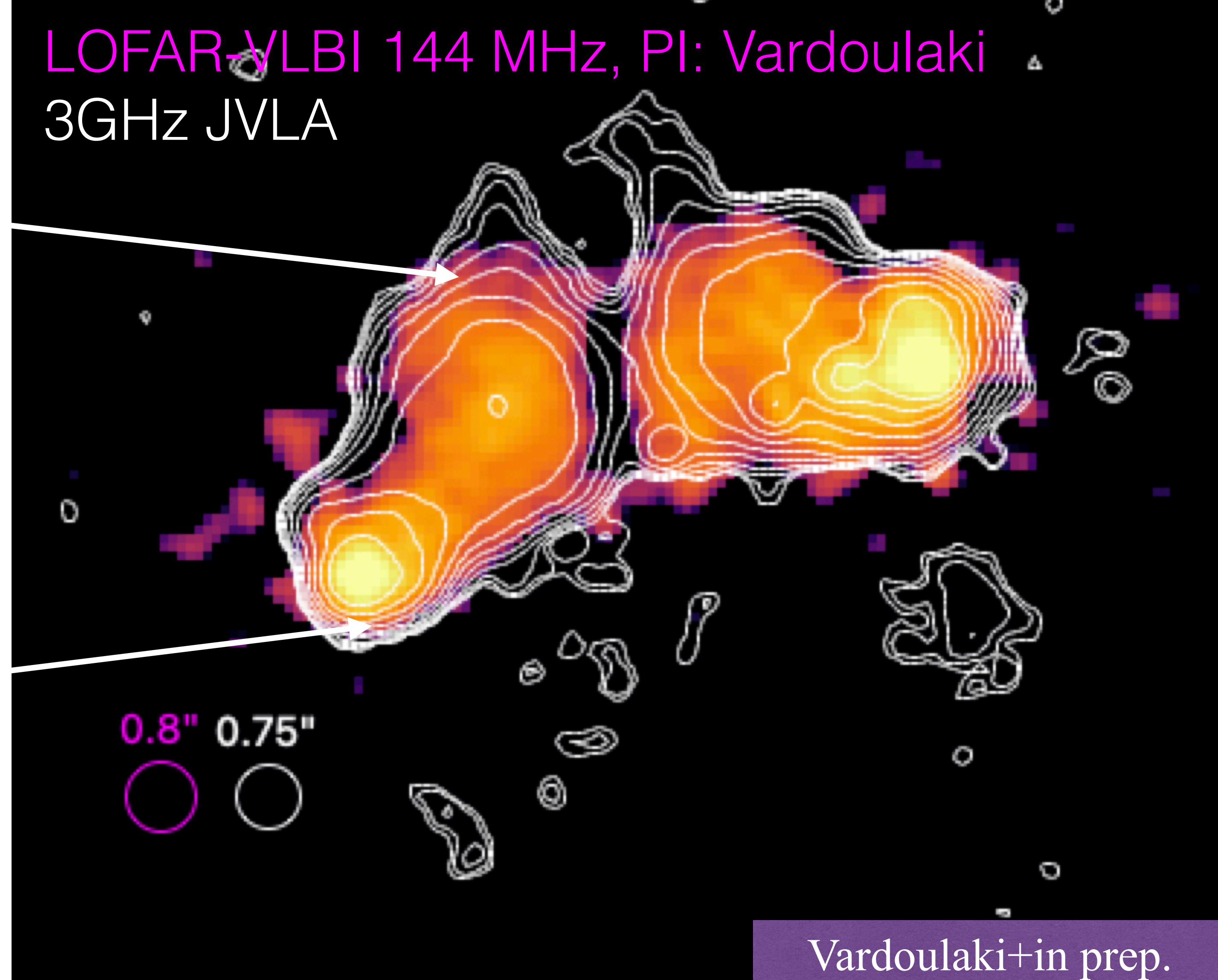
sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples



LOFAR 144 MHz, PI: Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA



LOFAR-VLBI 144 MHz, PI: Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA



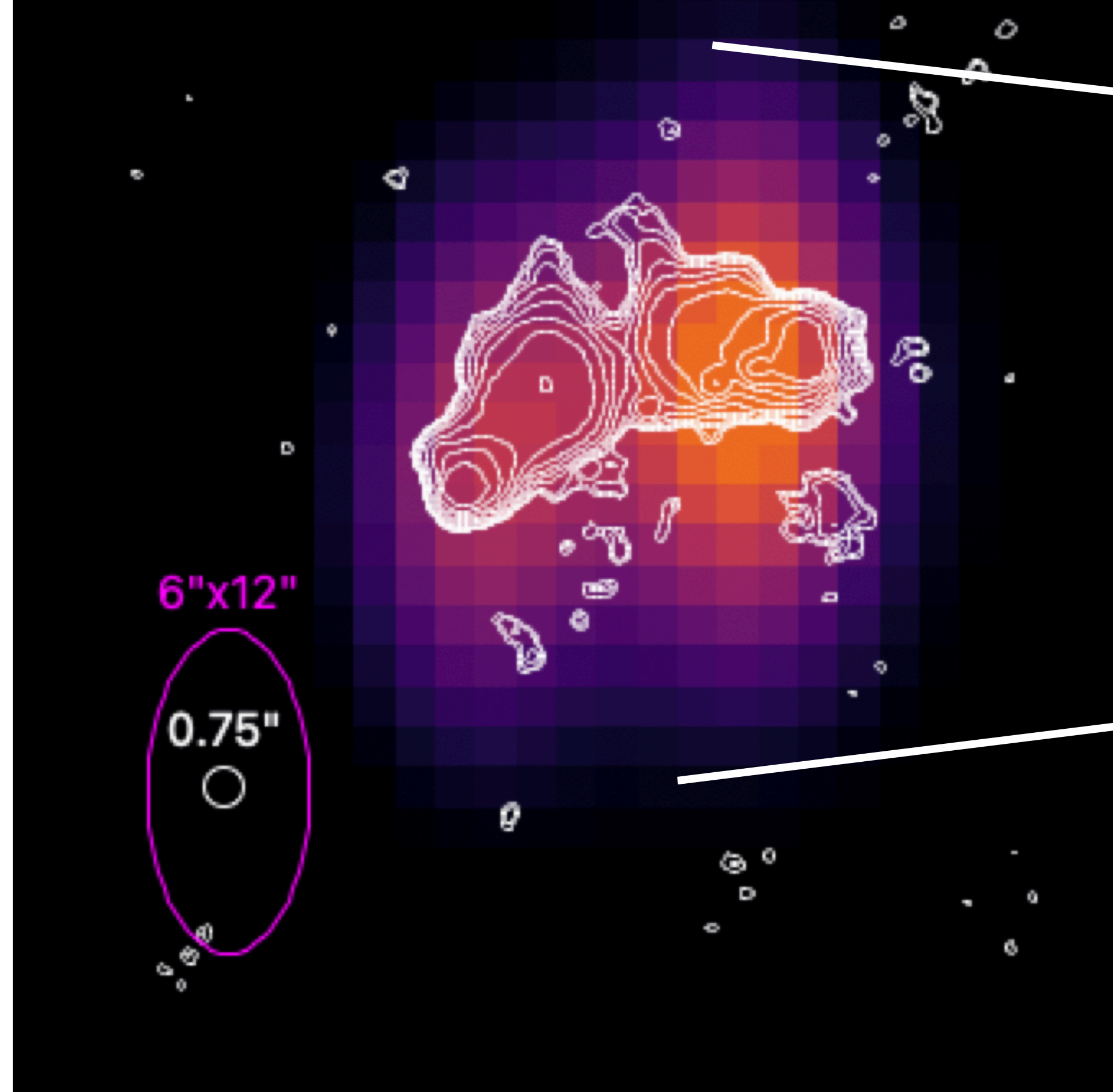
Vardoulaki+in prep.



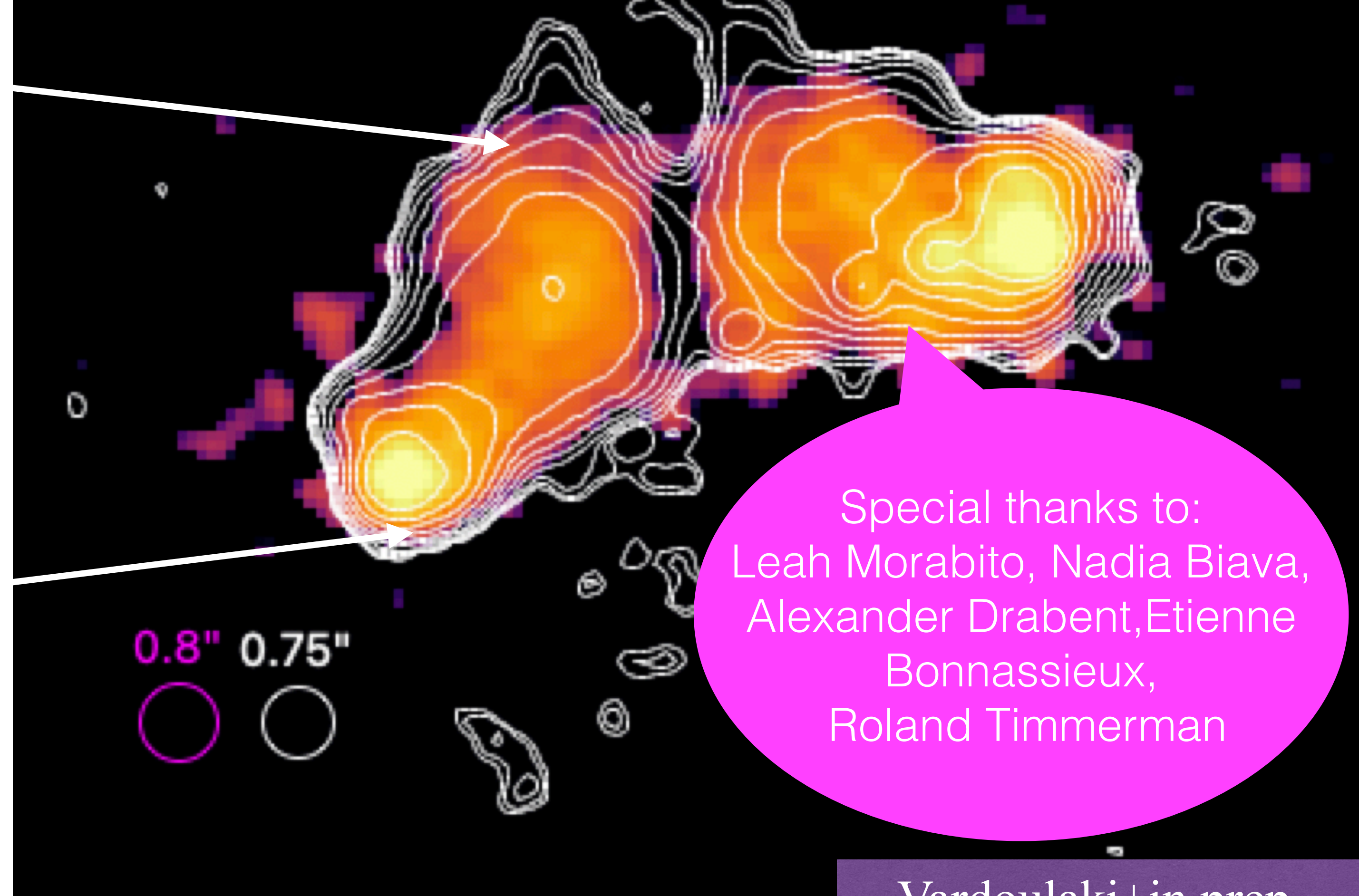
sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples



LOFAR 144 MHz, PI: Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA



LOFAR-VLBI 144 MHz, PI: Vardoulaki
3GHz JVLA

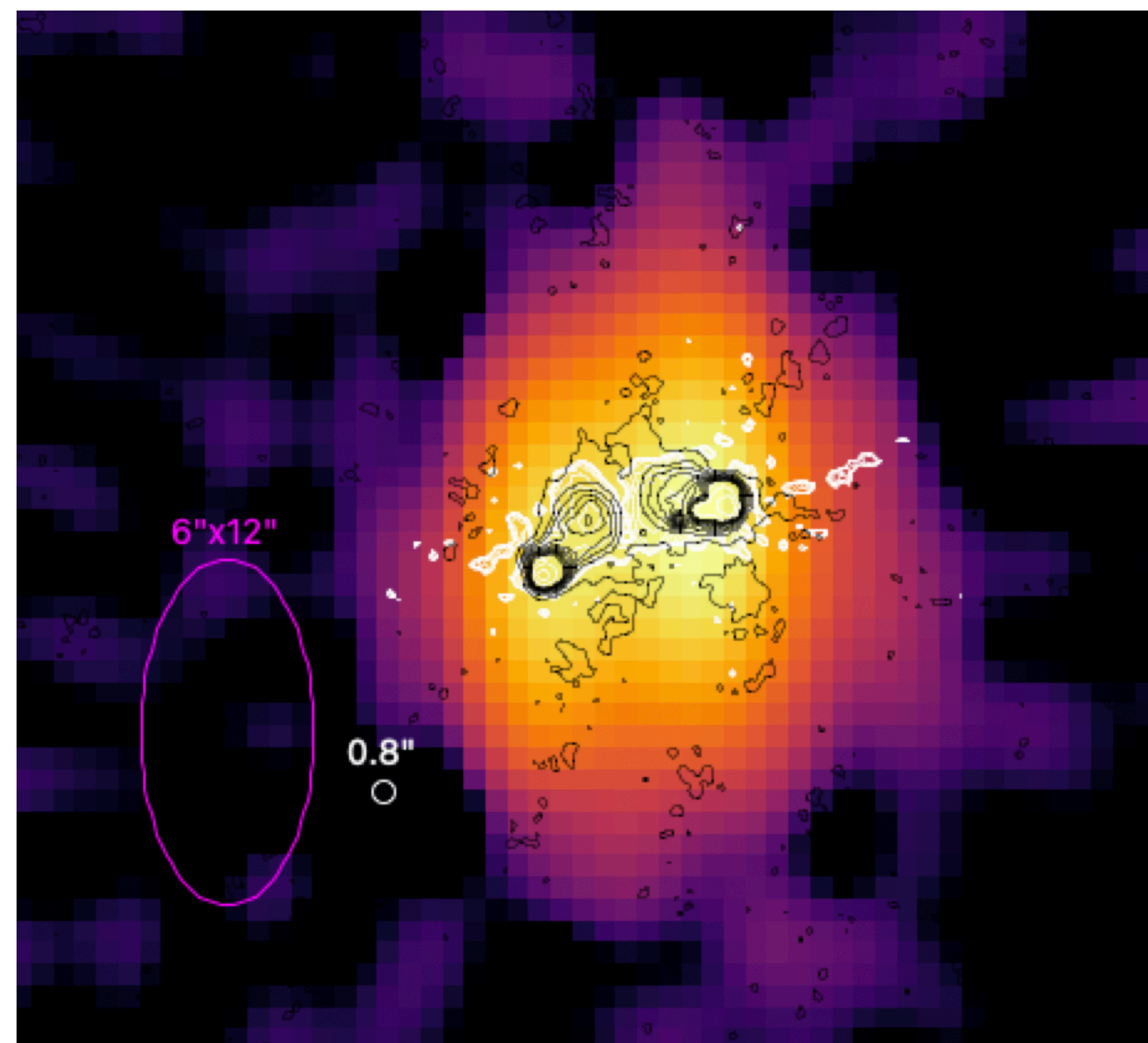


Special thanks to:
Leah Morabito, Nadia Biava,
Alexander Drabent, Etienne
Bonnassieux,
Roland Timmerman

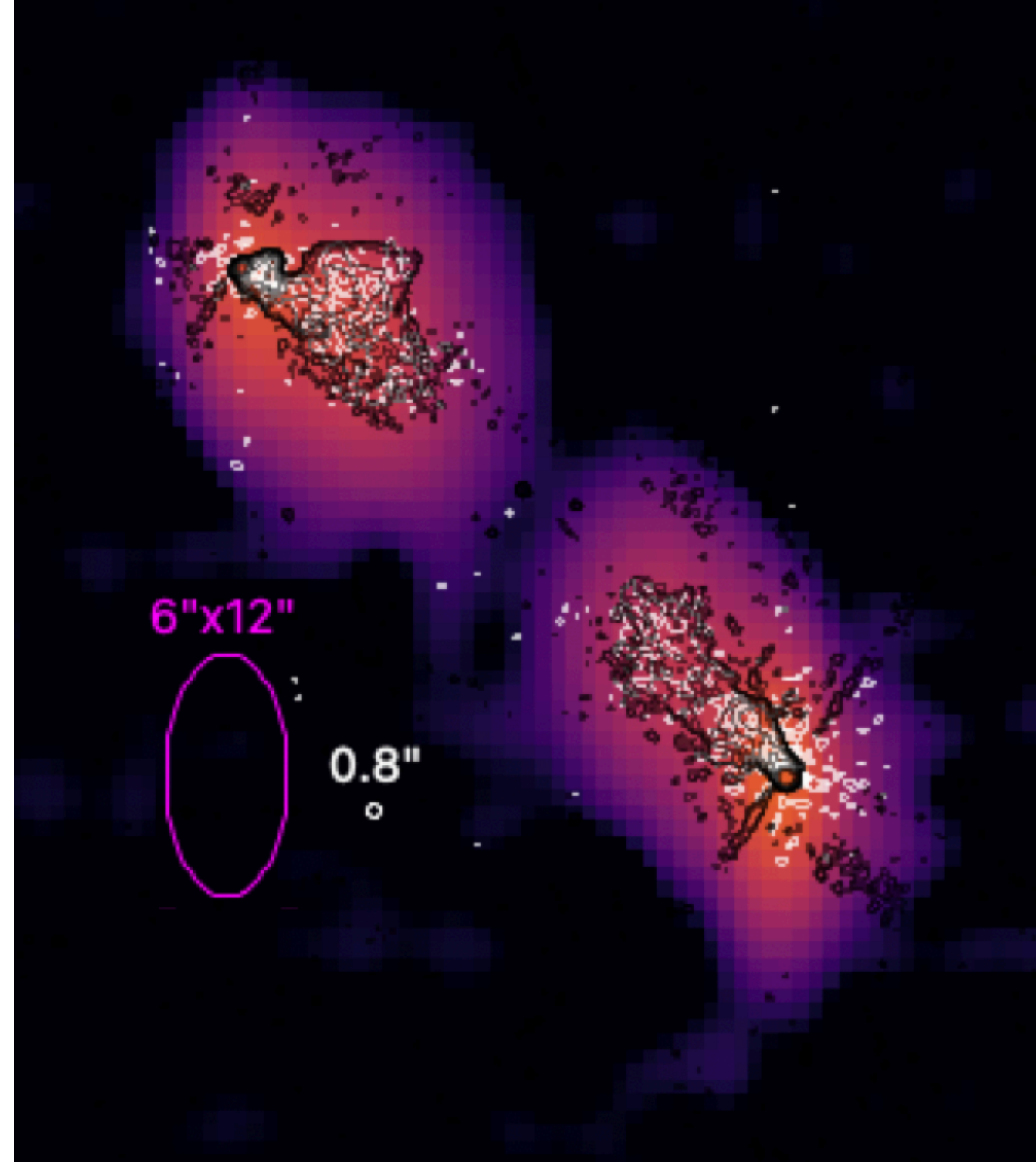
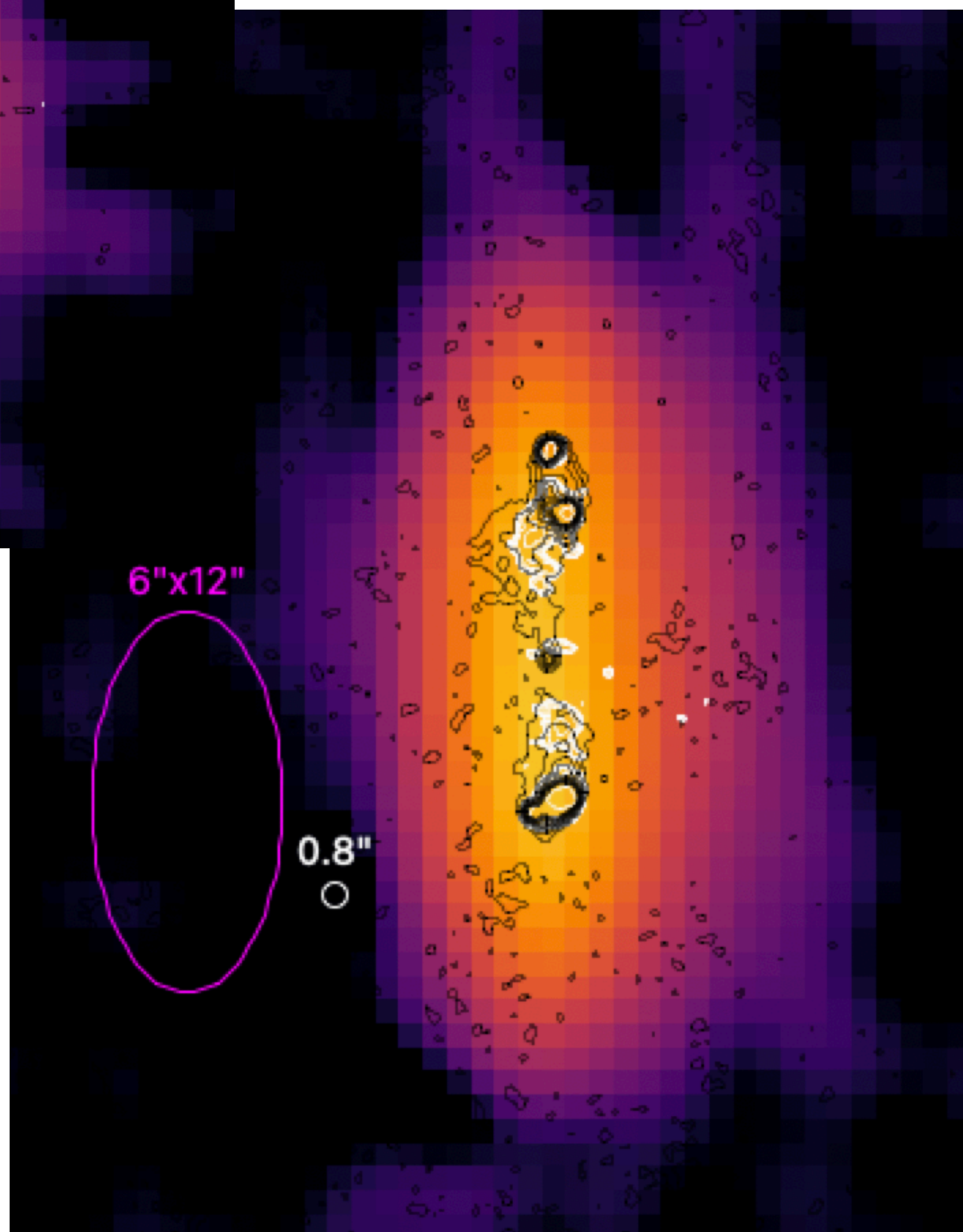
Vardoulaki+in prep.



sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples

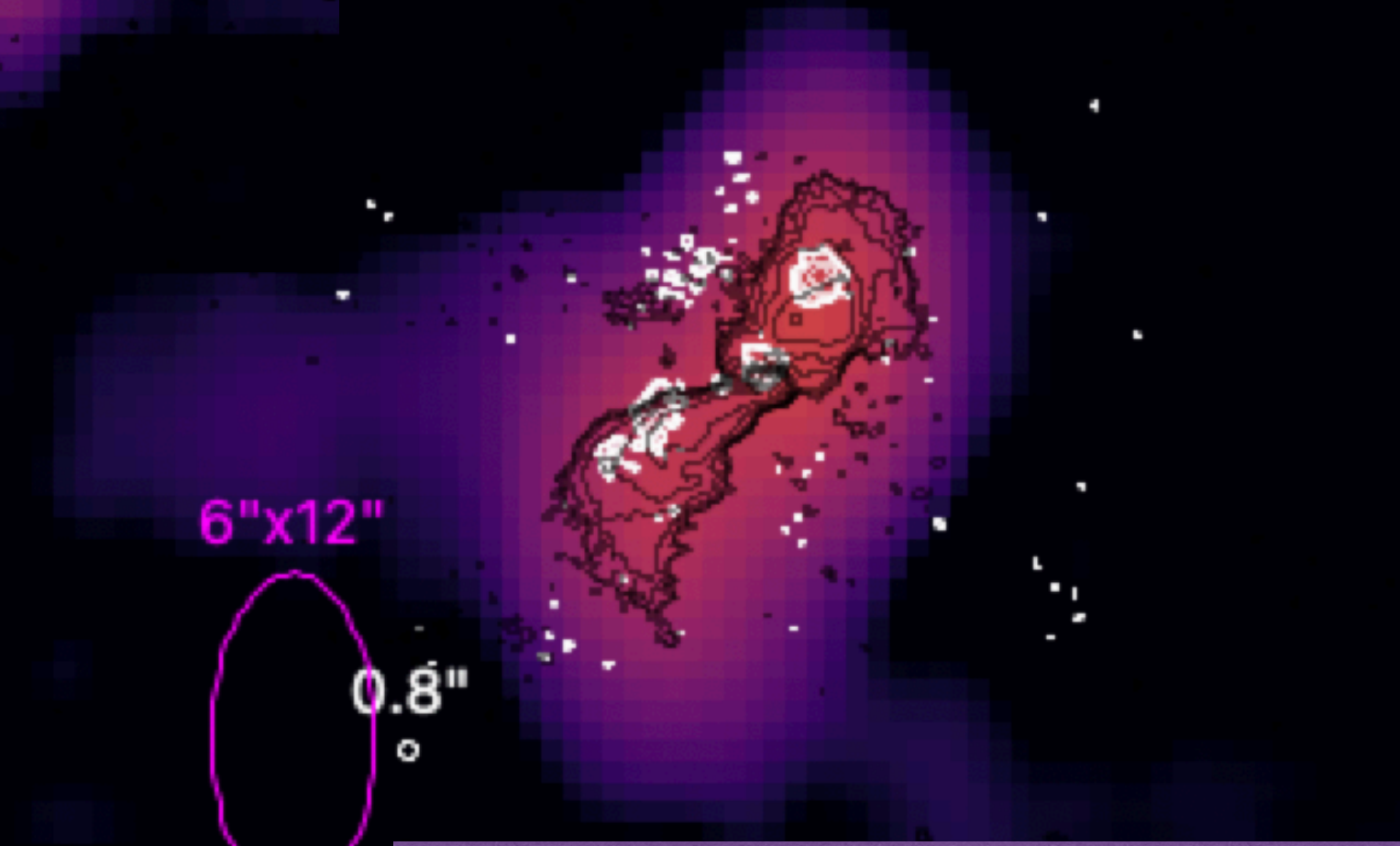


32h out of 48h



144MHz 6"x12"
 144MHz 0.8"
 3GHz 0.75"

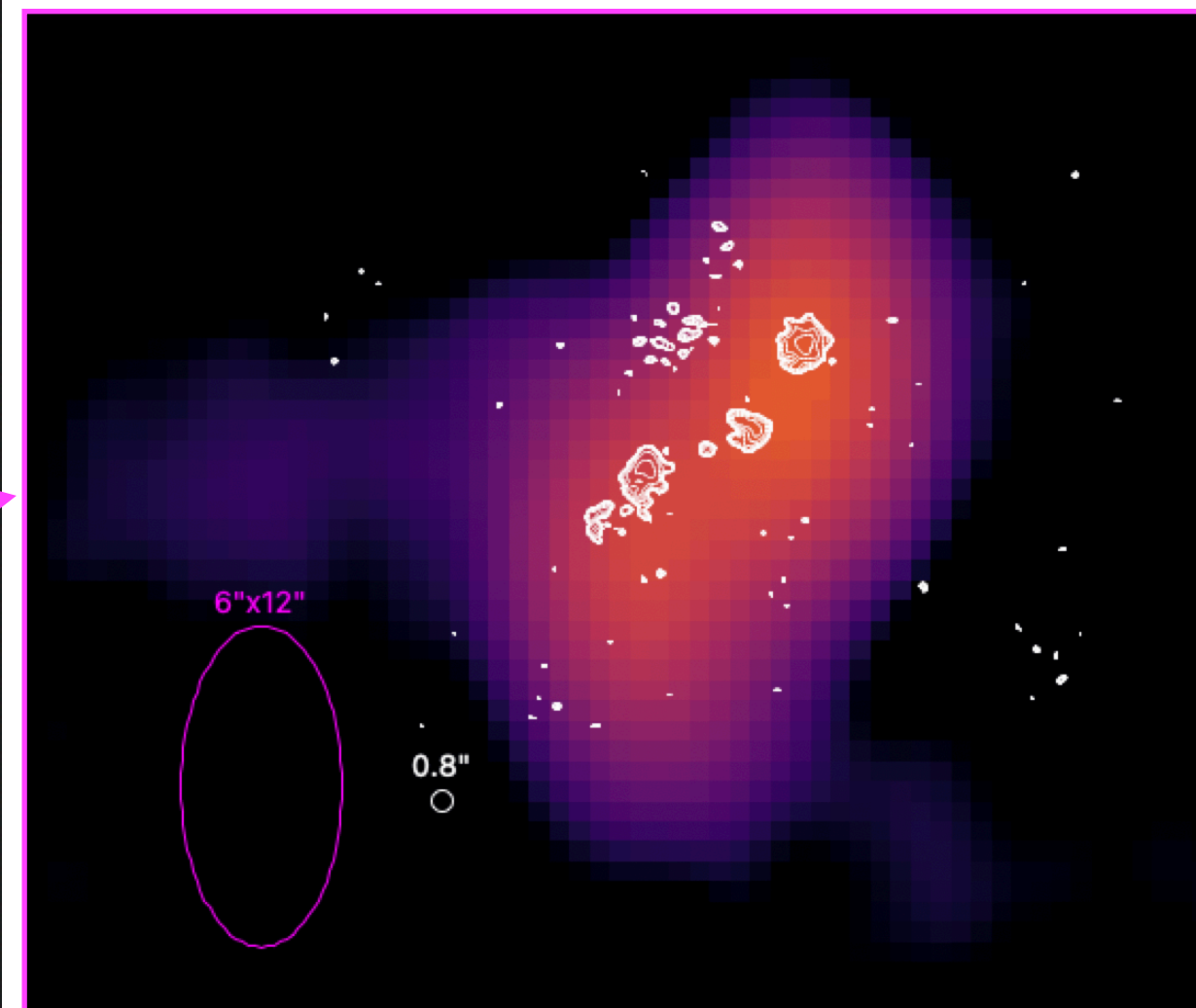
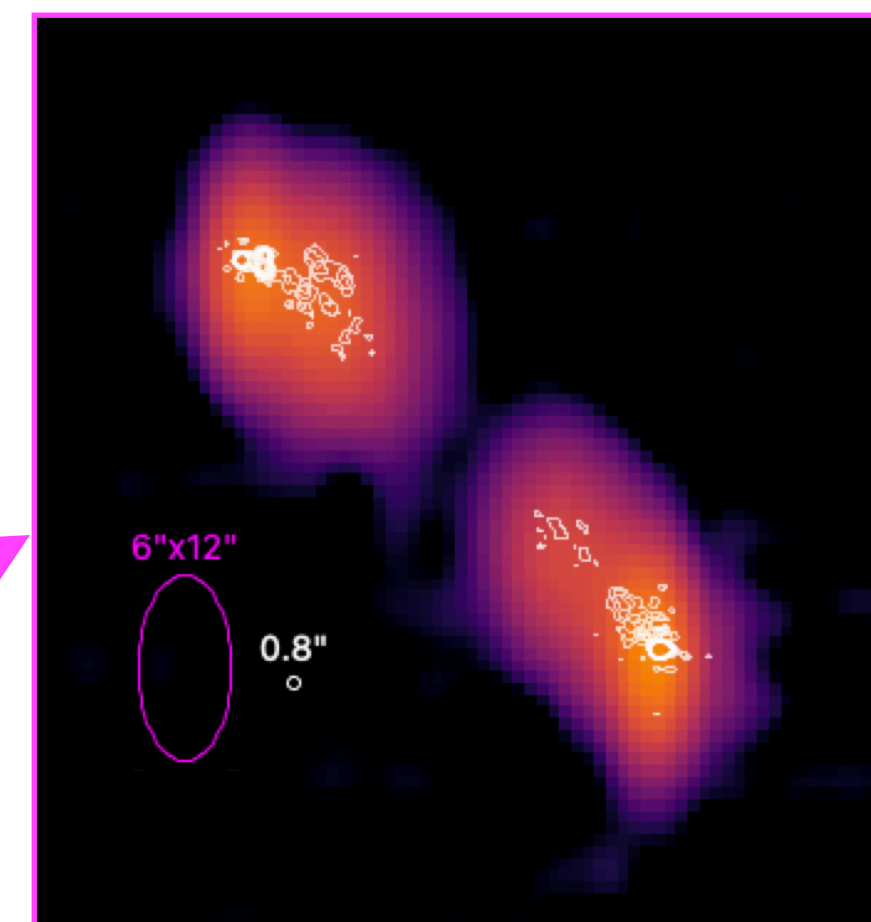
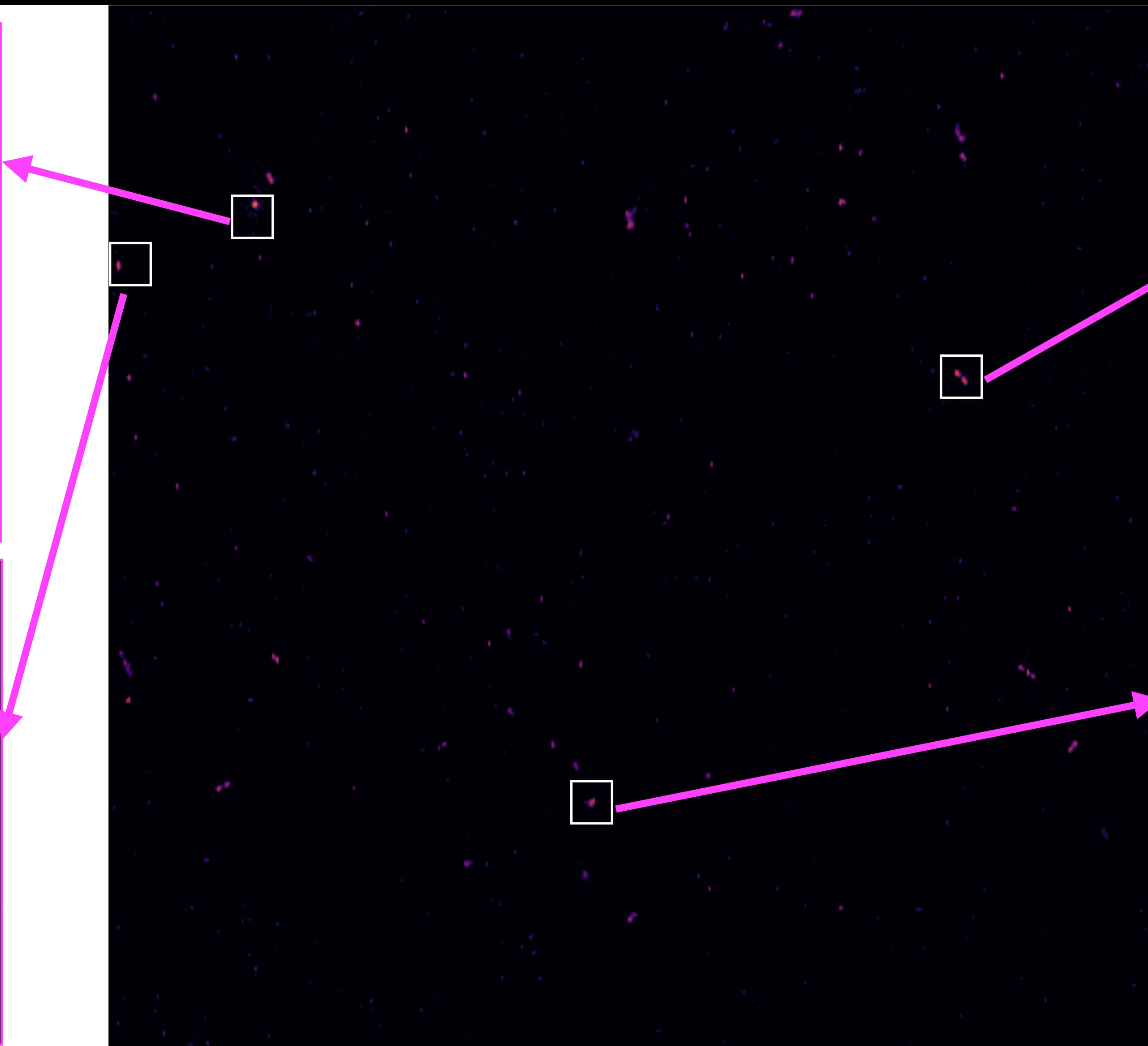
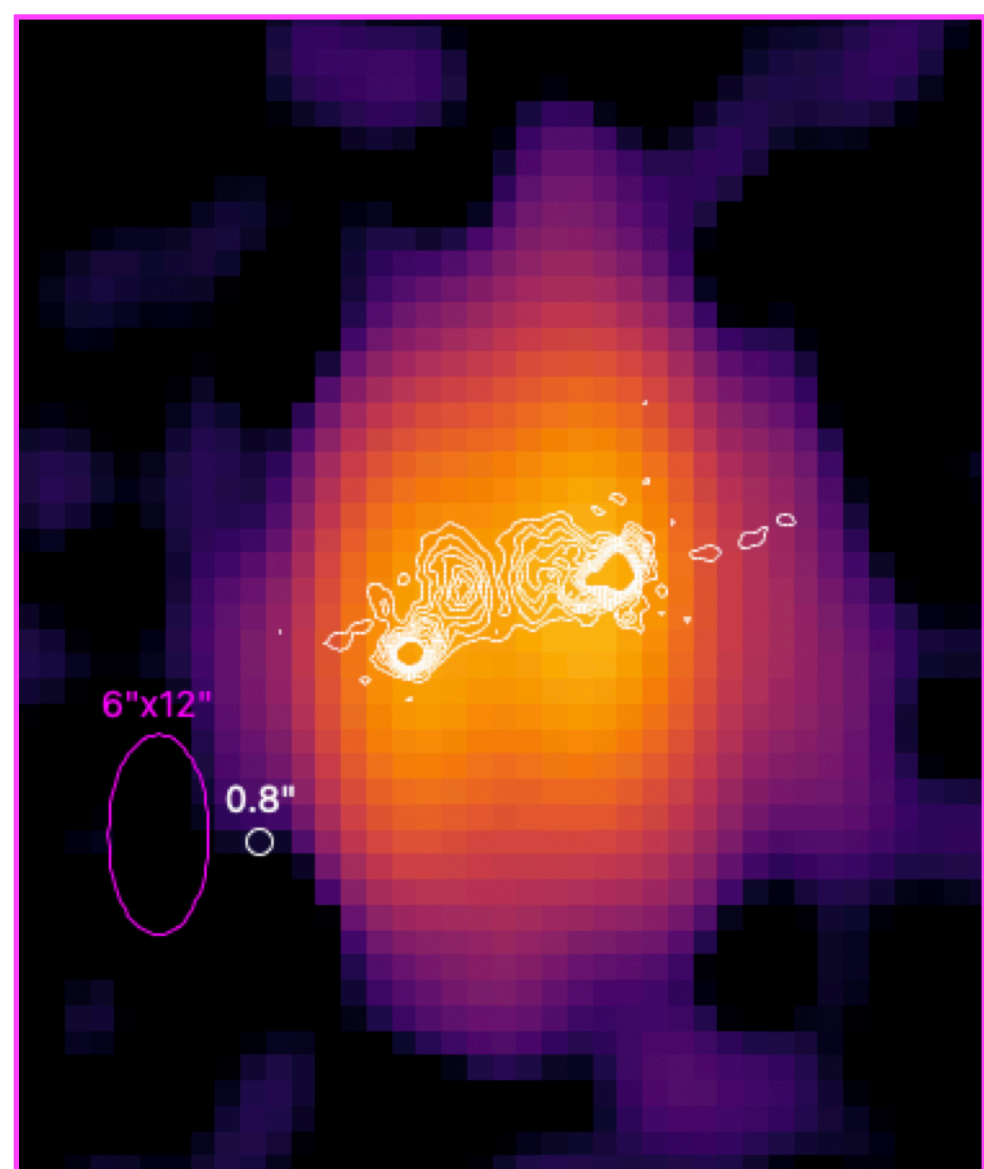
Vardoulaki+in prep.



Vardoulaki+in prep.



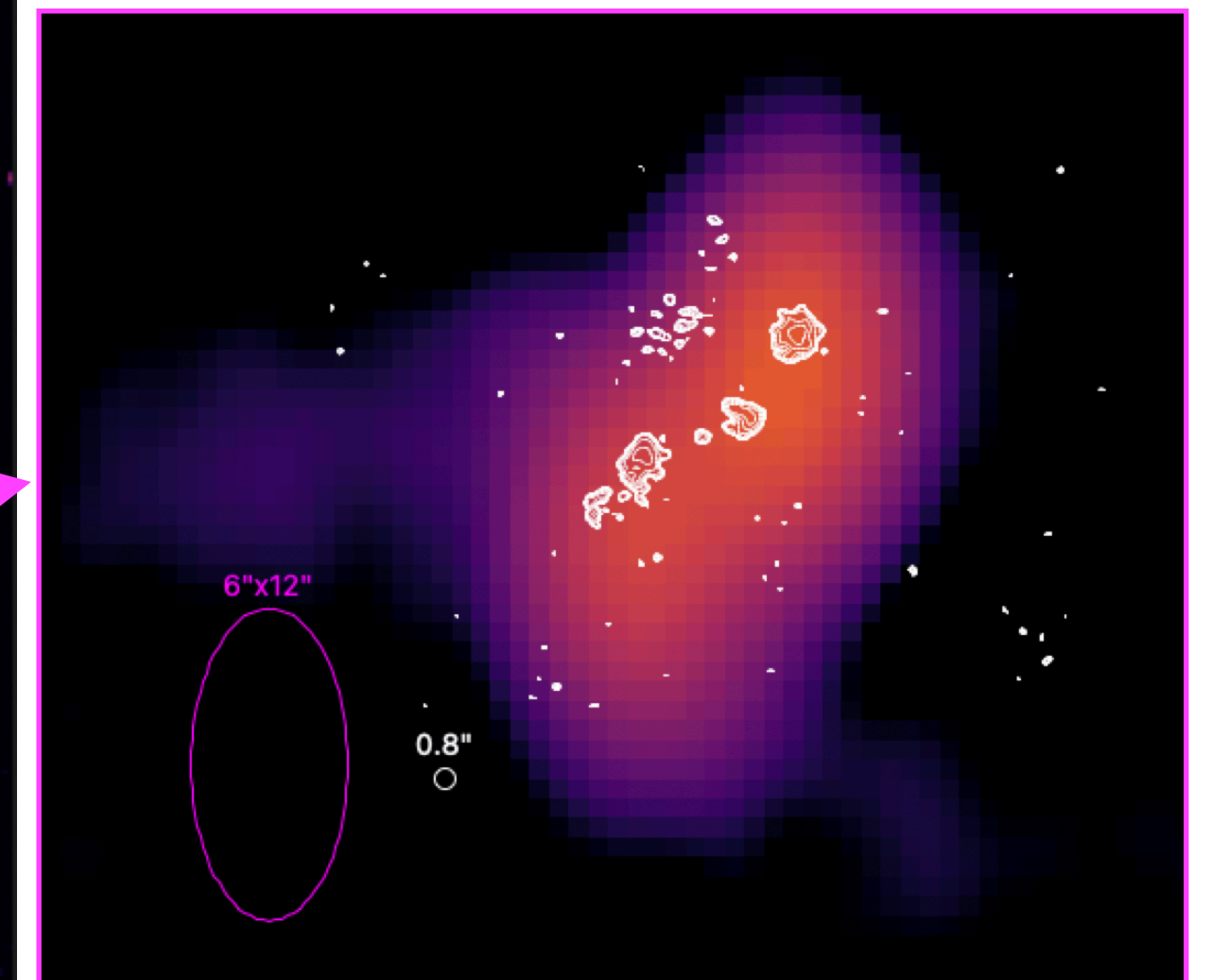
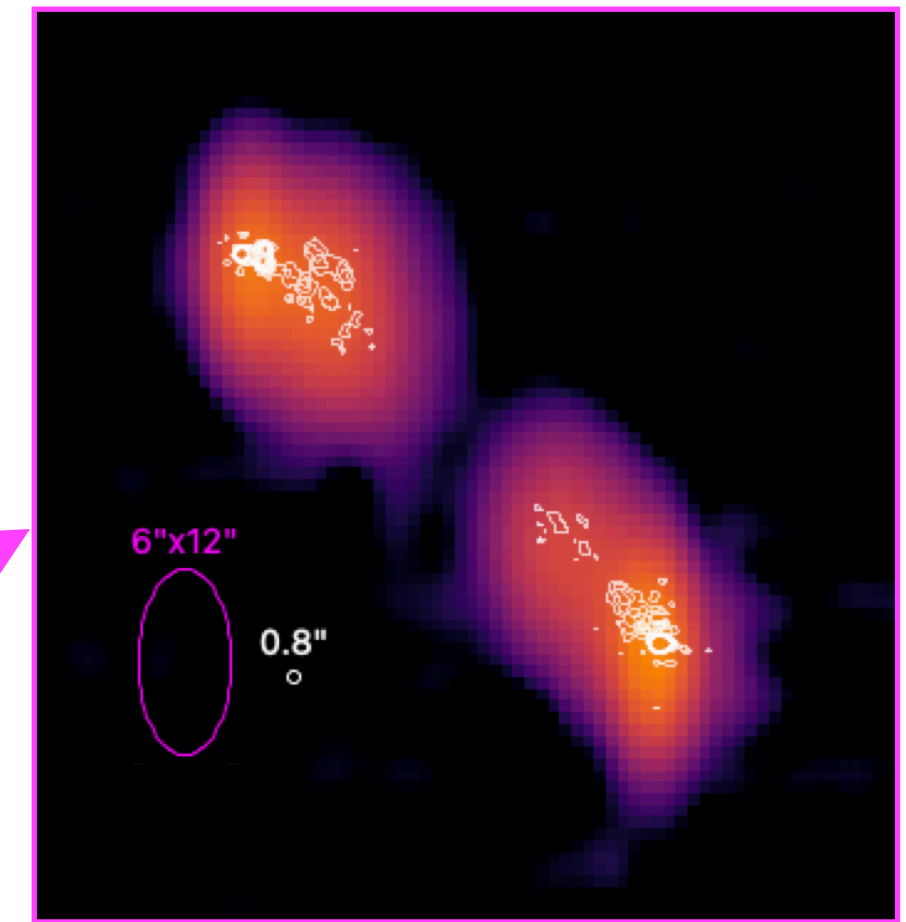
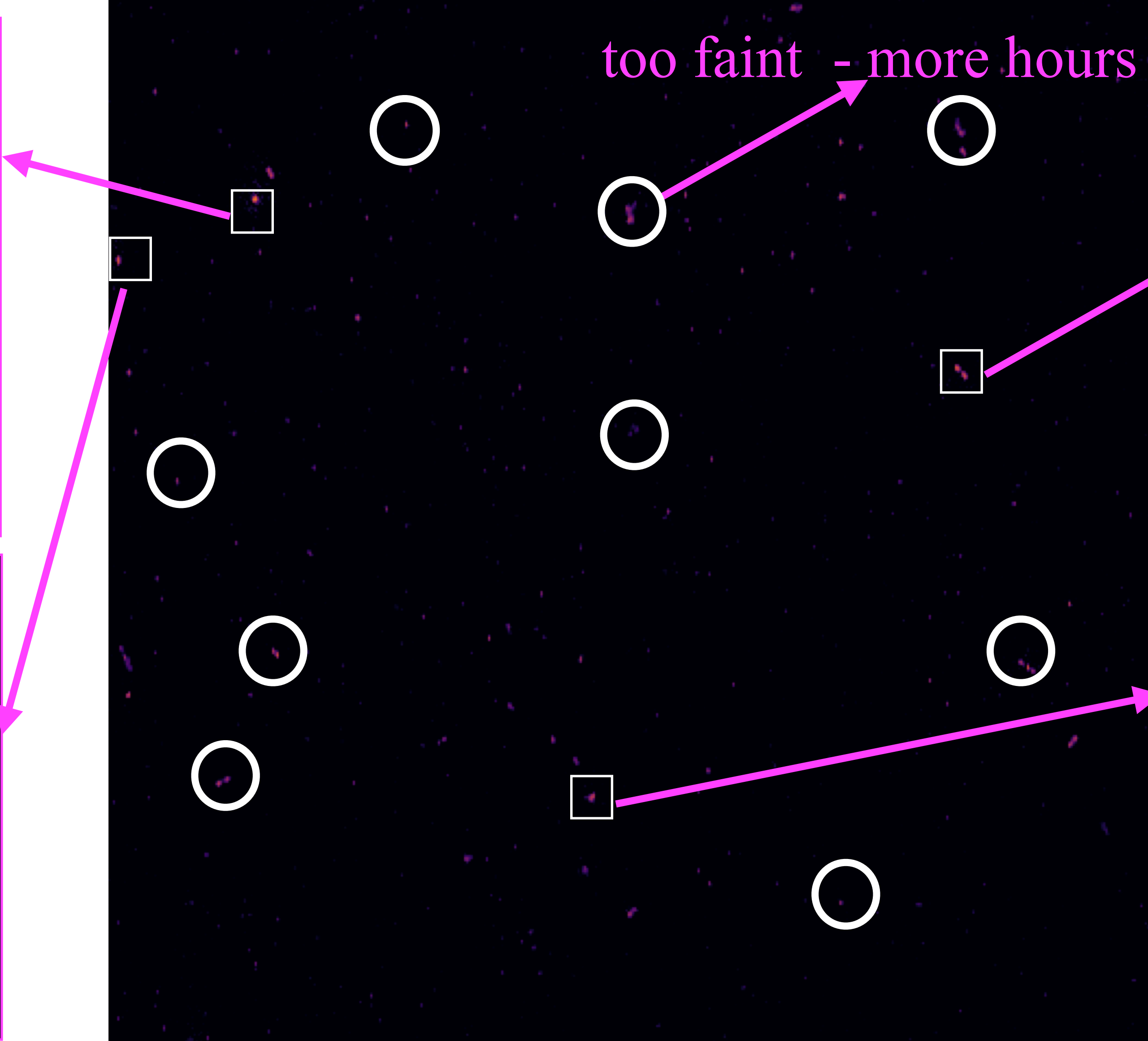
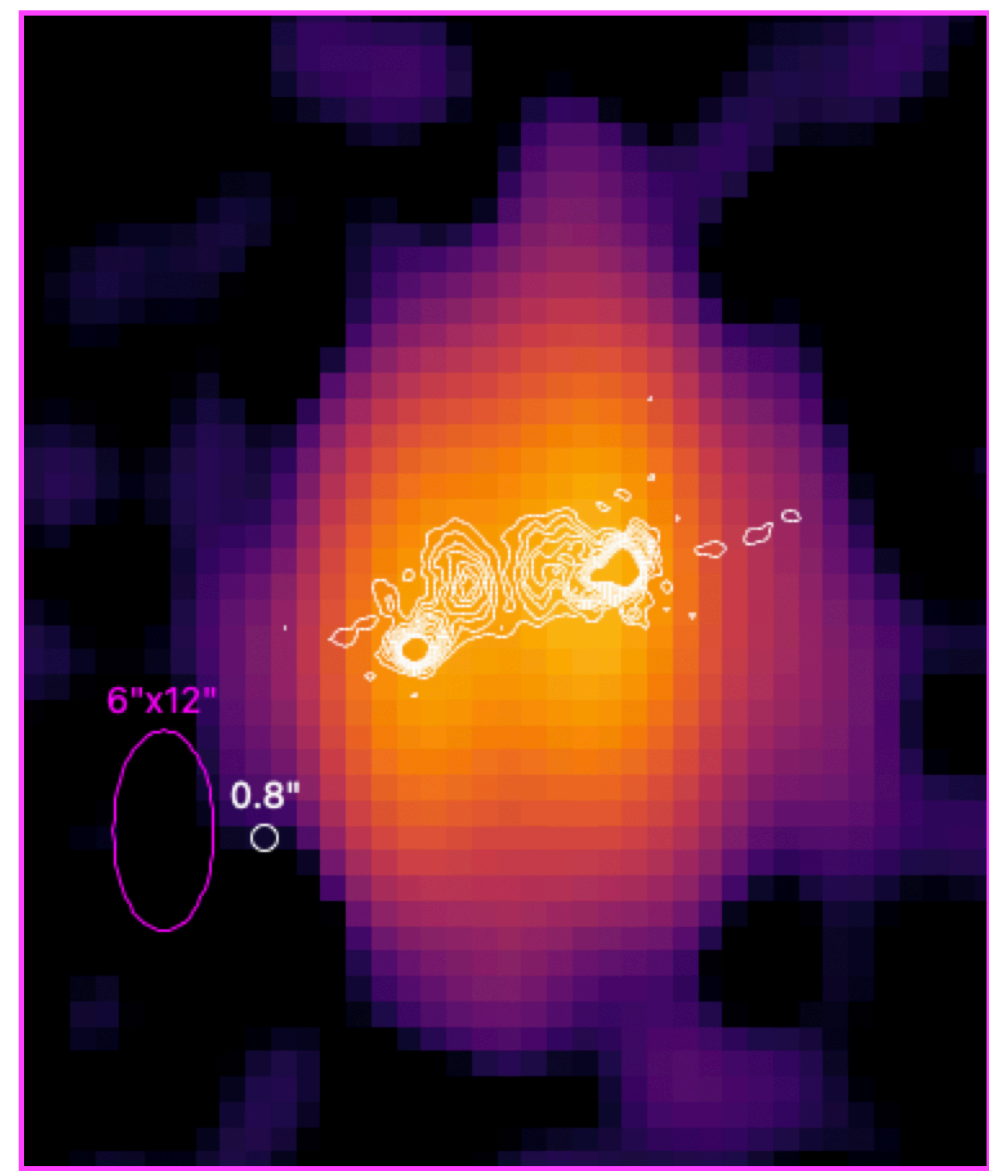
sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples



Vardoulaki+in prep.



sub-arcsecond resolution: AGN examples



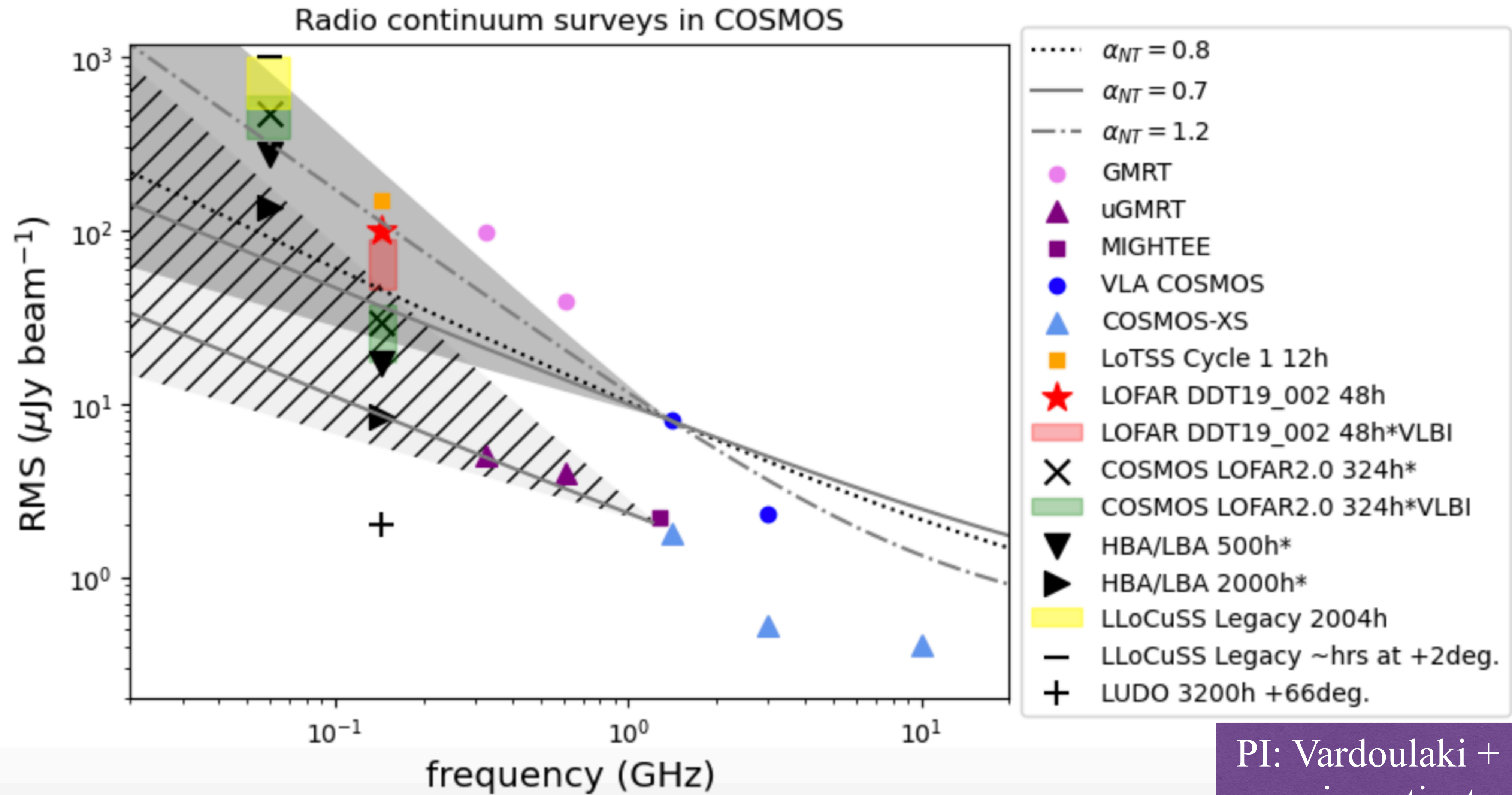
Vardoulaki+in prep.



- ➔ Next steps:
- ➔ Improve LINC solutions
- ➔ Reduce remaining observations (remaining 3 / 12 4h batches)
- ➔ Obtain sub-arcsec resolution map for the COSMOS field (?)



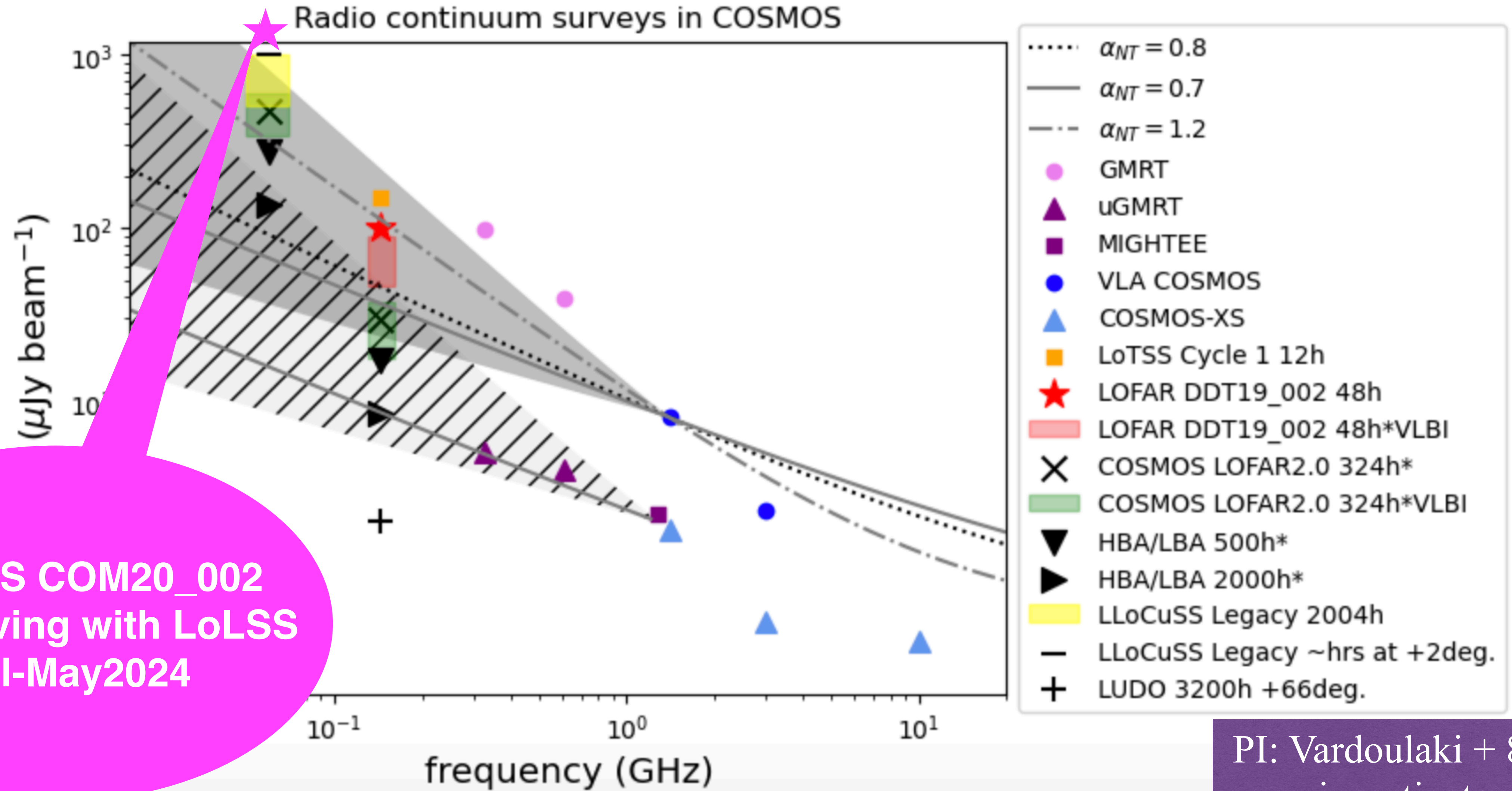
ECOLE: LOFAR2.0 LBA+HBA 324h



PI: Vardoulaki + 80 co-investigators



ECOLE: LOFAR2.0 LBA+HBA 324h



COSMOS COM20_002
Co-observing with LoLSS
April-May 2024

PI: Vardoulaki + 80 co-investigators



Answering questions only possible by a multi-frequency & multi-wavelength survey: COSMOS

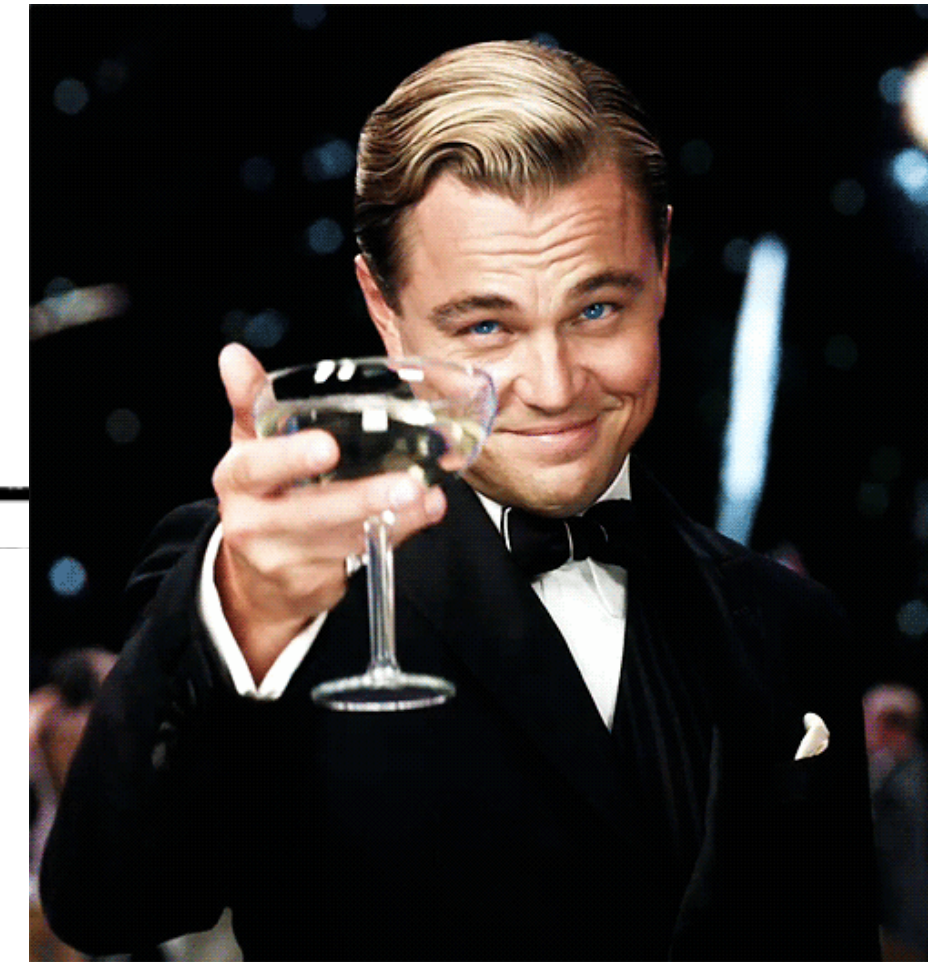
- ➔ Is the ‘radio continuum emission - star formation rate’ calibration universal through cosmic time?
- ➔ What is the significance of dust-obscured galaxies as probed at radio frequencies?
- ➔ What is the interplay between faint radio AGN and their multi-scale environment?
- ➔ What is the abundance and feeding mechanisms of $z > 6$ radio-loud AGN
- ➔ What are the physical mechanisms driving diffuse radio emission galaxy clusters/groups?

© *Ancillary science*: NIR-dark Galaxies; Transient Science; Dark Matter Searches; etc

PI: Vardoulaki + 80 co-investigators



Take home



COSMOS is awesome:

high quality multi-wavelength and multi-frequency observations probing multi-scale Universe

- Sub-arcsec resolution and good sensitivity: key to studying physical properties, disentangling, diffuse emission in groups and high-z discoveries
- Proposed LOFAR2.0 ECOLE, HBA+LBA observations of COSMOS