

Multiwavelength Galaxy Surveys: New Opportunities

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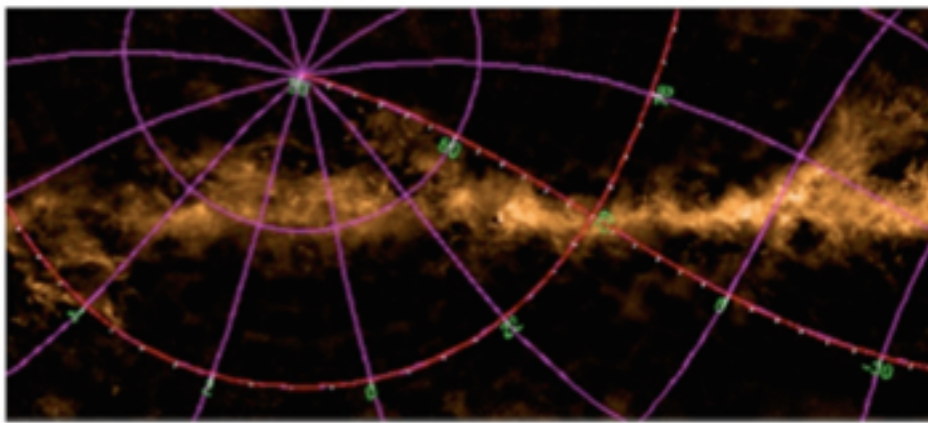


Why are we here?

JCMT Data Reduction & Analysis Workshop @SHAO, 2016



Participants at the JCMT reduction workshop, China, October 2016.



JCMT Large Programs

On this page the seven Large Programs that have been awarded time by the JCMT board are listed along with the number of hours awarded (total and per weather band), and the instrument requested.

Large Program Allocations

Large Program	Instrument	Hours awarded
A Transient Search for Variable Protostars	Sc-2	150
S2-COSMOS: An EAO SCUBA-2 survey of 1,000 SMGs in the COSMOS field	Sc-2	223
SCOPE: SCUBA-2 Continuum Observations of Pre-protostellar Evolution	Sc-2	300
BISTRO: B-fields In STar forming RegiOns	Pol-2	224
JINGLE: the JCMT dust and gas In Nearby Galaxies Legacy Exploration	Sc-2/RxA	780
STUDIES: SCUBA-2 Ultra Deep Imaging EAO Survey	Sc-2	330
MALATANG: Mapping the Dense Molecular Gas in the Strongest Star-forming Galaxies	HARP	390
Total		2397

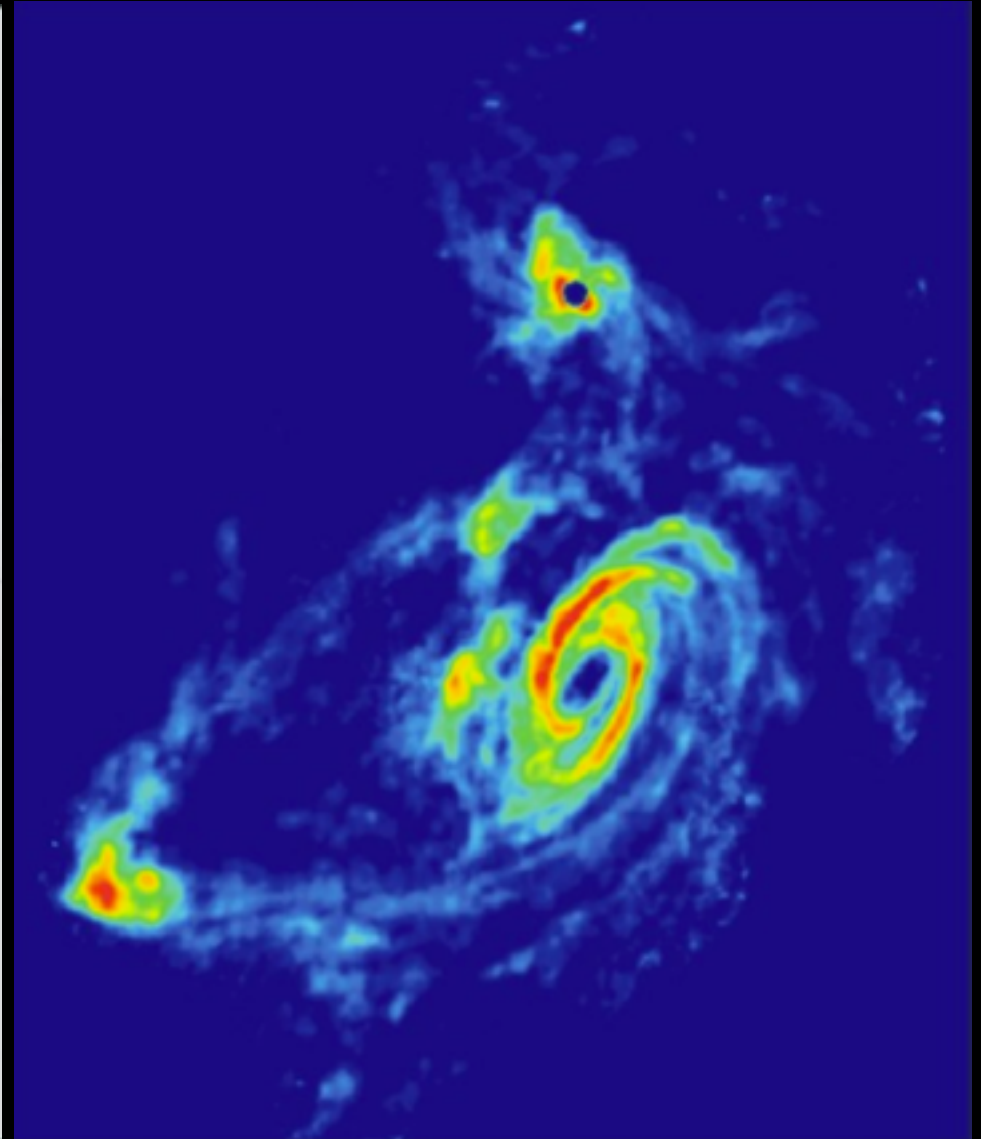
Why do we need Multiwavelength Data?

TIDAL INTERACTIONS IN M81 GROUP

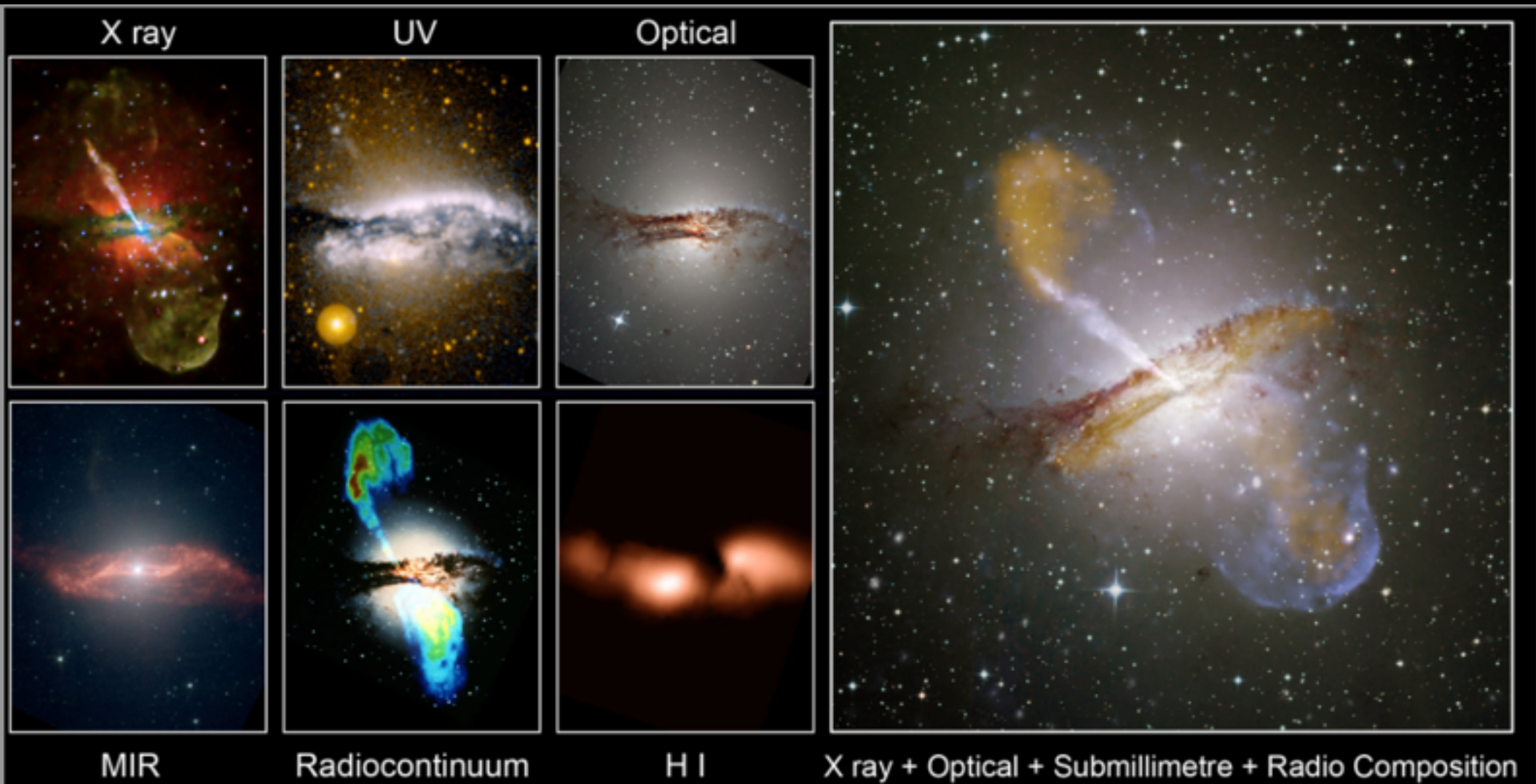
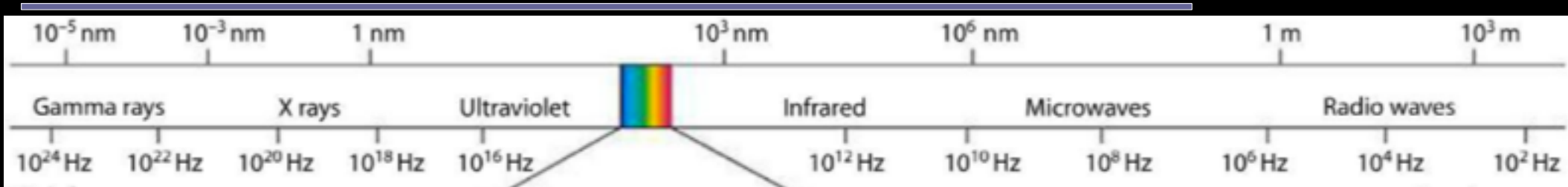
Stellar Light Distribution



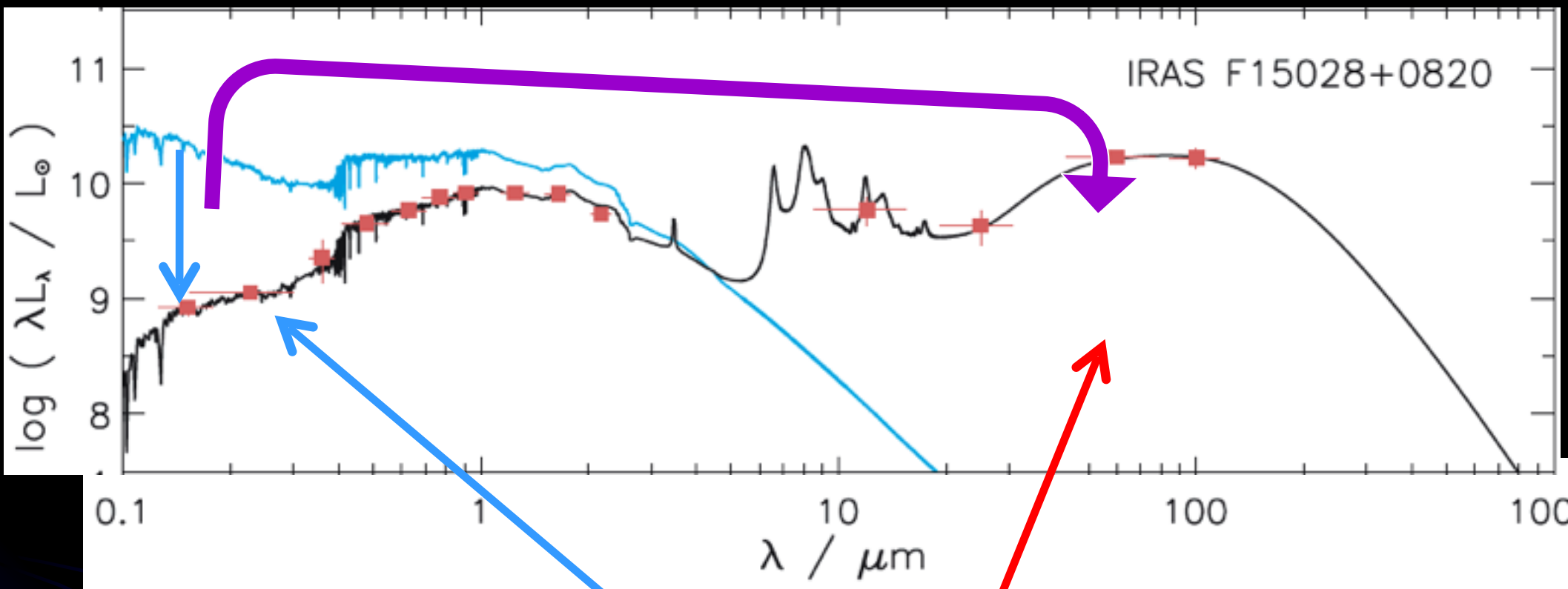
21 cm HI Distribution



Why do we need Multiwavelength Data?

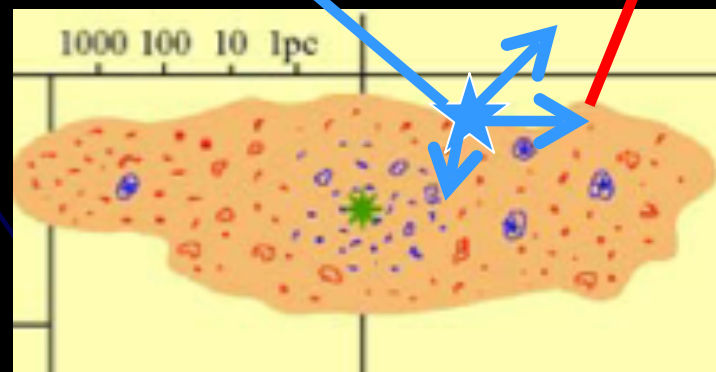


Galaxy's Spectral Energy Distribution

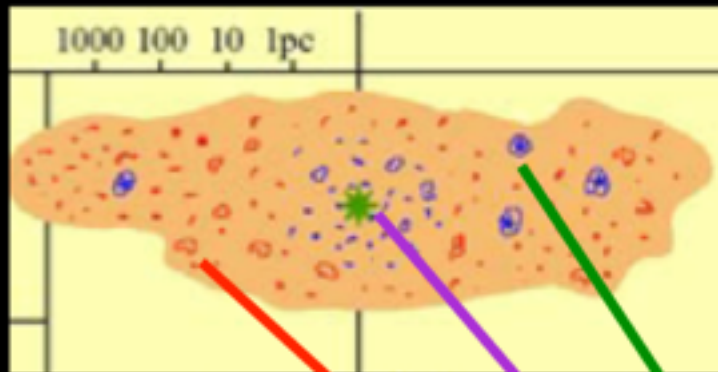


UV

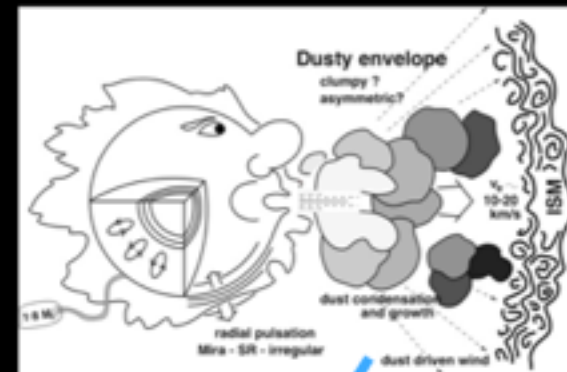
IR : Dust
heated by UV



At $\sim 12\mu\text{m}$



Haas+03



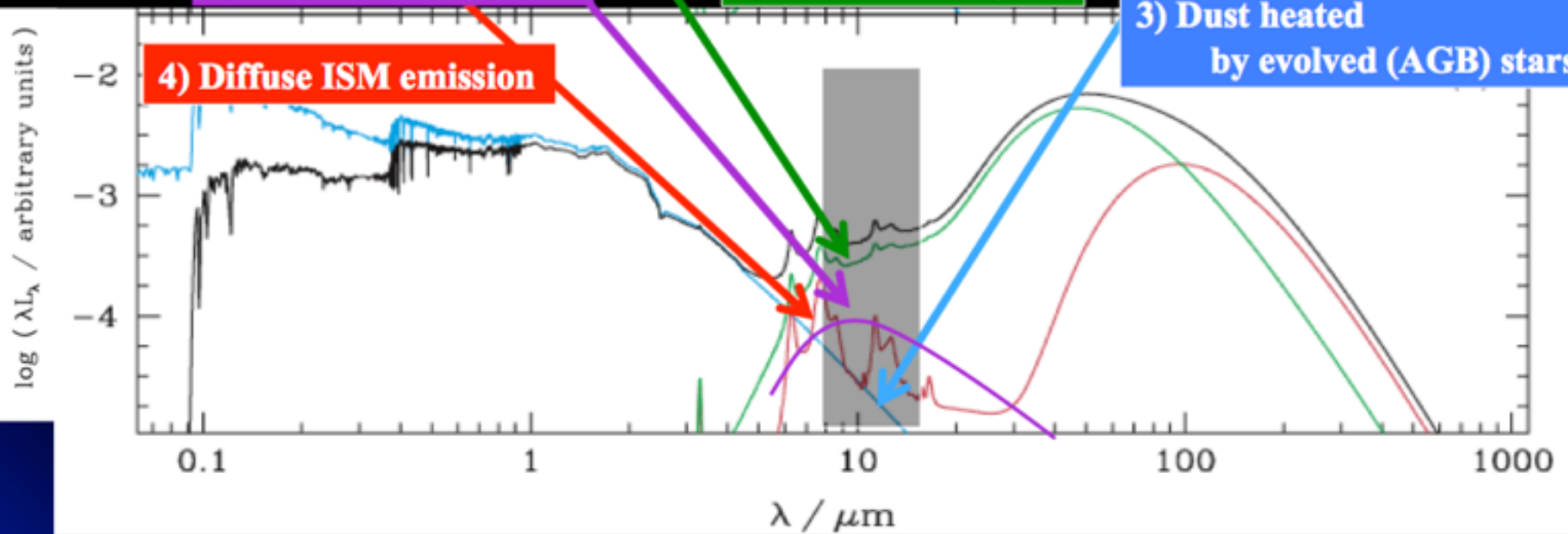
Marengo+

1) Dust heated by AGN

2) Dust heated by SF

3) Dust heated by evolved (AGB) stars

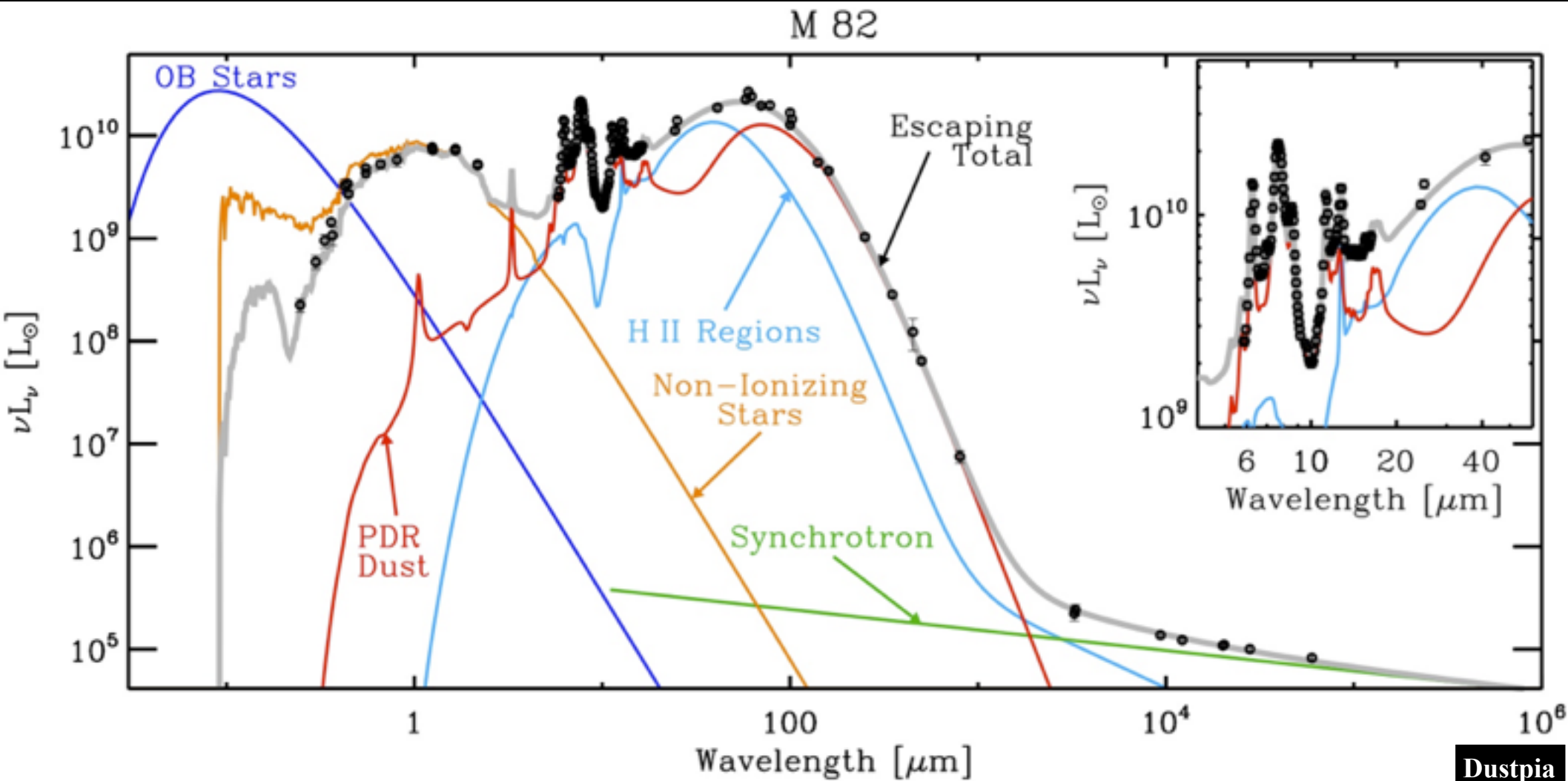
4) Diffuse ISM emission



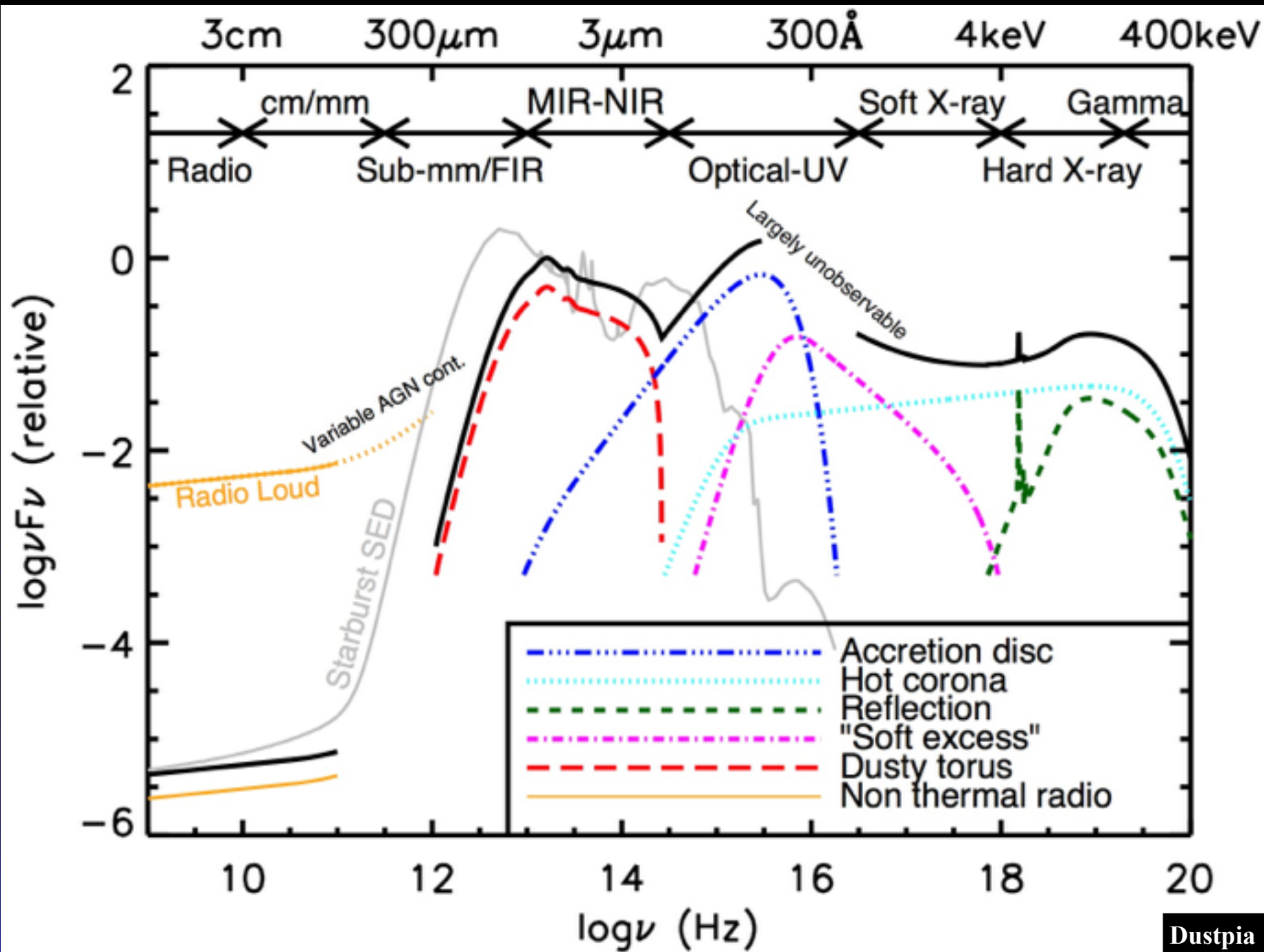
This SED is not 100% correct, but is to show a schematic view.

da Cunha+08

To Radio bands

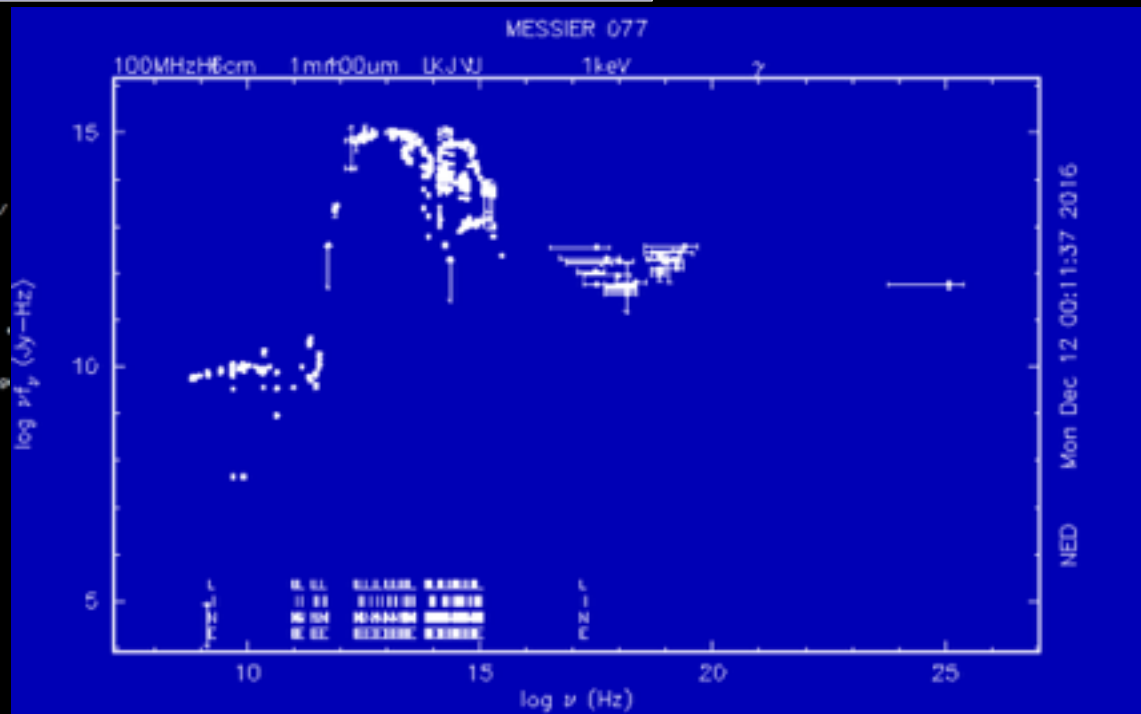


To X-ray/Gamma-ray bands



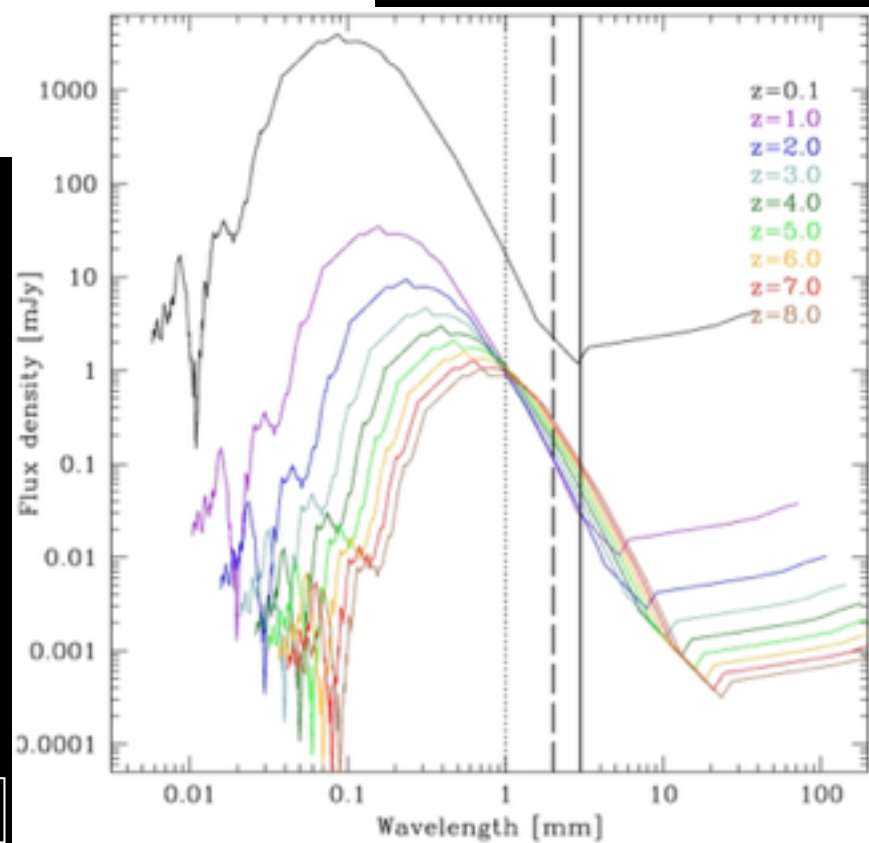
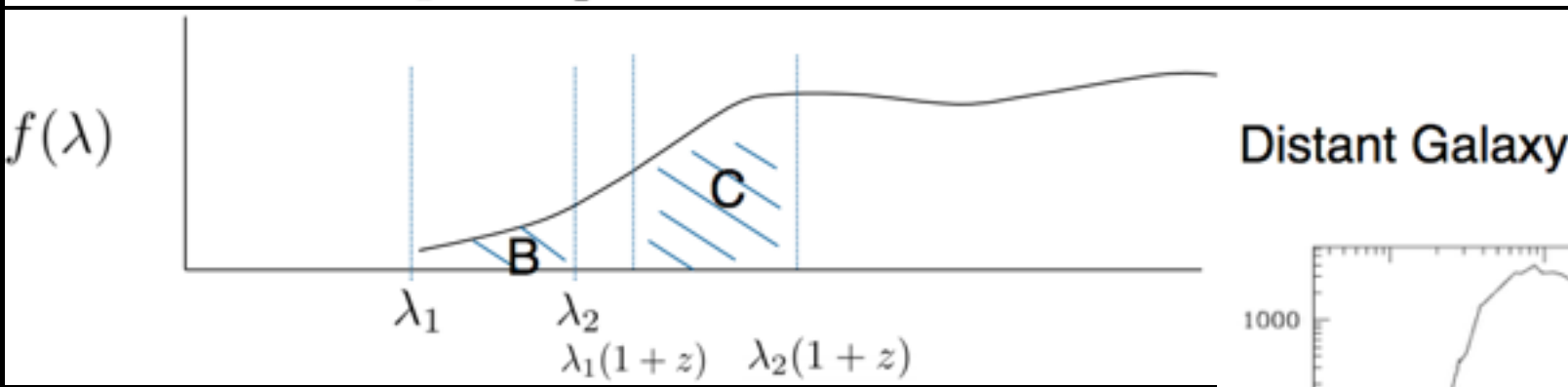
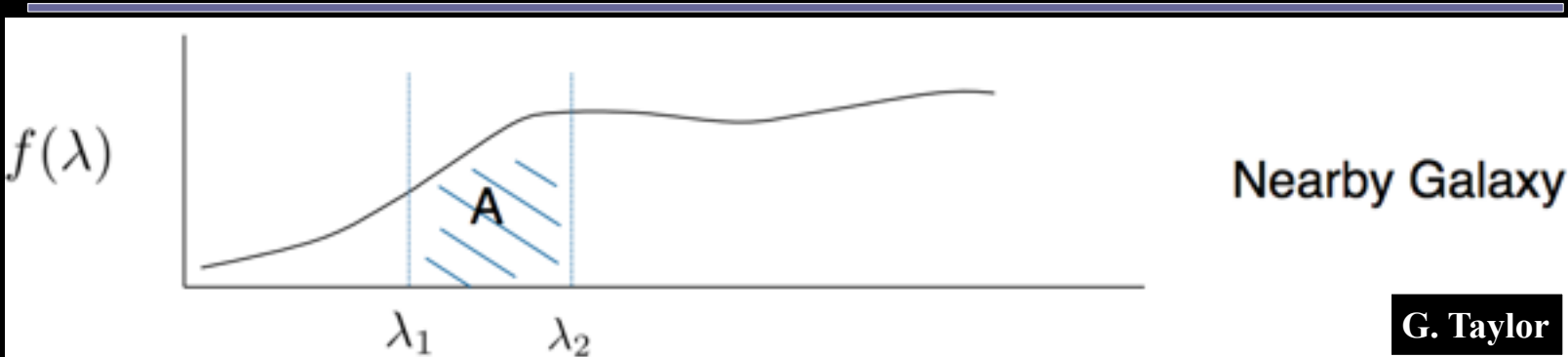
What physical parameters can we obtain from Multiwavelength data?

```
Mgoldr12_flags.sav : Several Flags including source of redshifts
Mgoldr12_stars.sav : Spectroscopically confirmed STArS in SDSS (not included in the galaxy catalog)
Mgoldr12_gorbage.sav : Problematic sources with spectra in SDSS (not included in the galaxy catalog)
Mgoldr12_id.sav : Identifications
Mgoldr12_sdss.sav : Photometric data
Mgoldr12_spec.sav : Spectroscopic data
Mgoldr12_mpa.sav : Spectroscopic data in the MPA-JHU WAGC (IN FACT, the actual data are only for galaxies in DR7)
Mgoldr12_2mass.sav : 2MASS data
Mgoldr12_wise.sav : WISE data from http://wise2.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/release/allwise/
Mgoldr12_wisecal.sav : AGN class using WISE data
Mgoldr12_pscakari.sav : AKARI Point Source Catalog
Mgoldr12_akari.sav : AKARI Bright Source Catalog V2 from http://www.ir.isas.jaxa.jp/AKARI/Archive/Catalogues/FISBSV2/
Mgoldr12_galex.sav : GALEX data
Mgoldr12_iras.sav : IRAS data
Mgoldr12_first.sav : FIRST data
Mgoldr12_alfalfa.sav : ALFALFA survey data (v.70 from http://egg.astro.cornell.edu/alfalfa/data/index.php)
Mgoldr12_clines.sav : Extinction correction emission line data from the MPA-JHU WAGC
Mgoldr12_lir.sav : Data from the SED fit with Chary & Elbaz (01)
Mgoldr12_jrn.sav : Data from the SED fit with DECMOPR (number of galaxies in this file is different from those in
Mgoldr12_s879.sav : Predicted submillimeter data from the SED fit
Mgoldr12_cluster.sav : CIRS, HeCS & HeCS-S2 cluster data
Mgoldr12_listcluster.sav : Cluster list used for Mgoldr12_cluster.sav (number of entry is not the same as the number of p
Mgoldr12_mstar.sav : Various Stellar Mass Estimates, Age & Metallicity
Mgoldr12_drwanga.sav : Flags for the Wanga galaxies included in DR13
Mgoldr12_swift.sav : Swift data from http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/results/bs70nov/
Mgoldr12_gas.sav : H2 gas data from the literature
Mgoldr12_size.sav : Some size information from SDSS
Mgoldr12_serfit.sav : Galaxy Serfit Fit information from SDSS
Mgoldr12_spin.sav : Galaxy Spin information from SDSS, SAMI, CALIFA & literature
sdss_morph.txt : Compilation of Visual Inspection from other surveys
```



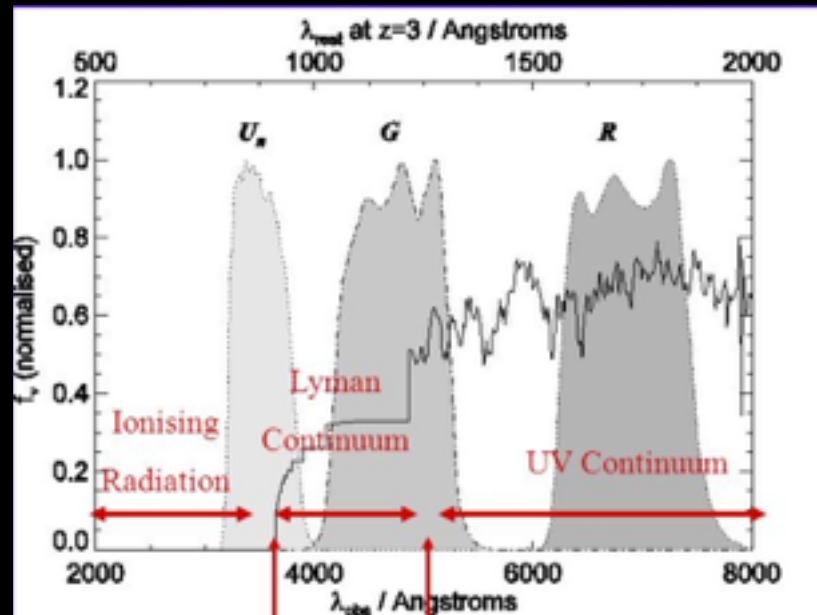
- **Swift/BAT: AGN?**
- **GALEX: SFR**
- **SDSS**
 - **1D spectra: SFR, AGN?, M_{star}**
 - **2D spectra: Gas/Stellar kinematics**
- **2MASS: M_{star}**
- **WISE: IR luminosity, AGN?**
- **IRAS/AKARI/JCMT: IR luminosity (\Rightarrow SFR), Dust Mass/Temperature**
- **FIRST: SFR**
- **ALFALFA: $M_{\text{HI(atomic)}}$**
- **IRAM/COLDGASS: $M_{\text{H2(molecular)}}$**
- **ALMA: Dust distribution, Gas distribution/kinematics**

(Negative) K-correction & High-z Galaxies



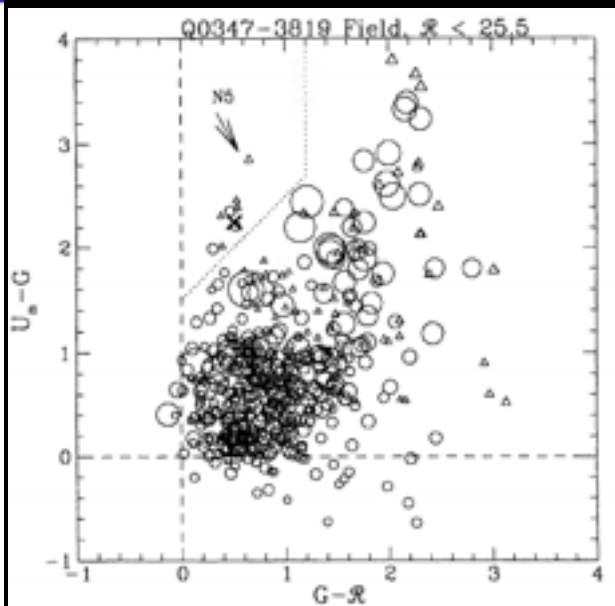
김재우,
심현진 발표

Identification of High-z Galaxies: Dropout Technique

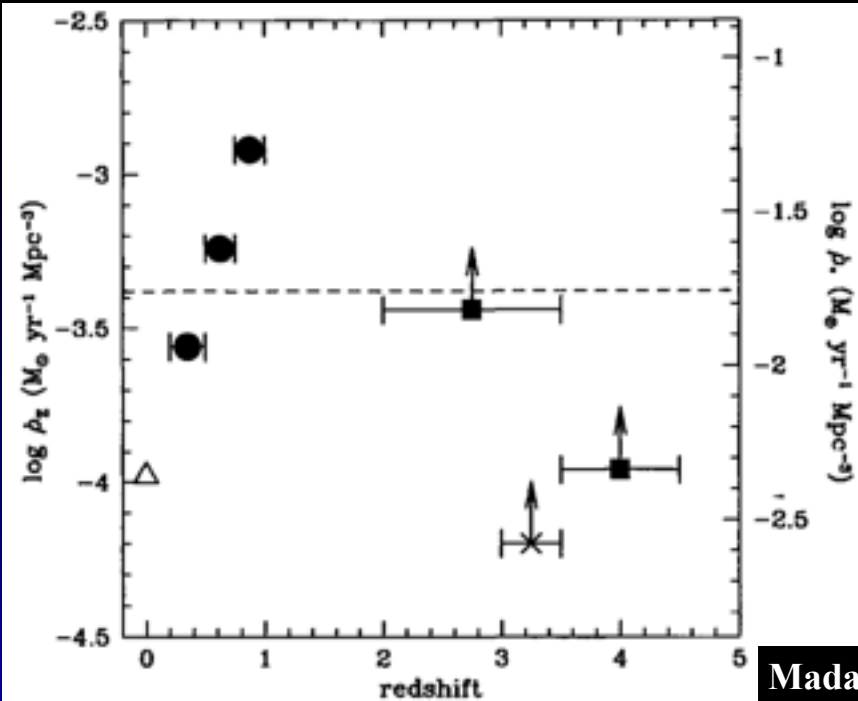


912Å Lyman- α
Break Break

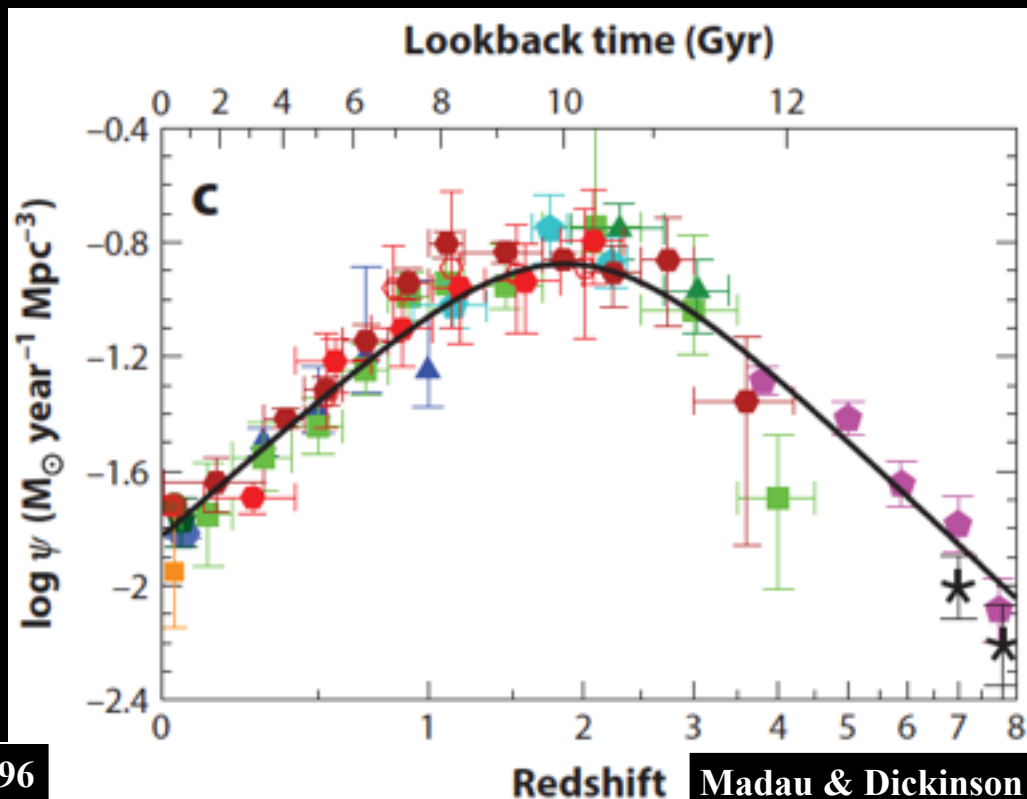
Steidel+95



- Different Filters \Rightarrow Galaxies at different z
- A large sample of high- z galaxies

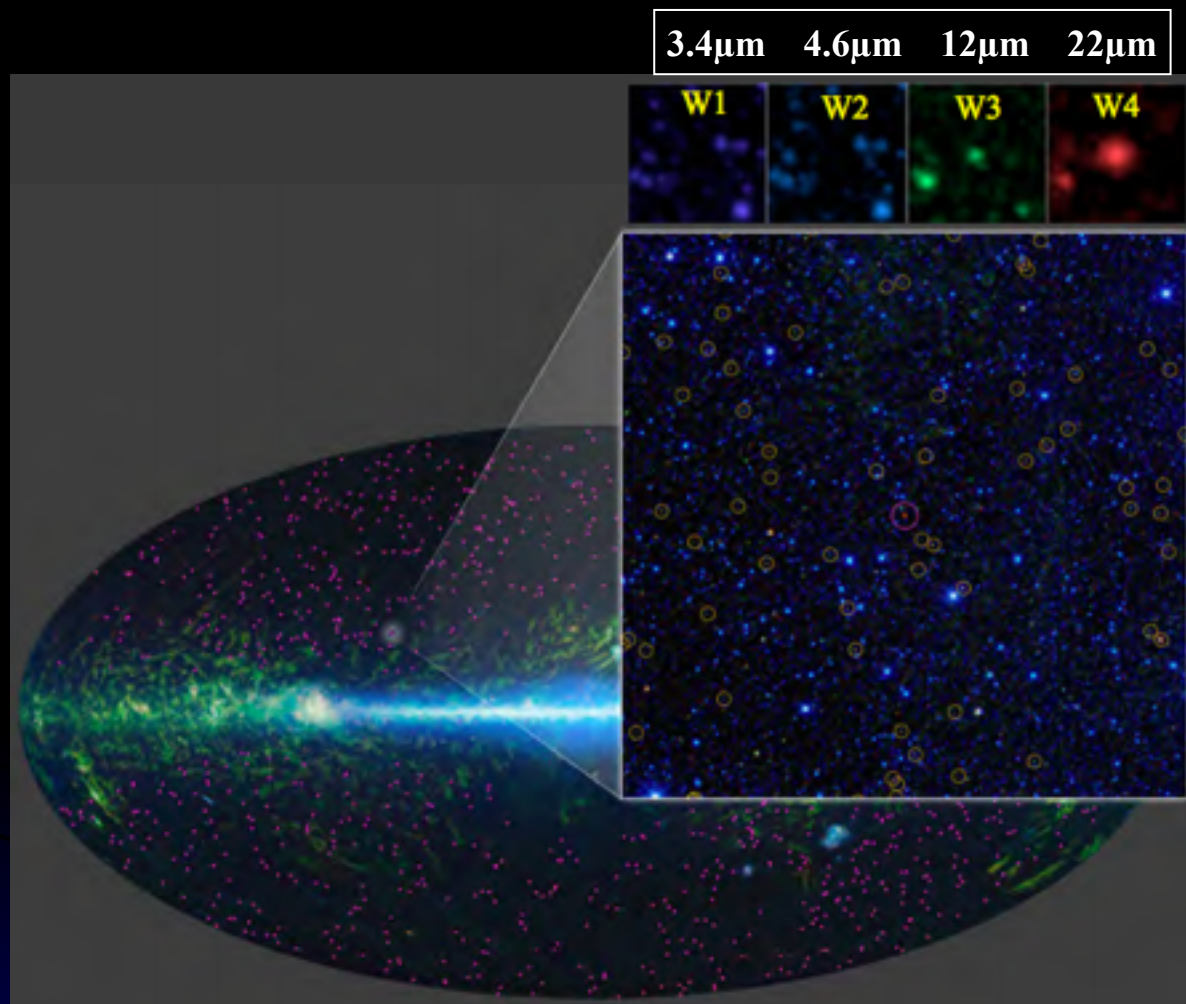


Madau+96

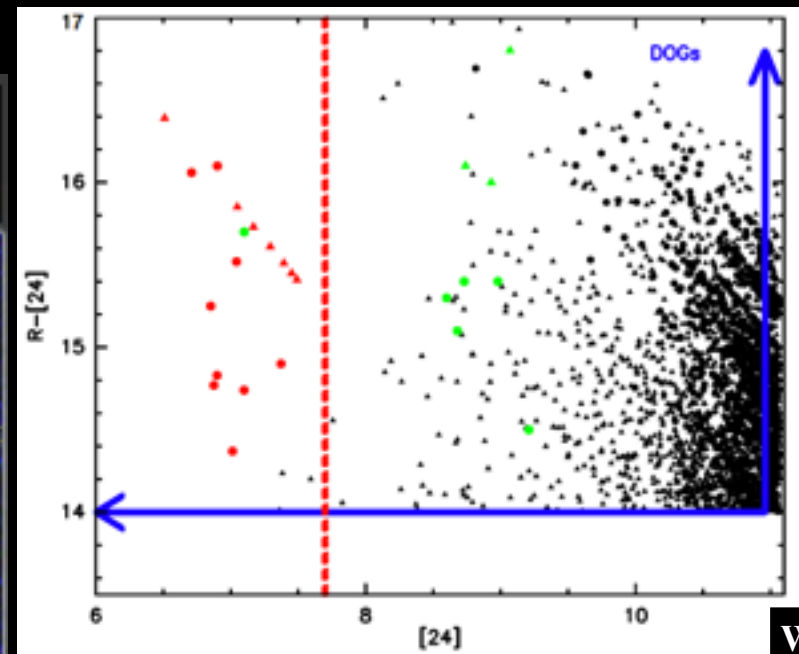


Madau & Dickinson 14

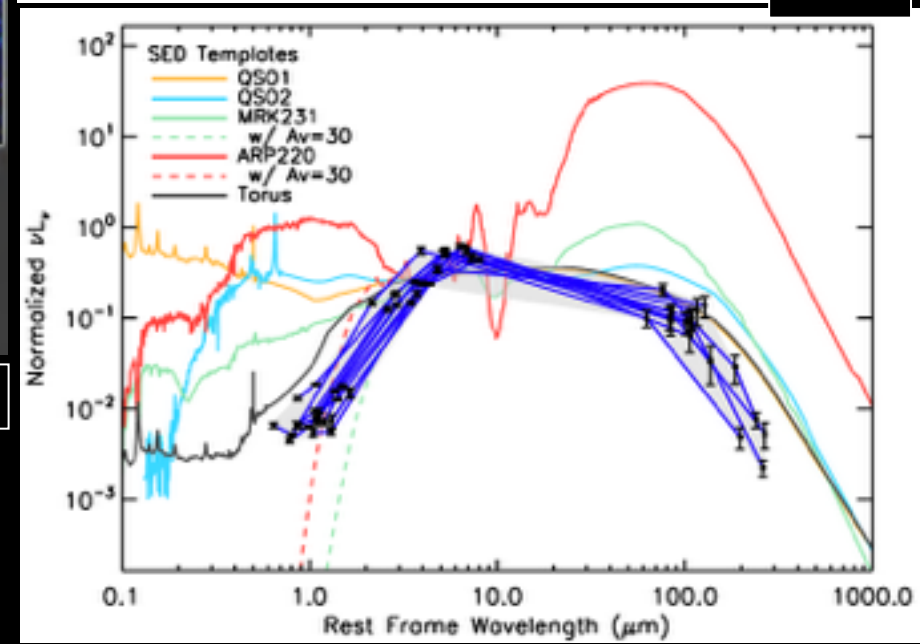
Identification of High-z Galaxies: Dropout Technique



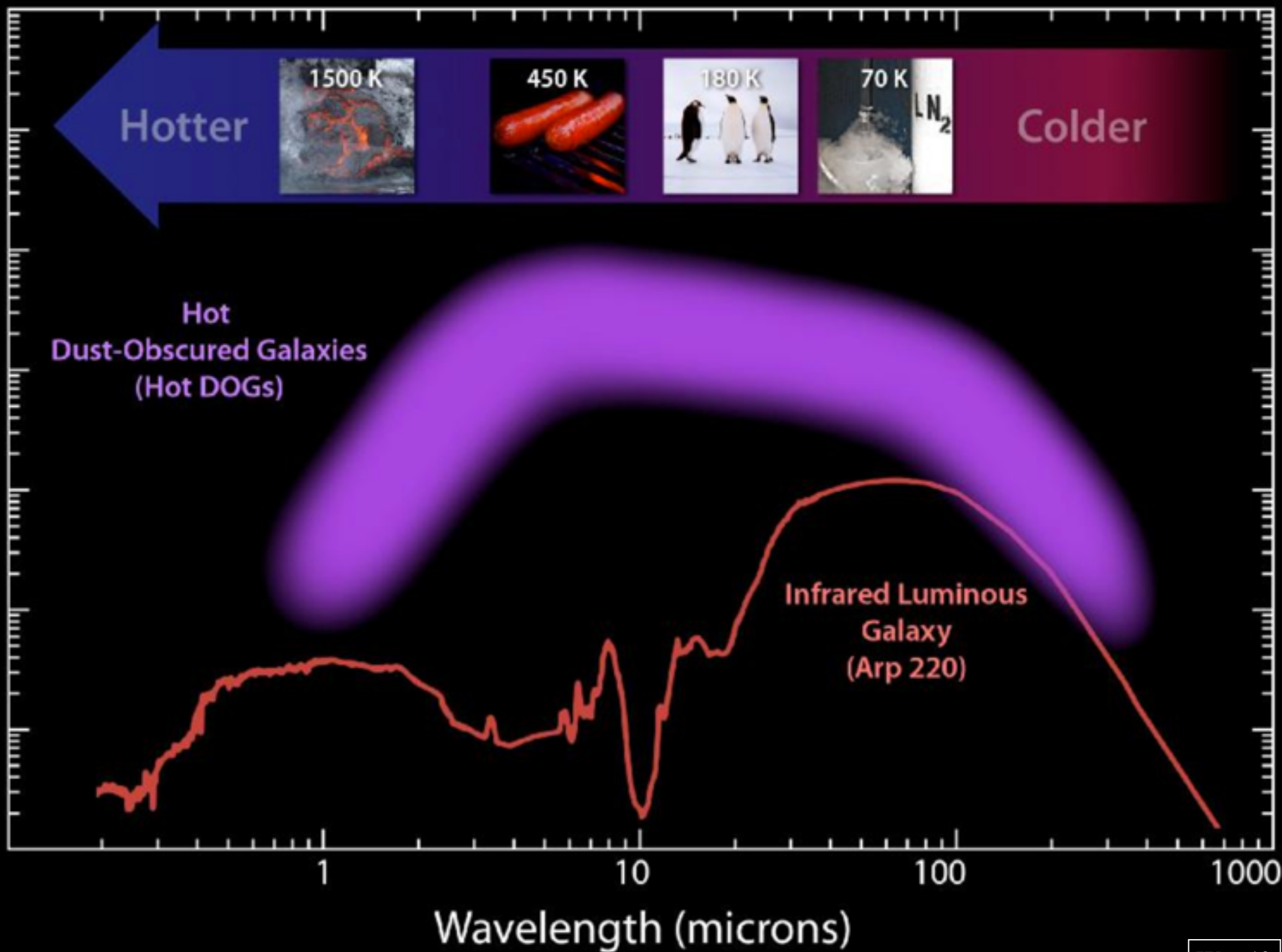
WISE W12 dropouts (Eisenhardt+12)



Wu+12

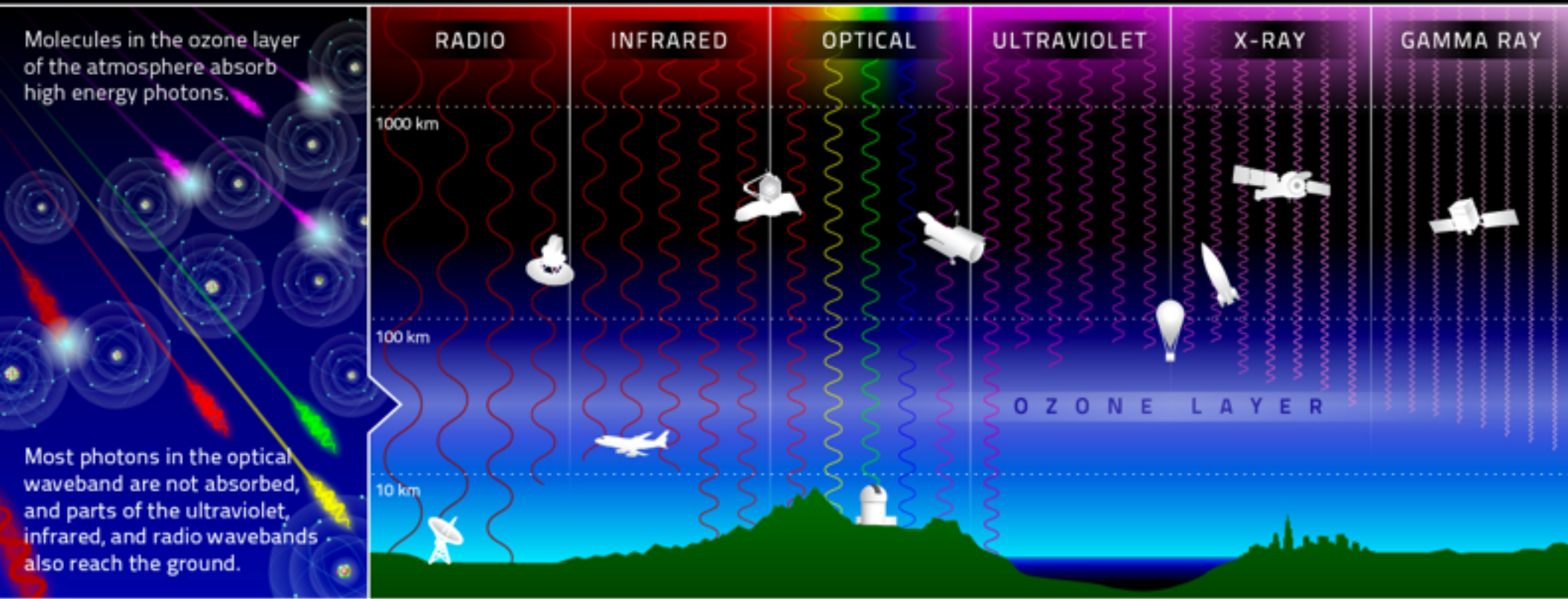


Brightness



Multiwavelength Observations

MULTIWAVELENGTH LAND & SPACE BASED OBSERVATORIES



The atmospheric effects on incoming light in each waveband determines the placement of telescopes.



Most of the Radio waveband is detectable using large dish antennae on the ground.



The infrared waveband can be detected from airplanes.



Ground telescopes observe most optical light, and some infrared and ultraviolet.

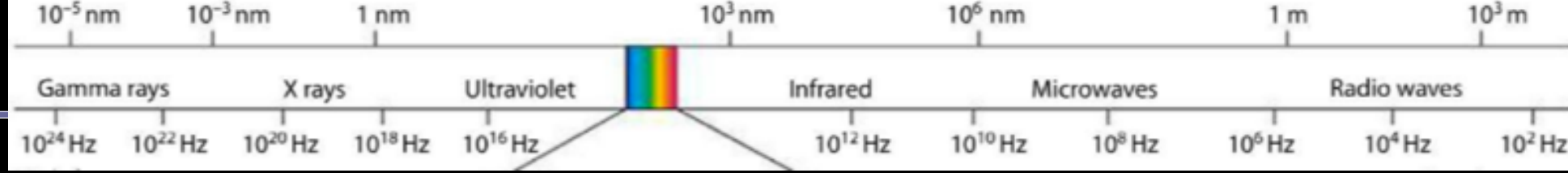


Balloons and rockets are used to test out new telescope technologies.

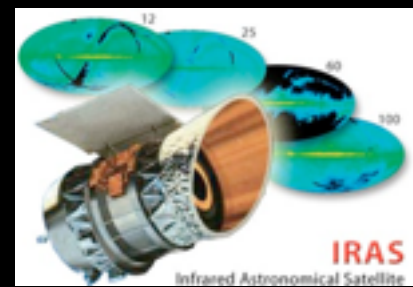


Space telescopes avoid atmospheric distortions and access high energy radiation.

Past



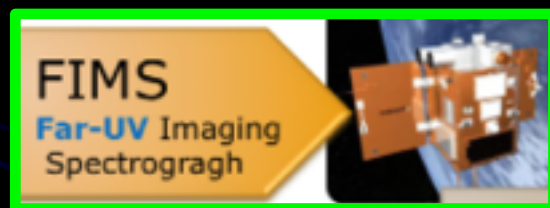
-1983



-1995



-2003



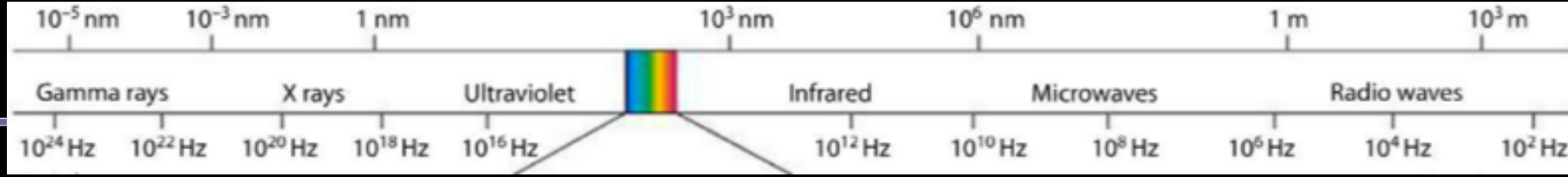
-2006



-2009

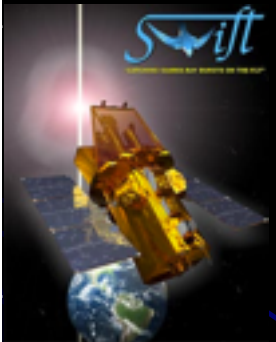
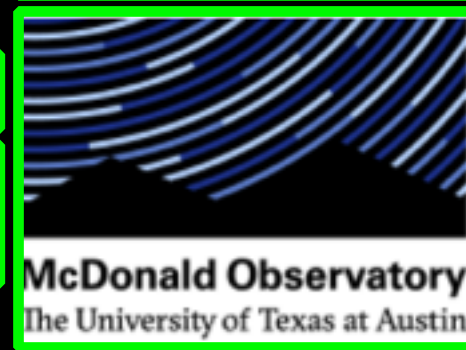
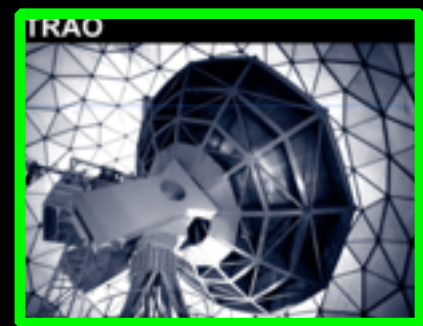
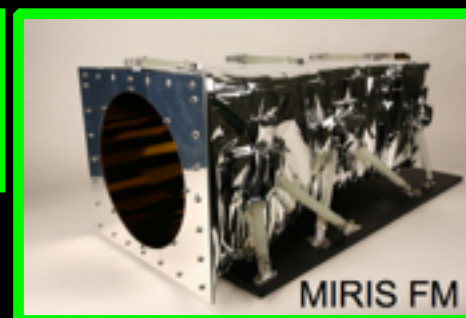


Present



-2016

신윤경 발표



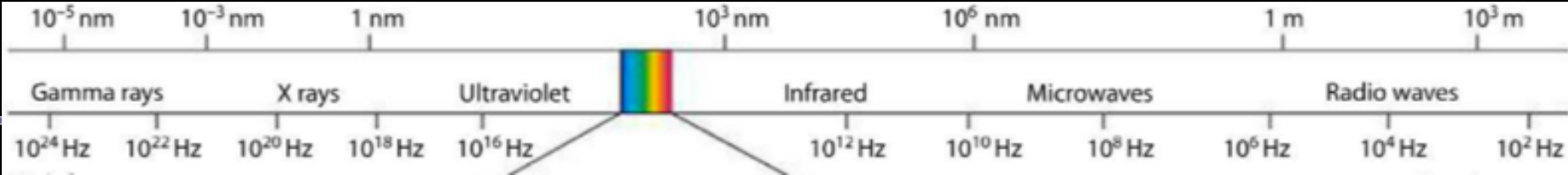
이종철, 심현진 발표



양유진 발표



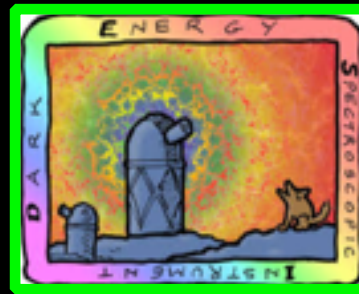
Future



-2017



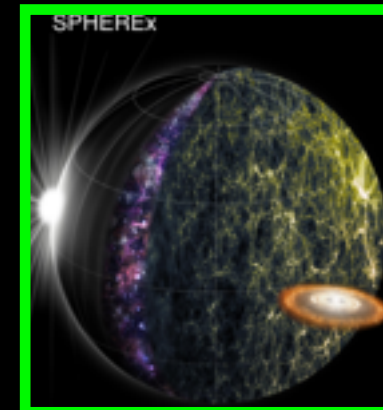
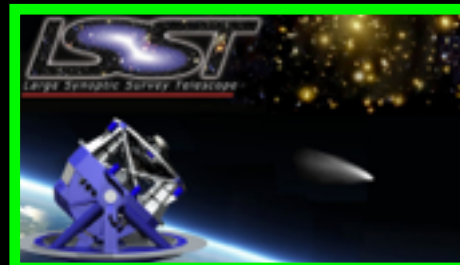
-2019



정웅섭 발표

오세헌 발표

-2020



-2021



Conclusions & Discussion

- 외부은하 다파장 연구의 중요성: Complete Understanding!
- 최근 한국 천문학회에 다파장 은하 연구 자료를 확보할 기회가 많아졌는데, 이 기회를 어떻게 잘 활용할 것인가?
- 오늘 내일 열띤 토론을 부탁드립니다!