

THE VERY LARGE ARRAY

THE NEXT GENERATION

Galaxy assembly through cosmic time



Jacqueline Hodge

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The high-z working group

US Radio/mm/sub-mm Science Futures II, Baltimore, 3 Aug 2016

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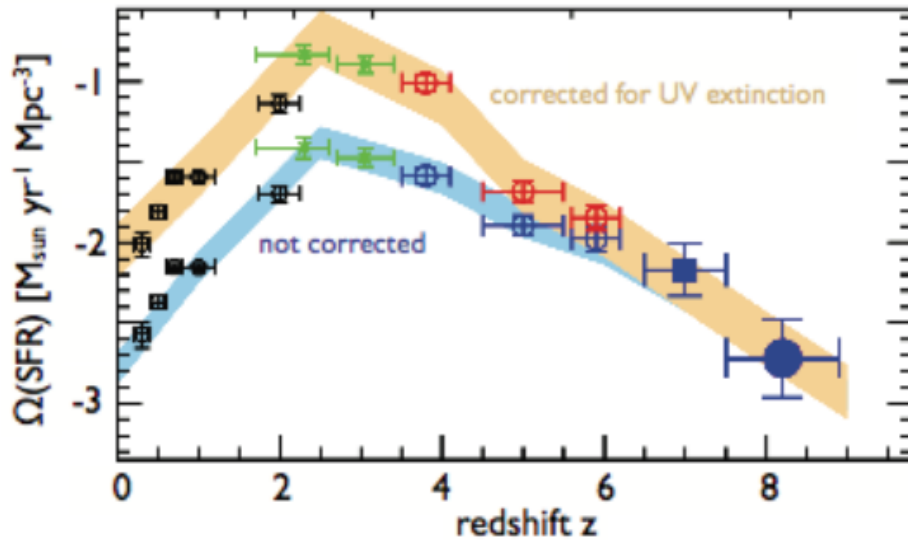
Galaxy assembly through cosmic time

Key Science Projects:

1. The cold gas history of the universe
2. Galactic dynamics at high- z
3. Tracing star formation in early galaxies with dense gas
4. Measuring dust-unbiased star formation with free-free emission
5. Magnetic fields in galaxies
(See Casey, Hooge, Lacy et al. 2015 White Paper for further details)

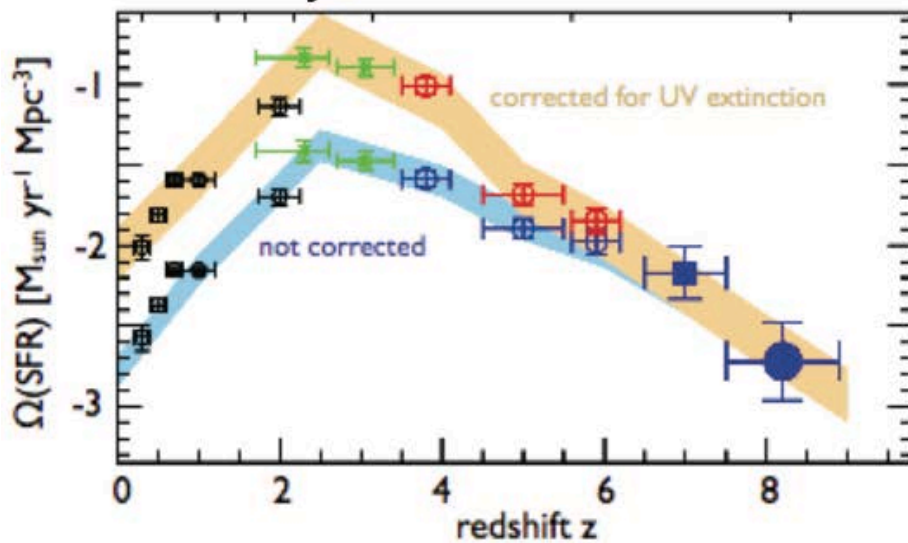
Cold gas fuels galaxy evolution

History of Star Formation

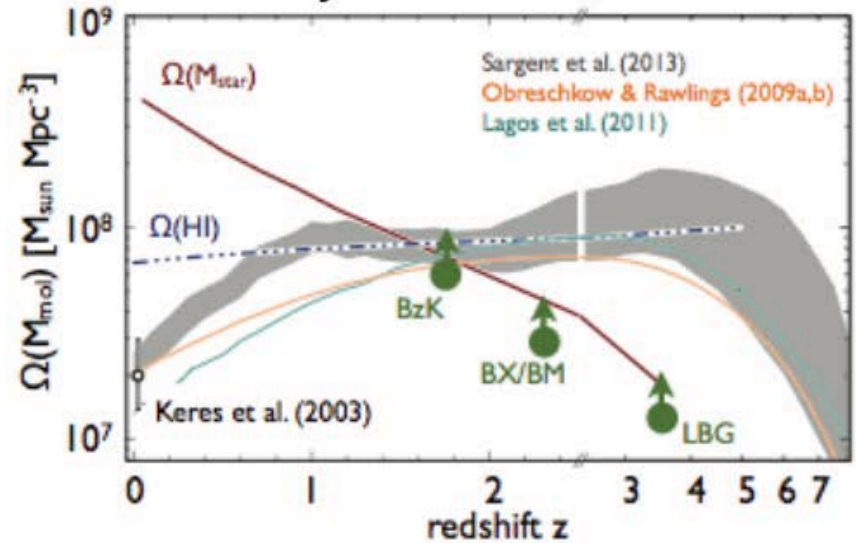


Cold gas fuels galaxy evolution

History of Star Formation



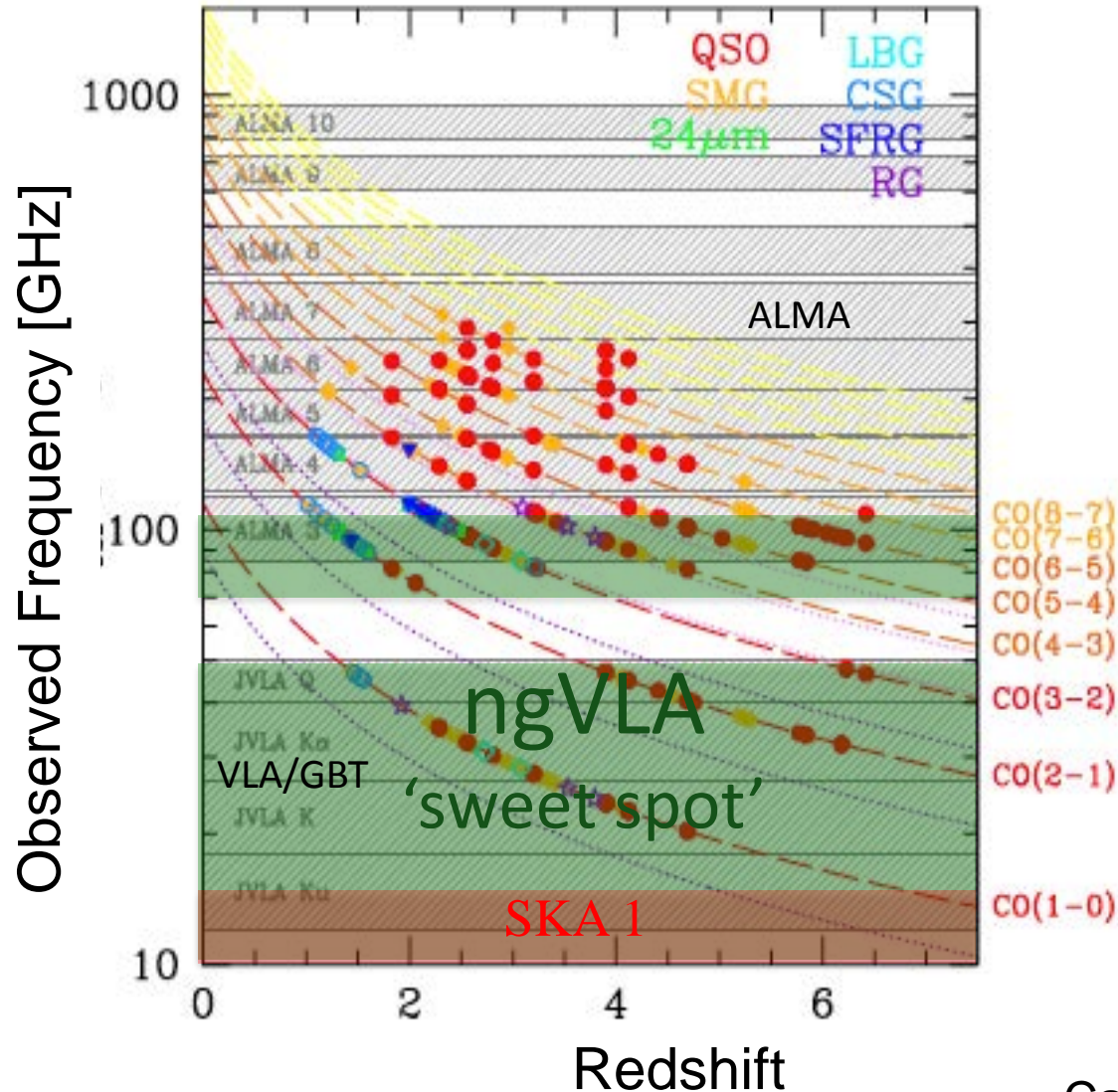
History of Gas Content



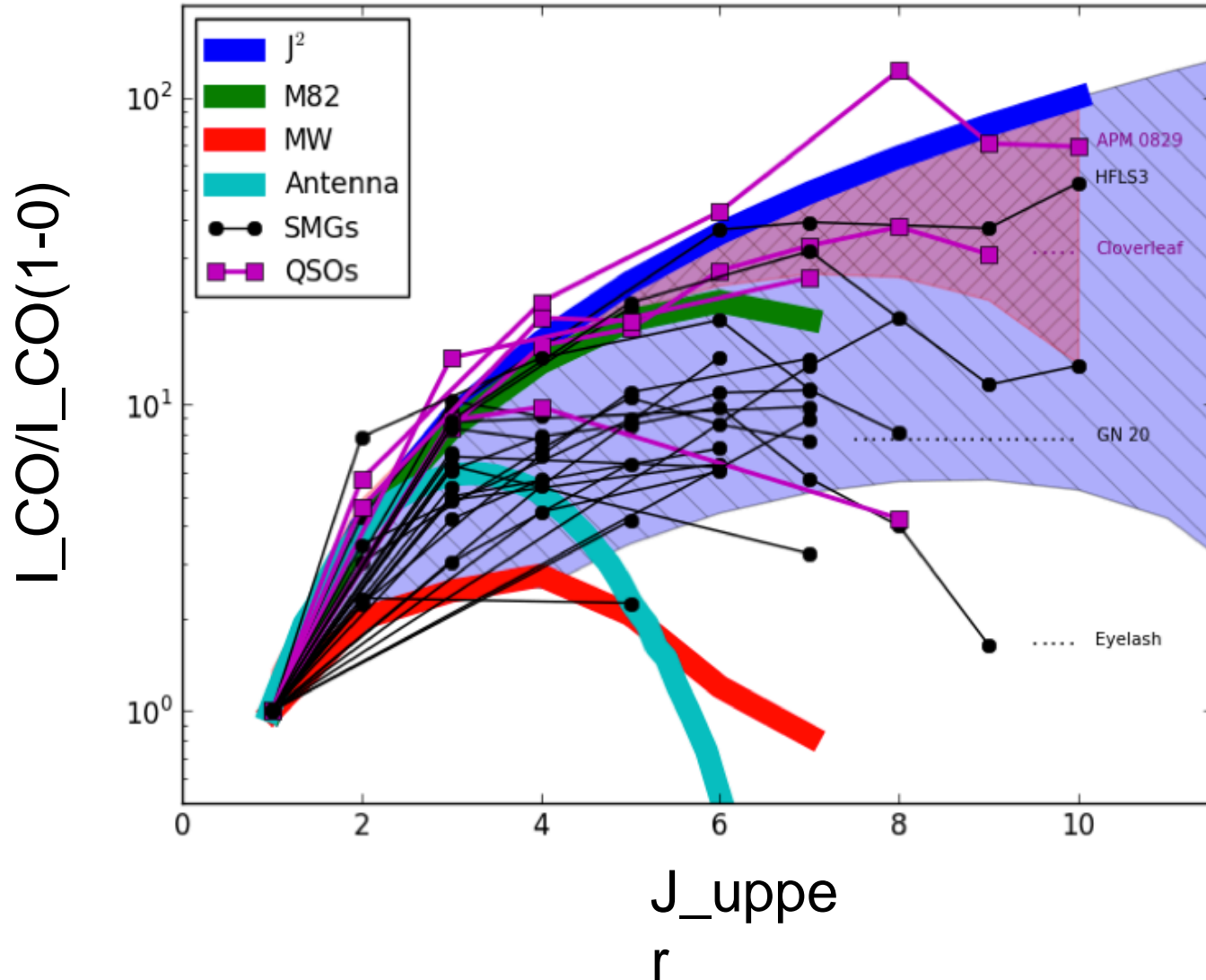
Carilli & Walter 2013 (ARA&A)

Cold gas fuels the growth of galaxies, yet the cold gas content in high-z galaxies is still poorly understood

Tracing molecular gas with CO



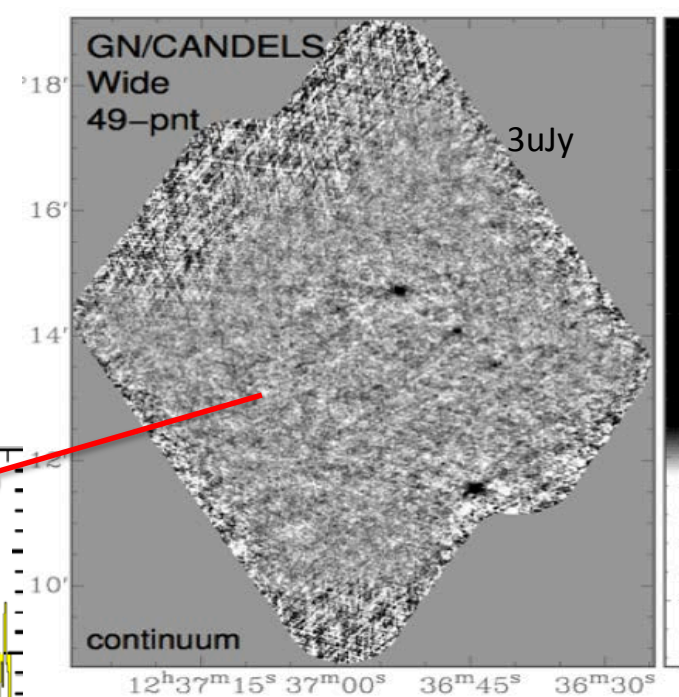
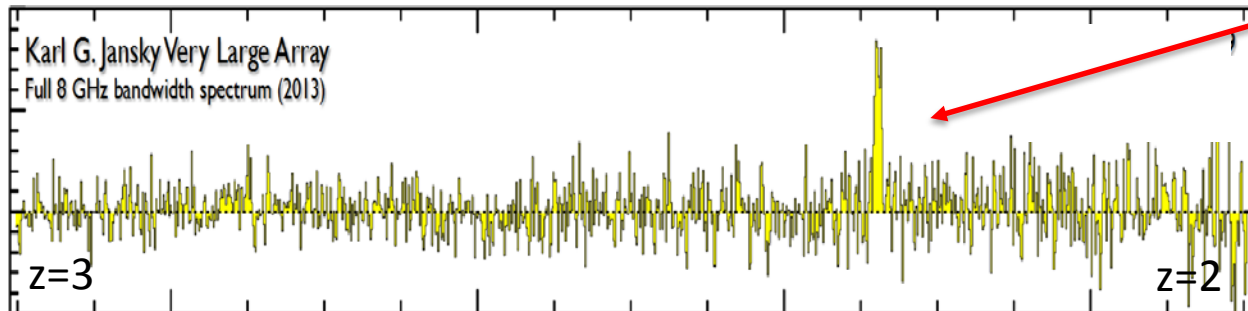
Low-J CO is critical



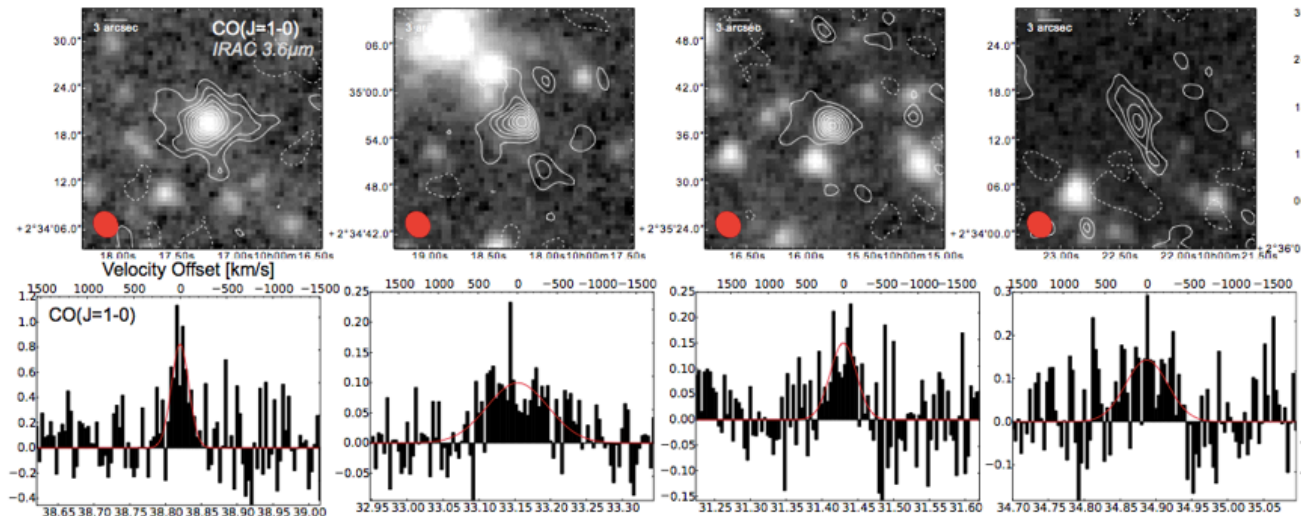
State of the art:

JVLA, ALMA CO Deep Fields

- JVLA 350hrs: 30-38GHz
- ALMA 40hrs: 82-115, 212 – 272

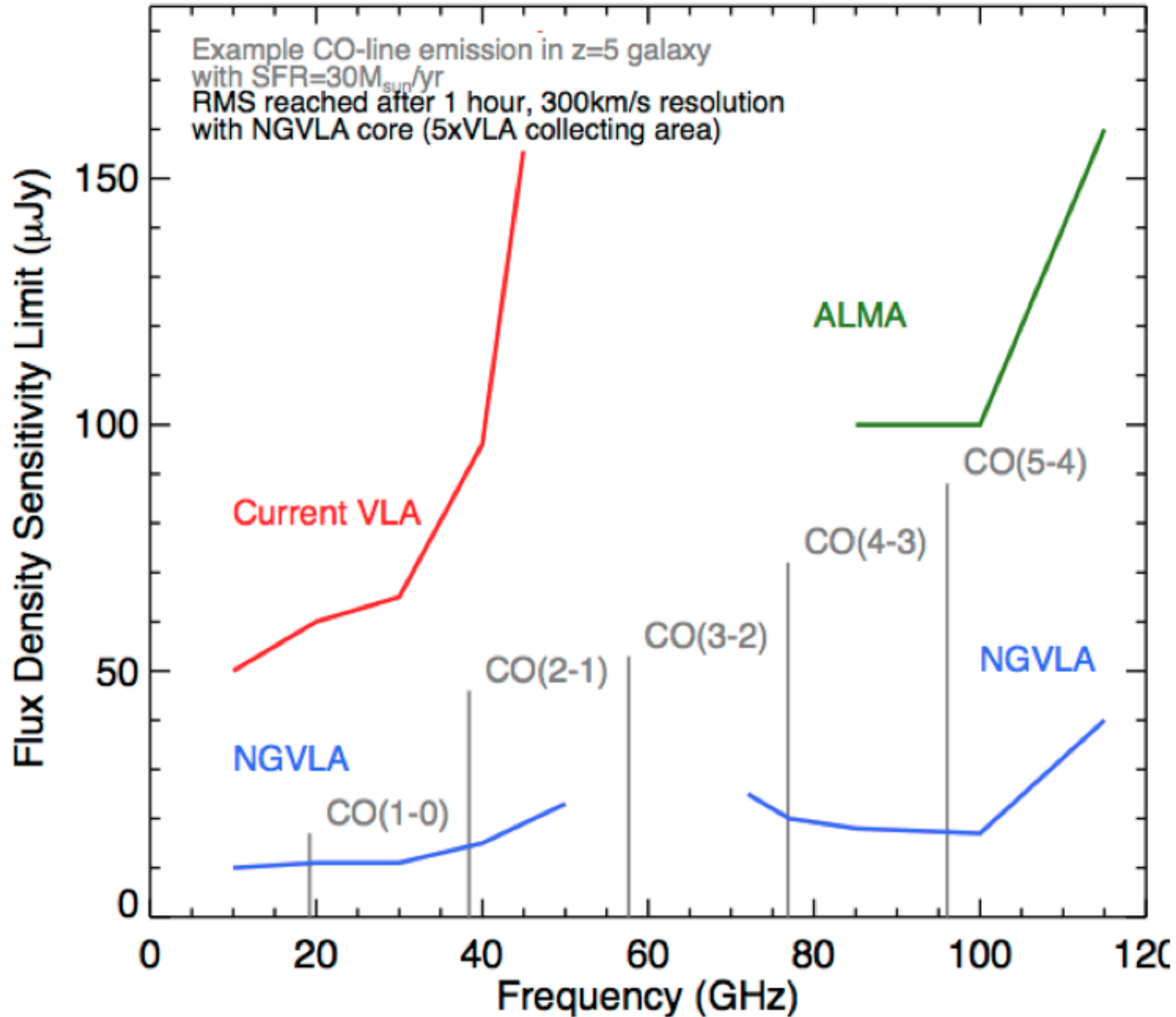


- Field sizes ~ 1 to 50 arcmin²
- ~ 20 CO galaxies per survey, $M_{\text{H}_2} \sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$
- Main sequence: SFRs ~ 10-100 M_{\odot}/yr

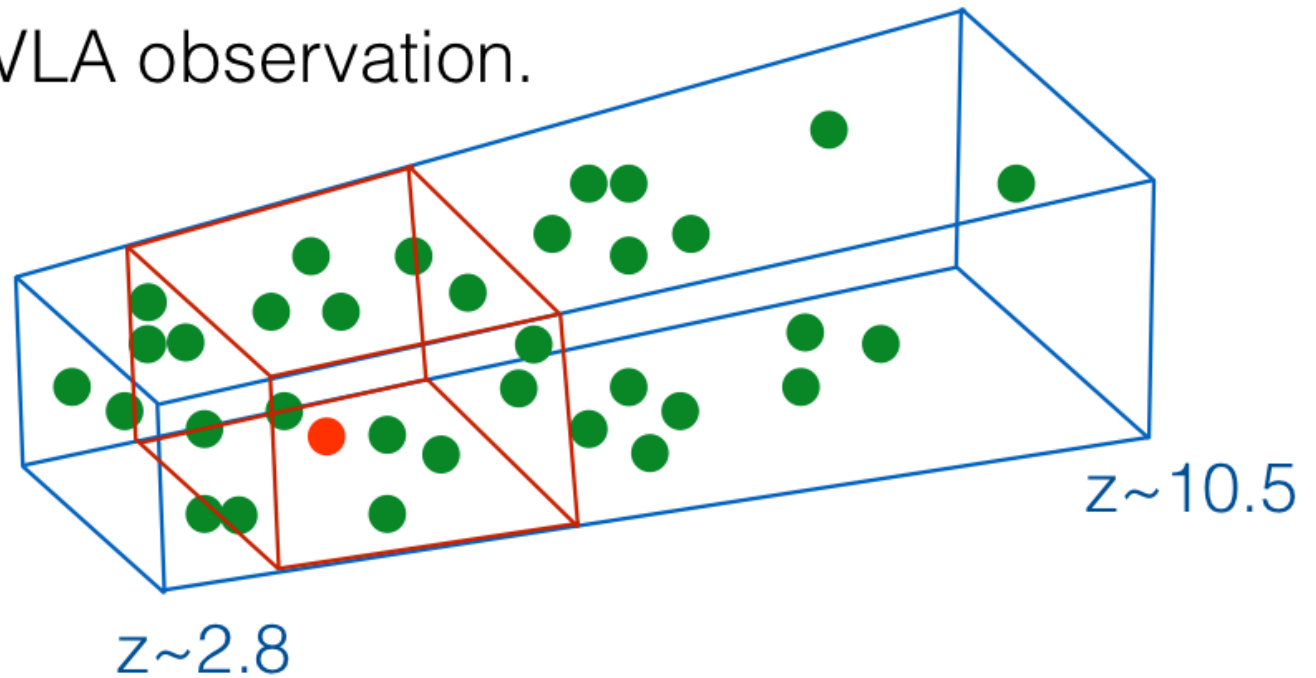
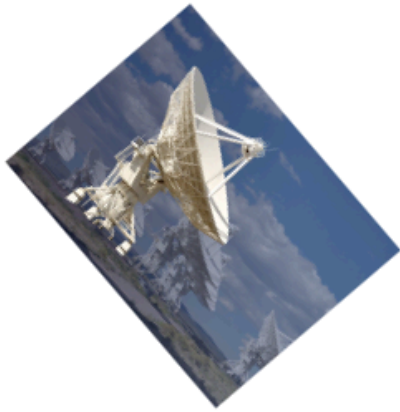


See Lentati+15; Walter+16a,b; Aravena+16a,b; Decarli+16a,b

Comparison for z=5 galaxy



An example ngVLA observation.



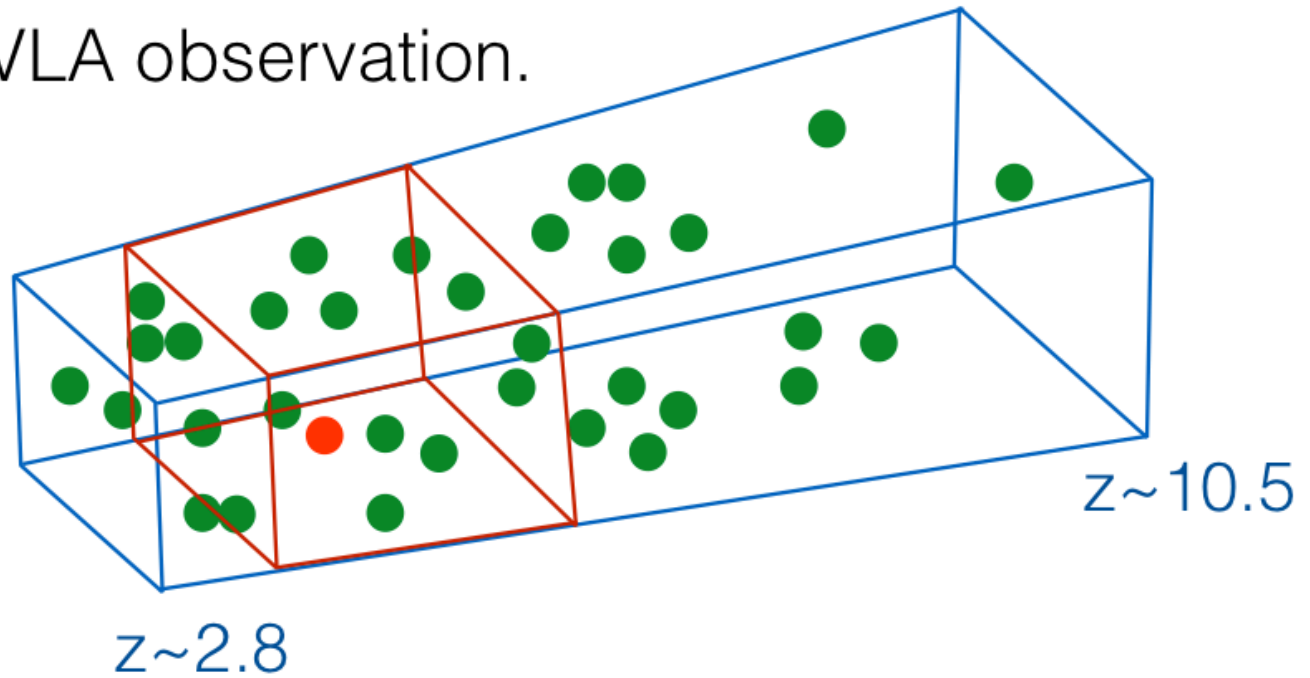
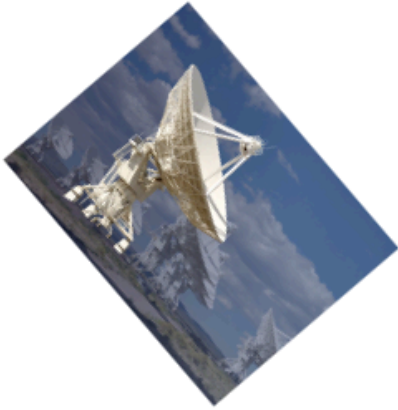
**Detectable with
current VLA**

e.g. $z=4.05$ CO(1-0)
 $L'_{\text{co}} \sim 10^{10} L_{\text{sun}}$
8GHz bandwidth
 $3.2 < z < 5.0$

**Detectable with
ngVLA**

$2.8 < z < 10.5$ CO(1-0)
 $L'_{\text{co}} \sim 2 \times 10^9 L_{\text{sun}}$
3:1 bandwidth ratio
100s of blind
CO(1-0) detections!

An example ngVLA observation.



**Detectable with
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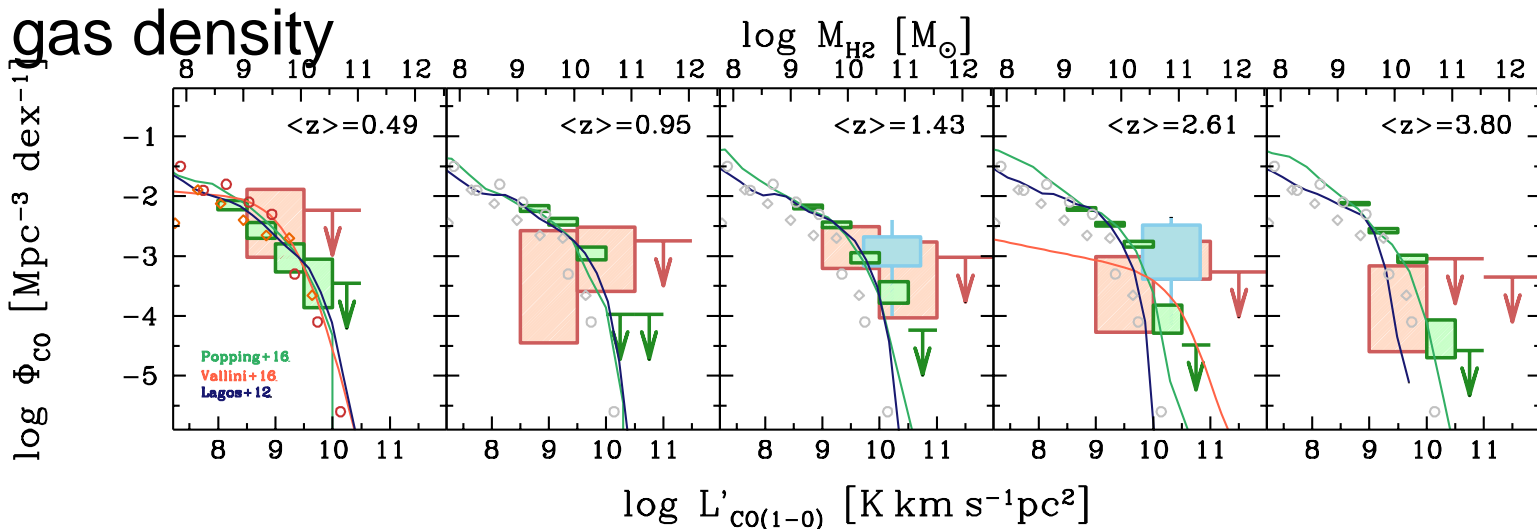
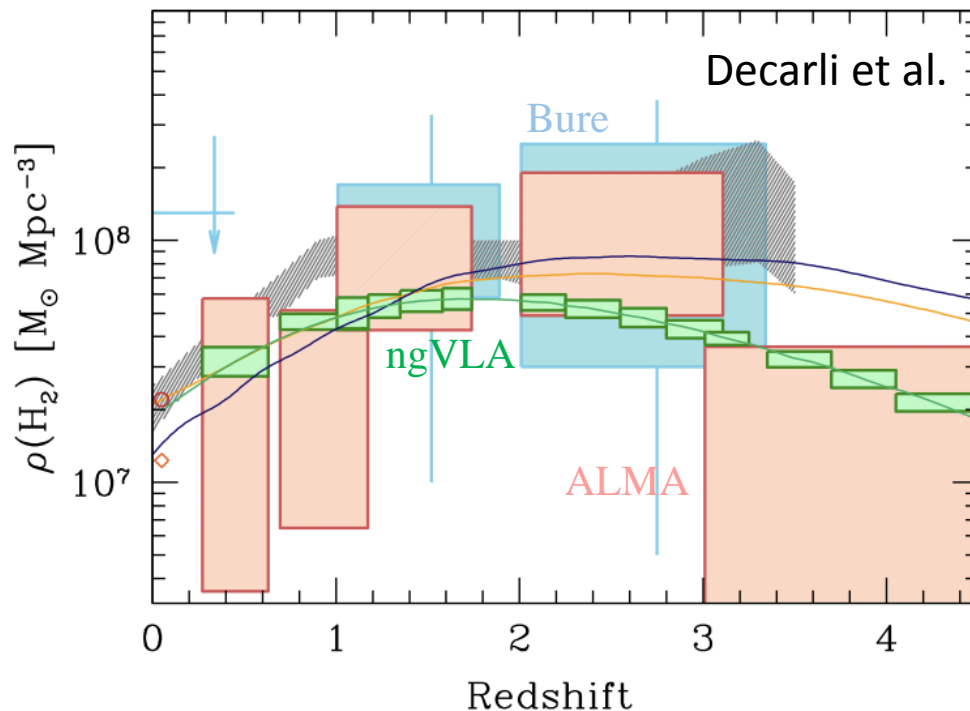
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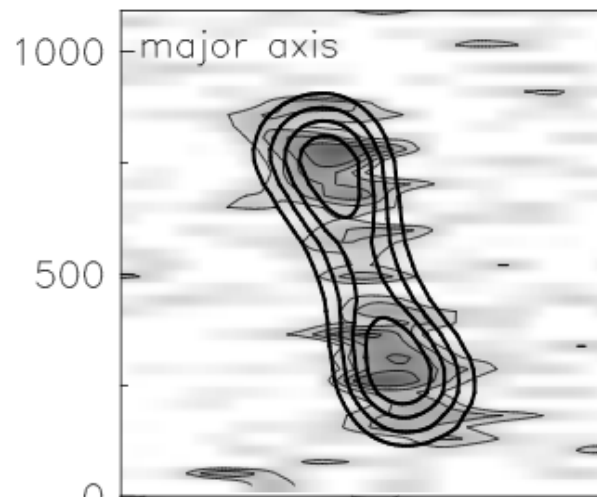
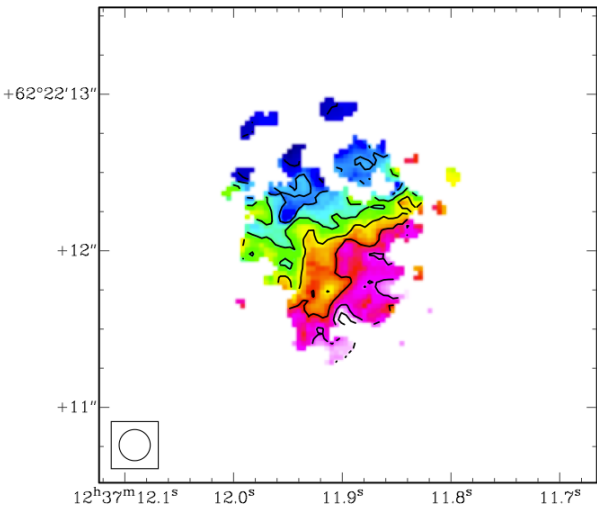
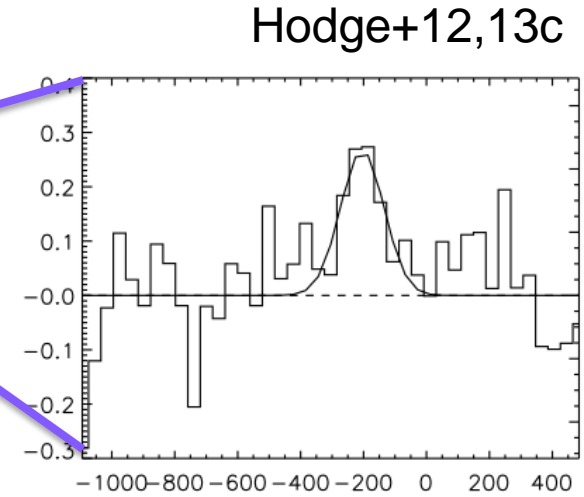
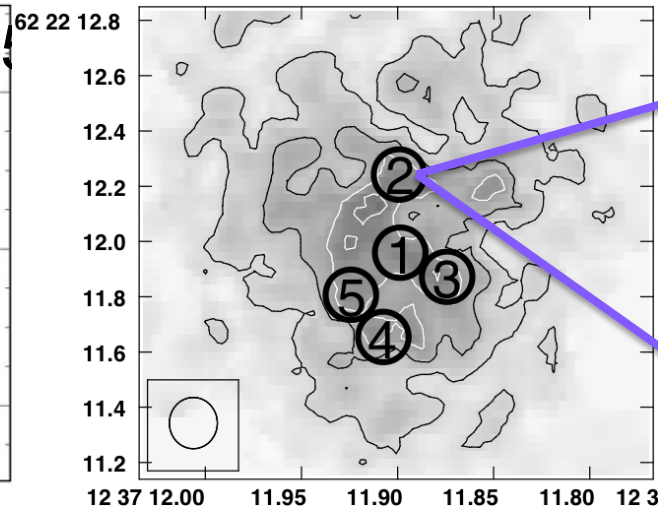
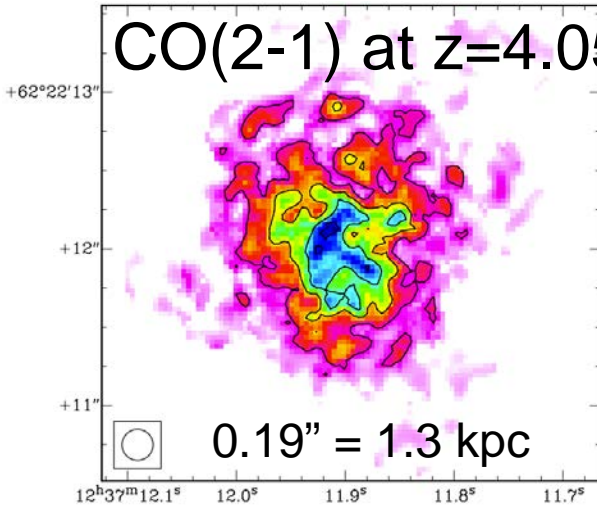
Critical to
complement
e.g., JWST

KSP#1: Cold gas history of universe

- 10's galaxies JVLA, ALMA: first-pass at CGHU
- NGVLA => 1000's of galaxies
- Quantitative evolution of CO luminosity function and cosmic gas density



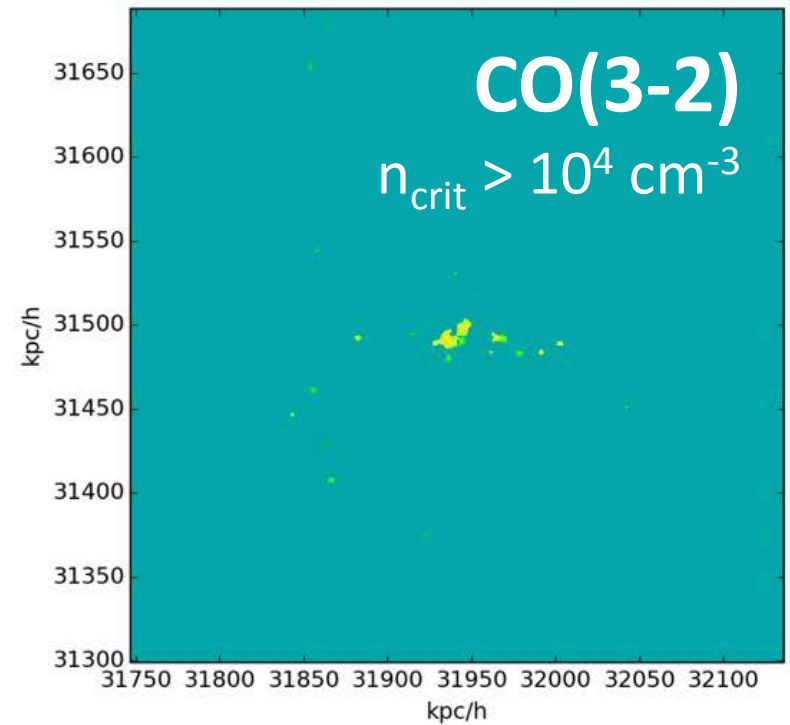
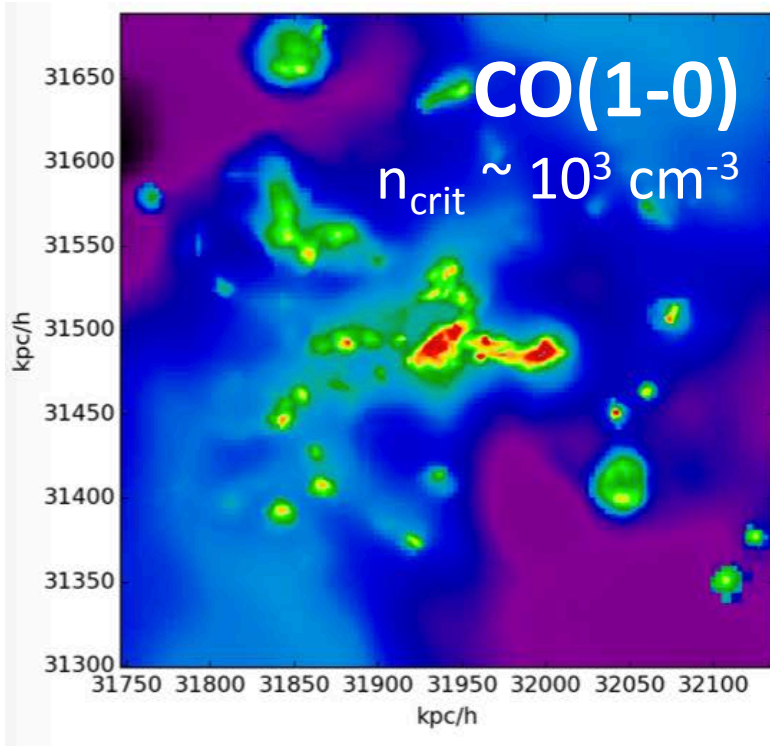
KSP#2: Galactic dynamics at high-z



- Identify molecular gas clumps & quantify properties
- Model dynamics: mergers or disks?

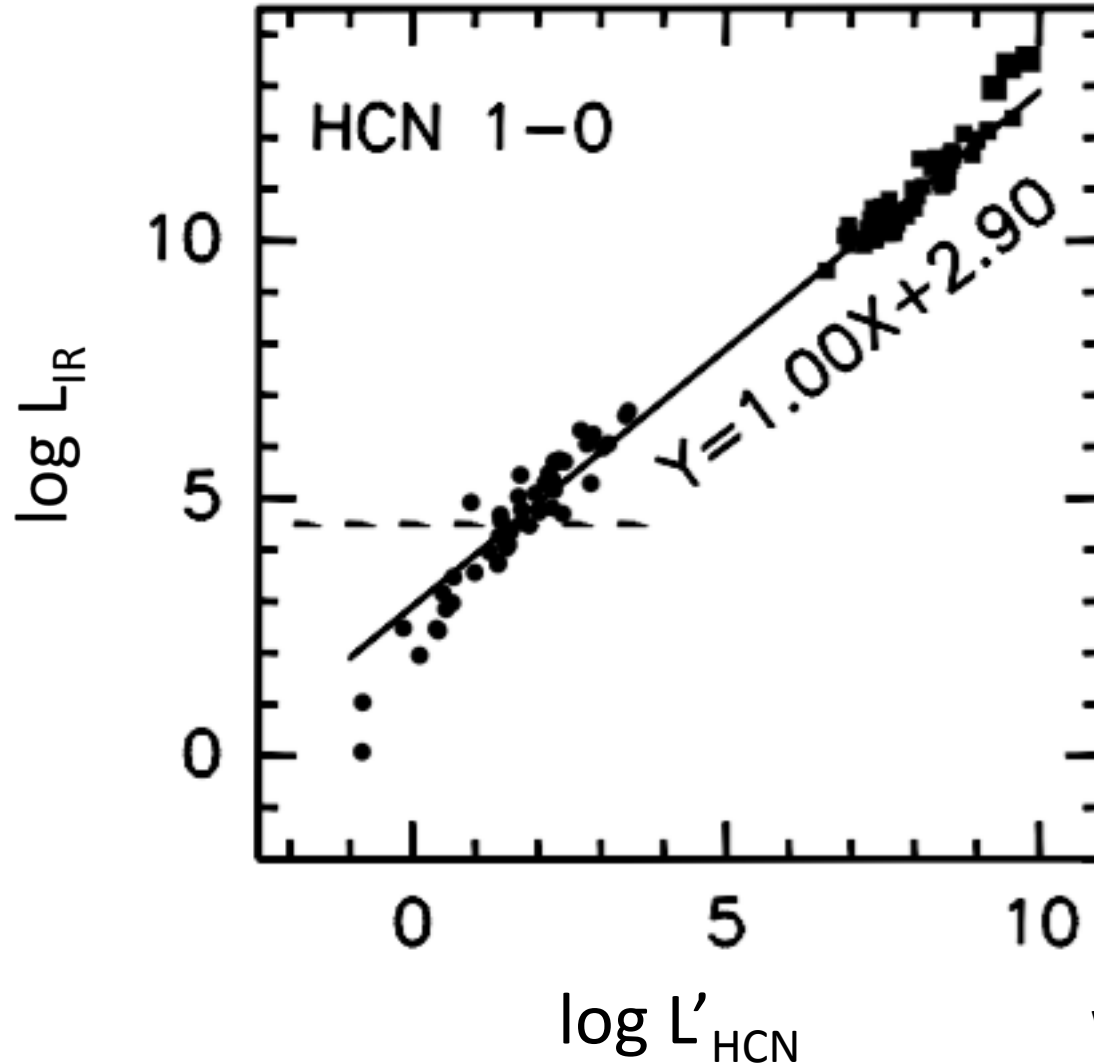
Low critical densities probe large-scale substructure

$z \sim 3$



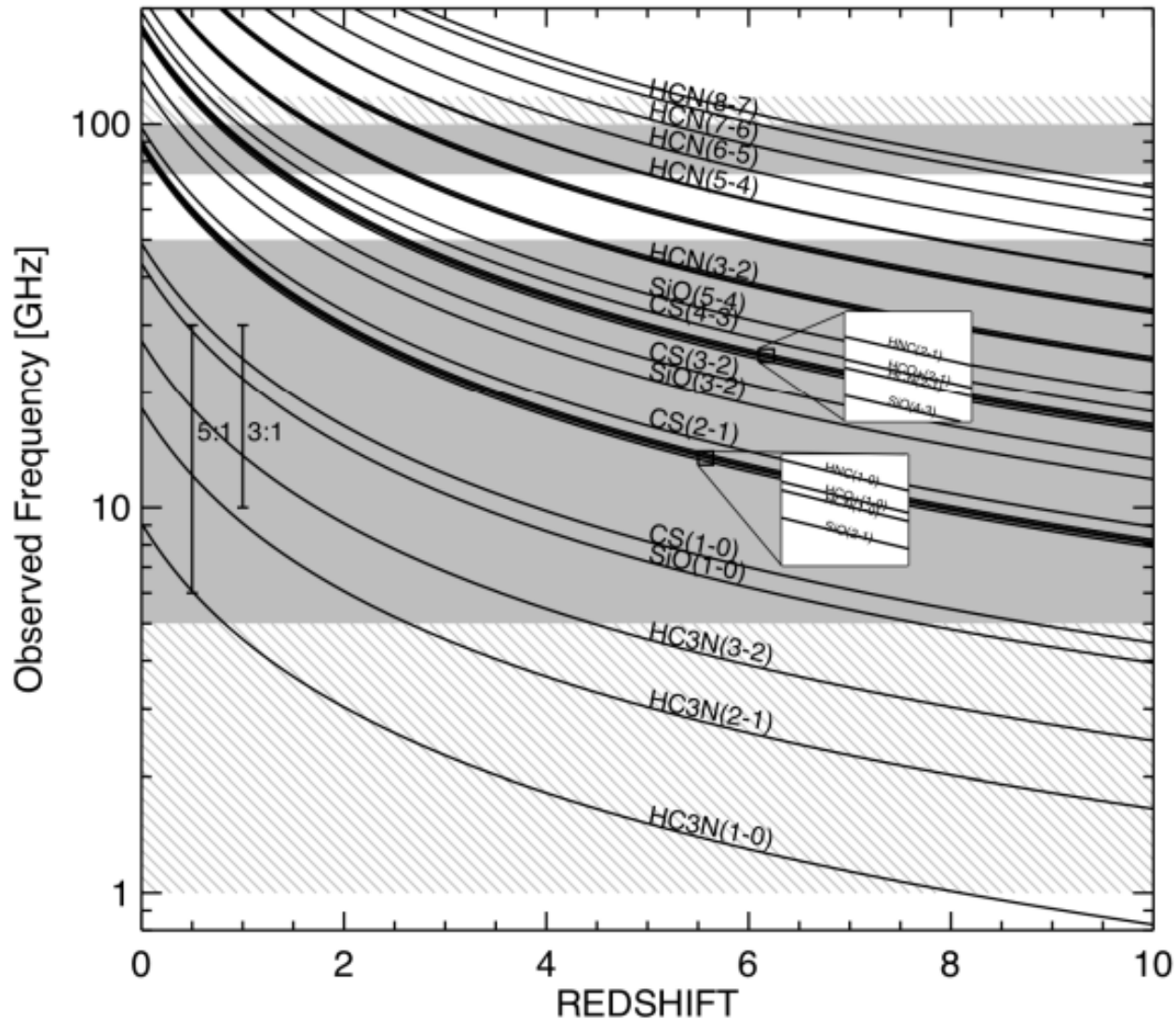
Narayanan Powderday RT code

Dense gas: a 'fundamental unit' of SF?

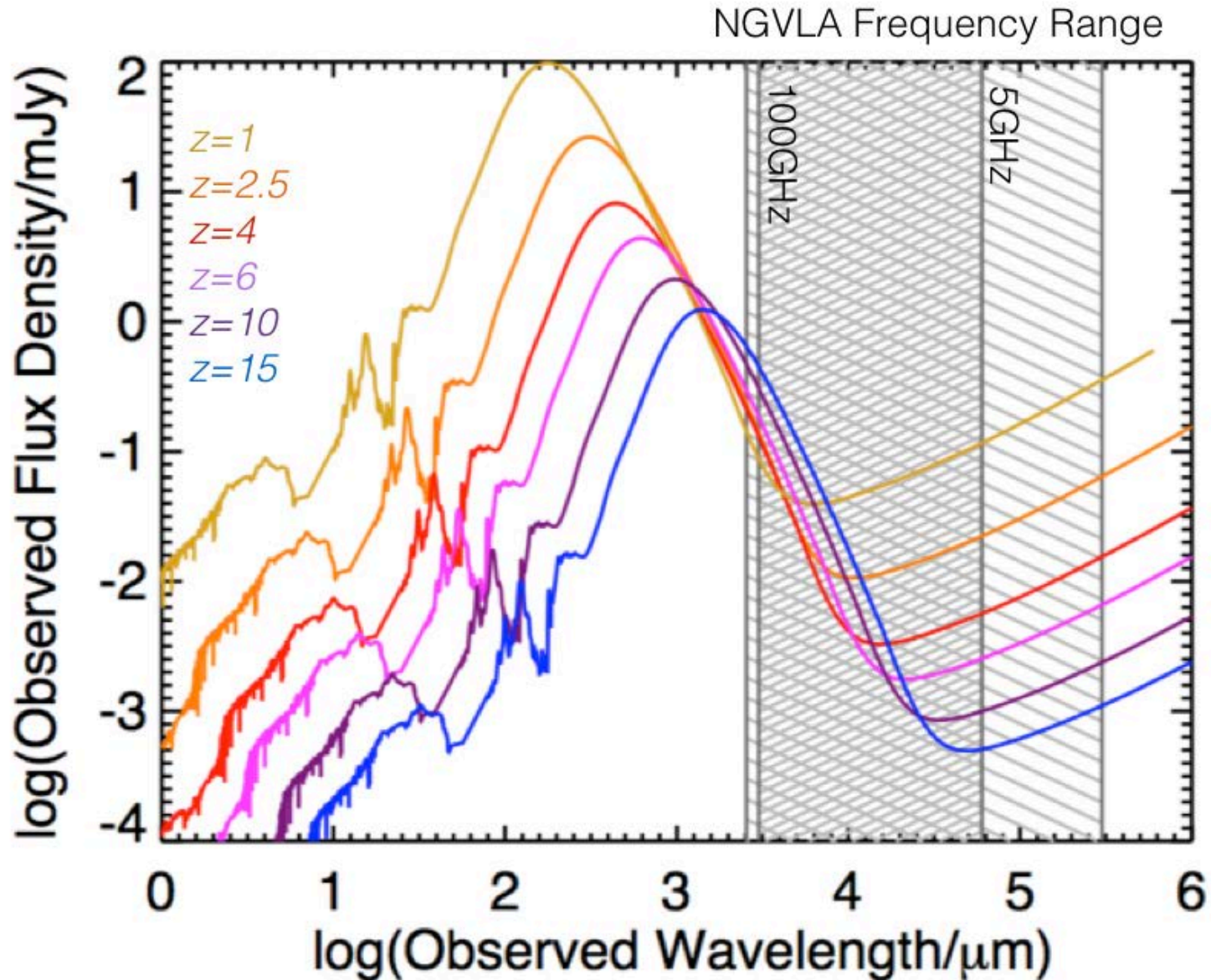


Wu et al. (2010)

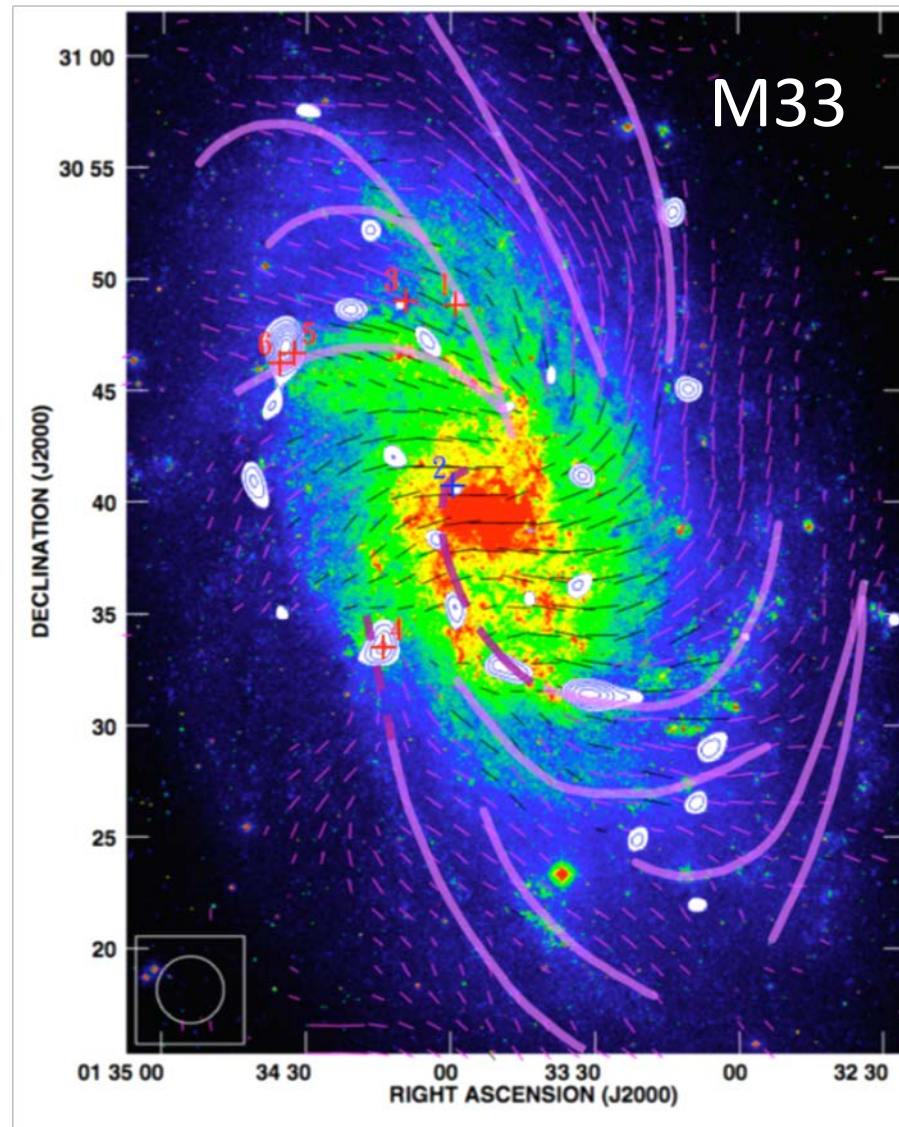
KSP#3: Tracing SF with dense gas



KSP#4: Continuum/Free-free emission



KSP#5: Polarimetry & cosmic magnetism



Li & Henning (2011)

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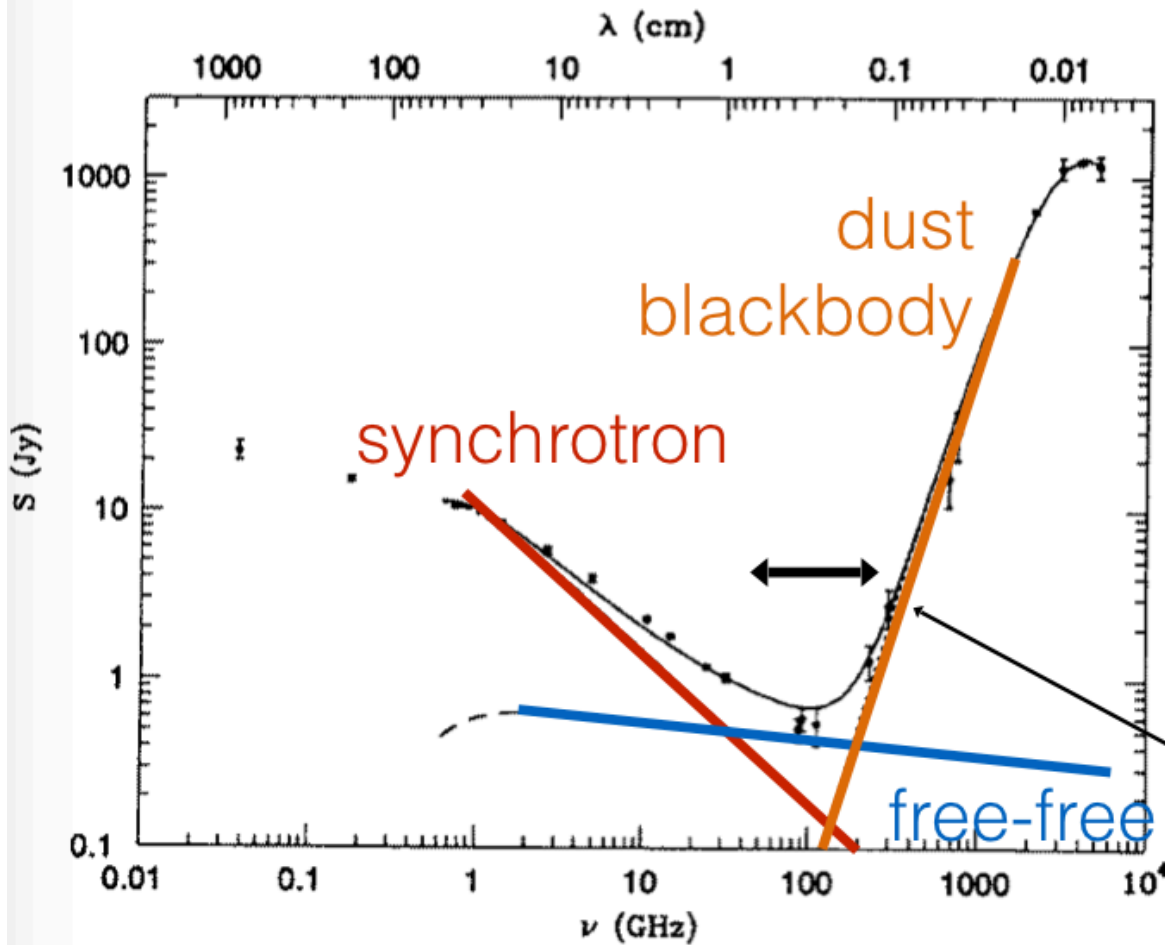
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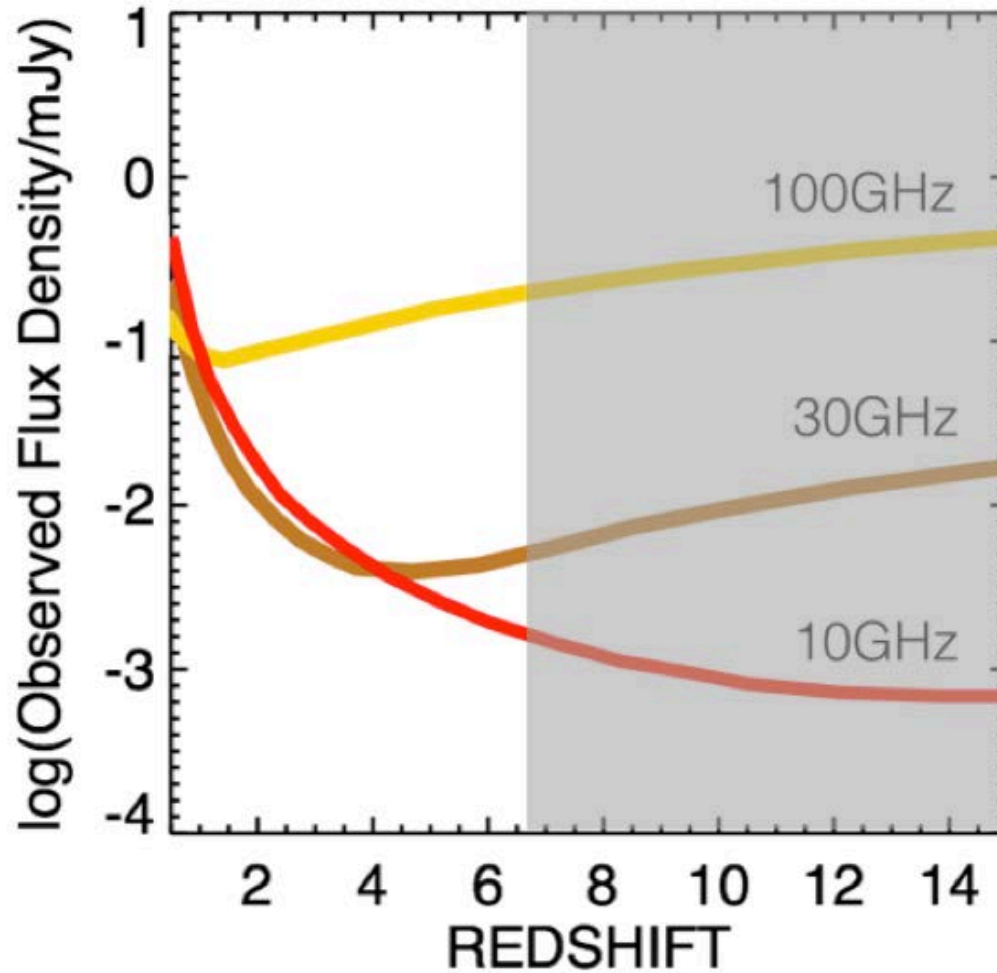
Continuum



Continuum emission
from 5-100GHz:
synchrotron emission,
free-free, and cold dust
emission. Wide-
bandwidth observations
will be critical to
disentangling the
spectrum.

*example 5:1 bandwidth
for $z=2-3$ galaxy
(observed frequency 10-50GHz)*

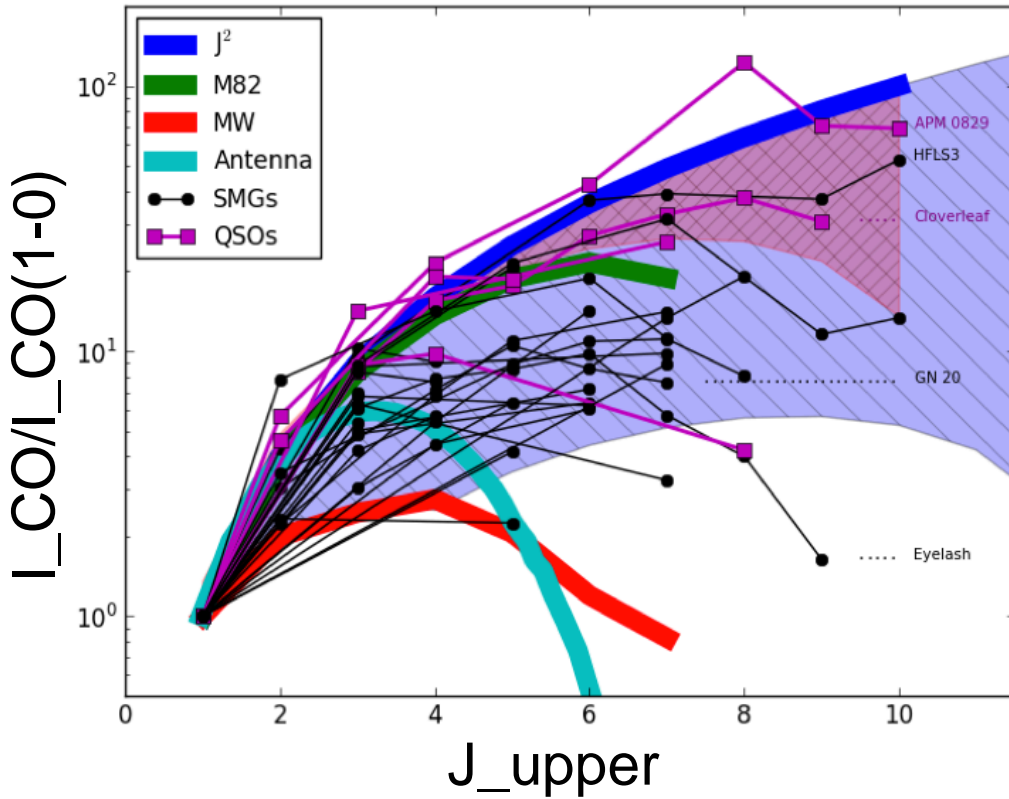
Continuum



We need low-J CO because:

1. CO excitation is highly variable galaxy to galaxy
 - adds a factor of ~ 5 uncertainty to gas masses
2. High-J CO transitions do not probe the entire molecular gas potential well, spatially or by mass
 - Could lead to underestimates in dynamical mass, gas surface density; problems interpreting dynamics!

Low-J CO is critical



Casey, Narayanan & Cooray
2014

