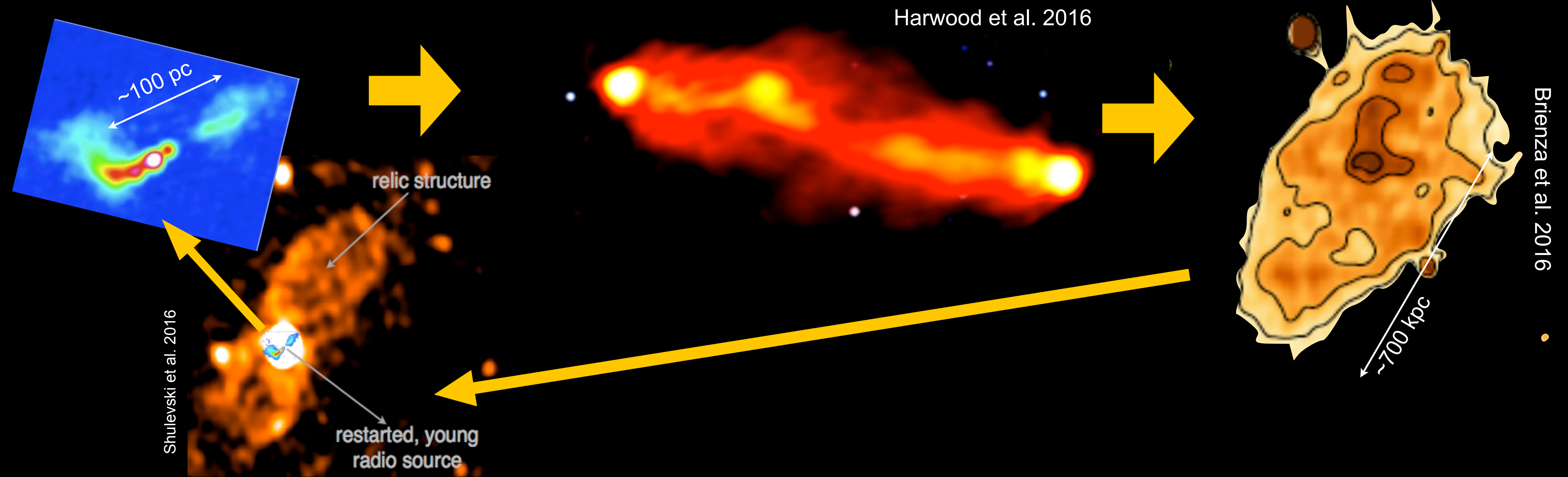


Dying and restarted AGN in the LOFAR sky

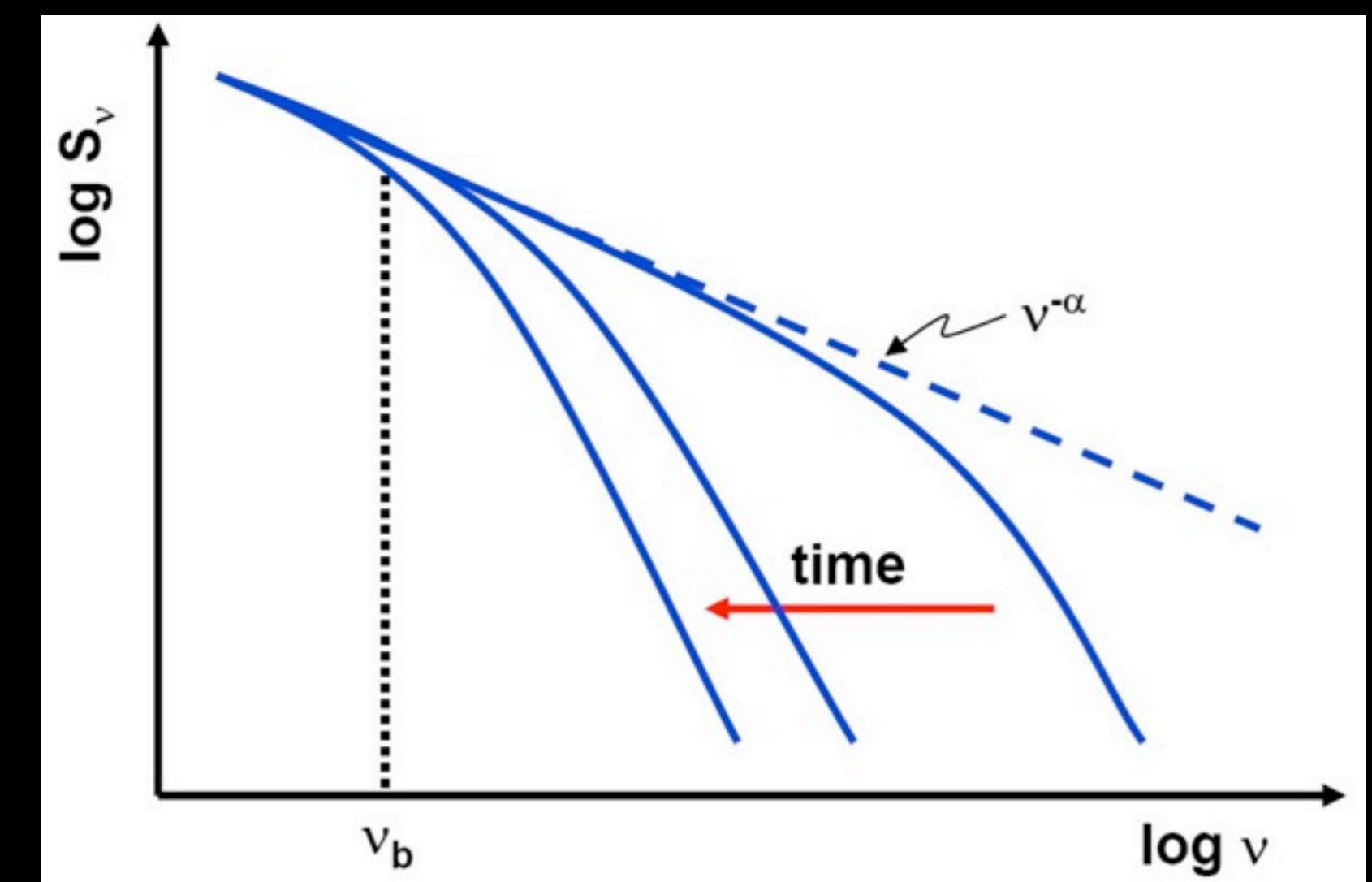
Raffaella Morganti

ASTRON (NL) and Kapteyn Institute (Groningen)

Marisa Brienza, Leith Godfrey
Elizabeth Mahony, Isabella Prandoni



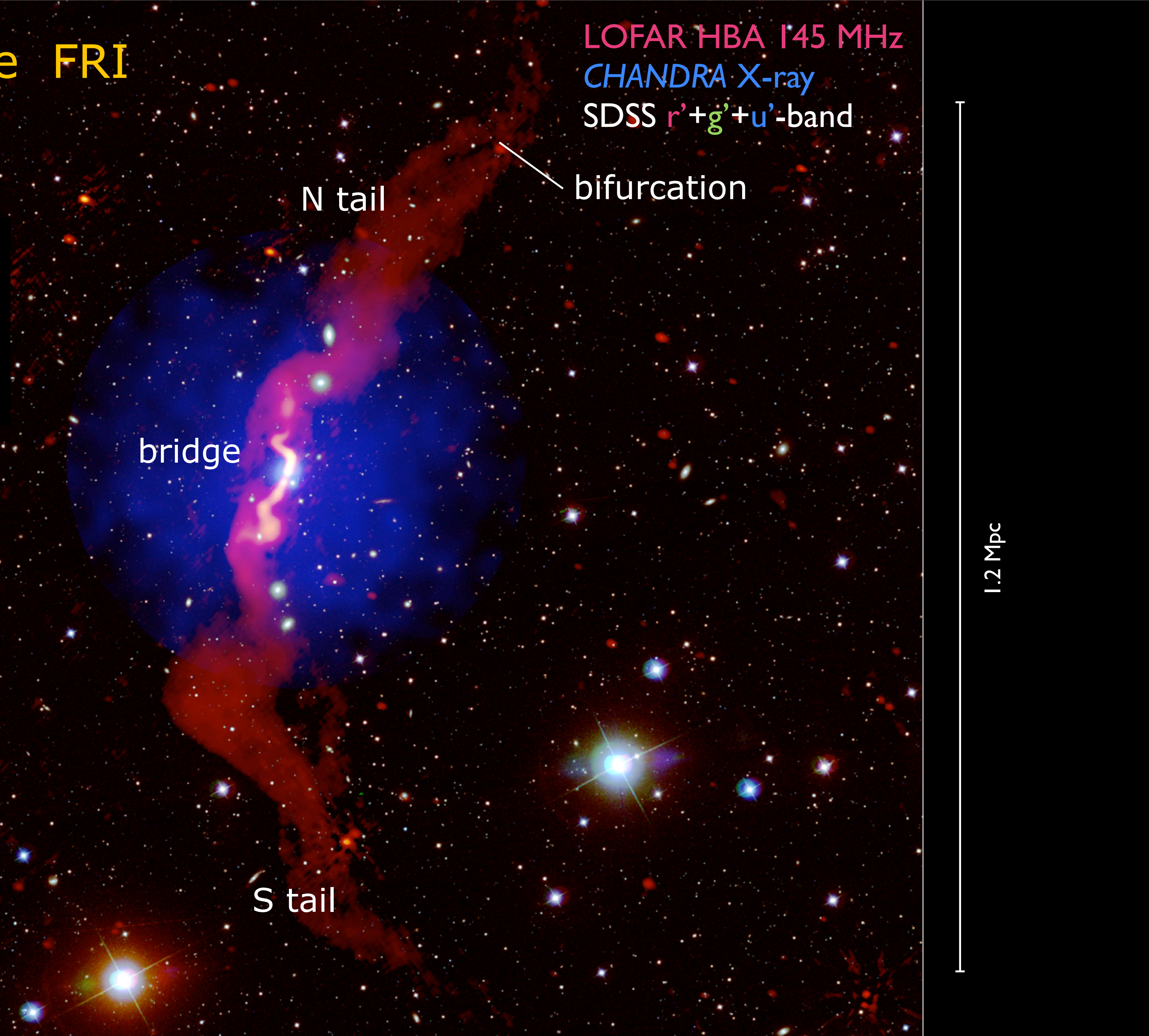
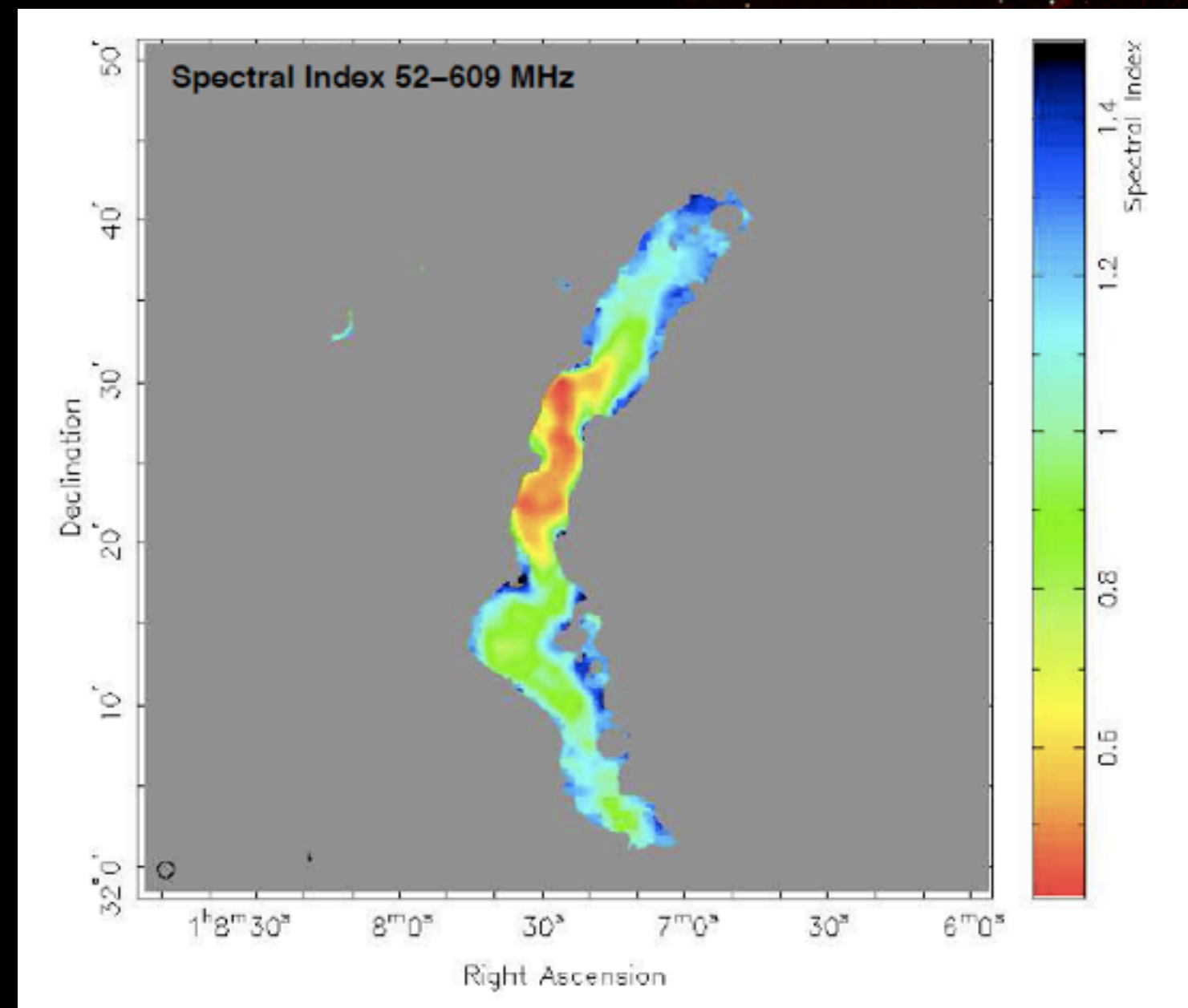
- Key parameters to understand this cycle: injection index, energetics (equipartition? pressure balance?), losses (radiative, expansion), magnetic field etc. => LOFAR Nearby AGN WG
- Selection of dying/remnant radio sources (nuclear engine off!) *rare objects* => need large area, higher resolution with sensitivity to low surface brightness, good frequency coverage for spectral index
- Models of radio galaxy evolution to interpret the results



LOFAR HBA and LBA of the FRI radio galaxy 3C31

Heesen et al. "LOFAR observations of the radio tails in the FRI radio galaxy 3C31: cosmic ray acceleration, spectral ageing and magnetic fields"

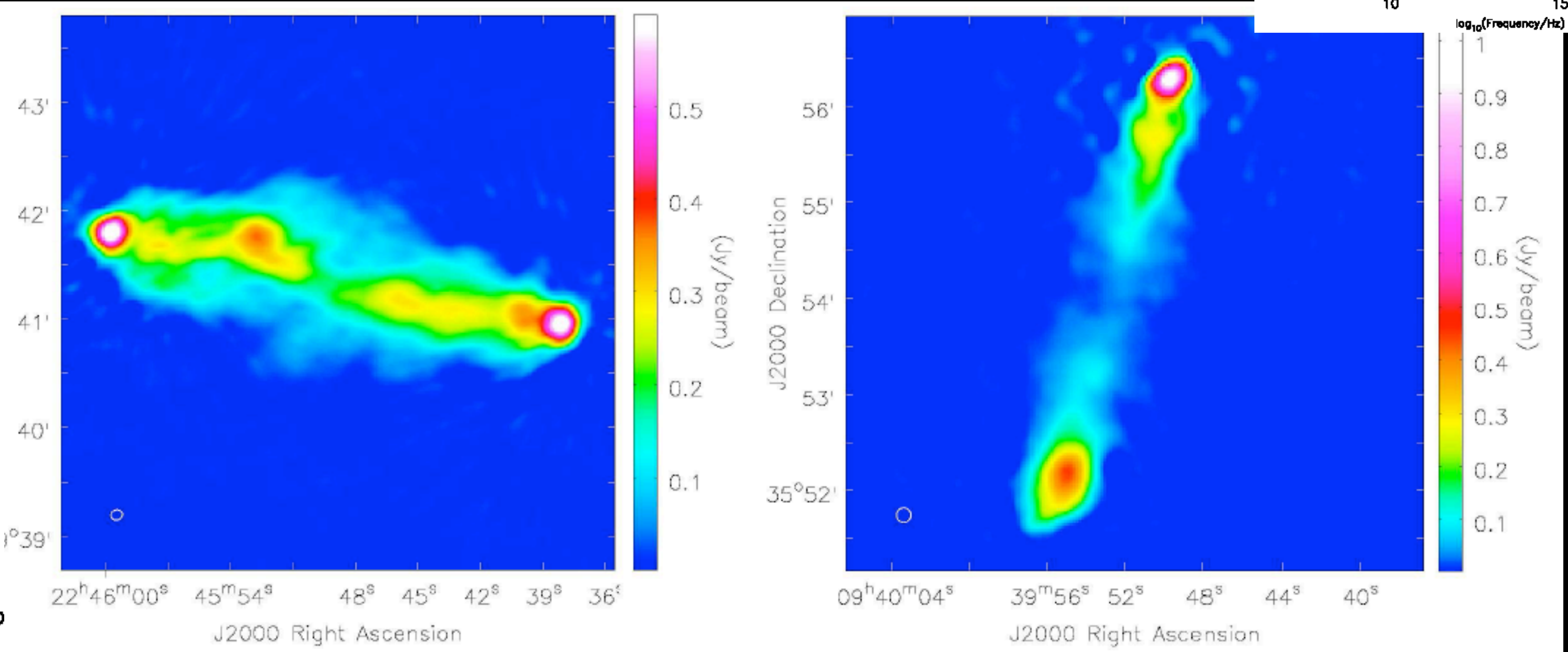
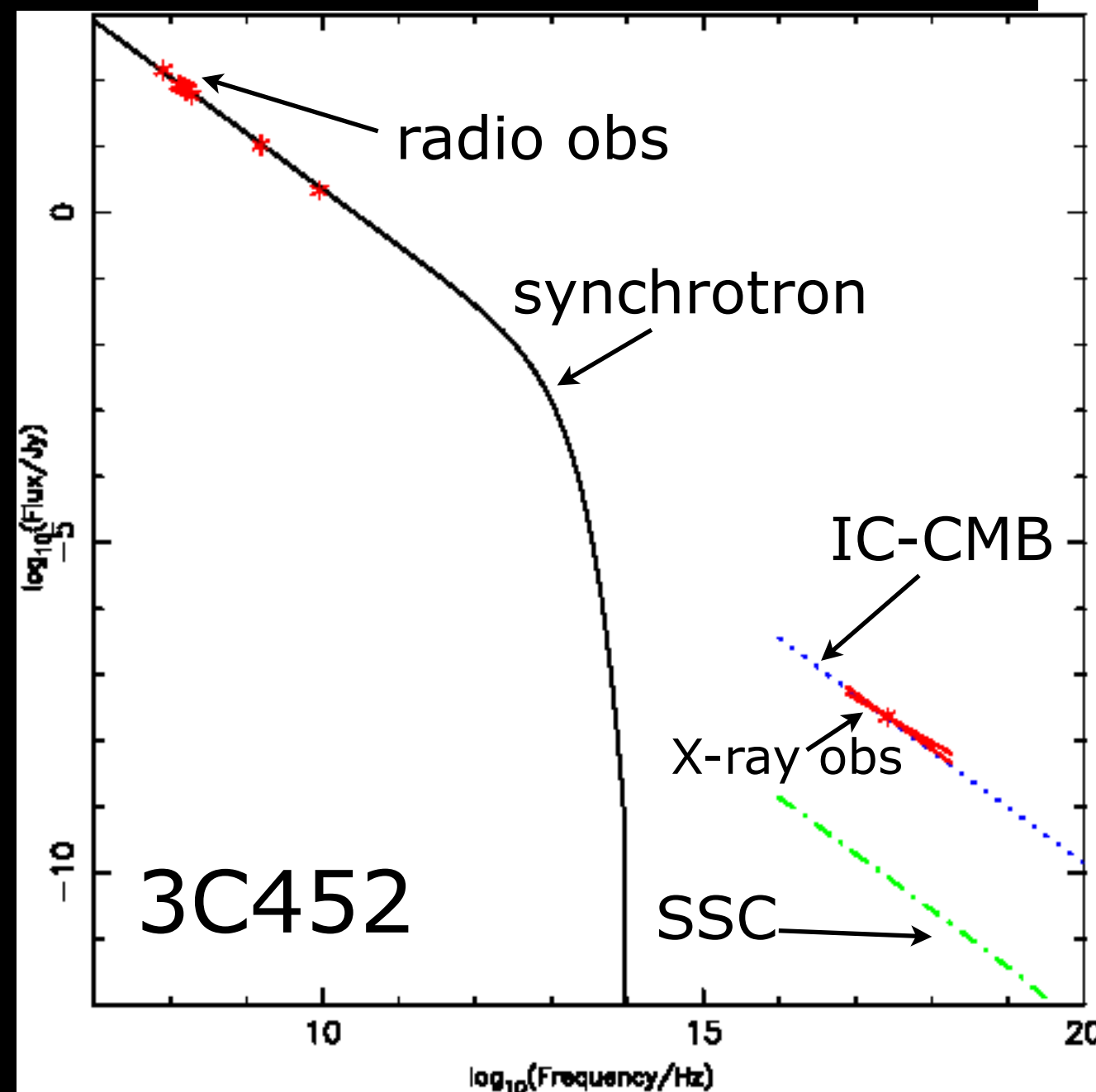
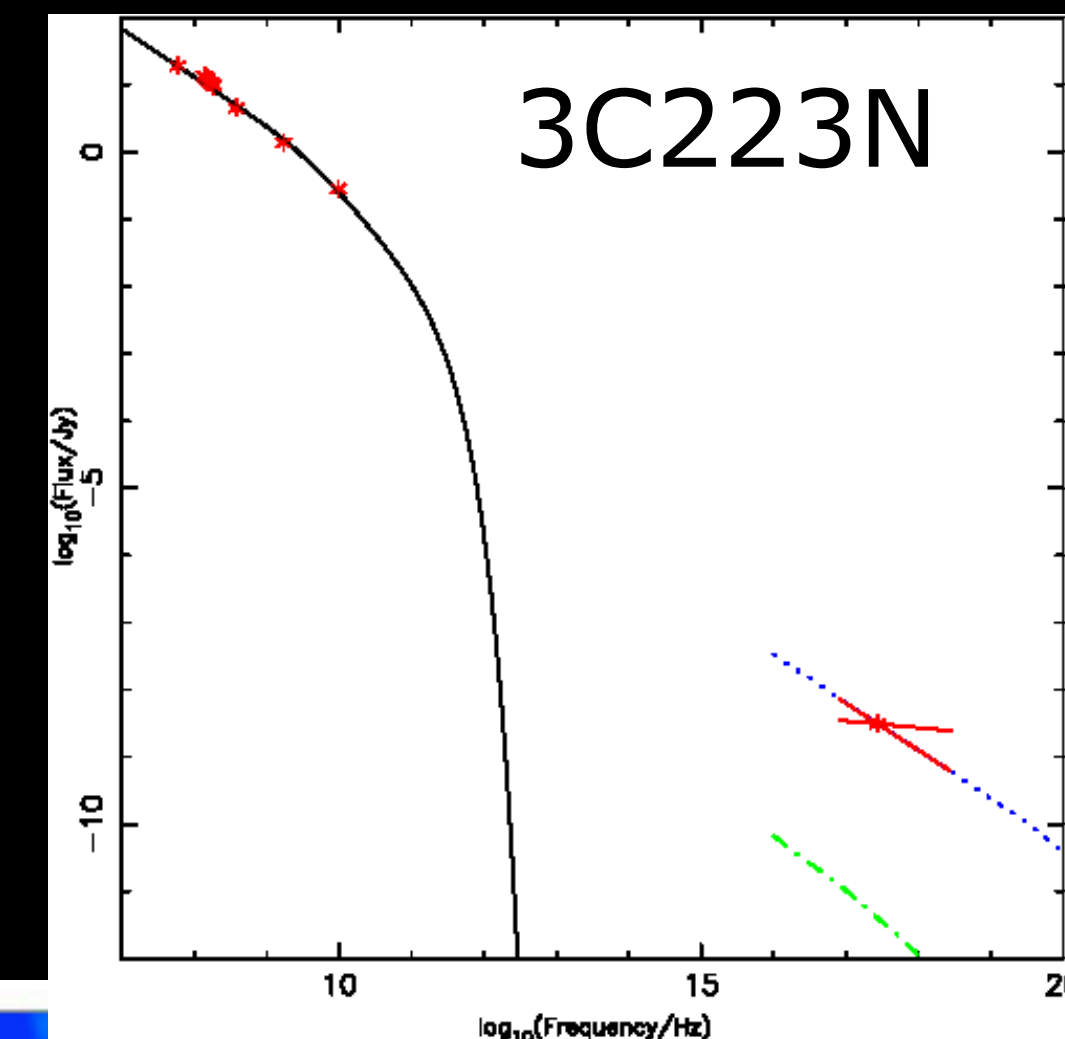
about to be submitted



Energetics and morphology of FR II radio galaxies: synchrotron/inverse-Compton model fitting

Better constrained spectrum at low frequencies. Spectral index steeper than expected.

The total lobe energy density is greater than previous estimates by a factor of 5.0 for 3C452 and by ~ 2.0 for 3C223.



The magnetic field strength of both sources is greater compared previous estimates **but still below equipartition**. **The observed departure from equipartition may in some cases provide a solution to the spectral versus dynamical age disparity problem.**

Harwood et al. "FR II radio galaxies at low frequencies I: energetics and morphology" 2016 MNRAS arXiv:1603.04438

Serendipitous LOFAR discovery of a 700-kpc remnant radio galaxy at low redshift

Why is the radio plasma in BLOB1 still visible?

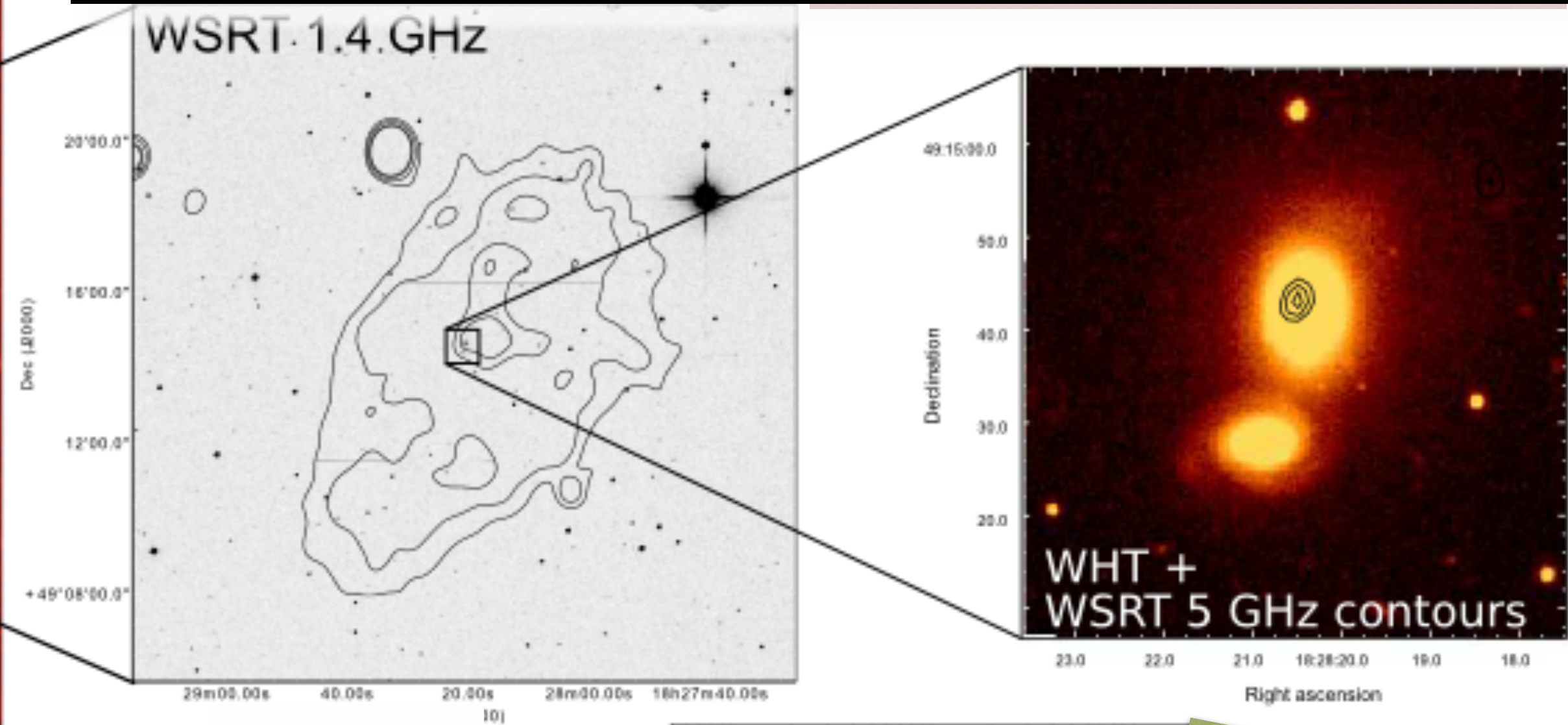
Lobes with low internal energy densities and pressures
 → expansion rate is low → radiative cooling is the dominant process in the evolution of the source.

LOFAR 150 MHz

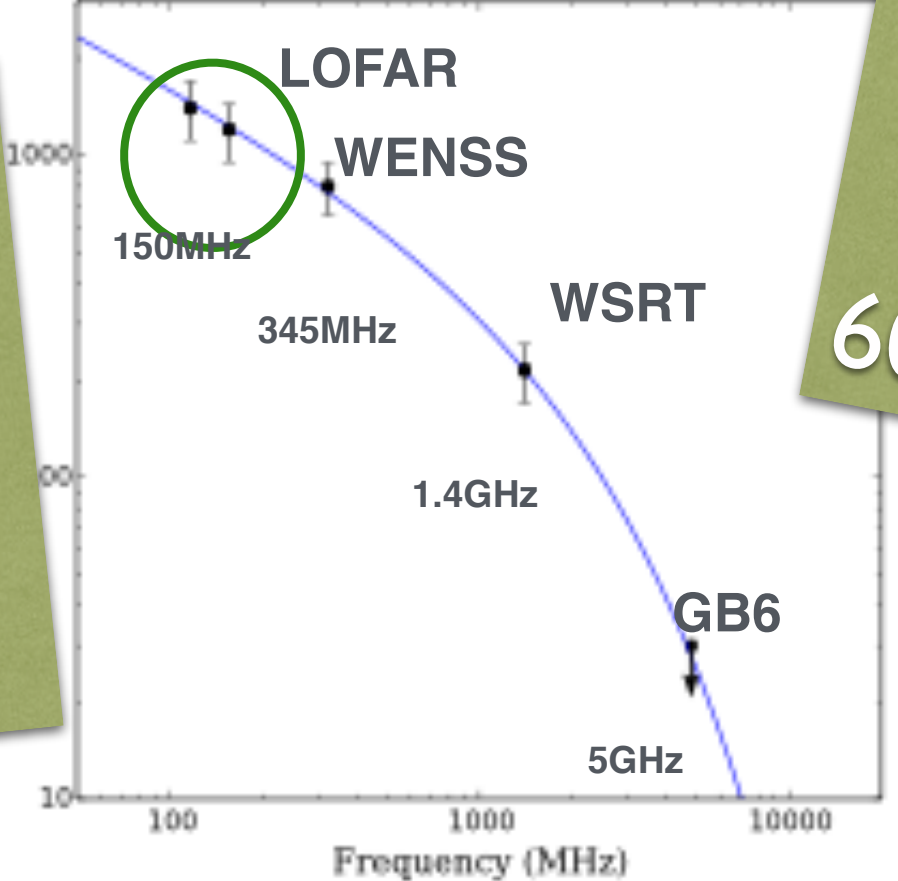
BLOB1

~2 deg

Brienza et al. A&A 2016



non-steep spectral index at low frequency & SPC > 0.5



15 Myr ON + 60 Myr OFF

Low magnetic field ~1 μG

SELECTING REMNANT/DYING RADIO GALAXIES

PhD Marisa Brienza

So far mostly using steep spectral index sources
Importance of low frequencies

SELECTION

- STEEP SPECTRAL INDEX

(e.g. Parma+2007, Dwarakanath+2009, Sirothia+2009, VanWeeren+2009)

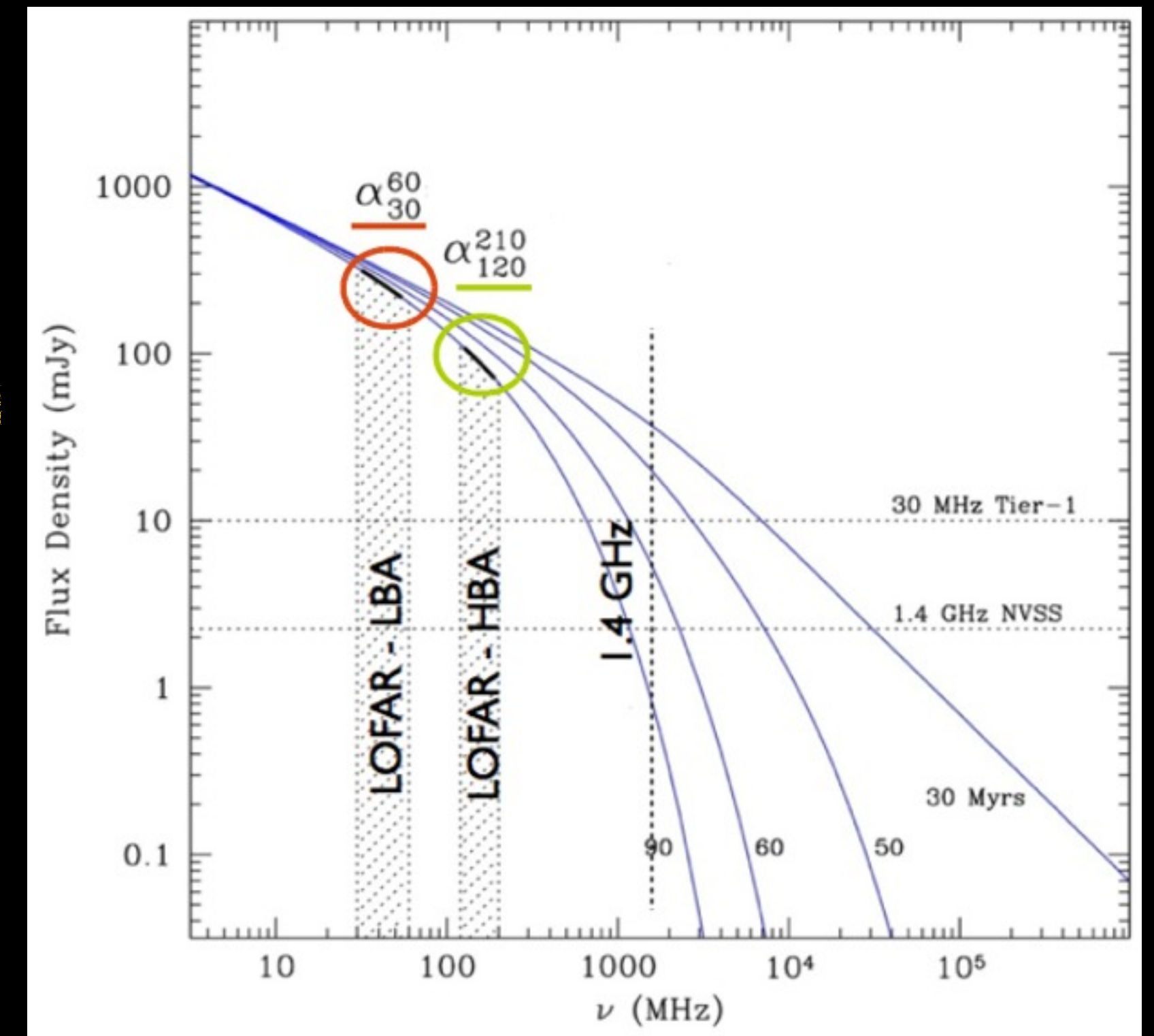
- SPECTRAL CURVATURE

(Murgia+2011)

- MORPHOLOGY

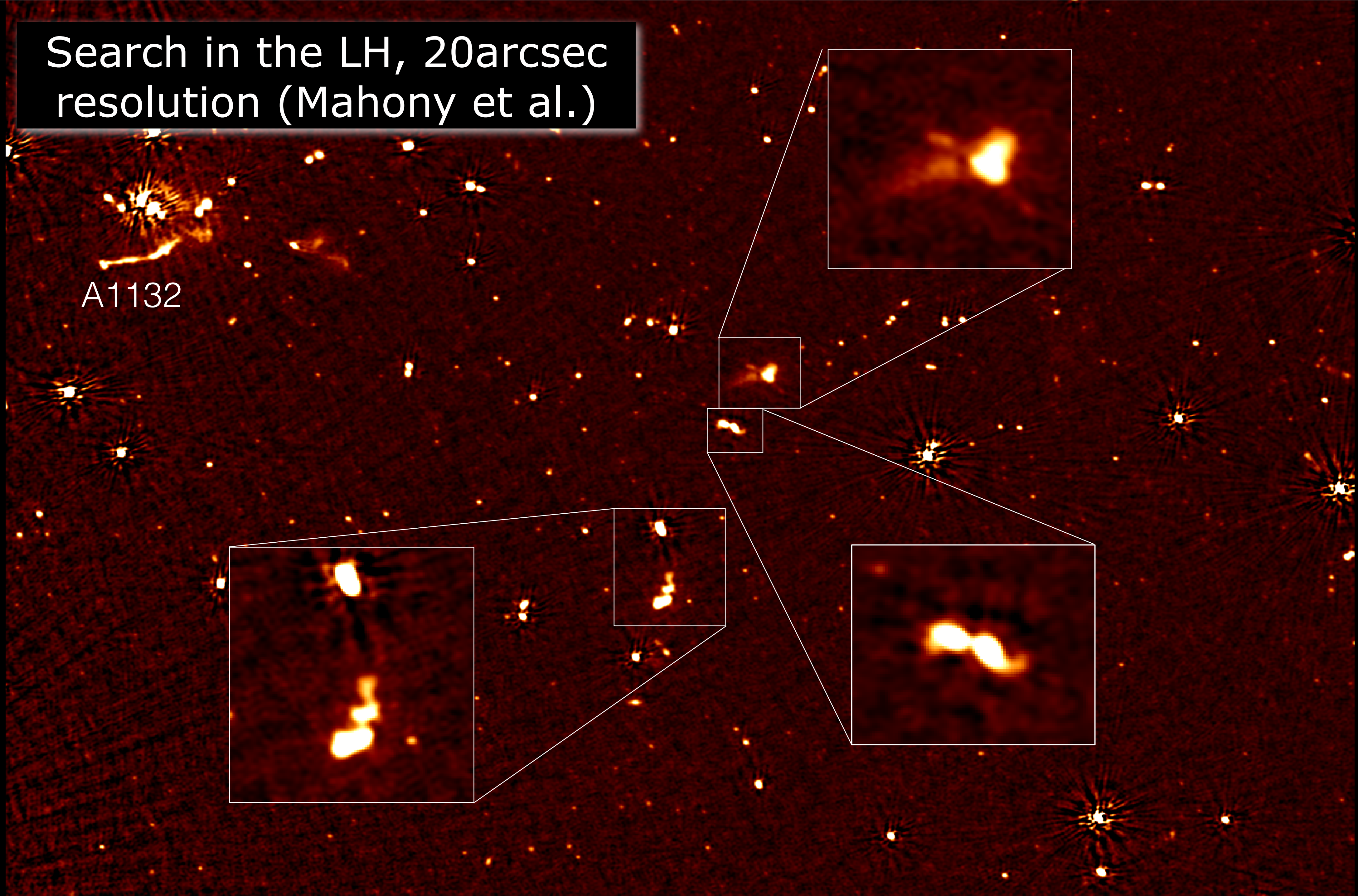
(e.g. Saripalli+2009)

...we want to use all these criteria together!



Search in the LH, 20arcsec resolution (Mahony et al.)

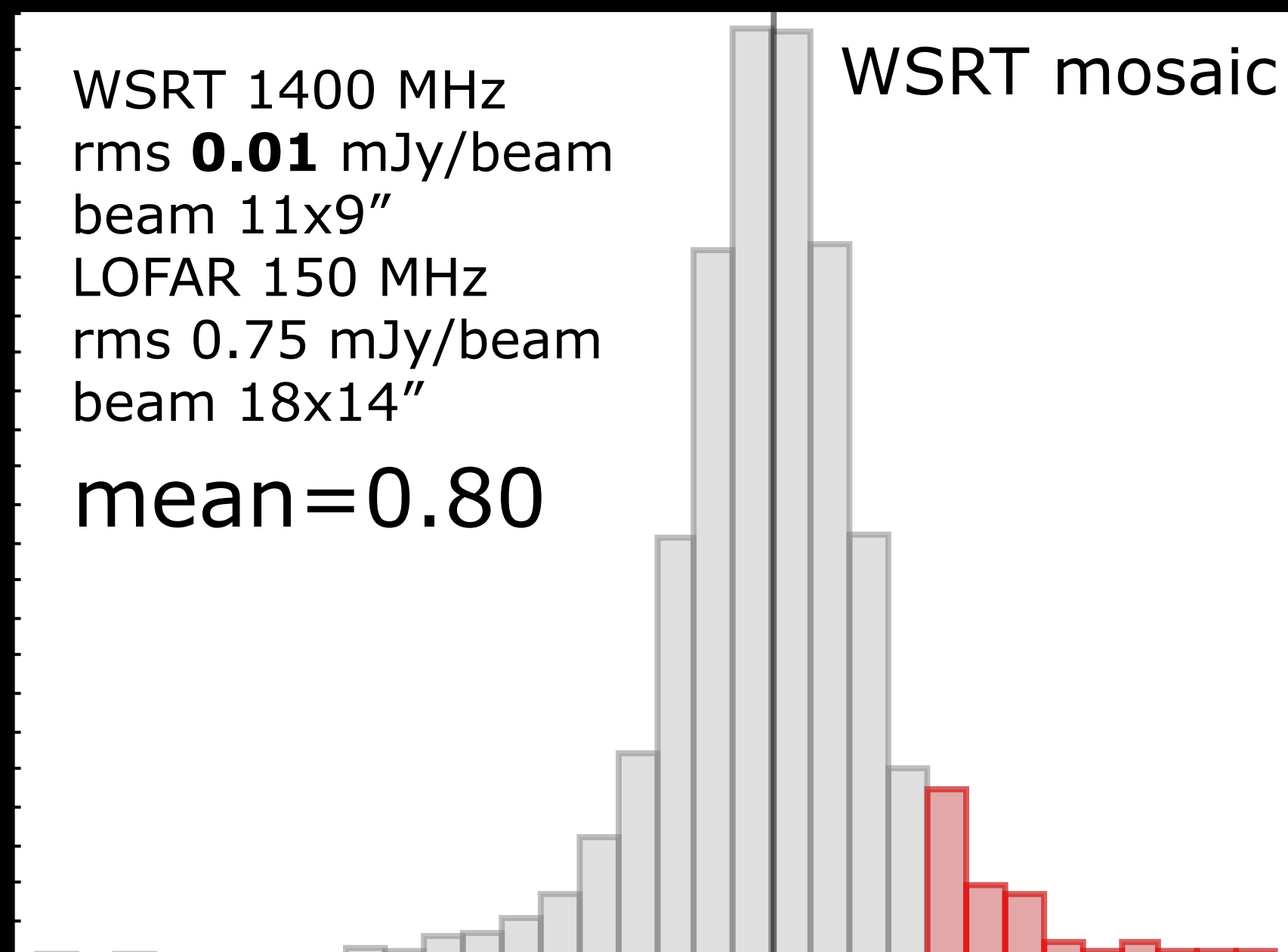
A1132



SPECTRAL INDEX > 1.2

$$S \sim \nu^{-\alpha}$$

Why this value?

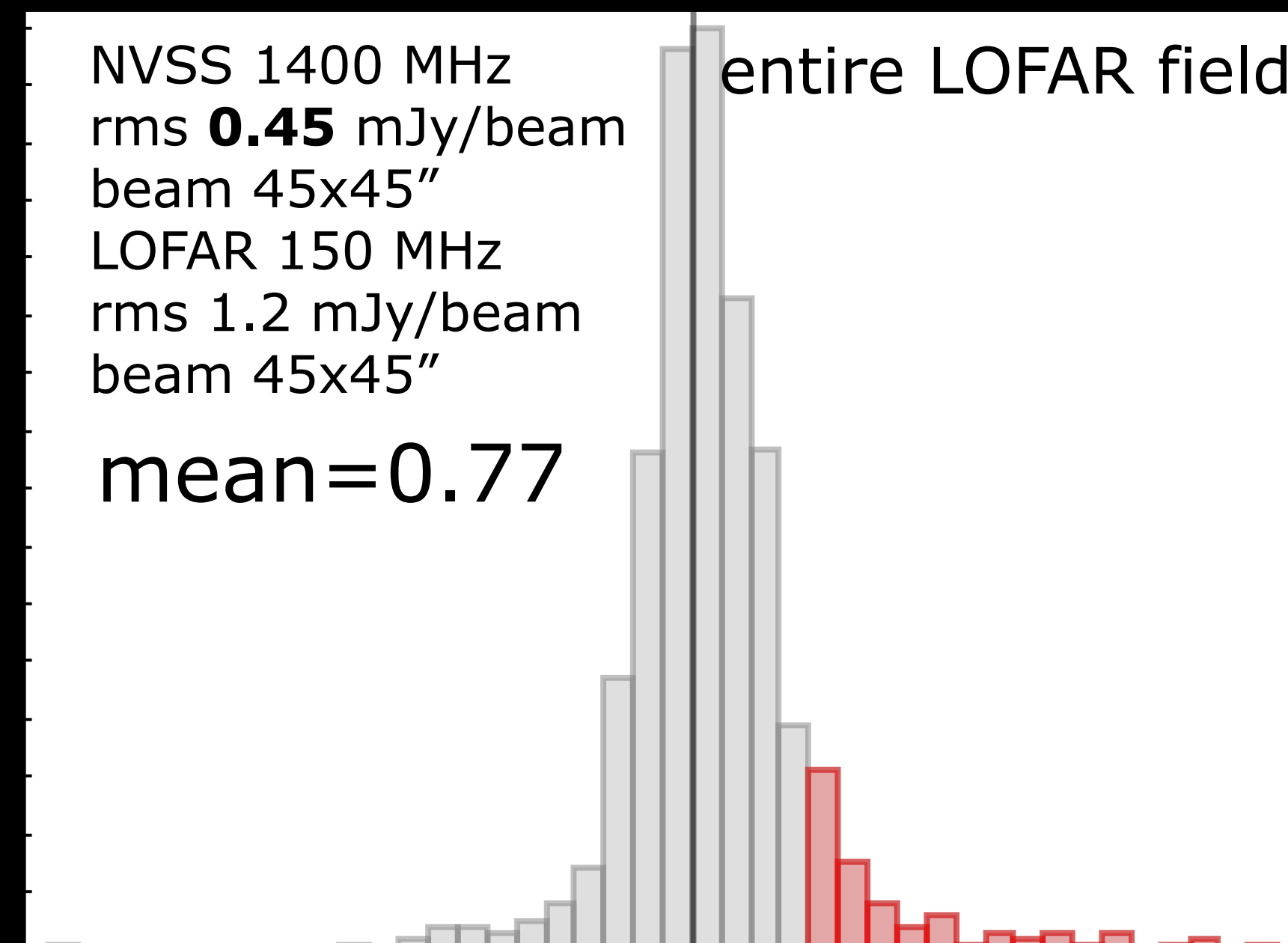


alpha(LOFAR-WSRT)

1379 sources

7% steep

25% of resolved sources (>26") are steep



alpha(LOFAR-NVSS)

743 sources

with spectral index cut applied (36.5mJy)

5.8% steep

35% of resolved sources (>64") are steep

MORPHOLOGY SELECTION

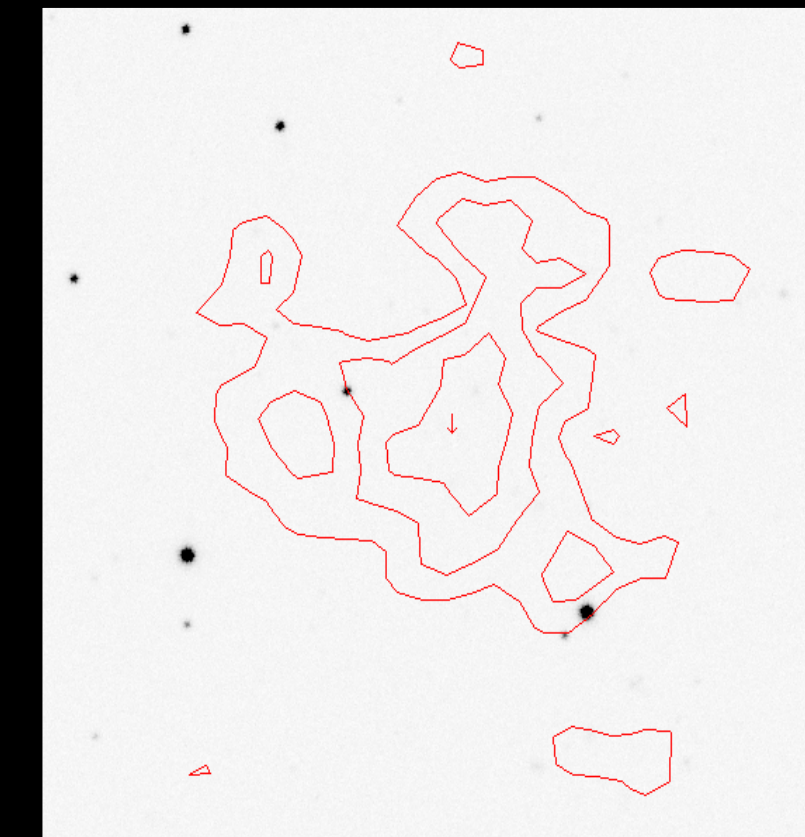
- ★ EXTENDED
- ★ RELAXED MORPHOLOGIES
- ★ LOW SURFACE BRIGHTNESS
- ★ WITHOUT COMPACT COMPONENTS
(UNDETECTED IN FIRST)

optical ID important to confirm
the nature/redshift of the sources!

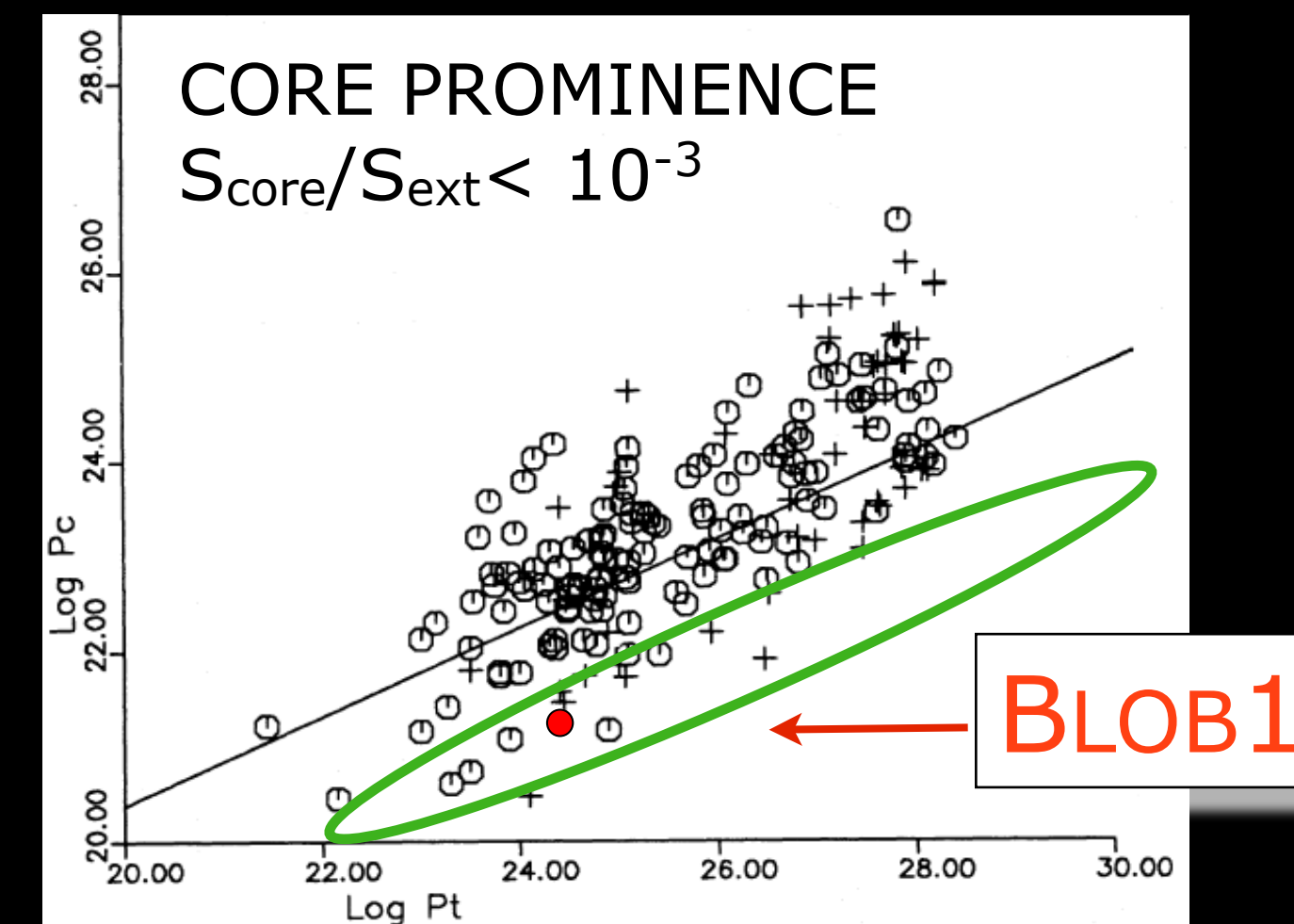
~ 10 CANDIDATES

among the extended, i.e. a few %

How many of them are also among the steep spectrum?



LOFAR CONTOURS + SDSS



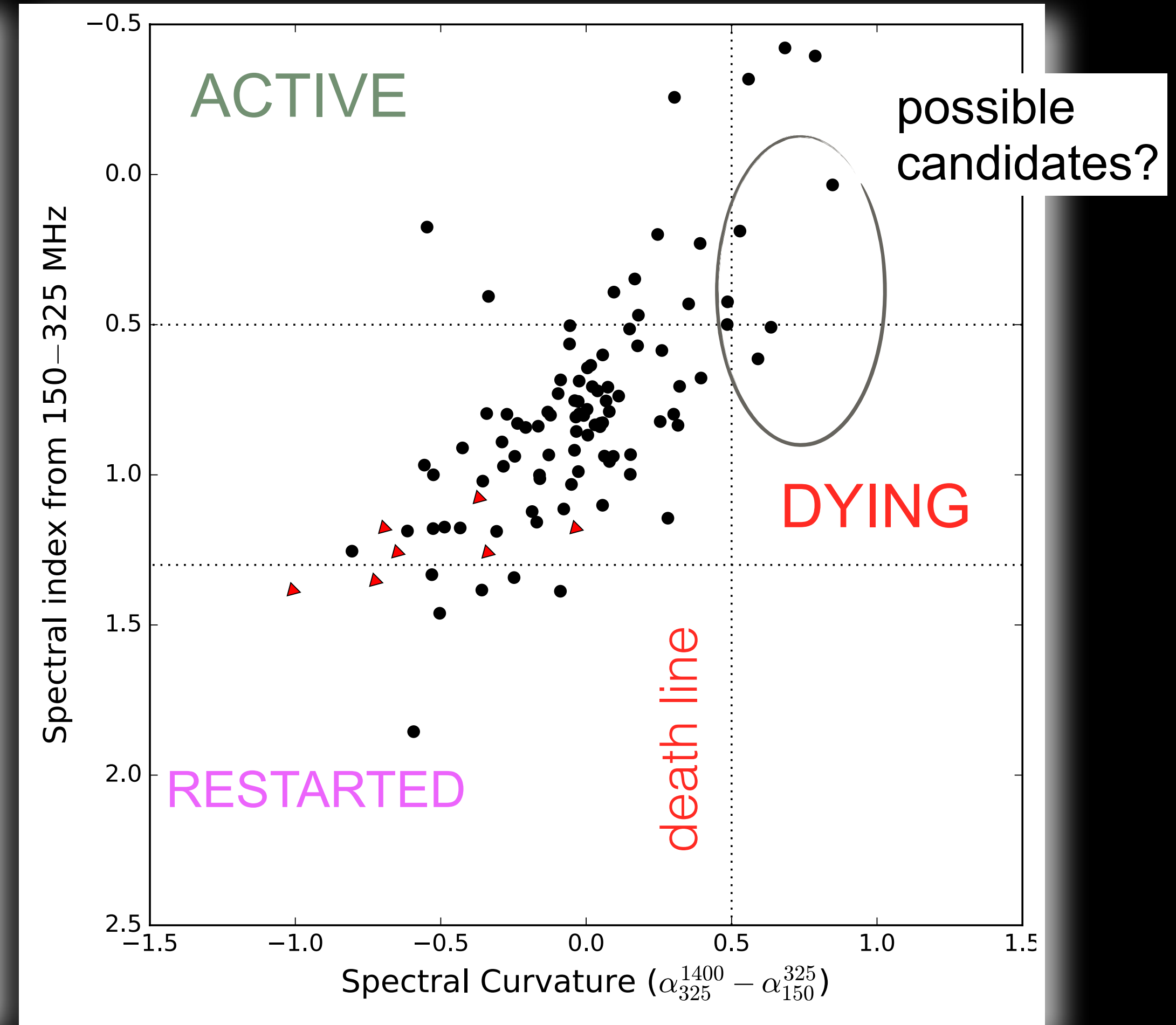
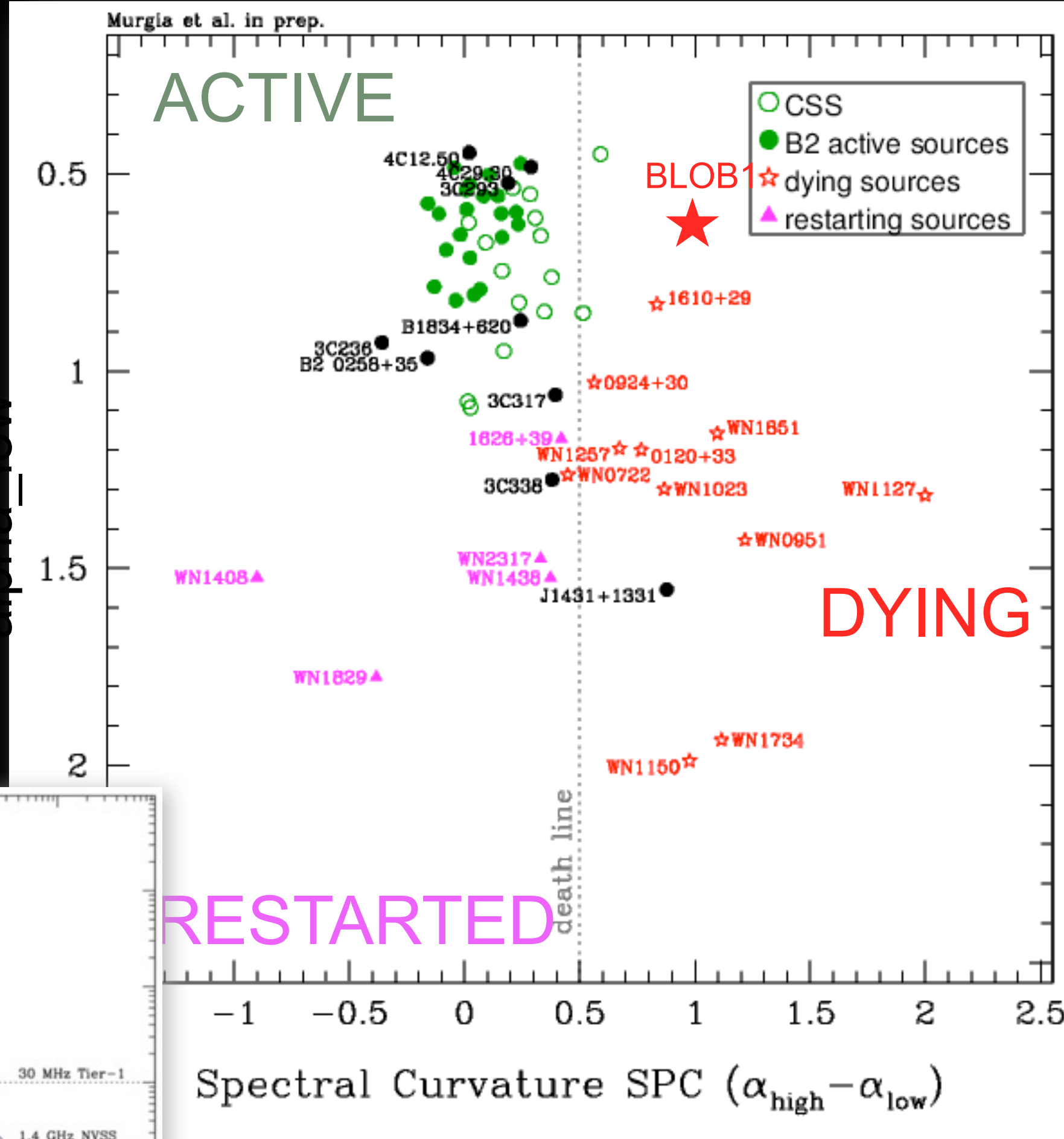
Giovannini et al.

SPECTRAL CURVATURE = $a_{\text{high}} - a_{\text{low}}$

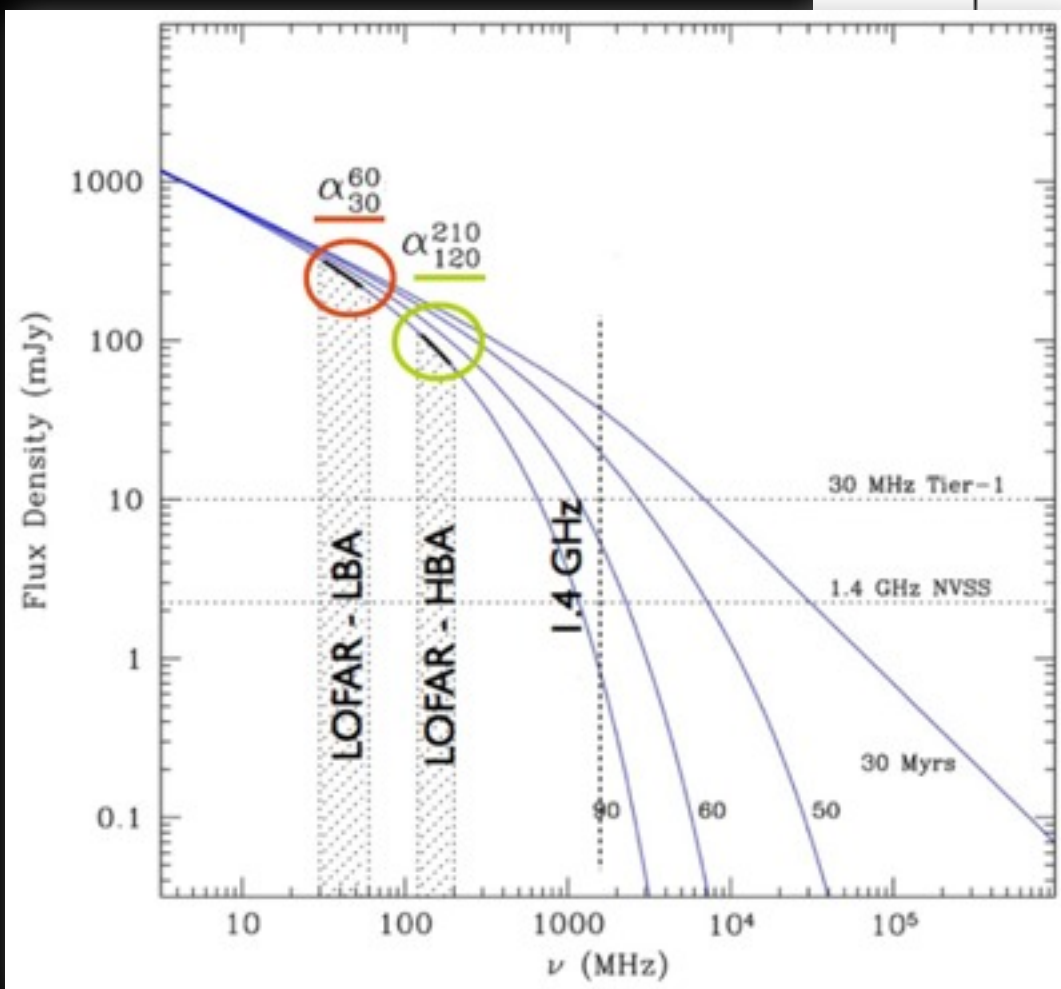
$$S \sim \nu^{-a}$$

Literature data from Murgia et al. in prep

LOFAR-WENSS-NVSS



Limited in sensitivity and frequency range: need for LBA data!



MODELING THE INTEGRATED SPECTRA OF RADIO GALAXIES



Radiogalaxy.py (Godfrey et al. in prep)



Generalised Continuous Injection Model

- Distribution of magnetic field strengths (within each ΔV).=> within each volume element, Gaussian distribution of the field (i.e. non-uniform distribution of the field)
- Adiabatic and radiative cooling.
- Arbitrary evolution of Volume and B-field.
- Relevant to multiple phases (eg. active + remnant)
- Arbitrary, time-dependent particle injection.
- Fast enough for spectrum fitting & producing mock- catalogues.



Evolution of the radio galaxy different for FR II \rightarrow self-similar model and FRI \rightarrow jet driven, pressure limited model (Luo & Sadler 2010) followed by adiabatically expanding (bubble phase)



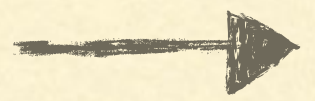
Create mock catalogues

STATISTICAL MODELS OF THE REMNANT RADIO GALAXY POPULATION

For the sources in the Lockman-Hole field (Brienza et al. in prep)



SKADS Simulated Skies (S3), most (~70%) of the sources FRI

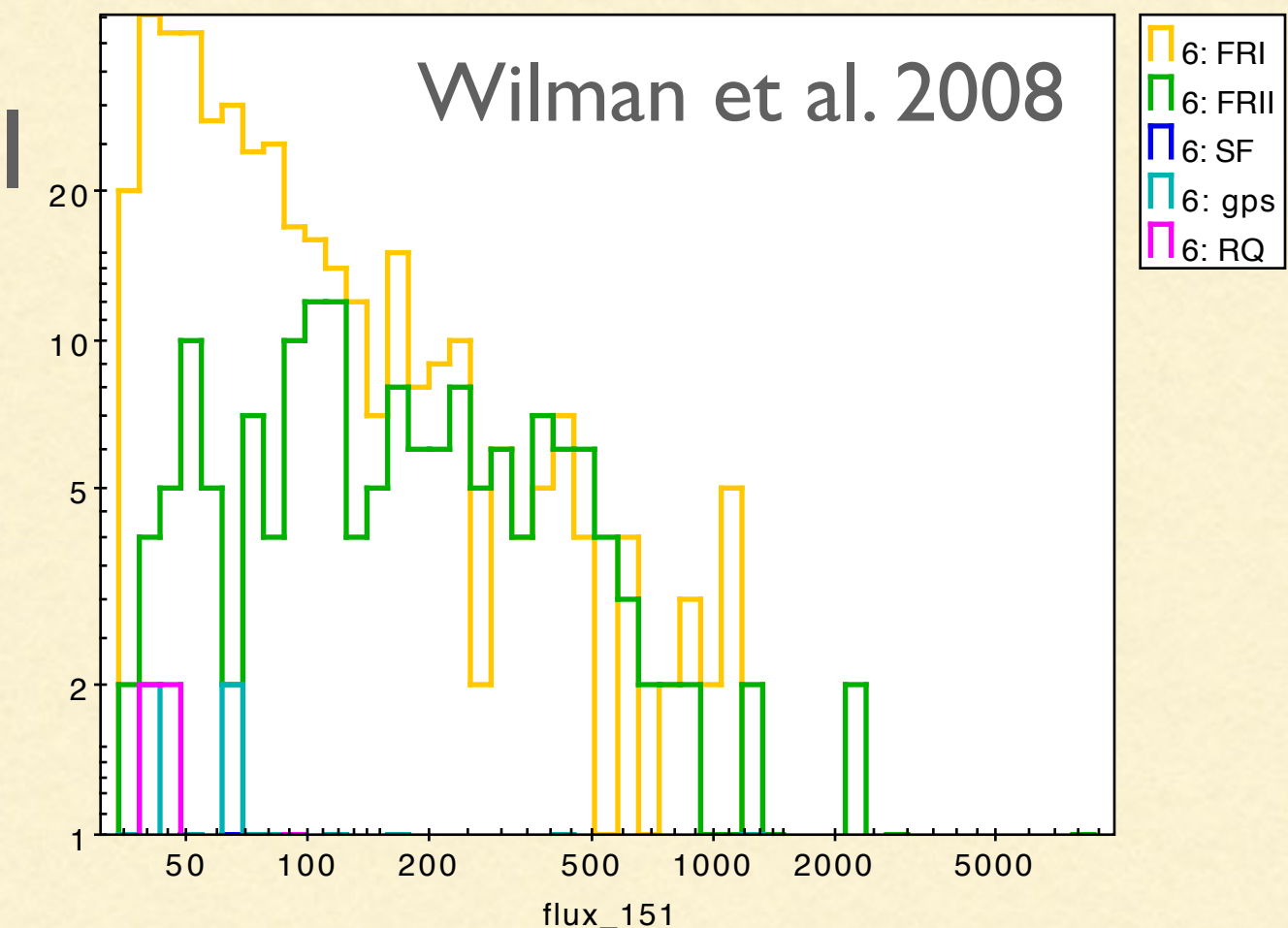


Create mock catalogues of the radio galaxies by assuming appropriate **distributions** for the model parameters:

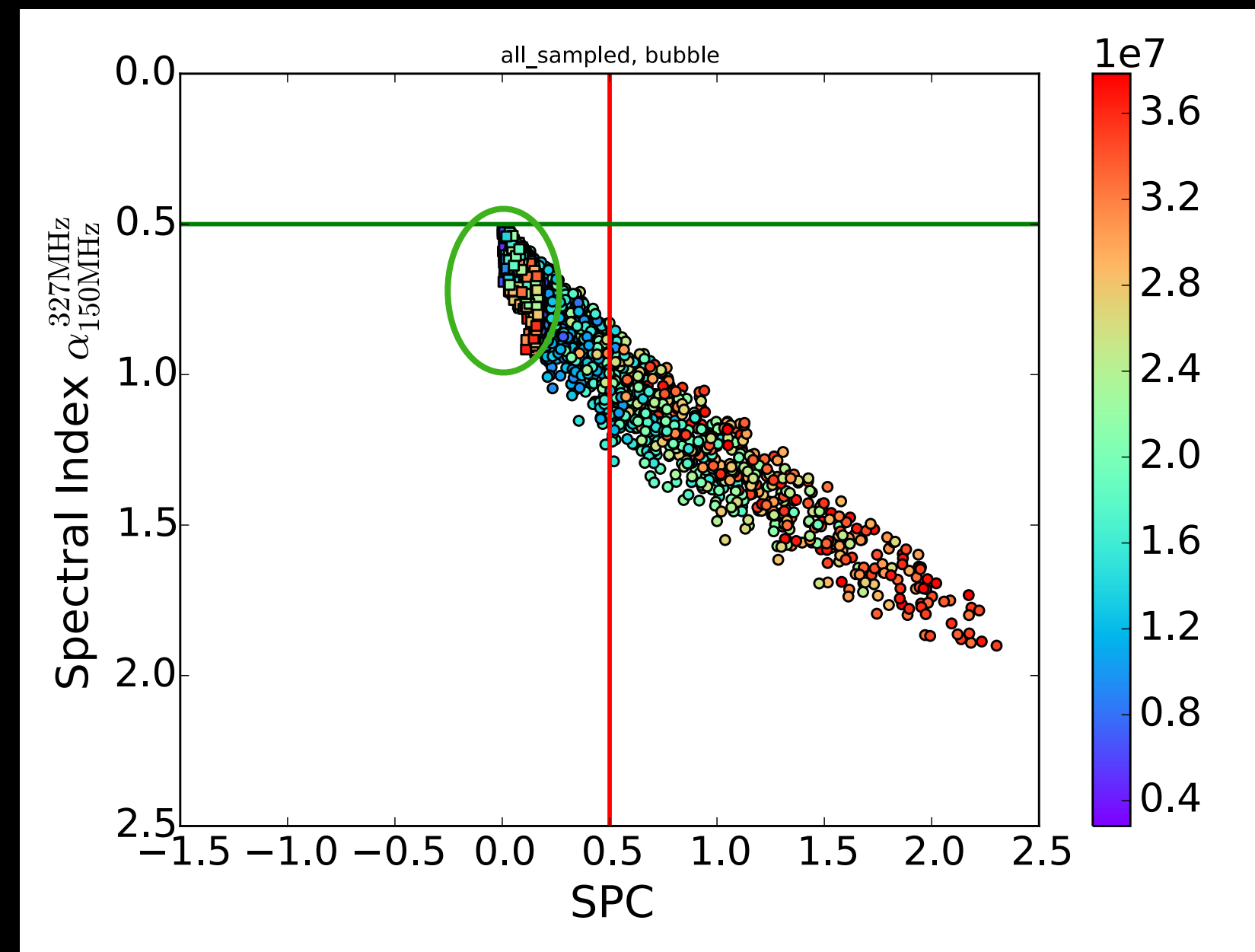
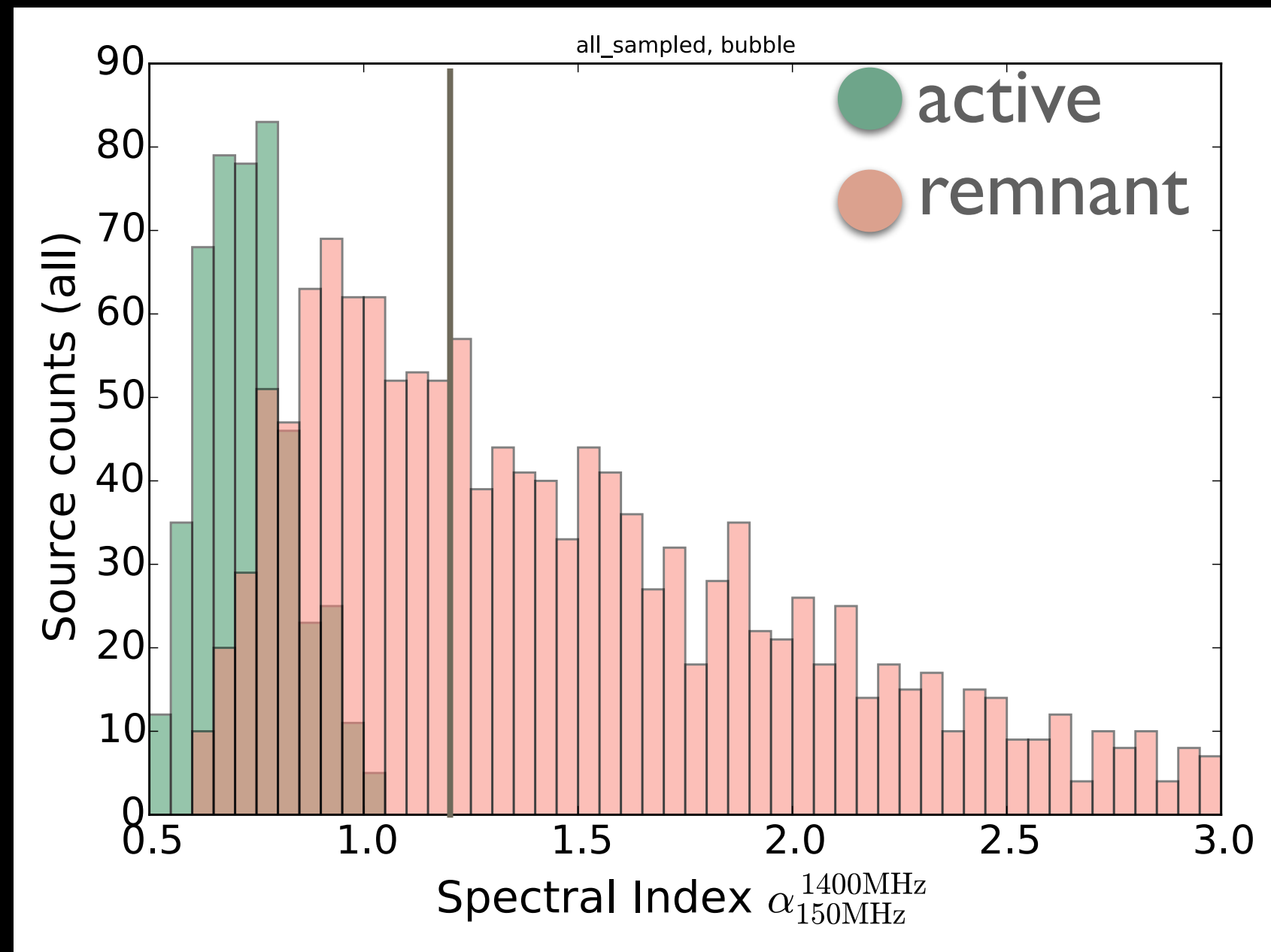
- jet power
- redshift
- active time
- observation time
- magnetic field evolution
- volume evolution
- injection index



Comparison with observations



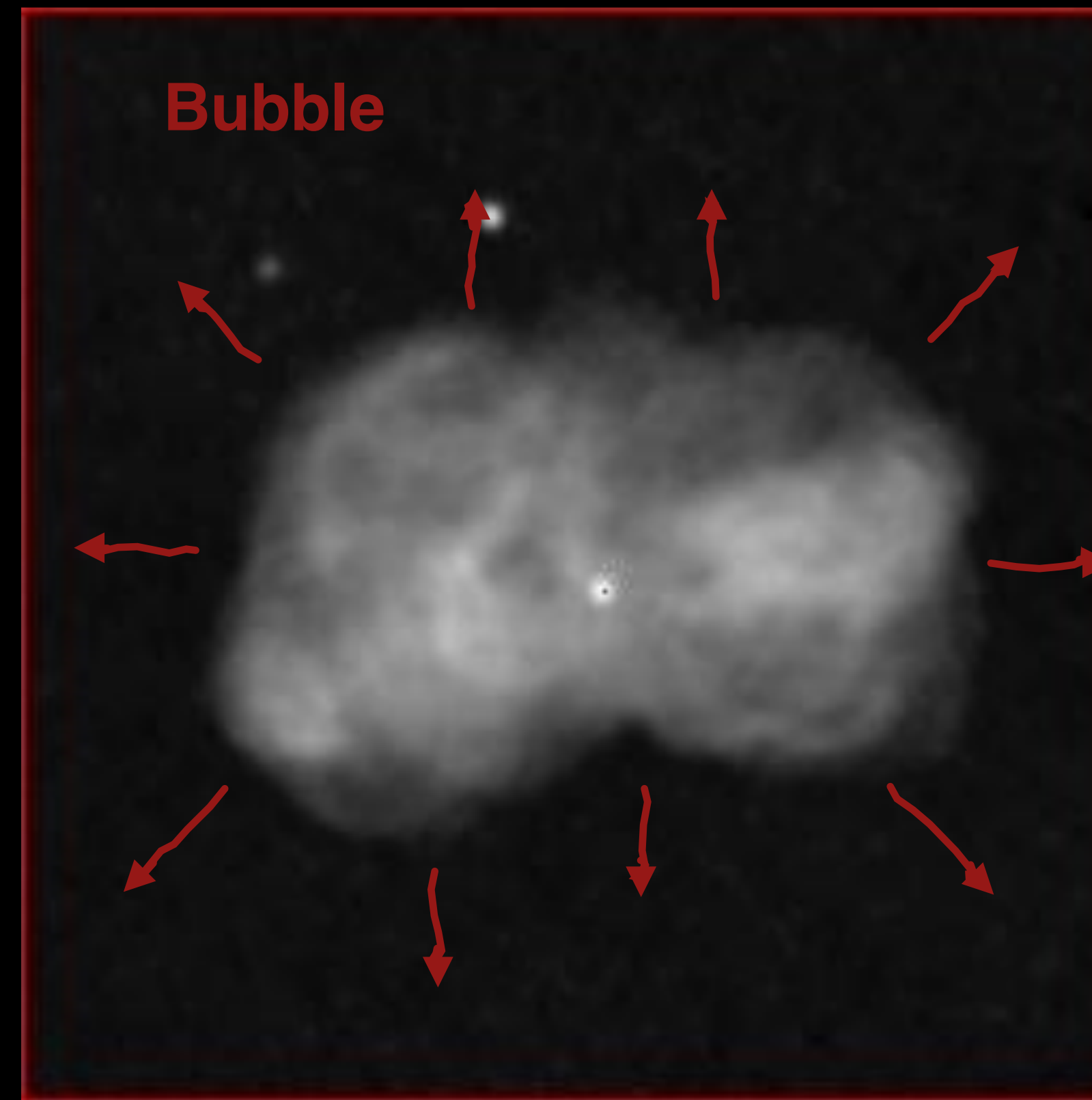
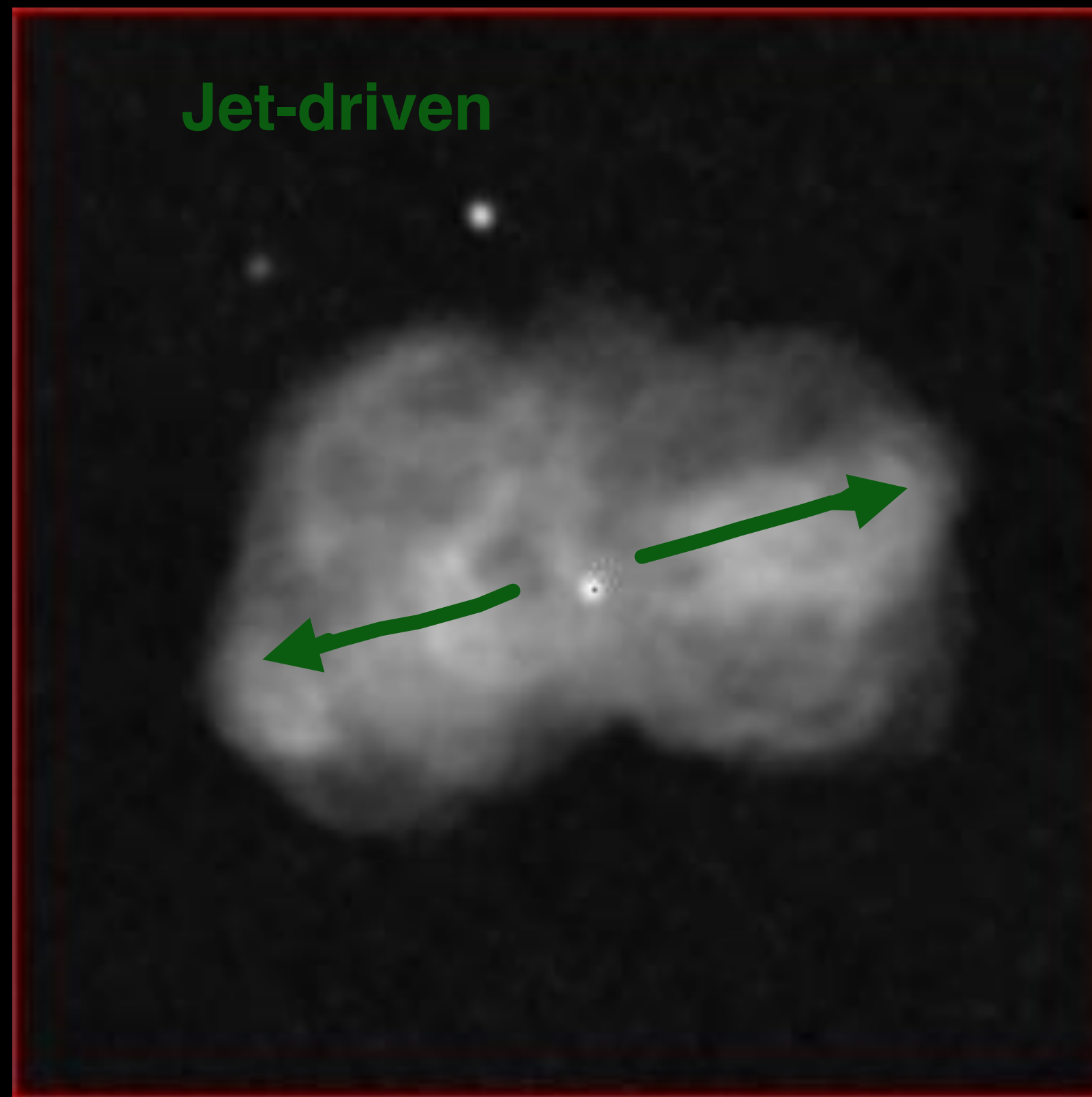
Evolution of active phase following Luo & Sadler 2010
(pressure-limiting approximation)



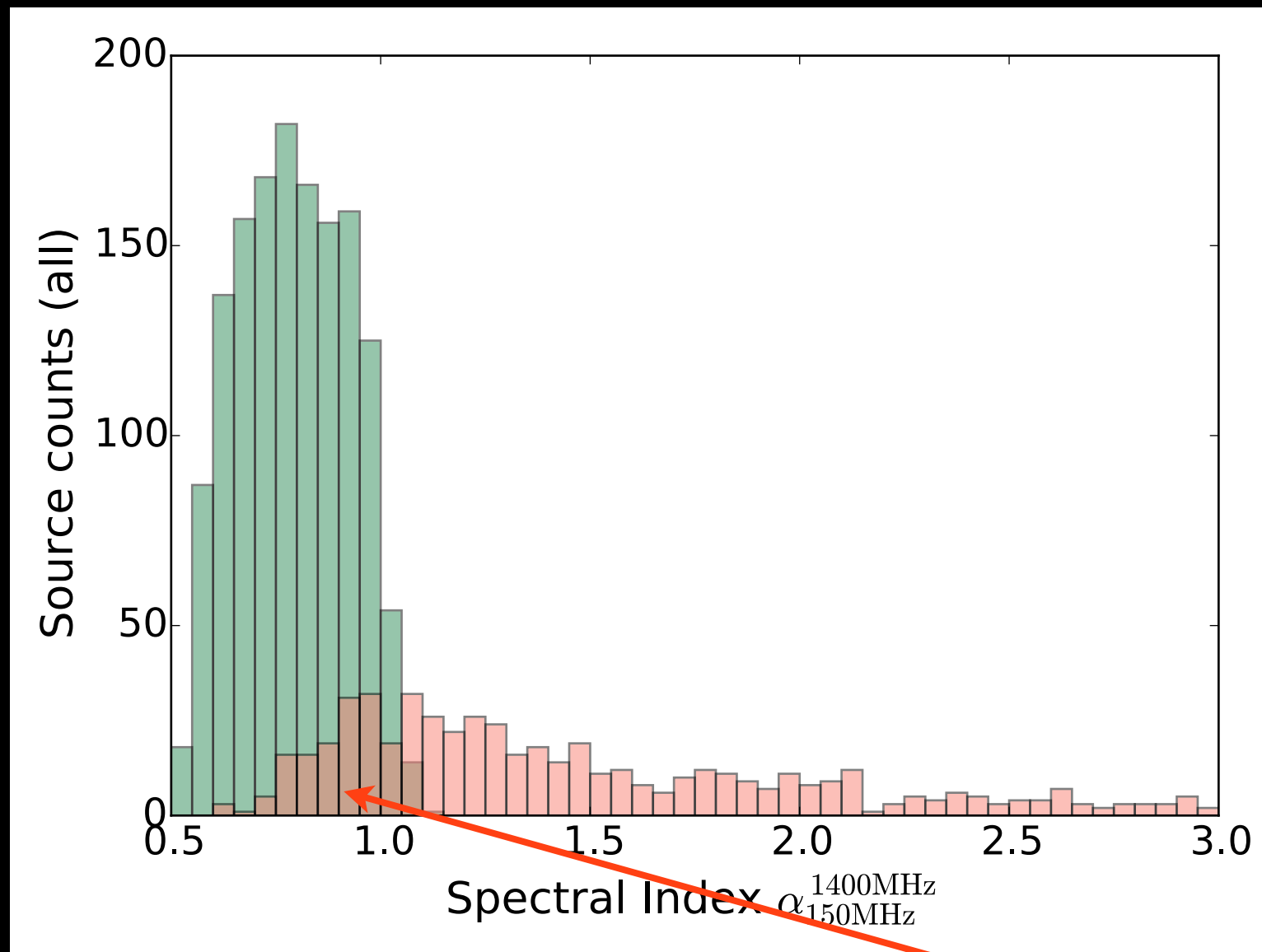
ONLY radiative losses included



NEED FOR ADIABATIC EXPANSION! (to reproduce observation)



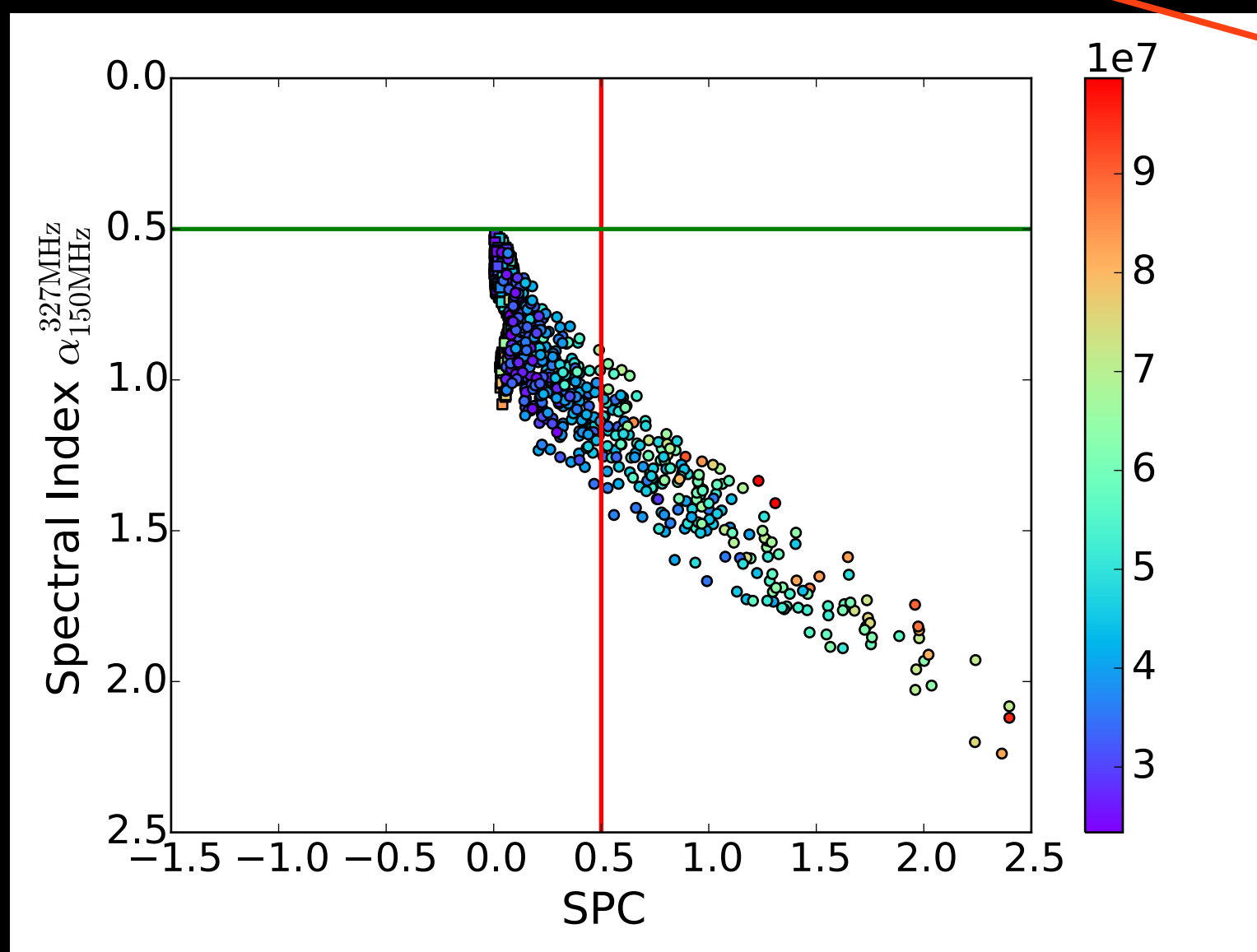
Tracing the adiabatic expansion in FRI: follow Luo & Sadler 2010



Sources in the “remnant phase” $\sim 35\%$ of the whole population

Those with $\alpha > 1.2$ are 16% \rightarrow about twice what we detect

Note: a large fraction of the “remnants” for the model definition cannot be recognised by our selection based on spectral index and/or spectral curvature



Brienza et al. in prep.

- Inventory of dying/remnant radio sources in the Lockman Hole field in progress → using three different criteria
- Preliminary results: relatively small numbers also at low frequencies ($<10\%$)
- Modelling the evolution of FRI including remnant phase (in progress)
- Preliminary results: Losses due to adiabatic expansion important
- Cases like Blob1 (long *off* phase) are rare?
- Also on-going: look for *young* radio galaxies and *restarted*

All to be extended to the Tier-1 survey fields to expand the statistics!