



**First Science on galaxy evolution with the
Herschel
far-infrared & submillimeter space
telescope**

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& Department of Physics, UC Berkeley (USA)**

see special Astr.& Astrophys. issue 518 on Herschel initial science

The Herschel FIR/submm Telescope

Herschel – the machine

3 novel science instruments:
PACS, SPIRE, HIFI

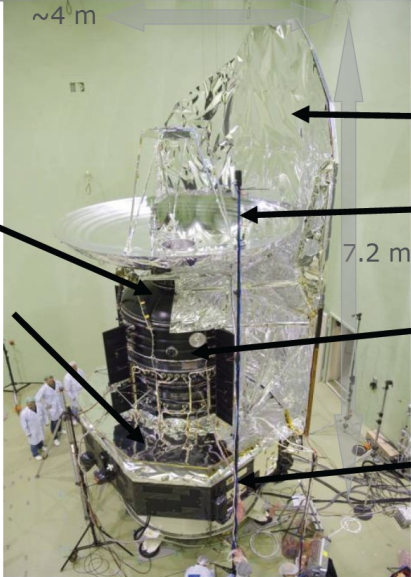
Detectors working at ~ 2 K and 300 mK

Warm electronics in SVM

Launch Mass: ~ 3400 kg

Power: ~ 1200 W

3-axis stabilisation



~ 4 m


7.2 m

← Sunshield and solar array

← Telescope (3.5m)

← Helium-II Cryostat (3.5 years lifetime)

← Service Module



HERSCHEL SPACE OBSERVATORY

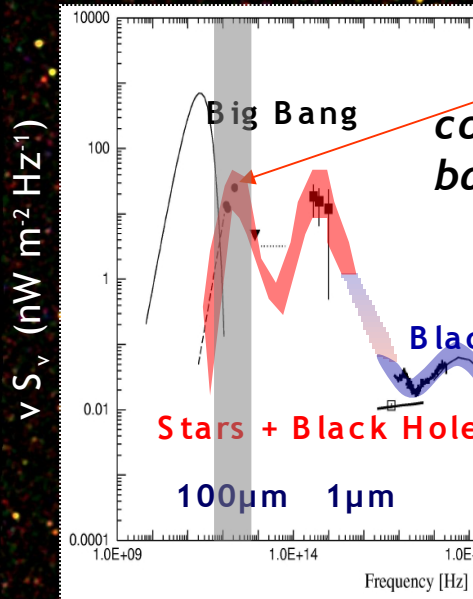
6 plenary presentation | Miami, FL | 26 May 2010 | vg #10



PACS : PI A.Poglitsch (MPE)

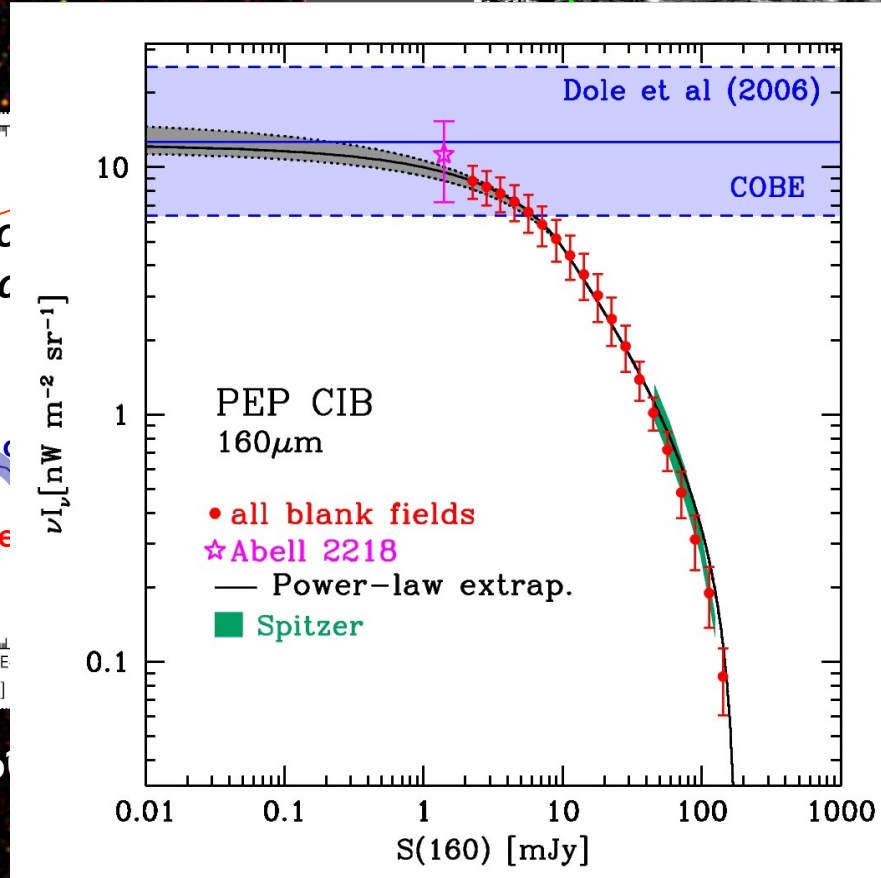
SPIRE : PI M.Griffin (Cardiff)

Herschel deep surveys resolve far-IR background



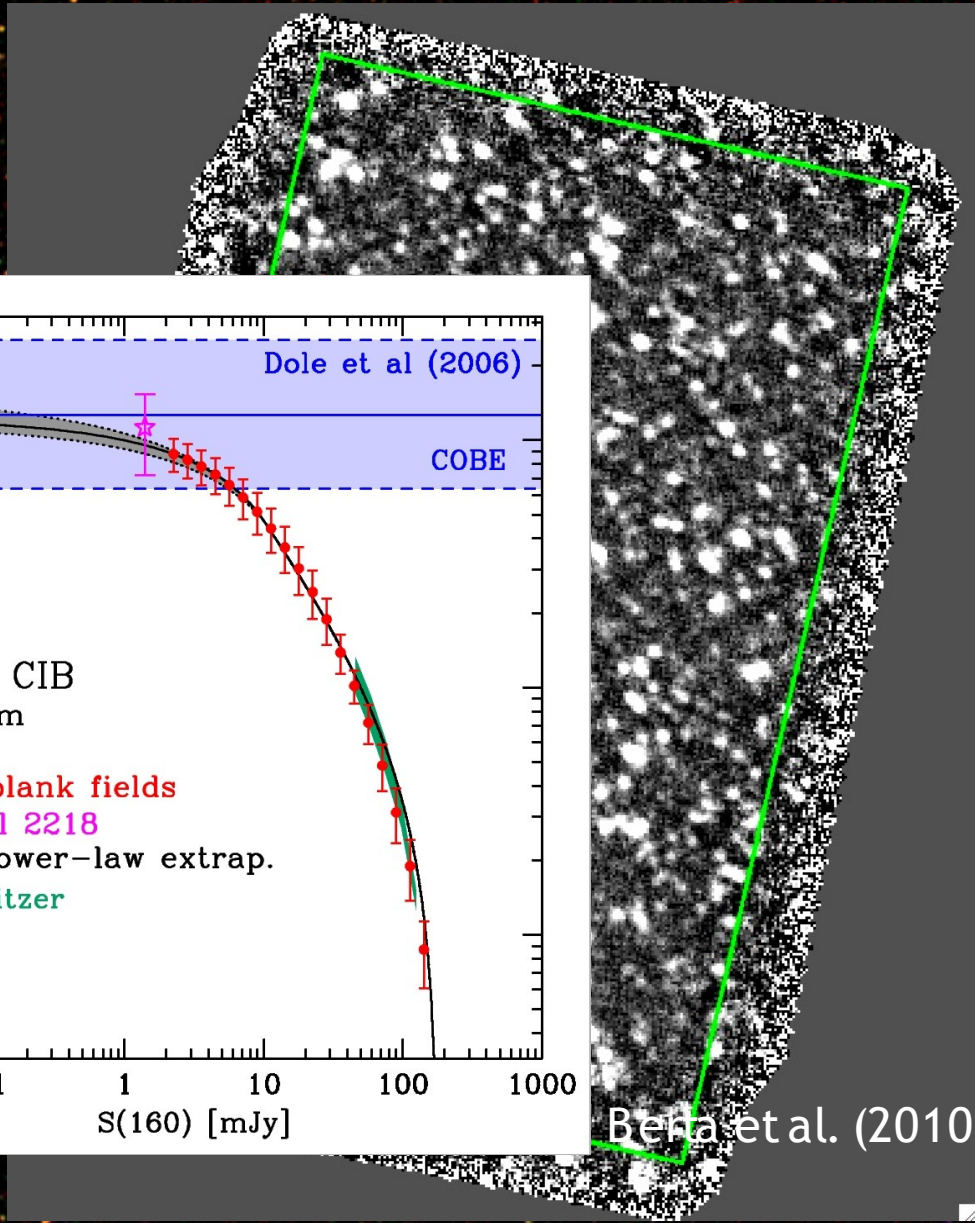
GOODS-SMPAC 96
FIDEL team

Lutz, Berta & PEP team (PACS)



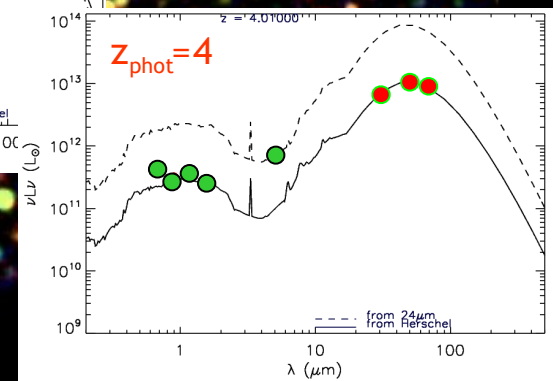
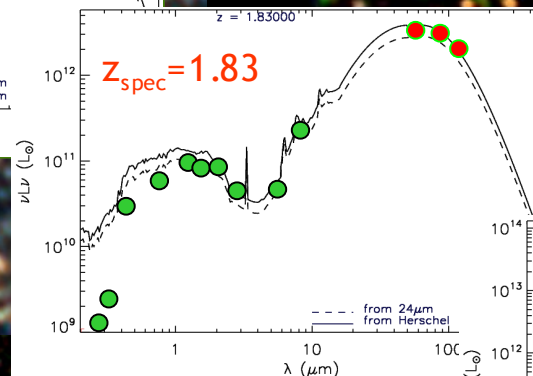
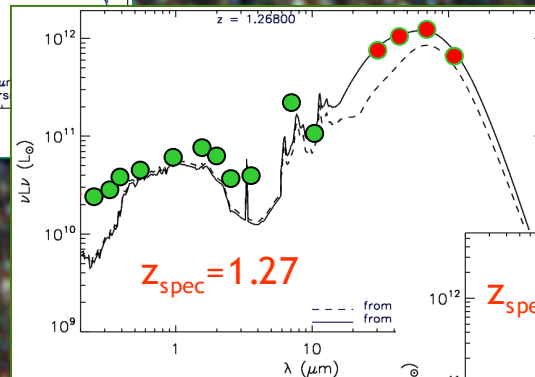
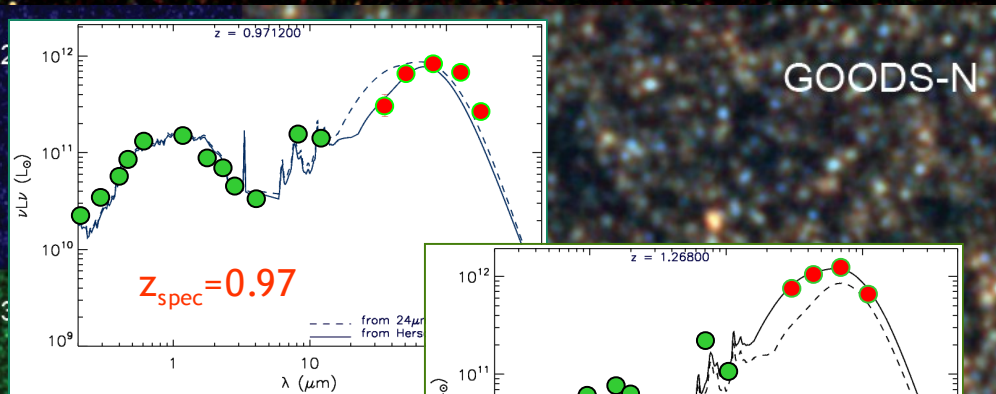
GOODS-South

COSMOS deep field with PACS & Spitzer



Berta et al. (2010)

The deepest Herschel-PACS blank fields study massive star forming galaxies to $z \sim 4$



Elbaz et al. 2010

500 μm

10 arcmin

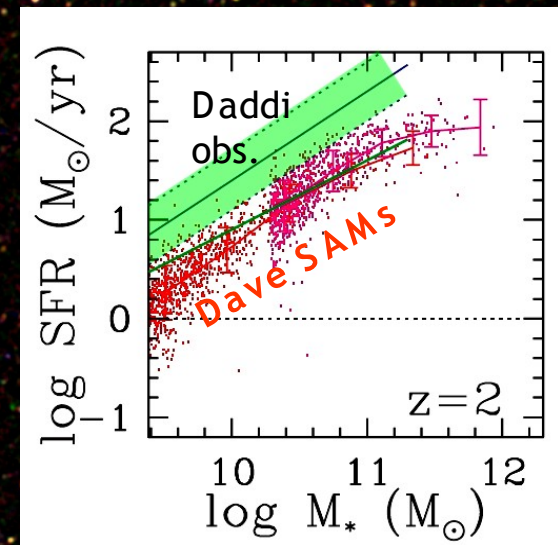
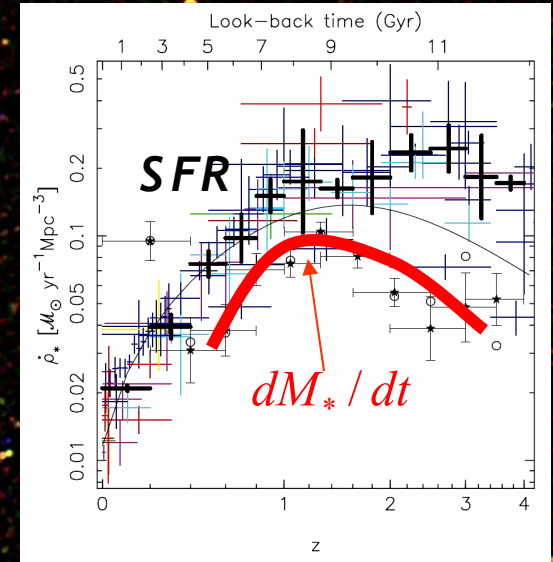
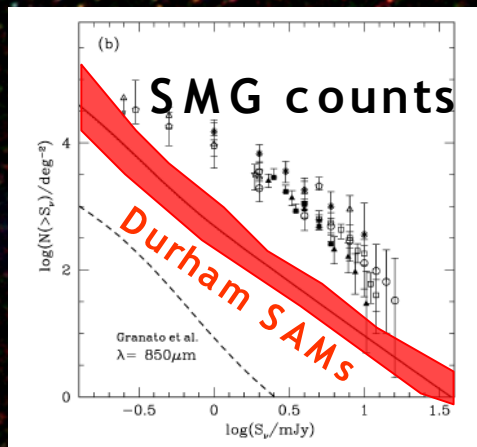
HERMES GOODS-N (SPIRE)
 $10^{3.5}$ sources

PEP GOODS-S (PACS)
 $\sim 10^3$ sources

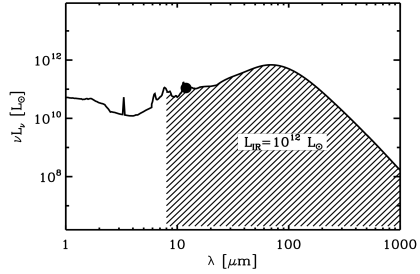
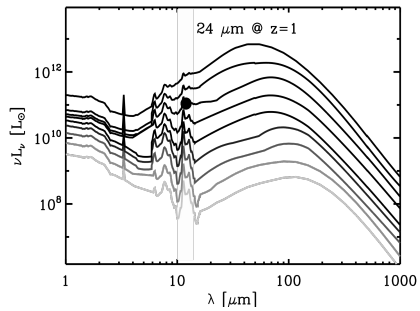
Reconciling observed and theoretical SFRs at high-z

- observed number counts and SFR of SMGs cannot be matched by SAMs
- inferred SFRs of $z \sim 2$ SFGs about a factor of 1.5-2 higher than best models
- derivative of cosmic stellar mass is about a factor 1.5 to 2 lower than inferred SFR for $z > 1$

→ wrong calibration of SFR ? low T_{dust} ?
top heavy IMF ?

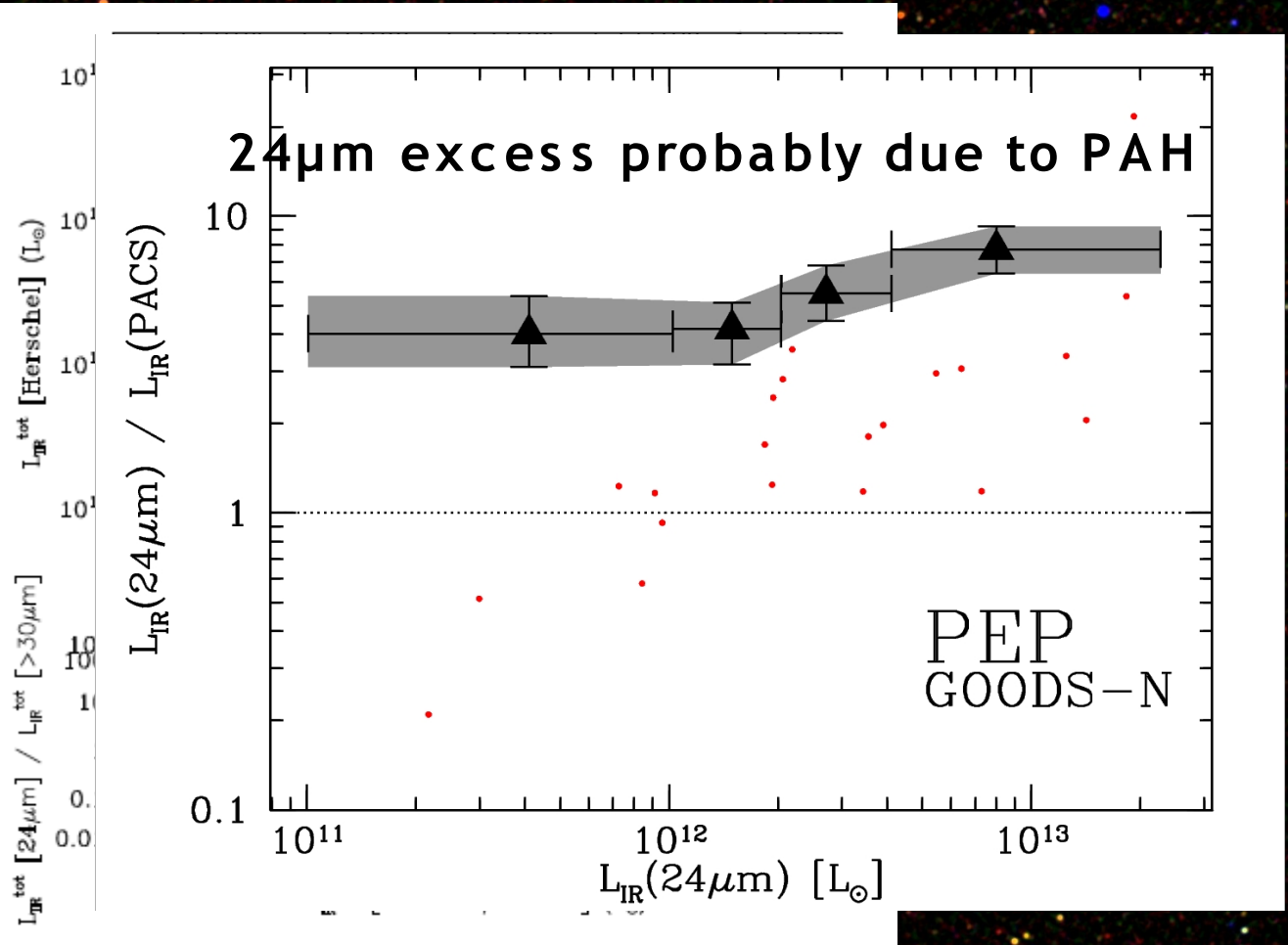
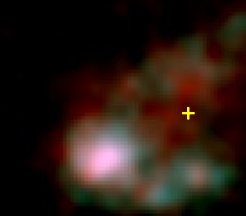


Mid-IR vs PACS



306 BzK star-forming galaxies in GOODS-N
 $K_{\text{AB}} < 22$, $z=1.5-2.5$

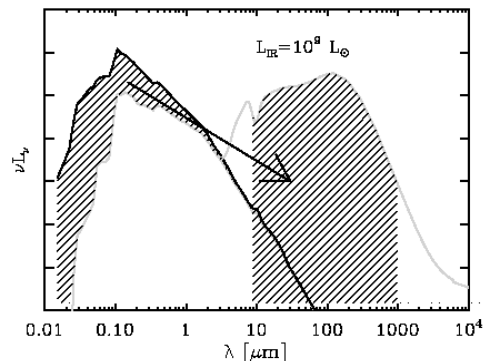
BX482 $z=2.26$



North et al. (2000)

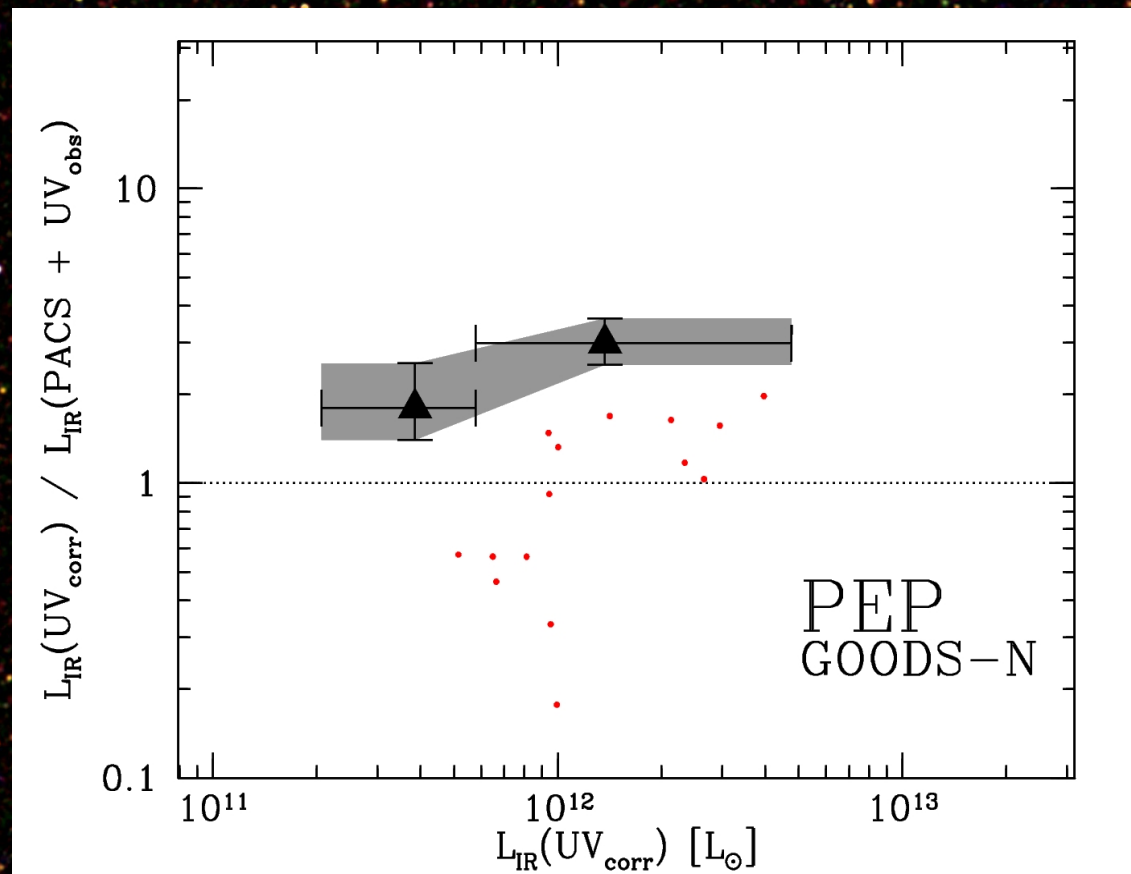
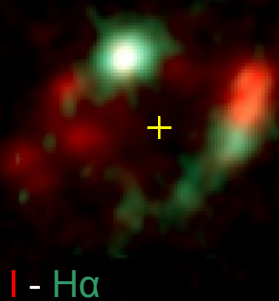
H - Ha

UV SFR at $z \sim 2$



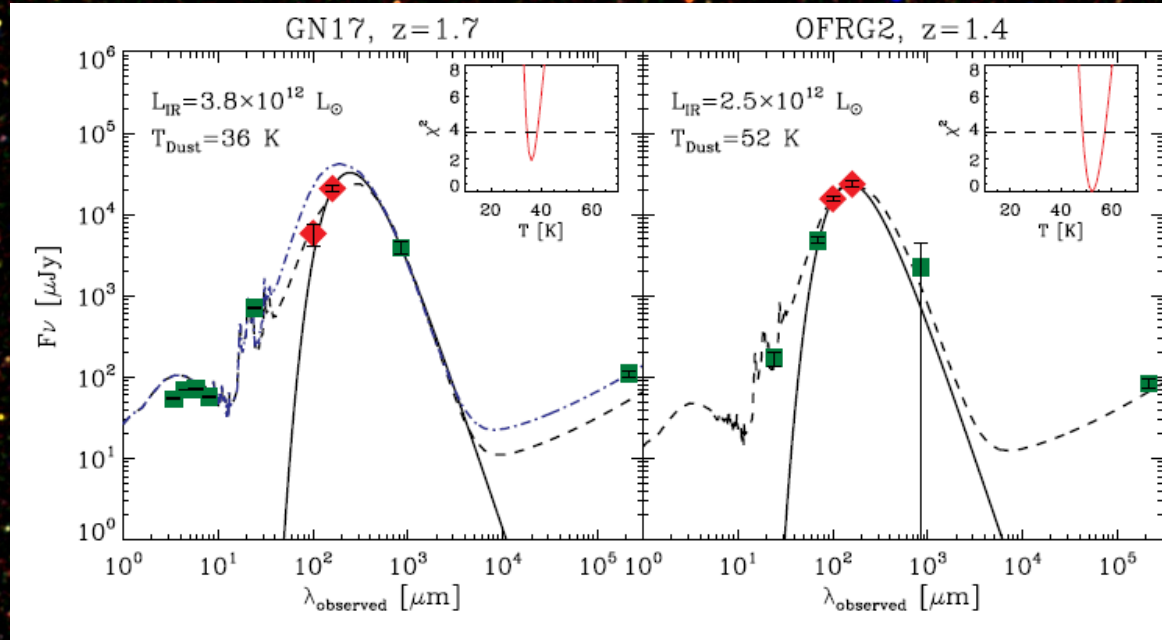
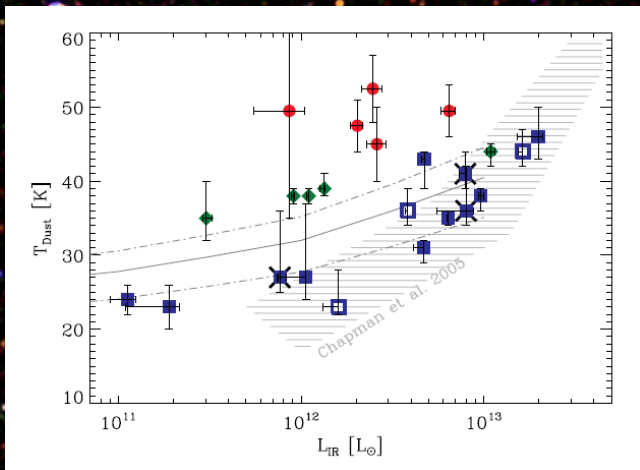
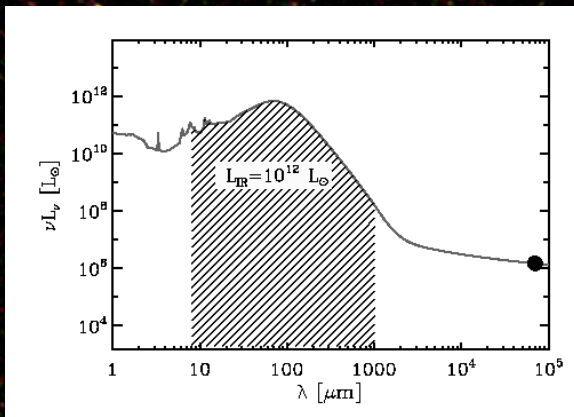
75 BzK star-forming galaxies in GOODS-N, $K_{\text{AB}} < 22$, $z = 1.5 - 2.5$

ZC406690 $z = 2.2$



Nordon et al. (2010)

star formation rates of SMGs



SMMJ163650+4057
 $z=2.39$

0.5''
 4kpc

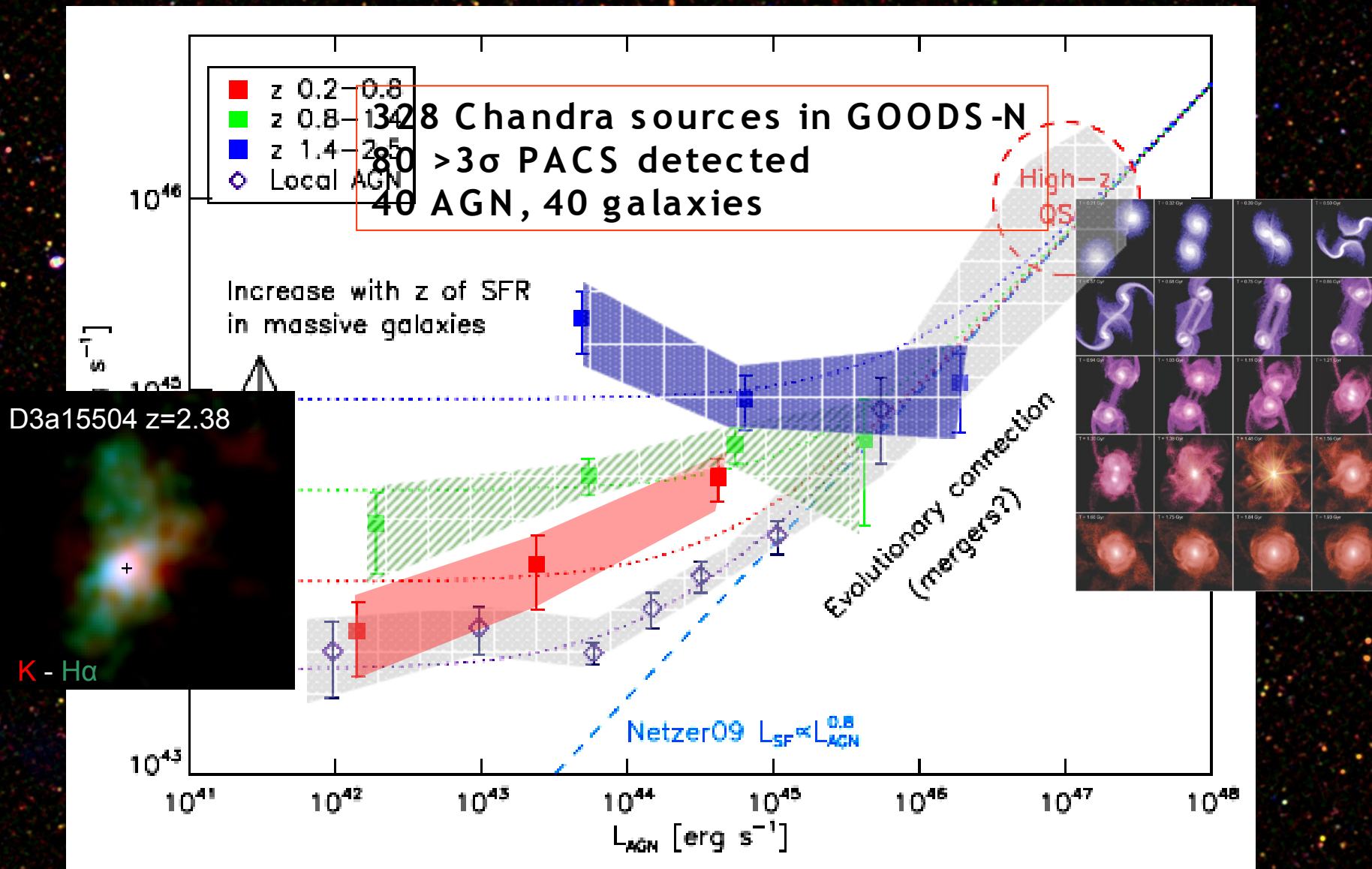
ACS (blue), NICMOS

(green),
 CO 7-6

very large star formation rates (SFR $\sim 1000 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$!), $T_{\text{dust}} \sim 35 \text{ K}$, and high masses of 'submillimeter galaxies' confirmed

Magnelli & PEP team, Maddox & HERMES team
 2010

Two modes of AGN/SF co-evolution



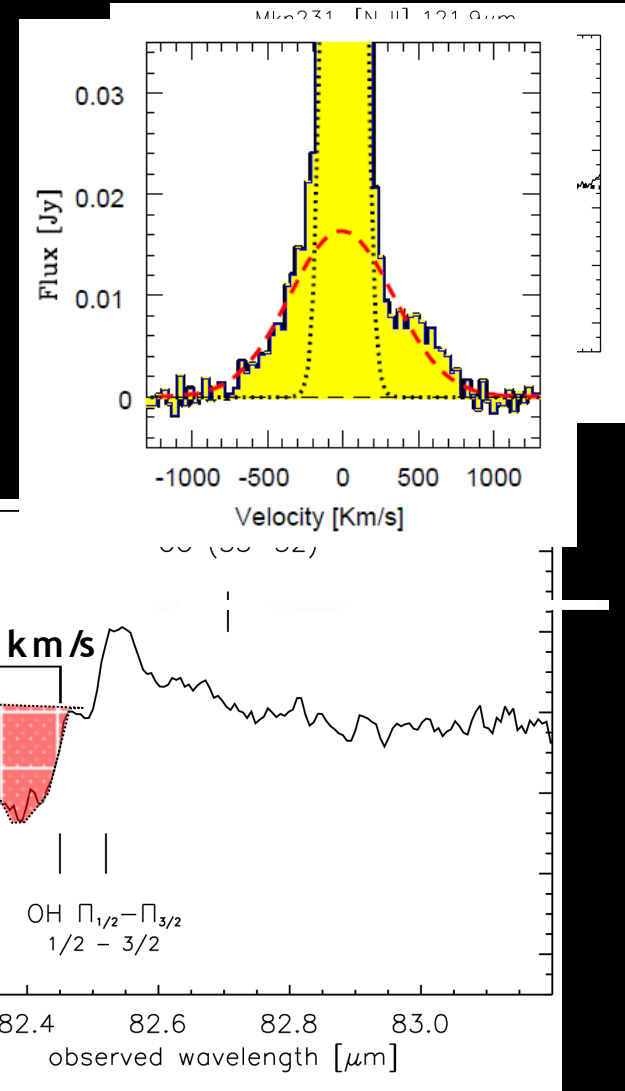
Evidence for 'quasar feedback' ?

Mrk 231

$$M_{\text{molecular}} \sim 10^3 M_{\text{e}} \text{ yr}^{-1} ? \text{ SFR}$$

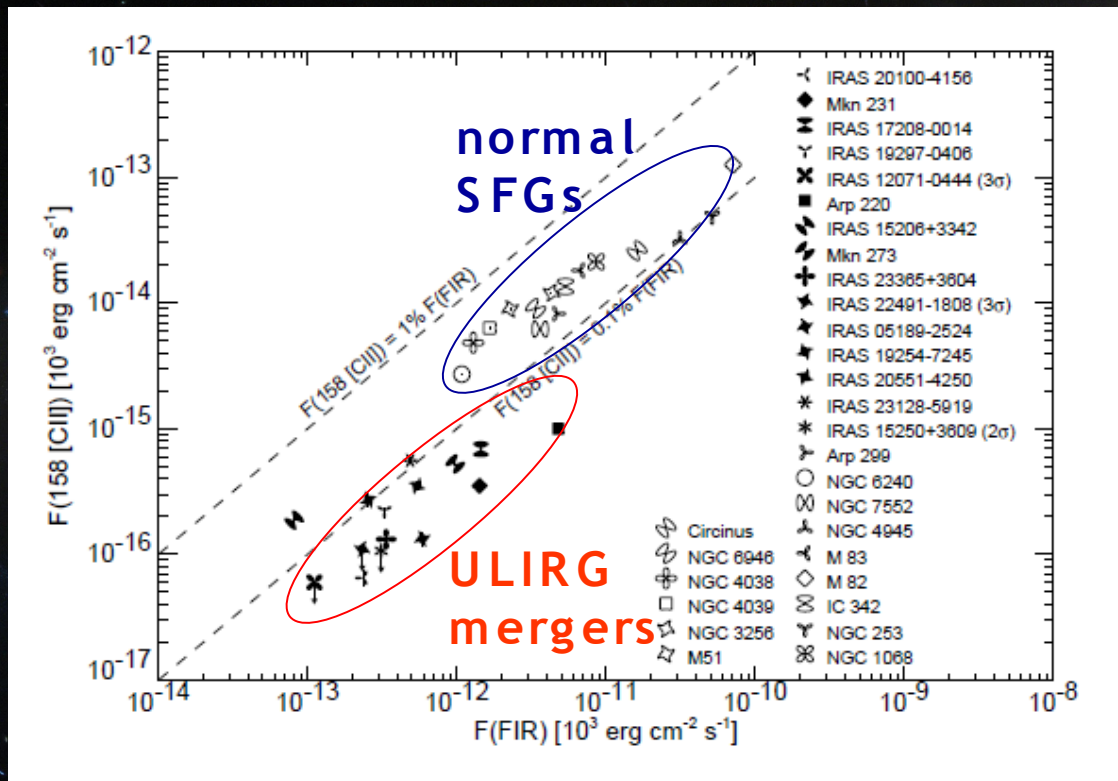
spatially resolved PdBI IRAM
 observations of CO emission
 discovery of massive molecular outflows
 of Mrk231 outflow
 in late stage ULIRG mergers: expulsion
 of gas by active central QSO?
 Feruglio et al. 2010

Fischer & SHINING team 2010



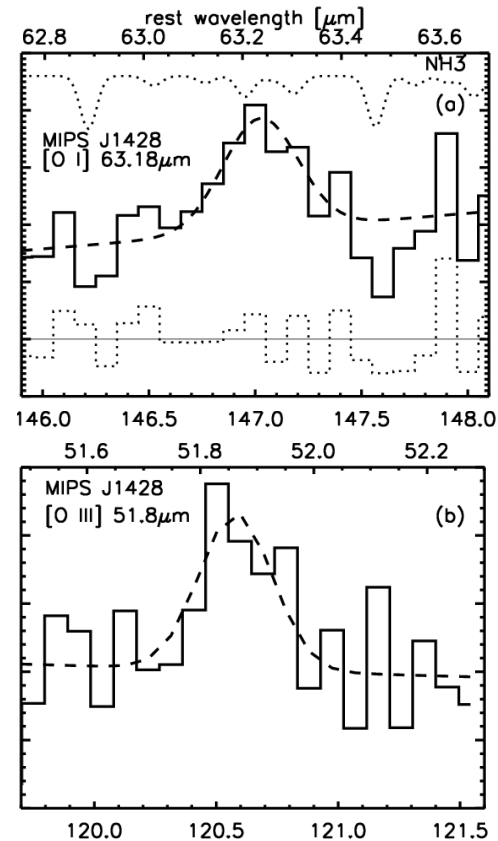
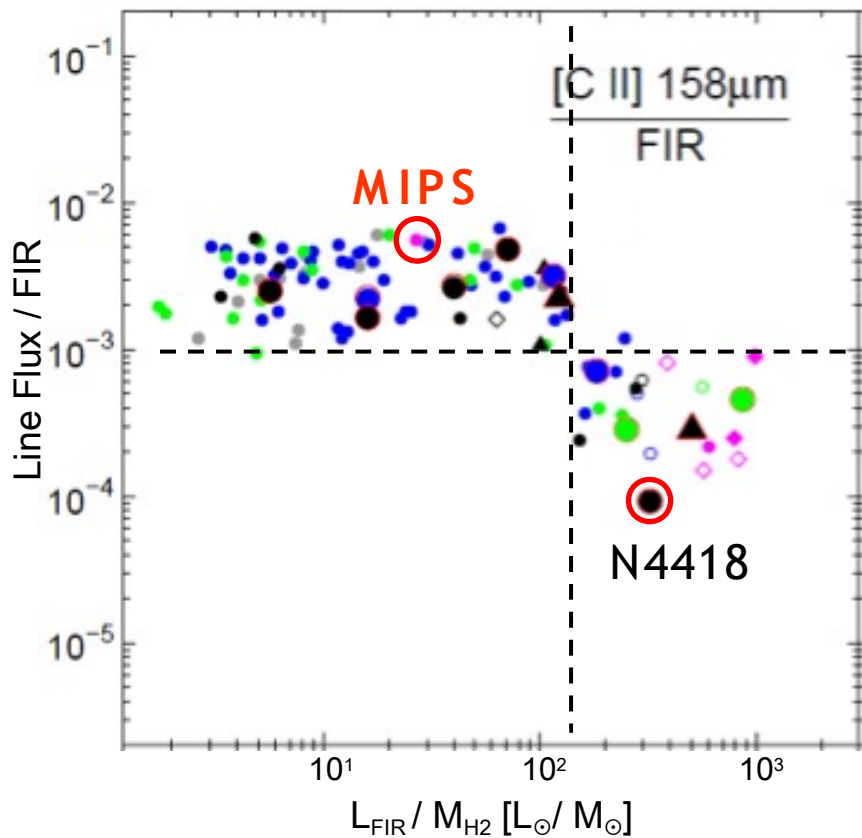
The [C II] Deficit

The 158 μm fs-line of [C II] is one of the most important cooling lines of the atomic/warm ISM



Stacey et al. 1991 (KAO)
Luhmann et al. 2003 (ISO)

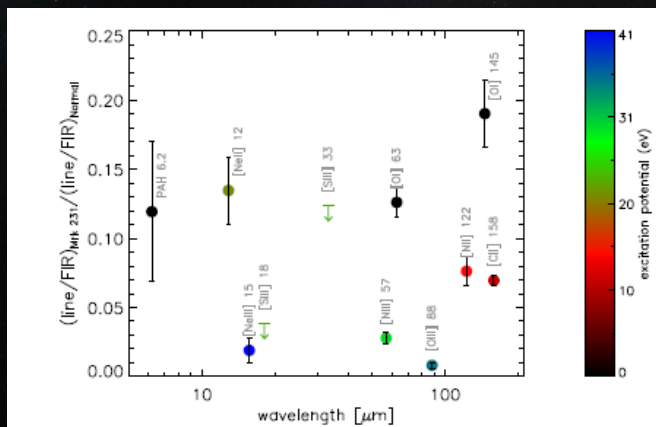
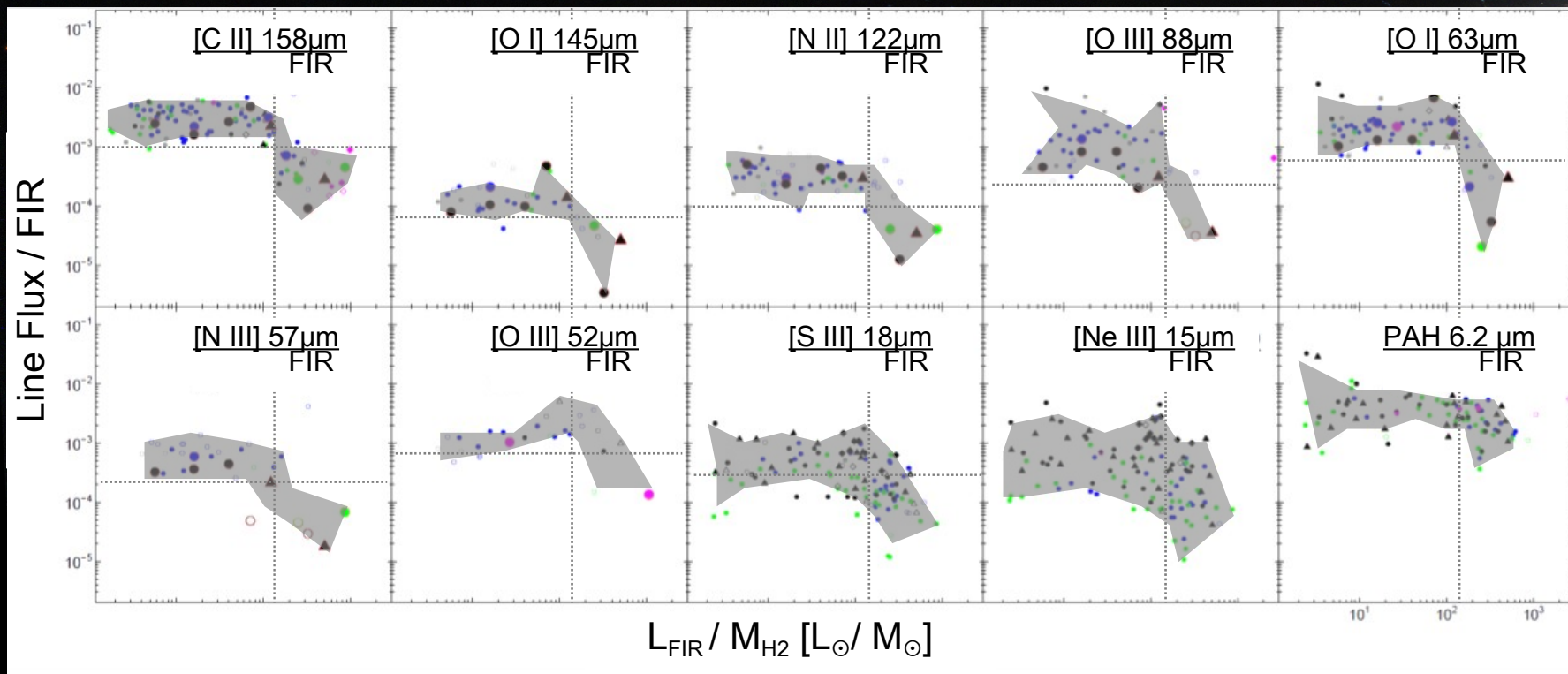
[C II] Deficit with Herschel



Hailey-Dunsheath et al. 2010

SHINING Survey: Sturm et al. 2010, Gracia-Carpio et al. 2010

[C II] Deficit \rightarrow Line Deficit



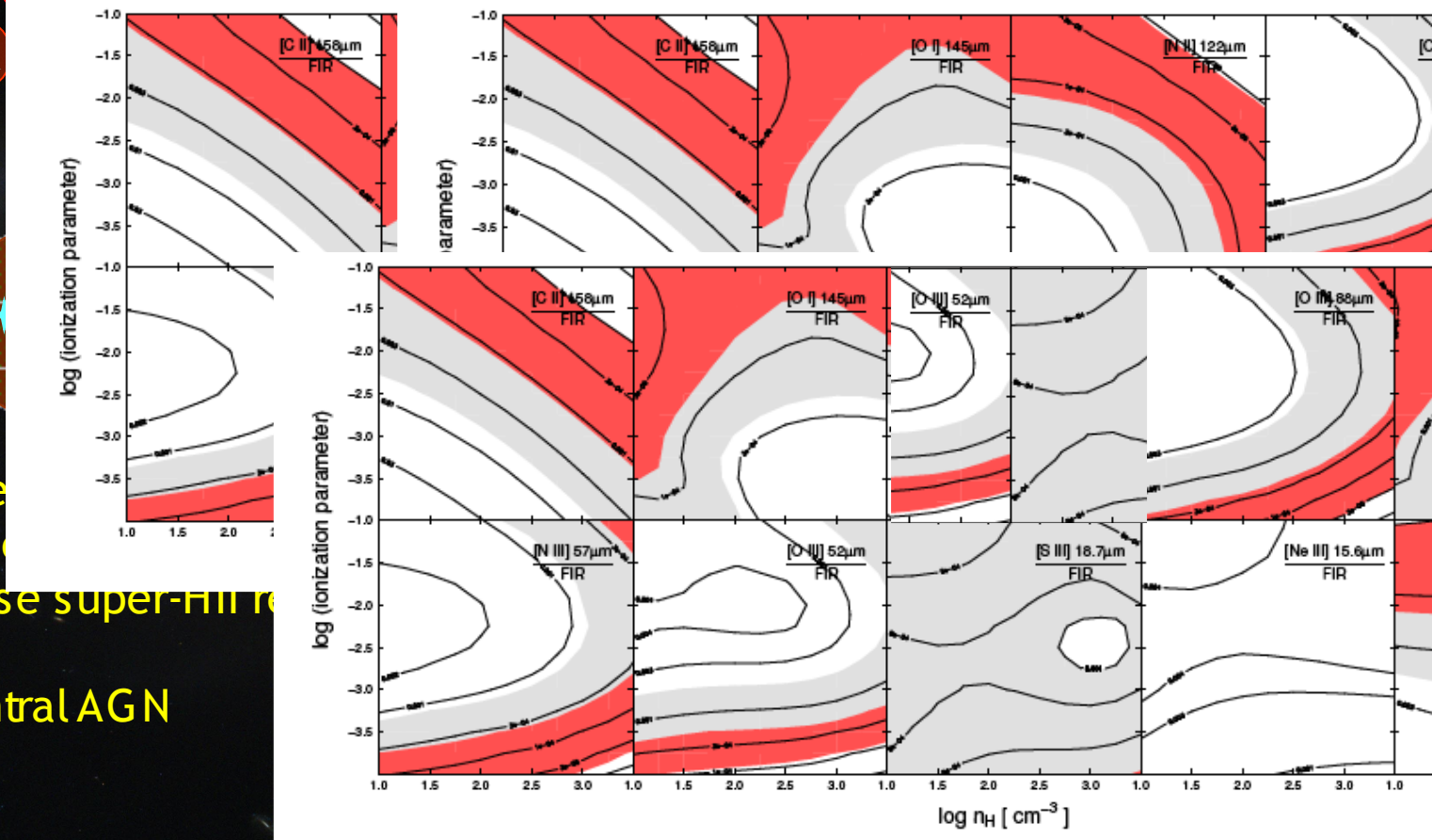
no dependence on wavelength
Fischer et al. (2010)

SHINING: Gracia-Carpio et al. 2010

Evidence for a second mode of star formation?

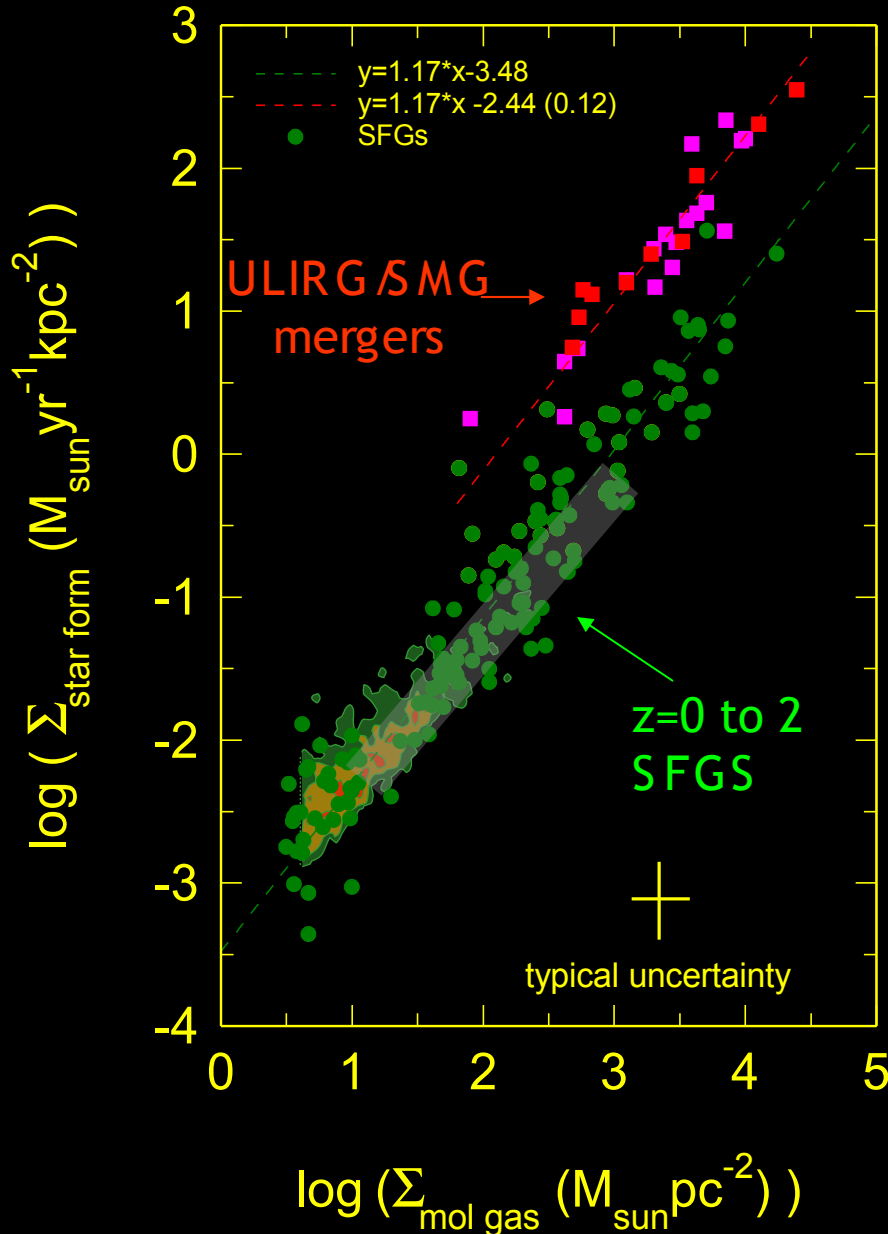


merge
 caused
 a dense super-FIR
 effect
 of central AGN



log n_H [cm⁻³]

gas-star formation relation

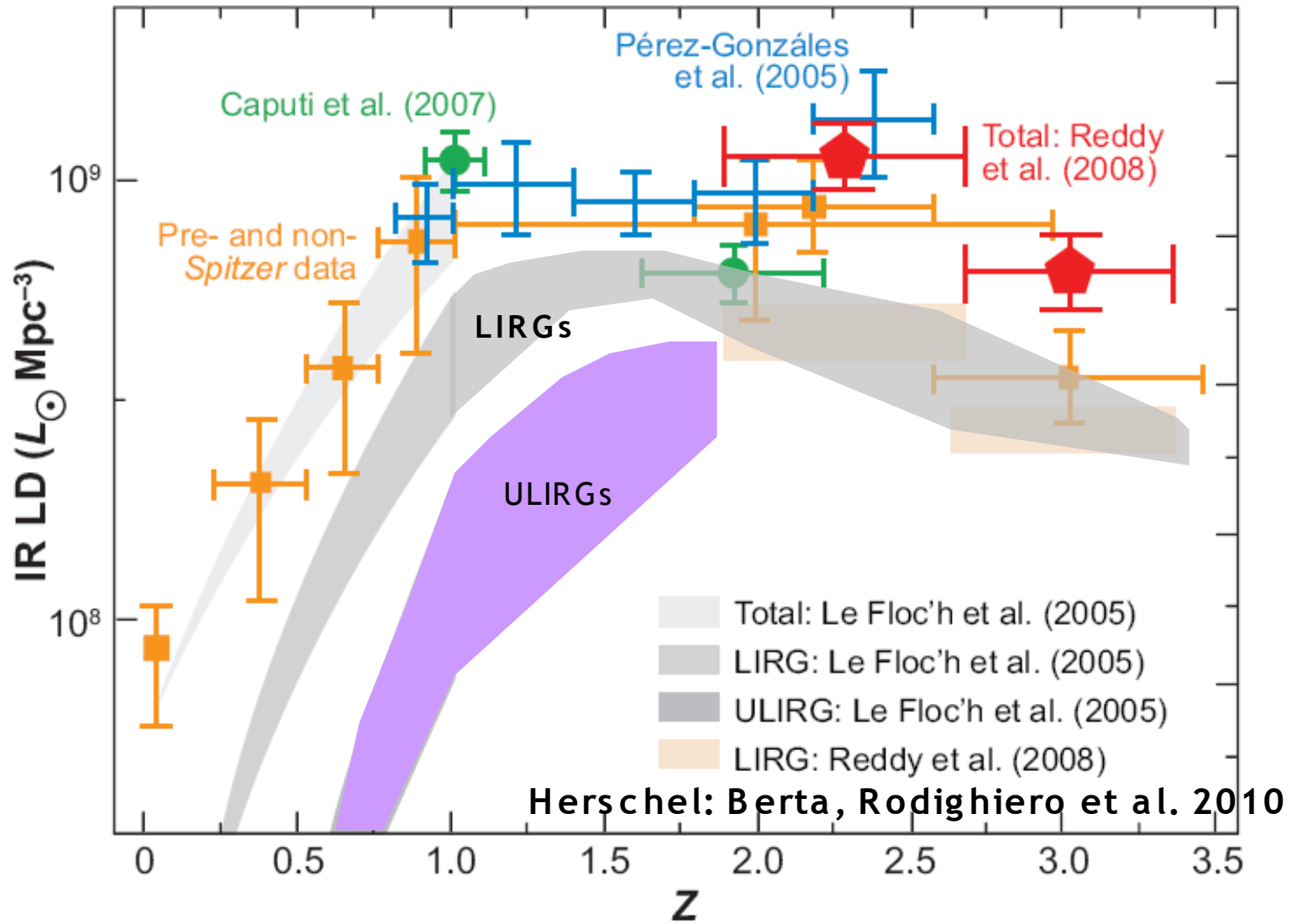


see Linda
Tacconi's
talk

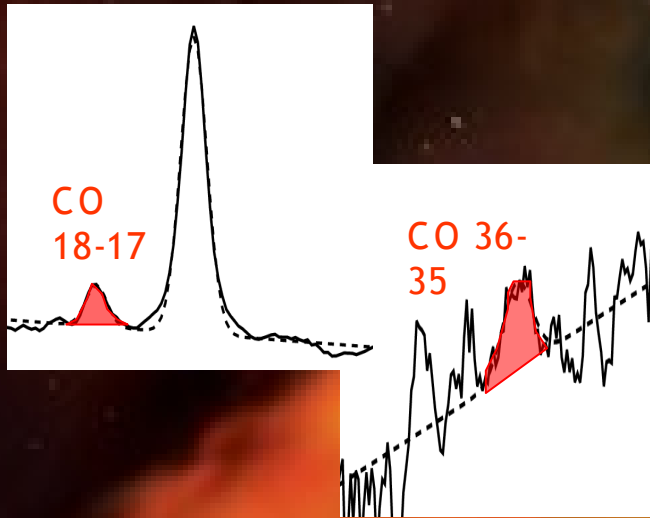
possible origin:
compression and smaller
dynamical time scale in
mergers

Genzel et al. 2010
Daddi et al. 2010

cosmic star formation history

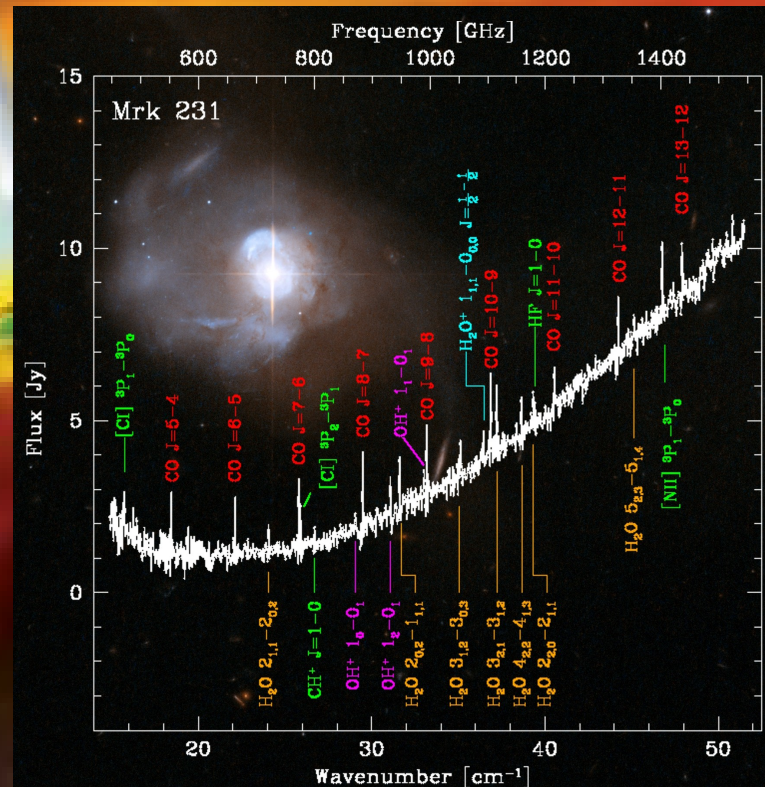


Far-IR lines in AGNs: evidence for X-ray excited circum-nuclear gas

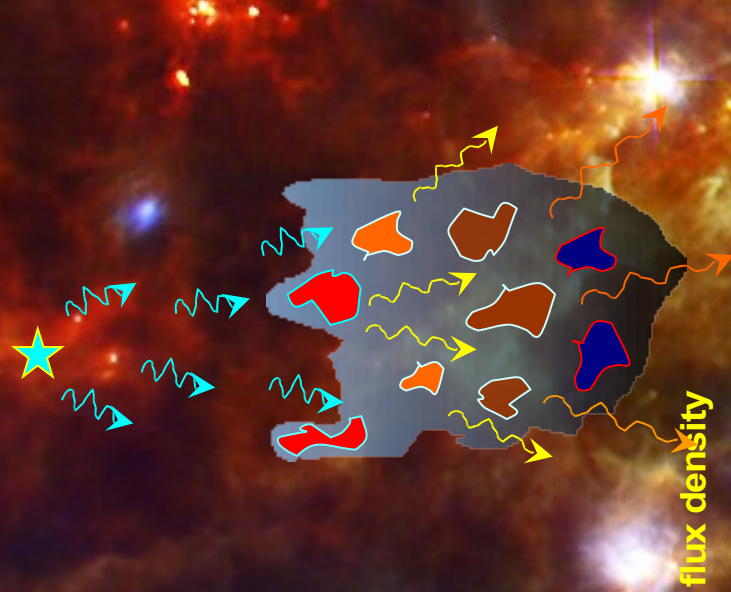


highly excited CO (and H₂O) lines discovered by SPIRE & PACS probably require 'XDR' - component powered by AGNs

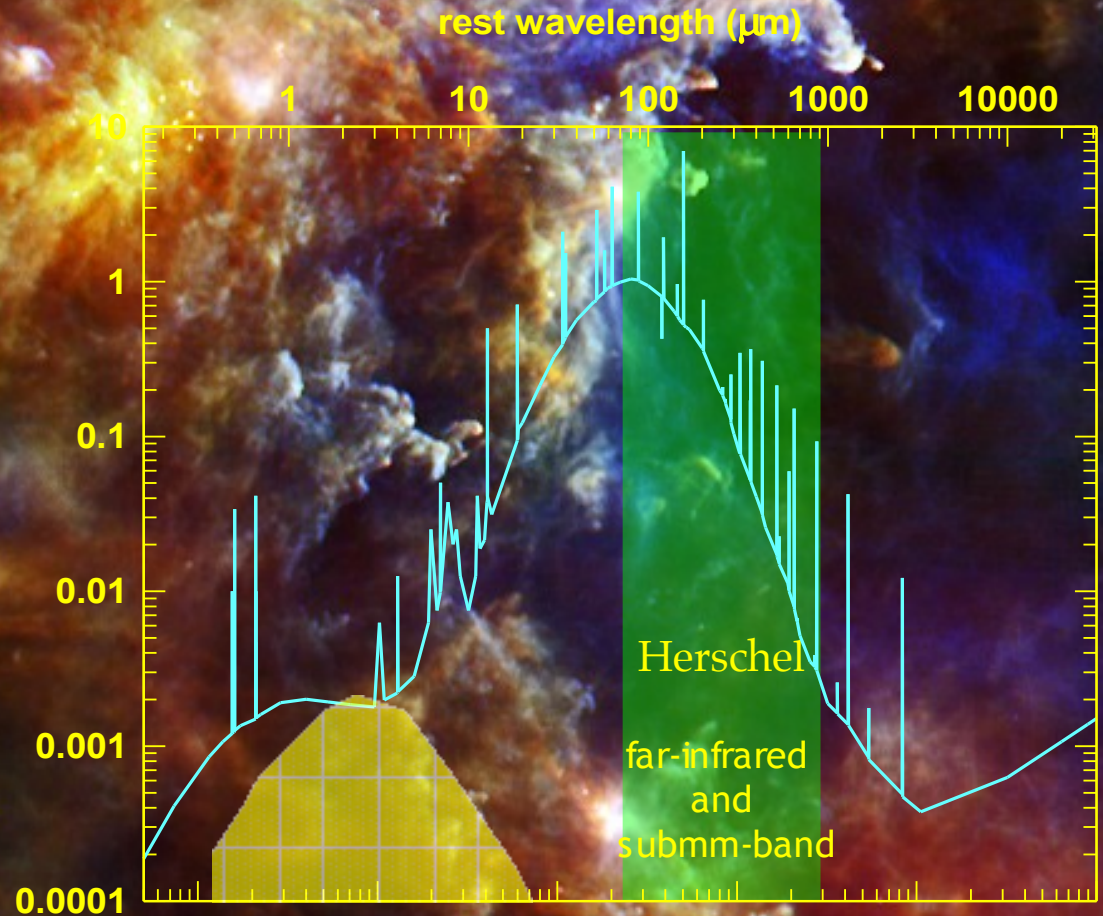
van der Werf, Gonzalez-Alfonso & HERCULES team, Hailey-Dunsheath, Sturm & SHINING team



Herschel's main theme: the cool, dusty Universe & star formation

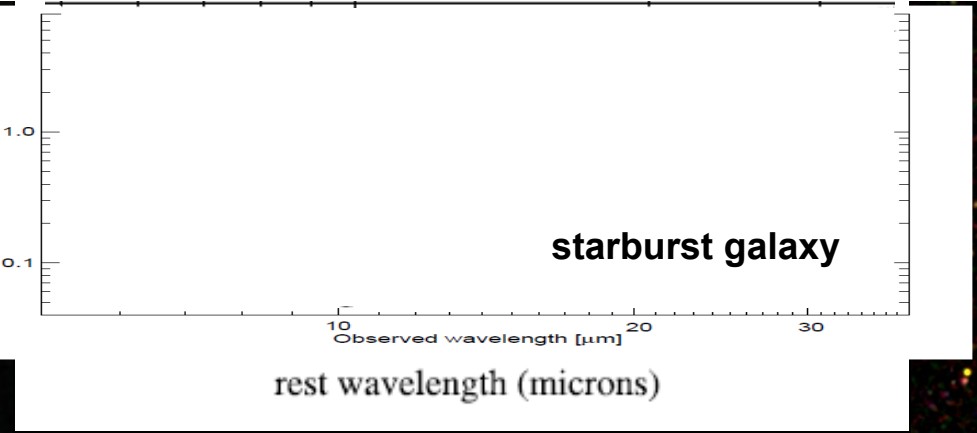
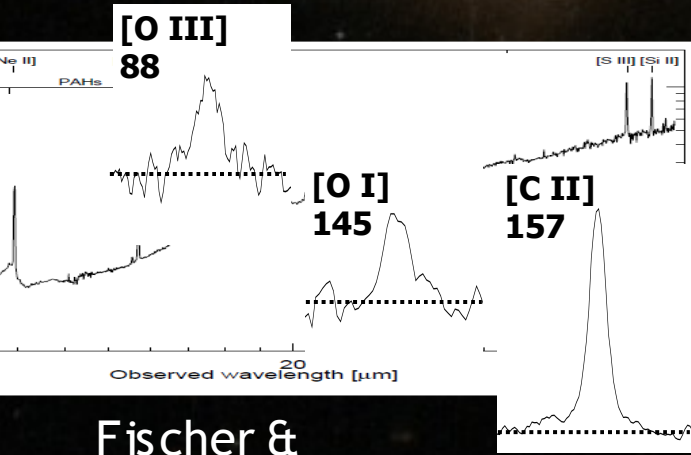
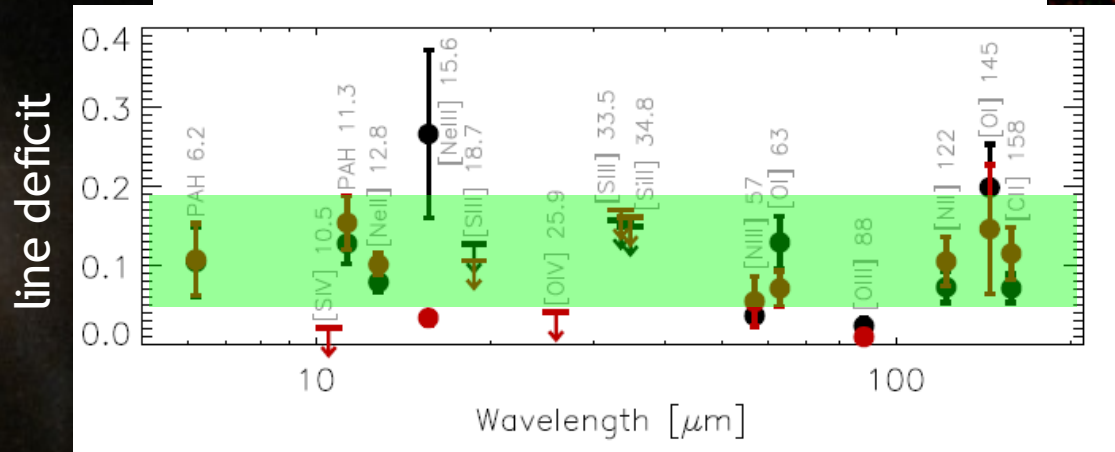


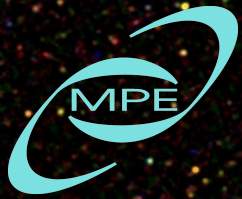
conversion of X-UV-radiation into far-infrared emission at the interface of a dense cloud



Evidence for a second mode of star formation in luminous infrared galaxies ?

Mrk 231




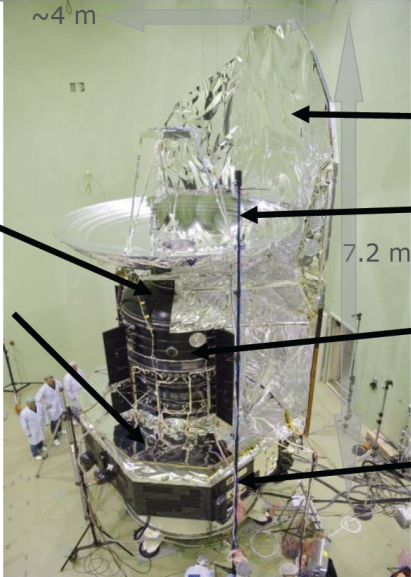


Herschel and its three instruments



- SPIRE: camera and spectrometer (low to medium spectral resolution)

Herschel – the machine 




~4 m

7.2 m

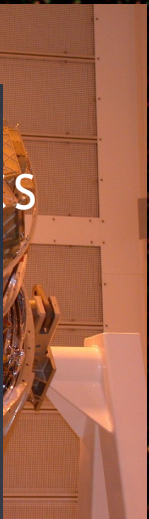
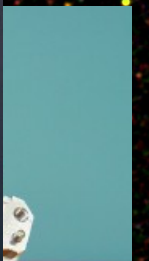
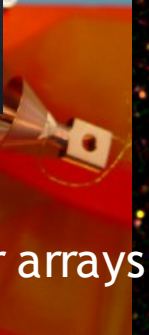
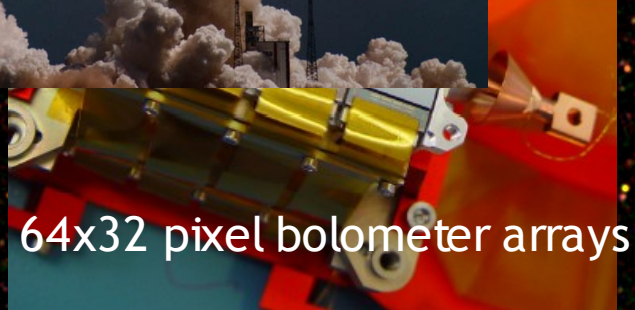
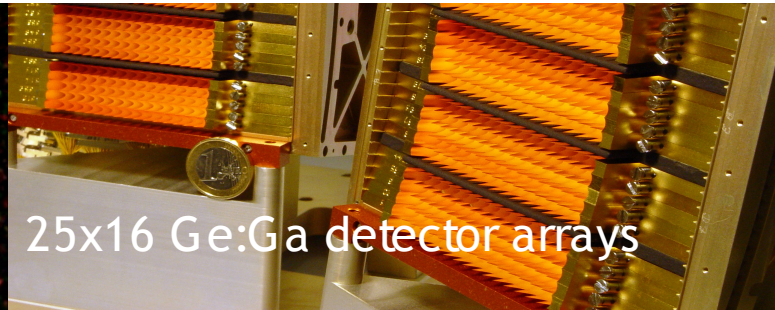
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- Detectors working at ~2 K and 300 mK
- Warm electronics in SVM
- Launch Mass: ~3400 kg
- Power: ~1200 W
- 3-axis stabilisation

- Sunshield and solar array
- Telescope (3.5m)
- Helium-II Cryostat (3.5 years lifetime)
- Service Module

 **HERSCHEL SPACE OBSERVATORY**

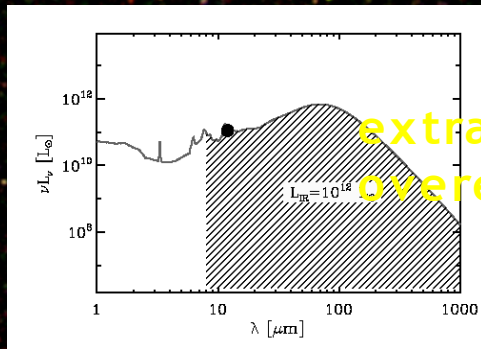
6 plenary presentation | Miami, FL | 26 May 2010 | vg #10

Launch
14 May 2009

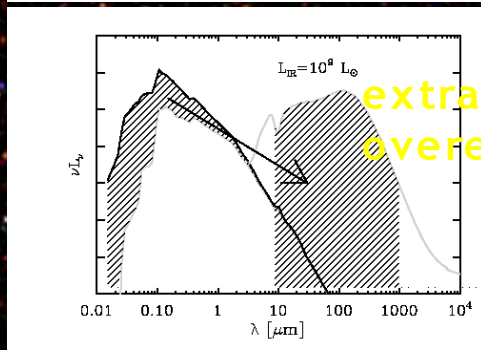






Summary high-z star formation estimators with Herschel

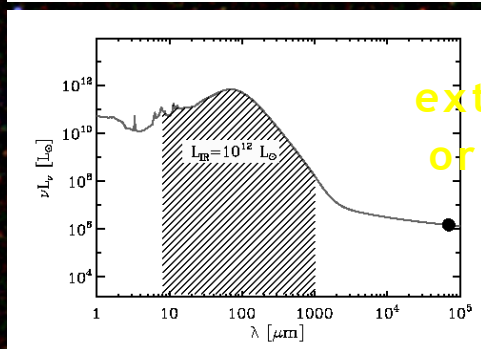
PEP (PACS) and HERMES (SPIRE)



extrapolation from 24 μm luminosity with local Universe
overestimates SFR_{FIR} by 3-5 at $z > 1.5$, ok at $z < 1.5$

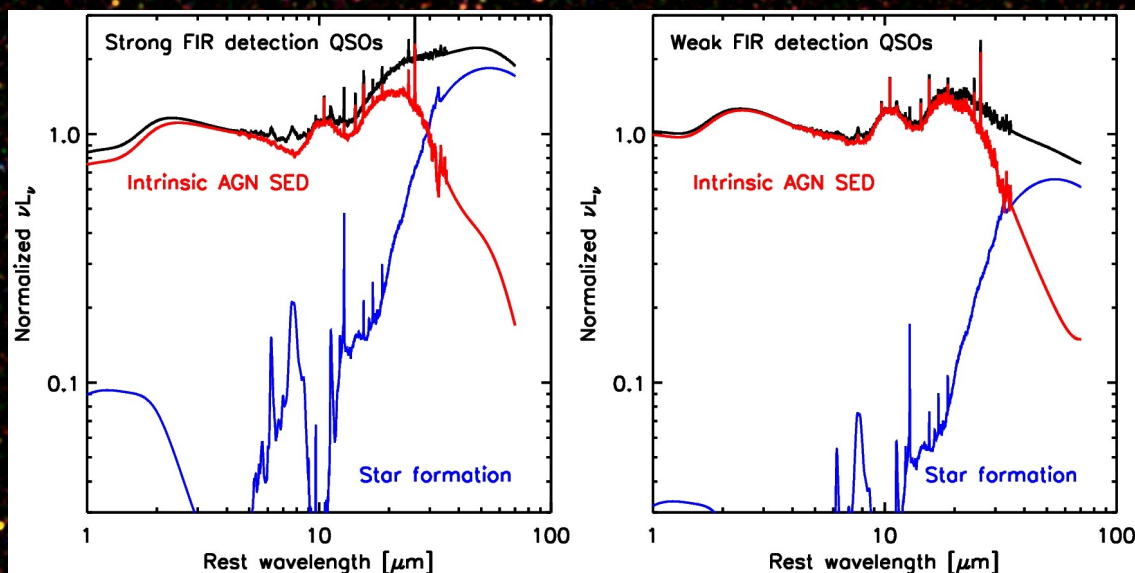


extrapolation from UV luminosity, plus Calzetti extinction corr
overestimates SFR_{FIR} by 1.5-2 at $z > 1.5$



extrapolation from $S_{850\mu\text{m}}$ with $T_{\text{dust}} \sim 30-40$ K,
or $S_{1.4\text{GHz}}$ with radio-FIR relation: ok within uncertainties

AGN and SF co-evolution



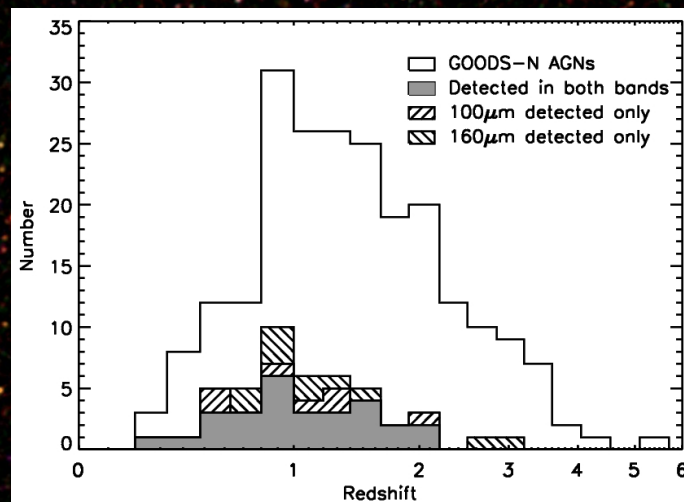
far-IR comes from star formation

Netzer et al. (2007)

Based on:

FIR detection of X-ray AGNs: 21%

+ stacking



Shao et al. (2010)