Study of background radio sources in M31's field of view

Daniel Maschmann,

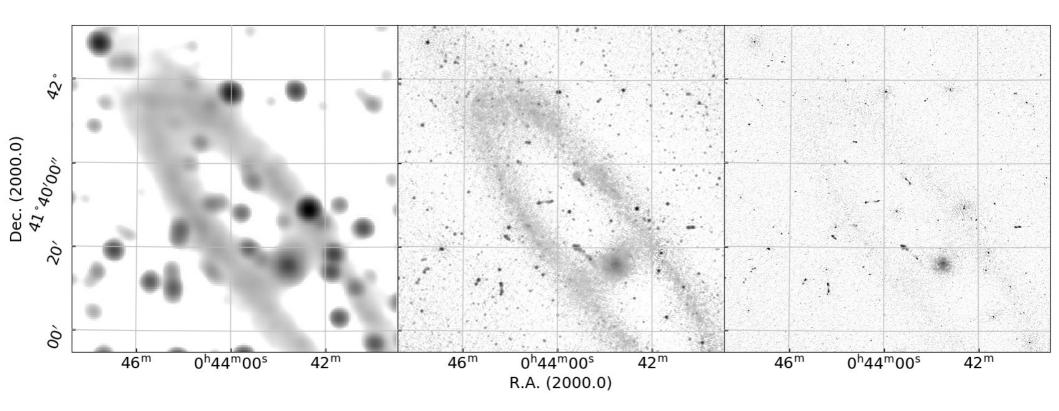
Anne-Laure Melchior, Françoise Combes, Cyril Tasse Paris November 18th, 2019



M31 in three resolutions

Low resolution 1.4 arcmin

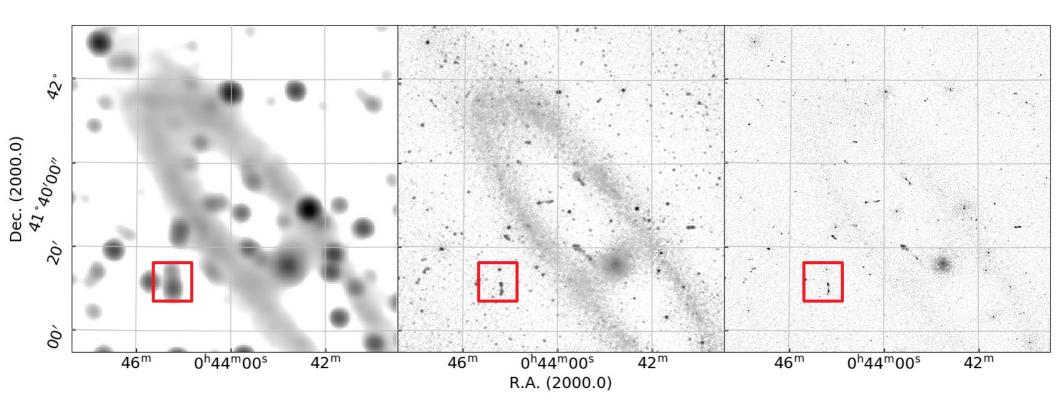
Intermediate resolution 20 arcsec



M31 in three resolution

Low resolution 1.4 arcmin

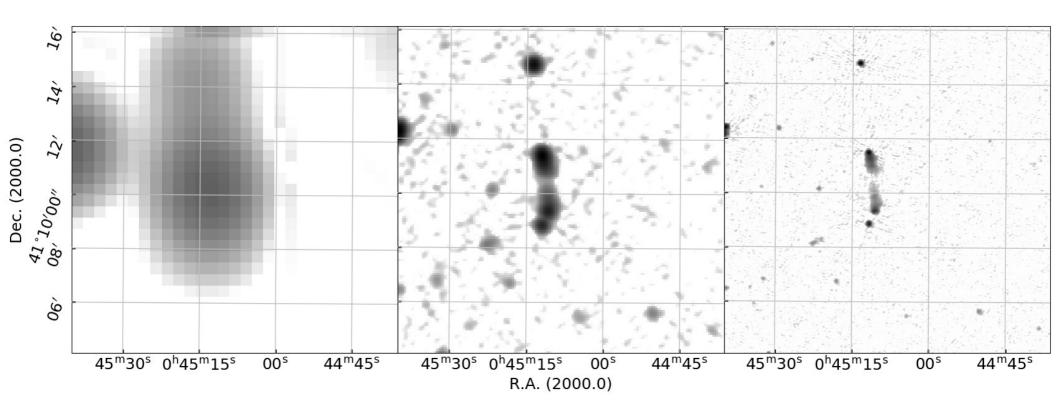
Intermediate resolution 20 arcsec



Small scales in three resolution

Low resolution 1.4 arcmin

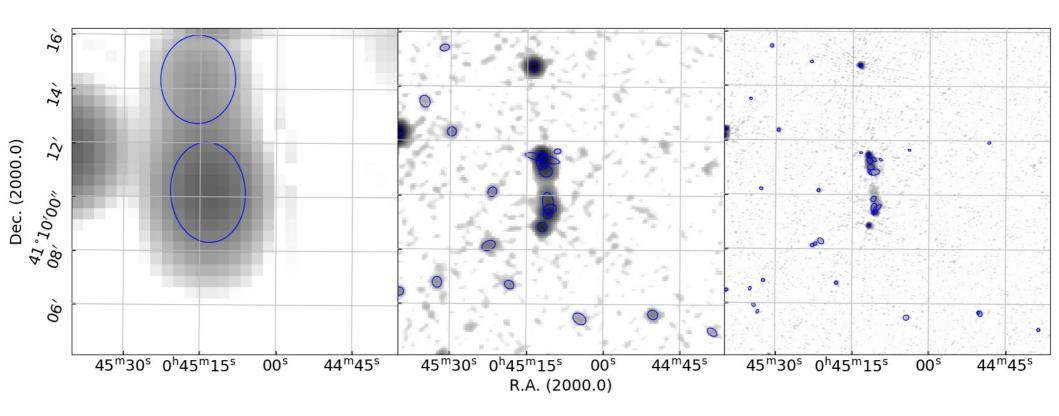
Intermediate resolution 20 arcsec



Decomposition into Gaussian sources with PyBDSF

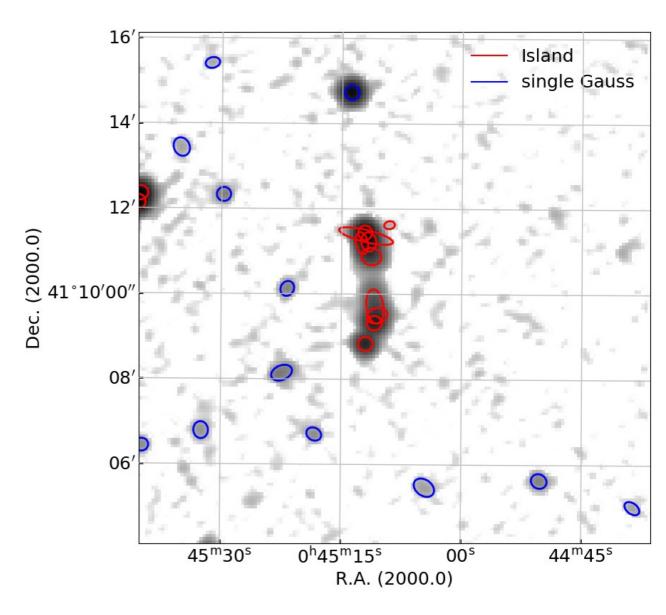
Low resolution 1.4 arcmin

Intermediate resolution 20 arcsec

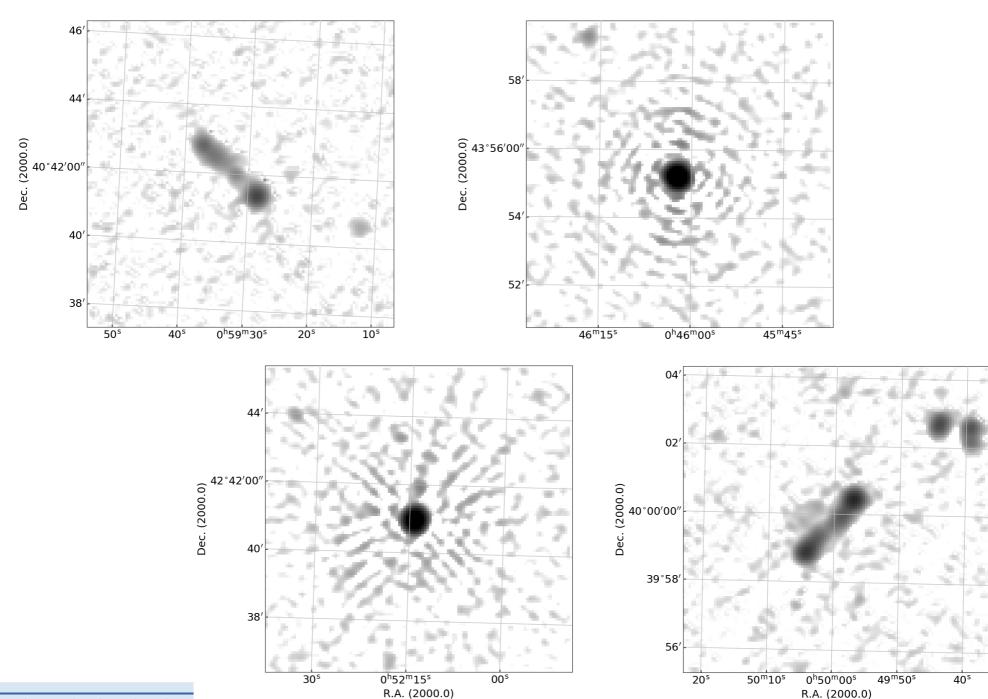


Results with PyBDSF

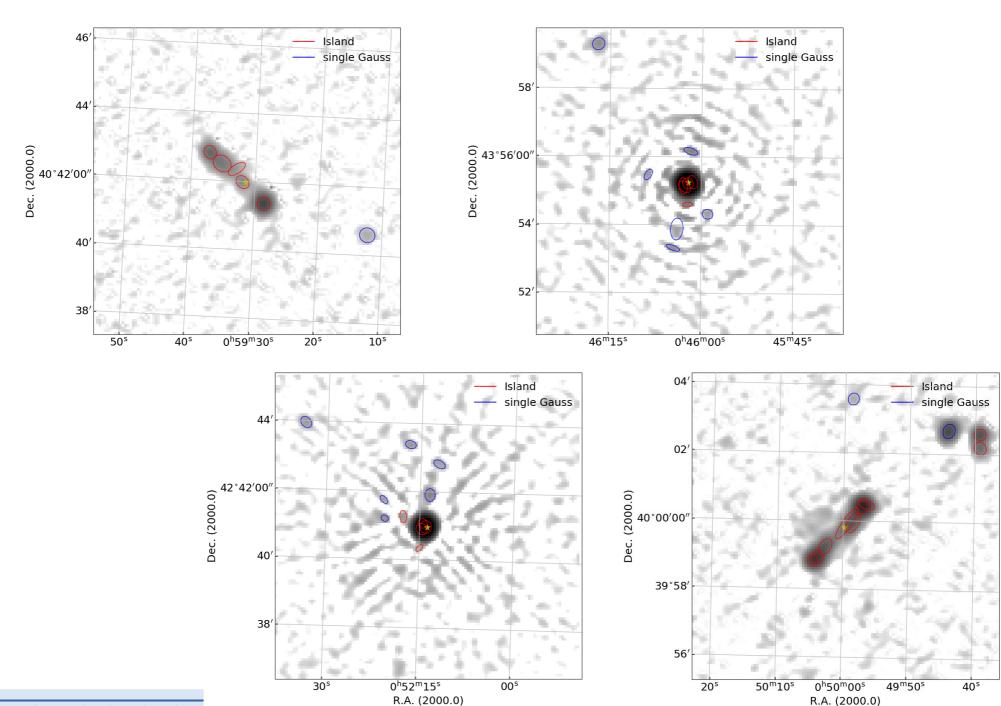
- Single Gaussian components
- Islands of multipleGaussiancomponents



Point source or Jets?

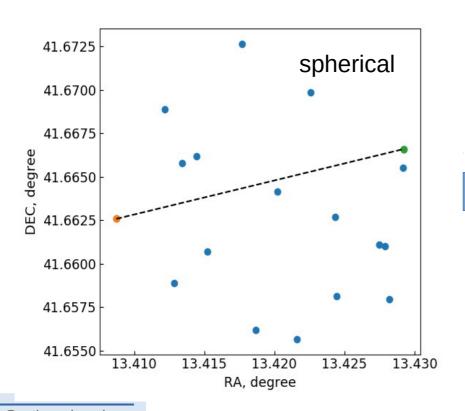


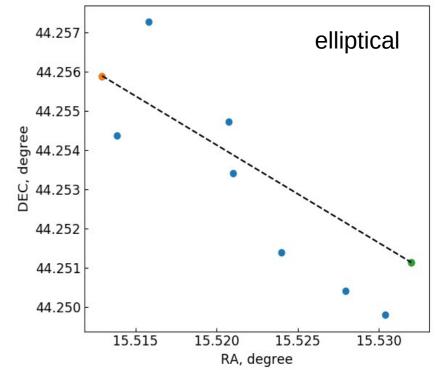
Point source or Jets?



Simple selection criteria

- Number of islands
- Distance between islands
- Ellipticity of Gaussian position

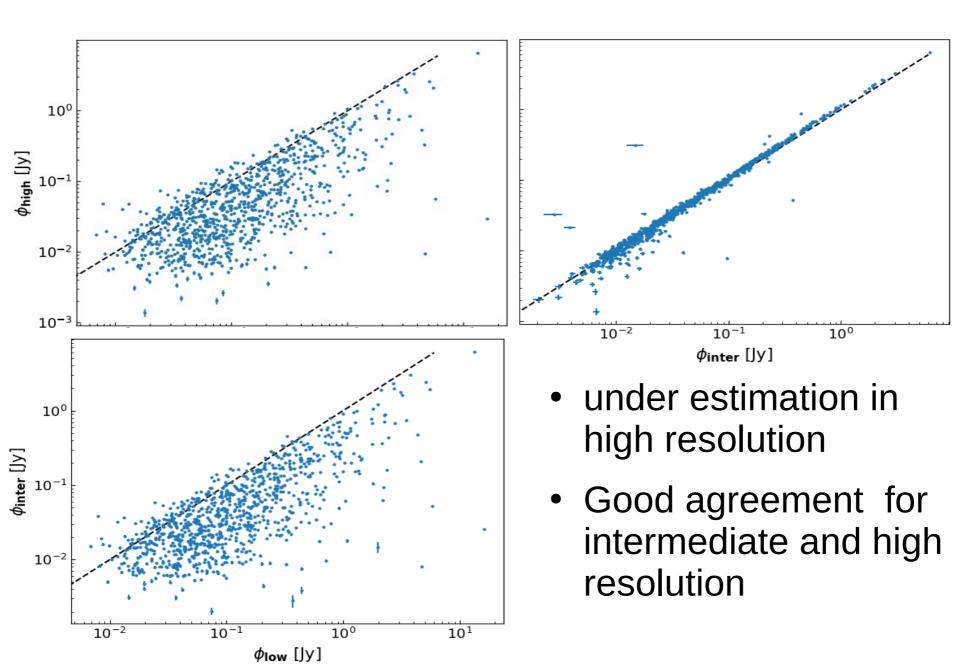




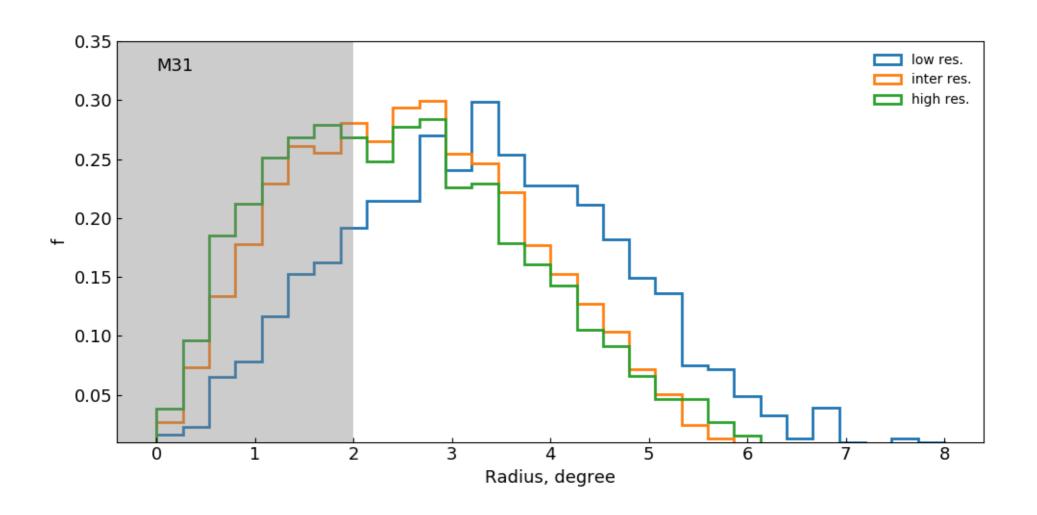


Select 6689 point sources + 200 jets

Comparison: flux of the 3 resolutions

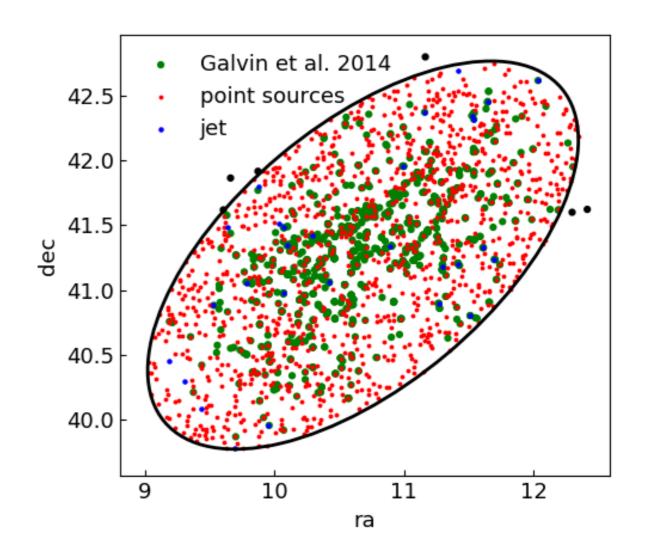


Radial dependency



Cross-match with other radio observation

- Galvin et al. 2014:
 916 unique VLA radio sources at ~20cm
- With LOFAR: 1164 point sources and 29 jets
- ~10% agreement of point sources and ~50% for jets

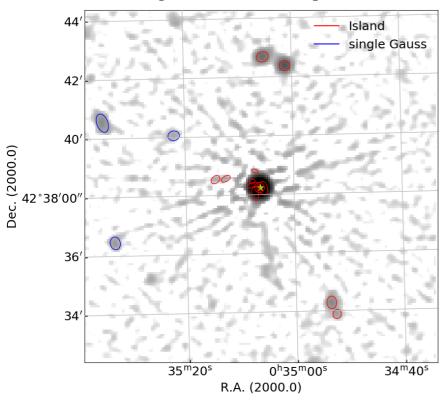


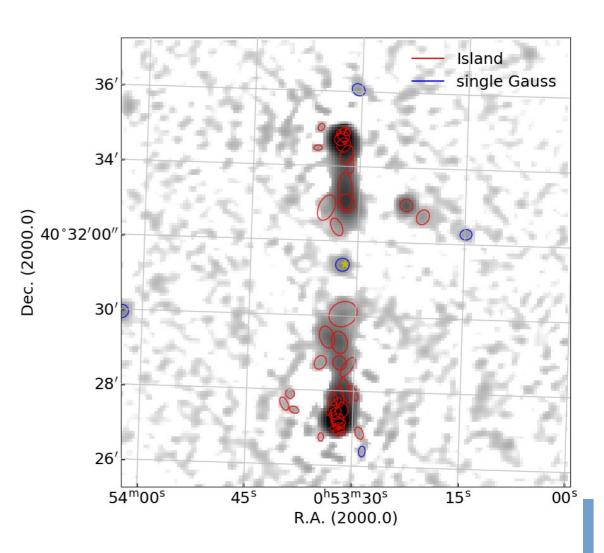
Cross-match witch identified QSO around M31

LAMOST: 35 QSO in LOFAR M31 field of view

• We detect: 22

Only 2 with jets





Summary

- Performed a Gaussian decomposition with PyBDSF
- First classification between point sources and jets
- Cross-match with previous works

Next steps

- Improve point source/jet classification and position finder
- Associate radio sources with observations in other wavelengths
- Multi wavelength study of star formation mechanisms

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?