

CHILES VERDES

A deep radio transient survey

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CHILES
(current status)

HI survey

CHILES VERDES

Radio Transients Survey

Approach

Preliminary
results

- L – Band survey centered at the COSMOS field
- HI properties as function of redshift ($0 < z < 0.45$), galaxy mass, color and location in the large scale structure



- Full-polarization continuum radio survey
- Nature of intergalactic magnetic fields and their potential origins in the early Universe

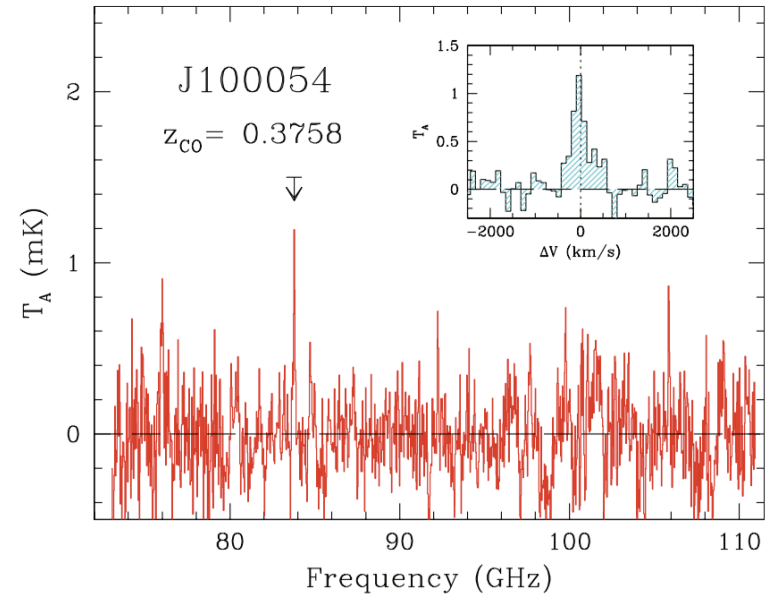
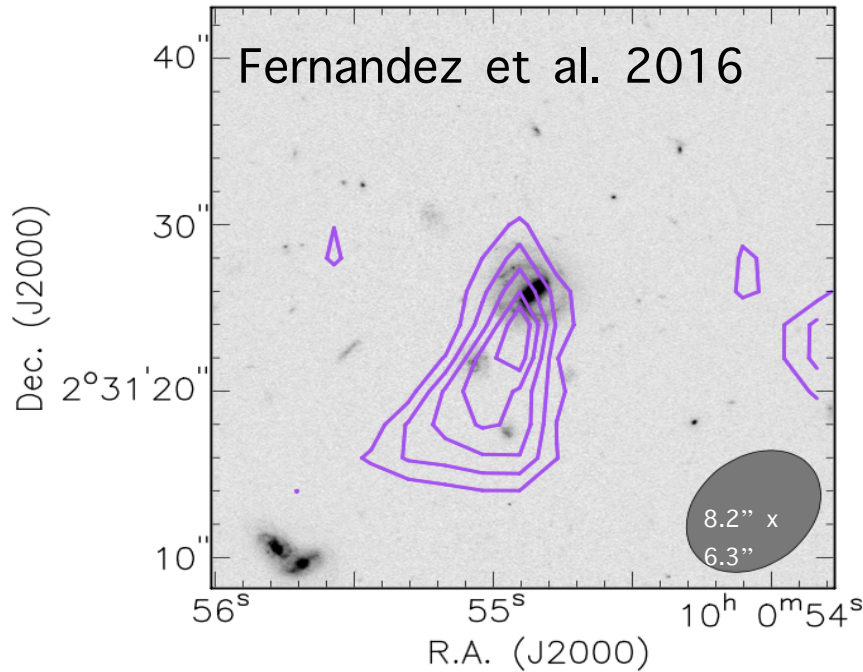
CHILES

VERDES : Variable & Explosive Radio Dynamic Evolution Survey

Deep survey for transient and variable objects in the radio sky, searching for explosions, collisions, and disruptions



- VLA, B- configuration
- ~1000 hours (2013-2016)
- One pointing, 0.5 deg in diameter (0.25 sq.deg in area)
- 4 sub bands, 64 channels, 128MHz bandwidth each
- Full polarization over 512MHz
- Image rms noise $\sim 0.5\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}(\text{continuum})$ -- $50\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}/\text{channel}(\text{spectral line})$
- 5'' resolution --- 13 km/s velocity resolution

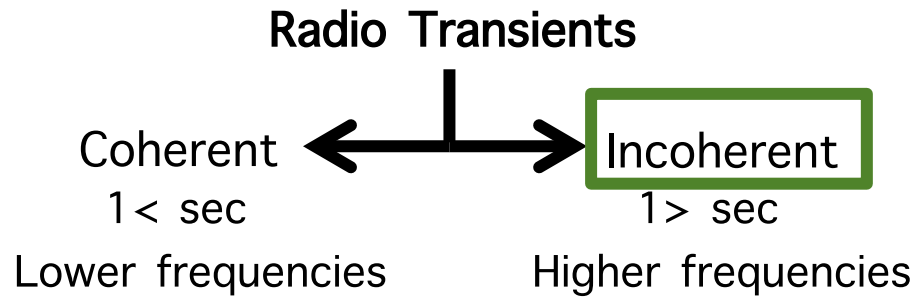


- Highest z image of HI in emission (178h)
- Star-bursting galaxy at $z = 0.376$
- Gas rich system ($M_{\text{HI}} = 2.9 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$)

For the detailed study of the gas content, see Fernandez et al 2016 , arXiv: 1606.00013

CHILES VERDES : Variable & Explosive Radio Dynamic Evolution Survey

- Explosive events and relativistic jets
- Non-thermal emission
- High magnetic field



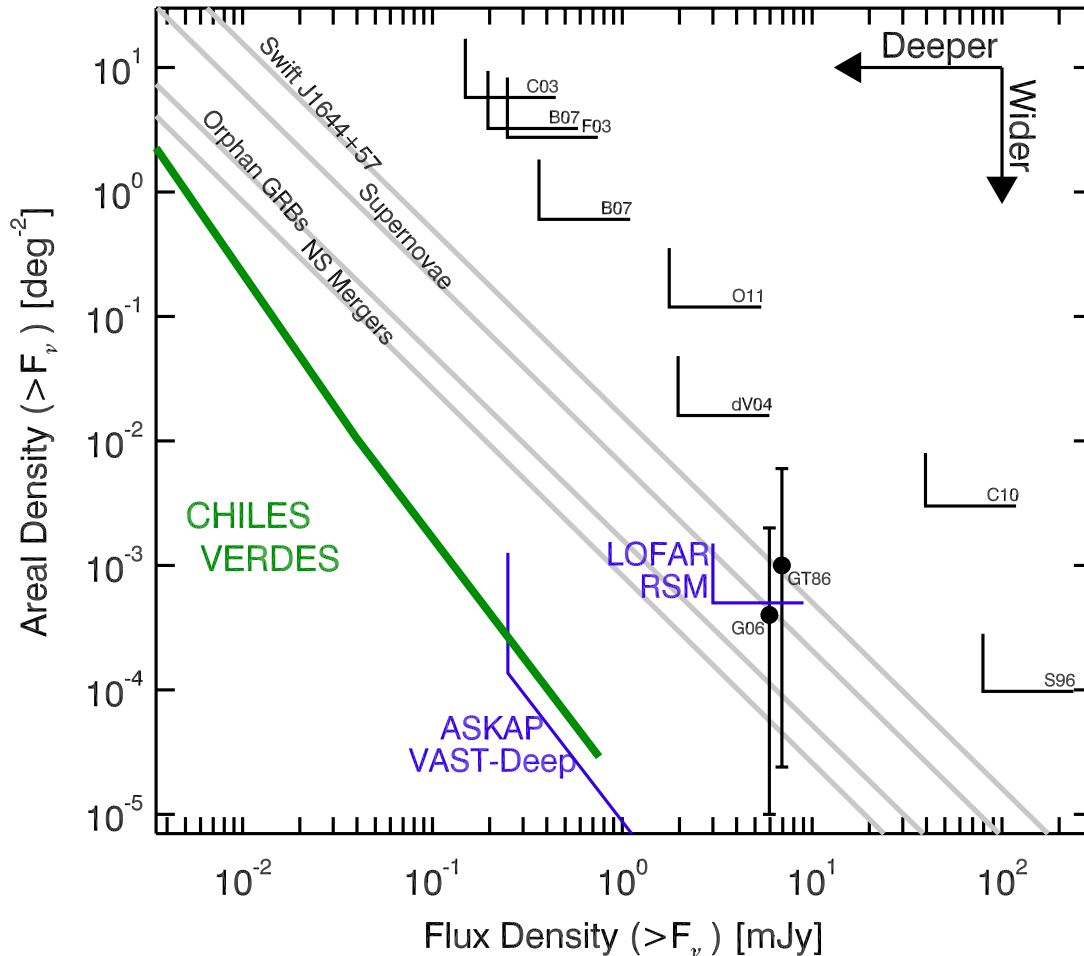
Slow Transients
Type II SN
NS –NS Mergers
NS- BH Mergers
GRB Orphan Afterglows
Tidal Disruption Events
“Mystery” Transients

Parameter Space of radio transient surveys

$$A_{\text{cumulative}} = A_{\text{epoch}} * (N_{\text{epoch}} - 1)$$

$$N \propto F_{\nu}^{-3/2}$$

Frail et al. 2012



CHILES VERDES:

~1000 hours

- Narrower areal density

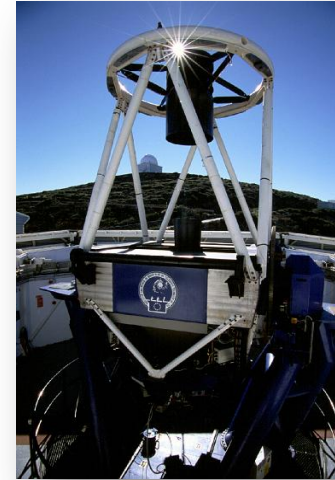
BUT

- Deeper (2 orders of magnitude)

✓ **Multi-wavelength** COSMOS data
(deep optical imaging for identifying transient hosts)

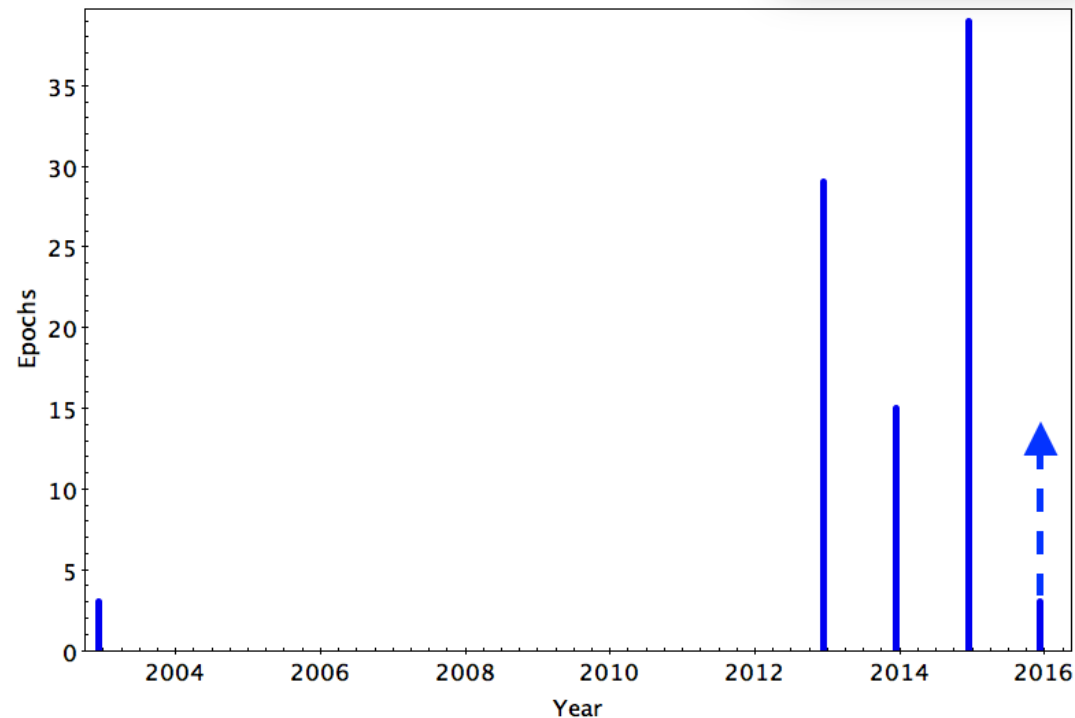
✓ **Optical** : 2m Liverpool telescope data in r band

30 epochs were performed on the same day as a radio observation
145 epochs in total!



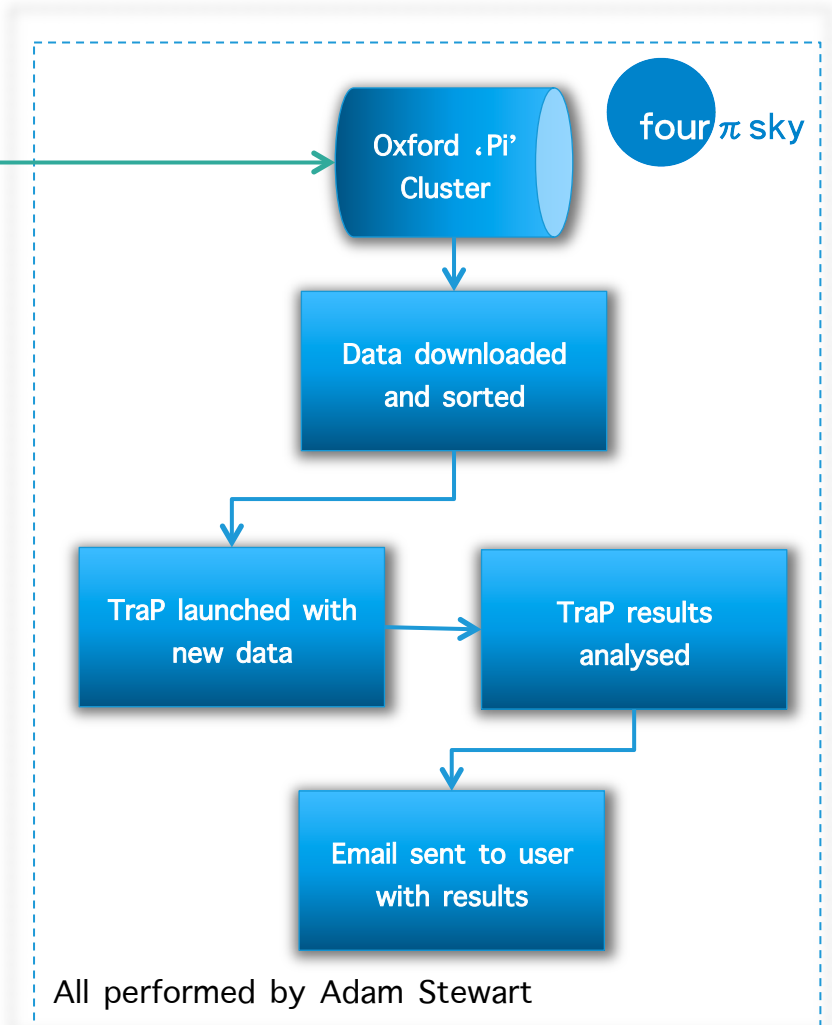
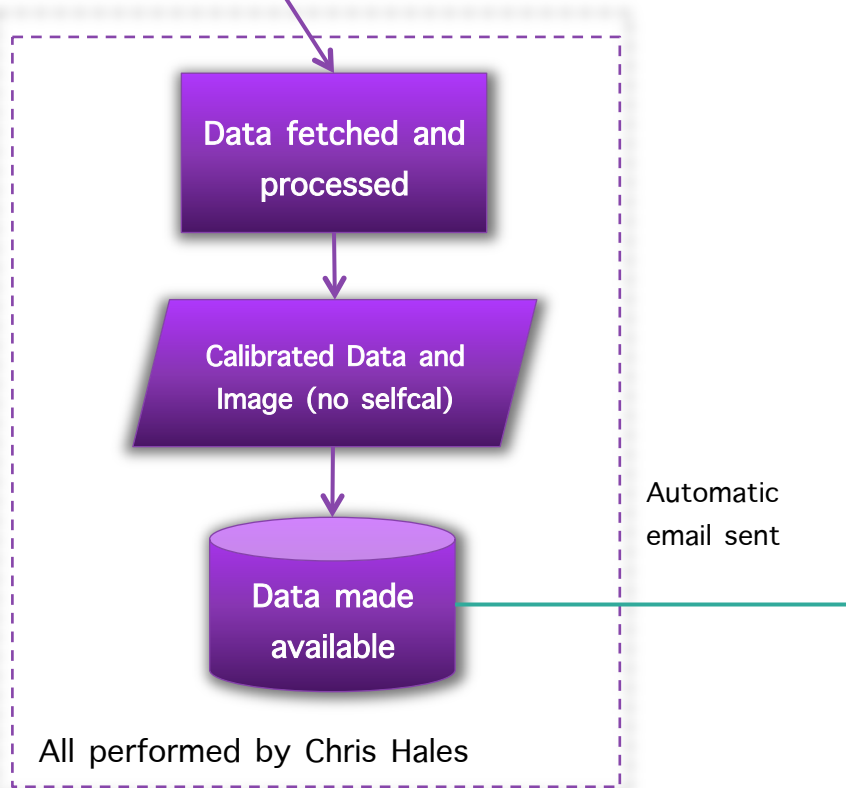
✓ **Radio** : ~ 400 hours VLA data (2013/01~2016...)

✚ Old VLA data



Hunting for Transients in Image-Plane

Observation performed

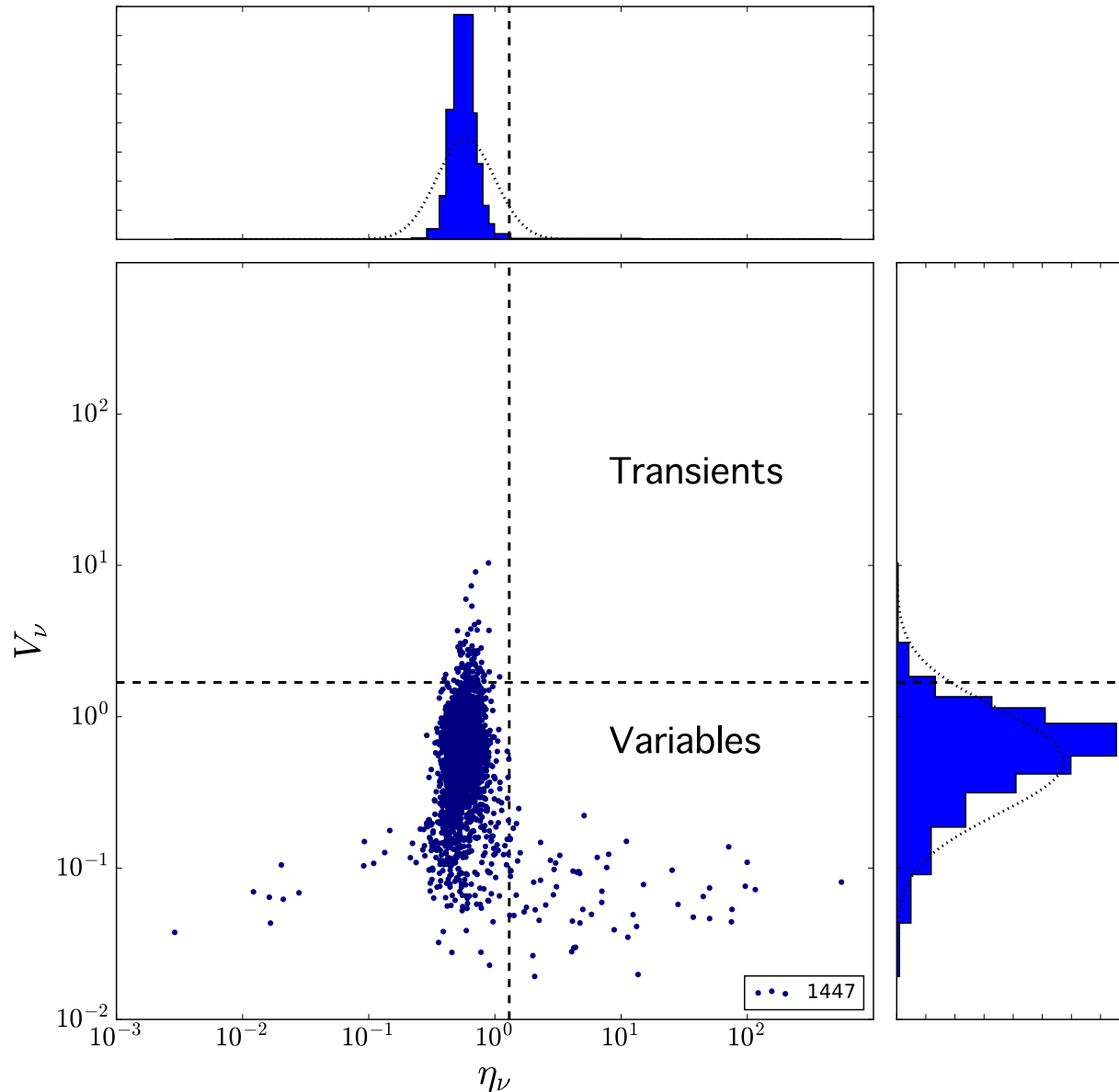


Coefficient variation:

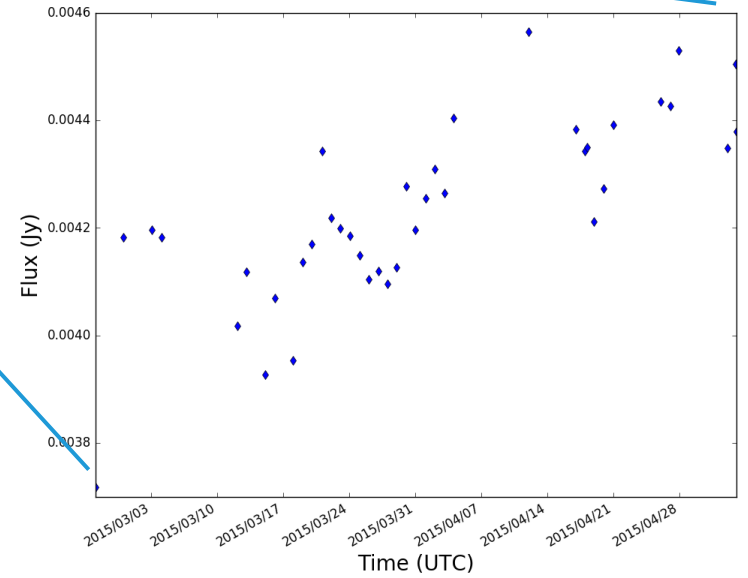
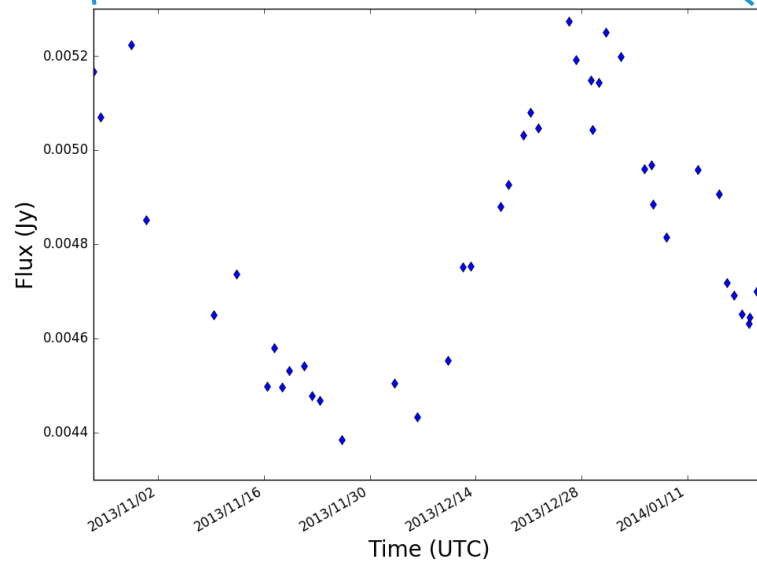
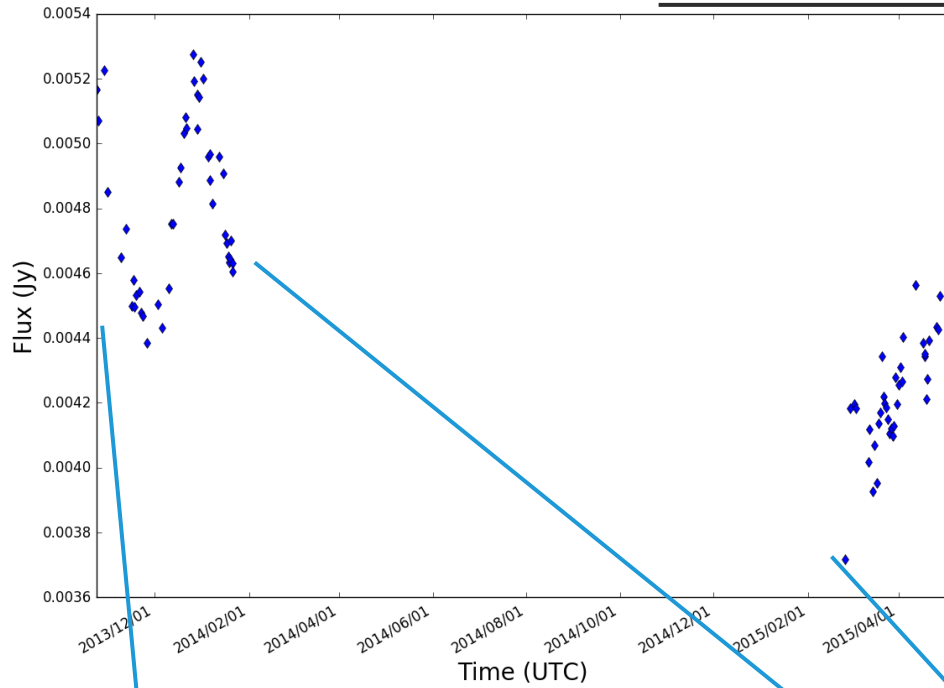
$$V_\nu \equiv \frac{s_\nu}{I_\nu} = \frac{1}{I_\nu} \sqrt{\frac{N}{N-1} (\overline{I_\nu^2} - I_\nu^2)}$$

$$\eta_\nu \equiv \chi_{N-1}^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(I_{\nu,i} - \overline{I_\nu}^*)^2}{\sigma_{I_{\nu,i}}^2}$$

I_ν flux density at frequency, ν ,
with uncertainty σ_ν .
 S_ν standard deviation



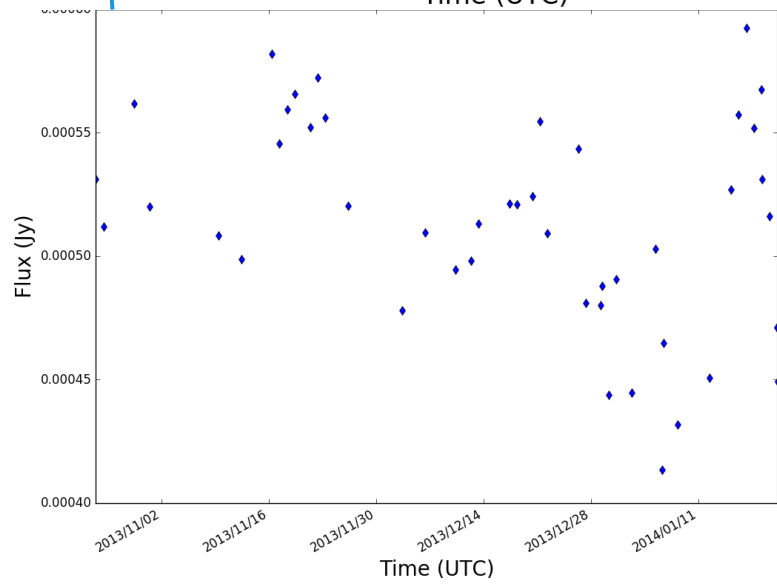
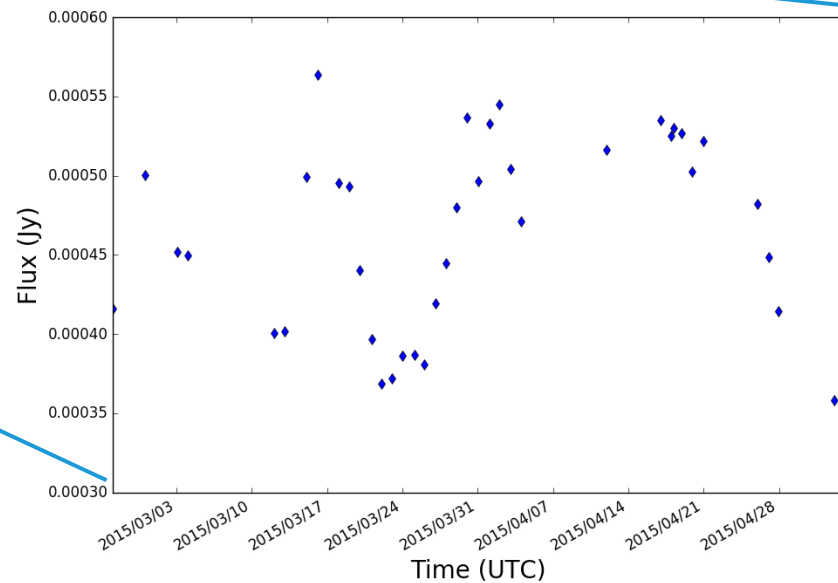
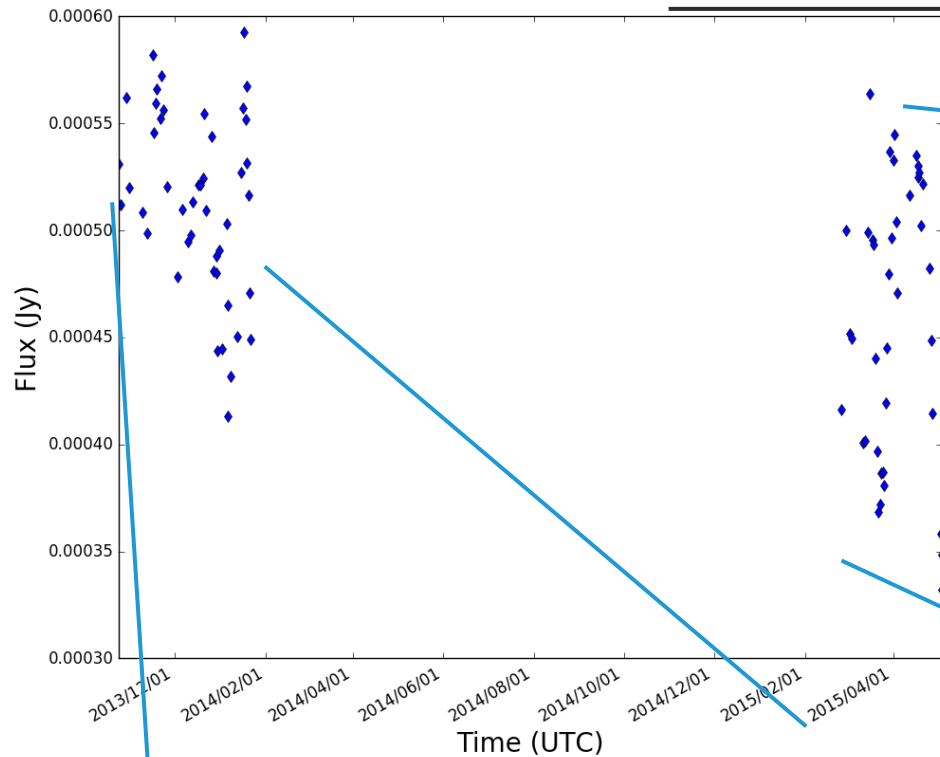
Candidates (Variables)



$$V_v = 0.081$$

$$\eta_v = 557.623$$

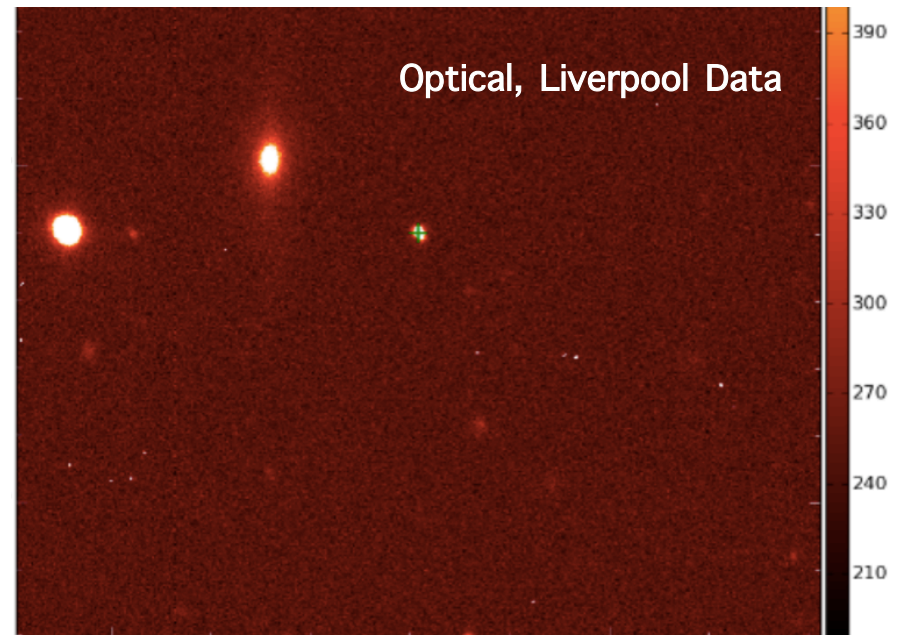
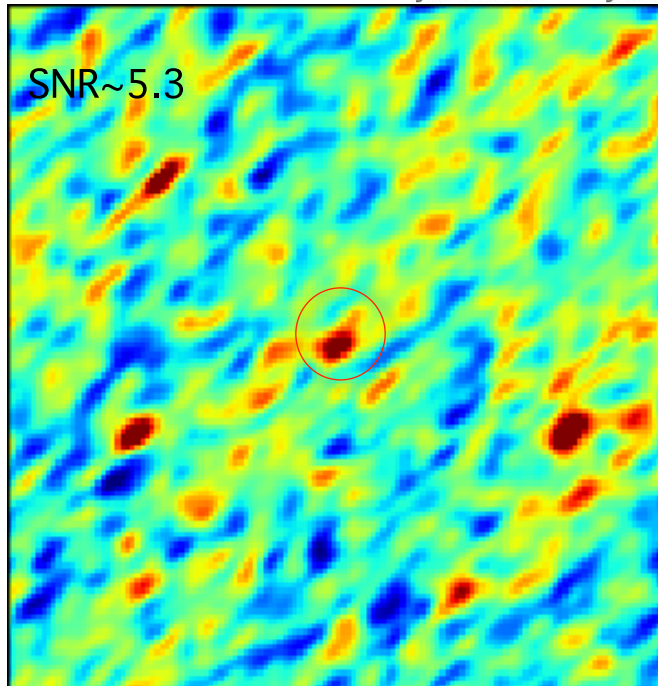
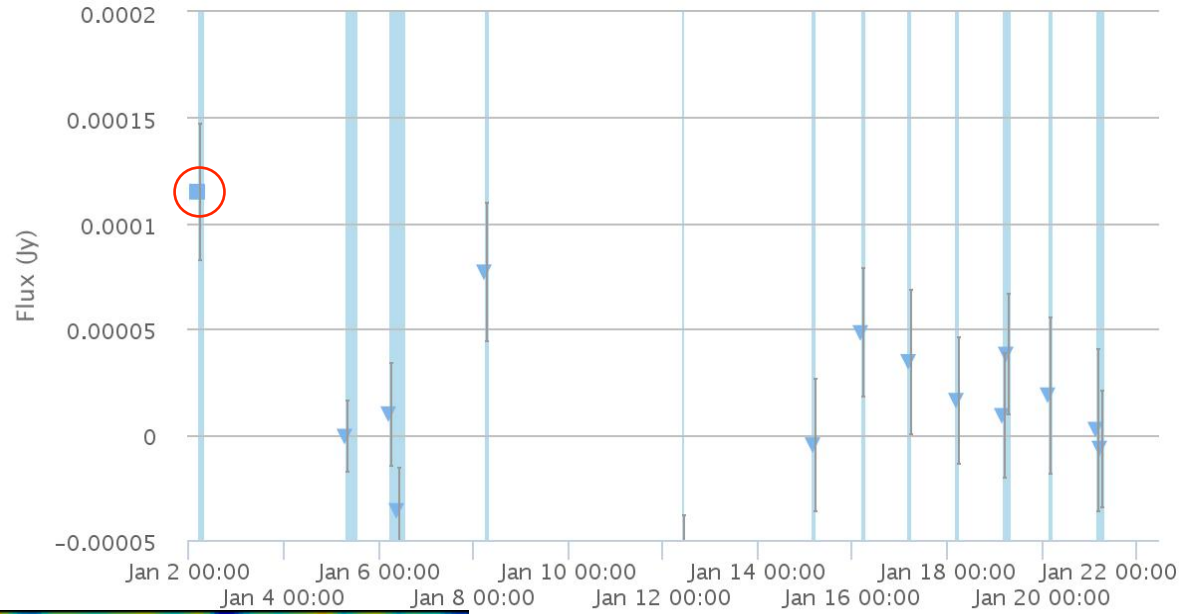
Candidates (Variables)



$$V_v = 0.123$$

$$\eta_v = 7.973$$

Candidates (Transients)



- Analyzing the candidates (e.g: splitting in time, polarization, channels)
- Search on shorter timescales (~ 10 sec)
- More data are currently taken, B - configuration VLA May - October 2016
- Continuum data release \sim by the end of 2016 - Sources down to $10\mu\text{Jy}$ will be catalogued at greater than 5 sigma
 - quiet radio sky at GHz frequencies
 - lack of strong variability

Mooley et al. 2016 (CNSS survey):

- slow radio transients $< 1 / 10,000$ persistent sources