



OBSERVATIONS OF EXTRAGALACTIC SOURCES FROM WMAP 3-YEAR DATA

Thomas Franzen

Cavendish Astrophysics Group

University of Cambridge

Matthew Davies, Richard Saunders, Keith Grainge and Marcos López-Caniego

Presentation at School of Astrophysics “Francesco Lucchin” 26 May '09

Observations of extragalactic sources from WMAP 3-year data

- ★ Introduction:

 - WMAP all-sky survey and our observations

- ★ Results:

 - Variability of source population and classification

 - Correlation in variability at 16.1 and 33 GHz

 - Spectral properties

 - Comparison of VSA and WMAP fluxes

- ★ Summary of results and preliminary conclusions

WMAP all-sky survey

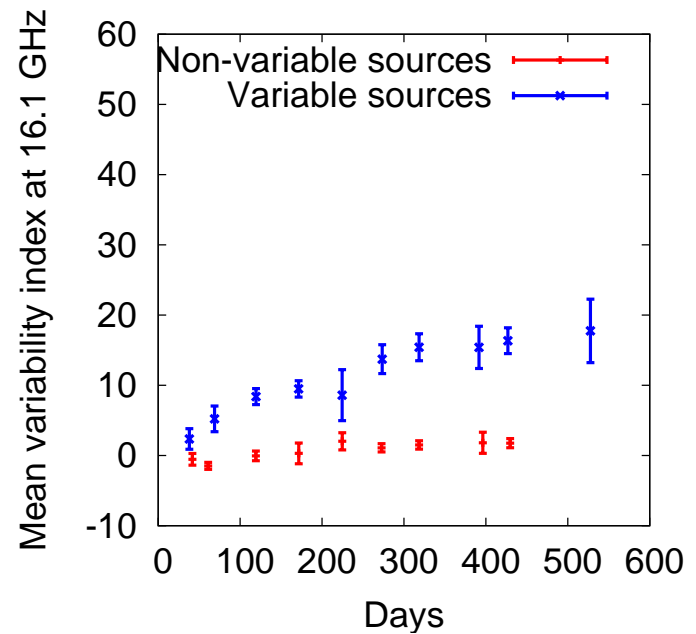
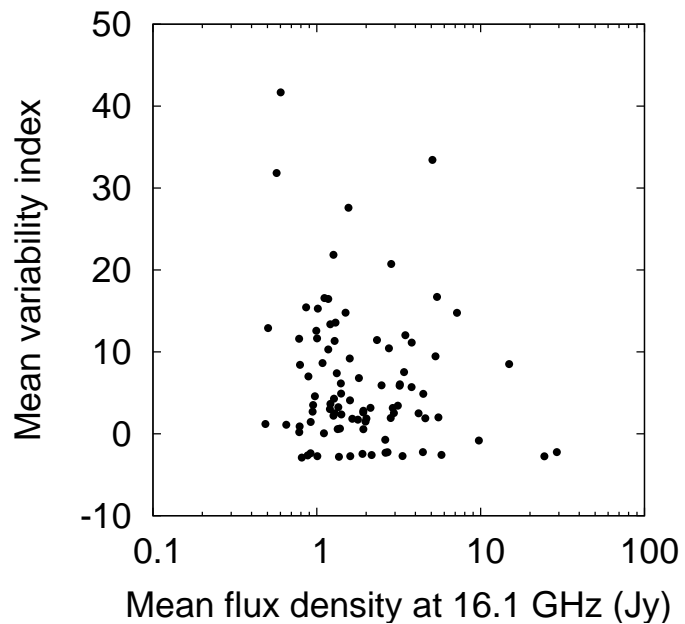
- ★ WMAP mission - first *all-sky* surveys of extragalactic sources at 23, 33, 41, 61 and 94 GHz
- ★ New Extragalactic WMAP Point Source (NEWPS) catalogue - 369 sources detected at 5σ in at least one of the frequency bands (López-Caniego et al. 2007)
- ★ Statistical properties of extragalactic sources above ~ 10 GHz - still largely unknown.
- ★ Studies of variability - only two large-scale surveys complete in flux density at ≥ 15 GHz

Observations

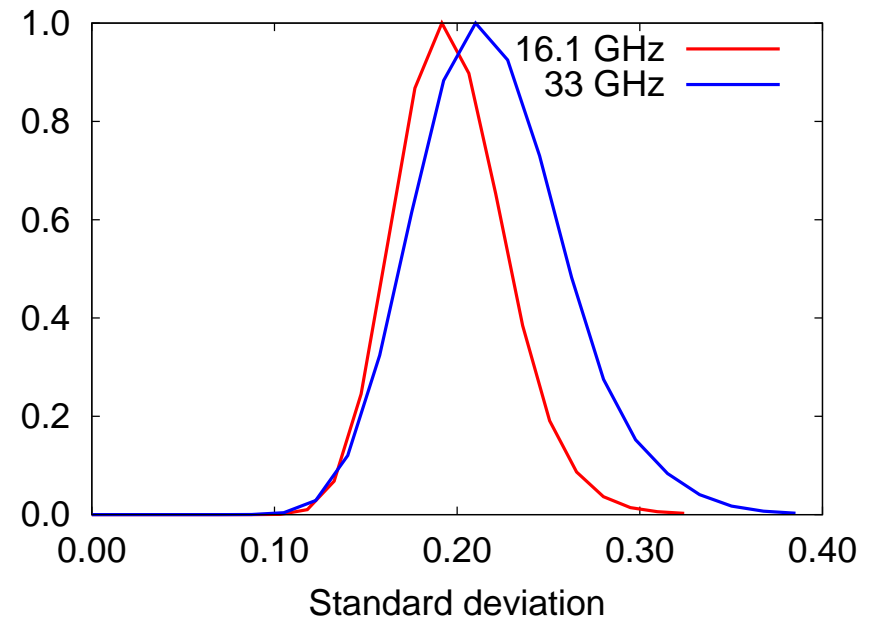
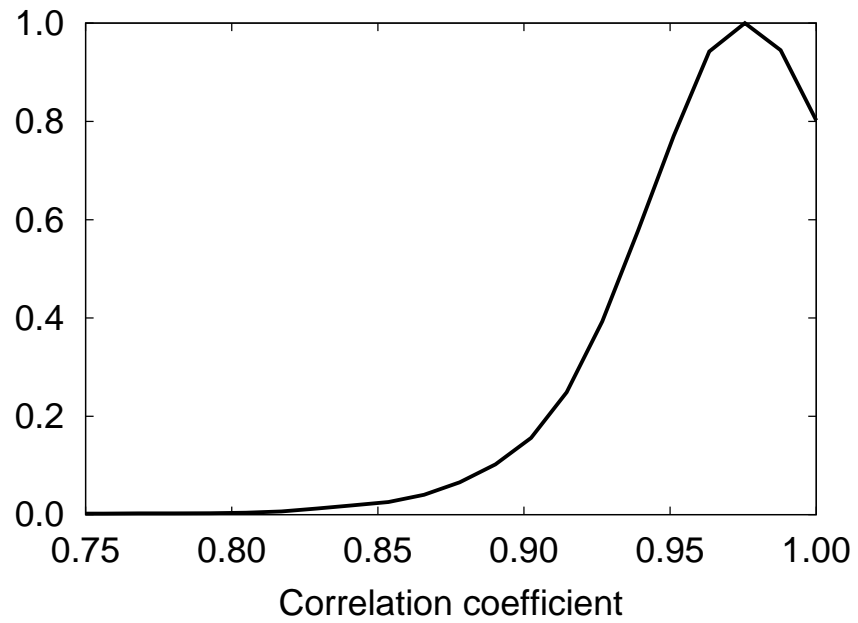
- ★ Our sample contains a total of 97 sources and is complete to ≈ 1.1 Jy at 33 GHz
- ★ Flux densities measured in 2007 and 2008 at 16.1 GHz with Arcminute Microkelvin Imager (AMI) and at 33 GHz with Very Small Array (VSA)
- ★ Flux calibration error $\approx 4\%$ but errors on VSA fluxes dominated by thermal noise

Variability of source population and classification

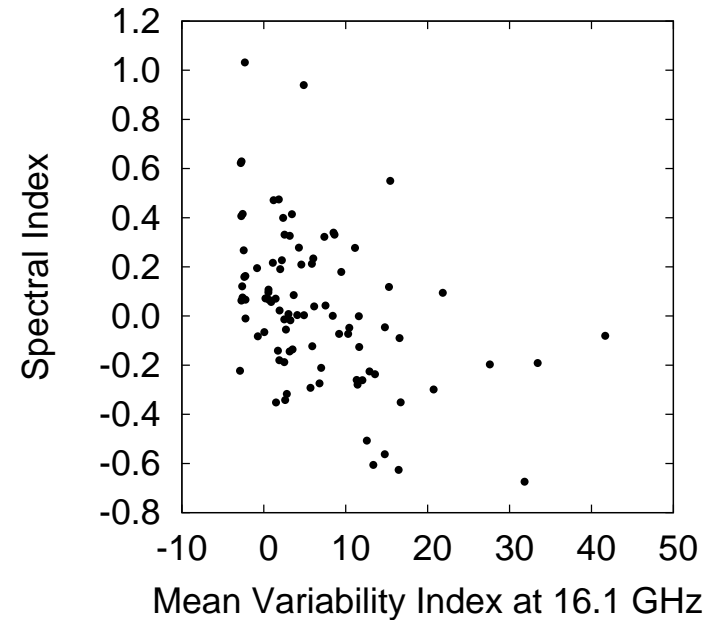
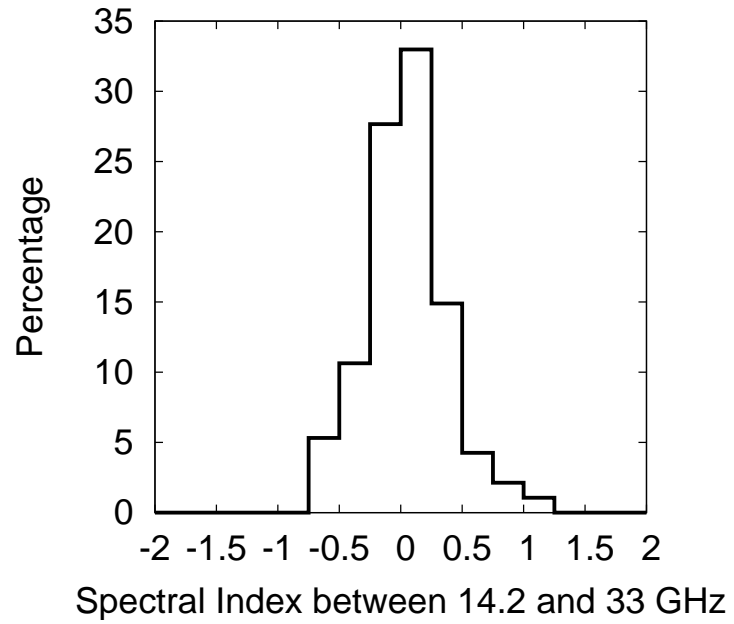
$$V = \frac{100\%}{2\bar{s}} \sqrt{(S_1 - S_2)^2 - (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}$$



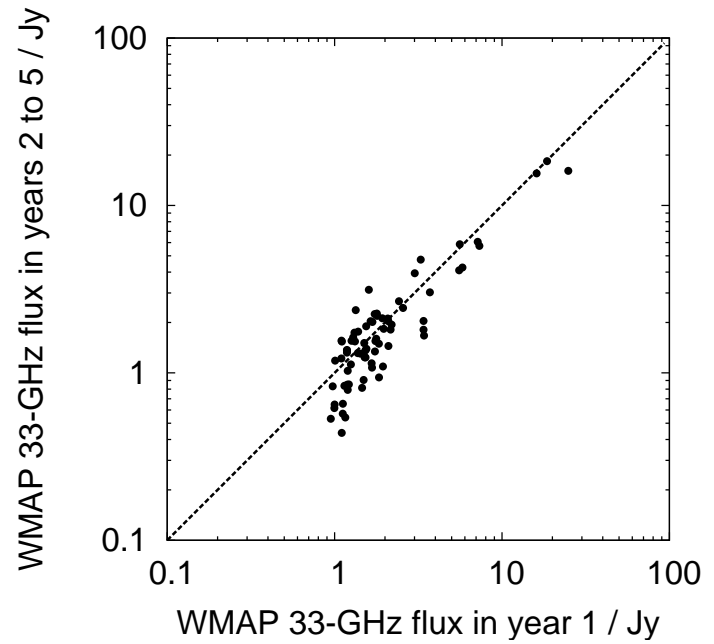
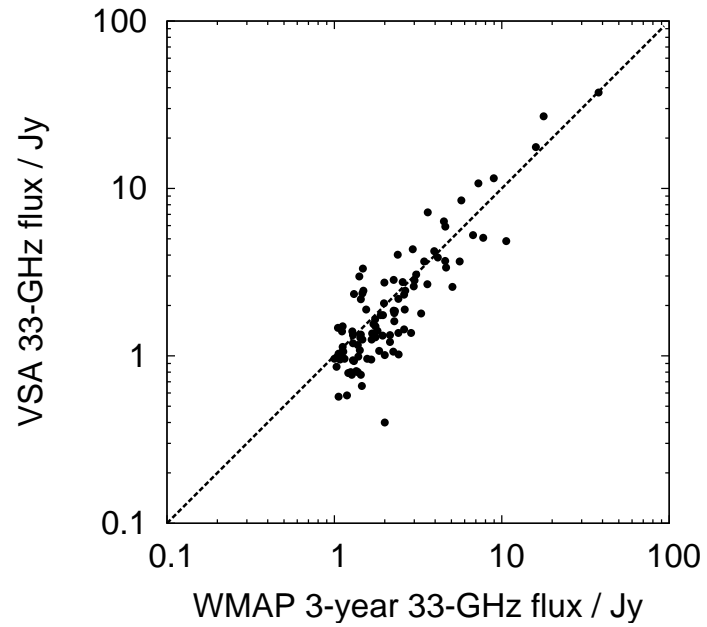
Correlation in variability at 16.1 and 33 GHz



Spectral properties



Comparison of VSA and WMAP fluxes



Summary of results

- ★ No strong correlation between variability and flux density
- ★ 48 % of sources variable above uncertainties of ≈ 4 per cent at 16.1 GHz
- ★ Variability at 16.1 and 33 GHz very highly correlated ($R = 0.957 \pm 0.032$); little change in levels of variability at the two frequencies
- ★ Median spectral index $\alpha_{14.2}^{33} = 0.04$ ($S \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$); significant shift in spectral index of variable sources (-0.06 ± 0.05) and non-variable sources (0.13 ± 0.04)
- ★ WMAP fluxes affected by Eddington bias

Preliminary conclusions

- ★ Lots of variability
- ★ This will affect the stability in time of high-frequency source catalogues and will affect Planck!

Look out for our paper for details of analysis and further conclusions - Davies & Franzen 2009 in prep.