

SPIRE 250, 350, 500 microns

The puzzling  
nature of the  
peculiar lensed  
system RHRS1



*"The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 312725"*

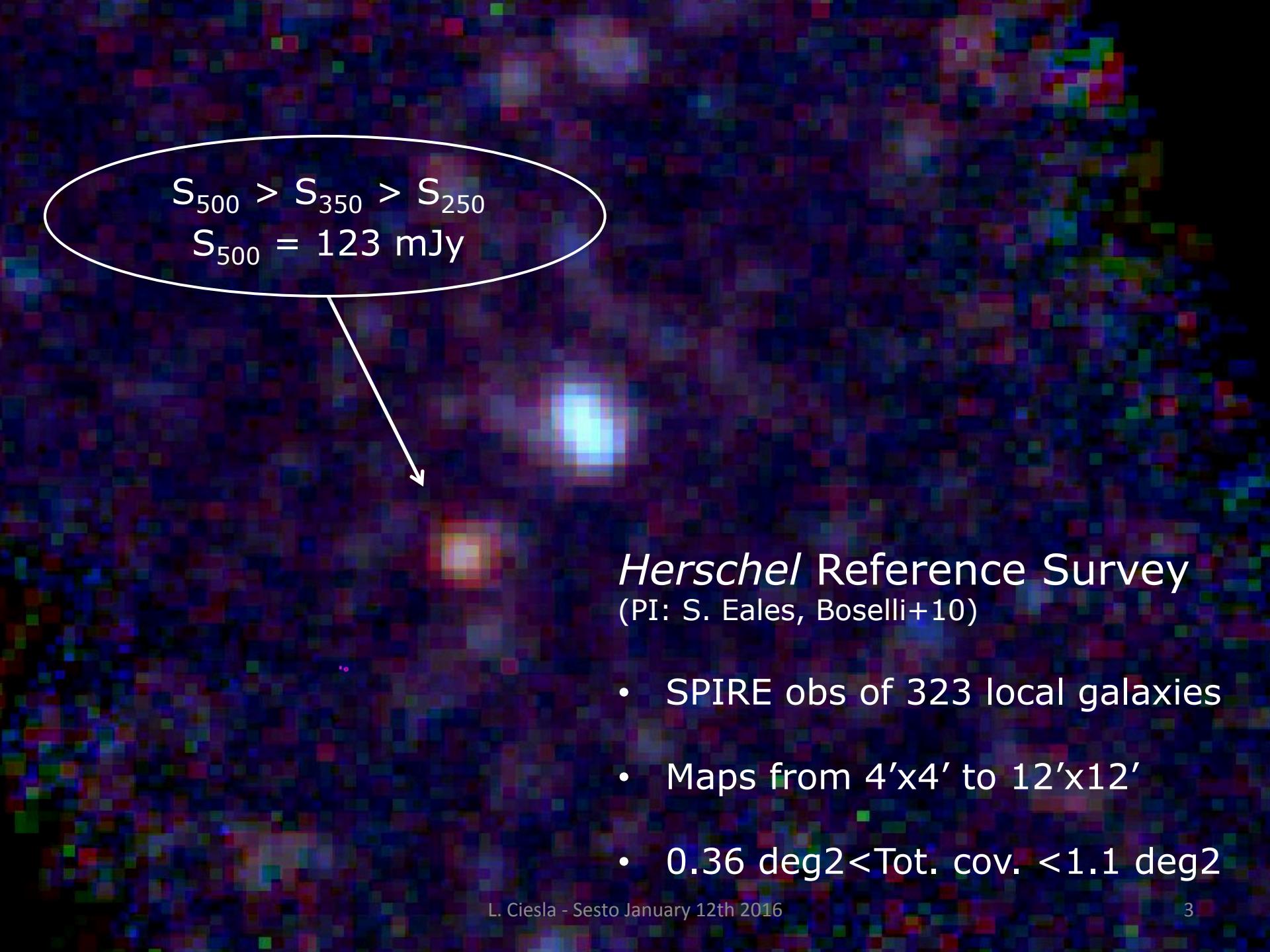
HRS local galaxy  
 $z=0.0$

L. Ciesla,

M. Béthermin, M. Sargent, M. Boquien, T. Diaz-Santos, E. Daddi,  
D. Elbaz, S. Heinis, J. Richard, D. Burgarella, et al.



$S_{500} > S_{350} > S_{250}$   
 $S_{500} = 123 \text{ mJy}$



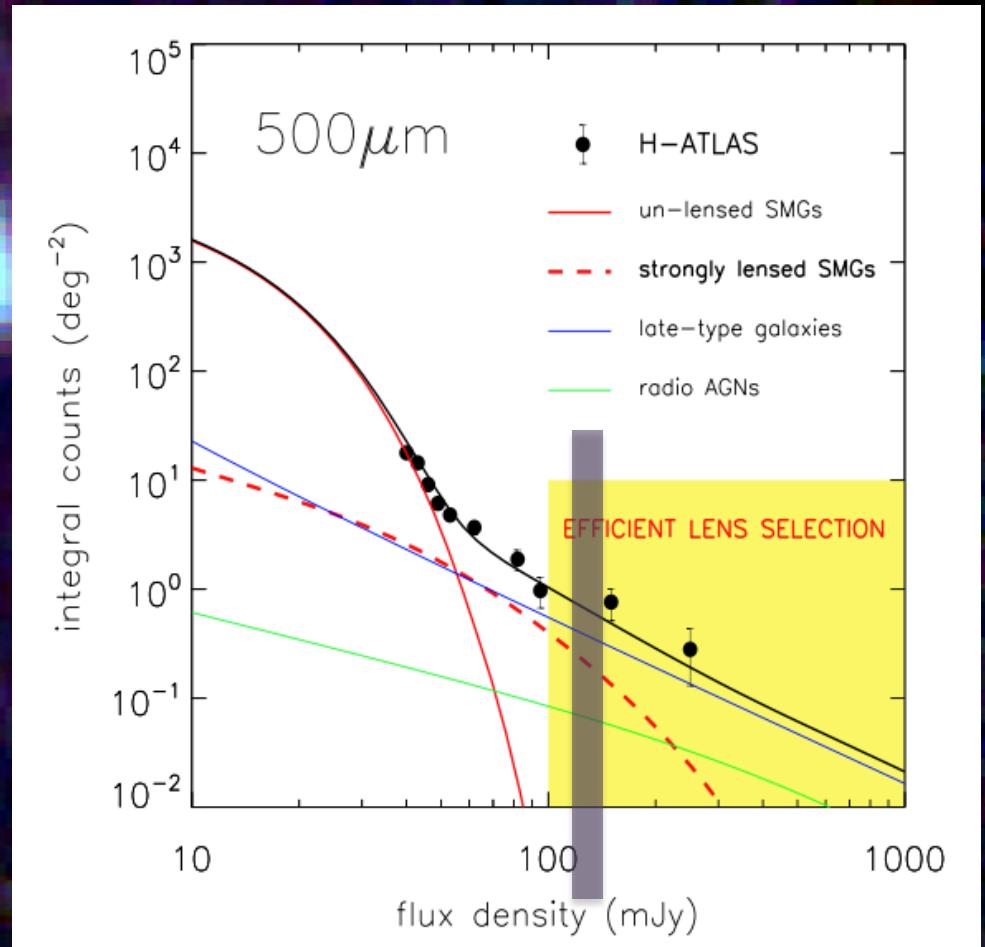
$S_{500} > S_{350} > S_{250}$   
 $S_{500} = 123 \text{ mJy}$

## *Herschel* Reference Survey (PI: S. Eales, Boselli+10)

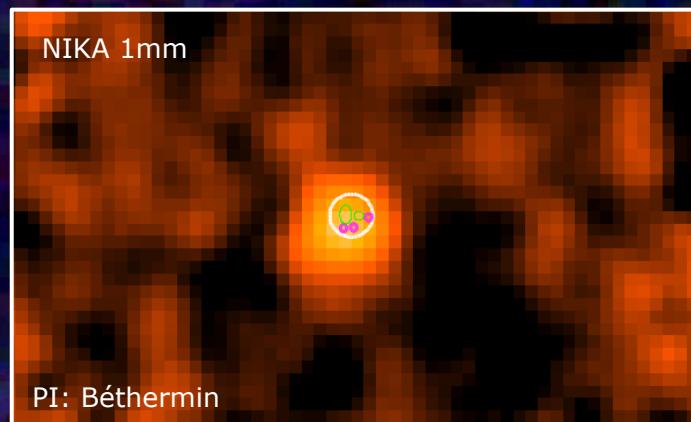
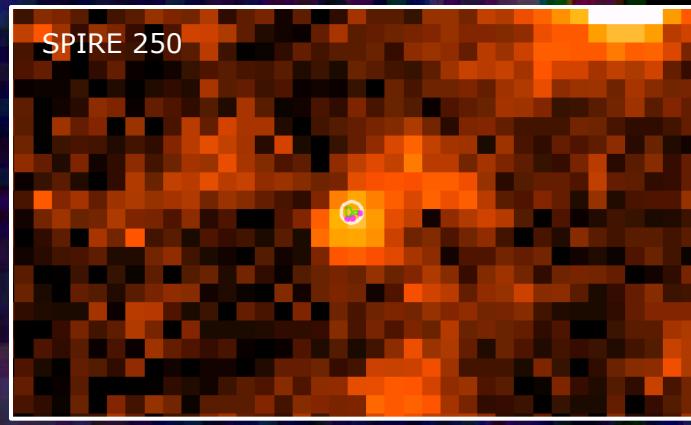
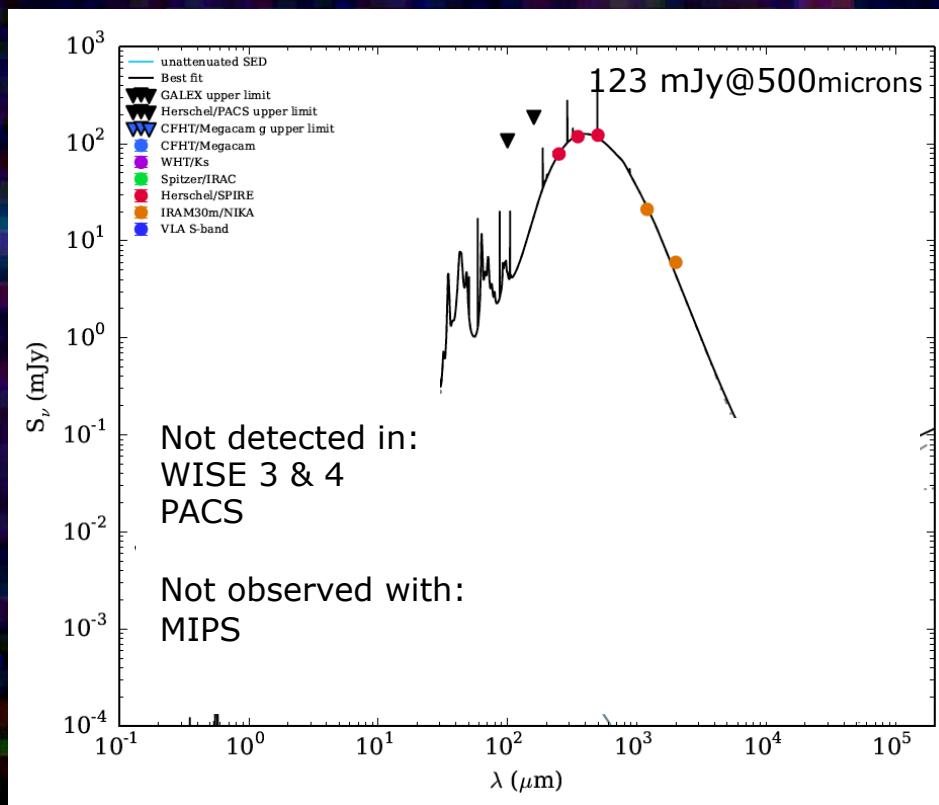
- SPIRE obs of 323 local galaxies
- Maps from 4'x4' to 12'x12'
- $0.36 \text{ deg}^2 < \text{Tot. cov.} < 1.1 \text{ deg}^2$

$S_{500} > S_{350} > S_{250}$   
 $S_{500} = 123 \text{ mJy}$

Negrello+10

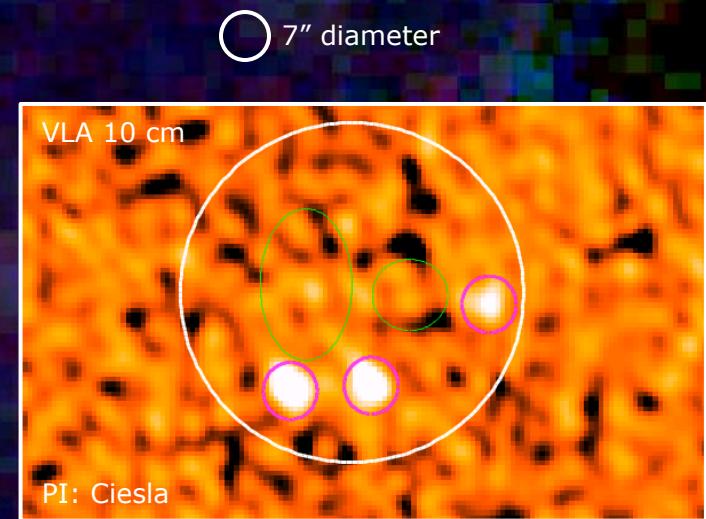
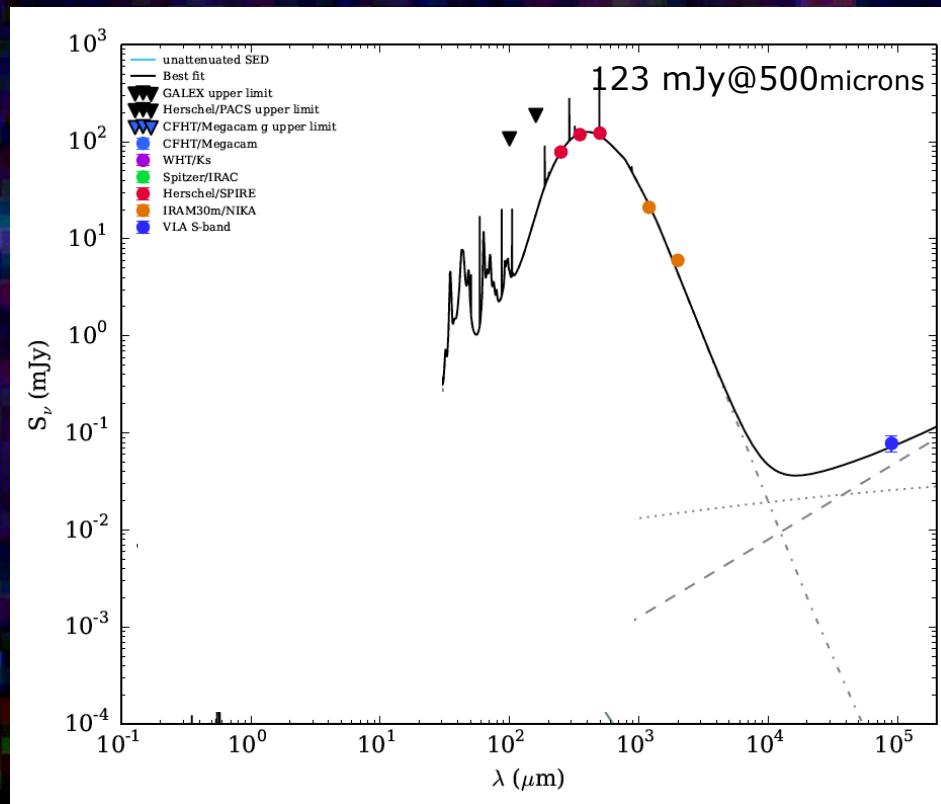


# The submillimeter source



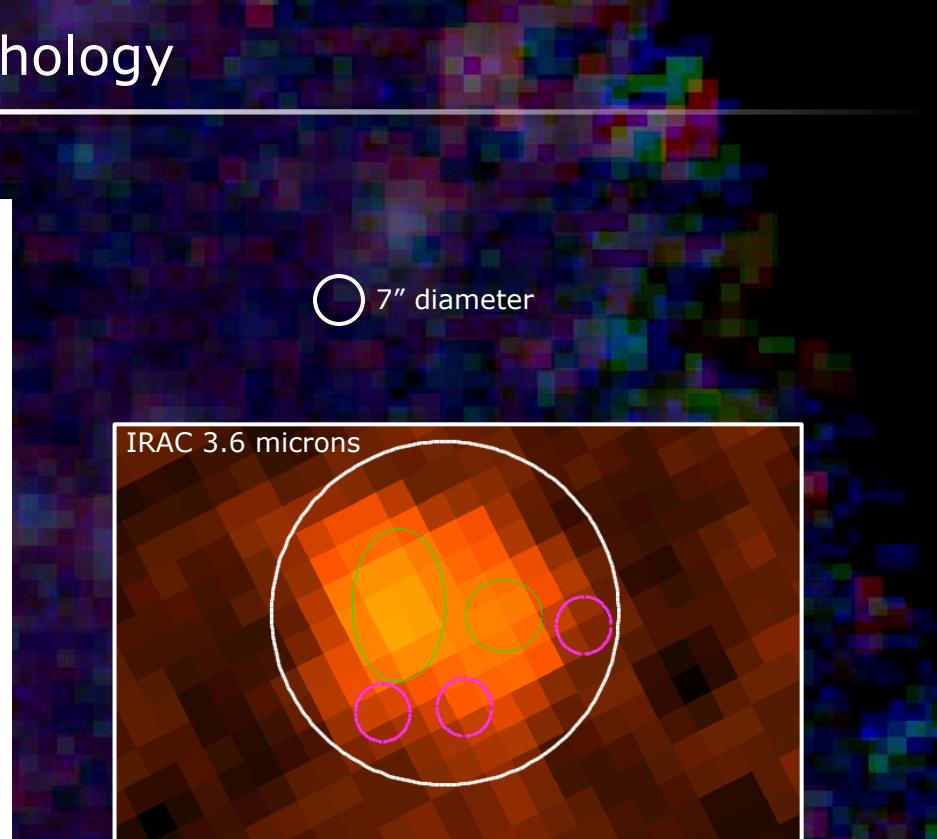
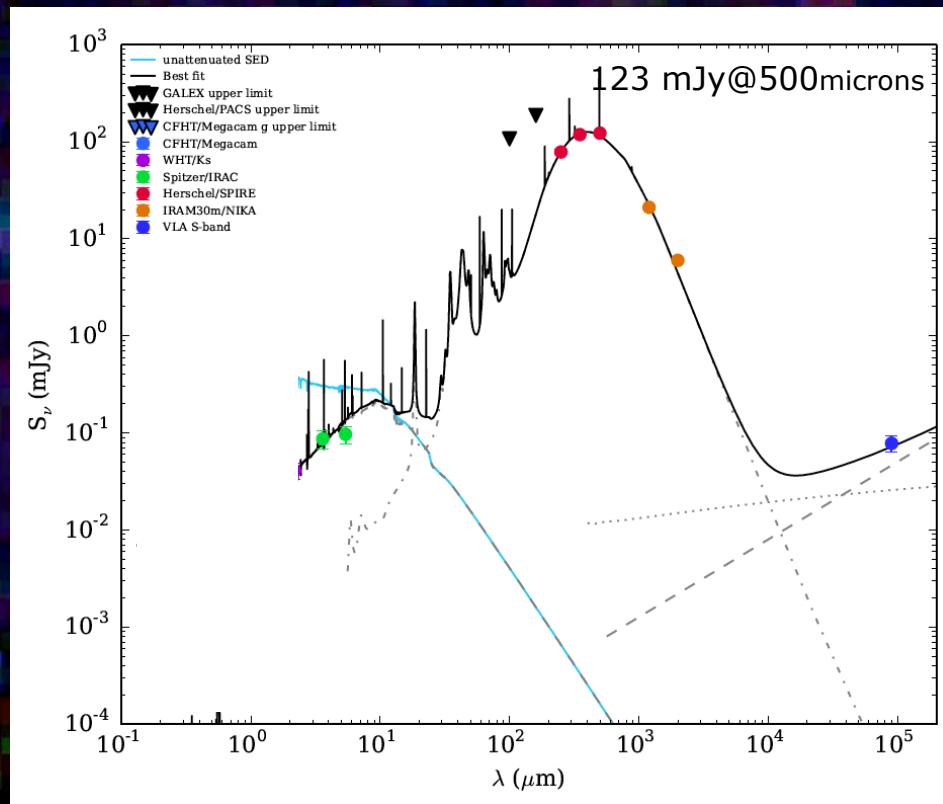
From submm flux:  $z_{\text{IR}} \approx 3.8$ ,  $\log \text{LIR} = 10^{14} \text{ L}_{\text{sol}}$  → Must be lensed!

# The submillimeter source: radio morphology



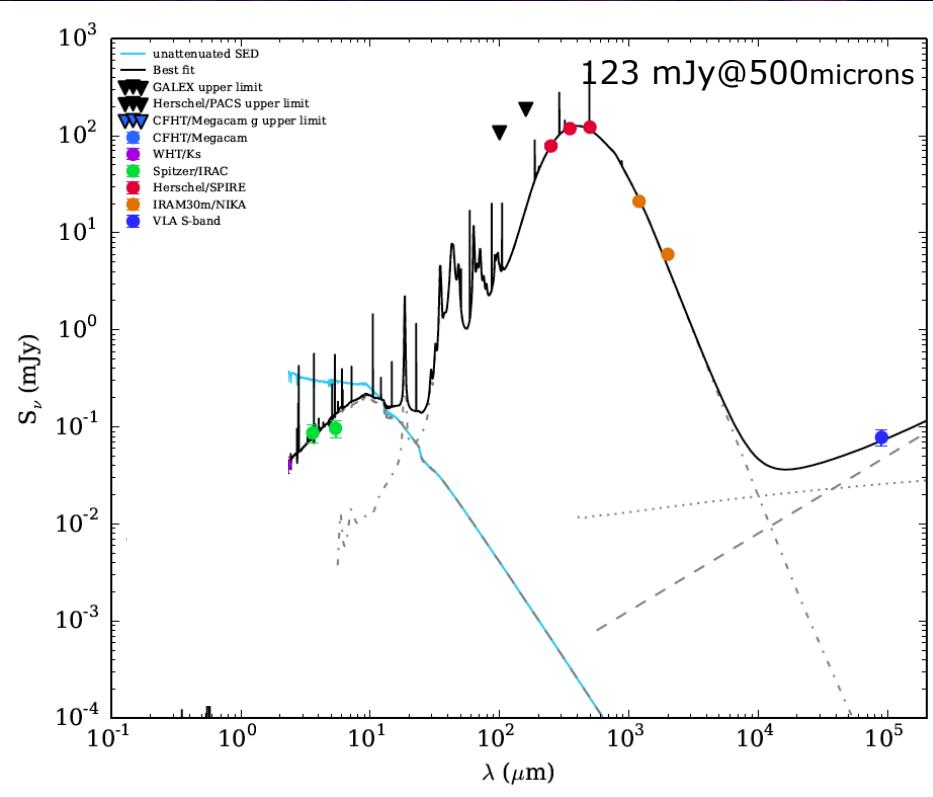
From radio morpho: multiple counterpart → Must be lensed!

# The optical counterpart: IRAC morphology



From NIR morpho: IRAC and VLA sources offset → Must be lensed!

# Summary of the system:

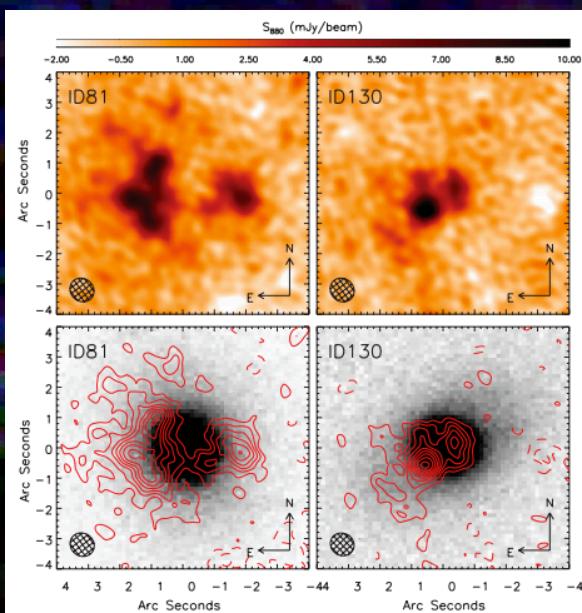
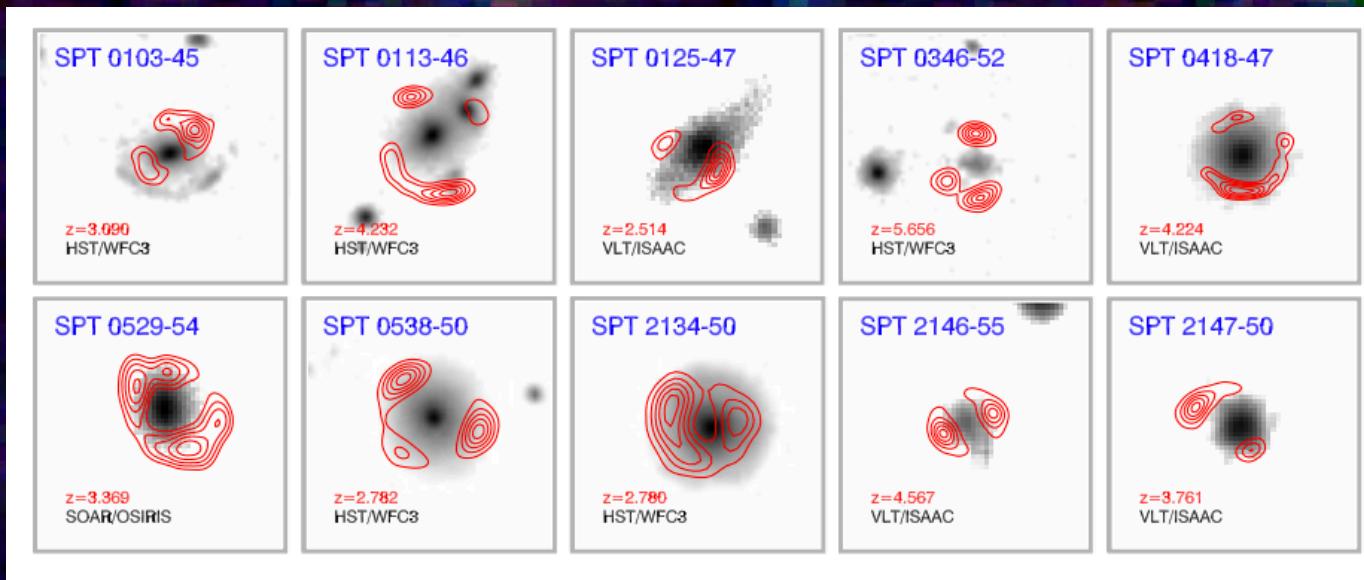


- 1 SPIRE+NIKA fluxes:  
 $z > 3.5$  and  $\log \text{LIR} \sim 10^{14} \text{ L}_{\odot}$
- 2 VLA data shows multiple radio counterparts
- 3 IRAC and VLA sources offset

Must be lensed!  
galaxy-galaxy  
lensing?

# What do we expect from a galaxy-galaxy lensing system?

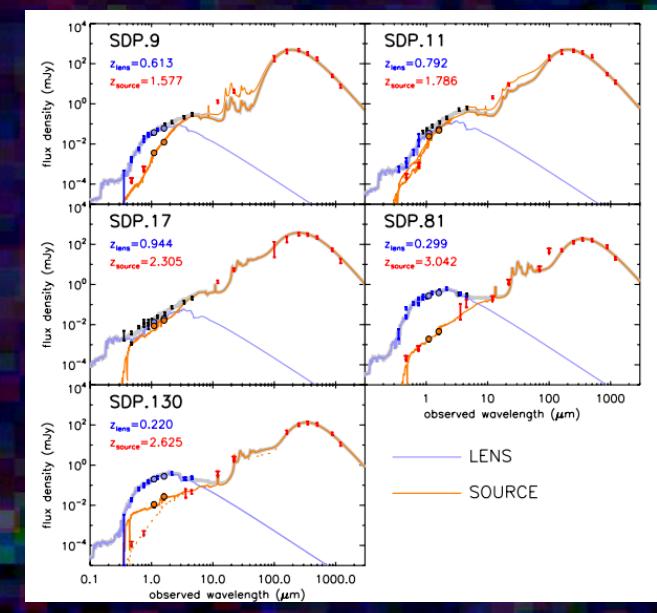
Vieira+13



Negrello+10

★ Foreground source  
 $0.1 < z < 1$  (Treu+10)

★ Mostly massive  
elliptical (Negrello+10)

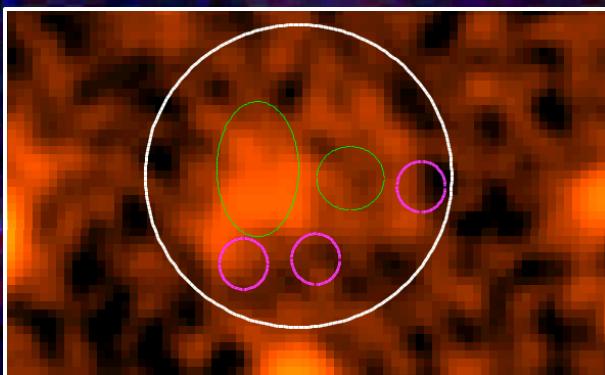
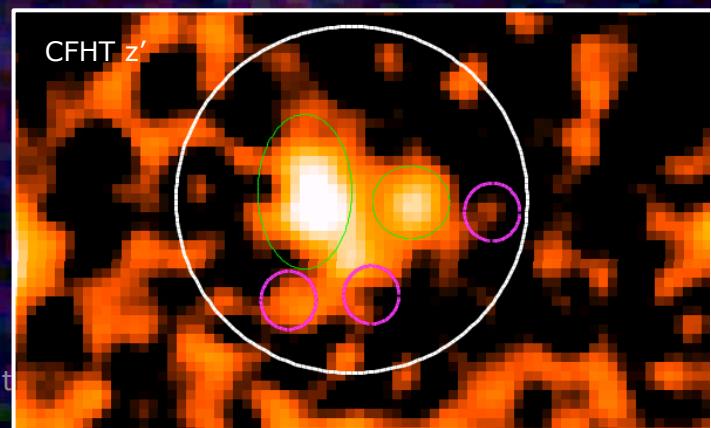
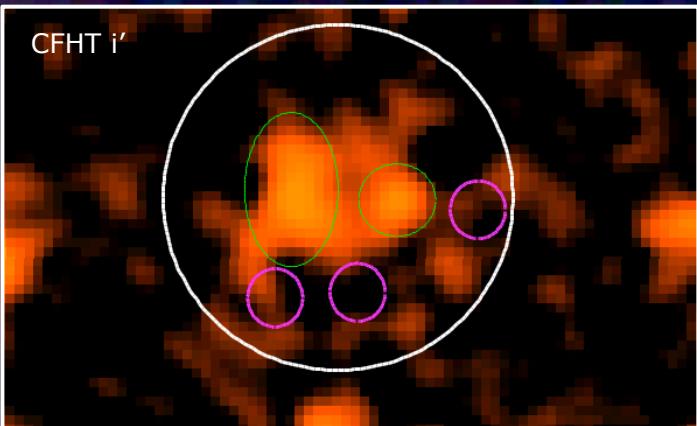
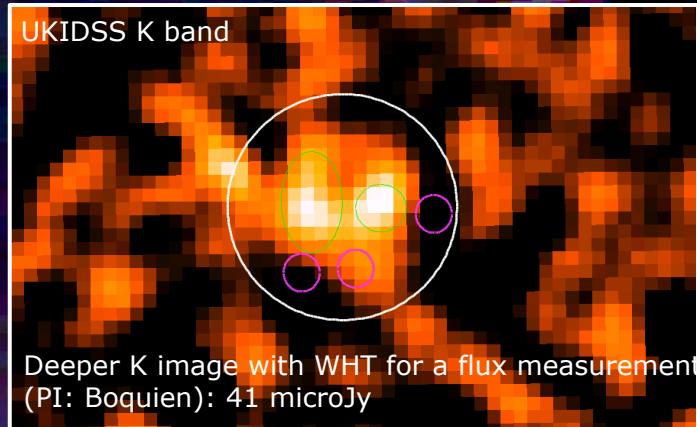
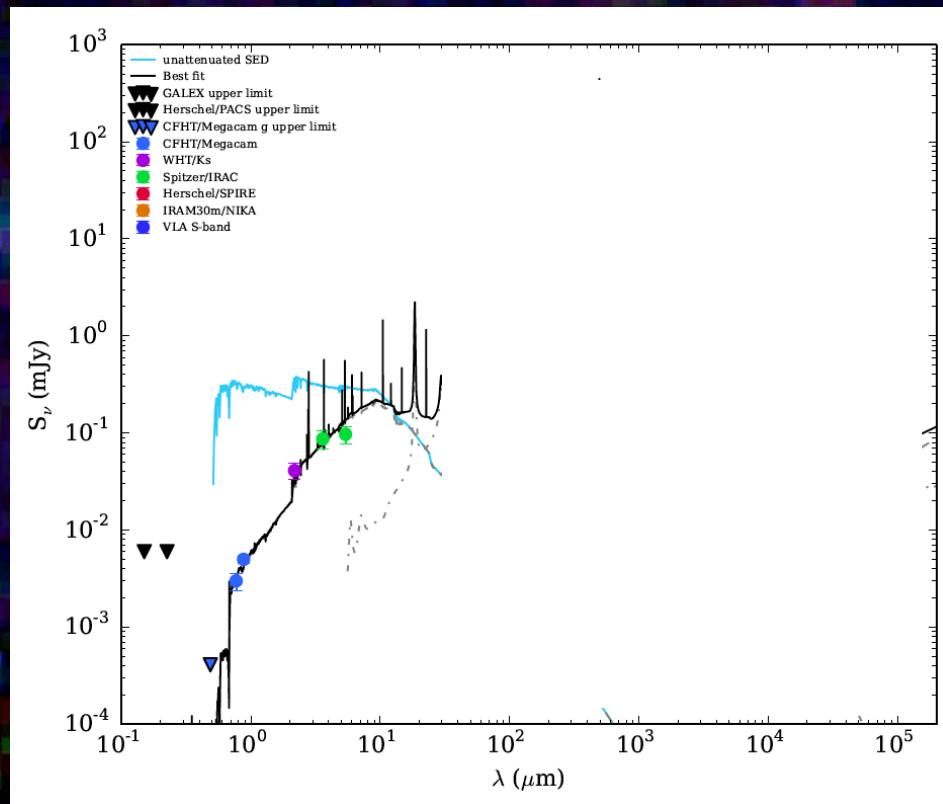


L. Ciesla - Sesto January 12th 2016

Negrello+14

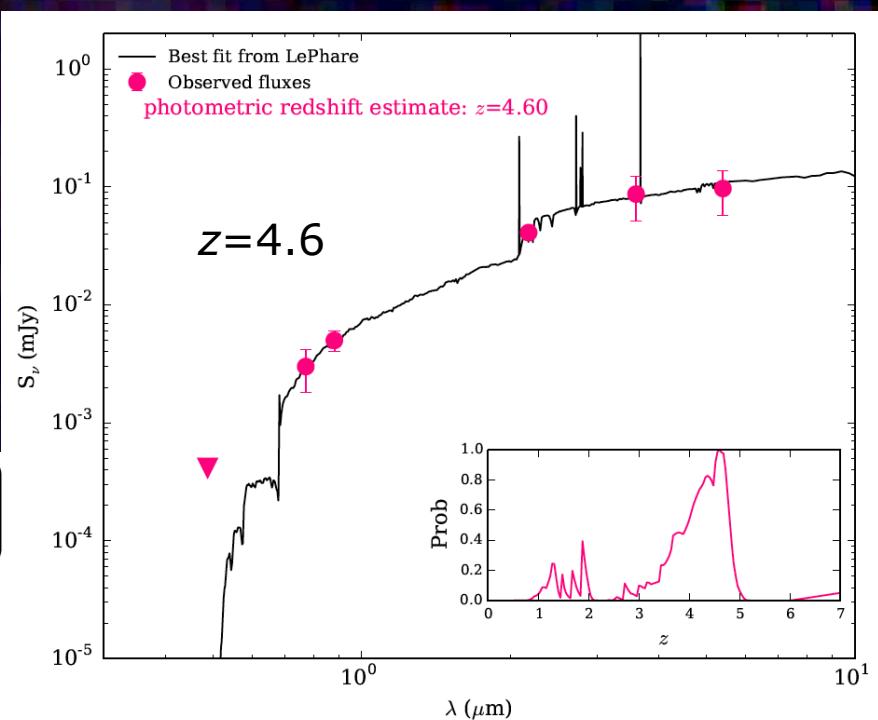
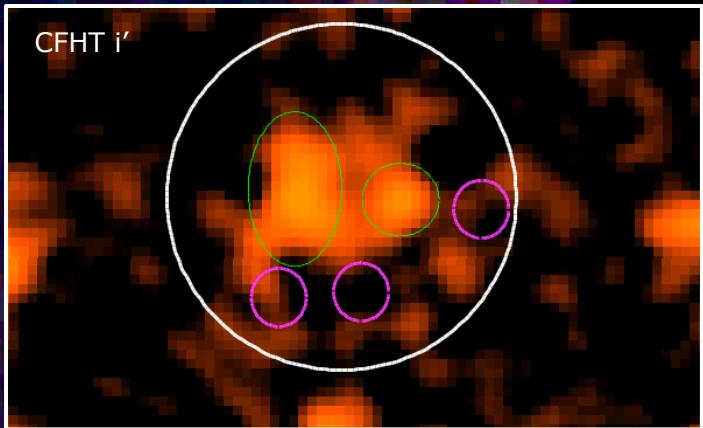
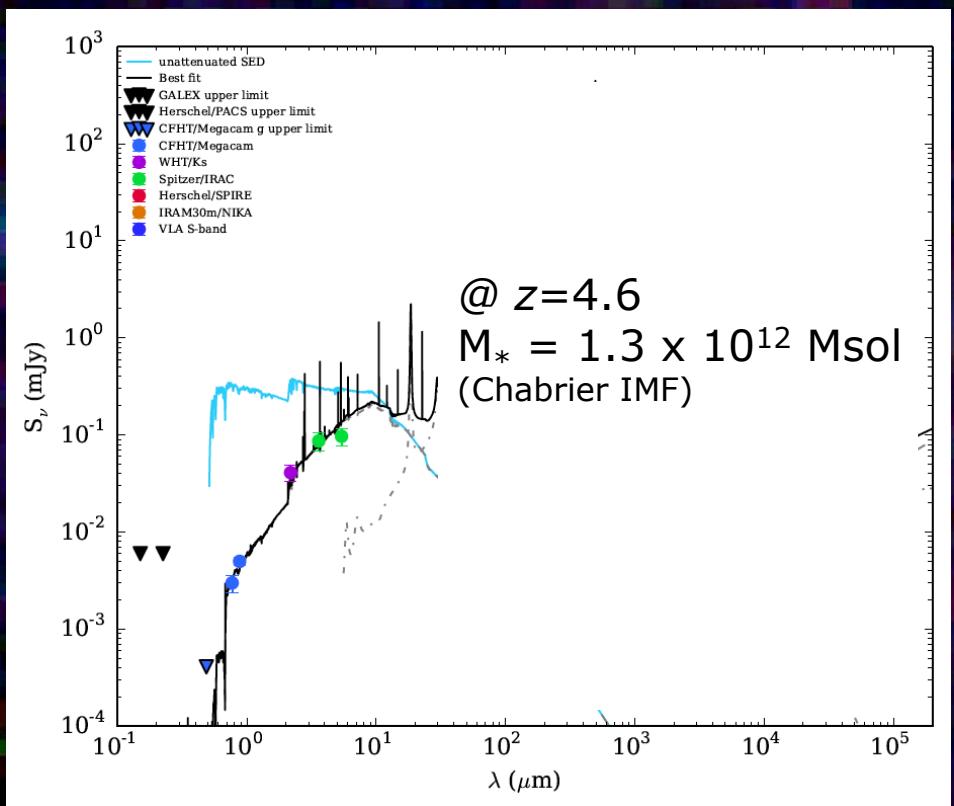
# The optical source: ancillary data

○ 7" diameter



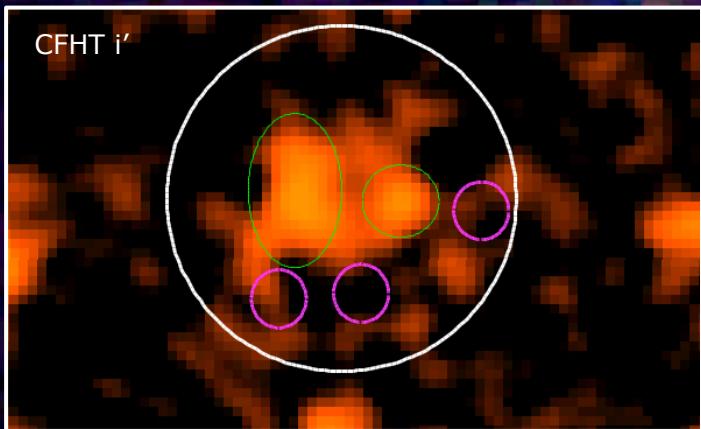
January 12t

# The optical source: photometric redshift

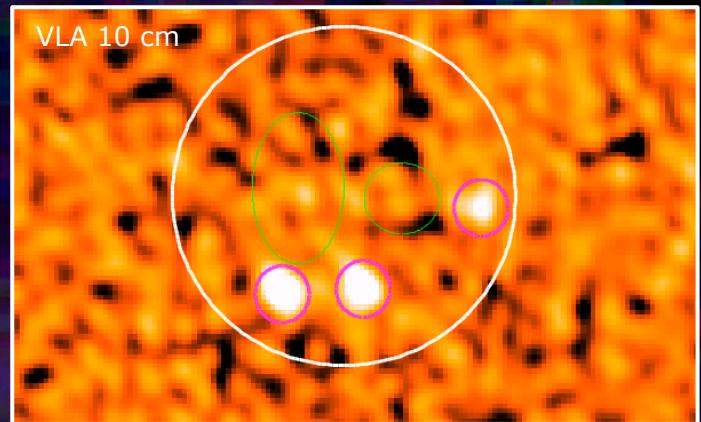


<http://gazpar.lam.fr/>

# What is the nature of RIRS1?

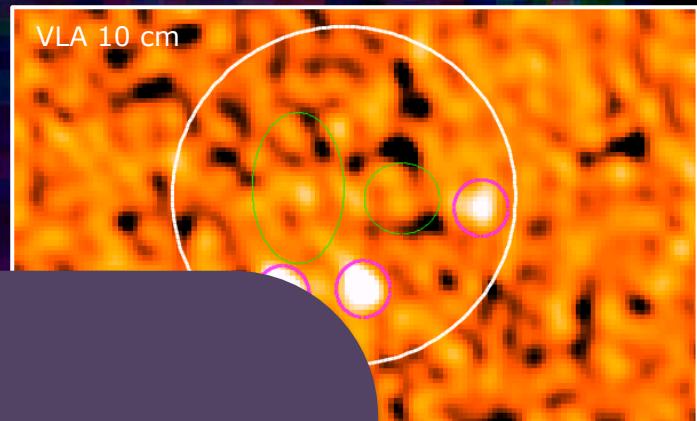
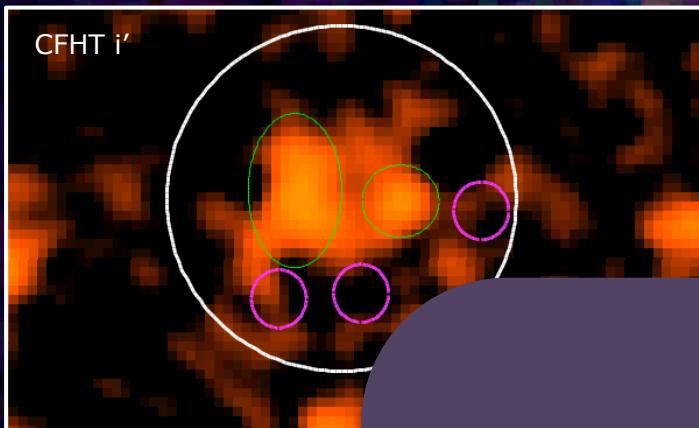


- 1  $z_{\text{phot}} \approx 4.6$
- 2  $M_* \approx 10^{12} M_{\odot}$
- 3 At least two sources



- 1  $z_{\text{IR}} \approx 3.8$
- 2  $\log L_{\text{IR}} \approx 10^{14} L_{\odot}$
- 3 VLA data shows multiple radio counterparts

# What is the nature of RHRs1?



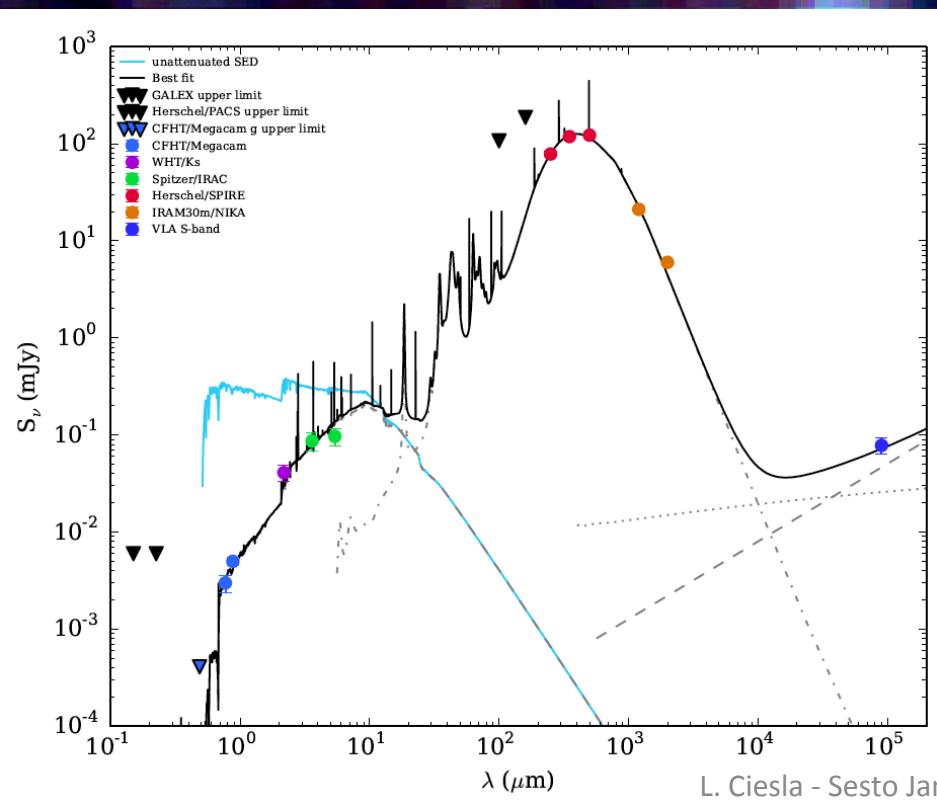
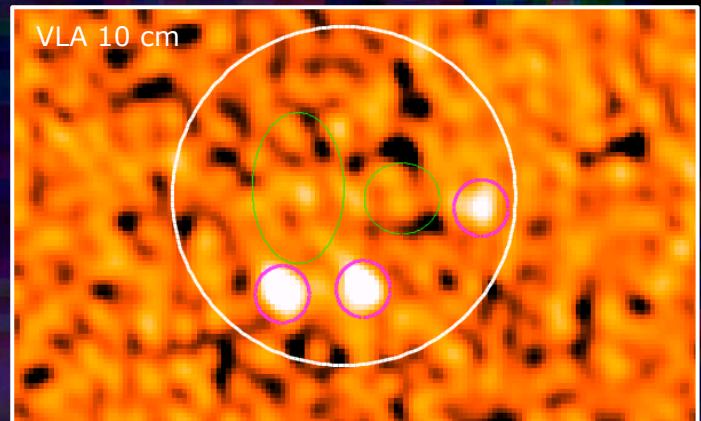
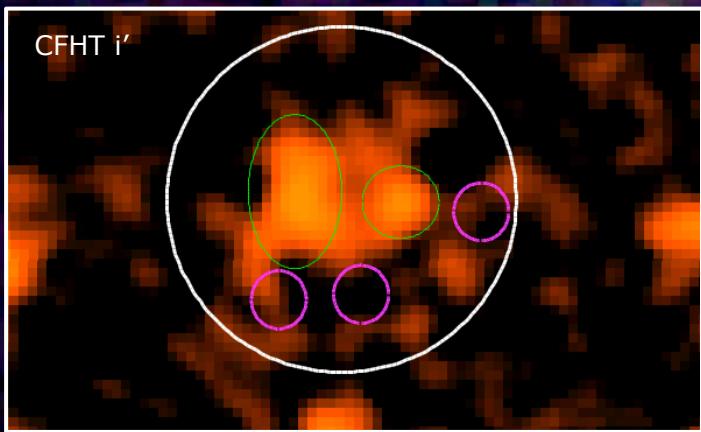
What is this source?

- 1  $z_{\text{phot}} \approx 4.6$
- 2  $M_* \approx 10^{12} M_\odot$
- 3 At least two

- One single unlensed system?
- A galaxy-galaxy lensing system?

What is the nature of RHRs1?

One single unlensed system?



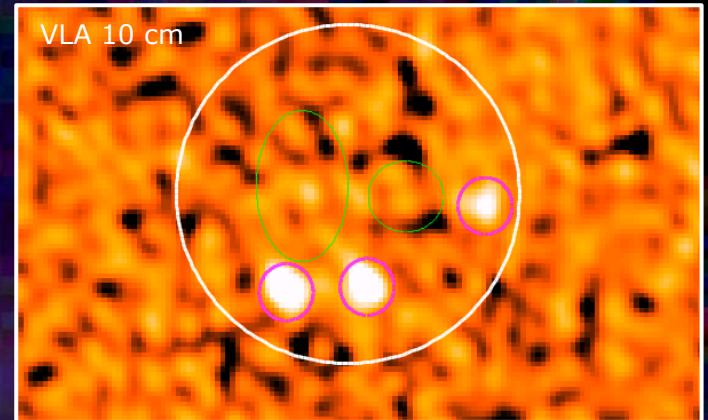
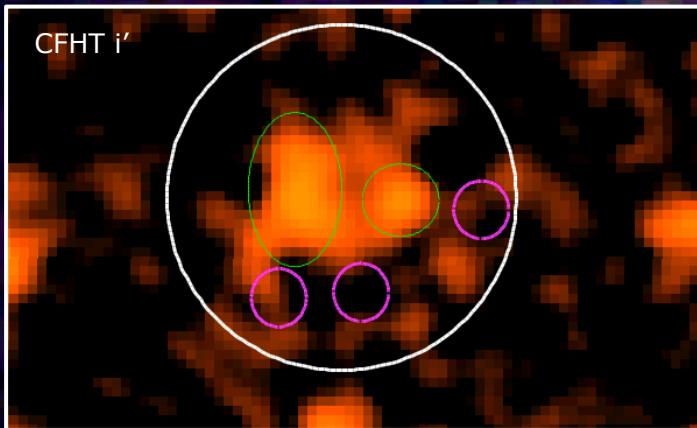
It would be a monster  
with:

$$M_* \approx 10^{12} \text{ Msol}$$

$$L_{\text{IR}} \approx 10^{14} \text{ Lsol}$$

What is the nature of RHRs1?

A galaxy-galaxy lensing system?



Where is the lens?

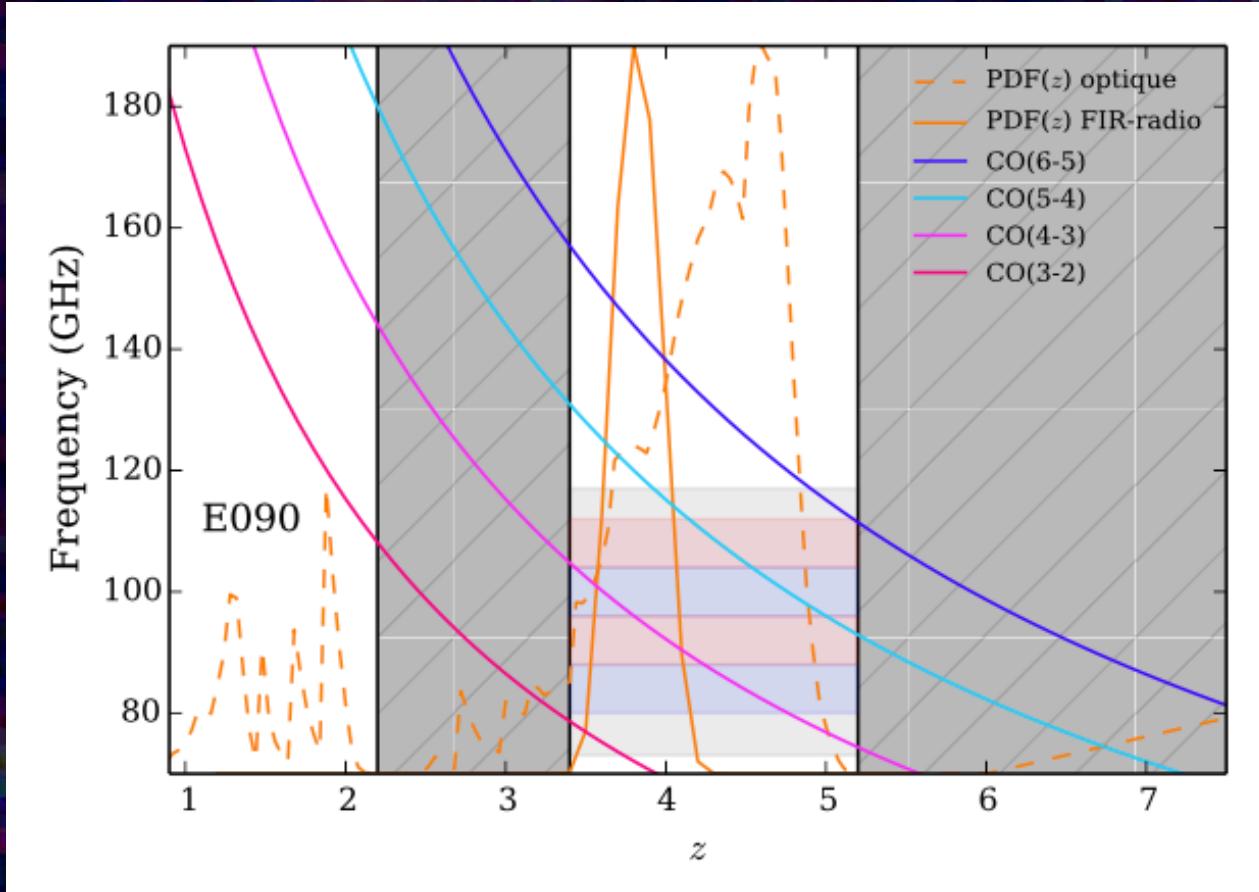
What is the nature of RHR<sub>S</sub>1?

Next:

*VLT/Xshooter* data coming in April (PI: Diaz-Santos):  
 $z_{\text{spec}}$  of the optical source

DDT for *IRAM/EMIR* submitted:  
 $z_{\text{spec}}$  of the submm source + estimate of the magnification to distinguish between the two scenarios

# Probability distribution function of redshift



PACS 160

