

**Automated mining of the ALMA Archive in the COSMOS Field (A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS):  
Measuring the dust and gas content of thousands of high-*z* star-forming galaxies**

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Y. Fudamoto, F. Bertoldi, M. Sargent

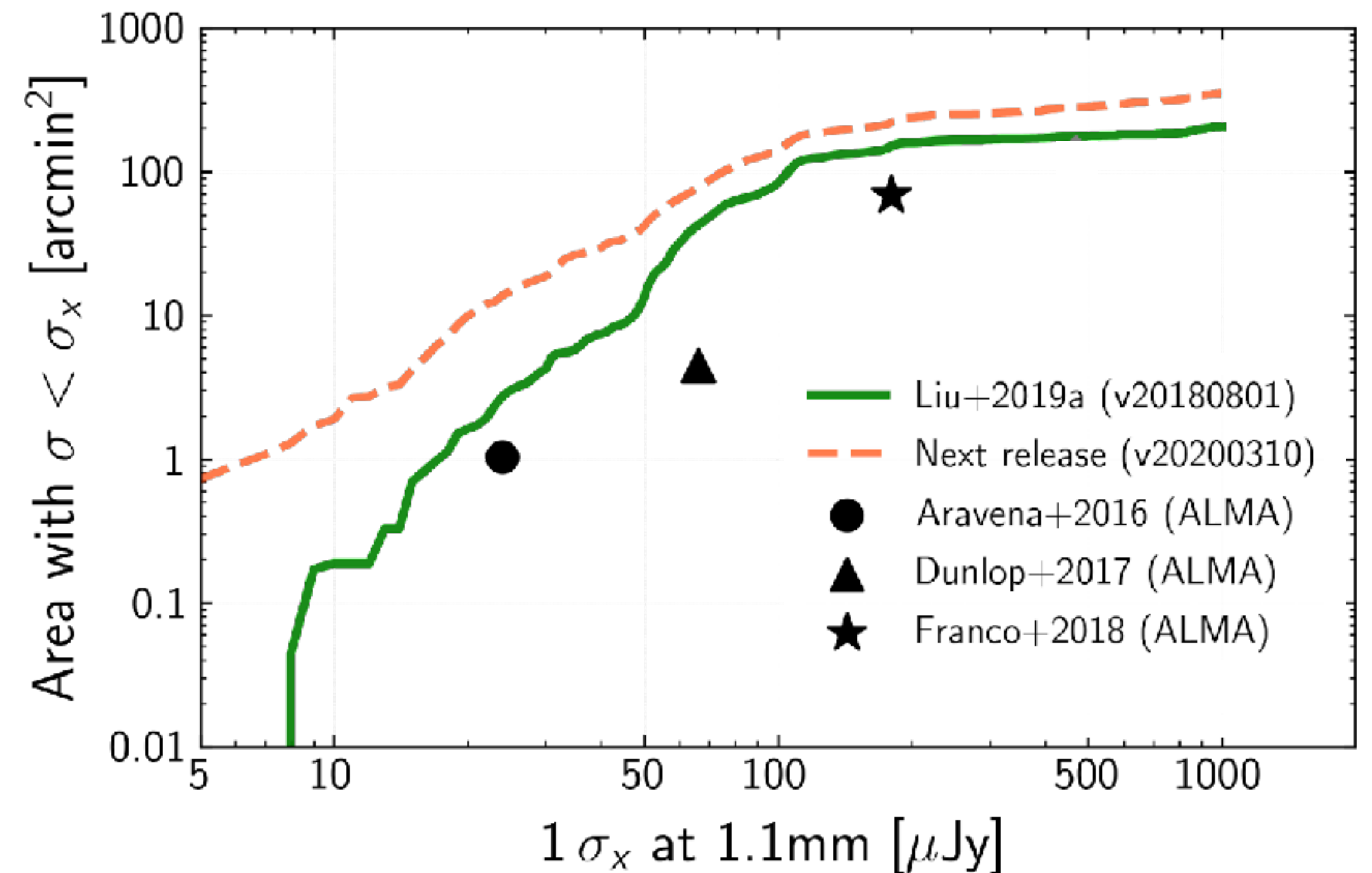
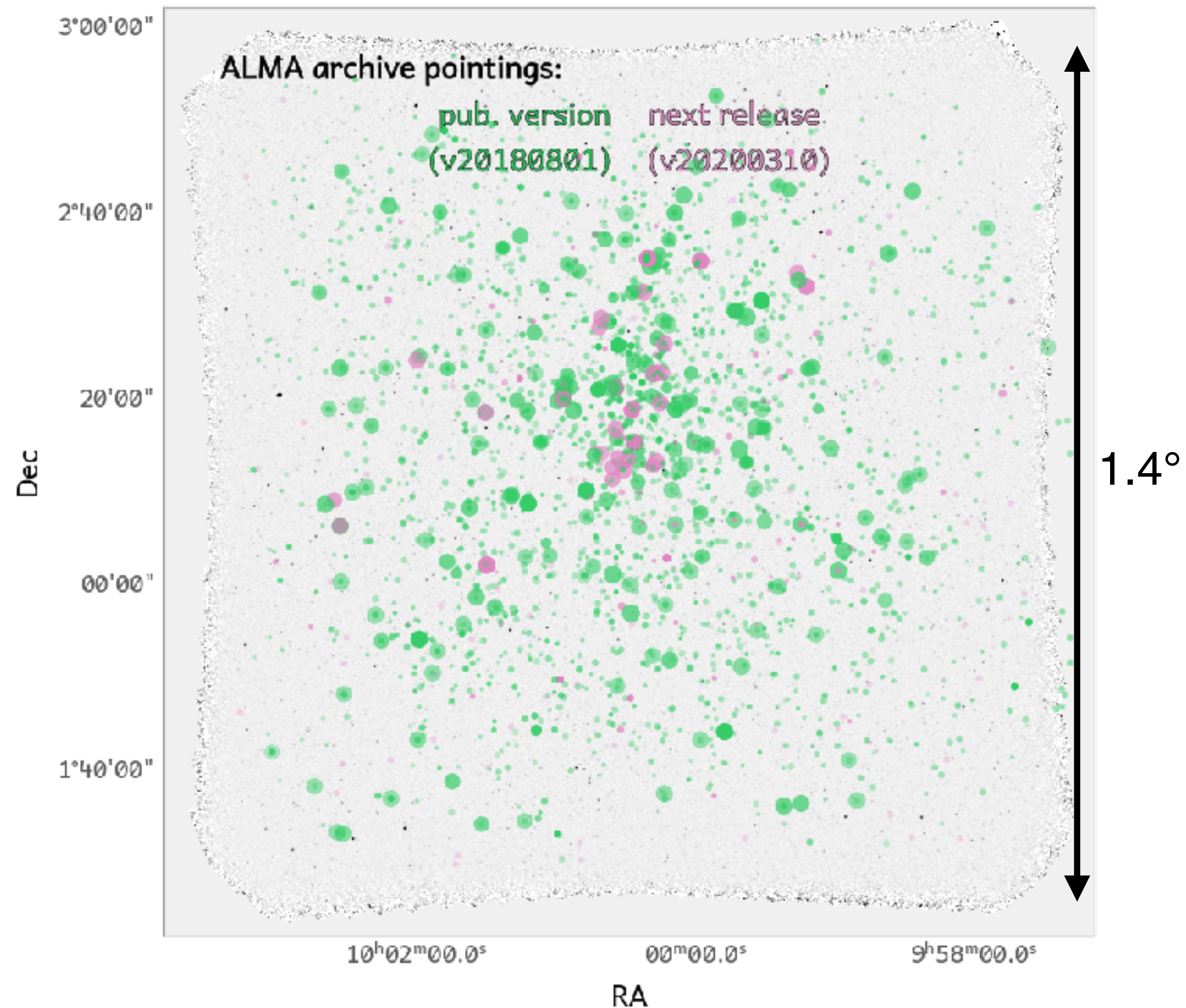
# Why starting a continuous ALMA data mining effort for COSMOS?

- COSMOS is a blind survey...
  - ...but no full/coordinated ALMA continuum coverage on the horizon
- The ALMA archive is ever-growing, particularly wherever there is rich ancillary data...
  - ...but one needs to continuously keep track of it
- The ALMA archive is well accessible...
  - ...but science-ready product still demands human interaction / expertise / infrastructure
- The ALMA archive could provide science-ready coherently-reduced images...
  - ...but cataloging should be performed consistently to be added to the COSMOS multi- $\lambda$  archive

The A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS team has the expertise and resources to tackle these challenges!

# What does the ALMA archive contain?

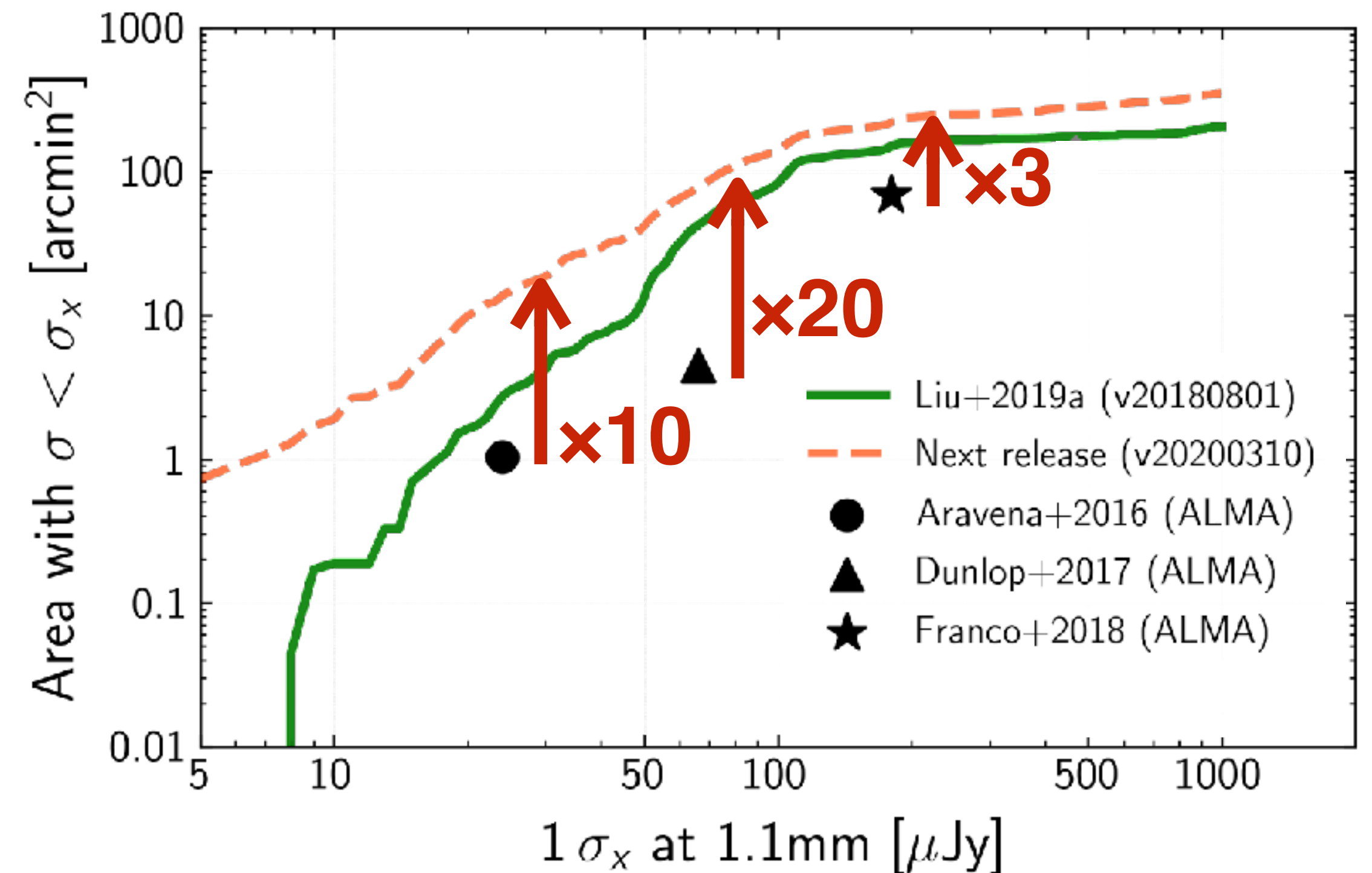
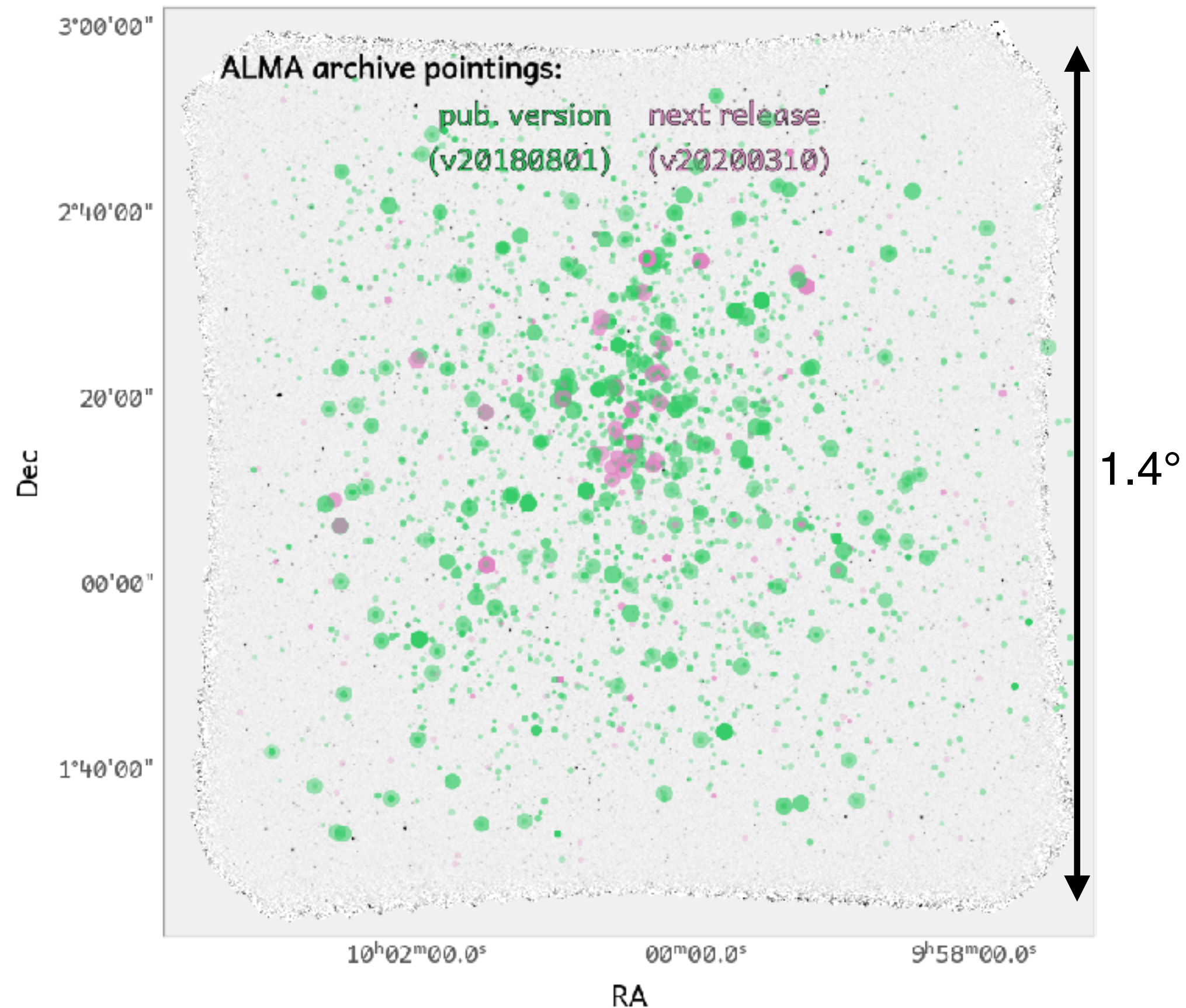
The ever-growing ALMA archive allows for the “creation” of deep/wide (sub)mm surveys



E.g, the COSMOS ALMA archive contains already enough data to “create” a blind continuum (though not contiguous) survey as deep and large as the to-date largest blind survey conducted with ALMA, i.e., the GOODS-S-ALMA survey @1.1mm (PI: D. Elbaz)

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# A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS: Current Status

**A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS includes all ALMA data in COSMOS publicly available as of the 2021-08-27:  
3231 images in total, coming from 183 ALMA projects**

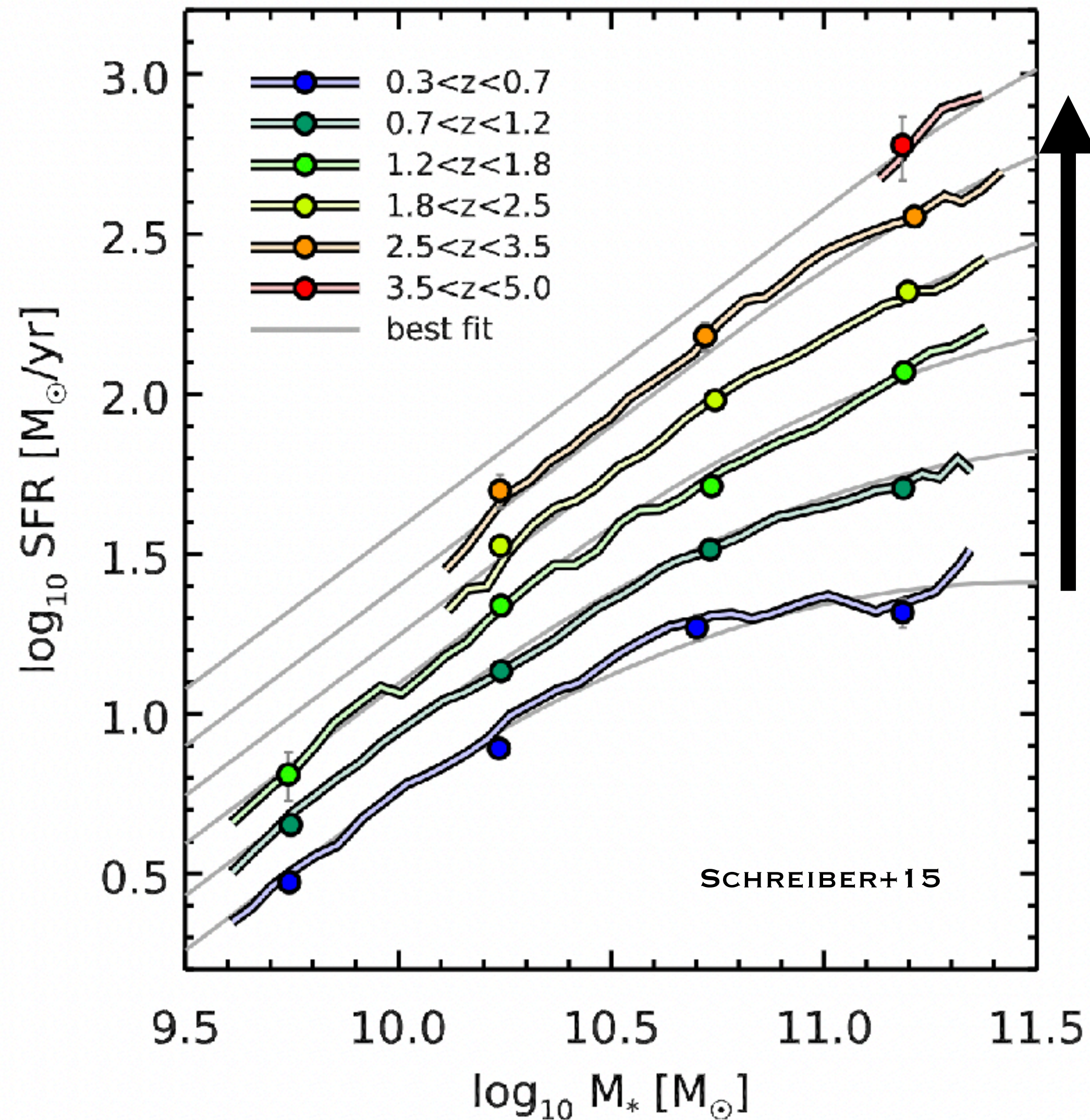
Info Type	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8	Band 9
Number of images	319	95	8	1241	1524	40	4
Sum beam area (arcmin <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	245.1	33	1.5	159.2	99.20	1.42	0.067
Mean beam size (arcsec)	1.94	1.65	2.05	1.17	0.78	0.59	0.20
Mean rms noise (mJy beam <sup>-1</sup> )	0.021	0.030	0.025	0.069	0.138	0.044	0.654
PYBDSF S/N <sub>peak</sub> > 5.40	128	81	6	802	1146	25	8
GALFIT S/N <sub>peak</sub> > 4.35 <sup>b</sup>	174	105	9	967	1241	27	6

<https://sites.google.com/view/a3cosmos/data>

This next release should be online by end of August 2022

# A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS: Cold molecular gas evolution out to $z \sim 5$

## The main sequence of star-forming galaxies



What can we explain that star formation in MS galaxies increase by a factor  $\times 10-20$  from  $z \sim 0$  to  $z \sim 4$  ?

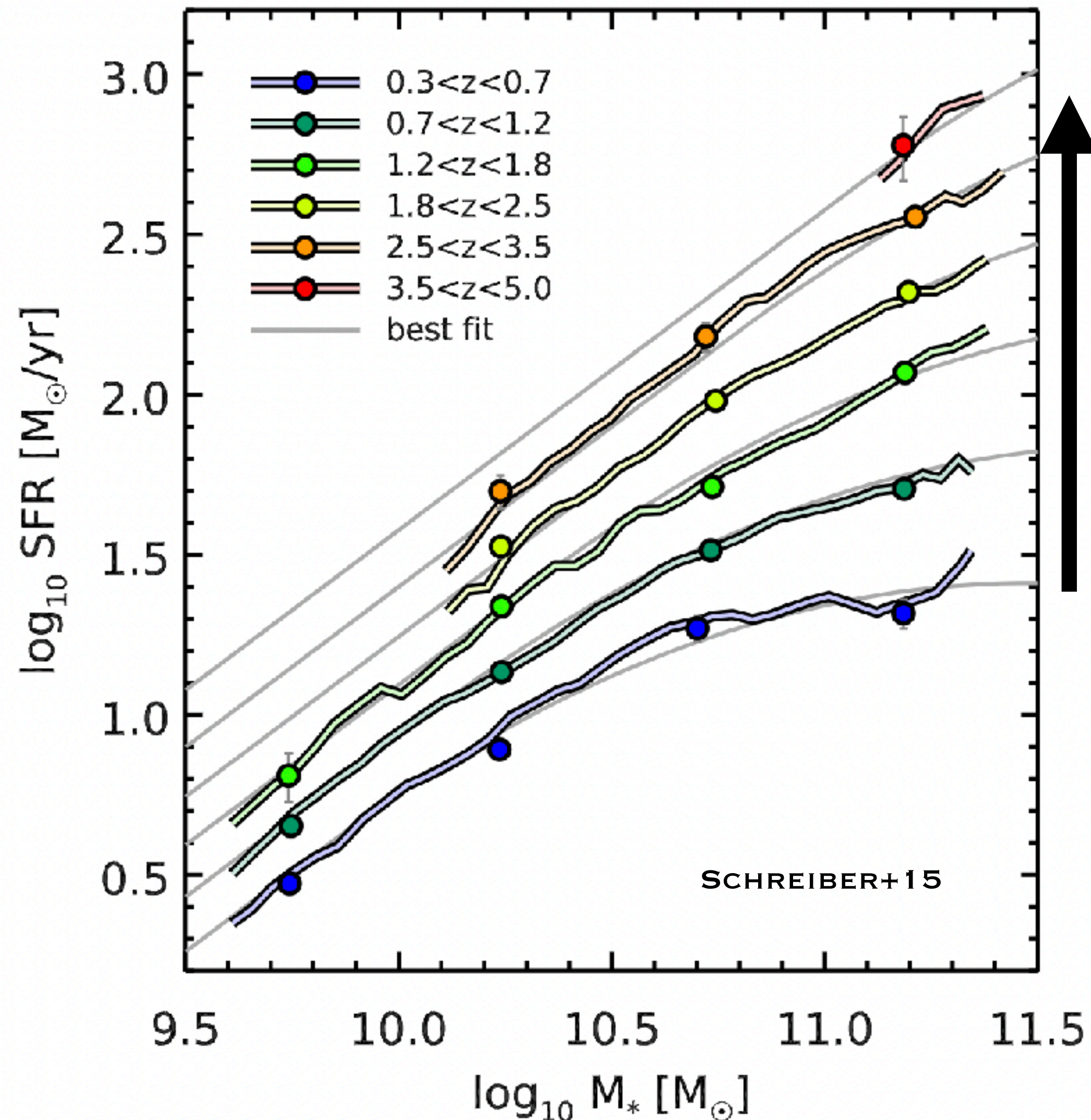
Larger gas content ?

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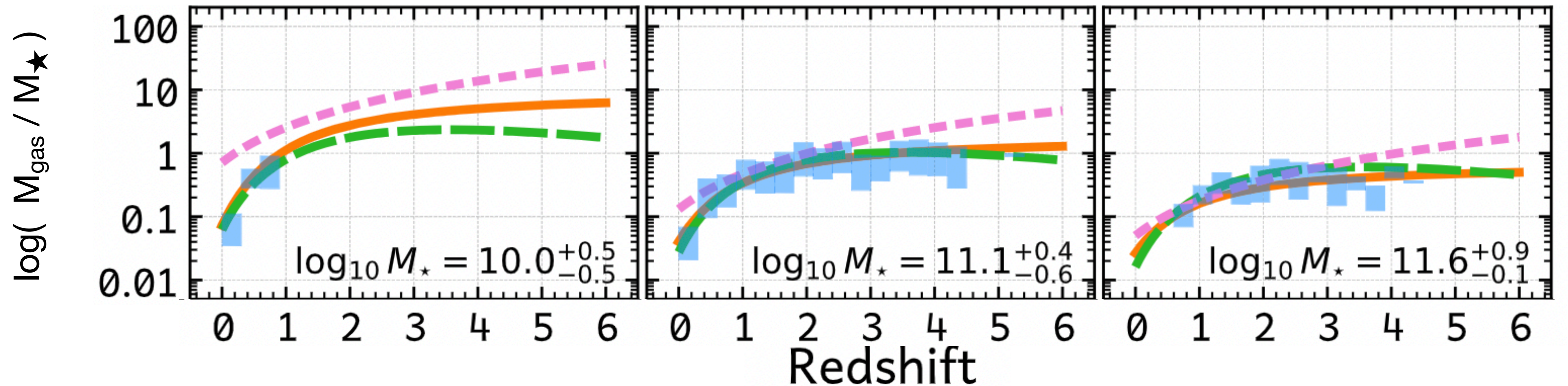
Need to assemble large and unbiased sample of high- $z$  galaxies with accurate gas mass measurements:

—> CO line (very expensive even with ALMA)

—> dust RJ-tail emission (A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS)

# A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS: Cold molecular gas evolution out to $z \sim 5$

By combining  $\sim 700$  (sub)mm-detected galaxies from A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS with  $\sim 1000$  CO-detected galaxies from the literature, we parametrised the cold molecular gas scaling relations with stellar masses, offset from the MS and cosmic time



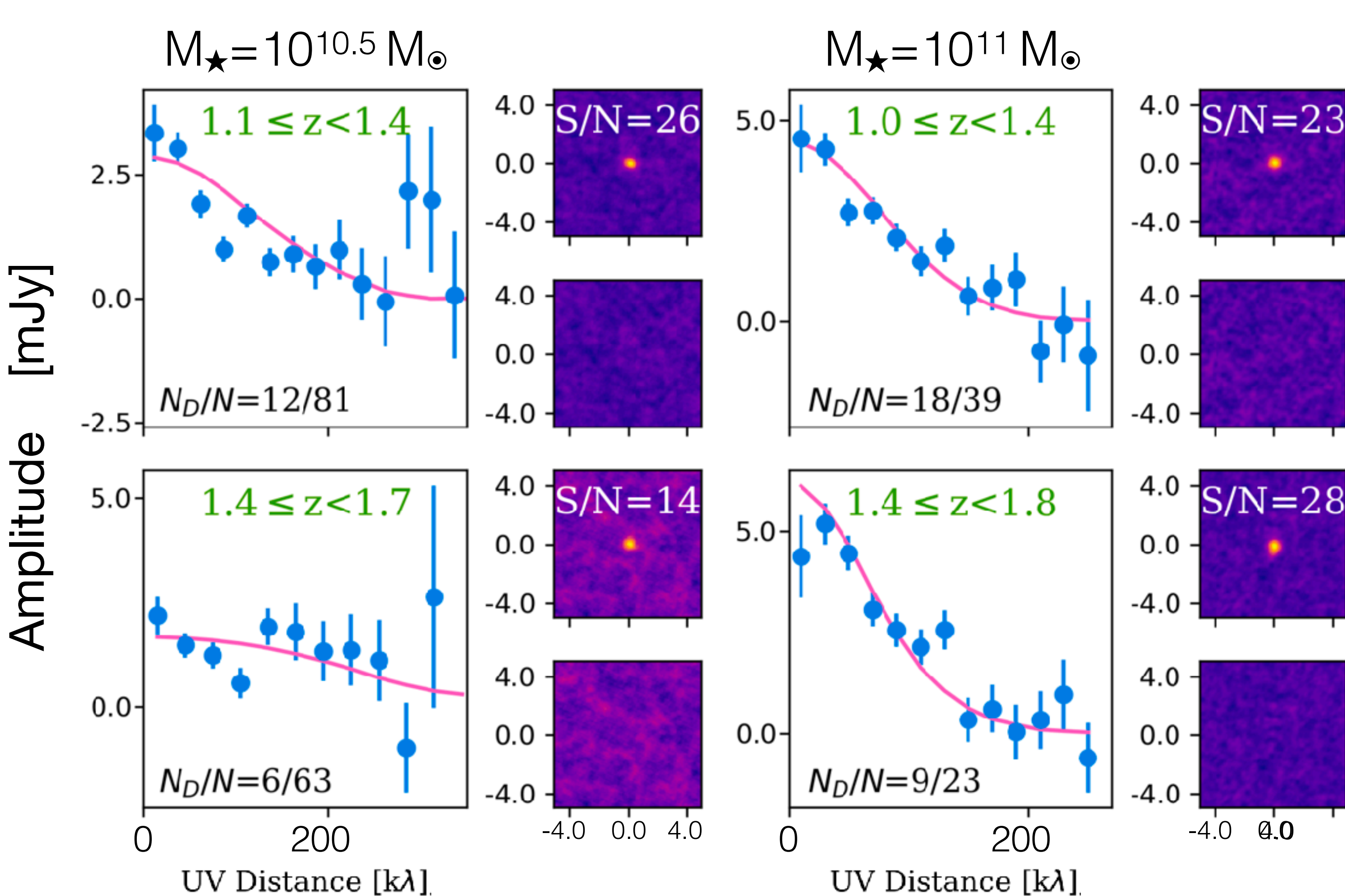
At high masses ( $> 10^{10.5}$ ), SFR( $z$ ) is mostly controlled by the gas fraction, i.e.,  $\mu_{\text{gas}}(z)$ , and only in part by SFE( $z$ )

- Liu+19b
- Scoville+17
- Tacconi+18



# A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS: A census on the molecular gas mass and extent of MS galaxies

By developing an dedicated *uv*-stacking method, we unleash the full capability of the A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS archive.



Measure for the first time the gas content and extent of a mass-complete sample of  $>10^{10} M_\odot$  MS galaxies up to  $z \sim 4$

Down to  $>10^{10} M_\odot$ , SFR( $z$ ) is mostly controlled by the gas fraction and only in part by SFE( $z$ )

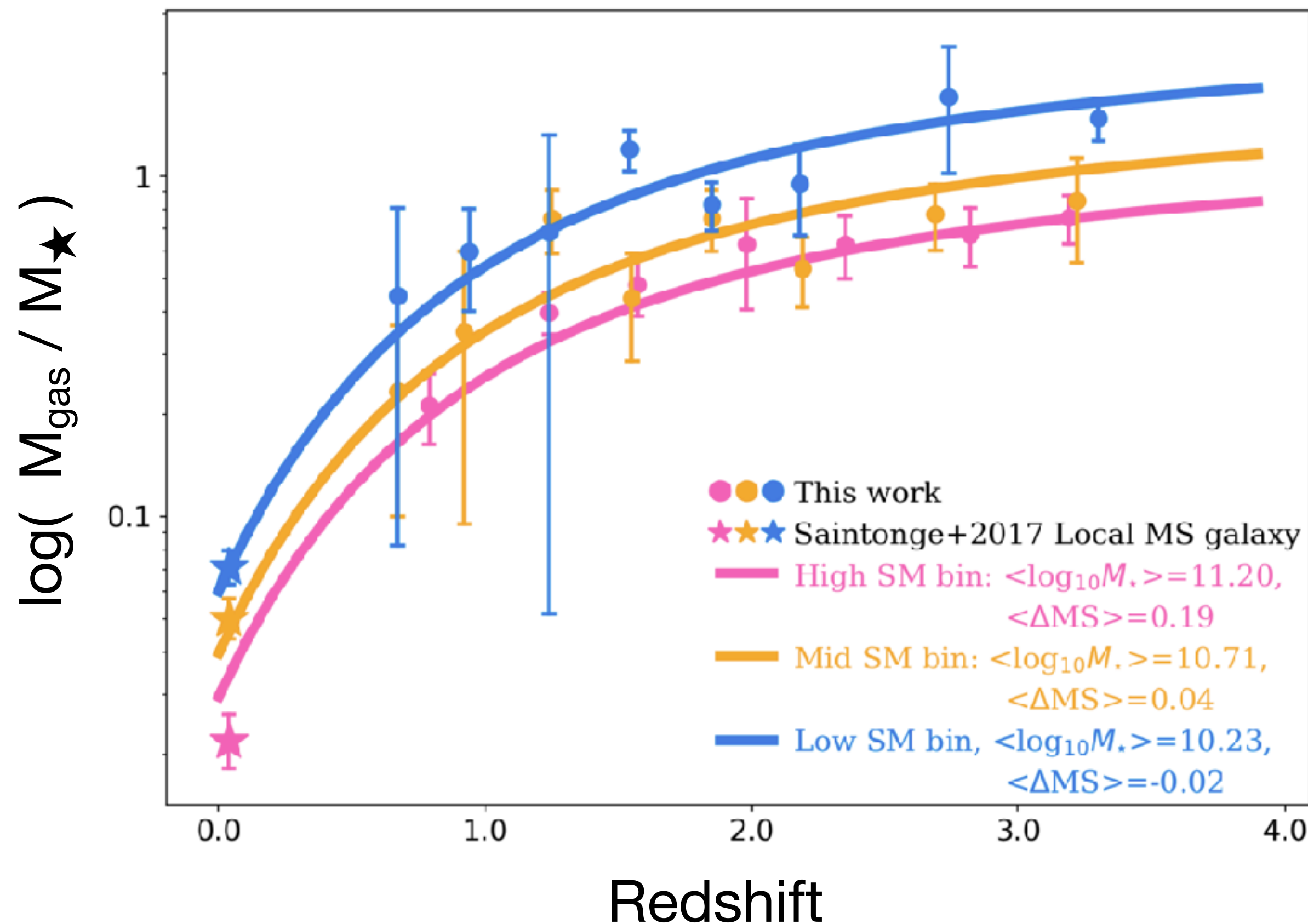
Small gas reservoir  
→ Accretion of fresh gas from the IGM

At all redshifts and stellar masses, MS galaxies have relatively compact SF extent, with  $R_e \lesssim 2.5 \text{ kpc}$ ,

Main sequence galaxies evolve along a seemingly universal KS relation (slope  $\sim 1.13$ )

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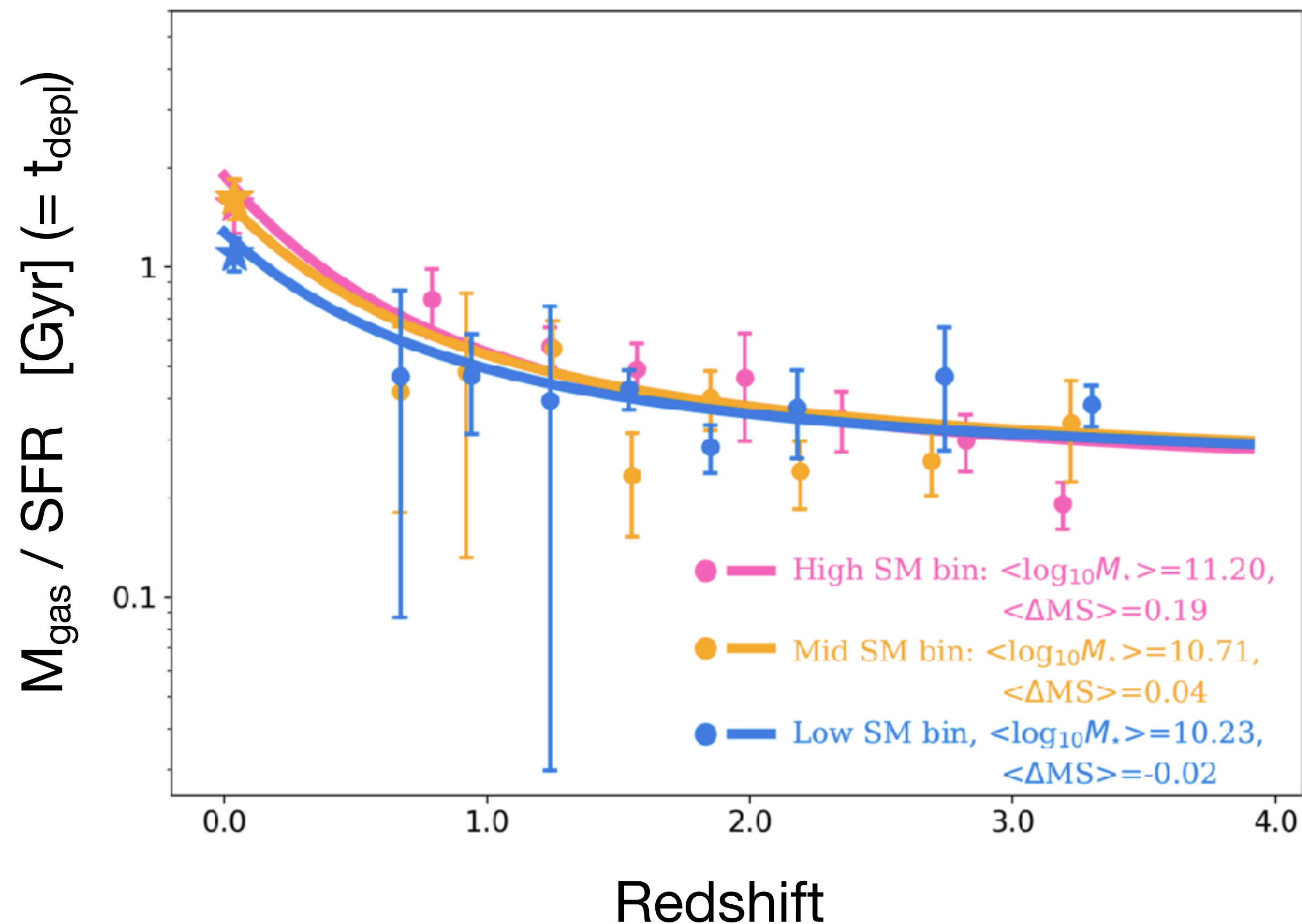
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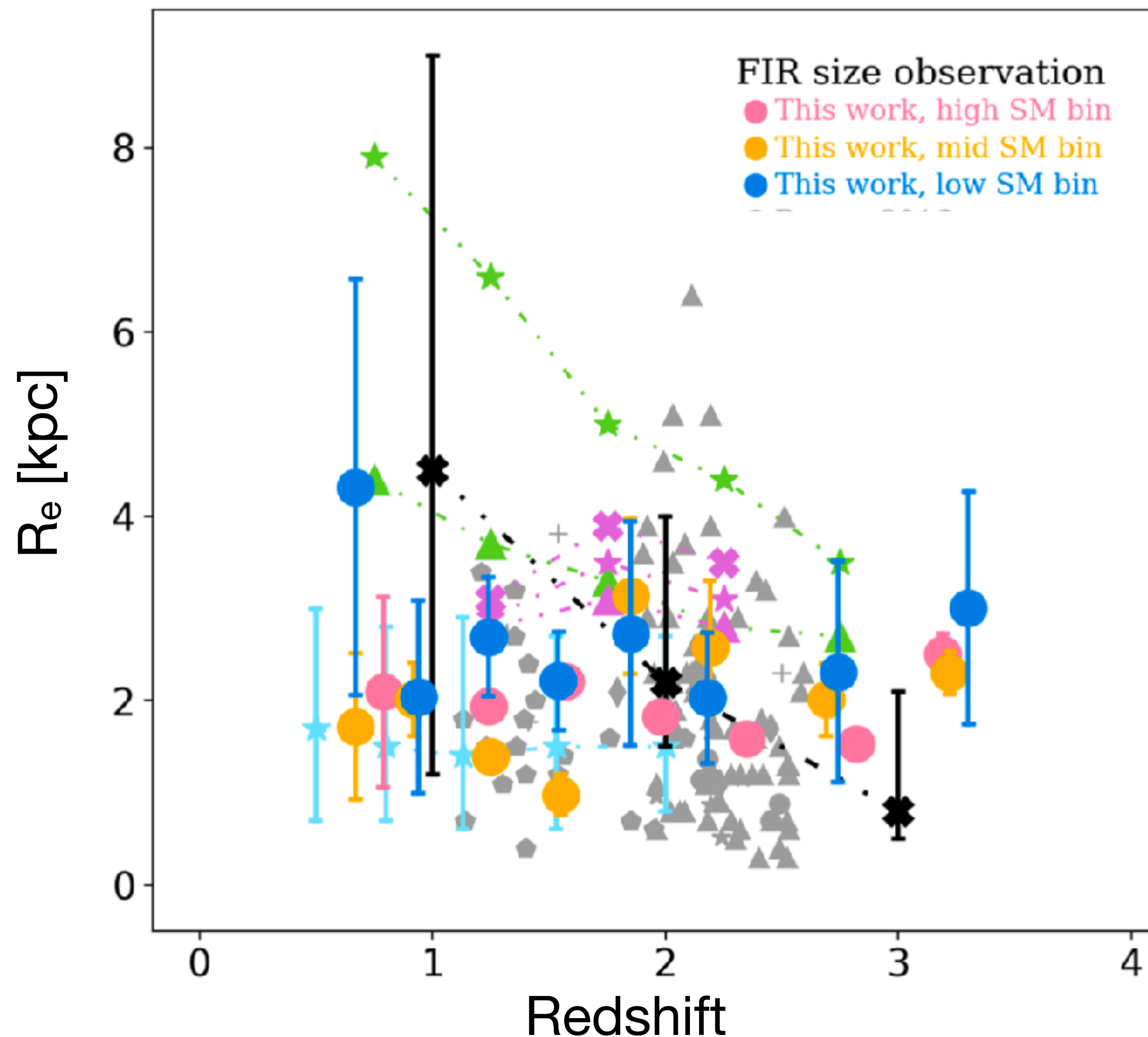
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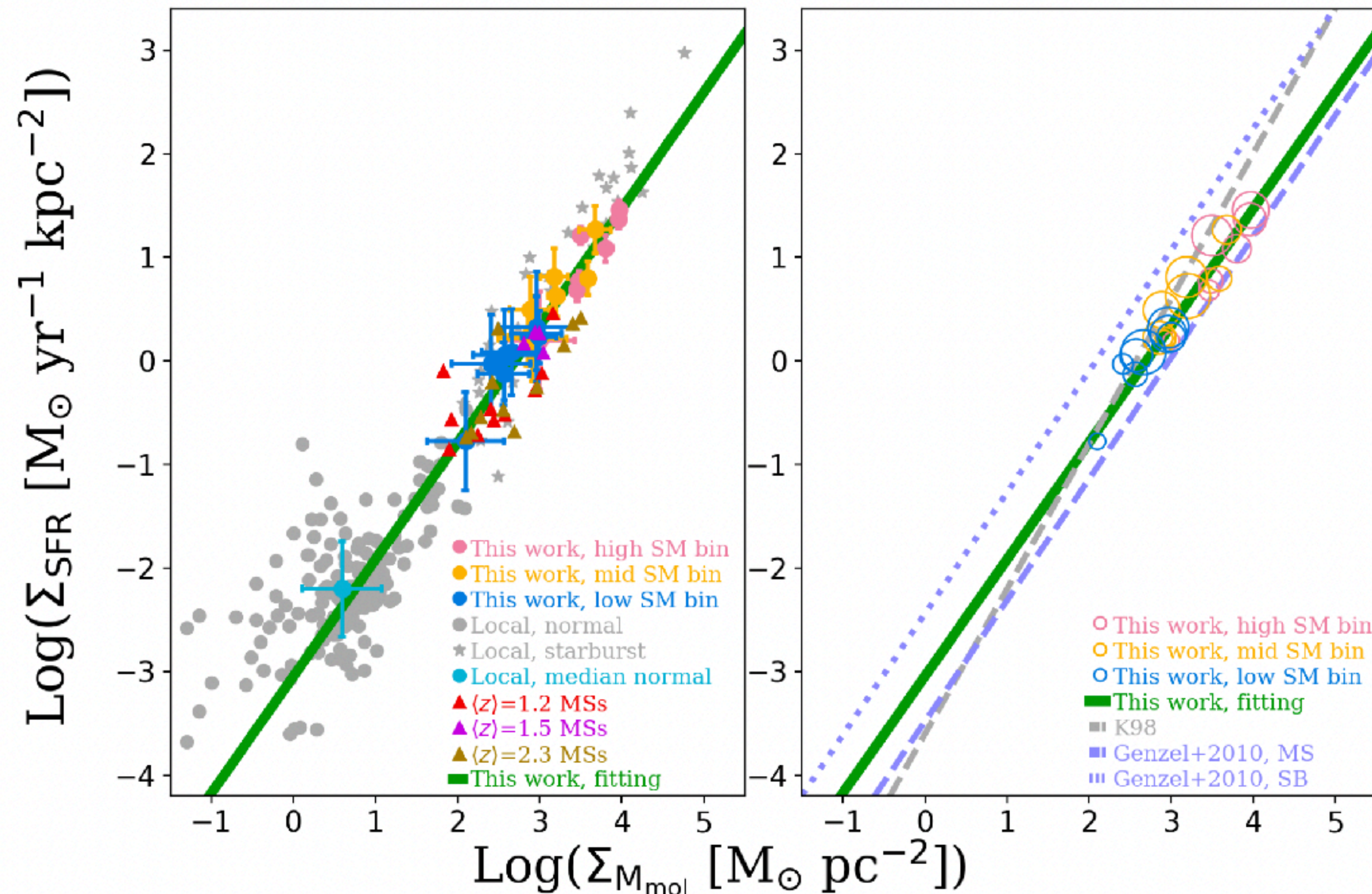
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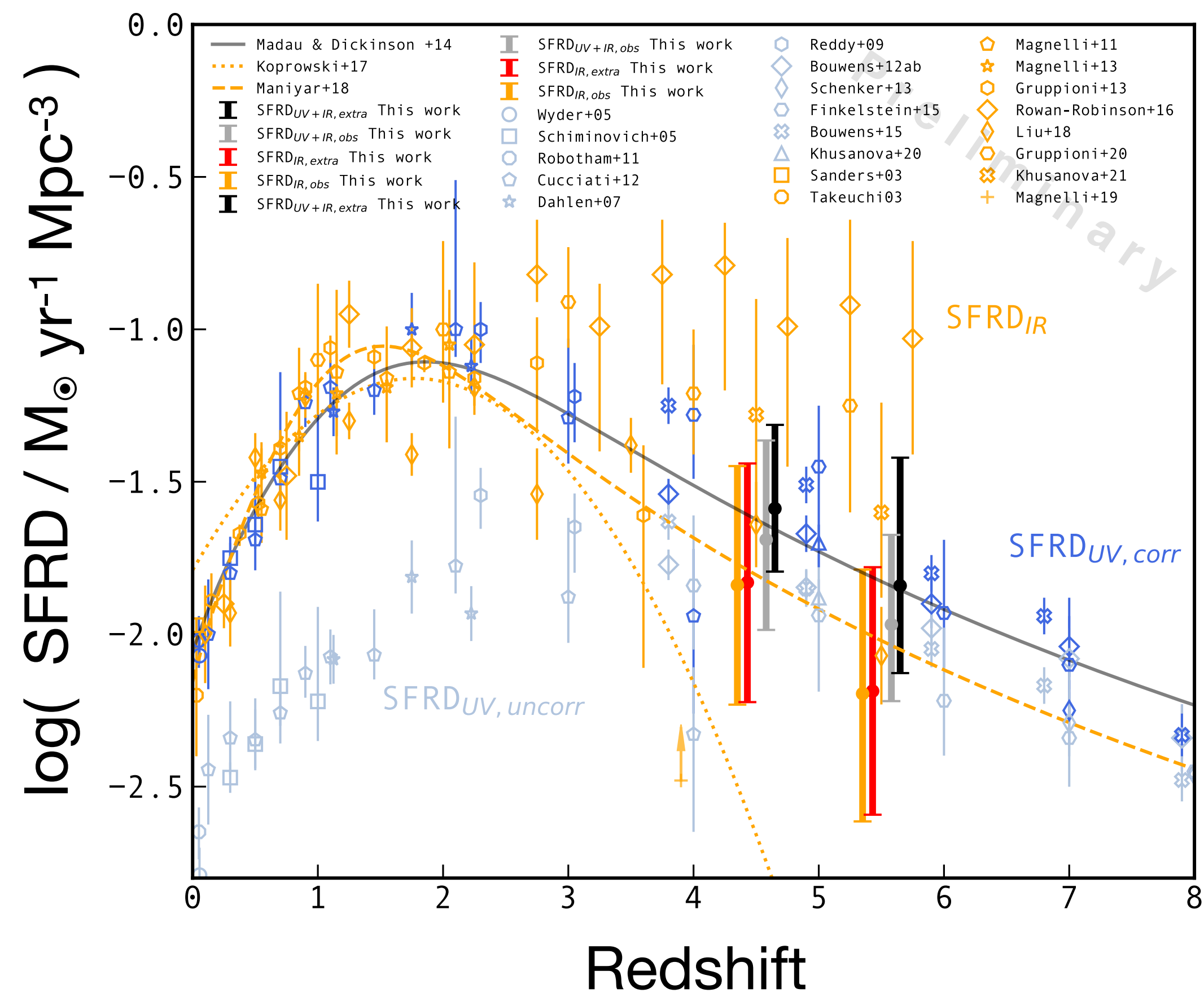
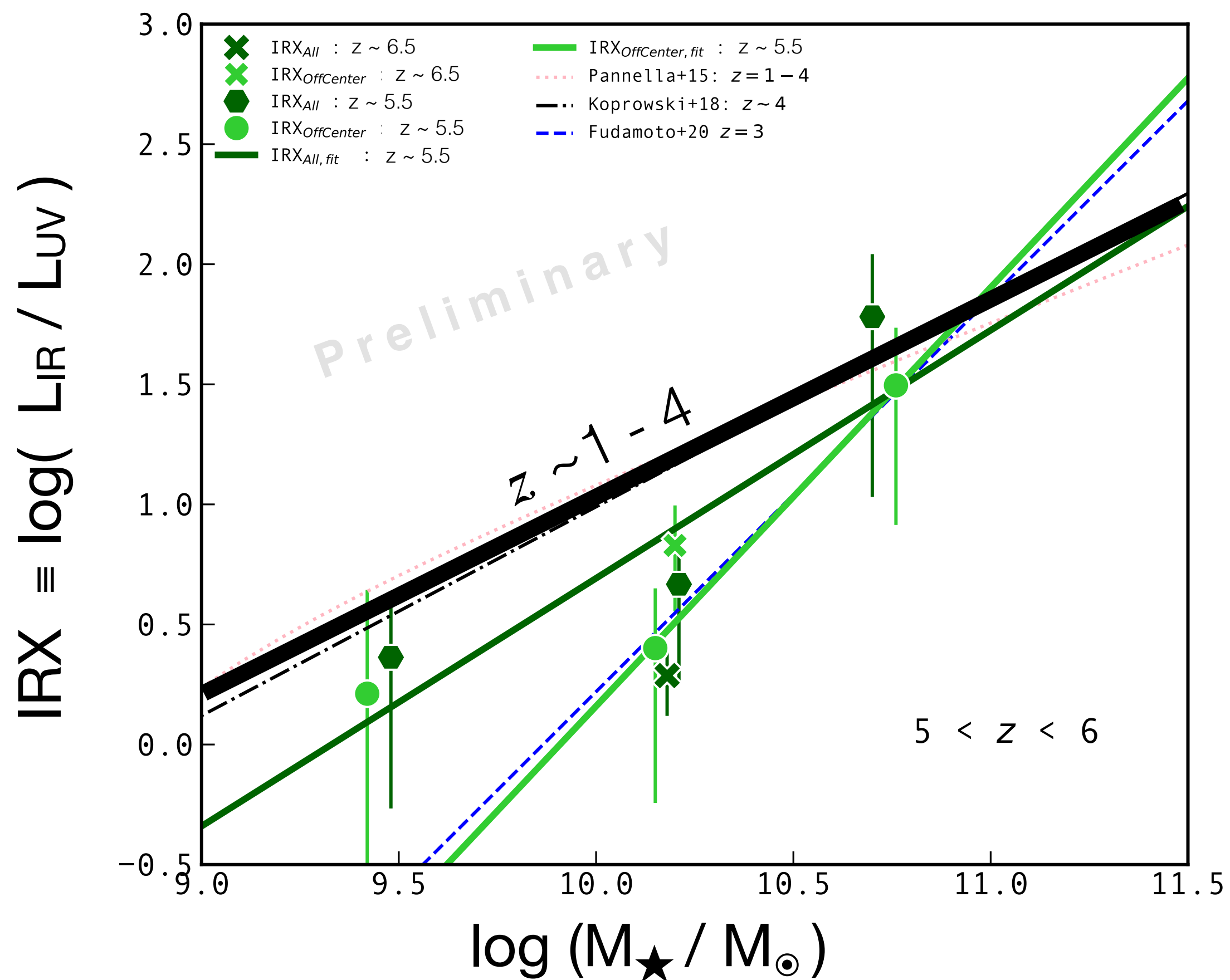
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## The dust-obscured SFRD at $z \sim 5.5$

(uv-based stacking analysis of mass-complete sample of SFGs)



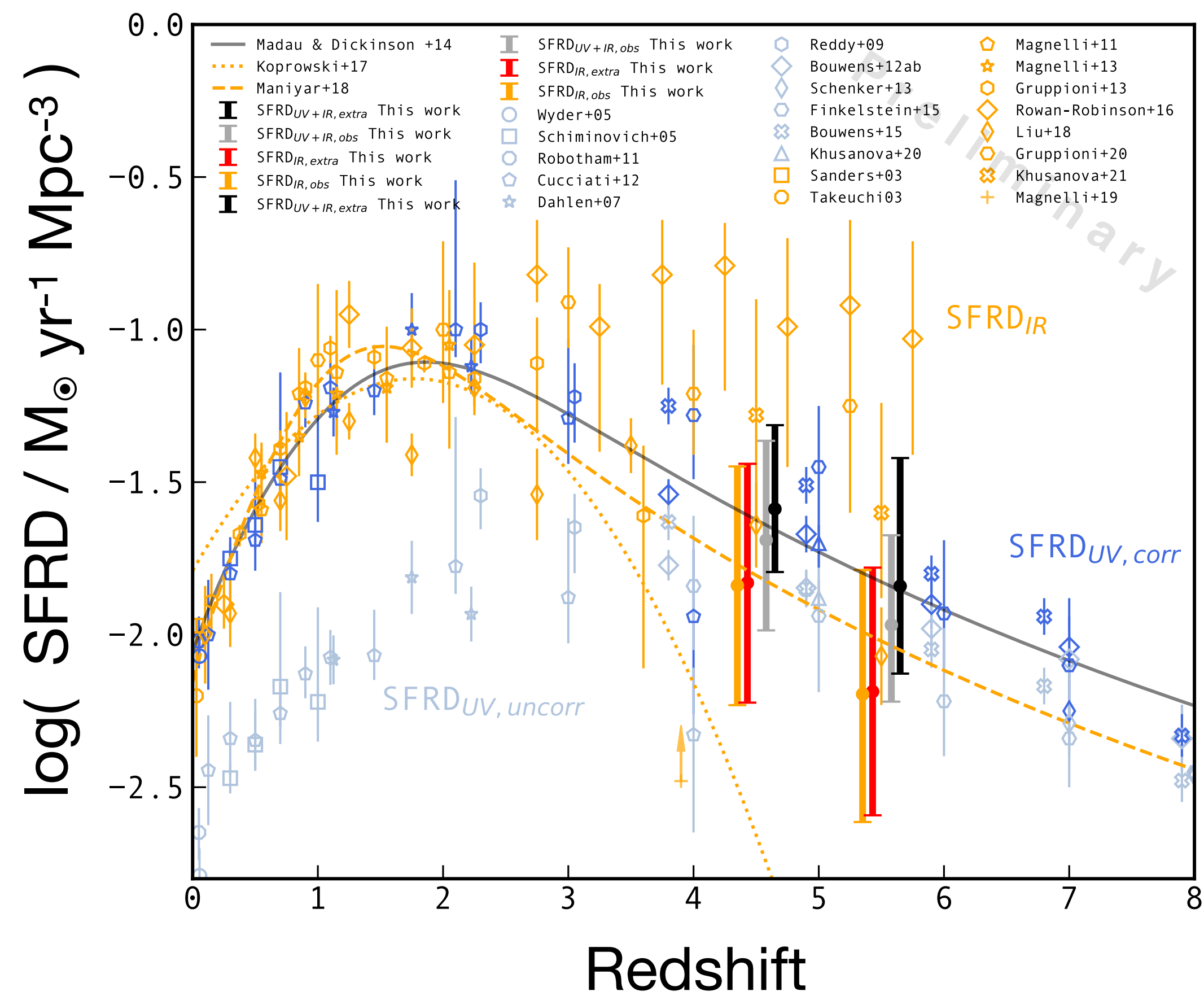
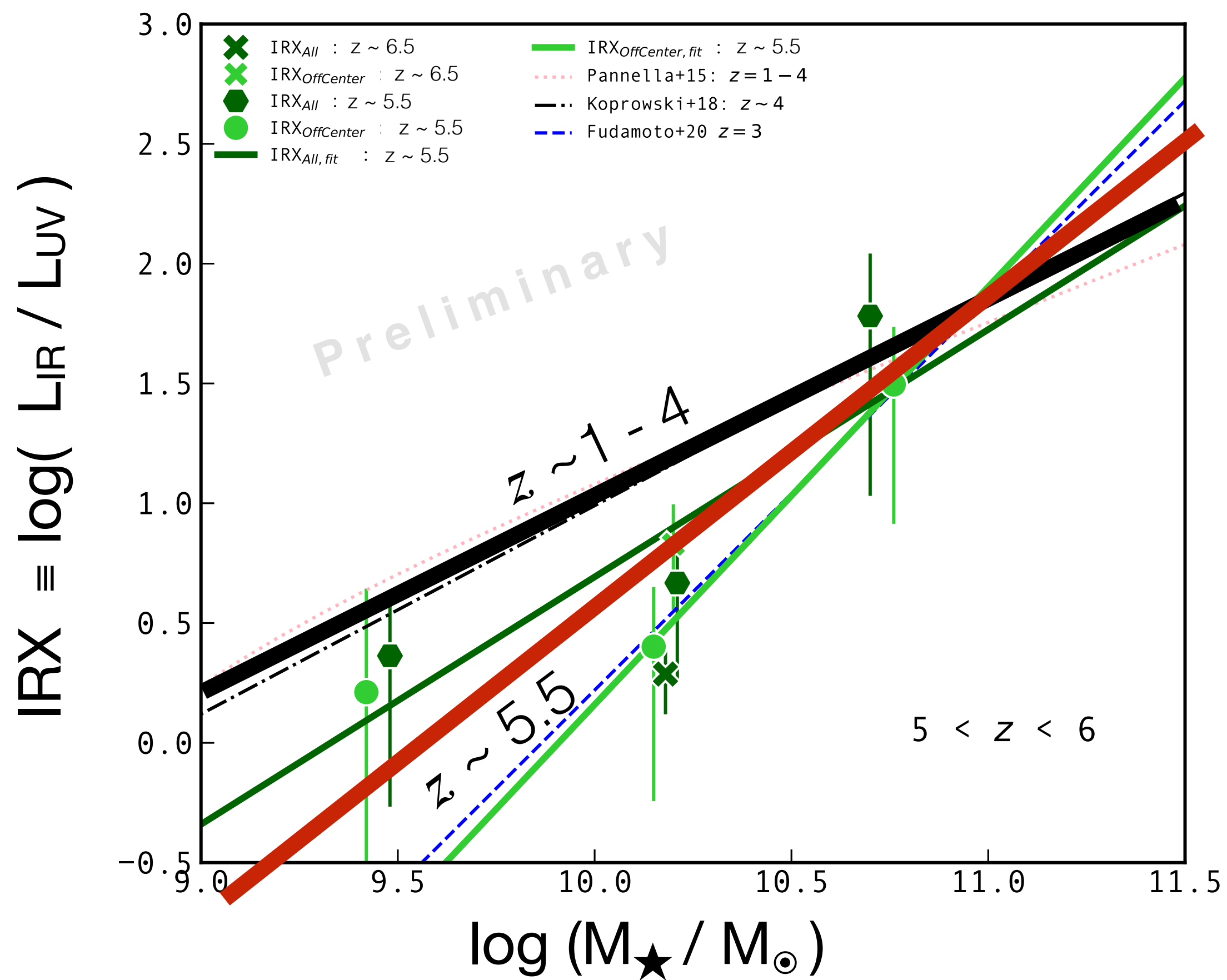
Steeper IRX -  $M_{\star}$  relation at  $z \sim 5.5$

The dust-obscured SFRD account for  $\sim 40\%$  of the total SFRD at  $z \sim 5.5$

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# Summary

- The A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS database is up and running. It provides an ever-growing view on the (sub)mm emission of high-z galaxies
- The latest release of A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS includes all ALMA projects in COSMOS available as of the 10th of March 2020 : <https://sites.google.com/view/a3cosmos/data>
- The development of a dedicated *uv*-based stacking analysis tool unleashes the full capability of the A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS archive:
  - Down to  $>10^{10} M_{\odot}$  and up to  $z \sim 4$ , the SFRs of MS galaxies is controlled by their gas content
  - MS galaxies have relatively compact star-forming extent, with  $R_e \lesssim 2.5$  kpc
  - MS galaxies evolve along a seemingly universal KS relation (slope  $\sim 1.13$ )
- We are extending this database toward GOODS-S and UDS as well as starting to exploit the spectroscopic capabilities of the A<sup>3</sup>COSMOS database, stay tuned !



**THANKS**