



International
Centre for
Radio
Astronomy
Research



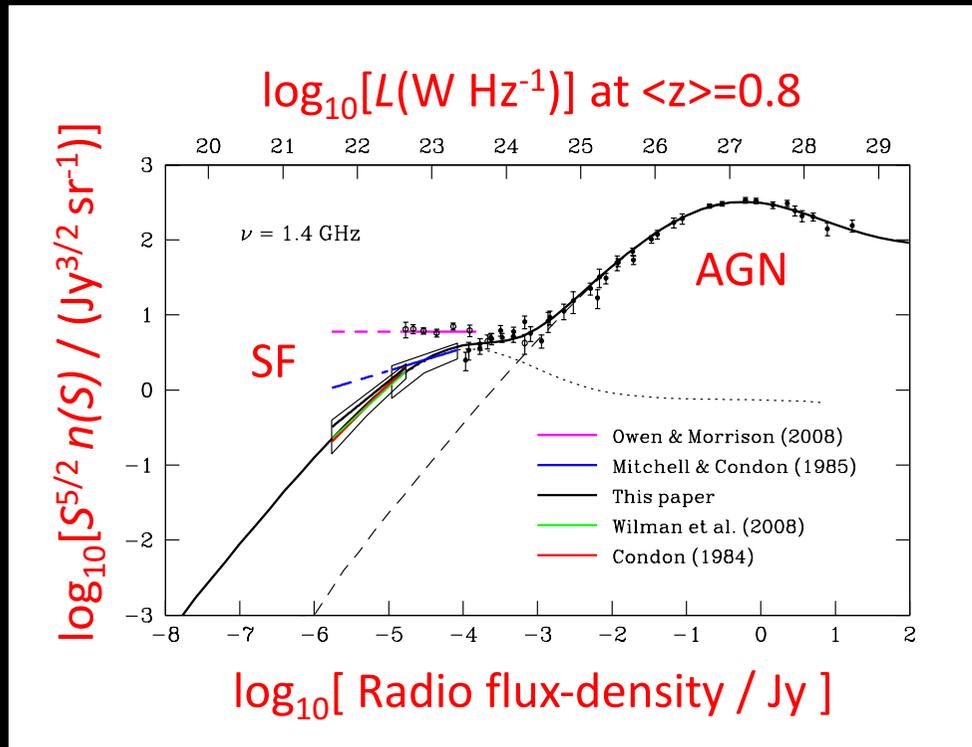
Accretion and Star Formation in Radio-Quiet Quasars

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Brightness-weighted number counts

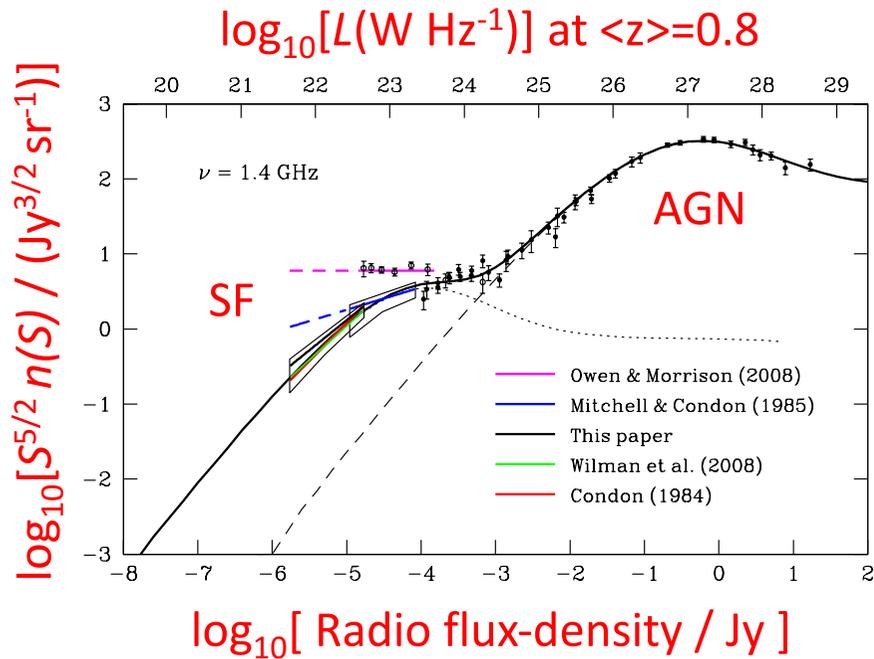


Condon et al. (2012)

All radio sources, $\langle z \rangle = 0.8$

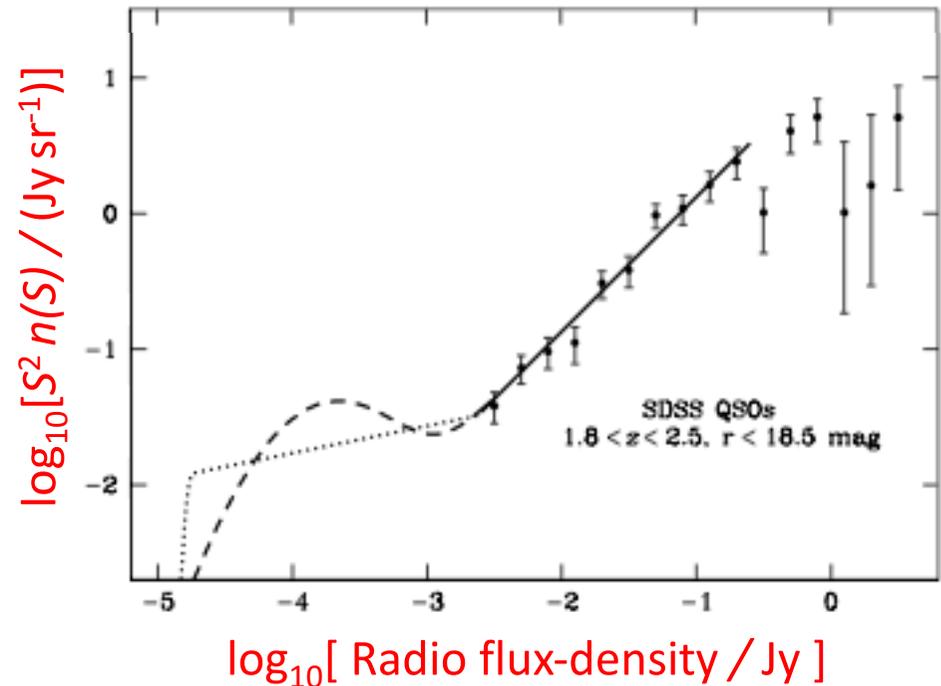
Does SF dominate the radio emission in RQQs?

Brightness-weighted number counts



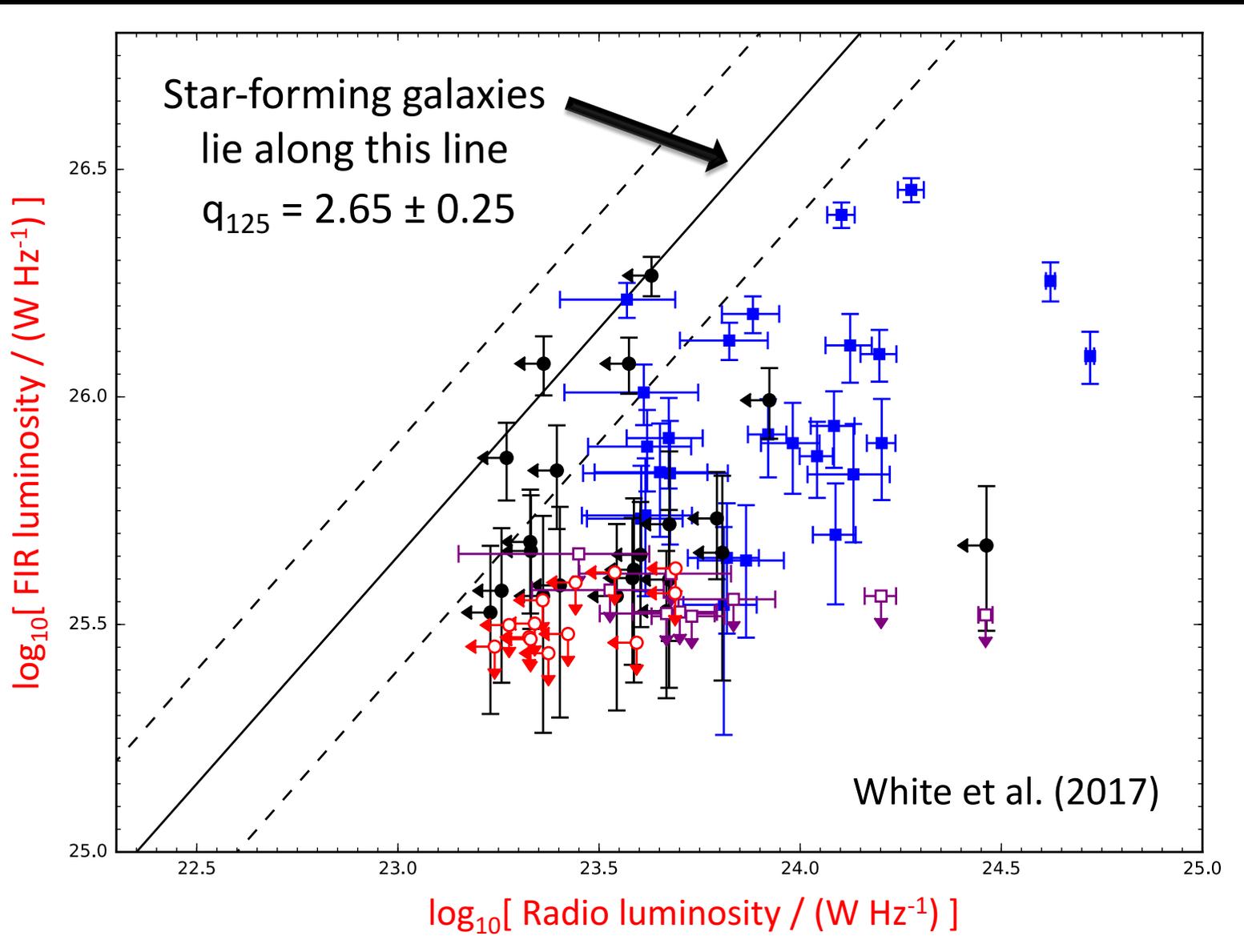
Condon et al. (2012)

All radio sources, $\langle z \rangle = 0.8$



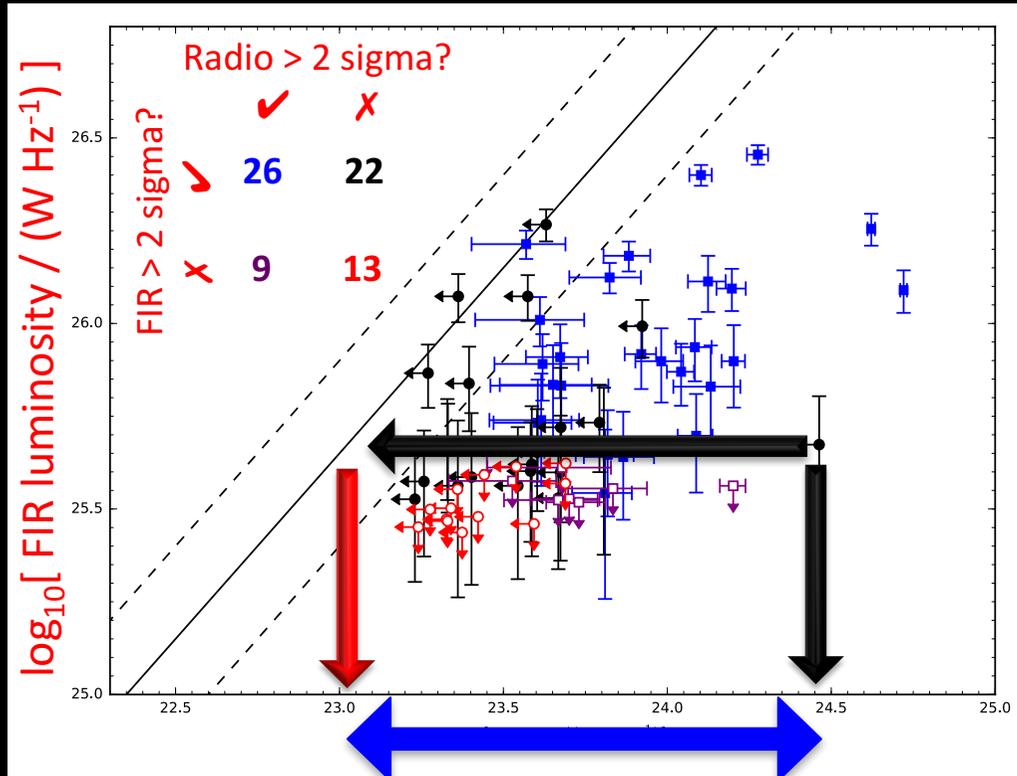
Condon et al. (2013)

Optically-selected quasars, $1.8 < z < 2.5$



The accretion-related radio emission

White et al. (2017)

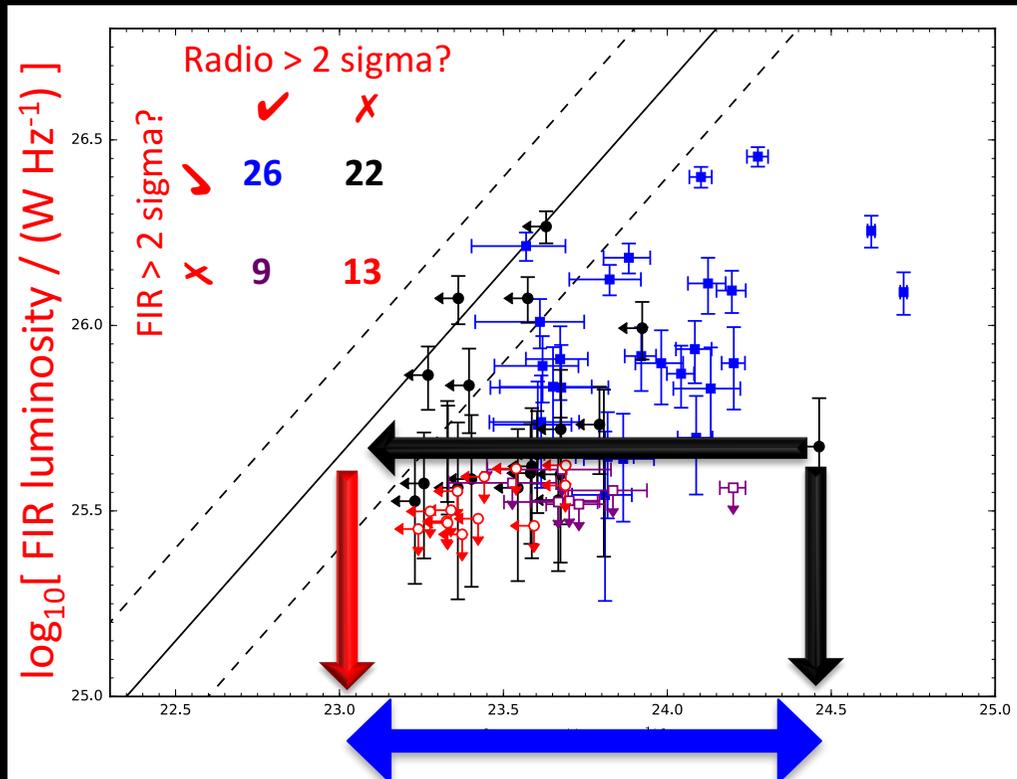


Star-formation
radio luminosity

Accretion
radio luminosity

The accretion-related radio emission

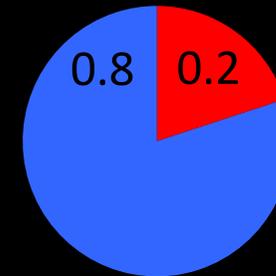
White et al. (2017)



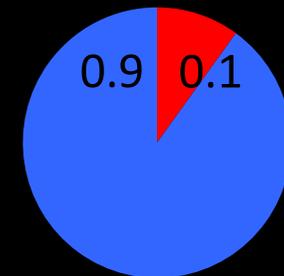
Star-formation
radio luminosity

Accretion
radio luminosity

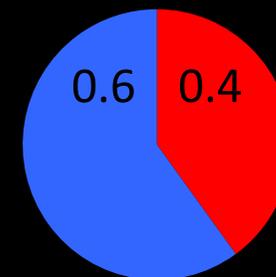
Radio-detection,
FIR-detection



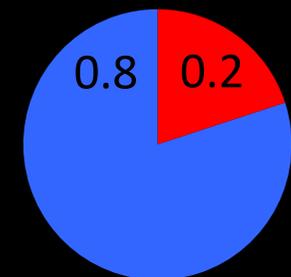
Radio-detection,
FIR non-detection



Whole sample
(lower limits)

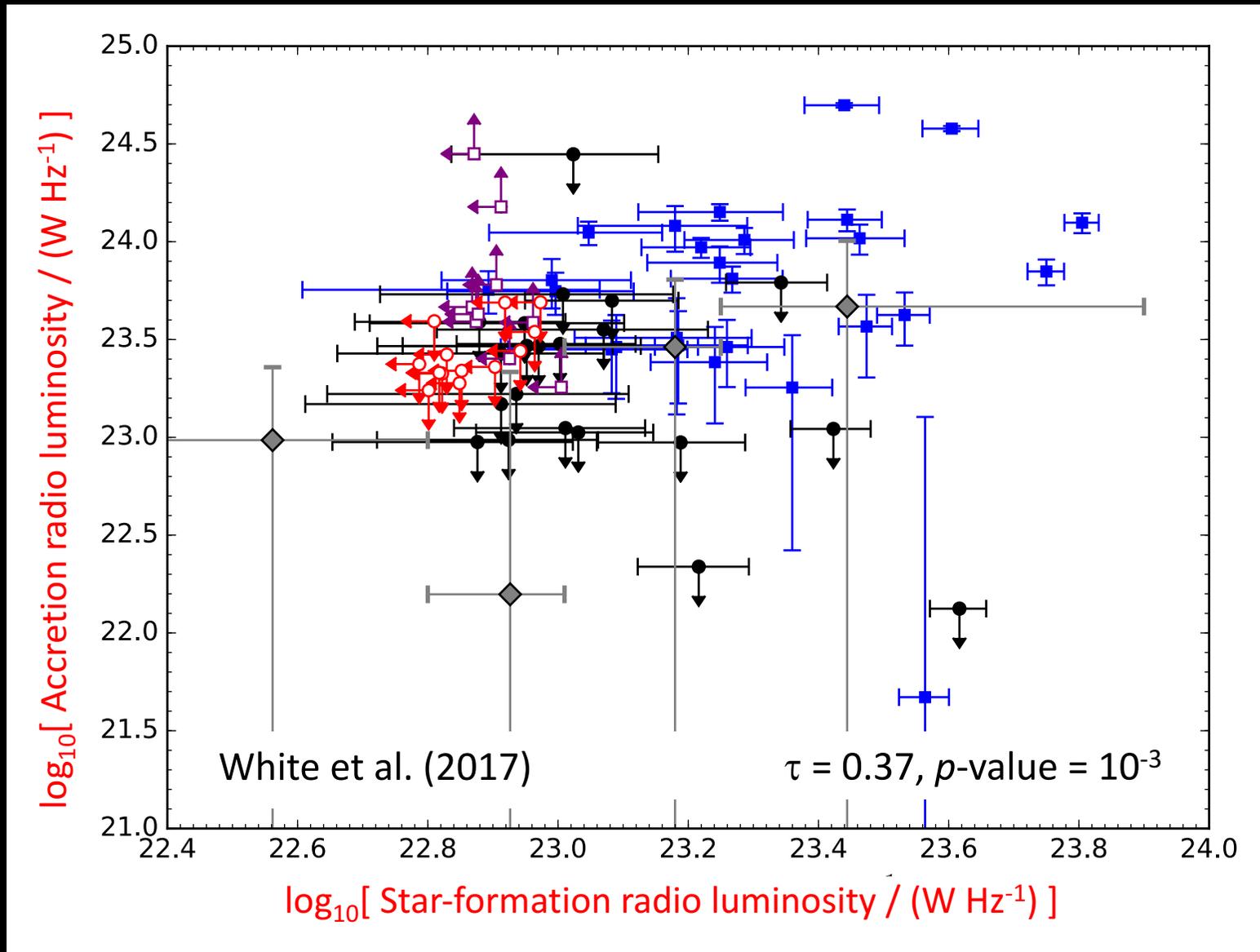


Whole sample
(upper limits)



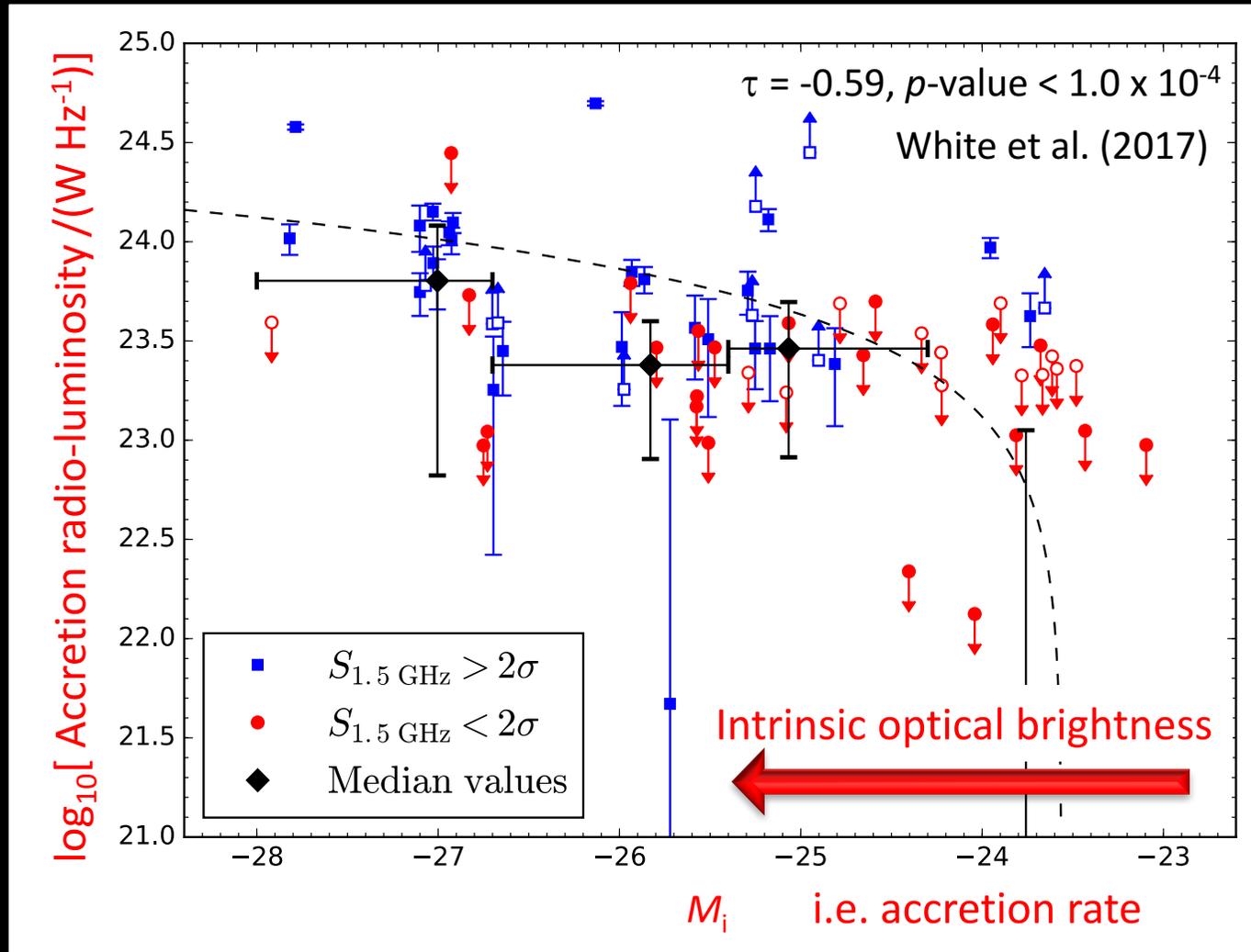
See also Wong et al. (2016)

Accretion vs. star formation



Accretion radio-emission vs. absolute magnitude

Kendall- τ test provides evidence of a correlation



Scatter due to magnetic fields, timescale, or environmental density?

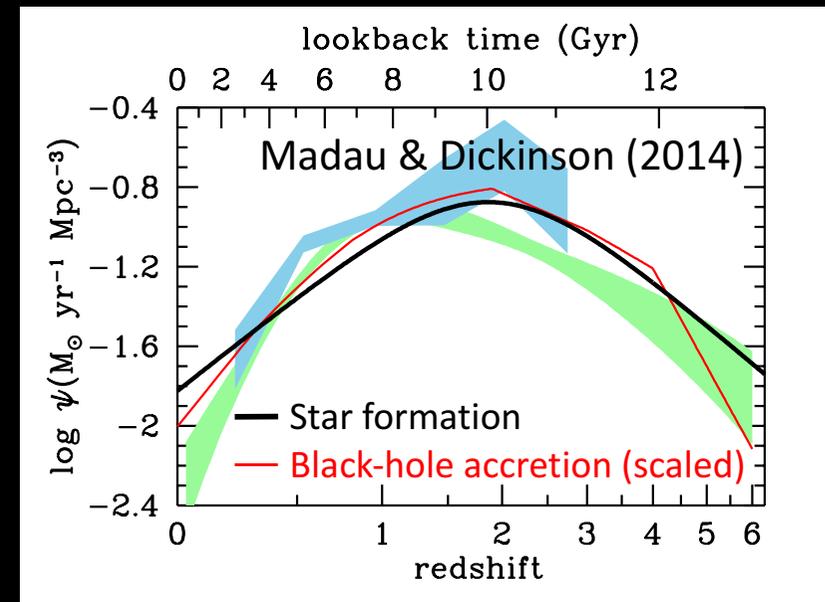
Radio observations – unbiased tracer of both accretion and star formation

FIR data from *Herschel* + radio data from JVA + FIR-to-radio correlation

-> separate radio emission from SF and that from the AGN

(White et al. 2017, arXiv:1702.00904)

Black-hole accretion dominates the faint radio emission of 'radio-quiet' quasars -> History of star formation may be over-estimated, whilst accretion may be under-estimated



Statistical evidence of correlation between accretion-related radio emission and optical luminosity (proxy for accretion rate)