

# A low-frequency radio continuum study of the FRI radio galaxy 3C 31 with LOFAR

V. Heesen<sup>1</sup>, J.H. Croston<sup>1</sup>, R. Morganti<sup>2</sup>, M.J. Hardcastle<sup>3</sup>, A.J. Stewart<sup>4</sup>, K.M. Hess<sup>2</sup>, J.J. Harwood<sup>2</sup>, E.M. Wilcots<sup>5</sup> + LOFAR Surveys KSP (<sup>1</sup>Southampton, <sup>2</sup>ASTRON, <sup>3</sup>Hertfordshire, <sup>4</sup>Oxford, <sup>5</sup>Madison)



3C 31 factfile:

D = 73.3 Mpc / z = 0.0169

- ☐ Member of the 'Arp chain' of galaxies
- ☐ Low-power FR I radio galaxy

Fun facts:

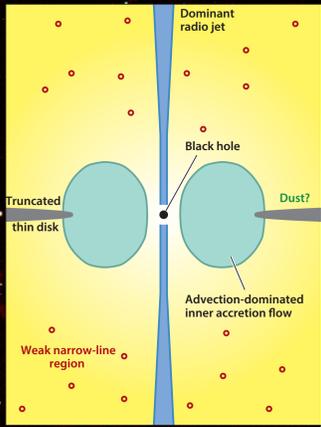
☐ Below image is only 1/8 th of the LOFAR HBA field of view (~8 degrees)

☐ The gap between LBA and HBA is to avoid RFI from the FM frequencies (88–108 MHz)

☐ The observations (LBA and HBA, 10 hr each) took about 1 Terabyte to store after compression in time and frequency

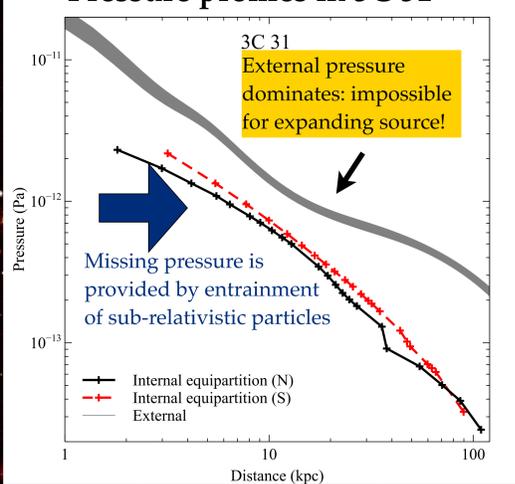
1 degree = 1.2 Mpc

## AGN in jet mode



Heckman & Best (2014)

## Pressure profiles in 3C 31



Croston & Hardcastle (2014)

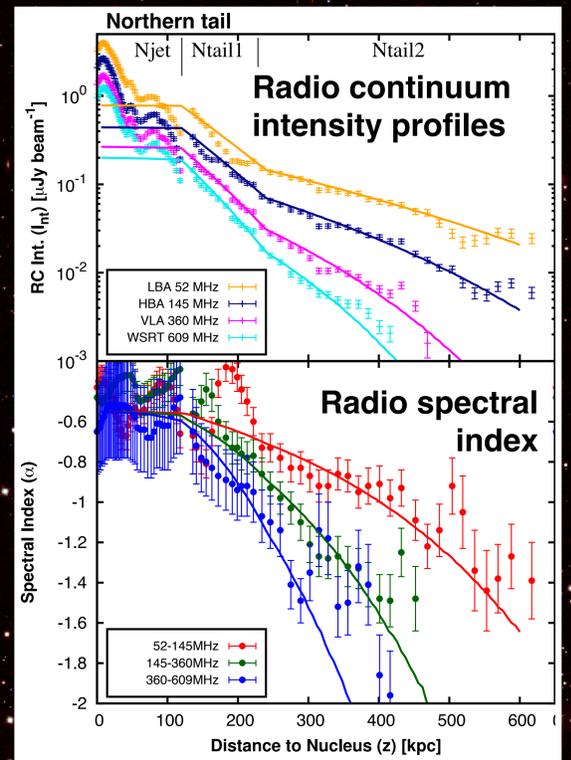
LOFAR HBA 145 MHz

CHANDRA X-ray

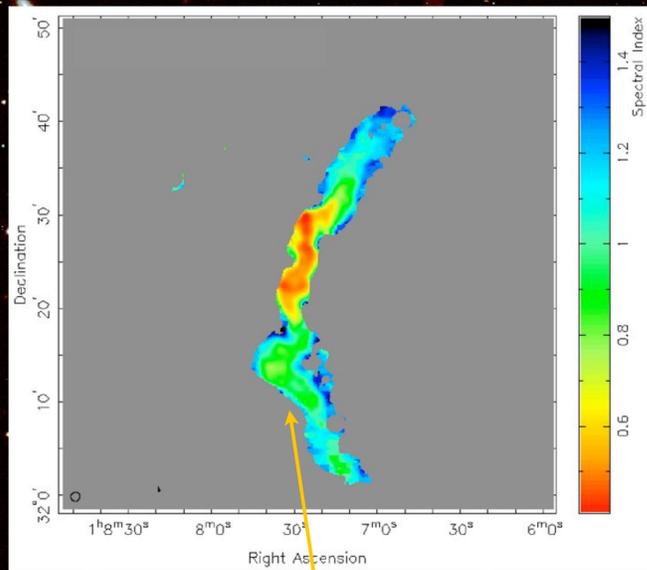
SDSS r'+g'+u'-band

bifurcation

Northern tail



## Radio spectral index (52–609 MHz)



bridge

Southern tail

- ✓ Significantly extended the known size
- ✓ No curvature in the inner jet
- ✓ Effects of ageing in the tails
- ✓ Use advection model to solve for magnetic field scale height and advection speed (5000–10000 km/s)
- ✓ B ~ 3 μG in the tails

Strong spectral steepening indicates dominant radiation (synchrotron + IC) losses

LBA (30–87 MHz) antenna



A.R. Offringa

HBA (115–178 MHz) antenna tile



van Haarlem et al. (2013)

International LOFAR telescope



LOFAR core ('superterp')



van Haarlem et al. (2013)

ASTRON



UNIVERSITY OF Southampton