

## ■ Scientific Justification

### Exploring the Red Sequence of AGN with the *James Webb Space Telescope*

Things We Know About AGN/Quasars::

- Blue Quasars are in enhanced disturbed systems at  $z \sim 0.7$  (Villforth et al.)
- “Red” quasars generally merge at  $z \sim 2.5$  (Glikman et al. 2016), but “red” here is a somewhat red+radio definition...
- Peak of optical QLF at  $z \sim 2 - 3$  (Richards et al. 2006; Ross et al. 2014)
- There is a trend of radio fraction in QSOs with  $(g - i)$  colour; the redder the colour, the larger the radio fraction (Klindt et al. 2018)

Things We *don't* Know About AGN/Quasars::

- The host properties of SDSS/BOSS  $z = 2 - 3$  QSOs
- Is there a *range* in red quasar host properties??
- Is there a “*transition colour*” above which mergers are enhanced?
- Is there a *transitional Radio Loudness* above which mergers are enhanced?

#### General Idea::

NIRCam Imaging, and/or NIRSpec spectroscopy (Long Slit? IFU?) of a sample of “red” to “extremely red” quasars.

- What are the host galaxy morphologies of Red Quasars?
- Are “Red” quasars more disturbed than “Extremely Red” quasars?
- Are red radio-loud quasars in different hosts than red radio-quiet quasars??
- Are the narrow lines offset from the broadlines in the red quasars?
- *What physical properties (SFR, morphology disturbance, radio fraction, outflow etc.) change along the AGN Red Sequence??*

#### General Sample::

X-Shooter Red Quasar Sample (Radio Loud? Radio Quiet? TBD...)

“Core” ERQs from Hamann et al. (2017). *i*-W3 selected, with CIVEW selection too.

Select the subset of “core” ERQs that are still *r*-W4 objects...??

“Hot DOGs” (aka W1W2-drops)

Questions to answer/things to address::

- Why not *HST*?? Want to go redder than e.g. F160W (*H*-Short at  $1.545\mu\text{m}$ , FWHM= $0.29\mu\text{m}$ )
- Why not *ALMA*?? Will/can use ALMA for e.g. SFRs instead of MIRI.

“Cool Ideas....”

- Hopkins (2008) Figure 1, for real, for the Red objects, at  $z \approx 2.5$ .

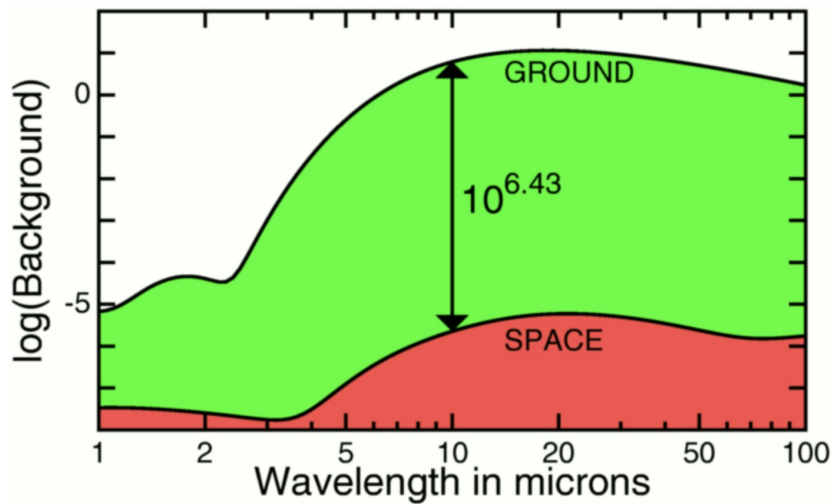


Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE)

## Why Space?



“Ground-based infrared astronomy is like observing stars in broad daylight with a telescope made out of fluorescent lights” — George Rieke.



40 cm WISE telescope in space equals six thousand 8-meter telescopes on the ground!



ELW - 4  
27 Sep 11

Figure 1: Ned Wright’s talk; <https://www.ipac.caltech.edu/exgal2011/sched.shtml>

## ■ Technical Justification

Sample being defined...

Likely build on Red X-Shooter targets.

Things to think about::

NIRSpec vs. NIRISS?

NIRSpec since it has the higher resolution modes

Things to think about::

NIRSpec IFU vs. NIRSpec fixed slits (FS) ??

Both have  $\approx$ the same wavelength coverage. Need to run ETC.

Our targets are well spaced in R.A. and Decl.

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### NIRSpec Fixed Slits (FSs)

Disperser/filter	resolving power	$\mu\text{m}$	$z = 2.5$	$z = 5$	$z = 6$
G140H/F070LP	$R \sim 2700$	0.81-1.27	2315 - 3630 Å	1350 - 2120 Å	1157 - 1814 Å
G140H/F100LP		0.97-1.82	2770 - 5200 Å	1617 - 3033 Å	1386 - 2600 Å
G235H/F170LP		1.66-3.05	4743 - 8714 Å	2766 - 5083 Å	2371 - 4357 Å
G235H/F170LP		2.87-5.14	8200 Å - 1.46 $\mu\text{m}$	4783 - 8566 Å	4100 - 7332 Å

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[jwst-docs.stsci.edu/display/JTI/NIRSpec+Fixed+Slits+Spectroscopy](http://jwst-docs.stsci.edu/display/JTI/NIRSpec+Fixed+Slits+Spectroscopy)

- **Special Requirements (if any)**
- **Justify Coordinated Parallel Observations (if any)**
- **Justify Duplications (if any)**
- **Data Processing & Analysis Plan (AR only)**
- **Management Plan (AR only)**