MULTI-WAVELENGTH LENS RECONSTRUCTION OF A PLANCK AND HERSHEL-DETECTED STAR-BURSTING GALAXY

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ABSTRACT

We present a source-plane reconstruction of a Herschel and Planck-detected gravitationally lensed dusty star-forming galaxy (DSFG) at z = 1.68 using Hubble, Submillimeter Array (SMA), and Keck observations. The background submillimeter galaxy (SMG) is strongly lensed by a foreground galaxy cluster at z = 0.997 and appears as an arc with a length of ~15\arcsec in the optical images. The continuum dust emission, as seen by SMA, is limited to a single knot within this arc. We present a lens model with source-plane reconstructions at several wavelengths to show the difference in magnification between the stars and dust, and highlight the importance of multi-wavelength lens models for studies involving lensed DSFGs. We estimate the physical properties of the galaxy by fitting the flux densities to model spectral energy distributions leading to a magnification-corrected star-formation rate (SFR) of 390 ± 60 \( M_\odot \) yr\(^{-1}\) and a stellar mass of 1.1 ± 0.4 \( \times 10^{11} \) \( M_\odot \). These values are consistent with high-redshift massive galaxies that have formed most of their stars already. The estimated gas-to-baryon fraction, molecular gas surface density, and SFR surface density have values of 0.43 ± 0.13, 350 ± 200 \( M_\odot \) pc\(^{-2}\), and \( \sim 12 \pm 7 \) \( M_\odot \) yr\(^{-1}\) kpc\(^{-2}\), respectively. The ratio of SFR surface density to molecular gas surface density puts this among the most star-forming systems, similar to other measured SMGs and local ULIRGs.

Key words: cosmology: observations – galaxies: evolution – infrared: galaxies – submillimeter: galaxies

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, large area far-infrared and submillimeter surveys, for example, the Herschel-Astrophysical TeraHertz Large Area Survey (H-ATLAS; Eales et al. 2010), have allowed the efficient selection of gravitationally lensed high-z dusty star-forming galaxies (DSFGs; e.g., Negrello et al. 2007, 2010; González-Nuevo et al. 2012; Bussmann et al. 2013; Wardlow et al. 2013; Nayyeri et al. 2016). These DSFGs (see Casey et al. 2014 for a recent review) have star-formation rates (SFRs) of ~\( 10^{2} - 10^{3} \) \( M_\odot \) yr\(^{-1}\), with typical stellar masses of ~\( 10^{11} - 10^{12} \) \( M_\odot \), and are generally found during the peak epoch of galaxy formation and evolution at z ~ 1 – 4. Such rapid star formation has a short lifetime (<0.1 Gyr) and is rare in the local universe (Tacconi et al. 2010). Luminous and ultra-luminous infrared galaxies (LIRGs and ULIRGs), of which DSFGs are an analog, contribute significantly (~70%) to the cosmic star formation at z = 1 (Le Floc’h et al. 2005). Recent studies have shown that DSFGs may differ from ULIRGs in that their star-forming regions may be more spatially extended (e.g., Younger et al. 2008; Ivison et al. 2011; Riechers et al. 2011). There is evidence to suggest DSFGs are likely an early stage of today’s massive elliptical galaxies (e.g., Lilly et al. 1999; Swinbank et al. 2006; Lapi et al. 2011; Fu et al. 2013). DSFGs are usually faint at rest-frame optical wavelengths due to dust obscuration, but are bright in the rest-frame far-IR, making submillimeter surveys the perfect tool to study DSFGs (Negrello et al. 2010).

While wide area surveys with Herschel and ground-based instruments have increased the sample sizes of DSFGs at submillimeter wavelengths, due to limitations associated with
existing instruments in sensitivity and spatial resolution, our ability to conduct detailed investigations on the physical properties of DSFGs has been severely hampered. Thankfully, strong gravitational lensing can be used to overcome these limitations. The flux amplification as a result of gravitational lensing allows for the detection of otherwise intrinsically fainter dust obscured galaxies and the associated spatial enhancement allows spatially resolved imaging observations with existing facilities (e.g., Fu et al. 2012; Messias et al. 2014).

H-ATLAS J132427.0+284452 (hereafter HATLAS J132427) peaks at 350 μm with a flux density of ~380 ± 8 mJy (from Herschel Spectral and Photometric Imaging Receiver, SPIRE). It is also identified in the all-sky maps from Planck (Planck Collaboration et al. 2011) as PLCKERC857 G047.32+82.53 (1.3 ± 0.15 Jy) at 857 GHz (350 μm) in the Planck Early Release Compact Source Catalog (Planck Collaboration et al. 2011). Although the Planck-detected flux density is ~4× larger than the Herschel/SPIRE measurement in H-ATLAS, the difference can be explained as due to the large 3–5 arcmin beam of Planck measurements, which may cause blending in an over-dense field. Such a difference is also present in a previous Planck-detected H-ATLAS lensed source. H-ATLAS J114637.9-001132 (Fu et al. 2012) is detected by Planck with a flux density of $S_{350} = 2.1 ± 0.8$ Jy, but in Herschel the flux density is measured to be $S_{350} = 378 ± 28$ mJy corresponding to a ~5× larger Planck flux density much like HATLAS J132427. Despite the Planck flux being uncertain, the detection is validated through other observations and confirms Planck’s ability to detect the brightest lensed DSFGs (see Canameras et al. 2015).

In this paper, we present new Hubble Space Telescope (HST), SCUBA2, and Keck observations of HATLAS J132427 along with previous multi-wavelength observations to create a complete profile of this Planck- and Herschel-detected DSFG. In Section 2, we describe the observations and data reduction procedures. In Section 3, we describe previous and archival observations used in the analysis. In Section 4, we use high-resolution imaging to construct a lens model and calculate the magnification factors. In Section 5, we model the spectral energy distribution (SED) and derive physical properties from the fit. In Section 6, we discuss the derived properties of HATLAS J132427 and compare them to other SMGs and DSFGs. We conclude with a summary in Section 7. Throughout, we make use of the standard flat-$\Lambda$CDM cosmological model with $H_0 = 70$ km s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$ and $\Omega_m = 0.73$.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS

Early observations of HATLAS J132427 are presented in George et al. (2013). Here we present new Keck, SCUBA2, Hubble/WFC3 imaging data and Hubble/WFC3 grism observations. Figure 1 shows a three color image of the source using HST (F105W and F160W bands) and Keck ($K_s$ band) imaging along with SMA contours overlaid to show the spatial variations of the source at different wavelengths. Figure 2 shows Keck NIR2 $K_s$-band imaging with the critical and caustic lines used in the lens model.

### 2.1. Keck/NIR2

We obtained a 1680 s exposure in $H$ band with an airmass of 1.02 and a 3840 s exposure in $K_s$ band with an airmass of 1.36 (PI: Cooray) on 2012 February 4 with the Keck II/NIR2 instrument aided with the laser guide-star adaptive optics system (LGS AO; Wizinowich et al. 2006). The imaging observations made use of a pixel scale at 0′04 pixel$^{-1}$ for both filters. Custom IDL scripts were used to reduce the data following the procedures in Fu et al. (2012, 2013), which includes a dark subtraction, bad pixel masking, background subtraction, as well as flat-fielding. The $K_s$-band image was flux calibrated using UKIDSS (Lawrence et al. 2007) $K$-band photometry. The $H$-band image was flux calibrated using a common set of bright stars detected in NIRC2 image and in the Hubble/WFC3 F160W band image.

### 2.2. Hubble/WFC3

Hubble/WFC3 observations of HATLAS J132427 were completed with three orbits under GO program 13399 in Cycle 21 (PI: Cooray). We obtained a total of 10 exposures including 2 direct images (F105W and F160W) and 8 grism observations. The F105W observation had a total exposure time of 453 s while the F160W observation had a total exposure time of 353 s. Six of the grism observations were taken with the G102 (800 nm–1150 nm) grism for a total exposure time of 5218 s. The remaining two grism observations were taken with the G141 (1075–1700 nm) grism for a total exposure time of 2406 s.

We made use of the calibrated HST imaging and grism data from the CALWFC3 reduction pipeline, as provided by the Space Telescope Science Institute.21 The spectra for individual objects in the image were extracted with the aXe software package (Küimmel et al. 2009). The data products include the two-dimensional combined grism stamp for each object as well as flux-calibrated one-dimensional spectra, contamination estimates, and error estimates. Similar analysis and reduction steps for the other target, (HATLASJ1429-0028) in GO program 13399 in Cycle 21 are described in Timmons et al. (2015).

The top portion of Figure 3 shows the direct imaging for the F105W and F160W filters aligned so that the dispersion direction of the grism is horizontal. Figure 3 also shows the two-dimensional stamps for the two grism filters. The bottom portion of Figure 3 shows the extracted one-dimensional spectra for each grism filter with a close up view of the two-dimensional continuum shown as an inset. The 2D stamp and the 1D spectra come from the bright northern clump as can be seen in Figure 3. Only the northern clump had a detectable continuum that was not overly contaminated by other spectra in the field. This clump has been circled in blue in the F105W and F160W images in Figure 3. The expected emission lines at $z = 1.68$ are shown in the 1D spectra of Figure 3 and it is clear there is no significant line detection in either of the grism spectra, and so we cannot conduct line ratio diagnostics on HATLAS J132427. This is due to the low surface brightness of the galaxy compared to the source detected in Timmons et al. (2015), which involved bright multiply imaged star-forming knots. Unfortunately, due to the overlapping grism spectra from nearby galaxies, we cannot integrate longer to improve the signal-to-noise of the spectrum from our target.

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The dust emission, and thus the lensing arc.

Figure 2. Keck/NIRC2 $K_s$-band image with the critical and caustic (C1 and C2) lines over-plotted in blue and red, respectively. Circled in green are the foreground lens galaxies used in constructing the lens model. In addition to individual galaxies, the lensing reconstruction requires extended potential associated with the two galaxy groups/clusters to the east and west of the lensing arc.

2.3. SCUBA2

This source, and the field around it, was observed by the SCUBA2 bolometer array camera on the JCMT (Holland et al. 2013). These observations were part of a broader program following up sources in the H-ATLAS survey (M13AU12, PI D.L. Clements). The observations of the field around HATLAS J132427 were made on 2013 April 8th and 12th using the standard pseudo-circular DAISY observing sequence for small and compact sources. This provides maps of a circular region of roughly 350 arcseconds in radius around the target position. The integration time in this field is a function of position, with the central regions receiving greater integration time than the outer regions. Five separate DAISY maps of HATLAS J132427 were made, three on April 8th and two on April 12th. The conditions for these observations were rated grade 3, indicating $T_{225GHz}$ 0.08–0.12. These conditions are adequate for 850 $\mu$m observations but not for good 450 $\mu$m photometry.

The data were reduced in the standard manner using the SMURF software provided by the observatory. The SMURF iterative mapmaker makemap produced individual maps for each of the five subintegrations using the reduction recipe optimized for blank fields with corrections for atmospheric opacity. The five resulting maps were then combined using the mosaic tool to produce a final image which was then match filtered to optimize the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of unresolved sources. The final image was then trimmed to produce a 350 arcsecond radius field. The final map has a total integration time of 1850 s at its center, where HATLAS J132427 is located, falling to 450 s at the edges. HATLAS J132427 is detected at the center of the final images with an 850 $\mu$m S/N ratio of $\sim$30 and a flux of 43 $\pm$ 1.2 mJy. It is interesting to note that five other 850 $\mu$m sources are detected at $>4\sigma$ in the final map, suggesting the presence of a moderate over-density of submillimeter sources around HATLAS J132427.

3. PREVIOUS AND ARCHIVAL OBSERVATIONS

HATLAS J132427 was first reported as a candidate strongly lensed giant arc at optical wavelengths in Gladders et al. (2003) and its discovery and follow-up as a bright source in Herschel data is discussed in George et al. (2013). The following is a summary of previous or archival observations that were used for the present analysis. The flux densities are shown in Table 2.

Herschel Photoconductor Array Camera and Spectrometer (PACS; Poglitsch et al. 2010) data at 100 $\mu$m and 160 $\mu$m were collected as part of the OT1 program (OT_RIVISON_1). The total integration time of 360 s reaching $\sigma \sim 10$ mJy for 100 $\mu$m and $\sigma \sim 12$ mJy for 160 $\mu$m. Herschel SPIRE Fourier...
Transform Spectrometer (FTS; Griffin et al. 2010) observations were completed on 2012 August 2. The wavelength coverage was $\lambda_{\text{obs}} = 194 - 671 \mu$m and the total observing time was 3.8 hr. The data resulted in the discovery of the bright [C II] $158 \mu$m emission line with a peak flux density of $\approx 0.8$ Jy, allowing the redshift of $z = 1.68$ to be measured directly, for the first time, from far-infrared spectroscopy. While the PACS data are used for the SED analysis the FTS spectrum is not. It is shown in Figure 6 but is not used in the SED analysis due to the presence of the bright [C II]158 $\mu$m emission line.

As a part of program 2011B-S044, 870 $\mu$m imaging data were taken with the Submillimeter Array (SMA; PI: Bussmann). The total integration time of 9.7 hr was taken in the compact, extended, and very extended array configurations, with baselines of 20–400 m. 1924–292, a blazar, was utilized as a bandpass calibrator and Titan was used for the flux calibration (Bussmann et al. 2013). The effective beam size is 1.66 and the rms is 6 mJy beam$^{-1}$. The SMA continuum is shown in Figure 1 and is used in the lensing model.

The CO $J = 2 \rightarrow 1$ line $\nu_{\text{rest}} = 230.538 \text{ GHz}$, $\nu_{\text{obs}} = 86.0 \text{ GHz at } z = 1.68$ was detected by the Combined Array for Research in Millimeter-wave Astronomy (CARMA;
The observations were conducted on 2012 November 23 using the D configuration (11–146 m baselines). The beam size was 7″ × 4′′4 and a rms noise of 0.76 mJy beam −1. The total on-source time was 2.3 hr while both blazars 1310 + 323 and 0927 + 390 were used to derive the bandpass shape and for complex gain calibration. Figure 4 shows CARMA contours overlaid on the Keck/NIRC2 Ks-band image.

The cluster members that contribute the largest potential to the model are the galaxies that fall in the blue critical lines in the figure. Compared with observations, models with multiply imaged systems resulted in lenses that were too large and, thus, unrealistic. Therefore, a model assuming a singly imaged source was utilized. As a main constraint, we assumed that the central thin part of the arc was overlapping the critical line, as has been observed for some very elongated arcs (see the Clone arc in Jones et al. 2010). Placing the critical line closer to the arc results in increased stretching. The arc of HATLAS J132427 is very stretched, thus the critical line must overlap with the arc. However, the critical line cannot cross the arc, otherwise there would be two images.

Figure 5 shows the imaging for four bands F105W, F160W, Ks, and SMA along with their model in the image plane, the residual and the source-plane reconstruction. The long arc is detected in the near-IR bands, with the SMA flux only being detected above 3σ in the southern portion of the arc. The stellar portion of HATLAS J132427 corresponds to the large extended arc, suggesting that it has a higher magnification than the dust portion. The third column of Figure 5 shows the residual after subtracting the model from the image. It is clear that the model that LENSTOOL constructs does not perfectly describe the morphology and does leave residuals. Considering the lack of additional constraints to improve the overall lens model, resulting from a singly imaged source, we accepted that the current model is likely the best we can presently construct.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>λ</th>
<th>Sν</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHFT (r band)</td>
<td>0.66 μm</td>
<td>0.05 ± 0.01 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHFT (c band)</td>
<td>0.98 μm</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.01 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HST (F105W)</td>
<td>1.06 μm</td>
<td>0.79 ± 0.4 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HST (F160W)</td>
<td>1.54 μm</td>
<td>1.81 ± 0.6 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keck (H band)</td>
<td>1.63 μm</td>
<td>2.41 ± 0.8 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keck (Ks band)</td>
<td>2.20 μm</td>
<td>3.92 ± 0.6 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISE W1</td>
<td>3.35 μm</td>
<td>0.30 ± 0.01 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISE W2</td>
<td>4.60 μm</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.01 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISE W3</td>
<td>11.56 μm</td>
<td>0.32 ± 0.03 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISE W4</td>
<td>22.09 μm</td>
<td>2.81 ± 0.7 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschel (PACS)</td>
<td>100 μm</td>
<td>41 ± 4 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschel (SPIRE)</td>
<td>160 μm</td>
<td>180 ± 14 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUBA2 JMT</td>
<td>250 μm</td>
<td>347 ± 25 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCP</td>
<td>350 μm</td>
<td>378 ± 28 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA</td>
<td>500 μm</td>
<td>268 ± 21 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUBA2 JMT</td>
<td>850 μm</td>
<td>43 ± 1.2 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFI</td>
<td>870 μm</td>
<td>30.2 ± 5.2 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PdBI</td>
<td>2 mm</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.1 mJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARMA</td>
<td>3.5 mm</td>
<td>200 ± 170 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLA</td>
<td>4.3 cm</td>
<td>350 ± 30 μJy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLA</td>
<td>21 cm</td>
<td>1.95 ± 0.24 mJy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. LENS MODEL

We make use of the program LENSTOOL (Kneib et al. 1996; Jullo et al. 2007) to reconstruct the lensed galaxy and to derive the magnification factors of HATLAS J132427. Using the HST F160W high-resolution imaging data, the gravitational potentials contributing to this model are identified using SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) with their parameters being optimized by the Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampler used in LENSTOOL. For each image (F160W, F105W, Ks, SMA), the whole arc is broken down into four ellipses of varying sizes and brightnesses, which are created using measured elliptical sizes and flux densities from SExtractor. These ellipses are then passed through the LENSTOOL model to reconstruct the source-plane image.

Figure 2 shows the Keck/NIRC2 Ks-band image with the gravitational potentials used in the model circled in green and the critical and caustic lines overlaid. From Gladders & Yee (2005), the cluster members used in the model are at photometric z = 0.997 ± 0.017 based on r- and z-band imaging. We assume a constant mass-to-light ratio and adopt a 0.5σ uncertainty in the position of the critical lines, which corresponds to the thinnest part of the arc and should account for line-of-sight perturbations. The lens galaxies are modeled using a pseudo-elliptical isothermal mass density profile (PIEMD; Kneib et al. 1996). To create the model, the other sources in the field of unknown redshift were also placed at z = 0.997. There are a total of 26 galaxies used in the model, most of which are out of view in the figure and do not contribute significantly to the modeled potential. The cluster members that contribute the largest potential to the model are the galaxies that fall in the blue critical lines in the figure.
The best-fit model gives $\mu_{\text{dust}} = 4.9 \pm 1.8$, while the stellar magnification making up the extended arc is $\mu_{\text{stars}} = 15.7 \pm 4.3$. In George et al. (2013), a magnification estimate for the molecular gas is derived following Harris et al. (2012) and Bothwell et al. (2013). Using the $J = 1 \rightarrow 0$ luminosity and the FWHM, $\mu_{\text{gas}}$ is found to be $\sim 11$. Due to the large uncertainty in the FWHM of the gas (e.g., $640 \pm 270 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) the final estimate of the error for the derived value is $\pm 7$, which is consistent with the magnification values found with the lens model used here. In Bussmann et al. (2013), a lens model for SMA using two galaxies instead of the two cluster components resulted in a magnification of $2.8 \pm 0.4$. The SMA data having just one image in Bussmann et al. 2013 made the model more difficult to constrain, whereas the multi-wavelength model presented here includes SMA, Keck, HST, etc. and can be considered a more complete model of the dust magnification.

5. SPECTRAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION MODELING

The SED of HATLAS J132427 was analyzed using the Multi-wavelength Analysis of Galaxy Physical Properties (MAGPHYS) software (da Cunha et al. 2008). The MAGPHYS package compares the observed flux density values to a library of model SEDs at the same redshift. Here we use the new HIGHZ model library of MAGPHYS SEDs, which was developed to interpret observations of SMGs from the ALESS survey (da Cunha et al. 2015), and should be more appropriate to fit the SEDs of DSFGs at high redshift.

The photometry for CFHT, HST, and Keck were done using the SExtractor package (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) using a flexible elliptical aperture to account for the elongated nature of the source. The WISE photometry comes from the online WISE catalogs. The remaining photometry comes from George et al. (2013) and is discussed in Section 3. Table 2 lists the observed...
photometry used in the model fit with a spectroscopic redshift of 1.68. Because there is differential magnification for the dust and stellar components (Calanog et al. 2014), the observed fluxes were demagnified based on wavelength. The stellar fluxes corresponding to the full arc in the SED were demagnified by 15.7 ± 4.3, while the dust portion centered on the lower bright clump was demagnified by 4.9 ± 1.8.

The WISE W3 and W4 bands, at 12 and 22 μm respectively, posed a problem as the MAGPHYS model SED showed those flux densities were a combination of both stellar and dust emission. In order to account for the uncertainty, the error bars were extended to cover the entire magnification range, with flux densities corrected by 10, corresponding to the average of the dust and stellar magnification factors. Several fits were performed using a lower magnification for the W4 band, corresponding to more dust emission, as well as a higher magnification for the W3 band, corresponding to higher stellar contribution; in the end, the average value provided the best fit.

Figure 6 shows the final best fit for the SED plotted in black, while the intrinsic model without dust extinction is plotted in blue. The physical properties derived from the SED fit are listed in Table 3. The FTS spectrum, with the [C II] line labeled, is shown for reference and not used in the fit. The χ² per degree of freedom is 0.82. The importance of the results of the SED fitting and their derived properties are discussed in the next section.

### Table 3: SED Fit and Derived Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SED fit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f_s/SFH/IR</td>
<td>0.857^{+0.20}_{-0.35}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_V</td>
<td>4.19^{+1.20}_{-1.24}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M_ star</td>
<td>11.2^{+3.3}<em>{-3.8} \times 10^{10} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR</td>
<td>390^{+106}<em>{-106} M</em>\odot yr^{-1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M_dust</td>
<td>46.8^{+10}<em>{-10} L</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M_dust</td>
<td>13.9^{+10}<em>{-10} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_dust</td>
<td>33.9^{+1}_{-1} K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sSFR</td>
<td>30 ± 2 \times 10^{-10} yr^{-1}</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derived Properties</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r_eff Gas</td>
<td>8.8 ± 3.7 kpc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r_eff Dust</td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.2 kpc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ_SFR</td>
<td>12.2^{+6.5}<em>{-4.6} M</em>\odot yr^{-1} kpc^{-2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ_gas</td>
<td>347 ± 200 M_\odot pc^{-2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M_gas</td>
<td>8.6 ± 3.3 \times 10^{10} \times \alpha_{CO} M_\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Fraction (M_gas)/(M_dust + M_gas)</td>
<td>0.43 ± 0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. 1 Based on Narayanan et al. (2012).
6. DISCUSSION

Our knowledge of the physical properties of DSFGs remains limited and the goal of recent studies is to increase our understanding of the starburst phenomena in DSFGs. For this purpose, we examine the various components of the galaxy, including the dust temperature, the ratio of gas to baryons, the SFR, and its density as well as the far-infrared radio correlation. We start with a discussion of the physical properties derived from the SED fit and compare them to other SMGs and DSFGs.

From the SED analysis, the estimated dust temperature is approximately 34 K, which is consistent with Herschel-selected galaxies at a similar luminosity (Symeonidis et al. 2013), as well as ALESS SMGs at a similar redshift (da Cunha et al. 2015). In Figure 7, we examine the relationship between dust temperature and FIR luminosity for SMGs as well as local ULIRGs. From Greve et al. (2012), the high FIR luminosity to dust temperature ratio is suggestive of a high magnification factor. In DSFGs, an increased FIR luminosity correlates with an increased dust temperature. Both values come from the SED fit and are in agreement with the other high-z strongly lensed galaxies. Greve et al. (2012) estimate the magnification factor for the lensed galaxies to be a factor of 1–10, which is consistent with the magnification factor ($\mu_{\text{dust}} \sim 5$) from the lens model for HATLAS J132427.

Stellar masses, as derived from SED fits, depend on a few fundamental assumptions such as the assumed star formation histories (SFH), initial mass functions (IMF), and population synthesis models (see Chabrier 2003; Thomas et al. 2005; Davé et al. 2012; Michałowski et al. 2012, 2014; Conroy et al. 2013). These introduce uncertainties in the measured stellar mass which, along with uncertainties introduced by variations in the metallicity, is usually observed as the scatter around the main sequence in the mass-SFR relation (see also Shivaei et al. 2015; Speagle et al. 2014). Rest-frame H-band absolute magnitude ($M_H$) can act as a trace of stellar mass that does not depend upon an assumed SFH. In Figure 8, HATLAS J132427 is shown to have an $M_H$ consistent with other DSFG samples and likely has a stellar mass consistent with DSFG samples.

To calculate the gas mass, we use the CO$_{2-1}$ luminosity from George et al. (2013) ($\text{CO}_{2-1} = 11.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ Jy km s}^{-1}$) and adopt a CO–H$_2$ conversion factor $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 1 M_\odot (\text{K km} \text{s}^{-1} \text{pc}^2)^{-1}$ consistent with other SMGs (e.g., Tacconi et al. 2008; Hodge et al. 2012). This results in a gas mass of $8.6 \pm 3.3 \times 10^{10} \times (\alpha_{\text{CO}}/1.0) M_\odot$, assuming the magnification factor of the gas distribution to be $\mu = 4.9$, consistent with the dust. An alternative calculation for the gas mass comes from Scoville et al. (2014), in which 28 ($z < 3$) SMGs are used to find the ratio of the gas mass to the 850 $\mu$m luminosity. This ratio is found to be $1.01 \pm 0.52$. In Scoville et al. (2014), an $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ of 4.6 is used and so here we scale the ratio down to $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 1$, giving a final ratio of $L_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{ISM}} = 0.22 \pm 0.11$. This ratio gives a gas mass of $7.3 \pm 4.6 \times 10^{10} \times (\alpha_{\text{CO}}/1.0) M_\odot$ for HATLAS J132427, which is consistent with the previous result.

The top portion of Figure 9 shows the gas-to-baryon fraction versus stellar mass. For comparison, $z = 1–3$ SMGs are plotted as well as $z = 1–3$ main-sequence star-forming galaxies. For its stellar mass, HATLAS J132427 has a large gas-to-baryon ratio ($M_{\text{gas}}/(M_{\text{star}} + M_{\text{gas}})$ of 0.43. This is in agreement with other measurements of high-z star-forming galaxies (Tacconi et al. 2013). The green shaded region in Figure 9 shows star-forming galaxies at $z = 2$ from cosmological hydrodynamic simulations (Davé et al. 2010). In Narayanan et al. (2012), it is suggested that $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ is over-estimated for systems at high redshift, which could account for some of the scatter. The blue circles on Figure 9 represent the future evolution of HATLAS J132427 assuming a constant SFR and mass conservation. Each blue dot represents a time step of 40 Myr and shows the slope of the evolution as being steeper than the overall trend of the gas fraction versus $M_{\text{star}}$ due to the fact that some gas must be recycled. The bottom portion of Figure 9 shows the SFR versus stellar mass. Also plotted are $z = 1$ SMGs and $z = 2$ SMGs from the literature for comparison. HATLAS J132427 is above the main-sequence lines for both $z = 1$ (Elbaz et al. 2007) and $z = 2$ (Daddi et al. 2007). This is consistent with the large gas mass of HATLAS J132427 and its being observed in a star-bursting phase. Given the scatter in this relation, the HATLAS J132427 measured mass and star formation is different from the...

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underlying star-forming galaxy population and is consistent with SMGs at similar redshifts.

Figure 10 shows the star-formation surface density versus molecular surface density for local ULIRGS and SFGs as well as $z \sim 1$–3 SMGs and SFGs. For comparison, SFGs are plotted (Kennicutt 1998), as well as SMGs and local ULIRGs (Fu et al. 2013; Tacconi et al. 2013). The dashed line represents a constant gas consumption ($\tau_{\text{disk}} = \Sigma_{\text{gas}}/\Sigma_{\text{SFR}}$) of 70 Myr for star-forming disks.

Figure 11. Far-infrared radio correlation for Planck and Herschel detected lensed DSFGs. The other Planck-detected galaxies are from Canameras et al. (2015) and represent the total number of high-redshift lensed galaxies detected in both Planck and Herschel. The lines represent varying $q$ values ($\log L_{1.4}/(L_{\odot}) - \log L_{\text{FIR}}/(W)$) of 2.0, 2.4, and 2.7.

spectral index $\alpha = -0.8$ is assumed (Condon 1992). The $q$ value for HATLAS J132427 is 1.90, which is lower than the average for DSFGs $\sim 2.4$ (Ivison et al. 2010). The low $q$ value corresponds to a high relative luminosity in the radio emission and might suggest that HATLAS J132427 has a luminous AGN (e.g., Vlahakis et al. 2007; Bourne et al. 2011). It is
assumed in this calculation that the radio and FIR luminosity are being magnified by the same factor. The output values of MAGPHYS are not strongly affected by AGN contamination (da Cunha et al. 2015). Hayward & Smith (2015) show that strong AGN contamination can lead to an overestimation of the stellar mass in an SED analysis. If the longer wavelength radio is less magnified due to differential lensing, the \( q \) value would be underestimated as a result.

7. SUMMARY

HATLAS J132427.0+284452 is a Herschel Astrophysical Terahertz Large Area Survey (H-ATLAS) selected strongly lensed arc of length \( \sim 15'' \) at \( z = 1.68 \). HATLAS J132427 is also Planck detected at 1.30 \( \pm 0.15 \) Jy in the 350 \( \mu \)m band and is one of a few high-z Planck detections in H-ATLAS. A lens model with source-plane reconstructions at several wavelengths allows the estimation of magnification factors for the stars \( \mu_{\text{stars}} \sim 16 \) and the dust \( \mu_{\text{dust}} \sim 5 \). The different magnification values for the dust and stellar components become important for the SED analysis in which the observed fluxes must be demagnified according to wavelength. This source demonstrates the fact that lens models constructed in a single wavelength should not be considered complete due to the effect of differential lensing.

Physical properties of the galaxy are estimated by fitting model SEDs gives a SFR of \( \sim 400 \) \( M_\odot \) yr\(^{-1} \) and a stellar mass of \( \sim 11 \times 10^{10} \) \( M_\odot \) which are consistent with a high-z dusty star-forming galaxy. The SFR surface density 12 \( M_\odot \) yr\(^{-1} \) kpc\(^{-2} \) is high compared to the molecular gas surface density 350 \( M_\odot \) pc\(^{-2} \). This comes from the lens model reconstruction of the dust area which reveals a large amount of star formation is happening in a single clump. We find that the gas fraction is slightly higher than star-forming galaxies from cosmological hydrodynamic simulations but still consistent with other observations of SMGs at this redshift. The far-infrared radio correlation suggests that HATLAS J132427 might host a luminous AGN, or it might be an artifact of differential lensing.

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