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VLBA+GBT observations of the COSMOS field and radio source counts at 1.4 GHz

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ABSTRACT

We present very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) observations of 179 radio sources in the COSMOS field with extremely high sensitivity using the Green Bank Telescope (GBT) together with the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) (VLBA+GBT) at 1.4 GHz, to explore the faint radio population in the flux density regime of tens of μJy. Here, the identification of active galactic nuclei (AGN) is based on the VLBI detection of the source, meaning that it is independent of X-ray or infrared properties. The milli-arcsecond resolution provided by the VLBI technique implies that the detected sources must be compact and have large brightness temperatures, and therefore they are most likely AGN (when the host galaxy is located at $z \geq 0.1$). On the other hand, this technique only allows us to positively identify when a radio-active AGN is present, in other words, we cannot affirm that there is no AGN when the source is not detected. For this reason, the number of identified AGN using VLBI should be always treated as a lower limit. We present a catalogue containing the 35 radio sources detected with the VLBA+GBT, ten of which were not previously detected using only the VLBA. We have constructed the radio source counts at 1.4 GHz using the samples of the VLBA and VLBA+GBT detected sources of the COSMOS field to determine a lower limit for the AGN contribution to the faint radio source population. We found an AGN contribution of $>40-75\%$ at flux density levels between 150 μJy and 1 mJy. This flux density range is characterised by the upturn of the Euclidean-normalised radio source counts, which implies a contribution of a new population. This result supports the idea that the sub-mJy radio population is composed of a significant fraction of radio-emitting AGN, rather than solely by star-forming galaxies, in agreement with previous studies.

Key words. catalogs – galaxies: active – radio continuum: galaxies

1. Introduction

The radio source count distribution (Ballantyne 2009) has been a classic tool to determine the fraction of active galactic nuclei (AGN) of the sub-mJy radio population. Nevertheless, discrepancies exist in the analysed contributions to the faint radio population (see Padovani 2016 for a thorough review of the faint radio sky). A possible reason might be the difficulty of identifying and separating AGN and star-forming galaxies. Gruppioni et al. (2003) suggest that the fraction of starburst galaxies is expected to be 60% in the μJy regime. Padovani et al. (2009) find a roughly equal contribution of star-forming galaxies and AGN to the sub-mJy sky. Fomalont et al. (2006) determine that 40% of the μJy radio sources are dominated by AGN processes. Smolčić et al. (2008) find that the faint radio population is a mixture of 30–40% star-forming galaxies and 60–70% AGN. Simpson et al. (2006) suggest that the flattening of the radio source counts that appears below 1 mJy when the radio source counts are normalised to an Euclidean space may be mainly due to radio-quiet AGN.

A drop in the AGN source counts at ∼70 μJy is indicated by simulations of the extragalactic radio continuum sky (Wilman et al. 2008) and a similar drop is seen in the work by Padovani et al. (2011). The flattening of the Euclidean-normalised radio source counts suggests that the processes taking place in the sub-mJy population are different from the population at larger flux densities and has mostly been associated with star-forming galaxies (Seymour et al. 2004). Jarvis & Rawlings (2004) were the first to suggest that the radio-quiet AGN population, which constitutes 90% of the AGN population, may contribute significantly to this upturn, instead of solely the low-redshift, star-forming population. In addition, various multi-wavelength studies argue that the impact of radio-quiet AGN on the sub-mJy radio sky is still significant (Smolčić et al. 2008; Padovani et al. 2011). Padovani et al. (2015) found that star-forming galaxies become the main population of the faint radio

sky only below ~0.1 mJy and Smolčić et al. (2017a) that the low-to-moderate radiative luminosity AGN dominate the faint radio population above ~0.2 mJy, while the fraction of star-forming galaxies increased to ~60% below ~0.1 mJy.

In Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017) we report on a sample of 468 radio sources of the COSMOS (Cosmic Evolution Survey) field detected with the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) at 1.4 GHz. These sources are considered AGN since only they can reach brightness temperatures greater than 10^5 K (Condon 1992), required for a detection using very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) observations (when the redshift of the host galaxy is larger than 0.1). The median redshift of the VLBA detected sources is ~1. The VLBA observations provided milli-arcsecond resolution images and a 1σ sensitivity of 10 μJy/beam in the central part of the field.

The COSMOS project is aimed at probing the evolution of galaxies through cosmic time (Scoville et al. 2007) and it is characterised by an extraordinary multi-wavelength coverage. It has been observed with high sensitivity in more than 30 photometric optical to near-infrared bands, and it has an excellent radio coverage. It is centred at RA (J2000) = 10:00:28.6 and Dec (J2000) = +02:12:21.0 and it covers an area of 2 deg^2.

We observed one additional pointing of the COSMOS field with the Green Bank Telescope (GBT) together with the VLBA (hereafter VLBA+GBT) to achieve higher sensitivity to detect even fainter sources. The pointing contained 179 radio sources from the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) catalogue of Schinnerer et al. (2010). We have made use of the wide-field VLBI technique (Garrett et al. 1999; Middelberg et al. 2012) and the multi-phase centre mode (Deller et al. 2007, 2011) to carry out the observations.

The GBT is the world's largest fully steerable radio telescope. It is a parabolic off-axis reflector with a 100 m by 110 m active surface. It is possible to adjust the panel positions with a high accuracy to correct for the deformation of the mirror due to the gravity. It is located in the National Radio Quiet Zone (NRQZ) of the United States, where all radio transmissions are strictly restricted by law to help scientific research and minimise interferences with the radio telescopes at Green Bank (West Virginia). The enormous collecting area of the GBT, which provides superb sensitivity, its flexibility, and its location within the Radio Quiet Zone make it an ideal complement to the VLBA to study the faint radio population. The expected sensitivity improvement due to the inclusion of the GBT in the VLBA observations is about a factor of 2.8[1].

We have combined our sample of VLBA-detected sources (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017) with the additional sources detected with the VLBA+GBT, being most likely AGN, to constrain the fraction of AGN in the μJy regime. In this paper, we present the VLBA+GBT observations (Sect. 2) and the resulting catalogue of detected sources (Sect. 3). We discuss the Euclidean-normalised radio source counts in Sects. 4 and 5, and we list our main conclusions in Sect. 6.

2. Observations and data calibration

2.1. Sample

To perform self calibration, we required the presence of a strong, unresolved source close to the field centre. Within our VLBA sample (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017), we detected a compact core which had a VLBA flux density of 9 mJy and was located at
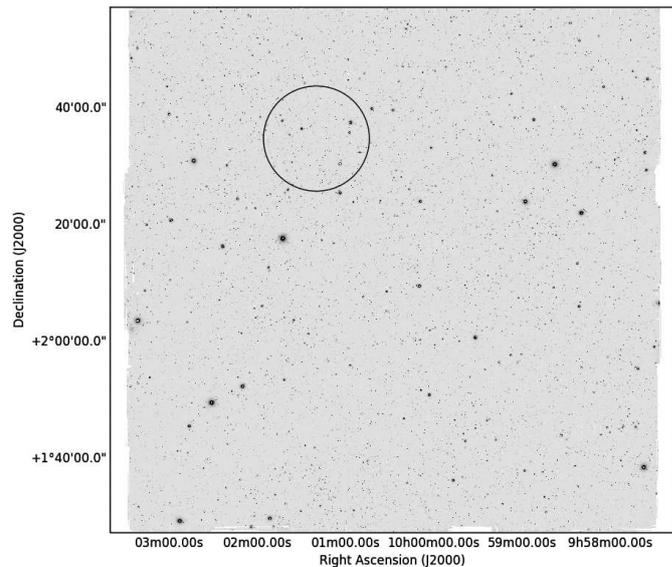
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[1] http://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc

Fig. 1. Observed pointing using the VLBA+GBT in the COSMOS field. The black circle represents the radius within which sources were targeted (9 arcmin). C2284 is located at the centre of the pointing. The background greyscale image is a mosaic of COSMOS Subaru "*i*" band data (http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/COSMOS/).

RA (J2000) = 10:01:20.06 and Dec (J2000) = +02:34:43.67. We identified this source as C2284 in the VLBA project and we chose it to be the main in-beam calibrator in order to be able to self-calibrate the VLBA+GBT data. We targeted all known VLA radio sources from Schinnerer et al. (2010) located within a radius of 9 arcmin (the *FWHM* of the GBT primary beam at 1.4 GHz) from C2284. The total number of targeted sources was 179, of which 26 had been previously detected with the VLBA. Table A.1 contains the information of the 179 targeted sources.

2.2. Observations

The observations of the 179 targets in the COSMOS field with the VLBA+GBT were carried out between November and December 2015. The central frequency of the observations was 1.54 GHz and we used the multi-phase centre mode of the VLBA-DiFX correlator (Deller et al. 2011). The position of the observed pointing in the COSMOS field is shown in Fig. 1. The pointing was observed four times, each for six hours, resulting in four individual epochs.

Observations of the phase calibrator J1011+0106 were carried out every 26 min for 1.5 min, since we used the source C2284 as an in-beam calibrator. The fringe-finder 4C 39.25 was observed every two hours. Eight intermediate frequencies (IFs) with a bandwidth of 32 MHz were observed in two circular polarisations. We requested a recording rate of 2 Gbps and a minimum number of nine VLBA antennas together with the GBT to achieve the required sensitivity.

2.3. Data calibration: Primary beam of the GBT

To calibrate the VLBA+GBT data, we followed the same steps as those followed to calibrate the VLBA data, which are explained in detail in Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017). In general terms, we carried out amplitude calibration using the system temperature (T_{sys}) of the antennas and known gain curves, followed by phase calibration using the residual delay and phase
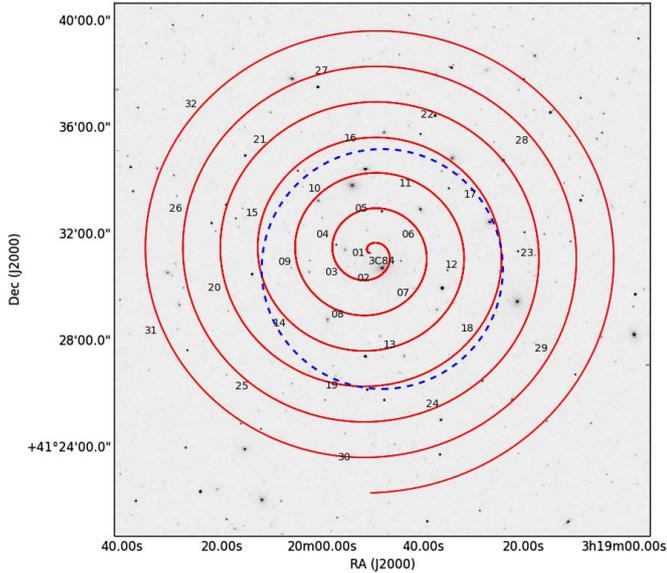
Fig. 2. Spiral pattern with the 32 positions observed with the GBT. The background greyscale image is a 2MASS image of 3C 84 at K_s band (Jarrett et al. 2003). The dashed blue circle denotes the *FWHM* of the GBT primary beam (9 arcmin).

measurements from the phase calibrator. The data were edited using our own flagging program. Then, we carried out the primary beam correction, and self-calibrated the data using both the in-beam calibrator and the multi-source self-calibration technique. Lastly, we combined the data collected for each source over four epochs. After calibration was complete, we created naturally-weighted images for source extraction as well as uniformly-weighted images for source flux density and position measurements. The median of the restoring beam of the naturally-weighted images was $16.1 \times 6\,\mathrm{mas}^2$ and of the uniformly-weighted images $12.3 \times 5\,\mathrm{mas}^2$, a similar resolution to that achieved with the VLBA observations (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017: $16.2 \times 7.3\,\mathrm{mas}^2$ for the naturally-weighted images and $12.4 \times 5.3\,\mathrm{mas}^2$ for the uniformly-weighted images).

The only different step was the primary beam correction because the response of the GBT primary beam was yet untested in VLBI observations. We explain the primary beam correction of the VLBA+GBT data in detail below.

Middelberg et al. (2013) modelled the VLBA primary beam response by observing a pattern of pointing positions around a strong radio source (3C 84). We followed a similar method to create a model of the GBT primary beam response. For this purpose, we performed an extra one-hour observation. We pointed the GBT in a spiral pattern around the bright calibrator 3C 84 (Fig. 2) to determine the primary beam response of the GBT. On the other hand, we pointed all the VLBA antennas to 3C 84 continuously because the VLBA primary beam response was already known. As a result, the amplitude measured on the baselines from a VLBA antenna to the GBT would be reduced only by the primary beam response of the GBT. We placed the spiral pattern slightly offset from the central position to have the observed positions uniformly distributed within the primary beam. To measure the amplitude variation as a function of the distance from the central position (3C 84), the correlation was carried out with 3C 84 as the phase centre always. We observed each numbered position in the spiral pattern with the GBT for one minute. We pointed the GBT back to 3C 84 every four minutes for 1.3 min for phase and amplitude calibration.
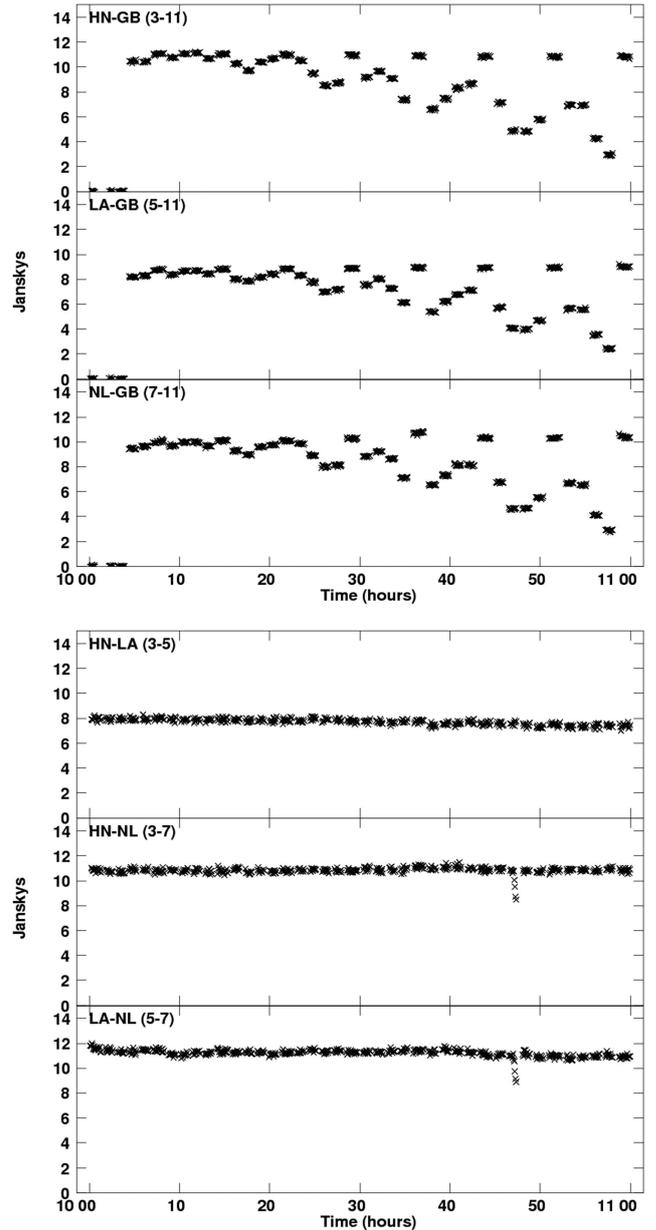

Fig. 3. Visibility amplitude of 3C 84 as a function of time (first corrections and amplitude calibration applied). *Top*: amplitude measured by the baselines between the GBT (GB) and a VLBA station (HN, LA and NL). *Bottom*: amplitude measured only with VLBA baselines. It can be seen how the amplitude measured by the baselines between the GBT and a VLBA station changes with time because of the GBT primary beam response (see text for details). The amplitude measured only with VLBA baselines remains roughly constant.

Figure 3 represents an example of a plot showing the visibility amplitude of 3C 84 measured by some of the baselines between the GBT (GB) and a VLBA station (HN, LA and NL) as well as the amplitude of 3C 84 measured by baselines only between VLBA stations, as a function of time. Only first corrections and amplitude calibration were carried out at the stage when this plot was made. In the case of the amplitude measured by baselines between the GBT and a VLBA station, the variation caused by the primary beam attenuation of the GBT is noticeable. The reason for some scans being higher at later times is because some of the observed positions closer to the center of the field were observed later than others located further away
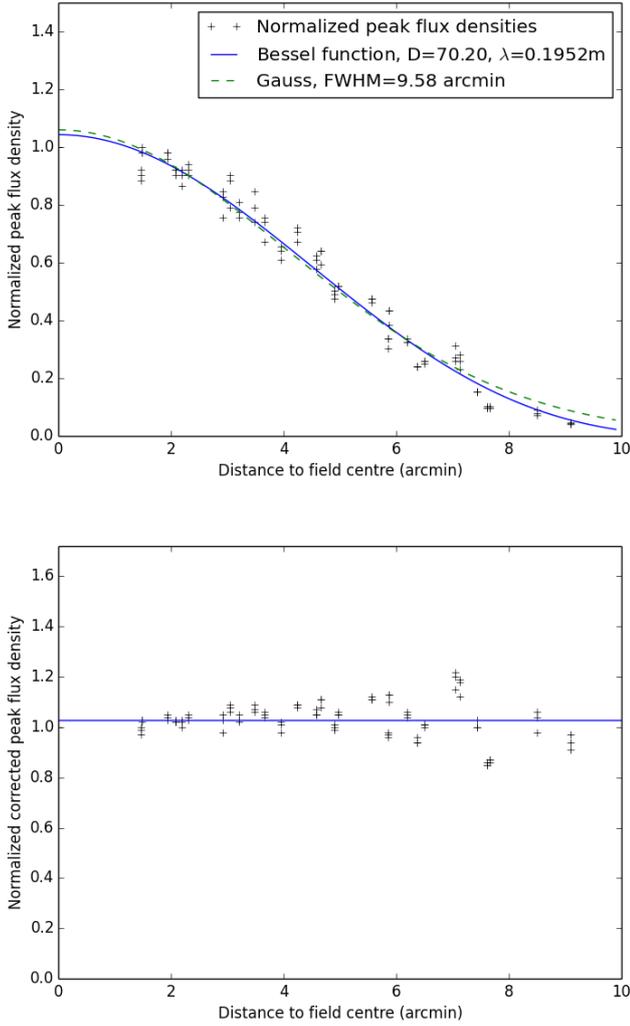
Fig. 5. Sensitivity map of the VLBA+GBT observations. The colour bar represents the rms noise values in μJy/beam. The white crosses represent the target positions. White contours were drawn at 3.5, 4.9, 7, and 9.9 μJy/beam. The high rms in the centre of the map is a result of the calibration process not being able to completely minimise the sidelobe level associated with the strong source at this location.

and we fitted an Airy disk model using the following expression:

$$I(\theta) = \left(\frac{2J_1((\pi/\lambda)D\sin\theta)}{(\pi/\lambda)D\sin\theta}\right)^2, \tag{1}$$

where $J_1(x)$ is the Bessel function of first order, θ is the angle between the optical axis and the observing direction, D is the antenna diameter, and λ is the observing wavelength. The Gaussian function is expressed as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-(x-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)}, \tag{2}$$

where σ is the standard deviation and μ is the expected value. The full width at half maximum ($FWHM$) is given by

$$FWHM = 2\sqrt{2\ln 2}\,\sigma \approx 2.3548\sigma. \tag{3}$$

The normalised peak flux densities measured with three baselines between the GBT and a VLBA station as a function of the distance to the field centre before and after applying the primary beam correction are shown in Fig. 4. The Airy disk model gave an effective diameter of 70.2 m for the GBT. The Gaussian model gave a $FWHM$ of 9.58 arcmin. One can see that the corrected peak flux densities after applying the primary beam correction are roughly flat, with a mean value of 1.03 and a standard deviation of 0.07. The reason for the reduced effective diameter of the GBT compared to its geometric diameter can be related to several potential loss factors like feed illumination efficiency. The slight under-illumination is intentional at the GBT in order to minimise spill-over from beyond the dish surface, which would otherwise increase T_{sys} and the likelihood of contamination by radio frequency interference.

2.4. Sensitivity map

Figure 5 shows the sensitivity map of the VLBA+GBT observations. We followed the same procedure as described in

Fig. 4. *Top*: normalised peak flux densities of 3C 84 measured by three baselines between the GBT and a VLBA station as a function of the distance to the field centre. The blue solid line represents our fit to the data for an Airy disk and the green dashed line for a Gaussian. *Bottom*: the normalised peak flux densities of 3C 84, after applying the primary beam correction, as a function of the distance to the field centre. The blue solid line represents the mean of the values, which is almost one. The standard deviation is 0.07.

due to the offset of the spiral pattern. The maximum flat scans are a result of the GBT being pointed back to 3C 84 every four minutes for calibration purposes. In the case of the baselines involving only VLBA antennas, the measured amplitude is roughly constant, as expected since the observation is relatively short.

We performed the primary beam correction using the task CLVLB in AIPS (Astronomical Image Processing System, Greisen 2003; Fomalont 1981). This task requires the following inputs: i) the antenna number, ii) the azimuth squint, iii) the elevation squint and the frequency at which they were measured, iv) the antenna effective diameter and the frequency at which it was measured, and v) the change of effective diameter with frequency[2]. The only unknown parameter was the antenna effective diameter, D, of the GBT.

The power pattern of an antenna can be described by a Gaussian or by an Airy disk. To estimate D, we measured the variation of the amplitude as a function of the distance to 3C 84
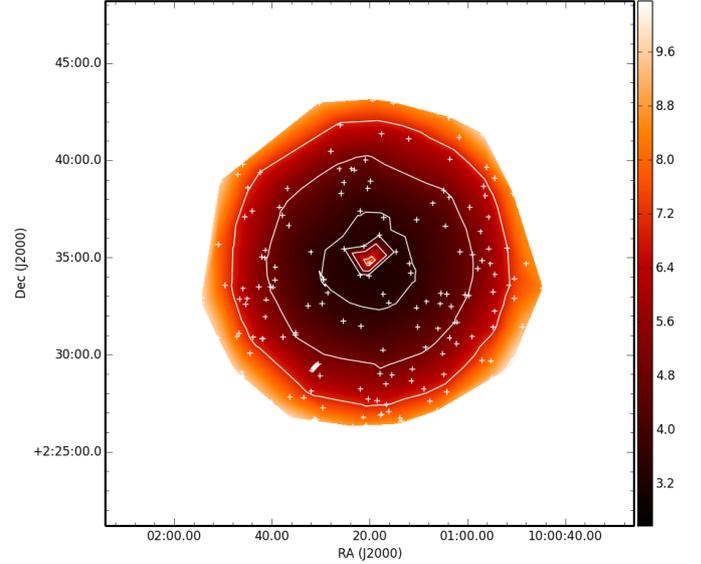
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[2] http://www.aips.nrao.edu/cgi-bin/ZXHLP2.PL?CLVLB

C2625, VLA contours from 39.5 uJy, VLBA+GBT N_weight S/N 4.5, VLBA N_weight S/N 6.0
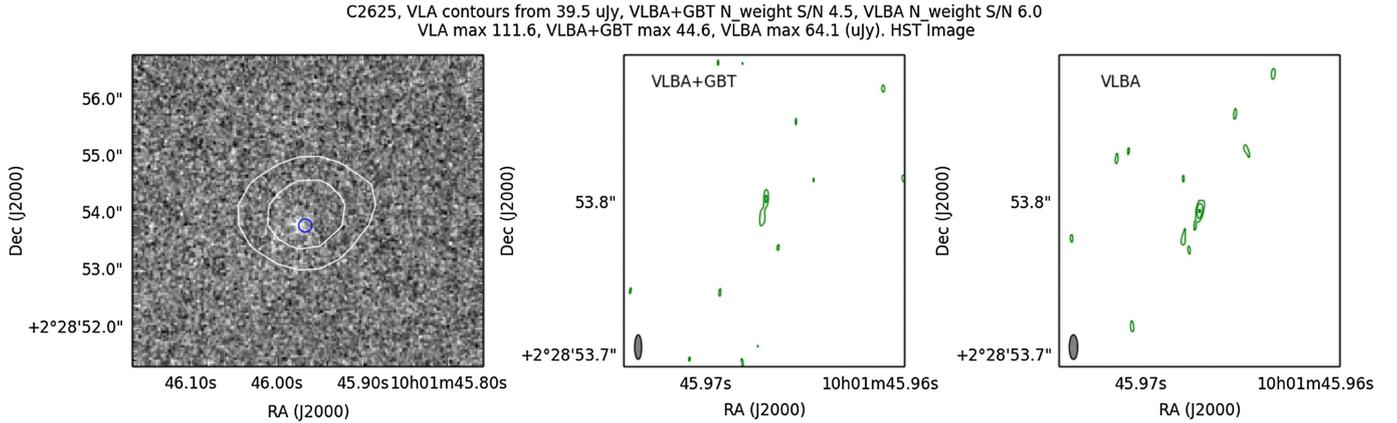VLA max 111.6, VLBA+GBT max 44.6, VLBA max 64.1 (uJy). HST Image

Fig. 6. Optical counterpart and radio contour plots of C2625. The header contains: i) The source name used in the present project; ii) the rms noise value at which the VLA contours start; iii) The VLBA+GBT naturally-weighted image S/N; iv) The VLBA naturally-weighted image S/N; v) The VLA peak flux density (in μJy); vi) The VLBA+GBT peak flux density (in μJy); vii) The VLBA peak flux density (in μJy). *Left panel:* HST image of the optical counterpart (background greyscale image) (Koekemoer et al. 2007; Massey et al. 2010). The white contours represent the VLA contours of the source, starting at four times the rms noise level of the VLA image and increasing by a factor of two. The blue circle represents the VLBA detection position. *Middle panel:* green contours represent the VLBA+GBT contours of the source, starting at three times the rms noise level of the naturally-weighted image and increasing by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$. *Right panel:* green contours represent the VLBA detection contours, starting at three times the rms noise level of the naturally-weighted image and increasing by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$.

Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017) to obtain it. The rms noise level in the centre of the pointing is high because the calibration process was not able to remove entirely the sidelobe level associated with the strong radio source on which the pointing was centred.

The 100m-diameter collecting area of the GBT and its extraordinary surface accuracy yielded an exceptional sensitivity. The achieved 1σ rms noise level by the VLBA+GBT observations was 3 μJy, three times better than the sensitivity achieved by the VLBA observations (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017), according to our expectations.

3. Catalogue

We followed the same methods for source extraction and to measure the VLBA+GBT flux density and position of the sources as those explained in detail in Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017). Once all the VLBA+GBT data were calibrated and imaged, we found 35 detected sources with a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) greater than 5.5. Three of them were found to be multi-component sources. Ten of them were not detected before with the VLBA (because they would have been below the detection threshold of the VLBA observations, i.e. 55 μJy). One source of the input sample (C2625) was detected in the 2012–2013 observations by the VLBA alone, but was not detected with $S/N > 5.5$ in our new VLBA+GBT data set (although a source is seen at lower significance). Figure 6 shows the optical counterpart[3] and the VLBA+GBT and the VLBA contours of the C2625 images. One possible explanation is that C2625 might have been in a high flux density state in the moment of the VLBA observations and in a lower state in the moment of the VLBA+GBT observations, since this source is among the faintest VLBA detected sources. We reprocessed the image of C2625 excluding all baselines involving the GBT in order to create a VLBA-only image. With this exercise, we wanted to test the possibility of the GBT baselines being the reason of the non-detection by, for example, introducing a different uv sampling. However, the result was similar to the one obtained including the GBT baselines, which supports

the conclusion that the source is indeed variable, with a decline in flux density by ∼30% over a period of three years.

Table 1 is the catalogue of the 35 VLBA+GBT detected sources. In the case of multi-component sources, we have added a lower-case letter to the source ID for each component and we have included a new line in the catalogue, which contains the original ID (i.e. no lower-case letter added) and the total integrated flux density that corresponds to the sum of the integrated flux density of each component.

We collected additional multi-wavelength information for the ten newly VLBA+GBT detected sources (see Table 2). The multi-wavelength information for the rest of the sample, that is, previously detected sources with the VLBA, can be found in Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017). Counterparts have been associated via nearest neighbour matching (1 arcsec radius).

As we can see in Table 2, we find a rather low number of X-ray counterparts for the VLBA+GBT detected sources. This result has been amply discussed in Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017), where we compared the sample of the VLBA detected sources to the sample of low-to-moderate radiative luminosity AGN (MLAGN) from Smolčić et al. (2017a) and found that most of the VLBA detected sources without an X-ray counterpart were also classified as MLAGN. We concluded then that X-ray surveys might miss AGN with low accretion rates, that is, radiatively inefficient AGN. Heavily obscured, Compton-thick ($N_H > 10^{24}\,\text{cm}^{-2}$) AGN might as well being missed by X-ray surveys (e.g. Xue 2017). However, Lanzuisi et al. (2015) analysed heavily obscured AGN in the XMM-COSMOS survey and obtained a final sample of ten Compton-thick AGN, none of which correspond to our VLBA+GBT sample.

4. Euclidean-normalised differential source counts

Differential radio source counts, dN/dS, have been frequently used to measure the contribution of AGN to the faint radio population. They represent the number of sources per flux density interval per unit solid angle as a function of flux density:

$$\frac{dN}{dS} = \frac{N}{\Omega\Delta S} \tag{4}$$

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[3] http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/COSMOS/index_cutouts.html

Table 1. Catalogue of the COSMOS VLBA+GBT detected sources (1.4 GHz).

ID	COSMOSVLADP	$S_{i,\mathrm{VLA}}$ [μJy]	M	RA [deg]	Dec [deg]	rms [μJy/ beam]	$S_{p,V+G}$ [μJy/ beam]	$\Delta S_{p,V+G}$ [μJy/ beam]	$S_{i,V+G}$ [μJy]	$\Delta S_{i,V+G}$ [μJy]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
C1886	J100048.89+023127.5	234	0	150.20371	2.524278	12.5	100	16	100	16
C1903	J100050.45+023356.1	610	0	150.210224	2.565571	10.3	253	27	277	30
C1975	J100057.06+022942.9	123	0	150.237772	2.495213	10.3	103	15	103	15
C1977	J100057.11+023451.7	347	0	150.237968	2.581037	7.6	185	20	186	20
C2010	J100059.05+023508.9	237	0	150.246091	2.585823	7.2	162	18	162	17
C2049	J100101.81+024111.7	169	0	150.257517	2.686597	10.4	75	13	110	15
C2053*	J100102.27+023034.5	82	0	150.259458	2.509566	8.0	41	9	66	10
C2078*	J100104.26+023307.7	79	0	150.267716	2.552051	6.6	44	8	46	8
C2096*	J100105.55+023309.8	158	1	150.273142	2.55273	6.3	–	–	77	11
C2096a	J100105.55+023309.8	158	0	150.273147	2.552731	6.7	37	8	39	8
C2096b	J100105.55+023309.8	158	0	150.273136	2.552728	6.6	30	7	38	8
C2136	J100108.99+022815.9	669	0	150.287493	2.471066	10.3	389	40	390	40
C2184	J100112.06+024106.7	2464	1	150.300291	2.685168	8.7	–	–	611	47
C2184a	J100112.06+024106.7	2464	0	150.300296	2.685171	9.5	158	19	221	24
C2184b	J100112.06+024106.7	2464	0	150.300288	2.685166	9.4	143	17	390	40
C2231*	J100116.17+023241.8	133	0	150.317413	2.544883	5.3	26	6	33	6
C2259	J100118.04+023610.3	77	0	150.325164	2.602793	5.6	60	8	67	9
C2283	J100119.92+023856.2	326	0	150.332979	2.648923	6.6	38	8	43	8
C2284	J100120.06+023443.7	10 590	0	150.3336	2.578797	13.2	8860	891	9215	922
C2290	J100120.45+023834.2	183	0	150.335177	2.642863	6.3	41	8	45	8
C2302	J100121.29+023535.8	228	0	150.33873	2.593252	5.3	42	7	57	8
C2313	J100122.02+023724.3	224	0	150.341768	2.623411	5.8	139	15	140	15
C2315*	J100122.07+023405.5	235	0	150.341957	2.568208	5.2	36	6	82	10
C2361*	J100125.31+023527.5	131	0	150.355530	2.590917	5.2	20	6	27	6
C2362	J100125.36+023851.7	134	0	150.355690	2.647704	6.1	78	10	80	10
C2374*	J100126.28+023934.1	57	0	150.359571	2.659473	7.6	39	9	42	9
C2383*	J100127.97+024029.3	1502	0	150.366624	2.674827	8.1	42	9	57	10
C2407	J100129.83+023239.0	159	0	150.374252	2.544137	6.1	63	9	76	10
C2436	J100131.14+022924.7	5377	0	150.379782	2.490183	9.9	923	93	1184	119
C2443	J100131.36+022639.2	16 120	0	150.380641	2.444316	11.4	70	13	83	14
C2470	J100133.58+022749.6	127	0	150.389932	2.463782	10.1	59	12	60	12
C2512	J100136.93+023834.3	264	0	150.403918	2.642866	7.6	166	18	173	19
C2517	J100137.85+023710.4	80	0	150.407764	2.619514	7.2	56	9	56	9
C2535	J100139.36+023432.0	154	0	150.41403	2.575519	7.2	68	10	79	11
C2541*	J100139.85+023329.3	166	0	150.416043	2.558077	7.3	39	8	43	8
C2566*	J100141.42+023523.9	84	0	150.422577	2.589912	7.2	48	9	50	9
C2627	J100145.97+023948.0	262	0	150.441538	2.663279	11.8	110	16	166	20
C2631	J100146.69+023251.6	122	0	150.444606	2.547659	9.2	77	12	86	13
C2662	J100149.61+023334.8	2202	1	150.456723	2.559672	10.3	–	–	1178	96
C2662a	J100149.61+023334.8	2202	0	150.456724	2.559673	13.3	838	85	891	90
C2662b	J100149.61+023334.8	2202	0	150.456718	2.55967	13.1	232	27	287	32

Notes. *Column 1*: Source name used in the present project. An asterisk (*) represents those sources that were detected with the VLBA+GBT but not with the VLBA. A lower-case letter added to the ID refers to each component of a multi-component source; *Col. 2*: source name from Schinnerer et al. (2010); *Col. 3*: integrated VLA flux density of the source (1.4 GHz) from Schinnerer et al. (2010); *Col. 4*: classification between single- and multi-component source, 0: single-component source, 1: multi-component source; *Cols. 5, 6*: right ascension and declination (J2000) of the source, measured with the VLBA+GBT (uniform weighting); *Col. 7*: local noise rms measured with the VLBA+GBT (uniform weighting); *Cols. 8, 9*: peak flux density of the source and its error, measured with the VLBA+GBT (uniform weighting); *Cols. 10, 11*: integrated flux density of the source and its error, measured with the VLBA+GBT (uniform weighting).

where N is the number of sources in a flux density bin, Ω is related to the area over which a source with flux density $\langle S \rangle$ (mean flux density of the bin) could be detected, and ΔS is the width of the flux density bin.

We have analysed the Euclidean-normalised differential radio source counts in the μJy regime to estimate a lower limit for the AGN contribution to the faint radio population. For this

purpose, we have used the sample of the VLBA detected sources (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017) with the addition of the new sources detected with the VLBA+GBT. This sample is hereafter referred to as our VLBI sample. Our VLBI sample constitutes an AGN sample since only their brightness temperatures are high enough ($>10^5$ K) for a VLBI detection (see Condon 1992 for a detailed review of radio emission from galaxies). Occasionally, star-

Table 2. Multi-wavelength information of the COSMOS VLBA+GBT detected sources previously undetected by the VLBA alone.

ID	zphot	zspec	S3.6um [μJy]	S24um [μJy]	S_sX(0.5–2 keV) [10^{-7} W cm^2]	S_hX(20–10 keV) [10^{-7} W cm^2]	Mph	log M* [log($M_\odot$)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C2053	0.73	0.902	27.12	30.4			1	10.6
C2078	0.22	0.267	252.4	169.2	$7.7 \cdot 10^{-16}$	$4.03 \cdot 10^{-15}$	1	10.93
C2096	0.69		85.43	119.0	$4.7 \cdot 10^{-16}$	$2.15 \cdot 10^{-15}$	2	11.15
C2231			2.06	18.8				
C2315	0.81	0.821	33.97	186.0			2	10.4
C2361	1.99		23.84	545.7			3	10.84
C2374	0.4	0.431	102.3	34.4			1	11.03
C2383	1.09	0.68	62.63				1	11.18
C2541	1.17		35.3	96.8			2	10.68
C2566	0.76		44.9	108.2			2	10.81

Notes. *Column (1)*: Source name used in the present project; *Column (2)*: Photometric redshift from Laigle et al. (2016); *Column (3)*: Spectroscopic redshift from Lilly et al. (2007) and Gabor et al. (2009) (C2383); *Column (4)*: *Spitzer*/IRAC 3.6 μm flux density from the *Spitzer* Enhanced Imaging Products (SEIP) source list from the NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive[4], in μJy; *Column (5)*: *Spitzer*/MIPS 24 μm flux density from Muzzin et al. (2013), in μJy; *Columns (6) and (7)*: Soft (0.5–2 keV) and hard (2–10 keV) band X-ray fluxes from Civano et al. (2016), in 10^{-7} W cm^2; *Column (8)*: Morphological classification from Tasca et al. (2009), 1: early type, 2: spiral, 3: irregular; *Column (9)*: Stellar mass of the galaxy from Laigle et al. (2016), in log($M_\odot$).

forming activity and transient events like radio supernovae and gamma-ray bursts can also reach this limit. Nevertheless, the transient events are quite rare at radio wavelengths and the luminosity of star formation drops below our detection threshold when the redshift of the host galaxy is larger than 0.1, where almost all of our sources are located. Moreover, the luminosities of our VLBI detected sources are all larger than 10^{21} W/Hz, that is, above the limit chosen by Kewley et al. (2000) to separate AGN from star-forming galaxies. Our AGN selection technique (based only on the large brightness temperatures of the sources) is then independent of the multi-wavelength properties of the source, what gives us the opportunity to compare our results to those from other deep radio surveys that rely on them.

As an example, the q_{24} parameter (ratio between the measured 24 μm flux density and the measured 1.4 GHz flux density, $q_{24} = \log(S_{24\,\mu m}/S_{1.4\,GHz})$) is one of the observables generally used by radio surveys using multi-wavelength diagnostics to classify their sources between radio-loud (RL) AGN, radio-quiet (RQ) AGN and star-forming galaxies. Ibar et al. (2008) analysed the 24 μm properties of a radio-selected sample and characterised the transition from RL AGN to RQ AGN and star-forming galaxies at faint ($\lesssim 1$ mJy) flux densities. They classified a source as a RL if $q_{24} < -0.23$. As we have previously discussed, our VLBI observations are sensitive to AGN, and so the q_{24} parameter would separate our VLBI detected sources between RL AGN and RQ AGN. Taking the threshold from Ibar et al. (2008), we found that 66% of the VLBI detected sources (which have available 24 μm measurements) would be classified as RQ AGN and 34% as RL AGN.

The amount of detected sources in this project represents a lower limit on the number of AGN in the area. This is important in particular at faint flux densities, where the sensitivity of the observations and the compactness of the source play an important role. We have used the VLA flux densities of our VLBI sample to construct the radio source counts because the high resolution of VLBI observations would resolve out a large percentage of their flux densities. Although bright radio AGN are expected to be highly variable, this might not be necessarily the

case for the faint radio population. Carilli et al. (2003) analysed the variability of radio sources in the Lockman Hole region and found that the radio sky is not highly variable at the sub-mJy level. Moreover, variability seems to be more important at higher frequencies (e.g. Aller et al. 1985; Mooley et al. 2016). Therefore, we do not expect a significant effect on the radio source counts due to variability.

Two effects need to be taken into account in order to derive the radio source counts, concerning i) the estimation of the effective area (area where a source would have been detected), where the sensitivity of the observations plays an important role, and ii) the completeness of the survey, affected by the resolution of the observations. Extended sources are also affected by the resolution since part of their total radio flux density can be resolved out.

To ensure the right implementation of the procedure to derive the radio source counts, we first used the VLA sample from the VLA-COSMOS Large Project Catalog (Schinnerer et al. 2007) to construct the radio source counts. We then compared our results to those obtained by Bondi et al. (2008), who analysed the radio source counts using the same VLA sample. The radio source counts using the VLA sample from Schinnerer et al. (2010), which was our input catalogue, have not been analysed. Therefore, not all the sources in our VLBI sample might have been contained in the catalogue of Schinnerer et al. (2007). We cross-matched our VLBI sample with the catalogue of Schinnerer et al. (2007) and we found 316 counterparts in the inner 1 deg^2 of the COSMOS field (1 arcsec matching radius), which was the region where the sensitivity was the deepest and mostly uniform.

In Fig. 7, we show the reconstructed radio source counts following the procedure described by Bondi et al. (2008) (blue line) and the one published by Bondi et al. (2008) (green line). One can see that both results are in very good agreement with the exception of the lowest flux density bin. A small variation of the procedure to select the sources of the sample used by Bondi et al. (2008), in particular the faintest ones, might be a possible reason for this difference.

We then used our VLBI sample to calculate the radio source counts using the same procedure. In this case, the effective
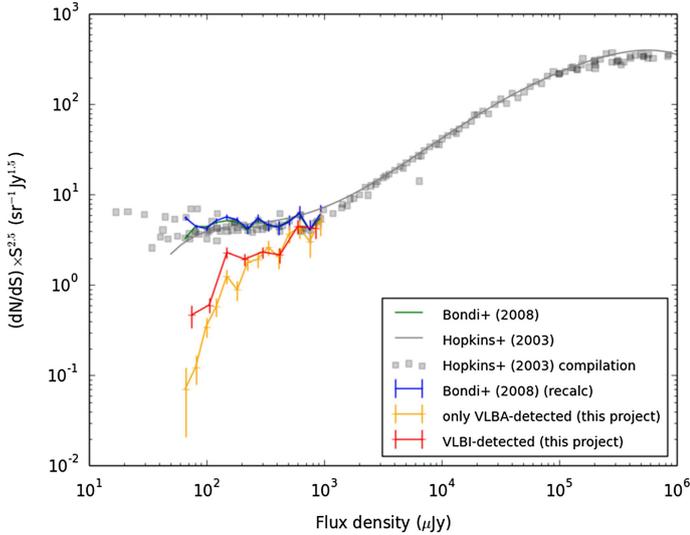
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[4] http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/Missions/spitzer.html

Fig. 7. 1.4 GHz Euclidean-normalised source counts (lower limits) of the VLBI-detected sources (red line) of the COSMOS field. We have used the associated VLA flux densities of the VLBI detected sources. The orange line represents the derived source counts (lower limits) using only the sample of VLBA detected sources. The green line represents the source counts from Bondi et al. (2008) and the blue line is the reconstruction of their results using the same procedure as for the VLBI-detected sources. The grey squares represent the data from Hopkins et al. (2003) and the grey line their polynomial fit.

Table 3. 1.4 GHz radio source counts (lower limits) of the VLBI-detected sources of the COSMOS field.

S_{bin} μJy	$\langle S \rangle$ μJy	N	dN/dS (sr^{-1}Jy^{-1})	(dN/dS)$S^{2.5}$ (sr^{-1}Jy$^{1.5}$)
63.0–89.1	74.9	12	$>9.59 \times 10^9$	$>0.466 \pm 0.135$
89.1–126.0	106.0	38	$>5.21 \times 10^9$	$>0.602 \pm 0.112$
126.0–178.2	149.8	66	$>8.34 \times 10^9$	$>2.292 \pm 0.338$
178.2–252.0	211.9	49	$>2.96 \times 10^9$	$>1.936 \pm 0.292$
252.0–356.4	299.7	47	$>1.49 \times 10^9$	$>2.320 \pm 0.338$
356.4–504.0	423.8	26	$>5.84 \times 10^8$	$>2.159 \pm 0.423$
504.0–712.8	599.4	32	$>5.08 \times 10^8$	$>4.468 \pm 0.790$
712.8–1008.0	847.6	18	$>2.02 \times 10^8$	$>4.228 \pm 0.997$

area is a combination of the areas where a source would have been detected with the VLA and with the VLBA/VLBA+GBT. We determined the VLBA and VLBA+GBT effective areas using their sensitivity maps (see Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017 for the VLBA and Sect. 2.4 of this paper for the VLBA+GBT) and considering a S/N threshold of 5.5. It is worth noting that by using the VLBI sensitivity map to derive the effective area, we are implicitly assuming that 100% of the source flux density is contained in the VLBI-detectable compact component. As we showed in Herrera Ruiz et al. (2017), this is frequently not the case. Furthermore, Rees et al. (2016) have shown, using our VLBA data set, that only about 50% of radio-loud AGN are detected by VLBI, and this fraction is independent of the properties of the host galaxy, and does not depend strongly on radio flux density. Therefore, particularly near the sensitivity limit, we underestimate the AGN counts and so we derive a lower limit for the AGN contribution.

Figure 7 shows the Euclidean-normalised radio source counts (lower limits) constructed with our VLBI sample (using the associated VLA flux densities). We present in Table 3 the flux density bin, S_{bin}, the mean flux density, $\langle S \rangle$, the number of sources observed, N, the lower limits for the differential source counts, dN/dS, and the lower limits for the Euclidean-normalised differential source counts, (dN/dS)$S^{2.5}$, with their estimated Poissonian errors. In addition, we have plotted in Fig. 7 the derived source counts considering only the sample of VLBA detected sources, that is, not taking into account the sample of VLBA+GBT detected sources. We can see that with the addition of the GBT to the VLBA we are able to recover a higher number of faint sources.

A similar flattening to the total source counts seems to appear also in the case of the source counts of the VLBI-detected sources at flux densities between ~100–500 μJy. The AGN contribution to the total source counts at that flux density range accounts for >40–55%. The AGN contribution is larger (>75%)

at higher flux densities (~0.5–1 mJy) and it may drop further at low flux densities (<100 μJy), although our results there are only relatively weak lower limits, as discussed in the following section. We also calculated the ratio between the measured flux densities using VLBI and the VLA flux densities of our VLBI sample and found the median value to be 0.63. This means that at least 63% of the radio emission comes from the AGN, since the VLBI observations provide a lower limit on the AGN emission. The difference seen in the radio emission might come either from star formation, since it would have been resolved out by VLBI, or from more extended radio emission of the AGN, for example, large-scale jets and lobes. Then, the star formation contribution here should be considered only as an upper limit. This is in agreement with the results from Ballantyne (2009), who argued that the μJy AGN population might undergo moderate levels of star formation, making them ideal objects for future studies of the AGN-host galaxy co-evolution.

Our results strengthen the hypothesis that a significant fraction of the faint (sub-mJy) radio population is AGN-powered, rather than being composed solely of star-forming galaxies, especially since these fractions represent a lower limit.

5. Discussion

We have compared our derived source counts with several projects with independent estimates available in the literature (see Fig. 8). In particular, Padovani et al. (2015) and Smolčić et al. (2017a) analysed the radio source counts using completely different methods of AGN identification. Padovani et al. (2015) studied the Extended *Chandra* Deep Field South (ECDFS) VLA sample at 1.4 GHz. Their AGN classification was based either on a radio excess shown by the $q_{24\mathrm{obs}}$ parameter (the ratio between the observed 24 μm and 1.4 GHz flux densities) or on evidences of AGN activity in other bands (hard X-rays or IRAC colour-colour diagram). Smolčić et al. (2017a) study the faint radio population composition from the VLA-COSMOS 3 GHz Large Project (Smolčić et al. 2017b). Their AGN classification is based on various criteria involving X-ray luminosity, observed mid-infrared colour, ultraviolet-far-infrared spectral energy distribution, rest-frame near-ultraviolet-optical colour corrected for dust extinction, and radio-excess relative to that expected from the star-formation rate of the hosts (see also Delvecchio et al. 2017). At flux densities between ~150 μJy and 1 mJy, our derived source counts of VLBI-detected sources are in very good agreement with the results from Padovani et al. (2015) and Smolčić et al. (2017a).
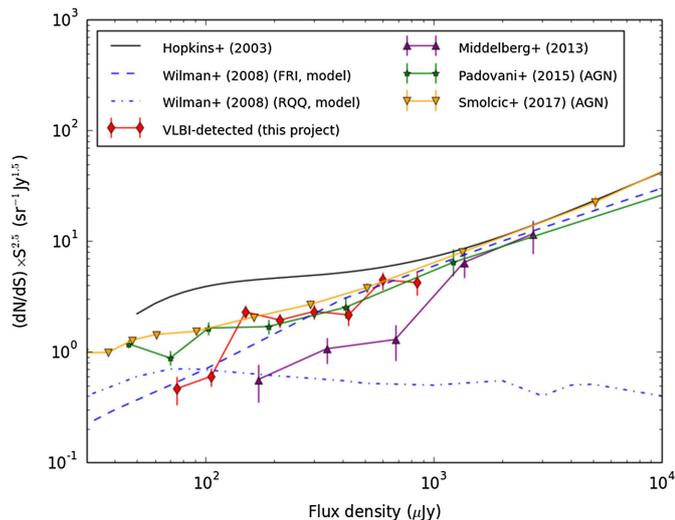
Fig. 8. Euclidean-normalised source counts comparison to the literature. The black line represents the polynomial fit to the total source counts from Hopkins et al. (2003). The dashed and dot-dashed blue lines represent the predicted source counts of Fanaroff-Riley class I (FRI) radio galaxies and radio-quiet quasars (RQQ), respectively, by Wilman et al. (2008). The red diamonds represent the lower limits for the source counts of our VLBI-detected sources. The purple triangles represent the source counts of the VLBI-detected sources by Middelberg et al. (2013). The green stars represent the AGN source counts from Padovani et al. (2015). The orange inverted triangles represent the AGN source counts from Smolčić et al. (2017a).

Wilman et al. (2008) perform simulations of the extragalactic radio continuum sky to optimise the design of future radio interferometers like the Square Kilometre Array (SKA). The VLBI observations should be able to detect the Fanaroff-Riley class I (FRI) radio galaxies and the radio-quiet quasar populations. Therefore, our derived source counts should be compared to the predicted FRI+RQQ source counts by Wilman et al. (2008), which would lie close to the observational results from Padovani et al. (2015) and Smolčić et al. (2017a). They are in good agreement except for the faint end of our derived source counts, which seems to follow only the FRI population. We discuss this decrease in the following.

As mentioned before, adding the GBT to the VLBA to increase sensitivity leads to a higher detection fraction of faint sources. Moreover, our derived source counts represent a lower limit on the AGN contribution to the radio population since we have used the VLBI sensitivity maps to estimate the effective area. Therefore, the sensitivity limit of our VLBI observations is most probably the reason for the drop of our derived source counts at flux densities below $100\,\mu$Jy. If we consider the flux density range between 180 and $360\,\mu$Jy, we find that 50% of the VLBA+GBT detected sources have a VLBI brightness lower than 50% of the VLA flux density. In the case of flux densities below $100\,\mu$Jy, we find that none of the VLBA+GBT detected sources have a VLBI brightness below this threshold, which means that near the sensitivity limit only sources that are almost entirely compact on milliarcsecond scales can be detected. Middelberg et al. (2013) analysed the radio source counts using a sample of VLBI-detected sources in the Lockman Hole/XMM field. Their observations had a 1σ sensitivity of $\sim 20\,\mu$Jy beam^{-1} near the pointing centre and they used a 6σ detection threshold. Our observations are therefore ~ 7 times more sensitive and we can see in Fig. 8 that the drop of our derived source counts occurs at a flux density approximately

seven times lower than the flux density at which the drop of the source counts from Middelberg et al. (2013) occurs, which is consistent with the non-detection of partially resolved sources being the main culprit for the drop-out in both cases. Middelberg et al. (2013) also carried out an additional test to demonstrate that the sensitivity of the observations plays an important role in the construction of the radio source counts. They suggested that the source counts of VLBI detected sources would rise towards the total one with better sensitivities. This is exactly what we see using our VLBI sample, whose VLBI observations had a better sensitivity than the one by Middelberg et al. (2013) (see Fig. 8). Completely different observational methods of AGN identification produce very similar results, making the AGN contribution to the sub-mJy radio population strongly reliable.

6. Conclusions

We have observed one pointing with 179 sources of the COSMOS field using the VLBA+GBT at 1.4 GHz. The main goal of the observations was to achieve a better sensitivity than that obtained with the VLBA observations (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017) in order to reach even fainter sources. We have analysed the primary beam response of the GBT to calibrate the VLBA+GBT data as it was yet untested in VLBI observations. We have calibrated and analysed the data, obtaining a 1σ rms noise level of $\sim 3\,\mu$Jy in the central part of the pointing and milliarcsecond resolution images. The following are the main results of this project:

1. We have detected 35 sources in a single pointing with the VLBA+GBT, 10 of these were previously not detected using the VLBA only. We have constructed and presented the catalogue of the VLBA+GBT detected sources along with a catalogue containing multi-wavelength information of the ten newly detected sources.
2. The VLBA+GBT detected sources can be considered as AGN because of the very high brightness temperature ($>10^5$ K) that an object needs to have to be detected with VLBI observations (when the host galaxy of the object is located at a redshift larger than 0.1, where all the VLBA+GBT detected sources are).
3. We have constructed the Euclidean-normalised radio source counts using the sample of VLBA detected sources (Herrera Ruiz et al. 2017) together with the sample of the new sources detected with the VLBA+GBT. The obtained radio source counts represent a lower limit on the AGN fraction of the faint radio population. At flux densities between ~ 100–$500\,\mu$Jy, we found a lower limit for the AGN contribution of >40–55% to the total source counts. This percentage increases for higher flux densities. Our results are in very good agreement with the findings of Padovani et al. (2015) and Smolčić et al. (2017a), which use entirely different methods of AGN identification. At flux densities below $100\,\mu$Jy, the source counts of our VLBI detected sources exhibit a steep drop. We think that the sensitivity limit of our VLBI observations is the reason for this drop. We see no evidence for a change in the AGN fraction at $\sim 100\,\mu$Jy, implying that the expected eventual drop-out occurs at fainter flux densities.
4. Very similar results are produced by different observational lines of evidence, which strengthens the conclusion that a significant fraction of the sub-mJy radio population are radio-emitting AGN.

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Appendix A: List of the targeted sources

Table A.1. COSMOS VLBA+GBT targeted sources.

ID (1)	COSMOSVLADP (2)	$S_{i,\mathrm{VLA}}$ (µJy) (3)	M_{VLA} (4)	$\mathrm{RA}_{\mathrm{VLA}}$ (deg) (5)	$\mathrm{Dec}_{\mathrm{VLA}}$ (deg) (6)
C1826	J100044.74+023326.5	75	0	150.186450	2.557375
C1881	J100048.06+023441.6	71	0	150.200254	2.578244
C1886	J100048.89+023127.5	234	0	150.203733	2.524325
C1903	J100050.45+023356.1	610	0	150.210229	2.565591
C1904	J100050.49+023254.5	79	0	150.210412	2.548488
C1908	J100050.84+023817.6	234	0	150.211866	2.638227
C1914	J100051.50+022918.5	62	0	150.214583	2.488477
C1915	J100051.58+023334.2	122	0	150.214941	2.559511
C1916	J100051.97+023529.2	100	0	150.216541	2.591447
C1934	J100054.47+023409.2	83	0	150.226991	2.569244
C1935	J100054.49+023905.1	73	0	150.227050	2.651438
C1936	J100054.50+023215.4	213	0	150.227083	2.537611
C1942	J100054.83+023126.1	201	0	150.228470	2.523927
C1944	J100054.87+023314.1	76	0	150.228624	2.553933
C1946	J100054.99+022849.9	92	0	150.229162	2.480530
C1948	J100055.31+022942.0	196	0	150.230458	2.495005
C1950	J100055.37+023441.5	78	0	150.230741	2.578208
C1952	J100055.73+023528.7	61	0	150.232245	2.591308
C1953	J100055.79+023705.8	88	0	150.232458	2.618283
C1960	J100056.12+023939.0	67	0	150.233837	2.660836
C1965	J100056.43+023812.5	78	0	150.235124	2.636808
C1969	J100056.77+023841.5	45	0	150.236566	2.644861
C1972	J100056.94+024120.9	105	0	150.237283	2.689147
C1975	J100057.06+022942.9	123	0	150.237766	2.495275
C1977	J100057.11+023451.7	347	0	150.237958	2.581044
C1985	J100057.44+023620.6	102	0	150.239350	2.605730
C1997	J100058.01+023427.2	100	0	150.241741	2.574230
C2010	J100059.05+023508.9	237	0	150.246075	2.585822
C2011	J100059.12+023056.8	65	0	150.246349	2.515786
C2017	J100059.57+023736.2	102	0	150.248220	2.626733
C2023	J100059.80+023304.1	94	0	150.249200	2.551144
C2035	J100100.59+023305.2	74	0	150.252479	2.551469
C2048	J100101.61+023518.6	66	0	150.256737	2.588505
C2049	J100101.81+024111.7	169	0	150.257545	2.686591
C2052	J100102.19+023141.3	188	0	150.259141	2.528161
C2053	J100102.27+023034.5	82	0	150.259487	2.509599
C2059	J100102.59+023141.4	101	0	150.260808	2.528175
C2064	J100103.35+023229.7	225	0	150.263970	2.541583
C2067	J100103.63+024005.3	95	0	150.265129	2.668138
C2070	J100103.74+023053.2	254	0	150.265587	2.514788
C2071	J100103.77+023806.4	73	0	150.265729	2.635136
C2073	J100103.78+024212.3	57	0	150.265770	2.703438
C2078	J100104.26+023307.7	79	0	150.267783	2.552147
C2079	J100104.28+022806.8	59	0	150.267870	2.468572
C2086	J100104.58+023638.1	100	0	150.269091	2.610605
C2091	J100104.84+022859.6	69	0	150.270187	2.483222
C2092	J100104.95+023827.9	79	0	150.270650	2.641091

Notes. *Column 1*: Source name used in the present project; *Col. 2*: source name from Schinnerer et al. (2010); *Col. 3*: integrated VLA flux density of the source (1.4 GHz) from Schinnerer et al. (2010); *Col. 4*: classification between single- and multi-component source from Schinnerer et al. (2010), 0: single-component source, 1: multi-component source; *Cols. 5, 6*: right ascension and declination (J2000) of the source from Schinnerer et al. (2010).

Table A.1. continued.

ID (1)	COSMOSVLADP (2)	$S_{i,\text{VLA}}$ (μJy) (3)	M_{VLA} (4)	RA$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg) (5)	Dec$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg) (6)
C2095	J100105.13+023004.3	70	0	150.271391	2.501219
C2096	J100105.55+023309.8	158	0	150.273162	2.552741
C2098	J100105.66+023238.1	82	0	150.273583	2.543919
C2102	J100106.07+023121.3	58	0	150.275329	2.522583
C2103	J100106.18+022707.5	216	0	150.275779	2.452083
C2118	J100107.13+023748.4	180	0	150.279733	2.630127
C2124	J100107.72+022736.9	212	0	150.282187	2.460250
C2129	J100108.43+023244.5	58	0	150.285141	2.545697
C2131	J100108.67+023022.7	189	0	150.286145	2.506325
C2136	J100108.99+022815.9	669	0	150.287491	2.471105
C2159	J100110.23+023127.2	138	0	150.292637	2.524230
C2160	J100110.43+023657.5	52	0	150.293475	2.615988
C2162	J100110.49+023226.4	218	0	150.293720	2.540666
C2174	J100111.30+022917.4	105	0	150.297116	2.488172
C2175	J100111.56+022840.8	59	0	150.298179	2.477999
C2177	J100111.61+023413.3	97	0	150.298383	2.570361
C2182	J100111.99+023442.3	78	0	150.299991	2.578422
C2184	J100112.06+024106.7	2464	0	150.300283	2.685202
C2193	J100113.52+022636.6	74	0	150.306341	2.443513
C2196	J100113.83+022645.2	61	0	150.307654	2.445905
C2198	J100114.08+022625.9	73	0	150.308675	2.440538
C2209	J100114.71+023518.3	122	0	150.311304	2.588441
C2224	J100115.21+024258.3	96	0	150.313412	2.716194
C2225	J100115.49+022858.4	422	0	150.314541	2.482913
C2229	J100116.13+022705.9	83	0	150.317229	2.451638
C2231	J100116.17+023241.8	133	0	150.317379	2.544952
C2235	J100116.59+022727.4	214	0	150.319124	2.457633
C2236	J100116.78+022830.5	57	0	150.319933	2.475161
C2247	J100117.23+023704.5	57	0	150.321795	2.617924
C2248	J100117.28+023308.6	137	0	150.322025	2.552413
C2249	J100117.36+023015.9	75	0	150.322333	2.504422
C2251	J100117.58+022657.5	216	0	150.323275	2.449305
C2254	J100117.70+024123.3	84	0	150.323750	2.689811
C2255	J100117.85+022654.2	297	0	150.324387	2.448411
C2257	J100117.95+022902.5	416	0	150.324829	2.484052
C2259	J100118.04+023610.3	77	0	150.325170	2.602877
C2265	J100118.57+022739.1	210	0	150.327395	2.460877
C2274	J100119.46+024307.4	56	0	150.331116	2.718727
C2283	J100119.92+023856.2	326	0	150.333000	2.648958
C2284	J100120.06+023443.7	10590	0	150.333600	2.578830
C2285	J100120.18+023403.2	53	0	150.334083	2.567569
C2289	J100120.41+022743.8	105	0	150.335066	2.462186
C2290	J100120.45+023834.2	183	0	150.335220	2.642844
C2298	J100120.85+022623.3	79	0	150.336912	2.439822
C2299	J100120.89+024001.7	107	0	150.337066	2.667155
C2302	J100121.29+023535.8	228	0	150.338733	2.593286
C2304	J100121.33+022648.6	89	0	150.338887	2.446855
C2308	J100121.82+023129.3	52	0	150.340920	2.524822
C2309	J100121.93+022814.7	70	0	150.341408	2.470775
C2313	J100122.02+023724.3	224	0	150.341775	2.623438
C2315	J100122.07+023405.5	235	0	150.341975	2.568211
C2330	J100123.17+023931.2	79	0	150.346549	2.658686
C2336	J100123.52+022618.2	120	0	150.348020	2.438402
C2338	J100123.76+023934.2	182	0	150.349020	2.659500
C2361	J100125.31+023527.5	131	0	150.355495	2.590986
C2362	J100125.36+023851.7	134	0	150.355683	2.647697

Table A.1. continued.

ID	COSMOSVLADP	$S_{i,\text{VLA}}$ (μJy)	M_{VLA}	RA$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg)	Dec$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
C2363	J100125.41+023145.1	472	0	150.355908	2.529205
C2370	J100125.95+023819.1	84	0	150.358162	2.638641
C2372	J100126.06+024149.5	70	0	150.358604	2.697108
C2374	J100126.28+023934.1	57	0	150.359500	2.659477
C2383	J100127.97+024029.3	1502	0	150.366570	2.674822
C2389	J100128.67+023311.8	68	0	150.369487	2.553286
C2403	J100129.48+023353.7A	135	1	150.372860	2.564920
C2404	J100129.48+023353.7B	51	1	150.372670	2.565030
C2405	J100129.48+023353.7	200	1	150.373020	2.564780
C2406	J100129.58+022716.3	56	0	150.373283	2.454552
C2407	J100129.83+023239.0	159	0	150.374291	2.544183
C2410	J100130.20+022856.1	81	0	150.375850	2.482263
C2414	J100130.44+024256.6	110	0	150.376850	2.715730
C2432	J100131.14+022924.7A	4035	1	150.379770	2.490200
C2433	J100131.14+022924.7B	407	1	150.377170	2.492450
C2434	J100131.14+022924.7C	160	1	150.378670	2.491500
C2435	J100131.14+022924.7D	56	1	150.379080	2.490900
C2436	J100131.14+022924.7	5377	1	150.379750	2.490210
C2437	J100131.14+022924.7E	64	1	150.380540	2.489660
C2438	J100131.14+022924.7F	189	1	150.380960	2.489240
C2439	J100131.14+022924.7G	148	1	150.381580	2.488010
C2440	J100131.14+022924.7H	431	1	150.382830	2.486830
C2443	J100131.36+022639.2	16120	1	150.380690	2.444240
C2444	J100131.36+022639.2A	7485	1	150.380080	2.443780
C2445	J100131.36+022639.2B	8746	1	150.381290	2.444690
C2446	J100131.36+022639.2C	113	1	150.379120	2.444660
C2456	J100131.99+022807.8	59	0	150.383295	2.468847
C2460	J100132.14+023517.8	67	0	150.383916	2.588286
C2464	J100132.65+023232.2	70	0	150.386062	2.542280
C2470	J100133.58+022749.6	127	0	150.389945	2.463783
C2491	J100135.22+023109.0	279	0	150.396779	2.519177
C2493	J100135.25+023102.3	126	0	150.396912	2.517327
C2503	J100136.35+022751.3	67	0	150.401487	2.464272
C2505	J100136.46+022641.8	606	0	150.400880	2.445860
C2510	J100136.64+023639.2	81	0	150.402691	2.610897
C2512	J100136.93+023834.3	264	0	150.403908	2.642883
C2516	J100137.79+023054.9	78	0	150.407475	2.515272
C2517	J100137.85+023710.4	80	0	150.407745	2.619569
C2529	J100138.54+023736.8	66	0	150.410616	2.626888
C2535	J100139.36+023432.0	154	0	150.414000	2.575555
C2536	J100139.47+023351.5	82	0	150.414458	2.564311
C2541	J100139.85+023329.3	166	0	150.416041	2.558138
C2551	J100140.23+022735.8	166	0	150.417658	2.459952
C2552	J100140.28+023331.0	96	0	150.417845	2.558630
C2561	J100141.18+023250.8	105	0	150.421595	2.547463
C2566	J100141.42+023523.9	84	0	150.422616	2.589974
C2567	J100141.44+023157.2	652	0	150.422687	2.532566
C2569	J100141.50+023459.5	138	0	150.422954	2.583213
C2572	J100142.00+023049.6A	501	1	150.425030	2.513800
C2573	J100142.00+023049.6B	667	1	150.425040	2.513850
C2574	J100142.00+023049.6	1040	1	150.425170	2.513890

Table A.1. continued.

ID (1)	COSMOSVLADP (2)	$S_{i,\text{VLA}}$ (µJy) (3)	M_{VLA} (4)	RA$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg) (5)	Dec$_{\text{VLA}}$ (deg) (6)
C2578	J100142.20+023503.3	132	0	150.425841	2.584261
C2586	J100142.49+023923.2	126	0	150.427070	2.656450
C2591	J100142.71+023331.1	268	0	150.427979	2.558658
C2602	J100143.86+023054.1	89	0	150.432787	2.515036
C2604	J100144.12+023724.5	160	0	150.433866	2.623483
C2610	J100144.55+023006.3	51	0	150.435625	2.501750
C2614	J100144.95+023835.5	136	0	150.437304	2.643194
C2616	J100145.15+023253.3	63	0	150.438124	2.548158
C2619	J100145.46+023236.8	54	0	150.439450	2.543577
C2620	J100145.55+023707.0	65	0	150.439829	2.618630
C2625	J100145.96+022854.0	154	0	150.441516	2.481683
C2626	J100145.96+023325.2	250	0	150.441537	2.557019
C2627	J100145.97+023948.0	262	0	150.441558	2.663333
C2628	J100146.22+022906.2	157	0	150.442604	2.485061
C2631	J100146.69+023251.6	122	0	150.444562	2.547688
C2633	J100146.79+023105.9	127	0	150.444979	2.518325
C2638	J100147.11+023916.6	68	0	150.446300	2.654625
C2641	J100147.18+023057.9	75	0	150.446600	2.516094
C2652	J100147.78+022913.6	96	0	150.449100	2.487111
C2662	J100149.61+023334.8	2202	0	150.456725	2.559691
C2673	J100150.67+023854.7	61	0	150.461129	2.648538
C2676	J100150.98+023541.2	61	0	150.462441	2.594791
C2678	J100151.15+023052.9	72	0	150.463129	2.514708
C2717	J100154.43+023240.0	98	0	150.476800	2.544444
C2718	J100154.47+023255.9	101	0	150.476983	2.548883