



FIR colours and SEDs of nearby galaxies observed with Herschel

L. Cortese, R. Auld, M. Baes, G. J. Bendo, S. Bianchi, J. Bock, D. J. Bomans, M. Bradford, N. Castro-Rodriguez, P. Chanial, et al.

► To cite this version:

L. Cortese, R. Auld, M. Baes, G. J. Bendo, S. Bianchi, et al.. FIR colours and SEDs of nearby galaxies observed with Herschel. *Astronomy and Astrophysics - A&A*, 2010, 518, 10.1051/0004-6361/201014534 . hal-01434471

HAL Id: hal-01434471

<https://hal.science/hal-01434471>

Submitted on 20 Sep 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

FIR colours and SEDs of nearby galaxies observed with *Herschel*[★]

A. Boselli¹, L. Ciesla¹, V. Buat¹, L. Cortese², R. Auld², M. Baes³, G. J. Bendo⁴, S. Bianchi⁵, J. Bock⁶, D. J. Bomans⁷, M. Bradford⁶, N. Castro-Rodriguez⁸, P. Chanial⁴, S. Charlot⁹, M. Clemens¹⁰, D. Clements⁴, E. Corbelli⁵, A. Cooray¹¹, D. Cormier¹², A. Dariush², J. Davies², I. De Looze³, S. di Serego Alighieri⁵, E. Dwek¹³, S. Eales², D. Elbaz¹², D. Fadda¹⁴, J. Fritz³, M. Galametz¹², F. Galliano¹², D. A. Garcia-Appadoo¹⁵, G. Gavazzi¹⁶, W. Gear², C. Giovanardi⁵, J. Glenn¹⁷, H. Gomez², M. Griffin², M. Grossi¹⁸, S. Hony¹², T. M. Hughes², L. Hunt⁵, K. Isaak^{2,19}, A. Jones²⁰, L. Levenson⁶, N. Lu⁶, S. C. Madden¹², B. O'Halloran⁴, K. Okumura¹², S. Oliver²¹, M. Page²², P. Panuzzo¹², A. Papageorgiou², T. Parkin²³, I. Perez-Fournon⁸, D. Pierini²⁴, M. Pohlen², N. Rangwala¹⁷, E. Rigby²⁵, H. Roussel⁹, A. Rykala², S. Sabatini²⁶, N. Sacchi²⁶, M. Sauvage¹², B. Schulz²⁷, M. Schirm²³, M. W. L. Smith², L. Spinoglio²⁶, J. Stevens²⁸, S. Sundar⁹, M. Symeonidis²², M. Trichas⁴, M. Vaccari²⁹, J. Verstappen³, L. Vigroux⁹, C. Vlahakis³⁰, C. Wilson²³, H. Wozniak³¹, G. Wright²⁷, E. M. Xilouris³², W. Zeilinger³³, and S. Zibetti³⁴

(Affiliations are available in the online edition)

Received 29 March 2010 / Accepted 9 April 2010

ABSTRACT

We present infrared colours (in the 25–500 μm spectral range) and UV to radio continuum spectral energy distributions of a sample of 51 nearby galaxies observed with SPIRE on *Herschel*. The observed sample includes all morphological classes, from quiescent ellipticals to active starbursts. Active galaxies have warmer colour temperatures than normal spirals. In ellipticals hosting a radio galaxy, the far-infrared (FIR) emission is dominated by the synchrotron nuclear emission. The colour temperature of the cold dust is higher in quiescent E-S0a than in star-forming systems probably because of the different nature of their dust heating sources (evolved stellar populations, X-ray, fast electrons) and dust grain properties. In contrast to the colour temperature of the warm dust, the f_{350}/f_{500} index sensitive to the cold dust decreases with star formation and increases with metallicity, suggesting an overabundance of cold dust or an emissivity parameter $\beta < 2$ in low metallicity, active systems.

Key words. galaxies: ISM – galaxies: spiral – galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – infrared: galaxies

1. Introduction

The energetic output of any extragalactic source can be determined by constructing its spectral energy distribution (SED). The stellar component emits in the ultraviolet (UV) to near-infrared (NIR) domain, young and massive stars dominating the ultraviolet UV¹ and old stars the NIR. Dust, produced by the aggregation of metals injected into the interstellar medium (ISM) by massive stars through stellar winds and supernovae, efficiently absorbs the stellar light, in particular that at short wavelengths, and re-emits it in the infrared domain (5 μm –1 mm). At longer wavelengths, the emission of normal galaxies is generally dominated by the loss of energy of relativistic electrons accelerated in supernovae remnants (Lequeux 1971; Kennicutt 1983) (synchrotron emission). Reconstructing SEDs is thus of fundamental importance for quantifying the relative contribution of the different emitting sources to the bolometric emission of galaxies and studying the physical relations between the various galaxy components (e.g., interstellar radiation field, metallicity, dust and gas content, magnetic fields). In particular, the

importance of the infrared domain explored by *Herschel* resides in the dust that, by means of the absorption and scattering of UV, optical and NIR photons, modifies the stellar spectra of galaxies. SEDs are thus crucial for quantifying dust extinction and reconstructing the intrinsic distribution of the different stellar populations within galaxies. Furthermore, fitting infrared SEDs is necessary for measuring the dust properties such as mass, temperature, fraction of PAHs, and hardness of the interstellar radiation field (ISRF), all crucial ingredients in the study of the physical processes within the ISM (e.g., Draine et al. 2007).

The interpretation of the infrared SEDs of normal galaxies has already been the subject of several studies (Dale & Helou 2002; Dale et al. 2001, 2005, 2007; Chary & Elbaz 2001) even within the Virgo cluster region (Boselli et al. 1998, 2003). These however were generally limited in the infrared to $\lambda \leq 170 \mu\text{m}$, the spectral domain covered by ISO or *Spitzer*. These new *Herschel* data allow us to extend, for the first time for such a large sample of normal galaxies, to the sub-mm domain ($\lambda \leq 500 \mu\text{m}$) where the emission is dominated by the coldest dust component. This unexplored spectral range is crucial for determining the total mass of dust and for an accurate determination of the total infrared luminosity. This paper presents the first, *Herschel*-based statistical study of the properties of the SED of a sample of nearby, normal galaxies spanning a large range of morphological type and luminosity.

[★] *Herschel* is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by Principal Investigator consortia. It is open for proposals for observing time from the worldwide astronomical community.

¹ The UV emission of early-type galaxies is however due to an old stellar population (UV upturn; e.g. O'Connell 1999; Boselli et al. 2005).

2. The data

Galaxies analysed in this work were observed during the *Herschel* (Pilbratt et al. 2010) SPIRE (Griffin et al. 2010) science demonstration phase as part of the *Herschel* Reference Survey (HRS), a guaranteed time key project designed to observe with SPIRE a volume-limited, *K*-band-selected, complete sample of nearby galaxies (Boselli et al. 2010), and the *Herschel* Virgo Cluster Survey (HeViCS), an open time key project focused on covering 60 sq. deg of the Virgo cluster with PACS and SPIRE (Davies et al. 2010). To these, we added two galaxies of the Very Nearby Galaxy Sample, M 81 (Bendo et al. 2010) and M 82 (Roussel et al. 2010). The present sample is thus composed of 51 objects with photometric data in the three SPIRE bands out of which 33 are Virgo members, 13 background, 3 isolated and 2 (M 81 and M 82) nearby galaxies.

The *Herschel* data used in this work were processed using the Level 1 procedures described in Pohlen et al. (2010), fluxes being multiplied by a factor of 1.02, 1.05, and 0.94 at 250, 350, and 500 μm respectively, to take into account the updated flux calibrations. Integrated flux densities were extracted using the QPHOT task of IRAF. We assume a conservative uncertainty in the flux density of $\leq 30\%$. This includes uncertainties on the absolute flux calibration (15%; Swinyard et al. 2010), uncertainties introduced by the map-making technique and the possible contamination of background objects (on and off source), which might affect the flux extraction procedures. Independent observations of the galaxies NGC 4438 and NGC 4435 (the first one being an interacting system with extended morphology, the second one a point-like early-type source) performed during both the HRS and the HeViCS surveys, provided consistent results to within 10%. This should thus be considered as an upper limit to the uncertainty introduced by map making and flux extraction. Absolute flux calibration uncertainties, being systematic in the three bands, do not affect the observed trends in the SPIRE colour–colour diagrams. The dataset analysed here includes SPIRE data and measurements available at other frequencies, from UV to radio centimetre. Most of these data were taken from the GOLDMine database (Gavazzi et al. 2003).

Despite this sample not being complete in any sense, and being dominated by Virgo cluster galaxies for which perturbations induced by the cluster environment may lead to systematic differences in the emission properties relative to similar isolated objects even in the FIR spectral domain (Boselli & Gavazzi 2006; Cortese et al. 2010), this is the first sample observed with *Herschel* that is suitable for a statistical analysis since it consists of well-known nearby galaxies spanning a wide range of both morphological type and luminosity.

3. Far infrared colours

A phenomenological, model-independent technique for quantifying the spectral properties of galaxies is that of determining their colours. To do this, we combine SPIRE and IRAS flux densities, the latter being sensitive to the warm dust component. Figure 1 shows the IR colours of the sample galaxies.

A first analysis of Fig. 1 indicates that in star-forming galaxies the flux density ratios f_{60}/f_{500} , f_{25}/f_{250} , or f_{100}/f_{250} are strongly correlated with the generally used IRAS colour index f_{60}/f_{100} (panels a–c). The dynamic range covered by f_{60}/f_{500} , however, is a factor of about 30 larger than that covered by the f_{60}/f_{100} flux density ratio, and is thus a much clearer tracer of the average temperature of the bulk of the dust component. Starburst galaxies, generally defined as those

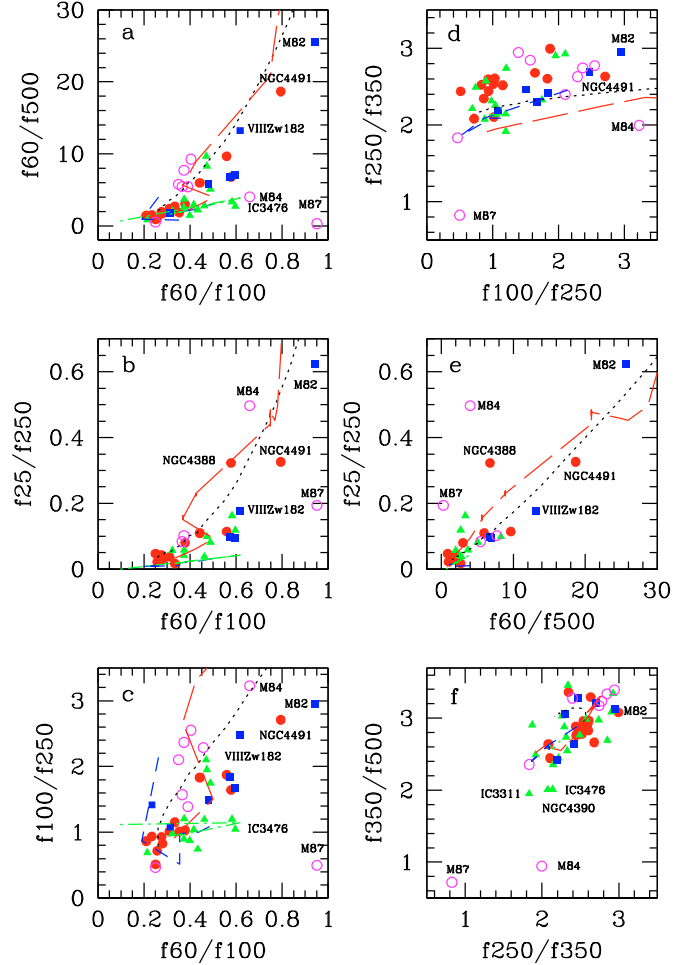


Fig. 1. The infrared colours of our targets. Galaxies are coded according to their morphological type: magenta empty circles for E-S0a, red filled circles for Sa-Sb, green triangles for Sbc-Scd, blue squares for Sd, Im, BCD, and Irr galaxies. The black dotted line indicates the colour expected from the Dale & Helou (2002) empirical SED, the red long-dashed line those from Chary & Elbaz (2001), the blue-short dashed, and the green dashed-dotted line the colours of the morphology- and luminosity-dependent templates of Boselli et al. (2003).

Table 1. Median colours with 1σ standard deviation in the colour distribution for different morphological classes.

Type	f_{60}/f_{100}	f_{250}/f_{350}	f_{350}/f_{500}	f_{25}/f_{250}	f_{100}/f_{250}	f_{60}/f_{500}
E-S0a ⁽¹⁾	0.37 ± 0.06	2.60 ± 0.38	3.13 ± 0.39	0.09 ± 0.01	1.82 ± 0.73	5.69 ± 2.96
Sa-Sb ⁽²⁾	0.34 ± 0.12	2.50 ± 0.24	2.86 ± 0.22	0.08 ± 0.09	1.10 ± 0.42	3.14 ± 2.66
Sbc-Scd	0.43 ± 0.10	2.29 ± 0.40	2.70 ± 0.44	0.08 ± 0.04	1.21 ± 0.45	3.66 ± 2.60
Sd-Irr	0.54 ± 0.23	2.54 ± 0.35	2.97 ± 0.35	0.24 ± 0.24	1.84 ± 0.63	10.30 ± 9.07

Notes. ⁽¹⁾ Excluding the synchrotron-dominated M 84 and M 87; ⁽²⁾ excluding the starburst NGC 4491.

objects with $f_{60}/f_{100} > 0.5$ (Rowan-Robinson & Crawford 1989) have f_{60}/f_{500} spanning from ~ 3 to ~ 30 . The prototype starburst galaxy in the local universe M 82 has a f_{60}/f_{500} of ~ 26 , significantly larger than NGC 4491, a starburst in the Virgo cluster, and VIII Zw 182, a background merging system at $z = 0.07$. Early spirals (Sa-Sb, red filled dots, see Table 1) have f_{60}/f_{500} colours generally colder than Sbc-Scd (green triangles) and Sd, Im, BCD, and Irr (blue squares). Early-types with a synchrotron-dominated IR emission (M 87, M 84) are well separated in all IRAS-SPIRE or SPIRE colour diagrams with respect to the other dust-dominated E-S0a. The remaining early-types

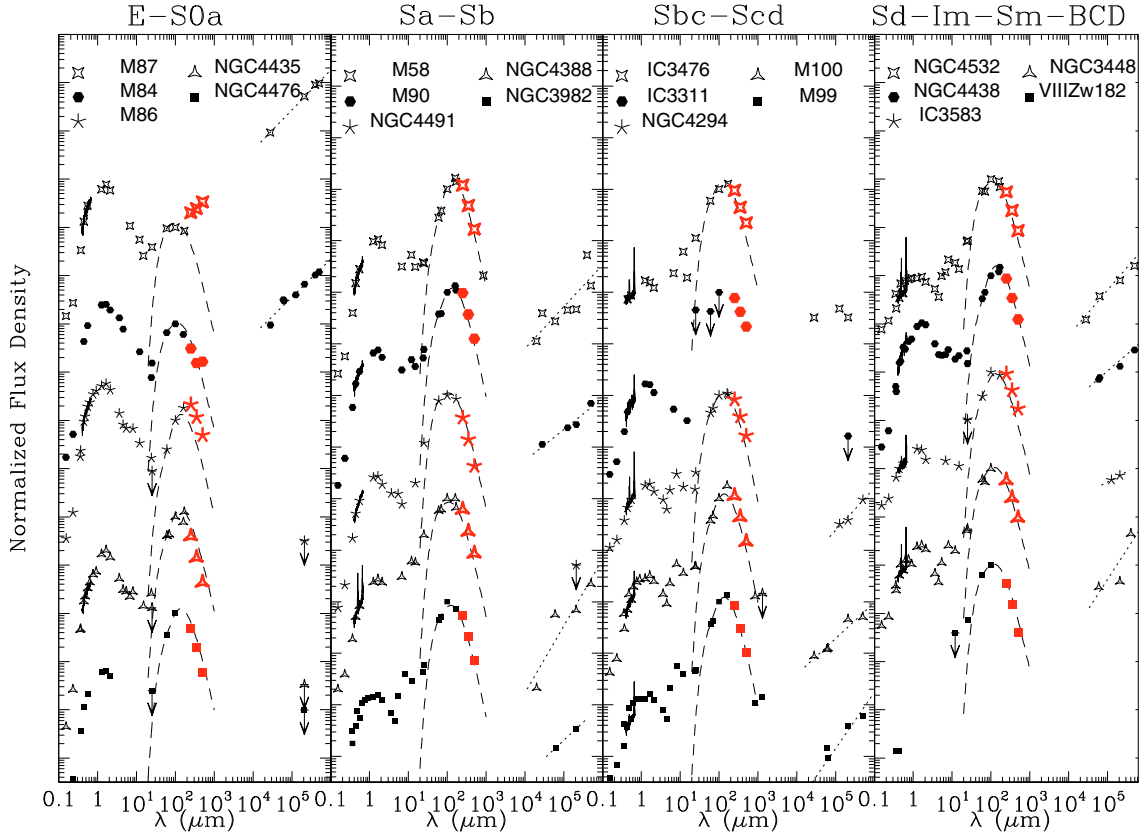


Fig. 2. The UV to radio centimetre observed SEDs of a subsample of galaxies, in 4 different panels according to their morphological type. The interacting systems NGC 3448 (Arp 205) and NGC 4438 (Arp 120) are included in the Sd-BCD-Pec sample. SPIRE data are marked in red. The continuum line in the optical domain is the medium resolution integrated spectra with emission lines in star-forming systems taken from Gavazzi et al. (2004). The dashed line shows the combination of two modified black bodies ($B(\nu, T)\nu^\beta$ with $\beta = 2$) of temperature $T = 20$ and 40 K respectively normalized to the 100 and $60 \mu\text{m}$ flux densities. The dotted line in the radio domain indicates the best-fit synchrotron emission.

have colour indices indicating that the cold dust has a higher temperature than in star-forming systems. As for the interpretation of the FIR properties of the early-type galaxies in the SINGS galaxy sample (Draine et al. 2007), higher dust-weighted mean starlight intensities can explain the high FIR colour temperatures of E/S0 galaxies. However, the relative importance of X-ray heating (Wolfire et al. 1995), stochastic heating, heating from fast electrons in the hot gas, as in supernovae, and the (unknown) size-distribution of dust grains in these environments with low-density ISM needs further exploration.

The empirical SEDs of Dale & Helou (2002), Chary & Elbaz (2001), and Boselli et al. (2003), despite possible uncertainties in the absolute flux calibration (15%), only qualitatively cover the wide range of infrared colours observed in our sample even excluding the radio galaxies M 87 and M 84, and underpredict the f_{250}/f_{350} ratio for a given f_{100}/f_{250} ratio (panel d). Furthermore, these models do not reproduce the coldest colour temperatures observed in the SPIRE colour diagram f_{350}/f_{500} versus f_{250}/f_{350} (panel f). It is also interesting that even the most active galaxies such as M 82 and NGC 4491, which are expected to be dominated by warm dust heated by the dominant starburst, host a cold dust component as traced by the $500 \mu\text{m}$ emission which is underestimated by models (see panel a).

4. Spectral energy distributions

Combining integrated flux densities from UV to radio centimetre we constructed the observed SED of the target galaxies. Figure 2

shows some examples of UV to radio centimetre SEDs of galaxies according to their morphological type. Figure 2 shows that in the elliptical galaxies M 87 and M 84, the sub-mm domain is dominated by synchrotron emission. M 87 is a powerful radio galaxy (Virgo A), where synchrotron dominates down to $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ (Baes et al. 2010). M 84 is a moderately active radio galaxy with a luminosity at 20 cm of $2 \times 10^{23} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$. In spirals, the SPIRE data closely follow a modified black body ($\beta = 2$) of temperature $T \approx 20 \text{ K}$ (dashed line) (e.g., Bendo et al. 2003, 2010). This however can be taken just as a first order approximation since quantitative data in relation to dust can be determined only after an accurate SED fitting. To identify the heating sources of the emitting dust, we can use any tracer of the hardness of the interstellar radiation field. Here we adopt the birthrate parameter b , defined as the ratio of the present star formation rate (SFR) to the SFR averaged along the life t_0 of the galaxy², hence $b \propto \text{SFR}t_0/M_*$. Following Boselli et al. (2001, 2009), SFR is proportional to the extinction-corrected UV or $H\alpha$ flux, and M_* to the NIR flux. Therefore b is tightly related to the hardness of the UV radiation field. Figure 3 shows the relationship between the two colour indices f_{60}/f_{100} and f_{350}/f_{500} and the birthrate parameter, this last determined for late-type galaxies only.

Figure 3 shows that the colour index f_{60}/f_{100} , sensitive to the presence of warm dust, increases with b , indicating that galaxies with the warmest dust temperature are those at present most active in star formation ($b \geq 1$). In contrast, the temperature of the cold dust appears to be anticorrelated with b , indicating

² The birthrate parameter is also called the specific star formation rate.

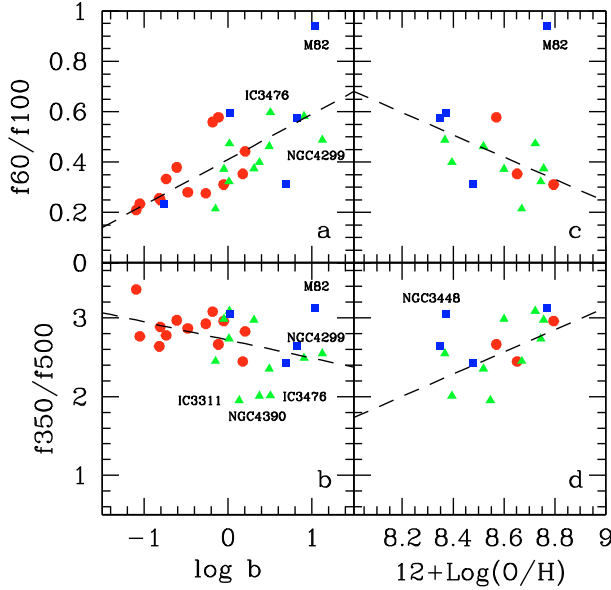


Fig. 3. The relationship between the infrared colours $f60/f100$ and $f350/f500$ and the birthrate parameter b (a, b) and the metallicity (c, d). Symbols are coded as in Fig. 1. The dashed lines give the linear best fits to the data: $f60/f100 = 0.18 \pm 0.04 \log b + 0.41 \pm 0.02$ ($R = 0.69$; $\rho = 99.99\%$); $f350/f500 = -0.23 \pm 0.10 \log b + 2.72 \pm 0.06$ ($R = 0.39$; $\rho = 95.16\%$); $f60/f100 = -0.44 \pm 0.18 [12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})] + 4.22 \pm 1.55$ ($R = 0.55$; $\rho = 96.59\%$); $f350/f500 = 1.41 \pm 0.55 [12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})] - 9.56 \pm 4.70$ ($R = 0.55$; $\rho = 97.40\%$), where R is the correlation coefficient and ρ is the Spearman's probability that the two variables are correlated. Best fits with metallicity were performed excluding the 2 outliers M 82 and the perturbed system NGC 3448 (Arp 205) since their uncertain metallicity is probably not representative of normal galaxies.

an excess of the cold dust emission in the most active galaxies. These trends with b may be non-universal since they might be related to the presence of cluster galaxies, which are characterised by a reduced star formation activity ($b \sim 0.1$) because of their interaction with the cluster environment (e.g., Boselli & Gavazzi 2006). An opposite behaviour of the $f60/f100$ and $f350/f500$ colour indices is also present when plotted versus the gas metallicity index $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$ (determined using the prescriptions of Kewley & Ellison 2008 based on the Pettini & Pagel 2004 calibration and using mainly the Gavazzi et al. 2004 spectroscopic data), i.e., while $f60/f100$ decreases with metallicity (with the exception of the starburst M 82), $f350/f500$ seems to increase with $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$, with a possible exception for the interacting system NGC 3448 (Arp 205). A similar radial trend with metallicity is also observed for both M 99 and M 100 (Pohlen et al. 2010). This result is consistent with the presence of emission at $\lambda > 850 \mu\text{m}$ that could originate in <10 K dust (Galliano et al. 2005; Galametz et al. 2010; O'Halloran et al. 2010) or dust with $\beta < 2$ (e.g. Bendo et al. 2006), which may be more prominent in low metallicity galaxies. A value of $\beta < 2$ implies an enhanced contribution from carbonaceous dust because amorphous hydrocarbons have values of β in the range 1–1.5. Before attempting to determine the origin of this cold dust component, this interesting result should be confirmed on a more robust statistical basis.

5. Conclusions

Our analysis has enabled us to reach the following conclusions: a) the infrared colour index $f60/f500$ is more capable of detecting a starburst than $f60/f100$. b) Normal galaxies show a gradual increase in their dust temperature along the Hubble sequence, from Sa to Sc-Im-BCD with the exception of E-S0a, where the dust temperature is higher than in star-forming systems probably because of the different nature of their dust heating sources. c) SPIRE colours can be used to discriminate thermal from synchrotron emission in radio galaxies. d) In contrast to the warm dust, the colour temperature $f350/f500$ index decreases with star formation activity and increases with metallicity. This admittedly weak evidence might be indicative of an overabundance of cold dust or an emissivity parameter $\beta < 2$ in low metallicity, active systems.

Acknowledgements. SPIRE has been developed by a consortium of institutes led by Cardiff University (UK) and including Univ. Lethbridge (Canada); NAOC (China); CEA, LAM (France); IFSI, Univ. Padua (Italy); IAC (Spain); Stockholm Observatory (Sweden); Imperial College London, RAL, UCL-MSSL, UKATC, Univ. Sussex (UK); and Caltech/JPL, IPAC, Univ. Colorado (USA). This development has been supported by national funding agencies: CSA (Canada); NAOC (China); CEA, CNRS, CNRS (France); ASI (Italy); MCINN (Spain); Stockholm Observatory (Sweden); STFC (UK); and NASA (USA).

References

- Bendo, G., Joseph, R., Wells, M., et al. 2003, *AJ*, 125, 2361
- Bendo, G., Dale, D., Draine, B., et al. 2006, *ApJ*, 652, 283
- Bendo, G. J., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L65
- Boselli, A., & Gavazzi, G. 2006, *PASP*, 118, 517
- Boselli, A., Lequeux, J., Sauvage, M., et al. 1998, *A&A*, 335, 53
- Boselli, A., Gavazzi, G., Donas, J., & Scodreggio, M. 2001, *AJ*, 121, 753
- Boselli, A., Gavazzi, G., & Sanvito, G. 2003, *A&A*, 402, 37
- Boselli, A., Cortese, L., Deharveng, J. M., et al. 2005, *ApJ*, 629, L29
- Boselli, A., Boissier, S., Cortese, L., et al. 2009, *ApJ*, 706, 1527
- Boselli, A., Eales, S., Cortese, L., et al. 2010, *PASP*, 122, 261
- Chary, R., & Elbaz, D. 2001, *ApJ*, 556, 562
- Cortese, L., Davies, J. I., Pohlen, M., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L49
- Dale, D., & Helou, G. 2002, *ApJ*, 576, 159
- Dale, D., Helou, G., Contursi, A., Silbermann, N., & Kolhatkar, S. 2001, *ApJ*, 549, 215
- Dale, D., Bendo, G., Engelbracht, C., et al. 2005, *ApJ*, 633, 857
- Dale, D., Gil de Paz, A., Gordon, K., et al. 2007, *ApJ*, 655, 863
- Davies, J. I., Baes, M., Bendo, G. J., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L48
- Draine, B., & Li, A. 2007, *ApJ*, 657, 810
- Draine, B., Dale, D., Bendo, G., et al. 2007, *ApJ*, 663, 866
- Galametz, M., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L55
- Galliano, F., Madden, S., Jones, A., Wilson, C., & Bernard, J. 2005, *A&A*, 434, 867
- Gavazzi, G., Boselli, A., Donati, A., Franzetti, P., & Scodreggio, M. 2003, *A&A*, 400, 451
- Gavazzi, G., Zaccardo, A., Sanvito, G., Boselli, A., & Bonfanti, C. 2004, *A&A*, 417, 499
- Griffin, M. J., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L3
- Kennicutt, R. 1983, *A&A*, 120, 219
- Kewley, L., & Ellison, S. 2008, *ApJ*, 681, 1183
- Lequeux, J. 1971, *A&A*, 15, L42
- O'Connell, R. 1999, *ARA&A*, 37, 603
- O'Halloran, B., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L58
- Pettini, M., & Pagel, B. 2004, *MNRAS*, 348, L59
- Pilbratt, G. L., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L1
- Pohlen, M., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L72
- Roussel, H., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L66
- Rowan-Robinson, M., & Crawford, J. 1989, *MNRAS*, 238, 523
- Swinyard, B. M., Ade, P., Baluteau, J. P., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 518, L4
- Wolfe, M., Hollenbach, D., McKee, C., Tielens, A., & Bakes, E. 1995, *ApJ*, 443, 152

- ¹ Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, UMR6110 CNRS, 38 rue F. Joliot-Curie, 13388 Marseille, France
e-mail: Alessandro.Boselli@oamp.fr
- ² School of Physics and Astronomy, Cardiff University, Queens Buildings The Parade, Cardiff CF24 3AA, UK
- ³ Sterrenkundig Observatorium, Universiteit Gent, Krijgslaan 281 S9, 9000 Gent, Belgium
- ⁴ Astrophysics Group, Imperial College, Blackett Laboratory, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2AZ, UK
- ⁵ INAF - Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, Largo Enrico Fermi 5, 50125 Firenze, Italy
- ⁶ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA; Department of Astronomy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA
- ⁷ Astronomical Institute, Ruhr-University Bochum, Universitaetsstr. 150, 44780 Bochum, Germany
- ⁸ Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, C/Vía Láctea s/n, 38200 La Laguna, Spain
- ⁹ Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris, UMR7095 CNRS, Université Pierre & Marie Curie, 98bis boulevard Arago, 75014 Paris, France
- ¹⁰ INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova, Vicolo dell'Osservatorio 5, 35122 Padova, Italy
- ¹¹ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697, USA
- ¹² Laboratoire AIM, CEA/DSM – CNRS – Université Paris Diderot, Irfu/Service d'Astrophysique, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ¹³ Observational Cosmology Lab, Code 665, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA
- ¹⁴ NASA Herschel Science Center, California Institute of Technology, MS 100-22, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA
- ¹⁵ ESO, Alonso de Cordova 3107, Vitacura, Santiago, Chile
- ¹⁶ Università di Milano-Bicocca, piazza della Scienza 3, 20100 Milano, Italy
- ¹⁷ Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences, CASA CB-389, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA
- ¹⁸ Centro de Astronomia e Astrofísica da Universidade de Lisboa, Observatório Astronómico de Lisboa, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-018 Lisboa, Portugal
- ¹⁹ ESA Astrophysics Missions Division, ESTEC, PO Box 299, 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands
- ²⁰ Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale (IAS), Batiment 121, Université Paris-Sud 11 and CNRS, 91405 Orsay, France
- ²¹ Astronomy Centre, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, UK
- ²² Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, Holmbury St Mary, Dorking, Surrey RH5 6NT, UK
- ²³ Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M1, Canada
- ²⁴ Max-Planck-Institut fuer extraterrestrische Physik, Giessenbachstrasse, Postfach 1312, 85741 Garching, Germany
- ²⁵ School of Physics & Astronomy, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK
- ²⁶ INAF-Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica, via Fosso del Cavaliere 100, 00133 Roma, Italy
- ²⁷ Infrared Processing and Analysis Center, California Institute of Technology, Mail Code 100-22, 770 South Wilson Av, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA
- ²⁸ Centre for Astrophysics Research, Science and Technology Research Centre, University of Hertfordshire, College Lane, Herts AL10 9AB, UK
- ²⁹ University of Padova, Department of Astronomy, Vicolo Osservatorio 3, 35122 Padova, Italy
- ³⁰ Leiden Observatory, Leiden University, PO Box 9513, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
- ³¹ Observatoire Astronomique de Strasbourg, UMR 7550 Université de Strasbourg – CNRS, 11 rue de l'Université, 67000 Strasbourg, France
- ³² Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, National Observatory of Athens, I. Metaxa and Vas. Pavlou, P. Penteli, 15236 Athens, Greece
- ³³ Institut für Astronomie, Universität Wien, Türkenschanzstr. 17, 1180 Wien, Austria
- ³⁴ Max-Planck-Institut fuer Astronomie, Koenigstuhl 17, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany