

# Are E+A galaxies dusty-starbursts?: VLA 20 cm radio continuum observation<sup>★</sup>

T. Goto

Department of Physics and Astronomy, The Johns Hopkins University, 3400 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218-2686, USA  
e-mail: tomo@jhu.edu

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**Abstract.** E+A galaxies are characterized as a galaxy with strong Balmer absorption lines but without any [OII] or H $\alpha$  emission lines. The existence of strong Balmer absorption lines means that E+A galaxies have experienced a starburst within the last <1–1.5 Gyr. However, the lack of [OII] or H $\alpha$  emission lines indicates that E+A galaxies do not have any on-going star formation. Therefore, E+A galaxies are interpreted as a post-starburst galaxy. For more than 20 years, however, it has been a mystery why E+A galaxies underwent a starburst then stopped abruptly.

One possible explanation to E+A galaxies is the dusty starburst scenario, where E+A galaxies have on-going star formation, but optical emission lines are invisible due to the heavy obscuration by dust. To test this dusty starburst scenario, we have observed 36 E+A galaxies carefully selected from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Data Release 1 in 20 cm radio continuum using the VLA. Since the radio emission is not affected by the dust extinction, the star formation rate (SFR) in dusty galaxies can be revealed by the 20 cm continuum. All of our 36 target E+A galaxies are selected to have H $\delta$  equivalent width greater than 6 Å and no detection of [OII] or H $\alpha$  emission lines within 1 $\sigma$ . These selection criteria are much stronger than previous E+A selections in our attempt to select galaxies in the pure post-starburst phase without any remaining star formation. Except for the two galaxies with a nearby radio source, none of our 34 E+A galaxies are detected in 20 cm continuum to the limits reported in Table 1. The obtained upper limits on the radio estimated SFR suggest that E+A galaxies do not possess strong starburst (>100  $M_{\odot}$  yr<sup>-1</sup>) hidden by dust extinction for the whole sample while 15 ( $z < 0.08$ ) E+As have lower SFR upper limits of  $\sim 15 M_{\odot}$  yr<sup>-1</sup>.

**Key words.** galaxies: evolution – galaxies: formation – galaxies: starburst

## 1. Introduction

Dressler & Gunn (1983, 1992) discovered galaxies with mysterious spectra while investigating high redshift galaxy clusters. The galaxies had strong Balmer absorption lines with no emission in [OII]. These galaxies are named “E+A” galaxies since their spectra looked like a superposition of that of elliptical galaxies (Mg<sub>5175</sub>, Fe<sub>5270</sub> and Ca<sub>3934,3468</sub> absorption lines) and that of A-type stars (strong Balmer absorption)<sup>1</sup>. Since the lifetime of A-type stars is about 1 Gyr, the existence of strong Balmer absorption lines shows that these galaxies have experienced starburst within the last Gyr. However, these galaxies do not show any sign of on-going star formation as non-detection in [OII] emission lines indicates. Therefore, E+A galaxies are interpreted as a post-starburst galaxy, that is,

a galaxy which has undergone a truncated starburst (Dressler & Gunn 1983, 1992; Couch & Sharples 1987; MacLaren et al. 1988; Newberry et al. 1990; Fabricant et al. 1991; Abraham et al. 1996). The reason why they underwent a starburst then abruptly stopped still remains one of the mysteries in galaxy evolution. Since starburst-driven galaxy transformations are an important part of galaxy formation theories (e.g., Somerville et al. 2001), it is important to understand what triggered the starburst in these galaxies and, perhaps more importantly, why star formation subsequently ceased so abruptly.

At first, E+A galaxies were found in cluster regions, both in low redshift clusters (Franx 1993; Caldwell et al. 1993, 1996; Caldwell & Rose 1997; Castander et al. 2001; Rose et al. 2001) and high redshift clusters (Sharples et al. 1985; Lavery & Henry 1986; Couch & Sharples 1987; Broadhurst et al. 1988; Fabricant et al. 1991; Belloni et al. 1995; Barger et al. 1996; Fisher et al. 1998; Morris et al. 1998; Couch et al. 1998; Dressler et al. 1999). Therefore, a cluster specific phenomenon was thought to be responsible for the violent star formation history of E+A galaxies. A ram-pressure stripping model (Spitzer & Baade 1951; Gunn & Gott 1972; Farouki & Shapiro 1980; Kent 1981; Abadi et al. 1999; Fujita & Nagashima 1999;

<sup>★</sup> Table 1 is only available in electronic form at <http://www.edpsciences.org>

<sup>1</sup> Since some of E+A galaxies are found to have disk-like morphology (Franx 1993; Couch et al. 1994; Dressler et al. 1994; Caldwell et al. 1997; Dressler et al. 1999), these galaxies are sometimes called “K+A” galaxies. However, Goto (2003) found that their E+A sample with higher completeness has early-type morphology. Following this discovery, we call them as “E+A” throughout this work.

Quilis et al. 2000; Fujita 2004; Fujita & Goto 2004) may first accelerate star formation of cluster galaxies and later turn it off as well as tides from the cluster potential (e.g., Fujita 1998) and the evaporation of the cold gas (e.g., Fujita 2004). However, recent large surveys of the nearby universe found many E+A galaxies in the field regions (Goto 2003; Goto et al. 2003a, G03 hereafter; Quintero et al. 2004). At the very least, it is clear that these E+A galaxies found in the field region cannot be explained by a physical mechanism that works in the cluster region. E+A galaxies have been often thought to be transition objects during the cluster galaxy evolution such as the Butcher-Oemler effect (e.g., Goto et al. 2003b), the morphology-density relation (e.g., Goto et al. 2003c, 2004), and the correlation between various properties of galaxies with the environment (e.g., Tanaka et al. 2004). However, explaining cluster galaxy evolution using E+A galaxies may not be realistic anymore.

Alternatively, galaxy-galaxy interaction has been known to trigger star formation in the pair of galaxies (Schweizer 1982; Lavery & Henry 1988; Liu & Kennicutt 1995a,b; Schweizer 1996). Oegerle et al. (1991) found a nearby E+A galaxy with a tidal feature. High resolution imaging of Hubble Space Telescope supported the galaxy-galaxy interaction scenario by identifying that some of post-starburst (E+A) galaxies in high redshift clusters show disturbed or interacting signatures (Couch et al. 1994, 1998; Dressler et al. 1994; Oemler et al. 1997). Liu & Kennicutt (1995a,b) observed 40 merging/interacting systems and found that some of their spectra resemble E+A galaxies. Bekki et al. (2001) modeled galaxy-galaxy mergers with dust extinction, confirming that such systems can produce spectra which evolve into E+A spectra. Recently, G03 found that young E+A galaxies have 8 times more companion galaxies within 50 kpc, providing a strong support for the merger/interaction origin of E+A galaxies.

However, an important issue remains to be addressed on the origin of E+A galaxies. E+A galaxies may be explained as dusty-starburst galaxies. In this scenario, E+A galaxies are not post-starburst galaxies, but in reality star-forming galaxies whose emission lines are invisible in optical wavelengths due to the heavy obscuration by dust. As a variant, Poggianti & Wu (2000) presented the selective dust extinction hypothesis, where dust extinction is dependent on stellar age since youngest stars inhabit very dusty star-forming HII regions while older stars have had time to migrate out of such dusty regions. If O, B-type stars in E+A galaxies are embedded in dusty regions and only A-type stars have long enough lifetimes ( $\sim 1$  Gyr) to move out from such regions, this scenario can naturally explain the E+A phenomena. A straightforward test for these scenarios is to observe in radio wavelengths where the dust obscuration is negligible. At 20 cm radio wavelengths, the synchrotron radiation from electrons accelerated by supernovae can be observed. Therefore, in the absence of a radio-loud active nucleus, the radio flux of a star-forming galaxy can be used to estimate its current massive star formation rate (Condon 1992; Kennicutt 1998; Hopkins et al. 2003). Smail et al. (1999) performed such a radio observation and found that among 8 galaxies detected in radio, 5 galaxies have strong Balmer absorption with no detection in [OII]. They concluded that massive stars are currently forming in these 5 galaxies.

Owen et al. (1999) investigated the radio properties of galaxies in a rich cluster at  $z \sim 0.25$  (A2125) and found that optical line luminosities (e.g.,  $H\alpha + [\text{NII}]$ ) were often weaker than one would expect for the SFRs implied by the radio emission. Miller & Owen (2001) observed radio continua of 15 E+A galaxies and detected moderate levels of star formation in only 2 of them. The star formation rates (SFRs) of these two galaxies, however, are  $5.9$  and  $2.2 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , which are an order of magnitude smaller than those in Smail et al. (1999), consistent with normal to low SFR instead of starburst.

These results on these radio observation studies are somewhat irreconcilable, perhaps due to the contamination in the E+A samples. Previous samples of E+A galaxies were often selected based solely on [OII] emission and Balmer absorption lines either due to the high redshift of the samples or due to instrumental reasons. According to Goto et al. (2003d), such a selection of E+A galaxies without information on  $H\alpha$  line would suffer from 52% of contamination from  $H\alpha$  emitting galaxies.

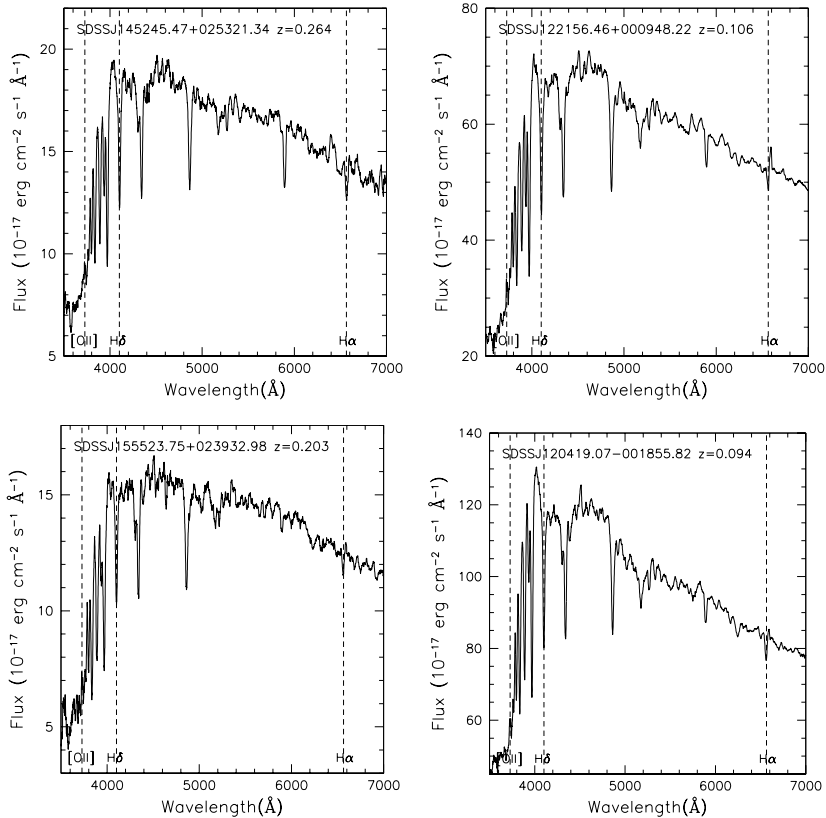
In this paper, we aim to investigate E+A galaxies with strong  $H\delta$  absorption (E+A with  $H\delta EW > 6 \text{ \AA}$  without [OII] or  $H\alpha$  emission) are dusty-starburst or not. Since our sample of E+A galaxies is selected from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; Abazajian et al. 2003) using both [OII] and  $H\alpha$  lines, our sample is much larger and more complete than previous samples, without any contamination from  $H\alpha$  emitting galaxies. In addition, we have selected E+A galaxies with stronger Balmer absorption lines than any previous samples. By observing this larger and better defined sample of E+A galaxies in the radio continuum at 20 cm using the Very Large Array (VLA), we aim to detect the dusty star formation in E+A galaxies.

This paper is organized as follows: In Sect. 2, we describe the VLA observation; In Sect. 3, we present the results; In Sect. 4, we discuss the physical implications of our results; In Sect. 5, we summarize our work and findings. The cosmological parameters adopted throughout this paper are  $H_0 = 75 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ , and  $(\Omega_m, \Omega_{\Lambda}, \Omega_k) = (0.3, 0.7, 0.0)$ .

## 2. VLA observation

### 2.1. Sample selection

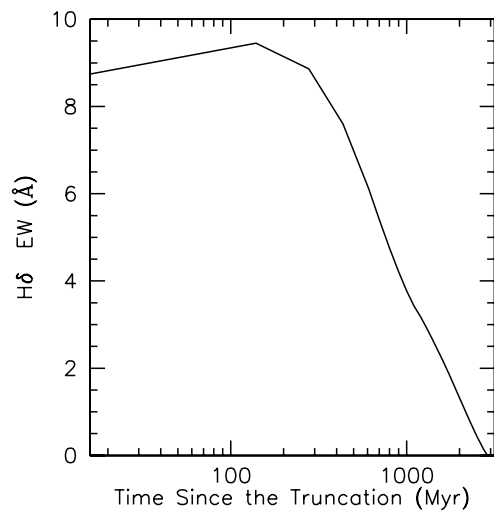
We have selected our targets from the publicly available catalog of E+A galaxies described in Goto et al. (2003d). We have restricted our targets to those galaxies which have  $H\delta$  equivalent width (in absorption) greater than  $6 \text{ \AA}$  and no detection of [OII] or  $H\alpha$  emission lines within  $1\sigma$ . As an example, optical spectra of four of our sample E+A galaxies are shown in Fig. 1. Non-detection of [OII] or  $H\alpha$  emission lines makes sure that these young E+A galaxies do not possess any current star formation at least based on optical information. The strong  $H\delta$  absorption selects galaxies in post-starburst phase. Our targets include 23 E+A galaxies with  $H\delta$  equivalent width ( $EW$ )  $> 7 \text{ \AA}$  and additional 13 E+A galaxies with  $6 < H\delta EW \leq 7 \text{ \AA}$ . The coordinates, redshift,  $H\delta EW$ , and  $M_g$  (absolute magnitude in  $g$ ) of these targets are presented in Table 1. Since our targets are selected from the spectroscopic survey of the SDSS, galaxies at higher redshift tend to have brighter absolute magnitude.



**Fig. 1.** Four example spectra of our target E+A galaxies (E+As with  $H\delta$   $EW > 6 \text{ \AA}$ ). Spectra are shifted to restframe and smoothed using a  $20 \text{ \AA}$  box.

We would like to emphasize the advantage in selecting E+A galaxies with larger  $H\delta$   $EW$ . Compared with typical  $H\delta$   $EW \sim 4 \text{ \AA}$  of previous E+A samples, our targets have much larger  $H\delta$   $EW$  of greater than  $6 \text{ \AA}$ . By selecting E+A galaxies with larger  $H\delta$   $EW$ , we can select either younger E+A galaxies or E+A galaxies with stronger (with larger gas mass) previous starburst. If a larger fraction of a galaxy's total gas mass undergoes a starburst which is then truncated, the galaxy will have a stronger  $H\delta$  absorption line. If an E+A galaxy is younger and closer to the truncation epoch, the galaxy has a stronger  $H\delta$  absorption. In Fig. 2, we show  $H\delta$   $EW$  against time after the truncation using the burst model (duration of 1 Gyr before truncation) of Bruzual & Charlot (2003) with Salpeter IMF and solar metallicity. In Fig. 2, the  $H\delta$   $EW$  becomes larger and larger after the galaxy truncates its star formation as O,B-type massive stars die. This leaves the HII regions without ionizing photons causing the Balmer emission features to disappear. After  $\sim 200$  Myr, A-type stars start to end their life and the  $H\delta$   $EW$  becomes close to zero after  $\sim 1$  Gyr. If we assume this burst model (with 100% burst strength, and a duration of 1 Gyr), the E+A galaxies with  $H\delta$   $EW > 7 \text{ \AA}$  have age of 270–430 Myr after the truncation of the burst.

It is less understood how soon the 20 cm radio emission ceases after the truncation of the star formation since the steps between star formation and synchrotron emission (e.g., super nova explosion, acceleration of relativistic electrons in the SNR, propagation of the cosmic rays throughout the galaxy, energy loss, and escape) are quite complicated. However, since the synchrotron emission is caused by the supernova explosion



**Fig. 2.**  $H\delta$   $EW$ s are plotted against time (age) after the truncation for the burst model (duration of 1 Gyr) of Bruzual & Charlot (2003). The model assumes Salpeter IMF and solar metallicity.

(type II and Ib) of stars more massive than  $\sim 8 M_{\odot}$  (Condon 1992), it is expected that the 20 cm emission does not continue beyond  $\sim 100$  Myr. It is estimated that the time lag between the peaks of the radio emission and other SFR indicators is less than 50 Myr (see Fig. 1 of Rengarajan & Mayya 2003). Therefore, provided the absence of the dust-hidden star formation, our target E+A galaxies should not have significant radio emission in 20 cm.

## 2.2. Observation

We have observed these 36 E+A galaxies in 20 cm continuum on January 24, 25, 29, 30, and February 10 in 2004 using the Very Large Array (VLA). The array was operated in the CnB configuration in the continuum mode. The exposure time was between 25 to 29 min depending on the target. For each target, a nearby phase calibrator was also observed twice for a few minutes. The primary flux calibrators (either 3C 286 or 3C 48 depending on the observing runs) which were adjusted to the flux scale of Baars et al. (1977) were observed once for every observing run. Data reduction was performed with the AIPS using the standard steps. Unfortunately, for most of the targets, the rms noise level was limited by the confusion from nearby sources, varying in the range of 0.1–1 mJy.

## 3. Results

None of our target E+A galaxies were detected at 20 cm except for the following two: (i) SDSSJ091227.78+534222.95 – this target has a 17.5 mJy source at 5 arcsec away. The extended radio emission from the nearby source covers the target, making it impossible to estimate the radio flux at the target position; (ii) SDSSJ111108.08+004048.79 – a 50.3 mJy source is located at 9.8 arcmin away from the target. The entire field of view had the high noise level due to this strong source. We have excluded these two targets from the following analysis.

The rest of the targets were not detected in our observation. The resulting rms noise levels at the target positions are presented in Table 1. Some targets are successfully observed to the low noise level ( $<0.1$  mJy), however, other targets have high noise level ( $\sim 1$  mJy) due the confusion from nearby sources. Note that due to the different distance to the targets ( $0.06 < z < 0.3$ ) and due to the different rms noise level of each exposure, the types of dusty-starburst galaxies that can be investigated are also different among the sample. Taking the  $3\sigma$  of this noise level as an upper limit of the 20 cm flux, we have computed the upper limit of the radio luminosity of each target using the following equation (Petrosian & Dickey 1973; Morrison et al. 2003 ApJS).

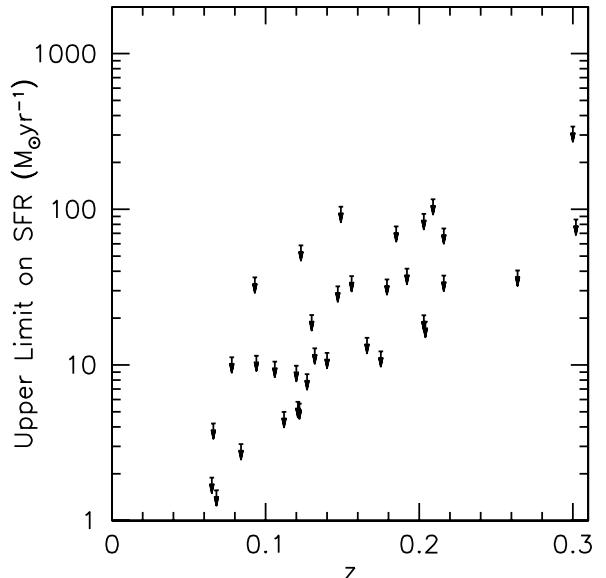
$$L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} = 4\pi D_L^2 S_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} (1+z)^\alpha / (1+z), \quad (1)$$

where  $D_L$  is a luminosity distance,  $S_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}$  is the flux density,  $(1+z)^\alpha$  is the color correction and  $1/(1+z)$  is the bandwidth correction. We assumed a SED shape of  $S \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$  with  $\alpha = 0.8$ , which is appropriate for galaxies dominated by synchrotron emission (Condon 1992). The resulting upper limits of the radio powers are listed in Table 1.

We have calculated the upper limit of the radio estimated SFR using the following conversion (Yun et al. 2001).

$$SFR(M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 5.9 \times 10^{-22} L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} (\text{W Hz}^{-1}). \quad (2)$$

This conversion assumes a Salpeter initial mass function integrated over all stars ranging from 0.1 to  $100 M_\odot$  and hence represents the total SFR of a galaxy. Note that this conversion depends on the integrated range of the initial mass function (e.g., SFR integrated over 0.1– $100 M_\odot$  is 5.5 times larger than that over 5– $100 M_\odot$ ). The resulting upper limits on SFR are



**Fig. 3.** Upper limits on SFR calculated using the radio 20 cm continuum are plotted against redshift. None of our target galaxies were detected in the observation. Therefore, all data points show upper limit on the radio estimated star formation rate calculated from the  $3\sigma$  of the rms sky noise. Note that the SFR is computed by integrating IMF over 0.1– $100 M_\odot$ . The SFR over 5– $100 M_\odot$  is 5.5 times smaller than our value.

plotted against redshift in Fig. 3. Numerical values are provided in Table 1. Except for one E+A galaxy at  $z \sim 0.3$  for which we were unable to obtain a tight constraint on the SFR, 33 E+A galaxies have SFR lower than  $\sim 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . We have obtained tighter constraints for nearby E+A galaxies. Out of 19 E+A galaxies at  $z < 0.15$ , 9 E+A galaxies have SFR lower than  $10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ .

## 4. Discussion

In Sect. 3, none of our E+A sample had radio derived  $SFR > 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$  while 15 E+A's in our sample had no radio derived  $SFR > 15 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . Part of our result is apparently inconsistent with some previous work. Miller & Owen (2001) detected 2 galaxies out of 15 E+A galaxies. Smail et al. (1999) detected 5 galaxies out of 8 galaxies with strong Balmer absorption with no detection in [OII]. However, Miller et al. (2001)'s sample was selected from the Las Campanas Redshift Survey (Schechter et al. 1996), whose spectrograph does not cover the  $H\alpha$  line. Similarly, Smail et al. (1999)'s sample did not have information on the  $H\alpha$  line due to the high redshift of their sample galaxies. Therefore, both of these E+A galaxies were selected only using the [OII] line as an indicator of the current SFR. According to Goto et al. (2003d), an E+A selection without information on the  $H\alpha$  line can suffer from 52% of contamination from  $H\alpha$  emitting galaxies. Therefore, these E+A galaxies detected in 20 cm in previous work were probably not E+A galaxies, but the contamination from  $H\alpha$  emitting galaxies.

More complete sample of E+A galaxies can lead us to the more robust conclusion. Our results of no radio

detection in all 34 E+A galaxies support that E+A galaxies do not conceal a strong dusty starburst. Although we have not obtained useful constraints on 6 targets with  $\log(L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}) > 23$ , we have obtained the upper limit of the radio luminosity  $\log(L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}) < 22.3$  for 15 targets (cf. the detection limit in Smail et al. 1999 and Owen et al. 1999 was  $\log(L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}) \sim 22.3$ ). For all the E+A galaxies except three, we can exclude  $SFR \geq 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  of dusty starburst (Fig. 3). For nearby sources at  $z < 0.08$ , the upper limit of the SFR is even tighter at  $\sim 10 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The dusty starburst scenario where E+A galaxies are star-forming galaxies whose optical emission lines are invisible due to the dust obscuration, and the selective dust extinction scenario where O, B-type stars in E+A galaxies are embedded in dusty region, both looked like a plausible scenario. However, all of our results show evidence against these scenarios. At the very least, there are 7 E+A galaxies with the radio estimated  $SFR$  of  $< 7 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . We cannot interpret these as strong starburst galaxies.

To this end, it is also important to bear in mind that many E+A galaxies are found in the field region instead of cluster regions (e.g., Dressler et al. 1999) in recent large surveys of the nearby universe. Although Dressler et al. (1999) claimed that the fraction of k+a/a+k galaxies is higher in clusters than in the field at  $z = 0.4$ , Quintero et al. (2003) found E+A galaxies having a similar local galaxy density as the field galaxies. Mateus & Sodr  (2004) found that short-starburst galaxies are ubiquitous in the field regions. G03 also found that most of E+A galaxies are in the field regions. An apparent inconsistency between Dressler et al. (1999) and the local results may be due to their sample selection without H $\alpha$  information, or different line criteria for the E+A selection, or the difference in the redshift. However, it is clear that these field E+A galaxies found at low redshifts cannot be explained by cluster related physical mechanisms such as the ram-pressure stripping (e.g., Fujita & Goto 2004) or tidal interaction (e.g., Gnedin 2003a,b).

It has been long believed that E+A galaxies might be the transition object in the cluster galaxy evolution such as the Butcher-Oemler effect (e.g., Goto et al. 2003b) or the morphology-density relation (e.g., Goto et al. 2003c, 2004). However, many field E+A galaxies indicate that explaining cluster galaxy evolution through E+A galaxies is perhaps not plausible any more. Passive spiral galaxies (Goto et al. 2003e; Yamauchi & Goto 2004) may be an alternative candidate for the transition objects in cluster regions instead of E+As.

Since neither the dusty starburst or the cluster related mechanisms are likely to be the origin of E+A galaxies, we need to consider findings by G03 more seriously. They found that E+A galaxies have  $\sim 8$  times more companion galaxies within 50 kpc than normal galaxies do. Since their results are significant at  $2\sigma$  level, they proposed that the origin of E+A galaxies are likely to be merger/interaction with close companion galaxies. Their finding of early-type morphology of E+A galaxies also supports this scenario since the merger/interaction remnants are known to have elliptical like morphology (e.g., Barnes & Hernquist 1992). Based on the derived upper limits of radio estimated SFR in 34 E+A galaxies (Fig. 3), the result of this work also points to the merger/interaction scenario.

## 5. Conclusion

In order to answer the question whether E+A galaxies are dusty starburst or not, we have performed a 20 cm radio continuum observation of 36 E+A galaxies with  $H\delta EW > 6 \text{ \AA}$  using the VLA. Except for the two sources with contamination from a nearby radio source, none of our 34 targets were detected in 20 cm radio continuum to the limit listed in Table 1. This result shows that our selection of E+A galaxies was successful in selecting galaxies in the post-starburst phase. We have calculated upper limits on the radio estimated  $SFR$  using the  $3\sigma$  of the rms noise level as shown in Fig. 3. At  $z < 0.3$ , all the E+A galaxies observed have an upper limit of the  $SFR$  less than  $\sim 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . Out of 19 E+A galaxies at  $z < 0.15$ , 9 E+A galaxies have  $SFR$  lower than  $10 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . These results indicate that E+A galaxies are not likely to possess an on-going strong starburst hidden by the dust extinction.

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# Online Material

**Table 1.** List of targets.

Name	RA	Dec	$z$	H $\delta$ EW (Å)	$M_g$	rms noise (mJy)	Upper limit of log $P_{1.4\text{ GHz}}$ (log W Hz $^{-1}$ )	SFR upper limit * ( $M_{\odot}$ yr $^{-1}$ )
SDSSJ012250.33+151546.22	01:22:50.33	+15:15:46.22	0.132	9.35	-19.94	0.14	22.33	12.7
SDSSJ014447.13+003214.89	01:44:47.13	+00:32:14.89	0.179	7.79	-22.16	0.19	22.77	35.4
SDSSJ030428.04-084906.62	03:04:28.04	-08:49:06.62	0.120	7.03	-21.01	0.13	22.22	9.8
SDSSJ031911.86-003028.01	03:19:11.86	-00:30:28.01	0.147	7.38	-20.50	0.27	22.73	32.0
SDSSJ032551.21+003114.54	03:25:51.21	+00:31:14.54	0.149	7.50	-20.66	0.87	23.24	103.9
SDSSJ090424.90+535614.07	09:04:24.90	+53:56:14.07	0.140	6.92	-22.87	0.11	22.30	11.9
SDSSJ091227.78+534222.95	09:12:27.78	+53:42:22.95	0.222	7.87	-22.55	1.87	...	†
SDSSJ092251.59+583746.75	09:22:51.59	+58:37:46.75	0.166	6.69	-21.48	0.09	22.40	14.9
SDSSJ092344.28+575203.21	09:23:44.28	+57:52:03.21	0.156	7.16	-20.59	0.28	22.80	37.2
SDSSJ092509.94+042907.12	09:25:09.94	+04:29:07.12	0.185	7.67	-21.45	0.38	23.11	77.7
SDSSJ094347.55+020557.95	09:43:47.55	+02:05:57.95	0.093	8.36	-22.31	0.92	22.79	36.4
SDSSJ094701.49+600720.13	09:47:01.49	+60:07:20.13	0.123	7.85	-20.84	0.77	22.99	58.7
SDSSJ101519.69+010341.63	10:15:19.69	+01:03:41.63	0.216	7.32	-21.58	0.25	23.10	75.4
SDSSJ111108.08+004048.79	11:11:08.08	+00:40:48.79	0.184	7.33	-22.46	3.39	...	‡
SDSSJ115037.52+013000.57	11:50:37.52	+01:30:00.57	0.078	7.11	-19.80	0.42	22.27	11.1
SDSSJ120419.07-001855.82	12:04:19.07	-00:18:55.82	0.094	8.07	-20.25	0.28	22.28	11.4
SDSSJ122156.46+000948.22	12:21:56.46	+00:09:48.22	0.106	8.19	-22.81	0.19	22.25	10.4
SDSSJ124252.96+023700.90	12:42:52.96	+02:37:00.90	0.084	6.52	-20.83	0.09	21.71	3.0
SDSSJ132315.58+630726.73	13:23:15.58	+63:07:26.73	0.175	6.86	-22.35	0.06	22.31	12.2
SDSSJ133757.98+654410.48	13:37:57.98	+65:44:10.48	0.066	7.82	-22.09	0.23	21.85	4.2
SDSSJ134802.18+020405.73	13:48:02.18	+02:04:05.73	0.068	6.41	-21.78	0.08	21.42	1.5
SDSSJ143137.97+021942.27	14:31:37.97	+02:19:42.27	0.065	6.38	-20.79	0.10	21.50	1.8
SDSSJ143414.02+030140.28	14:34:14.02	+03:01:40.28	0.302	7.48	-20.46	0.11	23.16	85.9
SDSSJ143449.18-000919.95	14:34:49.18	-00:09:19.95	0.130	7.21	-20.64	0.24	22.55	20.9
SDSSJ143945.23+013501.79	14:39:45.23	+01:35:01.79	0.121	6.49	-21.64	0.07	21.99	5.7
SDSSJ145245.47+025321.34	14:52:45.47	+02:53:21.34	0.264	8.58	-22.50	0.07	22.83	40.4
SDSSJ152847.79+032321.28	15:28:47.79	+03:23:21.28	0.300	7.03	-20.13	0.47	23.76	340.7
SDSSJ155243.17+544847.50	15:52:43.17	+54:48:47.50	0.204	6.16	-21.23	0.07	22.50	18.9
SDSSJ155523.75+023932.98	15:55:23.75	+02:39:32.98	0.203	8.08	-20.67	0.36	23.19	93.3
SDSSJ161016.75+484327.85	16:10:16.75	+48:43:27.85	0.203	6.50	-21.74	0.08	22.54	20.8
SDSSJ163835.05+440349.44	16:38:35.05	+44:03:49.44	0.112	7.45	-21.92	0.08	21.92	4.9
SDSSJ171040.62+572348.28	17:10:40.62	+57:23:48.28	0.122	6.08	-20.87	0.07	21.98	5.6
SDSSJ171546.26+582255.47	17:15:46.26	+58:22:55.47	0.127	7.37	-20.14	0.10	22.16	8.7
SDSSJ215459.13-065114.40	21:54:59.13	-06:51:14.40	0.216	7.62	-21.00	0.12	22.80	37.4
SDSSJ225656.76+130402.59	22:56:56.76	+13:04:02.59	0.209	8.13	-21.25	0.42	23.29	116.1
SDSSJ234711.33+005653.17	23:47:11.33	+00:56:53.17	0.192	7.28	-20.93	0.18	22.84	41.5

\* – The SFR is computed by integrating IMF over 0.1–100  $M_{\odot}$ , which returns 5.5 times larger SFR than that in some previous work (Smail et al. 1999; Owen et al. 1999) where the integration is over 5–100  $M_{\odot}$ .

† – An extended emission from a 17.5 mJy source at 5 arcsec away covers the target.

‡ – A 50.3 mJy source is located at 9.8 arcmin away.