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The ALMA Spectroscopic Survey in the HUDF: Deep 1.2 mm continuum number counts

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ABSTRACT

We present the results from the 1.2 mm continuum image obtained as part of the ALMA Spectroscopic Survey in the Hubble Ultra Deep Field (ASPECS). The 1.2 mm continuum image has a size of 2.9 (4.2) arcmin² within a primary beam response of 50% (10%) and a rms value of 9.3 μ Jy beam⁻¹. We detect 35 sources at high significance (Fidelity ≥ 0.5), 32 of these have well characterized near-infrared HST counterparts.

We estimate the 1.2 mm number counts to flux levels of $< 30 \mu$ Jy in two different ways: we first use the detected sources to constrain the number counts and find a significant flattening of the counts below $S_\nu \sim 0.1$ mJy. In a second approach, we constrain the number counts by using a probability of deflection statistics (P(D)) analysis. For this latter approach, we describe new methods to accurately measure the noise in interferometric imaging (employing jack-knifing in the cube and in the visibility plane). This independent measurement confirms the flattening of the number counts. Our analysis

of the differential number counts shows that we are detecting $\sim 93\%$ ($\sim 100\%$ if we include the lower fidelity detections) of the total continuum dust emission associated to galaxies in the HUDF.

The ancillary data allows us to study the dependence of the 1.2 mm number counts on redshift ($z = 0-4$), galaxy dust mass ($M_{\text{dust}} = 10^7-10^9 M_{\odot}$), stellar mass ($M_{*} = 10^9-10^{12} M_{\odot}$), and star-formation rate ($\text{SFR} = 1-1000 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). In an accompanying paper we show that the number counts are crucial to constrain galaxy evolution models and the understanding of star-forming galaxies at high redshift.

Keywords: Millimeter astronomy — Surveys — Galaxies

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to explain the number of stars and galaxies we see in the local Universe, a large population of star-forming galaxies must have been present in the past (Madau, & Dickinson 2014). The stellar radiation produced by such young galaxies will be partially absorbed by interstellar dust and re-emitted in the mid and far infrared (FIR). The combination of the emission of all galaxies at different times then produces a cosmic infrared background (CIB).

The Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) satellite detected the CIB in multiple wavelengths and concluded that the observed emission should correspond to dust reprocessed emission from high- z galaxies (Puget et al. 1996; Hauser et al. 1998; Fixsen et al. 1998; Hauser, & Dwek 2001).

Soon after the detection of the CIB, bolometer camera observations in submm bands revealed a population of dust enshrouded highly star-forming galaxies at high redshift (Smail et al. 1997; Barger et al. 1998; Hughes et al. 1998; Eales et al. 1999). These galaxies are bright at submm-wavelengths and barely detected in the UV/Optical bands, hence their name submillimeter galaxies or dusty star-forming galaxies (DSFGs). The discovery of this population of galaxies showed that a considerable fraction of the star-formation activity in high redshift galaxies could be obscured by dust (e.g. an early review by Blain et al. 2002).

As expected, Atacama Large Millimeter/Submillimeter Array (ALMA) is revolutionizing the study of DSFGs. First by allowing for very high angular resolution observations of bright DSFGs (e.g. ALMA Partnership et al. 2015; Iono et al. 2016; Hodge et al. 2016; Tadaki et al. 2018) and also for allowing the detection of the faint high-redshift population (Watson et al. 2015; Laporte et al. 2017; Hashimoto et al. 2019). It is not a surprise that some of the observations made with ALMA were to follow-up single-dish submm sources (e.g. Karim et al. 2013; Hodge et al. 2013; Simpson et al. 2015; Stach et al. 2018). The next step was to do deep ALMA surveys to search for the population of faint DSFGs. These first attempts focused on fields with deep archival data such

as Subaru/XMM-Newton Deep Survey Field (SXDF, Hatsukade et al. 2013, 2016), SSA22 (Umehata et al. 2017), GOODS-S/*Hubble* Ultra Deep Field (HUDF, Walter et al. 2016; Aravena et al. 2016; Dunlop et al. 2017; Franco et al. 2018; Hatsukade et al. 2018), Frontier Fields (González-López et al. 2017; Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2018), on calibrator fields (Oteo et al. 2016) and on combined multiple single-pointing fields (Ono et al. 2014; Carniani et al. 2015; Oteo et al. 2016; Fujimoto et al. 2016).

The flux density distribution of DSFGs is a powerful tool to test galaxy evolution models. Straight-forward measurements, such as the galaxies number counts, are the result of several intrinsically complex processes. In order to model the observed number counts of galaxies at submm and mm wavelengths we need to take into account the dark matter halo distribution (e.g. Klypin et al. 2011, 2016), the star-formation history and modes (e.g. Sargent et al. 2012; Béthermin et al. 2012), spectral energy distribution (SED) of galaxies (e.g. da Cunha et al. 2013a), redshift distribution (e.g. Béthermin et al. 2015), type of observations (e.g. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2015; Béthermin et al. 2017) and the observed distribution of galaxies at all wavelengths (e.g. Schreiber et al. 2017). In order to test the galaxy evolution models, we need to obtain reliable number counts of well characterized DSFGs.

In this work we present the band 6 (1.2 mm) continuum observations obtained as part of the ALMA Spectroscopic Survey in the HUDF (ASPECS, Walter et al. 2016). The HUDF, and specially the eXtreme Deep Field (XDF), is the deepest extragalactic fields observed by the *Hubble* space telescope (Beckwith et al. 2006; Illingworth et al. 2013). ASPECS Large Program (ASPECS-LP) is an ALMA cycle 4 large program that represents an unparalleled three-dimensional survey in a contiguous $\sim 4 \text{ arcmin}^2$ region in the HUDF designed to trace the cosmic evolution of cool gas and dust. The first results using the band 3 observations were recently published (González-López et al. 2019; Decarli et al. 2019; Boogaard et al. 2019; Aravena et al. 2019; Popping et al. 2019a). By collapsing the band 6 data we obtain a

deep continuum image that can be used to search for the faint population of DSFGs (hereafter referred to as 1mm galaxies). We present the number counts of sources detected in the deep continuum image of the HUDF and how they change for different galaxy properties.

This paper is structured as follows; in §2 we present the observations, the calibration and imaging process. In §3 we describe the methods used to extract the sources as well as to estimate the number counts. In §4 we present the results from the source extraction and in §5 we discuss the implications of such results. Finally, in §6 we present our conclusions.

Throughout this paper, the properties of the galaxies were estimated adopting a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function and a flat Λ CDM cosmology as in Boogaard et al. (2019); Aravena et al. (2019,b).

2. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA PROCESSING

2.1. Survey design

The data used in this work correspond to the band 6 observations from ASPECS-LP. The observational setups used in ASPECS-LP are the same as the ones used in ASPECS-Pilot observations presented in Walter et al. (2016). We used eight spectral tunings that cover most of the ALMA band 6 (212–272 GHz, $\approx 94\%$ of band 6). The mosaic consists of 85 pointings separated by $11''$ ($\approx 51\%$ of the half power beam width at the highest frequency setup) and is Nyquist-sampled at all frequencies. The ASPECS-LP observations were designed to obtain a sensitivity similar to that of the ASPECS-Pilot observations. The final data ended up being deeper than requested owing to several of the executions being obtained with excellent weather conditions and low precipitable water vapor ($\text{pwtv} < 1 \text{ mm}$).

2.2. Data reduction, calibration and imaging

We processed the data with the CASA ALMA calibration pipeline (v.5.1.1; McMullin et al. 2007), using the calibration and flagging input provided by ALMA. We created the continuum images as well as the data cubes with CASA v.5.4.0-70. That version of CASA fixed a couple of bugs that affected large mosaic imaging. We obtained the continuum images using the task TCLEAN with natural weighting and multi-frequency synthesis (mfs) mode. We created the cleaned images by putting cleaning boxes on all the sources with $\text{S/N} \geq 5$ and cleaning down to $20 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. The deepest region of the continuum image has a rms value of $9.3 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ with a beam size of $1.53'' \times 1.08''$. We used the same procedure to obtain a tapered image with a rms value of $11.3 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ with a beam size of $2.37'' \times 2.05''$. We used the tapered image to search

for extended emission that could be missed by the original natural weighting image. We chose this tapered beam size because it offers extra sensitivity to slightly extended emission without a significant loss of depth. The resulting beam is similar to the band 3 continuum image beam of $\approx 2.1''$ (González-López et al. 2019).

In addition to the continuum image, we created the data cube covering the frequency range. We did identify those spaxels of each continuum source that contain bright emission lines. We discovered several emission lines associated with the continuum detected sources, with some sources showing up to 3 emission lines in band 6. Because of this, we proceeded to create a line-free continuum image by flagging all the frequency channels with strong emission lines (González-López et al. 2019; Decarli et al. 2019). We repeated the same procedure used for the original cleaned continuum image, resulting in a rms of $10.0 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. This image will be used to look for flux density boosting produced by the emission lines.

3. METHODS

3.1. Source search

We performed 2D source extraction using LineSeeker in the same manner as was done for the ASPECS-LP 3 mm continuum image (González-López et al. 2019). LineSeeker uses a simple algorithm to extract sources either in collapsed channel maps created for the search of emission lines or in continuum images. In both cases the extraction is based on the source peak flux density per beam. Similar extraction algorithms have been used in previous studies (Aravena et al. 2016; González-López et al. 2017). The source extraction was done in the natural weighting and tapered images independently. We estimated an initial rms value from the image, we excluded from the image all the pixels with $\text{S/N} \geq 5$ and estimated a new rms value. We selected all the pixels with new $\text{S/N} \geq 2$ and grouped them together using Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise (DBSCAN) algorithm (Ester et al. 1996). DBSCAN is useful to recover the emission of extended sources as long as such emission is traced by pixels with $\text{S/N} \geq 2$. At the same time, two blended sources will be associated to the same source if they are connected by pixels with $\text{S/N} \geq 2$. Visual inspection is needed to determine if blending is occurring for any source. LineSeeker automatically estimated a fidelity value for each source in the output catalog by comparing the number of positive and negatives with similar signal-to-noise ratios as follows

$$\text{Fidelity} = 1 - \frac{N_{\text{Neg}}}{N_{\text{Pos}}}, \quad (1)$$

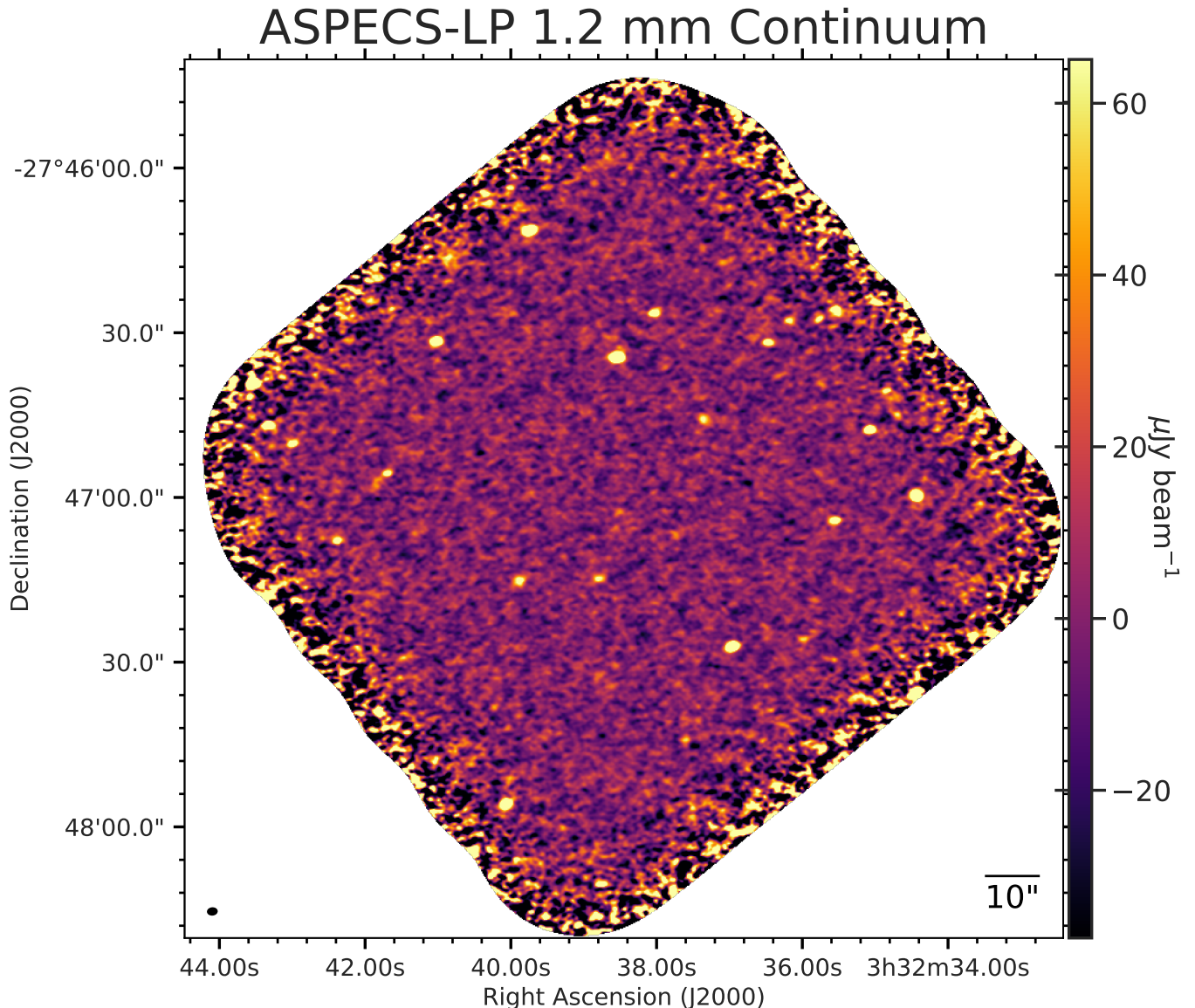


Figure 1. 1.2 mm continuum image in the H-UDF obtained as part of ASPECS-LP. The image is obtained using natural weighting and it is corrected by the mosaic primary beam response. The total area shown here corresponds to 4.2 arcmin^2 ($\text{PB} \geq 0.1$). The synthesized beam is shown in bottom left corner.

with N_{Neg} and N_{Pos} being the number of negative and positive continuum candidates detected with a given S/N value.

We estimated the completeness correction by injecting point sources of different flux density values into *uv*-plane jackknife noise reference image (described in §3.3.2). In each iteration we injected 20 point sources convolved by the corresponding clean synthesized beam. We chose to inject only 20 sources at a time to decrease the probability of blending. The process was repeated until we injected 20,000 sources. We then used

LineSeeker to extract the sources from the new images. We classified each of the injected sources as recovered if they are detected with a signal-to-noise value higher than a given limit associated with fidelity equal to 50% ($\text{S/N} = 4.3$ for the natural image and $\text{S/N} = 3.3$ for the tapered image). We used the same images to estimate the flux-boosting effect on the recovered sources. We estimate an excess of $\approx 11\%$ in the measured flux density for the sources detected with fidelity equal to 50%. In both images the flux density excess decreased to $\lesssim 3\%$ at $\text{S/N} \sim 5$. The injection of the sources was done in

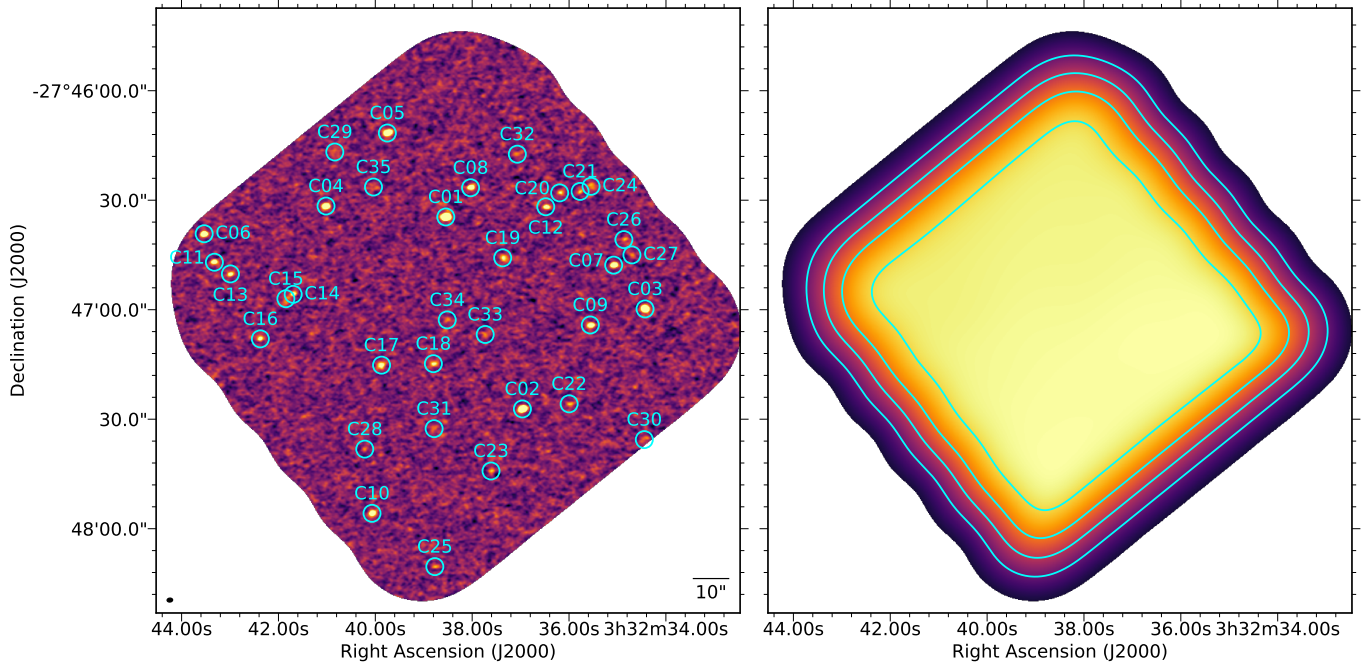


Figure 2. The left panel shows the continuum image without mosaic primary beam correction. Cyan circles show the positions and IDs of the source candidates found to be significant. The right panel shows the primary beam response of the continuum image mosaic. The contours show where the primary beam response is 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 and 0.9, respectively. The total image has a size of 4.2 arcmin², while the area within the PB $\geq$ 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 and 0.9 are 3.4, 2.9, 2.4 and 1.8 arcmin² respectively.

the image-plane instead of the uv -plane. Accordingly to [NAASC Memo #117](#) the flux recovery of sources in ALMA mosaic images should be reliable.

The final list of sources detected with fidelity equal or higher than 50% in the natural weighted or the tapered images is presented in Tab. 1. For the sources detected in both images the fidelity value was selected as the highest of the two. In order to account for possible extended faint galaxies, all completeness correction values were taken from the tapered image analysis. As reference, we detect 27 positive sources with $S/N \geq 4.3$ and 2 negative sources with the same S/N in the natural weighted image. In the case of the tapered image we detect 32 positive sources with $S/N \geq 3.3$ and 3 negative sources.

3.2. Direct number counts

The most common method for estimating the number counts is to directly count the detected sources and make corrections for the fidelity and completeness. We followed the same recipe used by [Aravena et al. \(2016\)](#) and [González-López et al. \(2019\)](#), where the number counts per bin ($N(S_i)$) are computed as follows

$$N(S_i) = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{j=1}^{x_j} \frac{P_j}{C_j}, \quad (2)$$

where A is the total area of the observations ($1.16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ deg}^2$ for $PB \geq 0.1$), P_j is the probability of each source being real (Fidelity) and C_j is the completeness correction for the corresponding intrinsic flux density. Note that we estimated the completeness correction on the mosaic primary beam corrected plane, so the information about the different sensitivity across the map is included in this correction factor and not in an associated effective area per source. To account for extended emission being missed by the natural weighting image, we used the correction factor estimates from the tapered image for all sources. These correction factors are ≈ 1.3 – $1.4\times$ larger in the faint end (30–40 μJy) and practically equal for sources brighter than 0.1 mJy. The flux density values for all the sources are corrected by flux-boosting effects (described in §3.1) at the moment of estimating the number counts.

We obtained the cumulative number counts by summing up each $N(S_i)$ over all the possible $\geq S_i$. The size of the bins is $\log S_\nu = 0.25$ for the differential number counts and $\log S_\nu = 0.1$ for the cumulative number counts. We used all source candidates with Fidelity ≥ 0.5 listed in Tab. 1 for the number counts. The error estimates for the number counts were done by combining Poisson statistics errors based on the number of sources per bin and the intrinsic uncertainty of the flux density measurements. For the latter we gen-

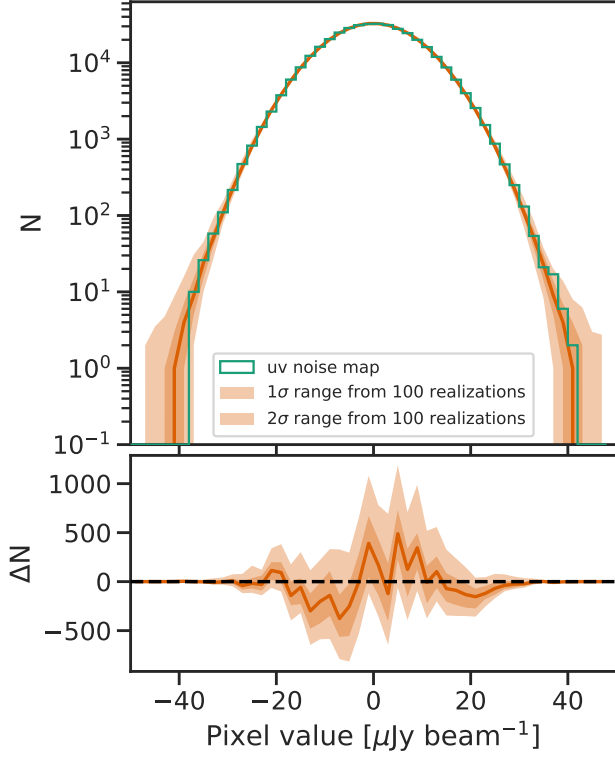


Figure 3. Top panel: Comparison of the pixel distribution of the noise image created from the uv -plane jackknife and the dirty cube jackknife (for details see §3.3). Bottom panel: Residual between the uv -plane jackknife and the dirty cube jackknife.

erated new flux density values for each source following a Gaussian distribution given by the corresponding flux density estimates and their errors. We then measured the number counts using these new flux density values. We repeated this process 1000 times and measured the scatter per bin. For simplicity, this scatter is added in quadrature to the Poisson statistics errors. We checked that the main results from the direct number counts do not change if we apply a more restrictive cut in PB. We repeated the analysis using $\text{PB} \geq 0.5$ and $\text{PB} \geq 0.9$ (the latter corresponding to approximately half of the total area) and the number counts in the faint end remained the same. The only difference appears in the bright end where the error bars increase because of the smaller area used.

3.3. Number counts

3.3.1. Input needed for analysis

An alternative method to estimate the intrinsic distribution of sources in the observed data is to compare the observed image pixel distribution to what would be produced by a given assumed number counts distribu-

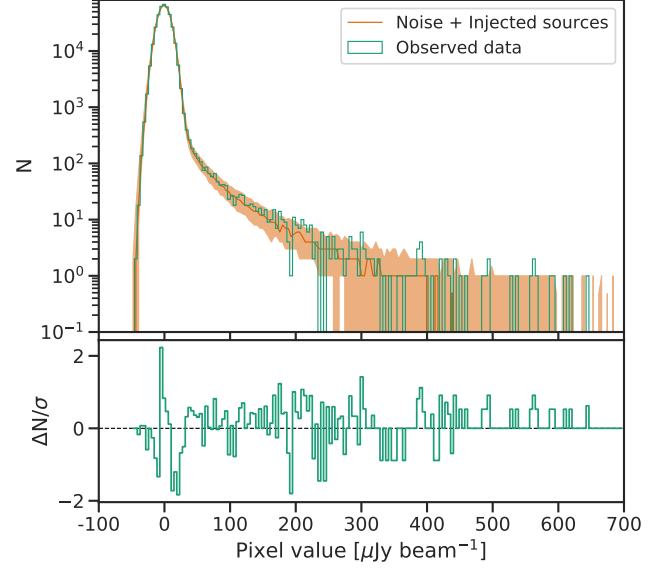


Figure 4. Top panel: Green histogram shows the distribution of pixels in the natural images without primary beam correction. The orange line and region show the median distribution of pixels obtained from combining the uv -plane noise and injected sources following the best fit distribution (see details in §3.3). Bottom panel: Residual between the data and the best fit shown in red in the top panel.

tion. This is called probability of deflection statistics or P(D) analysis (Condon 1974) and has been used to estimate the number counts from noise confused bolometer camera observations (e.g. Hughes et al. 1998; Weiß et al. 2009).

To do this P(D) analysis, or forward modeling, we needed to know the dirty beam, the mosaic primary beam response and the intrinsic noise properties of the observations. We produced the first two maps with TCLEAN at the imaging stage. The one missing piece was the intrinsic noise properties of the observations. We could not use the residual map created by TCLEAN as noise reference because it can be contaminated by sources not bright enough to be selected for cleaning boxes and by confusion noise (Condon 1974; Scheuer 1974). We needed a method to remove all the real signal emission from the observations.

3.3.2. Noise reference images

We here present two independent approaches to obtain a noise reference image from a calibrated ALMA dataset. The first is based on the jackknife resampling used in single-dish bolometer observations (Perera et al. 2008; Scott et al. 2008; Weiß et al. 2009). If the emission is stable with time, then the image produced by the combination of the jackknifed scans (where the amplitudes in every second scan are multiplied by -1) will

have all the real emission removed, whereas the noise properties are conserved. This will provide a good representation of the noise properties of the observations. The same exact jackknife resampling can not be used with interferometric observations since different scans do not provide information from the same region on the sky. Each interferometric integration corresponds to one point in the uv -plane and is sensitive to one determined position and angular scale on the sky. To bypass this limitation we jackknifed the observations by inverting (multiply the real and imaginary part by -1 or shift phase by 180°) every second visibility, which artificially creates destructive interference on the real sky emission.

The second approach to obtain a noise reference image is also based on jackknife resampling but done in channel space of the data cube. In a sense, all continuum images made from ALMA observations are done by combining the information from multiple channels into one. Such combination can be done by fitting a continuum emission to all different channels, as done by TCLEAN in mfs mode, or by collapsing the associated data cube. Based on this, we randomly inverted (multiply by -1) half of the channels in the dirty cube created for the band 6 ASPECS-LP data. We repeated this process 100 times, in order to obtain several realization of the noise. For each jackknifed dirty cube, we created a continuum noise image by taking the weighted average of all channels. We calculated the weights by channels as $w = 1/\sigma_i^2$, with σ_i being the rms of each individual channel. This weight scheme should be similar to the continuum image produced by TCLEAN in mfs mode, which uses the weights calculated during calibration and re-normalized during the concatenation of the different executions.

In Fig. 3 we present the histograms of the uv -plane noise reference and the one and two sigma distributions from the channels jackknife resampling. Both independent jackknife processes return very similar distributions. The rms measured in the uv -plane noise is $9.21 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ while the median and one sigma range for rms values from the channel jackknifing images is $9.03^{+0.04}_{-0.03} \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. Based on these results, we can be confident that the real noise distribution of our data is in the range $9.0 - 9.2 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. As reference, when using weights of $w = 1/\sigma_i$ for the weighted average on the continuum image creation, the resulting rms values from the channel jackknife is $9.16 \pm 0.06 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$, in agreement with the rms value obtained from uv -plane noise. We conclude that the differences produced by the different weighting schemes are in the sub- μJy range.

With the dirty beam, the mosaic primary beam response and the intrinsic noise properties of the observa-

tions, we proceeded to conduct the forward modeling of the number counts from the observed data.

3.3.3. $P(D)$ analysis

For the fitting process we assumed that the differential number counts can be well described by a double power-law function (Scott et al. 2002; Franco et al. 2018), as given by

$$\frac{dN}{dS} = \frac{N_0}{S_0} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^\beta \right]^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

with the explored ranges for the different parameters being $N_0 = 1-100 \times 10^3 \text{ mJy}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-2}$, $S_0 = 0.05-1.0 \text{ mJy}$, $\alpha = 1.5-5$ and β between -2 and $+2$. Previous studies have used this double power-law function to model the number counts break seen at $\sim 4-5 \text{ mJy}$ at $870 \mu\text{m}$ and 1.1 mm (Franco et al. 2018; Stach et al. 2018). Given the area and depth of our observations we expect to detected sources with flux densities values $< 1 \text{ mJy}$. In this regime the number counts have been observed to follow a single power-law (Fujimoto et al. 2016; Franco et al. 2018). The chosen parameter space is designed to test if the single power-law function is a good description of the number counts at the faint end probed in our observations or if another break is needed.

For a given set of parameters (sampled from a grid of parameters) for the differential number counts and the area of the image, we created a list of flux density values between 0.03 and 2 mJy following such distribution. We injected point sources with the corresponding flux density value into a blank image at random positions. We then corrected the flux density for each source by the mosaic primary beam response at the corresponding position. Once all the sources were injected, the blank image was convolved with the dirty beam and added to the noise reference image.

This process was repeated 1000 times to obtain the pixel distribution of noise plus injected sources for a given combination of parameters. We compared the different iterations distributions with the pixel histogram obtained of the real dirty image with bins of $4.3 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ and calculated the likelihood of that model being a good representation of the data using

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{Nbins} \sum_{m=0}^M m^{N_i} \frac{e^{-m}}{N_i!} P_i(m), \quad (4)$$

with $Nbins$ being the number of bins in the histogram, N_i is the number of pixels in each bin for the real dirty image, m is the expected number of pixels in each bin for a given combination of parameters and $P_i(m)$ is the probability density distribution of getting the value m

in the iterations. The likelihood is the product of the Poisson probability of measuring the observed number of pixels per bin given an expected rate m , which follows the distribution from the 1000 iterations.

For simplicity, instead of maximizing L , we minimize the associated quantity given by

$$C = -2 \ln L, \quad (5)$$

which is the maximum likelihood-based statistic for Poisson data with a prior for the expected rate (Cash 1979).

In Fig. 4 we show the observed pixel distribution (from the dirty image) compared to the best-fit from the forward modeling number counts. In the bottom panel we show the residuals of the subtraction of the best model from the observed histogram. The σ value used in the residuals was obtained by combining in quadrature the Poisson statistical errors associated to the observed number of pixels within a bin and the central 68% range of the distribution of values from the 1000 repetition of the injection of sources ($P(m)$). The scatter associated to the 1000 repetitions dominates with respect to the Poisson statistical error. This is because a given source falling in a region with different mosaic primary beam values will result in a different pixel distribution.

The fitting of the number counts was done with the dirty image instead of the cleaned image. By doing so we included the effects of the dirty beam negative side-lobes on the negative pixels distribution. The complete distribution of pixels is broadened by the negative side-lobes of the dirty beam and the confusion noise (Weiß et al. 2009).

4. RESULTS

Table 1 presents the 35 high fidelity sources found in the 1.2 mm continuum images. Only one source is barely detected in the natural image and detected with higher signal-to-noise ratio in the tapered image. The source is ASPECS-LP-1mm.C28, a very extended (optical effective radius $r_e > 1''$) spiral galaxy at $z = 0.622$. Visual inspection revealed that the source ASPECS-LP-1mm.C14 corresponded to what appears to be two galaxies that are situated close to each other. MUSE and ALMA CO spectroscopy revealed that both galaxies are at similar redshift $z = 1.996$ and $z = 1.999$, indicating a possible interacting system. Since the two NIR galaxies can clearly be separated (separation of $\sim 3''$ between centroids), ASPECS-LP-1mm.C14 was catalogued in two independent sources, named ASPECS-LP-1mm.C14a and ASPECS-LP-1mm.C14b, for the north-west and south-east galaxy correspondingly.

Out of the 35 independent sources, 32 have clear NIR counterparts with measured spectroscopic redshifts. We define a counterpart as any bright NIR galaxy ($m_{F160W} \leq 27$) that is located within the synthesized beam of the natural or tapered image. We stress that out of the 35 source candidates, 26 are catalogued as secure based on the fidelity values. The remaining nine sources are catalogued as candidates based on their fidelity value alone. Despite the latter, the detection of a bright NIR counterpart increases their probability of being a real detection. Based on the measured F160W magnitudes, colors and offsets, we estimate that up to one of the source candidates with NIR counterparts could correspond to a false association. From the Fidelity values found by LineSeeker, we expect ~ 2.5 sources to be false. This number is remarkably similar to the number of sources without NIR counterpart, which would suggest that these sources could indeed be false detections. We based this on the fact that our flux density values at 1 mm are at least one order of magnitude lower than the archetypal dark galaxy HDF850.1 (Walter et al. 2012) and that dust obscuration is mainly associated with massive galaxies (Whitaker et al. 2017). It is therefore expected that galaxies obscured enough to not be detected in the deep HUDF images should be bright at 1.2mm. Despite that, recent dark galaxies have been discovered with expected 1mm flux density values similar to ASPECS-LP-1mm.C29 (Simpson et al. 2014; Williams et al. 2019; Wang et al. 2019). We can not discard that the three sources without NIR counterparts are real but the low significance of the detections and their non-detection in deep NIR imaging make them good candidates to be false detections. The characterization of the NIR counterpart galaxies of the sources presented here is discussed in a companion paper Aravena et al. (2019b). We used the Multi-wavelength Analysis of Galaxy Physical Properties (MAGPHYS, da Cunha et al. 2008, 2015) to estimate galaxy properties such as stellar mass, dust mass and SFR.

In Tab. 1 we also present the flux density values estimated for all the detected sources. We measured the flux densities in the same way as for the ASPECS-LP 3 mm continuum image in González-López et al. (2019). We corrected the flux density measurements for any extended emission detected in the tapered image (see discussion in §3.1) and flux boosting by emission lines (of $\approx 30 \mu\text{Jy}$ in the worst case). In the case of ASPECS-LP-1mm.C14, we used different apertures to estimate the flux density and corresponding uncertainties associated to each component.

5. DISCUSSION

Table 1. Continuum source candidates in ASPECS-LP 1.2 mm continuum image.

ID	R.A.	Dec	S/N	Fidelity	PBC	$S_{1.2\text{ mm}}$	HST?
ASPECS-LP.1mm.						[μJy]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C01	03:32:38.54	−27:46:34.60	67.6	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.97	752.0 ± 24.2	Yes
C02	03:32:36.96	−27:47:27.20	44.1	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.99	431.6 ± 9.8	Yes
C03	03:32:34.43	−27:46:59.79	30.7	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.86	429.2 ± 23.0	Yes
C04	03:32:41.02	−27:46:31.60	26.8	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.82	316.2 ± 11.8	Yes
C05	03:32:39.75	−27:46:11.60	23.2	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.66	461.2 ± 28.2	Yes
C06	03:32:43.53	−27:46:39.19	22.6	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.2	1071.0 ± 47.4	Yes
C07	03:32:35.08	−27:46:47.80	20.1	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.84	232.6 ± 11.5	Yes
C08	03:32:38.03	−27:46:26.60	16.2	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.96	163.2 ± 10.1	Yes
C09	03:32:35.56	−27:47:04.20	15.9	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	1.0	154.6 ± 9.7	Yes
C10	03:32:40.07	−27:47:55.80	13.8	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.49	342.1 ± 33.8	Yes
C11	03:32:43.32	−27:46:46.99	13.6	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.46	288.8 ± 21.2	Yes
C12	03:32:36.48	−27:46:31.80	10.7	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.91	113.7 ± 10.6	Yes
C13	03:32:42.99	−27:46:50.19	9.7	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.66	116.0 ± 15.6	Yes
C14a	03:32:41.69	−27:46:55.80	9.4	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.95	95.9 ± 9.8	Yes
C14b	03:32:41.85	−27:46:57.00	9.4	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.95	89.2 ± 19.7	Yes
C15	03:32:42.37	−27:47:08.00	8.9	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.73	118.0 ± 13.2	Yes
C16	03:32:39.87	−27:47:15.20	8.8	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.98	142.8 ± 17.6	Yes
C17	03:32:38.80	−27:47:14.80	8.1	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.99	96.9 ± 15.3	Yes
C18	03:32:37.37	−27:46:45.80	7.2	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.98	107.2 ± 16.1	Yes
C19	03:32:36.19	−27:46:28.00	6.8	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.78	84.6 ± 12.4	Yes
C20	03:32:35.77	−27:46:27.60	6.0	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.62	94.5 ± 15.7	Yes
C21	03:32:36.00	−27:47:25.80	5.5	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.92	58.3 ± 10.5	Yes
C22	03:32:37.61	−27:47:44.20	5.5	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.91	58.8 ± 10.7	Yes
C23	03:32:35.55	−27:46:26.20	5.4	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.48	147.5 ± 29.8	Yes
C24	03:32:38.77	−27:48:10.40	5.4	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.39	134.5 ± 24.9	Yes
C25	03:32:34.87	−27:46:40.80	5.4	$1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	0.58	90.0 ± 16.8	Yes
C26	03:32:34.70	−27:46:45.00	4.3	$0.54^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$	0.64	65.3 ± 15.2	Yes
C27	03:32:40.22	−27:47:38.20	4.1	$0.78^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	0.85	46.4 ± 11.3	No
C28	03:32:40.84	−27:46:16.80	3.9	$0.87^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	0.44	184.1 ± 45.8	Yes
C29	03:32:34.45	−27:47:35.60	3.5	$0.8^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	0.13	307.8 ± 75.3	No
C30	03:32:38.79	−27:47:32.60	3.5	$0.8^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	1.0	34.1 ± 9.7	Yes
C31	03:32:37.07	−27:46:17.40	3.5	$0.8^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	0.84	47.4 ± 11.5	Yes
C32	03:32:37.73	−27:47:06.80	3.5	$0.8^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	0.99	40.5 ± 9.8	Yes
C33	03:32:38.51	−27:47:02.80	3.3	$0.55^{+0.1}_{-0.09}$	0.98	41.8 ± 9.8	Yes
C34	03:32:40.04	−27:46:26.40	3.3	$0.55^{+0.1}_{-0.09}$	0.91	38.7 ± 10.7	No

NOTE— (1) Identification for continuum source candidates discovered in ASPECS-LP 1.2 mm continuum image. (2) Right ascension (J2000). (3) Declination (J2000). (4) S/N value obtained by LineSeeker assuming an unresolved source. (5) Fidelity estimate using negative detection and Poisson statistics. (6) Mosaic primary beam response. (7) Integrated flux density at 1.2 mm obtained after removing the channels with bright emission lines when necessary. (8) Presence of HST counterpart. Details in [Aravena et al. \(2019b\)](#).

5.1. Number Counts

The results from the direct sources number counts as well as the P(D) analysis are presented in Fig. 5. The top panels present the uncorrected and corrected number counts (blue and black points respectively) together with the 1σ range estimated from the forward modeling fitting. The best-fit differential number counts and the double power-law fit to the cumulative number counts resulting from the forward modeling fitting are presented in Tab. 2. The best-fit is found by the distribution that minimize C and the 1σ range is obtained from the probability distributions obtained from the corresponding likelihood values.

Despite the number counts obtained from the P(D) analysis being less well constrained (because of the random positions and corresponding correction by the mosaic PB), the results from the two independent method show excellent agreement. Importantly, the change in slope in the number counts at $S_0 \sim 0.1$ mJy in the differential and cumulative number counts is seen in both analyses. The values for the direct number counts are presented in Tab. 3 and 4.

In the bottom panels of Fig. 5 we show the direct number counts, estimated as part of this work, and compared to other interferometric studies. The differential number counts are shown in the bottom-left panel. To convert the results from previous studies done at different wavelengths we used a modified black-body and took into account the effects of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) following the recipe presented by da Cunha et al. (2013b). For the dust emissivity index we used a range of $\beta = 1.5 - 2.0$ (Dunne & Eales 2001; Chapin et al. 2009; Clements et al. 2010; Draine 2011; Planck Collaboration et al. 2011a,b), for the dust temperature we took a range of $25 - 40$ K (Magdis et al. 2012; Magnelli et al. 2014; Schreiber et al. 2018) and we used a reference redshift of $z = 2$. The correction factor were defined as $S_{1.2mm} = S_\lambda / K_\lambda$. The values used are $K_{1.3mm} = 0.95$, $K_{1.1mm} = 1.3$ and $K_{870\mu m} = 2.9 \pm 0.5$. These factors correspond to the average of the extreme values obtained for the different properties. The correction factor for the $870 \mu m$ has a larger uncertainty given the difference in wavelengths and the intrinsic effects by the range in temperatures. The studies at $870 \mu m$ correspond to follow-up campaigns of single-dish detected sources and from calibration deep fields (Karim et al. 2013; Oteo et al. 2016; Simpson et al. 2015; Stach et al. 2018). These studies mainly sample the bright end of the 1mm galaxy population and correspond to the flux density range of $S_\nu > 1$ mJy. The studies at 1.1-1.3 millimeters correspond to deep fields and large mosaics in blank and lensing fields (Aravena et al. 2016; Hat-

sukade et al. 2013, 2016; Umehata et al. 2017; Dunlop et al. 2017; Hatsukade et al. 2018; Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2018; Franco et al. 2018) as well as the combination of multiple targeted fields (Ono et al. 2014; Carniani et al. 2015; Oteo et al. 2016; Fujimoto et al. 2016). Our results are in agreement with the results from other studies at $S_\nu > 0.1$ mJy but are lower than the rest at fainter flux density values. Our differential number count distribution has a break at $S_\nu \sim 0.1$ mJy, with the slope towards the faint end being $\beta < 0.5$. The orange dashed line shows the best fit obtained as part of the P(D) analysis combined with the extrapolation towards brighter sources. The orange region shows the 1σ range obtained from the P(D) analysis.

In the bottom-right panel of Fig. 5 we compare our cumulative number counts with other studies. Compared to most of other studies, and taking into account the scatter between studies, our cumulative number counts in the range 0.1-1 mJy follows the same shape. For the counts $S < 0.1$ mJy, our results are considerably below the results from Fujimoto et al. (2016). We speculate that the difference can be explained by uncertainties in the magnification factors for some of the detections or the usage of targeted fields tracing overdense regions. In the case of the number counts from Aravena et al. (2016), we reprocessed the same images with the new methods and obtained results consisting with our new results within the error bars. The excess in the counts measured in the ASPECS-Pilot can be attributed to cosmic variance and the different methods used.

The only other cumulative number counts that seem to agree with our results come from the observations of the ALMA *Hubble* Frontier Fields survey (Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2018). In Fig. 5 we show the updated values using the five galaxy clusters. The Frontier Fields correspond to six galaxy cluster fields observed with multiple observatories with the objective of finding high-redshift galaxies (Lotz et al. 2017). These fields also have the best magnification models ever obtained for galaxy clusters (Prieue et al. 2017; Bouwens et al. 2017; Meneghetti et al. 2017). Muñoz Arancibia et al. (2018) used a detailed analysis of the source plane reconstruction of the observed images to take into account the effects introduced by the intrinsic sizes of the galaxies and the different lens models used. The results from Muñoz Arancibia et al. (2018) have large error bars associated to the intrinsic scatter introduced by the different magnification map models. Despite that, their results fully support our number counts estimates.

Figure 5 also presents the 1.2 mm number counts as predicted by different galaxy evolution models (Béthermin et al. 2017; Schreiber et al. 2017; Lagos

Table 2. Double power-law fit results obtained from the P(D) analysis.

N_0	S_0	α	β
	[mJy]		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Differential number counts			
$(4.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^4 \text{ mJy}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-2}$	0.10 ± 0.02	$2.5^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	$0.0^{+0.6}_{-0.2}$
Cumulative number counts			
$(4.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^3 \text{ deg}^{-2}$	0.09 ± 0.02	1.94 ± 0.14	0.16 ± 0.14

Table 3. ASPECS-LP 1.2mm Differential number counts.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	dN/dS	$\Delta (dN/dS)_{Neg}$	$\Delta (dN/dS)^{Pos}$
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	[mJy]		$[\text{mJy}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{mJy}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{mJy}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31.6 – 56.2	−1.38	6	680000	280000	340000
56.2 – 100.0	−1.12	9	262000	88000	105000
100.0 – 177.8	−0.88	9	124000	44000	47000
177.8 – 316.2	−0.62	5	31000	13000	16000
316.2 – 562.3	−0.38	4	14200	6300	8400
562.3 – 1000.0	−0.12	1	2000	1100	1900
1000.0 – 1778.3	0.12	1	1100	640	1060

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 (1σ Poisson upper limit for no detection) is used. (4) Differential number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts including Poisson errors and flux density errors added in quadrature. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts including Poisson errors and flux density errors added in quadrature.

et al. 2019; Popping et al. 2020). The four models predict a flattening of the number counts below $S_\nu \sim 0.1$ mJy with different scaling factors.

In summary, our results clearly show a flattening of the cumulative number counts and produced by the knee of the differential number counts at $S_\nu \sim 0.1$ mJy.

5.2. Number Counts for different populations

In order to understand the contribution of different galaxy populations to the number counts and thus to the extragalactic background light (EBL) at 1.2 mm, we split the detected sample of dust galaxies into different ranges in stellar mass, SFR, dust mass and redshift using the best SED parameters from the associated optical/NIR counterparts (details in Aravena et al. 2019b).

In Fig. 6 we present the number counts for the different populations, split in redshift, dust mass, stellar mass and SFR for the top-left, top-right, bottom-left and bottom-right panels respectively. With this information in hand we can for the first time investigate how different galaxy populations contribute to the number counts. We also show in Fig. 6 the corresponding number counts predictions by Popping et al. (2020).

The error bars for the number counts of the different populations are estimated in a similar way as for the whole sample (See §3.2) with the addition of the scatter associated to the estimated properties of the galaxies. We estimate the scatter associated to the uncertainties of the galaxy properties in the same way as for the flux density values. We generate several instances of the galaxy properties based on their best estimates and the

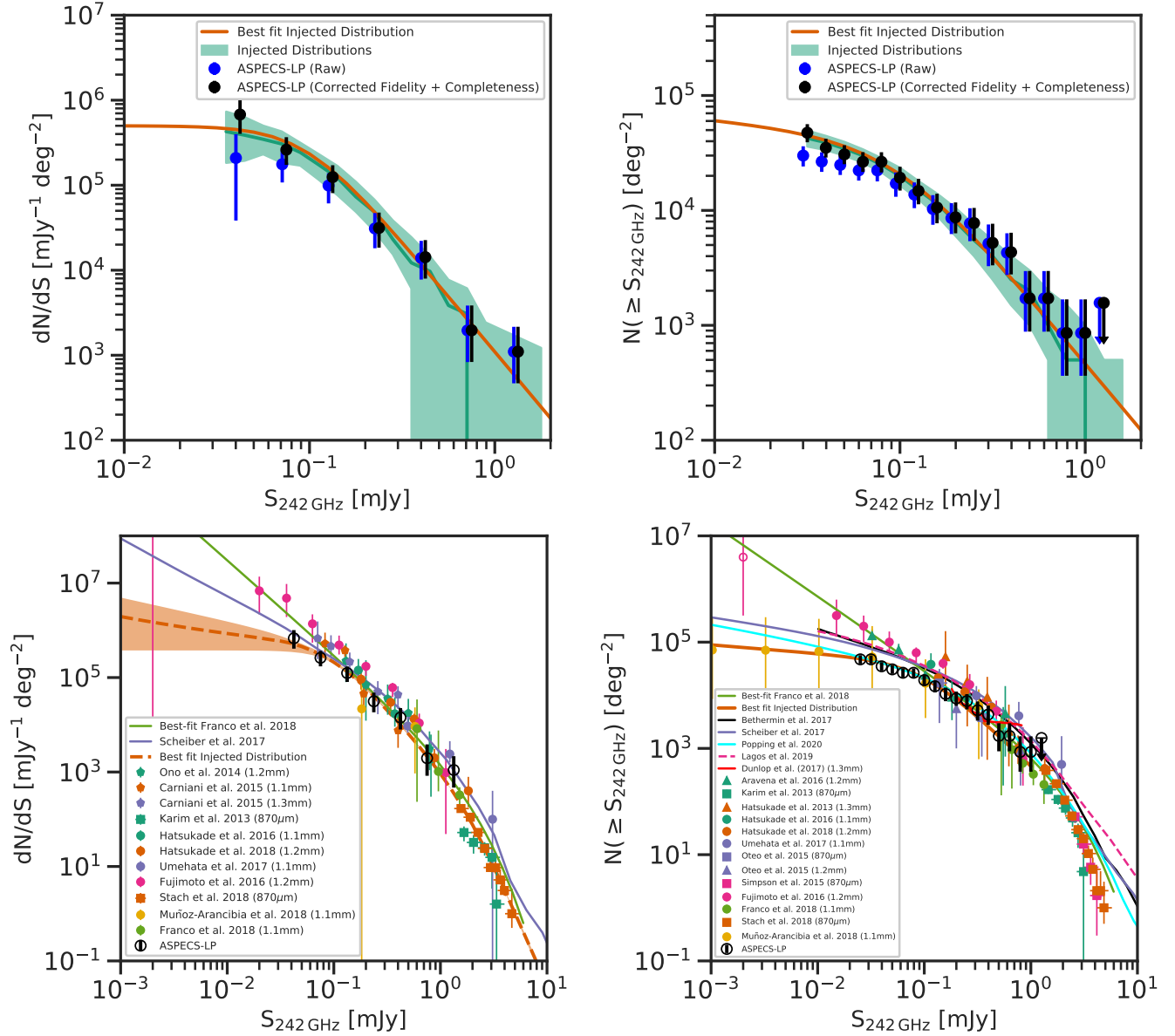


Figure 5. The top panels show the number counts (left:differential and right:cumulative) estimates from the direct method (black data points), uncorrected (blue data points) and from the P(D) analysis (green-shaded regions) shown in Fig. 4. The bottom panels show a comparison to previous studies and models (References in the text). The orange lines (dashed and solid) show the best-fit differential counts from the P(D) analysis. In both panels we can see how our results are in good agreement with previous studies at $S_\nu > 0.1$ mJy but show a clear flattening of the counts (most visible in the cumulative number counts) at $S_\nu < 0.1$ mJy. The flattening is produced by the change in slope in the differential counts as shown for the orange dashed line.

corresponding error bars and measure the scatter obtained per bin. The scatter associated to the properties is then added in quadrature to the Poisson statistics error bars and the scatter obtained from the flux density uncertainties. Given a population definition (e.g. range in dust mass) the number counts are estimated assuming this sub-sample as a new sample. We do not include any completeness correction based on the parameters estimated for the galaxies. In other words we assume that

the HUDF population is complete down to the levels we are testing.

When the sample is split by redshift, we note that in most of the flux density range the 1mm selected population is dominated by galaxies in the redshift range of $z = 1-3$. For fainter sources we begin to see the rise of the $z < 1$ population. The main component of 1mm galaxy population appears to be between $z = 1-3$, in agreement with the redshift distribution obtained for

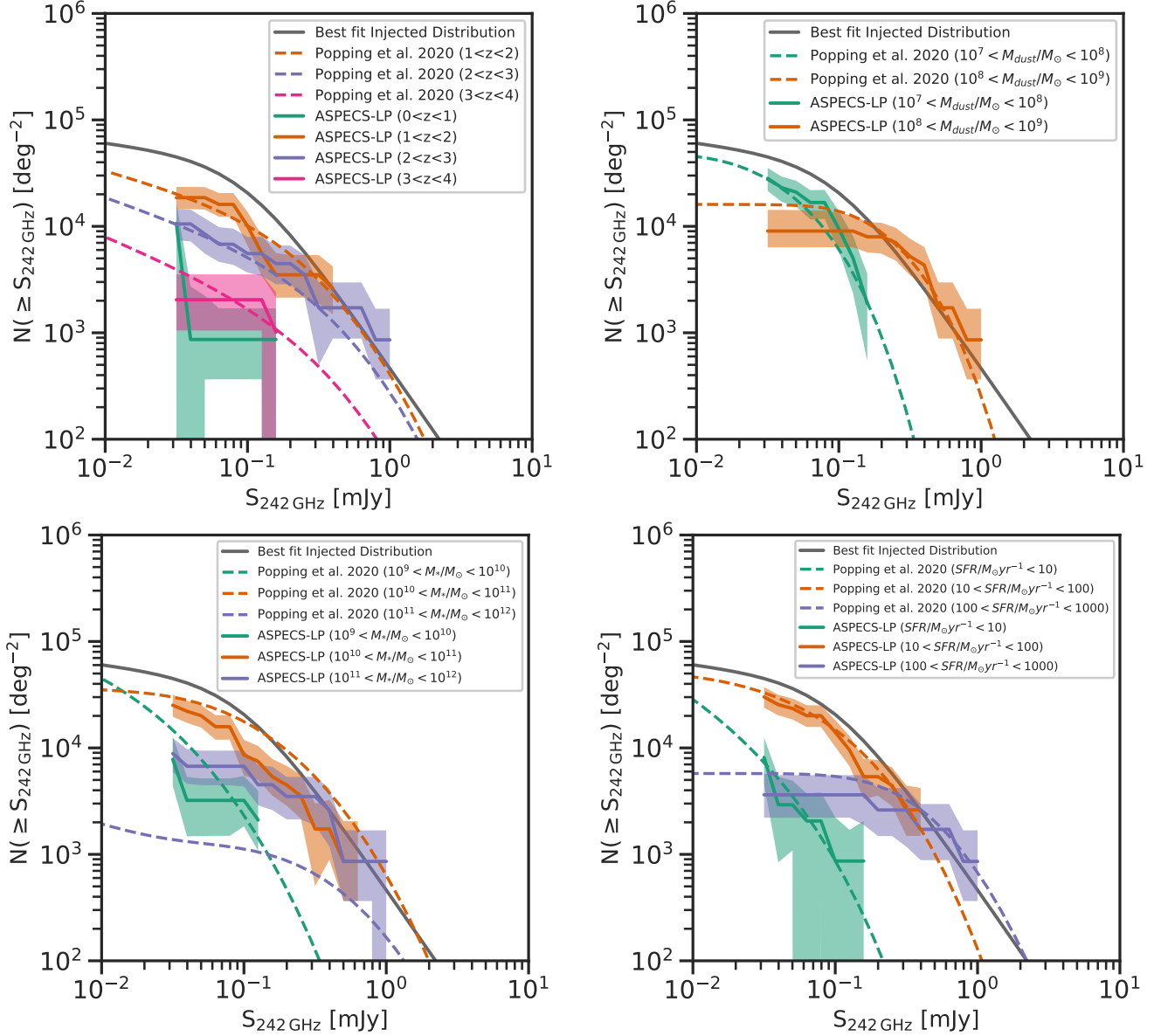


Figure 6. Number counts estimated using the detected sources with HST counterparts. We divided the sample based on redshift (top left), dust mass (top right), stellar mass (bottom left) and SFR (bottom right). The solid gray curve is the total cumulative number counts fit shown in Fig. 5. The dashed colored lines show the number counts predictions by Popping et al. (2020).

brighter sources (Simpson et al. 2014; Brisbin et al. 2017). It would appear that the population of 1mm galaxies at $z > 4$ should be more important at brighter flux density ranges than the ones explored here, at the same time the number density must be such that they are only detectable in large area surveys. The redshift distribution of our sample has a median value that is in agreement with the predictions by Béthermin et al. (2015) based on the depth and wavelength of our observations. See details in Aravena et al. (2019b).

The sample dust mass has a range between $M_{\text{dust}} = 10^7\text{--}10^9 M_{\odot}$. The number counts show that the popula-

tion with $M_{\text{dust}} > 10^8 M_{\odot}$ is the only component for the sources brighter than 0.2 mJy. For sources fainter than 0.1 mJy the complete population is dominated by the $M_{\text{dust}} < 10^8 M_{\odot}$ population.

The stellar mass range for our sample is $M_{*} = 10^9\text{--}10^{12} M_{\odot}$. All sources brighter than 0.1 mJy have stellar masses $M_{*} > 10^{10} M_{\odot}$. With the population of 1mm galaxies with stellar mass between $M_{*} = 10^{10}\text{--}10^{11} M_{\odot}$ dominating the counts at all flux density ranges. More massive galaxies, with stellar masses $M_{*} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$, are responsible for half of the counts in the flux density range 0.3–0.4 mJy, while the

Table 4. ASPECS-LP 1.2 mm Cumulative number counts.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_{Neg}	δN^{Pos}
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	4	47400	8200	8900
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	2	35100	6200	6900
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	3	30700	5500	6200
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	26500	4900	5600
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	6	26500	5100	5600
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	4	19300	4400	4700
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	4	14800	3500	4000
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	2	10600	2900	3400
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	1	8700	2400	3000
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	3	7800	2300	2700
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	1	5200	1900	2400
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	3	4300	1600	2100
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	1720	840	1250
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	1	1720	840	1250
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	860	490	820
1000.0 – 1258.9	0.05	1	860	490	820
1258.9 – 1584.9	0.15	0	<1600	...	...

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 (1σ Poisson upper limit for no detection) is used. (4) Cumulative number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts including Poisson errors and flux density errors added in quadrature. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts including Poisson errors and flux density errors added in quadrature.

1mm galaxies $M_* = 10^9\text{--}10^{10}M_\odot$ only appear in the faint end of the counts with flux density values below 0.1 mJy.

Finally, when we split the number counts on SFR we see how the brighter 1.2 mm sources are dominated by the population with $\text{SFR} > 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. In the range below 0.1 mJy we see how the sources with $10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} < \text{SFR} < 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ dominate. The faint end of the population also has a small fraction of 1mm galaxies with low SFR rates ($\text{SFR} < 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$).

We find that the sources with $S_\nu < 0.1$ mJy, which correspond to the flattening of the number counts, are galaxies in the redshift range $1 < z < 2$, dust masses in the range $M_{\text{dust}} = 10^7\text{--}10^8 M_\odot$, stellar masses in the range $M_* = 10^{10}\text{--}10^{11} M_\odot$ and SFR in the range $10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} < \text{SFR} < 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$.

We remark that the predictions from [Popping et al. \(2020\)](#) seem to agree fairly well with the observations when split in redshift, dust mass and SFR but not so well when split in stellar mass. The latter disagreement could be explained by an overestimation of the stellar masses for some ASPECS galaxies, since moving sources from the range $M_* = 10^{11}\text{--}10^{12} M_\odot$ into the lower range would alleviate the disagreement. In fact, we found that the agreement improved when choosing different stellar mass ranges for splitting the number counts, indicating that the disagreement is partially caused by the ranges chosen for the comparison. It has been shown that MAGPHYS can overestimate the stellar mass of galaxies, while providing correct estimates of other properties, when in the presence of AGNs ([Hayward & Smith 2015](#)). This effect could overestimate the stellar mass for some of our galaxies and produce the disagreement.

The comparison of the observations with the predictions from [Popping et al. \(2020\)](#) shows how these new results can be used to test different galaxy evolution models. The cumulative number counts for the different populations are presented in Tab. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

5.3. Causes for the flattening of the number counts

The flattening of the number counts is caused by the absence of a strongly increasing population of galaxies with flux density values lower than $S_\nu < 0.1$ mJy. We need to identify what types of galaxies could potentially be detected in this flux density range and how they compare with the detected sources. The companion paper [Popping et al. \(2020\)](#) discusses in detail the theoretical considerations that predict the flattening of the counts and the properties of the galaxies producing it. According to these models (and in agreement with the results from the previous section) our deep observations are sensitive to galaxies with $M_* = 10^{10}\text{--}10^{11} M_\odot$ that are on the knee of the stellar and dust mass functions at $1 < z < 2$. Both mass functions flatten beyond the knee so the number density of galaxies remains almost constant even when going deeper (i.e. observing less massive galaxies). This behaviour is reflected as a flattening of number counts of sources fainter than $S_\nu < 0.1$ mJy. In addition to the number density effect, we are observing galaxies with $M_* \lesssim 10^{10} M_\odot$ that should have lower gas-phase metallicity than the more massive galaxies and therefore lower dust-to-gas ratios. The dust content, relative to the stellar and gas mass, associated to these galaxies should be lower than the one associated to more massive galaxies. The companion paper [Magnelli et al. \(2019\)](#) used stacking to explore the dust content galaxies with different stellar mass ranges. They found that the comoving dust mass density asso-

ciated to galaxies with $M_* \lesssim 10^{10} M_\odot$ at $1 < z < 3$ is fairly low, and that most of the dust mass is associated to more massive galaxies. Similar results are found by [Bouwens et al. \(2019\)](#), they stacked the emission of all galaxies with $M_* < 10^{9.25} M_\odot$ at $1.5 < z < 10$ and found no dust continuum emission.

In summary, the flattening of the number counts at $S_\nu < 0.1$ mJy is produced by the lack of continuum emission in galaxies with $M_* \lesssim 10^{10} M_\odot$ at $1 < z < 2$. These galaxies are beyond the knee of the stellar and dust mass function, meaning that the number density of galaxies flattens. At the same time, these galaxies are within stellar mass range where the gas-phase metallicity is low enough that the dust content associated to them also decreases, further limiting the number of dust continuum emission detections.

5.4. 1.2 mm extragalactic background light

To estimate how much of the 1.2 mm extragalactic background light (EBL) is resolved by our observations we fitted a triple power-law (TPL) to the whole range of observed differential number counts presented in the bottom left panel of Fig. 5. We need to use a TPL in order to account for the observed break of the number counts at ≈ 0.1 mJy (Table 2) and the break at ≈ 1.5 mJy already identified in wider and shallower observations ([Stach et al. 2018](#); [Franco et al. 2018](#)). For the TPL we used the functional form as follow

$$\frac{dN}{dS} = \left[\frac{1}{F_1(S)} + \frac{1}{F_2(S)} \right]^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

with

$$F_1(S) = \frac{N_0}{S_0} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^\beta \right]^{-1} \quad (7)$$

and

$$F_2(S) = F_1(S_1) \left(\frac{S}{S_1} \right)^{-\gamma}. \quad (8)$$

This TPL is a modification of the functional form presented in [Wang et al. \(2015\)](#). For the fitting of TPL we used the ASPECS-LP counts in the range $S_\nu < 1$ mJy and other studies available for the brighter ones. we obtained a best-fit of $S_1 = 1.7 \pm 0.2$ mJy and $\gamma = 5.2^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ when the parameters for F_1 follow the 1σ range from the P(D) analysis. We integrated the functional form of the differential number counts (TPL) to obtain the recovered EBL intensity ([Franco et al. 2018](#)). We integrated from $35 \mu\text{Jy}$ to infinity and obtained an intensity of $6.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$. We estimated what would be the measurements if we were to detect all the continuum emission in the field. We integrated from zero to infinity and obtained an intensity of $6.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$, which

would be our estimate of the total EBL associated to 1mm galaxies in the HUDF.

We compare these values estimated using the best fits of the P(D) with the actual sources extracted in our observations. If we combine the total flux density of the sources presented in Tab. 1 we obtain $5.84 \pm 0.12 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ (corrected for fidelity). In order to search for possible real continuum source detections skipped by our high fidelity cut we explored the fainter flux density regime. We selected all galaxies with $m_{F160W} < 26.4$ in the HUDF and use the corrected-Poissonian probability ($p \leq 0.05$) and the $1.2 \text{ mm S/N} \geq 3.0$ positions to select possible real associations ([Downes et al. 1986](#); [Casey et al. 2014](#)). We complemented the sample by using the deep mid-infrared catalog from [Elbaz et al. \(2011\)](#). We select all the *Spitzer*-MIPS and *Herschel*-PACS detected sources that show 1.2 mm emission with $\text{S/N} \geq 3.0$. Most of the sources selected by the mid-infrared prior detections are also selected by their HST detection. The number of source candidates with $\text{S/N} \geq 3.0$ and not selected in the main sample of detection is of ≈ 70 (including sources in the natural and tapered images). The cross-match is done in the same way as for the counterpart search where the allowed offset is given by the corresponding synthesized beam of the detection (See §4). In Tab. 5 we present the list of 26 1mm galaxies selected using this method. More details about this complementary sample are presented in [Aravena et al. \(2019b\)](#). When we combine the flux density values of those sources we obtain an additional value of $0.93 \pm 0.07 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$, combined with the high fidelity sample we obtain thus a total recovered 1.2 mm intensity of $6.77 \pm 0.14 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$. This value is in good agreement with the intensity that we should recover in the whole field based on the best fit differential number counts integrating from $35 \mu\text{Jy}$ to infinity. In conclusion, by integrating our different number counts and on the secure sources, we recover $\sim 93\%$ of the our total estimate for the EBL associated to 1mm galaxies in the HUDF. The recovered emission is closer to $\sim 100\%$ when we include the faint sample.

Using our best fit differential number counts we estimated that by going deeper in the same field, to a rms value $\approx 5 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ (340 hours total time in similar weather conditions as ASPECS-LP), we would recover $\approx 99\%$ of our 1.2 mm EBL total estimate. These same observations would only return ~ 5 extra sources to the already 47 sources discovered (main and secondary samples combined).

Our total estimate for 1.2 mm EBL is lower than previous estimates, our estimated 3σ upper limit of $< 8 \text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ for the HUDF is in tension with the val-

ues expected at 242 GHz estimated from Planck observations of $14\text{--}24\text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ (Planck Collaboration et al. 2014; Odegard et al. 2019). It is important to mention that these estimates are obtained after subtracting the CMB and Galactic dust emission to the observations. This process involved several assumptions and uncertainties, and is not as direct as the count of sources presented here. Our 3σ upper limit is closer, but still lower, than previous estimates of $8\text{--}10\text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ (Aravena et al. 2016; Oteo et al. 2016) and to the values of $10\text{--}13\text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ obtained from the modeling of the CIB at multiple wavelengths (Béthermin et al. 2012; Khaire & Srianand 2019). In a companion paper, Popping et al. (2020) estimates the effects of cosmic variance on the number counts measurements. For the wavelength and size of the ASPECS-LP 1.2 mm image they estimate a 2σ scatter of a factor of 1.5. Such low values of cosmic variance are expected, since the negative K-correction at 1.2 mm allows us to sample a large volume ($z \approx 1\text{--}8$) despite the small observed area (Casey et al. 2014). Therefore, cosmic variance is not enough to reconcile our estimate of the total 1.2 mm EBL with previous studies.

5.5. Confusion noise

In this section we check for the presence of confusion noise in our observations. As stated by several authors (Condon 1974; Scheuer 1974), the confusion noise is a source of noise not produced by the instruments or the atmosphere. It is the noise produced by the background of faint unresolved sources that follow a steep distribution (Hogg 2001). The confusion noise is usually estimated as follows

$$\sigma_c = \sqrt{\sigma_o^2 - \sigma_n^2}, \quad (9)$$

with σ_o the observed noise in the image and σ_n the intrinsic noise of the observations (instrumental + atmospheric) (Condon et al. 2012). In our case, we have an observed value of $\sigma_o = 9.3\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ (See §2) and an estimated $\sigma_n = 9.2\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ (See §3.3). From these values we can estimate a confusion noise of $\sigma_o = 1.4\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. If we remove the 35 sources discovered as part of this work by fitting a 2D Gaussian emission and measure the rms of the residual image, the value is close to $\sigma_o = 9.2\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$, which would indicate that in fact we are not observing confusion noise but some residuals/sidelobe from real emission that is not properly cleaned. The lack of confusion noise in our observations is in line with the flattening of the number counts and the small synthesized beam (see §2).

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper we present the analysis of the deep 1.2 mm continuum image of the HUDF obtained as part of the ASPECS-LP. The image covered an area of $4.2\text{ (2.9) arcmin}^2$ within 10% (50%) response of the mosaic primary beam and to a one sigma level of $\sigma = 9.3\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. With our source extraction methods we recovered 35 significant continuum sources, out of which 32 have clear NIR counterpart galaxies. We estimated the number counts by using two independent methods, one using directly the detected sources, corrected by fidelity and completeness. The second method was using the P(D) analysis.

For the P(D) analysis, we use two novel and independent methods to obtain a reliable representation of the observational noise within our image. We made use of Jackknife resampling in the uv -plane and in the channel space to obtain continuum noise reference images. The comparison between the different methods showed that the intrinsic noise level of our images is of $\sigma = 9.2\text{ }\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$. The P(D) analysis was done by injecting sources to the noise image following different intrinsic differential number counts. The best-fit number counts were found by comparing the pixel distribution of the resulting image with the pixel distribution of the observed dirty image. We find that the P(D) analysis number counts are in good agreement with the number counts estimated using the individually detected sources. Importantly, both analysis showed that there is a flattening of the number counts at $S_\nu \lesssim 0.1\text{ mJy}$.

We compare our number counts results with other studies and models. We found a good agreement of our results with other studies at $S_\nu > 0.1\text{ mJy}$ but not for the fainter sources. The only other number counts estimates that show a flattening at $S_\nu < 0.1\text{ mJy}$ correspond to the ALMA observations of the *Hubble* Frontier Fields. Our number counts results are in good agreement with the shapes of cumulative number counts predicted using models of galaxy evolution. With the detected sources we recovered an intensity of $6.3 \pm 0.2\text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$, which is $\sim 94\%$ of our total estimate of the EBL of $6.8 \pm 0.4\text{ Jy deg}^{-2}$ for the HUDF. We predicted that doubling the integration time of our observations would only add ~ 5 extra sources to the ones detected with high fidelity and the ones selected by their counterparts (discussed in Aravena et al. 2019b).

Finally, we presented the number counts for different population of galaxies, split in redshift, dust mass, stellar mass and SFR. These resolved number counts offer a unique opportunity to test our understanding of evolution of galaxies across time. We found that the sources with $S_\nu < 0.1\text{ mJy}$ (where we detect the flattening of the counts) are dominated by 1mm galax-

ies in the redshift range $1 < z < 2$, dust masses in the range $M_{\text{dust}} = 10^7\text{--}10^8 M_{\odot}$, stellar masses in the range $M_{\star} = 10^{10}\text{--}10^{11} M_{\odot}$ and SFR in the range $10 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} < \text{SFR} < 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$.

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Table 5. Continuum source candidates in ASPECS-LP 1 mm continuum image selected by their HST counterpart.

ID	R.A.	Dec	S/N	Fidelity	PBC	$S_{1.2\text{ mm}}$	HST prior	Mid-IR prior
ASPECS-LP.1mm.Faint.						[μJy]		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C01	03:32:34.66	−27:47:21.20	3.9	0.91	0.68	55.6 ± 13.7	1	1
C02	03:32:35.74	−27:46:39.60	3.8	0.9	0.87	41.7 ± 10.7	1	1
C03	03:32:41.32	−27:47:06.60	3.7	0.91	0.95	38.0 ± 9.8	1	0
C04	03:32:41.47	−27:47:29.20	3.7	0.92	0.59	60.4 ± 15.8	1	0
C05	03:32:37.51	−27:47:56.60	3.6	0.9	0.49	70.4 ± 18.9	1	0
C06	03:32:41.63	−27:46:25.80	3.6	0.9	0.45	76.2 ± 20.5	1	0
C07	03:32:40.01	−27:47:51.20	3.5	0.83	0.66	51.3 ± 14.0	1	0
C08	03:32:35.85	−27:47:18.60	3.5	0.9	0.98	34.6 ± 9.5	1	1
C09	03:32:38.56	−27:47:30.60	3.4	0.9	1.0	33.3 ± 9.3	1	0
C10	03:32:38.62	−27:47:34.40	3.4	0.85	1.0	32.7 ± 9.3	1	0
C11	03:32:36.66	−27:46:31.20	3.3	0.87	0.93	34.7 ± 10.0	1	1
C12	03:32:37.17	−27:46:26.20	3.3	0.85	0.95	33.4 ± 9.8	1	0
C13	03:32:37.85	−27:47:51.80	3.2	0.85	0.79	39.5 ± 11.7	1	0
C14	03:32:35.36	−27:47:17.00	3.2	0.81	0.95	32.1 ± 9.8	1	0
C15	03:32:38.36	−27:46:00.20	3.1	0.81	0.69	44.1 ± 13.5	1	0
C16	03:32:35.79	−27:46:55.40	3.1	0.82	0.99	30.6 ± 9.4	1	1
C17	03:32:38.56	−27:46:31.00	3.0	0.8	0.97	34.8 ± 9.6	1	0
C18	03:32:37.32	−27:45:57.80	3.0	0.8	0.47	62.5 ± 19.9	1	1
C19	03:32:38.98	−27:46:31.00	3.8	0.8	0.96	43.9 ± 11.7	1	1
C20	03:32:39.89	−27:46:07.40	3.6	0.82	0.47	85.8 ± 23.8	1	1
C21	03:32:41.35	−27:46:52.00	3.5	0.84	0.95	54.0 ± 15.2	1	1
C22	03:32:37.60	−27:47:40.60	3.4	0.85	0.95	39.7 ± 11.9	1	0
C23	03:32:42.37	−27:46:57.80	3.0	0.81	0.89	38.8 ± 12.7	1	1
C24	03:32:36.86	−27:46:35.00	3.0	0.82	0.96	35.9 ± 11.8	1	0
C25	03:32:41.80	−27:47:39.00	3.0	0.83	0.21	165.2 ± 54.2	1	1
C26	03:32:38.09	−27:46:14.14	3.0	0.50	0.94	39.5 ± 12.0	0	1

NOTE— (1) Identification for continuum source candidates discovered in ASPECS-LP 1.2 mm continuum image. (2) Right ascension (J2000). (3) Declination (J2000). (4) S/N value obtained by LineSeeker assuming an unresolved source. (5) Fidelity estimate using negative detection and Poisson statistics. (6) Mosaic primary beam correction. (7) Integrated flux density at 1.2 mm obtained after removing the channels with bright emission lines when necessary. (8) If the source is detected based on the HST prior. (9) If the source is detected based on the mid-infrared prior (*Spitzer*-MIPS and *Herschel*-PACS).

APPENDIX

Table 6. ASPECS-LP 1mm continuum number counts in redshift ranges.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$0 < z < 1$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	3	10700	4800	6300
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	900	1700	1900
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	860	500	1300
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	860	500	830
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	860	500	830
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	860	500	830
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	0	860	500	830
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	860	960	830
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	<1600	...	...
$1 < z < 2$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	0	18600	4100	4900
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	18600	4100	4800
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	2	18600	4200	4800
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	16100	3800	4500
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	5	16100	3900	4500
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	4	10100	3400	3600
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	2	5600	2200	2700
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	0	3500	1400	2100
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	3500	1400	1900
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	0	3500	1400	1900
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	1	3500	1600	1900
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	3	2600	1100	1600
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	<1600	...	...
$2 < z < 3$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	0	10500	3200	4000
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	1	10500	3300	3800
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	1	8500	2900	3400
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	6800	2200	3000
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	1	6800	2400	2700
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	5500	1900	2400
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	1	5500	2100	2400
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	0	4500	1600	2100
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	1	4500	1600	2100
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	2	3500	1400	1900
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	0	1700	1200	1300
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	0	1720	840	1250

Table 6 continued

Table 6 (*continued*)

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	[mJy]		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	1720	840	1250
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	1	1720	840	1250
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	860	490	820
1000.0 – 1258.9	0.05	1	860	490	820
1258.9 – 1584.9	0.15	0	<1600	...	...
$3 < z < 4$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	0	2040	1000	1490
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	2040	1000	1490
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	2040	1000	1490
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	2040	1000	1490
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	2040	1000	1490
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	2040	1000	1490
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	1	2040	1000	1490
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	1000	1200	1400
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	<1600	...	...

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 is used. (4) Cumulative number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts.

Table 7. ASPECS-LP 1mm continuum number counts in dust mass ranges.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	[mJy]		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$10^7 < M_{\text{dust}}/M_\odot < 10^8$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	2	28200	6700	7200
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	1	23000	5800	6200
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	3	21000	5700	5800
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	16700	5300	5100
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	6	16700	5100	5100
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	4	9500	4000	4000
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	3	5000	2700	3100
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	2	1900	1300	1700

Table 7 continued

Table 7 (*continued*)

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	<1600	...	...
$10^8 < M_{dust}/M_\odot < 10^9$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	0	9000	2700	5400
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	9000	2700	5300
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	9000	2700	5300
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	9000	2700	5300
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	9000	2700	5200
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	9000	2700	4400
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	1	9000	2700	3600
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	0	8000	2300	3000
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	1	8000	2400	2800
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	2	7000	2300	2600
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	1	5200	1800	2400
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	3	4300	1600	2100
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	1720	840	1250
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	1	1720	840	1250
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	860	490	820
1000.0 – 1258.9	0.05	1	860	490	820
1258.9 – 1584.9	0.15	0	<1600	...	...

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 is used. (4) Cumulative number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts.

Table 8. ASPECS-LP 1mm continuum number counts in Stellar mass ranges.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$10^9 < M_*/M_\odot < 10^{10}$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	1	7800	3400	4900
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	3200	1700	2300
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	3200	1700	2000
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	3200	1700	2000

Table 8 continued

Table 8 (*continued*)

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	3200	1700	2000
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	1	3200	1400	2200
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	2	2100	1000	1900
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	0	<1600	...	...
$10^{10} < M_*/M_\odot < 10^{11}$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	1	25200	5600	6300
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	1	22100	4900	5600
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	3	20000	4500	5200
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	15800	3900	4600
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	6	15800	3900	4500
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	1	8600	3100	3300
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	2	7400	2500	3000
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	5300	2000	2500
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	1	4500	1600	2300
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	2	3500	1400	2100
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	0	1700	1200	1300
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	1	1730	840	1520
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	860	490	1190
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	1	860	490	1190
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	<1600	...	...
$10^{11} < M_*/M_\odot < 10^{12}$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	1	8900	2900	3500
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	6700	2100	3000
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	6700	2300	2700
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	6700	2300	2700
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	6700	2300	2700
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	2	6700	2400	2700
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	0	4500	1600	2400
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	4500	1900	2100
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	3500	1400	1900
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	0	3500	1400	1900
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	1	3500	1600	1900
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	2	2600	1400	1600
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	860	490	820
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	0	860	490	820
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	860	490	820
1000.0 – 1258.9	0.05	1	860	990	820
1258.9 – 1584.9	0.15	0	<1600	...	...

Table 8 continued

Table 8 (*continued*)

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 is used. (4) Cumulative number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts.

Table 9. ASPECS-LP 1mm continuum number counts in star-formation rate ranges.

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$SFR/M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1} < 10$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	2	8100	3700	4500
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	2900	2000	2500
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	1	2900	1800	2000
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	2100	2200	1700
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	1	2100	1600	1700
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	860	990	1380
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	0	860	960	830
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	860	500	1190
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	<1600	...	...
$10 < SFR/M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1} < 100$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	1	30100	6200	7100
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	1	25500	5300	6000
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	2	23400	4900	5600
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	20100	4400	5000
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	5	20100	4400	5000
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	4	14000	3800	4200
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	4	9600	2800	3400
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	0	5400	2100	2500
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	1	5400	1800	2300
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	2	4400	1800	2100
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	0	2600	1400	1600
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	3	2600	1100	1600
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	<1600	...	...

Table 9 continued

Table 9 (*continued*)

S_ν range	$\log S_\nu$	$N(S_\nu)$	$N(\geq S_\nu)$	δN_-	δN^+
$[\times 10^{-3} \text{ mJy}]$	$[\text{mJy}]$		$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$	$[\text{deg}^{-2}]$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$100 < SFR/M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1} 1000$					
31.6 – 39.8	−1.45	0	3600	1400	2100
39.8 – 50.1	−1.35	0	3600	1400	2100
50.1 – 63.1	−1.25	0	3600	1400	2100
63.1 – 79.4	−1.15	0	3600	1400	2100
79.4 – 100.0	−1.05	0	3600	1400	2100
100.0 – 125.9	−0.95	0	3600	1400	2100
125.9 – 158.5	−0.85	0	3600	1400	1900
158.5 – 199.5	−0.75	1	3600	1700	1900
199.5 – 251.2	−0.65	0	2600	1100	1600
251.2 – 316.2	−0.55	0	2600	1100	1600
316.2 – 398.1	−0.45	1	2600	1400	1600
398.1 – 501.2	−0.35	0	1720	840	1250
501.2 – 631.0	−0.25	0	1720	840	1250
631.0 – 794.3	−0.15	1	1720	840	1250
794.3 – 1000.0	−0.05	0	860	490	820
1000.0 – 1258.9	0.05	1	860	490	820
1258.9 – 1584.9	0.15	0	<1600	...	...

NOTE— (1) Flux density bin. (2) Flux density bin center. (3) Number of sources per bin (before fidelity and completeness correction). In the case of no sources, an upper limit of <1.83 is used. (4) Cumulative number count of sources per square degree. In the case of no sources, a 1σ upper limit is used. (5) Lower uncertainty in the number counts. (6) Upper uncertainty in the number counts.