



# Constraining the Quasar Radio-loud Fraction at $z \sim 6$ with Deep Radio Observations

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## Abstract

We carry out a series of deep Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) S-band observations of a sample of 21 quasars at  $z \sim 6$ . The new observations expand the searches of radio continuum emission to the optically faint quasar population at the highest redshift with rest-frame 4400 Å luminosities down to  $3 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ . We report the detections of two new radio-loud quasars: CFHQS J2242+0334 (hereafter J2242+0334) at  $z = 5.88$  and CFHQS J0227–0605 (hereafter J0227–0605) at  $z = 6.20$ , detected with 3 GHz flux densities of  $87.0 \pm 6.3 \mu\text{Jy}$  and  $55.4 \pm 6.7 \mu\text{Jy}$ , respectively. Their radio loudnesses are estimated to be  $54.9 \pm 4.7$  and  $16.5 \pm 3.2$ , respectively. To better constrain the radio-loud fraction (RLF), we combine the new measurements with the archival VLA L-band data as well as available data from the literature, considering the upper limits for non-detections and possible selection effects. The final derived RLF is  $9.4 \pm 5.7\%$  for the optically selected quasars at  $z \sim 6$ . We also compare the RLF to that of the quasar samples at low redshift and check the RLF in different quasar luminosity bins. The RLF for the optically faint objects is still poorly constrained due to the limited sample size. Our results show no evidence of significant quasar RLF evolution with redshift. There is also no clear trend of RLF evolution with quasar UV/optical luminosity due to the limited sample size of optically faint objects with deep radio observations.

*Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts:* [High-redshift galaxies \(734\)](#); [Quasars \(1319\)](#); [Radio continuum emission \(1340\)](#)

## 1. Introduction

Quasars discovered at the highest redshift significantly improve our knowledge of the formation and accretion of the first generation of supermassive black holes (SMBHs) close to the end of the cosmic reionization. More than 250 quasars have been discovered at  $z > 5.7$  residing in the first billion years of the Universe. Their absolute magnitudes at rest frame 1450 Å are in the range of  $-29.3 < M_{1450} \lesssim -22$ , and the central black hole masses are  $10^7 M_{\odot} \leq M_{\text{BH}} \leq 10^{10} M_{\odot}$  (e.g., Fan et al. 2003, 2004, 2006; Jiang et al. 2009, 2015, 2016; Venemans et al. 2015a, 2015b; Wu et al. 2015; Bañados et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2016a, 2019; Mazzucchelli et al. 2017). The formation of the SMBH as massive as  $10^{10} M_{\odot}$  suggests rapid SMBH accretion and significant galaxy evolution within 1 Gyr after the big bang (Wu et al. 2015). The broadband UV to radio spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of these earliest quasars are comparable to those of the typical optically luminous quasars at low- $z$ , suggesting a similar mechanism of the AGN activity (e.g., Jiang et al. 2006; Shen et al. 2019). Meanwhile, more optically fainter quasars are discovered from deep optical and near-IR surveys, such as the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Legacy Survey (CFHTLS) and Subaru High- $z$  Exploration of Low-Luminosity Quasars (SHELLQs) project (Willott et al. 2009, 2010a; Matsuoka et al. 2018a, 2018b). With these fainter quasars, Matsuoka et al. (2018c) presented a new luminosity function with a sample including 110 quasars at  $5.7 \leq z \leq 6.5$ . They fitted the luminosity function with a double power-law function and found a break magnitude of

$M_{1450}^* = -24.90_{-0.90}^{+0.75}$ . These fainter objects represent the less luminous/massive but more common population that are formed at the earliest epoch. Their SMBH masses and AGN luminosities are comparable to those of the major quasar population discovered at low redshifts, thus providing an ideal sample to investigate a possible redshift evolution of AGN activities.

Based on the differences of radio to optical flux density ratio, quasars can be divided into two categories, radio-loud (RL) and radio-quiet (RQ) quasars (Kellermann et al. 1989). The definition of radio-loudness is  $R = f_{5 \text{ GHz}} / f_{4400 \text{ Å}}$ , where  $f_{5 \text{ GHz}}$  and  $f_{4400 \text{ Å}}$  are the radio and optical flux densities at rest frames 5 GHz and 4400 Å, respectively (Kellermann et al. 1989). For quasars with a similar optical luminosity, the radio luminosities could be different by more than two orders of magnitude between RL ( $R \geq 10$ ) and RQ ( $R < 10$ ) sources (Sanders et al. 1989; Elvis et al. 1994; Onoue et al. 2019). In the past two decades, radio telescopes such as Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) and radio surveys such as the Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty cm (FIRST; Becker et al. 1995; White et al. 1997) and the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (NVSS; Condon et al. 1998) provided us with a basic view of the radio universe, especially at low redshift. The most powerful radio emission is expected to be generated in radio-loud AGNs, where relativistic jets are launched (Urry & Padovani 1995; Kellermann et al. 2016). In radio-quiet quasars, radio emission comes from various (or a combination of) possible mechanisms: star formation, low-power jets, accretion

disk winds, and/or coronal disk emission (Condon et al. 2013; Kellermann et al. 2016; Panessa et al. 2019). The dominant mechanism can be investigated with radio emission morphology, spectral slope as well as multi-band correlations (e.g., FIR/radio correlation, Neupert effect; Yun et al. 2001; Blundell & Kuncic 2007; Panessa et al. 2019).

The radio-loud fraction (RLF) is one of the key parameters to probe AGN radio activity among the quasar population, which is typically 10% in optically selected samples based on large radio surveys (Kellermann et al. 1989, 2016; Ivezić et al. 2002; Hao et al. 2014). By stacking the imaging data from FIRST, Jiang et al. (2007) showed that RLF of quasars decreases with the increasing redshift from 0 to 5 and increases with increasing optical luminosity. Bañados et al. (2015) reported the RLF at  $z \sim 6$  to be  $8.1_{-3.2}^{+5.0}\%$  based on a sample of 65 quasars which are optically selected from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) survey and Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS) with radio measurements from published deep VLA observations or from the FIRST survey. However, the depth of the FIRST survey is insufficient to categorize the RL and RQ objects for the optically faint quasar population. At  $z = 6$ , the FIRST  $3\sigma$  detection limit of 0.39 mJy only allows detection of  $R = 10$  sources with  $M_{1450} < -26.7$ . Deeper VLA observations were carried out for 34  $z \sim 6$  quasars with typical point-source  $3\sigma$  sensitivity of 20  $\mu$ Jy (Wang et al. 2007, 2008, 2011), which still focused on the luminous population with average 1450 Å magnitude of  $M_{1450} = -26.6$ . Up to now, there have been eight radio-loud quasars categorized at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$  in total (e.g., Wang et al. 2007; Bañados et al. 2018), including three radio-selected quasars (McGreer et al. 2006; Zeimann et al. 2011; Belladitta et al. 2020). Therefore, the sample used in previous studies is greatly biased to the most luminous objects.

In this paper, we present new *S*-band (3 GHz) VLA observations of 21  $z \sim 6$  quasars. Compared to past studies of  $z \sim 6$  quasar samples at radio wavelengths, these quasars are typically fainter in the optical. We also include 13 other sources that have archival deep VLA *L*-band (1.4 GHz) data. With a higher sensitivity, we newly categorize two radio-loud quasars and 20 radio-quiet quasars. Combining with previous work, we provide a better constraint on RLF. We describe the observations as well as data from literature in Section 2. We show the results of two newly categorized radio-loud quasars and radio-loudness calculations in Section 3. We discuss how to constrain RLF, and provide related comparisons in Section 4. A summary of the main results is presented in Section 5.

For all the cosmology calculations throughout this paper, we assume a  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology with  $\Omega_m = 0.3$  and  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ , and  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}\text{Mpc}^{-1}$ . Magnitudes in this paper are in the AB photometric system if not specifically pointed out.

## 2. Data and Observations

### 2.1. VLA *S*-band Observations

The VLA *S*-band (2–4 GHz; center frequency 3 GHz) observations of program 18A-232 cover a sample of 21 optically faint quasars at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$ , which have rest-frame 1450 Å magnitudes of  $M_{1450} > -25.1$ . These objects were detected in deep optical surveys, including the SDSS (Jiang et al. 2009, 2016), CFHQS (Willott et al. 2009, 2010a, 2010b) and SHELLQs (Matsuoka et al. 2016, 2018a). The VLA

observations were carried out between 2018 March 18 and June 4 in A-configuration with 27 antennas. The observation time for each target is about 1.5 hours, comprising scans on flux/bandpass calibrators and loops between targets and phase calibrators. The central frequency is 3 GHz, corresponding to a quasar rest frame of 21 GHz at  $z = 6$ . The total 2 GHz wide band is divided into 16 spectral windows. Each spectral window is further divided into 64 spectral channels. We excluded the channels that were significantly affected by radio frequency interference (RFI), resulting in a usable bandwidth of 1.2–1.4 GHz. We used the Common Astronomy Software Applications package (CASA, McMullin et al. 2007) version 5.1.2 to edit, calibrate, and image the data. The flux density scale calibration accuracy is about 3%. However, the flux calibrator 3C 48 has been undergoing a flare since 2018 January, which may bring an extra effect of 5% in accuracy. We imaged the continuum emission using natural weighting. The typical FWHM synthesized beam size is  $0.8''$ , and the typical  $1\sigma$  rms noise on the final continuum image is  $6.0 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . With the new observations, two of the 21 objects, CFHQS J2242+0334 (hereafter J2242+0334) and CFHQS J0227–0605 (hereafter J0227–0605), were detected at  $>3\sigma$ . The results are listed in Table 1.

### 2.2. Data from Literature

We also collect available VLA data for other  $z \sim 6$  quasars to carry out a statistical analysis of their radio activity. There are 42 quasars at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$ , and  $-24.9 > M_{1450} > -29.3$  that have published deep VLA observations in *L*-band with A or B configuration, with typical rms of  $25 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  (Carilli et al. 2004; Wang et al. 2007, 2008, 2011, 2017; Bañados et al. 2018).

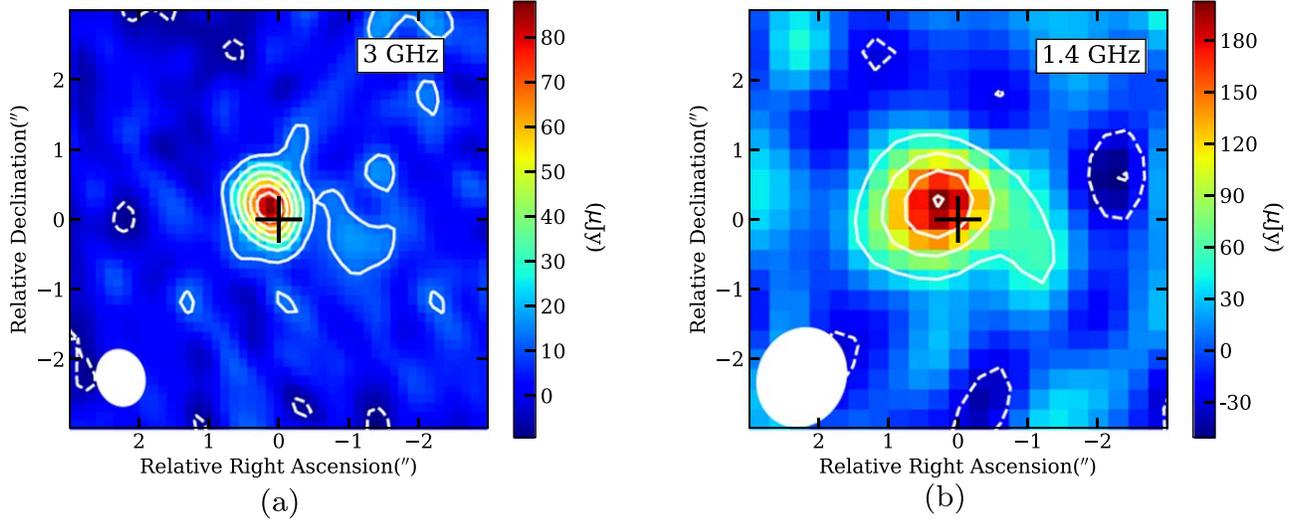
In addition, 24 objects were observed by the program 11A-116 (PI: Zeimann) in VLA *L*-band (1.4 GHz) and A configuration. We reduce the data following the same procedure described in the previous section. Eleven of these sources are also included in our VLA *S*-band program. The average rms of these 24 sources is  $36.1 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . The typical FWHM beam size for the *L*-band observation is  $1''.3$ . Only one quasar, J2242+0334, is detected in the *L*-band observations. These results are also shown in Table 1. Four of these sources were also observed in Wang et al. (2011) with rms lower than  $18 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . So we adopt the measurements from Wang et al. (2011) for further analysis. Bañados et al. (2015) categorized two quasars, J1609+3041 and J2053+0047, as radio-loud based on data from FIRST survey. Deep *L*-band data obtained from the program 11A-116 for these two objects provides us with a much better point-source rms noise of  $\sim 30 \mu\text{Jy}$ . However, neither of them is detected. Based on the  $3\sigma$  upper limits of the new data, we count J1609+3041 and J2053+0047 as radio-quiet objects in the analysis throughout this paper.

For other optically selected  $z \sim 6$  quasars without deep VLA observations but covered by FIRST or the stripe 82 VLA survey (Becker et al. 1995; Hodge et al. 2011), we adopt the flux densities or  $3\sigma$  upper limits from these surveys to constrain their radio activities. Objects with  $M_{1450} > -23.5$  are excluded in the analysis below as few radio observations are available to set a meaningful constraints on their radio loudnesses.

**Table 1**  
Observation Results of Quasars  $z \sim 6$

Name	$z$	$M_{1450}$ (mag)	$f_3$ GHz ( $\mu$ Jy)	$f_{1.4}$ GHz ( $\mu$ Jy)	$L_5$ GHz ( $10^7 L_\odot$ )	W1 (mag)	$L_{4400\text{\AA}}$ ( $10^{11} L_\odot$ )	$R$	RL/RQ	References
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
CFHQS J2242+0334	5.88	-24.17	$87.0 \pm 6.3$	$195.9 \pm 24.7$	$28.6 \pm 2.1$	...	$7.1 \pm 0.3$	$54.9 \pm 4.7$	RL	1/1, 2
CFHQS J0227-0605	6.20	-24.98	$55.4 \pm 6.7$	$7.2 \pm 32.8$	$13.0 \pm 1.6$	...	$10.8 \pm 1.6$	$16.5 \pm 3.2$	RL <sup>3</sup>	2/1, 2
CFHQS J0050+3445	6.25	-26.57	...	$18.7 \pm 22.3$	<9.0	$16.65 \pm 0.07$	$71.4 \pm 4.6$	<1.7	RQ	1/2
CFHQS J0055+0146	6.02	-24.49	$-0.8 \pm 6.8$	$67.4 \pm 37.5$	<4.5	...	$7.4 \pm 0.4$	<8.2	RQ	2/1, 2
CFHQS J0102-0218	5.95	-24.26	$14.1 \pm 6.2$	$2.02 \pm 31.9$	<4.0	...	$6.4 \pm 0.4$	<8.6	RQ	2/1, 2
SDSS J0129-0035	5.78	-24.36	...	$42.0 \pm 30.3$	<10.3	...	$8.1 \pm 0.6$	<17.4	Unknown	3 /2
CFHQS J0136+0226	6.21	-24.35	...	$20.5 \pm 33.7$	<13.4	...	$7.7 \pm 0.7$	<23.8	Unknown	1/2
SDSS J014837.64+060020.0	5.92	-27.08	...	$52.1 \pm 80.0$	<28.7	$16.10 \pm 0.06$	$110.0 \pm 6.1$	<3.6	RQ	4/2
HSC J0206-0255	6.03	-24.91	$7.9 \pm 5.8$	$120 \pm 183$	<3.8	...	$10.6 \pm 0.1$	<4.9	RQ	5/1, 5
CFHQS J0210-0456	6.44	-24.23	$5.1 \pm 11.4$	$-79.8 \pm 64.8$	<8.7	...	$5.9 \pm 0.6$	<19.9	Unknown	6/1, 2
CFHQS J0221-0802	6.16	-24.40	$3.5 \pm 6.2$	$33.7 \pm 23.9$	<4.3	...	$6.1 \pm 0.3$	<9.6	RQ	1/1, 2
SDSS J023930.24-004505.4	5.82	-24.50	$5.7 \pm 5.0$	$46.3 \pm 41.3$	<3.1	...	$7.6 \pm 0.5$	<5.5	RQ	3/1, 2
CFHQS J0316-1340	5.99	-24.58	...	$10.9 \pm 27.1$	<10.0	...	$9.6 \pm 0.7$	<14.2	Unknown	1/2
HSC J0859+0022	6.39	-23.59	$11.8 \pm 5.5$	...	<4.1	...	$3.4 \pm 0.2$	<16.5	Unknown	7/1
CFHQS J1059-0906	5.92	-25.53	...	$-89.9 \pm 60.5$	<21.7	$17.38 \pm 0.17$	$33.7 \pm 5.3$	<8.8	RQ	1/2
HSC J1152+0055	6.37	-24.97	$4.5 \pm 6.2$	...	<4.6	...	$12.4 \pm 0.5$	<5.1	RQ	7/1
HSC J1201+0133	6.06	-23.85	$0.4 \pm 5.0$	$230 \pm 169$	<3.3	...	$3.5 \pm 0.1$	<13.0	Unknown	5/1, 5
SDSS J120737.43+063010.1	6.04	-26.60	...	$57.1 \pm 33.6$	<12.6	$16.99 \pm 0.13$	$49.7 \pm 6.0$	<3.4	RQ	4/2
HSC J1208-0200	6.20	-24.73	$5.2 \pm 5.0$	$150 \pm 137$	<3.5	...	$8.8 \pm 0.2$	<5.4	RQ	8/1, 5
ULAS J131911.29+095051.40	6.13	-27.07	...	$64 \pm 17$	$8.2 \pm 2.2$	$17.03 \pm 0.11$	$48.9 \pm 5.0$	$2.3 \pm 0.7$	RQ	9/2, 4
CFHQS J1509-1749	6.12	-26.93	...	$23 \pm 18$	<6.9	...	$54.4 \pm 2.0$	<1.7	RQ	10/2, 4
SDSS J160937.27+304147.7	6.14	-26.62	...	$58.2 \pm 23.4$	<9.1	$17.52 \pm 0.14$	$31.2 \pm 4.0$	<4.0	RQ	11/2, 3
SDSS J205321.77+004706.8	5.92	-25.47	...	$13.6 \pm 33.8$	<13.9	$18.12 \pm 0.32$	$17.0 \pm 0.5$	<9.7	RQ	3/2, 3
CFHQS J2100-1715	6.09	-24.98	$6.7 \pm 5.3$	$-23.6 \pm 65.6$	<3.6	...	$8.8 \pm 0.4$	<5.5	RQ	1/1, 2
SDSS J211951.89-004020.1	5.87	-24.73	$15.0 \pm 6.4$	...	<4.0	...	$10.2 \pm 0.6$	<5.4	RQ	11/1
SDSS J214755.41+010755.3	5.81	-25.00	...	$-28 \pm 18$	<6.2	$17.63 \pm 0.20$	$26.0 \pm 4.8$	<3.2	RQ	3/2, 4
HSC J2216-0016	6.10	-23.58	$10.0 \pm 6.3$	...	<4.3	...	$3.8 \pm 0.2$	<15.2	Unknown	7/1
HSC J2228+0152	6.08	-24.00	$-2.7 \pm 5.0$	$23 \pm 112$	<3.4	...	$4.5 \pm 0.1$	<10.2	Unknown	7/1, 5
CFHQS J2229+1457	6.15	-24.47	$6.7 \pm 5.4$	$50.8 \pm 32.8$	<3.7	...	$8.2 \pm 0.3$	<6.2	RQ	1/1, 2
HSC J2239+0207	6.26	-24.69	$10.7 \pm 6.0$	$74 \pm 108$	<4.3	...	$7.5 \pm 0.1$	<7.8	RQ	5/1, 5
SDSS J230735.35+003149.4	5.87	-24.93	...	$-21 \pm 17$	<6.0	$17.08 \pm 0.13$	$43.7 \pm 5.0$	<1.8	RQ	3/2, 4
CFHQS J2318-0246	6.05	-24.78	$1.2 \pm 5.2$	$8.5 \pm 43.7$	<3.5	...	$10.9 \pm 0.5$	<4.3	RQ	2/1, 2
CFHQS J2329-0403	5.90	-24.31	$-3.7 \pm 4.8$	$-287 \pm 319$	<3.0	...	$7.8 \pm 0.6$	<5.3	RQ	2/1, 5
SDSS J235651.58+002333.3	6.00	-24.92	$-3.3 \pm 5.8$	$19.9 \pm 30.9$	<3.8	...	$11.4 \pm 0.5$	<4.5	RQ	3/1, 2

**Note.** 1. Sources in bold face are the two detections in the VLA S-band observations. Values in bold face refer to  $>3\sigma$  detections. 2. Column description: (1)  $z$ —redshift; (2)  $M_{1450}$ —absolute magnitude at rest frame 1450 Å, it is found from discovery papers, and we unified in our cosmological model; (3)  $f_3$  GHz—radio flux density at observe-frame 3 GHz, on-source pixel value for non-detection sources; (4)  $f_{1.4}$  GHz—radio flux density at observe-frame 1.4 GHz, on-source pixel value for non-detection sources; (5)  $L_5$  GHz—radio luminosity at rest frame 5 GHz in unit of solar luminosity  $10^7 L_\odot$ , we adopt a spectral index of  $-1.07$  for J2242+0334,  $-0.75$  for J0227-0605 and the rest of the quasars (see Section 3.3 for details); (6) W1 magnitude if this source is detected, from WISE data catalog, Vega magnitude; (7)  $L_{4400\text{\AA}}$ —optical luminosity at rest frame 4400 Å in units of solar luminosity  $10^{11} L_\odot$ ; (8)  $R = f_{5\text{GHz}}/f_{4400\text{\AA}}$ ; (9) RL/RQ—classification of RL (radio-loud quasar), RQ (radio-quiet quasar) and Unknown (uncategorized quasar); (10) References—in form of Discovery paper/Radio observations; the number of discovery reference papers correspond to 1 (Willott et al. 2010a), 2 (Willott et al. 2009), 3 (Jiang et al. 2009), 4 (Jiang et al. 2015), 5 (Matsuoka et al. 2018a), 6 (Willott et al. 2010b), 7 (Matsuoka et al. 2016), 8 (Matsuoka et al. 2018c), 9 (Mortlock et al. 2009), 10 (Willott et al. 2007), 11 (Jiang et al. 2016); radio observations come from 1 (this work new VLA observations at 3 GHz), 2 (11A-116 at 1.4 GHz), 3 (Bañados et al. 2015), 4 (Wang et al. 2011), 5 (FIRST, Becker et al. 1995). 3. The source J0227-0605 is classified as a radio-loud quasar here. But the radio-loudness  $R$  can be smaller than 10 if the radio spectra are flatter or we adopt different UV/optical templates in estimation (see Section 3.2 for details).



**Figure 1.** J2242+0334 images in *S*-band (a, 3 GHz) and *L*-band (b, 1.4 GHz). Contours are  $[-2, -1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12] \times \sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is  $6.3 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  for the 3 GHz image and  $24.7 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  for 1.4 GHz. Black crosses represent the optical quasar position (R.A. =  $22^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}37^{\text{s}}.533$ , decl. =  $+03^{\circ}34'22''.03$ ). Synthesized beams are shown as ellipse at bottom left, representing the FWHM beam sizes of  $0''.811 \times 0''.680$  and  $1''.442 \times 1''.247$  in map (a) and (b), respectively.

### 2.3. Summary of the Sample

In this work, we collect 236 optically selected quasars at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$  with luminosity  $M_{1450} < -23.5$  from various surveys (e.g., Fan et al. 2003, 2004; Jiang et al. 2015; Matsuoka et al. 2016; Bañados et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2019). Our new VLA *S*-band observations reported in this paper and *L*-band observations of 11A-116 cover 34 sources from this optically selected quasar sample. Radio data are available for another 121 objects. These include 36 objects with published deep VLA observations in *L*-band and 85 objects with measurements only from the FIRST or Stripe 82 survey. These 155 sources have  $1450 \text{ \AA}$  magnitudes in the range of  $-23.5 > M_{1450} > -29.3$  and redshift range of  $5.5 < z < 6.5$ .

## 3. Results

Table 1 lists the measurements from the new VLA *S*-band and *L*-band observations as well as archival data, which are used to calculate radio-loudness. For the non-detections, we list the on-pixel value at the optical quasar position and the  $1\sigma$  rms. We adopt the  $3\sigma$  upper limits for these objects for the analysis of radio luminosity and radio-loudness in Section 3.3. For the two detections, the sources are unresolved. We adopt the peak surface brightness value on the map as the total flux density of the radio source.

### 3.1. CFHQS J2242+0334

This is the brightest source detected in the VLA *S*-band observations of 21 optically faint quasars. The source is detected at  $13.8\sigma$  with a 3 GHz flux density of  $f_{3 \text{ GHz}} = 87.0 \pm 6.3 \mu\text{Jy}$ . The 3 GHz radio continuum image is shown in Figure 1(a) with the black cross representing the optical center of the quasar. It shows a tentative offset of  $0''.04$  between the optical and radio center. The position uncertainty of the radio observations is estimated to be  $0''.03$  (caused by thermal noise  $\Delta\theta_{\text{therm}} \approx 0.5\theta_{\text{beam}}/\text{SNR}$ , where the synthesized beam is  $\theta_{\text{beam}} = 0''.72$ , Reid & Honma 2014). And optical position measured on the image with new astrometry tied to Gaia frame is R.A. =  $22^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}37^{\text{s}}.533$ , decl. =  $+03^{\circ}34'22''.03$ ,

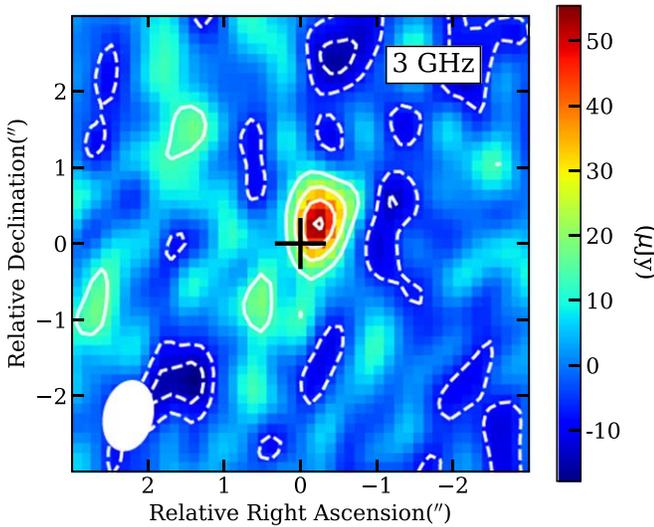
with uncertainty around  $0''.1$ . Thus, the position of the radio center is consistent with the position of the optical center.

This object is also detected at  $>7\sigma$  in the *L*-band data with 1.4 GHz flux density of  $f_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} = 195.9 \pm 24.7 \mu\text{Jy}$ . This source is unresolved in both *L*- and *S*-bands. The measurements at 3 GHz and 1.4 GHz yield a steep power-law spectrum with spectral index  $\alpha_R = -1.07_{-0.25}^{+0.27}$  ( $f_\nu \sim \nu^{\alpha_R}$ ). With the optical data from Willott et al. (2010a), we calculate the radio-loudness of this source to be  $R_{f_{5 \text{ GHz}}/f_{4400 \text{ \AA}}} = 54.9 \pm 4.7$ . The calculation of  $f_{4400 \text{ \AA}}$  is described in Section 3.3.

### 3.2. CFHQS J0227–0605

We detect the 3 GHz radio continuum of J0227–0605 at  $8.3\sigma$  with  $f_{3 \text{ GHz}} = 55.4 \pm 6.7 \mu\text{Jy}$ . The image is shown in Figure 2. The optical position measured with new astrometry tied to Gaia frame is R.A. =  $02^{\text{h}}27^{\text{m}}43^{\text{s}}.320$ , decl. =  $-06^{\circ}05'30''.65$ , with uncertainty of  $0''.1$  in both RA and DEC. Following the description in Section 3.1, we estimate the radio position uncertainty to be  $0''.05$  (from synthesized beam of  $0''.76$ ) for the  $8.3\sigma$  peak at 3 GHz. As shown in Figure 2, the 3 GHz radio peak is  $0''.27$  away, to the northwest of the optical position. This tentative offset is slightly larger than the uncertainties of both the radio and optical positions, which should be checked with the image at better spatial resolution, e.g., using the VLBA.

The source is not detected in *L*-band and we estimate the  $3\sigma$  upper limit for the 1.4 GHz continuum flux density to be  $100 \mu\text{Jy}$ . These constrain the radio spectral index to be  $\alpha_R \geq -0.75$ . The radio-loudness of this object based on the 3 GHz measurement and the optical data from Willott et al. (2009) is  $R = 16.5 \pm 3.2$ , assuming  $\alpha_R = -0.75$ . The estimate of  $f_{4400 \text{ \AA}}$  can be found in Section 3.3. We need to point out that the radio-loudness can be regarded as an upper limit as we adopt the lower limit of radio spectral index. So we cannot rule out the possibility that J0227–0605 is radio-quiet if its radio spectra is flat. It requires deeper observations at 1.4 GHz or lower frequency for a better estimation. Counting J0227–0605 as a radio-quiet quasar will result in a lower RLF than the values presented below, in particular for the optically faint sample. But the difference is still within the uncertainties. Thus



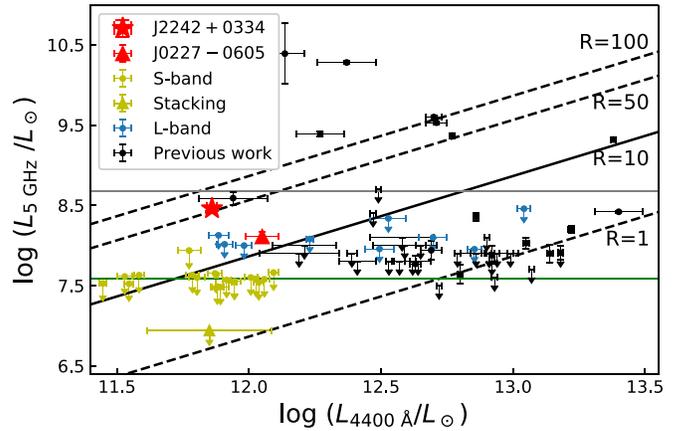
**Figure 2.** *S*-band (3 GHz) image of J0227–0605. Contours are  $[-2, -1, 2, 4, 6, 8] \times \sigma$  with rms  $\sigma = 6.7 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . The black cross represents the optical quasar position R.A. =  $02^{\text{h}}27^{\text{m}}43^{\text{s}}.320$ , decl. =  $-06^{\circ}05'30''.65$ . Synthesized beam with FWHM size of  $0.922'' \times 0.632''$  is shown as the ellipse at bottom left.

we consider J0227–0605 as a radio-loud quasar in the analysis below.

### 3.3. Radio Loudness

We estimate the radio-loudness parameter  $R = f_{5\text{GHz}}/f_{4400\text{\AA}}$  for all the sources (Kellermann et al. 1989; Sikora et al. 2007). The radio flux densities at rest frame 5 GHz are obtained from the observed 3 GHz and/or 1.4 GHz flux densities. Only J2242+0334 is detected at both frequencies, thus we adopt its own spectral index of  $\alpha_R = -1.07$ . For J0227–0605, we adopt the lower limit of the radio spectral index of  $\alpha_R = -0.75$ . Note that the radio-loudness value could be lower if a flatter radio spectrum is assumed. For other sources with only one detection and/or upper limit (adopting *S*-band prior to *L*-band detection limit for better sensitivity), we assume a power-law spectrum with a steep spectral index of  $\alpha_R = -0.75$ . This is widely used for quasars at  $z \sim 6$  (Wang et al. 2007; Bañados et al. 2015), and is consistent with results from VLBI observations (Frey et al. 2011; Momjian et al. 2008, 2018).

The optical rest frame 4400 Å for quasars at  $z \sim 6$  corresponds to an observing wavelength of  $3 \mu\text{m}$ , which is preferably obtained from near-IR and mid-IR observations. For the sources with new radio observations presented in this work, there are nine relatively luminous quasars that are detected in the Wide-Field Infrared Survey (WISE, Wright et al. 2010). We adopt the *W1* ( $3.5 \mu\text{m}$ ) magnitudes for the calculation. However, other sources, especially those observed in *S*-band, are not covered or are too faint to be detected in IR surveys, including WISE, 2MASS and IRAC. We collected their  $M_{1450}$  (obtained from *J*-band data), *z*- and *y*-band (if they have) magnitudes, which are provided in the discovery paper. We adopt the SED model in Richards et al. (2006), fitting to the *W1*, or  $M_{1450}$  together with *z*-/*y*-band photometric data, to obtain their optical flux densities at rest frame 4400 Å. Note that for objects with no measurements close to  $3 \mu\text{m}$ , the 4400 Å flux densities have larger uncertainties due to the scatter of quasar UV-to-optical slope (e.g., Richards et al. 2006), and could be significantly underestimated if the UV to



**Figure 3.** Radio luminosity to optical luminosity plot at rest frame 5 GHz and 4400 Å. Two VLA *S*-band detected quasars (red triangle and star), VLA *S*-band non-detections (yellow point), sources observed in 11A-116 (blue point) and objects with published radio observations (black point; Bañados et al. 2015, 2018; Wang et al. 2016b; Belladitta et al. 2020) are shown here. Black lines refer to different radio loudnesses  $R = 1, 10, 50, 100$ , in which the solid line of  $R = 10$  is the separation of radio-loud and radio-quiet sources. Horizontal green line refer to the sensitivity of VLA *S*-band observations, corresponding to a 5 GHz luminosity of  $L_{5\text{GHz}} = 3.9 \times 10^7 L_{\odot}$  at  $z = 6$ . Gray line shows the typical  $3\sigma$  detection limit of the FIRST survey, corresponding to a 5 GHz luminosity of  $L_{5\text{GHz}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 L_{\odot}$  at  $z = 6$ . Yellow triangle represents the median value stacking result of VLA *S*-band non-detections.

optical continuum is absorbed by dust (Bañados et al. 2015). For objects with radio data from the literature, we adopt the radio-loudness values from the original paper (Wang et al. 2007, 2008; Bañados et al. 2015, 2018).

We calculate the rest-frame 5 GHz radio luminosities and 4400 Å optical luminosities with the flux densities derived above. Figure 3 shows the radio versus optical luminosities plot for all the quasars at redshift 6 with deep radio observations. Data from previous work are plotted as black points. The depth of the FIRST survey corresponds to a 5 GHz luminosity of  $L_{5\text{GHz}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 L_{\odot}$  at  $z = 6$ , which is shown as a gray line in Figure 3. The typical  $3\sigma$  sensitivity of new VLA *S*-band observations is  $18 \mu\text{Jy}$ , shown as a green line, corresponding to a 5 GHz luminosity of  $L_{5\text{GHz}} = 3.9 \times 10^7 L_{\odot}$  at  $z = 6$ . This is an order of magnitude deeper than the  $3\sigma$  upper limit of  $390 \mu\text{Jy}$  from FIRST. The two new radio-loud quasars categorized in this work are shown with red symbols. For the 15 quasars that are brighter than  $M_{1450} = -23.9$  in magnitude or  $L_{4400\text{\AA}} = 5.4 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$  in luminosity, and are undetected in radio, the depths of our *S*-band data are sufficient to constrain their radio loudnesses below the  $R = 10$  line. Thus we can categorize them as radio-quiet sources.

Five other sources with *S*-band upper limits locate above the line of  $R = 10$ . They cannot be categorized due to their low optical luminosities ( $L_{4400\text{\AA}} \leq 5.4 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ ) or noisier radio images (CFHQS J0210-0456). Furthermore, six more quasars can be newly categorized as radio-quiet sources based on the archival VLA *L*-band observations with  $3\sigma$  sensitivity of  $\sim 100 \mu\text{Jy}$ , which are shown as blue circles and located below the  $R = 10$  line.

The two new *S*-band detections, J2242+0334 and J0227–0605, have radio loudnesses in the range of  $10 < R < 100$ . This suggests that they are not as powerful as other radio-loud quasars with  $R \sim 1000$  (e.g., PSO J352-15, Bañados et al. 2018; Momjian et al. 2018; CFHQS J1429+5447, Willott et al. 2010b; Frey et al. 2011). Such objects with moderate radio

activities were sometimes called radio-intermediate quasars in the literature (Wang et al. 2006; Goyal et al. 2010).

Most of these optically faint quasars are undetected in our VLA  $S$ -band observations. In order to improve the sensitivity and better constrain the average radio emission of these objects, we constructed a stacked image for the 19 non-detections, following the procedure presented in the literature (White et al. 2007; Lindroos et al. 2014; Zwart et al. 2015; Malefahlo et al. 2020). We cut out small stamps with sizes of  $150 \times 150$  pixels centered at the quasar optical positions, and found the median value at each pixel. In the stacked image, there is no signal higher than  $3\sigma$ , where  $\sigma = 1.3 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . We added the  $3\sigma$  detection limit as a yellow triangle in Figure 3, corresponding to  $L_{5\text{GHz}} < 8.5 \times 10^6 L_{\odot}$  at  $z = 6$  with average luminosity  $L_{4400\text{\AA}} = 6.7 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ . The error bar of  $L_{4400\text{\AA}}$  for this stacking upper limit is calculated as three times the standard deviation of the optical luminosity distribution. According to the 5 GHz radio luminosity to 2500 Å absolute ultraviolet magnitude correlation of  $\log L_R = 0.54 - 0.339(M_{2500} + 25)$  ( $L_R$  is the monochromatic luminosity at rest frame 5 GHz in units of  $10^{30} \text{ ergs s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$ ) from White et al. (2007) based on the SDSS and FIRST survey, an average radio luminosity of  $L_{5\text{GHz}} = 3.8 \times 10^6 L_{\odot}$  ( $M_{2500} = -24.7$  derived from the average luminosity  $L_{4400\text{\AA}} = 6.7 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ , adopting  $z = 6$  in the SED from Richards et al. (2006), also applied in the following calculations) is expected for these optically faint quasars at  $z \sim 6$ . The stacking upper limit reveals that the optically faint quasars at  $z \sim 6$  are also dim in the radio, consistent with the radio-optical luminosity relation of the low- $z$  optically-selected quasars.

#### 4. Discussion

The deep VLA  $S$ -band data we present here largely increase the sample size of radio-observed quasars at the highest redshifts. In this section, we combine the new VLA observations with available data from literature and evaluate the RLF of these optically-selected quasars at redshift  $\sim 6$ . For the sample of 155 optically selected and radio-observed quasars at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$  described in Section 2.3, 64 of them have radio observations that are deep enough to categorize if they are radio-loud (detections with  $R \geq 10$ ) or radio-quiet (detections or upper limits with  $R < 10$ ). These 64 objects constitute the radio categorized sample. The remaining objects that are undetected in radio with radio-loudness upper limits higher than 10, are named as radio uncategorized sources. In this work, all categorized and uncategorized quasars, 155 in total, make up the all-radio sample. For comparison, we mention the 236 optically selected quasars sample at  $5.5 < z < 6.5$  as the optical sample.

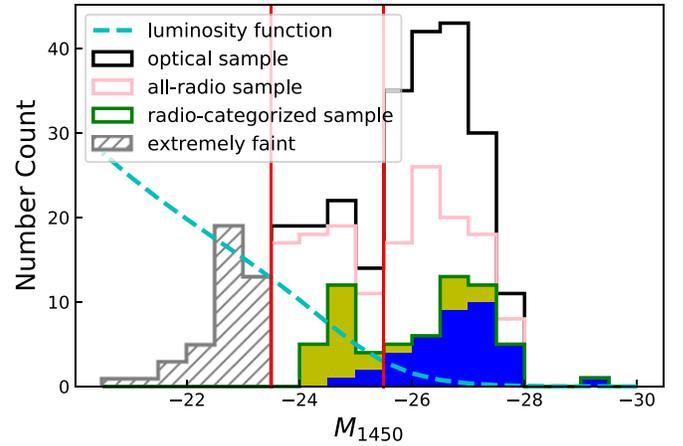
For further analysis, we divide each sample into two luminosity bins separated at  $M_{1450} = -25.5$ . Sources with  $-23.5 > M_{1450} > -25.5$  are classified as faint quasars, and those with  $-25.5 > M_{1450} > -29.5$  are luminous quasars. We summarize these samples in Table 2.

##### 4.1. Constraining the RLF with the Radio-categorized Sample

There are five radio-loud and 37 radio-quiet quasars categorized before this work (Becker et al. 1995; Wang et al. 2007, 2008, 2011; Bañados et al. 2015, 2018). These quasars, together with the newly categorized two radio-loud and 20

**Table 2**  
Numbers of Different Samples and Number Density Based on the Quasar Luminosity Function from Matsuoka et al. (2018c)

	$-23.5 > M_{1450} > -25.5$ (faint)	$-25.5 > M_{1450}$ (luminous)	total
optical sample	74	162	236
all-radio sample	65	90	155
radio-categorized sample	22	42	64
radio-loud quasars	2	5	7
number density ( $\text{Gpc}^{-3}$ )	$15.1 \pm 1.9$	$2.1 \pm 0.4$	



**Figure 4.** Distribution of  $M_{1450}$  for the  $z \sim 6$  quasar samples. Black line represents the optical sample, while pink line represents the all-radio sample. The green line represents the radio-categorized sample, including the objects from our new  $S$ -band and  $L$ -band observations (yellow) and literature data (blue). The gray shaded area represents extremely faint quasars with  $M_{1450} > -23.5$  that have insufficient radio observations and are excluded in our analysis. The cyan dashed line shows the luminosity function at redshift 6, from Matsuoka et al. (2018c). Vertical red lines denote  $M_{1450} = -23.5$  and  $M_{1450} = -25.5$ , which are the boundaries of faint and luminous subsamples.

radio-quiet quasars in this work, make up our radio-categorized sample.

As the radio data are collected from different programs, it is important to check whether the radio-categorized sample can represent the optical-selected quasar sample with  $M_{1450} > -23.5$  and  $5.5 < z < 6.5$ . We apply t-test (Student 1908) to the distributions of  $M_{1450}$  of the radio-categorized sample and optical sample. The  $p$ -value is 0.25 ( $> 0.05$ ) indicating that there is no significant difference between these two samples.

According to Table 2, we have seven radio-loud objects from the radio-categorized sample of 64 quasars. This yields a fraction of radio-loud quasars to be  $\text{RLF} = \text{RL}/(\text{RL} + \text{RQ}) = 7/64 = 10.9 \pm 4.1\%$ . The uncertainty is estimated from Poisson statistics.

If we consider the subsample of radio-categorized objects in two  $M_{1450}$  bins separately, the fraction is  $\text{RLF}_{\text{lumi}} = 5/42 = 11.9 \pm 5.3\%$  for the luminous sample, and  $\text{RLF}_{\text{faint}} = 2/22 = 9.1 \pm 6.4\%$  for the faint sample.

One concern is that the radio-categorized sample, as well as the optical sample, is a combination of objects from optical and near-IR surveys with different detection limits. It cannot well represent the optical quasar population. As shown in Figure 4, the number ratio between the faint and luminous radio-

categorized quasars is nearly 1:2. However, the ratio of space densities of the faint and luminous optical quasars is much larger, as shown below.

Here we adopt the  $z = 6$  quasar number density derived from the quasar luminosity function Matsuoka et al. (2018c):

$$\Phi_p(M_{1450}) = \frac{\Phi^*}{10^{0.4(\alpha+1)(M_{1450}-M_{1450}^*)} + 10^{0.4(\beta+1)(M_{1450}-M_{1450}^*)}}. \quad (1)$$

This function is plotted in Figure 4 as cyan dashed line. Integrated over the ranges of  $-23.5 > M_{1450} > -25.5$  and  $M_{1450} > -25.5$ , the number densities are  $\rho_{\text{faint}} = 15.1 \pm 1.9 \text{ Gpc}^{-3}$  and  $\rho_{\text{lumi}} = 2.1 \pm 0.4 \text{ Gpc}^{-3}$ , respectively (see Table 2). The density ratio between the faint and luminous population is about 15:2. Thus, the RLF of  $10.8 \pm 4.1\%$  derived from the whole radio-categorized sample may still have a bias to the luminous objects. Deeper observations of a much larger sample of faint objects is required to improve the statistics. Here, in order to obtain a better estimate of the radio-loud fraction for the  $z \sim 6$  quasar population with  $M_{1450} < -23.5$ , we weight the RLFs of the luminous and faint subsample with the quasar number densities and calculate the average RLF as :

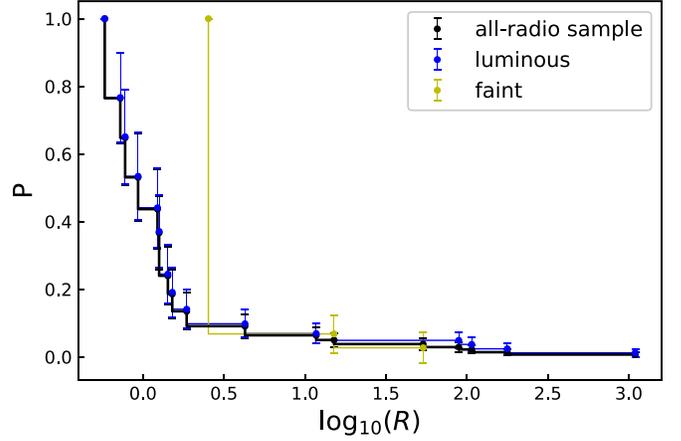
$$\text{RLF}_{\text{corrected}} = \frac{(\rho_{\text{faint}} \text{RLF}_{\text{faint}} + \rho_{\text{lumi}} \text{RLF}_{\text{lumi}})}{(\rho_{\text{faint}} + \rho_{\text{lumi}})} = 9.4 \pm 5.7\%. \quad (2)$$

The uncertainty is propagated from Poisson error of the faint and luminous subsamples.

#### 4.2. Constraining the RLF by All-radio Sample

Here, we further consider the upper limits of  $R$  of the radio-uncategorized sample of 91 quasars. As described above, these together with the radio-categorized objects constitute the all-radio sample. We repeat the t-test of  $M_{1450}$  similar to Section 4.1 between the all-radio sample and the optical sample. The  $p$ -value = 0.09 ( $>0.05$ ) indicates that there is no significant difference between the  $M_{1450}$  distributions of these two samples. This all-radio sample can represent the optically selected quasar sample at  $z \sim 6$  in the corresponding luminosity range.

As uncategorized quasars cannot be straightforwardly classified into the radio-loud or the radio-quiet group, we apply the Kaplan–Meier estimator (KM estimator, Kaplan & Meier 1958; Feigelson & Nelson 1985) in the analysis which can deal with censored data. The KM estimator provides a non-parametric analysis of the radio-loudness distribution, based on the detections and upper limits of the sources in the all-radio sample. The survival function is shown as the black line in Figure 5. The  $y$ -axis label  $P$  at a certain  $R$  refers to the “possibility” that the radio-loudness value is larger than  $R$ . Thus, the possibility  $P$  at  $\log_{10}R > 1$  refers to the possible fraction of quasars with  $R > 10$ , i.e., the quasar radio-loud fraction. We use the Astronomical SURVIVAL Statistics (ASURV Rev. 1.2; Lavalley et al. 1992) software package to construct the distribution. Here we linearly extrapolate the  $P$  value at  $\log_{10}R = 1$  from the nearest two data points at  $\log_{10}R > 1$  in Figure 5. The RLF for the all-radio sample can be calculated as  $\text{RLF}_{\text{all-radio}} = P(\log_{10}R = 1) = 7.3 \pm 2.2\%$  (error from the survival analysis). This result is consistent with



**Figure 5.** Survival function of radio loudnesses of all-radio sample.  $P$  value refers to the possibility of higher than a certain radio-loudness. Black line denotes the whole sample. Blue and yellow lines represent the distributions of luminous and faint subsamples, respectively. We adopt the KM estimator to get the distribution with censored data.

the RLF obtained from the radio-categorized sample in Section 4.1.

#### 4.3. Investigating the Evolution of the RLF with Redshift and Luminosity

The RLF for quasar samples in the local universe has been studied for more than 30 years. Kellermann et al. (1989) derived RLF around 15%  $\sim$  20% with a sample of 114 quasars from Palomar Bright Quasar Survey (BQS) with a median redshift of 0.2. By cross-matching the quasars catalog in SDSS and detections from the FIRST survey, Ivezić et al. (2002) reported an RLF of  $8 \pm 1\%$  with more than a thousand quasars. There is no clear trend of redshift evolution found with this sample (sample in redshift of  $z < 2.5$ ). A further analysis with a larger SDSS/FIRST quasar sample from  $z = 0$  to 5 suggest that the RLF of quasars decreases with increasing redshift (from 0 to 5) and decreasing optical luminosity (Jiang et al. 2007; Kratzer & Richards 2015).

Jiang et al. (2007) fitted the RLF as a function of redshift and rest frame 2500 Å magnitude as  $\log[\text{RLF}/(1 - \text{RLF})]$  . If

$$= (-0.132 \pm 0.116) + (-2.052 \pm 0.261)\log(1 + z)$$

$$+ (-0.183 \pm 0.025)(M_{2500} + 26)$$

we adopt this function and 2500 Å absolute magnitudes of  $M_{2500} = -26.4$  (derived from a median 1450 Å magnitudes of  $-26.1$ ) for our  $z \sim 6$  radio-categorized quasar sample, the predicted RLF at  $z \sim 6$  is  $1.6 \pm 2.4\%$ . This is much lower than our result of  $9.4 \pm 5.7\%$ . Stern et al. (2000) studied the RLF of 153 quasars at  $1.75 < z < 2.5$  as well as 34 quasars at  $4 < z < 4.75$ , which are optically selected in a rest-frame Vega-based  $B$  band ( $\lambda \approx 4400 \text{ Å}$ ) magnitude range  $-26 < M_B < -28$ . The RLFs are estimated to be  $13.1 \pm 2.7\%$  and  $11.8 \pm 5.5\%$ , respectively, showing no evolution in the RLFs between  $z \sim 2$  and  $z \sim 4$ . Yang et al. (2016) constrained the RLF at  $z \sim 5$  from an optically luminous quasar sample with luminosity ranges in  $-26.73 < M_{1450} < -28.92$ . They found an RLF of 7.1%, which also argues against a clear decrease on RLF toward the highest redshift. Bañados et al. (2015) provide a constraint of RLF at  $z \sim 6$  to be  $8.1^{+5.0}_{-3.2}\%$  focusing on more luminous

**Table 3**  
RLF of Different Samples

	$-23.5 > M_{1450} > -25.5$ (faint)	$-25.5 > M_{1450}$ (luminous)	RLF	weighted
radio-loud quasars	2	5		
radio-categorized sample	$9.1 \pm 6.4\%$	$11.9 \pm 5.3\%$	$10.9 \pm 4.1\%$	$9.4 \pm 5.7\%$
all-radio sample	$8.1 \pm 3.7\%$	$7.1 \pm 2.7\%$	$7.3 \pm 2.2\%$	
Jiang et al. (2007)	0.9%	2.2%	$1.6 \pm 2.4\%$	

quasars. The RLF we obtained in this work is consistent with these literature values for optically selected quasars at different redshifts which do not support the redshift evolution scenario.

We also investigate the RLF in different  $M_{1450}$  bins. As shown in Table 3, the differences in RLF between the faint and luminous objects are very marginal given the error bars. This is also different from the luminosity evolution scenario. e.g., based on the fitting results in Jiang et al. (2007) described above, the RLF should be 2.2% and 0.9% for the luminous and faint quasar bins with  $M_{1450} = -26.9$  and  $M_{1450} = -24.7$ , respectively. The RLF estimated from the luminous and faint bins of radio-categorized sample are  $11.9 \pm 5.3\%$  and  $9.1 \pm 6.4\%$ , respectively. If we consider the source J0227–0605 as a radio-quiet quasar (discussed in Section 3.2), the RLF of the faint bin would be  $4.4 \pm 4.5\%$ . Here, we use the KM estimator as described in Section 4.2 to calculate the RLF for the faint and luminous bins of the all-radio sample. The distribution functions of faint and luminous subsample are shown as yellow and blue lines in Figure 5, which constrain the RLFs to be  $8.1 \pm 3.7\%$  and  $7.1 \pm 2.7\%$ , respectively. We need to point out that the KM estimator may have large uncertainties when applied to a small sample of objects with large percent of upper limits. In particular, the faint subsample contains only two radio detections, for which the KM estimator may not give a reliable estimation for the distribution of radio-loudness. From both radio-categorized sample and all-radio sample, it is still difficult to draw a conclusion on how the RLF varies with quasar luminosity, under the conditions of large upper limit fraction and small sample size. Deep radio observations of a larger sample are required to reach more conclusive conclusions.

## 5. Summary

We observe a sample of 21 optically faint quasars at  $M_{1450} > -25.1$ , using VLA S-band (3 GHz) in A-configuration. Two quasars J2242+0334 and J0227–0605 are detected at  $>3\sigma$  and categorized as radio-loud (radio-intermediate) quasars. The most powerful source in the sample, J2242+0334, is also detected with the VLA in L-band (1.4 GHz), indicating a steep spectral index.

The new observations provide deep radio data for the optically faint quasar population at the highest redshift, adding two radio-loud sources to the current sample. In the deep S-band observations, we categorize 14 objects as radio-quiet quasars based on the  $3\sigma$  upper limits. We also reduced and analyzed archival data from the VLA program 11A-116, which observed 24 quasars at  $z \sim 6$  with  $1\sigma$  point-source sensitivity around  $30 \mu\text{Jy}$ . Furthermore, six more radio-quiet quasars have been categorized. We have constrained the RLF by this enlarged radio-categorized sample of 64 quasars to be  $10.9 \pm 4.1\%$  at  $z \sim 6$ . Considering that the result may have a bias to optically luminous objects, we further calculate the

RLFs in luminous and faint bins, and weight the RLFs with the quasar luminosity function. This results in a weighted-average RLF of  $9.4 \pm 5.7\%$  for the optically selected quasars with  $-29.5 < M_{1450} < -23.5$  and  $5.5 < z < 6.5$ .

There are 91 other uncategorized quasars in the all-radio sample. We apply the Kaplan–Meier estimator to this sample to estimate the radio-loudness distribution, and derive an RLF of  $7.3 \pm 2.2\%$ .

The RLF obtained for the  $z \sim 6$  quasar sample in this work is consistent with the result from Bañados et al. (2015) which focuses on the more luminous quasars at similar redshift. We investigate the dependence of RLFs on redshift and quasar optical/UV luminosity. The RLF of the  $z \sim 6$  quasar sample obtained in this work is comparable to the values found with quasar samples at lower redshift (Stern et al. 2000; Yang et al. 2016). We cannot see any significant differences in RLF between samples in the optically faint and luminous bins. However, the current sample size is insufficient to well determine the RLF for the optically faint quasars at  $z \sim 6$ . This requires further observations with a larger sample and better sensitivity.

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*Facility:* VLA.

*Software:* CASA (v5.1.2; McMullin et al. 2007), ASURV (Rev. 1.2; Lavalley et al. 1992).

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