The Massive Hosts of Radio Galaxies Across Cosmic Time

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We present the results of a comprehensive Spitzer survey of 70 radio galaxies across $1 < z < 5.2$. Using IRAC, IRS and MIPS imaging we determine the rest-frame AGN contribution to the stellar emission peak at 1.6μm. The stellar luminosities are found to be consistent with that of a giant elliptical with a stellar mass of $10^{11-12} M_{\odot}$. The mean stellar mass remains constant at $\sim 10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$ up to $z = 3$ indicating that the upper end of the galaxy mass function is already in place by this redshift. The mid-IR luminosities imply bolometric IR luminosities that would classify all sources as ULIRGs. The mid-IR to radio luminosity generally correlate implying a common origin for these emissions. The ratio is higher than that found for lower redshift, ie $z < 1$, radio galaxies.