



Unveil the nature of JWST-AGN and Little Red Dots with SKAO continuum surveys

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The advent of JWST has revealed a large population of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) at $z > 4$, which are ~ 1 dex more abundant than previously expected, including also the enigmatic population of Little Red Dots (LRDs). Remarkably, the vast majority of JWST-discovered AGN and LRDs are not detected in X-rays, and most of them also show faint rest-frame UV continua and faint high-ionization emission lines, as well as unusually faint emission in the Mid and Far infrared. Recent studies investigating their radio properties have reported no significant detections, even in deep stacking analyses, reaching sensitivities of $0.5\text{--}0.1 \mu\text{Jy}$ at $z \sim 5\text{--}6$, corresponding to $L_R \lesssim 10^{39} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. While these non-detections may be consistent with a standard radio-quiet nature, some results suggest that the radio emission might instead be significantly suppressed by other physical phenomena. Three main scenarios have been proposed in the literature to explain the physical properties of these objects across the electromagnetic spectrum: Compton-thick absorption by a broad-line region with high covering-factor, intrinsically weak emission driven by high accretion rates, or the presence of a cocoon of dense ionized gas that produces strong scattering effects. The unprecedented sensitivity of SKAO will enable the detection of the radio emission of these AGN in all three cases. Because each scenario is expected to produce distinct radio signatures, future SKAO continuum surveys will be able to distinguish between them, uncovering the physical processes responsible for their peculiar properties. Observations spanning a wide range of integration times (1–1000 hours) and frequencies with SKA-Mid and SKA-Low (0.2–11 GHz) will allow us to characterize these objects from the local Universe to high redshift, investigate possible radio variability, and test alternative scenarios to black hole accretion.

1 Introduction

Recent studies, exploiting both spectroscopic and photometric JWST data, have revealed a large population of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) at $z > 4$ (Kocevski et al., 2025; Übler et al., 2023; Übler et al., 2024; Matthee et al., 2023; Maiolino et al., 2024b, 2023; Greene et al., 2024; Bogdán et al., 2023; Goulding et al., 2023; Kokorev et al., 2023; Furtak et al., 2023; Juodžbalis et al., 2024b; Scholtz et al., 2023a; Mazzolari et al., 2024c; Chisholm et al., 2024; Juodžbalis et al., 2025; Taylor et al., 2024), providing the unique opportunity to study the properties of Supermassive Black Holes (SMBH) and the AGN-galaxy coevolution, since very early times.

These works revealed an abundance of active black holes (BHs) in the early universe, contrary to expectations from pre-JWST results. Type I AGN have been identified using JWST spectroscopic data looking for sources with broad emission components in the Balmer lines ($\text{FWHM} \geq 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and without corresponding components in the forbidden lines (such as $[\text{O III}] \lambda 5007$), to safely identify sources where the broad components reflect the emission of the rapidly rotating clouds of the broad-line region (BLR) (Maiolino et al., 2023; Harikane et al., 2023; Juodžbalis et al., 2025; Taylor et al., 2024; Hviding et al., 2025). These selections enabled the derivation of Type I AGN luminosity functions at $z > 4$ up to 1 dex larger compared to the extrapolations of the X-ray selected AGN (Giallongo et al., 2019) or UV selected AGN (Matsuoka et al., 2019; Bañados et al., 2016; Shen et al., 2020) luminosity functions.

These high- z AGN discovered by JWST are characterized by bolometric luminosities of 1-3 dex fainter compared to the previously known AGN population at the same redshift ($43 < \log(L_{\text{bol}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) < 46$) and are generally powered by BHs typically of $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^{6-7} M_{\odot}$, placing them among the least-massive BHs known in the early Universe. These faint AGN are probably more representative of the global BH population at high redshifts and, given the importance of retrieving a complete census of the AGN populations at different epochs, they can be crucial in constraining models of BH seeding (Pacucci et al., 2023a; Li et al., 2023), to investigate the contribution of AGN to hydrogen reionization (Dayal et al., 2020; Yung et al., 2021), and the early coevolution of galaxies and BHs (Habouzit et al., 2022; Inayoshi et al., 2022; Pacucci et al., 2023b; Jones et al., 2025).

Different studies have revealed that this population of early BHs detected with JWST is generally overmassive relative to the host galaxy stellar mass when compared with the local AGN distribution (Übler et al., 2023; Maiolino et al., 2023; Bogdán et al., 2023; Furtak et al., 2023; Juodžbalis et al., 2024b, 2025; Jones et al., 2025; Ma et al., 2026b), and considering the local scaling relations (Reines and Volonteri, 2015; Kormendy and Ho, 2013). This might suggest that the early stages of the BH-host galaxy coevolution can be dominated by a first phase of BH growth, followed by an intense phase of star formation, allowing the host galaxy to catch up with the BH growth and eventually align with the local scaling relations. This could also provide indications on the seeding mechanisms of these BH, potentially preferring heavy-seed scenarios, together with episodes of super-Eddington accretion (Chon et al., 2026; Zhang et al., 2025; Scholtz et al., 2023b; Lupi et al., 2024; Maiolino et al., 2026). However, large uncertainties remain in the precise estimate of the BH-to-stellar-mass ratios of these objects, given the uncertainties of locally calibrated scaling relations used to estimate the BH masses (Reines and Volonteri, 2015; Greene and Ho, 2005) and the difficulty of providing

reliable stellar masses using SED-fitting decomposition (Choe et al., 2025; Ronayne et al., 2025; Ma et al., 2026b; Juodžbalis et al., 2025).

Among the AGN selected using JWST data a peculiar population have been identified, the so called Little Red Dots (LRD). These sources have compact sizes (unresolved at the JWST PSF, i.e. $< 0.1''$) and are characterized by a "V-shape" spectral energy distribution (SED) with a steep red continuum in the rest-frame optical, blue colors in the rest-frame UV (Kocevski et al., 2025; Harikane et al., 2023; Matthee et al., 2023; Greene et al., 2024; Killi et al., 2024) and a turnover in correspondence of the Balmer break (Setton et al., 2025a; de Graaff et al., 2025). This population was originally selected photometrically from NIRCcam images, exploiting its peculiar SED shape and the characteristic compactness. Remarkably, follow-up spectroscopy of these sources showed that over 70-80% of photometrically selected LRDs exhibit broad-line Balmer emission, strongly supporting their AGN nature (Greene et al., 2024; Kocevski et al., 2024; Hviding et al., 2025), and with only a minor contamination from dust-obscured starburst galaxies, and brown dwarf (Pérez-González et al., 2023; Akins et al., 2025; Labbe et al., 2025). The evidence of the presence of an AGN in these compact and peculiar sources suggested that the compact nuclear accretion must have an impact on their peculiar SED emission and morphologies, with some works suggesting they might represent the first phase of BH activity after seeding (Inayoshi, 2025; Pacucci et al., 2025; Cenci and Habouzit, 2025).

A remarkable feature of high- z AGN discovered by JWST and LRD is that a large fraction of them is undetected in the available deep X-ray images. Specifically, most of the newly selected AGNs, including Type I AGN, lack any X-ray emission (Maiolino et al., 2024a; Yue et al., 2024; Ananna et al., 2024b; Mazzolari et al., 2024c), even if located in fields covered by some of the deepest extragalactic X-ray observations ever performed, such as the Chandra Deep Field South (CDFs Luo et al., 2017) or Chandra Deep Field North (CDFN Xue et al., 2016), (having X-ray flux limits $f_{2-10\text{keV}} \sim 10^{-18} - 10^{-17} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). The X-ray non-detections persist even after X-ray stacking. Specifically, Maiolino et al. (2024a) derived X-ray luminosity upper limits on the single sources of $\log(L_{2-10 \text{ keV}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) \lesssim 42 - 43$ and from the stack of $\log(L_{2-10 \text{ keV}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) \lesssim 41.5$. By comparing the observed X-ray luminosity upper limits with the expected X-ray luminosities (obtained from the bolometric luminosities using Duras et al., 2020) it was shown that these sources are characterized by a severe X-ray weakness, up to 2-3 dex (Maiolino et al., 2024a; Yue et al., 2024; Ananna et al., 2024a). Given the very few exceptions of X-ray AGN detections in the early Universe (Goulding et al., 2023; Kovacs et al., 2024; Maiolino et al., 2024a), it is possible that the X-ray weakness could be due to intrinsic properties of high- z AGN (Tortosa et al., 2026; Yue et al., 2024; Lambrides et al., 2024), as it was also suggested for some low- z AGN (Simmonds et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2023). In this view, these AGN might be characterized by a different accretion-disk/coronal structure that can determine, for example, a larger ratio of the optical to X-ray emission (α_{OX}) due to a much lower efficiency of the corona in producing X-ray photons (Proga, 2005), or simply a lack of the corona itself. Another possibility is that these sources are undergoing (or have undergone) a phase of rapid, super-Eddington accretion, collimating the X-ray emission and altering the X-ray corona structure (Pacucci and Narayan, 2024; Lambrides et al., 2024; Madau and Haardt, 2024; King, 2025; Tortosa et al., 2026).

This scenario was also proposed based on their rest-frame UV emission. Indeed, most of the JWST-

selected LRDs and Type I AGN do not show the typical high-ionization emission lines observed in the standard Type I AGN, such as [Ne v], [Ne iv], C iv, or He II (Lambrides et al., 2024; D'Eugenio et al., 2025b; Torralba et al., 2025). Specifically, Lambrides et al. (2024) showed that [C iv λ 1548, and He II λ 1640 are usually undetected in JWST AGN spectra down to $\log(L_{\text{line}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) \lesssim 41$, while from standard AGN disk models these lines should have luminosities $\log(L_{\text{line}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) \sim 42$. Instead, super-Eddington accretion can explain this weakness, predicting line luminosities that are 2-4 dex lower than standard disk models.

Other works, analyzing the lack of X-ray emission in a large sample of high- z sources unambiguously identified as AGN, suggested that their X-ray weakness could also be ascribed to obscuration and to the presence, close to the broad-line region, of an almost spherical distribution of clouds with Compton-thick column densities and very low dust content (Maiolino et al., 2024a; Juodžbalis et al., 2024a, 2025). The same effect can also be produced by the broad line region clouds themselves, if distributed with a larger converging factor compared to local, higher luminosities AGN. A low amount of dust in these objects is needed to justify the presence of high S/N broad emission lines (that otherwise would be significantly suppressed) and is supported by the non-detections of the warm dust continuum of these objects at mm wavelengths (Casey et al., 2024, 2025; Setton et al., 2025b), and also by the relatively flat mid-infrared slopes (Setton et al., 2025b; Wang et al., 2025; Williams et al., 2024; Delvecchio et al., 2025). In this hypothesis, the observed lack of X-ray emission would be due to the inner Compton-thick gas distributed with large covering factors, to justify the widespread X-ray non-detections of these objects. Single broad line region clouds are already expected to have column densities $N_H > 10^{23} - 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Zhang et al., 2017; Panda et al., 2020), and they are also naturally dust poor, given that they reside within the dust sublimation radius (Risaliti et al., 2011). Furthermore, the presence of a dense distribution of neutral gas was also proposed to justify the detection in 20-30% of JWST AGN of narrow absorption features in the Balmer or HeI emission lines (Matthee et al., 2023; Juodžbalis et al., 2024a, 2025; D'Eugenio et al., 2025a; Wang et al., 2025; Loiacono et al., 2025), which needs very high neutral Hydrogen densities (i.e. $n_H \sim 10^9 - 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) to be produced. In this scenario, Inayoshi and Maiolino (2024) demonstrated that such high densities of neutral Hydrogen can also naturally explain the V-shape of LRDs, through absorption in all Balmer lines till $n = \infty$. The explanation of the V-shaped SED of LRD and of their Balmer break in terms of a gas-enshrouded AGN further alleviates the tensions that would arise from interpreting the Balmer break as due to the emission of old stellar populations. In that case, given the compact size of these sources, the large stellar masses would result in enormous stellar densities ($\Sigma_* = 10^{11} - 10^{12} \text{ M}_\odot \text{ kpc}^{-2}$), even larger than the densest stellar cluster known (Akins et al., 2025), and their number density would further create tensions with the expectations from the Λ CDM model (Labbé et al., 2023).

Recently, different works hypothesized that, at the high gas densities expected in this 'gas-embedded' AGN model, also scattering processes may play a crucial role (Rusakov et al., 2025; Chang et al., 2025; Naidu et al., 2025; de Graaff et al., 2025; Sneppen et al., 2026). Rusakov et al. (2025) first noted that the broad Balmer line profiles of some of these AGN have an exponential shape (rather than Gaussian), apparently pointing to the effects of electron scattering in dense, but at least partially ionized gas. In this dense gas picture, the gas is optically thick to the Balmer transitions, and the H α emission may be partially produced in outer layers of the envelope (Begelman and Dexter,

2026), while scattering might happen in a much inner and thinner region where $n_e \sim 10^9 \text{cm}^{-3}$ (Sneppen et al., 2026). Chang et al. (2025) suggested that a mix of resonant and electron scattering can explain, at least in part, the emission line shapes and absorption features observed in these objects. While Scholtz et al. (2026) showed that the exponential profiles of Balmer lines are not a sufficient condition to claim the presence of electron scattering in these sources, there are also other elements pointing towards a role played by scattering (at least in some LRDs), such as the high Balmer decrements ($H\alpha/H\beta \gtrsim 10$), hard to explain in terms of obscuration (de Graaff et al., 2025).

As presented above, the population of AGN discovered by JWST appears to exhibit peculiar physical properties that are uncommon among AGN discovered before JWST. Radio observations may provide important clues about the processes underlying the observed properties of this new population of BHs and help disentangle the main scenarios proposed to explain them: dense neutral gas obscuration, intrinsically different accretion properties, and scattering processes related to ionized dense gas. AGN radio emission is generally much less affected by obscuration than the X-ray emission (Mazzolari et al., 2024a; Ricci et al., 2023) and a high level of radio emission can be produced by processes associated with SMBH activity (e.g. coronal activity, shocks, small-scale radio jets, see Panessa et al., 2019, for a review) even in systems that are not classical radio loud (RL) AGN, as demonstrated by the effectiveness of ‘radio-excess’ AGN selection techniques in selecting also radio-quiet (RQ) objects (Bonzini et al., 2013; Smolčić et al., 2017a; Delvecchio et al., 2017; Whittam et al., 2022; Mazzolari et al., 2026b). Therefore, in the obscuration scenario, one might expect to detect these AGNs at radio wavelengths if the observations are sufficiently deep. On the contrary, if the properties described above are due to intrinsically different accretion properties or to super-Eddington accretion (producing an intrinsically different, and possibly weaker, SED), then one might expect to find also a weaker-than-expected emission in the radio band compared to what is suggested by the standard Type I AGN scaling relations (most of highly accreting low redshift BH are indeed found to be radio quiet Kellermann et al., 1989; Greene et al., 2006). Additionally, large column densities of free electrons may instead produce free-free absorption, which can absorb part of the radio emission (especially at the lower frequencies) and produce distinct radio spectral shapes. Therefore, in addition to contributing to the overall understanding of the multi-wavelength emission of these sources, radio observations can shed light on the true nature of the physical properties that characterize JWST-discovered AGN.

2 Failed attempts to detect the radio emission of JWST-discovered AGN

In the past year, different works investigated the radio properties of JWST-selected AGN, considering both photometrically selected LRDs and spectroscopically selected Type I and Type II AGN (Perger et al., 2024; Mazzolari et al., 2024c,b; Akins et al., 2025; Gloudemans et al., 2025). The analyses conducted so far have not succeeded in detecting these sources in any radio band, not even with stacking analyses on the deepest radio observations to date. We summarize the results obtained so far in Table 1. In Fig. 1, we show a compilation of 3σ upper limits collected from the literature.

Akins et al. (2025) obtained among the deepest constraints, performing a radio stacking analysis of 434 photometrically selected LRDs in the COSMOS-Web field using the radio imaging from MeerKAT at 1.4 GHz (Heywood et al., 2022) and VLA at 3 GHz (Smolčić et al., 2017b). From the

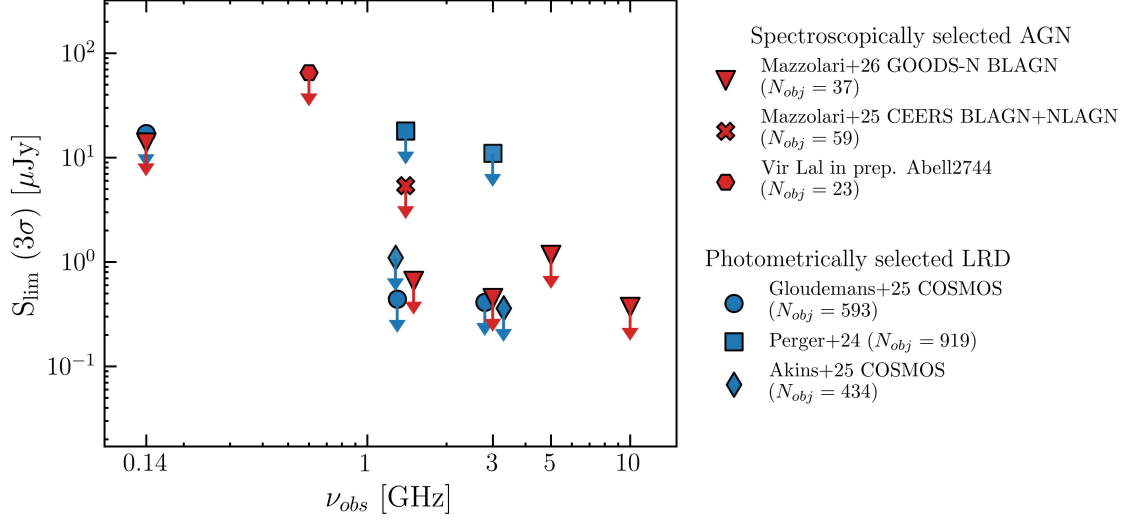


Figure 1: Visual representation of the series of failed attempts to detect the radio continuum emission in AGN discovered by JWST via stacking experiments. Blue points represent the results from stacking experiments of photometrically selected LRDs, while red markers indicate samples of spectroscopically confirmed Type I AGN. The average redshift of the samples are $5 < z < 6$.

Work	Sample	# of Objects	Frequency [GHz]	flux limit (3σ) [μJy]
Akins et al. (2025)	P	434	3	0.36
Akins et al. (2025)	P	434	1.28	1.08
Perger et al. (2024)	P	919	1.4	18
Perger et al. (2024)	P	919	3	11
Gloudemans et al. (2025)	P	593	3	0.41
Gloudemans et al. (2025)	P	593	1.3	0.44
Gloudemans et al. (2025)	P	593	0.144	17
Vir Lal, in prep.	S	23	0.6	65
Mazzolari et al. (2025)	S	59	1.4	5.4
Mazzolari et al. (2026a)	S	37	0.144	14
Mazzolari et al. (2026a)	S	37	1.4	0.65
Mazzolari et al. (2026a)	S	37	3	0.45
Mazzolari et al. (2026a)	S	37	5	1.16
Mazzolari et al. (2026a)	S	37	10	0.37

Table 1: Summary table of the stacking attempts performed so far to detect JWST-discovered AGN and LRDs in radio images. The first column refers to the literature work in which the stacking was performed, the second is 'S' if the sample was spectroscopic and 'P' if photometric, the third refers to the number of objects in the stack, the fourth to the frequency of the radio image, the fifth the the 3σ upper limit obtained from the stack.

radio non detections Akins et al. (2025) derived an upper limit to the radio-loudness parameter of these sources ($R_{4400} = L_{5\text{GHz}}/L_{4400}$ Kellermann et al., 1989) of $R_{4400} \leq 10$. Instead, Perger et al.

(2024) stacked the VLASS and FIRST cutouts of the largest compilation of LRDs, including 919 photometrically selected sources across different fields exploited by JWST. These studies considered the largest sample of sources; however, as mentioned before, none of these were detected as single sources nor via stacking.

Since the photometrically selected LRDs may be contaminated by non-AGN galaxies (see brown dwarfs and red galaxies contamination rates reported in [Greene et al., 2024](#); [Kocevski et al., 2024](#); [Langeroodi and Hjorth, 2023](#)), their average radio emission might be fainter due to contamination. Therefore, focusing on spectroscopically selected AGN samples might yield more precise and realistic conclusions about the average properties of these sources. In particular, to understand the accretion nature of these sources and the origin of their peculiar emission across the whole SED, it is necessary to verify whether the observed radio upper limits are consistent with the scatter of the expected Type I AGN radio emission (see RQ and RL Type I AGN template in [Shang et al., 2011](#)). [Mazzolari et al. \(2025\)](#) investigated the radio counterparts of spectroscopically selected Type II and Type I AGN in the EGS field, but the limited number of sources and the $\sim 10\mu\text{Jy}$ depth of the existing radio image ([Ivison et al., 2007](#)) did not allow deriving constraining results on their radio properties from the radio non-detection. [Gludemans et al. \(2025\)](#) looked for radio counterparts of multiple samples of spectroscopically and photometrically selected JWST AGN on COSMOS, GOODS-N, and GOODS-S, and they concluded that their radio non-detections were consistent with a standard radio-quiet AGN nature. Interestingly, they also found one of these AGN to be radio-detected in the COSMOS radio images (rest frame $L_{3\text{ GHz}} = 9 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$). However, even if it was selected using LRD selection criteria, this source showed all the typical and classic AGN features: it was X-ray bright ($L_{2-10\text{ keV}} \sim 5 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$) and its luminosity was consistent with the standard AGN scaling relations. Therefore, also the radio detection of this source was expected, given that it does not share all the other peculiar physical properties of the newly JWST-selected AGN.

Finally, [Mazzolari et al. \(2026b\)](#) analyzed a sample of 37 Type I AGN in five deep radio images in the GOODS-N field, spanning a frequency range from 144 MHz to 10 GHz. By comparing the observed radio luminosity upper limits of each source with the expected radio luminosities returned by four different correlations between L_R and other observed quantities, they found that the single sources' upper limits were still within the scatter of the correlations for RQ sources but were inconsistent with a RL nature of the sources. Instead, considering the results from the stack, they noticed that the observed radio luminosity upper limit corresponding to the stack was significantly lower than expected, suggesting, on average, a weaker-than-expected radio output. Additionally, by computing the probability of these sources being standard RQ AGN but still undetected in all of the investigated radio images, they found probabilities of the order of 10^{-4} . The observational results, as well as the outcome of this statistical test, suggested that these sources might actually populate the faintest end of the AGN radio-loudness distribution and therefore appear as "radio weak".

One might argue that the non detection of these sources in the radio band could be due to a redshift effect. Indeed, the negative k-correction of the AGN radio spectrum naturally makes the radio detection of AGN at high- z much more complex. The AGN considered in the above-mentioned studies are at $z \sim 4 - 6$, but the same undetections were also retrieved for $z \sim 2 - 3$ analogs

of JWST-discovered AGN (Juodžbalis et al., 2024a; Loiacono et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025), supporting the radio non detection of this kind of sources as an intrinsic property of this population rather than a cosmological effect.

Recently Rodriguez and Mirabel (2026) reported the only radio detection of a local LRD originally identified by Lin et al. (2026) at $z = 0.168$ among the SDSS AGN spectra (J1047+0739). The radio emission is optically thin, based on the in-band spectrum ($\alpha = -0.85$). The rest frame radio luminosity is $L_{6\text{ GHz}} = 5 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, or integrated between $1 < \nu_{\text{rest}}/\text{GHz} < 10$ $L_R = 1.5 \times 10^{39} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. These luminosities are a factor of a few lower than those probed by the stacks reported in Table 1 and demonstrate that the sensitivities of the next generation of radio surveys are needed to potentially detect higher- z LRDs. The source is detected in two different epochs (2010 and 2018), but the lack of significant time variability ($> 20\%$) between the two discard the possibility of radio emission from a single supernova event and rather suggests that it can be attributed to a small black hole of similar nature of those found in Seyfert galaxies (Rush et al., 1996) or by the emission produced by past generations of supernovae.

In this Chapter, we want to investigate the detectability of JWST-discovered AGN and LRD with the future surveys that will be performed by the SKAO. Additionally, we want to explore how and if radio emission can help in disentangling between the different scenarios proposed to explain the overall physical properties of this newly discovered class of AGN.

3 Advances with SKAO

Current attempts to detect the radio emission of JWST-selected AGN at high and low redshifts have been largely unsuccessful, primarily due to the limited sensitivity of existing radio surveys. While some results suggest that, on average, the radio emission from these sources might be unexpectedly faint, current radio surveys and observatories do not permit deeper investigations. The SKAO is planned to conduct the deepest radio continuum observations ever, thereby critically contributing to the detection of radio emission from these sources and enhancing our understanding of their accretion properties.

3.1 Radio identification and physical characterization

The first scientific goal we expect to achieve with SKAO observations is to detect the radio emission of these peculiar AGN. In the following we will discuss the detectability of these sources considering the three scenarios outlined above:

- Standard AGN with Compton thick obscuration from neutral gas
- Intrinsic weakness of the X-ray and radio emission
- Electron scattering producing free-free absorption of radio emission

For the three scenarios, we derived the expected radio fluxes as follows.

3.1.1 Standard, Compton-thick AGN

For the first scenario, we followed the same approach as in [Latif et al. \(2024\)](#), [Gloudemans et al. \(2025\)](#), and [Mazzolari et al. \(2026a\)](#), i.e. using the AGN fundamental plane scaling relation. This class of scaling relations correlates the AGN X-ray luminosity and BH mass with its radio emission, in the form: $\log L_R = \xi_{RX} \log L_X + \xi_{RM} \log M_{BH}$. They have been investigated since the beginning of the century ([Merloni and Fabian, 2002](#); [Merloni et al., 2003](#)) and different works showed that such a correlation is valid across different orders of magnitude of the quantities involved (even if the coefficient ξ_{RX} , ξ_{RM} can vary), suggesting that it could describe a fundamental property of BH accretion ([Li et al., 2008](#); [Dong et al., 2014, 2021](#); [Wang et al., 2024](#); [Bariuan et al., 2022](#)). In particular, we chose the fundamental plane relation derived for RQ AGN by [Wang et al. \(2024\)](#):

$$\log L_{5 \text{ GHz}} = 0.47 \log L_X + 0.29 \log M_{BH} + 17.06. \quad (1)$$

We chose this relation because it was derived considering RQ AGN samples up to $z > 4$ and selected from some of the deepest fields in terms of radio and X-ray flux sensitivities. Furthermore, this relation was derived without pre-selecting sources with a specific kind of accretion physics, thereby preventing us from making any a priori assumptions about the accretion mechanism of the JWST-selected AGN. While the fundamental plane relation might not necessarily hold for this specific type of source (on which it was not possible to test these correlations due to the lack of radio and X-ray detections), with this attempt, we want to provide a reasonable broad range of radio fluxes at which we expect to detect the radio emission of these sources. The RL AGN hypothesis had already been discarded by most of the works in the literature, and therefore, we conservatively assumed only RQ emission. In any case, the presence of strong radio jets in some of these sources would only increase their radio flux. We used Eq. 1 to estimate the AGN rest frame 5 GHz luminosity, then we derived the observed radio flux by inverting the equation:

$$L_{5 \text{ GHz}} = \frac{4\pi d_L^2 S_{5 \text{ GHz}}}{(1+z)^{1+\alpha}} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}, \quad (2)$$

where d_L is the luminosity distance, α the radio spectral index, and S is the radio flux. We assume a flat Λ CDM universe with $H_0 = 70 \text{ kms}^{-1}\text{Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$. We assume radio spectra following a powerlaw of the form $S_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$, with $\alpha = -0.5$ consistent with the values found in the literature for AGN-dominated radio emission ([Wang et al., 2024](#); [Bariuan et al., 2022](#)). Finally, using the same spectral index we derived the radio spectrum at the different frequencies.

We computed the X-ray luminosities needed for Eq. 1 in the following way. We started by considering the median redshift and bolometric luminosity of the samples of JWST-discovered AGN selected so far, i.e. $L_{bol} \sim 10^{45} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and $z = 5.5$. In the first scenario, the overall AGN emission is expected to be "standard" (i.e., following the typical scaling relations of other Type I AGN), but obscured by Compton-thick hydrogen column densities. Therefore, we derived the expected X-ray luminosity from the bolometric one using the [Duras et al. \(2020\)](#) relation:

$$K_X \equiv \frac{L_{bol}}{L_{2-10 \text{ keV}}} = a \left[1 + \left(\frac{\log (L_{bol}/L_\odot)}{b} \right)^c \right], \quad (3)$$

where we took the a , b , c coefficients reported in Table 1 of Duras et al. (2020) for the Type I AGN population. For the BH masses, we considered the range $7 < \log(M_{BH}/M_{\odot}) < 8$. In the first scenario, while the X-ray emission might be significantly absorbed by the high gas column densities, the radio emission is not expected to be affected by obscuration effects, as it is largely optically thin under these conditions.

3.1.2 Intrinsic X-ray and radio weakness

The second scenario invokes an intrinsically weak X-ray emission, originating as a consequence of a different kind of accretion mechanism (like super-Eddington accretion), as discussed in Sect. 1. In this case, we considered an X-ray luminosity ~ 2 dex fainter than that predicted by the Duras et al. (2020) relation reported above. This intrinsic X-ray weakness is therefore expected to determine also an intrinsic radio weakness, following Eq. 1. The correlation between X-ray and radio weakness was analyzed in Mazzolari et al. (2026a), which discussed the radio non-detections of JWST-discovered AGN in light of results on the origin of X-ray weakness in super-Eddington sources reported in Pacucci and Narayan (2024). Critically, analyzing the fundamental plane relation for a sample of 69 highly accreting AGN, Paul and Plotkin (2026) showed that, once correcting L_X for X-ray weakness, the ξ_{RX} and ξ_{RM} coefficients describing the fundamental plane relation of these sources are consistent with those of Wang et al. (2024) assumed here (see Fig. 5 in Paul and Plotkin, 2026). For the BH masses, we assumed the same range as in the first scenario.

3.1.3 Free-free absorption

Finally, the third scenario invoked to explain the properties of JWST-discovered AGN and LRDs, considers the presence of an ionized hydrogen layer, more internal (and probably also thinner) than the neutral hydrogen one (de Graaff et al., 2025), and responsible for electron and resonant scattering (Chang et al., 2025). In this ionized hydrogen layer the scattering processes may give origin the exponential wings observed in the broad Balmer lines of some of these objects, but the presence of large reservoirs of free electrons may also significantly affect the transmission of the radio emission from the central BH. Indeed, radio emission is generally largely unaffected by obscuration and can be observed even from the most obscured environments, contrary to X-rays. However, when large densities of free electrons are available, also radio emission, especially at low frequency, can be absorbed as a consequence of free-free absorption (O’Dea, 1998; Laor and Behar, 2008; Baskin and Laor, 2021). In this scenario, we assumed the radio emission produced by a standard AGN (as in the first scenario), but introducing the effect of free-free absorption in the form: $L_R = L_R e^{-\tau_{ff}}$, where the free-free optical depth τ_{ff} is defined by:

$$\tau_{ff} = 3.28 \cdot 10^{-7} \times \left(\frac{T_e}{10^4 \text{K}} \right)^{-1.35} \left(\frac{\nu_{rest}}{\text{GHz}} \right)^{-2.1} \left(\frac{EM}{\text{pc cm}^{-6}} \right), \quad (4)$$

where T_e is the electron temperature, ν_{rest} is the rest frame frequency of the radio emission (i.e., $\nu_{rest} = (1+z)\nu_{obs}$), and EM is the emission measure, which is defined as the integral of the square of the free electrons density n_e^2 along the line of sight. The EM can be easily expressed in terms of the column density of ionized hydrogen, in the form of $N_e^2 r^{-1}$ where r the thickness of the ionized

medium along the line of sight, therefore:

$$\tau_{\text{ff}} = 3 \times \left(\frac{N_e}{10^{22} \text{cm}^{-2}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{T_e}{10^4 \text{K}} \right)^{-1.35} \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{rest}}}{\text{GHz}} \right)^{-2.1} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{pc}} \right)^{-1} \quad (5)$$

in the source rest frame. In particular, in the following we use as a reference: $T_e = 5 \times 10^4 \text{K}$, $N_e = 10^{23} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $r = 0.01 \text{pc}$.

It is worth noting that if the broad emission components observed in the Balmer lines of these objects really arise from scattering processes, then the broad lines no longer trace the motion of the gas clouds in the BLR, and therefore the BH masses estimated using the local virial relations can be significantly overestimated, even more than a factor of ~ 10 (Rusakov et al., 2025; Chang et al., 2025; Naidu et al., 2025). This is potentially another effect that can contribute to lowering the expected radio emission of JWST-discovered AGN and LRD in this scenario. However, considering the fundamental plane relation reported in Eq. 1, if the real BH masses are lower by a factor of ten, then the expected radio emission becomes a factor of ~ 2 lower, given the mild dependence of L_{rad} on M_{BH} ($\log L_{\text{rad}} \propto 0.28 \times \log M_{\text{BH}}$). Given this mild dependence (compared to the huge impact of free-free absorption), we decide to assume the same range of M_{BH} as in the other two scenarios.

3.1.4 Comparison with SKAO sensitivities

As reported in Sect. 1, recent works are also exploring the identification of analogs of these JWST-AGN and LRD also at $z < 3$ and even in the local Universe (Juodžbalis et al., 2024a; Wang et al., 2025; Loiacono et al., 2025; Lin et al., 2026; Ma et al., 2026a; Torralba et al., 2026). The LRD number density was initially found to decrease moving from the high- z to the lower- z Universe (Ma et al., 2026a), while recent works revealed a flatter trend with redshift (Loiacono et al., 2025) and a larger low- z LRD population. In any case, these works unequivocally found that these sources (with the same physical, multiband, and spectroscopic properties) also populate a much younger Universe. Therefore, we decided to simulate the same three scenarios at two different redshifts, $z = 5.5$ (the median redshift of most of the sample of JWST-discovered AGN, so far), and redshift $z = 3$.

We also simulated the host galaxy radio emission that can contribute to the detectability of these sources, but also potentially overwhelm the AGN-related radio emission. We made the assumption of a stellar mass of the host $M_* = 10^{8.5}$, representing the average of the range of stellar masses derived for these objects in the literature (Greene et al., 2024; Juodžbalis et al., 2025; Mazzolari et al., 2026c; Ma et al., 2026b). We derived the corresponding SFR using the main sequence from Popesso et al. (2023):

$$\log_{10} \text{SFR} = a_0 + a_1 t - \log_{10} \left[1 + \left(\frac{M_*}{10^{a_2 + a_3 t}} \right)^{-a_4} \right], \quad (6)$$

and then the radio flux associated with it using Novak et al. (2017) and the q_{TIR} expression derived in Delvecchio et al. (2021):

$$L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} = \frac{\text{SFR} \cdot 10^{24}}{f_{\text{IMF}} \cdot 10^{q_{\text{IR}}}} \left[\text{W Hz}^{-1} \right], \quad q_{\text{IR}}(M_*, z) = 2.646 (1 + z)^{-0.023} - 0.148 \left[\log_{10}(M_*) - 10 \right]. \quad (7)$$

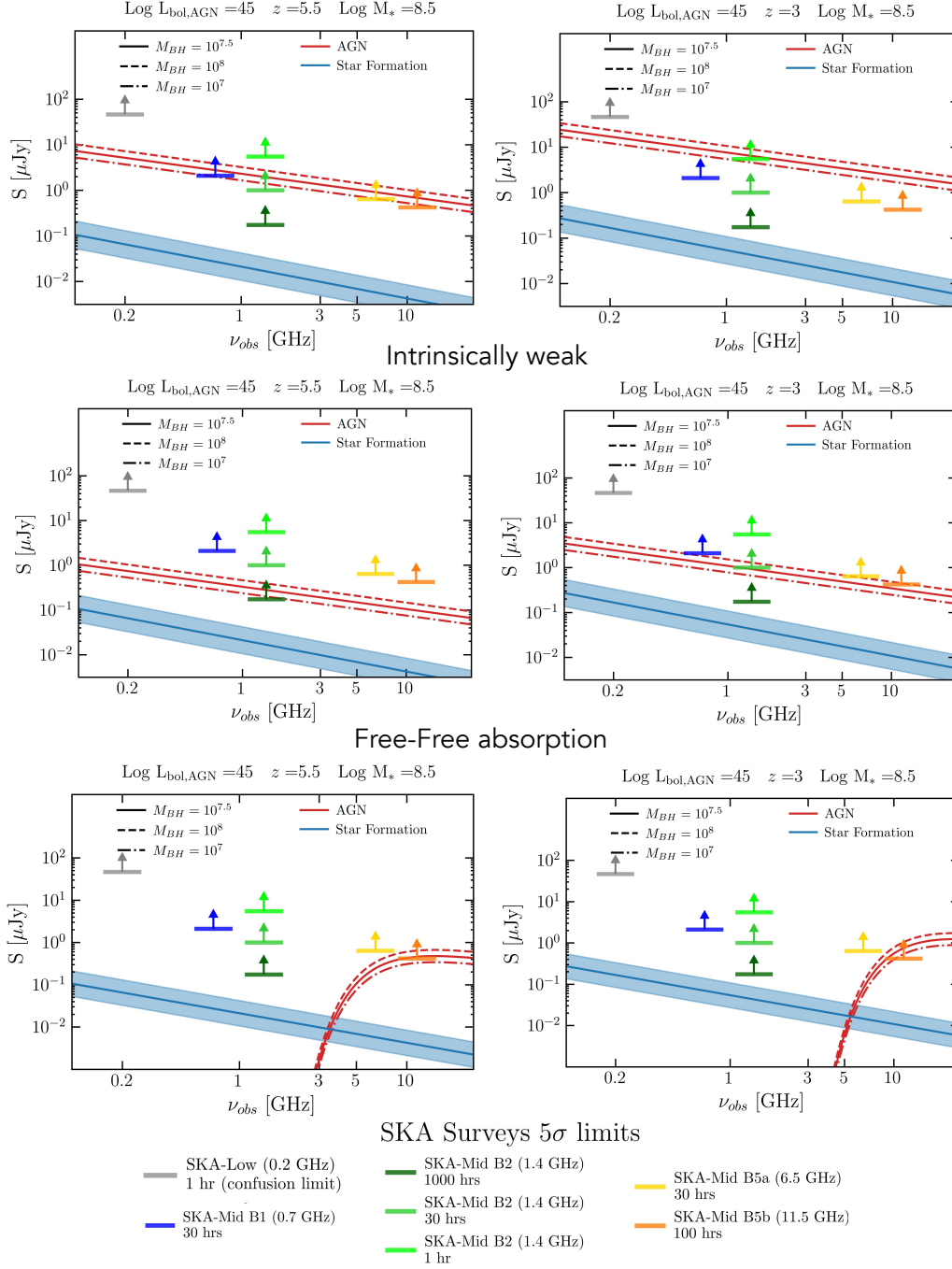


Figure 2: Predicted radio SED for the three main scenarios that can characterize LRD and JWST discovered AGN compared to the SKAO 5σ detection limits in the different bands. All quantities presented in the panels assume the AGN bolometric luminosity, redshift, and host stellar mass reported above each panel. Red lines represent the expected AGN radio fluxes computed assuming $M_{\text{BH}} = 10^{7.5} M_{\odot}$, $\alpha = -0.5$ and for each scenario the procedure described in Sect. 3. The dashed and dash-dotted red lines refer to $M_{\text{BH}} = 10^8 M_{\odot}$ and $M_{\text{BH}} = 10^7 M_{\odot}$, respectively. For the electron scattering scenario we assumed $T_e = 5 \times 10^5$ K, $r = 0.01$ pc and $N_e = 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The blue shaded area represents the range of radio fluxes associated to SF in the host galaxy (assuming the main sequence). The SKAO sensitivities are reported at 5σ as a coloured thick with different colors for different bands and observing times. The gray thick represents the detection limit for 1 hour of observation with SKA-Low (~ 0.2 GHz), the blue thick the detection limit for 30 hours of observations in Band-1 (~ 0.7 GHz), the three green arrows represent the Band-2 (1.4 GHz) detection limits considering 1, 30, and 1000 hours of SKAO observations, the yellow thick the Band-5a (6.5 GHz) for 30 hours of observing time, and the orange one the Band-5b (11.5 GHz,) detection limit for 100 hours of observations.

We then derived the radio flux associated with star formation using Eq. 2 and assuming a radio spectral index of $\alpha_{SF} = -0.7$, typical of star formation synchrotron emission. We also translated the main sequence relation scatter (~ 0.3 dex) into a scatter in radio flux.

The results of the three scenarios presented above, compared with the 5σ sensitivities reached by SKAO at the different SKA-Low SKA-Mid frequencies and with surveys of different depths, are presented in Fig. 2. We approximately took as a reference the exposure times/sensitivities reported in Prandoni et al. (2026) for the Wide, Deep, and Ultra-Deep surveys.

All the sensitivities were computed using the online sensitivity calculator¹, assuming the AA4 SKAO array configuration, a Precipitable Water Vapor of 10 mm, and a source at 45° of elevation. In particular, we assumed Briggs weighting and robust = 0 and took the default full bandwidth for the continuum sensitivity. We considered all the currently planned Bands of the SKA-Mid (Band-1, Band-2, Band5a, Band5b), and also the SKA-Low band (centered at 0.2 GHz). The sensitivities reached with 1 hour of observation in the different bands are reported in Table 2

Table 2: Summary of SKAO bands' sensitivities with 1 hour of observation and achievable angular resolution for a target at 45° of elevation in the GOODS-S field (RA $\sim 53^\circ$, DEC $\sim -27^\circ$). (**) We note that the Band 5b will benefit from an additional 64 receivers, not included in the SKAO sensitivity calculator, and that are expected to increase the sensitivity by a factor ~ 1.5 compared to what is reported here.

Band	Central Frequency [GHz]	rms [μ Jy] (1 hr)	angular resolution ["]
SKA-Low	0.2	9.3	8
SKA-Mid Band 1	0.8	2.3	1.15
SKA-Mid Band 2	1.4	1.1	0.7
SKA-Mid Band 5a	6.5	0.7	0.12
SKA-Mid Band 5b**	11.5	0.84	0.07

As can be seen from Fig. 2, for the first scenario (standard AGN emission but large hydrogen column densities to suppress the X-rays) Band-2 (~ 1.4 GHz) and Band-5a (~ 6.5 GHz) continuum observations of $\sim 20 - 30$ hrs are expected to detect the radio emission of $z \sim 5.5$ sources with $S/N > 5$. Instead, to detect them at ~ 11 GHz (Band-5b) will require exposures of ~ 100 hrs, while at lower frequencies (Band-1, ~ 0.7 GHz) observations longer than 30 hrs will be needed. At $z \sim 3$, it will be enough to observe these sources with only a few hours in Band-2 or in Band-5a, or a few tens in Band-1, to detect the radio emission predicted by this scenario.

In the intrinsically weak scenario, longer observations will be needed to detect the expected radio emission of LRD and JWST-AGN. At $z = 5.5$ only the deepest observations in Band-2 (i.e. ~ 1000 hrs, those expected only for the Ultra-Deep survey, see Prandoni and Seymour (2015)) will be able to unveil their emission. Instead, at $z = 3$, they can be detected with observations of several tens of hrs (> 30 hrs) in Band-2 or Band-5a.

Finally, in the third scenario, where the radio emission comes from a standard AGN but partially suppressed by free-free absorption, the frequencies $\nu_{obs} < 3-4$ GHz are expected to be significantly impacted and the detectability will be possible only in the highest frequency bands, requiring $\gtrsim 30$

¹<https://sensitivity-calculator.skao.int/>

hrs in Band-5a and $\gtrsim 100$ hrs in Band-5b (both at $z \sim 5.5$ and at $z \sim 3$). We note that the detectability of radio emission from AGN surrounded by this ionized medium is highly sensitive to the free electron column density. If a column density of $N_e = 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ is assumed (keeping the other parameters fixed as in Sect. 3.1), the detectability of these sources becomes almost impossible due to the dependence of τ_{ff} on the second power of N_e .

Unfortunately, with the assumptions reported above, none of the three scenarios will be detectable at the sensitivities of the SKA-Low band ($f_{lim} = 9.3 \mu\text{Jy}$), where the confusion limit will be reached with just ~ 1 hour of observation due to the large angular resolution ($\sim 8''$).

As shown in Fig. 2, the three scenarios predict very different observed radio fluxes and radio shapes. Therefore, thanks to the combination of SKAO observations across different bands and to the use of the predictions reported here, it will be possible to disentangle the different scenarios based on what deep SKAO continuum observations will detect (or not).

It is worth noting that in Sect. 3.1 and in Fig. 2 we considered the expected radio fluxes for single sources. However, by the time the SKAO becomes fully operational, several hundred (if not thousands) of spectroscopically confirmed AGN and LRD will be available (and much more photometric candidates), and stacking experiments will allow us to reach sensitivities $> 10\times$ fainter than those reported in Fig. 2 and much lower than the current attempts (see Tab. 1).

Additionally, in all three scenarios, the AGN radio emission is expected to largely dominate the SF component, if the host is a main-sequence galaxy with $M_* \sim 10^{8.5} M_\odot$. The only exception is the frequency range where free-free absorption significantly affects the AGN emission in the third scenario.

It is worth noting that the predictions on the radio flux reported in Fig. 2 assume a radio AGN spectral index of $\alpha = -0.5$. The possibility of detecting radio sources at different frequencies allows the radio spectral index to be constrained, which in turn provides important information on the origin of the emission. A flatter spectral index is indicative of radio emission from a compact core, as is typically observed in AGN (Chen et al., 2025). This flat spectrum is thought to result from the superposition of multiple self-absorbed components, for example, within the AGN jet or the core of the AGN radio emission close to the central BH (see Panessa et al., 2019, for a review). In radio-quiet quasars, this can manifest as compact, flat-spectrum cores due to synchrotron self-absorption (Laor and Behar, 2008). For example, the core of the high-redshift blazar GB 1508+5714 has a flat radio spectral index of 0.02, while its extended jet features have a steeper index of around -1.2 (Kappes et al., 2022). Flatter radio spectral indices make it easier to detect sources at higher frequencies, as the flux density decreases more slowly with increasing frequency. On the other hand, a steep spectral index ($\alpha < -0.5$) is often associated with older, relic plasma in the extended structures of radio galaxies, or in general with an aged relativistic electron population (since the most energetic electrons, associated with the higher frequencies, are expected to lose their energies earlier). While steep radio spectra would favor low-frequency detections, steep-spectrum radio sources are not expected to be dominant in the high- z Universe due to the young BH ages.

The SKAO AA4 is expected to achieve sub-arcsecond resolution, reaching $\sim 0.7''$ at ~ 1 GHz (Band-

2) and $\sim 0.05''$ at ~ 11 GHz (Band-5b)². Therefore, it will be possible to approximately match or even achieve better spatial resolutions than JWST/NIRCam ($0.03'' < \text{PSF}_{\text{NIRCam}} < 0.15''$, ranging between F070W and F444W filters³) and NIRSpec-IFU observations ($0.16'' < \text{PSF}_{\text{NIRSpec-IFU}} < 0.22''$, ranging between $1\mu\text{m} < \lambda < 5\mu\text{m}$, see Jones et al. 2026). This will allow us to test whether the radio emission of these sources is unresolved or not, and whether it matches the compact-sized emission observed in JWST images. In particular, it will be possible to test if there are any diffuse components coming from a faint host galaxy (too faint to be detected in the optical bands) or if there are any signatures of present or past radio jets expanding beyond the sub-kpc scale of the sources.

In case of non-detection of these sources, even with the longest SKAO observations, it will be possible to perform radio stacking analyses following the same attempts already performed in the literature (see Tab. 1), but reaching radio flux densities two or three orders of magnitude fainter, thanks to both the deeper images and the larger number of available sources at that time. These experiments will also take advantage of the wide area covered by SKAO observations and by the larger number of JWST-selected AGN that can fall on these images.

3.2 Variability

The possibility of performing different tiers of observations at a constant periodicity will also enable us to test the variability of these sources in the radio band once they are detected. So far, studies analyzing NIRCam multi-epoch images for continuum variability in LRDs have found only weak or no variability (Kokubo and Harikane, 2024; Tee et al., 2025; Stone et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2025). Given the peculiar physical properties of LRDs, detecting variability in multi-epoch observations would be an unambiguous sign that they are indeed AGN, because AGN continuum and broad lines are well known to vary over a broad range of observable timescales from hours to decades, while stellar populations do not. So far, the only LRDs (with multiple spectroscopic follow-up) for which spectral variability was detected are QSO1a at $z \sim 7.04$ (Ji et al., 2025; Furtak et al., 2025) and the $z \sim 7$ LRD reported in Lambrides et al. (2026).

The lack of observed rest-frame UV variability has been explained by high AGN luminosity or strong galaxy contamination (Zhou et al., 2025), or by ongoing super-Eddington accretion, which is expected to produce a lower amount of variability due to the fact that UV emission from the AGN is absorbed or scattered (Secunda et al., 2025).

Different works highlighted similarities between the JWST-discovered AGN and the well-known, already-explored population of Narrow-line Seyfert I galaxies (Mathur, 2000; Zhou et al., 2006). This is a population of highly accreting AGN characterized by BH masses similar to those observed in high- z JWST AGN (i.e. $10^6 < M_{\text{BH}} < 10^8$), that often accrete close or above the Eddington ratio (Tortosa et al., 2022, 2023), and by a steep and soft X-ray spectrum (determining an apparent X-ray weakness Gallo, 2018). This population shows a variety of different behaviors in the radio band, ranging from strong radio jets and flares (Lähteenmäki et al., 2018; Järvelä et al., 2021) to the (dominant) radio-quiet behavior (Berton et al., 2016, 2018; Rakshit et al., 2017; Singh and Chand, 2018; Varglund et al., 2025), and the fraction of NLS1s detectable in radio greatly depends on the sample, the frequency, and the survey (Berton et al., 2025) and ranges from a few percent

²Synthesized beam sized obtained assuming a source in the GOODS-S field with an elevation of 45°

³<https://jwst-docs.stsci.edu/jwst-near-infrared-camera/nircam-performance/>

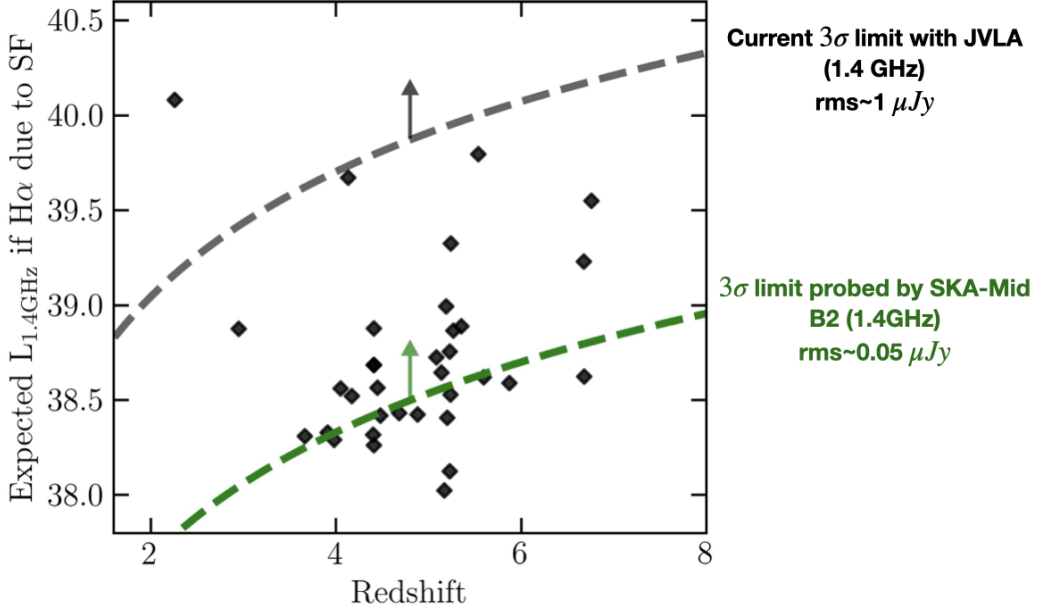


Figure 3: Expected 1.4 GHz radio luminosity versus redshift of the JWST discovered Type I AGN on GOODS-N field, assuming the whole $H\alpha$ emission (broad + narrow) to be due to star formation. The radio luminosity values are compared to the GOODS-N VLA detection limit ($\sim 1\mu\text{Jy}$) and the SKAO Band-2 detection limits (~ 20 times fainter). It will be possible to test the non-AGN scenario for the bulk of the sources.

up to $\sim 30\%$. Some of these sources are also characterized by fast radio variability (Järvelä et al., 2024), which is thought to be associated with the interaction between small-scale jets and the BLR clouds (del Palacio et al., 2019), or with magnetic reconnection phenomena in the black hole magnetosphere (Kadowaki et al., 2015). Given the similarities between NLS1 and JWST-discovered AGN, it is possible that the latter class of objects can also undergo similar phenomena and therefore show a wide variety of behaviors in the radio band, including possibly significant time variability.

The only LRD analog detected so far in the radio band (and residing in the local Universe, $z = 0.168$) was observed at similar radio frequencies in 2010 and 2018, without revealing significant variability in the radio flux. Rodríguez and Mirabel (2026) argued that the lack of variability in the radio band can exclude the radio emission from coming from a single supernovae event (which would have implied a variation in the radio flux within the two observing dates), while it instead favors the BH origin.

4 Test Alternative scenarios

It has also been proposed that the broad Balmer lines characterizing JWST-discovered AGN and LRDs, instead of being attributed to AGN BLR emission, are due to tidal disruption events (Bellovary, 2025) or supernovae, i.e., transient events that can produce similarly broad emission components in the Balmer lines. The tidal disruption events (TDE) scenario assumes that the broad Balmer lines arise from the disruption of stars that live in runaway-collapsing star clusters. Bellovary (2025) suggested that, to match the LRD number density, a rate of 10^{-4} TDE events

per year is necessary. Recently, [Perger et al. \(2025\)](#) tested the TDE scenario in light of the radio non-detection of these sources. They considered two different scenarios for the radio emission of TDEs and concluded that the non-detection of these objects in the radio band is compatible with RQ TDE phenomena. However, large uncertainties remain for this scenario. Indeed, while TDEs might be able to explain also the X-ray weakness of these sources, they are not able to explain most of the other LRD properties, such as the red colors, the V-shape, or the strong Balmer break.

The possibility that single or cumulative supernova events can justify the properties of these sources was discussed in different works [Matthee et al. \(2023\)](#); [Zhang et al. \(2025\)](#); [Maiolino et al. \(2024a\)](#). In particular, [Maiolino et al. \(2024a\)](#) showed that the supernova scenario is unlikely because the observed broad $H\alpha$ luminosities are significantly higher than the cumulative light expected from multiple supernovae at the inferred star formation rates of the host galaxies. Furthermore, the general lack of variability in multi-epoch observations ([Zhang et al., 2025](#)) is inconsistent with individual supernova events, while other spectral properties typical of SNe, such as P-Cygni profiles or additional broad metal lines, are not observed in the JWST spectra.

[Baggen et al. \(2024\)](#) suggested that the broad Balmer lines could also be explained in a purely stellar scenario. Due to the small sizes of these sources, the derived stellar masses would imply high stellar densities (similar to those of the densest nuclear star clusters) and rapid stellar motion, which could explain the broad lines without the need to invoke emission coming from the rapidly rotating clouds of the broad line region around an active BH. However, if all the LRD light is dominated by star formation, LRDs on their own can account for (or even exceed) the predicted stellar mass functions for all galaxies at high redshift in Λ CDM ([Boylan-Kolchin, 2023](#); [Akins et al., 2025](#)), unless nonstandard, top-heavy initial mass functions (IMFs) are assumed.

Deep radio observations can further test whether the nuclear star cluster scenario, also assumed by the TDE hypothesis, or the supernovae scenarios are realistic. Assuming that both the broad and narrow $H\alpha$ emission in these objects comes only from star formation (instead of from the AGN BLR and NLR), it is possible to derive the corresponding SFR using the relation reported in [Shapley et al. \(2023\)](#); [Reddy et al. \(2022\)](#): $\text{SFR} = 10^{-41.67} L_{H\alpha} \left[M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \right]$, and then translate it into a 1.4 GHz radio luminosity using Eq. 7. We considered the sample of Type I AGN discovered by JWST in the GOODS-N field, and we computed the expected radio luminosity under the assumption of pure SF. The results are reported in Fig. 3. Sources above the detection thresholds should be those detectable in the radio band if the pure stellar scenario is valid. None of these sources is radio-detected in the deep GOODS-N images, but as it is possible to see in Fig. 3, with current radio surveys, we can rule out the nuclear star cluster scenario only for a couple of sources. Instead, with the deepest SKAO observations, it will be possible to potentially rule out (or support) this scenario for the bulk of these sources (probing SFR of the order of $5 - 50 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ at $z \sim 5 - 6$).

5 Survey Strategy and Conclusions

To pursue the goals proposed in Section 3 and Sect. 4, we need deep radio observations in the extragalactic fields observed with JWST and accessible to the SKAO, such as GOODS-S and COSMOS, and the lensed fields in the Southern Hemisphere. In Sect. 3 we reported the expected AGN

radio emission versus radio frequencies spanned by the SKA-Low and Mid observations, assuming three different scenarios that can explain the overall emission of JWST discovered AGN and LRD: a standard AGN with a Compton-thick envelope, an intrinsically weak (in X-ray and radio) AGN, or a standard AGN with an ionized envelope and subject to free-free absorption. The three scenarios are responsible for very different emissions across frequencies, and therefore, deep, multi-frequency SKAO observations will be able to shed light on the real physical nature of these sources. In particular, to detect AGN described by the first scenario, it will be enough to have observations of a few hours in SKA-Mid Band-2 (~ 1.4 GHz) at $z \sim 3$, and a few tens of hours for sources at $z \sim 5$. A few tens of hours will also be enough to detect them in SKA-Mid Band-5a (~ 8 GHz).

In the intrinsic weak scenario, the deepest observations will be needed to detect the AGN radio emission. At $z \sim 3$, $T_{obs} > 30$ hours in Band-2 and Band-5a and $T_{obs} > 100$ hours in Band-5b will be needed, while at $z \sim 5$, a detection will only be possible with ~ 1000 hours of Band-2 observations.

In the ionized cocoon scenario, a detection at frequencies < 3 GHz will be prevented by free-free absorption, while it will be possible to detect these AGN with > 30 and ~ 100 hours of observations in B5a B5b (not affected by free-free absorption).

The possibility of covering the same fields with radio observations at different SKAO frequencies will enable us to perform radio spectral index analyses, deriving crucial information on the physical mechanisms powering the radio emission of these sources, as described in Section 3.

To explore the potential radio variability of these sources, we also need observing tiers with a periodic cadence, for example, of 2–3 months, following the example of the NEXUS JWST survey (Stone et al., 2025; Zhuang et al., 2025).

Finally, thanks to the depth of the SKAO continuum survey it will be also possible to test alternative scenarios to BH accretion as the origin of the intrinsic power of these sources. In particular, it will be possible to test whether these systems are powered by nuclear star cluster or supernovae.

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