

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria - UFSM Centro de Ciências Naturais e Exatas - CCNE Departamento de Física



# Feeding vs. Feedback in AGN probed with NIFS: recent studies

#### Rogemar A. Riffel

Future & Science of Gemini Observatory

June 16, 2015

NIFS survey of feeding and feedback processes in nearby Active Galaxies

⇒PI: Storchi-Bergmann, T. (UFRGS)
⇒Co-Is: Riffel, R. A. (UFSM), Riffel, R. (UFRGS), Diniz, M. (UFSM),
⇒Schonell Júnior, A. (UFRGS), Dametto, N. (UFRGS)

 $\Rightarrow$ Goal: observe a complete sample of nearby AGN to study feeding & feedback



⇒Selected from the Swift-BAT 60-month catalogue to have:
→ L<sub>X(15-195 keV)</sub> > 10<sup>41.5</sup> erg/s (measures direct emission from the AGN)
→ z < 0.015</li>
→ Observable with NIFS
→ Extended [OIII] emission (to assure that the galaxies have extended line emission)

#### Motivation

- Why IFS? Provides the spatial resolution and coverage and spectral resolution needed to map the inner region of active galaxies in details.
- Why the near-IR? In the near-IR we are able to map the gas emission from very distinct ionization degrees (from molecular to high ionization) and map te stellar kinematics (using the CO bands)
- Map the AGN feeding and feedback



Credit: C. Harrison

#### **Previous results**



[FeII] and H<sub>2</sub> flux
distributions for the Sy2
NGC1068 - Riffel+ 2014

- Molecular hydrogen and ionized gas have distinct flux distributions and kinematics;
- H<sub>2</sub> emission is dominated by gas in rotation at the plane of the galaxies, with inflows seen for some cases;
- The ionized gas shows outflows (sometimes associated to radio jets) plus a component from the disk



Pa $\beta$  and H<sub>2</sub> velocity fields for the Sy1 **Mrk79** - Riffel+ 2013



- → Has a companion (NGC5930)
- → Seyfert 2 nucleus
- → Distance: 35.9 Mpc (1 arcsec = 175 pc)
- → J and K band NIFS observations
  - → FoV: 3"x3" = (525 x 525 pc<sup>2</sup>)
  - Spatial resolution: 20 pc
  - > Velocity resolution: 40 km/s
- Emission lines: Flux distributions and gas kinematics
- CO absorption bands: Stellar kinematics



# ⇒Emission line flux distributions from single Gaussian fits

- ⇒Highest intensities: correlation with radio emission (green contours)
- ⇒For the ionized gas, the peak of the emission is observed associated to the NE radio hotspot
- ⇒The molecular hydrogen shows its emission peak at 0.6" SW from the nucleus



#### → Velocity Fields

- Counter rotation of the gas, relative to the stars
  - Same disk inclination
  - Same orientation of the line of nodes
  - Distinct velocity amplitude
- → Effect of the interaction with NGC5930



# Velocity dispersion maps

 Stars: low-sigma ring associated to intermediate-age stellar population(?)

- Gas: Structure perpendicular to the radio jet with high sigma values
  - → Width: ~50 pc
  - → Sigma: ~200 km/s



- Two components along the NW-SE strip
- Single component at most locations
- Wings at the locations of the radio hotspots



**Equatorial outflows:** e.g. Hönig+ 2013, Elitzur, 2012

# NGC 5899 Riffel, R.A. et al., in prep.



- Hubble type: SBc
- Seyfert 2 nucleus
- → Distance: 36.8 Mpc
- → 1 arcsec = 180 pc



- J, H and K band NIFS observations
  FoV: 3"x3" = (540 x 540 pc<sup>2</sup>)
  - Spatial resolution: 25 pc
  - > Velocity resolution: 40 km/s
- ⇒<u>Emission line flux distributions</u>
- ⇒**Ionized gas:** Two emission blobs along the N-S direction
- $\Rightarrow$ **H**<sub>2</sub>: Peaks at the nucleus and follows the distribution of the continuum image

## NGC 5899 Riffel, R.A. et al., in prep.

**Ionized and molecular** gas have **distinct velocity fields and sigma maps** 

The H<sub>2</sub> velocity field is similar to the stellar velocity field, with **some distortions** 





## NGC 5899 Riffel, R.A. et al., in prep.

#### Residual velocity maps: observed velocities - rotating disk model



H<sub>2</sub>: blueshifts at the far side of the galaxy => inflows

**Ionized gas:** blueshifts and redshifts => **outflows** 

# CONCLUSIONS

#### <u>NGC5929</u>

#### **Flux distributions:**

 Although all lines show a correlation with the radio hotsposts, the peak of the emission for the ionized and H<sub>2</sub>

gas is located at **distinct locations** 

Adittionally, the H<sub>2</sub> presents more extended emission.

#### **Gas Kinematics**

- (Counter)rotation
- Equatorial Outflows
- Interaction of the radio jet with the [FeII] emitting gas



#### **Flux distributions:**

**lonized gas:** two emission blobs along N-S direction  $H_2$ : More extended along the major axis of the galaxy

#### **Gas Kinematics:**

**lonized gas:** Outflows **H**<sub>2</sub>: Rotation (similar to the stars) + inflows

## Posters





Marlon R. Diniz (UFSM): Feeding Versus Feedback in AGN from Near-Infrared IFU Observations: The Case of NGC2110

**Moiré G. Hennig** (UFSM): A nuclear molecular ring in Mrk1066 revealed by PCA tomography





**Astor J. Schönell Jr** (UFRGS): Feeding and Feedback in AGN: the case of NGC 5548

**Carine Brum** (UFSM): The ionized gas kinematics and distribution in the inner region of the Seyfert galaxies observed with GMOS IFU



Hekatelyne P. Carpes (UFSM): GMOS IFU Spectroscopy of IRASF23199+0123



NGC5899



#### NGC5899 – Rotating disk model





#### Velocity fields from the fitting of two components



NGC5929

One-dimensional cuts along the NW-SE strip



#### [FeII]/Pabeta



•