

# Resolving the mid-infrared cores of local Seyfert galaxies

高空間分解赤外線観測で分かる近  
傍セイファート銀河中心の物理



*with*  
*D. Asmus, W.J. Duschl, S. F. Höning, H. Horst, A. Smette*  
*A. Comastri, R. Gilli, C. Vignali*

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**Astronomy  
&  
Astrophysics**

# Resolving the mid-infrared cores of local Seyferts\*

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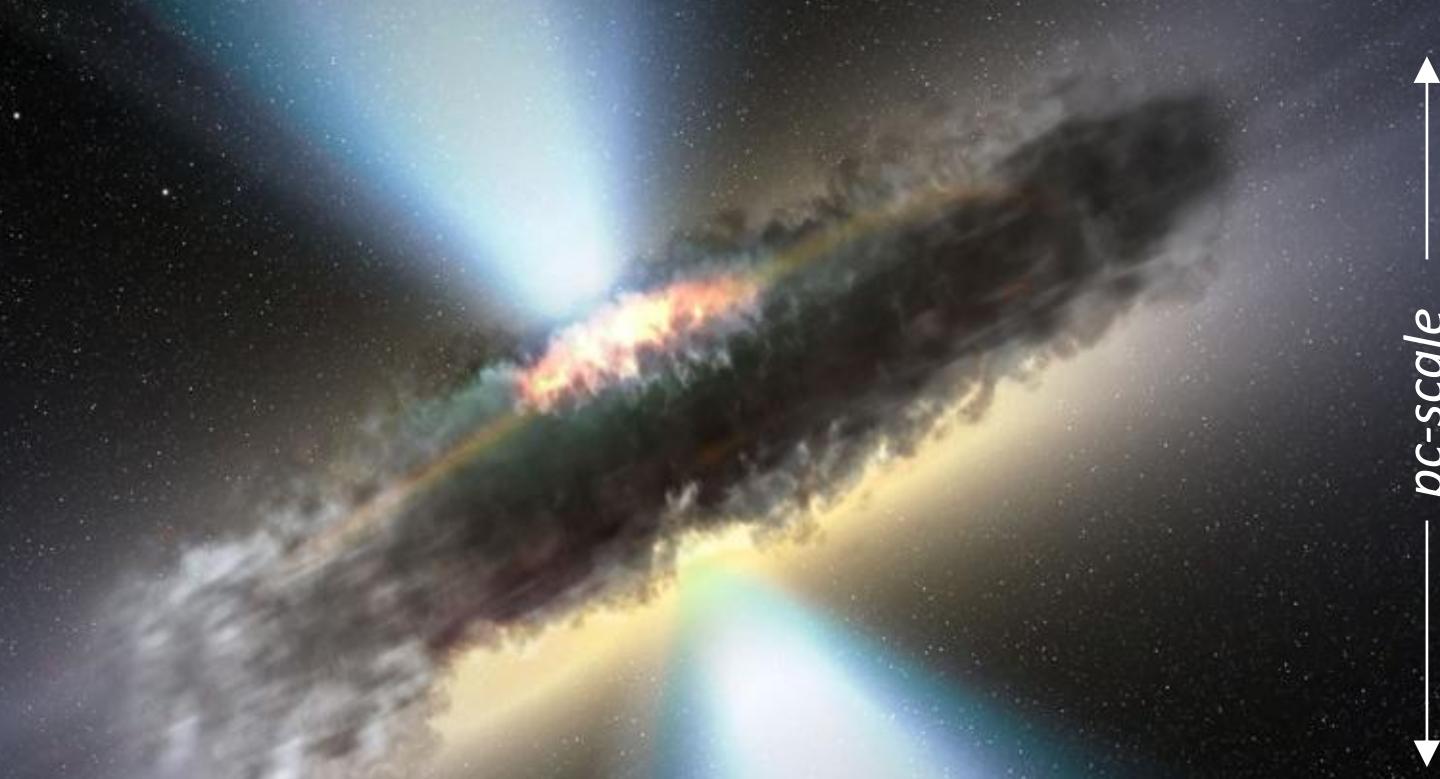
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## ABSTRACT

We present new photometry of 16 local Seyferts including 6 Compton-thick sources in  $N$ -band filters around  $12\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ , obtained with the VISIR instrument on the 8 m Very Large Telescope. The near diffraction limited imaging provides the least contaminated core fluxes for these sources to date. Augmenting these with our previous observations and with published intrinsic X-ray fluxes, we form a total sample of 42 sources for which we find a strong mid-infrared:X-ray ( $12.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}:2\text{--}10\text{ keV}$ ) luminosity correlation. Performing a physically-motivated subselection of sources in which the Seyfert torus is likely to be best-resolved results in the correlation  $L_{\text{MIR}} \propto$

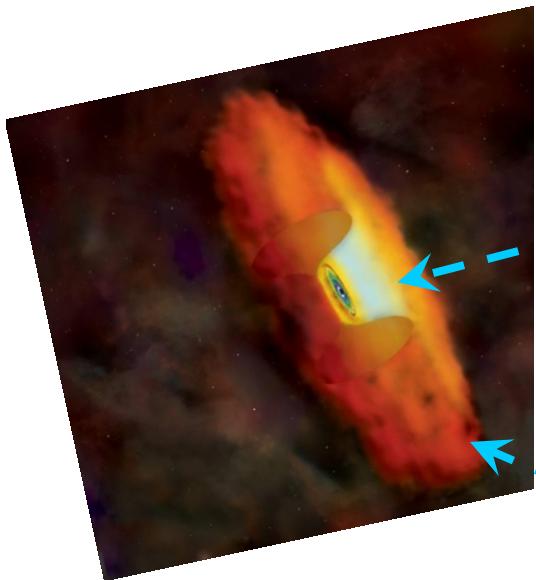
# Unified AGN schematic picture AGN 統一モデル



Dusty torus clouds absorb and thermalize intrinsic AGN emission  
=> Observed **Infrared**  $\propto$  Intrinsic emission (e.g. **X-rays**)

# Mid-IR difference between obscured / unobscured AGN

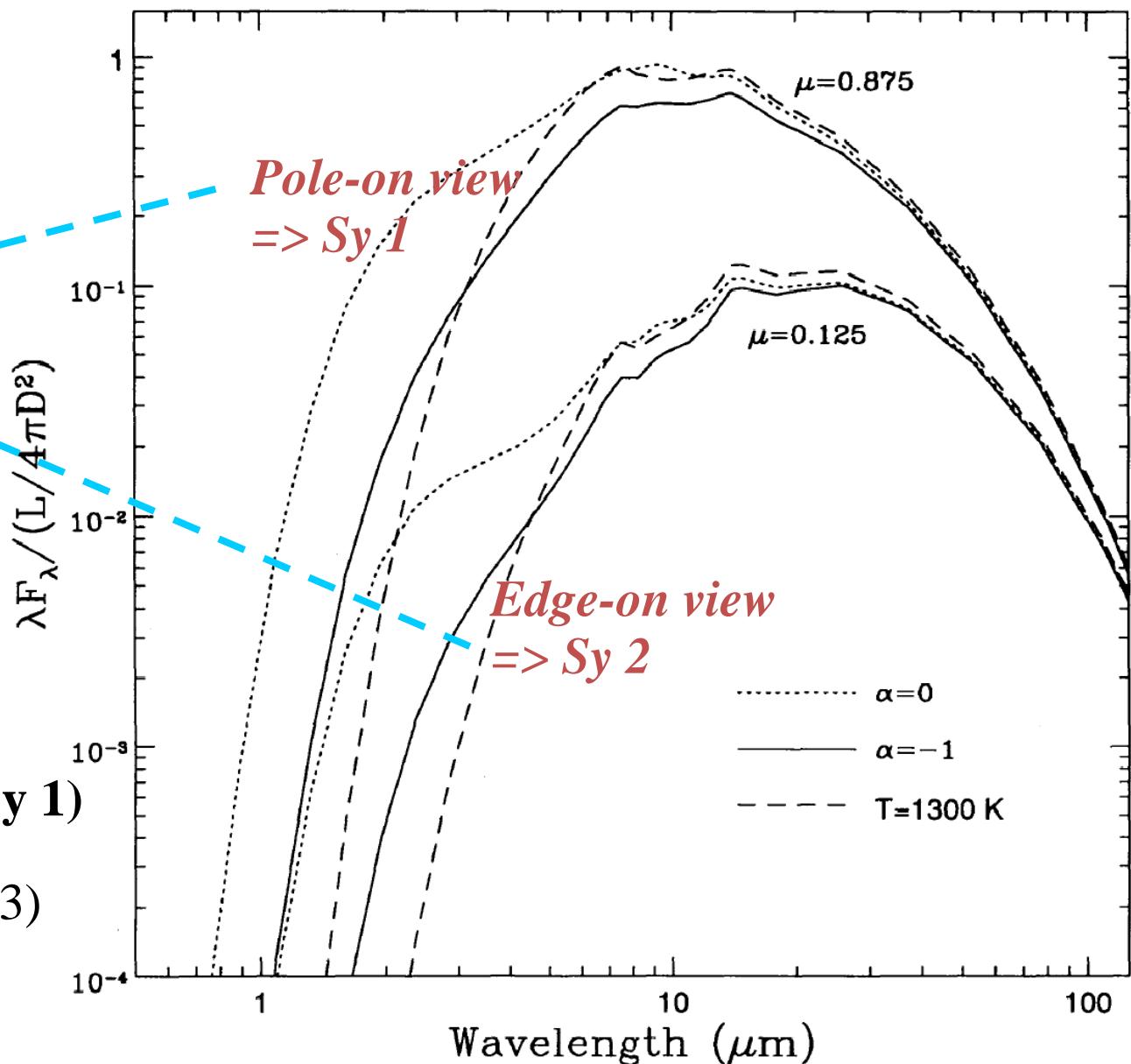
## 一般的なスムーズダスティートラスモデル



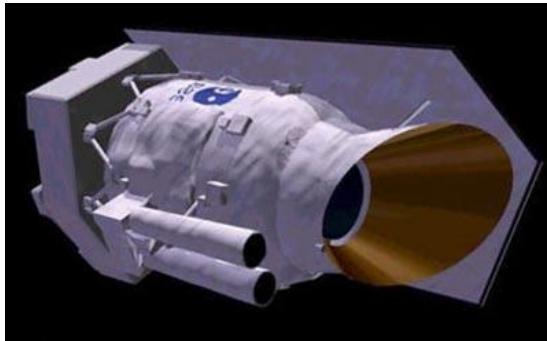
Usual Models :

**Same  $L_{\text{X-ray}}$**  =>  
 $L_{\text{MIR}} (\text{Sy 2}) \ll L_{\text{MIR}} (\text{Sy 1})$

(e.g., Pier & Krolik '93)

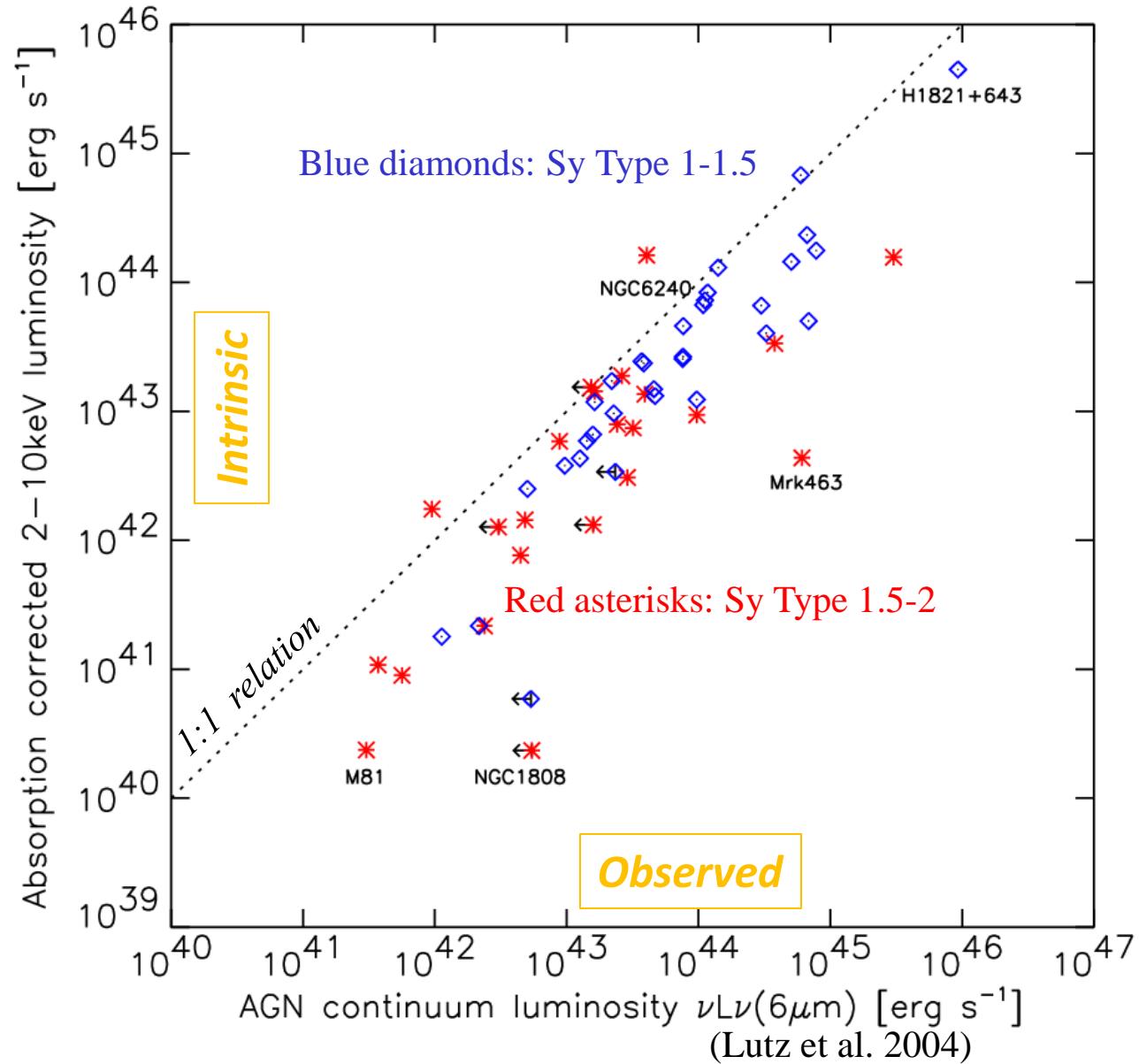


# Mid-IR/X-ray relation for local Seyferts



*ISO/Spitzer/Akari*  
have studied this,

**But** significant  
contamination from  
unresolved star-  
formation

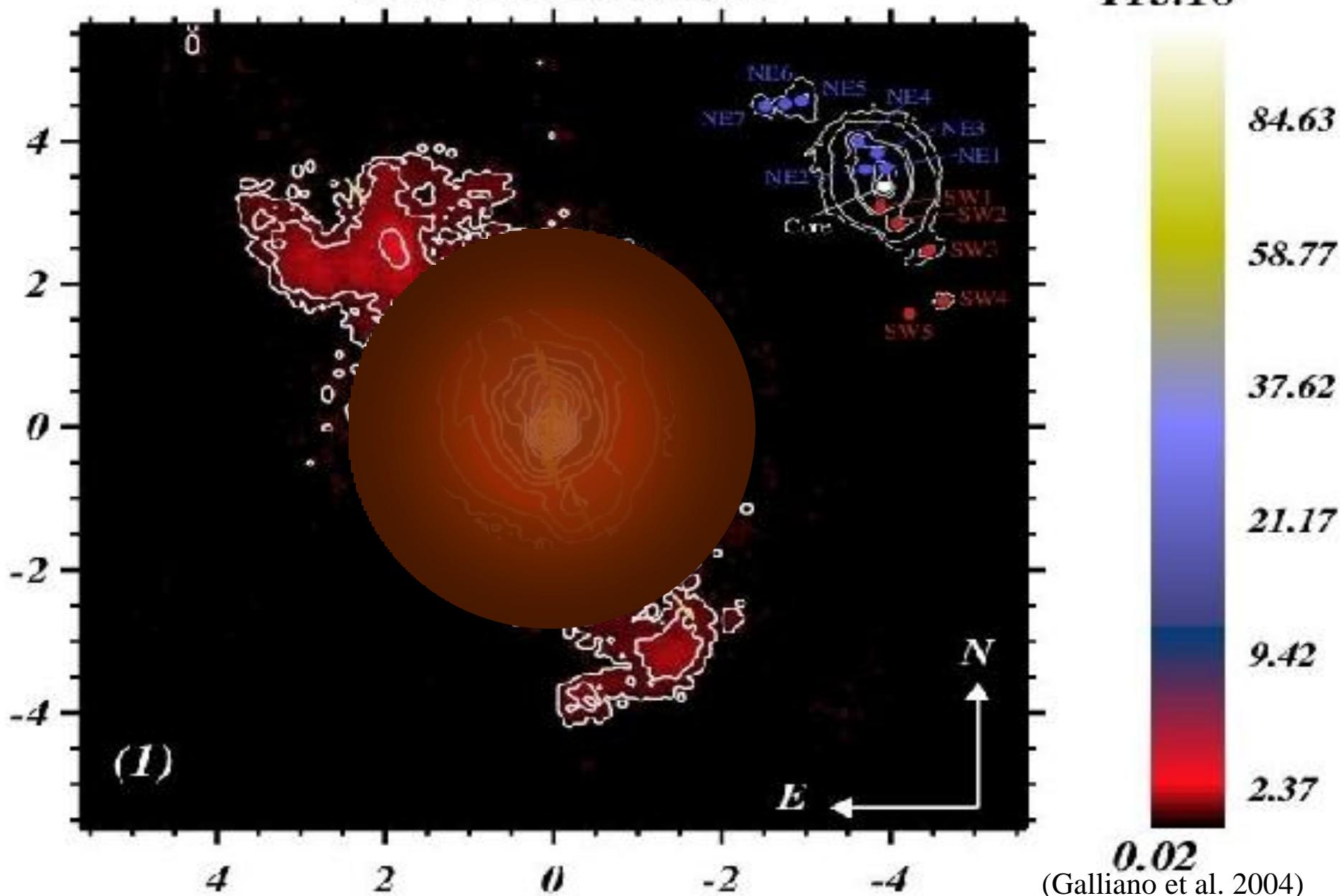


# NGC1068

VLT/VISIR, 12.8 $\mu$ m

Jy/arcsec<sup>2</sup>

115.18



**80** Easter Island and Isla Sula y Gomez are not shown.



# Large ground telescopes 地上巨大望遠鏡

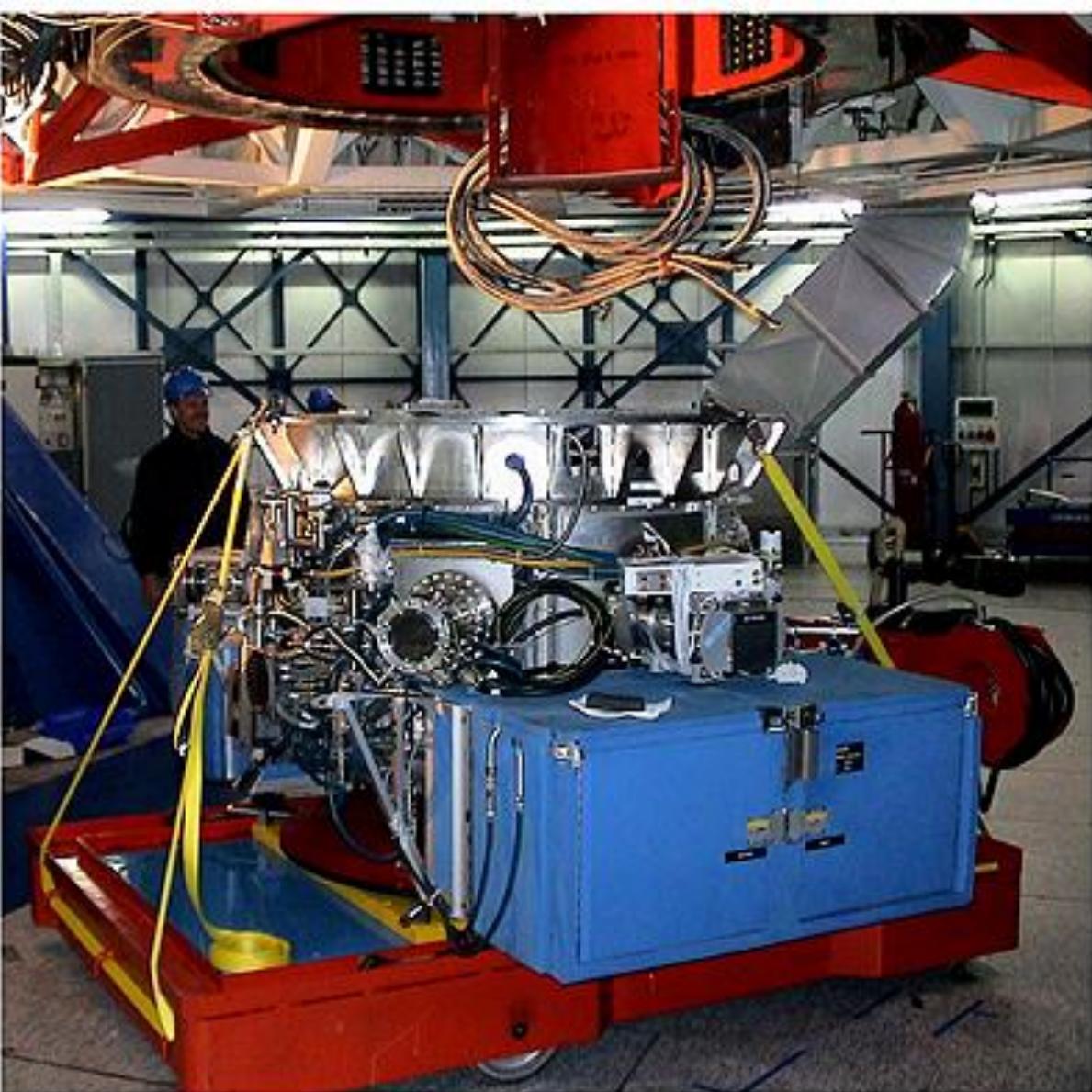
## Very Large Telescope (VLT) 8.2 m diameter mirror

**VLT is diffraction limited ( $\sim 0''.3$  at 10  $\mu\text{m}$ )**



# VLT Imager & Spectrograph for the mid IR (VISIR)

- MIR imaging/spectrograph 8-13 and 17-24  $\mu$ m
- FOV: 19" $\times$ 19" or 32" $\times$ 32"
- Diffraction-limited imaging.
- Spectral resolutions of ~350, 3200 and 25000



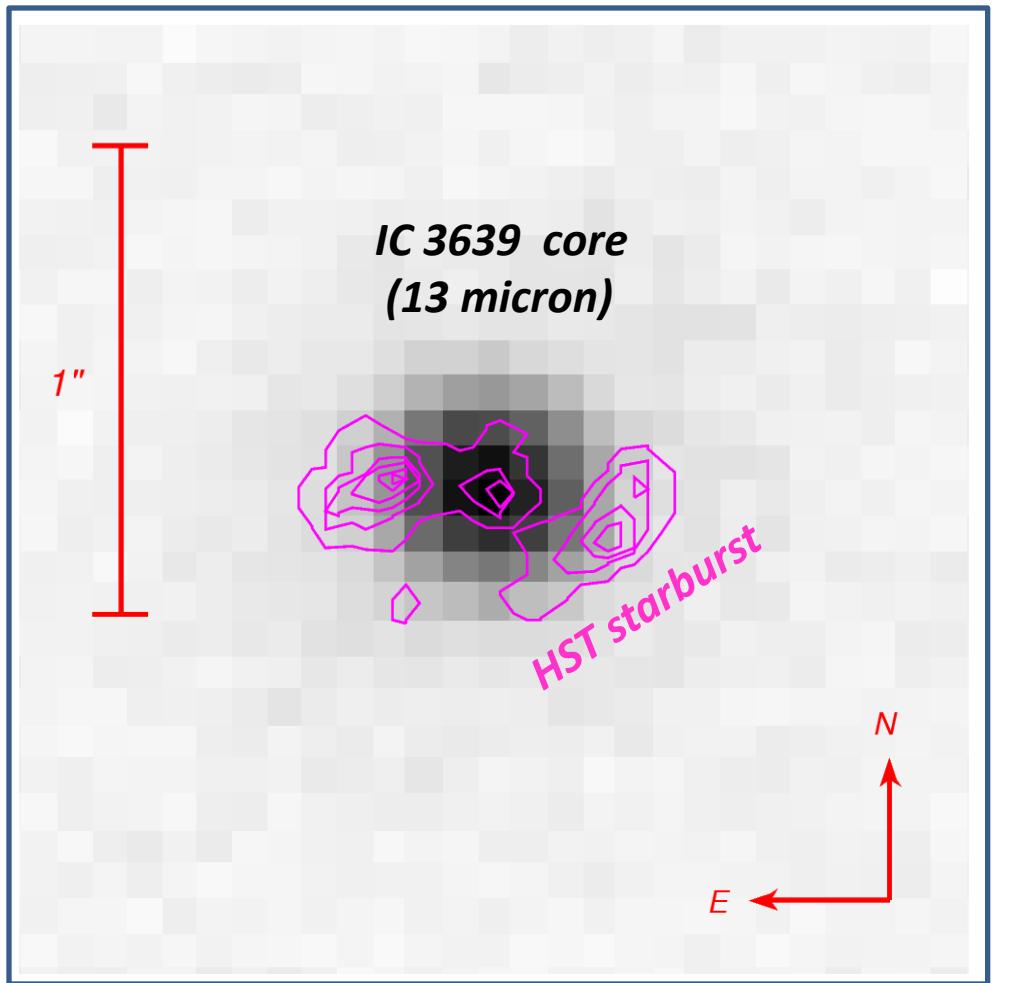
VISIR under the Cassegrain Focus of the 8.2-m VLT Melipal Telescope

# VISIR imaging sensitivity

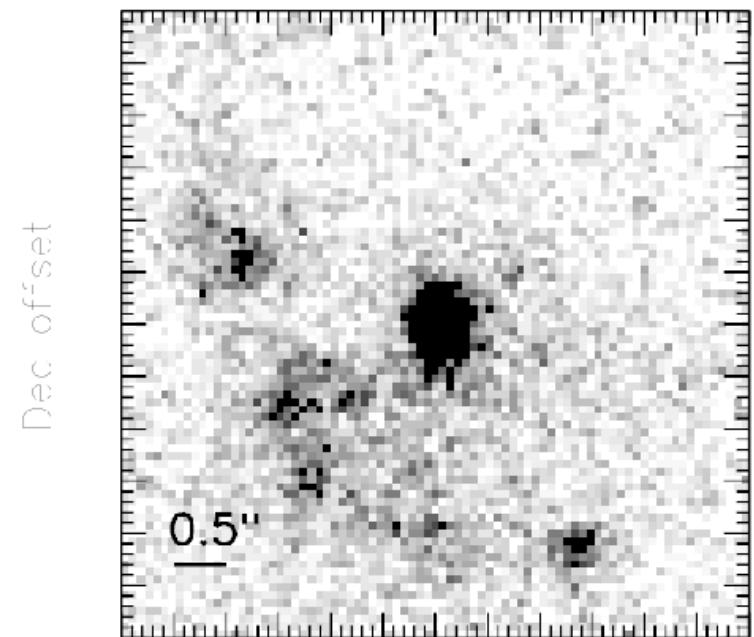
Imaging Filter	central wavelength [μm]	half-band width [μm]	median sensitivity (SF) [mJy 10σ/h ]
PAH1	8.59	0.42	5
ArIII	8.99	0.14	6
SIV_1	9.82	0.18	30
SIV	10.49	0.16	8
SIV_2	10.77	0.19	9
PAH2	11.26	0.59	6
SiC	11.85	2.34	7
PAH2_2	11.88	0.37	7
Nell_1	12.27	0.18	12
Nell	12.80	0.21	12
Nell_2	13.03	0.22	15
Q1	17.65	0.83	50
Q2	18.72	0.88	50
Q3	19.50	0.40	100

# Local Seyfert survey 近傍セイファー・ト銀河サーベイ

(Collaboration: D. Asmus, W.J. Duschl, P. Gandhi, S. F. Höning, H. Horst, A. Smette)



VISIR/VLT:  
Gandhi+2009, Horst+09+08+06



RA offset  
**NGC 5135**  
(13 micron)

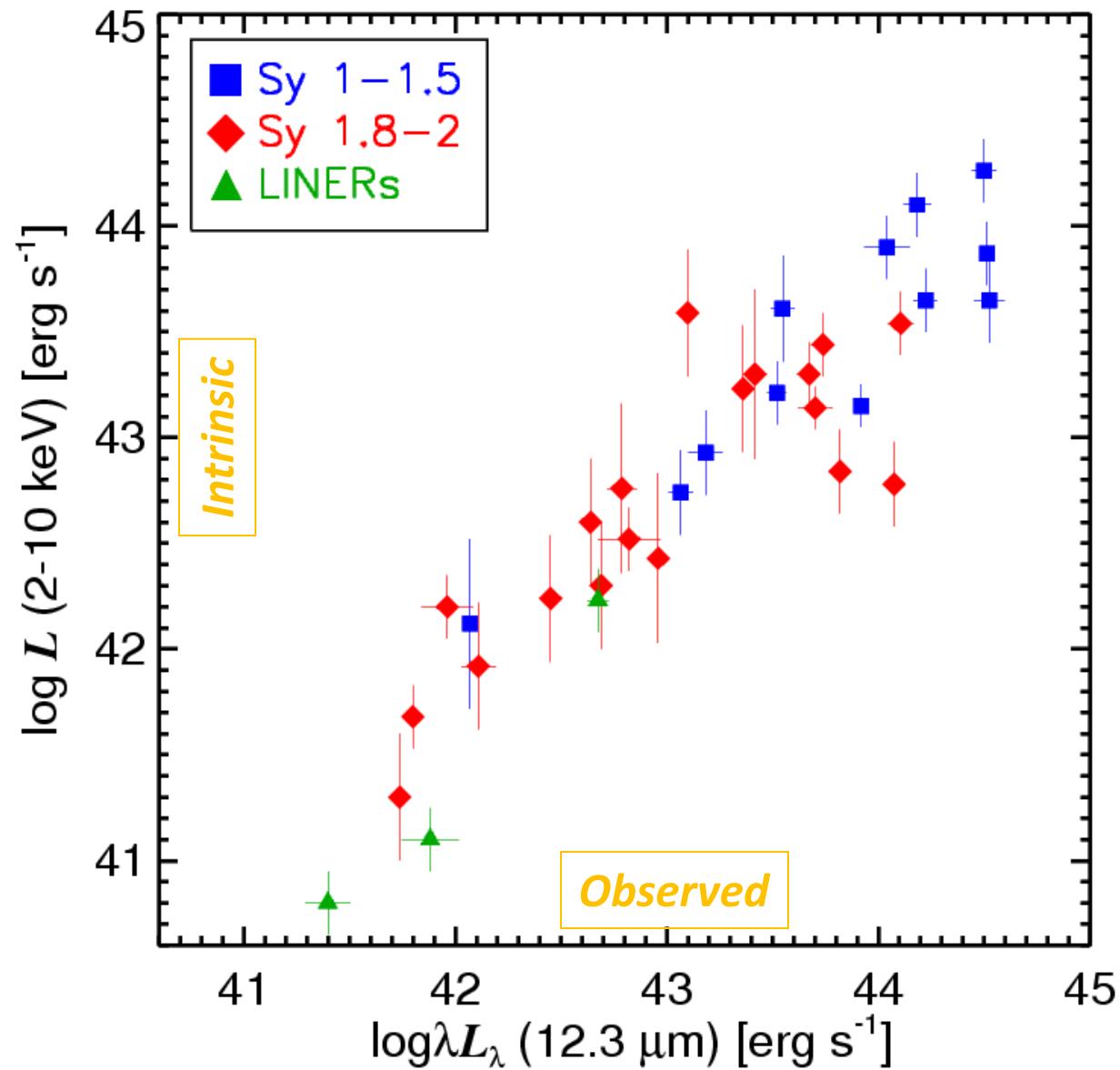
# Mid-IR/X-ray relation for local Seyferts

VISIR/VLT:  
Gandhi+09, Horst+2008



Results:

- $L_{\text{IR}} \propto L_{\text{X}}$   
(as expected in Unification)



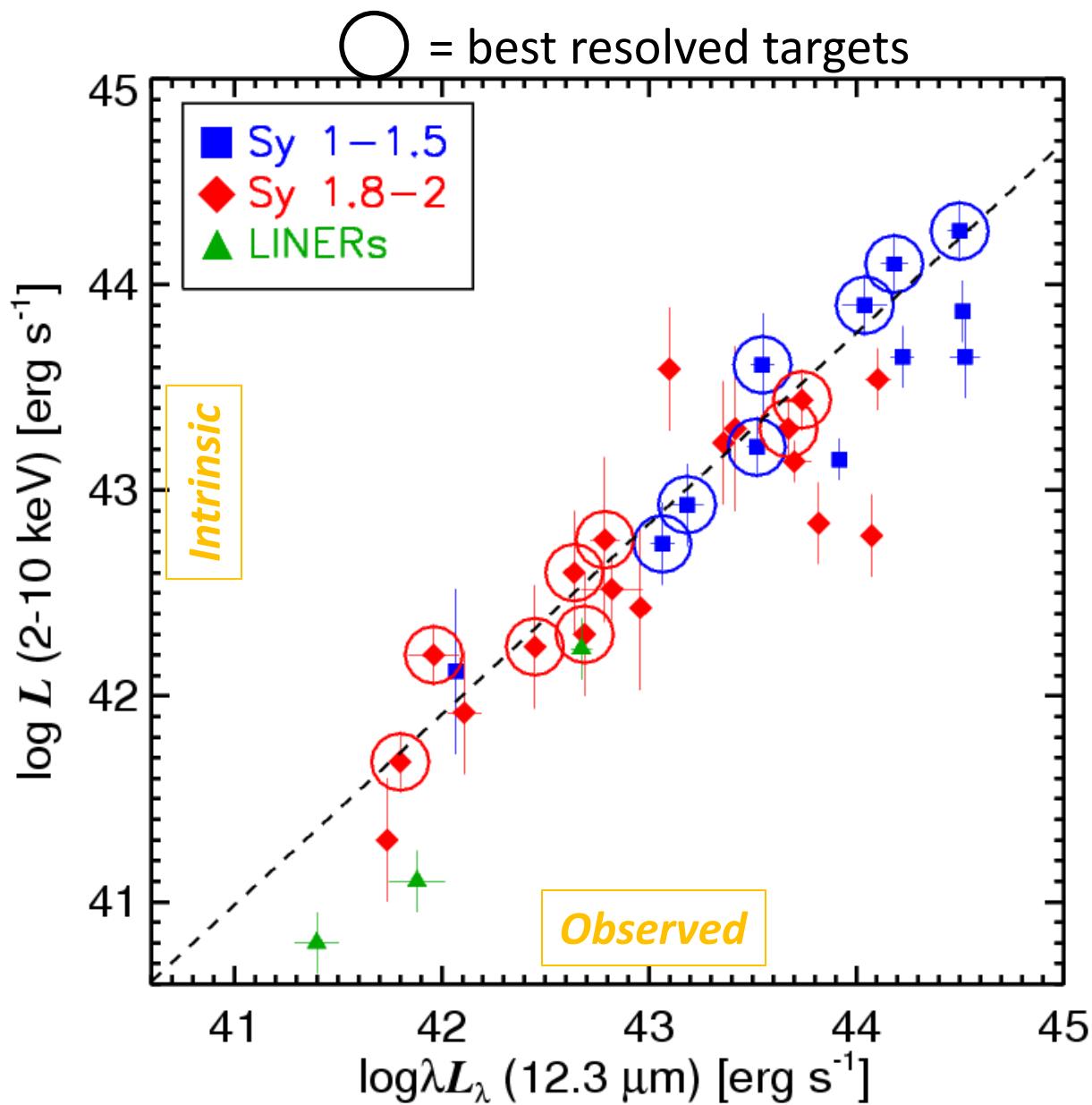
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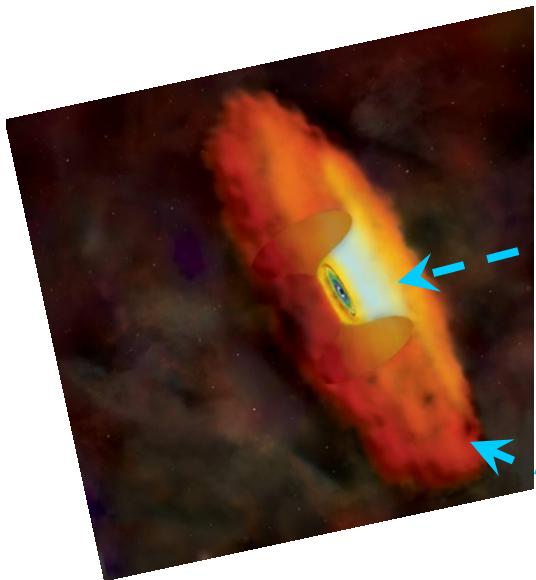


Results:

- Small dispersion in  $L_X/L_{\text{IR}}$  relation
- Type 1 and Type 2 follow same relation



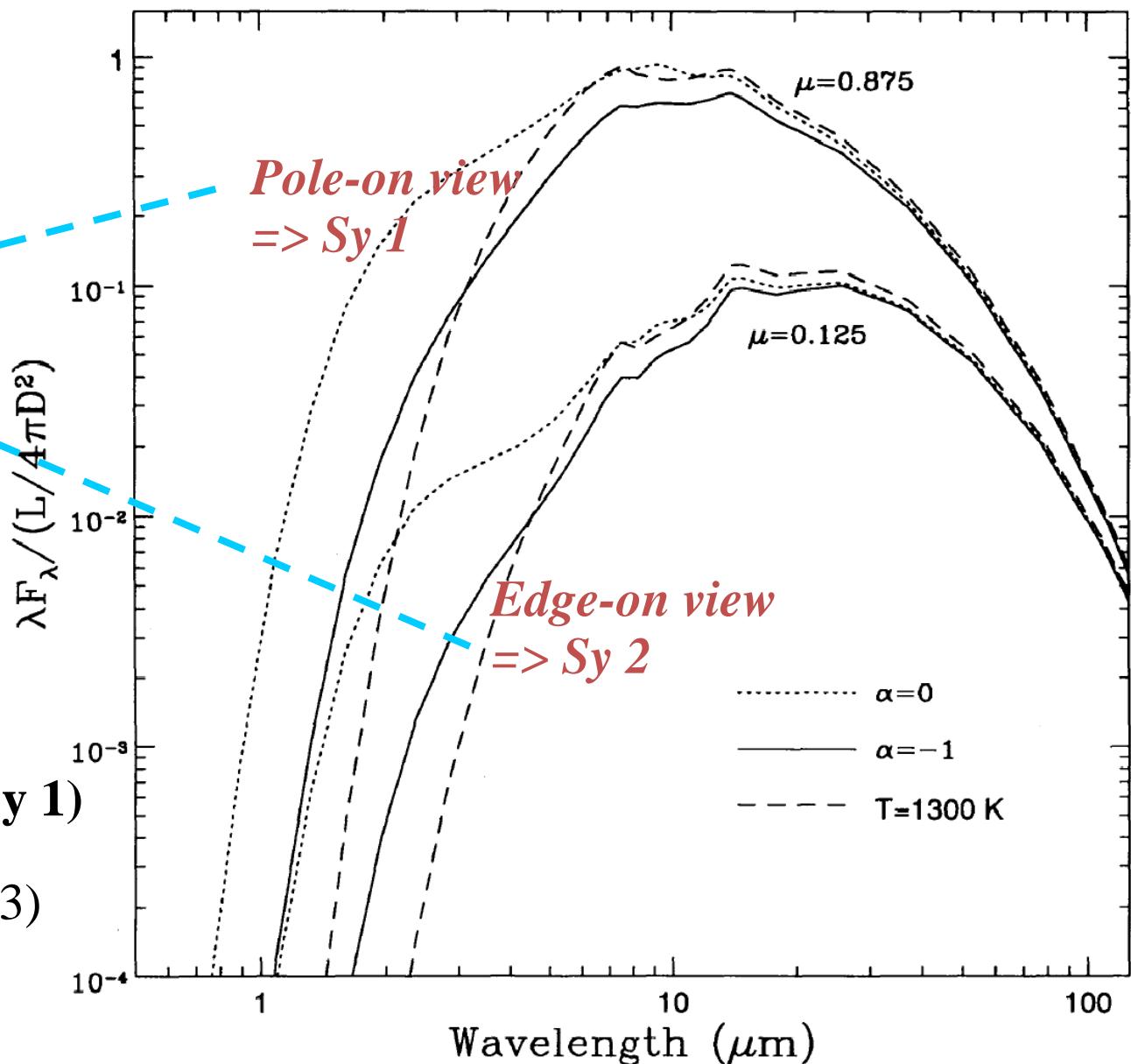
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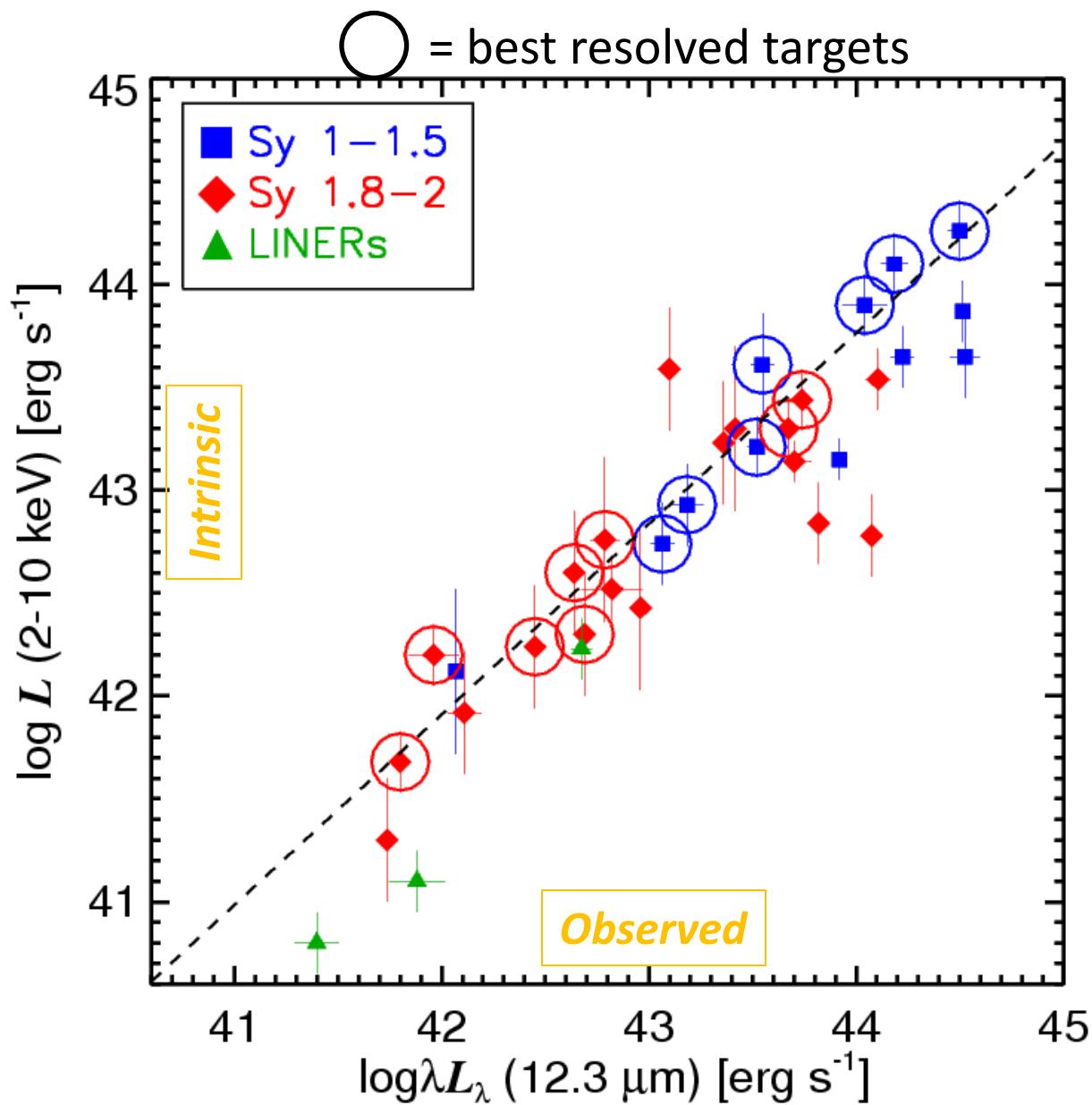
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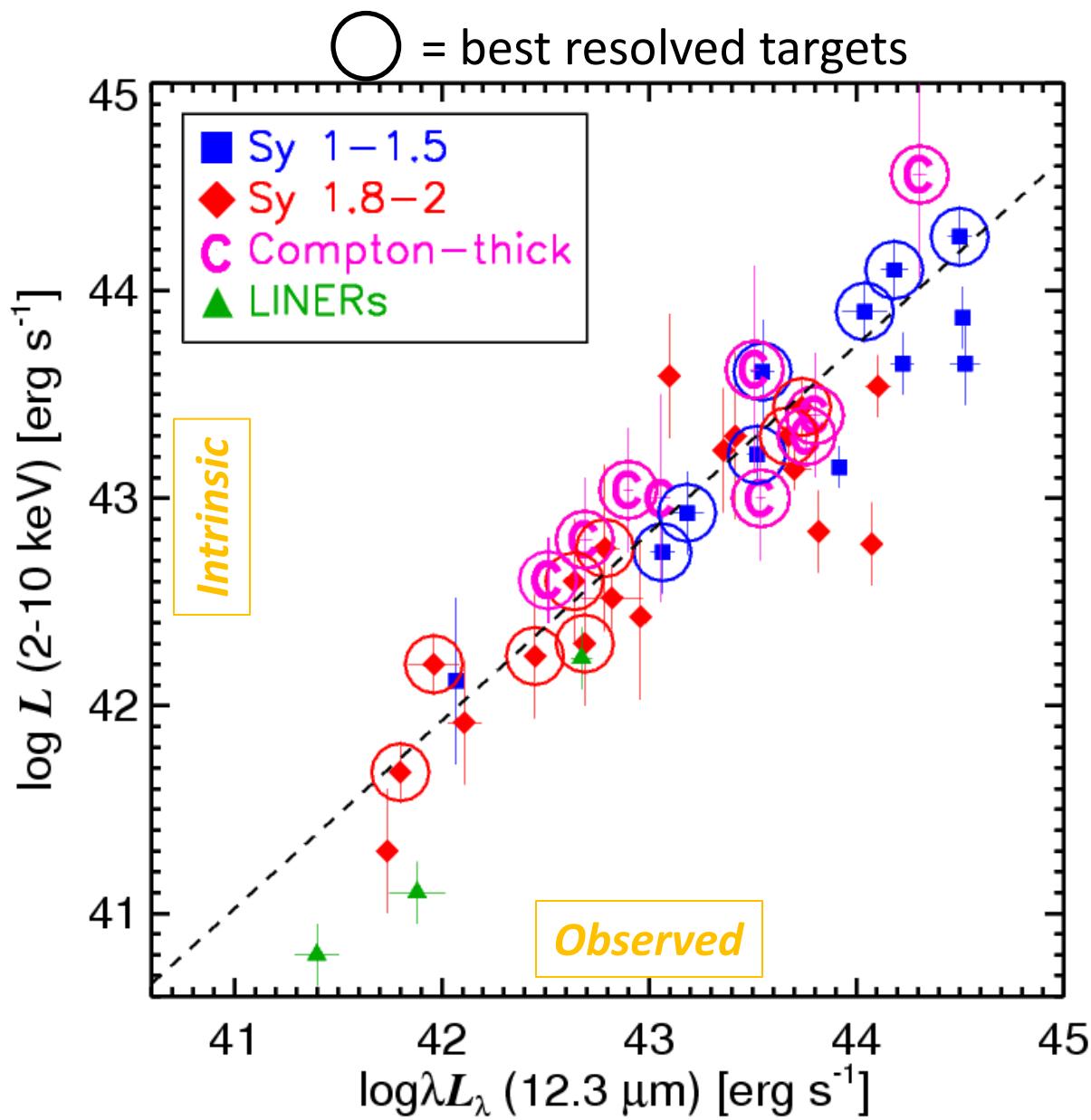
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# Torus

Model

Clumpy torus

Decreased  
IR optical  
depth towards c

Inner hot illuminated cloud faces still visible  
(Schartmann et al. 2008)

Figure 10: A schematic diagram of a clumpy torus model. The main panel shows a cross-section of the torus with several gray circles representing clouds. Some clouds have yellow-orange segments, indicating they are illuminated by the central star. A dashed vertical line divides the torus into two regions. The left side is labeled "Clumpy torus" and the right side is labeled "Inner hot illuminated cloud faces still visible (Schartmann et al. 2008)". Below the main panel, a horizontal line with dots represents the "Line of Sight". Above the main panel, a small diagram labeled "a)" shows a cross-section of a sphere with a radius  $R_t$  and a line of sight at an angle  $\phi$ . To the right, three smaller diagrams show the geometry of the line of sight through the torus, with labels  $i$ ,  $\theta_{op}$ ,  $r_{out}$ ,  $h$ , and  $\sigma$ .

(e.g., Hoenig et al. 2006,  
Nenkova et al. 2008)

Picture from : Ibar & Lira (2006)

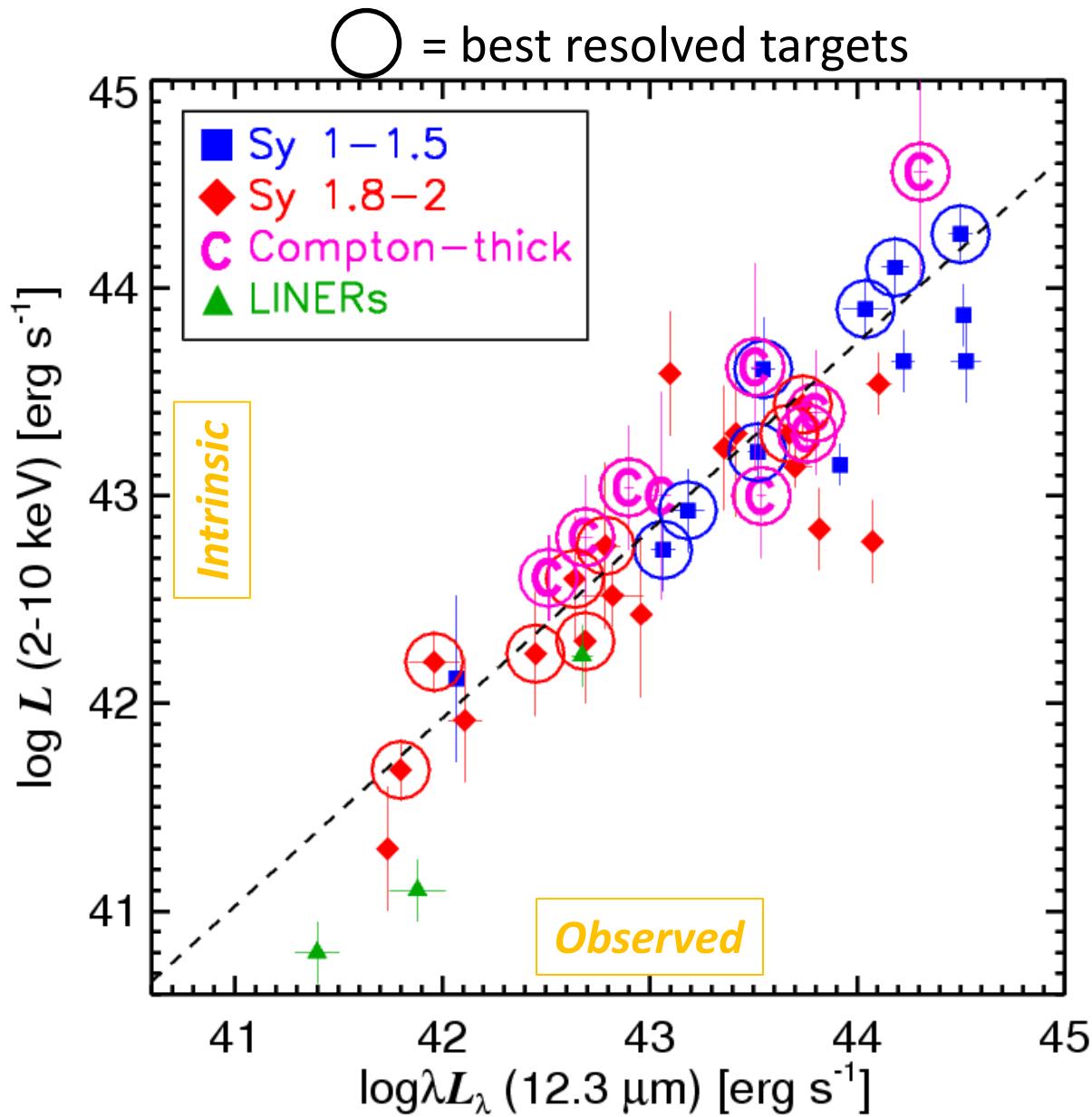
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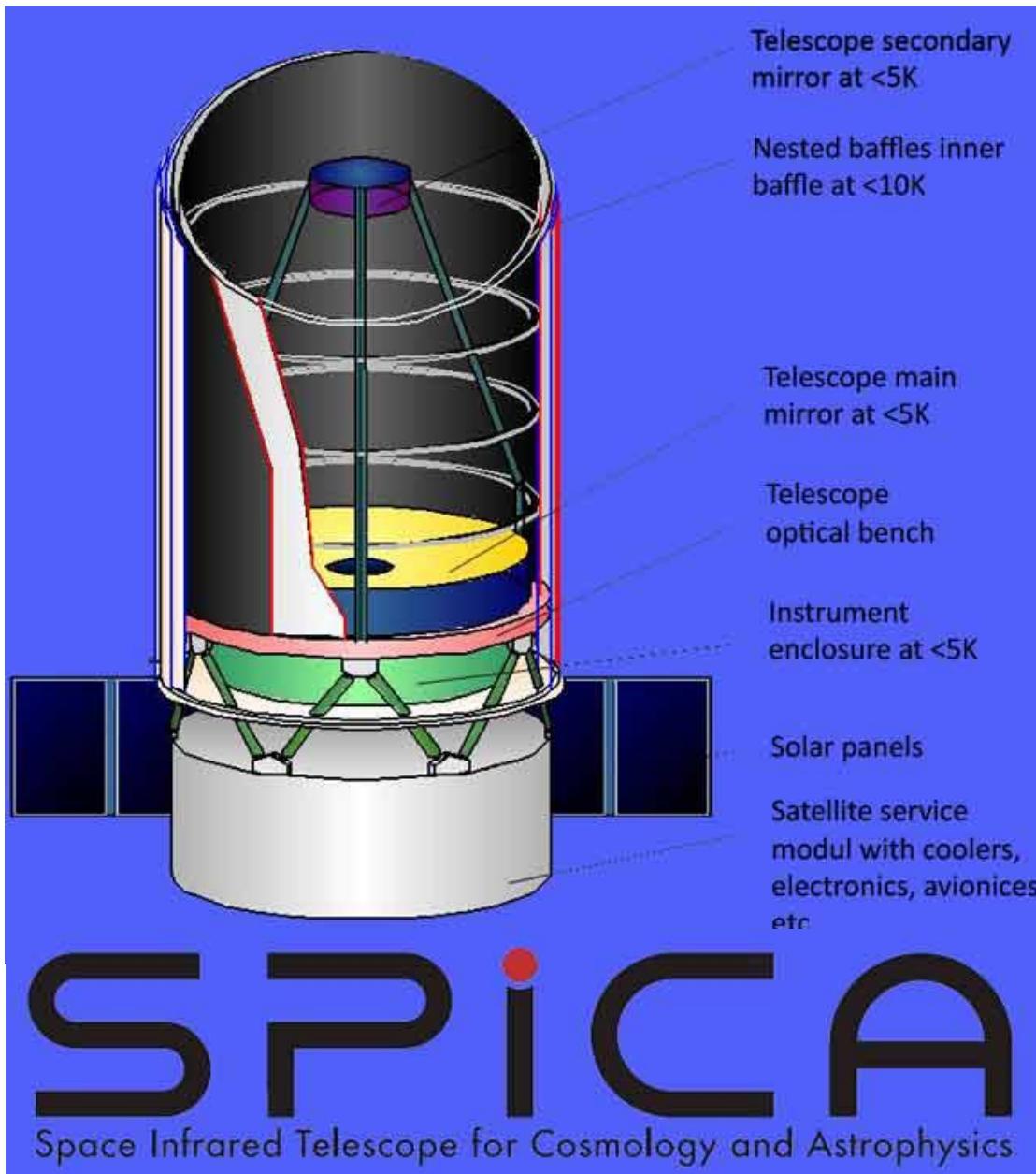


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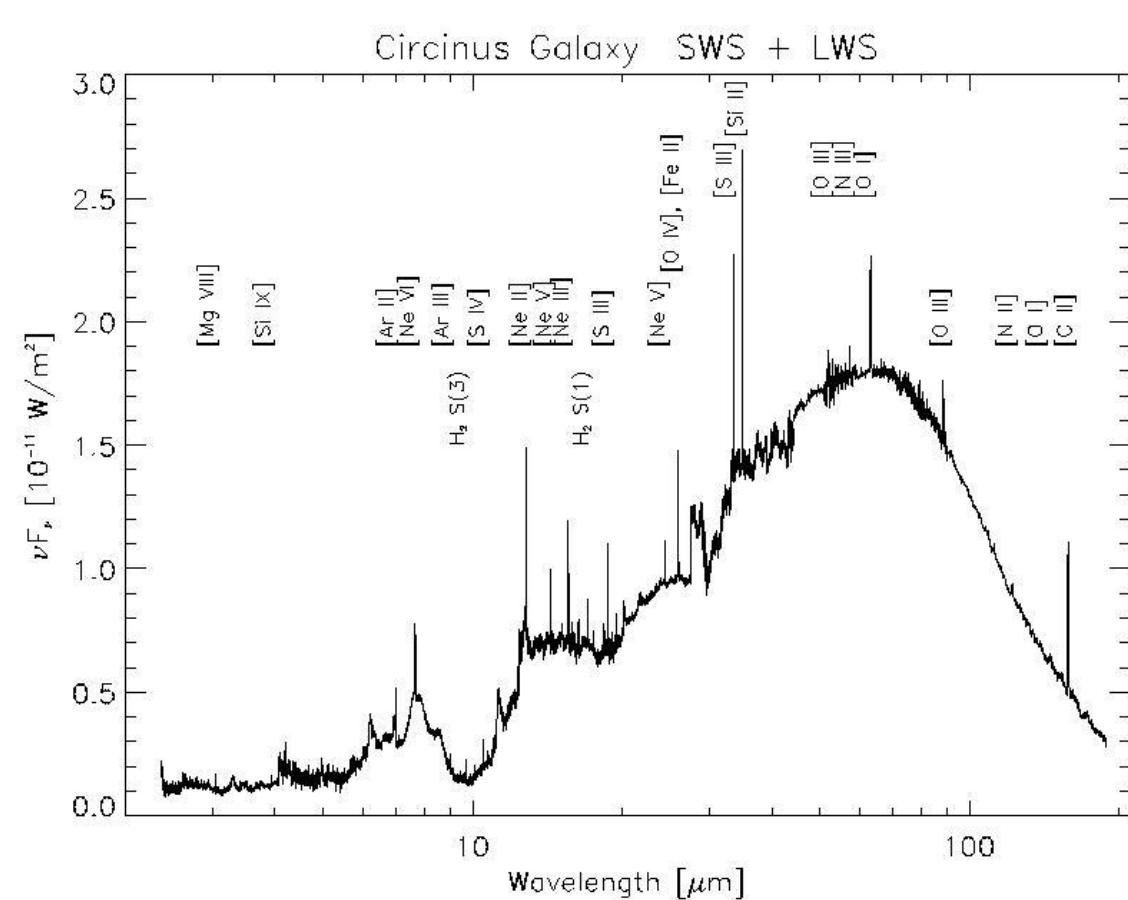


# Using SPICA to probe clumpy tori

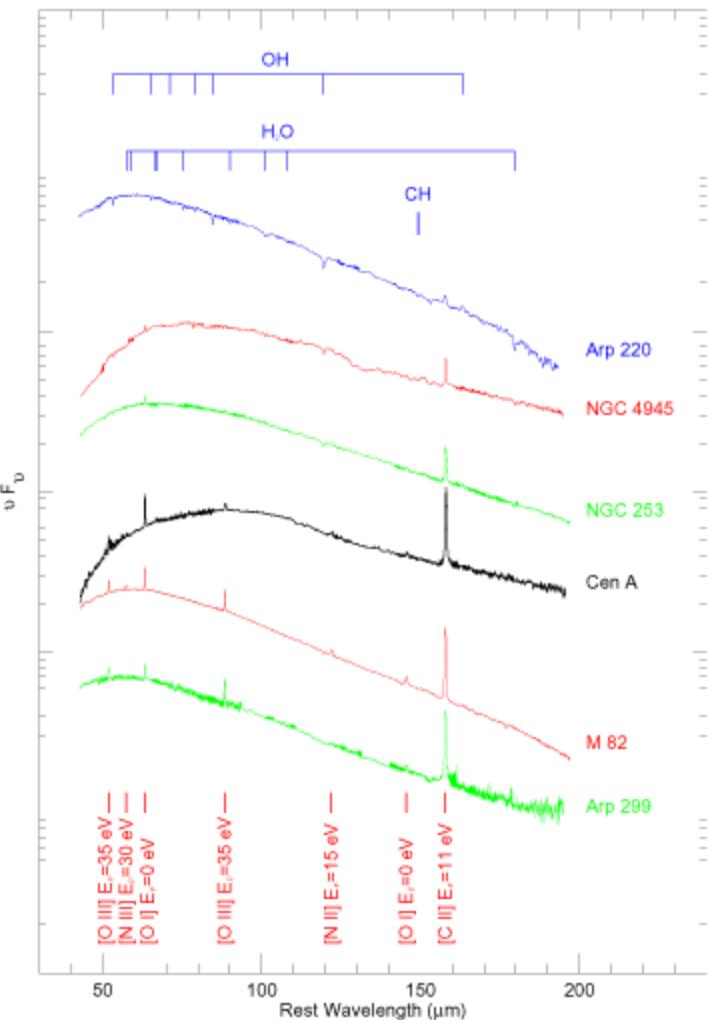


# Far-infrared AGN spectra

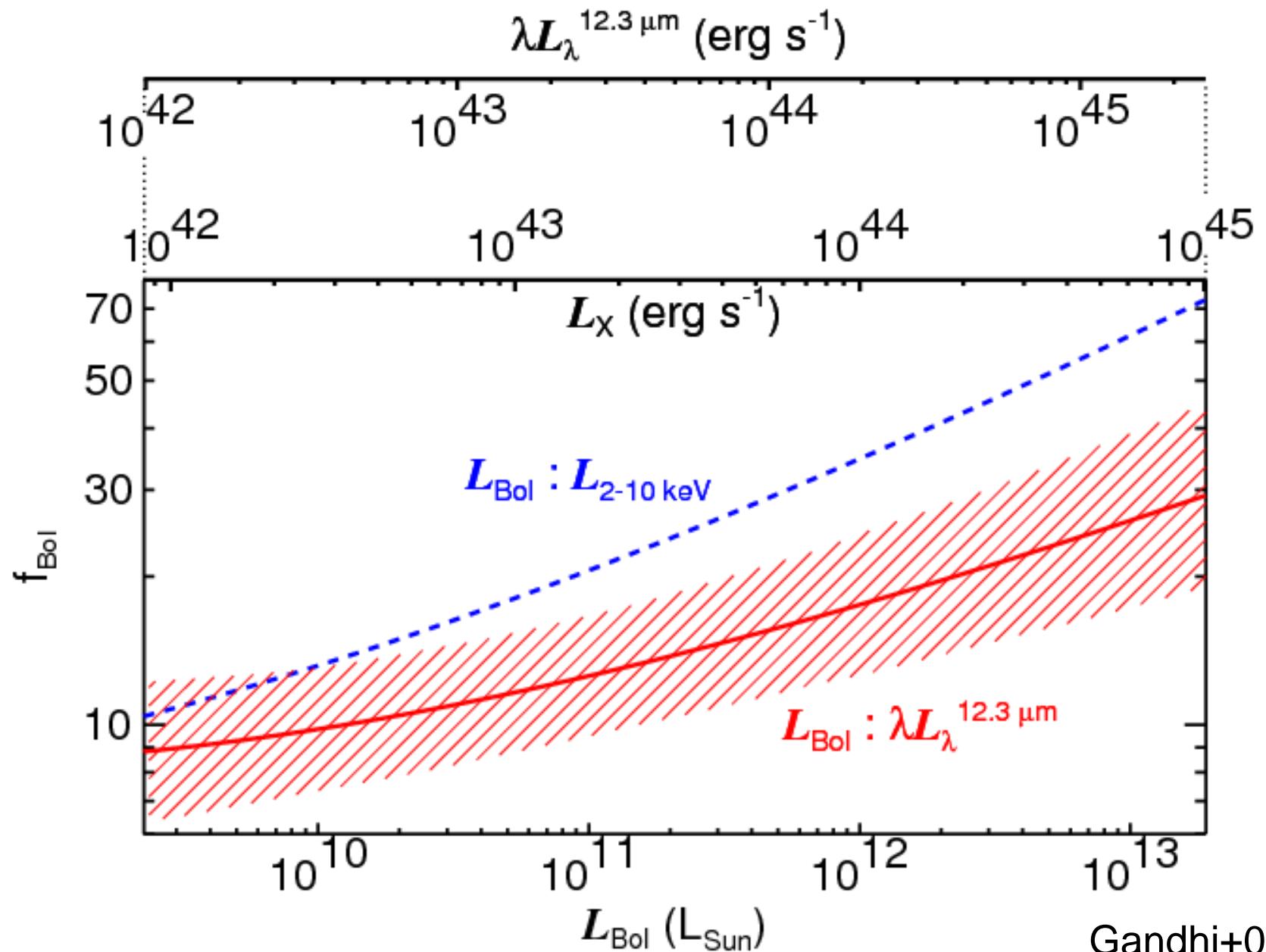
J. FISCHER ET AL.



*ISO* studies (Moorwood+97, Fischer+00)

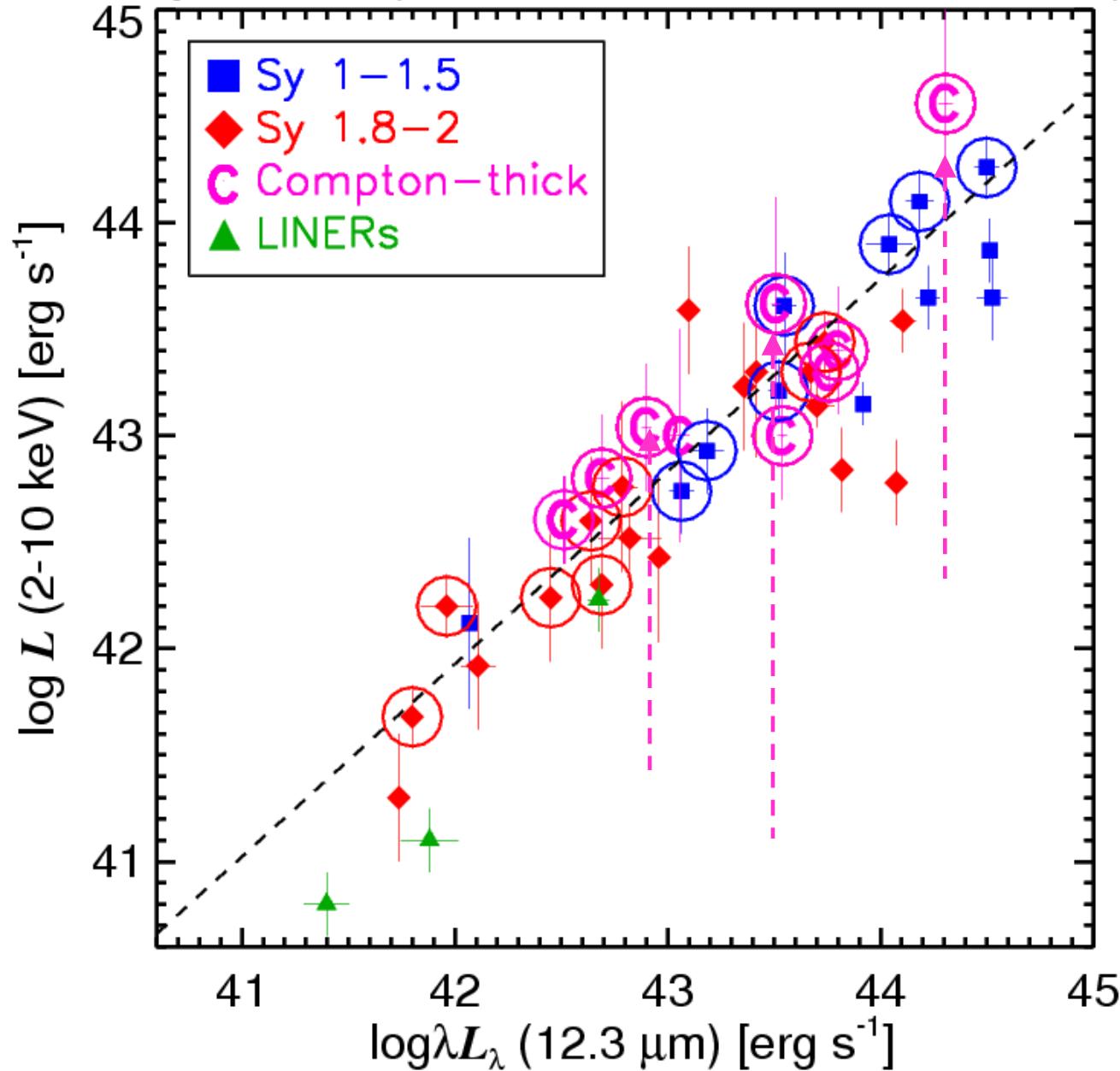


# Mid IR: good proxy of intrinsic AGN power



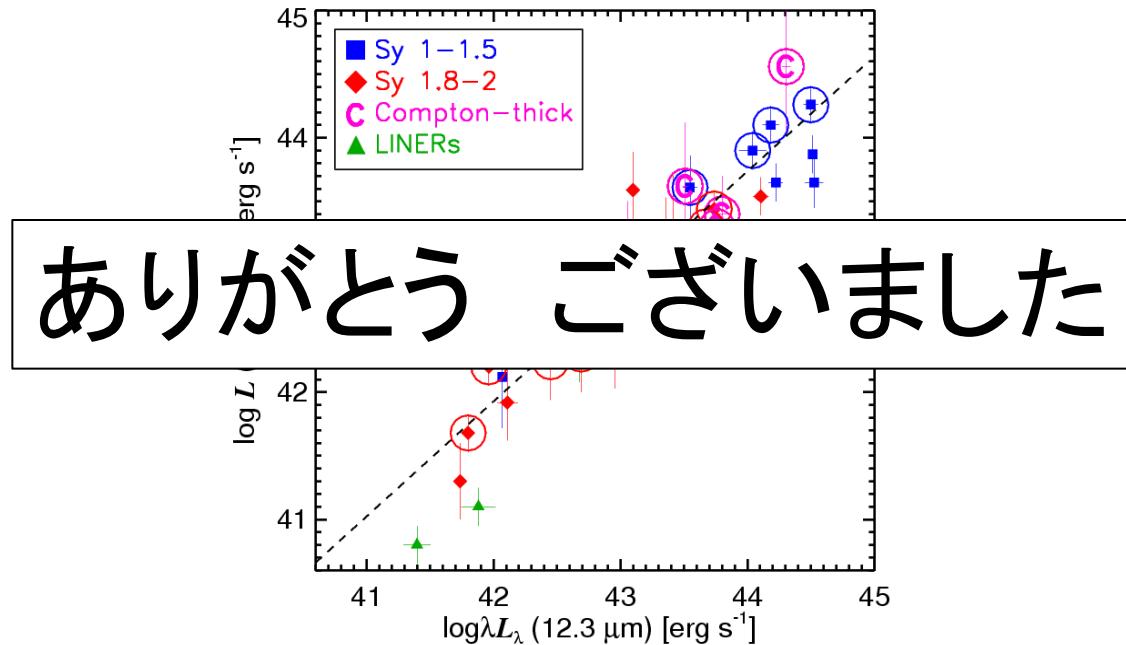
Gandhi+09

# Estimating Compton-thick intrinsic powers



# Summary (まとめ)

- X-ray + high resolution Mid-IR observations =>  
Seyfert tori may be highly clumpy



- SPICA can directly measure physical properties of tori in the nearby Universe to constrain clumpiness.