

**15 June, 2017**

**Elusive AGN in the next era@George Mason University**

**Mm/submm energy diagnostics  
in the ALMA era**

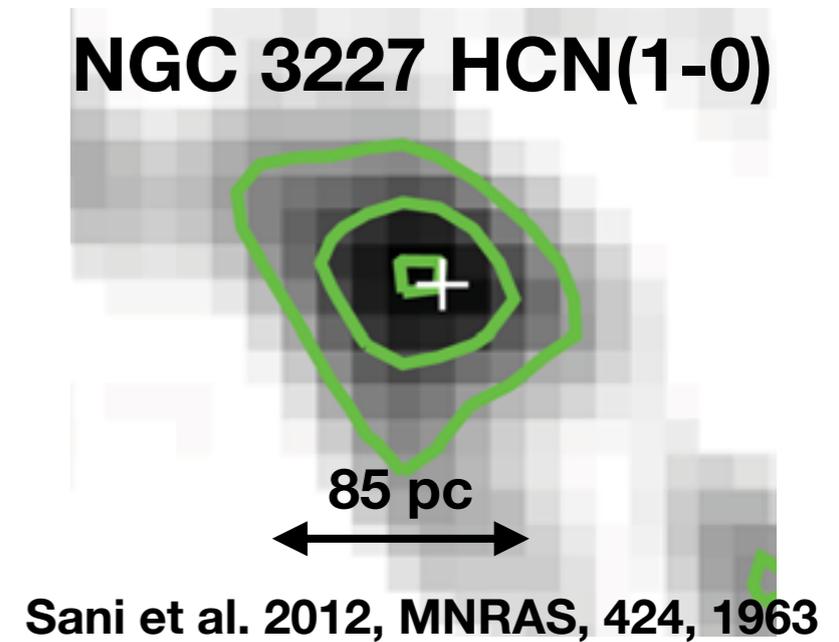
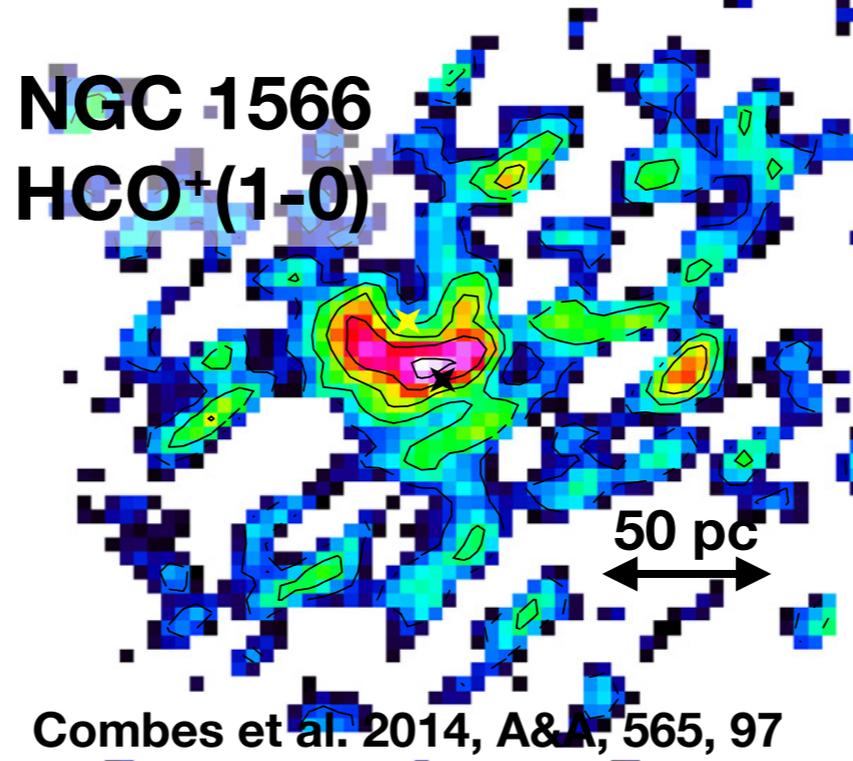
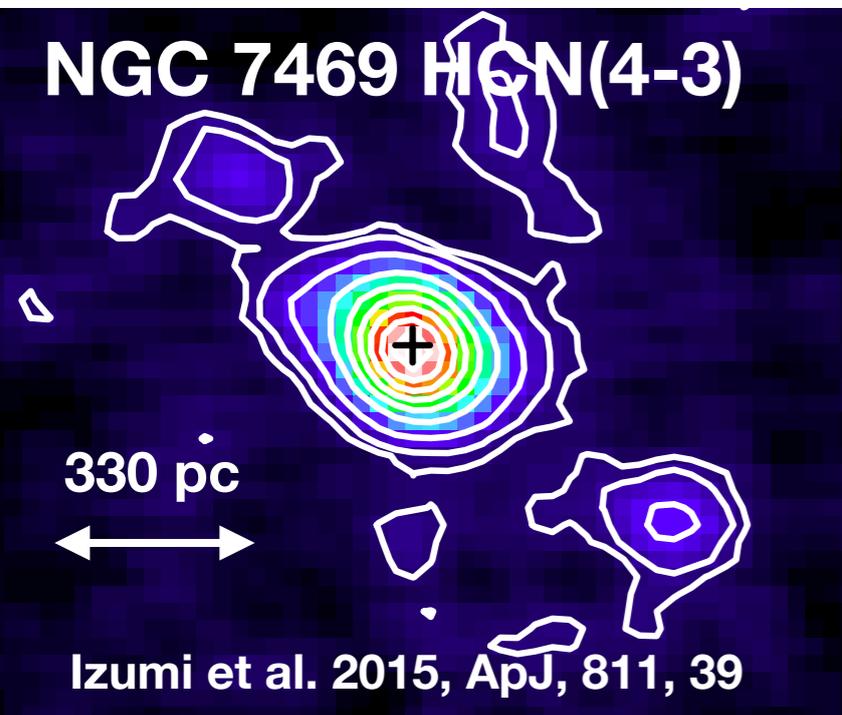
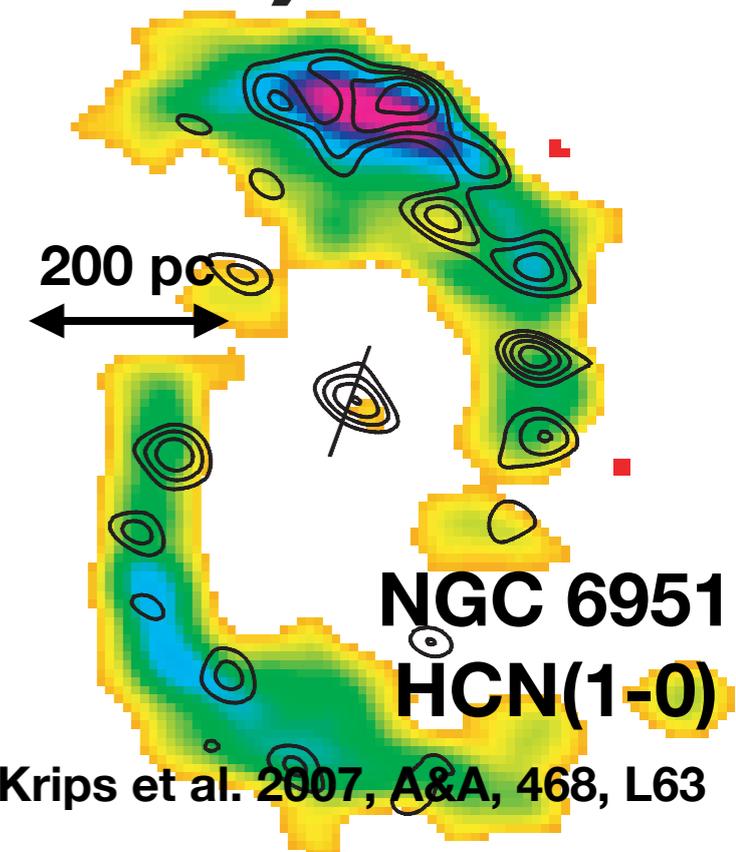
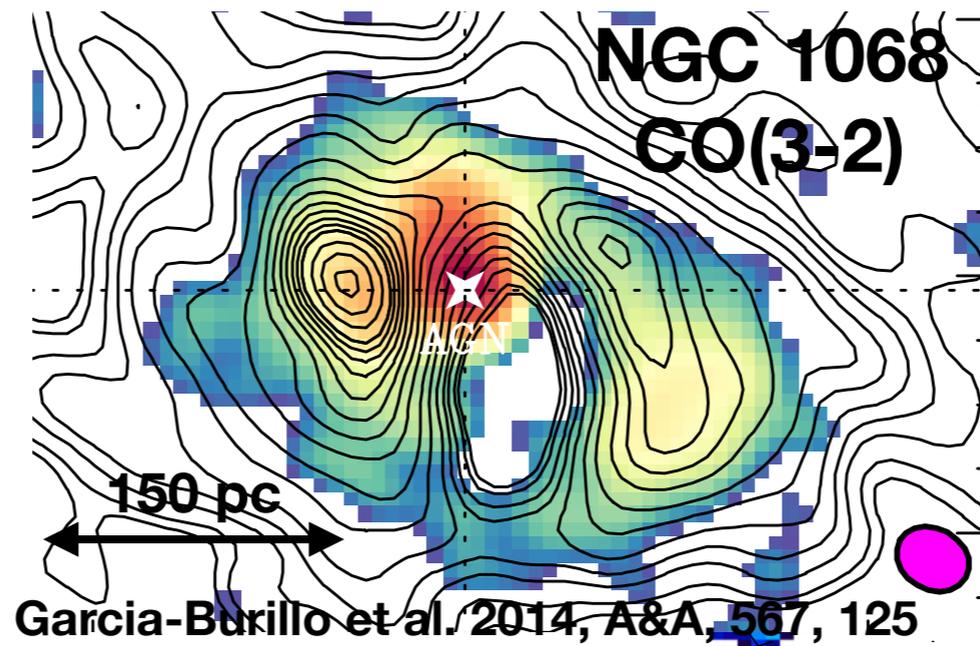
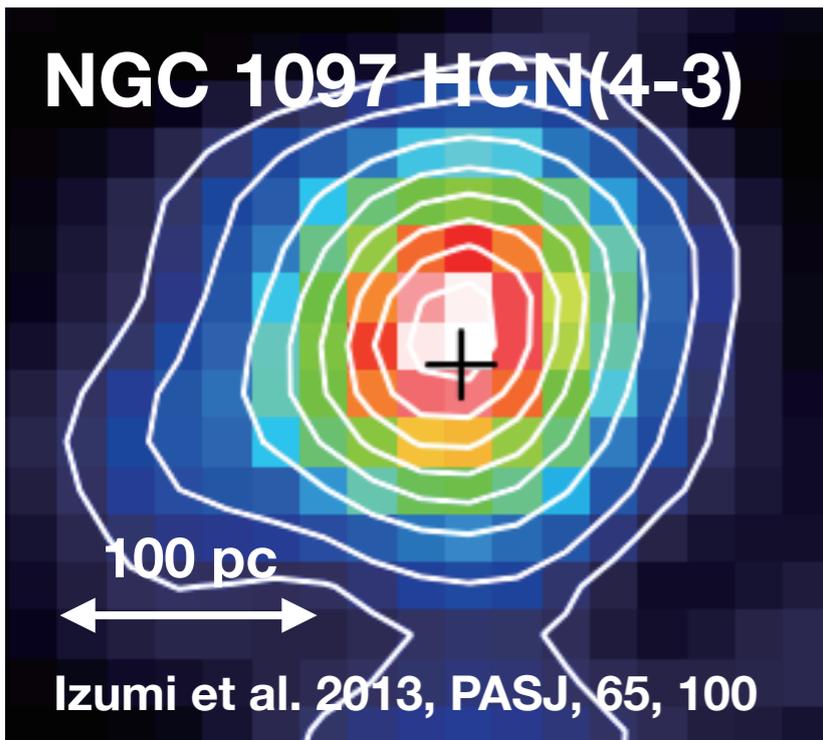
**Takuma Izumi  
(NAOJ)**



# Astrochemistry as a tool for Astrophysics

- Feedback = Astrophysical processes  
 $\rightleftharpoons$  **Astrochemistry**
- Different physical/heating processes (AGN, starburst) will produce different signature on the ISM
- **PDR, XDR, MDR...**  
→ ***Chemical feedback***
- Application: mm/submm spectroscopy can be a powerful tool to identify a dust-obscured energy source

# Circumnuclear Disk (CND)



Typical spatial scale: ~100 pc

# **Molecular Energy Diagnostics**

**- to find elusive AGNs -**

Submm HCN-diagram: ALMA Band 7 lines

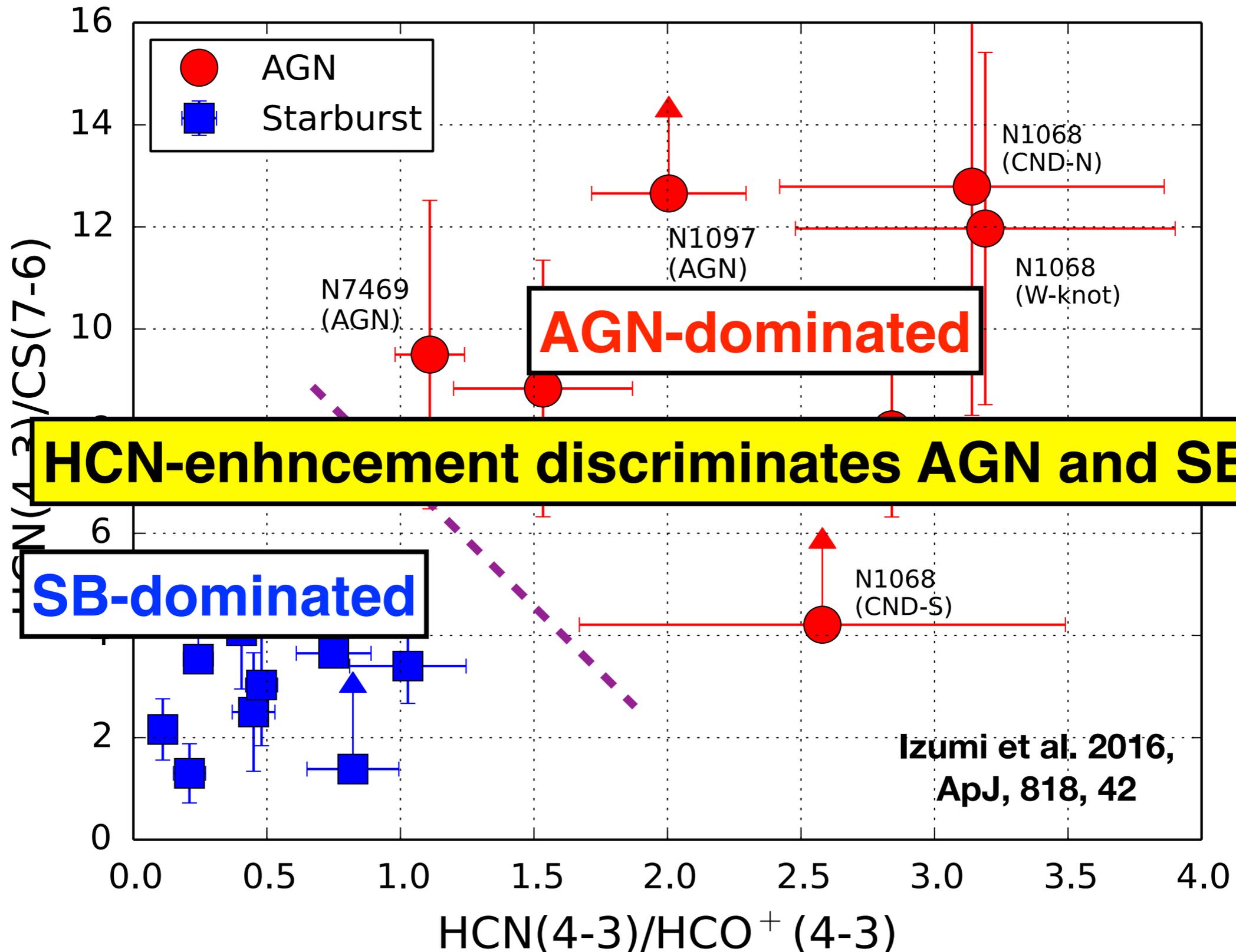
[CI](1-0)/CO(1-0) diagnostic:

new method under initial investigation

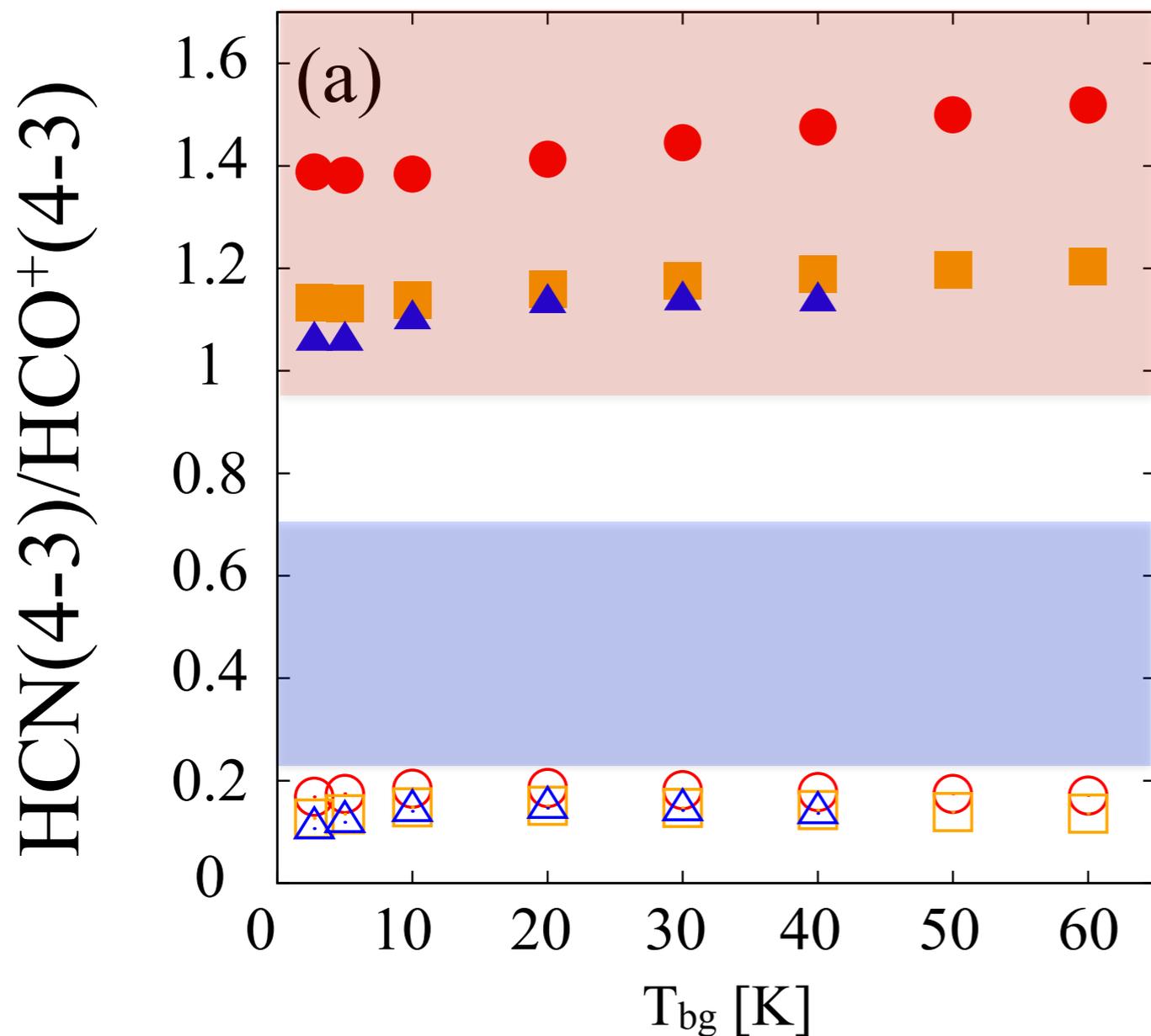
→ I will show new ALMA data obtained recently

# 1. Submm-HCN Diagram:

Toward the submm-version of the BPT-diagram?



# Non-LTE radiative transfer modeling of emission lines

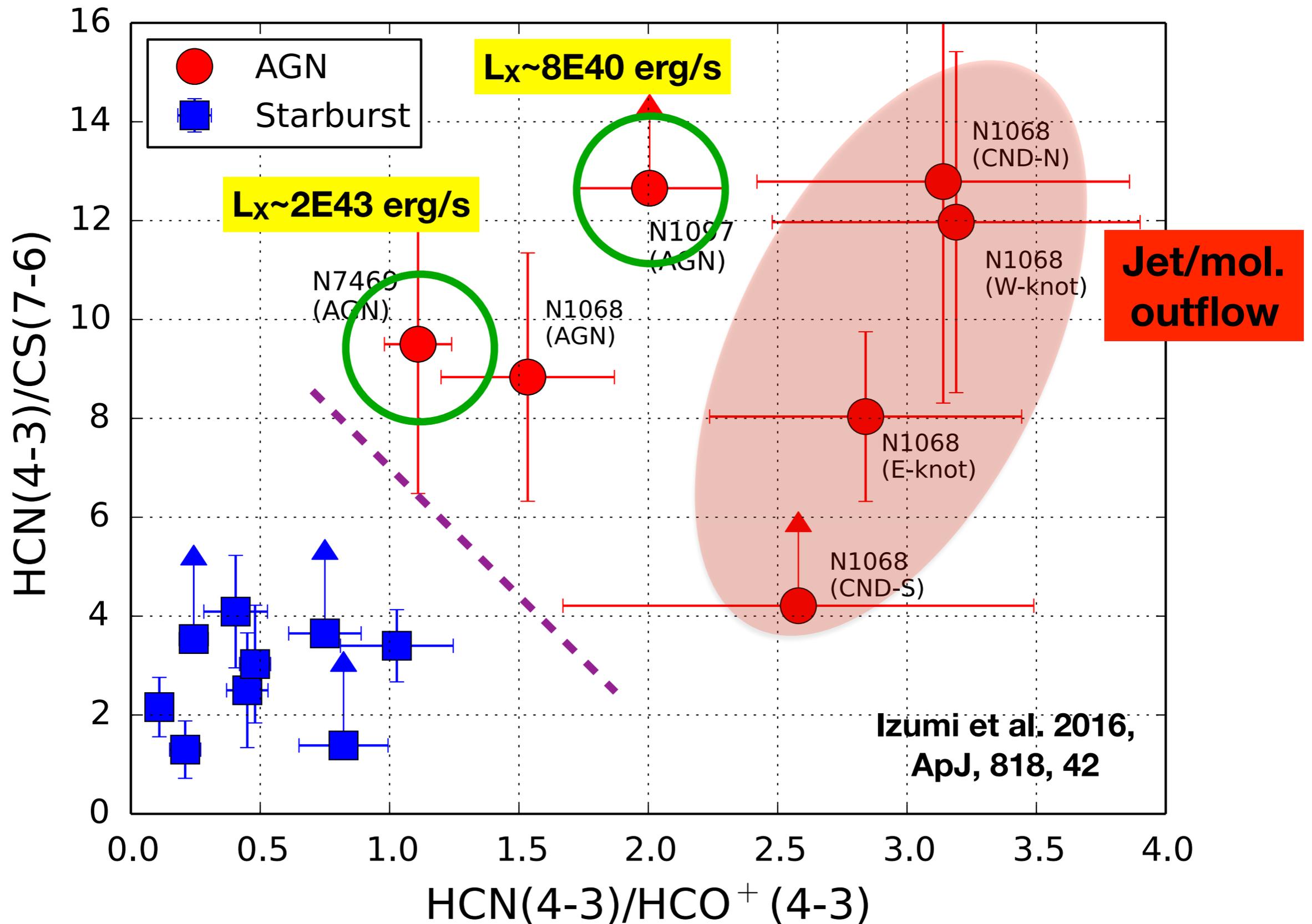


- $\text{HCN}(4-3)/\text{HCO}^+(4-3)$   
\*  $T_b$  unit
- $n_{\text{H}_2} = 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ;  $T_{\text{kin}} = \mathbf{50K}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{100K}$ ,  $\mathbf{200K}$
- **Filled** symbols  
→  $X(\text{HCN})/X(\text{HCO}^+) = \mathbf{10}$
- **Open** symbols  
→  $X(\text{HCN})/X(\text{HCO}^+) = \mathbf{1}$
- The abundance of HCN is **enhanced in AGNs** w.r.t. SB galaxies

Izumi et al. 2016,  
ApJ, 818, 42

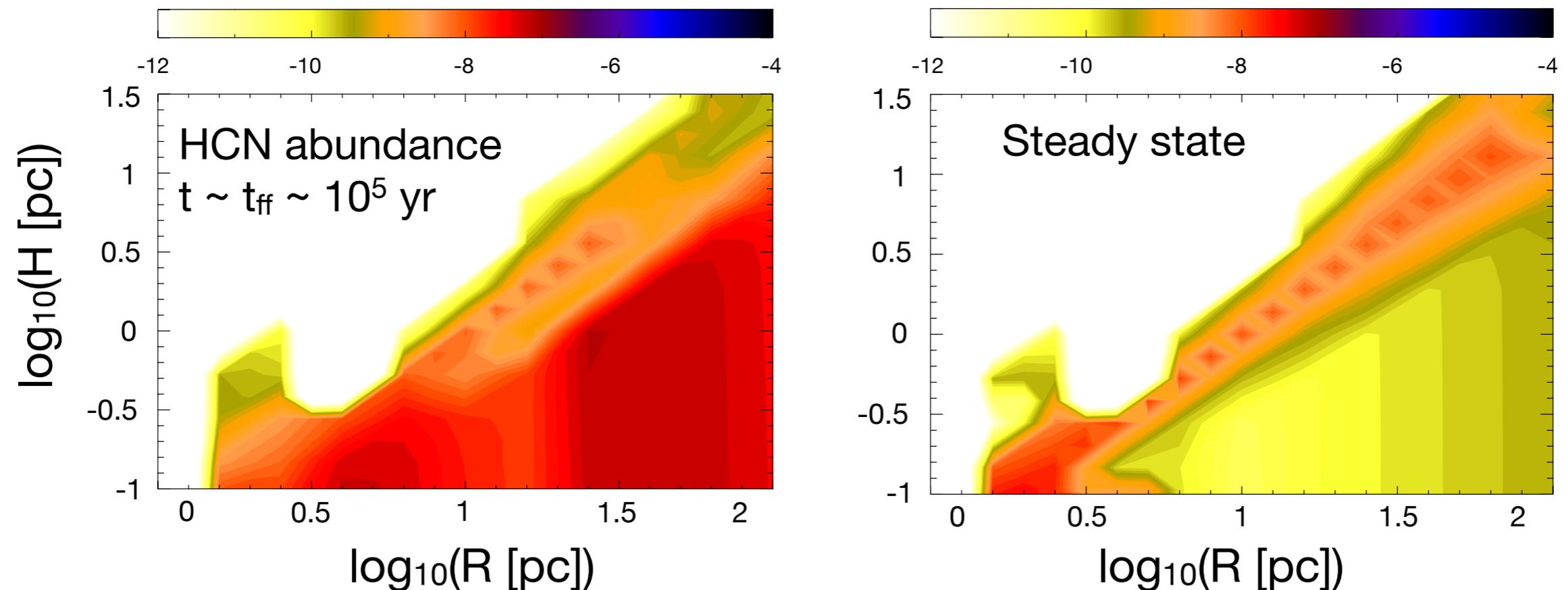


# Origin of the high temperature?



# Time dependence of HCN abundance?

Harada et al. 2013, ApJ, 765, 108



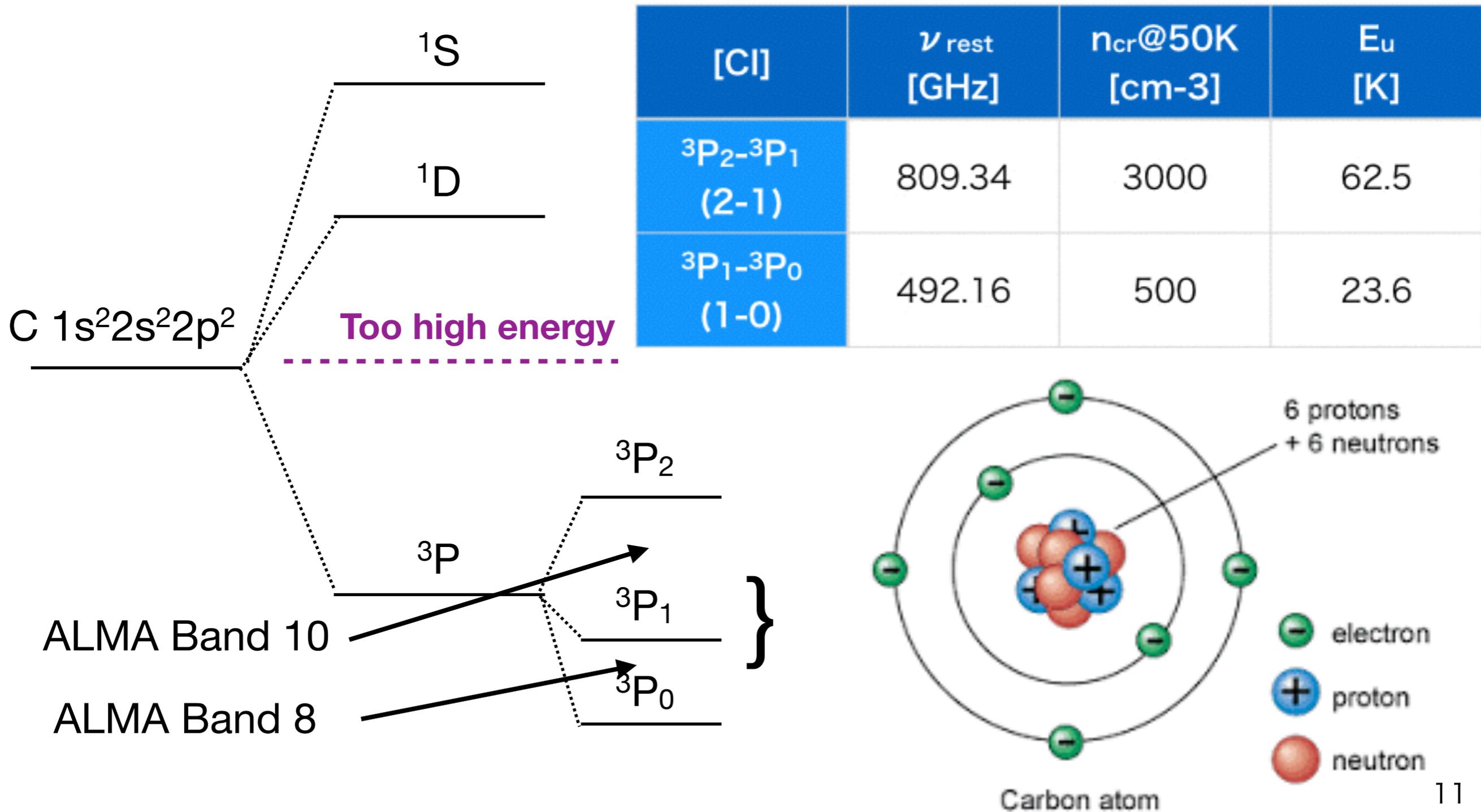
- We might select AGNs recently caused “**mechanical feedback**” by **jet/outflow**.  
→ We can explain the time-dependent chemistry as well, **since shocks reset the chemistry**

# Brief Summary 1

- **AGN vs SB diagnostics** by using enhanced HCN intensity (w.r.t HCO<sup>+</sup> and CS) in AGNs (@ALMA Band 7)
- **Abundance variation of HCN** is responsible for the enhancement
- High-temperature neutral-neutral reactions can be natural explanation  
- maybe, this method is sensitive to AGNs recently caused mechanical feedback (jet/outflow)

# 2. A new method in the ALMA era

## - C<sup>0</sup>/CO ratio -

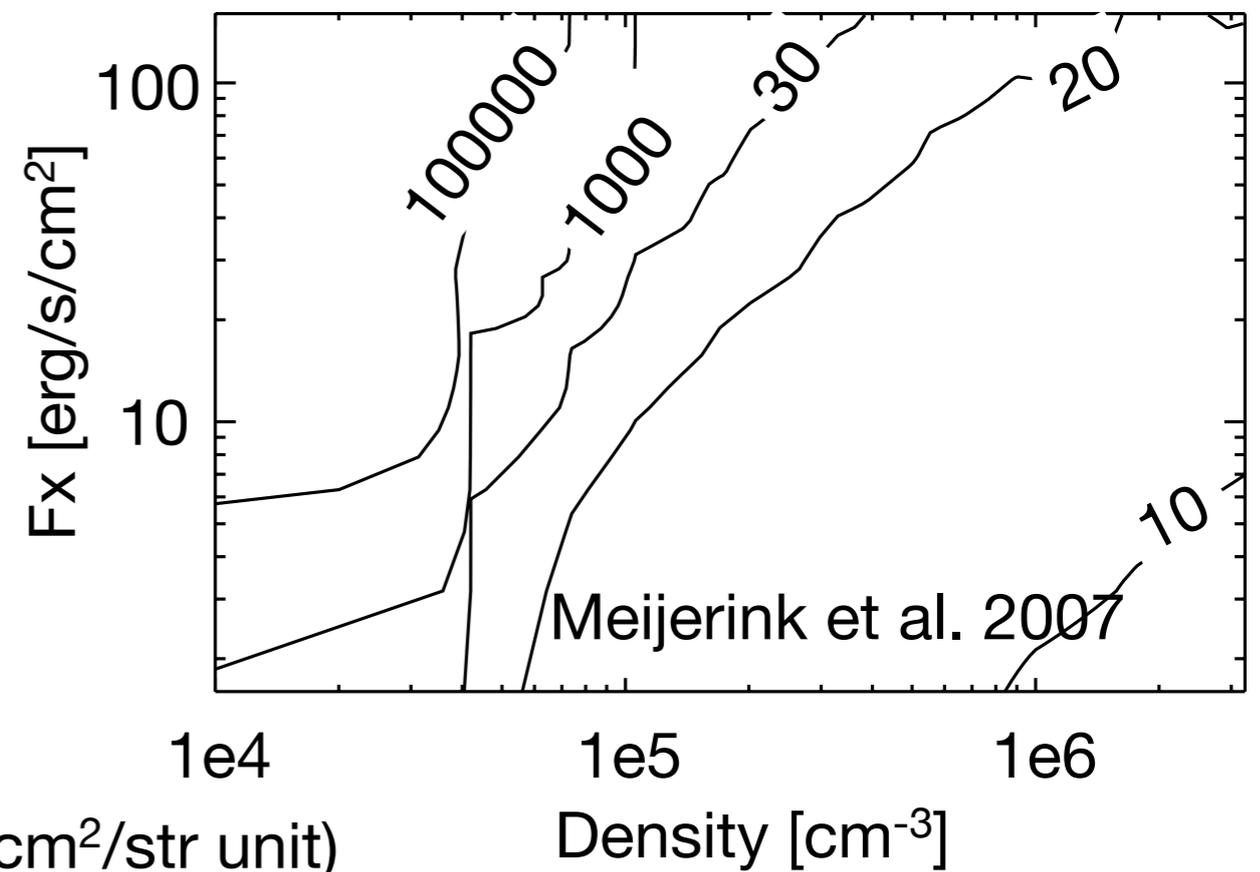
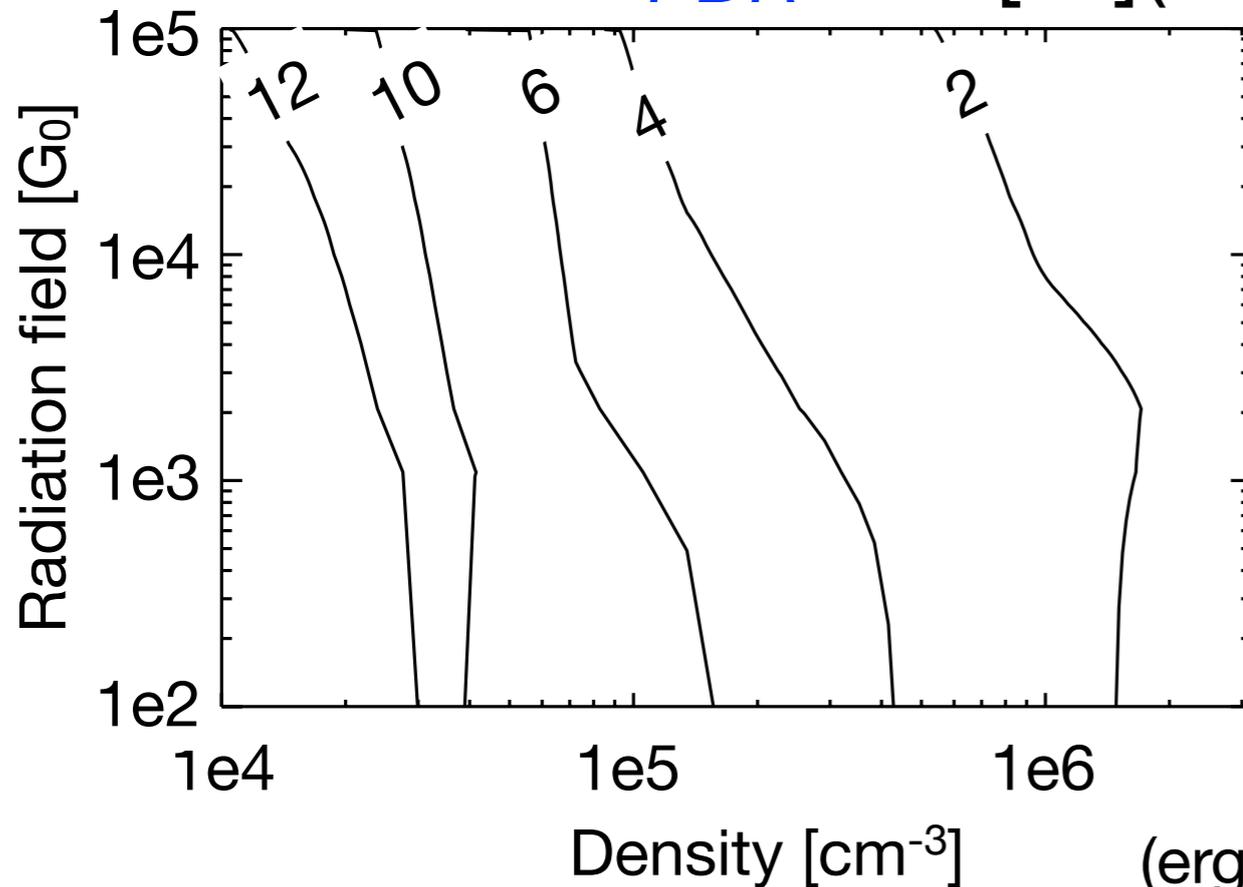


# Idea: X-ray dissociation: $\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{C}^0$

*PDR*

$[\text{C I}](1-0)/^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$

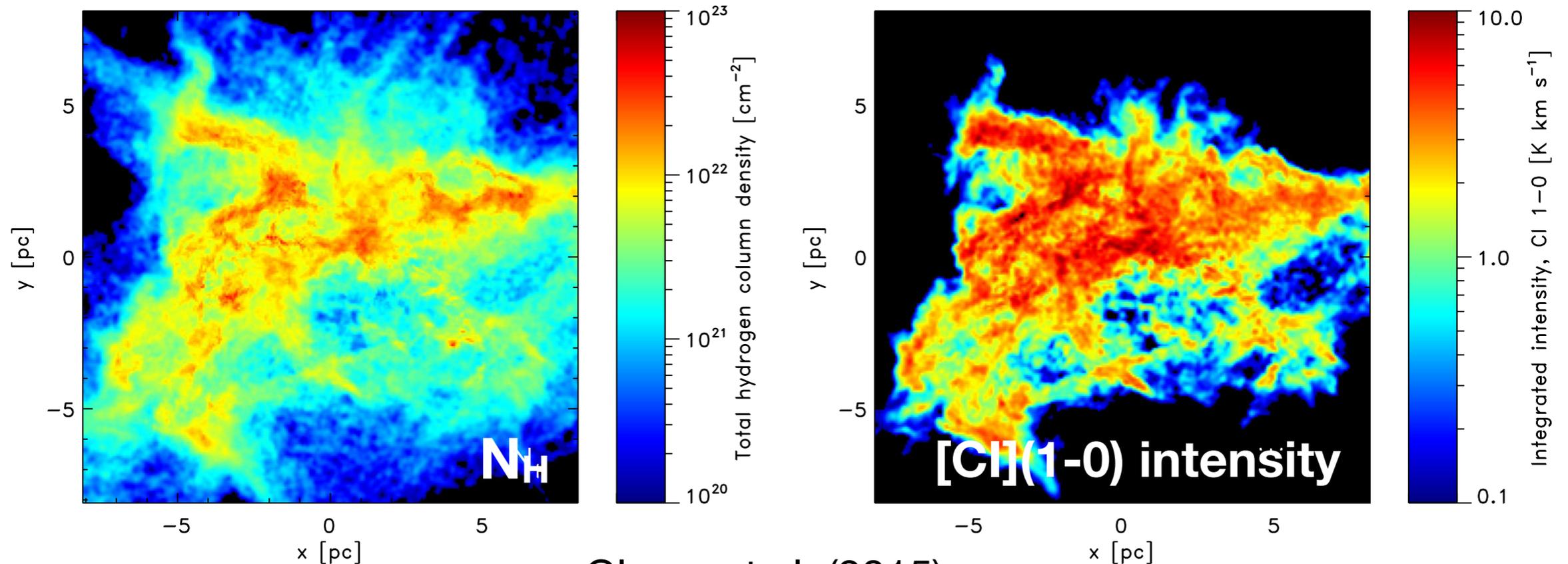
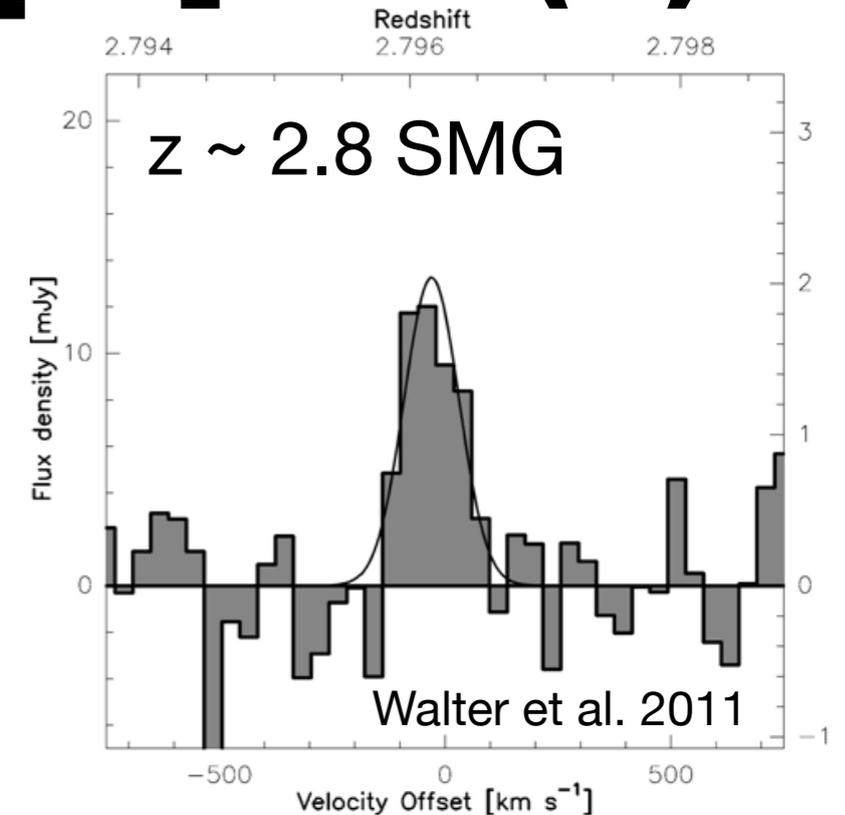
*XDR*



- We can easily expect much more efficient CO dissociation in XDRs than in PDRs. → Efficient formation of  $\text{C}^0$
- Underlying physics/chemistry is rather simple!

# Why submm people like [Cl] line(s)?

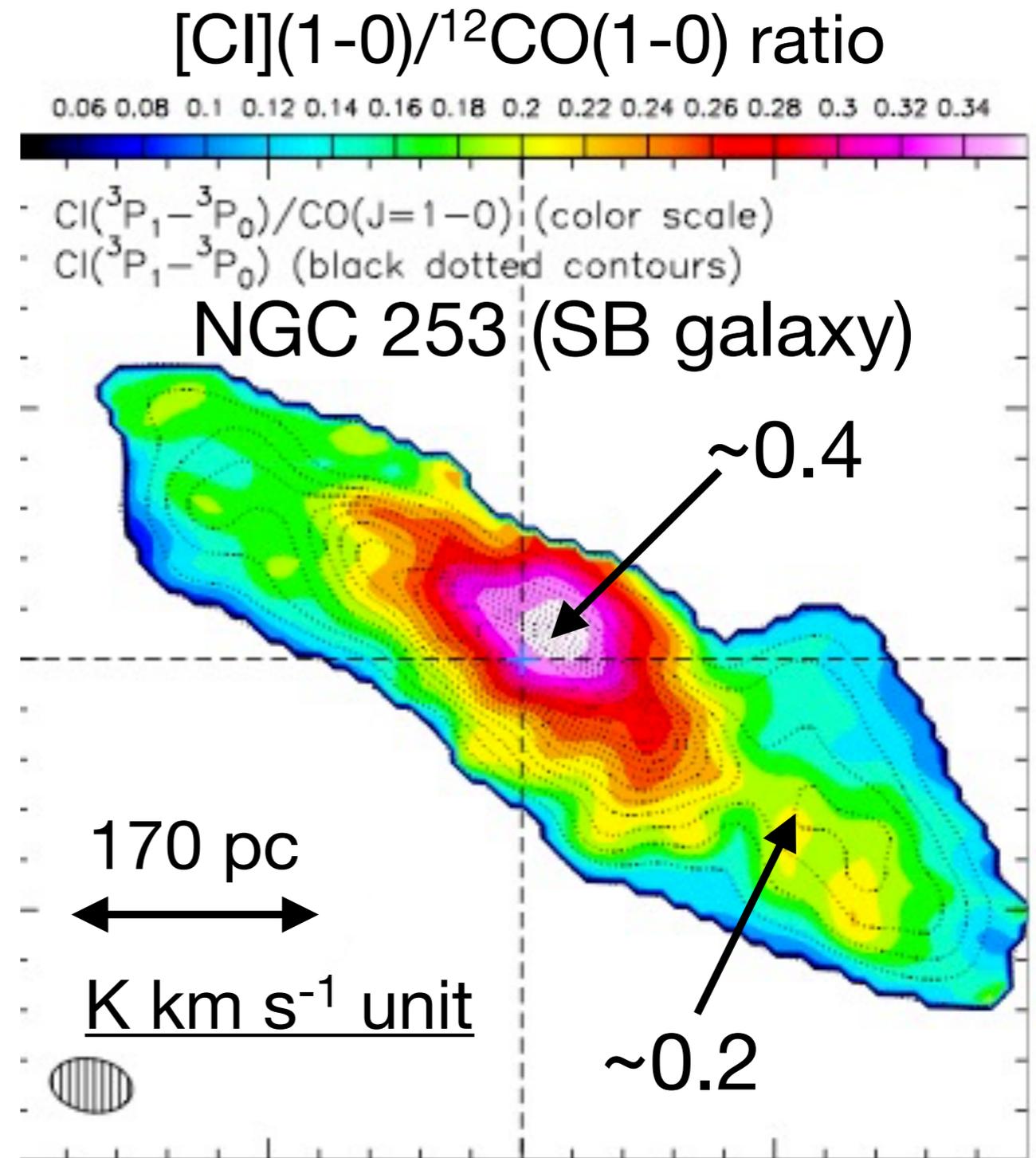
- Easy to solve **line excitation**  
→ There are only two transitions
- Good tracer of **molecular mass!!**
- We can observe them in **high-z** objects ( $z \sim 5$ )



Glover et al. (2015)

# Current status of [Cl] observation

- There is only ONE spatially resolved extragalactic [Cl](1-0) measurement  
→ NGC 253 (Krips et al. 2016)
- This indicates that [Cl] line is really a new tool for extragalactic (but rather nearby) studies.
- [Cl](1-0)/CO(1-0) ratio  $\sim 0.4$  at the center ( $T_B$  unit)



Krips et al. (2016)

# Our ALMA Cycle 4 Study: Circinus galaxy (AGN)

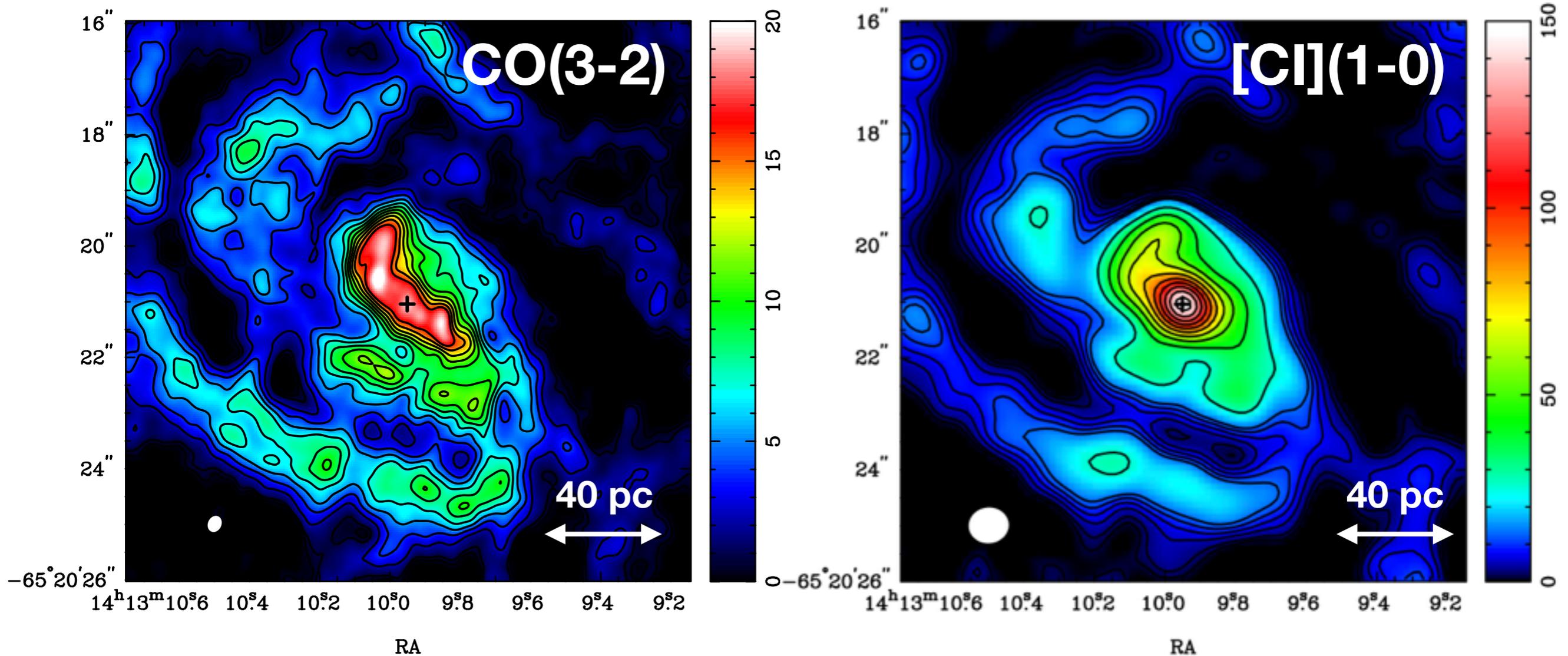
- The nearest (4.2 Mpc) type-2 Seyfert  
→ high spatial resolution ( $\sim 20$  pc/arcsec)
- $L_{2-10\text{keV}} = 4 \times 10^{42}$  erg/s (Marinucci et al. 2012) → Strong XDR may extend to  $\sim 20-30$  pc (Schleighter et al. 2010)
- Our objective: compare **[CI](1-0)/CO(1-0)** ratio with NGC 253 (Starburst)



Line	Band	$\theta$ (pc x pc)	$1\sigma$ (mJy/beam)	dV (km/s)	$t_{\text{on-source}}$ (hr)
[CI](1-0)	8	13 x 12	7.5	2.8	1.2
CO(3-2)	7	5.7 x 4.5	1.8	3.4	3.9

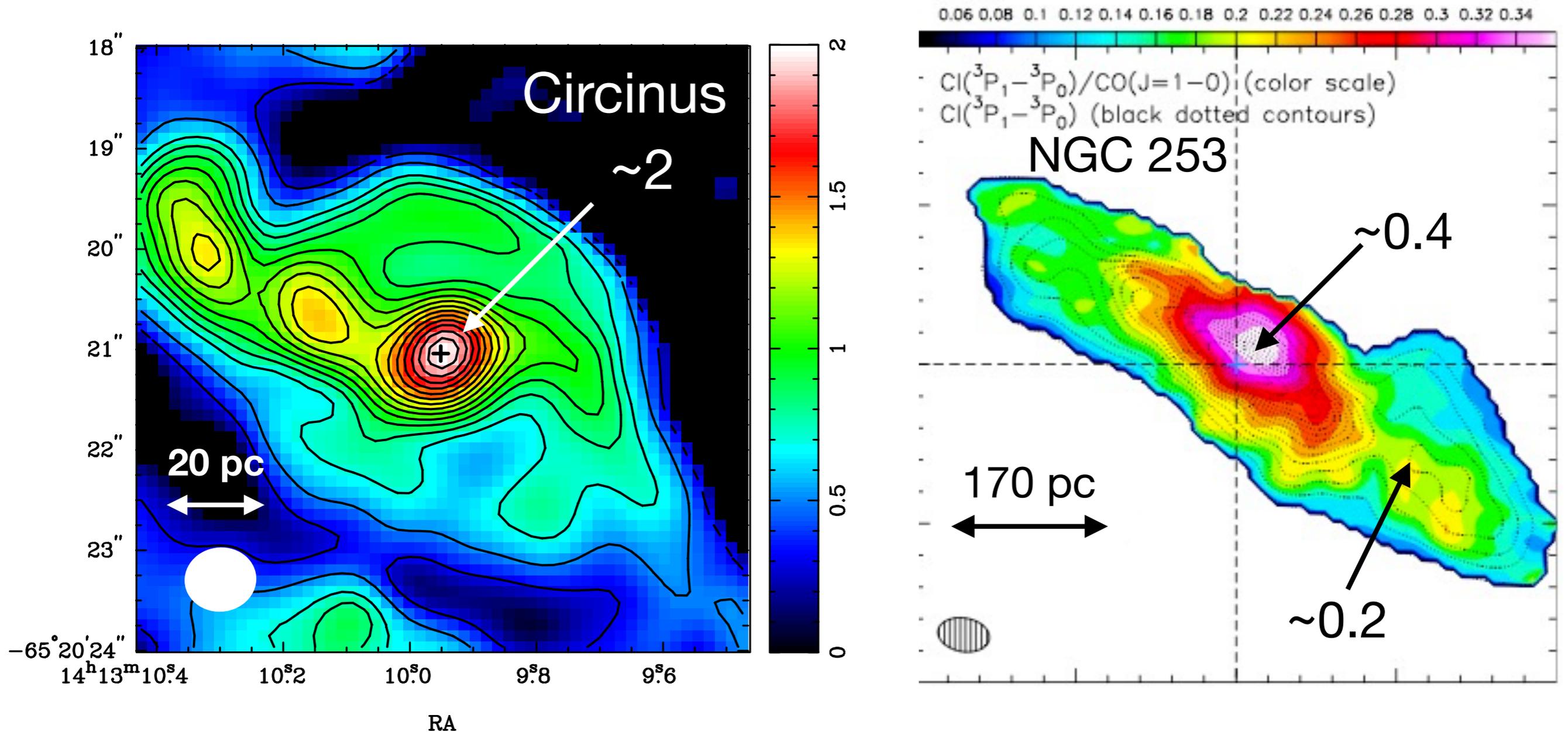
→ I need to convert CO(3-2) flux to CO(1-0) flux

# Spatial Distribution



- Now you can see that [CI](1-0) is clearly concentrated toward the AGN position! → indicate the CO dissociation
- Then, measure [CI](1-0)/CO(1-0) ratio next → compare with NGC 253 - (3-2)/(1-0) flux ratio  $\sim 25$  @NGC 1068 (Viti et al. 2014) is assumed

# [CI](1-0)/CO(1-0) diagnostic



- The ratio is **x5 higher** in Circinus (AGN) than in NGC 253 (Starburst).  
→ support our claim that the ratio is enhanced in AGNs!
- We plan to expand the sample number to confirm this trend.

# Brief Summary 2

- **[CI](1-0)/CO(1-0)** (or other transitions?) can be a new identifier of AGNs → Efficient CO dissociation to C<sup>0</sup> in XDRs
- We indeed found **x5 enhanced ratio** in Circinus (AGN) than in NGC 253 (SB): these are only two galaxies with spatially resolved [CI](1-0) measurements at this moment...
- We plan to expand the sample from next ALMA (cycle 6~?)

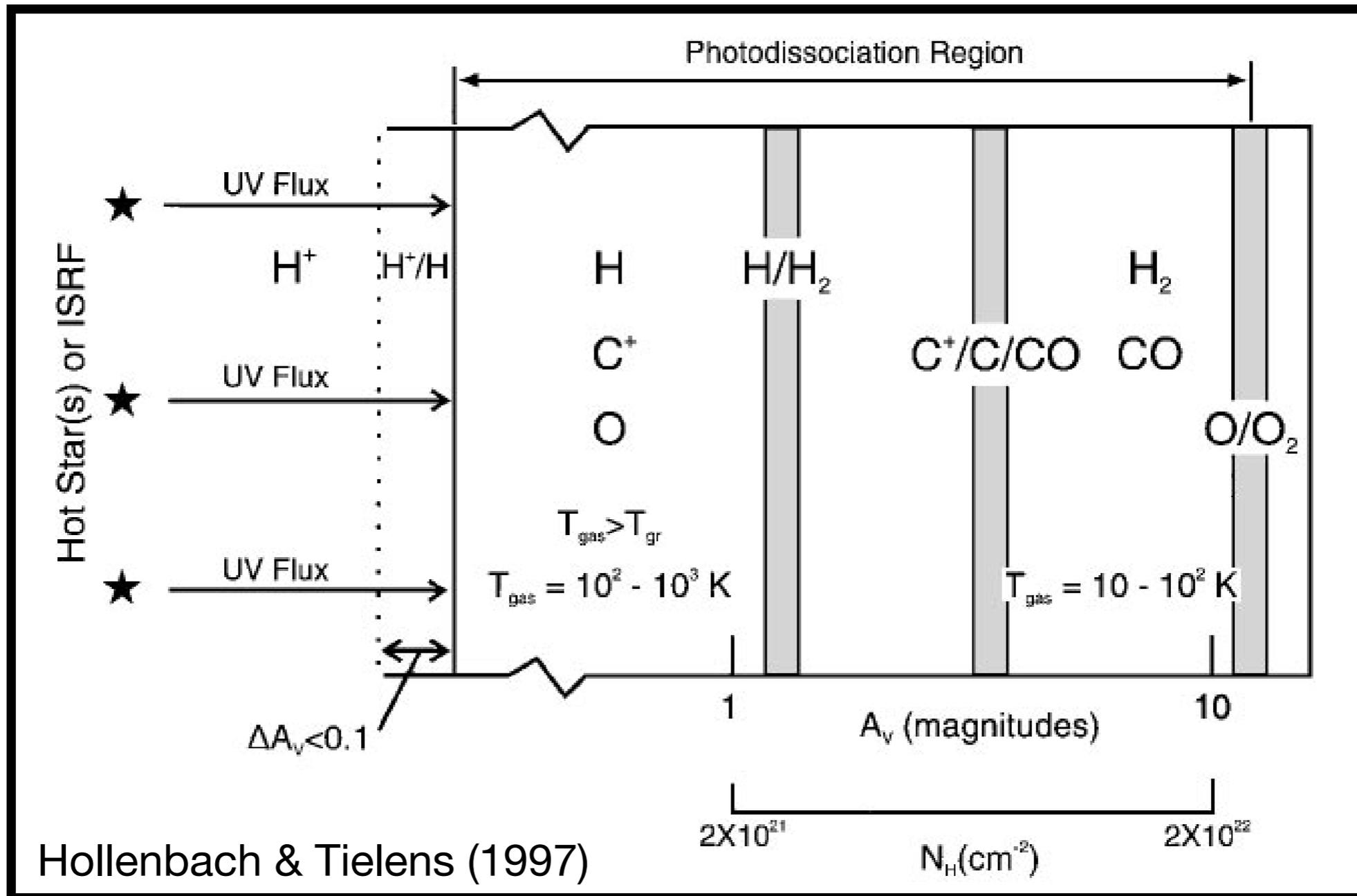
# Summary

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- **Abundance variation of HCN** is responsible for the enhancement
- High-temperature neutral-neutral reactions can be natural explanation - maybe, this method is sensitive to AGNs recently caused mechanical feedback (jet/outflow)

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# Backup

# PDR and XDR



- Basically a simple **layered** structure driven by UV photons
- But in actual, interstellar turbulence mixes layers (e.g., Offner et al. 2014)

# PDR and XDR

← XDR →

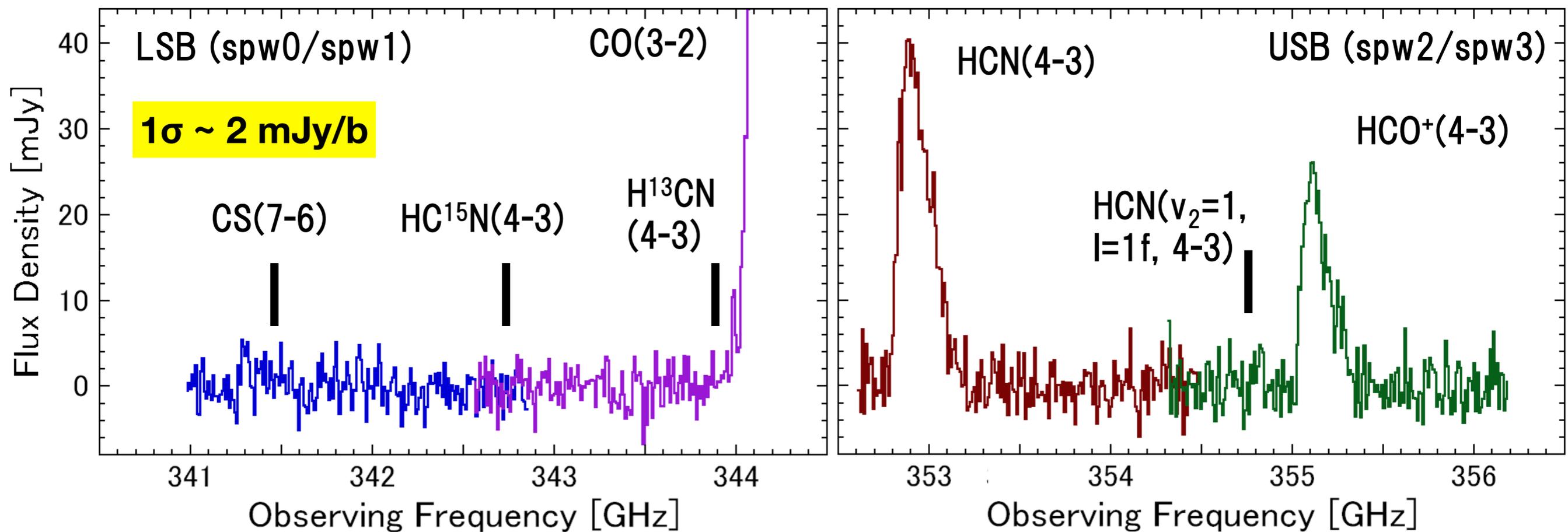
Highly Ionized Region	H	H/H <sub>2</sub> ~ 0.01	H <sub>2</sub>
	$T \sim 10^4\text{K}$	$T \sim 2000\text{ K}$	$T < 200\text{ K}$
	C <sup>+</sup> , C	C, C <sup>+</sup>	CO, C, C <sup>+</sup>
	O	O	O, OH, O <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O
	$X_e \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$	$X_e \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$	$X_e < 10^{-3}$
	Fe <sup>+</sup>	Fe <sup>+</sup>	Fe <sup>+</sup> , Fe
	High $H_X/n$		Low $H_X/n$

Maloney et al. (1996)

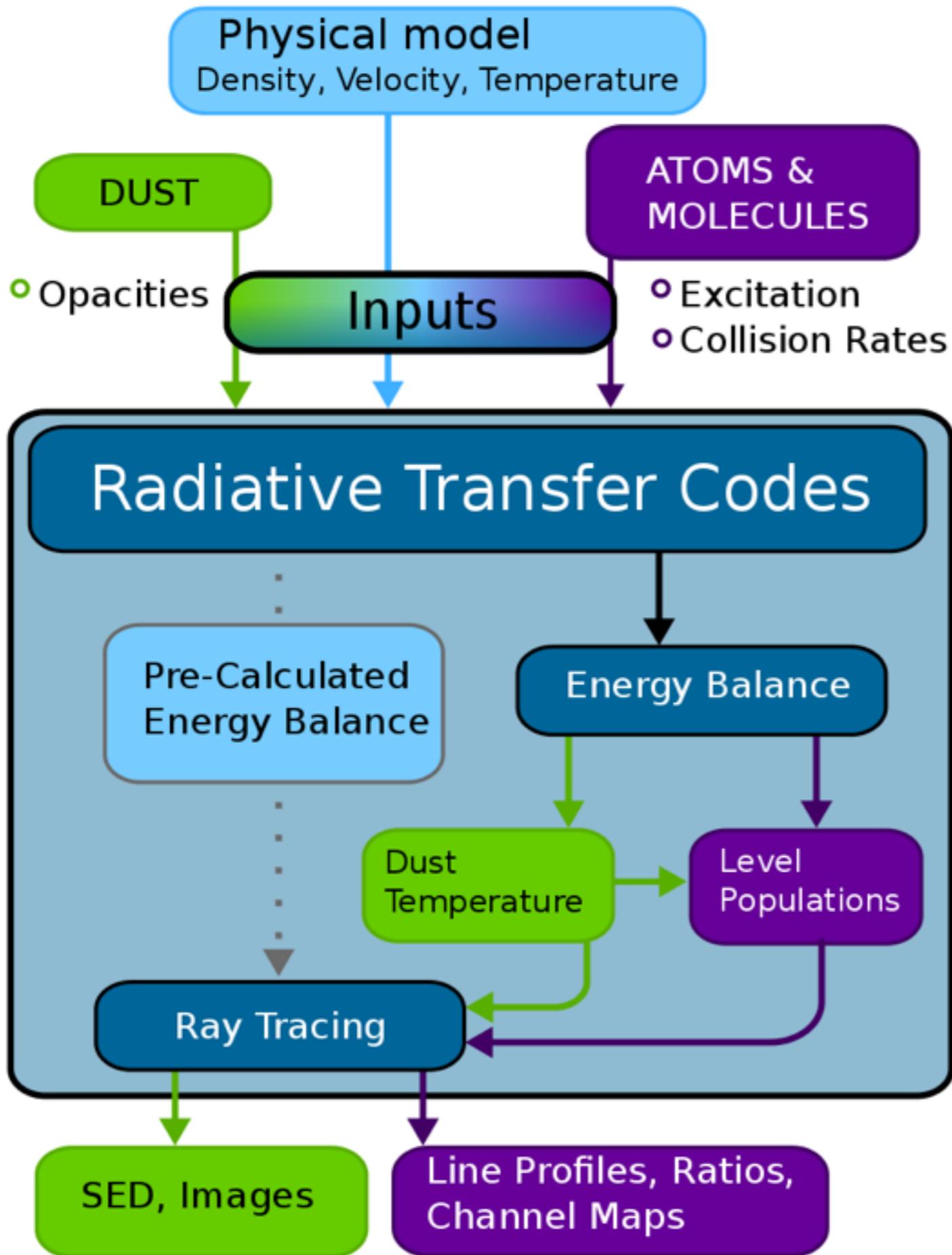
- Extends over a large volume  
→ No layered structure
- Driven by X-ray photons  
(and yielded e.g., electrons)
- Much more efficient heating  
than in PDRs

# Submm HCN-diagram: Case study in NGC 1097

- $\text{HCN}(4-3)/\text{HCO}^+(4-3) > 1$
- $\text{HCN}(4-3)/\text{CS}(7-6) > 10$
- Similarly high ratios in another AGN (NGC 1068)
- These high ratios are not seen in Starburst galaxies  
→ **Watching the Feedback from AGNs? Key feature to identify AGNs?**



# Non-LTE modeling of line radiative transfer



- We use a *RADEX* code
  - van der Tak et al. 2007, A&A, 468, 627
  - <http://home.strw.leidenuniv.nl/~moldata/radex.html>
- Statistical equilibrium:
  - Collisional process
  - Radiative process
  - Background radiation
- Optical depth is treated with an escape probability method
- Input parameters:  
 $n_{\text{H}_2}$ ,  $T_{\text{kin}}$ ,  $T_{\text{bg}}$ ,  $dV$ ,  $N_{\text{mol}}$
- We assume a spherical, uniform, single cloud for the modeling