

M. Imanishi*The AGN-starburst connections in nearby luminous infrared galaxies*

We present the results of our systematic search for optically elusive, but intrinsically luminous buried AGNs in >100 nearby ($z < 0.3$) luminous infrared galaxies with $L(\text{IR}) > 10^{11} \text{ L}_{\odot}$, classified optically as non-Seyferts. To disentangle AGNs and stars, we have performed

- (1) infrared 2.5-35 micron low-resolution ($R \sim 100$) spectroscopy using Subaru, AKARI, and Spitzer, to estimate the strengths of PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon) emission and dust absorption features,
- (2) high-spatial-resolution infrared 20 micron imaging observations using Subaru and Gemini, to constrain the emission surface brightnesses of energy sources, and
- (3) millimeter interferometric measurements of molecular gas flux ratios, which reflect the physical and chemical effects from AGNs and stars. Overall, all methods provided consistent pictures. We found that the energetic importance of buried AGNs is relatively higher in galaxies with higher infrared luminosities (where more stars will be formed), suggesting that AGN-starburst connections are luminosity dependent. Our results might be related to the AGN feedback scenario as the possible origin of the galaxy down-sizing phenomenon.

Luminous buried AGNs in LIRGs

AGN-starburst connections

Masa Imanishi

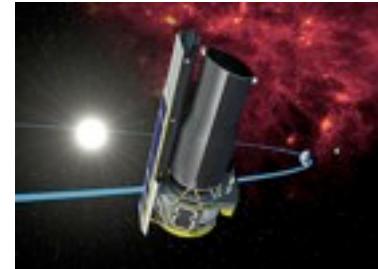
NAOJ (National Astronomical
Observatory of Japan)



Subaru



AKARI



Spitzer

LIRGs : $L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{11} L_{\odot}$

ULIRGs : $> 10^{12} L_{\odot}$



Luminous energy sources behind dust

LIRGs : $L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{11} L_{\odot}$

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L → Luminous energy sources behind dust

Starburst



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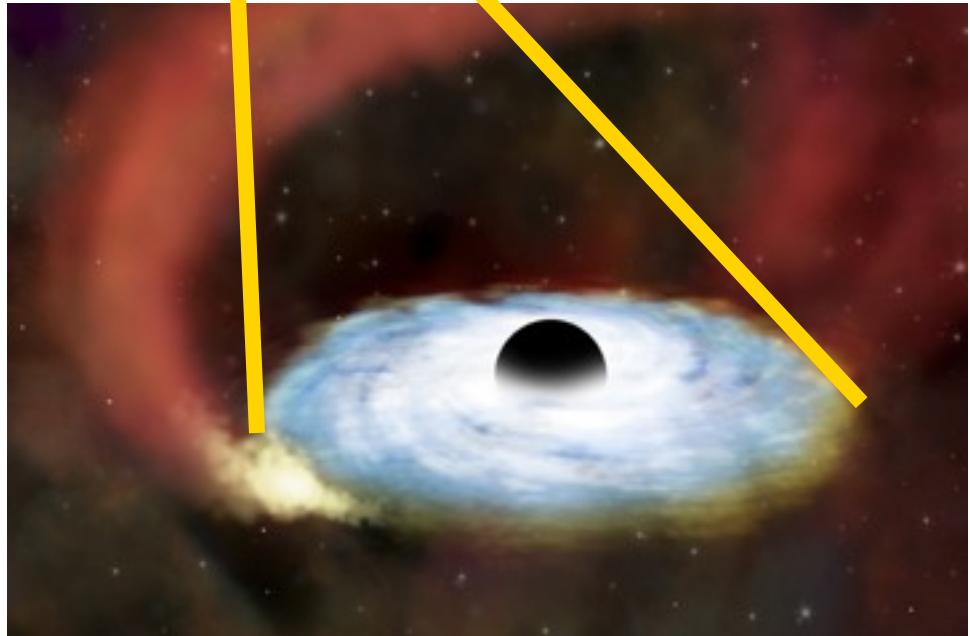
Luminous energy sources behind dust

Starburst



AGN

**Mass accretion onto
supermassive
blackholes ($> 10^6 M_{\odot}$)**



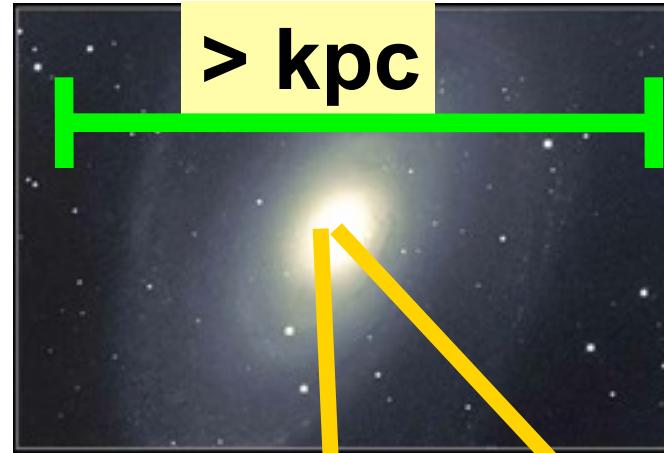
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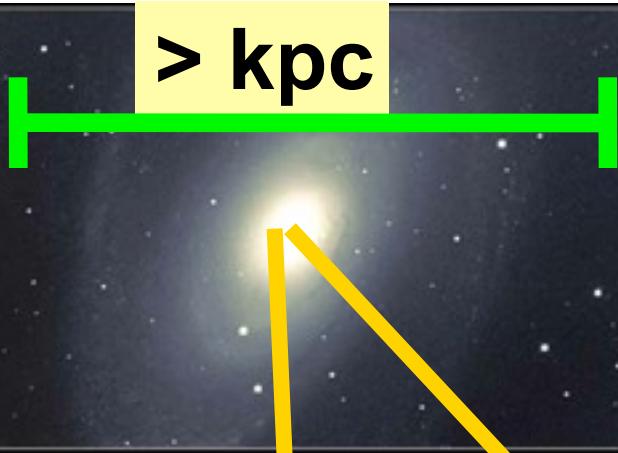
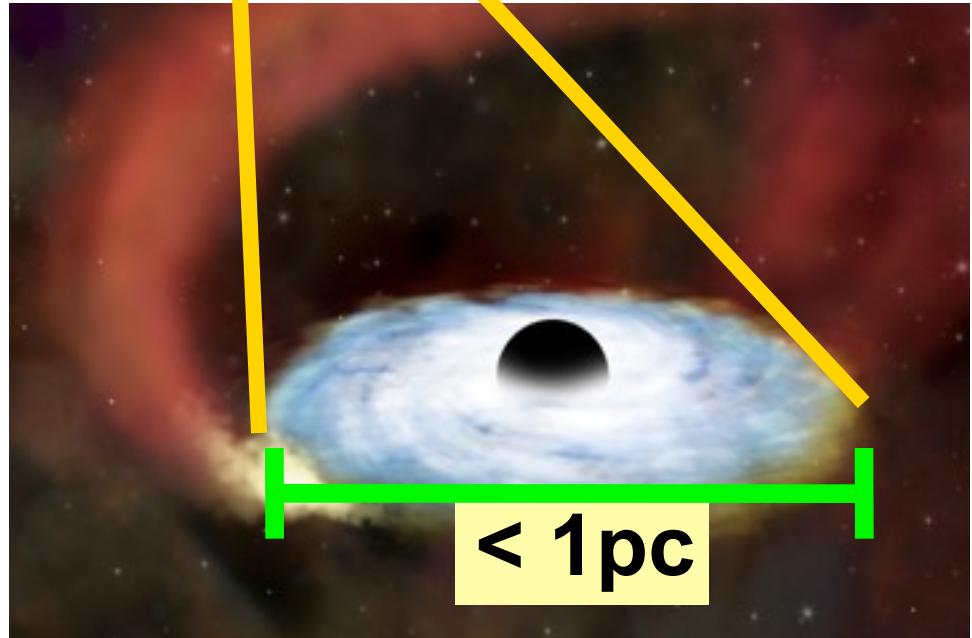
Luminous energy sources behind dust

Starburst

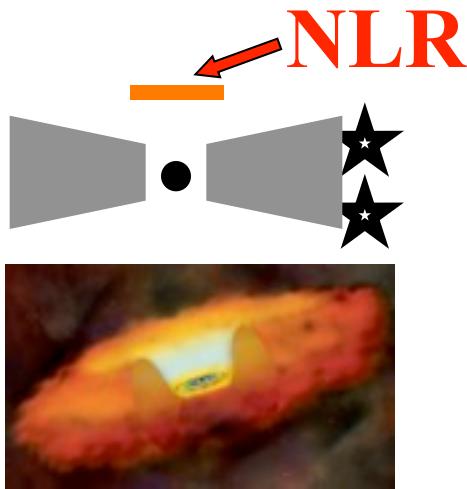


AGN

**Mass accretion onto
supermassive
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AGNs in (U)LIRGs are buried



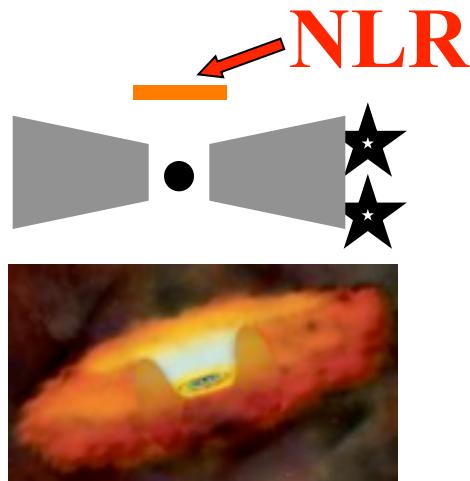
AGNs obscured by
torus-shaped dust



Sy2

Detectable via optical spectroscopy

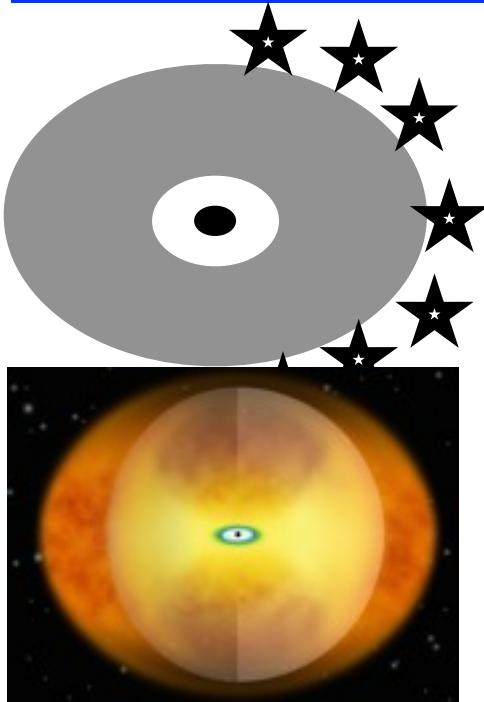
AGNs in (U)LIRGs are buried



AGNs obscured by
torus-shaped dust

Sy2

↓
Detectable via optical spectroscopy



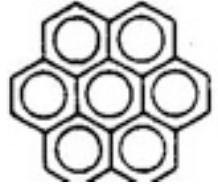
(U)LIRGs have a large amount
of nuclear gas and dust



Buried AGNs are elusive

>70% (U)LIRGs = non-Sy
Veilleux+99 (but see Yuan+10)

PAH



1. Infrared spectral shape

PAHs are excited in starburst PDRs
but destroyed near an AGN

PAH

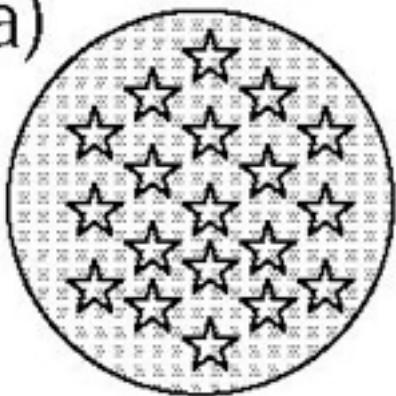


1. Infrared spectral shape

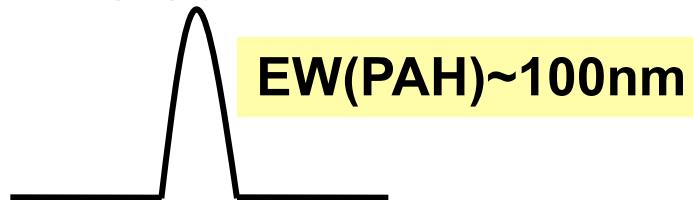
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Starburst(SB)

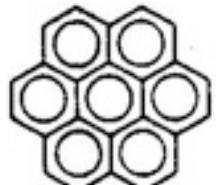
(a)



3.3um PAH



PAH



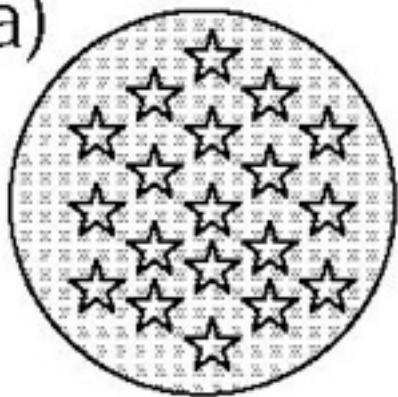
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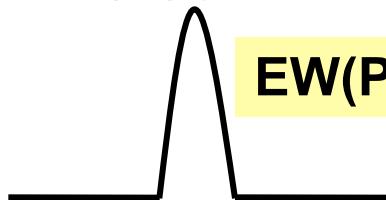
Starburst(SB)

Buried AGN

(a)

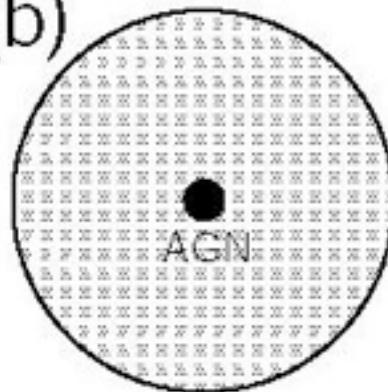


3.3um PAH

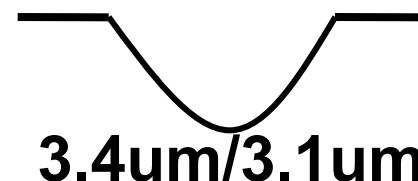


EW(PAH)~100nm

(b)



featureless



PAH



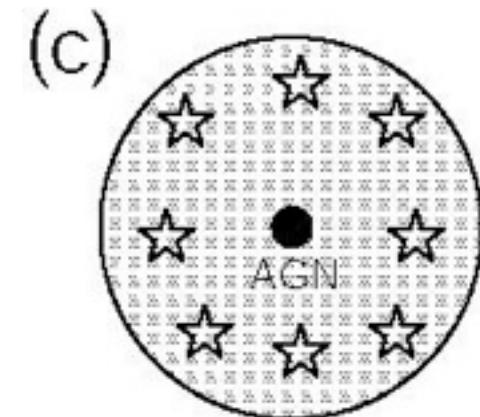
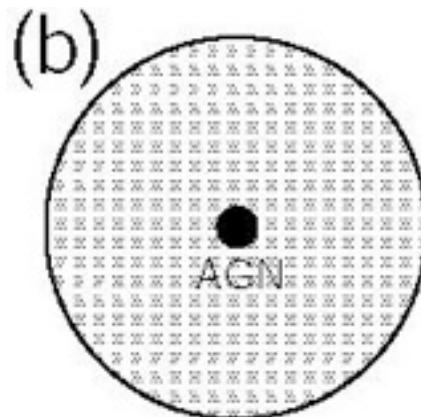
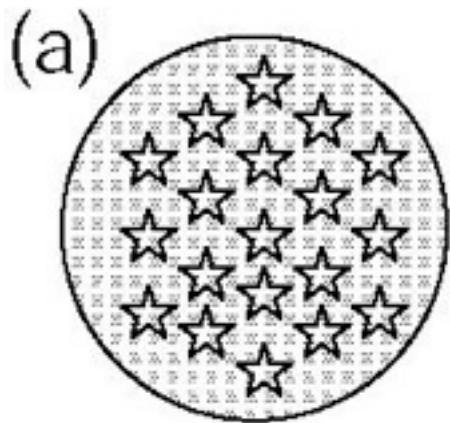
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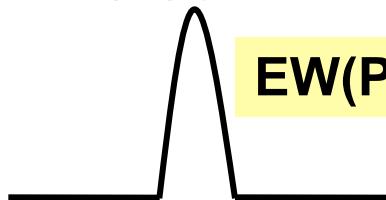
Starburst(SB)

Buried AGN

AGN+SB

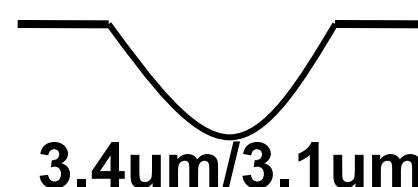


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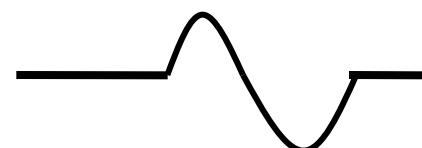


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featureless

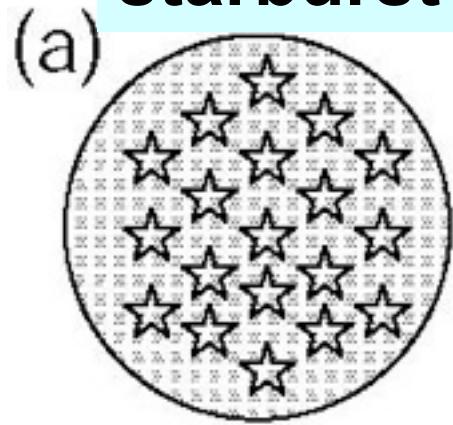


EW(PAH)<<100nm



2. Dust absorption feature strength

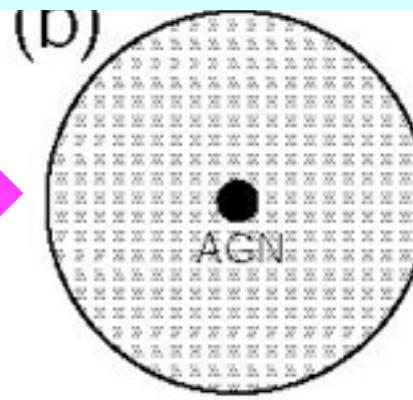
starburst



(a)

(U)LIRG core
<500pc

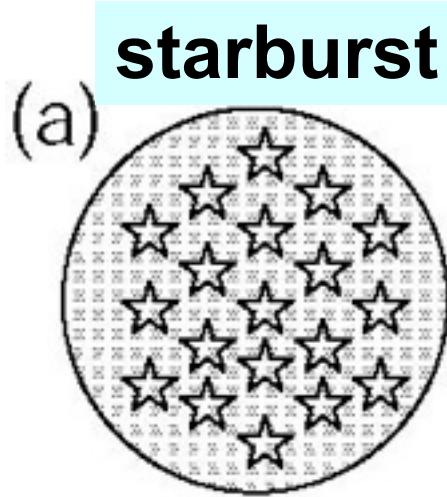
Buried AGN



(b)

AGN

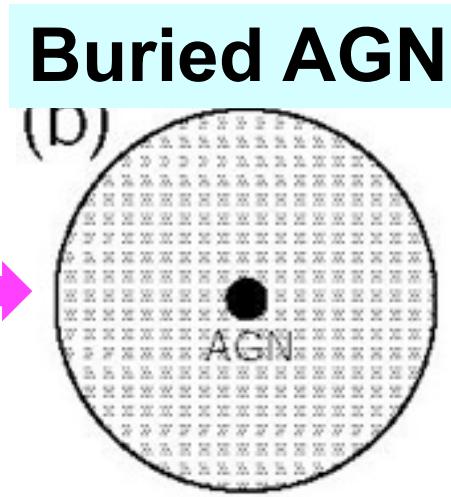
2. Dust absorption feature strength



Mixed dust model

$$\frac{1 - \exp(-\text{Tau})}{\text{Tau}}$$

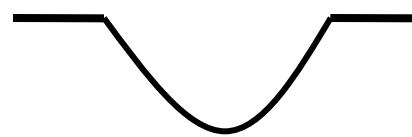
Dust absorption feature: weak



Foreground screen dust model

$$\exp(-\text{Tau})$$

strong



(Imanishi+06,07)

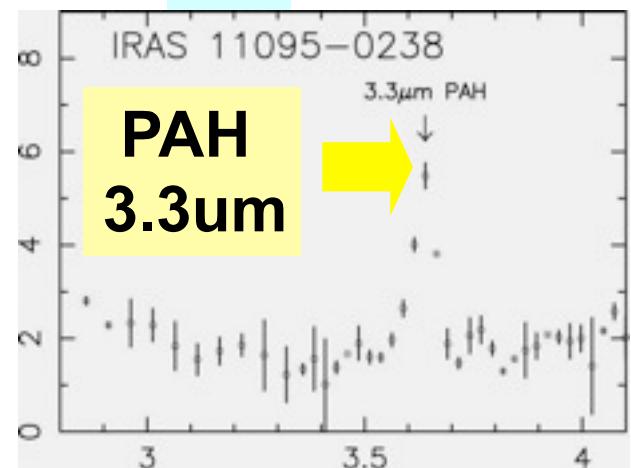
3-4 μ m

$z < 0.15$ ULIRG

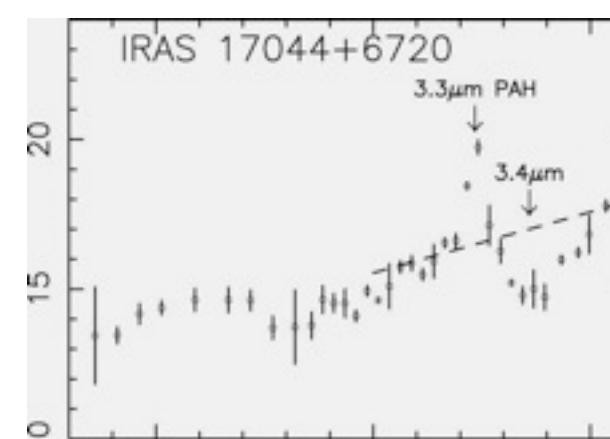
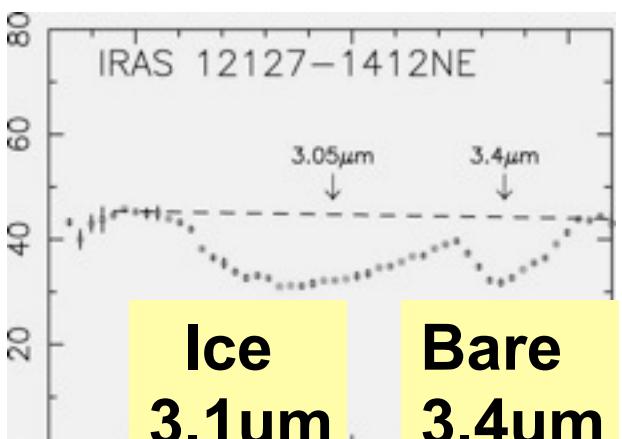
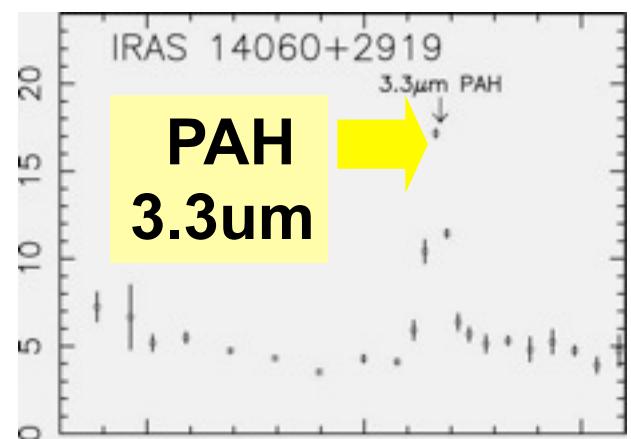
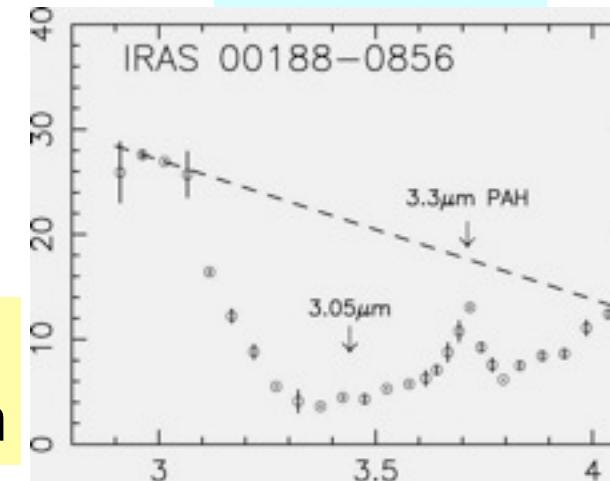
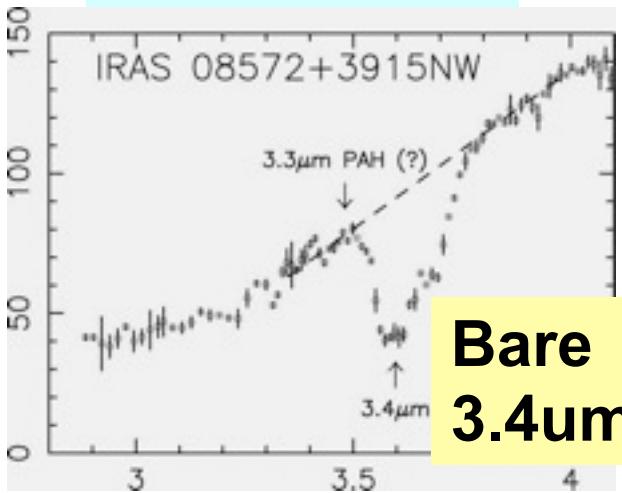


Subaru

SB



Buried AGN



PAH **strong** (SB):
Dust abs. **weak**

PAH **weak** (AGN):
Dust abs. **strong**

wavelength
Imanishi+06

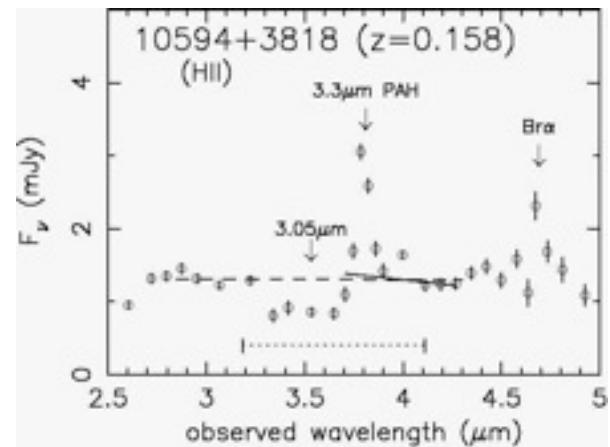
2.5-5 μ m

$z > 0.15$ ULIRG

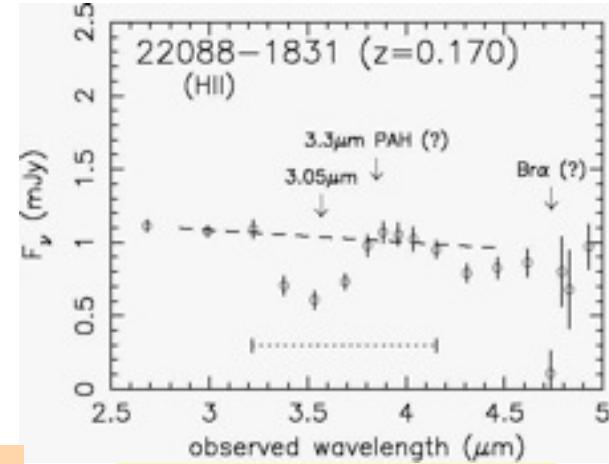
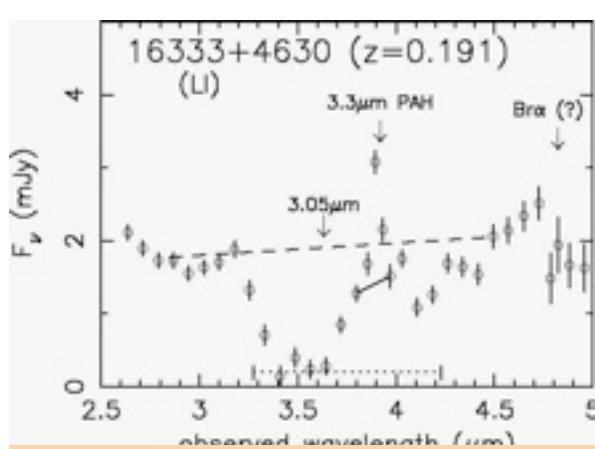
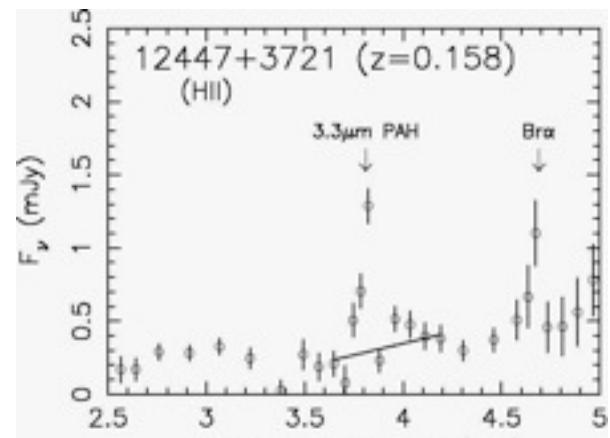
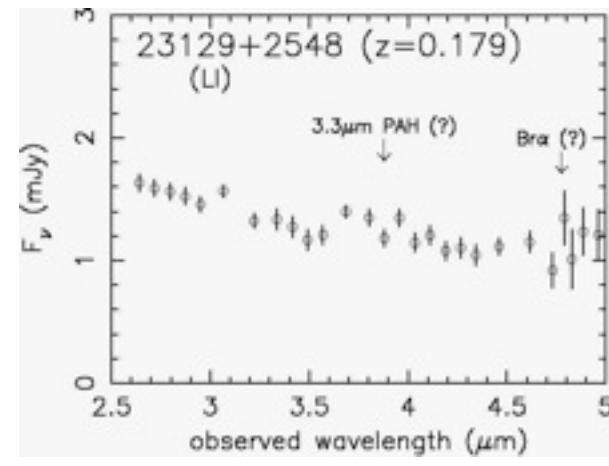
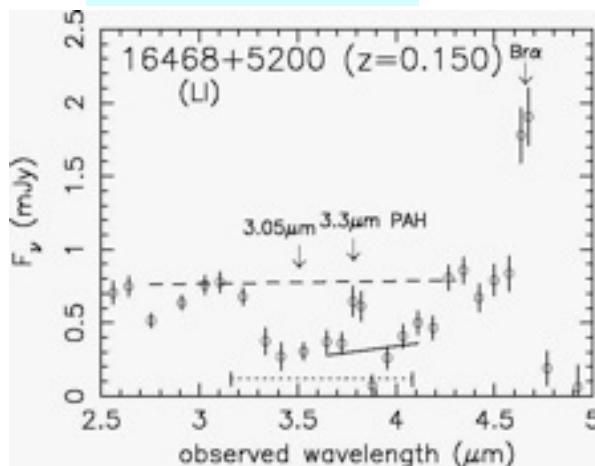


AKARI

SB



AGN+SB



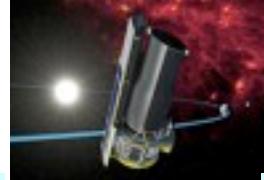
PAH **strong** (SB):
Dust abs. **weak**

PAH **weak** (AGN):
Dust abs. **strong**

wavelength
Imanishi+08

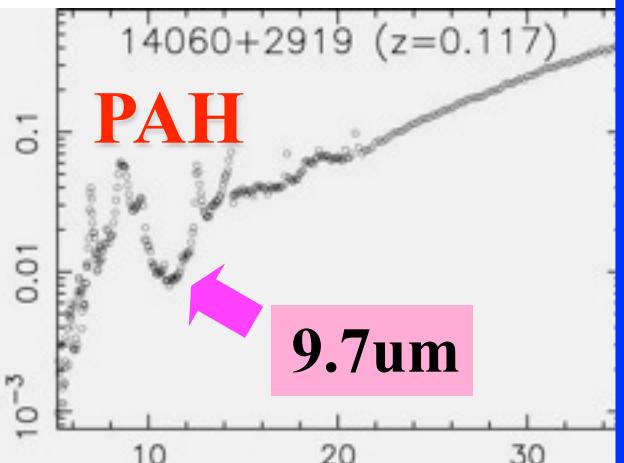
5-35 μm

$z < 0.3$ ULIRG

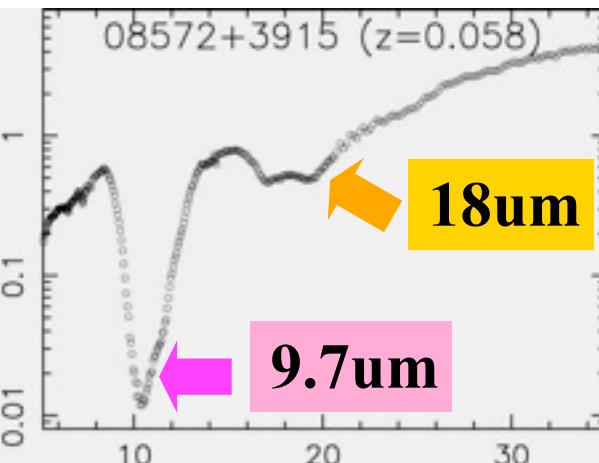


Spitzer

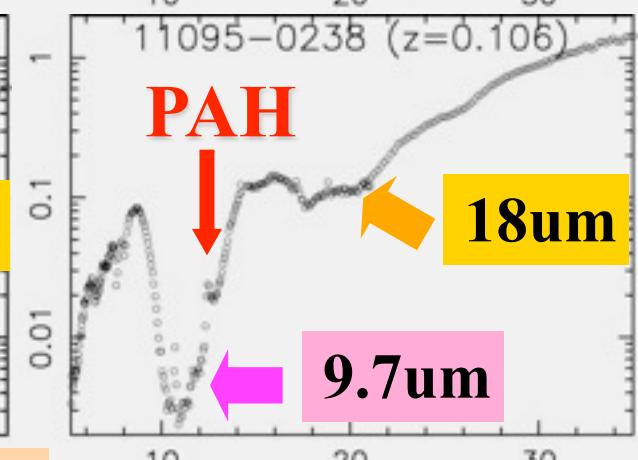
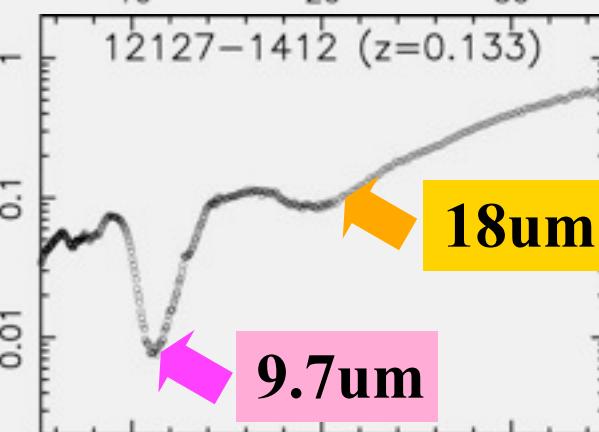
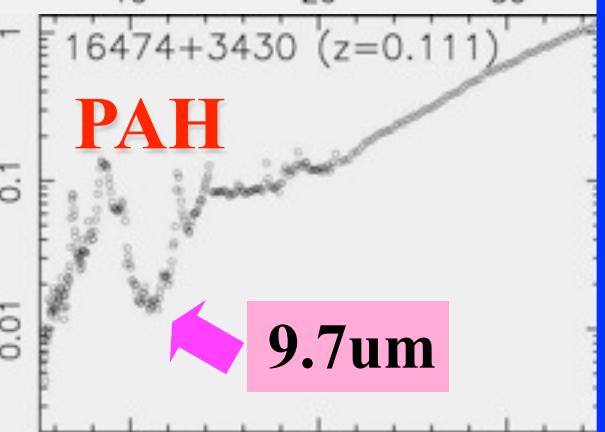
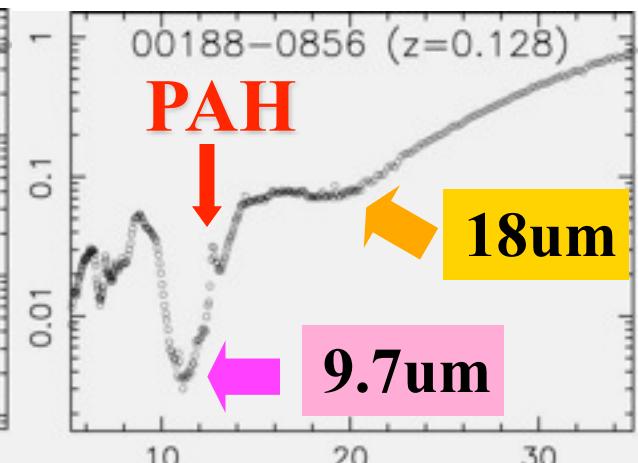
SB



Buried AGN



AGN+SB



PAH strong :
Silicate Abs. weak

PAH weak:
Silicate Abs. strong

wavelength
Imanishi+07,09,10a

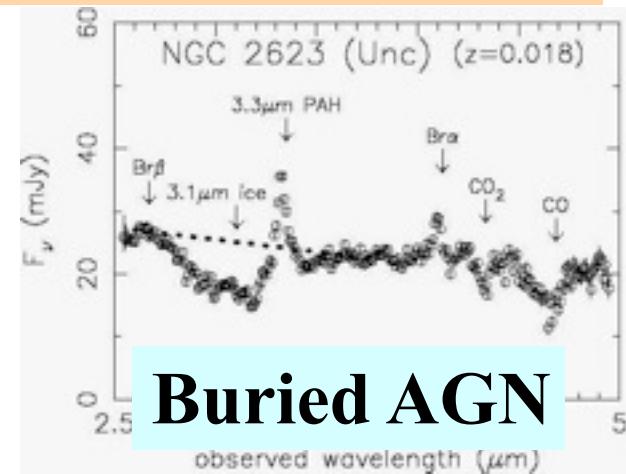
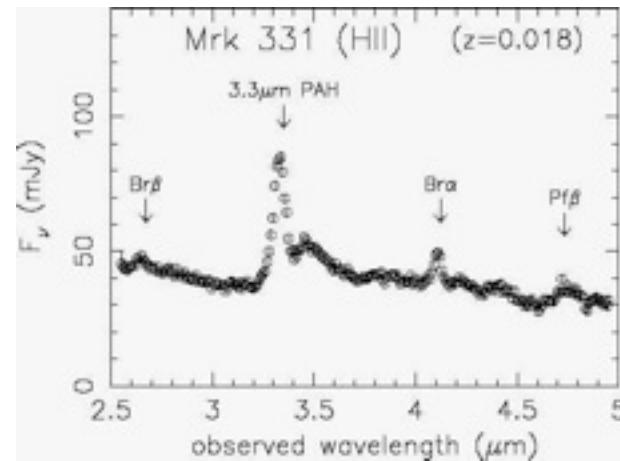
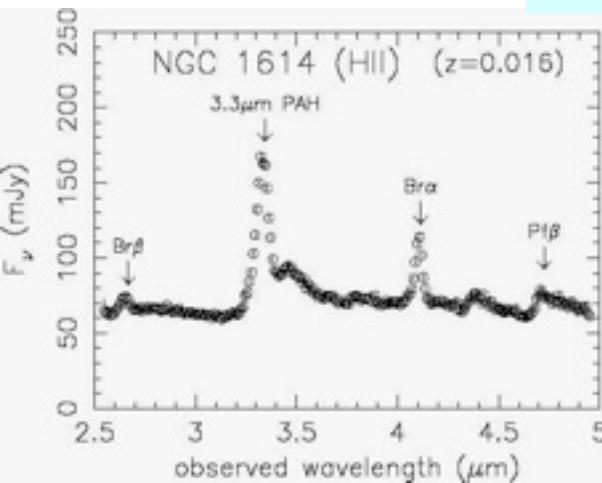
LIRG($<10^{12}$ Lo) (spatially extended)

AKARI

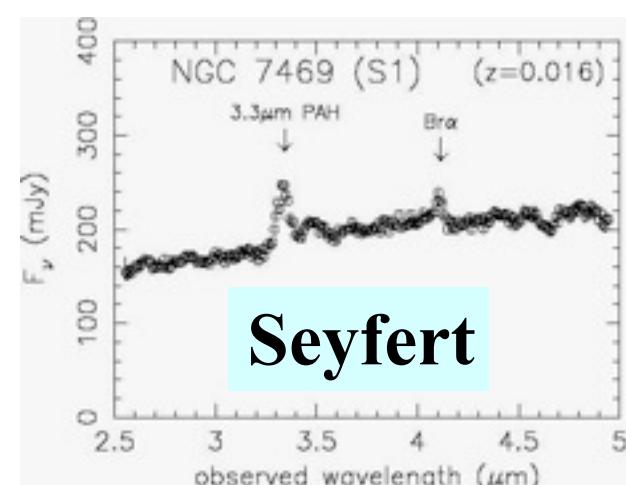
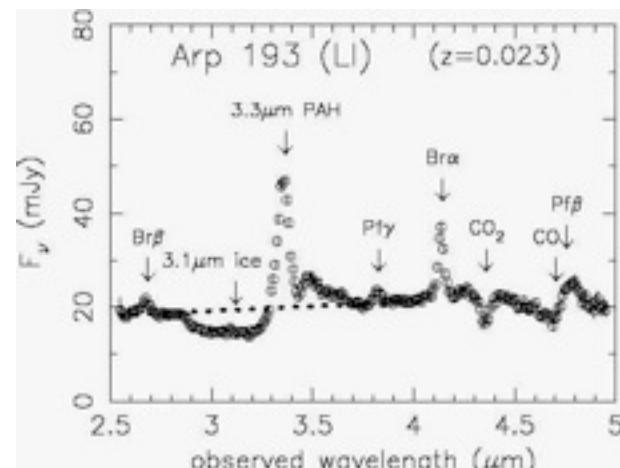
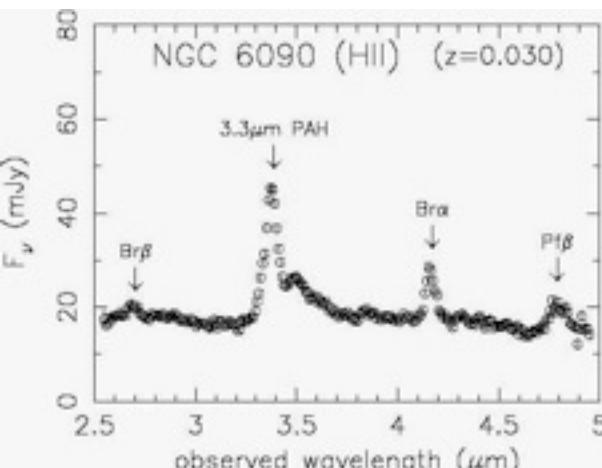


SB

2.5-5 um slitless spectroscopy



Buried AGN



Seyfert

wavelength

Imanishi+10b submitted

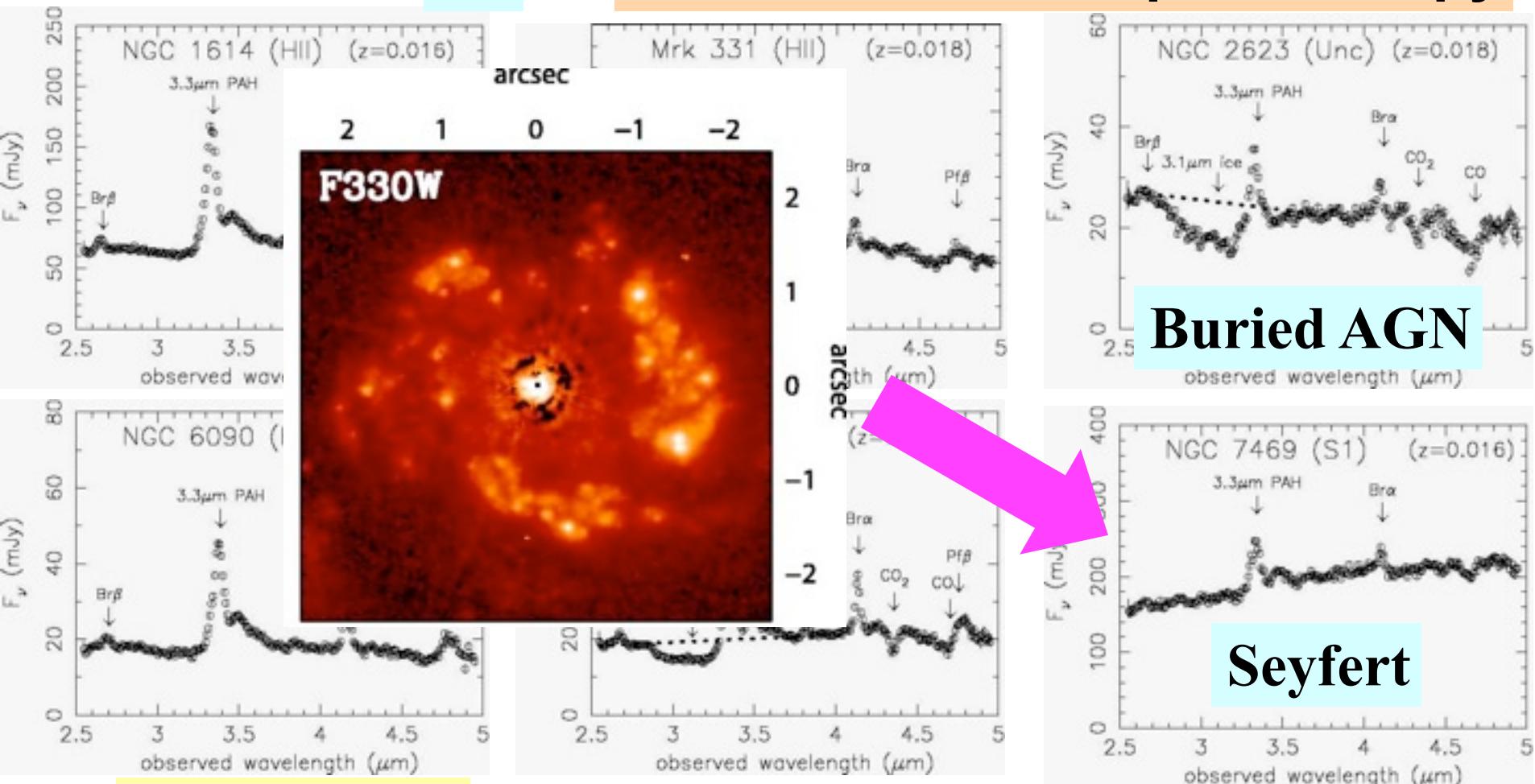
LIRG($<10^{12}$ Lo) (spatially extended)



AKARI

SB

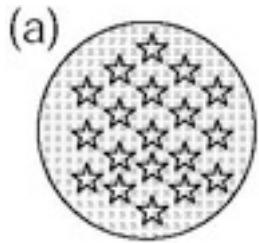
2.5-5 μm slitless spectroscopy



wavelength

Imanishi+10b submitted

3. Continuum slope

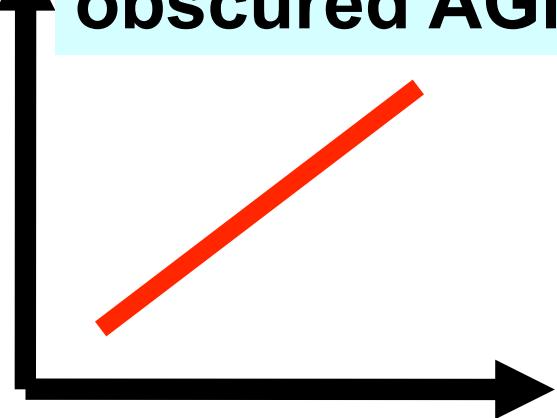


SB

unobscured AGN

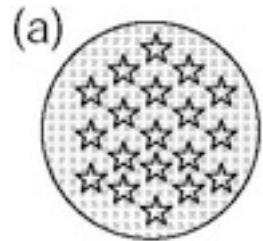


obscured AGN



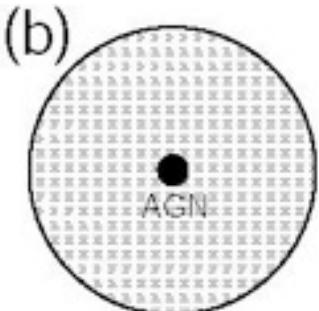
3. Continuum slope

AKARI 2.5-5 μ m

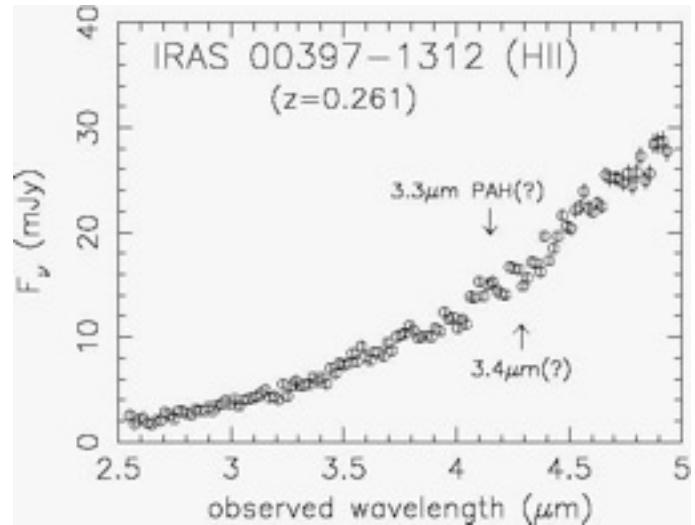
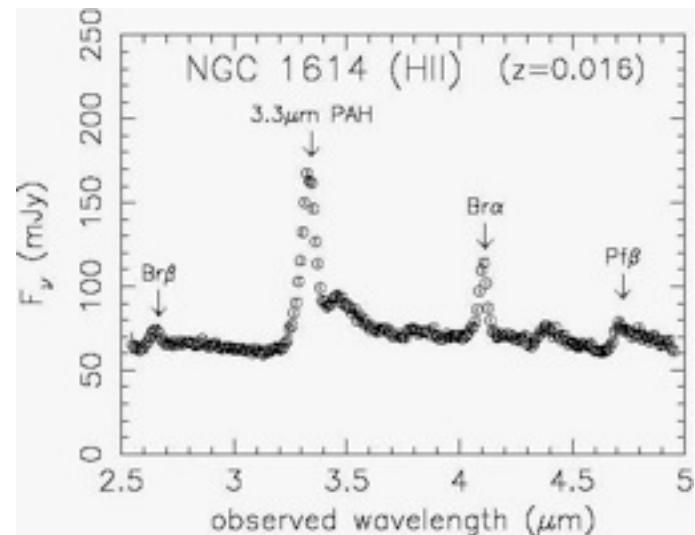
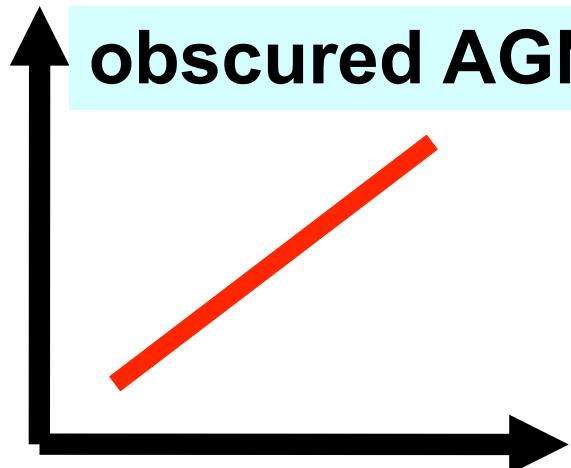


SB

unobscured AGN



obscured AGN

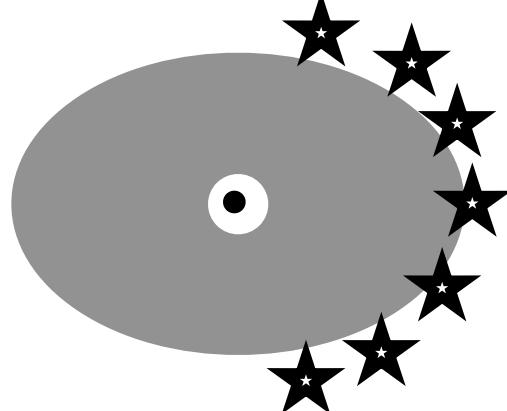


Results

nearby ($z < 0.3$) > 130 sources

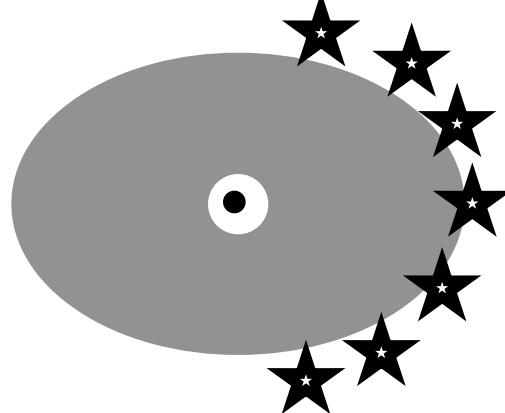
Optical non-Seyfert (U)LIRGs

→ Luminous buried AGNs $\sim 50\%$



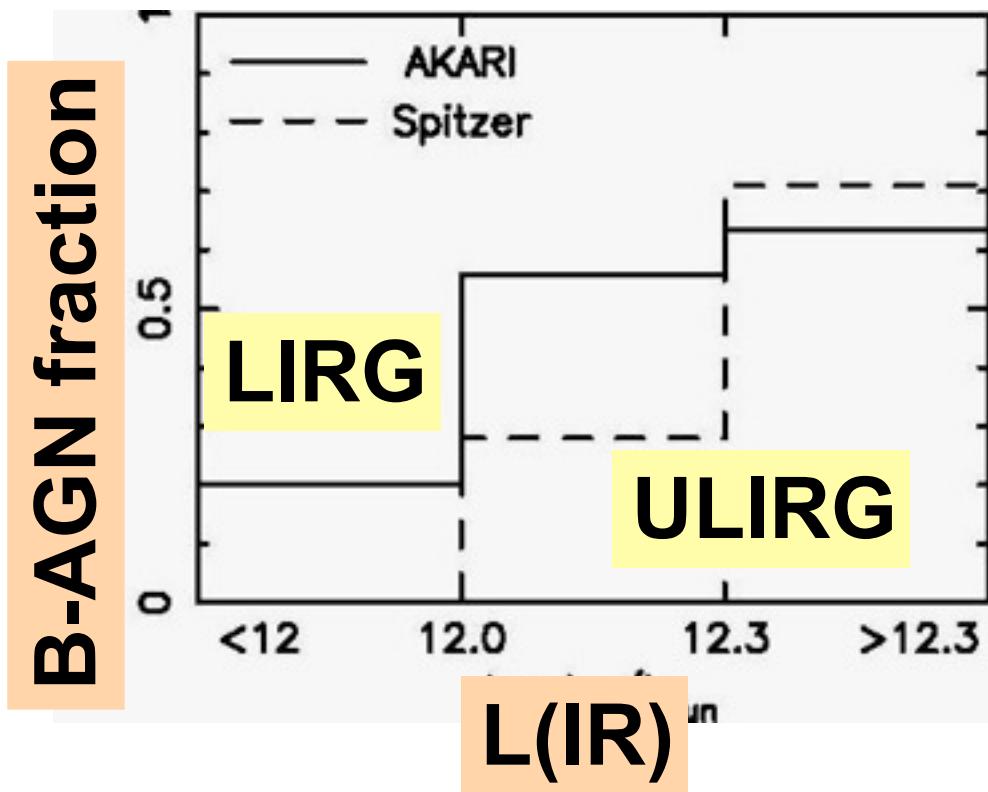
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Optical non-Seyfert (U)LIRGs

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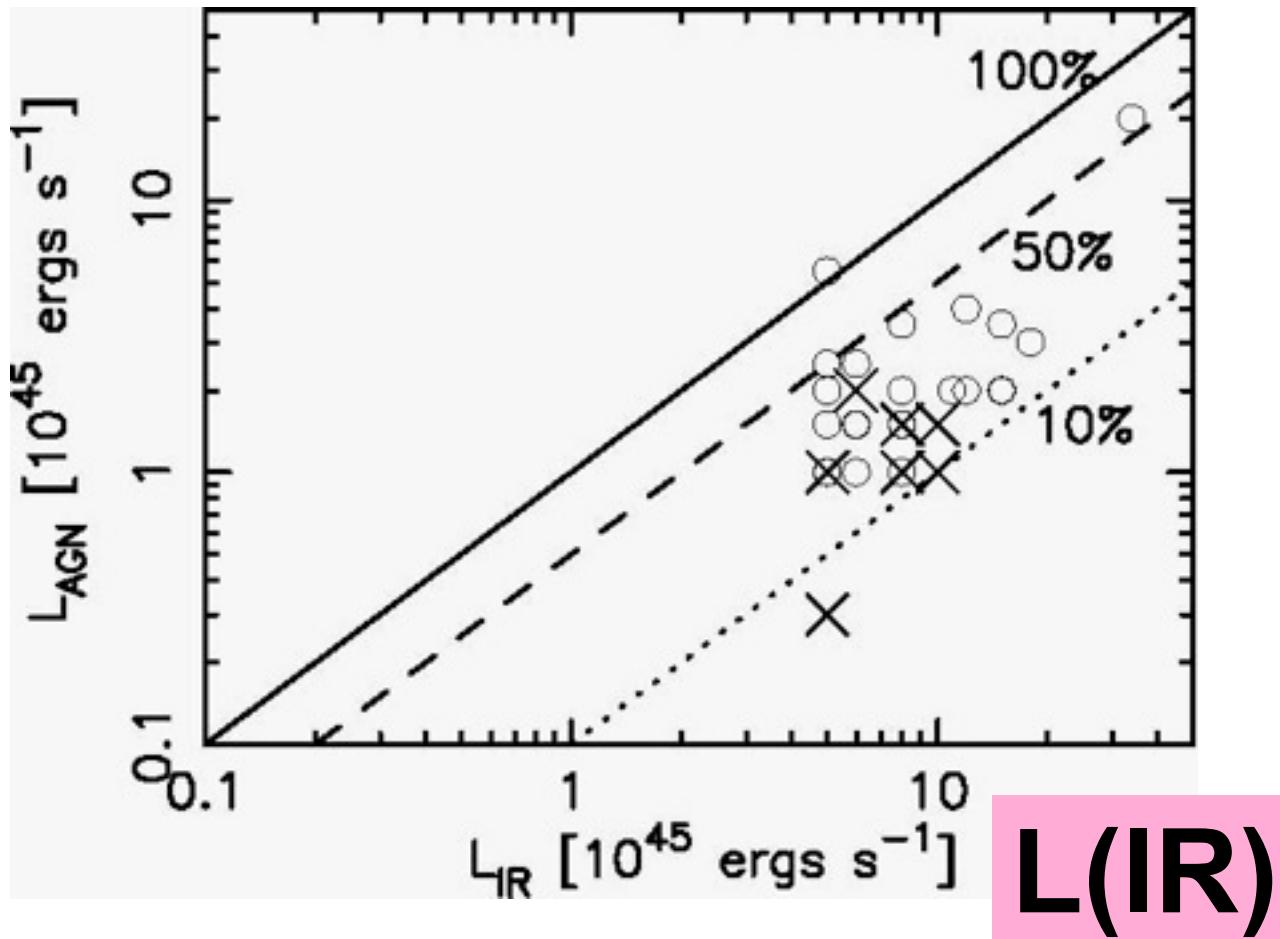


Buried AGNs
(B-AGN)
increase with L_{IR}

B-AGN luminosity (extinction-corrected)

~10-50% of L(IR)

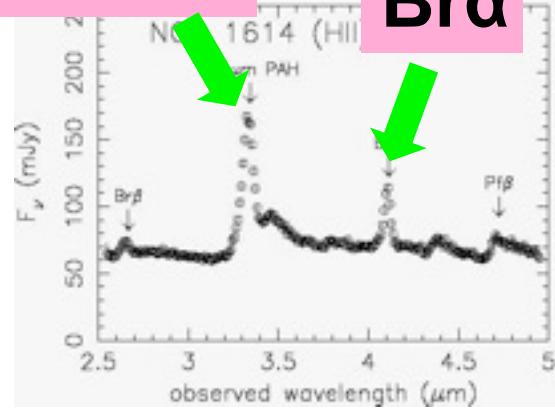
L(B-AGN)



L(IR)

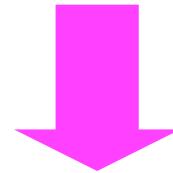
3.3PAH

Bra



$$A_{3.3\text{PAH}} = Av/30$$

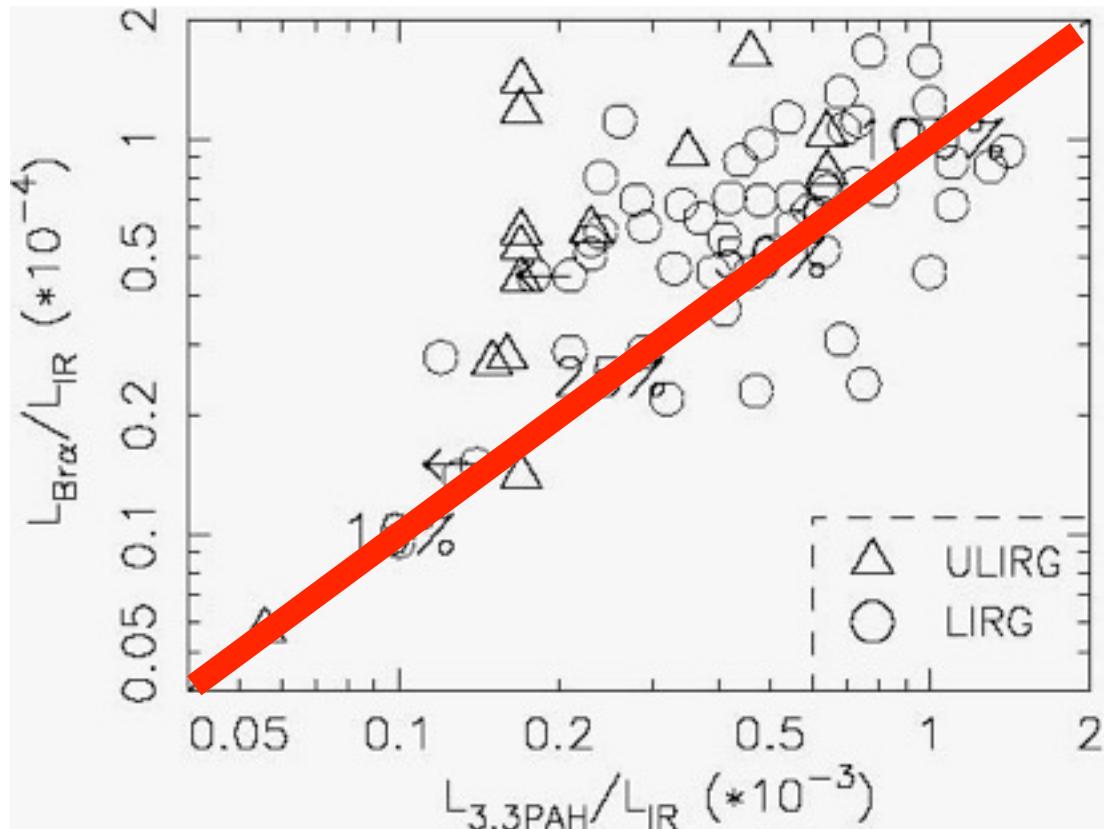
Nishiyama+09



$A_{3.3\text{PAH}} < 1 \text{ mag}$
for $Av < 30 \text{ mag}$

PAH = good SB indicator

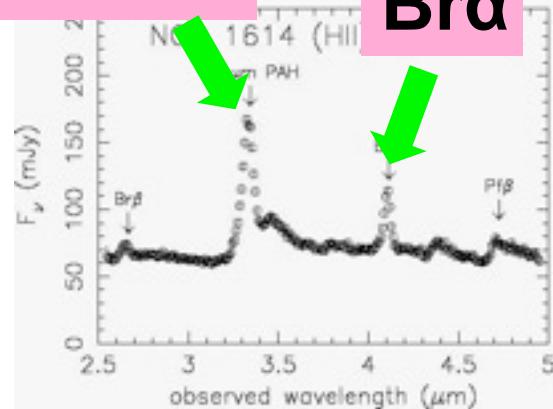
$SFR(\text{Bra}) \sim SFR(3.3\text{PAH})$



$SFR(3.3\text{PAH})$

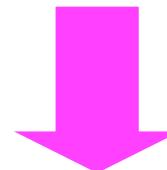
3.3PAH

Bra



$$A_{3.3\text{PAH}} = Av/30$$

Nishiyama+09



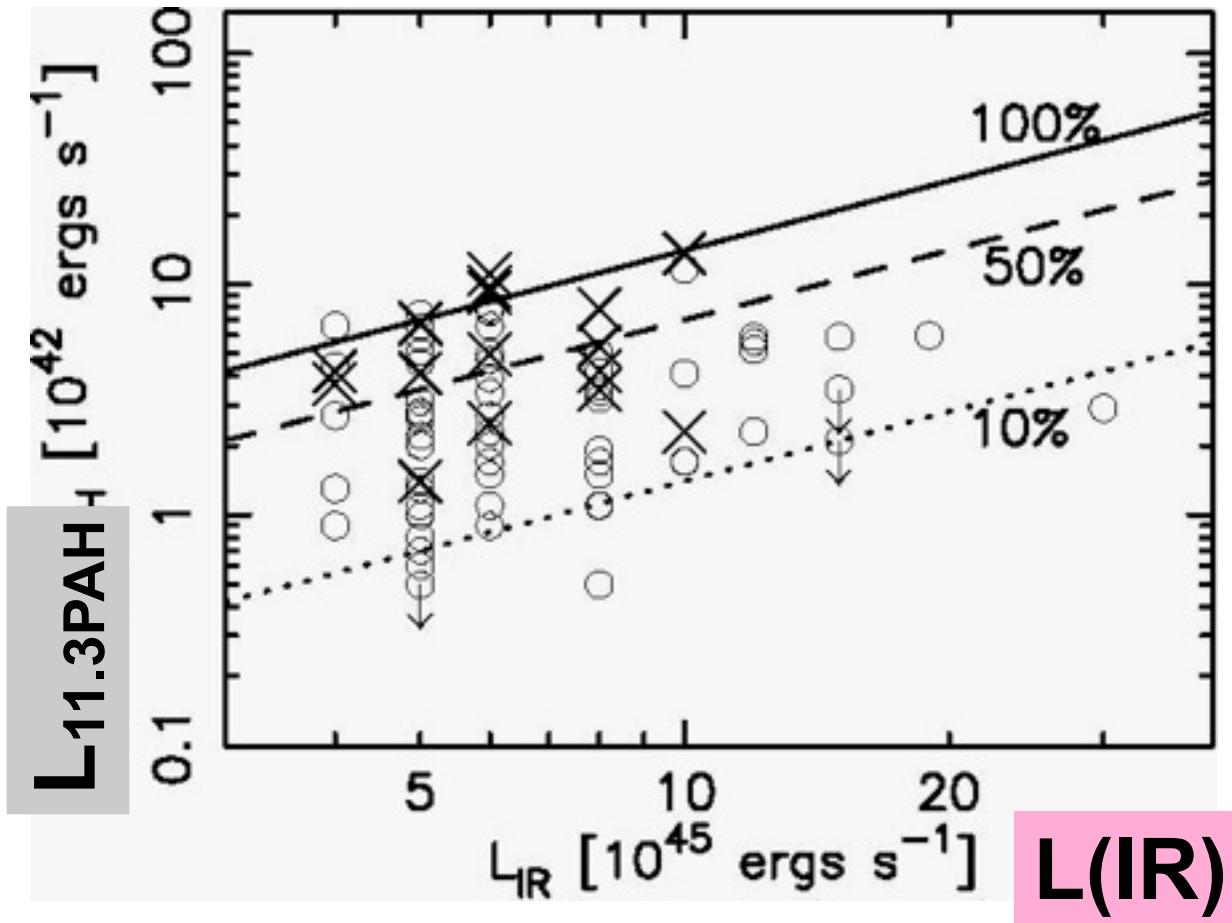
$A_{3.3\text{PAH}} < 1 \text{ mag}$
for $Av < 30 \text{ mag}$

Imanishi+10b

L (PAH-derived SB)

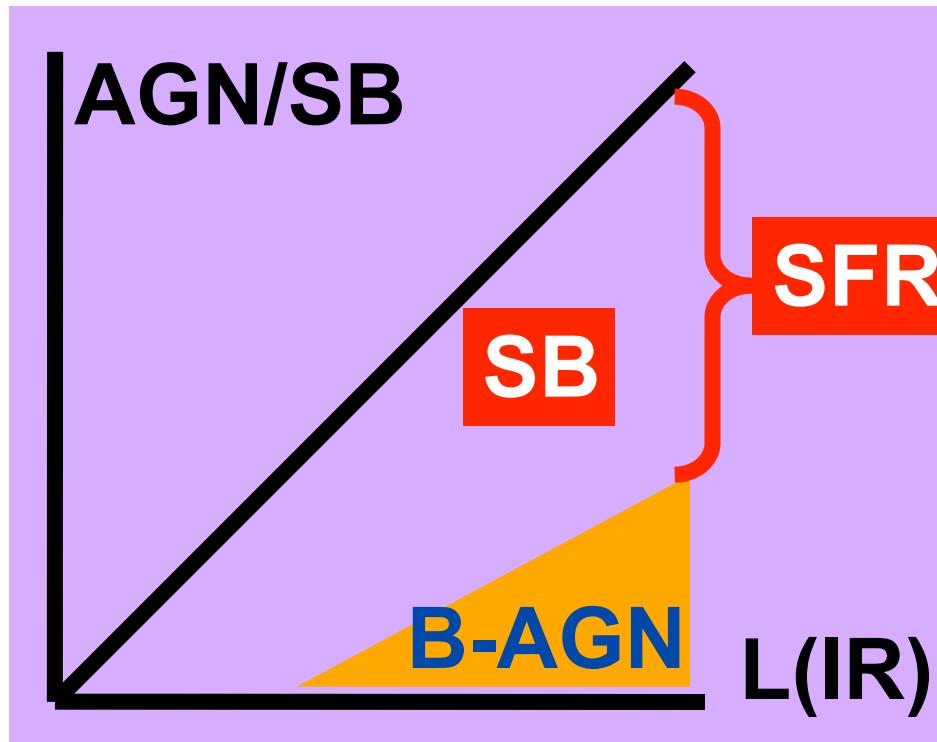
$\sim 10\text{-}100\%$ of L (IR)

L (SB) from PAH



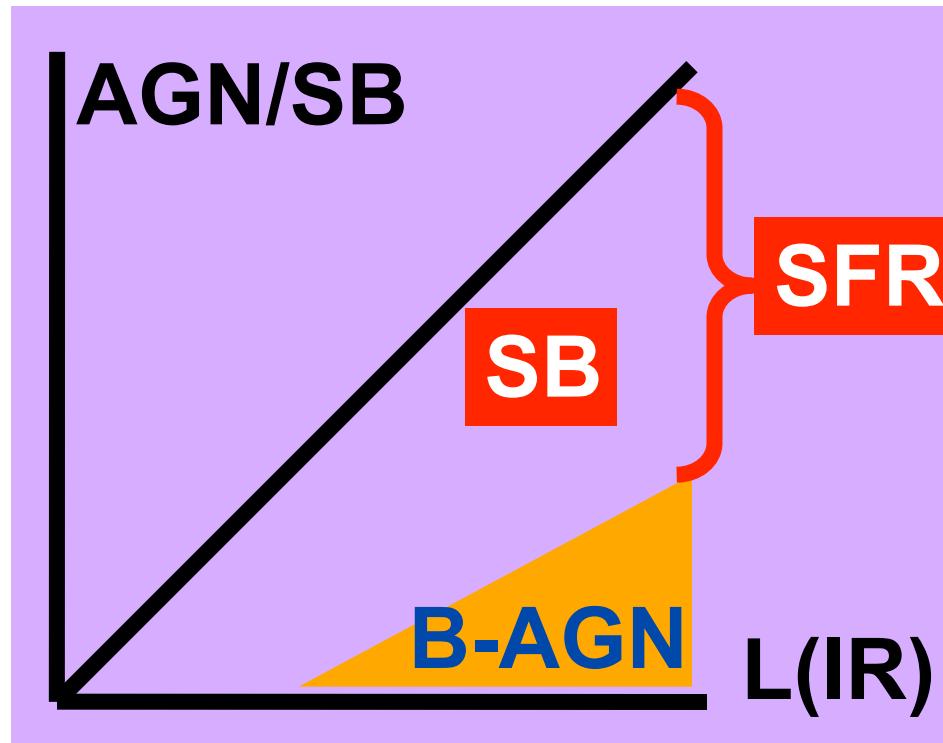
L (IR)

B-AGN vs SB connections are luminosity dependent



see also
Nardini+10

B-AGN vs SB connections are luminosity dependent



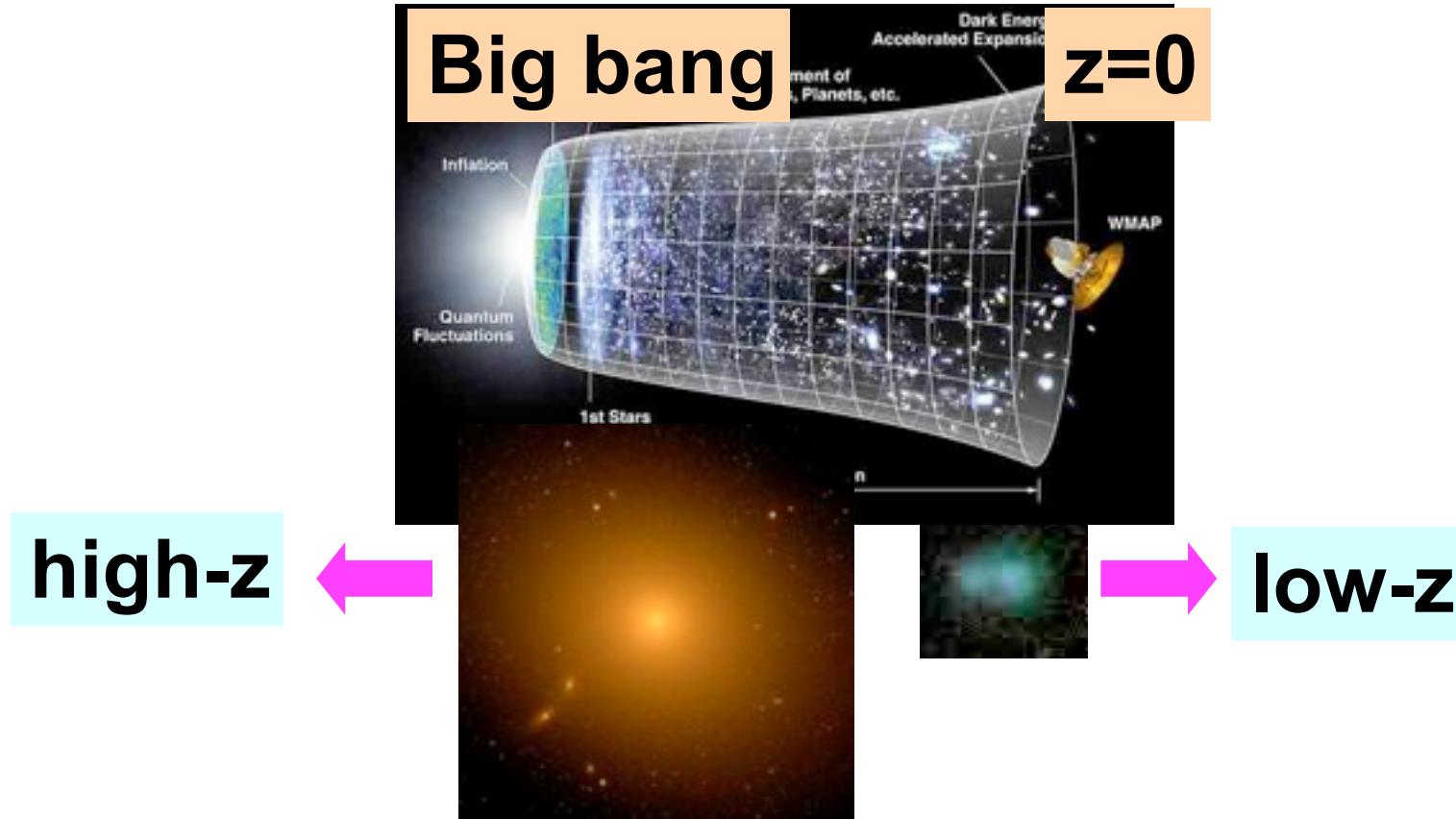
see also
Nardini+10

low $M(\text{star})$

high $M(\text{star})$

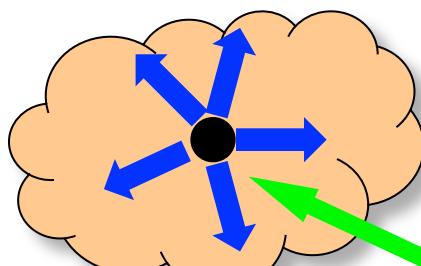
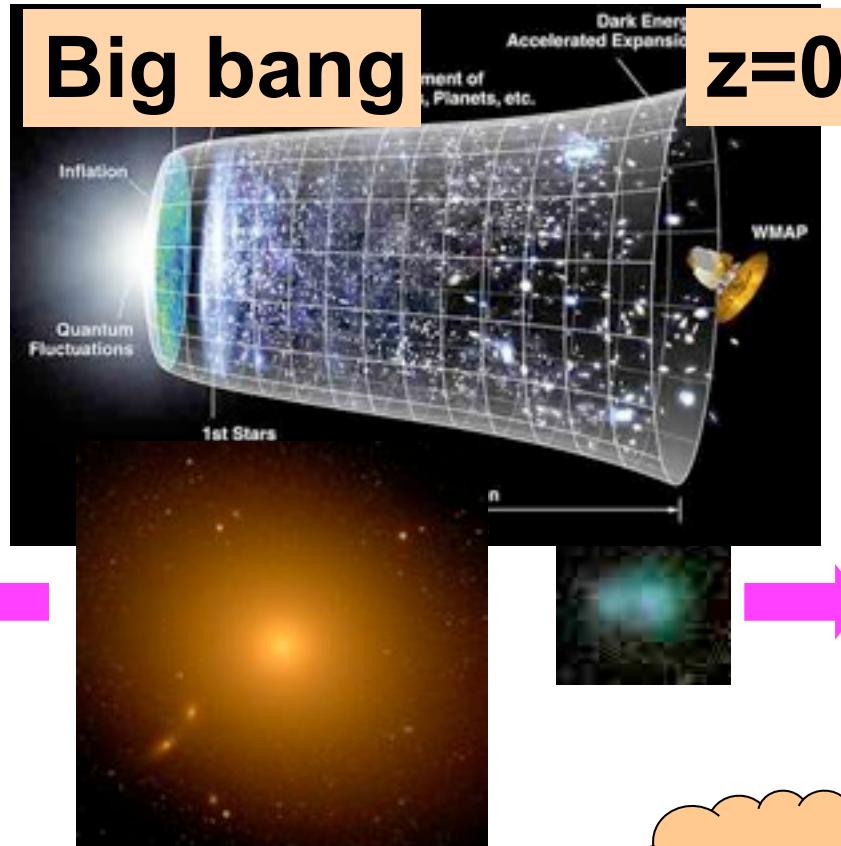
Galaxy down-sizing

More massive galaxies have finished major SF at higher-z

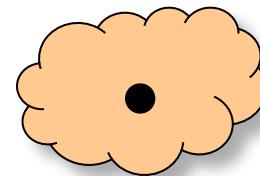
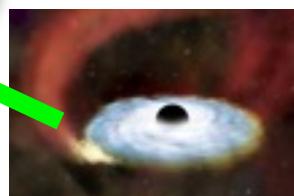


Galaxy down-sizing

More massive galaxies have finished major SF at higher-z



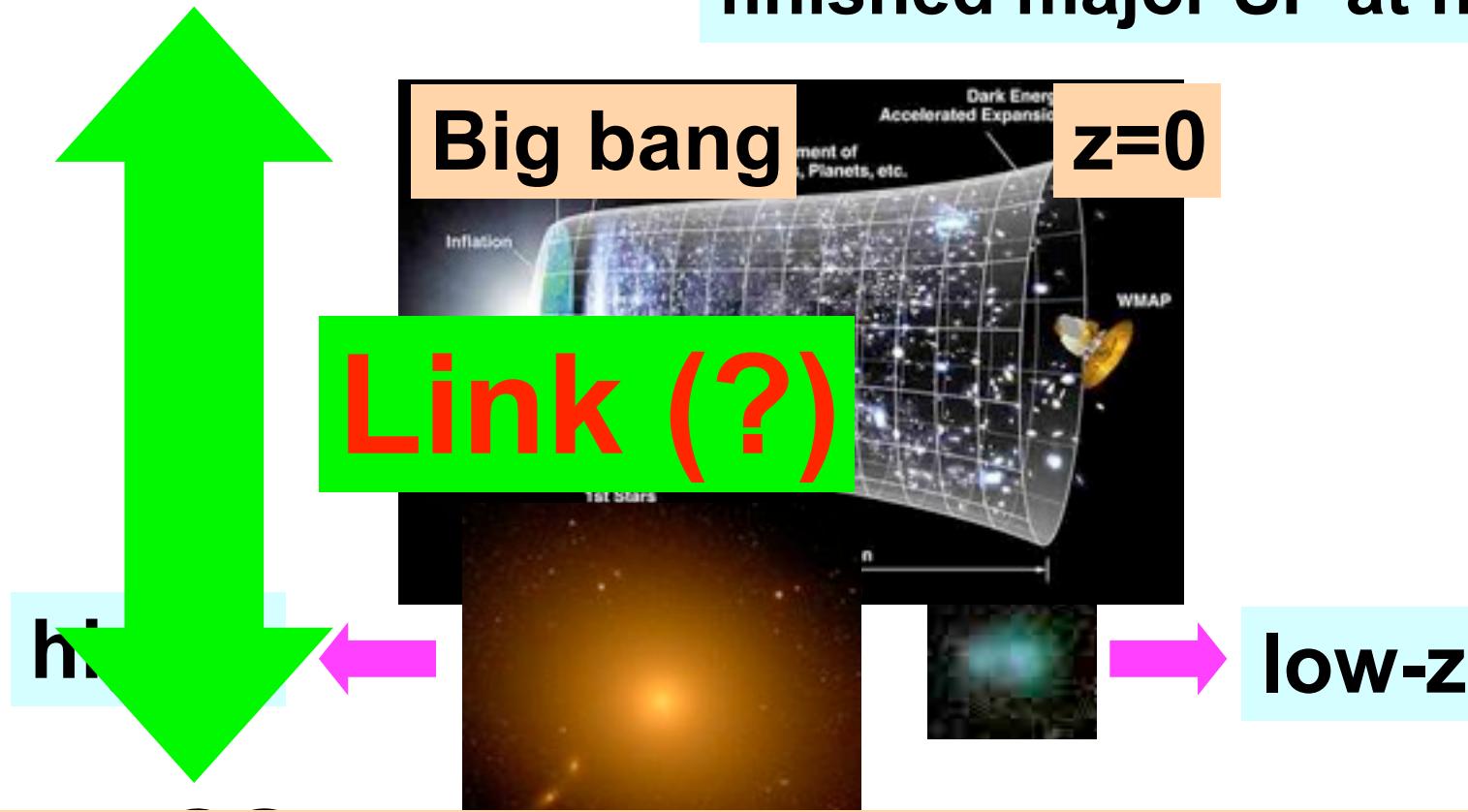
B-AGN



**AGN
weak**

Galaxy down-sizing

More massive galaxies have finished major SF at higher-z



Luminosity-dependent
B-AGN - SB connections

Summary

Buried AGNs are common in non-Sy LIRGs

B-AGN vs SB connections are L-dependent

Imanishi+06 ApJ 637 114 (Subaru)

Imanishi+07 ApJS 171 72 (Spitzer)

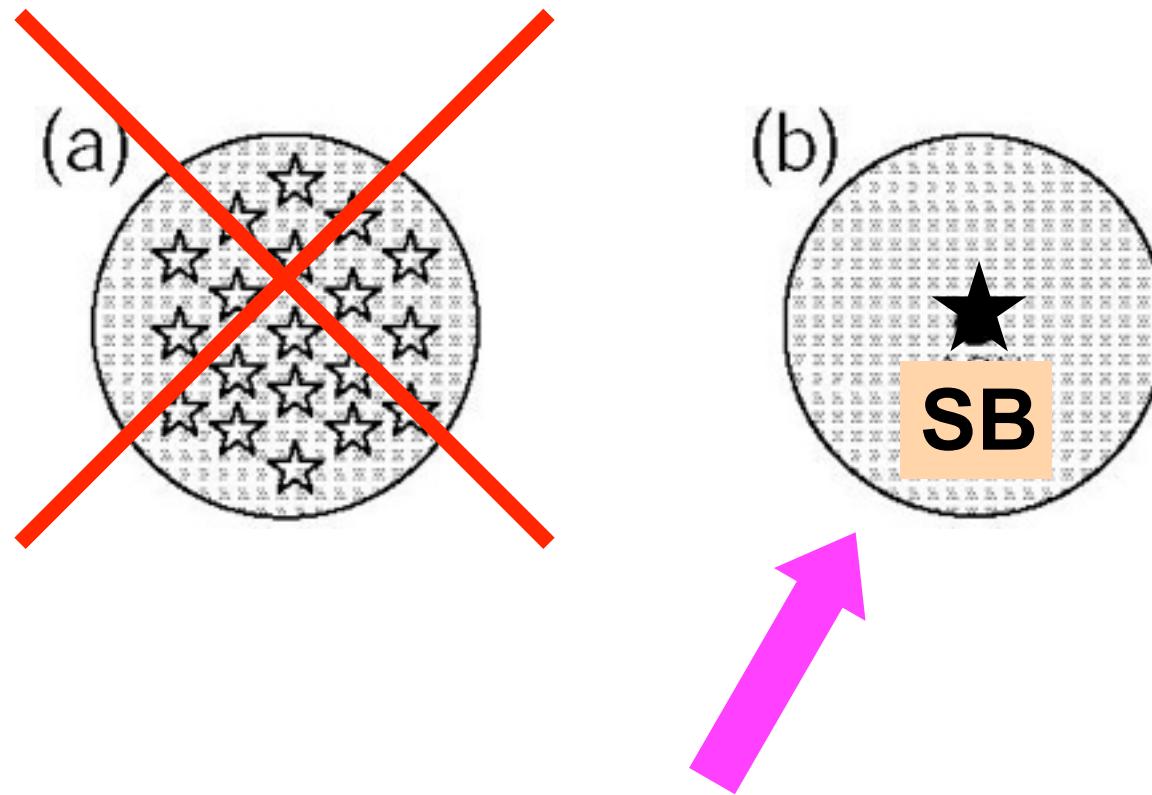
Imanishi+08 PASJ 60 S489 (AKARI)

Imanishi+10a ApJ 709 801 (Spitzer2)

Imanishi+10b submitted (AKARI2)

End

Possibility of extreme SB ?

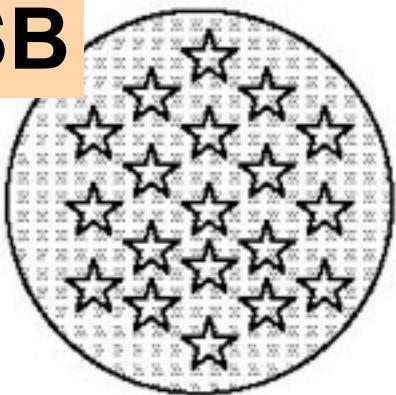


Exceptionally centrally-concentrated SB

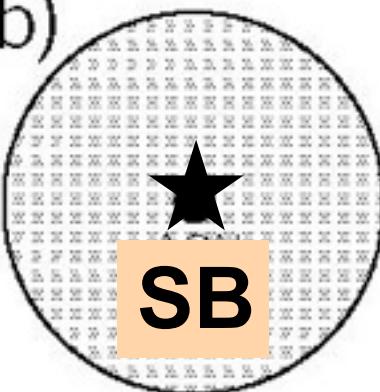
HII-region only (no PDRs, no molecular gas)

Emission surface brightness

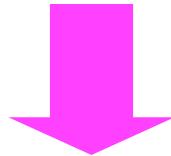
SB



(b)

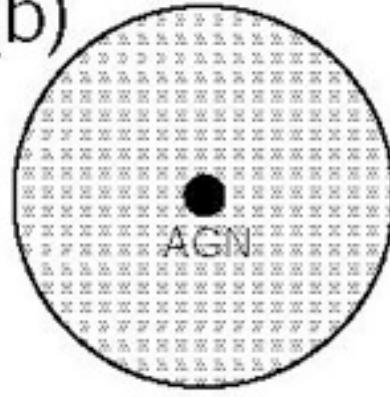


$$E = 0.5\% M c^2$$



Buried AGN

(b)



$$E = 6-40\% M c^2$$



$$>> 10^{13} L_o/kpc^2$$

$$10^{11} L_o/kpc^2$$

$$< 10^{13} L_o/kpc^2$$

M82



SB

M42

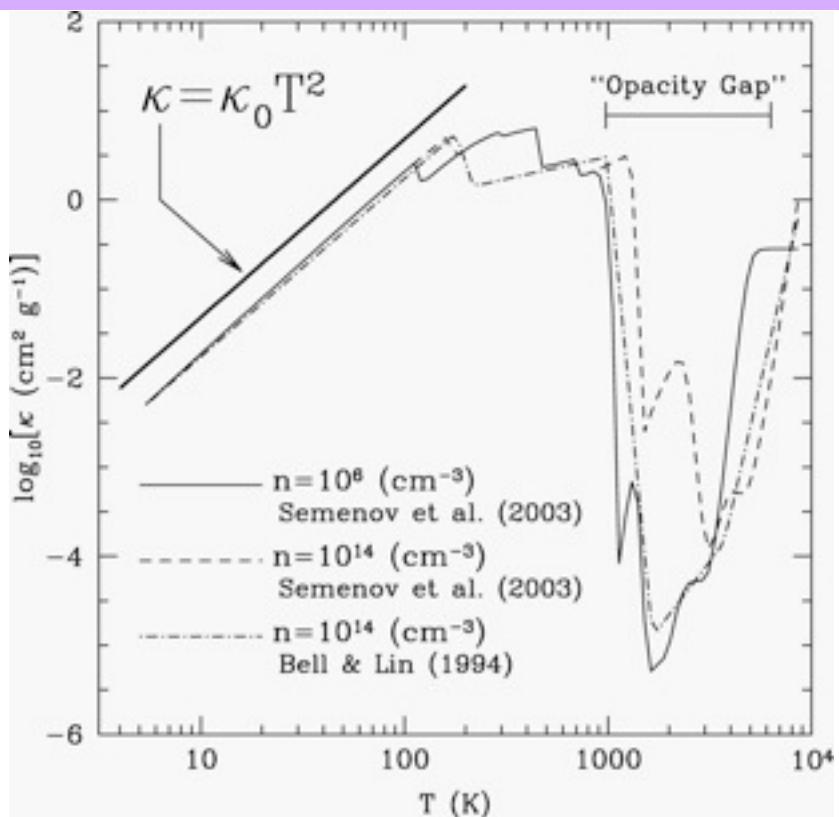


HII-region core

SB : < 10^{13} Lo/kpc 2

Supported by theory

Eddington-limited SB



**At $T < 150\text{K}$,
 $< 10^{13}\text{Lo/kpc}^2$**



**Tcolor of ULIRGs
= 60-80K**

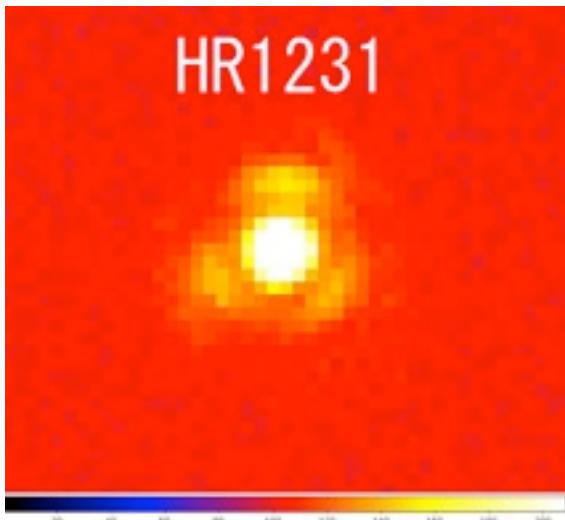
Thompson et al. 2005

Subaru COMICS

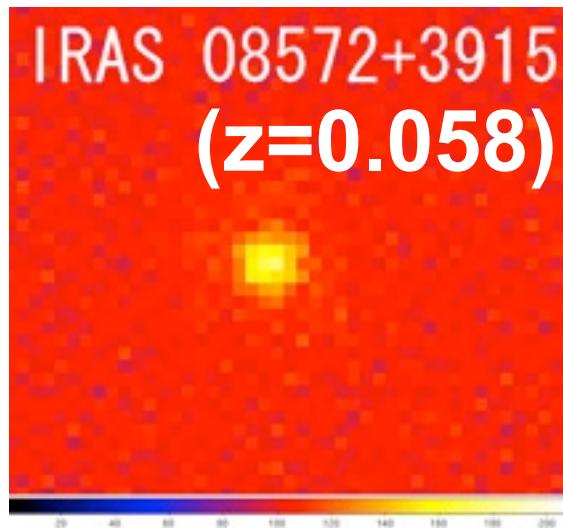
20um

Diffraction-limited images
are usually achieved

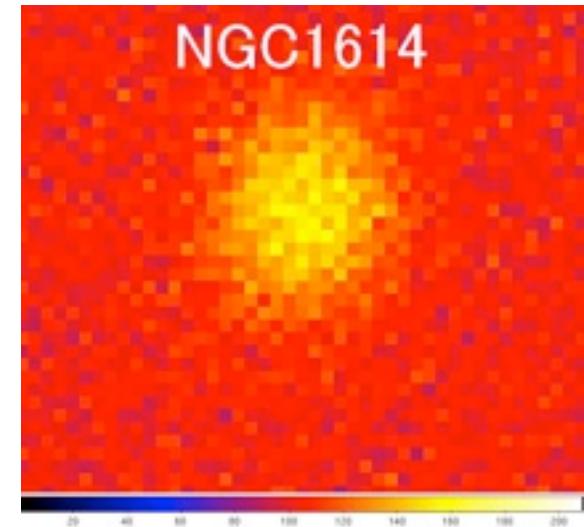
Standard star



ULIRG
(compact)



starburst
(extended)



Mitsubishi-
patten

size<0.2"

>10^14Lo/kpc^2

10^12Lo/kpc^2