

Keck Observations of Type 2 AGNs

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Overview

- The lack of broad-line regions in **unobscured Seyfert 2 galaxies**
- Discovery of polarized, hidden double-peak H α emission line in Sey 2 galaxies
- Laser-guide star adaptive optics (LGS-AO) near-infrared imaging of IRAS 09104+4109

Type 1 View of three Seyfert Nuclei

- X-ray observations with *ASCA*, *ROSAT* and *Chandra*
 - NGC 3147 (Terashima & Wilson 2003)
 - NGC 4698 (Georgantopoulos & Zezas 2003)
 - 1ES 1927+654 (Boller et al 2003)
- Little or no intrinsic X-ray absorption from spectral fitting
- High Hard X-ray to [O III] ratios indicate **little** obscuration
- Rapid, persistent, and strong **X-ray variability** observed over 12 year time scale in 1ES 1927+654
- Inferred nuclear optical extinction is less than ~ 1 mag.

Optical and X-ray Characteristics

Object	Type	z	m_B	$L_{[O\ III]}$ (erg s^{-1})	N_H (cm^{-2})	$f_{2-10\text{keV}}/f_{[O\ III]}$
NGC 3147	Sey2	0.0094	11.4	2×10^{40}	1.5×10^{21}	~ 41
NGC 4698	Sey2	0.0035	11.5	10^{39}	5×10^{20}	1 - 3
1ES 1927 +654	Sey2	0.017	15.4	3×10^{39}	7.3×10^{20}	$\sim 10^3$

All are Compton-thin, consistent with little or no intrinsic absorption above Galactic column density ($\sim 10^{20} - 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$).

Where are the Broad Emission Lines?

- All indications are that we have unobsured, direct views of the active nuclei. Yet, they all present Seyfert type 2 optical spectra!!
- Given the type-1 view inferred from the X-ray observations, the lack of broad emission lines in these objects is puzzling, and in disagreement with the standard unification model of AGNs.
- We conduct a deep search for any weak/hidden broad emission lines in these objects

Observations

- Spectropolarimetry with the Low Resolution Imaging Spectrograph (LRIS):
 - long, 1" wide slit
 - NGC 3147: 60 min
 - NGC 4698: 200 min, 2 epochs
 - 1ES 1927+654: 240 min, 2 epochs
- Direct Near-IR Spectroscopy with the Near-Infrared Spectrometer (NIRSPEC):
 - NGC 4698:
 - long, 0.76" wide slit
 - J band, 48 min
 - 1ES 1927+654:
 - long, 0.57" wide slit
 - J band, 32 min
 - K band, 48 min

Observations

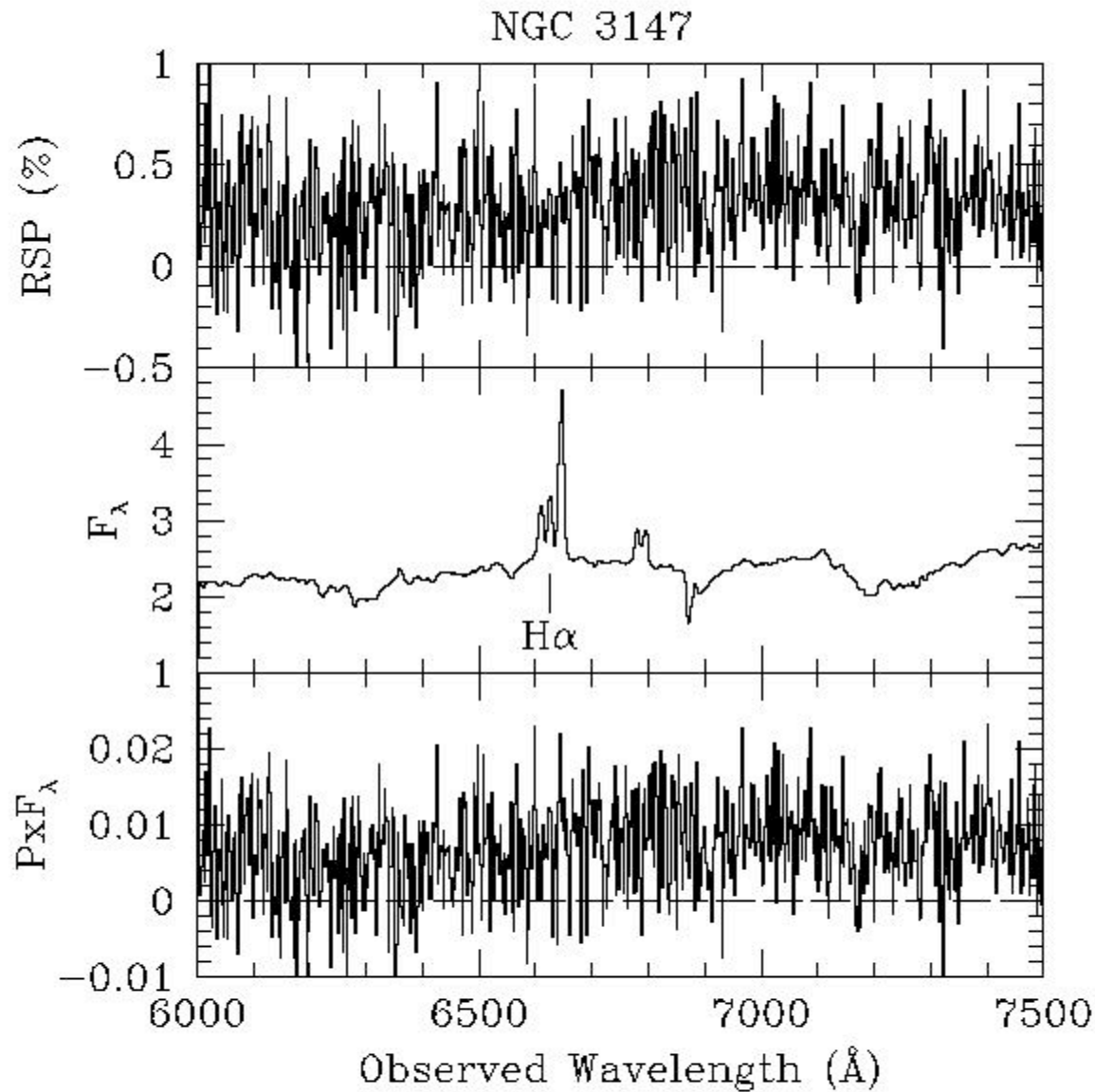
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- 10 x deeper than previous surveys

Spectropolarimetric Results

In each case, a small amount of polarization is detected but no polarized broad lines indicative of a hidden broad-line region are seen in the polarized flux spectra.

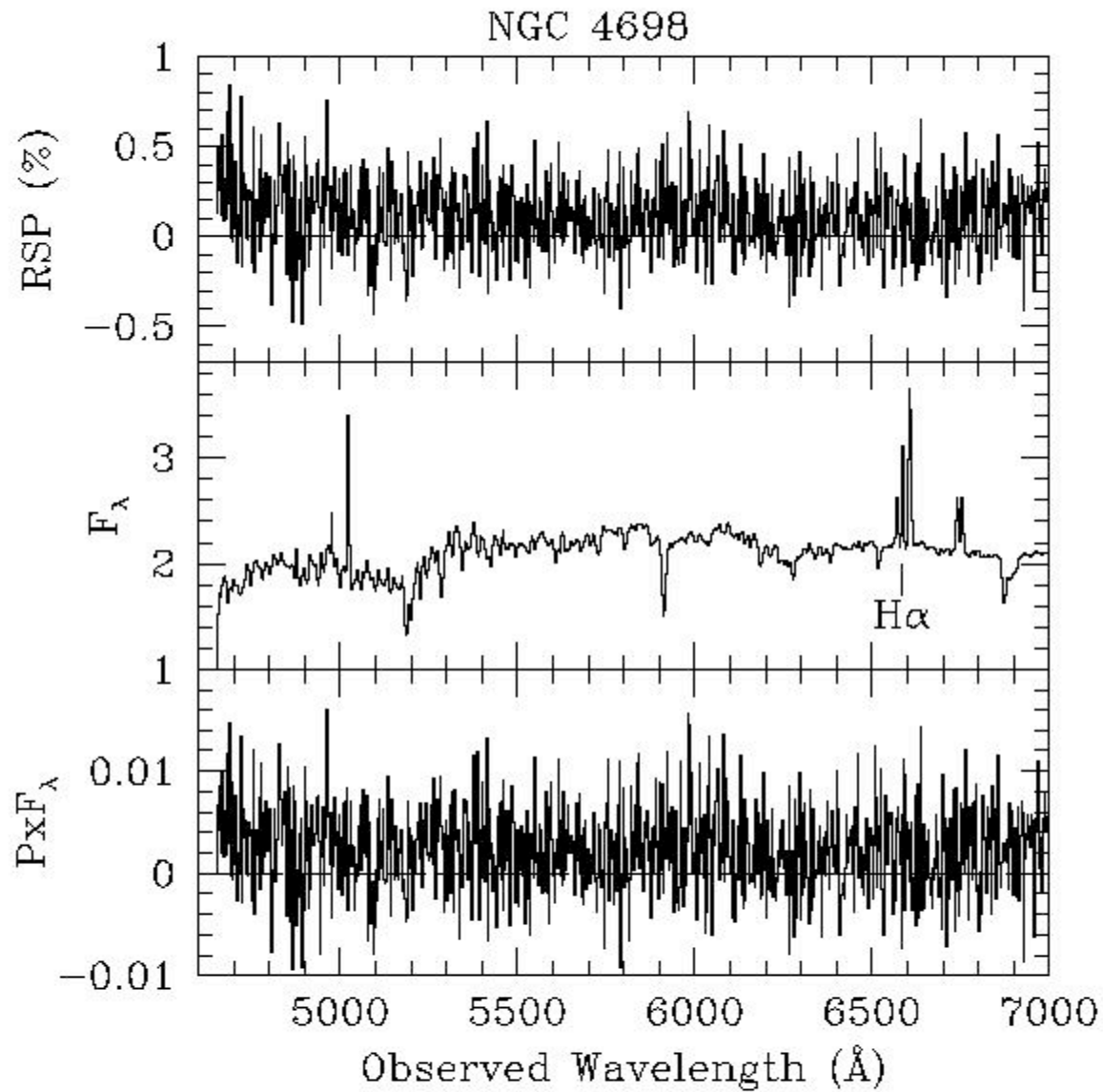
Object	P (%)	Θ (deg)
NGC 3147	0.31 ± 0.01	159 ± 1
NGC 4698	0.18 ± 0.01	64 ± 5
1ES 1927+654	0.32 ± 0.02	100 ± 2

NGC 3147



P (%)	Θ (deg)
0.31 ± 0.01	159 ± 1

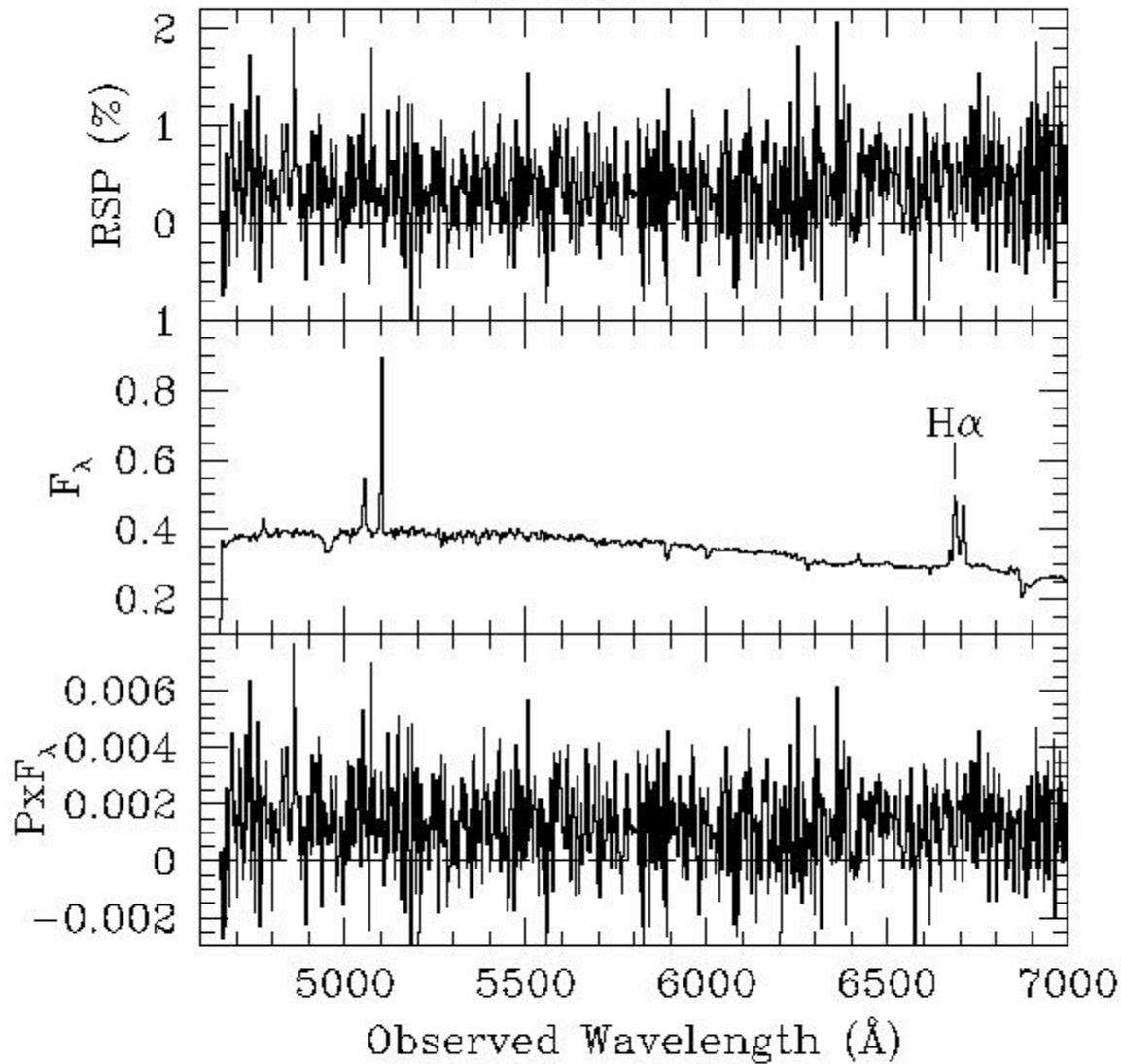
NGC 4698



P (%)	Θ (deg)
0.18 ± 0.01	64 ± 5

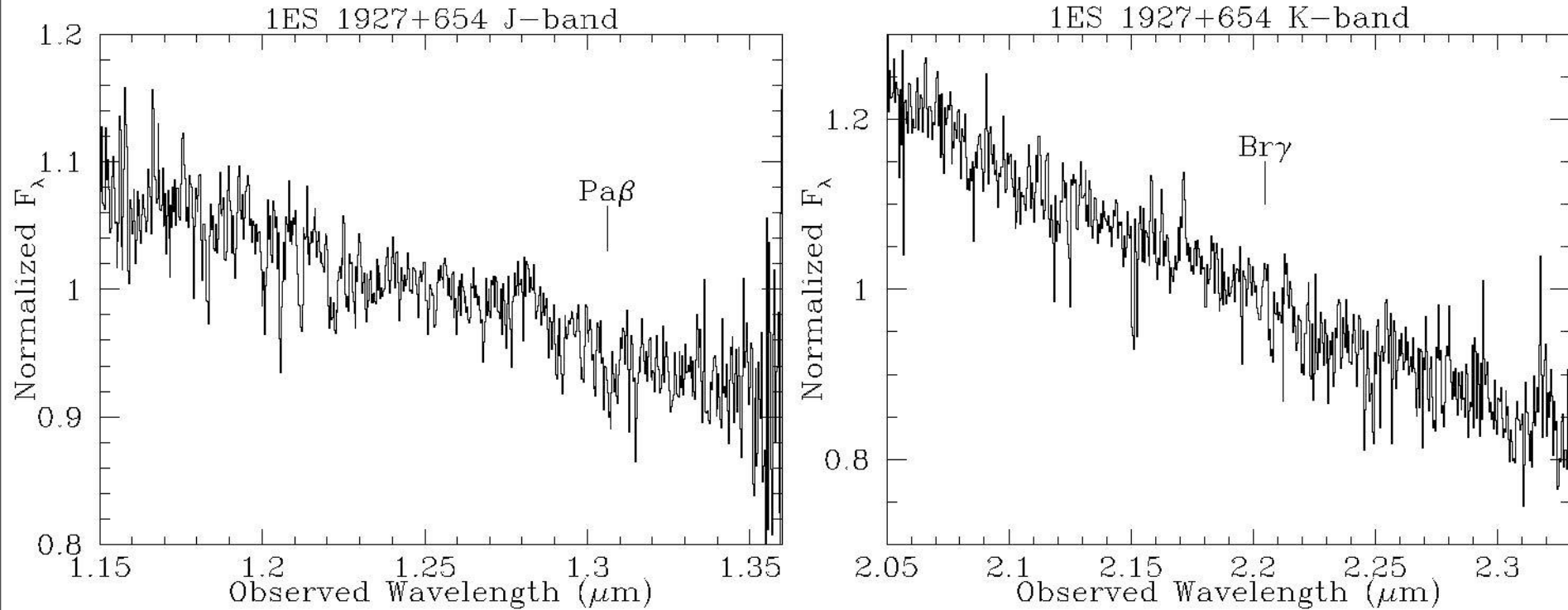
1ES 1927+654

1ES 1927+654



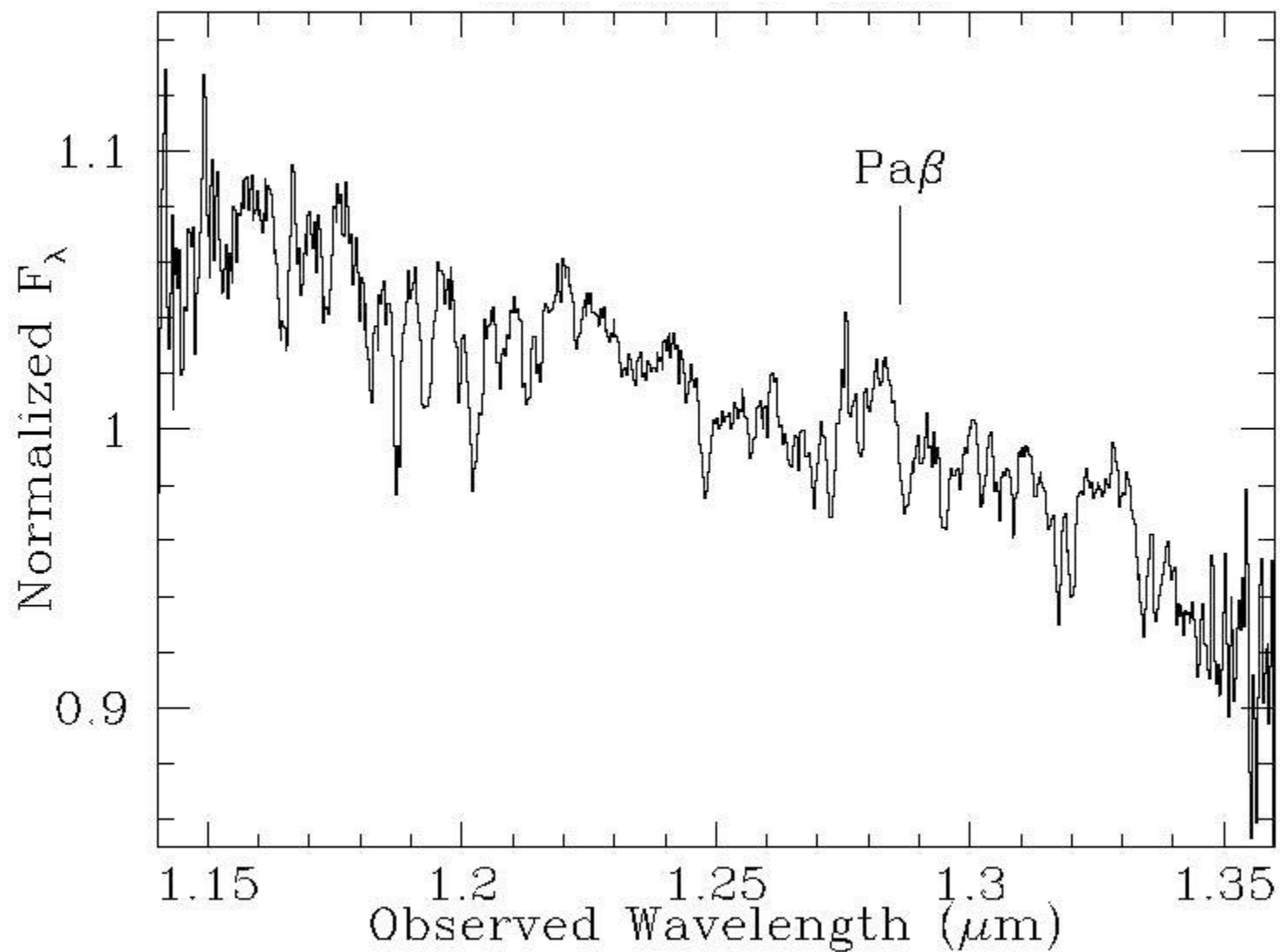
P (%)	Θ (deg)
0.32 ± 0.02	100 ± 2

Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Results



We do not detect any significant emission in $\text{Pa}\beta$ or $\text{Br}\gamma$. No direct broad emission lines are detected.

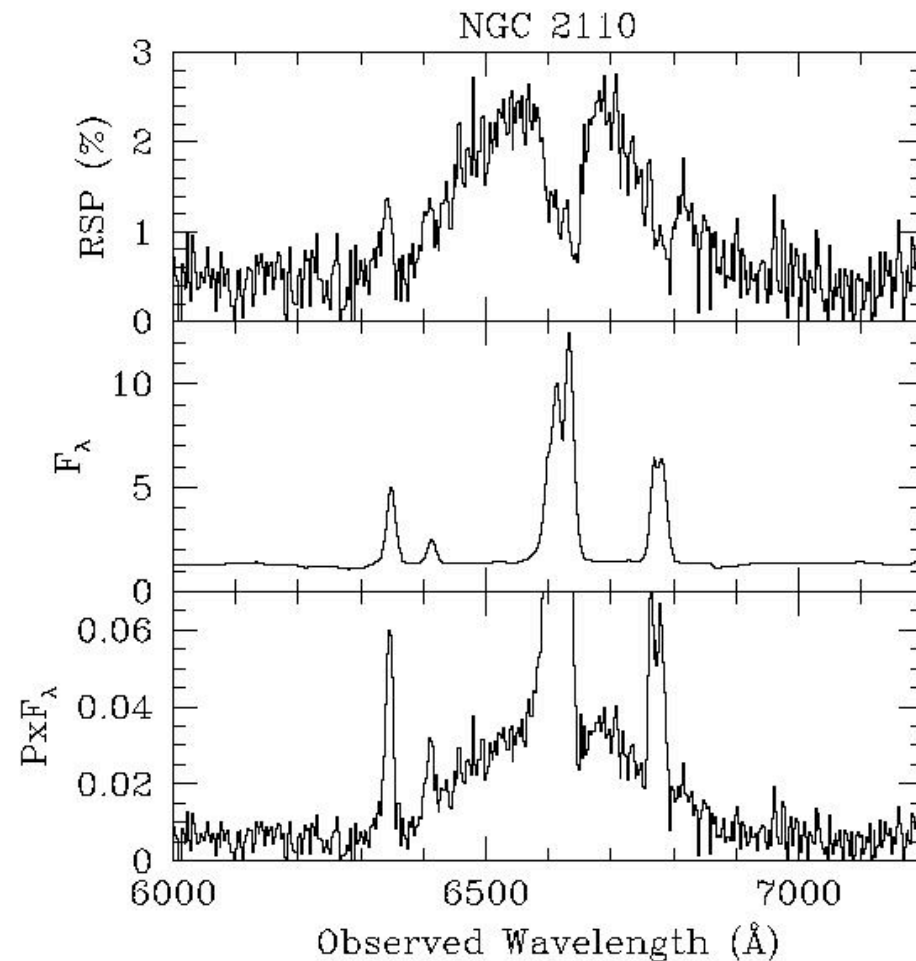
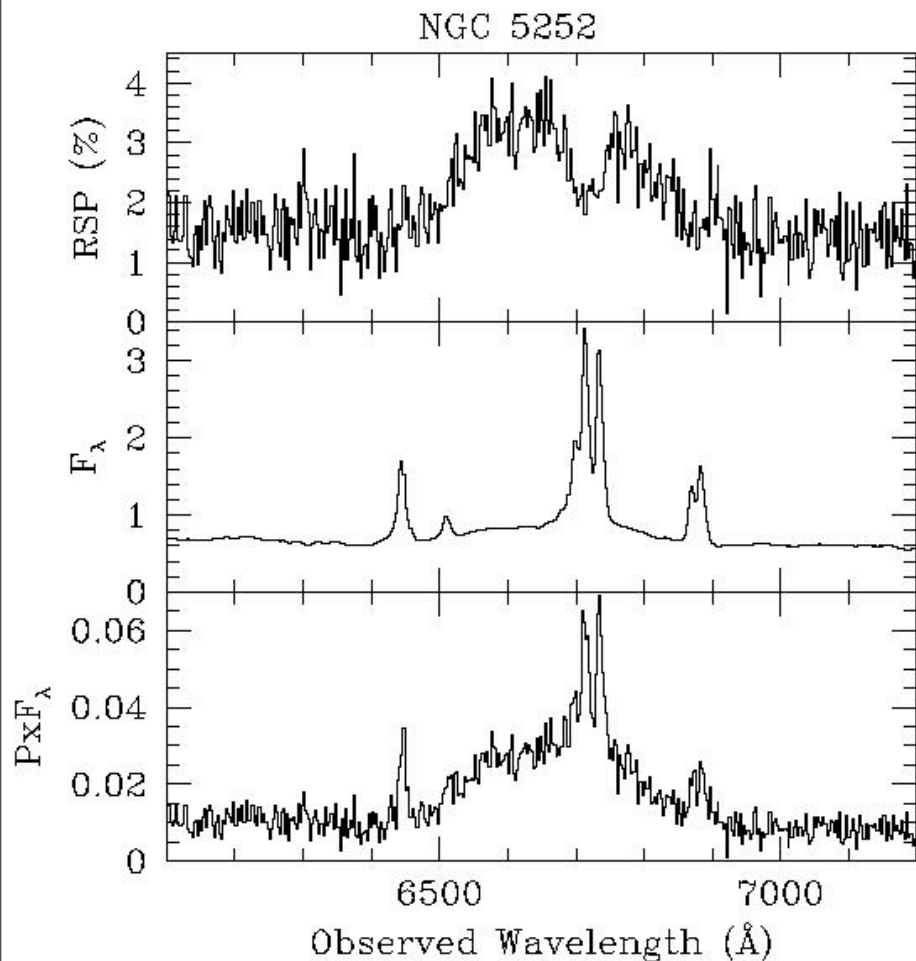
NGC 4698 J band



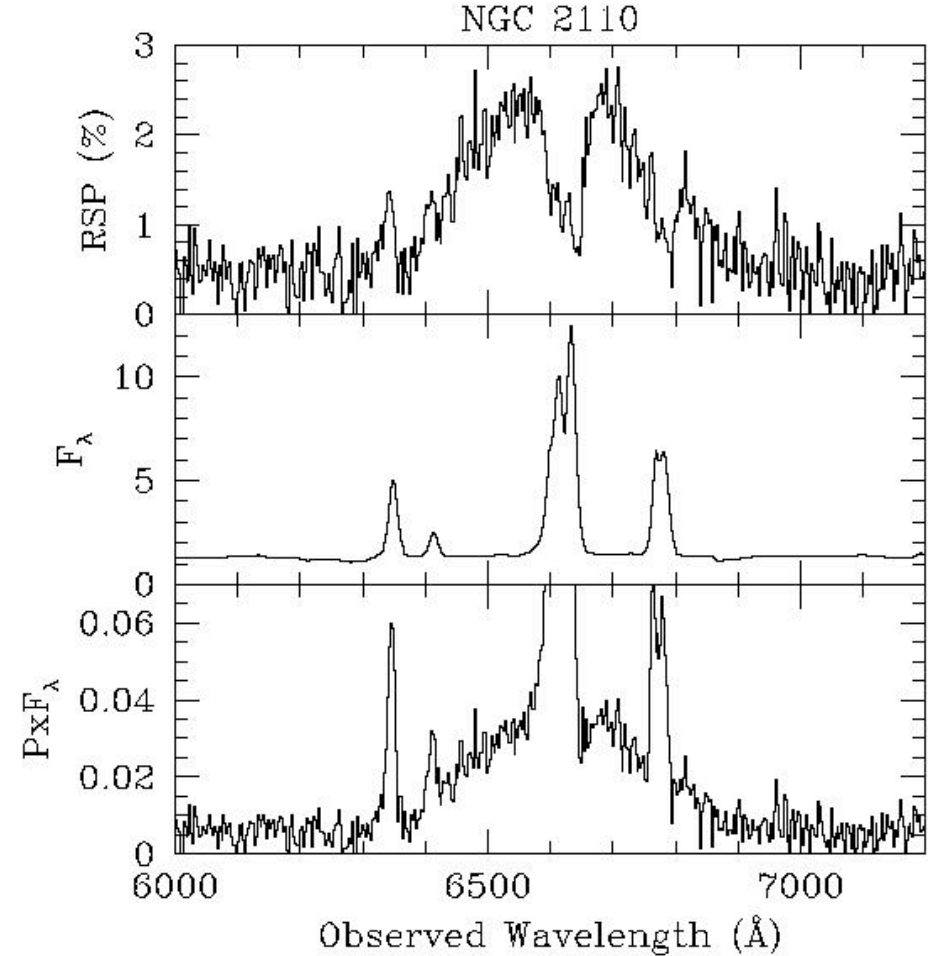
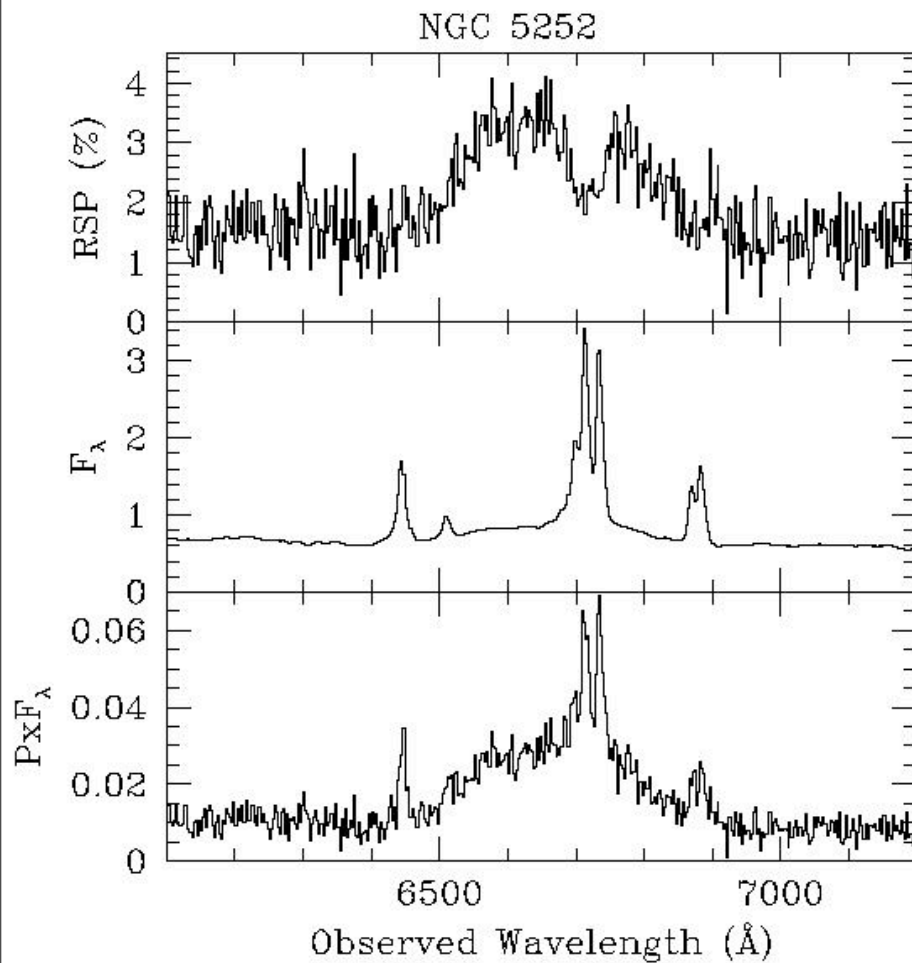
Summary

- NGC 3147, NGC 4698 and 1ES 1927+654 have an unusual combination of properties:
 - X-ray spectra show variability and little absorption indicative of a type-1 (direct) view
 - optical spectra show only narrow emission lines, typical of a type-2 (obscured) view of the nucleus.
- A deep search for hidden BLR using Keck LRIS spectropolarimetry and NIRSPEC direct spectroscopy does not reveal any broad emission lines.
- If typical broad lines were present, the BLR non-detections would indicate $A_V \sim 10 - 26$, inconsistent with X-ray observations.
- The obscuration is due to different material for X-ray and optical light, or that the BLR in these objects are unusually weak or absent.
- L_{bol}/L_{Edd} consistent with Nicastro (2000)

Hidden Double-Peakers Revealed



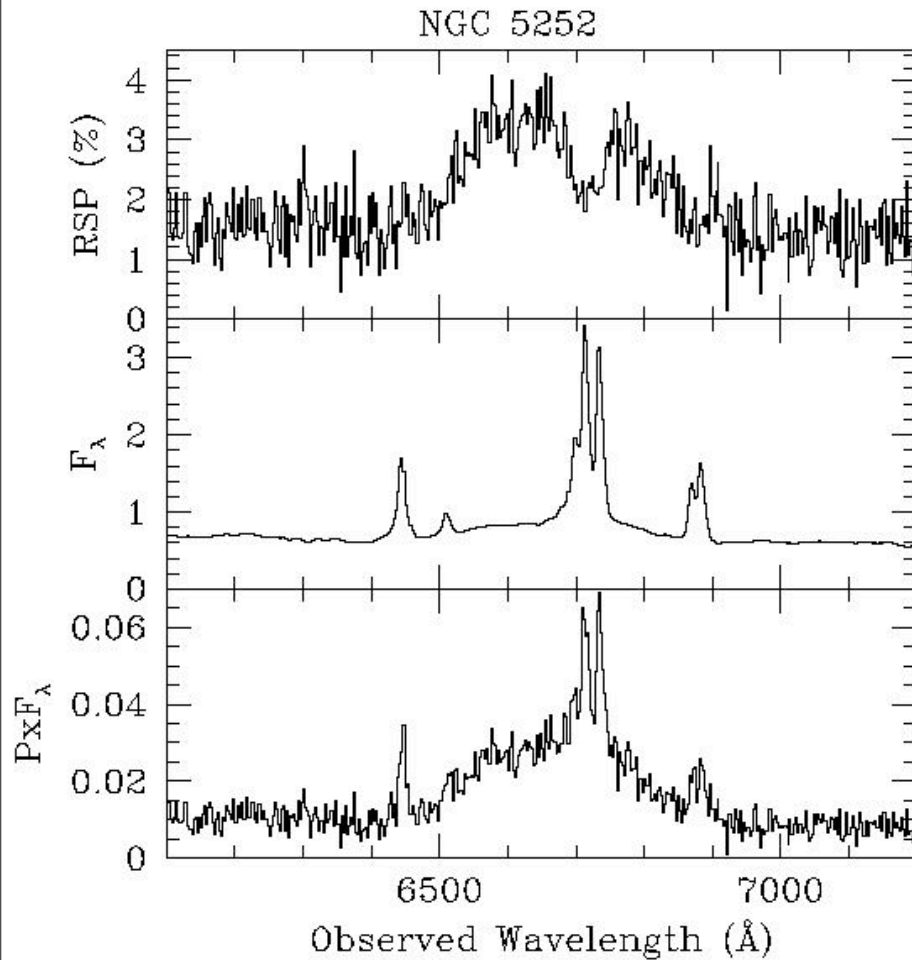
Hidden Double-Peakers Revealed



FWHM \sim 12,000 km/s

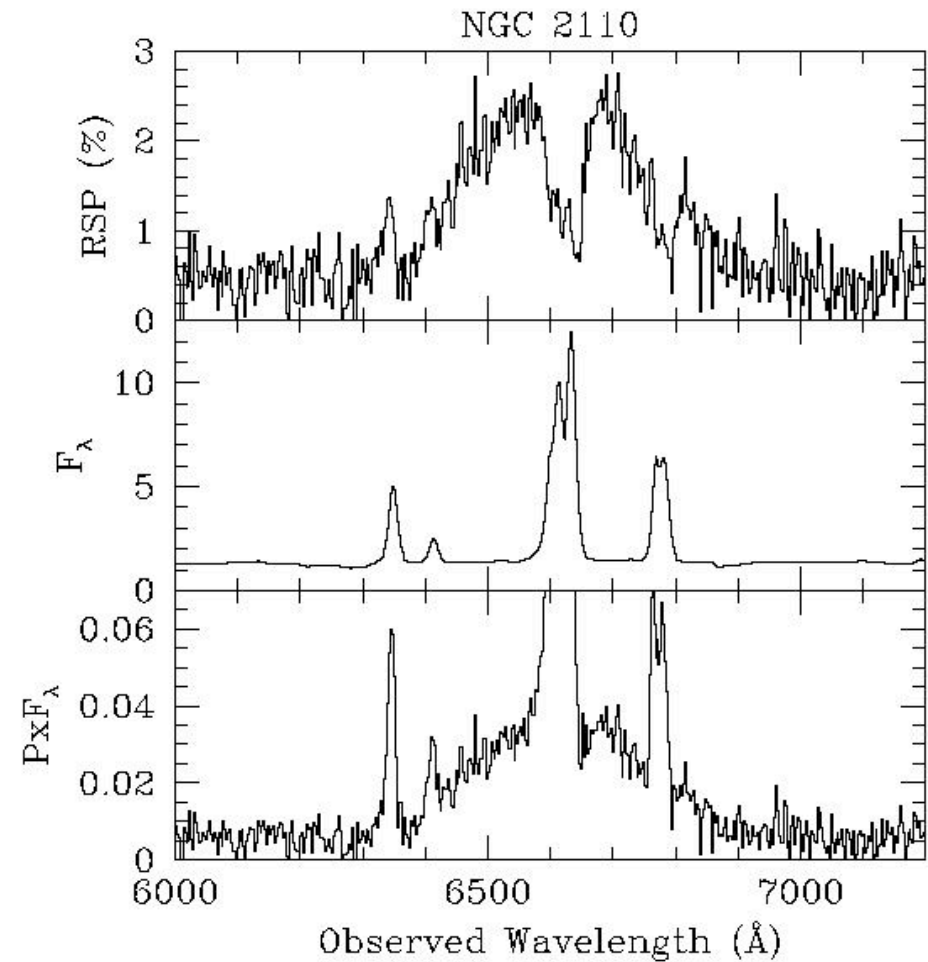
FWZI \sim 24,000 km/s

Hidden Double-Peakers Revealed



FWHM \sim 12,000 km/s

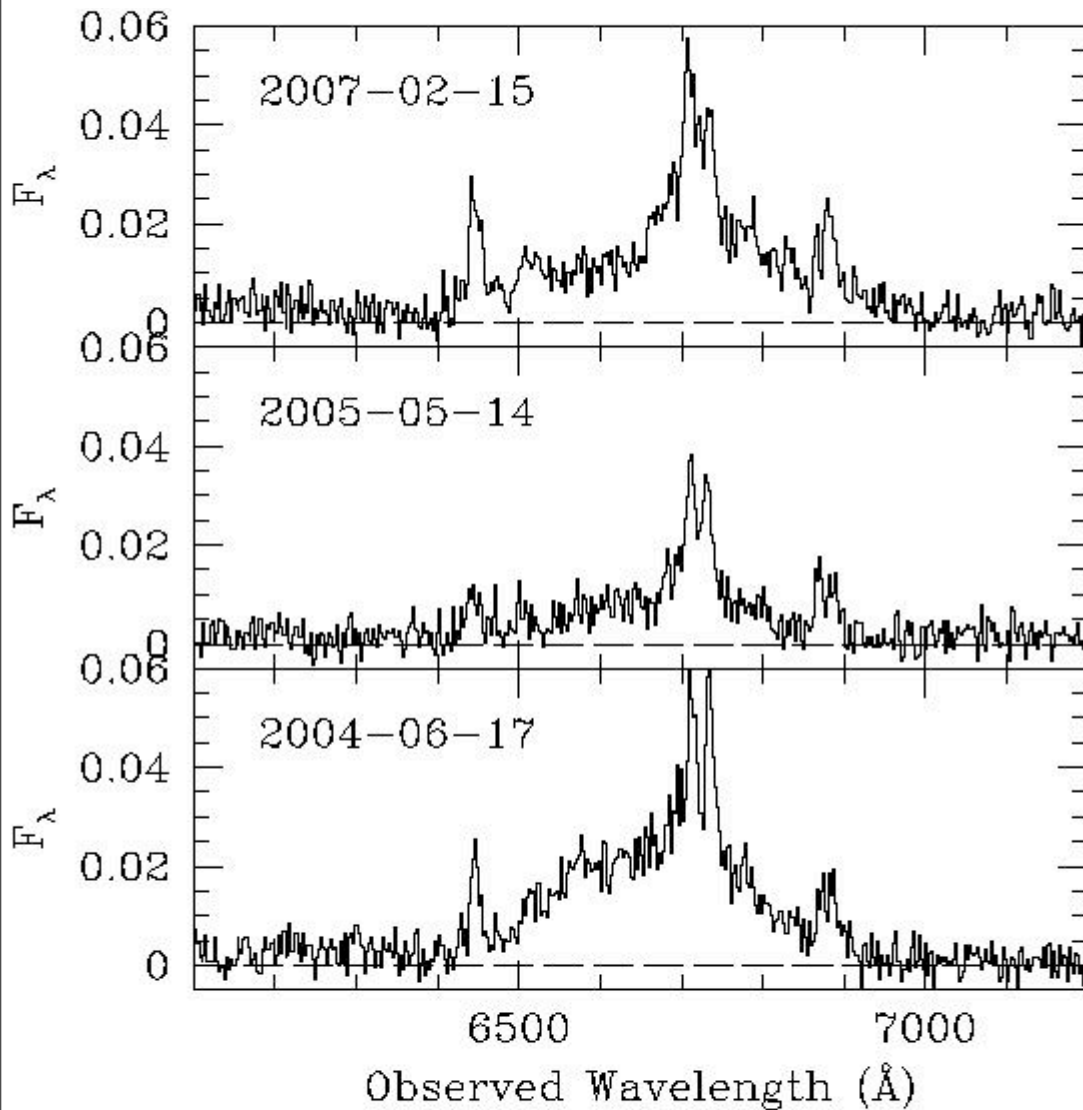
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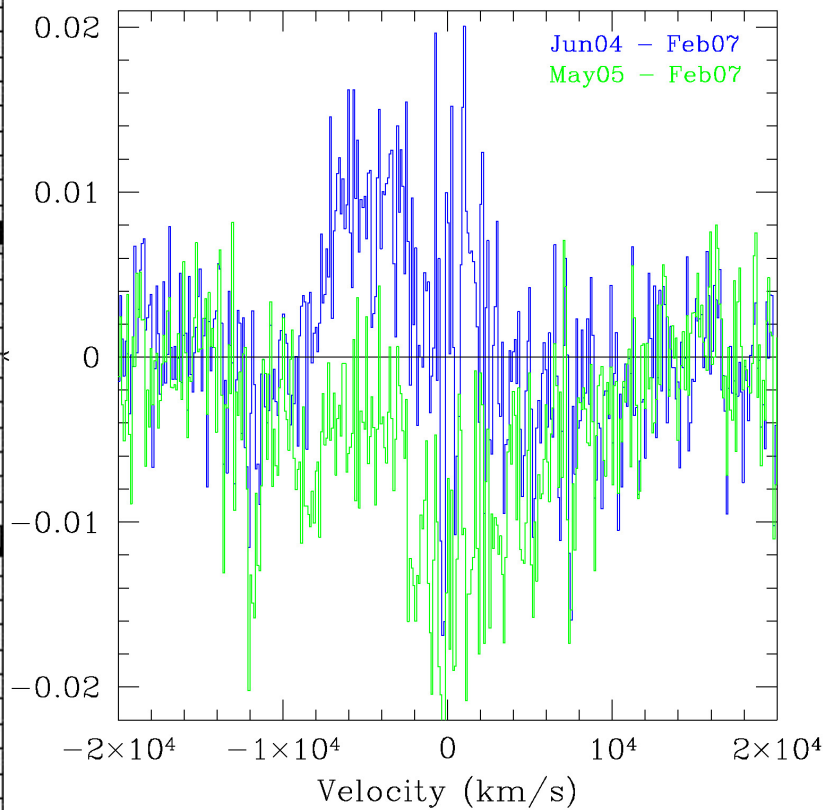
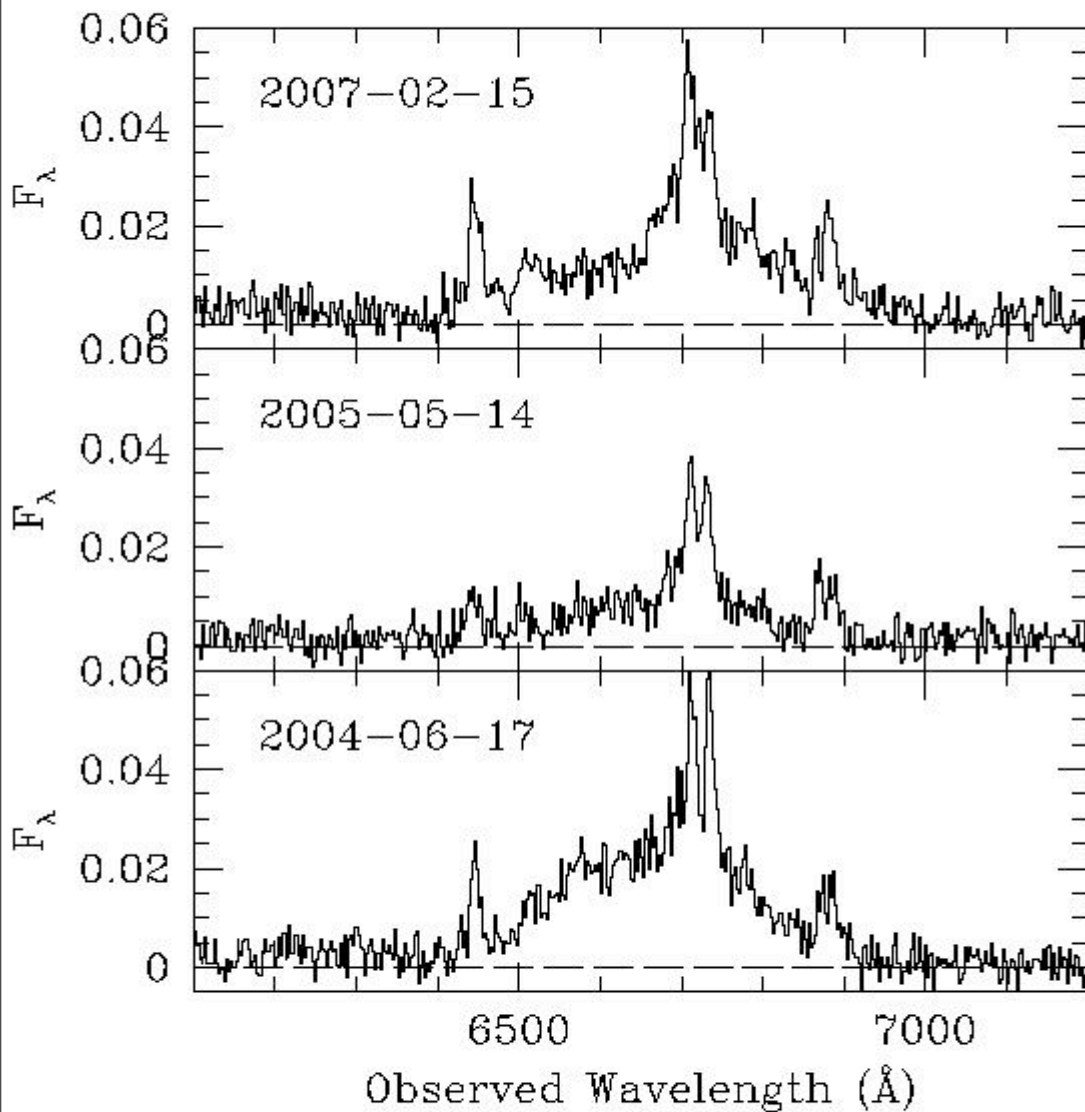
FWHM \sim 17,000 km/s

FWZI \sim 32,000 km/s

NGC 5252: Hidden H α Profile Variability

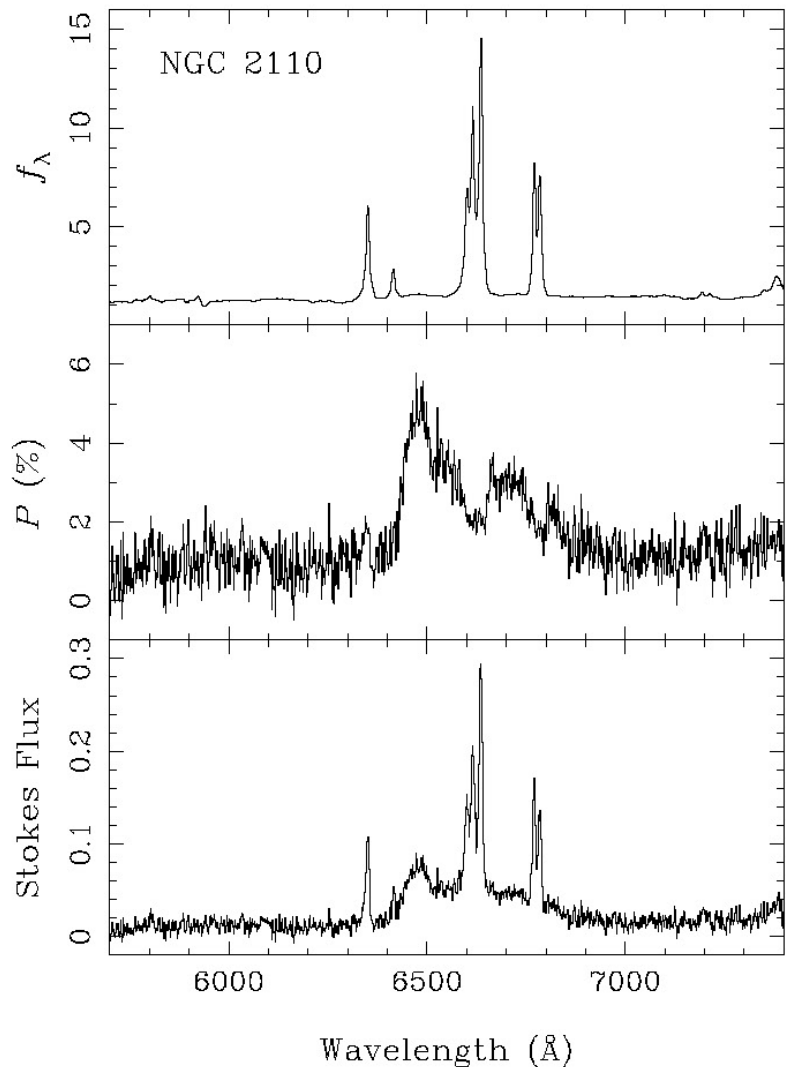


NGC 5252: Hidden H α Profile Variability

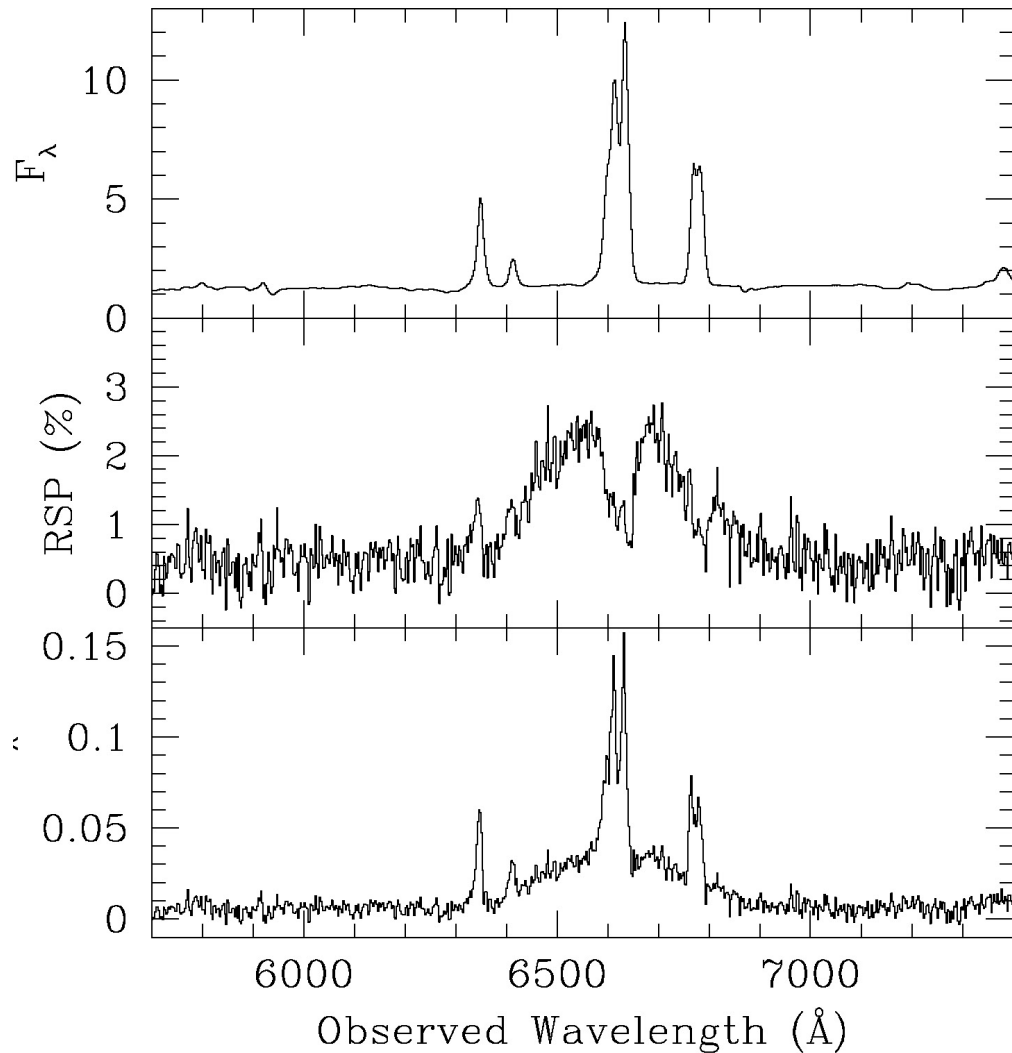


NGC 2110: Hidden $H\alpha$ Profile Variability

Moran et al: ~2005



February 2007



Conclusions

- NGC 5252 and NGC 2110 are type-2 counterparts to the extremely broad-line “double peaked emitters”
 - Very strong low-ionization lines
 - Strong starlight continuum
 - Variability of double-peak H α
 - NGC 5252 has been dubbed a “LINER undercover”
- Profile changes in the polarized, hidden, double-peaked H α
 - Scatterers are very compact, with size scales of order \sim few light months
 - Scatterers see emitting disk over very narrow range of viewing angles
- Possible to detect **very broad** emission lines in polarized light

- One of the most luminous Ultraluminous Infrared Galaxies (ULIRGs); $z = 0.442$
- Isolated, central cD galaxy in a rich cluster
- Hidden, misdirected quasar at center
 - Highly polarized $\sim 20\%$
 - Broad Balmer lines in polarized flux spectra
 - Natural coronagraph: study quasar host environment

IRAS 09104+4109

IRAS 09104+4109

2006-11-17 LGS-AO

- NIRC2 narrow camera: 10 mas/pix
- J: 42 min, H: 30 min, Kp: 30 min
- Observing Conditions & Performance:
 - Seeing: 0.5" in K, photometric
 - Nucleus used as TT Ref (R ~18)
 - PSF: 0.075" FWHM
 - Strehl estimate: ~ 20%

IRAS 09104+4109

J

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H

K

IRAS 09104+4109

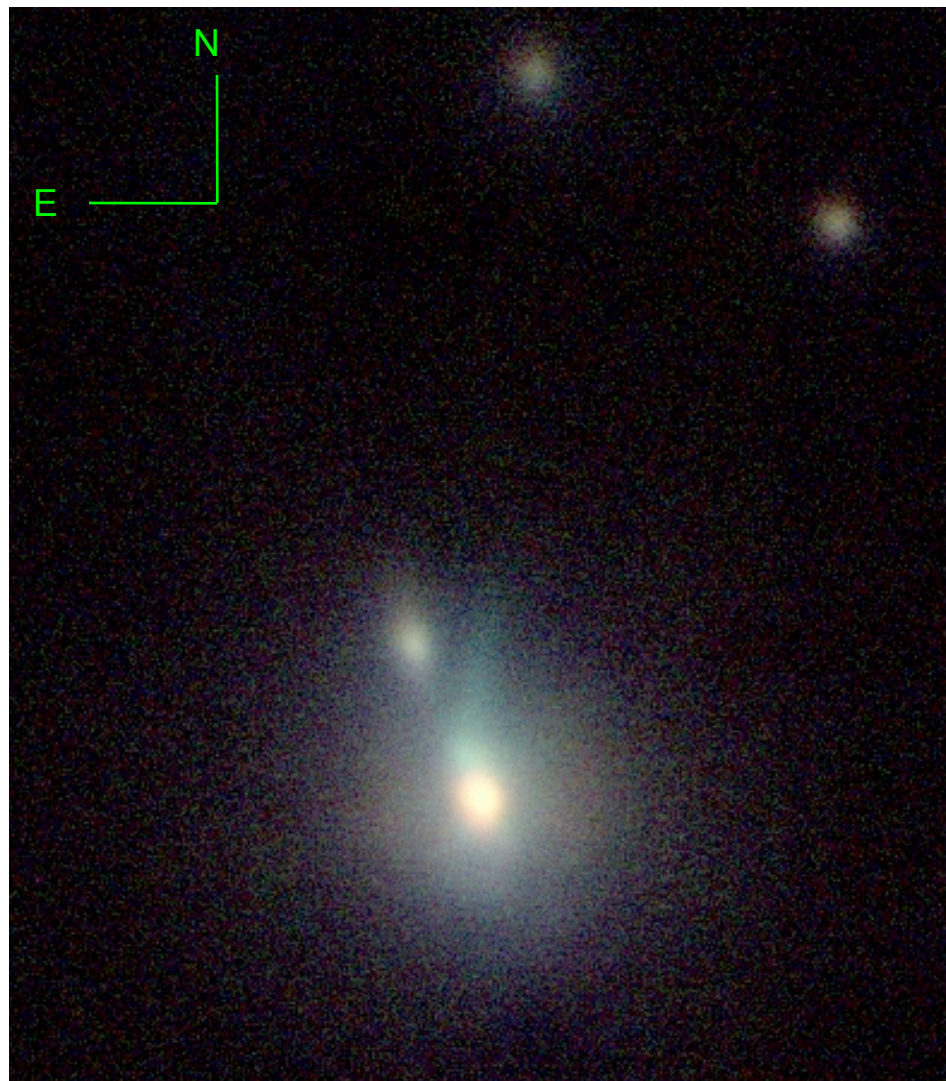
NIRC2

0.5''

J

H

K



HST, WFPC2

F622W, F814W

Keck, NIRC2

J, H, K

0.5''

