

The Elusive Nature of the AGN in NGC1266



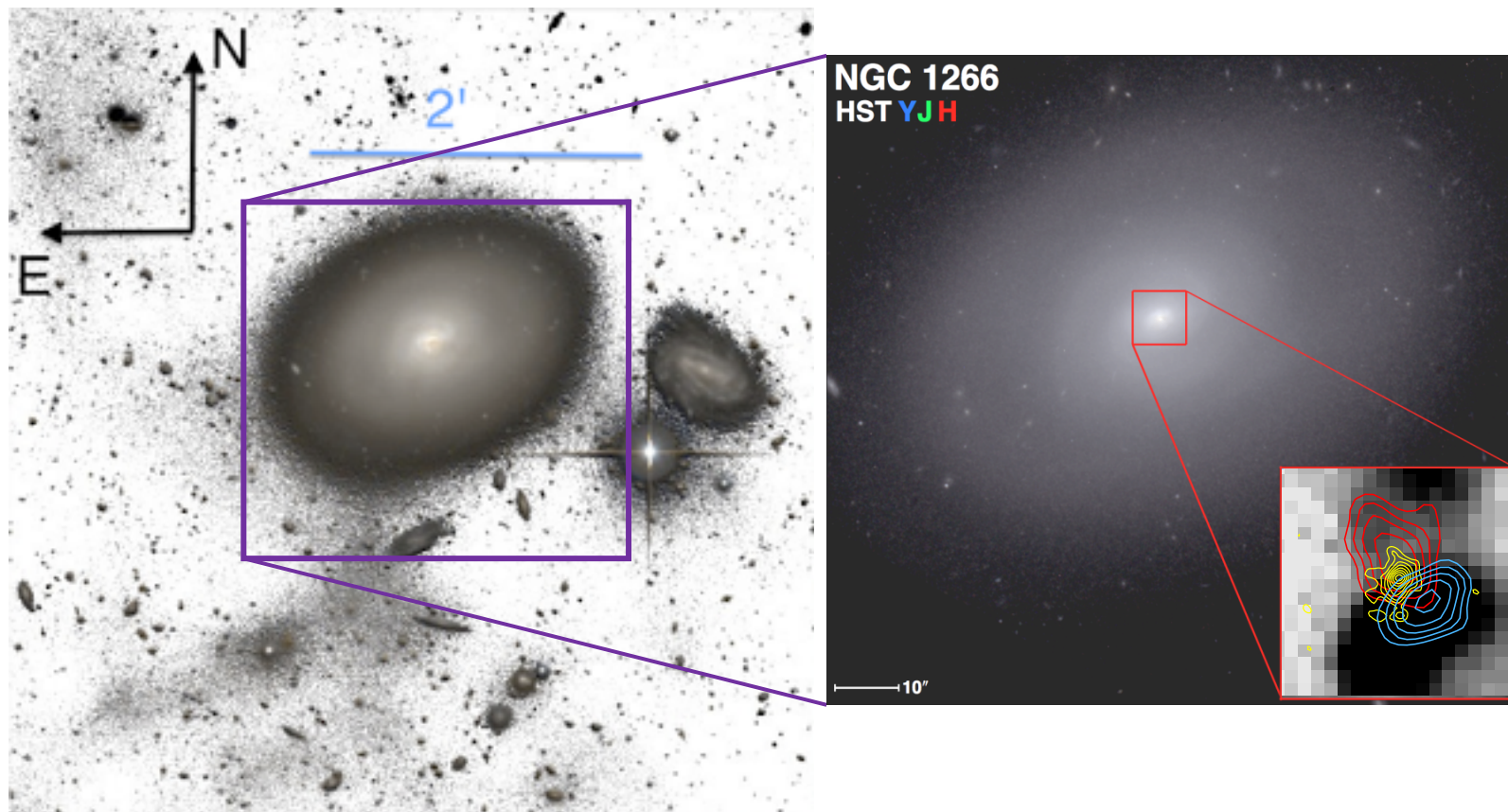
Lauranne Lanz

Dartmouth College

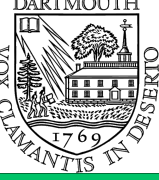
In Collaboration with: Katherine Alatalo, Andy Goulding, Ryan Hickox

Phil Appleton, Patrick Ogle, Kristina Nyland, Murray Brightman, Mark Lacy

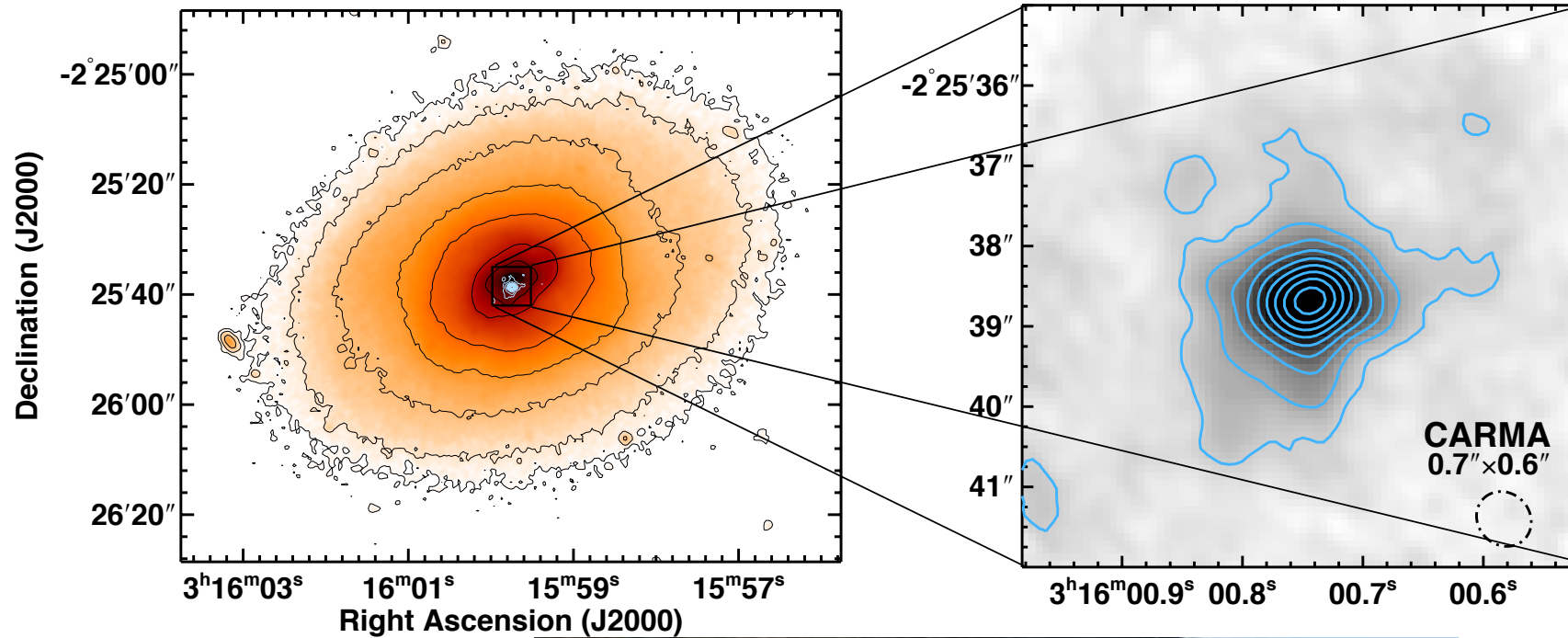
NGC1266



Outflow-driving
low-luminosity AGN
in
compact nuclear starburst
surrounded by
very infertile molecular disk

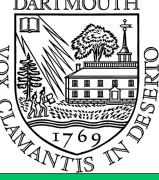


Molecular Gas Emission

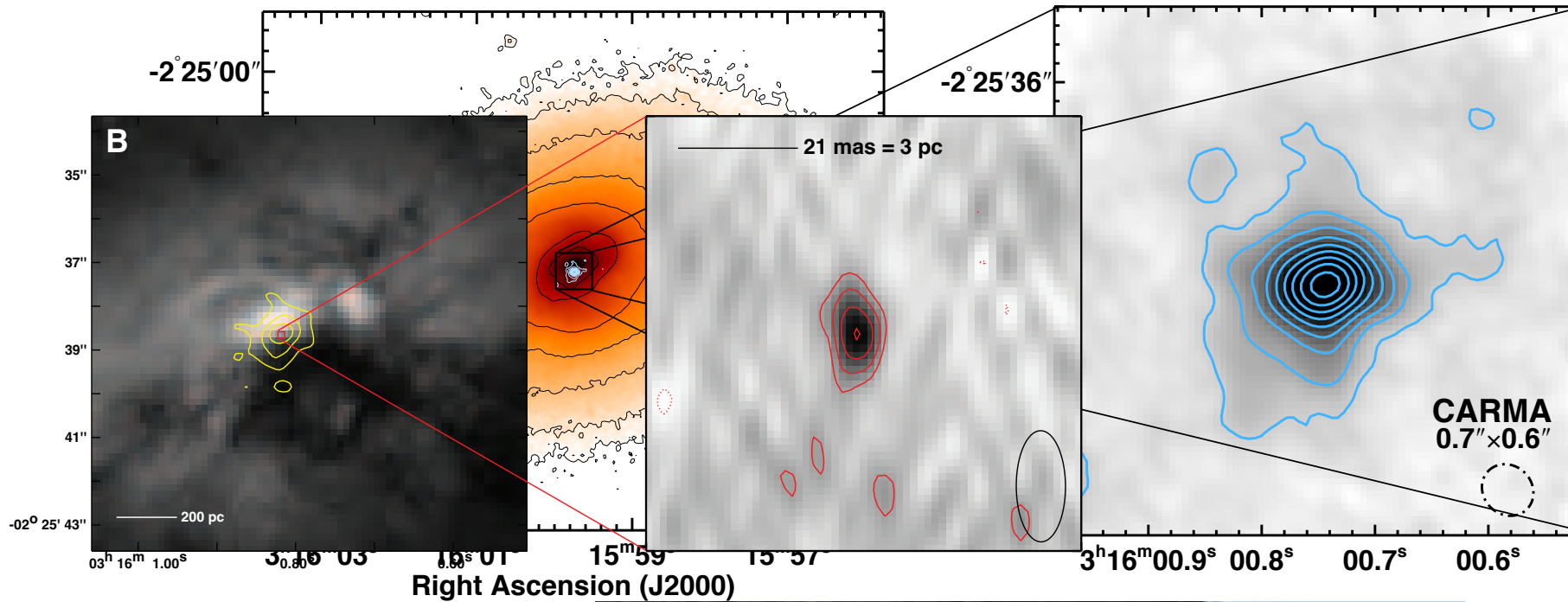


$1 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
molecular gas





Molecular Gas Emission

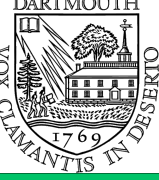


$1 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
molecular gas

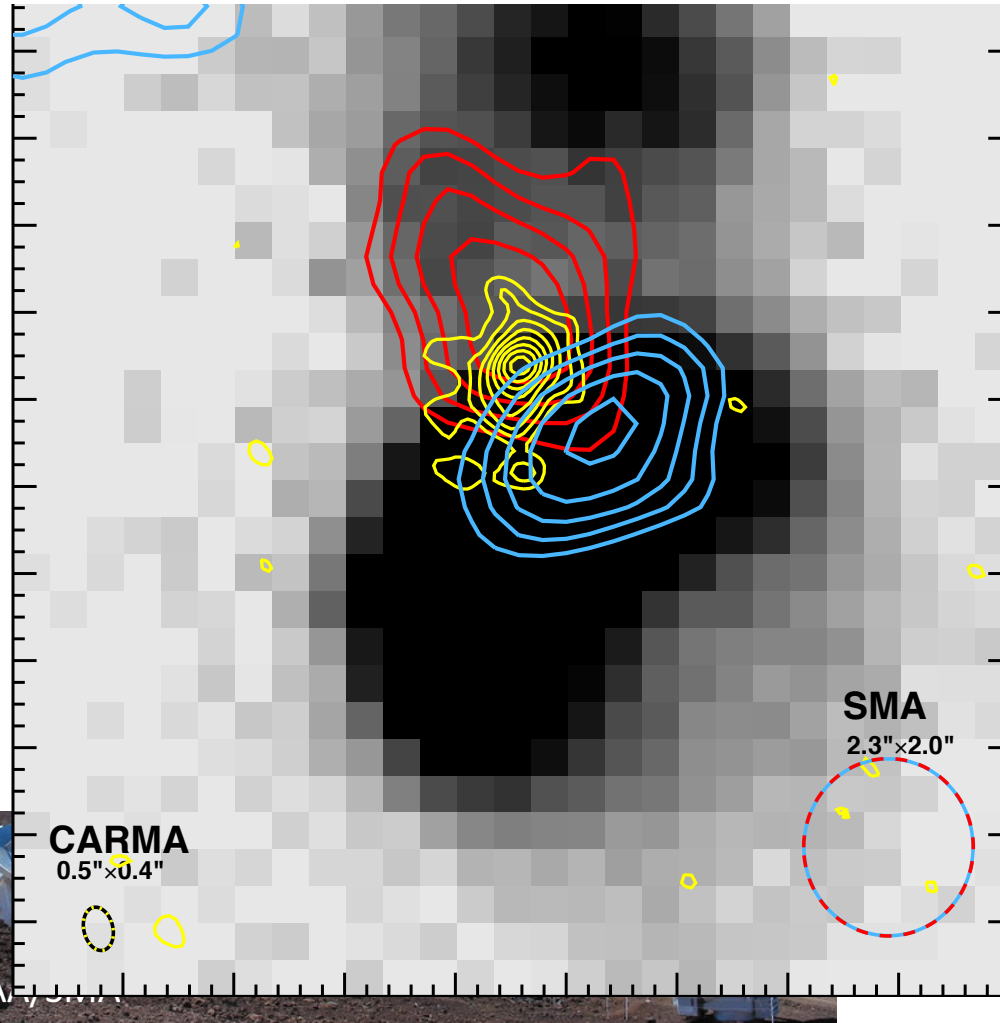
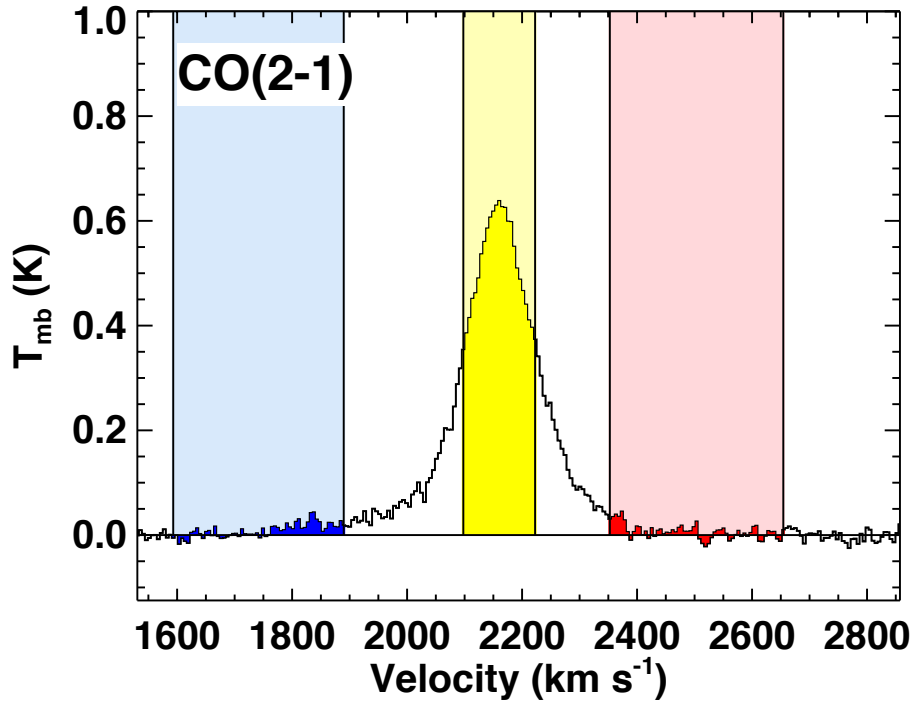
$$N_{\text{H}_2}(\text{VLBA PS}) = 3 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$



Credit: Caltech/CARMA

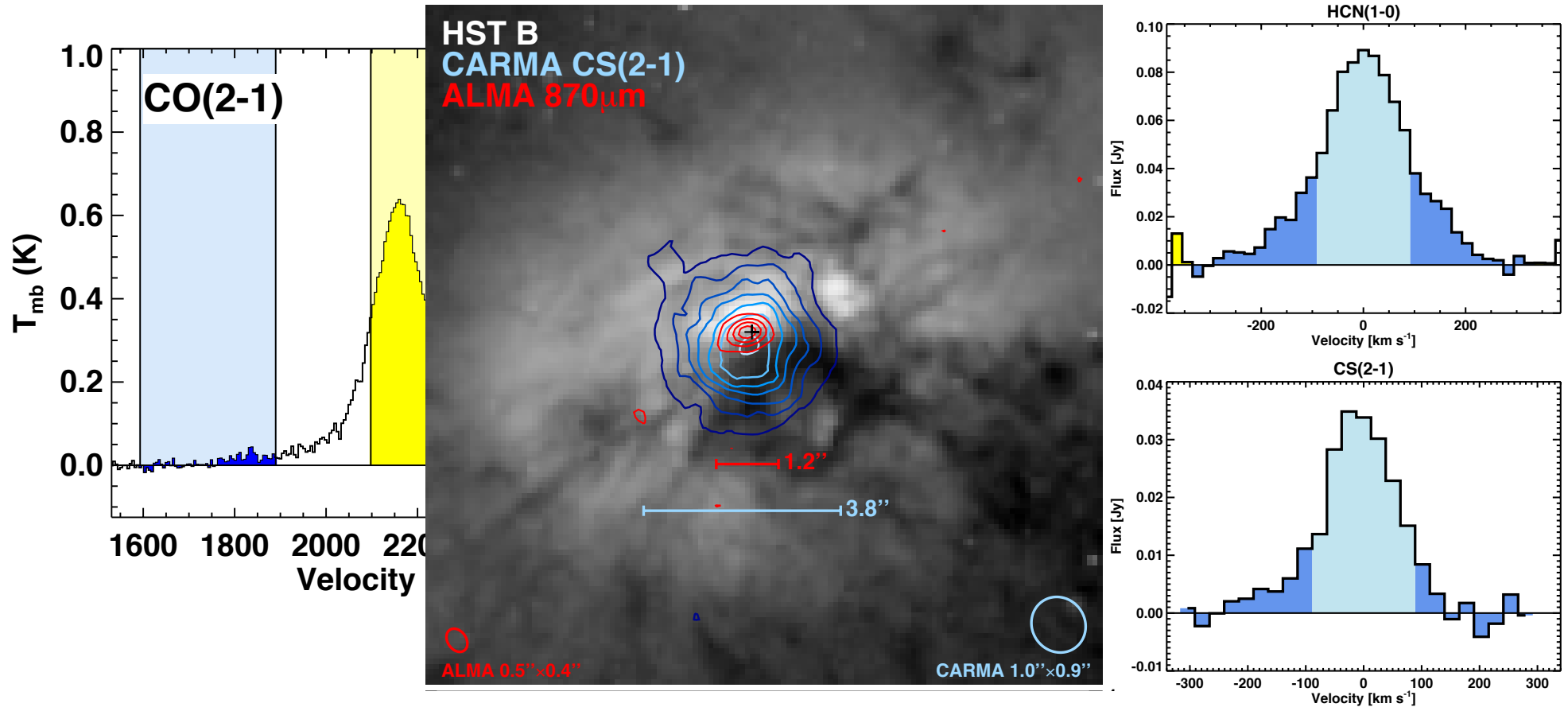


Molecular Gas Emission



$1 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
 molecular gas
 N_{H_2} (VLBA PS)
 $= 3 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 $2 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ in
 outflow
 $v = 180 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
 $\dot{M} = 110 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Molecular Gas Emission



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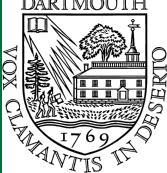


Driving the Outflow

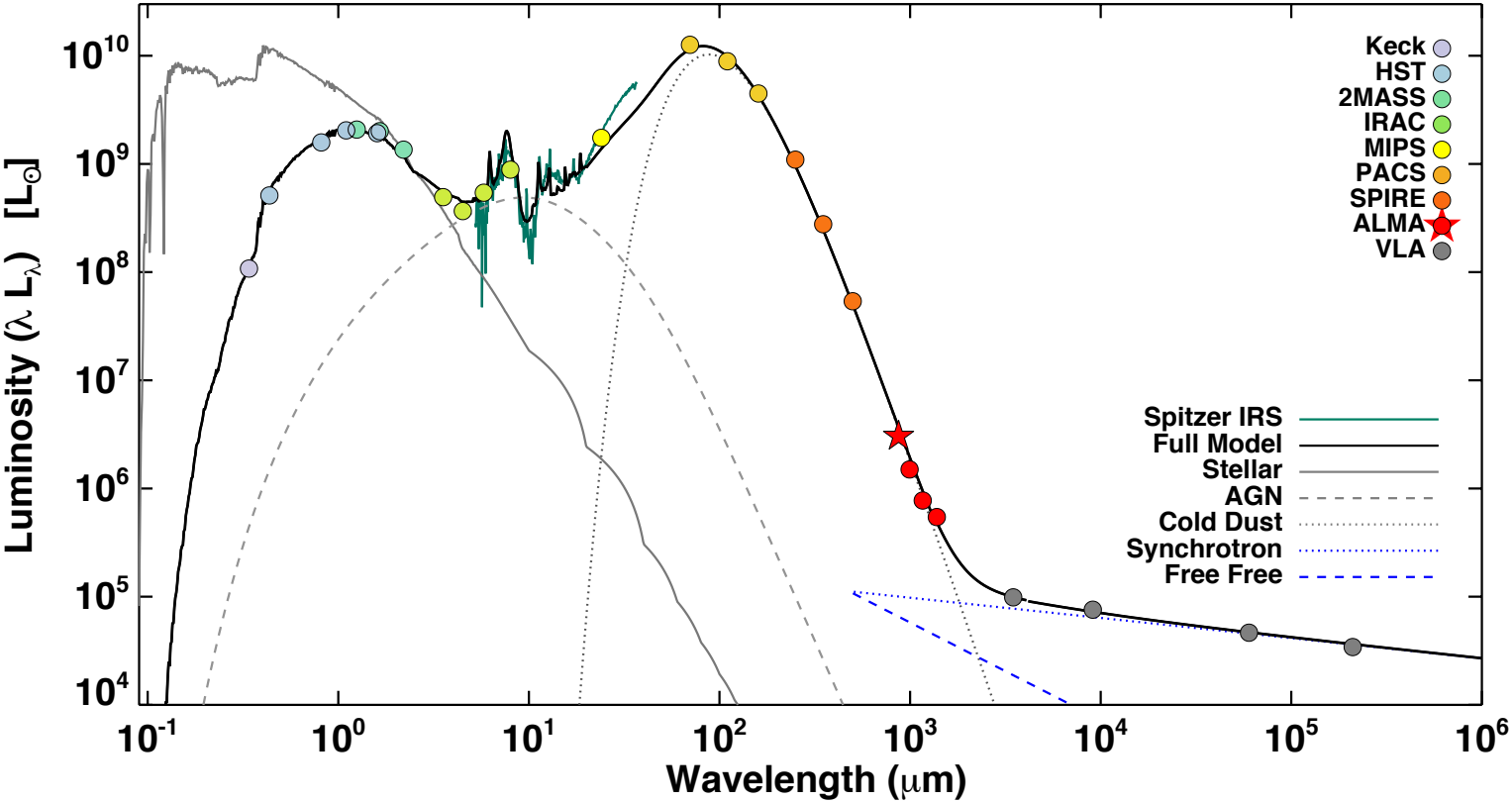
SFR or AGN?

$$\dot{M} = 110 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

$$L_{\text{mech}} = 7.6 \times 10^{41} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$



Driving the Outflow



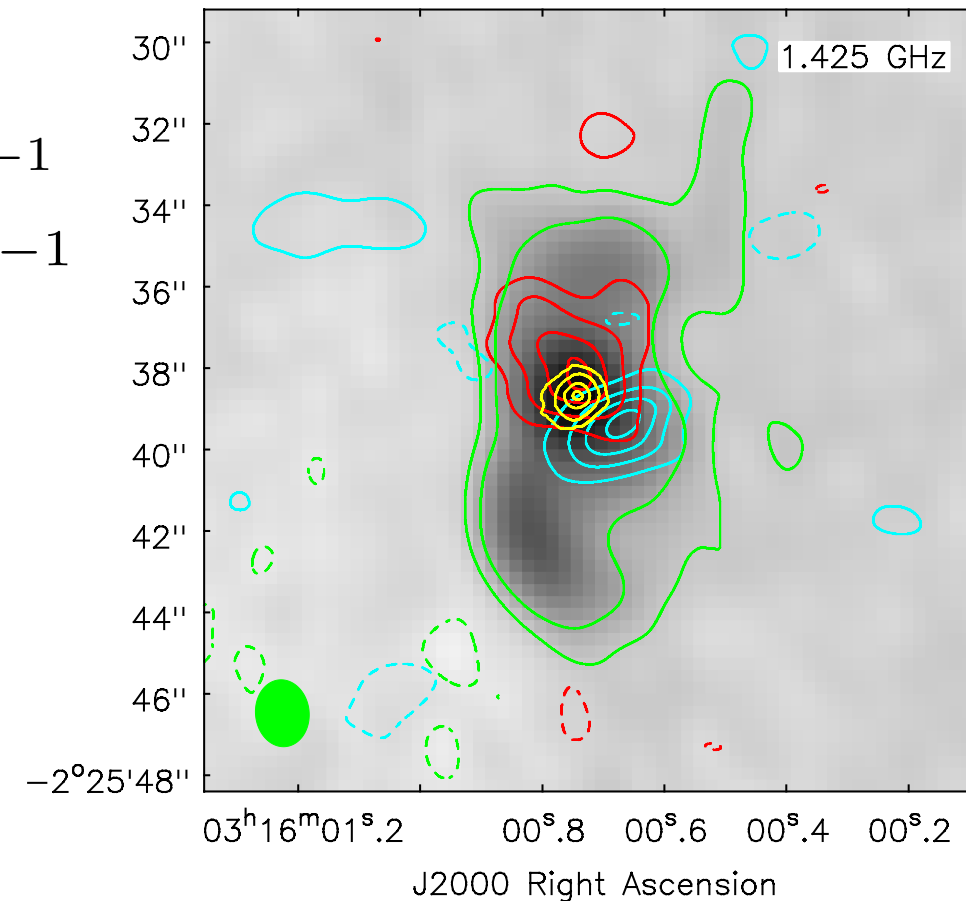
$$2 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} > \text{SFR} > 0.3 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Driving the Outflow

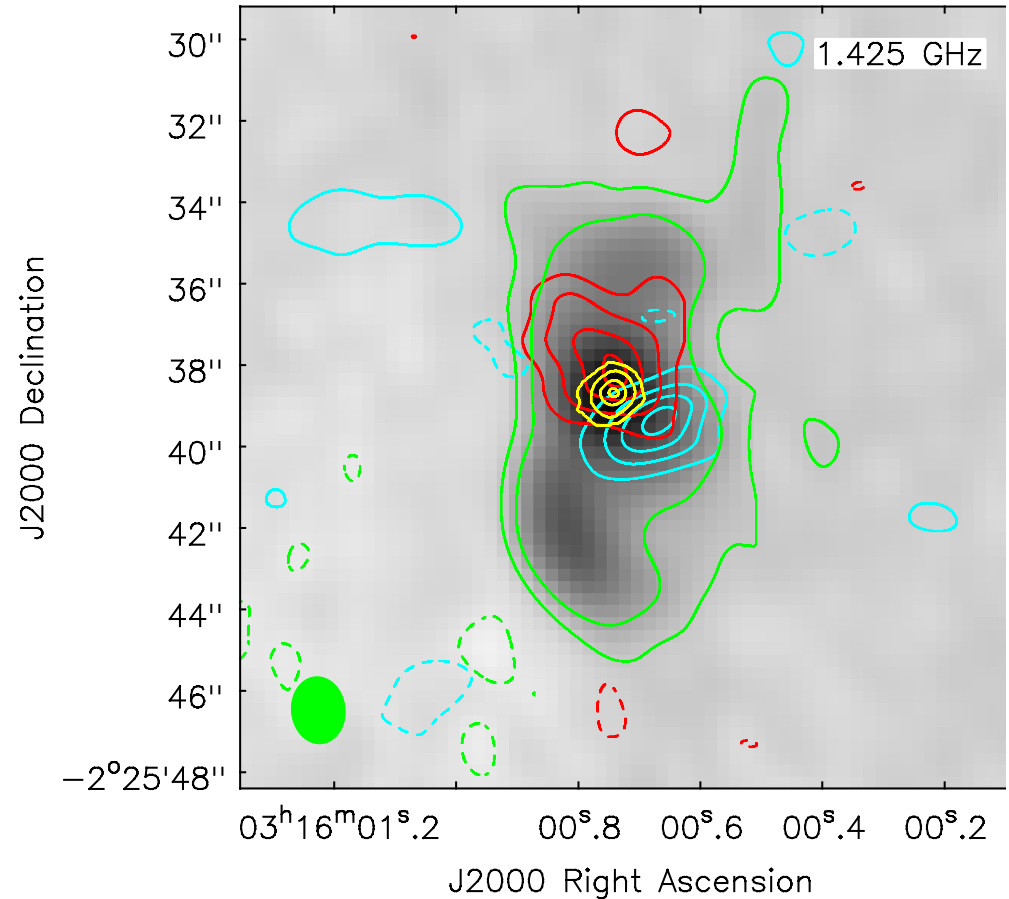
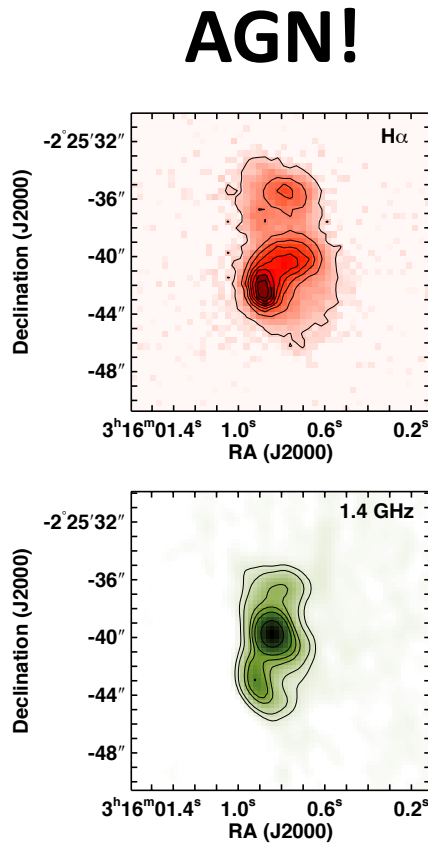
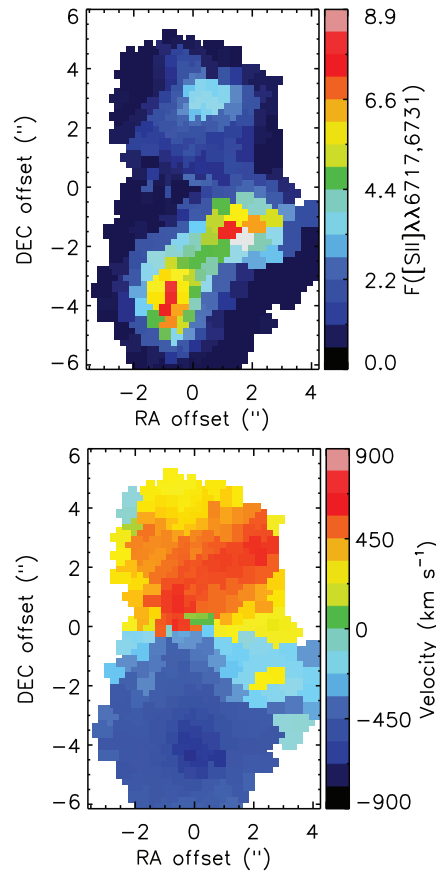
AGN!

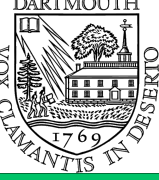
$$L_{\text{mech}} = 7.6 \times 10^{41} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$P_{\text{radio}} = 3 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

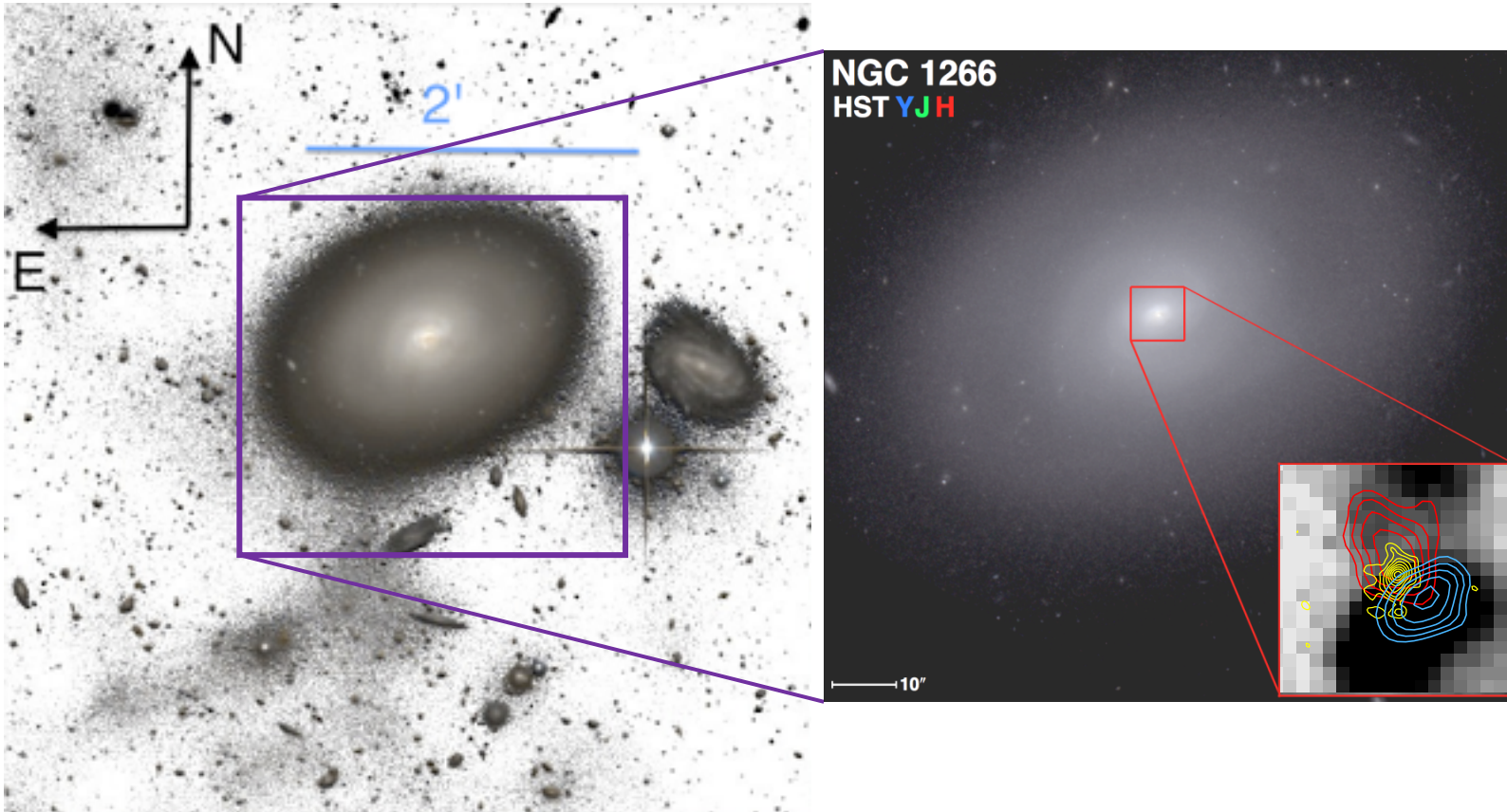


Driving the Outflow



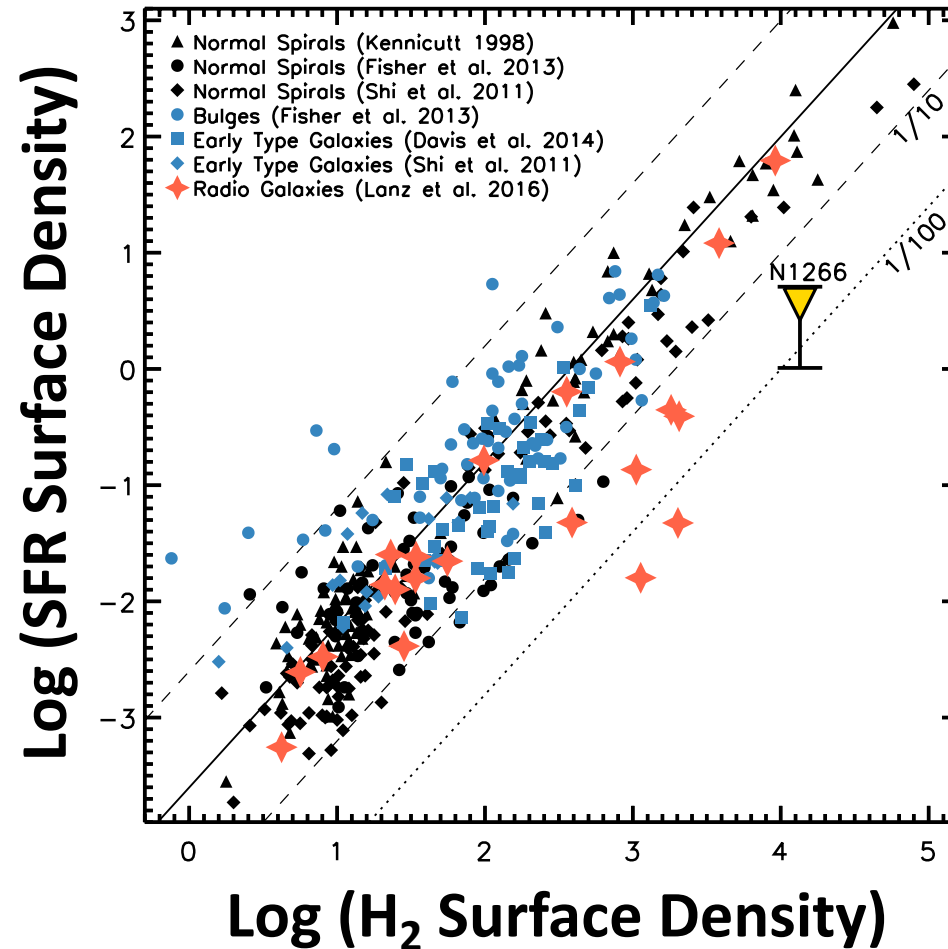


NGC1266

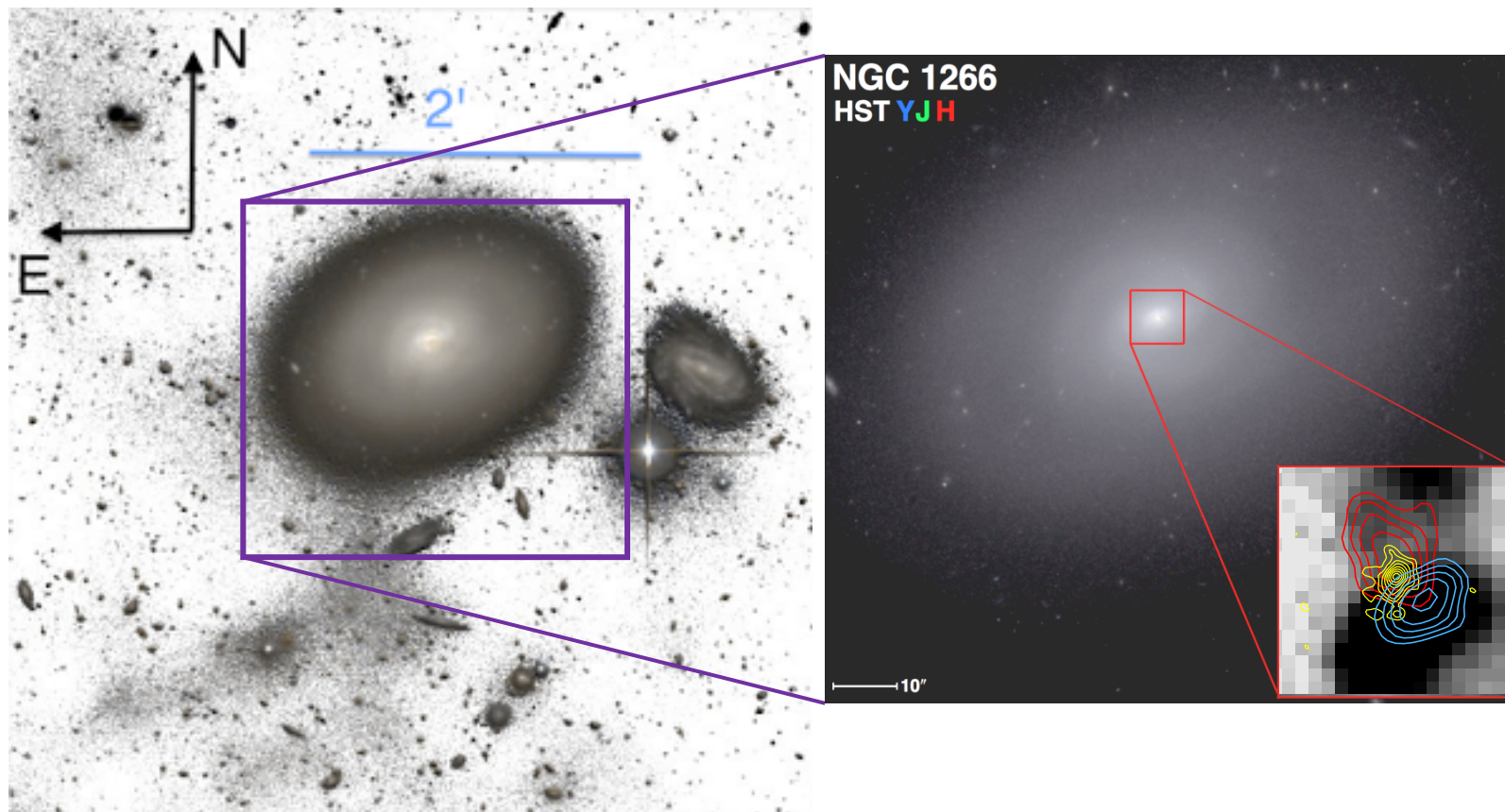


Outflow-driving
low-luminosity **AGN**
in
compact nuclear starburst
surrounded by
very infertile **molecular disk**

SFR + Resolved Molecular Gas = In-Efficiency



NGC1266



Outflow-driving
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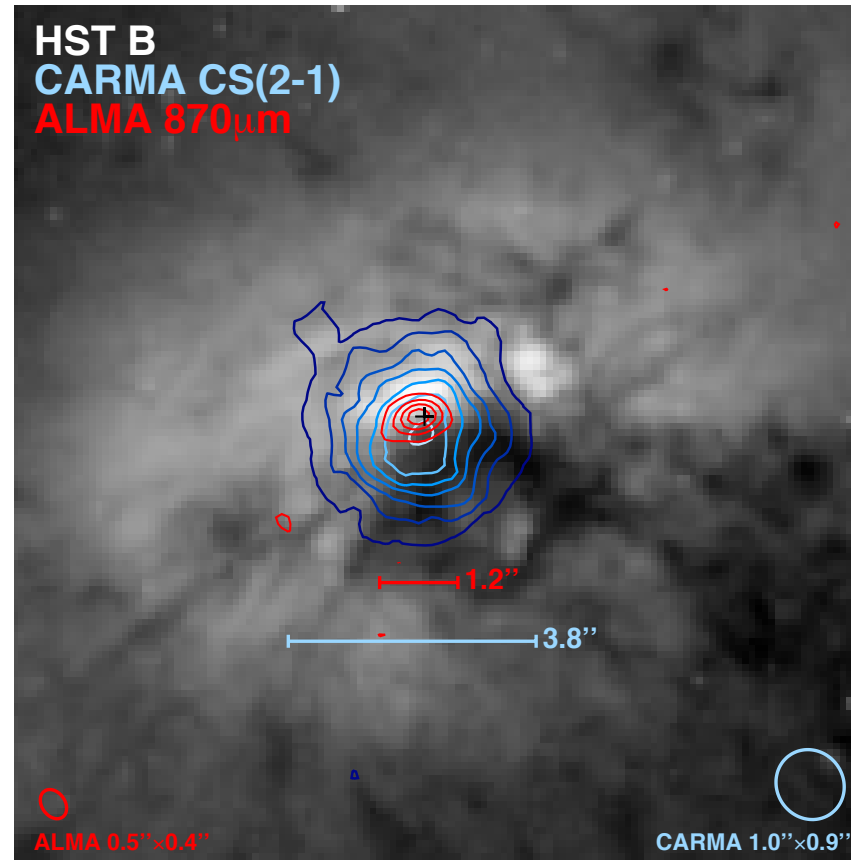
ALMA and distribution of IR Emission

IR Nuclear Luminosity

$$8.5 \times 10^9 L_{\odot}$$

Just Resolved with

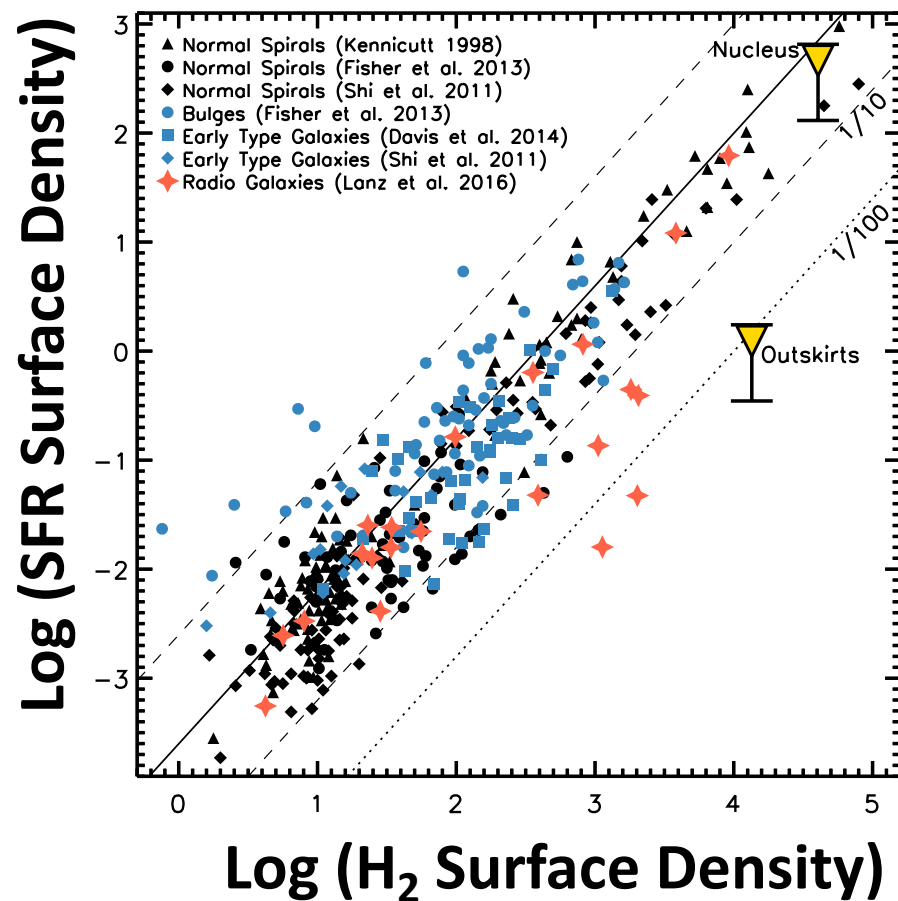
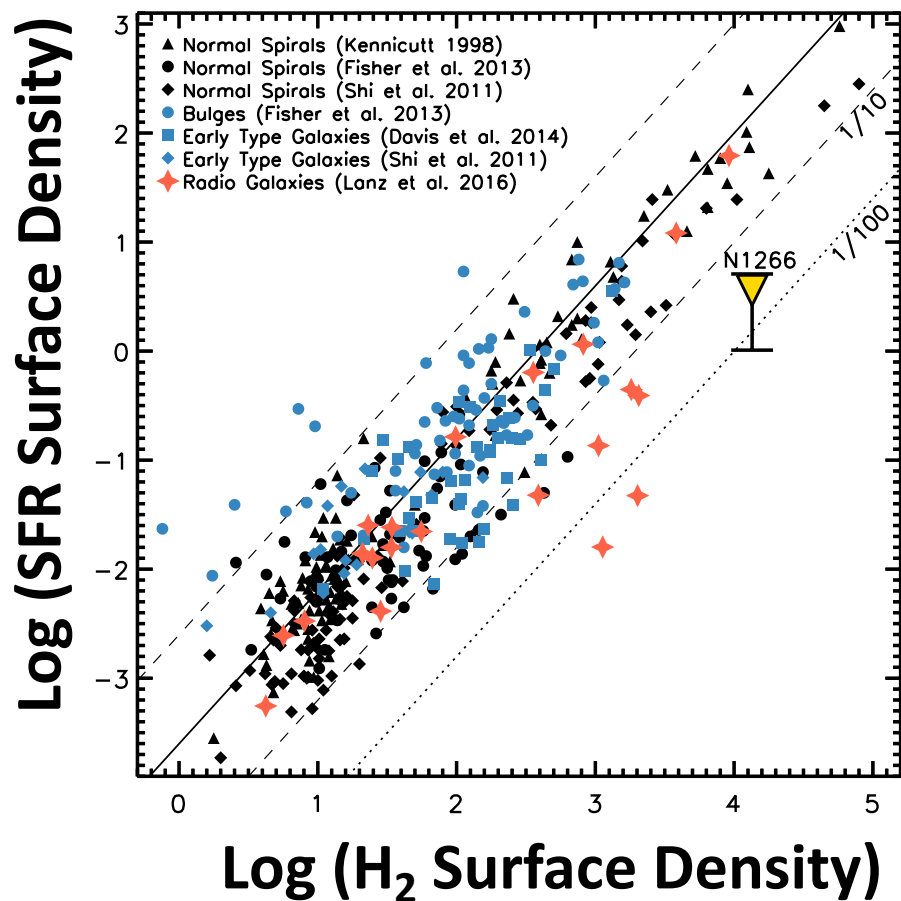
$$D \approx 50 \text{ pc}$$

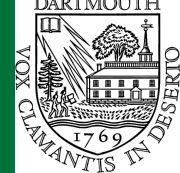


Nature of Nucleus and SF suppression

Powerful Buried AGN

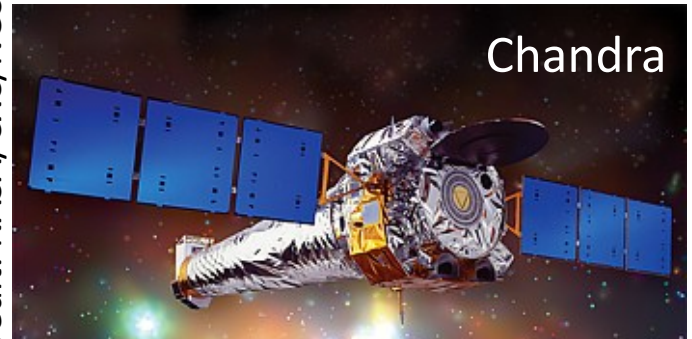
Buried Compact Starburst





As of 2015: Chandra and XMM

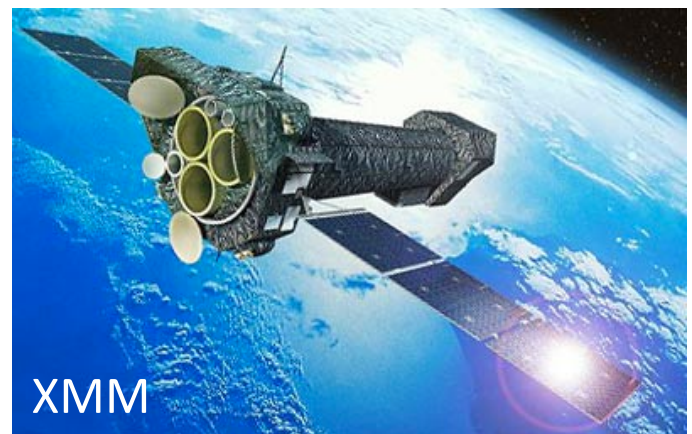
Credit: NASA/CXC/NGST



Chandra

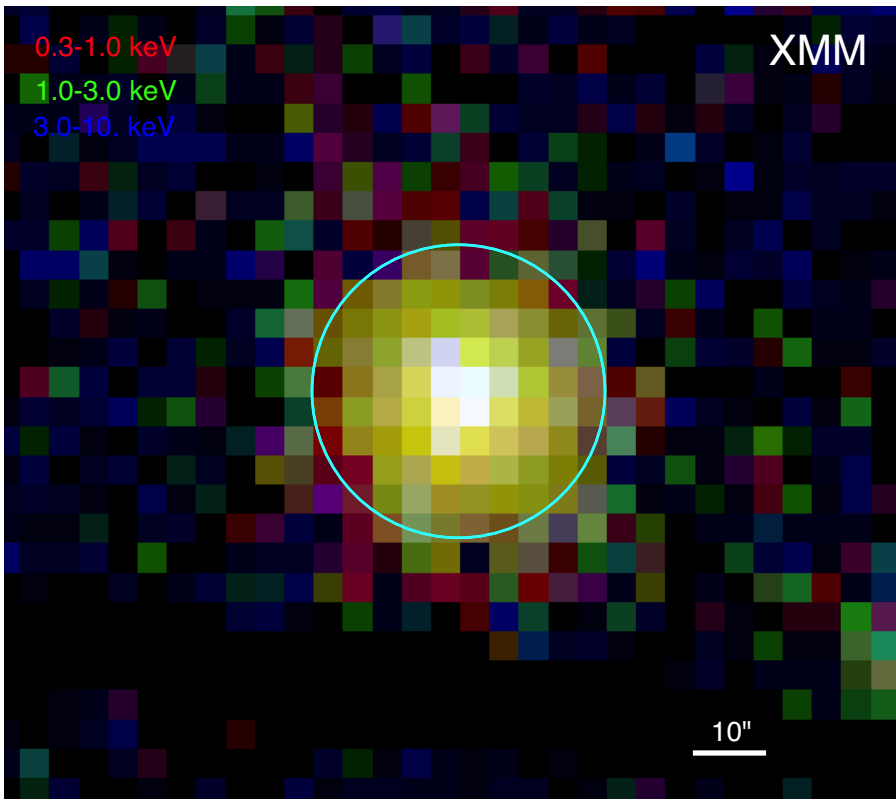
30 ks

Credit: ESA

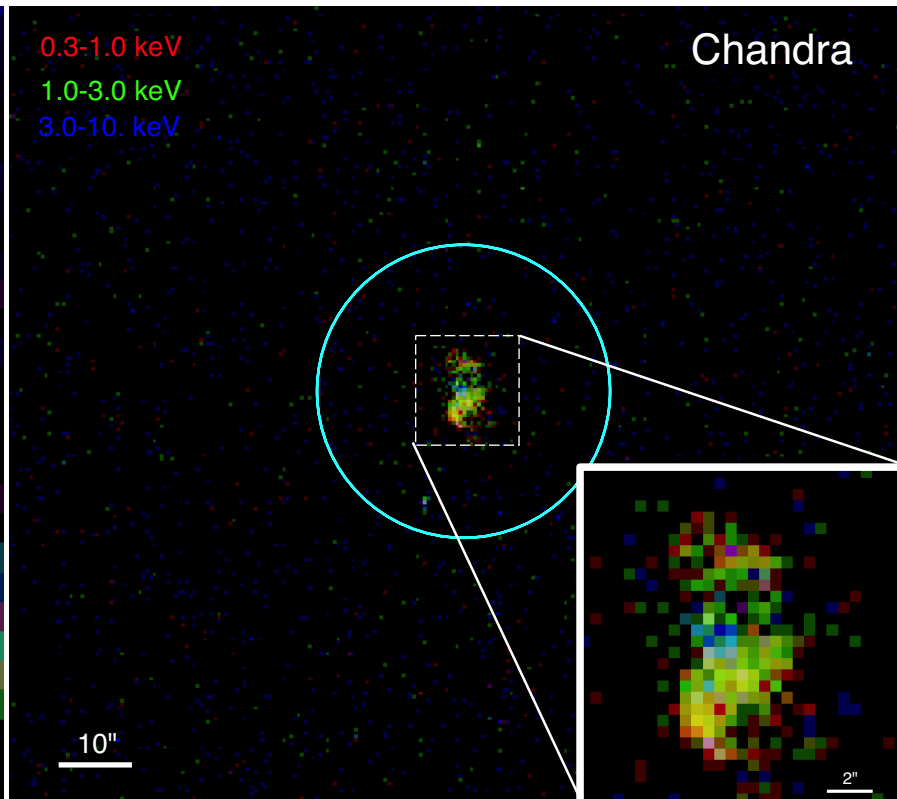


XMM

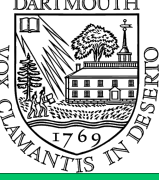
140 ks



XMM

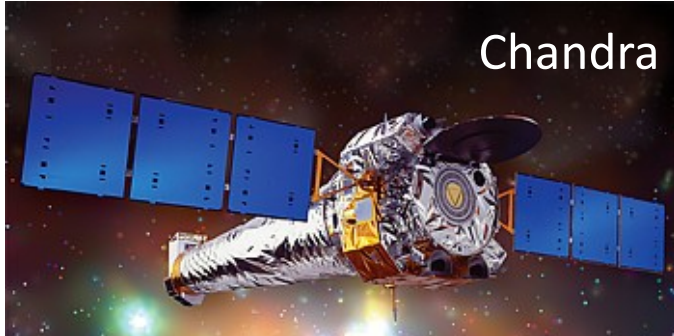


Chandra



As of 2015: Chandra and XMM

Credit: NASA/CXC/NGST



Chandra

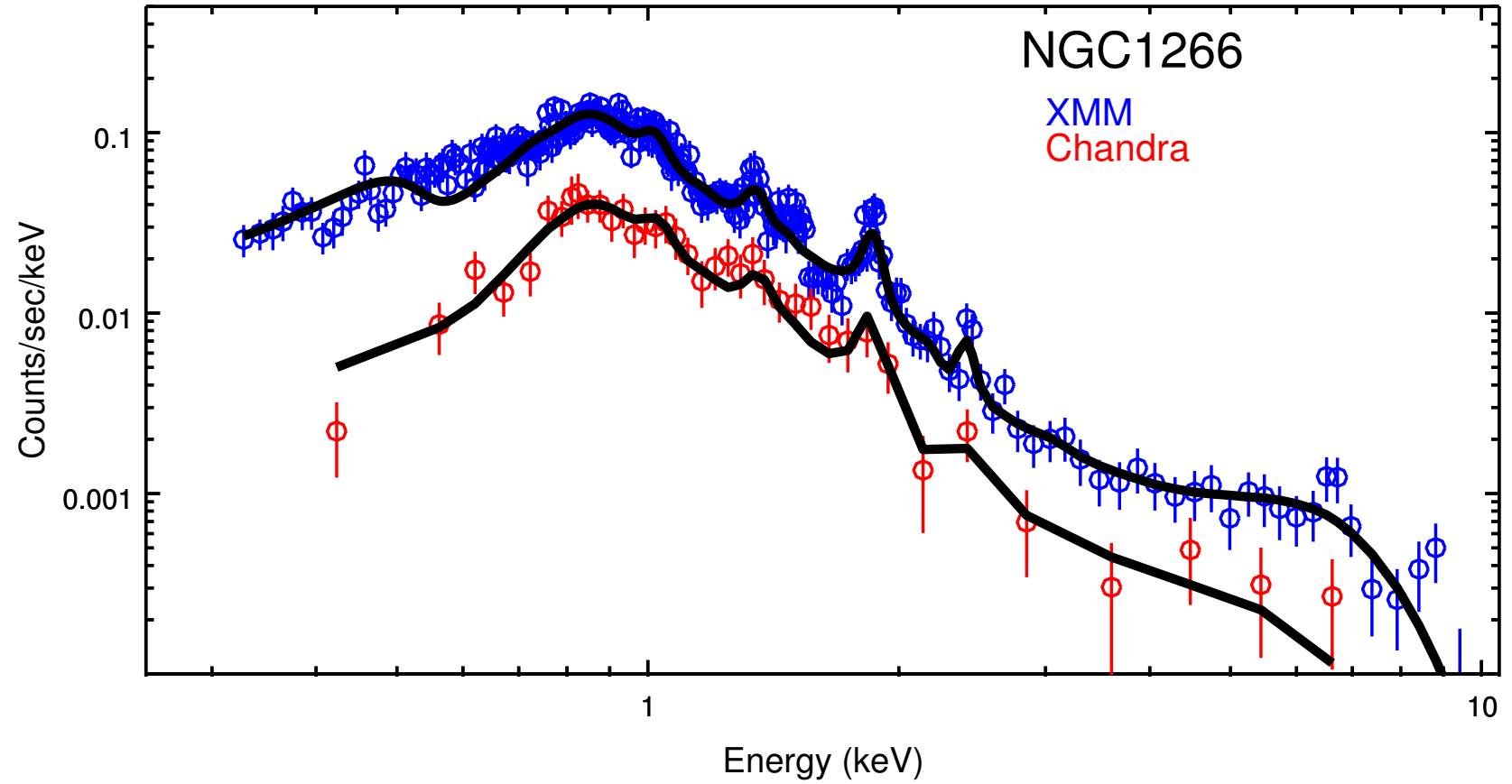
30 ks

Credit: ESA



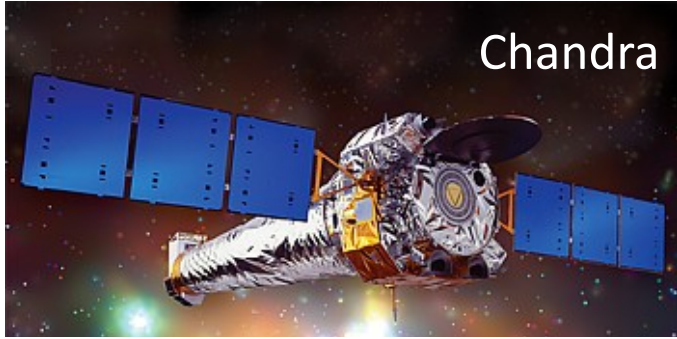
XMM

140 ks



As of 2015: Chandra and XMM

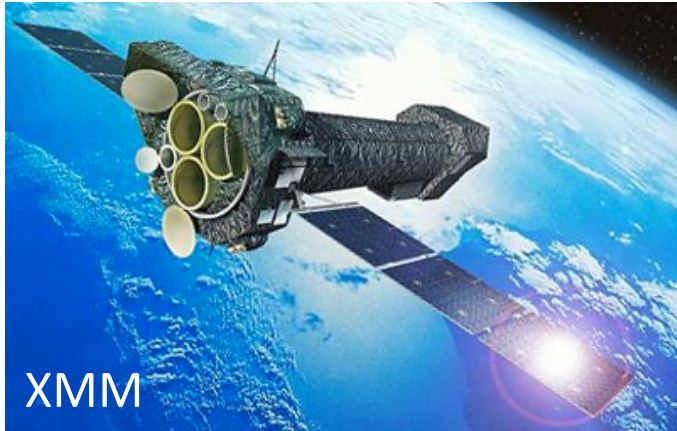
Credit: NASA/CXC/NGST



Chandra

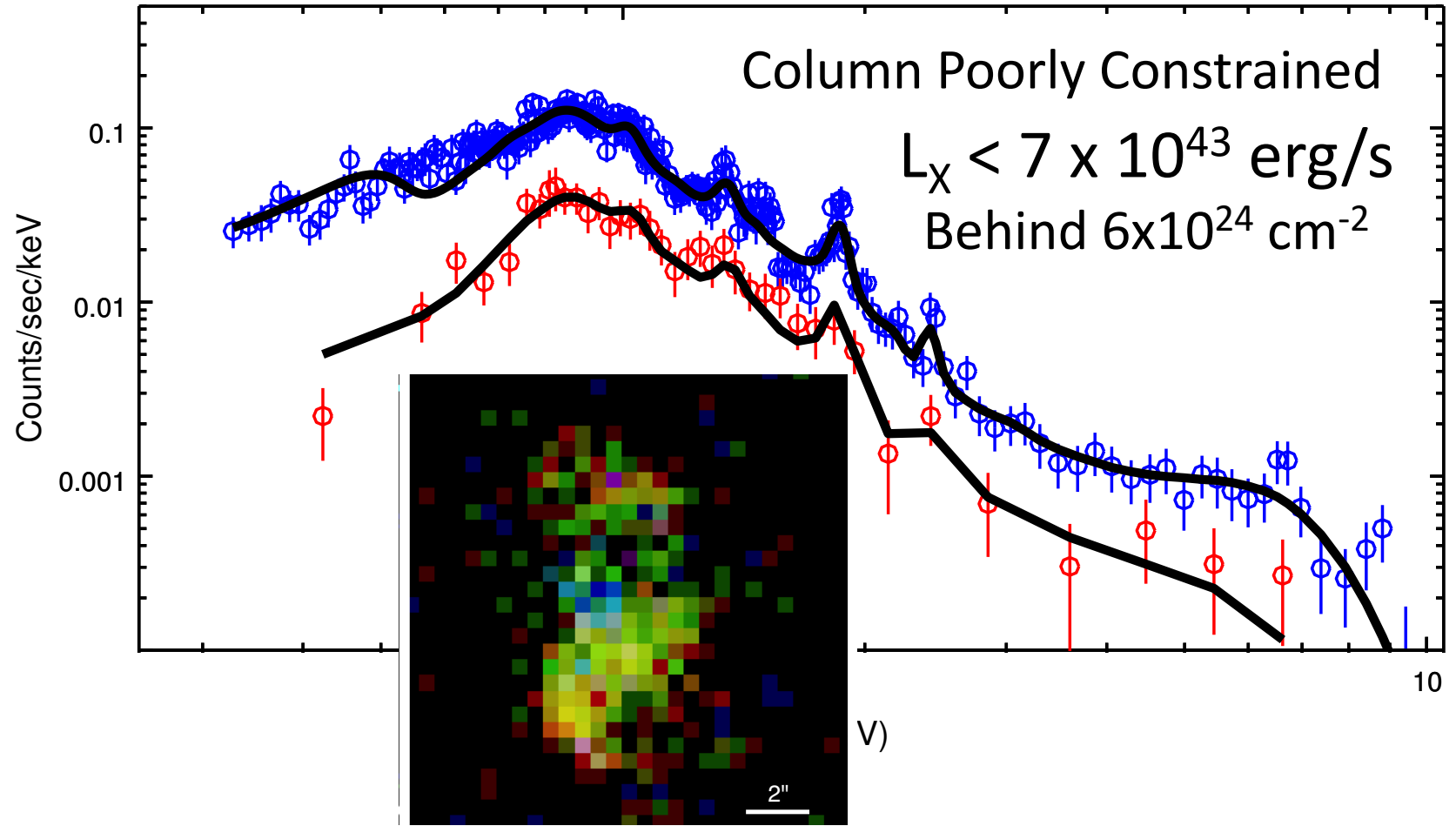
30 ks

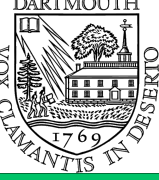
Credit: ESA



XMM

140 ks





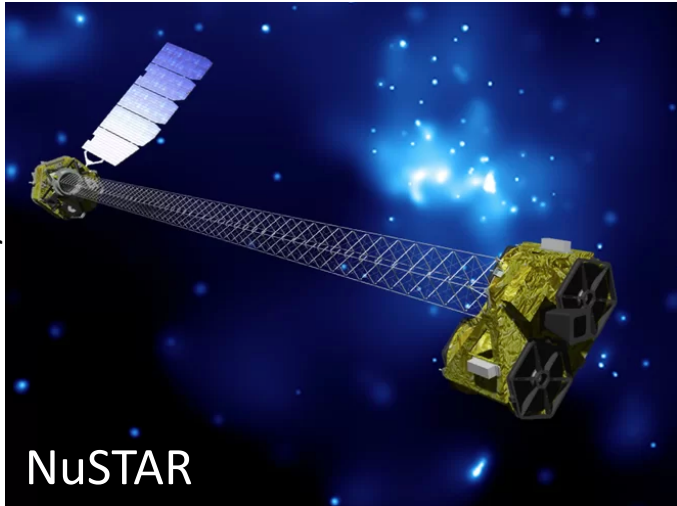
New Chandra and NuSTAR



Chandra

Credit: NASA/CXC/NGST

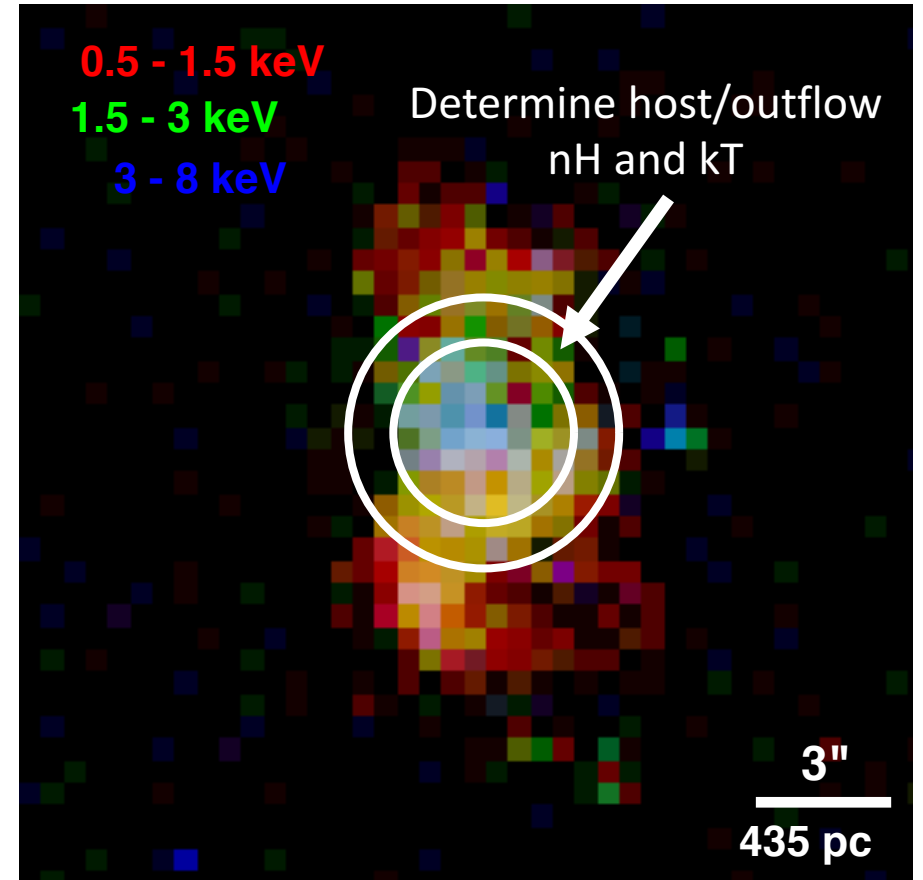
120 ks -> 150 ks (PI Alatalo)

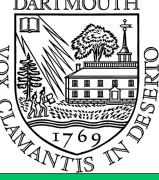


NuSTAR

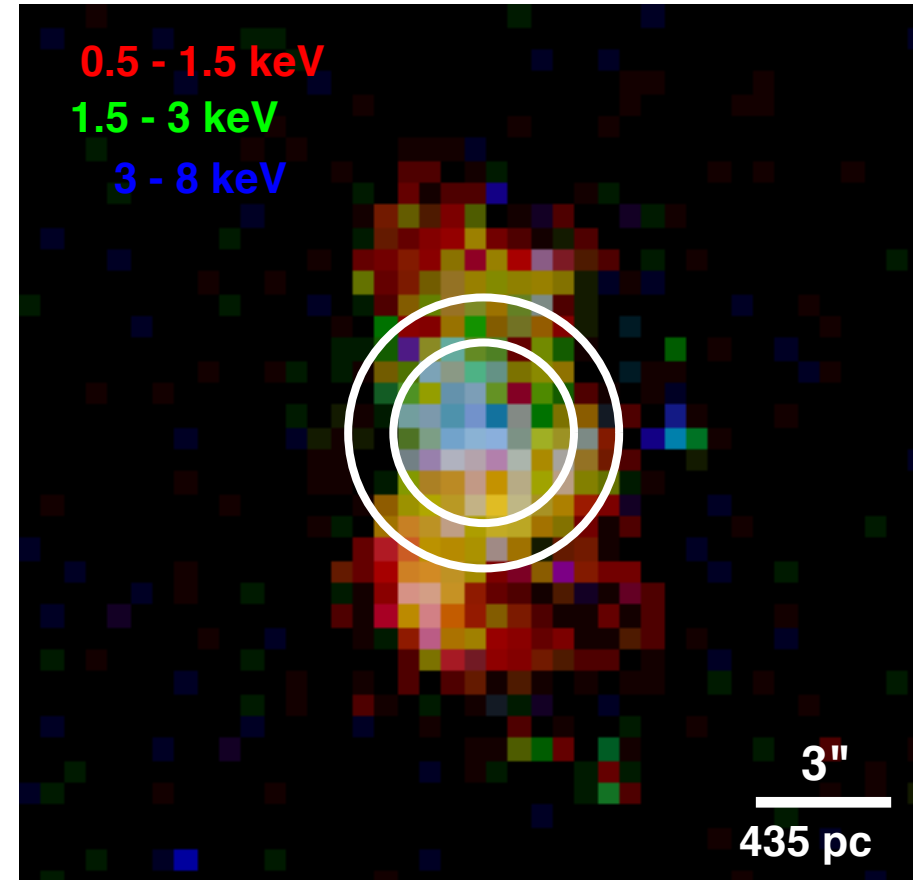
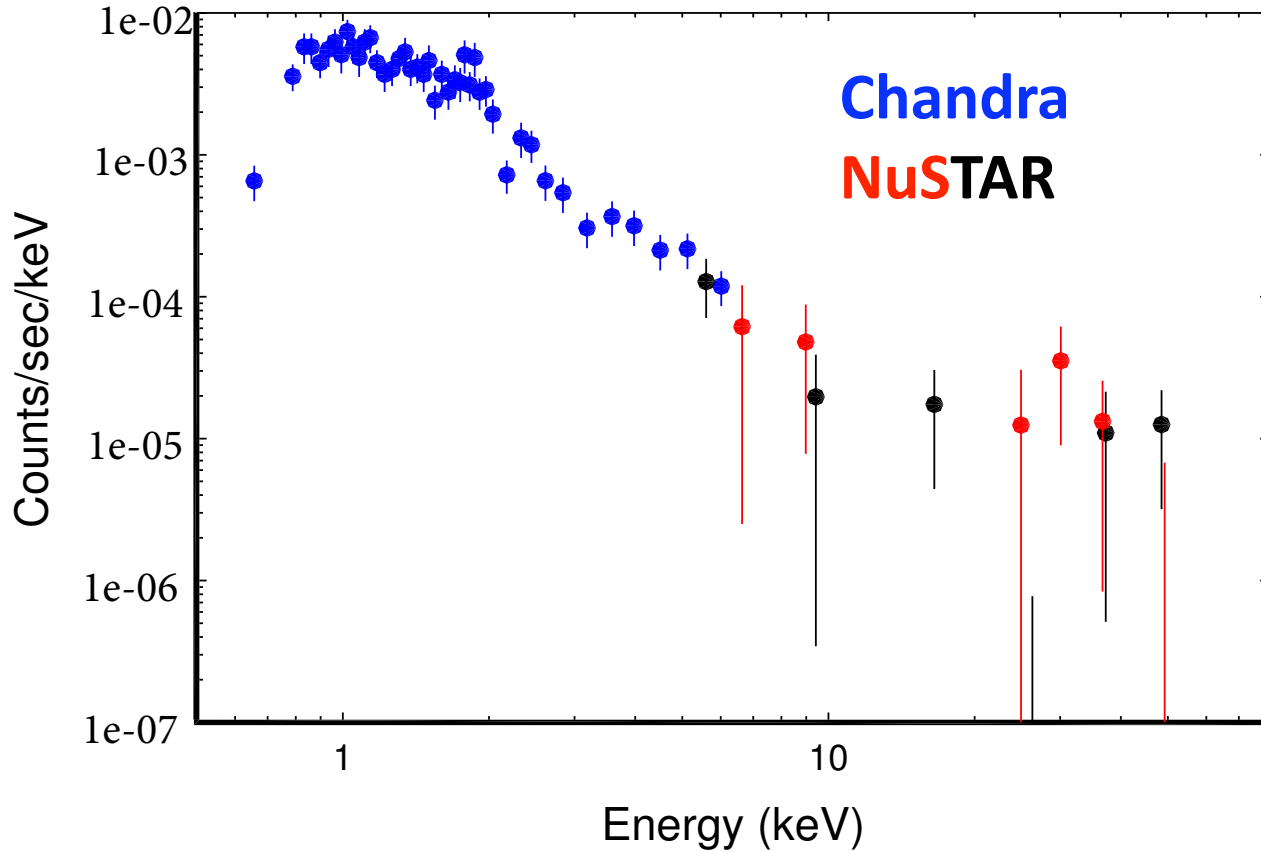
Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

50 ks (PI Lanz)

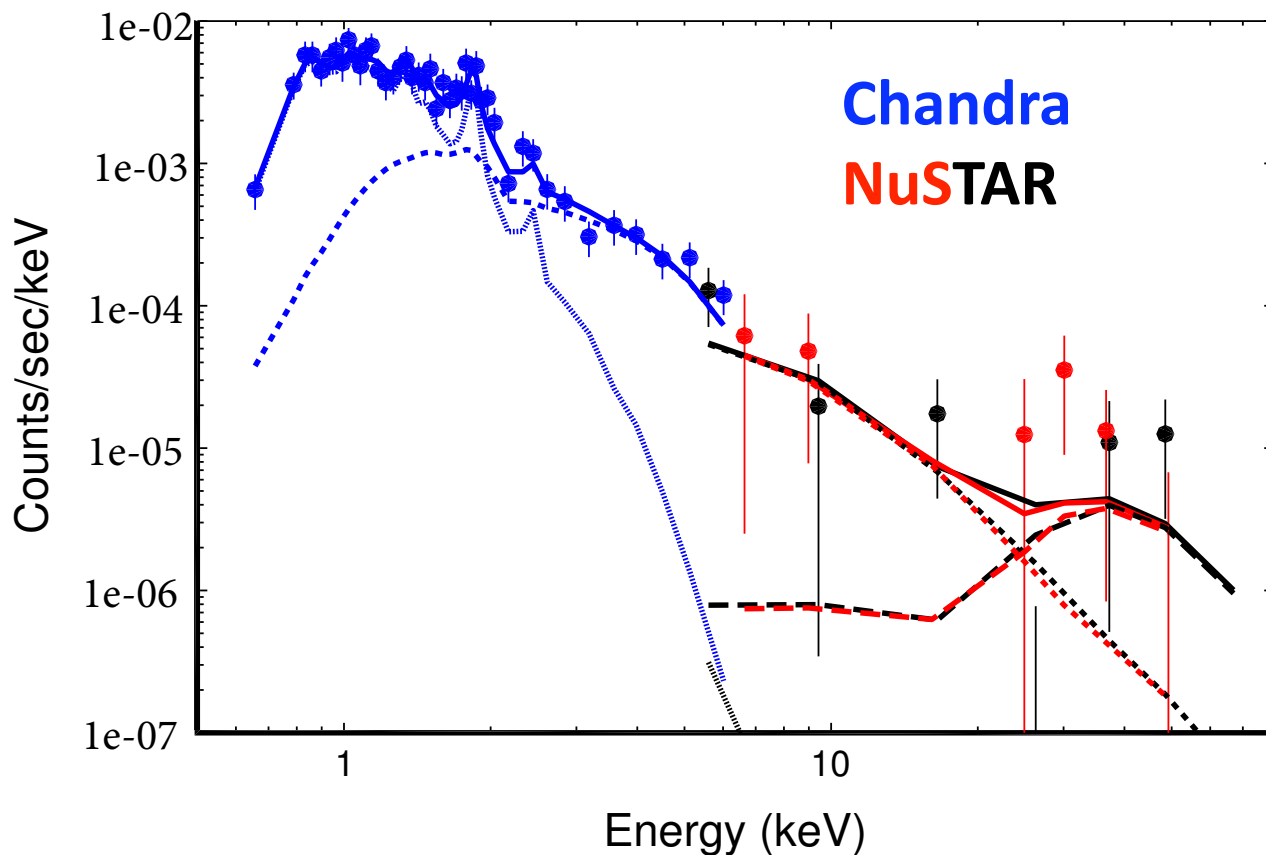




New Chandra and NuSTAR



New Chandra and NuSTAR



MW Foreground

$\text{xsphabs.a1} * (\text{xsphabs.a2} * \text{powerlaw1d.p1} +$

Transmitted PL (AGN): $\Gamma = 1.8$ behind $4.0 \times 10^{25} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

$\text{xsphabs.a3} * (\text{xsapec.th1} +$

Thermal (Outflow): 0.61 keV behind $7.5 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

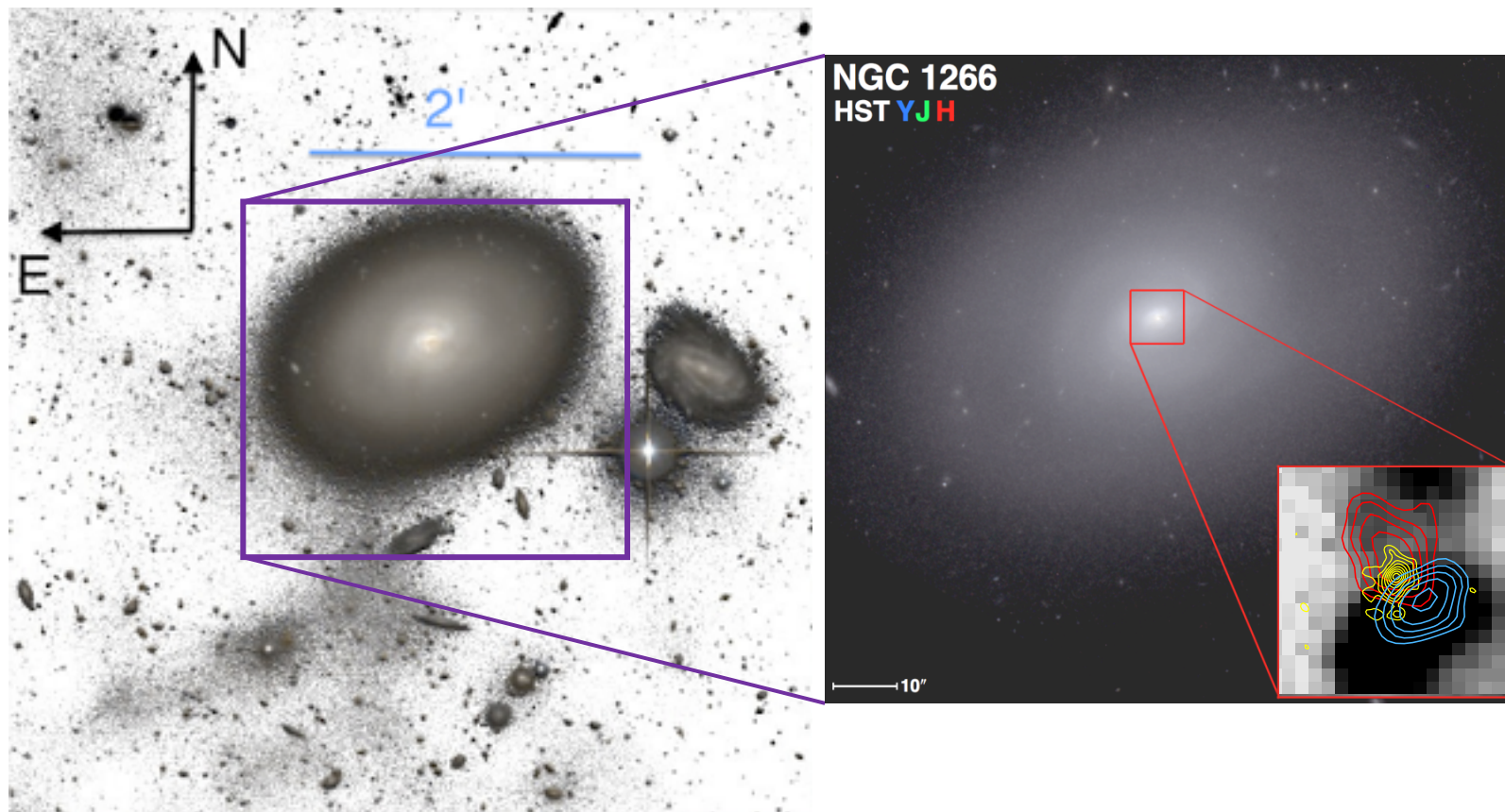
$\text{powlaw1d.p2} + \text{xspextrav.px1}))$

Scattered PL + Reflection (AGN): $\Gamma = 1.8$ (fixed)

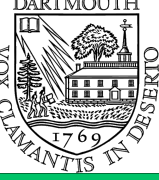
2-10 keV Intrinsic Luminosity:

$7.7 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

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Implications for SF (Suppression) Distribution

AGN:

$$L_{2-10 \text{ keV}} = 7.7 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$L_{\text{bol}} = (1.2 - 2.2) \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$\approx 5\%$ nuclear lumin.

Compact Starburst:

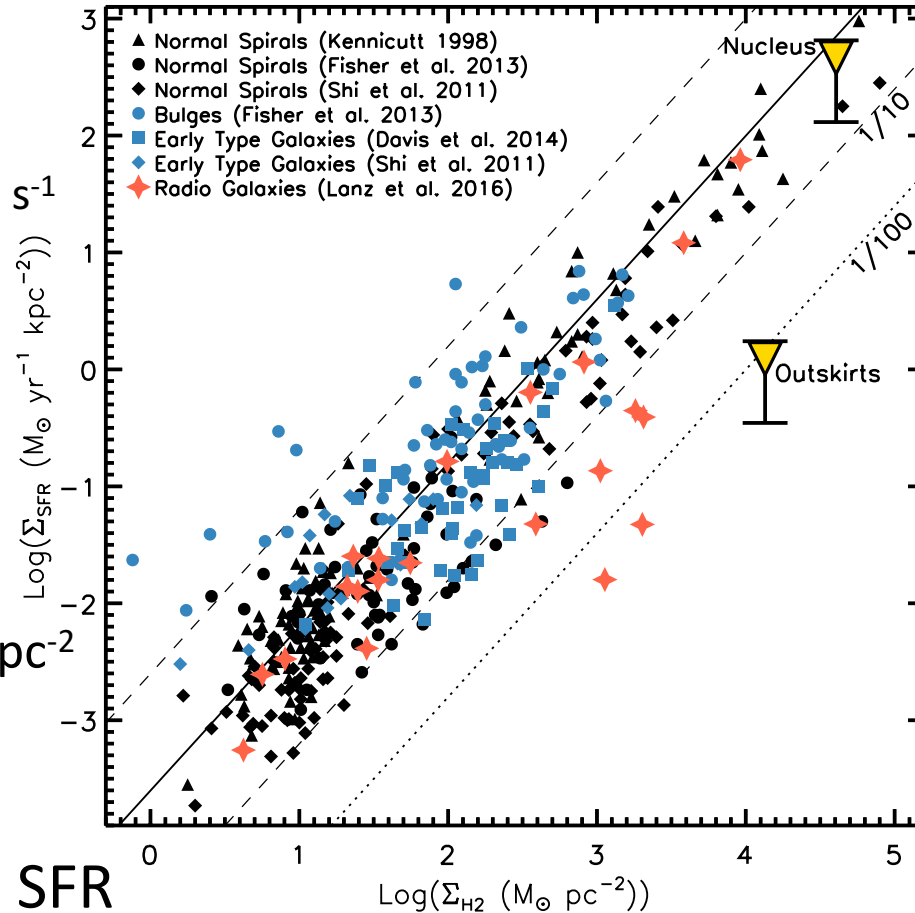
$$L_{\text{IR}} \approx 8 \times 10^9 L_{\odot}$$

$\approx 60\%$ total L_{IR}

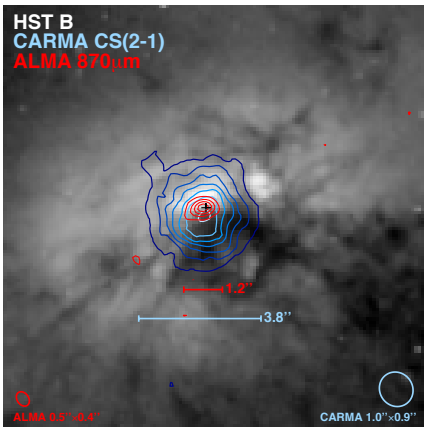
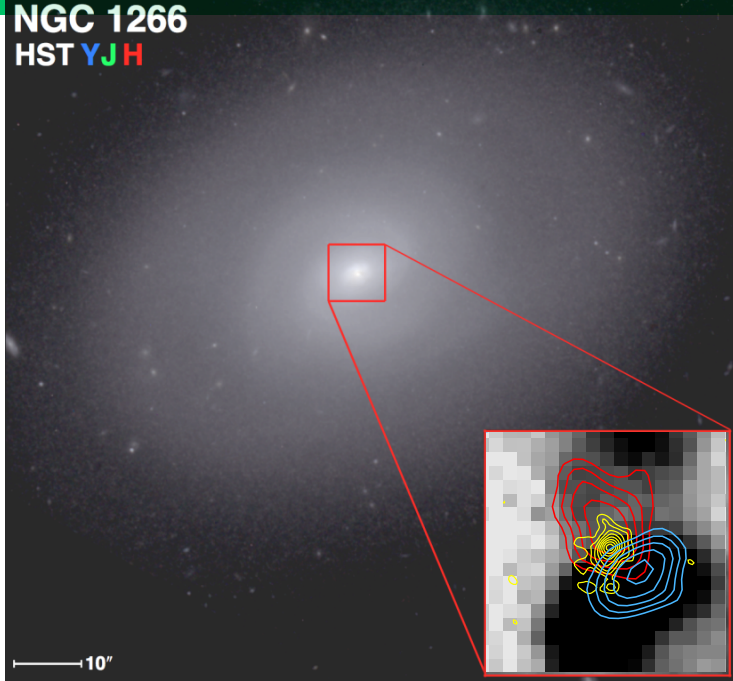
$$\text{Lum. density} \approx 1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$$

Surrounding Gas Disk:

98% of gas contains 40% SFR



Credit: NASA/K. L. Luhman/CfA



Summary

NGC1266:

Outflow-driving low-luminosity AGN

in

compact nuclear starburst
surrounded by
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