



NGC 1275: an outlier of the BH-host scaling relations

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Direct vs indirect M_{BH} estimates

Motions of *test* particles

- ★ Star proper motions and radial Velocities
- ★ Radial velocities of single gas clouds (masers)

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(spatially resolved)

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- V from Stellar Absorption Lines
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- V from line width, R from time variability

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Single Epoch Virial Relations

Assumptions

- ★ BLR is power by photoionization
- ★ Virialized BLR
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$$M_{BH} = f \frac{W^2 R}{G}$$

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Based on

- ★ The BLR-luminosity relation
- ★ The detection of BLR

$$\log(M_{SE}/M_{\odot}) = a \log(L/L_{\odot}) + b \log(\text{FWHM}/\text{km s}^{-1})$$

Calibrated

- ★ Reverberation mapping M_{BH}
- ★ Only for Type 1 AGN

Vestergaard 2002; McLure & Jarvis 2002; McLure & Dunlop 2004; Wu +2004; Greene & Ho 2005; Vestergaard & Peterson 2006; Kollmeier +2006; Onken & Kollmeier 2008; Landt +2008; Wang +2009; Vestergaard & Osmer 2009; Greene +2010b; Rafiee & Hall 2011b; Shen et al. 2011; Shen & Liu 2012; Trakhtenbrot & Netzer 2012, La Franca +2015, Mejia-Restrepo+16.

New Single Epoch Virial Relations

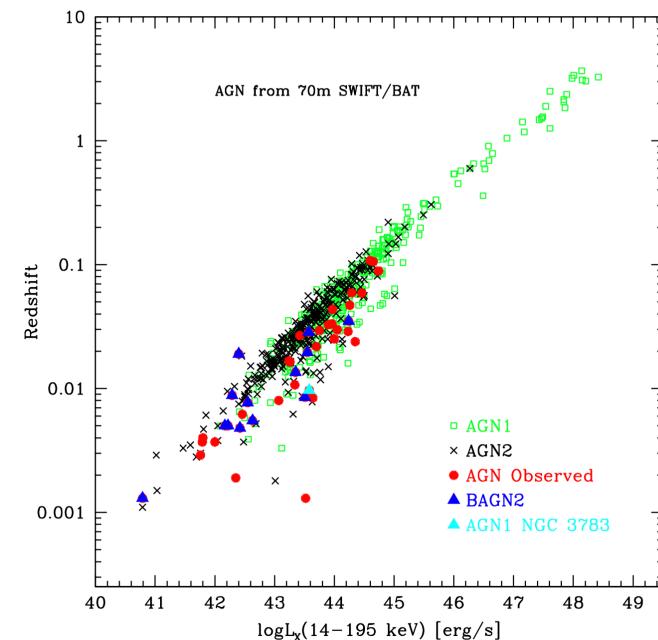
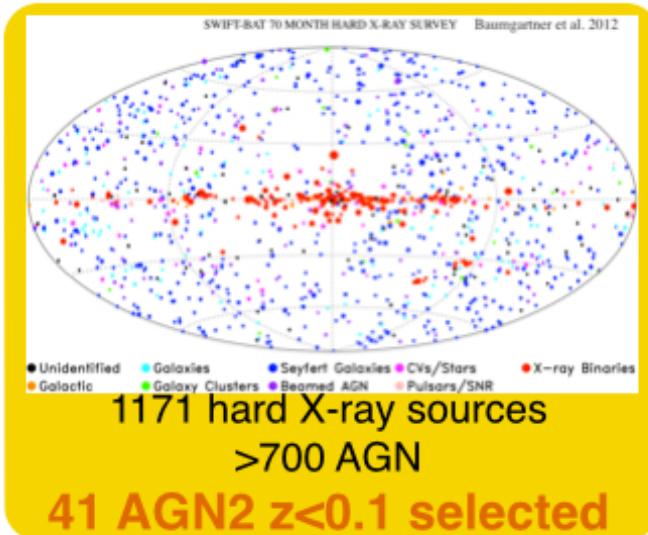
Optical (rest-frame):

- no broad line component → NIR (Paschen series, HeI)
- AGN continuum obscured and/or contaminated by host galaxy

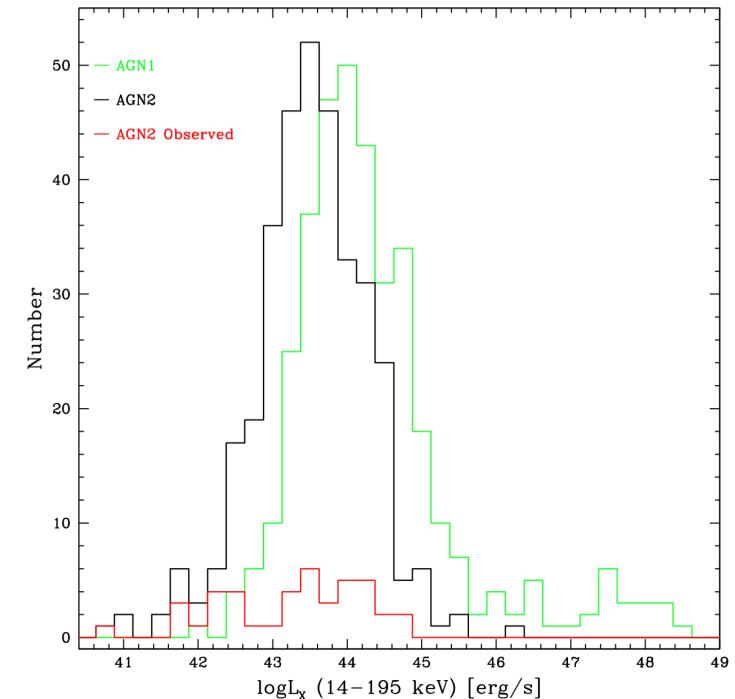
Swift BAT Hard X-ray selection:

- Complete sample of Compton thin AGN2 ($\log N_H > 21$), see also Koss +2017
- No contamination from the host galaxy to L_X

Onori +2017a

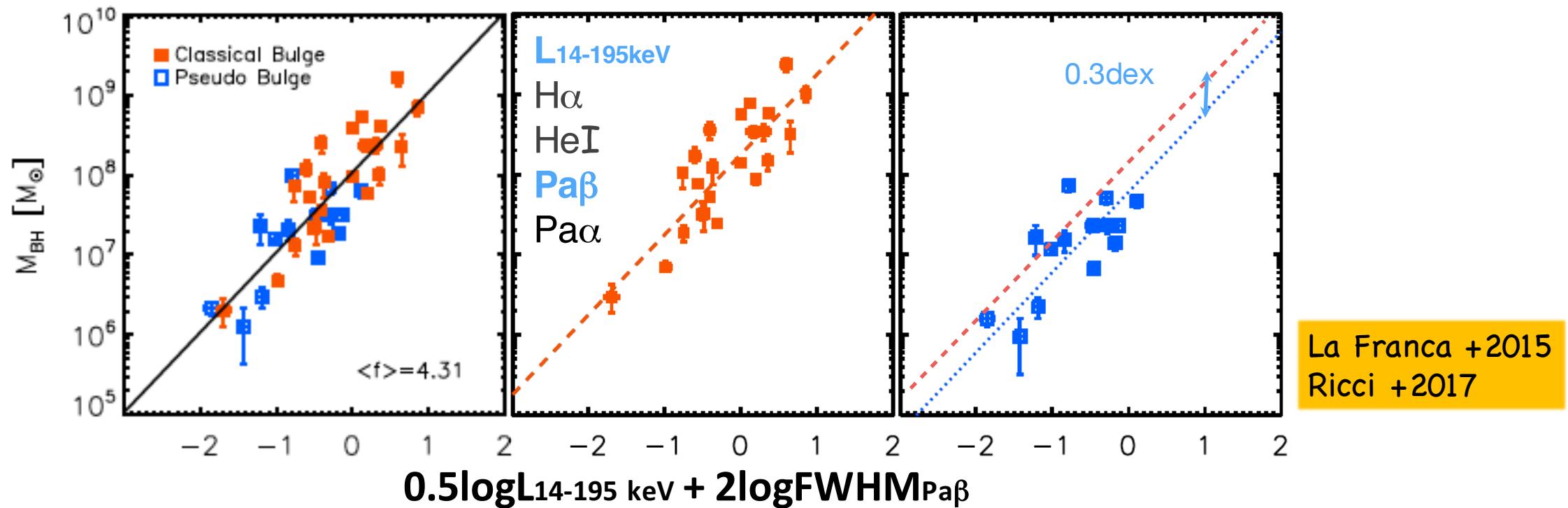


41 AGN2 $z < 0.1$ selected



New Single Epoch Virial Relations

NIR virial relations based on the $\text{Pa}\beta$ FWHM (but also $\text{H}\alpha$, $\text{Pa}\alpha$, $\text{HeI}1.083\mu\text{m}$, see Greene&Ho+05, Landt+08, Shen&Liu+12, Mejia-Restrepo+16) and the hard-X $L_{14-195\text{keV}}$ therefore able to work with low-L AGN1 and AGN2

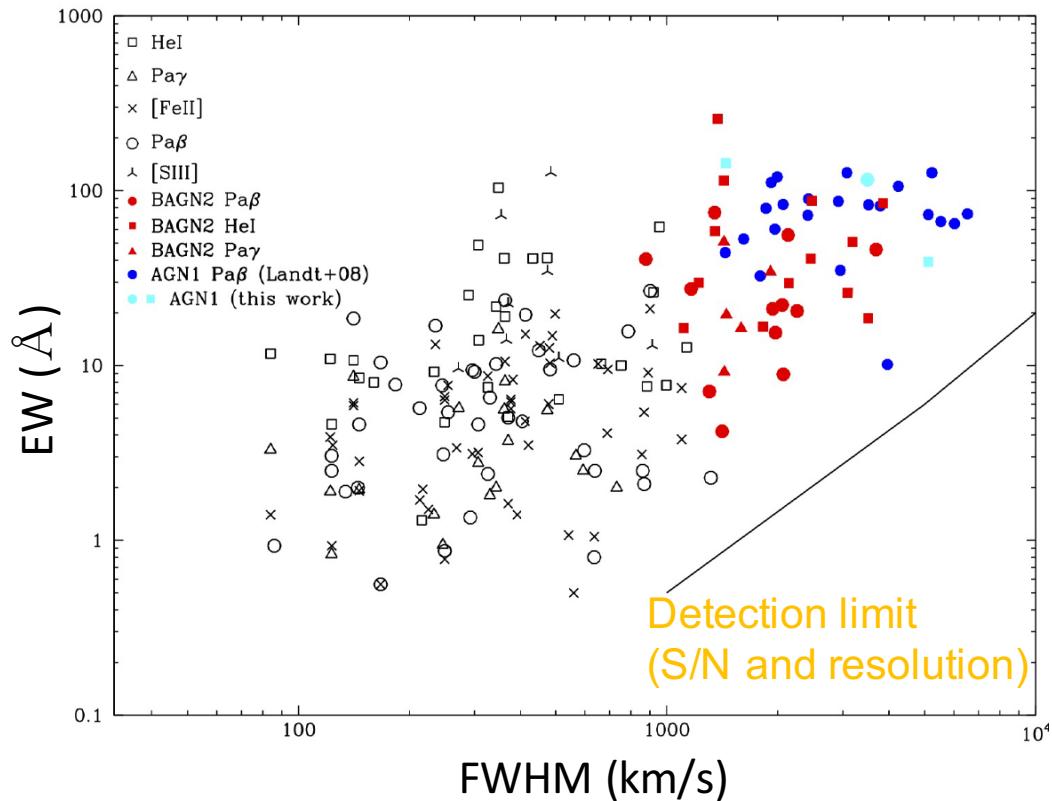


Sample of RM AGN1 to calibrate new virial M_{BH} estimators

FWHM of $\text{H}\alpha$ $\text{H}\beta$ $\text{Pa}\alpha$ $\text{Pa}\beta$ HeI all correlate each other

$\langle f \rangle$ for bulges and pseudobulges (Ho & Kim 2014) → M_{BH} in pseudobulge/AGN smaller than bulge/AGN

Local AGN2 vs AGN1



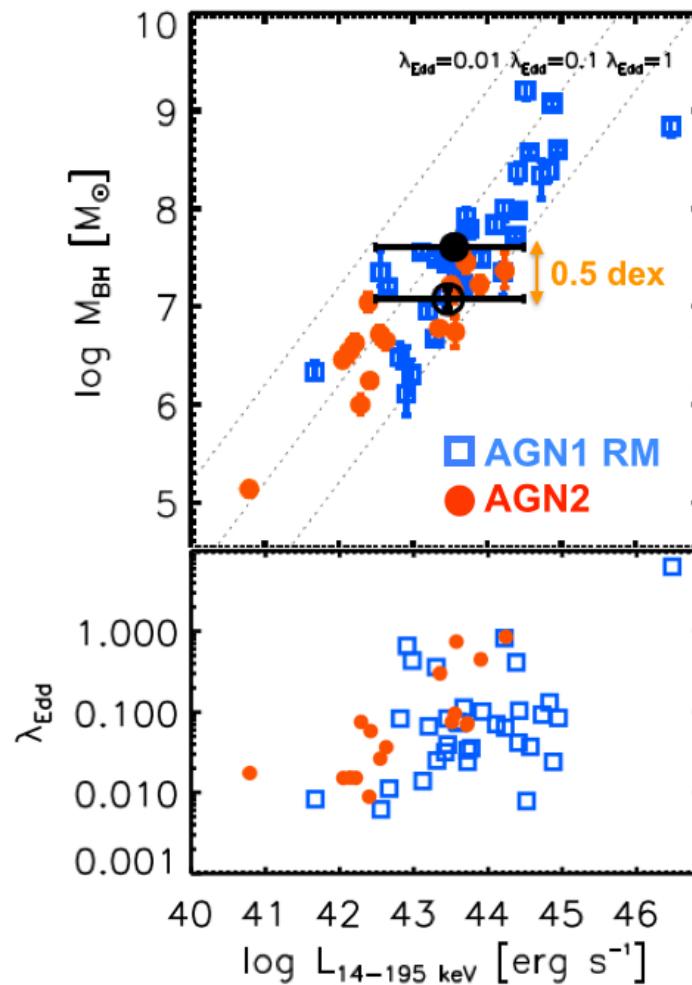
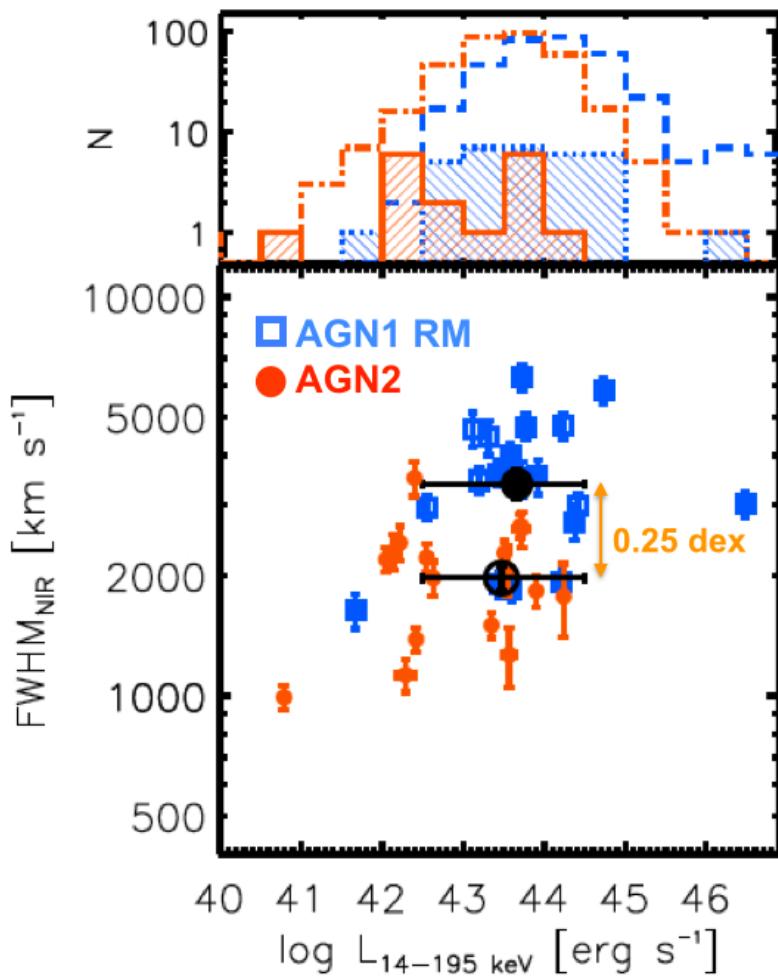
AGN1: FWHM $\sim 3356 \pm 310$ km/s
EW $\sim 80 \pm 6$ Å

AGN2: FWHM $\sim 1970 \pm 145$ km/s
EW $\sim 44 \pm 9$ Å

Onori +2017a

- ★ Broad lines in AGN2 are less wide and less intense than in AGN1
- ★ No biases against: S/N, IR flux, X-ray flux and L, N_H and host orientation

Local AGN2 vs AGN1



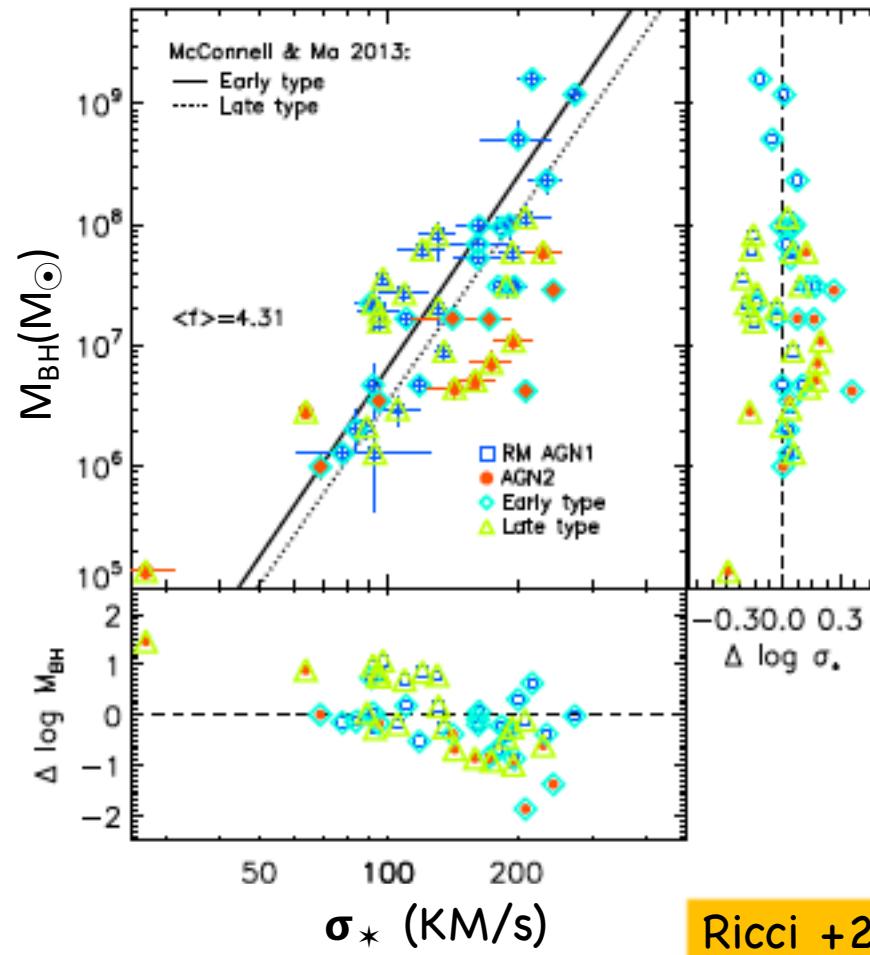
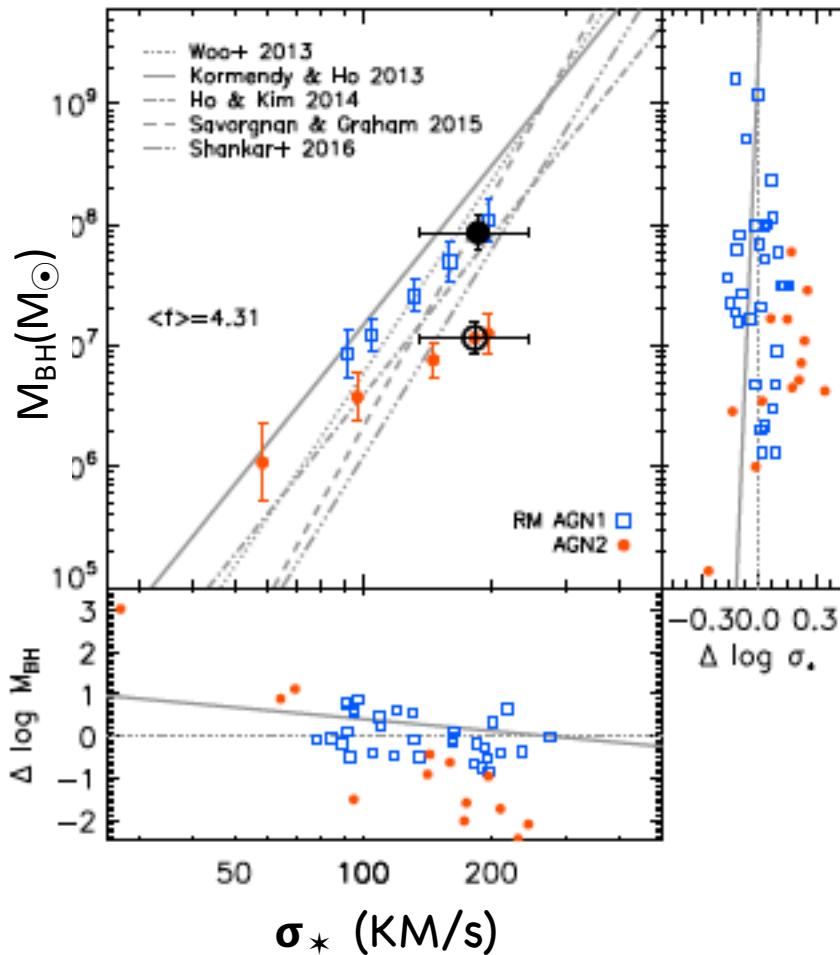
Over the same L_x range:

- $M_{BH}(\text{AGN2}) < M_{BH}(\text{AGN1})$ of ~ 0.5 dex
- $\lambda_{\text{Edd}}(\text{AGN2}) > \lambda_{\text{Edd}}(\text{AGN1})$ of ~ 0.3 dex

Note: $\langle f \rangle$ is the same for RM AGN1 and SE AGN2

Onori +2017b MNRAS Letter

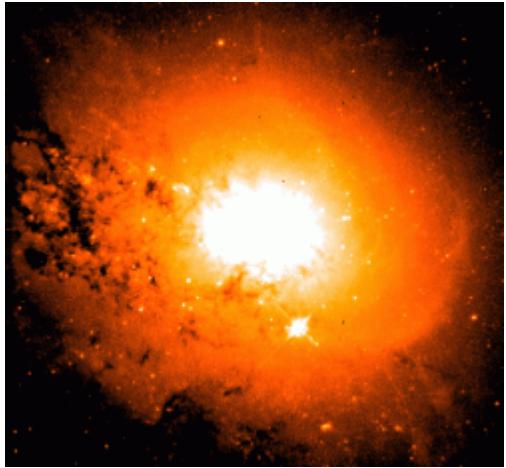
Local AGN2 vs AGN1



At a given σ_* ,
 $M_{\text{BH}}(\text{AGN2}) < M_{\text{BH}}(\text{AGN1})$
of ~ 0.9 dex regardless
the early/late type
classification

Ricci +2017b MNRAS Letter

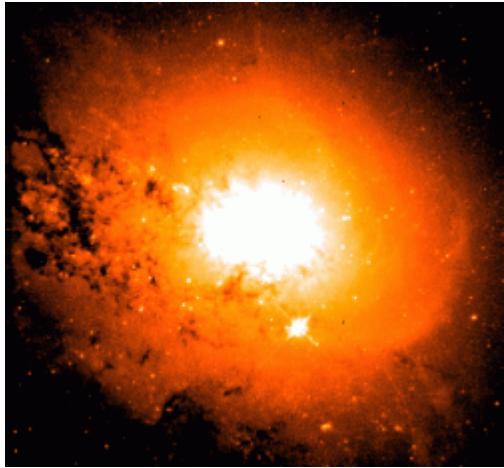
The Case of NGC1275: M_{BH} estimation



$M_{\text{BH}} - M_{\star}$

$$M_{\star} \sim 2.4 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot} \text{ (Mathews +06)}$$
$$\rightarrow M_{\text{BH}} \sim 3 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

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M_{BH}-M_★

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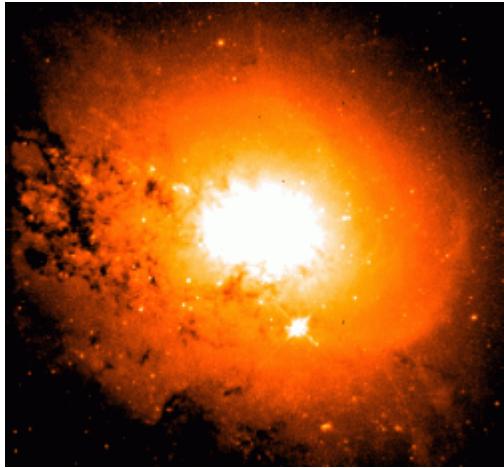
Bulk motions: gas kinematics

M_{BH} ~ 8 x 10⁸ M_{sun} (Wilman +05, Scharwächter +13)

- ★ No circular motions (bulk motions, gas streams)
- ★ H₂ mass not negligible
- ★ BH sphere of influence not resolved
- ★ Disk inclination unknown

- ★ Upper limit → 4 x 10⁸ M_{sun}

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Virial method: SE scaling relations

$$\star \text{ FWHM(H}\alpha\text{), L}_{5100} \rightarrow M_{\text{BH}} \sim 1.4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot} \\ \text{(Koss +17, BASS collaboration)}$$

- ★ Balmer series dimmed by absorption
- ★ (log N_H ~ 21.2 Tueller +08)
- ★ Fell pollution

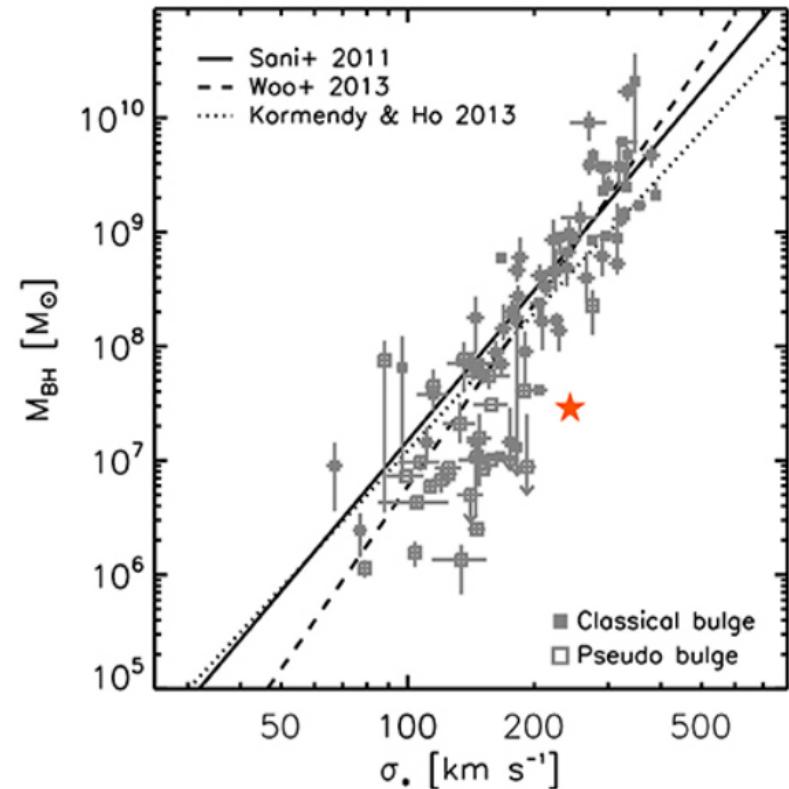
The Case of NGC1275: M_{BH} estimation

Virial method: SE scaling relations

- ★ FWHM(Paβ) = 2824 km/s Onori +2017b
- ★ L_{14-145keV} = $5.13 \times 10^{43} L_{\odot}$
- ★ M_{BH} = $(2.9 \pm 0.4) \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

NGC 1275 cD gal of Perseus, archetypal system that is supposed to fit well the BH-host scaling relations, BUT...

- 1.2 dex displaced in the M_{BH}- $\sigma_{\star} \geq 30\%$ than observed in AGN2



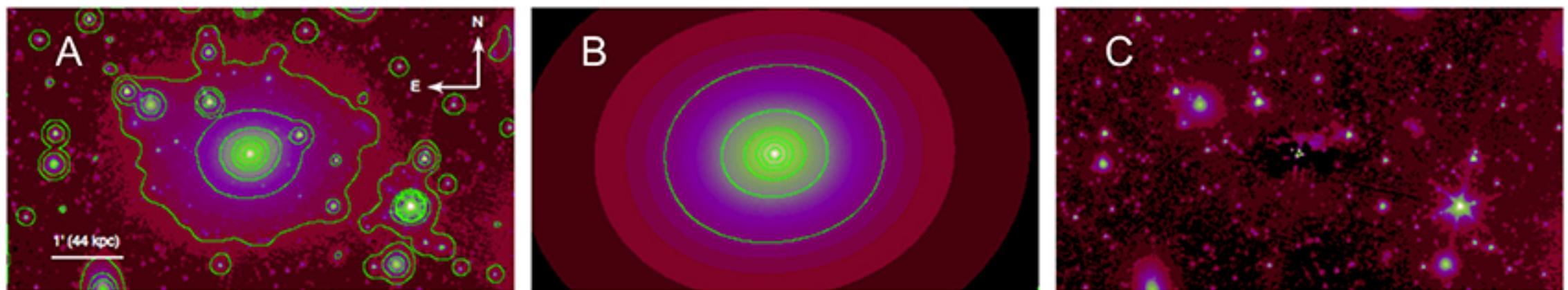
Ricci +2017b
Sani +2018

The Case of NGC1275: morphology

Decomposition of *Spitzer/RAC* images with GALFIT

Control:

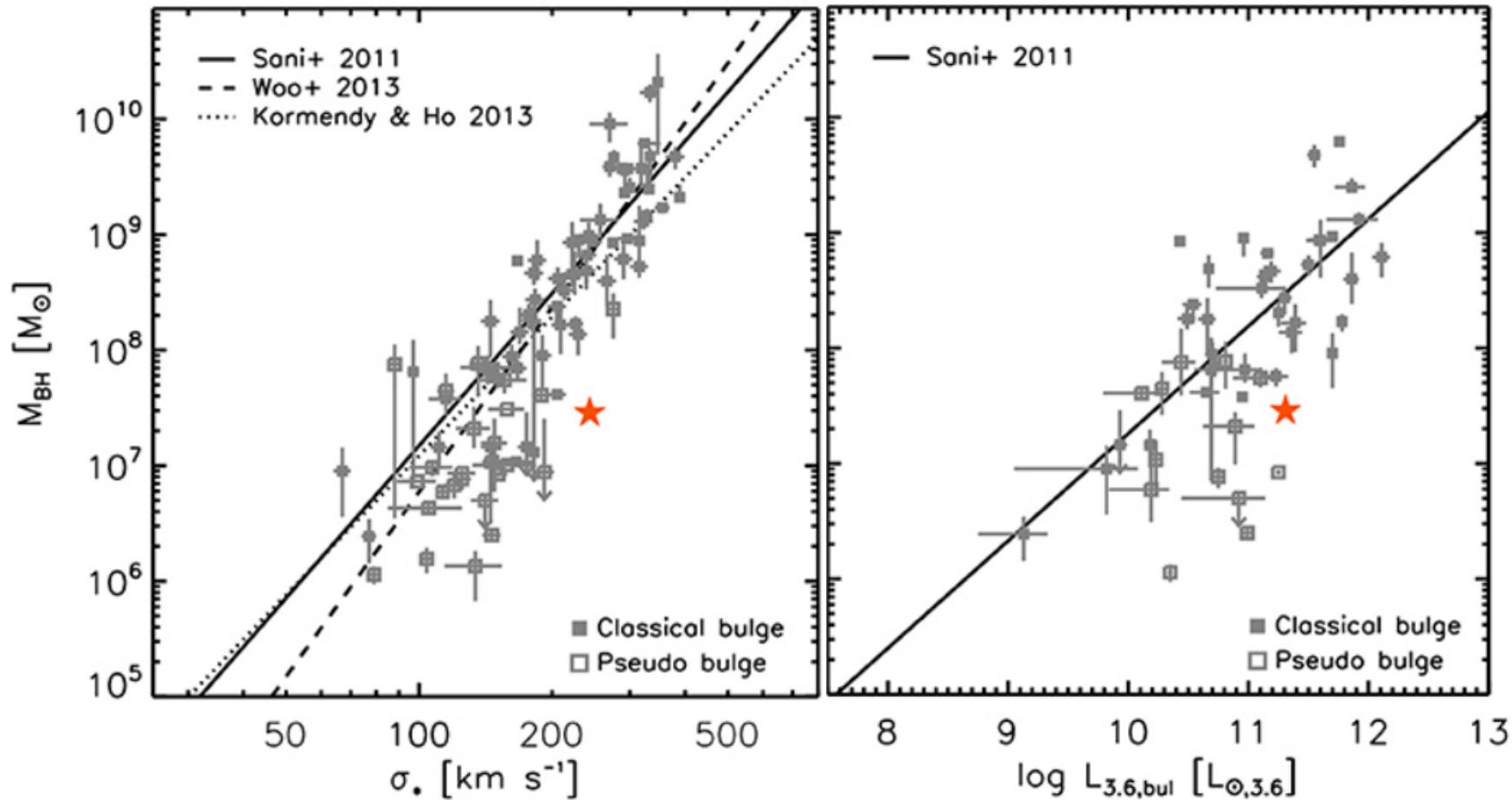
- the $n_{\text{ser}} - R_e$ degeneracy
 - Sky flux
 - Underestimated statistical errors
- Grid of 4 nser and 3 sky values



★ $m_{3:6;\text{psf}} = 12.12$

★ $m_{3:6;\text{bul}} = 9.42 \pm 0.21, R_e = 42 \pm 15 \text{ kpc}, n_{\text{ser}} = 4 \pm 0.5 \rightarrow$ De Vaucouleurs law, no pseudobulge
no signs of merger remanence
nor of star formation

NGC1275: an outlier of the BH-scaling relations

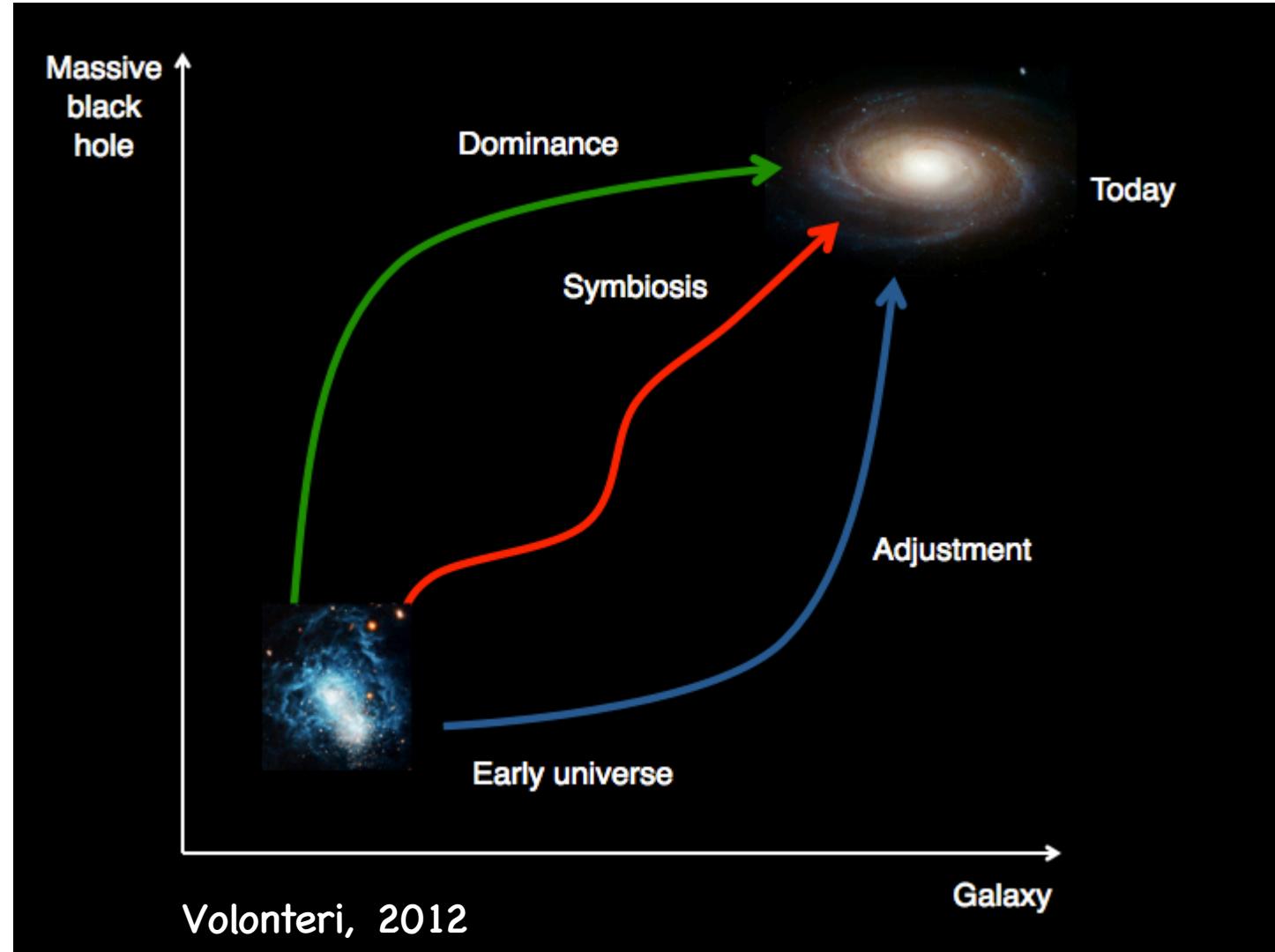


NGC 1275 cD gal of Perseus, archetypal system that is supposed to fit well the BH-host scaling relations, BUT....

1. **1.2 dex** displaced in the $M_{\text{BH}} - \sigma_*$ $\gtrsim 30\%$ than observed in AGN2
2. **~15 times under-massive** than expected for quiescent galaxies that lie within the intrinsic scatter of the $M_{\text{BH}} - L_{3.6,\text{bul}}$

Sani +2018

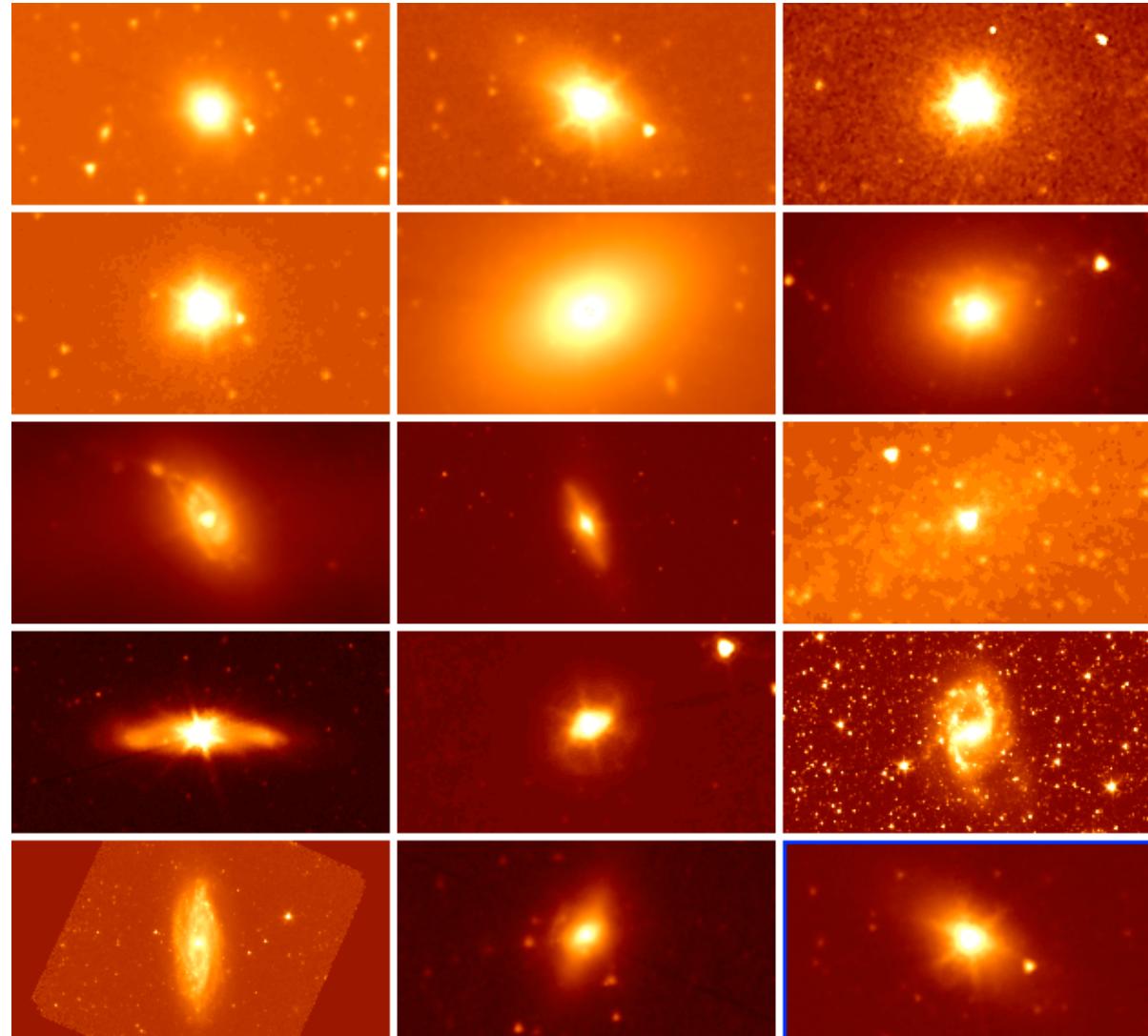
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Even though there is no trace of a pseudo-bulge from the 2D Spitzer image analysis, it hosts a relatively small AGN2 → observational link between **secular evolution** and **merger**

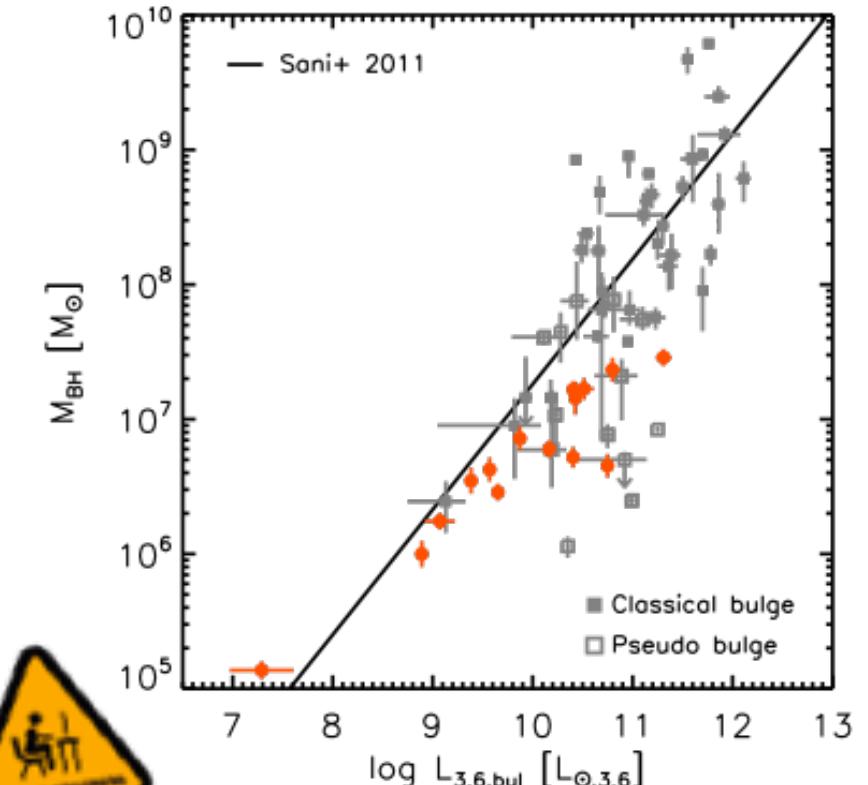
Evolutionary path where the **galaxy grew first**, and the black hole is adjusting to its host.

M_{BH} - host coevolution in AGN2: M_{BH} - $L_{3.6,\text{bul}}$



Active Galaxies in Spitzer/IRAC:

- 15 AGN2 with M_{BH} (NIR detect)
 - 16 AGN2 (NIR non-detect)
 - 19 RM AGN
- + Dynamical M_{BH} : 50



Conclusions & Summary

- New virial estimators for M_{BH} in faint and obscured AGN
- Broad emission lines detected in AGN2 and intermediate AGN → are **narrower** and **fainter** than in AGN1
- AGN2 harbour on average **smaller BHs** accreting at higher Eddington ratios than the AGN1 control population (with the **same luminosity**)
- At a given σ_{\star} , BHs are smaller in AGN2 than in AGN1 regardless the host morphology

NGC 1275:

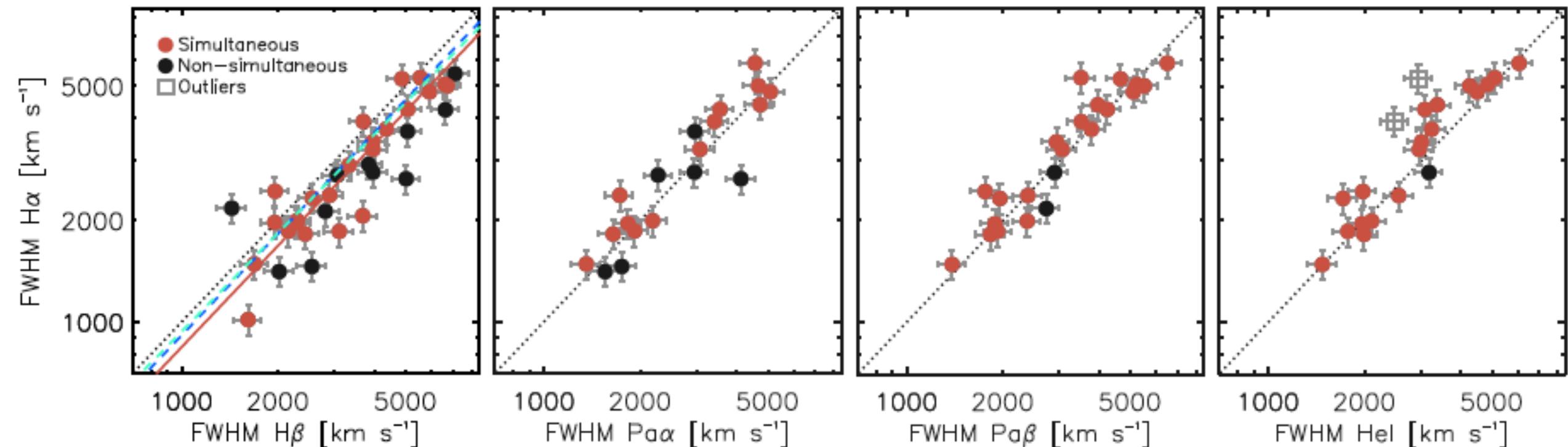
- $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 3 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$, based on SE virial relations
- Displaced on $M_{\text{BH}} - \sigma_{\star}$ more than other dimmed AGN
- Dust is mainly heated by the AGN
- Host follows a de Vaucouleurs profile, no merger remanences, no strong SF
- $L_{3.6,\text{bul}} \sim 2 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$, NGC 1275 harbors a black hole 15 times under-massive than what expected for quiescent galaxies

Project: measure BH masses of AGN2



$\text{H}\alpha$ probes a velocity field in the BLR consistent with the $\text{H}\beta$ and the other NIR lines $\text{Pa}\alpha$, $\text{Pa}\beta$ and He . Assuming the virialization of the clouds emitting the $\text{H}\beta$ implies the virialization also of the other lines → can be valuable tools to estimate the velocity of the gas residing in the BLR also for intermediate (e.g. Seyfert 1.8-1.9) and reddened AGN classes, where the $\text{H}\beta$ measurement is impossible by definition

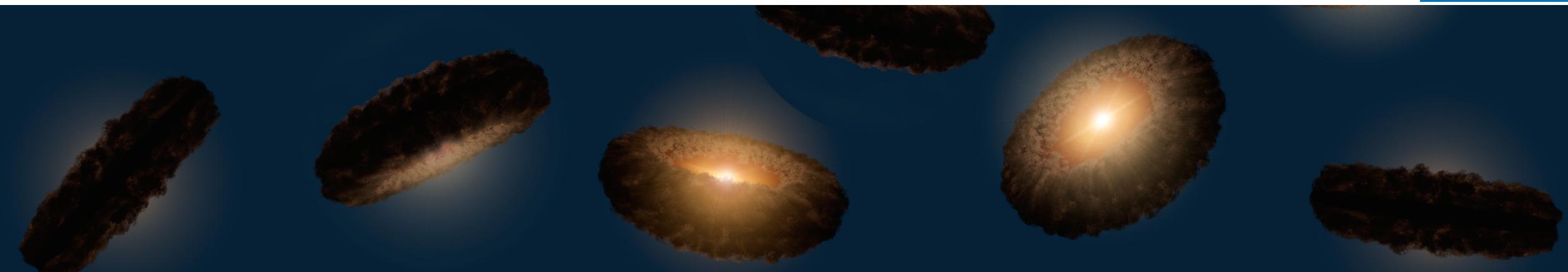
Ricci et al. 2017a



Project: measure BH masses of AGN2



In order to have a **direct** view of the BLR also in obscured systems, we need to penetrate the **obscuring material** → NIR Paschen lines



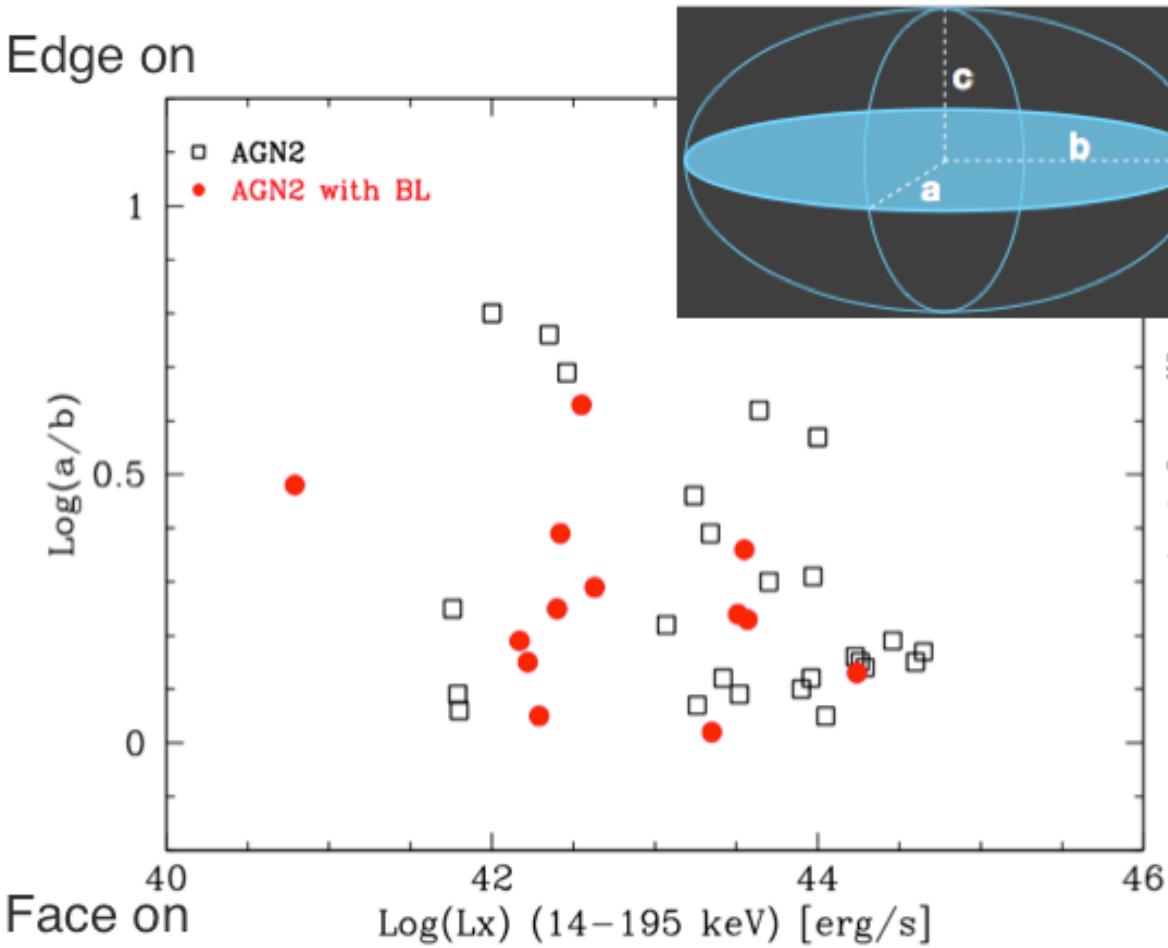
1. NIR observations of high-R and high-S/N have revealed broad Paschen lines in type 2 AGN (Veilleux+97, Riffel+06, Cai+10)
2. the dust absorption is less severe (~10 times) than in the optical (Veilleux+02)
3. Pa α and Pa β are the strongest emission lines observed in the NIR, and are almost **unblended** (Landt+08)

Possible selection effects

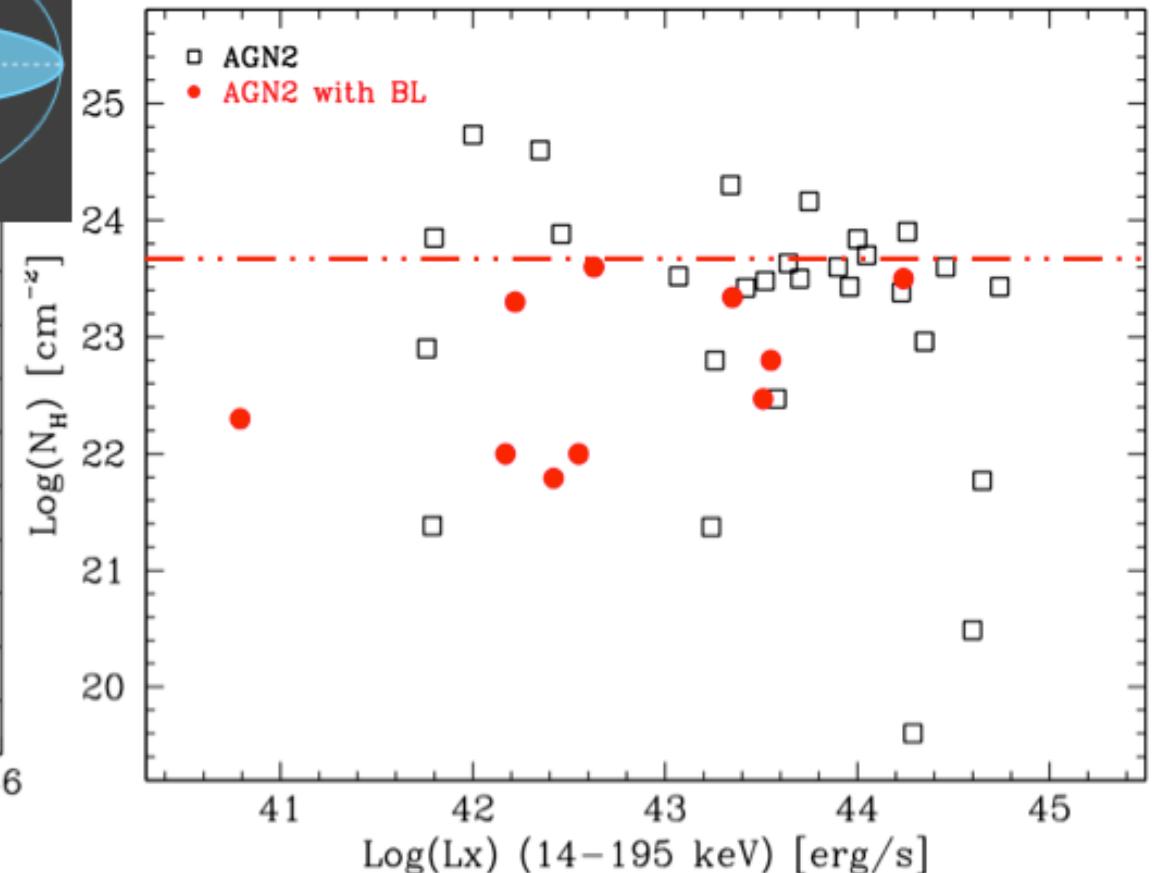
1. Lx - (a/b) and Lx - N_H planes

- No dependence on galaxy orientation
- No dependence on the N_H, but no BLR components found for log N_H > 23.6 (no statistical difference among the averages, even though smaller N_H for broad AGN2)

Edge on



Onori et al. 2017a

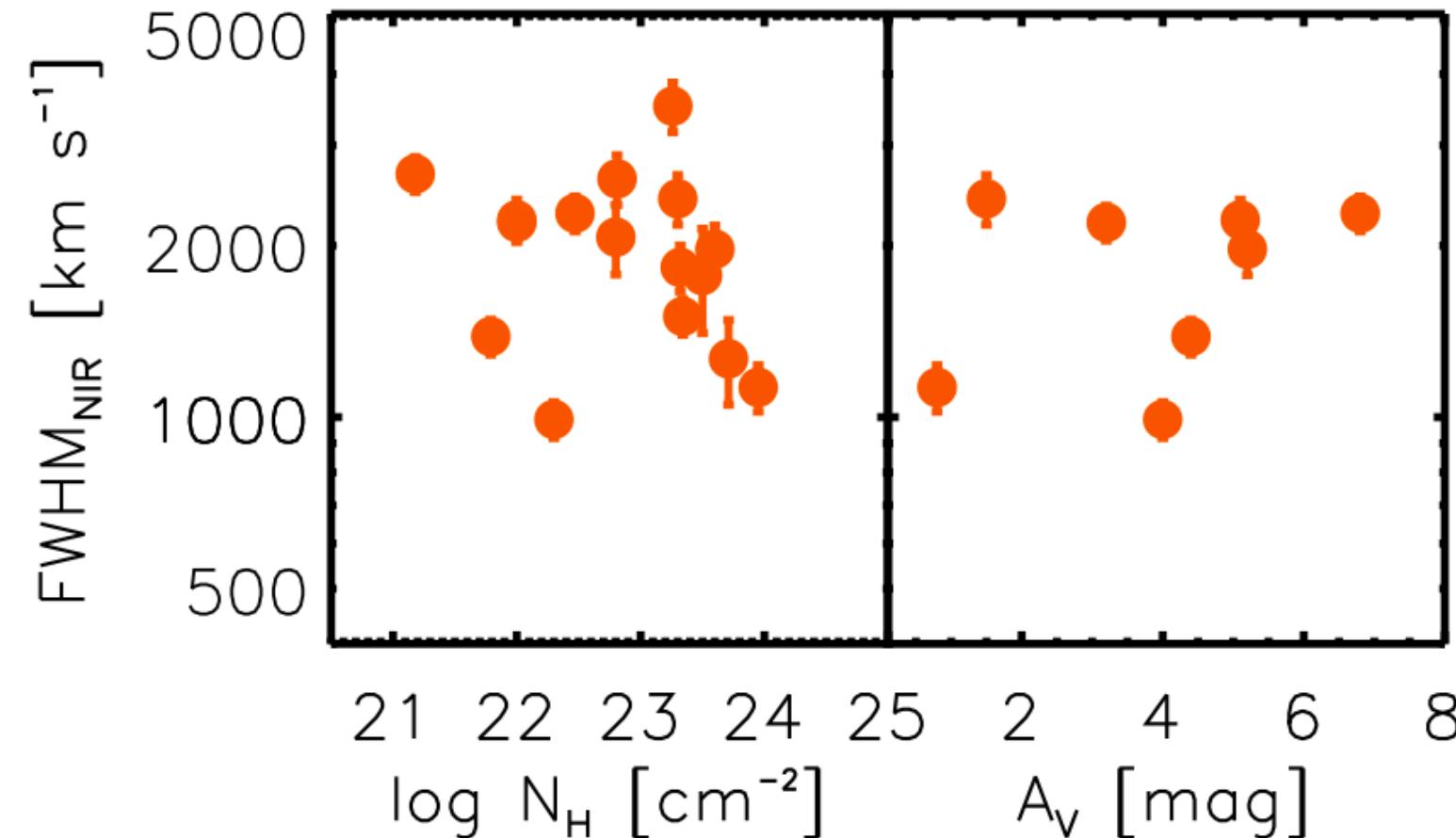


Possible selection effects



2. FWHM vs N_{H} and A_{V}

- No dependence on column density nor extinction, excluded a scenario in which we are detecting the outer part of the BLR



The subsample of AGN2 with NIR broad lines has no clear difference with the other observed AGN2 → representative sample of local Compton thin X-ray selected AGN2

Onori2017b

Why only 30% success rate?



- Not uncommon! Other NIR surveys found similar success rates (Veilleux+97, Lamperti+17)
- possible reasons for NIR non-detection
 1. true Seyfert 2 (Tran+01, Elitzur&Ho+09)
 2. AGN variability in line emission
 3. stochastic variability in obscuration → in clumpy torus model the AGN 1-2 classification is probabilistic and depends on whether there or not there is a clump along the line of sight
 4. for the more obscured sources ($\log N_H > 24 \text{ cm}^{-2}$) it could be that the NIR did not allow us to completely penetrate the strong nuclear obscuration
- How to supersede or test these ideas?
 1. longer wavelengths (less affected by obscuration)
 2. high R IFU
 3. spectropolarimetry

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