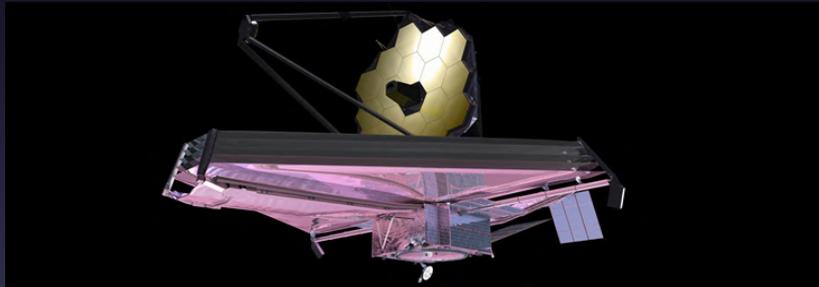


Accretion Activity in Dwarf Galaxies: Key Diagnostic Tools

Shobita Satyapal
George Mason University



Overview: Why do we care?

- **AGNs can be an important source of feedback**
- Quench star formation
- Reduce the number of DGs
- Can help mitigate “too-big-to-fail” problem
- Impact on the core density profile of DGs



(Silk 2017)

Overview: Why do we care?

AGN feedback in DGs cannot be ignored

Theory

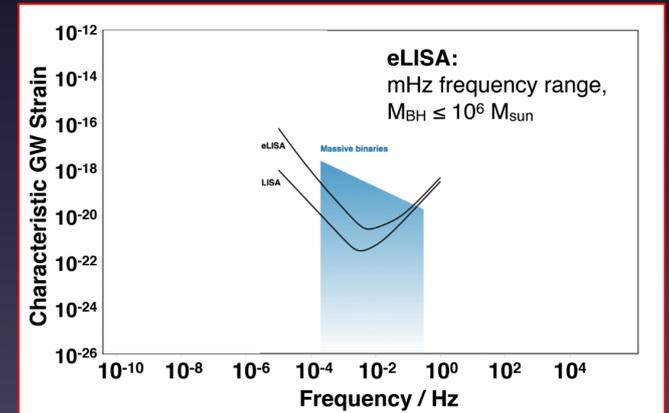
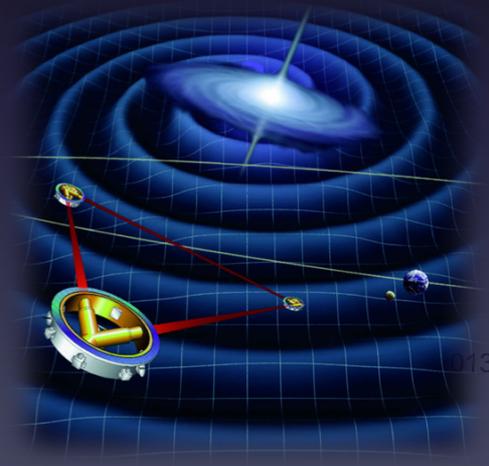
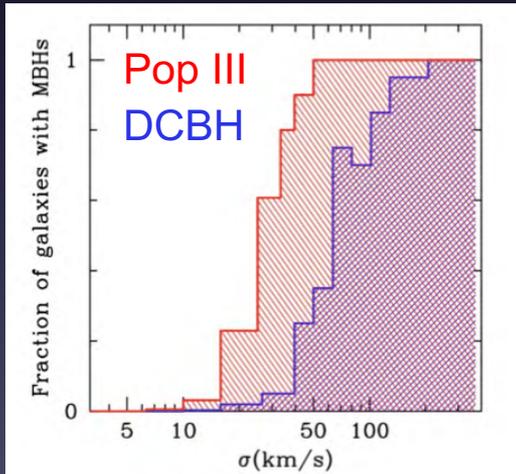
- Koudmani et al. 2019
- Reagan et al. 2019
- Barai et al. 2019
- Zubovas 2018
- Dashyan et al. 2018

Observations

- Manzano-King et al. 2019
- Mezcua et al. 2019
- Dickey et al. 2019
- Kaviraj et al. 2019
- Penny et al. 2018
- Bradford et al. 2018

Overview: Why do we care?

- IMBHs crucial for understanding origin of SMBHs
- IMBHs mergers are prime targets for LISA
- IMBHs can teach us about fundamental physics of accretion in low mass regime

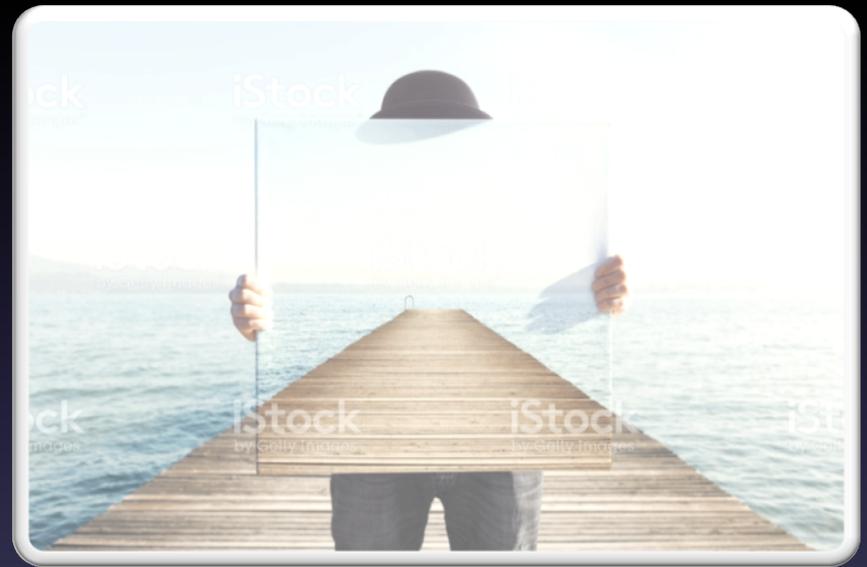


Volonteri et al. 2008

The Problem:

Low mass SMBHs are hard to find!

Sphere of influence
of a $10^5 M_{\odot}$ black
hole at 10 Mpc is
only 0.01''



The black hole mass desert

There is no direct evidence for black holes
between $60-1 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$



IMBHs can only be found when accreting

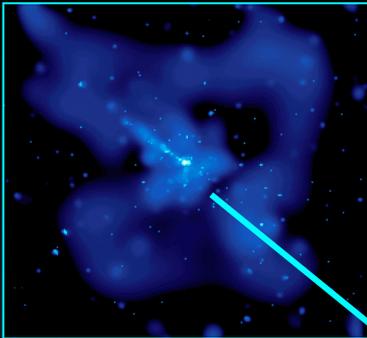
Goal: Hunt for AGNs in low mass galaxies



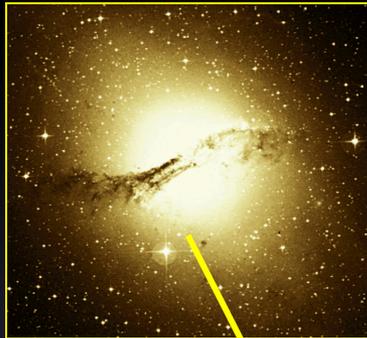
Challenges

- AGN identification

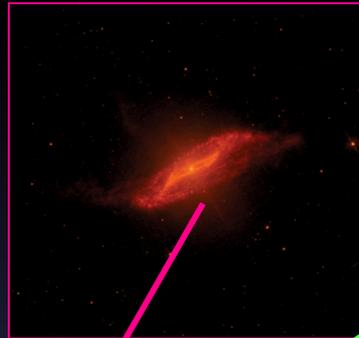
X-rays from corona



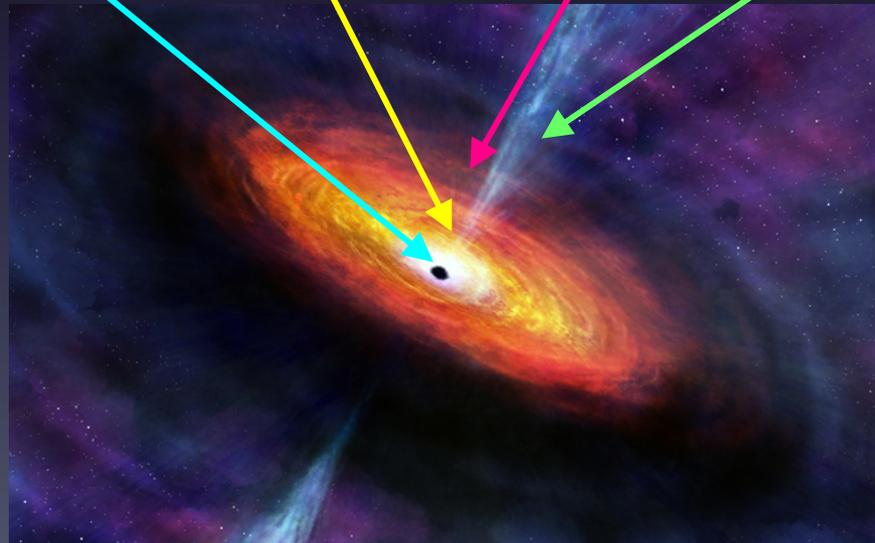
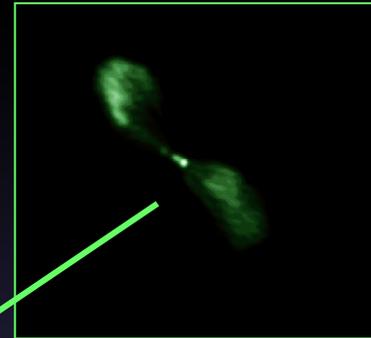
Optical from disk/NLR



MIR from Torus



Radio from jet

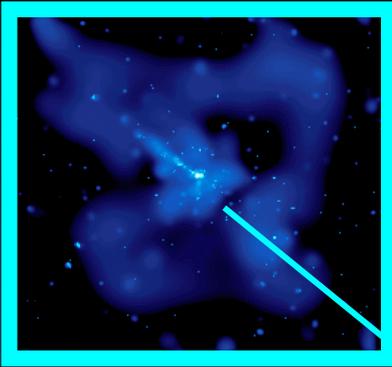


*Slide credit:
Adapted from D. Alexander*

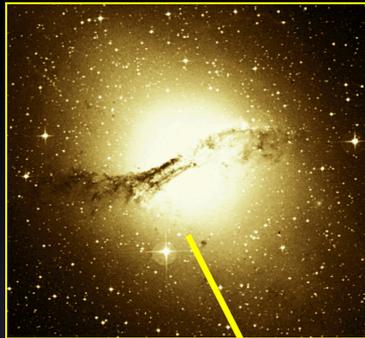
Challenges

- **AGN identification**

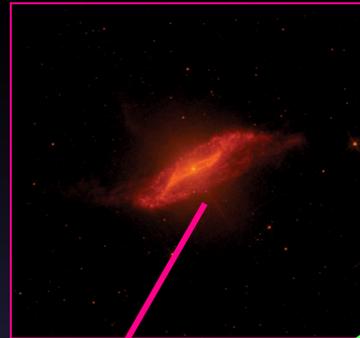
X-rays from corona



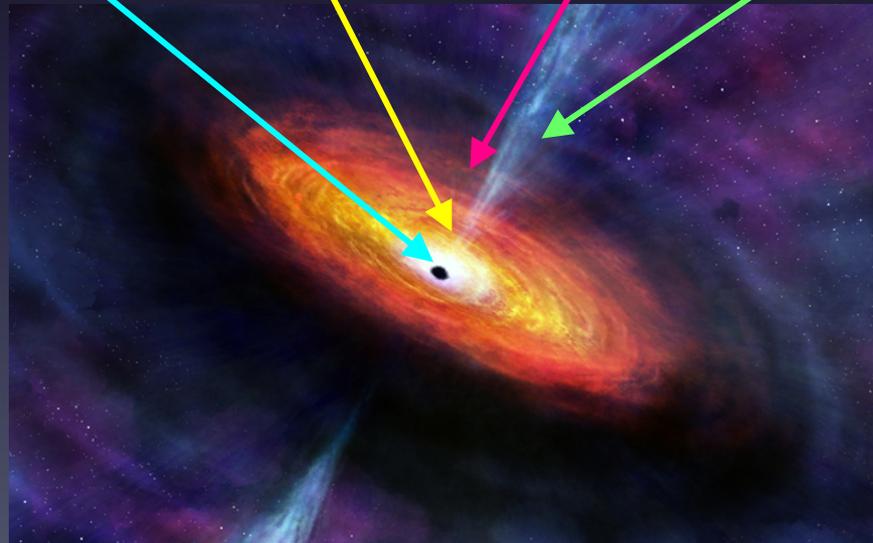
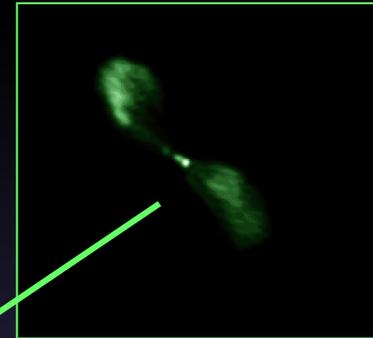
Optical from disk/NLR



MIR from Torus



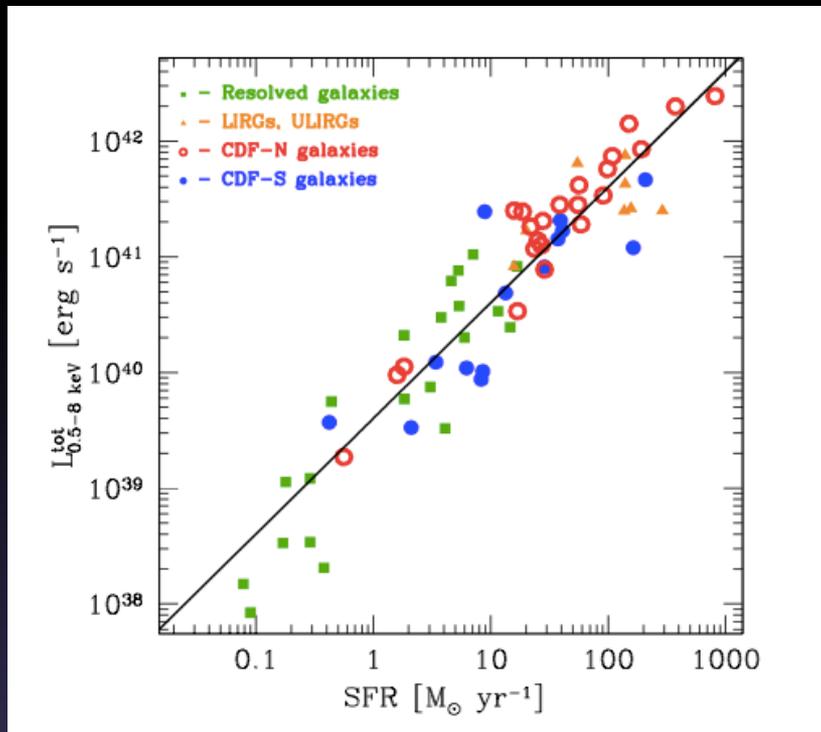
Radio from jet



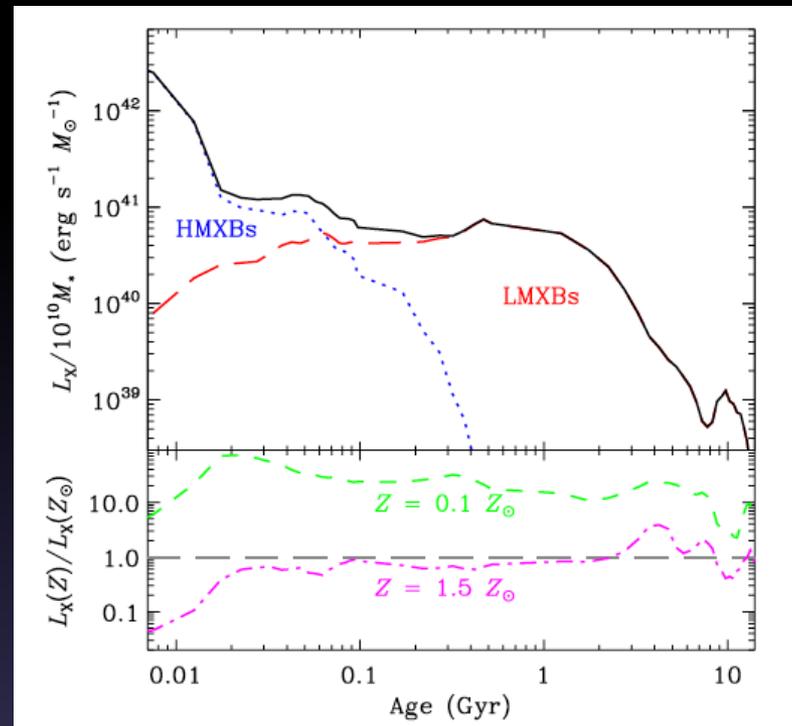
- **X-rays can be absorbed**
- **XRB contamination**
- Optical can be obscured
- Host galaxy dilution
- IR sensitive only to dominant AGNs
- Only 10% AGN are radio loud

*Slide credit:
Adapted from D. Alexander*

Limitations with X-ray Diagnostics



(Mineo et al. 2014)



(Fragos et al. 2013)

- Contamination by XRBs
- X-ray enhancement with metallicity
- Also ULXs?

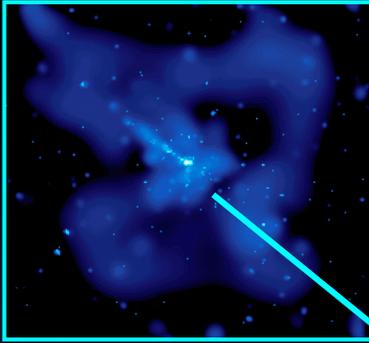


More significant
in low mass
galaxies

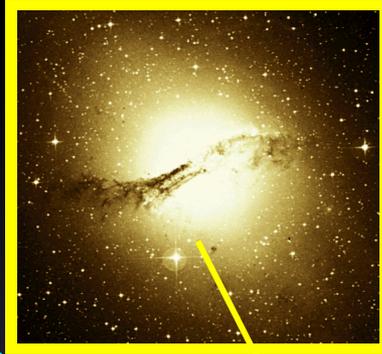
Challenges

- **AGN identification**

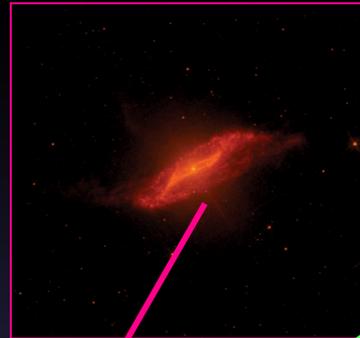
X-rays from corona



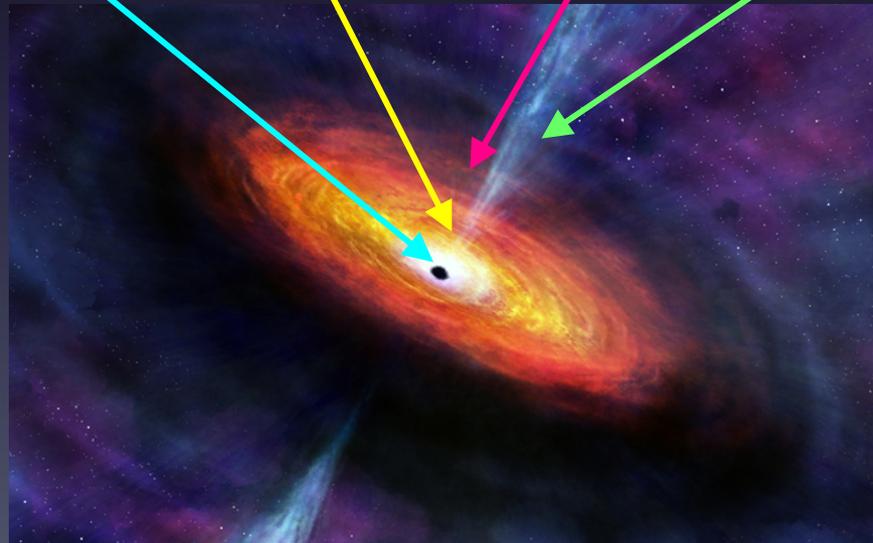
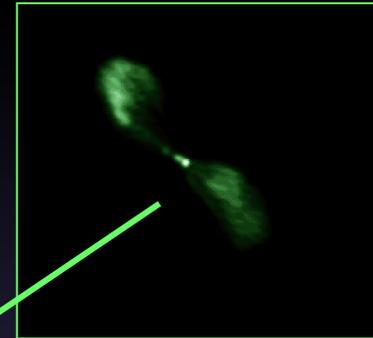
Optical from disk/NLR



MIR from Torus



Radio from jet



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*Slide credit:
Adapted from D. Alexander*

Limitations with Optical Diagnostics

- Dust obscuration (LLAGN can have very high N_H ; Annuar et al. in prep, Ricci et al. 2015)

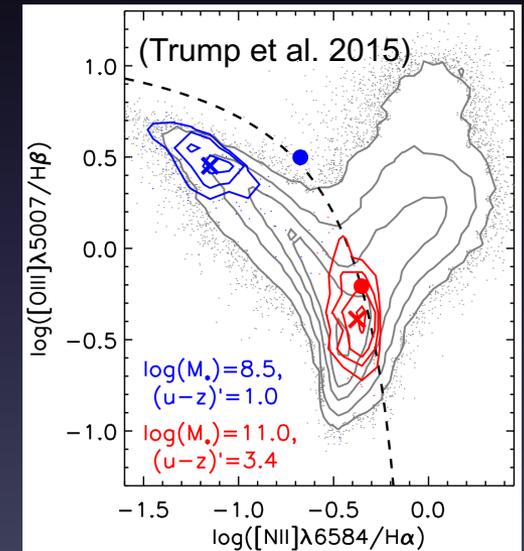
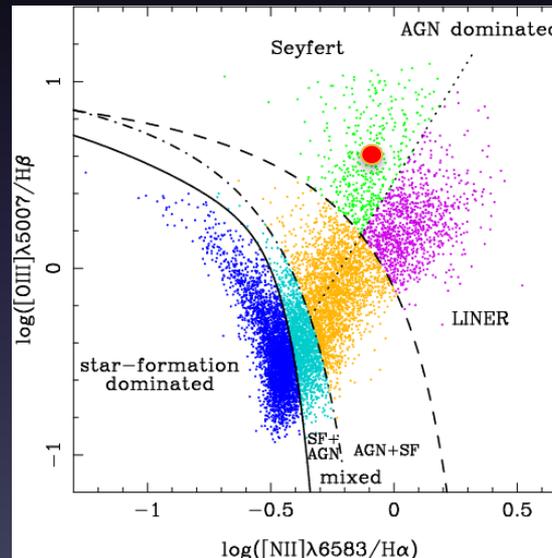


- Optical lines dominated by SF

- Overlap in low metallicity AGNs with SF on BPT



More significant
in low mass
galaxies



Limitations with Optical Diagnostics

- Dust obscuration (LLAGN can have very high N_H ; Annuar et al. in prep, Ricci et al. 2015)

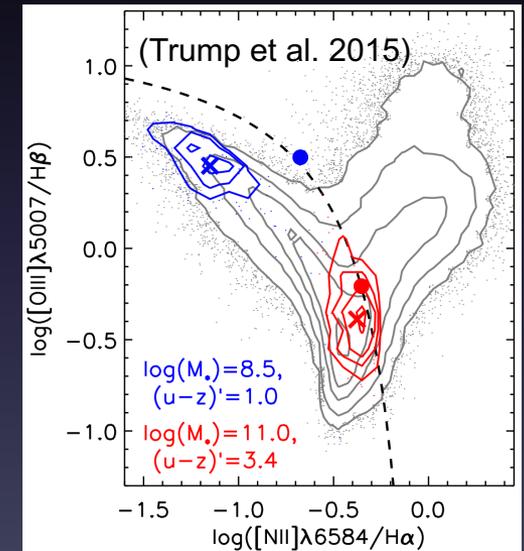
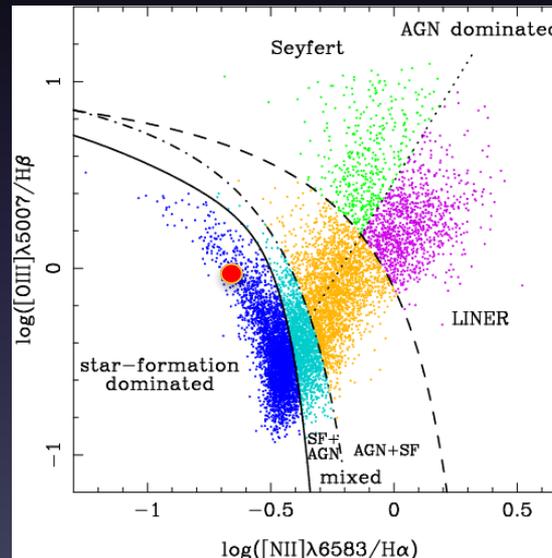


- Optical lines dominated by SF

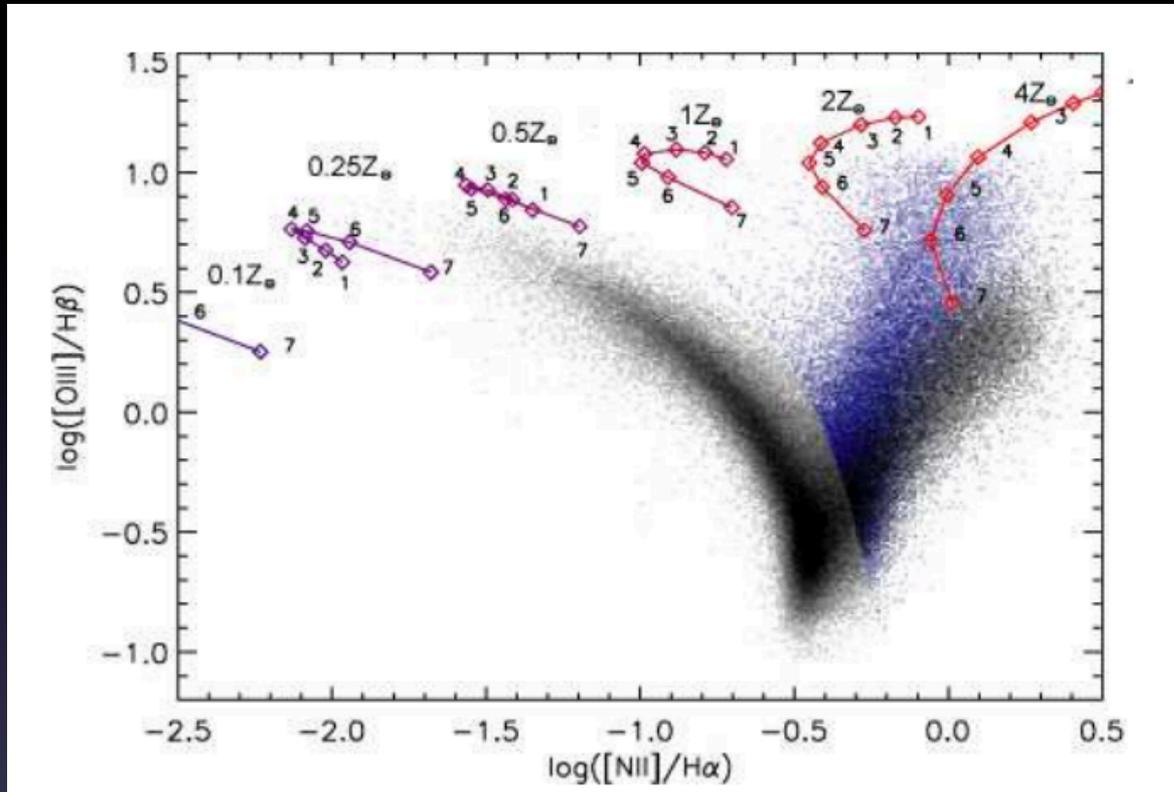
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Limitations of Optical Diagnostics

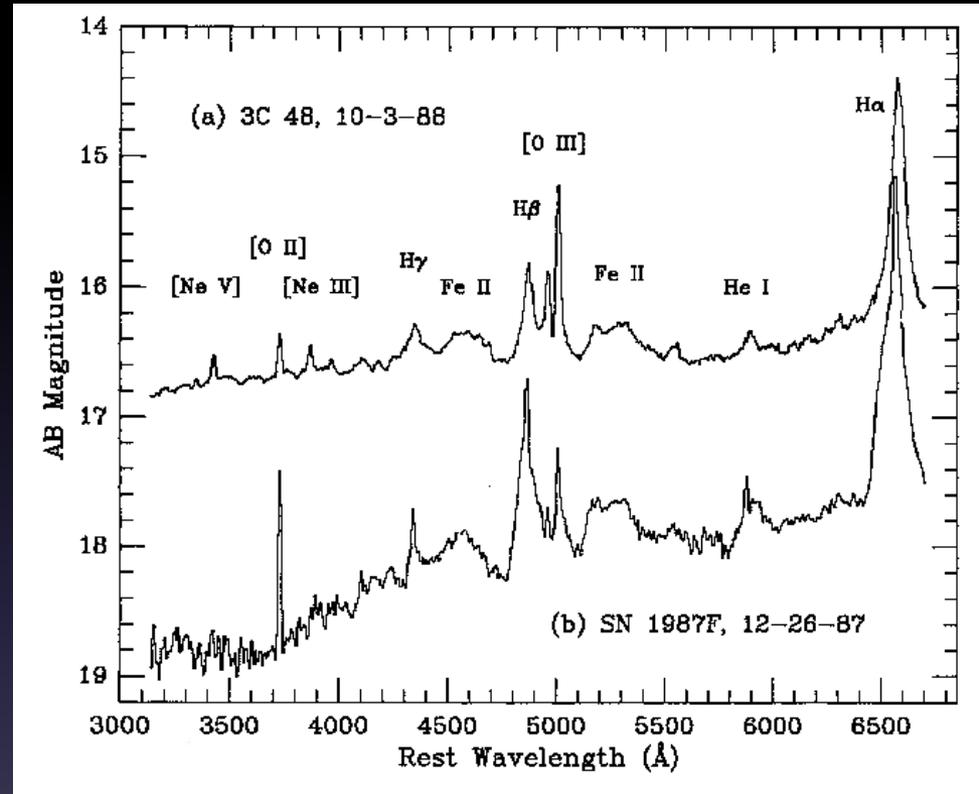


Groves et al. (2008)

Low Metallicity AGNs Look like SF Galaxies

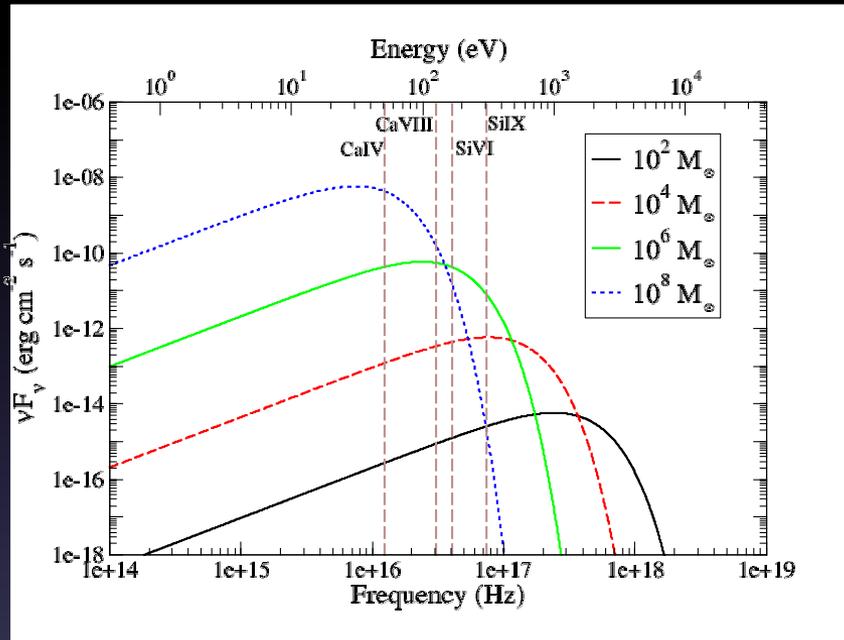
Limitations with Optical Diagnostics

- Type II SNe can look like AGNs
- $L_{H\alpha}$ from broad lines comparable to SNe (e.g. Greene & Ho 2007)
- Majority of broad lines in SF dwarfs fade within a few years (Baldassare et al. 2016)

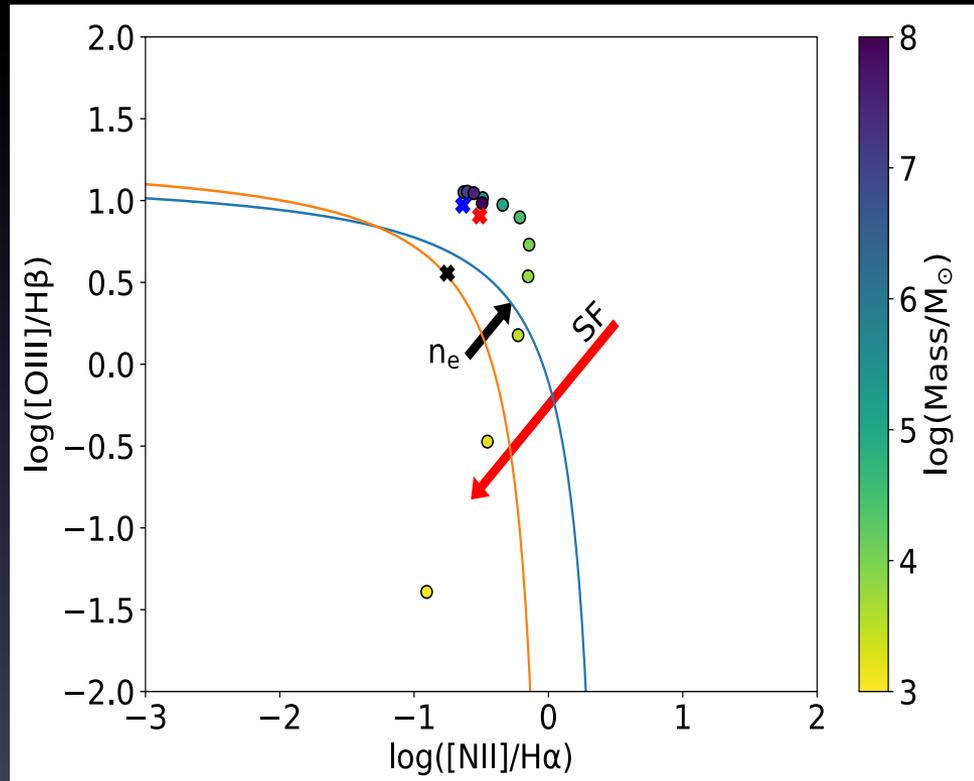


(Fillipenko 1987)

Limitations of Optical Diagnostics



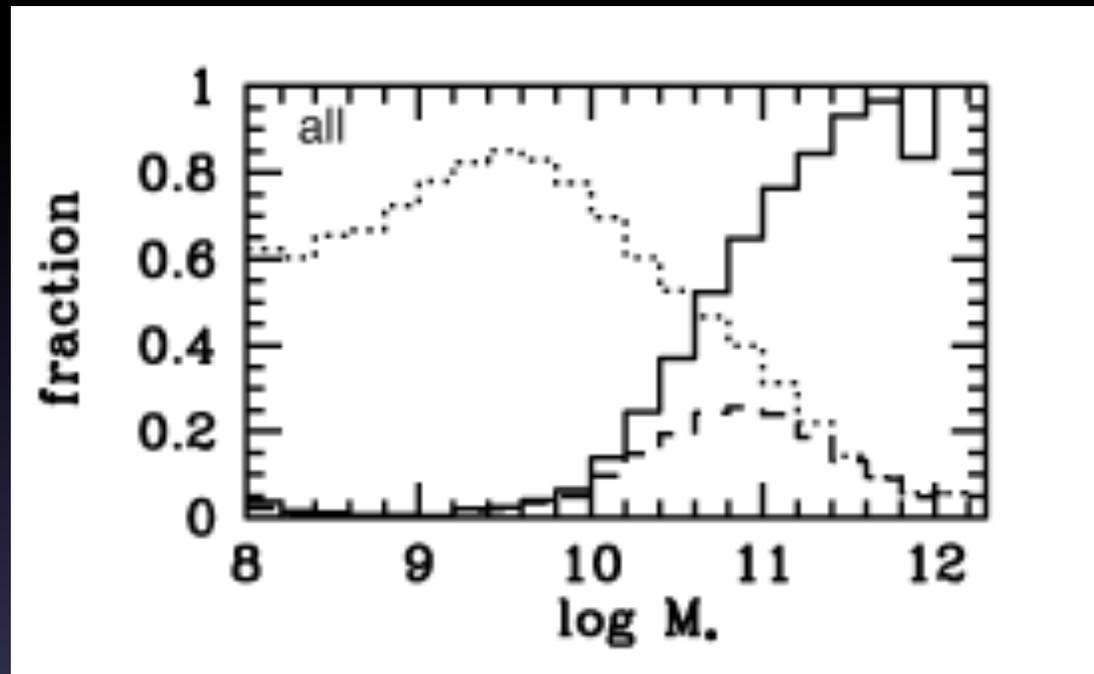
$$T(R) = 6.3 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{\dot{m}}{\dot{m}_{\text{Edd}}} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{10^8 M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1/4} \left(\frac{R}{R_s} \right)^{-3/4} \text{ K}$$



Cann et al. 2019

Low Mass AGNs Look like SF Galaxies

Optically Identified AGNs: Almost all in Massive Bulge-dominated Hosts



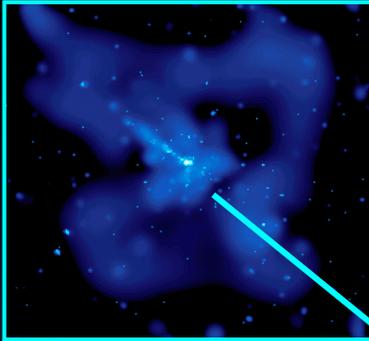
(Kauffmann et al. 2003)

Only ~1% of dwarf galaxies host AGNs based on optical and X-ray surveys (e.g., Reines et al. 2013, Pardo et al. 2016)

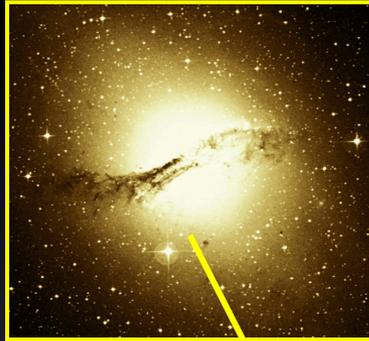
Challenges

- **AGN identification**

X-rays from corona



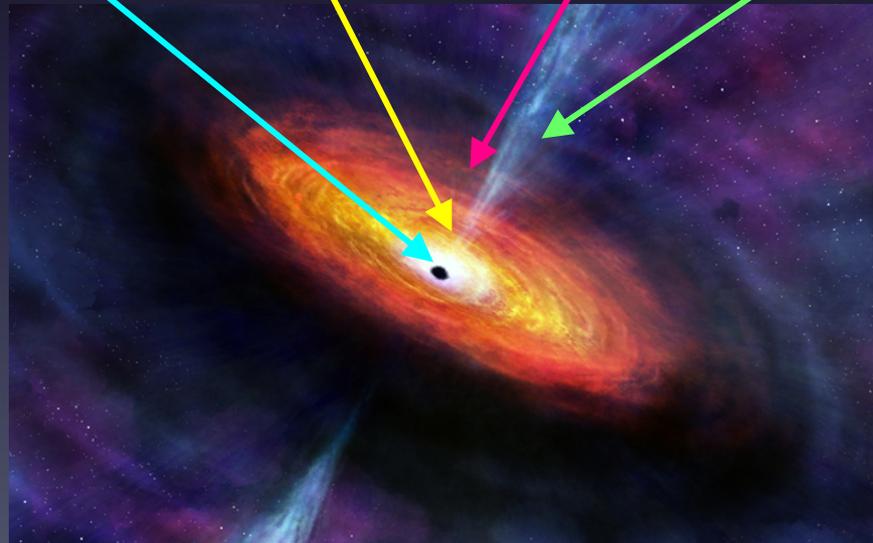
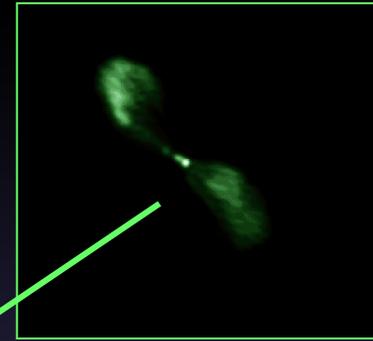
Optical from disk/NLR



MIR from Torus



Radio from jet



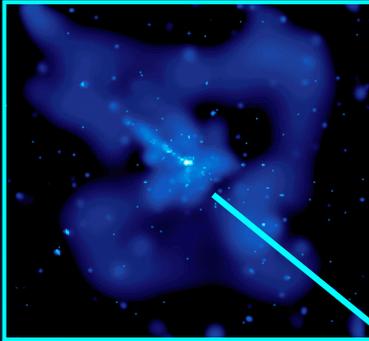
- X-rays can be absorbed
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- Optical can be obscured
- Host galaxy dilution
- **IR sensitive only to dominant AGNs**
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*Slide credit:
Adapted from D. Alexander*

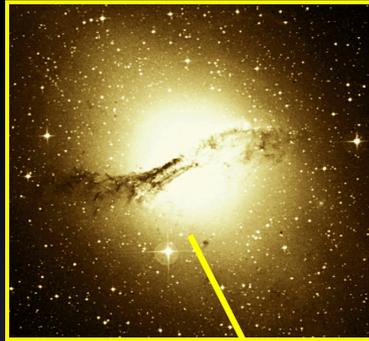
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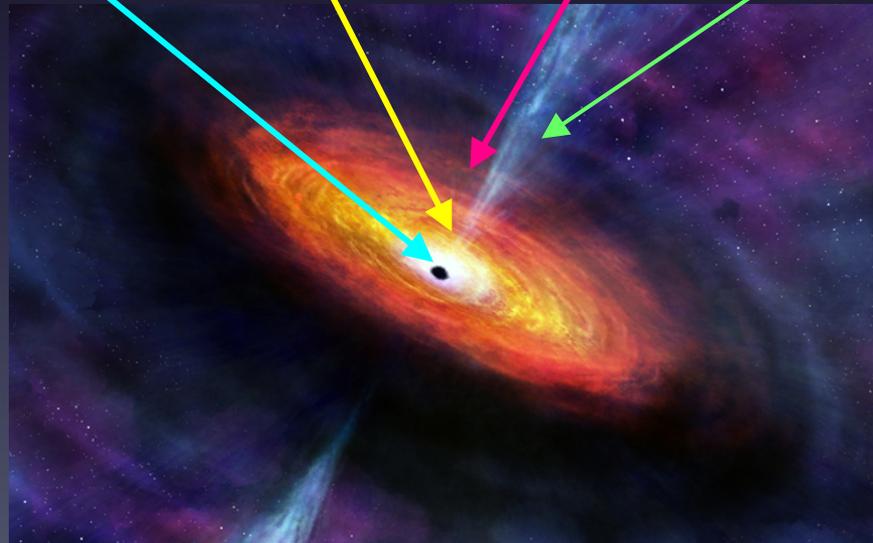
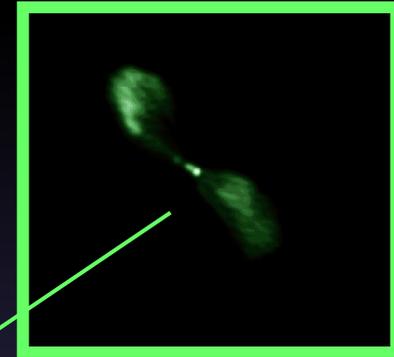
Optical from disk/NLR



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Radio from jet



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Adapted from D. Alexander*

Can't see IMBHs with current tools?



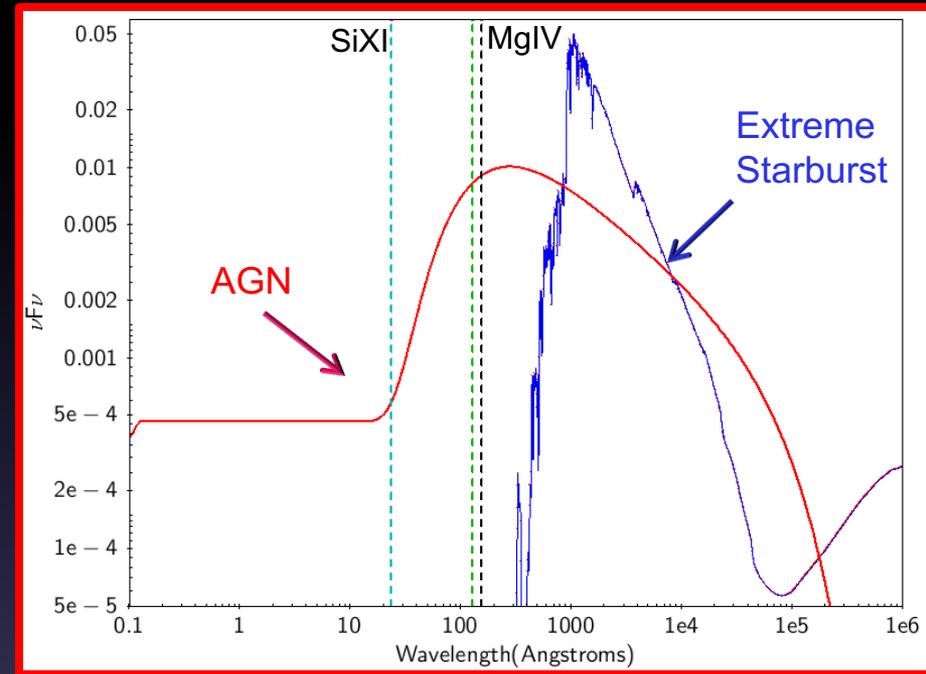
Infrared Spectroscopic Diagnostics

THE POWER OF JWST

- Insensitive to extinction
- Insensitive to dilution by SF
- No confusion with XRBs, ULXs



Robust way to find low
luminosity AGNs



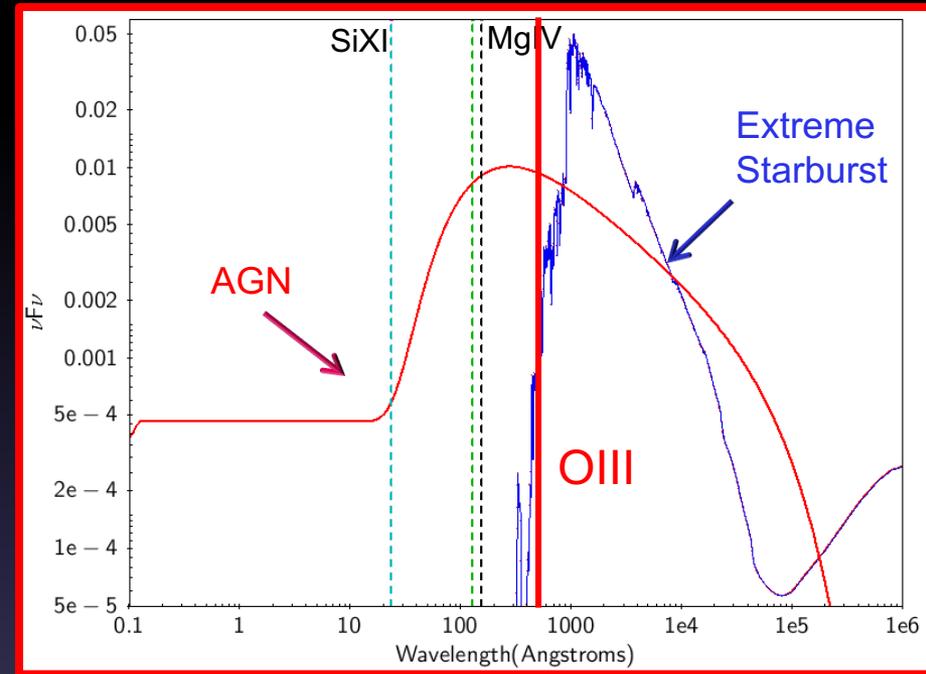
Infrared Spectroscopic Diagnostics

THE POWER OF JWST

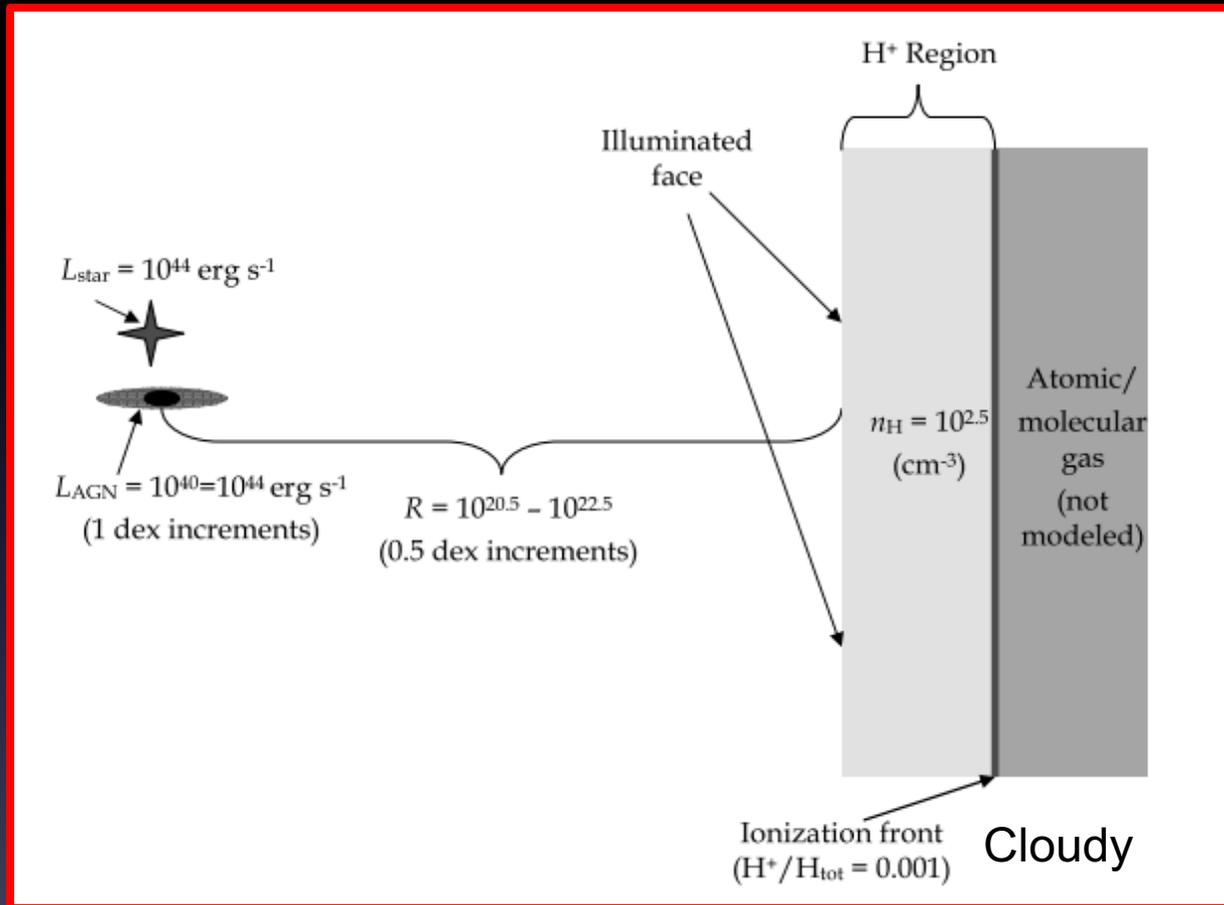
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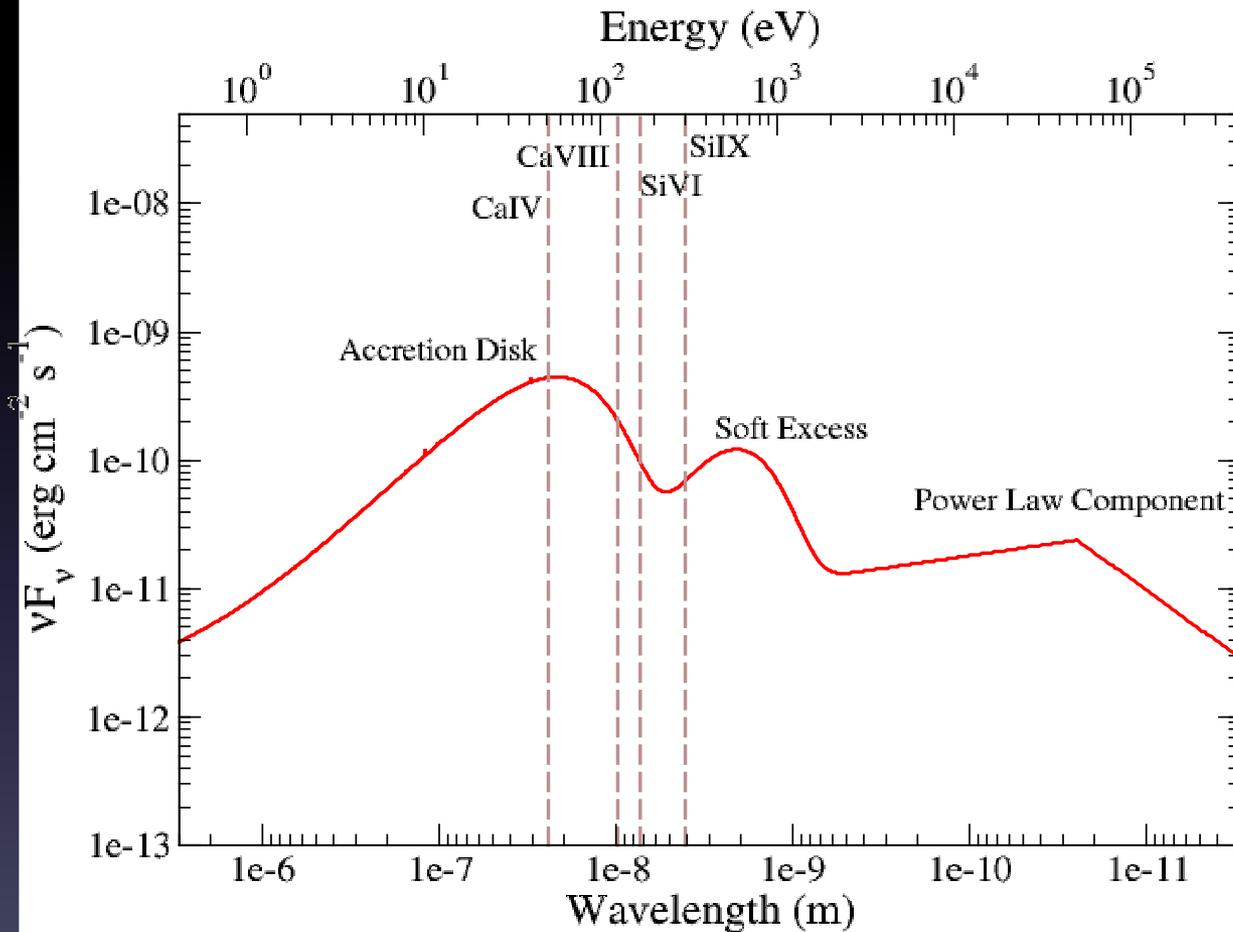
Robust way to find low
luminosity AGNs



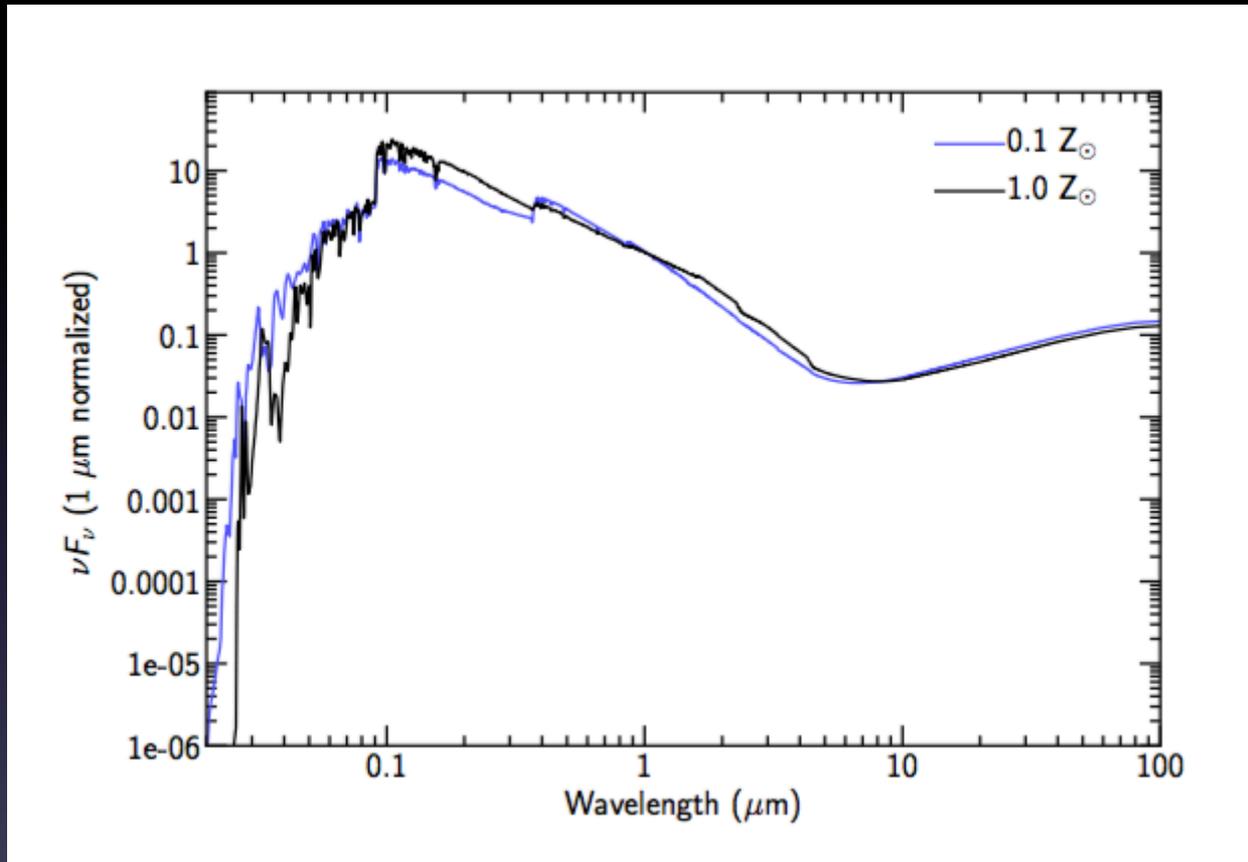
Photoionization Models



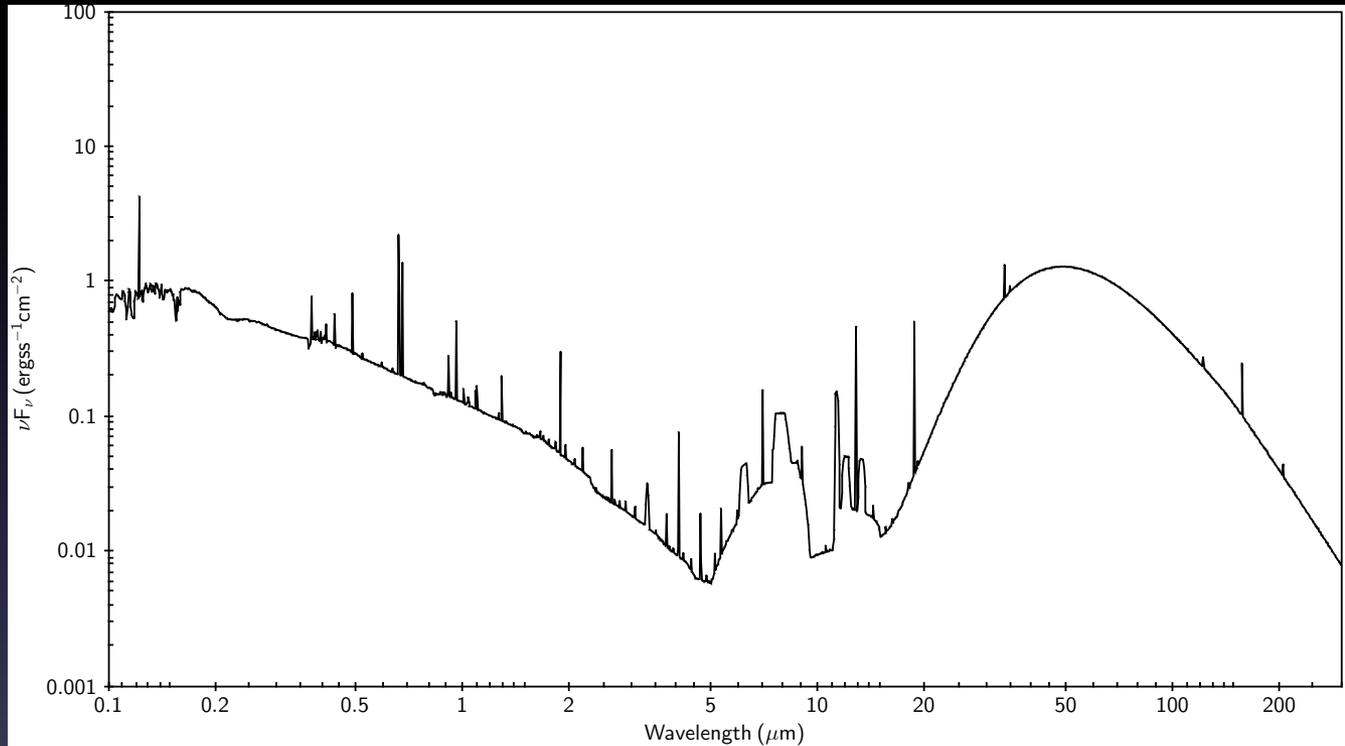
AGN SED



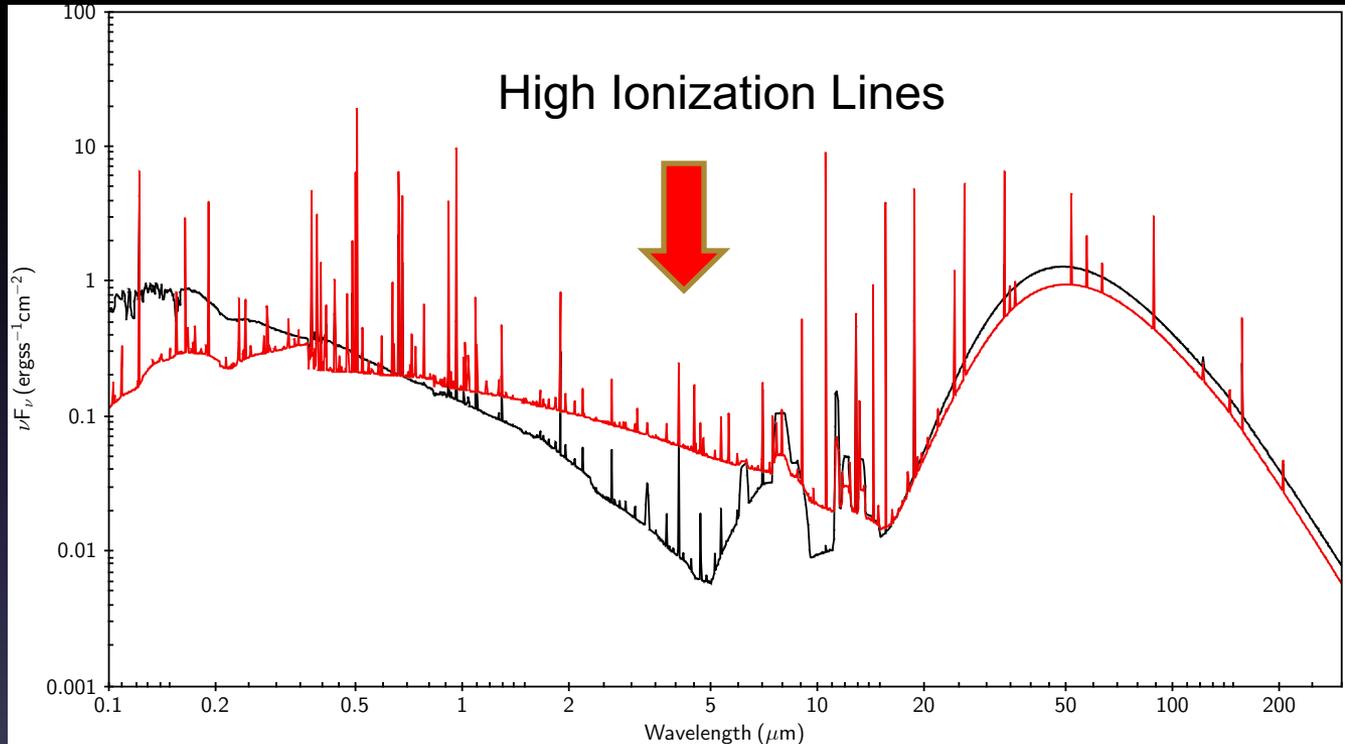
Extreme Starburst SED



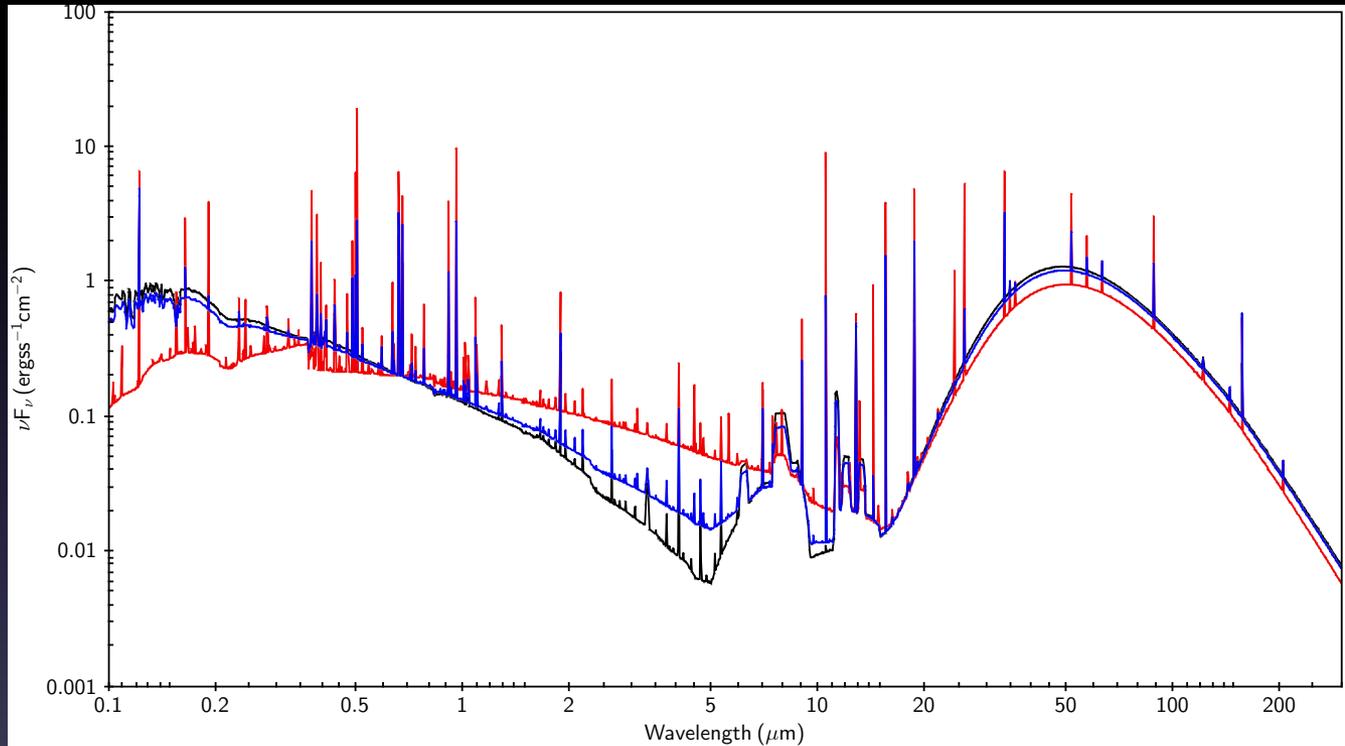
Integrated Modeling Approach



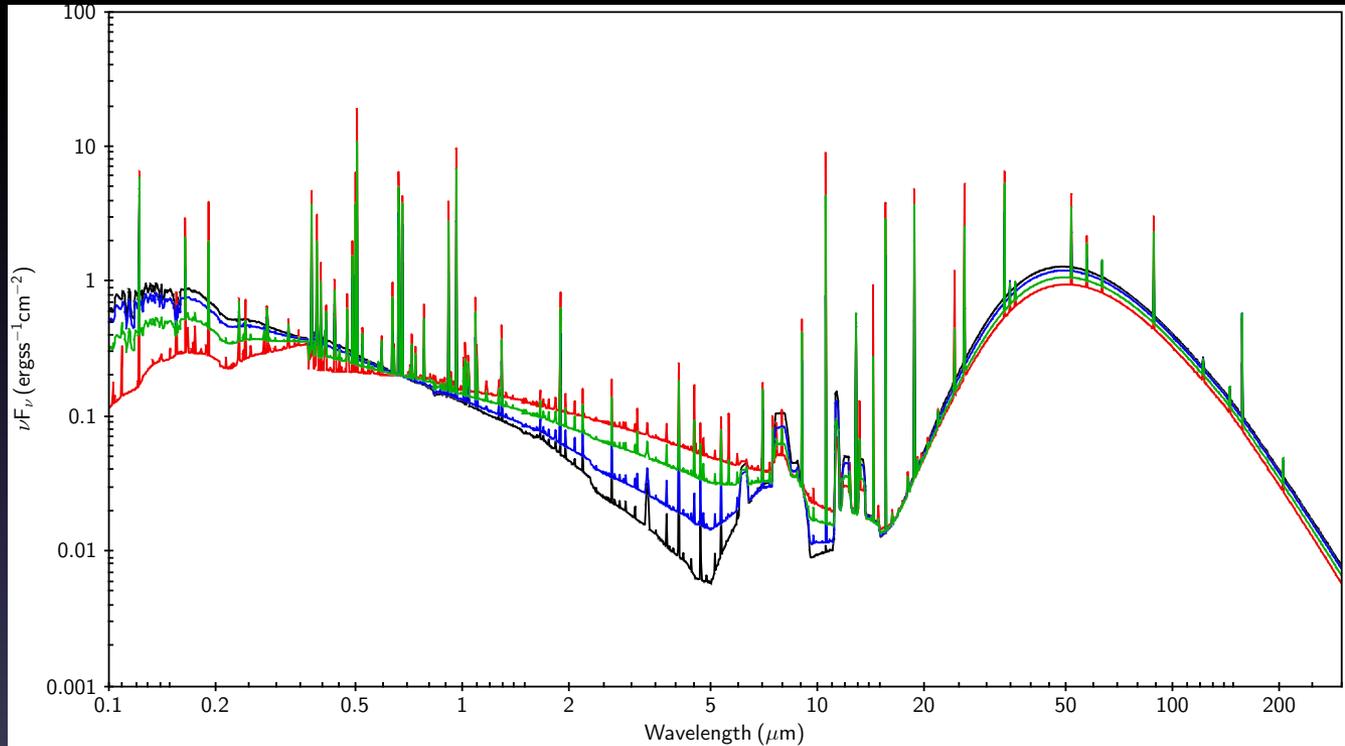
Integrated Modeling Approach



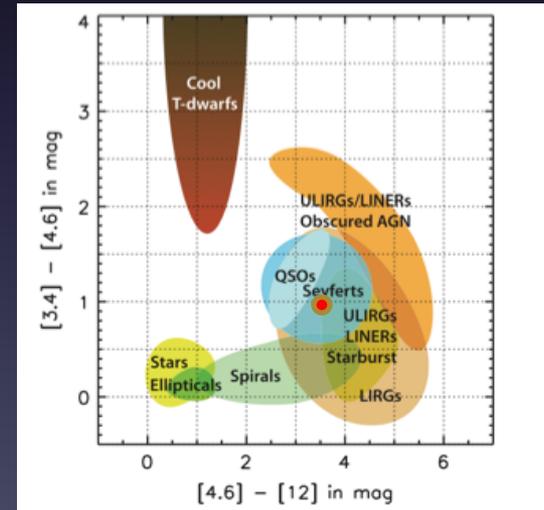
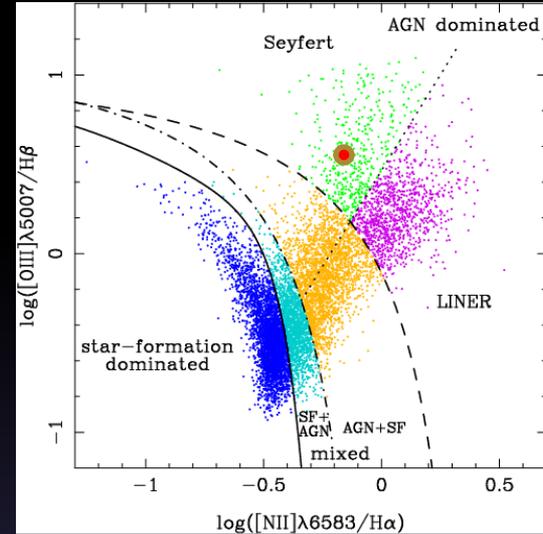
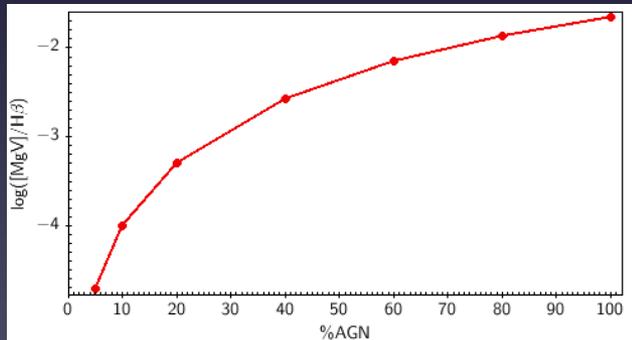
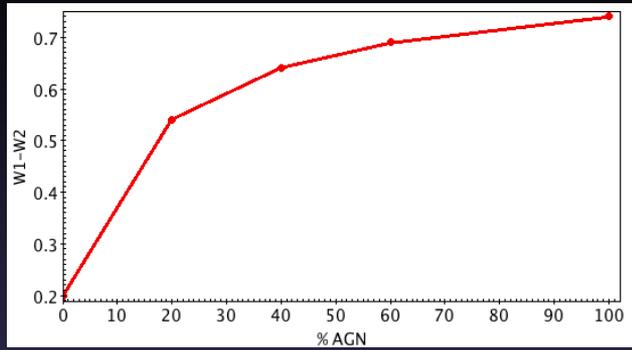
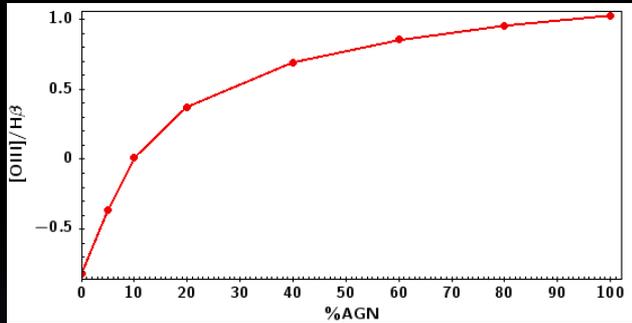
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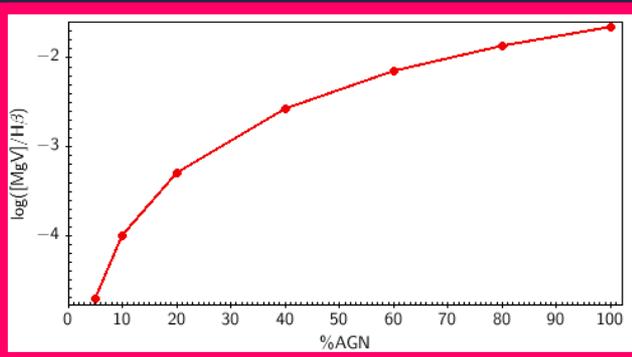
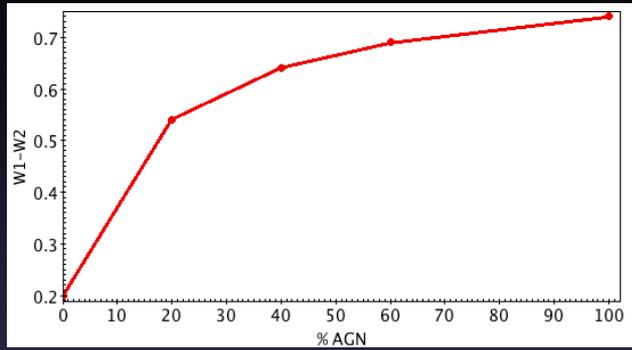
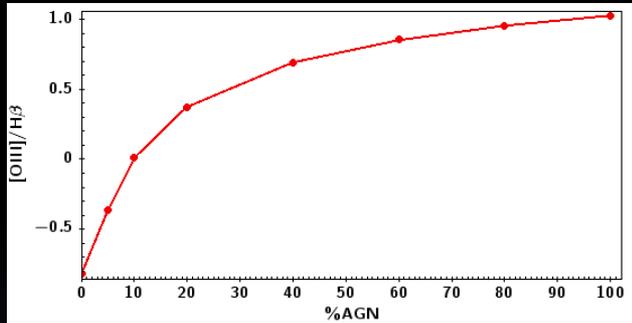
Integrated Modeling Approach



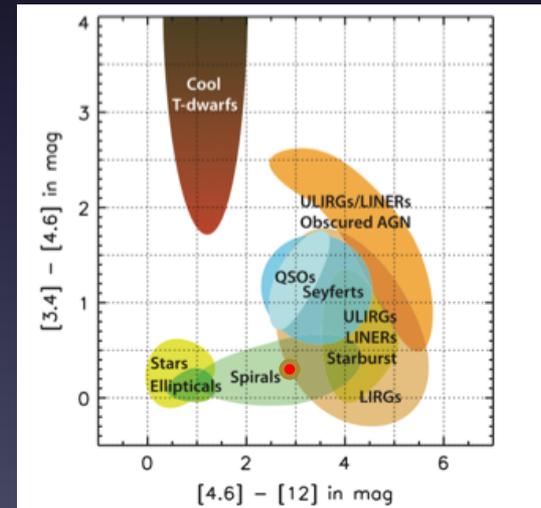
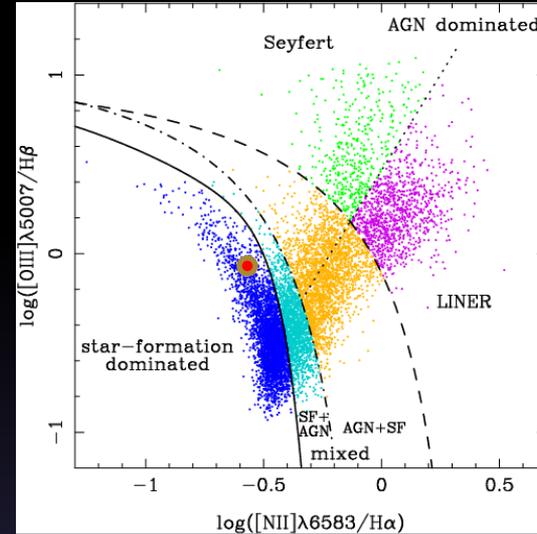
LLAGN: The Power of JWST



LLAGN: The Power of JWST

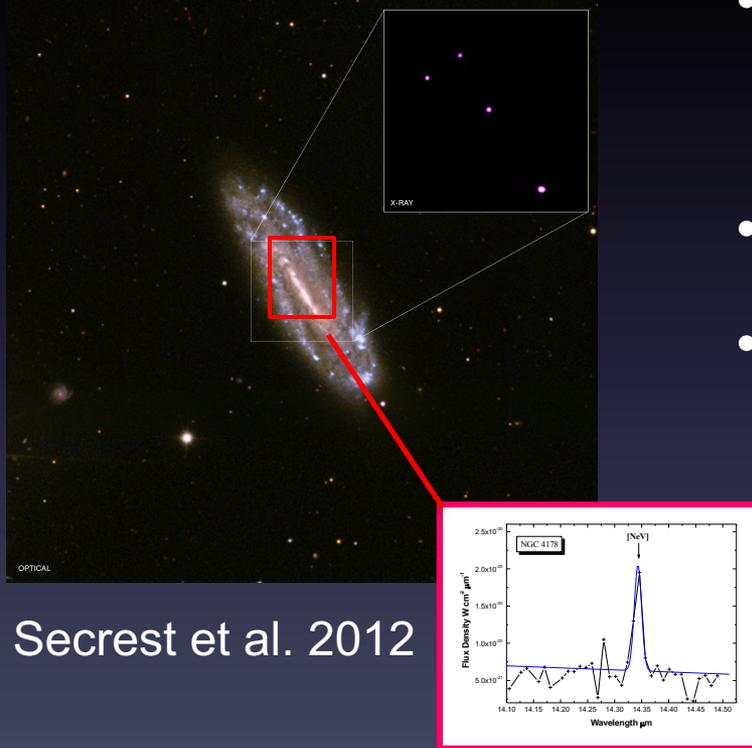


← Finds AGN



The Power of Infrared Spectroscopic Diagnostics

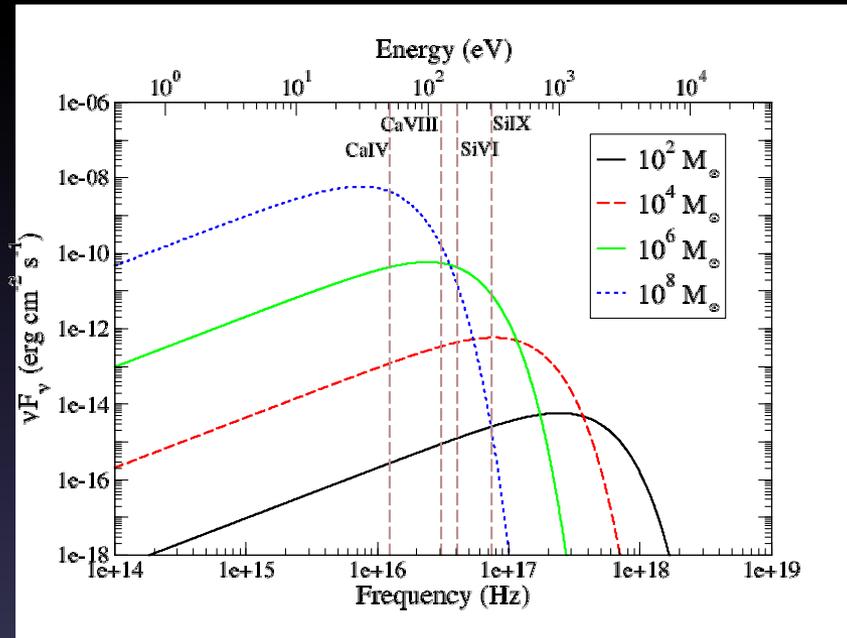
- Spitzer finds AGNs in low bulge mass regime
- No sign of AGN in optical
- Detection rate 4X higher than optical studies



Secrest et al. 2012

(Satyapal et al. 2007, 2008, 2009)

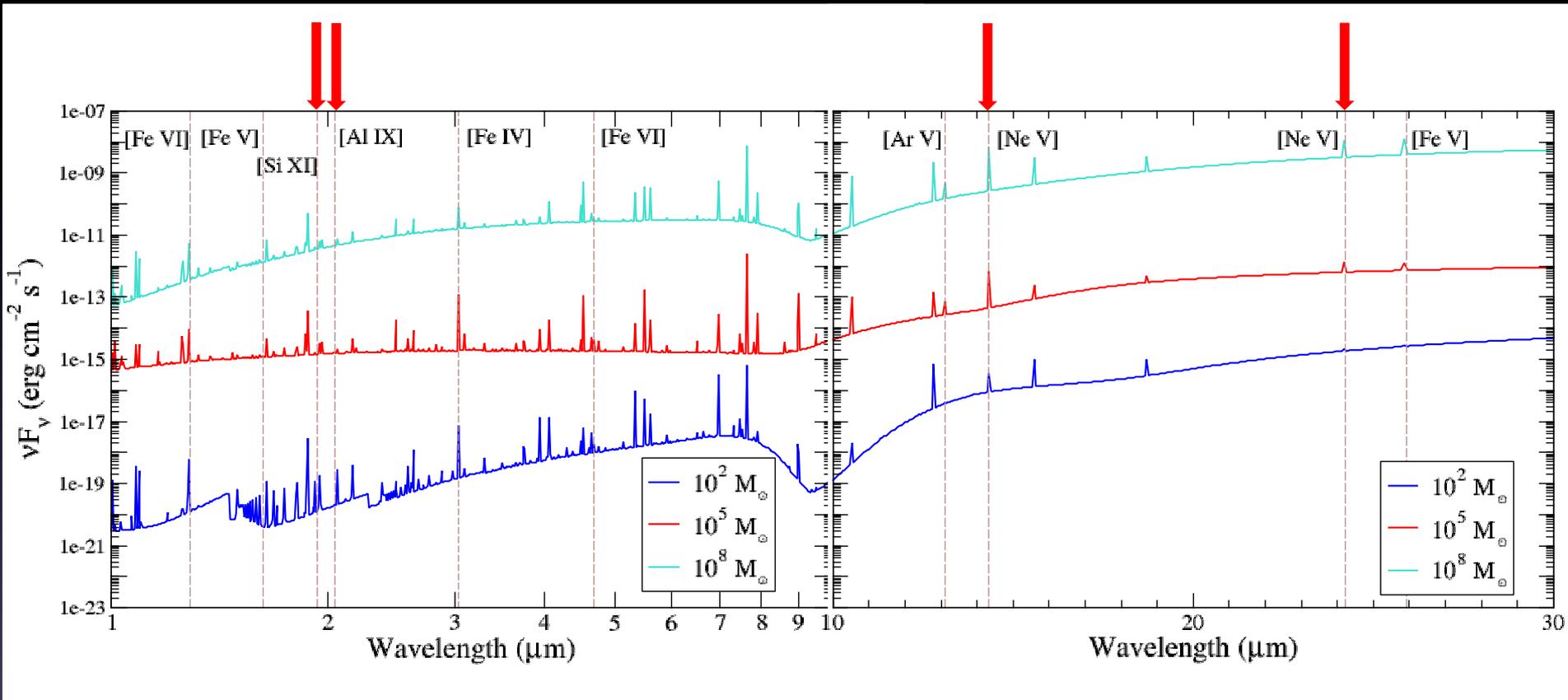
IR Spectroscopy Diagnostic Potential



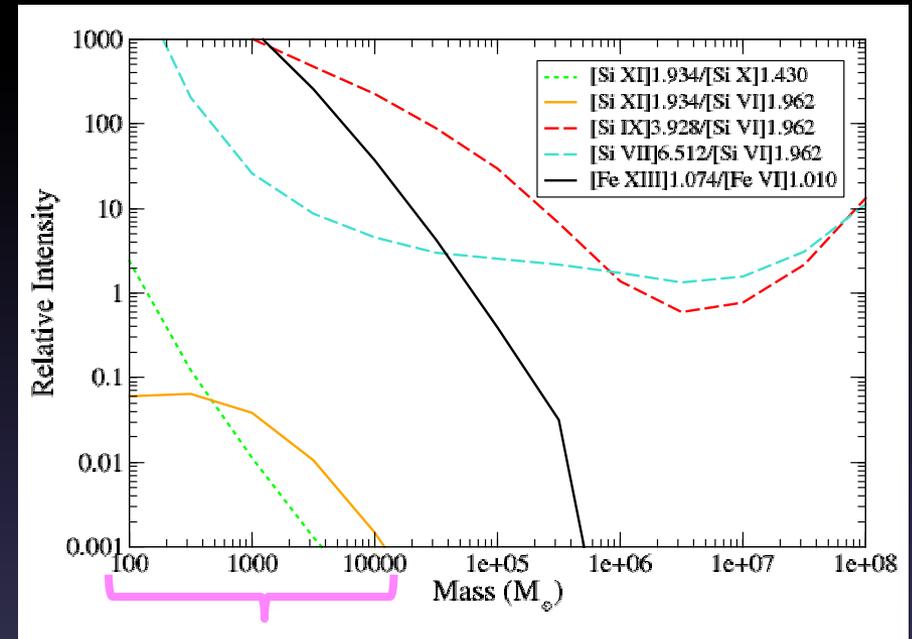
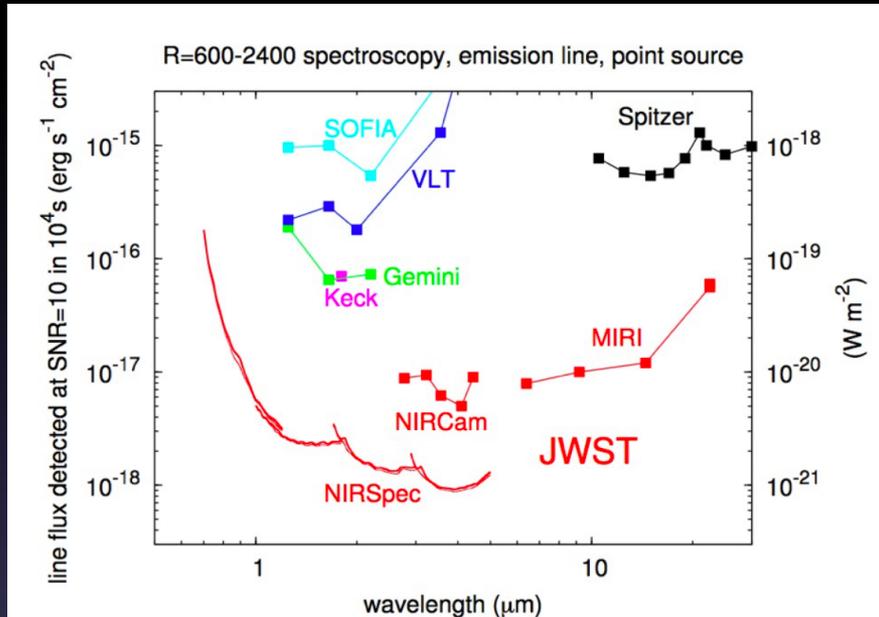
- Lower mass black holes have hotter accretion disks
- Harder SED can result in emission from higher ionization species

Black hole mass indicator?

Simulated Spectra



IR Spectroscopy Diagnostic Potential

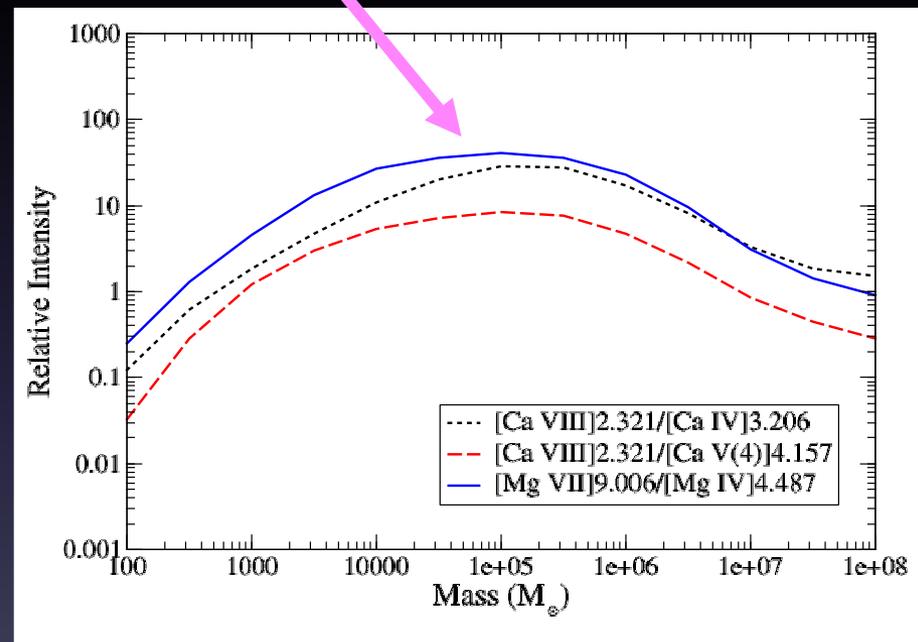
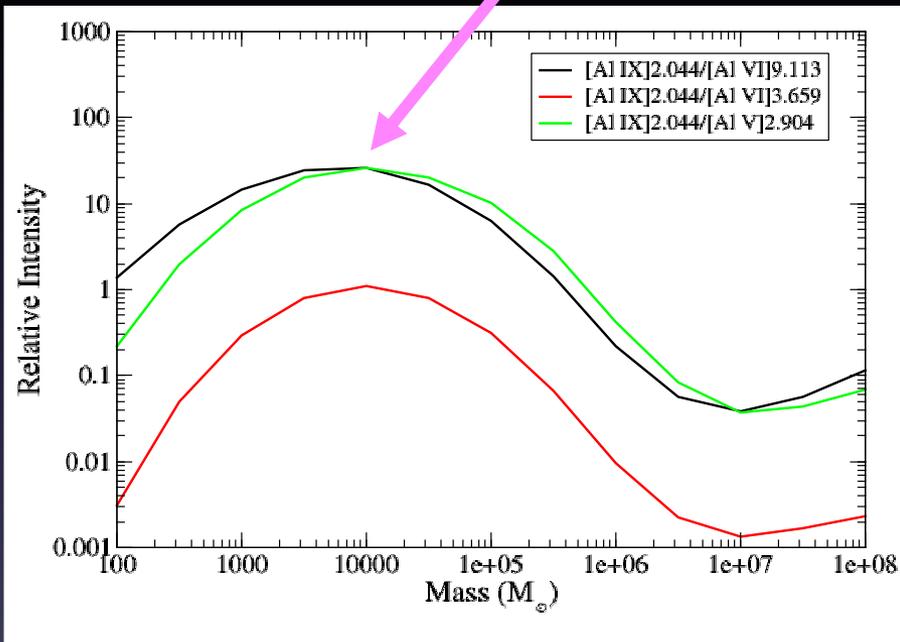


Cann et al. 2018

High ratios uniquely identify low mass black holes

IR Spectroscopy Diagnostic Potential

High ratios uniquely identify mid-range black hole masses



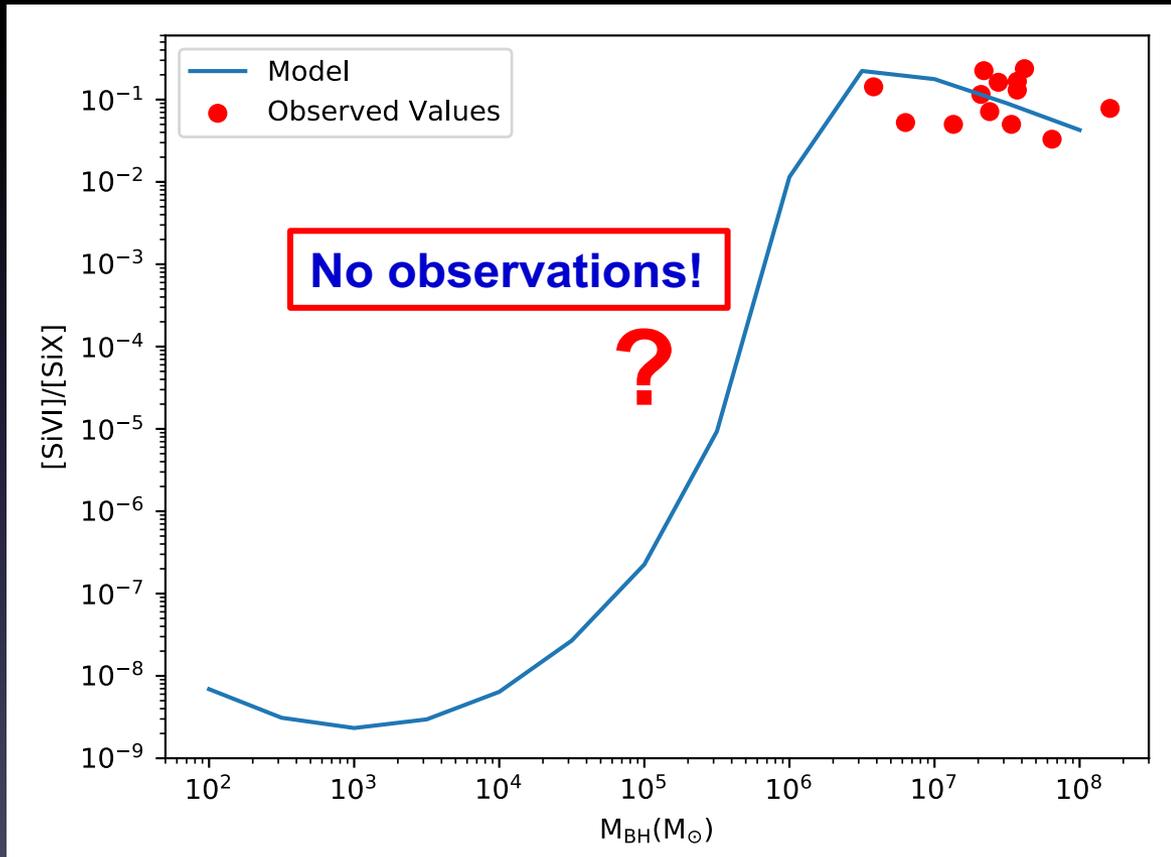
Cann et al. 2018

Diagnostic Line Ratios ($10^4 M_{\odot} < M_{\text{BH}} < 10^6 M_{\odot}$)

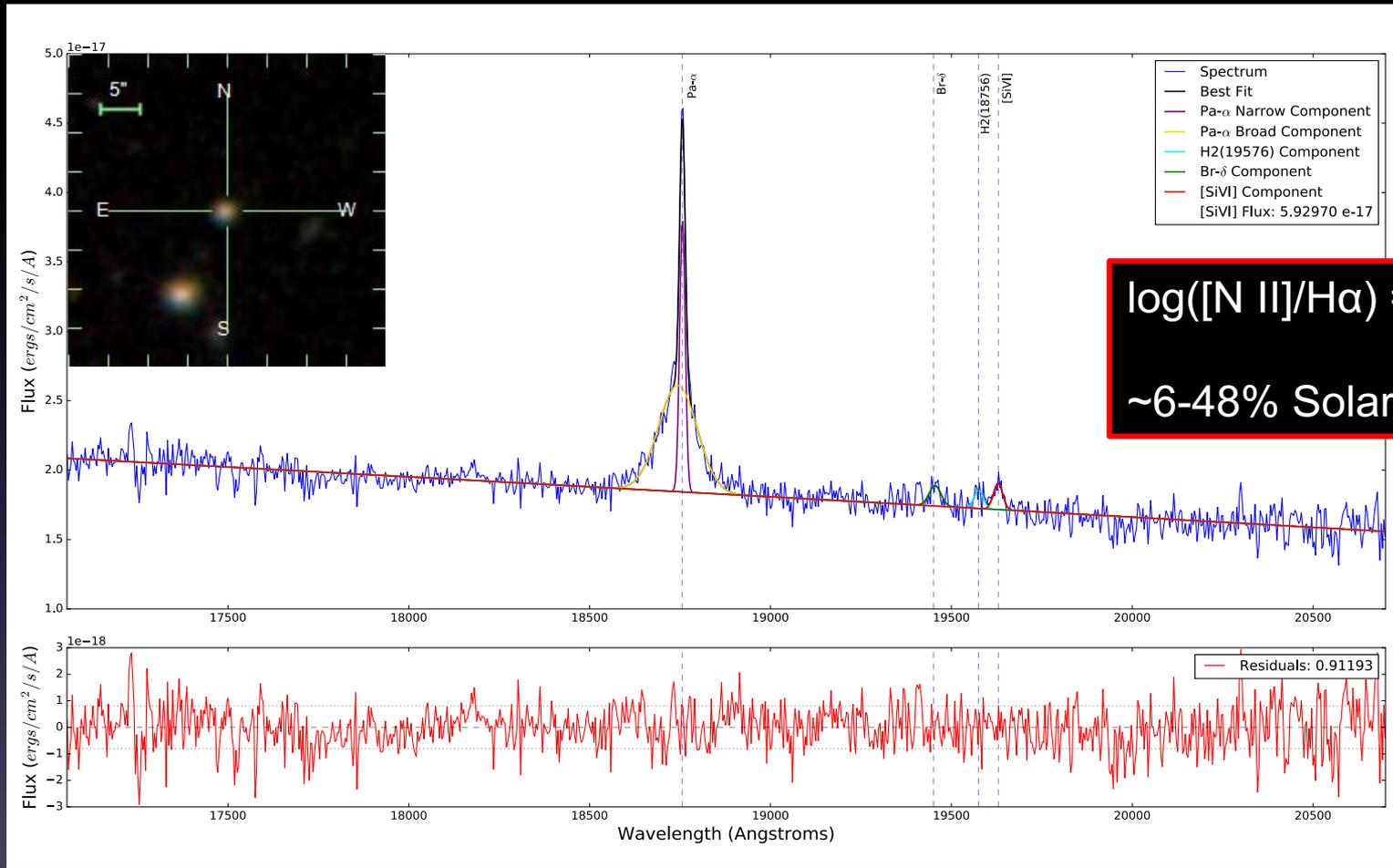
Initial comparisons to observations in high-mass regime

- $[\text{Si VI}]1.962/[\text{Si X}]1.430$ line flux ratios from BASS
- Masses of observed black holes generally around $10^7 - 10^8 M_{\odot}$

Cann et al. 2018



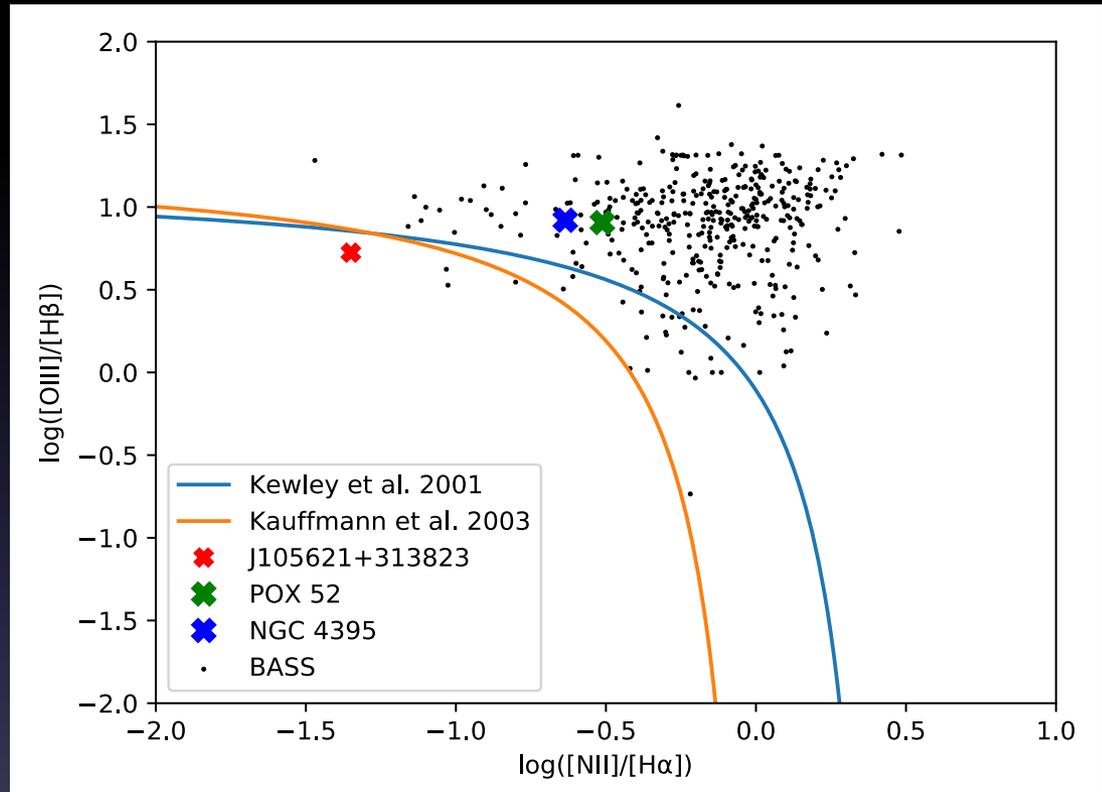
First Detection: J1056+3138



First Detection: J1056+3138

- MIR AGN
- [Si VI]19628A
- Broad Pa α

- 0.25x Eddington accretion



Key Take Away Points

- Dearth of IMBHs could be in part due to bias introduced by wrong set of tools to find them
- IR coronal lines may be the best way to find them
- IR coronal lines may provide insight into their mass and accretion properties
- Pilot study of J1056+3138 proves efficacy of these for BH detection in low mass, low metallicity regime

View optical and X-ray surveys of
AGNs in dwarf galaxies with
caution

"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeing
new landscapes, but in looking with new eyes."
-Marcel Proust

Stay tuned for JWST

