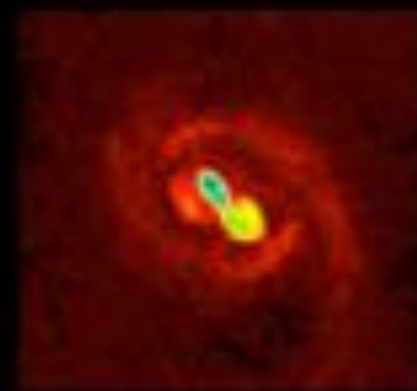


Do $z \sim 0$ AGN Show Signatures of Black Hole Growth Feedback?



Prajval Shastri

Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru

Mike Dopita (ANU)
Rebecca Davies (ANU)
Lisa Kewley (ANU)
Julie Banfield (ANU)
Elise Hampton (ANU)
Adam Thomas (ANU)
Brent Groves (ANU)
Ralph Sutherland (ANU)
Julia Scharwaechter (LERMA)
Chichuan Jin (Durham U)
Bethan James (StSci Baltimore)
I-Ting Ho (U Hawaii)
Harish Bhatt (IIA)



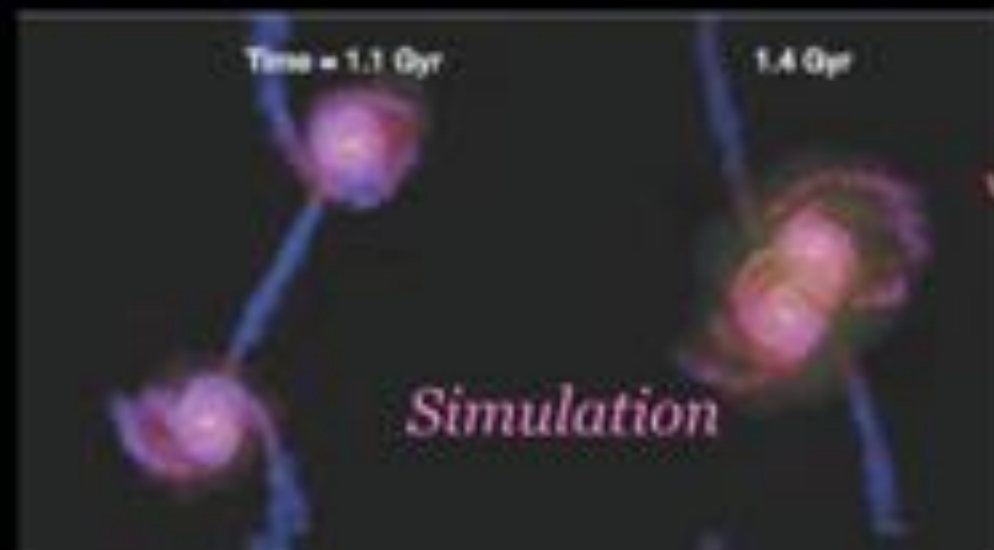
Preeti Kharb (TIFR)
MN Sundar (Jain University)
Fergus Longbottom (ANU)
Chetna Duggal (DU)
Debashish Jena (NISER)
Tanmaya Mishra (NISER)
Pavana Muralimohan (IIA)
Jaya Maithil (U Wyoming)
Vikram Radhakrishnan (Leiden U)
Maitrayee Gupta (CAMK)
Swayamtrupta Panda (NIIT)
Ingyin Zaw (NYU)
Shweta Srivastava (PRL)



Hatu peak, Narkanda, Himachal Pradesh

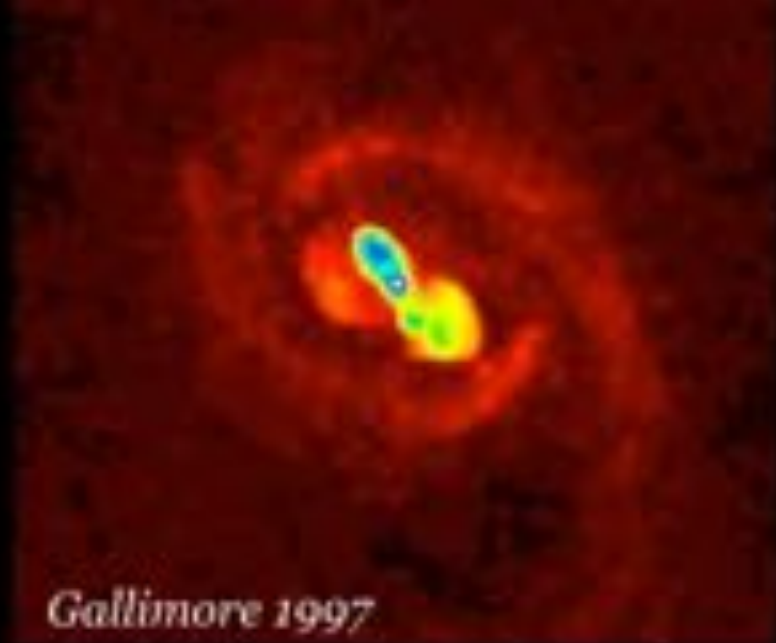
Ajay Talwar & Pankaj Sharma

TWO ways in which SMBHs can increase mass:
a. Growth via galaxy and SMBH merger



b. Growth via accretion of matter



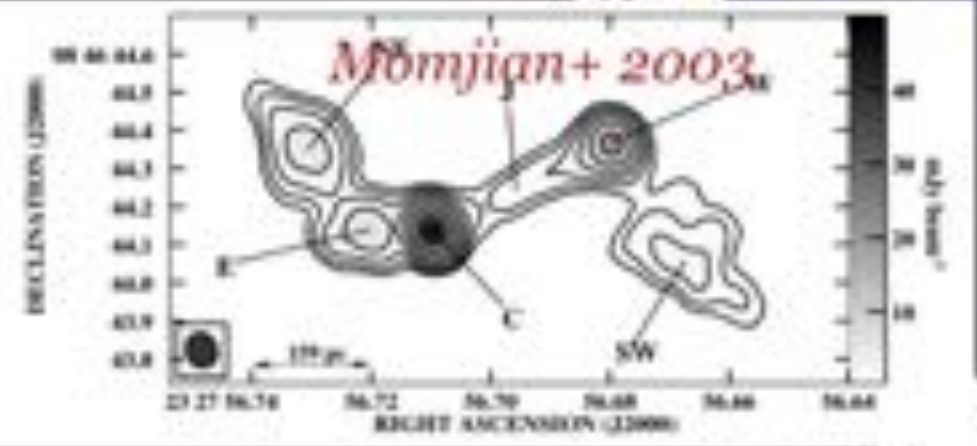




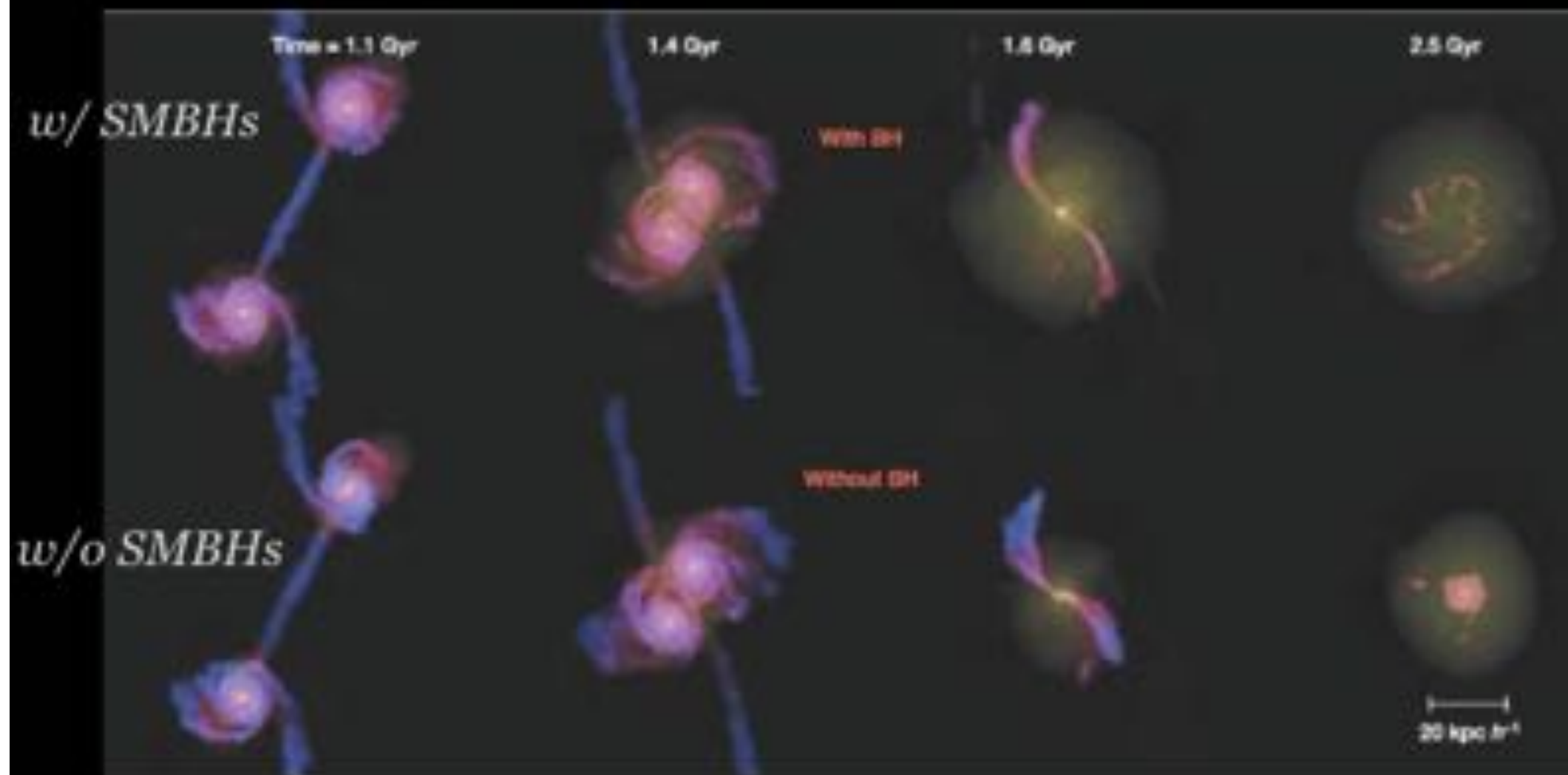
accelerated to 1000 km/s
50pc from nucleus

Evidence for accelerated outflow

Shastri+ 2006



di Matteo+ 2005



colour=> temperature; brightness => density

Results consistent with correlation between M_{BH} & M_{bulge}

Hubble Heritage

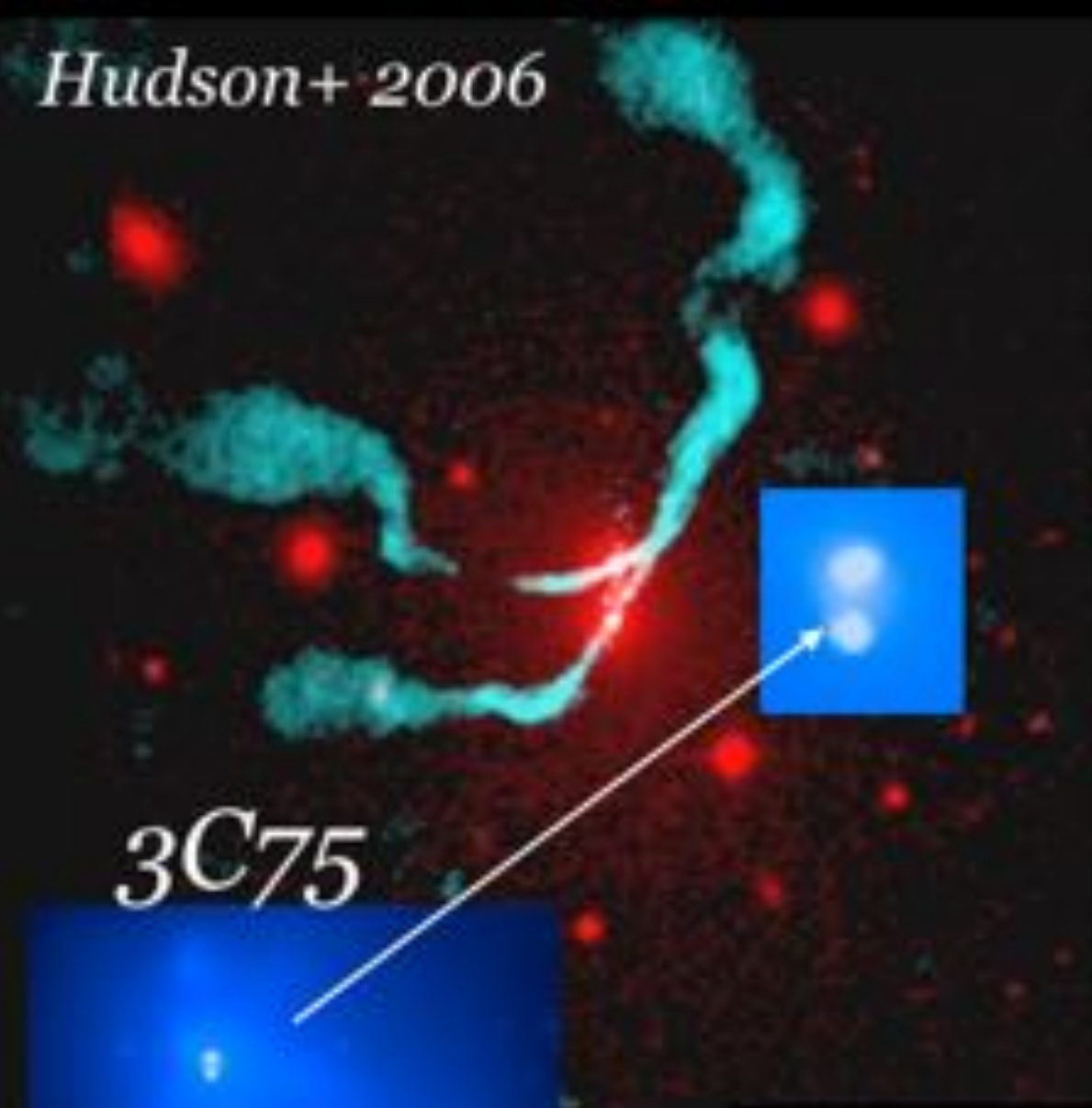


Hubble Heritage

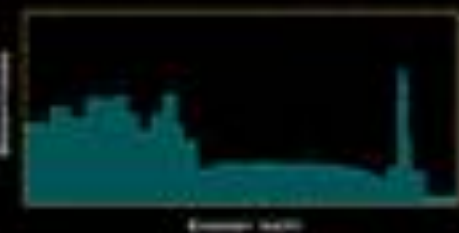


Hubble Heritage

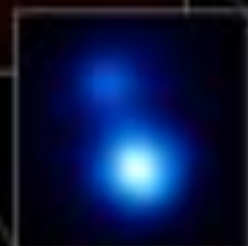
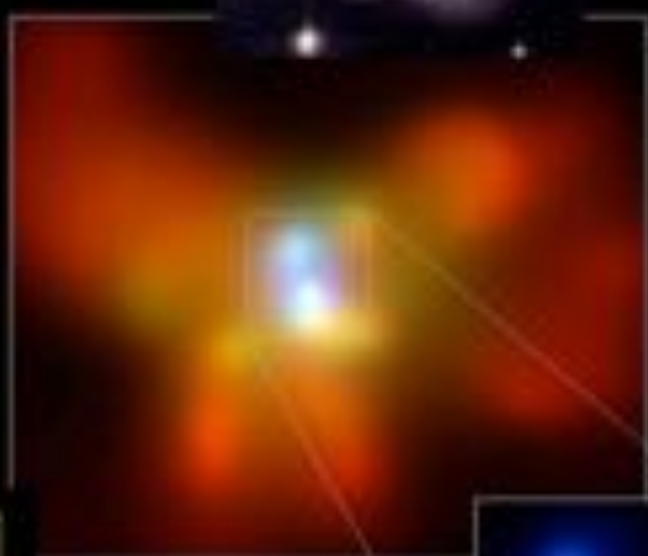
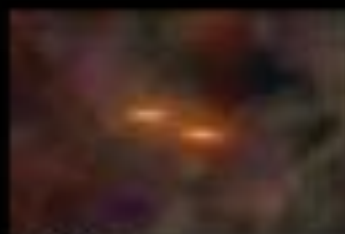
Hudson+ 2006



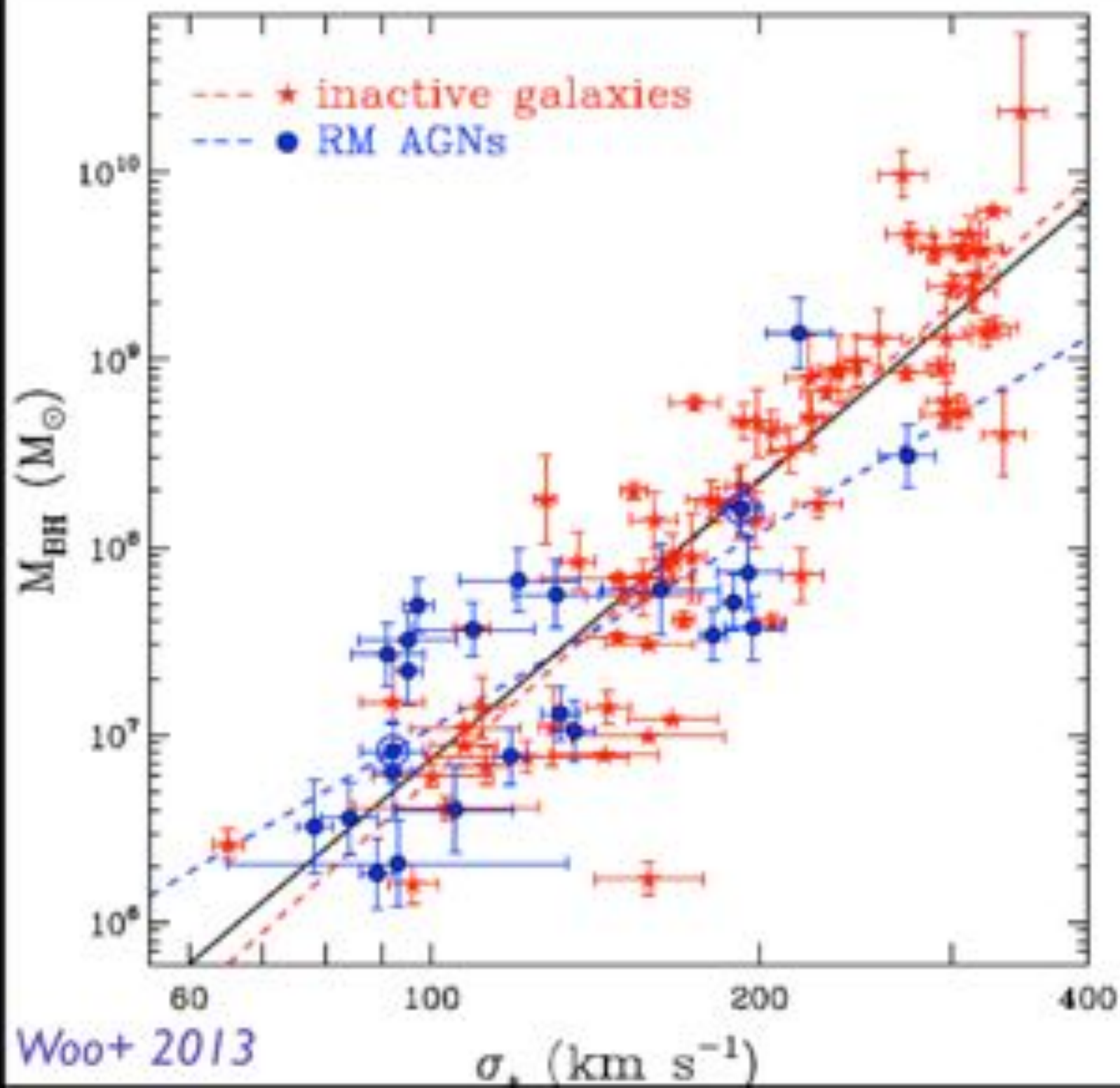
3C75



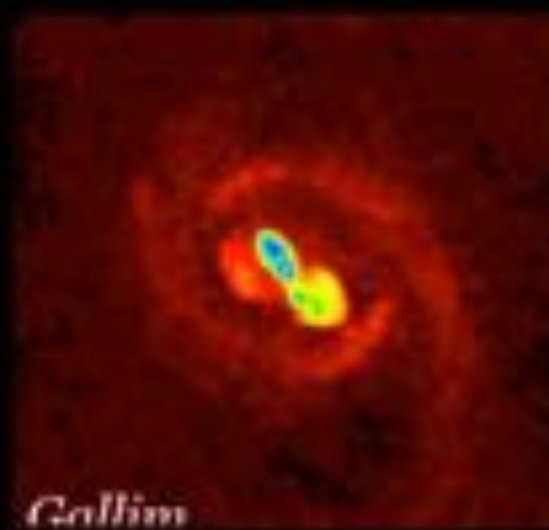
NGC6240



Komossa+ 2003

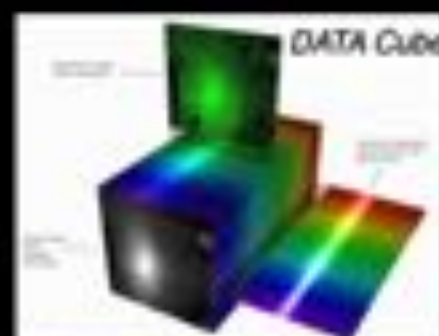
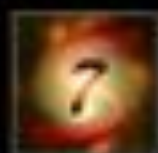


SDSS



- photoionization due to the AGN
- starformation activity
- chemical abundance in the inner host galaxy
- kinematics of the gaseous outflow
- interaction with the synchrotron jets

Siding Spring Southern Seyfert Spectroscopic Snapshot Survey



Credit: Stephen Badier (ESO) and Douglas Pierce-Price (LAC)

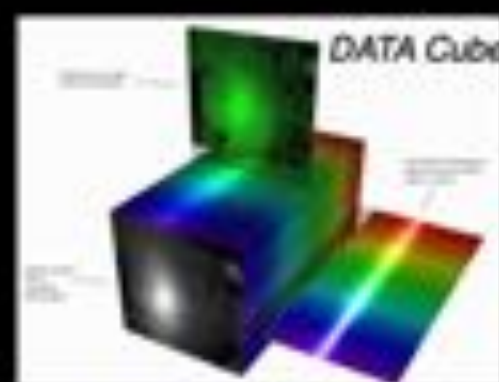




Sample:

Picked from the Veron-Cetty Veron catalogue of AGN by applying the following observational filters:

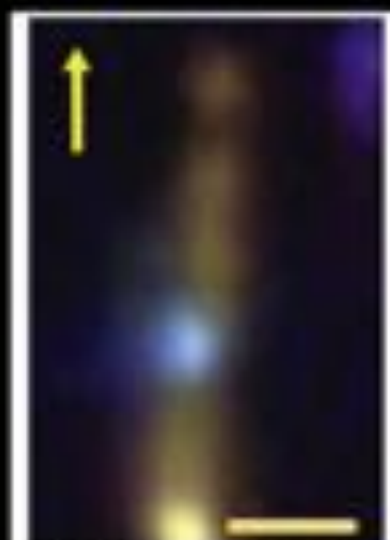
- *Declination $< 10^{\circ}$ N*
- *Redshift < 0.02*
- *Galactic Latitude $|b_{II}| > 15^{\circ}$ (soft cut off)*
- *Radio flux density $> 20 \text{ mJy}$ for most (all objects radio-detected)*



Extended Narrow-line regions imaged



IC 1057



Sy 2 39.93

MARK 573



Sy 2 41.72

NGC 2992



Sy 2 41.77

MCG-06-23-038



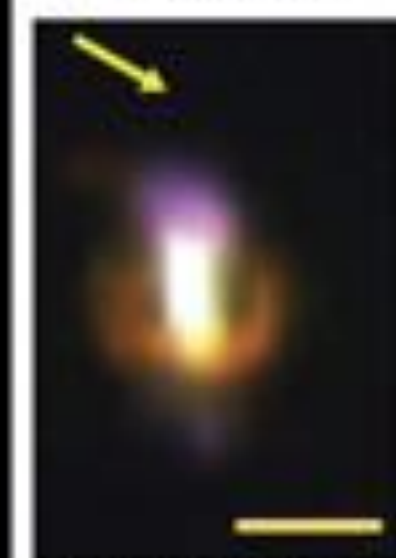
Sy 2 41.41

NGC 5664



Sy2+SB 40.92

NGC 5728



Sy 2 41.38

ESO 137-G34





Results from

GMRT 610 & 1450MHz follow-up

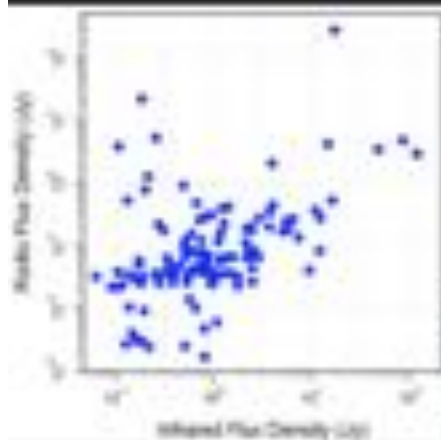
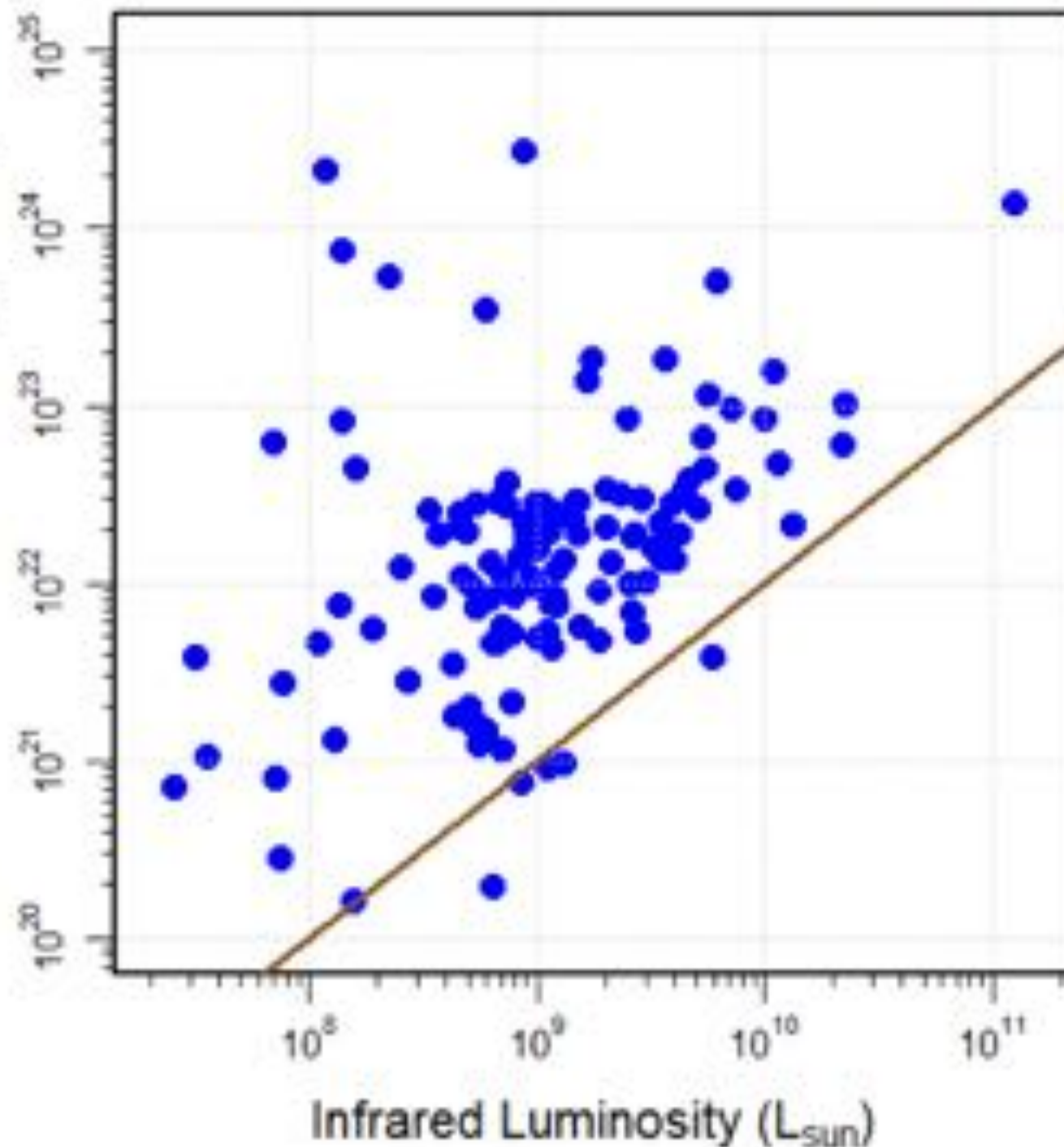
by

Preeti Kharb: talk later today

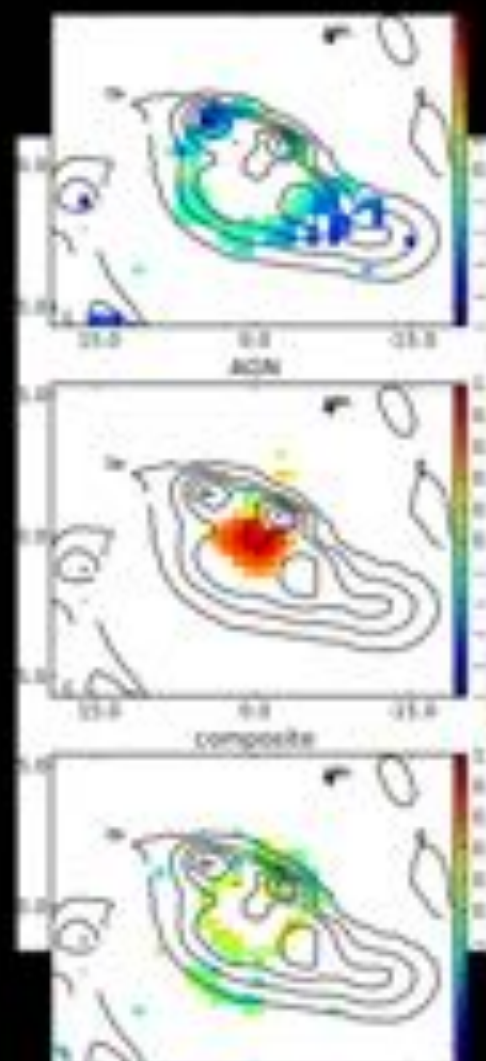
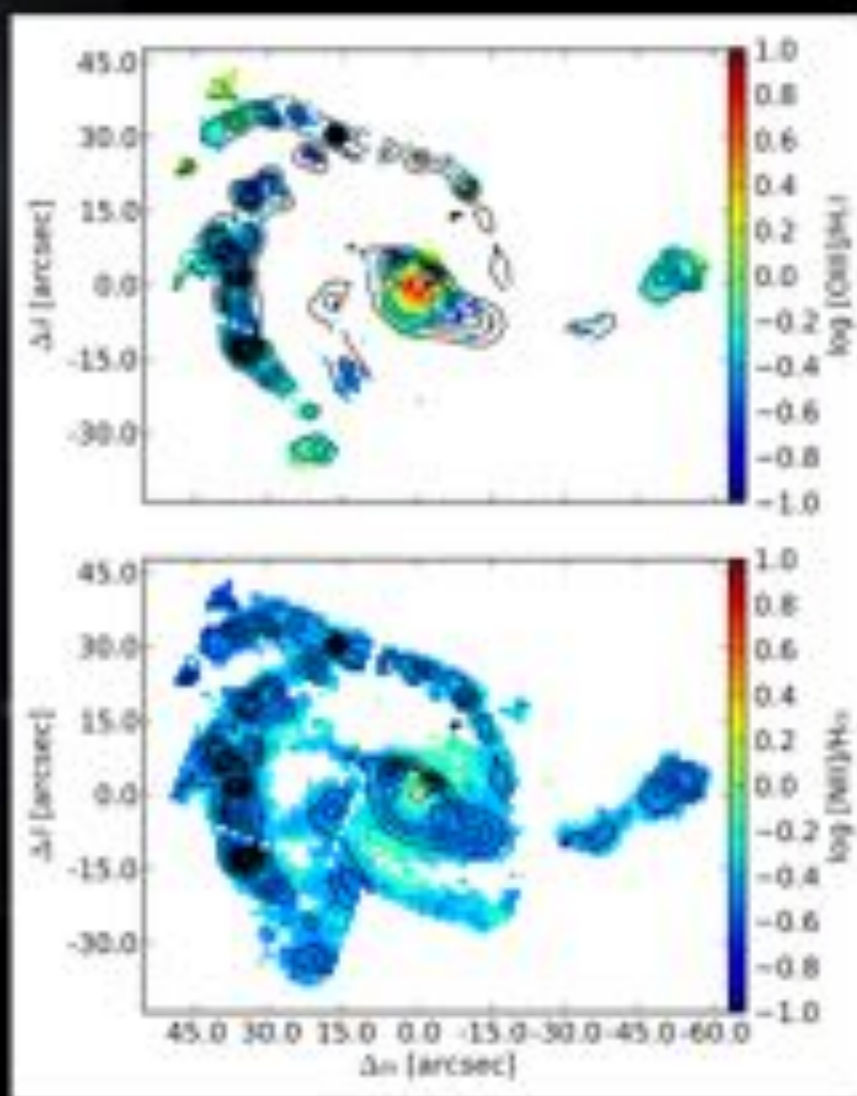
Radio luminosity Vs IR Luminosity



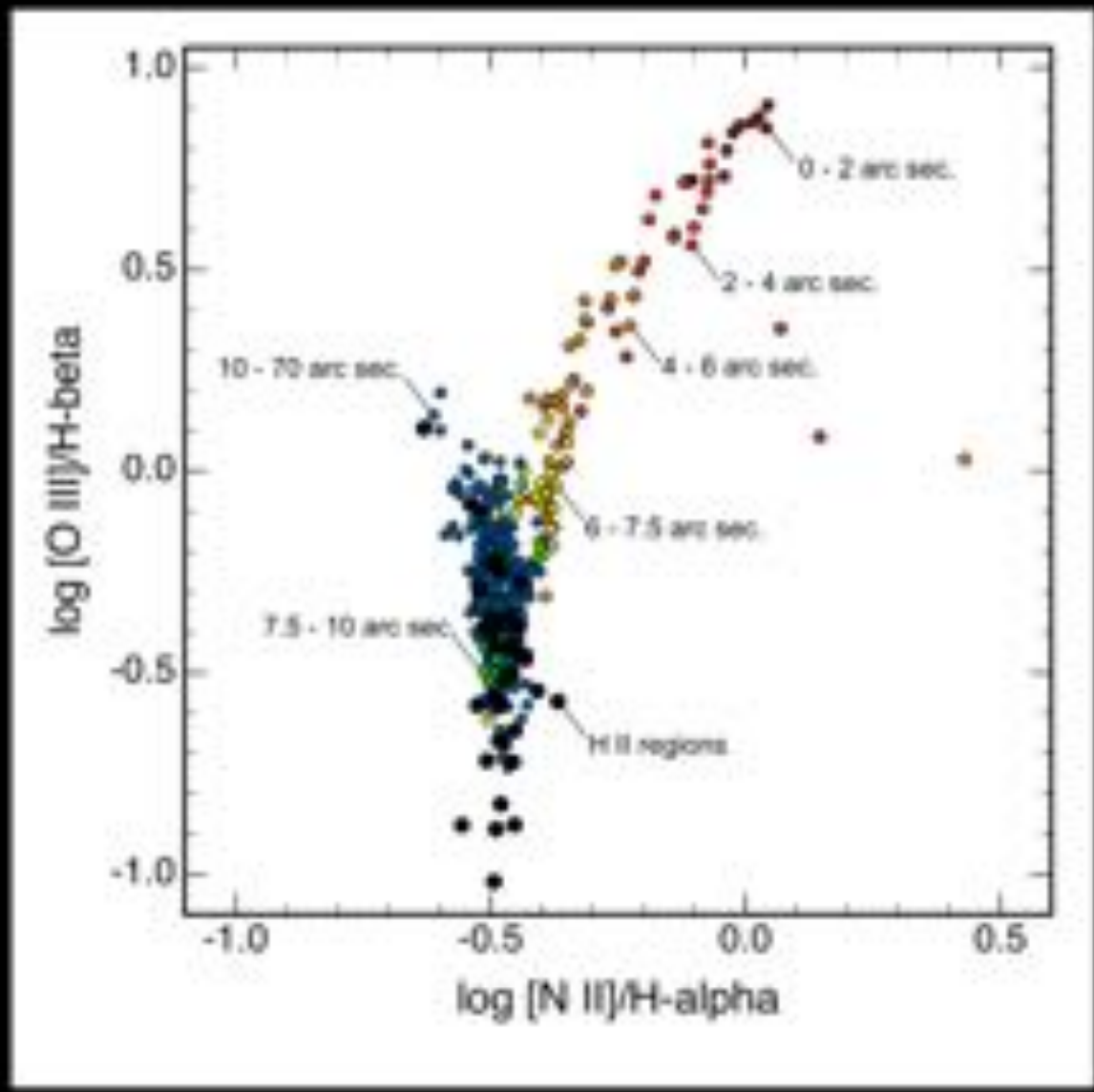
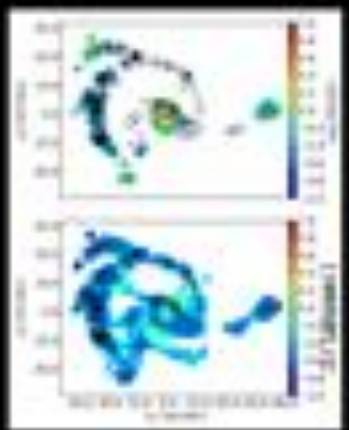
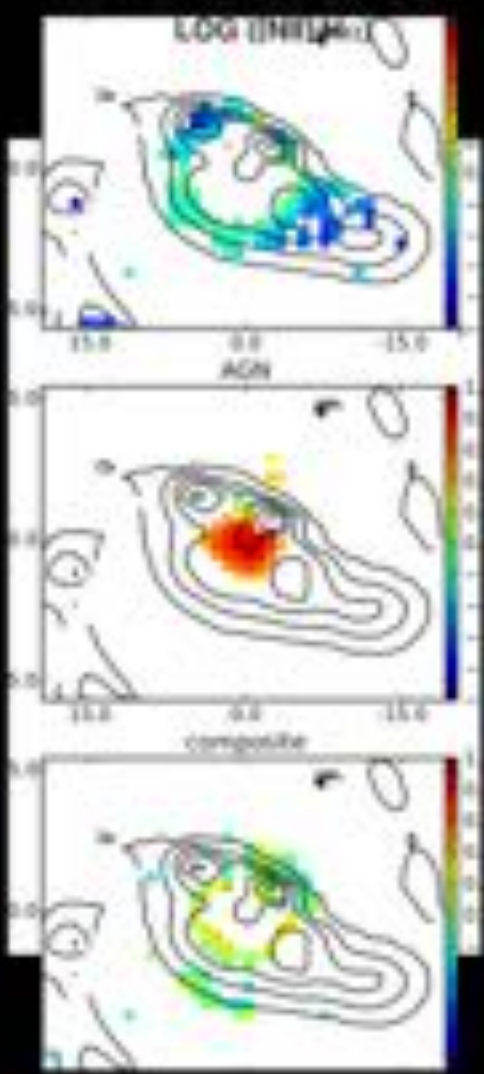
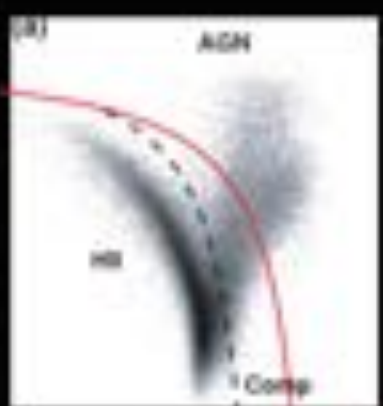
20cm Radio Luminosity(W/Hz)



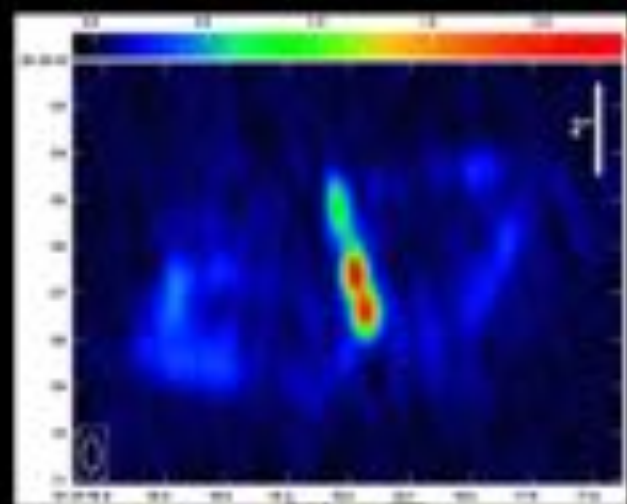
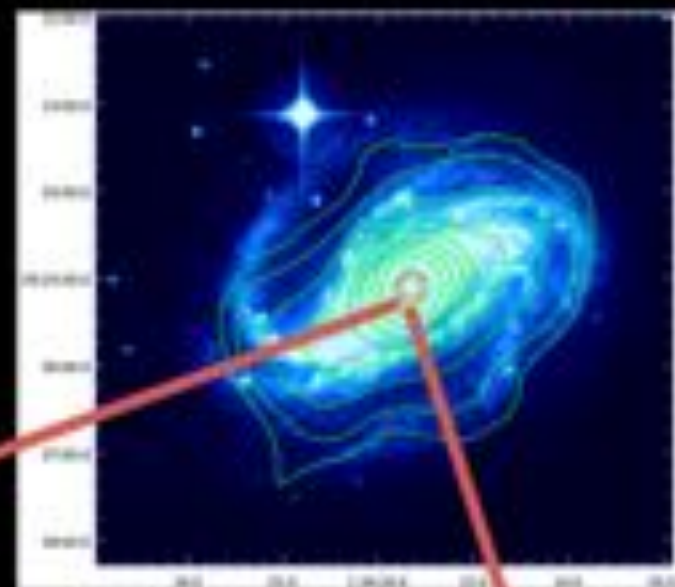
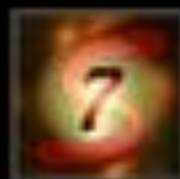
NGC5427

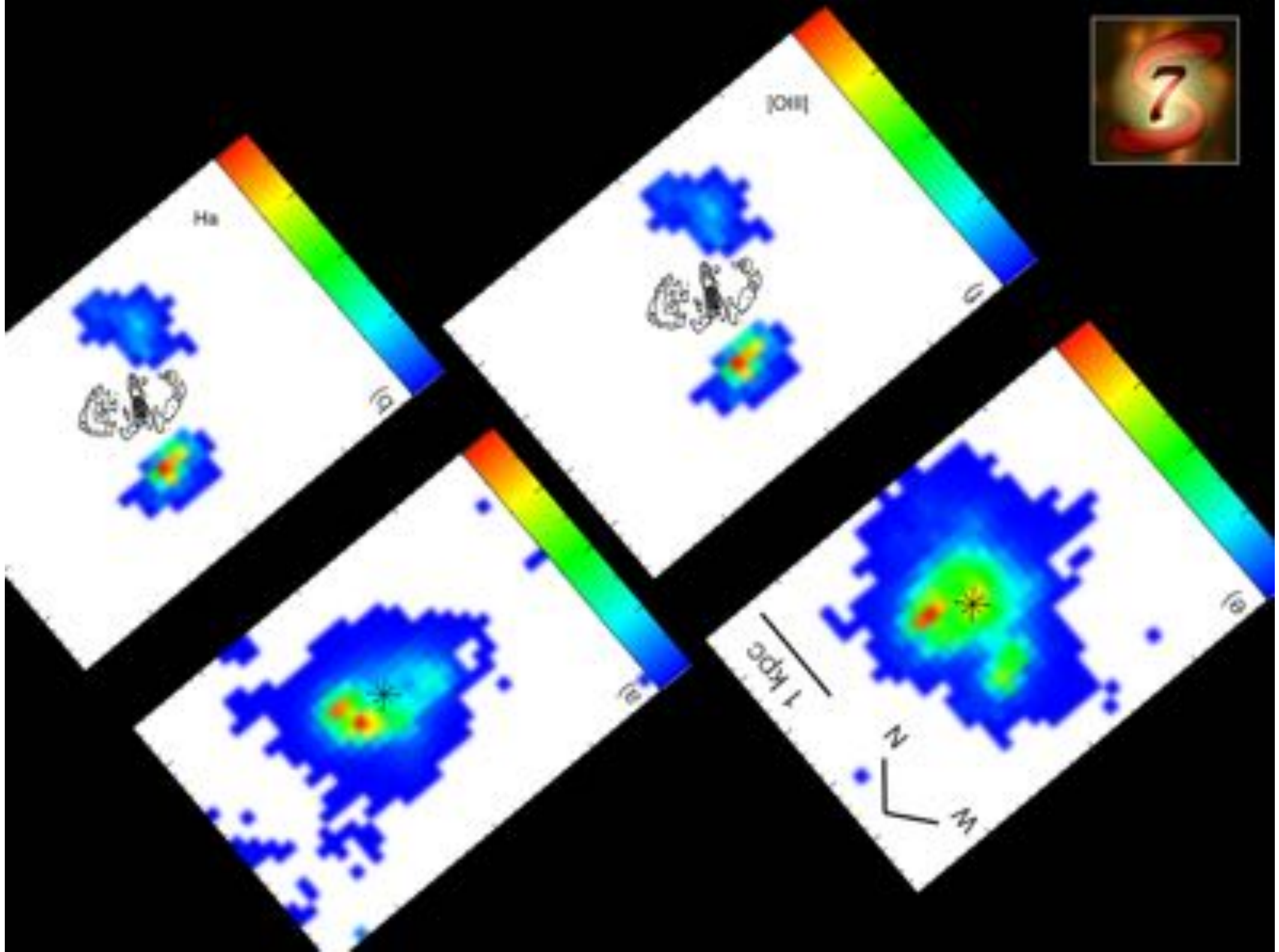


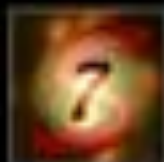
NGC 5427



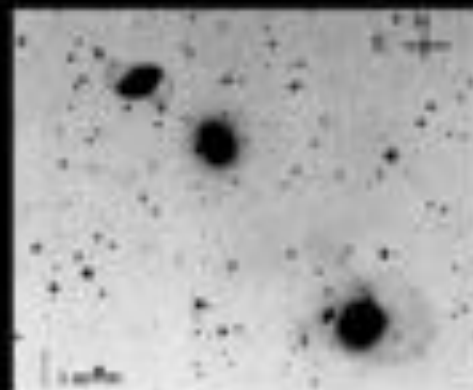
NGC613



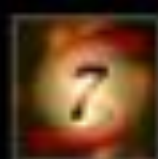




The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023

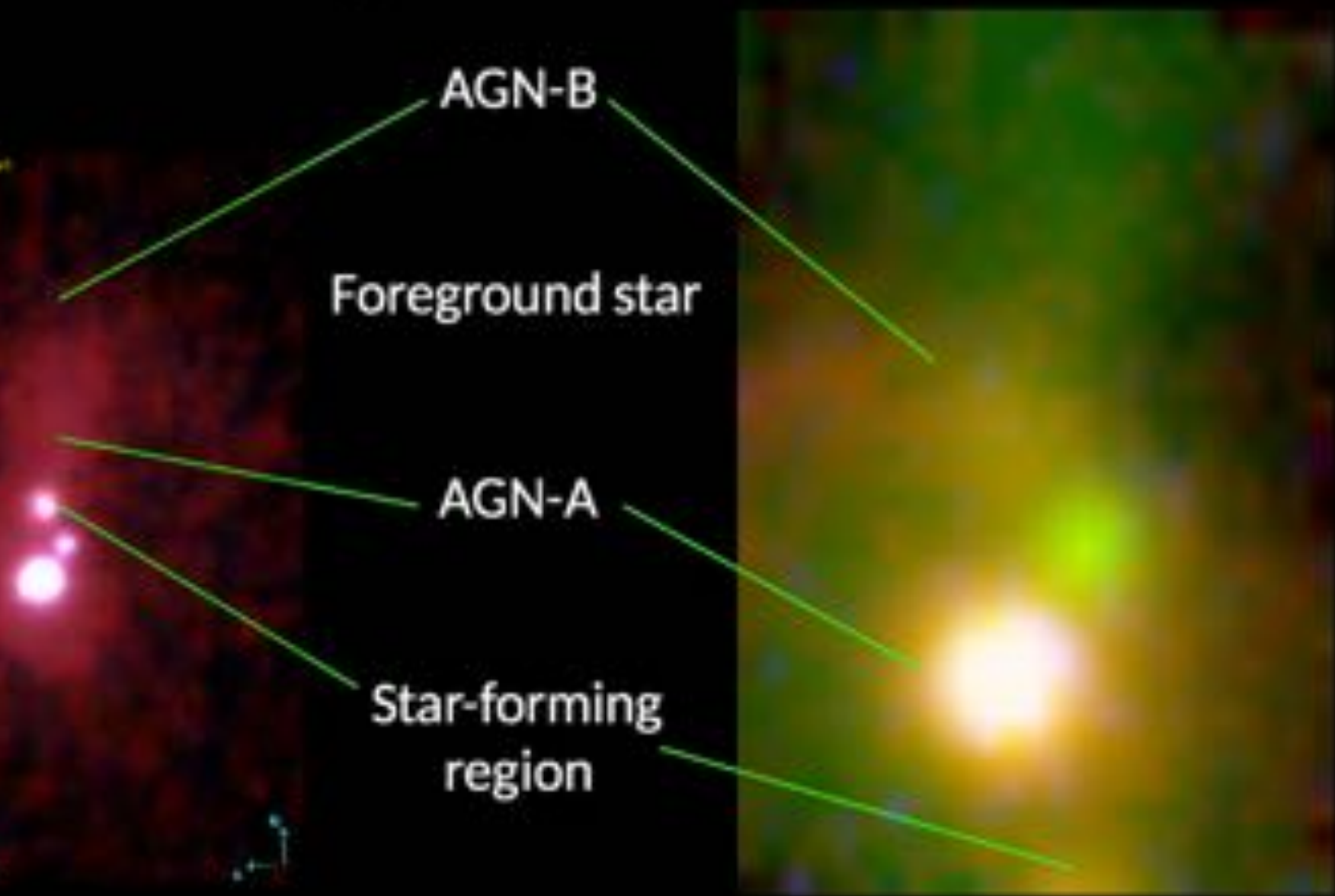


The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023



Source - J. R. & K. B. (2013) MNRAS

LSMR 32317



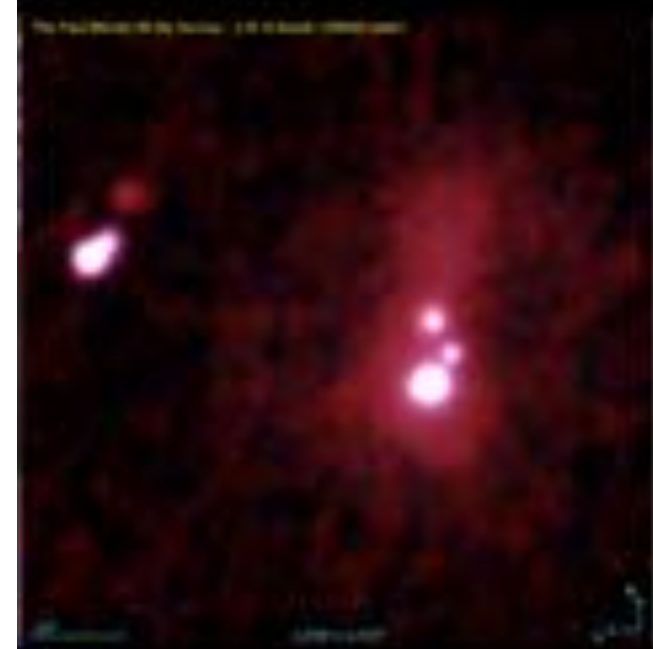
AGN-B

Foreground star

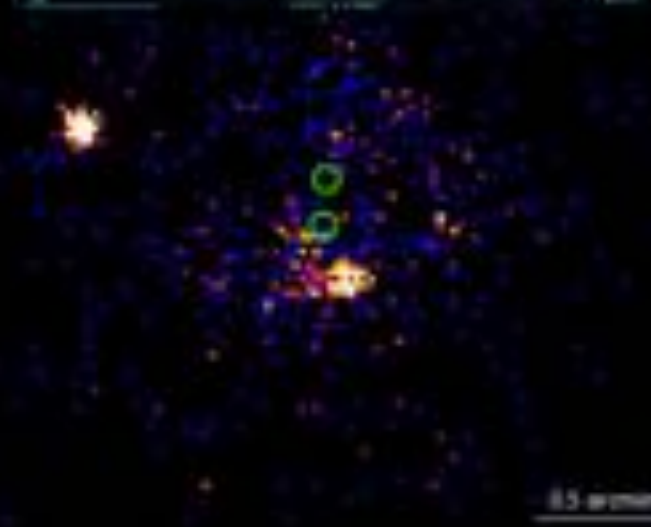
AGN-A

Star-forming region

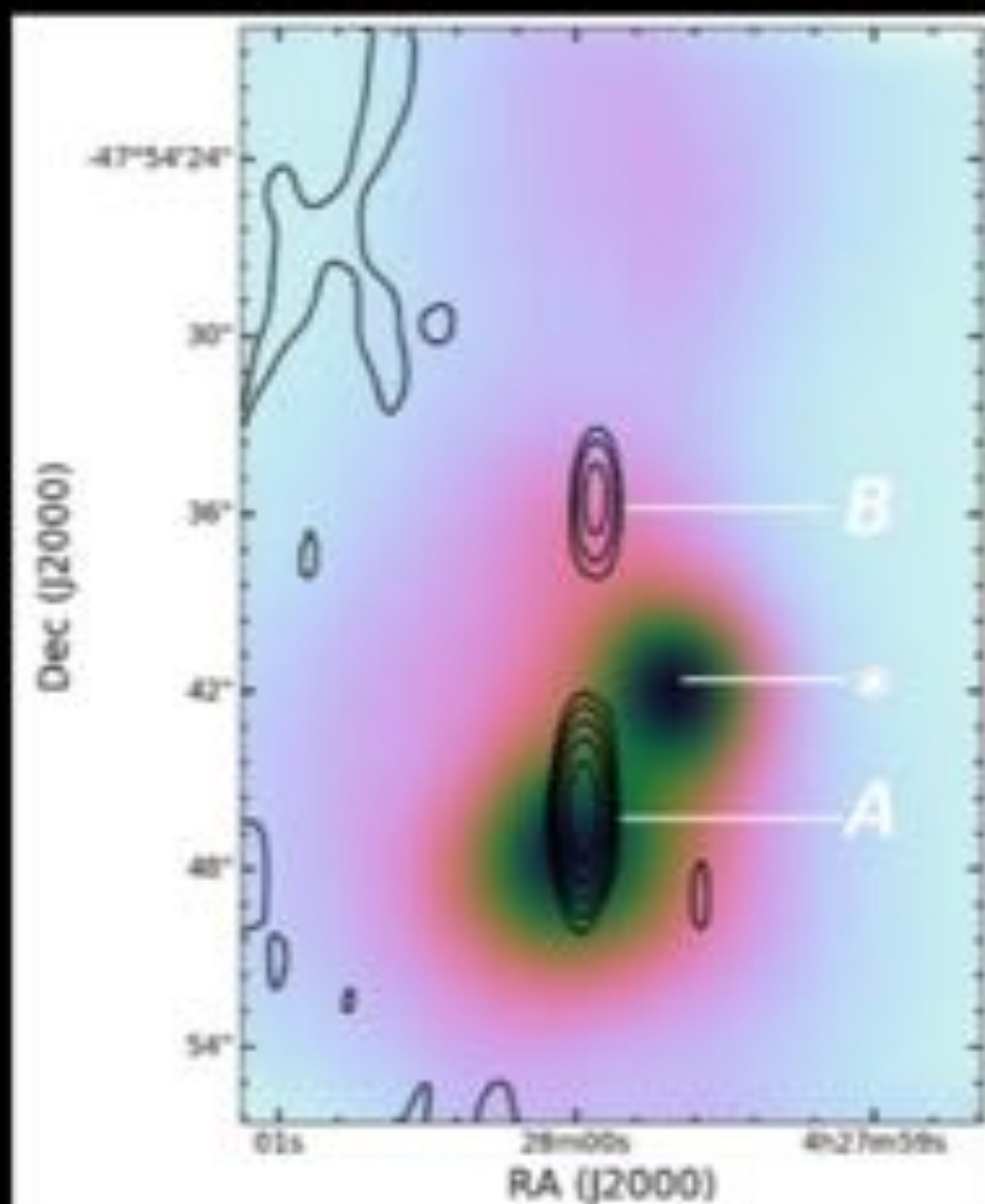
The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023



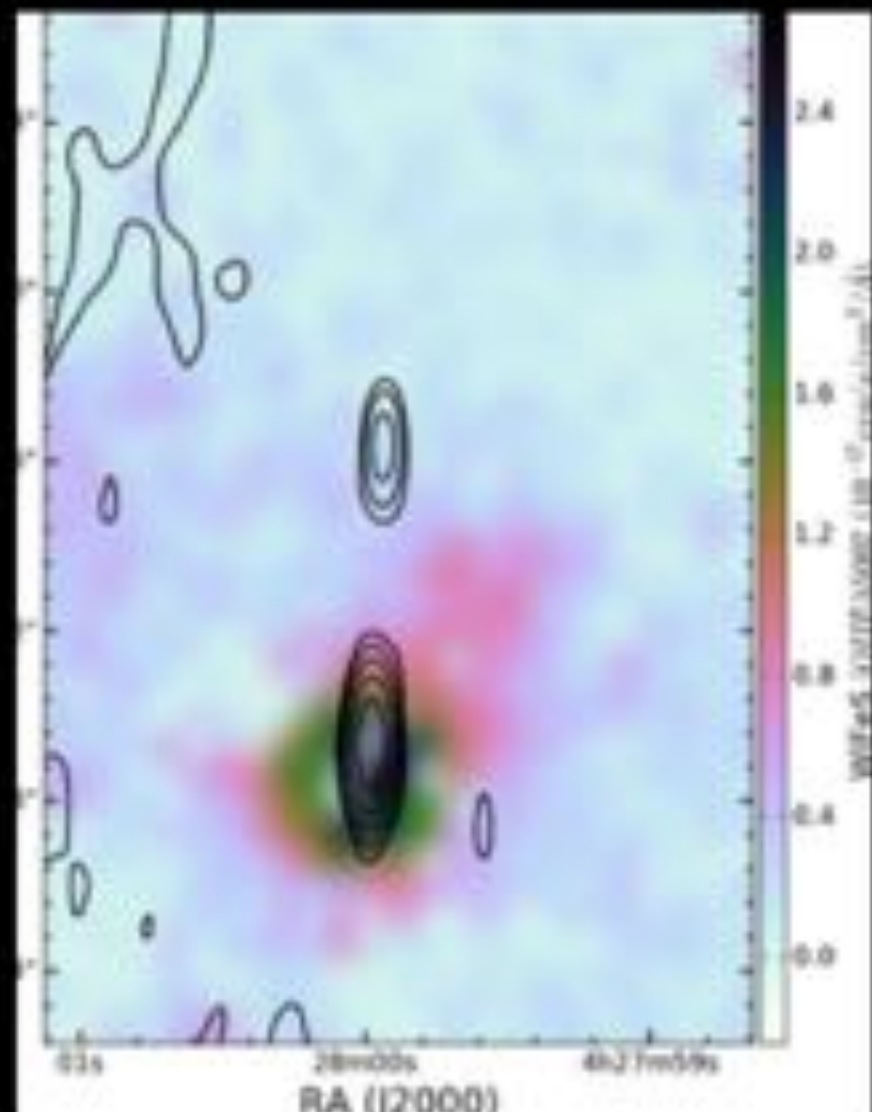
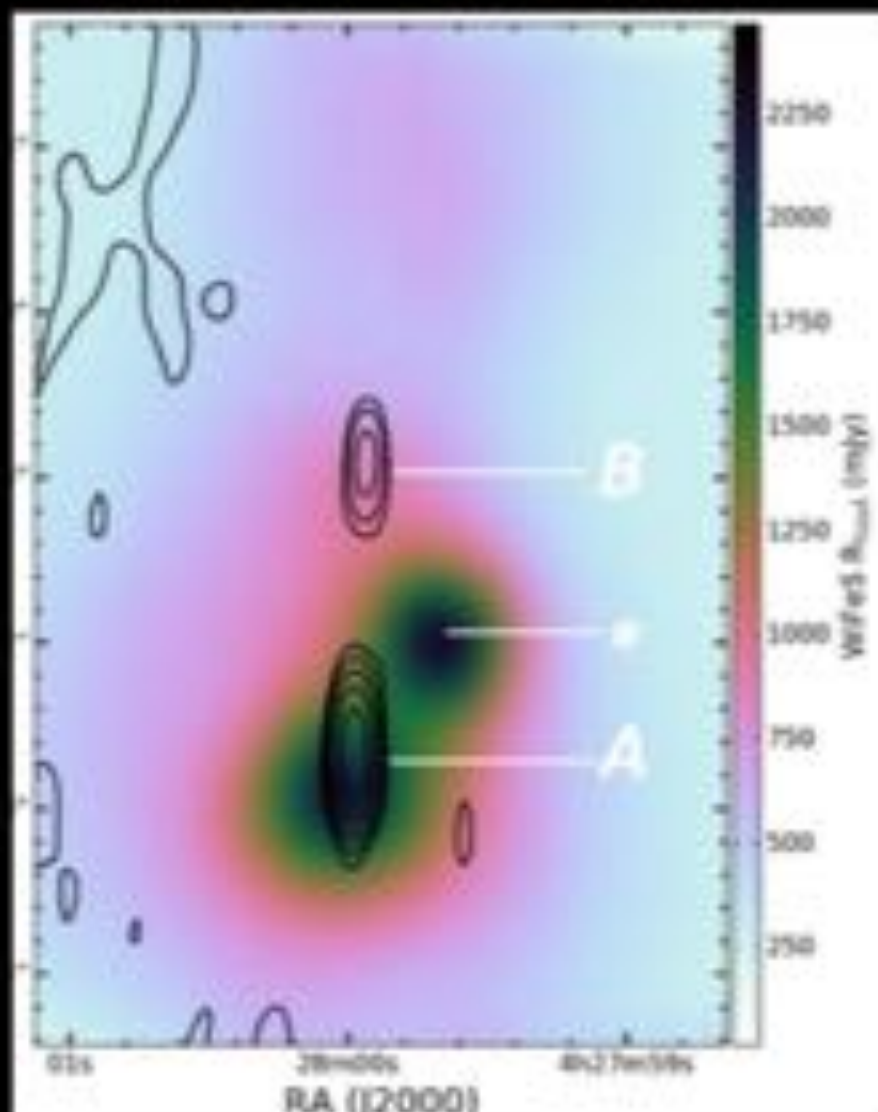
The WISE 3-band image of the Carafe galaxy.



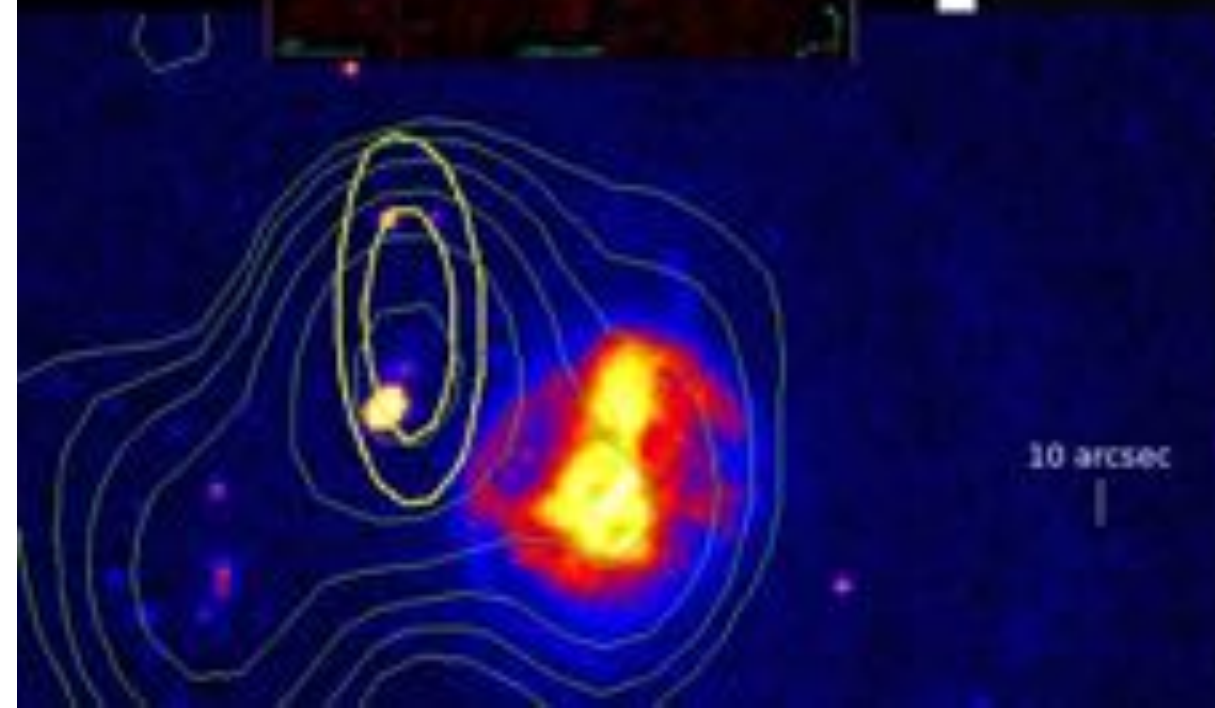
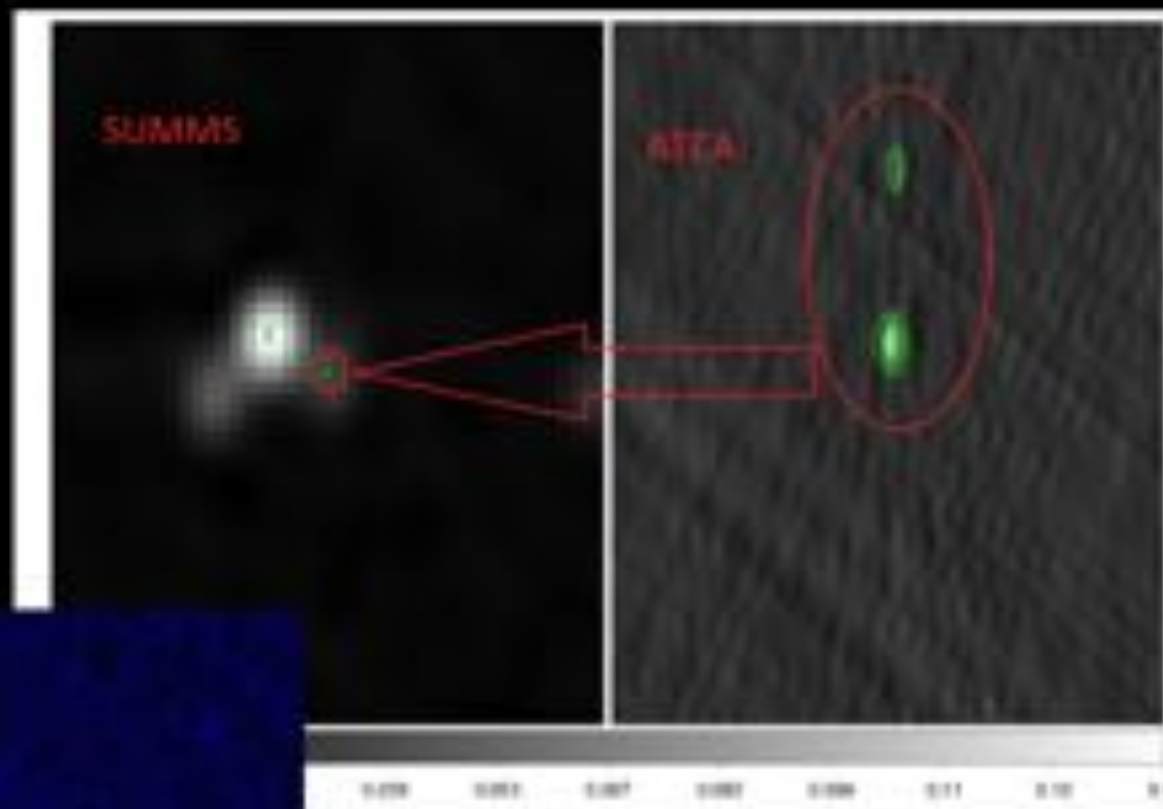
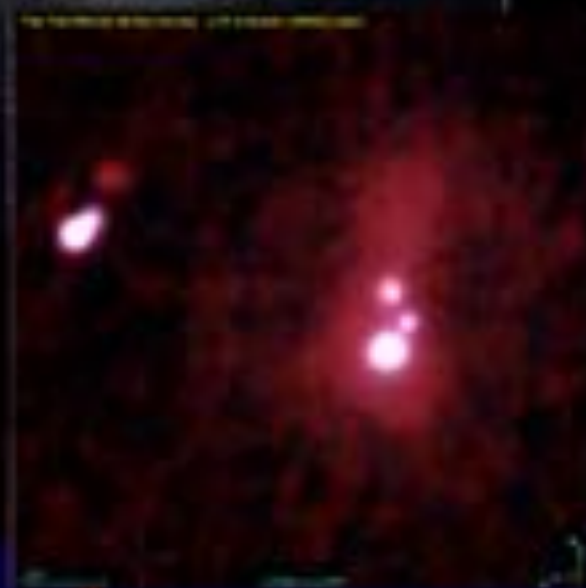
The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023



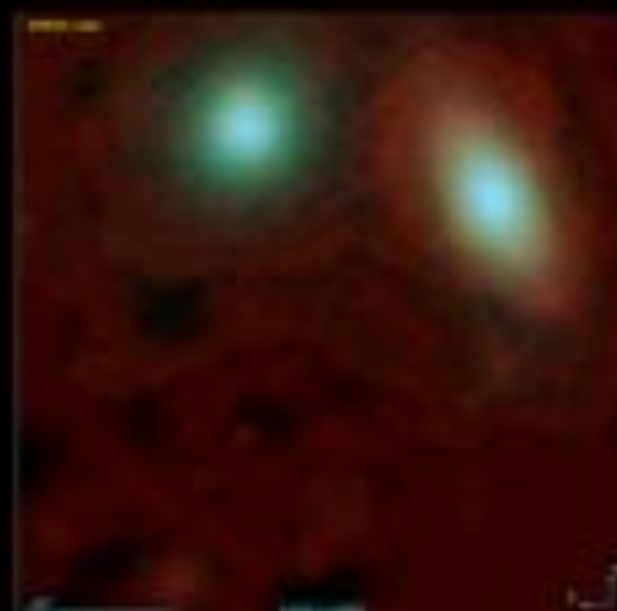
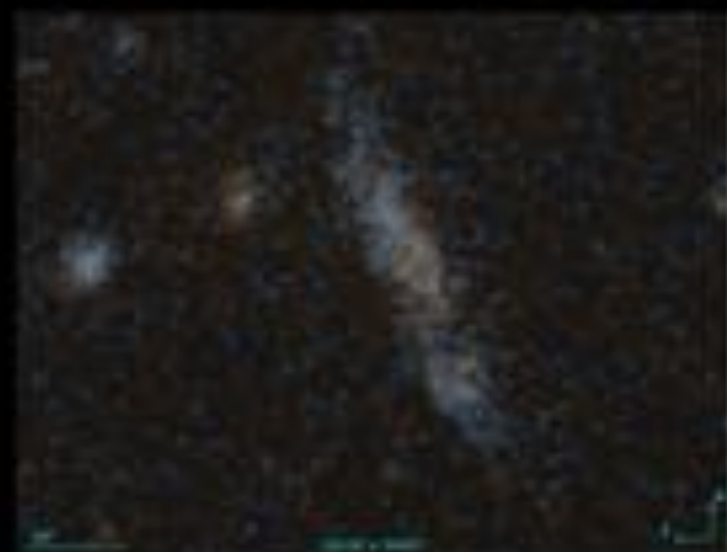
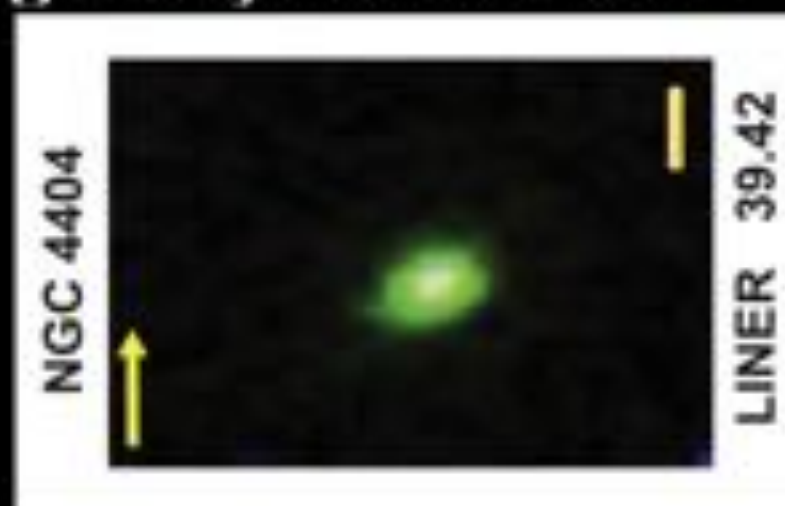
The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023



The Carafe Galaxy ESO202 G023



Interacting galaxy NGC4404

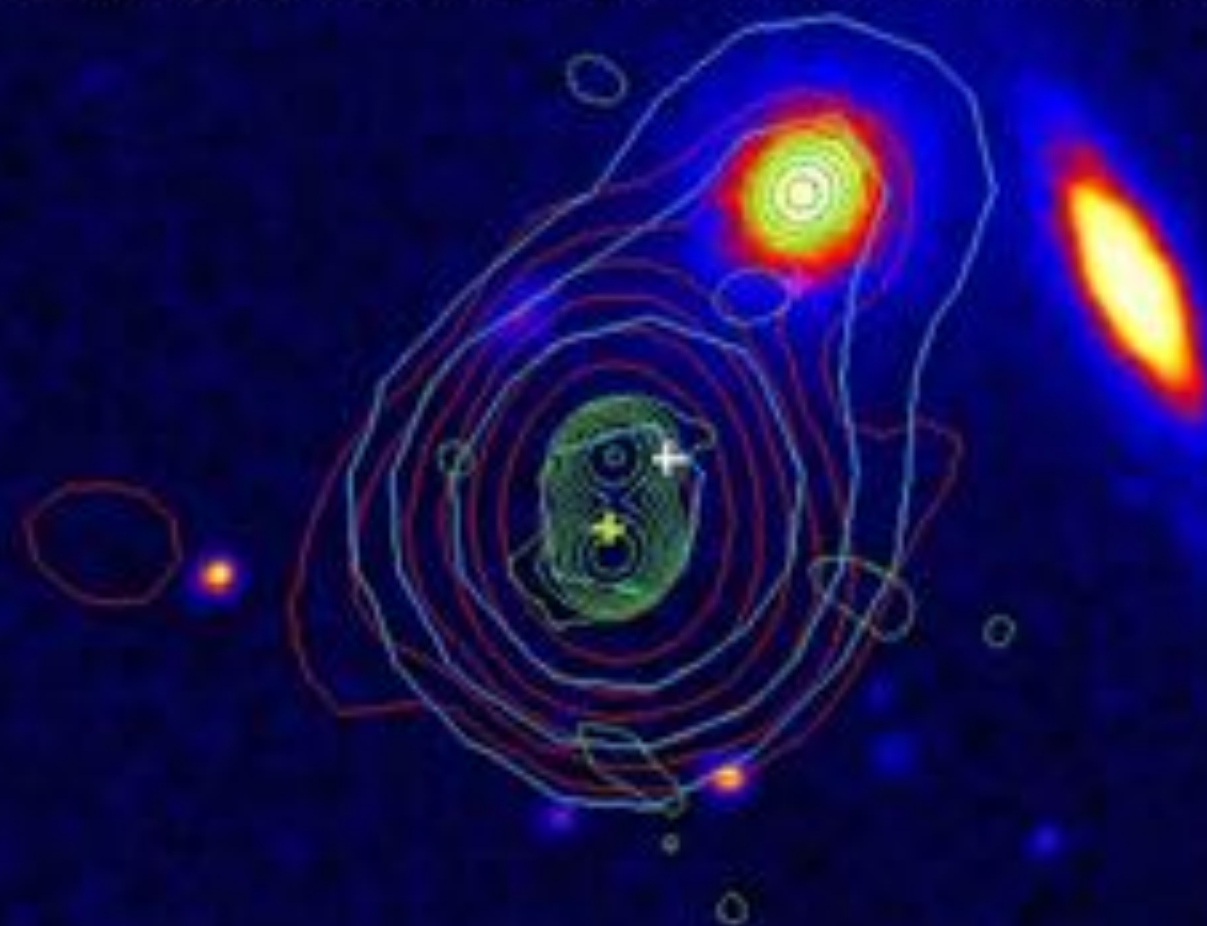


Interacting galaxy NGC4404



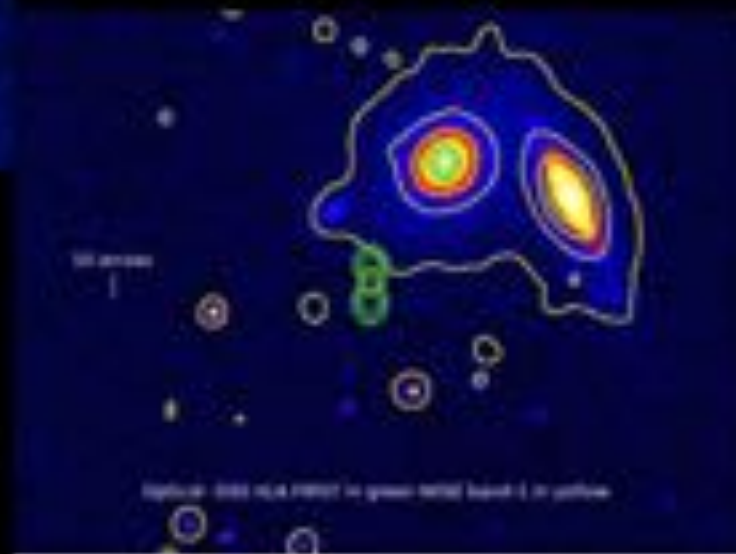
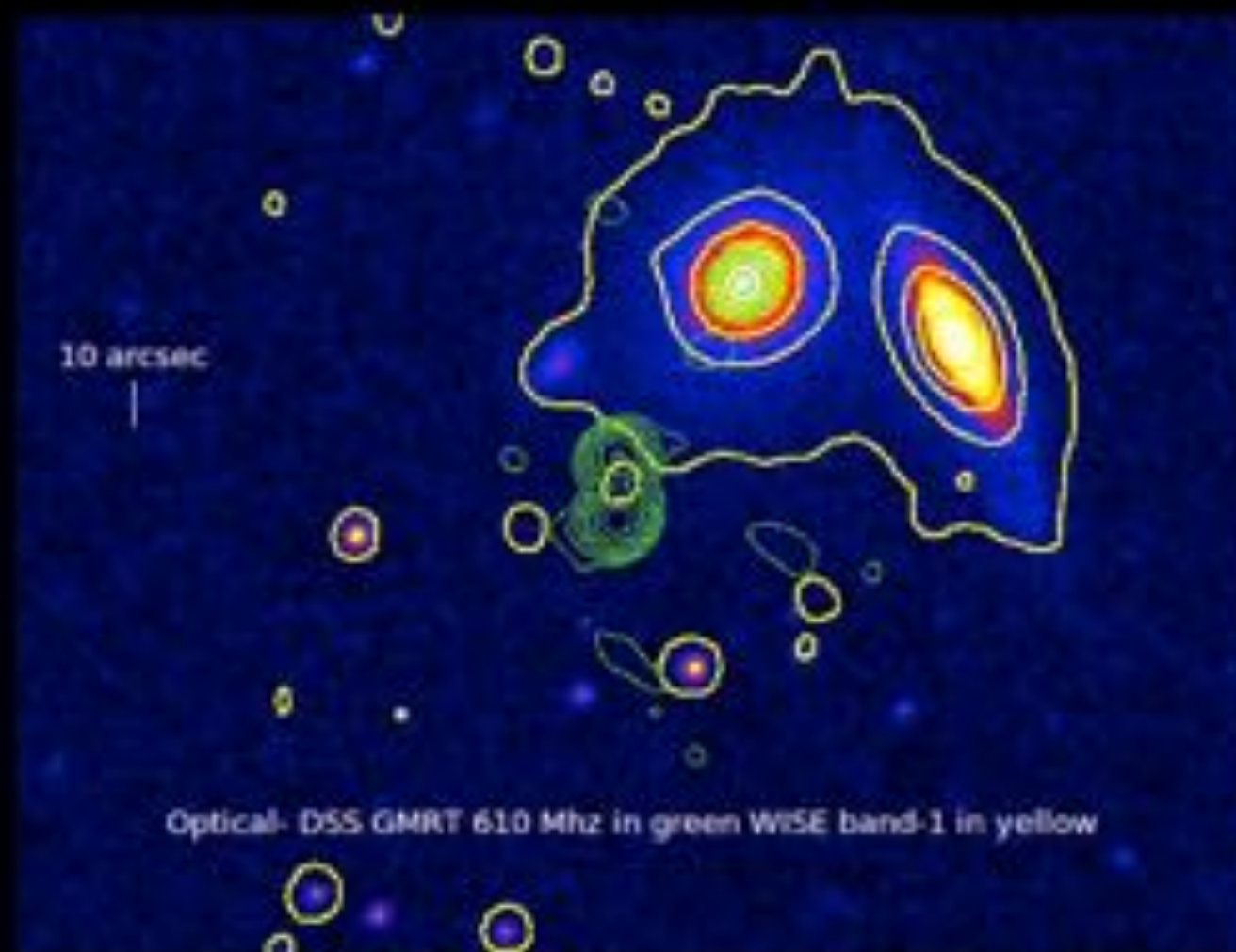
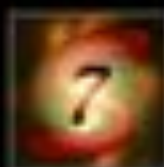
Optical- DSS GMRT 610 Mhz in green TGSSADR in red NVSS in cyan

10 arcsec



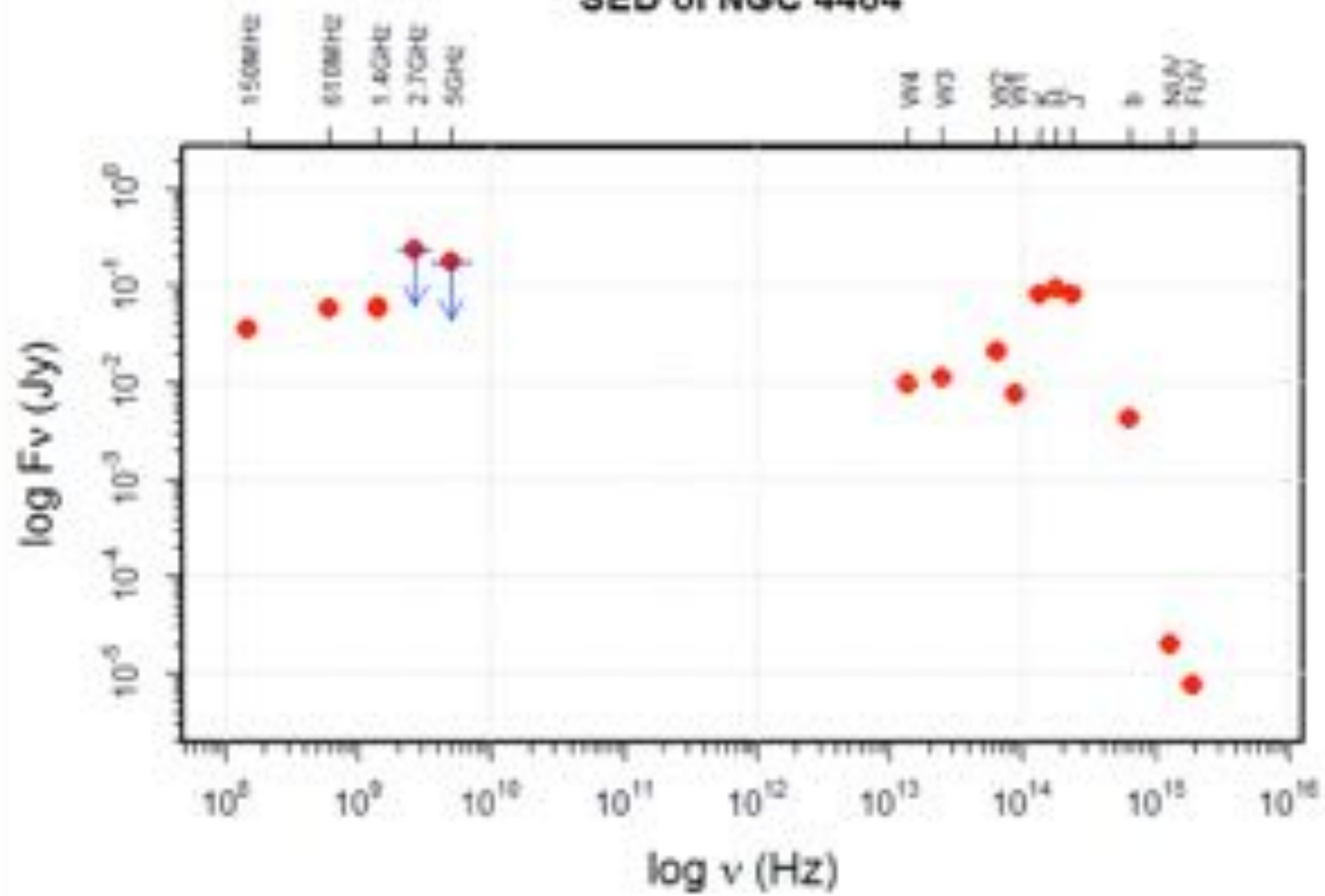
Cross: Texas in yellow Molonglo in white Parkes in magenta

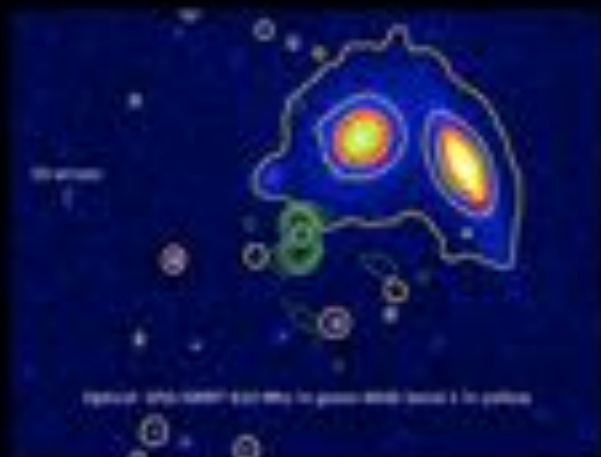
Interacting galaxy NGC4404



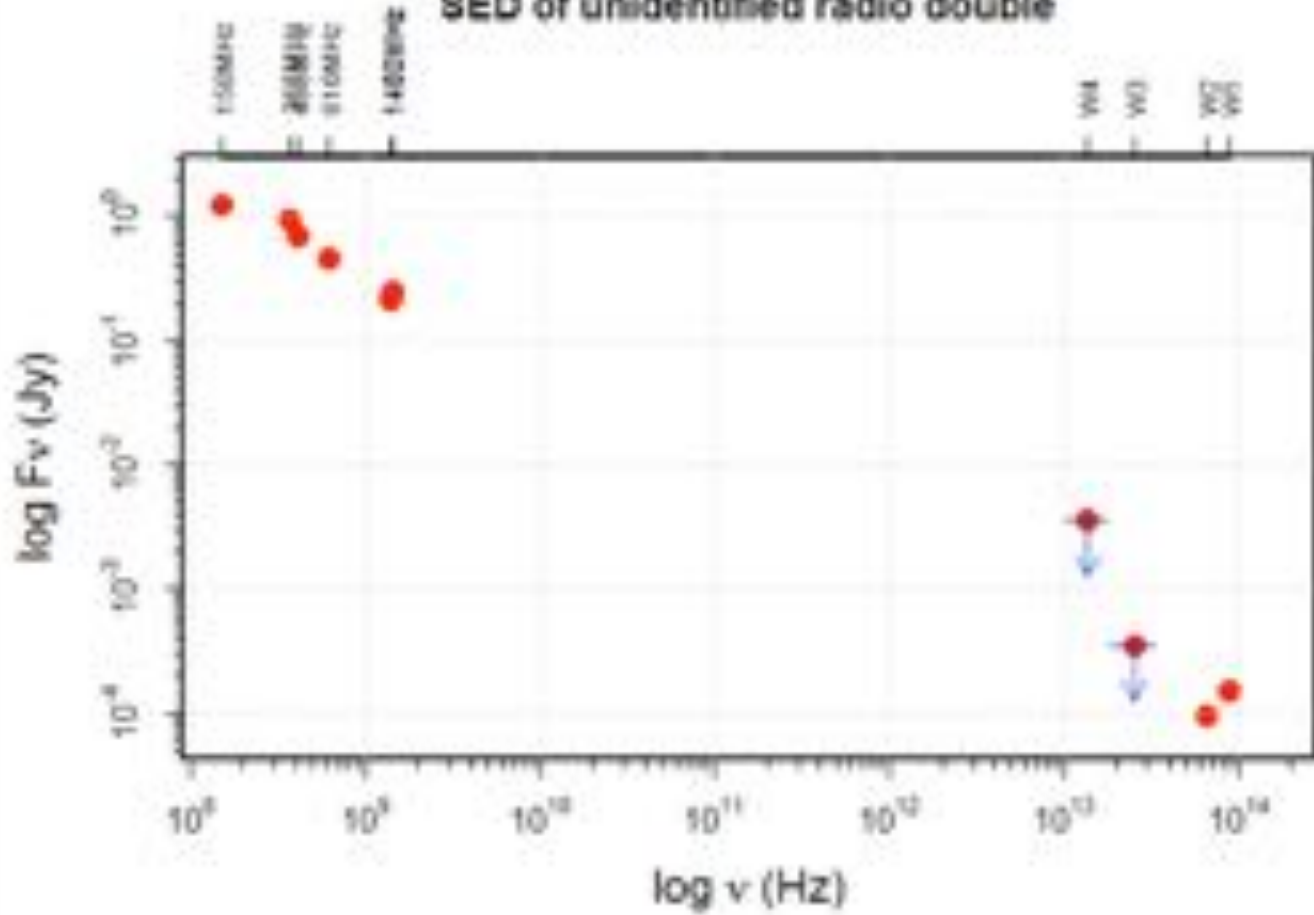


SED of NGC 4404



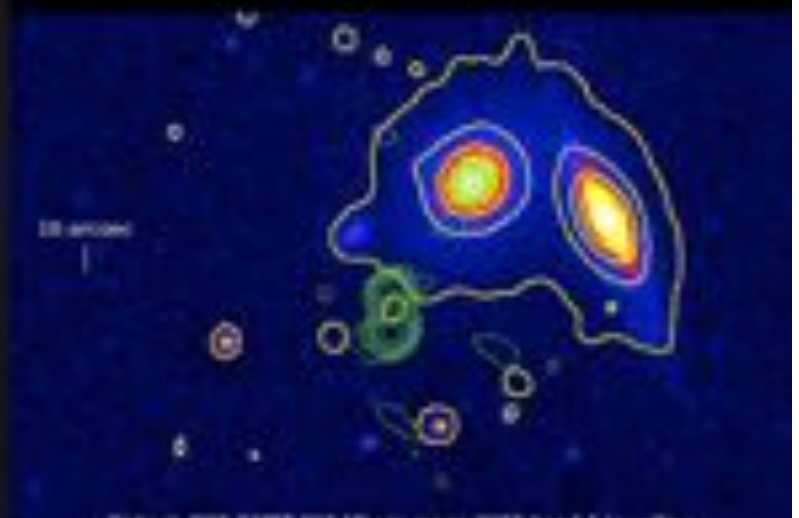


SED of unidentified radio double





Thank you!



Observed: 2002, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2014 on nights 2005, 2007, 2, 14, and 2008