

Infrared nuclei of active galaxies as probed by interferometers: a review

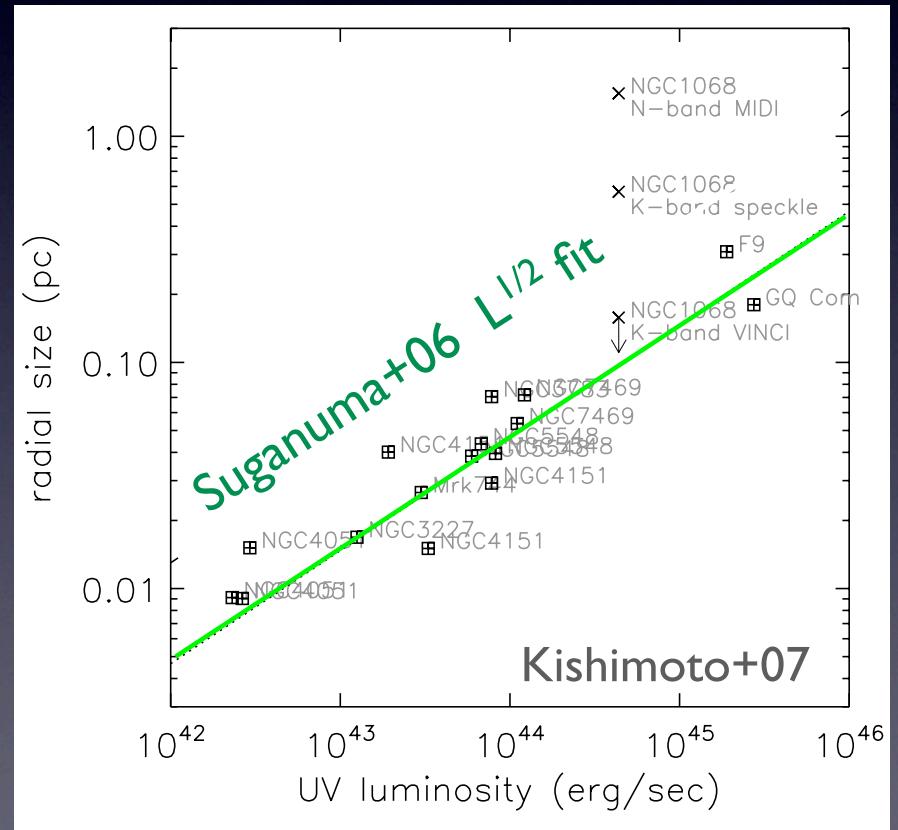
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Two prerequisites for AGN tori

- Type 1 vs 2 : face-on vs edge-on, un- vs obscured
 - Empirical dust sublimation radius
 - time-lag between UV/opt and near-IR (reverberation)
 - normalization of radial extent

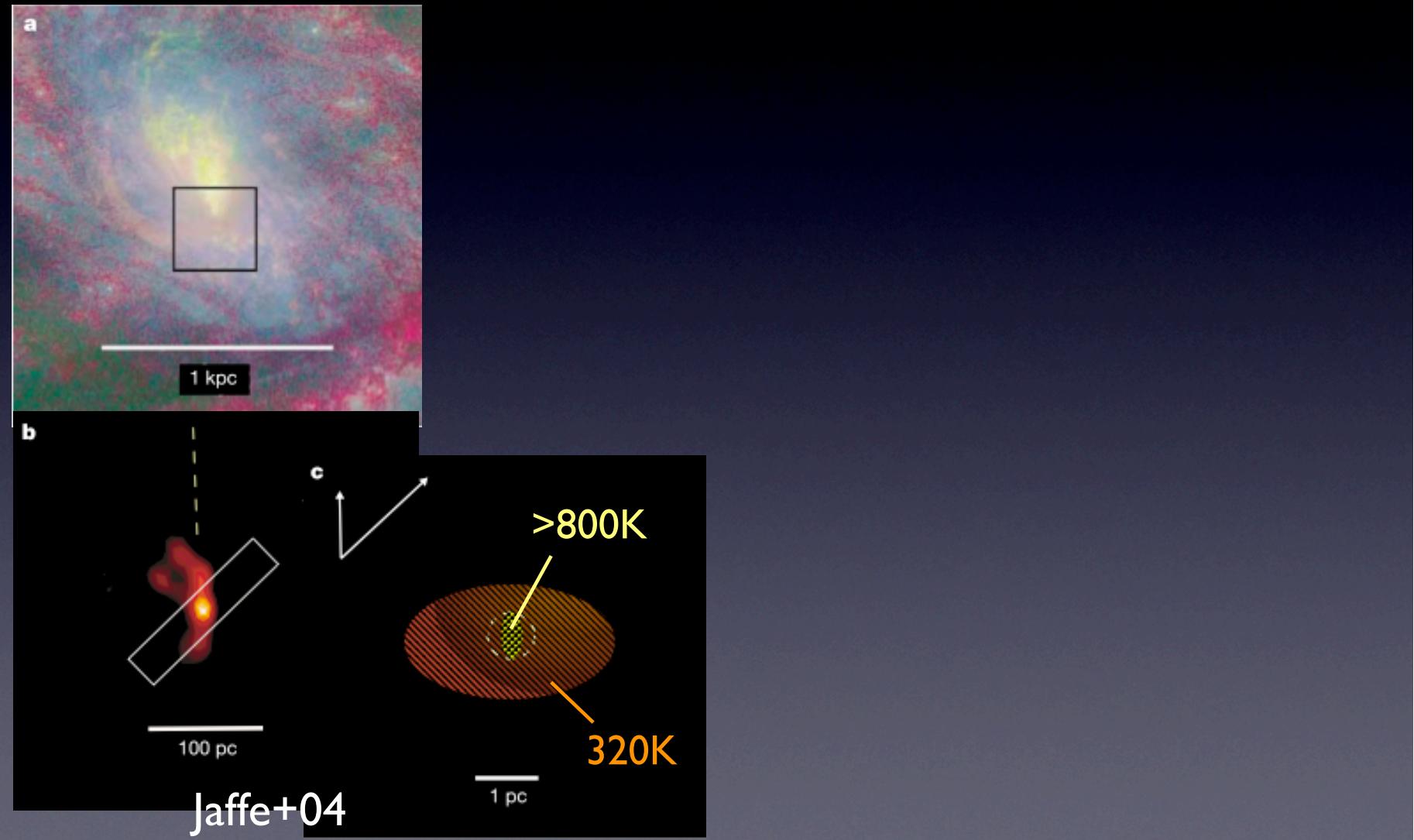
Object	Method	Radial Extent (pc)	Radial Size (pc)
NGC1068	N-band MIDI	~1.5	~0.8
NGC1068	K-band speckle	~1.5	~0.7
F9	-	~1.5	~0.6
NGC1068	GQ Co	~1.5	~0.5
NGC1068	K-band VINCI	~1.5	~0.4
N6533-3469	-	~1.0	~0.3
NGC7469	-	~1.0	~0.25
NGC411	-	~0.8	~0.2
NGC4154	-	~0.8	~0.18
NGC4158	-	~0.8	~0.15
NGC4151	-	~0.8	~0.12
Mirk74	-	~0.8	~0.10
NGC405	-	~0.5	~0.08
NGC3227	-	~0.5	~0.07
NGC4151	-	~0.5	~0.06



Early studies, mainly on Type 2s

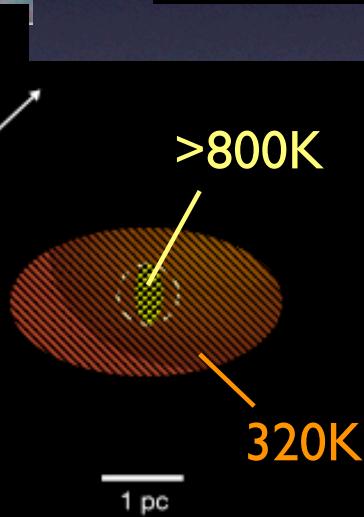
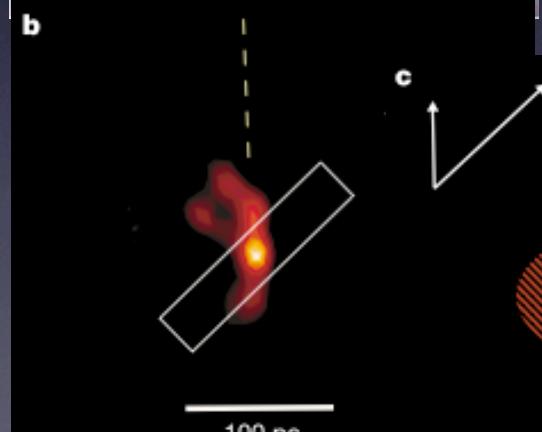
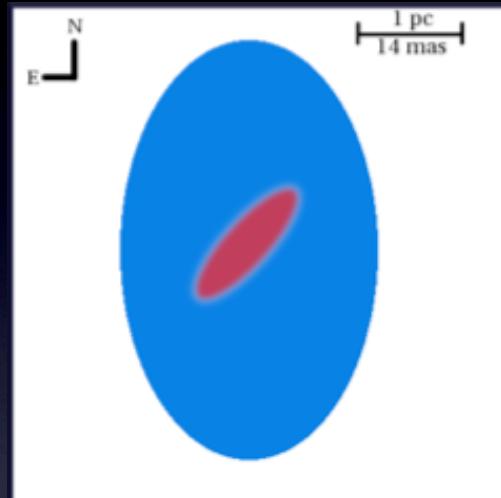
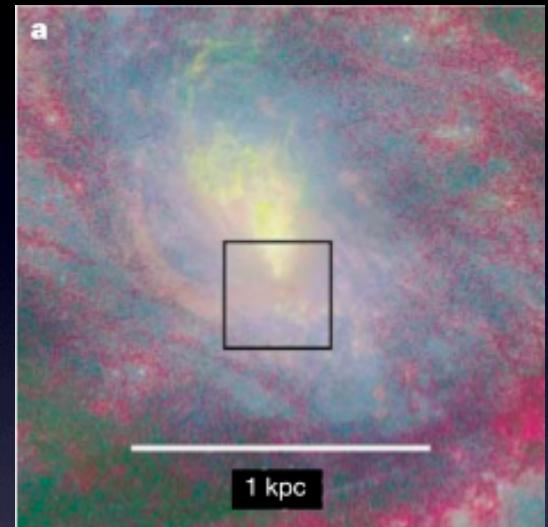
NGC1068

- mid-IR

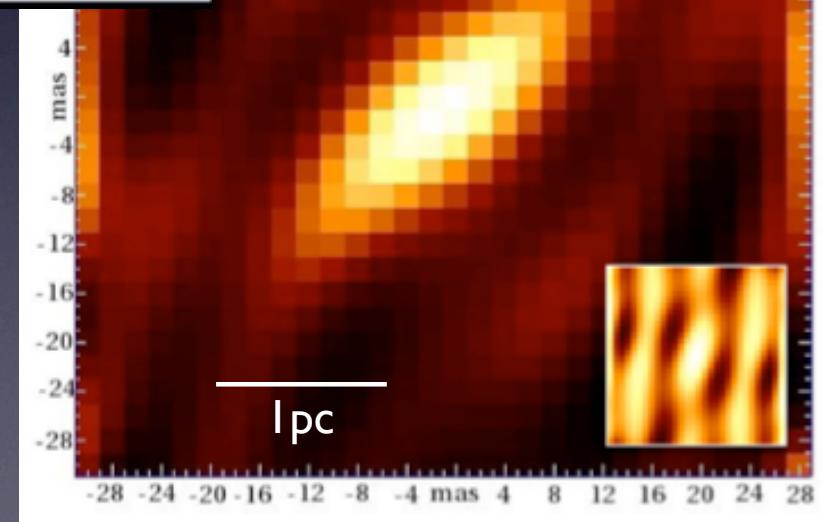


NGC1068

- mid-IR, detailed follow-up

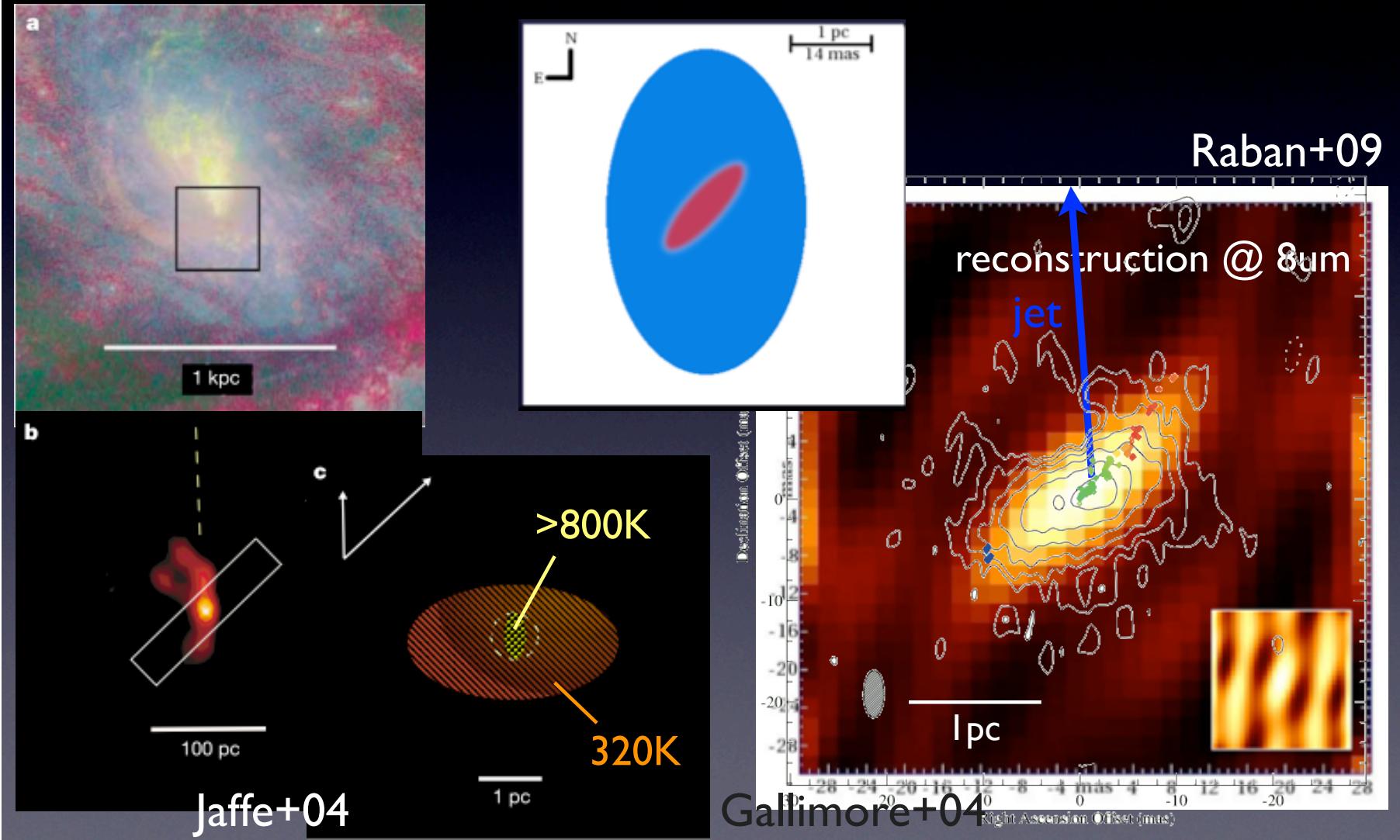


Jaffe+04



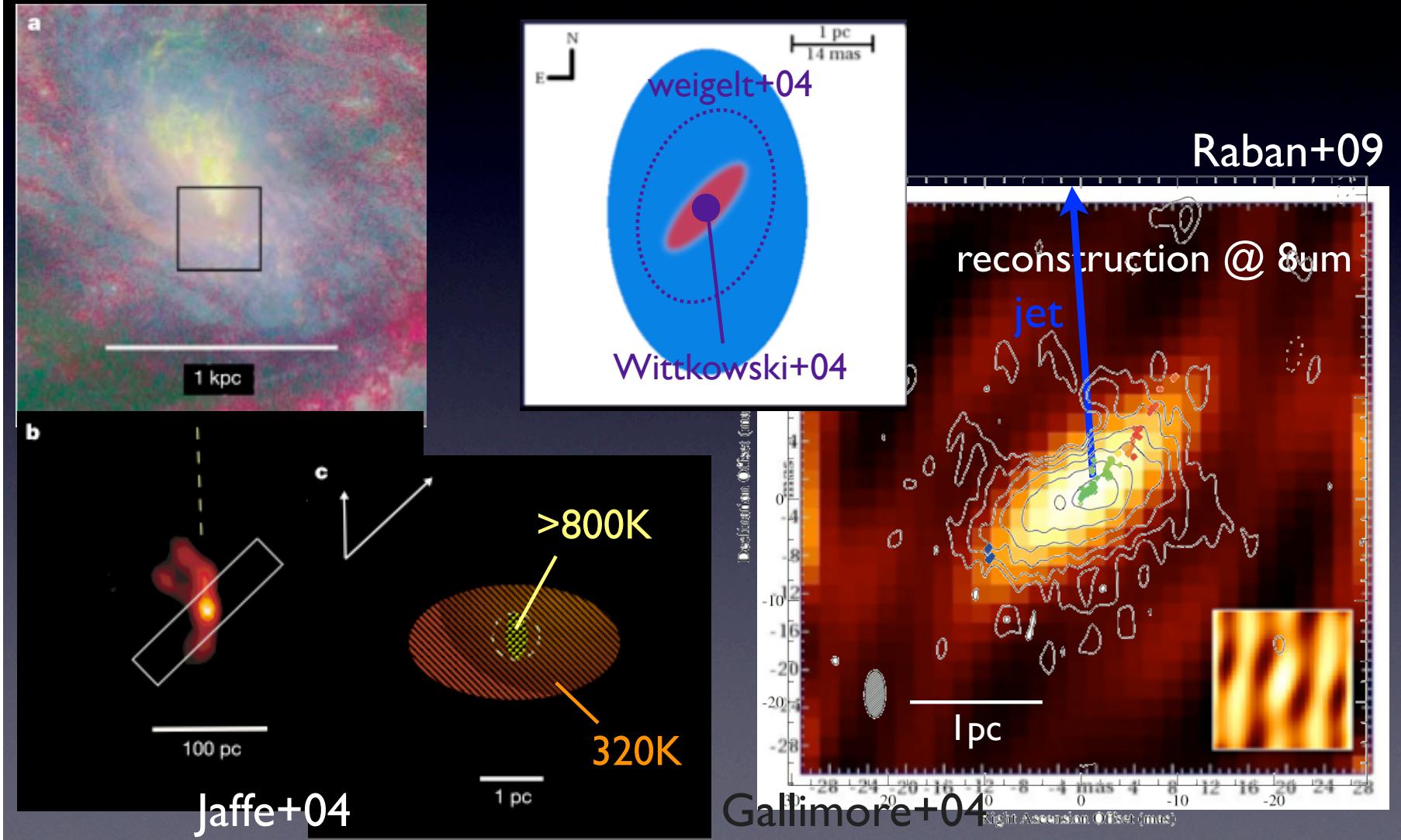
NGC1068

- mid-IR, detailed follow-up



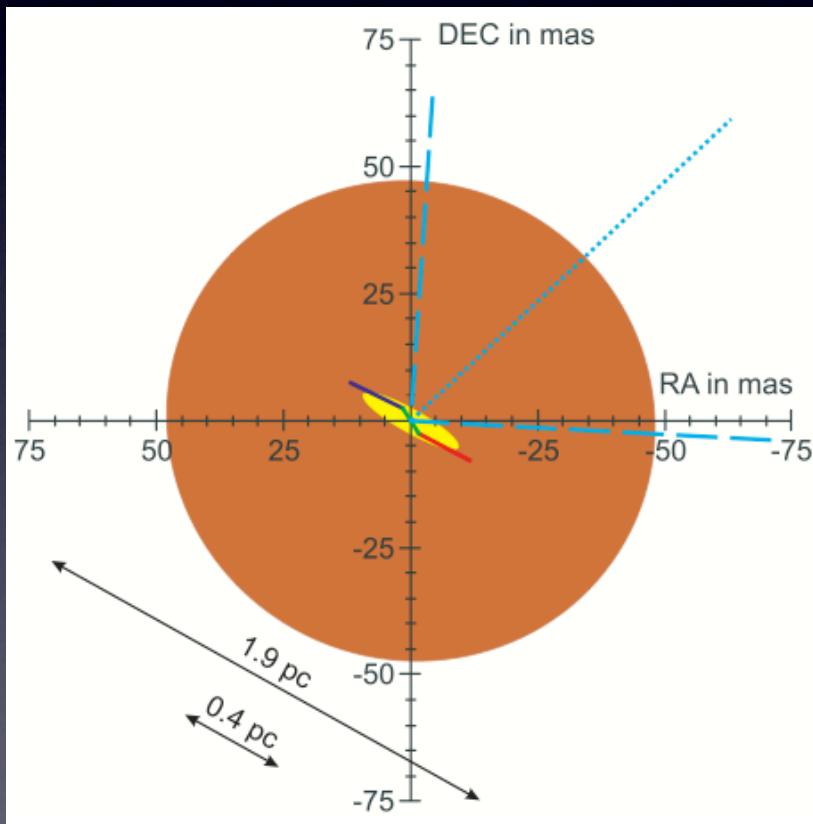
NGC1068

- mid-IR, detailed follow-up & near-IR (VINCI)



Circinus

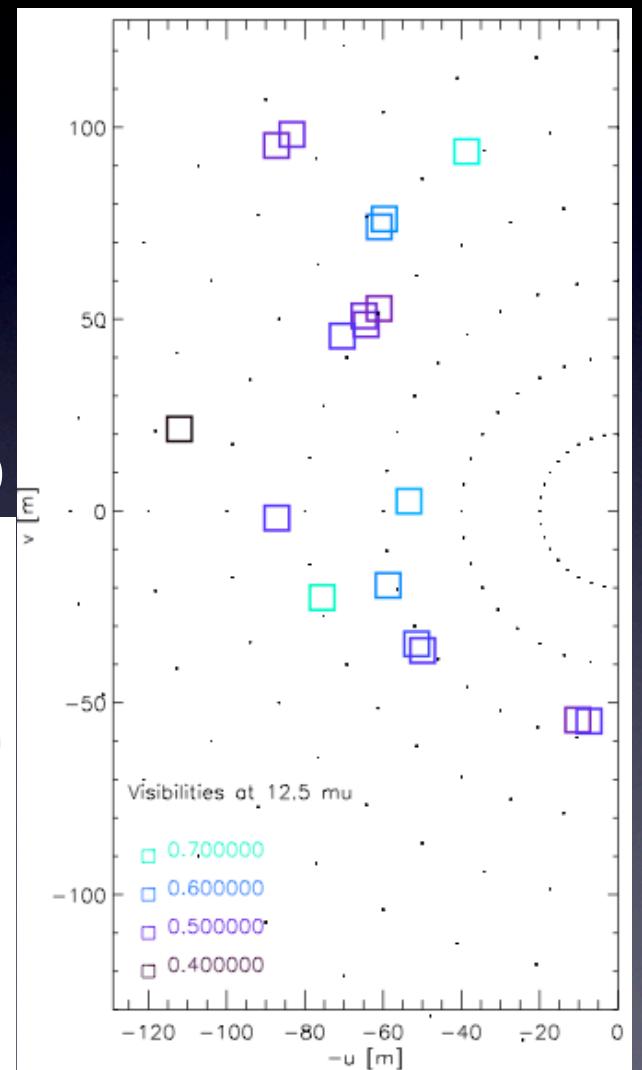
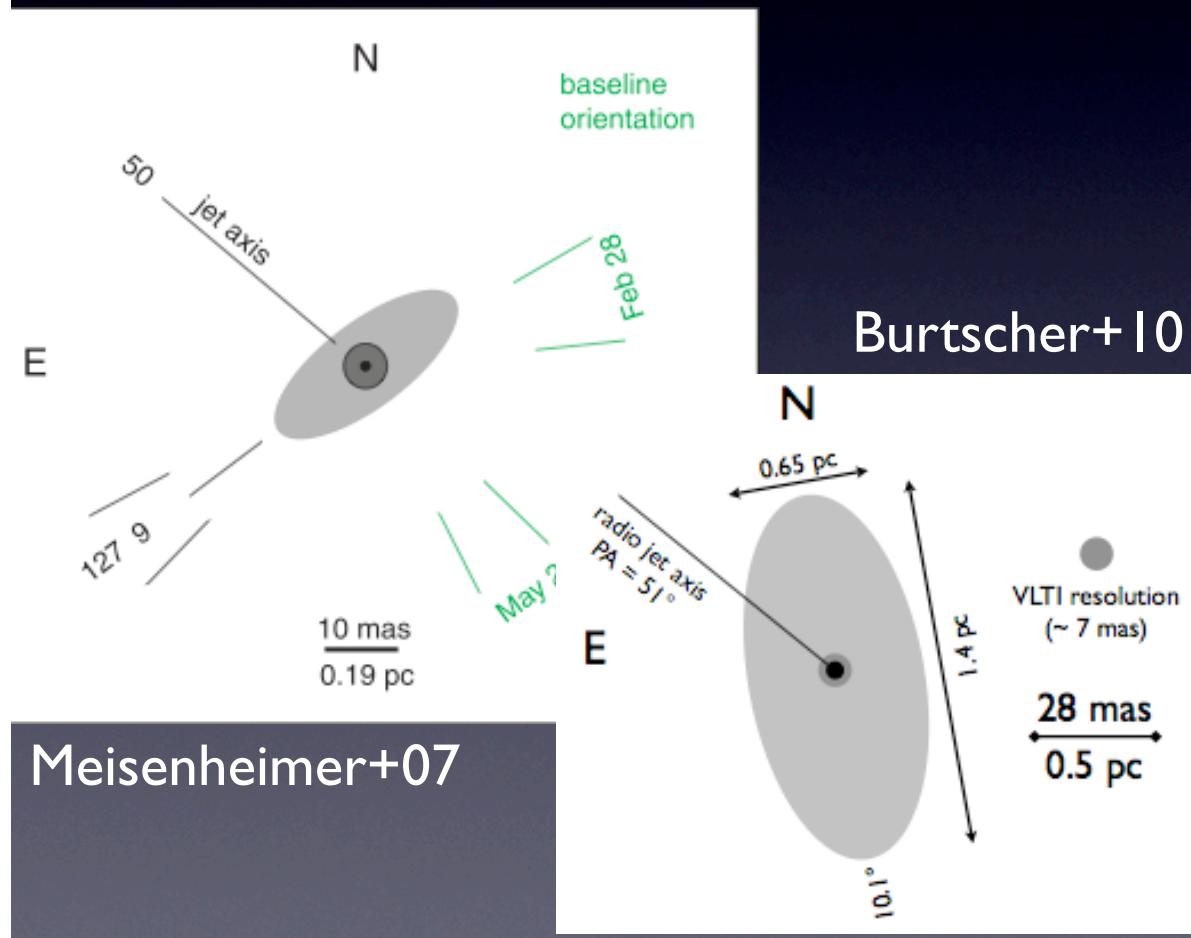
- Detailed investigations with MIDI (Tristram+07)
 - suitable pos for VLTI: many many uv points



see next talk
by Konrad Tristram

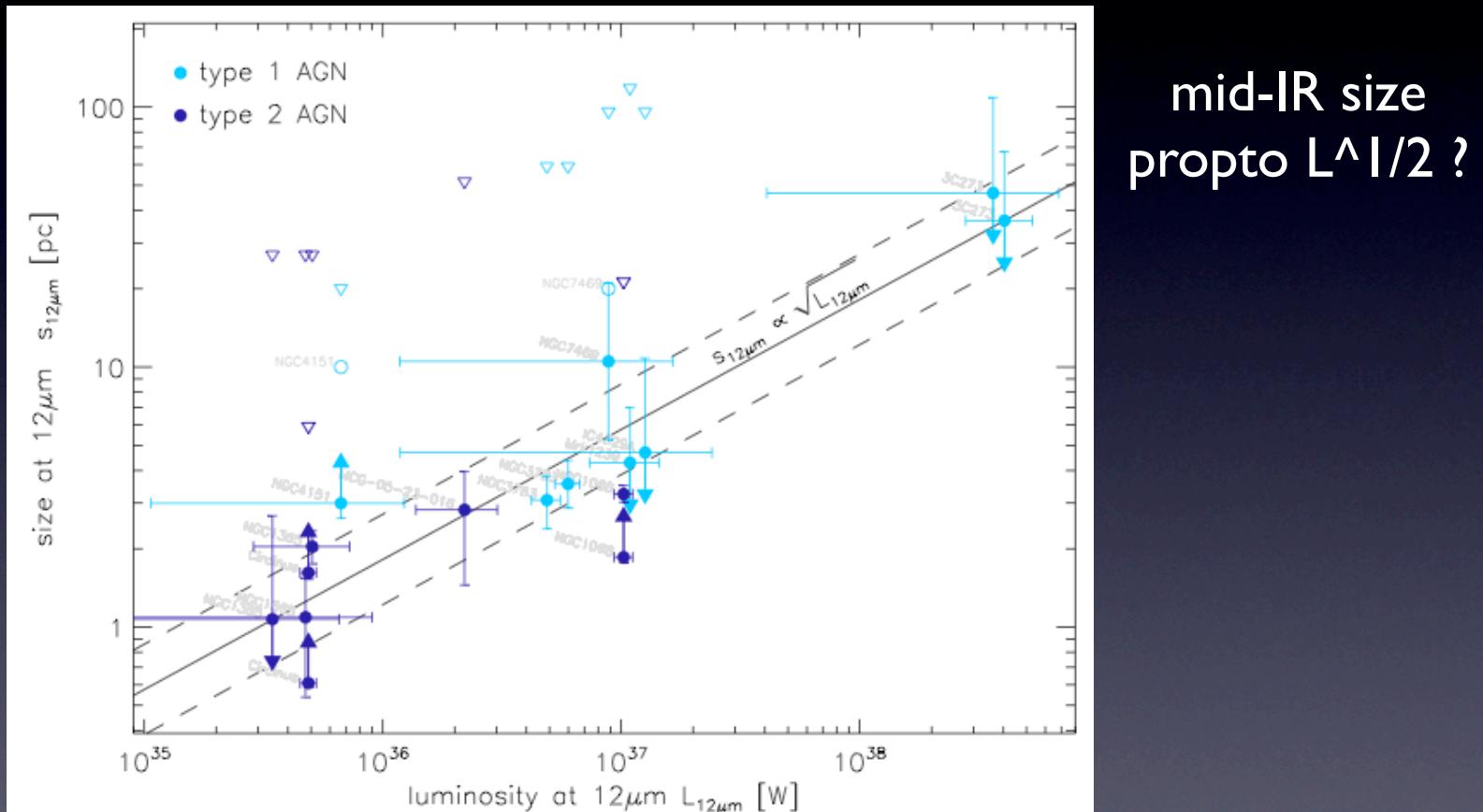
Centaurus A

- First radio-loud Type 2 AGN
 - ~50% mid-IR - synch. core



MIDI 'snap-shot' survey

- mid-IR emission size vs luminosity

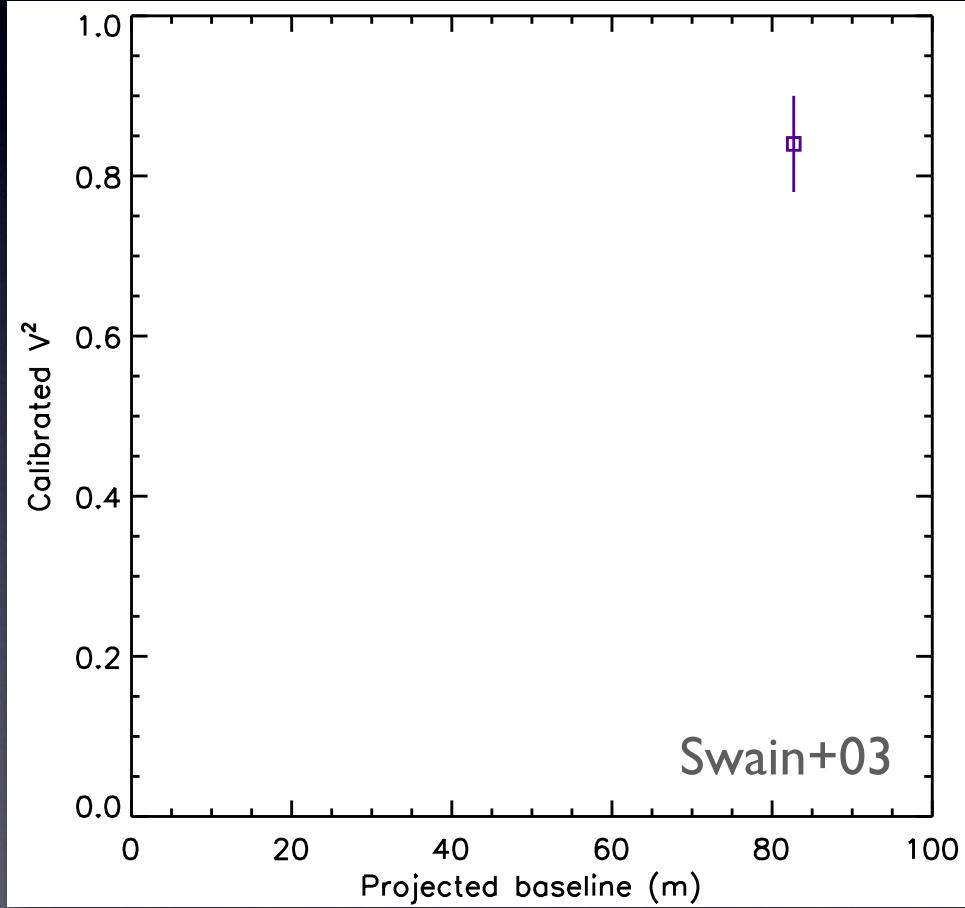


Type 2 vs Type 1 study

- A few brightest sources happen to be Type 2s
 - detailed exploration done, or underway
- A hard aspect ... disentangle RT / inc. effects
- Type 1s ... directly see inner, intrinsic structure
 - radial distribution vs central engine's properties

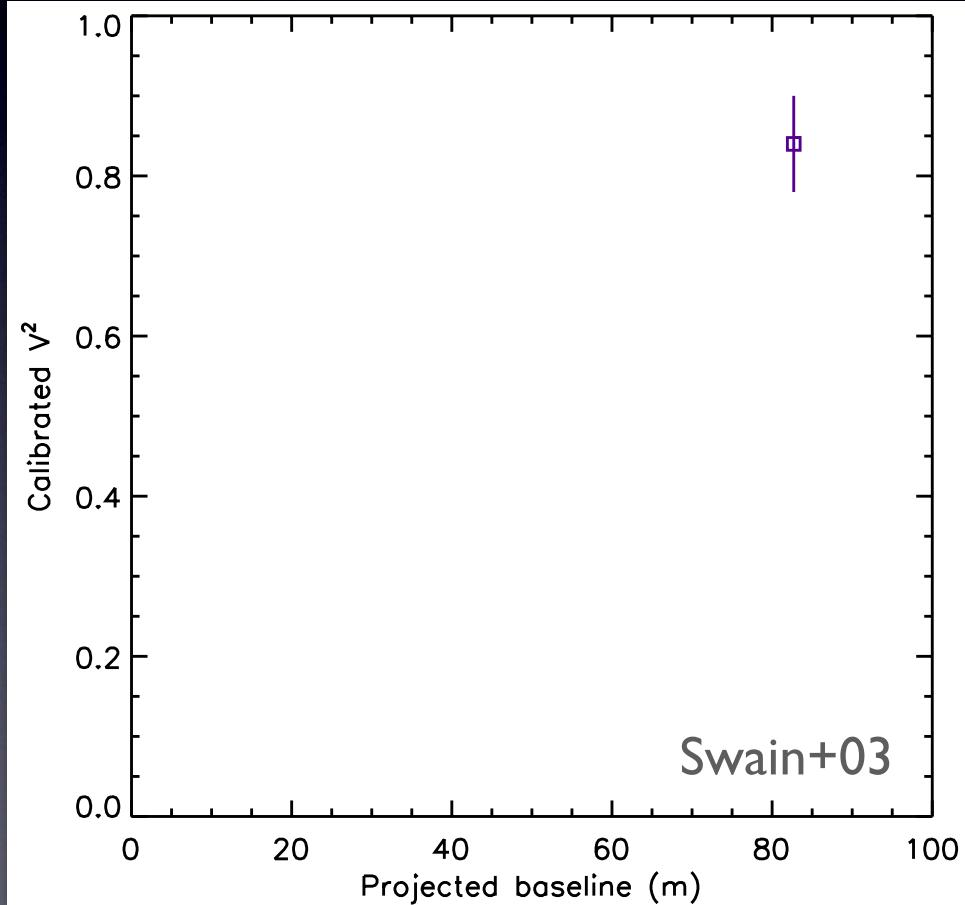
Type 1 study in the near-IR

KI results : the brightest Type 1 NGC4151



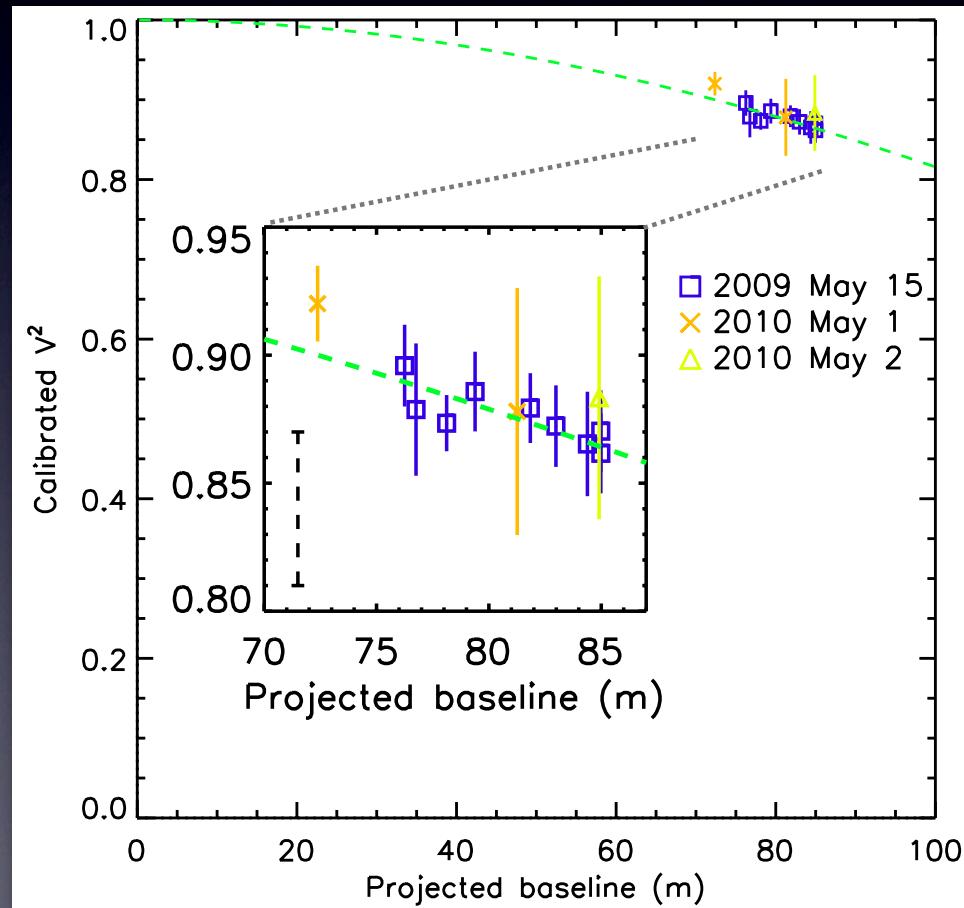
KI results : the brightest Type 1 NGC4151

- Confirm Swain+03 obs (Kishimoto+09; Pott+10)

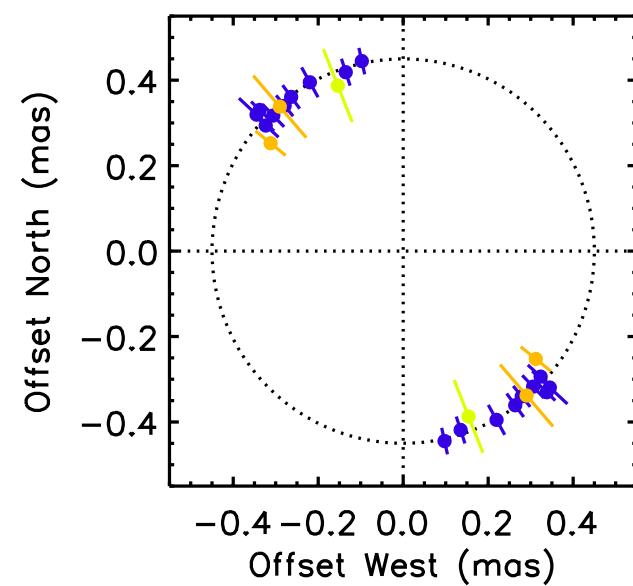


KI results : the brightest Type 1 NGC4151

- Confirm Swain+03 obs (Kishimoto+09; Pott+10)
- Visibility 'curve', no app. PA dep. (Kishimoto+09,11)



Ring radius ~ 0.45 mas, 0.04 pc

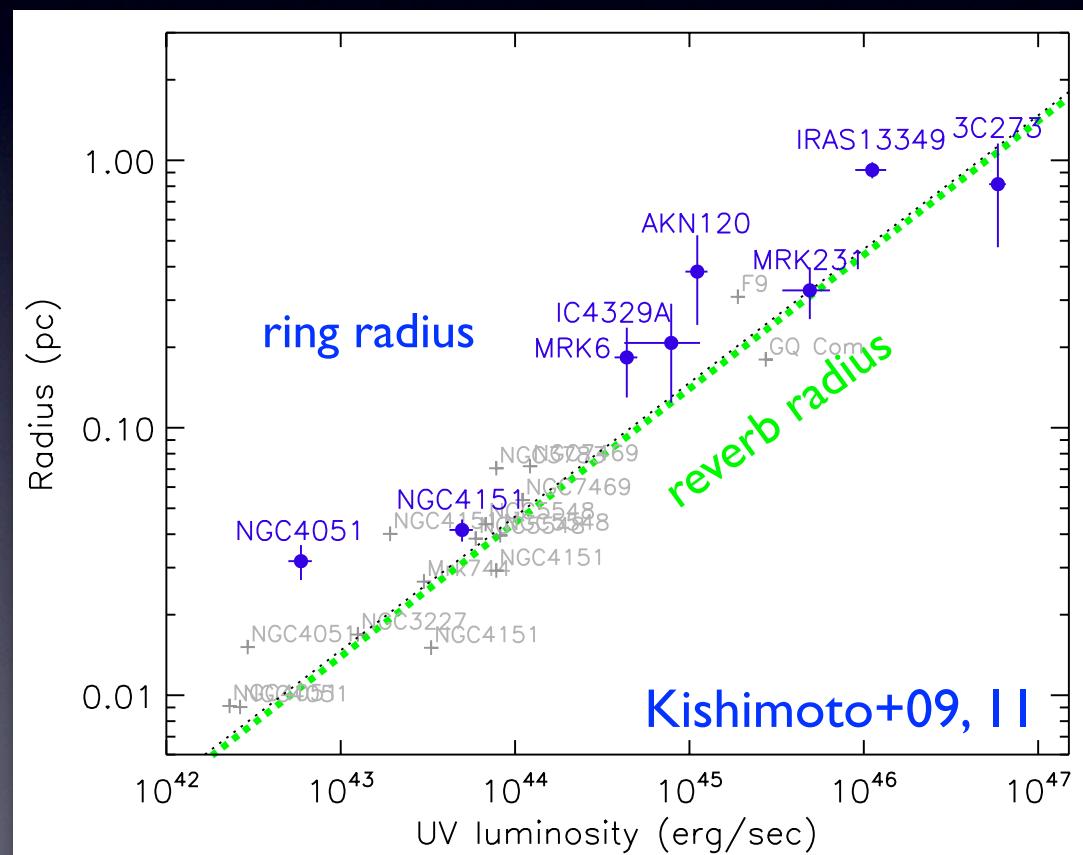


Kishimoto+09, 11

KI results : over a sample of 8 Type 1s

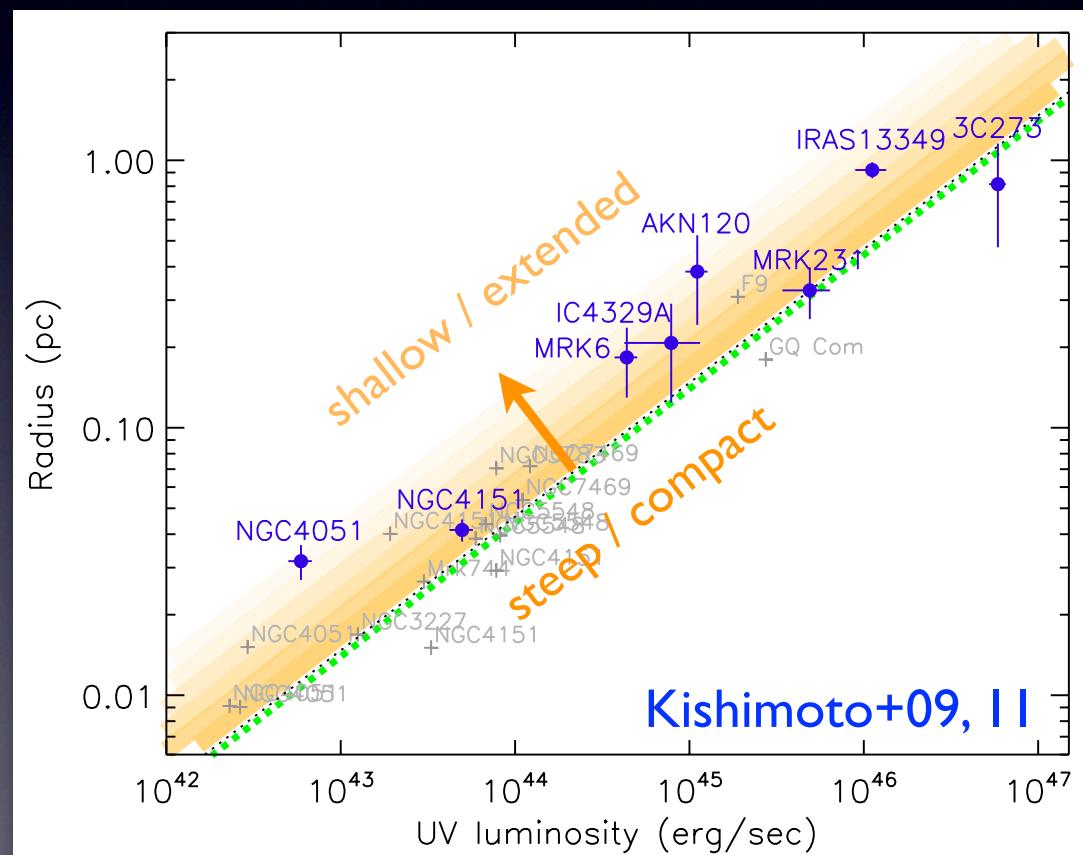
- ~4 orders of mag in luminosity
 - including 2 QSOs at $z \sim 0.11$ and 0.16

- Resolving dust sublimation region
 - approx. prop. to $L^{1/2}$
 - approx. match nIR reverb. radii



Near-IR $R_{\text{ring}} / R_{\text{in}}$

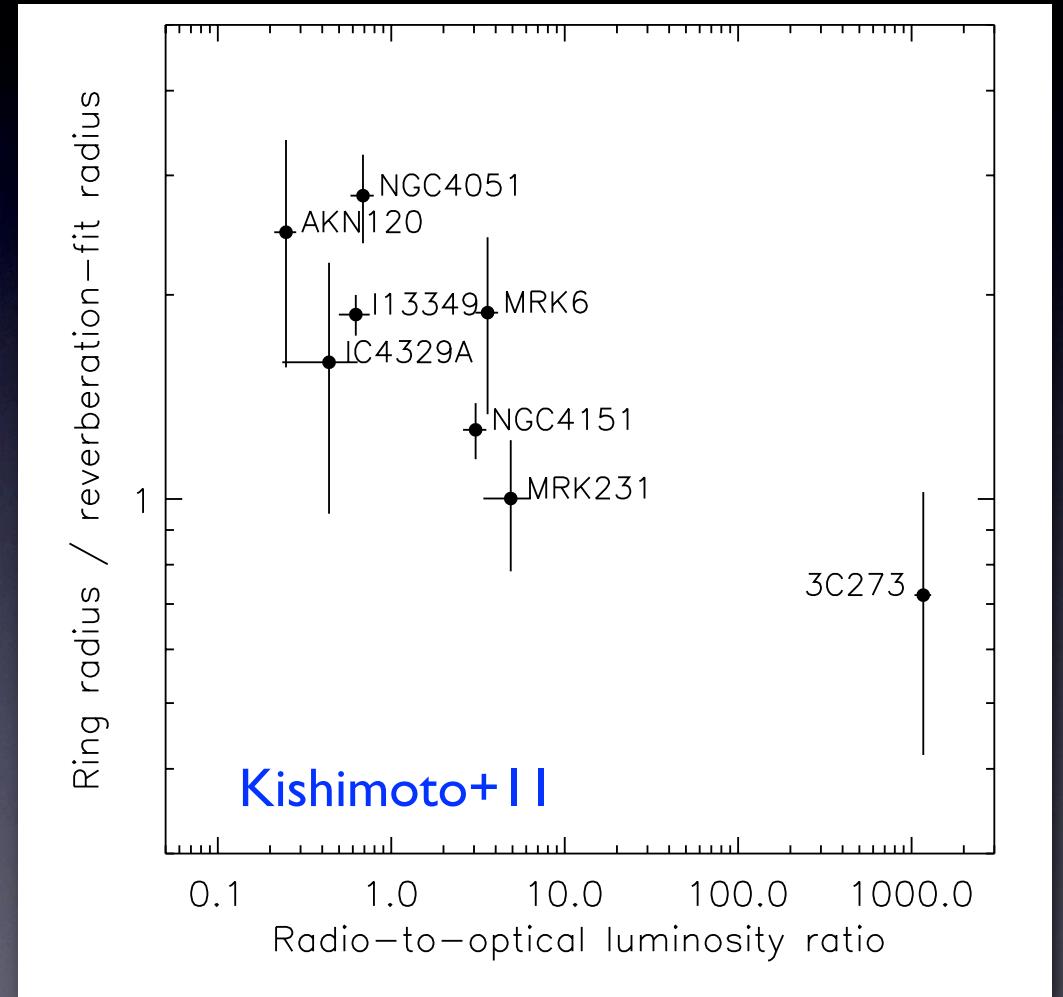
- can approx. probe inner radial structure.



Near-IR $R_{\text{ring}} / R_{\text{in}}$

- can approx. probe inner radial structure.

- Intriguing,
possible relation
with radio-
loudness

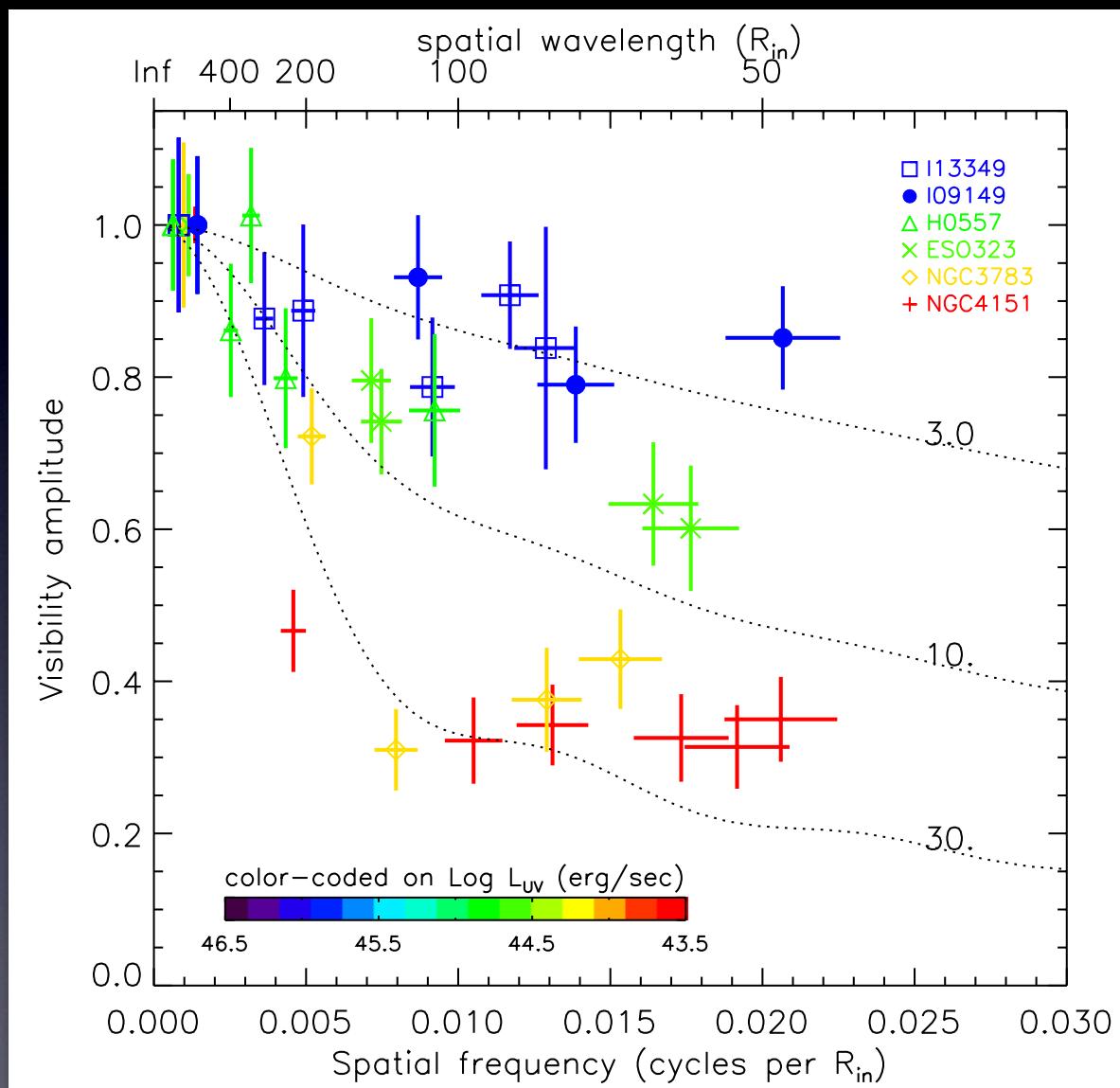


Type 1 study in the mid-IR

Recent studies

- Bright Type 1s NGC3783/NGC4151 (Beckert+08, Kishimoto+09, Burtscher+09), snap-shot survey (Tristram+09,11)
- A first systematic study for Type 1s (Kishimoto+11)
 - sub-Jy sources - bias had to be removed

6 Type 1s at 11 micron

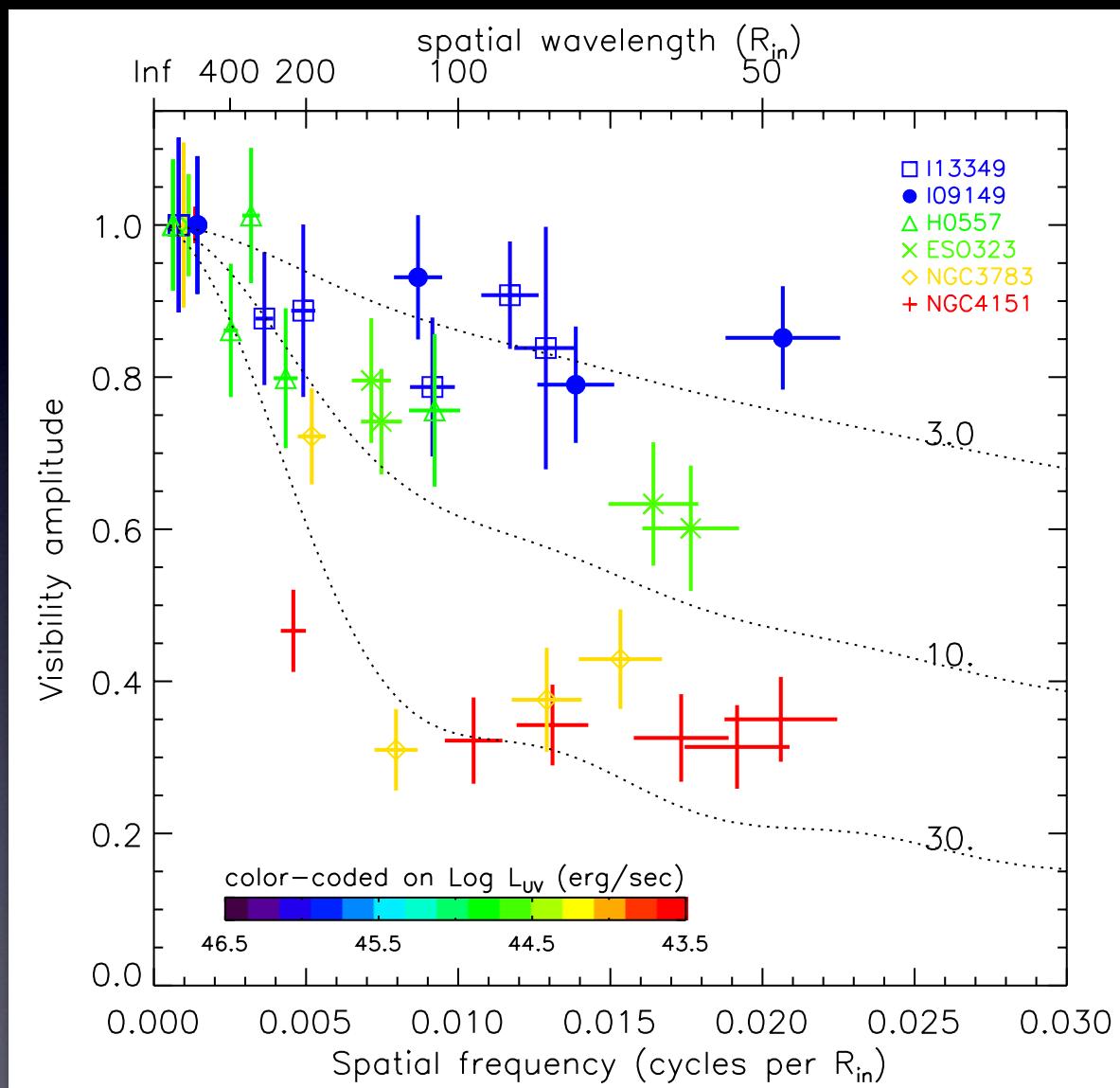


Kishimoto
+ ||b

Plot for radial structure

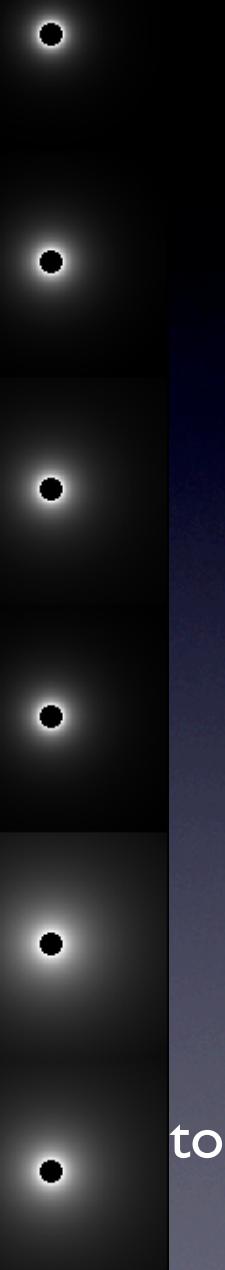
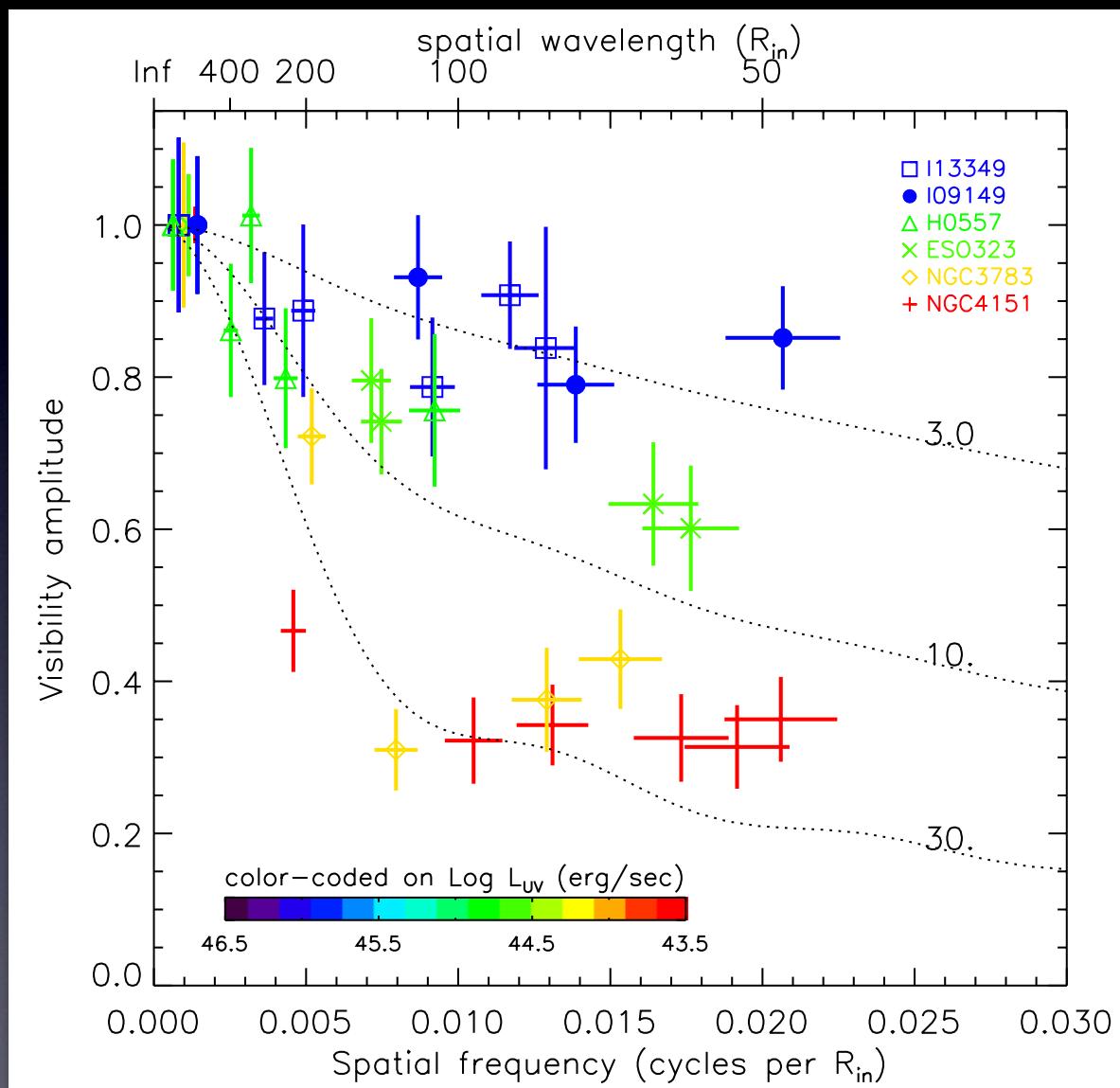
- Normalize by R_{in} , remove $L^{1/2}$ and distance dependency.
 - spatial freq. in cycles per R_{in}
 - spatial wavelength in R_{in}
 - uniformly compare different objects
- power-law brightness seems adequate
 - half-light radius useful
- Luminosity dependence - beyond $L^{1/2}$ scaling

6 Type 1s at 11 micron



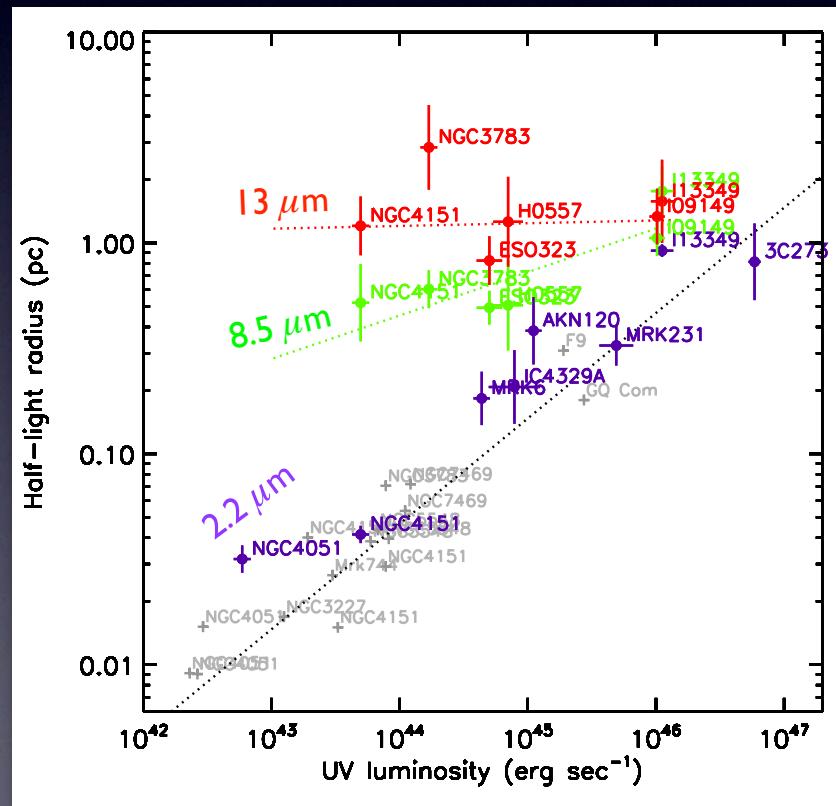
Kishimoto
+ ||b

6 Type 1s at 11 micron

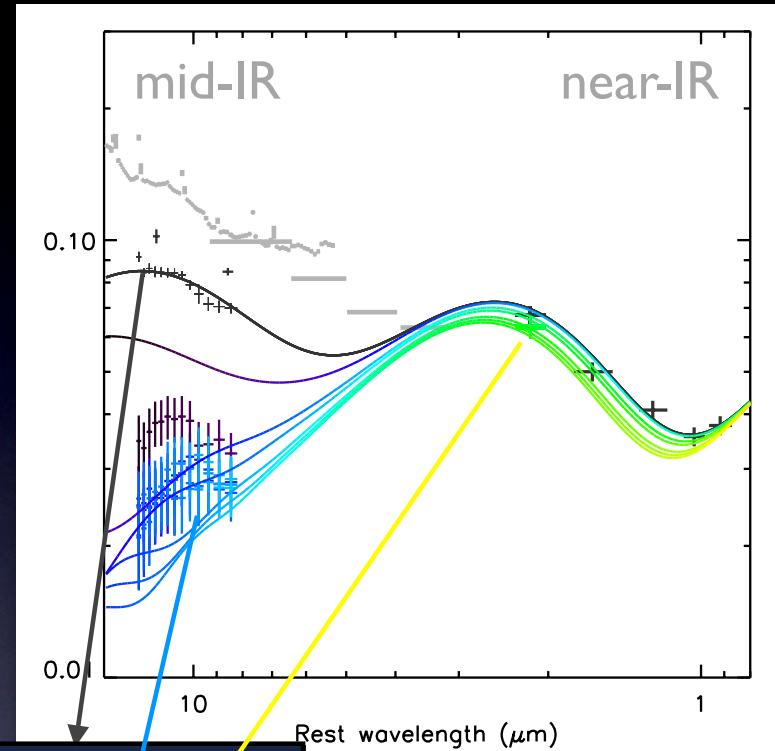
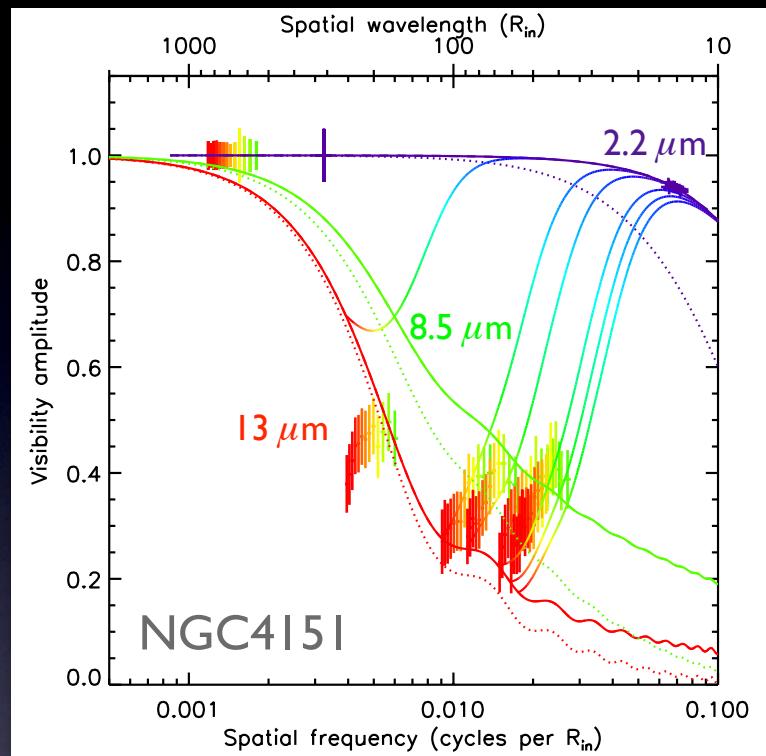


Direct consequences ...

- mid-IR size in pc increases much slower than $L^{1/2}$
- surface density distribution gets steeper with higher L



Combining all the info...

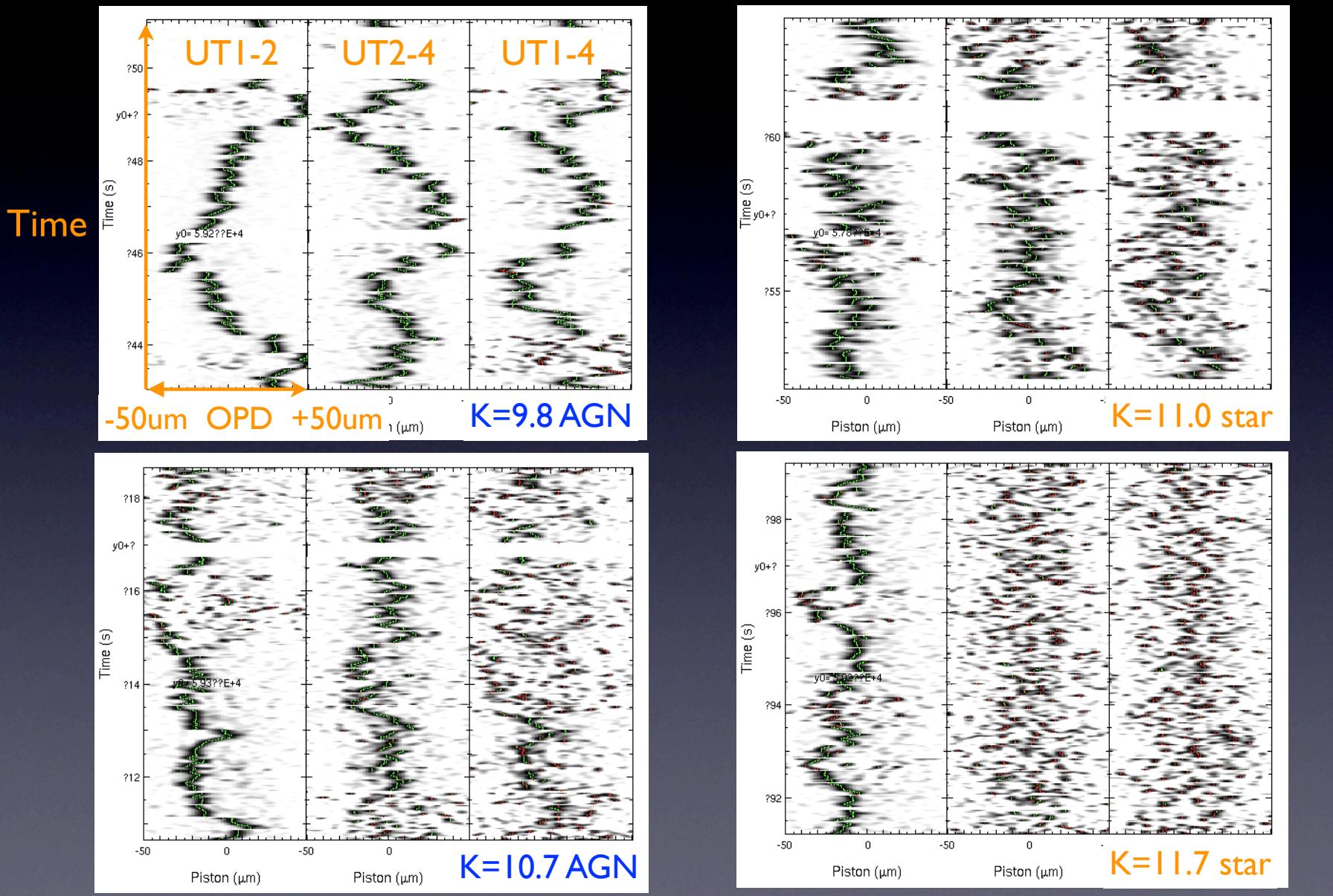


- near-IR hot bright 'rim'
- low- T_{in} core & hot rim co-exists at $\sim R_{in}$



Most recent AGN observations at VLTI

AMBER at full limit



AMBER at full limit



AMBER at full limit

Two-telescope measurements, up to $B_p \sim 90\text{m}$, GTO (Weigelt+)
Three-telescope on several AGNs, $B_p \sim 130\text{m}$ (Kishimoto+ in prep)
Technical paper (Millour+ in prep)
plan to collect more data ...



Summary

- Long-baseline IR interferometry is now dealing with a sample of 10-20 AGNs, both in the near-IR and mid-IR.
- Using Type 1 sample, radial distribution of AGN tori is now being mapped.
- There seems to be the near-IR hot rim and mid-IR warm power-law-like structure, with L-dependency.
- Inner dist. correlated with radio-loudness?
- With AMBER, we are now exploring AGNs down to K~11 (stars down to K~12).