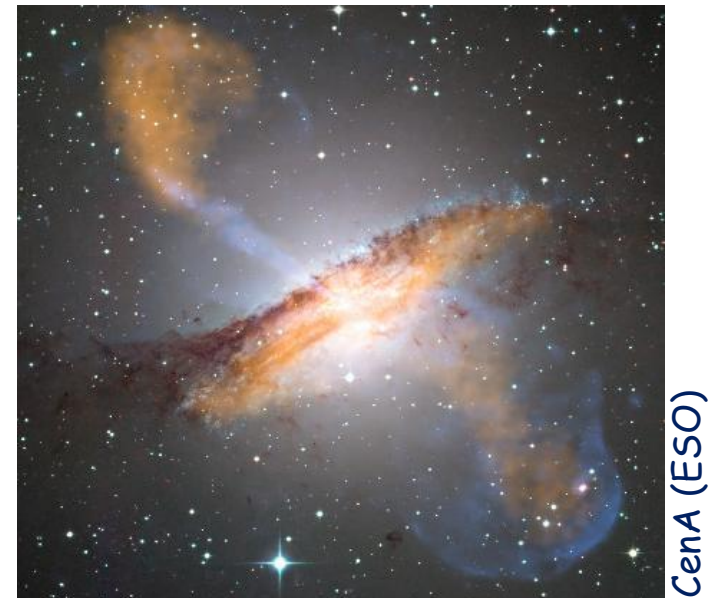


AGN dust model of 3CR sources

Frank Heymann (PhD), Martin Haas,
Endrik Krügel, Christian Leipski

- ❖ MIR imaging & spectroscopy
- ❖ ISM dust model & PAH
- ❖ vectorized Monte Carlo model
- ❖ SED of a clumpy AGN torus



1) Ground based MIR imaging

Nuclear activity in nearby galaxies

Surface brightness \rightarrow AGN viz. starbursts

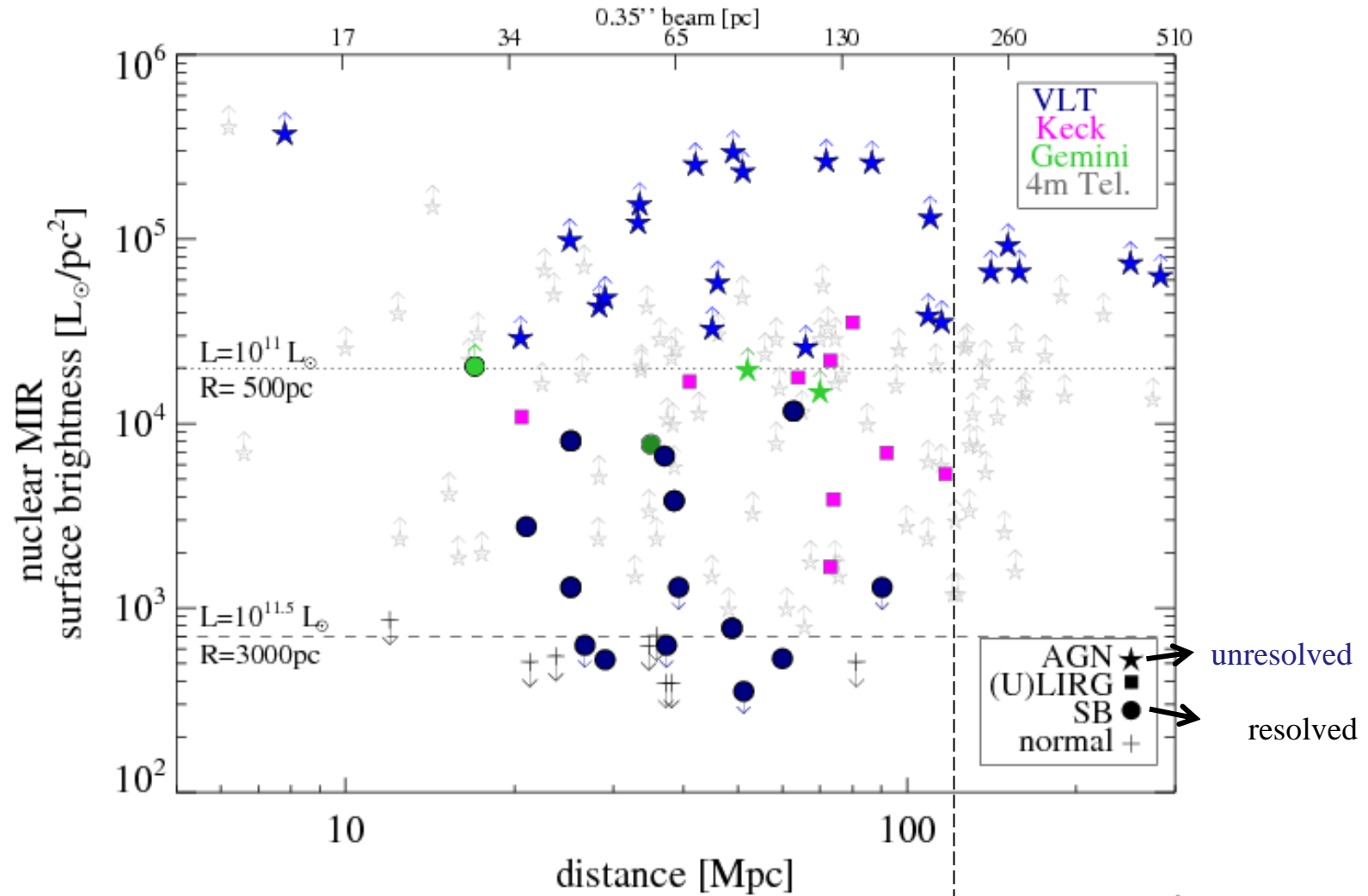


10m telescopes

1) Ground based MIR imaging

Nuclear activity in nearby galaxies

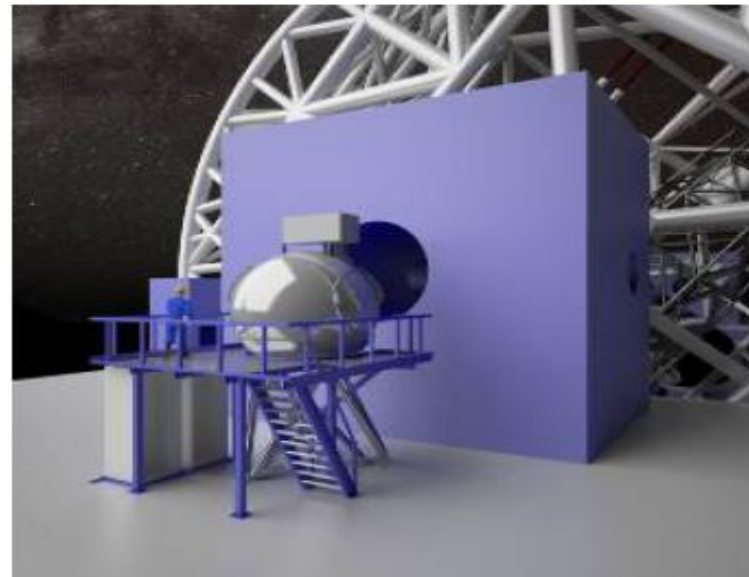
Surface brightness → AGN viz. starbursts



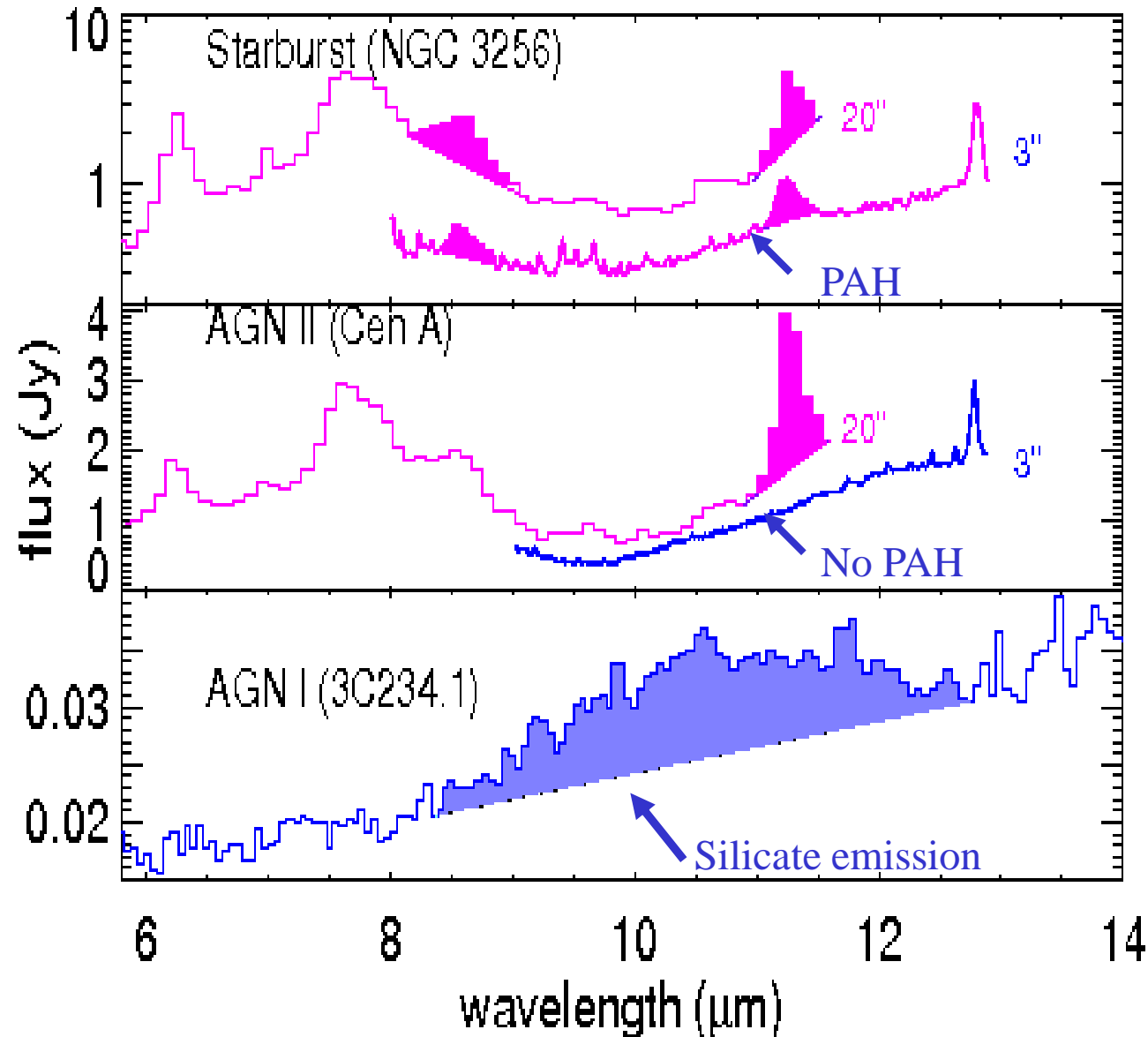
ELT 42m

MIR surface brightness diagnostics
up to $D \sim 500\text{Mpc}$

METIS
Mid-infrared
E-ELT Imager and
Spectrograph



2) MIR spectroscopy

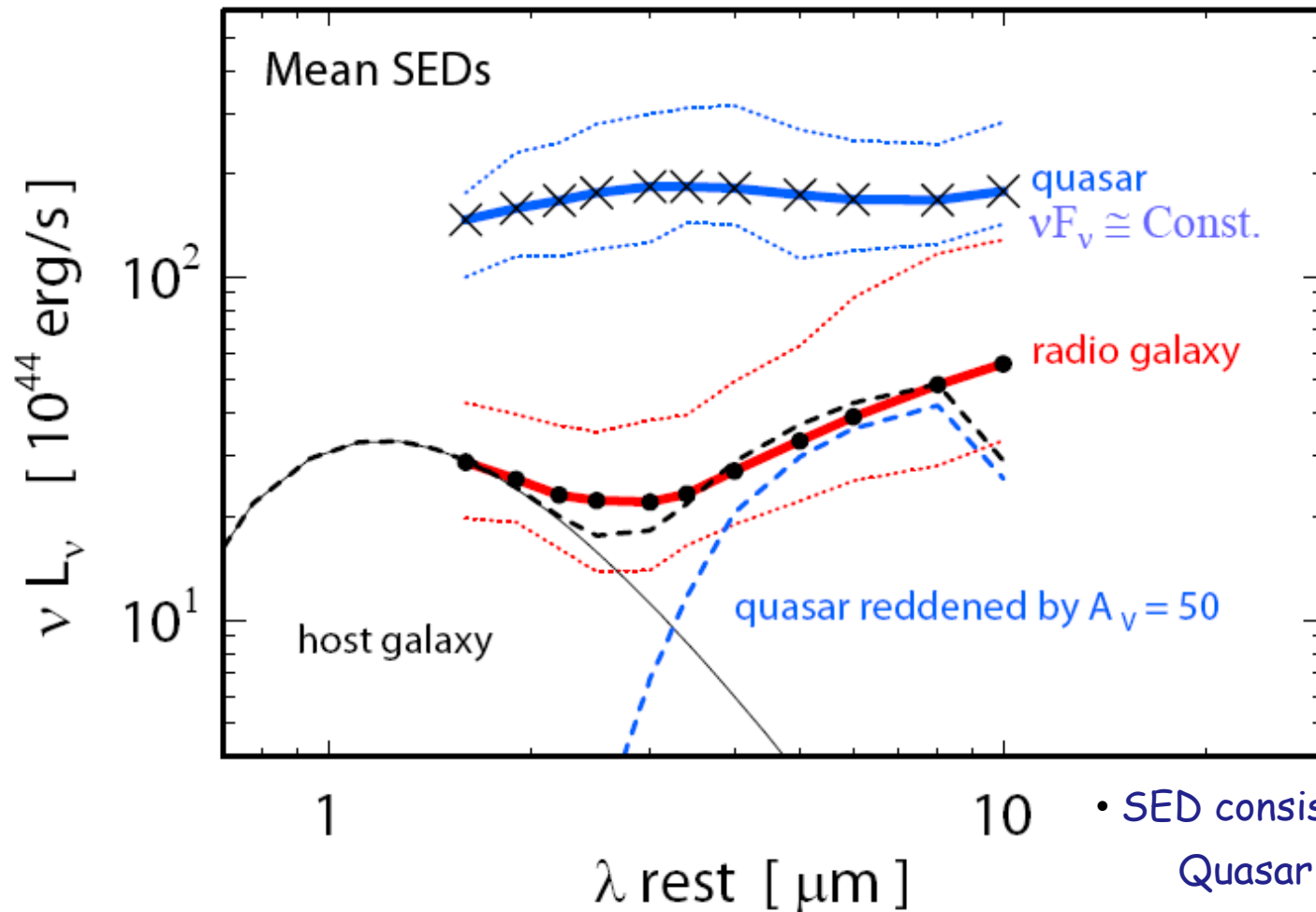


3) Spitzer photometry of 3CR sources

- powerfull AGN: 178MHz flux limited, isotropic sample
23 quasars, 38 radio galaxies (Spitzer GTO: Fazio)
- $1 < z < 2.5 \rightarrow$ rest frame $1.6\text{-}10\mu\text{m}$

3) Spitzer photometry of 3CR sources

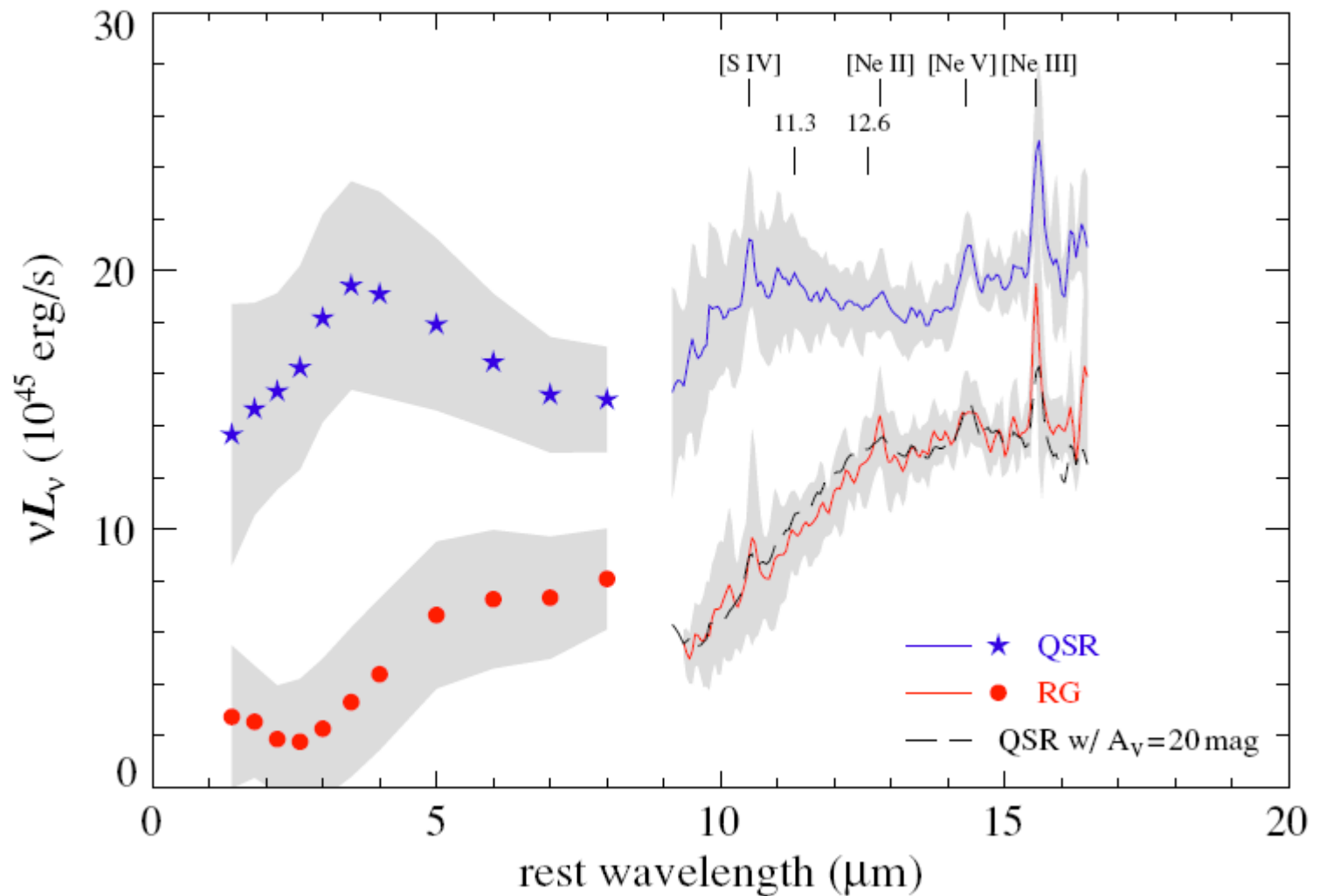
- powerfull AGN: 178MHz flux limited, isotropic sample
23 quasars, 38 radio galaxies (Spitzer GTO: Fazio)
- $1 < z < 2.5 \rightarrow$ rest frame 1.6-10 μ m



- SED consistent with unification:
Quasar: \sim flat
RG: reddened quasar + host
- 24 μ m surveys biased to type I

4) Spitzer spectroscopy of 3CR sources

mean SED normalised to 178 MHz luminosity

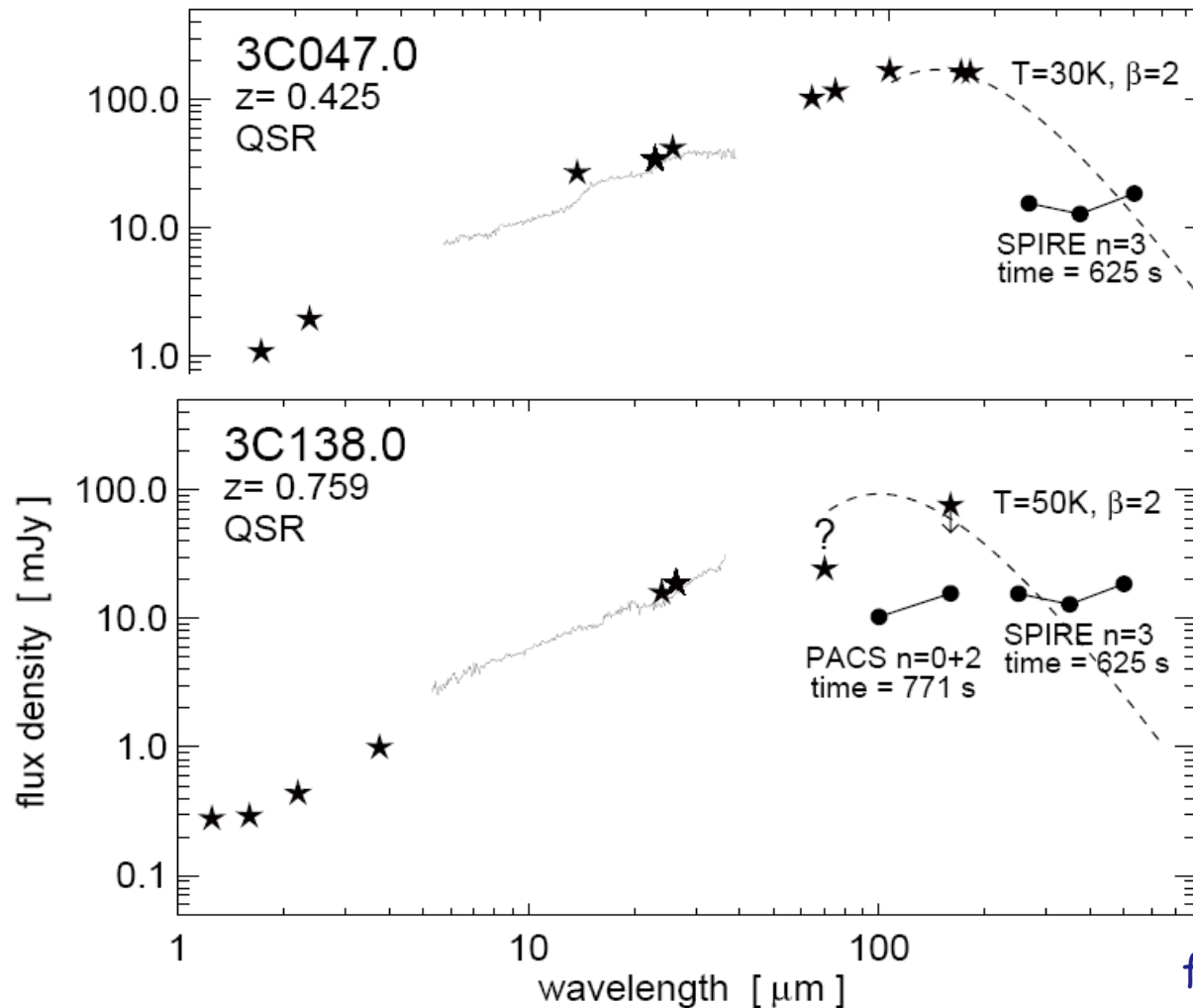


Quasar (11) ~ flat RG (9): reddened quasar + host

• no PAH

similar emission line ratios

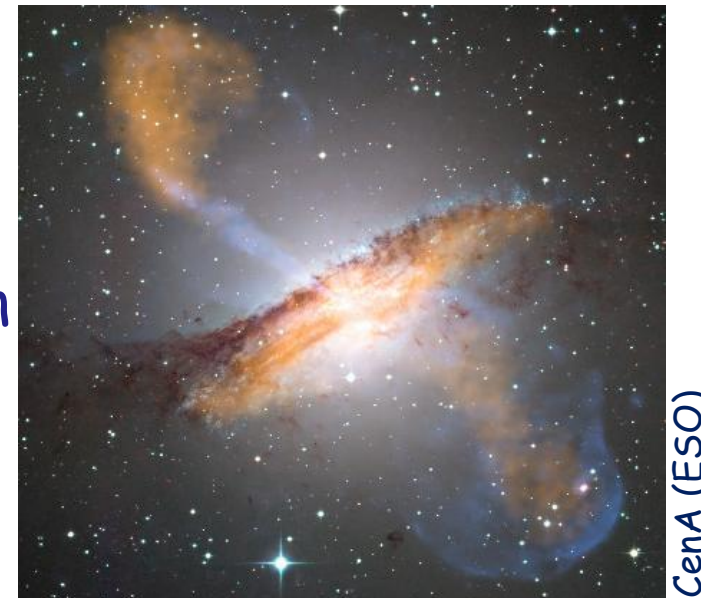
5) Herschel observations of 3CR sources at $z < 1$ (proposed by Haas + 19 CoIs)



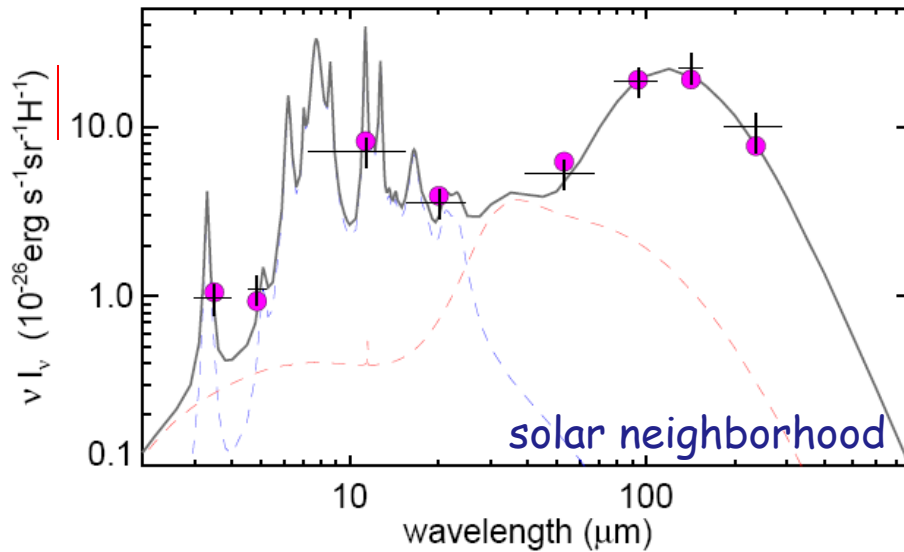
filling the gap between
Spitzer + SCUBA/MAMBO

3D Monte Carlo radiative transfer models

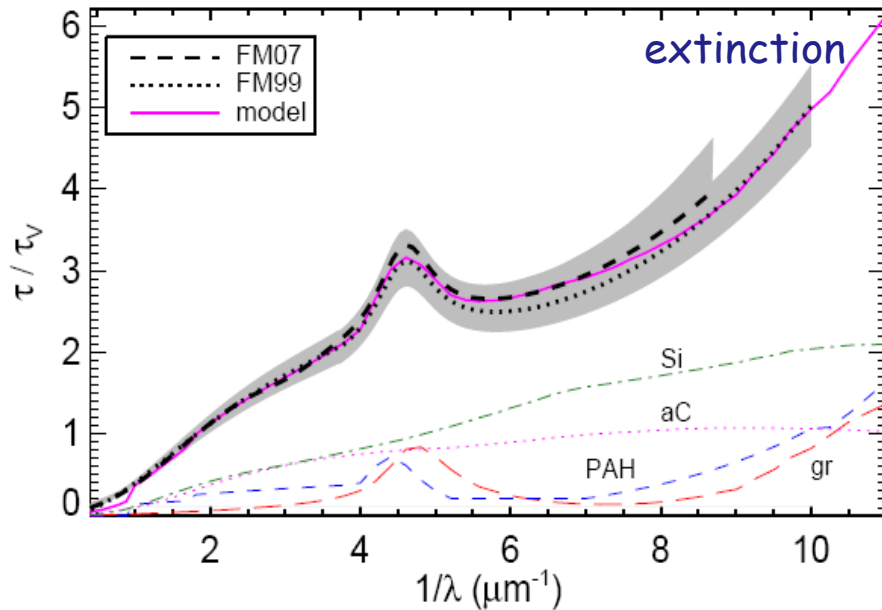
- 1) ISM dust model
- 2) PAH: SB emission & AGN destruction
- 3) MC model
- 4) clumpy AGN torus models



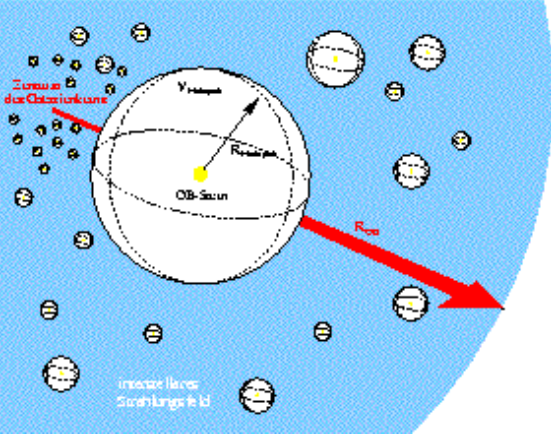
1) ISM dust 2010



Abundances [X/H in ppm]:
 31Si + 150aC + 50gr + 30PAH



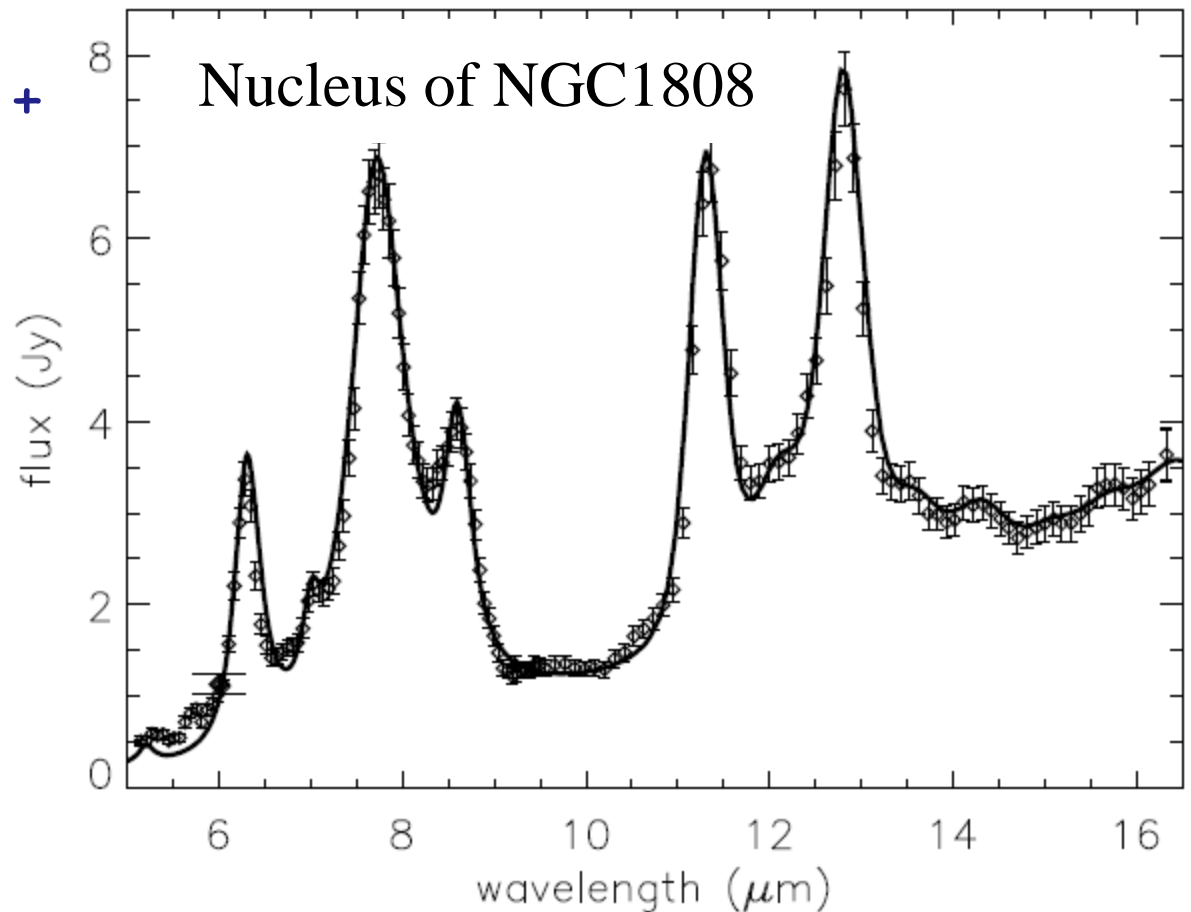
Si + aC : $60 \text{ \AA} < a < 0.2-0.3 \mu\text{m} \sim a^{-3.5}$
 Graphite : $5 \text{ \AA} < a < 80 \text{ \AA} \sim a^{-3.5}$
 PAH : 30 C + 200 C

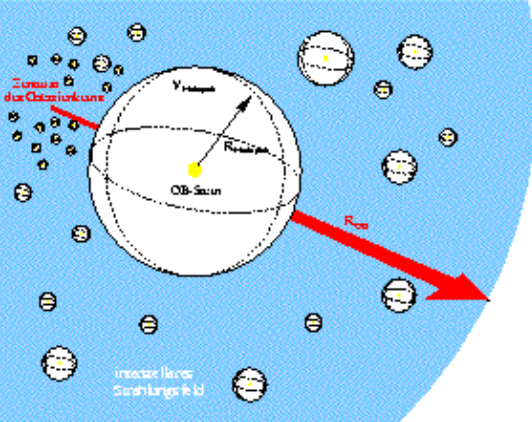


Distribution of stars +
"Hot spots"

2) PAH emission

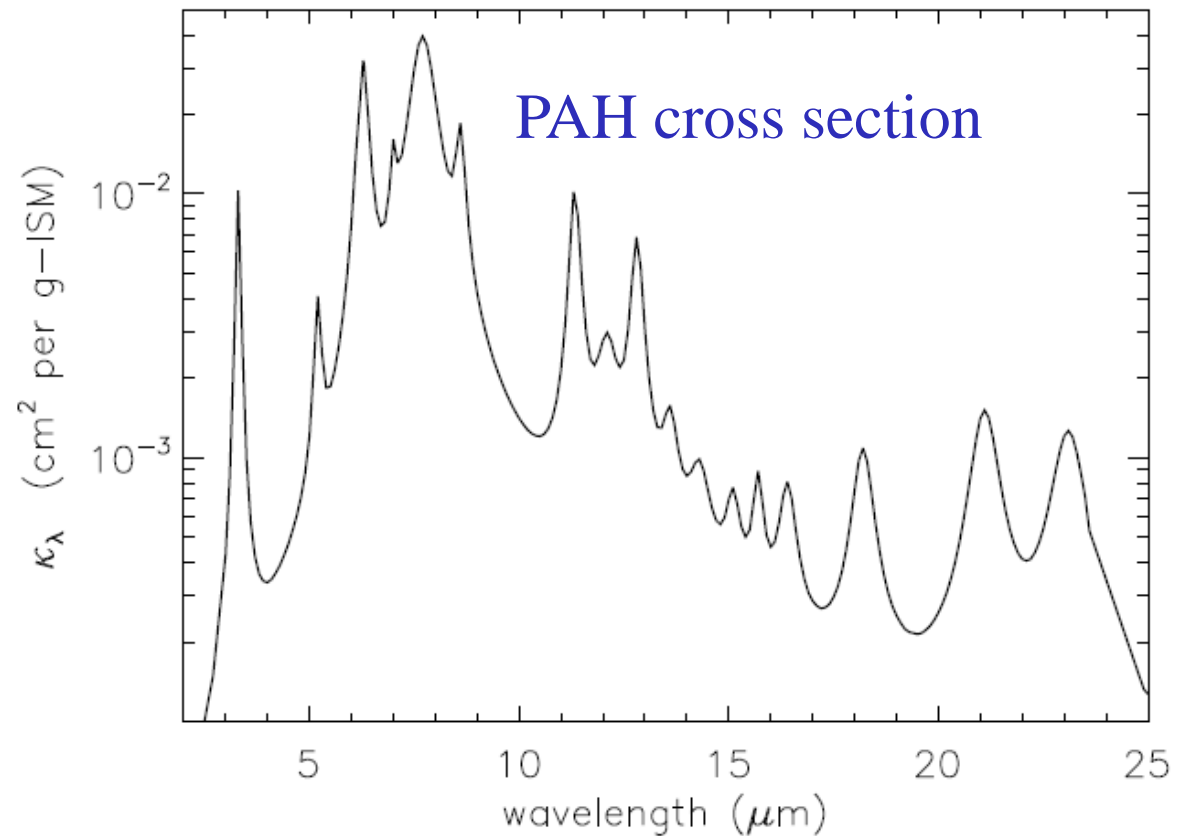
Radiative transfer in
the nuclei of star bursts





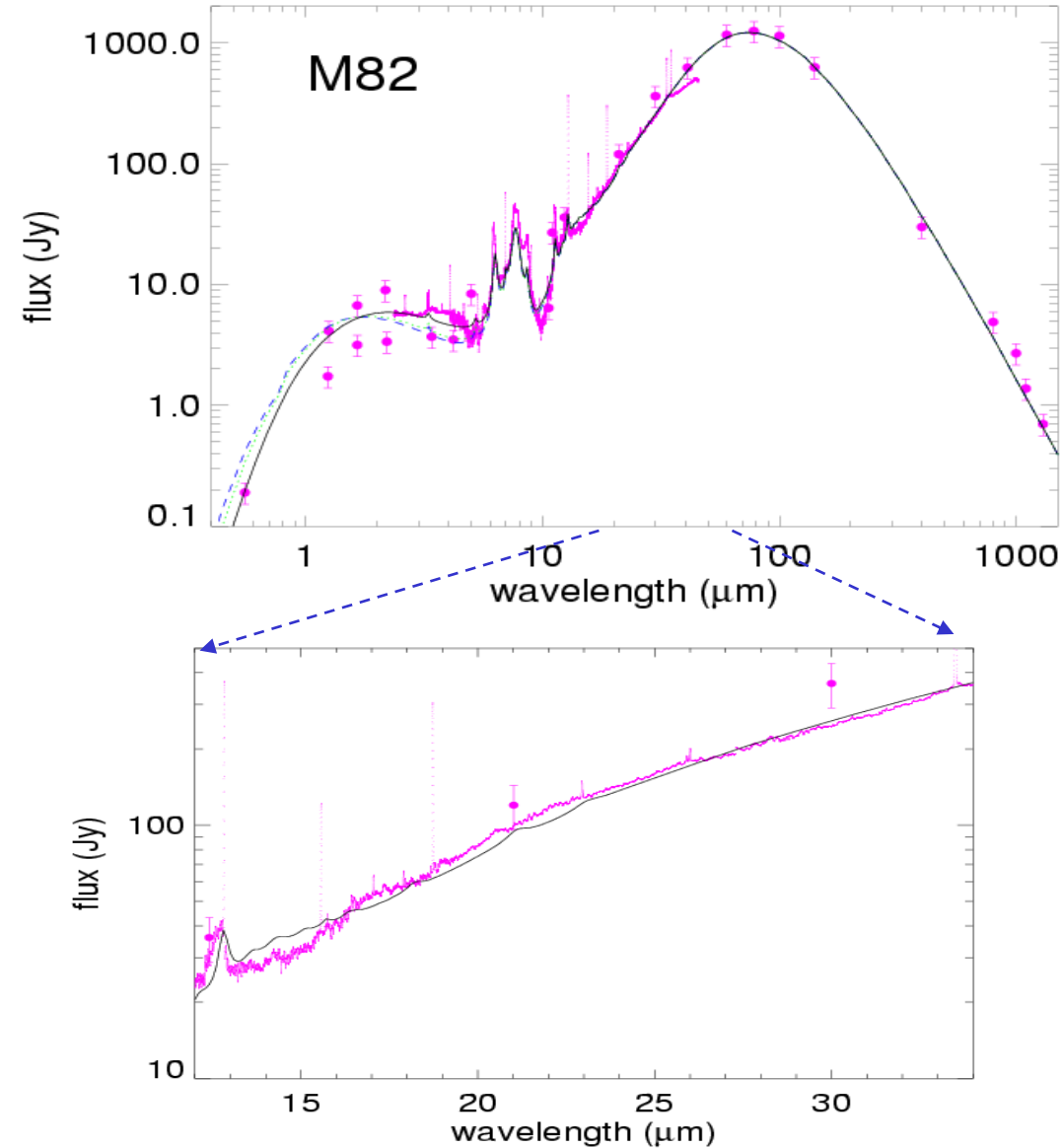
2) PAH emission

Radiative transfer in the nuclei of star bursts



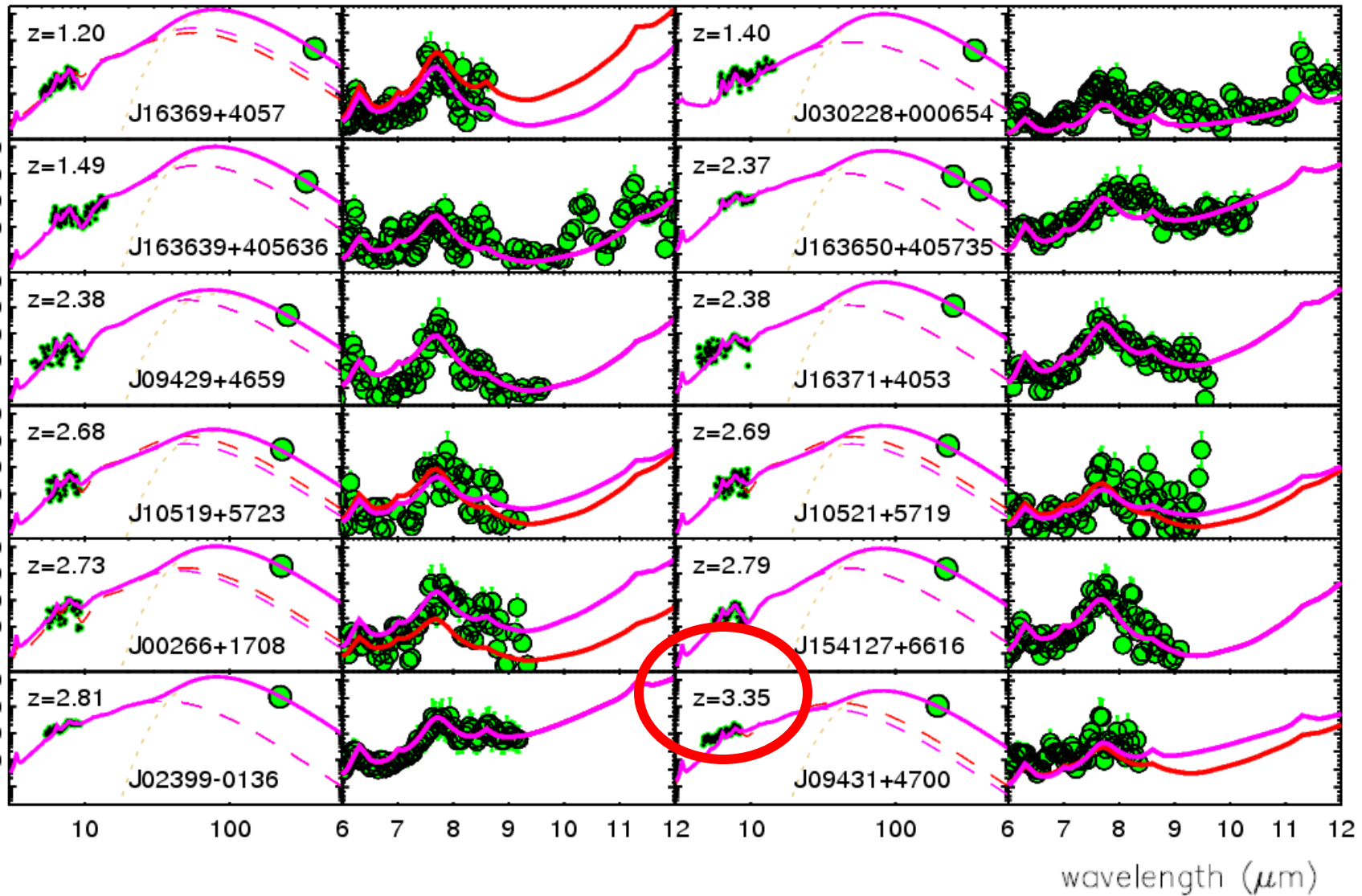
SED library for SB

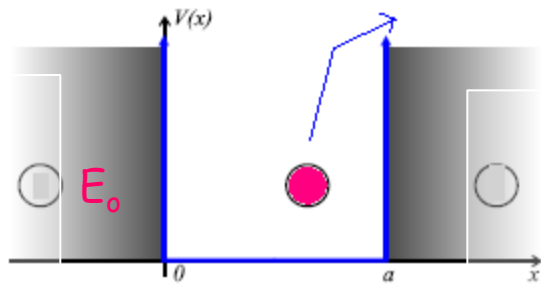
www.eso.org/~rsiebenm



- luminosity
- size
- mass

SMG at high z





2) PAH destruction

Unimolecular dissociation

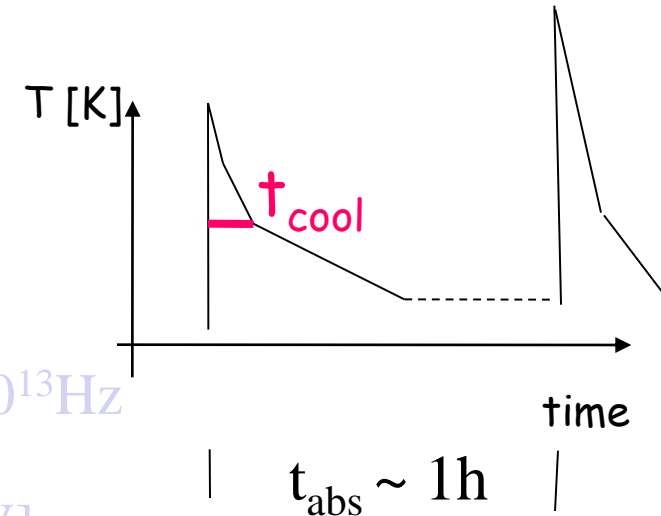
Arrhenius form:

$$t_{\text{dis}} \sim \exp(E_0/kT) / \nu_0 \quad \ll t_{\text{cool}} \sim 1\text{s}$$

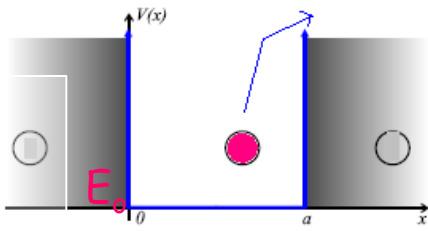
$$T_{\text{min}} = E_0/k \ln(\nu_0) \sim 2000\text{K}; \quad E_0 \sim 5\text{eV}; \quad \nu_0 = 10^{13}\text{Hz}$$

$$\Delta E = 3N_c kT_{\text{min}} \sim 0.1 N_c \cdot E_b \Rightarrow N_c < 2 \Delta E / [\text{eV}]$$

(PAH unstable)



2) PAH destruction



Arrhenius form:

$$t_{\text{dis}} \sim \exp(E_0/kT) / \nu_0 \ll t_{\text{cool}} \sim 1\text{s}$$

$$T_{\text{min}} = E_0/k \ln(\nu_0) \sim 2000\text{K}; \quad E_0 \sim 5\text{eV}; \quad \nu_0 = 10^{13}\text{Hz}$$

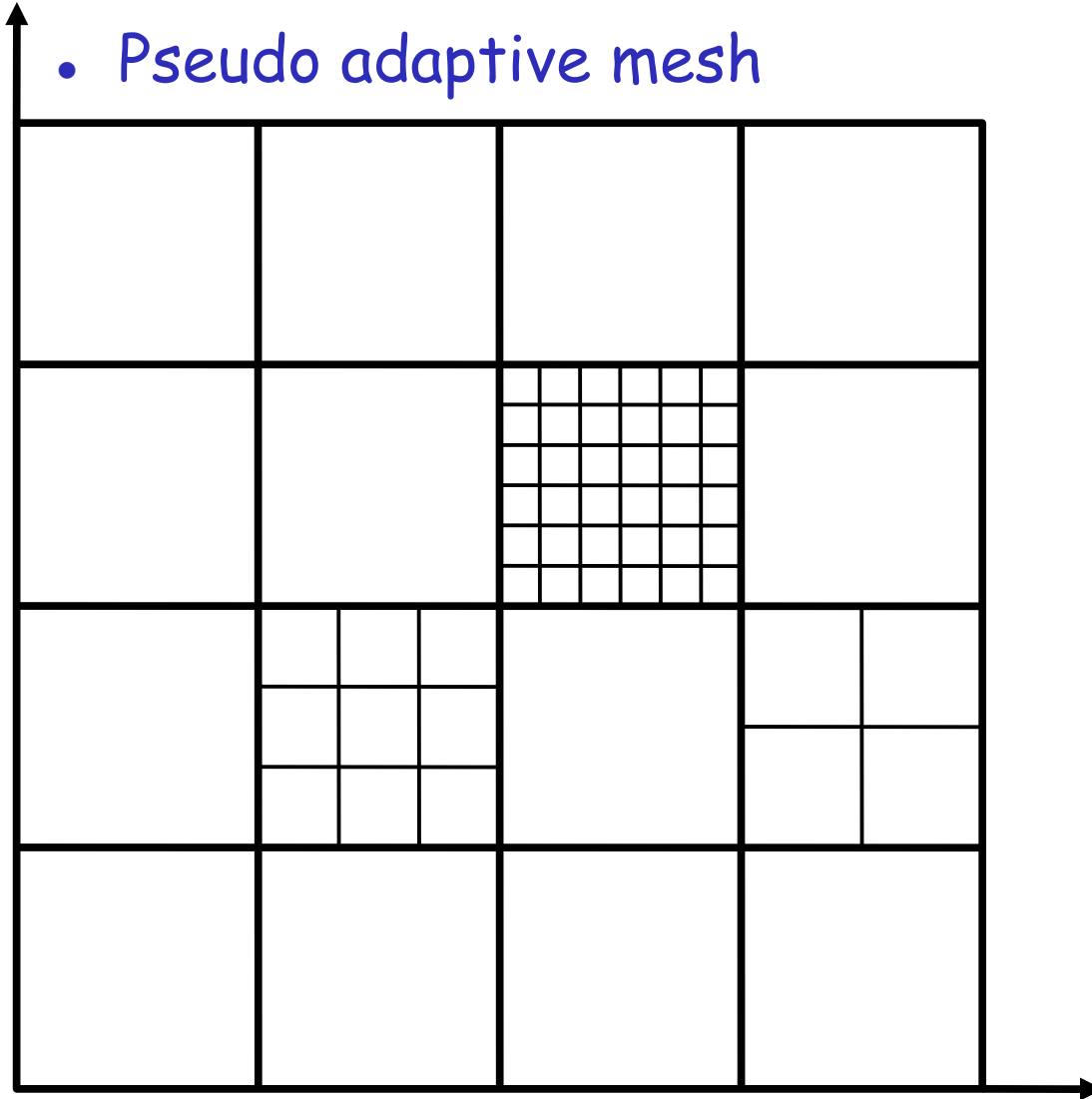
$$\Delta E = 3N_c kT_{\text{min}} \sim 0.1 N_c \cdot E_b \Rightarrow N_c < 2 \Delta E / [\text{eV}]$$

(PAH unstable)

- 1) single **hard** photon : independent of distance
- 2) many **soft** photons : \sim inner torus

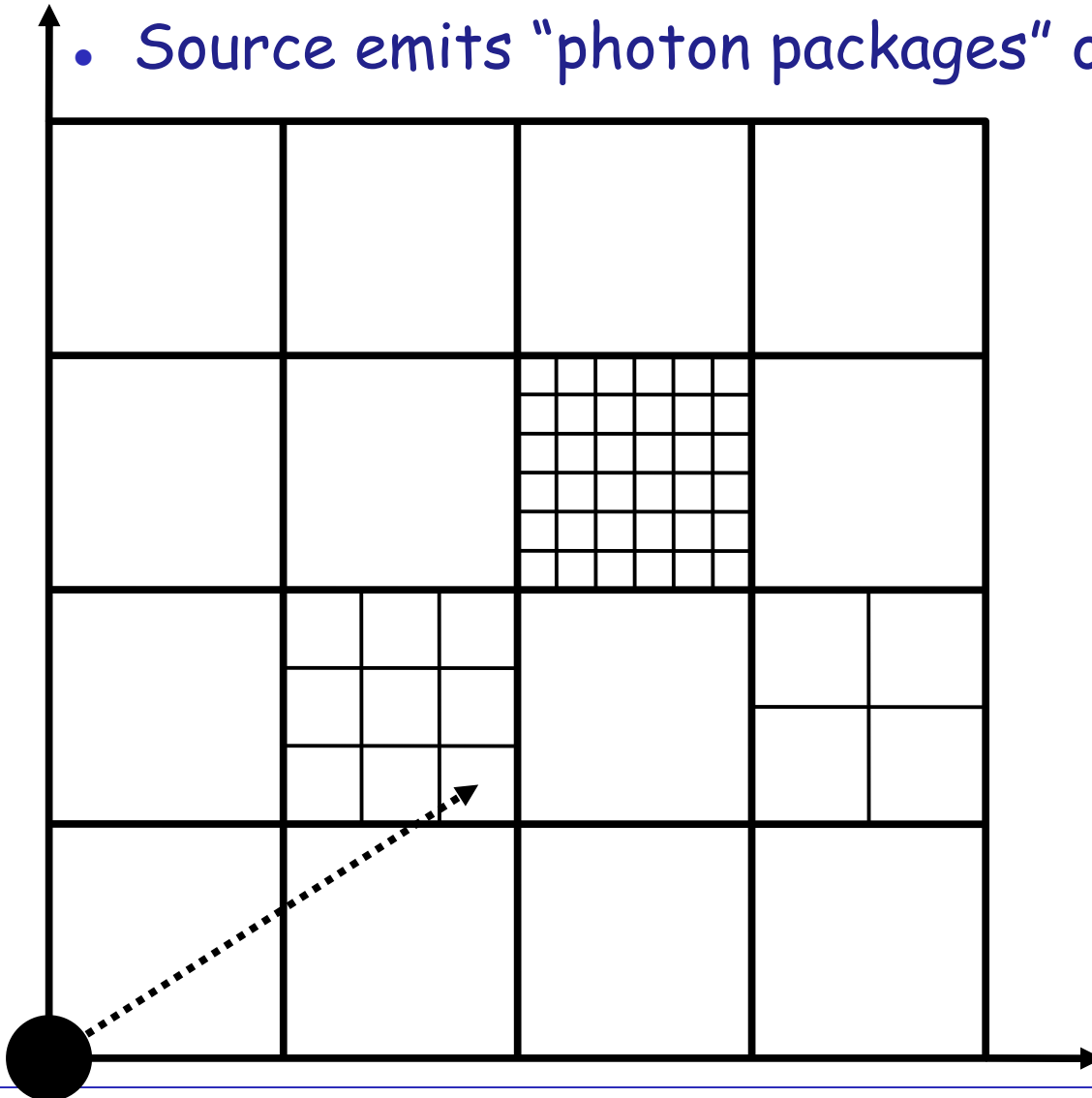
3) Monte Carlo

- Arbitrary dust distribution
- Pseudo adaptive mesh



1. geometry

- Source emits "photon packages" of equal energy

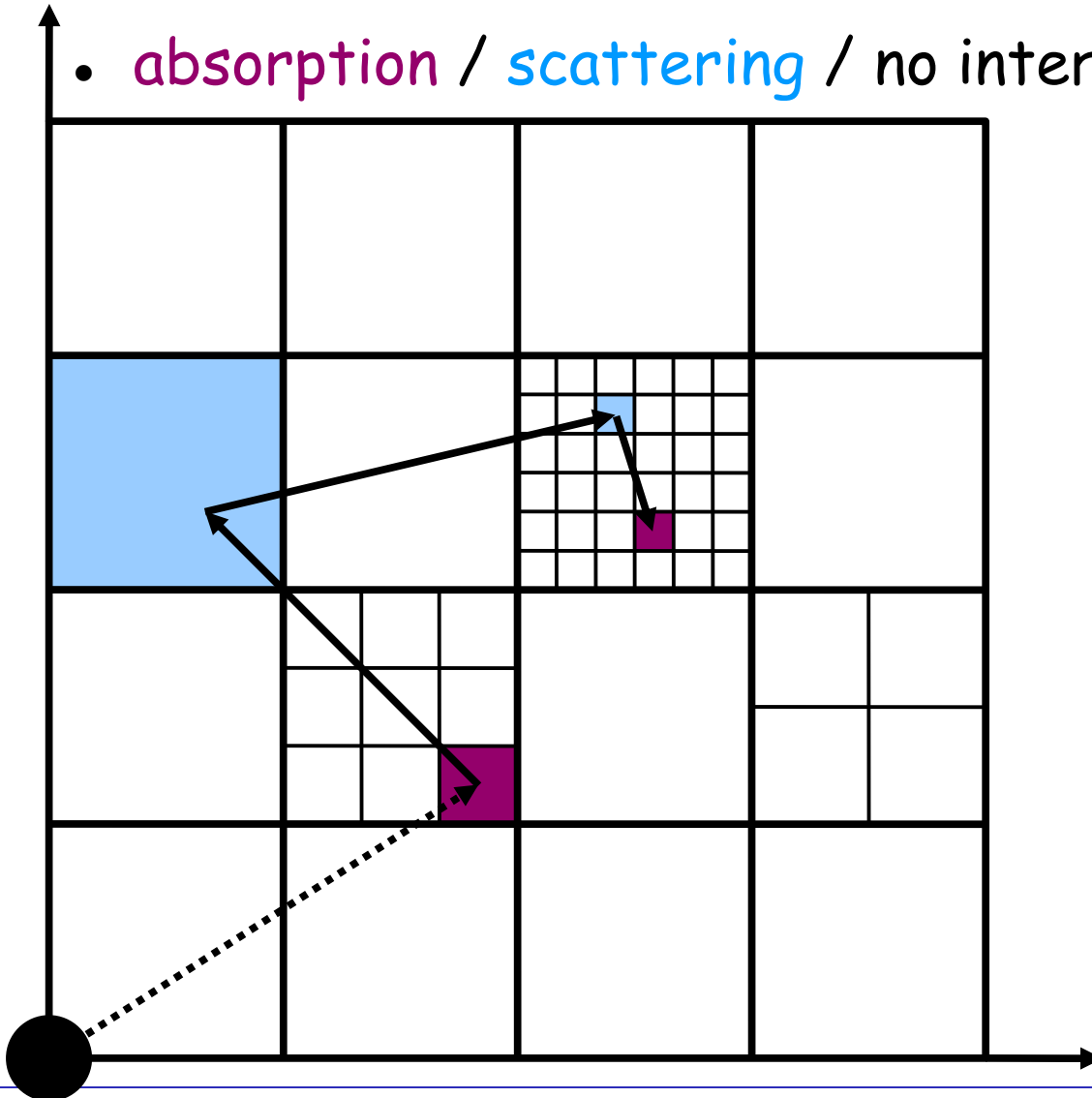


1. geometry

2. source

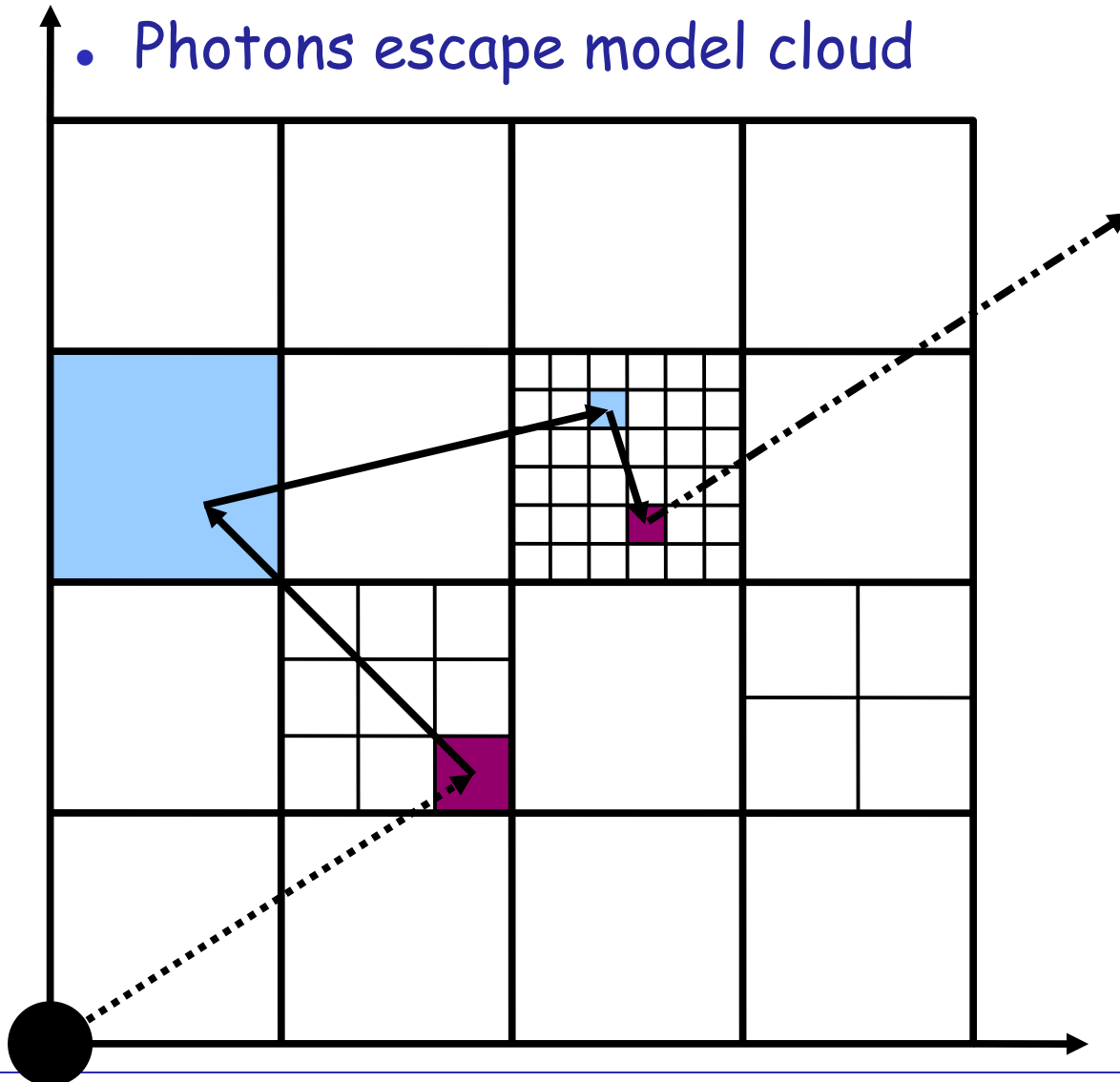
$$\tau = -\ln(\zeta)$$

- absorption / scattering / no interaction



1. geometry
2. source
3. inter-action
4. dust temperature

- Photons escape model cloud



1. geometry

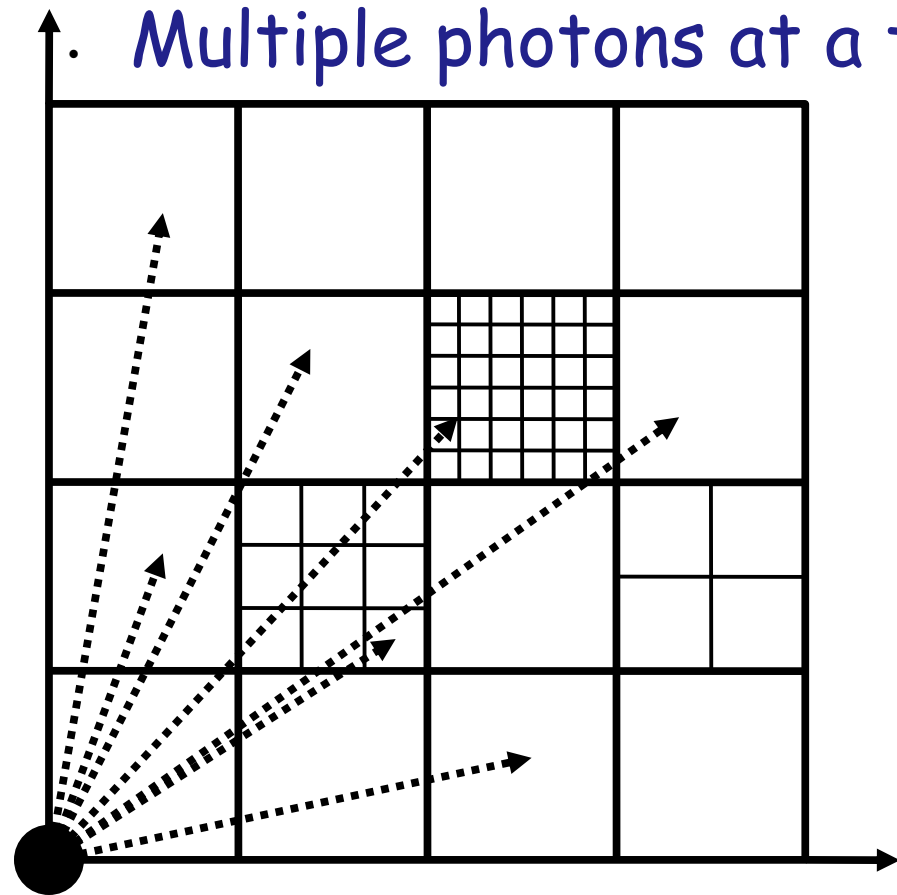
2. source

3. inter-action

4. temperature

5. detection

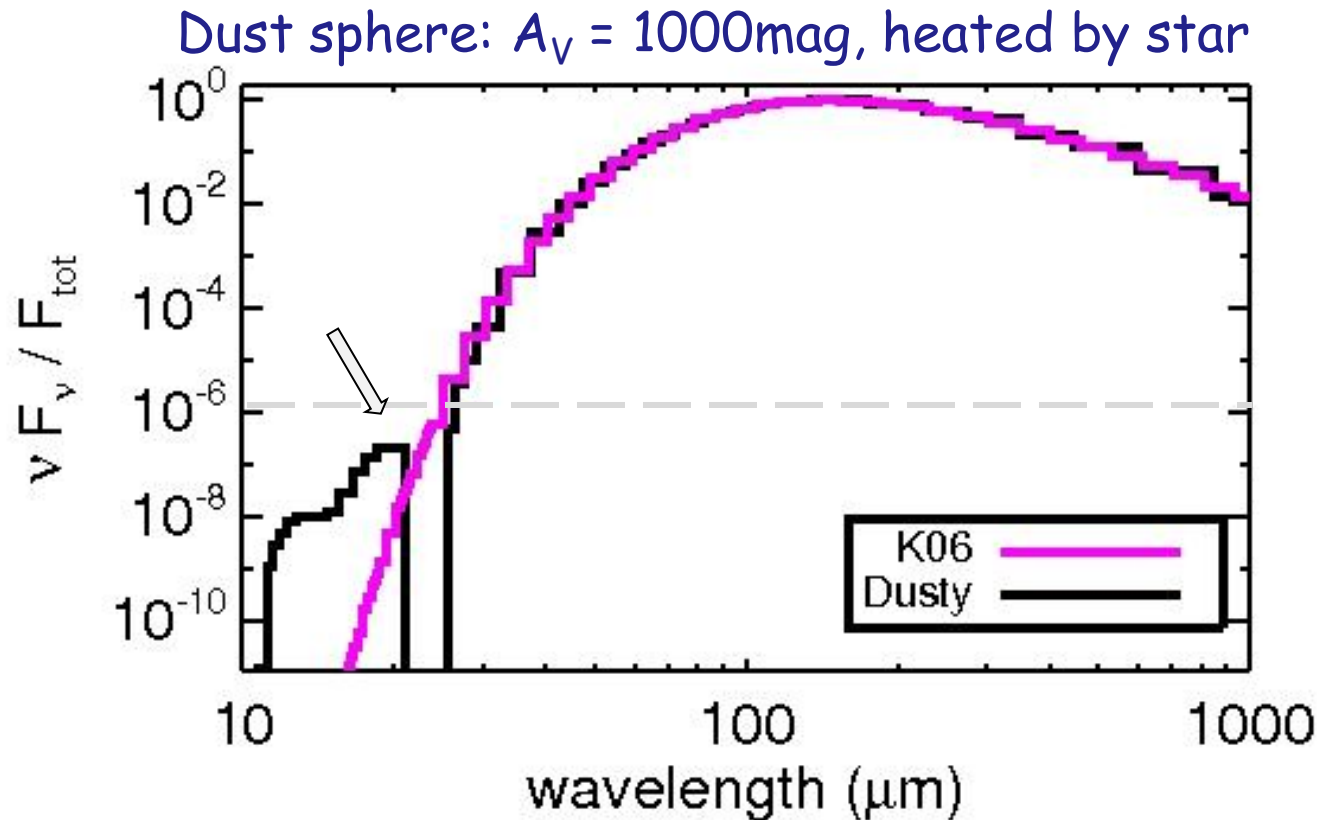
. Multiple photons at a time:



Challenges

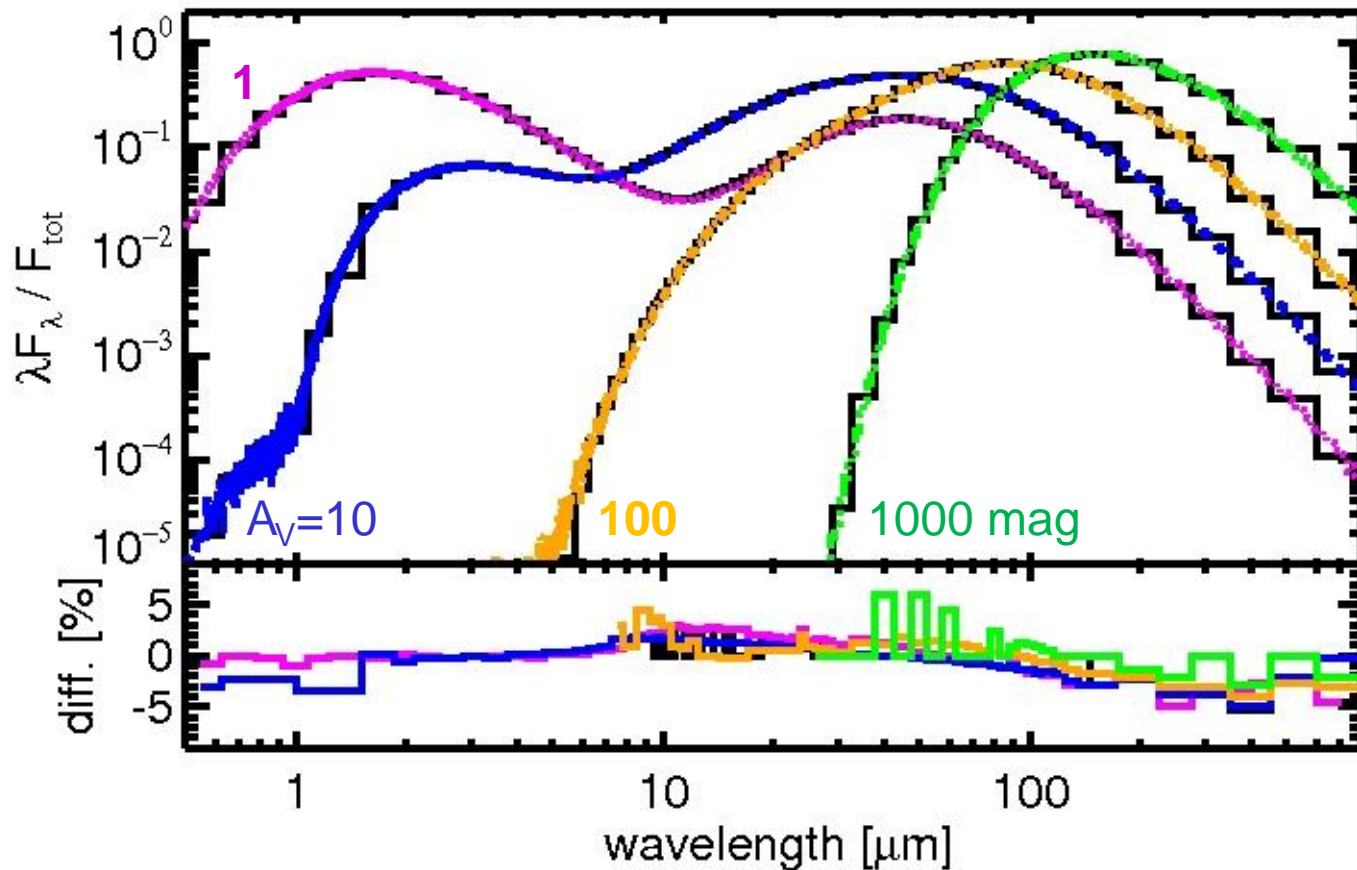
- ❖ Cell locked when hit by photon
- ❖ Parallel random number generator (Mersene Twister)
- ❖ Computer games \Rightarrow Graphical Processing Units (CUDA)

Comparison of 2 ray tracing codes



Benchmark = 'Dusty' code (Iveciz et al. 1999):
unphysical at faint flux levels

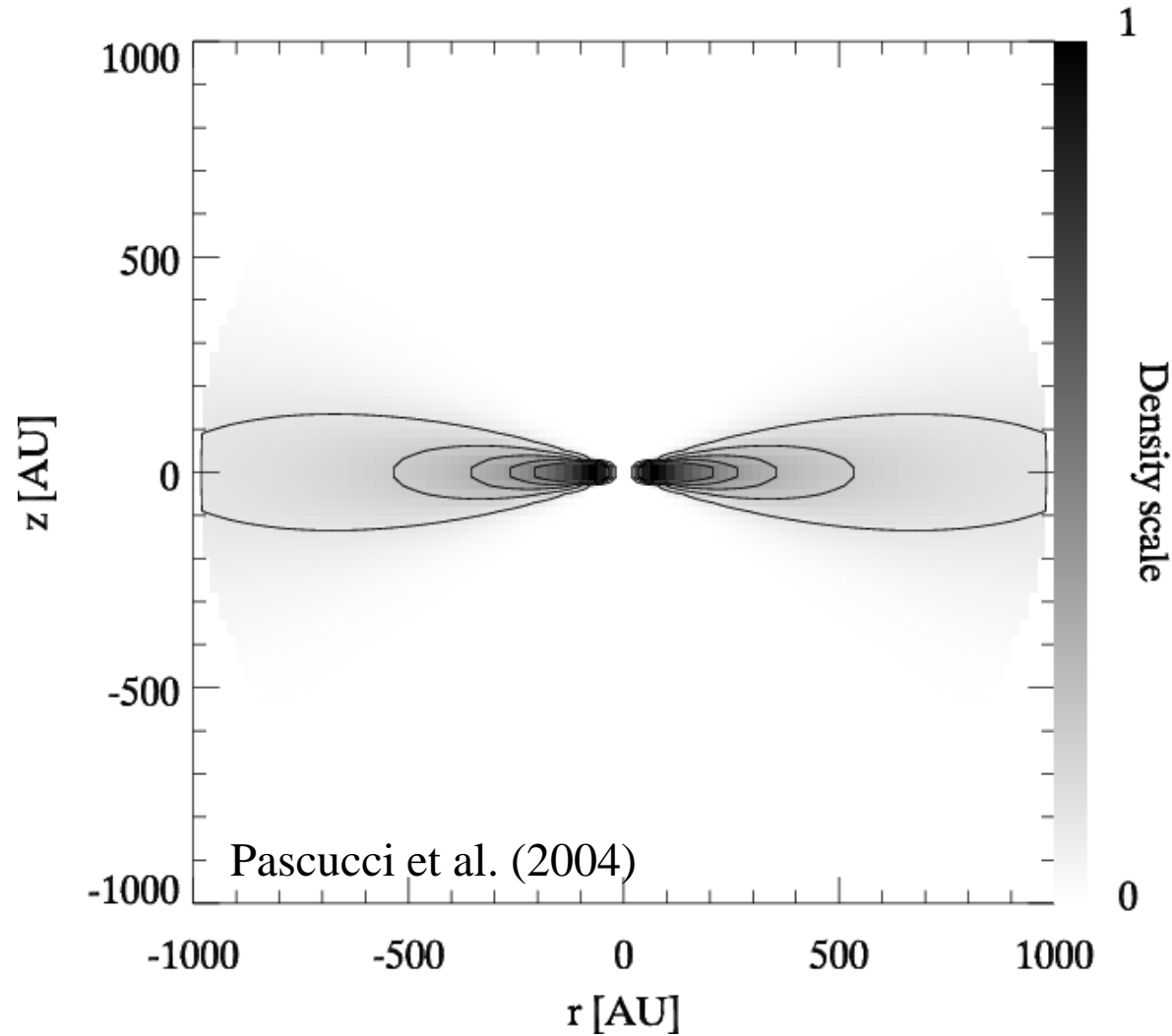
MC versus benchmark



Sphere
 $T_* = 2500\text{K}$
 $\rho(r) = \text{const.}$

$\sim 5\%$ for
 $\tau \rightarrow 0$

Method	Parallelization	Advantage	Time Benchmark sphere $\tau \sim 1000$)
Lucy	YES (but floating)	Optical thin	>1h
Bjorkman & Wood	Partly (not independent)	No iteration	5min
our	YES	GPU	<1min

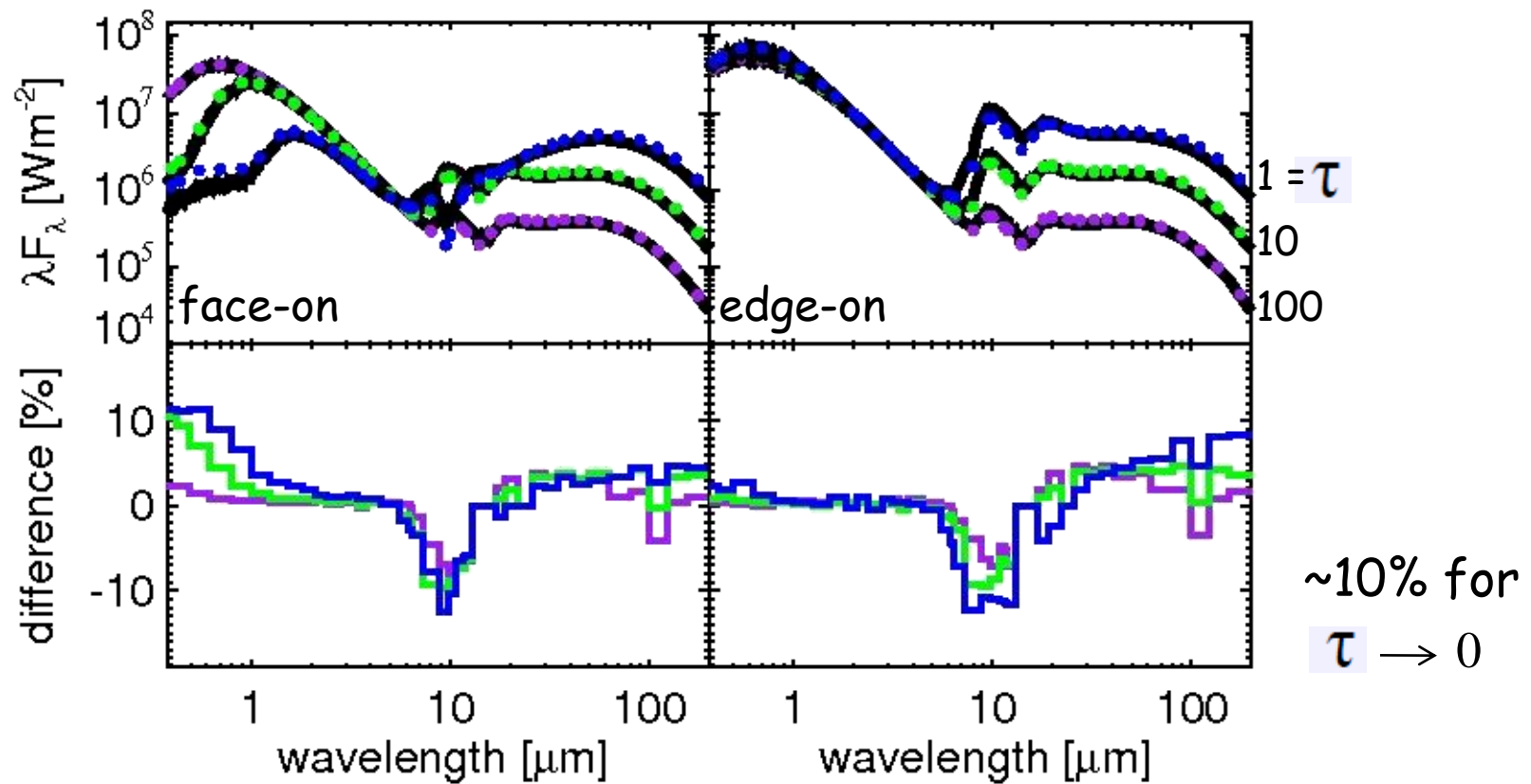


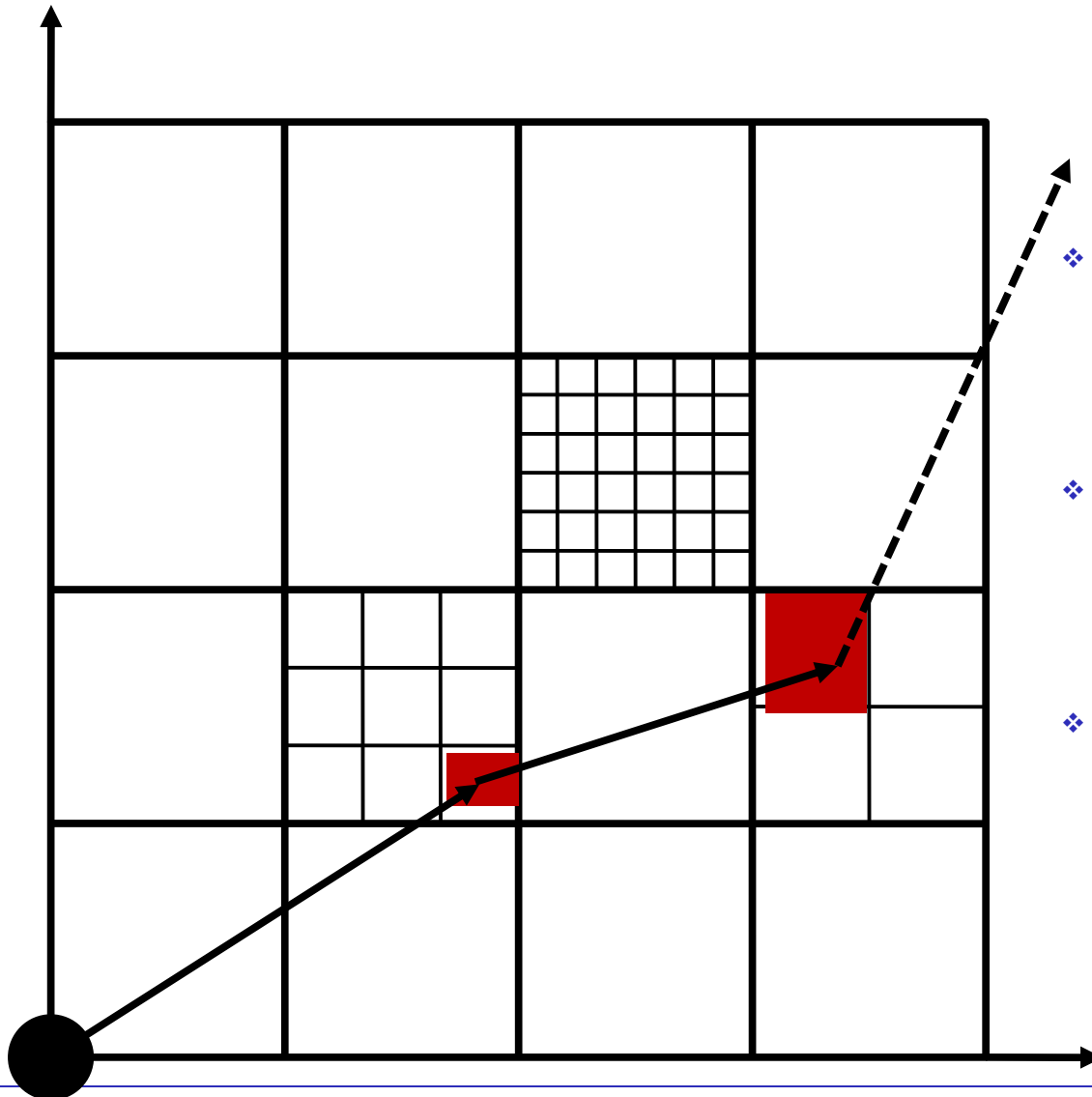
Disk:

$$T_* = 5800\text{K}$$

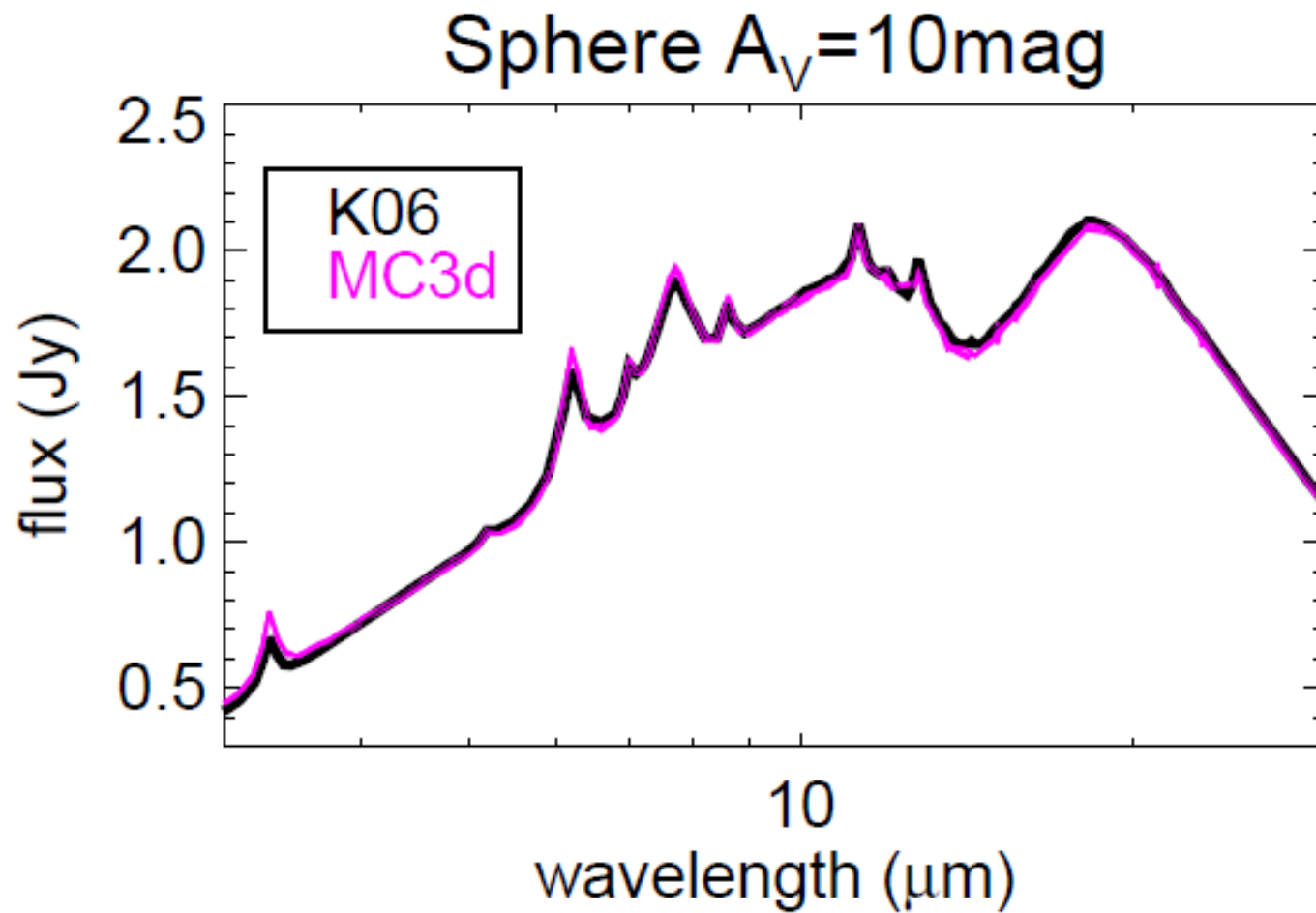
$$L_* = L_{\text{sun}}$$

$\rho(r)$: hydro static equilibrium
(Chiang & Goldreich 1997)

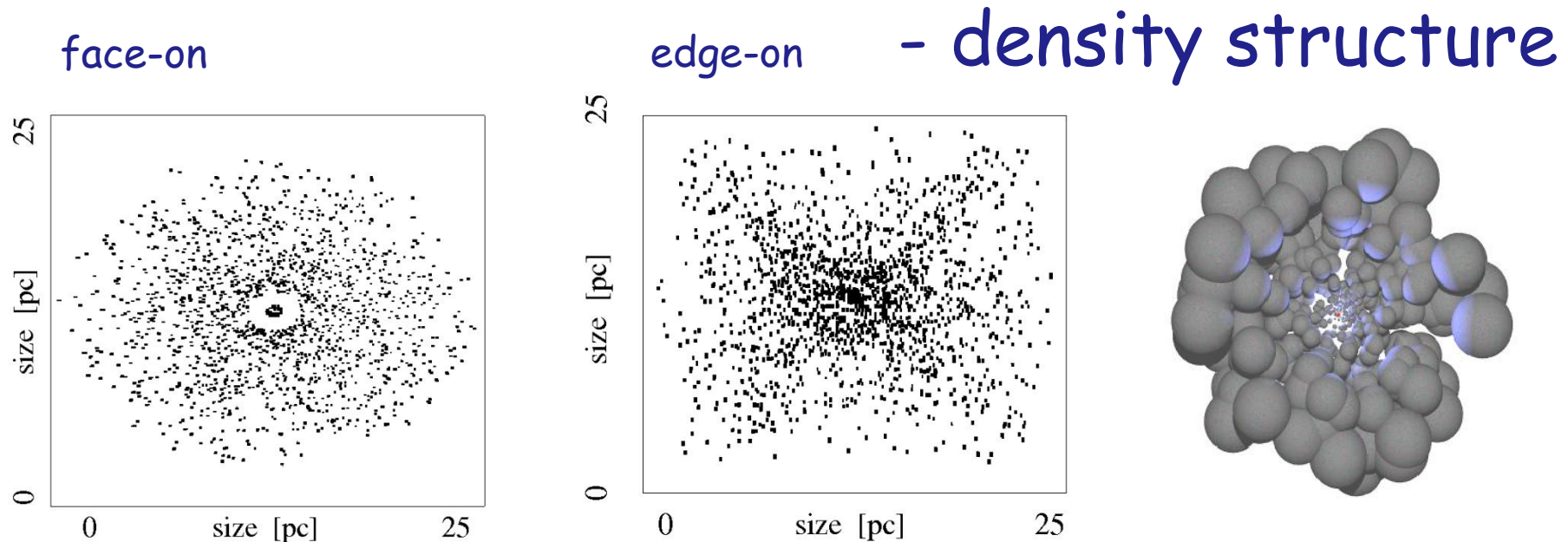




- ❖ store PAH absorption events of each cell
- ❖ compute PAH emission
- ❖ neglect PAH self absorption



4) clumpy AGN torus



3D models:

Heymann (PhD)

Schartmann et al. (2008)

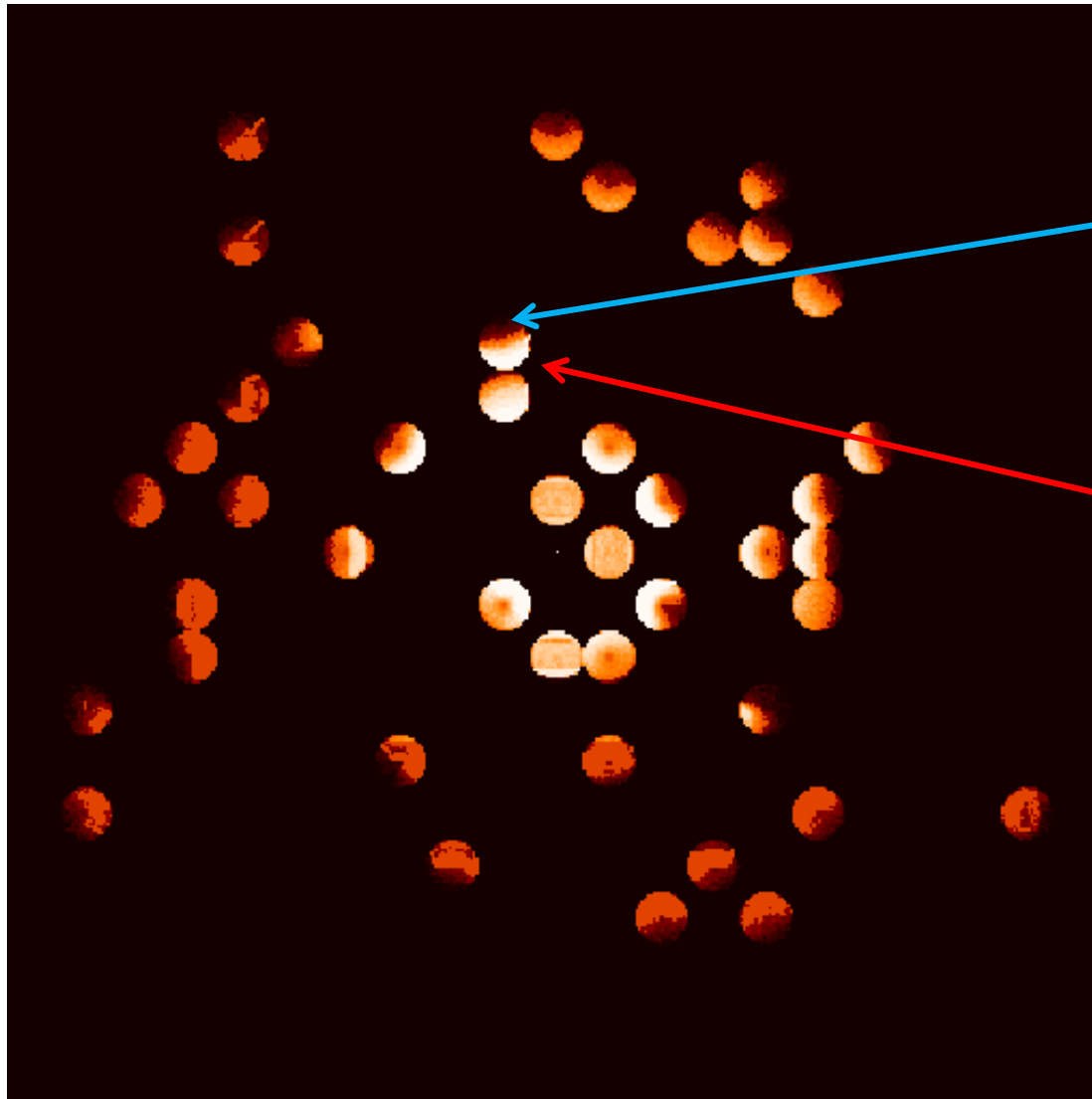
MIDI:

Tristram (2007)

Statistical model:

Nenkova et al.(2002, 2008)

Shadows caused by clump structure

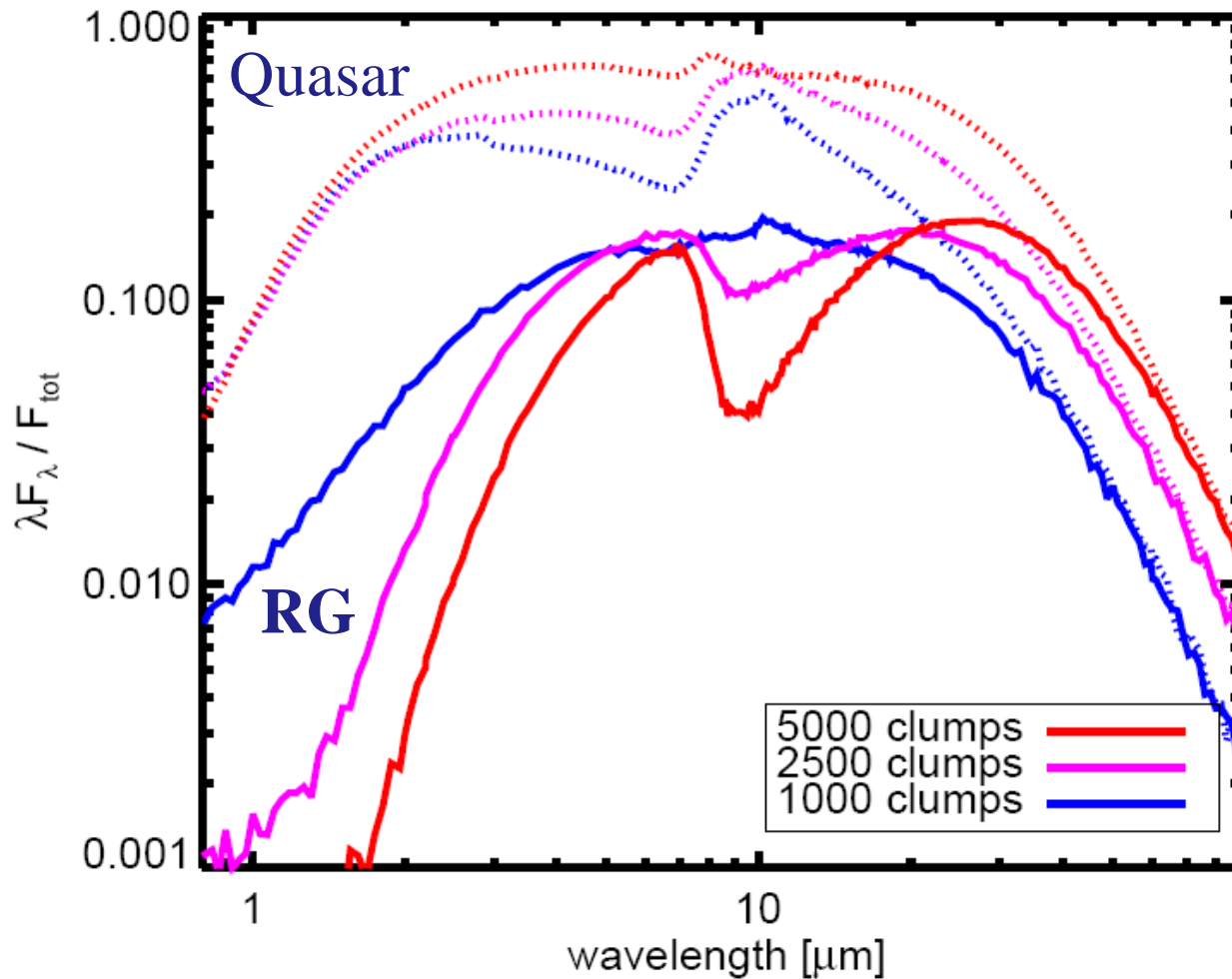


dark side: cold

bright side: hot

10μm emission
face-on

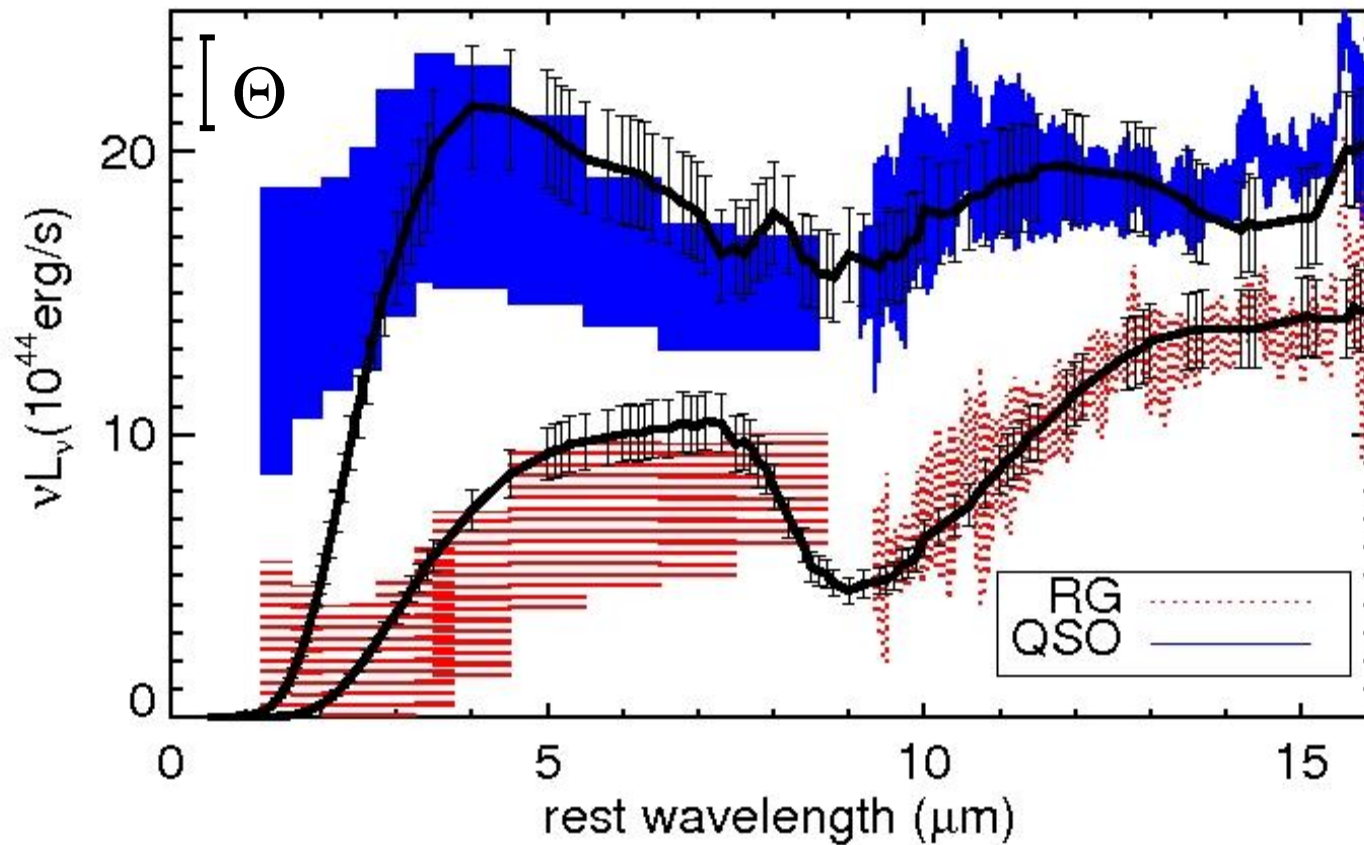
Number of clouds \leftrightarrow SED of AGN



Mean SED of 3CR sources

N_{clump}	5 000
L_{AGN}	$10^{11} L_{\odot}$
D_{AGN}	10^9 pc
$s_x \times s_y \times s_z$	$25 \text{ pc} \times 25 \text{ pc} \times 12.5 \text{ pc}$
τ_V	~ 100
M_{Dust}	$10^3 M_{\odot}$

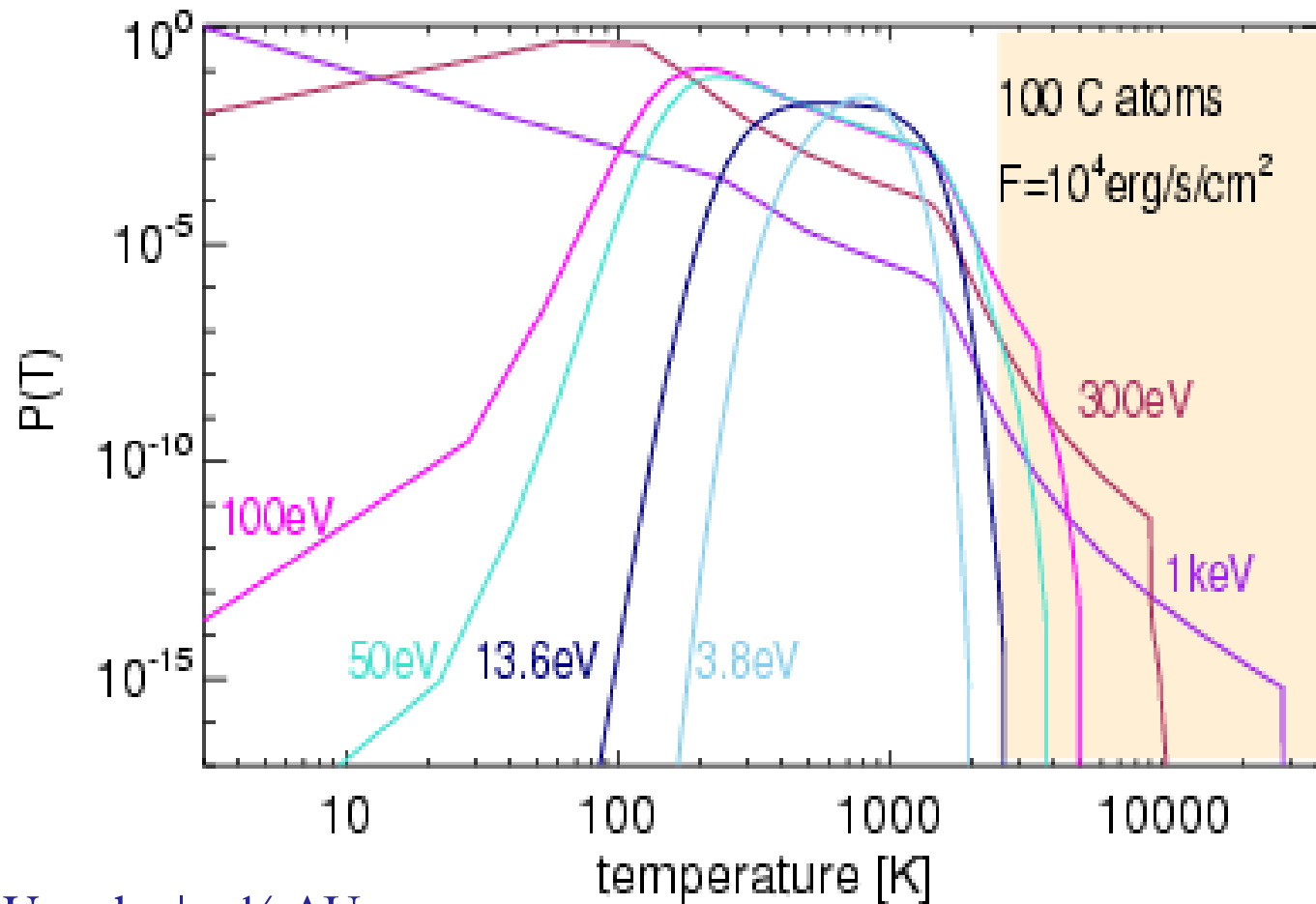
Data: Haas et al (2008), Leipski et al. (2010)



Conclusion

- ❖ MIR observations consistent with unified scheme.
- ❖ Dust model of the diffuse ISM for extinction and emission. PAH destruction by hard photons.
- ❖ Monte Carlo dust radiative transfer model including PAH using vectorised computing technology.
- ❖ Clumpy AGN torus model consistent with SED of 3CR sources.

PAH in a mono-energetic heating bath



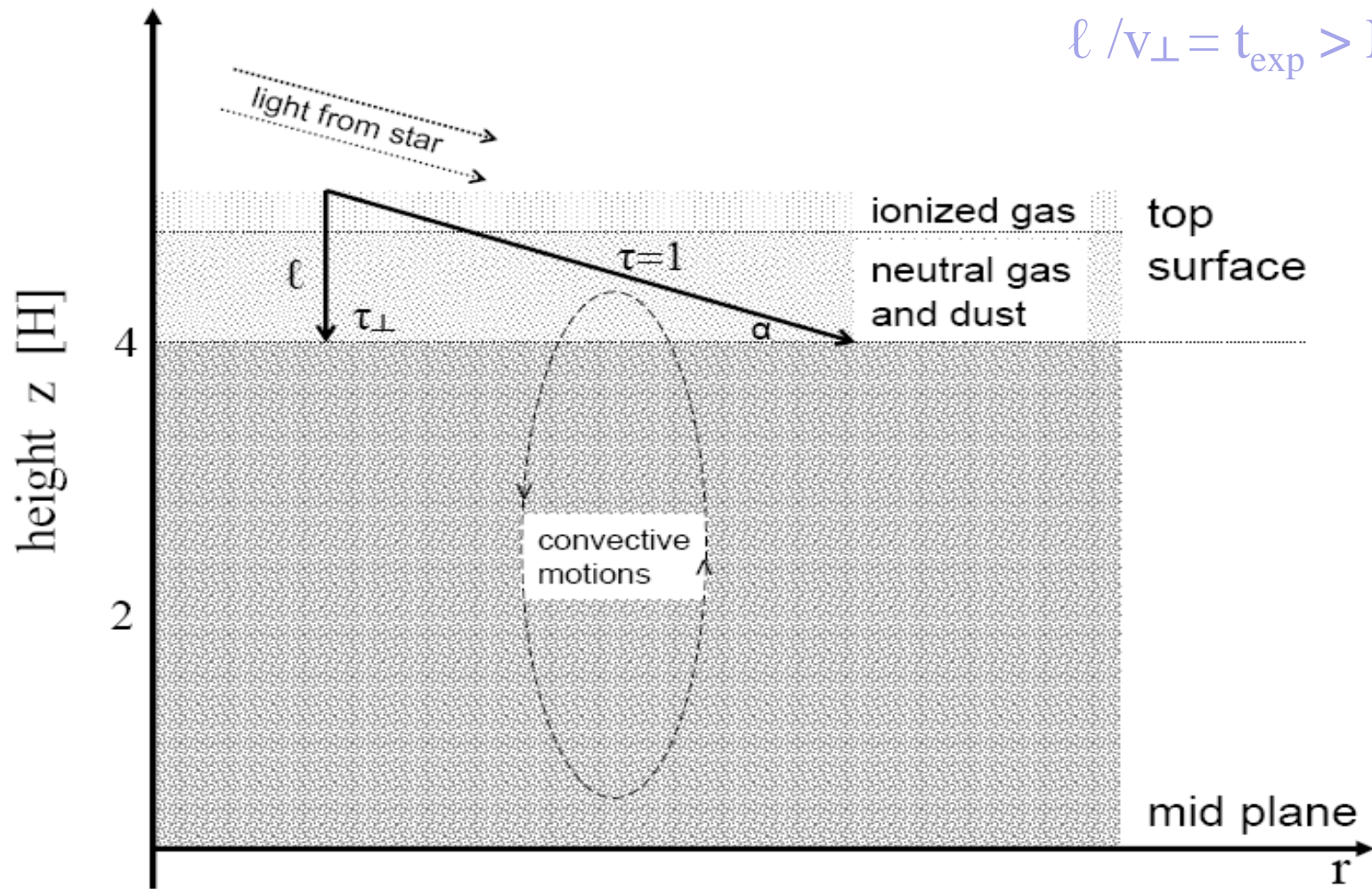
if $|U_f - U_i - h\nu| < \frac{1}{2} \Delta U_f$:

$$A_{fi} = K_v F_v / h\nu$$

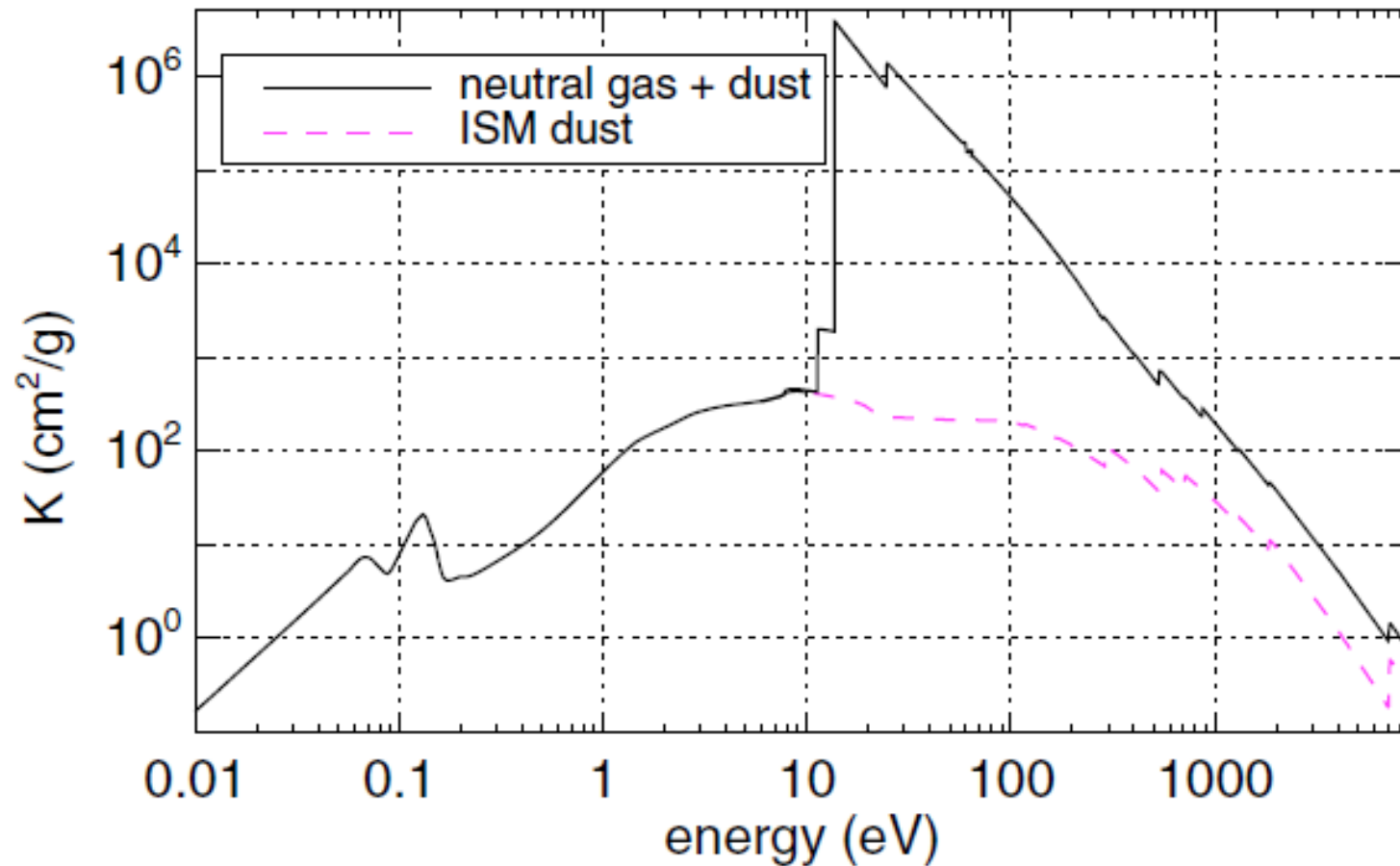
PAH replenishment

Vertical mixing in torus?

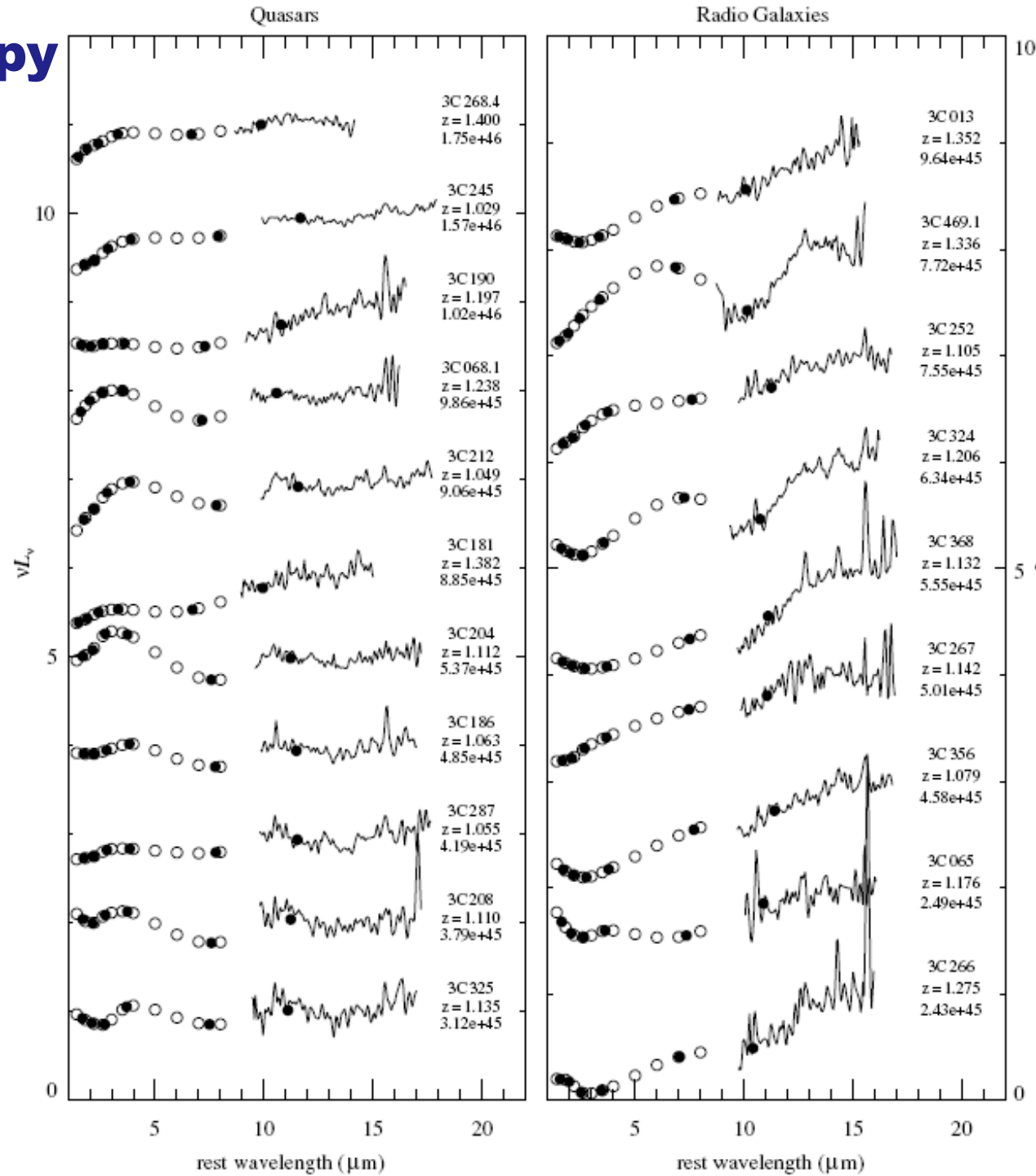
$$\ell / v_{\perp} = t_{\text{exp}} > N_{\text{C}} t_{\text{abs}}$$



AGN and hard photons (EUV, soft X-ray)



4) IRS spectroscopy of 3CR sources



- Quasar (10) : \sim flat
- RG (9): reddened quasar + host
- similar emission line ratios
- **no PAH**