



Spectral Energy Distribution of Hyper-Luminous Infrared Galaxies

Ángel Ruiz¹

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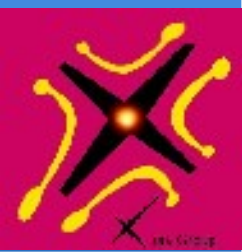
1: Instituto de Física de Cantabria (CSIC-UC)

2: INAF/IASF – Roma

3: Laboratoire APC - Paris



What is all the fuss about?

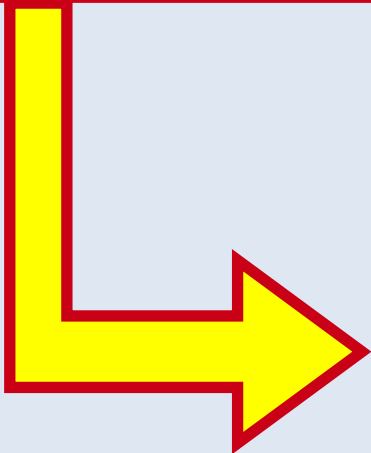


- Supermassive Black Holes in centers of most local galaxies (Kormendy & Gebhardt, 2001)
- Correlation between mass of central BH and spheroid (Magorrian et al. 1998; McLure & Dunlop, 2002)
- Similar evolution of X-ray AGN and optical galaxies (Silvermann et al. 2005)

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Connected growth of central BH through accretion and spheroid through star formation

AGN-galaxy co-evolution



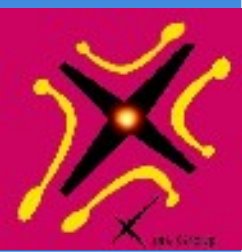
- **Strong evidence of AGN-galaxy co-evolution:**
 - Connection between the growth of central SMBH through **accretion** and spheroid through **star formation**
- **How to observe AGN-galaxy coeval:**
 - **Star formation** takes place in heavily obscured environments: need penetrating radiation:
 - **X-rays** (of course!): thermal bremsstrahlung, binaries
 - **MIR-FIR-submm**: radiation absorbed and re-emitted
 - Radio
 - SMBH growth through accretion produces **AGN activity**:
 - **X-rays** are the "smoking gun", **but**:
 - Most accretion power in the Universe absorbed (**Fabian & Iwasawa 1999**)
 - X-ray background synthesis model require most AGN in the Universe absorbed (**Gilli et al. 1999**)
 - "Warm" **MIR-FIR** colours: direct emission absorbed and re-emitted
 - Radio

AGN-galaxy co-evolution



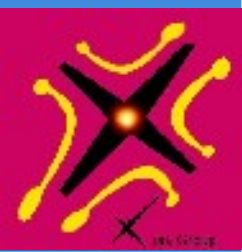
- **Strong evidence of AGN-galaxy co-evolution:**
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- **How to observe AGN-galaxy coeval:**
 - **Happy marriage of X-ray and MIR-FIR astronomy: coincidence in time of Chandra, XMM-Newton, Suzaku, Spitzer, Akari, Herschel...**
 - Radio
 - SMBH growth through accretion produces **AGN activity:**
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Observing AGN-galaxy co-evolution in X-rays and MIR-FIR



- **Multi-wavelength surveys: AEGIS, GOODS, COSMOS**
(see Brusa's talk)
- **Targeted MIR observations of X-ray sources:**
 - X-ray absorbed broad line QSO (see Page's talk)
- **Targeted X-ray observations of MIR-FIR-emitting objects:**
 - **Ultraluminous IR Galaxies**
(Franceschini et al. 2003, Teng et al. 2005, Poster G-1 by Anabuki)
 - **Hyperluminous IR Galaxies**
(this talk, Ruiz et al. 2007)

Why HIRGs?



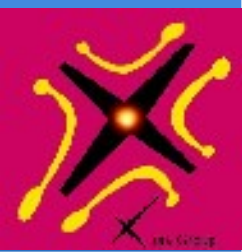
- $L_{8-1000\mu\text{m}} = 10^{12}-10^{13} L_{\text{sol}}$: **ULIRGS**
 - Powered by starburst (STB) and some (~50%) harbour AGN (Farrah et al. 2003)
 - Fraction of AGN increases with IR luminosity (Veilleux et al. 1999)
 - Most in interacting systems (Farrah et al. 2001)
 - Sample in X-rays: composite, STB dominated (Franceschini et al. 2003; Teng et al. 2005)
- $L_{8-1000\mu\text{m}} > 10^{13} L_{\text{sol}}$: **HLIRGS** (Rowan-Robinson 2000 [RR00])
 - Most with AGN contribution (RR00, Farrah et al. 2002a)
 - Only some interacting (~30%) (Farrah et al. 2002b)
 - *Not trivially high luminosity tail of ULIRGs*
 - Some present heavy obscuration in X-rays, even Compton-Thick (Wilman et al. 2003, Iwasawa et al. 2005; Nandra et al. 2007)

Why HLIRGs?



- $L_{8-1000\mu\text{m}} = 10^{12}-10^{13} L_{\text{sol}}$: ULIRGS
 - Powered by starburst (STB) and some (~50%) harbour AGN
- HLIRGs:
 - Strong star formation: $> 1000 M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$
 - High AGN fraction
- Good laboratory to investigate star formation and BH growth:
 - Young galaxies experiencing burst of star formation?
 - Transient phase in AGN evolution?
 -
- *Not trivially high luminosity tail of ULIRGs*
- Some present heavy obscuration in X-rays, even Compton-Thick (Wilman et al. 2003, Iwasawa et al. 2005; Nandra et al. 2007)

An XMM-Newton study of HLIRGs: Sample



- Out of the 45 **RR00 sample**, those with:
 - Public XMM-Newton data as of Dec. 2004
 - Own XMM-Newton AO-5 data
 - $z < \sim 2$: avoid strong biasing due to high z QSOs
- 14 objects in final sample:
 - All SED fitting in MIR/FIR
(RR00, Farrah et al. 2002, Verma et al. 2002)

2

4

8

<i>Source</i>	<i>Type (opt)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>AGN / STB (IR SED fitting)</i>	<i>CT?</i>
IRAS F00235+1024	Starburst	0.575	0.5/0.5	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	Starburst	0.292	0.6/0.4	X
IRAS 00182-7112	QSO 2	0.327	0.35/0.65	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	QSO 2	0.442	1/0	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	Seyfert 2	0.3	0.4/0.6	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	Seyfert 2	0.926	0.7/0.3	✓
PG 1206+459	QSO	1.158	1/0	X
PG 1247+267	QSO	2.038	1/0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	QSO	0.780	0.6/0.4	X
IRAS 13279+3401	QSO	0.36	0.7/0.3	X
IRAS 14026+4341	QSO 1.5	0.323	0.6/0.4	X
IRAS F14218+3845	QSO	1.21	0.2/0.8	X
IRAS 16347+7037	QSO	1.334	0.8/0.2	X
IRAS 18216+6418	QSO	0.297	0.6/0.4	X

Not detected with XMM-Newton

<i>Source</i>	<i>Model</i>	$\log L_{0.5-2}$	$\log L_{2-10}$	<i>CT?</i>
IRAS F00235+1024	3σ upper limit	-	<42.4	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	3σ upper limit	-	<42.5	X
IRAS 00182-7112	reflected+narrow line (0.8keV)	<41.9	44.8	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	“thermal”+reflected+narrow line	44.2	45.3	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	thermal+absorbed direct (4×10^{23})	42.2	43.3	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	“direct”	<43.1	43.7→45.5	✓
PG 1206+459	direct	<44.0	45.1	X
PG 1247+267	“thermal”+direct	45.5	45.9	X
IRAS F12509+3122	“thermal”+direct	43.8	44.3	X
IRAS 13279+3401	3σ upper limit	-	<42.2	X
IRAS 14026+4341	3σ upper limit	-	<42.6	X
IRAS F14218+3845	direct	<43.8	44.6	X
IRAS 16347+7037	“thermal”+direct	45.7	46.0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	“thermal”+direct	45.1	45.6	X

Stongly absorbed or no direct continuum

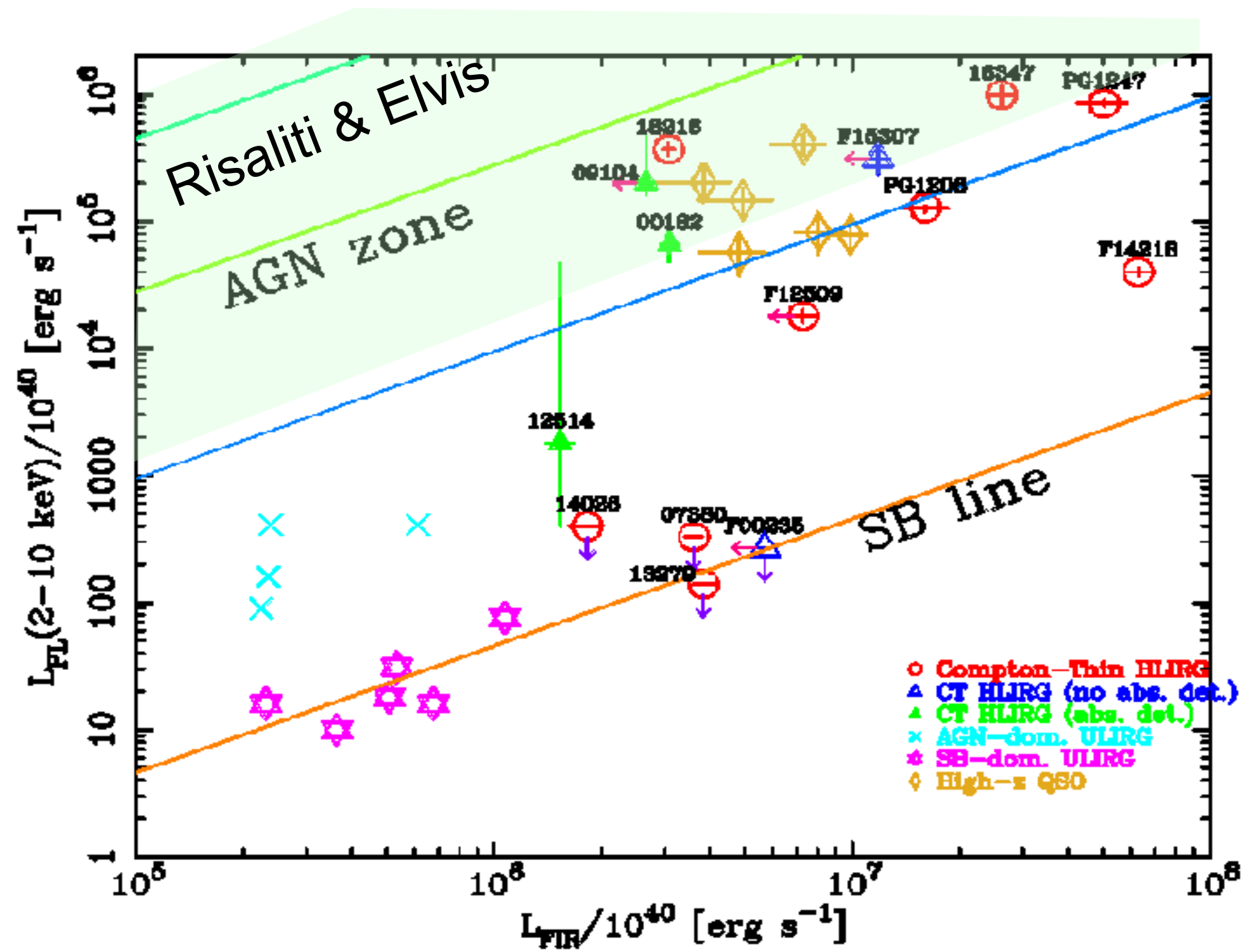
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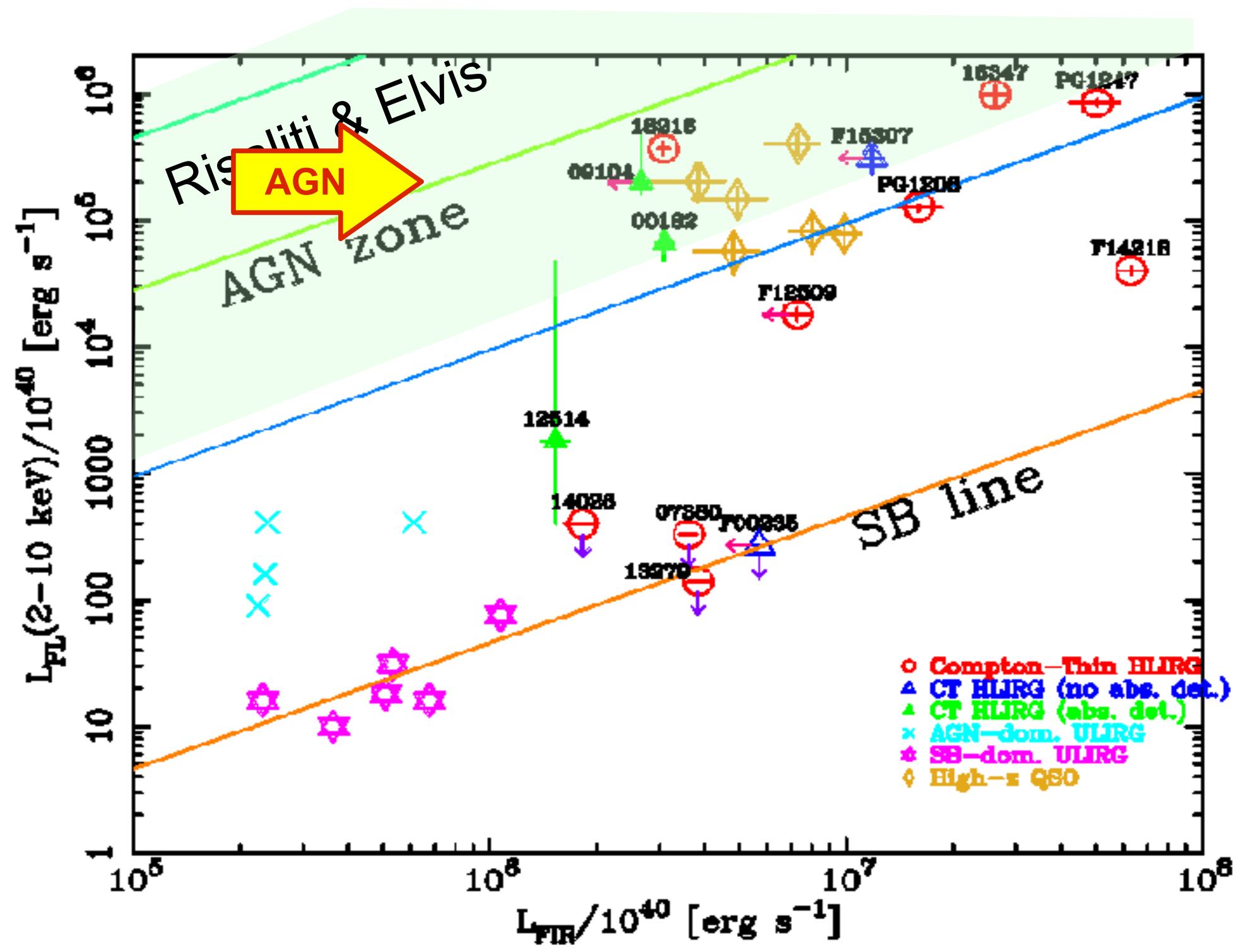
Soft excess: too bright to come from STB

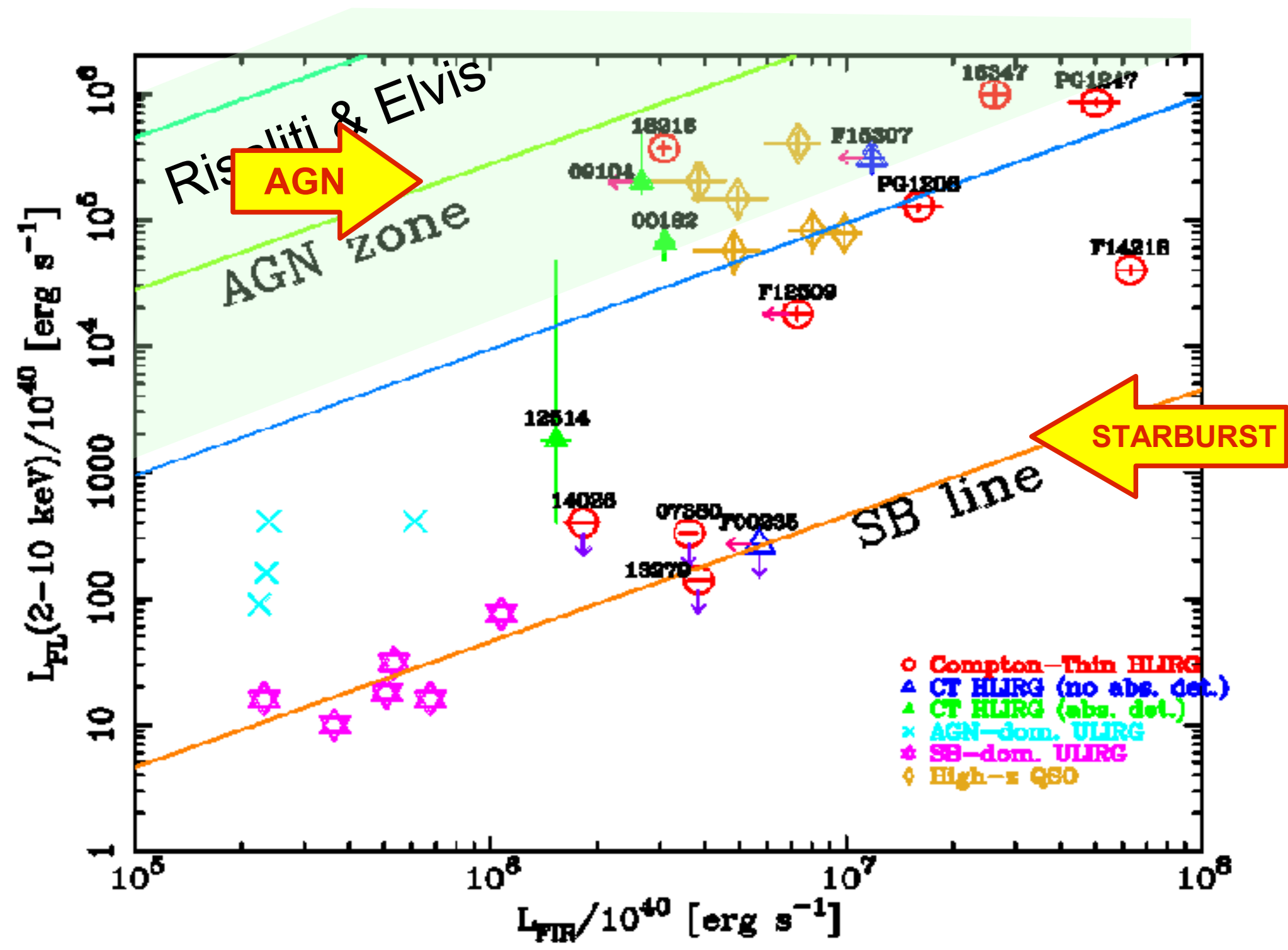
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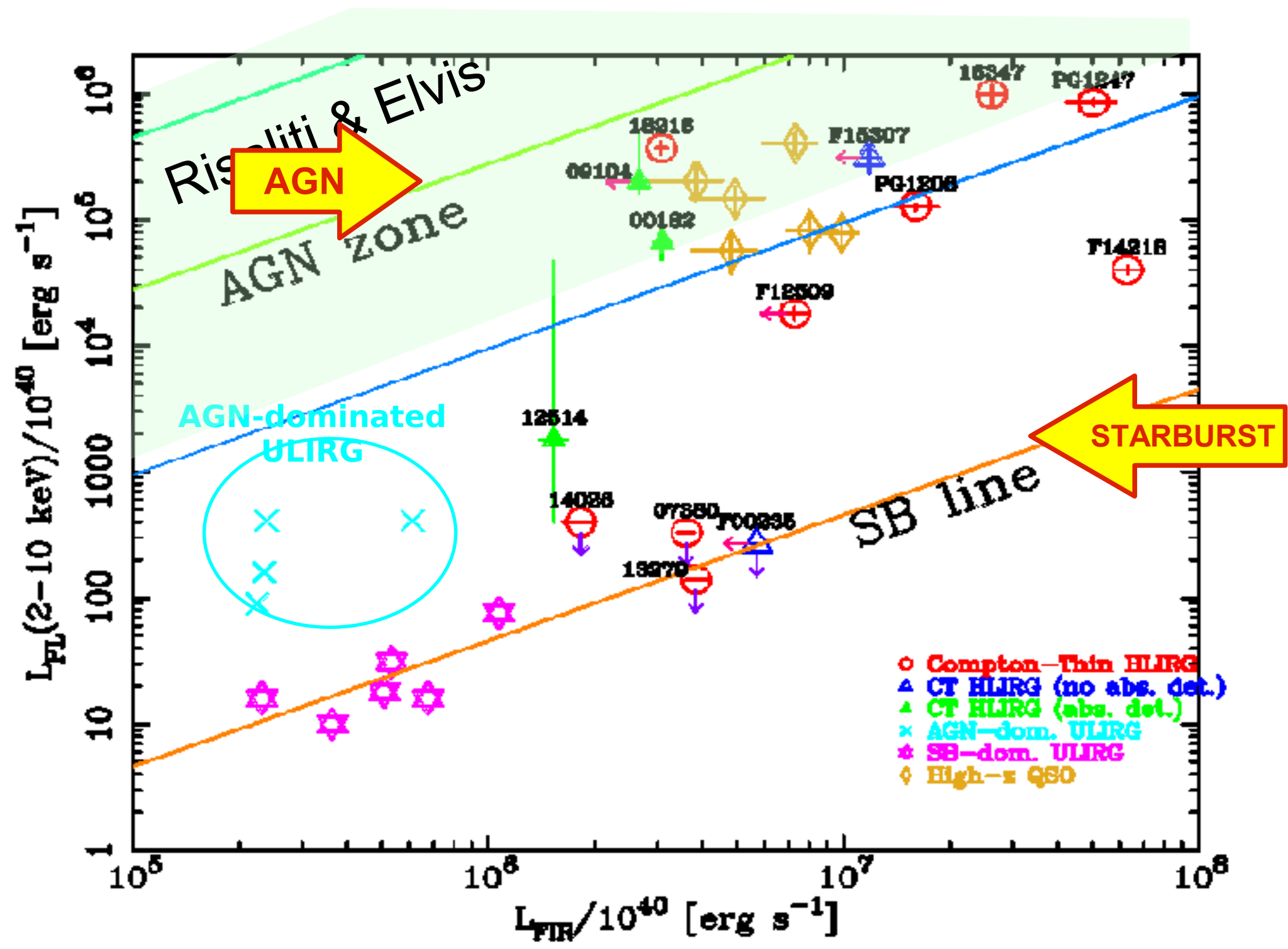
Only one detection of thermal emission from STB

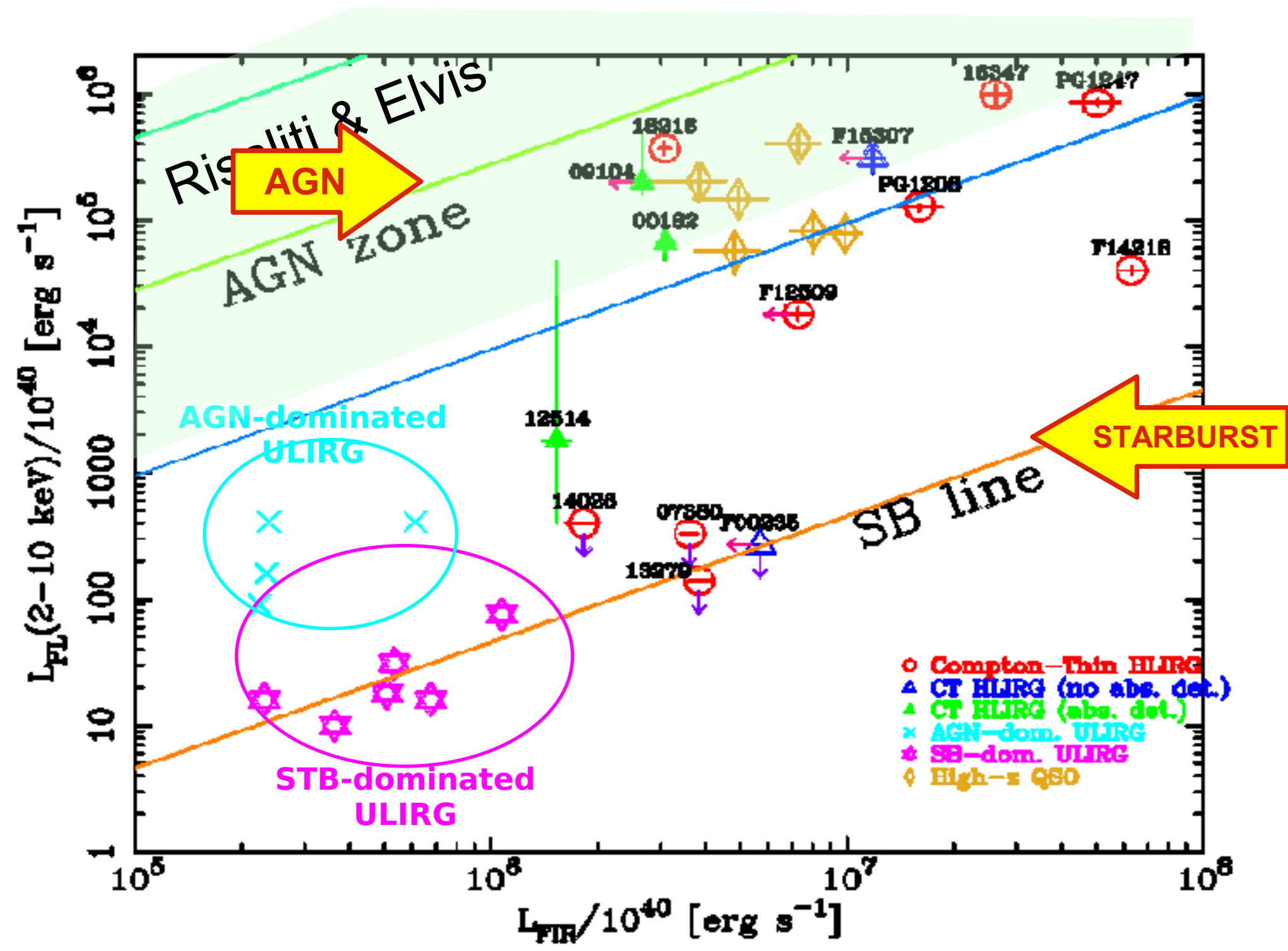
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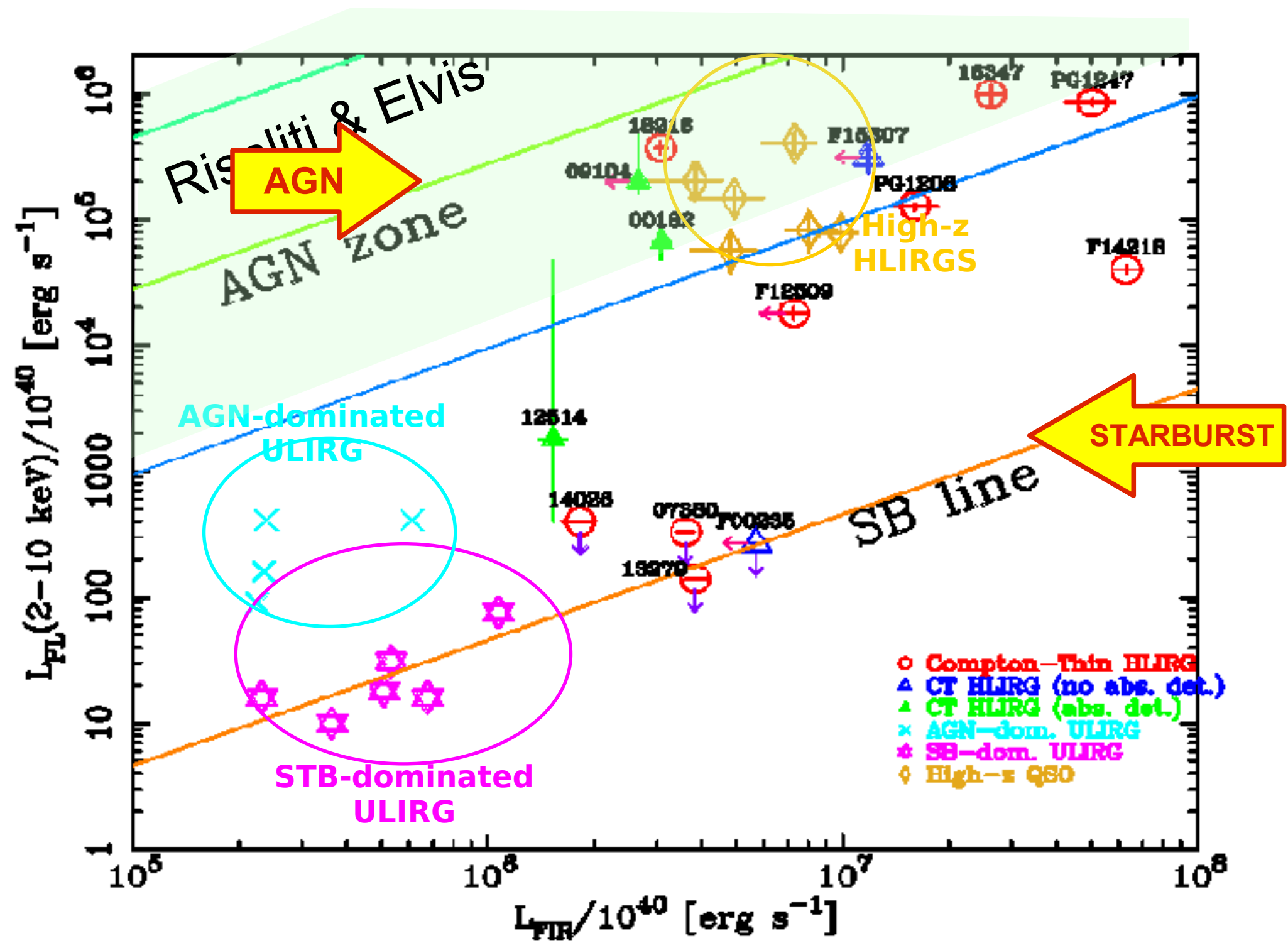


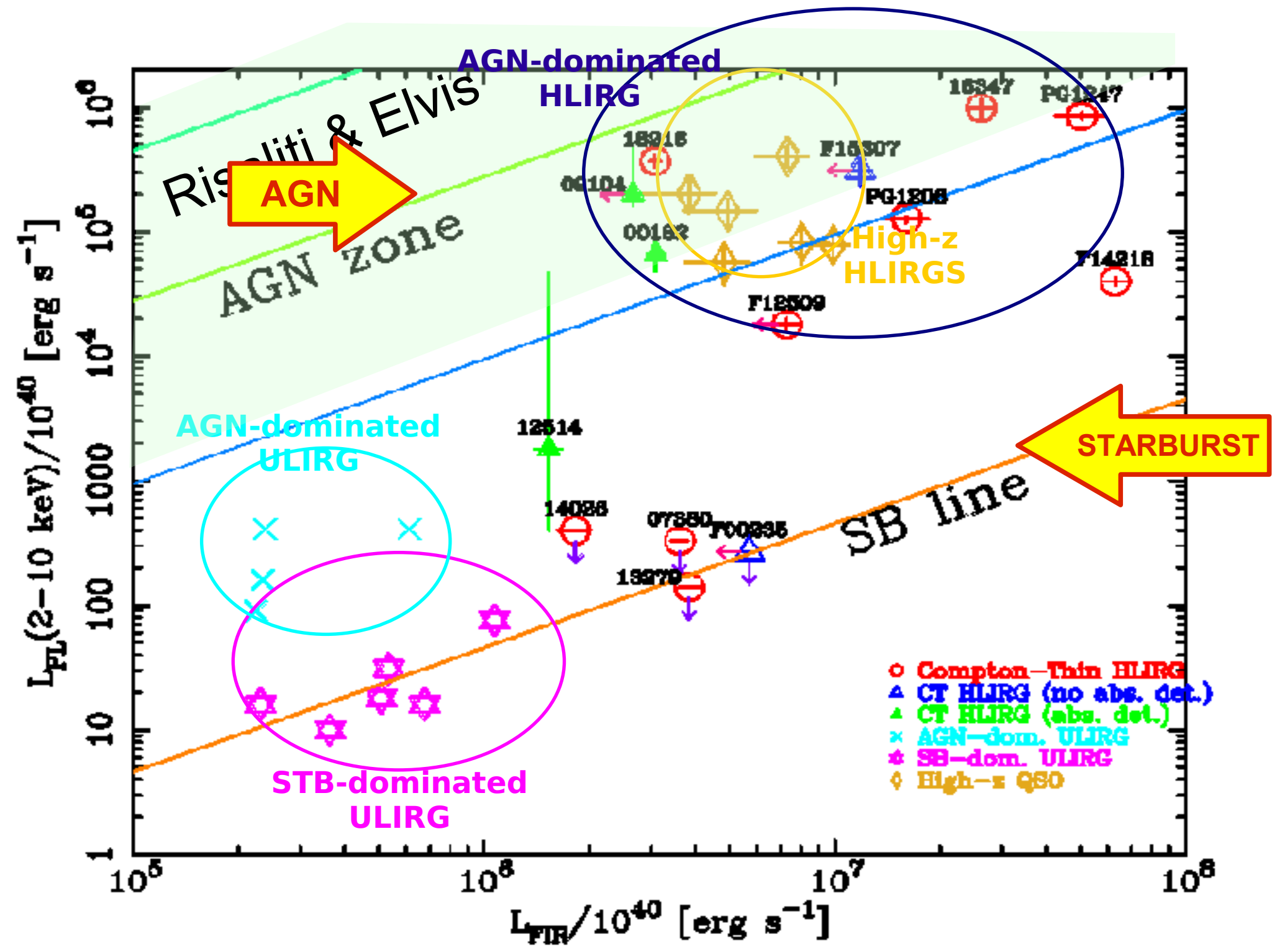


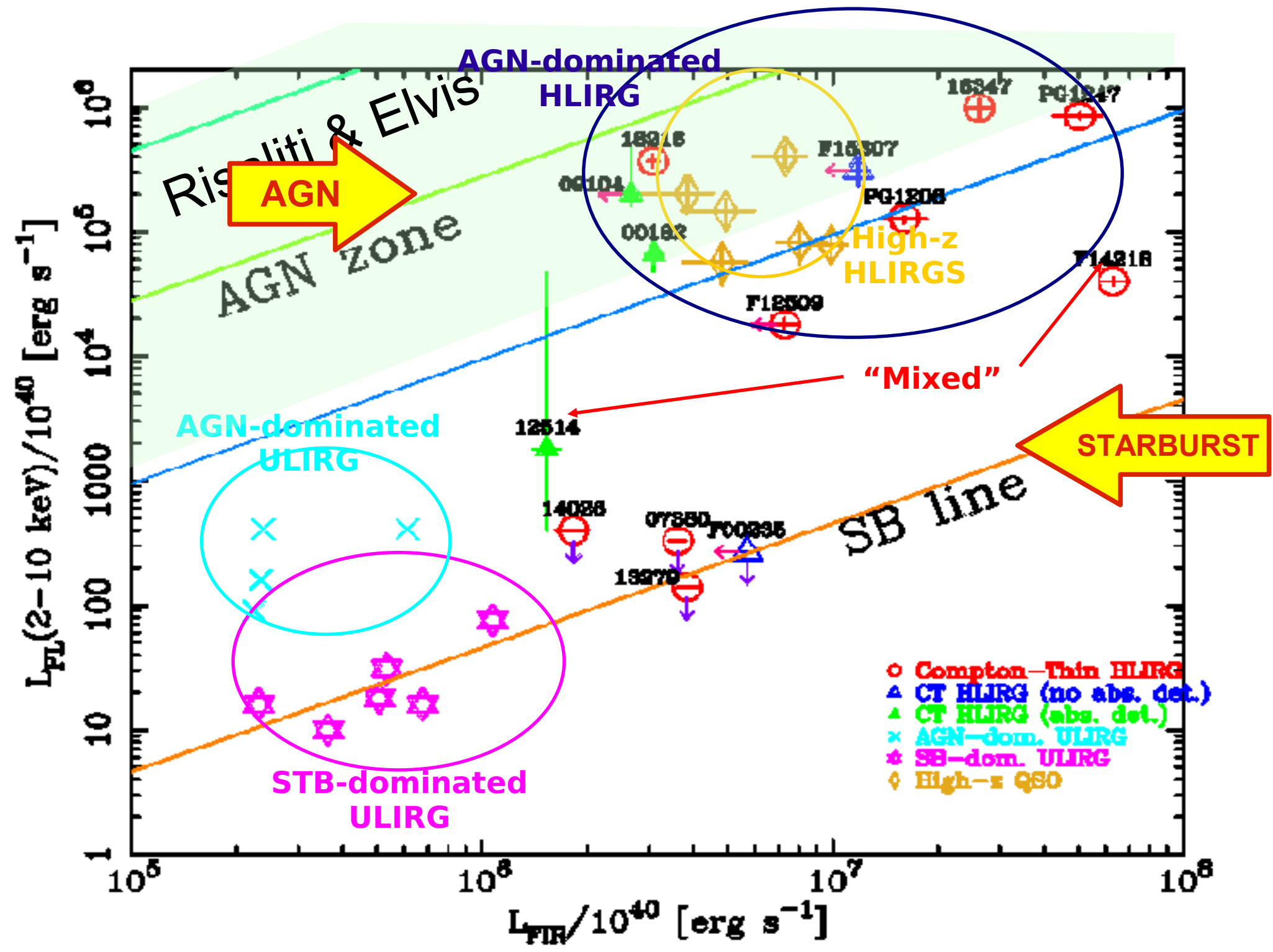


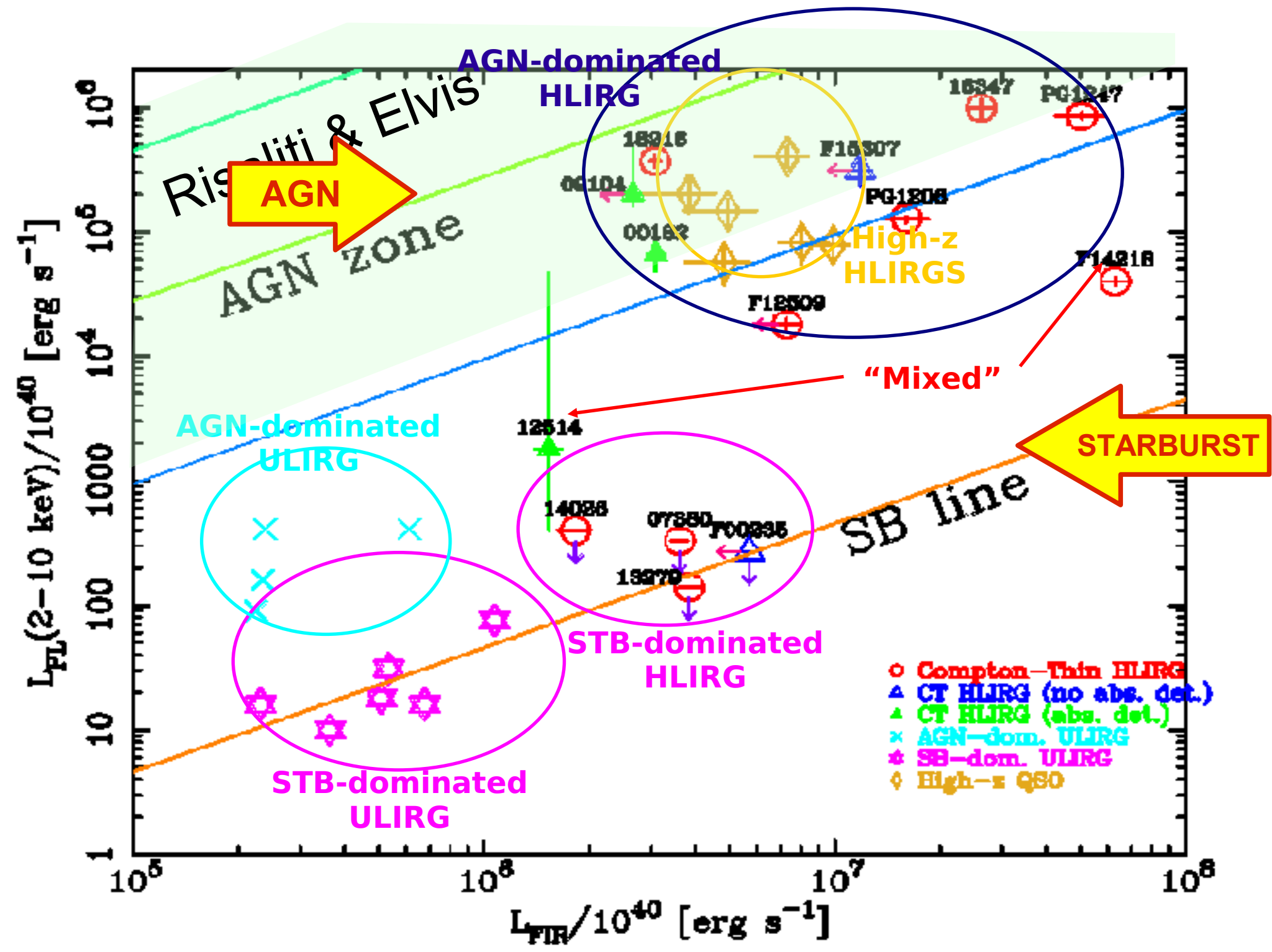


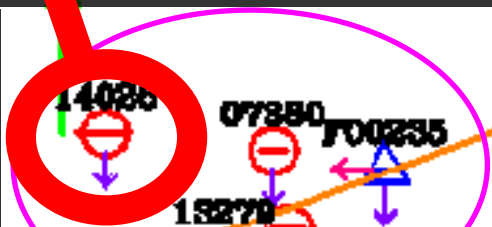
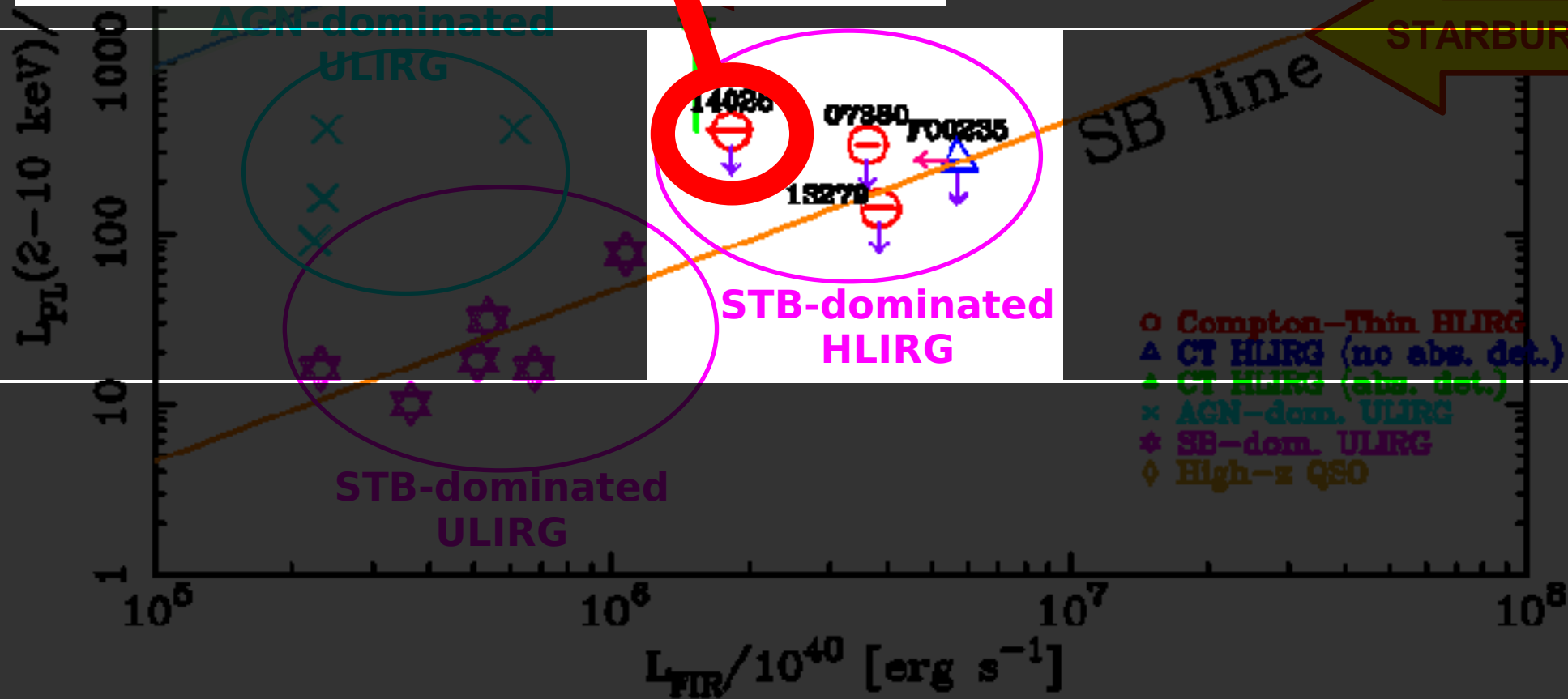
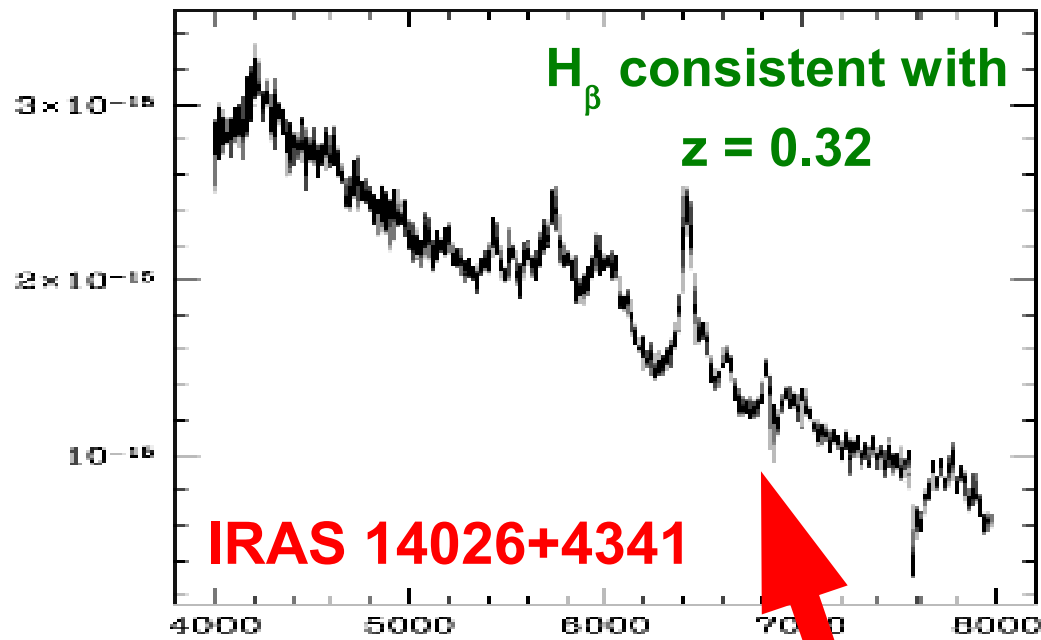


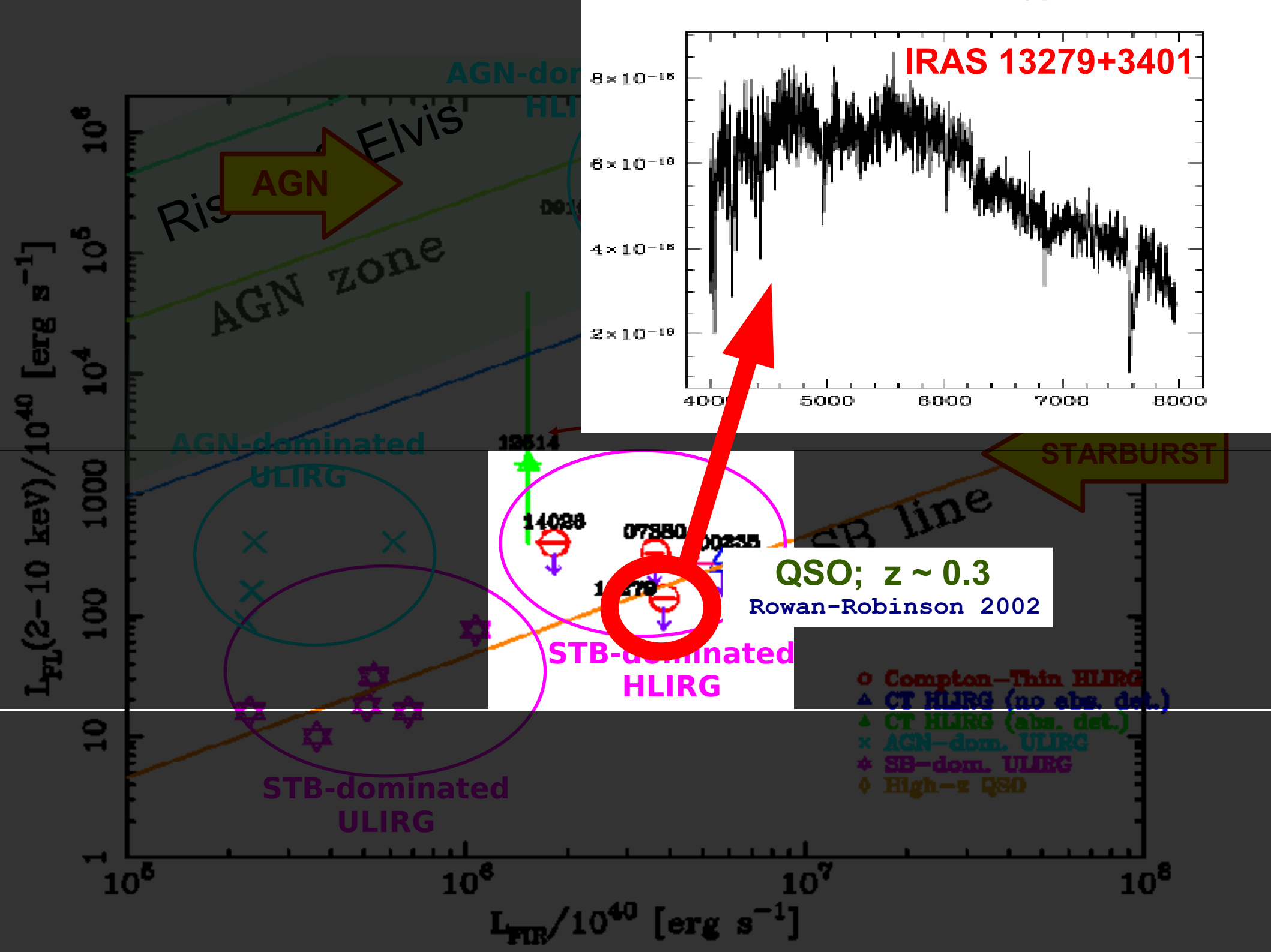




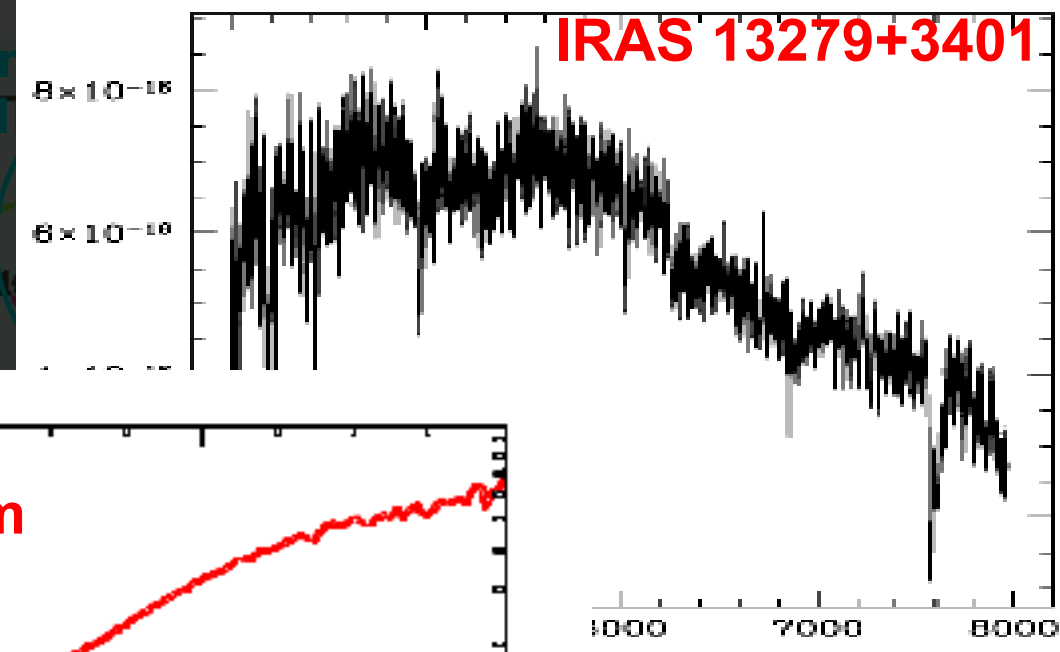






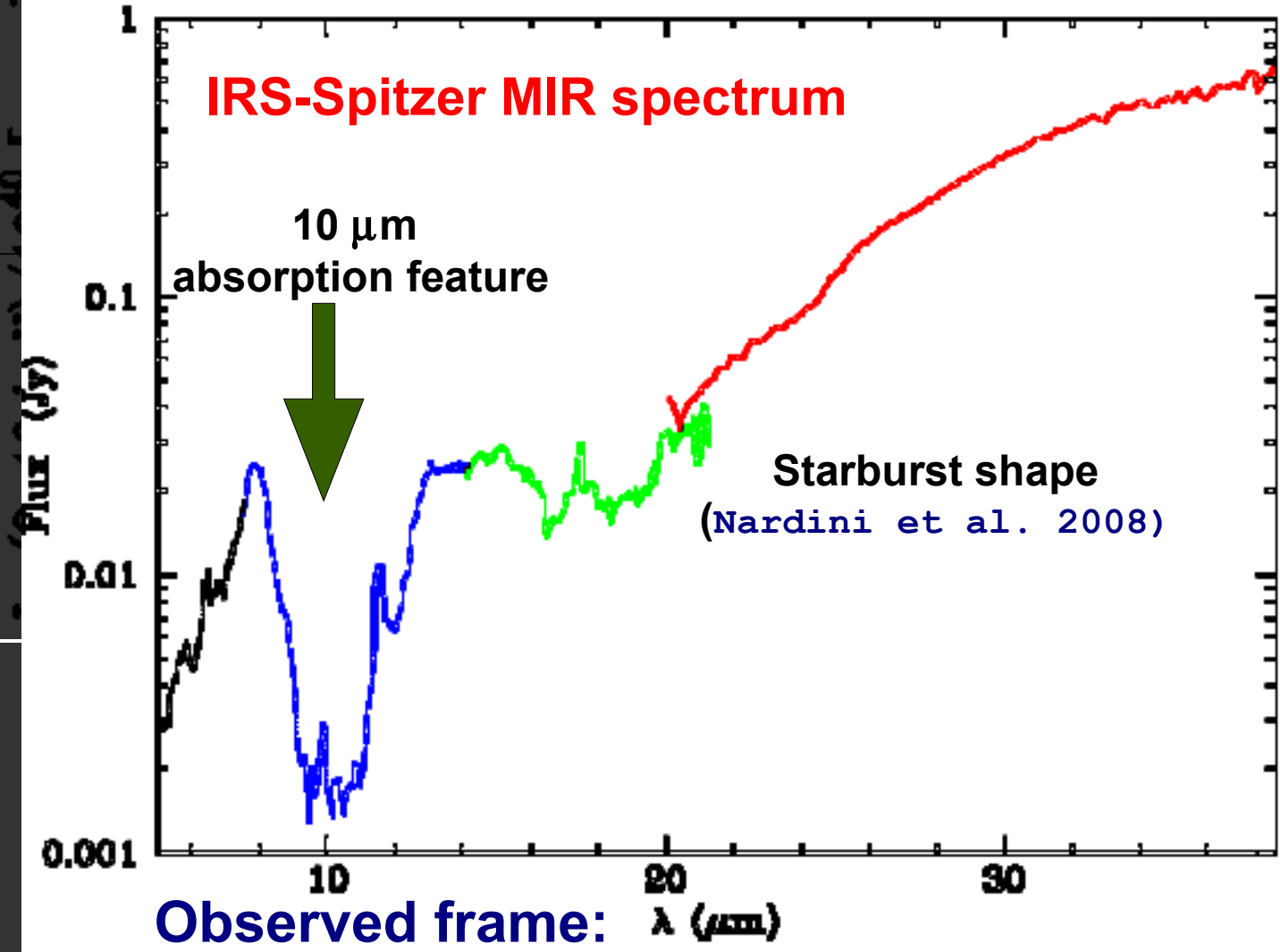


IRAS 13279+3401



IRS-Spitzer MIR spectrum

10 μ m absorption feature

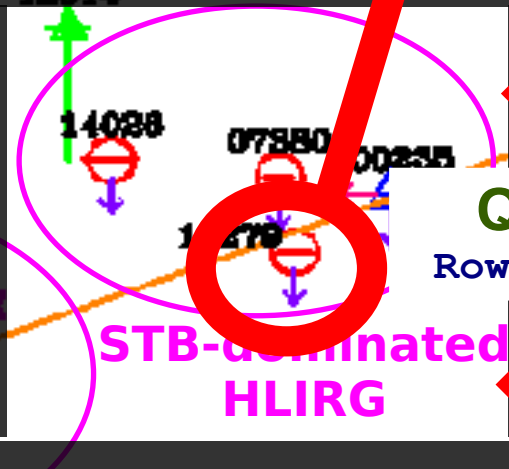
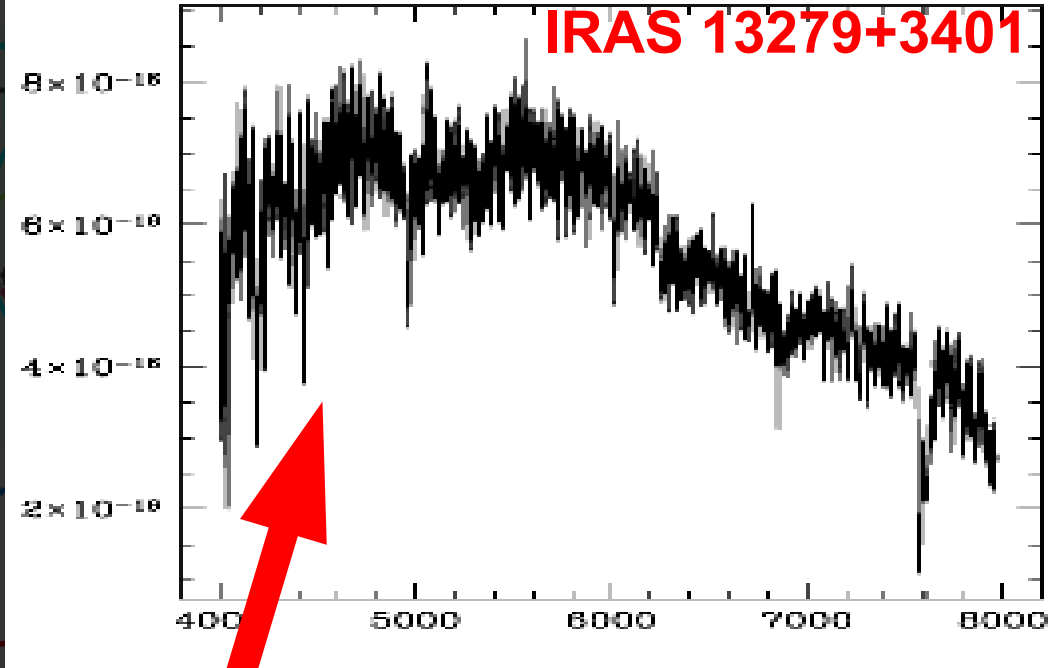
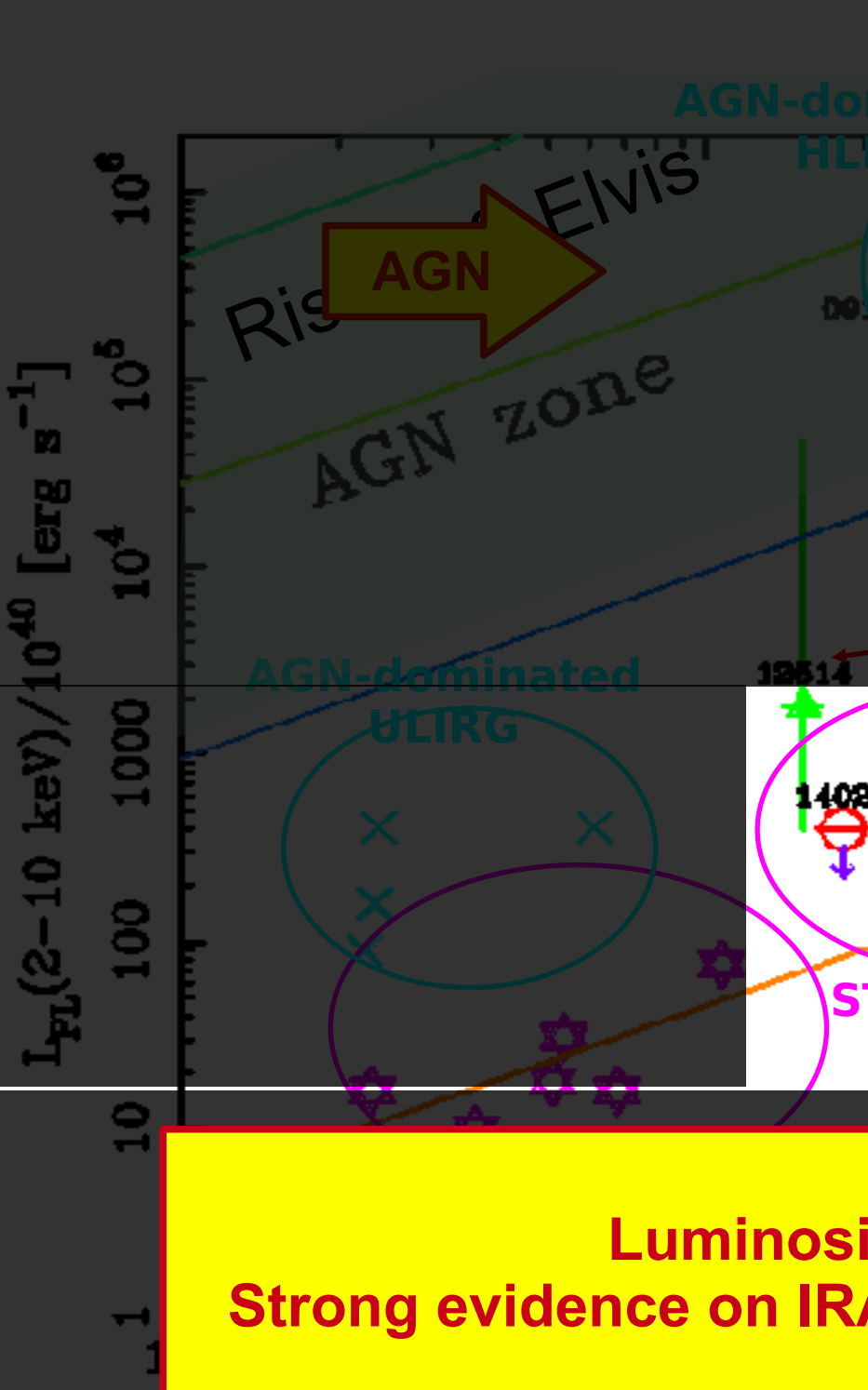


STARBURST

0.3
son 2002

- opton-Thin HLRG
- HLRG (no obs. det.)
- HLRG (abs. det.)
- l-dom. ULIRG
- l-dom. ULIRG
- h-z QSO

10^8

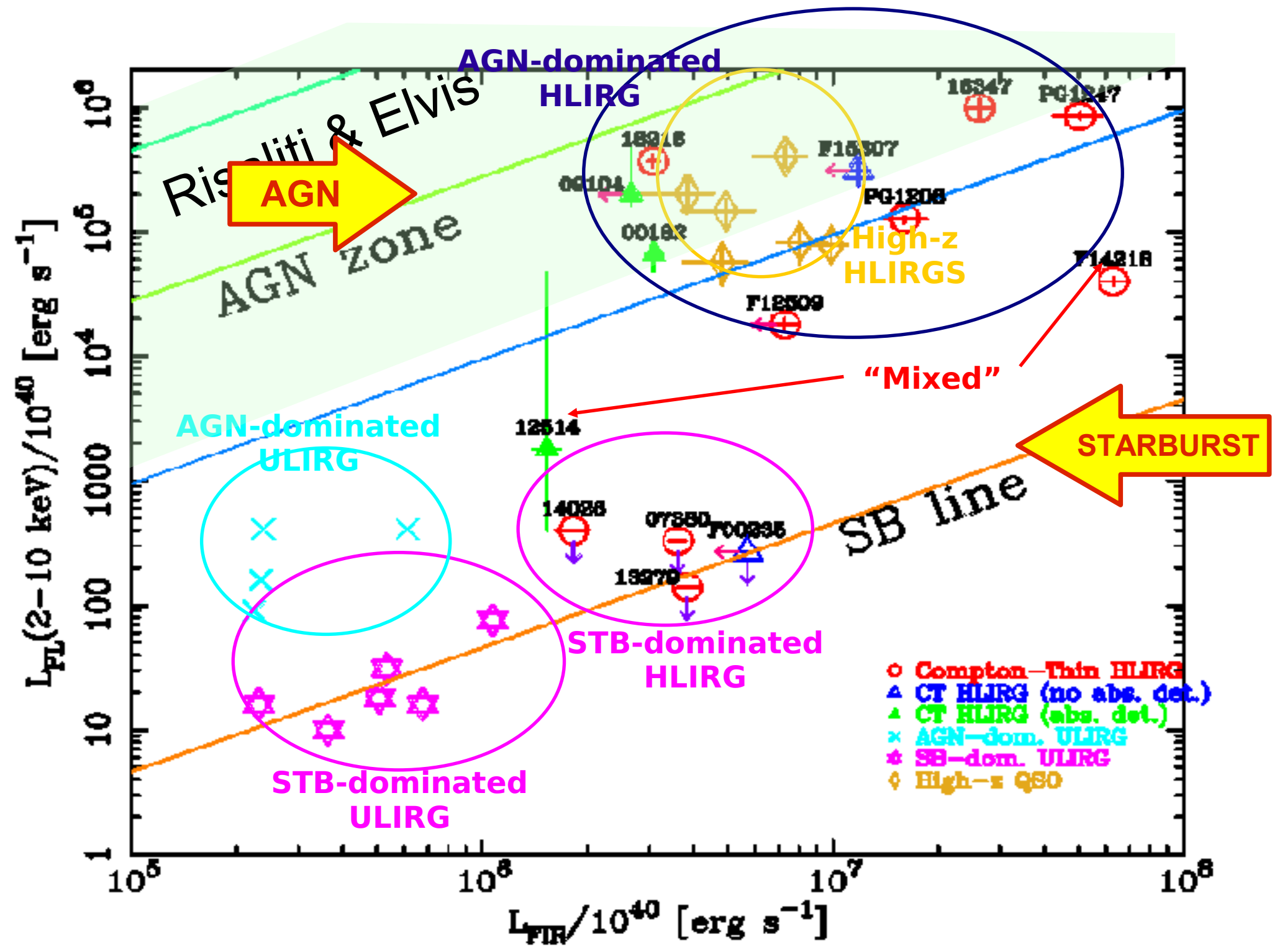


QSO, $z \sim 0.3$
Rowan-Robinson 2002

STB-dominated
HLIRG

- Compton-Thin HLIRG
- △ CT HLIRG (no obs. det.)
- ▲ CT HLIRG (abs. det.)

Luminosity overestimated!!!
Strong evidence on IRAS13279+3401 is NOT AN HLIRG



Spectral Energy Distributions

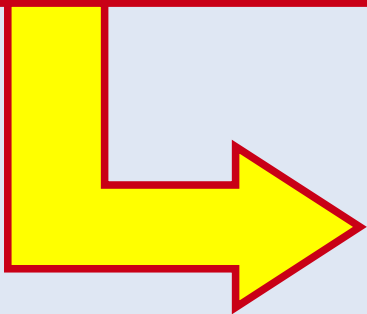


- Systematic IR excess (or underluminous in X-rays) with respect to local QSO SED:
 - X-ray obscuration?
 - Starburst excess?
 - Departure from standard local SED?
- STB and AGN relative contribution to the total output

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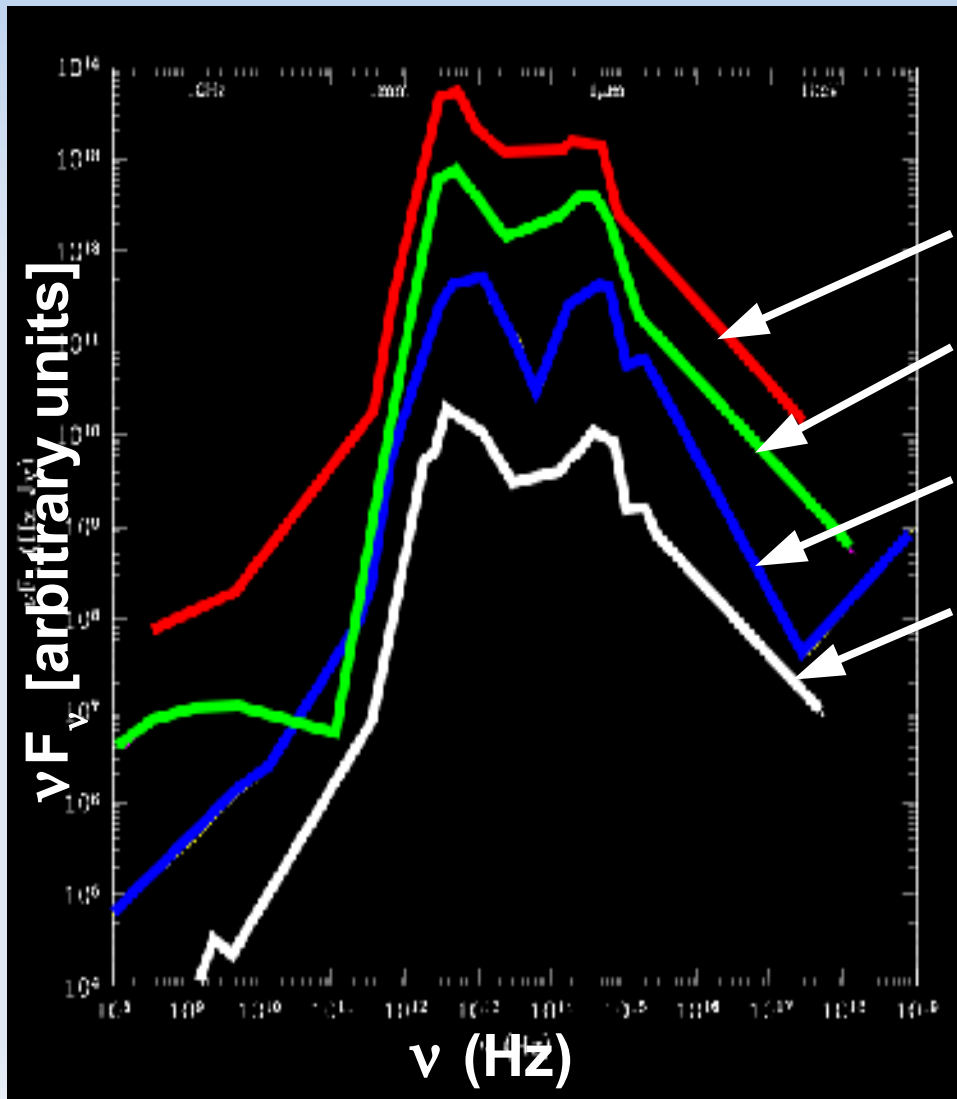


Build and model the SED of each source in our sample (from radio to X-rays)

Templates



- Well observed SED of local STB and AGN



Starburst:

STB1: NGC 1482

STB2: NGC 4102

STB3: NGC 5253

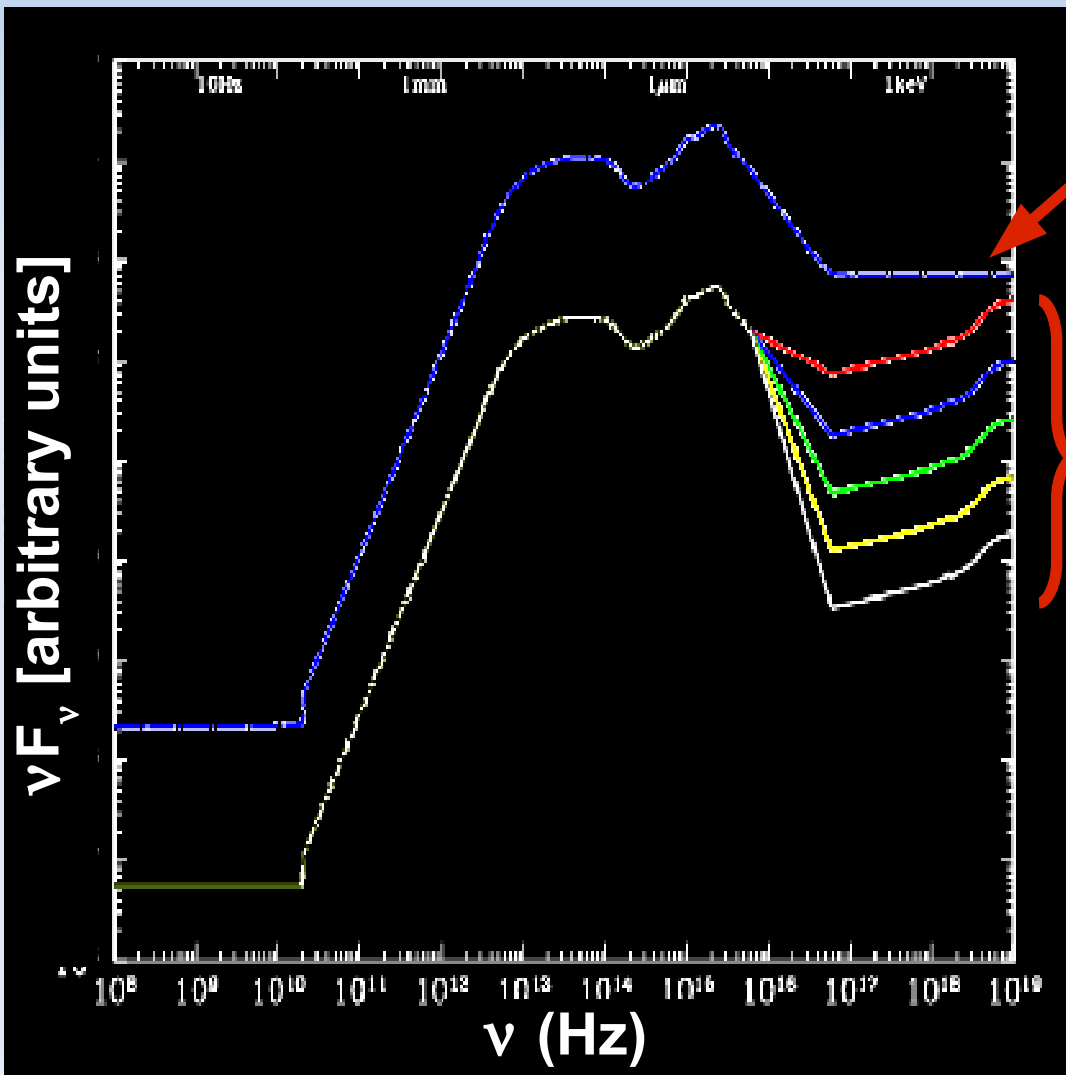
STB4: NGC 7714

Different
obscuration, width,
intensity and peak
wavelength

Templates



- Well observed SED of local STB and AGN



Type 1 RQ QSO mean SED:

Elvis et al. 1994: $\log \nu < 12$

Richards et al. 2006: $\log \nu > 12$

RQ QSO luminosity-dependent SED:

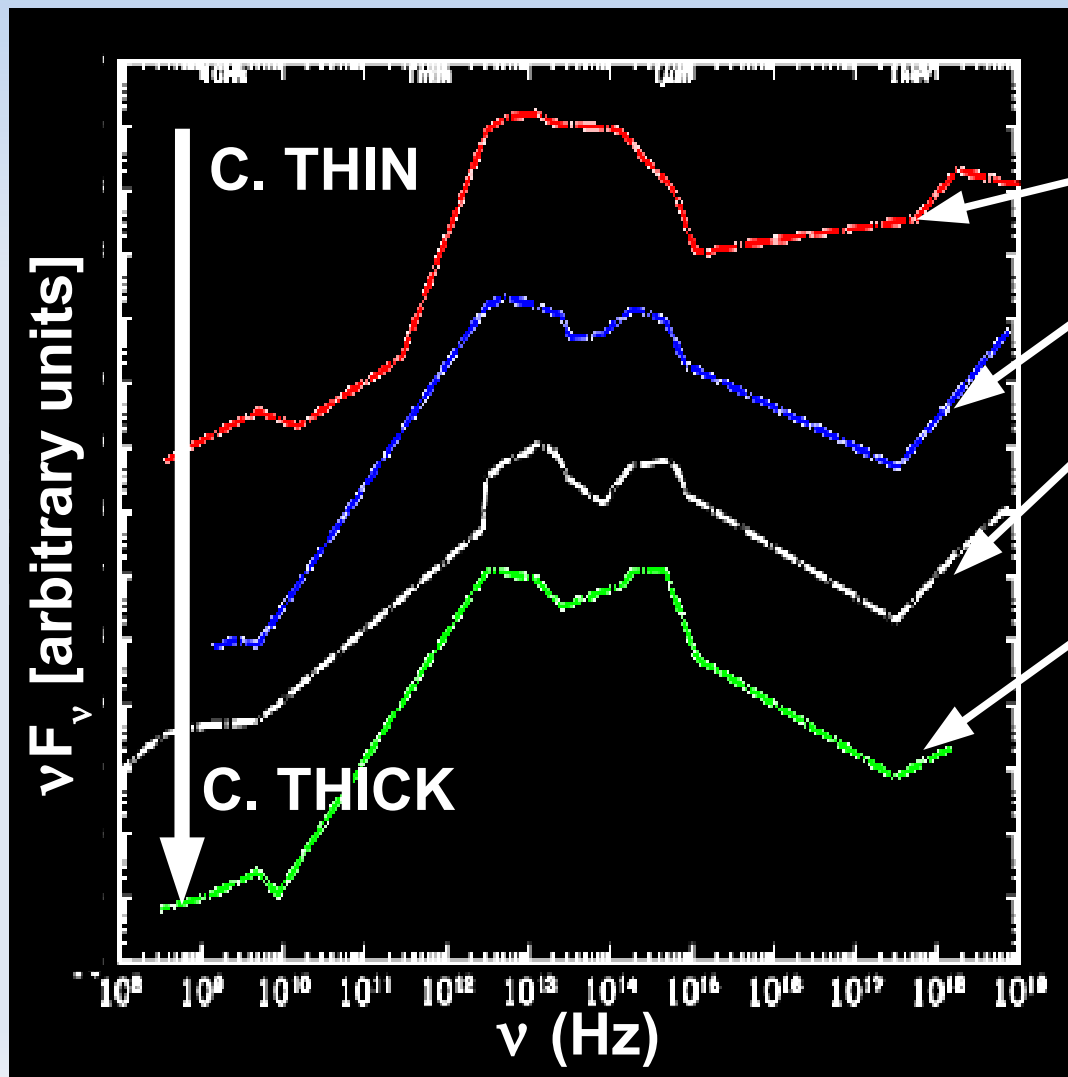
Hopkins, Richards & Hernquist 2007

α_{OX} increase with L_{BOL}

Templates



- Well observed SED of local STB and AGN



AGN3: NGC 5506
($N_H = 3 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)

AGN4: NGC 4507
($N_H = 4 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)

AGN5: Mrk 3
($N_H = 1 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)

AGN6: NGC 3393
($N_H > 10^{25} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)

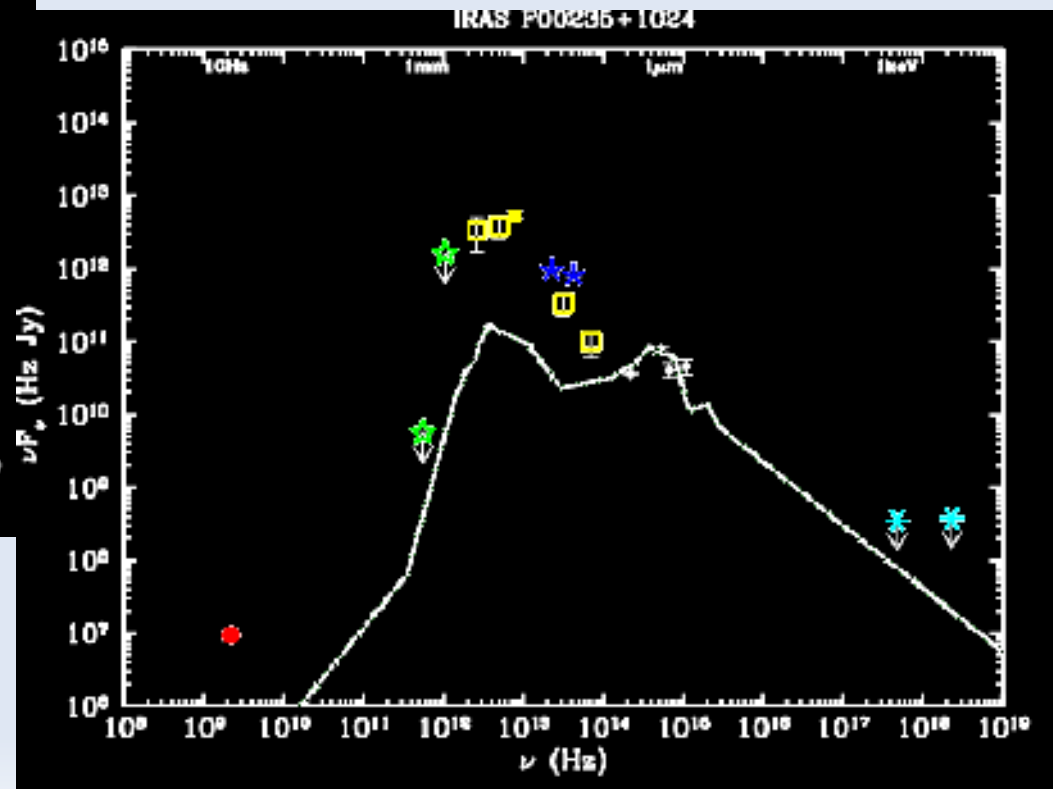
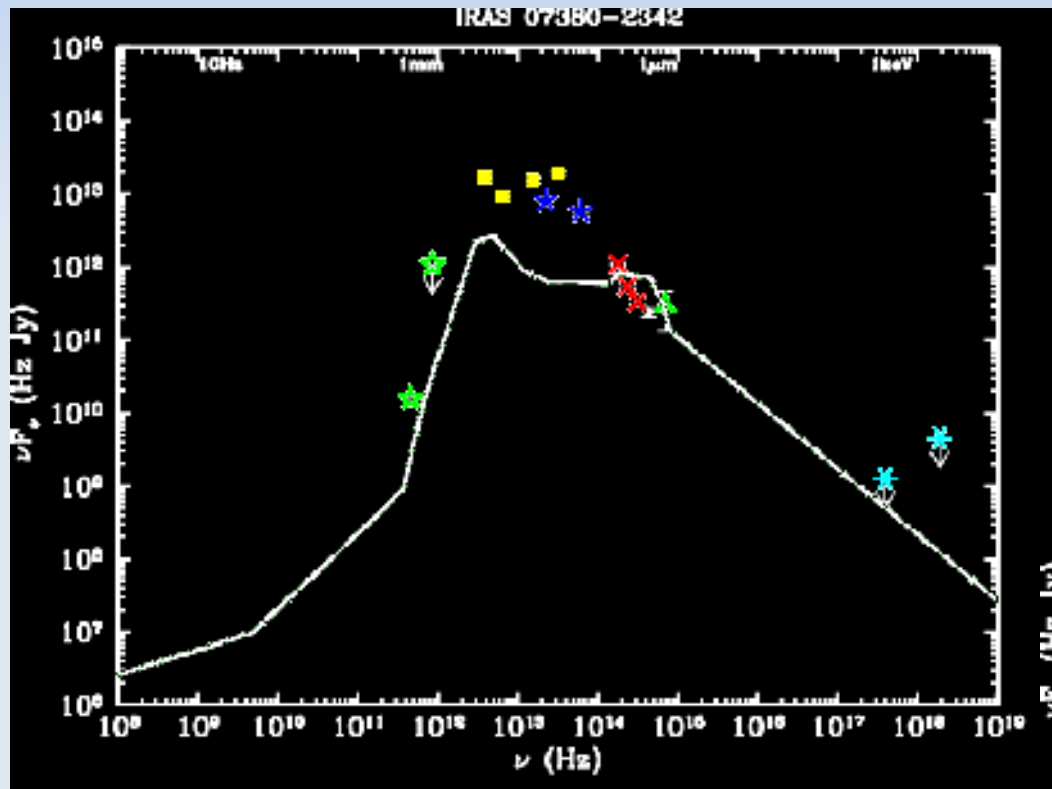
Type 2 AGN
(different obscuration level)

From [Bianchi et al. 2006](#)
Sy2 sample with
minimal starburst contribution

SEDs of HLIRGs



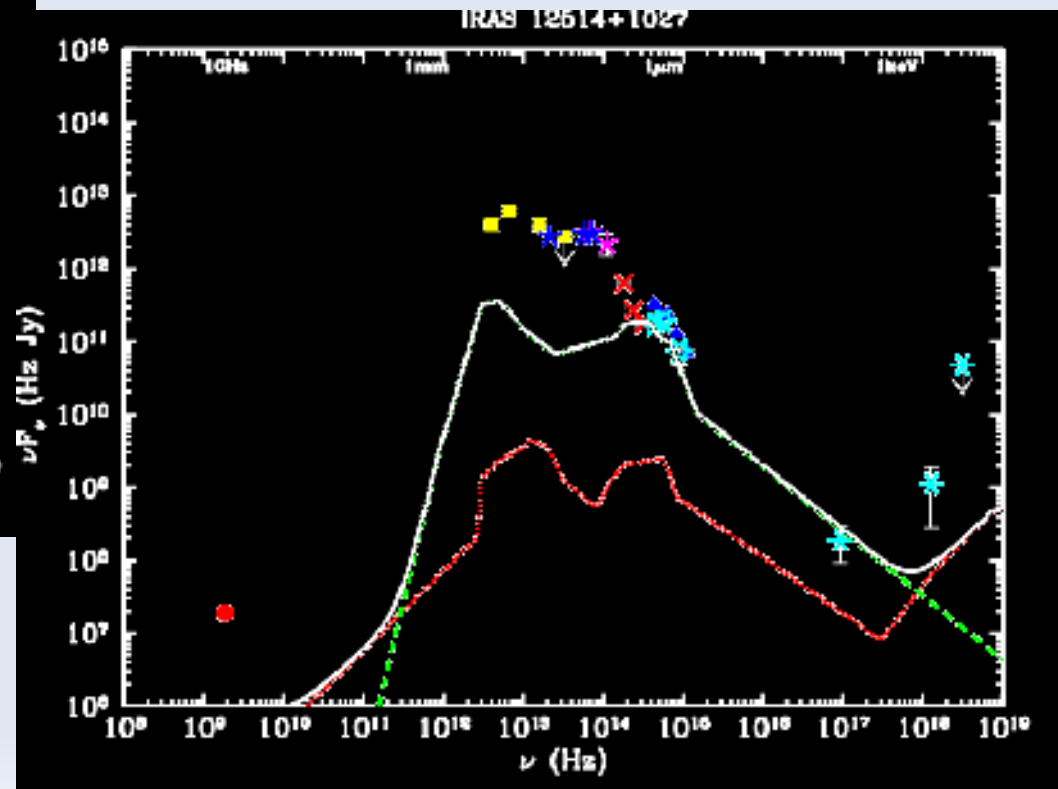
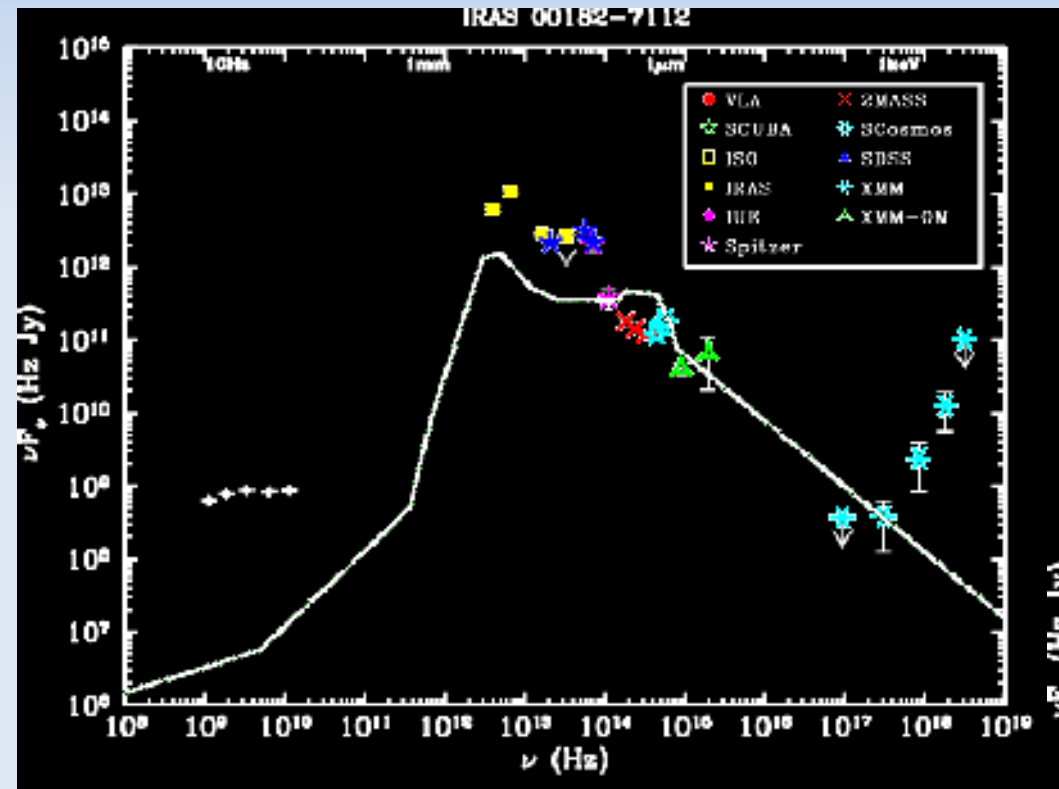
- Starburst (opt.)



SEDs of HLIRGs



■ Type 2 AGN sources (opt.)

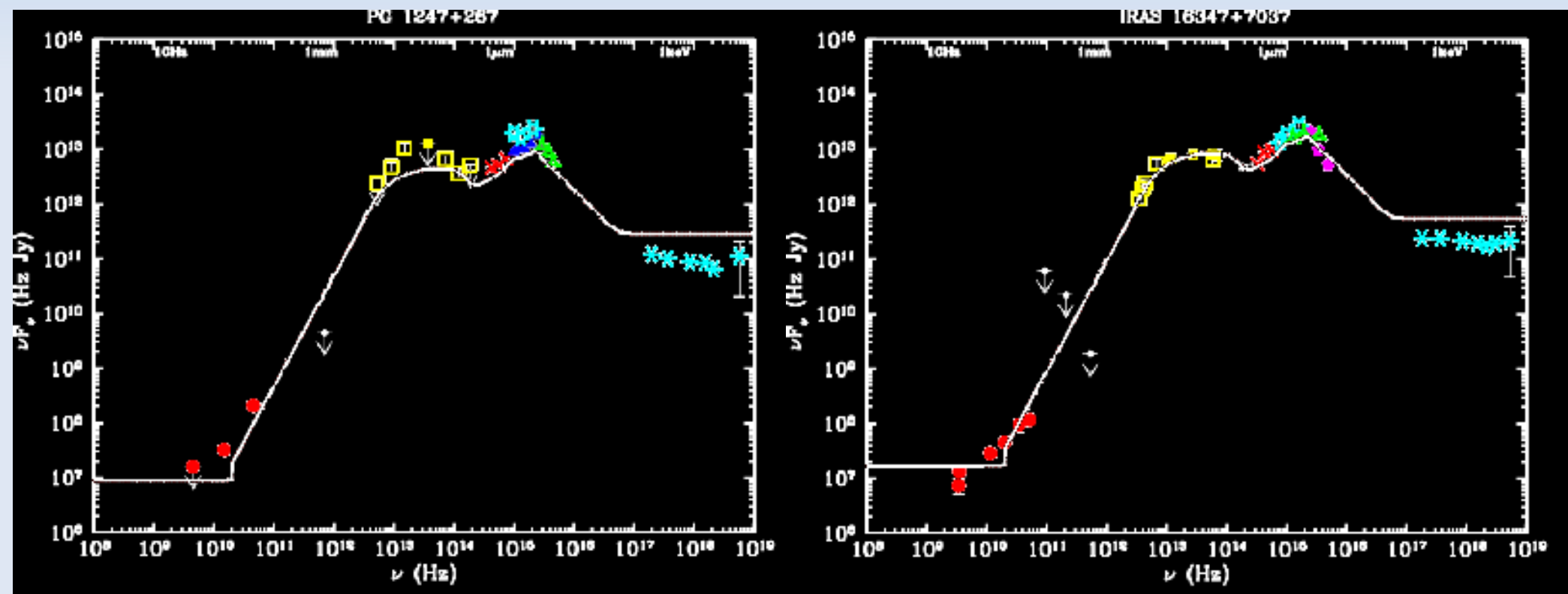


SEDs of HLIRGs



- Type 1 AGN sources (opt.)

non-Luminosity-dependent SED

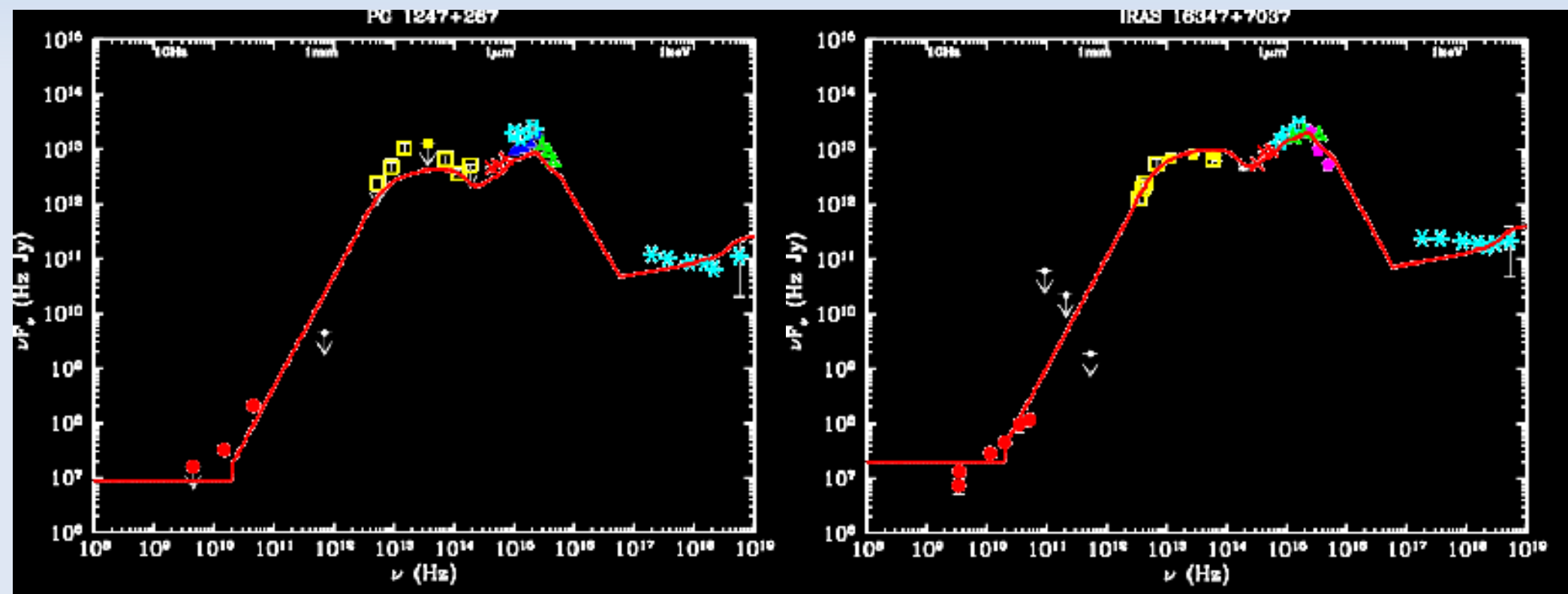


SEDs of HLIRGs

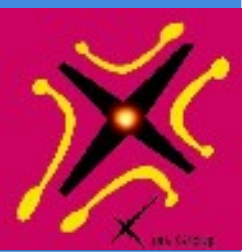


- Type 1 AGN sources (opt.)

Luminosity-dependent SED

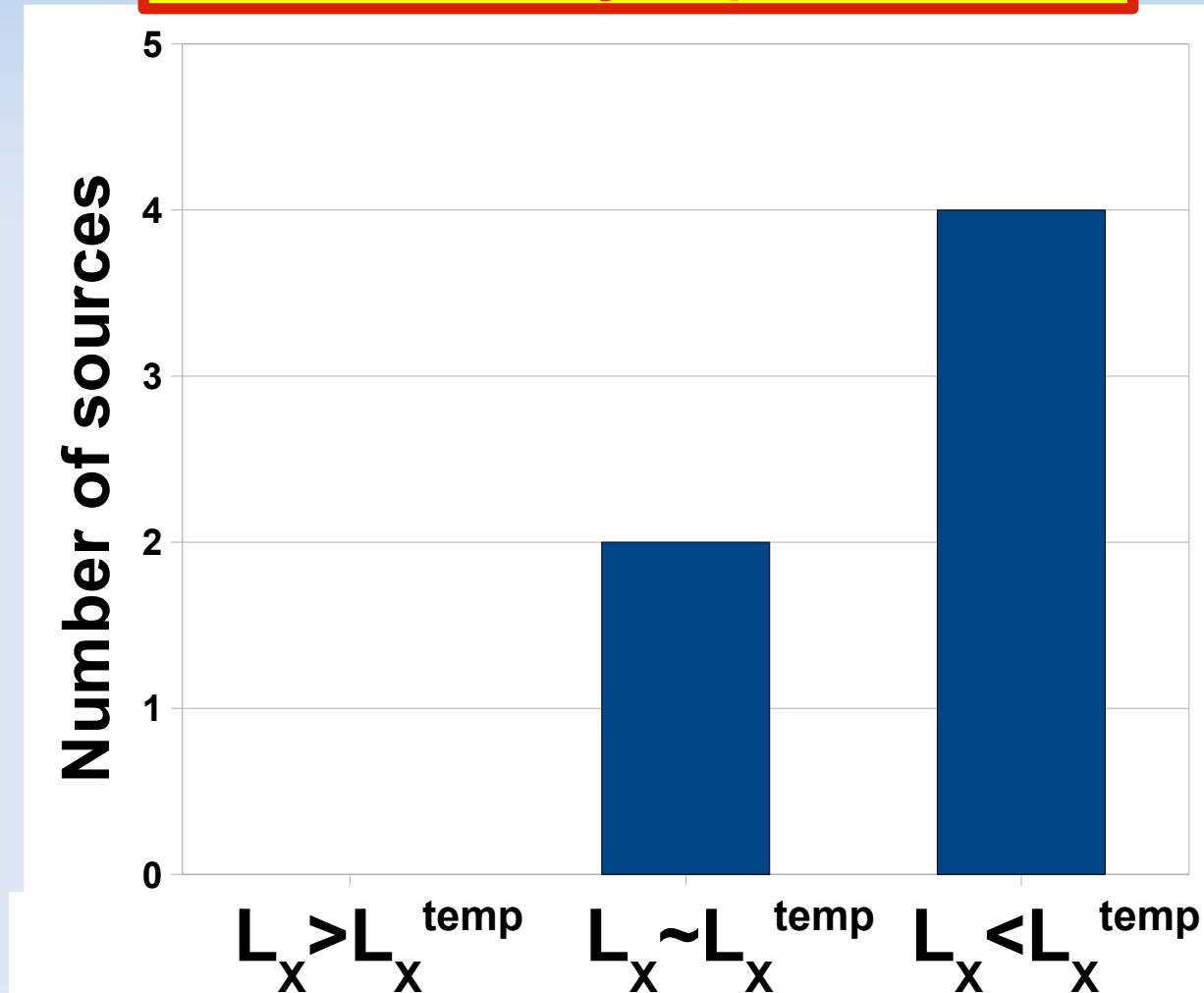


SED of HLIRGs



- Type 1 AGN sources (opt.)

non-Luminosity-dependent SED

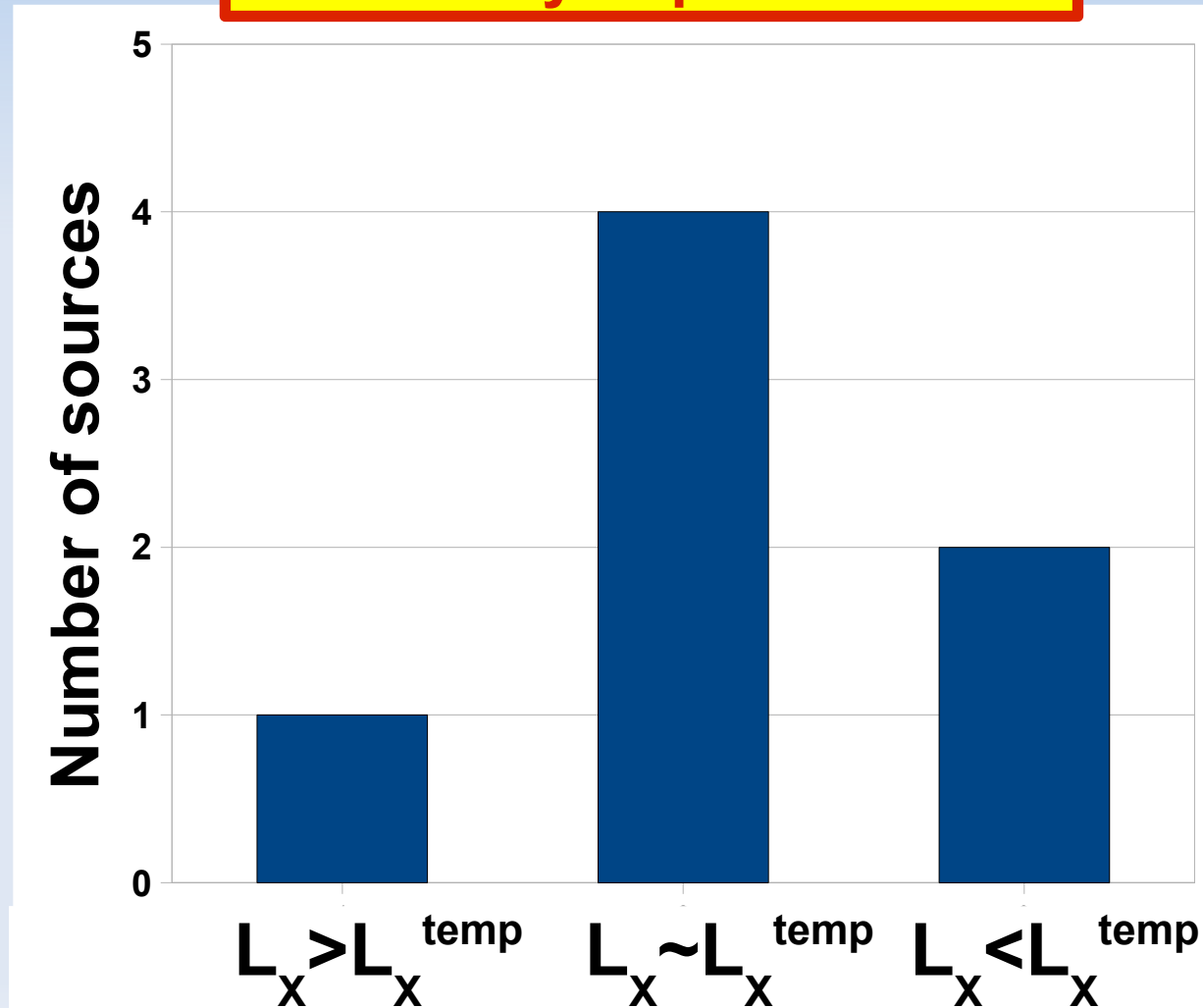


SED of HLIRGs



- Type 1 AGN sources (opt.)

Luminosity-dependent SED



Fitting without X-ray data

<i>Source</i>	<i>Best fit</i>		$\log L_{\text{BOL}}$	<i>AGN / STB</i>	<i>CT?</i>
IRAS F00235+1024	AGN3		46.0	1 / 0	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	AGN3		46.6	1 / 0	X
IRAS 00182-7112	AGN3		46.5	1 / 0	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	STB4	47.0	0.9 / 0.1	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN3	STB4	46.4	0.9 / 0.1	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN1	STB1	47.0	0.2 / 0.8	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1		48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1		49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1		47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341	AGN1	STB4	46.8	0.3 / 0.7	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1		47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1		48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	STB1	47.4	0.8 / 0.2	X

Fitting with X-ray data

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IRAS 00182-7112		STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	STB1	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	STB2	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	STB4	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1		48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1		49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1		47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341		STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1		47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1		48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	STB1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

Compton Thick

Source	Best fit	$\log L_{BOL}$	AGN / STB	CT?
IRAS F00235+1024	STB4	45.6	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	STB1	46.2	0 / 1	X
IRAS 00182-7112	STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1	48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1	49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1	47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341	STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1	47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1	48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

AGN only: 5 sources

Source	Best fit	$\log L_{\text{BOL}}$	AGN / STB	CT?
IRAS F00235+1024	STB4	45.6	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	STB1	46.2	0 / 1	X
IRAS 00182-7112	STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1	48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1	49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1	47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341	STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1	47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1	48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

SB only: 4 sources

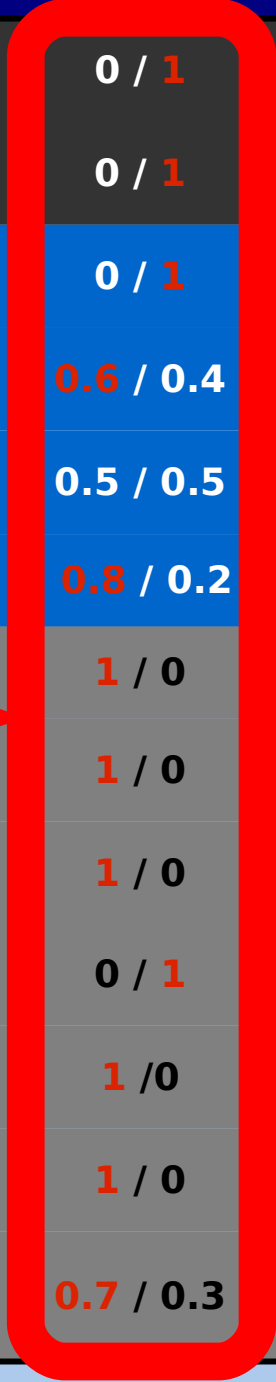
Source	Best fit	$\log L_{\text{BOL}}$	AGN / STB	CT?
IRAS F00235+1024	STB4	45.6	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	STB1	46.2	0 / 1	X
IRAS 00182-7112	STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1	48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1	49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1	47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341	STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1	47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1	48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

Composite: 4 sources

Source	Best fit	$\log L_{BOL}$	AGN / STB	CT?
IRAS F00235+1024	STB4	45.6	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 07380-2342	STB1	46.2	0 / 1	X
IRAS 00182-7112	STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
PG 1206+459	AGN1	48.4	1 / 0	X
PG 1247+267	AGN1	49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1	47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341	STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1	47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1	48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

<i>Source</i>	<i>Best fit</i>		$\log L_{\text{BOL}}$	<i>AGN / STB</i>	<i>CT?</i>
IRAS F00235+1024		STB4	45.6	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 07380-2342		STB1	46.2	0 / 1	X
IRAS 00182-7112		STB1	46.1	0 / 1	✓
IRAS 09104+4109	AGN3	STB1	46.9	0.6 / 0.4	✓
IRAS 12514+1027	AGN5	STB2	47.2	0.5 / 0.5	✓
IRAS F15307+3252	AGN5	STB4	47.0	0.8 / 0.2	✓
			48.4	1 / 0	X
			49.2	1 / 0	X
IRAS F12509+3122	AGN1		47.4	1 / 0	X
IRAS 14026+4341		STB4	46.8	0 / 1	X
IRAS F14218+3845	AGN1		47.0	1 / 0	X
IRAS 16347+7037	AGN1		48.9	1 / 0	X
IRAS 18216+6418	AGN1	STB1	47.5	0.7 / 0.3	X

Bolometric output dominated by AGN emission





Conclusions

- XMM-Newton-selected sample of **13 HLIRGs**:
 - 10/13 detected and **AGN-dominated in X-rays**:
 - Under luminous in X-rays with respect to mean SED of local QSO
- Modelling multi- λ SED (from radio to X-rays):
 - SED fitting **consistent** with the **optical classification**
 - **9/13 need an AGN component**:
 - 5 pure AGN, 4 composite
 - STB templates preferred: NGC 1482 (**aged bursts**)
 - **AGN** component **dominates** the bolometric **output**
- **X-ray data are mandatory** for an accurate estimation of the relative AGN / STB contribution
- SED of **type 1** AGN are consistent with a **luminosity dependent SED**