



Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica

Osservatorio astronomico di Brera



Universo in fiore

I Nuclei Galattici Attivi

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INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera

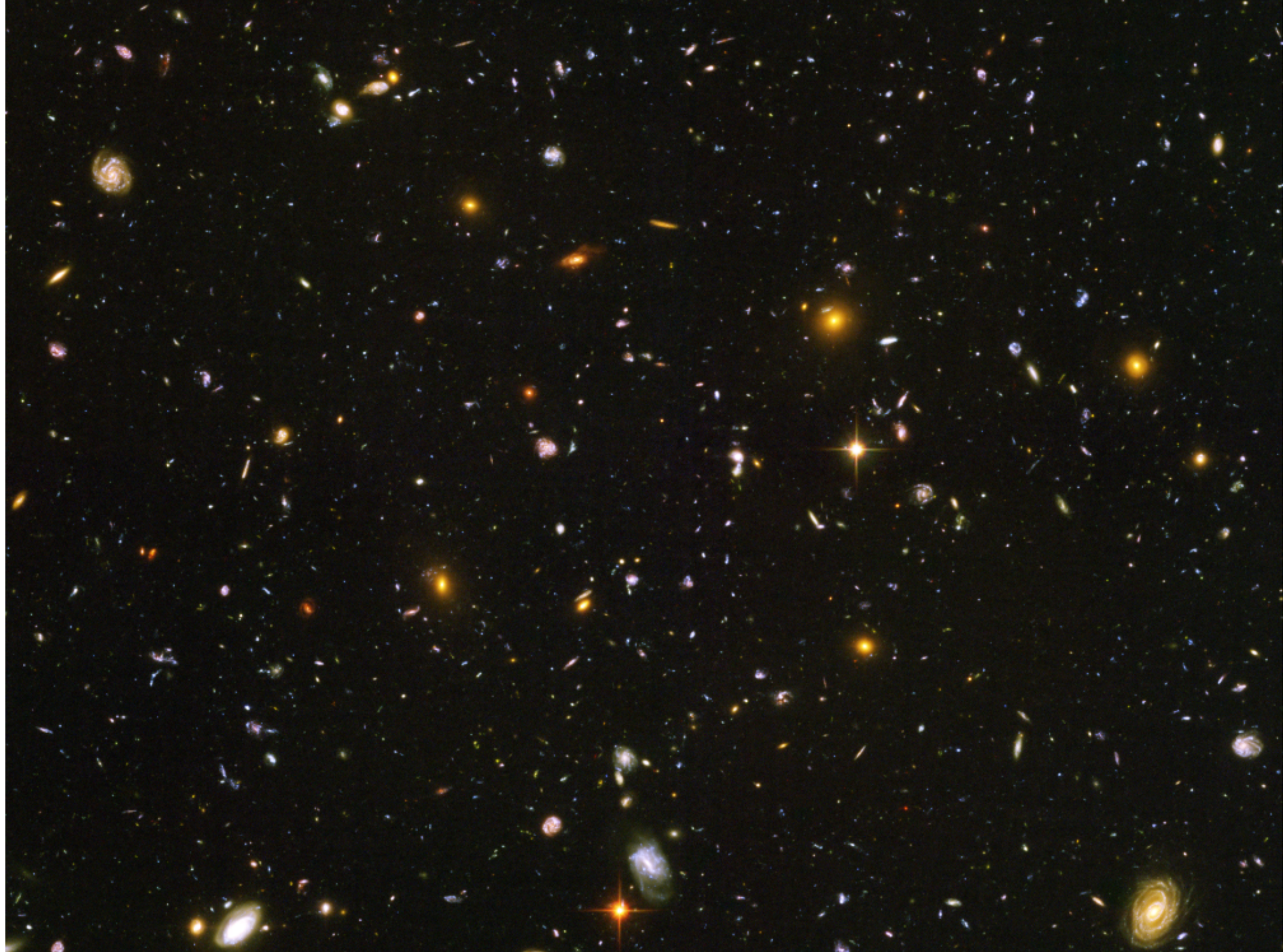
7 marzo 2012

Sommario

1. Un po' di storia e di tassonomia
2. Proprietà degli AGN
3. Modello unificato
4. Cosmologia

1

Storia e Tassonomia



La Via Lattea

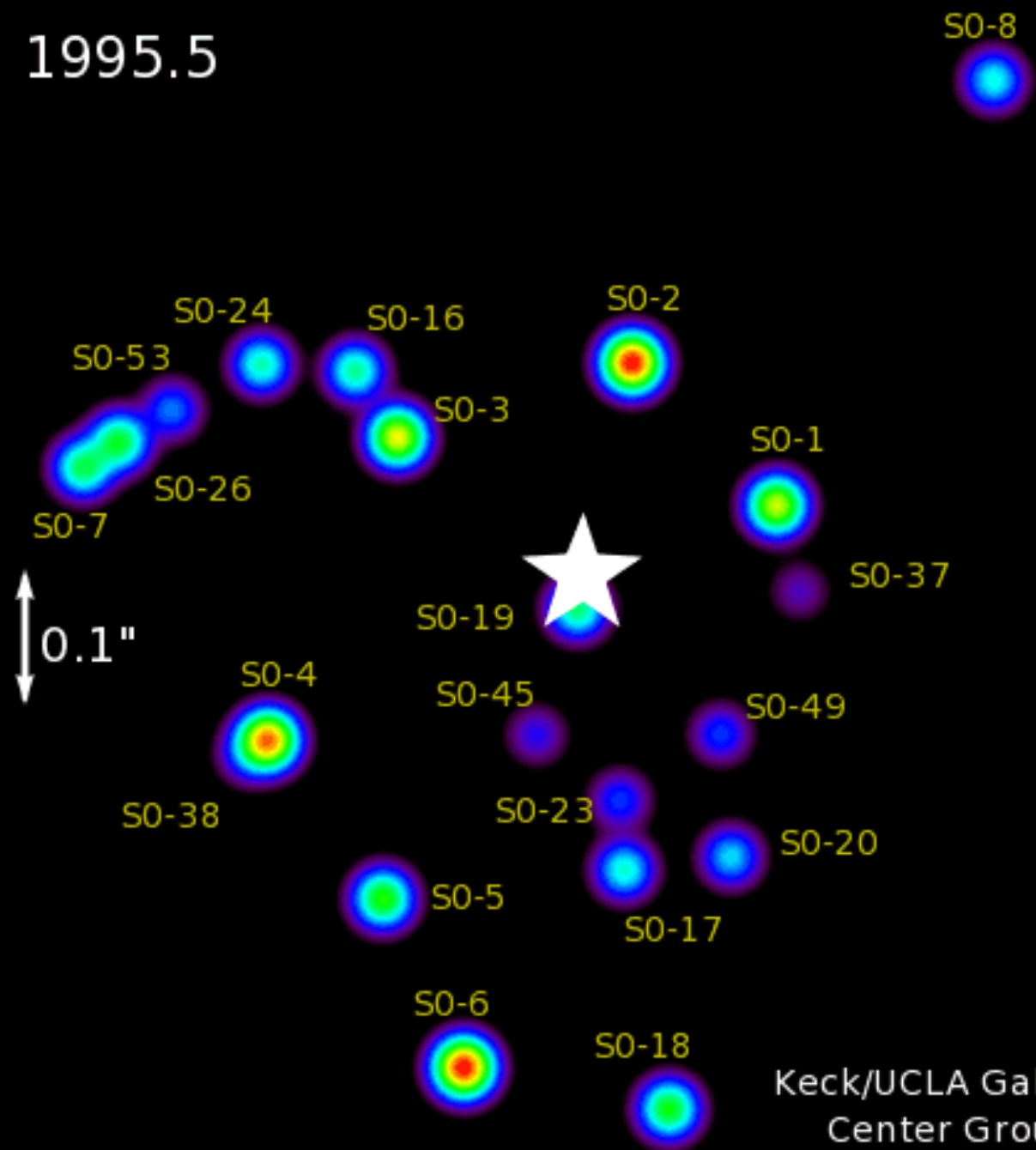


Outer Arm
Perseus Arm
Orion Arm
Carina Arm
Crux Arm

Norma Arm
24Kpc Arm
Sagittarius Arm
Scutum Arm

● **UNSC Space**
● **Covenant Space**

1995.5



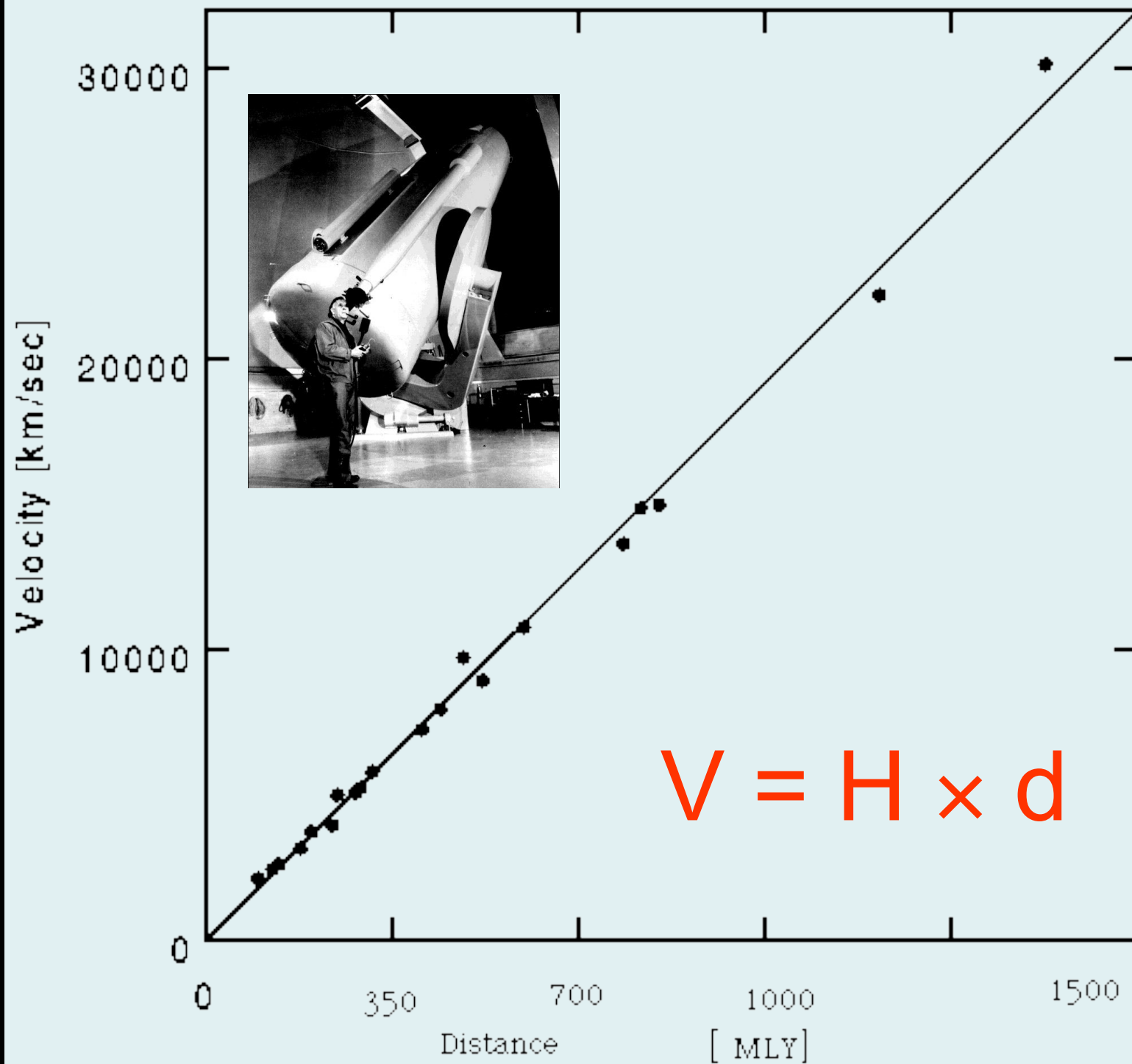
Keck/UCLA Galactic
Center Group

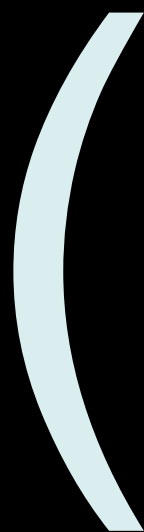
Massa del Buco Nero

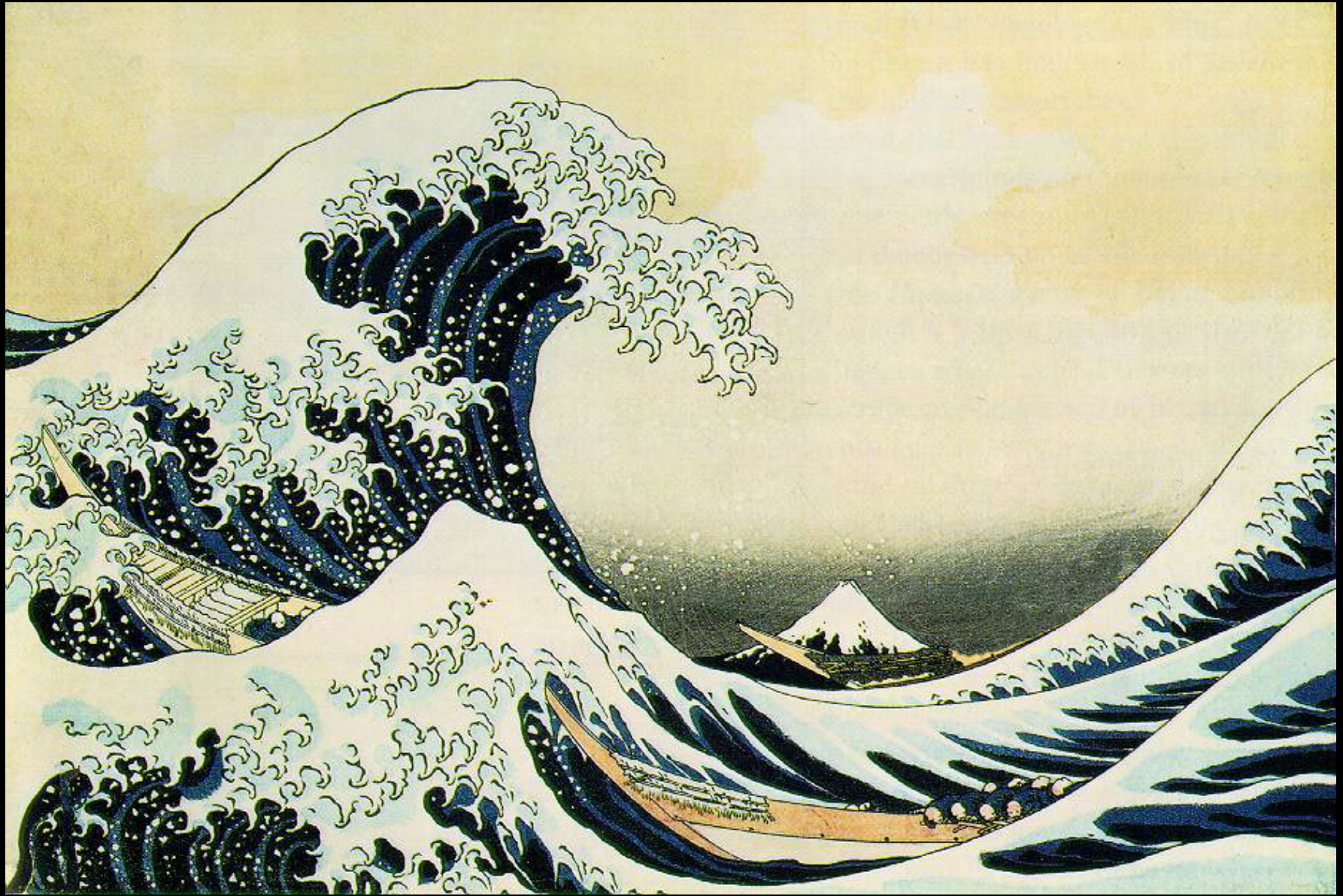
$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$
$$p^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} r^3$$

3^a legge di Keplero

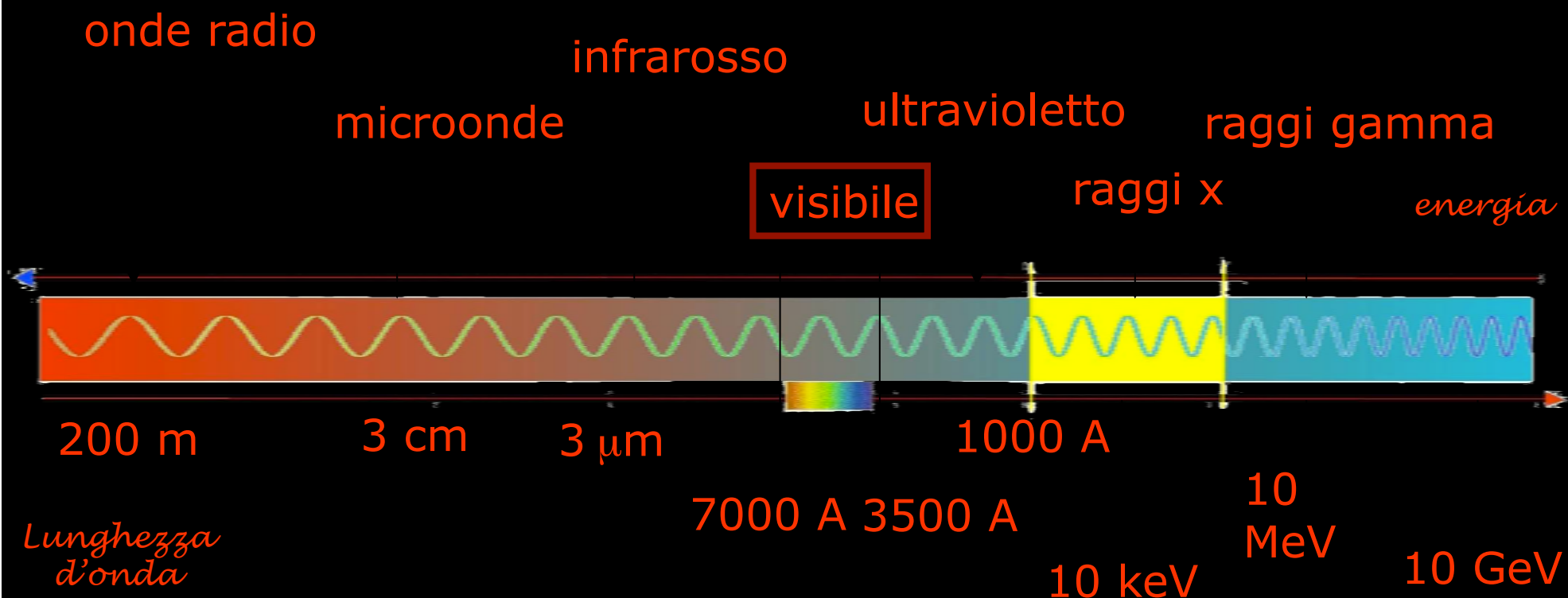
$M =$ 4 milioni di volte la
massa del Sole



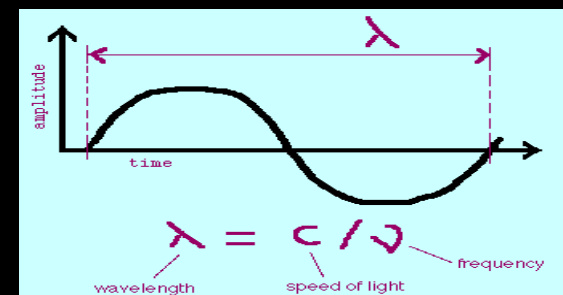




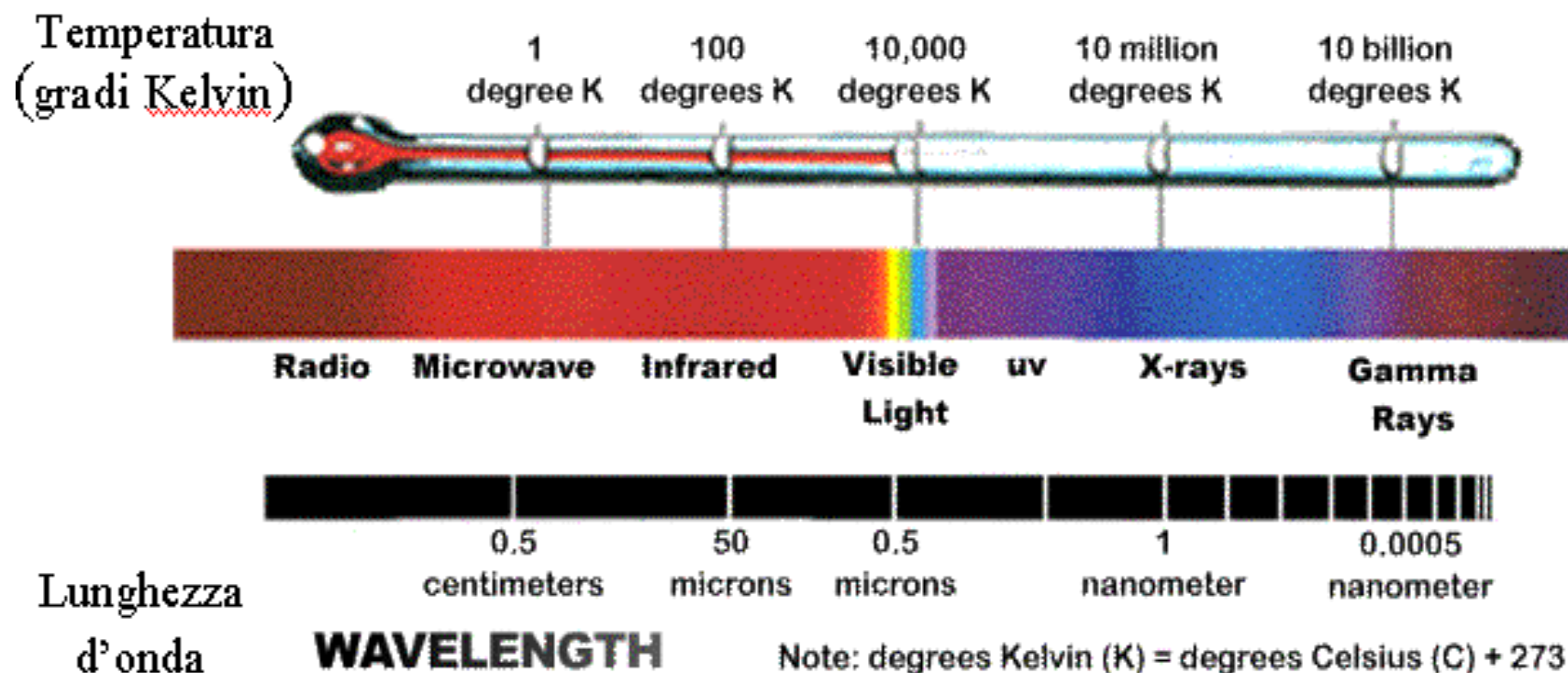
Lo spettro elettromagnetico



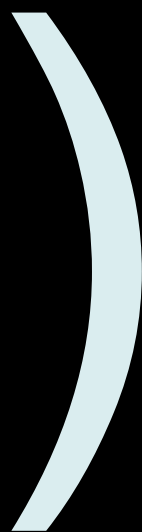
$$E = h\nu = hc / \lambda$$



Radiazione Termica







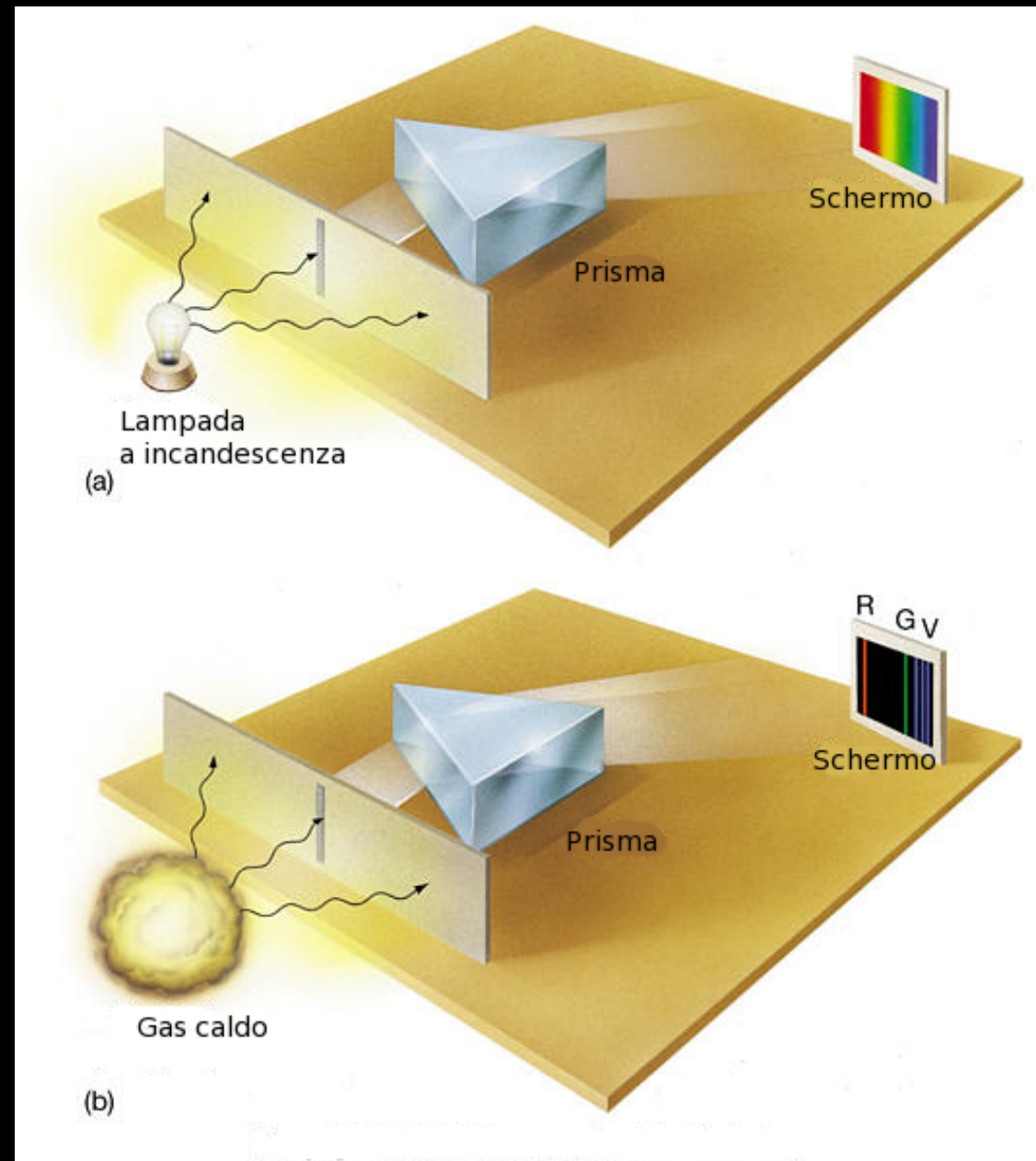
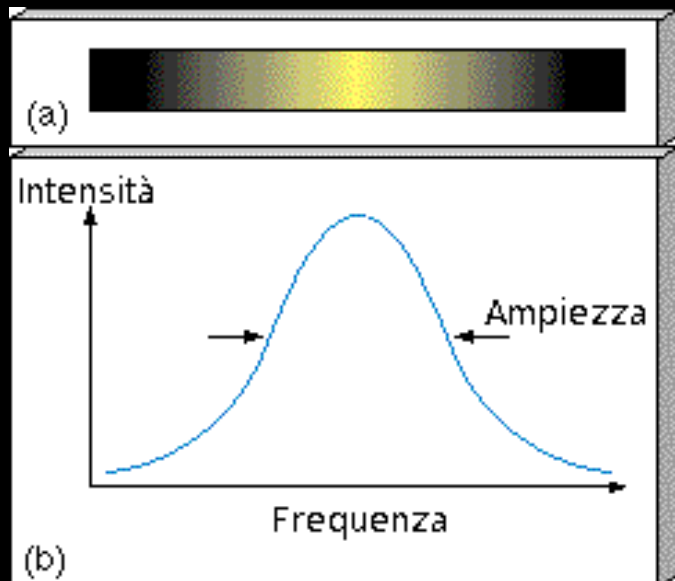
“L’unico vero viaggio verso la scoperta non consiste nella ricerca di nuovi paesaggi, ma nell’avere nuovi occhi”

Marcel Proust, *Alla ricerca del tempo perduto*

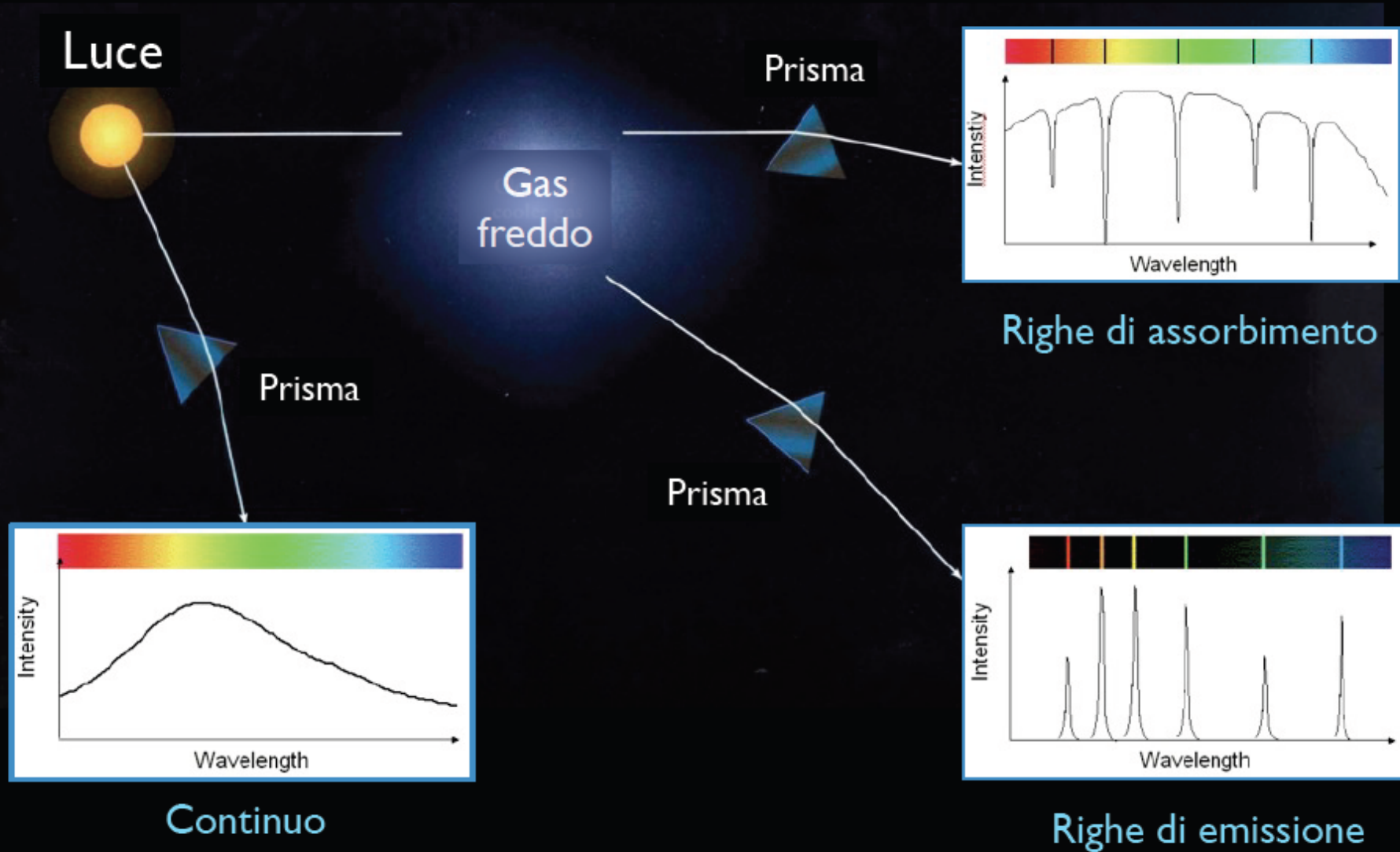
Come si studiano le sorgenti cosmiche: spettri

Per cercare di capire la natura delle sorgenti cosmiche, gli astronomi usano gli *spettri*, che non sono fantasmi, ma delle specie di arcobaleni artificiali...

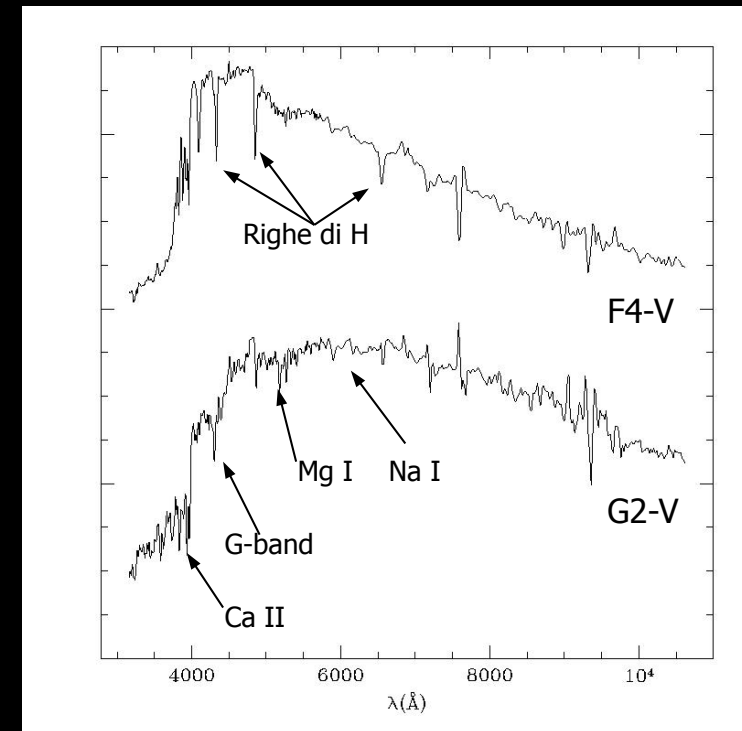
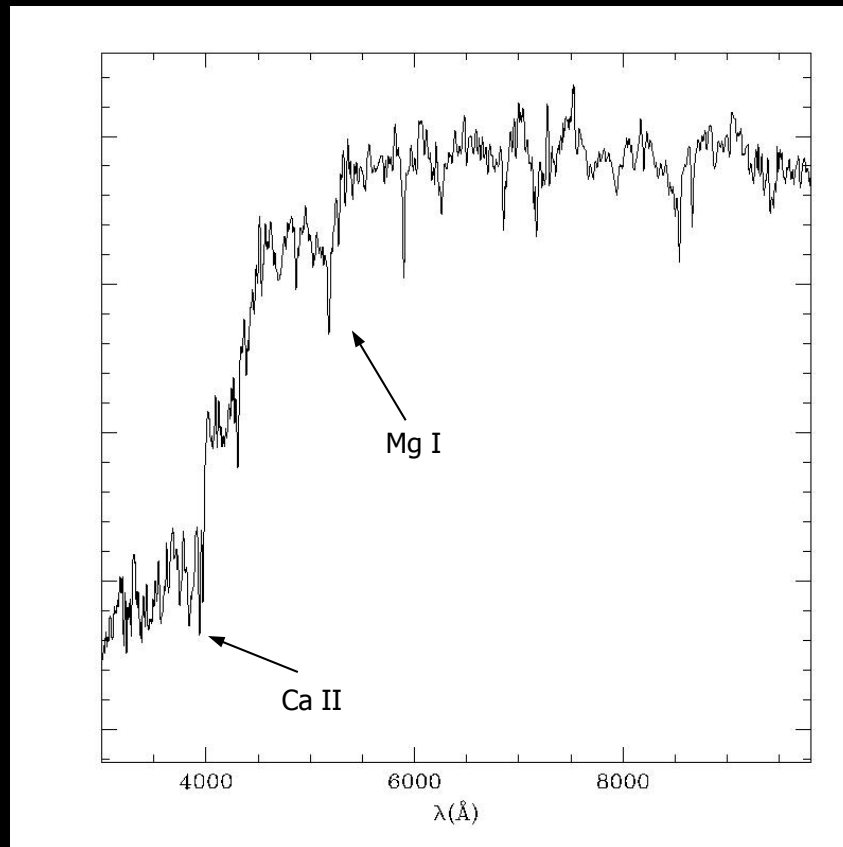
Nota etimologica: *Spettro*: dal latino *spectrum*, costituito dalla base *spec-*, che a sua volta deriva da *specere* (guardare, vedere; cfr spettacolo) e dal suffisso *-trum*, indicante lo strumento. Letteralmente: *il mezzo per vedere*.



Tipi di spettro



Spettro di una galassia



Transizioni quantizzate

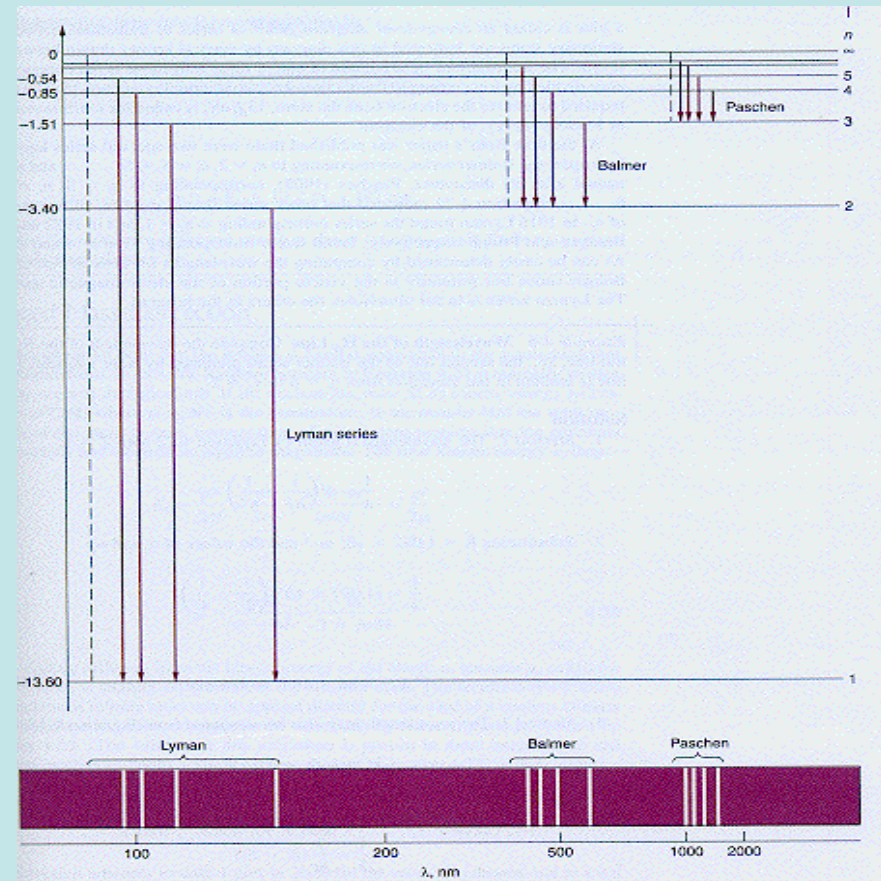
Le energie di un atomo di idrogeno seguono la legge

$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2}{n^2} \times 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

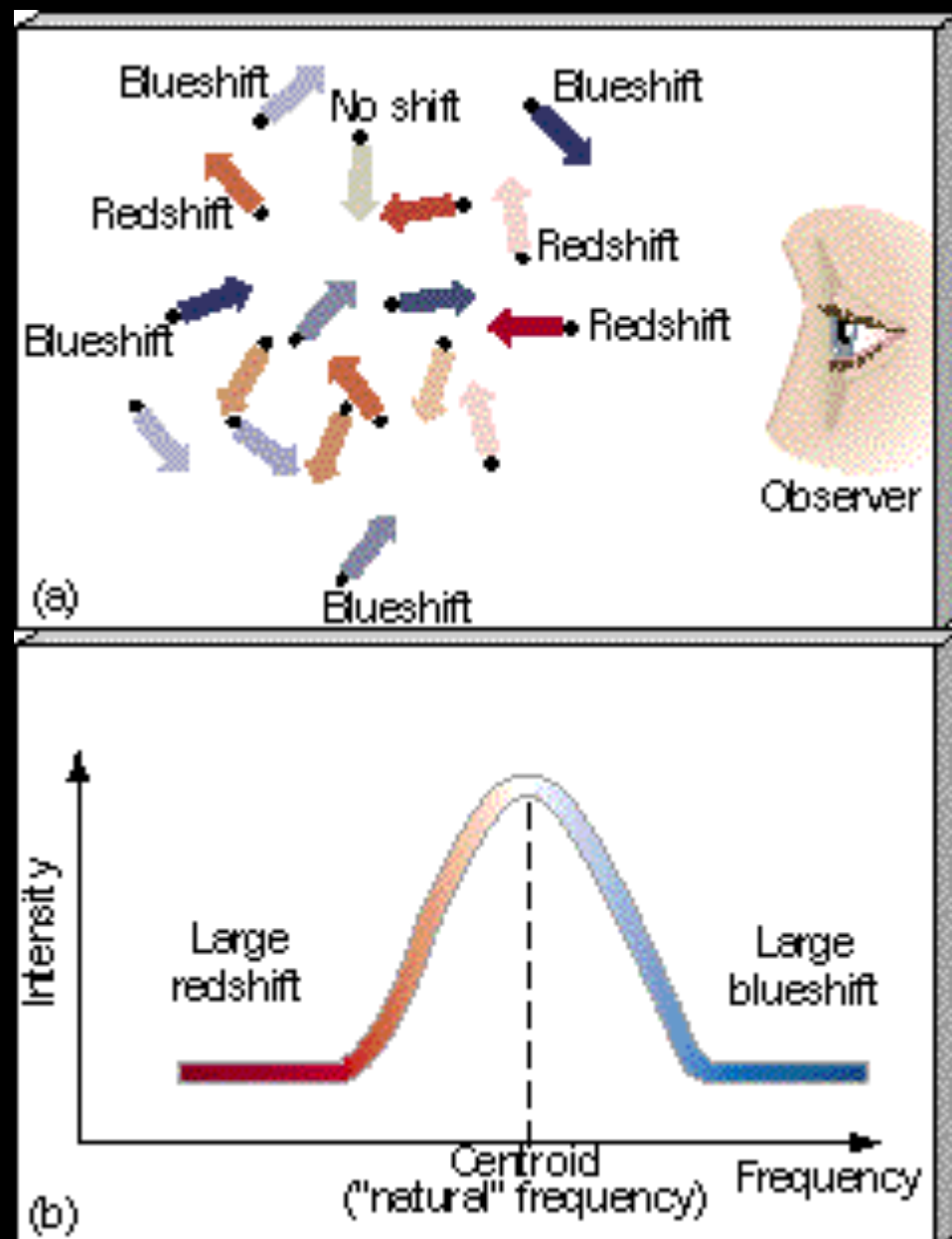
Emissione o assorbimento di fotoni tra livelli quantizzati di un atomo [o di uno ione]

Energie dei fotoni: $hf_{mn} = E_n - E_m$

1 fotone di $f=10^{15}$ Hz $E = 6.62 \cdot 10^{-19}$ Joule lampadina: 100 joule/sec
 $\sim 10^{20}$ fotoni/sec

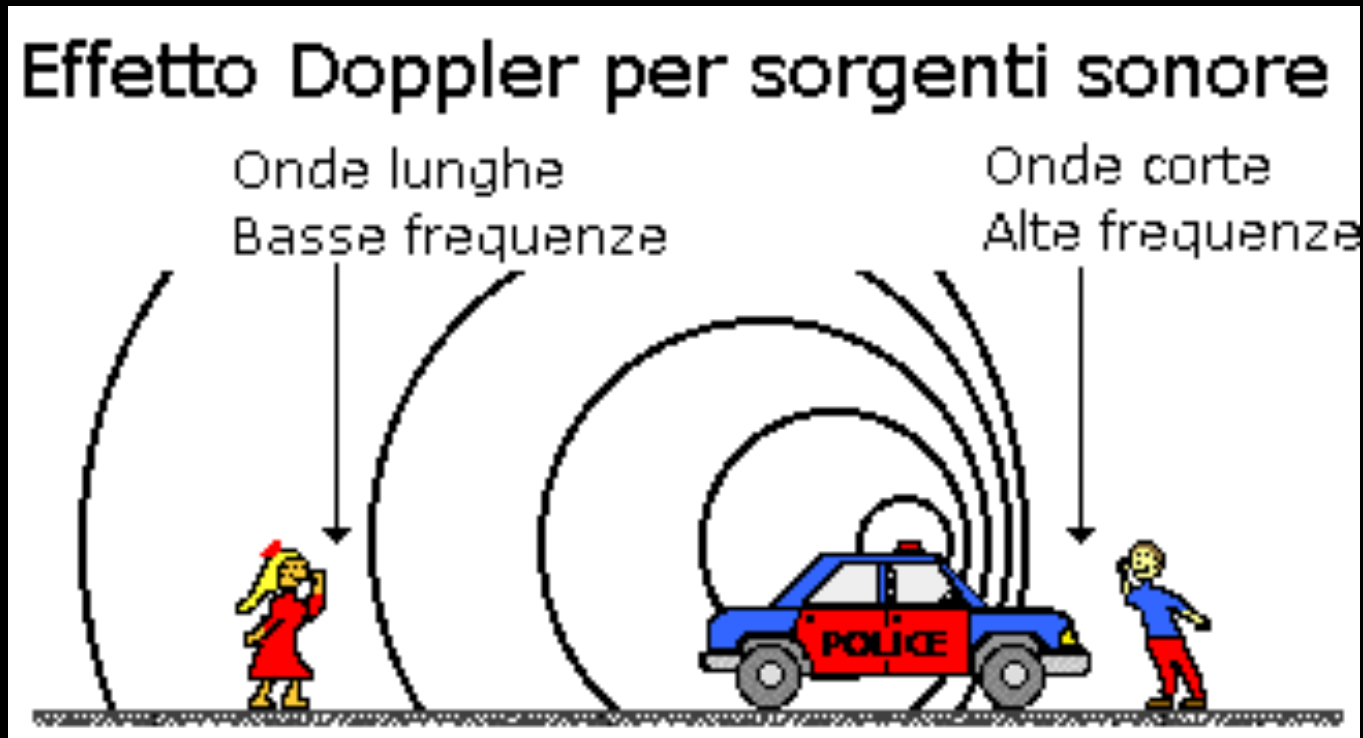


Spettri



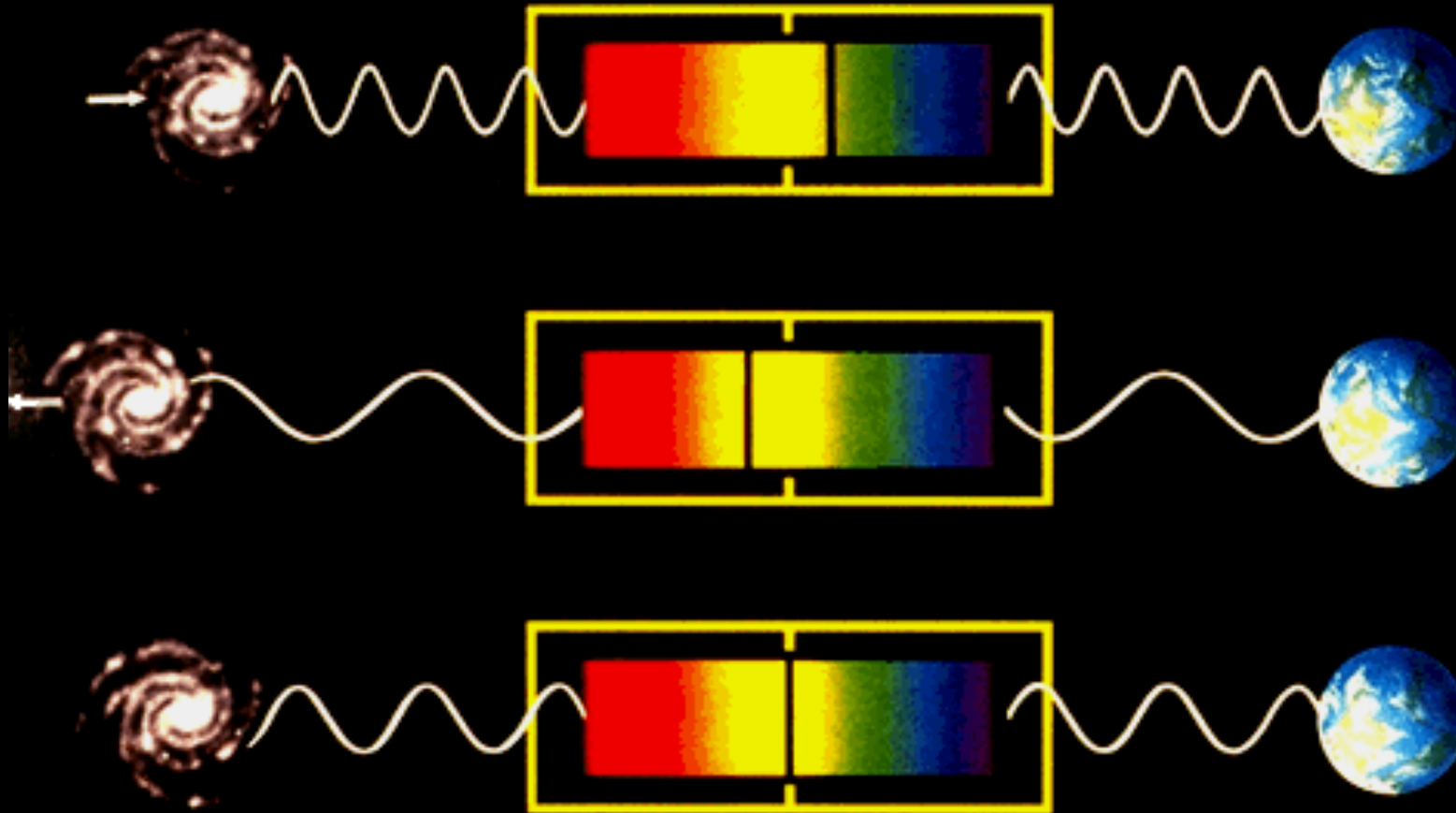
Effetto Doppler

Una sirena su un'auto che si **avvicina** viene udita con un **suono acuto** (alte frequenze), mentre la stessa sirena su un'auto che si **allontana** viene udita con un **suono grave** (basse frequenze).



Negli spettri astronomici, una galassia che si allontana mostrerà uno spostamento delle righe verso le basse frequenze (colore rosso; **redshift**), mentre una galassia che si avvicina mostrerà uno spostamento verso le alte frequenze (colore blu; **blueshift**).

La radiazione di una stella che si avvicina alla terra è più blu



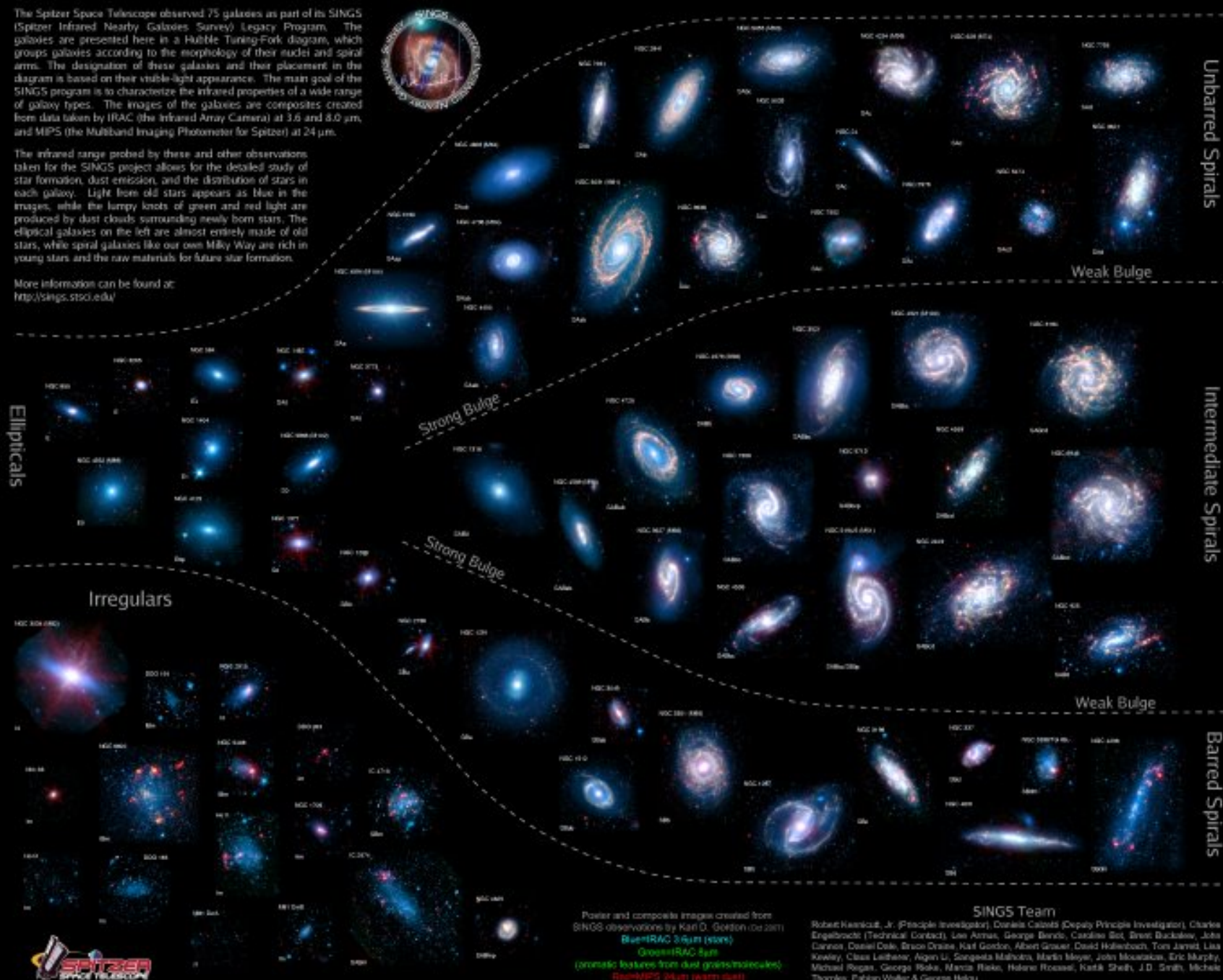
La radiazione di una stella che si allontana dalla terra è più rossa

The Spitzer Infrared Nearby Galaxies Survey (SINGS) Hubble Tuning-Fork

The Spitzer Space Telescope observed 75 galaxies as part of its SINGS (Spitzer Infrared Nearby Galaxies Survey) Legacy Program. The galaxies are presented here in a Hubble Tuning-Fork diagram, which groups galaxies according to the morphology of their nuclei and spiral arms. The designation of these galaxies and their placement in the diagram is based on their visible-light appearance. The main goal of the SINGS program is to characterize the infrared properties of a wide range of galaxy types. The images of the galaxies are composites created from data taken by IRAC (the Infrared Array Camera) at 3.6 and 8.0 μm , and MIPS (the Multiband Imaging Photometer for Spitzer) at 24 μm .

The infrared range probed by these and other observations taken for the SINGS project allows for the detailed study of star formation, dust emission, and the distribution of stars in each galaxy. Light from old stars appears as blue in the images, while the lumpy knots of green and red light are produced by dust clouds surrounding newly born stars. The elliptical galaxies on the left are almost entirely made of old stars, while spiral galaxies like our own Milky Way are rich in young stars and the raw materials for future star formation.

More information can be found at:
<http://sings.stsci.edu/>



Spettri di galassie
in ordine di “tipo di
Hubble”

Sono la SOMMA
degli spettri stellari
Un poco “spostati”
a causa del redshift

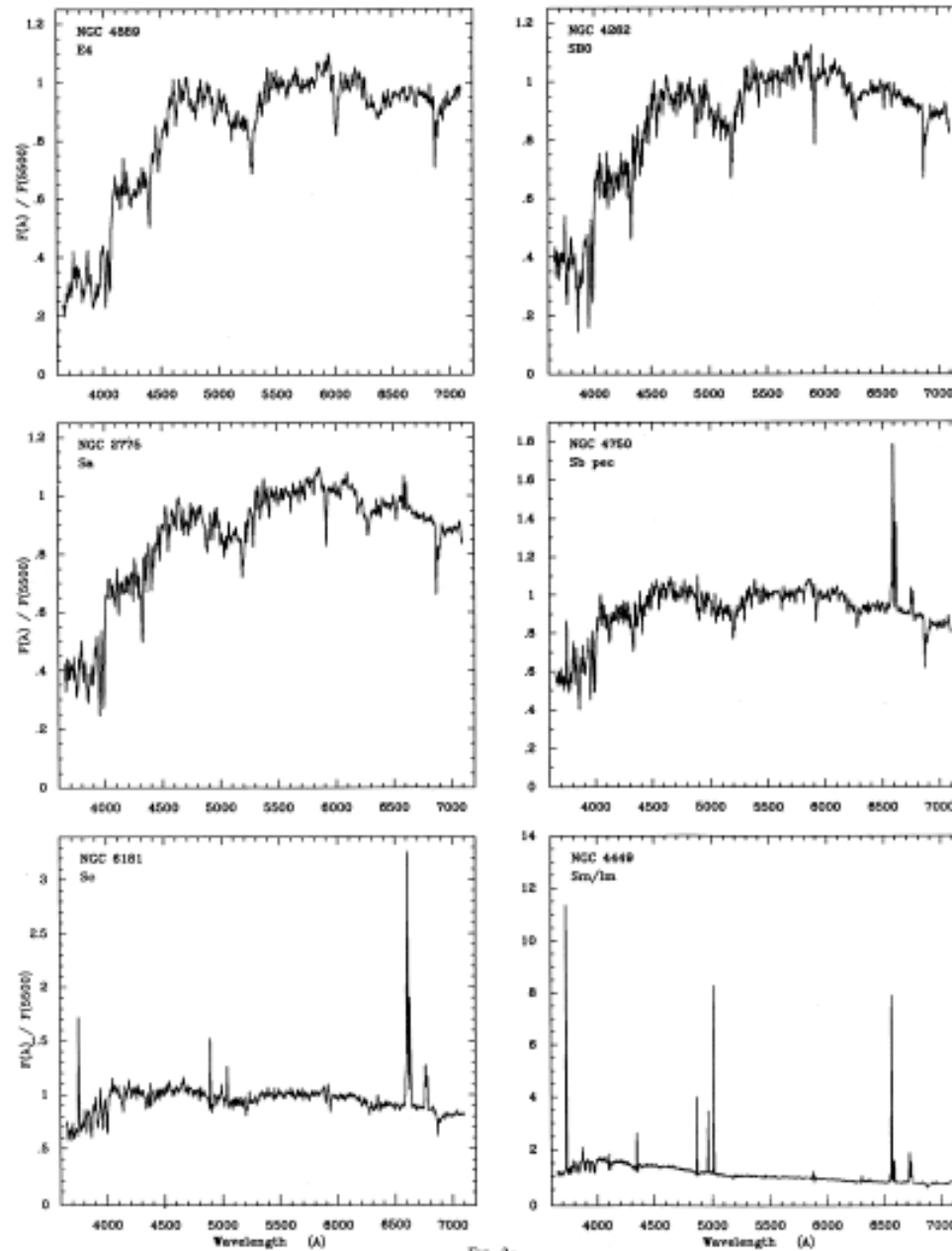
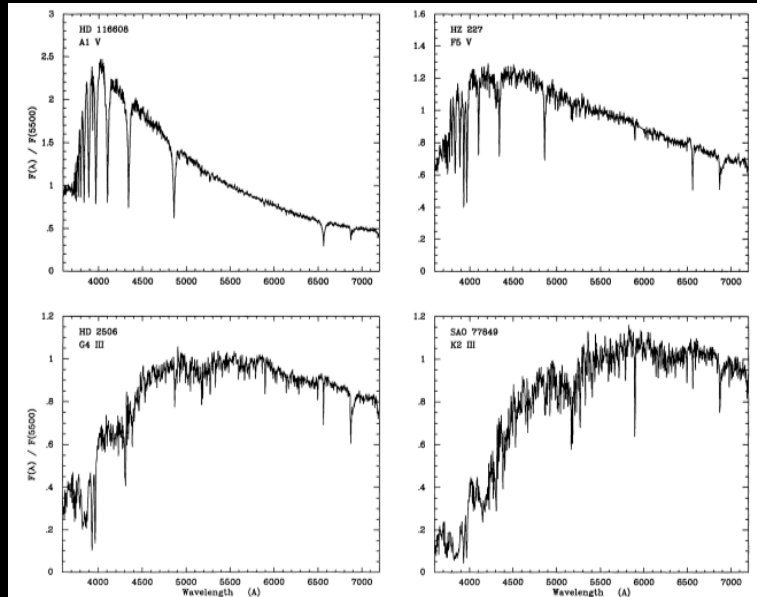


FIG. 2a

FIG. 2—(a) The spectral Hubble sequence. Galaxies are shown in order of increasing Hubble type from top to bottom. See Table 3 for data on the galaxies. (b) Same spectra as in (a), but expanded in the blue to show the properties of the absorption-line spectra.



Hubble elabora una **relazione tra distanza e velocità** (confermando i risultati teorici del belga Lemaître).

Gli effetti della velocità (redshift) vengono usati come misura della **distanza**.

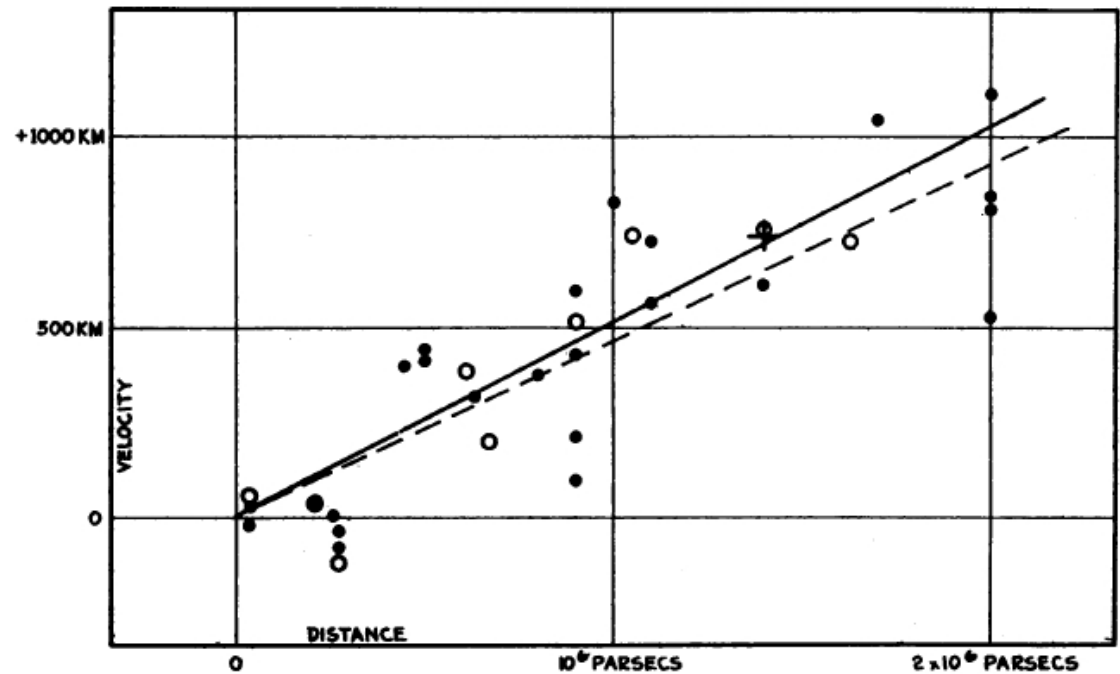


FIGURE 1

Velocity-Distance Relation among Extra-Galactic Nebulae.

*A RELATION BETWEEN DISTANCE AND RADIAL VELOCITY
AMONG EXTRA-GALACTIC NEBULAE*

By EDWIN HUBBLE

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

Communicated January 17, 1929

Determinations of the motion of the sun with respect to the extra-galactic nebulae have involved a K term of several hundred kilometers which appears to be variable. Explanations of this paradox have been sought in a correlation between apparent radial velocities and distances, but so far the results have not been convincing. The present paper is a re-examination of the question, based on only those nebular distances which are believed to be fairly reliable.

Si tratta della base
osservativa che condurrà
alla formulazione della
teoria del Big Bang.

2

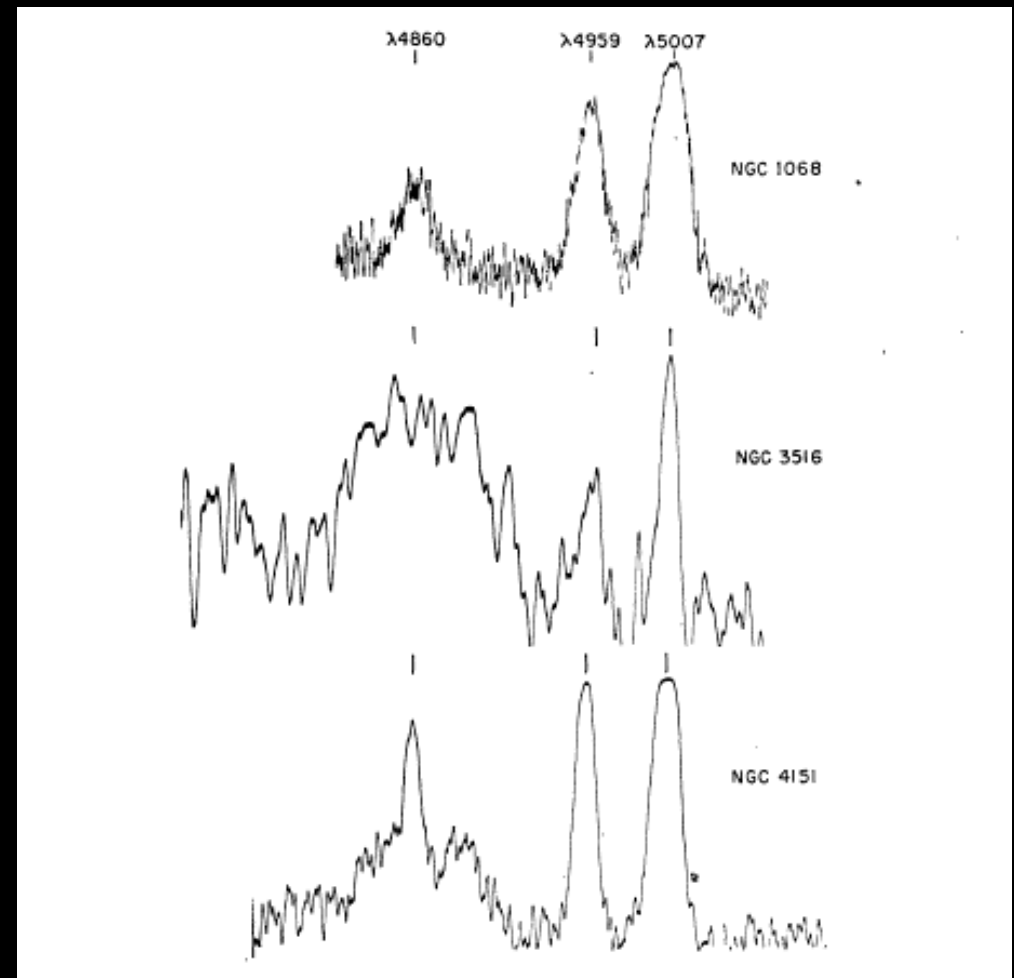
Strane galassie

Nel 1943 si scoprono delle “strane” galassie: “Nuclear Emission in Spiral Nebulae” by Carl K. Seyfert

- Nucleo
- Variabilita' < 1 anno
- Righe di Emissione



Carl Seyfert al telescopio da 24 pollici della Vanderbilt University.
(Credit: U. Vanderbilt)

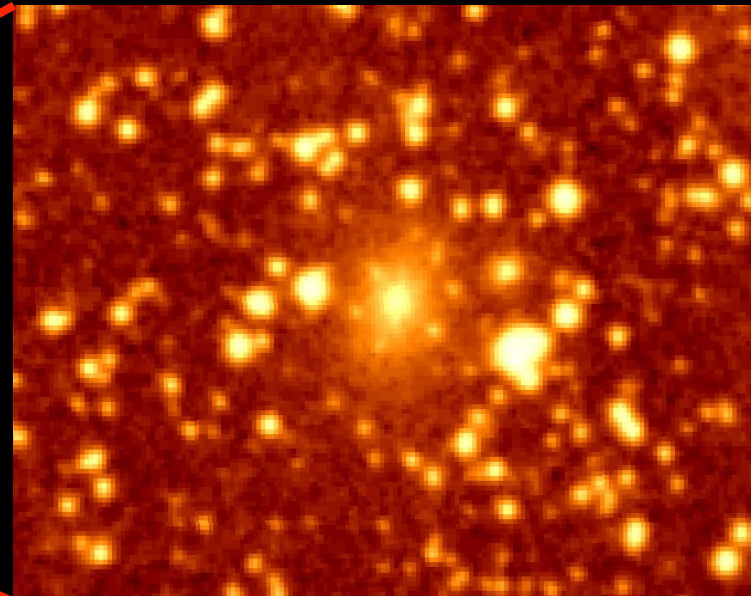
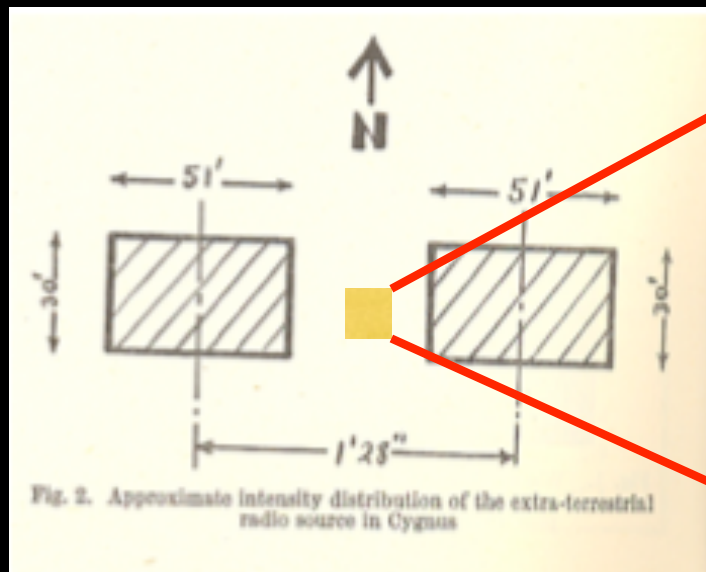


I primi radiotelescopi



Identificazione delle radio sorgenti

- Se l'identificazione della radio sorgente è corretta, allora non c'è alcuna correlazione tra l'emissione di onde radio e la galassia



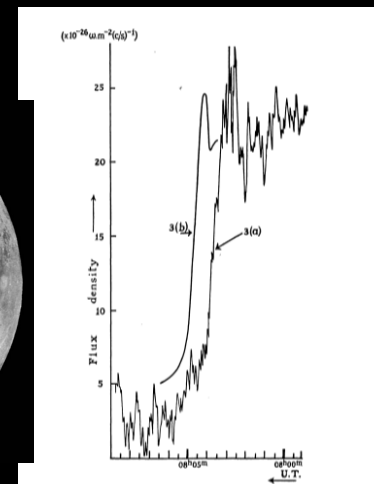
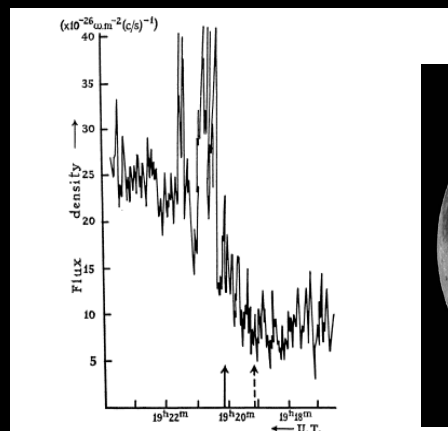
Osservazione di 3C 273

Dal 3° catalogo di Radio Sorgenti di Cambridge (Edge et al 1959)
Che contiene 471 sorgenti di onde radio (159 MHz)

Schmidt 1962: 3C 286 riga a $5170 \text{ \AA}$ Non identificato!

Matthews & Sandage 1963 "Radio stars" 3C 48 3C 169 e 3C 286

Hazard + 1963 occultazione lunare

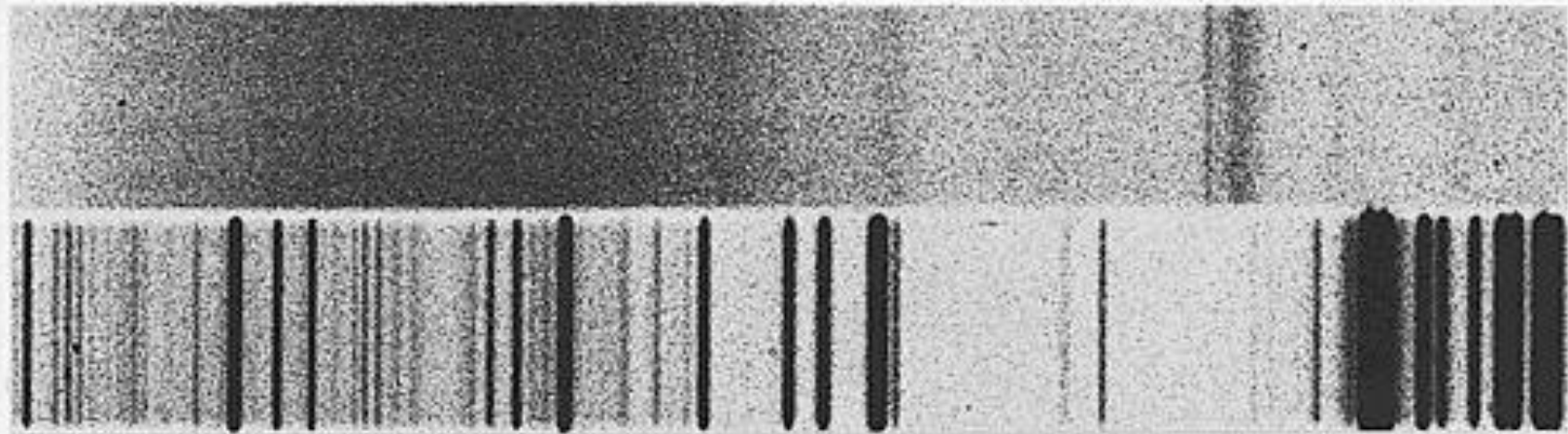


3C 273

H δ

H γ

H β



Comparison
Spectrum

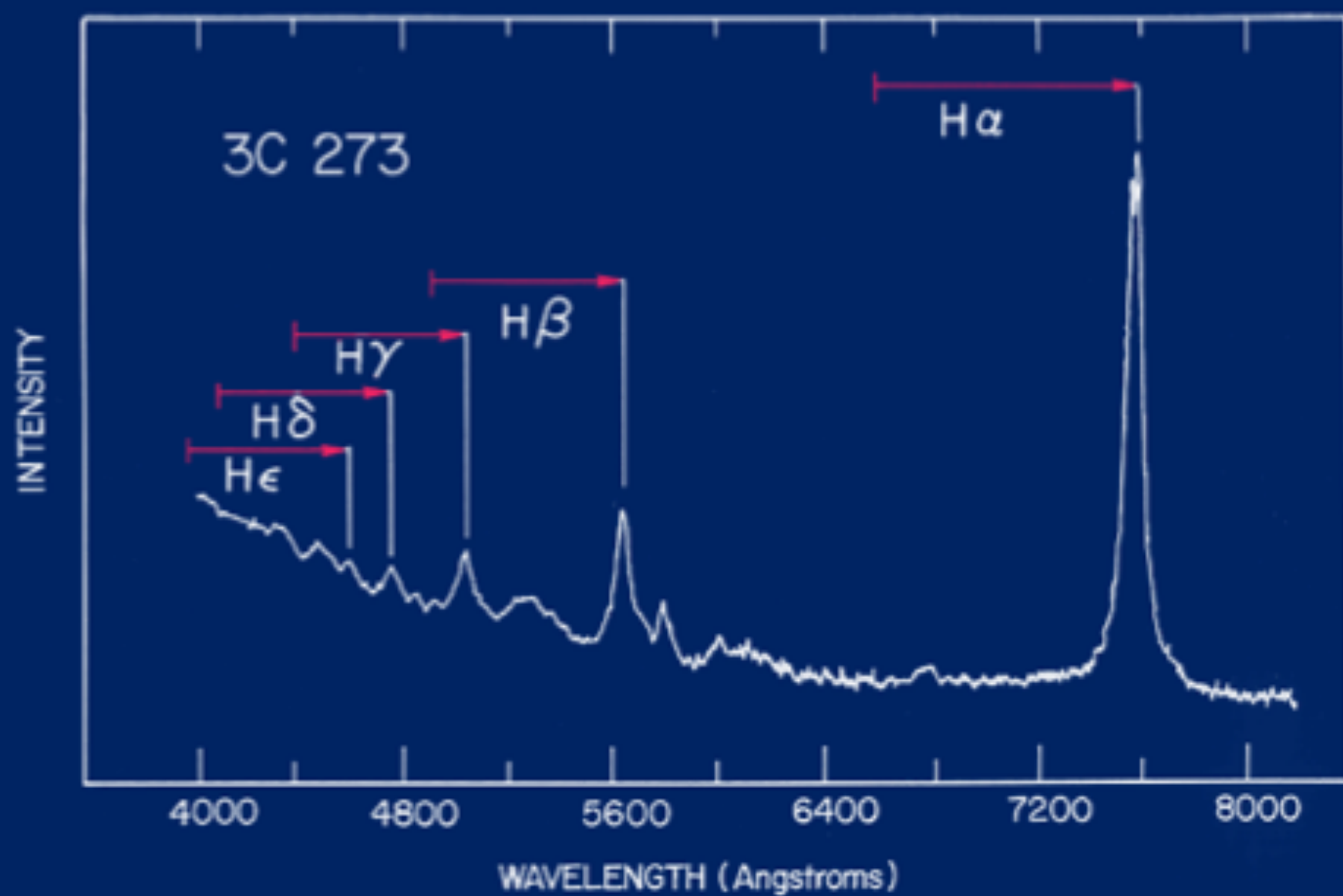
410 nm

434 nm

486 nm

Table 1. WAVE-LENGTHS AND IDENTIFICATIONS

λ	$\lambda/1.158$	λ_0	
3230	2797	2798	Mg II
4595	3968	3970	H ϵ
4753	4104	4102	H δ
5032	4345	4340	H γ
5200-5415	4490-4675		
5632	4864	4861	H β
5792	5002	5007	[O III]
6005-6190	5186-5345		
6400-6510	5527-5622		



QUASAR

Secondo la legge di Hubble, questo voleva dire che 3C 273 è distante dalla Terra ben 500 Mpc (~2 miliardi di anni luce) e si allontana alla velocità di 50000 km/s (1/6 di quella della luce!).

“Most direct and least objectionable”
La spiegazione più diretta e meno discutibile



1040 NATURE March 16, 1963 Vol. 187

3C 273: A STAR-LIKE OBJECT WITH LARGE RED-SHIFT

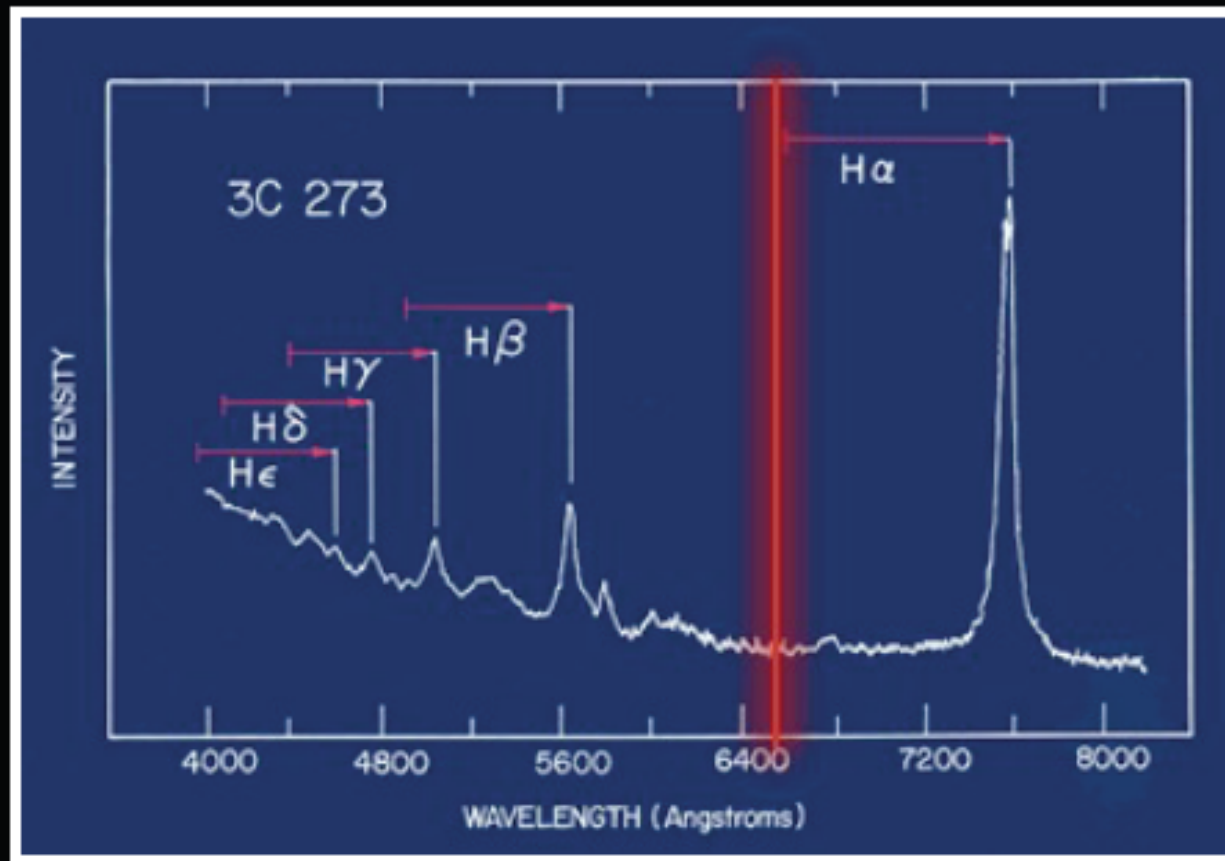
By Dr. M. SCHMIDT

Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Carnegie Institution of Washington, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

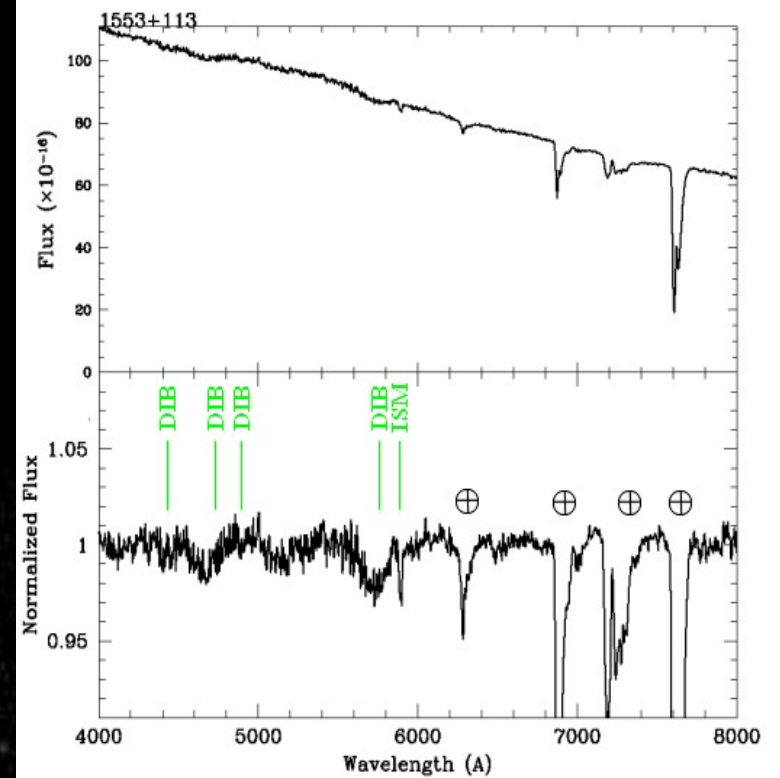
THE only objects seen on a 200-in. plate near the position of the components of the radio source 3C 273 reported by Hazard, Mackey and Shimmins in the preceding article are a star of about thirteenth magnitude and a faint wispy jet. The jet has a width of 1"-2" and extends away from the star in position angle 45°. It is not visible within 11" from the star and ends abruptly at 20" from the star. The position of the star, kindly furnished by Dr. A. Mathewson in B.A.

λ	λ_0	λ_0	Id.
3730	3797	3796	H α
4340	4380	4380	H β
4750	4834	4834	H γ
5050	5165	5165	H δ
5200-5400	5300-5575	5300-5575	IR
5400	5480	5480	IR
5700	5796	5796	IR
6000-6100	6100-6240	6100-6240	IR
6400-6500	6400-6500	6400-6500	IR

La luminosità di questa sorgente è 100-1000 volte maggiore di qualsiasi oggetto noto in quel momento.



Oggetti di tipo BL Lac



Radio stella

La ricerca continua

1967: > 100 quasars identificati, spettri codificati e distanze misurate
(M. Burbidge 1967, Annual Review of Astronomy & Astrophysics)



M. Burbidge

3

I Nuclei Galattici Attivi proprietà

FR I Sey 1.8 NLXG CSS
BLRG LINER
HPO GPS
QSO
BALQSO Sey 1 LPQ QSR
NLS1
Sey 1.9
BLL OVV
FR II Sey 2

Proprietà

Spettri con righe di **emissione larghe**

Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – **getti**

Variabilità

Emissione RADIO

Moti **superluminali**

Proprietà

Spettri con righe di **emissione larghe**

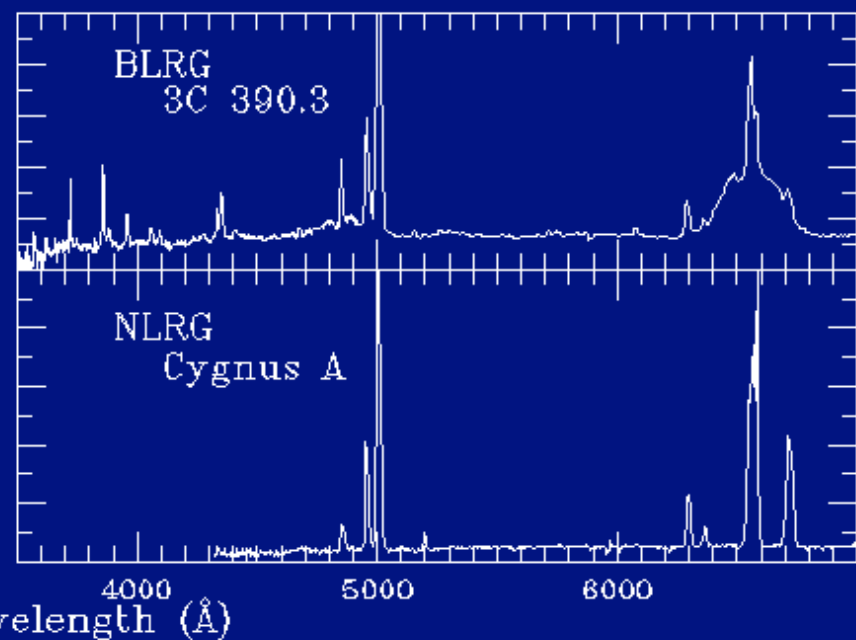
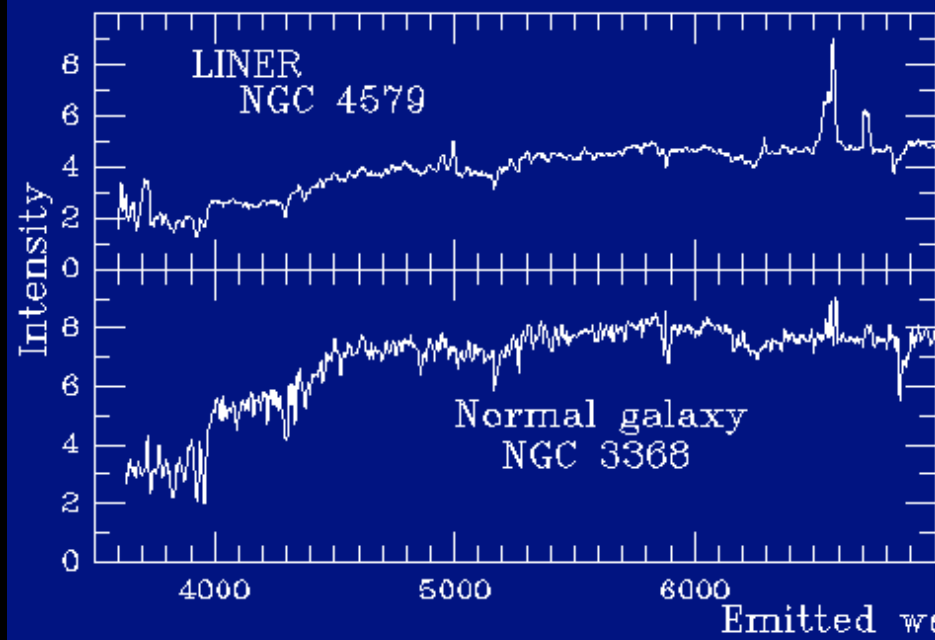
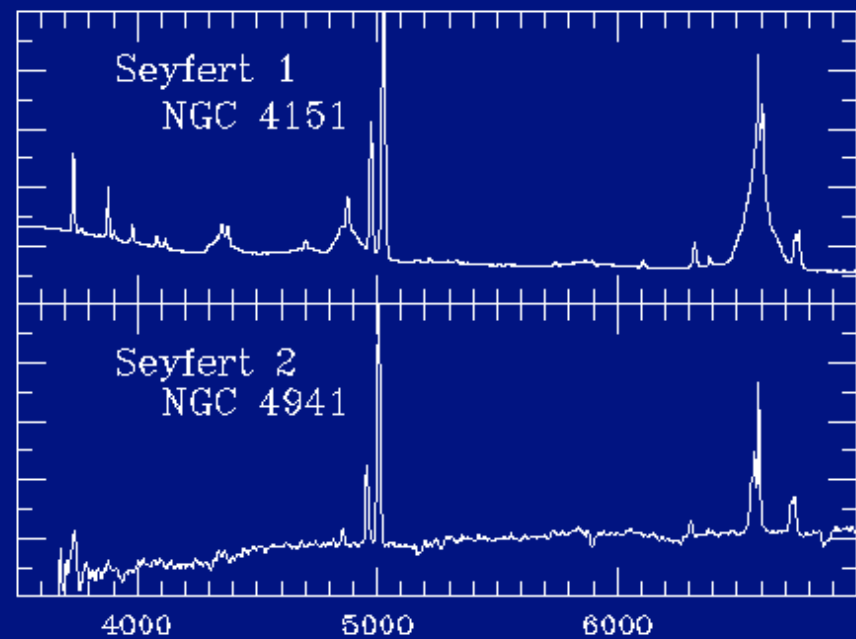
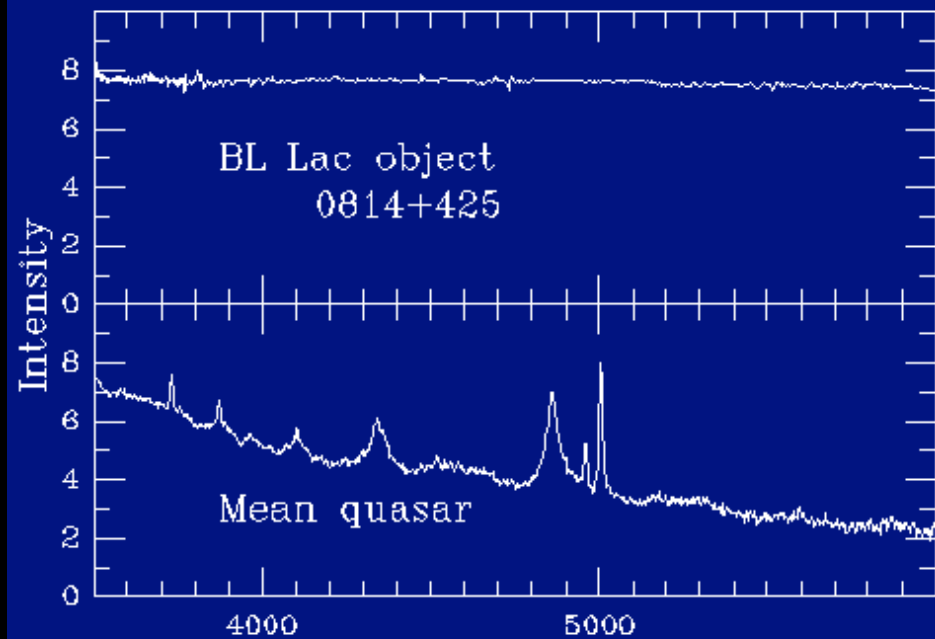
Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – getti

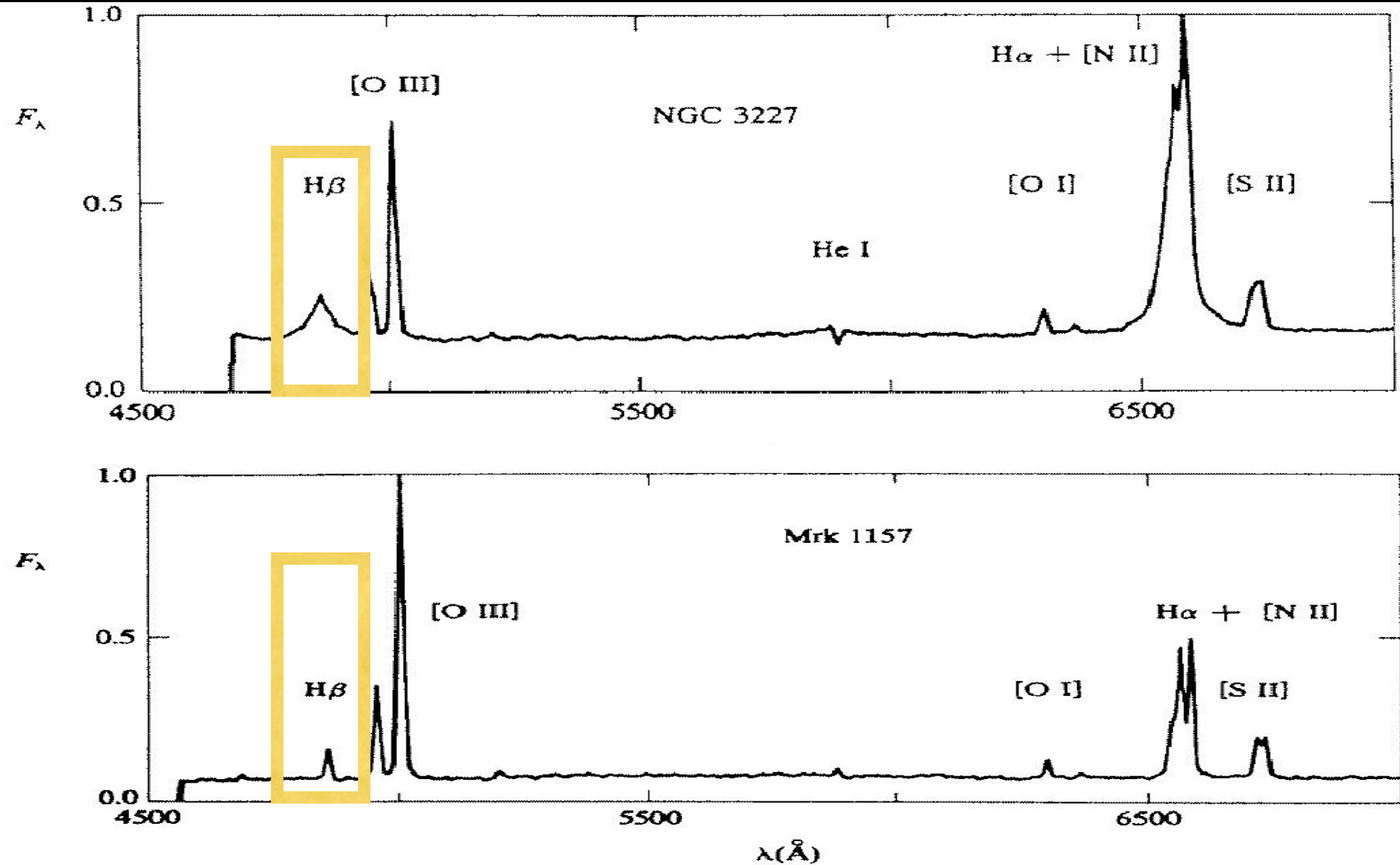
Variabilità

Emissione RADIO

Moti superluminali



Spettro di emissione



Proprietà

Spettri con righe di emissione larghe

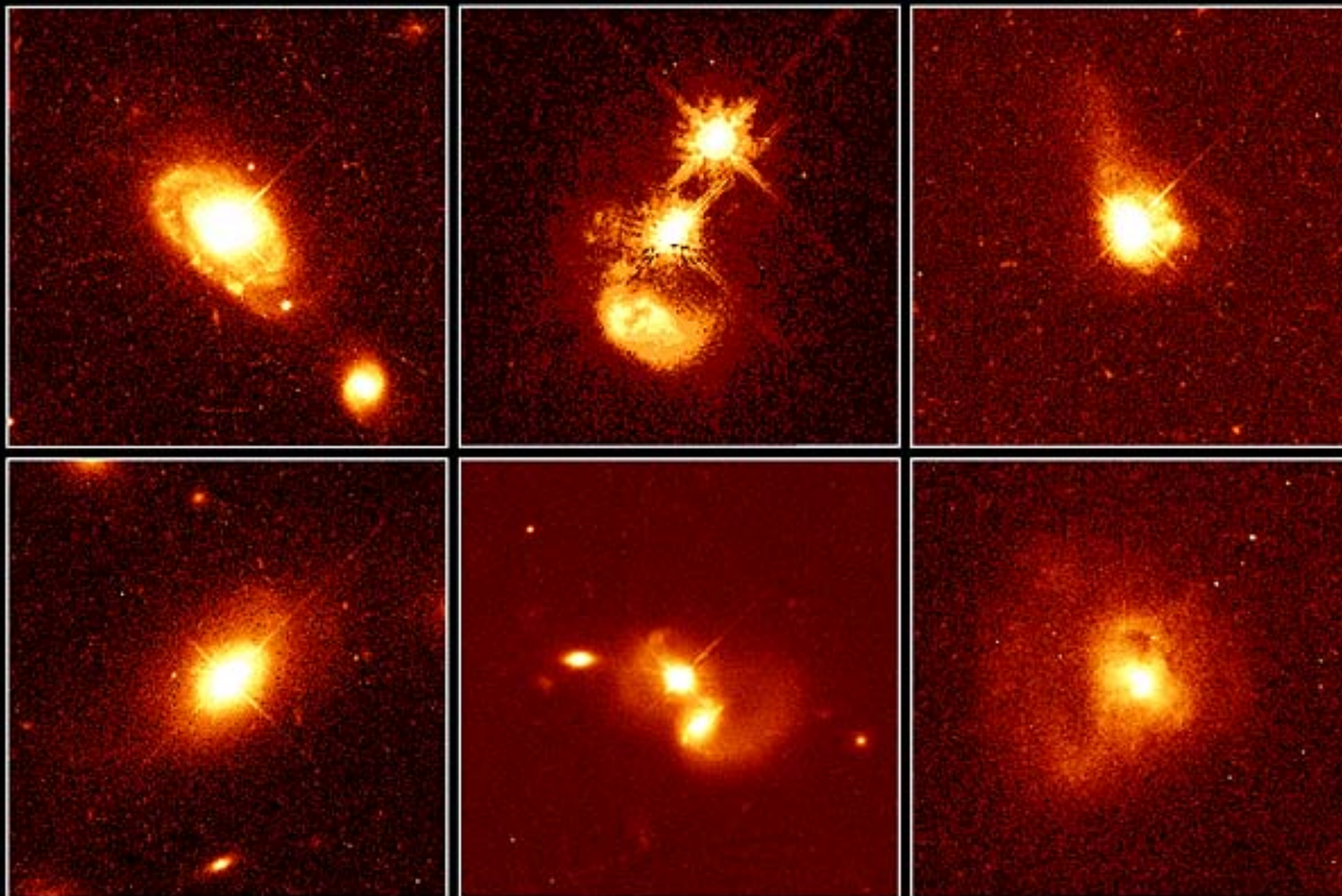
Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – getti

Variabilità

Emissione RADIO

Moti superluminali



Quasar Host Galaxies

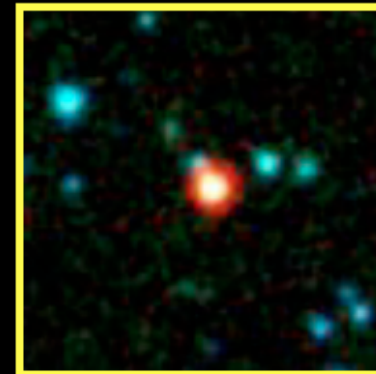
HST • WFPC2

PRC96-35a • ST ScI OPO • November 19, 1996

J. Bahcall (Institute for Advanced Study), M. Disney (University of Wales) and NASA

Produce molta energia:

Spesso di più di quella prodotta dalla galassia che lo ospita



10^{37} Watt

1'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000 ✕

Energia consumata sulla
Terra ogni secondo



Proprietà

Spettri con righe di emissione larghe

Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – **getti**

Variabilità

Emissione RADIO

Moti superluminali

3C273

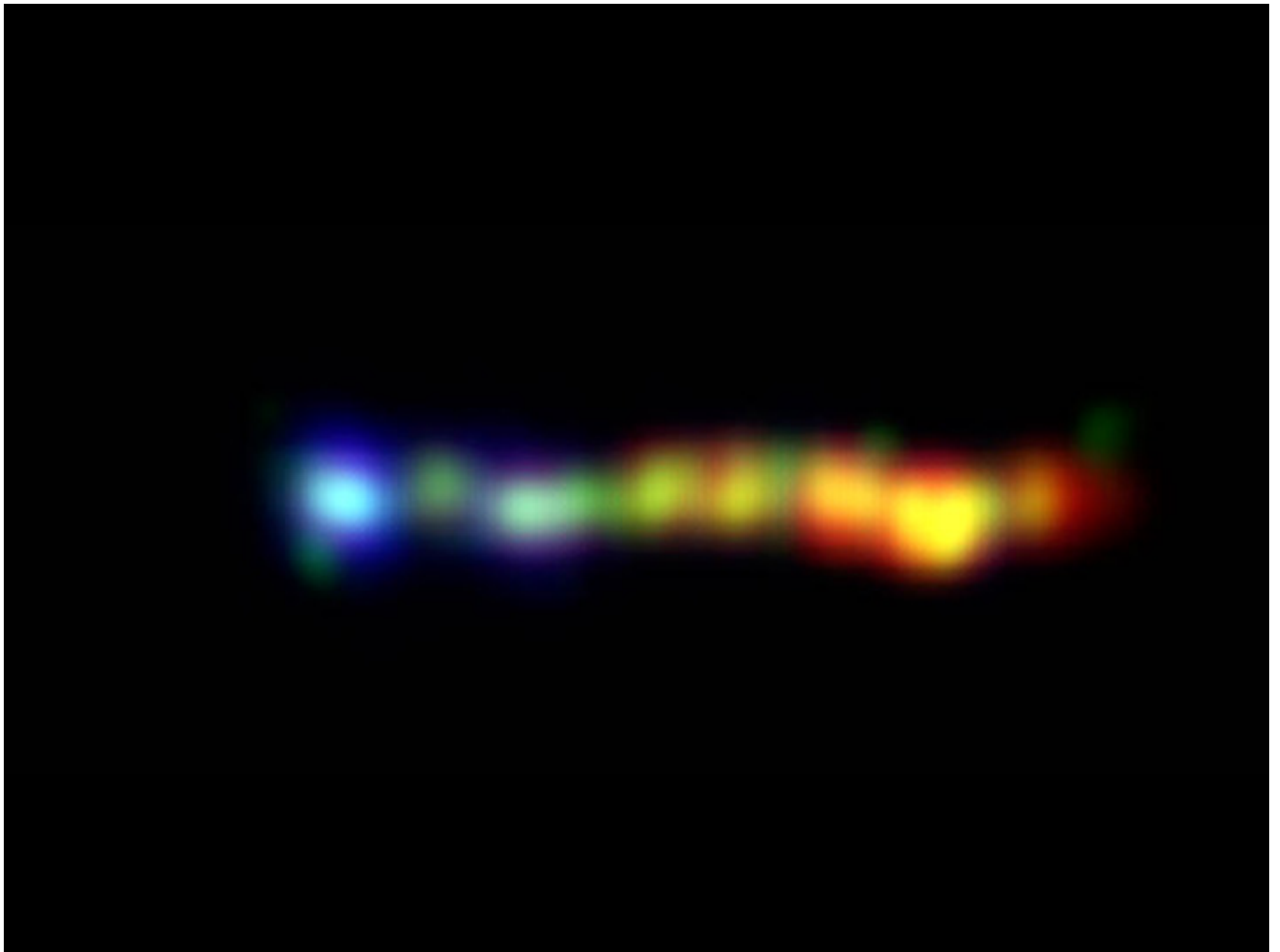
Uno dei più vicini a noi,
3 miliardi di anni luce

Pur essendo il più
brillante è mille volte
troppo debole per
essere visto ad occhio
nudo dalla Terra

La sua luminosità è
12 ordini di grandezza
(10^{12} volte maggiore di
quella del sole)



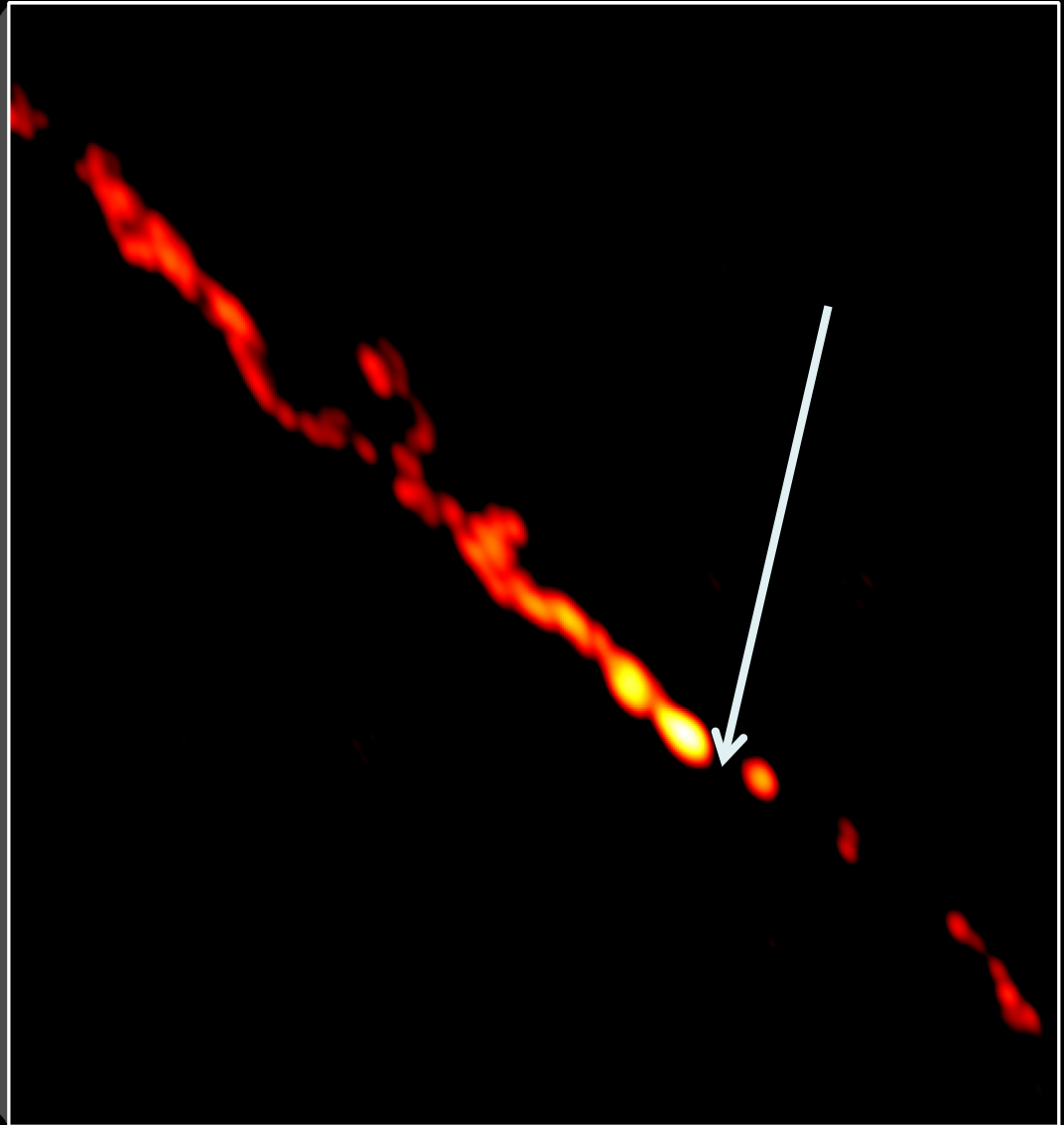
Il getto è visibile anche in raggi X



Centaurus A: risultato di uno scontro



I getti interni di Centauro A



Proprietà

Spettri con righe di emissione larghe

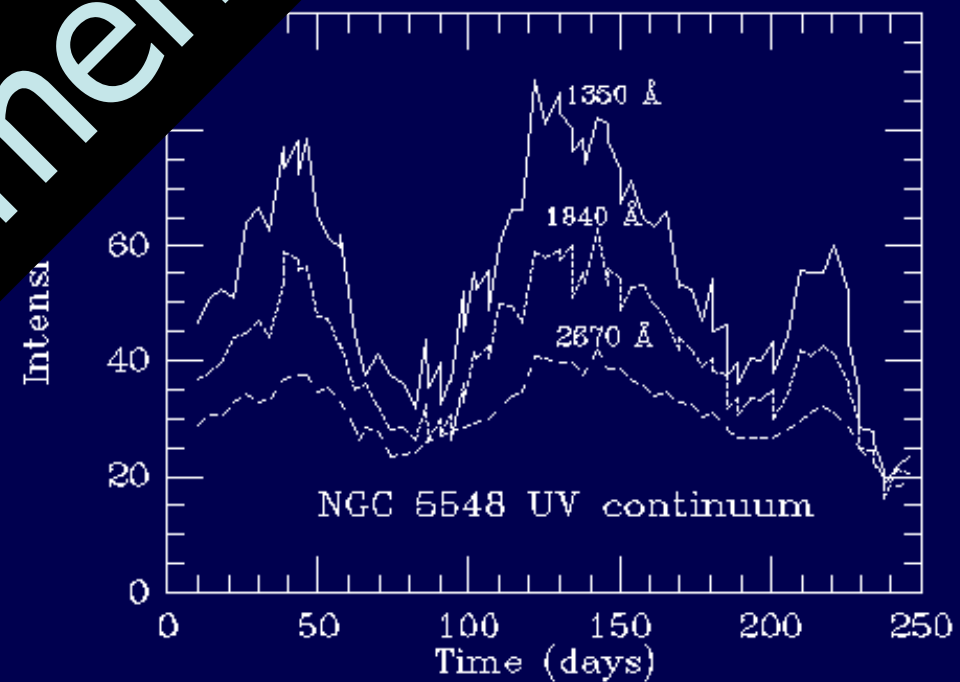
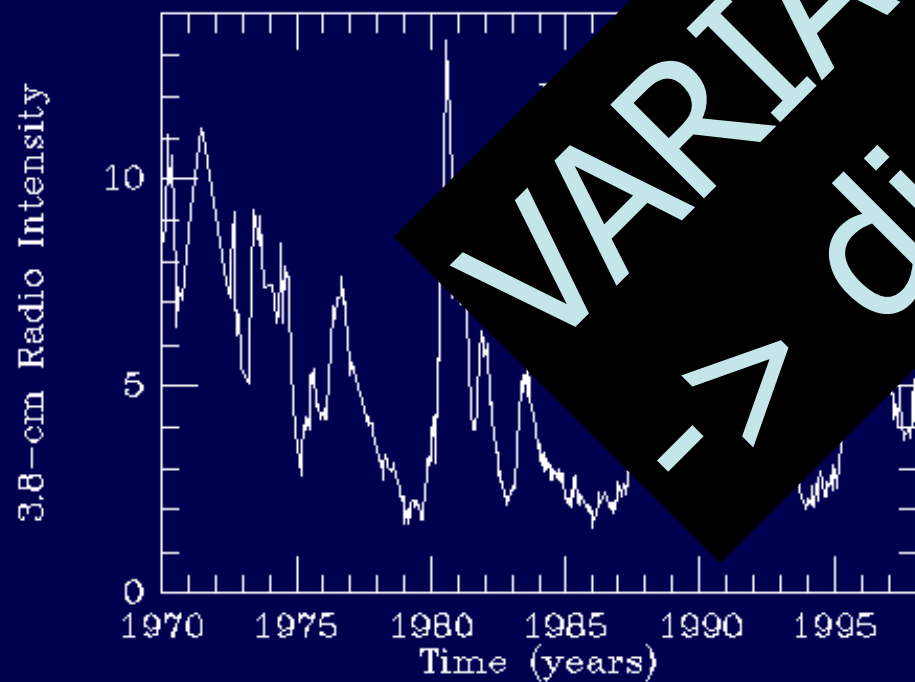
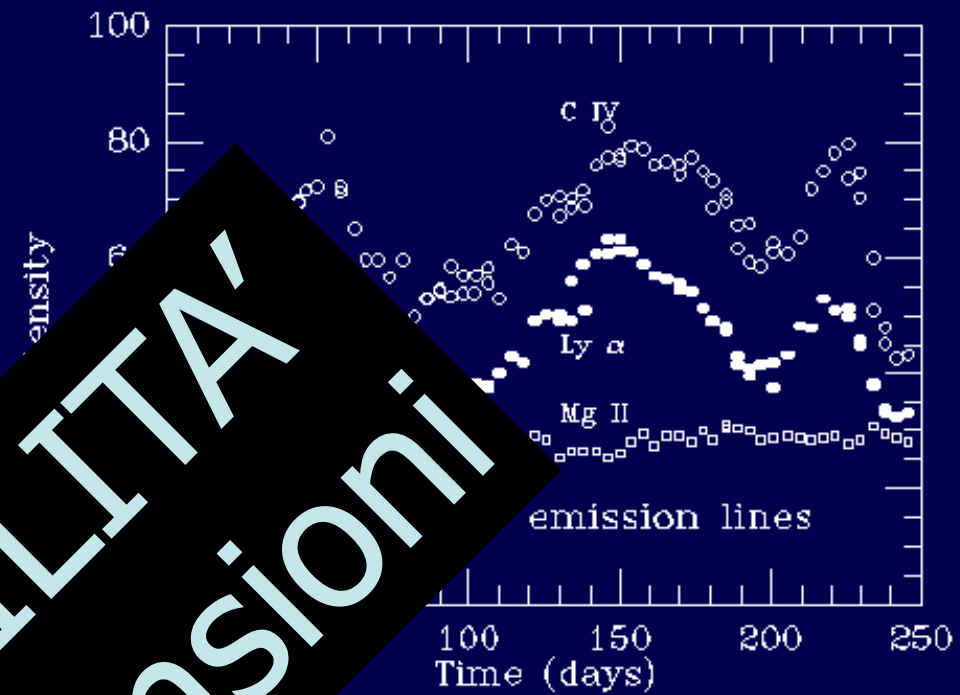
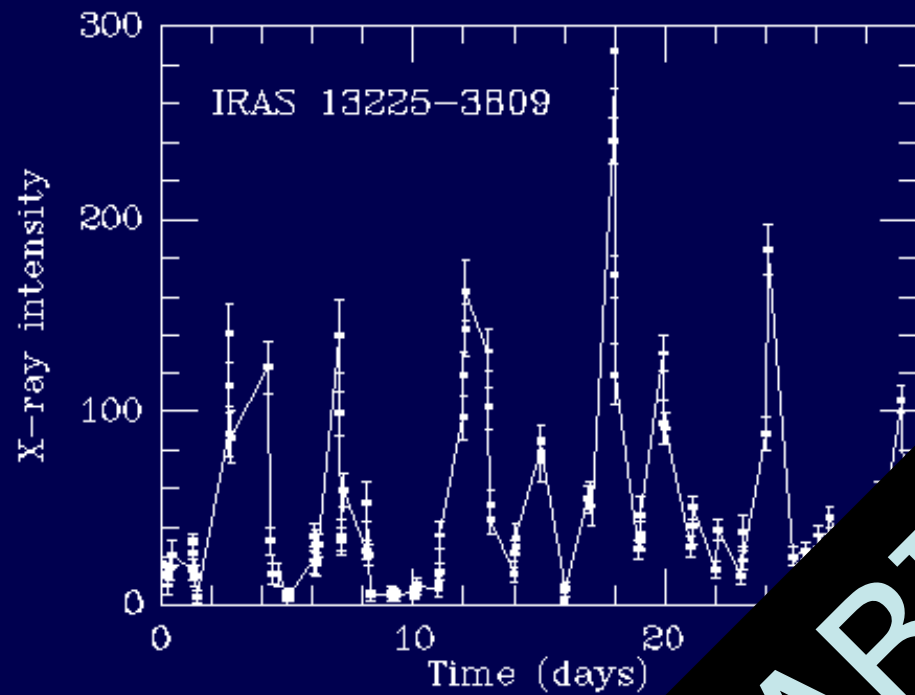
Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – getti

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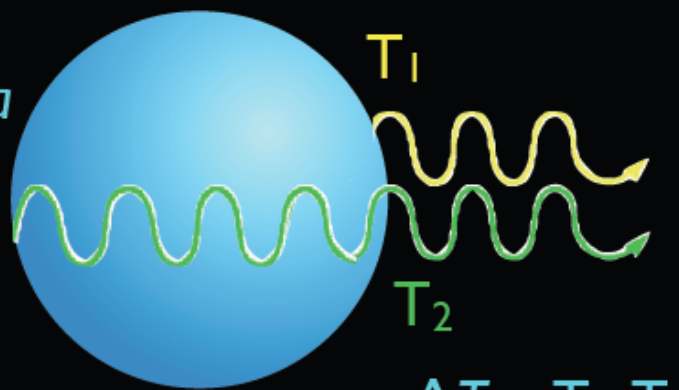


VARIABILITY
-> dimensionality

La variabilità implica una sorgente di dimensioni piccole

ΔT = tempo sul quale la
luce varia

c = velocità della luce



$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

$$D = \Delta T \times c$$



Proprietà

Spettri con righe di emissione larghe

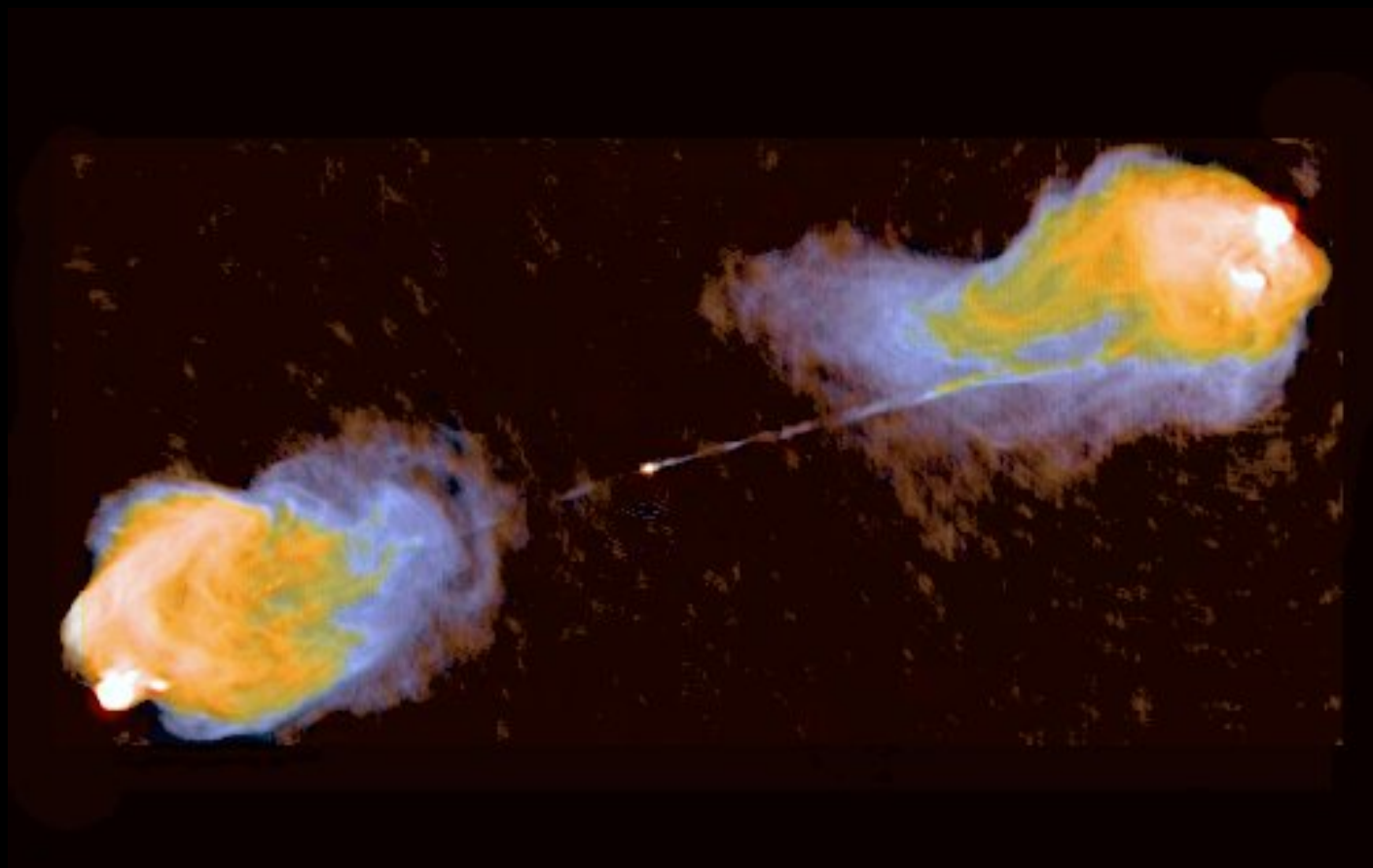
Luminosità elevata

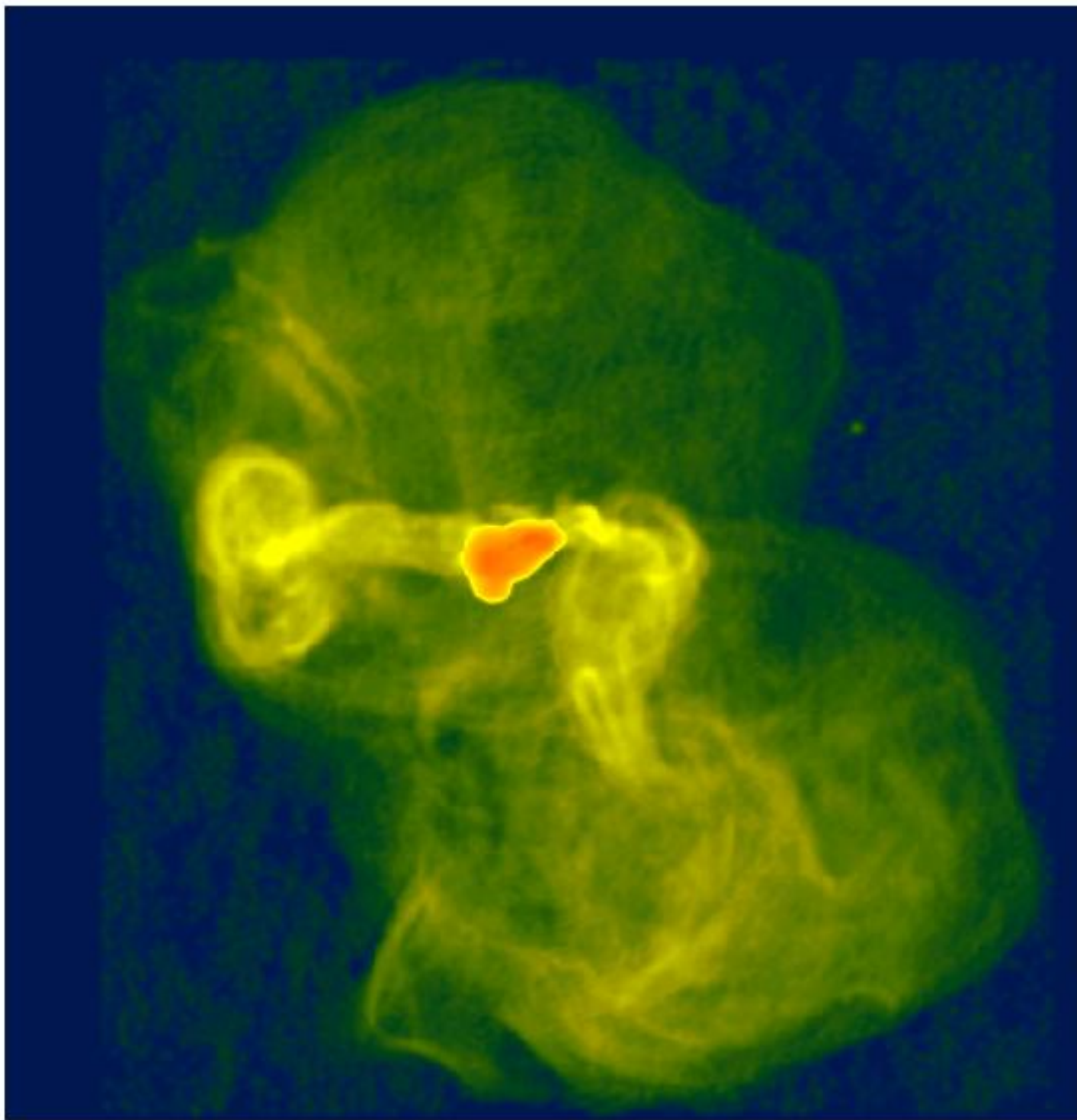
Morfologia peculiare – getti

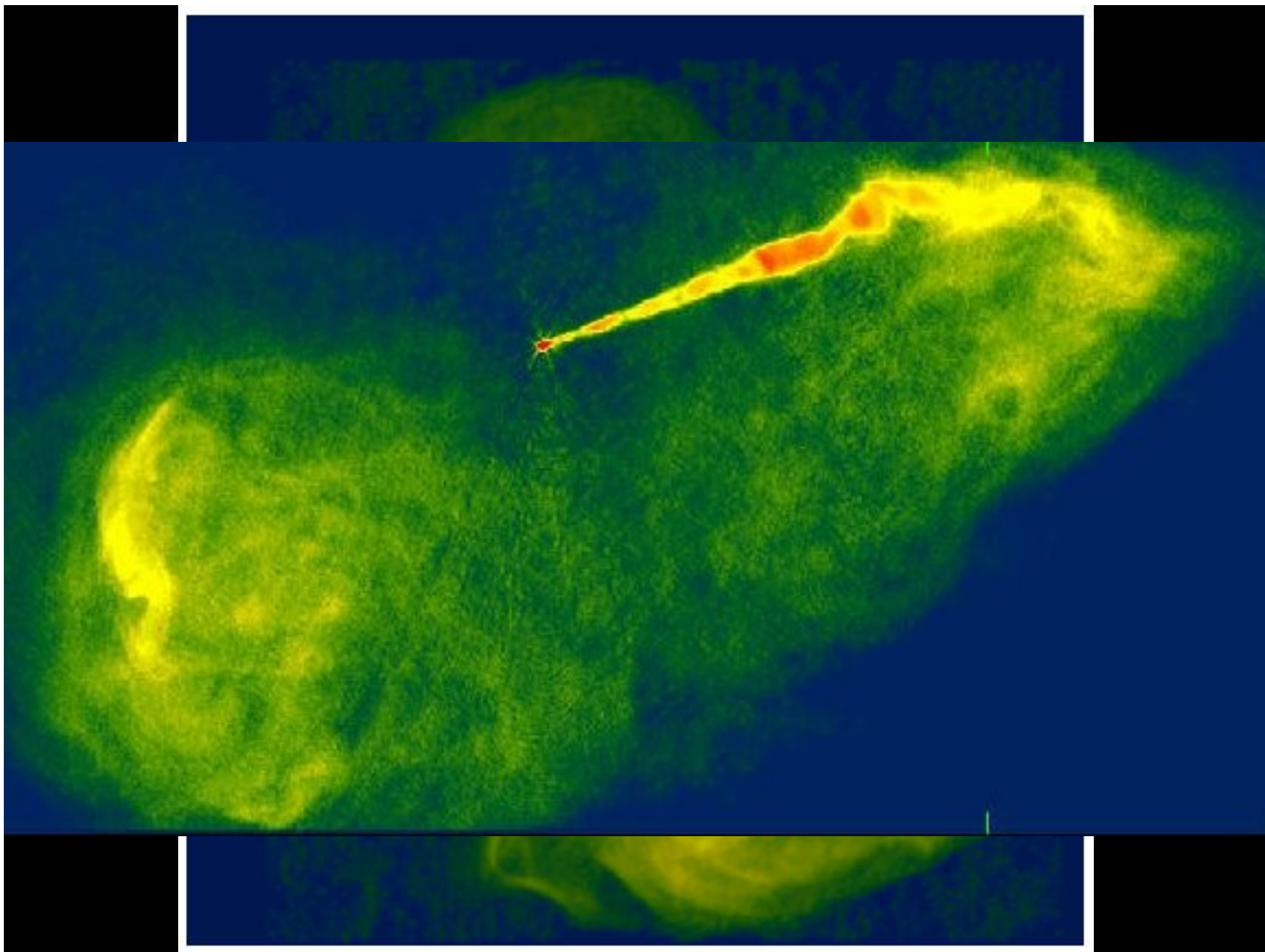
Variabilità

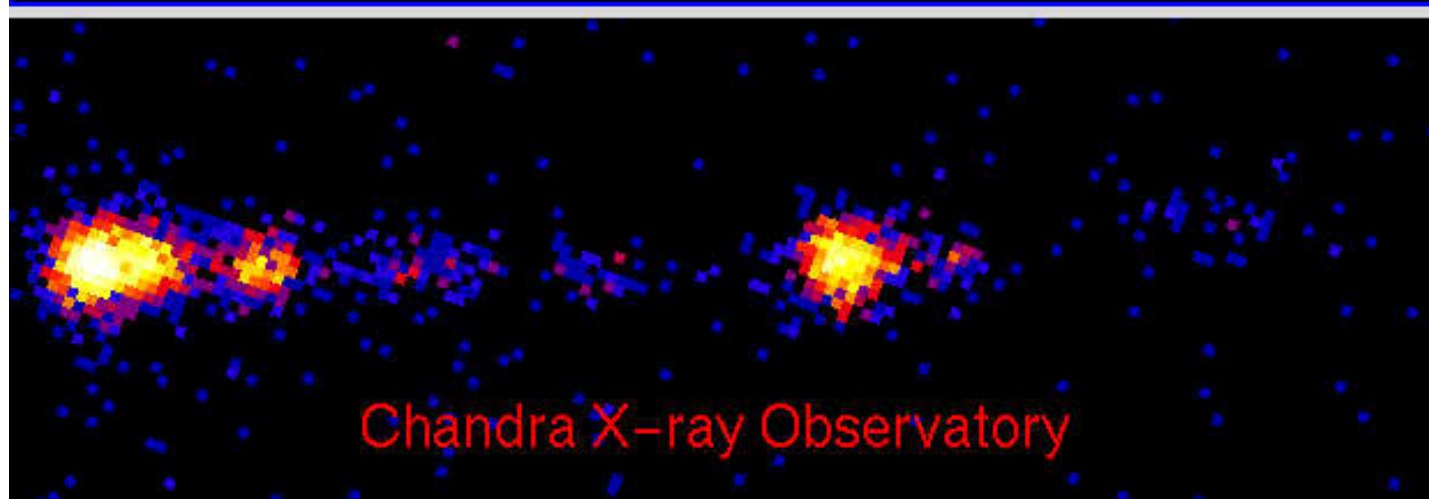
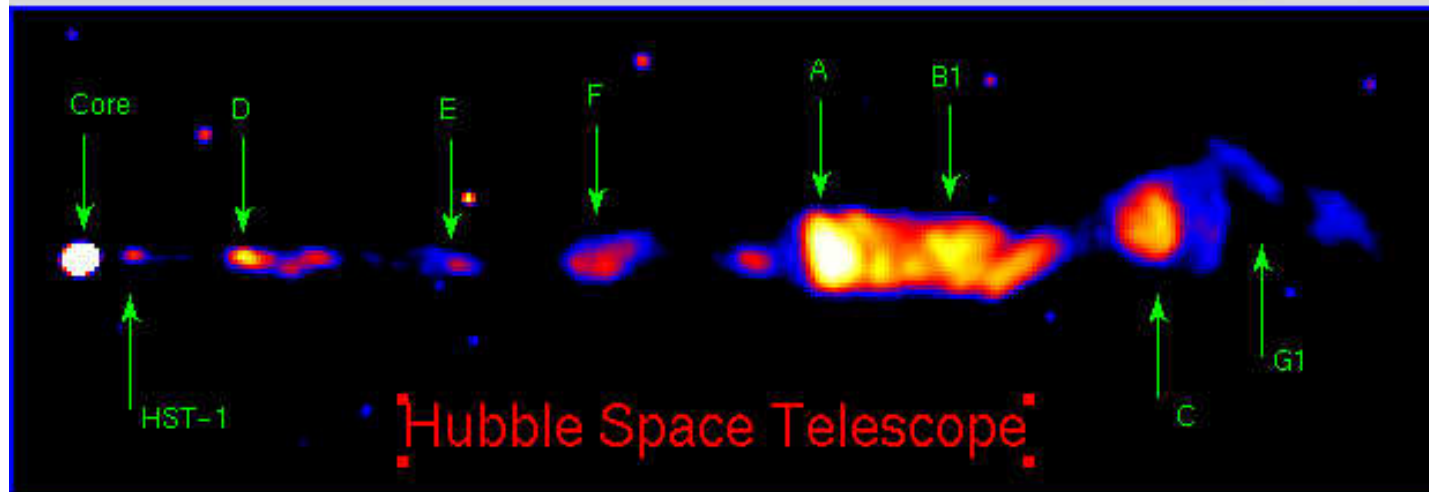
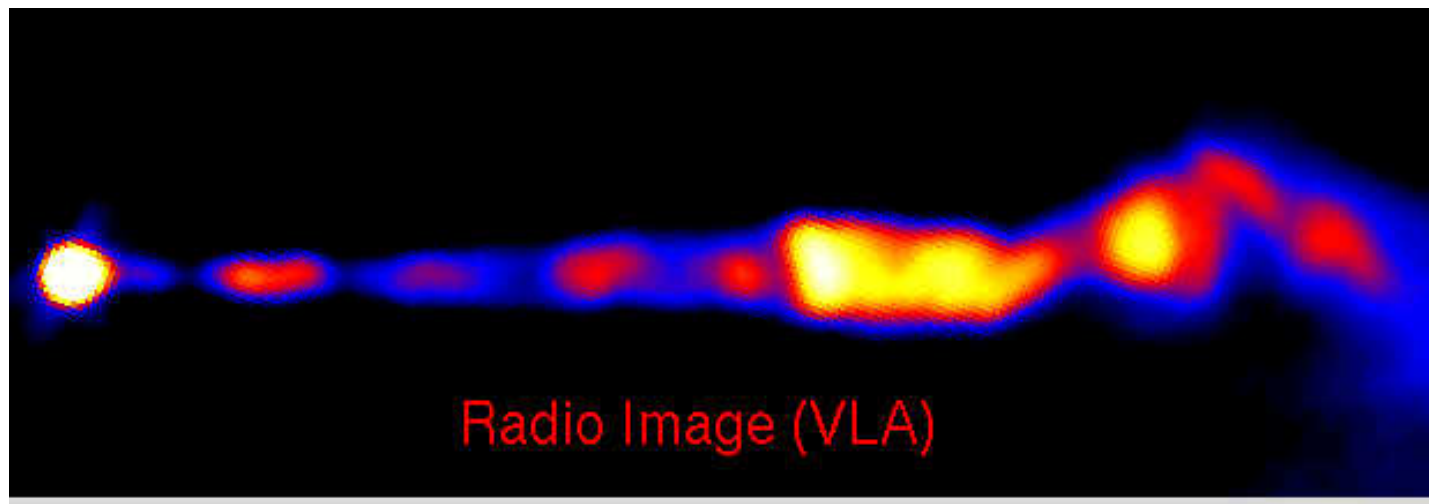
Emissione RADIO

Moti superluminali





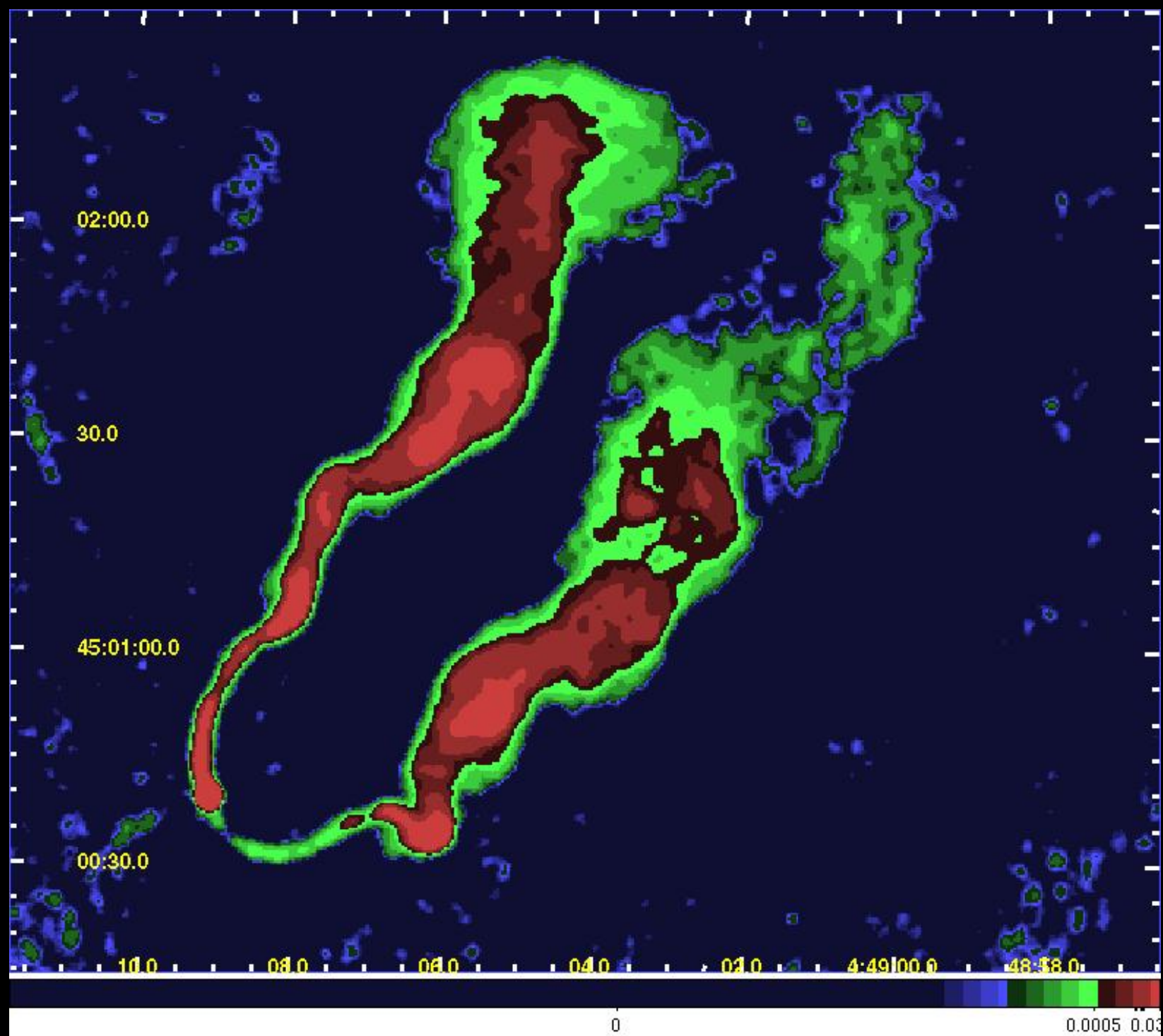


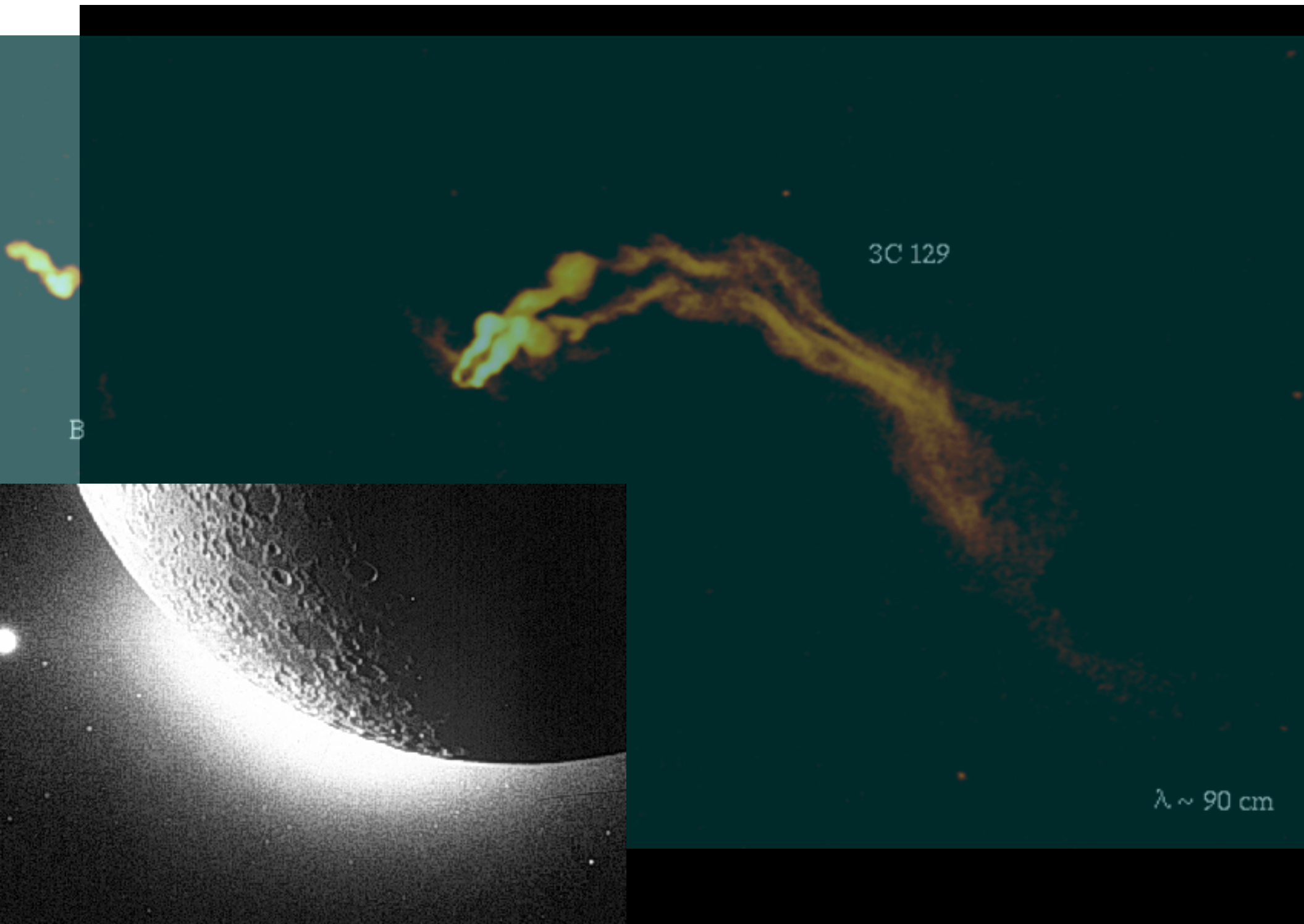


PKS2356-61 ($z = 0.1$)



Quasar
in una
galassia
ellittica

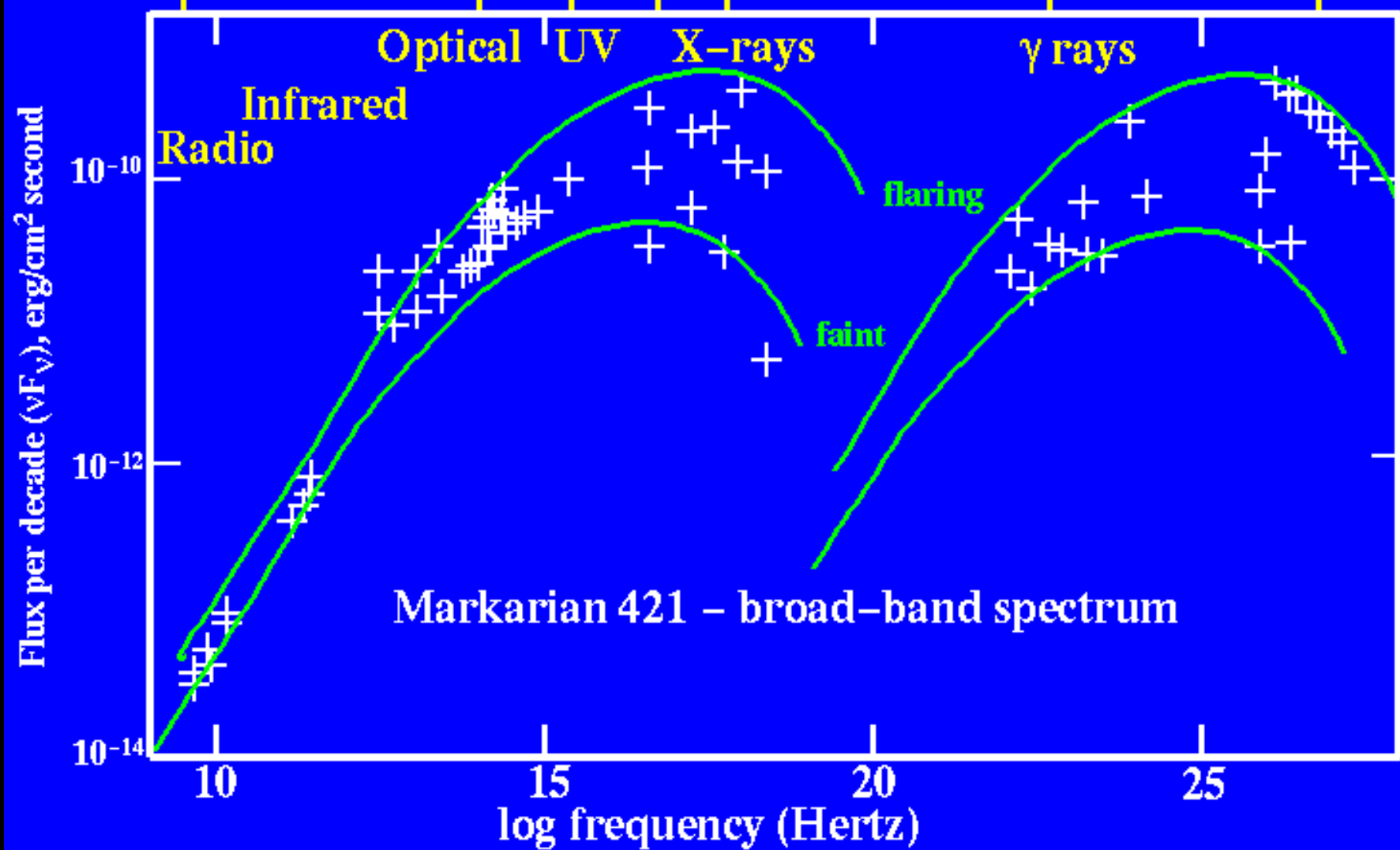
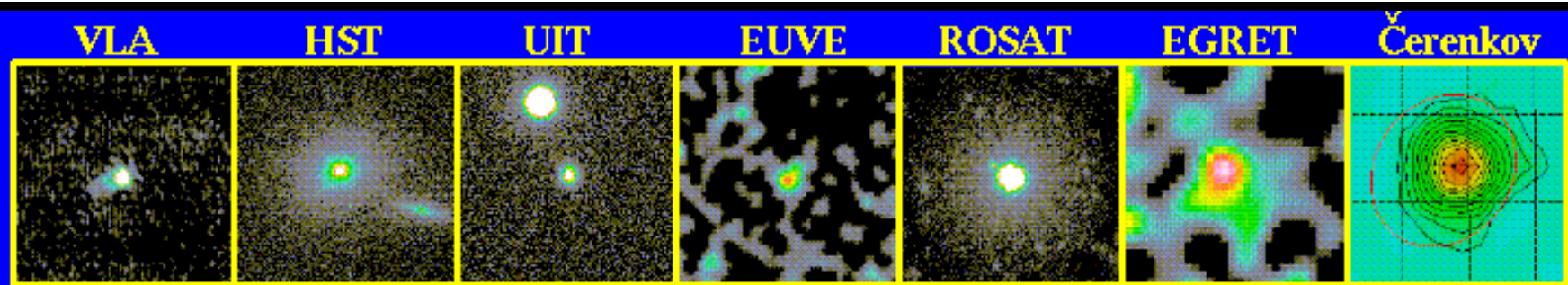


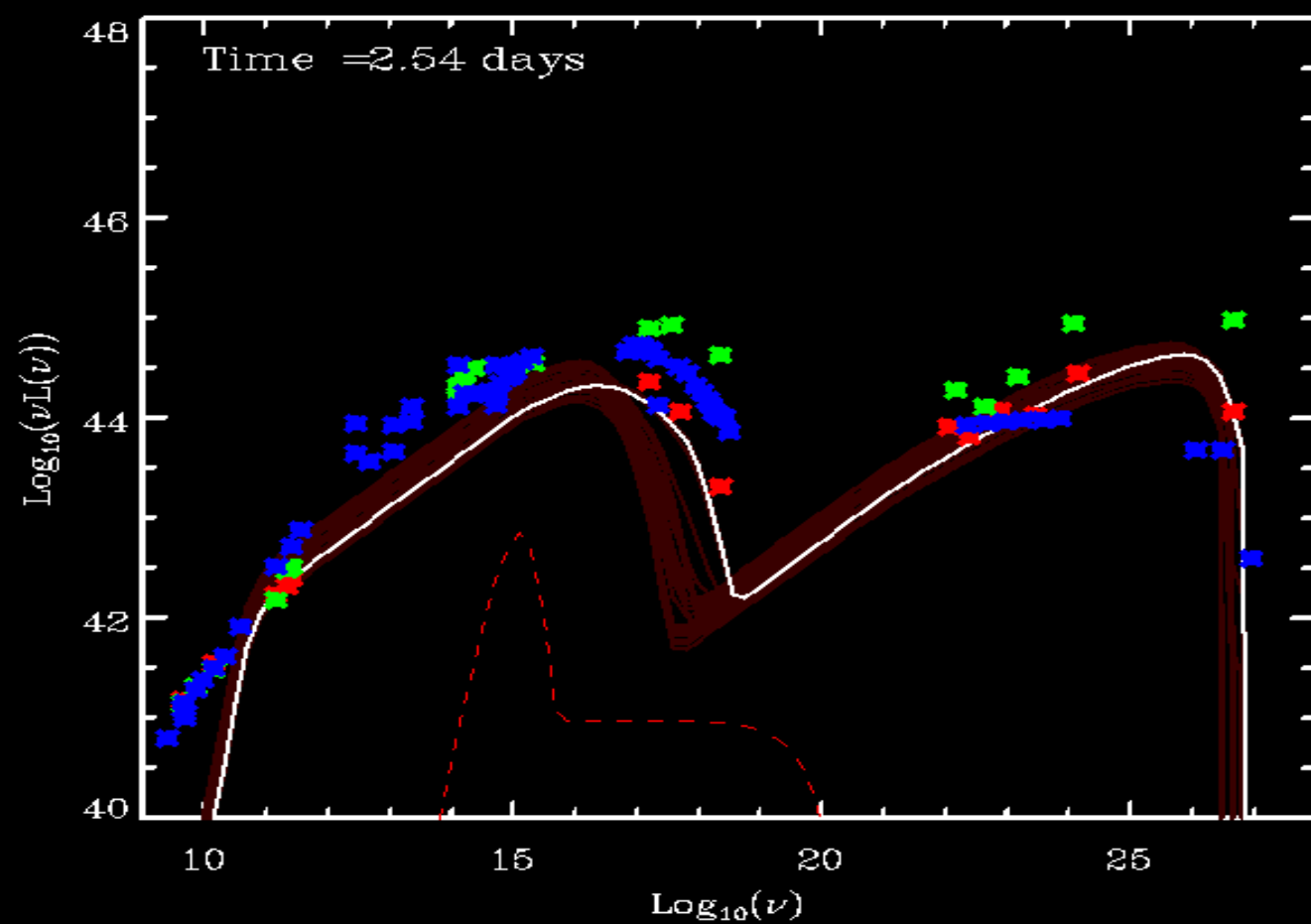
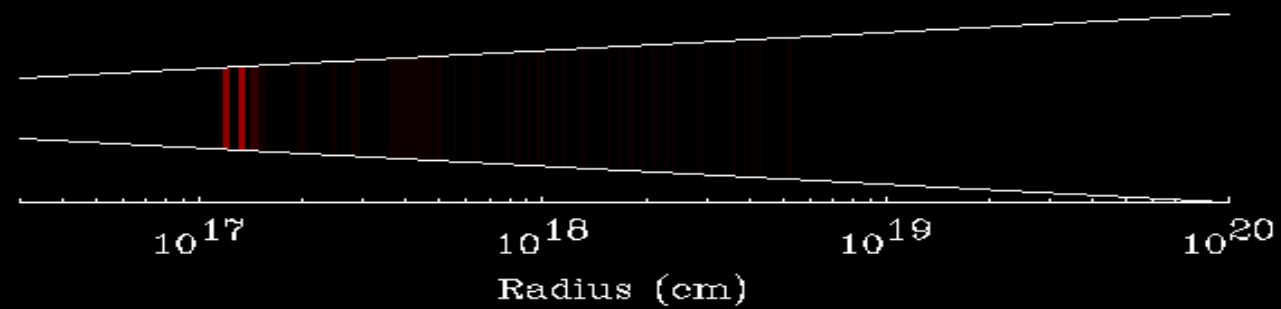


3C 129

B

$\lambda \sim 90$ cm





Proprietà

Spettri con righe di emissione larghe

Luminosità elevata

Morfologia peculiare – getti

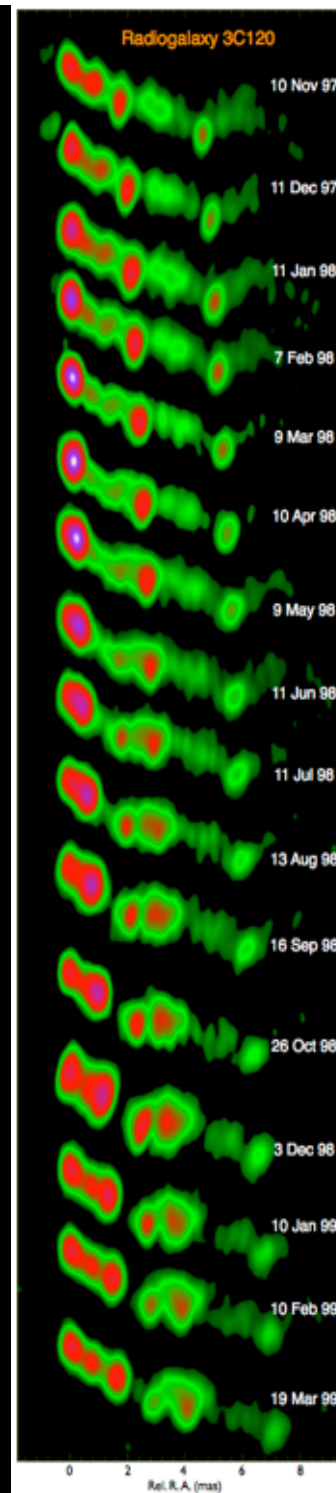
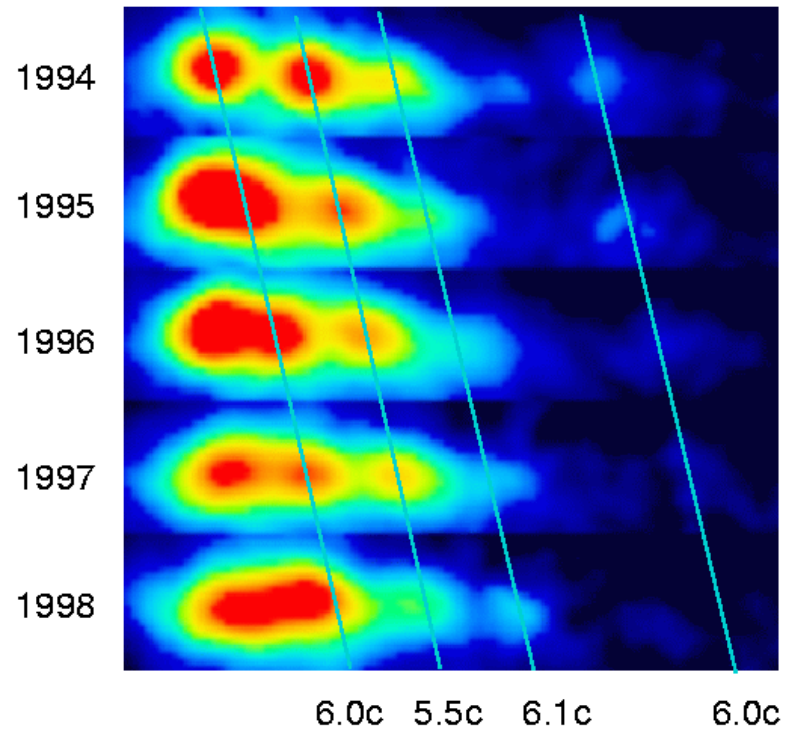
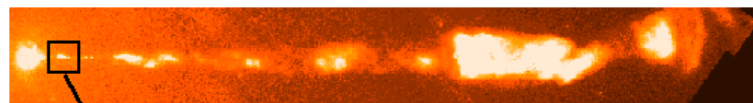
Variabilità

Emissione RADIO

Moti superluminali

Moti superluminali

Superluminal Motion in the M87 Jet



VLBA 22 GHz Observations of 3C120

José-Luis Gómez

IAA (Spain)

Alan P. Marscher

BU (USA)

Antonio Alberdi

IAA (Spain)

Svetlana Marchenko-Jorstad

BU (USA)

Cristina García-Miró

IAA (Spain)

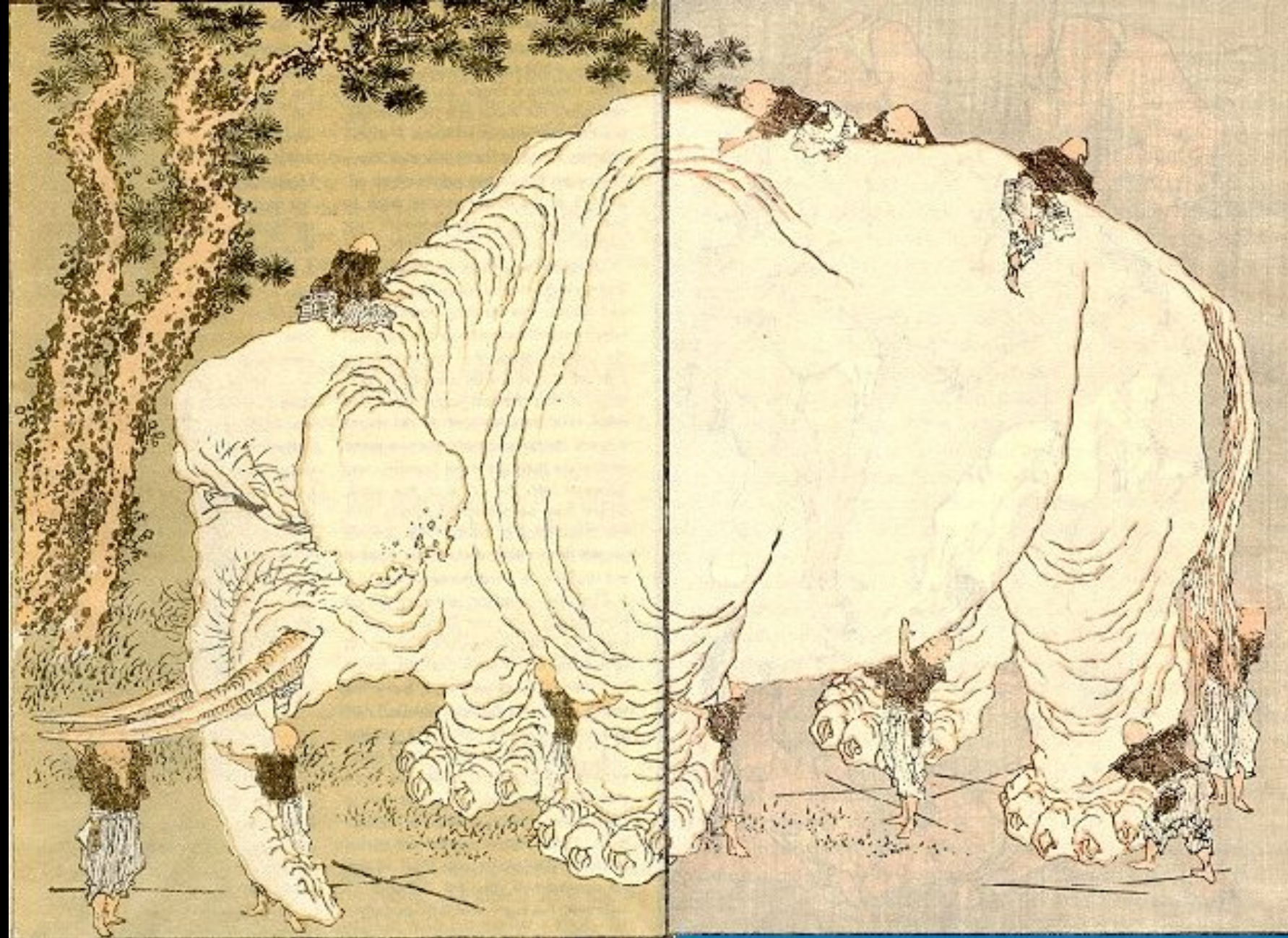
Più veloce della luce!!!

L'elemento B del getto si muove a velocità $v = \frac{5}{6} c$



Il segnale dell'elemento B giungerà a noi 2 anni dopo il segnale dell'elemento N, ma la distanza apparente tra i due elementi sarà di 3 anni luce

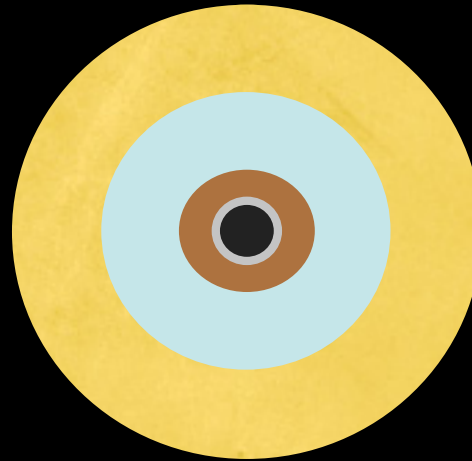
Velocità apparente $v_{app} = \frac{3}{2} c$





$$V_{\text{FUGA}} = \left(\frac{2GM}{R} \right)^{1/2}$$

1783-1795
 Michell e
 Laplace
 “Stella Oscura”



1916
 Karl
 Schwarzschild
 soluzione delle
 equazioni di
 Einstein
 in Relatività
 Generale

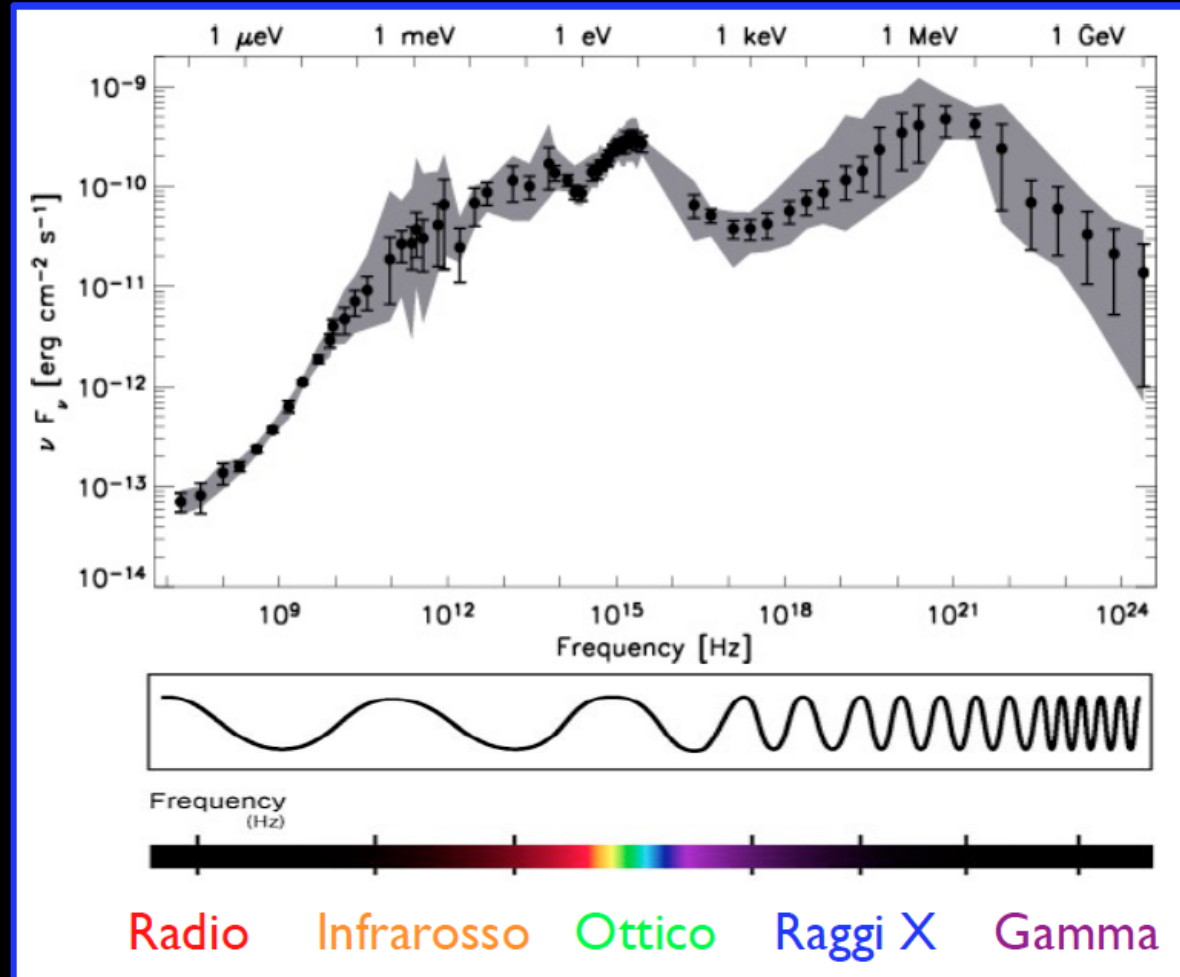
$$V_{\text{FUGA}} = 60000000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

Modello Unificato

Quasars compared with Stars

Property	Stars range value	Quasars range value
Luminosity range	10^9 $10^{-4} - 10^5 L_{\odot}$ (M8-O5)	$>10^7$ $10^7 - 10^{14} L_{\odot}$
Mass range	1000 $0.05 - 50 M_{\odot}$	1000 $10^6 - 10^9 M_{\odot}$
Temperature range	10 $3,000 \text{ K} - 50,000 \text{ K}$	$\sim 10^4$ [big blue bump]
Lifetime	$10,000$ $1 \text{ Myr} - 10 \text{ Gyr}$	$<1000?$ $\sim 10 \text{ Myr} - 10^7 \text{ yr}$
Spectra	$\sim$ black body	$\sim$ power-law

I Quasars emettono radiazione a tutte le lunghezze d'onda



AGN senza getto
 $\approx 90\%$

Narrow-Line Seyfert 1
Seyfert 1 e 2
LINERS 1 e 2



Galassia ospite: spirale
Raggi gamma: no!

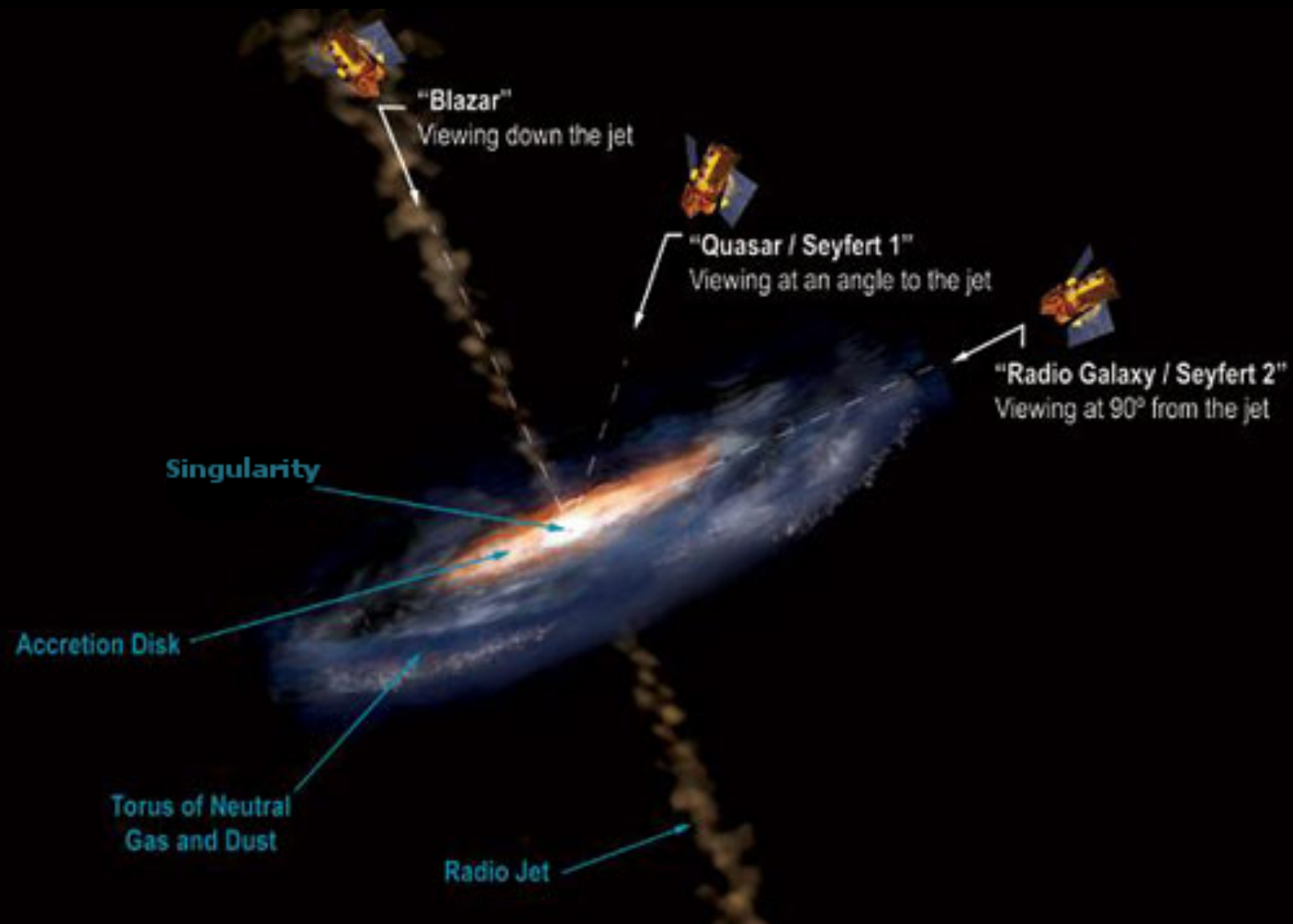
AGN con getto
 $\approx 10\%$

Blazars (BL Lac + Quasar)
Radiogalassie HE
Radiogalassie LE

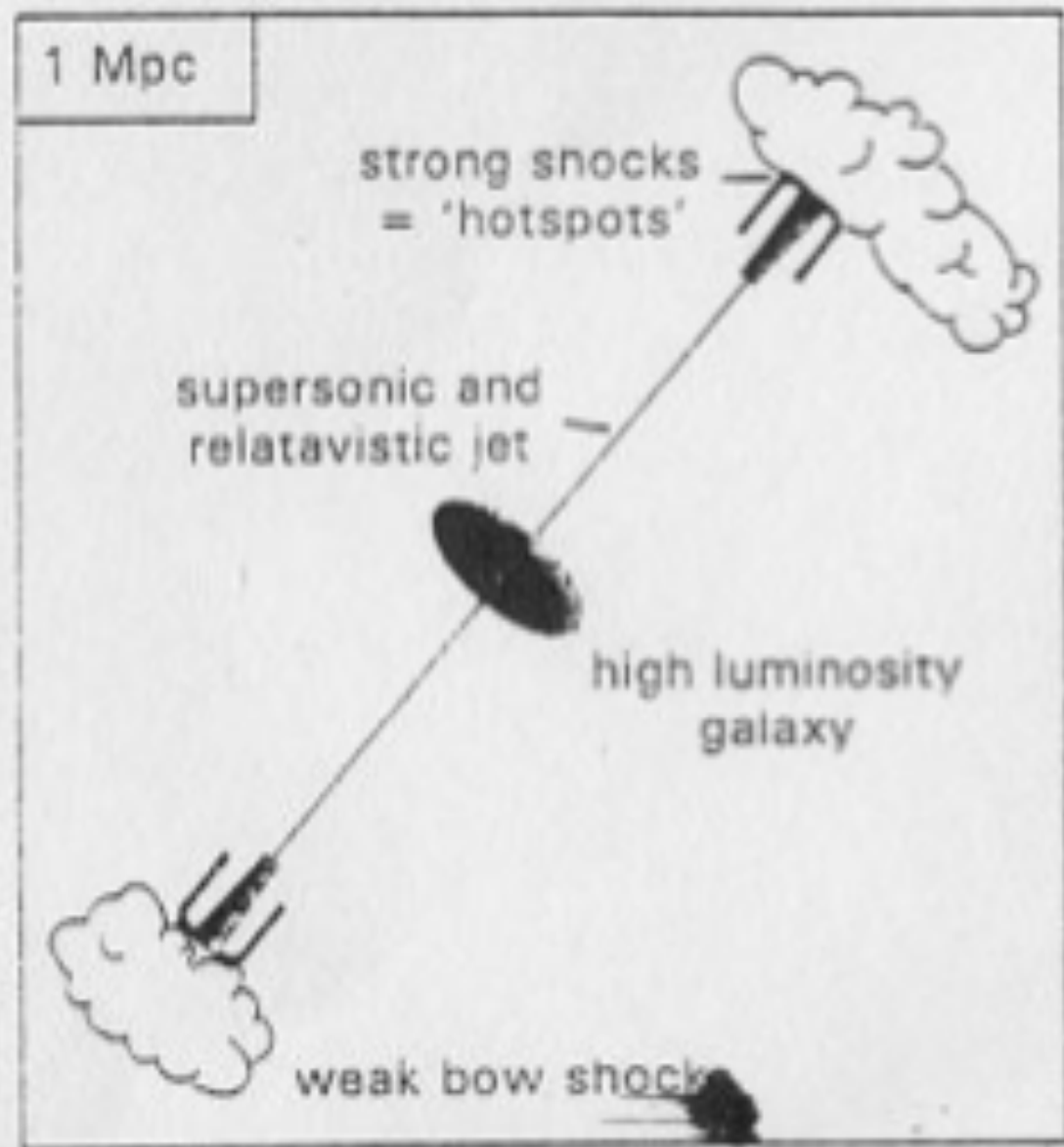


Galassia ospite: ellittica
Raggi gamma: sì!

Anche se in fase di scoperta sono state classificati molti tipi di nuclei galattici attivi, dopo un'attenta analisi (**R. Antonucci; C.M. Urry & P. Padovani**) si è visto che molte differenze potevano essere spiegate in termini di differenti punti di vista.



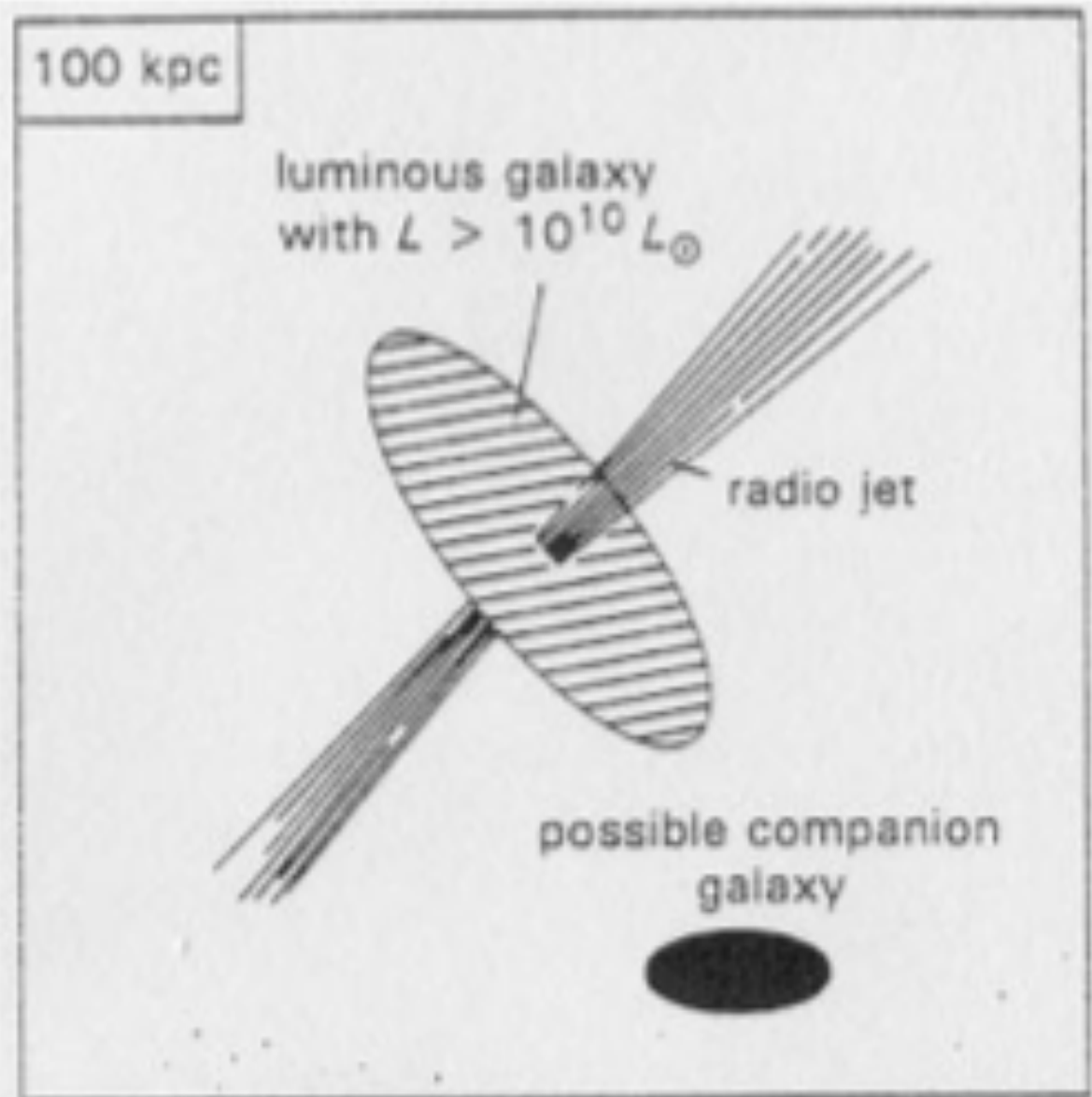
Diverse scale



Extended radio sources — shown is an FR II source with an edge-brightened structure. The FRIs have lower jet velocities and fade-out to the ends.

Blandford 1990

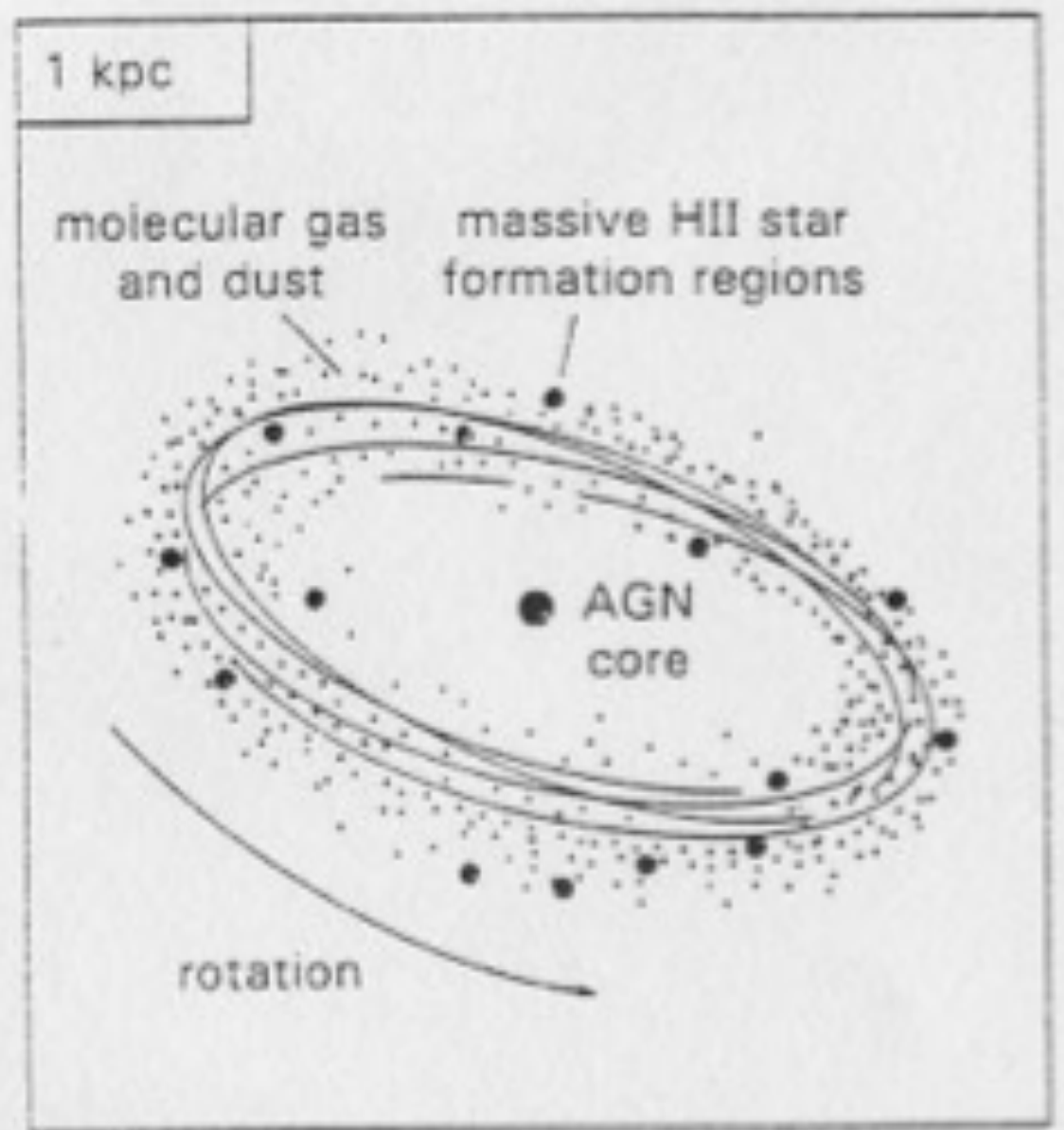
Diverse scale



The host galaxy. Although shown as an early type galaxy with a smooth profile, it could also be highly irregular with multiple nuclei as a result of merging.

Blandford 1990

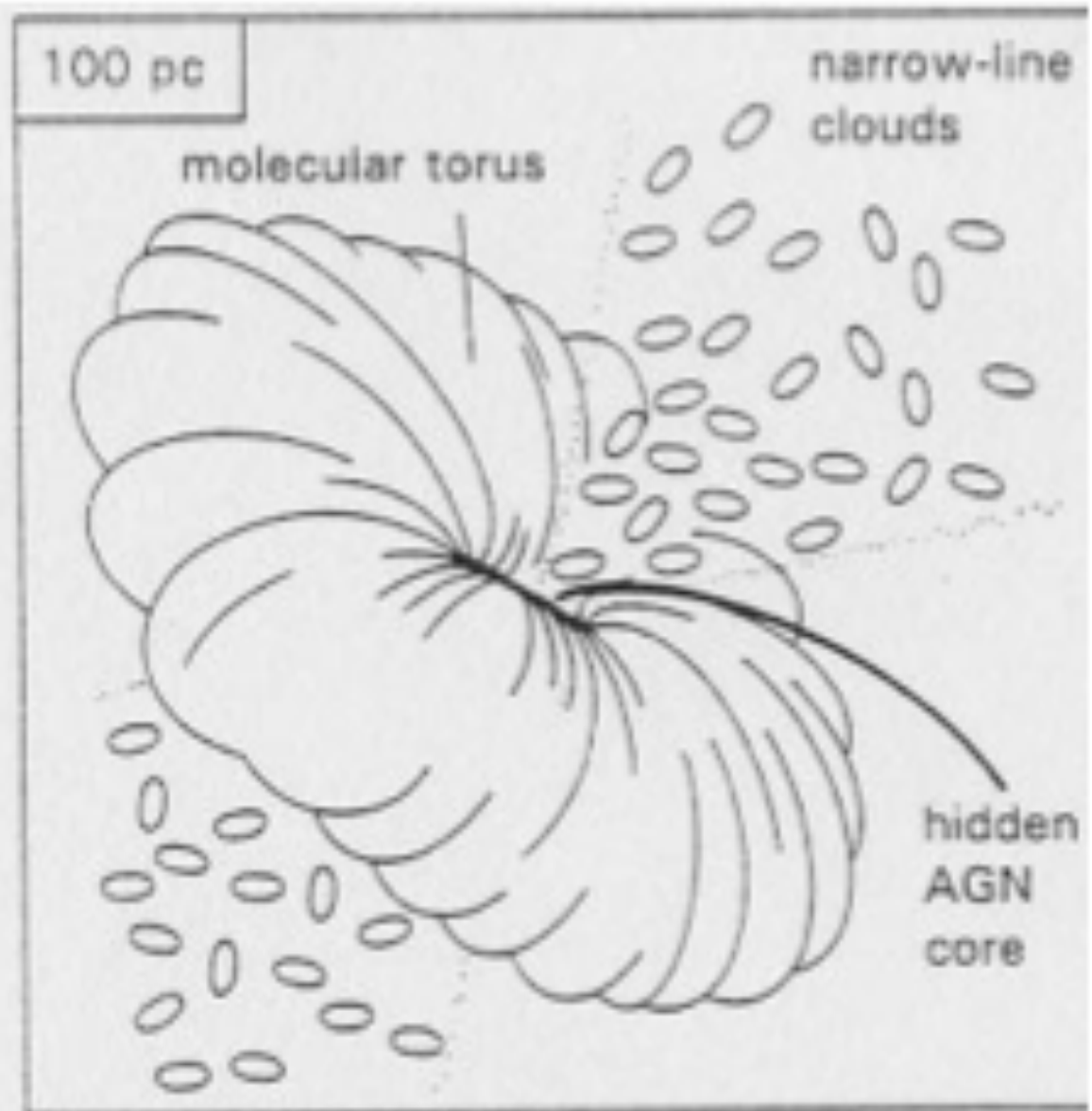
Diverse scale



The central kpc star formation disk. This strong far infrared emitting zone might be fed by a bar structure, as seems to be the case for NGC1068.

Blandford 1990

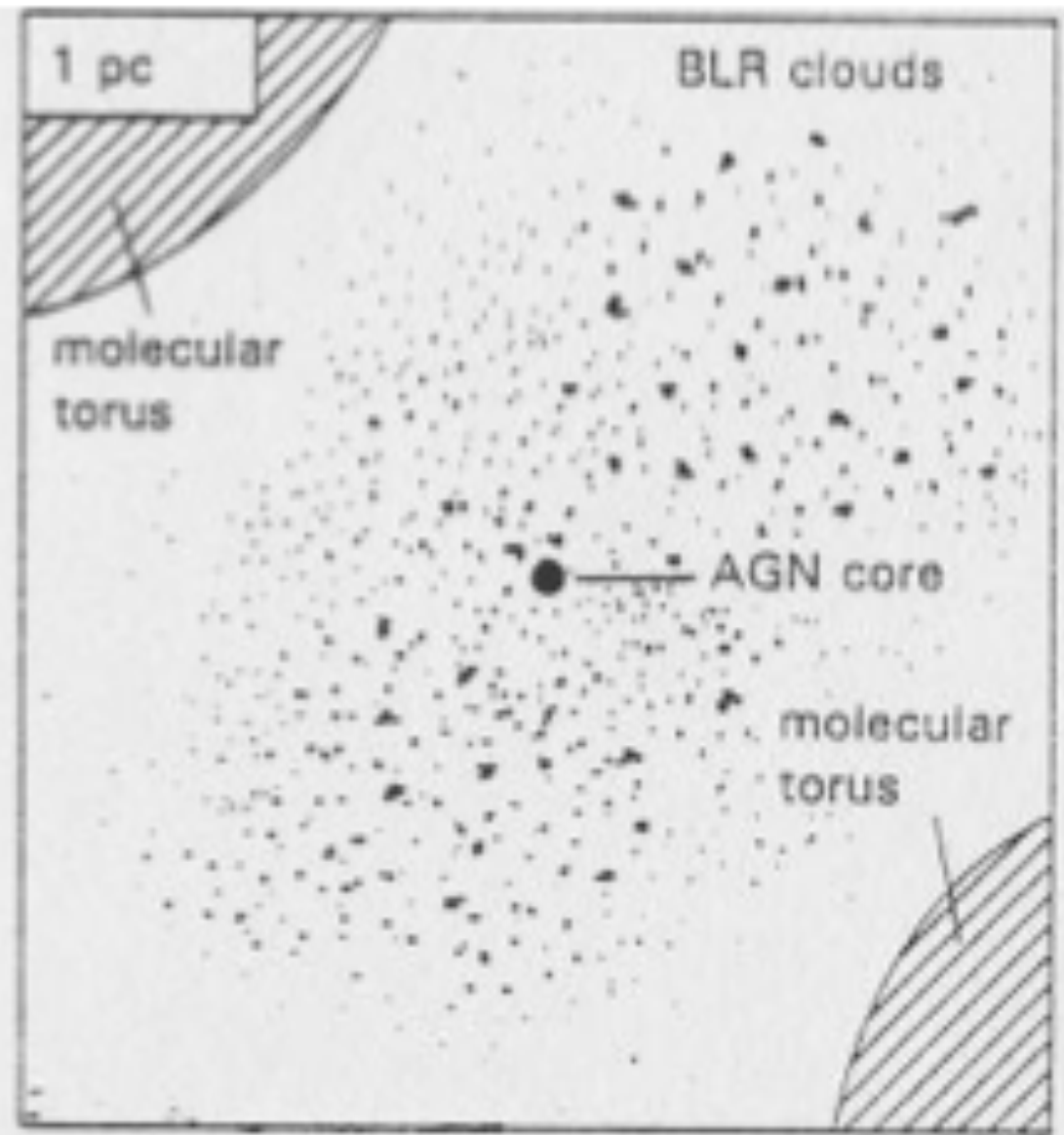
Diverse scale



The narrow-line region comprising small but numerous clouds of the interstellar medium ionized by the central AGN core.

Blandford 1990

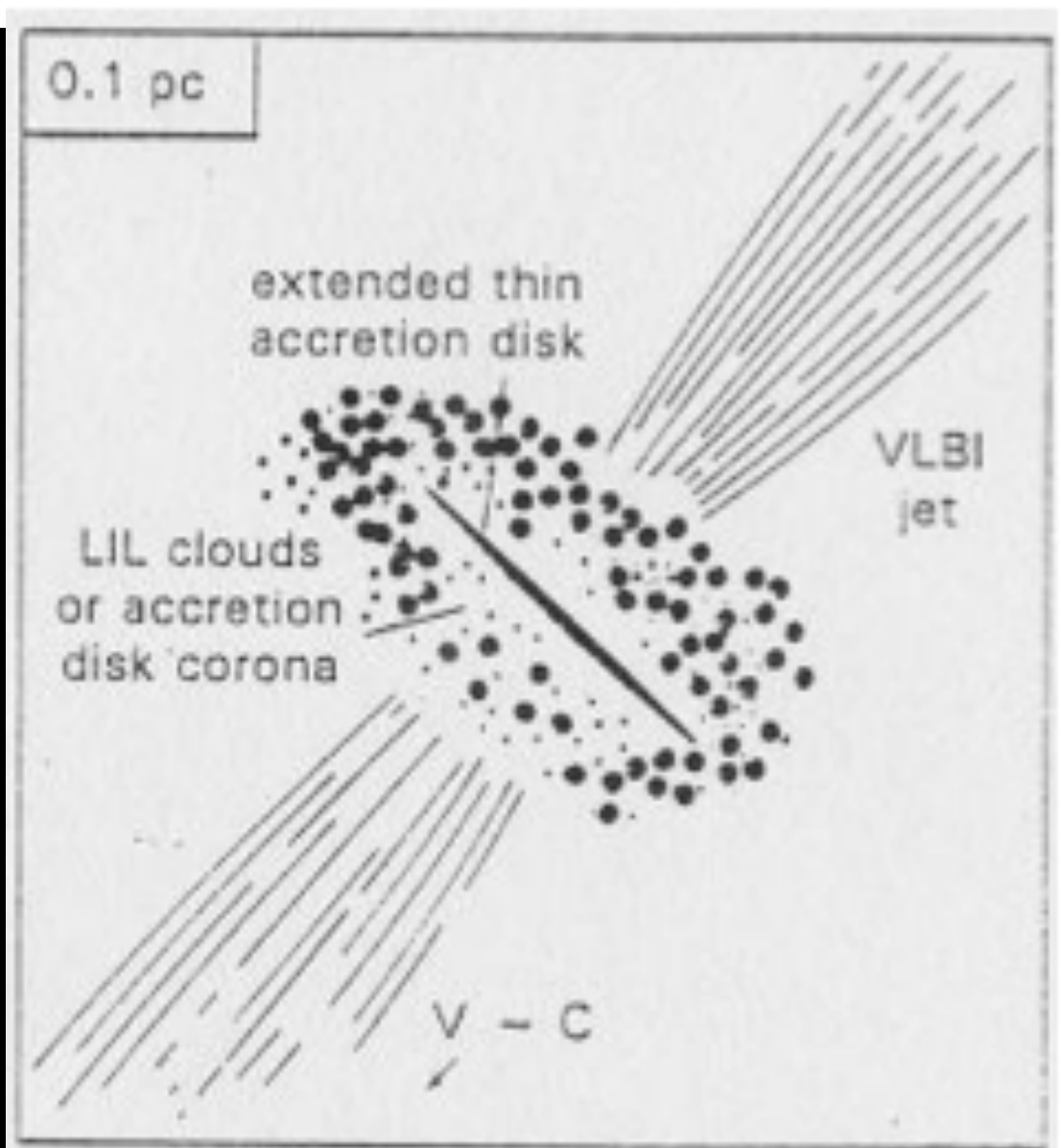
Diverse scale



The outer extent of the broad-line region and the deep-walled molecular torus which can provide an effective shield of the central AGN, depending on the relative orientation of the observer.

Blandford 1990

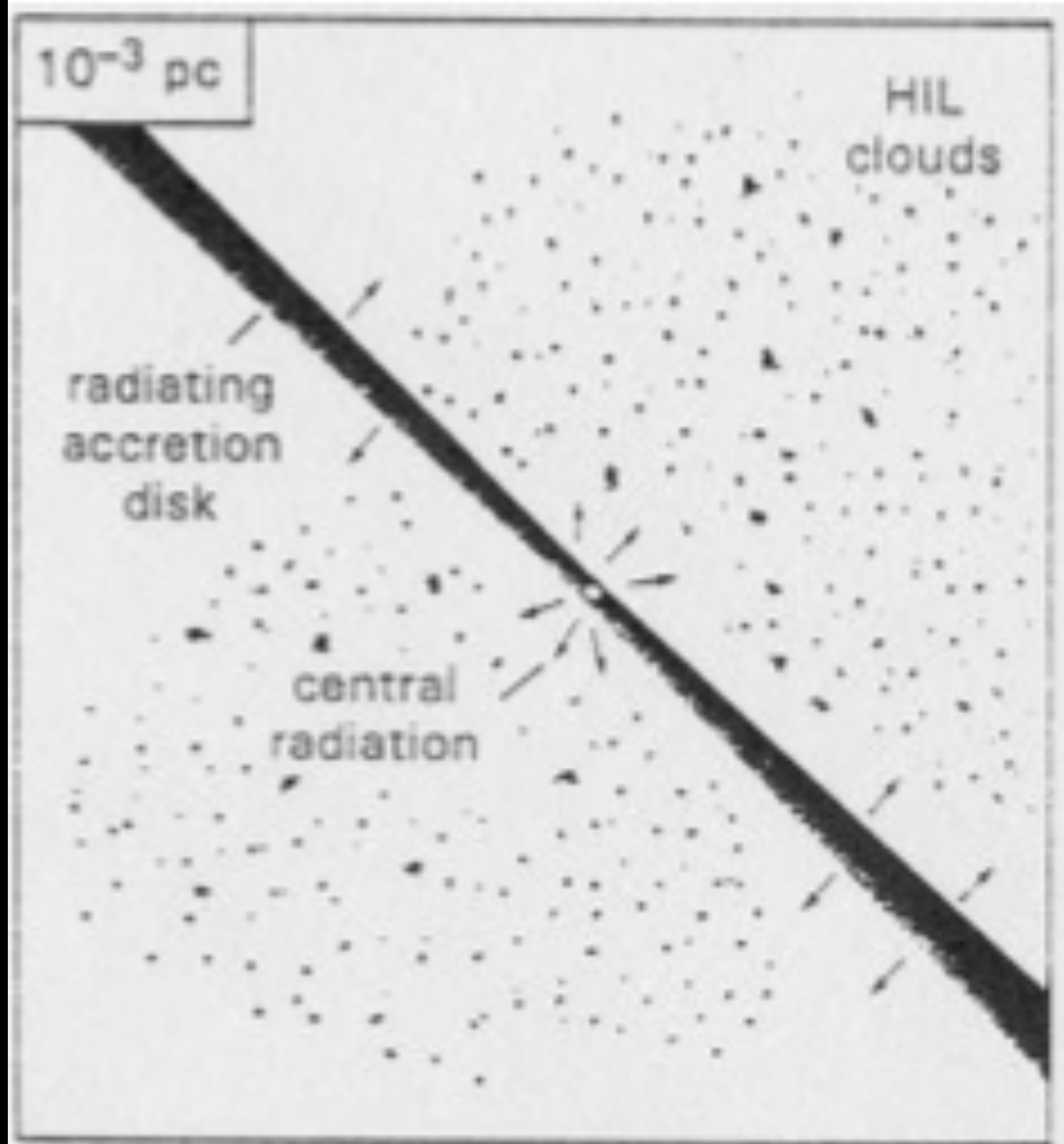
Diverse scale



Inside the molecular torus — the VLBI jet becomes self-absorbed closer in, and the low ionization lines of the BLR, which might be the corona of the accretion disk.

Blandford 1990

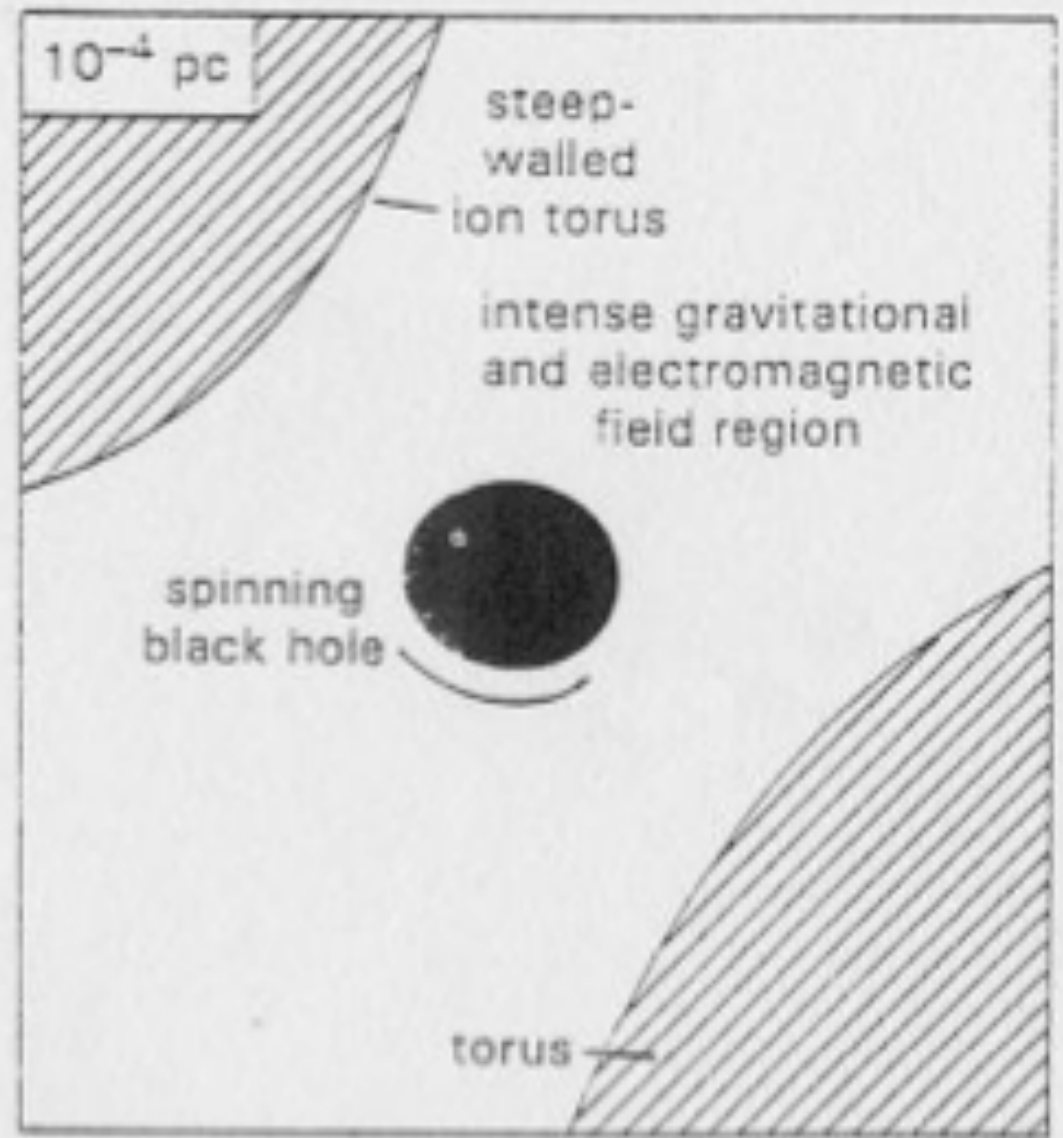
Diverse scale



The accretion disk which radiates strongly at UV and optical wavelengths. The high ionization clouds of the BLR are excited by the central continuum radiation field.

Blandford 1990

Diverse scale



The black hole. The Schwarzschild radius for a $10^6 M_{\odot}$ black hole is 2 AU (10^{-5} pc). The spin will introduce twisted magnetic field lines and particle acceleration.

Blandford 1990

Broad-Line Region (BLR)

Il gas interstellare che si trova oltre il disco, interagisce con la radiazione emessa da quest'ultimo generando delle linee di emissione.

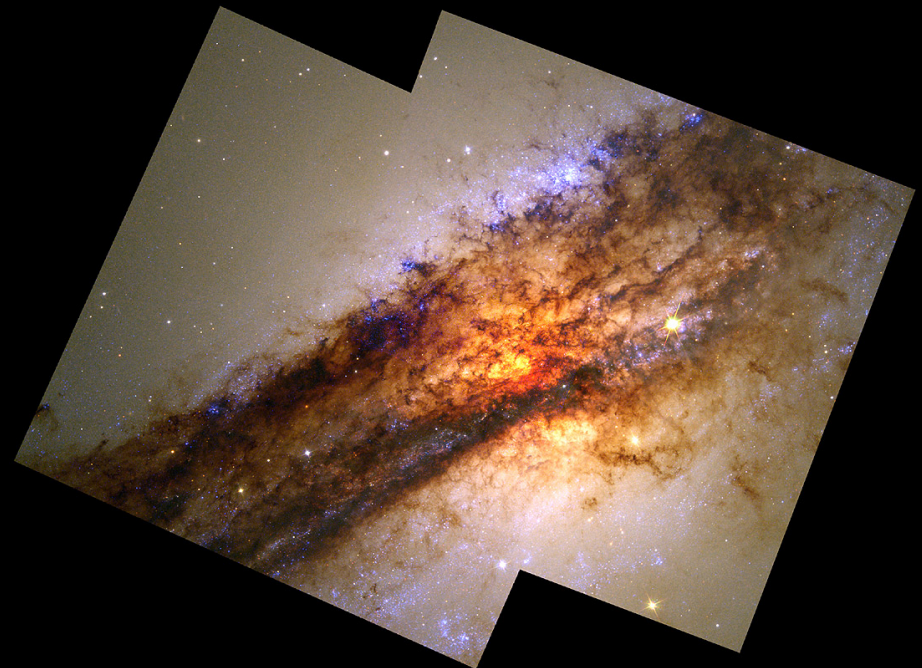
La vicinanza alla singolarità richiede che la velocità orbitale sia elevata (1000-10000 km/s) e si determina un allargamento (broadening) del profilo delle linee.

Narrow-Line Region (NLR)

Più lontano dal disco, ma ancora in grado di interagire con la radiazione emessa da quest'ultimo, c'è un'altra regione che emette delle linee. Questa volta, essendo più lontana dalla singolarità, la velocità orbitale è inferiore (< 1000 km/s) e quindi anche l'allargamento. Le righe sono più strette (narrow).

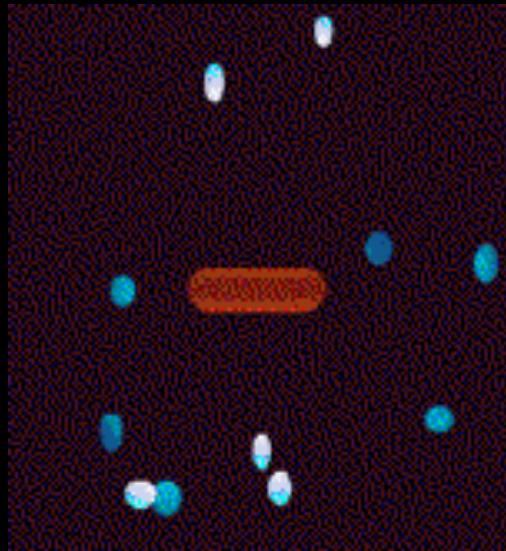
Toro molecolare

Tra le due regioni (BLR e NLR) c'è una ciambella di materiale freddo che oscura la vista diretta del nucleo o della BLR.

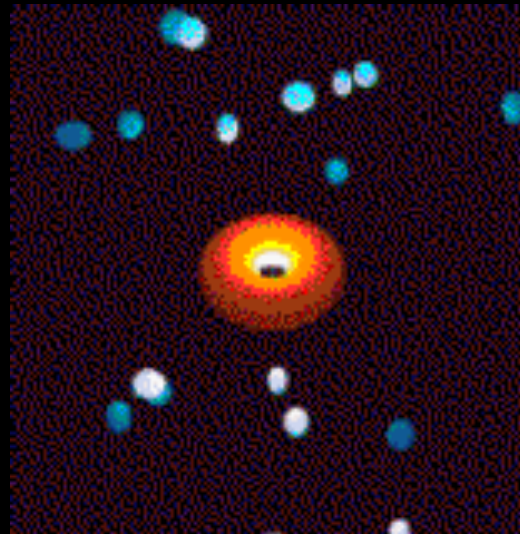


Modello Unificato

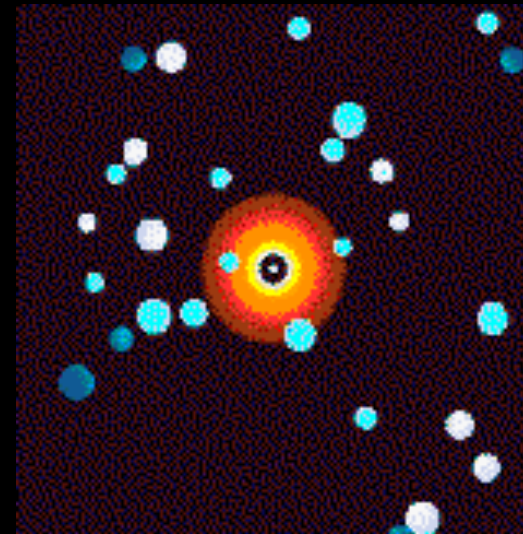
BH + Disco + Toro



SY2
di fianco

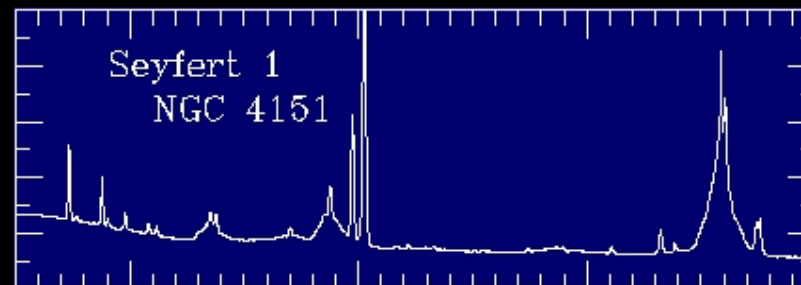
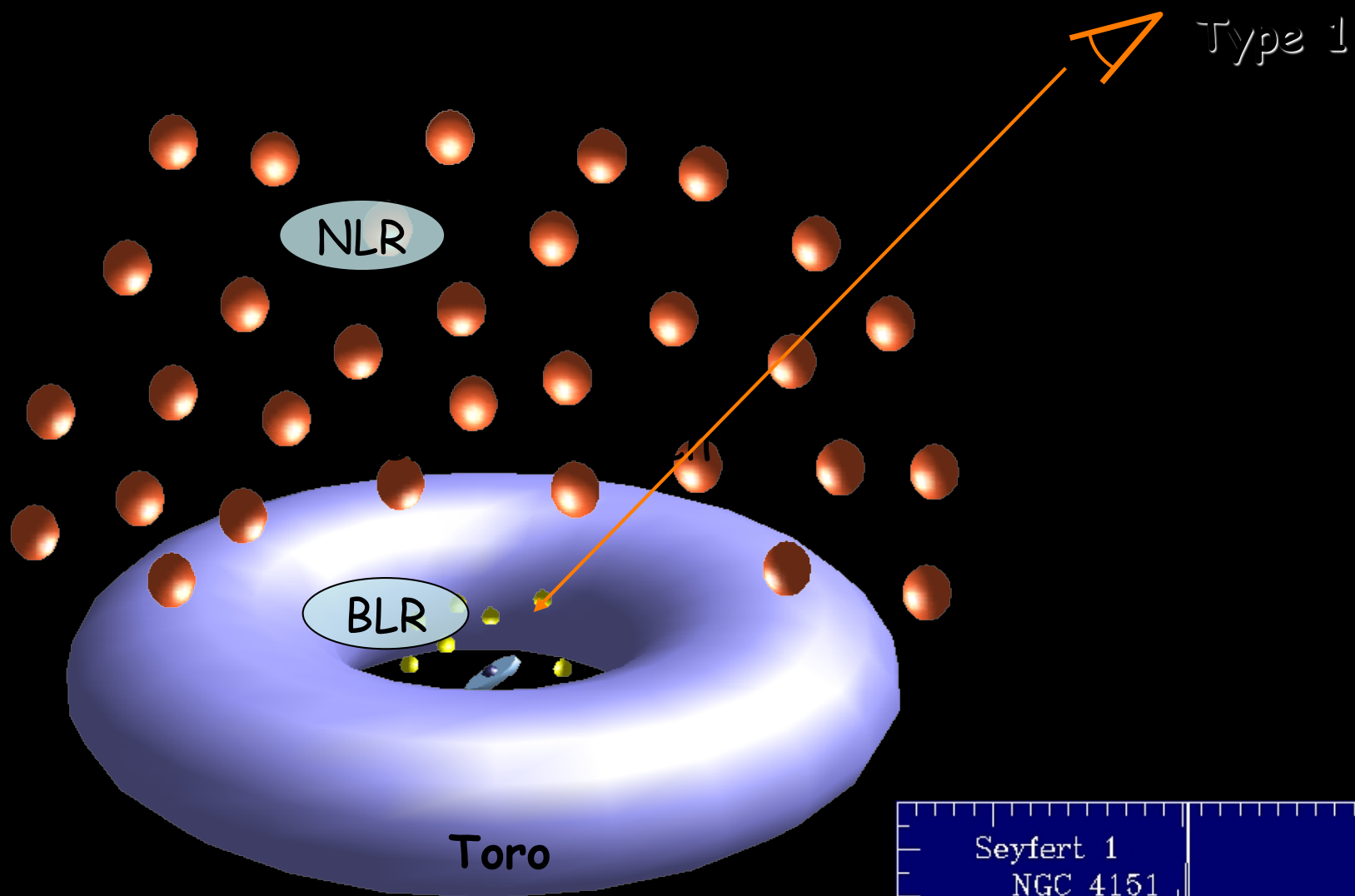


SY1
inclinato

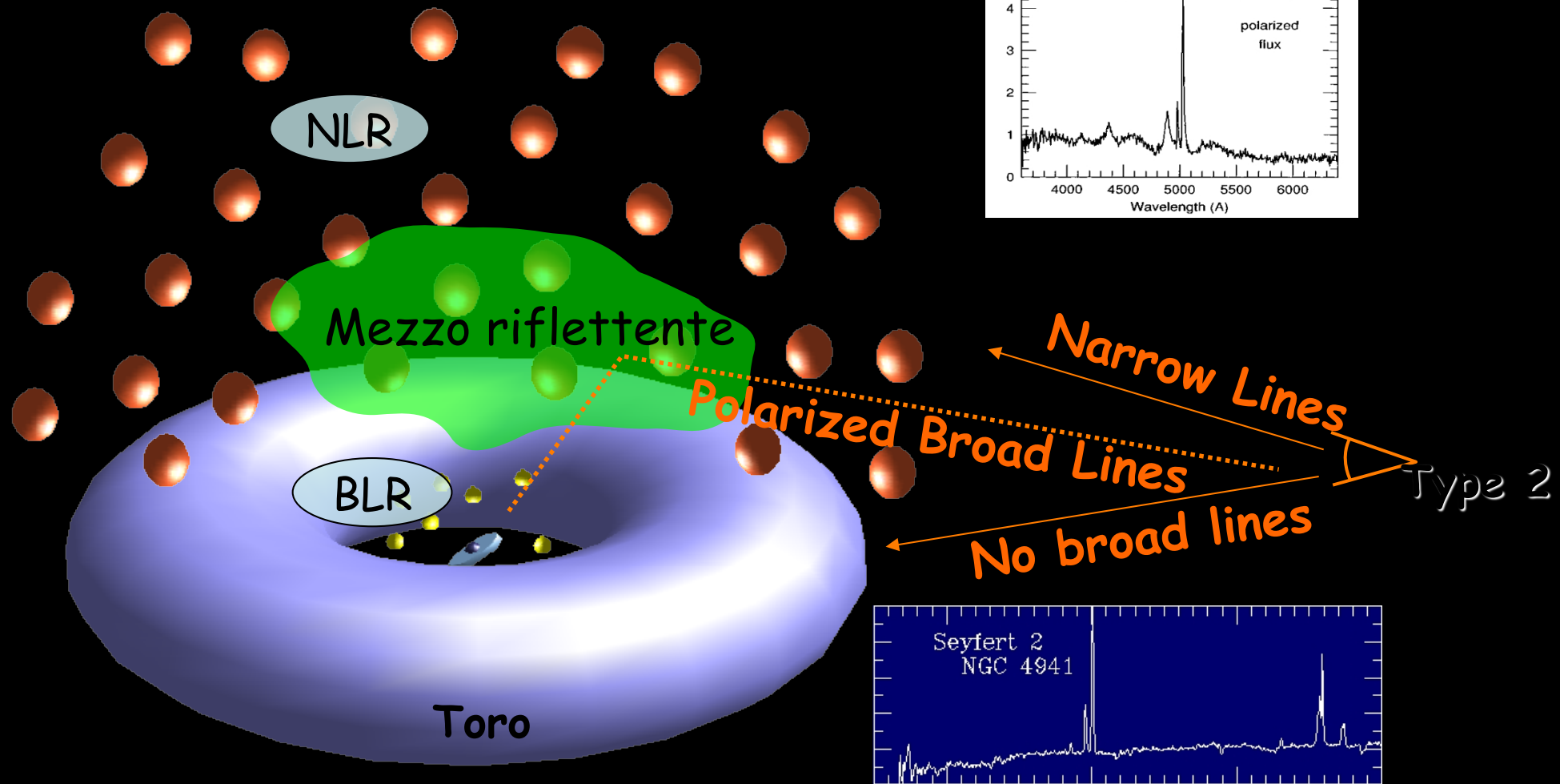


BL Lac
dritto nello scarico!

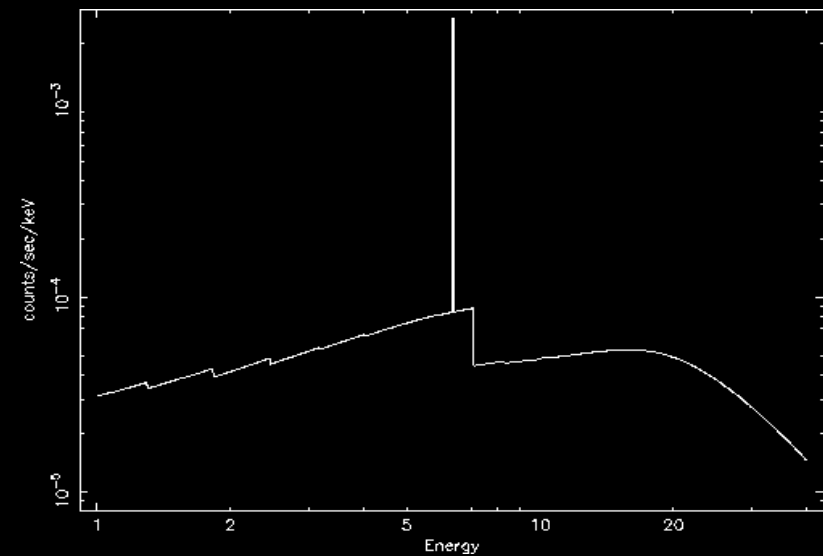
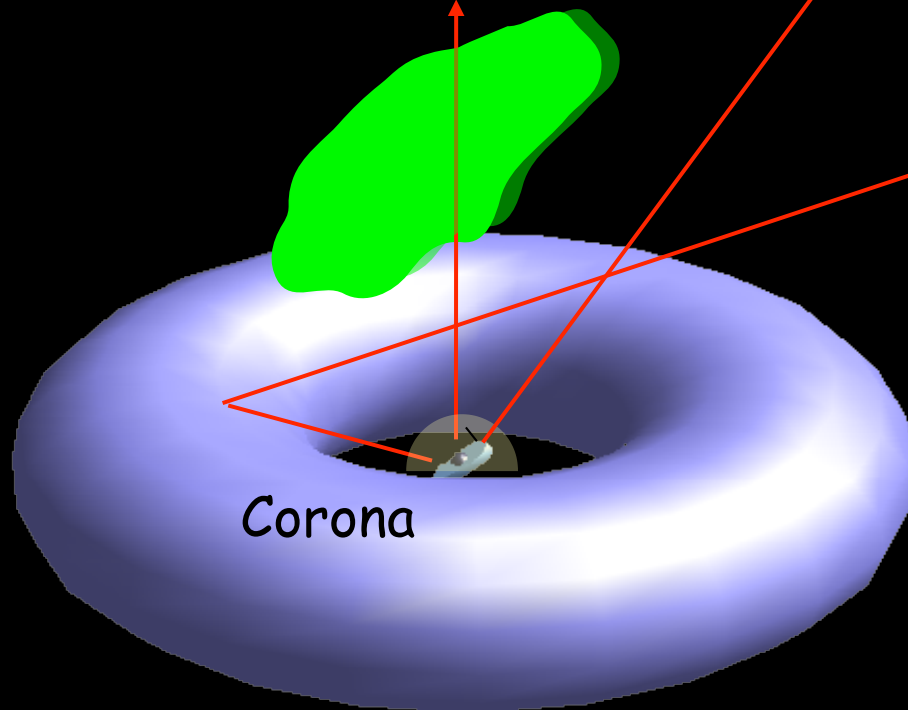
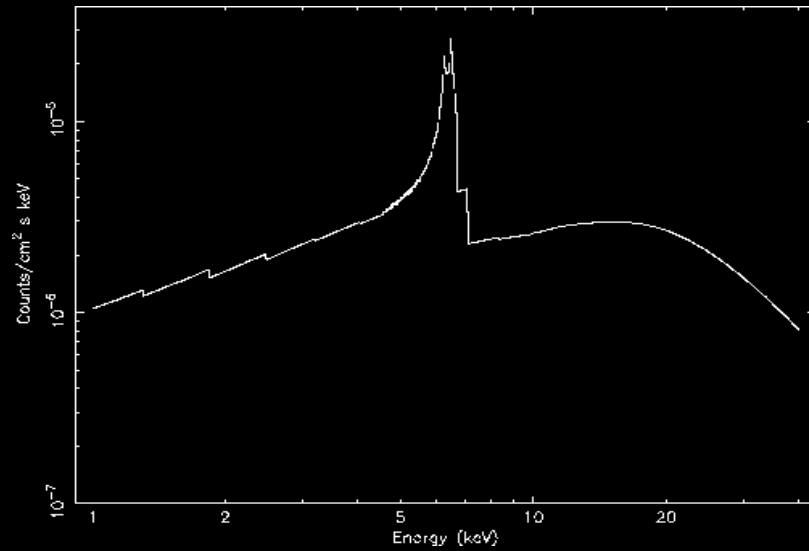
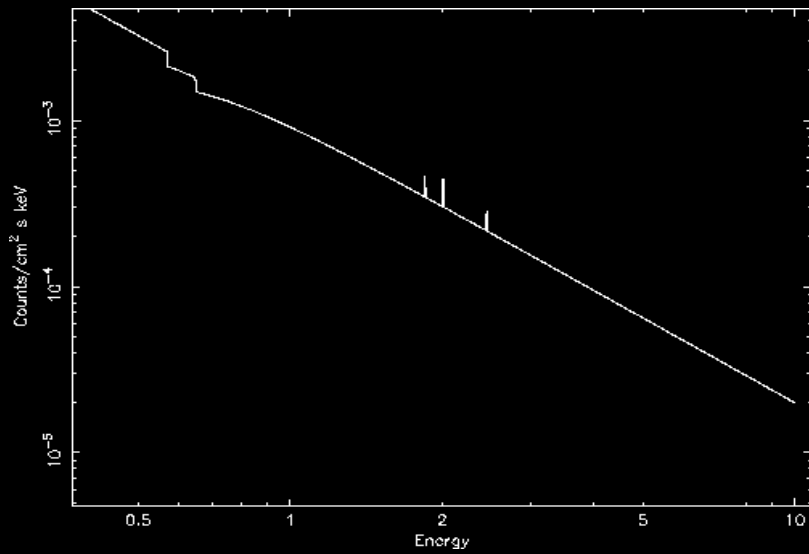
Il Modello Unificato



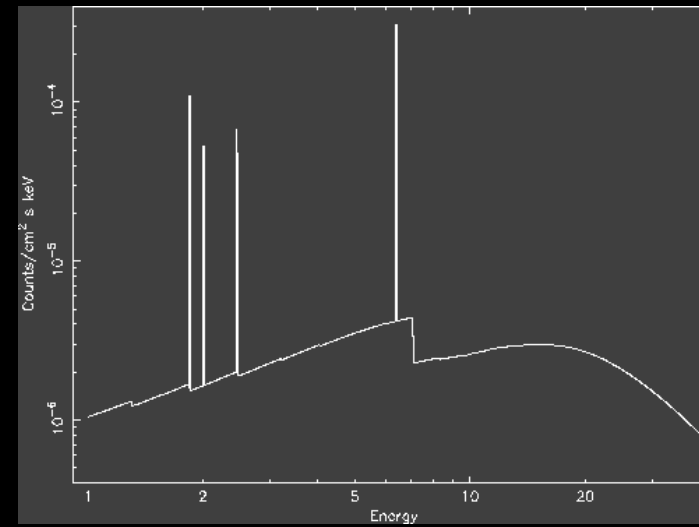
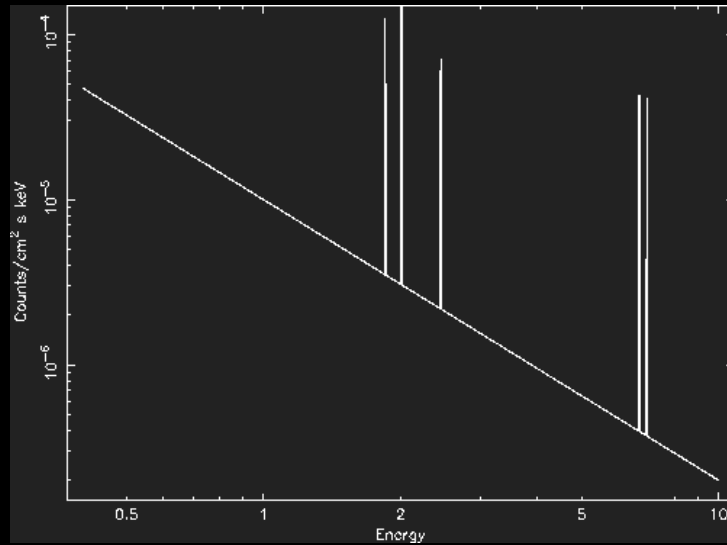
Il Modello Unificato



Type 1 in raggi X

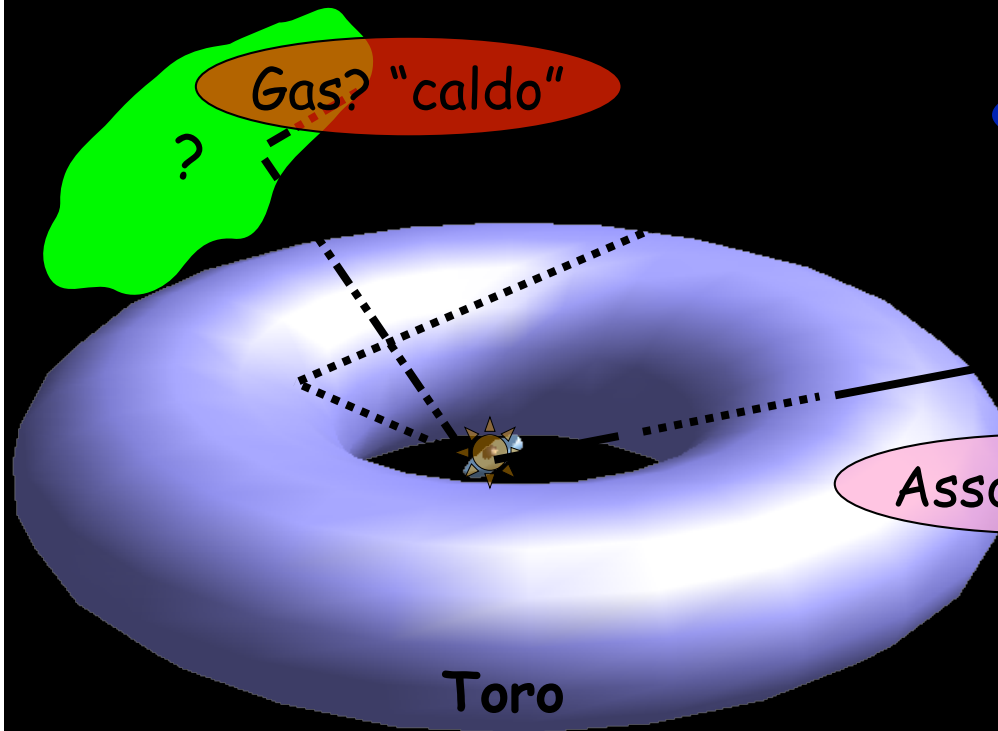


Type 2 in raggi X

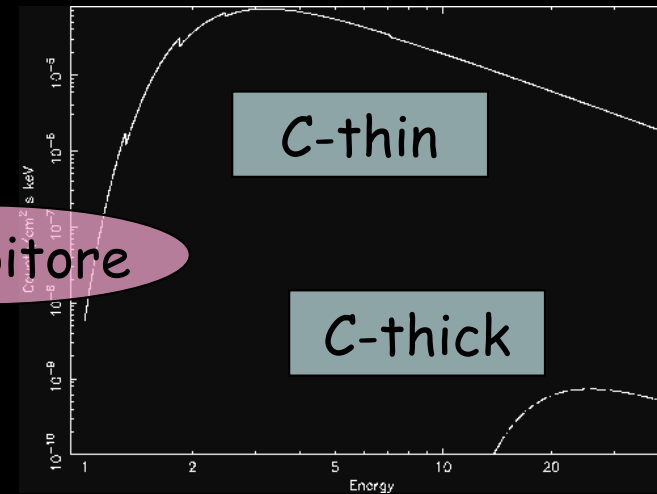


Gas? "caldo"

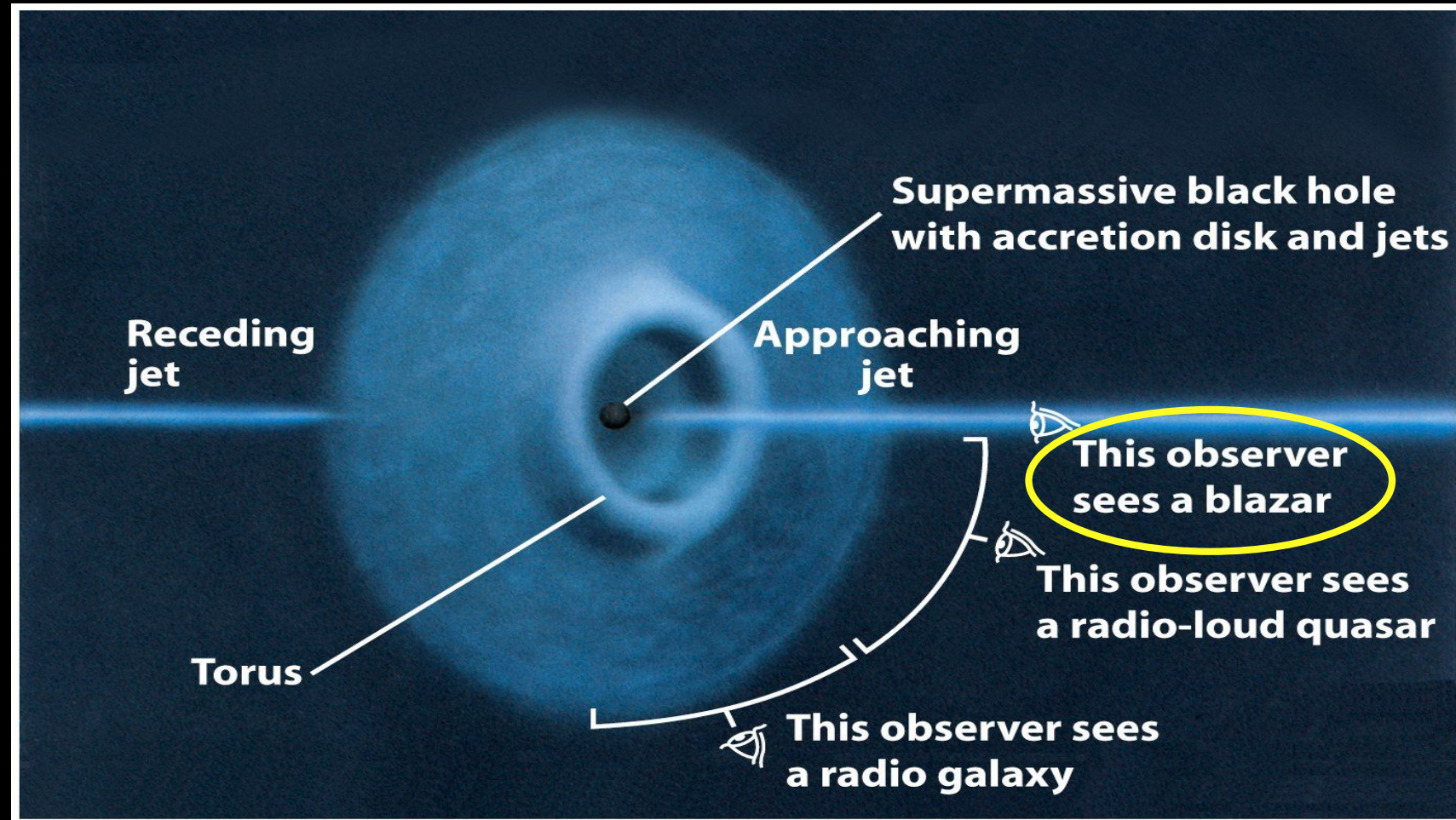
Riflettore



Assorbitore



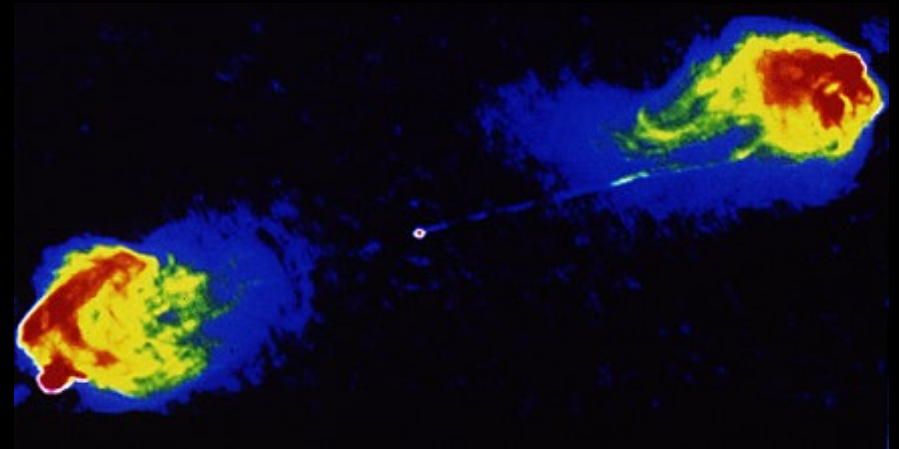
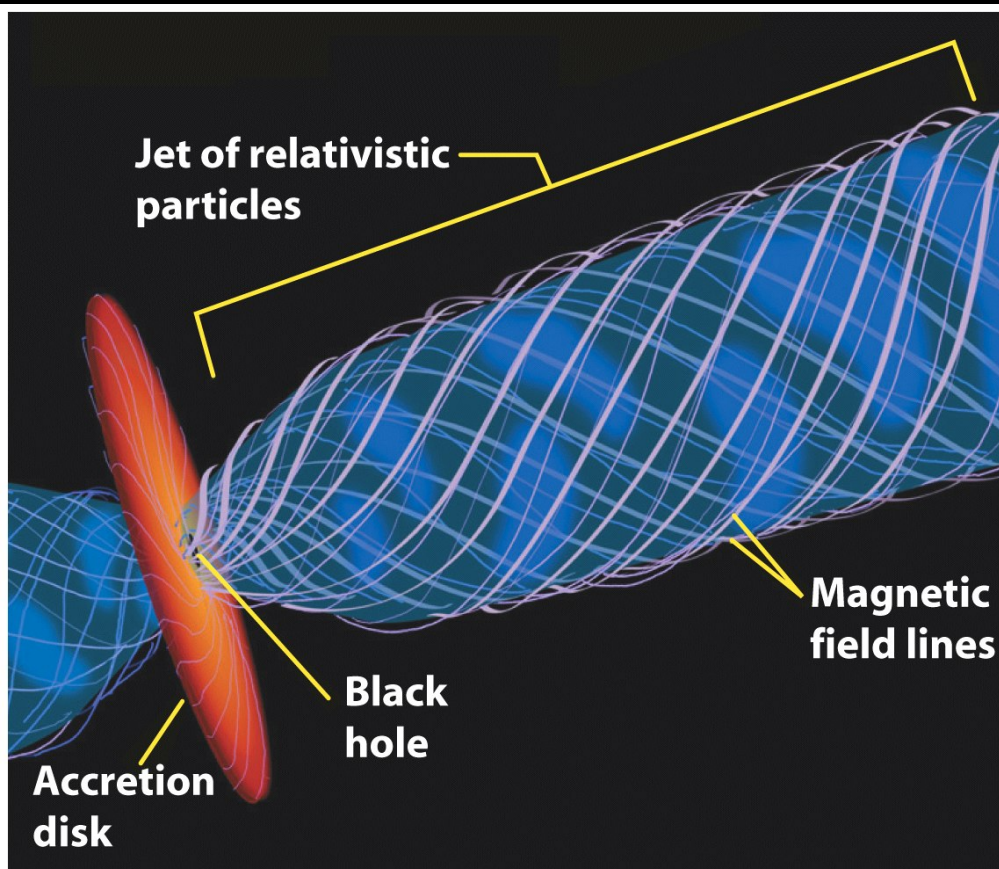
Getti extragalattici:



Courtesy: Ski Antonucci

La magia dei getti relativistici

L'energia cinetica dei getti può essere anche maggiore di quella emessa dal nucleo attivo sotto forma di radiazione



L'energia nei lobi di Cygno A equivale all'annichilazione ($E=mc^2$!) di
100000000000000000000000000000000 kg...
1 kg equivale a una bomba H di 100 Megaton

Al centro di una grande galassia



Ground



Disk in Galaxy NGC 7052

HST • WFPC2



Active Galaxy
NGC 4438

Hubble Space Telescope
WFPC2

NASA and J. Kenney (Yale University)
STScI-PRC00-21



<http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/exotic/black-hole/1998/22/results/20/> and

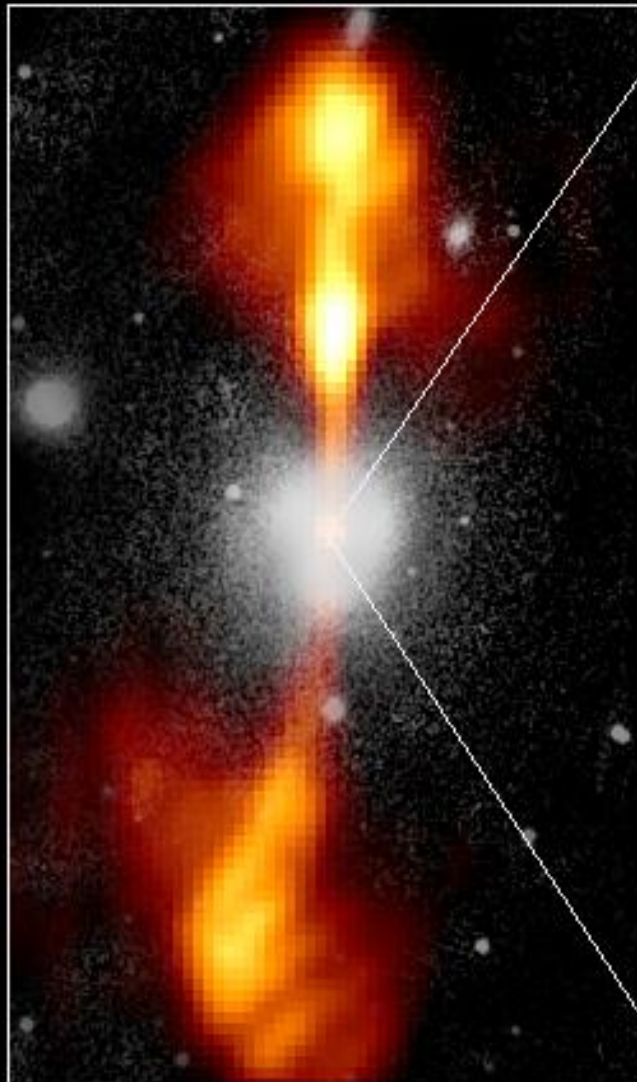
http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/exotic/black%20hole/2000/21/image/a/format/web_print/results/20/

Core of Galaxy NGC 4261

Hubble Space Telescope

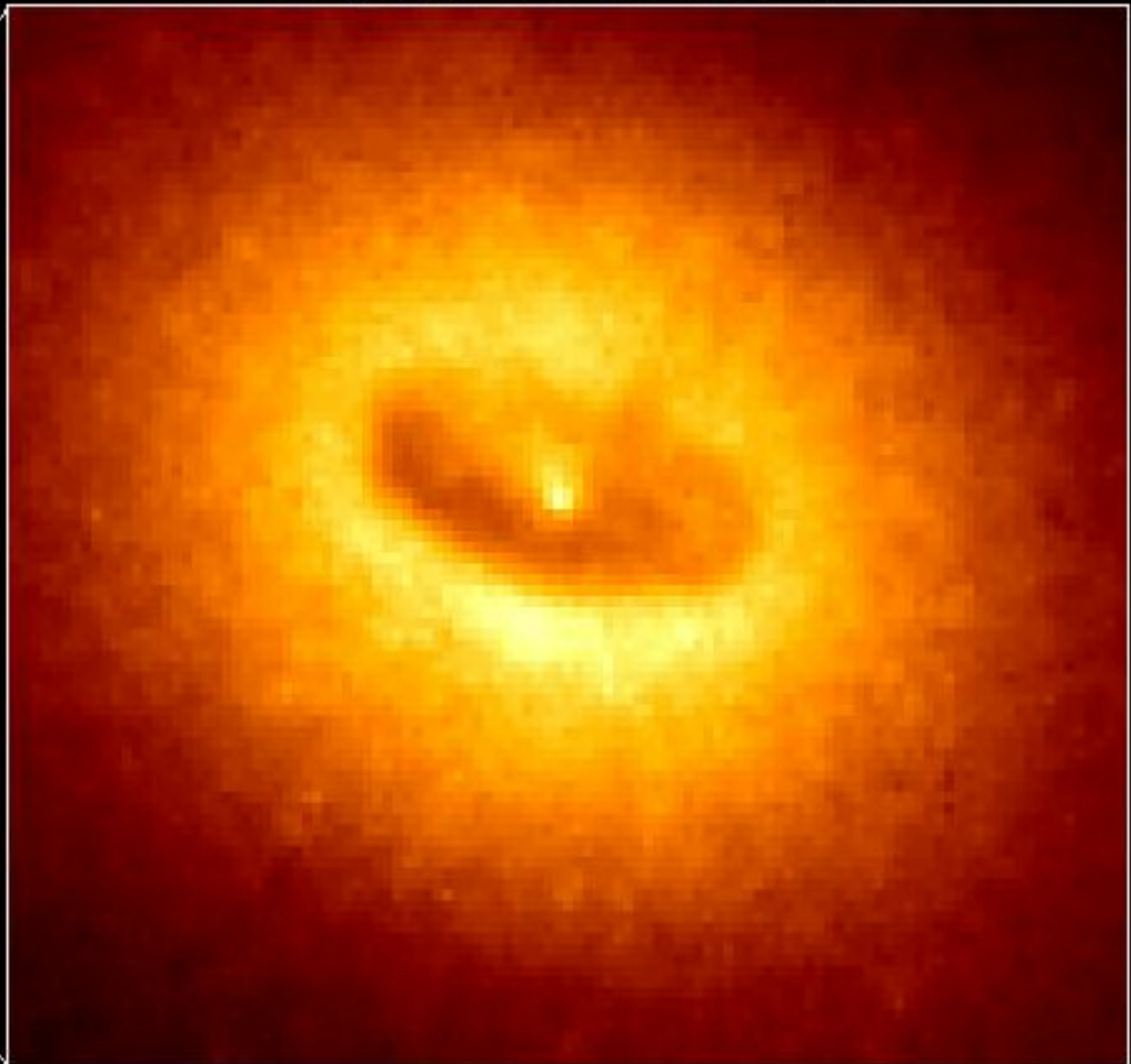
Wide Field / Planetary Camera

Ground-Based Optical/Radio Image



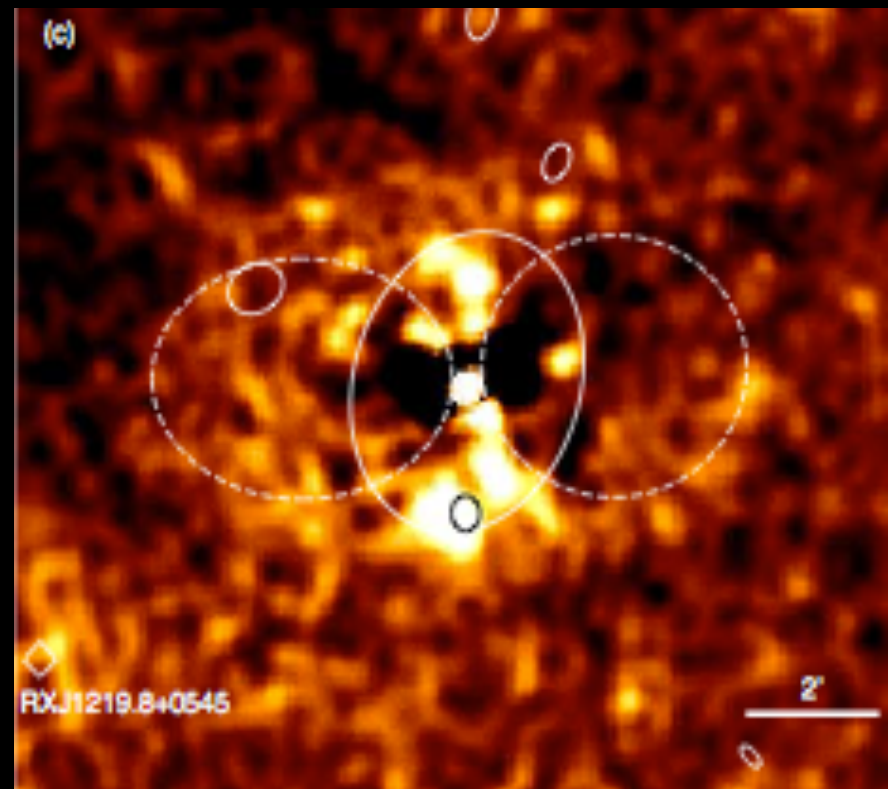
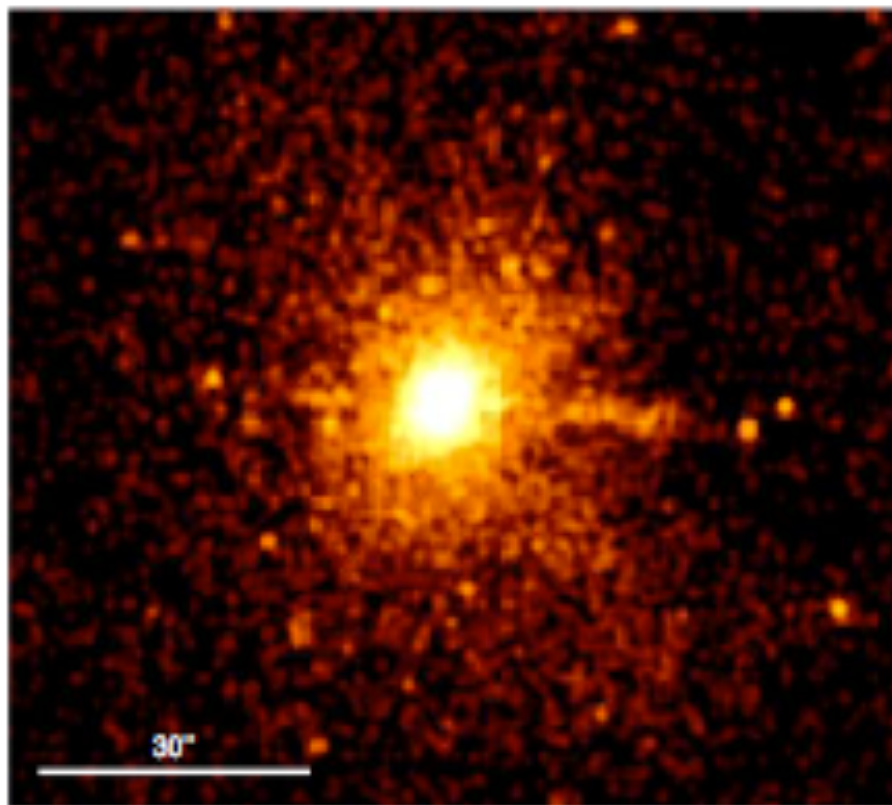
380 Arc Seconds
88,000 LIGHT-YEARS

HST Image of a Gas and Dust Disk



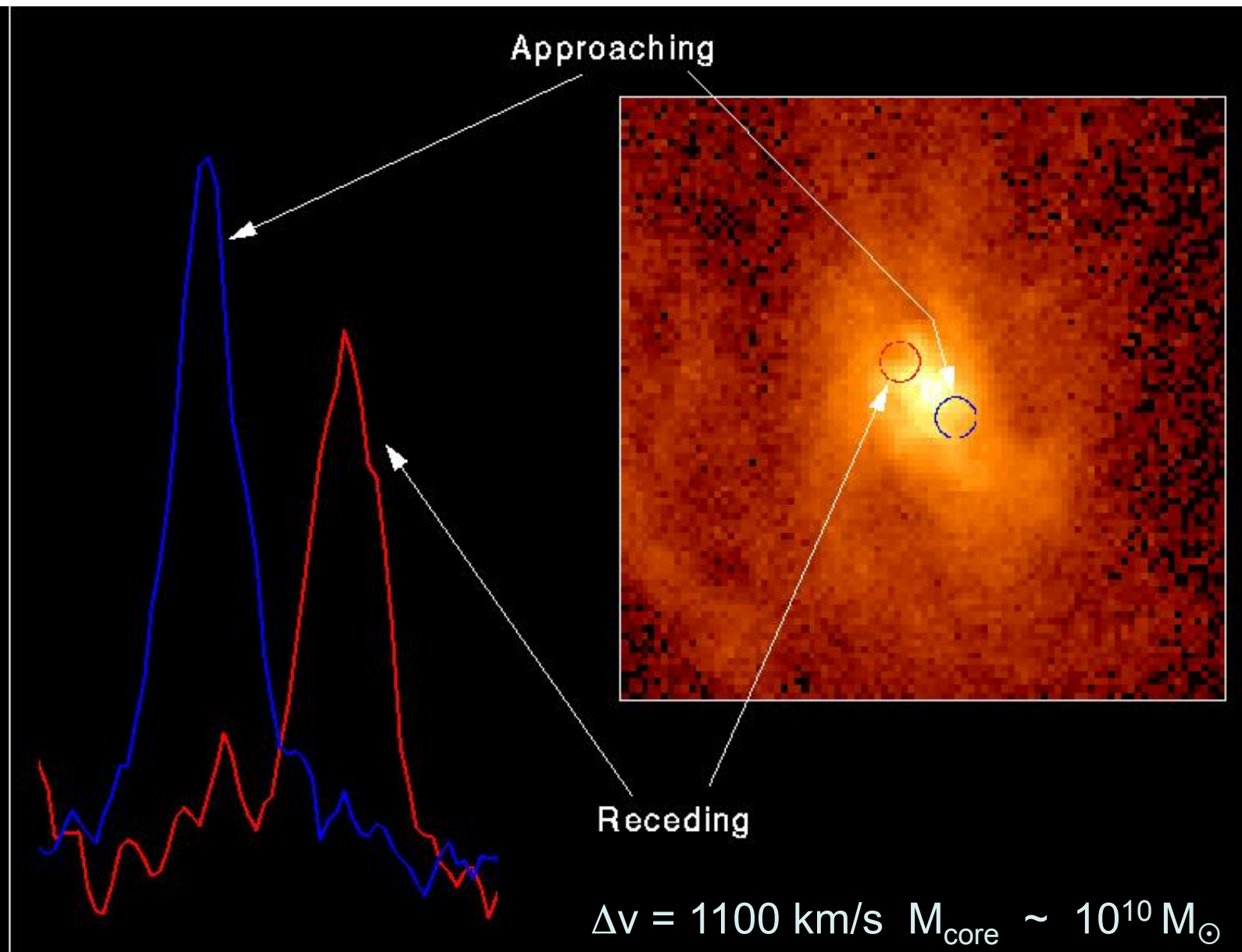
1.7 Arc Seconds
400 LIGHT-YEARS

NGC 4261



- Immagini Chandra O'Sullivan et al

Spettro del disco di gas nella galassia attiva M87



Hubble Space Telescope • Faint Object Spectrograph

Vento bi-conico in
accelerazione

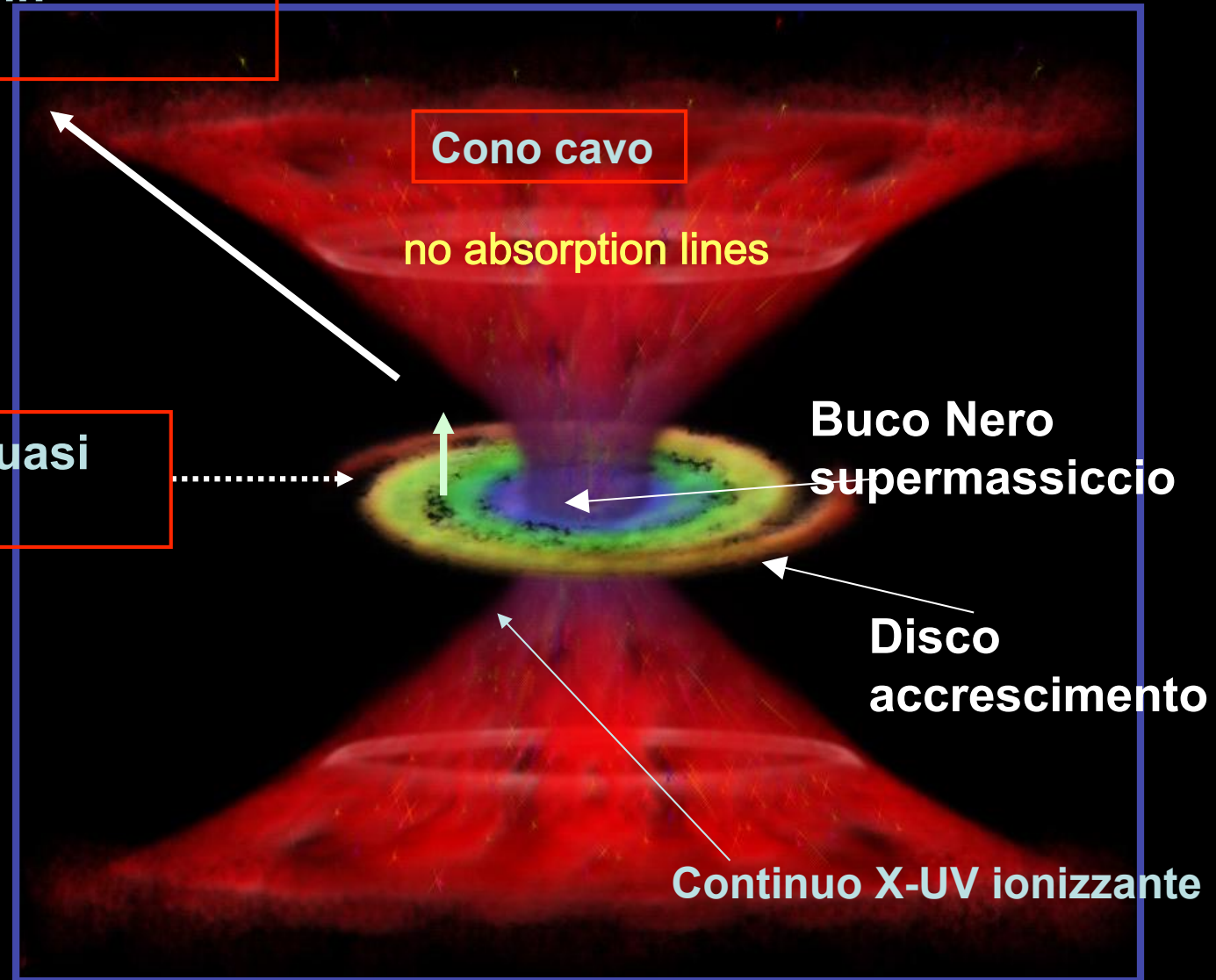
BALs
Polarization

Vento “sottile” quasi
verticale

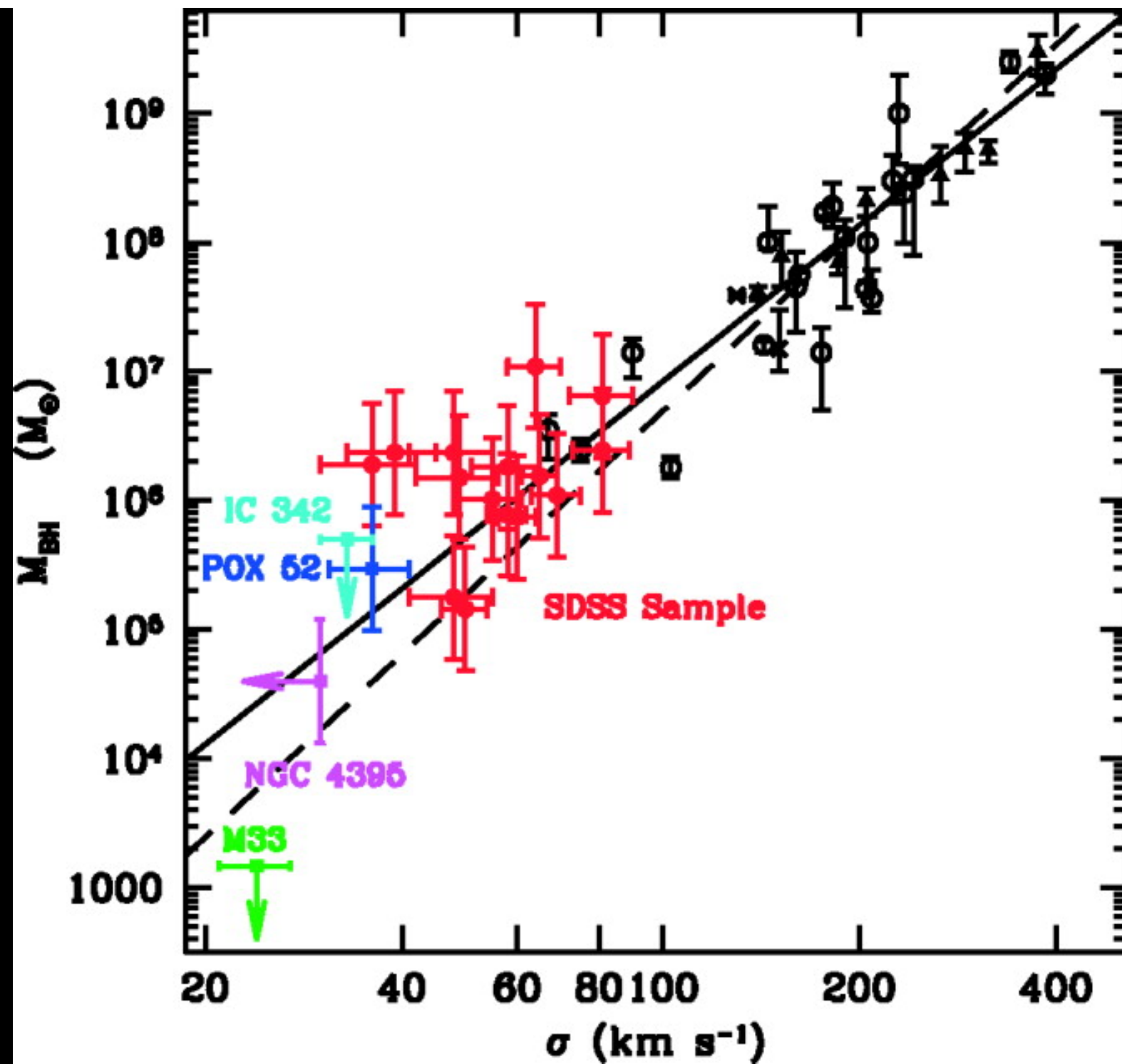
WAs

NALs

BELs

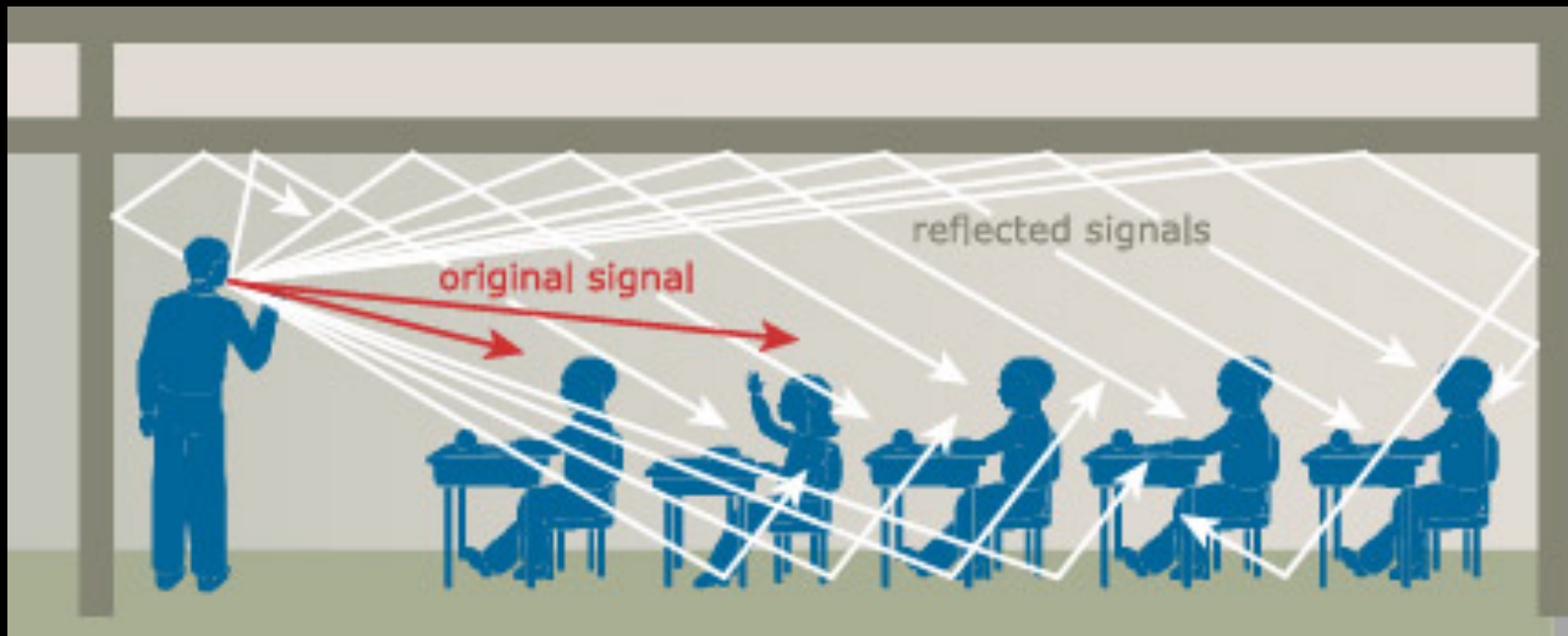


Elvis M., 2000, ApJ, 545, 63

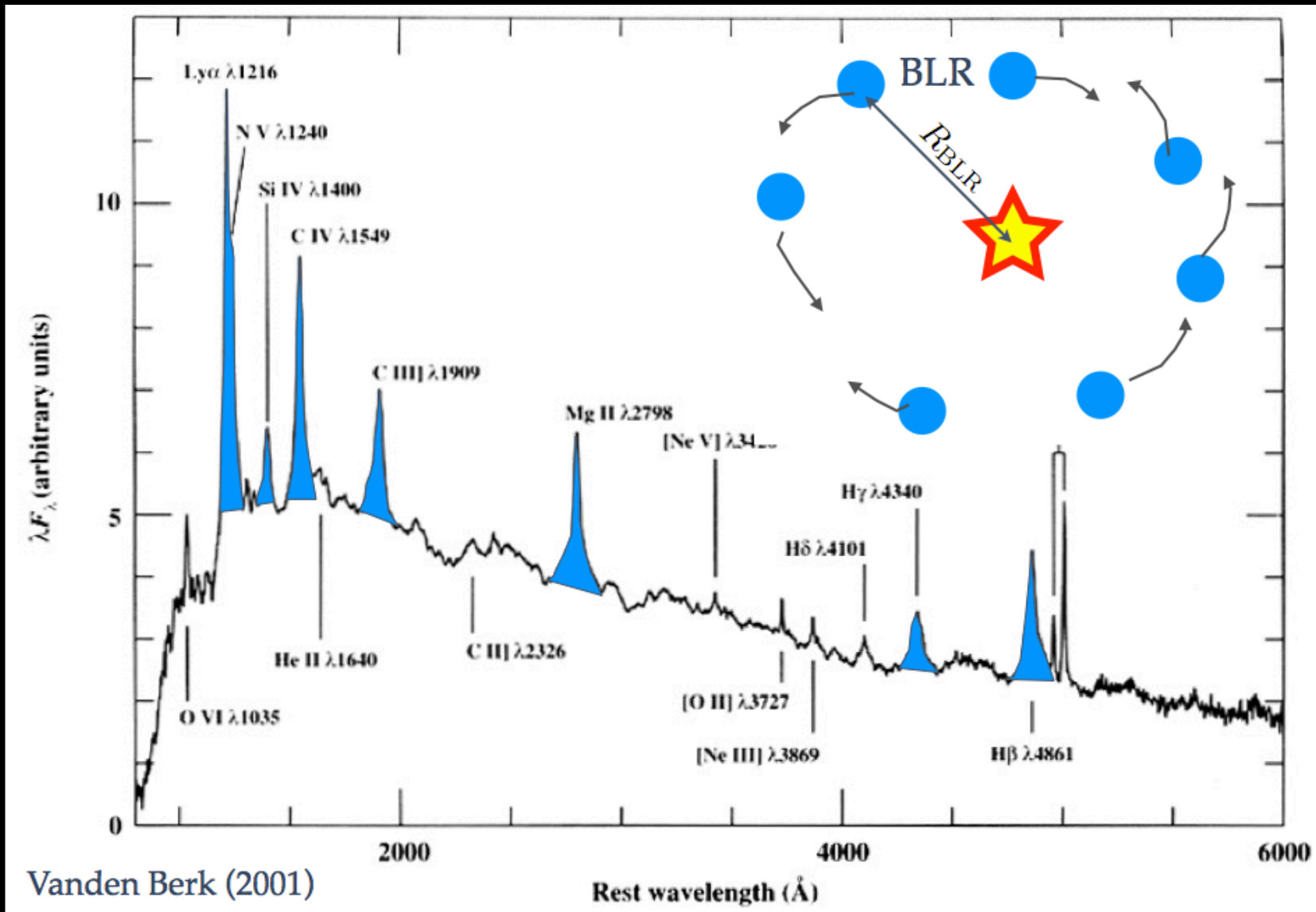


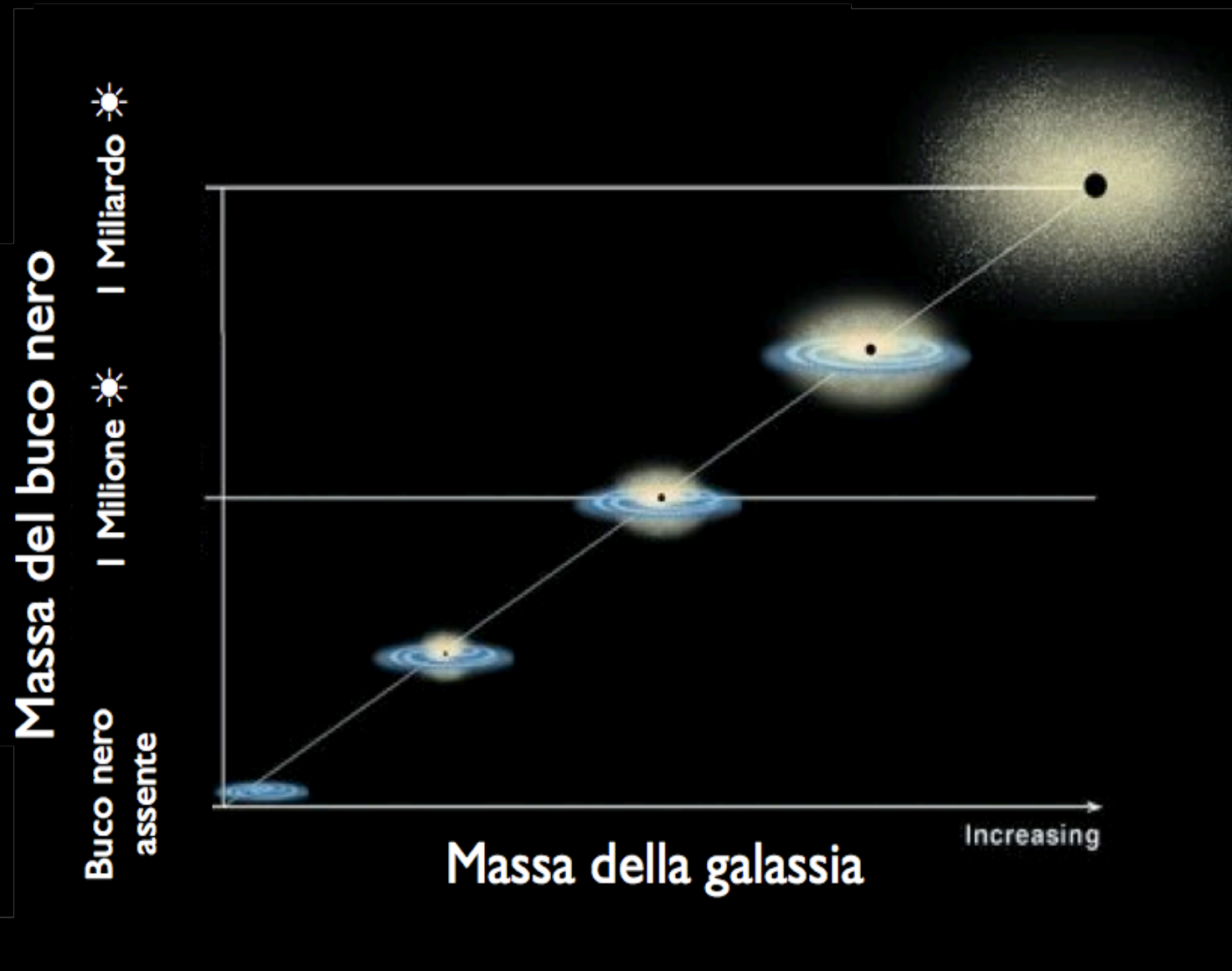
Reverberation Mapping

- Studiando il ritardo tra il segnale originale e i segnali riflessi si può misurare la dimensione della stanza.

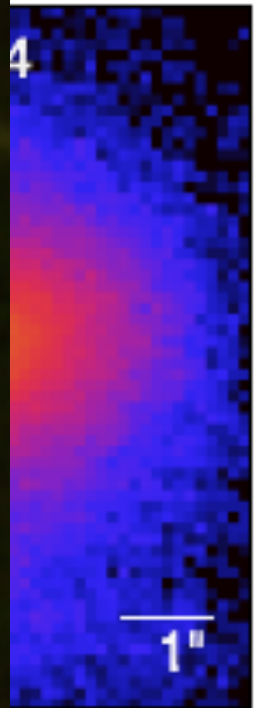
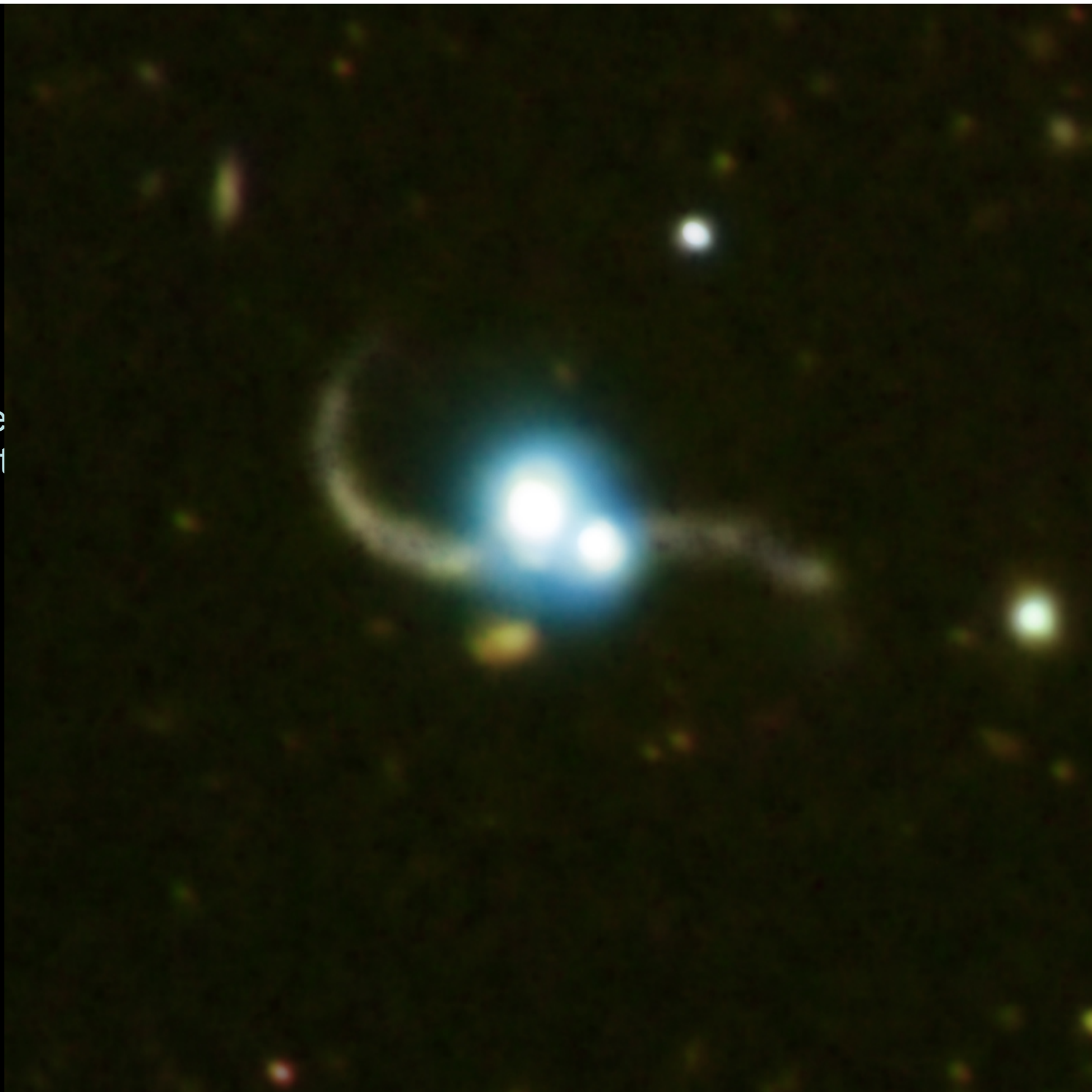


Per le nubi dei quasar..

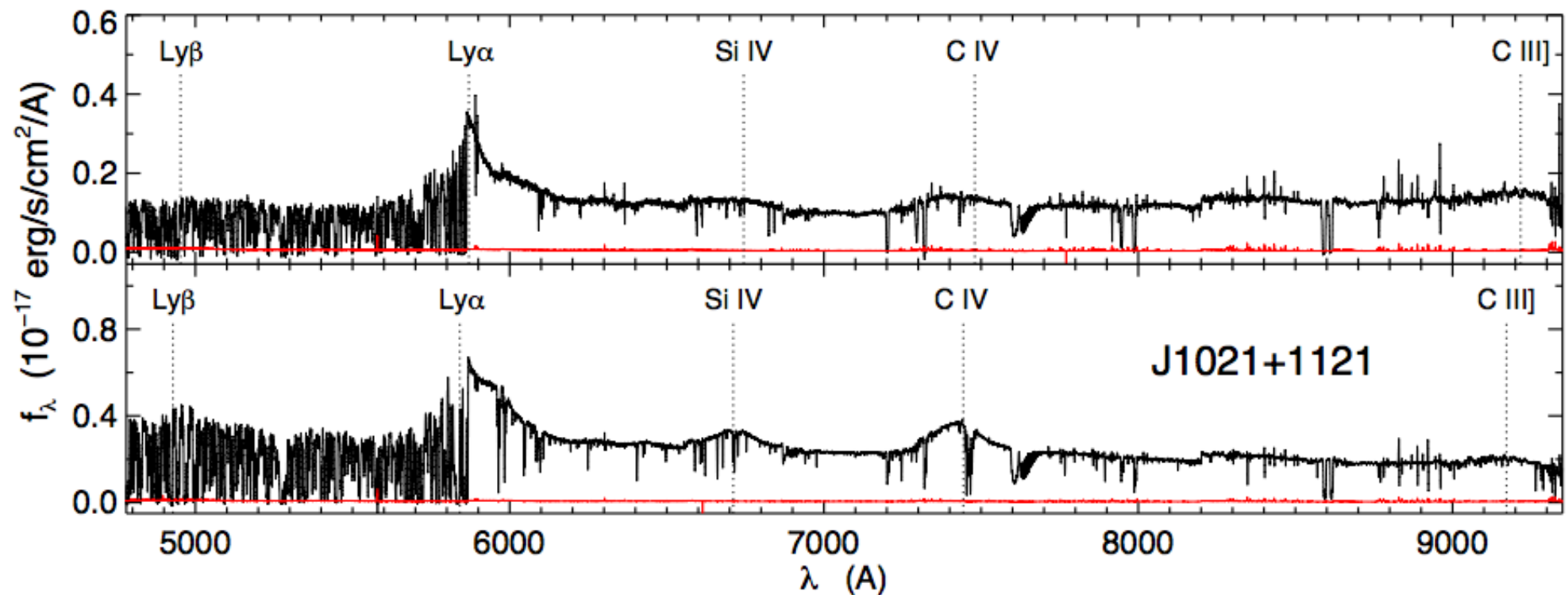
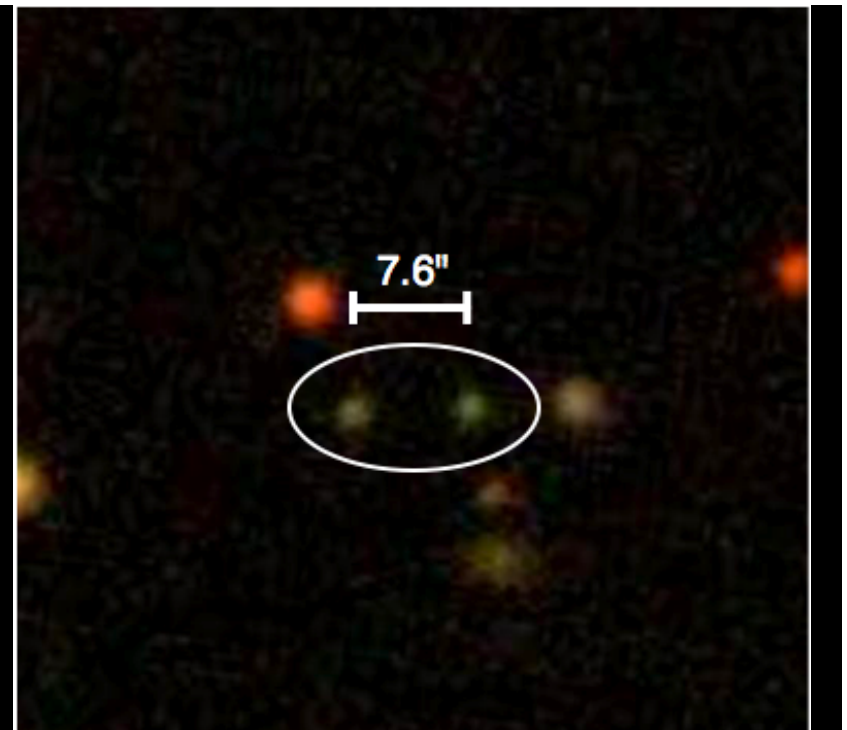




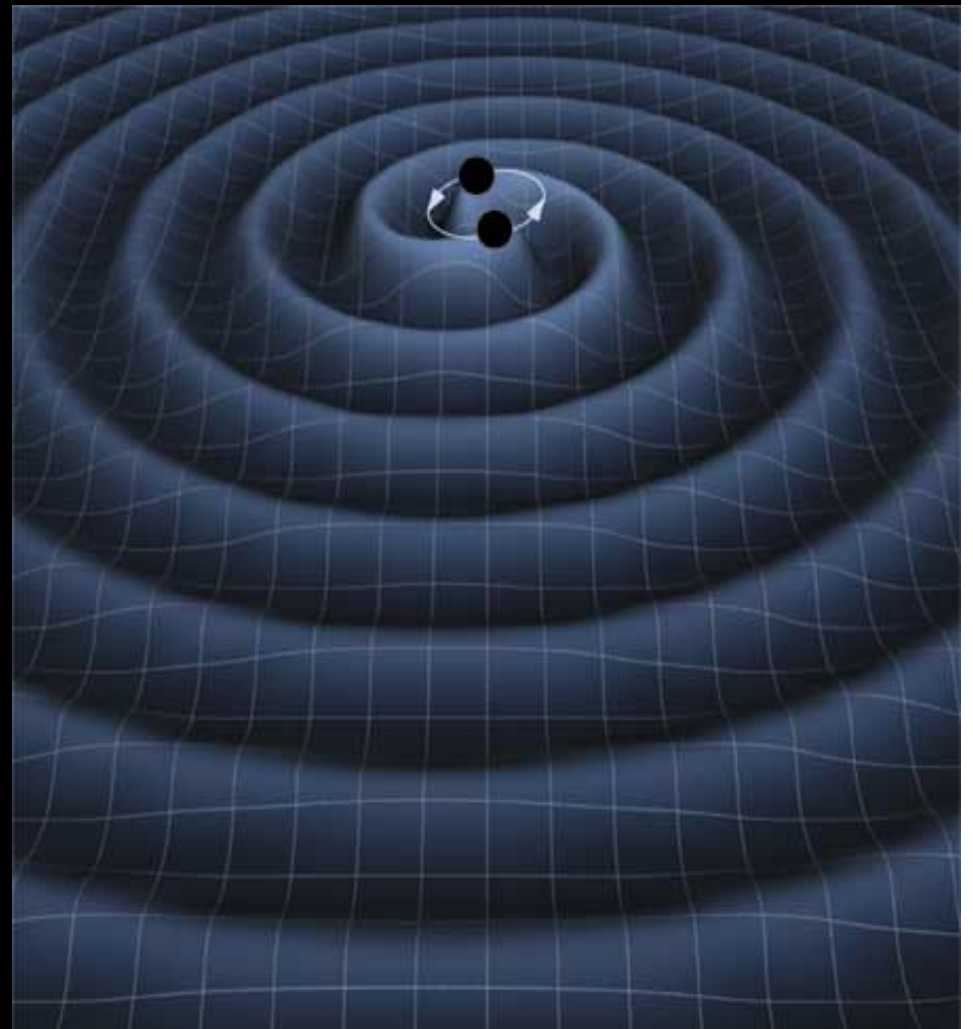
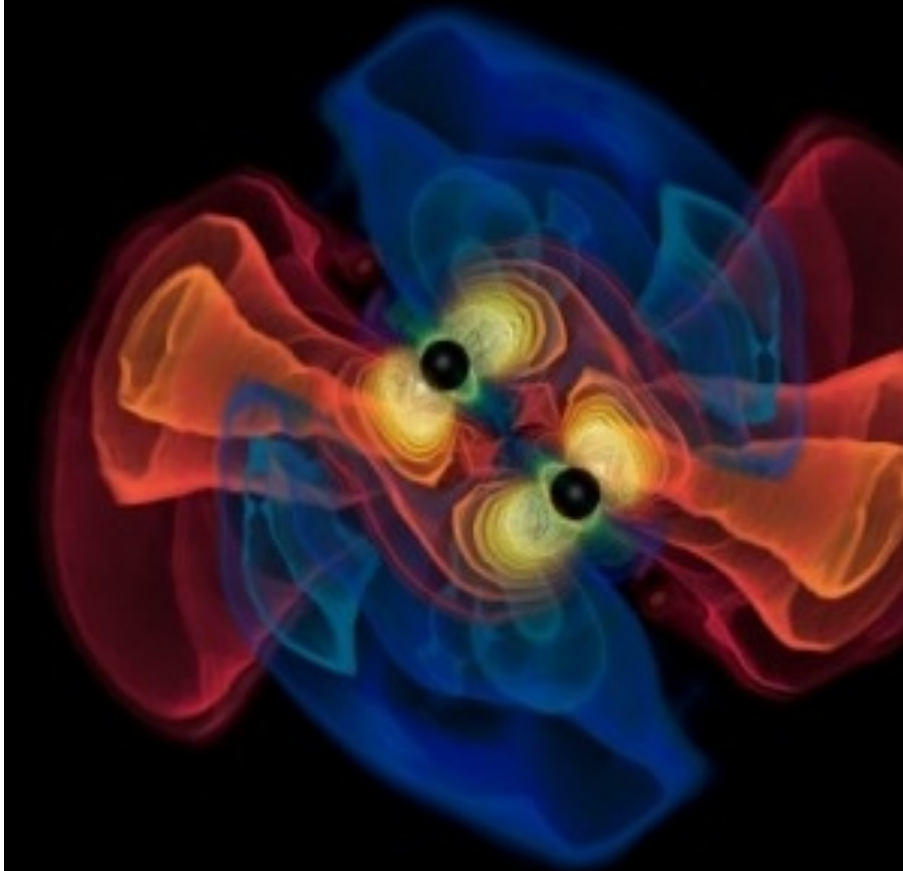
4
galassie
di Sefert
con
Doppio
Nucleo
in IR



Coppia di quasar a $z=3.8$,
40 kpc
27 coppie a $z > 2.9$



Onde Gravitazionali



Ma cosa sono infine gli AGN?

Sono galassie ad alto/altissimo z

Hanno distanze cosmologiche ($>10^9$ LYs) che fanno sembrare questi oggetti, che hanno brillanze intrinseche enormi, delle deboli stelle

Dai dati X tale potenza ($\sim 10^{47}$ erg/sec) e' confermata, risultando circa 10 trilioni maggiore di quella emessa dal Sole per un oggetto di diametro pari a quello del Sistema Solare.

Si nutrono del materiale circostante, da 1 Sole alla settimana a 1 Sole all'anno

Una piccola frazione presenta getti ed emissione radio collimata

Abbiamo visto che:

- Le galassie sono sede di fenomeni “violenti”
- La causa è la caduta di materia per gravità verso la regione centrale

Resta da capire:

- Come si estrae l'energia dal buco nero per trasmetterla ai getti?
- Se ogni galassia attiva ha un buco nero centrale, perché solo alcune hanno getti radio?
- Perché non ce ne sono vicini a noi?
- ...

Cosmologia →

Cosmologia

I Quasars: sonde cosmologiche

L'elevata luminosità ed apparenza puntiforme offrono la possibilità di usare i quasars come strumenti per sondare l'universo lontano.

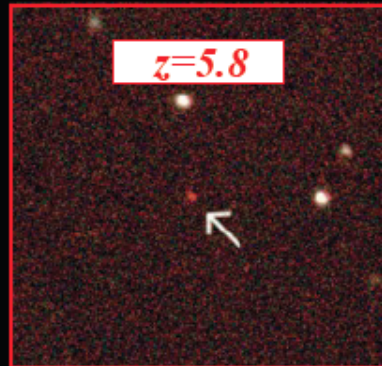
I Quasars sono tra gli oggetti più distanti che riusciamo a vedere.

$z \approx 6$



*Età dell'universo $\approx$
1 miliardo di anni*

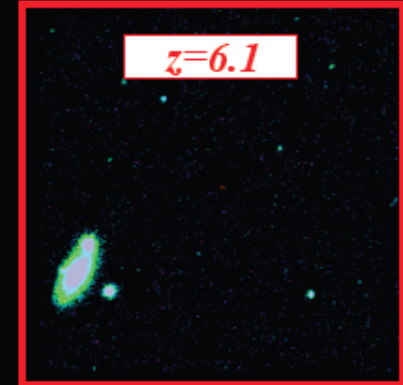
$z=5.8$



$z=5.82$



$z=6.1$



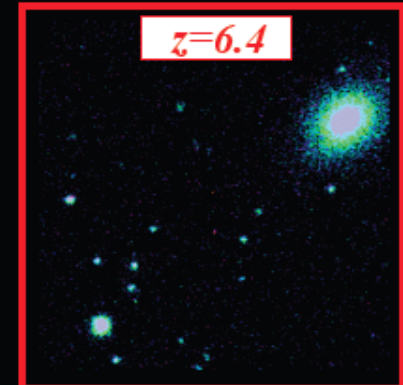
$z=5.99$

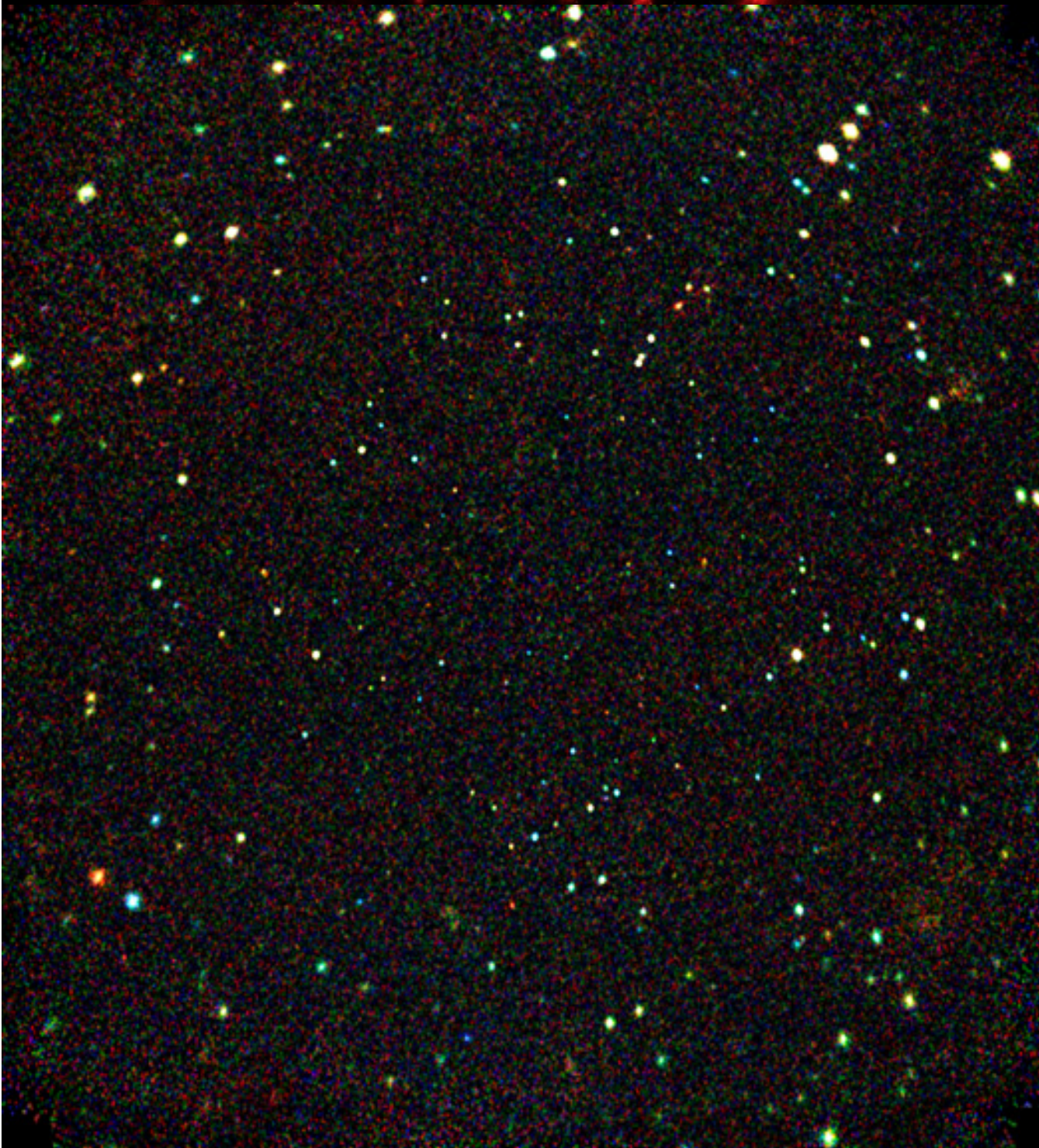


$z=6.28$



$z=6.4$

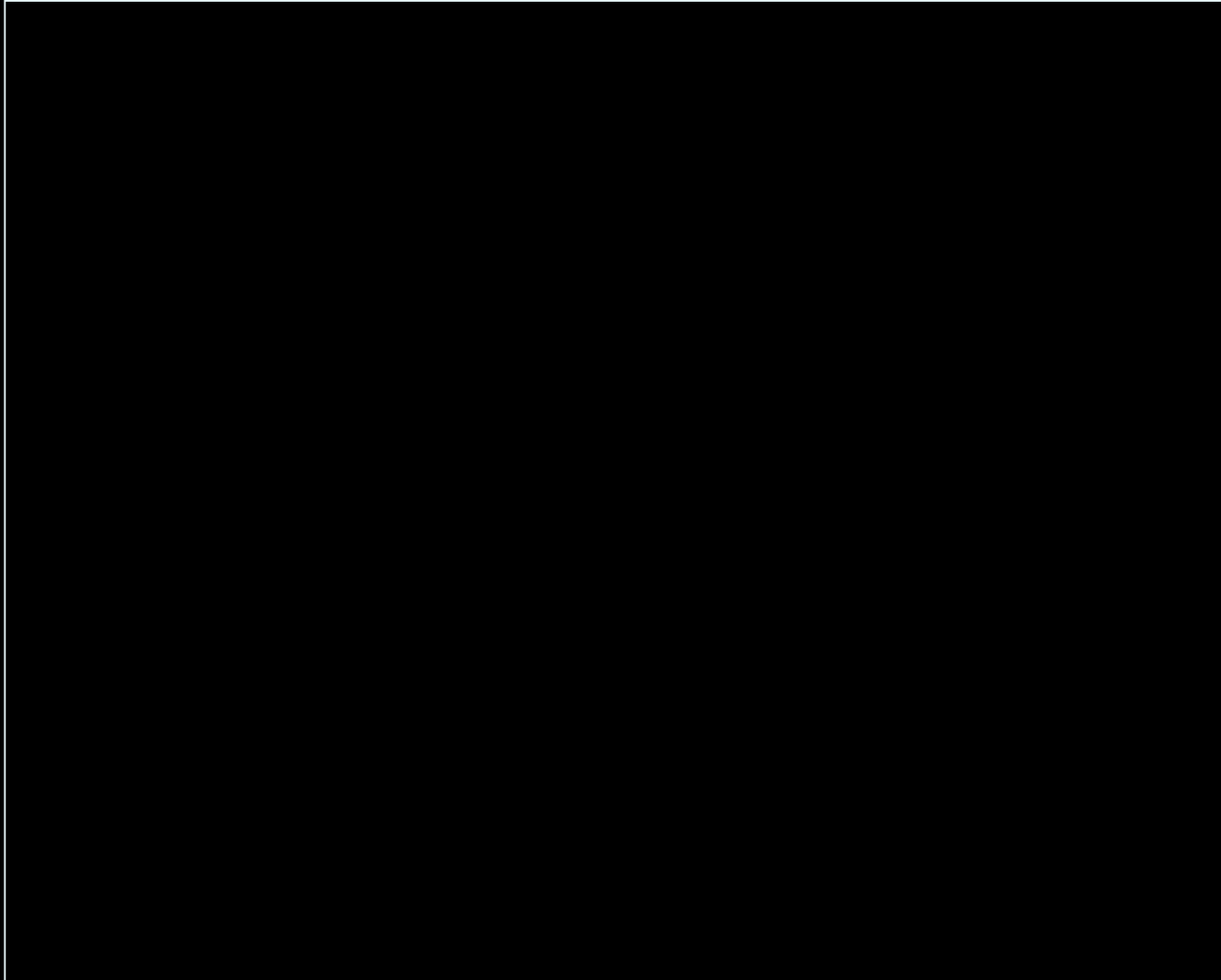




Le profondità' del
cosmo con XMM-
Newton e Chandra

La maggioranza di
queste sorgenti
sono quasar (AGN)
l'80% circa del
"fondo cosmico" in
raggi X

Viaggio nell'Universo noto



...on the other hand, when experiments are in hopeless conflict – or when the observations do not make sense according to conventional ideas, or when none of the new models seems to work, in short when the situation is an unholy mess- that is when one is really making hidden progress and a breakthrough is just around the corner!



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R. Feynman, 1973 Hawaii Summer Institute, cited by D. Perkins at the 1995 EPS Conference, Brussels).