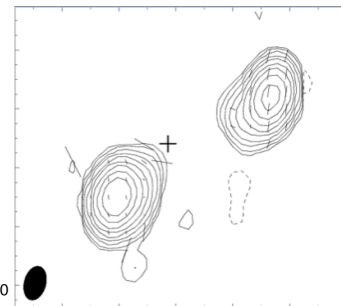
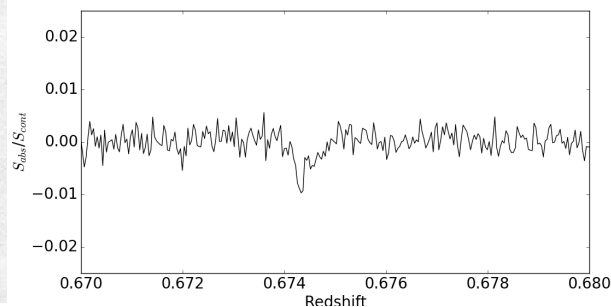
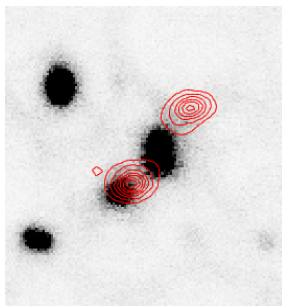


HI absorption in AGN: The ASKAP view

Elizabeth Mahony

University of Sydney

+ FLASH team: E. Sadler, J. Allison, V. Moss, M. Glowacki, S. Curran, S. Reeves, M. Whiting.

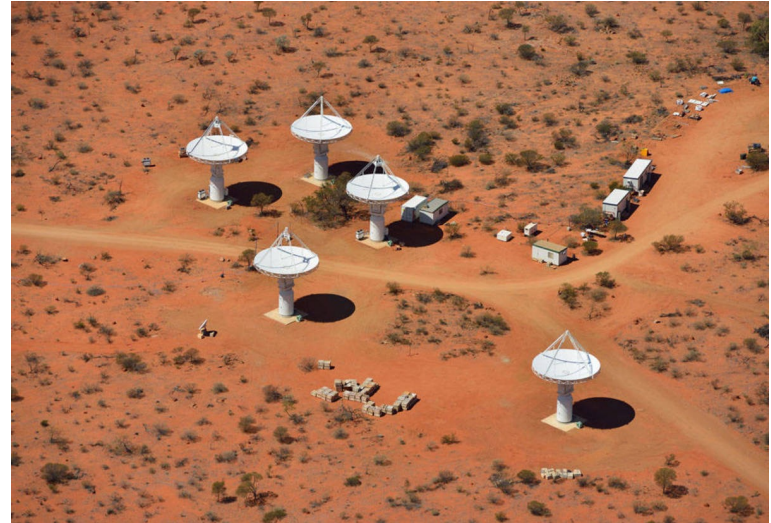


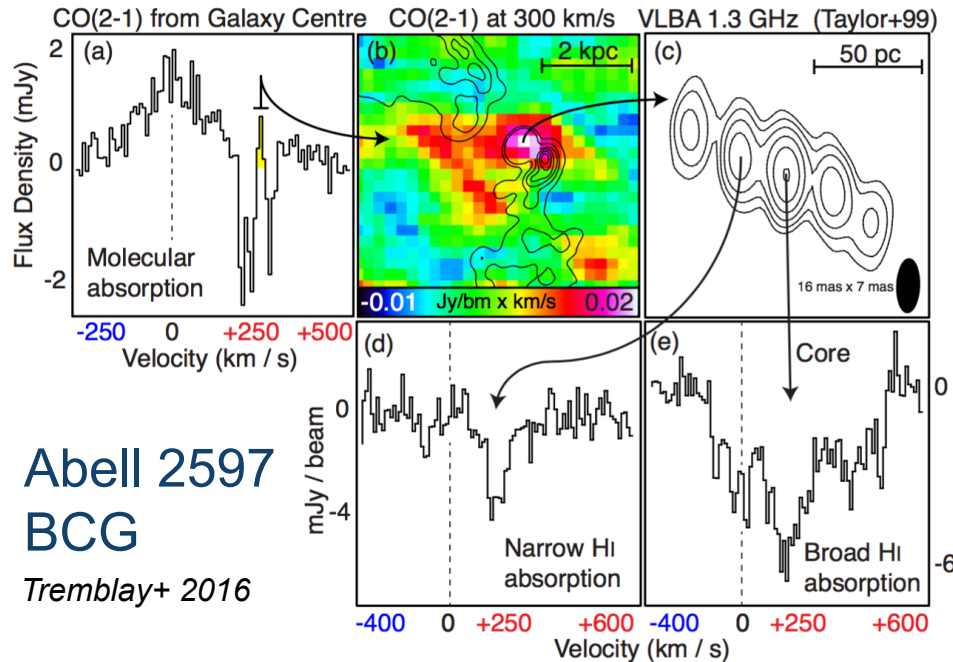
The **F**irst **L**arge **A**bsorption **S**urvey in **H**I:

- › Search ~150,000 sightlines for HI in absorption
- › Blind approach: No pre-selection on background target sources
- › HI-selected galaxy sample at $0.4 < z < 1.0$.

Detections can be split into two categories:

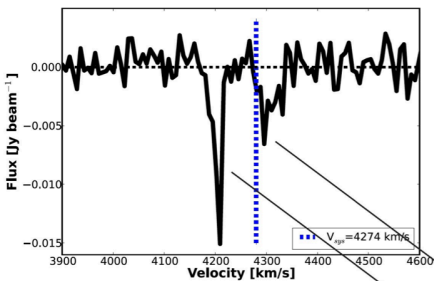
- › **Intervening absorbers:** Study the *cosmic evolution of HI*, testing current galaxy evolution and mass assembly models
- › **Associated absorbers:** Study *AGN fuelling and feedback* processes in powerful radio galaxies





Abell 2597
BCG

Tremblay+ 2016



PKS 1718-649

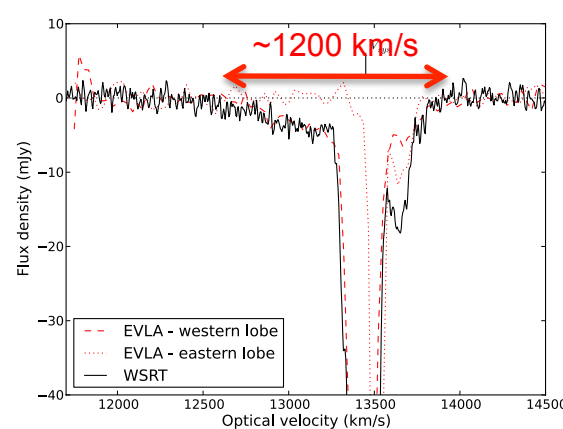
Maccagni+ 2014



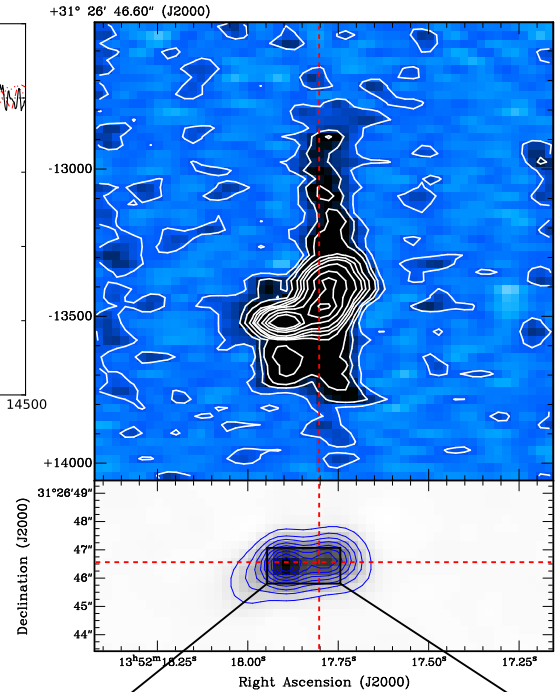
- › HI absorption probes cold gas close to the core
 - Can provide direct observations of AGN fuelling (see e.g. Tremblay+ 2016, Maccagni+ 2014)

- › Radio galaxies often split into two separate populations according to accretion mode (High Excitation vs. Low Excitation Radio Galaxies)
 - Can observations of the cold gas provide insight into this dichotomy?

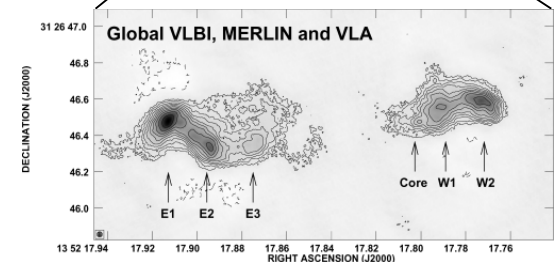
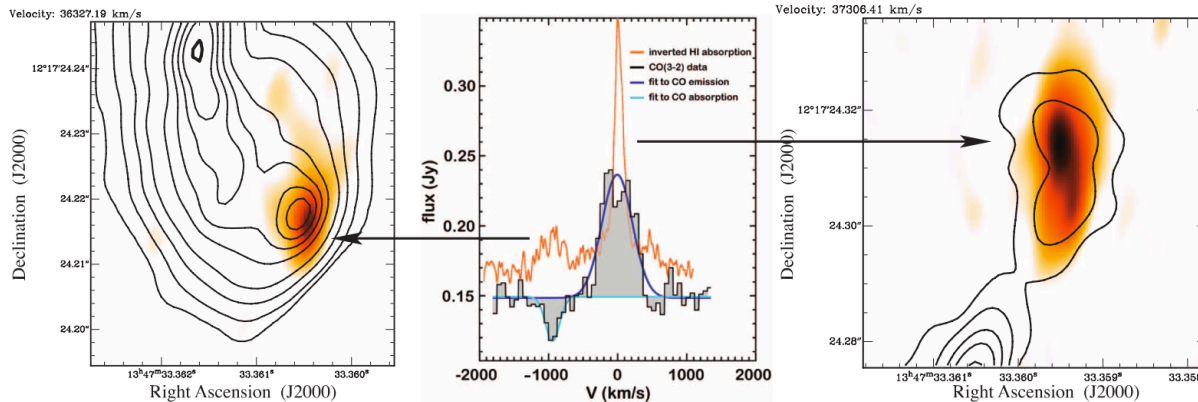
- > Broad, shallow HI absorption lines indicate fast outflows of cold gas (e.g. Morganti+2005, Morganti+2013, Mahony+2013)
- > Neutral + molecular gas make up the bulk of these outflows (e.g. Dasyra & Combes 2012, Mahony+2016)



3C 293



4C 12.50

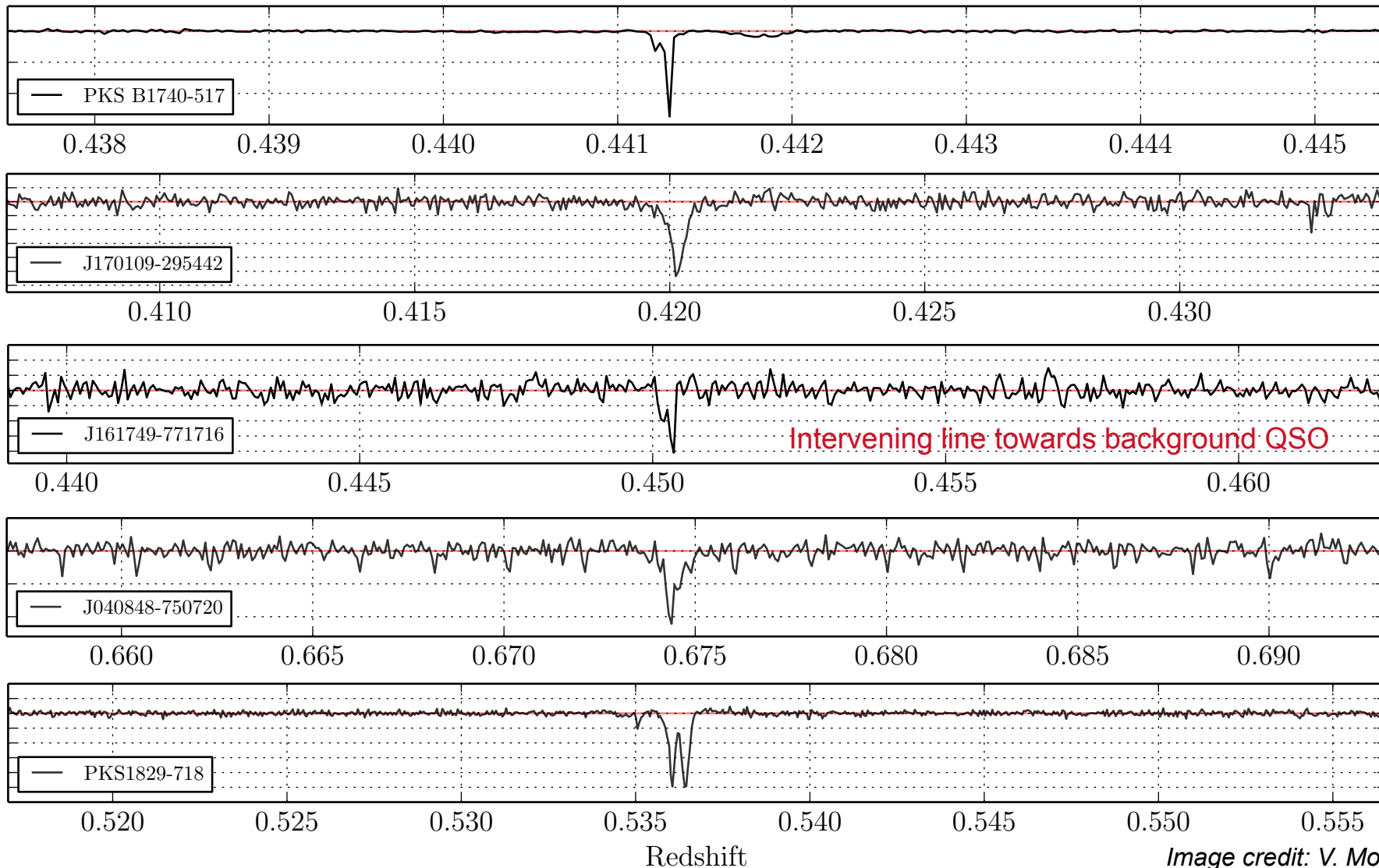


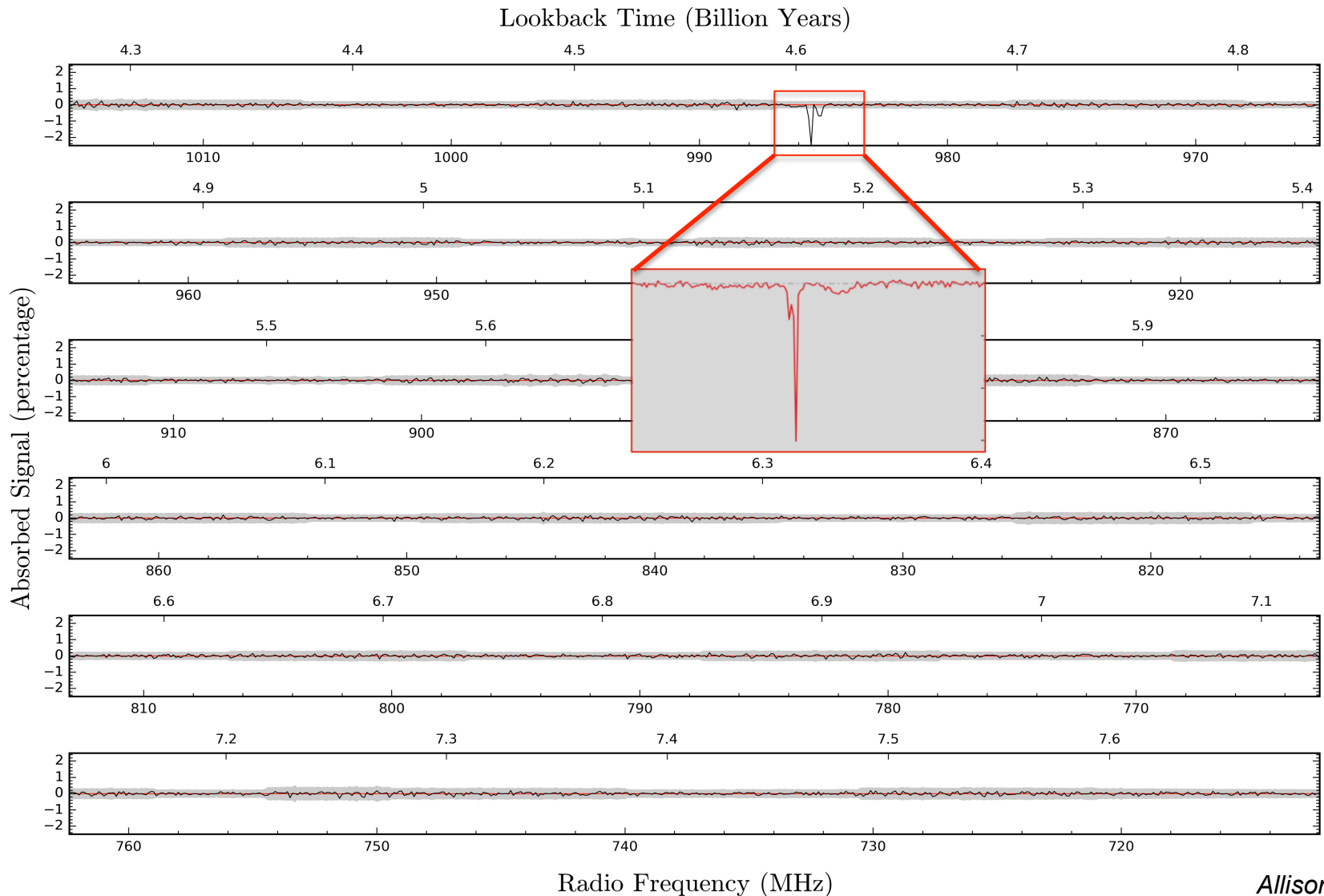
Mahony+ 2013



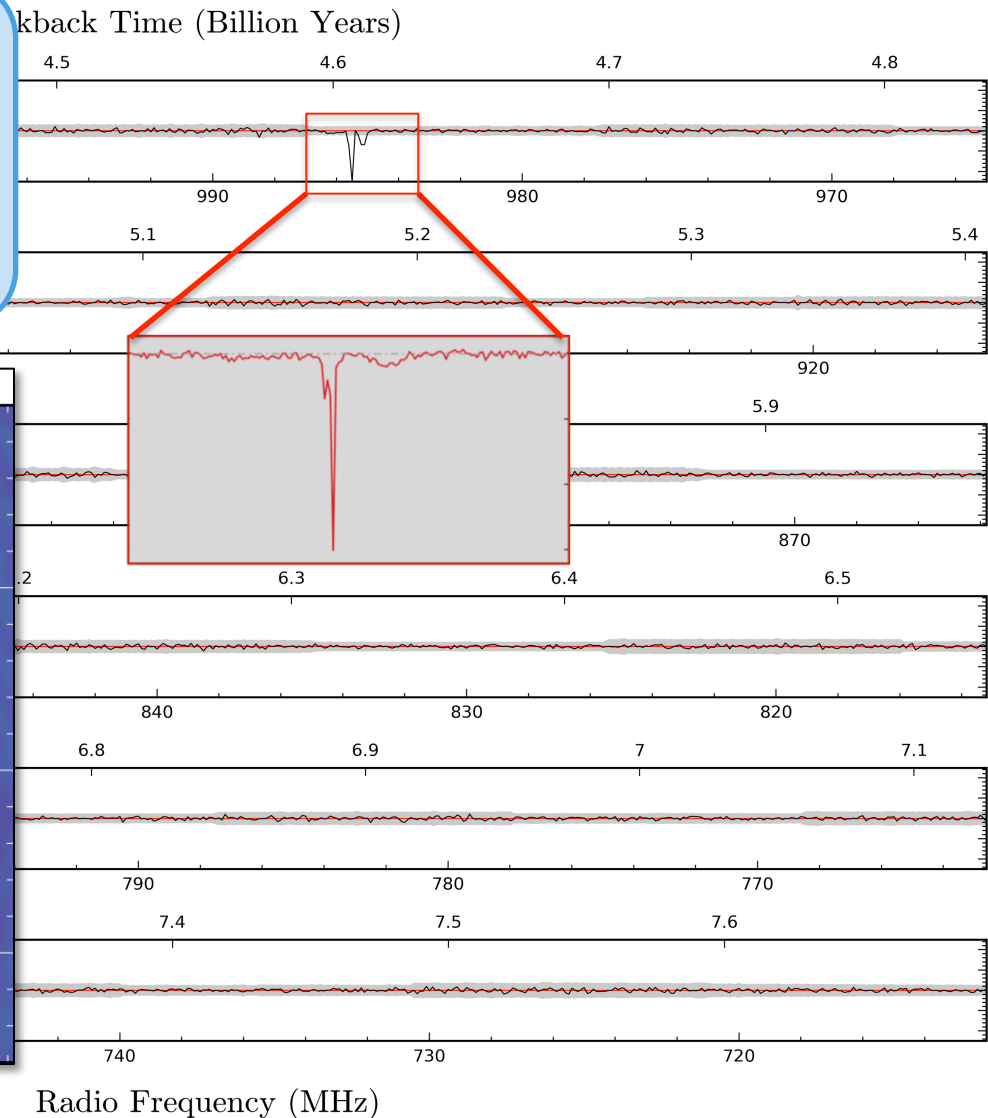
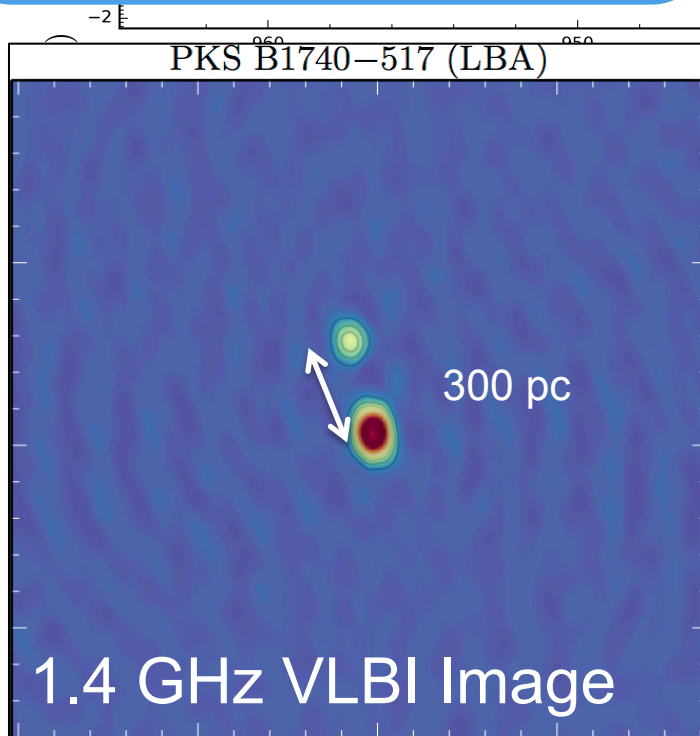
CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

New detections with ASKAP

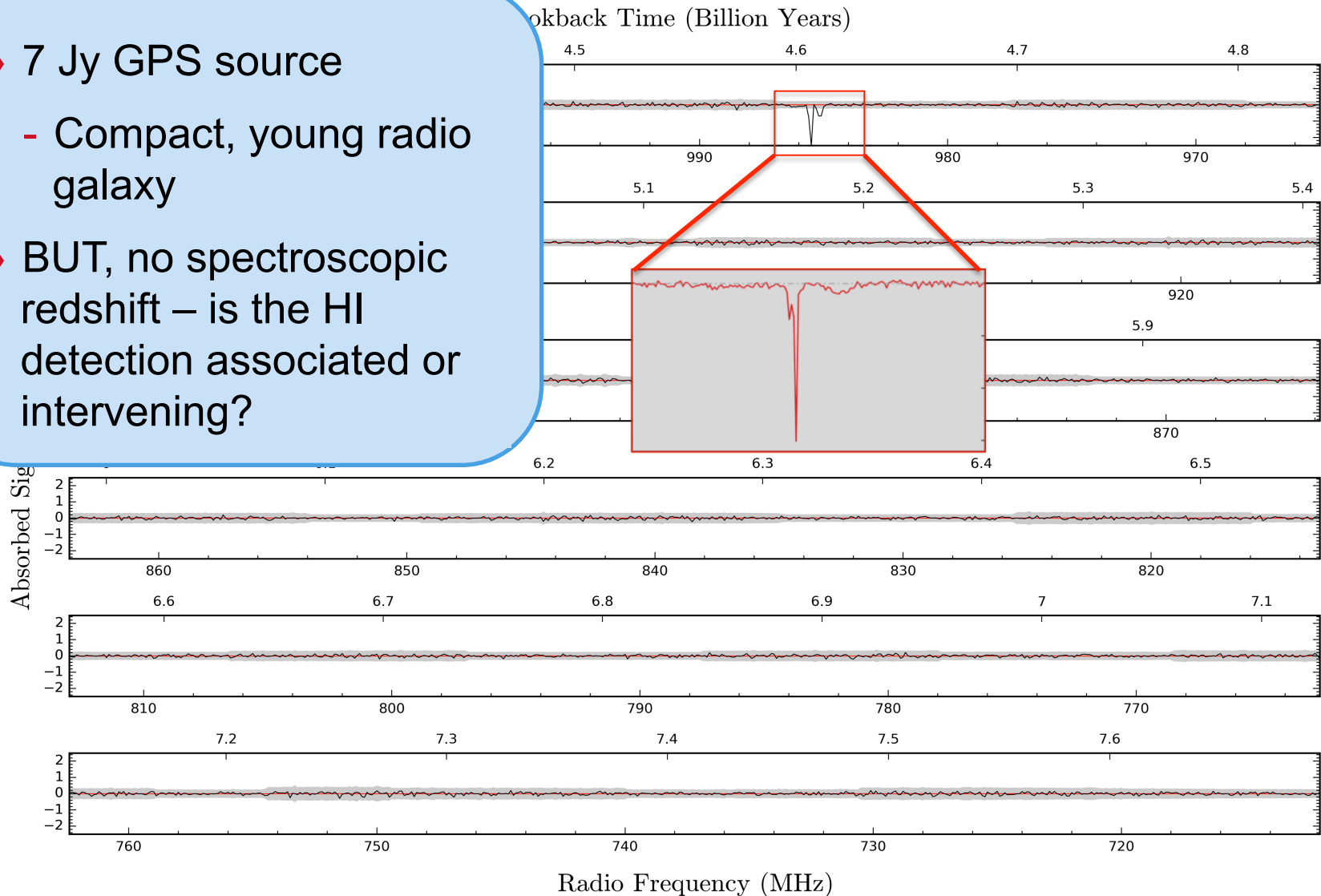




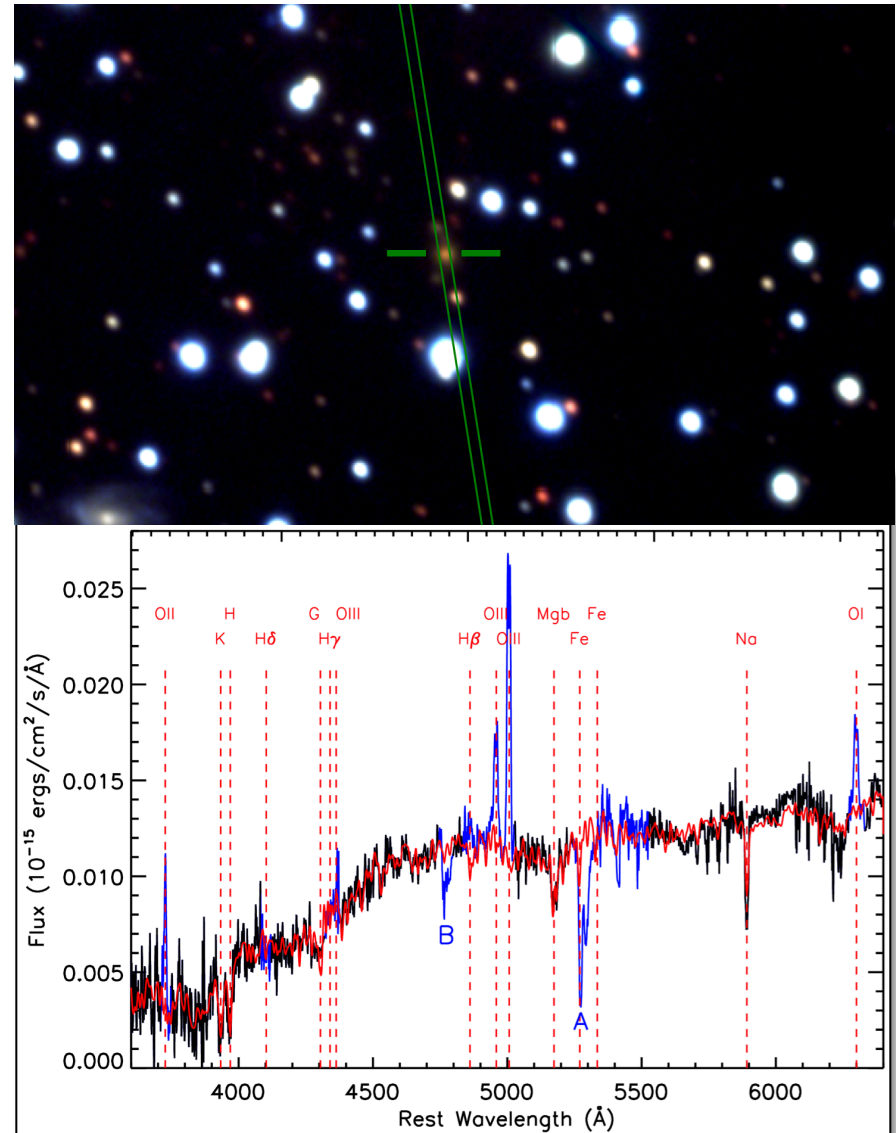
- > 7 Jy GPS source
- Compact, young radio galaxy

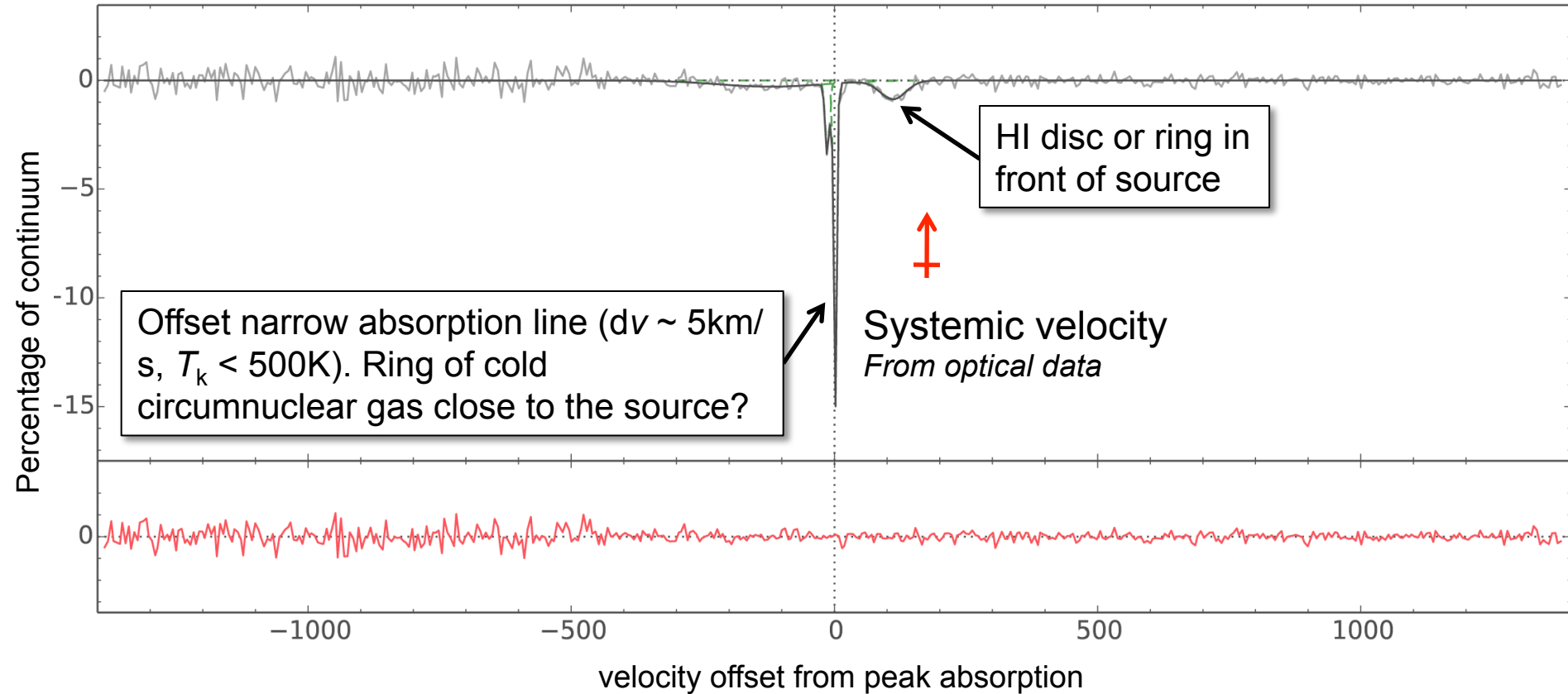


- › 7 Jy GPS source
 - Compact, young radio galaxy
- › BUT, no spectroscopic redshift – is the HI detection associated or intervening?



- › Spectroscopic follow-up on Gemini-South (PI: Matt Whiting)
- › Confirmed redshift of radio source at $z=0.44$
 - Associated system
- › Strong [OIII] emission lines -> HERG
 - Also detect strong [OI] emission, indicating possible jet-ISM interaction?

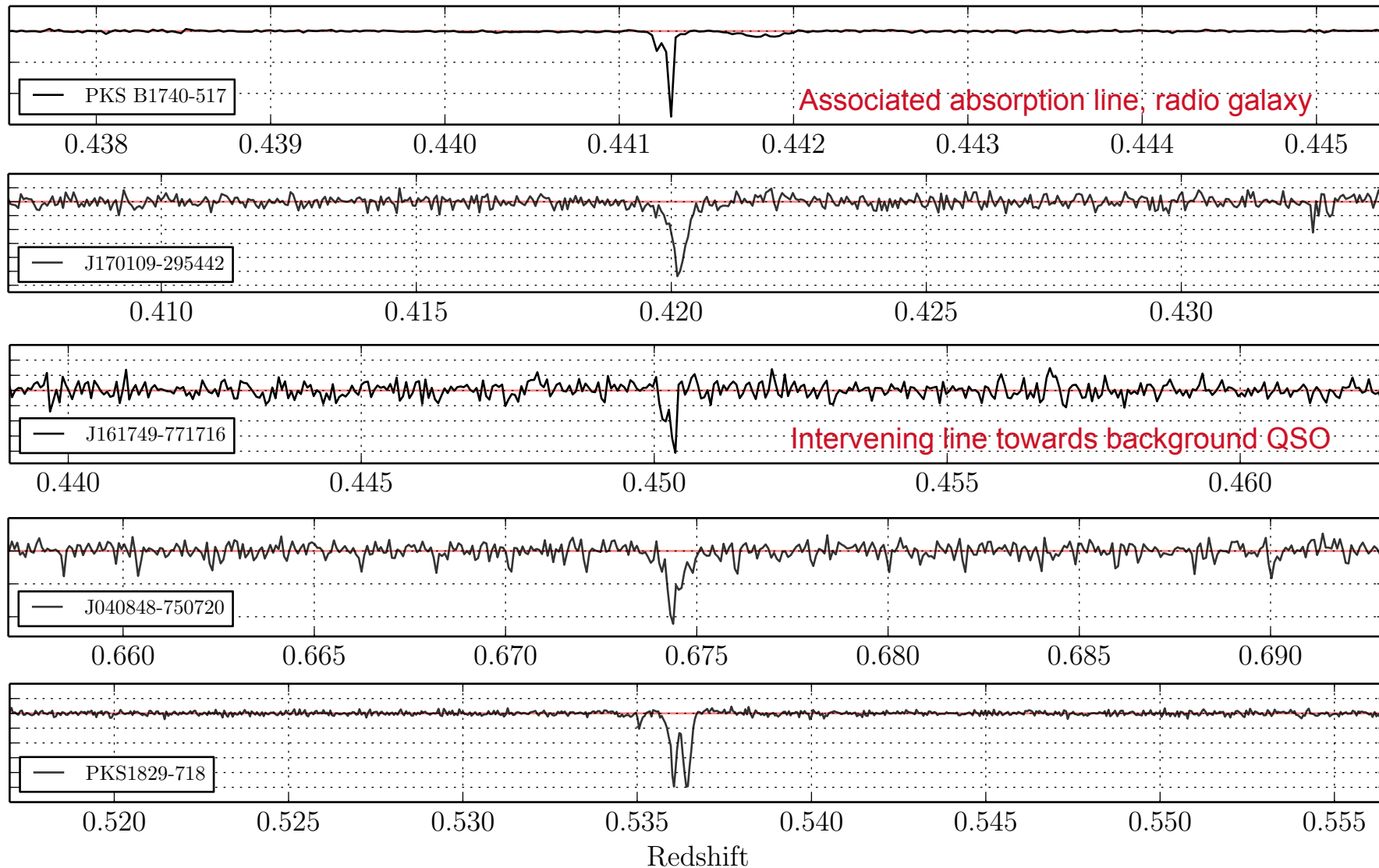




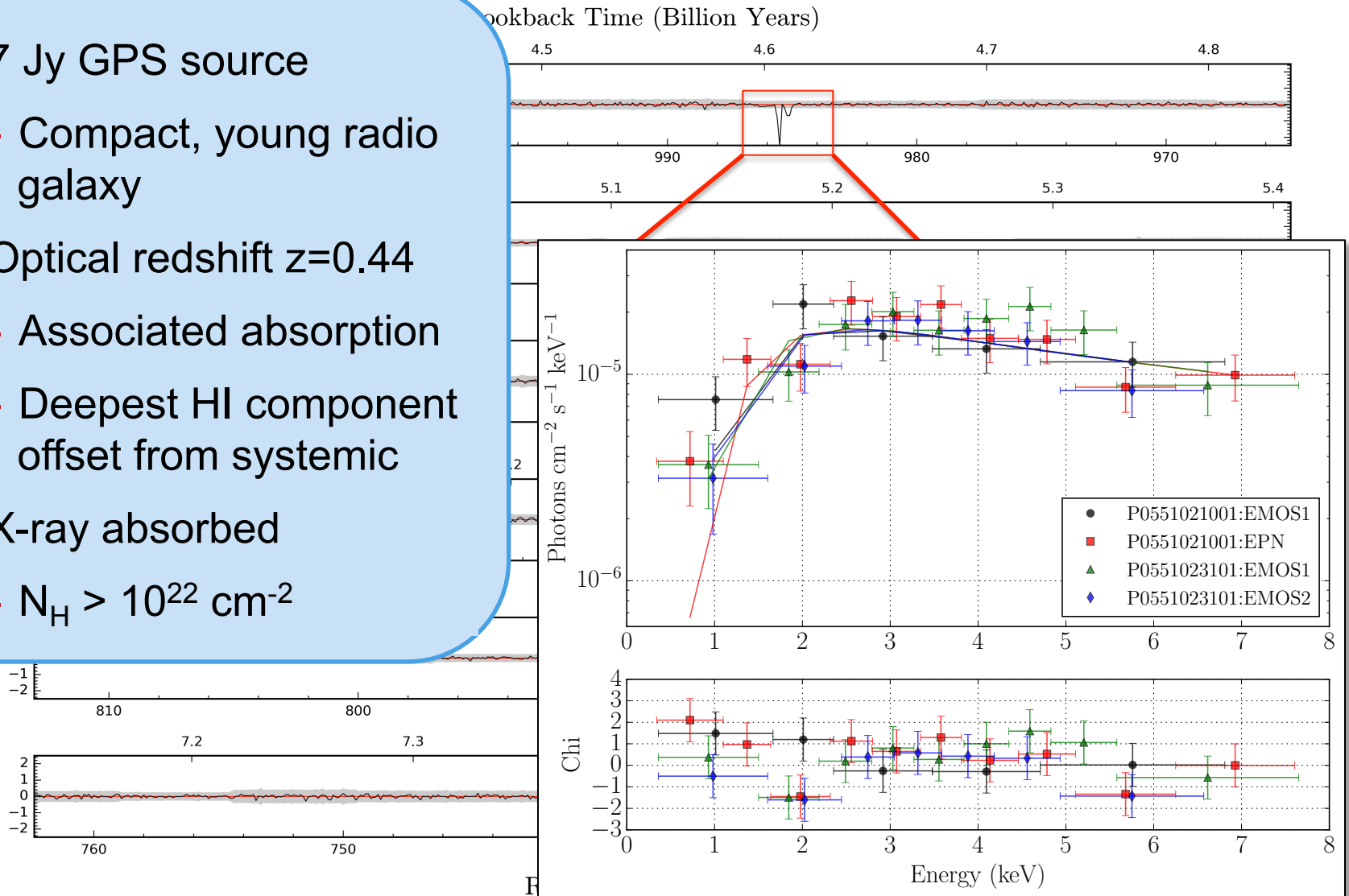


CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

New detections with ASKAP



- › 7 Jy GPS source
 - Compact, young radio galaxy
- › Optical redshift $z=0.44$
 - Associated absorption
 - Deepest HI component offset from systemic
- › X-ray absorbed
 - $N_{\text{H}} > 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



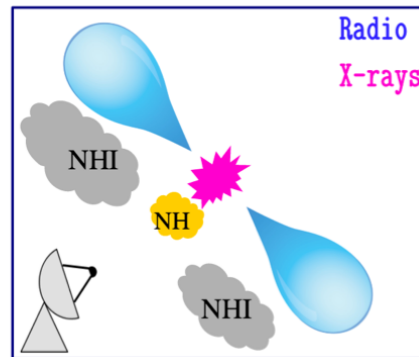
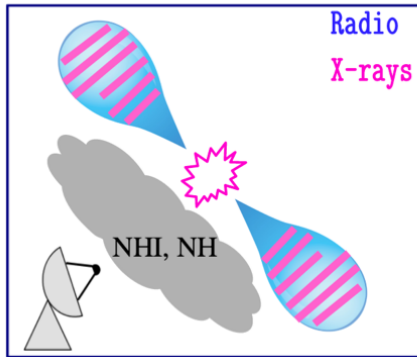
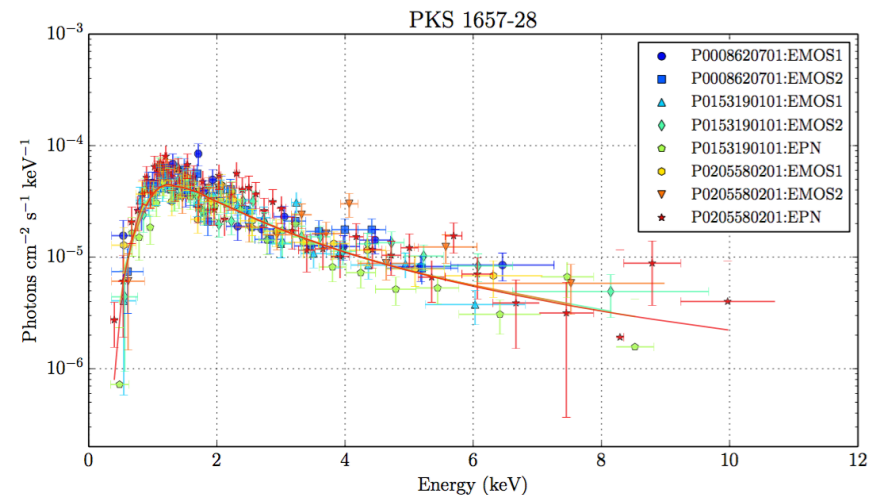
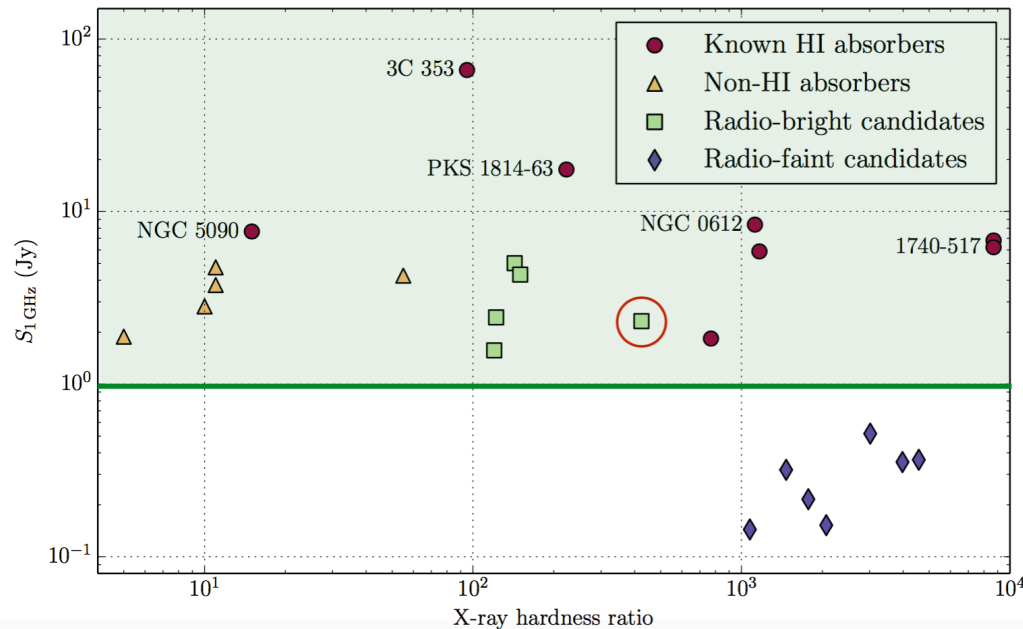
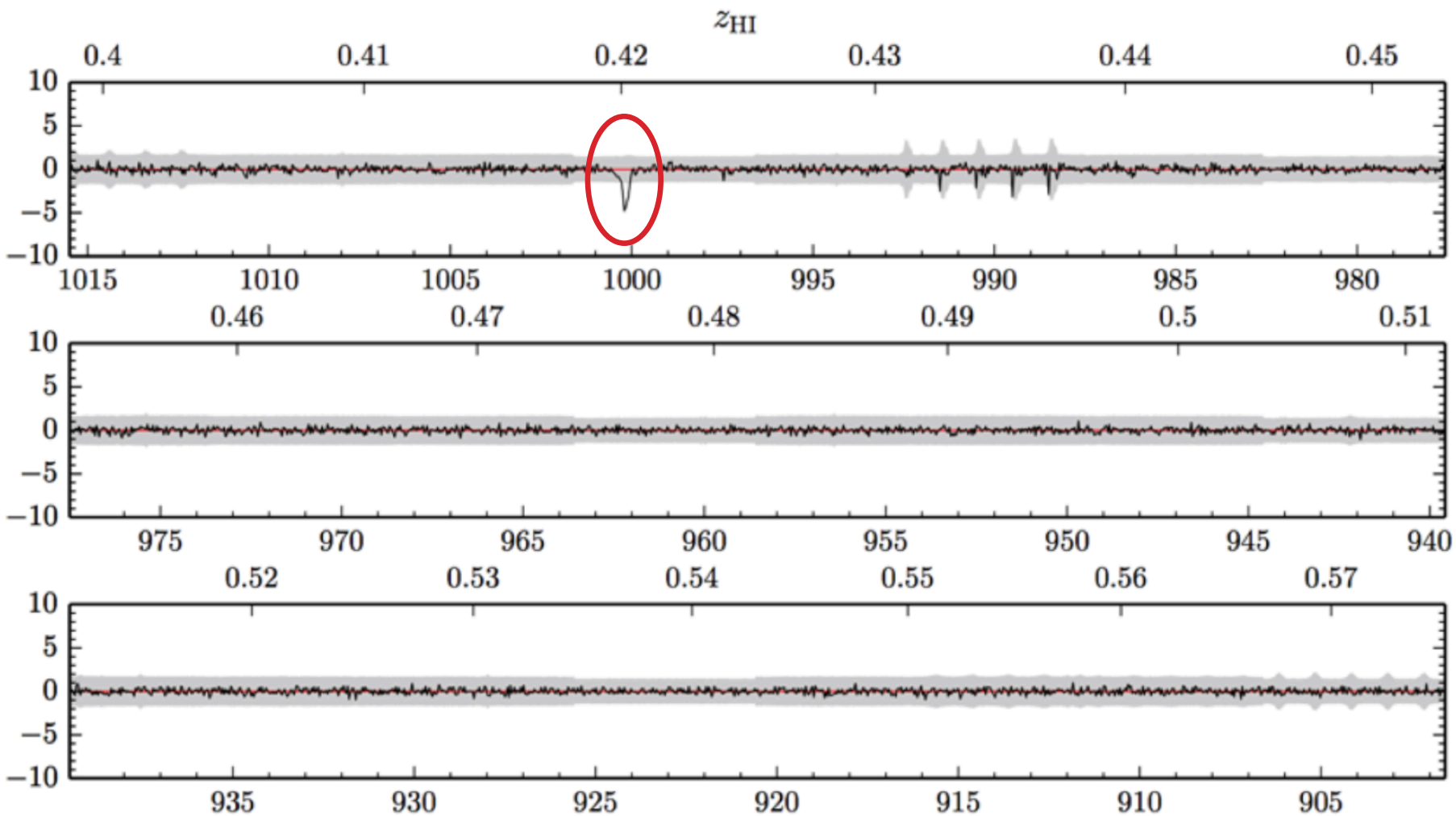


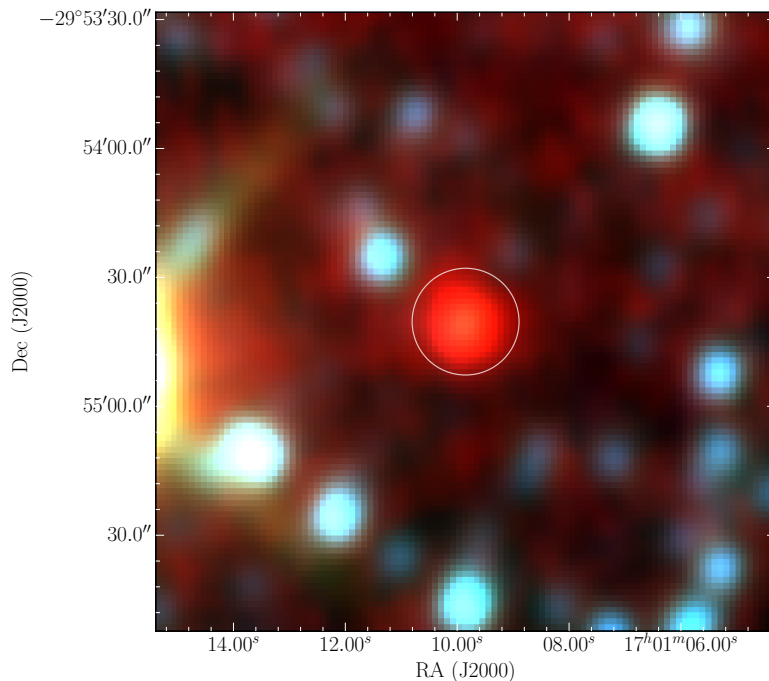
Image credit: L. Ostorero

- > Correlation between HI absorption and X-rays in GPS sources (Ostorero+ 2010, 2016)
- > Observed pilot sample of 5 sources showing X-ray absorbed spectrum

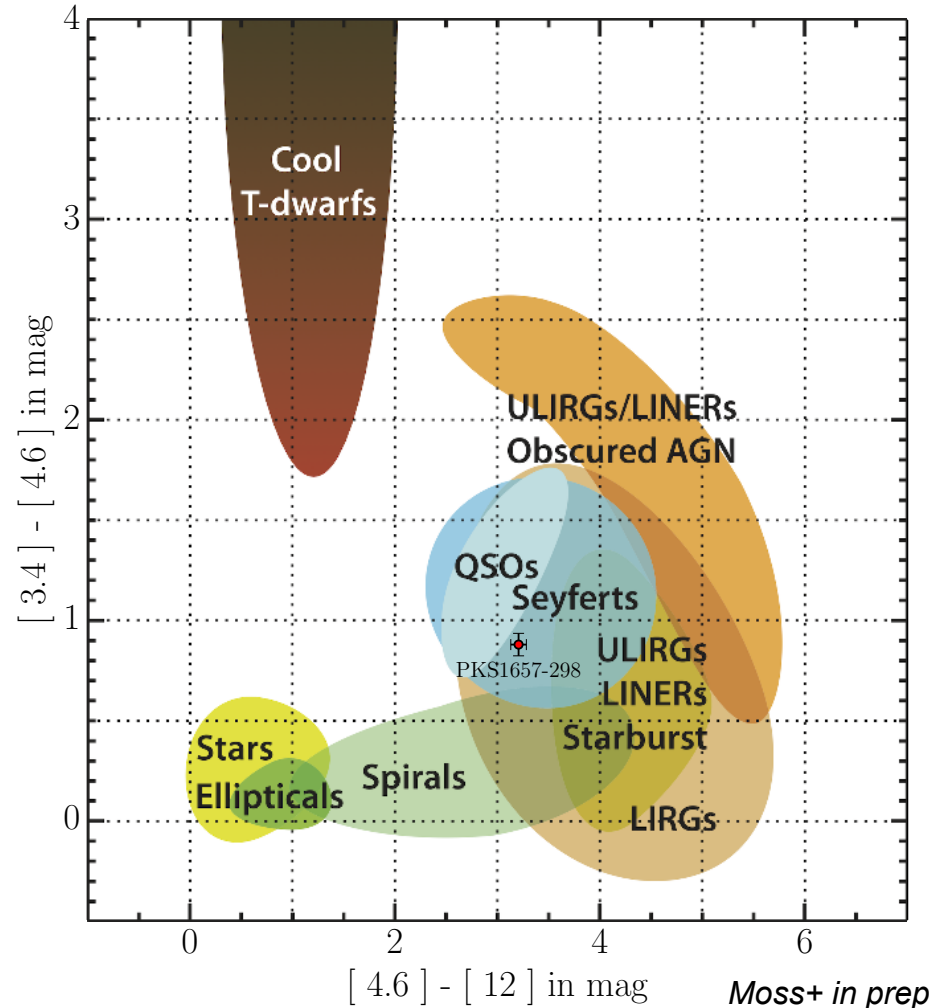




- › No known spectroscopic redshift
- › WISE colours suggest QSO or Seyfert host
- › IR and optical follow-up planned



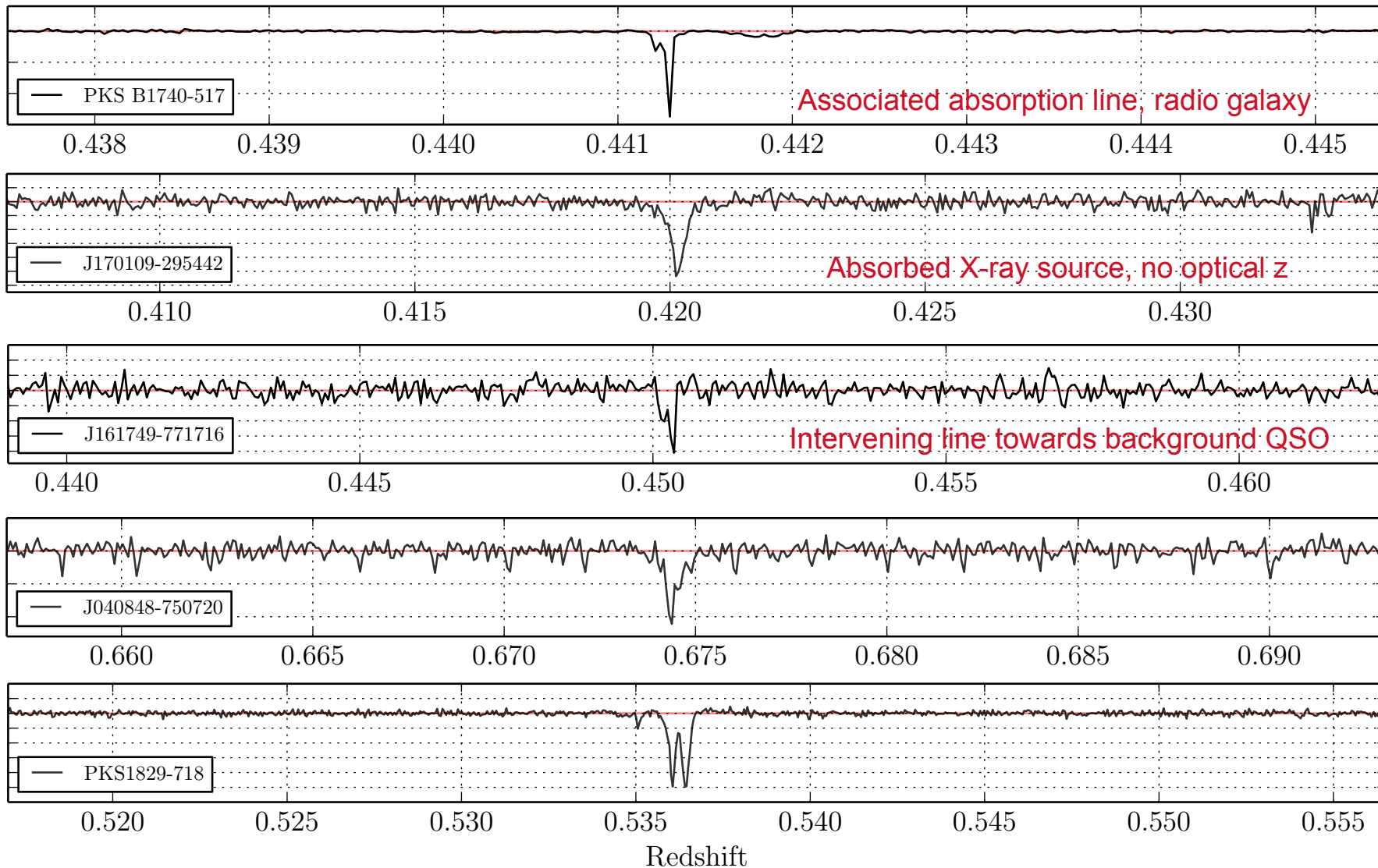
WISE 3 colour image – 3.4, 4.6, 12 μ m





CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

New detections with ASKAP



The 2-Jy sample

- › Observed 10 sources selected from the 2-Jy sample with BETA
 - Sample of the brightest southern radio sources selected to be brighter than 2 Jy at 2.7 GHz (Wall+ Peacock 1985)
 - Redshift range $0.4 < z < 0.7$
- › Pilot for FLASH survey – sources selected based on flux density only
- › Comprehensive multi-wavelength follow-up (Morganti+93, Tadhunter+93)



Multi-frequency
radio imaging

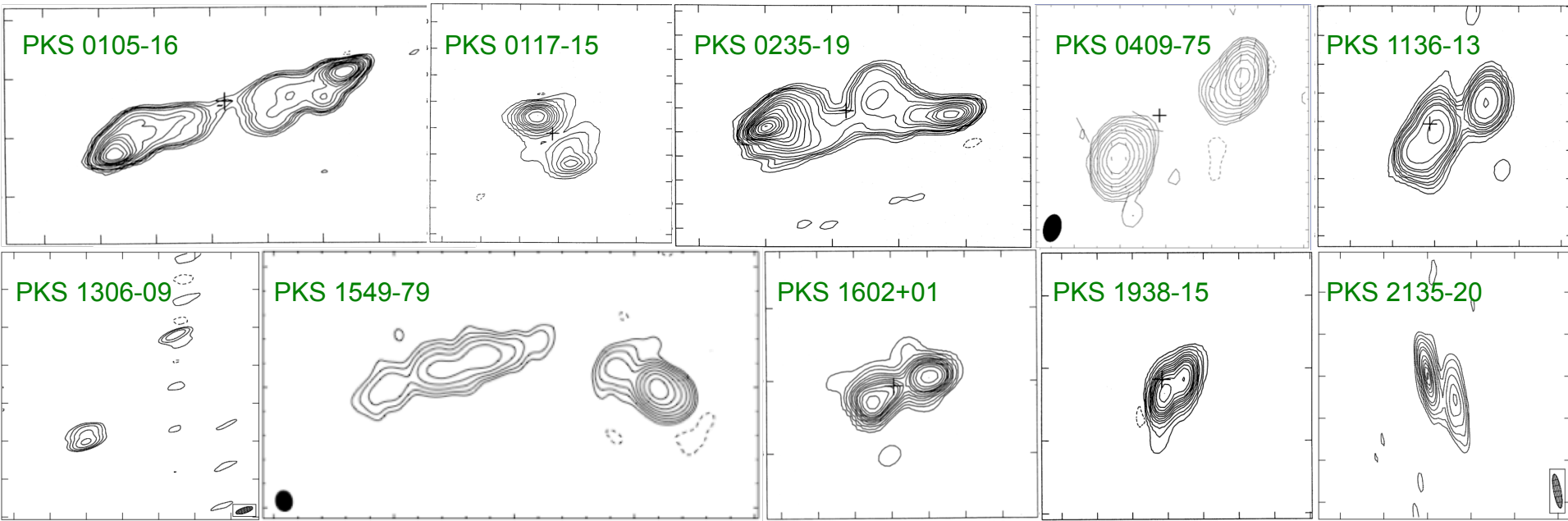
Deep optical imaging
and spectroscopy

Near, mid and
far-IR data

X-ray
imaging

The 2-Jy sample

- › Observed each source for 3-7 hrs per source, aim to reach optical depth of ~few per cent.
- › Forms a high-z comparison to Morganti+2001
 - Searched for HI absorption in 2-Jy sources in the redshift range $0.1 < z < 0.2$
 - Detected 5/23 sources – 22% detection rate

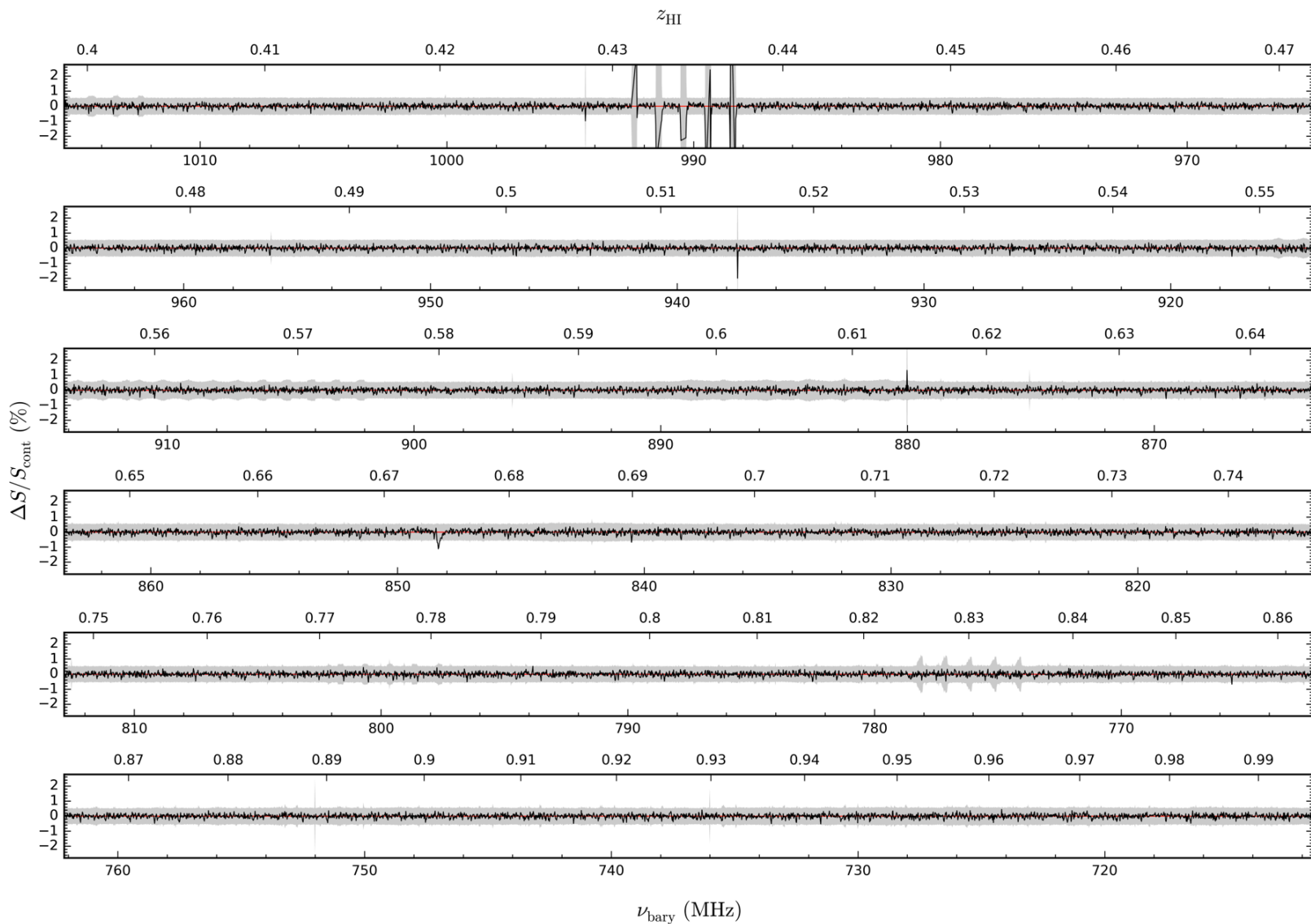


The 2-Jy sample

Source	z	Radio class	Optical class	Cont. flux (Jy)	Hrs obs.	5 σ op. depth
PKS 0105-16	0.400	FR II	NLRG	8.6	2.5	2%
PKS 0117-15	0.565	FR II	NLRG	9.1	2.5	2%
PKS 0235-19	0.620	FR II	BLRG	6.5	3	3%
PKS 0409-75	0.693	FR II	NLRG	21.1	4	0.5%
PKS 1136-13	0.554	FR II	QSO	8.0	4	4%
PKS 1306-09	0.464	CSS	NLRG	7.0	7	1.5%
PKS 1547-79	0.483	FR II	BLRG	6.0	3	2%
PKS 1602+01	0.462	FR II	BLRG	7.7	7.5	1.5%
PKS 1938-15	0.452	FR II	BLRG	12.3	3	2%
PKS 2135-20	0.635	CSS	BLRG	3.8	4	5%



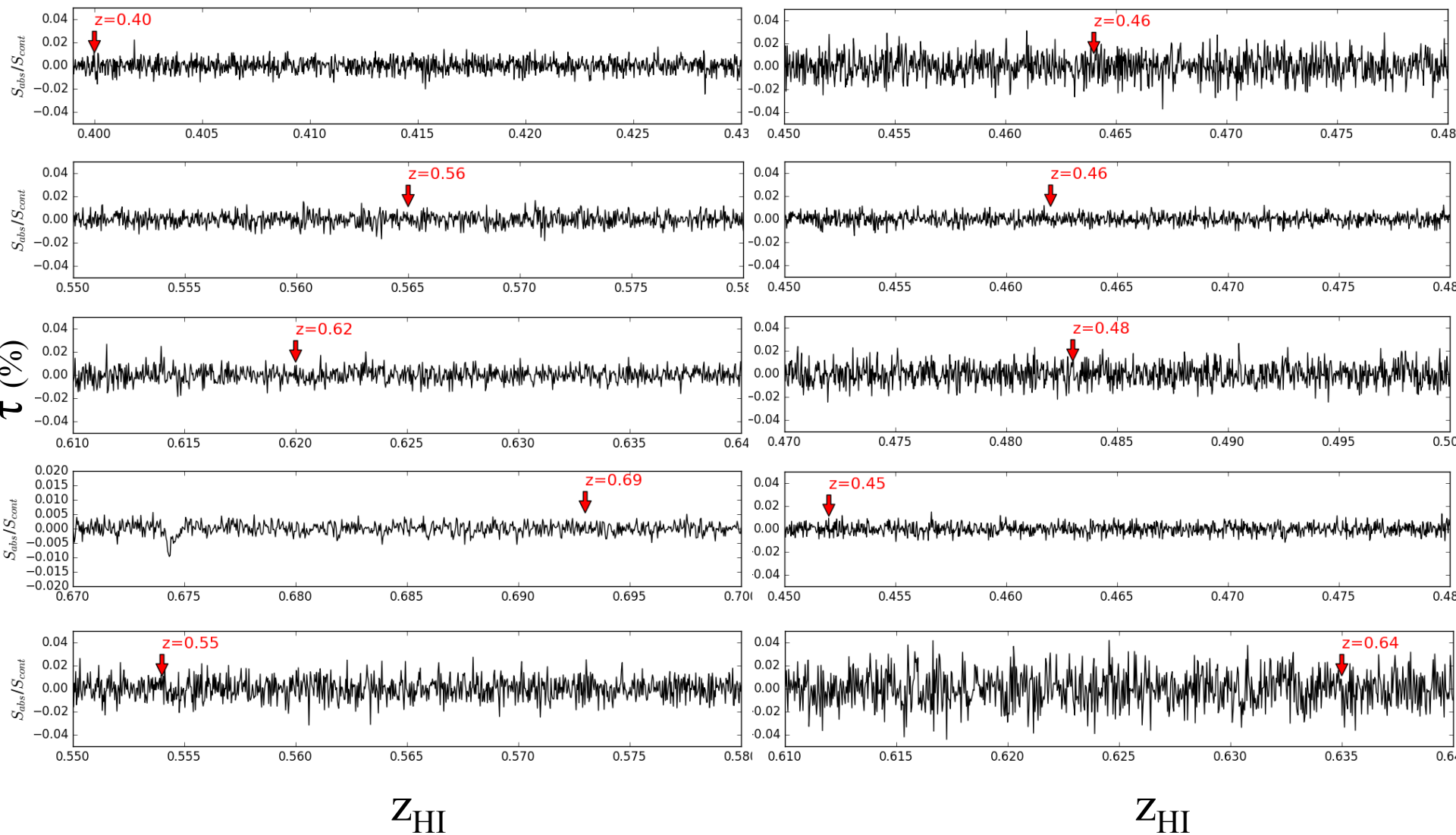
BETA spectrum





CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

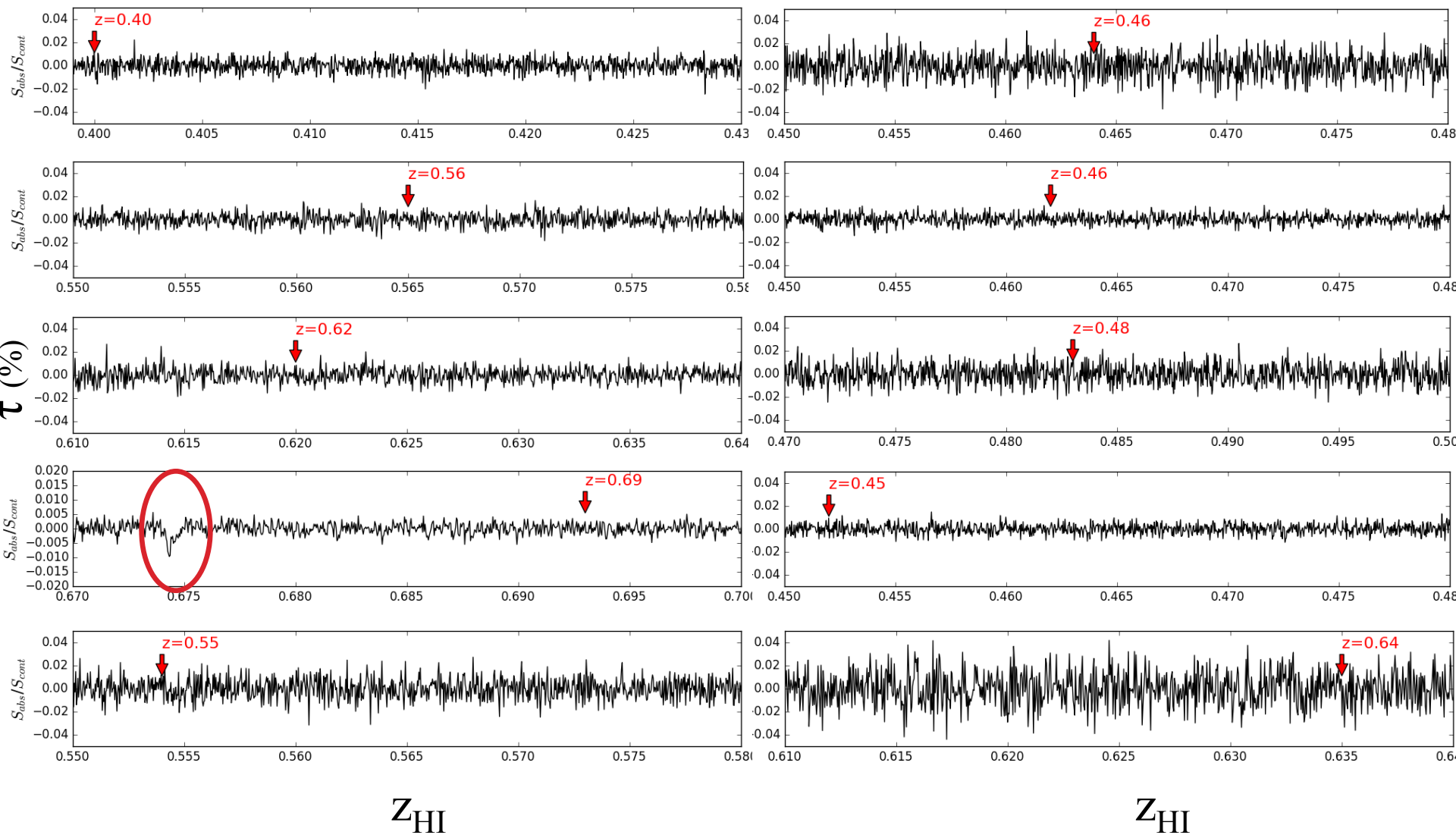
BETA spectra

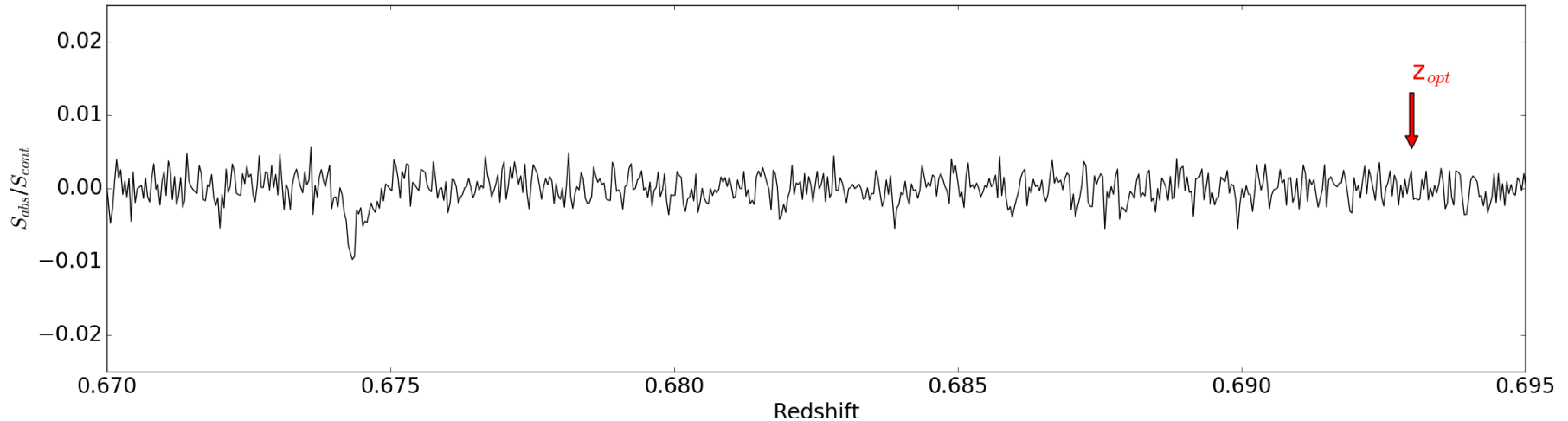




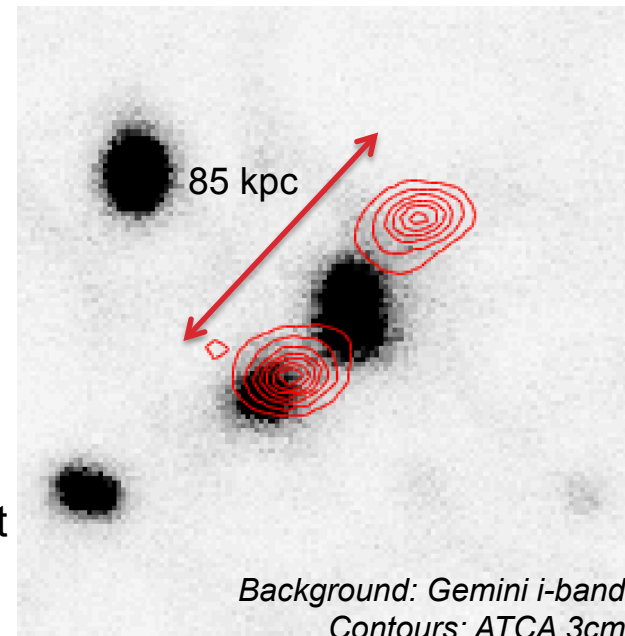
CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

BETA spectra





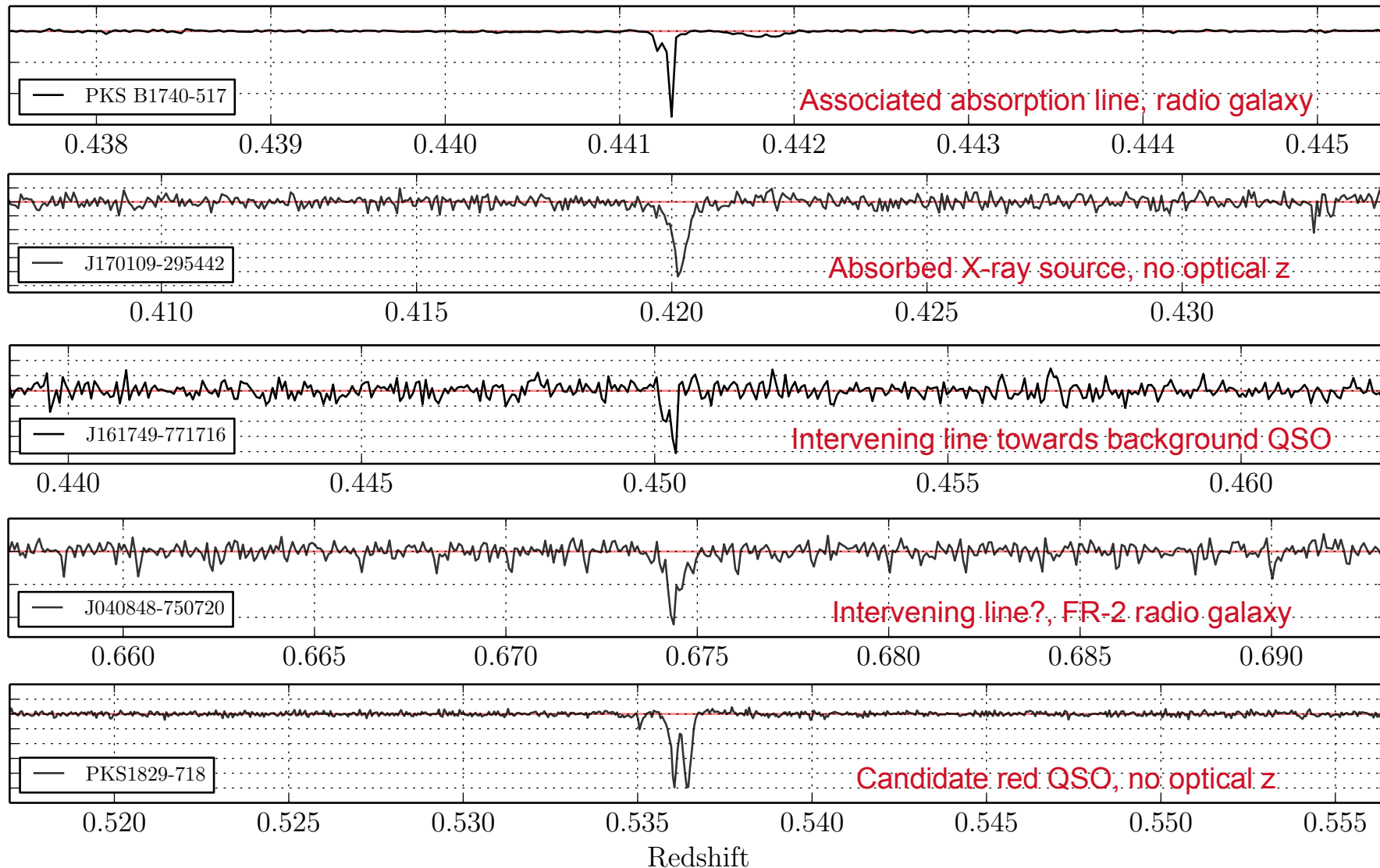
- › $z_{\text{HI}} = 0.674$, but $z_{\text{opt}} = 0.693$ -> HI blueshifted by 3000 km/s
 - Is this absorption associated with the host galaxy?
 - Or associated with another galaxy in the group?
 - Need follow-up observations for confirmation: optical spectroscopy of nearby source, ALMA
 - A chance alignment?
- › Submitted follow-up proposals – obtained WIFES IFU data last week!





CAASTRO
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL-SKY ASTROPHYSICS

New detections with ASKAP



- › The FLASH survey will provide an **HI-selected galaxy sample** at $0.4 < z < 1.0$
 - Complementary to other HI absorption surveys (e.g. MALS on MeerKAT, Sharp on AperTIF), in redshift range, target selection and radio power.

- › Commissioning results using the BETA array resulted in 5 new detections
 - BUT, need multi-wavelength follow-up to characterise these sources

