

Probing the gas content of radio AGN with HI absorption stacking

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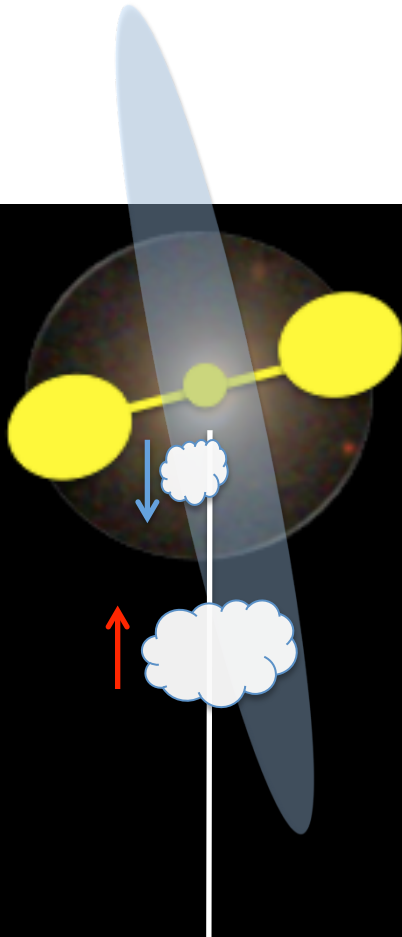
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HI gas in radio AGN



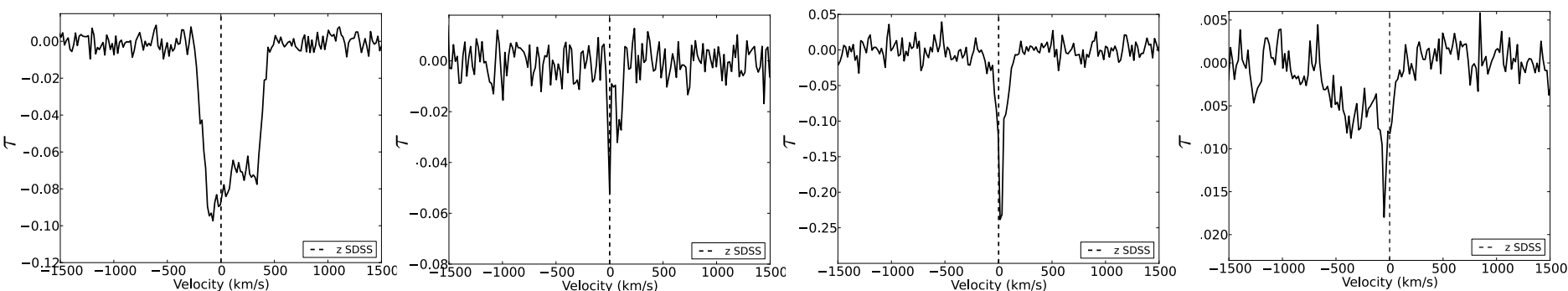
- Complex kinematics : disks, inflow / outflow (fuelling / feedback) *Gas plays many different roles in AGN!*
- Typically hosted by ETGs: ATLAS^{3D}
- Trend between detection rate & radio morphology:
HI-rich compact (< 10 kpc) vs. HI-poor extended (> 10 kpc)
- Snapshot WSRT observations (4 hours) to collect a large, homogeneous sample of AGN
→ HI absorption stacking for the first time!
- Preparation for future blind HI surveys (Apertif, ASKAP...)



The AGN sample:

- 101 sources in the SDSS spectroscopic catalog
- $0.02 < z < 0.23$
- $S > 50$ mJy peak flux in the FIRST survey.

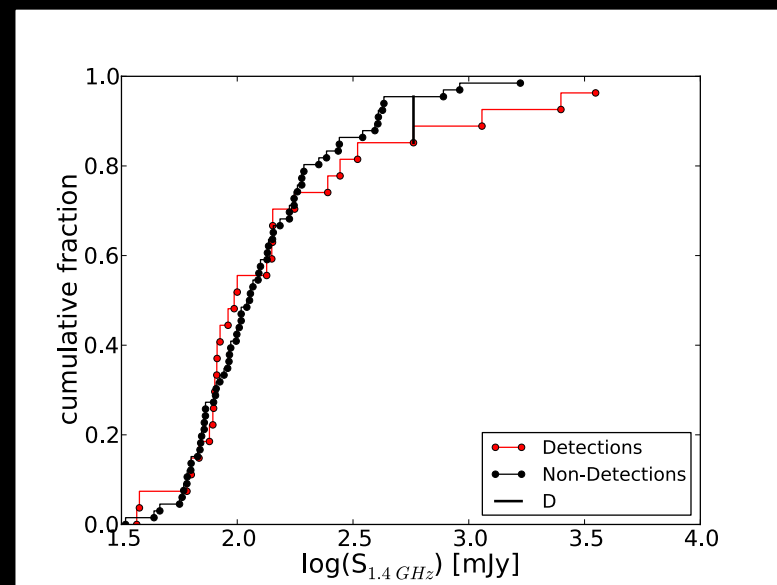
The HI absorption “Zoo”



30 percent detection rate, the optical depth limit is $\tau = 0.02 - 0.08$ for a 50 mJy source
(van Gorkom+ 1989, Emonts+ 2010)
(Allison+ 2014; 2 % detection rate above $\tau = 0.3$)

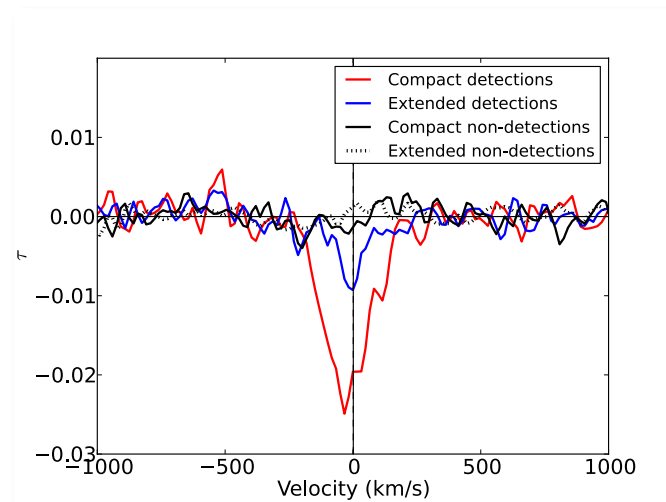
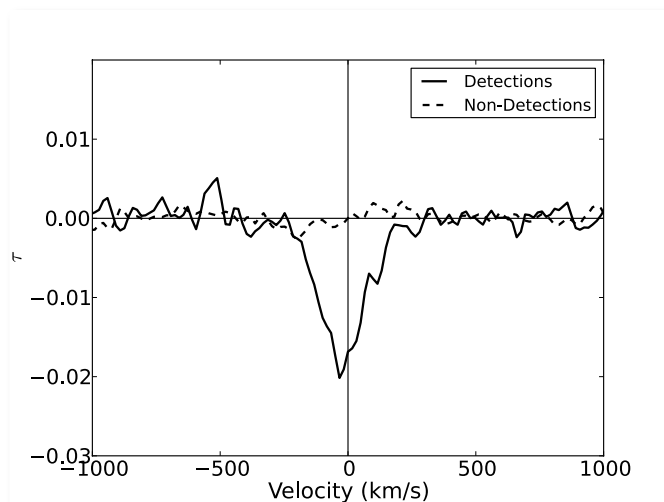
No flux density dependence

- HI absorption studies can be extended to lower fluxes
- Good news for future surveys



HI absorption stacking

- Stacking in optical depth



Dichotomy in the stacked profiles

- Detections $N(\text{HI}) \sim 7 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, **upper limits stay undetected** $N(\text{HI}) < 6 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Compact vs. Extended

- Different τ and FWHM. $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Comp}} \sim 203 \text{ km/s}$, $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Ext}} \sim 130 \text{ km/s}$
- $N(\text{HI})_{\text{Comp}} \sim 9 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $N(\text{HI})_{\text{Ext}} \sim 2.4 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Dichotomy of detections vs. upper limits remains

The origin of the dichotomy: Orientation of a disk?

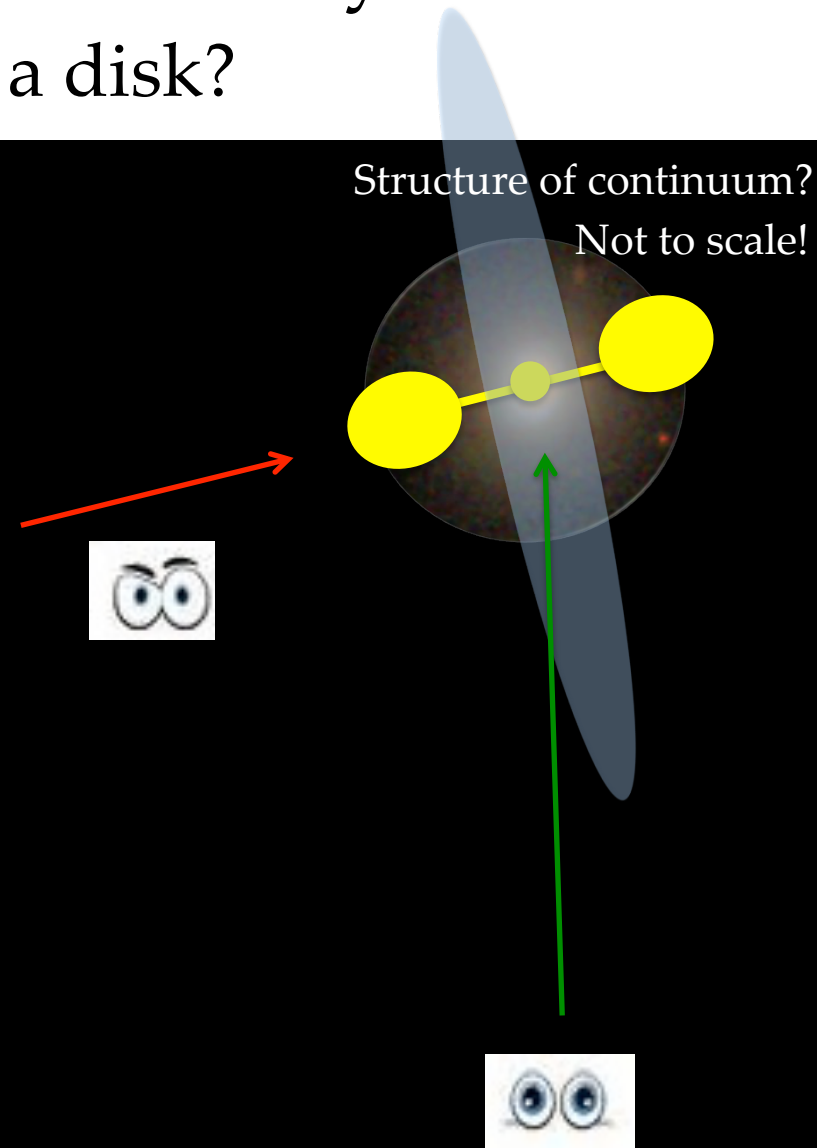
Extended:

- detection rate (17%) agrees with ATLAS^{3D} disk fraction (25%)

Compact:

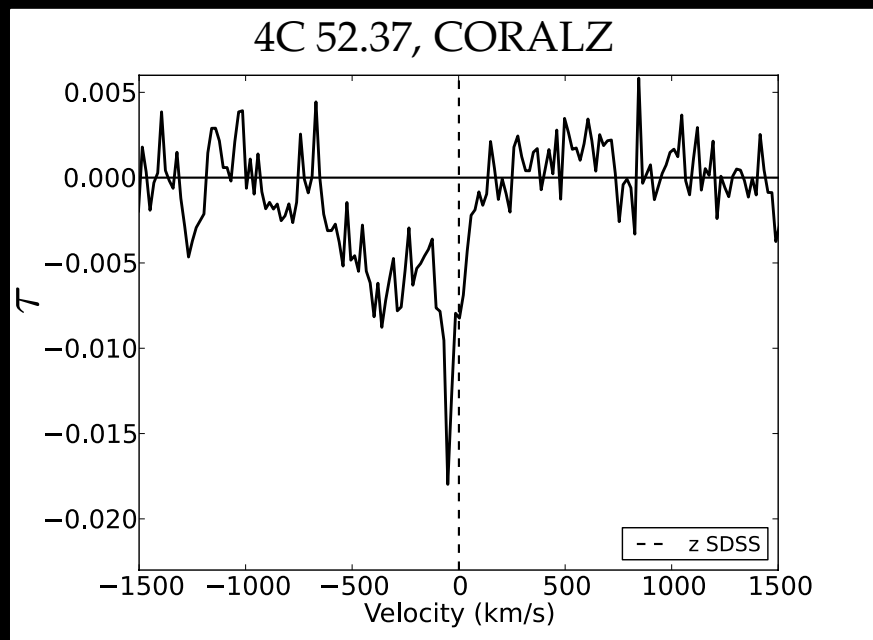
- Higher detection rate (40%)
 - Young GPS, CSS sources from CORALZ with lots of gas, 55% detection rate
 - + Stacking: higher N(HI)
- (Pihlstrom+ 2003, Gupta+ 2006, Chandola+ 2011)

Some dichotomy is orientation related, but it looks like compact (young) AGN have more gas. Gas involved in nuclear activity?



Outflows

- (Young) AGN with lots of gas can drive outflows

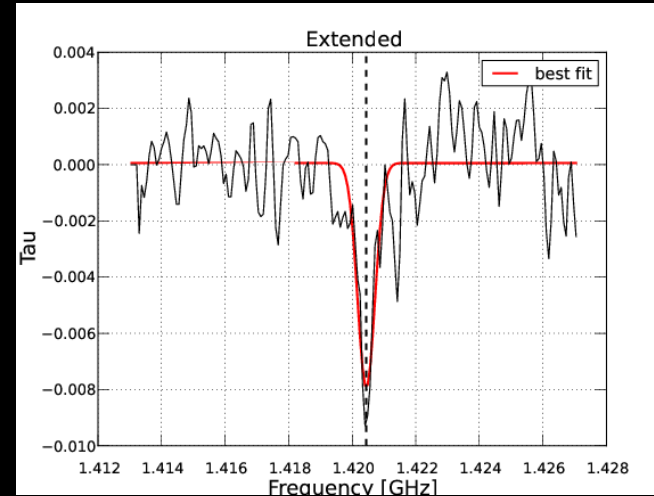
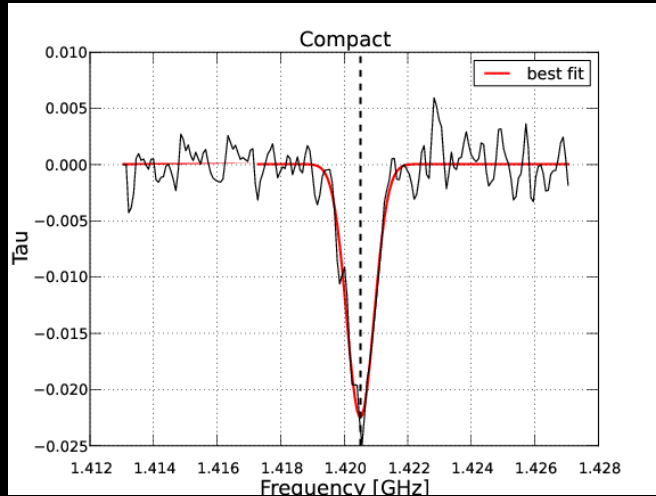


- + 2 known outflows in our sample: 3C 293 and 3C 305
- 10 % of the detections show outflow!

The Future

- Above τ of a few percent detection rate of HI is 30% – lots of new detections by future surveys, even outflows!
- Detection of HI is not limited by flux density – future surveys can explore lower fluxes
- ATLAS^{3D} + our results: HI emission and absorption are tracing the same kind of gas structures – we can use absorption at high redshift in AGN/SF where emission sensitivity declines
- If the HI dichotomy holds at lower τ (?) – perhaps stacking is more useful for studying/ comparing groups of objects rather than pushing to lower detection limits
- Compact vs. Extended: detection rate & stacking – different ISM properties (τ & FWHM)

- Stacking with SDSS redshift: $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Comp}} = 203 \text{ km/s}$ $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Ext}} = 130 \text{ km/s}$



- Stacking with HI peak: $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Comp}} = 114 \text{ km/s}$ $\text{FWHM}_{\text{Ext}} = 76 \text{ km/s}$

