

# A Measurement of the Black Hole Mass in NGC 1097 using ALMA

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# Galaxy Evolution and Supermassive Black Hole

Galaxy evolution seems to include myriad of processes.

Supermassive black holes lurk in centres of massive galaxies

(Kormendy&Ho 2013, etc.)

Coevolution of galaxy and black hole (BH)?

- (BH mass) - (host galaxy properties) relation

(McConnell&Ma 2013, Kormendy&Ho 2013, Laesker et al. 2014, etc.)

- numerical studies suggest the coevolution process;

AGN feedback process

(Di Matteo et al. 2005, etc.)

BH mass is an important quantity to discuss on the galaxy evolution process.

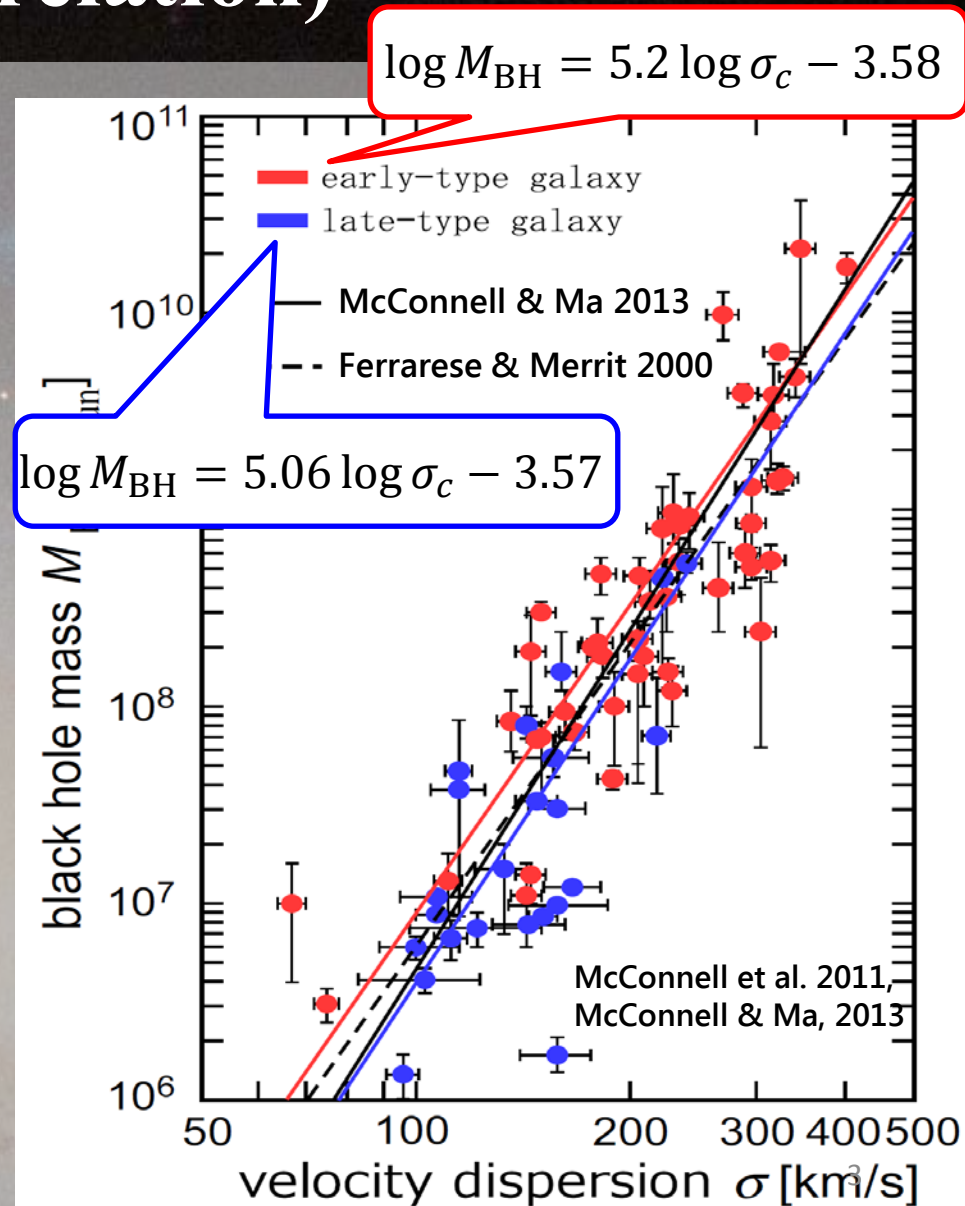
# BH mass - bulge velocity dispersion ( $M_{\text{BH}}-\sigma$ relation)

- Early- vs. Late-type M-sigma
- ~80 samples
- smaller number of late-types
- classical vs. pseudo bulge

Larger number

Ubiquitous types

of samples are required



# How do we estimate BH mass?

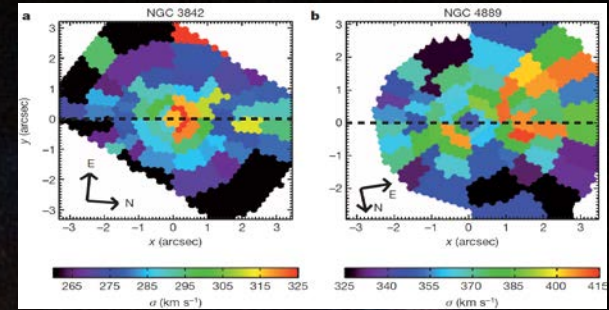
Use dynamics of stars or interstellar gas (for nearby galaxies).

## 1. Stellar velocity dispersion

McConnell et al. 2011: NGC 4889, NGC 3842

64/80 galaxy samples

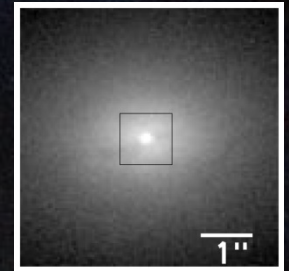
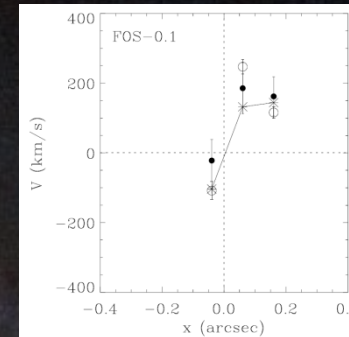
The method is only for elliptical galaxies



## 2. radial velocity profile of ionized gas

Verdoes et al. 2000: IC 1459

3-5 slits are not always enough to trace velocity fields



## 3. Proper motion of stars around the BH

Ghez et al. 2008 : Milky Way

## 4. megamaser dynamics

Miyoshi et al. 1995: NGC 4258

Increasing samples  
(late-type) is difficult..

# How do we estimate BH mass?

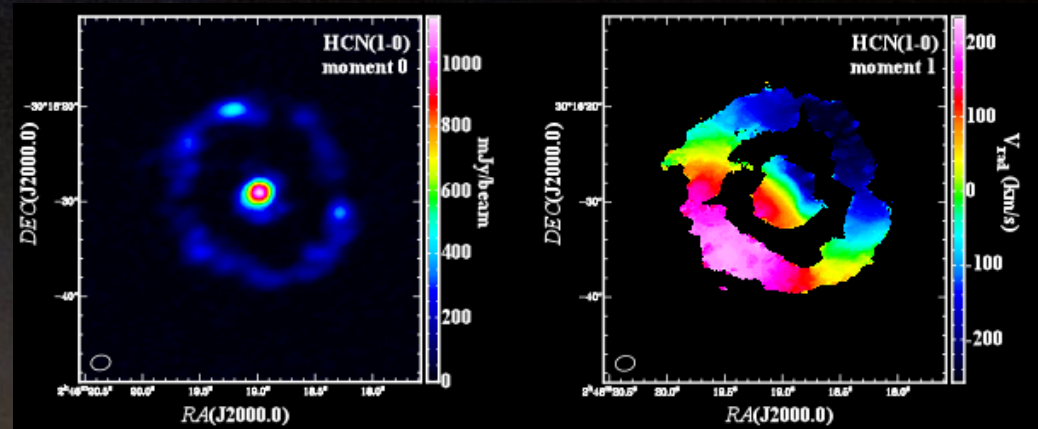
## Why not molecular gas?

K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39

### 5. Molecular gas dynamics

Davis et al. 2013: NGC 4526

Onishi et al. 2015: NGC 1097



Onishi et al. 2015, ApJ 806 39

Not achieved till Davis+ 2013 using CARMA due to

- low angular resolution
- low sensitivity

ALMA realizes enough BOTH to estimate SMBH mass in some local galaxies.

# BH mass measurement using molecular gas kinematics

K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39

**model**

Model the mass distribution of  
the galaxy (stars & BH)

Calculate the velocity field

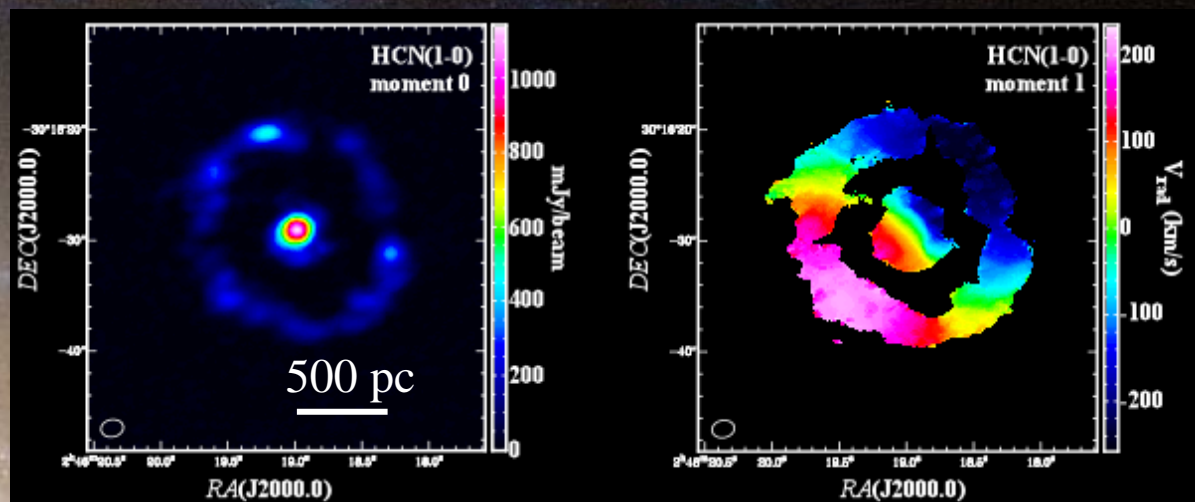
**observation**

Observe velocity field  
using molecular gas

Fit the model by assuming the inclination and  
the position angle of a molecular gas disk

# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)

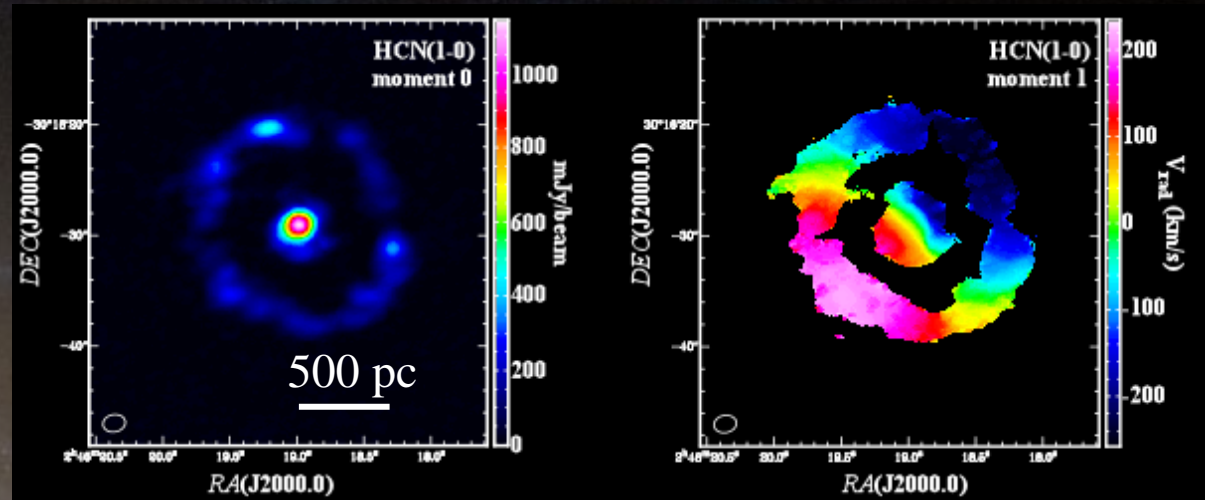
K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39



NGC 1097  
Seyfert-1

# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)

K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39



## Assumptions

Inclination angle: 46 deg

molecular gas: HCN(1-0) (and HCO<sup>+</sup>(1-0))

kinematical position angle: 130 deg

All mass sources are distributed axisymmetrically  
(MGE, Emsellem et al. 1994)

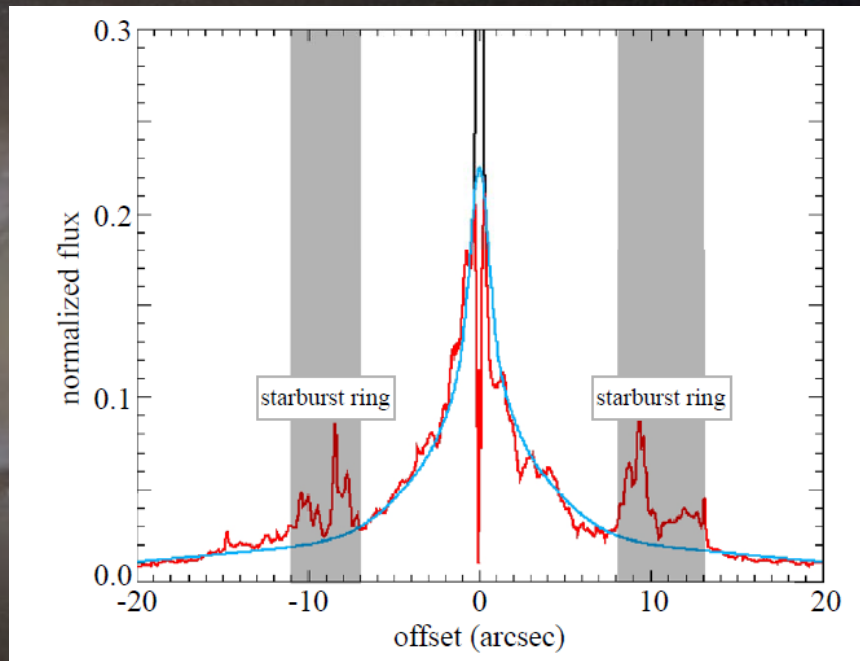


# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)

K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39

## Mass model

(Stellar mass distribution) = (MGEd luminosity profile)  $\times$  M/L



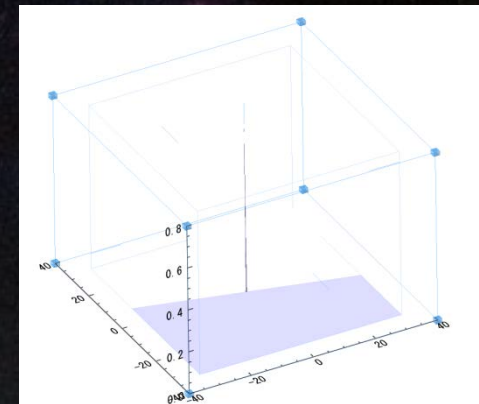
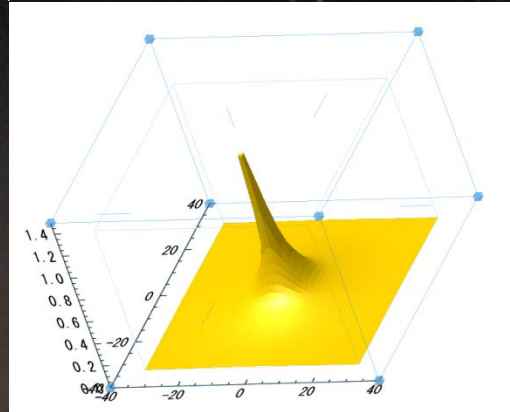
B: observed  
R: without AGN  
B: model

# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)

K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39

## Mass model

(total mass distribution)=(stellar mass distribution)+(BH mass)



M/L



BH mass

# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)

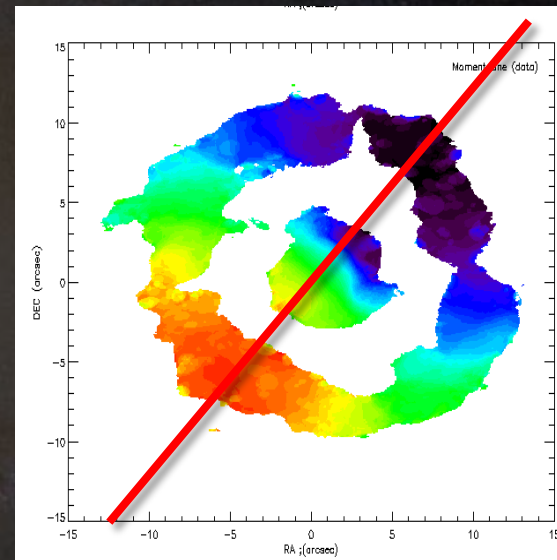
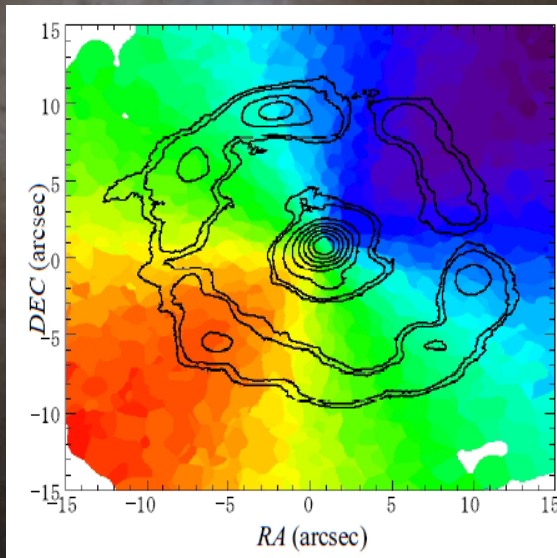
K. Onishi, S. Iguchi, K. Sheth, and K. Kohno 2015, ApJ 806 39

## Mass model

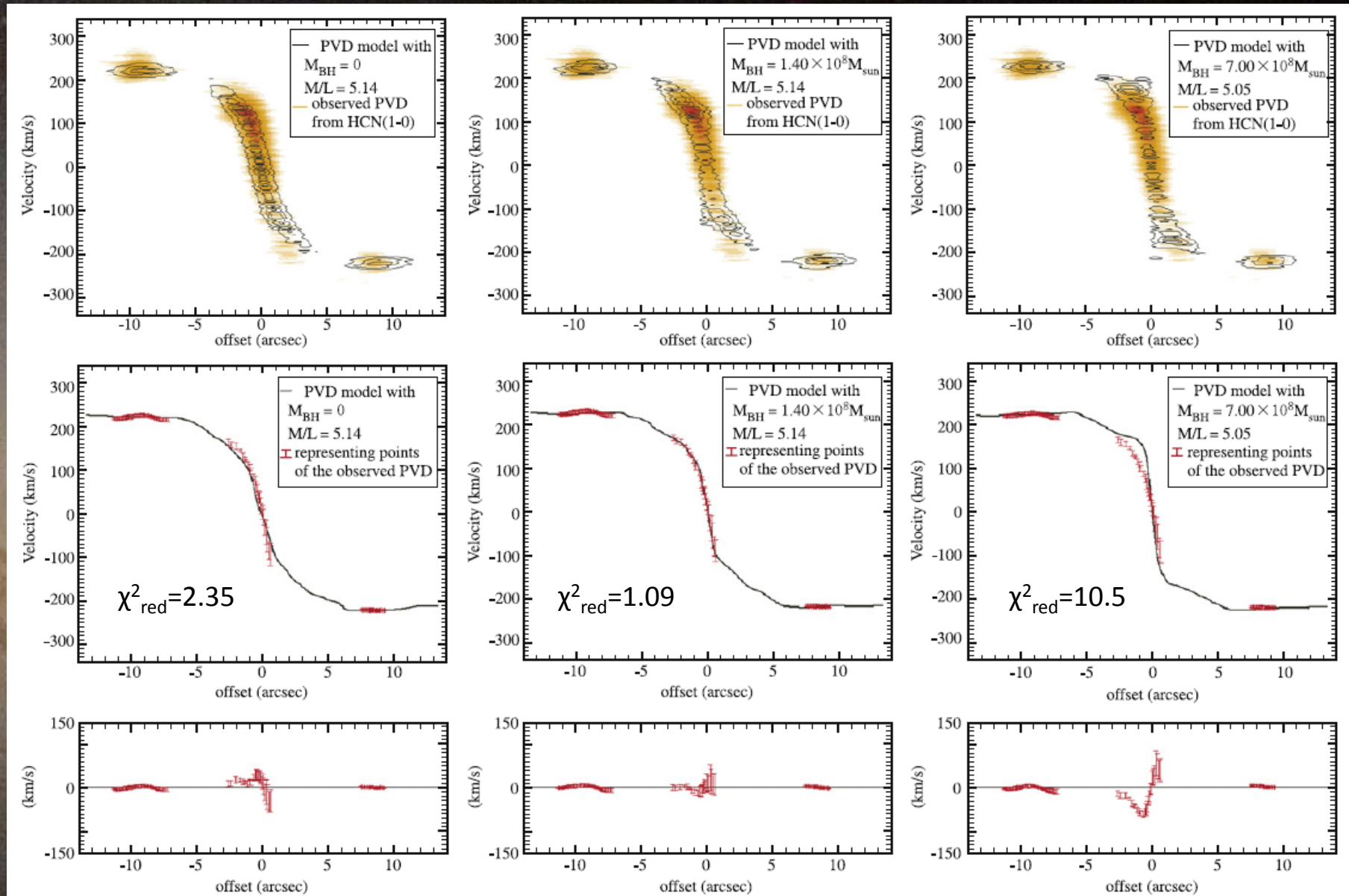
(total mass distribution)=(stellar mass distribution)+(BH mass)

## Velocity model

calculated with assumed M/L and BH mass



# BH mass measurement for NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)



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Grid simulation:

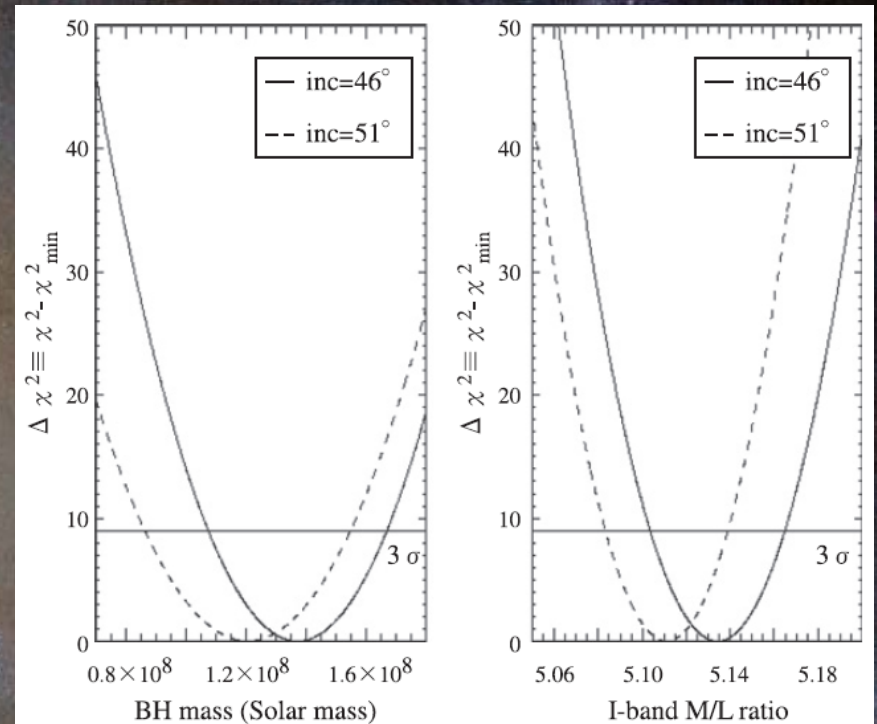
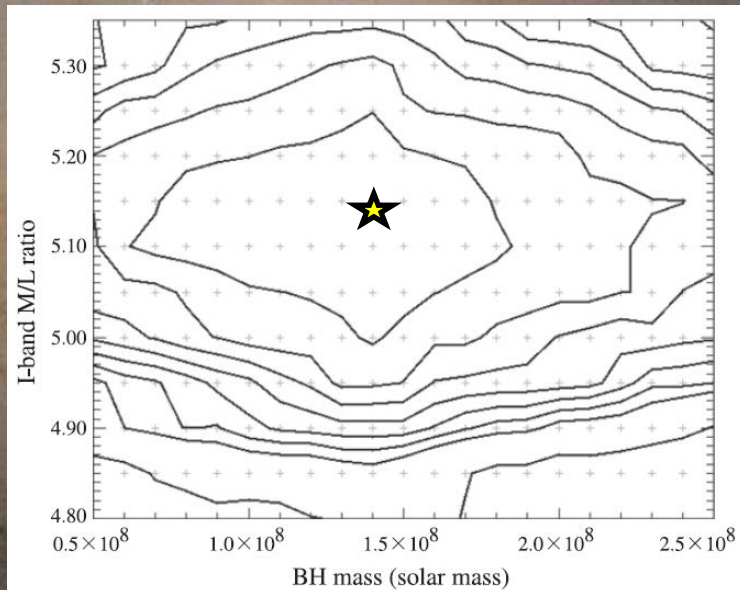
$$M/L=5.14$$

$$M_{BH}=1.40 \times 10^8 M_{SUN}$$

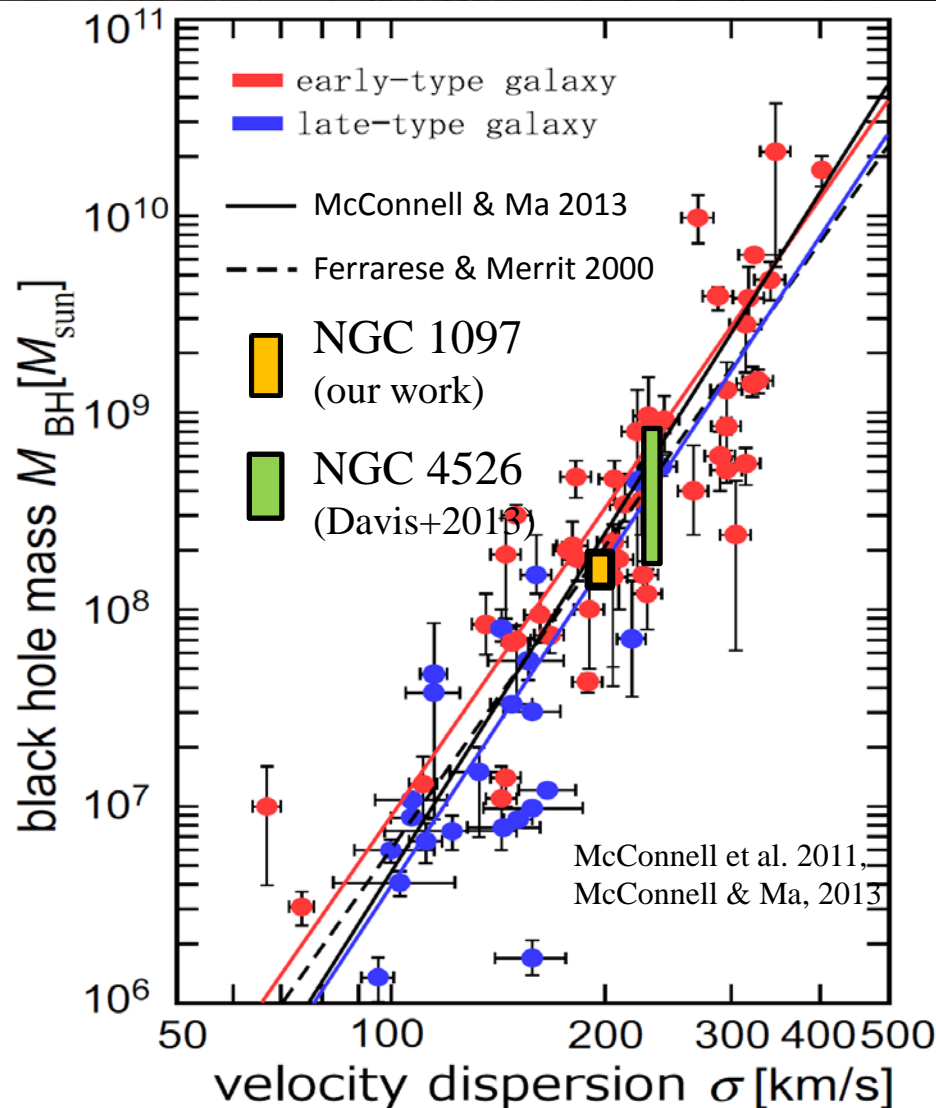
Error budget determination:

$$M/L=5.14^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$$

$$M_{BH}=(1.40^{+0.27}_{-0.32}) \times 10^8 M_{SUN}$$



# The molecular gas method gives the result consistent with $M_{BH}$ - $\sigma$ relation



For NGC 1097 (Onishi+2015)  
 $M_{BH} = (1.40^{+0.27}_{-0.32}) \times 10^8 M_{SUN}$

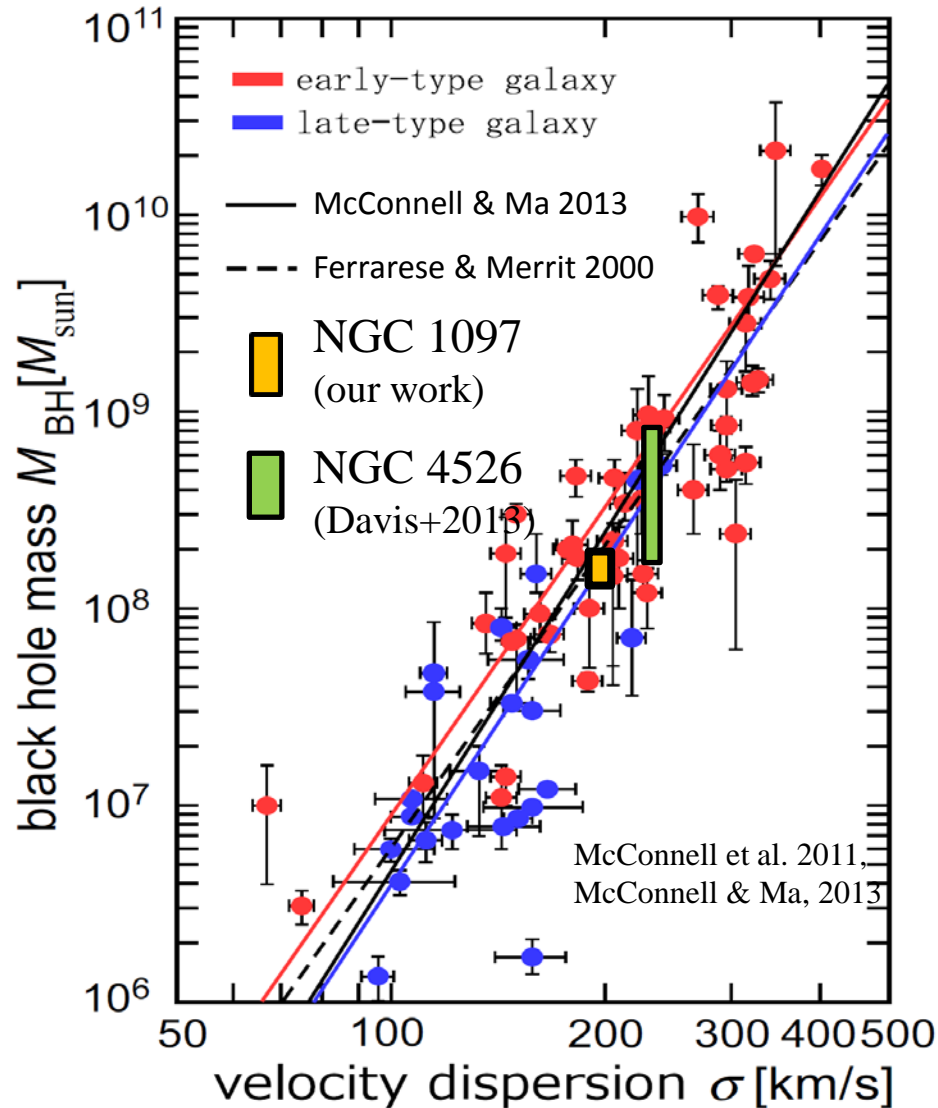
$\sigma = 196 \pm 5$  km/s (Lewis+ 2006)

For NGC 4526 (Davis+ 2013)  
 $M_{BH} = (4.5^{+4.2}_{-3.1}) \times 10^8 M_{SUN}$

$\sigma = 222$  km/s (Cappellari+ 2006)

possibility to increase samples  
a lot in the near future!

# The molecular gas method gives the result consistent with $M_{\text{BH}}-\sigma$ relation



possibility to ...

- ✓ increase samples
- ✓ more variety (morphology)
- ✓ ubiquitous study over the  $M$ - $\sigma$  plane
- ✓ BH mass estimation in  $\sim 1$ hr observation!

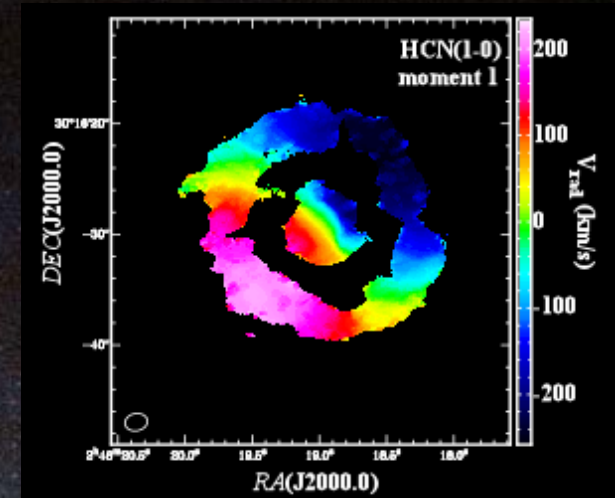
# Summary

- Our aim is to constrain the  $M_{\text{BH}}-\sigma$  relation, which suggests the coevolution process, by estimating more BH mass.
- Measuring the BH mass in nearby galaxies using molecular gas dynamics is possible and will play an important role to increase the number, ubiquiteness, and availability of kinematically measured BH mass. (Davis+2013 for NGC 4526, Onishi+ 2015a for NGC 1097, Onishi+2015b in prep)
- For NGC 1097 case, we have made some assumptions (inclination angle, kinematical position angle, fitting in position-velocity diagram, etc.) , which will be discussed and explored in our next work.



# Discussable points for the method

- skewed velocity field (nuclear spiral motion)  
Fathi et al. (2013)
  - build up a model?
- dynamics is traced with dense gas tracers (HCN, HCO<sup>+</sup>)
  - use the Cycle2 data (CO)?

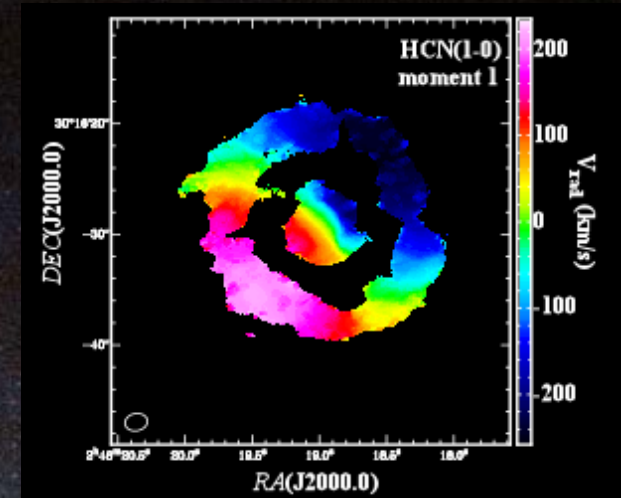


Onishi+ 2015

- different inclination angle reported
  - $46 \pm 5^\circ$  VLA H<sub>I</sub> observation @3kpc scale
  - $34^\circ$  H $\alpha$  broad line profile study
  - $42^\circ$  CO observation @~500pc scale
  - $40-46^\circ$  HST Iband morph. @~1kpc scale
  - warped or misaligned disk?

# Discussable points for the method

- No more PVD fitting!
  - fit the cube itself
- put some more parameters to fit (disk property, inclination, position angle, etc.)
  - adding a bit more, using MCMC
- (possibly) add inflow/outflow motion?
  - need to build up the model



Onishi+ 2015