

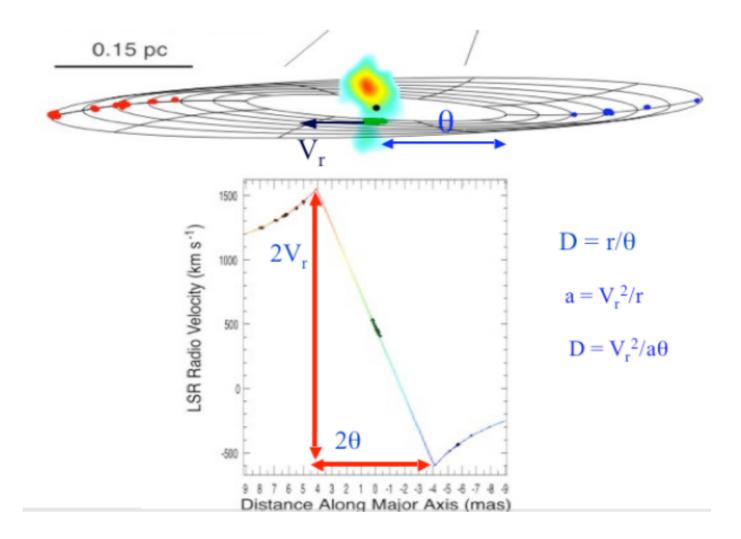
NGC 5765b: A New Cornerstone Galaxy for MCP

Feng Gao (高峰) (NRAO/SHAO)

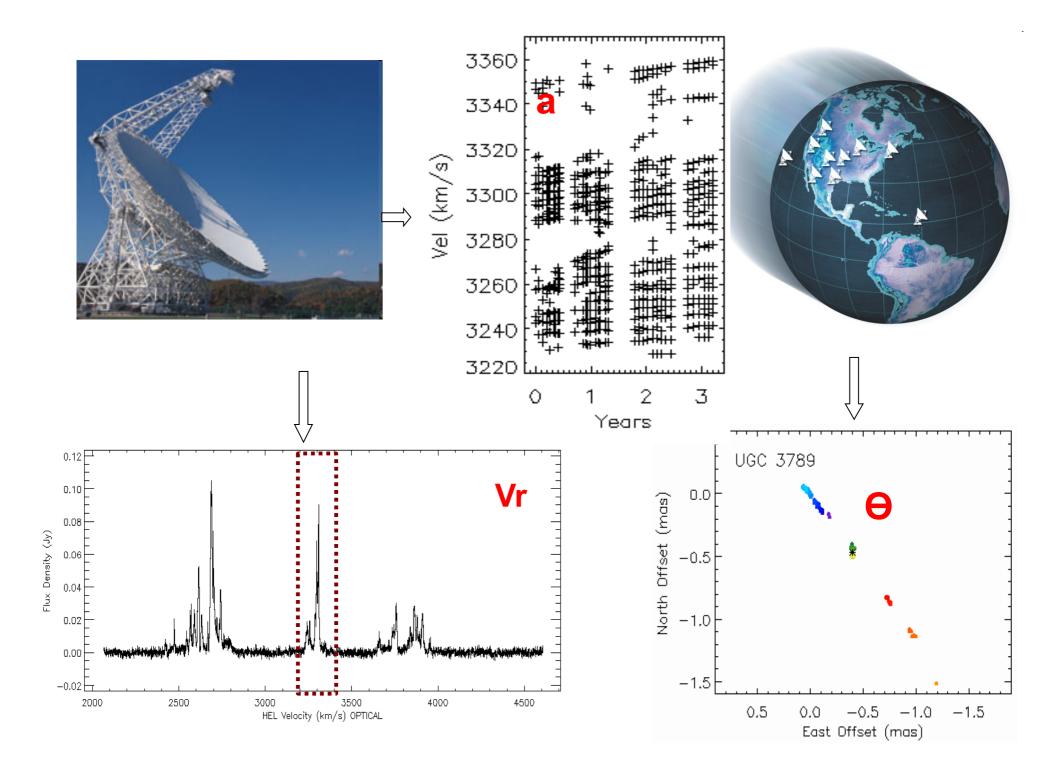
J. Braatz, M. Reid, K.-Y. Lo, J. Condon, C. Henkel, C.-Y. Kuo, V. Impellizzeri, D. Pesce, W. Zhao

May, 2014

How does it work



Braatz et al. 2010



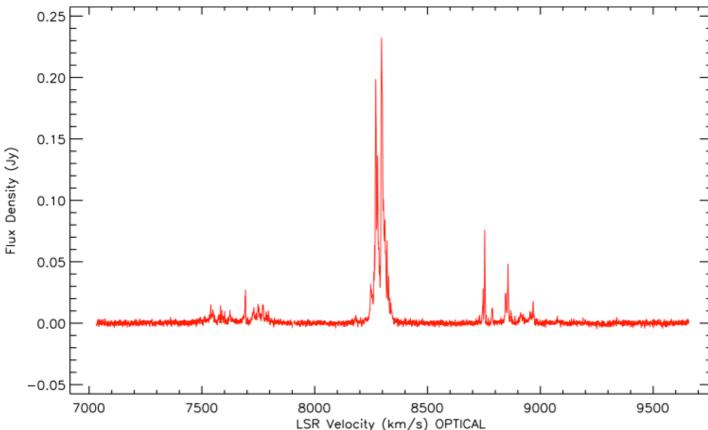
NGC 5765b

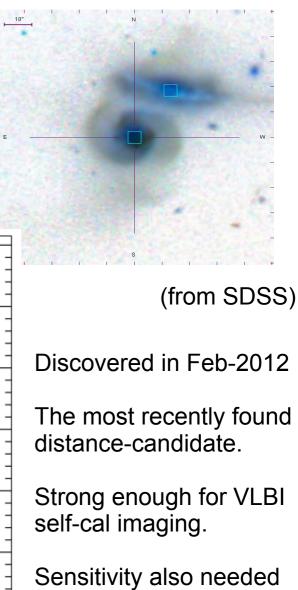
Recession Velocity : 8333 km s⁻¹ NGC 5765a : 8469 km s⁻¹

Galaxy Morphology : Sa-b

AGN Type : Seyfert 2

eyfert 2 (from NED)





for high-velo spots

Improvement of the VLBI

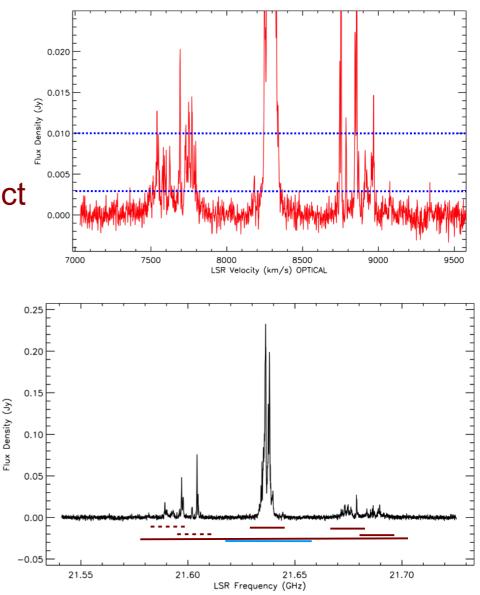
- Phased-JVLA as one VLBI station
 Acting like "another" GBT
 Sensitivity increased by 40% at least
 First phased-array obs after the EVLA project
- The VLBA sensitivity upgrade project new RDBE_DDC and Mark 5C system
 higher data rate & larger frequency coverage:
 4 x 16MHz vs. 2 x 128MHz (VLBA)
 40MHz vs. 2 x 128MHz (VLA)
 Zoom-band mode in DiFX correlation
 Same spectral resolution as GBT (0.3km/s)

Increased observation efficiency

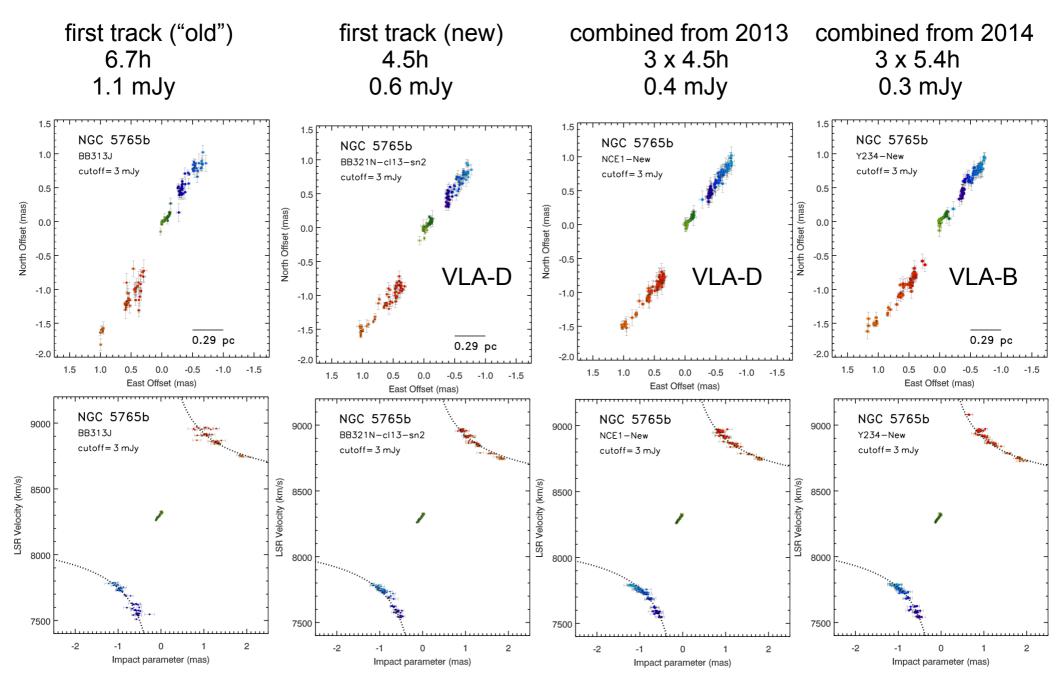


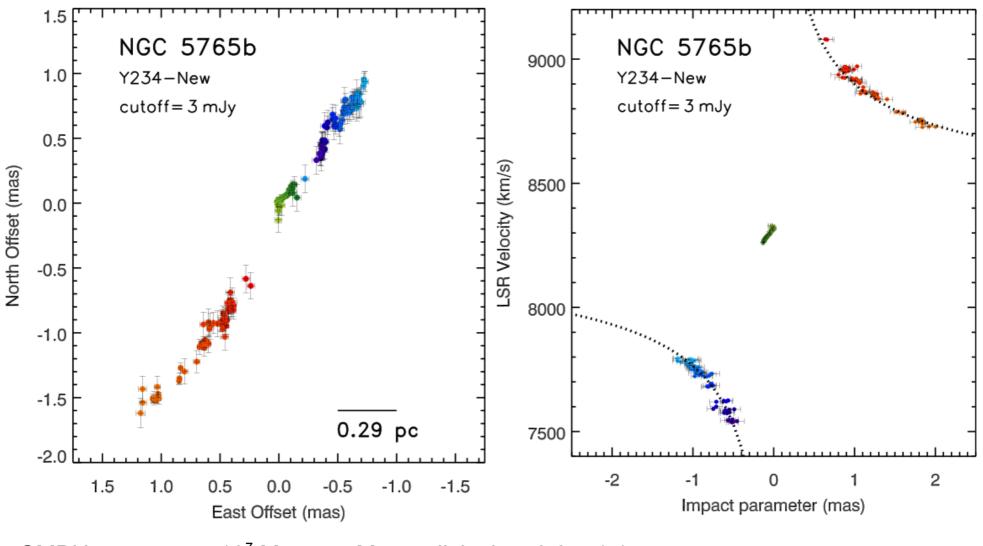






VLBI results



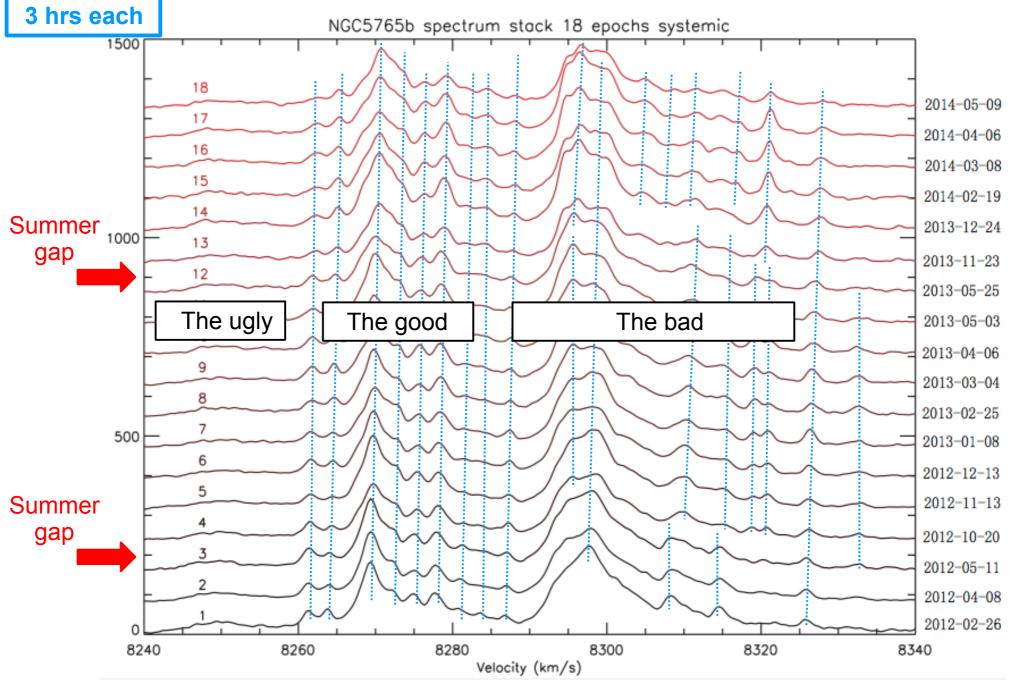


SMBH mass: $4.5 \times 10^7 M_{sun}$ Maser disk size: 0.3 - 1.1 pc

High-velo spots asymmetric sky distribution & slightly warping

High-velo spots follow "pure" Keplerian rotation curve well, constraining the dynamic center

Acceleration measurement



Acceleration measurement

Initial "guess" by tracing the velocity peaks by eye

Basic Fitting Results:

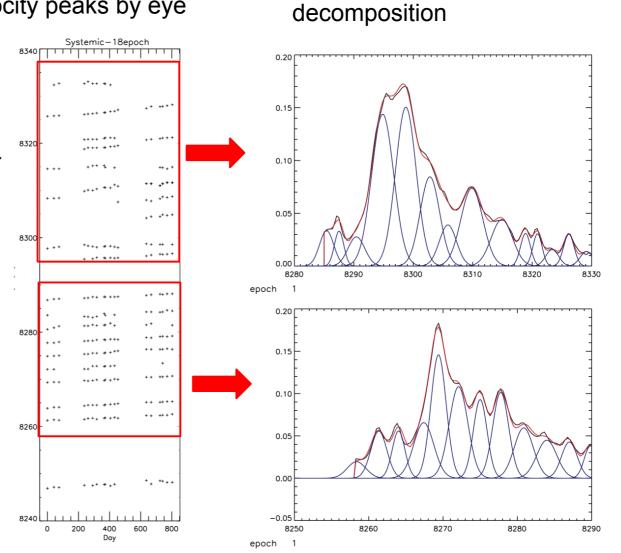
Systemic spots:

"higher part" 0.3 ~ 1.5km/s/yr features appear & disappear some part highly-blended different radius, interaction ?

"lower part" ~ 0.6km/s/yr features clean and stable, perfect for measuring A all from a "stable" clump of gas

High Velocity spots:

most consistent with 0 few are clearly deviated from 0 off the midline, warping ?



Multiple gaussian

Bayesian fitting model

prob(M|D, I) = prob(D|M, I) * prob(M|I) / prob(D|I)

Information from data: N sets of (x,y,v,a) Error floor on each data point

3-D warping disk model: 15 Global parameter:

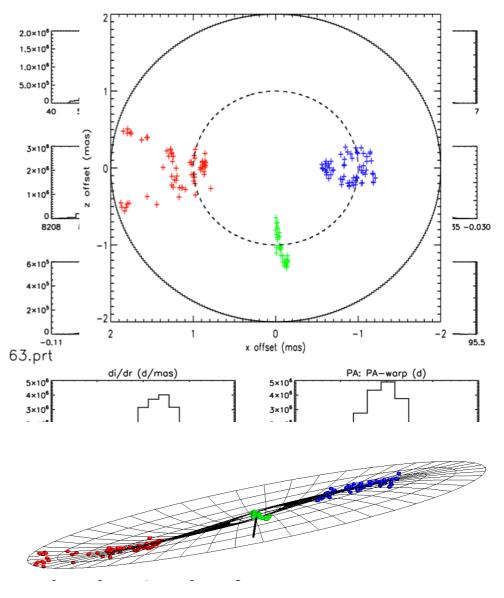
 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{H}_{_{0}}\,\mathsf{M}_{_{\mathsf{BH}}}\,\mathsf{V}\,\,\mathsf{X}_{_{0}}\,\,\mathsf{Y}_{_{0}}\\ \mathsf{i}\,\,\mathsf{di/dr}\,\mathsf{d}^{2}\mathsf{i/dr}^{2}\quad\mathsf{PA}\,\mathsf{dPA/dr}\,\mathsf{d}^{2}\mathsf{PA/dr}^{2}\\ \mathsf{e}\,\mathsf{P}\text{-az}\,\mathsf{dP}\text{-az/dr}\,\mathsf{V}_{_{cor}} \end{array}$

N sets of (R,Θ) for each maser spot

McMC approach to get probability distribution of each global parameters

Typically 50M trials (4hrs)

Slow to reach convergence due to highly correlation between $\rm H_{_0}$ and $\rm M_{_{BH}}$



Current Status & Beyond

All data-collection has been finished.

Acceleration for the "higher-part" of the systemic is yet to be finalized.

Preliminary result :

 $H_0 = 65.5 \pm 7.04$ km s⁻¹Mpc⁻¹10.7% from 2013 data $H_0 = 66.5 \pm 8.16$ km s⁻¹Mpc⁻¹12.3% from 2014 data

To improve the results:

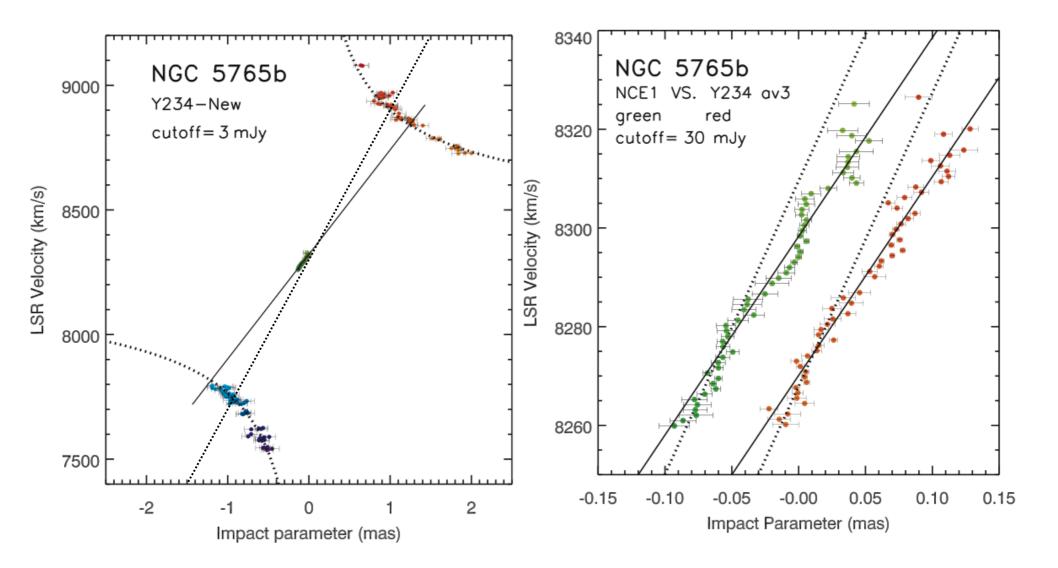
Better error assignment

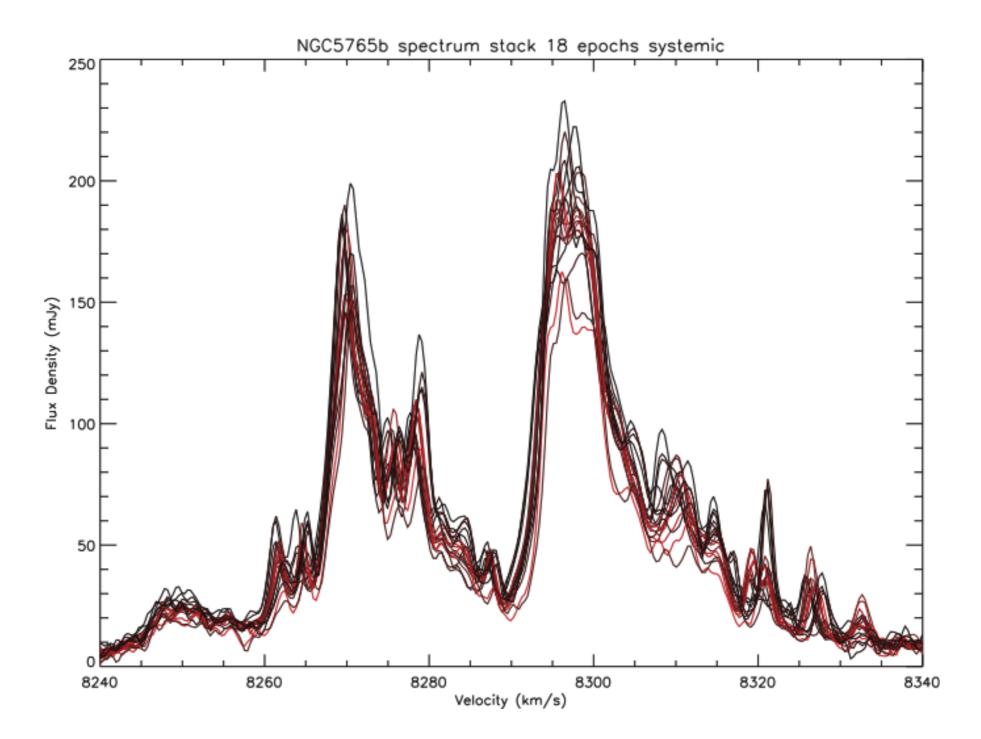
The role of other parameters in the Bayesian fitting process (e.g. initial value, error floor, eccentricity)

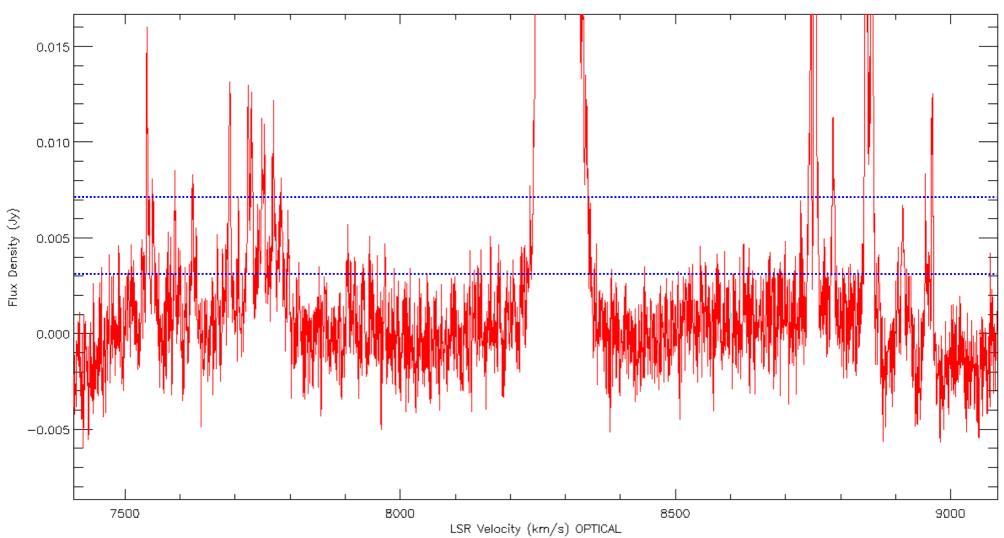
New opportunities for astrophysics study at sub-parsec scale around the SMBH (e.g. warping, dynamic, maser pumping, accretion rate, X-ray properties)

NGC 5765b is so far the best case for measuring H_0 , and we're shooting for 5%!

"Old-style" P-V diagram fitting







NGC 5765b