Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik

## SERPIL: A Near-Infrared Interferometric Integral Field Spectrometer for the LBT



SERPIL is a design study for a near-infrared integral field spectrograph for interferometric diffraction-limitted observations at the LBT. This instrument offers the exceptional possibility of diffraction limited imaging spectroscopy at a 28 meterclass telescope, when the light of the two primary mirrors of the LBT is combined coherently in the Fizeau interferometric mode. SERPIL will expand the possibilities of the LINC camera adding a spectrographic mode, providing high resolution infrared spectra of more than 1000 image pixels of a two dimensional field.



There are several exciting science drivers for SERPIL. However, we identify nearby AGN as possibly the most interesting targets to observe with this instrument, as we could resolve central star clusters and molecular tori in the nearest objects.



Spectrograph for Enhanced Resolution Performing Imaging Interferometry on the LBT



Interferometric PSF of the LBT

D (Mpc)

18

33

17

42

66

14

4

170

170

Resolution

21pc

48pc

7pc

37pc

27pc

6pc

4pc

145pc

100pc

0 245

0.30"

0.085

0.18"

0.085

0.085"

0.176"

0.12"

0 22"

This instrument could add valuable information to the AGN paradigm following previous studies as the one presented below with SINFONI.

Classification

ULIRG, Sy1, QSO

ULIRG, Sy1

LINER, Sy1

Sy1

Sy1

Sy1

Sv1

Sy2

Sy2

## **SINFONI** observations of Nearby AGN

F. Müller Sánchez, R. Davies, R. Genzel, L. Tacconi, E. Hicks & S. Friedrich

Object

NGC 1097

NGC 2992

NGC 3227

NGC 3783

NGC 7469

NGC 1068

IRAS 05189-2524

Circinus

Mkn 231

Using adaptive optics on the VLT to reach scales down to 0.075" in the H- and K- bands, we can for the first time directly resolve the nuclear region of AGN and investigate:

- Star formation activity
- The properties of the molecular gas and its relation to the torus
- Black Hole mass from stellar dynamics
- The forbidden high-ionization lines

## Carrying fuel into the nucleus - gas streamer in NGC1068

Consisting of molecular hydrogen from a ring of gas at ~0.7" from the nucleus, the streamer feeds gas toward a dusty, possibly rotating, gaseous shell about 5 to 10 pc from the nucleus. The streamer's flow speeds up, from 40 to 90 kilometers per second, as the gas gets closer to the shell. The timescale of this flow is ~2 Myr.



## Nearby AGN Sample



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