



# Mid-Infrared Spectroscopic Properties of Infrared Ultra-Luminous QSOs (IR QSOs)

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# IR QSOs

-- Infrared Ultra-Luminous QSOs : ULIRGS (L<sub>IR</sub>>10<sup>12</sup>L<sub>☉</sub>) + Type 1 AGN (optical) → IR QSOS (Zheng et al. [2002]; Hao, C.N. et al. [2005])

- -- Transitional Objects from ULIRGs to optically selected QSOs (Canalizo & Stockton [2000, 2001]; Hao, C.N. et al. [2005])
- -- Crucial to understanding the probable evolutionary link between ULIRGs and QSOs (Sanders et al. [1988] etc.)



-- IRS 5-40 μm Probe →
\* 6.2, 7.7, 8.6, 11.3, 12.7 μm PAHs (SFR?!)
\* mid-IR fine-structure lines (SFR/AGN)
\* 9.7, 18 μm broad Silicate features (dust)
\* warm-to-hot dust continuum emission (AGN?!)



Object (1)	Redshift (2)	$\frac{\log(L_{\rm IR}/L_\odot)}{(3)}$	$\frac{\log(L_{60\mu\mathrm{m}}/L_{\odot})}{(4)}$	$\frac{\log(L_{\rm opt}/L_{\odot})}{(5)}$	RFe     (6)
S	ample	IR QSOs			
I Zw 1(PG 0050+124)	0.0511	11.970	11.310 12.242	11.050 11.568	$1.47^{\circ}$
F013 <mark>48+3254(3C-48)</mark>	0.2181	<13.018	12.542 12.648	11.991	1.±1
F01572+001R4QSO	s: Hao05	+ F1402	8 (HyLIRG⊣	-BALQ)	1.13
For $a vailable:$	19 (15 ha	ve both lo	w & high –ı	es obs.)	2.42 2.75
F11119+3257 F19965+0910/2(1972)	0.1890 0.1582	$\frac{12.063}{12.811}$	$\frac{12.322}{12.262}$	$\frac{12.089}{12.427}$	1.12
F12:40+*7ULIRGS	(non-S1	12.549	12.236	11.467	1.83
F13218+0552 <sup>d</sup>	0.2051 <b>S 1- I</b> vrean	12.728	12.270 Spitzer GTO	11.467 #105:01	$0.48^{\circ}$
F14026+43 <b>High-res</b> F15-39+48	mid-IR dat	ta from Fa	urrah et al. (2	2007) <sup>.930</sup>	-1.33 -0.86
F15462 - 0450	0.0998	$<\!\!12.250$	11.995	10.381	1.32
F16136+6550 PG 1612+6	58) 0.1290 <b>)S: mainly</b>	<12.003 / from Spi <sup>-</sup>	tzer GTO &	<b>GO #14.</b>	-0.43 $-1.56^{\circ}$
F1816- <b>3187 &amp; 201</b>	42, with e	nough S/N	l, z<0.27	12.607	0.39
F20036-1547 F210 <b>+ PG QSOs f</b>	rom QUES	ST.I (Schw	éitzer et al. I	2006])	2.74
					= 04

## **Data Reduction**

- Spectral Extraction: SMART software (by IRS team of Cornell Univ.)
- Scaling the spectra: use 12 & 25µm flux densities from *IRAS* or *ISO*
- Measuring PAH & fine-structure lines (following Desai et al. [2007]; Farrah et al. [2007]; Schweitzer et al. [2006])
- Fitting the continua & measuring silicate strengths (following Spoon et al. [2007])

### Results Low-Res Spectra of IR QSOs



#### **Results**

#### **Average Spectra**









#### **Mid-IR Diagnostics of SB and AGN activities (iii)**

#### Genzel Diagram -- EW(PAH) vs. [NeV]/[Nell]



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## SFRs in QSOs & ULIRGs

-- Far-IR (60µm) : Hao, C.N. et al. (2005, 2007)  $SFR = 3.26 M_{\odot} yr^{-1} \frac{L_{60\mu m}}{10^{10} L_{\odot}}$  $log(L_{60\mu m}(AGN)/L_{\odot}) = 0.794 log(\lambda L_{\lambda}(5100 \text{\AA})/L_{\odot}) + 2.016$ -- PAH emission (6.2µm): Brandl et al. (2006)  $log(L_{\rm IR}^{PAH}) = 1.13 \times log(F_{6.2\mu \rm mPAH}D^2)$ -- [Nell] emission line: Ho & Keto (2006)  $\log L_{\rm NeII} = (1.01 \pm 0.054) \log L_{\rm IR} - (3.44 \pm 0.56)$ 

#### SFRs in QSOs

#### Comparison (i): L(60) vs. L(PAH)



# SFRs in QSOs Comparison (ii): L(60) vs. L([Nell])







## **Evolution of dust in IR QSOs**



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## Discussion

# Star Formation suppressed caused by AGN feedback ?!







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