

A search for gravitationally lensed water masers

Violette Impellizzeri (NRAO)

with

John McKean (ASTRON)

Paola Castangia (INAF)

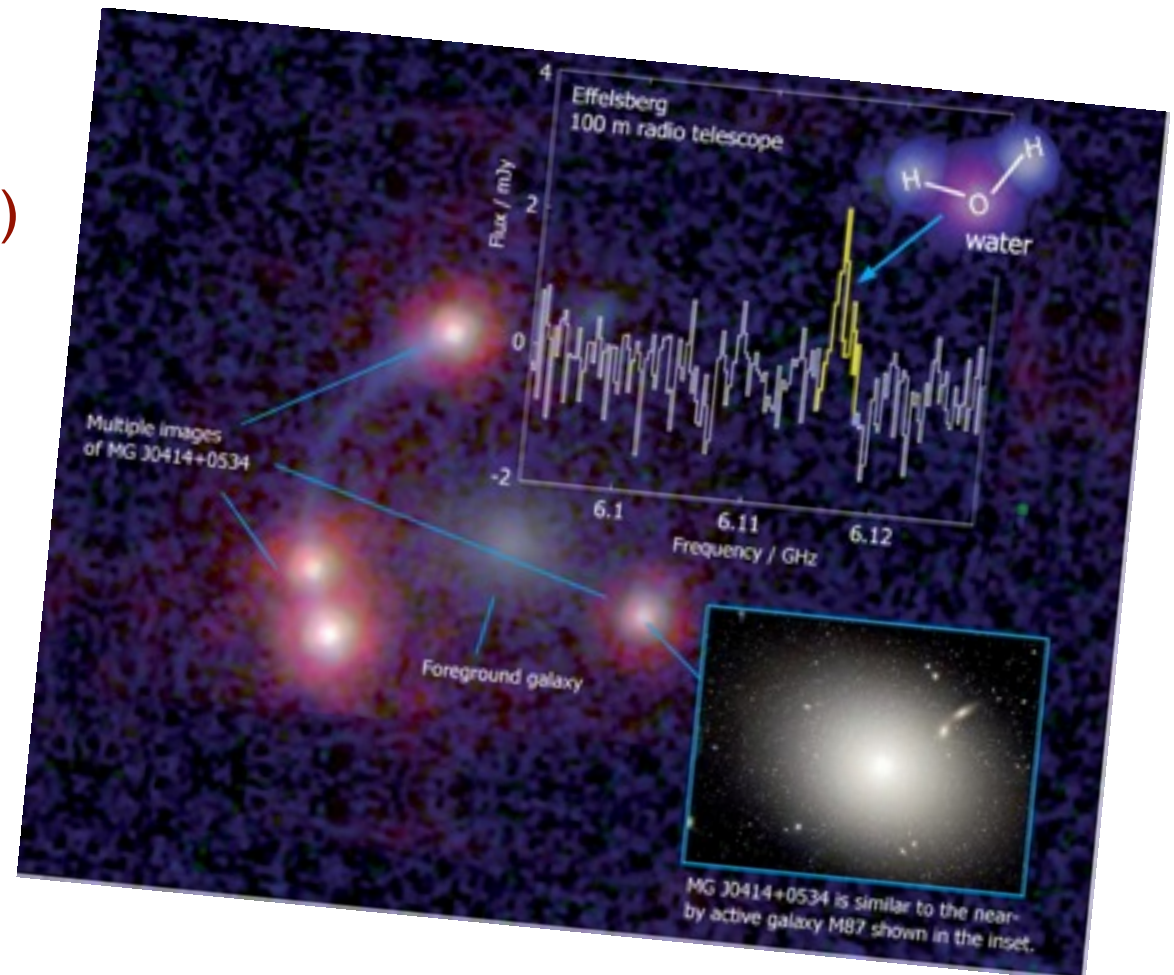
Alan Roy (MPIfR)

Christian Henkel (MPIfR)

Andreas Brunthaler (MPIfR)

Olaf Wucknitz (AlfA)

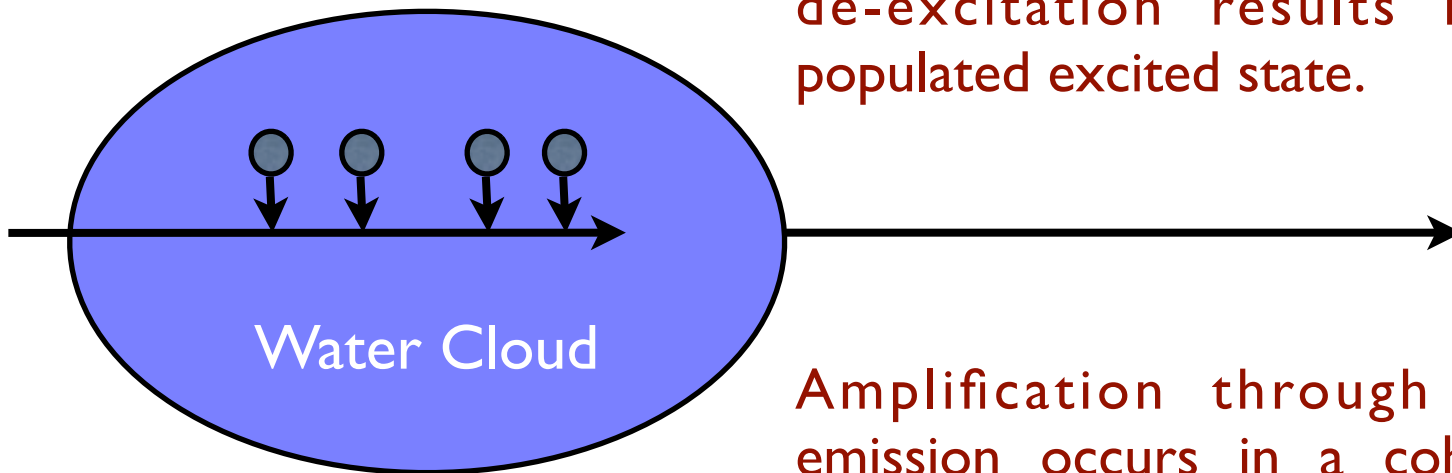
Filomena Volino (AlfA)



Water Masers

Maser emission ($6_{12} - 5_{23}$) from water is seen at 22.2 GHz (rest frame.)

Collisional excitation and low radiative de-excitation results in an overpopulated excited state.

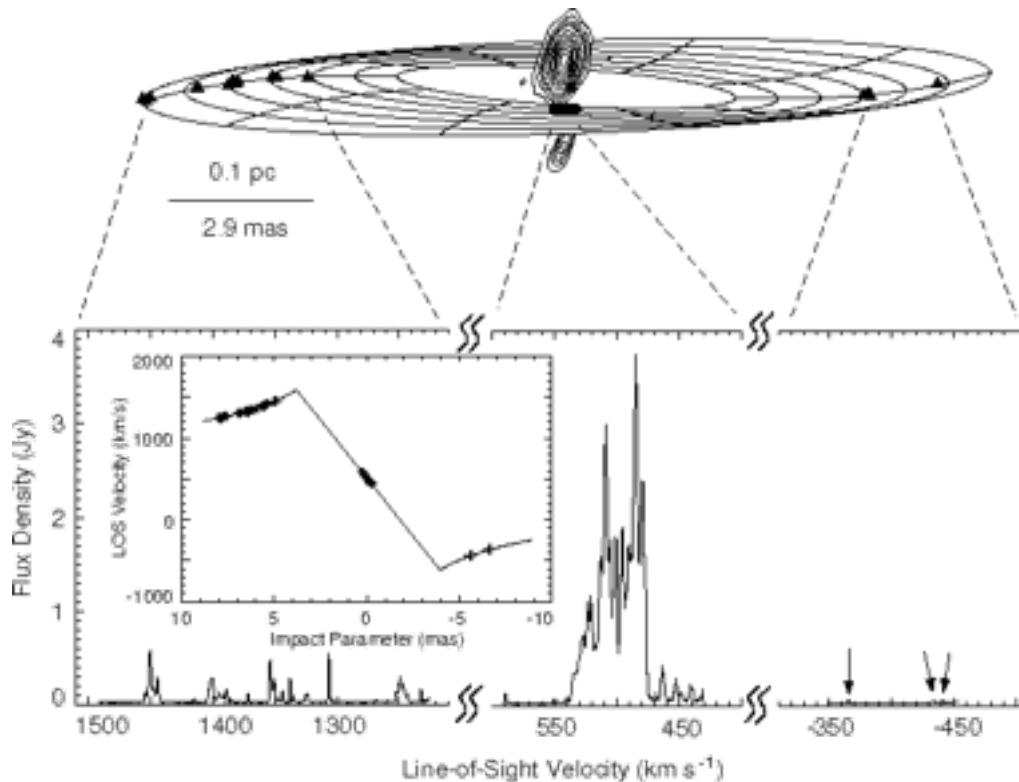


Amplification through stimulated emission occurs in a coherent (freq/velocity) gain medium.

Radiation has a very high surface brightness and is beamed to the observer.

Found in regions of dense gas (10^7-11 cm^{-3}) => most luminous ($> 10 L_{\odot}$) are found very close to the super-massive black hole of an AGN.

Probing AGN - I



Blueshifted, redshifted and systemic components.

Tend to have narrow emission lines (<1--3 km s⁻¹.)

Estimate Black hole mass,

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{GM_{BH}}{r^2}$$

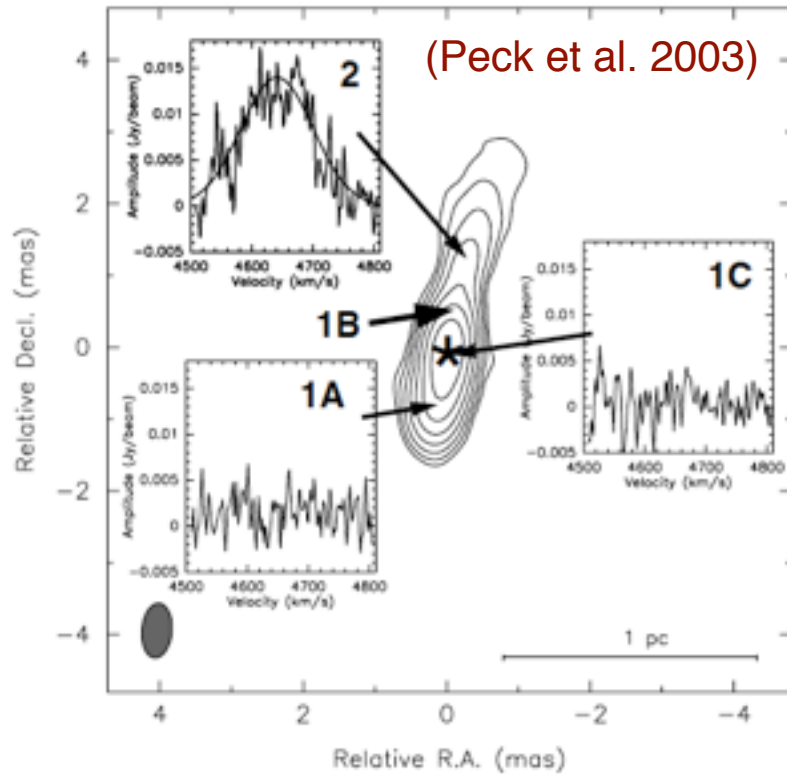
NGC 4258 $M_{BH} = 3 \times 10^7 M_{solar}$
(Miyoshi et al. 1995).

With VLBI accurate geometrical distances can be found (e.g. Herrnstein et al. 1999).

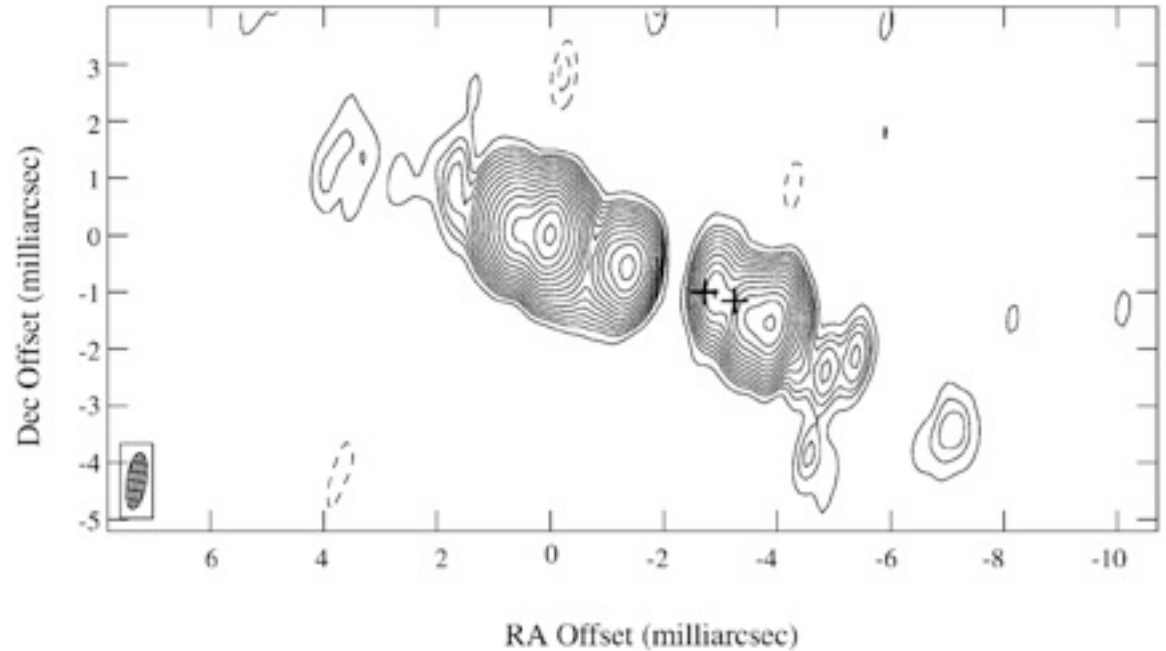
NGC 4258 distance = 7.2 ± 0.3 Mpc.

High-z water masers can be used to find H_0 (see MCP of NRAO).

Probing AGN - II



NGC 1052 (Claussen et al. 1998)

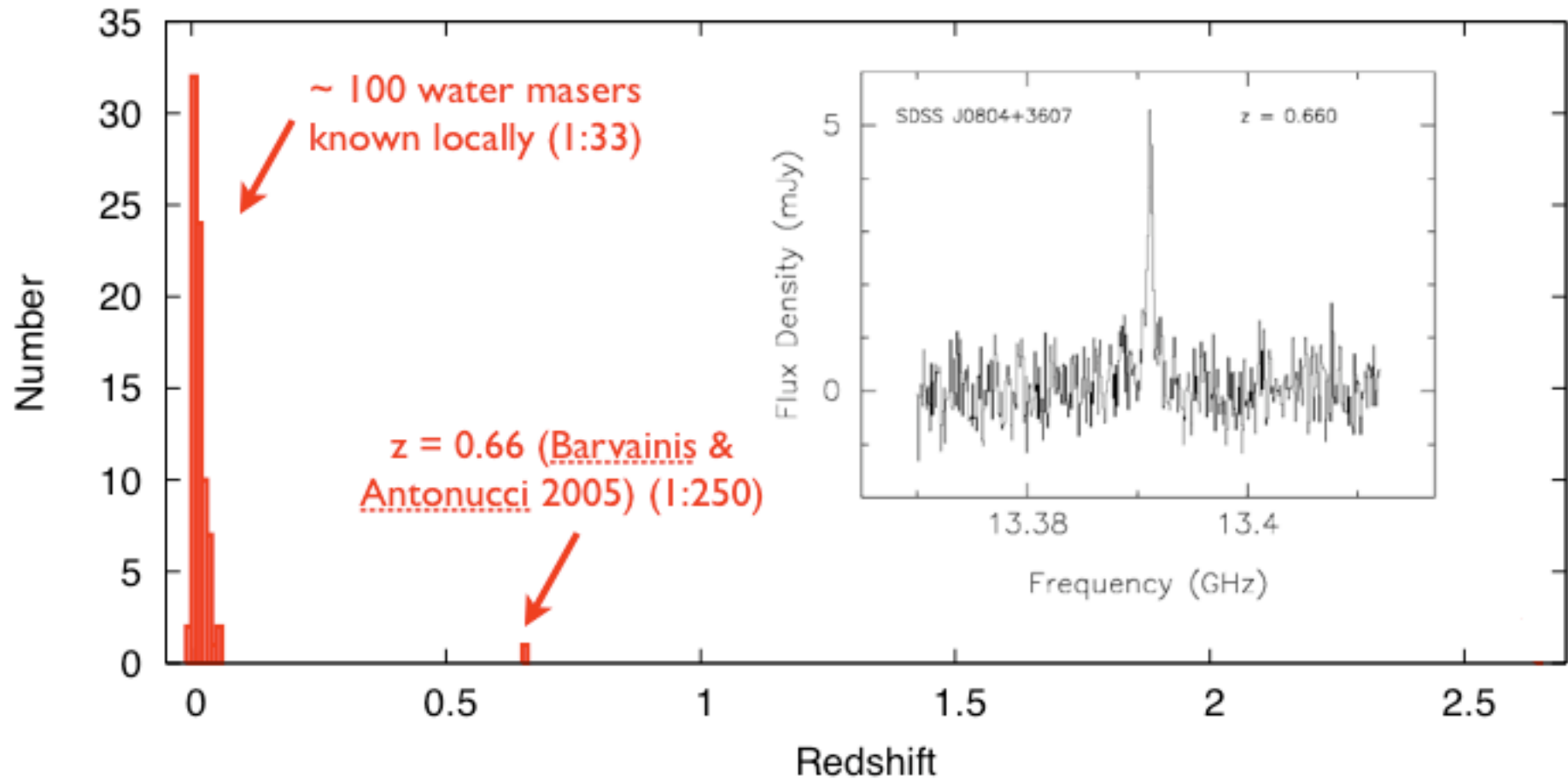


Broad line ($< 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) emission in the radio jet out to 30 pc from the core.

Due to interaction of the jet with a molecular cloud.

Used to study e.g. shock speeds ($\sim 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and jet densities (100 cm^{-3}) for MRK 348.

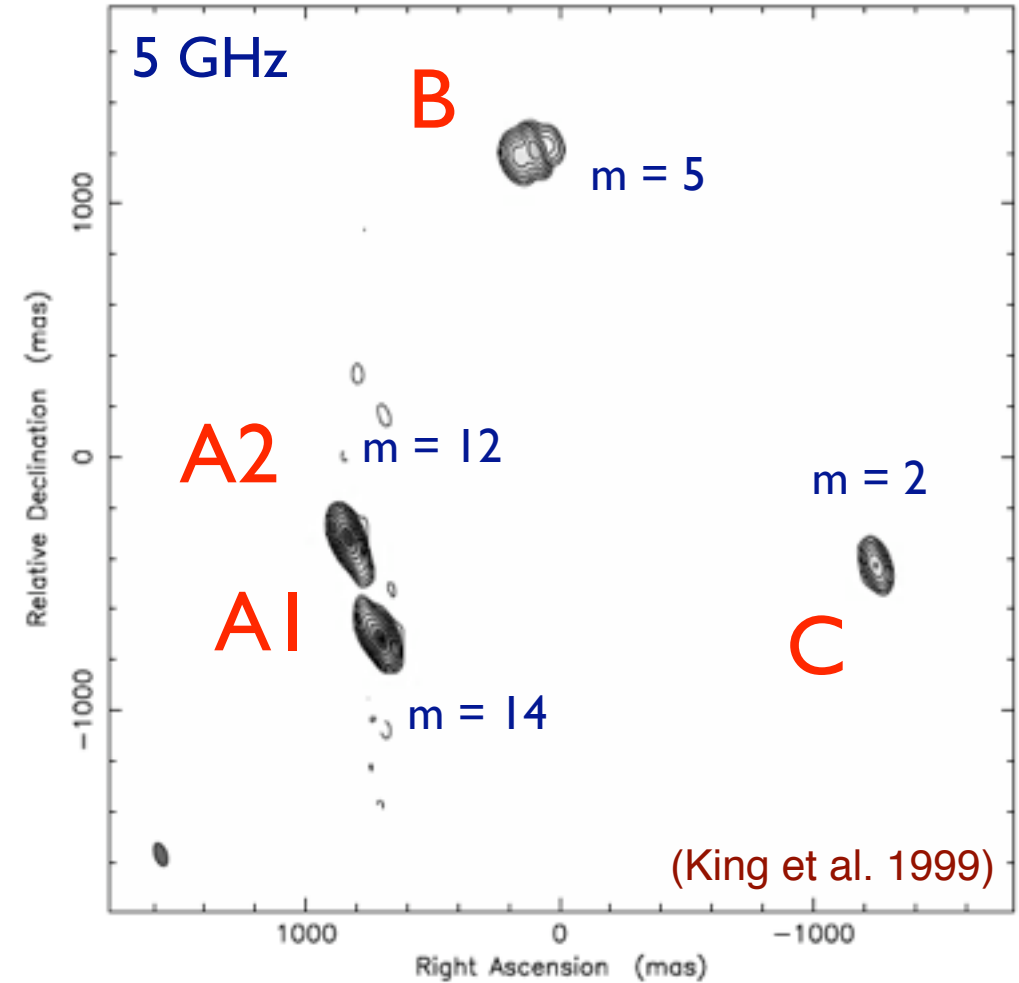
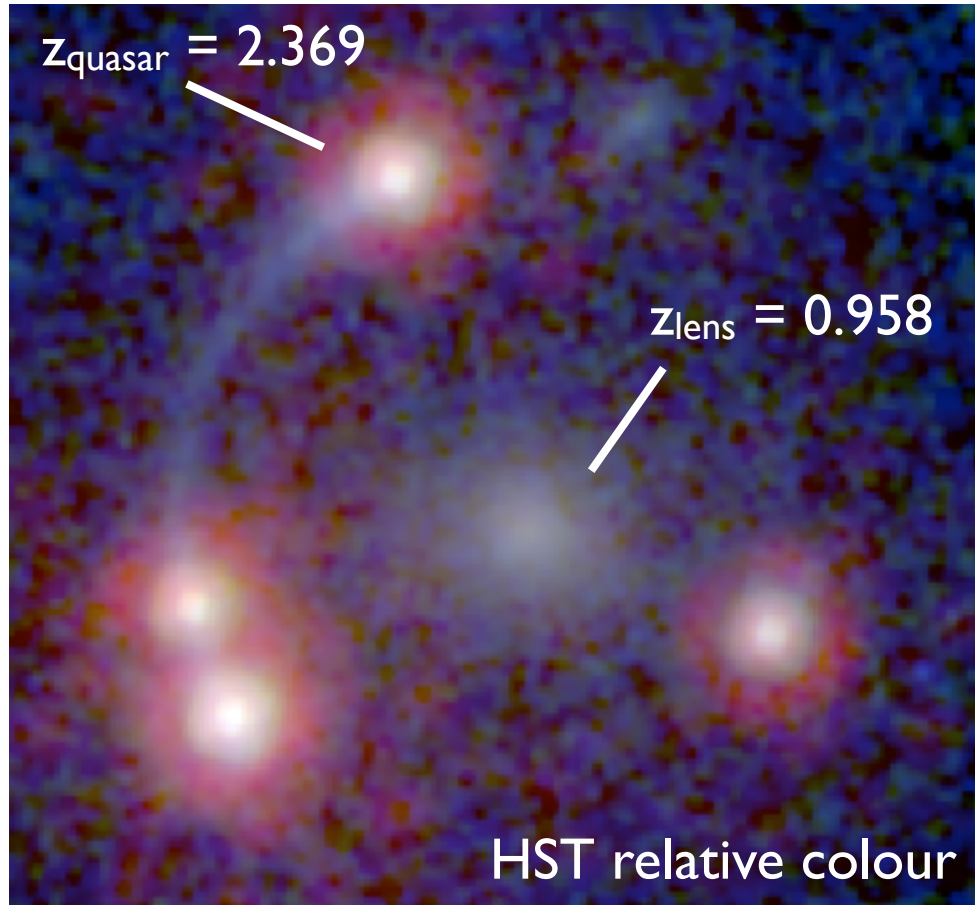
Almost all found locally



Almost all associated with Seyfert 2 or LINER galaxies at $z \ll 0.06$.

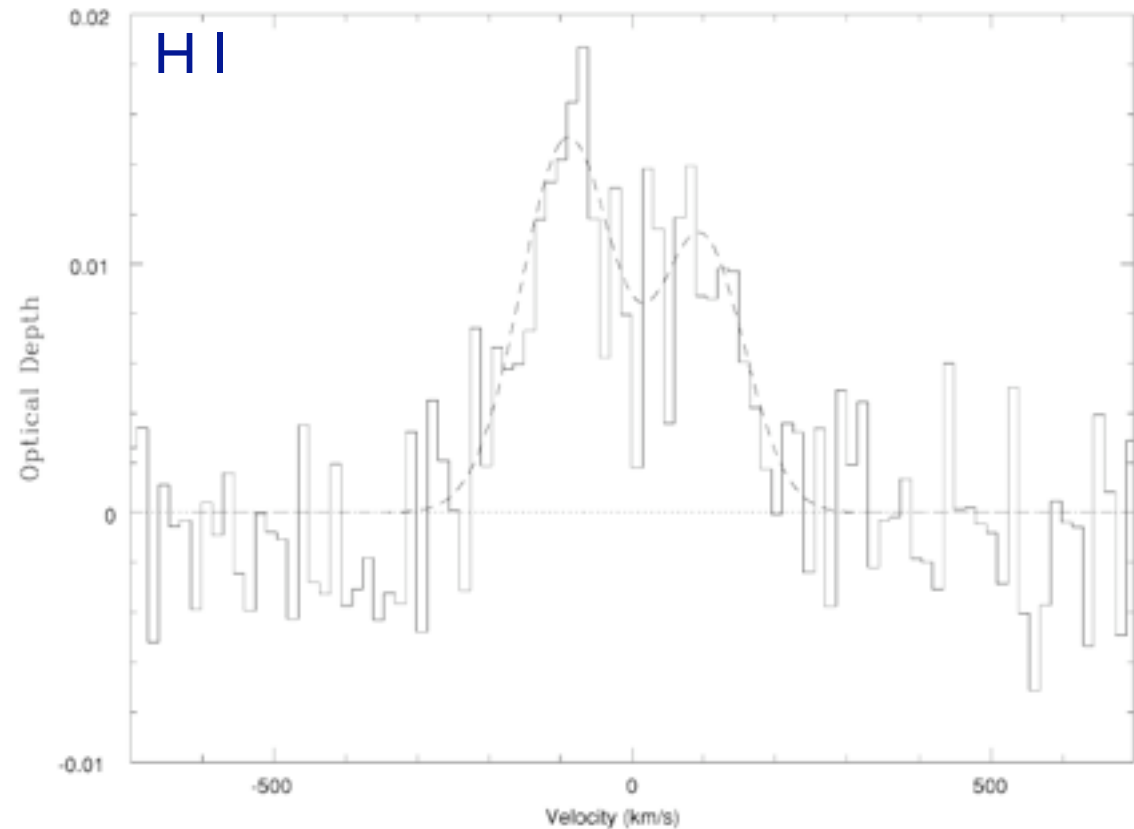
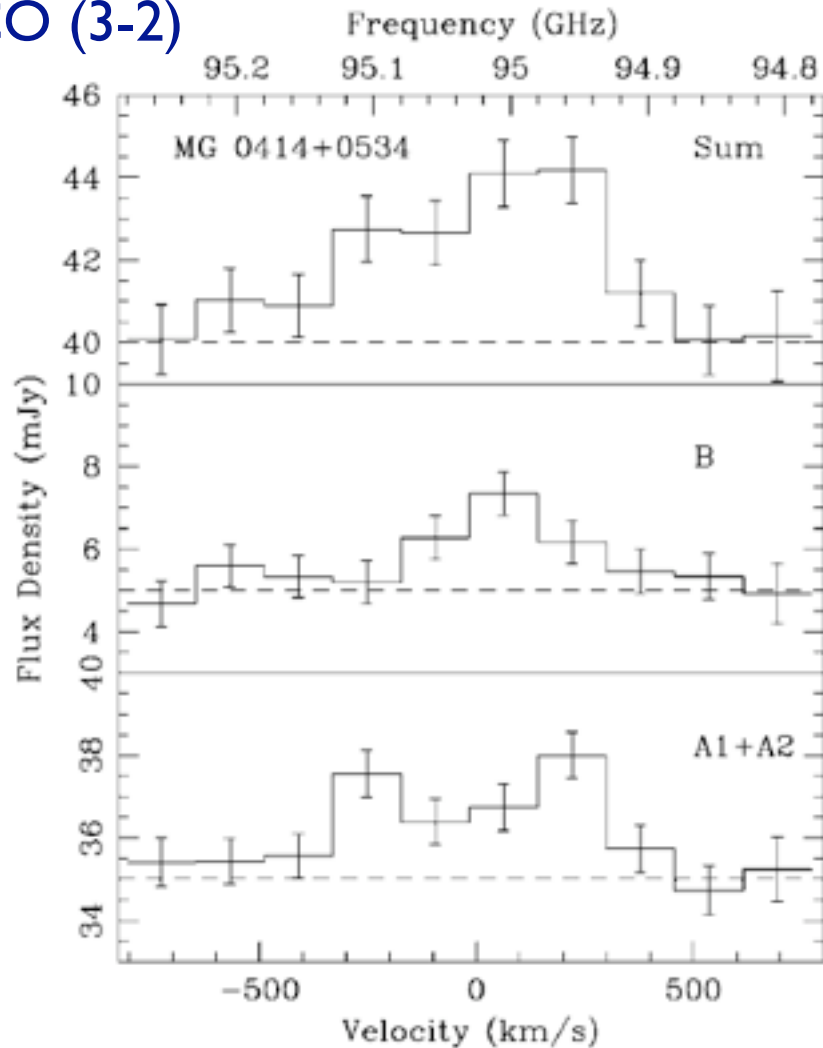
Most distant and luminous water maser at $z = 0.66$ (type 2 quasar; $L \sim 23\,000 L_{\odot}$)

Water from MG J0414+0534



Rich molecular environment

CO (3-2)



Lensed quasar has a dusty host galaxy rich in molecules.

CO emission at $\pm 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Barvainis et al. 1998) around the systemic.

HI absorption at -300 km s^{-1} (Moore et al. 1999).

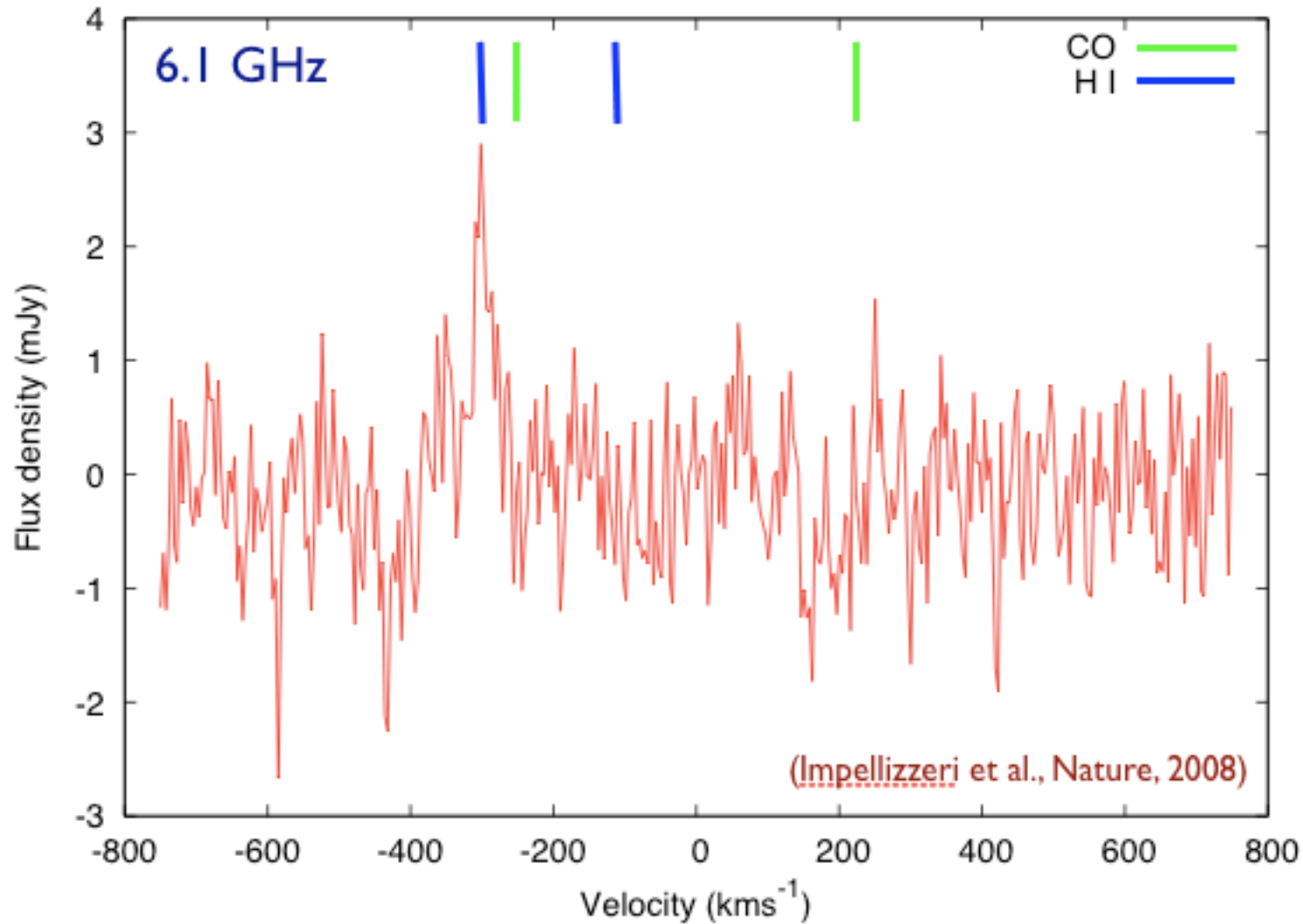
Effelsberg Radio Telescope



Total integration time 14 h.

rms ~ 0.6 mJy in 3.8 km s^{-1}
channel.

Effelsberg spectrum



The estimated unlensed (isotropic) luminosity is $\sim 10\,000 L_{\odot}$.

Expanded Very Large Array



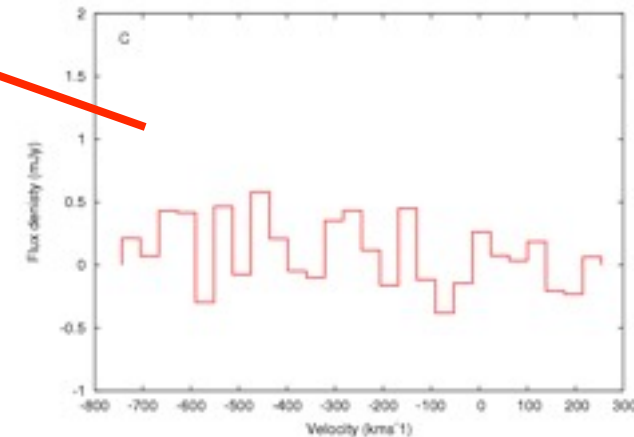
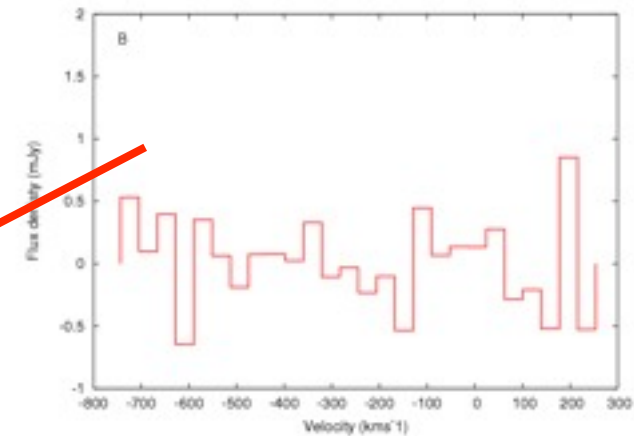
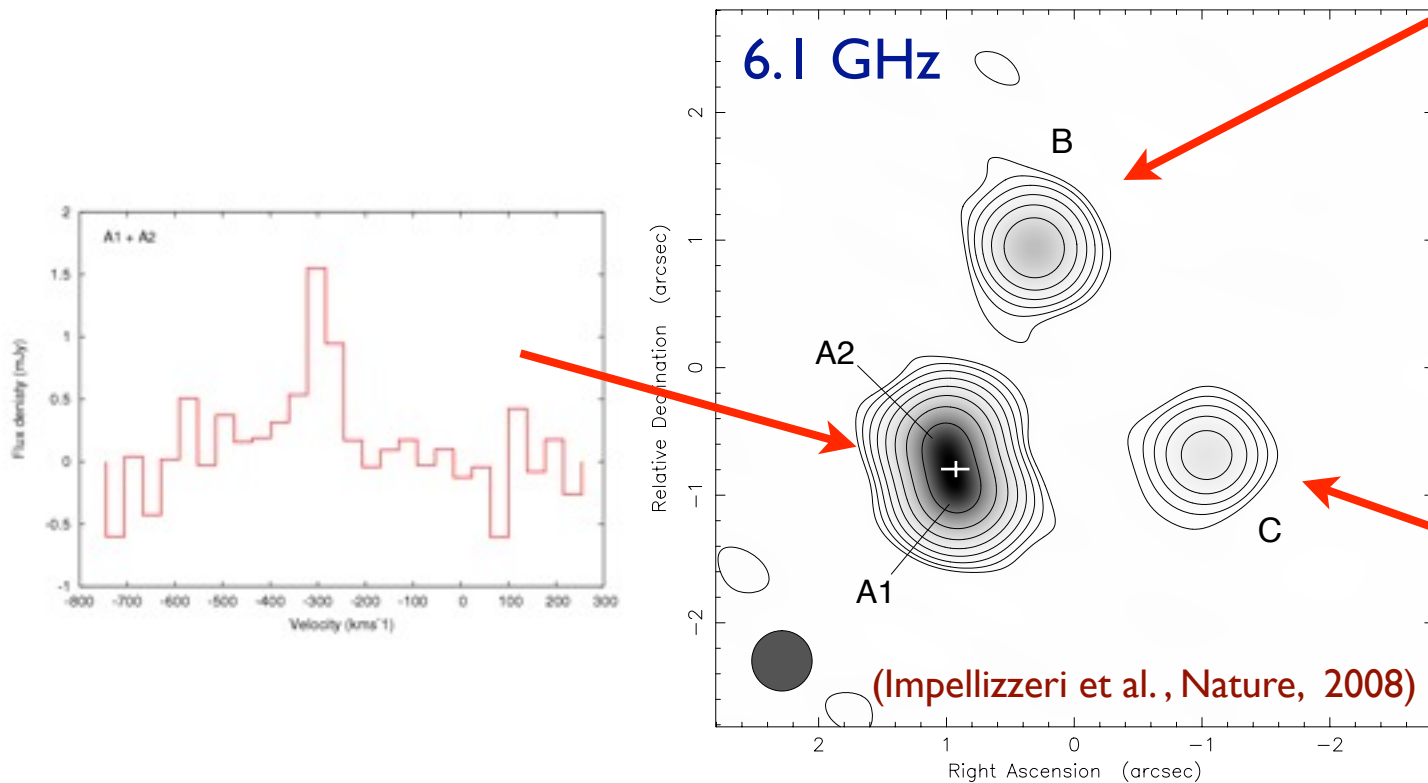
Spatial resolution: 0.5 arcsec beam

12 h integration time on-source.

Spectral setup: 32 channels of
0.781 MHz bandwidth (38 km s^{-1}).

EVLA spectra

A water maser emission line is detected at -300 km s^{-1} in the integrated spectrum of images A1 and A2.



Nothing is detected in images B and C (as expected due to their lower image magnifications).

Aricebo Monitoring

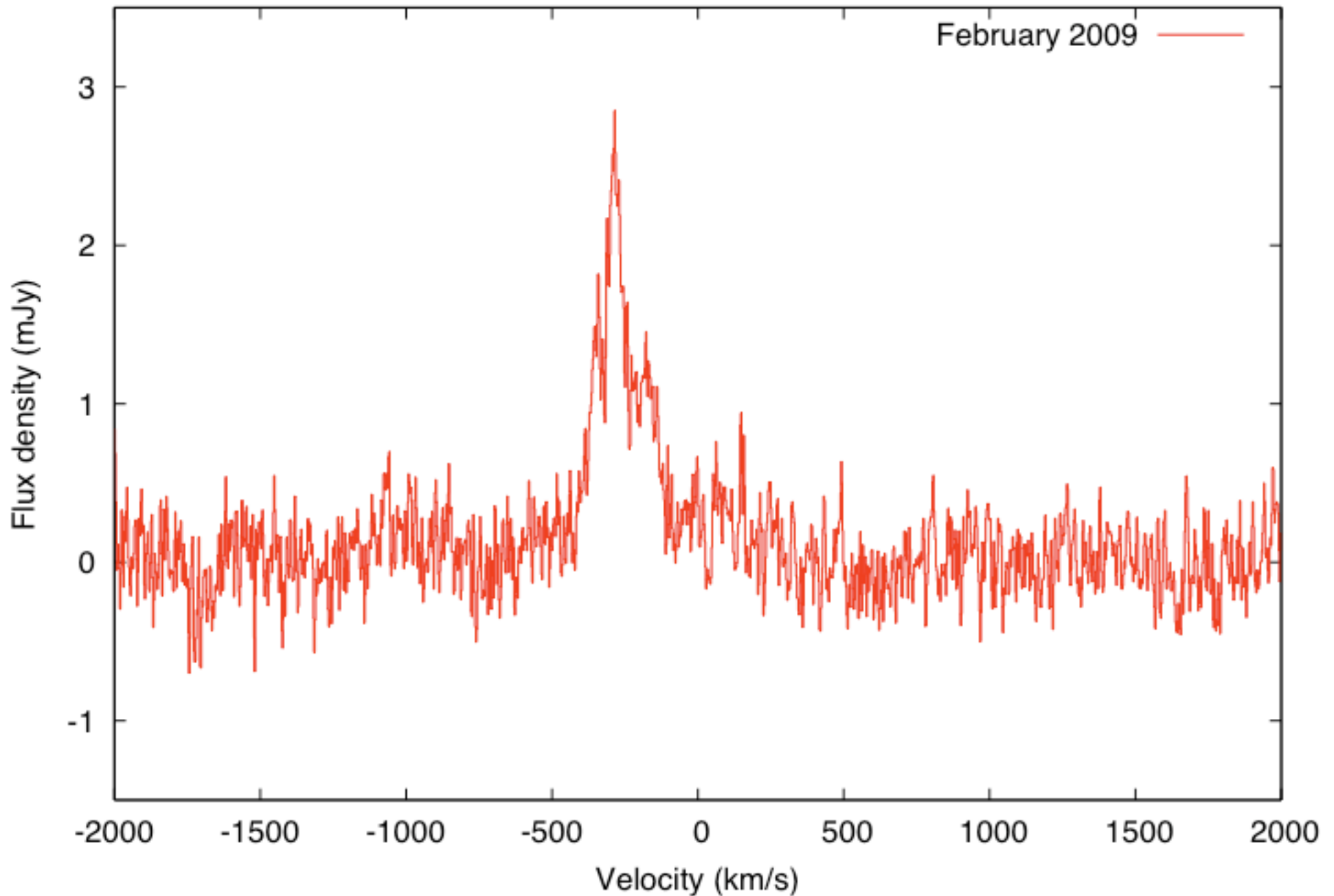
High sensitivity/spectral resolution

4 hour integration time on-source per epoch.

One visit per month.



New Aricebo spectrum



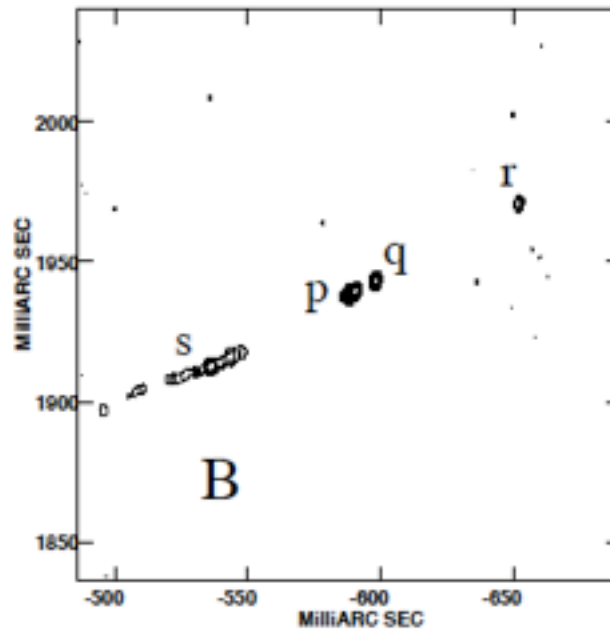
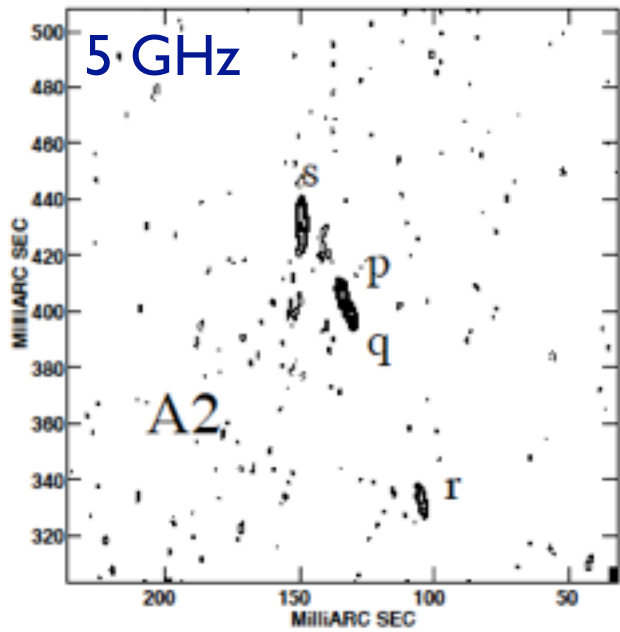
Jet or disk maser?

- ★ Maser line is broad (FWHM $\sim 40\text{-}90 \text{ km s}^{-1}$).
- ★ Line offset from the systemic velocity (-300 km s^{-1}).
- ★ MG 0414+0534 type I radio-loud quasar.

★ Jet maser scenario seems most likely ★

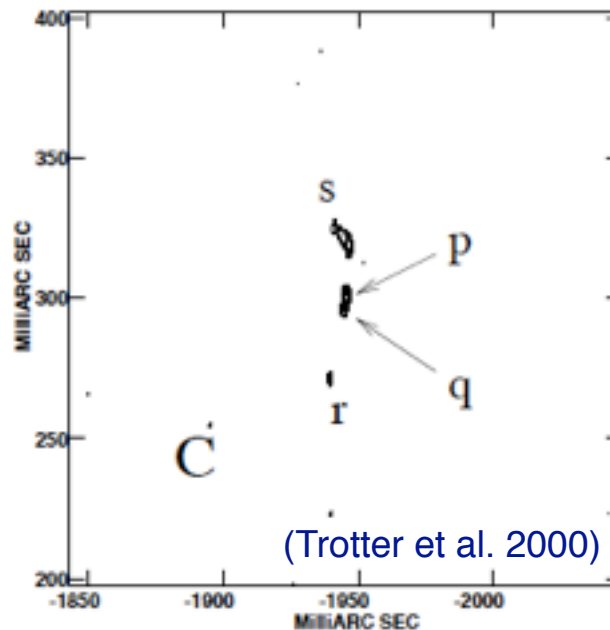
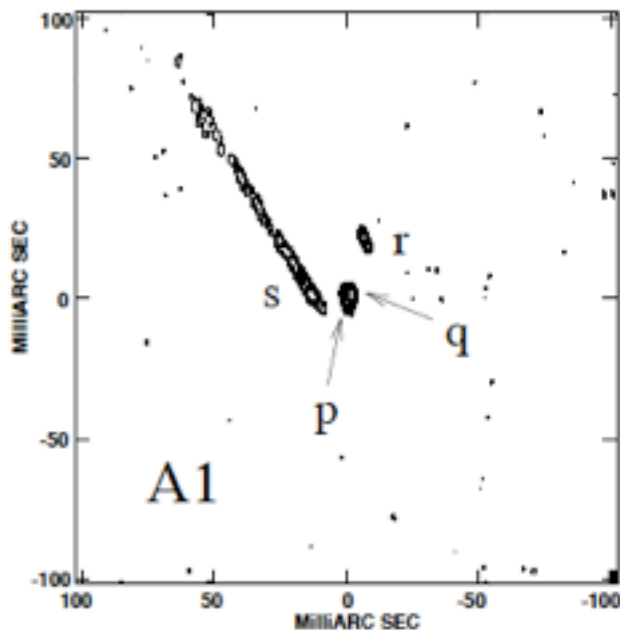
- ★ VLBI spectral line observations at 6.1 GHz (June 2008).
- ★ VLBI continuum observations at 1.7 and 8.46 GHz (June 2008/Oct 2008).

Lensing Magnifies



VLBI at 6.1 GHz has 1-2 milliarcsecond resolution.

~1 parsec (unlensed) at redshift 2.64.

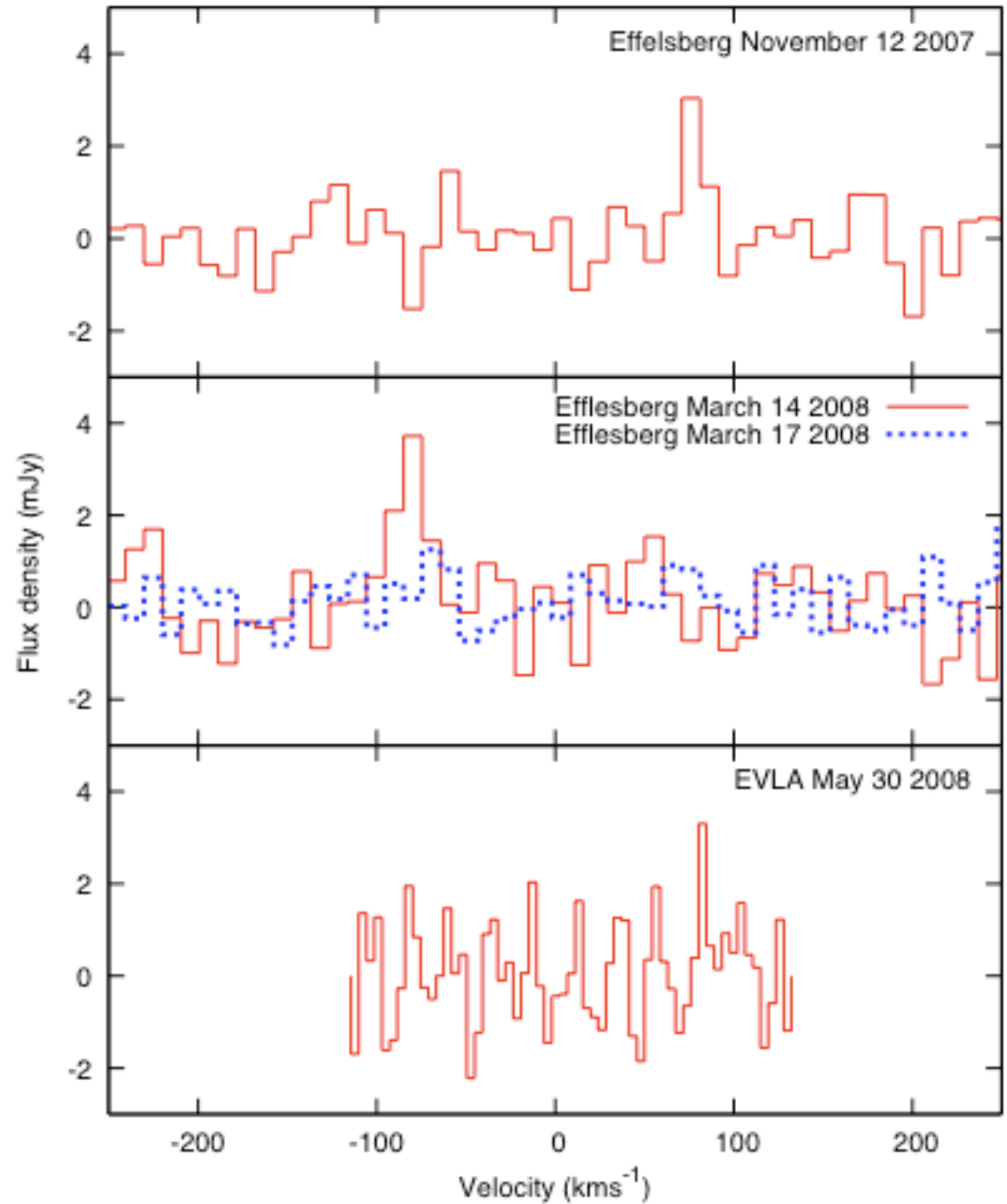
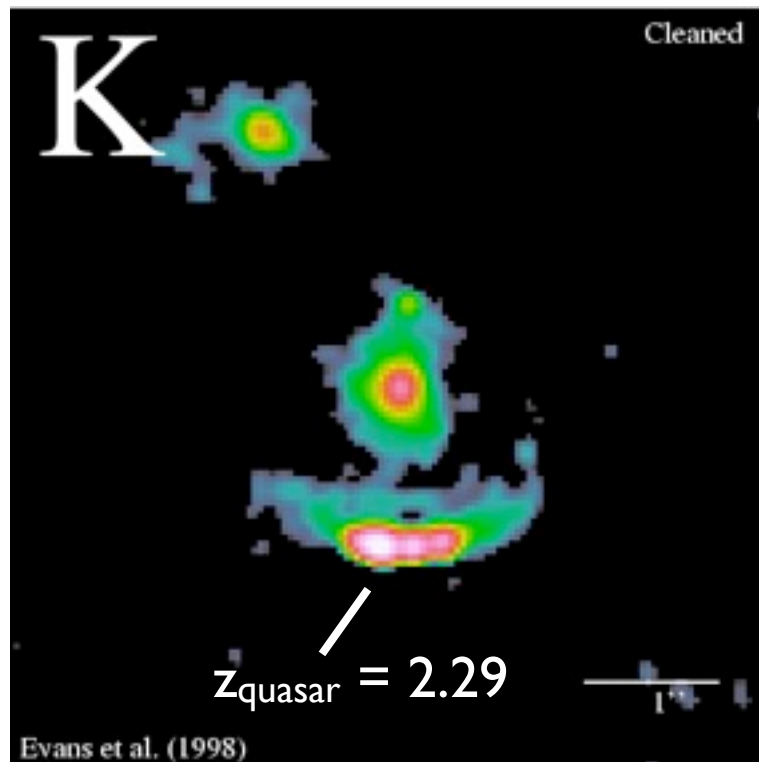


(Trotter et al. 2000)

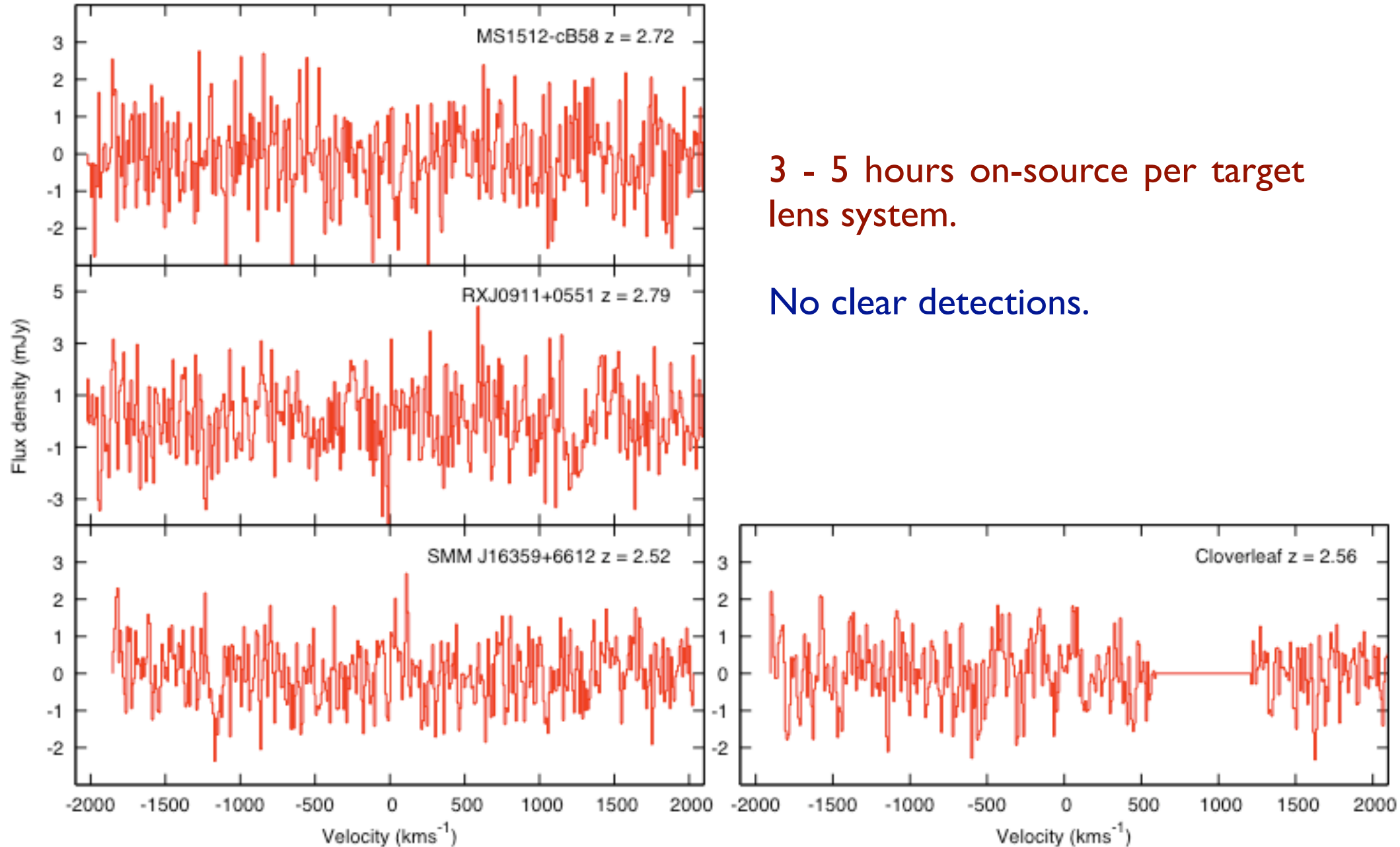
IRAS 1021+4724

Effelsberg survey of dusty (high S_{FIR}) galaxies at redshift 2.3 to 2.8.

Tentative (unconfirmed) detection of water from luminous IR galaxy at $z = 2.29$.



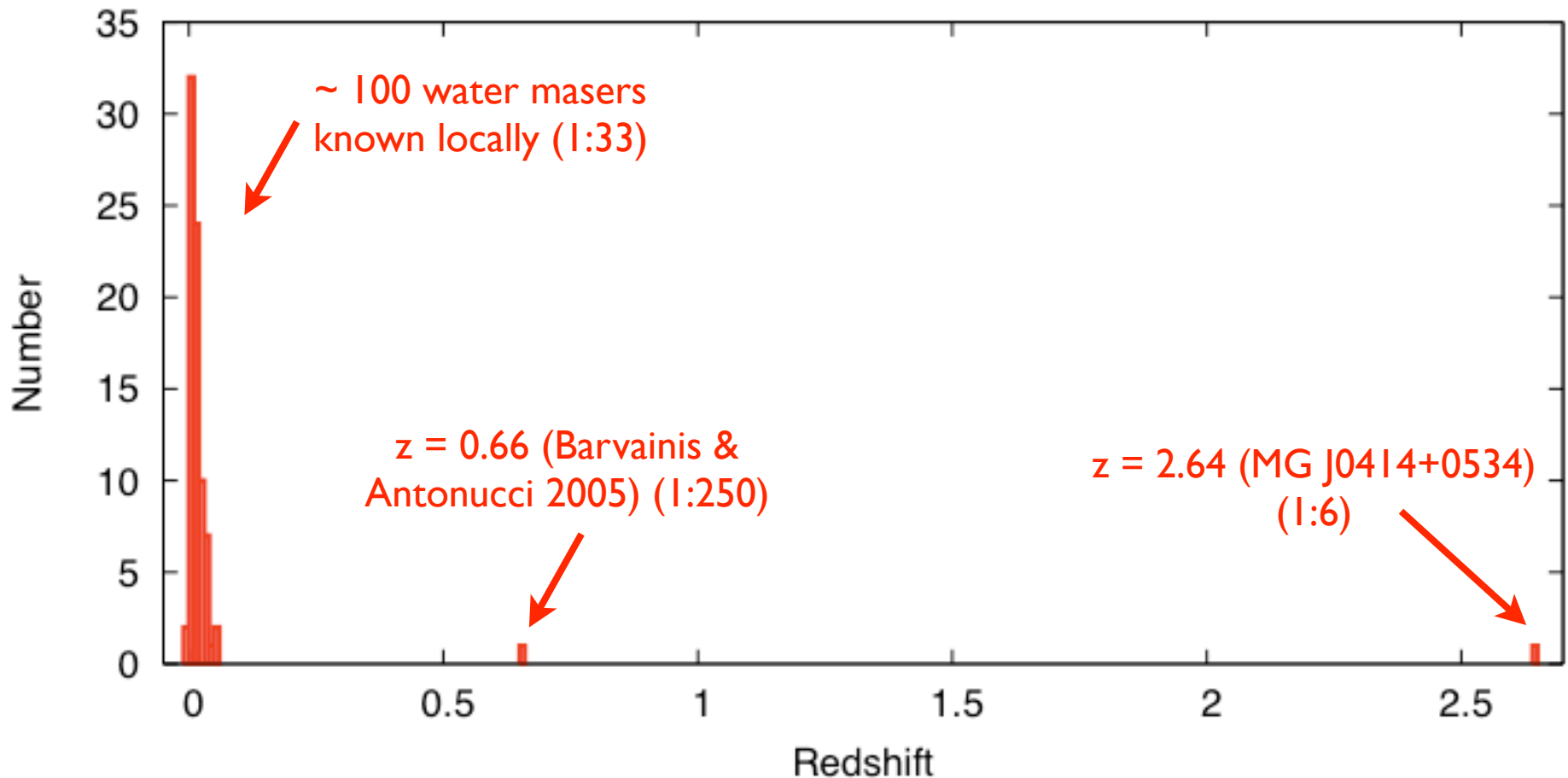
Results from Effelsberg survey



3 - 5 hours on-source per target lens system.

No clear detections.

Water in the early Universe

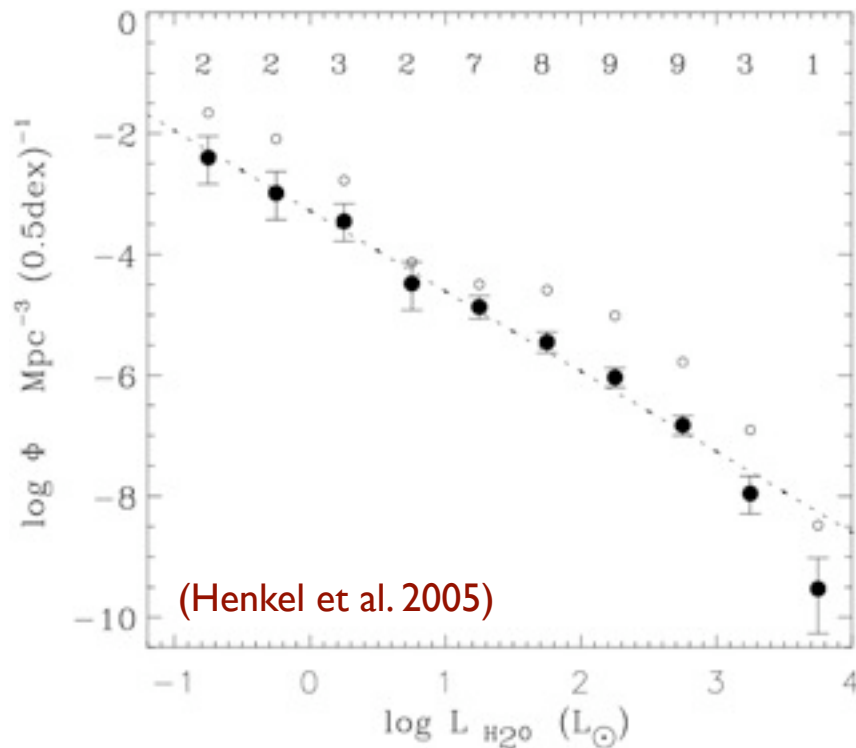


MG J0414+0534 is by far the most distant source water has been detected

(lensing decreases the integration time needed by ~ 1150 ; 1.8 years with Effelsberg).

The water maser transition requires gas temperatures > 300 K and $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) > 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

Abundance at high redshift



Detection from a single pointed observation.

→ Common occurrence.

Probability of detecting $>10000 L_{\odot}$ from an AGN is,

$$\sim 10^{-6}$$

- ★ Evolution of the water maser luminosity function?
- ★ Slope of -0.7 and moderate evolution of $(1+z)^4$.
- ★ Selection effect?
- ★ Radio-loud AGN with powerful jets.
- ★ Dust and gas rich galaxy.

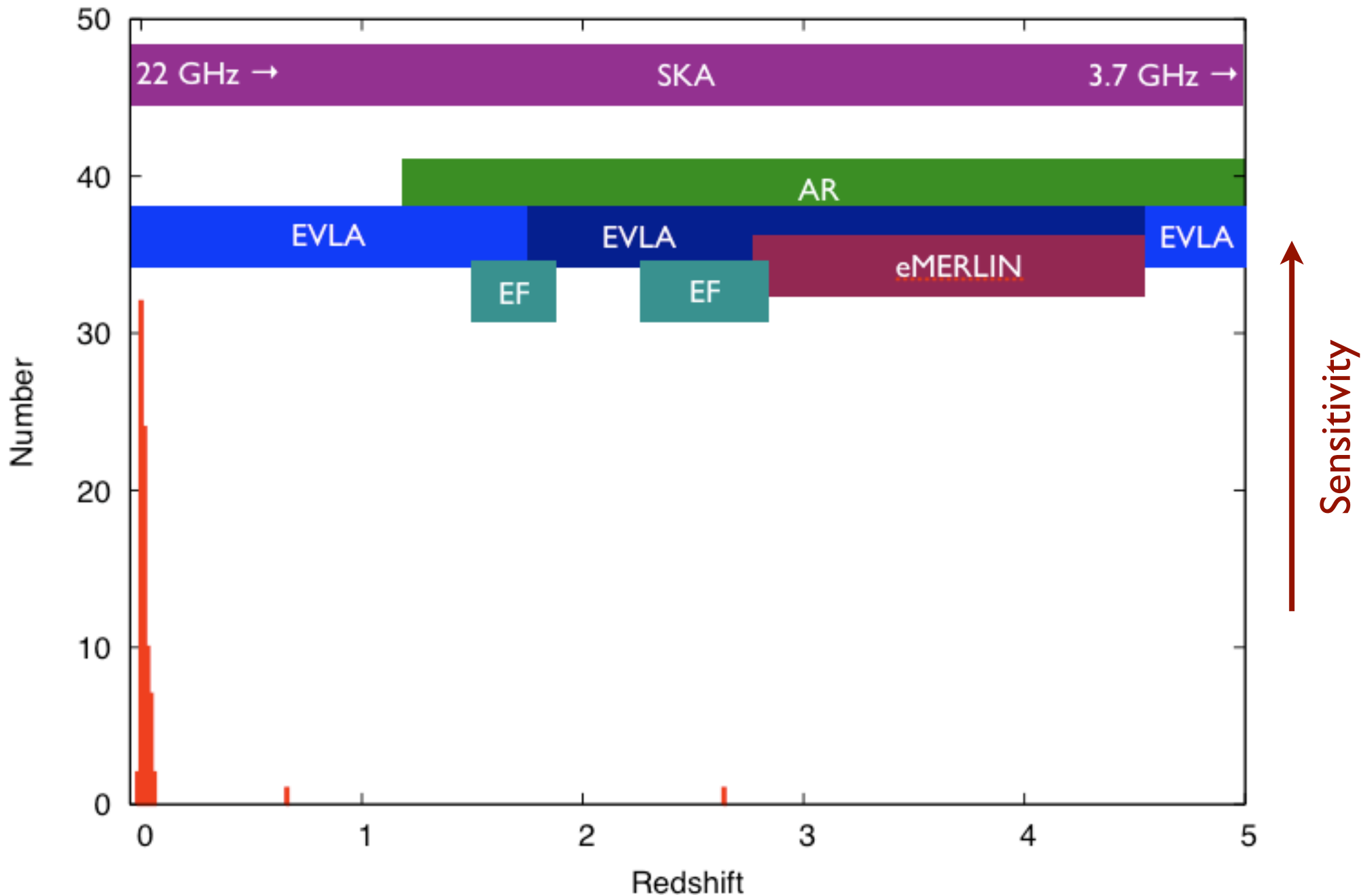
Square Kilometre Array



Operational: 2020(ish).

Need > 1 GHz capability.

Next generation of surveys



Summary

- ★ Water detected from the gravitationally lensed type I quasar MG 0414+0534 at $z = 2.64$ (look-back time 11.2 Gyr).
- ★ Its existence implies that water masers are much more abundant at high redshift than previously thought.
- ★ Arecibo survey of 25 lens systems approved (10 times deeper than with Effelsberg; 50 hrs + 50 hrs)
- ★ ...and what about other tracers i.e. OH