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ABSTRACT

Extremely red quasars, with bolometric luminosities exceeding 10^{47} erg s^{-1} , are a fascinating high-redshift population that is absent in the local universe. They are the best candidates for supermassive black holes accreting at rates at or above the Eddington limit, and they are associated with the most rapid and powerful outflows of ionized gas known to date. They are also hosted by massive galaxies. Here we present the first integral field unit (IFU) observations of a high-redshift quasar obtained by the Near Infrared Spectrograph (NIRSpec) on board the *James Webb Space Telescope* (JWST), which targeted SDSS J165202.64+172852.3, an extremely red quasar at $z = 2.94$. JWST observations reveal extended ionized gas – as traced by [OIII] λ 5007Å – in the host galaxy of the quasar, its outflow, and the circumgalactic medium. The complex morphology and kinematics imply that the quasar resides in a very dense environment with several interacting companion galaxies within projected distances of 10–15 kpc. The high density of the environment and the large velocities of the companion galaxies suggest that this system may represent the core of a forming cluster of galaxies. The system is a good candidate for a merger of two or more dark matter halos, each with a mass of a few 10^{13} M_{\odot} and traces potentially one of the densest knots at $z \sim 3$.

JWST/NIRSpecによるz-3 obscured AGN 面分光

- 銀河とBlack Hole (BH) の共進化
 - 銀河中心部でのdusty starburstによりBHが成長する (accretion phase) 一方で、AGN-driven outflowにより星形成が止まる (blowout phase)。
 - Merging/interactionも密接に関係していると考えられる。
- 共進化を観測的に確かめる上で、red (obscured) QSOは適した種族。
 - z-2-3 red QSOには速いoutflowがあり、blowout phaseの最中と考えられる。
- しかしながら、QSO自身が邪魔になり、ホスト銀河やその周辺の様子を詳しく調べることはHST/WFC3をもってしても難しかった (近傍ですら)。
- JWST/NIRSpec IFUデータでz-3 red QSO (J1652) とその周辺の数速度構造 ([OIII]) を調べた。
 - これまでに3000 km/sの[OIII] outflowやtidal tailが見つかった。
 - Feedbackによってstarburstが終わりつつあると見られる天体。

Table 1. Results from the multi-component Gaussian fitting in Apertures 0-9 as shown in Figure 3. The apertures are ordered roughly by velocity offset of the dominating component.

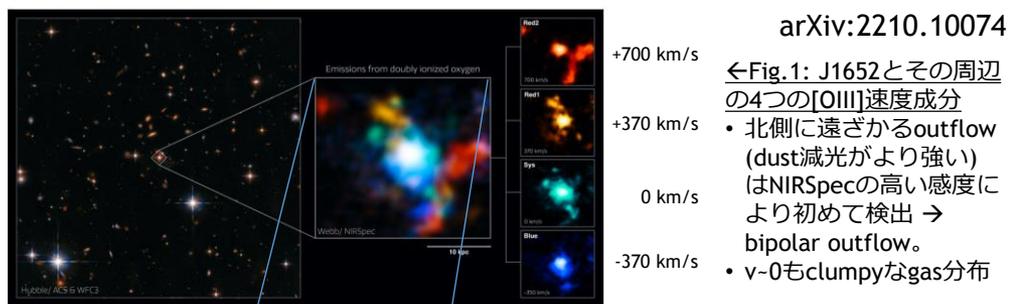
	v_{blue} km s ⁻¹	$\sigma_{v_{\text{blue}}}$ km s ⁻¹	v_{sys} km s ⁻¹	$\sigma_{v_{\text{sys}}}$ km s ⁻¹	v_{red1} km s ⁻¹	$\sigma_{v_{\text{red1}}}$ km s ⁻¹	v_{red2} km s ⁻¹	$\sigma_{v_{\text{red2}}}$ km s ⁻¹
A0 ^a	-289	548	19	101	156	113	–	–
A7	-427	111	81	18	430	147	–	–
A8 ^b	-475	250	125	148	546	107	–	–
A5	-437	81	92	177	–	–	819	123
A6	-177	274	–	–	–	–	788	109
A3	–	–	53	94	251	102	526	481
A4	–	–	42	99	–	–	696	98
A1	–	–	–	–	205	100	–	–
A2 ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	640	134
A9 ^d	–	–	-68	83	520	100	–	–

^a Aperture centered on quasar position.

^b Corresponds to companion galaxy C2.

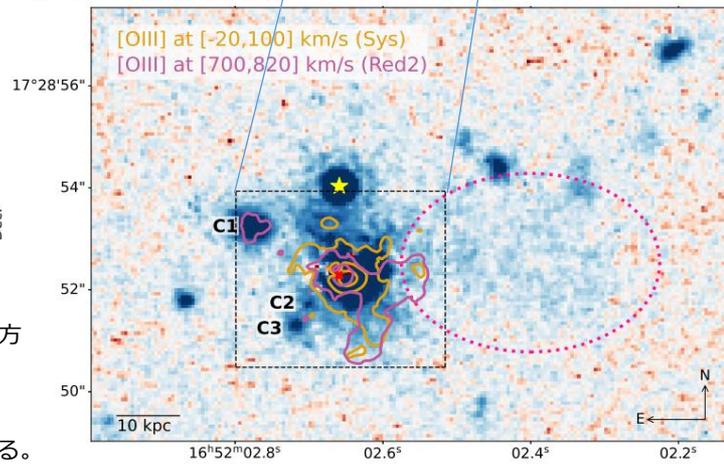
^c Emission at 500 km/s is associated with companion galaxy C1.

^d Corresponds to companion galaxy C3.



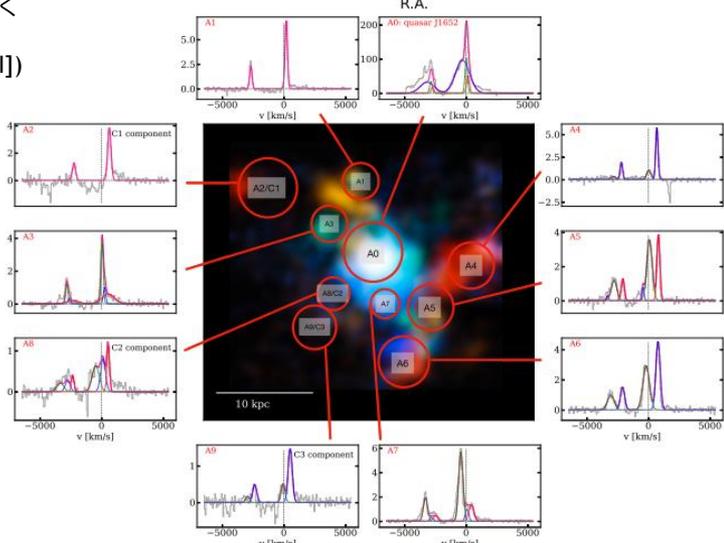
←Fig.1: J1652とその周辺の4つの[OIII]速度成分 (Sys, Red2) を重ねて表示。

- 北側に遠ざかるoutflow (dust減光がより強い) はNIRSpecの高い感度に より初めて検出 → bipolar outflow。
- v=0もclumpyなgas分布



←Fig.2: HST/WFC3 F160W画像に[OIII]の2つの速度成分 (Sys, Red2) を重ねて表示。

- C1, C2, C3はこれまで見つかってはいたがredshiftは分かっていたいなかった。Fig.3の通り、今回初めてphysicalに近いことが判明。
- (IFUの視野外にもいる?)
- QSOと3つの銀河が相互作用し、原始銀河団が形成されつつある。(数密度はfieldより2桁高い)
- J1652はcD銀河の祖先?



◆ J1652は複数のhaloが合体している最中の(原始)銀河団。
◆ [OIII]速度分散から推定されるhalo mass ~ 1e13 Msun → z=0で1e15 Msunの銀河団ハローに成長。