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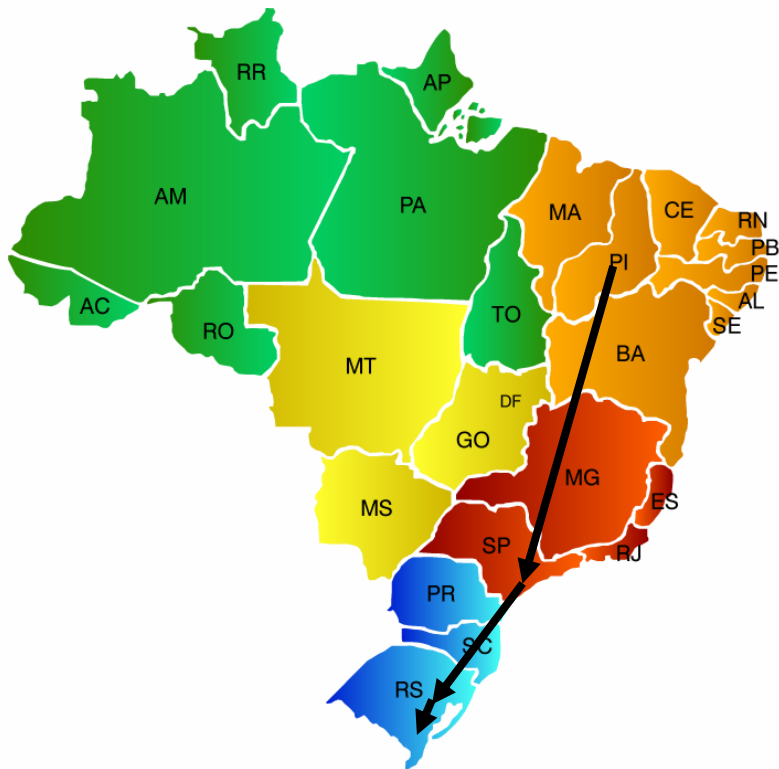
The inner Structure of OH Megamaser Galaxies: The genesis of the Unified Scheme of Active Galactic Nuclei

Dinalva A. Sales¹

A. Robinson², Rogemar Riffel³, Hekatelyne C³, J. Gallimore⁴; P. Kharb⁵; T. Storchi-Bergmann⁶; C. O'Dea⁷; S. Baum⁸; M. Elitzur⁹; L. Gatto¹; W. Silva¹; V. Fadel¹.

1 Federal University of Rio Grande – RS/BR; 2 Rochester Institute of Technology – NY/USA; 3 Federal University of Santa Maria – RS/BR; 4 Bucknell University – PA/USA; 5 Indian Institute of Astrophysics – Bangalor/India; 6 Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul – RS/BR - 7 University of Manitoba – CA; 8 University of Kentucky – KY/USA

De onde eu sou???





Rio Grande city



Federal University of Rio Grande
FURG

astroESUL

É um programa criado com o objetivo de desmistificar a astronomia, estimulando a sociedade para a busca de conhecimentos nesta área e facilitando o acesso ao tema por meio de projetos de ensino, pesquisa e extensão, idealizado e liderado pela Profa. Dra. Dinalva Aires de Sales do Instituto de Matemática, Estatística e Física - IMEF, da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande - FURG, no extremo Sul do Brasil.



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Astronomia como Ferramenta Lúdica para o Ensino de Física

Este projeto objetiva contribuir para a melhoria do processo de ensino-aprendizagem nas disciplinas de física geral da FURG, utilizando os fenômenos astronômicos como ferramenta lúdica para induzir o pensamento investigativo dos alunos, explicitando conceitos, elucidando dúvidas, disponibilizando estratégias de resolução de exercícios através dos materiais produzidos pelo grupo do projeto.

Pré-Física

O componente curricular de Física Geral, da área de conhecimento Ciências da Natureza, Matemática e suas Tecnologias, está presente de forma necessária e imprescindível na matriz curricular dos cursos de física ofertados pelo Instituto de Matemática, Estatística e Física (IMEF) da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG). O professor deste componente curricular precisa estar preparado para enfrentar as dificuldades de entendimento dos conteúdos relacionados aos programas das disciplinas, bem como das suas aplicações tecnológicas, frequentemente presentes no próprio cotidiano dos discentes e que passa despercebido. Portanto, este projeto tem como principal objetivo atender "in-loco" os alunos das disciplinas de Física Geral no processo de resolução de problemas, assim, oportunizará e potencializará o processo de ensino-aprendizagem para preencher as lacunas

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Pesquisa em Ensino de Física



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Astronomia como ferramenta lúdica para o ensino de física: teoria cinética dos gases através de aglomerados de estrelas

Astronomy as a playful tool for physics teaching: kinetic theory of gases through star clusters

Walas Silva-Oliveira^{*1}, Dinalva A Sales¹, Matheus J Lazo¹

¹Universidade Federal do Rio Grande, Instituto de Matemática, Estatística e Física, Rio Grande, RS, Brasil

Espaço de Aprendizagem Cooperativa de Mat., Est. e FÍSICA

SALAMat

SALAFís



Projeto de Ensino

[PRÉ] FÍSICA

Profa. Dra. Dinalva A. Sales



EXTENSÃO

Estendendo o astroESUL

O principal objetivo deste projeto é promover observações do céu em Rio Grande/RS, assim como ministrar palestras e oficinas voltadas à comunidade universitária, escolar e público em geral da seguinte forma: promovendo oficinas sobre fases lunar, eclipse e estações do ano; realizando palestras sobre mapeamento do céu noturno; promovendo exposições de astrofotografia, com as fotos produzidas pelas observações; apresentando planisférios e tecnologias como softwares e simuladores voltados para a astronomia; e, promovendo a relação dialógica entre a universidade e sociedade.





PESQUISA

1) Galáxias com Emissão de Megamaser de OH como Traçadoras do Núcleo Ativo de Galáxia

O objetivo principal deste estudo é relacionar o estado de fusão das galáxias megamaser de OH à fase de evolução e crescimento do núcleo ativo de galáxias, formação estelar, bem como, a concentração e estrutura do gás ionizado da região central das galáxias, com dados dos telescópios Hubble, Gemini, VLA-A, IRTF, WHT e Herschel.

2) Moléculas Orgânicas em Galáxias

O projeto de pesquisa objetiva compreender a evolução química das moléculas orgânicas de hidrocarbonetos aromáticos policíclicos (PAHs) observadas nas galáxias contribuindo para melhorar nosso conhecimento sobre a origem e presença da vida na Terra e no Universo.



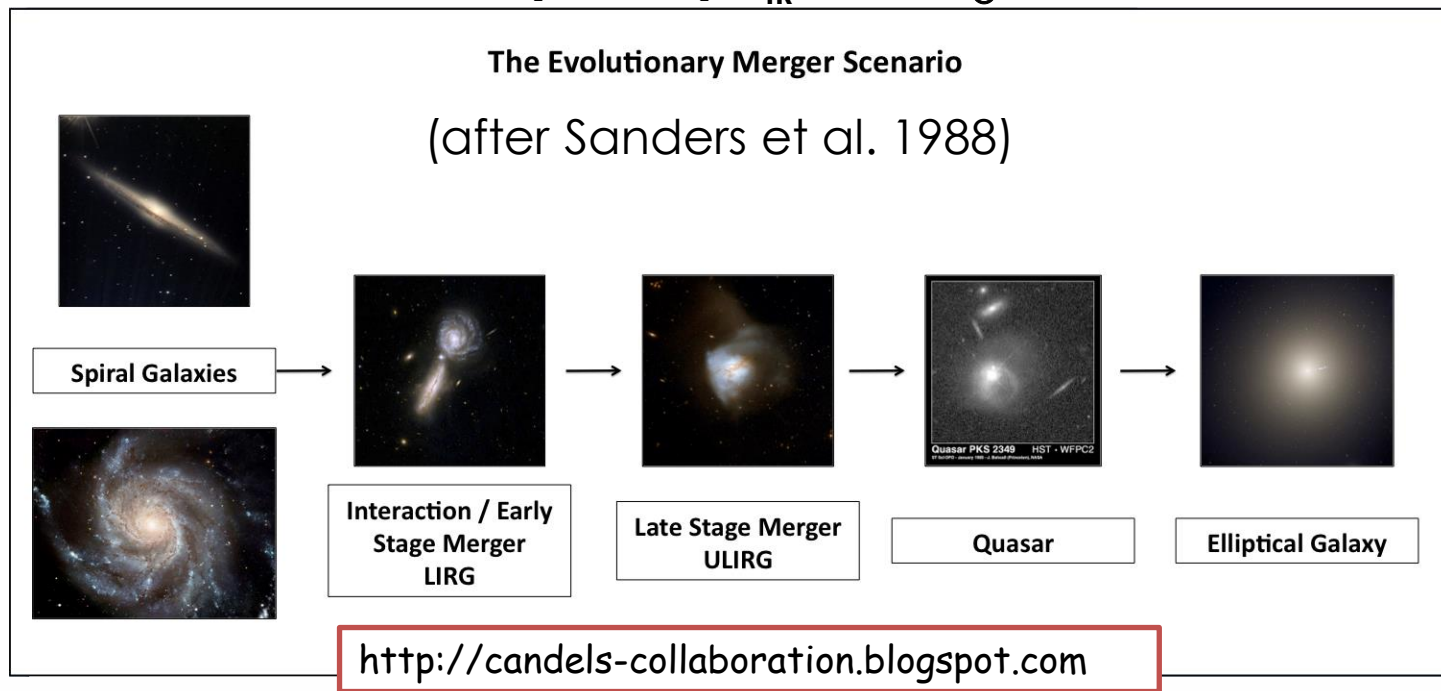
TECNOLOGIA

INOV[ENTER]

A INOV[ENTER] tem como principal objetivo utilizar metodologias matemáticas robustas, como transformadas de Fourier e Wavelets, para tratar dados de imagens seja elas de origem geofísica, obtidas pelos satélites na plataforma espacial da NASA, e/ou de origem astrofísica como dados obtidos pelos telescópios espaciais e em Terra. Este laboratório está em consonância com a nova era de profissões do século XXI, cuja missão é conseguir trabalhar com "Big Data" e extrair informações úteis para o avanço da ciência e também para a transferência de tecnologia. Este projeto está em sinergia e contribui diretamente com a missão da FURG que é o estudo do ecossistemas costeiros e oceânicos.

(Ultra)-Luminous Infrared Galaxies

- Luminous IR Galaxies (LIRGs): $L_{\text{IR}} \geq 10^{11} L_{\odot}$
- Ultra-luminous IR Galaxies (ULIRGs): $L_{\text{IR}} \geq 10^{12} L_{\odot}$



○ Sub-population of (U)LIRGs (~20%) exhibit strong OH maser emission in 1665 & 1667 MHz lines

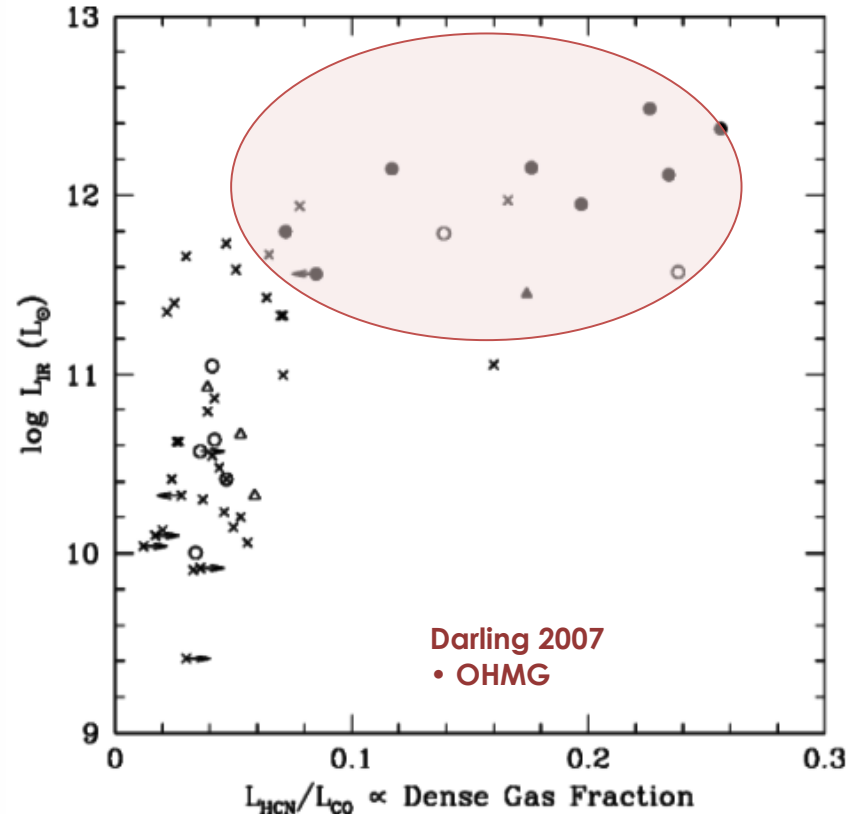
- ◆ ~100 known OHMG (Baan et al 1989)
- ◆ $L_{\text{OH}} \sim 10^{2-4} L_{\odot}$
- ◆ See Lo 2005 ARAA for review

○ Emission model: amplification of background radio continuum source by clumps of molecular gas (e.g., Parra et al. 2005; Lockett & Elitzur 2008)

- ◆ Inverted level populations due to pumping of hyperfine levels of OH by FIR (~50 μm) dust emission

○ Associated with high mean density/concentration of molecular gas

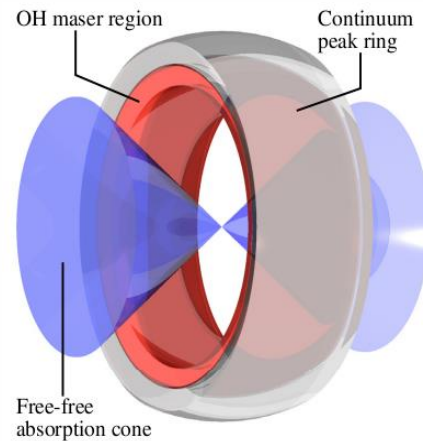
$$\bar{n}(\text{H}_2) = 10^3 - 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



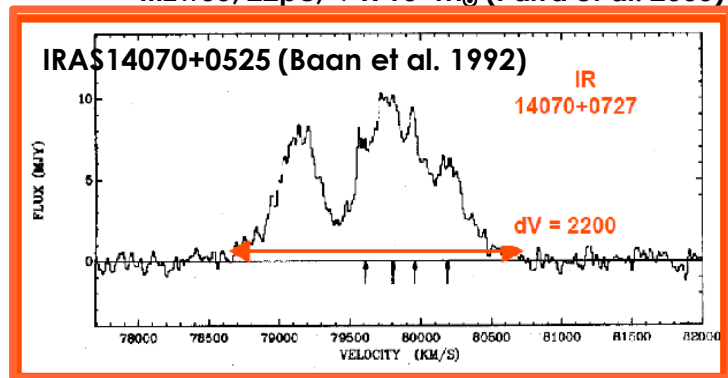
OH Megamaser Galaxies

○ OHM are found in dense edge-on rotating molecular disks within central few parsec – identified with compact starburst (e.g., Parra et al. 2005), or AGN torus (e.g., Richards et al. 2005)

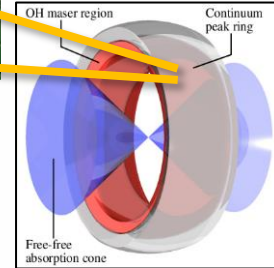
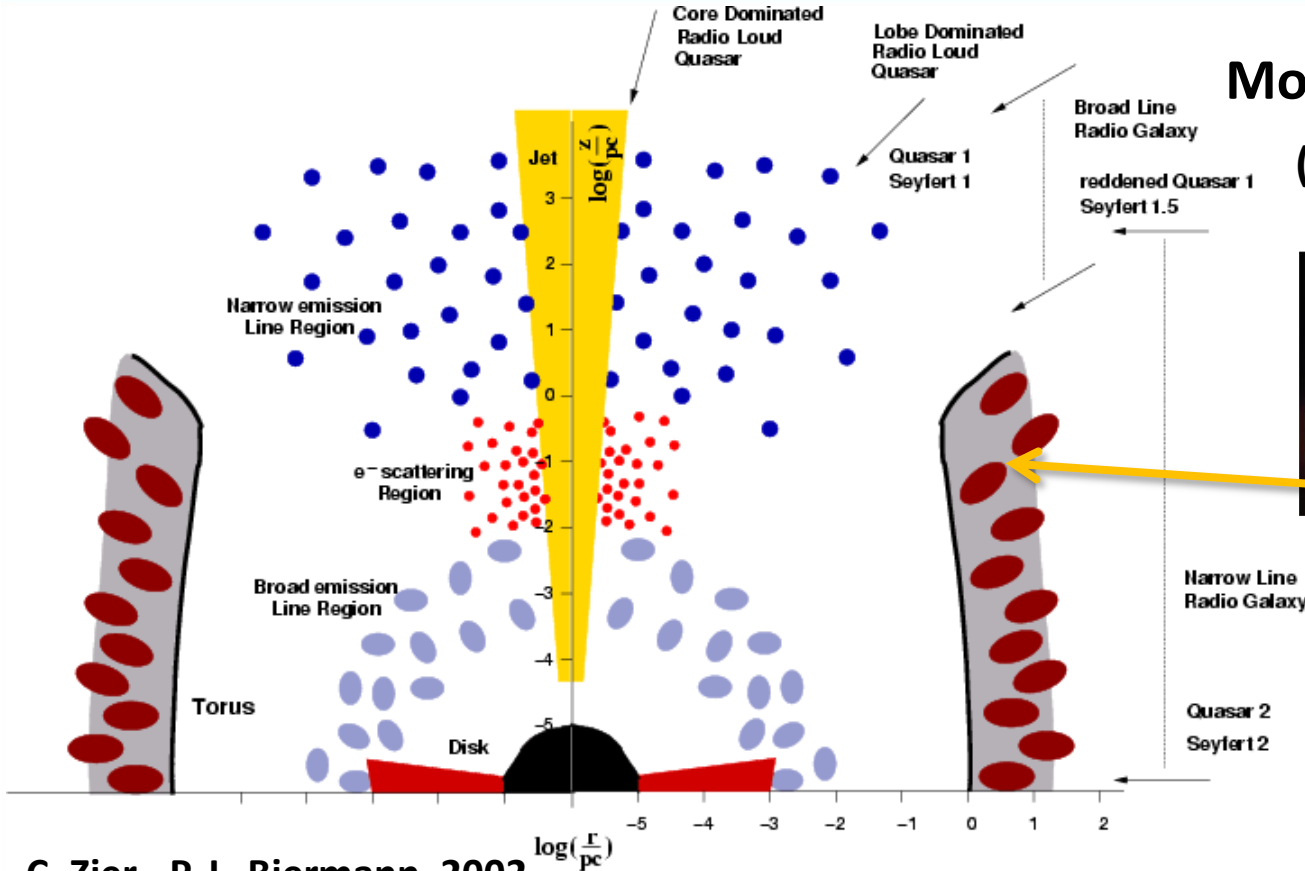
○ OH lines are often broad (FWHM $\sim 10^3$ km/s) and show asymmetric wings, suggesting large-scale outflows (Baan et al. 1992, Darling & Giovanelli 2002, 2006);



III Zw 35, 22 pc, $7 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ (Parra et al. 2005)

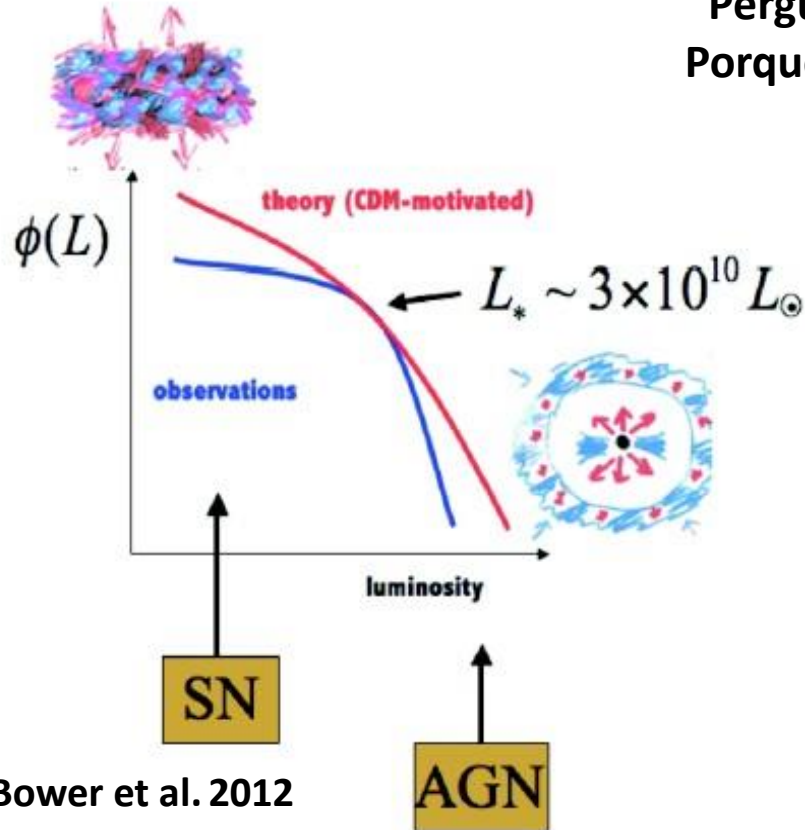


Modelo Unificado de AGNs (Antonucci & Miller, 1985)



III Zw 35, 22pc, $7 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ (Parra et al. 2005)

Pergunta Fundamental Porque procurar SMBHs?



Bower et al. 2012

Observações vs. teoria

- Menos galáxias anãs do que preditas;
- Menos galáxias gigantes massivas do que preditas.

Solução: SN e AGN Feedback!

SN: supernova
AGNs

The inner structure of OHMG

Key questions:

- ◆ **Are OHM associated with AGN or starbursts?** Large discrepancies in estimates of AGN fraction ($\sim 70\%$ from optical spectra; 10–30% from radio/IR/X-ray)
- ◆ **Represent key stage in merger evolution, associated with inflows, outflows and/or formation of “torus”?**

Multiwavelength study of ~ 80 OHMG ($0.009 < z < 0.26$)

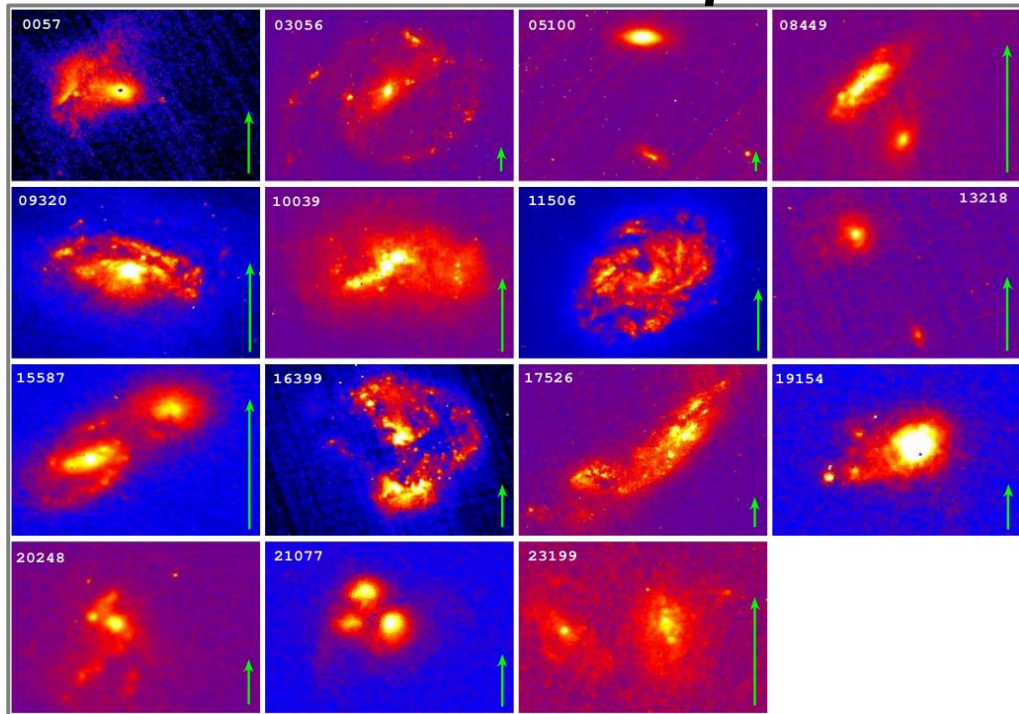
Optical – HST, Gemini/GMOS – long-slit (Lara Gatto), and Gemini/IFU.

NIR: IRTF/SpeX, and WHT/LIRIS (master student Walas Silva).

IR-sub mm: Spitzer + Herschel archive data (ICs Victor Fadel).

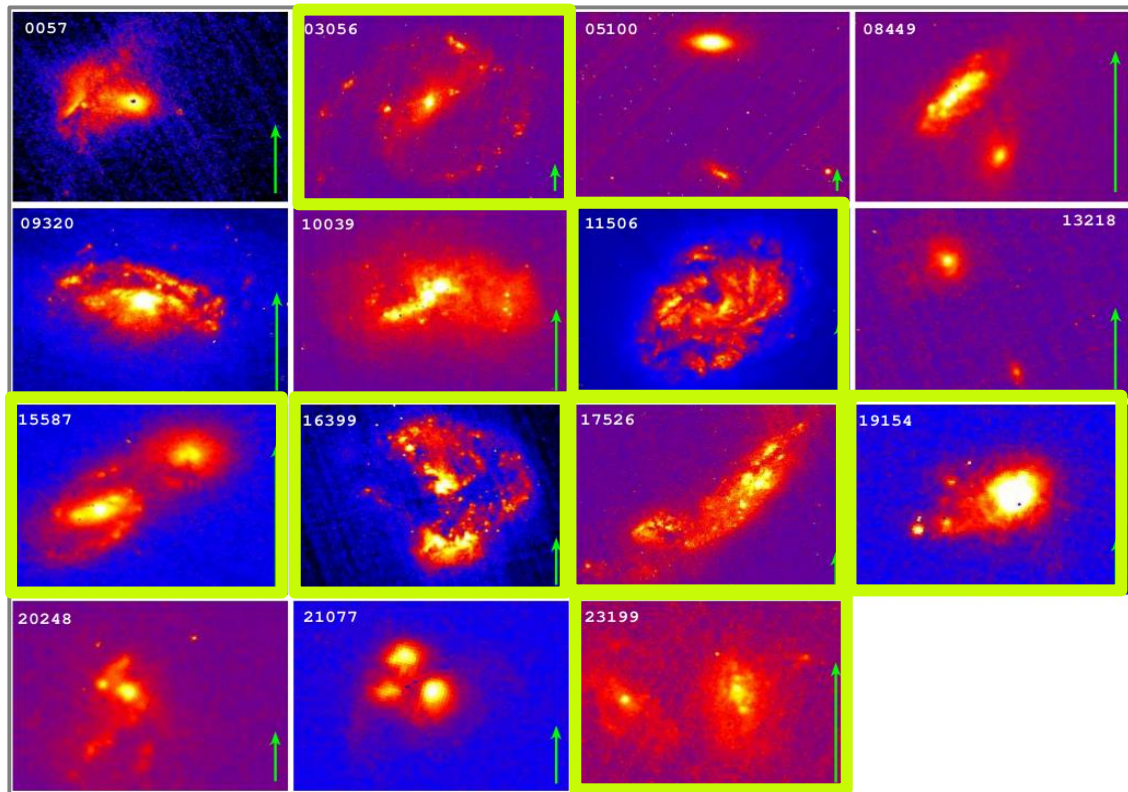
Radio: VLA-A observations + archive data (J. Gallimore and P. Kharb).

HST OHMG sample



ACS/WFC HST
(arrow = 5")

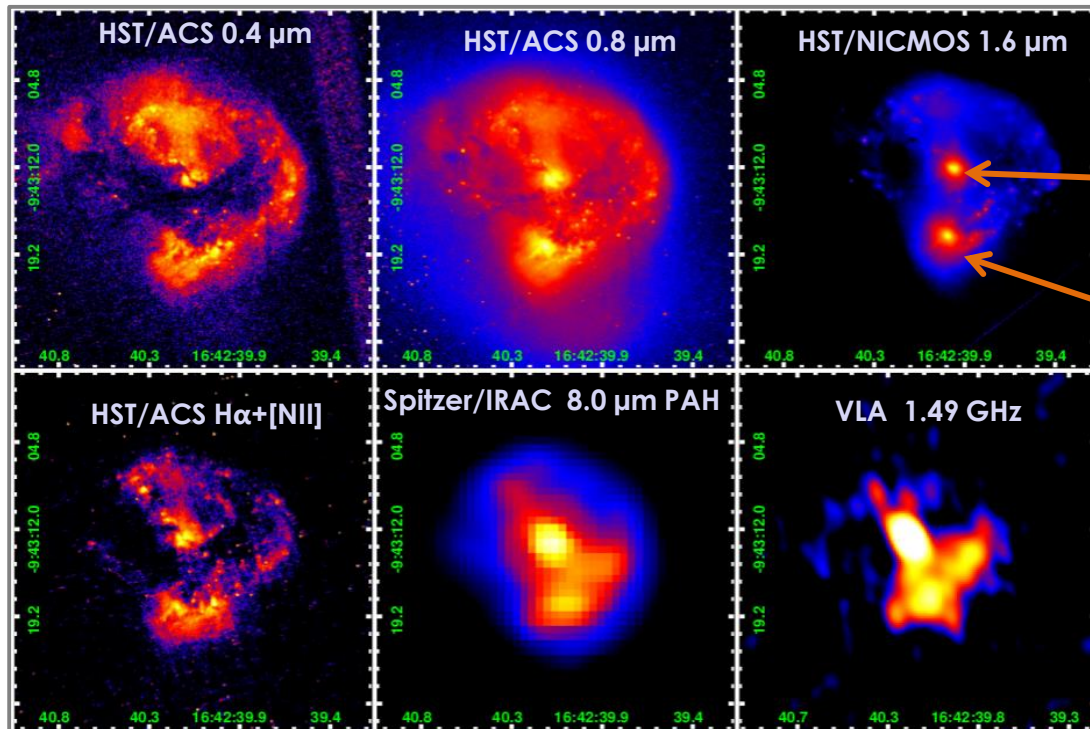
Continuum free Ha+[NII] images, $z < 0.026011 < 109.4$
Mpc, Sales et al. 2021 in prep



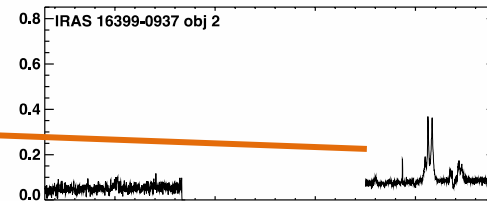
ACS/WFC HST
(arrow = 5")

Continuum free Ha+[NII] images, $z < 0.026011 < 109.4$ Mpc, Sales et al. 2021 in prep

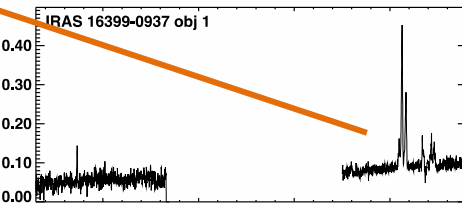
Multiwavelength Morphology of IRAS16399-0937



Kewley et al. 2001



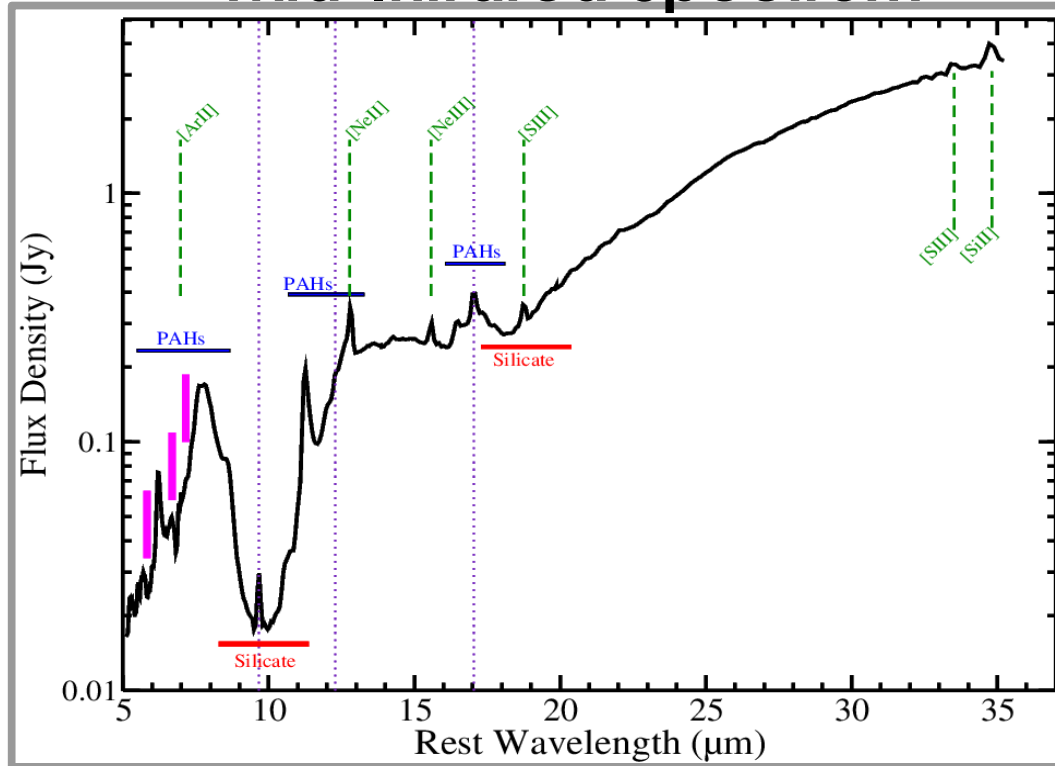
"North" nucleus:
LINER (weak AGN?)



"South" nucleus:
Starburst

Double nuclei in common, tidally distorted envelope $\rightarrow$ mid-stage major, gas rich, merger $\rightarrow z = 0.027012 \Rightarrow 111.5$ Mpc

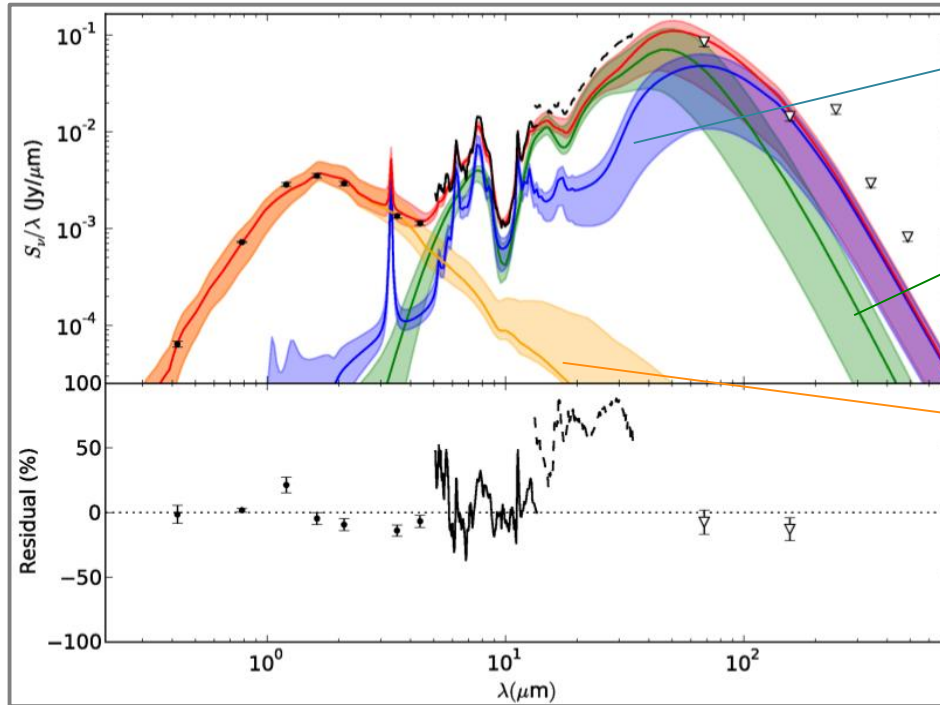
Mid-Infrared Spectrum



[NeV], [OIV] not detected

Low-resolution Spitzer IRS spectrum. Vertical solid lines indicate absorption bands of water ice (6.0 μ m) and HACs (6.85 μ m and 7.25 μ m)

Spectral energy distribution fits



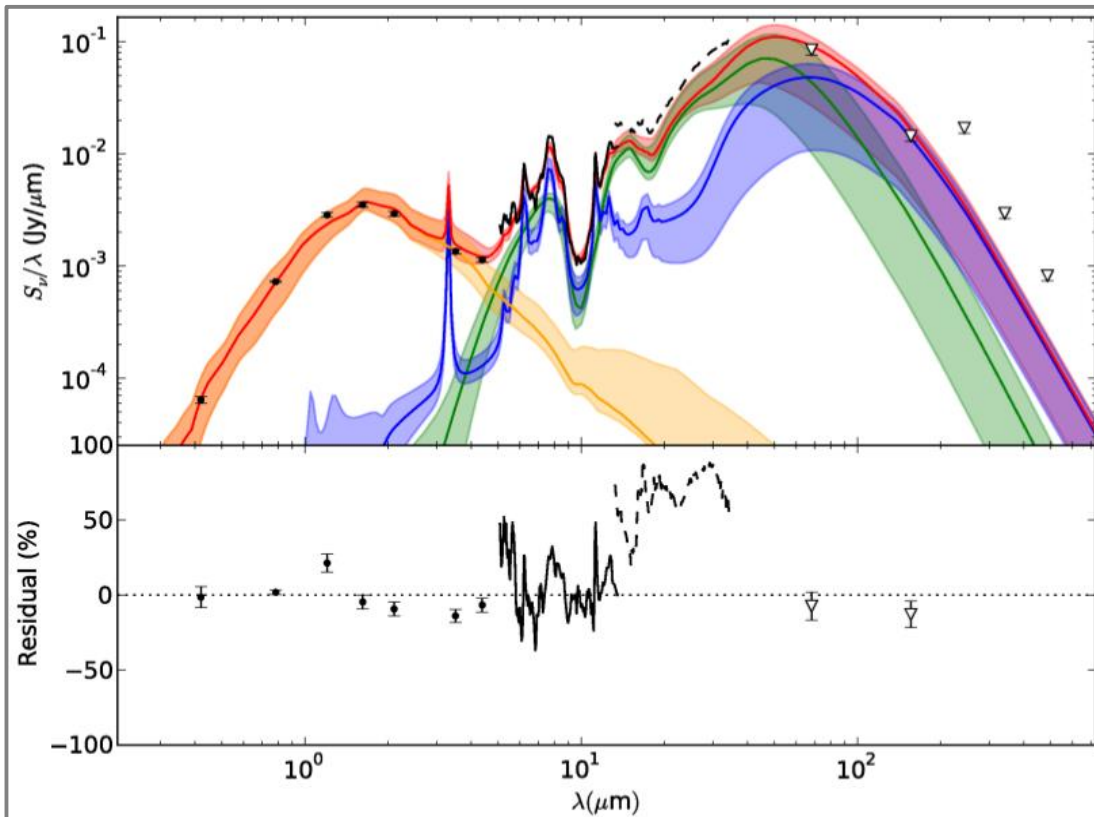
ISM dust/PAH model
(Draine & Li 2007)

Clumpy torus model
(Nenkova et al. 2008a,b)

Stellar population model
(GRASIL Silva et al. 1998)

- SED fits using MCMC code *clumpyDREAM* (Gallimore)
- Simultaneous fits to both nuclei, unresolved points at $\lambda > 14 \mu\text{m}$ treated as upper limits

SED fit – North nucleus with AGN

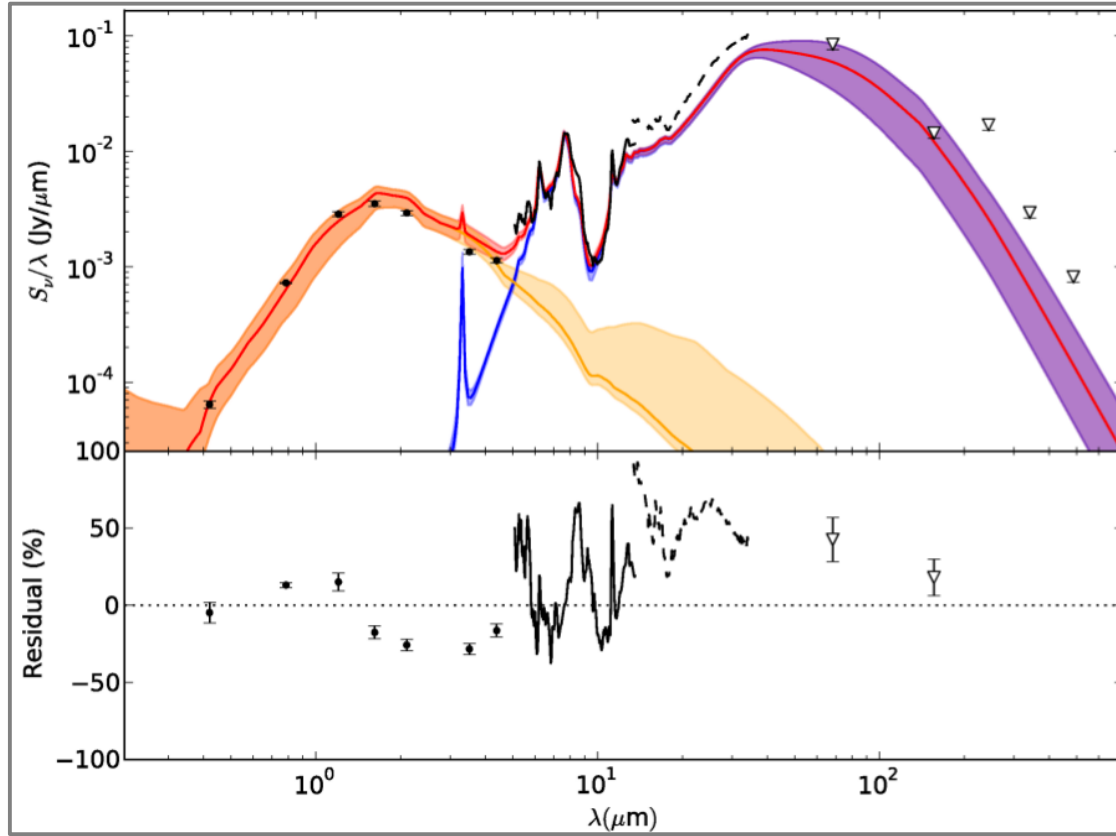


Model	
L_{AGN} (erg/s)	3.4×10^{44}
L_{ISM} (erg/s)	2.9×10^{44} erg/s
SFR_{FIR} ($M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$)	11.6

Bayes information criterion (BIC) = 872

Measured	($M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$)
$\text{SFR}_{\text{X-ray}}$	10.3 ± 3.7
$\text{SFR}_{8\mu\text{m}}$	4.2 ± 0.6
$\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	6.0 ± 0.7

SED fit – North nucleus without AGN



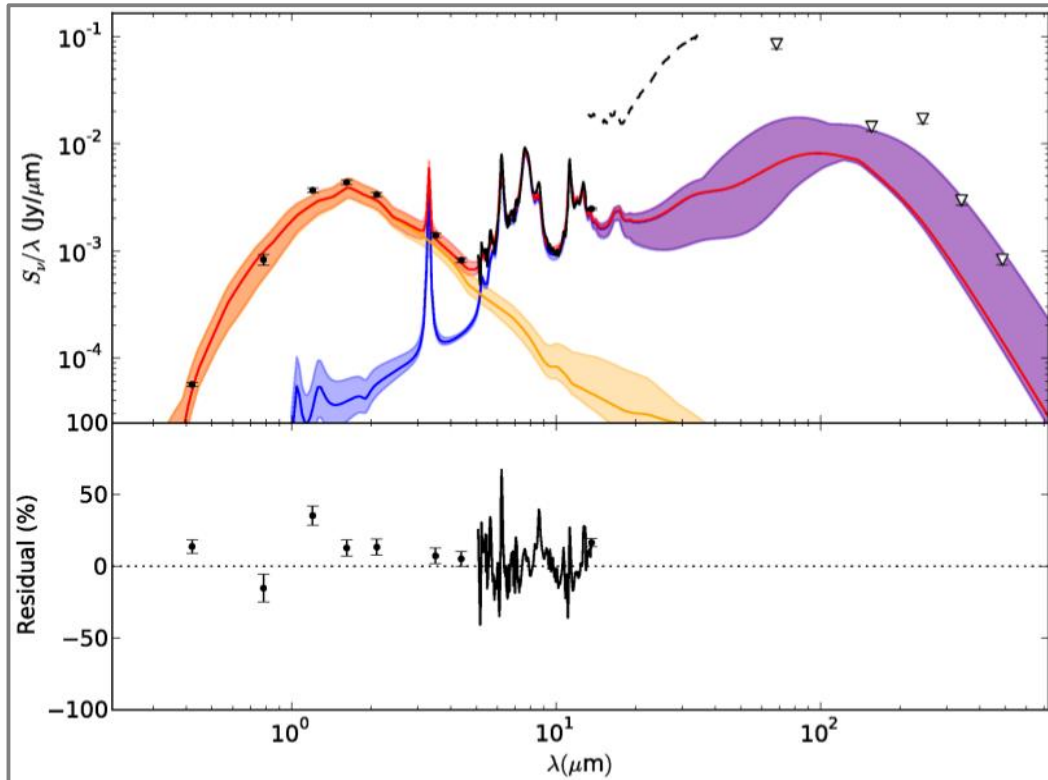
Model	
L_{ISM} (erg/s)	5.1×10^{44}
SFR_{FIR} ($M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$)	20.3

Bayes information criterion (BIC) = 1225

Measured	($M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$)
$\text{SFR}_{\text{X-ray}}$	10.3 ± 3.7
$\text{SFR}_{8\mu\text{m}}$	4.2 ± 0.6
$\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	6.0 ± 0.7

Measured (system)	($M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$)
$\text{SFR}_{8\mu\text{m}}$	19.4 ± 2.9
$\text{SFR}_{24\mu\text{m}}$	23.2 ± 3.2
$\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	13.7 ± 1.5

SED fit – South nucleus (no AGN)

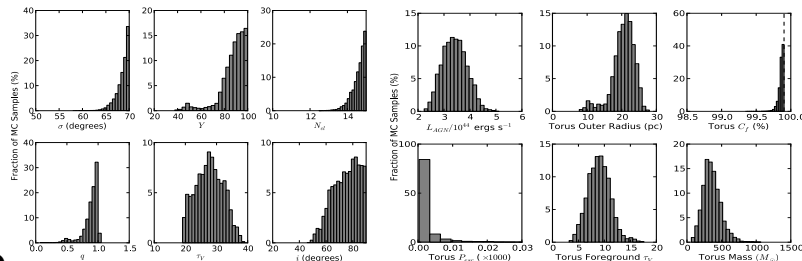
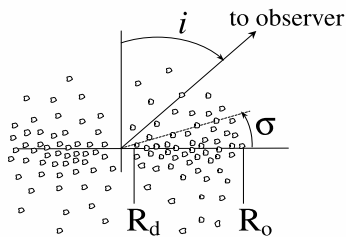


Model	
L_{AGN} (erg/s)	–
L_{ISM} (erg/s)	8.9×10^{43} erg/s
SFR_{FIR} ($M_\odot/\text{yr}$)	3.6

Measured	($M_\odot/\text{yr}$)
$\text{SFR}_{8\mu\text{m}}$	3.0 ± 0.4
$\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	2.7 ± 0.2

IRAS16399-0937 (Sales+15)

North (AGN) and South (Starburst)



Nenkova et al. 2008

North (Starburst) and South (Starburst)

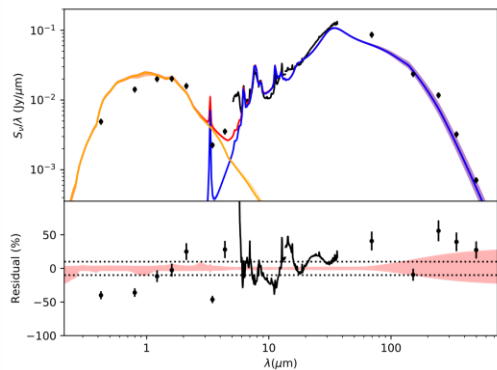
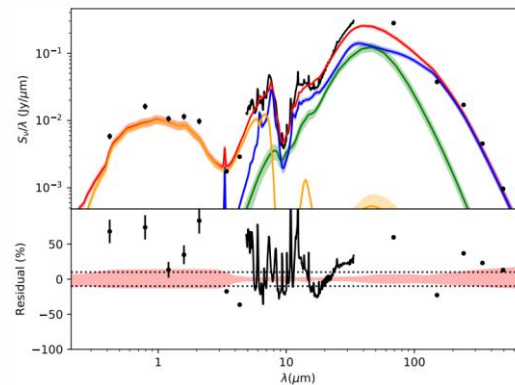
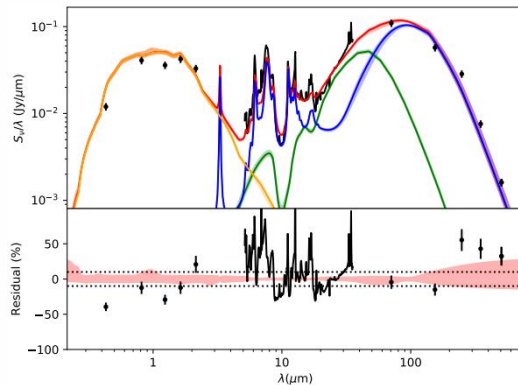
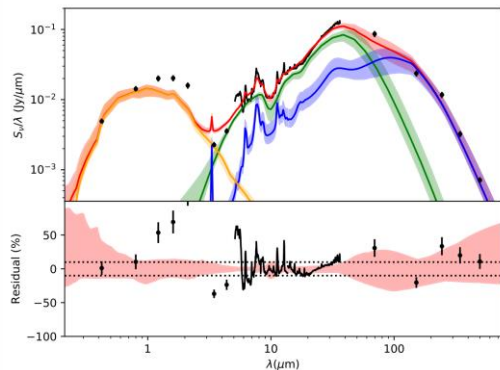
	North	South
	ISM	
q_{PAH}	0.48	4.55
	amplitude	
L_{ISM}	4.37×10^{44}	5.43×10^{43}
SFR_{FIR}	19.67	2.44

	North	South
Clumpy	Torus	Model
σ	70°	-
i	50°	-
Cfrac	99.9%	-
	ISM	
q_{PAH}	4.52	4.55
	amplitude	
L_{AGN}	1.24×10^{44}	-
L_{ISM}	6.54×10^{43}	5.38×10^{43}
SFR_{FIR}	2.94	2.42

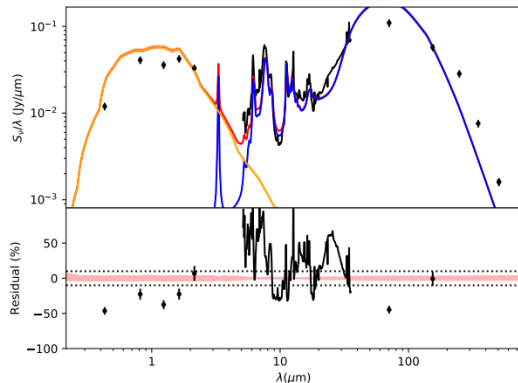
North South

$\text{SFR}_{8\mu\text{m}}$	3.48	2.44	16
$\text{SFR}_{24\mu\text{m}}$			19
$\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	3.66	1.2	16.64

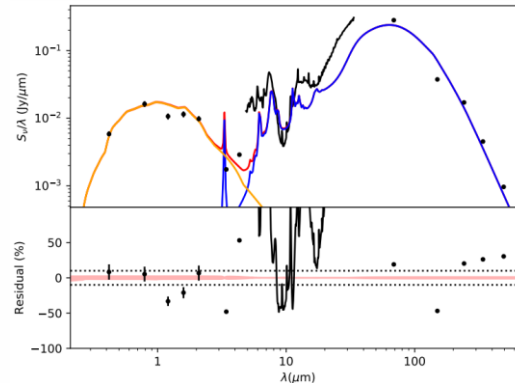
Salcedo, Robinson, Sales et al. 2021 in prep



IRAS 23135+2516

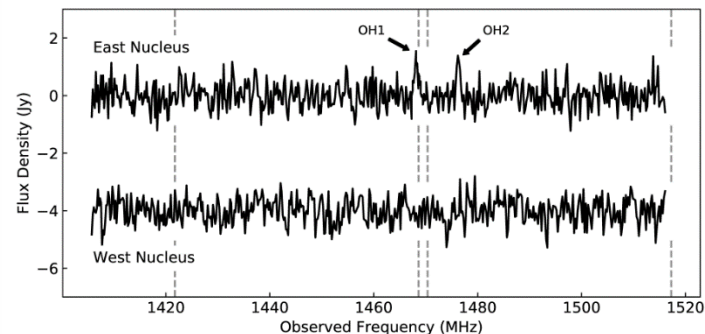
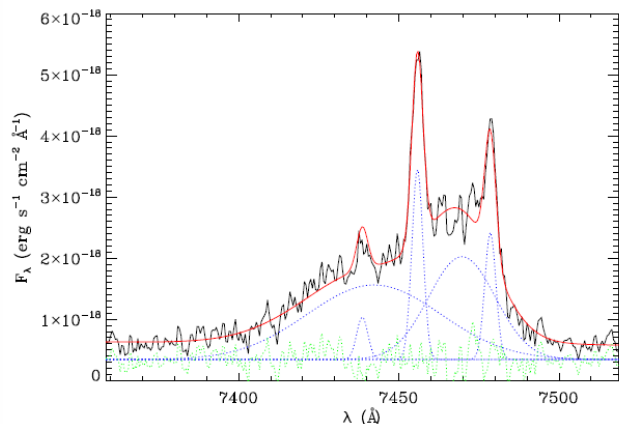
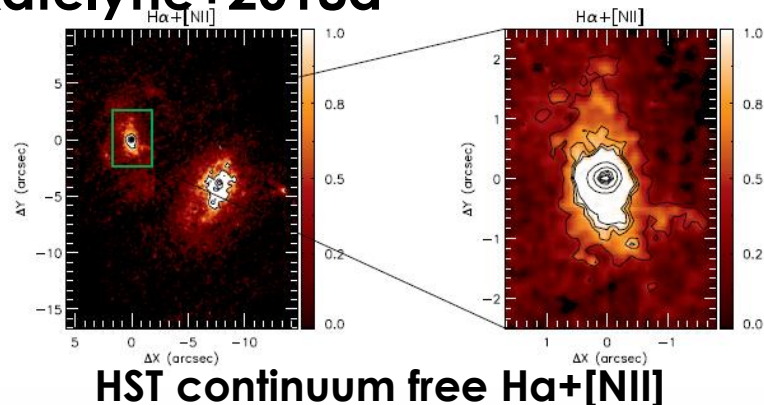
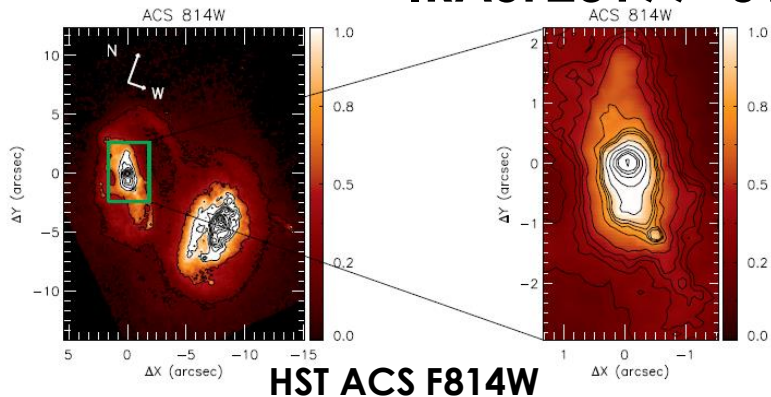


IRAS13097-1531



IRAS13428+5608

IRASF23199+0123 Hekatelyne+2018a

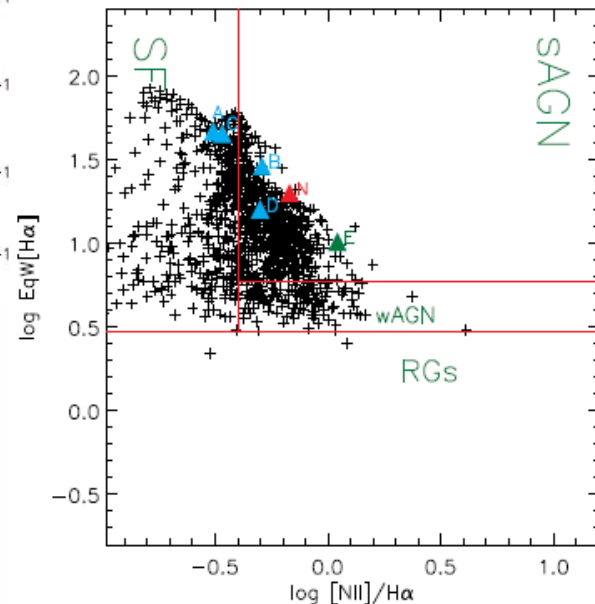
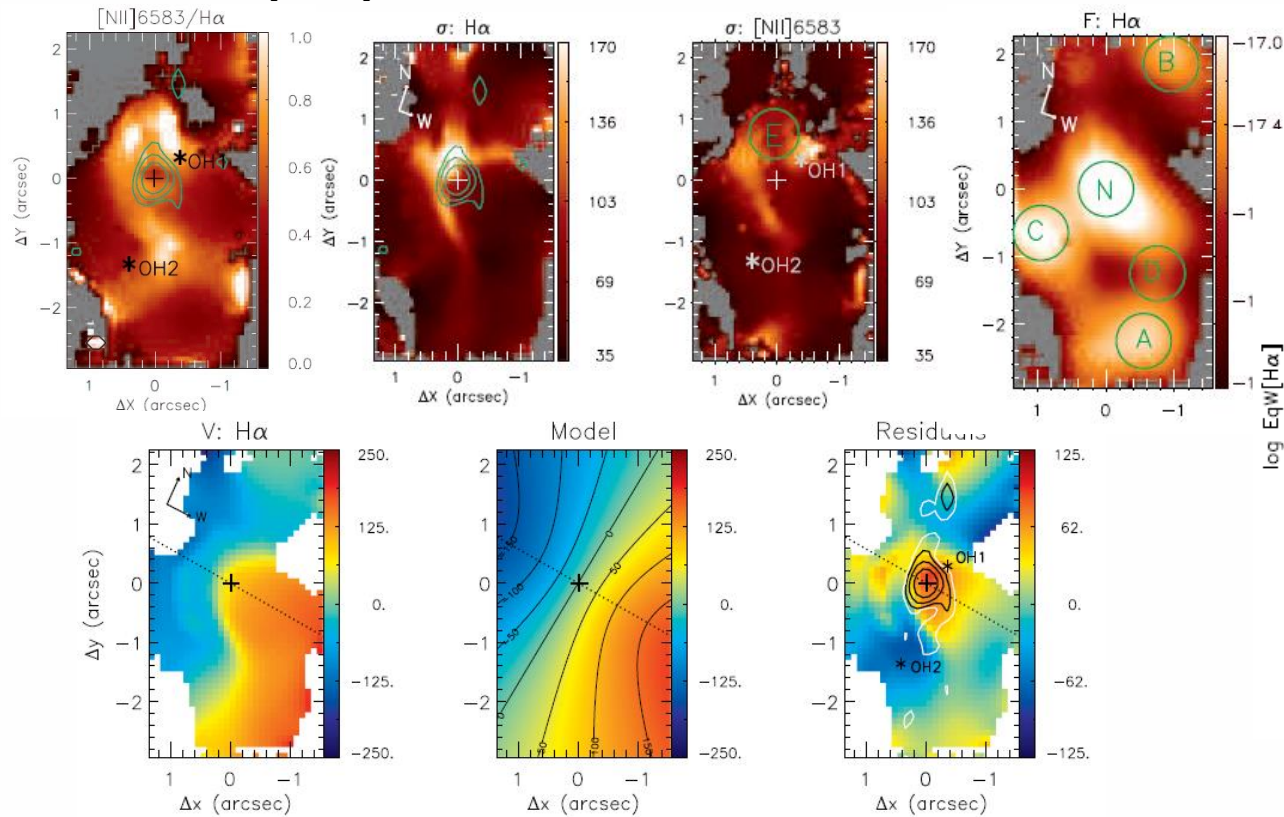


VLA-A observation – PI: Gallimore

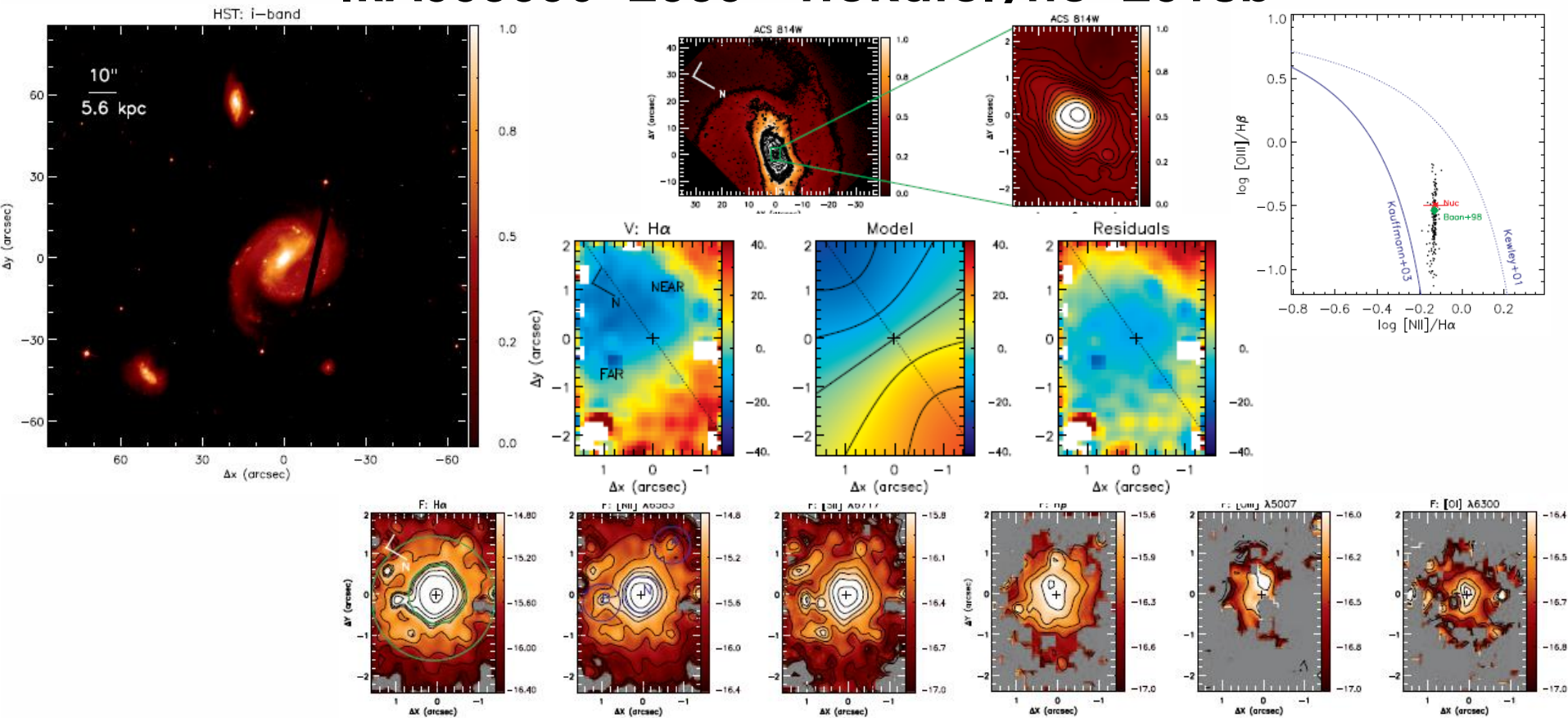
GMOS/IFU in the center of this galaxy

IRASF23199 - Hekatelyne+2018a – $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 3.8 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$

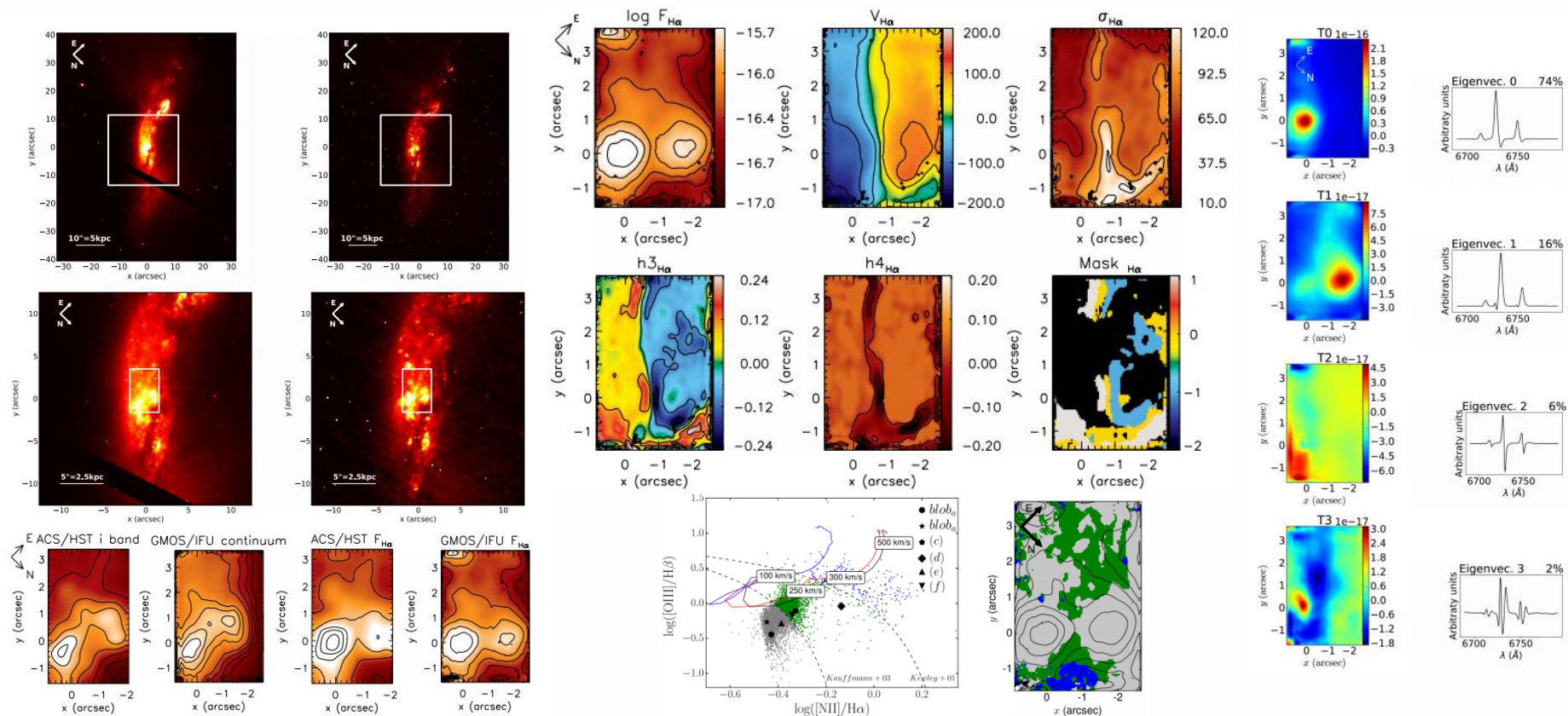
Greene & Ho (2005)



IRAS03056+2035 - Hekatelyne+2018b



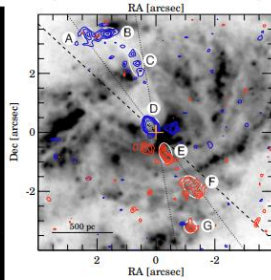
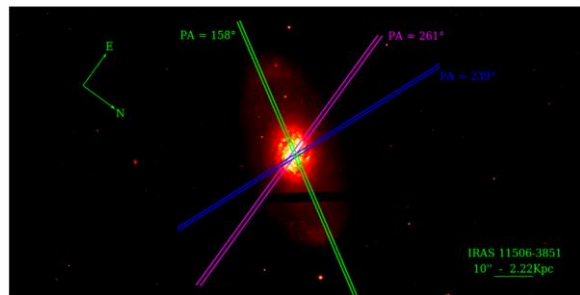
IRAS17526+3253 – Sales et al. 2019



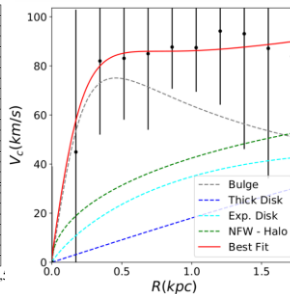
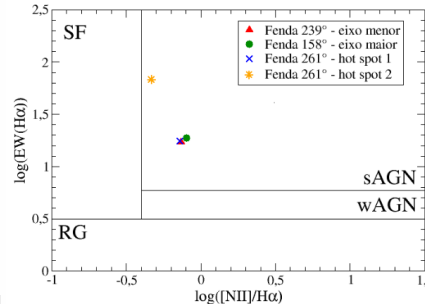
IRAS11506-3851

Lara & Sales, 2021; Hekatelyne+2021 in prep

This galaxy is an isolated spiral galaxy (Bellocchi et al. 2013) hosting a strong starburst (Alonso-Herrero et al. 2006). Its nuclear activity is classified as H II from optical spectroscopy (van den Broek et al. 1991; Pereira-Santaella et al. 2011) and there is no evidence of an AGN in this galaxy based on its mid-IR and X-ray emissions (Pereira-Santaella et al. 2010b, 2011). From ALMA data we detect a high-velocity ($\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) spatially resolved (size $\sim 2.5 \text{ kpc}$; dynamical time $\sim 3 \text{ Myr}$) massive ($\sim 10^7 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$) molecular outflow originated in the central $\sim 250 \text{ pc}$ (Pereira-Santaella+18).



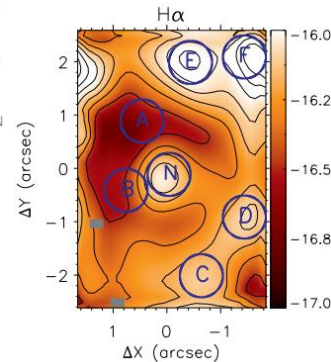
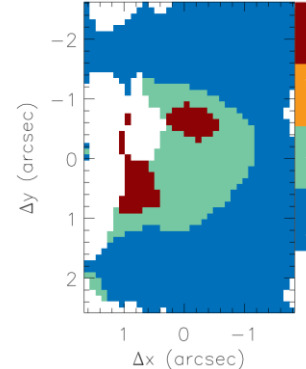
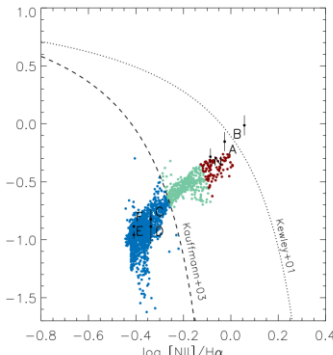
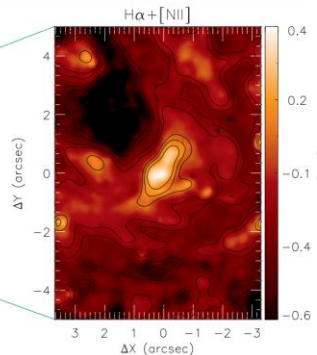
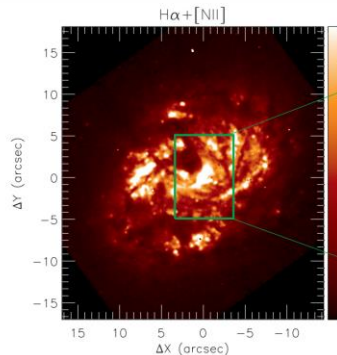
ALMA CO(2-1) data



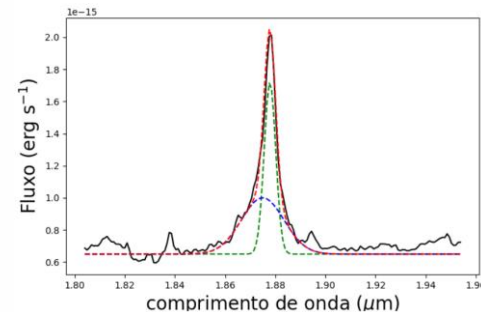
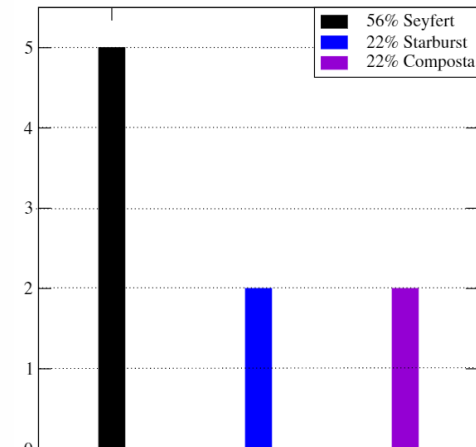
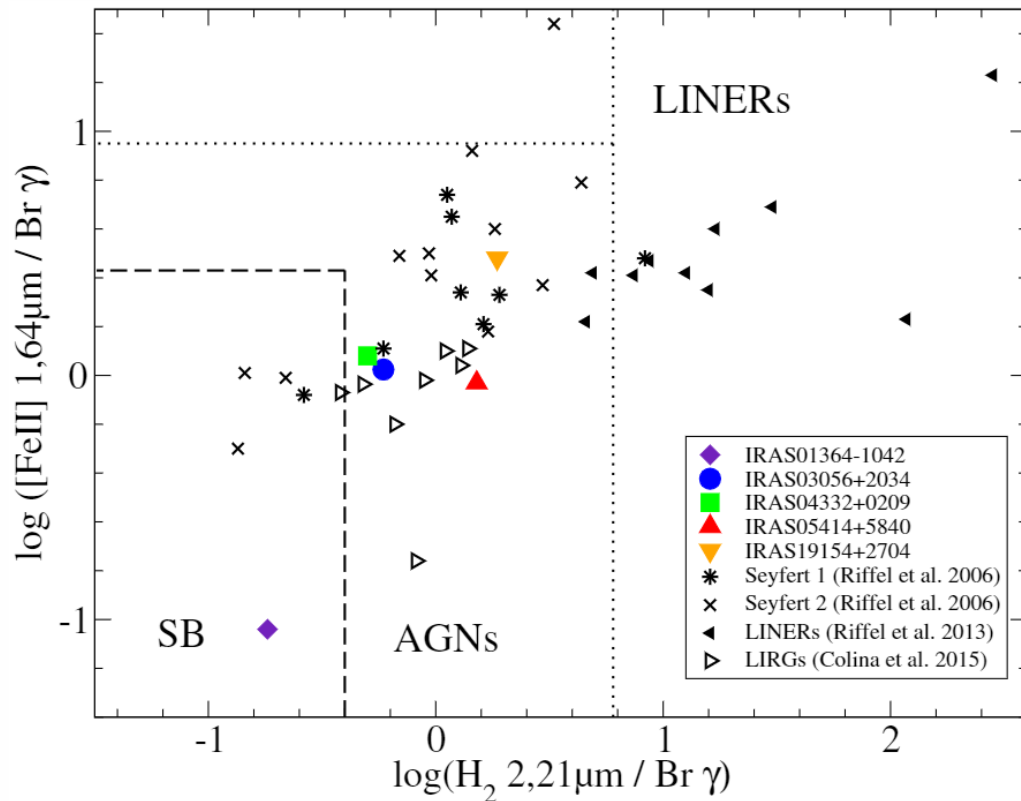
Mass gás <
 $2.5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$

M. lum. $\sim 2 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

M. dark $\sim 3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$



NIR study using IRTF and LIRIS/WHT – 0,8 μ m – 2,4 μ m



IRAS19154

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Hekatelyne, C.; Riffel, R. A.; **Salhes, D.** et al., MNRAS, 474, 5319, 2018

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Wills et al. 2021 in prep



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Wesley Alberto de Farias | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil

ALUNOS DE MESTRADO:

Dr. Jean Marcel Espinoza - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil
Wallas Silva - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil
Lara Gatto - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil
Brenda Matoso - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil

ALUNOS DE DOUTORADO:

MSc. Carla Canelo - USP | São Paulo/SP | Brasil
Msc. Willian Rubira - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil

CONSULTORA ORGANIZACIONAL DO PROGRAMA:

Adm. Daniele Garcia - FURG | Rio Grande/RS | Brasil



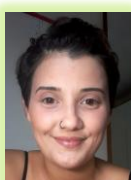
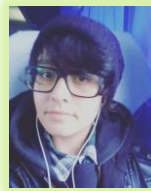
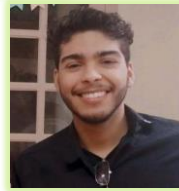
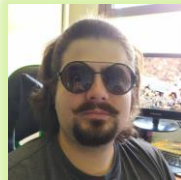
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