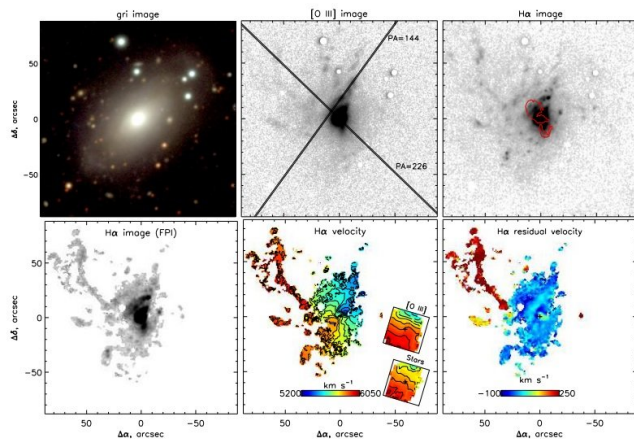


Extended emission filaments found in the galaxy Markarian 6

27 September 2018, by Tomasz Nowakowski



Mrk 6 data obtained at the 6-m telescope. Direct images are in the top row: the gri composite image (left-hand); the [O III] emission line image with marked slit positions (middle); the H α image (right-hand), the red contours mark the external border of the radio structure on 20 cm (Kharb et al. 2006). 3D spectroscopic data are in the bottom row: the map of the H α emission obtained from the lines fitting the FPI data cube (left-hand); the line-of-sight velocities in H α according to FPI observations together with the circumnuclear (16 \times 16 arcsec²) MPFS velocity fields of stars and the ionized gas in [O III] (middle); the residual H α velocities after subtraction of the disc circular rotation model (right-hand). Credit: Smirnova et al., 2018.

Russian astronomers have conducted a study of large-scale morphology and kinematics of the ionized gas in the galaxy Markarian 6. The research, in addition to mapping the ionized gas in the stellar disc, has identified a system of faint, extended emission filaments in the galaxy. The finding is detailed in a paper published September 16 on the arXiv pre-print server.

Markarian 6 (or Mrk 6 for short) is a Seyfert galaxy located some 263 million light years away. The galaxy showcases complex radio emission structure consisting of a compact radio core and

elongated multicomponent radio structures resembling jet elements or hot spots.

Mrk 6 also exhibits complex kinematics of ionized gas, which is still not fully understood. In order to learn more about this subject, as well as to better understand Mrk 6's morphology, a team of astronomers led by Aleksandrina Smirnova from the Special Astrophysical Observatory of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SAO RAS) in Nizhny Arkhyz, Russia, has conducted 3-D spectroscopic observations of this galaxy.

For their observational campaign, the researchers used the six-meter SAO RAS telescope and the one-meter Schmidt telescope at the Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory (BAO) in Armenia. Their observations were complemented by archival data provided by the Multi-Pupil Field Spectrograph (MPFS) mounted on six-meter SAO RAS telescope.

"Using various techniques of optical observations at the six-meter Russian telescope (emission-line images, long-slit and 3-D spectroscopy), we have studied large-scale morphology and kinematics of the ionized gas in the Seyfert galaxy Mrk 6," the astronomers wrote in the paper.

Besides providing essential information about the ionized gas in Mrk 6's stellar disc, the observations resulted in unveiling the presence of a complex structure of the Extended Emission-Line Regions (EELRs) in Mrk 6 consisting of a gaseous disc co-rotating with the galaxy's stellar disc and off-plane ionizing filaments. The structure extends to a projected distance of about 130,000 light years.

The origin of the extended emission filaments in Mrk 6 remains uncertain. The researchers suppose that they were formed by an external matter orbiting orthogonally to the stellar disc. This could mean that origin of the filaments in Mrk 6 is similar to that in gaseous clouds in tidal tails and debris caught in

the ionization cone of the active galactic nucleus (AGN).

"Kinematics as well as an ionization state of the filament gas suggest the scenario that hard radiation of the active nucleus illuminated the matter accreted from outside and orbiting almost orthogonally to the Mrk 6 stellar disc," the paper reads.

However, the astronomers added that a possible source of gas accretion is still unknown. They that new deep neutral atomic hydrogen radio observations of Mrk 6 will make it possible to reveal a clear picture of the gaseous environment and accretion processes.

More information: A close look at the well-known Seyfert galaxy: extended emission filaments in Mrk6, arXiv:1809.05950 [astro-ph.GA]
arxiv.org/abs/1809.05950

Aleksandrina A Smirnova et al. A close look at the well-known Seyfert galaxy: extended emission filaments in Mrk 6, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* (2018). [DOI: 10.1093/mnras/sty2569](https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/sty2569)

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