

A *SPITZER* SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEY OF LOW-IONIZATION NUCLEAR EMISSION-LINE REGIONS: CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CENTRAL SOURCE

R. P. DUDIK^{1,2,3,4}, S. SATYAPAL¹, AND D. MARCU¹

¹ George Mason University, Department of Physics & Astronomy, MS 3F3, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030, USA; rachel@physics.gmu.edu

² NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Observational Cosmology Lab, Greenbelt, MD, USA

³ United States Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20392-5420, USA; rpudik@usno.navy.mil

⁴ Research Support Instruments, 4325-B Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD, 20706, USA

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ABSTRACT

We have conducted a comprehensive mid-infrared (IR) spectroscopic investigation of 67 low-ionization nuclear emission line regions (LINERs) using archival observations from the high-resolution modules of the Infrared Spectrograph on board the *Spitzer Space Telescope*. Using the [Ne v] 14 and 24 μm lines as active galactic nuclei (AGNs) diagnostics, we detect active black holes in 39% of the galaxies in our sample, many of which show no signs of activity in either the optical or X-ray bands. In particular, a detailed comparison of multiwavelength diagnostics shows that optical studies fail to detect AGNs in galaxies with large far-IR luminosities. These observations emphasize that the nuclear power source in a large percentage of LINERs is obscured in the optical. Indeed, the majority of LINERs show mid-IR [Ne v] 14/[Ne v] 24 μm flux ratios well below the theoretical low-density limit, suggesting that there is substantial extinction toward even the [Ne v]-emitting region. Combining optical, X-ray, and mid-IR diagnostics, we find an AGN detection rate in LINERs of 74%, higher than previously reported statistics of the fraction of LINERs hosting AGNs. The [Ne v] 24 μm / [O iv] 26 μm mid-IR line flux ratio in AGN-LINERs is similar to that of standard AGNs, suggesting that the spectral energy distribution of the intrinsic optical/UV continuum is similar in the two. This result is in contrast to previous suggestions of a UV deficit in the intrinsic broadband continuum emission in AGN-LINERs. Consistent with our finding of extinction to the [Ne v]-emitting region, we propose that extinction may also be responsible for the observed optical/UV deficit seen in at least some AGN-LINERs.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: fundamental parameters – galaxies: nuclei – infrared: galaxies – techniques: spectroscopic

1. INTRODUCTION

Low-ionization nuclear emission line regions (LINERs), the dominant population of active galaxies in our local universe (e.g., Stauffer 1982; Ho et al. 1997), remain one of the most captivating and generally elusive subsets of galaxies. Originally classified using ratios of oxygen emission lines with low-ionization potentials, the principal mechanism responsible for their optical spectra has been the subject of debate for almost 30 years (e.g., Heckman 1980a, 1980b; Veilleux and Osterbrock 1987; Ho et al. 1997a, 1997b; Satyapal et al. 2004; Dudik et al. 2005; Gonzlez-Martin et al. 2006). This is in part because the observed optical spectrum can be explained by a variety of different physical processes (including photoionization from hot stars, shocks, or an active galactic nucleus (AGN; Heckman 1980b; Baldwin et al. 1981; Ferland & Netzer 1983; Halpern & Steiner 1983; Veilleux and Osterbrock 1987; Dopita & Sutherland 1995, and Sugai & Malkan 2000). In fact, it is clear that the LINER class as a whole is not homogeneous, and only a fraction contains accreting black holes (Heckman 1980b; Ho et al. 2001; Nagar et al. 2001, 2002; Dudik et al. 2005; Satyapal et al. 2005).

While extensive optical spectroscopic studies have been carried out to determine the number of AGNs in LINERs (Heckman 1980a, 1980b; Ho et al. 1997a, 1997b; Kim et al. 1995; Veilleux et al. 1995), surprisingly few systematic, multiwavelength comparisons on a representative set of LINERs have been conducted. This is a serious shortcoming since we now know that the majority of LINERs are bright in the far-infrared (far-IR) and have large FIR to *B*-band flux ratios, implying that they are

heavily obscured (Carrillo et al. 1999; Satyapal et al. 2004; Dudik et al. 2005). In such cases, the optical emission lines can be dominated by the contribution from star forming regions in the host galaxy. Thus in order to get a true census of the number of LINERs containing AGNs, the investigation should be carried out at wavelengths less sensitive to host galaxy contamination that are also less affected by gas and dust obscuration.

Mid-IR spectroscopy and X-ray observations are generally considered the ideal tools for uncovering AGNs in LINERs. The mid-IR contains a number of high ionization lines that are unambiguous AGN diagnostics. High ionization lines, such as the [Ne v] 14 and 24 μm lines (ionization potential = 97 eV) are prominent in standard AGNs and not readily produced in H II regions (Satyapal et al. 2008; Abel & Satyapal 2008), the ionizing source in star-forming regions (Genzel et al. 1998; Sturm et al. 2002; Satyapal et al. 2004). Detection of either the [Ne v] 14 or 24 μm lines provides strong evidence for the presence of an AGN and has been used to detect active black holes in galaxies that show no signatures of them in their optical spectra (Satyapal et al. 2007, 2008; Abel & Satyapal 2008). Similarly, hard X-rays (2–10 keV) are a powerful tool for finding obscured AGNs since they are produced in the inner hottest regions of the source, are relatively insensitive to host galaxy contamination, and are not significantly affected by absorption. Several preliminary investigations employing mid-IR or X-ray observations to search for AGNs in relatively small samples of LINERs have been carried out so far (e.g., Ho et al. 2001; Eracleous et al. 2001; Satyapal et al. 2004; Dudik et al. 2005; Satyapal et al. 2005), but no large-scale

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14. ABSTRACT We have conducted a comprehensive mid-infrared (IR) spectroscopic investigation of 67 low-ionization nuclear emission line regions (LINERs) using archival observations from the high-resolution modules of the Infrared Spectrograph on board the Spitzer Space Telescope. Using the [Ne v] 14 and 24 μm lines as active galactic nuclei (AGNs) diagnostics, we detect active black holes in 39% of the galaxies in our sample, many of which show no signs of activity in either the optical or X-ray bands. In particular, a detailed comparison of multiwavelength diagnostics shows that optical studies fail to detect AGNs in galaxies with large far-IR luminosities. These observations emphasize that the nuclear power source in a large percentage of LINERs is obscured in the optical. Indeed, the majority of LINERs show mid-IR [Ne v] 14/[Ne v] 24 μm flux ratios well below the theoretical low-density limit suggesting that there is substantial extinction toward even the [Ne v]-emitting region. Combining optical, X-ray and mid-IR diagnostics, we find an AGN detection rate in LINERs of 74%, higher than previously reported statistics of the fraction of LINERs hosting AGNs. The [Ne v] 24 μm/[O iv] 26 μm mid-IR line flux ratio in AGN-LINERs is similar to that of standard AGNs, suggesting that the spectral energy distribution of the intrinsic optical/UV continuum is similar in the two. This result is in contrast to previous suggestions of a UV deficit in the intrinsic broadband continuum emission in AGN-LINERs. Consistent with our finding of extinction to the [Ne v]-emitting region, we propose that extinction may also be responsible for the observed optical/UV deficit seen in at least some AGN-LINERs.					
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study of a representative sample of LINERs that compares the multiwavelength properties and detection rates has yet been undertaken.

In light of this deficiency, we conducted an exhaustive search for LINERs observed by the high-resolution (HR) modules of the Infrared Spectrograph (IRS) on board the *Spitzer Space Telescope* in order to determine the fraction that shows mid-IR signatures of AGNs and to compare this detection rate with that obtained using other detection methods. This survey includes 67 LINERs and represents the largest mid-IR spectroscopic survey of LINERs to date. In addition this is the only study that includes extensive observations of the [Ne v] line in LINERs, the only robust AGN indicator in the mid-IR. The principal goal of our study was to determine the fraction of LINERs showing definitive AGN signatures at mid-IR wavelengths and to compare this fraction with the AGN detection rate obtained using X-ray and optical surveys.

This Paper is structured as follows. Section 2 summarizes the properties of the *Spitzer* sample. Section 3 describes the data reduction and analysis for the mid-IR observations. In Section 4 the mid-IR AGN detection rate is presented and in Section 5 this mid-IR detection rate is compared with other multi-band AGN indicators. In Section 6 the mid-IR line ratios in LINERs are examined and these ratios are compared with others from a sample of standard AGNs. Finally, a summary of the major conclusions is given in Section 7.

2. THE SAMPLE

The majority of LINERs are luminous in the FIR and span a wide range of FIR to optical *B*-band ratios (IR-brightness ratios, Carrillo et al. 1999; Satyapal et al. 2004; Dudik et al. 2005; Satyapal 2005). Indeed, using the sample from Carrillo et al. (1999), which represents the largest compilation of LINERs to date, 70% of LINERs have FIR luminosities in excess of 10^{43} erg s⁻¹ (or $\sim 10^9 L_{\odot}$). Therefore, a statistically significant, representative sample of LINERs requires inclusion of both IR-bright and IR-faint LINERs. The sample of LINERs presented here is derived from the Palomar survey of bright nearby galaxies (containing predominantly IR-faint LINERs, H97) and the Veilleux et al. (1995, hereafter V95) sample of luminous infrared galaxies (containing IR-bright LINERs). For consistency, we excluded all galaxies that did not adhere to all four of the Veilleux et al. (1987)⁵ optical LINER classification criteria, since this scheme is the least sensitive to observational effects associated with optical spectroscopy such as reddening, line blending and abundance sensitivities.

A search of the *Spitzer* archive for the subset of LINERs with high-resolution IRS (Houck et al. 2004) observations yielded 67 available galaxies. The resulting sample of galaxies span a wide range of distances (2 to 276 Mpc; median = 28 Mpc), Hubble types, FIR luminosities ($\log(L_{\text{FIR}}) \sim 41$ to 45, median = 43, FIR luminosities correspond to the 40–500 μm wavelength interval and were calculated using the IRAS 60 and 100 μm fluxes according to the prescription: $L_{\text{FIR}} = 1.26 \times 10^{-14} (2.58f_{60} + f_{100})$ in W m⁻²; Sanders & Mirabel 1996), and IR-brightness ratios ($L_{\text{FIR}}/L_B \sim 0.02$ to 158, median = 1). These basic properties of the sample are given in Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2. We also list in Tables 1 and 2 the program identification (PID) numbers

corresponding to each observation. We note that the majority of observations were obtained in programs targeting LINERs, and in couple of cases nearby starburst and normal galaxies. Only one galaxy was observed as part of a program targeting known AGN (NGC 5005, PID 86). The sample is therefore not biased toward hosts with known AGN. However, we emphasize that the objects presented here were selected based on the availability of high-resolution IRS *Spitzer* observations. The sample therefore should not be viewed as complete in any sense, or representative of the LINER class. For example, a comparison of the FIR luminosities in our archival sample with that from the Carrillo et al. (1999) sample reveals that this archival sample is slightly deficient in the most FIR luminous LINERs. On the other hand, we have conservatively chosen our LINER sample to include only those sources that adhere to all four Veilleux et al. (1987) selection criteria. Carrillo et al. (1999) includes LINERs selected using less stringent criteria. Thus the two samples are not strictly comparable.

The majority of IR-bright LINERs in our sample are from the V95 survey which includes galaxies that are, on average, somewhat more distant than those in the H97 survey. Using a FIR luminosity cut off of 10^{43} erg s⁻¹, the average distance for the IR-faint versus IR-bright galaxies is 19 Mpc and 75 Mpc respectively. Larger extraction regions for the most distant objects may increase the contamination of the optical spectrum from star formation and shocks, resulting in a greater fraction of LINERs dominated by star formation with distance. We point out that such distance-based aperture effects are applicable to all LINER samples (both IR-bright and IR-faint) and therefore unavoidable. Indeed galaxies from the Palomar survey have been shown to change classification when higher spatial resolution *HST* observations are employed (Shields et al. 2007).

3. OBSERVATIONAL DETAILS AND DATA REDUCTION

The galaxies in this sample were observed by both the short-wavelength, high-resolution (SH, $4''.7 \times 11''.3$, $\lambda = 9.9\text{--}19.6 \mu\text{m}$) and long-wavelength, high-resolution (LH, $11''.1 \times 22''.3$, $\lambda = 18.7\text{--}37.2 \mu\text{m}$) modules of IRS. That data were preprocessed by the IRS pipeline (version 15.3) prior to download. For more information about data preprocessing, see *Spitzer* Observers Manual, Chapter 7.⁶ The *Spitzer* data were further processed using the SMART v. 6.2.5 analysis package (Higdon et al. 2004) and the corresponding version of the calibration files (ver. 1.4.8). The SH and LH modules are too small for interactive background subtraction to take place, and separate SH or LH background observations do not exist for most observations. In the few cases where dedicated, off-source, background files were available, the background observations were subtracted from the nuclear spectrum. For both high- and low-resolution spectra, the ends of each order were manually clipped from the rest of the spectrum and bad pixels missed in preprocessing were removed.

The 67 observations presented in this work are archived from various programs, and therefore contain both mapping and staring observations. All of the staring observations were centered on the nucleus of the galaxy. The radio or Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) coordinates of the nucleus were used to verify the coordinates of each observation. The SH and LH staring observations include data from two slit positions overlapping by one-third of a slit. Because the slits in staring

⁵ The four criteria for LINER classification outlined by Veilleux et al. (1987) are: $[\text{O I}]_{6300} \geq 0.17 H\alpha$, $[\text{N II}]_{6583} \geq 0.6 H\alpha$, $[\text{S II}]_{6716,6731} \geq 0.4 H\alpha$, $[\text{O III}]_{5007} < 37 \text{thinsp}; H\beta$. See Veilleux et al. (1987) for details of the classification scheme.

⁶ Calibration and Preprocessing: <http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/documents/som/som8.0.irs.pdf>.

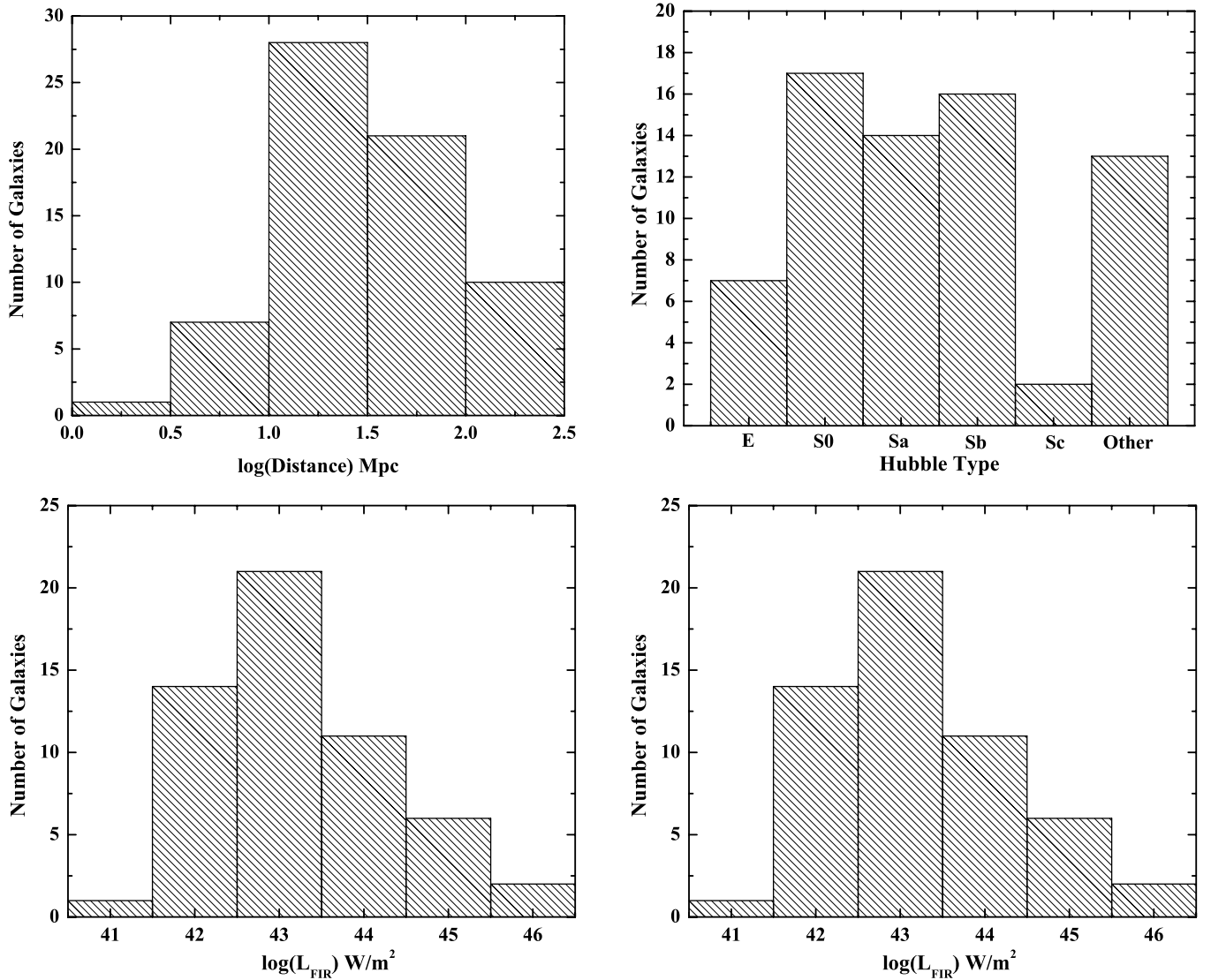


Figure 1. Characteristics of the *Spitzer* sample of LINERs. Most galaxies are nearby and span a wide range of FIR luminosities, IR-brightness ratios, and Hubble types.

observations occupy distinctly different regions of the sky, averaging the spectra from two slits cannot occur unless the emission originates from a compact source that is contained entirely in each slit. Therefore the procedure of Dudik et al. (2007) was adopted for estimating the nuclear flux of each line: (1) if the fluxes measured from the two slits differed by no more than the calibration error of the instrument, then the fluxes were averaged; otherwise, the slit with the highest measured line flux was chosen. (2) If an emission line was detected in one slit, but not in the other, then the detection was selected.

In order to isolate the nuclear region in the mapping observations, fluxes were extracted from a single slit coinciding with the radio or 2MASS nuclear coordinates. The surrounding slits were also checked to ensure that detections of some of the high ionization lines presented here were not missed either because of incorrect nuclear coordinates or because of low signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) characteristic of many of the mapping observations. In all cases, the final fluxes presented from mapping observations result from the single, nuclear slit.

In Tables 3 and 4 we list the line fluxes, statistical errors, and upper limits from the SH and LH observations for the [Ne II] 12 μ m, [Ne V] 14 μ m, [Ne III] 15 μ m, [Ne V] 24 μ m and the

[O IV] 26 μ m lines. In all cases detections were defined when the line flux was at least 3σ . For the absolute photometric flux uncertainty we conservatively adopt 15%, based on the assessed values given by the *Spitzer* Science Center (SSC) over the lifetime of the mission.⁷ The dominant component of the total calibration error arises from the uncertainty in the stellar models used in calibration at mid-IR wavelengths and is systematic rather than Gaussian in nature. For all galaxies with previously published fluxes, we list the published flux values and the references in the column explanation. Our values agree with the published values to within the adopted calibration error of 15%. These differences likely arise from the differences in the pipeline used for preprocessing.

4. AGN DETECTION RATE IN LINERS BASED ON MID-IR DIAGNOSTICS

The Mid-IR band is abundant with emission lines from ions with a wide range of ionization potentials. Most of these lines

⁷ See *Spitzer* Observers Manual, Chapter 7, (<http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/documents/som/som8.0.irs.pdf> and IRS Data Handbook (http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/irs/dh/dh31_v1.pdf, Chapter 7.2.

Table 1
Properties of the H97 Sample

Galaxy Name	PID	Distance (Mpc)	Hubble Type	[O III] H_β	[O I] H_α	[N II] H_α	[S II] H_α	log L_{FIR}	L_{FIR}/L_B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NGC 1052	3674	18	E4	2.01	0.71	1.20	1.72	42.25	−0.59
NGC 1055	3124	13	SBb	...	0.06	0.66	0.41	43.46	0.66
NGC 1961	30323	53	SABc	1.18	0.21	1.96	1.07	44.21	0.28
NGC 266	3674	62	SBab	2.38	0.28	2.36	1.27	43.50	−0.11
NGC 2681	3124	13	SAB0/a	1.73	0.19	2.36	0.75	42.91	0.13
NGC 2787	3674	13	SB0	1.41	0.55	1.61	1.41	41.83	−0.64
NGC 2841	159	12	SAb	1.86	0.17	1.83	1.14	42.89	−0.32
NGC 3166	20140	22	SAB0/a	2.71	0.27	2.57	1.32	43.34	0.17
NGC 3169	3674	20	Saa	2.88	0.28	2.07	1.45	43.40	0.31
NGC 3190	159	22	SAa	2.06	0.34	3.47	1.82	43.14	0.13
NGC 3226	3674	23	E2 pec	2.22	0.59	1.45	1.36	41.95	−0.69
NGC 3368	3124	8	SABab	1.83	0.18	1.11	0.97	42.76	−0.02
NGC 3507	3237	20	SBb	0.98	0.18	1.10	0.94	...	...
NGC 3521	159	7	SABbc	1.00	0.23	0.64	0.88	43.27	0.39
NGC 3642	3237	28	SAbc	1.32	0.18	0.71	1.04	42.98	−0.20
NGC 3884	3237	92	SA0/a	2.24	0.58	2.07	1.12	...	...
NGC 3998	3237	22	SA0	1.98	0.53	1.08	0.99	42.24	−0.71
NGC 4036	3237	25	SA0	1.85	0.46	2.25	1.81	42.43	−0.64
NGC 404	3237	2	SA0	1.26	0.17	0.44	0.99	40.94	−0.34
NGC 4143	3674	17	SAB0	2.15	0.71	1.75	1.39	...	...
NGC 4203	3674	10	SAB0	1.57	1.22	1.84	1.42	41.70	−0.52
NGC 4261	3674	35	E2	2.44	0.49	2.60	1.29	42.45	−0.98
NGC 4278	3237	10	E1	1.31	0.41	1.22	1.48	41.66	−0.81
NGC 4314	3674	10	SBa	0.72	0.18	1.01	0.57	42.38	−0.01
NGC 4394	20140	17	SBb	2.80	0.44	1.08	0.98	42.53	−0.20
NGC 4438	3237	17	SA0/a	1.59	0.27	1.64	1.51	42.99	−0.15
NGC 4450	159	17	SAab	2.12	0.67	1.94	2.15	42.73	−0.31
NGC 4457	3237	17	SAB0/a	0.87	0.19	1.04	0.90	42.98	0.24
NGC 4486	3237	17	E0	1.89	0.30	2.12	1.30	41.77	−1.77
NGC 4548	3674	17	SBb	1.12	0.23	1.38	1.06	42.89	−0.13
NGC 4594	3674	20	SAa	1.57	0.18	2.19	1.07	43.31	−0.82
NGC 4596	3674	17	SB0	1.00	0.27	1.48	1.16	42.03	−0.71
NGC 4736	159	4	SAab	1.47	0.24	2.15	1.39	42.92	0.27
NGC 474	20140	33	SA0	2.41	0.21	0.47	1.01	41.87	−1.25
NGC 5005	86	21	SABbc	2.27	0.65	4.94	3.31	43.92	0.46
NGC 5195	159	9	IA0	1.22	0.55	5.43	2.00	42.96	0.29
NGC 5353	20140	38	SA0	1.22	0.19	1.71	0.83	42.66	−0.58
NGC 5371	3237	38	SABbc	2.07	0.28	2.36	1.48	43.84	0.27
NGC 5850	20140	29	SBb	2.38	0.22	1.69	1.43	42.89	−0.35
NGC 5982	20140	39	E3	1.08	0.49	2.42	0.71	42.12	−1.12
NGC 5985	20140	39	SABb	2.65	0.30	3.08	1.51	43.32	−0.20
NGC 6500	3237	40	SAab	1.40	0.23	0.73	0.96	43.00	−0.09
NGC 7626	3674	46	E	1.62	0.22	2.35	1.28	42.33	−1.05

Notes. Columns explanation: (1) common source names; (2) Program ID Number; (3): Distance, = taken from H97; (4): Hubble type; (5) [O III] to H_β ratio taken from H97; (6) [O I] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (7) [N II] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (8) [S II] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (9) log of the FIR luminosity in units of erg s^{-1} , FIR luminosities correspond to the 40–500 μm wavelength interval and were calculated using the IRAS 60 and 100 μm fluxes according to the prescription: $L_{FIR} = 1.26 \times 10^{-14} (2.58f_{60} + f_{100})$ in W m^{-2} (Sanders & Mirabel 1996); (10) IR-brightness ratio (L_{FIR}/L_B)

have relatively low-ionization potentials (IP, [Ne II] 12.8 μm , IP = 21.6 eV; [Ne III] 15.6 μm , IP = 41 eV; [S III] 18.7 μm and 33.5 μm , IP = 23.3 eV) and are characteristic of prototypical starbursts as well as AGN (Genzel et al. 1998; Alexander et al. 1999; Lutz 2002; Sturm et al. 2002; Satyapal et al. 2004). The most powerful starburst can even produce emission from the [O IV] 25.89 μm line (IP = 55 eV, e.g. M82, Verma et al. 2003), a high ionization line that is generally very prominent in galaxies hosting AGN (Genzel et al. 1998; Sturm et al. 2002). However, with an ionization potential of 97 eV, the [Ne V] 14.3 and 24.3 μm lines are not readily produced by the H II regions surrounding young stars—the dominant energy source in star-

bursts. This is because even hot massive stars emit very few photons with energy sufficient for the production of Ne^{4+} . In light of this, we use detection of the mid-IR [Ne V] 14 & 24 μm emission lines as means to uncover buried AGNs in this sample of LINERs.

We detect [Ne V] emission in 26 of the 67 galaxies in this sample, yielding an AGN detection rate in LINERs of 39%. The fluxes of the 14 and 24 μm [Ne V] detections are given in Tables 3 and 4. The [Ne V] spectra, as well as the [Ne III] 15.6 μm and [O IV] μm spectra, when available, are shown in Figure 2. Because the sample comprises a random assortment of archival observations with variable S/N and, in some cases, limited

Table 2
Properties of the H97 Sample

Galaxy Name	PID	Distance (Mpc)	Hubble Type	[O III] H_β	[O I] H_α	[N II] H_α	[S II] H_α	log L_{FIR}	L_{FIR}/L_B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
UGC556	3237	62	S	0.63	0.14	0.59	0.49	44.16	1.47
IR01364-1042	20549	193	n/a	1.62	0.35	0.95	0.59	45.13	...
NGC 660	14	11	SBa	2.19	0.08	1.00	0.43	43.74	1.32
IIIZw35	3237	110	n/a	1.17	0.21	1.02	0.49	44.94	...
IR02438+2122	3237	93	n/a	2.57	0.20	1.35	0.29	44.46	...
NGC 1266	159	29	SB0	1.20	0.35	3.72	1.62	43.82	1.74
ugc5101	105	157	S	2.29	0.11	1.32	0.35	45.27	1.95
NGC 4666	3124	20	SABc	1.20	0.06	1.29	0.60	44.06	0.83
UGC8387	3237	93	Im	0.69	0.11	0.66	0.40	44.95	1.86
NGC 5104	3237	74	Sa	1.10	0.09	0.85	0.48	44.41	1.37
NGC 5218	3237	39	SBb	0.44	0.13	0.85	0.47	43.86	0.93
Mrk273	105	151	Ring	2.82	0.14	1.02	0.58	45.44	1.82
Mrk848	3605	161	S0	1.15	0.09	0.76	0.45	45.11	...
NGC 5953	59	26	SAa	1.82	0.06	0.78	0.40	43.72	...
IR15335-0513	3237	109	n/a	0.56	0.20	1.17	0.46	44.60	...
IR16164-0746	3237	109	n/a	1.02	0.25	1.00	0.44	44.85	...
NGC 6240	105	98	I0	1.17	0.37	1.23	1.10	45.09	1.50
NGC 6286	3237	73	Sb	0.56	0.15	0.83	0.60	44.58	1.54
ESO593-IG008	30323	195	Double	0.65	0.10	2.82	0.59	45.17	...
NGC 7130	30577	65	Sa	2.40	0.26	0.91	0.48	44.64	1.26
ZW453.062	3237	100	n/a	1.07	0.14	1.20	0.48	44.66	1.82
NGC 7591	3237	66	SBbc	1.10	0.10	0.95	0.39	44.37	1.03
IR23365+3604	105	258	Sba	0.50	0.07	0.66	0.43	45.45	2.19
IR04259-0440	20577	62	E-S0	1.66	0.14	0.72	0.51	43.91	...

Notes. Columns explanation: (1) common source names; (2) program ID Number; (3) distance, taken from H97 ; (4) Hubble type; (5) [O III] to H_β ratio taken from H97; (6) [O I] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (7) [N II] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (8) [S II] to H_α ratio taken from H97; (9) log of the FIR luminosity in units of erg s^{-1} , FIR luminosities correspond to the 40–500 μm wavelength interval and were calculated using the IRAS 60 and 100 μm fluxes according to the prescription: $L_{FIR} = 1.26 \times 10^{-14} (2.58f_{60} + f_{100})$ in W m^{-2} (Sanders & Mirabel 1996); (10) IR-brightness ratio (L_{FIR}/L_B)

sensitivity, the AGN detection rate of 39% could increase with more sensitive observations. We investigated this possibility by exploring the dependence of the detection rate on the sensitivity of the observations.

Figure 3 shows the detection rate as a function of the [Ne v] 14 μm 3σ sensitivity. Some of the galaxies in the sample show [Ne v] 24 μm emission but not 14 μm emission. In these cases, the 14 μm [Ne v] flux is estimated from the 24 μm [Ne v] flux using the relationship between the two emission line fluxes found in standard AGNs (Satyapal et al. 2008). We calculated the detection rate assuming a limiting [Ne v] 14 μm line sensitivity of $\log(L[\text{Ne v}]_{14}) = 38 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$; the lowest luminosity line detected in a sample of standard AGNs from Dudik et al. (2007). The detection rate for a $\log(L[\text{Ne v}]_{14})$ sensitivity of $\sim 38 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ or higher is 33% (13 out of 39 galaxies), less than the over-all detection rate for the entire sample. This suggests that the detection rate would not increase given more sensitive observations.

In Figures 4 and 5 we examined the dependence of the AGN detection rate on Hubble Type and FIR luminosity. For some galaxies the Hubble type could not be determined because the available observations lacked sufficient spatial resolution to determine the classification. These galaxies are denoted by a question mark in Figure 4. Though the sample is incomplete, prohibiting any significant statistical analysis, the detection rate is highest in mergers and lowest in early-type galaxies. We note that Ho et al. (1997) find the majority of AGN (36 of 46) detected using broad $H\alpha$ were in early type (E-Sb) galaxies. In fact, none of the objects with broad $H\alpha$ were in merging systems.

Similarly Nagar et al. (2002) find that 15 of 16 definitive AGN detections in LINERs were in massive elliptical galaxies. On the other hand, both the Ho et al. (1997a, 1997b) and the Nagar et al. (2002) samples stem from the Palomar survey of bright galaxies, preferentially excluding the most FIR-luminous galaxies, which are invariably mergers. In addition to obscuration of the optical AGN signatures, this bias in sample selection may be partially responsible for the discrepancy in the AGN detection rate in mergers between the two samples. Figure 5 shows that the [Ne v] AGN detection rate increases with L_{FIR} . As pointed out in Section 2, our IR-bright population includes galaxies that are on average more distant than the IR-faint population. This could induce a bias in that the IR-bright population in our sample can include a greater number of star-formation dominated galaxies than the IR-faint population. However, the fraction of LINERs that are AGN increases with FIR luminosity, a result that is independent of any distance-induced bias. We note for Figure 5 that our sample is deficient in the most FIR luminous LINERs compared with the comprehensive Carrillo sample (see also Section 2). The inclusion of more FIR luminous galaxies (with $L_{FIR} > 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$) may alter the detection rates at the highest L_{FIR} .

5. MID-IR VERSUS OPTICAL, X-RAY, AND RADIO AGN DIAGNOSTICS

5.1. Optical Observations

In the conventional picture of an AGN, the broad line region is thought to exist within a small region interior to a dusty

Table 3
Mid-IR Line Fluxes: H97

Galaxy Name (1)	[Ne II] 12 μ m (2)	[Ne III] 15 μ m (3)	[Ne V] 14 μ m (4)	[Ne V] 24 μ m (5)	[O IV] 26 μ m (6)
NGC 1052	21.0 $\pm$ 0.3	12.4 $\pm$ 0.2	0.54 $\pm$ 0.15	2.5 $\pm$ 0.4	2.1 $\pm$ 0.5
NGC 1055	28.3 $\pm$ 0.3	2.7 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.12	<0.37	<0.4
NGC 1961	23.8 $\pm$ 0.7	2.1 $\pm$ 0.3	<0.13	<0.61	<0.3
NGC 266	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.16	<0.2
NGC 2681	8.5 $\pm$ 0.5	3.4 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.1	<0.27	2.3 $\pm$ 0.4
NGC 2787	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.12	<0.3
NGC 2841	4.5 ^a	5.4 ^a	<0.4	<0.31	0.7 ^a
NGC 3166	7.9 $\pm$ 0.4	3.8 $\pm$ 0.4	<0.52	0.75 $\pm$ 0.22	1.4 $\pm$ 0.3
NGC 3169	29.1 $\pm$ 0.8	4.8 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.08	<0.24	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2
NGC 3190	5.7 $\pm$ 0.3	3.5 $\pm$ 0.5	<0.57	<0.75	<1.3
NGC 3226	2.0 $\pm$ 0.2	1.9 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.14	<1.4	<1.4
NGC 3368	5.3 $\pm$ 0.2	2.9 $\pm$ 0.2	0.38 $\pm$ 0.12	<2.0	<0.4
NGC 3507	3.9 $\pm$ 0.1	1.3 $\pm$ 0.1	0.09 $\pm$ 0.02	<0.14	<0.2
NGC 3521	2.9 $\pm$ 0.4	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	0.38 $\pm$ 0.12	<1.6	<1.9
NGC 3642	9.8 $\pm$ 0.4	2.3 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.07	0.90 $\pm$ 0.17	1.2 $\pm$ 0.3
NGC 3884	2.1 $\pm$ 0.1	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.04	<0.11	<0.1
NGC 3998	12.2 $\pm$ 0.1	7.8 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.10	<1.8	<1.5
NGC 4036	5.1 $\pm$ 0.1	3.0 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.02	0.90 $\pm$ 0.16	0.9 $\pm$ 0.2
NGC 404	3.7 $\pm$ 0.1	1.8 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.05	<0.18	0.8 $\pm$ 0.2
NGC 4143	3.2 $\pm$ 0.1	2.3 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.04	<0.15	0.6 $\pm$ 0.2
NGC 4203	1.8 $\pm$ 0.1	2.1 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.30	<0.5
NGC 4261	5.4 $\pm$ 0.2	2.6 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.03	<0.23	1.2 $\pm$ 0.4
NGC 4278	5.6 $\pm$ 0.1	4.0 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	0.70 $\pm$ 0.14	1.6 $\pm$ 0.1
NGC 4314	11.3 $\pm$ 0.3	1.9 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.05	<0.33	<0.4
NGC 4394	1.7 $\pm$ 0.3	1.2 $\pm$ 0.3	<0.16	<0.11	0.7 $\pm$ 0.1
NGC 4438	22.2 $\pm$ 0.8	8.6 $\pm$ 0.5	<0.21	1.1 $\pm$ 0.19	3.5 $\pm$ 0.5
NGC 4450	3.8 $\pm$ 0.9	2.5 $\pm$ 0.6	<0.71	<1.46	1.8 $\pm$ 0.7
NGC 4457	8.9 $\pm$ 0.2	3.2 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.15	2.1 $\pm$ 0.5
NGC 4486	7.8 $\pm$ 0.1	7.9 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.10	<0.94	2.4 $\pm$ 0.4
NGC 4548	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.05	<3.5	2.3 $\pm$ 0.4
NGC 4594	9.5 ^a	8.2 ^a	<0.32	<0.40	2.4 ^a
NGC 4596	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1	1.7 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.32	<0.2
NGC 4736	11.9 $\pm$ 2.6	6.7 $\pm$ 0.4	1.1 $\pm$ 0.32	<1.7	3.1 $\pm$ 1.0
NGC 474	<0.5	<0.2	<0.09	<0.37	<0.7
NGC 5005	41.8 $\pm$ 0.7	13.3 $\pm$ 0.7	<0.14	<0.39	<0.8
NGC 5195	21.7 $\pm$ 3.4	5.4 $\pm$ 0.4	<1.14	<3.4	<6.2
NGC 5353	3.3 $\pm$ 0.4	2.0 $\pm$ 0.3	<0.39	0.44 $\pm$ 0.13	0.5 $\pm$ 0.1
NGC 5371	2.0 $\pm$ 0.1	1.1 $\pm$ 0.04	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02	0.56 $\pm$ 0.17	0.6 $\pm$ 0.2
NGC 5850	7.0 $\pm$ 0.3	1.8 $\pm$ 0.4	<0.54	<0.10	<0.1
NGC 5982	4.5 $\pm$ 0.4	<0.6	<0.15	<0.10	<0.1
NGC 5985	5.1 $\pm$ 0.5	0.8 $\pm$ 0.2	<0.45	<0.08	<0.1
NGC 6500	5.4 $\pm$ 0.1	2.6 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.02	<0.21	<0.2
NGC 7626	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1	0.5 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.03	<0.27	<0.4

Notes. Columns explanation: Column (1): Common Source Names; Column (2) - (6): Fluxes in units of 10^{-21} W cm^{-2} . 3σ upper limits are reported for nondetections.

^a Dale et al. 2006,

^b Armus et al. 2004 & 2006,

^c Dudik et al. 2007,

^d Farrah et al. 2007.

molecular torus. When viewed above the confines of the torus (face-on), Doppler broadened (FWHM exceeding 1000 km s^{-1}) Balmer emission lines are visible in the optical spectrum. These broad permitted lines are the most widely used AGN indicators used in optical studies of LINERs. The presence or absence of broad $H\alpha$ has been established in the literature for 84% (56 of 67) of the galaxies in our sample and results in an optical detection rate of 30%. Broad $H\alpha$ results taken from the literature are given in Tables 5 and 6 along with the corresponding [Ne v] detection information.

As can be seen from Tables 5 and 6, there is very little consistency between the detection of [Ne v] and the presence

of Broad $H\alpha$ in the optical spectrum. In fact 13 galaxies show [Ne v] detections, but no broad $H\alpha$ line. In addition, 11 show broad $H\alpha$ but no [Ne v]. Using both IR and optical AGN detection diagnostics the combined comparative AGN detection rate is 54% (30 of 56 galaxies).

5.2. X-Ray Observations

The standard model for AGNs includes an accretion disk that primarily emits in the optical and UV bands. The hard X-ray (2–10 keV) emission in AGNs is believed to result from inverse Compton scattering of these lower energy optical and

Table 4
Mid-IR Line Fluxes: V95

Galaxy Name	[Ne II] 12 μm	[Ne III] 15 μm	[Ne V] 14 μm	[Ne V] 24 μm	[O IV] 26 μm
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
UGC556	35.3 $\pm$ 1.3	8.0 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.18	<0.30	<0.4
IR01364-1042	9.3 $\pm$ 0.2	2.2 $\pm$ 0.2	<1.18	<1.4	<1.5
NGC 660	367 $\pm$ 5.1	36.8 $\pm$ 0.8	3.1 $\pm$ 0.56	<10.0	19.8 $\pm$ 4.6
IIIZw35	3.6 $\pm$ 0.1	0.6 $\pm$ 0.1	<0.49	<2.4	<3.7
IR02438+2122	18.6 $\pm$ 0.6	1.6 $\pm$ 0.2	<1.63	<2.2	<1.8
NGC 1266	20.9 $\pm$ 0.8	5.3 $\pm$ 0.7	<0.80	<2.9	<6.6
ugc5101	55.2 $\pm$ 2.5 ^b	23.9 $\pm$ 1.4 ^b	5.2 $\pm$ 0.70 ^b	4.9 $\pm$ 1.0 ^b	5.5 $\pm$ 1.4 ^b
NGC 4666	38.3 $\pm$ 0.7	8.3 $\pm$ 0.4	<0.15	2.4 $\pm$ 0.4	5.4 $\pm$ 0.5
UGC8387	105 $\pm$ 0.9	18.9 $\pm$ 0.7	1.43 $\pm$ 0.33	11.4 $\pm$ 2.4	11.2 $\pm$ 1.8
NGC 5104	44.3 $\pm$ 0.5	5.4 $\pm$ 0.5	1.77 $\pm$ 0.36	3.8 $\pm$ 0.5	2.9 $\pm$ 0.6
NGC 5218	145.0 $\pm$ 1.8	10.6 $\pm$ 0.5	<0.18	<0.44	<1.6
Mrk273	43.2 $\pm$ 0.4 ^c	34.3 $\pm$ 0.5 ^c	10.6 $\pm$ 0.47 ^c	27.4 $\pm$ 1.9 ^c	56.9 $\pm$ 1.8 ^c
Mrk848	61.4 $\pm$ 0.4	14.3 $\pm$ 0.3	<0.09	<0.92	<0.8
NGC 5953	56.0 $\pm$ 0.7	16.8 $\pm$ 0.2	1.2 $\pm$ 0.26	4.7 $\pm$ 1.1	17.5 $\pm$ 1.4
IR15335-0513	35.1 $\pm$ 0.4	6.0 $\pm$ 0.2	0.23 $\pm$ 0.04	<0.83	2.7 $\pm$ 0.5
IR16164-0746	45.4 $\pm$ 0.4	13.7 $\pm$ 0.2	1.8 $\pm$ 0.22	3.8 $\pm$ 0.7	10.2 $\pm$ 1.4
NGC 6240	193 $\pm$ 3.7 ^b	70.4 $\pm$ 2.4 ^b	5.1 $\pm$ 0.90 ^b	<3.9	27.2 $\pm$ 0.7 ^b
NGC 6286	18.5 $\pm$ 0.2	3.1 $\pm$ 0.1	0.33 $\pm$ 0.11	0.99 $\pm$ 0.20	0.9 $\pm$ 0.2
ESO 593-IG008	38.4 $\pm$ 1.3	8.2 $\pm$ 0.2	0.50 $\pm$ 0.11	<0.42	1.2 $\pm$ 0.3
NGC 7130	58.8 $\pm$ 0.8	20.6 $\pm$ 0.5	2.12 $\pm$ 0.31	6.6 $\pm$ 1.0	13.3 $\pm$ 1.2
ZW453.062	25.3 $\pm$ 0.2	6.5 $\pm$ 0.1	7.2 $\pm$ 0.64	2.6 $\pm$ 0.4	10.1 $\pm$ 2.0
NGC 7591	34.8 $\pm$ 0.4	4.1 $\pm$ 0.4	<0.30	<0.76	<0.4
IR23365+3604	8.6 ^d	0.7 ^d	<0.80 ^d	<0.54 ^d	<2.0 ^d
IR04259-0440	12.3 $\pm$ 5.3	<1.0	<0.73	<8.5	<5.2

Notes. Columns explanation: (1) common source names; (2)–(6) fluxes in units of $10^{-21} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$. 3σ upper limits are reported for nondetections.

^a Dale et al. 2006,

^b Armus et al. 2004 & 2006,

^c Dudik et al. 2007,

^d Farrah et al. 2007.

UV accretion disk photons. Because the hard X-rays (2–10 keV) are not efficiently produced in normal star-forming regions, a hard nuclear X-ray point source coincident with the nucleus of a galaxy constitutes strong evidence for the presence of an AGN.

We searched the literature for X-ray observations of all galaxies in our sample and list in Tables 5 and 6 the X-ray classification of the nucleus. The vast majority of these classifications are based on the presence of a hard X-ray point source coincident with either the radio or 2MASS nucleus and $\log(L_X) \geq 38 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. The resulting subsample consists of the 39 galaxies observed with *Chandra*, *XMM-Newton*, or *ASCA*. We have excluded those galaxies observed by either *ROSAT* or *Einstein* since these lower-spatial resolution observations were limited to the soft X-ray band (0.2–4 keV) so that the classifications of the X-ray sources are ambiguous and the luminosities could be contaminated or dominated by star forming regions. However, even with this requirement, the absence of spectral X-ray data precludes the definitive determination of the nuclear source since a compact nuclear starburst with multiple X-ray binaries can mimic these signatures.

The X-ray and IR detection rates in this case as well, are not consistent. Sixteen galaxies classified as AGN in the X-rays show *no* evidence of a [Ne v] line. In addition, 7 galaxies have Ne v detections but do not show evidence for an AGN in the X-rays. The detection rate of galaxies observed in the hard X-ray band is 56% (22 of 39). Using both IR and X-ray AGN detection diagnostics, the combined AGN detection rate is 74% (29 out of 39).

We note that the available X-ray information is limited to primarily IR-faint galaxies since many of the luminous infrared galaxies in our sample have not been observed in the 2–10 keV band. The combined detection rate of 74% may increase if more extensive X-ray observations of IR-bright galaxies are carried out. However we also note that some of the LINERs with AGN-like X-ray nuclei may be misclassified as such. This is explored further in Section 5.5.

5.3. Radio Observations

A flat spectrum, compact nuclear radio source or nuclear, extended radio jet(s) are the two primary indicators of the presence of an active black hole in the radio (Nagar et al. 2001, 2002, 2005). Very high spatial resolution observations are essential for uncovering radio jets in the nucleus of galaxies and such published observations are very rare. Therefore we searched the literature for observations of either a flat spectrum nuclear radio source or evidence of radio jets in the nucleus of galaxies in our sample. The majority of these observations are from the Nagar et al. (2005, hereafter N05), who conducted a high-resolution radio imaging survey of the majority of low luminosity Seyferts (LLAGNs) and LINERs in the H97 catalog of galaxies. However, the majority of galaxies in the N05 survey are IR-faint and a subsequent search for observations of IR-bright LINERs yielded only five additional observations. Based on the limited set of observations, the radio-based AGN detection rate is 46%. Tables 5 and 6 show that the IR observation

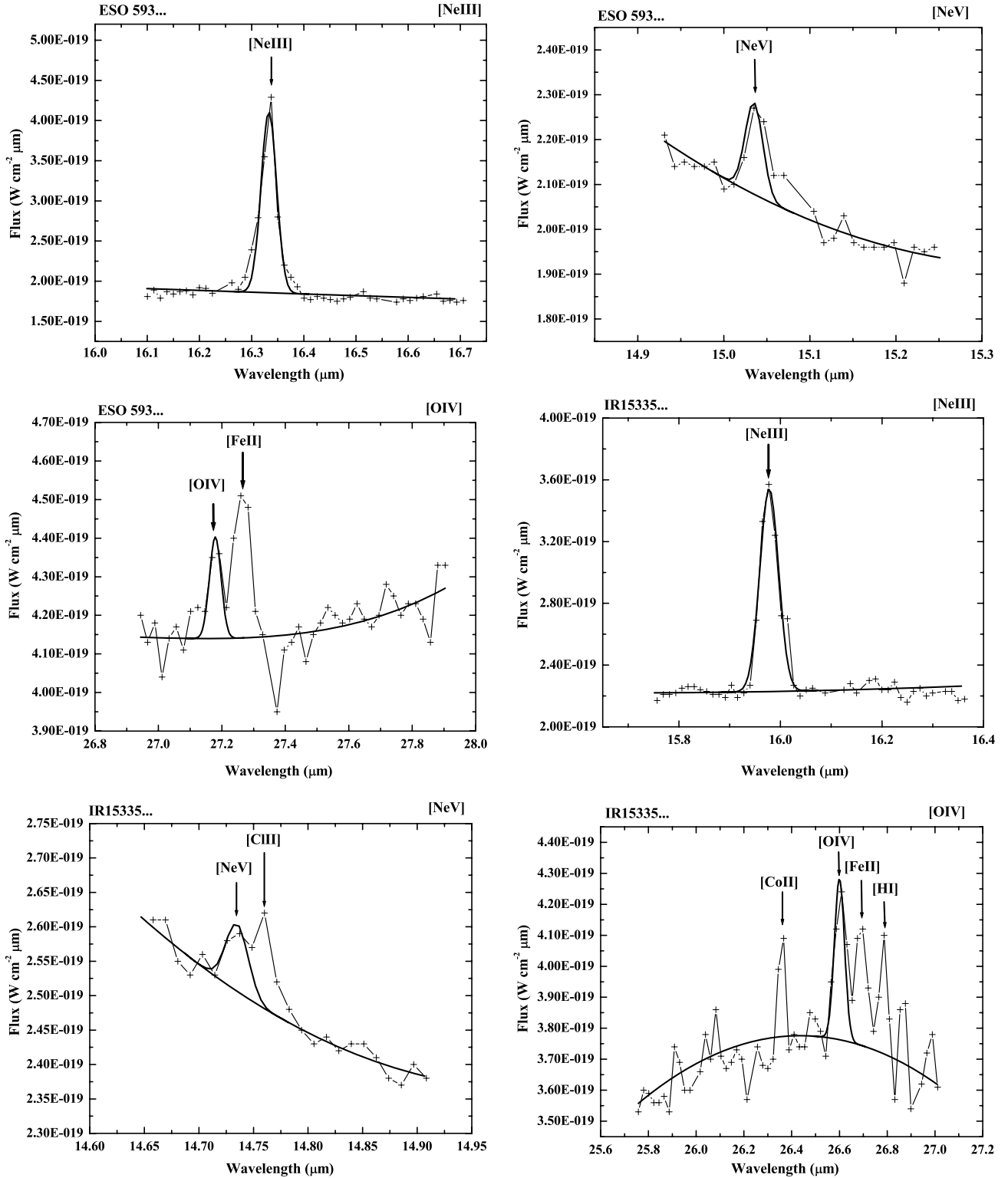


Figure 2. [Ne III] 15, [Ne V] 14, [Ne V] 24, and [O IV] 26 μm spectra for the [Ne V] emitting galaxies in our sample.

and the radio observation agree in very few cases (42%, 19 of 45 galaxies). In fact the radio data do not agree very well with even the optical data (only 62% of cases (27 of 43) agree). Though data are limited, the radio observations seem to agree best with X-ray observations (75%, 24 out of 32 cases).

We note that X-ray binary sources are also known to display compact flat spectrum radio sources (Fender & Belloni 2004) and compact starbursts can produce radio emission that mimics

AGN spectra (Condon et al. 1991). This could potentially result in misclassifications of some sources, which may provide some explanation for the inconsistencies seen here. We also note that radio data for IR-bright LINERs could change the combined and overall detection rates significantly. Because Radio data are missing for IR-bright galaxies, we do not include these detection rates in the following analysis, however we have included the published data in Tables 4 and 5 for completeness.

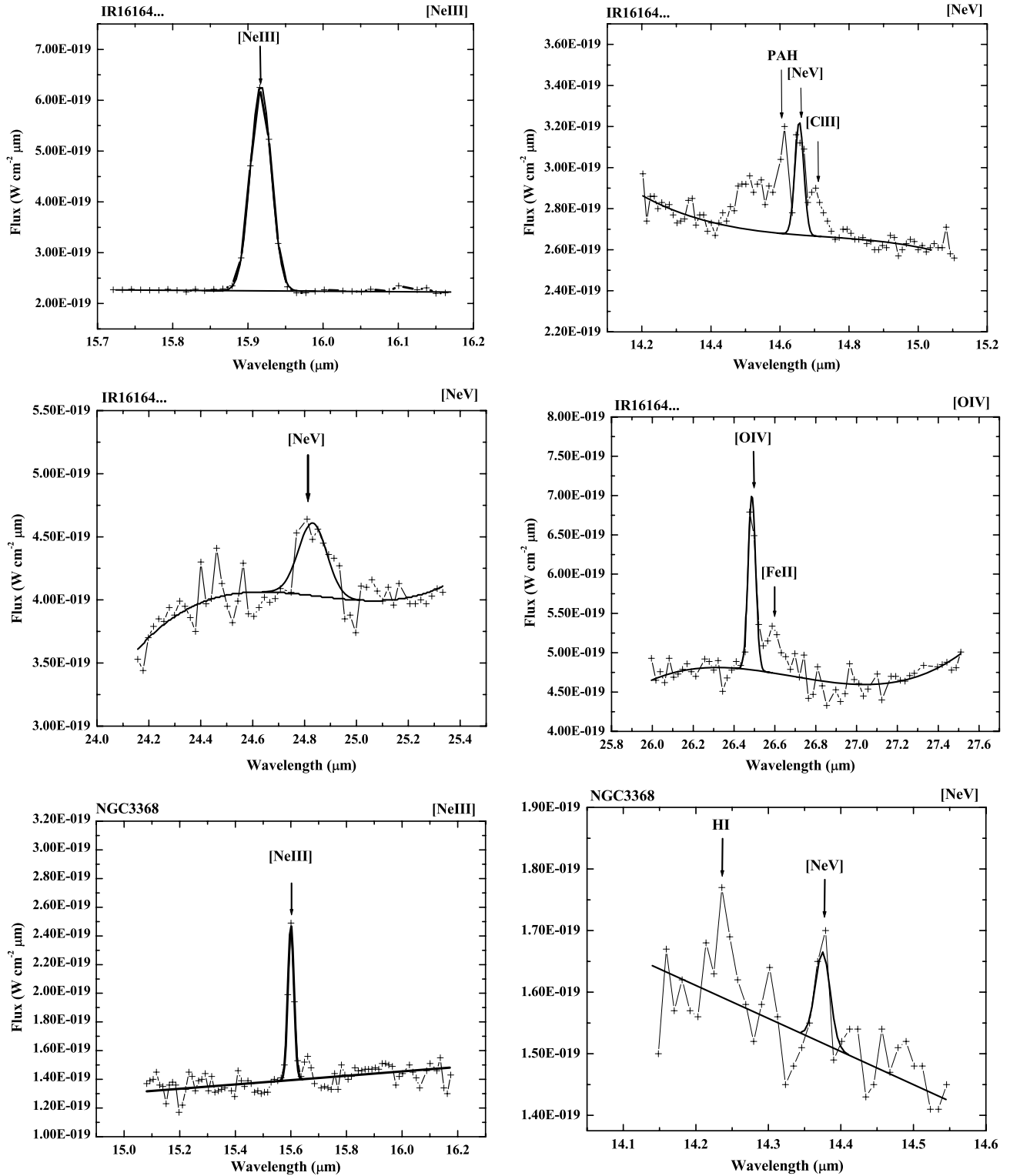


Figure 2. (Continued)

5.4. Combined Multiwavelength AGN Detection Rate in LINERs

The combined detection rate for galaxies with optical, X-ray and IR observations is at least 74%, one of the highest AGN detection rates reported in the literature thus far. The radio data have been excluded from this calculation because of insufficient data for IR-bright galaxies. Inclusion of radio data will only

increase this detection rate, as will more optical and X-ray observations of FIR luminous sources.

5.5. Origin of Multiwavelength Inconsistencies

As highlighted above, there are inconsistencies in the identification of AGN in our sample based on the diagnostic employed which warrants exploration. In Figure 6, we plot the AGN detection rate for each diagnostic as a function of the host

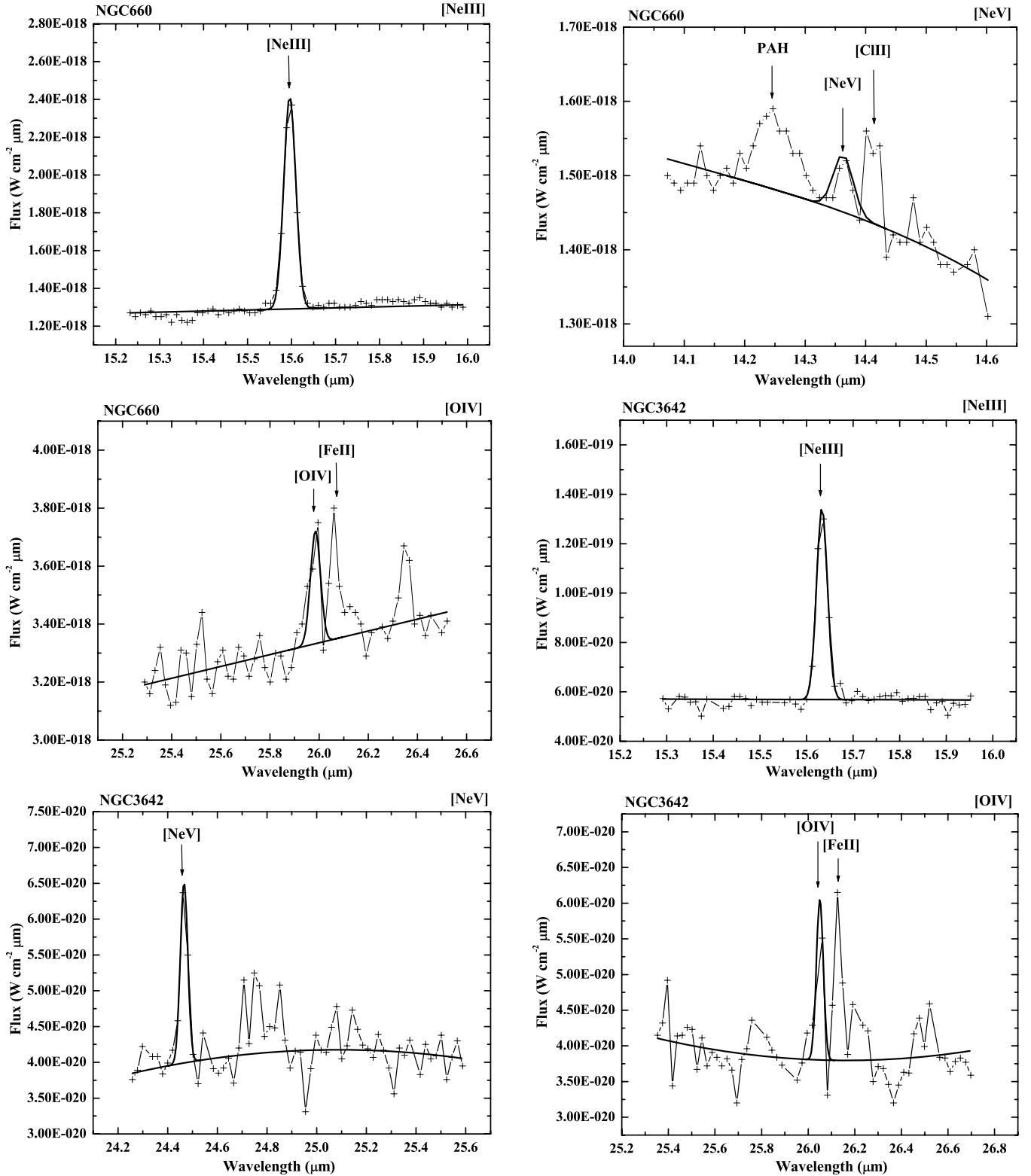


Figure 2. (Continued)

galaxy's FIR luminosity (L_{FIR}). This figure clearly shows that the optical AGN-detection rate decreases with L_{FIR} , while the [Ne v] AGN detection rate increases with L_{FIR} . Though data are limited at large L_{FIR} , the X-ray-based detection rate is independent of L_{FIR} . Excess dust in LINERs with large L_{FIR} can easily explain the broad $\text{H}\alpha$ deficiency in these galaxies. In fact, near-IR spectroscopic studies of IR-luminous galaxies show broad

$\text{Pa}\alpha$ lines are detected in some IR-luminous galaxies, suggesting that the broad-line region is present, but attenuated by dust (Veilleux et al. 1999).

Some of the galaxies in our sample are reported to have broad $\text{H}\alpha$ in the literature but no [Ne v] detections in their mid-IR spectra. One explanation for this discrepancy is limited sensitivity in the *Spitzer* observations. To test whether limited

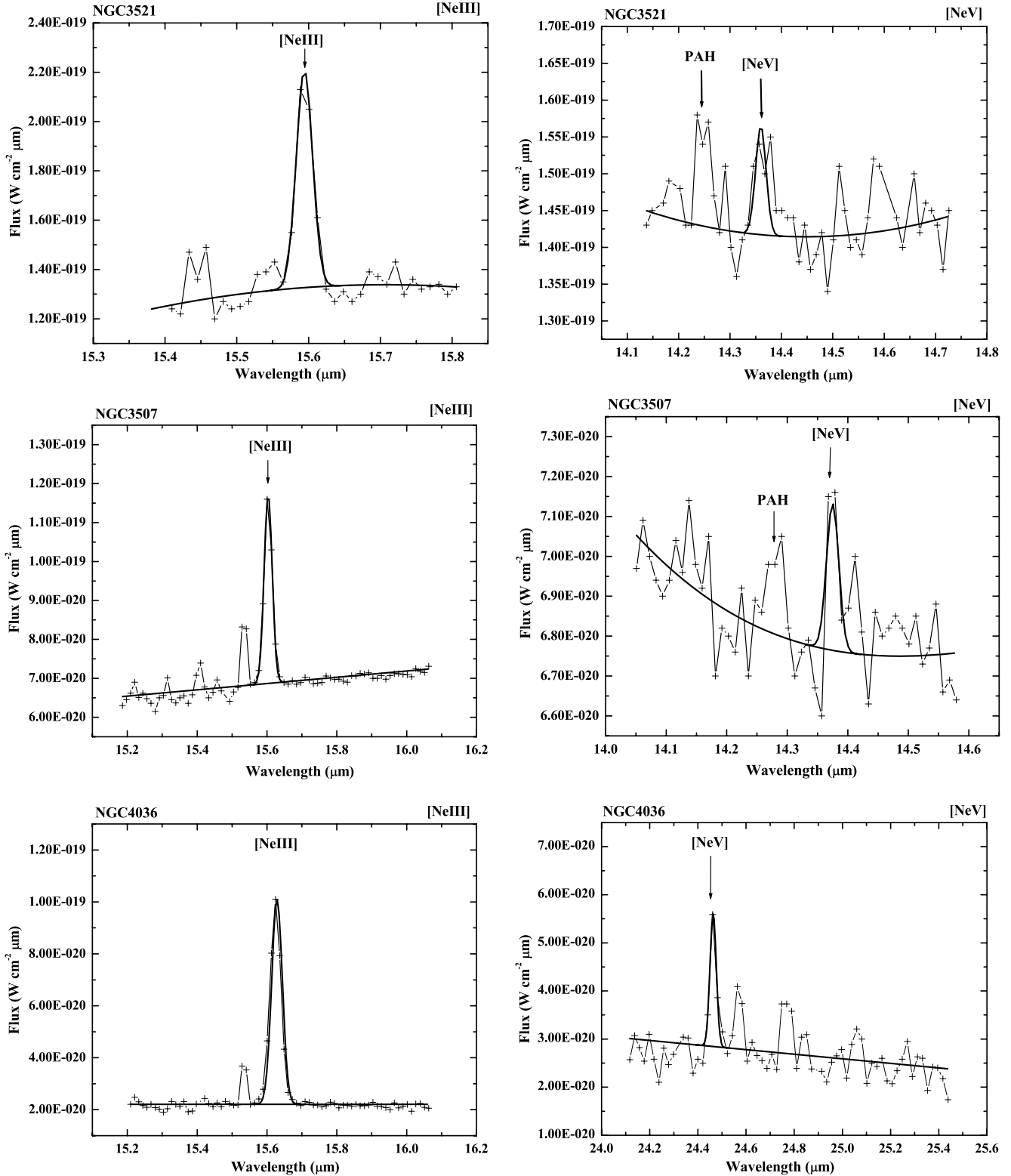


Figure 2. (Continued)

sensitivity was responsible for the missing [Ne v], we estimated the expected [Ne v] luminosity using the [Ne III] luminosity.

The [Ne v] 14 μm luminosity is strongly correlated with the [Ne III] 15 μm luminosity for all of the detections in our sample (see Figure 8). The best-fit linear relation for Figure 7 is

$$\log(L_{[\text{Ne v}]14}) = (1.03) \log(L_{[\text{Ne III}]15}) - 2.26. \quad (1)$$

The dotted lines signify the 1σ and 3σ deviations of fit. The standard deviation is much larger than the calibration error of 15% for all of the fluxes in the plot.

In Figures 7(b) and (c) we add the 3σ [Ne v] upper limits to the [Ne III]-[Ne v] correlation. The open symbols for the upper limits represent those LINERS detected as AGN in either the optical (Figure 7b) or X-rays (Figure 7c). As can be

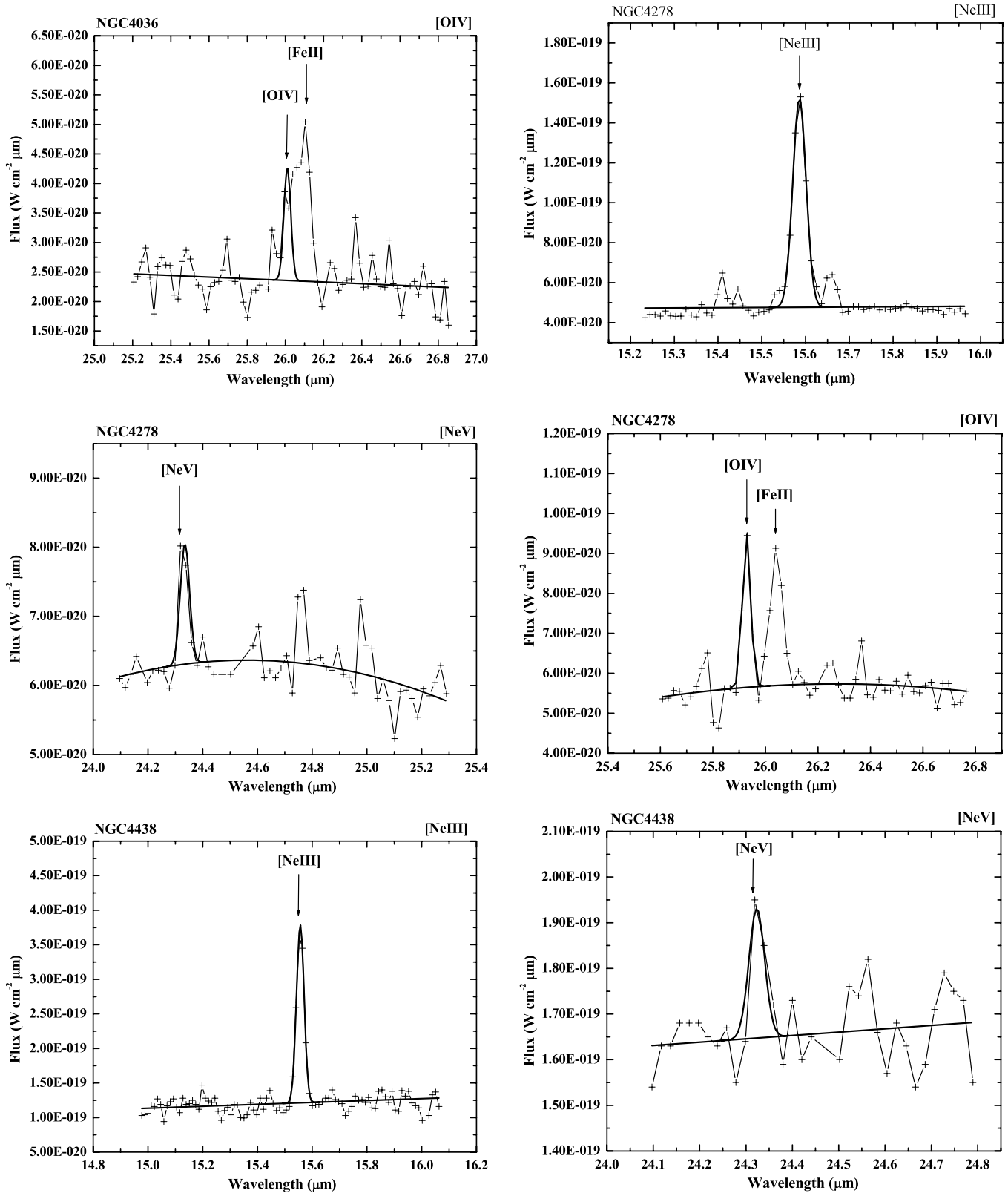


Figure 2. (Continued)

seen from Figures 7(b) and (c), the vast majority of galaxies without $[\text{NeV}]$ detections have upper limits that fall within the 3σ deviation of the correlation. This implies that the absence of $[\text{NeV}]$ emission can be attributed to the limited sensitivity of the observations one possible explanation for the

multiwavelength inconsistencies. Indeed, the sensitivity of the mid-IR observations (as noted above) as well as the sensitivity of X-ray observations could explain the discrepancy, since for the most part, these observations were part of large surveys searching for AGN rather than characterizing them.

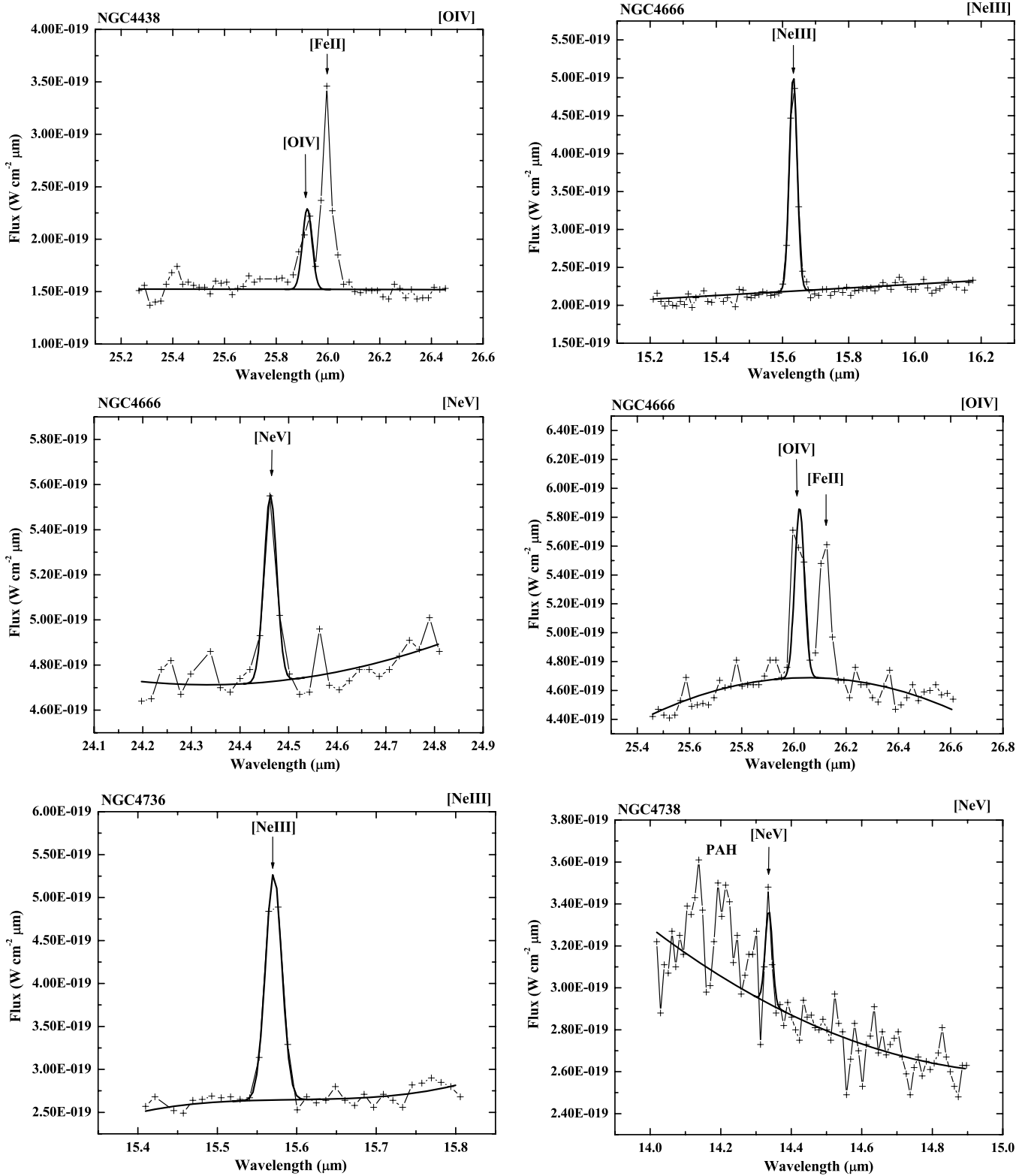


Figure 2. (Continued)

There are a few (3–5) upper limits that may be outliers to the correlation. These upper limits have either broad $\text{H}\alpha$ or an AGN-like X-ray nucleus, however they fall below the 3σ deviation of the correlation. This may imply a [Ne v] deficit in some LINERs, similar to that described by Ho (1999). However, these upper limits are so close to the 3σ limit to the correlation, that deeper observations are needed to confirm this potential

deficit and establish the nature of this subset of LINERs in our sample.

We note that another possible cause for discrepancies between the multiwavelength AGN identifications is misclassification of LINERs as AGN using optical and X-ray diagnostics. Indeed, many of the reported broad $\text{H}\alpha$ lines taken from the literature have $1000 \text{ km s}^{-1} < \text{FWHM} < 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, very close to

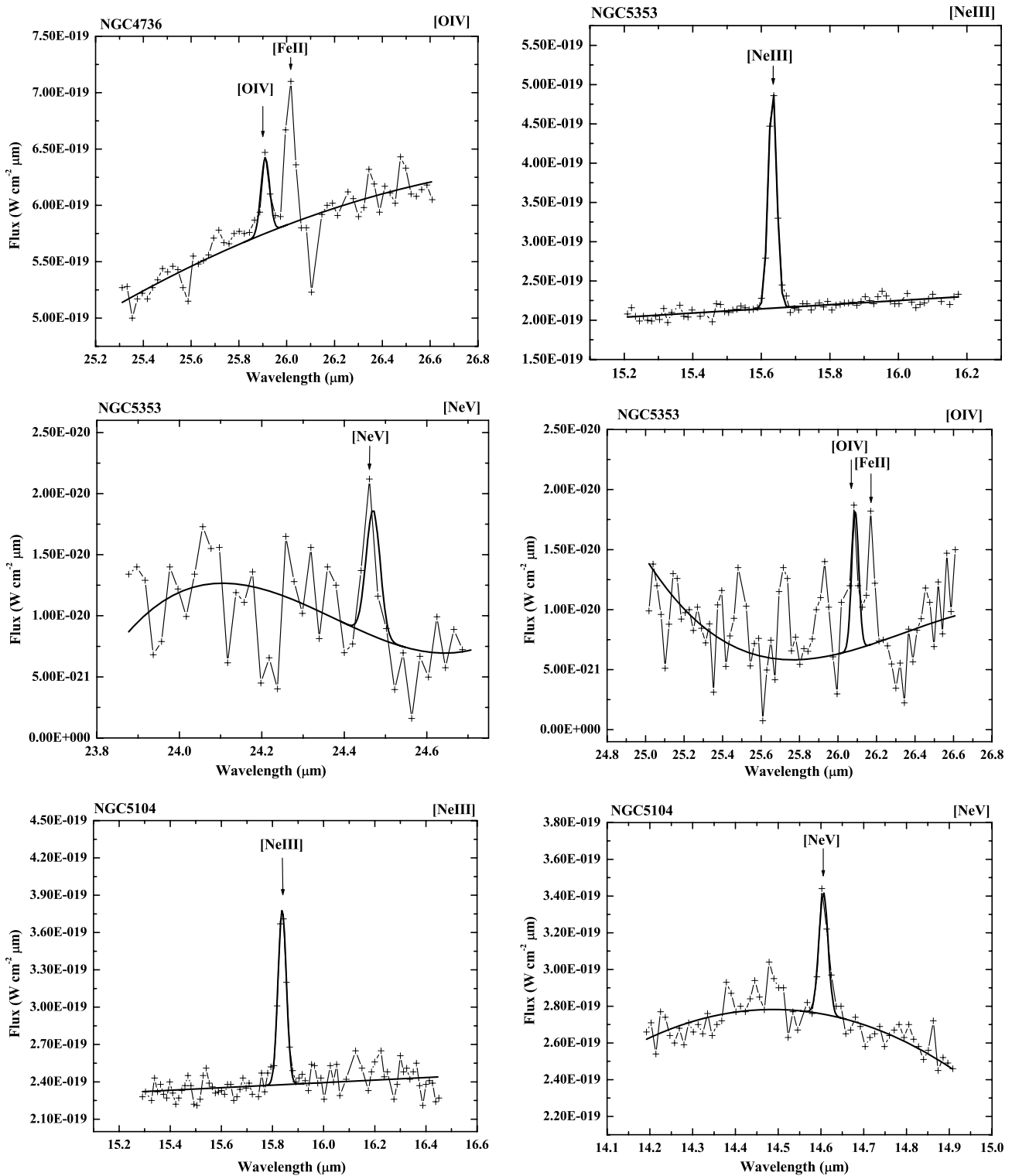


Figure 2. (Continued)

the line widths associated with the narrow-line region and which can also arise in ionizing shocks generated in starburst-driven winds. In addition, as noted in Section 5.2 above, detailed X-ray spectral observations are needed to rule out X-ray binaries in a compact starburst as the source of the X-ray emission. Very little spectral data are available for the galaxies in our sample, so it is possible that a subset of our X-ray classified AGN are in fact very compact star-forming regions.

6. HOW DO AGN-LINERS COMPARE WITH STANDARD AGN IN THE MID-IR?

In a study of the nuclear spectral energy distribution (SED) of seven low-luminosity AGN-LINERS, Ho (1999) found that at least some LINERS lack the big blue bump—the optical/UV emission normally associated with emission from an optically thick, geometrically thin accretion disk (Lasota et al. 1996). However, since this discovery there has been some debate in

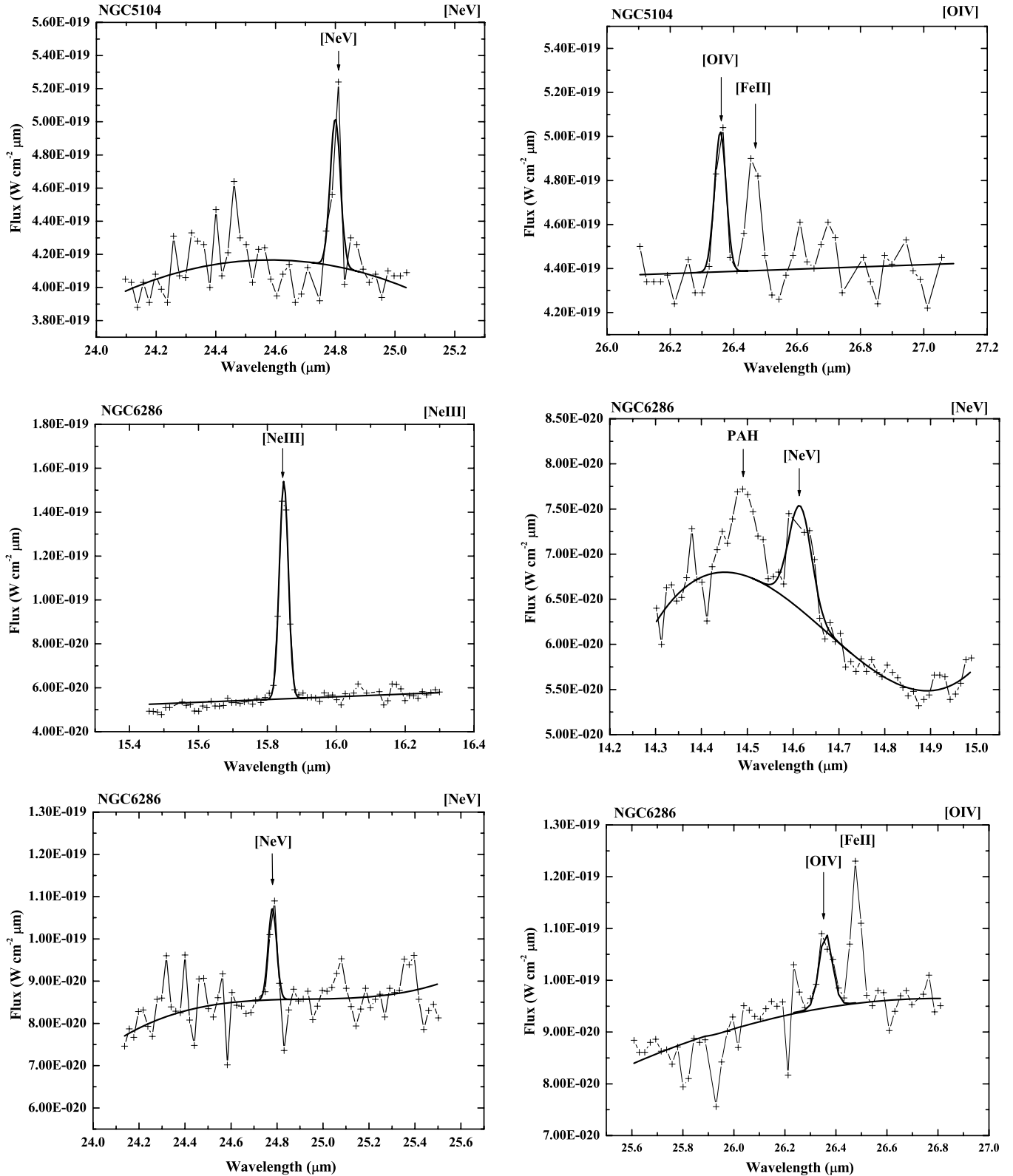


Figure 2. (Continued)

the literature over whether this optical/UV deficit is present in some or all LINERs (e.g. Eracleous et al. 2008 and Ho et al. 2008 versus Maoz et al. 2007) and, over whether this deficit is intrinsic in all objects or if it is due to extinction toward the optical/UV continuum (big blue bump). In support of the former, Eracleous et al. (2008) find that this deficit is present in

an IR-faint sample of Type 1 objects where obscuration cannot by definition be responsible for the missing big blue bump. On the other hand, Satyapal et al. (2004) use ratios mid-IR spectral lines to compare the slope of the optical/UV continuum in IR-bright LINERs and standard AGN. They find that the majority of AGN-LINERs in the sample have similar mid-IR line ratios to

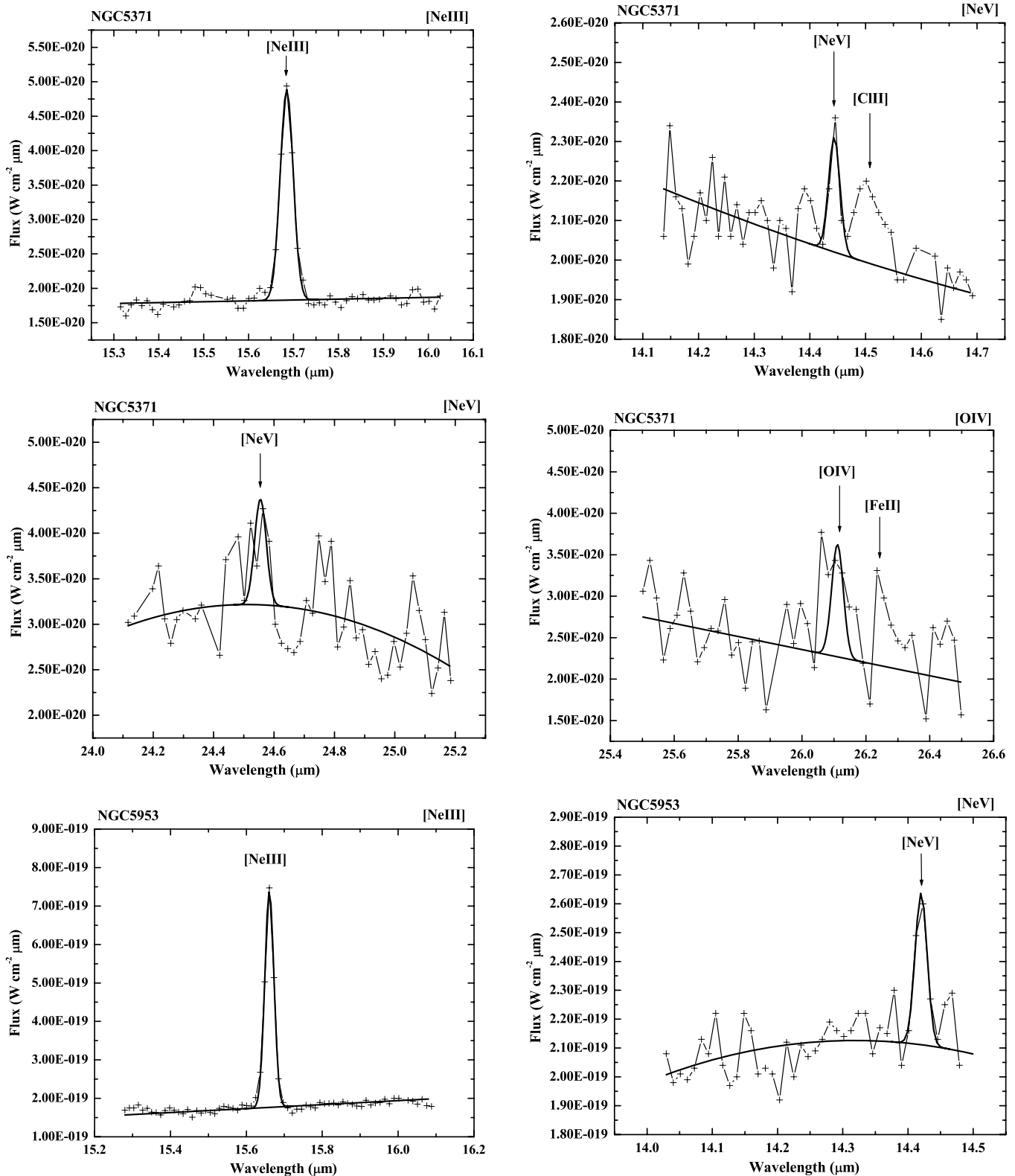


Figure 2. (Continued)

standard AGN, thereby suggesting that the optical UV spectrum is also very similar for these two classes.

The high-ionization mid-IR line ratios can potentially probe the shape of the intrinsic ionizing SED illuminating the AGN narrow line region. We emphasize however that such line ratios are dependent on a number of additional parameters

including the ionization parameter and, for lower ionization lines, the contribution to the line emission from gas ionized by young stars. Nonetheless, some insight can potentially be gained by comparing mid-IR line ratios between AGN-LINERs and standard AGN. In Figure 8 we replot the [Ne III] 15 μm luminosity as a function of the [Ne V] 14 μm luminosity for

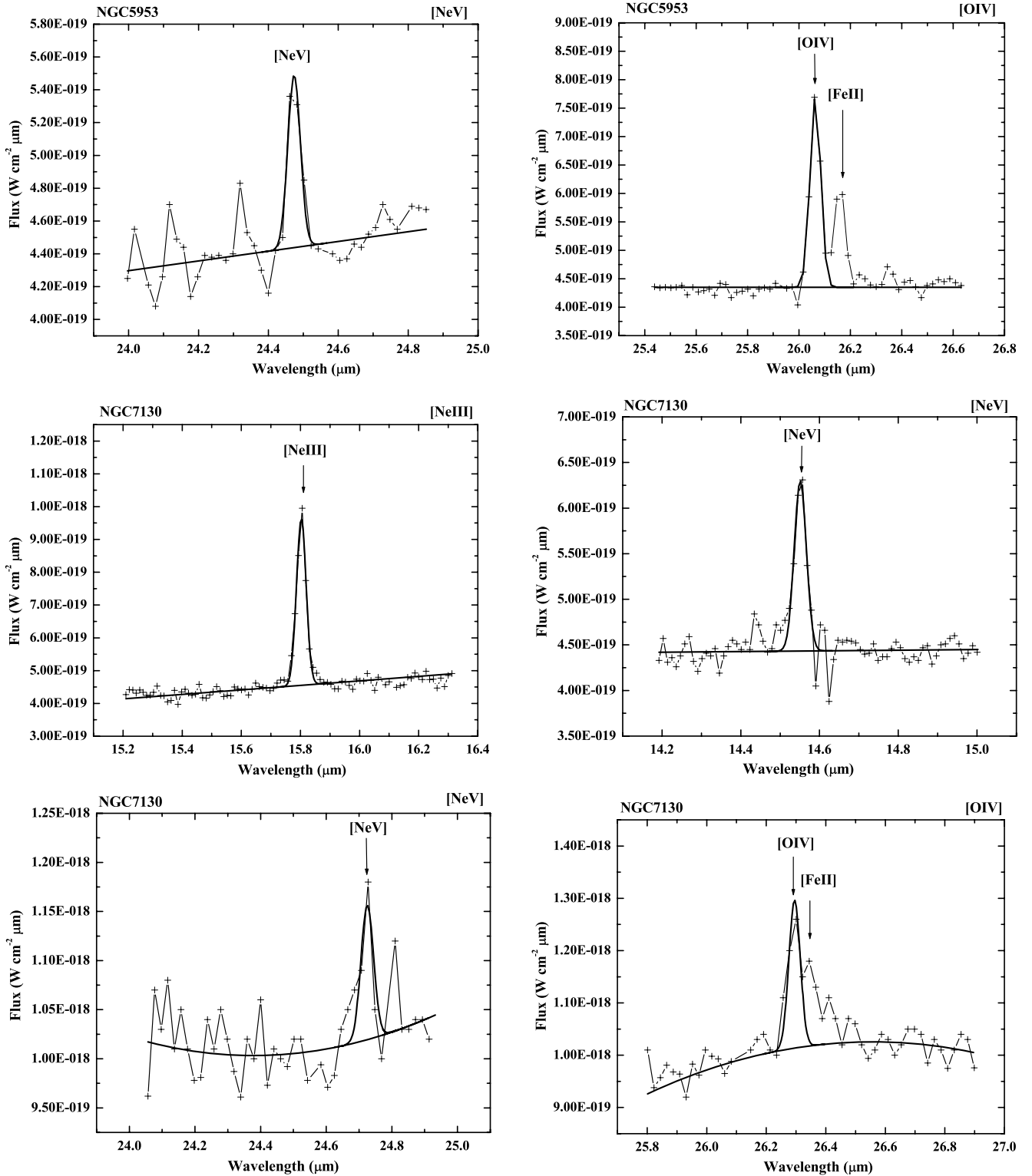


Figure 2. (Continued)

LINERs and the sample of predominantly standard AGNs from Gorjian et al. 2006 (hereafter G06). G06 find a very tight correlation between $L[\text{Ne III}]_{15}$ and $L[\text{Ne V}]_{14}$ in these objects. Figure 8 shows that LINERs have $[\text{Ne V}]_{14} \mu\text{m}/[\text{Ne III}]_{15} \mu\text{m}$ ratios that are very different from standard AGN. Of the two galaxies from G06 that overlap with the LINER slope, one (NGC 3079) is a LINER. We have chosen $[\text{Ne III}]_{15} \mu\text{m}$ and $[\text{Ne V}]_{14} \mu\text{m}$ since they are observed using the same *Spitzer* IRS module to avoid aperture effects that may result from taking

ratios of lines from different sized apertures. If distance-based aperture effects were inducing these results, we would expect the opposite effect: with the G06 sample (4–3000 Mpc) showing smaller ratios than the LINERs (2.4–300 Mpc).

The best-fit relation for the LINER population is given in Section 6, Equation (1). The best fit relation for the G06 sample is given by

$$\log(L_{[\text{Ne V}]_{14}}) = (1.06) \log(L_{[\text{Ne III}]_{15}}) - 2.99. \quad (2)$$

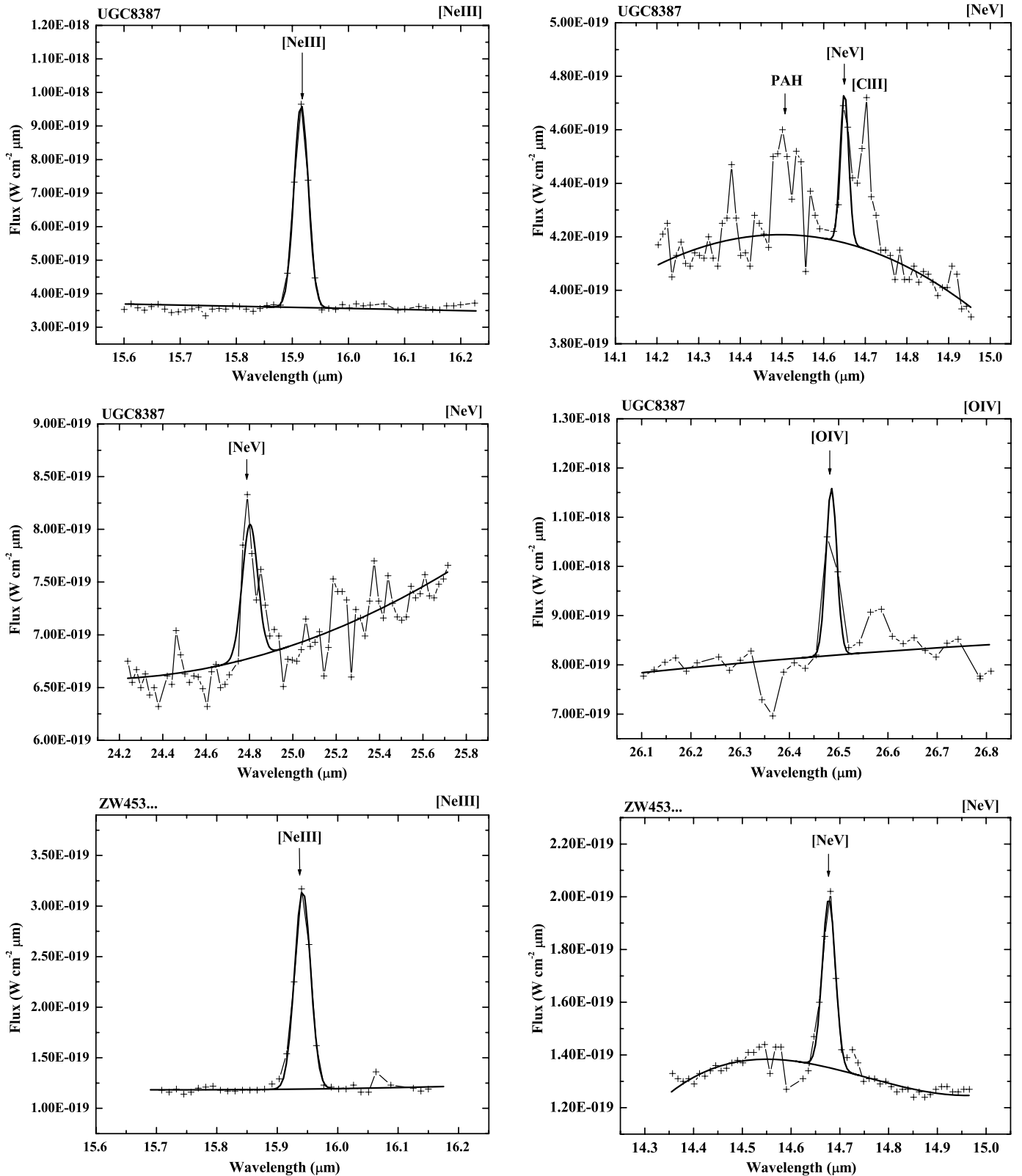


Figure 2. (Continued)

The slopes for both correlations are very similar, implying that the relation holds for both objects. However the y-intercept for standard AGNs is larger than for LINERs, implying either that the [Ne v] 14 μm luminosity is deficient in LINERs or that the [Ne III] is high. A [Ne v] deficiency may be due to

an intrinsic optical/UV deficit in LINERs as discussed above (Ho 1999). In addition, extinction toward the [Ne v] 14 μm emitting region can also explain the deficiency (Dudik et al. 2007). Finally, contamination by circum-nuclear star formation can also explain the relationship if there is a strong contribution

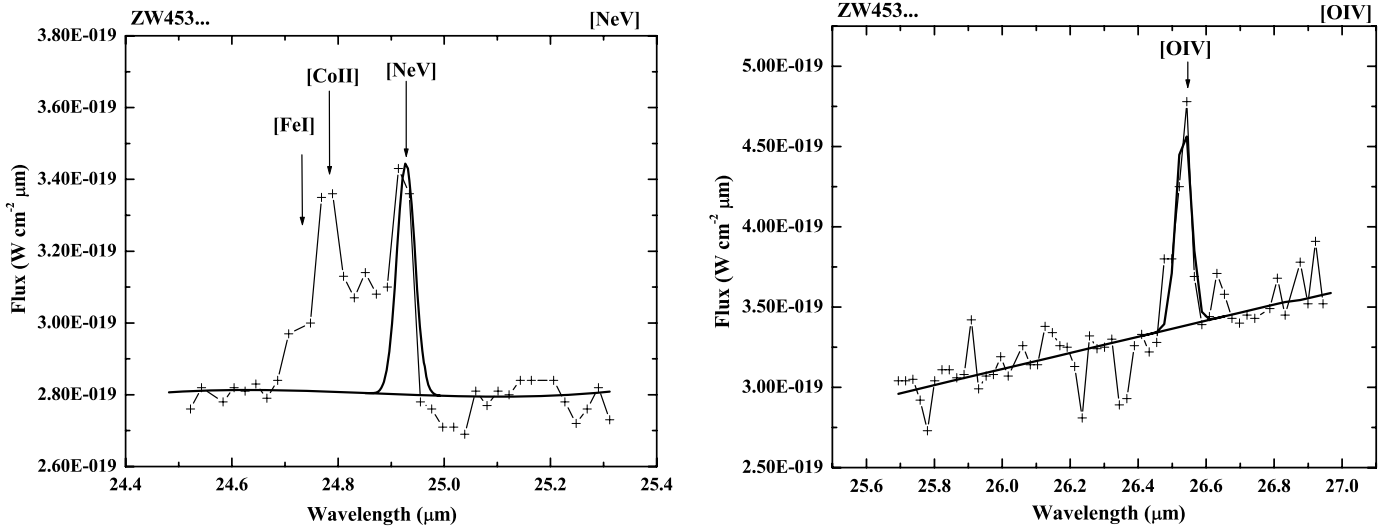


Figure 2. (Continued)

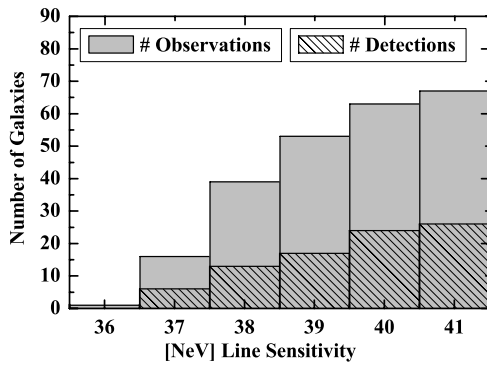


Figure 3. Detection rate as a function of [Ne v] line sensitivity. We find a [Ne v] detection rate of 39%. At a luminosity threshold of 10^{38} erg s $^{-1}$ we find a detection rate of no more than 33%, implying that better sensitivity observations would not yield a higher detection rate.

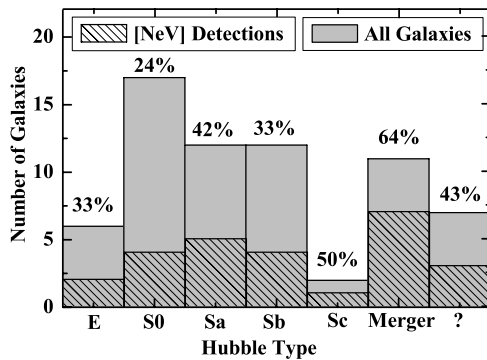


Figure 4. [Ne v] Detection rate as a function of Hubble type. For some galaxies the spatial resolution was insufficient to determine Hubble type. These galaxies are denoted by a question mark. Mergers have the highest detection rate of all Hubble classes.

to the [Ne III] from star formation in LINERs. These scenarios are explored further in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 below.

6.1. Do AGN-LINERs Have a Unique SED?

One could argue that the anomalous $L[\text{Ne III}]_{15}$ to $L[\text{Ne V}]_{14}$ relationship in LINERs when compared to standard AGN suggests a different intrinsic SED in LINERs; one in which there is a UV deficit. If this were the case, the [Ne v] 24 μm line

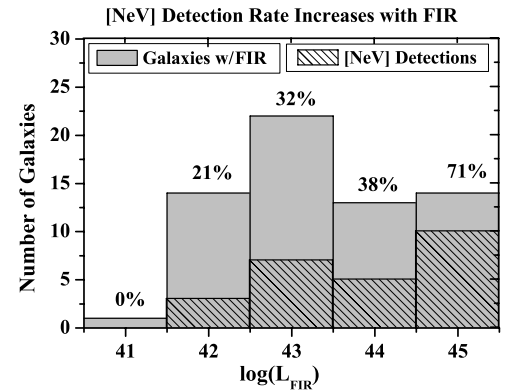


Figure 5. [Ne v] detection rate as a function of FIR luminosity.

flux should be similarly effected. In Figure 9 we plot the [Ne v] 24 μm luminosity as a function of the [O IV] 26 μm luminosity for both LINERs and standard AGN (AGNs taken from Dudik et al. 2007, Haas et al. 2005, and Sturm et al. 2002 which overlap with the G06 sample as well as AGN-ULIRGs from Farrah et al. 2007, hereafter DHSF sample). This is meant to be analogous to the [Ne v] 14/[Ne III] 15 μm ratio, since [Ne III] and [O IV] are closest in ionization potential of all the detectable lines (41 and 55 eV respectively). Again, the [Ne v] 24 μm line and the [O IV] 26 μm line come from the same aperture, to avoid aperture effects.

As can be seen, both LINERs and standard AGN have very similar [Ne v] 24 μm /[O IV] 26 μm line ratios. Most of the LINER ratios fall well within the 1σ deviation of the standard AGN correlation, strongly suggesting that the slope of the SEDs in these AGN-LINERs are very similar to those in standard AGN. If LINERs with [Ne v] do not have unique SEDs, what is responsible for the deficient [Ne v] 14 μm emission in Figure 8?

6.2. Evidence for Mid-IR Extinction?

Traditionally, ratios of infrared fine-structure transitions from like ions in the same ionization stage, but with different critical densities, have been used to provide abundance-independent density estimates for the ionized gas from which they arise. However, a recent study of the [Ne v] 14 μm /[Ne v] 24 μm ratio

Table 5
Multiwavelength Statistics: H97

Galaxy Name	[Ne v] Detect?	Broad H α ?	Optical Ref.	X-ray Detect?	$\log(L_X)$ erg s $^{-1}$	X-ray Ref.	Radio Detect?	Radio Ref.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NGC 1052	Yes	Yes	A	AGN	40.78	G	...	...
NGC 1055	No	No	A	non AGN	<37.52	H	No	S
NGC 1961	No	No	A	non AGN	...	I	No	S
NGC 266	No	Yes	A	AGN	40.88	J	Yes	S
NGC 2681	No	Yes	A	AGN	38.94	G	No	S
NGC 2787	No	Yes	A	AGN	38.30	K	Yes	S
NGC 2841	No	No	A	non AGN	38.26	K	Yes	S
NGC 3166	Yes	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 3169	No	No	A	AGN	41.41	J	Yes	S
NGC 3190	No	No	A	...	...	...	Yes	S
NGC 3226	No	Yes	A	AGN	39.62	G	Yes	S
NGC 3368	Yes	No	A	non AGN	39.45	L	No	S
NGC 3507	Yes	No	A	non AGN	38.31	G	No	S
NGC 3521	Yes	No	A	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 3642	Yes	Yes	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 3884	No	Yes	A	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 3998	No	Yes	A	AGN	41.67	M	Yes	S
NGC 4036	Yes	Yes	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 404	No	No	A	non AGN	37.32	L	No	S
NGC 4143	No	Yes	A	AGN	40.04	J	Yes	S
NGC 4203	No	Yes	A	AGN	40.08	K	Yes	S
NGC 4261	No	No	A	AGN	40.65	G	Yes	S
NGC 4278	Yes	Yes	A	AGN	40.09	K	Yes	S
NGC 4314	No	No	A	non AGN	38.15	L	No	S
NGC 4394	No	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 4438	Yes	Yes	A	non AGN	37.54	N	No	S
NGC 4450	No	Yes	A	AGN	40.35	M	Yes	S
NGC 4457	No	No	A	AGN	39.22	N	No	S
NGC 4486	No	No	A	AGN	40.52	L	Yes	S
NGC 4548	No	No	A	non AGN	39.05	N	Yes	S
NGC 4594	No	No	A	AGN	38.86	K	...	...
NGC 4596	No	No	A	non AGN	38.65	G	No	S
NGC 4736	Yes	No	A	non AGN	38.72	K	Yes	S
NGC 474	No	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 5005	No	Yes	A	AGN	39.49	H	No	S
NGC 5195	No	No	A	non AGN	37.85	K	No	S
NGC 5353	Yes	No	A	...	...	...	Yes	S
NGC 5371	Yes	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 5850	No	No	A	non-AGN	39.83	O	No	S
NGC 5982	No	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 5985	No	No	A	...	...	...	No	S
NGC 6500	No	No	A	AGN	40.23	L	Yes	S
NGC 7626	No	No	A	non AGN	41.51	P	Yes	S

Notes. Column explanation: (1) common source names; (2) galaxies with [Ne v] detected; (3) galaxies with broad H α detected; (4) reference for Broad H α ; (5) galaxies with AGN-like nuclei in the X-rays; (6) X-ray luminosity in erg s $^{-1}$; (7) reference for X-ray morphology and luminosity; (8) galaxies with compact flat spectrum radio cores; (9) reference for radio morphology.

References. (A) H97; (B) Veron-Cetty & Veron 2003; (C) Gonçalves et al. 1999; (D) Andreasian & Khachikian 1987; (E) Phillips 1983; (F) Kewley et al. 2001; (G) Gonzalez-Martin et al. 2006; (H) Dudik et al. 2005; (I) Colbert & Ptak 2002; (J) Terashima et al. 2003; (K) Ho et al. 2001; (L) Satyapal et al. 2004; (M) Terashima et al. 2000; (N) Satyapal et al. 2005; (O) Georgantopoulos et al. 2005; (P) Humphrey et al. 2006; (Q) Guainazzi et al. 2005; (R) Teng et al. 2005; (S) Nagar et al. 2005; (T) Baan & Klockner 2006

in a sample of standard AGNs found that many AGN have [Ne v] ratios well below the theoretical low-density limit (Dudik et al. 2007). Ruling out aperture effects and theoretical uncertainties, they argue that differential infrared extinction from dust in an obscuring torus may be responsible for deficient [Ne v] 14 μ m fluxes and therefore the anomalously low ratios. If the LINERs in this sample suffer severe extinction toward the optical/UV

band, one might expect the mid-IR line fluxes to be similarly affected.

The low-density limit for the [Ne v] 14 μ m/[Ne v] 24 μ m ratio is 0.83. Table 7 lists the [Ne v] ratio for all of the LINERs in our sample. The majority of LINERs in the sample with [Ne v] detections have ratios far below the theoretical limit. Figure 10 shows the [Ne v] 14 μ m luminosity versus [Ne v] 24 μ m

Table 6
Multiwavelength Statistics: V95

Galaxy Name	[Ne v] Detect?	Broad H α ?	Optical Ref.	X-ray Detect?	$\log(L_X)$ erg s $^{-1}$	X-ray Ref.	Radio Detect?	Radio Ref.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UGC556	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IR01364-1042	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 660	Yes	No	A	non AGN	38.52	H	No	S
IIIZw35	No	No	B	...	...	...	AGN?	T
IR02438+2122	No	...	...	...	...	...	AGN?	T
NGC 1266	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UGC5101	Yes	Yes	B	AGN	40.89	L	AGN	T
NGC 4666	Yes	...	...	non AGN	<38.08	H	...	...
UGC8387	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 5104	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 5218	No	Yes	B	...	...	...	...	...
Mrk273	Yes	No	B	AGN	42.18	G	...	...
Mrk848	No	No	C	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 5953	Yes	No	C	non AGN	<38.69	Q	...	...
IR15335-0513	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IR16164-0746	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 6240	Yes	No	D	AGN	42.04	G	...	...
NGC 6286	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	No	T
ESO593-IG008	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 7130	Yes	No	E	AGN	40.49	G	...	...
ZW453.062	Yes	No	C	...	...	...	...	...
NGC 7591	No	No	B	...	...	...	...	...
IR23365+3604	No	No	B	AGN	41.52	R	No	T
IR04259-0440	No	No	F	...	...	...	...	...

Notes. Columns explanation: (1) common source names; (2) galaxies with [Ne v] Detected; (3) galaxies with Broad H α detected; (4) reference for Broad H α ; (5) galaxies with AGN-like nuclei in the X-rays; (6) X-ray luminosity in erg s $^{-1}$ (7) reference for X-ray morphology and luminosity; (8) galaxies with compact flat spectrum radio cores; (9) reference for radio morphology.

References. (A) H97; (B) Veron-Cetty & Veron 2003; (C) Gonçalves et al. 1999; (D) Andreasian & Khachikian 1987; (E) Phillips 1983; (F) Kewley et al. 2001; (G) Gonzalez-Martin et al. 2006; (H) Dudik et al. 2005; (I) Colbert & Ptak 2002; (J) Terashima et al. 2003; (K) Ho et al. 2001; (L) Satyapal et al. 2004; (M) Terashima et al. 2000; (N) Satyapal et al. 2005; (O) Georgantopoulos et al. 2005; (P) Humphrey et al. 2006; (Q) Guainazzi et al. 2005; (R) Teng et al. 2005; (S) Nagar et al. 2005; (T) Baan & Klockner 2006

luminosity for LINERs and a sample of standard AGNs. Of the 26 LINERs with [Ne v] detections, 15 have ratios that are below the low-density limit to within the calibration error, while only 4 LINERs have ratios significantly above. From Figure 10, it is clear that LINERs show [Ne v] line flux ratios well below the low-density limit, and significantly lower than those from standard AGNs from Dudik et al. 2007. The average [Ne v] 14 μ m/[Ne v] 24 μ m ratio in LINERs where both lines are detected is 0.49. The same ratio for our sample of standard AGNs is 0.98. These results require that the extinction curve in LINER galaxies must be characterized by higher extinction at 14 μ m than at 24 μ m.

Figure 10 suggests that SED effects are not responsible for the low values of [Ne v] 14 μ m luminosity seen in the [Ne v]-emitting LINERs in Figures 8 and 10. Rather they suggest that the 14 μ m [Ne v] emission is deficient, and that this deficiency is due to substantial extinction toward the [Ne v] emitting region rather than an intrinsic optical/UV deficit. In support of these findings, Desai et al. (2007) find that nearly all ultraluminous IR galaxies (ULIRGs) with LINER-like optical nuclei in their sample show silicate optical depth, $\tau_{9.7}$ in excess of 2.5, implying optical depths, $A_V \geq 45$. At least for the luminous IR galaxies plotted here, the [Ne v] 14 μ m deficiency can easily be explained by such high columns of dust (see also Dudik et al. 2007). We note that the data in Figures 8–10 are sparse, because there is currently very little [Ne v] high-resolution data in the literature either for standard AGN or for

LINERs. [Ne v] 24 μ m data and [O IV] data are particularly scarce.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Using the high-resolution IRS modules on board *Spitzer*, we conducted an archival mid-IR spectroscopic study of 67 LINERs in order to search for mid-IR signatures of AGNs. This is the most exhaustive mid-IR spectroscopic survey of LINERs to date and includes observations of the mid-IR [Ne v] emission lines, the only robust spectroscopic diagnostic of an AGN in the mid-IR. These results are compared with similar observations of standard Seyferts and quasars. Our main results are as follows.

1. We detect the [Ne v] 14 and/or 24 μ m line in 26 of the 67 galaxies in our sample. This yields a mid-IR AGN detection rate of 39%.
2. We find that many galaxies (23%) show prominent [Ne v] emission but no evidence for AGN activity in the optical. This result emphasizes that optical observations fail at finding a significant fraction of AGN in LINERs. This is particularly true in FIR luminous galaxies, the dominant and least studied population of LINERs.
3. The fraction of LINERs with [Ne v] emission increases with FIR luminosity, implying that large fraction of the dominant population of LINERs are AGN.

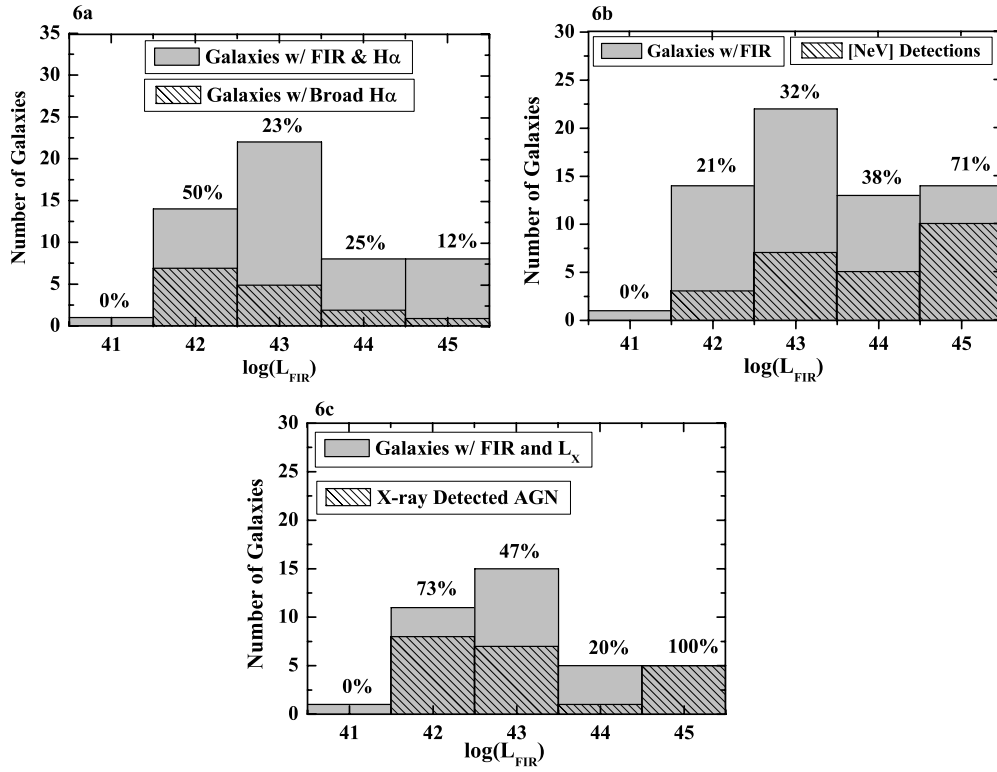


Figure 6. Optical, IR, and X-ray detection rates as a function of FIR luminosity. As can be seen from these plots, the optical AGN detection rate decreases with L_{FIR} , while the [Ne V] AGN detection rate increases with L_{FIR} . On the other hand, the X-ray-based detection rate seems unrelated to L_{FIR} .

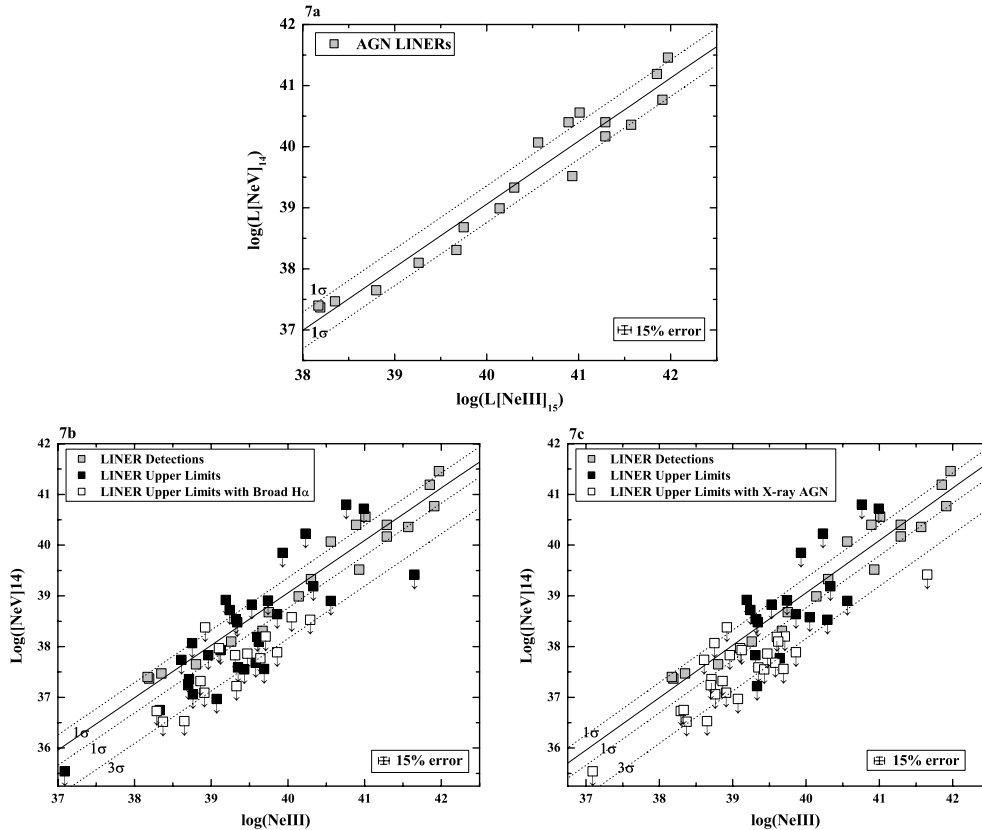


Figure 7. (a) $\log(L[\text{Ne v}]_{14})$ in erg s^{-1} vs. $\log(L[\text{Ne III}]_{15})$ in erg s^{-1} for all of the AGN-LINERs for our sample; (b) and (c) $\log(L[\text{Ne v}]_{14})$ vs. $\log(L[\text{Ne III}]_{15})$ for the detections and upper limits for our sample. Open symbols in (b) and (c) represent LINERs with AGN detections in the optical and X-rays respectively. The error bars due to the 15% calibration error on the LINER luminosities are roughly the same as the symbol size and could not be overplotted. A representative error bar is plotted at the bottom right corner of each plot.

Table 7
Ne v Line Flux Ratios

Galaxy Name (1)	[Ne v] ₁₄ [Ne v] ₂₄ (2)	Galaxy Name (3)	[Ne v] ₁₄ [Ne v] ₂₄ (4)
NGC 1052	0.22	UGC5101	1.06
NGC 3166	< 0.70	NGC 4666	< 0.06
NGC 3368	> 0.19	UGC8387	0.13
NGC 3507	> 0.69	NGC 5104	0.47
NGC 3521	> 0.23	Mrk273	0.39
NGC 3642	< 0.08	NGC 5953	0.25
NGC 4036	< 0.03	IR15335...	> 0.28
NGC 4278	< 0.04	IR16164...	0.46
NGC 4438	< 0.19	NGC 6240	> 1.31
NGC 4736	> 0.66	NGC 6286	0.33
NGC 5353	< 0.89	ESO593...	> 1.19
NGC 5371	0.13	NGC 7130	1.10
NGC 660	> 0.31	ZW453.062	0.80

Note. Column explanation: (1) and (3) common source names; (2) and (4) [Ne v] 14 μ / [Ne v] 24 μ line flux ratio.

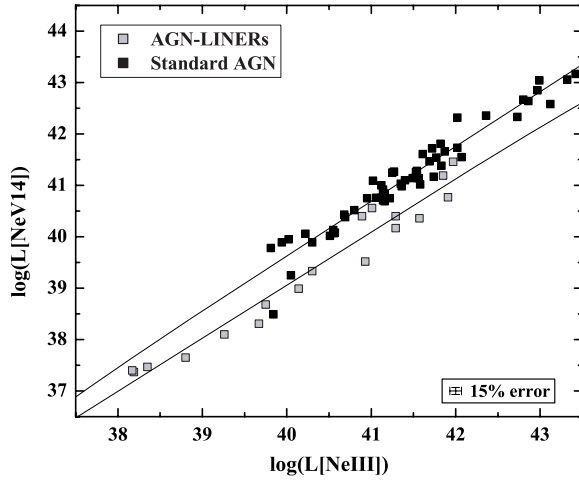


Figure 8. $\log(L[\text{Ne v}]_{14})$ in erg s^{-1} vs. $\log(L[\text{Ne III}]_{15})$ in erg s^{-1} for all of the AGN-LINERs for our sample as well as a sample of standard AGNs from Gorjian et al. 2006. We note that the slopes for both correlations are very similar, implying that the relation holds for both objects. However the y-intercept for standard AGNs is larger than that for LINERs, suggesting that either [Ne v] 14 μ m luminosity is deficient or the [Ne III] is in excess in LINERs. The error bars due to the 15% calibration error on the LINER luminosities are roughly the same as the symbol size and could not be overplotted. A representative error bar is plotted at the bottom right corner of the plot.

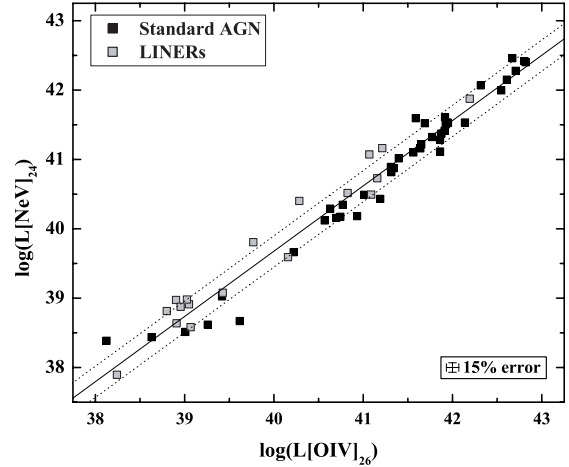


Figure 9. [Ne v] 24 μ m luminosity to [O IV] 26 μ m luminosity for all of the detections in our sample as well as a sample of standard AGNs. We find that LINERs look very similar to standard AGNs, suggesting that SED effects are not the cause of the discrepancy in Figure 8. The error bars due to the 15% calibration error on the LINER luminosities are roughly the same as the symbol size and could not be overplotted. A representative error bar is plotted at the bottom right corner of each plot.

4. We find some inconsistencies between [Ne v] nondetections and either the presence of Broad H α or the presence of a hard X-ray point source. This inconsistency is likely due to the limited sensitivity of the mid-IR observations and/or the misclassification of optical and X-ray sources.
5. Using the combined X-ray, optical, and IR diagnostics, we find an AGN-detection rate in LINERs of 74%, higher than previously reported.
6. Contrary to previous studies, a comparison of the mid-IR line ratios in LINERs and standard AGN suggests that the ionizing SEDs in at least some LINERs are not significantly different from those of standard AGN.
7. We find that the [Ne v] 14 μ m / [Ne v] 24 μ m, line flux ratios in LINERs are significantly below the theoretical low-density limit and substantially lower than the same ratios in standard AGN. This result suggests that there is high extinction, even at mid-IR wavelengths, toward the

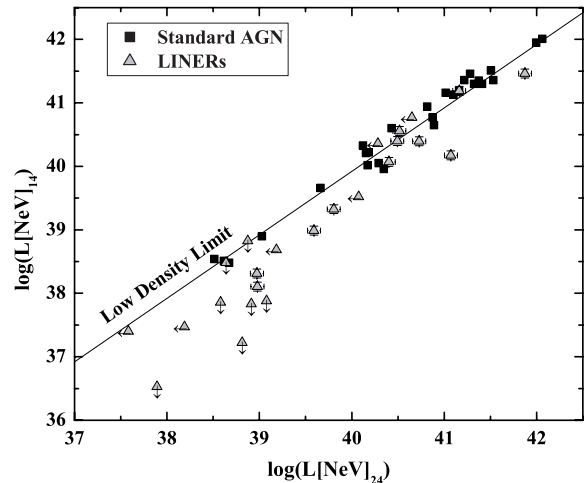


Figure 10. [Ne v] 14 μ m luminosity to [Ne v] 24 μ m luminosity for all of the detections in our sample as well as a sample of standard AGNs. The majority of LINERs in our sample (15/26) have ratios well below the low-density limit. This may imply severe extinction toward the [Ne v] 14 μ m emitting region in these galaxies. The error bars in this plot represent the calibration error of 15%.

[Ne v] 14 μm line emitting region in a significant number of LINERs.

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