The Extended Molecular Gas of Circinus and NGC 1097 seen by APEX

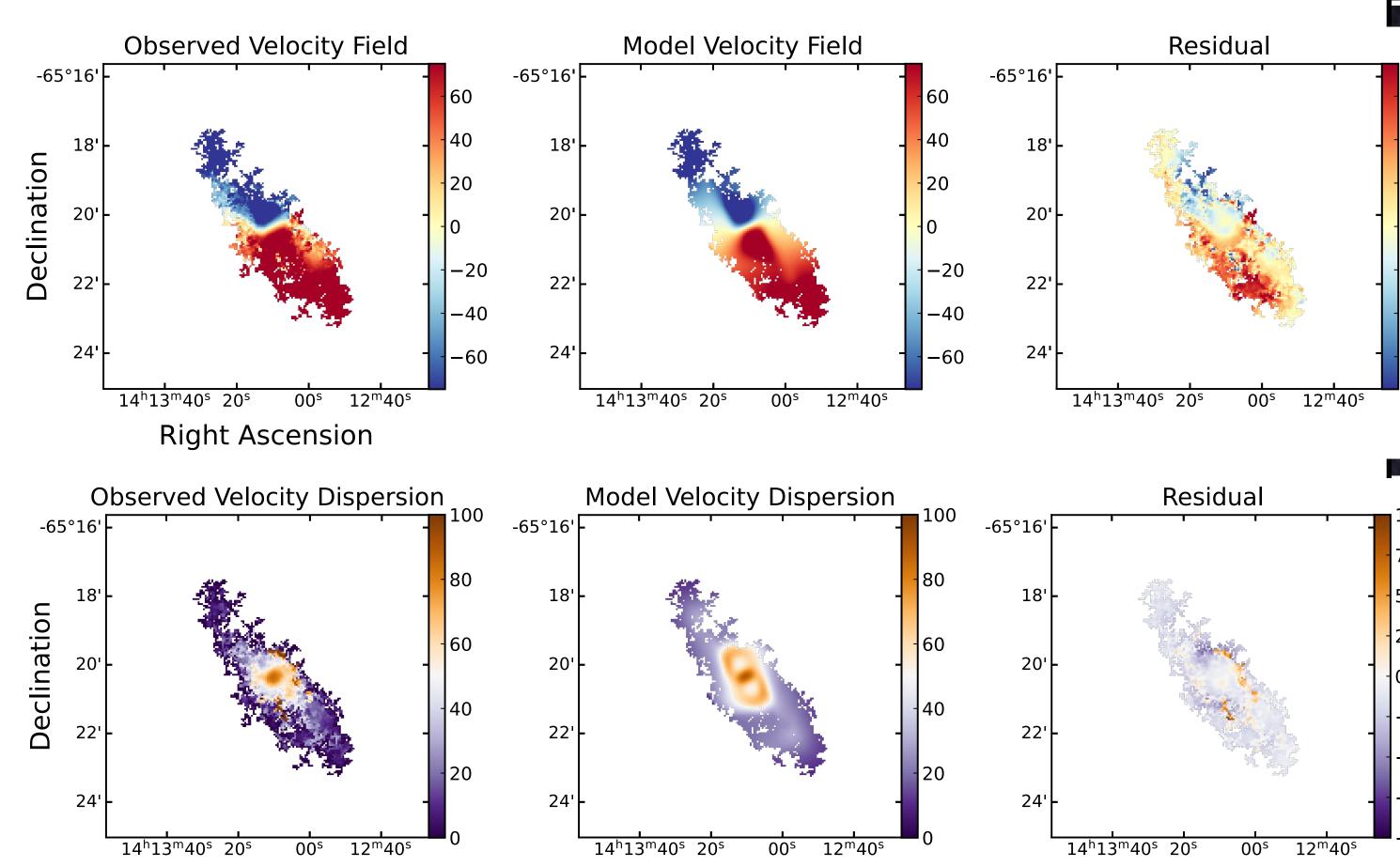
Akhil Lasrado¹, Claudia Cicone¹, Axel Weiss²

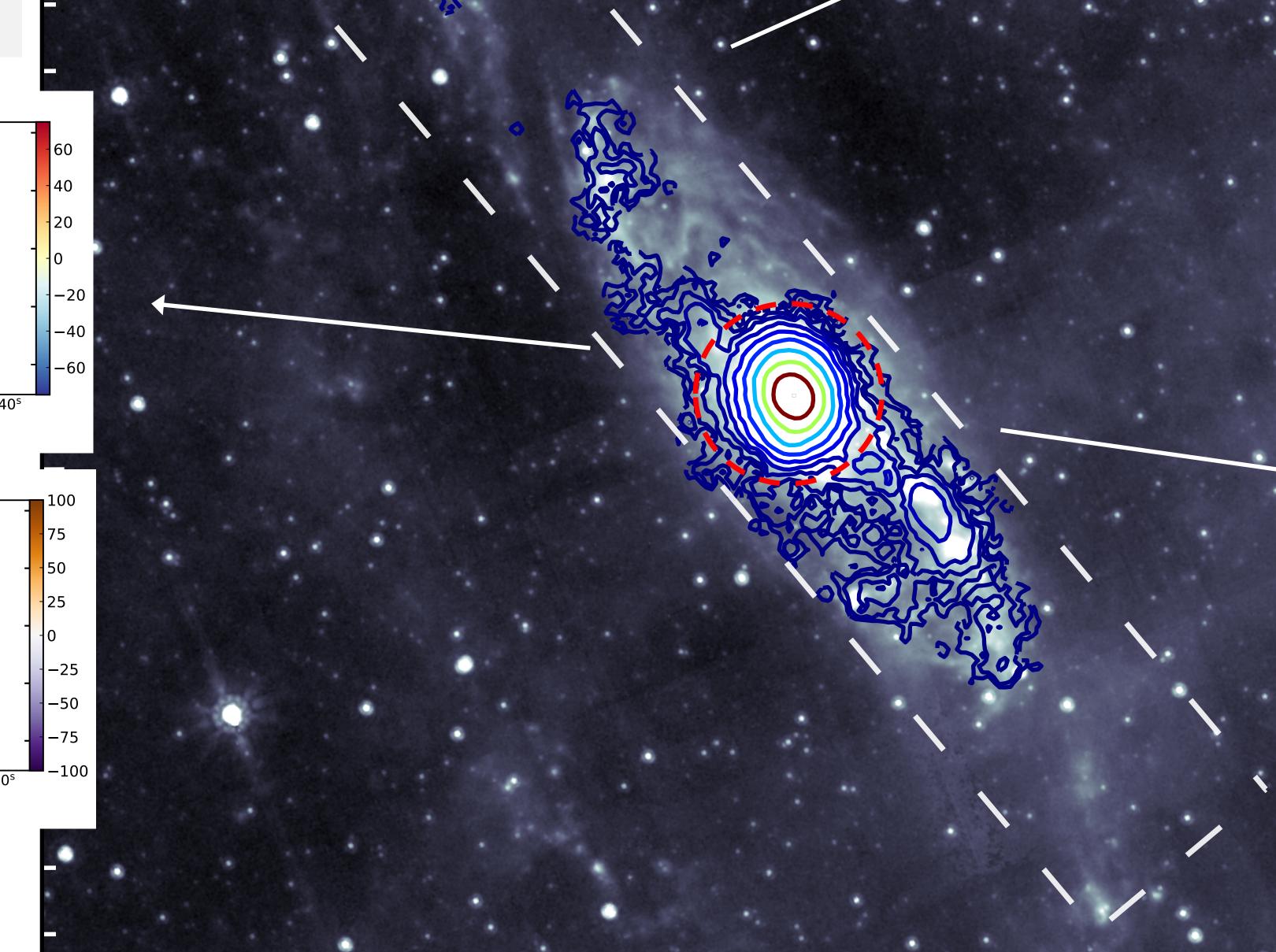
¹Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Oslo, ²Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy, Bonn

The **extended molecular interstellar medium** is often witness to dynamically important events and structures that affect the evolution of galaxies. **Single dish telescopes** can provide crucial complementary data to high-resolution ALMA data when studying the imprints of these processes in the diffuse, extended molecular gas, and can cover a **large field of view with good sensitivity**. Here we present results from **Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX)** CO(3–2) observations of the **large-scale molecular gas** of the nearby **Circinus galaxy**.

Kinematic modelling with ^{3D}BAROLO

- We perform 3D tilted ring modelling using Bbarolo (Teodoro+2015), to test the presence of radial flows.
- Models including a radial component indicate the presence of a radial component, but the limited spatial resolution leads to high uncertainties.





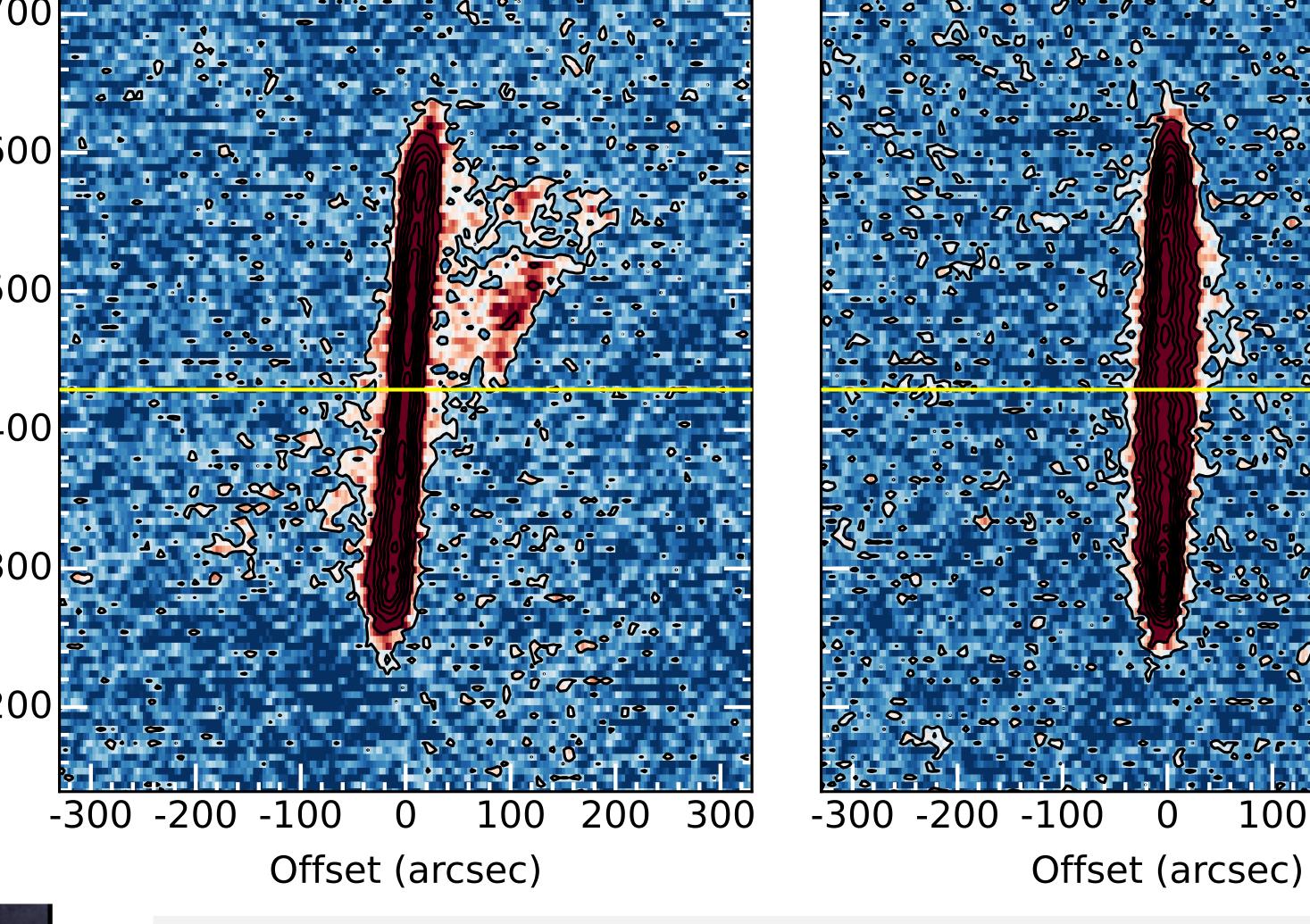
Spitzer 8 micron

APEX (Contours)

is the nearest (4.2 Mpc) Type-2 Seyfert AGN. Prior large-

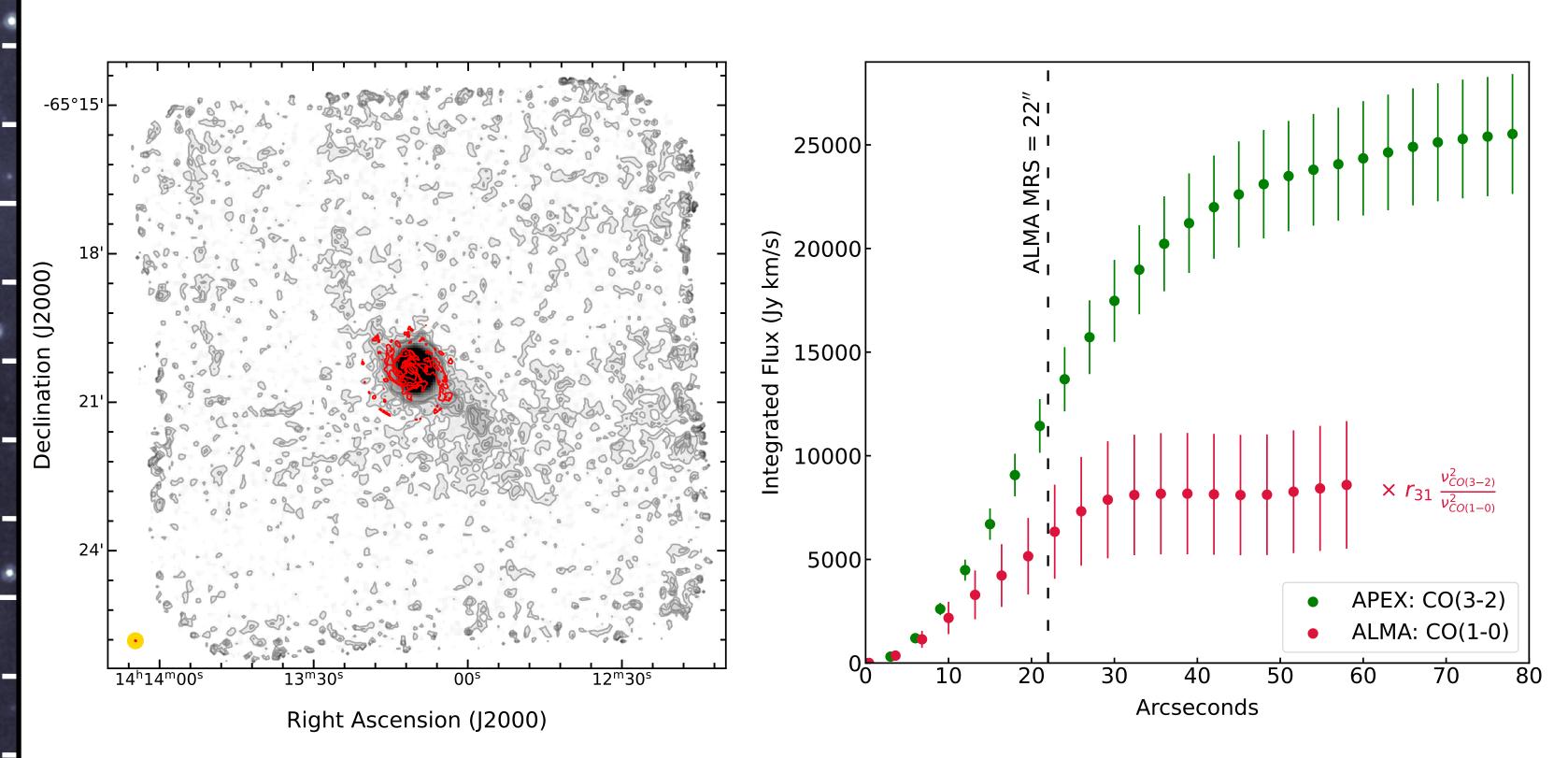
scale gas studies reveal a highly warped disk.

The Circinus Galaxy,



Kinematic signatures of a large-scale bar?

- An X-shape in the position-velocity diagram suggests the gas following two distinct families of resonant orbits: the slow-rotating x₁ orbits, and the fast-rotating x₂ orbits.
- Slower rotating gas corresponds to the large-scale gas, while faster rotating gas corresponds to the bright inner molecular region.



Flux recovery comparison with ALMA

- Comparison with Zschaechner+2016 CO(1-0) data.
- APEX recovers ~3.5 times more flux in the central 1 kpc.

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Right Ascension