



Wideband Radio Properties of the Radio Quiet AGN NGC 4388

Andrew J. Sargent^{*(1,2)}, Travis C. Fischer⁽³⁾, Alexander J. van der Horst⁽²⁾, Megan C. Johnson⁽¹⁾, Nathan J. Secrest⁽¹⁾

(1) United States Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20392, USA;
email: Andrew.j.sargent2.civ@us.navy.mil

(2) Department of Physics, The George Washington University, 725 21st St. NW, Washington, DC 20052, USA

(3) Aura for ESA, Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

Recent observations by the Fundamental Reference AGN Monitoring Experiment (FRAMEx) [1] explored radio quiet Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) by probing to sub-parsec scales with the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) to understand the source of radio emission from a volume-complete sample of 25 hard X-ray selected AGN. Using the Fundamental Plane of black hole activity [2] to determine expected 6 GHz radio luminosities from X-ray luminosity and the black hole mass, the VLBA surprisingly detected only 9 out of 25 sources in an initial snapshot campaign, in contrast to archival observations with the Very Large Array (VLA) where many of targets have previously been detected with 6 GHz observations. FRAMEx subsequently conducted 4-12 GHz wideband observations with the upgraded Jansky VLA for all 25 FRAMEx targets with full-Stokes polarization in order to examine their spectral, spatial and polarization features. I will be discussing the CASA [3] calibration and imaging procedures we are using for these wideband observations, as well as the limitations and pitfalls I have come across. I will also be presenting initial results from the target NGC 4388, one of the initial non-detections. The magnetic field lines measured for this edge-on galaxy are strongest along the radio knots and appear to show signatures of Faraday rotation with increasing radio frequency.

References

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- [2] Merloni, A., Heinz, S., and di Matteo, T., “A Fundamental Plane of black hole activity”, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 345, no. 4, pp. 1057–1076, 2003. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2966.2003.07017.x.
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