

# A 3D Search for the Interplay between AGN and Star Formation in Galaxies

Marsha Wolf<sup>1</sup>, Eric Hooper<sup>1</sup>, Ryan Sanders<sup>2</sup> and Charles Liu<sup>3</sup>

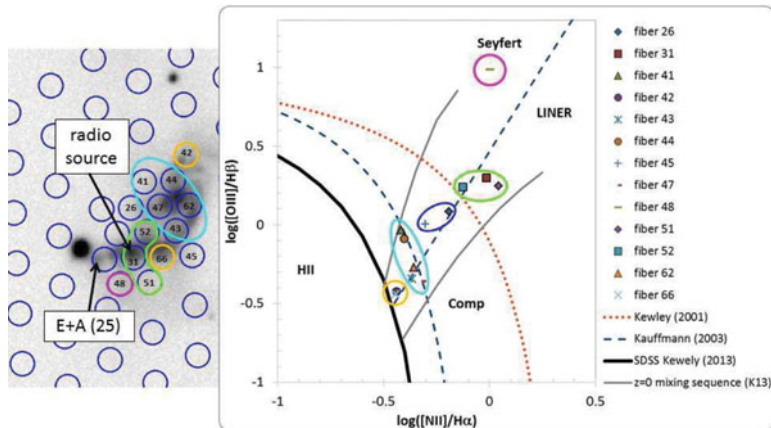
<sup>1</sup>Department of Astronomy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA  
email: [mwolf@astro.wisc.edu](mailto:mwolf@astro.wisc.edu)

<sup>2</sup>UCLA Division of Astronomy & Astrophysics, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1547, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Engineering Science and Physics, CUNY CSI, Staten Island, NY 10314, USA

**Abstract.** Integral field spectroscopy and radio interferometry are very powerful tools for studying the interplay between AGN and star formation (SF) in galaxies. We introduce a sample of SDSS galaxies with selection criteria designed to maximize our chances of catching both processes in action. The galaxies are post-starburst, potentially contain radio AGN, and are allowed, but not required, to have ongoing star formation. The resulting sample includes objects classified as traditional post-starbursts and ones that would have been classified as Seyferts based on their emission line properties alone. The systems span a range of merger phases from initial interaction to fully merged, providing snapshots throughout the entire sequence. We are compiling a multi-wavelength data set, including spatially resolved optical spectra from IFUs on WIYN and continuum radio maps from the VLA and GMRT. Here we present initial results on J0754+1648, an interacting system with a post-starburst region near a radio AGN surrounded by highly ionized gas. This object may be an example of SF truncated by AGN feedback.

**Keywords.** galaxies: interaction - galaxies: evolution - galaxies: active



**Figure 1.** Layout of the SparsePak IFU (Bershady+, 2004, PASP, 116, 565) on J0754+1648 is on the left. Colored outlines mark spatial regions on the object and their corresponding locations on the BPT plot on the right (Kauffmann+, 2003, MNRAS, 346, 1055; Kewley+, 2001, ApJ, 556, 121; Kewley+, 2013, ApJ, 774, 100). The heavy black line is the mean SDSS abundance sequence and solid gray lines bound the starburst-AGN mixing sequence (Kewley+ 2013). The upper nucleus of the system, near fiber 44, is forming stars at a rate of  $4 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (Sanders+, 2012, BAAS, 246.07). Fibers in this area (cyan) lie in the SF region of the BPT near the composite line. Fibers 26 & 45 that are spatially between the SF area and the AGN lie in the composite region of the BPT (blue). Fiber 31 contains the radio source and lies in the AGN/LINER region of the BPT (green). Fiber 48 has strong [OIII] emission, likely ionized by the AGN, and is fully in the Seyfert BPT region (magenta). The post-starburst (fiber 25) has a mean light-weighted age of 540 Myr and is in close proximity to the AGN and the ionized gas.