DISCOVERY OF THE MOST-DISTANT DOUBLE-PEAKED EMITTER AT Z = 1.369

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ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of the most-distant double-peaked emitter, CXOECDFS J033115.0−275518, at z = 1.369. A Keck/DEIMOS spectrum shows a clearly double-peaked broad Mg II λ2799 emission line, with FWHM ≈ 11,000 km s$^{-1}$ for the line complex. The line profile can be well fit by an elliptical relativistic Keplerian disk model. This is one of a handful of double-peaked emitters known to be a luminous quasar, with excellent multicolor coverage and a high-quality X-ray spectrum. CXOECDFS J033115.0−275518 is a radio-loud quasar with two radio lobes (FR II morphology) and a radio loudness of f5 GHz/f4000 Å ≈ 429. The X-ray spectrum can be modeled by a power law with photon index 1.72 and no intrinsic absorption; the rest-frame 0.5–8.0 keV luminosity is $5.0 \times 10^{44}$ erg s$^{-1}$. The spectral energy distribution (SED) of CXOECDFS J033115.0−275518 has a shape typical for radio-loud quasars and double-peaked emitters at lower redshift. The local viscous energy released from the line-emitting region of the accretion disk is probably insufficient to power the observed line flux, and external illumination of the disk appears to be required. The presence of a big blue bump in the SED along with the unexceptional X-ray spectrum suggest that the illumination cannot arise from a radiatively inefficient accretion flow.

Subject headings: accretion, accretion disks — galaxies: active — galaxies: nuclei — line: profiles — quasars: emission lines

1. INTRODUCTION

Double-peaked emitters are active galactic nuclei (AGNs) emitting broad and double-peaked low-ionization lines. A survey of ~100 radio-loud AGNs (z < 0.4) suggests that ~20% of these sources are double-peaked emitters (Eracleous & Halpern 1994, 2003). The frequency of double-peaked emitters is much lower (~3%) among the general population of ~3000 low-redshift (z < 0.33) AGNs selected by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (strateva et al. 2003), and these double-peaked emitters are predominantly (76%) radio-quiet. Since the discovery of the first examples of double-peaked emitters in the 1980s (Oke 1987; Chen et al. 1989), more than 150 such sources have been found. Most have been identified based on their Hα, and sometimes Hβ, lines. Spectroscopy of several of these sources showed that the Mg II λ2799 line also has a double-peaked profile similar to those of Hα and Hβ (Halpern et al. 1996; Eracleous et al. 2004). Selection based on the Mg II line profile could in principle find higher redshift candidates; however, due to contamination from the underlying Fe II and Fe III emission-line complexes (e.g., Wills et al. 1983) and possibly Mg II self-absorption, it is difficult to create a complete sample of double-peaked Mg II λ2799 emitters, and only a few such objects have been reported (strateva et al. 2003). The highest redshift double-peaked emitters discovered to date have z ≲ 0.6.

Observational results and basic physical considerations indicate that the most-plausible origin of the double-peaked emission lines is the accretion disk (e.g., Chen & Halpern 1989; Eracleous et al. 1993; Eracleous & Halpern 2003). The line profile can be well fit by emission from the outer regions of a Keplerian disk, typically at distances from the black hole of hundreds to thousands of gravitational radii (R_G = GM/c^2). In many cases, the viscous energy available locally in the line-recombining region is insufficient to power the observed lines, and it has been suggested that these strong lines are produced by external illumination of the disk, probably from an X-ray-emitting elevated structure in the center (e.g., Chen et al. 1989).

In this paper, we report the discovery of the highest redshift double-peaked emitter known to date. This source, CXOECDFS J033115.0−275518 (hereafter J0331−2755), was detected as an X-ray point source in the ~250 ks observations of the Extended Chandra Deep Field-South (E-CDF-S; Lehmer et al. 2005), and was identified as a double-peaked Mg II emitter at z = 1.369 by Keck/DEIMOS optical spectroscopy. We adopt a cosmological model with H_0 = 70 km s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$, Ω_M = 0.3, and Ω_{Λ} = 0.7.
mology with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_M = 0.3$, and $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$ throughout this paper.

2. KECK OBSERVATIONS AND DISK-MODEL FIT

Optical spectroscopic observations of J0331–2755 were carried out using the DEIMOS spectrograph [Faber et al. 2003] on the 10 m Keck II telescope on January 15, 2007 (UT), as part of the E-CDF-S spectroscopic program (PIs: P. Capak, M. Salvato, J. Kartaltepe; Silverman et al. 2009, in preparation). We used the 600 l/mm grism and the GG455 filter. The wavelength coverage was $\sim 4650–8580$ Å with a resolution of 3.5 Å. The seeing was $0'6$, and the airmass was 1.49. The total exposure time was 9000 s in five individual exposures. The wavelength-dependent response was corrected by an observation of a single flux standard star while the overall normalization was set to match the COMBO-17 $R$-band magnitude [Wolf et al. 2004, 2008]. The redshift of J0331–2755, 1.369, was determined using the Mg II $\lambda 2799$ and Ne V $\lambda 3426$ narrow lines ($\text{FWHM} \approx 400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$).

The rest-frame near-UV (NUV) spectrum around the Mg II $\lambda 2799$ line is shown in Figure 1 smoothed to a resolution of 3.6 Å. The spectrum shows a clearly double-peaked broad Mg II line along with a central narrow line, similar to previously discovered double-peaked H$\alpha$ or Mg II emitters. The Mg II absorption doublet at $\sim 2600$ Å is likely produced by an intervening absorber at $z = 1.21$, as inferred from the narrow velocity dispersion ($\text{FWHM} \approx 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and large blueshift (e.g., Ganguly et al. 2007). An alternative interpretation of the doublet as arising in an AGN outflow would require outflow velocities of $\sim 20000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

Assuming that the J0331–2755 Mg II line emission originates from the accretion disk, we can use the line shape to determine a set of parameters characterizing the emission region (see Chen & Halpern 1989; Eracleous et al. 1995, for a description of line-profile accretion-disk modeling). We start by subtracting the underlying continuum and Fe emission-line complexes, as shown in Figure 1. The continuum is represented by a simple power law, $F_\lambda \propto \lambda^{-1.6}$ [Vanden Berk et al. 2001]. The Fe pseudo-continuum is modeled by the broadened Fe-emission template of Vestergaard & Wilkes 2001, fit to the $\sim 2450–2900$ Å spectrum excluding the Mg II line, where we assumed that the Fe-line broadening is similar to that of the Mg II line complex, FWHM $\approx 11000$ km s$^{-1}$. Such Fe-line broadening could result if the line is emitted from the base of a wind launched from the accretion disk. The double-peaked Mg II line profile does not differ much for any reasonable choice of the Fe-line broadening (from 5000 to 15000 km s$^{-1}$).

The continuum and Fe-line complex subtracted Mg II profile of J0331–2755 cannot be well fit by a circular relativistic Keplerian disk model. In the absence of line-profile variability, which can help distinguish between the different non-axisymmetric disk models, we choose the elliptical disk model of Eracleous et al. (1995), which has the smallest number of extra free parameters (for a total of 7 disk-fit parameters). The model assumes an external source of illumination represented by a power law with emissivity, $\epsilon \propto R^{-q}$, and we fix $q = 3$, equivalent to an illuminating point source on the disk axis high above the disk. The central narrow-line part of the spectrum was excluded from the fit. From the best-fit model, the disk inclination with respect to our line of sight is $i = 22^\circ.3$, degrees, the inner and outer radii of the emission ring are $R_1 = 200_{-50}^{+200}$ and $R_2 = 900_{-100}^{+400}$, the turbulent broadening parameter is $\sigma = 1900_{-200}^{+400}$ km s$^{-1}$, and the disk ellipticity is $e = 0.4_{-0.2}^{+0.4}$ with a semi-major axis orientation of $\phi_0 = 110 \pm 20$ degrees with respect to our line of sight. The integrated line flux is $F_{\text{Mg II}} = (9.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-16}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$. These emission-line region parameters are similar to those obtained for lower-redshift double-peaked emitters, e.g., Eracleous & Halpern (2003), Strateva et al. (2003), and Strateva et al. (2008).

3. MULTIWAVELENGTH PROPERTIES

The numerous multiwavelength deep surveys of the E-CDF-S allow us to study the properties of J0331–2755 from radio to X-ray wavelengths. Figure 2 presents the radio, infrared (IR), optical, and X-ray images of J0331–2755. A broad-band spectral energy distribution (SED) of the source is shown in Figure 3 with the majority of the SED data displayed in Table 1. It is one of the best-sampled double-peaked emitter SEDs, comparable to that of the prototype source Arp 102B [Eracleous et al. 2003, Strateva et al. 2008]. Details of the broad-band properties are discussed below.

Radio — J0331–2755 was observed by the Very Large Array (VLA) at 1.4 GHz in 1999–2000 [Kellermann et al. 2008] and 2007 [Miller et al. 2008]. The reported core radio flux densities are $1.14 \pm 0.03$ mJy and $1.23 \pm 0.02$ mJy, respectively. It was also detected by the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) at 1.4 GHz, with a $\sim 30\%$ higher flux density [Rovilos et al. 2007]. Because of the low resolution (beam size $17'' \times 7''$), we do not use the ATCA results. The average VLA flux

12 http://taltos.pha.jhu.edu/~nmiller/vlaecdfs_main.html.
density is plotted in Figure 3. We show the radio image from Miller et al. (2008) in Figure 2. Most of the data were obtained when the VLA was in configuration A, and some were obtained in configuration BnA. The beam size is 2.8″ × 1.6″ with a position angle near zero (i.e., N-S). The source is associated with two brighter radio lobes, which extend to a few hundred kpc away from the center, displaying an FR II morphology. The core and the lobes are sources 20, 19, and 21 in the catalog of Miller et al. (2008), and the total radio power at 1.4 GHz is ≈ 1.5 × 10^{33} \text{erg s}^{-1} \text{Hz}^{-1}. According to the radio contours, there could also be a weak jet leading to the lobe in the western feature. We did not find any clear counterparts for the lobes/jet at other wavelengths, except for a faint optical source at the position of the eastern lobe. Moreover, these structures are more extended than nearby point sources. Thus they are not likely physically associated with galaxies. The radio loudness parameter, defined as $R = f_5 \text{GHz}/f_{4400} \text{Å}$ (the ratio of flux densities in the rest frame; e.g., Kellermann et al. [1989]), is computed using the 1.4 GHz and 914 nm COMBO-17 (Wolf et al. 2004, 2008) flux densities with the assumption of a radio power-law slope of $\alpha_r = -0.8$ and an optical power-law slope of $\alpha_o = -0.4$ (F$_o \propto \nu^{-0.4}$). The source has a radio loudness of $R \approx 429$, including the contributions from the extended lobe emission.

IR — The E-CDF-S was covered by the Spitzer Far Infrared Deep Extragalactic Legacy Survey (FIDEL) at 24 and 70 μm, and by the Spitzer IRAC/MUSYC Public Legacy Survey in the E-CDF-S (SIMPLE) at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, and 8.0 μm. J0331−2755 was detected at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0, and 24 μm with flux densities of 0.09, 0.12, 0.14, 0.19, and 0.50 mJy, respectively (e.g., see Figure 2b). It was not detected at 70 μm; we estimate the 2 σ flux-density upper limit to be 1.5 mJy.

Optical, UV — In the optical band, J0331−2755 is present in the COMBO-17 catalog (Wolf et al. 2004, 2008) and the deep MPG/ESO Wide Field Imager (WFI) R-band catalog (Giavalisco et al. 2004). It is outside the field-of-view of the Galaxy Evolution from Morphologies and SEDs (GEMS) survey (Caldwell et al. 2008). The B-band absolute AB magnitude is $M_B = -23.4$. The WFI R-band image is shown in Figure 2, and the 17-band photometry data points from the COMBO-17 observations are shown in Figure 3. The galactic extinction in the optical band is small (a correction factor of ~ 1.02 for the V-band). J0331−2755 was observed by GALEX in 2003 and 2005. The observed NUV ($\lambda_{\text{eff}} = 2267$ Å) flux densities are 5.95 ± 0.13 and 7.69 ± 0.23 μJy, brightening by ~ 30% in two years. This variability amplitude is typical for double-peaked emitters (e.g., Gezari et al. 2007, Strateva et al. 2008). The correction factor for the NUV Galactic extinction is $A_NUV = 8.0E(B-V)$ (e.g., Gil de Paz et al. 2007). The source was not detected in the far-UV band ($\lambda_{\text{eff}} = 1516$ Å), due to the Lyman

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**Fig. 2.** — (a) Radio 1.4 GHz, (b) IR 5.8 μm, (c) optical R-band, and (d) X-ray 0.5–8 keV images of J0331−2755. Each image is 60″ (0.51 Mpc at z=1.369) on a side. The last three images are overlaid with radio contours, ranging from ≈ 0.6–90% of the maximum pixel value following a logarithmic scale. The downward arrows point to the position of J0331−2755. The ellipse at the lower left corner of (a) shows the beam size of the radio observations. Flux density or flux in each band is indicated; the X-ray flux is in units of erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$. The apparent extension in the Chandra image is due to the large point spread function at its location.

**Fig. 3.** — Radio through X-ray SED of J0331−2755. The names of observatories/surveys and years of observations are indicated for the data points. The dotted and dashed curves show the Elvis et al. (1994) and Richards et al. (2006) SED templates, normalized to the COMBO-17 R-band data point, respectively. The broad-band SED of J0331−2755 is in general agreement with typical radio-loud quasar SEDs. The Arp 102B SED (Krichbaum et al. 2003, Strateva et al. 2008, and references therein) is also shown for comparison. The J0331−2755 SED and both of the SED templates show a big blue bump in the UV (marked with a thick downward-pointing arrow), while the Arp 102B SED does not.

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13 The integrated radio flux density was used to compute the radio loudness in order to be consistent with the typical definition in the literature. The radio loudness is ~ 41 if only the radio flux from the core component is taken into account.

14 See [http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/legacy/fideldirectory.html](http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/legacy/fideldirectory.html).

15 See [http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/legacy/simpledirectory.html](http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu/legacy/simpledirectory.html).

16 See [http://galex.stsci.edu/GR4/](http://galex.stsci.edu/GR4/).
break at rest-frame 912 Å. The average NUV flux density is shown in Figure 3.

X-ray—J0331–2755 was detected during the Chandra E-CDF-S survey in 2004, with an effective exposure time of ≈ 210 ks. It is located at the edge of the E-CDF-S field and has an off-axis angle of ∼ 8′. The Chandra image is shown in Figure 2. J0331–2755 has one of the best X-ray spectra available for double-peaked emitters: the number of 0.5–8.0 keV source counts is 1048. We performed spectrum extraction on the reduced and cleaned level 2 event files (Lemher et al. 2005) using the reduction tool ACIS EXTRACT (AE; Broos et al. 2000). The spectrum was binned at a signal-to-noise ratio of 5 using AE and then fit with XSPEC (Version 12.4.0; Arnaud 1996). The 0.5–8.0 keV spectrum can be well modeled with a power law modified by Galactic absorption, with χ² = 18.0 for 22 degrees of freedom (see Fig. 4). We adopted a Galactic neutral hydrogen column density N_H,G = 8.8 × 10¹⁹ cm⁻² (Stark et al. 1992). The best-fit photon index is Γ = 1.72 ± 0.10; the uncertainties are quoted at 90% confidence. This photon index is typical for radio-loud quasars, Γ ≈ 1.6–1.7 (e.g., Reeves et al. 1997). The rest-frame unabsorbed 0.5–8.0 keV luminosity is 5.0 × 10⁴⁴ erg s⁻¹, well within the quasar regime. Intrinsic absorption (N_H,I at z = 1.369) is not required to fit the spectrum, with a 90% confidence upper limit of 1.09 × 10²² cm⁻².

To compare the SED of J0331–2755 to those for typical quasars, we show in Figure 3 the mean quasi-SED from Richards et al. (2006) and the mean radio-loud quasar SED from Elvis et al. (1994), both normalized to the COMBO-17 R-band flux of J0331–2755. The Richards et al. (2006) SED template is derived from a sample of radio-quiet sources, and does not cover the radio and X-ray bands. The optical–to–X-ray data agree reasonably well with the mean quasi SEDs. The excess emission in the IR bands suggests a contribution from the host galaxy, similar to some other double-peaked emitters (e.g., Strateva et al. 2008). The weaker radio emission than the mean radio-loud SED probably arises because we only include the radio emission from the core, while some of the Elvis et al. (1994) objects included extended radio emission when only low-resolution observations were available. As the multiwavelength data were not taken simultaneously, variations in the fluxes at different wavebands are likely responsible for part of the discrepancies between the data and SED templates. Thus the broad-band SED of J0331–2755 does not differ significantly from those of typical radio-loud quasars, despite the double-peaked nature of this source. The bolometric luminosity estimated based on the Elvis et al. (1994) template is L_{bol} ≈ 5.7 × 10⁴⁵ erg s⁻¹, corresponding to an accretion rate of ∼ 1 M_☉ yr⁻¹ under the assumption of accretion efficiency η = 0.1. Note that the template SED will ‘double-count’ the IR emission if the IR bump consists of reprocessed nuclear continuum emission, which could result in an overestimate of the bolometric luminosity by up to 20–30%.

4. DISCUSSION

The discovery of J0331–2755 doubles the redshift range of known double-peaked emitters, from 0.6 to 1.369. The rest-frame 2500 Å monochromatic luminosity of J0331–2755 is 7.2 × 10⁴⁵ erg s⁻¹ Hz⁻¹, interpolated from the COMBO-17 flux densities. It is thus among the few most optically luminous double-peaked emitters known. Figure 5 shows the position of J0331–2755 in the redshift versus 2500 Å plane. Data for the other double-peaked emitters are from Strateva et al. (2008) and references therein. The X-ray and bolometric luminosities of J0331–2755 are also comparable to those for the brightest double-peaked emitters. The UV–to–X-ray index, defined as α_{OX} = \log [F_{2500 Å}/F_{2 keV}] / \log [F_{2500 Å}/F_{2 keV}], is −1.27. Compared to the α_{OX} – L_{2500 Å} relation for typical radio-quiet AGNs in Steffen et al. (2006), J0331–2755 has a flatter α_{OX} (predicted α_{OX} = −1.45 at this L_{2500 Å}). This factor of ∼ 3 X-ray enhancement is expected given the radio-loud nature of the source: jet-linked X-ray emission is likely making a substantial contribution to the X-ray spectrum.

Following Eracleous & Halpern (1994), we estimated the viscous power released in the line-emitting region.
\[ W_d = 7.7 \times L_{\text{bol}} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta_1} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{8}{3} \zeta_1} \right) - \frac{1}{\zeta_2} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{8}{3} \zeta_2} \right) \right) \text{ erg s}^{-1} \] 

where \( \zeta_1 \) and \( \zeta_2 \) are the inner and outer radii of the emission region in units of \( R_G \). For J0331−2755, \( L_{\text{bol}} \approx 5.7 \times 10^{45} \text{ erg s}^{-1}, \zeta_1 \approx 200, \zeta_2 \approx 900, \) and \( W_d \approx 1.5 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}. \) The ratio of the Mg II luminosity to the viscous power is then \( L_{\text{Mg II}}/W_d \approx 0.07. \) Assuming that J0331−2755 has the same Hα to Mg II line ratio as Arp 102B (\( \sim 5.0; \) Halpern et al. 1990), the Hα luminosity is \( \sim 35\% \) of the total energy available locally. Based on computations of the emission from the accretion disks of cataclysmic variables in Williams (1980), we expect that no more than 20\% of the local viscous energy would be emitted as Hα. Thus the local energy is probably insufficient to power the strong lines, and external illumination of the accretion disk appears necessary to explain the observed Mg II line luminosity even for this luminous, and likely efficiently accreting, double-peaked emitter.

The source of the external illumination is still uncertain. For the prototype double-peaked emitter Arp 102B, Chen & Halpern (1989) proposed that the outer accretion disk was illuminated by a vertical extended structure in the inner disk, such as a geometrically thick and optically thin X-ray-emitting flow produced by radiatively inefficient accretion (RIAF; e.g., Rees et al. 1982; Narayan & Yi 1994). This mechanism has also been proposed to apply to other low Eddington ratio, low-luminosity double-peaked emitters. However, recent studies have revealed that some sources are actually efficient accretors, with Eddington ratio \( L/L_{\text{Edd}} \gtrsim 0.1 \), a regime where RIAFs cannot exist (e.g., Lewis & Eracleous 2006; see also Strateva et al. 2008). The SED of J0331−2755 shows a big blue bump (BBB) in the UV, as well as a typical X-ray photon index and luminosity for radio-loud quasars, also indicating a relatively high-efficiency accretion flow in the central engine. In Figure 3, we show the SED of Arp 102B (Eracleous et al. 2003; Strateva et al. 2008, and references therein). Compared to J0331−2755, Arp 102B has a luminosity about two orders of magnitude fainter and lacks a BBB. For efficiently accreting double-peaked emitters, external photons may come from a different kind of disk-illuminating structure, for example, disk photons scattered by electrons in jets or slow outflows as suggested by Cao & Wang (2006).

Another open question regarding double-peaked emitters is their connection to the general AGN population. observationally, except for their double-peaked and generally broader emission lines, many double-peaked emitters resemble typical AGNs (e.g., through broad-band optical−to−X-ray SEDs). Despite the requirement of X-ray illumination of the disk, their X-ray properties (e.g., spectra and power output) do not differ greatly from those of single-peaked AGNs (e.g., Strateva et al. 2003, 2006). However, recent studies suggested enhanced X-ray emission relative to the UV/optical emission in a sample of the broadest double-peaked emitters (Strateva et al. 2008). Theoretically, all luminous AGNs are expected to have accretion disks, and Keplerian disks are capable of producing double-peaked emission lines. Although the disk parameters, such as the inclination and the ratio of the inner to outer radius, could affect the appearance of the line profile, they are not sufficient to explain why only \( \sim 3\% \) of AGNs are double-peaked emitters. Murray & Chiang (1997) suggested that a varying optical depth in an accretion-disk wind could determine the presence of single or double-peaked line profiles. The underlying double-peaked lines become single-peaked due to radiative transfer in a strong radiation-driven disk wind, and therefore double-peaked emission lines are mostly existent in low-luminosity AGNs, where disk winds are weak with small optical depths. However, this model cannot explain the existence of the most luminous double-peaked emitters, including J0331−2755. Alternatively, the presence of single or double-peaked emission lines could be related to the structure and kinematics of the broad-line region (BLR). It is commonly believed that the BLR is highly stratified. The ionization BLR could consist of two kinematically distinct regions: an outer region of the accretion disk and a standard kinematically hot broad-line cloud component. If in the majority of AGNs line emission from the outer component dominates, we will see single-peaked broad emission lines, while in the remaining \( \sim 3\% \) we see double-peaked lines from the accretion disk. However, the detailed structure of the BLR is poorly understood. It seems likely that the small fraction of double-peaked emitters among AGNs is the result of a combination of these factors, i.e., the influence of external illumination, the position and inclination of the line-emitting region of the accretion disk, the presence of disk winds, and the complex geometric nature of the BLR. The properties of J0331−2755 indicate that at higher redshift, double-peaked emitters still possess typical AGN SEDs and X-ray spectra, and the double-peaked line profile can also be explained by the Keplerian disk model.

Long-term profile variability has been found to be an ubiquitous property of double-peaked emitters (e.g., Gezari et al. 2007). As the E-CDF-S field will continue to be surveyed in spectroscopic campaigns, it is likely that additional optical/near-IR spectroscopic data for J0331−2755 can be obtained in the future. These will help to study line-profile variability and constrain better the structure and kinematics of the accretion disk, which could shed light on some of the unresolved problems discussed above.

We acknowledge financial support from NASA LTSA grant NAG5-13035 (BL, WNB), CXC grant SP8-9003A/B (BL, WNB, FEB), the Polányi Program of NKTH (GS), and the Italian Space Agency (contracts ASI-INAF I/023/05/0 and ASI I/088/06/0) and PRIN-MIUR grant 2006-02-5203 (CV). We thank M. Brusa, M. Eracleous, B.P. Miller, J. Wu, and Y. Xue for helpful discussions. We also thank the referee for carefully reviewing the manuscript and providing helpful comments.

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TABLE 1
SED DATA FOR J0331−2755

| Band | $\log \nu L_\nu$ (erg s$^{-1}$) |
|------|--------------------------------|
| Radio |                                |
| VLA 1.4 GHz | 41.27                          |
| Infrared |                                  |
| FIDEL 70 µm | < 44.88                        |
| FIDEL 24 µm | 44.85                          |
| SIMPLE 8.0 µm | 44.91                        |
| SIMPLE 5.8 µm | 44.91                        |
| SIMPLE 4.5 µm | 44.96                        |
| SIMPLE 3.6 µm | 44.93                        |
| Optical$^a$ |                                |
| COMBO-17 I | 44.85                          |
| COMBO-17 R | 44.95                          |
| COMBO-17 U | 44.94                          |
| UV |                                  |
| GALEX 2267 Å | 45.04                          |
| X-ray |                                |
| Chandra 2 keV | 44.35                          |
| Chandra 5 keV | 44.46                          |

$^a$ The full set of COMBO-17 SED data points are available in Wolf et al. (2003, 2008).

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