



Quantifying Feedback from Narrow Line Region Outflows in Nearby Active Galaxies. II. Spatially Resolved Mass Outflow Rates for the QSO2 Markarian 34^{*†}

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Abstract

We present spatially resolved mass outflow rate measurements (\dot{M}_{out}) for the narrow line region of Markarian 34, the nearest Compton-thick type 2 quasar (QSO2). Spectra obtained with the *Hubble Space Telescope* and at Apache Point Observatory reveal complex kinematics, with distinct signatures of outflow and rotation within 2 kpc of the nucleus. Using multi-component photoionization models, we find that the outflow contains a total ionized gas mass of $M \approx 1.6 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$. Combining this with the kinematics yields a peak outflow rate of $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} \approx 2.0 \pm 0.4 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ at a distance of 470 pc from the nucleus, with a spatially integrated kinetic energy of $E \approx 1.4 \times 10^{55} \text{ erg}$. These outflows are more energetic than those observed in Mrk 573 and NGC 4151, supporting a correlation between luminosity and outflow strength even though they have similar peak outflow rates. The mix of rotational and outflowing components suggests that spatially resolved observations are required to determine accurate outflow parameters in systems with complex kinematics.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: individual (Mrk 34) – galaxies: kinematics and dynamics – galaxies: Seyfert – ISM: jets and outflows

1. Introduction

1.1. Feedback from Mass Outflows in Active Galaxies

Accreting supermassive black holes (SMBHs) are thought to be the central engines that power luminous active galactic nuclei (AGN). As material from an accretion disk falls onto the SMBH, it releases ionizing radiation into the host galaxy that interacts with the interstellar medium. This feeding and feedback process drives outflows of ionized and molecular gas that may regulate the SMBH accretion rate and clear the galaxy bulge of star-forming gas, thereby linking the evolution of SMBHs and their galaxies (Ciotti & Ostriker 2001; Hopkins et al. 2005; Kormendy & Ho 2013; Heckman & Best 2014; Fiore et al. 2017; Cresci & Maiolino 2018; Harrison et al. 2018). This feedback model is often used to explain the observed scaling relationships between SMBHs and galaxy bulge properties, including the mass and stellar velocity dispersion ($M_{\bullet} - \sigma_{\star}$; Ferrarese & Merritt 2000; Gebhardt et al. 2000; Batiste et al. 2017).

Outflows that are capable of delivering feedback on the kiloparsec scale of galaxy bulges often reside in the narrow emission line region (NLR), which is composed of ionized gas at

distances of $\sim 1\text{--}1000$ pc from the AGN with densities of $n_{\text{H}} \approx 10^2\text{--}10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (Peterson 1997). AGN ionized gas at larger distances that exhibits primarily rotational kinematics is referred to as the extended narrow line region (ENLR; Unger et al. 1987).

The impact of outflows must be quantified to determine whether or not they deliver effective feedback capable of altering star formation rates and evacuating gas reservoirs (Harrison 2017). This can be accomplished by characterizing the outflow kinetic energy ($E = 1/2 M v^2$), mass outflow rate ($\dot{M} = M v / \delta r$), and related energetic measurements. Determining these quantities is greatly aided by spatially resolved observations that constrain the physical size and location of the outflowing material, making nearby AGN prime targets, as observations can resolve structures on scales of tens of parsecs.

Studies of NLR outflows have traditionally measured “global” outflow rates that characterize the outflows with a single mass, velocity, and outflow extent (e.g., Förster Schreiber et al. 2014; Genzel et al. 2014; Harrison et al. 2014; McElroy et al. 2015; Kakkad et al. 2016; Karouzos et al. 2016; Villar-Martín et al. 2016; Bae et al. 2017; Bischetti et al. 2017; Leung et al. 2017). This has the advantage of quickly determining the outflow parameters; however, global measurements may suffer from large uncertainties if the sizes and kinematic profiles of the NLRs are not well constrained (Kang & Woo 2018) and/or the proper techniques for determining masses are not employed (Revalski et al. 2018). Spatially resolved observations can be used to probe the assumptions of global techniques and understand how outflows manifest at different distances from the nucleus (e.g., the recent detailed study by Venturi et al. 2018).

A pilot study to quantify NLR outflows as a function of spatial position was conducted by Crenshaw et al. (2015) for the nearby

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[†] Based in part on observations obtained with the Apache Point Observatory 3.5 m telescope, which is owned and operated by the Astrophysical Research Consortium.

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¹⁰ Designer/Developer for the Astrophysics Source Code Library.

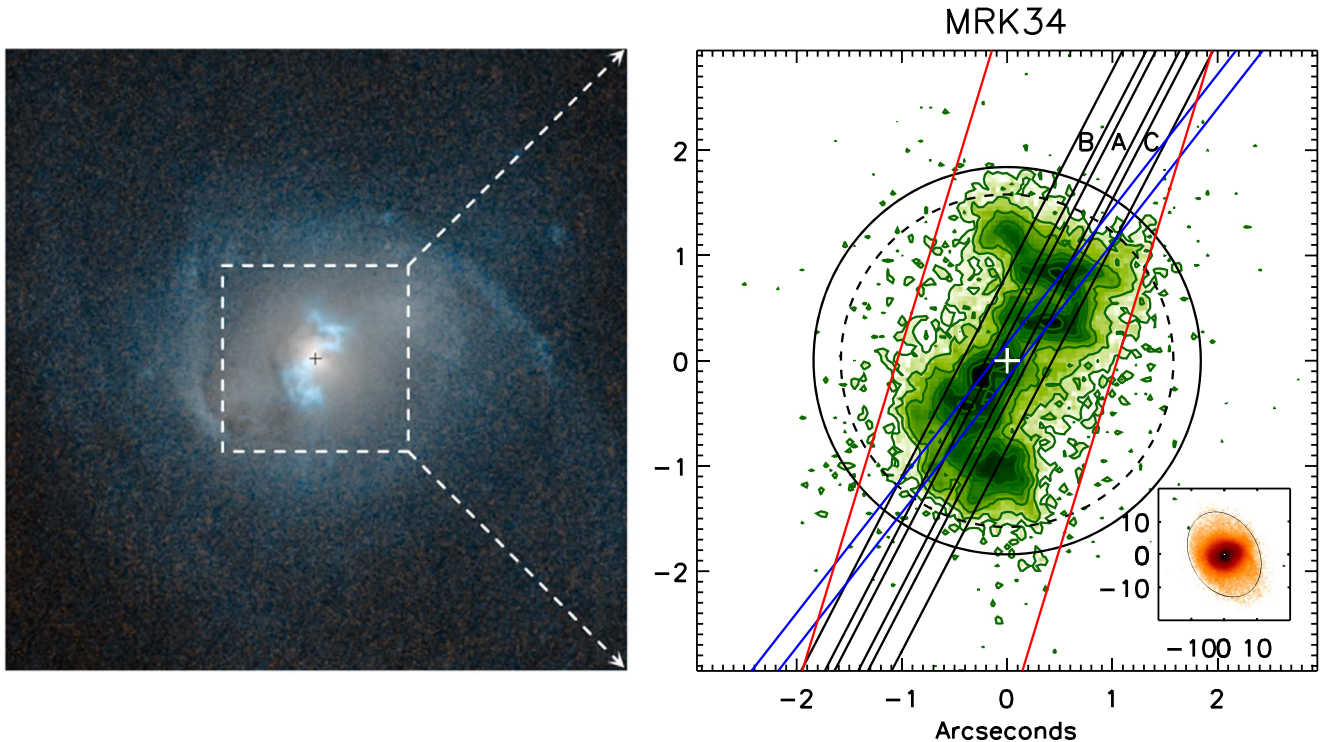


Figure 1. Left panel: $20'' \times 20''$ composite image of Mrk 34 with a $6'' \times 6''$ inset square. The individual color channels are composed of *HST* WFC3/UVIS F814W (red) and WFC2/PC F547M (blue) images, which are dominated by galaxy continuum and [O III] emission, respectively. Right panel: [O III] flux contour map of the NLR of Mrk 34 modified from Fischer et al. (2018), where the dashed and solid circles are the outflow radius and 3σ flux detection limit, respectively. The solid lines delineate the locations and slit widths of the observations, with *HST* STIS using the G430M grating and $0''.2$ slit in black, *HST* STIS using the G430L/G750M gratings and $0''.2$ slit in blue, and our APO DIS observations along PA = 163° with a $2''.0$ slit in red. North is up and east is to the left in both panels. This image was created with the help of the ESA/ESO/NASA FITS Liberator.

Seyfert 1 galaxy NGC 4151 ($z = 0.00332$, $D = 13.3$ Mpc). They found that the peak outflow rate exceeded the SMBH mass accretion rate, as well as the outflow rates for the UV/X-ray absorbers, which motivated us to quantify feedback from NLR outflows.

In Revalski et al. (2018, hereafter Paper I), we presented a refined methodology and results for the Seyfert 2 galaxy Mrk 573. In this second paper of the series we continue our detailed investigations of individual AGN using high spatial resolution spectroscopy and imaging to quantify the impact of NLR outflows. We follow a similar procedure to Revalski et al. (2018), presenting our observations (Section 2), spectral and image analyses (Section 3), photoionization modeling (Section 4), calculations (Section 5), results (Section 6), discussion (Section 7), and conclusions (Section 8).

1.2. Physical Characteristics of Markarian 34

We selected the type 2 quasar (QSO2) Markarian 34 (Mrk 34, SDSS J103408.58+600152.1, MCG+10-15-104) to extend our sample to higher redshifts, bolometric luminosities, and outflow radii, complementing our studies in Crenshaw et al. (2015) and Revalski et al. (2018). The central AGN resides in an Sa-type galaxy with spiral arms and a weak bar structure (Nair & Abraham 2010) that are visible in Figure 1. Using our observations, we derive (Section 3.3) a new heliocentric redshift of $z = 0.05080$, a recessional velocity of $14,843 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, a Hubble distance of 209 Mpc, and a spatial scale of $1014 \text{ pc arcsec}^{-1}$, assuming $H_0 = 71 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

In Fischer et al. (2018) we found that the host galaxy major axis is along a position angle (PA) of $\approx 30^\circ$, with an ellipticity

of $e = 1 - b/a = 0.25$ and an inclination of $i = \cos^{-1}(b/a) = 41^\circ$, in agreement with previous studies (Haniff et al. 1988). The NLR major axis is along PA $\approx 150^\circ$, which is similar to the observed radio jet that displays a double-lobed structure and enhanced emission in regions of low gas excitation (Ulvestad & Wilson 1984; Unger et al. 1987; Baum et al. 1993; Falcke et al. 1998; Nagar & Wilson 1999). The ionized gas displays multiple kinematic components, and emission has been traced to radial distances of ~ 12 kpc (Whittle et al. 1988). These details are explored extensively in Rosario (2007).

As discussed by Gandhi et al. (2014), Mrk 34 is the nearest Compton-thick QSO2, and a firm black hole mass estimate is not currently available. A water maser has been detected (Henkel et al. 2005; Liu et al. 2017), but a resolved velocity map has not yet been obtained. Estimates from the $M_* - \sigma_*$ method using proxies for σ_* (Wang et al. 2007; Oh et al. 2011) yield a mass range of $M_* \approx 10^{6.8-10^{7.5}} M_\odot$, resulting in a wide range of Eddington ratios. We adopt a bolometric luminosity of $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/\text{erg s}^{-1}) = 46.2 \pm 0.4$ (Section 3.3). The host galaxy morphology and ionized gas distribution within the NLR are shown in Figure 1.

2. Observations

2.1. Hubble Space Telescope (HST)

The *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST) spectroscopy and imaging used in this study were obtained with the Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS), Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3), and Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 (WFPC2/PC). We employ low- and medium-dispersion spectra to characterize the physical conditions and kinematics of the emission line gas,

as well as [O III] imaging to determine the ionized gas mass. The calibrated data were retrieved from the Mikulski Archive at the Space Telescope Science Institute, and the multiple spatially dithered exposures were combined using the Interactive Data Language (IDL). These data are summarized in Table 1, and all spectral observations employed the $52'' \times 0.''2$ slit.

In Fischer et al. (2018) we used the G430M observations with a resolving power of $R \approx 9400$ to characterize the NLR kinematics of Mrk 34. These slits are labeled A, B, and C in Figure 1, and additional details are given in Fischer et al. (2013, 2014, 2018). To characterize the physical conditions of the gas, we obtained new STIS spectroscopy with a larger wavelength range and resolving powers of $R \approx 900$ –1000 using the G430L/G750L gratings under Program ID 14360 (PI: M. Elvis). The position of these observations is represented by a blue slit in Figure 1, and extracted spectra are shown in Figure 2. The corollary X-ray observations obtained with *Chandra* to investigate shocks associated with the outflows will be presented in a future paper (Fischer et al. 2019, in preparation).

To examine the NLR structure, we created a color-composite image using *HST* WFC3/UVIS images with the F814W and F547M filters. An ArcSinh(x) stretch function was applied to reveal faint details in each image, and then they were combined into a single color average. The “Z-shaped” NLR structure and its continuation into the spiral arms are visible in the left panel of Figure 1. The [O III] emission line image used to calculate the ionized gas mass was taken from our study in Fischer et al. (2018), which consists of the F547M images discussed previously, in combination with an F467M image for continuum subtraction.

2.2. Apache Point Observatory (APO)

We obtained additional spectra using the Dual Imaging Spectrograph (DIS) on the Astrophysical Research Consortium’s Apache Point Observatory (ARC’s APO) 3.5 meter telescope in Sunspot, New Mexico. The DIS uses a dichroic element to split light into blue and red channels, allowing for simultaneous data collection in the $H\beta$ and $H\alpha$ regions of the spectrum. The spectral resolution is 1.23 \AA in the blue and 1.16 \AA in the red, corresponding to resolving powers of $R \approx 3400$ –6200. These spectra have lower spatial resolution than the *HST* data but allow us to search for outflow signatures outside of the narrow *HST* slits, probe the ENLR kinematics, and detect important diagnostic emission lines with greater S/N out to larger distances from the nucleus. We obtained observations at four evenly spaced position angles of $\sim 73^\circ$, 118° , 163° , and 208° , using a $2.''0$ slit at low air masses (Table 1). While the slits were not at the ideal parallactic angle, we compared with available SDSS spectra and found no evidence for loss of blue light due to atmospheric refraction.

We reduced the data using IRAF (Tody 1986, 1993)¹¹ following the standard techniques of bias subtraction, image trimming, bad pixel replacement, flat-fielding, Laplacian edge cosmic ray removal (van Dokkum 2001), image combining, and sky line subtraction. Wavelength calibration was completed using comparison lamp images taken before the science exposures, and velocities were converted to heliocentric values. Flux calibration was completed using Oke standard stars (Oke 1990) and the air mass at midexposure. The DIS dispersion and spatial axes are not

perpendicular, so we fit a line to the galaxy continuum and resampled the data to ensure that measurements of emission lines from the same pixel row sample the same spatial location. We focus on our observations along $PA = 163^\circ$, which is closest to the NLR major axis. Some of the extracted spectra are shown in Figure 2.

3. Analysis

3.1. Spectral Fitting

We fit Gaussian profiles to all emission lines in our spectra to obtain the gas kinematics and emission line flux ratios for comparison with photoionization models. We employ a Bayesian fitting routine developed for our recent kinematic studies (Fischer et al. 2017, 2018) based on the Importance Nested Sampling algorithm in MultiNest¹² (Feroz & Hobson 2008; Feroz et al. 2009, 2013; Buchner et al. 2014), and a detailed description is given in the Appendix of Fischer et al. (2017). We require an emission line to have a height signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of > 2 in our *HST* spectra, and $S/N > 3$ in our APO spectra, for a positive detection.

As in Paper I, we use a spectral template method by first fitting the strong [O III] emission line, and then we use the Gaussian fit parameters to calculate the centroids and widths for all other lines at each location. This ensures that we are sampling the same kinematic components in each line, although minor differences in the intrinsic line widths may be neglected (see Section 3.1 of Paper I). The widths are scaled to maintain the same intrinsic velocity and account for the instrumental line-spread functions. The height of each component is then allowed to vary to encompass the total line flux.

We further improve the fitting procedure by fixing the relative height ratios of doublet lines to their theoretical values (Osterbrock & Ferland 2006). Specifically, $[O III] \lambda\lambda 5007/4959 = 3.01$, $[O I] \lambda\lambda 6300/6363 = 3.0$, and $[N II] \lambda\lambda 6584/6548 = 2.95$. The resulting fits to key emission lines are shown in Figure 3 and the Appendix.

The uncertainty in flux for each line is calculated from the residuals between the data and fit. As we detect multiple kinematic components, we scale the uncertainty for each component based on its fractional contribution. If $F = \sum f_i$ is the total flux of all N Gaussians, each of flux f_i , and δF is the difference in flux between the data and fit, then the fractional flux uncertainty for each i th component is

$$\sigma_{f_i} = \left(\frac{\delta F}{f_i \sqrt{N}} \right). \quad (1)$$

3.2. Ionized Gas Kinematics

The observed gas kinematics are significantly more complex than those seen in Mrk 573 (Paper I). In that target, we observed a single outflowing component that transitioned to rotation at a radial distance of ~ 600 pc. Here, we observe a combination of rotational, disturbed, and outflow kinematics at all radial distances $\lesssim 1.''6$ from the nucleus. To derive a velocity law that describes the intrinsic outflow velocity at each position, we created a flux-weighted mean velocity profile from the three parallel *HST* STIS G430M observations (Rosario et al. 2008; Fischer et al. 2013, 2018). This yields a better average velocity profile over the spatial extent of the NLR than was available with our single slit position for Mrk 573. As the two offset observations do not pass through

¹¹ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which are operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

¹² <https://ccpforge.cse.rl.ac.uk/gf/project/multinest/>

Table 1
Summary of Observations

Observing Facility	Instrument Name	Observation ID	Program ID	Date (UT)	Exposure Time (s)	Grating /Filter	Spectral Dispersion (\AA pixel^{-1})	Wavelength Centroid (\AA)	Wavelength Range (\AA)	Spatial Scale (arcsec pixel^{-1})	Position Angle (deg)	Mean Air Mass	Seeing (arcsec)
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	O5G404010	8253	2000 Feb 17	1500	G430M	0.28	5216	5076–5357	0.051	152.5	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	O5G404030	8253	2000 Feb 17	1460	G430M	0.28	5216	5076–5357	0.051	152.5 ^a	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	O5G404040	8253	2000 Feb 18	1460	G430M	0.28	5216	5076–5357	0.051	152.5 ^a	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501010	14360	2016 Feb 24	437	G430L	2.73	4300	2900–5700	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501020	14360	2016 Feb 24	437	G430L	2.73	4300	2900–5700	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501030	14360	2016 Feb 24	437	G430L	2.73	4300	2900–5700	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501040	14360	2016 Feb 24	143	G750L	4.92	7751	5240–10270	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501050	14360	2016 Feb 24	143	G750L	4.92	7751	5240–10270	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	STIS CCD	OD2501060	14360	2016 Feb 24	143	G750L	4.92	7751	5240–10270	0.051	143.1	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFC3/UVIS	IBY80U020	12903	2013 Oct 09	75	F814W	...	8030	1536	0.04	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFC3/UVIS	IBY80U030	12903	2013 Oct 09	75	F814W	...	8030	1536	0.04	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0201M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0202M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0203M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0204M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0207M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0208M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F547M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0205M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F467M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0206M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F467M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM0209M	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F467M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
<i>HST</i>	WFPC2/PC	U9PM020AM	10873	2007 Jun 07	1300	F467M	...	5468	483	0.046	...	...	...
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Jan 31	900	B1200	0.615	4898	4257–5517	0.42	73	1.13	1.22
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Jan 31	900	R1200	0.580	6600	6006–7192	0.40	73	1.13	1.22
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Apr 23	900	B1200	0.615	4900	4273–5545	0.42	118	1.14	1.80
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Apr 23	900	R1200	0.580	6600	5996–7183	0.40	118	1.14	1.80
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Jan 31	900	B1200	0.615	4898	4257–5517	0.42	163	1.17	1.22
APO	DIS	...	...	2017 Jan 31	900	R1200	0.580	6600	6005–7191	0.40	163	1.17	1.22
APO	DIS	...	...	2014 Nov 19	900	B1200	0.615	5380	4734–5584	0.42	208	1.20	1.13
APO	DIS	...	...	2014 Nov 19	900	R1200	0.580	6582	5990–7179	0.40	208	1.20	1.13

Note. The table provides a summary of the observations and data used in this study. The columns list the observing facility, instrument, MAST archive data set name, *HST* Program ID, observation date, exposure time, grating (for spectra) or filter (for imaging), spectral dispersion, wavelength centroid, wavelength range (for spectra) or bandpass (for imaging), spatial resolution, position angle (for spectra), air mass, and seeing. All *HST* values are defined in their respective instrument handbooks (McMaster 2008; Dressel 2012; Riley 2017), with the exact STIS spatial scale quoted as $0''.05078 \text{ pixel}^{-1}$.

^a These observations are spatially offset from the nucleus by $\pm 0''.28$ (see Figure 1).

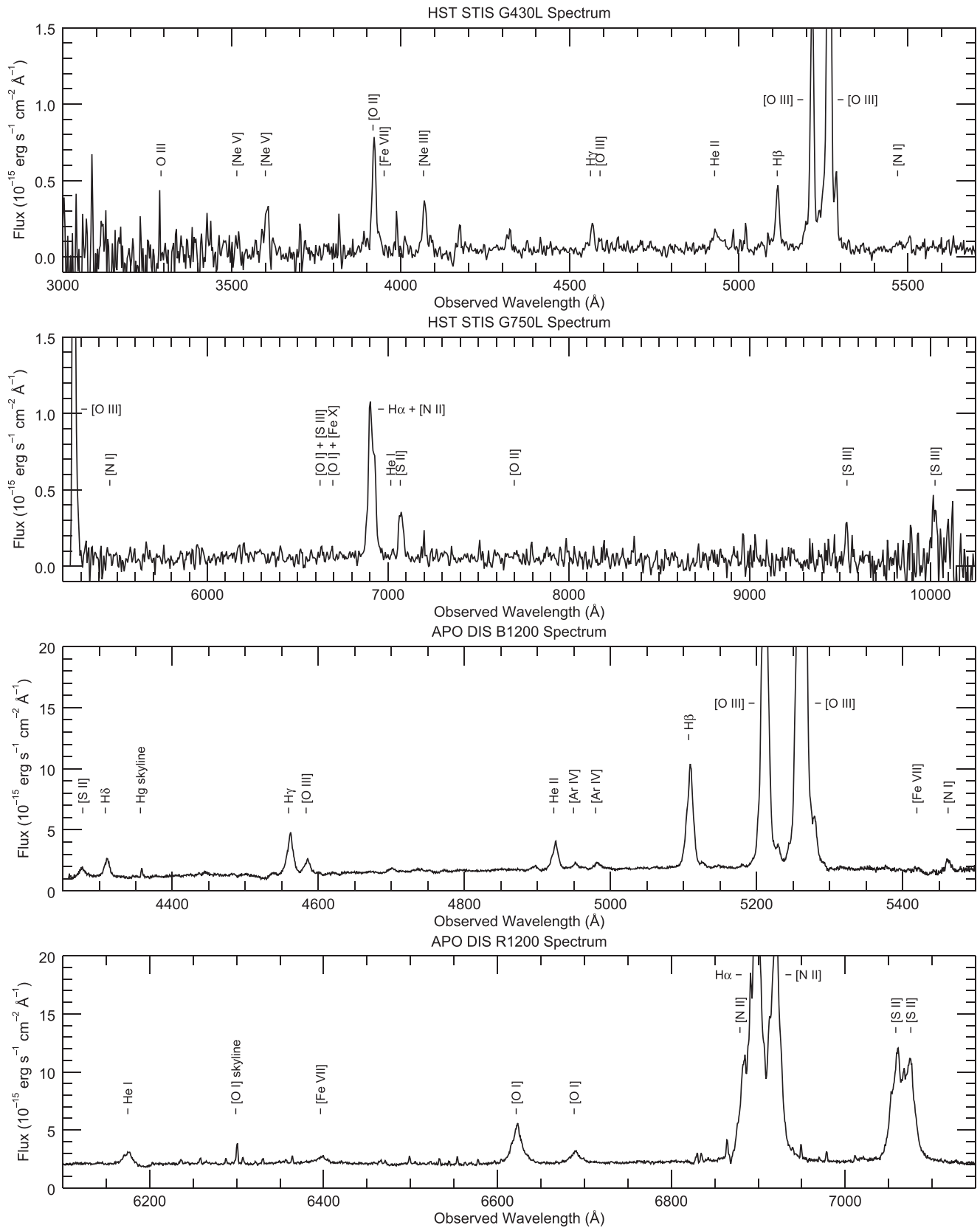


Figure 2. Spectral traces centered on the nucleus and spatially summed over $\sim 1''.3$ and $\sim 2''.9$ for the *HST* and APO data, respectively, with the positions of common emission lines labeled. The spectra are shown at observed wavelengths, and from top to bottom they are *HST* STIS G430L, *HST* STIS G750L, APO DIS B1200, and APO DIS R1200.

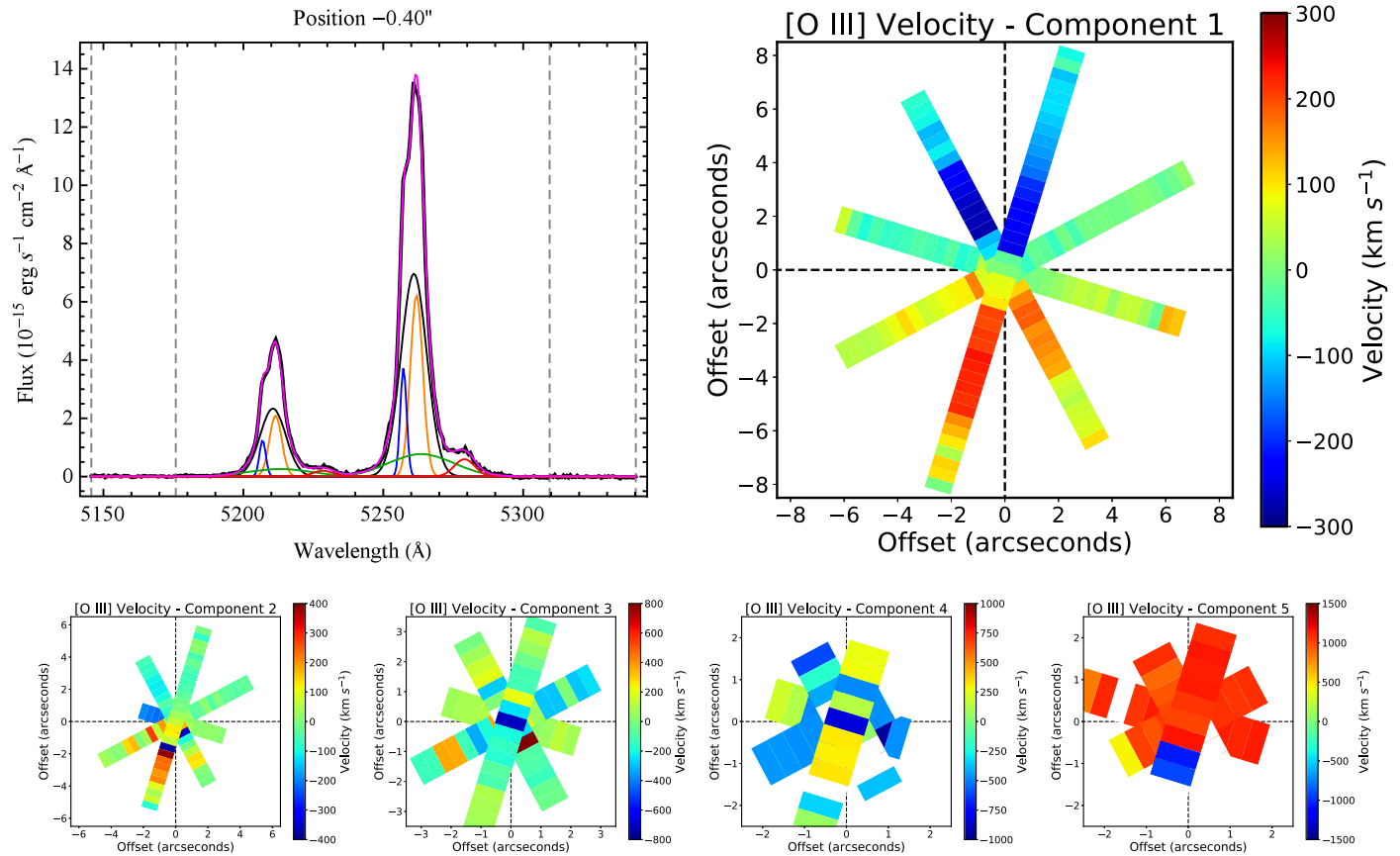


Figure 3. Left panel: spectral trace of the [O III] doublet from our APO DIS observations along PA = 163° at a position 0[′].4 SE of the nucleus, overlaid with a multi-component fit. The data are represented by a thick black line, and the composite model by a magenta line. The individual kinematic components are color-coded from strongest to weakest peak flux in the following order: black, orange, blue, green, and red. See the [Appendix](#) for additional fits. Right panel: observed velocities at each position for the strongest [O III] λ 5007 emission line component in each of the four APO observations. The redshifts and blueshifts are a signature of galactic rotation. The lower row shows the observed velocities for the second, third, fourth, and fifth components. Note the different spatial range displayed in each panel. The observations employed a 2[′] wide slit and are represented by 1[′] wide rectangles for visibility. North is up, and east is to the left.

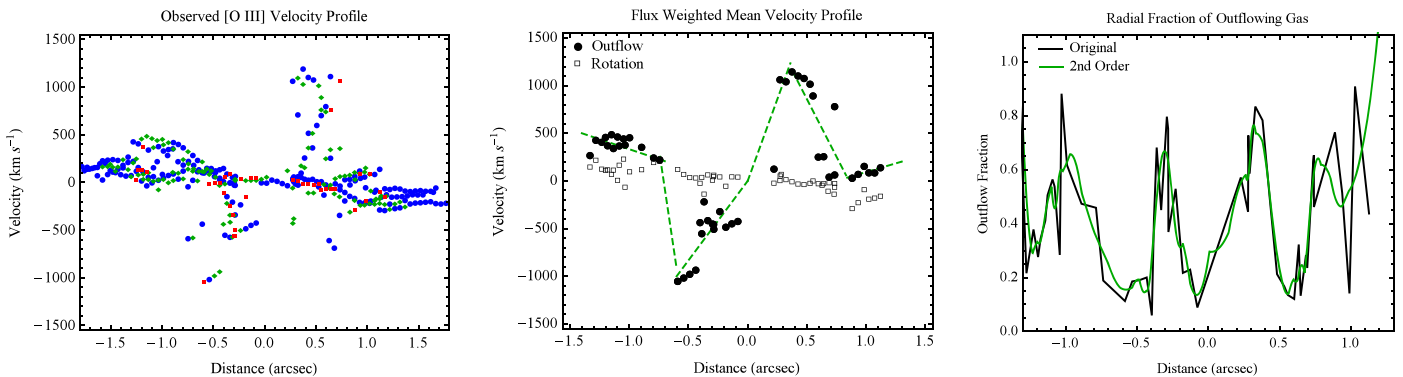


Figure 4. Left: measured kinematics from the three parallel G430M slits (Fischer et al. 2018) after spatial alignment. The components are sorted from largest to smallest flux as blue circles, green diamonds, and red squares, respectively. Middle: flux-weighted average velocity profile with components classified as rotation (open squares) or outflow (black filled circles), with the best linear fit in dashed green. Right: ratio of the outflowing flux to the total flux as a function of distance, with the data in black and a second-order fit in green. Southeast is to the left and northwest is to the right in all figures.

the nucleus, there is no zero point, and the nuclear distance of each pixel is a function of position along the slit. The projected nuclear distance in arcseconds for each pixel is then represented by Pythagorean’s theorem,

$$D = \sqrt{(\delta N \cdot S)^2 + (\delta R)^2}, \quad (2)$$

where δN is the distance in pixels from the pixel passing closest to the nucleus as defined by the continuum peak, S is the STIS pixel scale of 0[′].05078 pixel⁻¹, and $\delta R = 0[′].28$ is the offset distance of

the parallel slits. The results of this procedure are shown in the left panel of Figure 4. Next, we grouped the resulting kinematic components at each distance into either rotation or outflow based on their velocities, and we created a single flux-weighted velocity profile with one rotational and outflow component at each distance, shown in the middle panel of Figure 4. This also allows us to derive the fraction of flux in the outflowing component relative to the total flux. Finally, the velocities and positions were corrected for projection effects using Equations (1) and (2) in Paper I, with

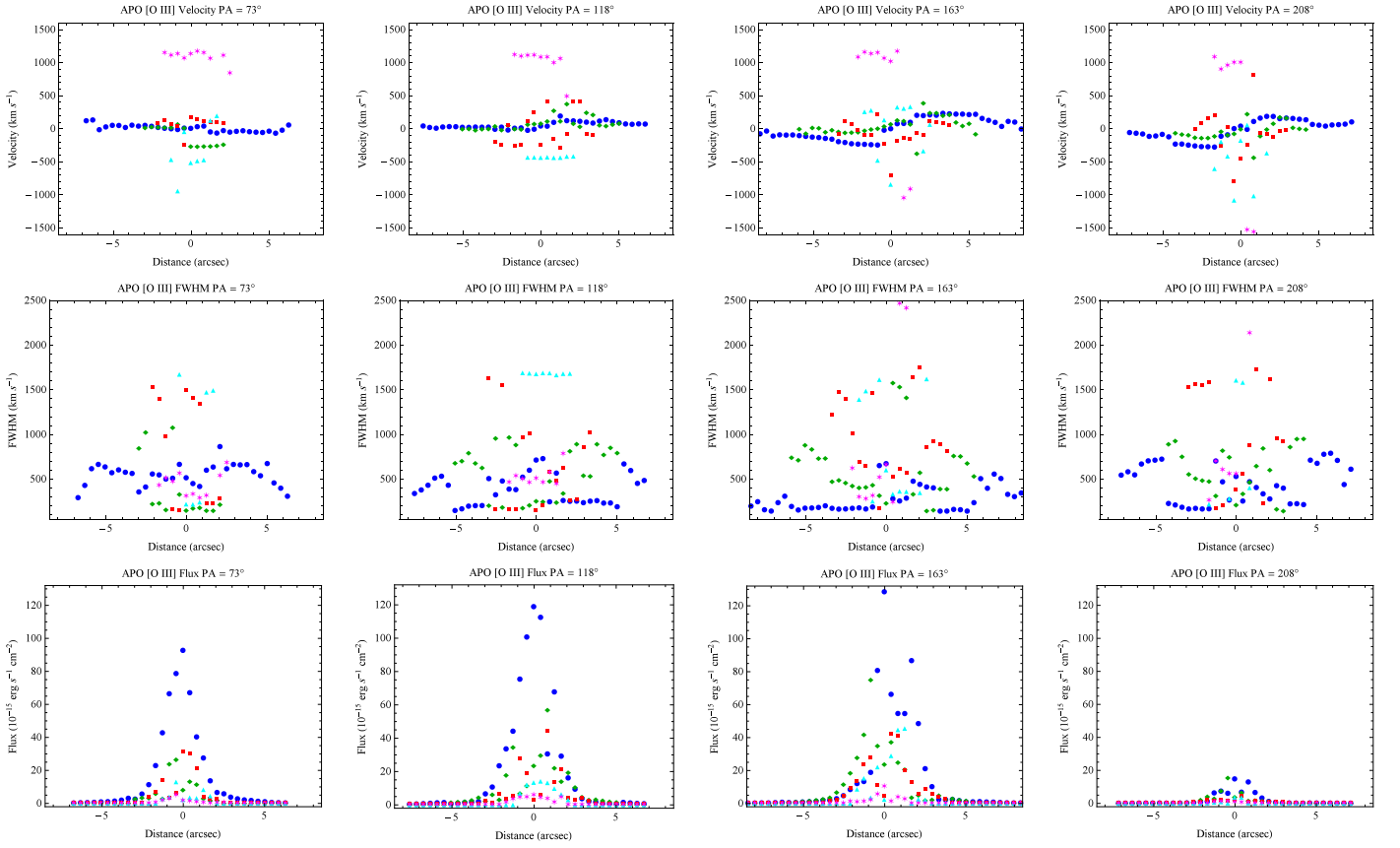


Figure 5. Observed velocities (top), FWHM (middle), and integrated line fluxes (bottom) for the [O III] $\lambda 5007$ emission line in each of the four long-slit APO observations. The points are color-coded from strongest to weakest flux in the order: blue circles, green diamonds, red squares, cyan triangles, and magenta stars. Left to right are position angles 73° , 118° , 163° , and 208° , east of north.

$i = 41^\circ$ and $\varphi = 77^\circ$. This technique assumes that the outflows are moving radially outward along the galactic disk as suggested by Fischer et al. (2017). The resulting maximum deprojected velocities are $\sim 2000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This provides us with the intrinsic outflow velocity and the fraction of flux in outflow that are needed to calculate the mass outflow rates and energetics. Further discussion of the kinematics is presented in Fischer et al. (2018).

We also applied our fitting routine to the multiple APO DIS long-slit observations to trace the kinematics and physical conditions of the gas at larger radii. We require up to five Gaussian components to match the observed line profiles near the nucleus, in agreement with the study by Whittle et al. (1988). Assigning a physical meaning to each component must be done cautiously, as a wide, low-flux component may represent a superposition of the non-Gaussian emission line wings, rather than a physical component of gas with a unique velocity (Peterson 1997). An example of our multi-component emission line fitting is shown in Figure 3, with additional fits provided in the Appendix. In Figure 3 we also show the observed velocities for the strongest emission line component along each of our APO DIS observations in the form of a pseudo-integral field unit (IFU) velocity field, which shows characteristic redshifts and blueshifts indicating that the underlying galactic rotation is traced by at least one emission line component at all radii.

We present the observed velocities, full width at half maxima (FWHM), and integrated line fluxes for all components in our four APO DIS observations in Figure 5. Due to the $2''$ wide slit, the inner regions of all four slits sample the same gas and

kinematic components. The maximum rotational velocity is seen for $\text{PA} = 208^\circ$, along the host galaxy major axis. The large velocity amplitude of the strongest component along $\text{PA} = 163^\circ$, combined with the weak but highly redshifted $\sim 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ component seen in all slits, suggests that the outflows extend to larger distances than seen in the *HST* data.

Using our APO observations, we derive a new heliocentric redshift, recessional velocity, Hubble distance, and spatial scale for Mrk 34. These are based on the centroids of the rotational component of the [O III] emission line from the central pixel of each PA. The quoted errors are purely instrumental, and the true uncertainty in distance and spatial scale will be dominated by peculiar motion of the galaxy relative to the Hubble flow, which can be up to $\sim 600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. For $H_0 = 71 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$,

$$z = \left(\frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} \right) = 0.05080 \pm 0.00005, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{(1+z)^2 - 1}{(1+z)^2 + 1} = 14843 \pm 21 \text{ km s}^{-1}, \quad (4)$$

$$D = \left(\frac{v}{H_0} \right) = 209.1 \pm 0.3 \text{ Mpc}, \quad (5)$$

$$R = \left(\frac{D(\text{pc})}{206265} \right) = 1013.5 \pm 1.4 \text{ pc}''', \quad (6)$$

where λ is the observed wavelength and λ_0 is the rest wavelength of [O III] $\lambda 5007$ (5006.843 \AA in air, 5008.240 \AA in vacuum). This uses the relativistic velocity expression, and the

mean Hubble velocity ($v \approx cz$) and distance are $15,229 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and 214.5 Mpc , respectively, consistent with the literature (Whittle et al. 1988). Finally, we derive the bolometric luminosity using $L_{\text{bol}} = 3500 \times L_{[\text{O III}]}$, with a scatter of 0.38 dex (Heckman et al. 2004). Using an observed [O III] luminosity¹³ of $\log(L_{[\text{O III}]}) = 42.64 \pm 0.24 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, we find $\log(L_{\text{bol}}) = 46.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$.

3.3. Emission Line Ratios

We used our Gaussian fit parameters to calculate integrated emission line fluxes and their ratios relative to $\text{H}\beta$. We determined line ratios with the fluxes of all kinematic components added together for the highest possible S/N, as well as for each individual component to probe differences in the physical conditions between rotational and outflowing gas. The observed and reddening-corrected line ratios for the sum of all components are given in Tables 2 and 3 for the *HST* data and in Tables 4 and 5 for the APO data, respectively. The observed emission line ratios for the individual components with an S/N > 2 are given in the Appendix. The procedure for reddening correction is described in Section 3.3 of Paper I.

There are a maximum of two components for the *HST* data, sorted into rotation and outflow based on velocity, and up to five components for the APO data, sorted from highest to lowest peak flux. The larger number of components in the APO observations can be attributed to the wider slit that encompasses additional emission line knots and spatial blending across adjacent pixels due to atmospheric smearing. The weakest components likely encompass the non-Gaussian wings of the combined profile, and we caution against a physical interpretation for these ratios. Only emission within $\lesssim 2''$ of the nucleus displays outflow kinematics. These data are included in our tables, and ratios for larger radii are available by request to M.R.

The *HST* data have detectable emission over a limited spatial extent with modest S/N and large uncertainties due to the relatively short exposure times of the G430L/G750L observations, allowing us to place some constraints on the physical conditions in the gas at very high spatial resolution. The APO observations yield emission line ratios over a larger spatial extent with higher S/N and smaller uncertainties, but at lower spatial resolution, allowing us to probe conditions on large scales.

To first order, our scale factor and the resulting ionized gas masses depend solely on the gas density and the ratio of $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$, and the latter does not vary by more than a factor of ~ 2 between components at each location. The similarity between the $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ ratios in the *HST* and APO observations suggests that both sample gas with similar physical conditions and ionization states. The mildly larger $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ ratios in the *HST* observations are likely due to the noisy continuum regions surrounding $\text{H}\beta$ and/or isolating individual knots of emission. In addition, the consistency between the $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ ratios in all five components of the APO data suggests that modeling the combined emission line ratios yields a sufficiently accurate representation of the conditions in the photoionized gas.

In Paper I the *HST* spectra had sufficient S/N for the key diagnostic emission lines, and we did not model the APO data, as they offered similar insights at lower spatial resolution. For Mrk 34,

the larger uncertainties of the *HST* observations would yield models with limited constraints on the conditions in the gas; however, the similarity of the ratios between the *HST* and APO observations means that we can be confident that photoionization models of the APO data will yield an equivalent scale factor for converting [O III] flux to mass, while the higher spatial resolution *HST* observations help to constrain the density profile using the [S II] doublet.

3.4. Emission Line Diagnostics

As in Paper I, we use the dereddened emission line ratios to constrain the physical conditions in the emission line gas, including the ionization mechanism, elemental abundances, temperature, and electron density. In Figure 6 and the Appendix, we present Baldwin–Phillips–Terlevich (BPT) diagrams (Baldwin et al. 1981; Veilleux & Osterbrock 1987) that confirm that the gas sampled by our observations is ionized by the central AGN,¹⁴ in agreement with Stoklasová et al. (2009). The AGN ionized gas extends to at least 8 kpc, with emission detected out to 12 kpc from the nucleus (Whittle et al. 1988).

We determined the elemental abundances in gas phase using Equation (2) of Storchi-Bergmann et al. (1998) and adopt a solar abundance of $\log(\text{O}/\text{H})+12 = 8.69$ from Asplund et al. (2009). We find a mean oxygen abundance of $\log(\text{O}/\text{H})+12 = 8.84 \pm 0.08$, or $Z = 1.40 \pm 0.26 Z_{\odot}$, with the spatial distribution shown in Figure 6. This value is ~ 0.4 dex higher than that found by Castro et al. (2017); however, our spectra do not contain the required emission lines for a direct comparison with that method.

We also derived the electron temperature and density, and the results are shown in Figure 6. We find typical NLR temperatures of $\sim 10,000\text{--}15,000 \text{ K}$, in agreement with Koski (1978). Unlike Mrk 573, we do not observe a strong, centrally peaked density profile with a characteristic power-law index. The abundance, temperature, and density profiles display a curious dichotomy across the nucleus, following a systematic decrease in $[\text{O III}]/\text{H}\beta$ across the NLR from the SE to the NW.

3.5. [O III] Image Analysis

We use an [O III] emission line image of the entire NLR to account for mass outside of our spectral slit observations. To ensure proper flux calibration, we compared our integrated [O III] emission line fluxes to extracted regions of the image covering the same area. Owing to the excellent calibration of *HST* observations, the [O III] fluxes agree to better than 5% after scaling the image by the filter bandpass.

We determined the total [O III] flux as a function of distance from the nucleus using the Elliptical Panda routine within the SAOImage DS9 software (Joye & Mandel 2003). We divide the image into two concentric semi-ellipses to better account for NLR asymmetries in the flux, density, and velocity profiles. The semi-ellipses are centered on the nucleus, with spacings equal to the spatial sampling of our extracted *HST* observations for determining the mass profile. The ring ellipticity is calculated from the adopted inclination of $i = 41^\circ$ using $b/a = \cos(i)$, where a and b are the major- and minor-axis lengths, respectively.

The [O III] image and azimuthally summed flux profile are shown in Figure 7. An error of $\sigma \approx 8.77 \times 10^{-18} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ pixel}^{-1}$ was calculated from line-free

¹³ Published values span $\log(L_{[\text{O III}]}) \approx 42.39\text{--}42.83 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (Reyes et al. 2008; Heckman et al. 2005; this work). The result is higher but consistent with the relationship of Netzer (2009), which with a reddening correction yields $\log(L_{\text{bol}}) = 45.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$.

¹⁴ Note that there is a minor error in the y-intercept of the diagonal Seyfert/LINER line on the [S II] diagram in Figure 4 of Paper I. The displayed intercept is 1.30, and the correct value is 0.76. This shifts the line minimally to the right but does not affect the results or interpretation of that study.

Table 2
Observed Emission Line Ratios—Mrk 34 *HST* STIS Spectrum—Sum of All Components

Emission Line	−0″.66	−0″.56	−0″.46	−0″.36	−0″.25	−0″.15	−0″.05	+0″.05	+0″.15	+0″.46	+0″.56	+0″.66
[Ne V] λ 3426	... ± ...	0.67 ± 0.25	0.98 ± 0.43	0.80 ± 0.35	1.21 ± 0.74	1.13 ± 0.50	0.70 ± 0.22	... ± ± ± ± ± ...
[O II] λ 3728	2.92 ± 1.20	1.96 ± 0.73	2.02 ± 0.89	1.61 ± 0.71	1.19 ± 0.73	1.28 ± 0.56	1.61 ± 0.51	1.30 ± 0.44	1.95 ± 1.28	1.14 ± 0.89	1.34 ± 0.74	1.96 ± 0.62
[Ne III] λ 3870	1.50 ± 0.62	0.91 ± 0.34	0.96 ± 0.42	0.95 ± 0.42	0.75 ± 0.46	0.80 ± 0.35	0.63 ± 0.20	0.36 ± 0.12	0.68 ± 0.45	0.79 ± 0.61	0.62 ± 0.34	1.29 ± 0.41
[Ne III] λ 3968	0.63 ± 0.26	0.27 ± 0.10	0.31 ± 0.13	0.39 ± 0.17	0.17 ± 0.11	0.39 ± 0.17	0.34 ± 0.11	0.30 ± 0.10	... ± ...	0.19 ± 0.15	0.18 ± 0.10	0.31 ± 0.10
H δ λ 4102	... ± ...	0.16 ± 0.06	0.25 ± 0.11	0.25 ± 0.11	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.18 ± 0.06	... ± ...	0.52 ± 0.34	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.32 ± 0.10
H γ λ 4341	0.31 ± 0.13	0.46 ± 0.17	0.70 ± 0.31	0.29 ± 0.13	0.24 ± 0.15	0.47 ± 0.20	0.20 ± 0.07	0.26 ± 0.09	... ± ...	0.27 ± 0.21	0.22 ± 0.12	0.38 ± 0.12
[O III] λ 4364	0.27 ± 0.11	0.07 ± 0.02	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.39 ± 0.31	... ± ± ...
He II λ 4687	0.35 ± 0.14	0.45 ± 0.17	0.44 ± 0.19	0.26 ± 0.12	0.42 ± 0.26	... ± ...	0.20 ± 0.06	... ± ...	0.52 ± 0.35	0.28 ± 0.22	0.41 ± 0.23	0.36 ± 0.11
H β λ 4862	1.00 ± 0.29	1.00 ± 0.26	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.43	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.23	1.00 ± 0.24	1.00 ± 0.47	1.00 ± 0.55	1.00 ± 0.39	1.00 ± 0.22
[O III] λ 4960	6.96 ± 2.87	5.28 ± 1.96	5.07 ± 2.23	4.42 ± 1.96	4.31 ± 2.65	6.06 ± 2.65	4.44 ± 1.42	3.15 ± 1.08	4.90 ± 3.23	3.53 ± 2.75	4.34 ± 2.40	5.51 ± 1.74
[O III] λ 5008	20.94 ± 8.63	15.89 ± 5.91	15.26 ± 6.71	13.32 ± 5.90	12.96 ± 7.97	18.24 ± 7.99	13.37 ± 4.28	9.47 ± 3.24	14.74 ± 9.71	10.63 ± 8.26	13.08 ± 7.23	16.58 ± 5.22
[O I] λ 6302	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.25 ± 0.14	... ± ...
[N II] λ 6549	0.99 ± 0.41	0.94 ± 0.35	0.75 ± 0.33	1.08 ± 0.48	0.68 ± 0.42	0.69 ± 0.30	0.71 ± 0.23	0.62 ± 0.21	1.57 ± 1.03	... ± ...	0.54 ± 0.30	0.81 ± 0.26
H α λ 6564	5.28 ± 2.18	3.50 ± 1.30	2.91 ± 1.28	2.36 ± 1.04	3.45 ± 2.12	4.39 ± 1.92	3.98 ± 1.27	3.91 ± 1.34	8.49 ± 5.59	3.10 ± 2.41	2.41 ± 1.33	3.75 ± 1.18
[N II] λ 6585	2.92 ± 1.20	2.76 ± 1.03	3.07 ± 1.35	3.18 ± 1.41	2.02 ± 1.24	3.39 ± 1.49	2.11 ± 0.67	2.29 ± 0.78	4.63 ± 3.05	2.04 ± 1.59	2.03 ± 1.12	2.40 ± 0.76
[S II] λ 6718	0.52 ± 0.22	0.65 ± 0.24	0.66 ± 0.29	0.55 ± 0.25	0.66 ± 0.40	0.70 ± 0.31	0.82 ± 0.26	0.77 ± 0.26	... ± ...	0.58 ± 0.45	0.84 ± 0.47	0.41 ± 0.13
[S II] λ 6732	1.01 ± 0.42	0.94 ± 0.35	0.79 ± 0.35	0.78 ± 0.35	0.90 ± 0.56	1.19 ± 0.52	0.51 ± 0.16	0.66 ± 0.23	... ± ...	0.49 ± 0.38	0.59 ± 0.33	0.53 ± 0.17
$F(\text{H}\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	0.28 ± 0.08	0.49 ± 0.13	0.46 ± 0.14	0.61 ± 0.19	0.56 ± 0.24	0.30 ± 0.09	0.59 ± 0.13	0.78 ± 0.19	0.21 ± 0.10	0.38 ± 0.21	0.55 ± 0.22	0.42 ± 0.09

Note. *HST* STIS observed emission line ratios relative to H β with the flux of all kinematic components summed together at each spatial distance from the nucleus in arcseconds. Positive is toward the NW, and negative is toward the SE. Emission lines were fit using widths and centroids calculated from fits to [O III] λ 5007, and error bars are the quadrature sum of the fractional flux uncertainty in H β and each respective line. Rows marked with “... ± ...” represent nondetections. Wavelengths are approximate vacuum values, and the last row lists the observed H β flux in units of 10^{-15} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$.

Table 3
 Reddening-corrected Emission Line Ratios—Mrk 34 *HST* STIS Spectrum—Sum of All Components

Emission Line	−0″66	−0″56	−0″46	−0″36	−0″25	−0″15	−0″05	+0″05	+0″15	+0″46	+0″56	+0″66
[Ne v] λ 3426	... ± ...	0.82 ± 0.43	0.98 ± 0.67	0.80 ± 0.55	1.46 ± 1.42	1.75 ± 1.03	0.98 ± 0.41	... ± ± ± ± ± ...
[O II] λ 3728	4.67 ± 2.03	2.27 ± 1.01	2.03 ± 1.17	1.61 ± 0.94	1.37 ± 1.09	1.77 ± 0.87	2.06 ± 0.74	1.64 ± 0.64	4.51 ± 3.23	1.20 ± 1.40	1.34 ± 1.01	2.40 ± 0.88
[Ne III] λ 3870	2.26 ± 0.92	1.04 ± 0.44	0.96 ± 0.53	0.95 ± 0.52	0.85 ± 0.63	1.06 ± 0.49	0.78 ± 0.27	0.45 ± 0.17	1.42 ± 0.92	0.83 ± 0.89	0.62 ± 0.43	1.54 ± 0.53
[Ne III] λ 3968	0.91 ± 0.36	0.31 ± 0.13	0.31 ± 0.16	0.39 ± 0.21	0.19 ± 0.14	0.51 ± 0.23	0.41 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.13	... ± ...	0.20 ± 0.20	0.18 ± 0.12	0.37 ± 0.12
H δ λ 4102	... ± ...	0.17 ± 0.07	0.25 ± 0.13	0.25 ± 0.13	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.22 ± 0.07	... ± ...	0.92 ± 0.53	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.37 ± 0.12
H γ λ 4341	0.39 ± 0.14	0.50 ± 0.19	0.70 ± 0.34	0.29 ± 0.14	0.25 ± 0.16	0.55 ± 0.23	0.23 ± 0.07	0.29 ± 0.10	... ± ...	0.28 ± 0.24	0.22 ± 0.13	0.42 ± 0.13
[O III] λ 4364	0.34 ± 0.12	0.07 ± 0.03	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.40 ± 0.35	... ± ± ...
He II λ 4687	0.38 ± 0.15	0.46 ± 0.17	0.44 ± 0.19	0.26 ± 0.12	0.43 ± 0.26	... ± ...	0.21 ± 0.07	... ± ...	0.60 ± 0.35	0.29 ± 0.22	0.41 ± 0.23	0.37 ± 0.11
H β λ 4862	1.00 ± 0.29	1.00 ± 0.26	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.43	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.23	1.00 ± 0.24	1.00 ± 0.47	1.00 ± 0.55	1.00 ± 0.39	1.00 ± 0.22
[O III] λ 4960	6.68 ± 2.87	5.21 ± 1.97	5.07 ± 2.23	4.42 ± 1.97	4.26 ± 2.65	5.90 ± 2.66	4.35 ± 1.42	3.08 ± 1.08	4.56 ± 3.23	3.52 ± 2.76	4.34 ± 2.41	5.41 ± 1.74
[O III] λ 5008	19.71 ± 8.67	15.59 ± 5.94	15.26 ± 6.75	13.32 ± 5.93	12.74 ± 8.02	17.50 ± 8.03	12.95 ± 4.30	9.19 ± 3.26	13.23 ± 9.77	10.56 ± 8.34	13.08 ± 7.27	16.15 ± 5.25
[O I] λ 6302	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.25 ± 0.19	... ± ...
[N II] λ 6549	0.54 ± 0.47	0.78 ± 0.47	0.75 ± 0.49	1.08 ± 0.71	0.58 ± 0.61	0.46 ± 0.37	0.52 ± 0.29	0.46 ± 0.27	0.54 ± 1.13	... ± ...	0.54 ± 0.46	0.63 ± 0.33
H α λ 6564	2.90 ± 2.54	2.90 ± 1.75	2.90 ± 1.91	2.36 ± 1.56	2.90 ± 3.10	2.90 ± 2.38	2.90 ± 1.61	2.90 ± 1.71	2.91 ± 6.14	2.90 ± 4.31	2.41 ± 2.08	2.90 ± 1.52
[N II] λ 6585	1.59 ± 1.40	2.28 ± 1.38	3.06 ± 2.03	3.18 ± 2.12	1.69 ± 1.82	2.24 ± 1.85	1.53 ± 0.85	1.69 ± 1.00	1.57 ± 3.35	1.91 ± 2.86	2.03 ± 1.76	1.85 ± 0.98
[S II] λ 6718	0.28 ± 0.25	0.53 ± 0.33	0.65 ± 0.45	0.55 ± 0.38	0.55 ± 0.61	0.45 ± 0.39	0.58 ± 0.34	0.56 ± 0.34	... ± ...	0.54 ± 0.86	0.84 ± 0.76	0.31 ± 0.17
[S II] λ 6732	0.53 ± 0.49	0.77 ± 0.48	0.78 ± 0.54	0.78 ± 0.54	0.75 ± 0.84	0.76 ± 0.66	0.37 ± 0.21	0.48 ± 0.29	... ± ...	0.46 ± 0.73	0.59 ± 0.54	0.40 ± 0.22
$E(B-V)$	0.55 ± 0.40	0.17 ± 0.36	0.00 ± 0.43	0.00 ± 0.43	0.16 ± 0.65	0.38 ± 0.43	0.29 ± 0.30	0.27 ± 0.33	0.98 ± 0.72	0.06 ± 0.95	0.00 ± 0.57	0.24 ± 0.30

Note. Same as in Table 2, but with line ratios corrected for galactic extinction using a galactic reddening curve (Savage & Mathis 1979). The H α /H β ratios were fixed at 2.90, and negative $E(B-V)$ values were set to zero. Error bars are the quadrature sum of the fractional flux uncertainty in H β and each respective line along with the reddening uncertainty. The last row lists the color excess $E(B-V)$.

Table 4
Observed Emission Line Ratios—Mrk 34 APO DIS Spectrum—Sum of All Components

Emission Line	$-2''.0$	$-1''.6$	$-1''.2$	$-0''.8$	$-0''.4$	$0''.0$	$+0''.4$	$+0''.8$	$+1''.2$	$+1''.6$	$+2''.0$
[S II] $\lambda 4072$	0.17 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	... \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	0.23 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.02	0.11 ± 0.01	... \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$	0.47 ± 0.08	0.44 ± 0.06	0.40 ± 0.04	0.41 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.03	0.38 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.05	0.38 ± 0.07
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	0.15 ± 0.03	0.13 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.02	0.15 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.03	0.20 ± 0.04
He II $\lambda 4685$	0.24 ± 0.04	0.23 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.03	0.24 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.05
H β $\lambda 4861$	1.00 ± 0.13	1.00 ± 0.10	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.10	1.00 ± 0.13
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	4.01 ± 0.73	3.95 ± 0.57	3.93 ± 0.38	3.92 ± 0.41	3.80 ± 0.41	3.65 ± 0.41	3.66 ± 0.34	3.58 ± 0.39	3.51 ± 0.41	3.47 ± 0.49	3.55 ± 0.67
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	12.08 ± 2.20	11.88 ± 1.72	11.82 ± 1.13	11.81 ± 1.24	11.44 ± 1.23	10.99 ± 1.23	11.00 ± 1.03	10.77 ± 1.18	10.57 ± 1.25	10.44 ± 1.47	10.68 ± 2.02
[N I] $\lambda 5199$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.08 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	0.27 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.02
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$	... \pm ...	0.09 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	0.60 ± 0.11	0.56 ± 0.08	0.56 ± 0.05	0.54 ± 0.06	0.54 ± 0.06	0.51 ± 0.06	0.54 ± 0.05	0.56 ± 0.06	0.62 ± 0.07	0.64 ± 0.09	0.68 ± 0.13
[O I] $\lambda 6363$	0.20 ± 0.04	0.19 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.04
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	1.77 ± 0.32	1.39 ± 0.20	1.23 ± 0.12	1.14 ± 0.12	1.09 ± 0.12	0.88 ± 0.10	0.89 ± 0.08	0.94 ± 0.10	0.89 ± 0.10	0.90 ± 0.13	1.00 ± 0.19
H α $\lambda 6562$	5.24 ± 0.95	4.78 ± 0.69	4.03 ± 0.38	3.60 ± 0.38	3.36 ± 0.36	3.78 ± 0.42	3.80 ± 0.36	3.54 ± 0.39	3.72 ± 0.44	3.95 ± 0.56	3.98 ± 0.75
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	5.21 ± 0.95	4.10 ± 0.59	3.63 ± 0.35	3.37 ± 0.36	3.21 ± 0.34	2.58 ± 0.29	2.62 ± 0.25	2.79 ± 0.31	2.61 ± 0.31	2.66 ± 0.37	2.96 ± 0.56
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	2.49 ± 0.45	2.20 ± 0.32	1.26 ± 0.12	1.28 ± 0.13	1.13 ± 0.12	1.18 ± 0.13	1.18 ± 0.11	1.26 ± 0.14	1.14 ± 0.13	1.09 ± 0.15	1.22 ± 0.23
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	3.04 ± 0.55	1.90 ± 0.28	2.14 ± 0.20	1.78 ± 0.19	1.64 ± 0.18	1.29 ± 0.14	1.12 ± 0.11	1.04 ± 0.11	1.00 ± 0.12	1.01 ± 0.14	1.05 ± 0.20
$F(\text{H}\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	5.09 ± 0.65	8.65 ± 0.89	12.10 ± 0.82	14.27 ± 1.06	15.36 ± 1.16	15.41 ± 1.22	13.99 ± 0.93	11.78 ± 0.91	8.93 ± 0.74	5.96 ± 0.59	3.44 ± 0.46

Note. Same as in Table 2, but for the APO DIS observed emission line ratios along PA = 163° with the flux of all kinematic components summed together. Wavelengths are approximate air values, and the last row lists the observed H β flux in units of 10^{-15} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$.

Table 5
 Reddening-corrected Emission Line Ratios—Mrk 34 APO DIS Spectrum—Sum of All Components

Emission Line	$-2''0$	$-1''6$	$-1''2$	$-0''8$	$-0''4$	$0''0$	$+0''4$	$+0''8$	$+1''2$	$+1''6$	$+2''0$
[S II] $\lambda 4072$	0.23 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.01	... \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	0.31 ± 0.05	0.24 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.01	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.02	... \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$	0.59 ± 0.09	0.54 ± 0.07	0.46 ± 0.04	0.45 ± 0.05	0.42 ± 0.05	0.34 ± 0.04	0.43 ± 0.04	0.42 ± 0.05	0.43 ± 0.05	0.44 ± 0.06	0.44 ± 0.08
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	0.18 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.01	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.01	0.17 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.04
He II $\lambda 4685$	0.26 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.03	0.27 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.03	0.24 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.03	0.27 ± 0.05
H β $\lambda 4861$	1.00 ± 0.13	1.00 ± 0.10	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.10	1.00 ± 0.13
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	3.86 ± 0.73	3.82 ± 0.57	3.84 ± 0.38	3.87 ± 0.41	3.76 ± 0.41	3.59 ± 0.41	3.59 ± 0.34	3.53 ± 0.39	3.45 ± 0.41	3.40 ± 0.49	3.47 ± 0.67
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	11.38 ± 2.21	11.29 ± 1.73	11.44 ± 1.13	11.56 ± 1.25	11.27 ± 1.23	10.70 ± 1.23	10.71 ± 1.04	10.56 ± 1.19	10.31 ± 1.25	10.12 ± 1.48	10.34 ± 2.03
[N I] $\lambda 5199$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.08 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	0.18 ± 0.05	0.13 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.02	0.11 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.02
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$	... \pm ...	0.06 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	0.36 ± 0.12	0.36 ± 0.09	0.42 ± 0.06	0.44 ± 0.07	0.47 ± 0.07	0.40 ± 0.07	0.43 ± 0.06	0.47 ± 0.08	0.49 ± 0.09	0.49 ± 0.11	0.51 ± 0.15
[O I] $\lambda 6363$	0.12 ± 0.04	0.12 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.02	0.15 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.04	0.17 ± 0.05
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	0.98 ± 0.37	0.85 ± 0.24	0.89 ± 0.14	0.92 ± 0.15	0.94 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.12	0.68 ± 0.10	0.78 ± 0.13	0.69 ± 0.13	0.66 ± 0.16	0.73 ± 0.24
H α $\lambda 6562$	2.90 ± 1.09	2.90 ± 0.81	2.90 ± 0.47	2.90 ± 0.49	2.90 ± 0.48	2.90 ± 0.53	2.90 ± 0.45	2.90 ± 0.50	2.90 ± 0.56	2.90 ± 0.69	2.90 ± 0.94
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	2.87 ± 1.09	2.48 ± 0.70	2.61 ± 0.43	2.71 ± 0.46	2.76 ± 0.46	1.98 ± 0.37	1.99 ± 0.31	2.28 ± 0.40	2.03 ± 0.39	1.95 ± 0.47	2.15 ± 0.70
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	1.33 ± 0.52	1.29 ± 0.38	0.89 ± 0.15	1.01 ± 0.18	0.97 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.17	0.88 ± 0.14	1.02 ± 0.18	0.87 ± 0.17	0.79 ± 0.19	0.87 ± 0.29
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	1.61 ± 0.64	1.12 ± 0.33	1.51 ± 0.26	1.41 ± 0.25	1.40 ± 0.24	0.97 ± 0.19	0.84 ± 0.13	0.84 ± 0.15	0.76 ± 0.15	0.73 ± 0.18	0.74 ± 0.25
$E(B-V)$	0.54 ± 0.17	0.46 ± 0.13	0.30 ± 0.09	0.20 ± 0.10	0.14 ± 0.10	0.24 ± 0.10	0.25 ± 0.09	0.18 ± 0.10	0.23 ± 0.11	0.28 ± 0.13	0.29 ± 0.17

Note. Same as in Table 4, but with line ratios corrected for galactic extinction using a galactic reddening curve (Savage & Mathis 1979). The H α /H β ratios were fixed at 2.90, and negative $E(B-V)$ values were set to zero. Error bars are the quadrature sum of the fractional flux uncertainty in H β and each respective line along with the reddening uncertainty. Wavelengths are approximate air values, and the last row lists the color excess $E(B-V)$.

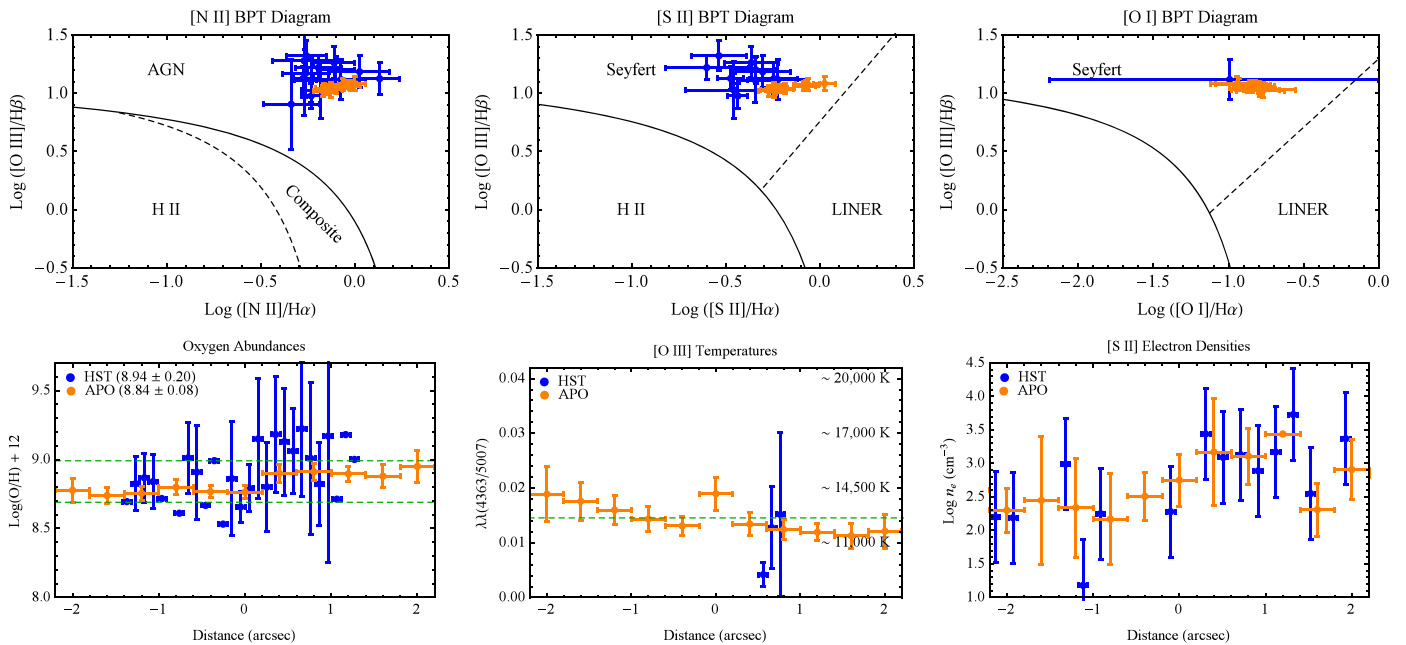


Figure 6. Top: BPT ionization diagrams for [N II], [S II], and [O I] using ratios calculated from the fluxes of all kinematic components summed together (Tables 3 and 5). *HST* STIS and APO DIS points are shown with blue and orange circles, respectively. The demarcation lines for distinguishing ionization mechanisms are from Kewley et al. (2001, 2006) and Kauffmann et al. (2003). Diagrams for the individual kinematic components and the other APO slit positions are given in the Appendix. Bottom left: derived oxygen abundances using the method of Storch-Bergmann et al. (1998). The lower and upper dotted green lines represent one and two times solar abundances, respectively, with the average values provided in parentheses. Bottom middle: electron temperatures, with the dotted green line representing the mean. Bottom right: electron densities as derived from [S II], with uncertainties propagated from the individual errors in the line ratios for all figures.

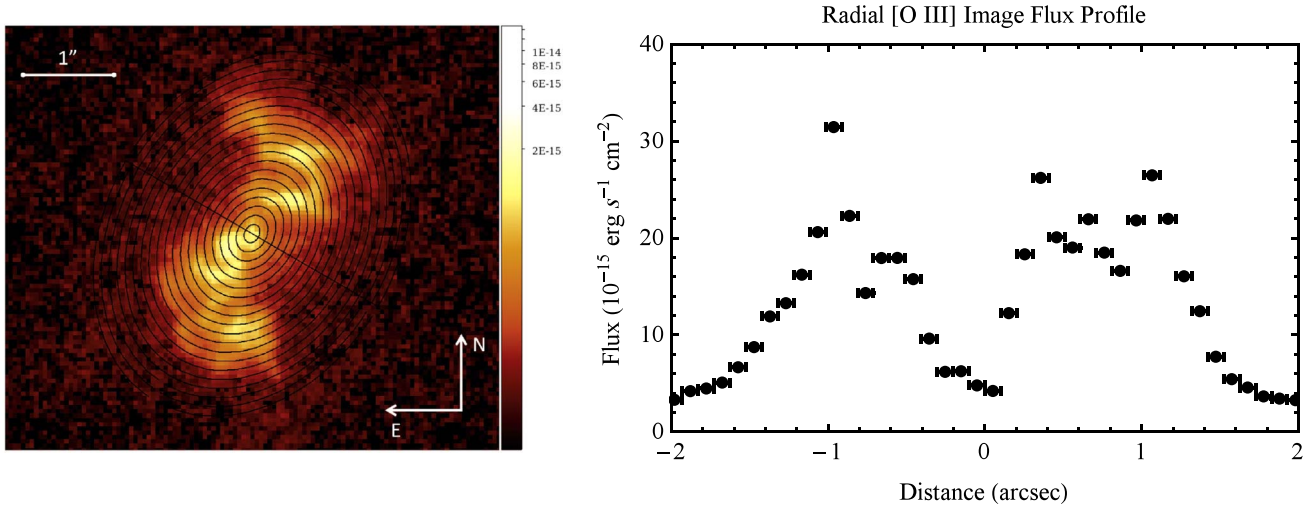


Figure 7. Left panel: portion of the *HST* [O III] image with overlaid elliptical semi-annuli representing rings of constant distance from the nucleus. The color bar gives fluxes in units of $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$. Right panel: azimuthally summed [O III] semi-annuli fluxes oriented along the major axis of the ellipse, with typical errors smaller than the size of the points. SE is to the left, and NW is to the right.

regions in the image, with the error in each annulus equal to $\sqrt{N_{\text{pix}}} \cdot \sigma$, where N_{pix} is the number of pixels.

4. Photoionization Models

Ultimately, our techniques rely on an accurate scale factor for converting [O III] flux to ionized gas mass. The most accurate method requires detailed photoionization models, as the emission coefficient of the gas will vary across the NLR due to changing physical conditions, such as density. Our process for creating multi-component photoionization models is described in Section 5 of Paper I, and we summarize here the most pertinent details.

4.1. Input Parameters

We construct models using version 13.04 of the photoionization code Cloudy (Ferland et al. 2013). A self-consistent model requires supplying the quantity and energy distribution of photons intercepting a cloud of known composition and geometry. These quantities are encapsulated by the ionization parameter (U), which is the ratio of the number of ionizing photons to atoms at the cloud face (Osterbrock & Ferland 2006, Section 13.6),

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2 n_{\text{HC}}} \int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} \frac{L_{\nu}}{h\nu} d\nu, \quad (7)$$

Table 6
Cloudy Model Input Parameters

Distance from Nucleus (arcsec)	Comp ION Name	Ionization Parameter $\text{Log}(U)$ (unitless)	Column Density $\text{Log}(N_{\text{H}})$ (cm^{-2})	Number Density $\text{Log}(n_{\text{H}})$ (cm^{-3})	Dust Content Relative to ISM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.00	High	...	...	...	...
2.00	Med	-2.00	21.20	1.46	0.5
2.00	Low	-4.00	19.40	3.46	0.5
1.60	High	...	...	...	...
1.60	Med	-2.00	21.40	1.64	0.5
1.60	Low	-3.80	19.40	3.44	0.5
1.20	High	...	...	...	...
1.20	Med	-2.00	21.30	1.86	0.5
1.20	Low	-3.90	19.60	3.76	0.5
0.80	High	...	...	...	...
0.80	Med	-2.00	21.40	2.14	0.5
0.80	Low	-3.20	20.30	3.34	0.5
0.40	High	-0.80	22.20	1.28	0.0
0.40	Med	-2.80	20.80	3.28	0.5
0.40	Low	...	...	...	...
0.00	High	-0.90	22.00	1.59	0.0
0.00	Med	-2.80	20.80	3.49	0.5
0.00	Low	...	...	...	...
-0.40	High	-1.40	21.60	1.88	0.0
-0.40	Med	-2.90	20.60	3.38	0.5
-0.40	Low	...	...	...	...
-0.80	High	...	...	...	...
-0.80	Med	-2.00	21.40	2.14	0.5
-0.80	Low	-3.50	20.00	3.64	0.5
-1.20	High	...	...	...	...
-1.20	Med	-2.00	20.90	1.86	0.5
-1.20	Low	-4.00	19.70	3.86	0.5
-1.60	High	...	...	...	...
-1.60	Med	-2.00	21.40	1.64	0.5
-1.60	Low	-3.70	19.90	3.34	0.5
-2.00	High	...	...	...	...
-2.00	Med	-2.00	21.20	1.46	0.5
-2.00	Low	-4.00	19.60	3.46	0.5

Note. The Cloudy photoionization model input parameters. The columns are (1) position, (2) component name, (3) \log_{10} ionization parameter, (4) \log_{10} column density, (5) \log_{10} number density, and (6) dust fraction relative to ISM.

where r is the radial distance from the AGN, n_{H} is the hydrogen number density in cm^{-3} , and c is the speed of light. The integral is the number of ionizing photons s^{-1} , $Q(H) = \int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} (L_{\nu}/h\nu) d\nu$, where L_{ν} is the luminosity of the AGN as a function of frequency as determined from the spectral energy distribution (SED), h is Planck's constant, and $\nu_0 = 13.6 \text{ eV}/h$ is the ionization potential of hydrogen (Osterbrock & Ferland 2006, Section 14.3).

We adopt a typical power-law SED that has worked well in previous studies (Kraemer & Crenshaw 2000, 2000), taking into consideration the X-ray modeling of Gandhi et al. (2014). For $L_{\nu} \propto \nu^{\alpha}$ we adopt slopes of $\alpha = -0.5$ from 1 to 13.6 eV, $\alpha = -1.4$ from 13.6 eV to 0.5 keV, $\alpha = -1$ from 0.5 to 10 keV, and $\alpha = -0.5$ from 10 to 100 keV, with low- and high-energy cutoffs below 1 eV and above 100 keV, respectively. Normalizing this SED to the 2–10 keV luminosity from Gandhi et al. (2014), $L_{2-10} = 9(\pm 3) \cdot 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, we numerically compute the above integral and find $Q(H) = 7.8(\pm 2.6) \cdot 10^{54} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$, or equivalently, $\log Q(H) \approx 54.89$, in approximate agreement with Wilson

Table 7
Cloudy Model Output Parameters

Distance from Nucleus (arcsec)	Comp ION Name	Fraction of Total Model	$\text{Log}(F_{\text{H}\beta})$ Model Flux (cgs)	Cloud Surface Area (10^3 pc^2)	Cloud Model Thickness (pc)	Cloud Model Depth (pc)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2.00	High	...	...	...	...	...
2.00	Med	0.70	-2.54	4292	18	2117
2.00	Low	0.30	-2.46	1506	<0.1	742
1.60	High	...	...	...	...	...
1.60	Med	0.70	-2.35	3527	19	1739
1.60	Low	0.30	-2.28	1278	<0.1	630
1.20	High	...	...	...	...	...
1.20	Med	0.65	-2.14	1644	9	811
1.20	Low	0.35	-2.05	714	<0.1	352
0.80	High	...	...	...	...	...
0.80	Med	0.40	-1.75	347	6	171
0.80	Low	0.60	-1.85	657	<0.1	324
0.40	High	0.05	-1.47	20	269.6	10
0.40	Med	0.95	-1.42	330	<0.1	163
0.40	Low	...	...	...	...	...
0.00	High	0.05	-1.38	23	83	11
0.00	Med	0.95	-1.21	294	<0.1	145
0.00	Low	...	...	...	...	...
-0.40	High	0.10	-1.44	49	17.0	24
-0.40	Med	0.90	-1.42	418	<0.1	206
-0.40	Low	...	...	...	...	...
-0.80	High	...	...	...	...	...
-0.80	Med	0.60	-1.85	513	6	253
-0.80	Low	0.40	-1.75	272	<0.1	134
-1.20	High	...	...	...	...	...
-1.20	Med	0.60	-2.18	956	4	471
-1.20	Low	0.40	-2.04	467	<0.1	230
-1.60	High	...	...	...	...	...
-1.60	Med	0.65	-2.35	1246	19	615
-1.60	Low	0.35	-2.25	534	<0.1	264
-2.00	High	...	...	...	...	...
-2.00	Med	0.65	-2.54	1149	18	567
-2.00	Low	0.35	-2.45	494	<0.1	244

Note. The best-fitting Cloudy model output parameters. The columns are (1) position, (2) component name, (3) fraction of model contributing to the $\text{H}\beta$ luminosity, (4) \log_{10} $\text{H}\beta$ model flux ($\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$), (5) surface area of the gas in units of 10^3 , (6) gas cloud thickness ($N_{\text{H}}/n_{\text{H}}$), and (7) depth into the plane of the sky.

et al. (1988). We also investigated scaling the 2–10 keV luminosity to our adopted distance, a difference of $\sim 22\%$, but this did not noticeably improve the model fits.

The gas composition is determined by the elemental abundances, dust content, and corresponding depletions of elements into dust grains. We adopt abundances of $\sim 1.3 Z_{\odot}$, and the exact logarithmic values relative to hydrogen by number for dust-free models are as follows: He = -0.96, C = -3.46, N = -3.94, O = -3.20, Ne = -3.96, Na = -5.65, Mg = -4.29, Al = -5.44, Si = -4.38, P = -6.48, S = -4.77, Ar = -5.49, Ca = -5.55, Fe = -4.39, Ni = -5.67. The strong low-ionization lines are more easily reproduced by including a dusty component, and for models with a dust level of 0.5 relative to the interstellar medium (ISM) we accounted for depletion of certain elements in graphite and silicate grains (Seab & Shull 1983; Snow & Witt 1996; Collins et al. 2009). The logarithmic abundances relative to hydrogen by number for the dusty models

Table 8
Predicted Cloudy Model Emission Line Ratios

Line	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] λ 4072	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.17	0.18
H δ λ 4101	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
H γ λ 4340	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
[O III] λ 4363	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.14
He II λ 4685	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27
H β λ 4861	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
[O III] λ 4958	3.44	3.46	3.47	3.49	3.41	3.64	3.52	3.21	3.48	3.67	3.70
[O III] λ 5006	10.37	10.41	10.43	10.51	10.26	10.95	10.60	9.68	10.46	11.05	11.15
[N I] λ 5199	0.22	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.20
He I λ 5875	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
[Fe VII] λ 6086	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06
[O I] λ 6300	0.52	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.44	0.55	0.43	0.47
[O I] λ 6363	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.15
[N II] λ 6548	0.68	0.71	0.67	0.79	0.81	0.76	0.74	0.85	0.73	0.66	0.63
H α λ 6562	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
[N II] λ 6583	2.00	2.09	1.99	2.34	2.39	2.25	2.18	2.52	2.14	1.95	1.85
[S II] λ 6716	0.72	0.69	0.50	0.54	0.45	0.39	0.45	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.63
[S II] λ 6730	0.88	0.78	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.55	0.58	0.72	0.76	0.68	0.76

Note. The predicted Cloudy emission line ratios for our final composite models with the fractional weight of each component given in Table 6. The emission lines are in the same order as Tables 2–5.

are as follows: He = -0.96, C = -3.63, N = -3.94, O = -3.32, Ne = -3.96, Na = -5.65, Mg = -4.57, Al = -5.70, Si = -4.66, P = -6.48, S = -4.77, Ar = -5.49, Ca = -5.81, Fe = -4.67, Ni = -5.93.

4.2. Model Selection

To account for gas in multiple ionization states with different densities at each location, we use up to three model components referred to as HIGH, MED, and LOW ION. At each location along the slit, the only unknown quantities in Equation (7) are U and n_{H} , so for a grid of models we choose a range of U values to produce the observed emission and solve for the corresponding density to maintain physical consistency. We then add fractional combinations of the components to create a composite model that matches the H β luminosity.

To determine the best model for each location, we use a simple numerical scheme that compares the model line ratios to the dereddened values for all fractional combinations of HIGH, MED, and LOW ION, with an ideal match having a ratio of unity. Similar to Paper I, our limiting criteria for a successful fit were the following. First, the He II ratio that is critically sensitive to the column density, as well as the [O III] doublet that determines our flux to mass scaling, must match the observations within 10%. We then aim to constrain [O I], [N II], and [S II] within 30%. We loosened this criterion up to a factor of ~ 2 for [S II] at some locations to find a match. Finally, all remaining lines in the spectra must match within a factor of three.

In contrast to our modeling of Mrk 573, we find that simpler two-component models are able to match the line ratios, in agreement with the general conclusions of Rosario (2007). This could be in part due to the fewer number of emission lines available in the spectra, in combination with the significantly larger APO extraction areas that will tend to blend the conditions of various emission line knots. The models employ pure AGN ionization, and we do not see evidence for shock excitation, in agreement with the findings of Jackson & Beswick (2007). We will explore this in more detail using *Chandra* data in a forthcoming paper (T. C. Fischer et al. 2019, in preparation). The Cloudy model input and

output parameters for our best-fitting models are given in Tables 6 and 7, respectively. The predicted emission line ratios for the final composite models are given in Table 8.

4.3. Comparison to the Observations

The comparison of our model and dereddened emission line ratios is presented in Figure 8. The dashed unity line indicates an exact match, and points between the dotted lines agree to within better than a factor of three. A variety of factors contribute to the observed deviations, such as a poor Gaussian fit, the S/N, the quality of atomic data, and the accuracy of our models. We discuss here systematic discrepancies and those greater than a factor of two for important diagnostic lines at each position.

Qualitatively, the [S II] λ 4072 line should be treated with skepticism, as it is an unresolved doublet and at the extreme edge of the spectral coverage. The agreement of the H γ line is indicative of a proper reddening correction, while the mild overprediction of H δ may be due to a noisy continuum. The slight underprediction of [O III] λ 4363 is a minor concern, as it indicates an underprediction of the temperature in more highly ionized zones and may be partially attributed to blending with H γ .

Finally, there is the general underprediction of [S II] λ 6716, 6731, which may indicate the need for more dust, or exposure to a partially absorbed SED from a closer-in absorber as found for the NLRs of Mrk 573 (Revalski et al. 2018) and Mrk 3 (Collins et al. 2009). The issue is most severe near the nucleus, which may also indicate that some of the [S II] emission arises from the edges of the ionized NLR bicone, at larger distances from the nucleus than those adopted in our models. Specifically, our models use a distance corresponding to the midpoint between the pixel center and the edge of the slit, calculated using Equation (2) for each position (e.g., the central extraction uses a distance of $\pm 0''5$, while the pixel covers an area of $2''0 \times 0''4$).

The introduction of additional dust brought the [S II] emission lines into agreement with the observations for the extractions at larger distances but degraded the overall fit in some cases and introduced significant scatter into the scale factors. Allowing the low-ionization component to be at larger

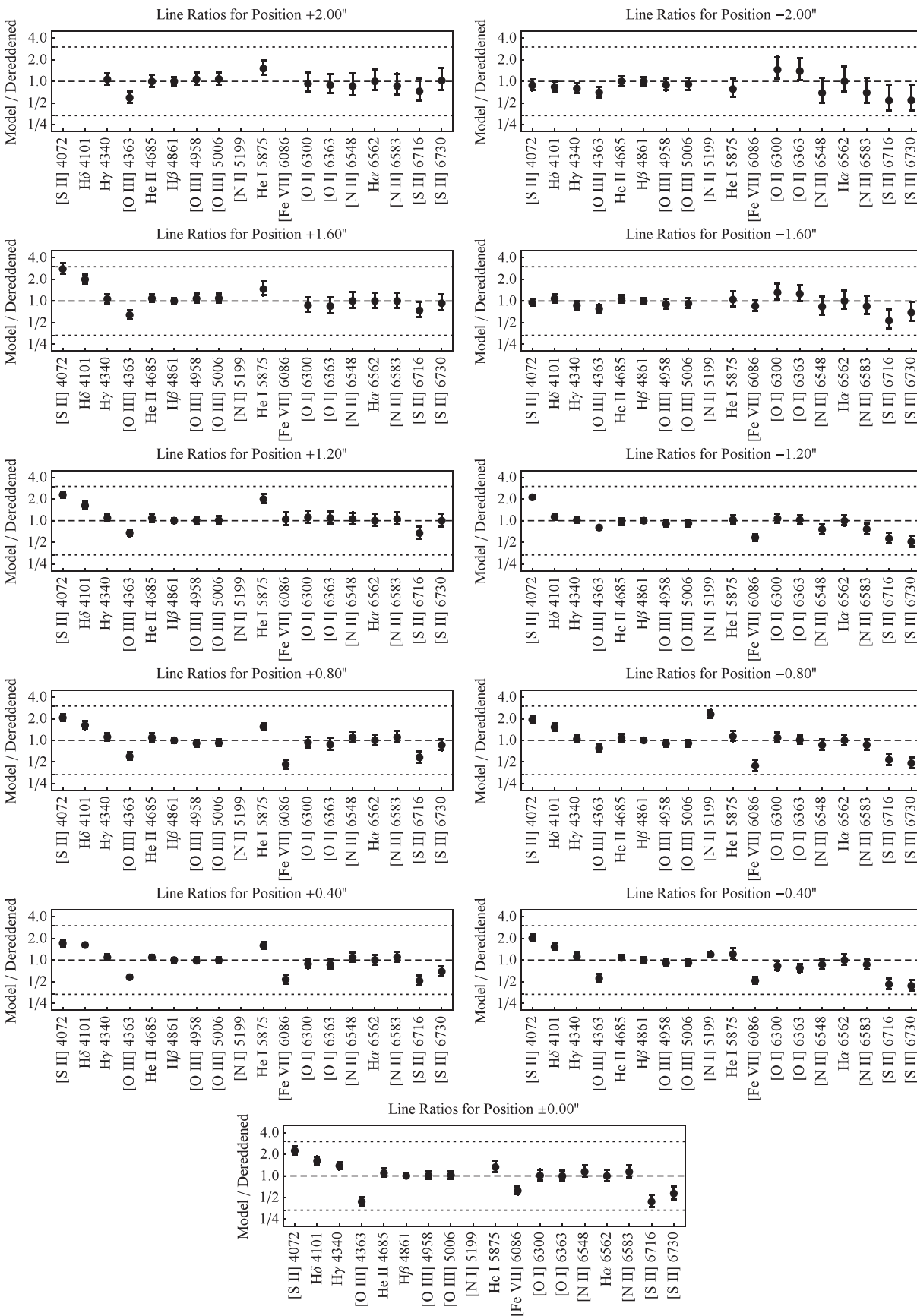


Figure 8. Composite model line ratios divided by the dereddened values, where the spatial distance is that from the nucleus to the center of the pixel extraction. The dashed unity lines indicate an exact match, while the dotted lines are factor of three boundaries. The tick marks are logarithmically spaced for even distributions above and below the unity line. Points above this line are overpredicted, while points below are underpredicted by the models, respectively.

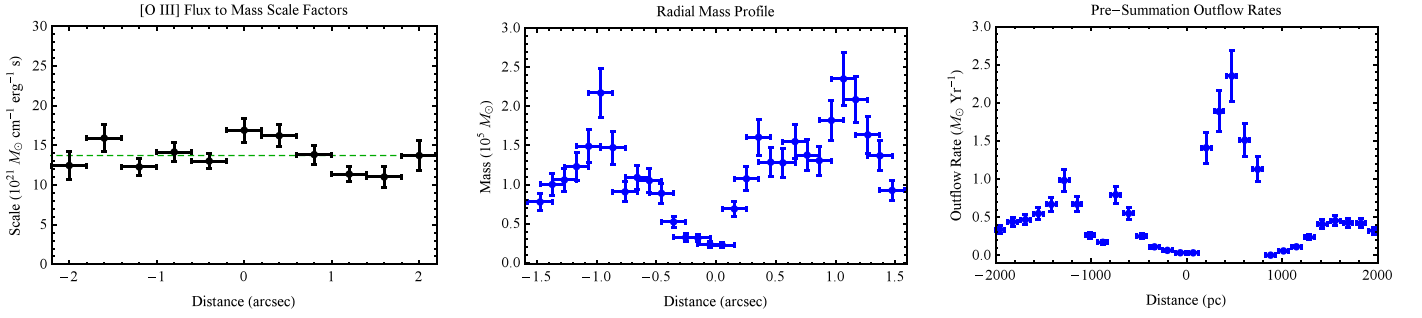


Figure 9. Left panel: [O III] flux to mass scale factors, with the mean indicated by the green dashed line. Middle panel: ionized mass profile in units of $10^5 M_{\odot}$ calculated from the total flux in each semi-ellipse. Right panel: mass outflow rates assuming that all of the material is in outflow. Distances in arcseconds are observed, and distances in pc are corrected for projection.

distances near the edge of the slit, rather than in the middle, marginally improved the fits at the $\sim 10\%$ – 20% level. Considering the limited constraints we are able to place on the physical conditions in the gas from the small number of emission lines and the ability of the models to accurately reproduce all other lines in the spectrum, we decided against further fine-tuning. Overall, our models are able to successfully match all emission lines within a factor of three or better at all locations in the NLR.

To check the physical reality of our models, we also derived several quantities at each location. These include the surface areas ($A = L_{\text{H}\beta}/F_{\text{H}\beta}$) and thicknesses ($N_{\text{H}}/n_{\text{H}}$) of the emitting clouds, which must fit within the slit. Finally, we calculated the depths of the clouds into the plane of the sky by dividing the cloud area by the projected slit width (~ 2 kpc) to verify that they were within the scale height of a typical disk. It is important to note that each ionized component may not be co-located in the slit, as the emission is spread across $2''$ in the spectral direction.

5. Calculations

5.1. Mass of the Ionized Gas

Calculating gas masses from our observed spectra and photoionization models is summarized here as described in Section 5 of Paper I. For multi-component models, the mass in each component is calculated separately by dividing up the $\text{H}\beta$ luminosity, and then the masses are summed. This involves first determining the mass in the slit from

$$M_{\text{slit}} = N_{\text{H}} \mu m_p \left(\frac{L(\text{H}\beta)}{F(\text{H}\beta)_m} \right), \quad (8)$$

where N_{H} is the model hydrogen column density, μ is the mean mass per proton (~ 1.4 for our abundances), m_p is the proton mass, $F(\text{H}\beta)_m$ is the $\text{H}\beta$ model flux, and $L(\text{H}\beta)$ is the luminosity of $\text{H}\beta$ calculated from the extinction-corrected flux and distance. This establishes a direct relationship describing the number of $\text{H}\beta$ photons emitted per unit mass at a specific density. To determine the ionized gas mass at all radii, we use available [O III] imaging, so we derive a scale factor that allows us to calculate mass from observed [O III] flux rather than $\text{H}\beta$ luminosity. Specifically,

$$S = \left(\frac{M_{\text{slit}} n_{\text{H}}}{F_{\lambda 5007}} \right), \quad (9)$$

where M_{slit} is the ionized mass in the slit from Equation (8), n_{H} is the fractional weighted mean hydrogen number density (cm^{-3})

for all components, and $F_{\lambda 5007}$ is the extinction-corrected [O III] emission line flux from our spectra. Figure 9 shows the mean scale factor, with $S = (1.37 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{22} M_{\odot} \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ erg}^{-1} \text{ s}$, and the 1σ error corresponding to a fractional uncertainty of 14.3%. For position $-2''0$ the scale factor was discrepantly low and was replaced with a mean value. We take an average value of the scale factors and then calculate the ionized gas mass for each image flux using

$$M_{\text{ion}} = S \left(\frac{F_{[\text{O III}]}}{n_{\text{H}}} \right), \quad (10)$$

where $F_{[\text{O III}]}$ is the image flux in each semi-annulus of width δr (Figure 7) and n_{H} is the hydrogen number density found by interpolating between our model points.

5.2. Outflow Parameters

The goal of our study is to quantify the power and impact of the NLR outflows. This is encapsulated by mass outflow rates, kinetic energy and luminosity, and momenta. The mass outflow rate (\dot{M}_{out}) is given by

$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}} = \left(\frac{Mv}{\delta r} \right), \quad (11)$$

where M is the mass in each semi-annulus, v is the deprojected velocity corrected for inclination and position angle on the sky (Section 3.2 of Paper I), and δr is the deprojected width for each extraction. Deprojecting the distances results in a bin width that is 31% larger than the observed value; thus, each observed 103 pc bin spans $\delta r \approx 135$ pc after deprojection. The kinetic energy (E), kinetic energy flow rate (\dot{E}), momentum (p), and momentum flow rate (\dot{p}) are given by

$$E = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{out}} v^2, \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{E} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{M}_{\text{out}} v^2, \quad (13)$$

$$p = M_{\text{out}} v, \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{p} = \dot{M}_{\text{out}} v. \quad (15)$$

We do not include contributions from velocity spread, such as turbulence, which would add a σ_v term to these expressions. We obtain a single profile for each of these quantities by radially summing the values derived for each of the

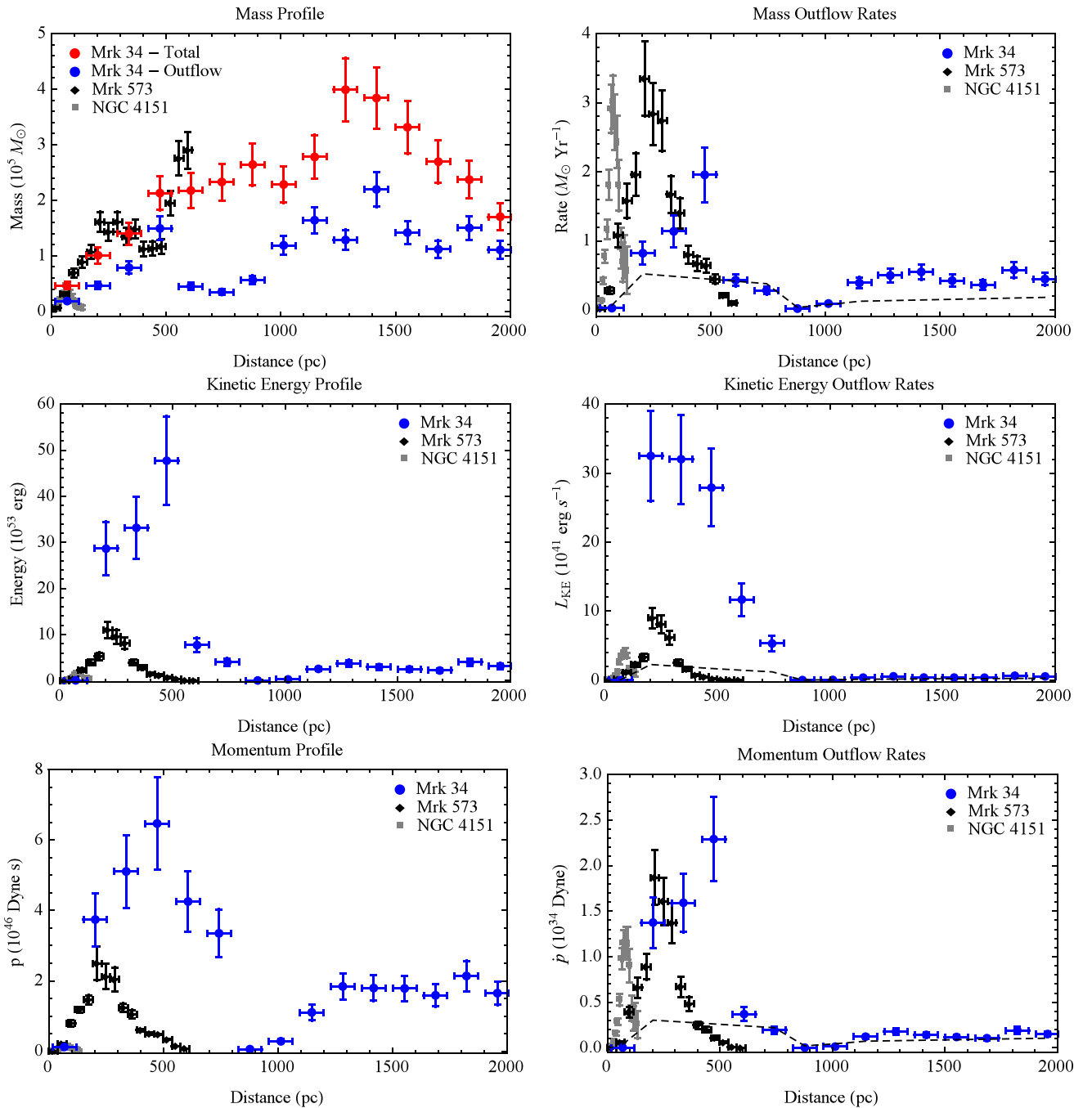


Figure 10. Top left to bottom right: azimuthally summed mass profiles, mass outflow rates, kinetic energy profiles, kinetic energy outflow rates, momentum profiles, and momentum outflow rates for Mrk 34, Mrk 573 (Revalski et al. 2018), and NGC 4151 (Crenshaw et al. 2015). The red points represent the result that is obtained assuming that all of the mass is in outflow, and the blue points show the net result after multiplying by the fraction of flux in outflow as shown in Figure 5. The dashed lines represent the profiles that would result from the mass in the center bin ($M \approx 5 \times 10^4 M_\odot$) traveling through the velocity profile. Quantities are per bin, and targets have different bin sizes.

semi-annuli, and the mass profile and outflow rates for each semi-ellipse can be seen in Figure 9.

6. Results

In Figure 10 and Table 9 we present our mass outflow rates and energetics as functions of distance from the nucleus for Mrk 34. We also show the results for NGC 4151 (Crenshaw et al. 2015) and Mrk 573 (Revalski et al. 2018) for comparison.

All data are available in machine-readable form by request to M.R. The quantities displayed are the value within each bin of width δr , and each target has a different bin size such that Mrk 573 and Mrk 34 have a similar total gas mass despite their appearance in Figure 10.

The outflow reaches a maximum radial extent of ~ 2 kpc from the nucleus and contains an ionized gas mass of $M \approx 1.6 \times 10^6 M_\odot$. The mass of ionized gas in the rotational component is nearly equal (Figure 10), yielding a total ionized

Table 9
Radial Mass Outflow and Energetic Results

Distance (pc) (1)	Velocity (km s ⁻¹) (2)	Mass (10 ⁵ M _⊙) (3)	\dot{M} (M _⊙ yr ⁻¹) (4)	Energy (10 ⁵³ erg) (5)	\dot{E} (10 ⁴¹ erg s ⁻¹) (6)	Momentum (10 ⁴⁶ dyne s) (7)	\dot{p} (10 ³⁴ dyne) (8)
67.5	191.8	0.19 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.00	0.45 ± 0.09	0.00 ± 0.00
202.4	2323.5	0.47 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.17	28.63 ± 5.78	32.48 ± 6.55	4.10 ± 0.83	1.38 ± 0.28
337.4	1910.5	0.79 ± 0.11	1.14 ± 0.23	33.15 ± 6.69	32.01 ± 6.46	6.51 ± 1.31	1.59 ± 0.32
472.4	1729.5	1.49 ± 0.21	1.96 ± 0.39	47.70 ± 9.62	27.88 ± 5.62	9.15 ± 1.85	2.29 ± 0.46
607.3	1261.4	0.45 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.09	7.71 ± 1.56	11.68 ± 2.36	6.86 ± 1.38	0.37 ± 0.07
742.3	1072.8	0.35 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.06	4.02 ± 0.81	5.30 ± 1.07	6.83 ± 1.38	0.19 ± 0.04
877.2	47.1	0.56 ± 0.08	0.02 ± 0.00	0.05 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.51 ± 0.10	0.00 ± 0.00
1012.2	102.9	1.19 ± 0.17	0.09 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.06	0.02 ± 0.00	1.45 ± 0.29	0.01 ± 0.00
1147.1	314.7	1.64 ± 0.23	0.39 ± 0.08	2.56 ± 0.52	0.36 ± 0.07	8.38 ± 1.69	0.12 ± 0.02
1282.1	512.2	1.28 ± 0.18	0.50 ± 0.10	3.72 ± 0.75	0.54 ± 0.11	12.83 ± 2.59	0.18 ± 0.04
1417.0	330.9	2.20 ± 0.31	0.55 ± 0.11	2.97 ± 0.60	0.37 ± 0.08	8.28 ± 1.67	0.14 ± 0.03
1552.0	394.8	1.42 ± 0.20	0.42 ± 0.09	2.49 ± 0.50	0.36 ± 0.07	7.10 ± 1.43	0.12 ± 0.02
1687.0	431.2	1.12 ± 0.16	0.36 ± 0.07	2.21 ± 0.45	0.35 ± 0.07	5.77 ± 1.16	0.11 ± 0.02
1821.9	509.1	1.50 ± 0.21	0.58 ± 0.12	3.98 ± 0.80	0.63 ± 0.13	11.49 ± 2.32	0.19 ± 0.04
1956.9	533.2	1.11 ± 0.16	0.45 ± 0.09	3.16 ± 0.64	0.53 ± 0.11	8.86 ± 1.79	0.15 ± 0.03

Note. Numerical results for the mass and energetic quantities as a function of radial distance for the outflowing gas component. Columns are (1) deprojected distance from the nucleus, (2) mass-weighted mean velocity, (3) gas mass in units of 10⁵ M_⊙, (4) mass outflow rates, (5) kinetic energies, (6) kinetic energy outflow rates, (7) momenta, and (8) momenta flow rates. These results, shown in Figure 10, are the sum of the individual radial profiles calculated for each of the semi-annuli (see Figures 7 and 9). The value at each distance is the quantity contained within the annulus of width δr .

gas mass of $3.2 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ for the NLR. The total kinetic energy of the outflow over all distances is $E \approx 1.4 \times 10^{55}$ erg. The mass outflow rate reaches a peak value of $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} \approx 2.0 \pm 0.4 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ at a distance of 470 pc from the nucleus and then decreases to nearly zero at ~ 900 pc before rising slightly out to distances of ~ 2 kpc. As discussed in Fischer et al. (2017) and Section 7, points beyond 1.5 kpc represent disturbed kinematics that may not be in radial outflow and should be considered upper limits. Beyond these distances, the observed *HST* kinematics are generally consistent with rotation (Fischer et al. 2018).

The dashed lines in Figure 10 represent the mass outflow rates and energetics that would be observed if the mass in the central bin ($M \approx 4.6 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$) propagated through the velocity profile. At 470 pc, where the outflow peaks, this is ~ 5 times smaller than the observed value, indicating that the outflow is likely accelerated in situ such that material does not originate at small radii and travel large distances, but is actually host galaxy material driven by the nuclear radiation field.

Compared to the AGN bolometric luminosity of Mrk 34, $\log(L_{\text{bol}}) = 46.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, the peak kinetic luminosity reaches $\sim 0.1\% - 0.5\%$ of L_{bol} . The photon momentum (L/c) from the bolometric luminosity is $\dot{p} \approx 5.3 \times 10^{35}$ dyne, and the peak momentum flow rate is $\dot{p} \approx 2.3 \times 10^{34}$ dyne. Thus, the peak outflow momentum rate is $\sim 2\% - 11\%$ of the AGN photon momentum. Interestingly, the masses, velocities, and extraction sizes conspire so that all objects have peak outflow rates of $\sim 2 - 3 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. This makes a comparison of the energetics more meaningful.

7. Discussion

7.1. Comparison with Previous Work

In comparison to Mrk 573 and NGC 4151, the outflows in Mrk 34 reach significantly larger distances from the nucleus.

However, on average only half of the gas at each location is participating in the outflow. The increased complexity of the kinematics also corresponds to more uncertainty in the proper correction for projection effects. The clear high-velocity separations at $r \leq 0''.7$ are consistent with our assumptions of radial outflow along the host galaxy disk. At larger radii, the emission line splitting may indicate an ‘‘ablation’’ scenario where pure radial outflow transitions into the ablation of gas off of nuclear spiral arms as discussed in Fischer et al. (2018). In this case, the motion is not purely radial and the projection effects are less severe, and the mass outflow rate and energetic points at all radii > 1.5 kpc should be treated as upper limits.

Our new APO observations also allow us to probe fainter and more extended emission line knots, including those that fall outside of the narrow *HST* slits. These deep exposures reveal evidence of weak, high-velocity outflow components that extend to $\sim 2''.5$, or deprojected distances of ~ 3.1 kpc. While these weak components likely contain little mass, they indicate the presence of outflows at nearly twice the distance that we detected in Fischer et al. (2018). There is also indication from the APO observations that some outflow or ablation continues out to ~ 5 kpc, with velocities and FWHM that are larger than systemic for a number of components, including the brightest one at PA = 163°. These components are not included in our mass outflow calculations and require high spatial resolution IFU observations to be properly characterized.

It is encouraging for future studies that the emission line ratios derived from the *HST* and APO observations demonstrate quantitative agreement, as the ground-based observations may be obtained more easily. This could indicate that less stringent data requirements may suffice for this type of study; however, high spatial resolution observations are ultimately needed to

constrain the velocity and mass profiles. In addition, it is possible to create photoionization models that sufficiently constrain the physical conditions in the gas for determining outflow rates and energetics with fewer emission lines than were available for our studies in Crenshaw et al. (2015) and Revalski et al. (2018). Ultimately, enough emission lines to constrain the gas ionization parameter, number and column density, temperature, and reddening are needed to create a complete model. At a practical minimum, this may include: $H\gamma$ $\lambda 4340$, [O III] $\lambda 4363$, He II $\lambda 4686$, [O III] $\lambda 5007$, [O I] $\lambda 6300$, $H\alpha$ $\lambda 6563$, [N II] $\lambda 6584$, and [S II] $\lambda\lambda 6716, 6731$. However, we caution that constraining the density from [S II] alone can easily bias gas mass estimates when multi-component models are more appropriate. In the case of Mrk 573, the mean model density is > 1 dex higher near the nucleus, corresponding to significantly less mass than that estimated from [S II] alone.

Finally, the dichotomy in the derived line ratios, abundances, temperatures, and densities on either side of the nucleus is intriguing. It is difficult to conceive of a physical model for this stark bimodality and may further indicate that one side of the NLR is exposed to a more heavily filtered SED. This would affect the quantities derived from the emission line diagnostics, as the various models generally assume a particular power-law SED. Alternatively, the bimodality could also be due to a small tilt of the NLR relative to the host galaxy, which is supported by the small but systemically higher $E(B-V)$ values to the SE that visually correspond to a strong dust lane in Figure 1. Additional possibilities, including variations in dust content and varying the locations of each ionized component within the spectral extraction, are discussed in Section 4.3.

7.2. Comparison with Global Outflow Rates

We refer to single value mass outflow rates that are calculated from mean conditions across the entire NLR as “global” outflow rates. We compare our results with these techniques to explore systematics and better understand the uncertainties that are introduced by various assumptions.

Following the techniques of Nesvadba et al. (2006) and Bae et al. (2017), we calculate the NLR mass using $M = (9.73 \times 10^8 M_\odot) \times L_{H\alpha,43} \times n_e^{-1}$, where $L_{H\alpha,43}$ is the $H\alpha$ luminosity in units of $10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and n_e^{-1} is the electron density in units of 100 cm^{-3} . Here we scale the [O III] luminosity by the average $H\alpha$ /[O III] ratio as a proxy for $L_{H\alpha}$. Using an average velocity of 1000 km s^{-1} , we find $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} \approx 3\text{--}63 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ for $n_e = 3000\text{--}150 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, which is the range of our derived [S II] densities. The corresponding NLR mass estimate is $\sim 0.6\text{--}13$ times the value from our models ($\sim 3.1 \times 10^6 M_\odot$), emphasizing the importance of density choice on the final mass and outflow energetics. A value of $n_e = 100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ is often adopted in the literature, which may significantly overestimate the mass and energetics of NLR outflows.

Using our findings from Paper I (Section 8.1), we no longer consider geometric methods that employ filling factors to yield a reliable estimate of the gas mass, unless the filling factor is derived for individual objects using a physical tracer of the gas mass, such as emission line modeling or narrowband imaging.

7.3. Implications for Feedback

The outflows in Mrk 34 reach typical galaxy bulge radii and may deliver important feedback to the host galaxy. The global kinetic energy ($M = 1.6 \times 10^6 M_\odot$, $\delta r = 2000 \text{ pc}$, $V = 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) of the outflow is $\sim 0.1\%$ of the AGN bolometric luminosity ($L_{\text{bol}} \approx 10^{45.9} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$), which approaches the $0.5\%\text{--}5\%$ range used in some models of efficient feedback (Di Matteo et al. 2005; Hopkins & Elvis 2010). This result is consistent with the old nuclear stellar population (González Delgado et al. 2001) and lack of current star formation (Wang et al. 2007); however, mass modeling of the galaxy is required to reveal whether or not the outflows are ultimately capable of escaping the gravitational potential of the host galaxy bulge.

Under the idea that the outflows are radiatively driven (Fischer et al. 2017; Wylezalek & Morganti 2018), the mix of outflow and rotational kinematics at all radii could indicate that the coupling efficiency between the ionizing radiation and gas is very sensitive to the physical conditions in the outflow (Zubovas 2018). The lack of strong high-ionization lines seen in the spectra as compared with NGC 4151 and Mrk 573 would lend support to this idea, but a detailed study of the gas acceleration through photoionization models is needed.

Finally, a multiwavelength picture incorporating the UV/X-ray and molecular gas phases would further illuminate the details behind the driving mechanisms (Cicone et al. 2018). NGC 4151 in particular displays ultrafast outflows (UFOs), UV/X-ray winds, and NLR outflows (Tombesi et al. 2010, 2011, 2013; Wang et al. 2011; Crenshaw & Kraemer 2012; Crenshaw et al. 2015), some of which display similar mass outflow rates or energetics to the NLR outflows. This is discussed further in Section 8.3 of Paper I.

8. Conclusions

Using long-slit spectroscopy, [O III] imaging, and photoionization modeling, we determined spatially resolved mass outflow rates and energetics for the NLR of the QSO2 Mrk 34. This is the first spatially resolved outflow profile for a QSO2, following the results of Crenshaw et al. (2015), Revalski et al. (2018), and Venturi et al. (2018) for nearby Seyferts. Our conclusions are the following:

1. The outflow contains $M \approx 1.6 \times 10^6 M_\odot$ of ionized gas, with a total kinetic energy of $E \approx 1.4 \times 10^{55} \text{ erg}$. These are larger than for the NLRs of the lower luminosity galaxies NGC 4151 (Crenshaw et al. 2015) and Mrk 573 (Revalski et al. 2018).
2. The outflows extend to $\sim 2 \text{ kpc}$, reaching a peak mass outflow rate of $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} \approx 2.0 \pm 0.4 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ at a distance of 470 pc from the SMBH, with evidence of disturbed kinematics extending up to $\sim 5 \text{ kpc}$. The resulting mass outflow rates are consistent with in situ acceleration where host galaxy material in the NLR is accelerated by nuclear radiation.
3. The presence of multiple kinematic components indicates that only a portion of the NLR gas is in outflow and that global outflow rate techniques may overestimate \dot{M} in these cases. Without photoionization modeling, gas masses may also be overestimated.
4. The presence of rotation and outflow at all radii in this more luminous target may indicate that the coupling efficiency between the radiation and gas, as well as the ability of the AGN to radiatively drive outflows, is

sensitive to the physical conditions in the gas, as well as the luminosity and driving timescale.

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do Rio Grande do Sul). This paper used the photoionization code Cloudy, which can be obtained from <http://www.nublado.org> and the Atomic Line List available at <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~peter/atomic/>. This research has made use of NASA's Astrophysics Data System.

Facilities: *HST* (STIS, WFPC2, WFC3), ARC (DIS).

Appendix Supplementary Diagnostics

In this [Appendix](#), we include additional figures and tables that further illuminate the analysis. In [Figure 11](#), we provide the Gaussian profile decomposition for important emission lines at each spatial position in our APO long-slit observations along PA = 163°. [Figure 12](#) displays the spatially resolved BPT diagrams for each of the four APO long-slit position angles, with the fluxes of all kinematic components added together. These are further divided into the ratios obtained for each individual Gaussian component at each position angle in [Figure 13](#). In [Tables 10](#) and [11](#), we provide the emission line ratios for each kinematic component measured in the *HST* and APO spectra, respectively, that were summed to produce the integrated ratios in [Tables 2](#) and [4](#).

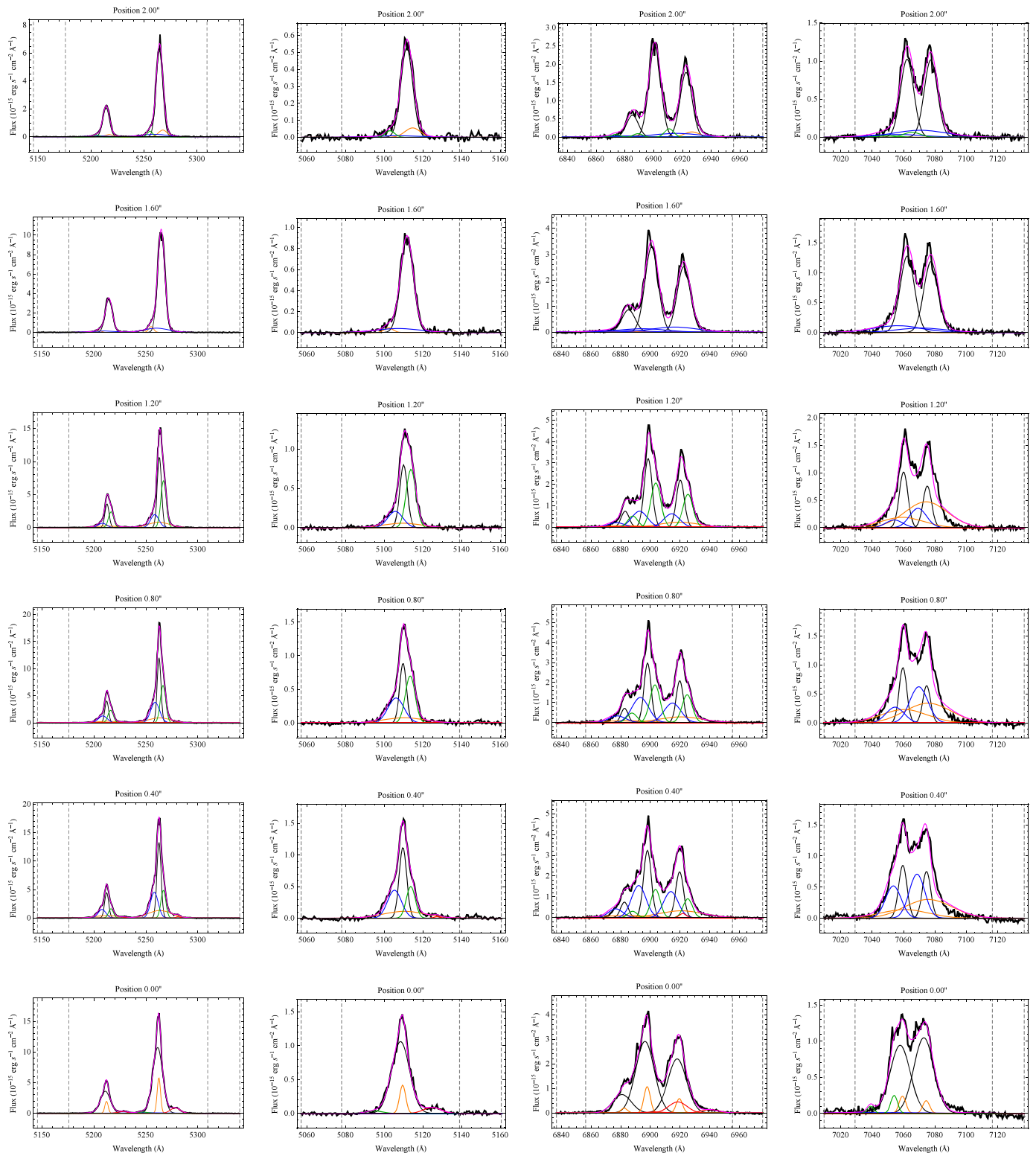


Figure 11. Gaussian fits, from left to right, of the [O III], H β , [N II]+H α , and [S II] emission lines for the APO DIS observations along PA = 163°. The components are sorted by peak flux from strongest to weakest: black, orange, blue, green, red, and the total in magenta.

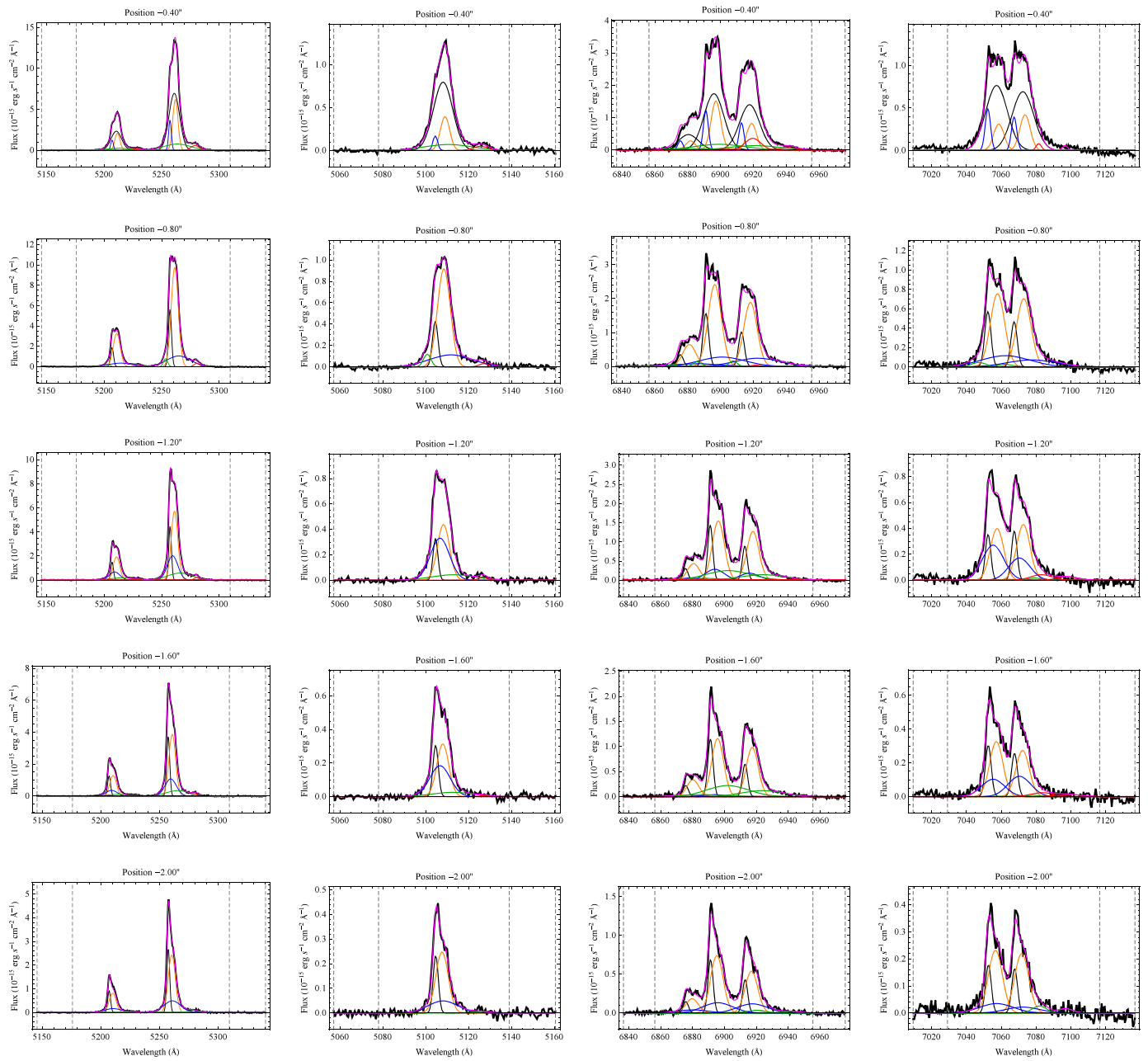


Figure 11. (Continued.)

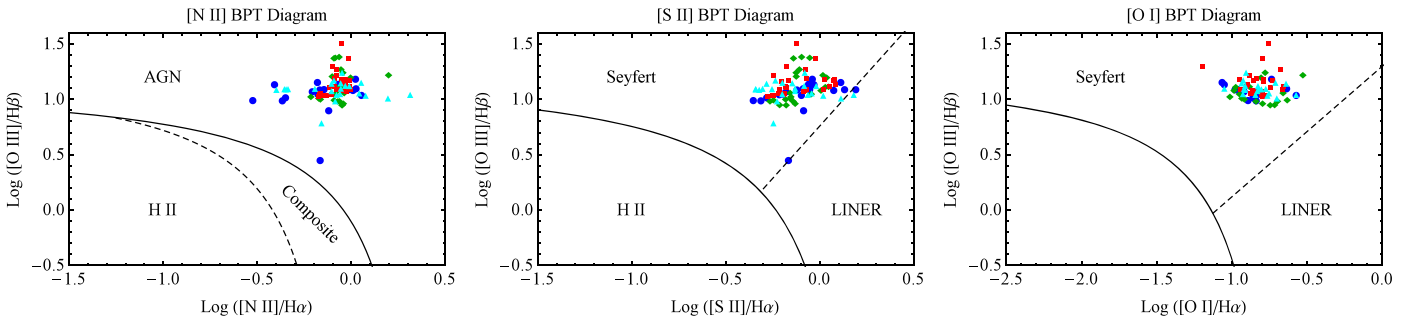


Figure 12. BPT ionization diagrams for [N II], [S II], and [O I] using ratios calculated with the fluxes of all kinematic components summed together. The points reach a maximum radial extent of $\sim 8''$ from the nucleus, and symbols are color-coded for each of the four APO DIS position angles: 73° (blue circles), 118° (green diamonds), 163° (red squares), 208° (cyan triangles). The demarcation lines for distinguishing ionization mechanisms are from Kewley et al. (2001, 2006) and Kauffmann et al. (2003).

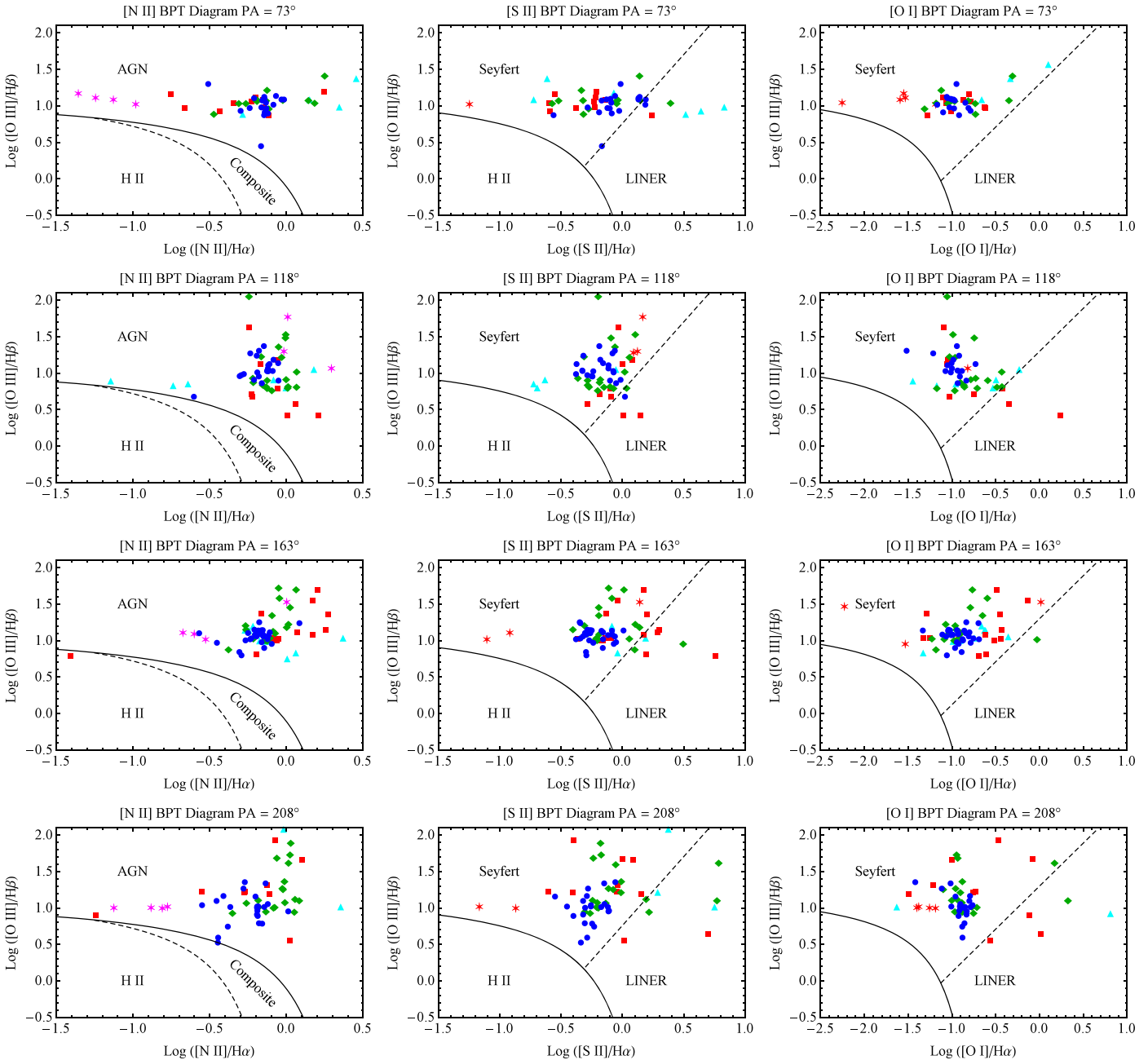


Figure 13. BPT ionization diagrams for [N II], [S II], and [O I] for the individual kinematic components for each position angle. The symbols correspond to the peak flux of the kinematic components from strongest to weakest: blue circles, green diamonds, red squares, cyan triangles, magenta stars.

Table 10
Observed Emission-line Ratios—Mrk 34 *HST* STIS Spectrum—Components

Component #1	−0''66	−0''56	−0''46	−0''36	−0''25	−0''15	−0''05	+0''05	+0''15	+0''46	+0''56	+0''66
[Ne V] λ 3426	... ± ...	0.67 ± 0.54	0.53 ± 0.45	0.72 ± 0.64	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.70 ± 0.47	... ± ± ± ± ± ...
[O II] λ 3728	... ± ...	2.31 ± 1.90	2.02 ± 1.38	1.59 ± 1.03	... ± ...	1.28 ± 1.40	1.29 ± 0.50	1.14 ± 0.47	1.95 ± 4.58	1.09 ± 2.83	1.26 ± 1.38	1.96 ± 1.10
[Ne III] λ 3870	... ± ...	0.99 ± 0.81	0.96 ± 0.66	1.00 ± 0.68	0.46 ± 1.00	0.80 ± 0.84	0.43 ± 0.21	0.33 ± 0.16	0.68 ± 1.63	0.64 ± 1.70	0.54 ± 0.62	0.87 ± 0.51
[Ne III] λ 3968	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.31 ± 0.22	0.48 ± 0.31	0.49 ± 1.09	0.39 ± 0.46	0.34 ± 0.17	0.37 ± 0.18	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.31 ± 0.26
H δ λ 4102	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.25 ± 0.31	0.30 ± 0.31	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.18 ± 0.21	... ± ...	0.52 ± 1.39	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.32 ± 0.26
H γ λ 4341	... ± ...	0.68 ± 0.58	0.46 ± 0.36	0.36 ± 0.36	... ± ...	0.47 ± 0.52	0.20 ± 0.15	0.31 ± 0.19	... ± ...	0.47 ± 1.24	0.33 ± 0.46	0.38 ± 0.26
[O III] λ 4364	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.47 ± 1.22	... ± ± ...
He II λ 4687	... ± ...	0.40 ± 0.38	0.44 ± 0.34	0.32 ± 0.25	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.52 ± 1.46	... ± ...	0.24 ± 0.27	0.36 ± 0.24
H β λ 4862	... ± ...	1.00 ± 0.27	1.00 ± 0.22	1.00 ± 0.27	1.00 ± 0.70	1.00 ± 0.22	1.00 ± 0.16	1.00 ± 0.21	1.00 ± 0.47	1.00 ± 0.69	1.00 ± 0.42	1.00 ± 0.16
[O III] λ 4960	... ± ...	5.03 ± 3.98	4.60 ± 3.10	4.64 ± 2.93	4.79 ± 10.43	4.34 ± 4.41	3.93 ± 1.50	3.52 ± 1.34	4.90 ± 10.93	2.81 ± 7.22	4.43 ± 4.74	4.42 ± 2.38
[O III] λ 5008	... ± ...	15.15 ± 11.98	13.85 ± 9.33	13.98 ± 8.82	14.43 ± 31.39	13.05 ± 13.28	11.83 ± 4.50	10.59 ± 4.03	14.74 ± 32.89	8.46 ± 21.75	13.33 ± 14.25	13.30 ± 7.16
[O I] λ 6302	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.37 ± 0.82	... ± ...
[N II] λ 6549	... ± ...	1.37 ± 1.10	0.75 ± 0.52	0.83 ± 0.53	0.76 ± 1.66	0.69 ± 0.71	0.71 ± 0.28	0.75 ± 0.29	1.57 ± 3.51	... ± ...	0.81 ± 0.88	0.81 ± 0.45
H α λ 6564	... ± ...	4.45 ± 3.55	2.91 ± 2.03	2.88 ± 1.85	... ± ...	2.71 ± 2.77	3.98 ± 1.53	4.16 ± 1.59	8.49 ± 19.00	2.70 ± 6.94	2.63 ± 2.84	2.88 ± 1.60
[N II] λ 6585	... ± ...	4.05 ± 3.23	2.22 ± 1.55	2.44 ± 1.57	2.25 ± 4.90	2.03 ± 2.08	2.11 ± 0.81	2.21 ± 0.85	4.63 ± 10.35	1.63 ± 4.18	2.40 ± 2.58	2.40 ± 1.33
[S II] λ 6718	... ± ...	0.95 ± 0.77	0.66 ± 0.46	0.68 ± 0.45	0.65 ± 1.41	0.70 ± 0.74	0.82 ± 0.33	0.94 ± 0.36	... ± ...	1.03 ± 2.71	1.28 ± 1.42	0.41 ± 0.29
[S II] λ 6732	... ± ...	1.38 ± 1.12	0.79 ± 0.55	0.96 ± 0.64	1.39 ± 3.02	0.46 ± 0.48	0.51 ± 0.21	0.80 ± 0.31	... ± ...	0.87 ± 2.29	0.90 ± 1.00	0.53 ± 0.37
$F(H\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	0.00 ± 0.00	0.33 ± 0.09	0.46 ± 0.10	0.50 ± 0.13	0.20 ± 0.14	0.30 ± 0.07	0.59 ± 0.10	0.64 ± 0.13	0.21 ± 0.10	0.21 ± 0.15	0.37 ± 0.15	0.42 ± 0.07
Component #2	−0''66	−0''56	−0''46	−0''36	−0''25	−0''15	−0''05	+0''05	+0''15	+0''46	+0''56	+0''66
[Ne V] λ 3426	... ± ...	0.68 ± 1.15	... ± ...	1.14 ± 3.32	1.90 ± 3.05	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
[O II] λ 3728	1.50 ± 1.60	1.20 ± 2.04	... ± ...	1.66 ± 4.73	2.43 ± 3.88	... ± ...	... ± ...	2.02 ± 3.62	... ± ...	1.20 ± 4.08	1.50 ± 3.17	... ± ...
[Ne III] λ 3870	0.82 ± 0.85	0.76 ± 1.29	... ± ...	0.71 ± 2.04	1.20 ± 1.93	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.53 ± 0.96	... ± ...	0.99 ± 3.38	0.76 ± 1.62	... ± ...
[Ne III] λ 3968	0.24 ± 0.26	0.86 ± 1.46	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.44 ± 1.53	0.54 ± 1.19	... ± ...
H δ λ 4102	... ± ...	0.49 ± 0.94	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
H γ λ 4341	0.31 ± 0.40	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.48 ± 0.79	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
[O III] λ 4364	... ± ...	0.21 ± 0.36	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.30 ± 1.02	... ± ± ...
He II λ 4687	0.35 ± 0.43	0.57 ± 1.02	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.85 ± 1.37	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.65 ± 2.28	0.74 ± 1.58	... ± ...
H β λ 4862	1.00 ± 0.21	1.00 ± 0.58	... ± ...	1.00 ± 1.22	1.00 ± 0.51	... ± ...	... ± ...	1.00 ± 0.98	... ± ...	1.00 ± 0.90	1.00 ± 0.82	... ± ...
[O III] λ 4960	3.99 ± 4.12	5.80 ± 9.82	... ± ...	3.43 ± 9.74	4.39 ± 6.93	... ± ...	... ± ...	1.40 ± 2.49	... ± ...	4.48 ± 15.09	4.18 ± 8.75	... ± ...
[O III] λ 5008	12.01 ± 12.39	17.46 ± 29.57	... ± ...	10.32 ± 29.33	13.20 ± 20.86	... ± ...	... ± ...	4.22 ± 7.51	... ± ...	13.48 ± 45.43	12.58 ± 26.32	... ± ...
[O I] λ 6302	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
[N II] λ 6549	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	2.20 ± 6.26	0.84 ± 1.32	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
H α λ 6564	1.88 ± 1.95	1.48 ± 2.51	... ± ...	... ± ...	7.01 ± 11.10	... ± ...	... ± ...	2.76 ± 4.92	... ± ...	3.63 ± 12.23	1.99 ± 4.17	... ± ...
[N II] λ 6585	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	6.49 ± 18.47	2.47 ± 3.90	... ± ...	... ± ...	2.65 ± 4.72	... ± ...	2.58 ± 8.71	1.31 ± 2.74	... ± ...
[S II] λ 6718	0.52 ± 0.56	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.86 ± 1.37	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
[S II] λ 6732	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	... ± ...	0.83 ± 1.31	... ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ...
$F(H\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	0.28 ± 0.06	0.16 ± 0.09	0.00 ± 0.00	0.11 ± 0.13	0.28 ± 0.14	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.14 ± 0.13	0.00 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.15	0.19 ± 0.15	0.00 ± 0.00

Note. Same as in Table 2, but for the individual rotational (#1) and outflow (#2) components.

Table 11
Observed Emission-line Ratios—Mrk 34 APO DIS Spectrum—Components

Component #1	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] $\lambda 4072$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.13 \pm 0.01	0.08 \pm 0.01	0.07 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	... \pm ...	0.13 \pm 0.03	0.15 \pm 0.02	0.20 \pm 0.02	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.14 \pm 0.02	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.17 \pm 0.02	0.20 \pm 0.02	0.18 \pm 0.05	0.20 \pm 0.06
H γ $\lambda 4340$	0.26 \pm 0.05	0.19 \pm 0.02	0.18 \pm 0.01	0.34 \pm 0.02	0.36 \pm 0.01	0.32 \pm 0.01	0.34 \pm 0.01	0.33 \pm 0.01	0.34 \pm 0.01	0.35 \pm 0.03	0.39 \pm 0.04
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.16 \pm 0.01	0.12 \pm 0.00	0.10 \pm 0.00	0.11 \pm 0.00	0.12 \pm 0.00	0.12 \pm 0.00	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.16 \pm 0.02
He II $\lambda 4685$	0.18 \pm 0.05	0.26 \pm 0.03	0.33 \pm 0.03	0.20 \pm 0.01	0.22 \pm 0.01	0.22 \pm 0.01	0.26 \pm 0.01	0.25 \pm 0.01	0.28 \pm 0.02	0.24 \pm 0.02	0.26 \pm 0.03
H β $\lambda 4861$	1.00 \pm 0.26	1.00 \pm 0.13	1.00 \pm 0.15	1.00 \pm 0.14	1.00 \pm 0.02	1.00 \pm 0.02	1.00 \pm 0.04	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.04	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.06
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	3.98 \pm 0.62	4.21 \pm 0.36	4.67 \pm 0.32	4.51 \pm 0.21	2.99 \pm 0.03	3.46 \pm 0.04	4.06 \pm 0.06	4.61 \pm 0.08	4.57 \pm 0.08	3.94 \pm 0.12	4.01 \pm 0.14
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	11.99 \pm 1.87	12.67 \pm 1.08	14.06 \pm 0.96	13.56 \pm 0.63	8.99 \pm 0.09	10.42 \pm 0.12	12.21 \pm 0.18	13.87 \pm 0.25	13.77 \pm 0.23	11.84 \pm 0.36	12.07 \pm 0.41
[N I] $\lambda 5199$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.12 \pm 0.03	0.15 \pm 0.05	0.12 \pm 0.04	... \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	... \pm ...	0.12 \pm 0.02	... \pm ...	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.10 \pm 0.01	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.13 \pm 0.01	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.21 \pm 0.03	0.19 \pm 0.04	0.28 \pm 0.03
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.08 \pm 0.01	0.09 \pm 0.02	0.07 \pm 0.01	0.09 \pm 0.02	0.07 \pm 0.01	0.08 \pm 0.04	0.09 \pm 0.05
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	0.41 \pm 0.10	0.60 \pm 0.07	0.55 \pm 0.05	0.45 \pm 0.03	0.36 \pm 0.02	0.50 \pm 0.03	0.46 \pm 0.02	0.52 \pm 0.03	0.52 \pm 0.03	0.50 \pm 0.08	0.51 \pm 0.07
[O I] $\lambda 6363$	0.14 \pm 0.03	0.20 \pm 0.02	0.18 \pm 0.02	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.12 \pm 0.01	0.17 \pm 0.01	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.17 \pm 0.01	0.17 \pm 0.01	0.17 \pm 0.03	0.17 \pm 0.02
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	0.84 \pm 0.14	0.97 \pm 0.08	1.24 \pm 0.09	1.09 \pm 0.05	0.81 \pm 0.02	0.95 \pm 0.02	0.90 \pm 0.02	1.08 \pm 0.03	1.27 \pm 0.03	1.30 \pm 0.07	1.55 \pm 0.08
H α $\lambda 6562$	3.94 \pm 0.64	5.04 \pm 0.44	5.89 \pm 0.41	4.92 \pm 0.25	2.95 \pm 0.06	3.70 \pm 0.07	3.89 \pm 0.09	4.51 \pm 0.10	5.41 \pm 0.12	4.98 \pm 0.27	6.44 \pm 0.32
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	2.48 \pm 0.40	2.85 \pm 0.25	3.66 \pm 0.26	3.21 \pm 0.16	2.38 \pm 0.05	2.81 \pm 0.05	2.67 \pm 0.06	3.18 \pm 0.07	3.73 \pm 0.08	3.84 \pm 0.21	4.56 \pm 0.23
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	1.04 \pm 0.18	1.36 \pm 0.12	1.48 \pm 0.11	1.84 \pm 0.10	1.33 \pm 0.03	1.23 \pm 0.03	1.05 \pm 0.04	1.48 \pm 0.07	1.75 \pm 0.08	1.99 \pm 0.17	2.69 \pm 0.18
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	0.97 \pm 0.17	1.15 \pm 0.10	1.60 \pm 0.12	1.51 \pm 0.08	1.20 \pm 0.03	1.37 \pm 0.03	0.93 \pm 0.03	1.00 \pm 0.04	1.31 \pm 0.06	1.85 \pm 0.15	2.67 \pm 0.18
F(H β) $\times 10^{-15}$	0.70 \pm 0.18	0.95 \pm 0.12	0.94 \pm 0.15	1.39 \pm 0.19	8.97 \pm 0.19	12.33 \pm 0.30	5.42 \pm 0.23	3.93 \pm 0.22	3.96 \pm 0.16	7.32 \pm 0.42	4.02 \pm 0.24
Component #2	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] $\lambda 4072$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.16 \pm 0.02	0.12 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$	0.26 \pm 0.04	0.17 \pm 0.01	0.21 \pm 0.01	0.33 \pm 0.01	0.27 \pm 0.01	0.38 \pm 0.02	0.67 \pm 0.03	0.71 \pm 0.03	... \pm \pm \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	... \pm ...	0.17 \pm 0.01	0.13 \pm 0.01	0.10 \pm 0.00	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He II $\lambda 4685$	0.26 \pm 0.06	0.29 \pm 0.02	0.31 \pm 0.02	0.25 \pm 0.01	0.30 \pm 0.02	0.33 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H β $\lambda 4861$	1.00 \pm 0.10	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.05	1.00 \pm 0.03	1.00 \pm 0.09	1.00 \pm 0.18	1.00 \pm 0.08	1.00 \pm 0.11	1.00 \pm 0.11	1.00 \pm 1.65	1.00 \pm 0.44
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	3.36 \pm 0.21	4.21 \pm 0.16	4.48 \pm 0.10	3.63 \pm 0.04	5.37 \pm 0.14	4.74 \pm 0.22	4.19 \pm 0.09	4.01 \pm 0.12	4.87 \pm 0.18	4.56 \pm 1.51	3.01 \pm 0.56
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	10.12 \pm 0.65	12.67 \pm 0.48	13.47 \pm 0.30	10.91 \pm 0.13	16.16 \pm 0.41	14.26 \pm 0.67	12.60 \pm 0.28	12.08 \pm 0.37	14.67 \pm 0.55	13.73 \pm 4.55	9.05 \pm 1.67
[N I] $\lambda 5199$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	0.13 \pm 0.06	... \pm ...	0.10 \pm 0.01	0.13 \pm 0.01	0.22 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$	... \pm ...	0.11 \pm 0.03	0.08 \pm 0.02	0.07 \pm 0.01	0.10 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	0.43 \pm 0.09	0.64 \pm 0.05	0.58 \pm 0.04	0.44 \pm 0.02	0.57 \pm 0.04	0.39 \pm 0.03	1.14 \pm 0.06	1.34 \pm 0.08	2.02 \pm 0.13	... \pm ...	1.00 \pm 0.23
[O I] $\lambda 6363$	0.14 \pm 0.03	0.21 \pm 0.02	0.19 \pm 0.01	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.19 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	1.00 \pm 0.08	1.43 \pm 0.06	1.33 \pm 0.04	0.94 \pm 0.02	0.96 \pm 0.03	0.64 \pm 0.03	1.41 \pm 0.04	1.66 \pm 0.06	1.90 \pm 0.08	... \pm ...	1.22 \pm 0.23
H α $\lambda 6562$	4.03 \pm 0.31	4.98 \pm 0.21	4.76 \pm 0.14	3.54 \pm 0.08	5.17 \pm 0.16	3.45 \pm 0.17	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	2.94 \pm 0.23	4.23 \pm 0.18	3.92 \pm 0.11	2.78 \pm 0.06	2.82 \pm 0.09	1.90 \pm 0.09	4.15 \pm 0.12	4.90 \pm 0.17	5.60 \pm 0.23	... \pm ...	3.59 \pm 0.68
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	1.29 \pm 0.13	1.43 \pm 0.07	1.26 \pm 0.04	1.14 \pm 0.03	1.09 \pm 0.04	0.79 \pm 0.04	1.76 \pm 0.07	4.12 \pm 0.21	4.53 \pm 0.27	... \pm \pm ...
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	1.23 \pm 0.12	1.21 \pm 0.06	1.36 \pm 0.05	1.06 \pm 0.03	1.46 \pm 0.05	0.58 \pm 0.03	3.83 \pm 0.15	6.08 \pm 0.31	11.33 \pm 0.67	... \pm \pm ...
F(H β) $\times 10^{-15}$	1.81 \pm 0.18	2.18 \pm 0.12	3.09 \pm 0.15	6.86 \pm 0.19	2.16 \pm 0.19	1.66 \pm 0.30	2.97 \pm 0.23	2.06 \pm 0.22	1.40 \pm 0.16	0.25 \pm 0.42	0.55 \pm 0.24
Component #3	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] $\lambda 4072$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.20 \pm 0.02	0.16 \pm 0.02	0.46 \pm 0.05	... \pm \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	... \pm ...	0.23 \pm 0.04	0.21 \pm 0.03	... \pm ...	0.28 \pm 0.04	... \pm ...	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.23 \pm 0.02	0.27 \pm 0.03	... \pm \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$	0.69 \pm 0.12	0.58 \pm 0.03	0.45 \pm 0.02	0.55 \pm 0.02	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.37 \pm 0.01	0.45 \pm 0.02	0.55 \pm 0.02	1.07 \pm 0.13	... \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.18 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm \pm ...

Table 11
(Continued)












Component #3	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
He II $\lambda 4685$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.28 \pm 0.03	... \pm ...	0.20 \pm 0.01	0.25 \pm 0.01	0.25 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm ...
H β $\lambda 4861$	1.00 \pm 0.22	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.04	1.00 \pm 0.07	1.00 \pm 0.40	... \pm ...	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.06	1.00 \pm 0.08	1.00 \pm 0.39	... \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	3.44 \pm 0.45	2.00 \pm 0.08	2.08 \pm 0.04	3.22 \pm 0.08	7.55 \pm 0.84	... \pm ...	3.51 \pm 0.06	3.49 \pm 0.06	3.22 \pm 0.09	3.87 \pm 0.32	... \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	10.37 \pm 1.34	6.02 \pm 0.23	6.27 \pm 0.12	9.69 \pm 0.23	22.72 \pm 2.54	... \pm ...	10.55 \pm 0.19	10.51 \pm 0.19	9.71 \pm 0.26	11.65 \pm 0.97	... \pm ...
[N I] $\lambda 5199$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.33 \pm 0.04	... \pm ...	0.26 \pm 0.02	0.24 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm \pm ...
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	1.34 \pm 0.32	... \pm ...	0.29 \pm 0.02	1.02 \pm 0.06	0.50 \pm 0.06	... \pm ...	0.27 \pm 0.01	0.22 \pm 0.01	... \pm ...	1.11 \pm 0.20	... \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6363$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	1.11 \pm 0.15	... \pm ...	0.25 \pm 0.01	0.98 \pm 0.03	2.29 \pm 0.26	... \pm ...	1.30 \pm 0.03	1.20 \pm 0.03	1.39 \pm 0.04	2.32 \pm 0.22	... \pm ...
H α $\lambda 6562$	3.65 \pm 0.50	... \pm ...	1.16 \pm 0.03	3.31 \pm 0.10	9.74 \pm 1.10	... \pm ...	4.72 \pm 0.12	4.56 \pm 0.11	4.87 \pm 0.15	4.57 \pm 0.43	... \pm ...
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	3.26 \pm 0.45	... \pm ...	0.75 \pm 0.02	2.90 \pm 0.09	6.76 \pm 0.76	... \pm ...	3.85 \pm 0.09	3.55 \pm 0.08	4.10 \pm 0.13	6.83 \pm 0.65	... \pm ...
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	... \pm ...	0.77 \pm 0.04	1.13 \pm 0.04	1.42 \pm 0.05	4.02 \pm 0.46	... \pm ...	1.62 \pm 0.06	1.01 \pm 0.04	0.94 \pm 0.05	4.14 \pm 0.47	... \pm ...
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	... \pm ...	0.91 \pm 0.04	0.72 \pm 0.02	0.89 \pm 0.03	3.24 \pm 0.37	... \pm ...	2.21 \pm 0.08	2.32 \pm 0.10	2.35 \pm 0.12	2.72 \pm 0.31	... \pm ...
$F(\text{H}\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	0.85 \pm 0.18	2.18 \pm 0.12	3.67 \pm 0.15	2.84 \pm 0.19	0.47 \pm 0.19	0.00 \pm 0.00	3.99 \pm 0.23	3.87 \pm 0.22	2.03 \pm 0.16	1.08 \pm 0.42	0.00 \pm 0.00
Component #4	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] $\lambda 4072$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.41 \pm 0.06	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.11 \pm 0.01	0.14 \pm 0.01	0.13 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.55 \pm 0.07	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.29 \pm 0.01	0.32 \pm 0.01	0.32 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4363$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.10 \pm 0.00	0.09 \pm 0.00	... \pm \pm ...
He II $\lambda 4685$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.26 \pm 0.01	0.25 \pm 0.01	0.23 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm ...
H β $\lambda 4861$	... \pm ...	1.00 \pm 0.20	1.00 \pm 0.13	1.00 \pm 0.37	1.00 \pm 0.10	1.00 \pm 0.72	1.00 \pm 0.08	1.00 \pm 0.05	1.00 \pm 0.03	... \pm ...	1.00 \pm 1.04
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	... \pm ...	4.65 \pm 0.61	4.64 \pm 0.27	2.27 \pm 0.28	3.78 \pm 0.11	1.89 \pm 0.34	3.33 \pm 0.08	3.37 \pm 0.06	3.27 \pm 0.05	... \pm ...	3.63 \pm 1.58
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	... \pm ...	14.00 \pm 1.85	13.97 \pm 0.82	6.84 \pm 0.85	11.39 \pm 0.32	5.68 \pm 1.04	10.01 \pm 0.23	10.13 \pm 0.17	9.85 \pm 0.15	... \pm ...	10.92 \pm 4.74
[N I] $\lambda 5199$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I $\lambda 5875$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.09 \pm 0.01	0.09 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
[Fe VII] $\lambda 6086$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.17 \pm 0.03	0.08 \pm 0.01	0.09 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6300$	... \pm ...	2.80 \pm 0.42	1.94 \pm 0.16	... \pm ...	1.52 \pm 0.09	... \pm ...	0.44 \pm 0.02	0.46 \pm 0.02	0.39 \pm 0.02	... \pm \pm ...
[O I] $\lambda 6363$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.13 \pm 0.01	... \pm \pm ...
[N II] $\lambda 6548$	... \pm ...	2.15 \pm 0.29	1.54 \pm 0.09	0.63 \pm 0.08	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.84 \pm 0.02	0.91 \pm 0.02	0.95 \pm 0.02	... \pm ...	2.77 \pm 1.21
H α $\lambda 6562$	... \pm ...	11.74 \pm 1.56	7.92 \pm 0.49	1.61 \pm 0.20	3.41 \pm 0.11	... \pm ...	3.67 \pm 0.10	3.63 \pm 0.08	3.76 \pm 0.08	... \pm ...	3.47 \pm 1.51
[N II] $\lambda 6583$	... \pm ...	6.34 \pm 0.84	4.55 \pm 0.28	1.86 \pm 0.23	2.62 \pm 0.09	... \pm ...	2.47 \pm 0.07	2.68 \pm 0.06	2.81 \pm 0.06	... \pm ...	8.18 \pm 3.57
[S II] $\lambda 6716$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	1.31 \pm 0.24	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[S II] $\lambda 6730$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	3.27 \pm 0.60	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	3.86 \pm 1.69
$F(\text{H}\beta) \times 10^{-15}$	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.61 \pm 0.12	1.10 \pm 0.15	0.52 \pm 0.19	1.95 \pm 0.19	0.42 \pm 0.30	2.89 \pm 0.23	4.41 \pm 0.22	4.62 \pm 0.16	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.23 \pm 0.24
Component #5	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[S II] $\lambda 4072$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H δ $\lambda 4101$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H γ $\lambda 4340$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4363$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He II $\lambda 4685$... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H β $\lambda 4861$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	1.00 \pm 0.44	1.00 \pm 0.30	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 4958$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	4.18 \pm 0.51	3.38 \pm 0.26	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O III] $\lambda 5006$	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	12.57 \pm 1.52	10.18 \pm 0.77	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...

Table 11
(Continued)

Component #5	-2''0	-1''6	-1''2	-0''8	-0''4	0''0	+0''4	+0''8	+1''2	+1''6	+2''0
[N I] λ 5199	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
He I λ 5875	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[Fe VII] λ 6086	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O I] λ 6300	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.78 \pm 0.07	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[O I] λ 6363	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[N II] λ 6548	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
H α λ 6562	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	10.00 \pm 1.22	6.87 \pm 0.53	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[N II] λ 6583	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	2.13 \pm 0.26	2.06 \pm 0.16	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[S II] λ 6716	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	... \pm ...	0.72 \pm 0.09	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
[S II] λ 6730	... \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm \pm ...
F(H β) $\times 10^{-15}$	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.43 \pm 0.19	1.01 \pm 0.30	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.00 \pm 0.00

Note. Same as in Table 4, but for the individual kinematic components, sorted from strongest to weakest peak flux.

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