



BASS. L. Near-infrared Data Release 3: A Spectral Atlas and Characterization of Active Galactic Nuclei

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Abstract

We present an analysis of near-infrared (NIR) emission-line properties, active galactic nucleus (AGN) diagnostics, and circumnuclear gas dynamics for 453 hard X-ray selected (14–195 keV) AGNs from the BAT AGN Spectroscopic Survey NIR Data Release 3 (DR3; $\langle z \rangle = 0.036$, $z < 1.0$). This dataset is the largest compilation of rest-frame NIR spectroscopic observations of hard-X-ray-selected AGNs and includes the full DR2 sample. Observations were obtained with the Very Large Telescope X-Shooter, a multiwavelength (0.3–2.5 μm) spectrograph ($R = 4000\text{--}18,000$), using $a \geq 2\sigma$ detection threshold, enabling broad analysis of emission features. We find that NIR coronal lines, particularly [Si VI] $\lambda 1.964$, are more reliable tracers of AGN luminosity than optical [O III], showing a tighter correlation with hard X-ray luminosity ($\sigma = 0.25$ dex) than [O III] $\lambda 5007$ ($\sigma = 0.55$ dex). Broad Paschen lines (Pa α and Pa β) are detected in 12% of Seyfert 2 and 57% of Seyfert 1.9 galaxies, consistent with previous hidden broad-line region (BLR) studies. We introduce a refined NIR diagnostic diagram ([Fe II] $\lambda 1.257 \mu\text{m}$ /Pa β and H $_2$ $\lambda 2.122 \mu\text{m}$ /Br γ) that effectively distinguishes AGN, star-forming, and composite sources even when contamination limits individual diagnostics or only upper limits are available. Additionally, we find a moderate correlation ($p \approx 7.4 \times 10^{-3}$) between hot molecular gas mass (traced by H $_2$ 2.121 μm) and X-ray luminosity, while its relation with Eddington ratio is weaker. The hot-to-cold gas mass ratio spans 4 orders of magnitude, averaging $\sim 3 \times 10^{-7}$, indicating diverse molecular gas excitation



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processes likely driven by star formation and AGN feedback. Our results underscore the value of NIR spectroscopy in probing AGN activity, obscured BLRs, and the complex interactions between AGNs and their circumnuclear environments.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: [Active galactic nuclei \(16\)](#); [Surveys \(1671\)](#); [Catalogs \(205\)](#); [Supermassive black holes \(1663\)](#); [X-ray surveys \(1824\)](#); [Seyfert galaxies \(1447\)](#); [Molecular gas \(1073\)](#)

Materials only available in the [online version of record](#): figure set, machine-readable tables

1. Introduction

Active galactic nuclei (AGNs) are among the most luminous sources in the Universe, powered by accretion onto supermassive black holes (SMBHs). Their diverse observational properties and classification arise from a combination of intrinsic physical conditions and orientation-dependent obscuration, often denoted as unification models (R. Antonucci 1993; C. M. Urry & P. Padovani 1995). While orientation and obscuration are central to unification, evolutionary scenarios have also been proposed (e.g., D. R. Ballantyne et al. 2006; G. Tozzi et al. 2024). The study of obscured AGNs has gained renewed interest with advancements in near-infrared (NIR) spectroscopy, which penetrates dust more effectively than optical wavelengths by up to a factor of 10 (R. W. Goodrich et al. 1994; S. Veilleux et al. 1997, 2002), offering a unique window into (optically) hidden broad-line regions (BLRs; e.g., Seyfert 1.9 and 2 galaxies;³⁰ K. Oh et al. 2015). In particular, NIR emission lines such as Brackett and Paschen series transitions are less affected by dust due to their longer wavelengths and have become crucial for identifying broad-line components obscured in optical surveys (A. Marinucci et al. 2016; I. Lamperti et al. 2017; F. Onori et al. 2017; C. Ramos Almeida & C. Ricci 2017; T. Caglar et al. 2020; F. Ricci et al. 2022). For example, J. S. d. Brok et al. (2022, hereafter DB22) highlighted that NIR diagnostics are particularly effective for Seyfert 1.9 galaxies, where optical signatures of the BLR may be strongly biased or suppressed.

NIR spectroscopy has provided robust methods to infer black hole masses (M_{BH}) using emission-line widths and luminosities (D. Kim et al. 2010; H. Landt et al. 2013; F. La Franca et al. 2015; F. Ricci et al. 2017), complementing or even surpassing optically based techniques in heavily obscured AGNs. Additionally, high-resolution interferometric observations have spatially resolved the innermost hot dust continuum and BLRs in nearby Seyfert 1 AGNs (GRAVITY Collaboration et al. 2023, 2024), providing independent constraints on BLR sizes and M_{BH} . Mid-infrared (MIR) diagnostics (color-color selection and spectroscopy) have proven especially powerful at revealing heavily obscured AGNs by tracing the hot dust and power-law continuum that penetrate large columns of host dust (M. Lacy et al. 2004; A. O. Petric et al. 2011). Recent JWST/MIRI and large-area Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer studies have confirmed that MIR methods reveal substantial populations of heavily obscured AGNs missed by X-ray/optical surveys, while also emphasizing important caveats for star formation contamination and selection limits (e.g., G. Yang et al. 2023; O. González-Martín et al. 2025). These findings underscore the importance of multiwavelength approaches in AGN studies to mitigate the effects of dust obscuration and refine our understanding of

AGN unification and black hole growth across diverse AGN populations and cosmic epochs.

In addition to BLRs, an AGN’s circumnuclear regions host a variety of emission processes, including coronal lines (CLs; ionization potential >100 eV; E. Oliva 1997; X. Mazzalay et al. 2010) and molecular gas emission, both of which serve as diagnostics and proxies of the bolometric luminosity of the AGN. Coronal lines are highly ionized, and trace the energetic influence of the central SMBH, while molecular hydrogen (e.g., H_2 1–0 S(1) at $2.121\ \mu\text{m}$) traces the hot (~ 2000 K) gas phase, influenced by UV fluorescence, shocks, or X-ray heating (J. H. Black & E. F. van Dishoeck 1987; D. Hollenbach & C. F. McKee 1989; P. R. Maloney et al. 1996; A. Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2004, 2005; R. Riffel et al. 2009, 2013). Cold molecular hydrogen can serve to supply accretion material for the SMBH, and/or become involved in outflows at low speeds but high mass outflow rates (e.g., traced by CO emission; C. Ciccone et al. 2014; C. Feruglio et al. 2015). The relationship between molecular gas phases, AGN luminosity, and accretion efficiency remains a topic of significant interest, as it sheds light on the mutual evolution of AGNs and their host galaxies.

We present NIR spectroscopy for an AGN sample selected at hard X-ray (14–195 keV) from the Swift/Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) survey, (W. H. Baumgartner et al. 2013) as part of the BAT AGN Spectroscopic Survey (BASS; M. J. Koss et al. 2022), which is nearly unbiased to obscuration up to Compton-thick column density ($N_{\text{H}} > 10^{24}\ \text{cm}^{-2}$). Optical spectra and properties are detailed in M. Koss et al. (2017), M. J. Koss et al. (2022), K. Oh et al. (2022), and J. E. Mejía-Restrepo et al. (2022), and N_{H} obscuration measurements are detailed in C. Ricci et al. (2017a). Building on a solid foundation from previous BASS investigations, our work leverages novel NIR spectroscopy to advance our understanding of AGN properties. In this context, DB22 presented a comprehensive analysis of 168 AGNs that revealed a substantial fraction of both Seyfert 1 and Seyfert 2 galaxies exhibit high-ionization coronal lines, with a tight correlation between the [Si VI] line and X-ray emission, and identified systematic biases in M_{BH} measurements in obscured systems. Similarly, I. Lamperti et al. (2017) conducted a detailed census of NIR spectroscopic features of 102 AGNs, showing that while traditional diagnostics may underperform in distinguishing AGNs from star-forming (SF) galaxies, they remain crucial for probing obscured nuclei and refining black hole mass estimates. By consistently applying these established methodologies and significantly expanding the sample size by several hundred objects, our study enhances the statistical robustness of NIR-based diagnostics and extends their applicability to a broader, more diverse AGN population.

More specifically, this work analyzes BASS AGN obscuration and emission properties in the NIR, focusing on detecting hidden broad lines and their implications for M_{BH} estimation. We explore correlations among hard X-ray luminosities, coronal line fluxes, and the distribution of hot molecular gas

³⁰ Seyfert 1.9 galaxies are defined by optical emission that shows only narrow $\text{H}\beta$ and broad $\text{H}\alpha$, whereas Seyfert 2 galaxies exhibit narrow $\text{H}\beta$ and $\text{H}\alpha$.

Table 1

Instruments Composing Our Full Sample, Their Wavelength Coverage, and Total Contribution

Instrument Name	Wavelength Coverage (μm)	Number
VLT/X-Shooter	0.994–2.101	82
VLT/X-Shooter	0.994–2.479	335
VLT/X-Shooter-IFU	0.994–2.479	19
Magellan/FIRE	0.8–2.5	17
Total	...	453

masses, building on earlier findings (M. Koss et al. 2017; I. Lamperti et al. 2017; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022) while incorporating an expanded dataset that includes higher-redshift sources. Our results highlight the significance of NIR diagnostics in addressing the limitations of optical surveys and in advancing our understanding of AGN physics. For distance calculations in this work, we use the concordance cosmological model with $\Omega_M = 0.3$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$, and $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

2. Sample, Observations, and Reductions

2.1. Sample Selection

Our work is a contribution to the collaborative effort of the BASS project, to broadly characterize 14–195 keV selected AGNs at low to intermediate redshift (M. Koss et al. 2017; C. Ricci et al. 2017a). This hard X-ray selection allows us to obtain a nearly unbiased sample up to Compton-thick AGNs (C. Ricci et al. 2015; M. J. Koss et al. 2016) and faint AGNs due to high X-ray flux sensitivity (S. D. Barthelmy et al. 2005).

New data for this sample come from observations from Very Large Telescope (VLT) X-Shooter, a multiwavelength (0.3–2.5 μm) echelle spectrograph with medium spectral resolution $R = 4000\text{--}18,000$ (S. D’Odorico et al. 2006; J. Vernet et al. 2011). This work includes 249 new spectra obtained with X-Shooter. Its three spectroscopic arms provide efficient simultaneous and overlapping coverage of ultraviolet, visible (VIS), and NIR passbands. Utilizing these unique features of X-Shooter’s wide wavelength coverage, we selected AGNs at $z < 0.9$ to have coverage of the most prominent NIR features (e.g., Pa β), excluding beamed AGNs (V. S. Paliya et al. 2019).

We add to this all X-Shooter sources previously measured and analyzed by DB22, 82 of which have spectral coverage limited to the *J* and *H* bands (0.994–2.101 μm), encompassing sources with detectable Pa β emission at $z < 0.6$. DB22 did not measure and analyze their remaining sources in the *K* band. We remeasure and analyze the remaining X-Shooter sources from DB22 with *K*-band coverage (2.101–2.5 μm) to extend the analysis to the full NIR range. Incorporating all additional X-Shooter observations through 2023 December 12, the final long-slit sample consists of 417 AGNs. An additional 27 sources observed with X-Shooter are classified as blazars or gravitationally lensed sources. These sources are not included in any analysis, but their spectral properties are measured and included in our final table. We then incorporate 19 AGNs from X-Shooter integral field unit (IFU) observations (0.994–2.479 μm ; R. I. Davies et al. 2015; L. Burtscher et al. 2021), all of which have Pa β coverage ($z \lesssim 0.9$). We include 17 unique sources observed with Magellan using the

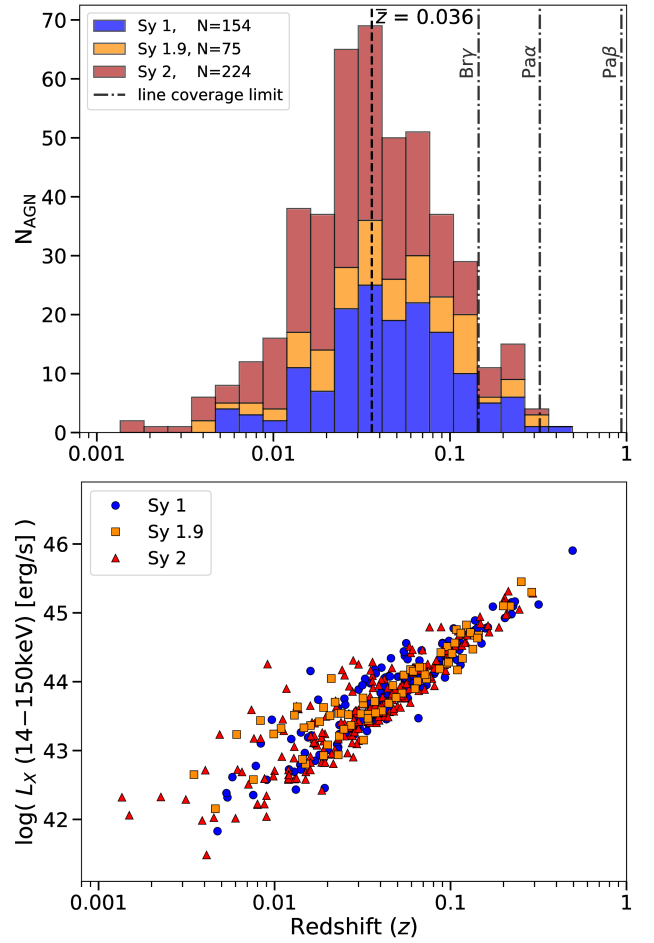


Figure 1. Top panel: redshift histogram (binned for uniform width) for the full sample of 453 AGNs, with median redshift $z \approx 0.036$, and a vertical dashed-dotted line indicating the maximum redshift for emission-line coverage. Bottom panel: distribution of intrinsic $L_X(14\text{--}150 \text{ keV})$ vs. redshift. Blue dots indicate AGNs with Seyfert 1 optical classification, orange squares for Seyfert 1.9, and red triangles for Seyfert 2.

Folded-port InfraRed Echellette (FIRE; 0.8–2.5 μm) that were not observed with X-Shooter (F. Ricci et al. 2022), and are of comparable spectral resolution, $R = 6000$. All FIRE spectra are at $z \lesssim 0.2$, and yield a total sample of 453 AGNs, with a sample median of $z \approx 0.036$.

Our final sample totals 453 unbeamed AGNs (Table 1), of which 223/453 (49%) are Seyfert 2, 76/453 (17%) are Seyfert 1.9, and 154/453 (34%) are Seyfert 1-1.8 type AGNs with broad H β . The sample is dominated by Seyfert 2 AGNs, followed by Seyfert 1, and Seyfert 1.9, similar to the parent sample of BAT-detected AGNs (M. Koss et al. 2017), as well as previous BASS NIR data releases DR1 and DR2 (I. Lamperti et al. 2017, J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022, respectively).

Figure 1 presents the distribution of redshifts for the sample, with median $z \approx 0.036$, and the distribution of redshift against intrinsic X-ray luminosity $L_X(14\text{--}150 \text{ keV})$. This sample of NIR data observed up to 2023 December is a component of the data release 3 (DR3) of BASS, and the additional reduced spectra will be made public on the BASS survey website.³¹ The optical spectra for these sources will be presented in a separate publication (M. Koss et al. 2026, in preparation).

³¹ <https://www.bass-survey.com/>

2.2. Observations

Previous BASS NIR data release 2 (DR2; DB22) included X-Shooter observations carried out in service mode between 2016 and 2019 (under the ESO run IDs 98.A-0635, 99.A-0403, 100.B-0672, 101.A-0765, 102.A-0433, 103.A-0521, and 104.A-0353). Our latest X-Shooter observations were conducted after 2018 and most recently up to 2023 (105.20DA.001, 106.21B1.001, 108.229H.001, 109.22YE.001, 110.241X.001, and 112.25LU.001). These observations focus on Seyfert 1.9/2 or newly identified AGNs, and follow a similar configuration and strategy as previous X-Shooter observations. They are configured for full NIR spectral coverage (0.994–2.479 μm), and used uniform slit widths of 0.9 ($R \approx 5400$) and exposure times ranging from 500–2000 s (median of 1000 s). The observations are summarized in Table A1. This work focuses on the NIR observations (J , H , and K bands).

2.3. Data Reduction

Spectra from X-Shooter were reduced using the standard ESO reflex pipeline (W. Freudling et al. 2013), following the same procedures as DB22. The ESO Pipeline v2.9.3 was used with the default parameters for creating the calibration frames. Science and flux-standard frames are transformed into flat-fielded, rectified, and wavelength-calibrated 2D-order spectra using the XSH_SCIREL_SLIT_NOD recipe. A standard 4'' extraction on a spectrophotometric standard star observed during the same night was used to derive the nightly instrument response function. Thus, typical calibrated science spectra have relative flux accuracy of a few percent, and typical absolute flux calibration uncertainty $\lesssim 10\%$ (F. Schönbeck et al. 2014; H. Sana et al. 2024).

Spectra obtained with FIRE were reduced using the IDL pipeline FIREHOSE package (v2; J. Gagné et al. 2015), which performs 2D sky subtraction and extracts an optimally weighted 1D spectrum. A0V stars were observed to derive relative flux calibrations. Further details of these observations are presented in F. Ricci et al. (2022).

We removed atmospheric absorption effects that contaminated the spectra (e.g., H_2O , O_2 , and CO_2) using the software *molecfit* (v1.5.9; W. Kausch et al. 2015; A. Smette et al. 2015), following the method described in DB22. *molecfit* uses a radiative transfer code to simulate the atmosphere by adopting atmospheric parameters recorded during observations, including ambient temperature, pressure, mirror temperature, and outside humidity. For best results with *molecfit*, the telluric features should not be saturated, and AGN absorption/emission features should be avoided. It can also not correct telluric absorption properly in low signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) conditions ($S/N > 5$ per resolution element). *molecfit* does not require telluric standard star observations and can simulate atmospheric change at shorter timescales than standard star methods, making it account better for rapid changes from water, with smaller scatter (S. Ulmer-Moll et al. 2019).

3. Spectral Measurements

This work expands and complements the NIR analysis done for the BASS sample in DR2 with additional analysis to the K band (2–2.5 μm) that was not performed. Extending the spectral coverage to 2.5 μm allows us to observe the $\text{Br}\gamma$ emission line in sources ideally up to $z \approx 0.145$. Fitting is performed with the spectroscopic toolkit PYSPECKIT (v0.1.20; A. Ginsburg &

J. Mirocha 2011), and following similar procedures as I. Lamperti et al. (2017) and DB22. We first correct Galactic extinction for every spectrum by using the built-in deredden function, which considers the $E(B - V)$ value (values from D. J. Schlegel et al. 1998). Following DB22, we subtract the instrumental dispersion from the measured line FWHM in quadrature. For both FIRE and X-Shooter, the instrumental dispersion is $\sim 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, which is negligible compared to our results.

NIR spectra are subdivided into regions to best fit the local continuum near the strong and common emission lines before line fitting. These regions are: $\text{Pa}\epsilon$ (0.94–0.98 μm), [S VIII] (0.97–1.0 μm), $\text{Pa}\gamma$ (1.0–1.15 μm), $\text{Pa}\beta$ (1.15–1.35 μm), $\text{Br}10$ (1.4–1.5 μm), [Fe II] (1.6–1.7 μm), $\text{Pa}\alpha$ (1.8–2.02 μm), and $\text{Br}\gamma$ (2.02–2.35 μm). [S VIII] is near a spectral cut at 1 μm because, depending on redshift, part of the rest 0.94–1.0 μm region is in the observed NIR arm and part in the VIS arm. By separating [S VIII] and $\text{Pa}\epsilon$ into two fitting regions, flux calibrations, and continuum modeling issues are minimized.

We first fit the local continuum in each spectral region similarly using a fourth-order polynomial as DB22, and we take care to mask emission lines and strong telluric regions (using regions $\approx 0.015 \mu\text{m}$ to both the blue and red sides adjacent of the line location). AGN continuum modeling using a fourth-order polynomial has been done in several previous studies (e.g., D. Krajnović et al. 2006; S. I. Raimundo et al. 2013; G. R. Zeimann et al. 2015; B. Husemann et al. 2020). An alternative spline-fit function is applied to some fitting regions, such as “[S VIII]” and “[Fe II]” as described in DB22. Additional regions are applied to 82/453 (18%) of the spectra based on careful visual inspection of the continuum fit. Spline-fit is applied to better correct for intrinsically unusual continuum shapes, or to cases with strong telluric residuals, which allow for a more accurate estimate of the continuum level. An example fit is given in Figure 2.

Our wide passband allows for the detection of several strong hydrogen recombination lines (e.g., $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$), as well as He I, [Si II] $\lambda 9531$, [Fe II] and $\text{Br}\gamma$. All emission lines are initially modeled with a single Gaussian profile. For lines that exceed our defined detection threshold (see details below), we include a second Gaussian component to better capture complex line profiles, ensuring consistency with previous studies (e.g., DB22).³² First, we fit the $\text{Pa}\beta$ region to constrain the broad line widths and velocity offsets for fitting other regions ($\text{Pa}\gamma$ is used if $\text{Pa}\beta$ is not detected). We fit Gaussian profiles to narrow emission lines ($\text{FWHM} < 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and broad lines ($\text{FWHM} > 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), which is consistent with the previous data releases (I. Lamperti et al. 2017; DB22). Relative velocity centers of the narrow lines are also tied together, and the width of the most prominent narrow line is utilized to limit the widths of other narrow lines in velocity space, permitting a variation of up to 200 km s^{-1} for narrow lines and 500 km s^{-1} for the broad lines. Many AGN emission-line studies have empirically shown velocity shifts in $\text{H}\beta$ from the systemic redshift by up to 1000 km s^{-1} , with an average shift of $\sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Y. Shen et al. 2016). It has been shown that the velocity shifts can be more extreme in high-ionization lines (e.g., J. Gillette et al. 2023). For these spectra, the high-ionization lines can be shifted up to 400 km s^{-1} , and this flexibility is adequate in previous data released for fitting these

³² While Bayesian information criterion (BIC) can guide model selection, we adopt a simpler approach based on amplitude significance and noise, ensuring consistency with prior work and emphasizing physical detectability.

BAT ID: 795

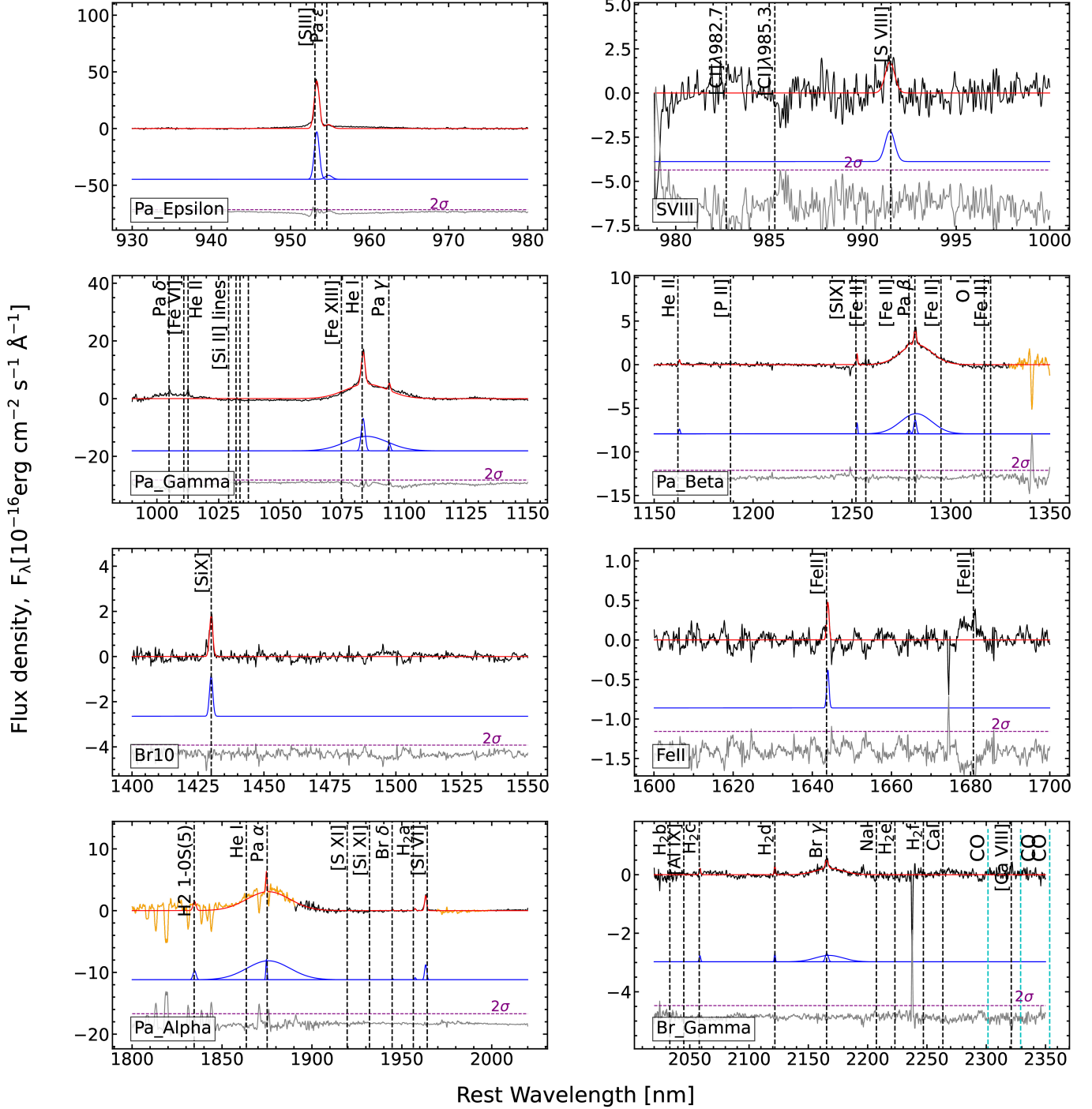


Figure 2. Example of simultaneous emission-line fits for galaxy LEDA 2793282 (BAT ID 795), observed with VLT/X-Shooter. The eight panels show the fitting for each region, labeled in the lower left of each panel (from the upper left to the bottom right: Pa ϵ , [S VIII], Pa γ , Pa β , Br10, [Fe II], Pa α , and Br γ). In each panel, spectral data are plotted in black, and the best fit is in red. Regions of intense telluric absorption are in orange. Below the spectrum is the emission-line model fit in blue; below the model is the spectrum residual in gray, and a 2σ threshold is shown by dashed magenta. Cyan indicates CO absorption regions, which may complicate fitting. In this example spectrum, Br10 is absent.

(The complete figure set (400 images) is available in the [online article](#).)

lines. We tie the line width to the FWHM of Pa β , a prominent line, or Pa γ if Pa β is not found.

To be considered as detected, the line amplitude of the fit Gaussian must exceed a signal-to-noise threshold, which we define as 2σ , where σ is the noise level in the surrounding continuum. To estimate σ , we compute the rms in a $\approx 30 \text{ nm}$

window 15 nm to both the blue and red sides adjacent to the expected line position to avoid the line itself. For broad lines, this is increased to a $\approx 150 \text{ nm}$ window 75 nm to the blue and red sides. The integration width is set to the FWHM of other, more prominent emission lines. As a result, our sample is limited by equivalent width (EW) rather than flux. For

emission lines that are not detected, we present conservative upper limits on the flux using a Gaussian amplitude $F_{UL} = 3\sigma$, and assume a line width of $\text{FWHM} = 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We estimate errors in fitted parameters using the same procedure as DB22, performing Monte Carlo simulations drawn from a normal distribution with a standard deviation equal to the noise level in the spectrum.

3.1. Virial Black Hole Masses

Wide wavelength coverage ($0.94\text{--}2.4 \mu\text{m}$) allows observation of several NIR broad lines, and we compute estimates of M_{BH} from multiple indicators (assuming that the broad emission is virialized). In this work, we include many sources with limited or no optical broad-line detections (e.g., Seyfert 1.9/2). Thus, we use the broad-line detection of $\text{Pa}\beta$, or alternatively $\text{Pa}\alpha$, to estimate M_{BH} .

Throughout our analysis, we adopt a common virial factor of 1 for M_{BH} estimates based on the FWHM of broad emission lines by scaling the masses by -0.13 dex from the prescription in D. Kim et al. (2010). We acknowledge that the systematic uncertainty in the virial factor is one of the largest sources of scatter in virial mass estimates (with literature values typically spanning $\approx 0.7\text{--}1.1$; e.g., J. E. Greene & L. C. Ho 2005; F. La Franca et al. 2015; J.-H. Woo et al. 2015; S. Y. Yong et al. 2016; J. E. Mejia-Restrepo et al. 2018, and references therein). This uncertainty is subdominant compared to other sources of error (e.g., uncertainties in line width, luminosity measurements, and calibration of scaling relations). Our choice is consistent with previous BASS/DR2 analyses, as well as previous NIR studies (e.g., J. E. Greene & L. C. Ho 2005; J.-H. Woo et al. 2015; J. E. Mejia-Restrepo et al. 2018), and facilitates a direct comparison between M_{BH} estimates derived from different emission lines. Moreover, as our analysis primarily focuses on relative differences and trends, the systematic uncertainty in virial factors does not qualitatively affect our main conclusions.

For sources with Paschen α or β broad-line detections, the virial black hole mass ($M_{\text{BH,vir}}$) is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{M_{\text{BH,P}\alpha}}{M_{\odot}}\right) &= 7.16 + 1.92 \log\left(\frac{\text{FWHM}_{\text{P}\alpha}}{10^3 \text{ km s}^{-1}}\right) \\ &\quad + 0.43 \log\left(\frac{L_{\text{P}\alpha}}{10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}}\right), \\ \text{or,} \\ \log\left(\frac{M_{\text{BH,P}\beta}}{M_{\odot}}\right) &= 7.20 + 1.69 \log\left(\frac{\text{FWHM}_{\text{P}\beta}}{10^3 \text{ km s}^{-1}}\right) \\ &\quad + 0.45 \log\left(\frac{L_{\text{P}\beta}}{10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where FWHM and L are the FWHM and line luminosity of the broad component of the emission-line profile, respectively (D. Kim et al. 2010).

4. Results

Our analysis first examines the Paschen line properties ($\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$). We then present our findings with the CL measurements and the X-ray emission. In addition, we continuously compare our results against the previous BASS NIR data releases.

Table 2
Detection Totals for the $\text{Pa}\beta$, $\text{Pa}\alpha$, and g Emission Lines

Line	Source	N_{Telluric}	$N_{\text{Det.}}/\text{Total}$	Broad	Narrow
$\text{Pa}\beta$	Sy 1	145	118/154	105	94
...	...	(94.2%)	(76.6%)	(68.2%)	(61.0%)
...	Sy 1.9	69	41/75	31	41
...	...	(92.0%)	(54.7%)	(41.3%)	(54.7%)
...	Sy 2	209	85/224	26	114
...	...	(93.3%)	(37.9%)	(11.6%)	(50.9%)
$\text{Pa}\alpha$	Sy 1	145	132/151	104	106
...	...	(96.0%)	(87.4%)	(68.9%)	(70.2%)
...	Sy 1.9	72	59/74	26	57
...	...	(97.3%)	(79.7%)	(35.1%)	(77.0%)
...	Sy 2	212	150/217	34	157
...	...	(97.7%)	(69.1%)	(15.7%)	(72.4%)
$\text{Br}\gamma$	Sy 1	39	35/131	23	23
...	...	(29.8%)	(26.7%)	(17.6%)	(17.6%)
...	Sy 1.9	19	19/60	12	14
...	...	(31.7%)	(31.7%)	(20.0%)	(23.3%)
...	Sy 2	40	46/155	14	37
...	...	(25.8%)	(29.7%)	(9.0%)	(23.9%)

Note. For each line, we report the total number of detections, as well as the number of sources exhibiting broad and narrow emission components. We also include the total number of sources close enough to the telluric regions in Table 3 to potentially interfere with emission-line detection and continuum fitting.

4.1. Broad and Narrow Paschen Lines

We examine the distribution of line properties from the broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ measurements, and we consider an emission component with $\text{FWHM} > 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ to be a broad-line source, consistent with what is usually done for optical lines (e.g., K. Oh et al. 2022). First, among the 442 spectra with redshifts that allow $\text{Pa}\alpha$ coverage and have adequate continuum on either side to estimate spectral noise for upper limits, we detect broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ in 153/442 (35%) cases. For broad $\text{Pa}\beta$, we find 162/453 (36%) detections. We have 211 sources with both or either broad component detections. Both detections correlate with the luminosity of the AGN and other hydrogen lines (e.g., H. Landt et al. 2011). These total detections are comparable, and we prefer to use $\text{Pa}\alpha$ for analysis because its longer wavelength ($1.875 \mu\text{m}$) makes it less affected by possible extinction compared to $\text{Pa}\beta$ ($1.282 \mu\text{m}$). We find the average FWHM of broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ is $3518 \pm 1582 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, and the average FWHM of broad $\text{Pa}\beta$ is $3829 \pm 1870 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Performing a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test (K-S), the p -value = 0.24, suggesting that it cannot be excluded that they are from the same distribution.³³ Details of $\text{Pa}\alpha$, $\text{Pa}\beta$, and $\text{Br}\gamma$ detection, and fraction that have broad or narrow measurements, are presented in Table 2. Following this is Table 3, a list of foreground molecular sky emission regions that may contaminate line or continuum signal.

The top panel of Figure 3 shows the distribution of broad or narrow component FWHM line widths for AGN sources containing both $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ detections. Measurement errors are included for plotting; however, it should be noted that these errors can be dominated by systematic factors, particularly from weak emission or telluric absorption. I. Lamperti et al. (2017) found in their distribution 16 AGNs with broad component $\text{Pa}\alpha$

³³ A p -value ≤ 0.05 suggests statistically significant.

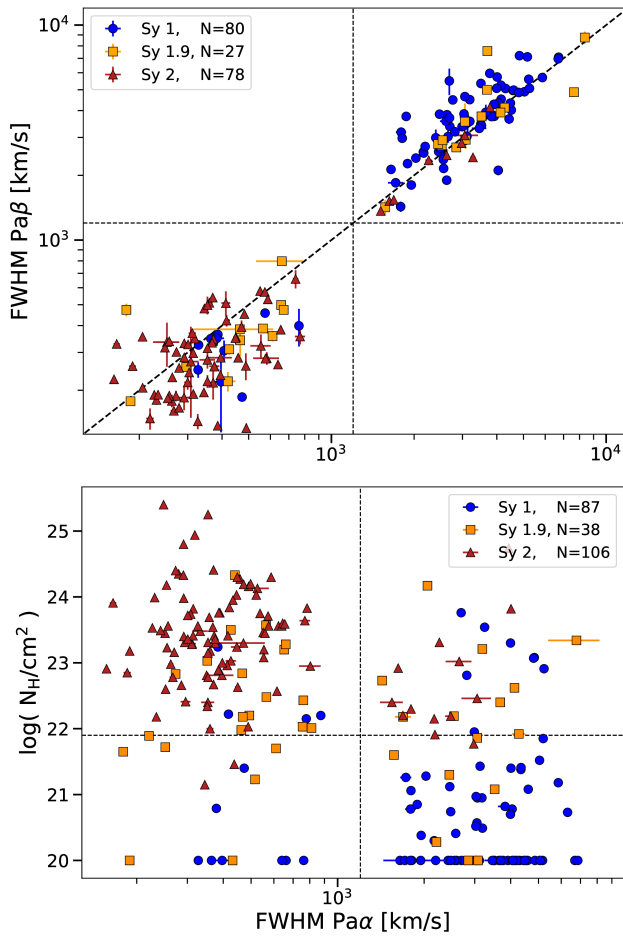


Figure 3. Top panels: FWHM $\text{Pa}\alpha$ vs. $\text{Pa}\beta$, separated by optical Seyfert type, and with a diagonal dashed black line indicating a one-to-one ratio of widths, and dashed lines indicating the division between narrow and broad Paschen lines vertically and horizontally. Bottom panels: FWHM $\text{Pa}\alpha$ vs. N_{H} , the vertical dashed line indicates the boundary for broad/narrow $\text{Pa}\alpha$. The horizontal dashed line indicates the threshold N_{H} value that separates optical Seyfert 1 or Seyfert 2 using $\text{H}\beta$ (21.9; M. Koss et al. 2017). A similar lack of sources in the FWHM 800–1400 km s^{-1} range is also seen in DB22, likely reflecting standard fitting constraints rather than a physical gap.

Table 3
Primary NIR Telluric Regions

Molecule	Telluric Region Wavelength (μm)
H_2O	1.12–1.15
H_2O	1.35–1.49
H_2O	1.79–1.98
CO_2	2.00–2.02
CO_2	2.05–2.08
CH_4	2.35–2.36

and $\text{Pa}\beta$ lines, and the p -value derived from the K-S = 0.63, suggesting no significant difference in the distributions. Line widths of the $\text{Pa}\beta$ broad component appear larger than $\text{Pa}\alpha$ in our figure, with the average FWHM of broad $\text{Pa}\beta \approx 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ larger, but does not reach a 3σ significance level. This trend between the FWHM of the broad component of $\text{Pa}\alpha$ being narrower than other lines, including $\text{Pa}\beta$, is also present in nearly all sources in I. Lamperti et al. (2017).

Comparing the optical Seyfert classification to NIR line properties in the top panel of Figure 3 reveals a general agreement with expectations. Counting sources with simultaneous $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ detections, 71/80 (89%) of Seyfert 1 sources exhibit a broad component in Paschen lines, and 12/21 (57%) and 9/75 (12%) for Seyfert 1.9 and Seyfert 2, respectively. We do not detect both Paschen lines for all sources because one may be low signal-to-noise or extinguished by telluric absorption. Both narrow- and broad-line classifications are consistent between $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$, meaning that there are no narrow $\text{Pa}\beta$ profiles with simultaneous broad component $\text{Pa}\alpha$, as what was used to define Seyfert 1.9 with Balmer lines in the optical.

A linear fit with a slope of 1 was performed between the broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and broad $\text{Pa}\beta$ emission widths, resulting in a linear offset of (0.058 ± 0.009) dex, a small difference that is not visible in the figure. This fit offset is smaller than the previous correlation in I. Lamperti et al. (2017) (0.093 ± 0.005) dex. This distribution in broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ also indicates an agreement between these lines if one is not detected due to systematics, e.g., telluric absorption; in such a case, the detected line may be used to approximate M_{BH} .

4.2. Hidden Broad Lines

Our sample has 224/453 (49%) sources categorized as Seyfert 2 based on their narrow optical Balmer lines ($\text{FWHM} < 1200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). Note that 156/224 (70%) of these sources have N_{H} measurements, and from those, 8/156 (5%) have both broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ lines.

The bottom panel of Figure 3 shows the distribution of 232 sources based on their $\text{Pa}\alpha$ line widths, using the broad component when available or the narrow component otherwise, and their hydrogen column density (N_{H}). K. Oh et al. (2022) showed a similar trend, which uses the optical emission-line $\text{H}\alpha$. A vertical line in Figure 3 indicates the $\text{Pa}\alpha$ broad-/narrow-line distinction, and the horizontal is the X-ray unobscured/obscured boundary ($\log N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2} > 21.9$; M. Koss et al. 2017). The line widths follow the established trend, where Seyfert 1 AGNs exhibit lower X-ray obscuration, while Seyfert 2 galaxies show higher obscuration. For Seyfert 2, the average is $\log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) = 23.4 \pm 0.8$, well above the assumed lower limit for Seyfert 2 of $\log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) > 21.9$. Seyfert 1.9 sources are generally scattered between the two distributions.

There may be some scatter in these general trends due to systemic errors, where residuals or chi-squared values may not indicate poor fits, but visual inspection of Seyfert 1 with narrow $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and Seyfert 2 with broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ confirms that the fits are generally good. There are a handful of Seyfert 2 sources (11/153, 7%) with broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$, and Seyfert 1 (12/105, 11%) having no broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$, excluding Seyfert 1.9 (examples shown in Appendix C). Instances of narrow $\text{Pa}\alpha$ in Seyfert 1 may be cases of the broad emission being weakly present. Of these Seyfert 1, 5/12 (42%) have measured $\text{H}\alpha$ EWs, and four are greater than or equal to the median ($\text{EW} \geq 165 \text{ \AA}$), ruling out the possibility that these are associated with weak $\text{H}\alpha$ systems. Cases of broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ in Seyfert 2 galaxies may indicate that these are hidden broad-line sources along a classification similar to Seyfert 1.9 galaxies.

Considering the Seyfert 1.9 sources, there are 16/51 (31%) with broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ detected. Among these, 14/16 have available N_{H} measurements (ranging from $20.28 < \log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) < 24.17$),

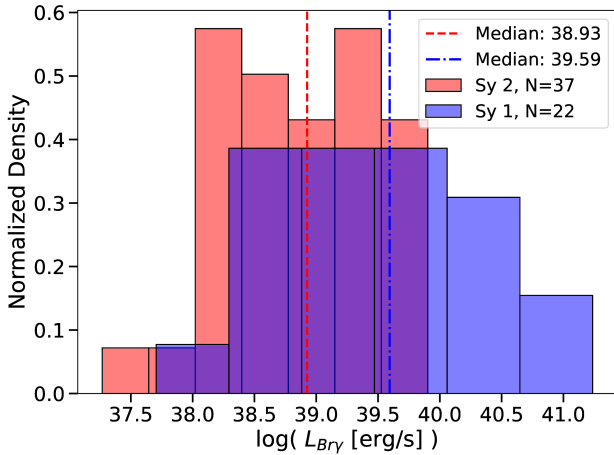


Figure 4. Histogram across narrow Br γ luminosity, categorized by Seyfert 1 or 2 galaxies, and blue or red lines indicate kernel density estimation of the two distributions. Statistical analysis suggests these detections are from different distributions (p -value $\approx 2 \times 10^{-3}$).

and have an average value of $\log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) = 22.05 \pm 0.96$. There are 20 sources with narrow Pa α and N_{H} (ranging from $21.23 < \log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) < 24.33$), with an average value of $\log(N_{\text{H}}/\text{cm}^{-2}) = 22.39 \pm 0.76$. Of sources with N_{H} available, the narrow and broad Pa α Seyfert 1.9 appear to be from the same underlying distribution (K-S p -value = 0.90). Broad Pa α shows a similar distribution as F. Ricci et al. (2022), with mostly Seyfert 1 at low N_{H} ($< 21.9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and gradually becoming replaced by Seyfert 1.9 and 2 with increasing N_{H} .

Extending to yet redder recombination lines, we detect many Br γ lines. Figure 4 shows the distribution of luminosity of the narrow component of Br γ , and the distributions of Seyfert 1 (including 1.0–1.8) and Seyfert 2 appear to show an offset. For this analysis, we use the SCIKIT-SURVIVAL package to perform a Kaplan–Meier (KM) survival test between the datasets, similar to the K-S method but allowing for the inclusion of nondetections (S. Pösterl 2019). This yields a p -value $\approx 1 \times 10^{-4}$, suggesting we can reject that these come from the same distribution. Regarding Br γ line emission detections, we find: 23/131 (18%) narrow and 23/131 (18%) broad Br γ among Seyfert 1 s; 37/155 (27%) narrow and 14/155 (9.0%) broad Br γ among Seyfert 2 s; and 14/60 (23%) narrow and 12/60 (20%) broad Br γ among Seyfert 1.9 s.

4.3. Black Hole Masses

Figure 5 shows the distribution of virial black hole masses as derived from 96 sources with broad components detected both in Pa α and Pa β , and their respective mass estimates plotted against each other. Their distributions have an offset of -0.09 dex and a scatter of 0.23 dex. Pa α is near a spectral region that is frequently impacted by atmospheric absorption, resulting in NIR studies typically having more Pa β measurements than Pa α . I. Lamperti et al. (2017) found that Pa β -based M_{BH} estimates are in good agreement with those derived from reverberation mapping, H β , or the stellar velocity dispersion, using the $M-\sigma_*$. Therefore, we generally prefer to use Pa β for M_{BH} when available. Additionally, I. Lamperti et al. (2017) observed that Pa α M_{BH} estimates also agree with those obtained from He I, irrespective of Seyfert classification, as long as the broad-line luminosity is not suppressed by high extinction ($N_{\text{H}} > 21\text{--}22 \text{ cm}^{-2}$).

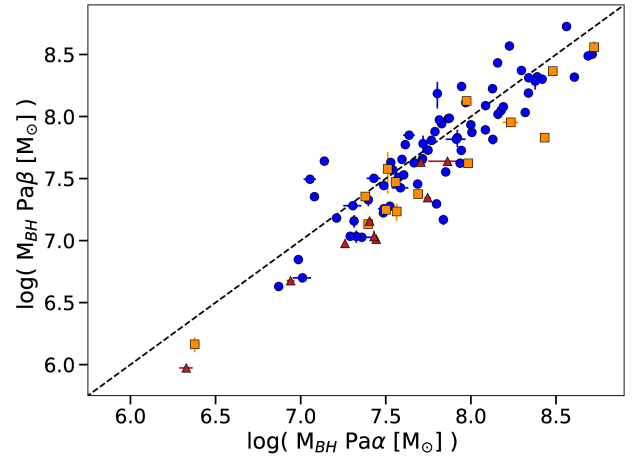


Figure 5. M_{BH} derived from FWHM Pa α vs. Pa β , using identical markers as Figure 1, and with a dashed black line indicating a one-to-one ratio of widths.

4.4. NIR Diagnostics

Recent JWST studies have used diagnostic diagrams to classify new identified objects (e.g., Y. Harikane et al. 2023; D. D. Kocevski et al. 2023; H. Übler et al. 2023; M. Killi et al. 2024), and NIR diagnostics could further benefit such studies since redder emission suffers less from extinction in obscured sources. We use an NIR diagnostic diagram to distinguish AGNs from SF galaxies, using a wide range of NIR J - and K -band measurements (Pa β , [Fe II] $\lambda 1.257$, H $_2\lambda 1.211$, and Br γ ; e.g., J. E. Larkin et al. 1998; R. Riffel et al. 2006; I. Lamperti et al. 2017).

I. Lamperti et al. (2017) found that SF galaxies appear indistinguishable from AGNs based on the [Fe II]/Pa β line ratio regions defined by R. A. Riffel et al. (2013), while the H $_2$ /Br γ ratio significantly separates SF galaxies and AGNs. We instead use a refined version of the NIR diagnostic discussed in R. A. Riffel et al. (2013) to more clearly distinguish AGNs from SF galaxies. We shift the emission ratio bounds to define an SF region that excludes all AGN sources, and vis a versa, as well as third region that comprises both sources overlapping.

Figure 6 presents our refined NIR diagnostic diagram, the regions are defined by eye, and are guided by the aim of cleanly separating AGNs from SF sources and informed by the distributions seen in our sample. We find 51/372 (14%, excluding sources without K -band coverage) sources with simultaneous detections of these four emission lines. This low rate is partially due to Br γ being relatively faint, and often near a telluric region. Of the sources with four detected lines, none fall in the SF galaxy region, 32/48 (67%) are in the AGN and SF region, and 16/48 (33%) are in the AGN region. Nearly all sources with upper limits for H $_2$ (35/42, 83%) fall within the AGN classification, yielding a total for detection and upper limits of 54/93 (58%). We do not consider our low-ionization nuclear emission-line sources (LINERS) classification according to the line ratios in R. A. Riffel et al. (2013). It should be noted that R. A. Riffel et al. (2013) defined the upper bounds for AGN classification to distinguish sources with LINER characteristics. The BASS sample is almost exclusively AGNs, and are not LINERS, sometimes also assigned to shocks (R. A. Riffel et al. 2020). We consider trends in the fraction of sources in the AGN region to the composite AGN and SF,

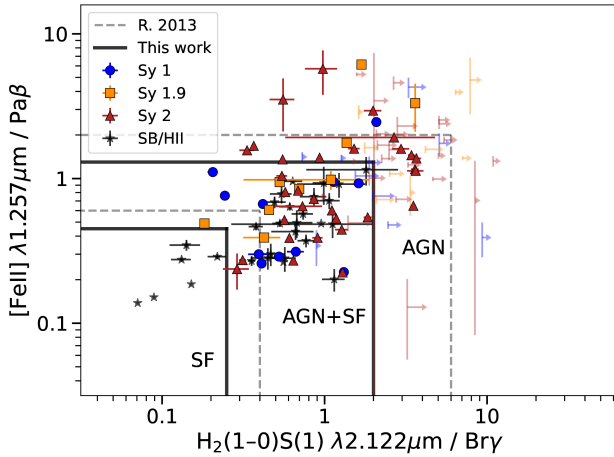


Figure 6. NIR diagnostic plot refined from R. A. Riffel et al. (2013), using identical markers as Figure 1, and additional gray stars for starburst (SB) galaxies and H II region sources from J. E. Larkin et al. (1998), D. A. Dale et al. (2004), R. Riffel et al. (2006), and L. P. Martins et al. (2013). We show 1σ error bars for detections, and 3σ upper limits. We find that our sample is more effectively classified by our modified regions of $H_2/Br\gamma$ and $[Fe II]/Pa\beta$ ratios denoted by solid lines (compared to the dashed lines from R. A. Riffel et al. 2013), which define an overlap region that includes many AGN and SB/H II sources.

Table 4

Distribution of Sources across NIR Diagnostic Regions, with the Percentage of the Sources Found in Each Region

Source	SF $H_2/Br\gamma < 0.25$ and $[Fe II]/Pa\beta < 0.45$	SF+AGN	AGN $H_2/Br\gamma > 2$ and/or $[Fe II]/Pa\beta > 1.3$
SB/H II	6 (20.7%)	23 (79.3%)	0
Total AGNs	0	39 (43.8%)	50 (56.2%)
Detected	0	32 (66.7%)	16 (33.3%)
Upper Limit	0	7 (17.1%)	34 (82.9%)

binned in X-ray (14–150 keV) luminosity. We find marginal difference between the fraction of AGNs to composite sources from $\sim 7 \times 10^{42}$ to $\sim 5 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, and across Seyfert classification. We do not investigate scaling with permitted or forbidden line luminosity. Totals in each region are summarized in Table 4. We only plot sources with upper limits in $Br\gamma$, as it is the weakest line in this diagnostic (upper limits are at 3σ), typically followed by H_2 . When H_2 is undetected, $Br\gamma$ is also undetected. In contrast, $[Fe II]$ and $Pa\beta$ are generally stronger; if these lines are undetected, the other axis in the diagram would also be unconstrained. Additional details of the molecular H_2 line detections are presented in Section 4.7.

4.5. Coronal Line Measurements

If CLs trace AGN activity, they should be observable in all bright, nearby AGNs detected in hard X-ray (A. Rodriguez-Ardila et al. 2011; I. Lamperti et al. 2017; J. Negus et al. 2021, 2023; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022; M. Bierschenk et al. 2024). Figure 7 shows the distribution of CL detection percentages, with increasing ionization potential from left to right. Detection rates are shown, provided there is adequate wavelength coverage, and lines that have redshifted out of observability are not considered. Two lines stand out with the highest detection rates, $[Si VI] \lambda 1.940$ with 161/422 (38%) and

$[Si X] \lambda 1.4300$ with 150/449 (33%) detections. There is little distinction between Seyfert 1 and Seyfert 2 in detection rates, although $[Si X]$ shows more significant detection in Seyfert 1/1.9 than in Seyfert 2, and is consistent with results in DB22.

Generally, we do not see a trend in detection rates with ionization potential (IP). It has been suggested that lines such as calcium and iron (e.g., $[Ca V] \lambda 5309 \text{ \AA}$, $[Fe VII] \lambda 6087 \text{ \AA}$, and $[Fe X] \lambda 6374 \text{ \AA}$) are more affected, and suppressed, by the presence of dust (as the gas is depleted into dust; S. Doan et al. 2025). Photoionization simulations indicate that dust can reduce the strength of optical CLs by up to 3 orders of magnitude via metal depletion, highlighting that a dust-free environment is essential for their prominence (J. D. McKaig et al. 2024). $[S VIII]$ has a lower detection frequency of 39/449 (9%), which is in general agreement with DB22. This may result from a selection effect because our samples are primarily from X-Shooter. X-Shooter’s NIR arm has an edge that frequently falls near $[S VIII]$, due to our redshift range, and is dominated by noise from spectral fringing. $[Si X]$ may also be detected less because that region experiences heavy atmospheric absorption at certain redshifts. $[Al IX]$, $[Si XI]$, and $[S XI]$ have the lowest detection rates, with 8/383 (2.0%), 8/431 (1.8%), and 13/434 (3.0%), respectively.

Among Seyfert galaxies with at least one CL detection, 91/154 (59% \pm 4%) of Seyfert 1–1.8 have a detection, 46/75 (61% \pm 6%) of Seyfert 1.9, and 109/224 (49% \pm 3%) of Seyfert 2. We report the uncertainty in these detections using the 1σ binomial confidence interval. These are consistent with findings in DB22.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of $[Si VI]$ luminosity versus $[Si X]$ luminosity for sources with simultaneous detections. They have an $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.77$ ($P_{\text{pear}} = 3.4 \times 10^{-18}$). We include an orthogonal distance regression (ODR) fit, which accounts for errors in both luminosity axes, to give a slope of 1.00 (± 0.05), an intercept of -0.26 (± 2.04), and a scatter of $\sigma = 0.47$ dex.

A trend of decreasing CL detection frequency with higher redshift has been seen in previous studies (A. Rodriguez-Ardila et al. 2011; I. Lamperti et al. 2017; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022), and across Seyfert classification. This decrease has been attributed to emission lines redshifting out of spectral coverage or shifting into telluric absorption, and generally, line fluxes are weaker due to increased distance.

4.6. Coronal Lines and X-Ray Emission

To first order, CL emission may be thought of as powered by high-energy photons ($>100 \text{ eV}$) ionizing the various species (C. Done et al. 2012). An important step in understanding the interplay between CL and ionizing X-ray emission is to investigate any existing correlations. We use the model-independent Swift-BAT observed X-ray (14–195 keV) emission (J. Tueller et al. 2010; M. Koss et al. 2017; C. Ricci et al. 2017a). We also select $[Si VI] \lambda 1.940 \mu\text{m}$, as it is a bright line used in previous studies (see, I. Lamperti et al. 2017, DB22), and because it is one of the most frequently detected CLs in our sample (173 detections, 38%). The following analysis shows that a positive correlation can be induced by using correlated axes (e.g., luminosities).

The top panel of Figure 9 presents the distribution of luminosities for $[Si VI]$ versus X-ray, and the bottom panel presents $[O III]$ versus X-ray. We show an ordinary least-squares (OLS) bisector fit to the 129 detections in $[Si VI]$

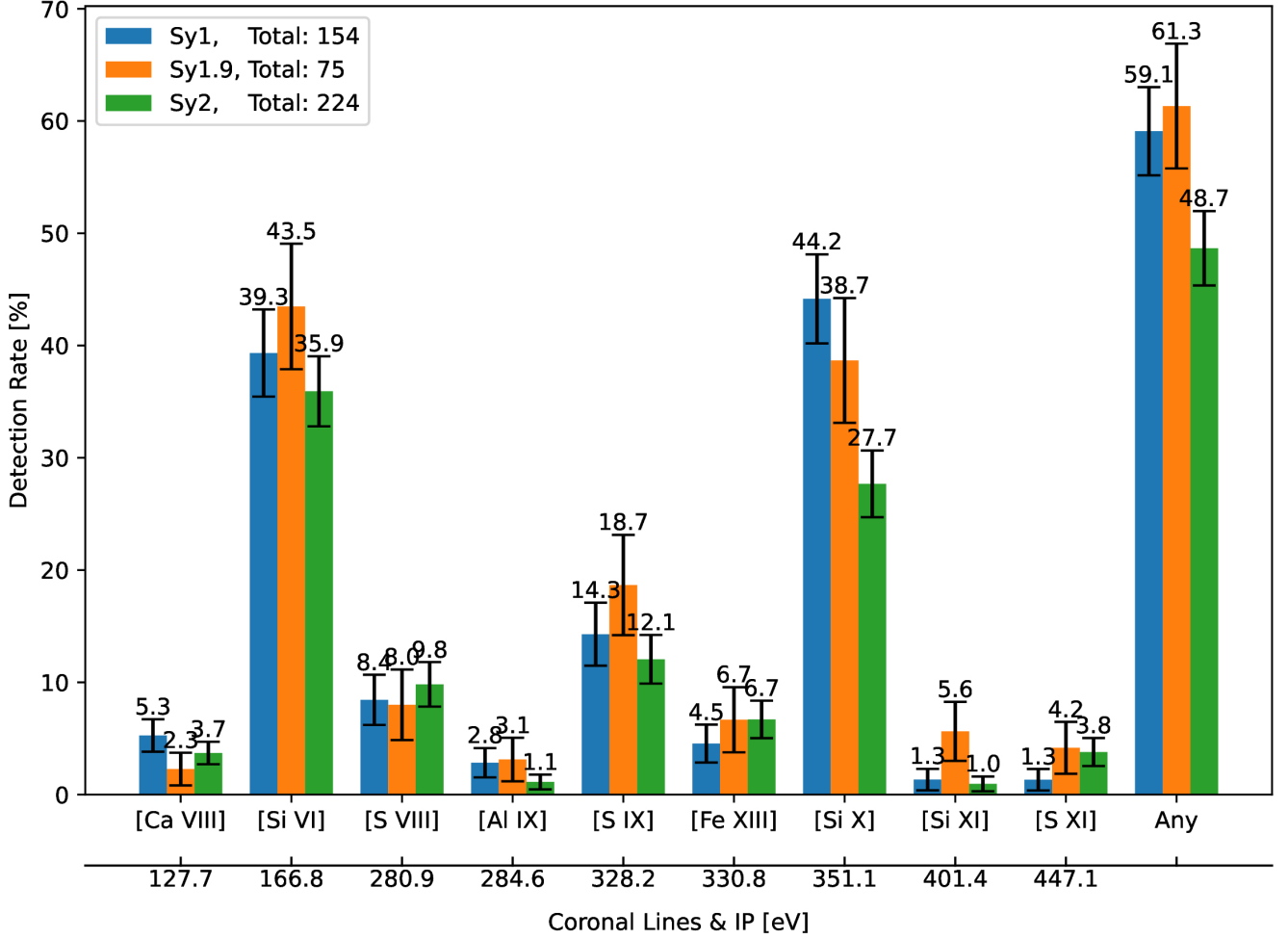


Figure 7. Histogram of NIR CLs, ordered left to right in increasing ionization potential and divided by Seyfert classification. The error bars presented here use the 1σ binomial proportion confidence interval.

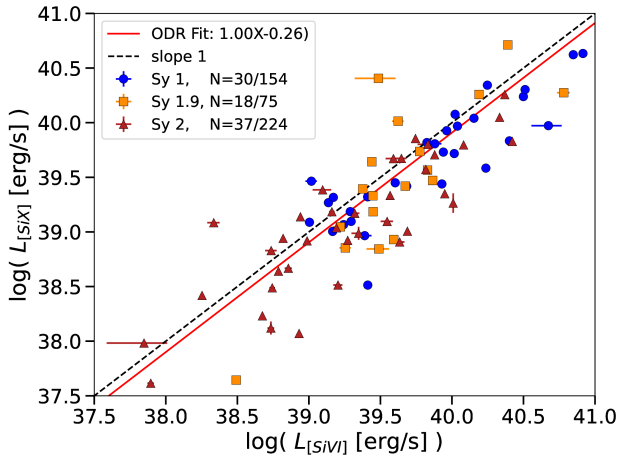


Figure 8. Luminosities of [Si X] vs. [Si VI]; the dashed black line indicates a one-to-one luminosity ratio, and the red line is an orthogonal distance regression (ODR) fit to the detected points.

(slope = 1.10 ± 0.05 , and intercept = -8.68 ± 2.29), with a scatter of $\sigma = 0.25$ dex. Since this fit is only to the detected points, the measured scatter is probably smaller than the real intrinsic scatter. Performing a Pearson correlation between the

luminosities, we find a strong correlation, $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.70$ ($P_{\text{pear}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-20}$). To include nondetections, we performed a fit using upper limits as left-censored data (i.e., upper limits) in survival analysis. We performed the analysis using the package LINMIX,³⁴ which makes hierarchical Bayesian regression. Including the upper limits yields a smaller intercept value, but the slopes are in agreement with previous analysis, showing that the [Si VI] and X-ray luminosities are strongly correlated (slope = $0.92^{+0.32}_{-0.29}$, and intercept = $-0.86^{+12.65}_{-13.94}$). We then perform a partial correlation of [Si VI] and X-ray luminosities, controlling for distance, and found that [Si VI] luminosity is statistically, intrinsically correlated with X-ray luminosity (partial Spearman $\rho \approx 0.44$, $p \approx 1.9 \times 10^{-7}$), not just because both scale with distance.

The same analysis on 106 [O III] detections (from K. Oh et al. 2022, corrected for intrinsic galaxy extinction), which have simultaneous [Si VI] measurements, yields similar results. From the OLS fit (slope = 1.57 ± 0.07 , and intercept = -27.8 ± 3.1), there is a scatter of $\sigma = 0.79$ dex. Including the upper limits yields a slope = $0.99^{+0.25}_{-0.30}$, intercept = $-2.3^{+12.9}_{-11.1}$. The Pearson correlation coefficient shows a moderate

³⁴ Software module by Joshua E. Meyers (<https://linmix.readthedocs.io>) based on the model described in B. C. Kelly (2007).

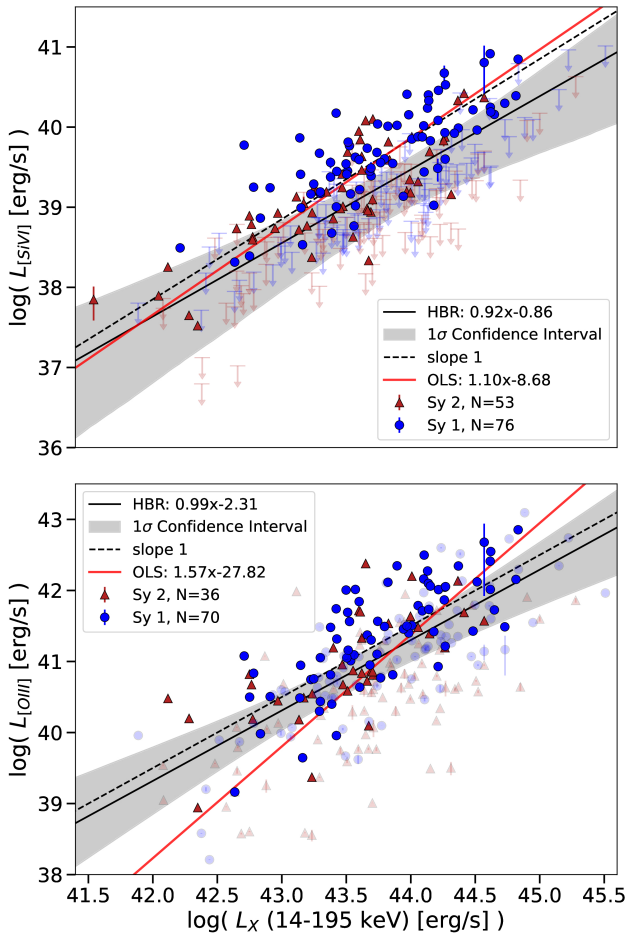


Figure 9. Top panel: luminosities of [Si VI] vs. $L_{\text{X-ray}}(14-195 \text{ keV})$. Blue dots are Seyfert 1/1.9, red squares are Seyfert 2, and downward arrows are upper limits on [Si VI]. The black dashed line has a slope of 1, scaled to go through the distribution, and the red solid line is the ordinary least-squares (OLS) bisector fit to the detections. The black line is the best fit while factoring in upper limits, with a 1σ error bar shaded region. Bottom panel: luminosities of [O III] vs. $L_{\text{X-ray}}(14-195 \text{ keV})$, with the same color scheme for points and curves. All sources with [Si VI] detection or upper limits have simultaneously detected [O III]. We want to make direct comparison of the detected emission, and we show the distribution of [O III] for the sources with both detected. Transparent points are detections in [O III] that correspond to upper limits in [Si VI].

correlation, $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.70$ ($P_{\text{pear}} = 1.7 \times 10^{-19}$). While the relationship between [O III] and X-ray emission shows more scatter than that between [Si VI] and X-ray emission, the Fisher Z-test ($p \approx 17.71$) indicates no statistically significant difference between the two correlations. Previous BASS studies focusing on [O III] have consistently reported similar relationships between [O III] and X-ray emission (e.g., S. Berney et al. 2015; Y. Ueda et al. 2015). With a sample size twice that of DR2, our results are comparable to those of DB22 when comparing [Si VI] and [O III] with $L_{\text{X-ray}}(14-195 \text{ keV})$. DB22 reported that for the [Si VI] versus $L_{\text{X-ray}}(14-195 \text{ keV})$ relation, $\sigma = 0.37$ dex with $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.86$, and for the [O III] versus $L_{\text{X-ray}}(14-195 \text{ keV})$ relation, $\sigma = 0.71$ dex with $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.68$. We note that these relations do not account for the upper limits on [Si VI], which would likely introduce additional scatter into the distribution. However, the consistency between [Si VI] and [O III] supports the idea that the detected coronal lines may

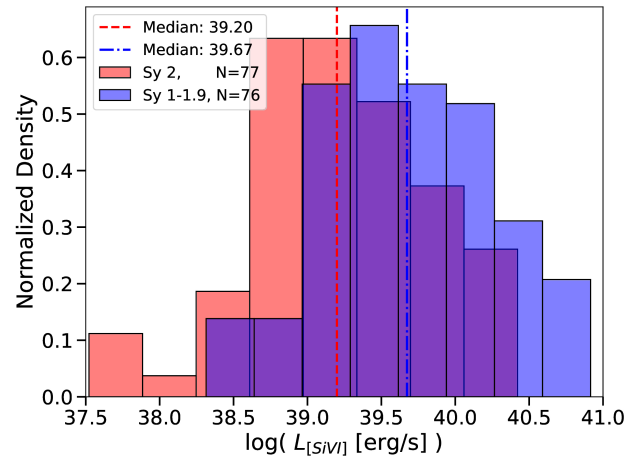


Figure 10. Histogram of [Si VI] luminosity, categorized by Seyfert 1 or 2. The blue and red lines indicate the kernel density estimation of the two distributions.

serve as a better proxy for AGN power than [O III], as noted in DB22.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of sources with [Si VI] luminosity separated by Seyfert classification, confirming previous studies that Seyfert 1–1.9 sources tend to be more luminous than Seyfert 2 objects (e.g., DB22). Using the KM test to incorporate upper limits, we find a significant difference in narrow [Si VI] luminosity between Seyfert 1 and Seyfert 2 sources ($p\text{-value} = 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$), with Seyfert 1 sources exhibiting higher luminosities. We note that we have not performed per-source host-extinction corrections in this study. This pattern is consistent with the broader trend we observe across coronal and hydrogen recombination lines, including Br γ , where Seyfert 1 sources are more luminous by 0.3–0.5 dex (Figures 4 and 10). Typical host extinctions of a few magnitudes would alter NIR line luminosities by $\lesssim 0.2$ dex, and to produce a 0.3–0.5 dex suppression in the NIR would require very large line-of-sight extinction (roughly $A_V \gtrsim 7-10$). Thus, while host-galaxy extinction could contribute for individual objects, it is unlikely to uniformly produce the luminosity offset we observe. Such luminosity offsets, likely linked to differences in Eddington ratio and nuclear covering factor, are well established in the literature (e.g., C. Ricci et al. 2017b; A. F. Rojas et al. 2020; T. Kawamuro et al. 2022).

4.7. H_2 Molecular Emission

Hot molecular gas in the NIR provides critical insights into galaxy centers’ physical conditions and excitation mechanisms. By studying the emission, particularly in the NIR rotational and vibrational lines, we can probe the excitation mechanisms behind AGN and/or SF feedback processes. These lines may be excited by fluorescent emission from soft-UV photons in both AGNs and star-forming regions, or via thermal processes from X-ray or shock heating, offering deeper insights into the interactions between these phenomena and the interstellar medium (ISM; C. Brum et al. 2019; R. A. Riffel et al. 2020, 2023; T. S. Y. Lai et al. 2022; M. Bianchin et al. 2024; J. H. Costa-Souza et al. 2024).

Considering the molecular H_2 $\lambda 2.121 \mu\text{m}$ line, which is the strongest H_2 line in our wavelength range, we find

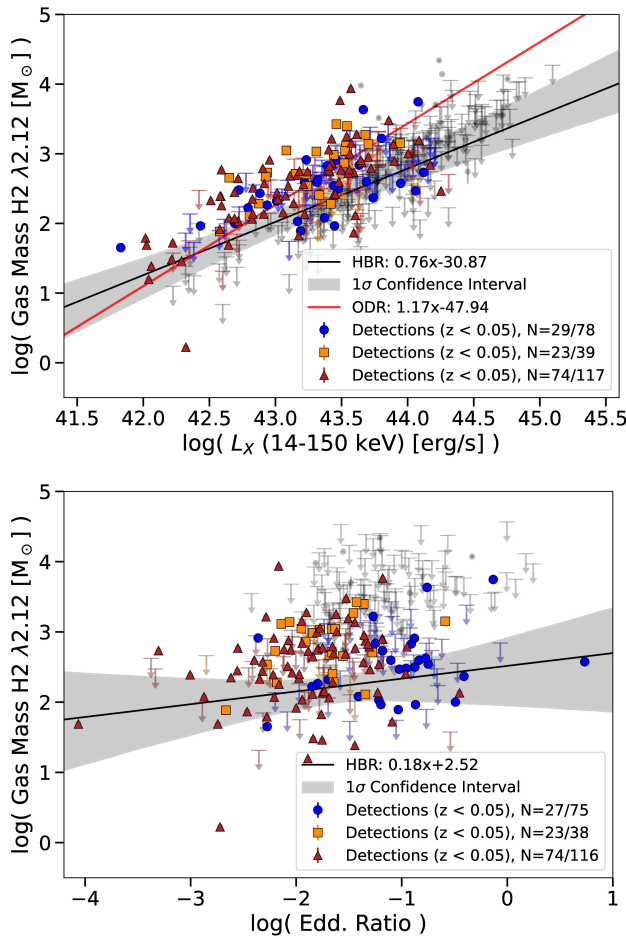


Figure 11. Distributions of hot H_2 gas mass, markers defined similar to Figure 1. Colored points and upper limits include the Seyfert classified volume-limited sample ($z < 0.05$), and gray points and upper limits indicate sources with $z \geq 0.05$. Fit lines are to the volume-limited data, and follow the same description as Figures 8 and 9. Top panel: distribution of hot gas mass vs. $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$ with a detection total 137/353 (39%). Bottom panel: gas mass vs. Eddington ratio with a detection total 113/334 (34%). Hot gas mass appears to have a weak correlation with Eddington ratio, but partial correlation analysis does not suggest it is statistically significant.

33/135 (24%) detections in Seyfert 1, 27/61 (44%) detections in Seyfert 1.9, and 82/157 (52%) detections in Seyfert 2. $H_2 \lambda 2.247 \mu\text{m}$ is another molecular line commonly used for gas diagnostics, but is less frequently detected than other H_2 molecular lines. We find 3/120 (2.5%) detections in Seyfert 1, 3/50 (6.0%) detections in Seyfert 1.9, and 9/150 (6.0%) detections in Seyfert 2. A full list of individual NIR molecular H_2 emission-line detection statistics is in Table D1.

Figure 11 illustrates the hot molecular gas mass trends versus X-ray luminosity and Eddington ratio. Gas mass is computed from the luminosity of $H_2 \lambda 2.121 \mu\text{m}$, assuming a temperature $T = 2000\text{ K}$, using $m_{H_2} \simeq 5.0875 \times 10^{13} D^2 I_{1-0S(1)}$ (J. Reunanen et al. 2002), where m_{H_2} is in M_\odot , D is the distance in Mpc, and $I_{1-0S(1)}$ is the observed flux in $\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. To analyze these H_2 fitting trends, we volume-limit the AGNs to redshifts < 0.05 to reduce bias from luminosity correlations. There is a clear trend in hot m_{H_2} versus L_X , although the trend is much flatter when accounting for nondetections. We show a linear ODR fit to the detected fluxes and an HDR fit based on survival analysis to include the upper limits, to AGN with $z < 0.05$. The ODR fit to the detected points follows a slope of 1.17 ± 0.08 (intercept =

-47.94 ± 3.49), while including upper limits yields a slope of $0.76^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$ (intercept = $-30.87^{+7.06}_{-9.04}$). The Pearson correlation $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.70$ ($P_{\text{pear}} = 1.7 \times 10^{-19}$) implies a significant linear trend. We perform a partial correlation analysis and find there is a statistically significant correlation ($\rho = 0.18$, $p = 7.4 \times 10^{-3}$), when controlling for distance. We see no separation by Seyfert classification, with AGN types evenly distributed across the range of X-ray luminosities. However, when comparing the gas mass from $H_2 \lambda 2.121 \mu\text{m}$ to Eddington ratios, we find only a marginal trend. A fit to the detections and upper limits yields a slope of $0.18^{+0.25}_{-0.28}$ (intercept = $2.52^{+0.40}_{-0.57}$). Controlling for distance using partial correlation analysis shows no statistically significant trend ($\rho = -0.098$, $p = 0.14$), and the curve is likely dominated by correlations with distance. The distribution of Eddington ratios for Seyfert 1 sources is a magnitude higher (Eddington ~ 0.1) than Seyfert 1.9 and Seyfert 2 sources, consistent with previous BASS studies (C. Ricci et al. 2017b; T. T. Ananna et al. 2022; M. J. Koss et al. 2022).

Understanding the hot-to-cold molecular gas ratio offers insights into the excitation mechanisms of molecular H_2 gas, probing the physical conditions in galaxy centers and their connection to AGN and star formation feedback. Figure 12 shows the ratio of hot-to-cold H_2 gas mass ratio compared to $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$, Eddington ratio, and N_H . The hot-to-cold molecular gas ratio is computed by dividing the hot H_2 gas mass by cold H_2 gas masses provided by M. J. Koss et al. (2021) for a sample of 101 BASS targets overlapping with this work. Our cold H_2 masses come from CO(2–1) observations with Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX), using a Milky Way–like conversion factor from CO luminosity to H_2 mass ($\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 4.3 M_\star (\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{pc}^2)^{-1}$; M. J. Koss et al. 2021). We take caution in interpreting these ratios, because the observations are from different physical regions (see discussion at the end of Section 5.4). Calculating statistical correlations between gas ratio and $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$, Eddington ratio and N_H for the detected points, we find $R_{\text{pear}} = 0.27$ ($p\text{-value} = 0.05$), $R_{\text{pear}} = -0.11$ ($p\text{-value} = 0.41$), and 0.12 ($p\text{-value} = 0.45$), respectively, i.e., a very marginal correlation with $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$ and no correlations with Eddington ratio and N_H . Performing partial correlation analysis does not suggest these relations are statistically significant for $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$ and Eddington ratio ($\rho = 0.07$, $p = 0.63$ and $\rho = 0.17$, $p = 0.22$). Including upper limits, the fitted slopes and intercepts for $L_{X\text{-ray}}(14\text{--}150\text{ keV})$, Eddington ratio, and N_H are $0.55^{+0.30}_{-0.44}$, $0.25^{+0.18}_{-0.15}$, and $0.02^{+0.13}_{-0.10}$ for the slopes, with corresponding intercepts of $-31.10^{+23.62}_{-13.24}$, $-6.58^{+0.28}_{-0.30}$, and $-6.507^{+2.17}_{-3.11}$. Considering the Seyfert classification, none exhibit a clear trend with the hot-to-cold gas ratio. Higher Eddington ratios (> 0.1) are dominated by Seyfert 1, while the mid-to-low Eddington ratios (< 0.05) are occupied by Seyfert 1.9 and Seyfert 2 sources. Higher N_H values ($N_H > 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) are dominated by Seyfert 1.9 and Seyfert 2 sources, and lower N_H values ($N_H < 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) are primarily Seyfert 1, consistent with Figure 3.

5. Discussion

5.1. Hidden Broad Lines

We observe several broad emission lines in NIR, with a few sources optically identified as Seyfert 2 galaxies. These sources likely represent AGNs, where the viewing angle is affected by moderate extinction levels, fully or partially

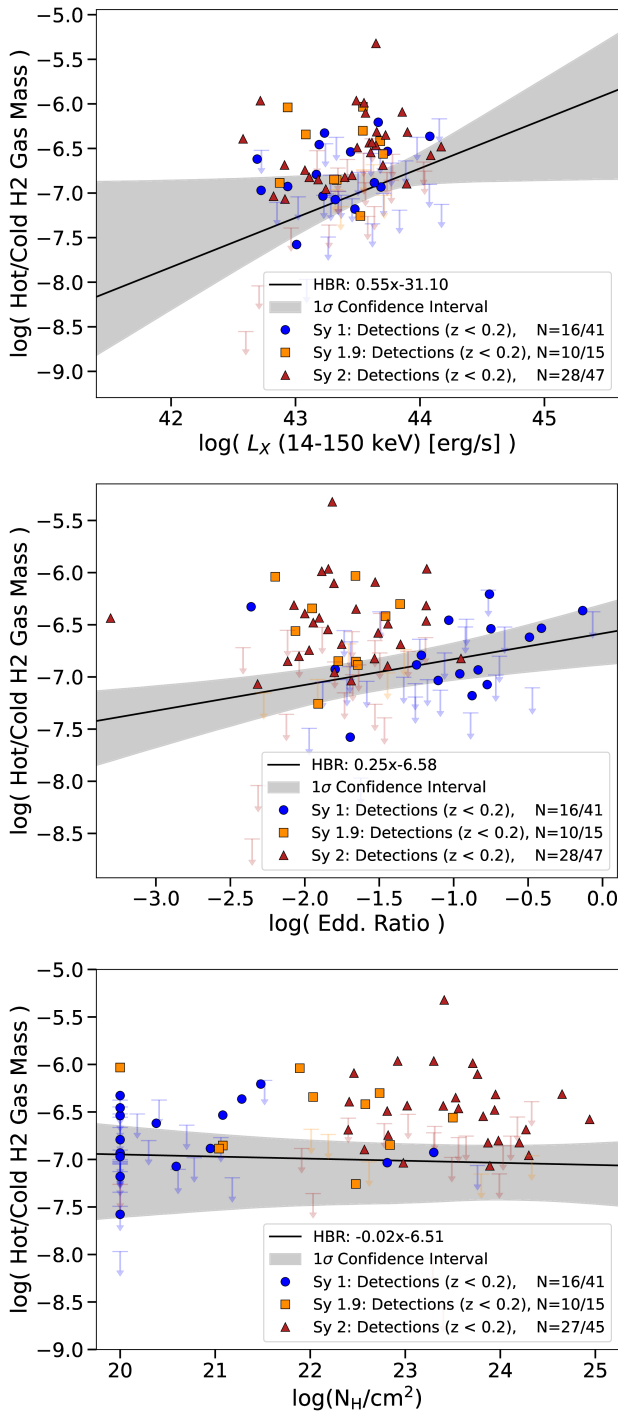


Figure 12. Distributions of hot-to-cold H_2 gas mass ratios vs. AGN characteristics for the sources with both measurements of hot and cold H_2 molecular gas, following the same markers as Figure 11. From top to bottom, the H_2 gas mass ratios are plotted against $L_{X-ray}(14-150 \text{ keV})$, Eddington ratio, and N_H , with detection fractions 51/103 (50%), 51/103 (50%), and 50/99 (51%), respectively. For $L_{X-ray}(14-150 \text{ keV})$, there appears to be a moderate correlation for the relatively narrow 1.5 dex range of X-ray luminosities (p -value = 0.04). H_2 gas mass ratios display a weak correlation with the Eddington ratios (p -value = 0.68), and there is little correlation with N_H (p -value = 0.25).

obscuring the BLR. However, they also exhibit column densities exceeding $\log(N_H/\text{cm}^{-2}) = 21.9$ (M. Koss et al. 2017). This result is not surprising, as such cases have been observed in both high- and low-luminosity AGNs (e.g.,

O. Garcet et al. 2007; K. Oh et al. 2015; N. Kamraj et al. 2019; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022).

We present cases in the bottom panel of Figure 3, where some sources have broad emission in $\text{Pa}\alpha$ yet have narrow optical lines. We found 20/153 (13%) Seyfert 2 with N_H measured have broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ or $\text{Pa}\beta$ detection, in agreement with previous studies that include hidden broad lines (I. Lamperti et al. 2017; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022). For Seyfert 1.9, we find 29/53 (55%), and combining Seyfert 1.9 with Seyfert 2 increases the total to 49/206 (24%). Improved counting statistics likely increased this detection rate from DB22. Our sample extends to higher redshifts, where broad $\text{Pa}\alpha$ is more difficult to detect due to spectral atmospheric effects.

Our detection of numerous broad lines allows for new M_{BH} estimates in sources that are otherwise classified as optically narrow. This phenomenon is similar to the case of Seyfert 1.9 galaxies, where dust attenuation affects different wavelengths unevenly, obscuring the bluer Balmer broad lines more than the redder Paschen broad lines. We note that variance in optical classification is not considered (i.e., changing-look AGNs; e.g., M. J. Temple et al. 2023), and therefore, potential or temporary classification changes are not reflected in the analysis.

DB22 suggested that the hidden broad lines in AGNs does not necessarily refute the unification model. I. Lamperti et al. (2017) found that sources with hidden broad lines are often merger systems. This suggests that the obscuration is more likely due to dust in the host galaxy rather than the nuclear torus. Furthermore, previous studies have reported lower $[\text{O III}]$ to L_X ratios in merging BAT AGN systems (e.g., M. Koss et al. 2010, 2011; M. Koss 2012) and the correlation between higher X-ray obscuration and later merger stages (M. J. Koss et al. 2016; C. Ricci et al. 2017a), supporting this view. DB22 pointed to BASS examples such as 2MASX J042340.80+04080.17, which shows evidence of a merger (A. C. Gonçalves et al. 1999), and ESO 383-18, with dust winds that could obscure broad lines (C. Ricci et al. 2010), reinforcing this argument.

Recent integral-field and NIR studies report that a subset of Type 2 quasars show kinematic and spectroscopic signatures consistent with a transient, heavily obscured evolutionary phase (e.g., G. Tozzi et al. 2024). These signatures include fast ionized outflows, and centrally concentrated obscuration. Their result is complementary to orientation/covering-factor explanations, as it provides a plausible physical pathway by which BLRs can be temporarily hidden without excluding geometric effects in other objects.

Obscured broad lines are valuable for exploring possible variations between the broad-line characteristics in optical and NIR spectra, their causes, and their impact on black hole mass estimations (J. E. Mejía-Restrepo et al. 2022; T. Caglar et al. 2023; M. J. Temple et al. 2023). For Seyfert 1.9 galaxies, dust can obscure broad $H\alpha$ emission, leading to a lower black hole mass estimate (T. Caglar et al. 2020; F. Ricci et al. 2022). Even in highly dust-obscured sources, the M_{BH} might not be accurately estimated if based on attenuated broad Paschen lines. In such cases, if Paschen lines are unavailable, $\text{Br}\gamma$ could be utilized instead, as dust attenuation influences their wavelength to a lesser extent. $\text{Br}\gamma$ may be a robust line to use, as it has been shown that quantities such as the virial factor f may not significantly vary with redshift or obscuration, and are only mildly dependent on the specific emission line

used (F. Ricci et al. 2022). However, it should be noted that $\text{Br}\gamma$ is relatively weak, making it less detectable than the brightest NIR lines in hidden broad-line sources.

5.2. Coronal Lines and X-Ray Emission

Hard X-ray luminosity is a reliable probe of AGN power, as it directly relates to the energetic processes in the vicinity of the AGN (e.g., C. S. Reynolds 1997; Y. Ueda et al. 2003; C. Ricci et al. 2017a). We find a similar scatter when comparing CL and X-ray (14–195 keV) luminosities to previous BASS NIR data releases (I. Lamperti et al. 2017; J. S. d. Brok et al. 2022). Both studies compare many CLs, including [O III] ratio with [Si VI] compared to X-ray, but do not find strong evidence to explain the scatter with L_X . In this work, the Pearson correlation coefficient is marginally higher for [Si VI] ($P_{\text{pear}} = 0.72$) than for [O III] ($P_{\text{pear}} = 0.67$) in sources with both detections, consistent with previous studies (e.g., DB22). In line with these results, recent work on the high-ionization [Ne VIII] $\lambda 3427$ Å line in BASS AGN reports a robust detection rate of approximately 43%, and scaling with X-ray luminosity characterized by a scatter of $\lesssim 0.5$ dex, further reinforcing the reliability of high-ionization lines as AGN tracers even in heavily obscured systems (T. Reiss et al. 2025). This similarity provides definitive evidence that the suppression of CLs is not attributable to extinction. DB22 notes that metallicity is not likely a large source of scatter in CL luminosities, because the sample has a relatively uniform metallicity gradient (M. Koss et al. 2011). Also, one must consider that the state of the gas (e.g., electron gas density; A. Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2011) may influence the CL strength, but there is conflicting evidence for this explanation (H. Landt et al. 2015; A. Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2017, 2017).

Optical CL studies highlight the strong influence of local conditions on line visibility. For instance, photoionization models show that dust suppresses optical CLs via metal depletion (J. D. McKaig et al. 2024), while a survey of Type 1 quasars finds that these lines are rare ($\sim 4.5\%$ detection) and often linked to ionized outflows (S. Doan et al. 2025). Unlike optical CLs, NIR CLs appear less affected by dust and outflows, making them more reliable tracers of AGN activity. Multiwavelength studies will be key to disentangling these effects and further establishing high-ionization lines as robust indicators of AGN power, even in heavily obscured systems.

5.3. AGN Diagnostic

Many have found that the previously proposed NIR diagnostic is less effective than optical for identifying AGNs, not just because of contamination of the AGN region by SF galaxies, but because the distributions of diagnostic line ratios for SF galaxies and AGNs overlap substantially. This strong overlap implies that the diagnostic only provides robust separation in the extreme tails of the ratio distributions (D. A. Dale et al. 2004; A. Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2005; L. P. Martins et al. 2013; R. Riffel et al. 2013; I. Lamperti et al. 2017). We refine this method for our large sample to define regions of exclusively AGNs, composite AGN+SF, and exclusively SF.

Figure 6 presents our revised NIR diagnostic plot for 93 BASS sources. The AGN region is defined with $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma \gtrsim 2$ or $[\text{Fe II}]/\text{Pa}\beta \gtrsim 1.3$, SF region with $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma \lesssim 0.25$ and

$[\text{Fe II}]/\text{Pa}\beta \lesssim 0.45$, and between them is the composite AGN and SF region.

Variation in these line ratios reflects multiple excitation mechanisms in our sources. R. A. Riffel et al. (2013) discussed various models, but here we focus on the key aspects. $\text{Br}\gamma$ originates mainly from fully ionized regions, while H_2 is emitted from the adjacent semi-ionized zone (I. Aleman & R. Gruenwald 2011). In AGNs, the harder ionizing spectrum extends this semi-ionized region (I. Aleman & R. Gruenwald 2004), leading to enhanced H_2 emission relative to $\text{Br}\gamma$ compared to SF regions. However, the recombination-line measurements are also affected by the stellar population, in particular the number of young stars relative to intermediate-age/older stars (J. E. Larkin et al. 1998; R. Riffel et al. 2008). The underlying absorption from stellar atmospheres can depress $\text{Pa}\beta/\text{Br}\gamma$, while a higher young star fraction increases the ionizing photon budget and continuum strength.

Because the AGN and SF distributions overlap, the diagnostic cannot completely separate the two populations within the composite area. However, our analysis shows that whenever an object's ratios fall outside the pure SF boundary, the diagnostic still reliably highlights it as an AGN candidate. This ensures that, despite overlap, the method retains practical utility for selecting AGN candidates for further study. It also demonstrates the diagram's utility for identifying AGNs at higher line ratios, even when only upper limits are available for weaker NIR lines.

5.4. Hot Molecular Gas

Molecular hydrogen at $2.121 \mu\text{m}$ (H_2 1–0 S(1) line) is a common tracer of hot molecular gas with temperatures typically in the range of 500–3000 K (N. Z. Scoville et al. 1982; R. A. Riffel et al. 2014). For Seyfert galaxies, hot molecular lines found in the circumnuclear regions can be excited by a variety of mechanisms: shocks from outflows, X-ray irradiation from the AGN, or local star formation (e.g., R. A. Riffel et al. 2021). Any observed trends in the distribution of hot molecular gas masses as a function of AGN X-ray luminosity and Eddington ratio may provide insights into AGN and galaxy interactions. We emphasize that the $2.121 \mu\text{m}$ line serves as a crucial indicator of the conditions and quantity of hot molecular gas in proximity to the AGN. Here, one of the largest samples of hot gas masses in unbiased Seyfert galaxies is presented, with a total of 217 detections (detection fractions of NIR molecular H_2 lines are shown in Table D1).

Figure 11 presents trends of X-ray luminosity and Eddington ratio with the hot gas mass in the circumnuclear region (~ 0.2 – 5.5 kpc). We find a relatively strong positive correlation between increasing gas mass and increasing L_X in the top panel. This trend with L_X may indicate how AGN radiative output influences the molecular gas, potentially through heating, ionization, or outflows. G. Gaspar et al. (2022) analyzed excitation mechanisms of molecular hydrogen in the obscured AGN NGC 4945 (BATID 655), and found that the inner nuclear regions (~ 40 pc) are primarily excited by shocks, or more likely excited by UV fluorescence in regions radially extended from the nucleus (~ 200 pc). However, NGC 4945 resides in the bottom 10th percentile of Seyfert 2 in this L_X distribution ($\log L_X(14\text{--}150 \text{ keV}) \approx 42.33$), and may not represent the H_2 trend seen with higher L_X .

Examining the bottom panel of Figure 11, the trend with Eddington ratio is weaker than L_X . This trend can provide insight into the accretion efficiency of the AGN scales with the availability of hot molecular gas and provide a clue about the depletion or replenishment of the gas reservoir. The weak correlation implies that the relationship between accretion and hot molecular gas availability is less important, and other factors likely play a more significant role in regulating the gas reservoir.

This moderate and weak correlation of hot molecular gas to X-ray luminosities and Eddington ratios is notable when compared to previous small-survey studies, which found no significant relation with kiloparsec-scale molecular gas content (D. J. Rosario et al. 2018; S. García-Burillo et al. 2021), and compared to the correlations found between the soft and hard X-ray and the total CO luminosities (R. R. Monje et al. 2011; M. J. Koss et al. 2021). Part of these correlations are due to luminosity distance ($\propto D^2$), but this bias should have less influence on the volume-limited ($z < 0.05$) subsample. Partial correlation analysis of the gas mass and distance, controlling for X-ray luminosity, is consistent with this explanation ($\rho = 0.382$, $p = 1.44 \times 10^{-9}$). However, T. Kawamuro et al. (2021) found enhanced hard X-ray emission correlated with the luminosity of cold CO molecular gas near nuclear regions, and suggested the presence of an X-ray-irradiated circumnuclear ISM, potentially disrupting SF.

MIR studies show that AGNs frequently produce an excess of warm molecular hydrogen emission and, in many cases, kinematic signatures indicative of shocks or outflows (E. L. Lambrides et al. 2019; R. Minsley et al. 2020; R. A. Riffel et al. 2025). These MIR rotational H_2 transitions and the NIR vibrational H_2 lines we study trace different temperature regimes and spatial scales, but they can arise from overlapping excitation mechanisms, X-ray heating, shocks from outflows or jets, and in some cases UV fluorescence. Thus, consistent trends across MIR and NIR H_2 support an AGN role in powering warm molecular gas. Recent JWST/MIRI spatially resolved work further confirms that AGN-driven mechanical and radiative processes can heat multi-temperature molecular phases on subkiloparsec scales (e.g., D. Kakkad et al. 2025). Together, these results show that our observed correlation between hard X-ray luminosity and NIR vibrational H_2 complements the MIR literature and points to AGN energy input (radiative or mechanical) as a plausible driver of warm molecular emission. Earlier Spitzer high-resolution work revealed turbulent and fast warm H_2 motions in AGN hosts (K. M. Dasyra & F. Combes 2011), and recent JWST/MIRI MRS mapping now spatially resolves hot/warm H_2 on subkiloparsec scales in AGNs, further supporting AGN-driven radiative and mechanical excitation of molecular gas.

Figure 12 shows that the hot-to-cold gas ratio distribution is independent of X-ray luminosity, Eddington ratio, and obscuration. However, L_X does not extend to extremely low or high values in this subsample. The hot-to-cold gas ratio is useful for determining the state of molecular gas and, in this case, the circumnuclear gas of the ISM. The average hot-to-cold molecular gas ratio of circumnuclear gas is $\sim 3 \times 10^{-7}$, spanning over 4 orders of magnitude, and as high as 5×10^{-6} . Most ratios measured in Seyfert and typical galaxies of the local Universe reside between 10^{-8} and 10^{-5} , and those above 10^{-7} are indicative of molecular material being affected by star formation (D. A. Dale et al. 2004;

K. M. Dasyra et al. 2014; B. H. C. Emonts et al. 2014). Notably, D. A. Dale et al. (2004) found that the hot-to-cold gas ratio correlates with the $f_{60\mu m}/f_{100\mu m}$ flux ratio, a tracer of dust temperature and indirectly star formation activity, reinforcing the connection between hot H_2 gas and SF processes. Studies of individual galaxies have found ratios of several times 10^{-5} within AGN-powered outflows of luminous and ultraluminous infrared galaxies (B. H. C. Emonts et al. 2014; M. Pereira-Santaella et al. 2016; M. Ceci et al. 2024; L. Ulivi et al. 2025).

An important consideration when interpreting hot-to-cold gas ratios is the spatial coverage of the measurements. Cold molecular gas traced by APEX CO observations is typically measured over large areas of the host galaxy and corrected for aperture effects. In contrast, hot H_2 observed with X-Shooter is extracted through a narrow slit and is generally more centrally concentrated on circumnuclear (hundreds of parsecs) scales (e.g., E. K. S. Hicks et al. 2009). However, we note that in galaxies undergoing mergers or with strong circumnuclear star formation, shocks may excite extended H_2 emission that could extend beyond the slit aperture (e.g., D. Kakkad et al. 2025). Thus, our analysis assumes that the dominant contribution to the hot H_2 luminosity is nuclear, and that any extended contribution missed by the slit would not significantly alter the ratios. Given that the hot-to-cold molecular gas mass ratios span 4–5 orders of magnitude and are 6–7 orders below unity, potential aperture mismatches are unlikely to qualitatively change our conclusions. This nuance further informs our Figure 12 findings on the relation of hot molecular gas mass with L_X (14–150 keV) and Eddington ratios, and the composite nature of these galaxies at circumnuclear scales.

6. Summary

This study presents a comprehensive analysis of BASS DR3 NIR properties, hot molecular gas energetics, and AGN diagnostics in Seyfert galaxies, offering valuable insights into the circumnuclear environments of BASS AGNs.

Key takeaways from this work include:

1. Broad $Pa\alpha$ or $Pa\beta$ emissions are observed in 44/224 (20%) of Seyfert 2 for which we have spectral coverage, and 39/75 (52%) of Seyfert 1.9, underscoring the importance of redder emission lines for AGN characterization in obscured sources.
2. We find a strong correlation between CL strengths and hard X-ray luminosities, with marginally less scatter than observed for [O III]. The relatively tight correlation, particularly given that the majority of BAT AGN hosts are massive galaxies with shallow or constant metallicity gradients (e.g., M. Koss et al. 2011), suggests that metallicity variations are unlikely to be the dominant source of scatter. Instead, these results imply that gas density and excitation mechanisms likely play a primary role in driving CL behavior.
3. Our refined NIR diagnostic diagram effectively identifies AGNs, even when some key lines are weak or yield only upper limits, with 50/89 (56.2%) of Seyfert galaxies falling into the AGN region, and the rest as “possible AGNs” which lie in the composite AGN+SF region.
4. With 239 detections of hot H_2 molecular gas, the largest compiled sample with hot-to-cold molecular gas mass ratio measurements for individual X-ray detected

sources. We find a positive correlation between hot gas mass and X-ray luminosity ($R_{\text{pear}} \approx 0.70$, $P_{\text{pear}} \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-19}$), and the correlation persists after controlling for luminosity ($\rho \approx 0.18$, $p \approx 7.4 \times 10^{-3}$). This suggests that AGN radiative output may influence molecular gas dynamics through heating, ionization, or outflows.

These results advance our understanding of AGN environments, emphasizing the role of NIR observations in probing obscured regions, refining black hole mass measurements, and exploring the interplay between AGN activity and molecular gas. Looking ahead, further high-resolution or high-sensitivity NIR observations promise to reveal the hidden structure of obscured BLRs, refine M_{BH} estimates, and unravel the interplay between AGN feedback and molecular gas dynamics, paving the way for a deeper understanding of galaxy evolution. This BASS NIR catalog serves as a valuable reference for studying CL properties in local AGNs, and offers an opportunity for comparison with the increasing collection of high-redshift spectra from JWST.

Acknowledgments

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Facilities: Du Pont (Boller & Chivens spectrograph), Keck:I (LRIS), Magellan:Clay, Hale (DBSP), NuSTAR, Swift (XRT and BAT), VLT:Kueyen (X-Shooter), VLT:Antu (FORS2), SOAR (Goodman).

Software: Astropy (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018, 2022), ESO Reflex (W. Freudling et al. 2013), IRAF (National Optical Astronomy Observatories 1999), Matplotlib (J. D. Hunter 2007), Numpy (S. van der Walt et al. 2011), Pandas (J. Reback et al. 2020).

Appendix A Observation Information

Table A1 provides an overview of the observations included in this study. This excerpt serves as a reference for readers, while the full table is also available online. The table details the observational setup and additional observation properties.

Table A1
Sample Summary of VLT/X-Shooter Observations and Survey Details from the BASS Project

Swift-BAT ID	Counterpart Object	Redshift	Date (dd.mm.yyyy)	Exp. Time (s)	Air Mass	Seeing (arcseconds)	Spectral Resolution (NIR Arm Mean)	Program ID
1	2MASXJ00004876-0709117	0.037	17.07.2021	2000	1.074	0.47	5573	105.20DA.001
7	SDSSJ000911.57-003654.7	0.073	11.10.2021	2000	1.096	1.13	5400	108.229H.001
28	NGC235A	0.022	01.08.2021	1000	1.043	0.97	5573	105.20DA.001
44	2MASXJ01003490-4752033	0.048	15.07.2021	1000	1.402	1.9	5573	105.20DA.001
49	MCG-7-3-7	0.030	10.07.2021	1000	1.314	1.02	5573	105.20DA.001
55	2MASXJ01073963-1139117	0.047	17.07.2021	1000	1.06	0.92	5573	105.20DA.001
58	NGC424	0.011	29.07.2021	1000	1.048	1.71	5573	105.20DA.001
94	CSRG165	0.030	21.10.2021	1000	1.111	1.25	5573	108.229H.001
95	ESO354-4	0.034	21.10.2021	1000	1.143	0.85	5573	108.229H.001
102	NGC788	0.014	16.07.2021	500	1.104	1.27	5573	105.20DA.001

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form in the [online article](#).)

Appendix B

Spectral Measurements

Table B1 presents the flux measurements obtained from the spectral fits performed in this study.

Table B1
Cataloged Emission Lines Measured for BAT ID 272

Line	Position (nm)	Position Error (nm)	Amplitude (erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻² Å ⁻¹)	Flux (erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²)	Flux Error (erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²)	FWHM (km s ⁻¹)	FWHM Error (km s ⁻¹)	S/N ^a
[S III]	952.3	0.007	7.33e-16	94.4e-16	0.9e-16	381	0.003	14.00
[S III] blue	950.9	0.5	2.49e-16	4.9e-15	4.0e-15	582	0.3	4.76
[S III] broad	953.1	...	-4.07e-17	-2.92e-16	...	...	...	...
Paε	953.6	0.05	4.97e-16	5.7e-15	0.9e-15	337	33	9.49
Paε broad	954.6	...	-4.07e-17	-2.92e-16	...	...	...	...
C I 985	985.5	0.03	8.26e-17	11.0e-16	0.4e-16	381	0.01	2.68
C I 983	982.7	...	-3.32e-17	-9.24e-17	...	...	...	...
C I 985 broad	985.3	...	-3.44e-17	-2.51e-16	...	...	...	...
C I 983 broad	982.7	...	-3.32e-17	-2.42e-16	...	...	...	...
[S VIII]	991.5	...	-2.81e-17	-7.86e-17	...	...	...	...
[S VIII] broad	991.5	...	-2.81e-17	-2.06e-16	...	...	...	...
Paδ	1004.9	...	-3.60e-17	-1.01e-16	...	...	...	...
He II	1012.6	...	-3.55e-17	-1.00e-16	...	...	...	...
[Si II] 1029	1029.0	...	-1.90e-17	-5.42e-17	...	...	...	...
[Si II] 1032	1032.0	...	-1.96e-17	-5.60e-17	...	...	...	...
[Si II] 1034	1033.6	...	-2.01e-17	-5.73e-17	...	...	...	...
[Si II] 1037	1037.0	...	-2.18e-17	-6.24e-17	...	...	...	...
He I	1083.4	0.03	3.91e-16	6.8e-15	2.6e-15	452	52	14.63
Fe XIII	1074.6	...	-3.48e-17	-1.01e-16	...	...	...	...
[Fe VI]	1010.9	...	-3.57e-17	-1.01e-16	...	...	...	...
Paγ	1093.8	0.4	9.32e-17	3.6e-15	1.2e-15	1001	369	3.49
Paγ broad	1093.8	...	-5.18e-17	-3.54e-16	...	...	...	...
He I broad	1082.9	0.6	1.58e-16	27.6e-15	1.2e-15	4531	29	5.92
Paβ	1282.6	0.007	2.37e-16	2.01e-15	0.03e-15	186	4	8.91
S IX	1252.0	...	-1.48e-17	-6.26e-17	...	...	...	...
He II	1162.0	...	-1.72e-17	-7.01e-17	...	...	...	...
[Fe II] 1320	1320.1	...	-6.38e-17	-2.77e-16	...	...	...	...
[Fe II] 1257	1257.4	0.008	2.35e-16	2.33e-15	0.04e-15	221	4	8.85
[Fe II] 1279	1278.8	...	-2.23e-17	-9.53e-17	...	...	...	...
P II	1188.6	...	-2.67e-17	-1.10e-16	...	...	...	...
[Fe II] 1295	1295.0	...	-3.96e-17	-1.70e-16	...	...	...	...
[O I]	1316.9	...	-6.17e-17	-2.67e-16	...	...	...	...
Paβ broad	1281.7	0.03	2.34e-16	16.2e-15	0.2e-15	1519	5	8.79
S IX	1430.0	...	-2.10e-17	-7.04e-17	...	...	...	...
[Fe II] 1644	1644.6	0.005	2.18e-16	3.01e-15	0.03e-15	237	3	12.58
[Fe II] 1680	1680.7	...	-2.30e-17	-1.95e-16	...	...	...	...
Brγ	2167.1	0.03	6.99e-17	9.3e-16	0.4e-16	172	5	3.31
H ₂ 1-0S(1)	2122.8	0.01	1.81e-16	3.33e-15	0.10e-15	244	7	8.57
H ₂ 1-0S(2)	2034.6	0.05	6.03e-17	1.13e-15	0.06e-15	260	31	2.86
He I	2058.0	...	-1.31e-17	-7.07e-17	...	...	...	...
H ₂ 1-0S(0)	2223.0	...	-4.65e-17	-2.61e-16	...	...	...	...
H ₂ 2-1S(1)	2247.0	...	-2.63e-17	-1.49e-16	...	...	...	...
Na I	2207.3	...	-3.50e-17	-1.96e-16	...	...	...	...
Ca I	2263.4	...	-2.39e-17	-1.36e-16	...	...	...	...
[Al IX]	2041.6	...	2.47e-17	1.62e-15	...	907	...	1.17
[Ca VIII]	2321.1	...	-7.66e-17	-4.40e-16	...	...	...	...
Brγ broad	2161.8	...	6.16e-17	8.1e-15	0.1e-15	1720	6	2.92
Paα	1876.3	0.004	7.06e-16	1.51e-14	0.02e-14	322	2	15.64
H ₂ 1-0S(5)	1834.5	...	-1.43e-16	-5.45e-16	...	...	...	...
He I	1863.5	...	-6.01e-17	-2.31e-16	...	...	...	...
[S XI]	1919.6	...	-5.10e-17	-1.98e-16	...	...	...	...
[Si XI]	1932.0	...	-5.32e-17	-2.08e-16	...	...	...	...
Brδ	1944.6	...	-4.00e-17	-1.57e-16	...	...	...	...
H ₂ a	1958.3	0.01	2.53e-16	6.69e-15	0.06e-15	380	0.003	5.60
[Si VI]	1964.1	...	-5.83e-17	-2.29e-16	...	...	...	...
Paα broad	1875.1	0.01	4.39e-16	4.75e-14	0.03e-14	1625	13	9.73
Brδ broad	1944.6	...	-4.00e-17	-4.10e-16	...	...	...	...

Notes. Negative amplitude values correspond to the rms of the spectrum in the line emission region. Negative flux values indicate 1σ upper limits. Nondetections have recorded positions at the expected rest-frame location.

^a S/N corresponds to the amplitude of the line.

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form in the [online article](#).)

BAT ID: 272

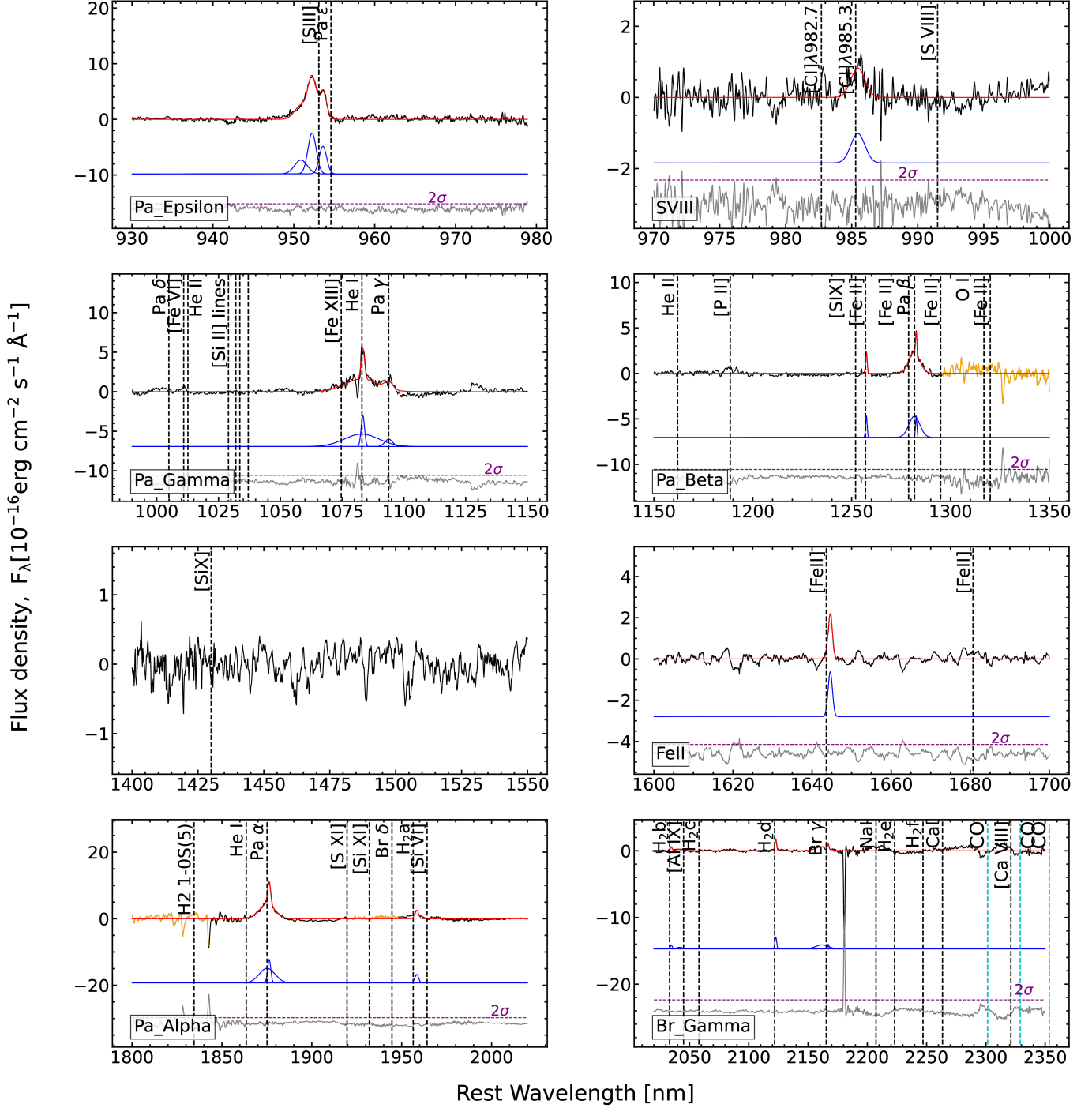


Figure C2. Example of simultaneous emission-line fits for galaxy IRAS05189-2524 (BAT ID 272), observed with VLT/X-Shooter, following the same labels as Figure 2. This source has several broad components, including Pa β and Pa α , despite being a Seyfert 2 source. This opposing broad-emission classification could indicate an obscuring medium extinction (the bluer optical broad emission), but the NIR is less affected by the extinction.

Appendix D

Molecular H₂ Detection Statistics and Ratios

Table D1 reports a summary of detection statistics for various H₂ molecular emissions in the NIR, across varied Seyfert classifications. Figure D1 shows H₂ ($\lambda 2247/\lambda 2121$) versus L_X , Eddington ratio, and column density. Targets with simultaneous detection at wavelengths $\lambda 2247$ nm and

$\lambda 2121$ nm are too scarce in this sample to make definitive statements about their trends with AGN properties. The H₂ ($\lambda 2247/\lambda 2121$) flux ratio is caused by thermal ($\lesssim 0.2$) and nonthermal ($\gtrsim 0.5$) conditions, values based on models summarized in H. Mouri (1994). Most detections fall near the boundary of thermal excitation models.

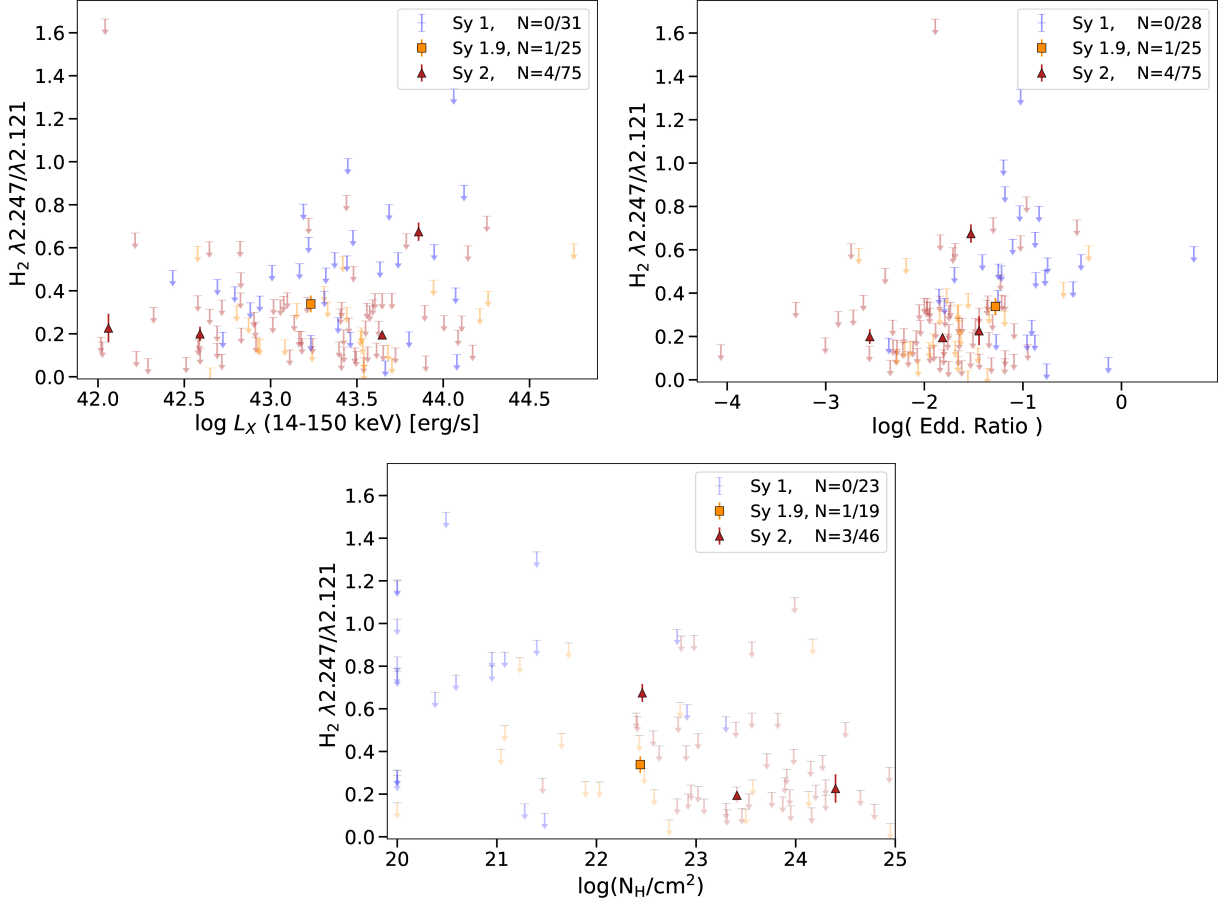


Figure D1. Distributions of H₂ ratios from top to bottom vs. $L_{X\text{-ray}}$ (14–150 keV), Eddington ratio, and N_H . For X-ray luminosity, there appears to be a possibly weak correlation for the relatively narrow 1.5 dex range. Eddington ratio and N_H do not correlate with the gas ratio.

Table D1
Summary of Detection Statistics for NIR H₂ Molecular Lines Fit for Each Seyfert Type

H ₂ Molecular Line	Seyfert 1		Seyfert 1.9		Seyfert 2	
	$N_{\text{Det.}}$	Fraction	$N_{\text{Det.}}$	Fraction	$N_{\text{Det.}}$	Fraction
1–OS(5) λ 1834 nm	17	11.2(\pm 2.7)%	11	14.9(\pm 4.5)%	24	11.0(\pm 2.2)%
1–OS(3) λ 1956 nm	40	26.7(\pm 4.2)%	24	34.8(\pm 7.1)%	90	43.7(\pm 4.6)%
1–OS(2) λ 2033 nm	9	6.3(\pm 2.1)%	14	21.9(\pm 5.8)%	48	26.2(\pm 3.8)%
1–OS(1) λ 2121 nm	33	24.4(\pm 4.3)%	27	44.3(\pm 8.5)%	82	52.2(\pm 5.8)%
1–OS(0) λ 2223 nm	7	5.6(\pm 2.1)%	5	9.3(\pm 4.1)%	15	9.9(\pm 2.5)%
2–IS(1) λ 2247 nm	3	2.5(\pm 1.4)%	3	6.0(\pm 3.5)%	9	6.0(\pm 2.0)%

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