S03b **Extremely high-velocity inflow of SiO onto the radio galaxy NGC 1052**

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To investigate physical condition of accretion matter onto AGN, we conducted ALMA observations of a nearby radio galaxy, NGC 1052. This source emanates a twin sub-luminal jet (Kadler+2004) and harbors a dense plasma torus discovered via free–free absorption (Kameno+2001) and dense molecular gas that exhibits $H_2O$ maser (Claussen+1998; Sawada-Satoh+2008) and absorption lines (Liszt+2004; Impellizzeri+2008). With a $0''.2$ (20-pc) resolution, continuum emission was detected as a point-like source. We detected clear CO ($J = 1 - 2$), SiO ($J = 4 - 5$, $v = 0$ and 1) absorption lines toward the continuum component. The CO absorption profile is fit with $V_{\rm CO} = 1497 \pm 79$ km s$^{-1}$ (center $\pm$ FWHM/2), which covers the systemic velocity of $V_{\rm sys} = 1471$ km s$^{-1}$. The CO absorption is considered to represent diffuse molecular gas in the host galaxy. On the other hand, SiO did not reveal any systemic-velocity features. SiO $v = 0$ showed a single redshifted absorption feature of $V_{\rm SiO_v0} = 2073^{+115}_{-70}$ km s$^{-1}$. Furthermore, SiO $v = 1$ exhibits three absorption components of $V_{\rm SiO_v1} = 2008 \pm 71,\ 2754 \pm 74,$ and $3182 \pm 112$ km s$^{-1}$. These absorption features indicate high-velocity ($500 - 1800$ km s$^{-1}$) mass inflow with respect to the systemic velocity. The SiO gas could be evaporated from a dust torus irradiated by the central engine. The higher velocity of SiO than those of $H_2O$ maser and OH absorption implies inflow stream from the torus to the central engine.