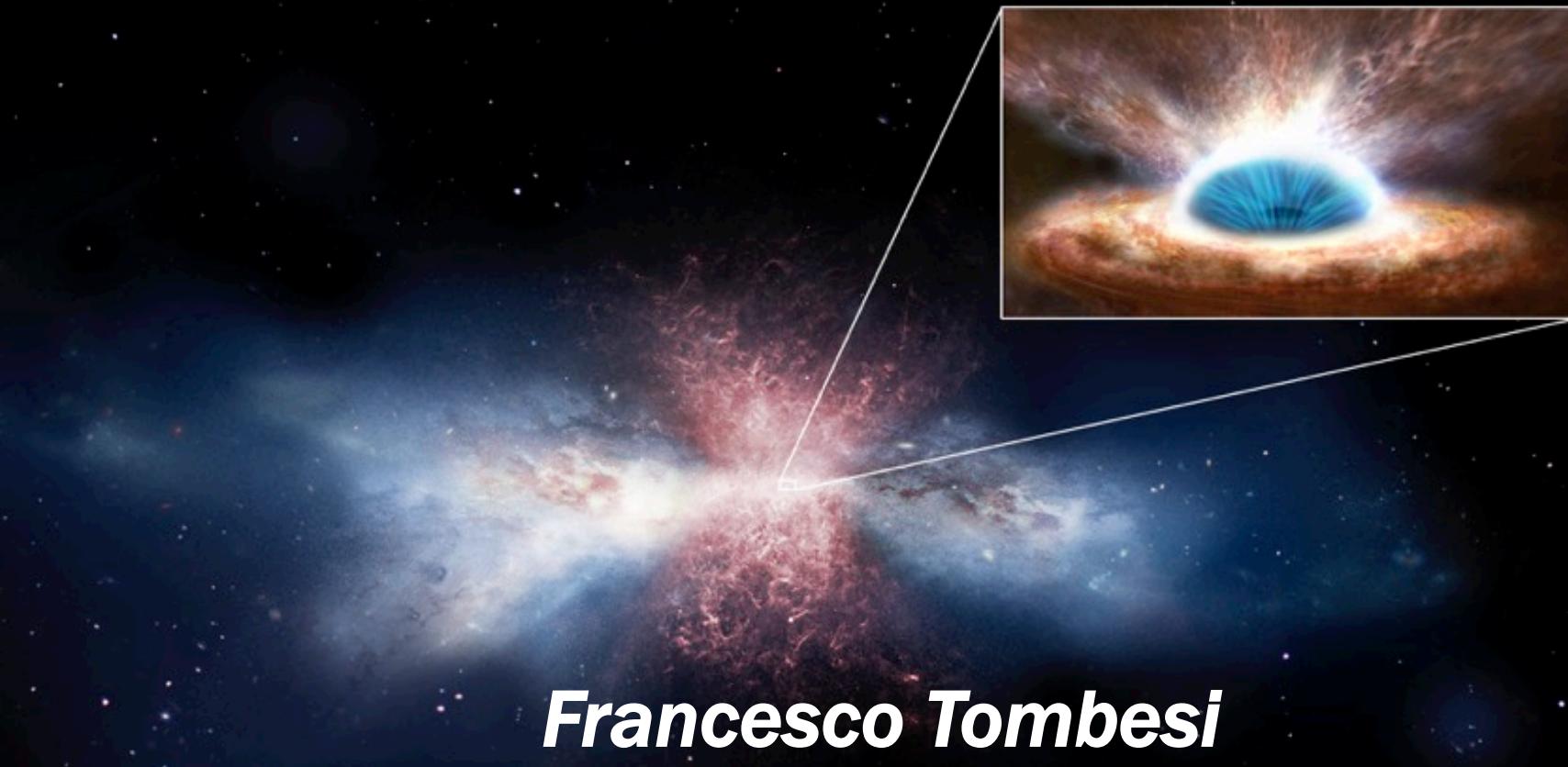


# *Mapping Black Hole Winds, from the Event Horizon up to Galaxy Scales*



*Francesco Tombesi*

University of Rome “Tor Vergata”

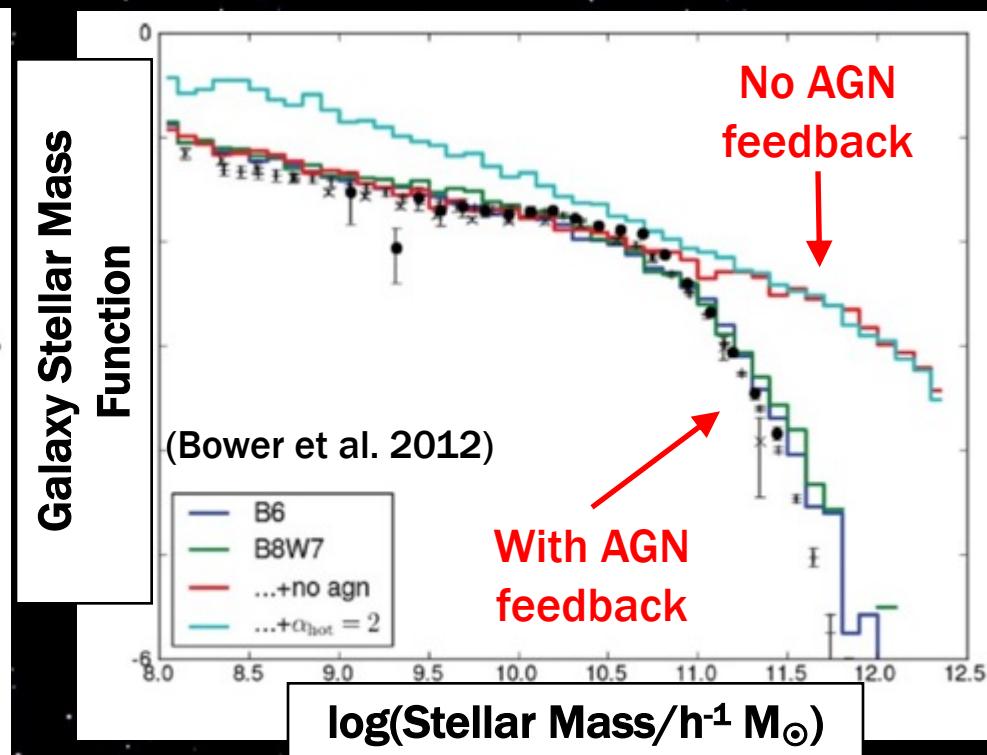
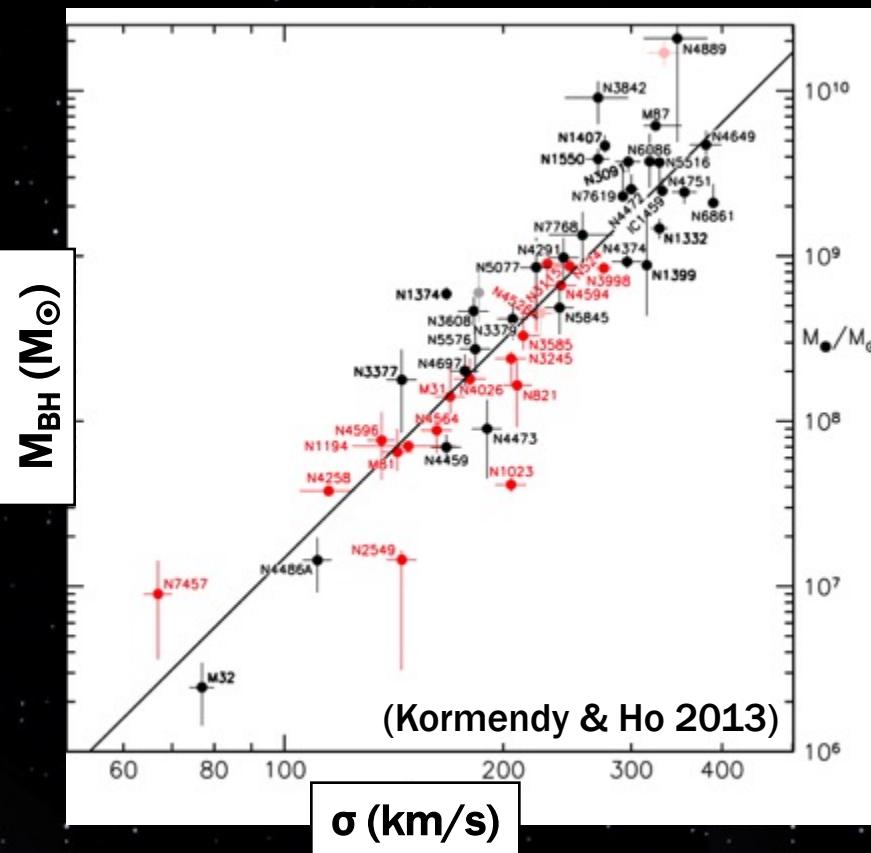
INAF – Astronomical Observatory of Rome

NASA - Goddard Space Flight Center

University of Maryland, College Park



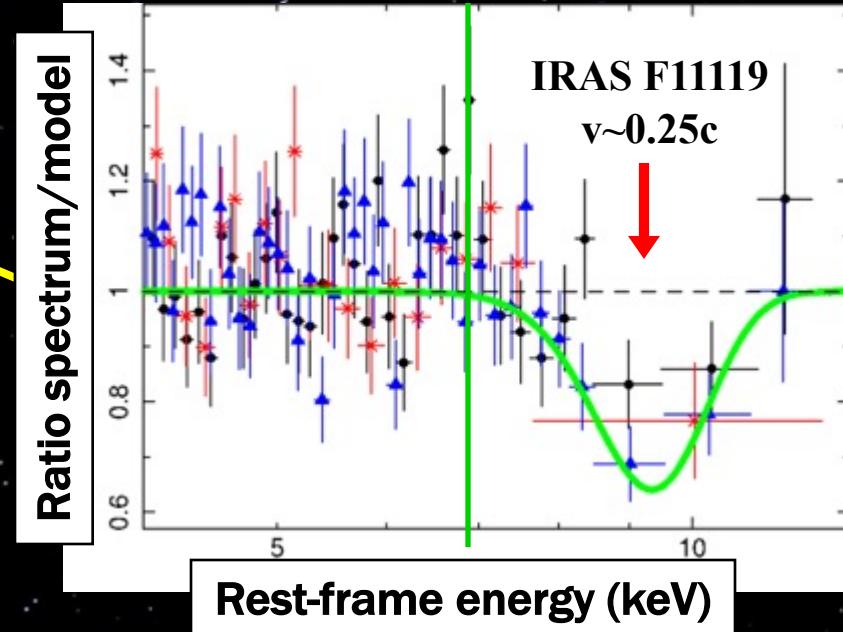
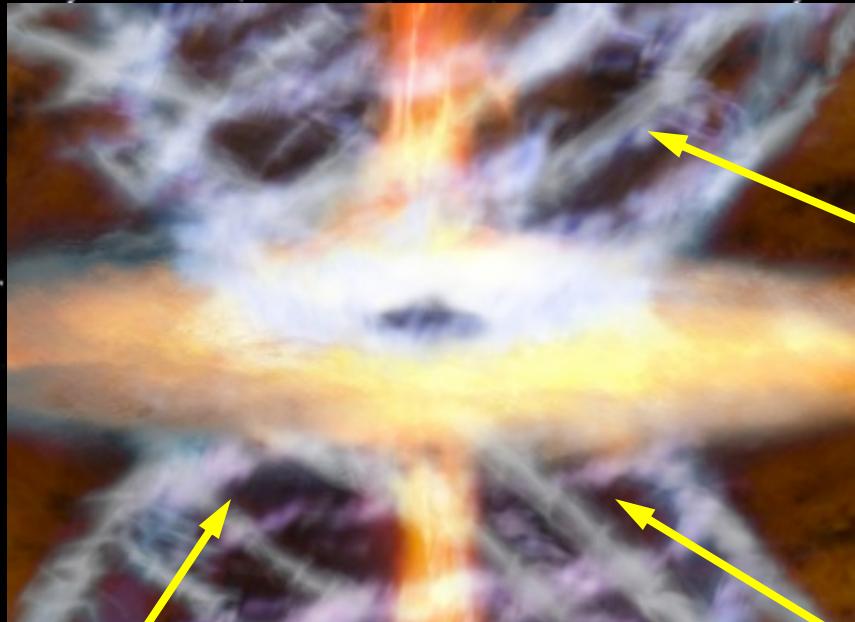
# Relations Between SMBHs and Host Galaxies?



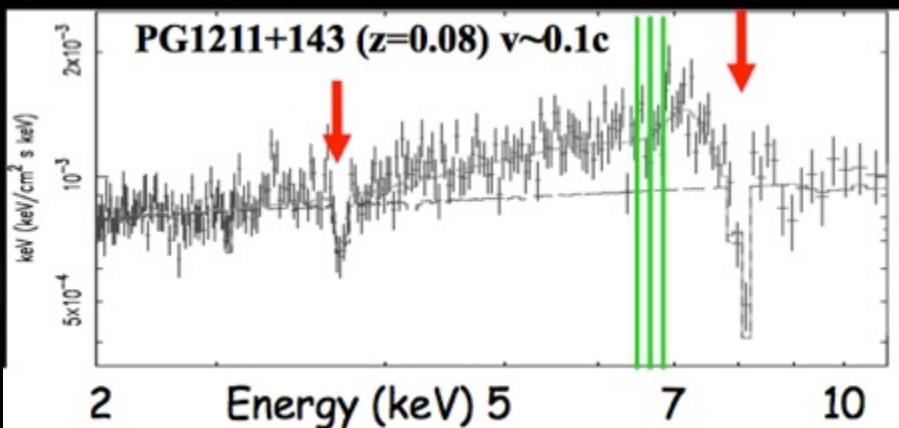
- SMBH radius is  $>10^9$  smaller typical galaxy
- SMBH mass is  $<1\%$  stellar bulge mass
- SMBH gravitational energy  $>$  binding energy galaxy bulge!



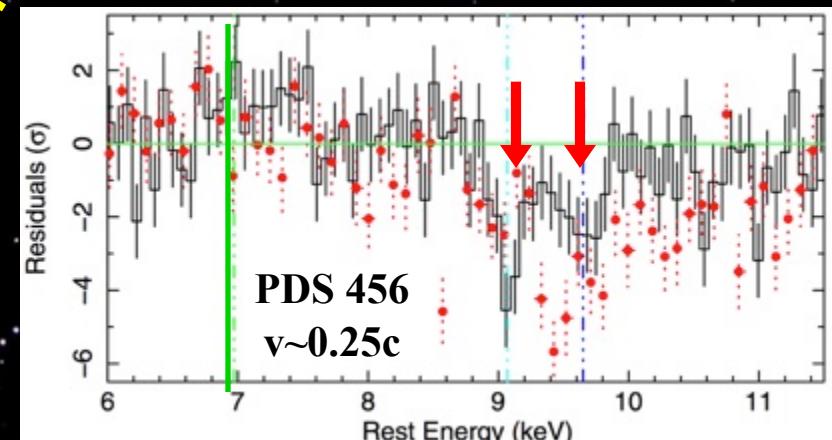
# Ultra-Fast Outflows (“UFOs”)



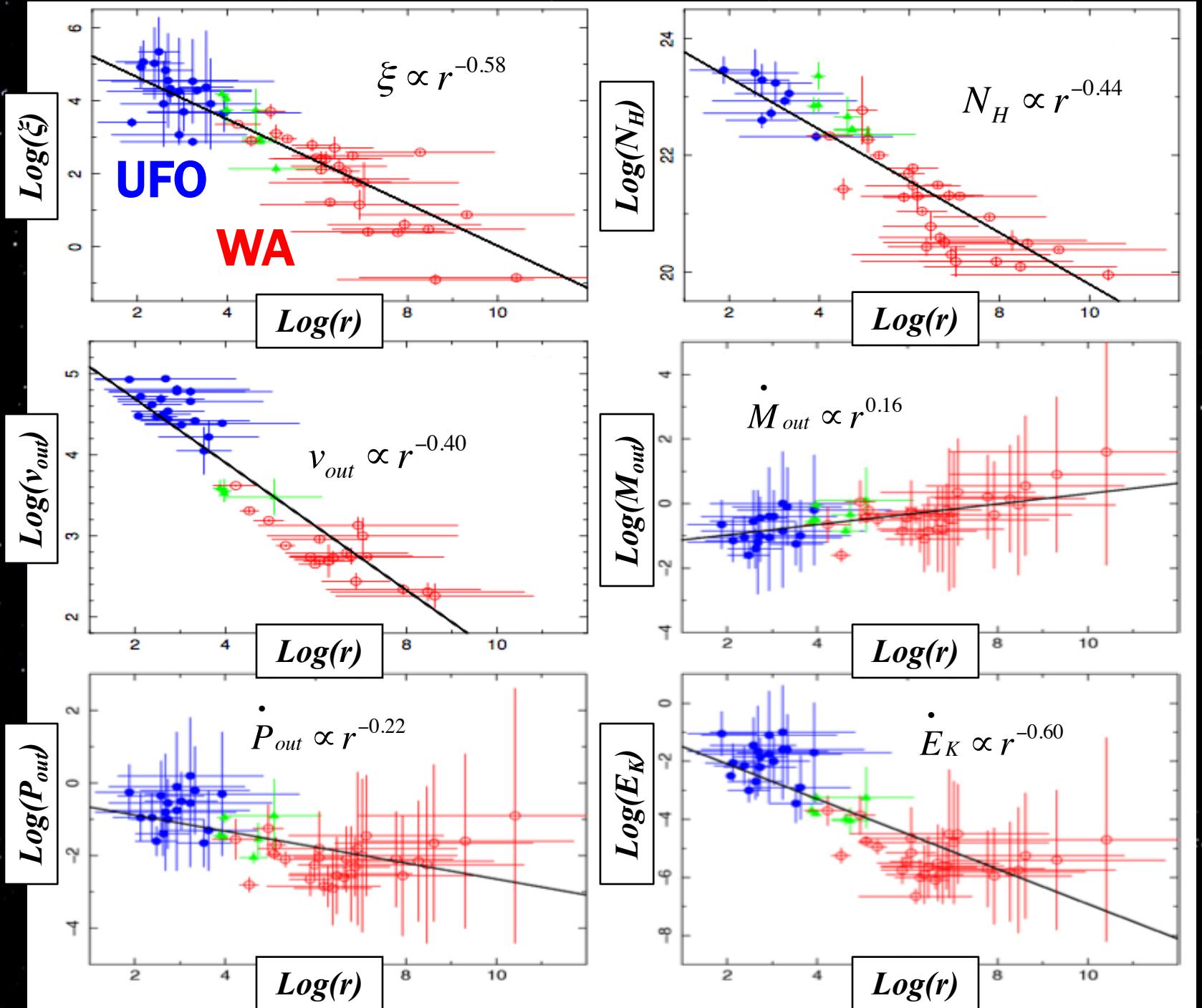
(Tombesi et al. 2015, *Nature*)

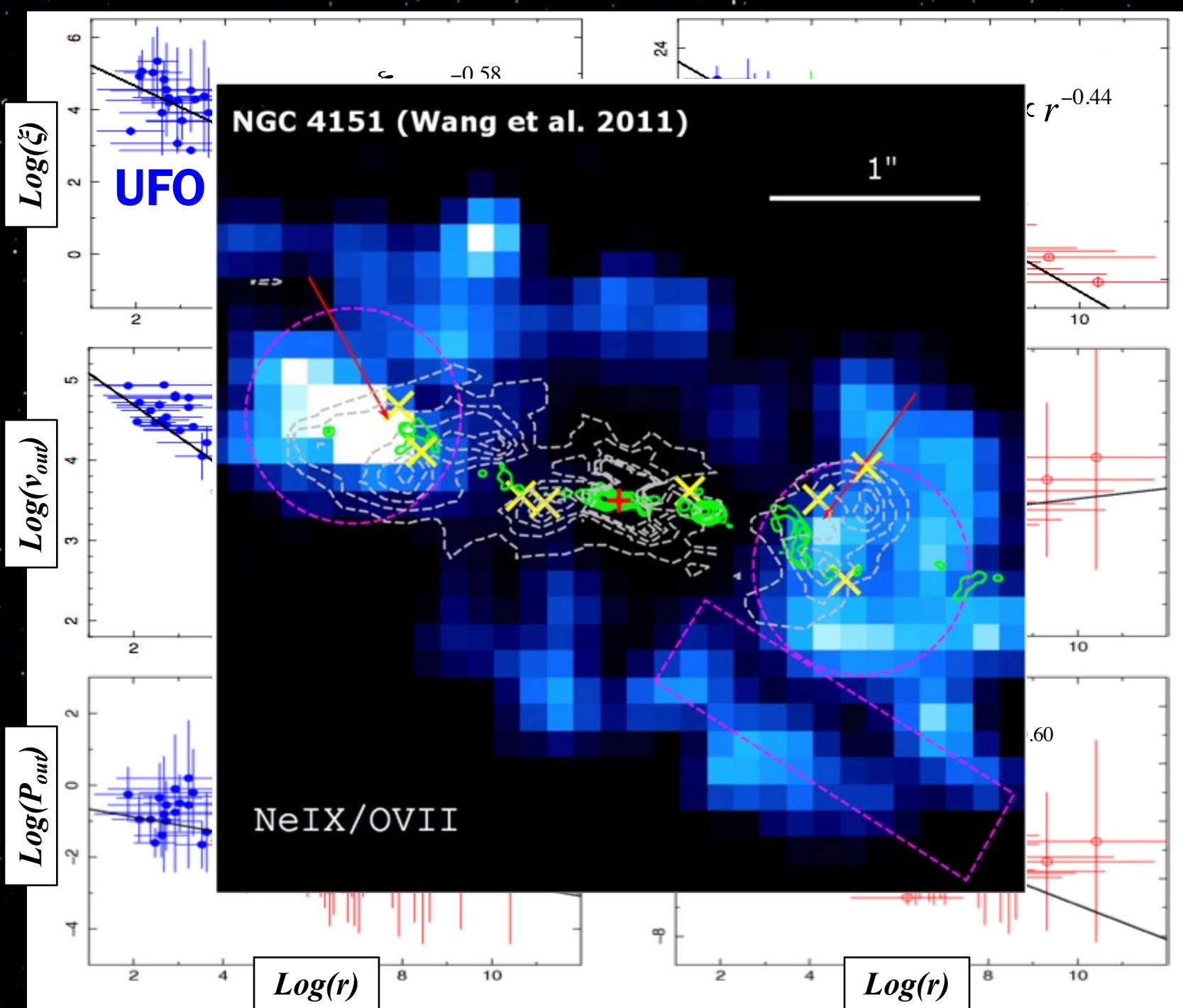


(Pounds et al. 2003)



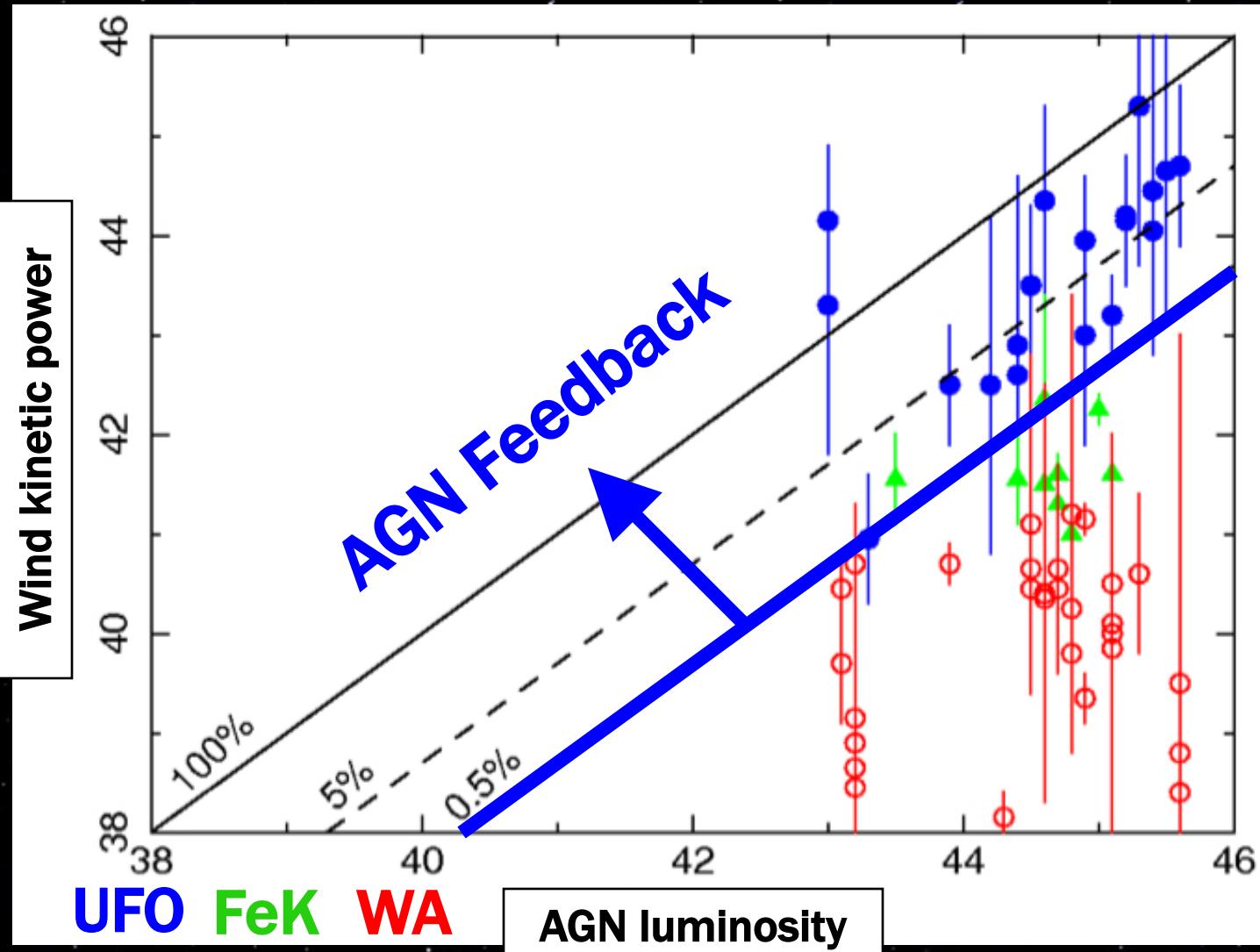
(Reeves et al. 2009)





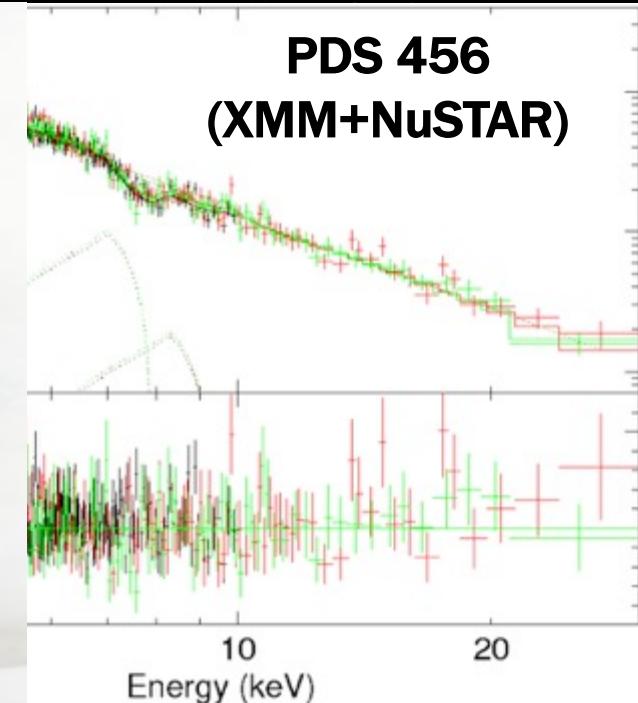
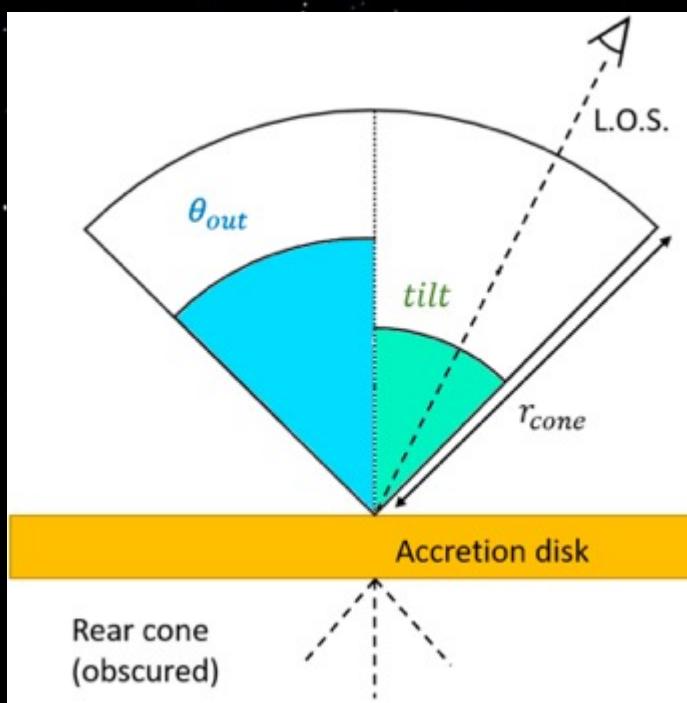
(Tombesi et al. 2013)

# How Powerful are AGN Winds?



$L_K/L_{bol} \sim 0.5\text{-}5\%$  (e.g., Di Matteo+ 2005; Hopkins & Elvis 2010; Gaspari+ 2011)

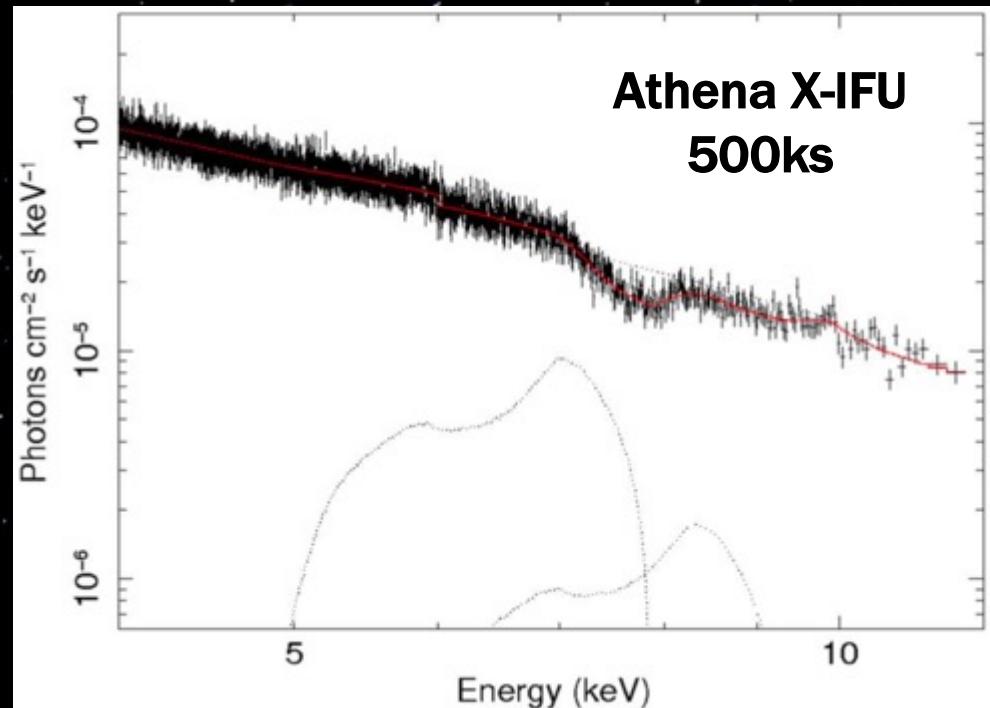
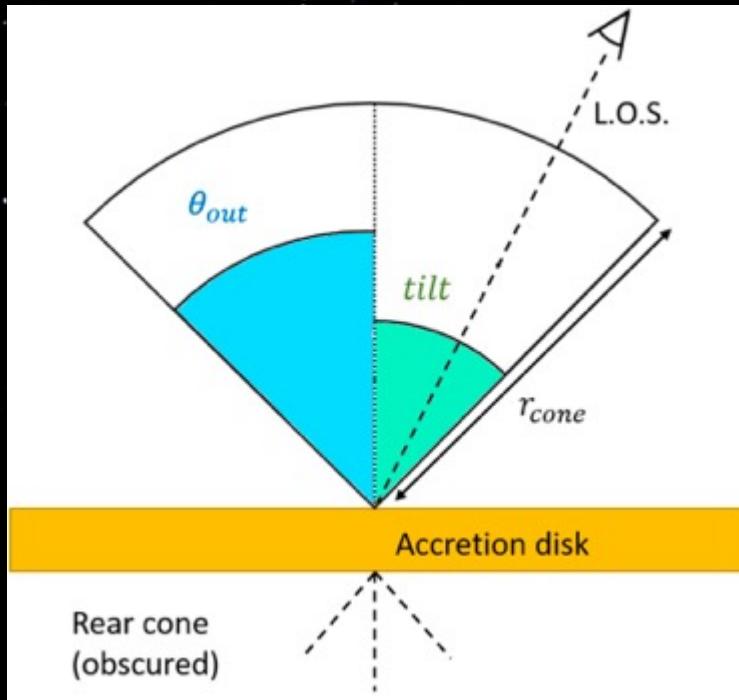
# WINd Emission (WINE) model (A. Luminari's Poster!)



Parameter	Values
$v_{max}$ ( $c$ )	$0.285^{+0.006}_{-0.007}$
$s$	$0.39^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$
$v_{min}$ ( $c$ )	$0.17 \pm 0.01$
$\theta_{out}$ (deg)	$71^{+13}_{-8}$
$i$ (deg)	$63^{+13}_{-16}$
$C_f$	$0.67^{+0.21}_{-0.13}$

- Max velocity  $\sim 0.28c$ , inclination  $\sim 63\text{deg}$
- Opening angle  $\sim 71$  deg, covering fraction  $\sim 67\%$
- Mass outflow rate  $\sim 10 \text{ M}_\odot/\text{yr}$ , kinetic power  $\sim 30\% \text{ L}_{\text{AGN}}$
- Overall consistent with Nardini et al. (2015, Science)  
(Luminari et al. 2018)

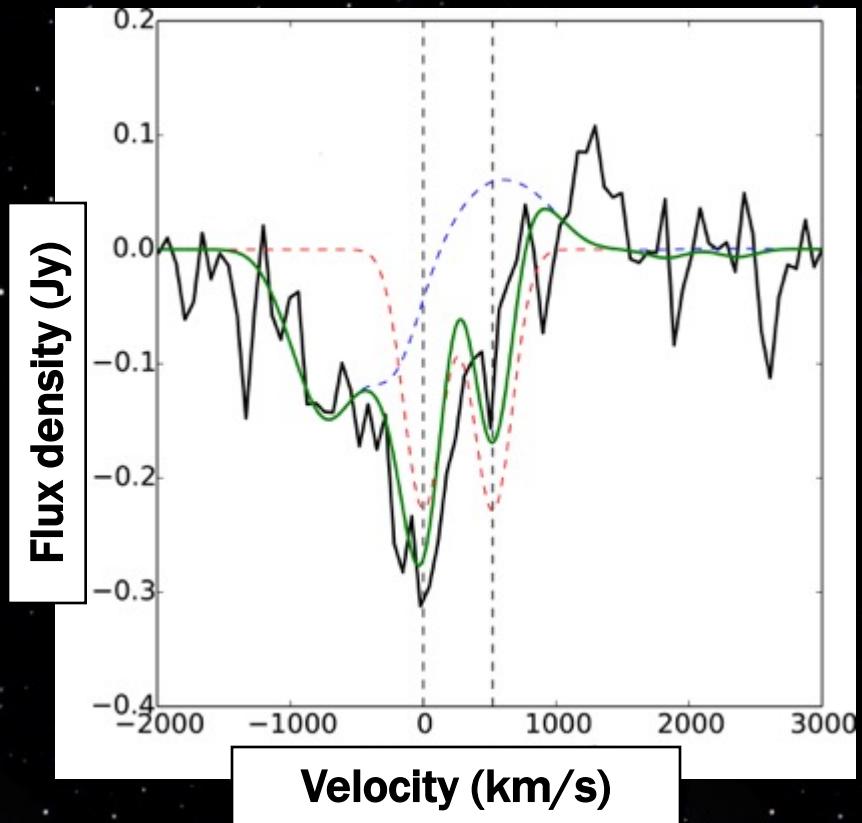
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# Galaxy-Scale Molecular Outflow

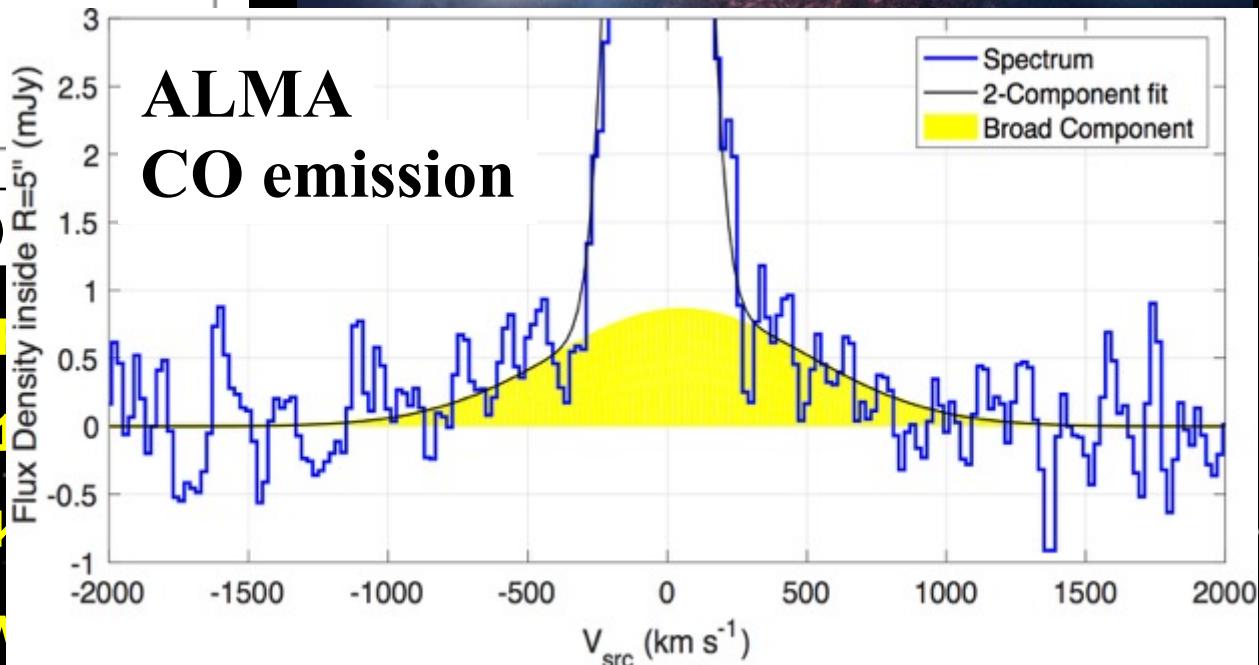
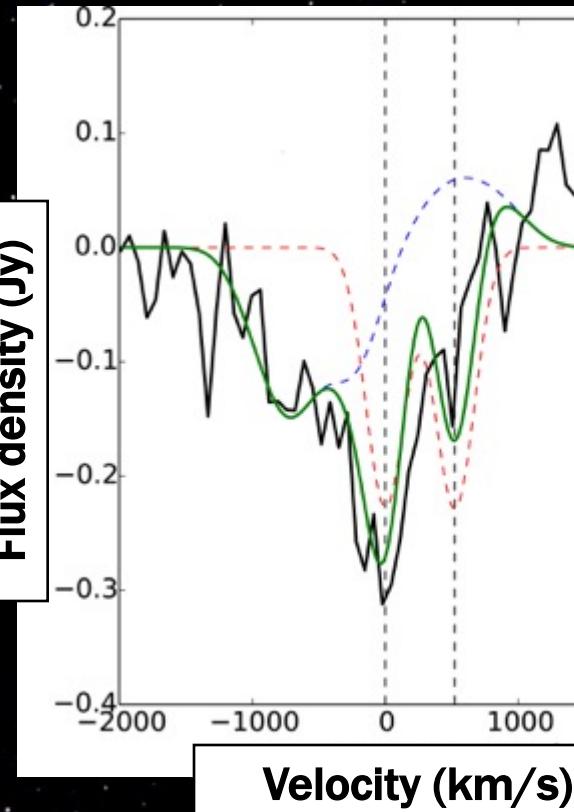


(credit ESA press release)

- **IRAS F11119+3257, ULIRG  $z=0.189$ , QSO luminosity  $10^{46}$  erg/s**
- **Herschel spectrum OH  $119\mu\text{m}$  P-Cygni line profile (Veilleux et al. 2013)**
- **Molecular outflow 1000 km/s,  $800 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$  at >300 pc**
- **Follow-up of CO outflow with ALMA (Veilleux et al. 2017)**

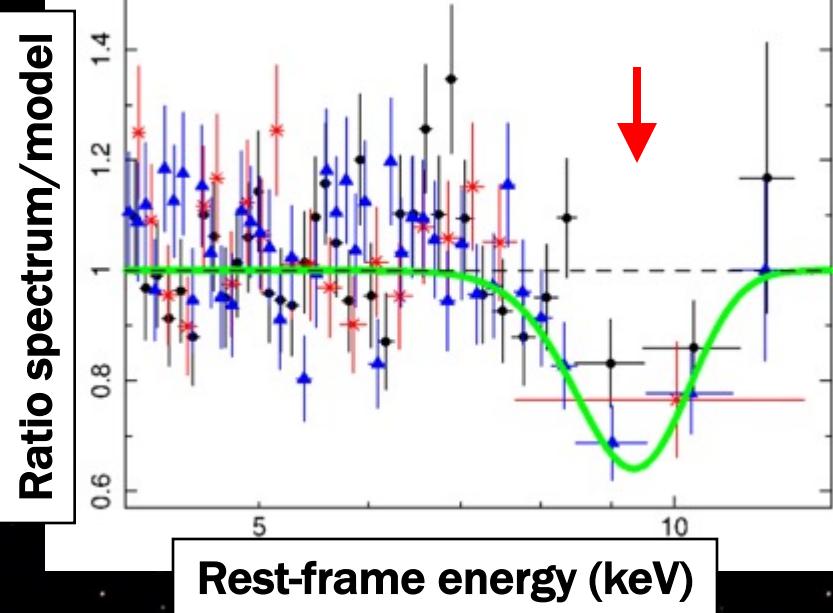
# Galaxy-Scale Molecular Outflow

Flux density (Jy)



- **IRAS F11119+3257, ULIRG**
- **Herschel spectrum OH 11**
- **Molecular outflow 1000 K**
- **Follow-up of CO outflow w**

# X-ray Ultra-Fast Outflow



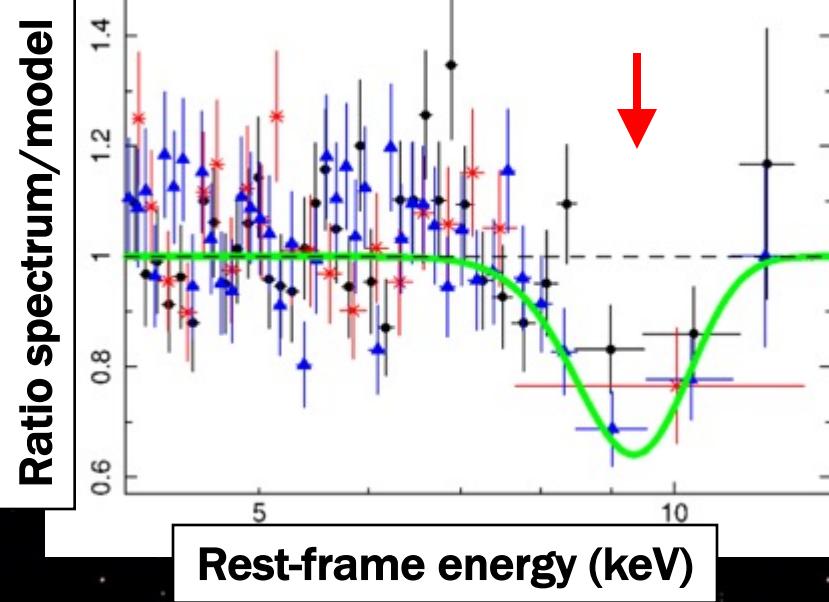
(Tombesi et al. 2015, *Nature*)



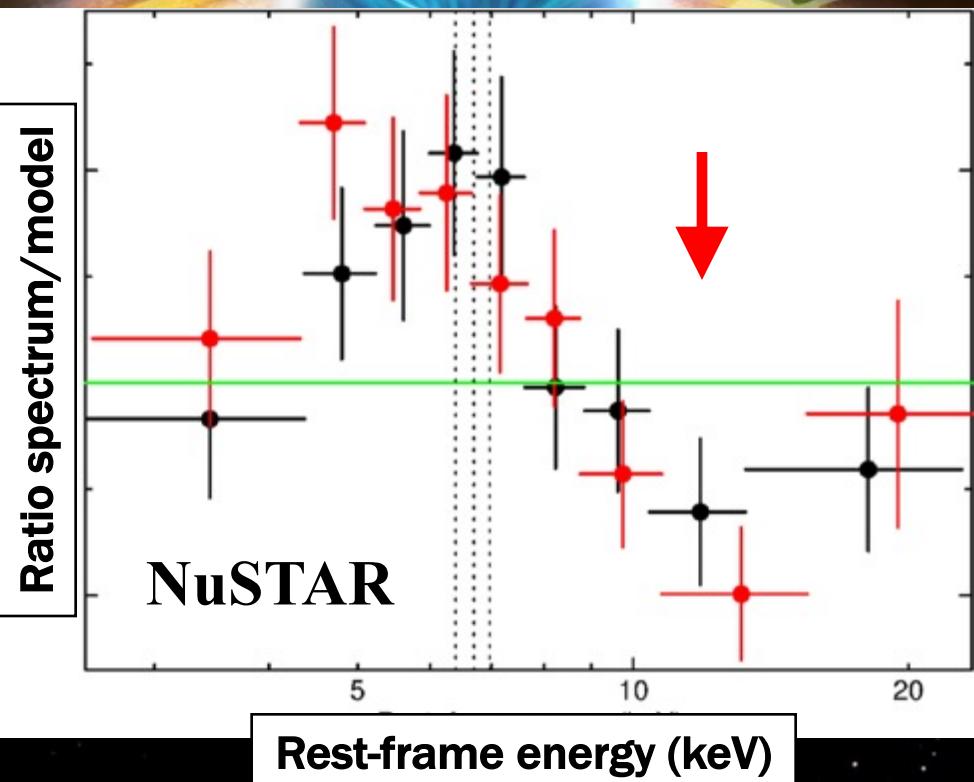
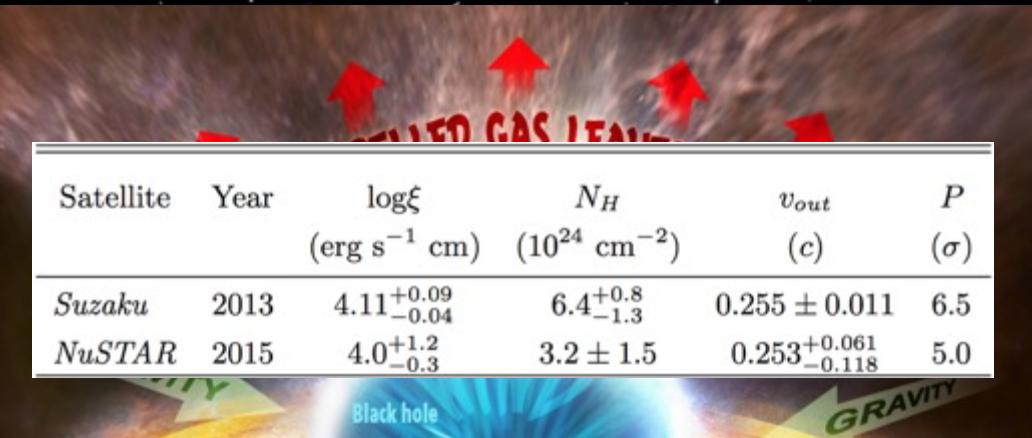
(credit ESA press release)

- Long 250ks Suzaku observation in May 2013
- Detection (6.5sigma) broad absorption line at rest-frame E=9.82keV
- XSTAR fit:  $v=0.255c$ ,  $\log \chi_i=4.11$ ,  $N_h=6 \times 10^{24}$ , covering fraction >0.85
- Follow-up with NuSTAR (Tombesi et al. 2017)

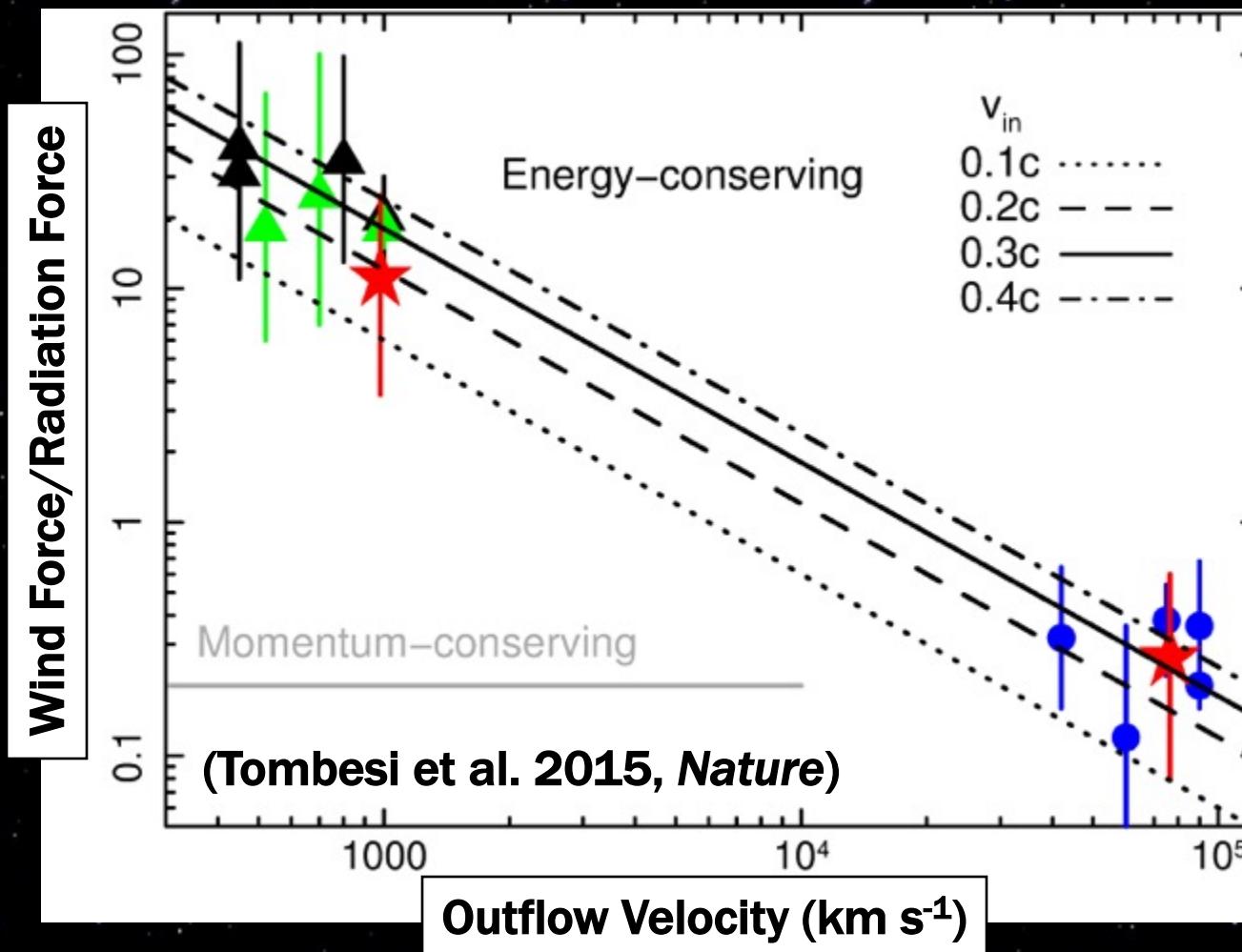
# X-ray Ultra-Fast Outflow



(Tombesi et al. 2015, *Nature*)



# Linking UFOs to Molecular Outflows in Quasars



- See also Feruglio et al. (2015) for Mrk 231
- Under analysis (XMM+NuSTAR): IRAS F05189-2524 (Smith et al. in prep.)

# The “Curious” Case of PG 1114 (R. Serafinelli’s Poster!)

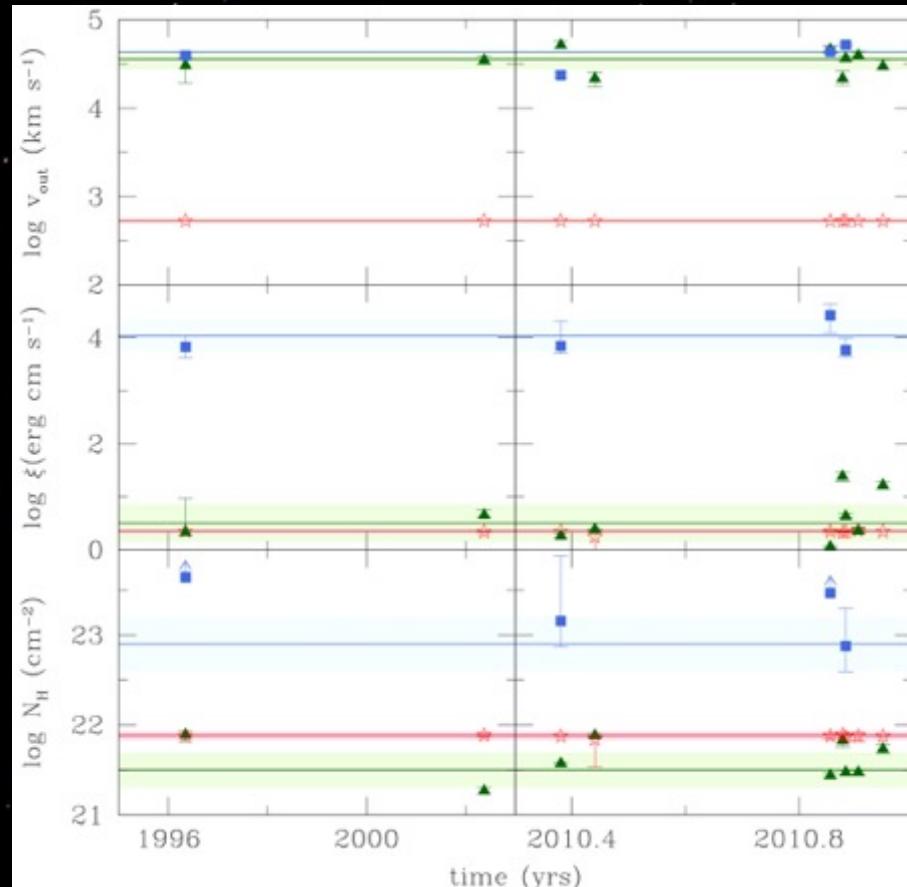
## Outflowing X-ray Absorbers

Abs. 1  
(WA)

Parameter	Median	Units
$\log N_{\mathrm{H},1}$	$21.88 \pm 0.05$	$\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$
$\log \xi_1$	$0.35 \pm 0.04$	$\mathrm{erg cm s}^{-1}$
$v_{1,\mathrm{out}}^*$	$\sim 530$	$\mathrm{km s}^{-1}$
$\log N_{\mathrm{H},2}$	$21.5 \pm 0.2$	$\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$
$\log \xi_2$	$0.50 \pm 0.36$	$\mathrm{erg cm s}^{-1}$
$v_{2,\mathrm{out}}$	$0.120 \pm 0.029$	$c$
$\log N_{\mathrm{H},3}^{**}$	$22.9 \pm 0.3$	$\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$
$\log \xi_3$	$4.04 \pm 0.29$	$\mathrm{erg cm s}^{-1}$
$v_{3,\mathrm{out}}$	$0.145 \pm 0.035$	$c$

Abs. 2  
(E-UFO)

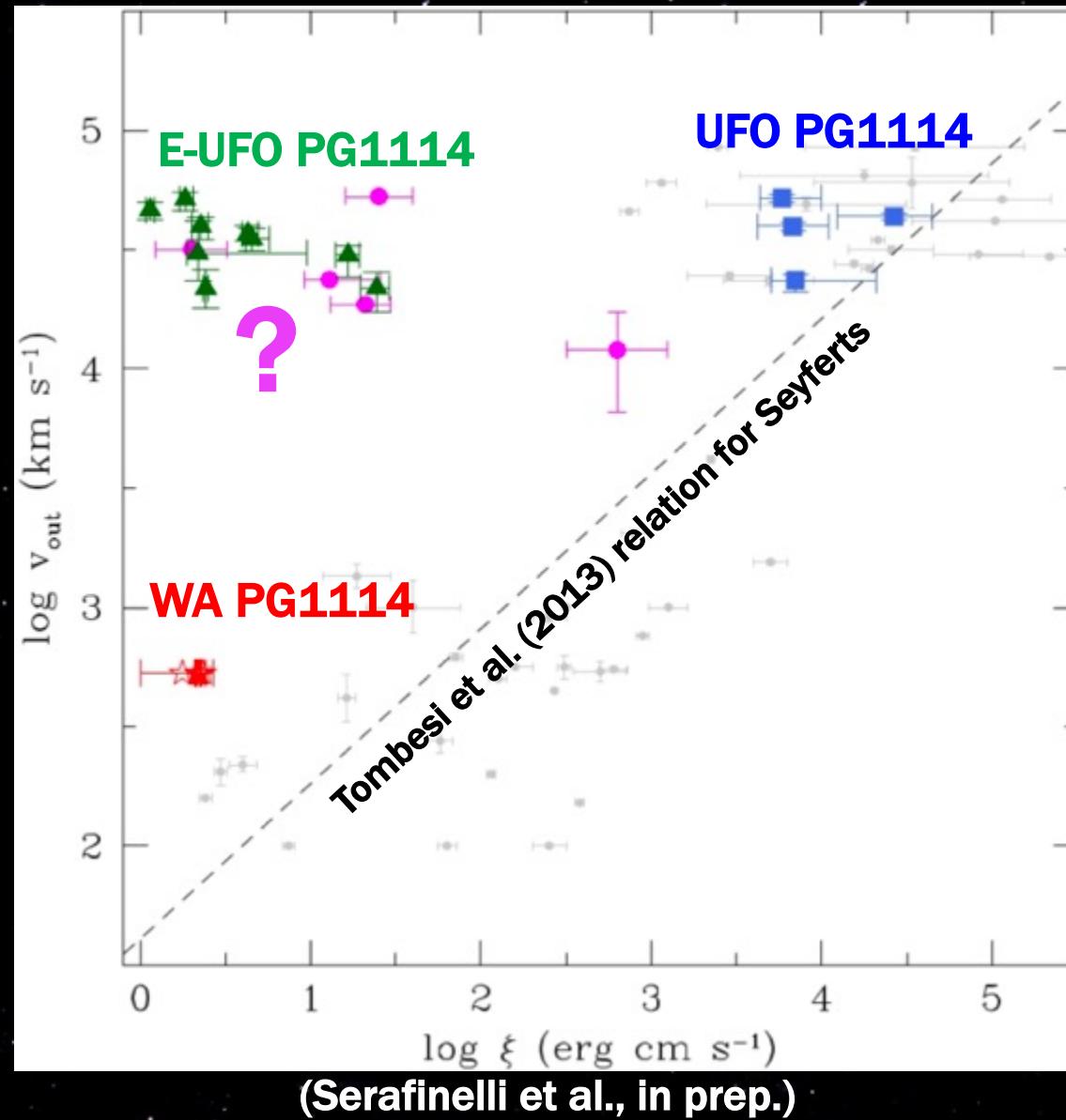
Abs. 3  
(UFO)



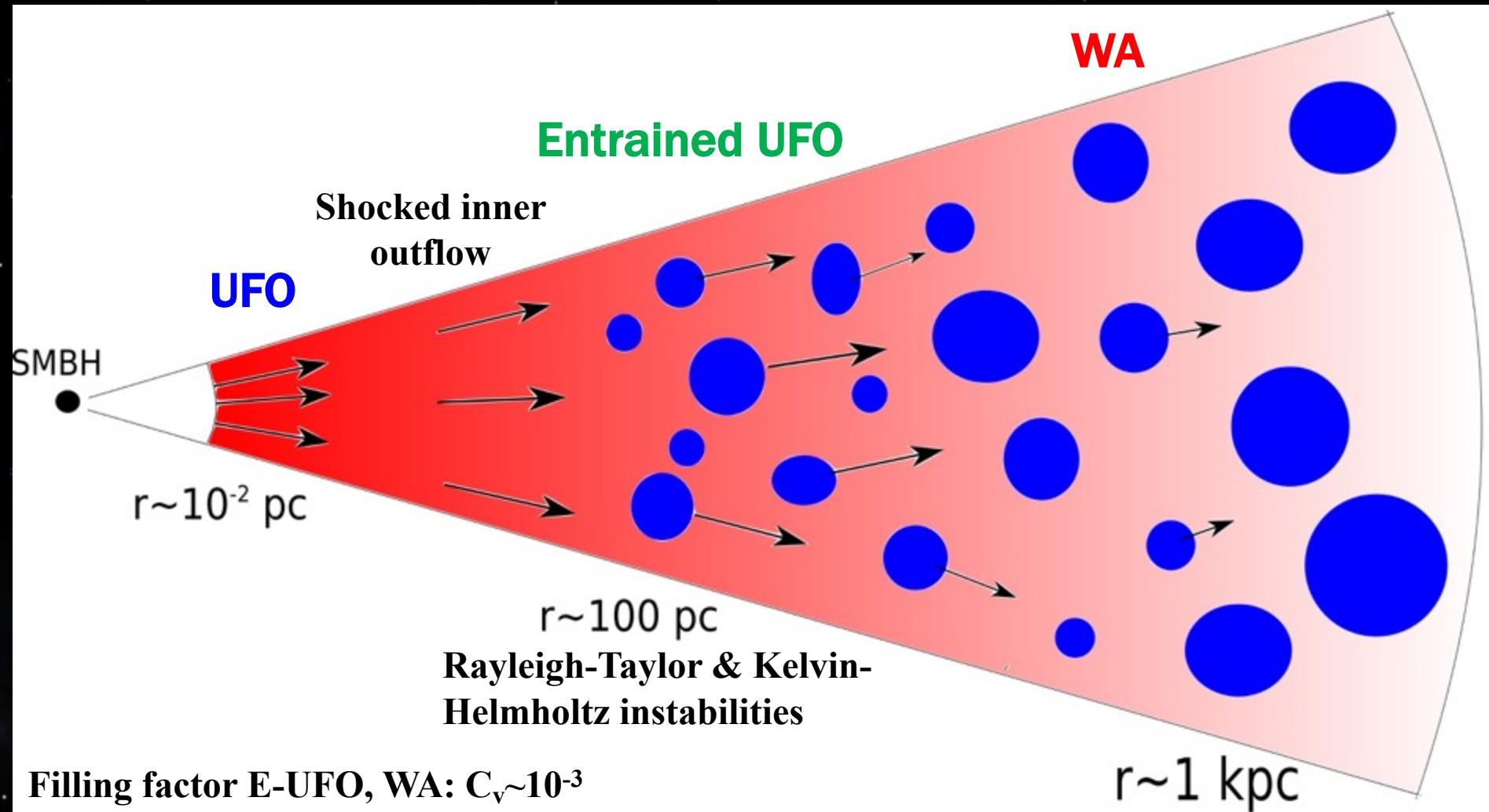
- PG 1114, Type 1 quasar at  $z=0.144$ ,  $\log L_{\mathrm{bol}}=45.7 \text{ erg/s}$ ,  $\log(M_{\mathrm{BH}}/\mathrm{M}_{\odot})=8.77$
- 13 X-ray spectra (1 ASCA, 12 XMM-Newton) from 1996 to 2010
- Detection of three distinct X-ray absorbers, persistent over  $\sim 15$  years  
(Serafinelli et al., in prep.)

# Scaling Relations for X-ray Winds? (R. Serafinelli's Poster!)

Other soft X-ray fast outflows: Ark 564  
Gupta et al. (2013),  
Mrk 590 Gupta et al. (2015), IRAS  
17020 Longinotti et al. (2015), PDS 456  
Reeves et al. (2016),  
PG 1211 Reeves et al. (2018)

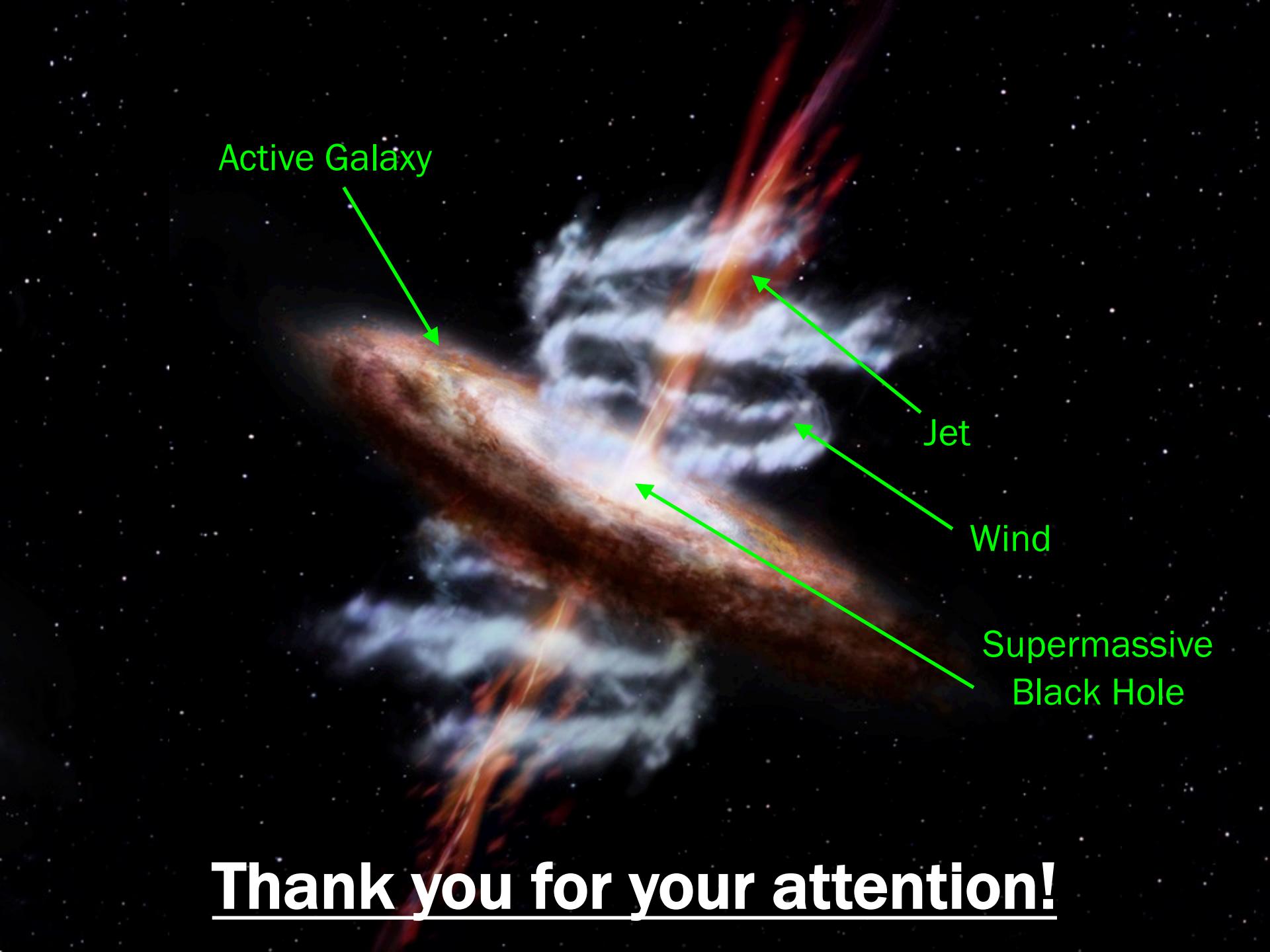


# Entrained Black Hole Winds Driving Feedback in Quasars?



Filling factor E-UFO, WA:  $C_v \sim 10^{-3}$

(Serafinelli et al., in prep.)



Active Galaxy

Jet

Wind

Supermassive  
Black Hole

**Thank you for your attention!**