

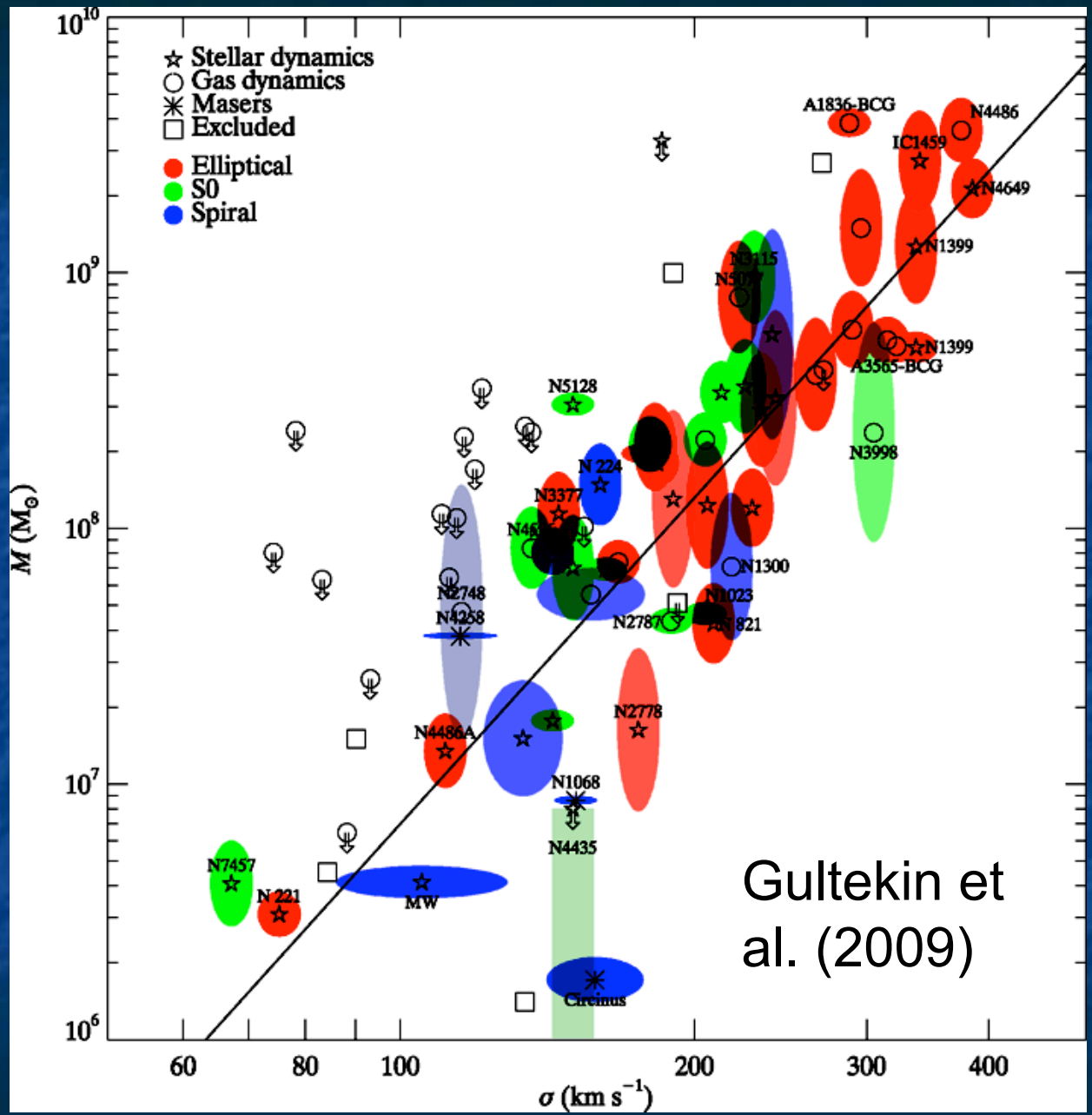


# AGN Feedback in the X-ray Surveyor Era

**Chris Reynolds**

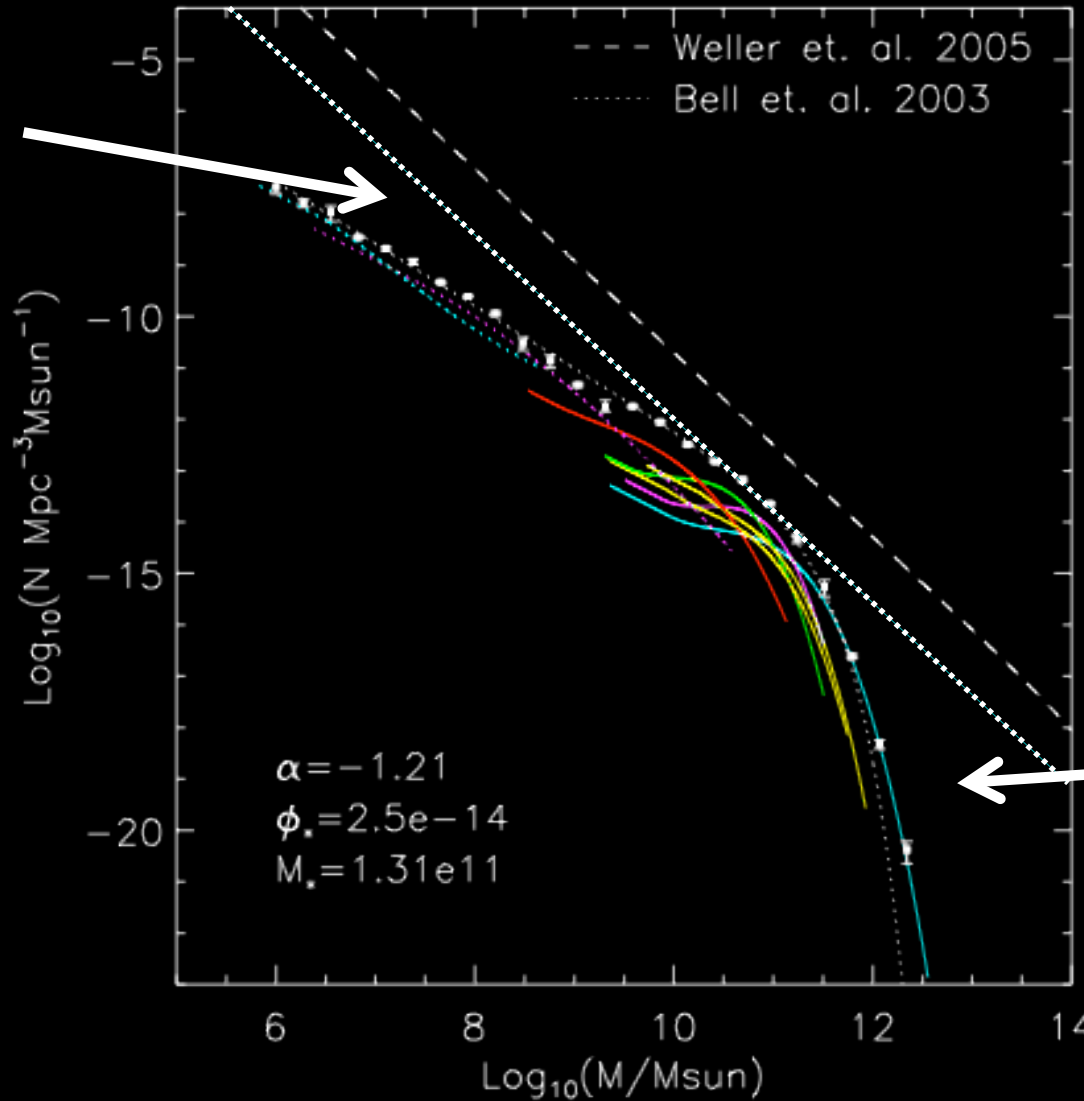
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Joint Space Science Institute (JSSI)  
University of Maryland College Park, USA*





# Read & Trentham (2005)

Too few  
low mass  
galaxies

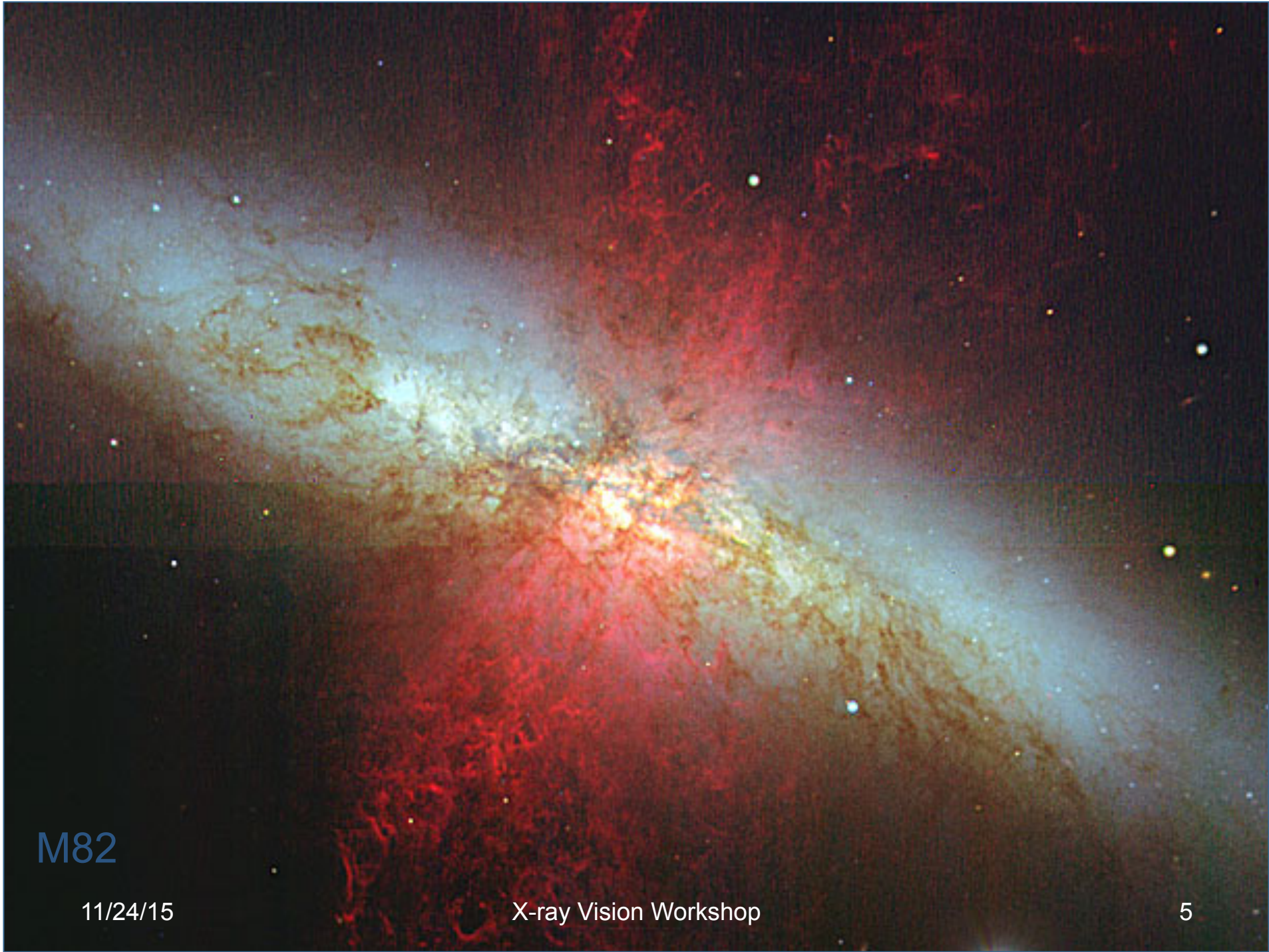


Too few  
high mass  
galaxies

# The Big Questions

- What is the role of AGN feedback across the mass scale of galaxies?
- What are the physical processes mediating this feedback?
- How do feedback processes change over cosmic time?





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# I : Quasar Mode Feedback

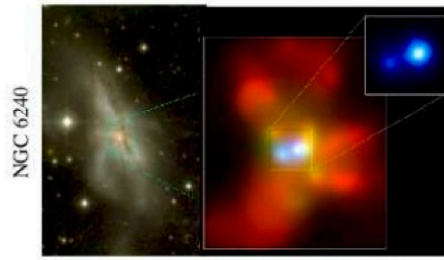


(c) Interaction/"Merger"



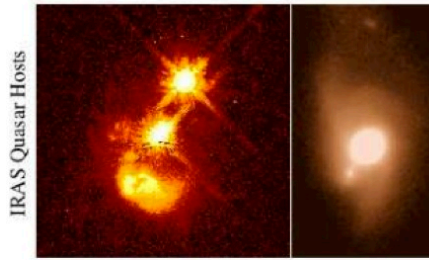
- now within one halo, galaxies interact & lose angular momentum
- SFR starts to increase
- stellar winds dominate feedback
- rarely excite QSOs (only special orbits)

(d) Coalescence/(U)LIRG



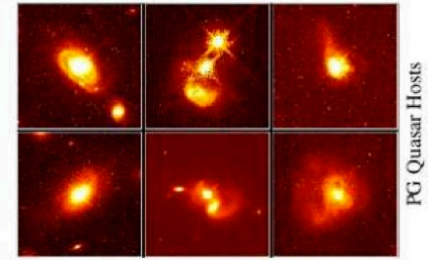
- galaxies coalesce: violent relaxation in core
- gas inflows to center: starburst & buried (X-ray) AGN
- starburst dominates luminosity/feedback, but, total stellar mass formed is small

(e) "Blowout"



- BH grows rapidly: briefly dominates luminosity/feedback
- remaining dust/gas expelled
- get reddened (but not Type II) QSO: recent/ongoing SF in host
- high Eddington ratios
- merger signatures still visible

(f) Quasar



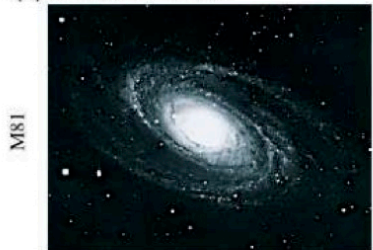
- dust removed: now a "traditional" QSO
- host morphology difficult to observe: tidal features fade rapidly
- characteristically blue/young spheroid

(b) "Small Group"

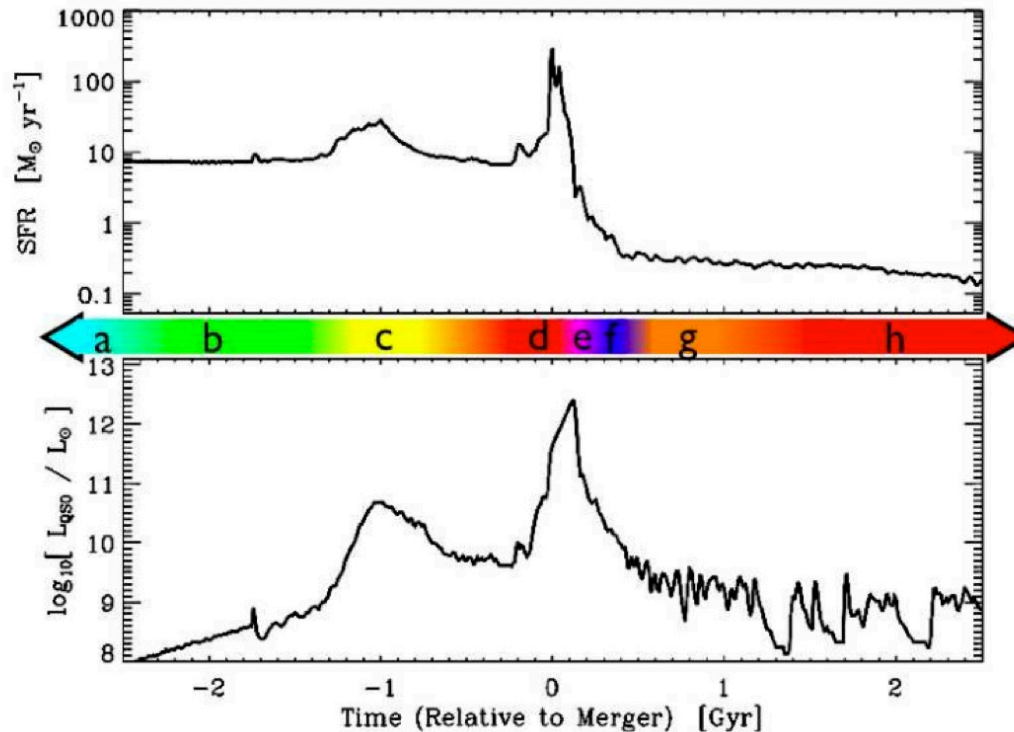


- halo accretes similar-mass companion(s)
- can occur over a wide mass range
- $M_{\text{halo}}$  still similar to before: dynamical friction merges the subhalos efficiently

(a) Isolated Disk



- halo & disk grow, most stars formed
- secular growth builds bars & pseudobulges
- "Seyfert" fueling (AGN with  $M_{\text{BH}} > 23$ )
- cannot redden to the red sequence

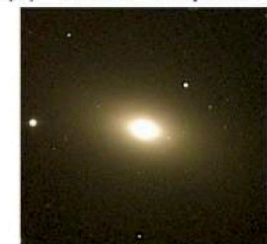


(g) Decay/K+A



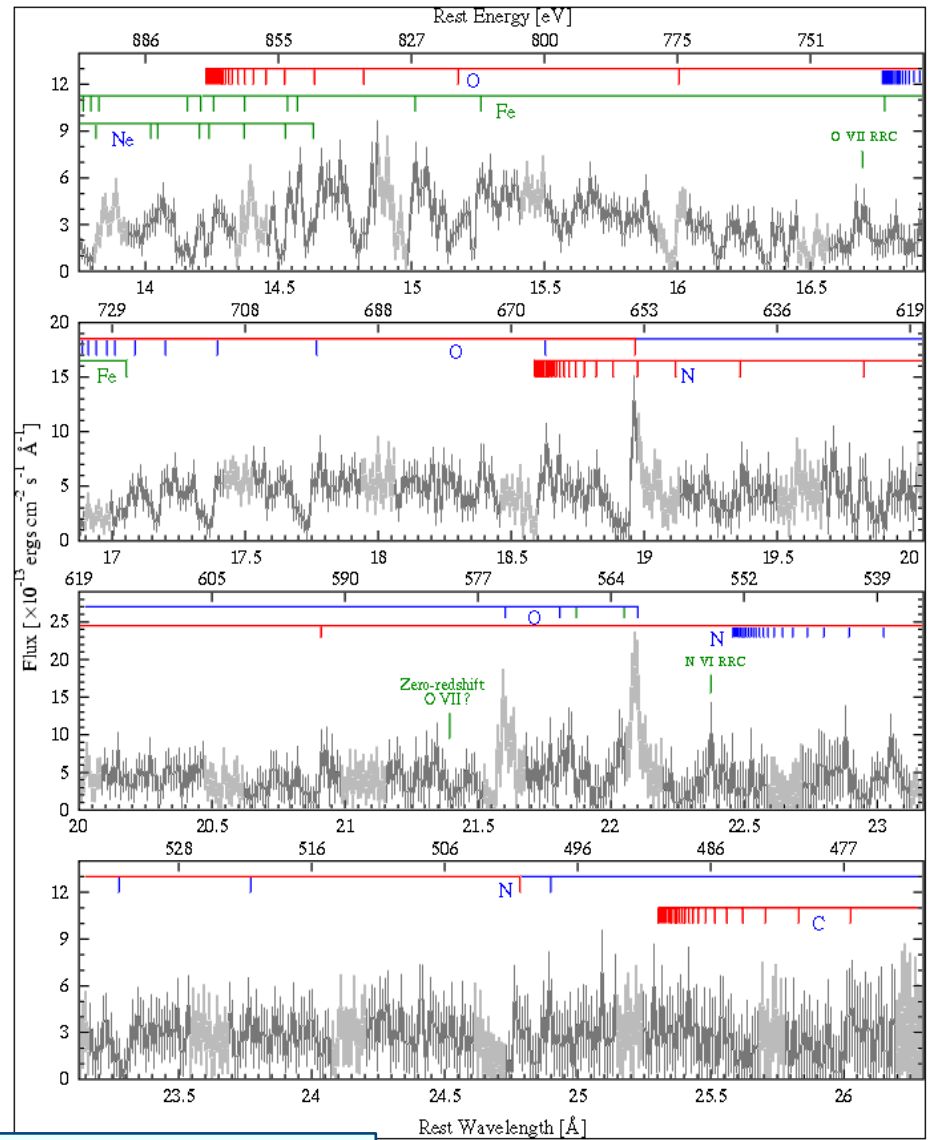
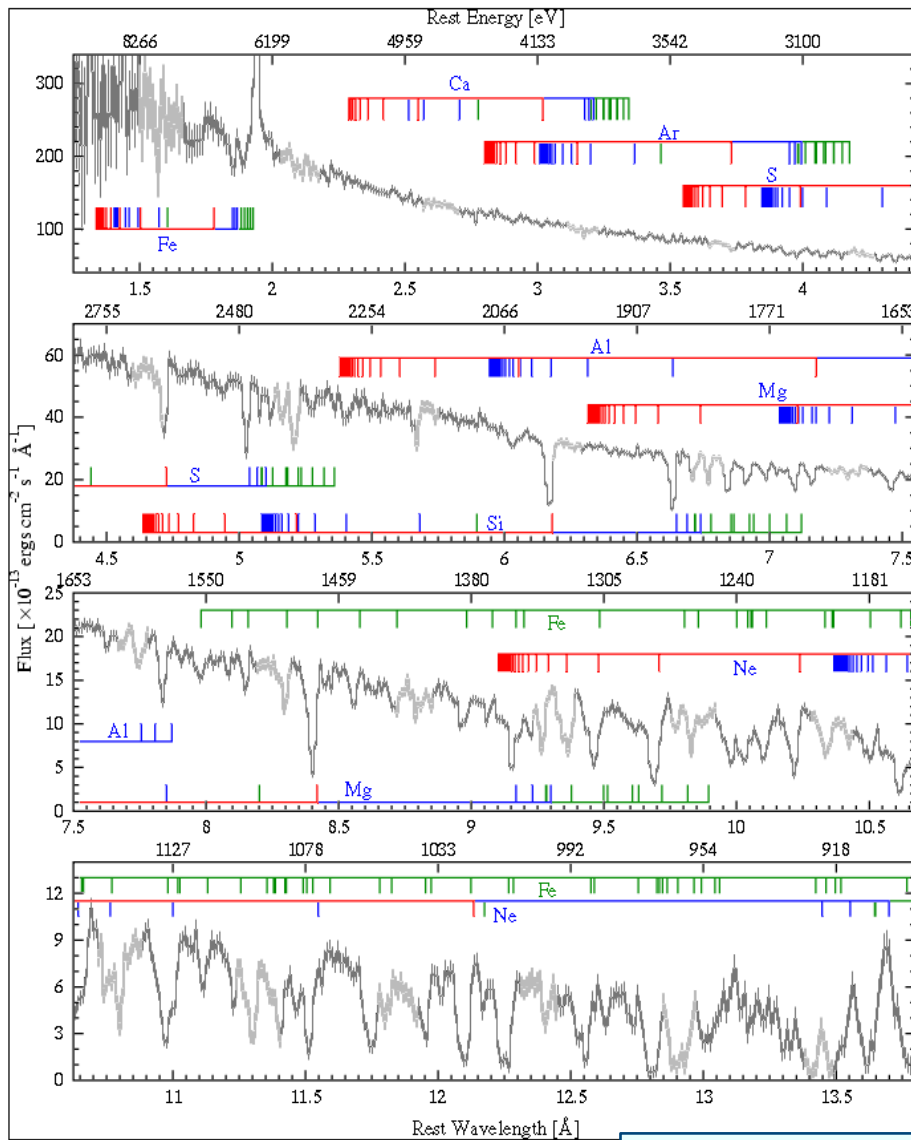
- QSO luminosity fades rapidly
- tidal features visible only with very deep observations
- remnant reddens rapidly (E+A/K+A)
- "hot halo" from feedback
- sets up quasi-static cooling

(h) "Dead" Elliptical



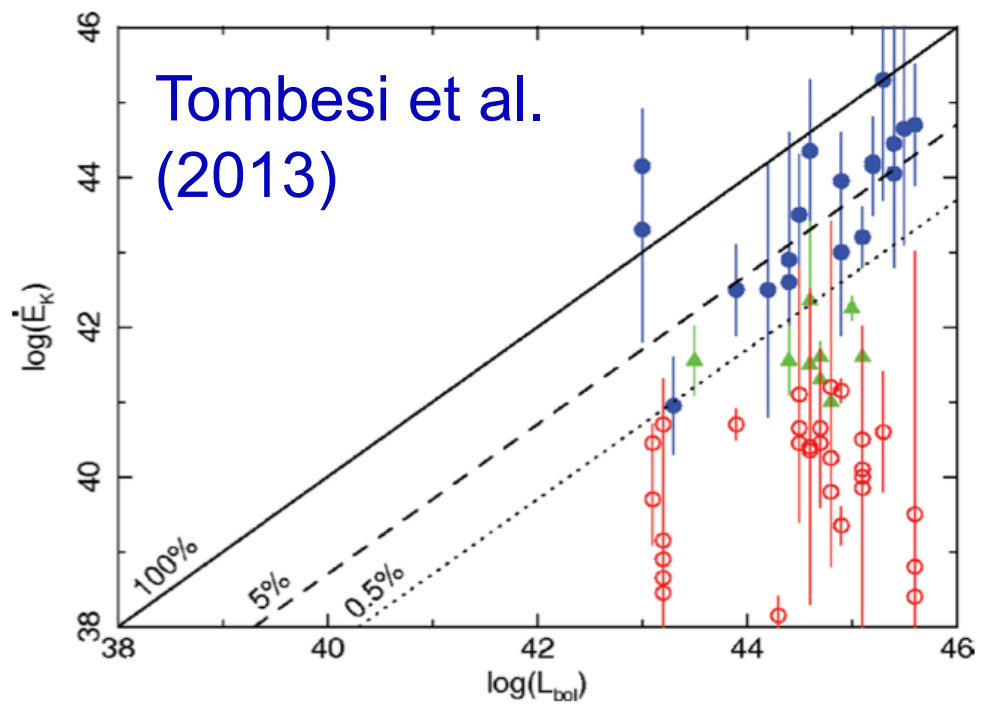
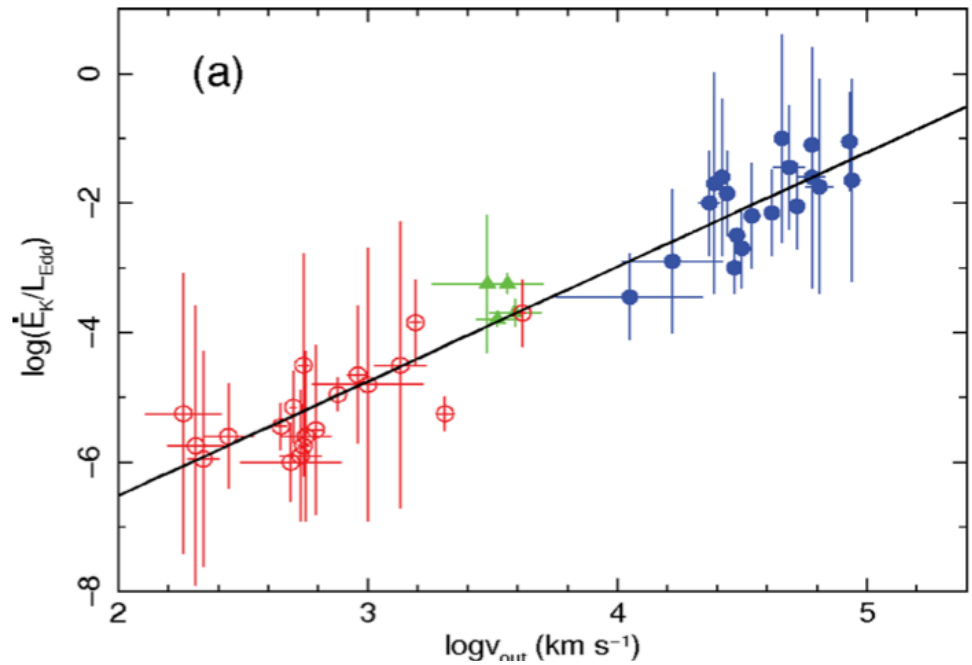
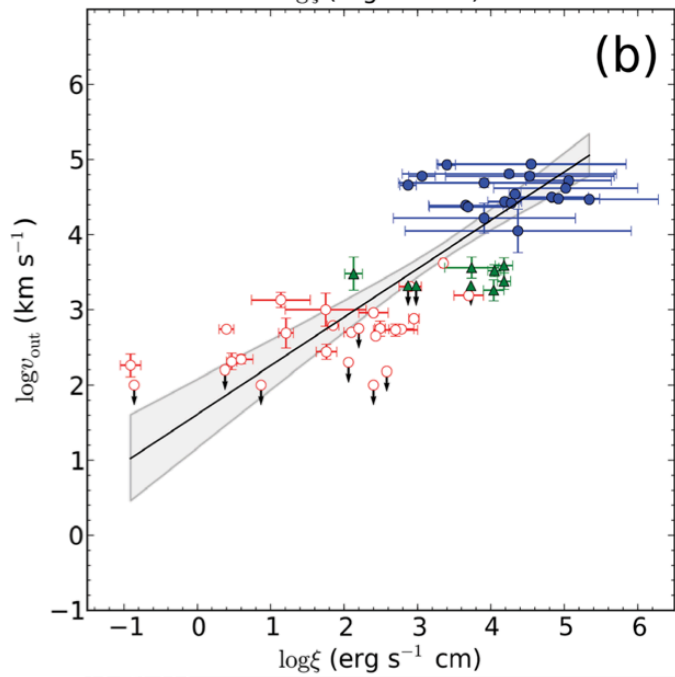
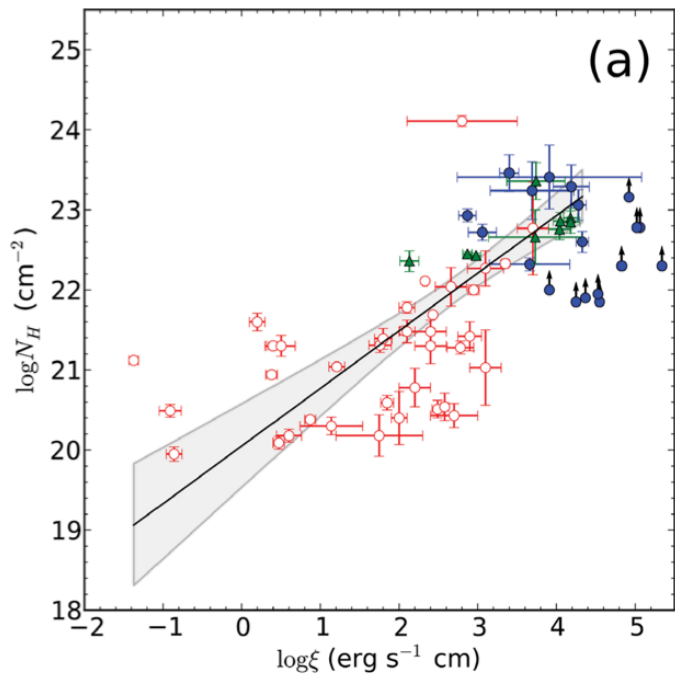
- star formation terminated
- large BH/spheroid - efficient feedback
- halo grows to "large group" scales: mergers become inefficient
- growth by "dry" mergers

Hopkins et al. (2008)



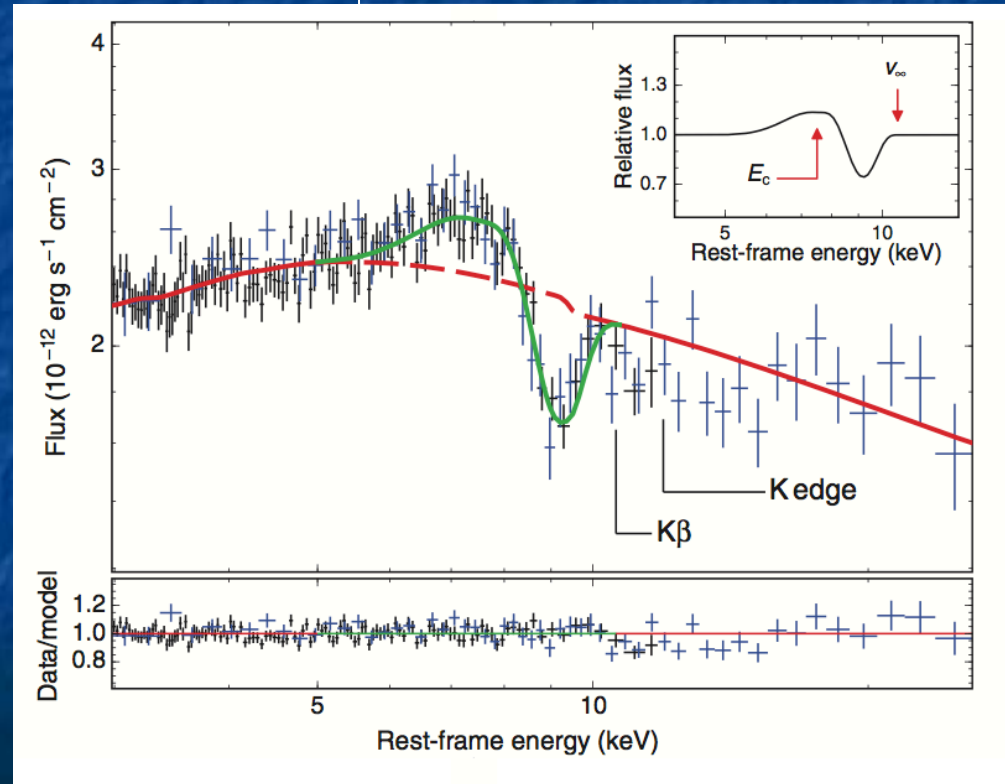
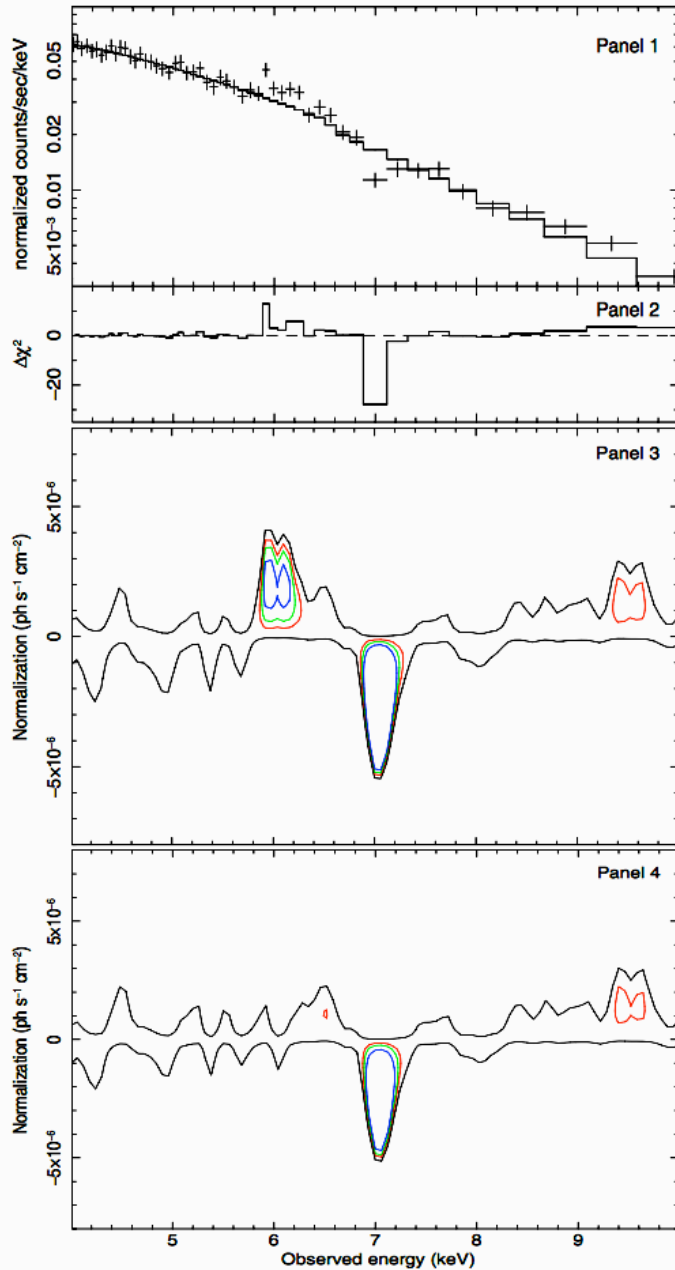
Chandra 900ks HETG study of  
NGC3783 (Kaspi et al. 2002)



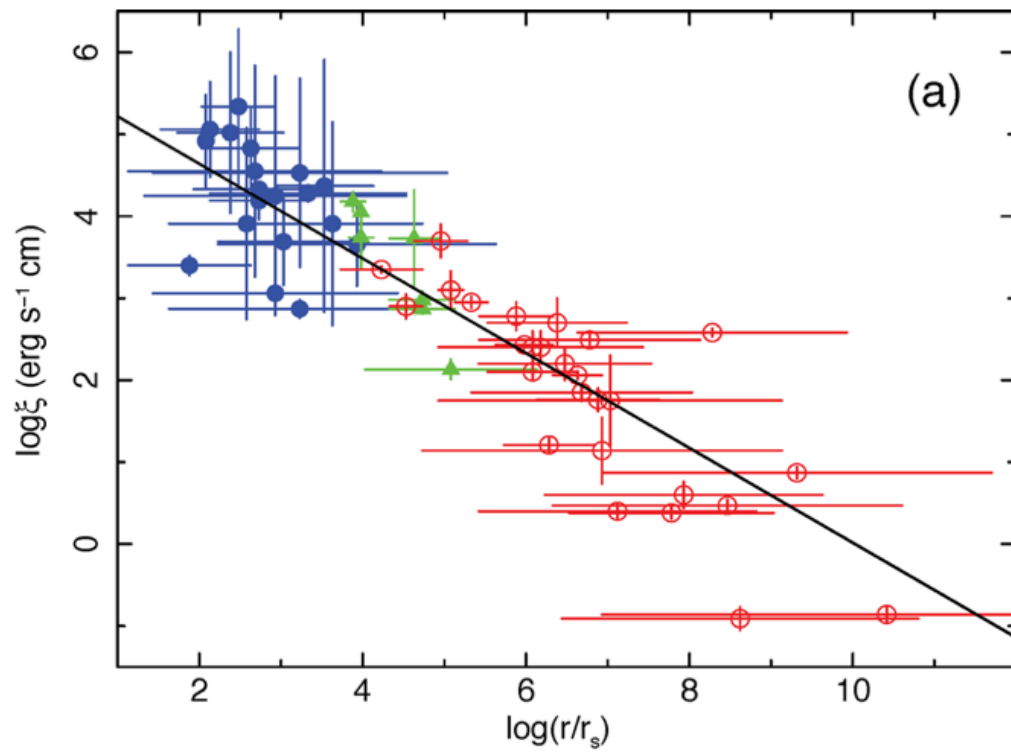


PG1211+143 w/XMM : Absorption line from  $v \sim 0.1c$  outflow  
(Tombesi+2010; Pounds+2003)

PDS456 w/NUSTAR :  
P-Cyg profile from  $v \sim 0.3c$  outflow  
(Nardini+ 2015)

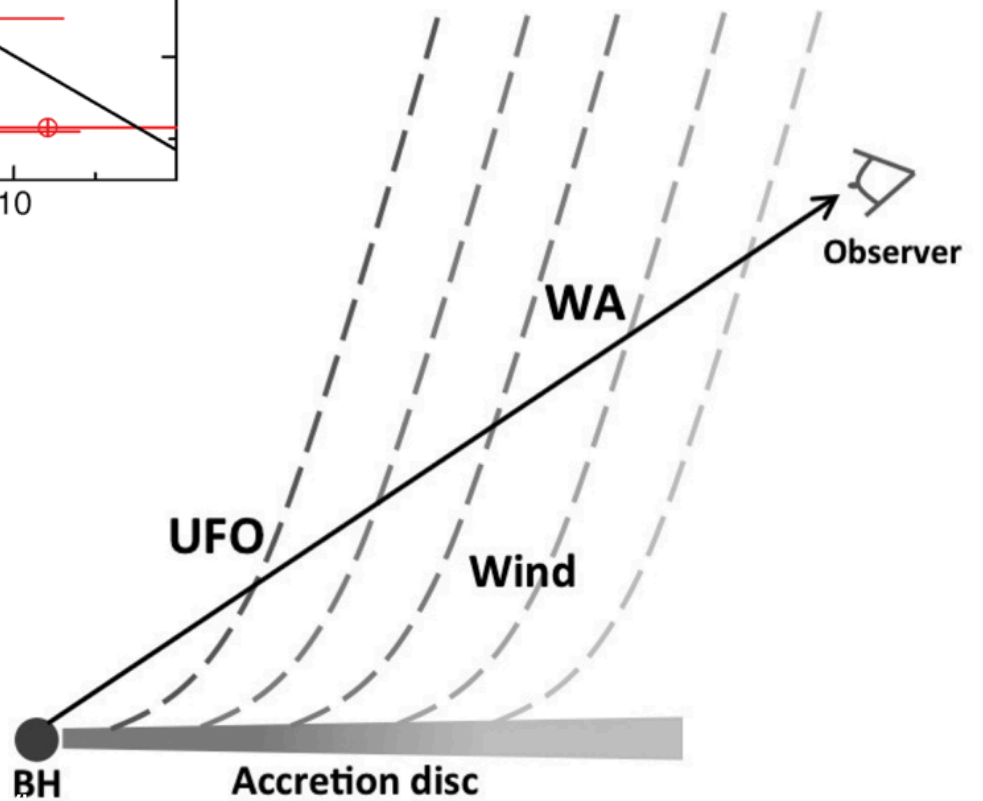


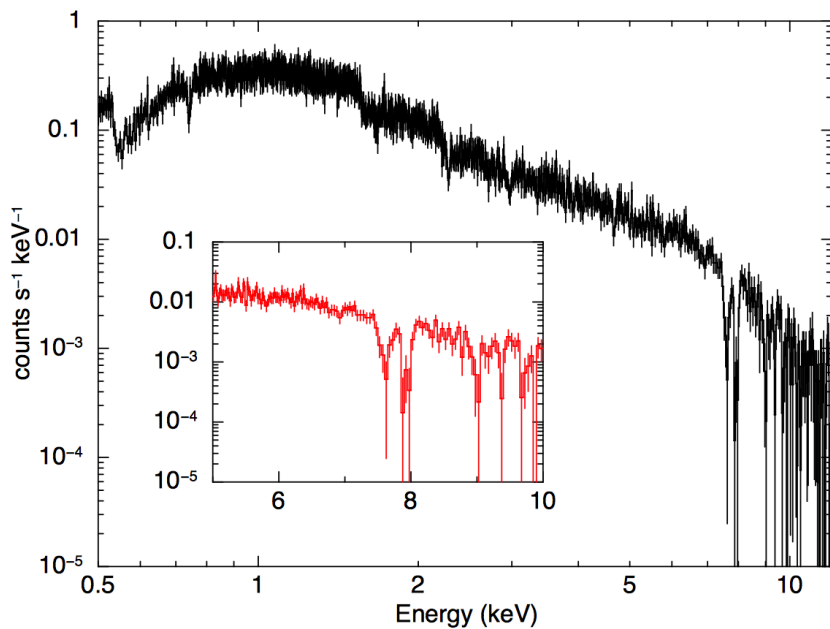




Stratified accretion  
disk wind

Tombesi et al. (2013)

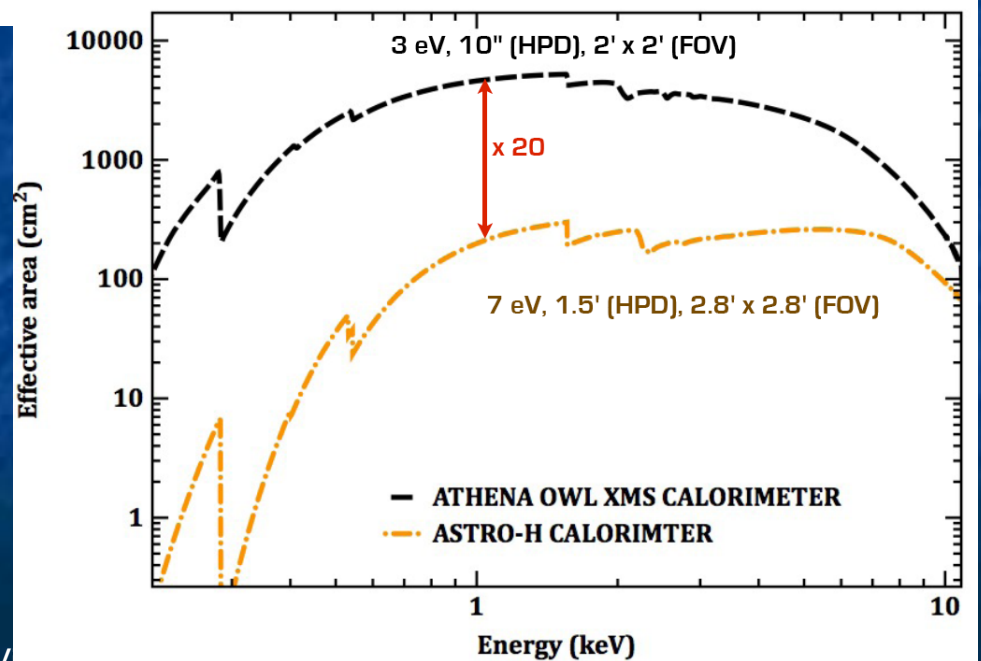


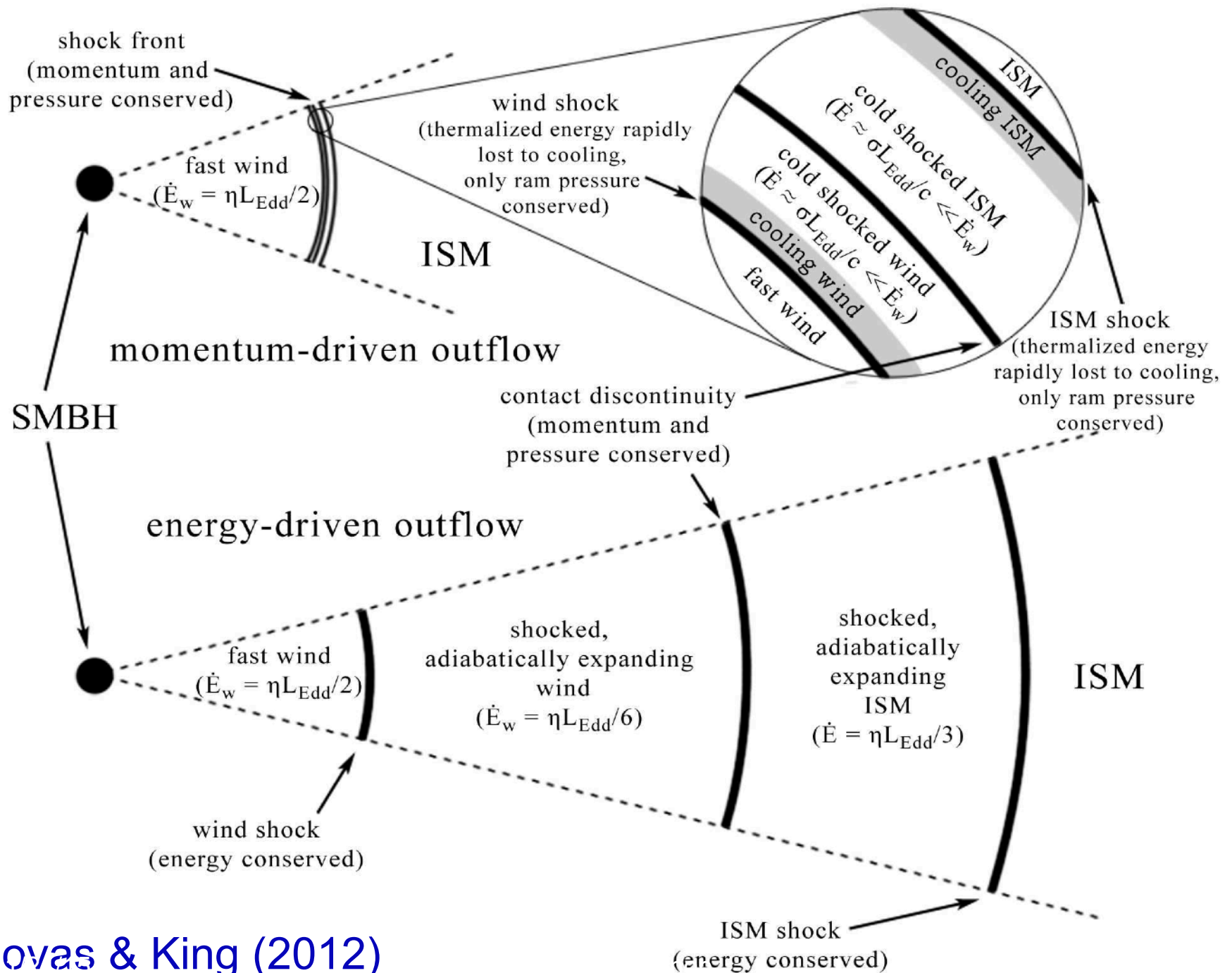


Simulated 100ks Astro-H observation of PDF456 (AGN Winds WP, Kaastra et al. 2014)

Future spectroscopic studies of fast outflows...

- Detailed velocity/ionization structure
- Variability → location



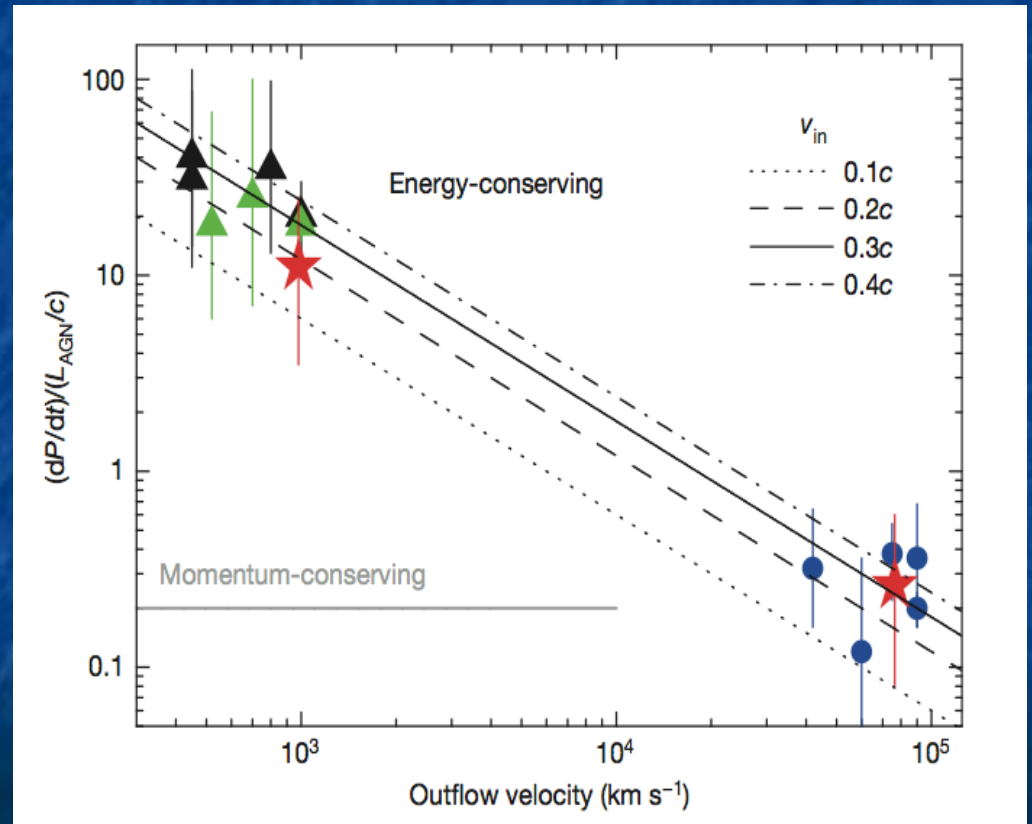
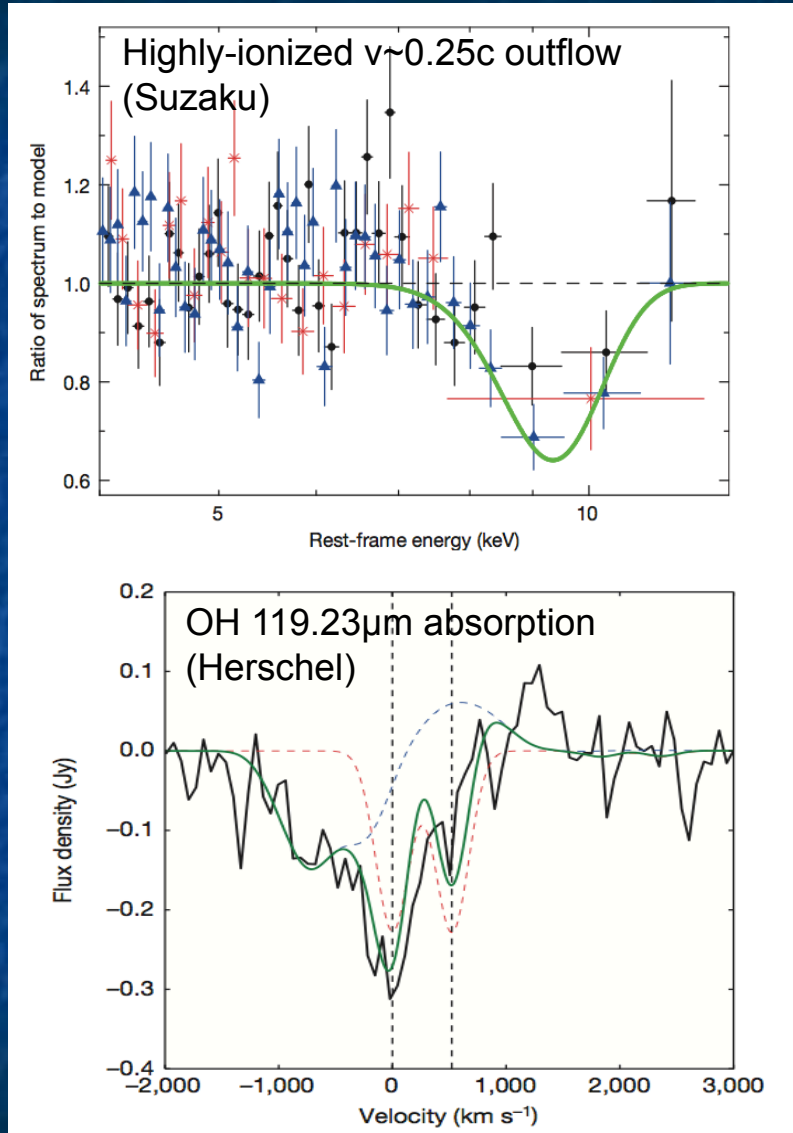


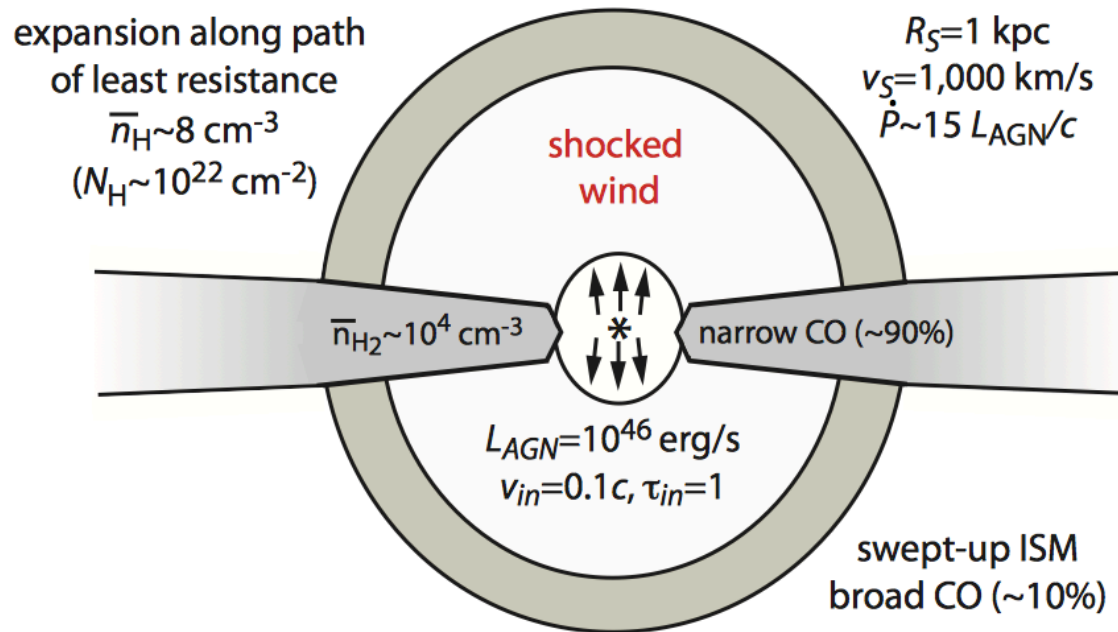
Zubovas & King (2012)



# The $z=0.18$ ULIRG IRASF11119+3257 (Tombesi et al. 2015)

X-ray Surveyor + ALMA will obtain similar data on  $z=2$  quasar





Faucher-Giguere & Quataert (2012)

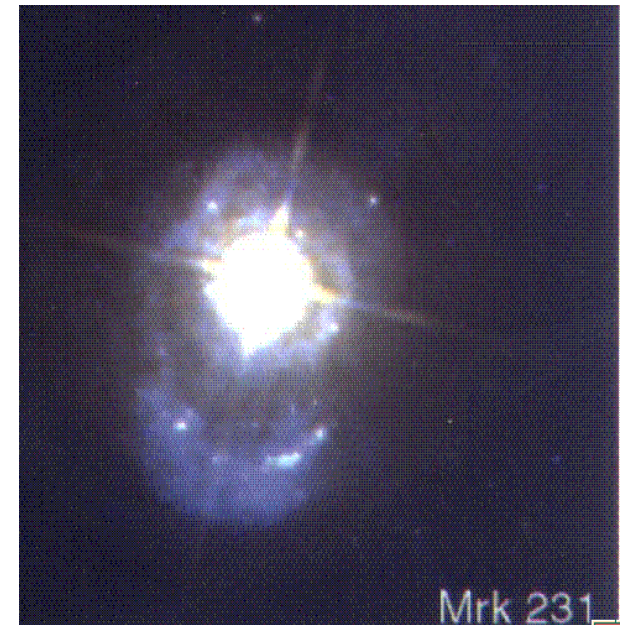
Shocked wind bubble emits in X-rays...

$L_{\text{brems}} \sim 10^{39} \text{ erg/s}$  (peaking at 200keV)

$L_{\text{IC}} \sim 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$  (peaking at few keV)

Characteristic size of bubble is ~kpc

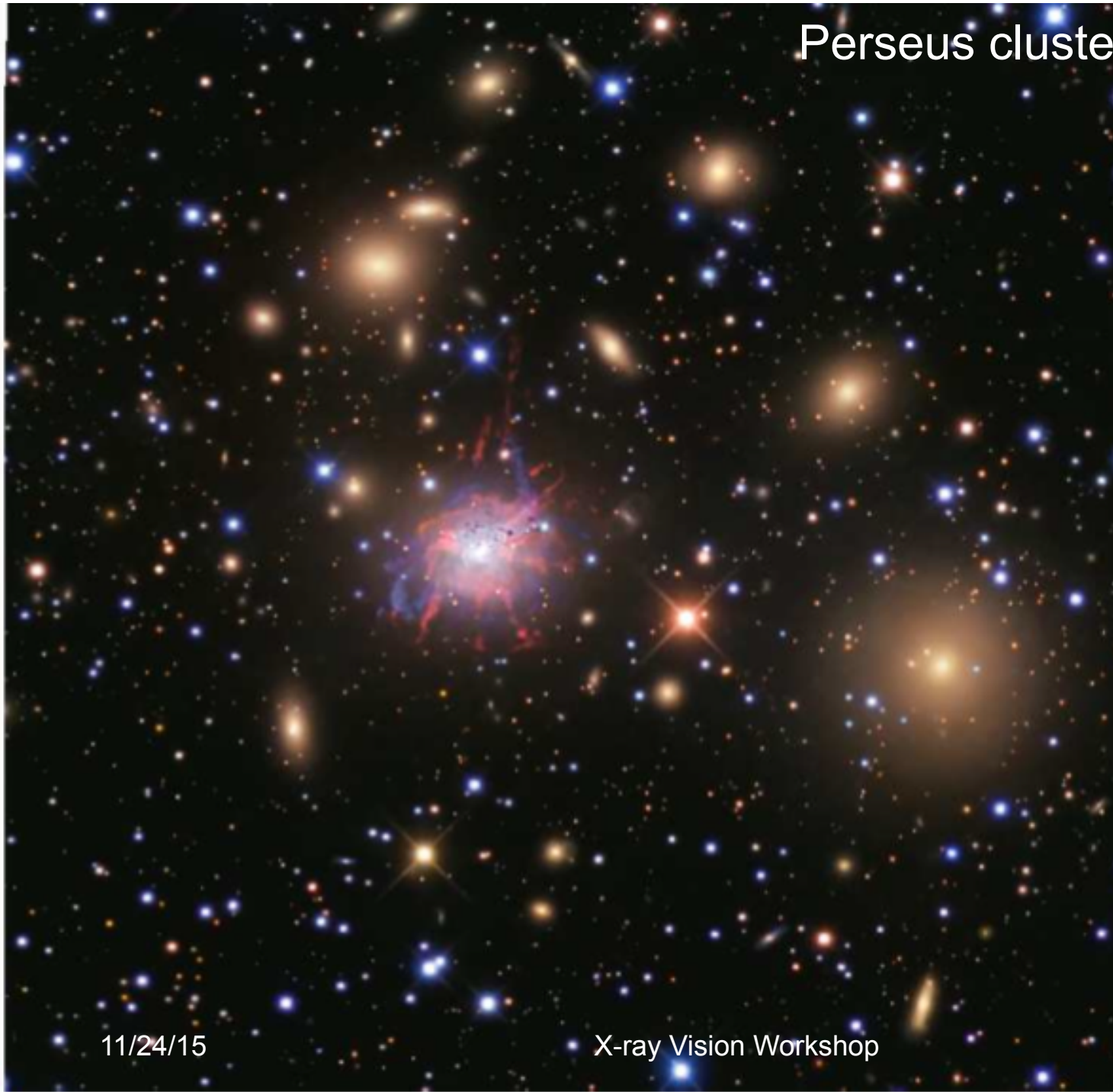
Resolvable by X-ray Surveyor out to  $z=0.1$   
 (good candidate; Mrk231 at  $z=0.042$ )



# II : Radio mode feedback



Perseus cluster (Jay GaBany)

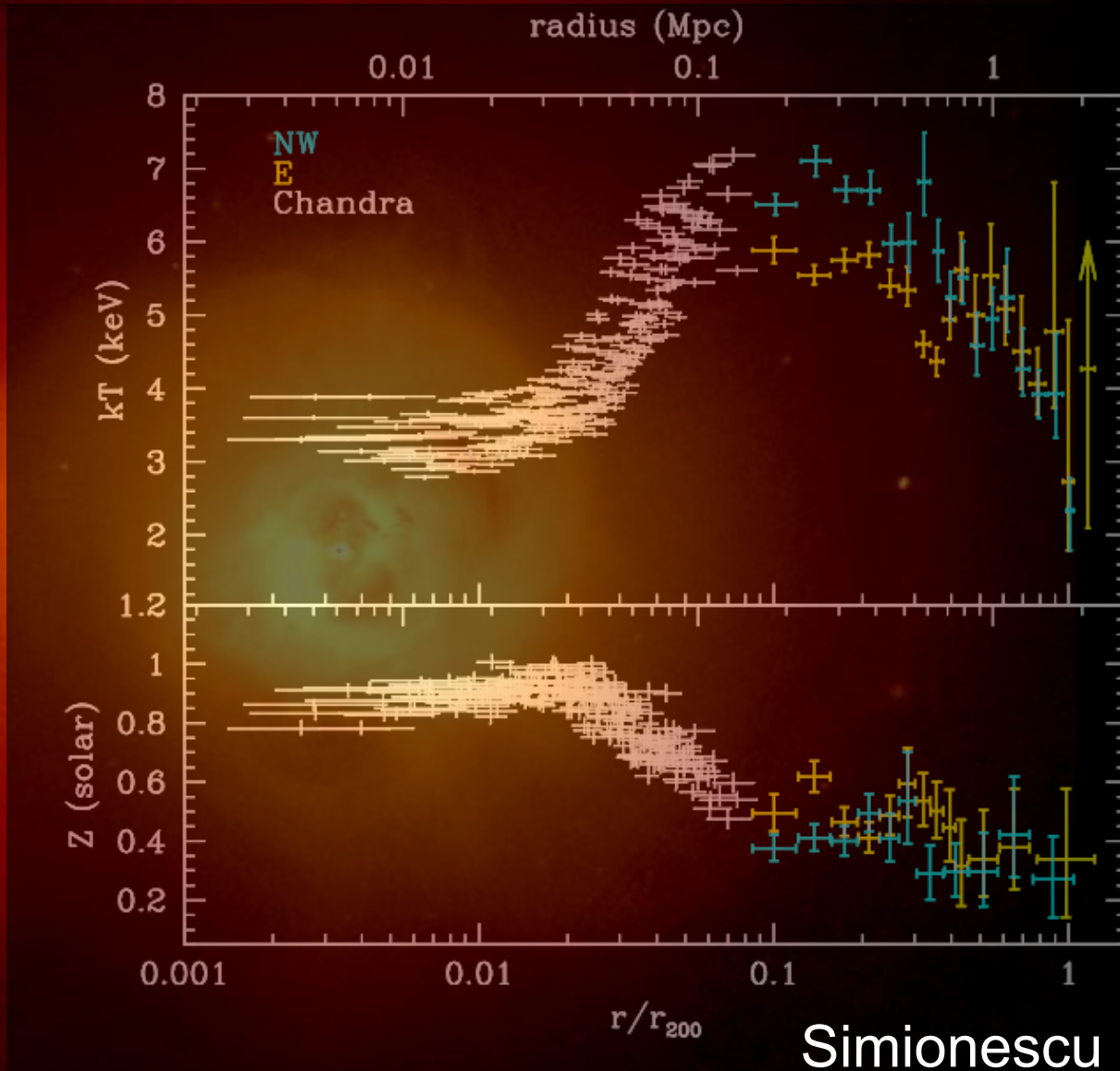


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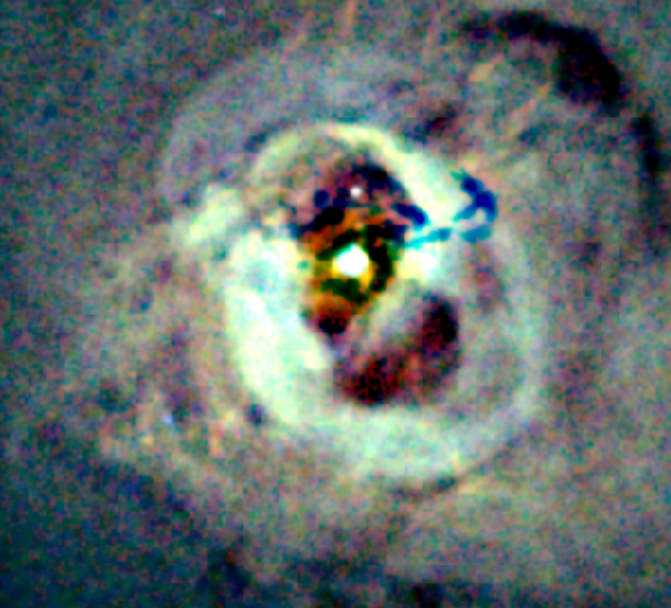
Fabian et al. (2010)



Simionescu et al. (2011)



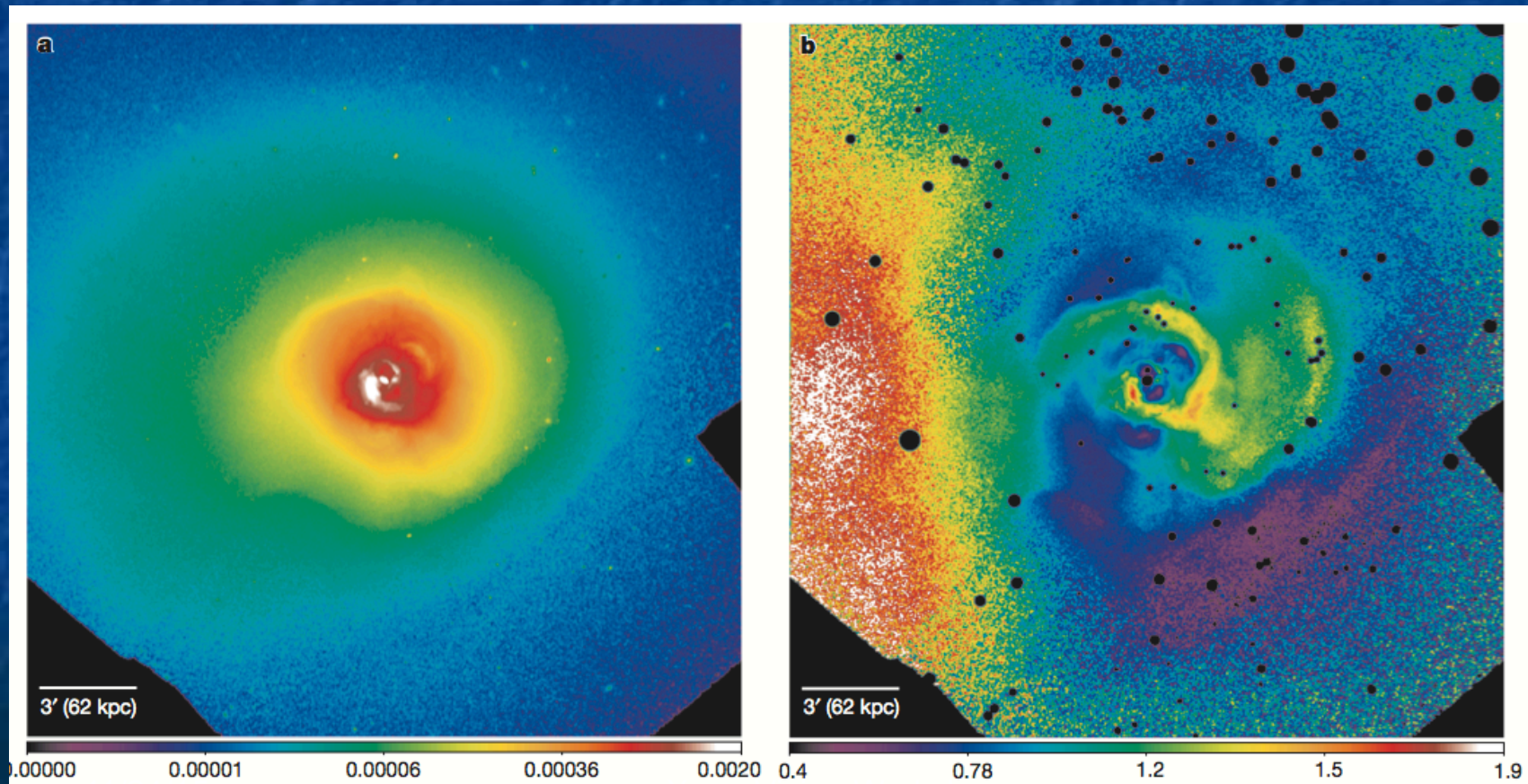
Fabian et al. (2006)





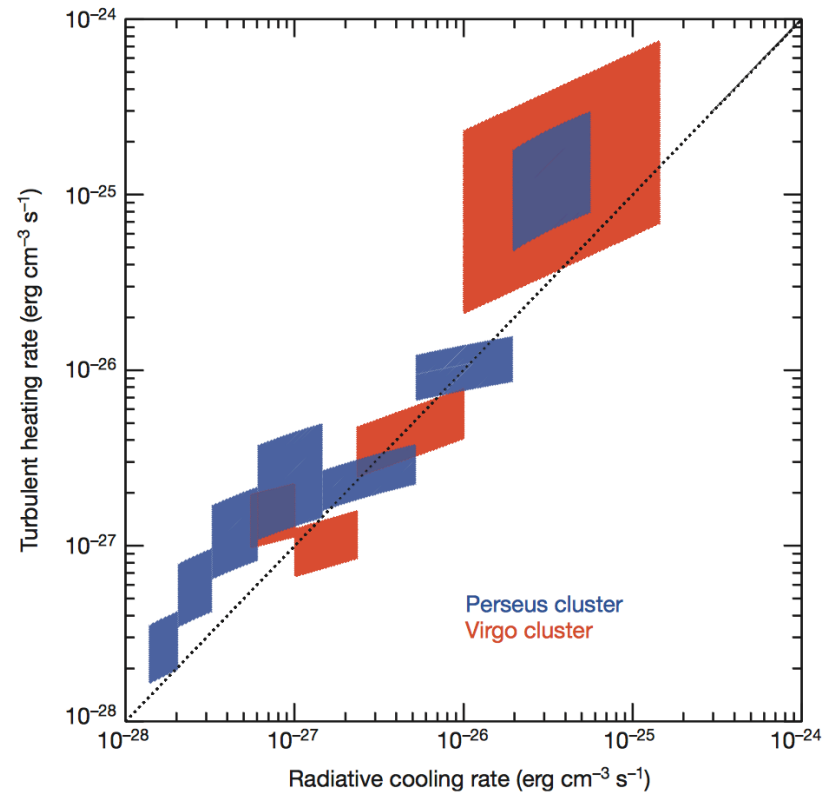
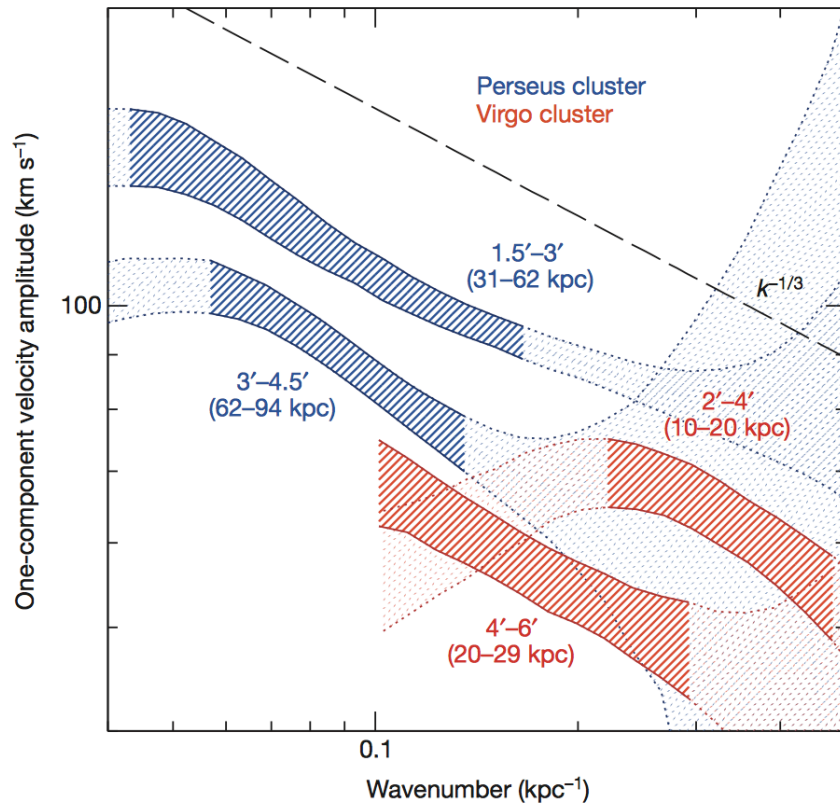
## Turbulent heating in galaxy clusters brightest in X-rays

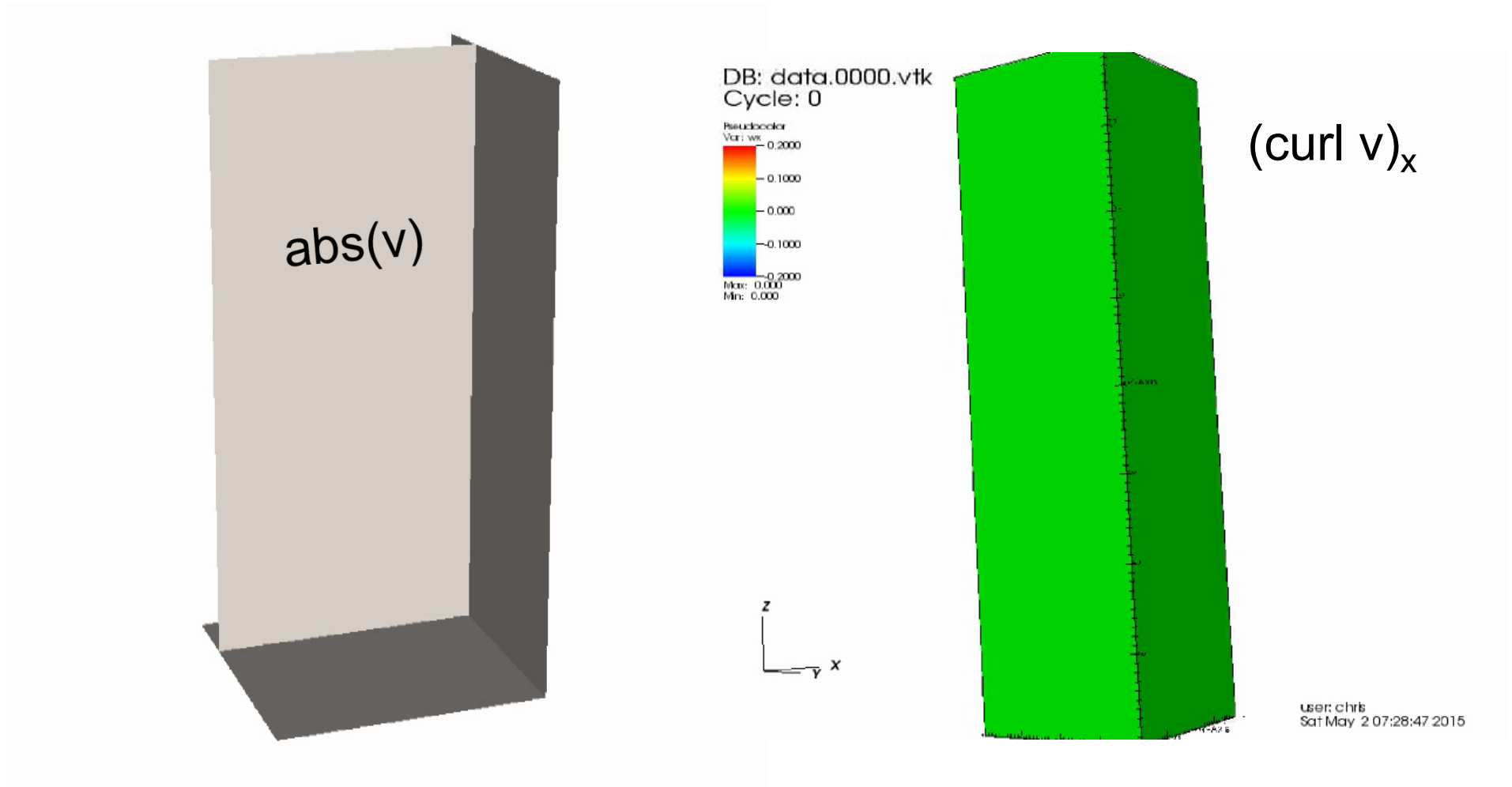
I. Zhuravleva<sup>1,2</sup>, E. Churazov<sup>3,4</sup>, A. A. Schekochihin<sup>5,6</sup>, S. W. Allen<sup>1,2,7</sup>, P. Arévalo<sup>8,9</sup>, A. C. Fabian<sup>10</sup>, W. R. Forman<sup>11</sup>, J. S. Sanders<sup>12</sup>, A. Simionescu<sup>13</sup>, R. Sunyaev<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Vikhlinin<sup>11</sup> & N. Werner<sup>1,2</sup>



## Turbulent heating in galaxy clusters brightest in X-rays

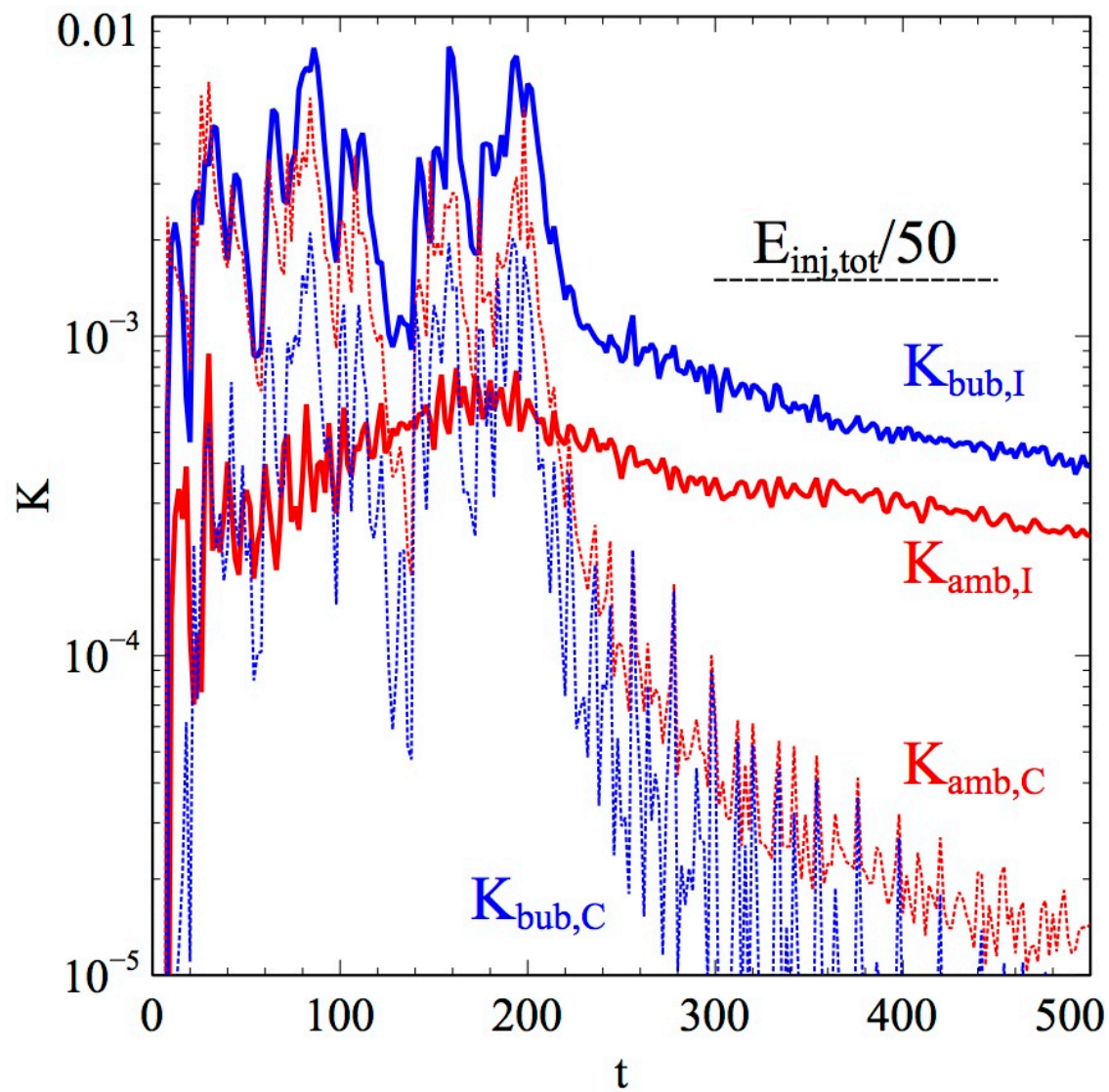
I. Zhuravleva<sup>1,2</sup>, E. Churazov<sup>3,4</sup>, A. A. Schekochihin<sup>5,6</sup>, S. W. Allen<sup>1,2,7</sup>, P. Arévalo<sup>8,9</sup>, A. C. Fabian<sup>10</sup>, W. R. Forman<sup>11</sup>, J. S. Sanders<sup>12</sup>, A. Simionescu<sup>13</sup>, R. Sunyaev<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Vikhlinin<sup>11</sup> & N. Werner<sup>1,2</sup>

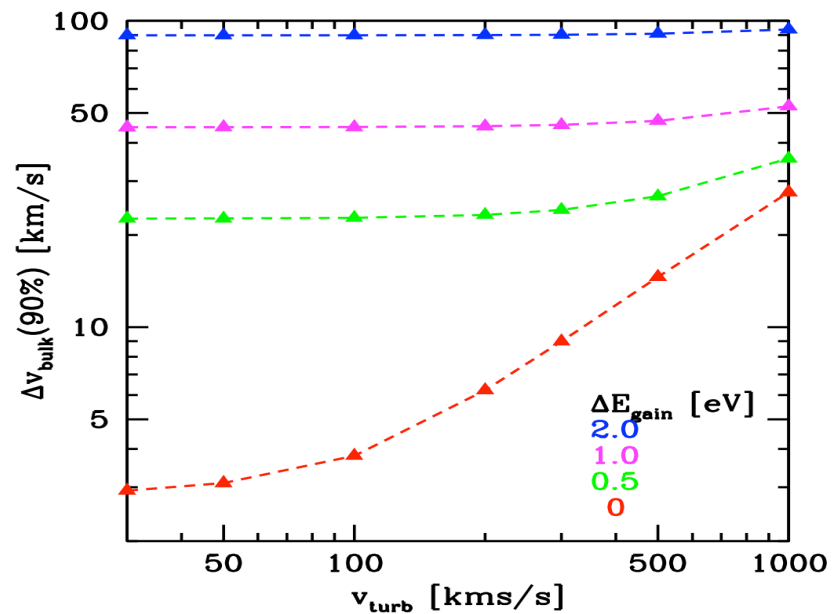
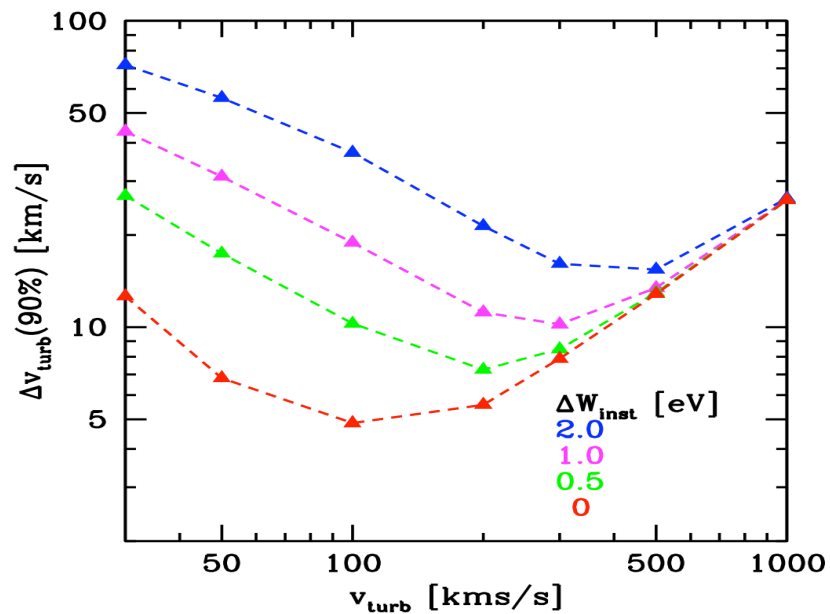
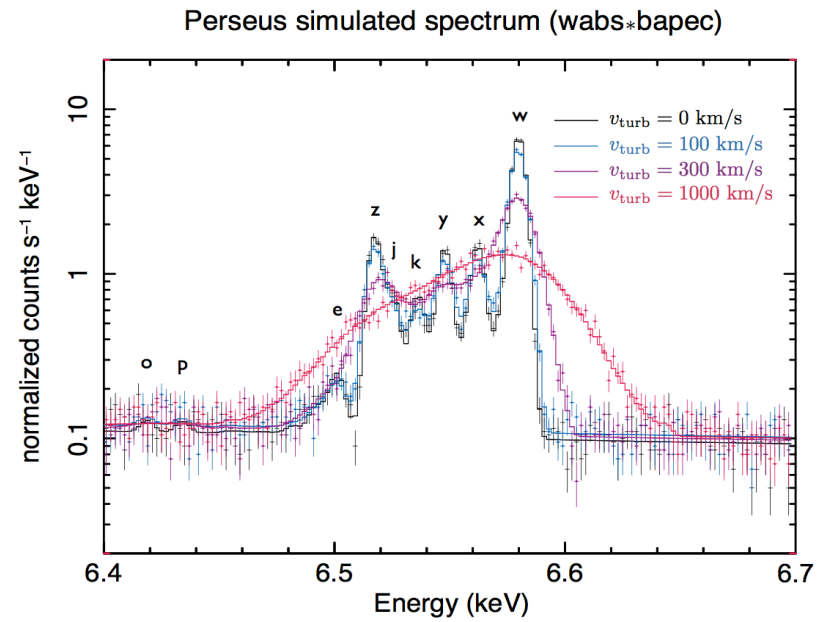
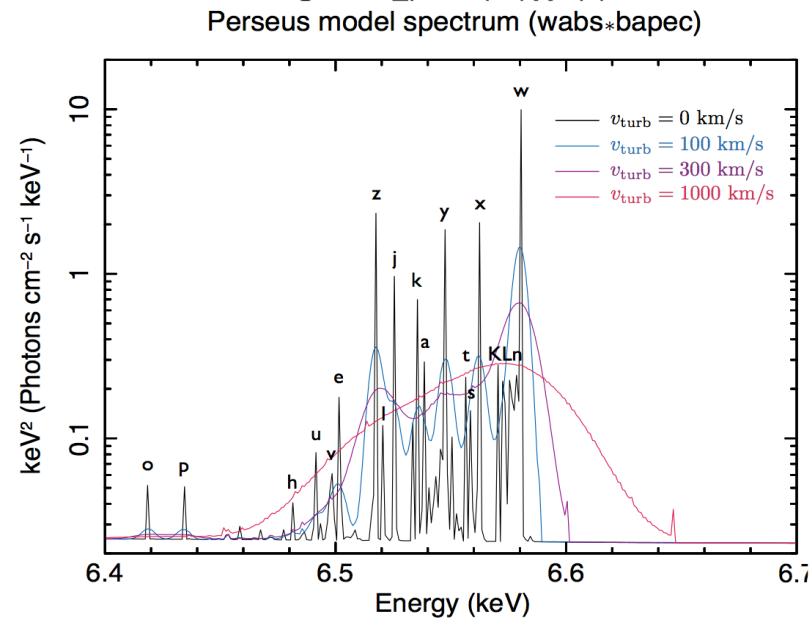




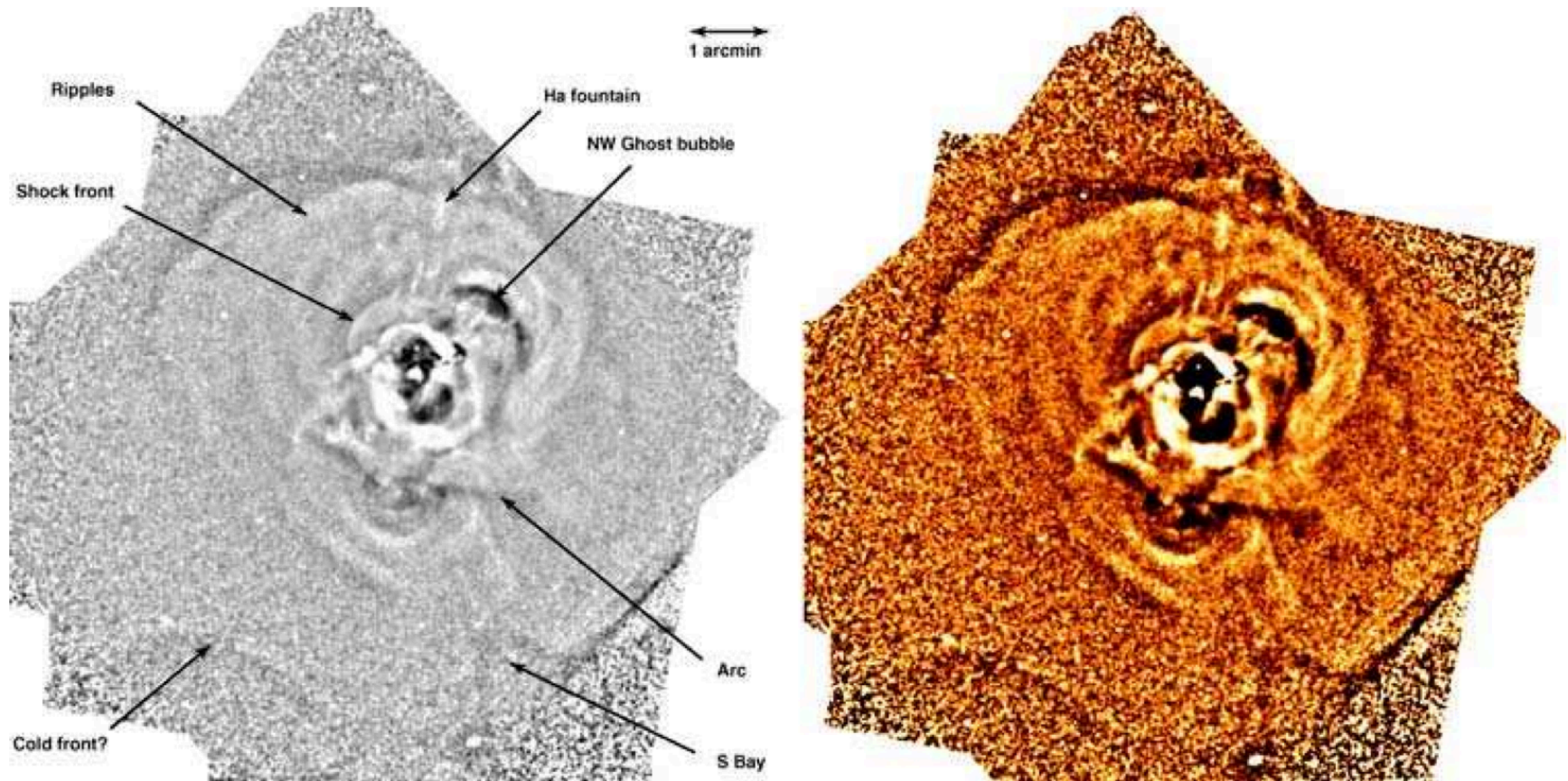
Toy model for driving if ICM turbulence by AGN outbursts...  
AGN does indeed drive turbulence through g-mode decay,  
but energy transfer from AGN to ICM turbulence is very  
inefficient (Reynolds et al. 2015)





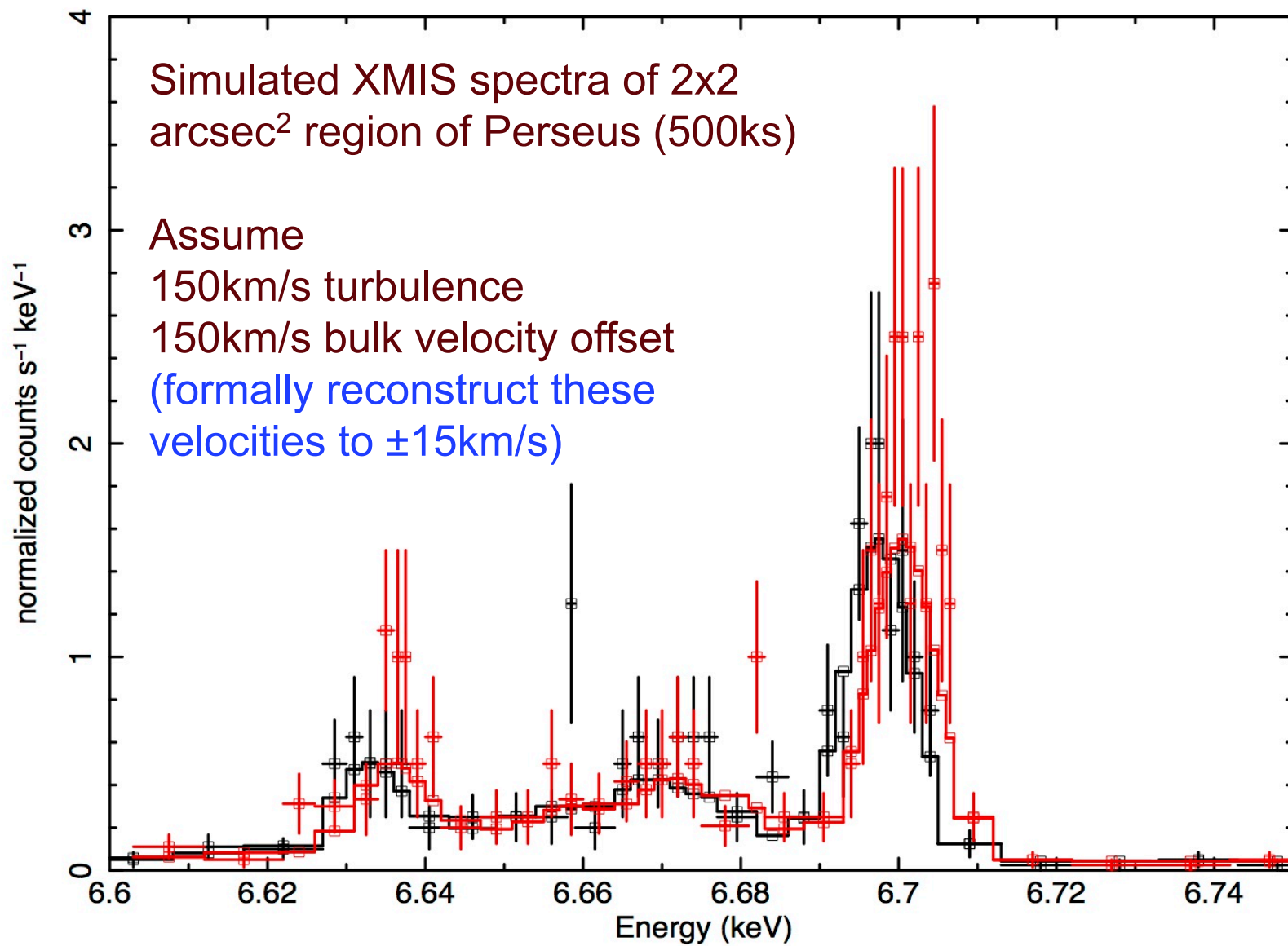


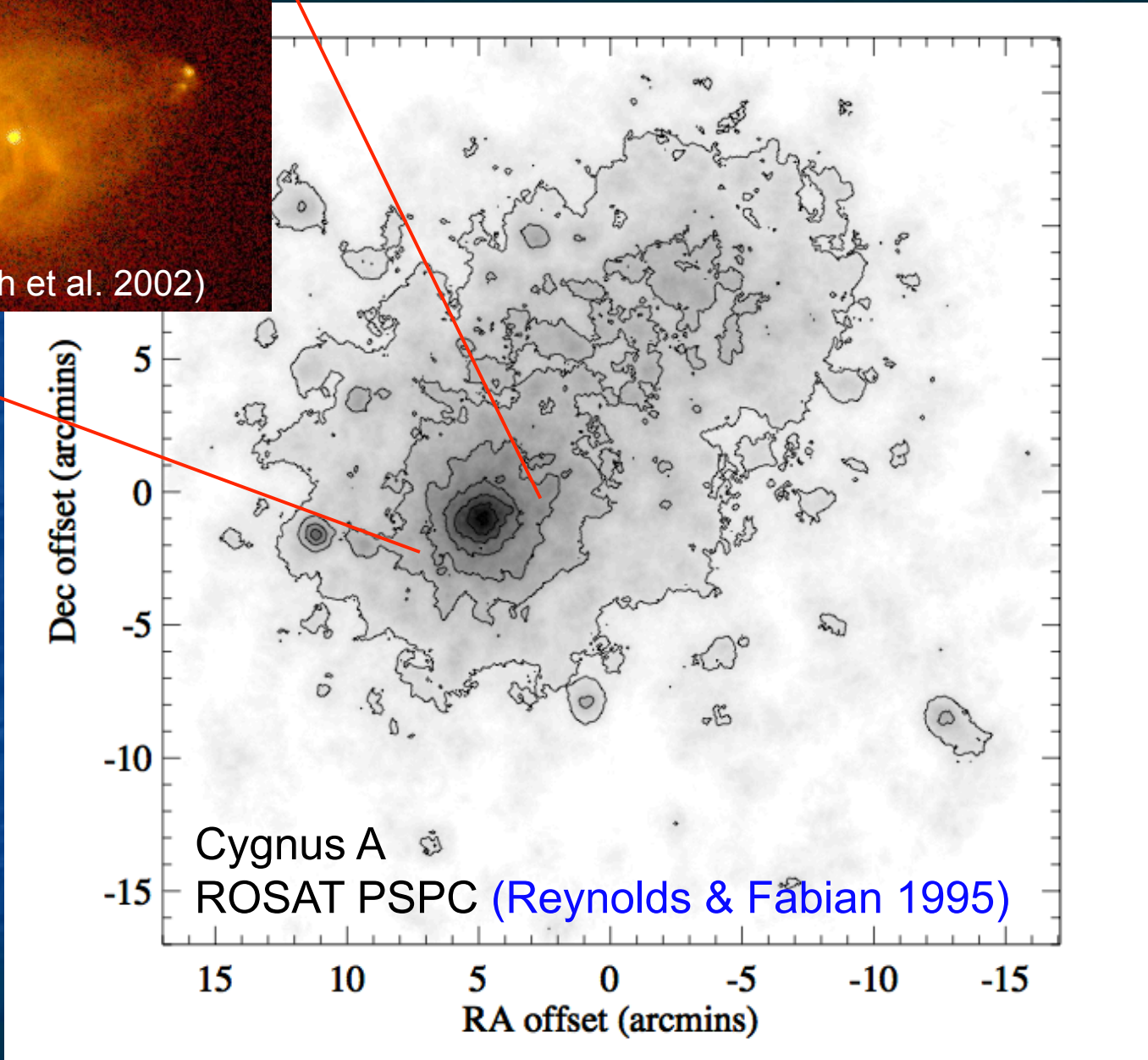
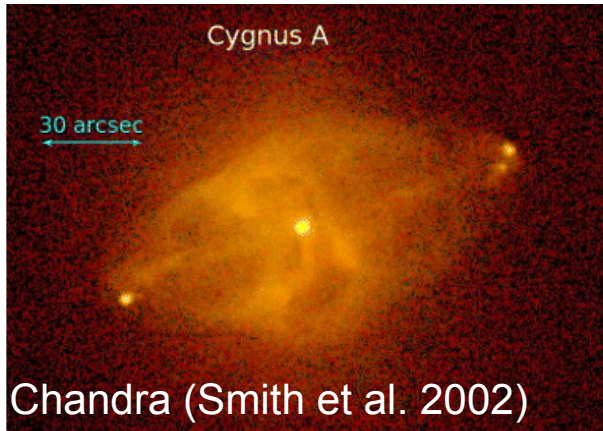
Astro-H simulations of Perseus (Astro-H Cluster White Paper)



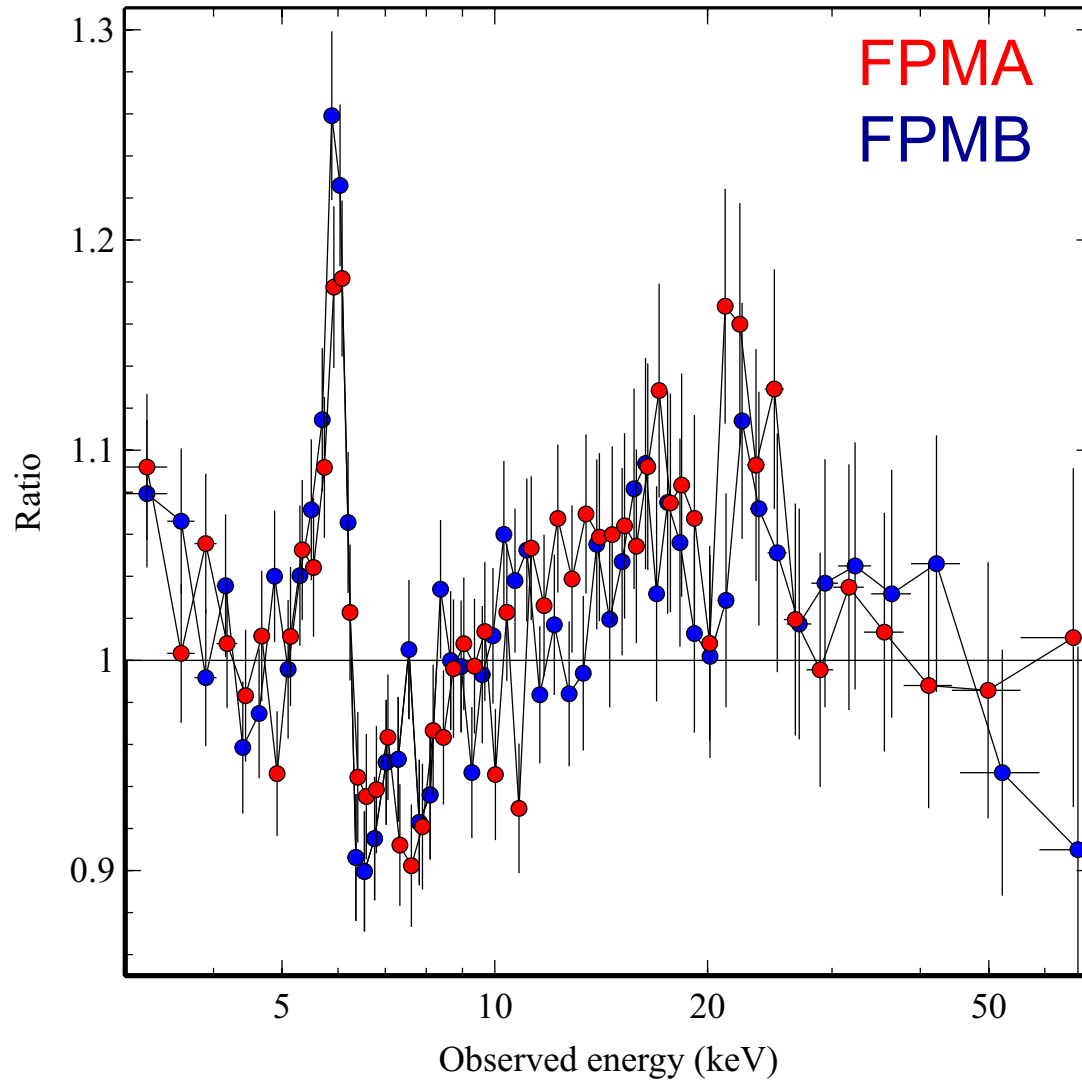
Unsharp-mask image of Perseus (10arcsec smoothed structure subtracted out) [Sanders et al. \(2006\)](#)





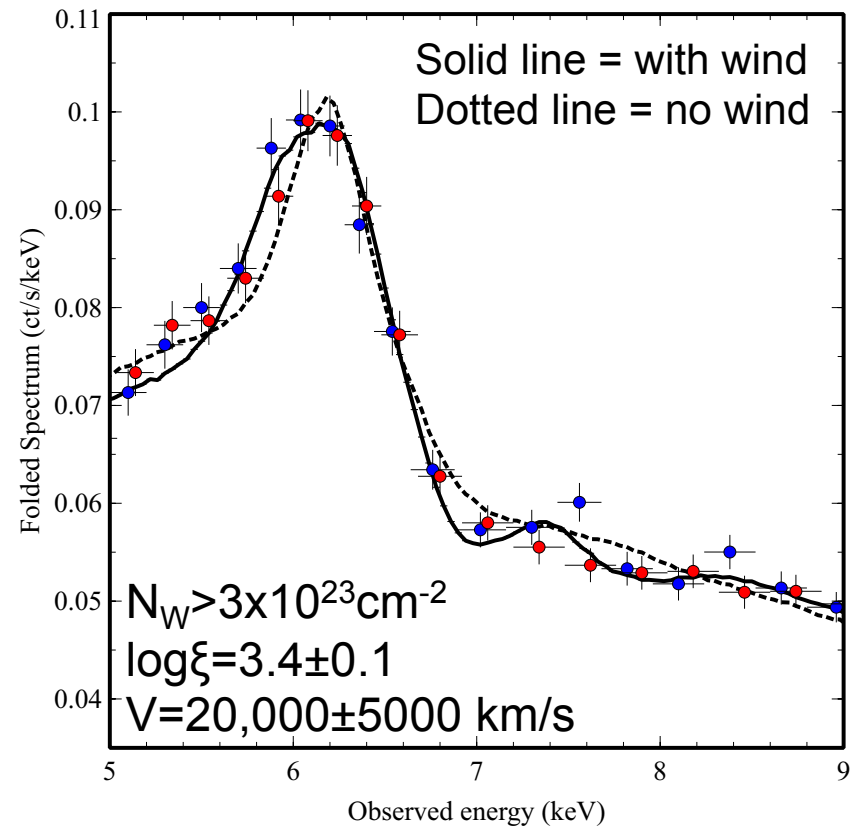
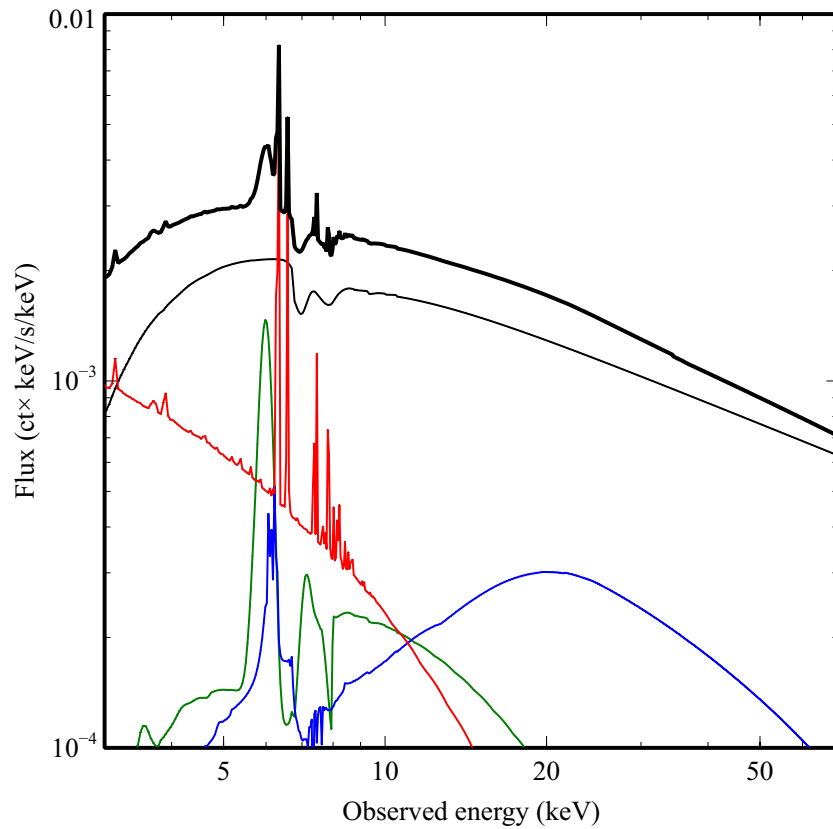


# Cygnus A w/NuSTAR (Reynolds et al. 2015)





# Best fitting NuSTAR model to Cygnus-A



# The wind in Cygnus A...

- Assume
  - Wind subtends  $\Omega = \pi$  of the sky as seen by source
  - Velocity is escape speed at launching site
- Then
  - Mass flux...  $\dot{M} = 110 (L_{\text{bol}}/c^2)$
  - Momentum flux...  $P_{\text{tot}} = 10 (L_{\text{bol}}/c)$
  - Kinetic energy flux...  $L_K = 0.42 L_{\text{bol}}$
- **Appear to have a strong wind (possibly exercising feedback on galaxy) at same time as we see strong jets (feeding back on cluster)**

# Conclusions

- AGN now recognized as a major actor in the story of galaxy evolution
- X-ray Surveyor can bring key contributions
  - Spatial mapping of quasar winds interacting with and clearing ISM
  - Mapping the velocity/temperature/density structure of AGN/ICM interactions on the relevant spatial scales