

Outbursts from Supermassive Black Holes

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Bohringer, Begelman, Heinz, Owen, Eilek

Modeling the Supermassive Black Hole Driven Shocks in M87

Interaction between a SMBH and gas rich atmosphere

Shocks, Buoyant plasma bubbles, Jet, Cavities, Filaments

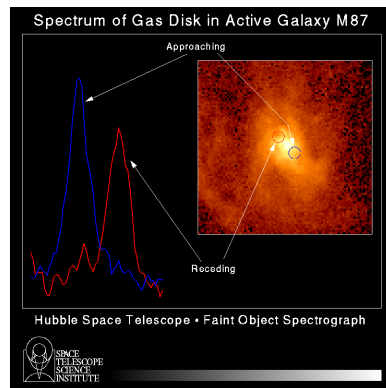
Old:

Messier, 1781 (March 18) => Age > 226 yr

Mean stellar age ~ 10 Gyr

Popular:

3436 papers (NASA ADS) => Most popular elliptical in the observable Universe



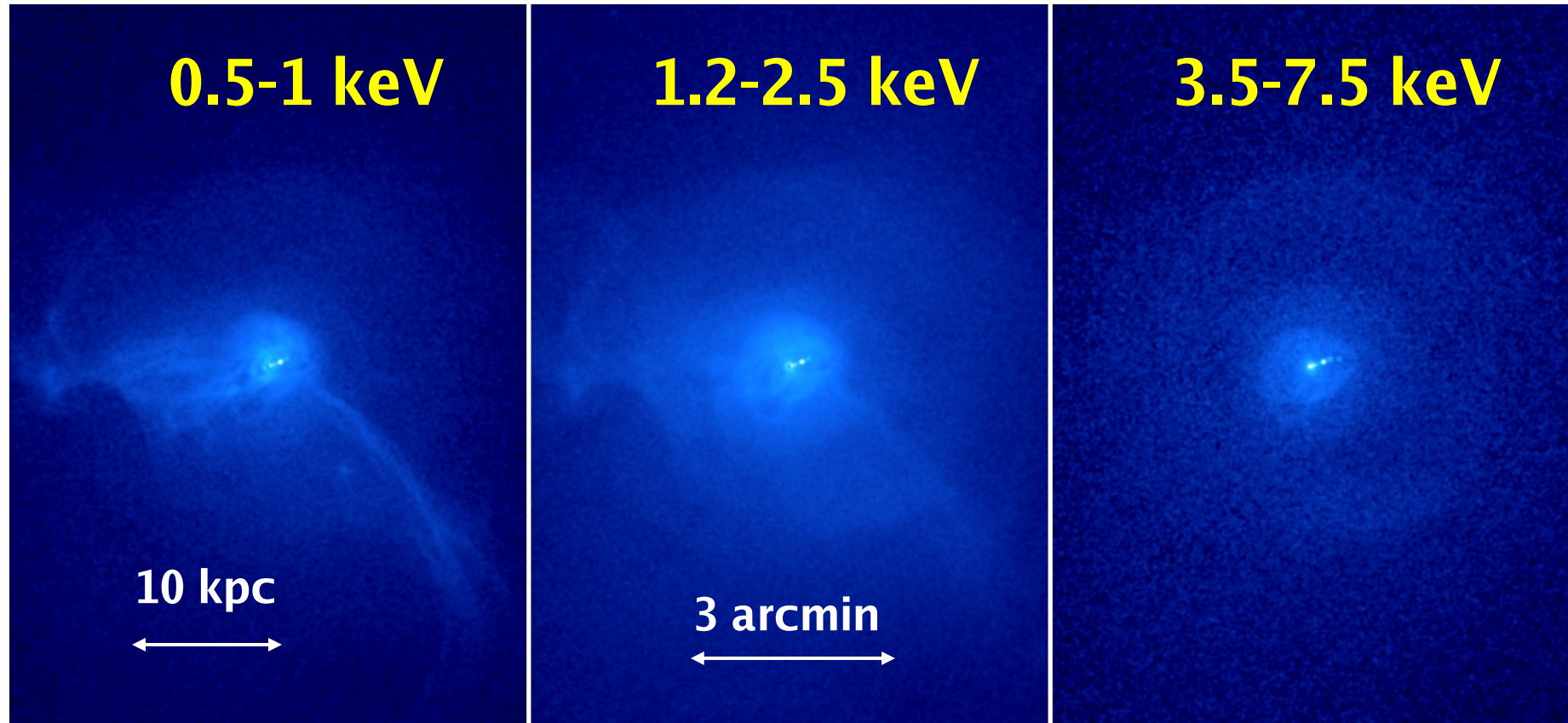
$$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 3 \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$$

Macchetto+,97

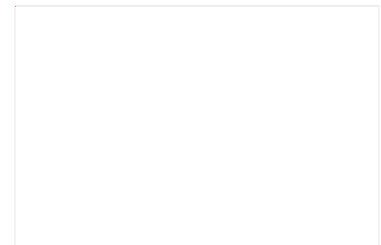
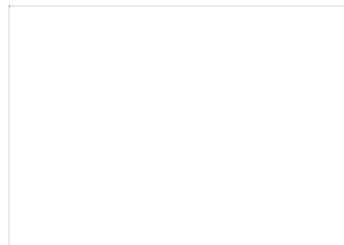


M87 from Chandra (500 ks; 9 obsids)

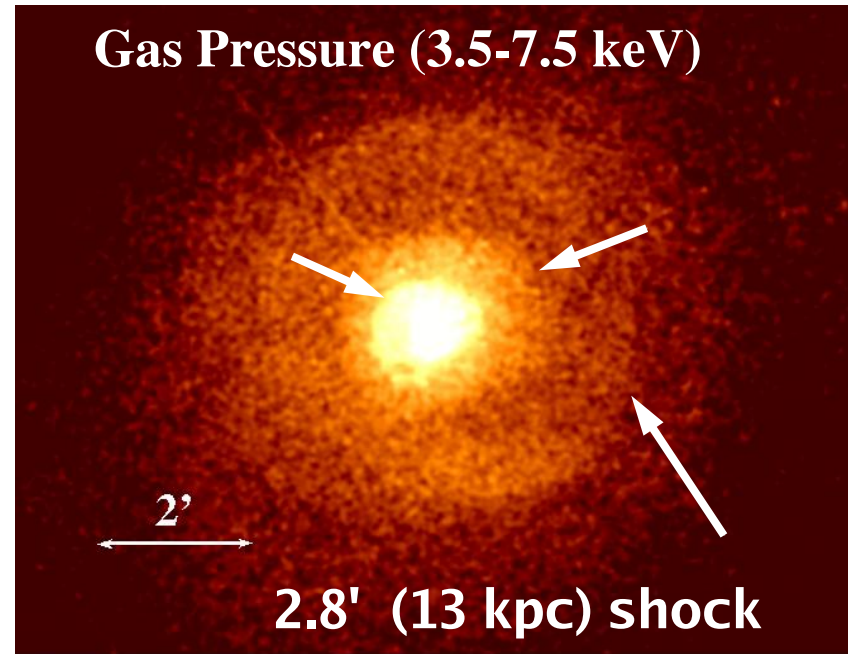
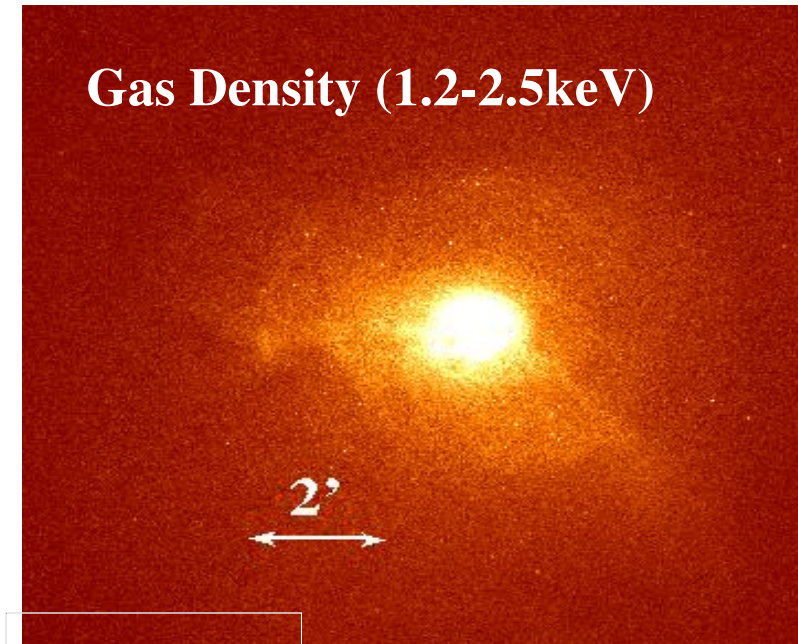
Spectacular filaments and a classical shock



Enhance cool
regions



Classical (text book) Shock



Density and temperature give independent and consistent measures of Mach number

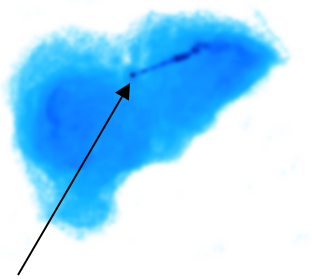
$$M=1.2$$

See Forman+07 (ApJ, 665 1057) for details

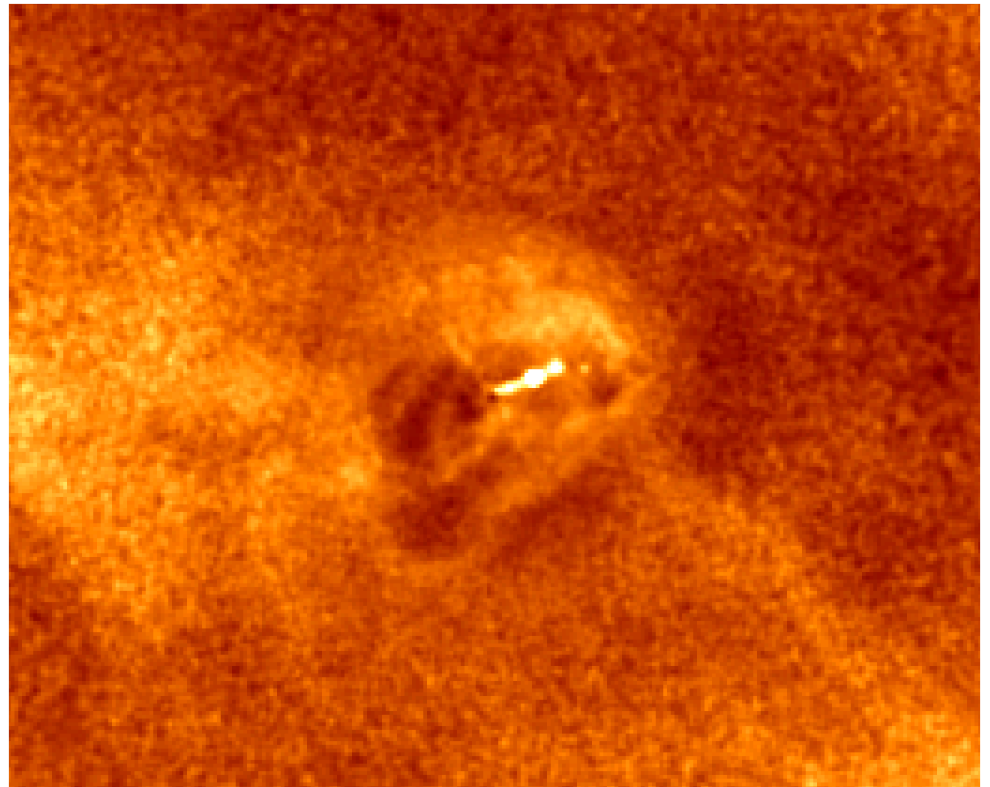
Central Piston

X-rays
Thermal plasma

Radio Cocoon (6 cm)
Relativistic plasma
From SMBH



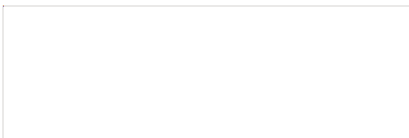
$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 3 \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$
Macchetto+97



~20 kpc

What kind of shock/outburst?

Fast energy release

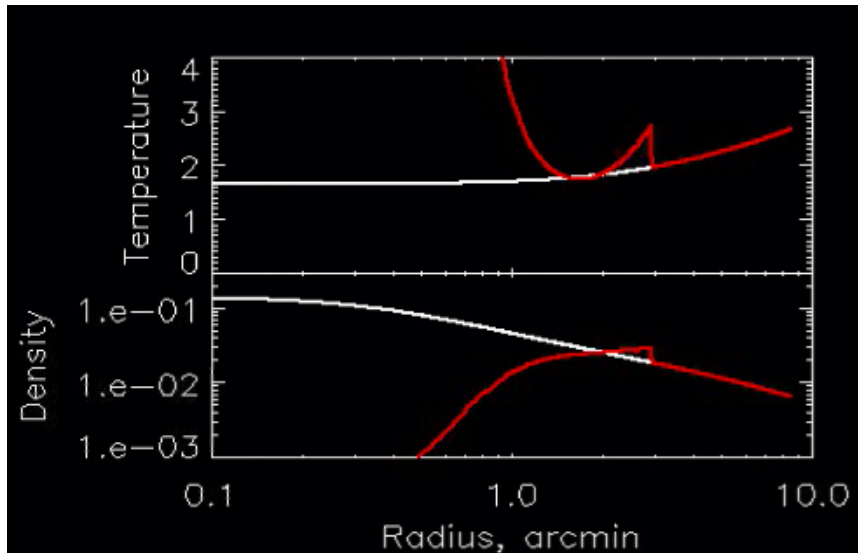


Slow energy release



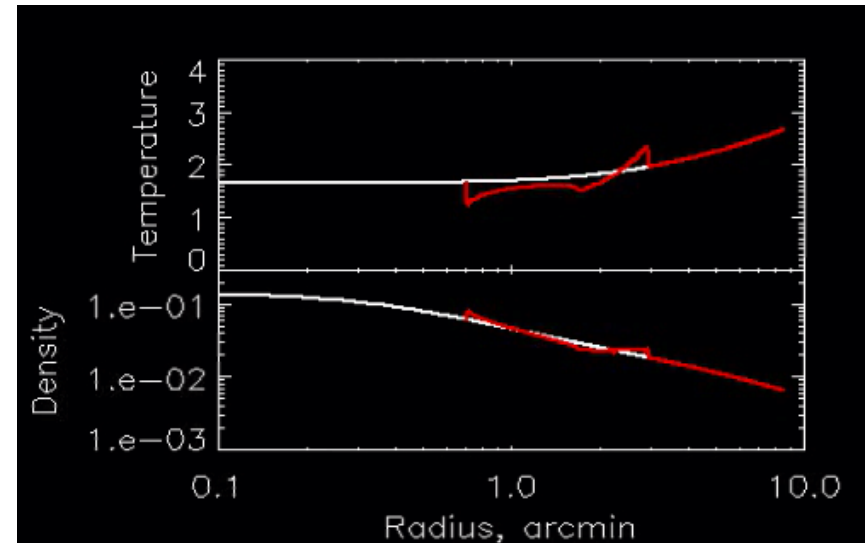
$$M \gg 1$$

Instantaneous energy release (Superman) (Sedov-Taylor)



Hot, low density gas

Piston - gradual energy release (Winnie)



Cool, dense shell

- Absence of hot shocked region => gradual energy release
- Run grid of models to constrain:
 - Outburst duration
 - Outburst energy

Outburst Energy vs. Duration

Temperature jump

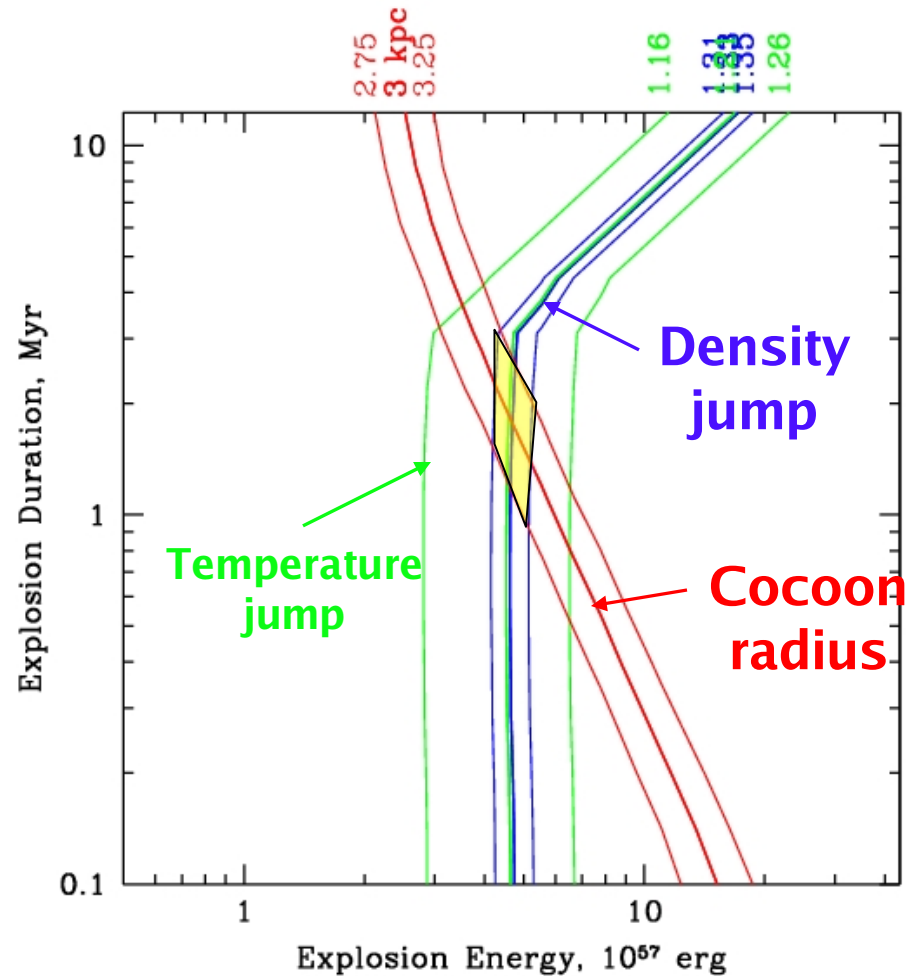
$$T_2/T_1 = 1.21 \pm 0.05$$

Density jump

$$\rho_2/\rho_1 = 1.33 \pm 0.02$$

Cocoon radius

$$R_{\text{piston}} = 3 \pm 0.25 \text{ kpc}$$

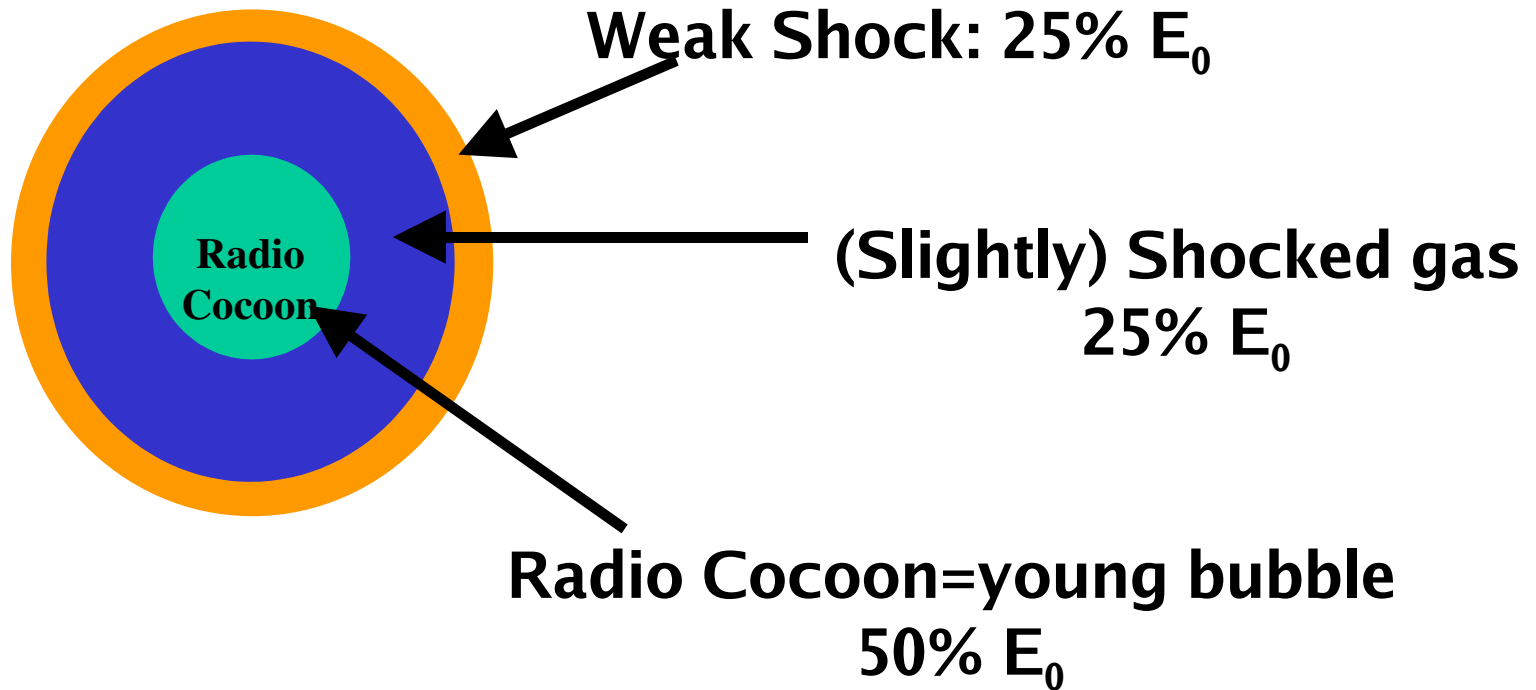


Duration = 1-3 Myr

Energy = $4-6 \times 10^{57}$ ergs

Age = 12 Myr

Outburst Balances Radiation

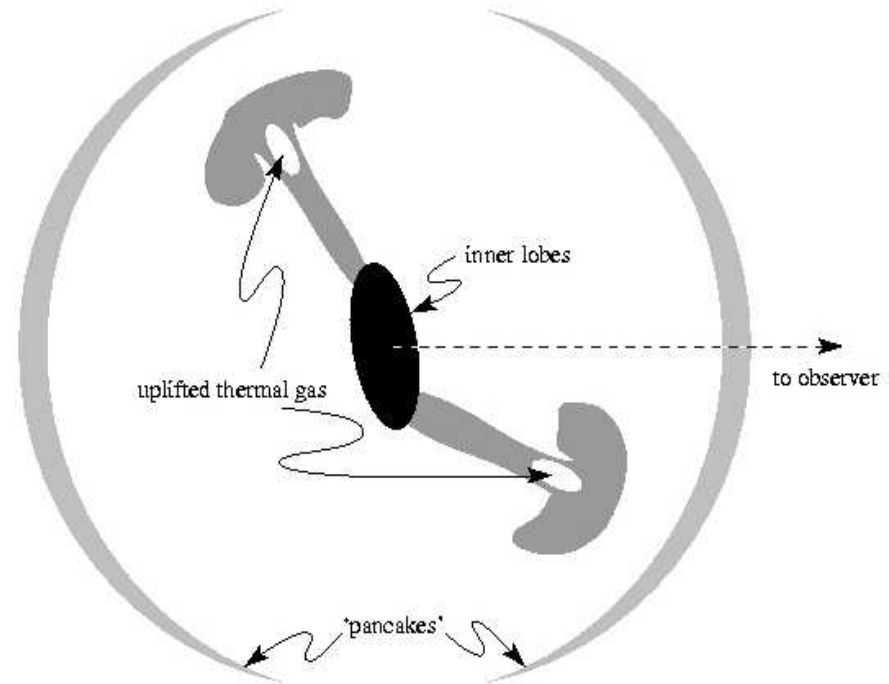
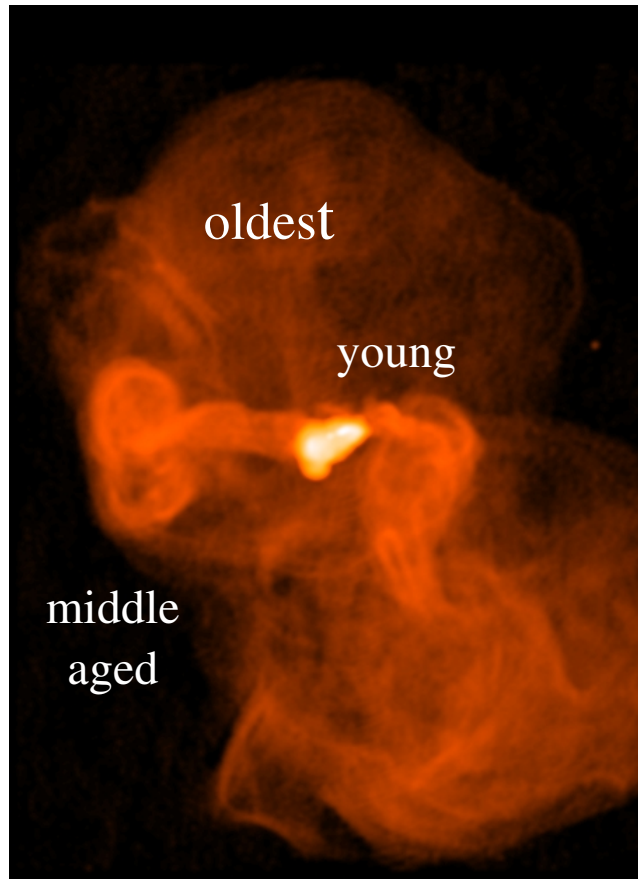


Solution to "cooling flow problem"

$$L_{\text{rad}} (10^{43} \text{ erg/s}) \approx L_{\text{outburst}} (E_0/\text{age} = 10^{43} \text{ erg/s})$$

Best Model: $E_0 = 5 \times 10^{57} \text{ ergs}$; Age $\sim 12 \text{ Myr}$ $\Delta t \sim 2 \text{ Myr}$

Three Generations of Buoyant Bubbles

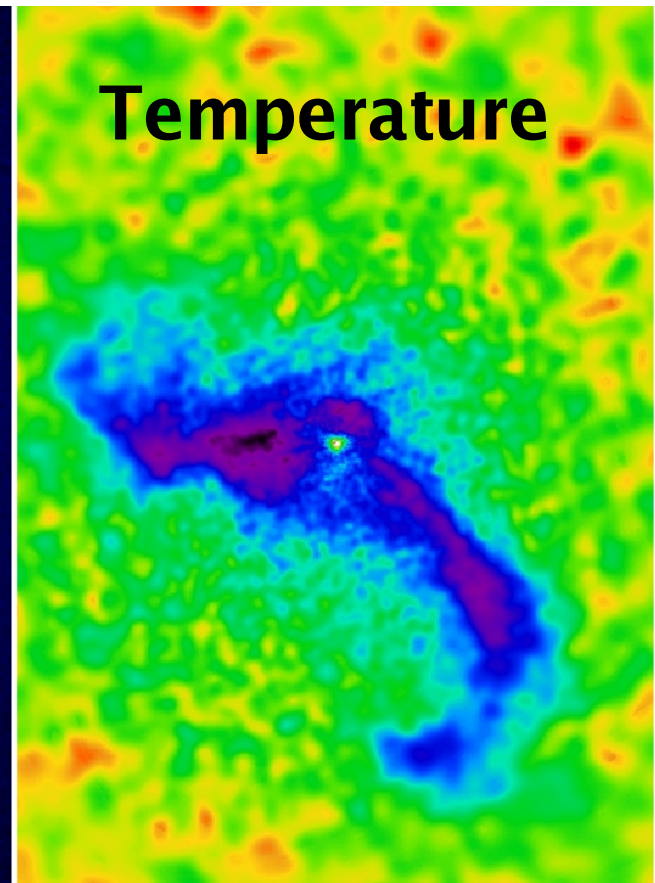
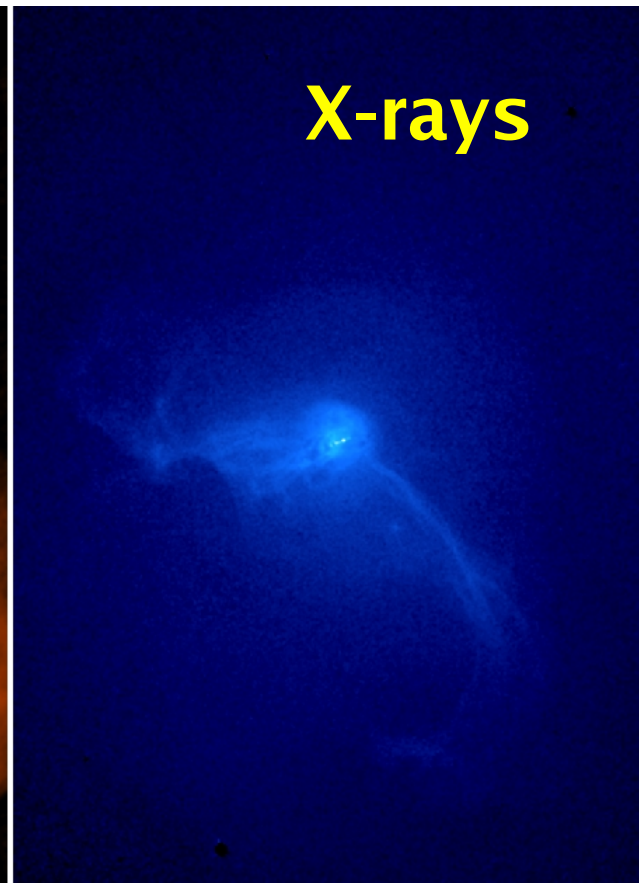
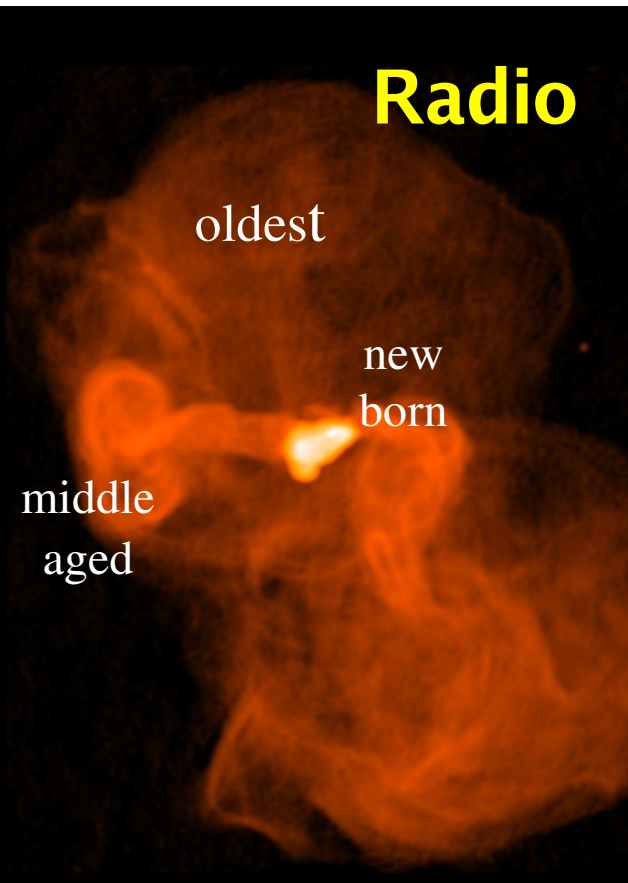


Owen+00

Churazov+01

**Broadly consistent with 3 generations of
buoyantly rising bubbles
Youngest active now!**

Effects of Buoyant Bubbles on ICM



Buoyant bubbles generate cool, X-ray arms
Uplift cool gas

Owen+00
Churazov+01
Belsole+01
Molendi 02
Forman+05,+07

Shocks and Bubbles in M87

- Detect shock (X-ray) and driving piston (radio)
 - Classical (textbook) shock $M=1.2$ (temperature and density independently)
 - Outburst constrained by:
 - Size of driving piston (radius of cocoon)
 - Measured T_2/T_1 , ρ_2/ρ_1 (p_2/p_1)
- Outburst Model
 - Age ~ 12 Myr
 - Energy $\sim 5 \times 10^{57}$ erg
 - Bubble 50%
 - Shocked gas 25% (25% carried away by weak wave)
 - Outburst duration $\sim 1-3$ Myr
- Outburst energy "balances" cooling (few 10^{43} erg/sec)
- AGN outbursts - key to feedback in galaxy evolution, growth of SMBH
 - e.g., Ciotti & Ostriker 07, Sazonov+05, Croton+06

Thank you

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