

Powering the Powerful MS0735.6+7421: Testing the Infall and Spin Paradigms

Brian McNamara

University of Waterloo

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

*Collaborators: F. Kazemzadeh (U. Wat), P.E.J. Nulsen (CfA),
L. Birzan (PSU), D. Rafferty (PSU), M. Wise (U. Amsterdam),*

Outline:

- **Cluster Scale AGN Outbursts:** strain models of jet power & BH growth
- **X-ray cavities, shock fronts:** gauges of AGN power
- **problem with MS07:** too much power, not enough fuel
- **testing spin power vs accretion power:** X-ray constraints on power & energy
- problems with and virtues of the spin hypothesis

Radio Galaxies in the Chandra Era, Cambridge, MA. July 9, 2008

Cluster-scale AGN Outburst

$E = 10^{62}$ erg

MS0735.6+7421

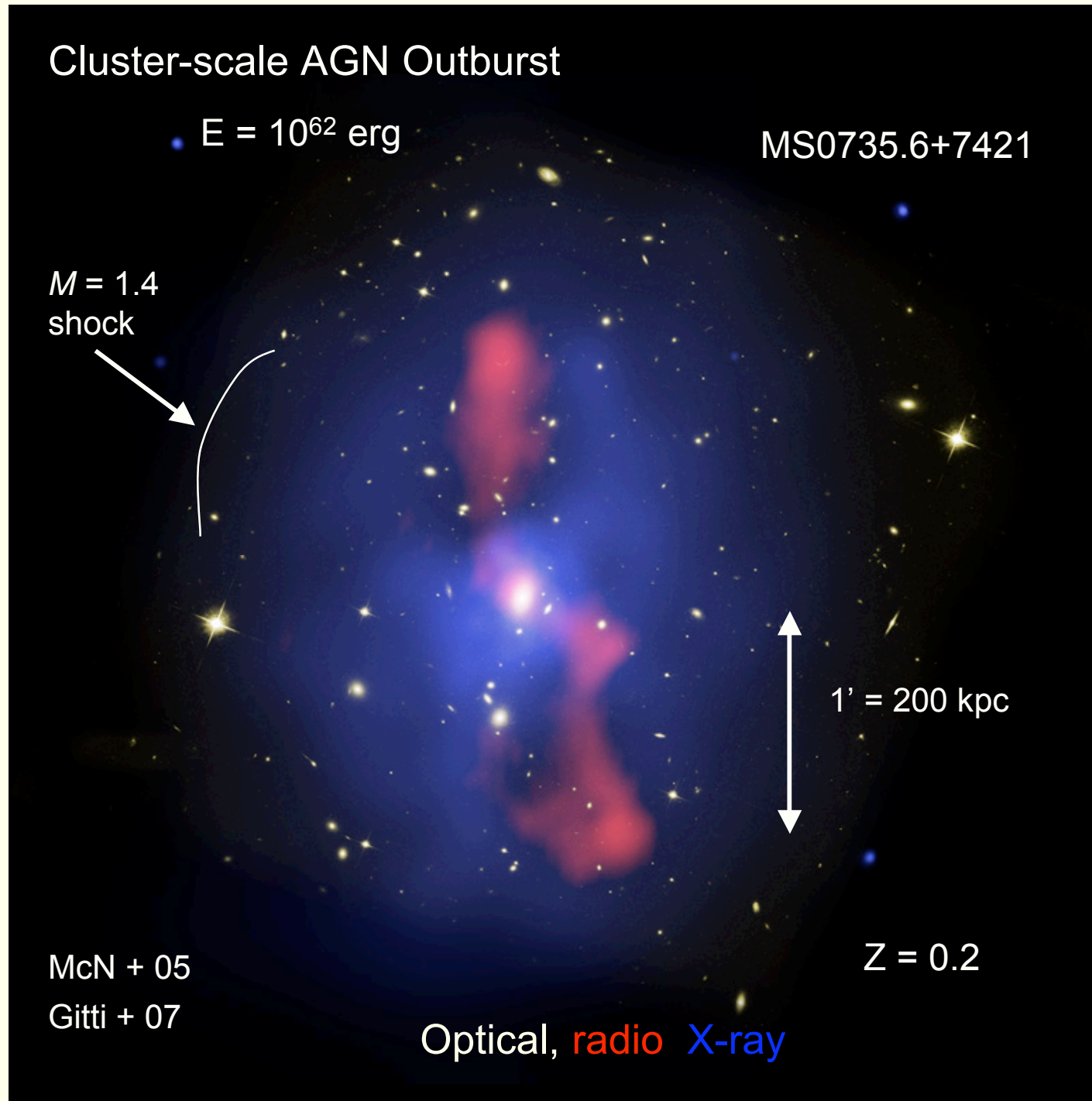
$M = 1.4$
shock

1' = 200 kpc

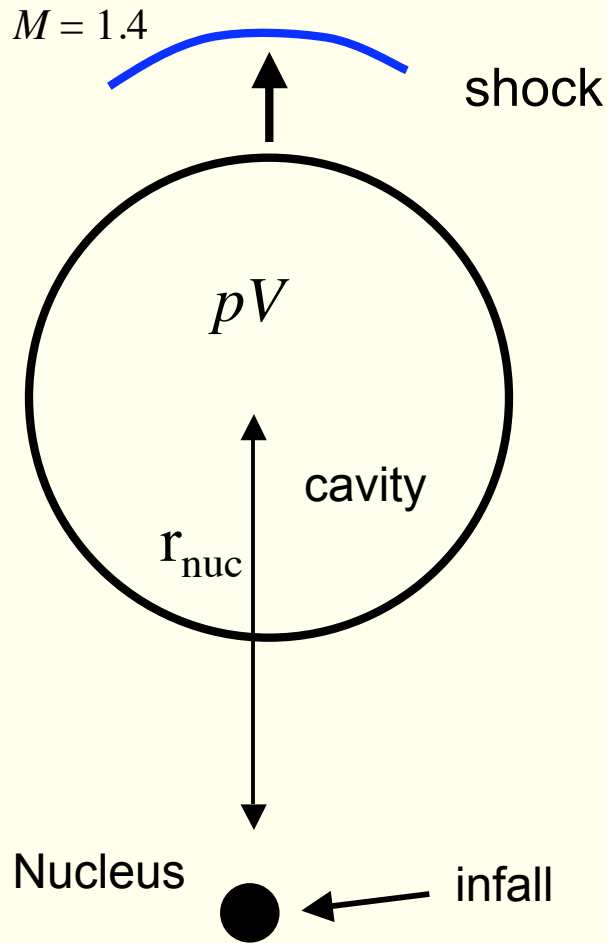
McN + 05
Gitti + 07

$Z = 0.2$

Optical, radio X-ray



Measuring Jet Power with X-ray Cavities



- energy & age measured independently
- measure total (not synchrotron) power

1) cavity

$$E_{cav} = \frac{\gamma pV}{\gamma - 1} = 2.5 pV - 4 pV \quad t_{cav} = r_{nuc} / v_{buoy}$$

2) shock

$$E_{shock} \approx \Delta pV \quad t_{shock} \approx r_{shock} / c_s$$

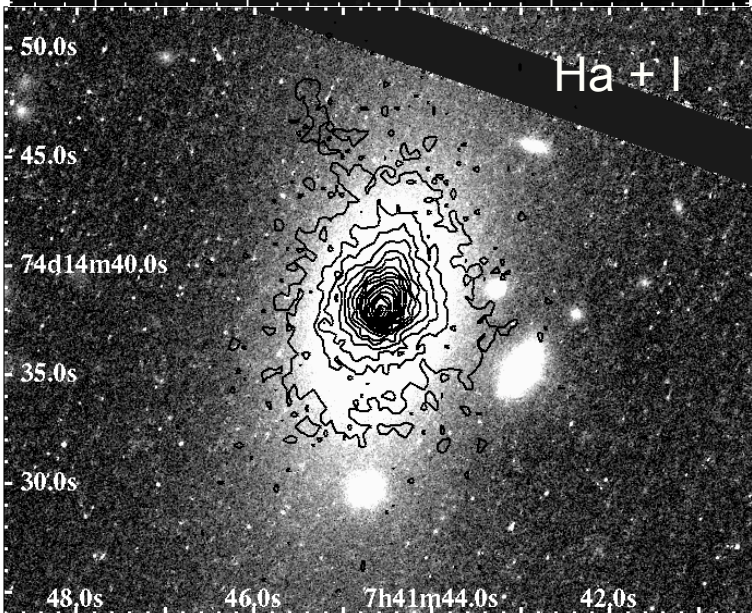
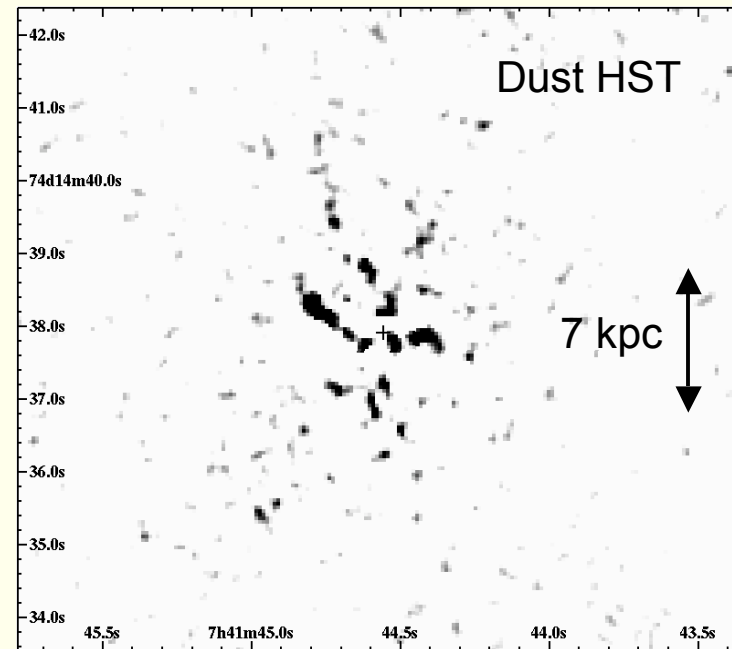
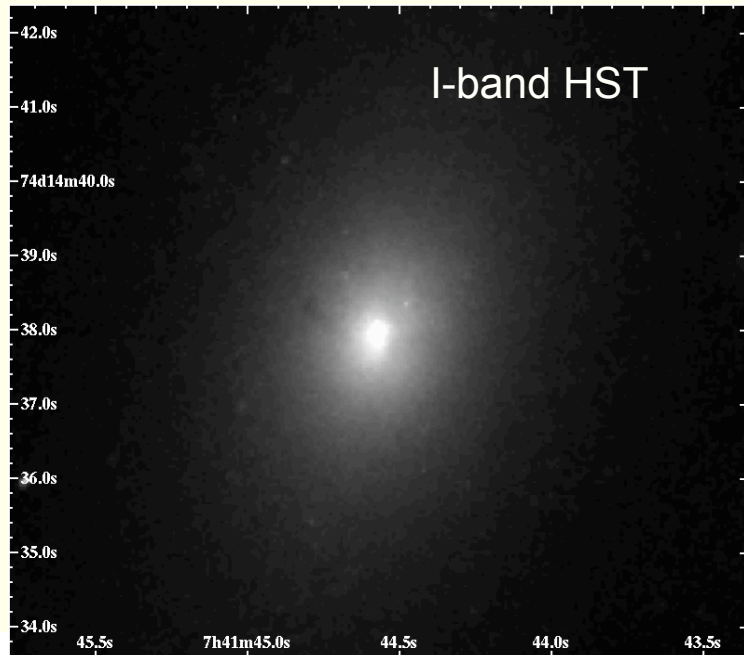
$$E_{tot} = E_{cav} + E_{shock} = 1.2 \times 10^{62} \text{ erg}$$

$$\Delta M_{BH} = \frac{(1 - \epsilon) E_{tot}}{\epsilon c^2} = 6 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{BH} (\text{Magorrian}) \sim 8 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

SMBH ~ doubled in size!!

Gas and Dust in the Nucleus



$$L_{\text{Ha}} = 1.2 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$M_{\text{ion}} = 4.5 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{gas}} \sim 4.9 \times 10^7 M_{\odot} \text{ (from dust)}$$

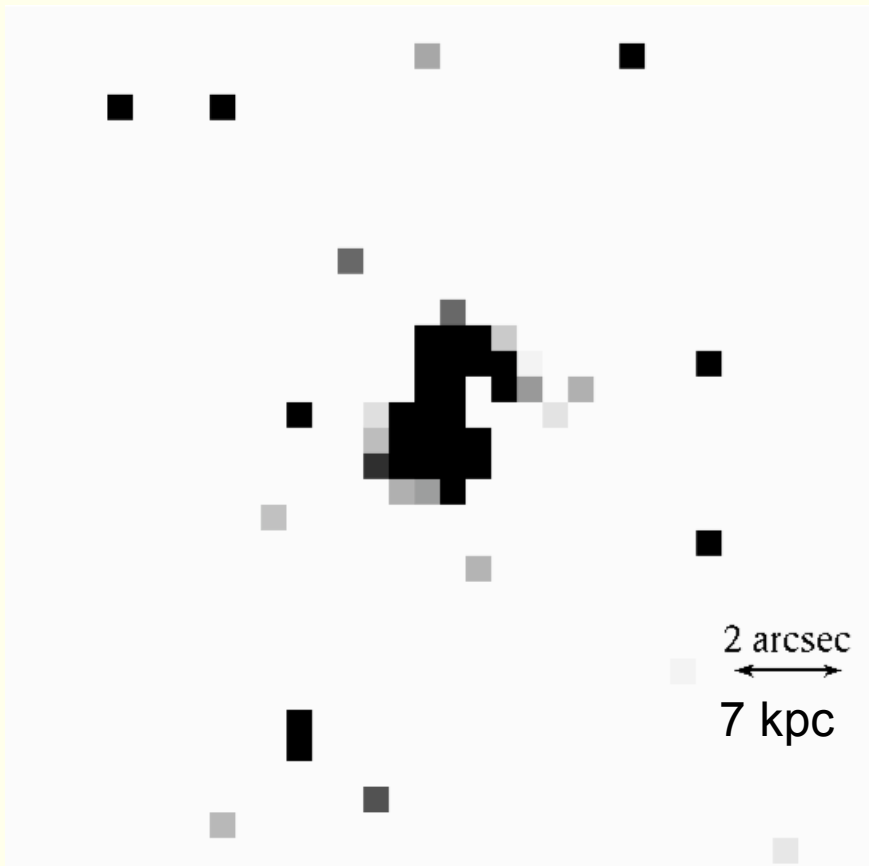
$$M_{\text{CO}} < 10^9 M_{\odot} \text{ (Salome \& Combes 08)}$$

Need $6 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ to fuel outburst

Barely enough gas to do so!

Star Formation Rate

XMM-OM Far UV $\sim 2000 \text{ \AA}$



Normal red optical colors

$$\text{SFR} < 0.25 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Jet power implies:

$$\dot{M}_{\text{BH}} = 5.6 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

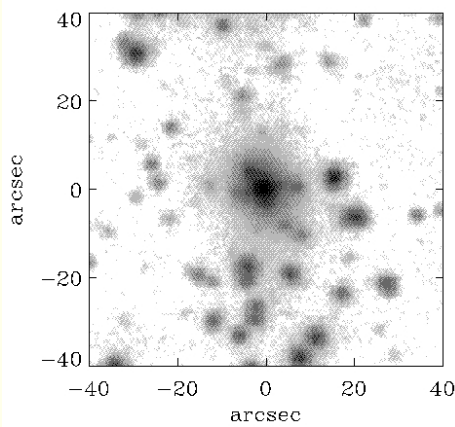
who ordered that?

Bondi accretion No
Stellar accretion No

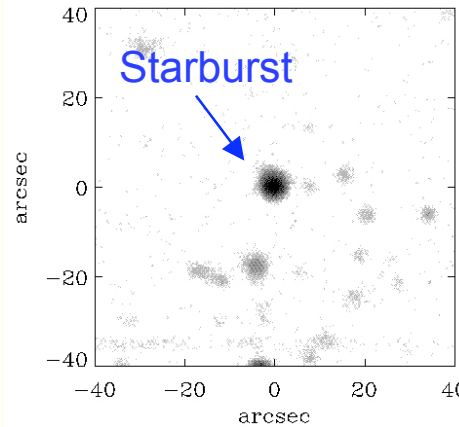
Stark Contrast: a gas-rich outburst

Abell 1835

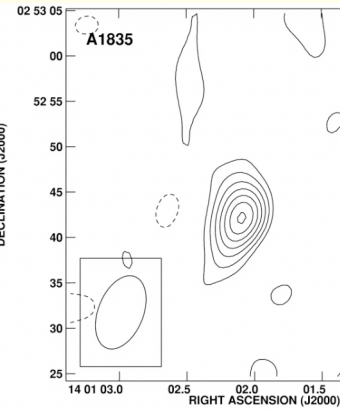
R-band



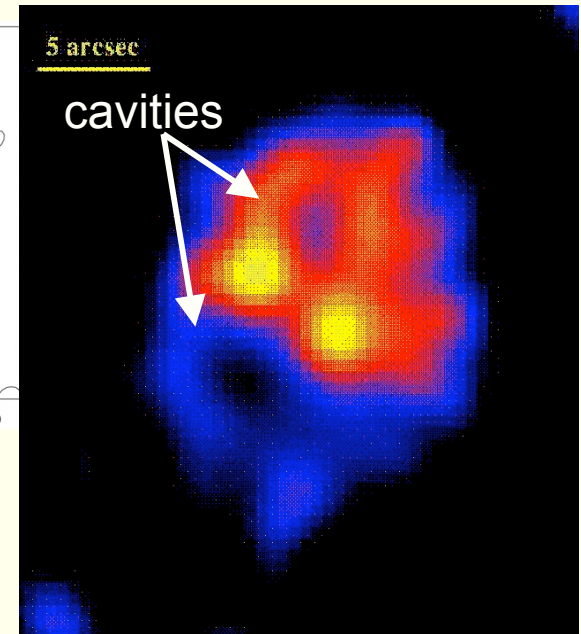
U-band



$10^{11} M_{\odot}$ of gas



Edge & Frayer 02



$$\text{SFR} = 100 - 200 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

$$E_{\text{cavity}} = 1.7 \times 10^{60} \text{ erg}$$

10 x less than
MS0735

$$P_{\text{cavity}} = 1.4 \times 10^{45} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

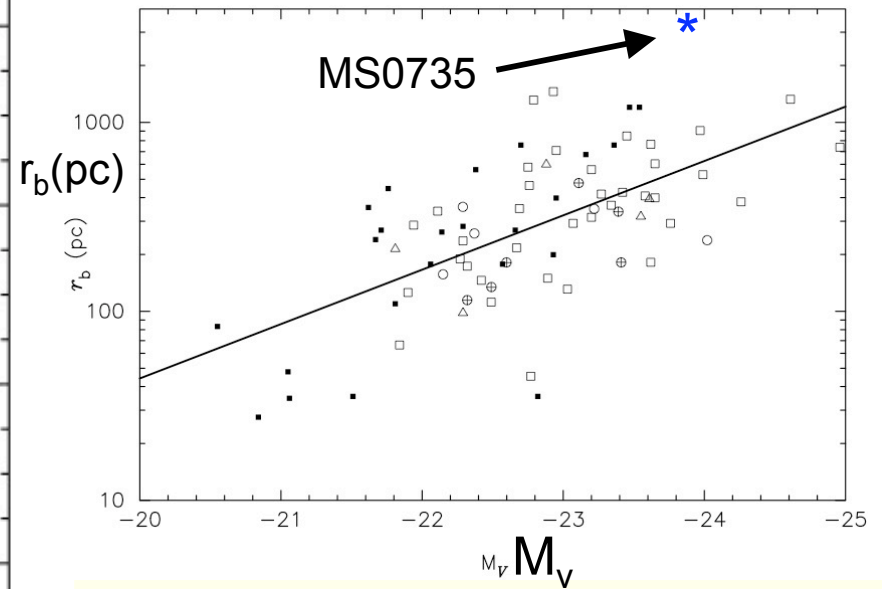
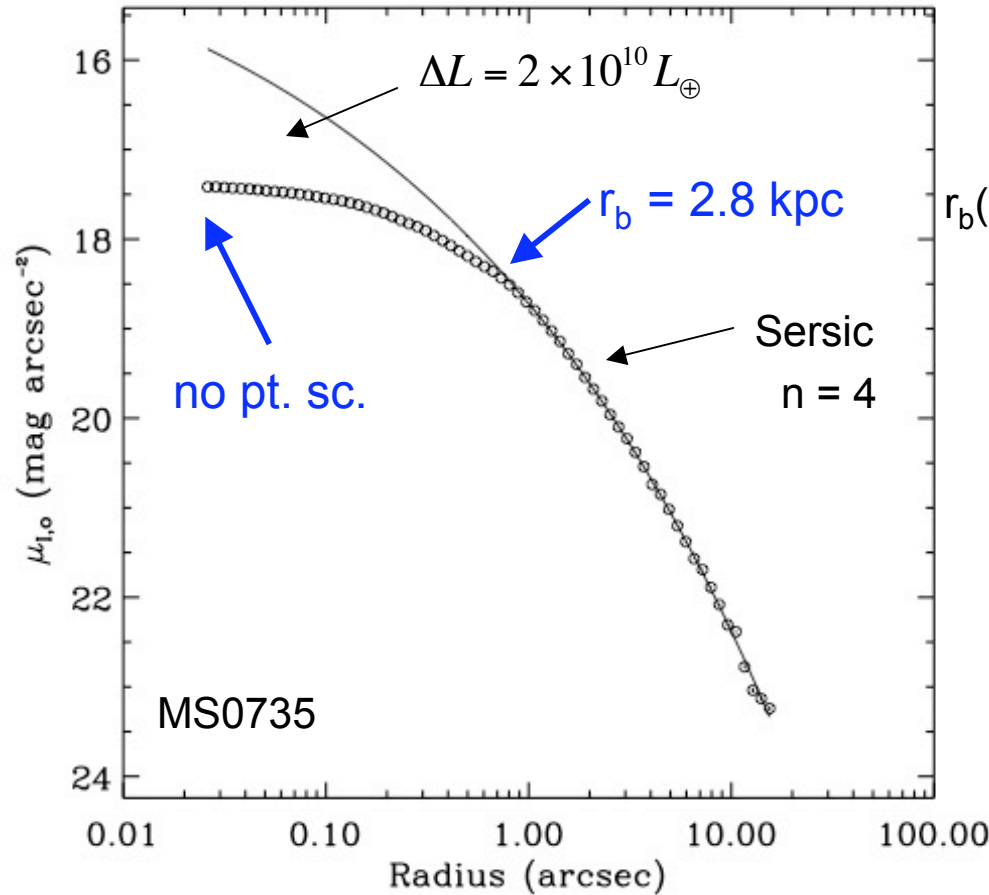
$$M_{\text{gas}} = 10^{11} M_{\odot}$$

> 100 x more than MS0735

McNamara + 06

Core “Scouring” by SMBH Mergers

MS0735: big break radius



cD galaxy sample Laine + 03

- no light cusp - no vestigial SF
- efficient & persistent feedback

Light deficit method of Merritt & co

$$\Delta M_s = \frac{M}{L} \times \Delta L \approx 6 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\bullet} \sim \Delta M_s \quad \text{Jumbo SMBH?}$$

Accretion & Spin Paradigms

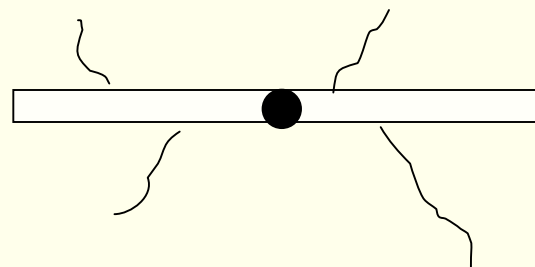
Accretion

thin disk + slowly spinning hole = radiation

$$L_{opt} \geq 1.7 \times 10^{12} L_{\odot} m_9^{1.27} \left(\frac{\dot{m}}{0.1} \right)^{0.6}$$

Not observed

Meier 99

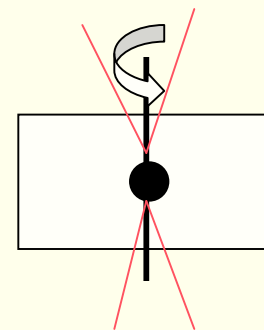


Spin

thick disk + fast spinning hole = powerful jet

$$L_{jet} = 10^{46} \left(\frac{B_p}{10^4 G} \right)^2 m_9^2 j^2$$

Meier 99



Can we test this in clusters?

Possibly yes with cluster-scale outbursts that strain the limits of theory.

Power Output: spin/rotation or infall

➔ nearly independent constraints from jet energy & power measurements

	infall	spin	
<u>Total Energy</u>	ΔM_{BH}	M_{BH}	Meier 99, Nemmen + 07 Blandford & Znajek 77 Blandford & Payne 82
<u>Jet Power</u>	\dot{M}	j^2, B_p^2	

MS0735: $P_{jet} = 3.5 \times 10^{46} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ $E_{tot} = 1.2 \times 10^{62} \text{ erg}$

Schwarzschild infall

$$\Delta M_{BH} \sim 6 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

$$\dot{M}_{BH} \approx 5.6 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \approx 1/3 \dot{m}$$

remarkably efficient accretion

(Bondi ruled out)

MHD spin jet (Meier 99)

$$E_{rot} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{62} m_9 j^2 \text{ erg}$$

so $j \sim 1$ or $M_{SMBH} > 10^9 M_{\odot}$

$$P_{jet} = 1.1 \times 10^{46} \left[\frac{B_P}{10^4 \text{ G}} \right]^2 m_9^2 j^2 \propto \left(\frac{\dot{m}}{0.01} \right)$$

maximal spin or Jumbo SMBH

(Bondi possible)



Problems with the spin hypothesis

- What spins them up? SMBH mergers requires nearly equal mass or steady infall with constant \vec{L} Wilson & Colbert 95
Voluntieri + 05
- How to regulate by feedback?

BUT

- $\sim 10^{62}$ erg spin energy enough to quench cluster CF for \sim Hubble time. Function as *flywheel* periodically tapped via feedback loop?
- Dispense high power at low accretion rates (ie., Bondi)
- Must be important at some level. may be a factor in scatter in L_{cool} vs P_{cavity} & P_{jet} vs L_{rad} relations (Birzan + 04,08, Rafferty + 06, Dunn + 06)
- Hercules A shaping up similarly -- larger sample of big outbursts

real possibility that jumbo SMBHs exist!

thanks to Dan Evans