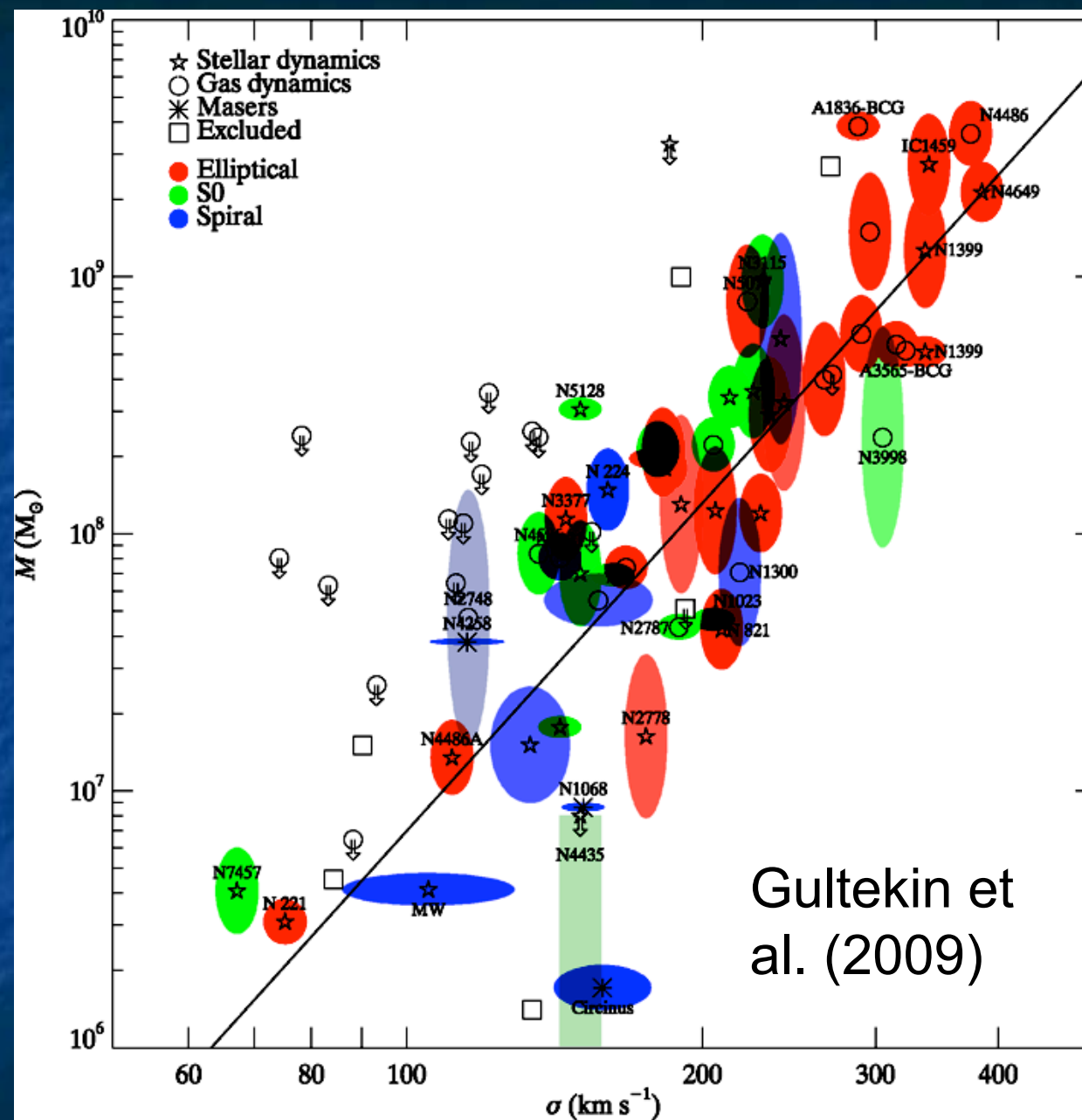




AGN Feedback in the X-ray Surveyor Era

Chris Reynolds

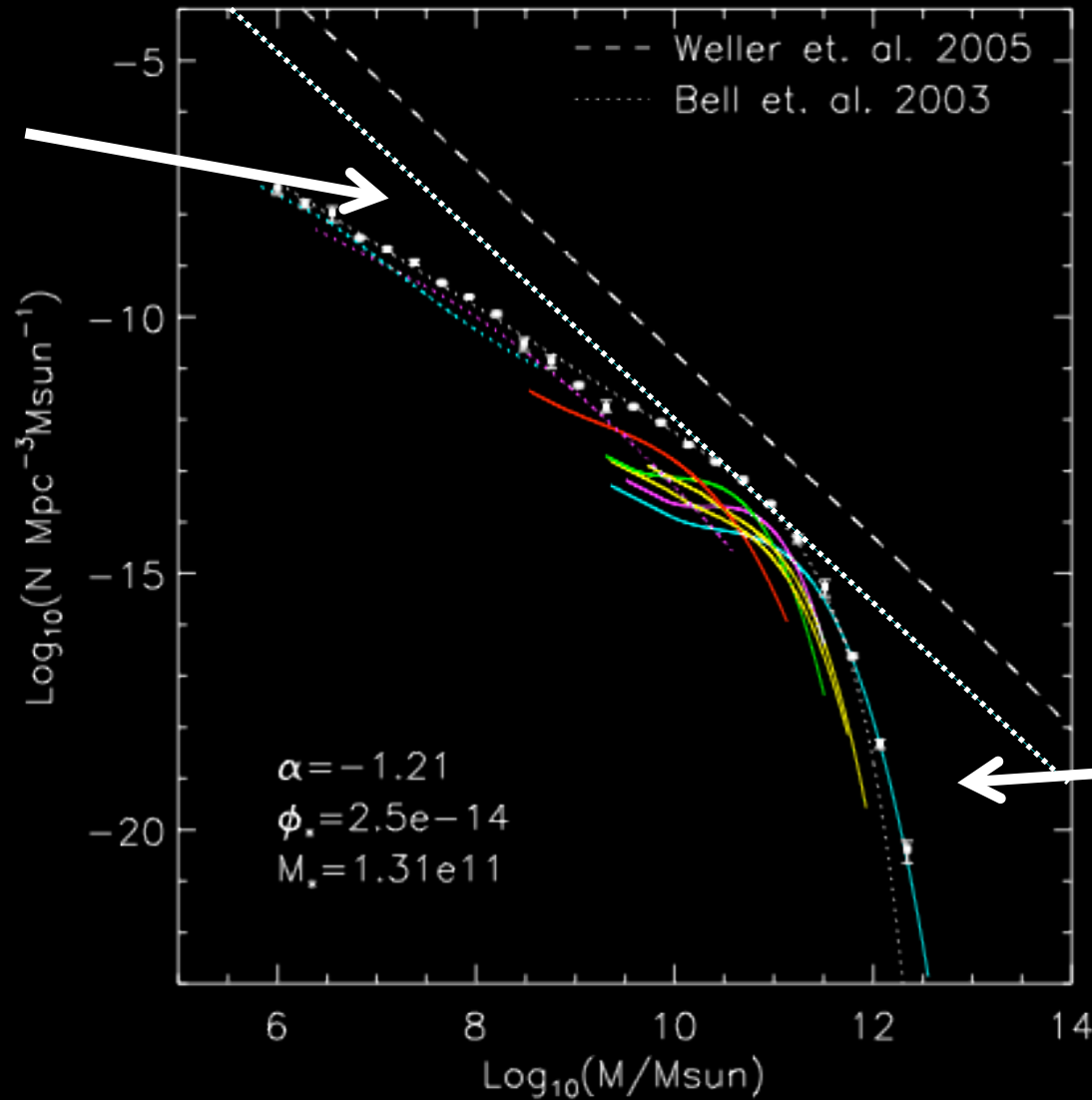
*Department of Astronomy &
Joint Space Science Institute (JSSI)
University of Maryland College Park, USA*



Gultekin et al. (2009)

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?



M82

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5

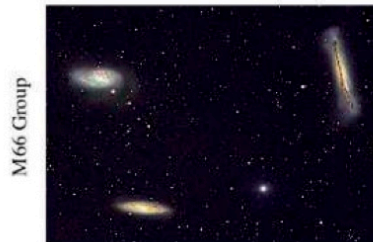
I : Quasar Mode Feedback

(c) Interaction/"Merger"



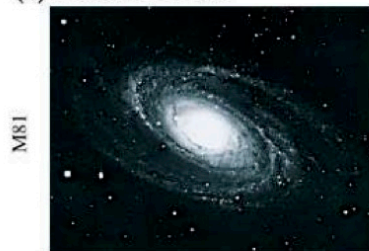
- now within one halo, galaxies interact & lose angular momentum
- SFR starts to increase
- stellar winds dominate feedback
- rarely excite QSOs (only special orbits)

(b) "Small Group"



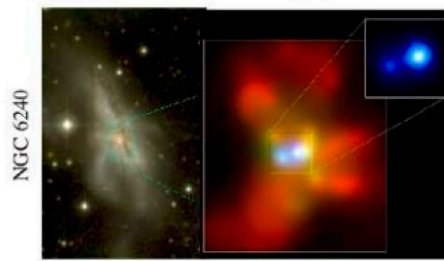
- halo accretes similar-mass companion(s)
- can occur over a wide mass range
- M_{halo} still similar to before: dynamical friction merges the subhalos efficiently

(a) Isolated Disk



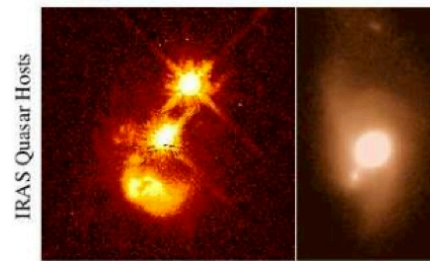
- halo & disk grow, most stars formed
- secular growth builds bars & pseudobulges
- "Seyfert" fueling (AGN with $M_B > -23$)
- cannot redden to the red sequence

(d) Coalescence/(U)LIRG



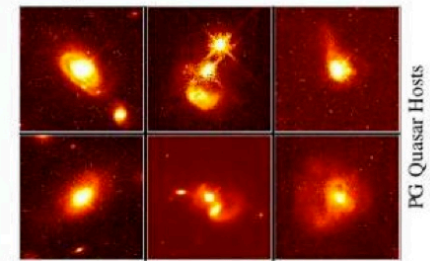
- galaxies coalesce: violent relaxation in core
- gas inflows to center: starburst & buried (X-ray) AGN
- starburst dominates luminosity/feedback, but, total stellar mass formed is small

(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



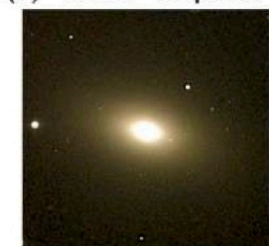
- dust removed: now a "traditional" QSO
- host morphology difficult to observe: tidal features fade rapidly
- characteristically blue/young spheroid

(g) Decay/K+A

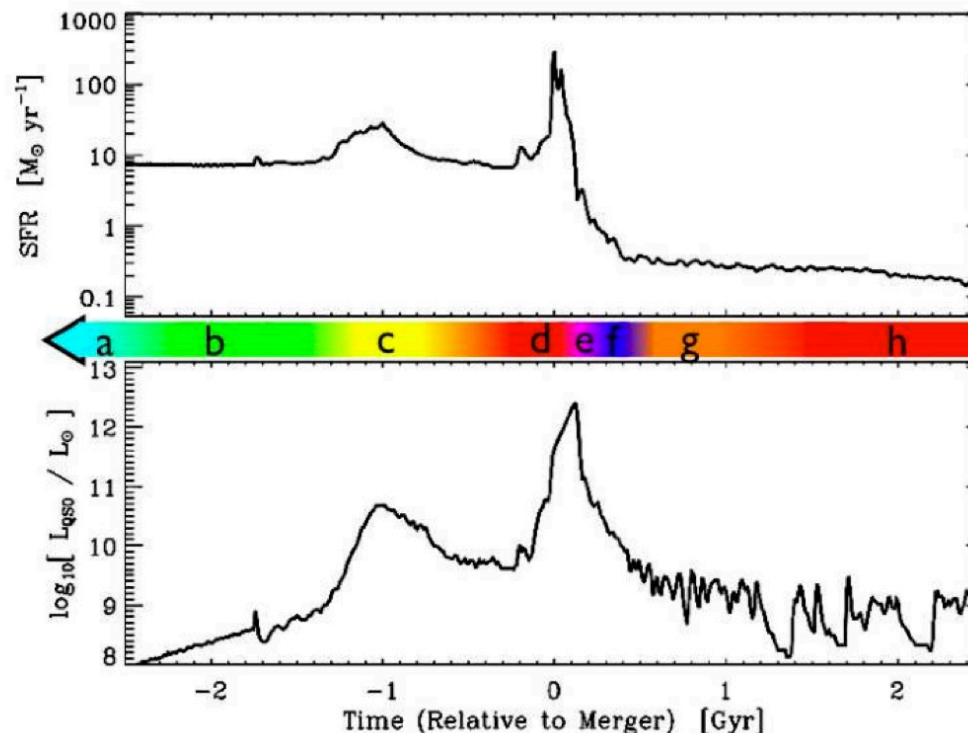


- QSO luminosity fades rapidly
- tidal features visible only with very deep observations
- remnant reddens rapidly (E+A/K+A)
- "hot halo" from feedback
- sets up quasi-static cooling

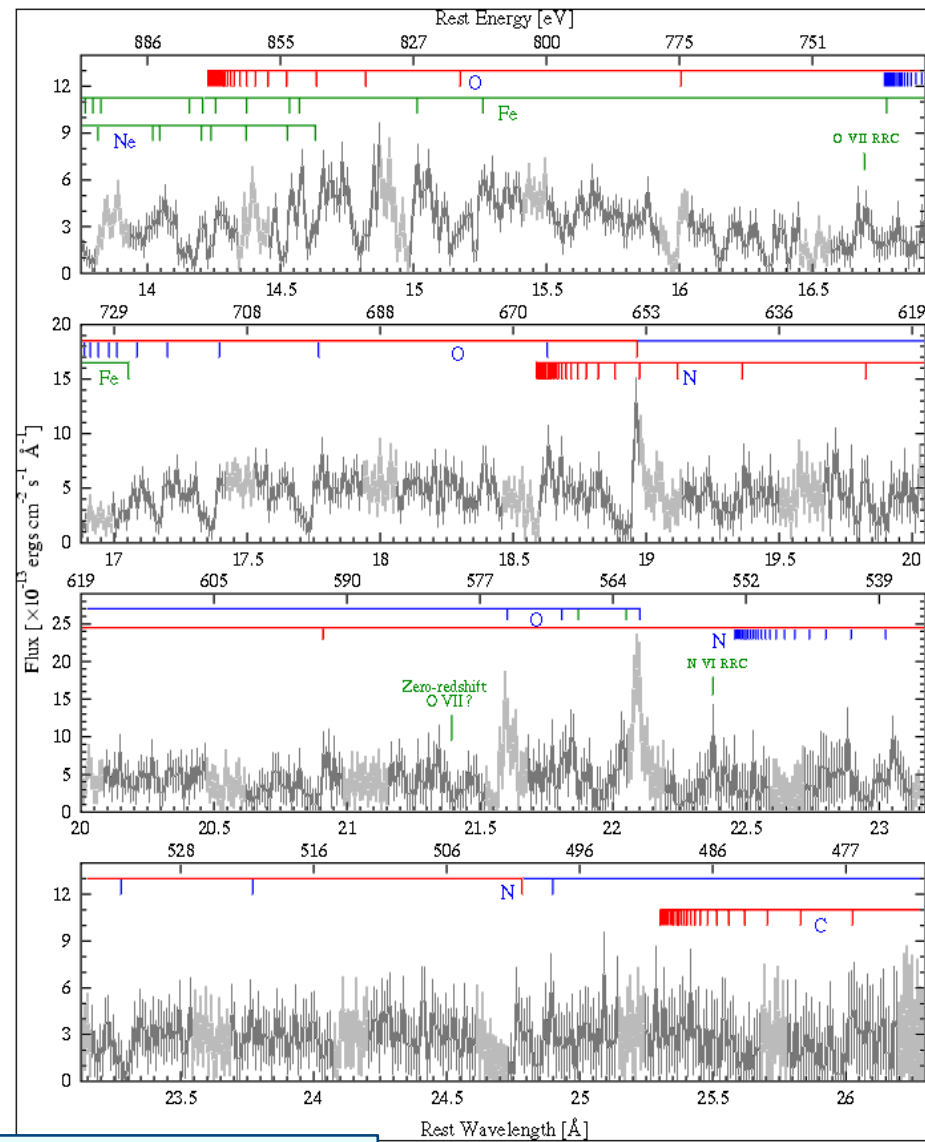
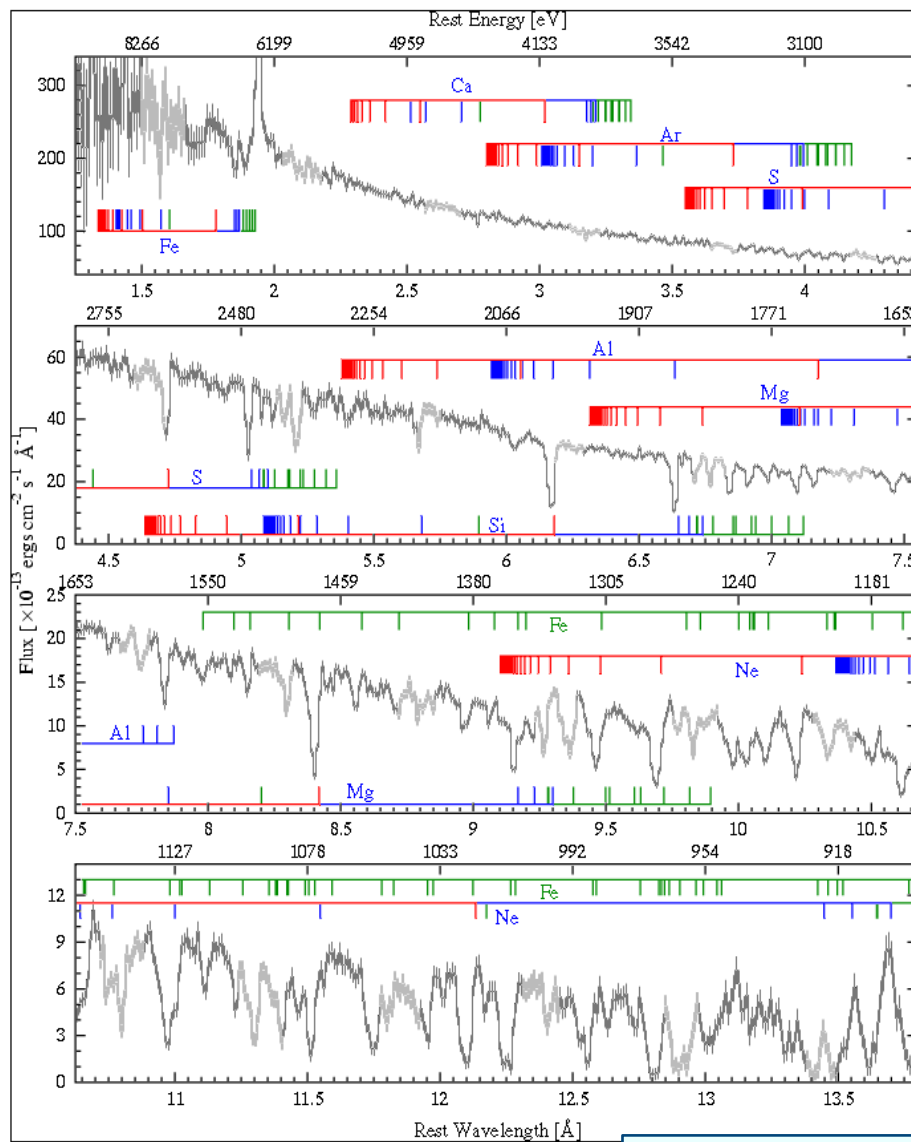
(h) "Dead" Elliptical



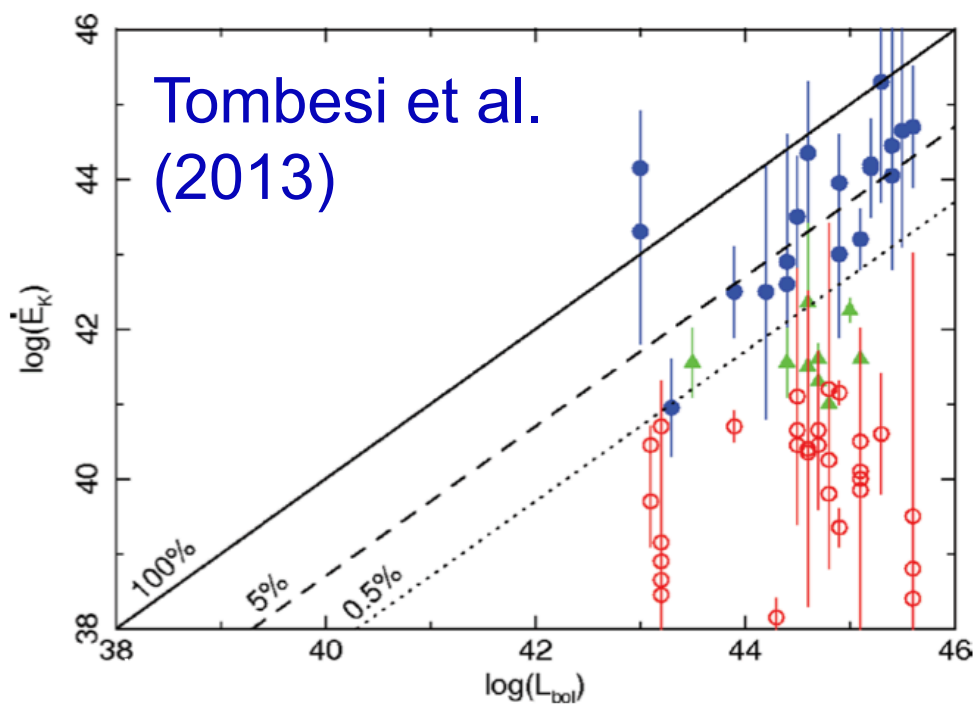
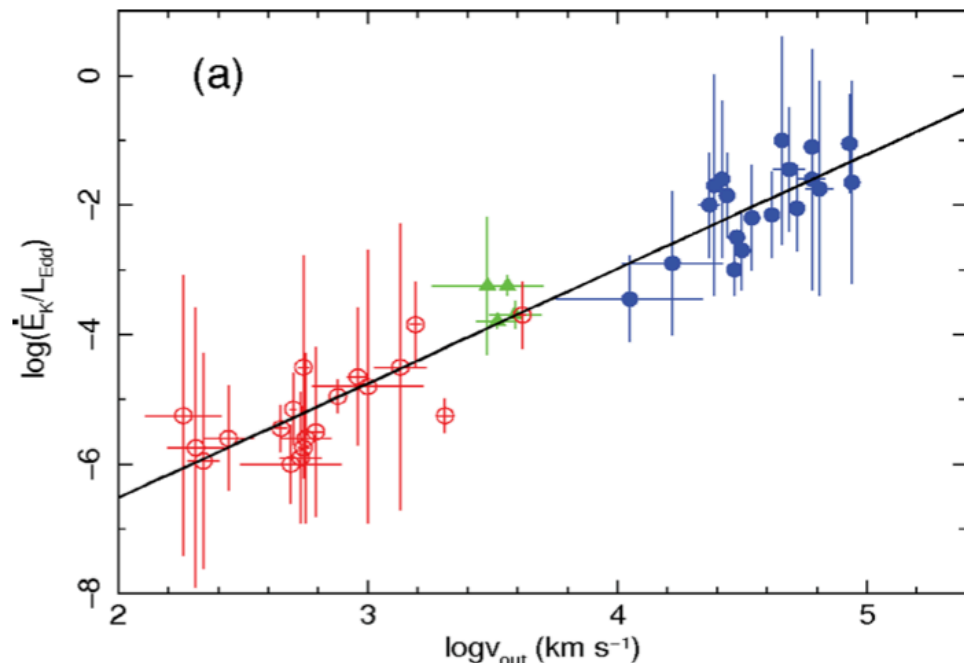
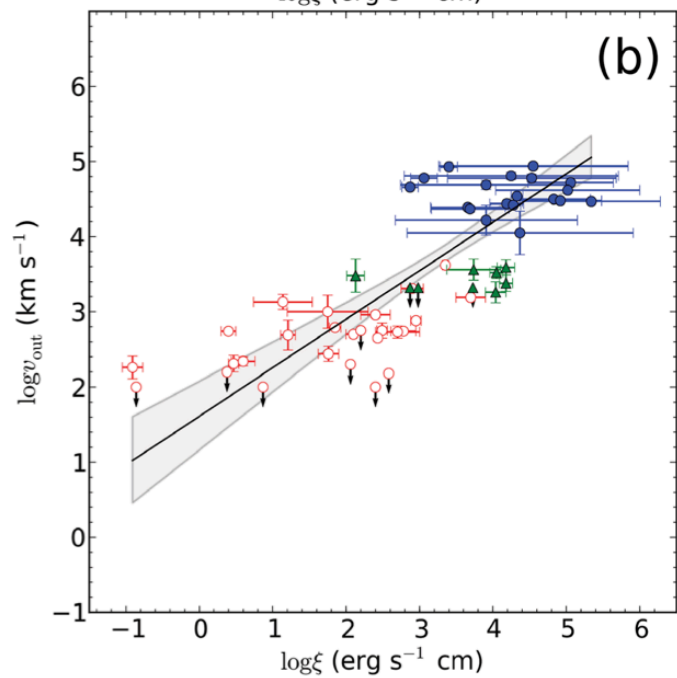
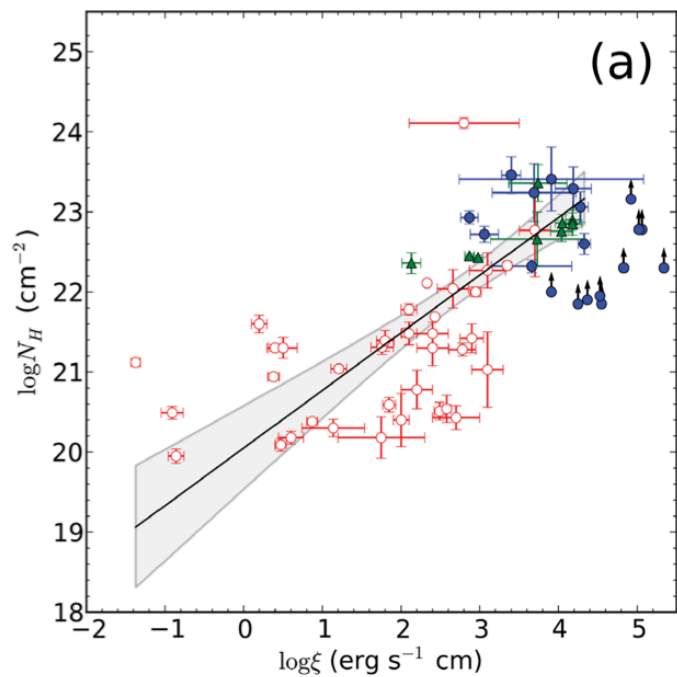
- star formation terminated
- large BH/spheroid - efficient feedback
- halo grows to "large group" scales: mergers become inefficient
- growth by "dry" mergers



Hopkins et al. (2008)

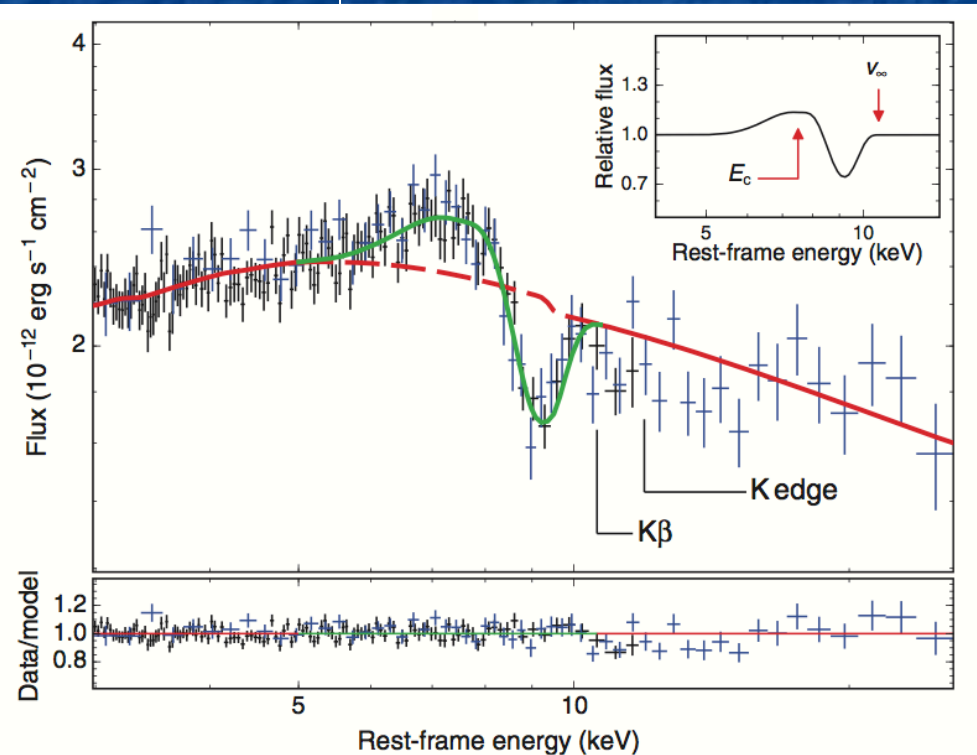
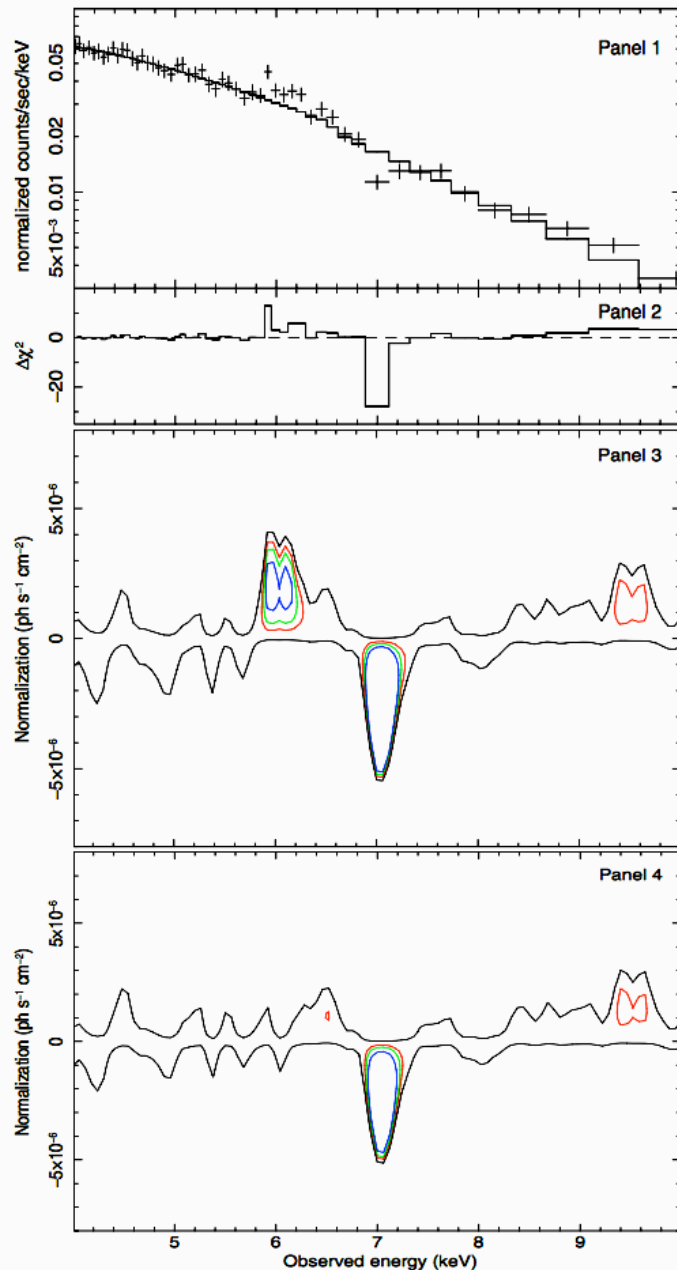


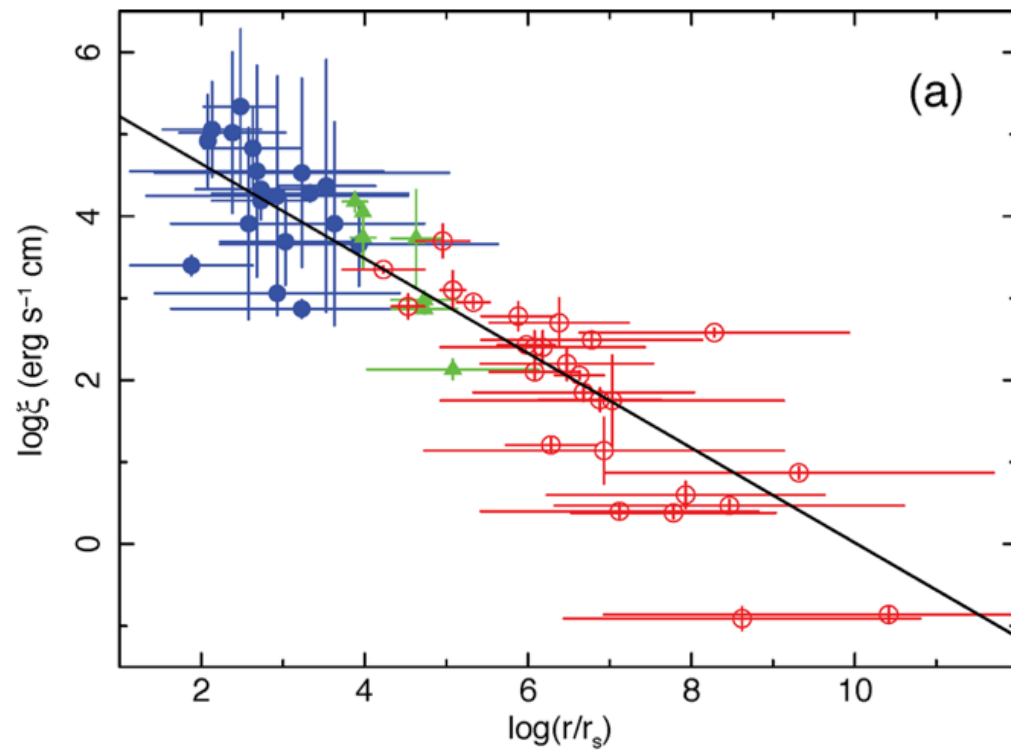
Chandra 900ks HETG study of
NGC3783 (Kaspi et al. 2002)



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

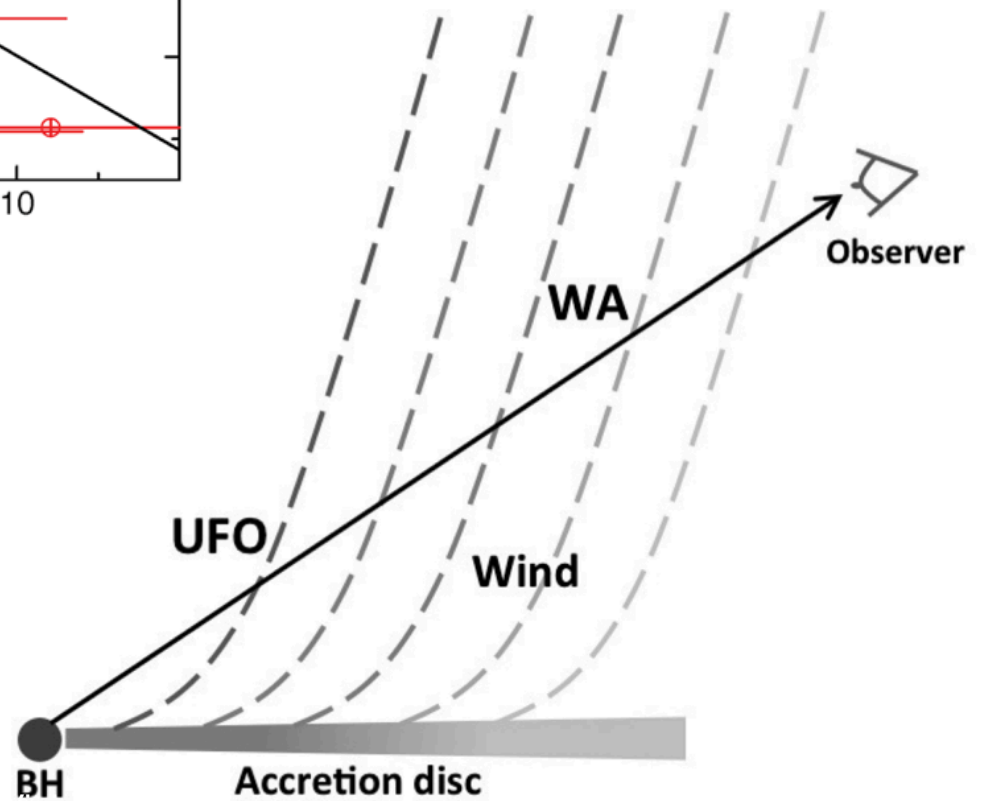
PDS456 w/NUSTAR :
P-Cyg profile from $v \sim 0.3c$
outflow (Nardini+ 2015)

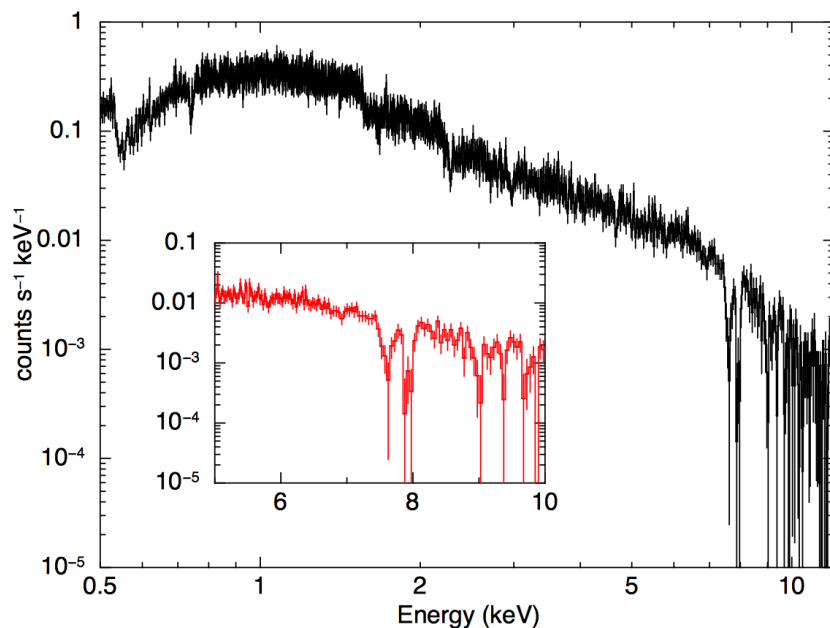




Stratified accretion
disk wind

Tombesi et al. (2013)

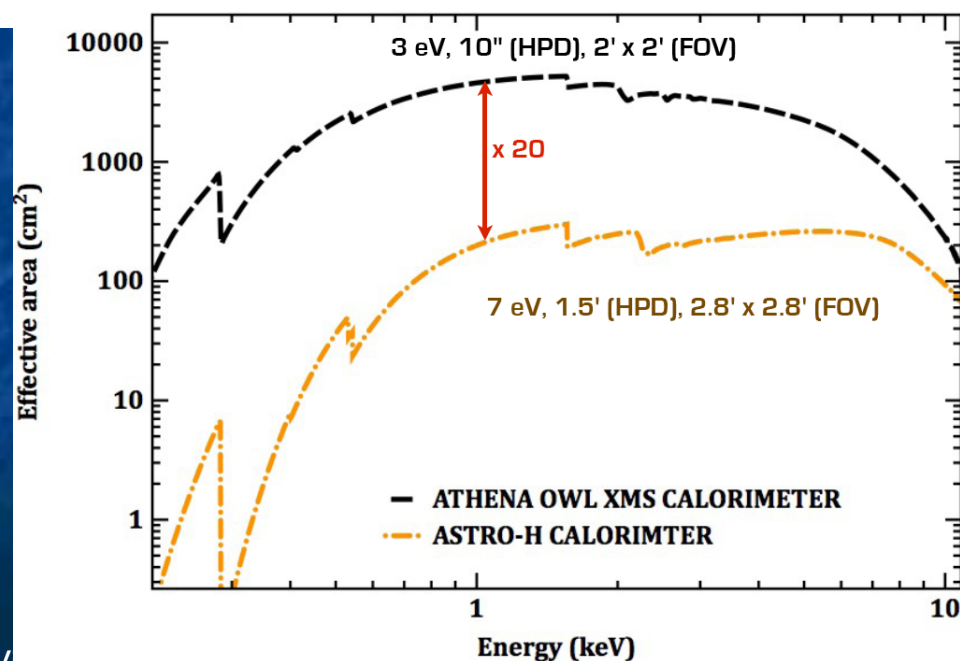


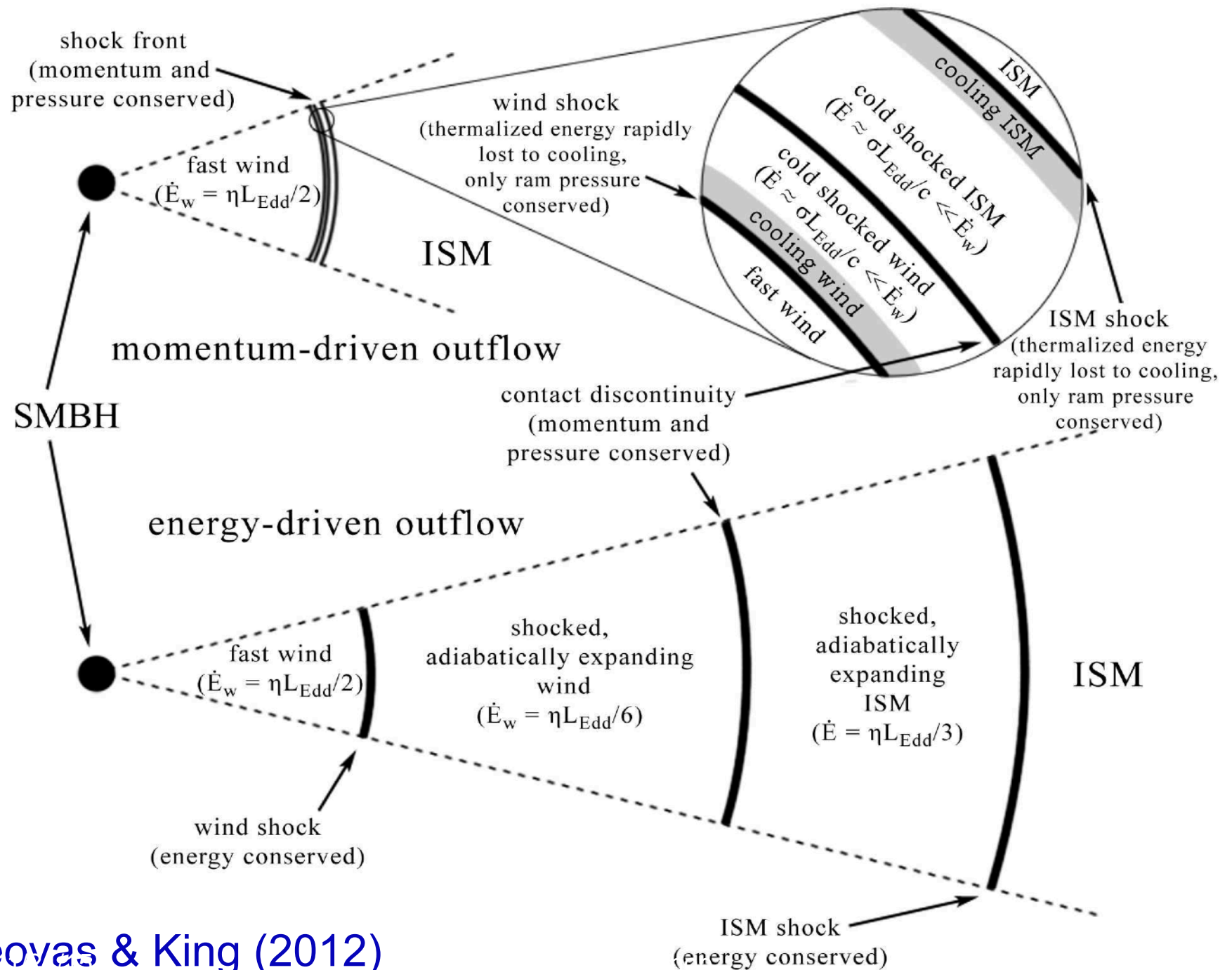


Simulated 100ks Astro-H
observation of PDF456
(AGN Winds WP, Kaastra
et al. 2014)

Future spectroscopic
studies of fast outflows...

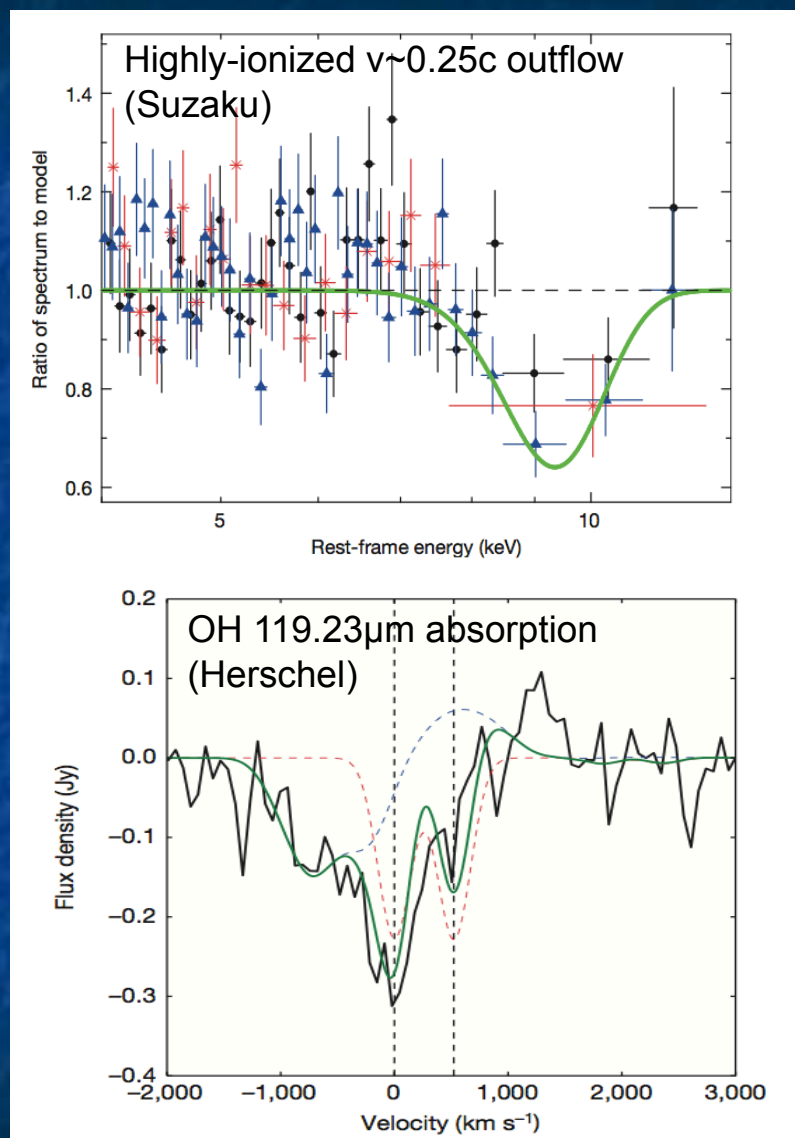
- Detailed velocity/
ionization structure
- Variability → location



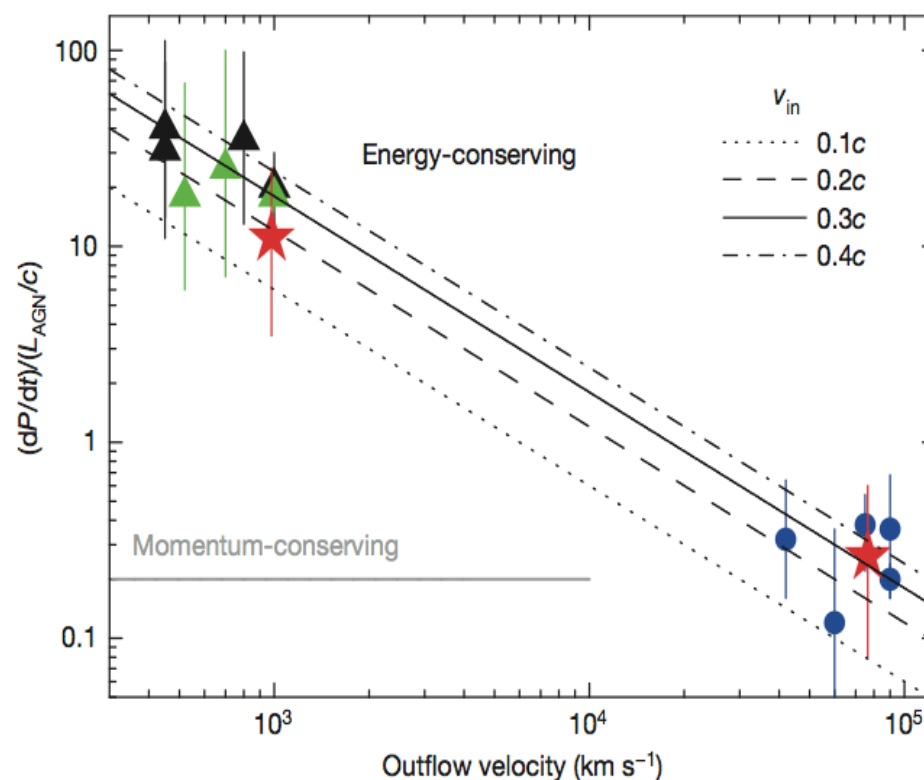


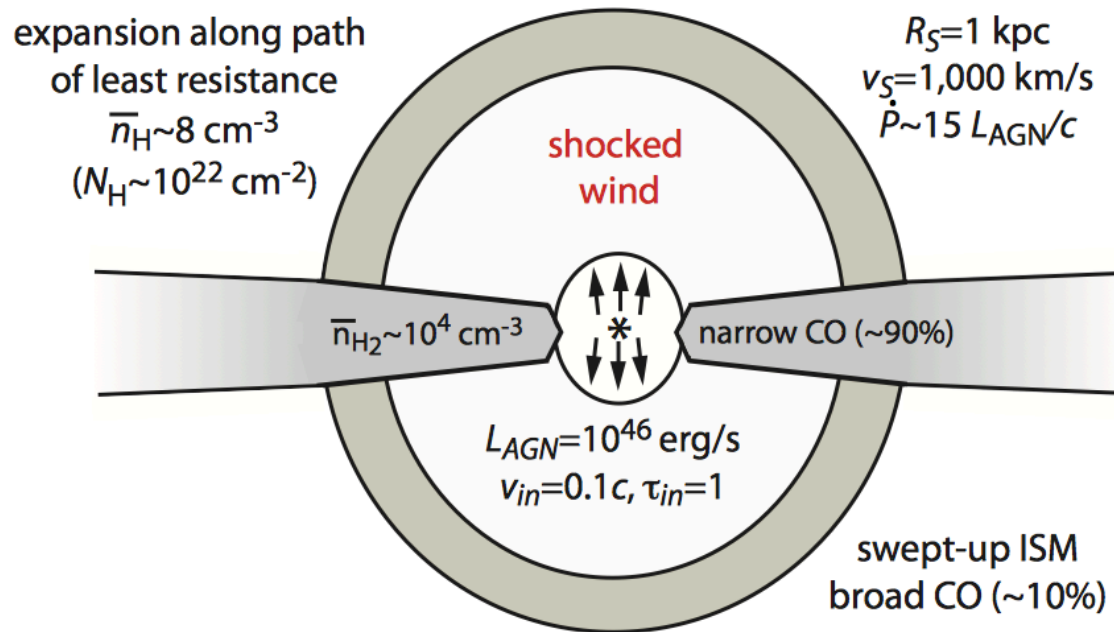
Zubovas & King (2012)

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)

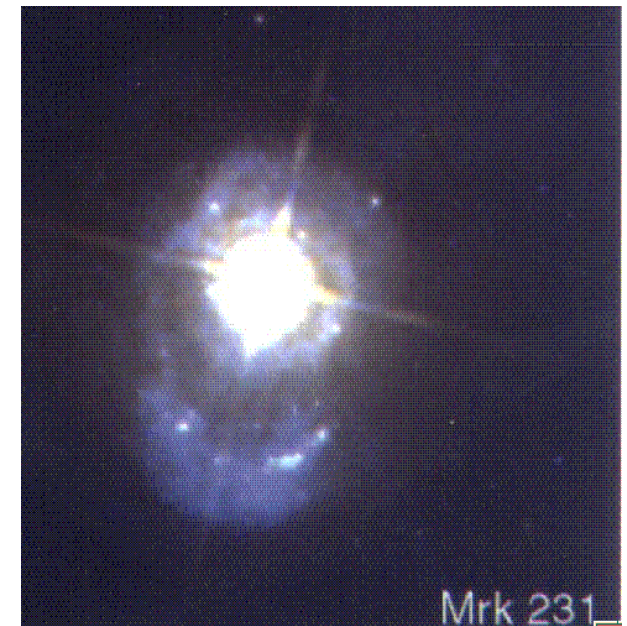
Shocked wind bubble emits in X-rays...

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

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

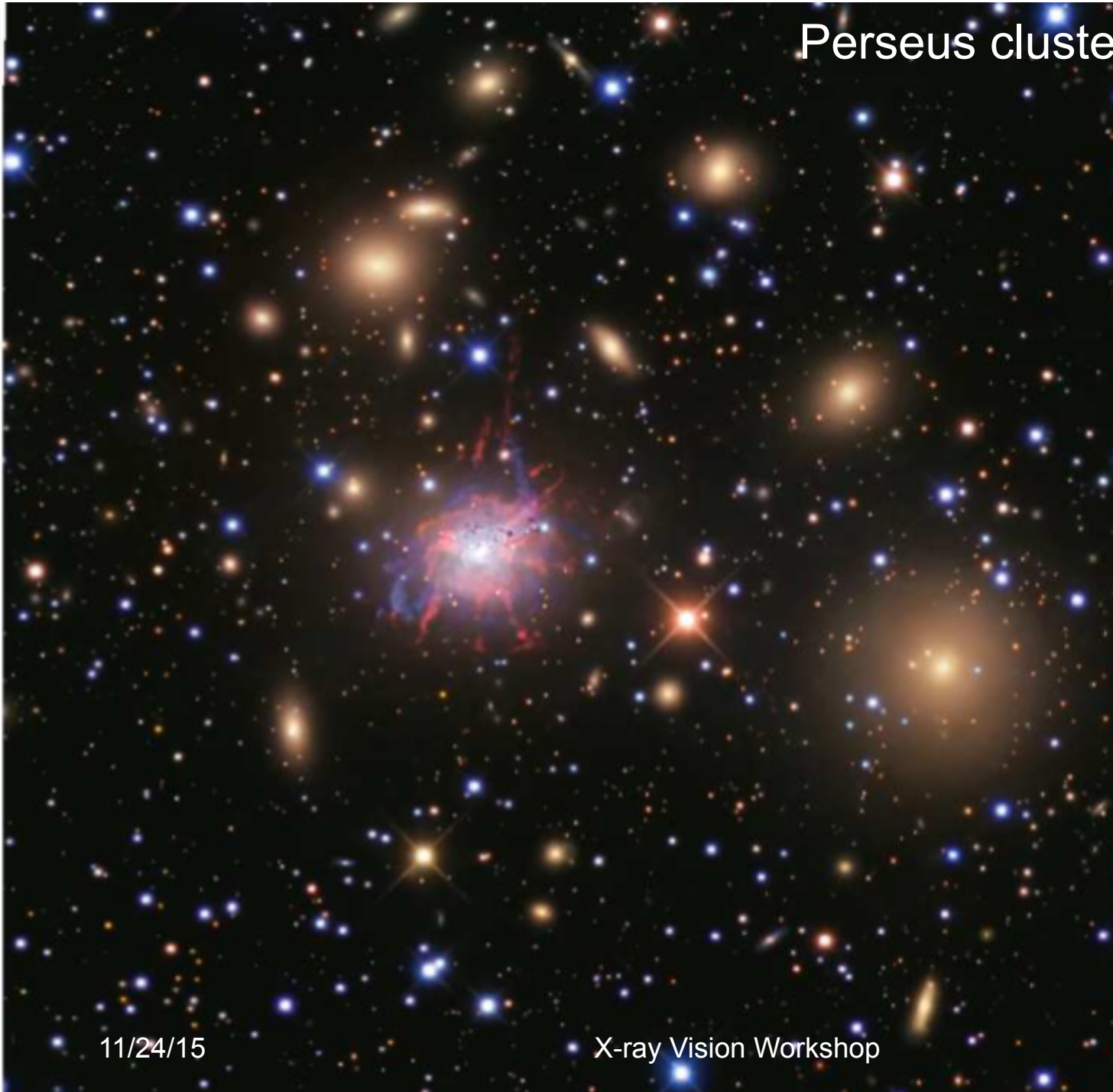
Characteristic size of bubble is $\sim \text{kpc}$

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)

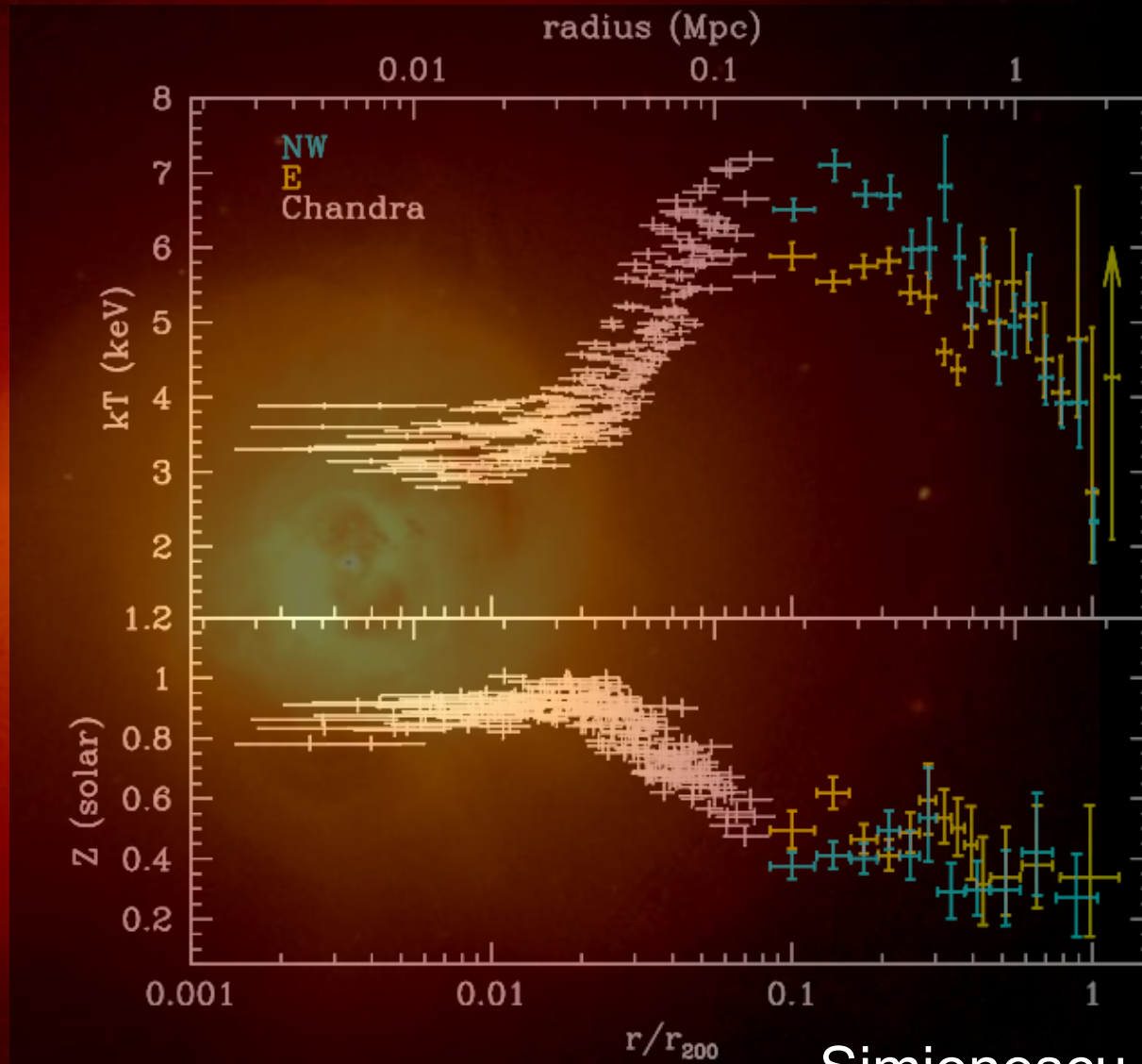


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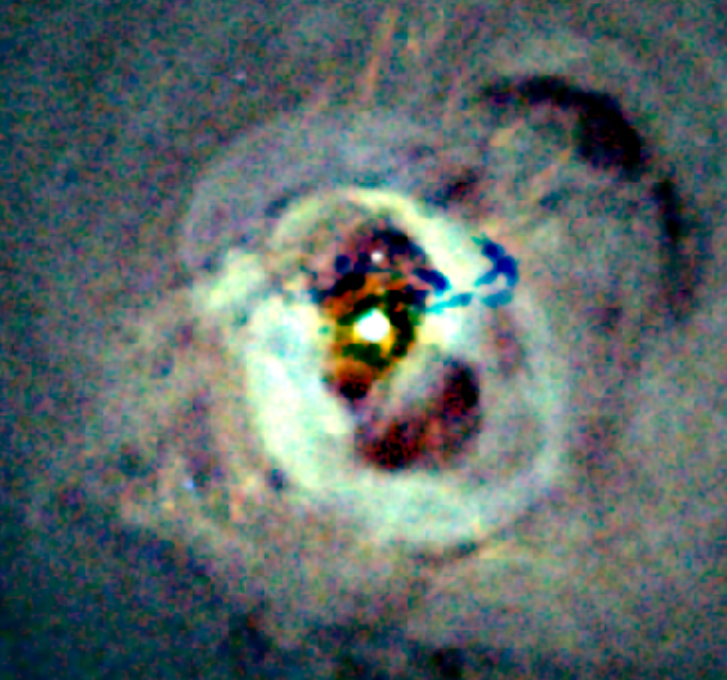
17

Fabian et al. (2010)



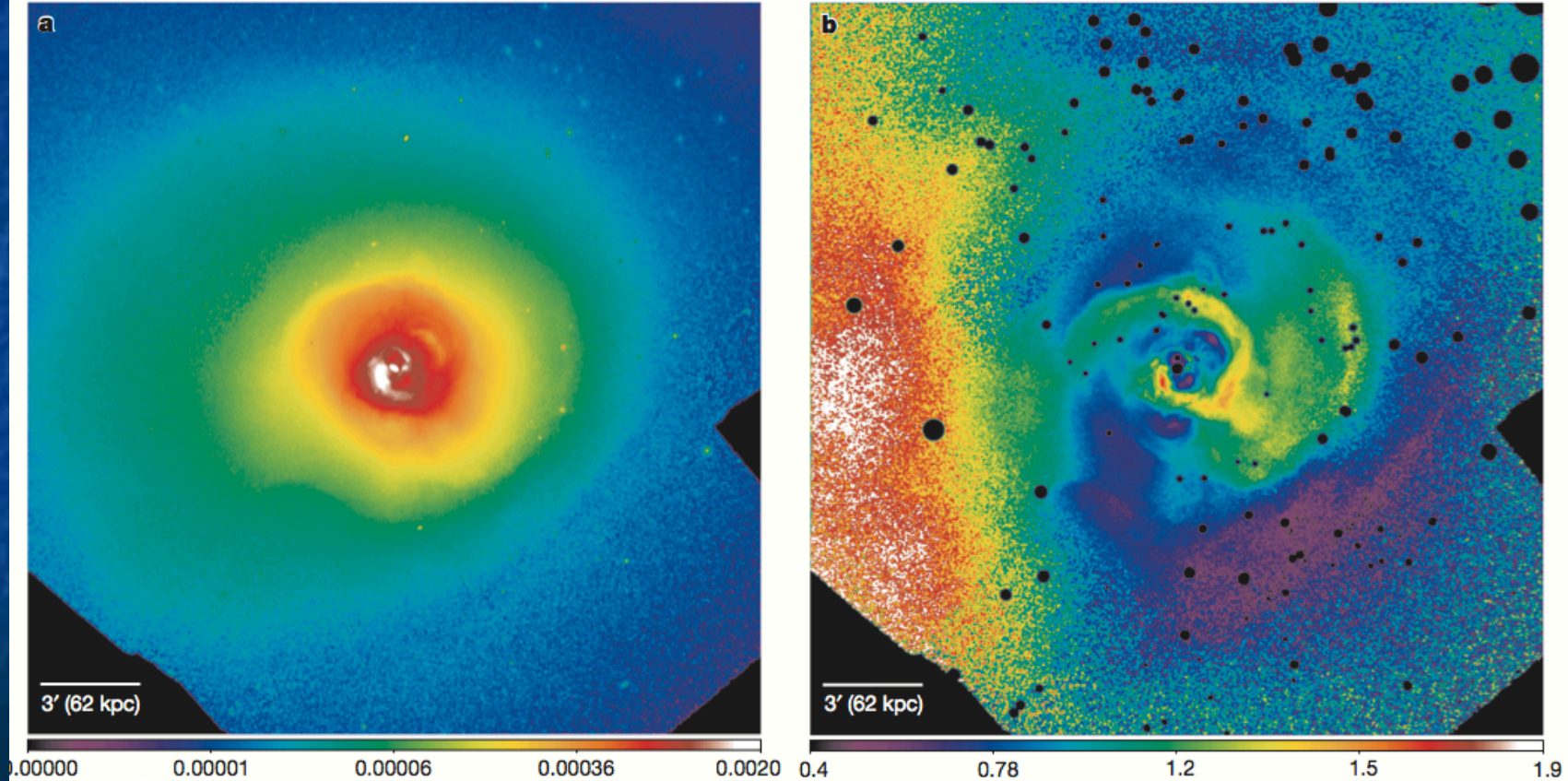
Simionescu et al. (2011)

Fabian et al. (2006)



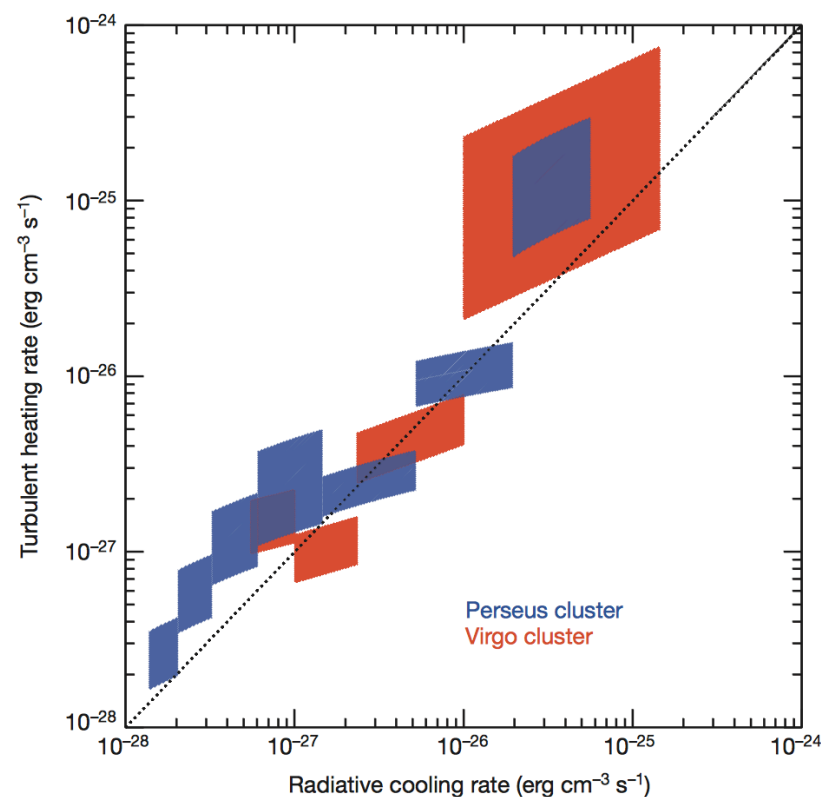
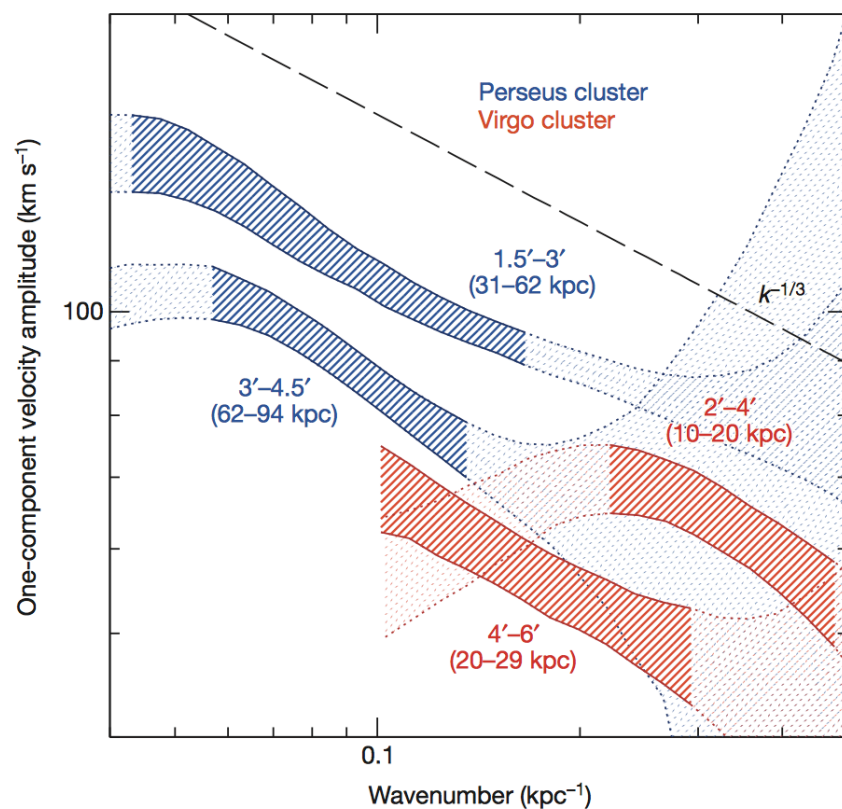
Turbulent heating in galaxy clusters brightest in X-rays

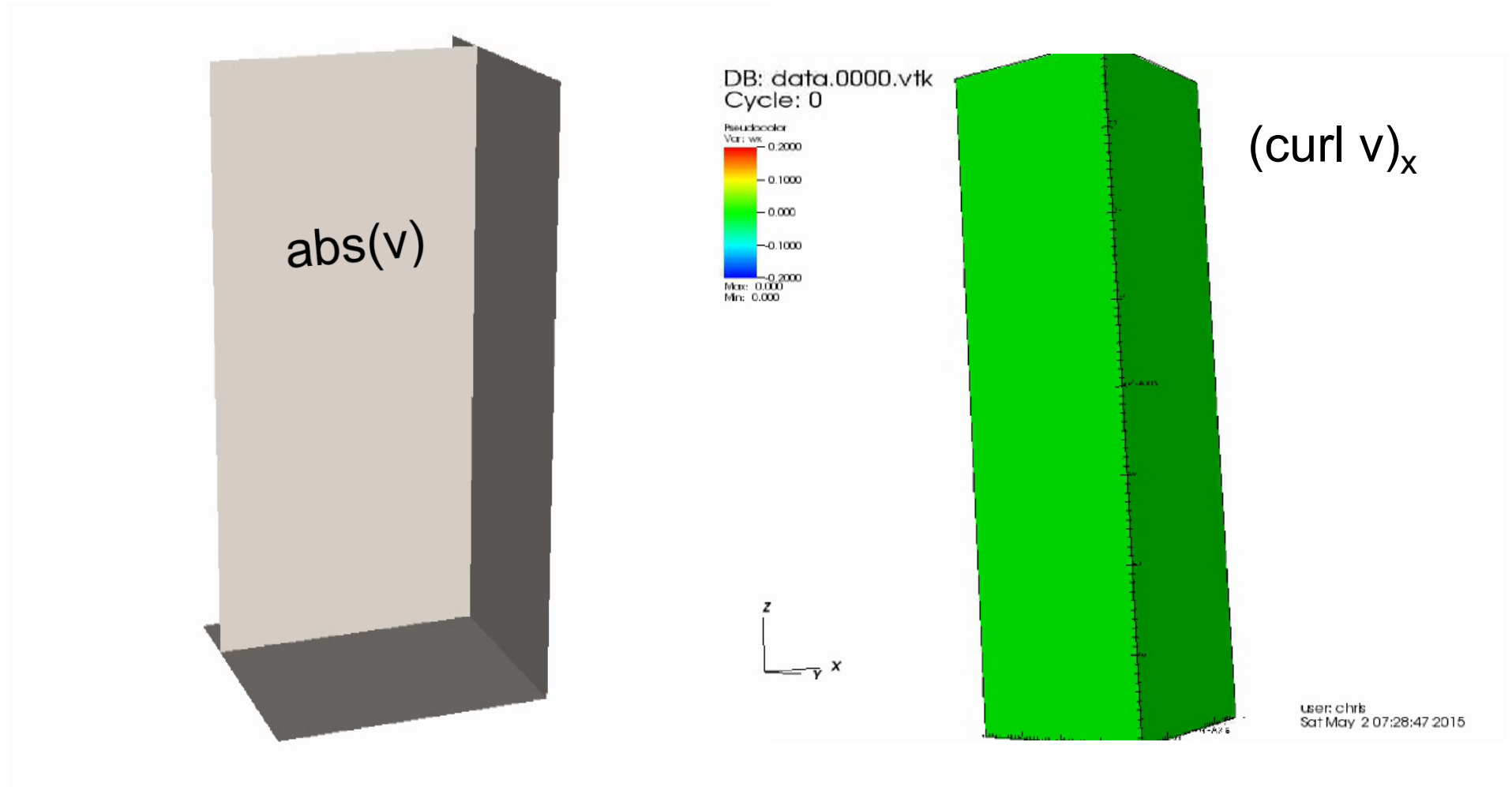
I. Zhuravleva^{1,2}, E. Churazov^{3,4}, A. A. Schekochihin^{5,6}, S. W. Allen^{1,2,7}, P. Arévalo^{8,9}, A. C. Fabian¹⁰, W. R. Forman¹¹, J. S. Sanders¹², A. Simionescu¹³, R. Sunyaev^{3,4}, A. Vikhlinin¹¹ & N. Werner^{1,2}



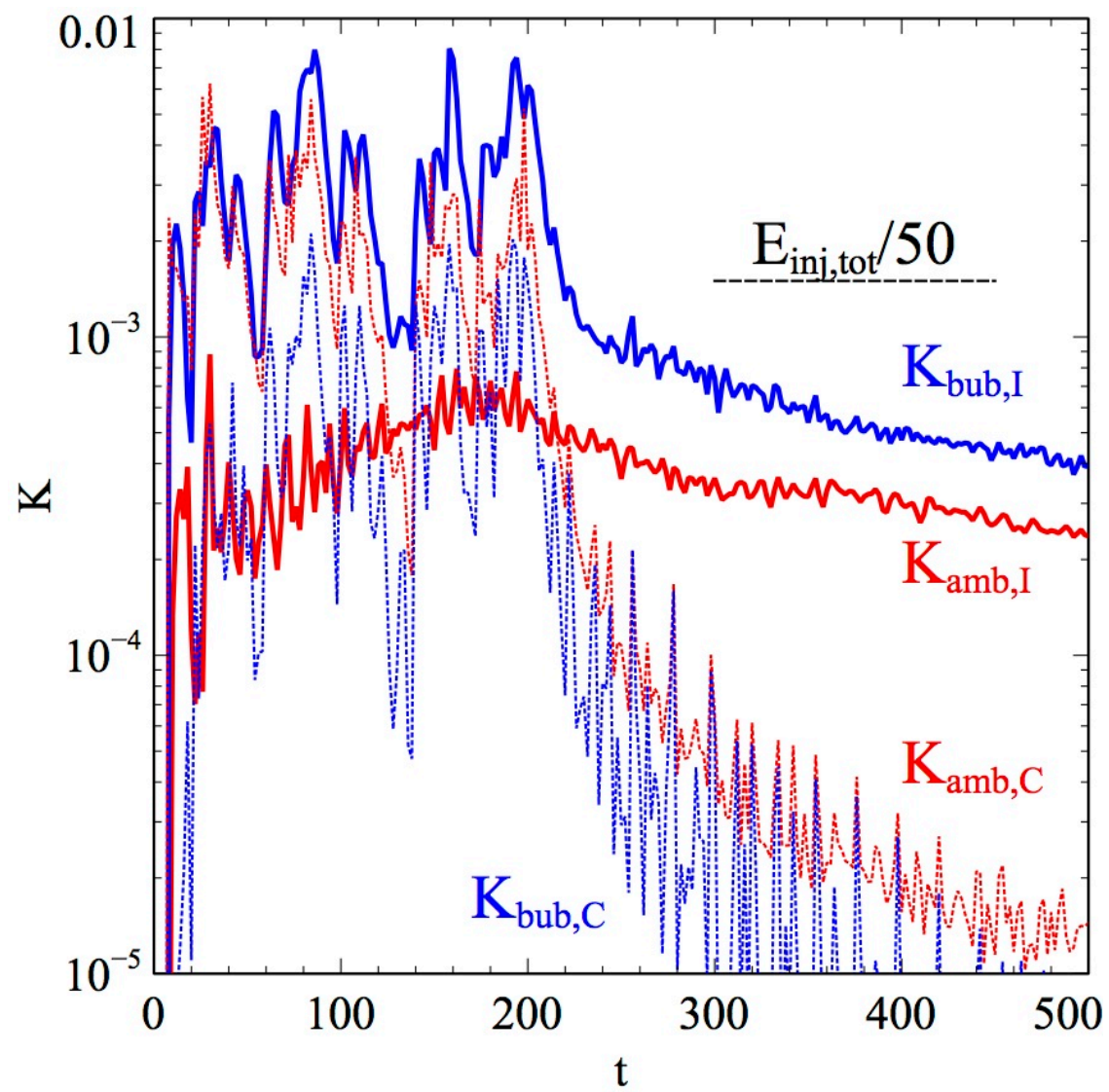
Turbulent heating in galaxy clusters brightest in X-rays

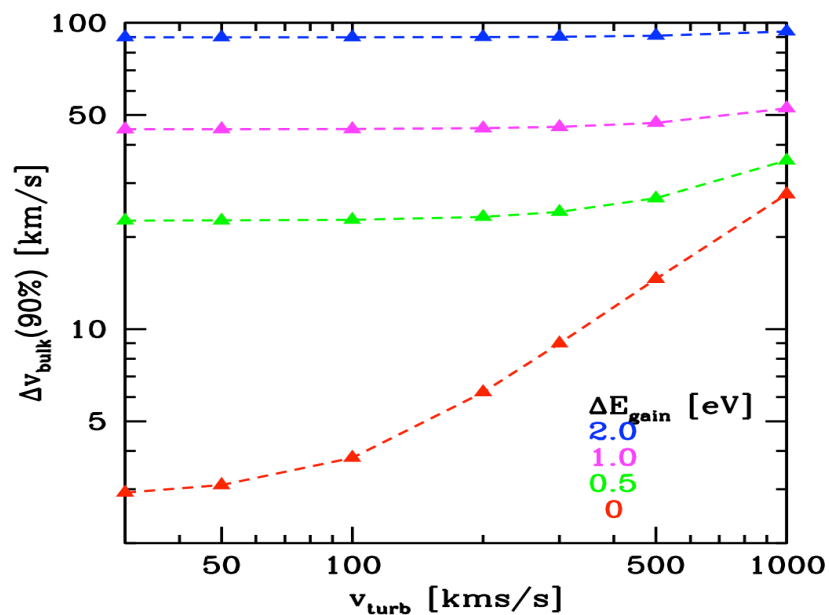
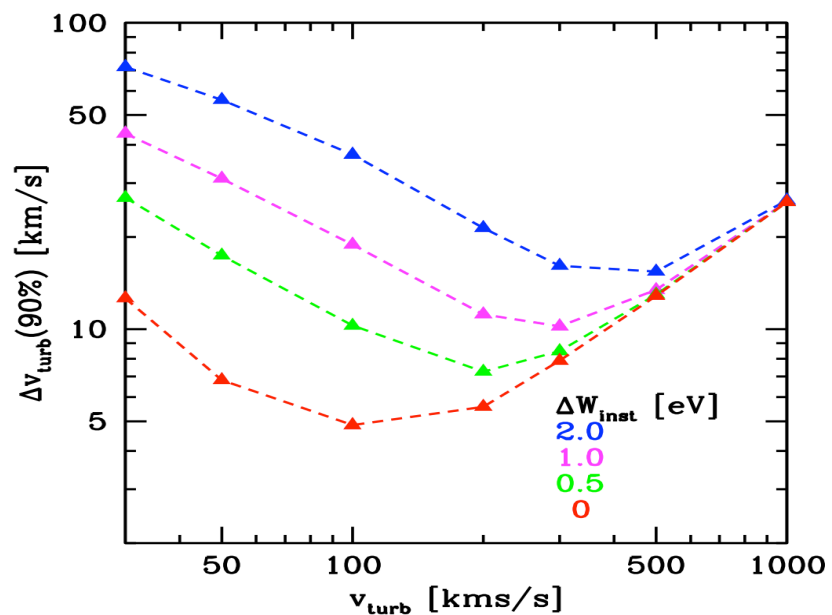
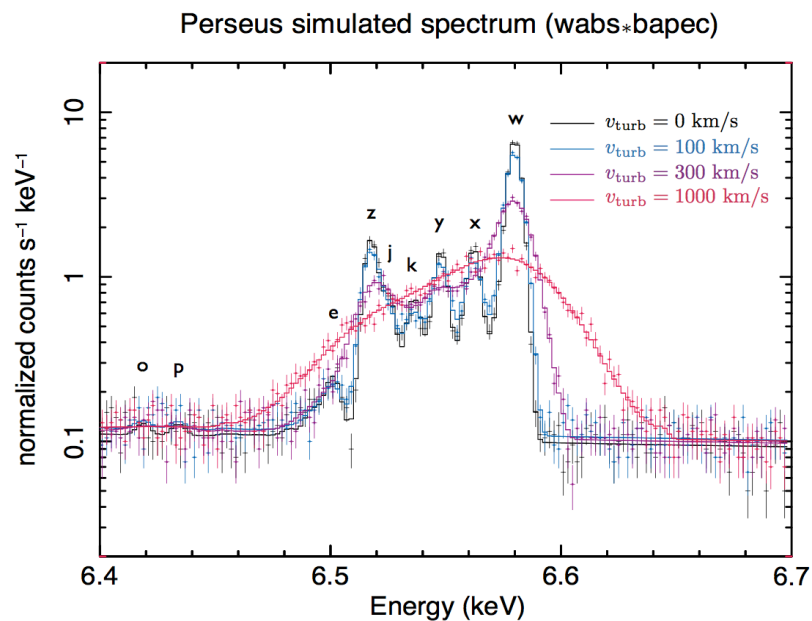
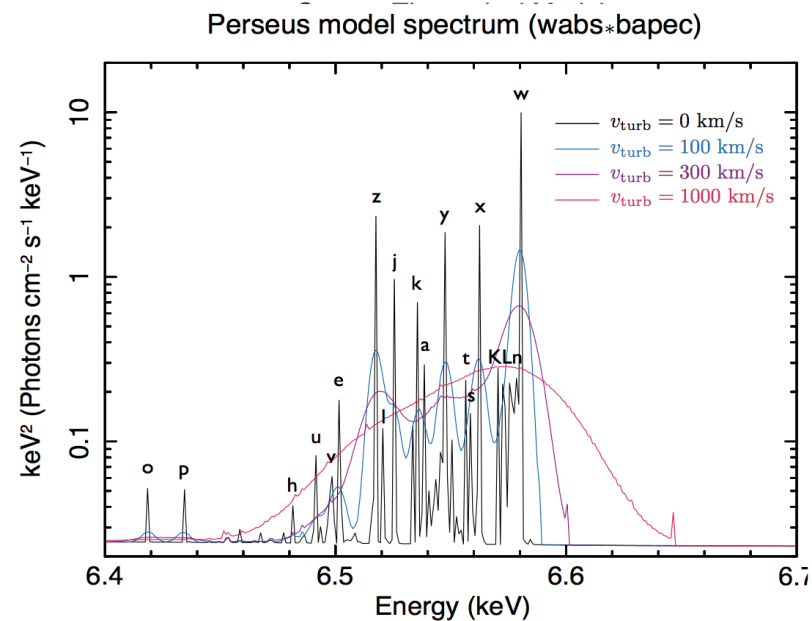
I. Zhuravleva^{1,2}, E. Churazov^{3,4}, A. A. Schekochihin^{5,6}, S. W. Allen^{1,2,7}, P. Arévalo^{8,9}, A. C. Fabian¹⁰, W. R. Forman¹¹, J. S. Sanders¹², A. Simionescu¹³, R. Sunyaev^{3,4}, A. Vikhlinin¹¹ & N. Werner^{1,2}



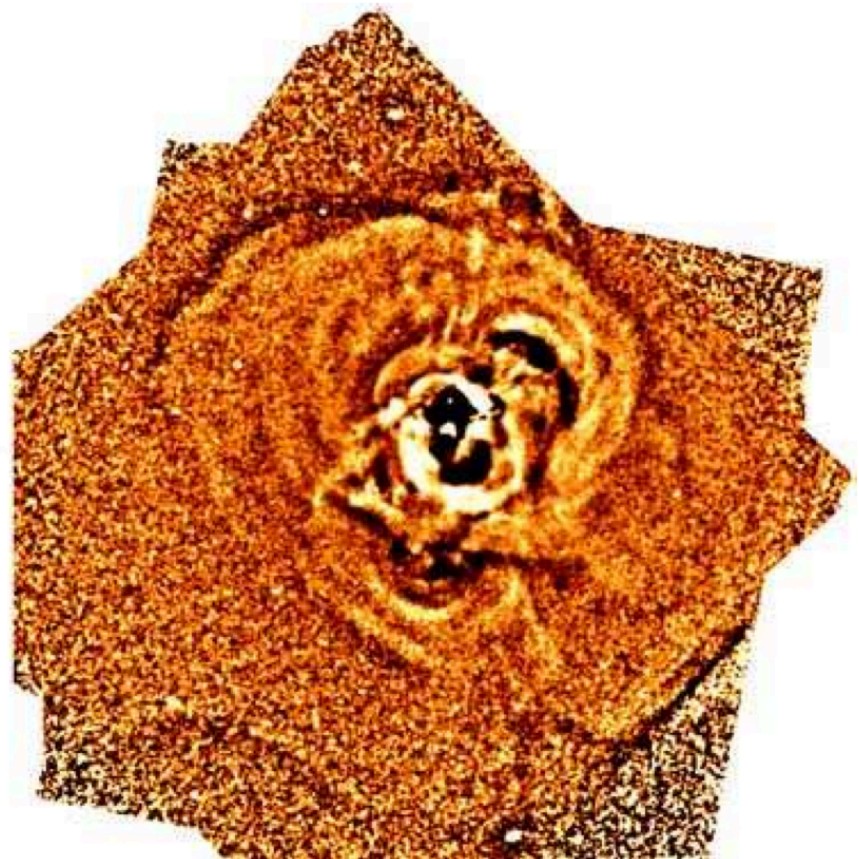
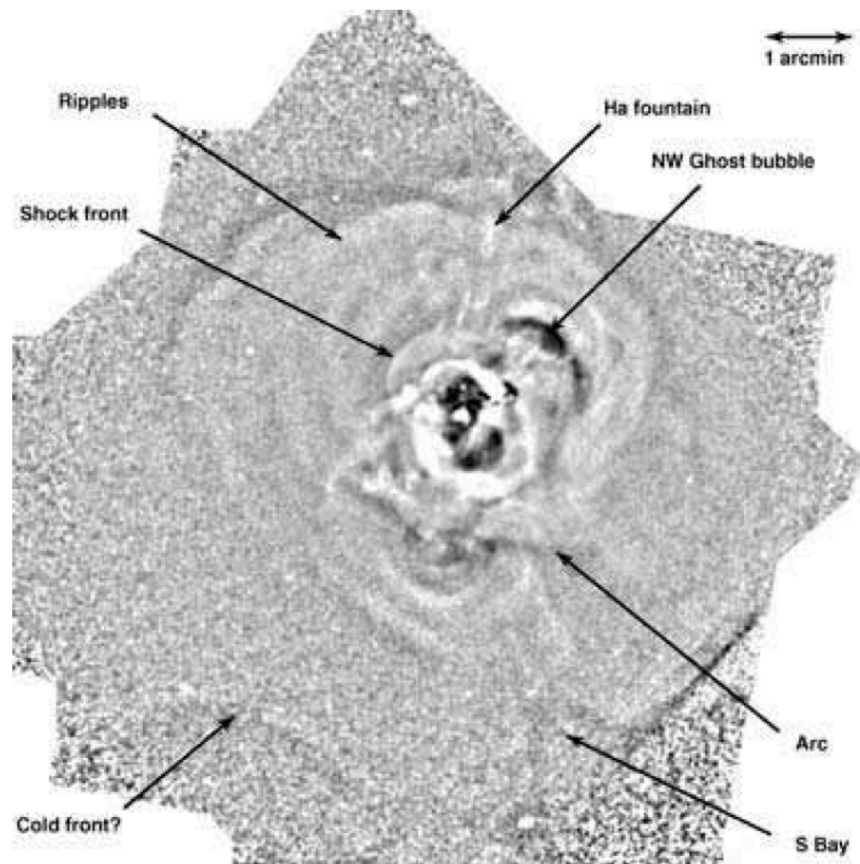


Toy model for driving if ICM turbulence by AGN outbursts...
AGN does indeed drive turbulence through g-mode decay,
but energy transfer from AGN to ICM turbulence is very
inefficient (Reynolds et al. 2015)

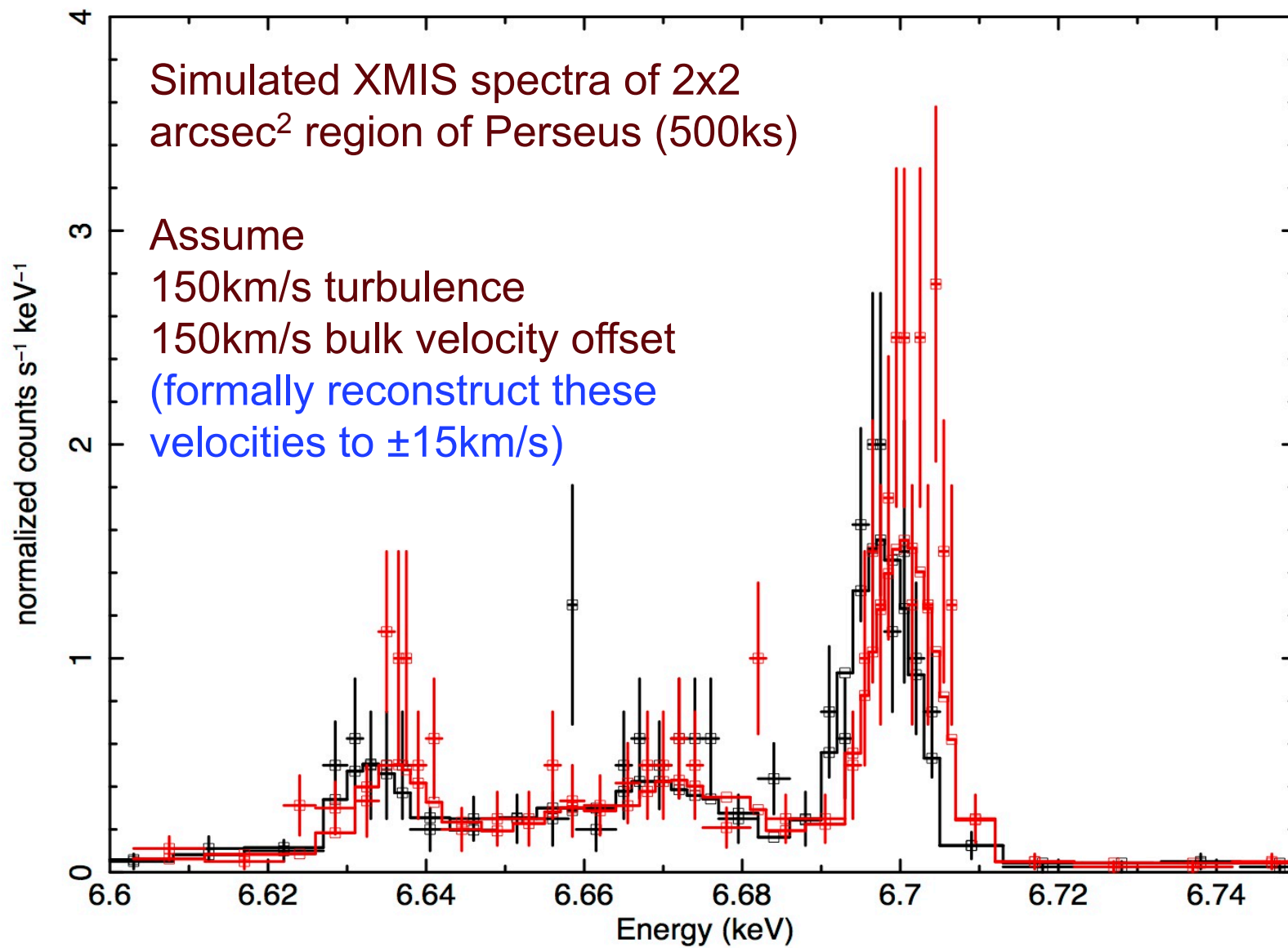


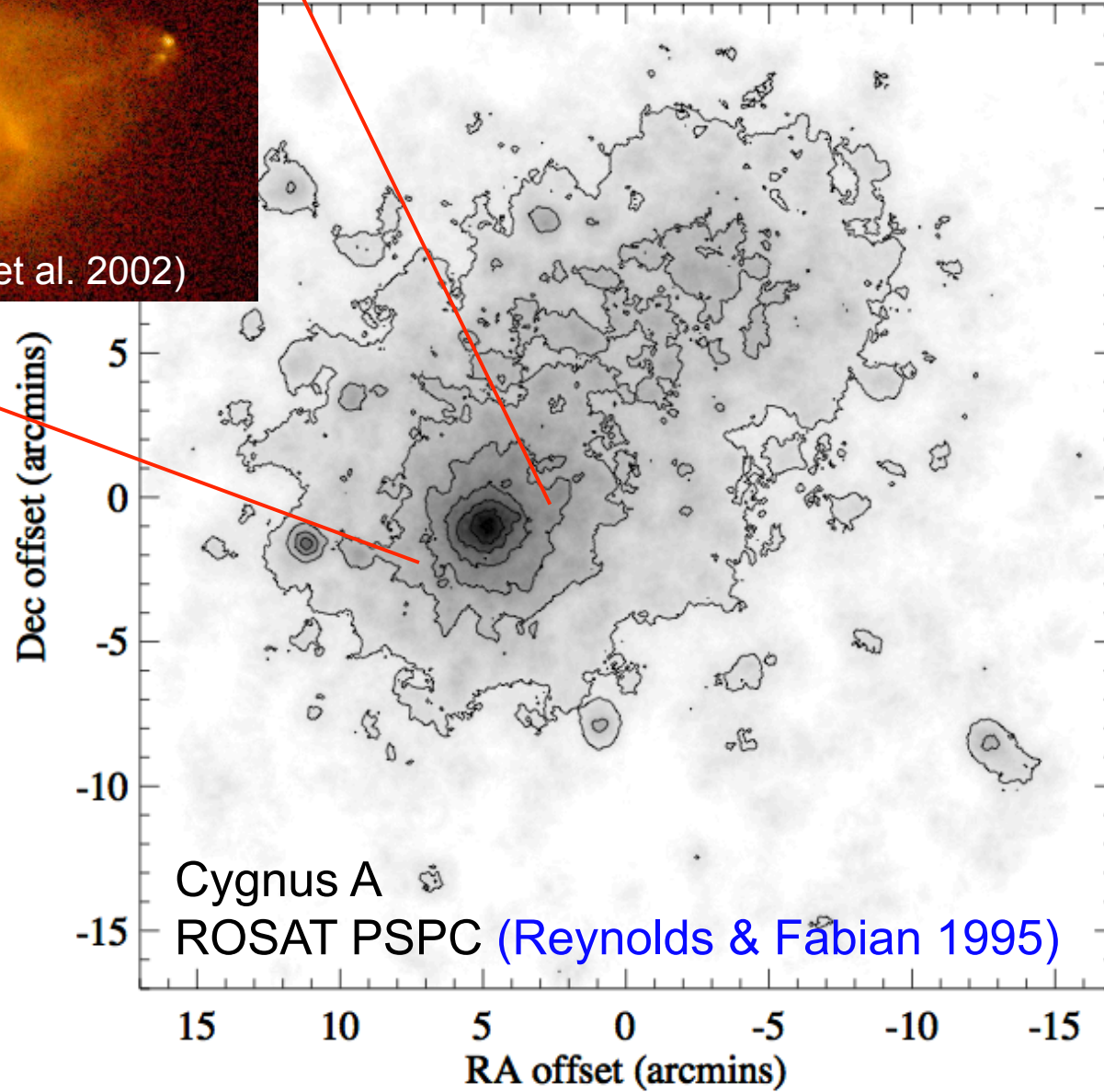
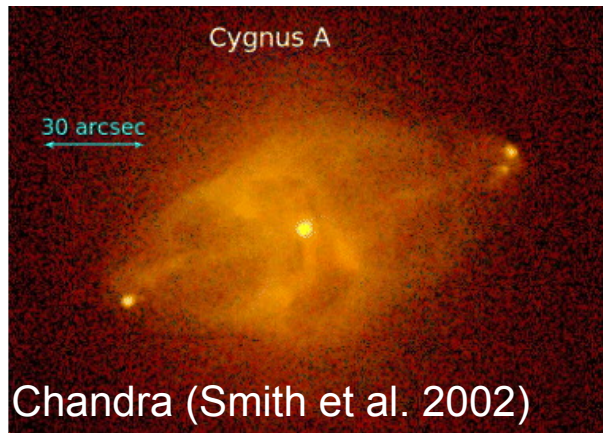


Astro-H simulations of Perseus (Astro-H Cluster White Paper)

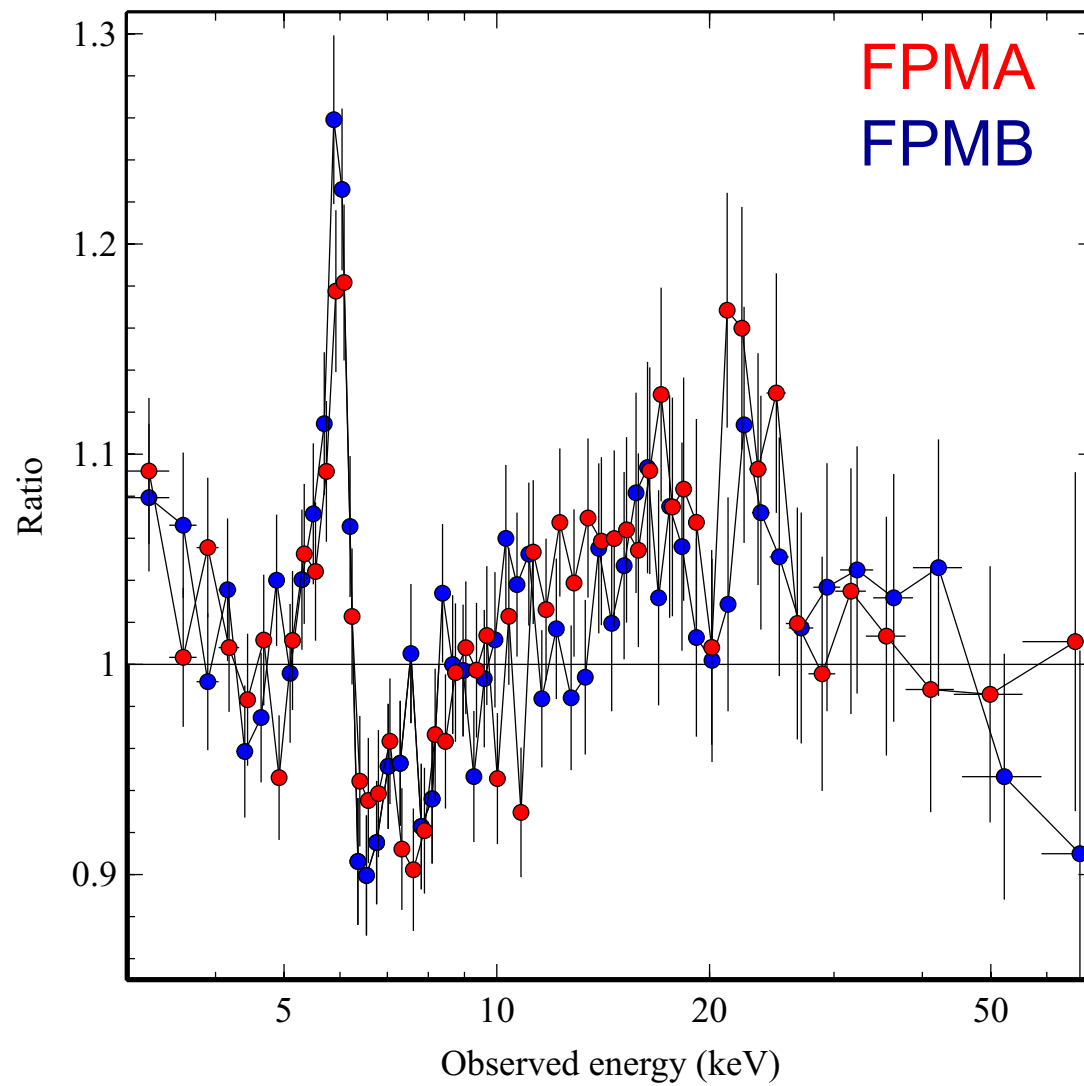


Unsharp-mask image of Perseus (10arcsec smoothed structure subtracted out) Sanders et al. (2006)

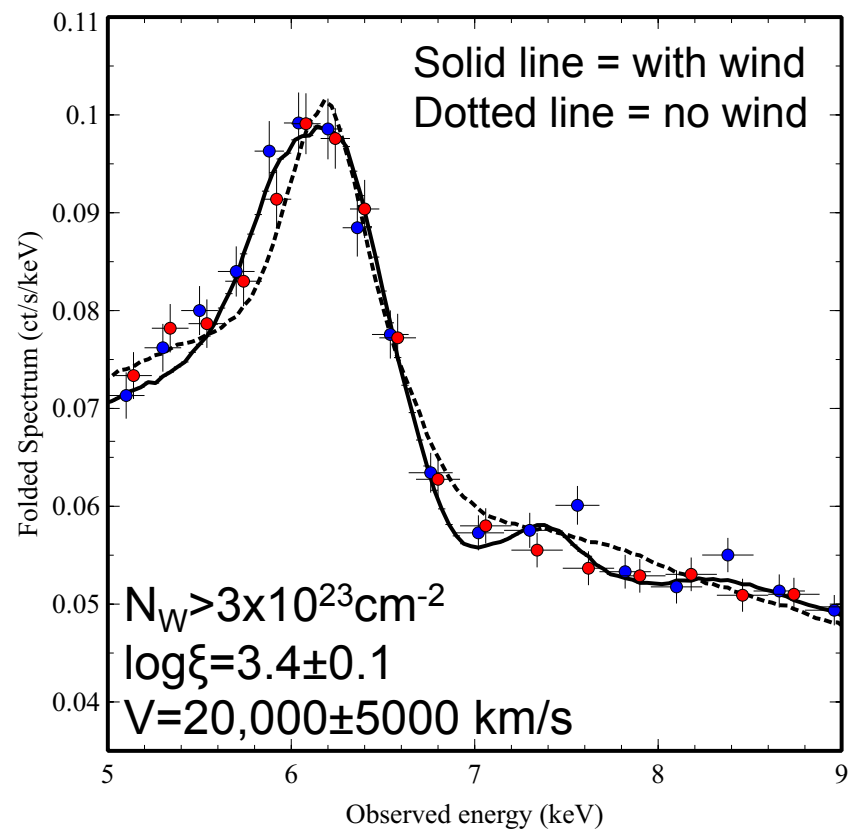
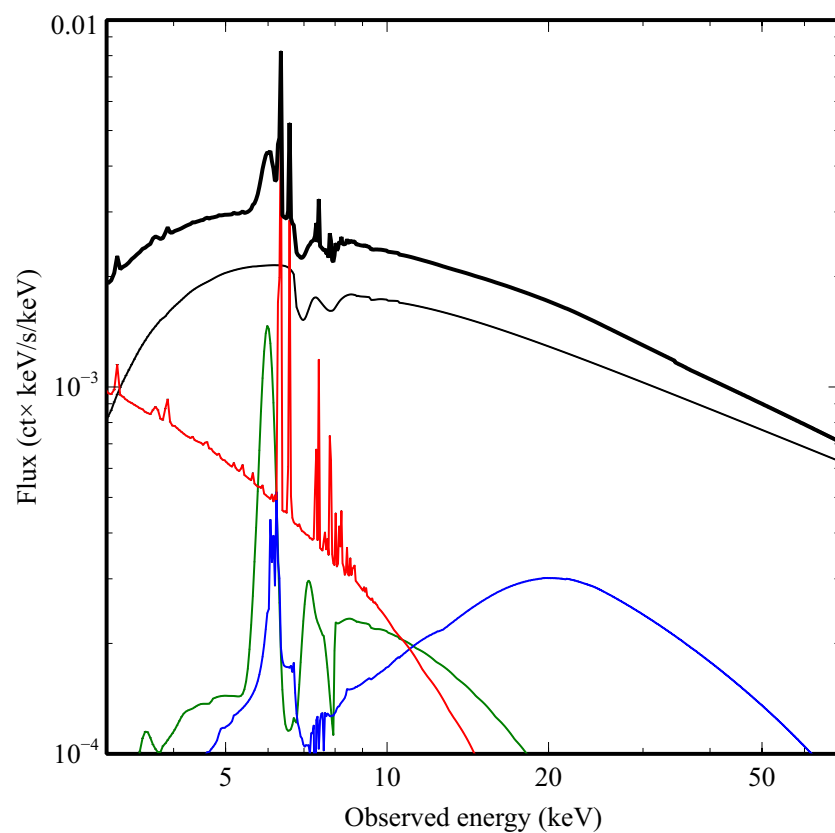




Cygnus A w/NuSTAR (Reynolds et al. 2015)



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