

# ***Feeding and Feedback in Radio Galaxies and Mergers: an X-ray Perspective***

***Francesco Tombesi***

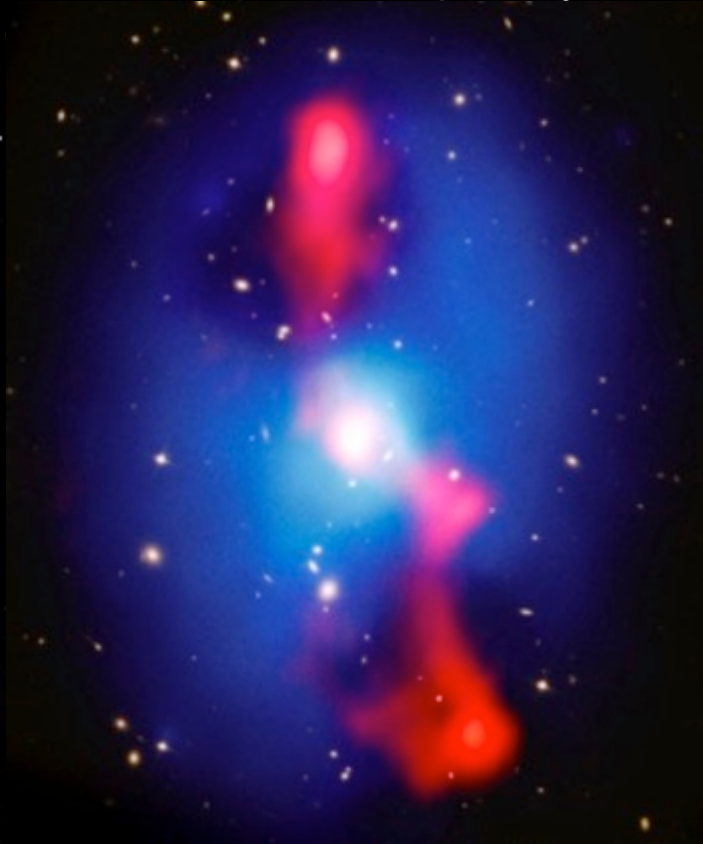
**University of Rome, Tor Vergata**

**NASA - Goddard Space Flight Center**

**University of Maryland, College Park**

# Flavors of black hole feedback

Relativistic jets

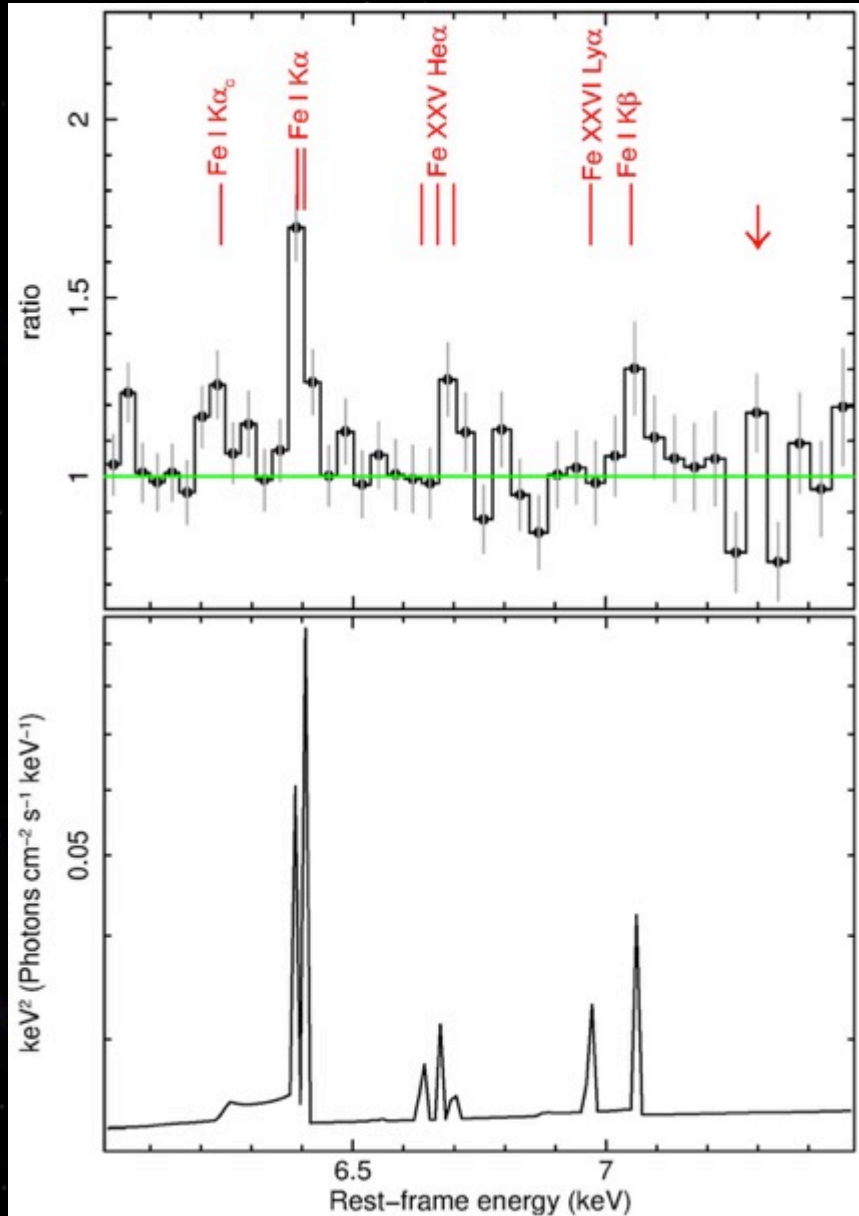


Disk winds



- Large program Chandra HETG, 3C 390.3, 3C 120, 3C 111
- Most radio-loud AGN are (minor) mergers (Chiaberge et al. 2015)

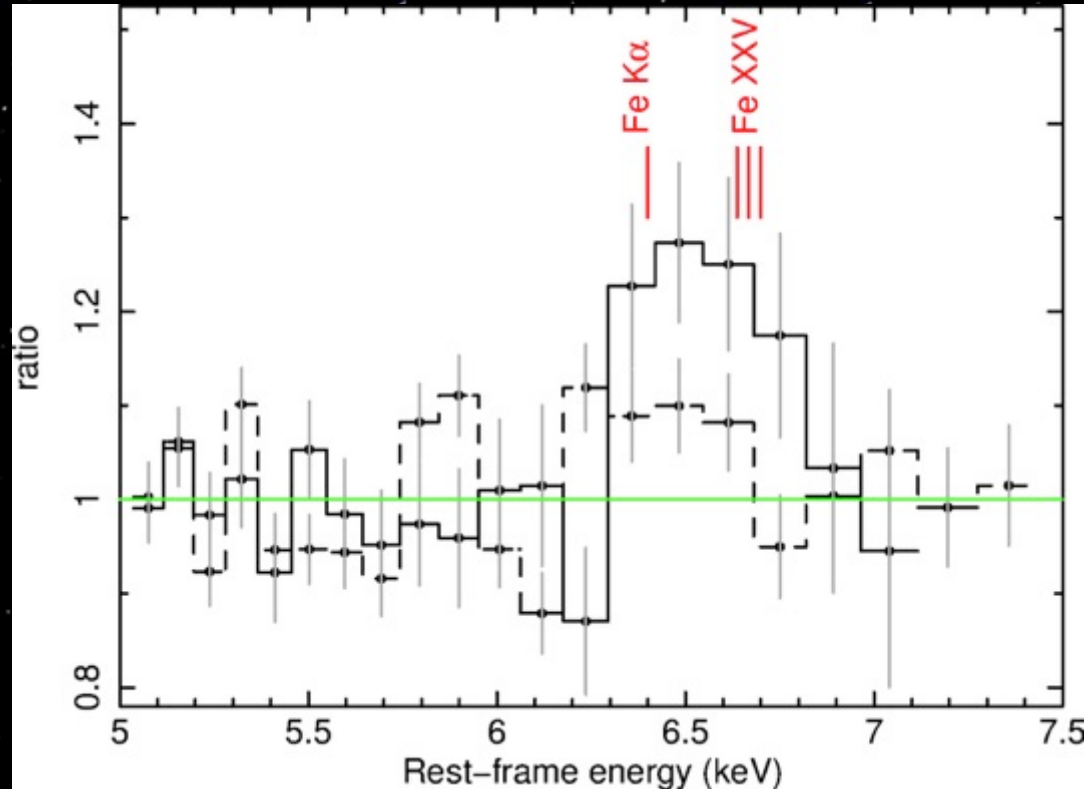
# Feeding: Fe K emission lines in 3C 120



- Series of neutral/ionized Fe K lines (including Fe K Compton shoulder)
- Fe K $\alpha$  FWHM $\sim$ 2,300 km/s, comparable to optical BLR ( $i\sim 20^\circ$ )
- $R=0.22\pm 0.04$ ,  $N_H > 6 \times 10^{24}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>
- Compton thick equatorial clumps?
- Ionized emitter  $\log \xi \sim 3.7$  at  $< \sim 2$  pc
- Ionized absorber  $v_{\text{out}} \sim 20,000$  km/s,  $\log \xi \sim 3.5$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm,  $N_H \sim 3 \times 10^{21}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>
- Emission/absorption from disk wind?

(Tombesi et al. 2017)

# Feeding: Fe K emission lines in 3C 390.3

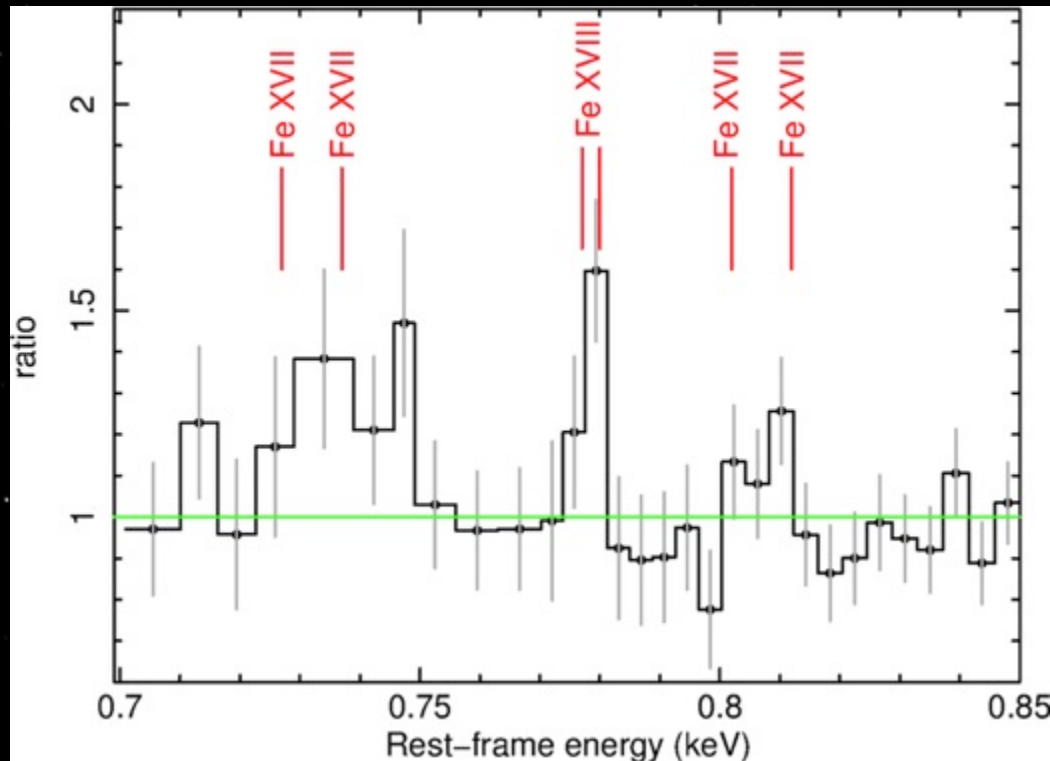


(Tombesi et al. 2016)

- Fe K $\alpha$   $E=6.40\pm 0.4$  keV, FWHM= $8,300\pm 3,300$  km/s
- Lowly ionized, high column (*xillver*) reflection  $\log \xi=1.3\pm 0.3$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm
- Line width consistent with optical H $\alpha$ , origin in BLR or outer accretion disk?



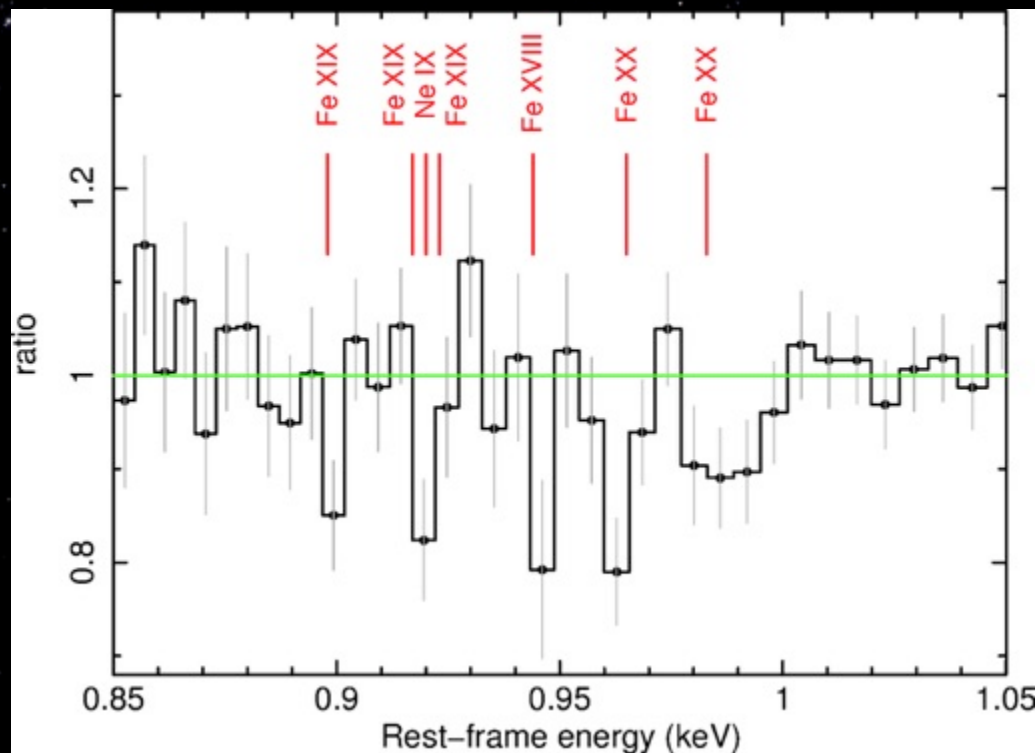
# Feedback: soft X-ray emission lines in 3C 390.3



(Tombesi et al. 2016)

- Series of emission lines due to Fe L transitions (Fe XVII-XVIII)
- Hot ISM emission,  $kT=0.5\pm0.1$  keV, FWHM  $\sim 3,000$  km/s
- Luminosity  $L_{\text{ISM}} \sim 3 \times 10^{42}$  erg/s,  $t_{\text{cool}} \sim 10^{7-8}$  yrs. What is the heating source?
- Mechanical energy from AGN jet/disk wind is  $L_{\text{K}} \sim 10^{44-45}$  erg/s

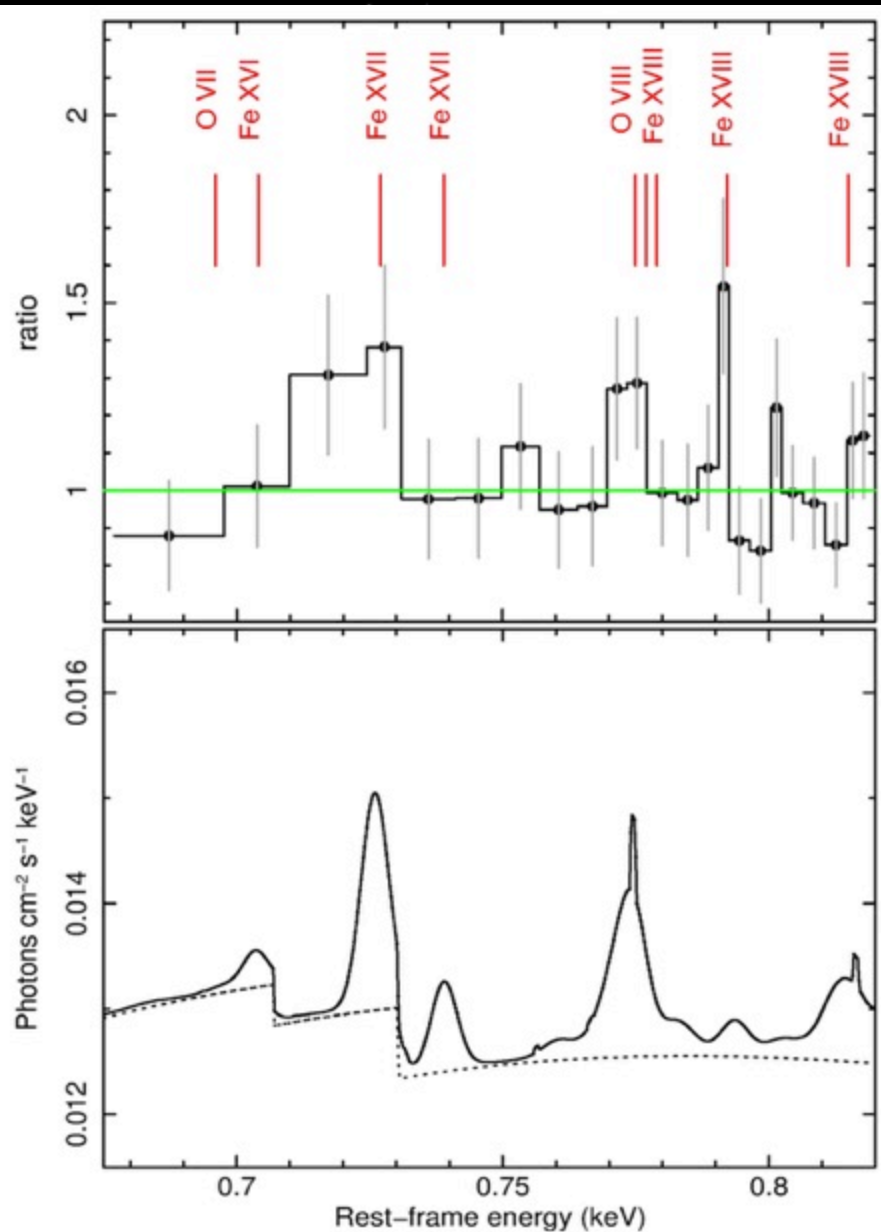
# Feedback: soft X-ray absorption lines in 3C 390.3



(Tombesi et al. 2016)

- Series of absorption lines from higher Fe L transitions (Fe XVIII, Fe XIX, Fe XX)
- Warm absorber?  $\log N_{\text{H}} = 20.7 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ,  $\log \xi = 2.3 \pm 0.5$ ,  $v_{\text{out}} < 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- $R \sim 3.5 \text{ pc} - 3.5 \text{ kpc}$ ,  $P_{\text{wa}} \sim 0.001\% L_{\text{bol}}$

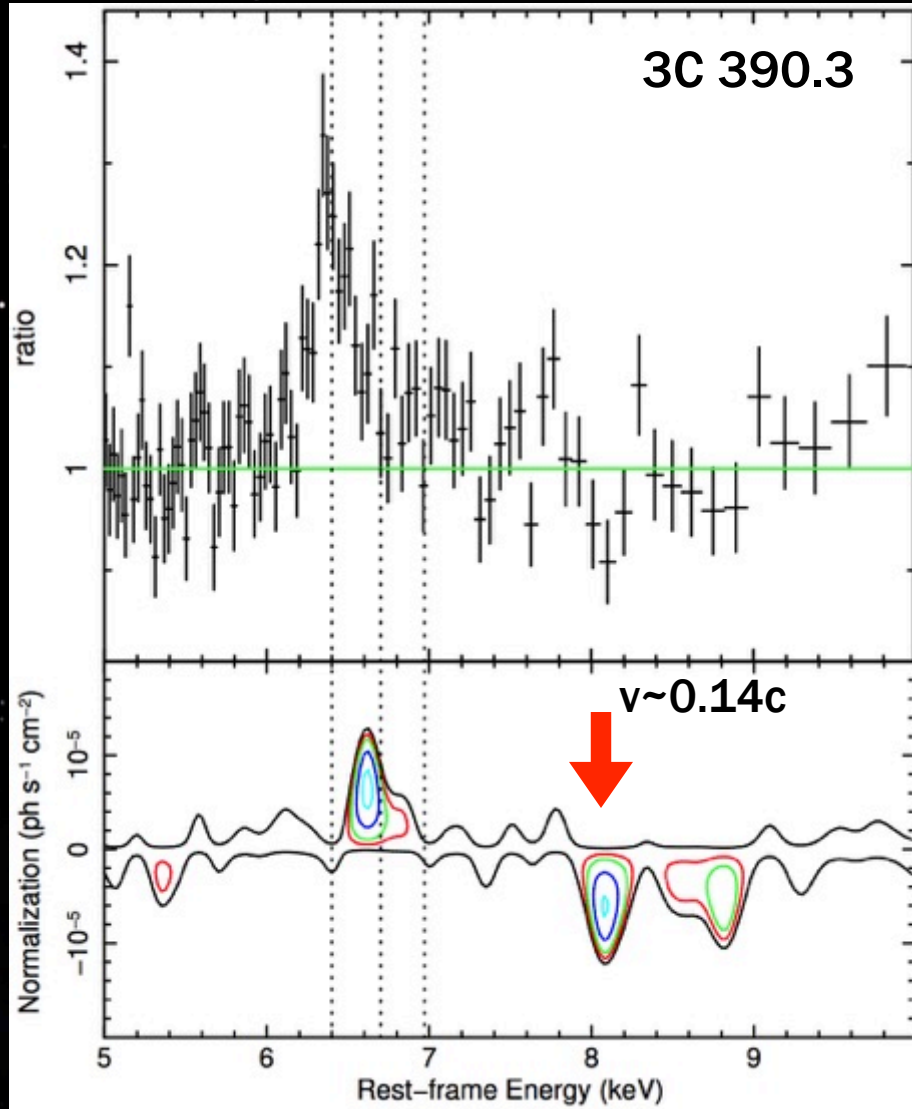
# Feedback: soft X-ray emission lines in 3C 120



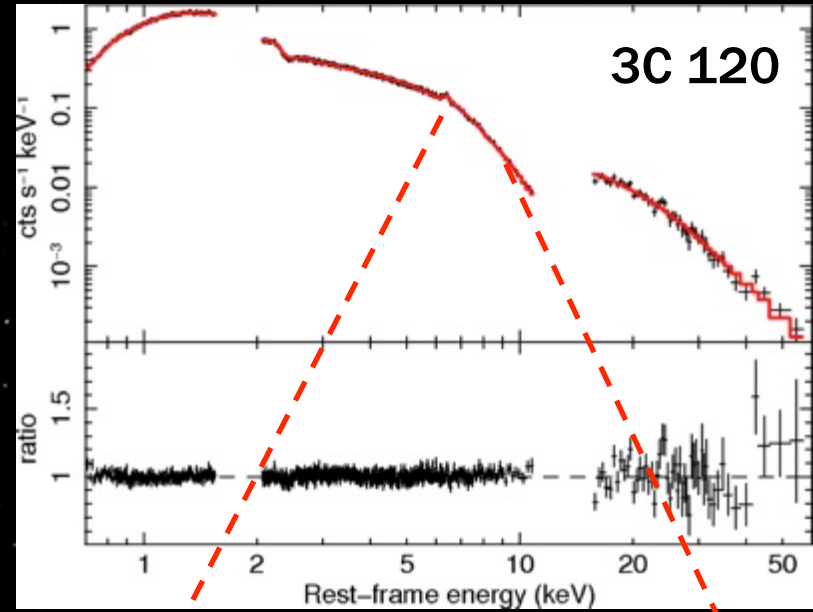
- Emission lines, possibly from OVII/VIII and Fe L (Fe XVI/XVII/XVIII)
- Hot gas  $T \sim 10^7$  K, broad emission line FWHM  $\sim 2400$  km/s
- $L_{\text{hot}} \sim 1.5 \times 10^{42}$  erg/s,  $t_{\text{cool}} \sim 10^{6-7}$  yrs
- Consistent with expanding  $\sim$ kpc scale hot bubble with shock velocity  $\sim 1000$  km/s
- Bubble inflated by AGN winds/jets?

(Tombesi et al. 2017)

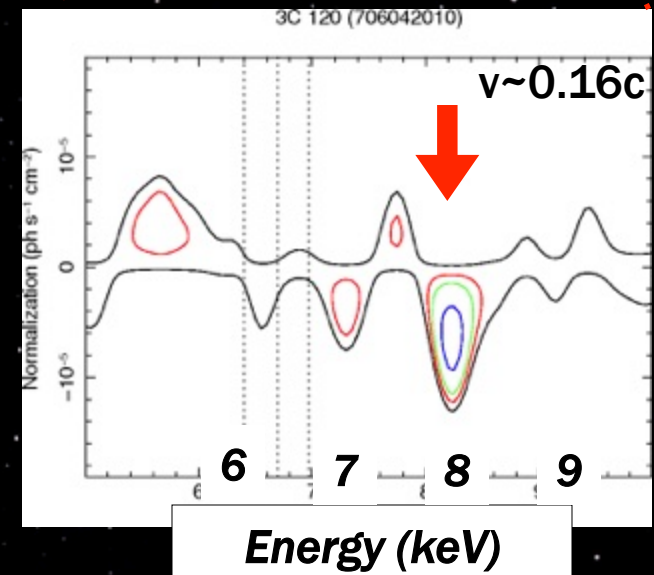
# Ultrafast outflows in radio galaxies



(Gofford et al. 2013)

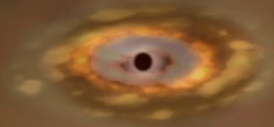


(Tombesi et al. 2014)



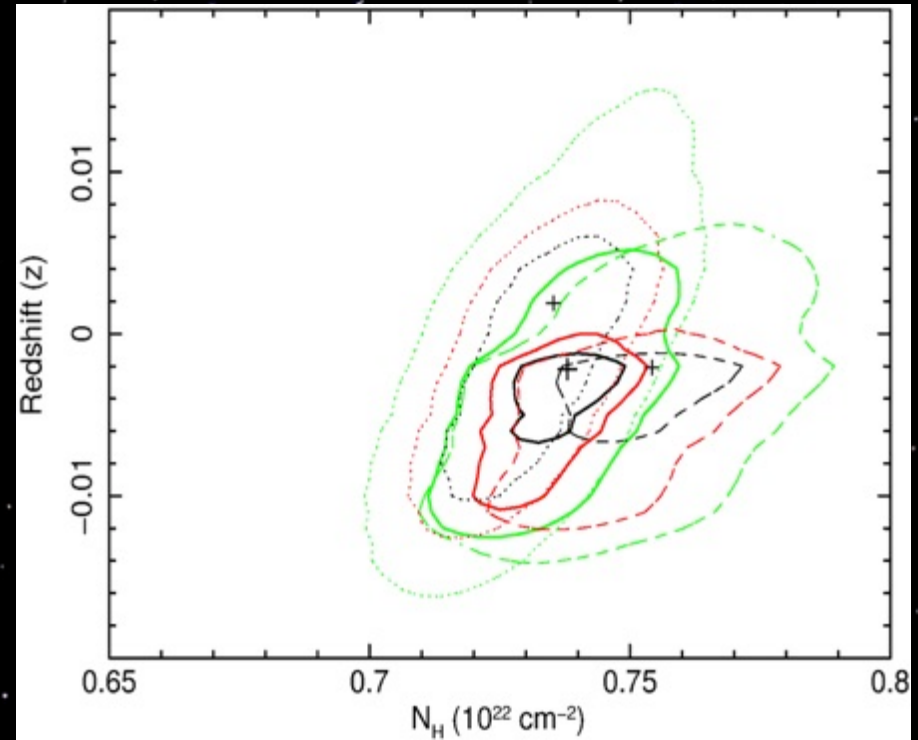
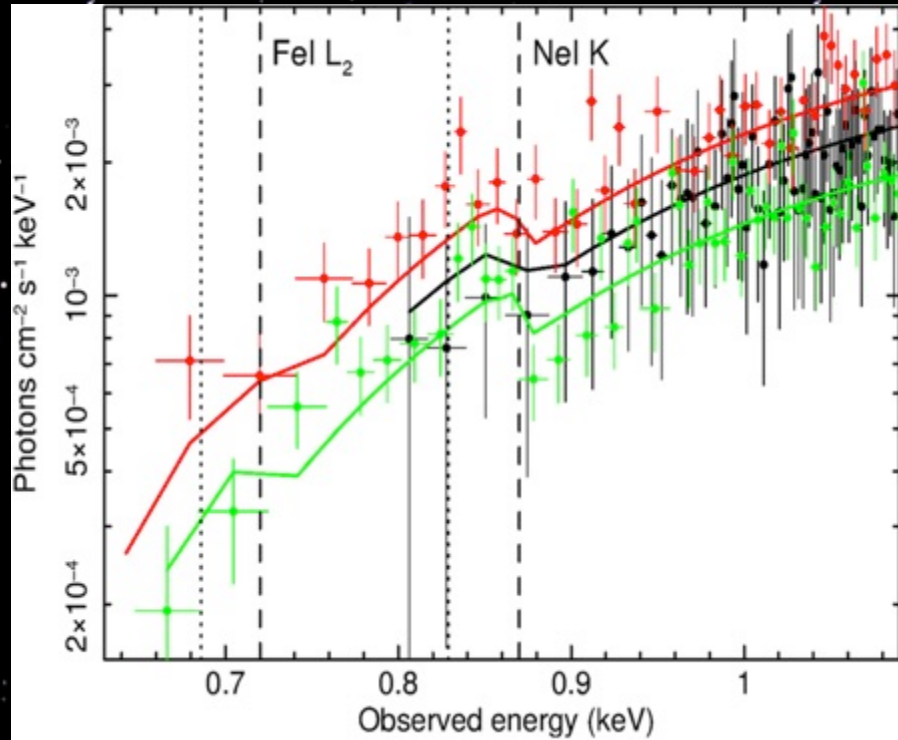


# Hot bubble inflated by black hole winds/jets?



(credit: NASA/GSFC)

# Excess Galactic Molecular Absorption in 3C111



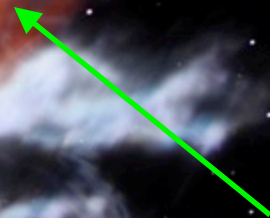
(Tombesi et al. 2017)

- Atomic HI from radio surveys  $N_{\text{H}} = 3 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} + \text{extra } N_{\text{H}} = 4.4 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Line of sight absorption from the Taurus molecular cloud in the Milky Way
- Need to consider total Galactic column density of  $N_{\text{H}} = 7.4 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} !!$

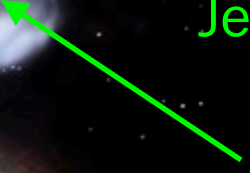
Active Galaxy



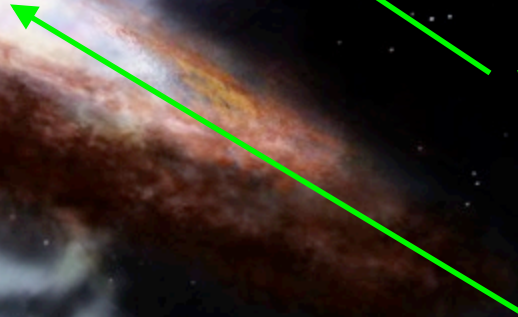
Jet



Wind



Supermassive  
Black Hole



**Thank you for your attention!**

