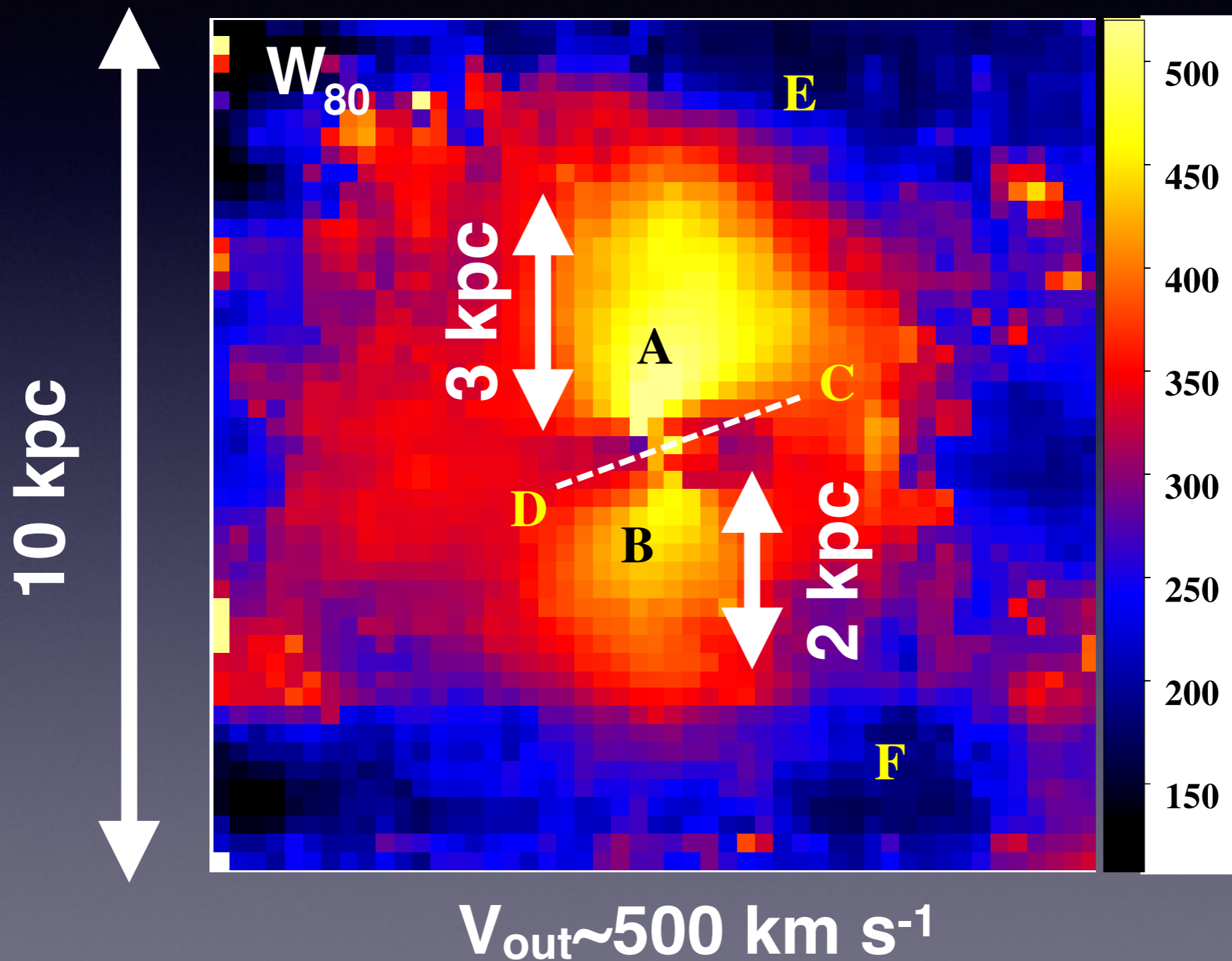


***The case of the galactic  
wind in 1H 0419-577***



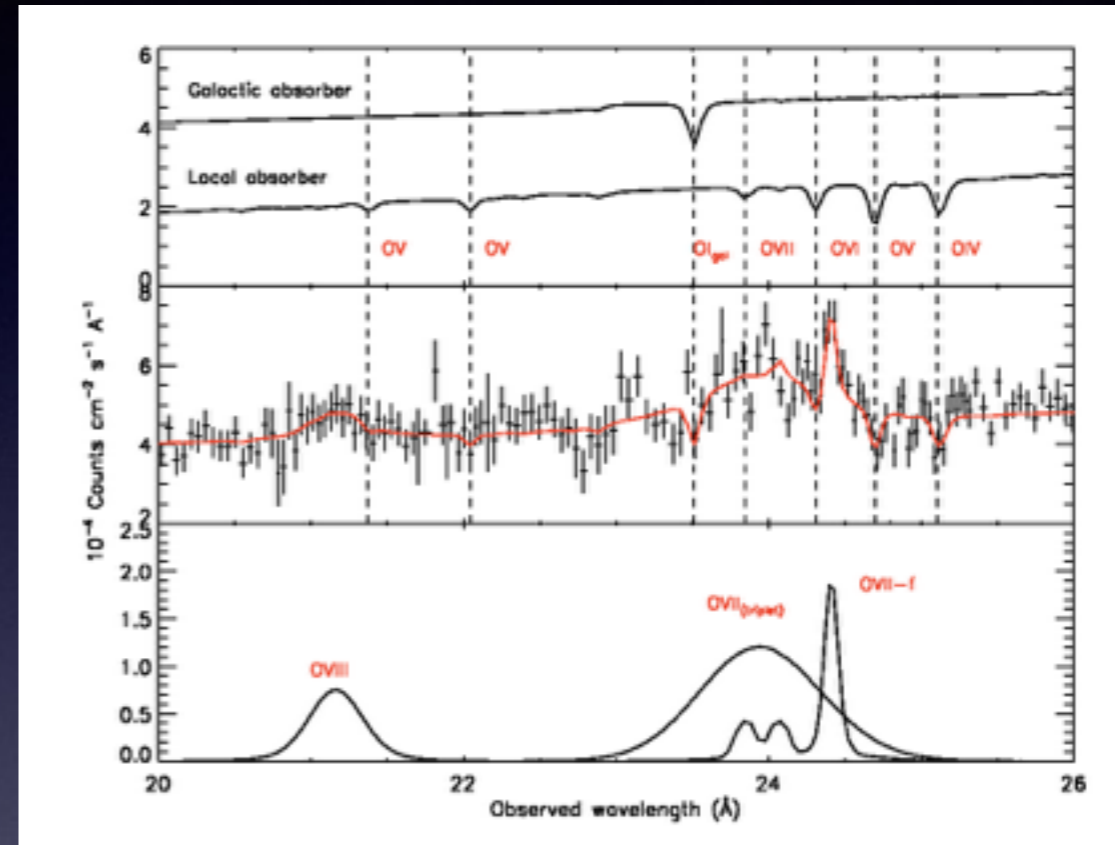
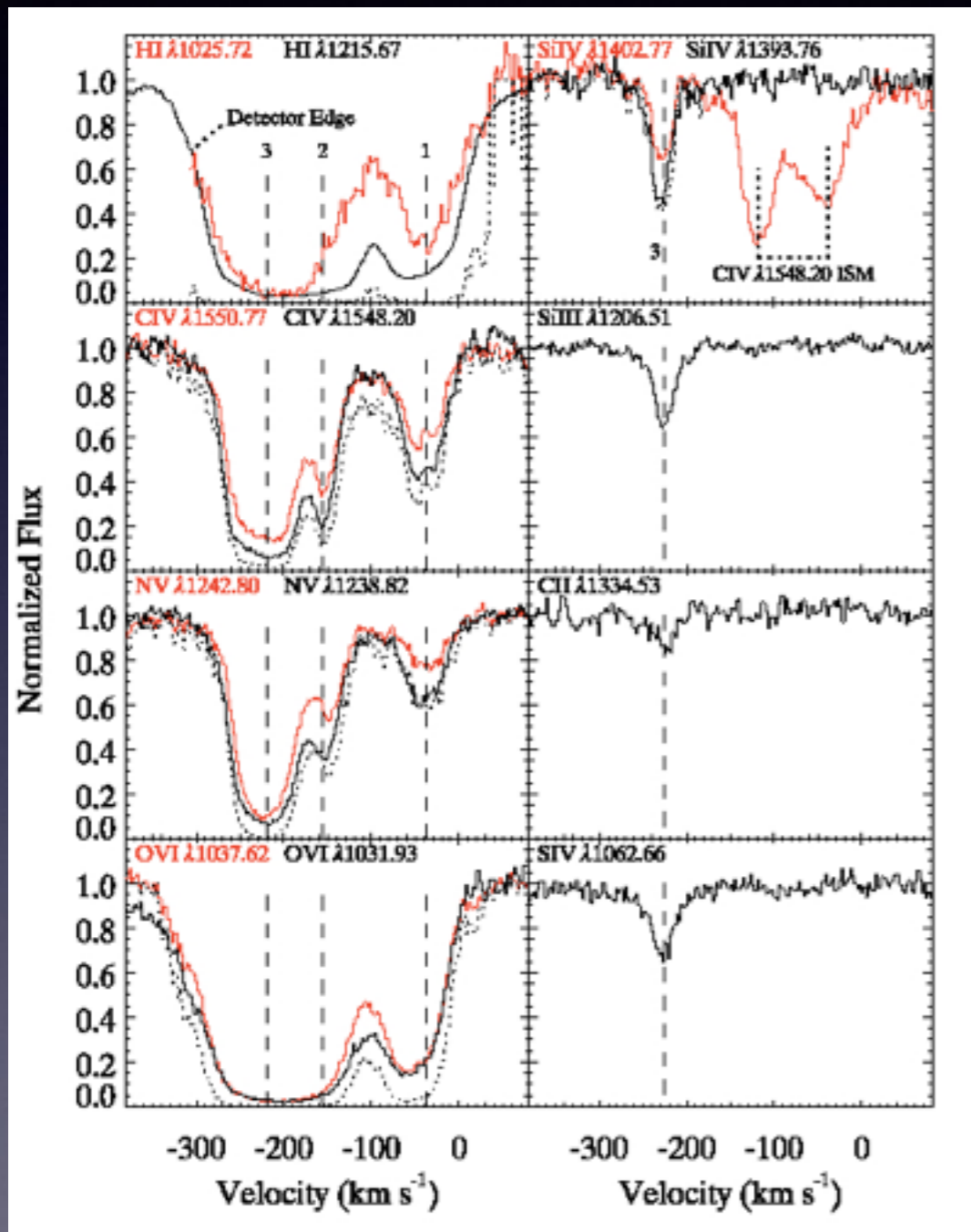
**Di Gesu L. Costantini E., Piconcelli, E. et al.**

# The galactic outflow: [O III]



# The galactic outflow: WA

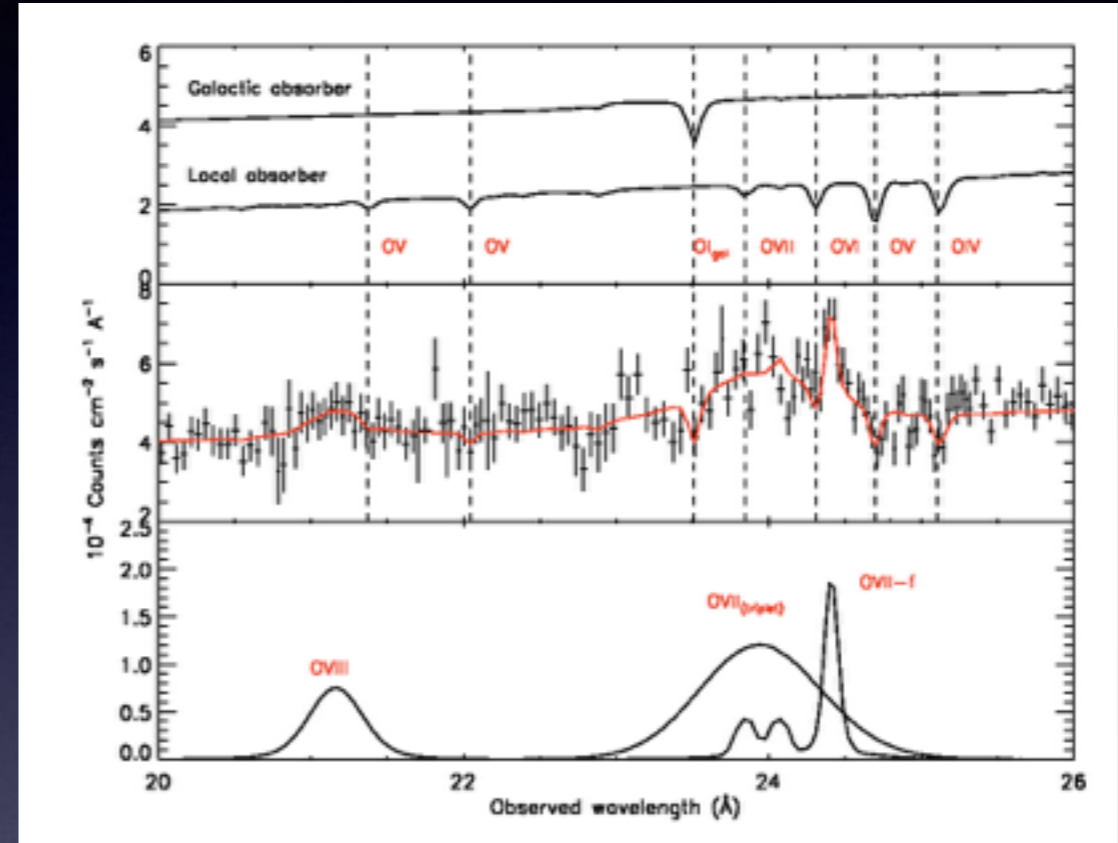
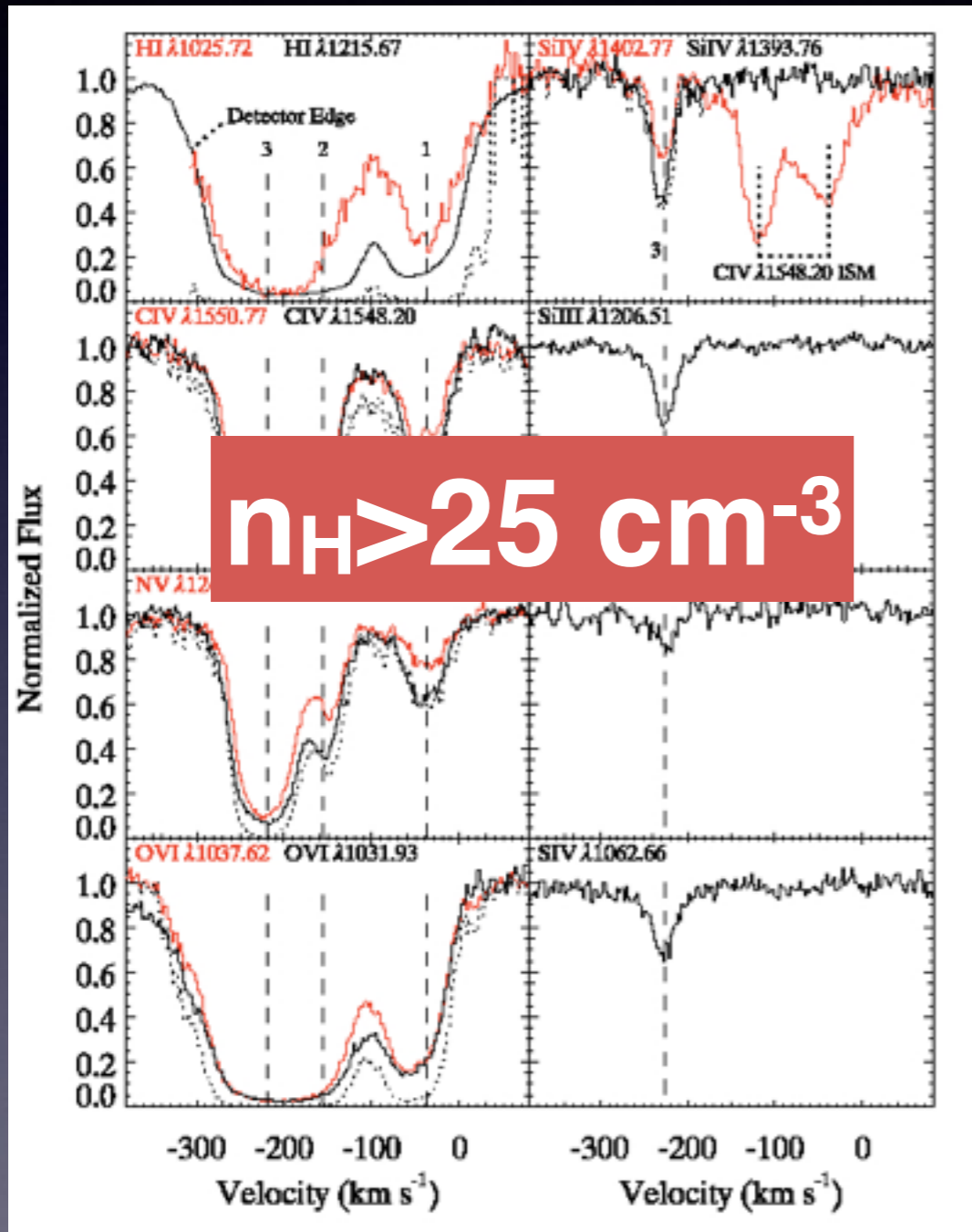
Edmonds et al. 2011



Di Gesu et al. 2013

# The galactic outflow: WA

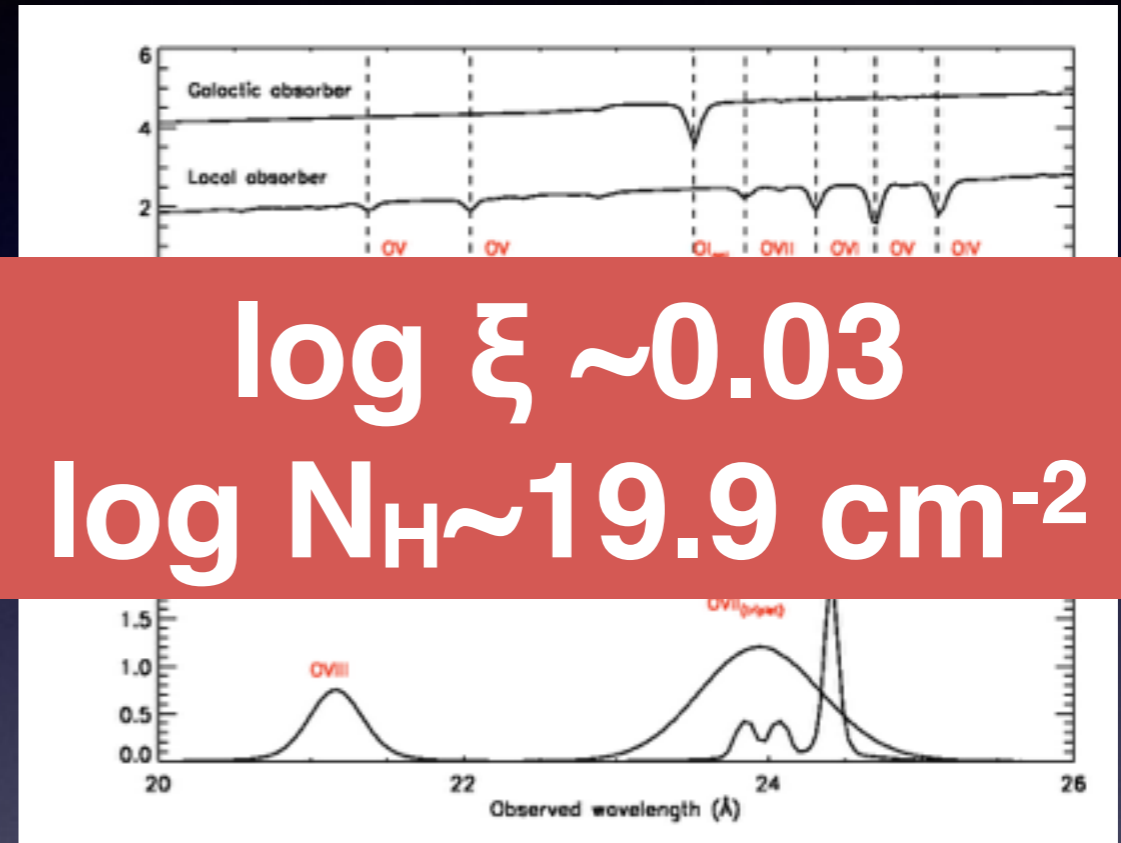
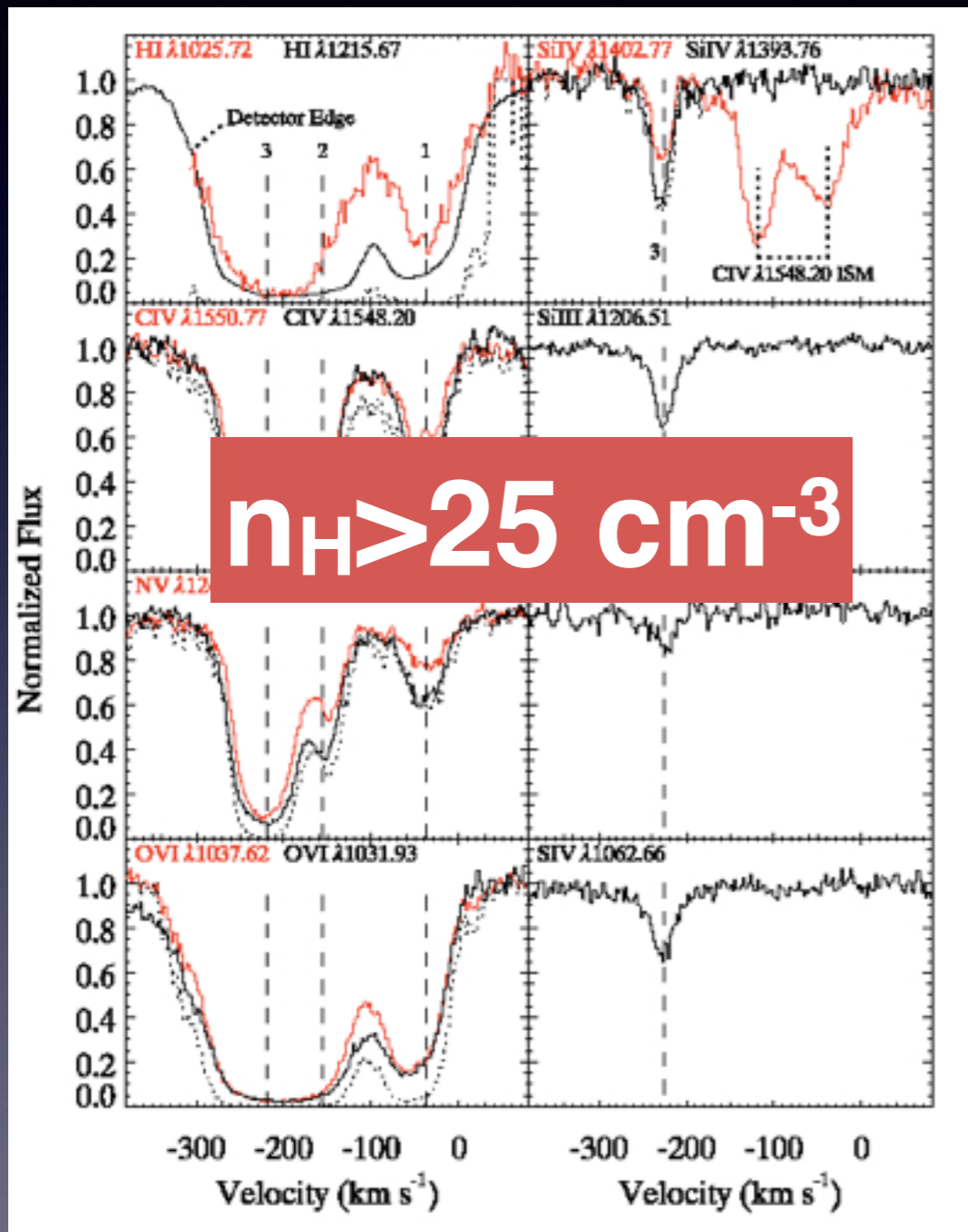
Edmonds et al. 2011



Di Gesu et al. 2013

# The galactic outflow: WA

Edmonds et al. 2011

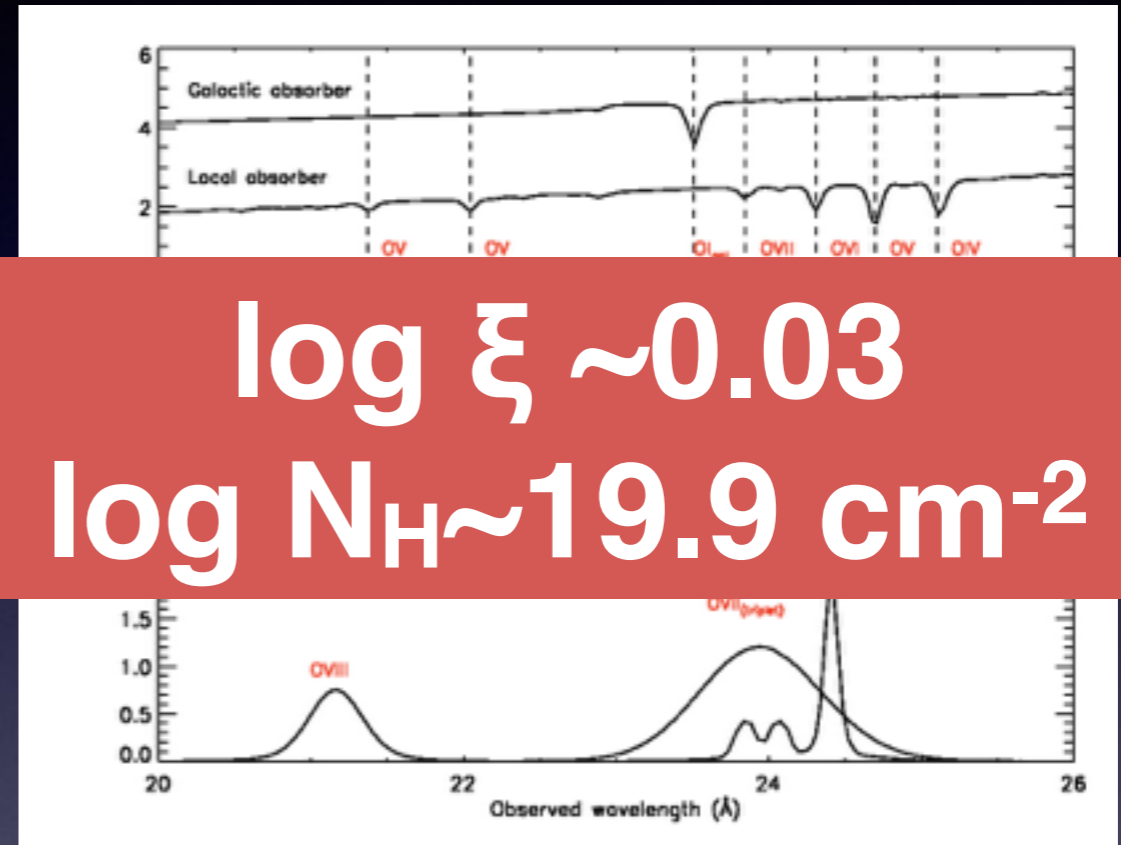
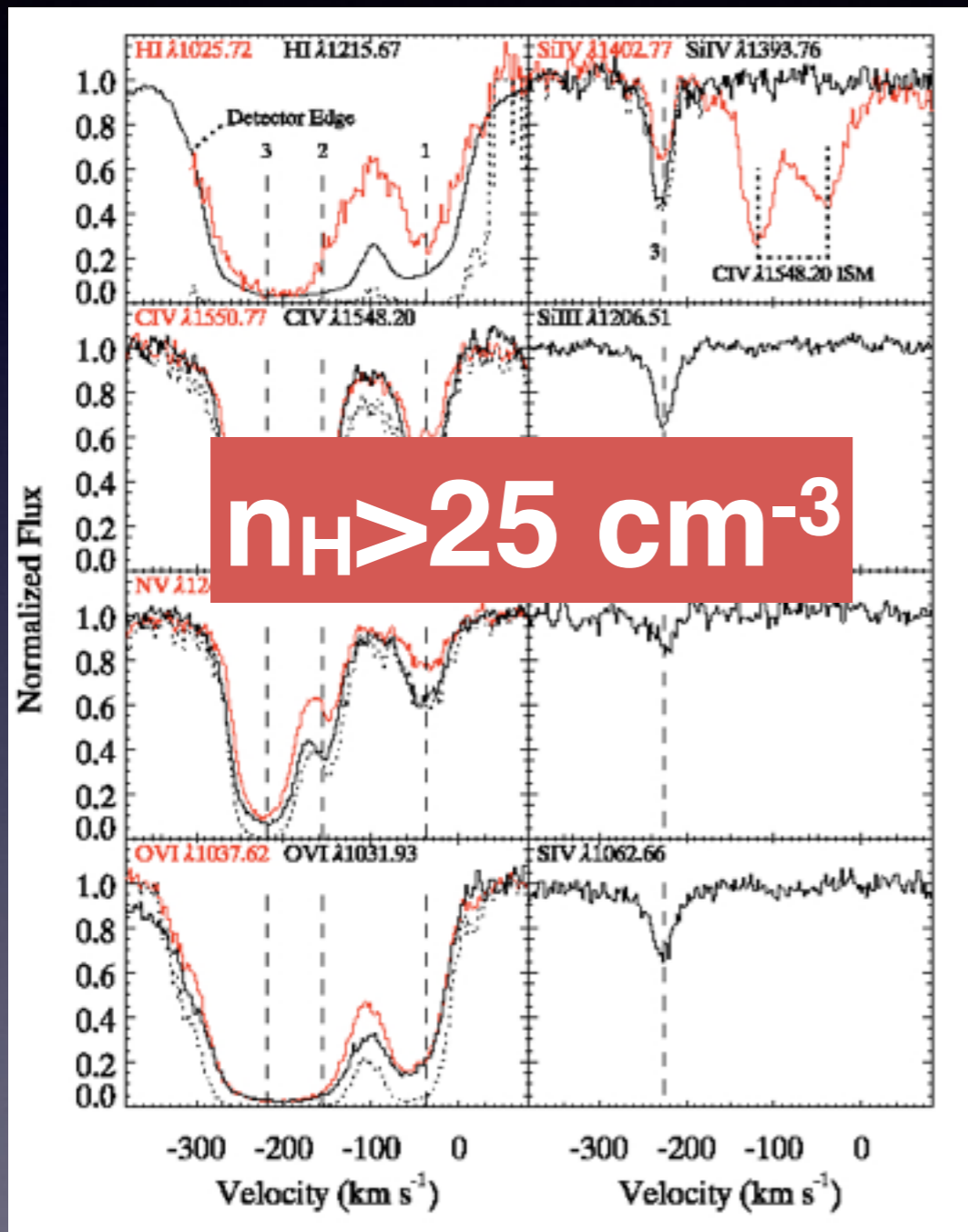


$\log \xi \sim 0.03$   
 $\log N_H \sim 19.9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Di Gesu et al. 2013

# The galactic outflow: WA

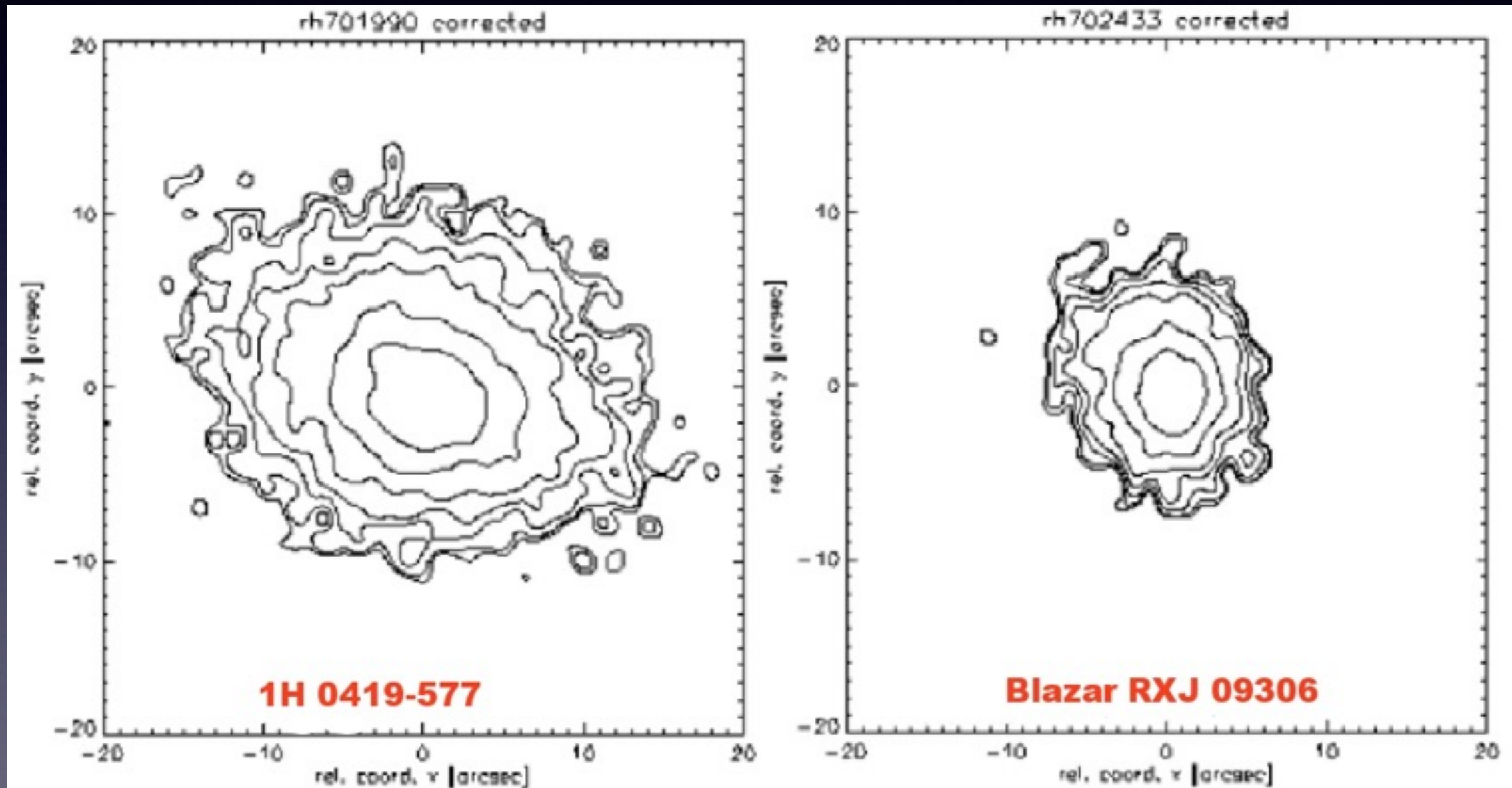
Edmonds et al. 2011



$$d \geq \sqrt{\frac{L_{\text{ion}}}{n_{\text{H}} \xi}} \approx 4 \text{ kpc}$$

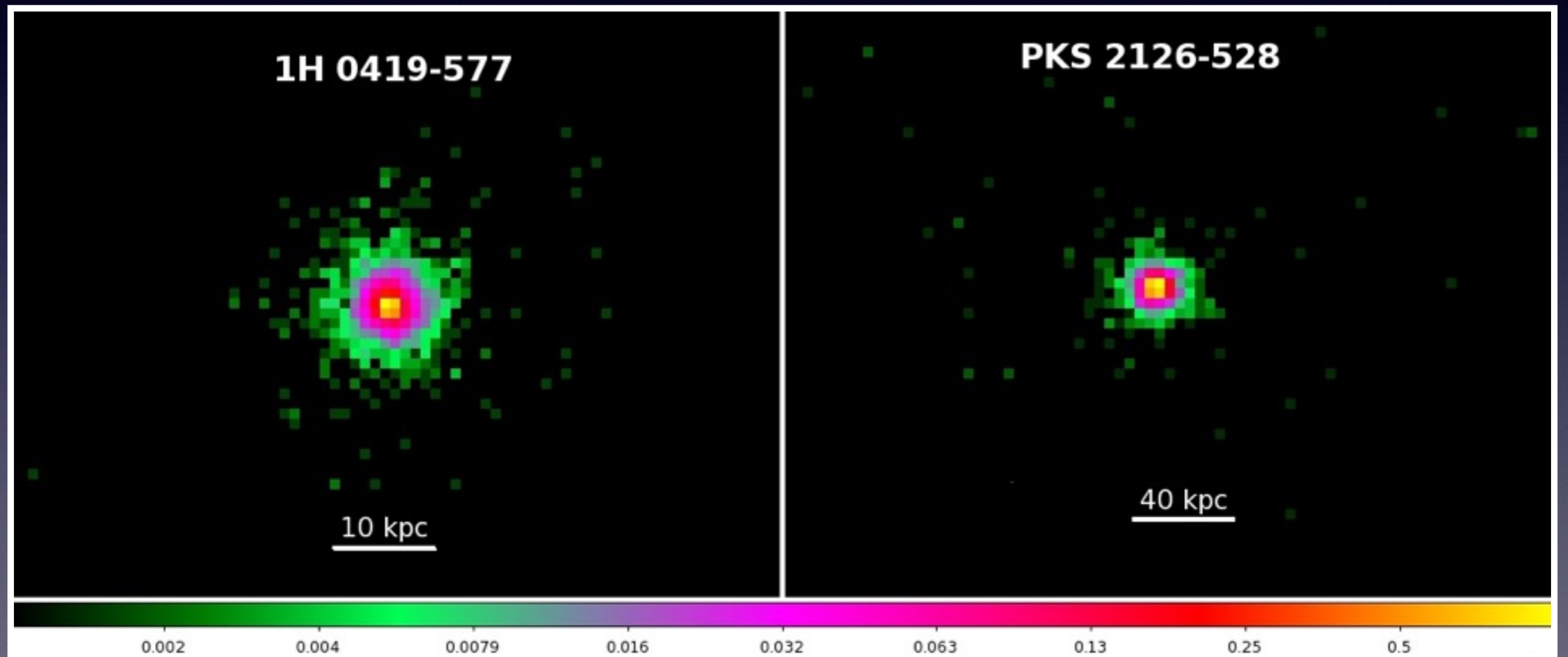
Di Gesu et al. 2013

# Extended X-ray emission: ROSAT



*Predhel&Prieto 2001*

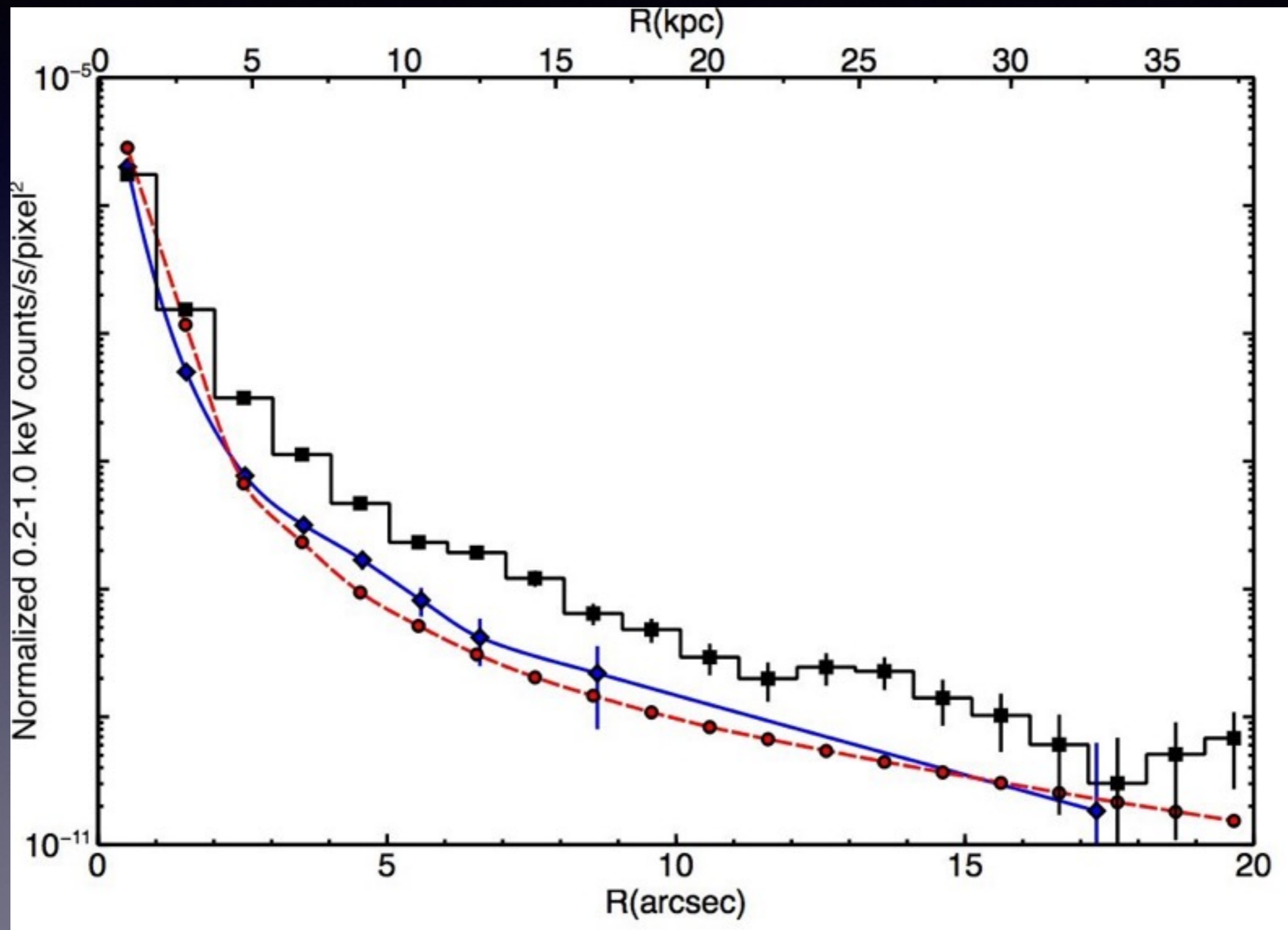
# Extended X-ray emission: Chandra-ACIS



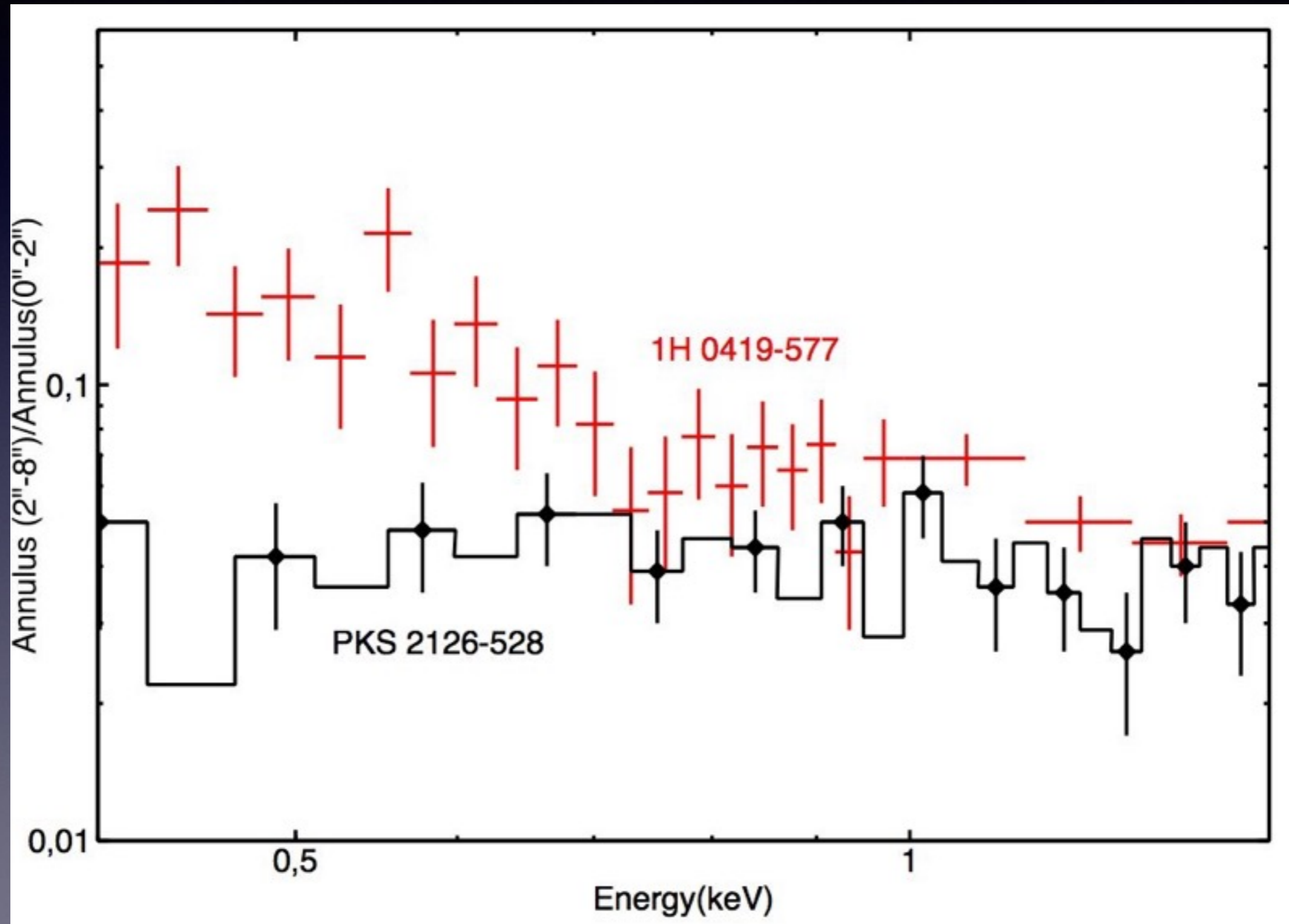
*Di Gesu et al. (to be submitted)*



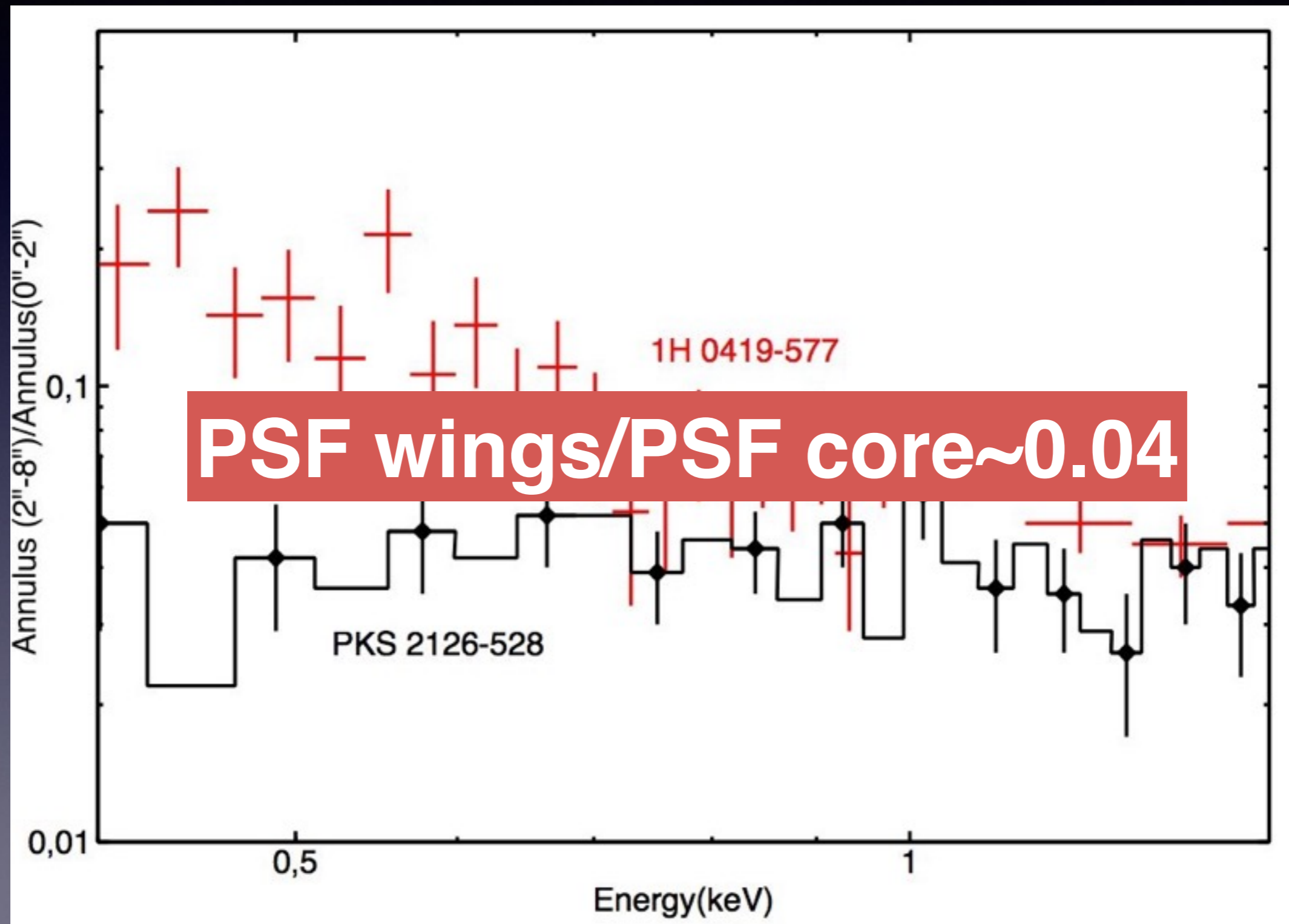
# Surface brightness profile



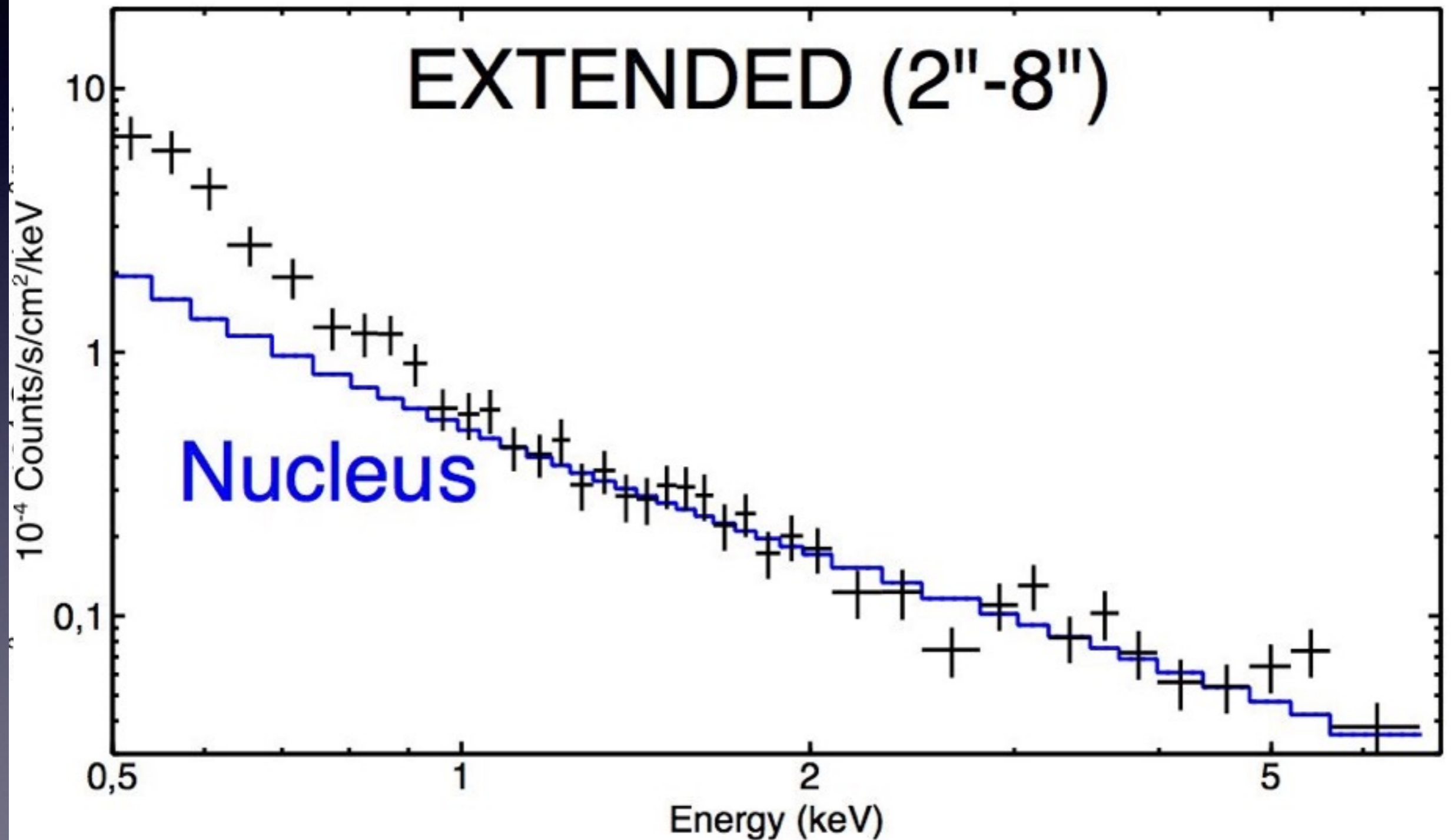
# Spectrum



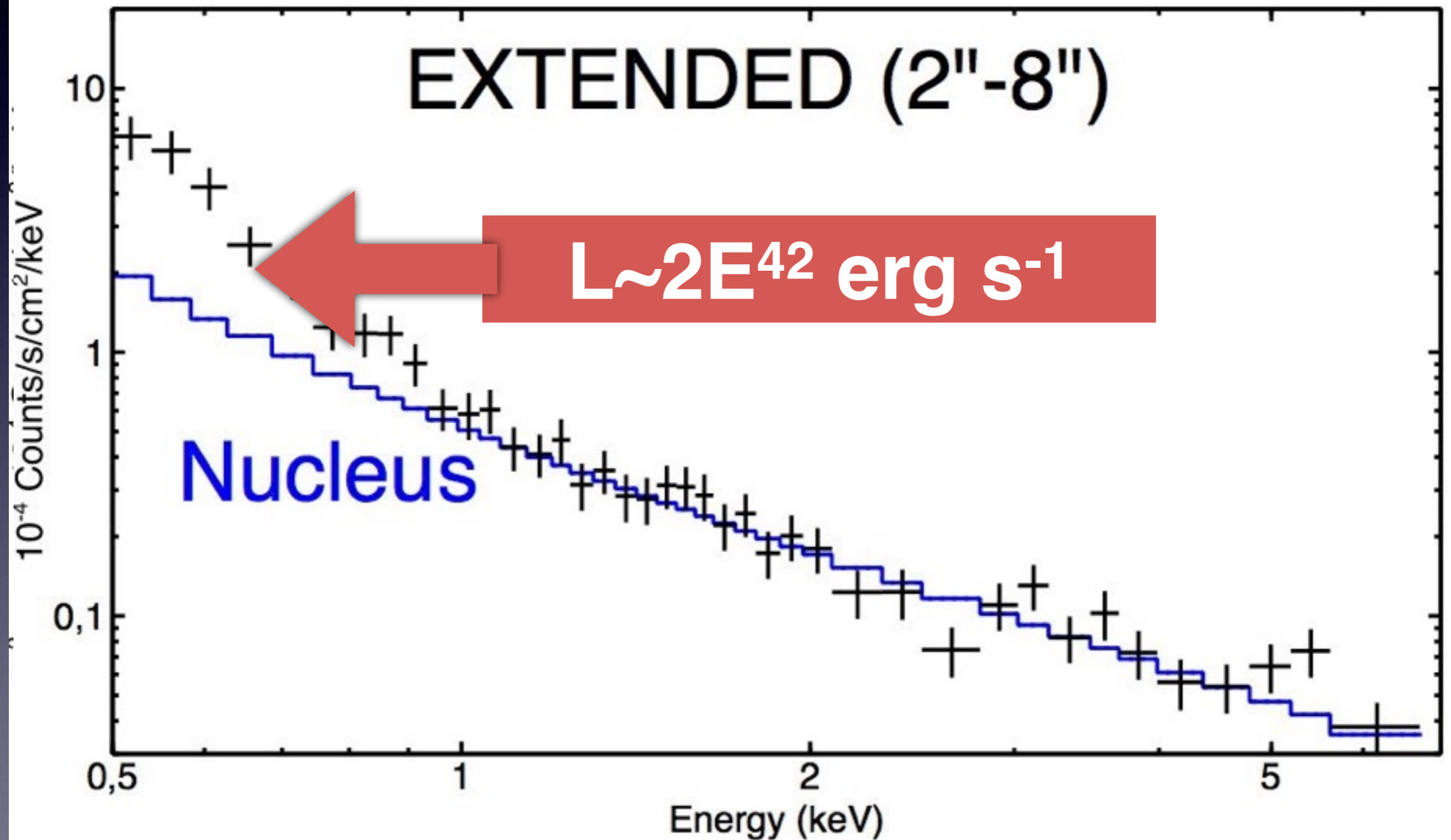
# Spectrum



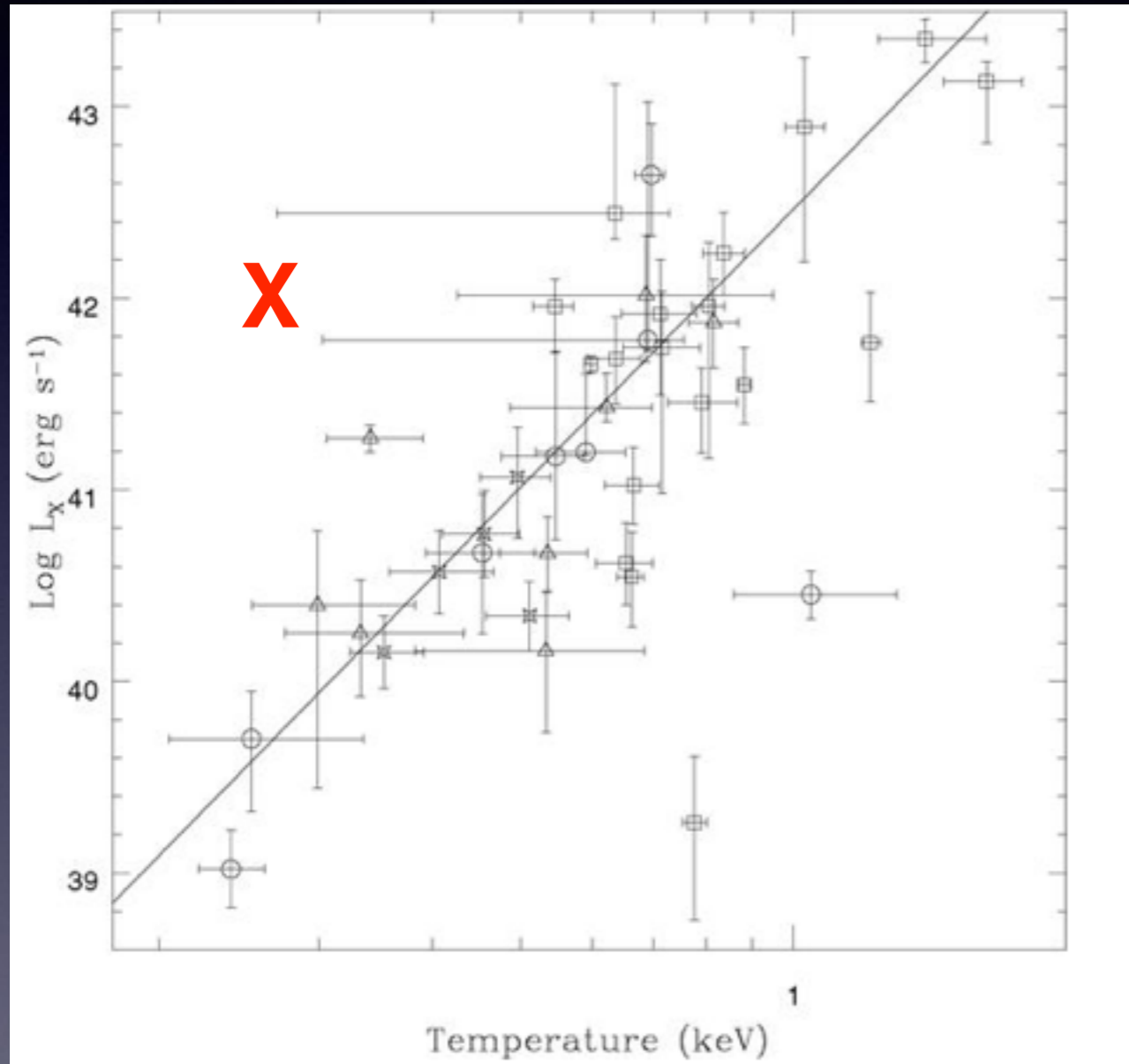
# Modeling the nuclear contamination



# Modeling the nuclear contamination



# This is not:



O'Sullivan 2003

SFR < 70 M<sub>sol</sub>/yr



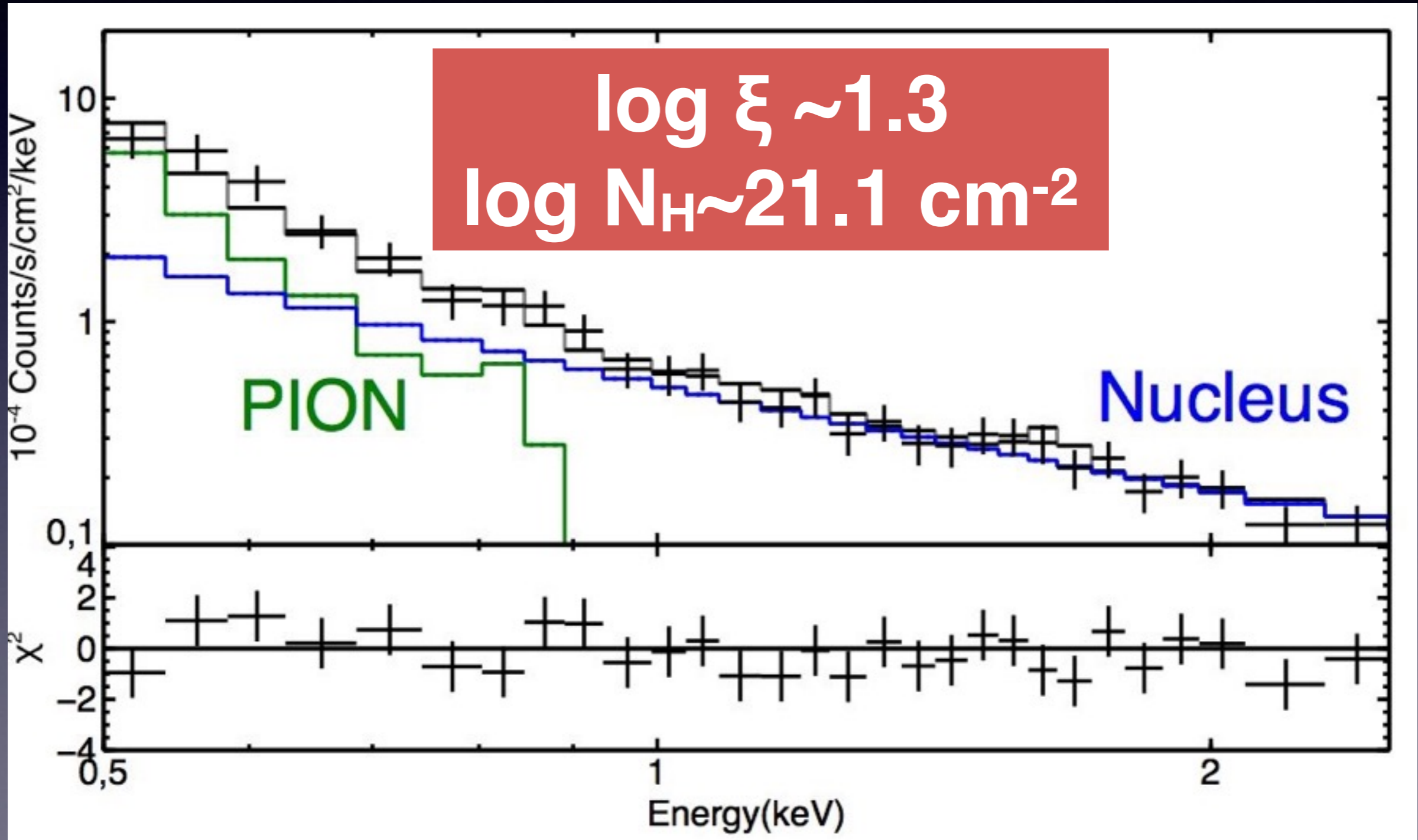
Ranalli 2003

L<sub>x,SFR</sub> < 3E<sup>41</sup> ergs s<sup>-1</sup>

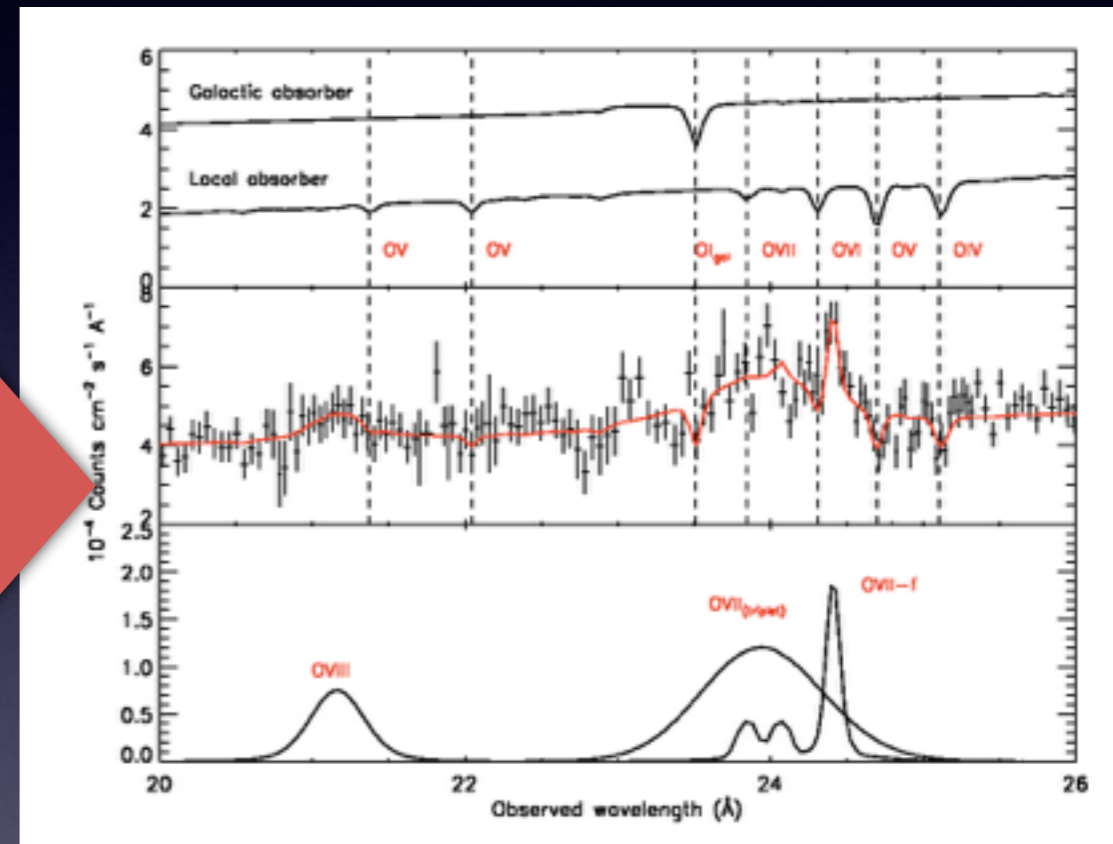
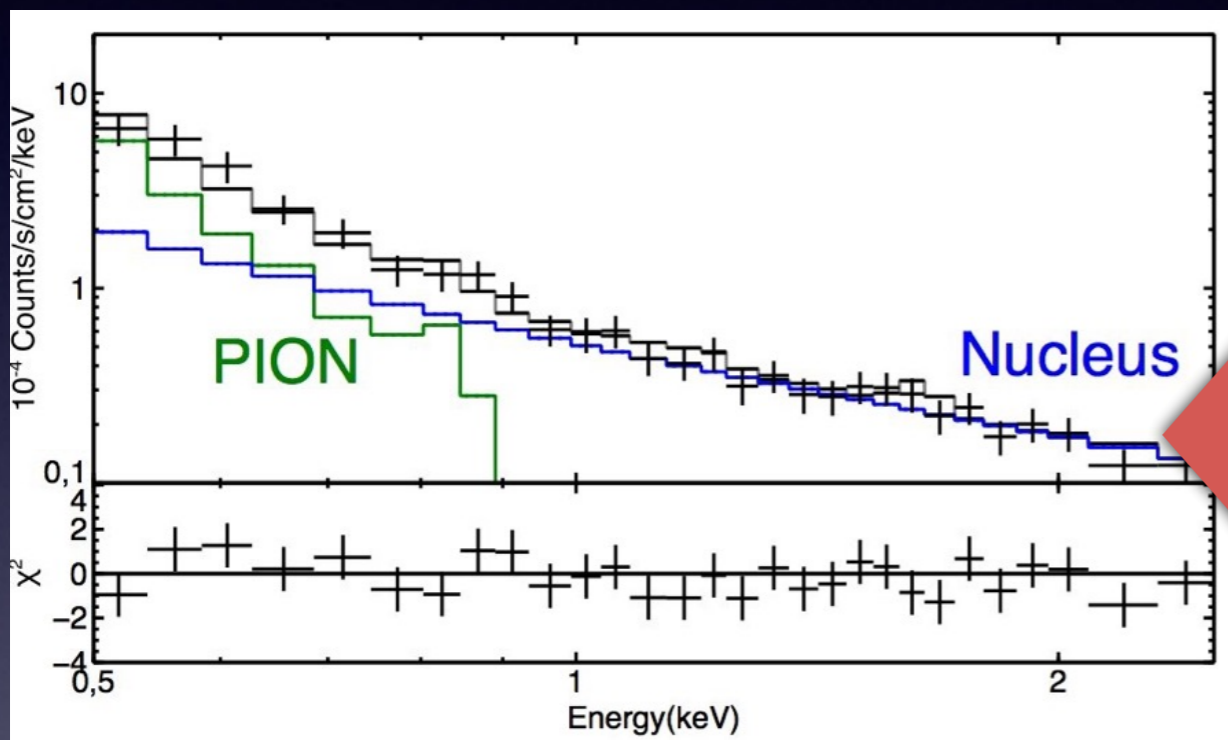
due to the X-ray halo

due to the starburst

# Photoionized Nebula



# No connection with the WA

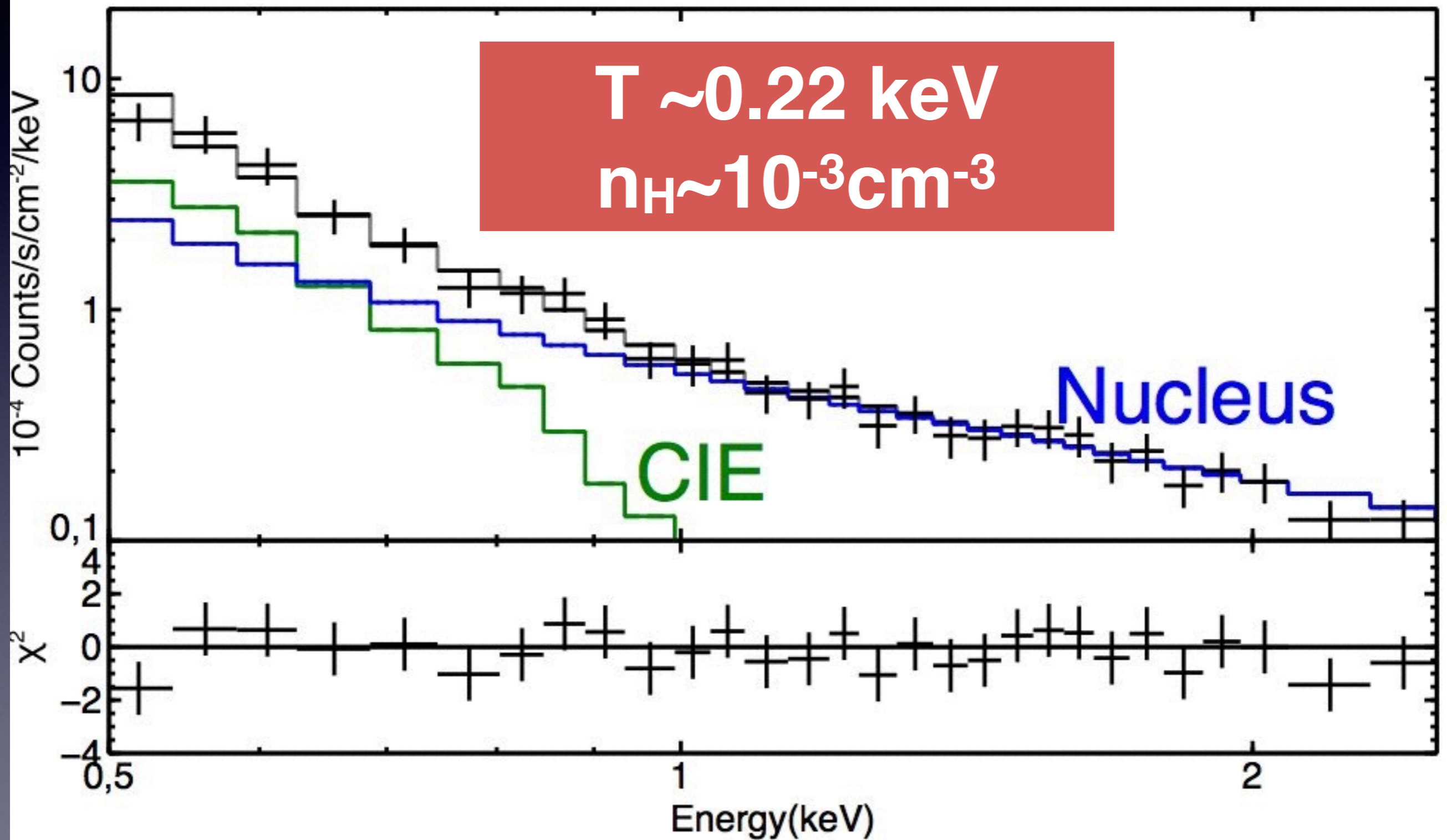


$\log \xi \sim 1.3$   
 $\log N_{\text{H}} \sim 21.1 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

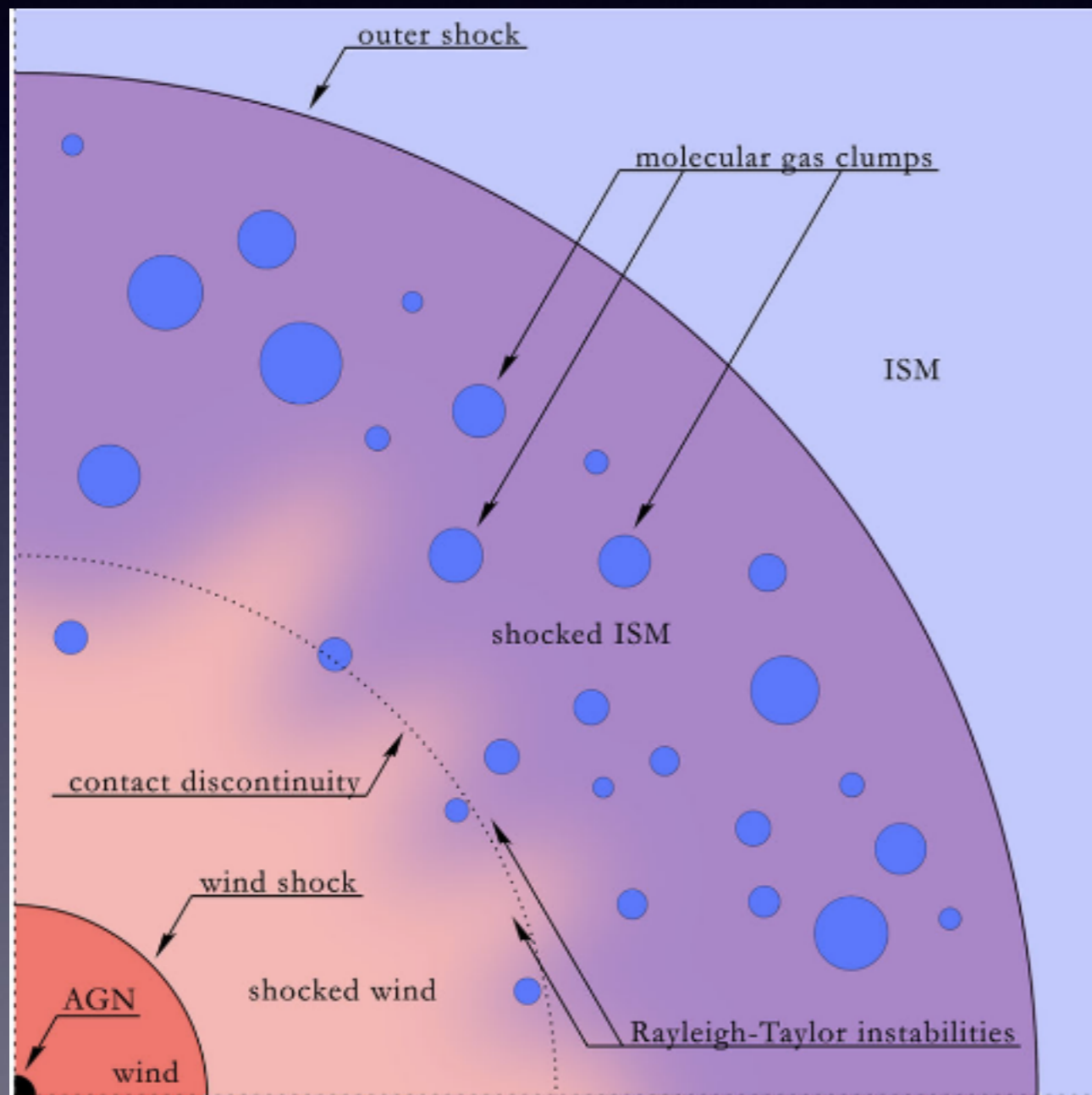
$\log \xi \sim 0.03$   
 $\log N_{\text{H}} \sim 19.9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$



# Shocked gas



# Cooling of a shocked wind bubble



...but see also  
e.g.  
Costa+15  
Liu+13

*Zubovas&King 2014*

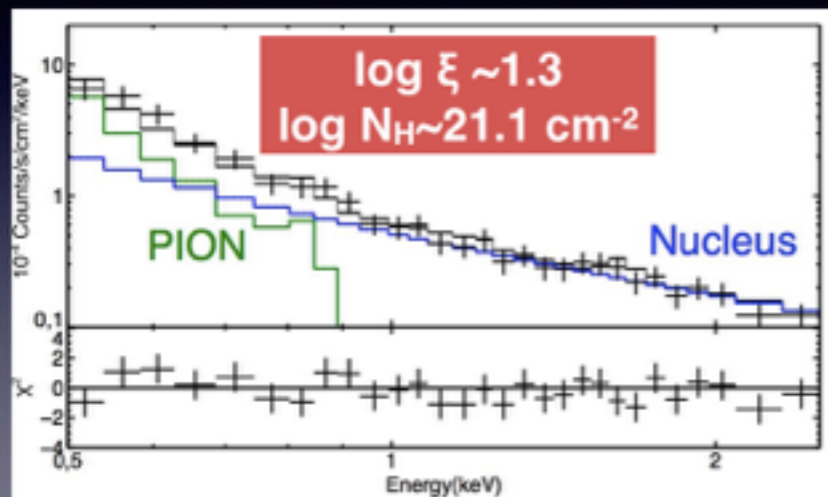
# Conclusion



1

# Conclusion

## Photoionized Nebula

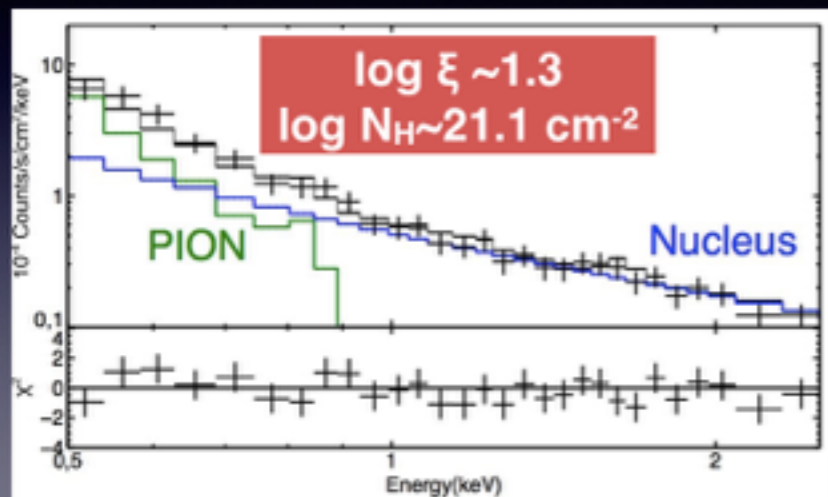


different from  
photoionized absorber

\

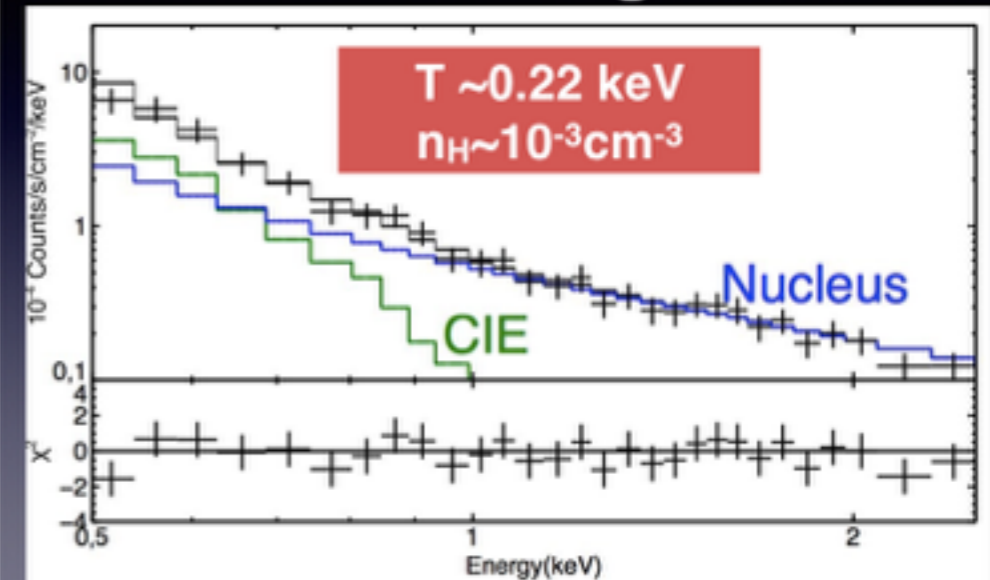
# Conclusion

## Photoionized Nebula



different from  
photoionized absorber

## Shocked gas



associated with  
wind bubble