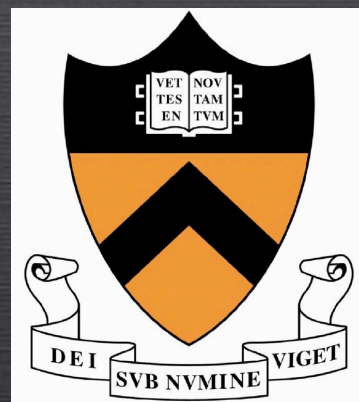


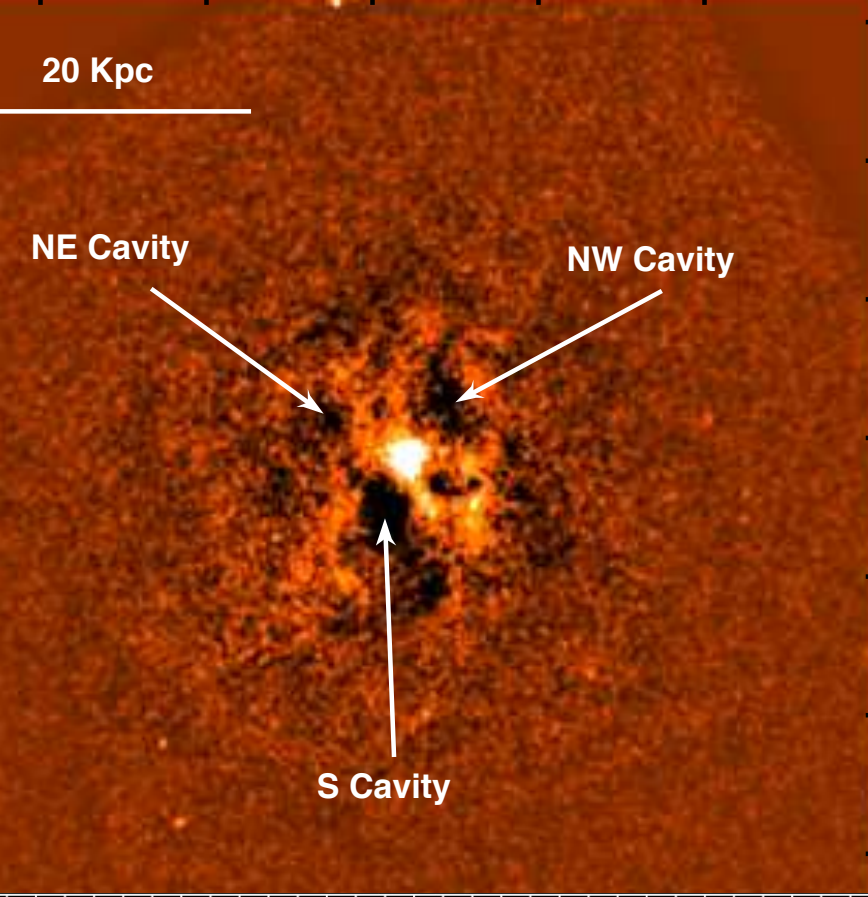
UNIFYING THE MICRO AND MACRO PROPERTIES OF AGN FEEDBACK AND FEEDING

Massimo Gaspari

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

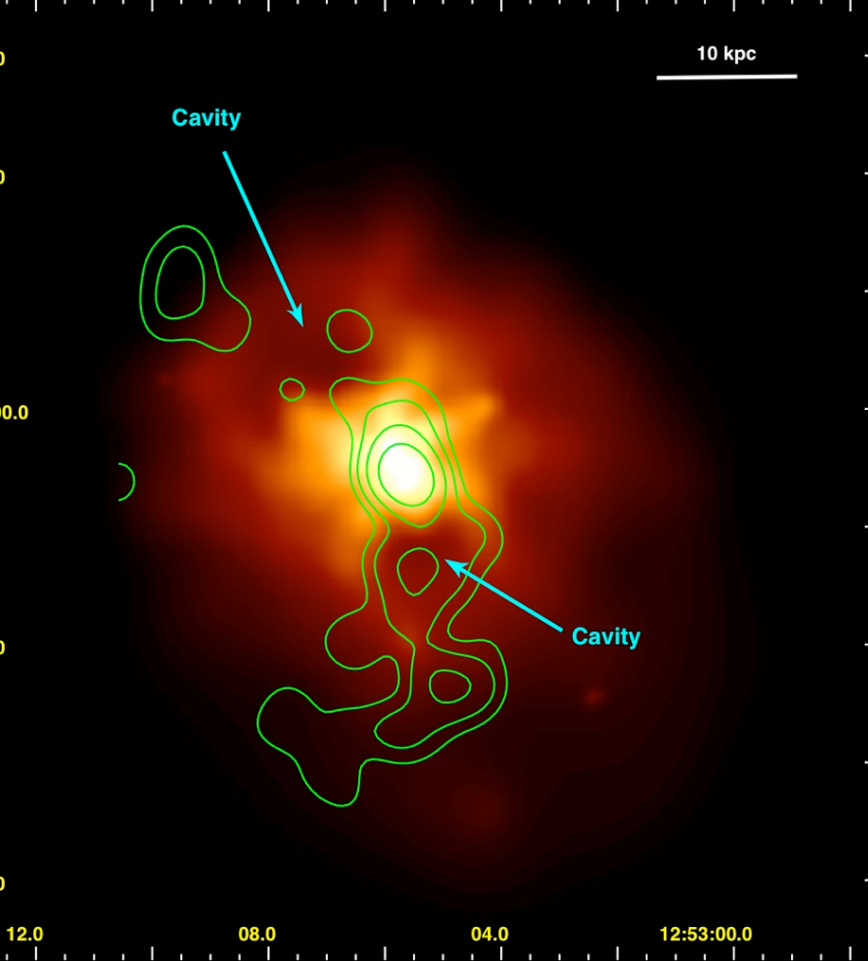
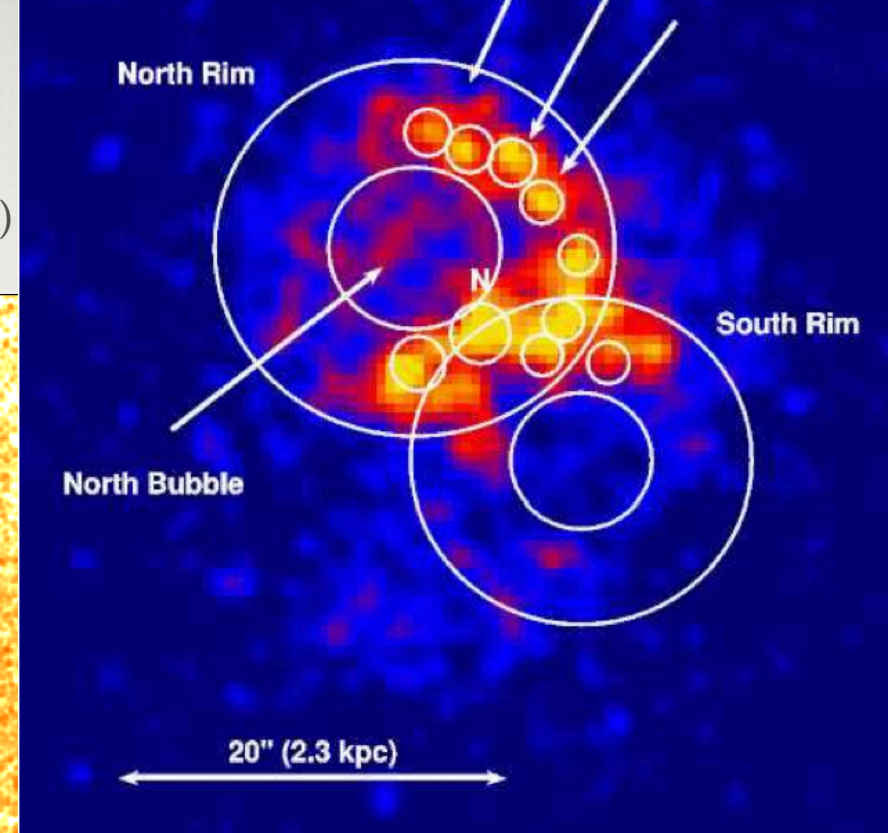
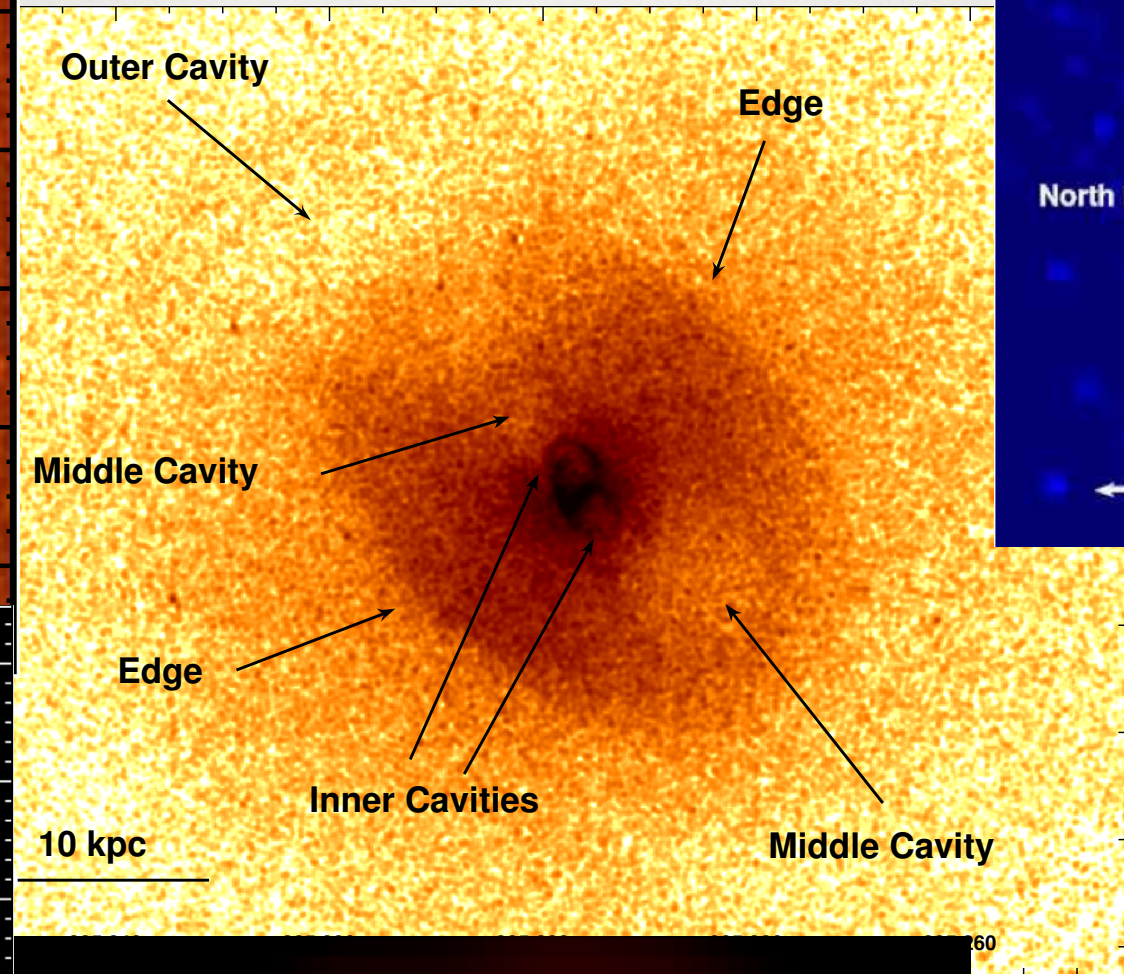


EINSTEIN & SPITZER FELLOW



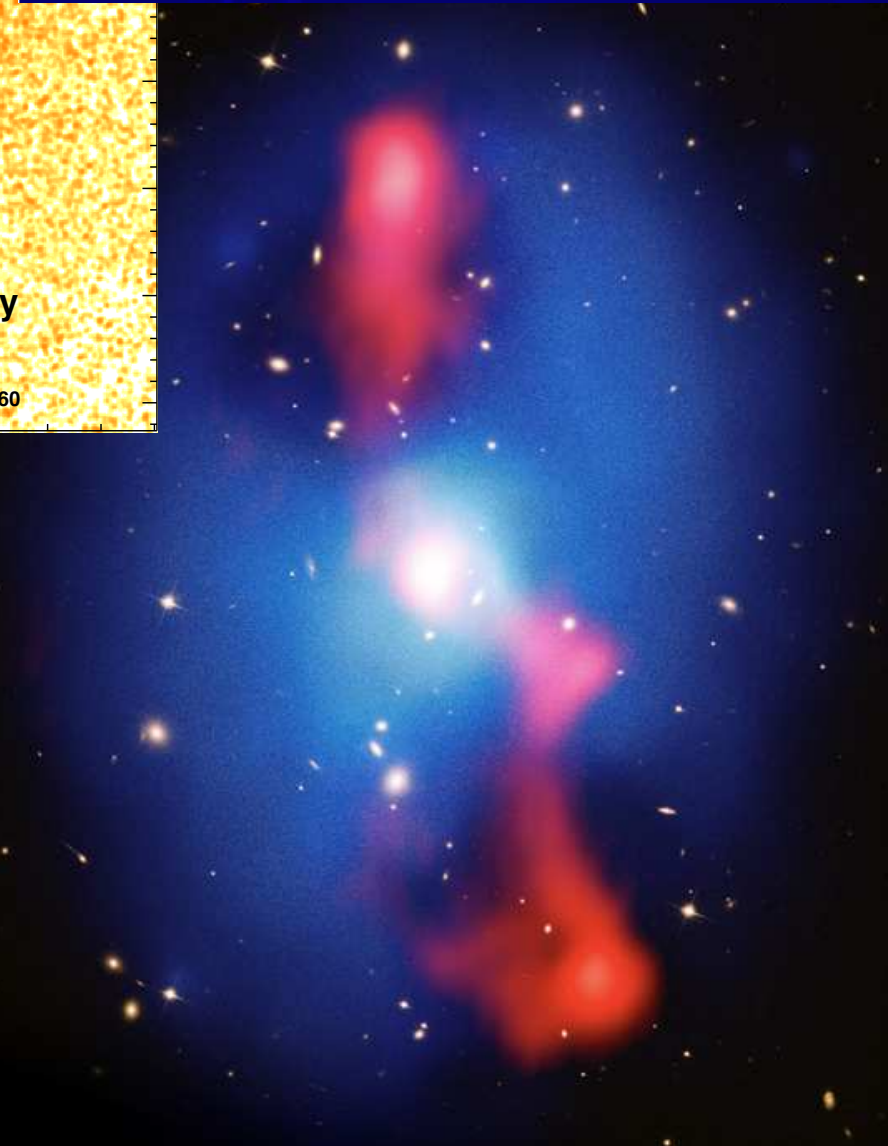
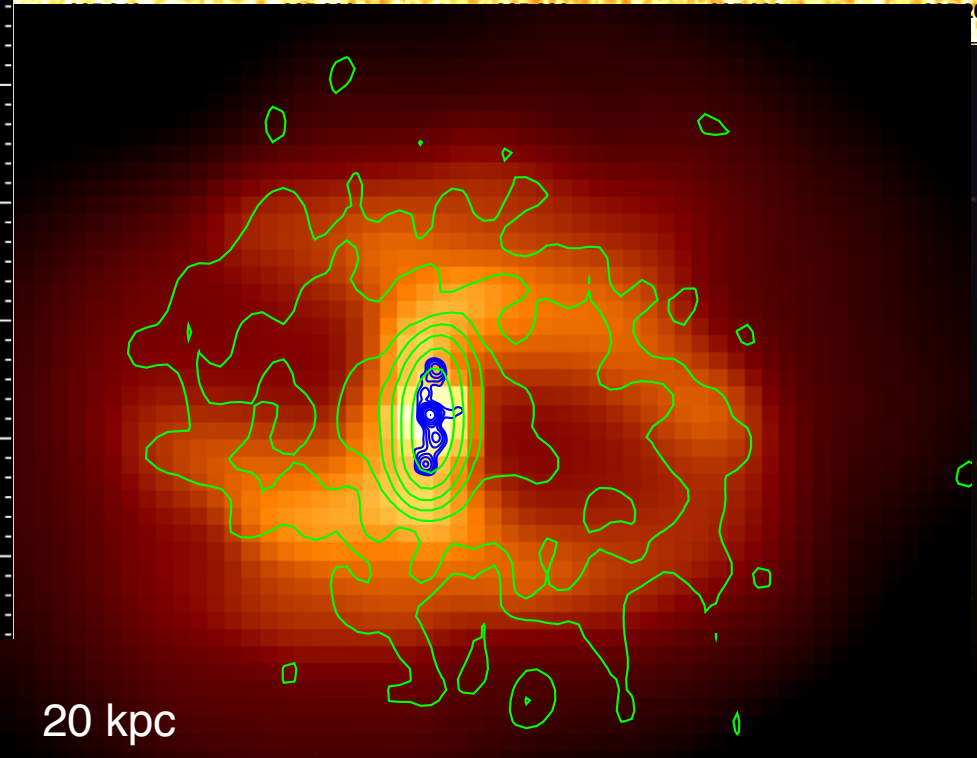
HOT HALOS

NGC 5044 (David+2009) NGC 5846 (Machacek+11)
 NGC 5813 (Randall+11)



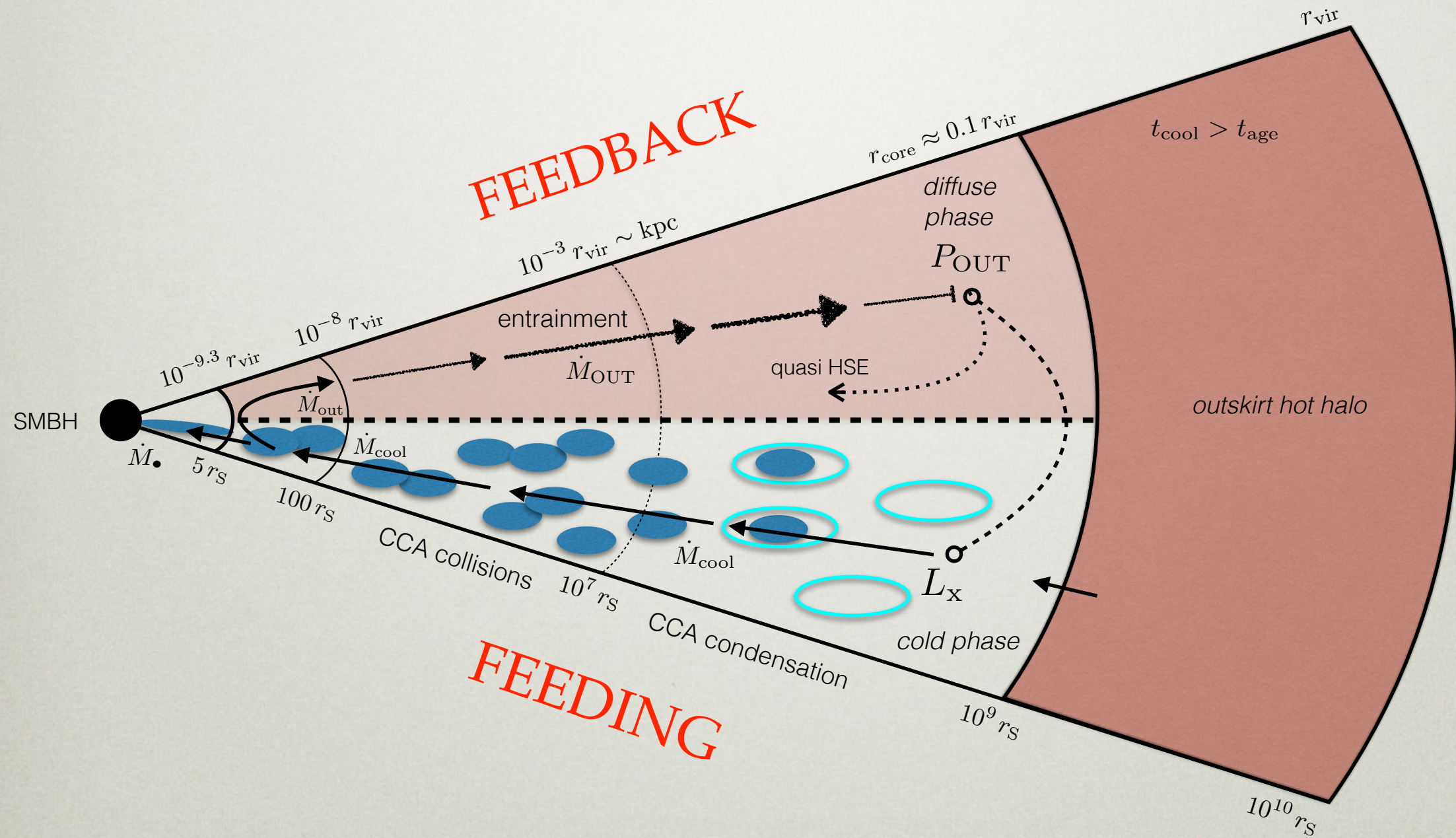
HCG 62 (Gitti+10)

RBS 797
 (Gitti+11)



MS0735.6 cluster (McNamara+05)

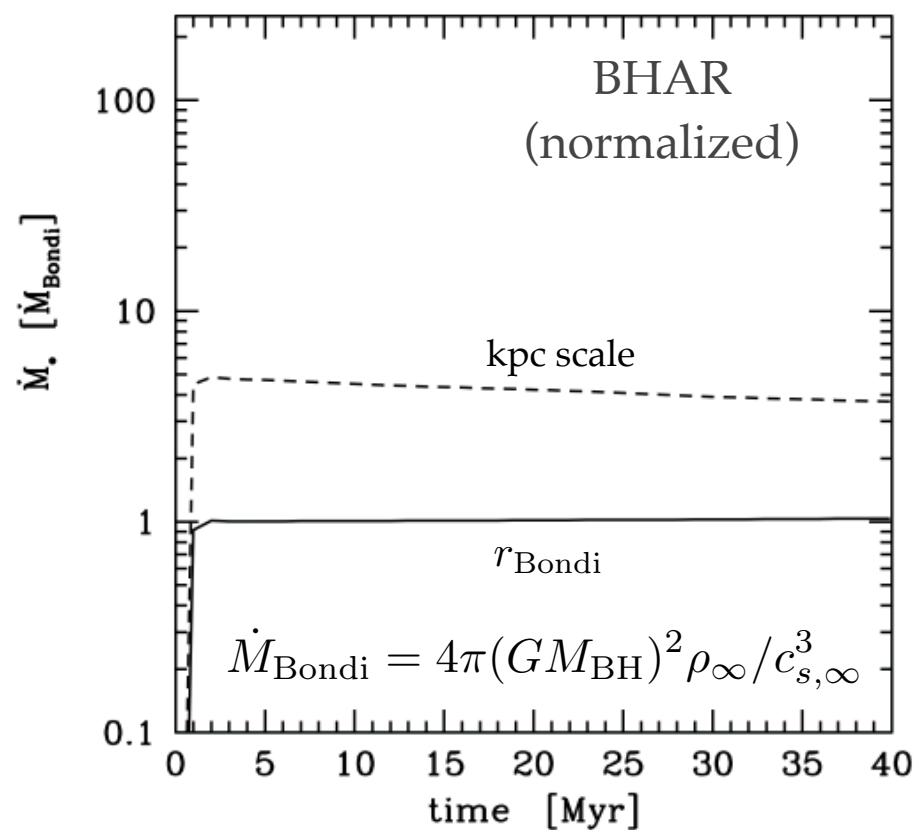
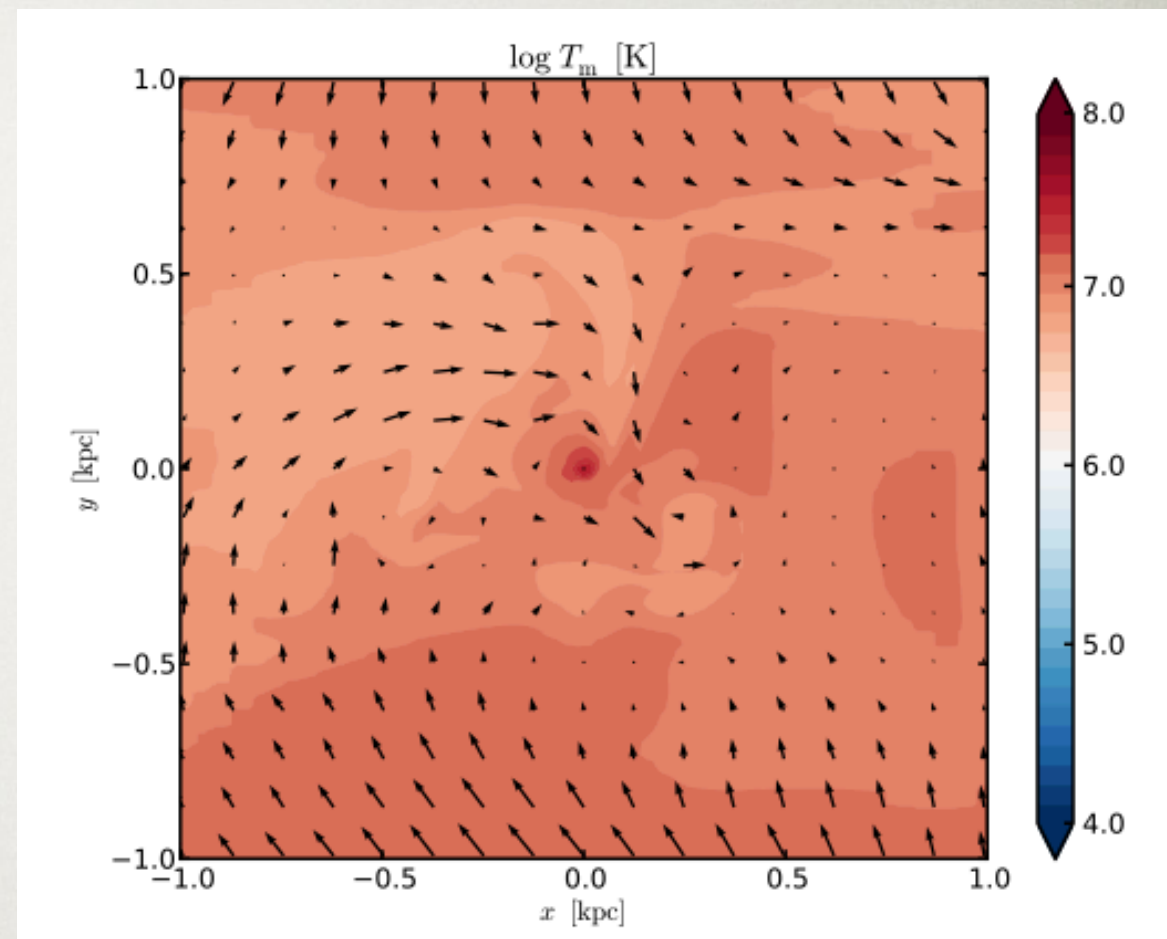
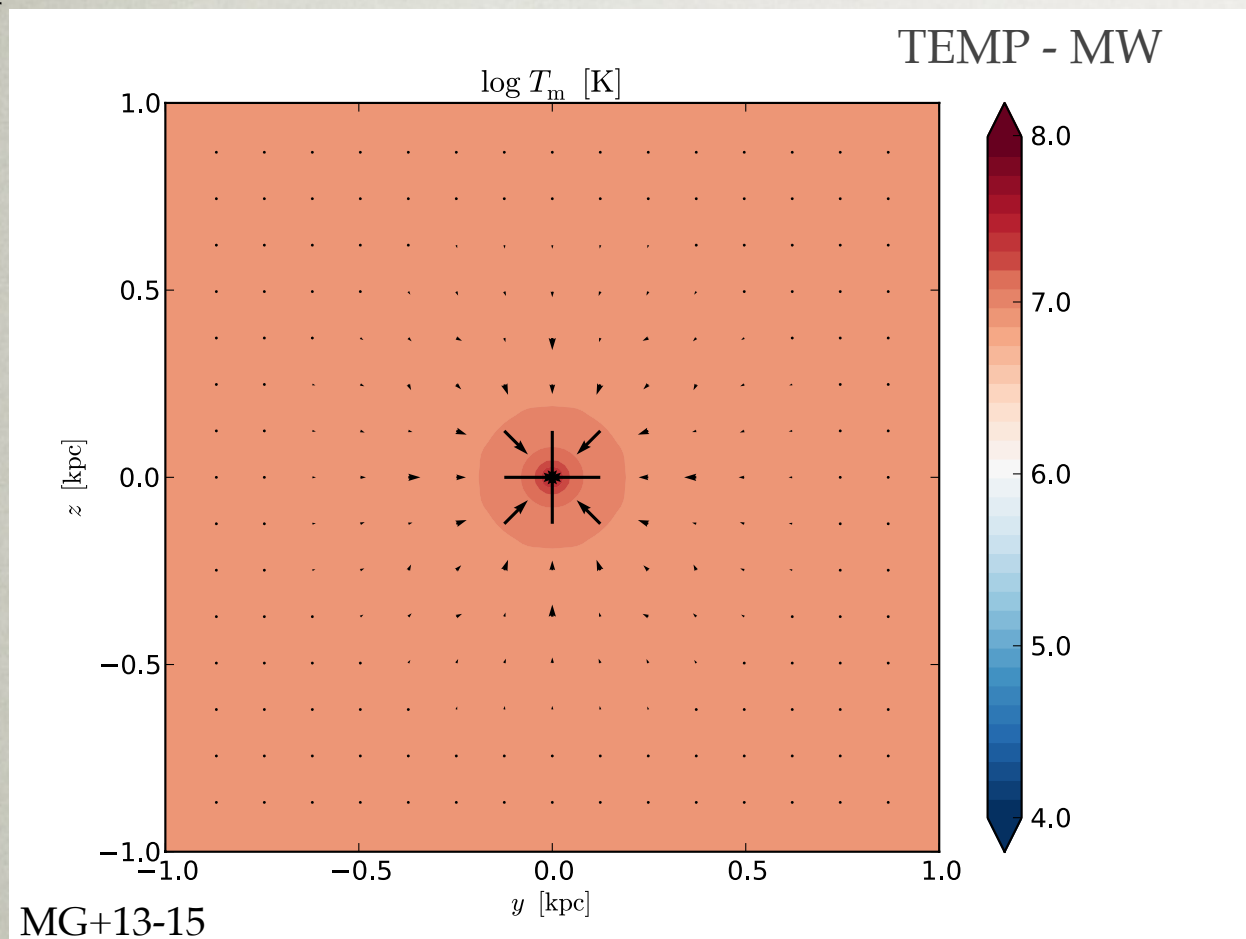
AGN FEEDING AND FEEDBACK UNIFICATION



AGN FEEDING: HOT MODE

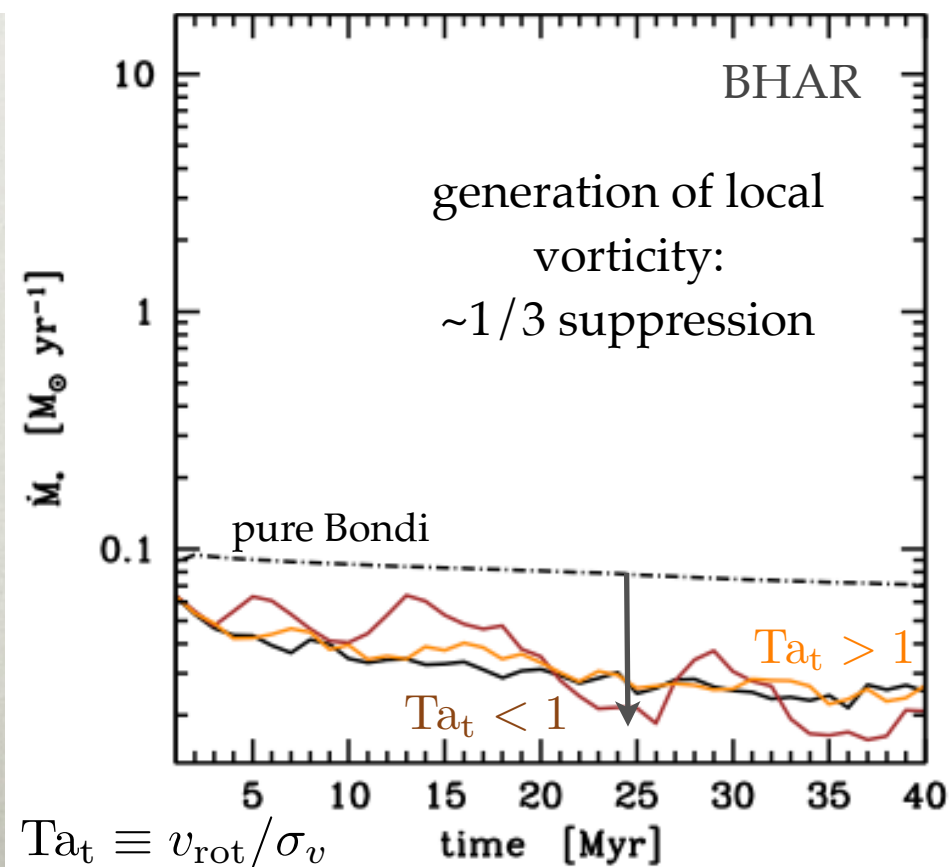
quiescent

turbulent or rotating



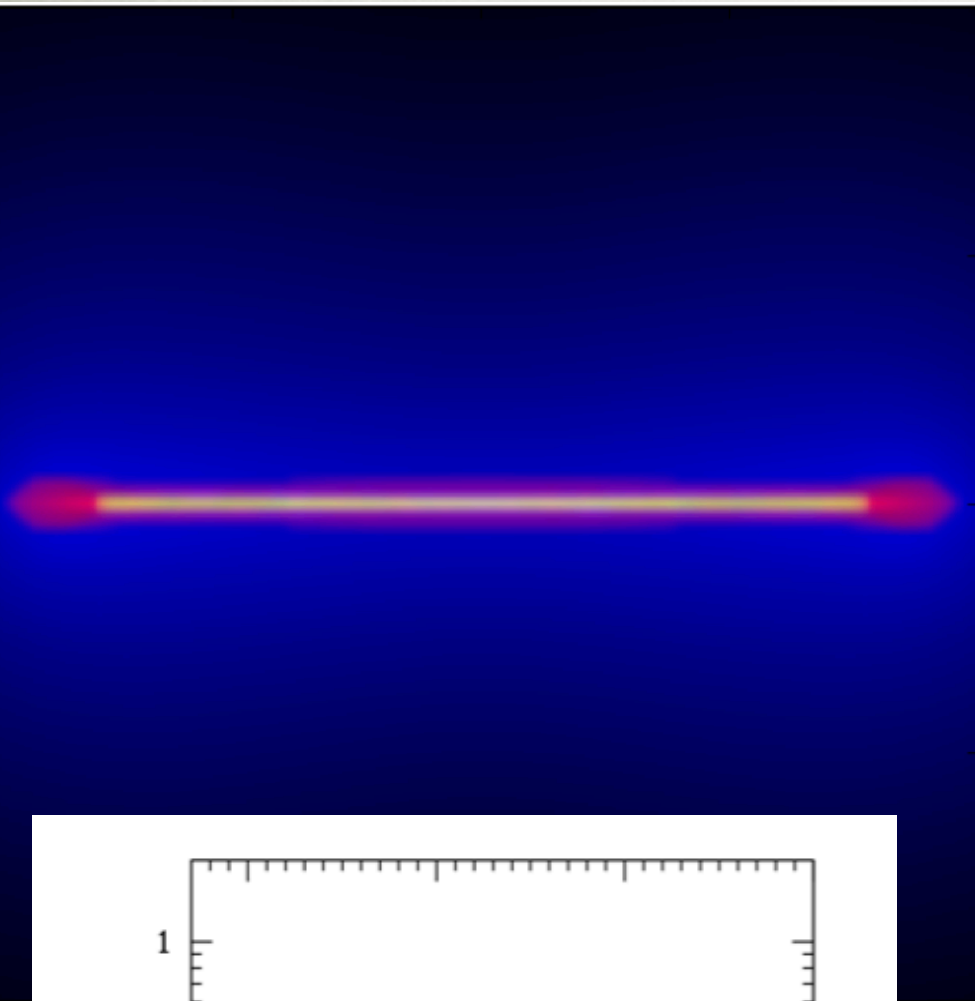
HIGH-RES HD
SIMULATION
massive galaxy

typically too
low and
smooth

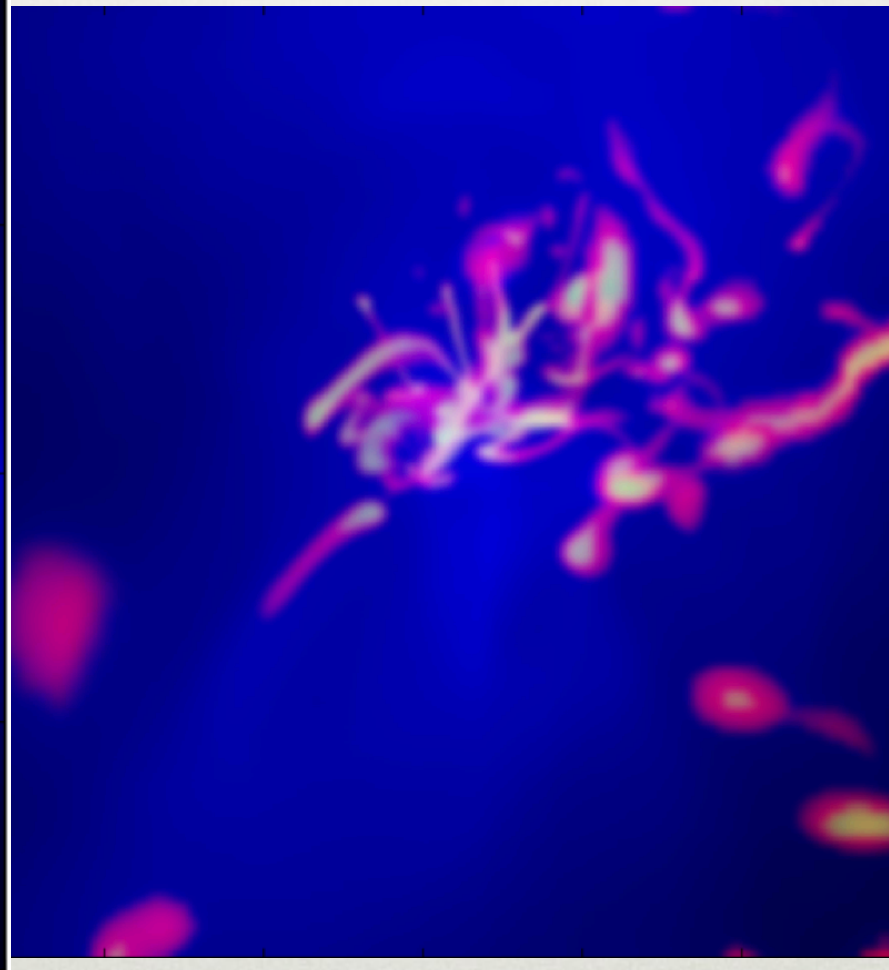


AGN FEEDING WITH COOLING: 3 DYNAMICAL STAGES

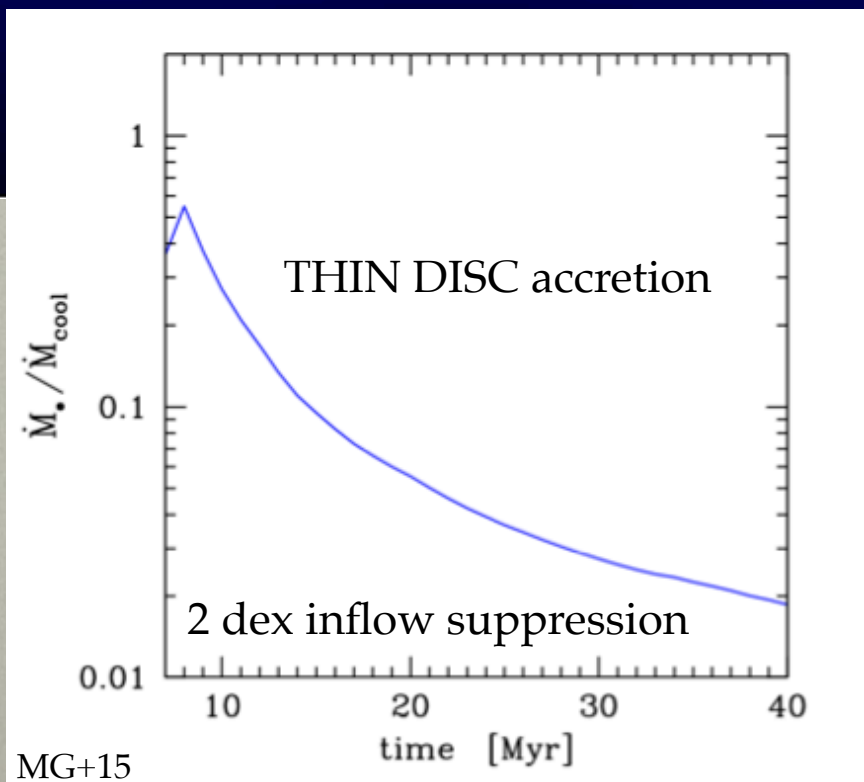
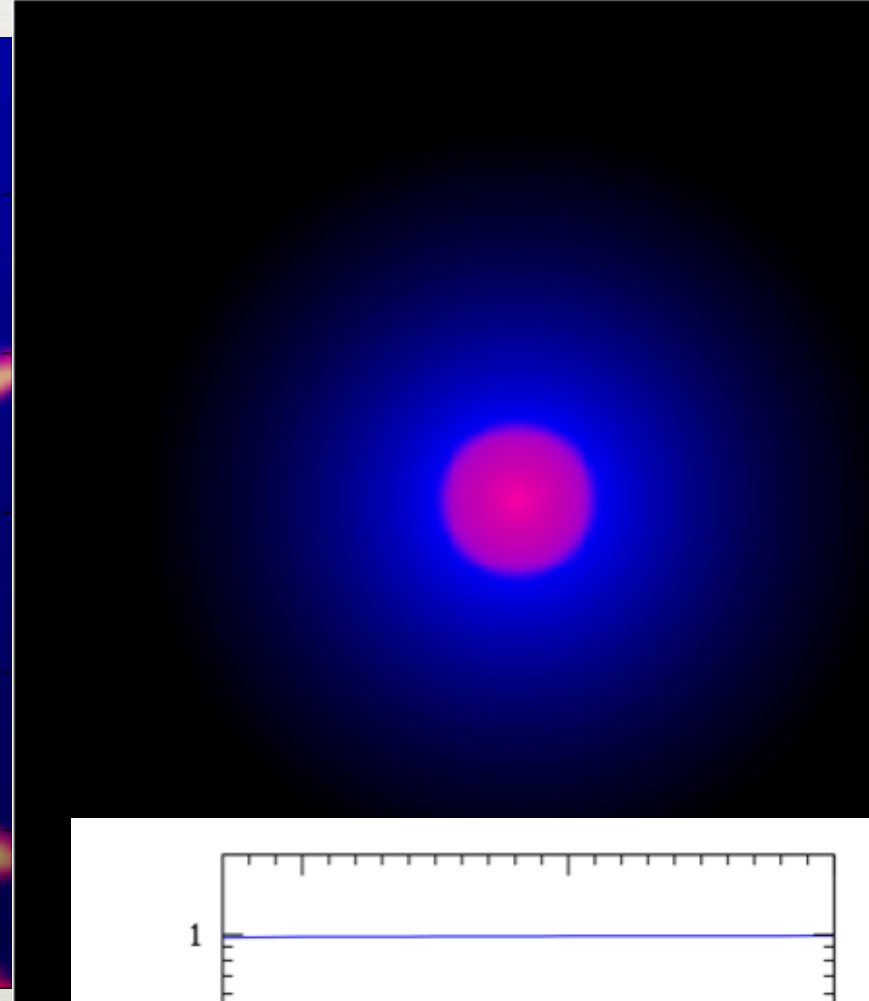
rotating



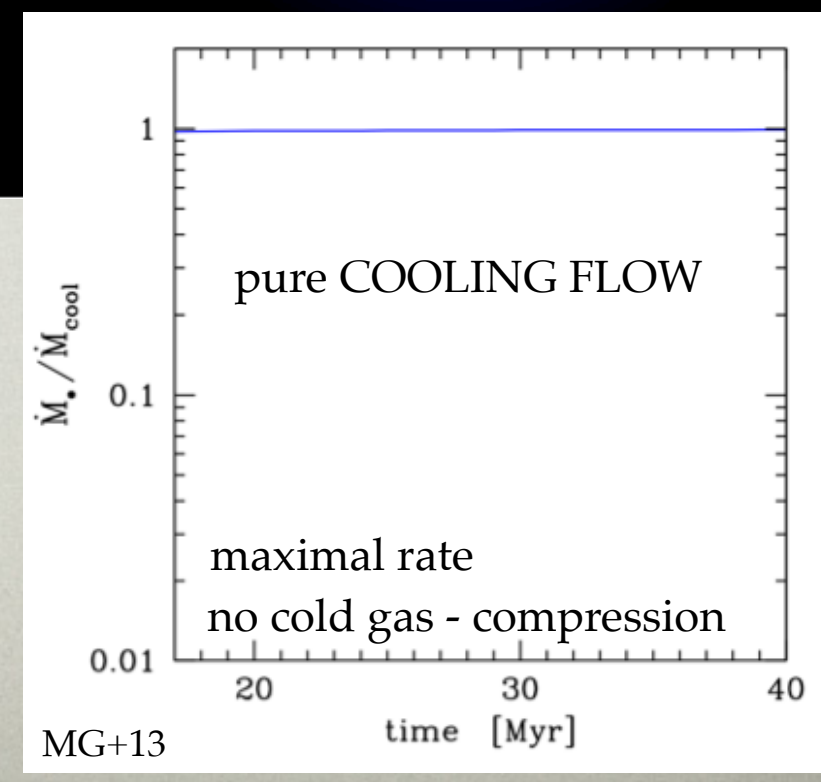
turbulent



quiescent

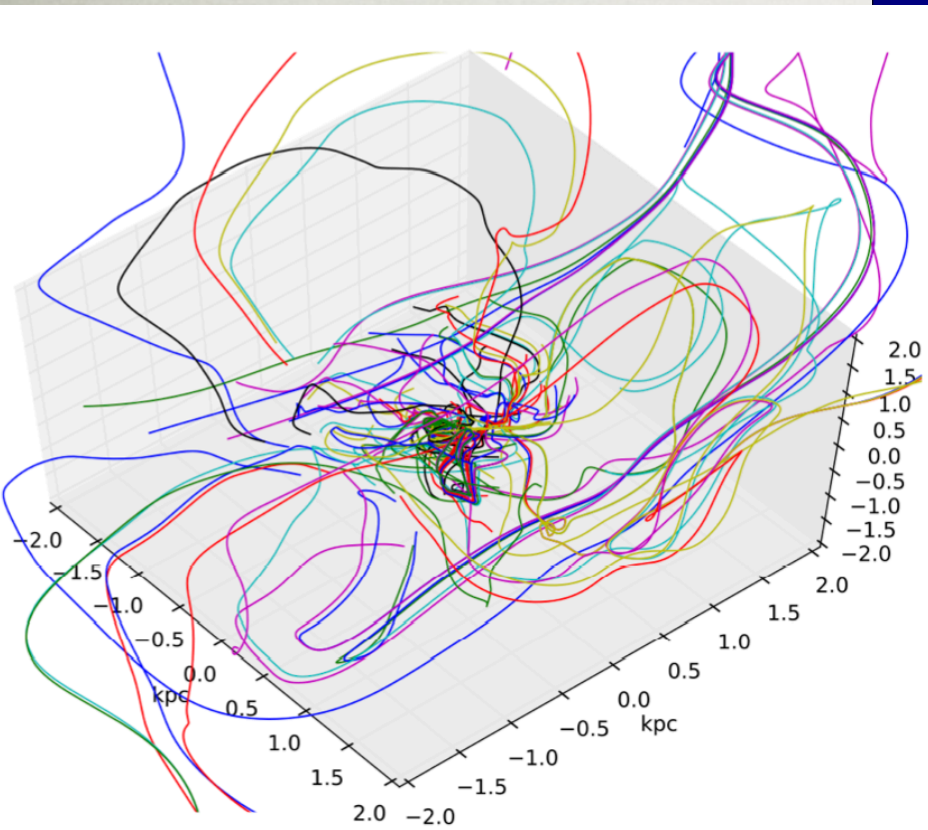


RGB surface density: plasma (blue),
warm gas (red), cold gas (green)

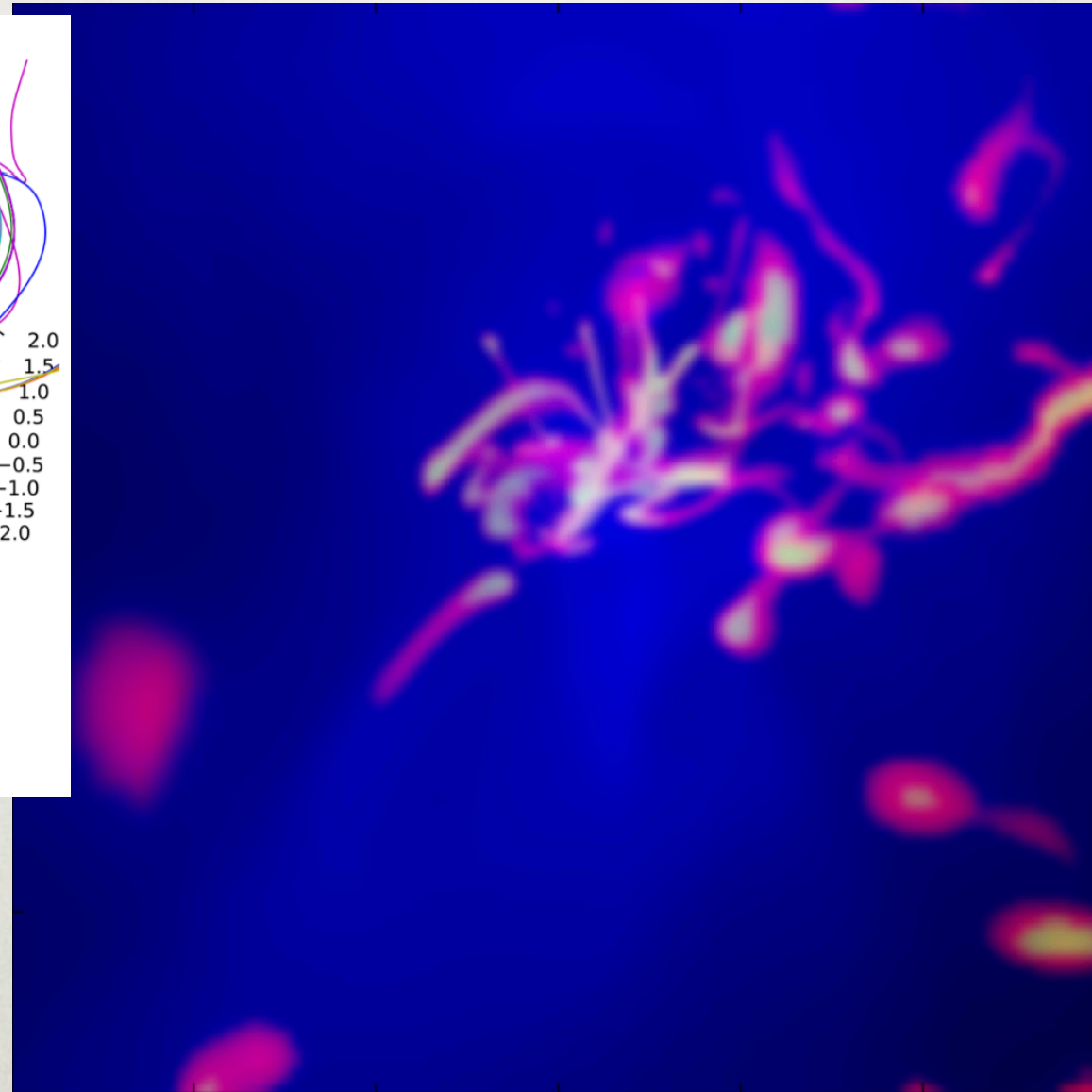


RAINING ON BLACK HOLES

Chaotic Cold Accretion [CCA]



chaotic streamlines => recurrent multiphase gas interactions



TURBULENCE > ROTATION

COOLING ~ AGN HEATING

turbulence ~160 km/s, as found (a posteriori) by *Hitomi*

MG+17

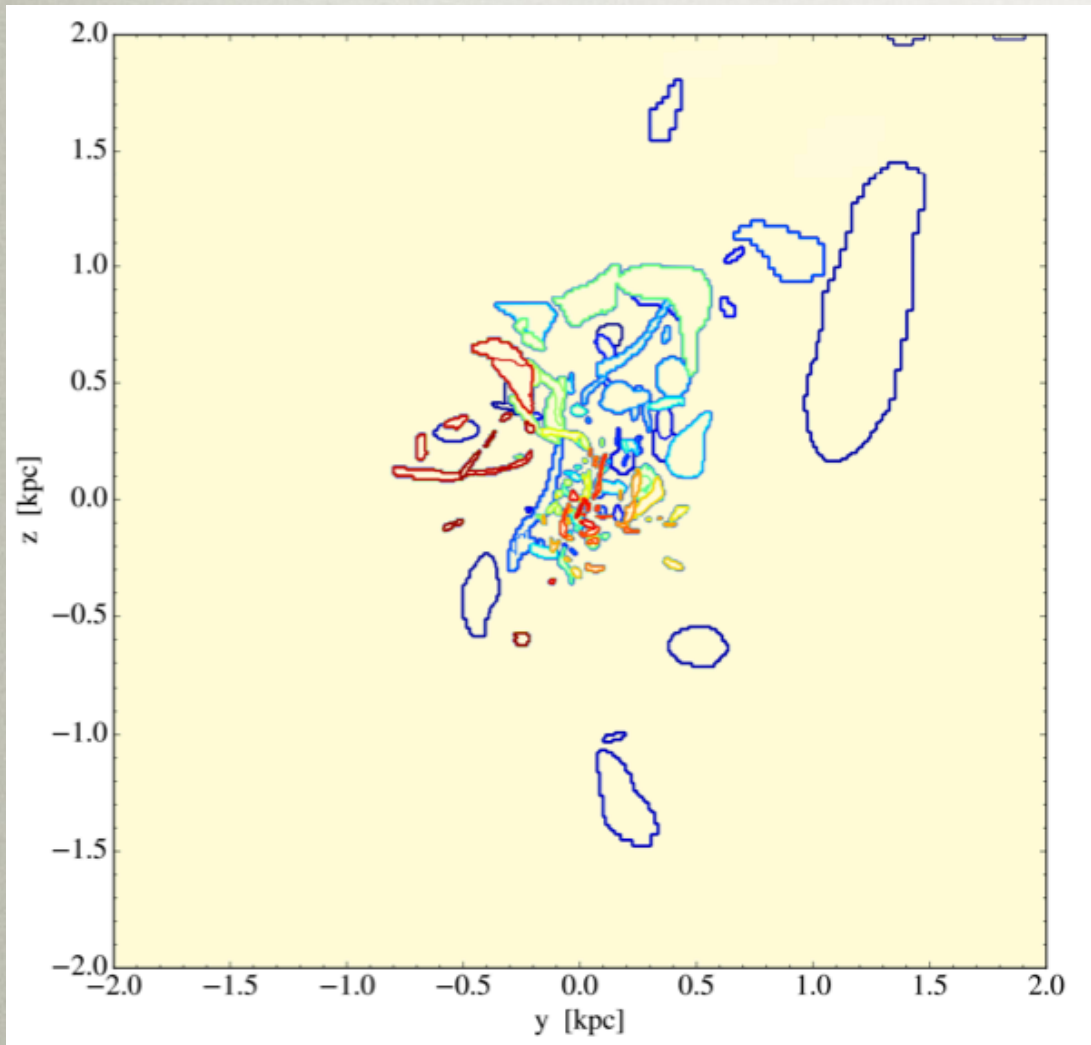
RGB surface density: plasma (blue), warm gas (red), cold gas (green)

Since 2012, CCA has been corroborated by several independent observational and theoretical/simulation studies: e.g., Voit & Donahue 2015, Voit 2015a,b,c, 2016; Werner+2014; David+2014, Li & Bryan 2014, 2015; Wong+2014; Russell+2015; Valentini & Brighenti 2015; Yang+2015-2016; Meece+2016; Tremblay+2015, 2016; Prasad+2016; David+2017; etc.

MULTIPHASE CCA

DYNAMICS

MG+17



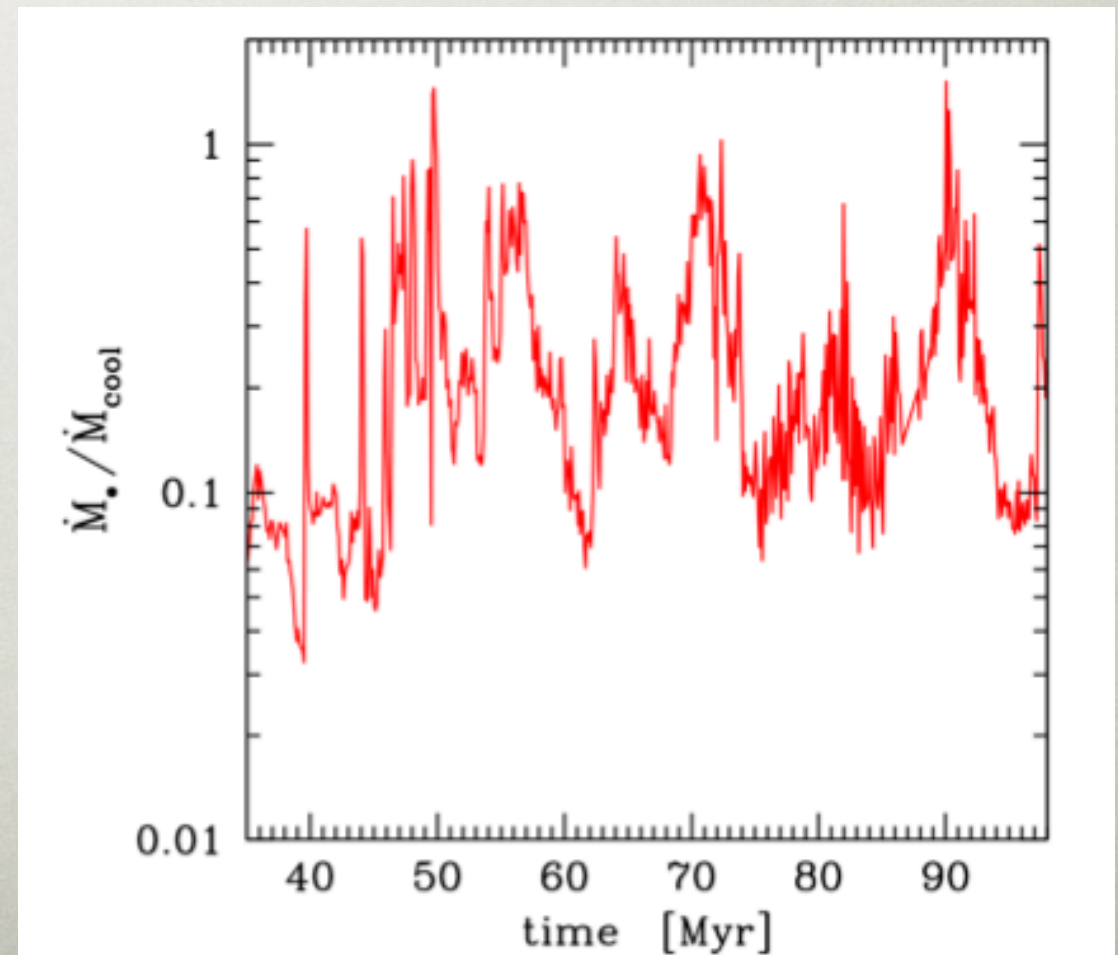
can be modeled as quasi-spherical viscous accretion:

$$\lambda_c \equiv \frac{1}{n_c \pi (2r_c)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{r_c}{f_V} \simeq 88_{-67}^{+262} \text{ pc} \quad \text{mean free path}$$

$$\nu_c \equiv \sigma_v \lambda_c \simeq 4.5_{-3.1}^{+13.3} \times 10^{27} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \text{effective collisional viscosity}$$

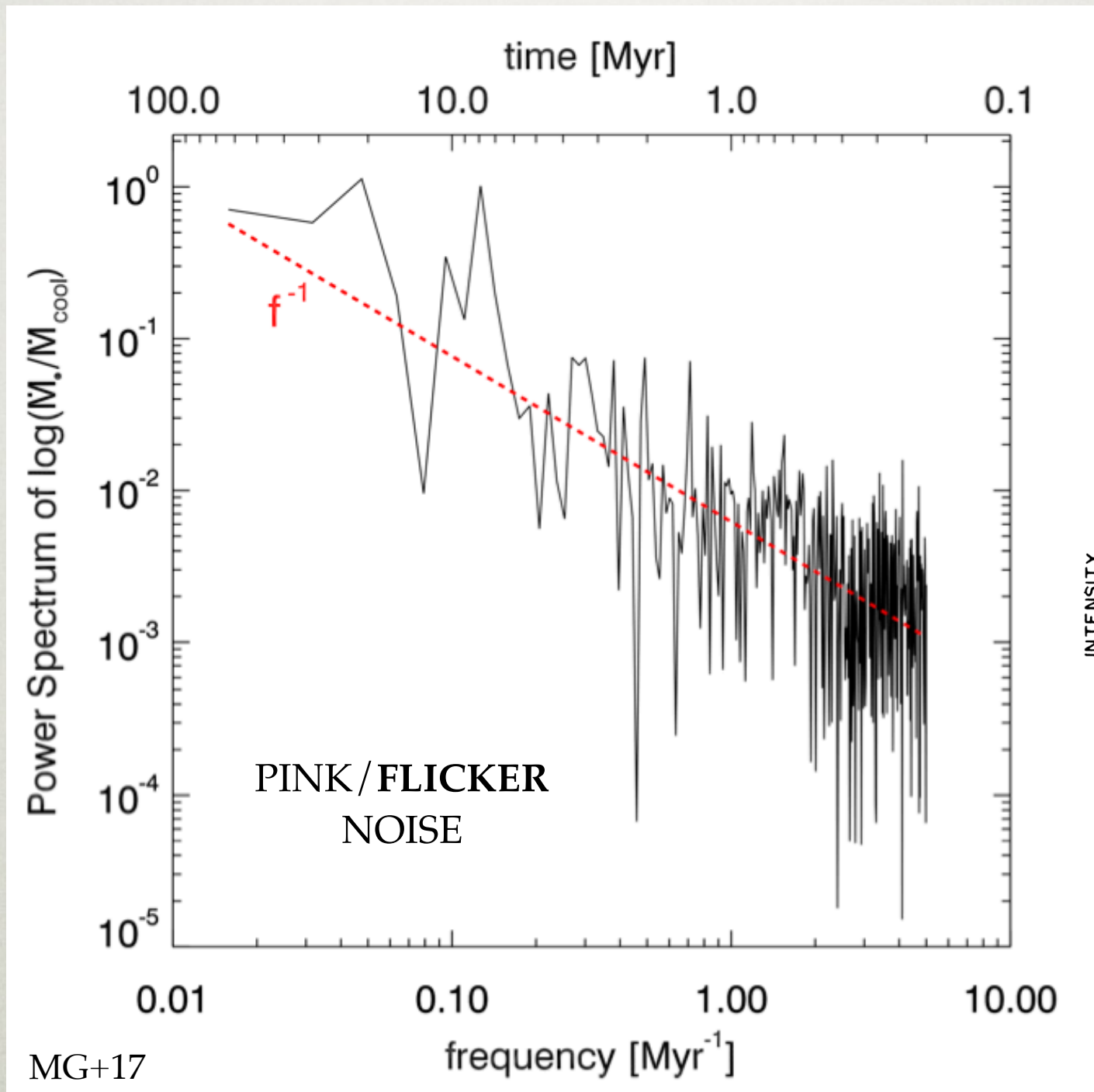
$$\dot{M}_\bullet = 4.8 \times 10^{-3} \nu_c \simeq 0.3_{-0.2}^{+0.9} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \quad \text{average inflow rate (for massive ETG)}$$

recurrent 2 dex boost in accretion rate



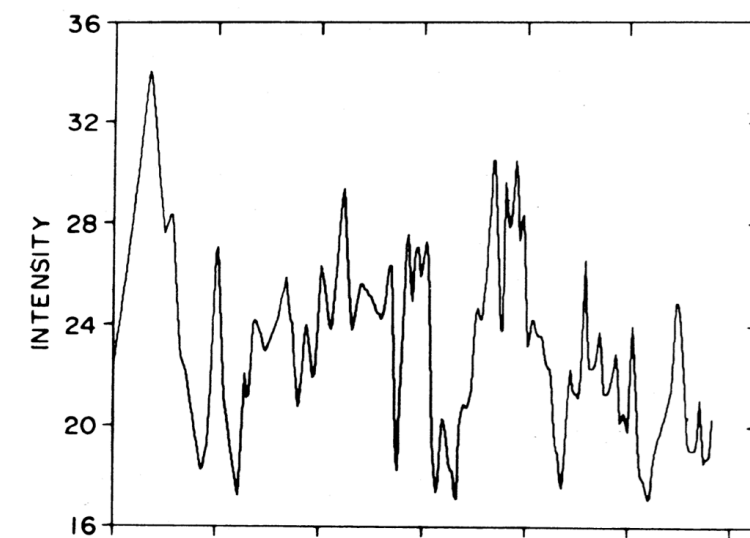
- leaf clouds via clump finder algorithm
- network of condensed structures
- key for AGN obscuration/unification models (BLR, NLR)
- **angular momentum mixing/cancellation via inelastic collisions**

MULTIPHASE CCA VARIABILITY



can explain ubiquitous rapid
AGN and HMXBs variability

beautiful case: 3C273
Press (1978)



see MG16 for detailed list of
variable AGN

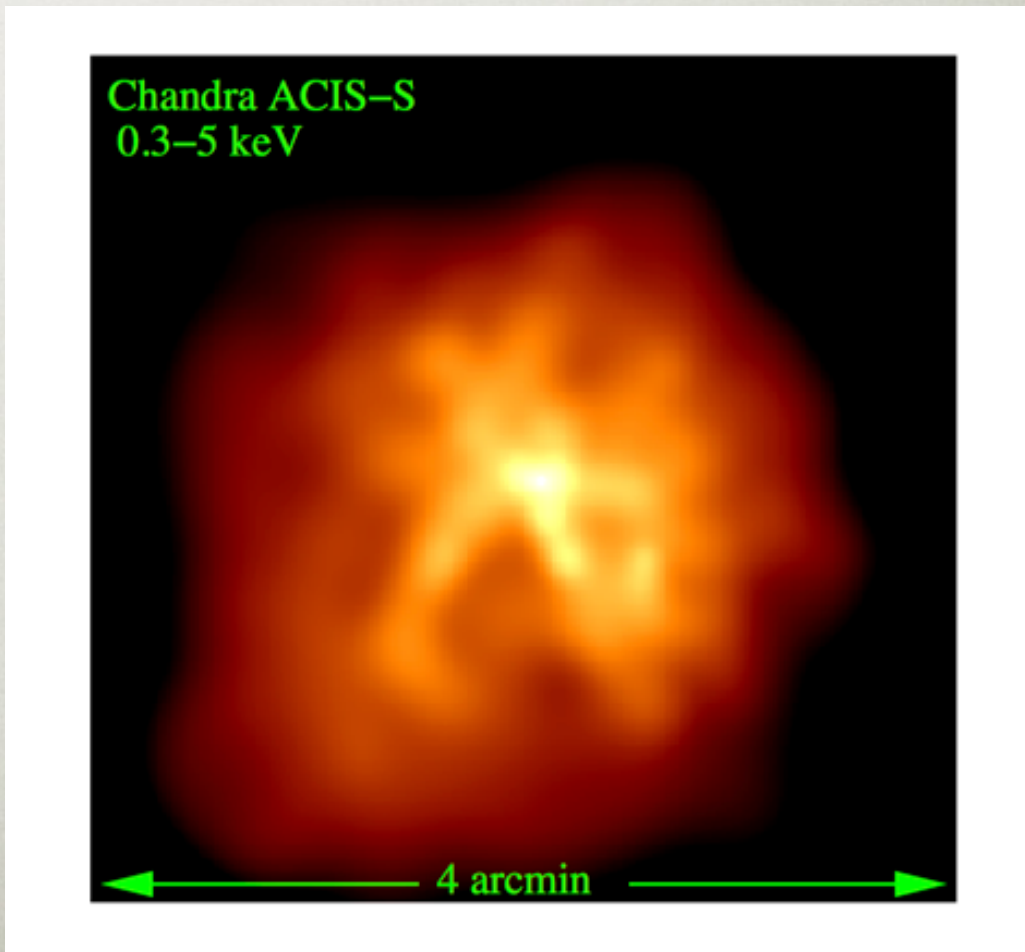
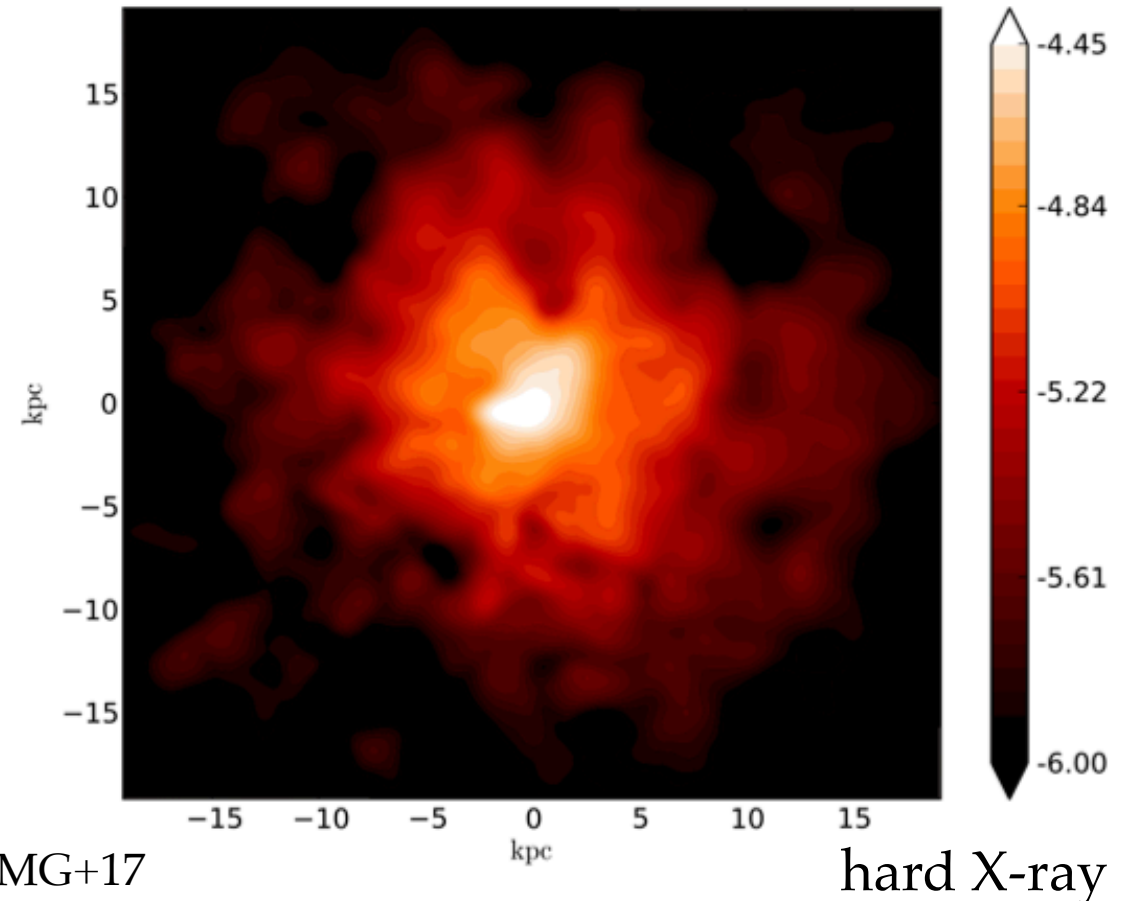
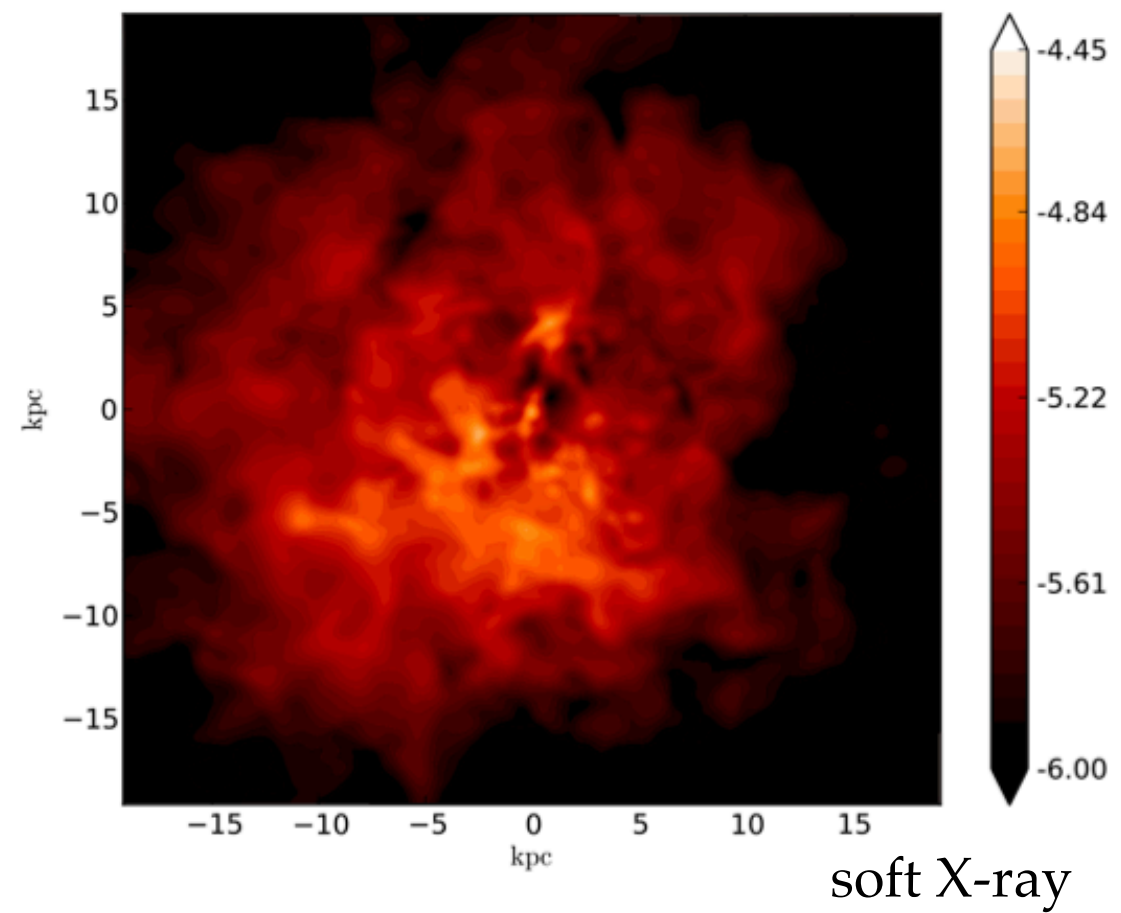
constant variance per log interval => large self-similar variability on different timescales

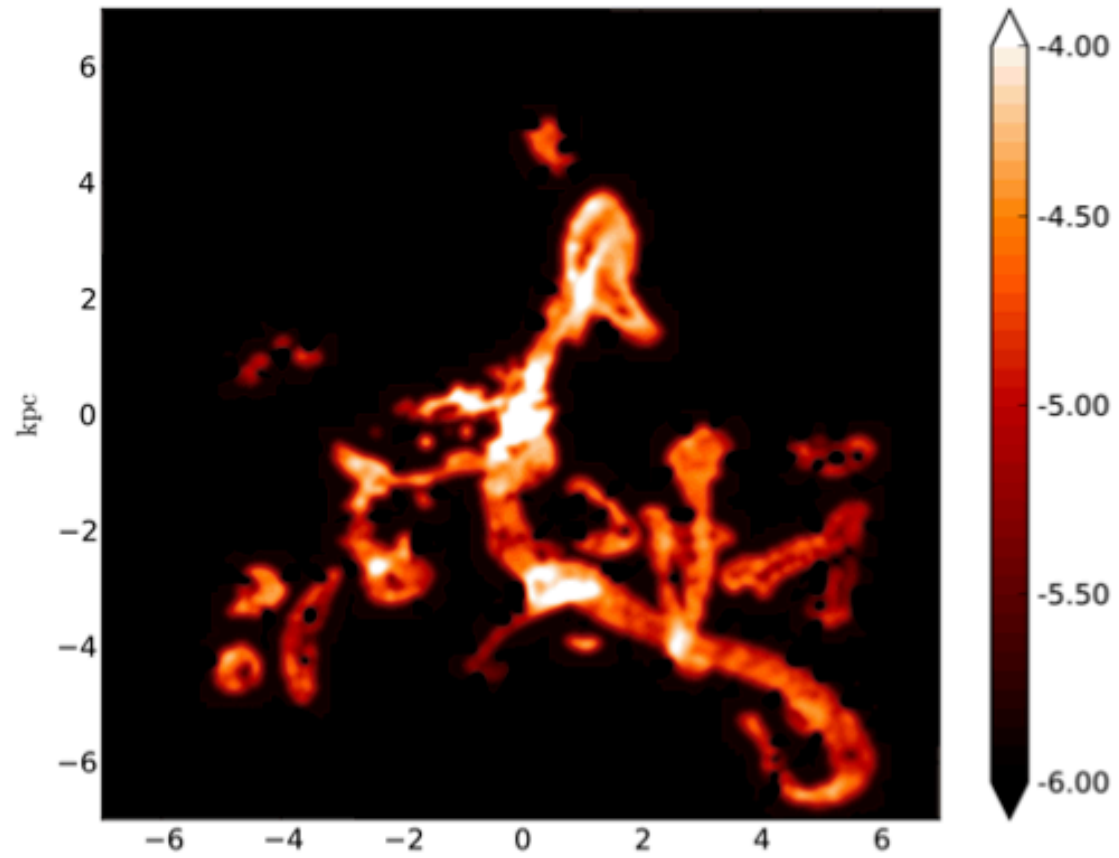
characteristic of fractal and chaotic phenomena

(quasars, sunspots, meteorological data, heart beat rhythms, neural activity, stock market, ...)

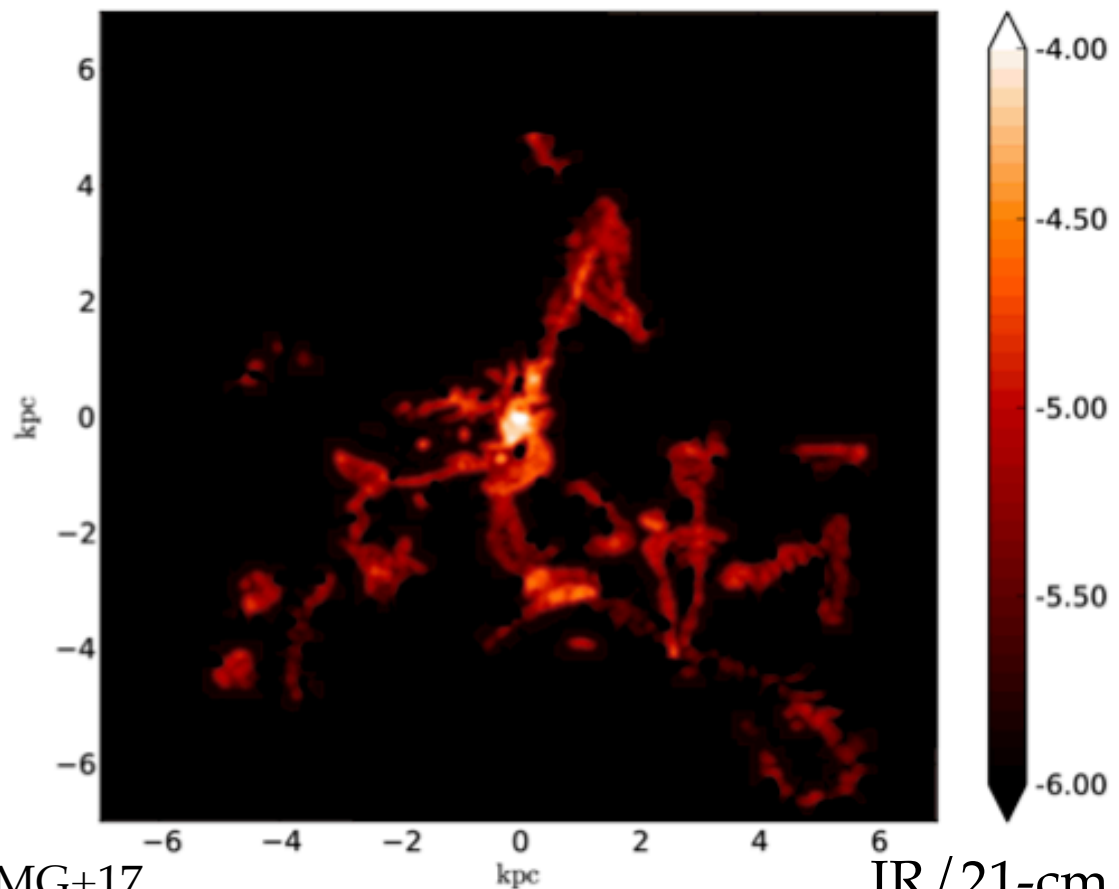
MULTIPHASE CCA: 1. HOT PLASMA

- turbulent eddies imprint => naturally create “cavities” / “fronts”
- X-ray “filaments” start to appear below 0.5 keV
- weak subsonic turbulence is enough to trigger CCA

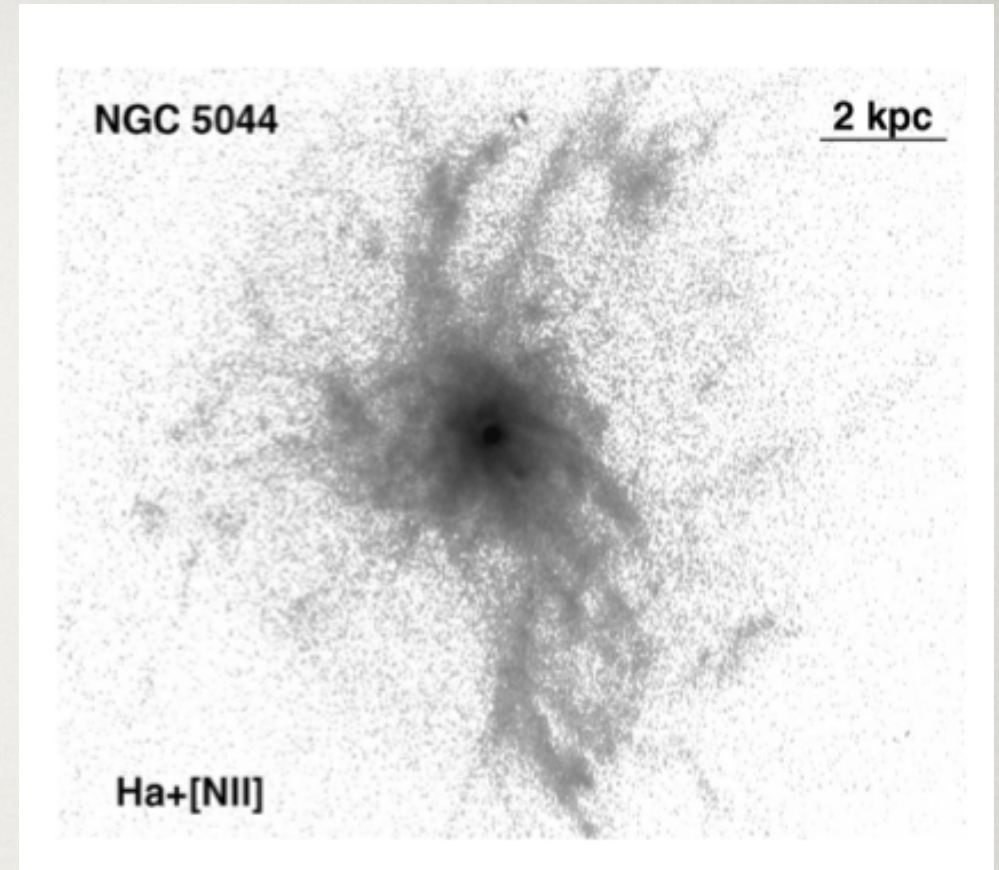




ionized warm phase optical/UV



MG+17
neutral warm phase



- more reliable thermal instability / **multiphase condensation criterium:**
 $t_{\text{cool}}(l')/t_{\text{eddy}}(l') \equiv \sigma_v(l')/v_{\text{cool}}(l') \lesssim 1$
 leads to a condensation radius of 7 kpc

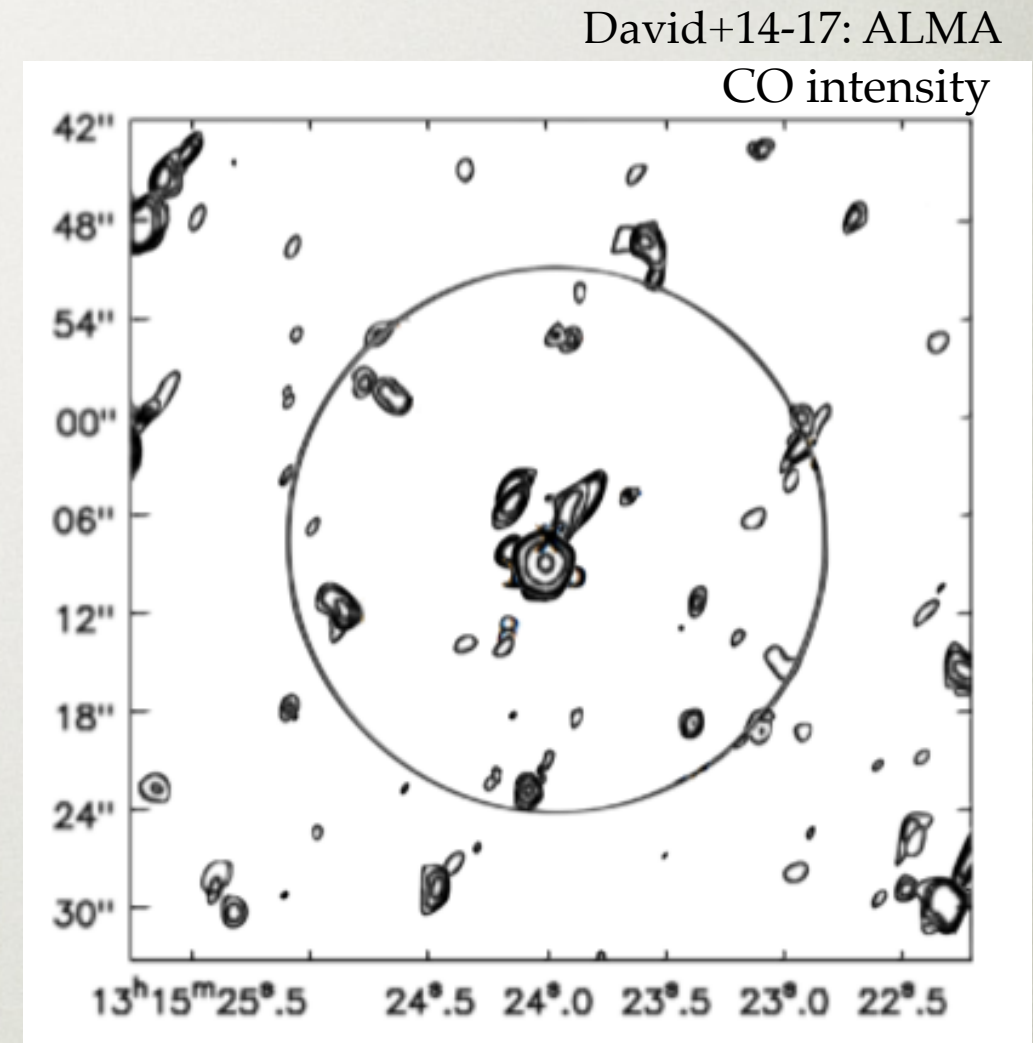
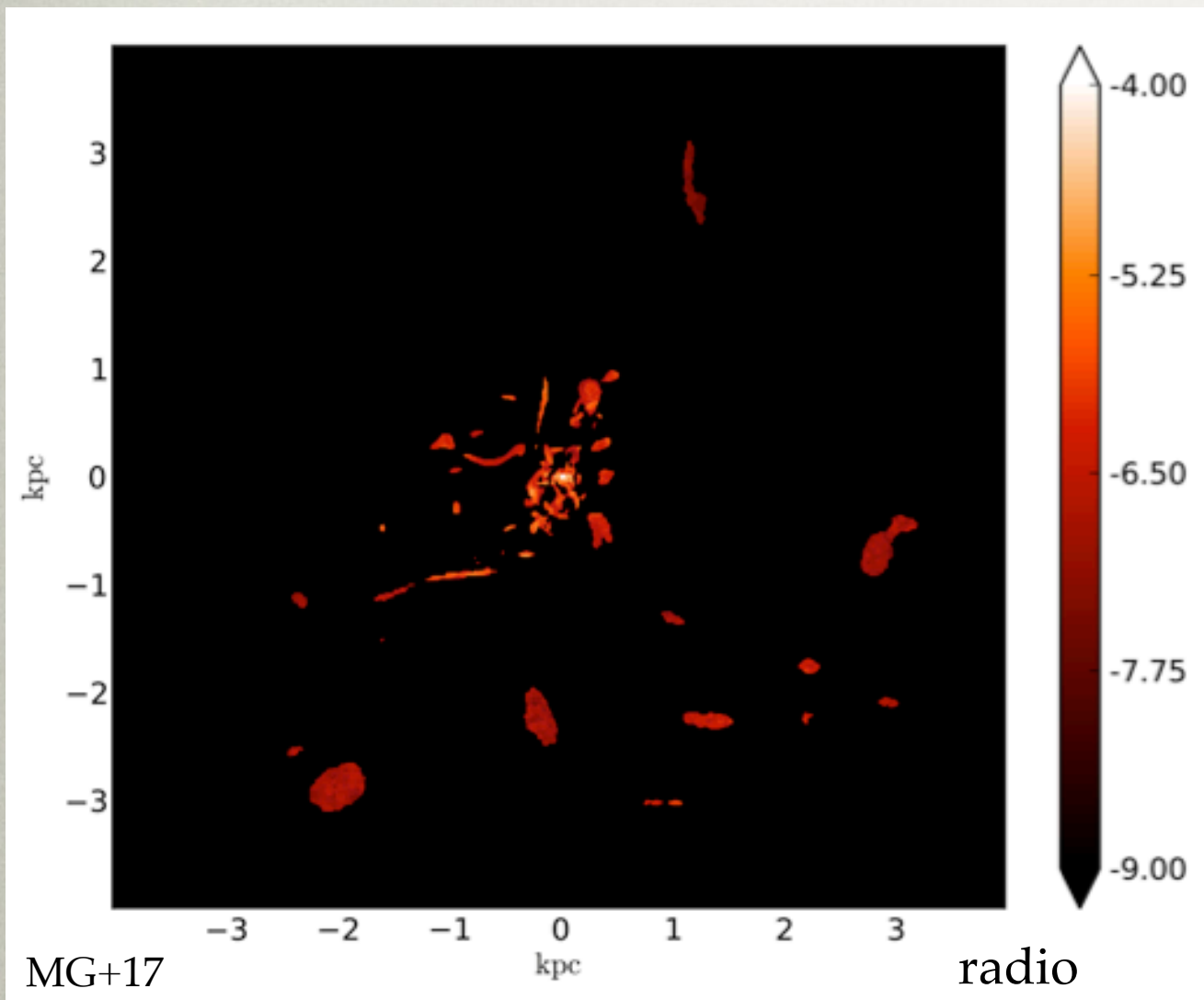
- **top-down** condensation: ionized skin envelops neutral filaments
- **filaments** naturally form out of the interacting sheets between large-scale eddies

MULTIPHASE CCA:

2. WARM PHASE

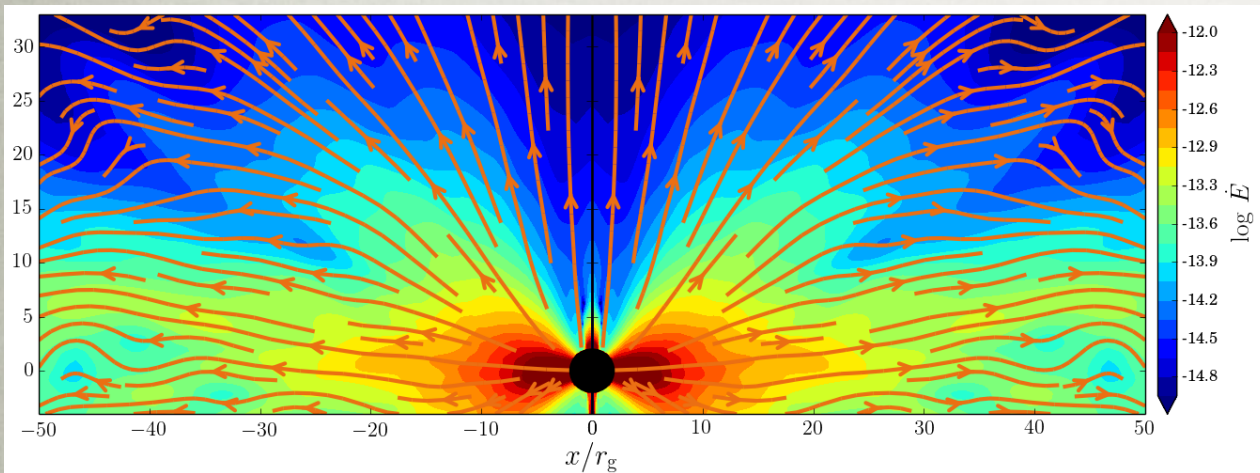
MULTIPHASE CCA:

3. COLD/MOLECULAR PHASE

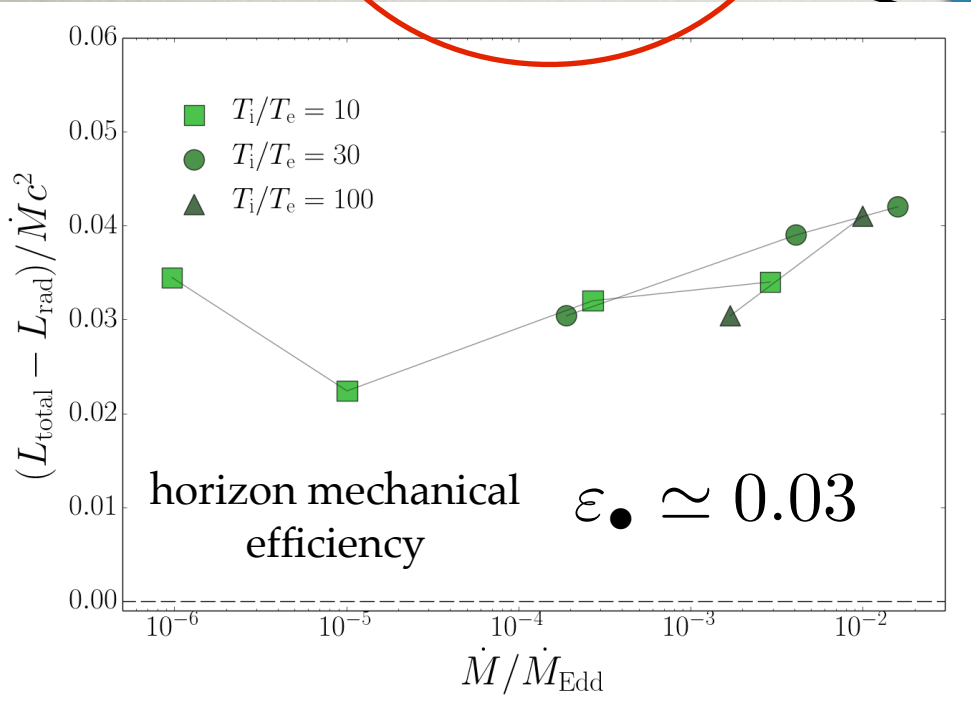
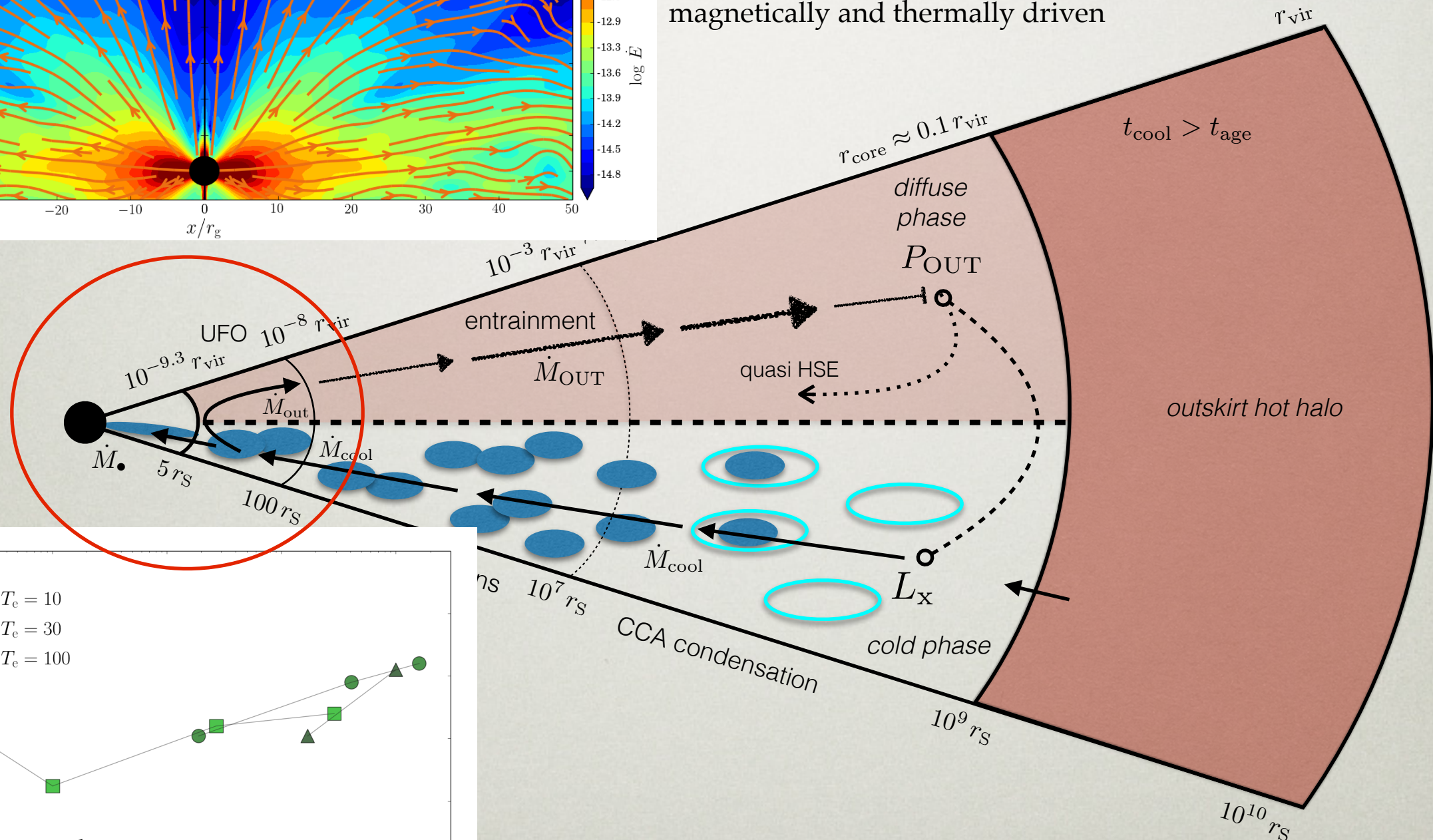


- molecular clouds typically combine in GMAs (**giant molecular associations**), up to 100 pc with surface density ranging 50-200 $M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^2$, as found by ALMA
 - **cospatial** with warm phase and soft X-ray plasma, though more compact
- as for the warm gas, ensemble velocity dispersion inherited by turbulence (150 km/s), albeit internal dispersion is about 1 dex lower (turbulence cascade) => **dynamically supported** (virial parameter $\gg 1$)
- $r < 100$ pc **funneling** of clouds with velocities 100s km/s (LOS absorption features: A2597, NGC 5044; Tremblay+16)

AGN FEEDBACK: MICRO SCALE - GR-RMHD SIMS



UFO = Ultra-Fast Outflows
magnetically and thermally driven



Sadowski & Gaspari 2017

General relativistic,
radiative, MHD sims

thick accretion flow and nearly null
BH spin (due to chaotic accretion)

UNIFYING THE MICRO AND MACRO EFFICIENCY

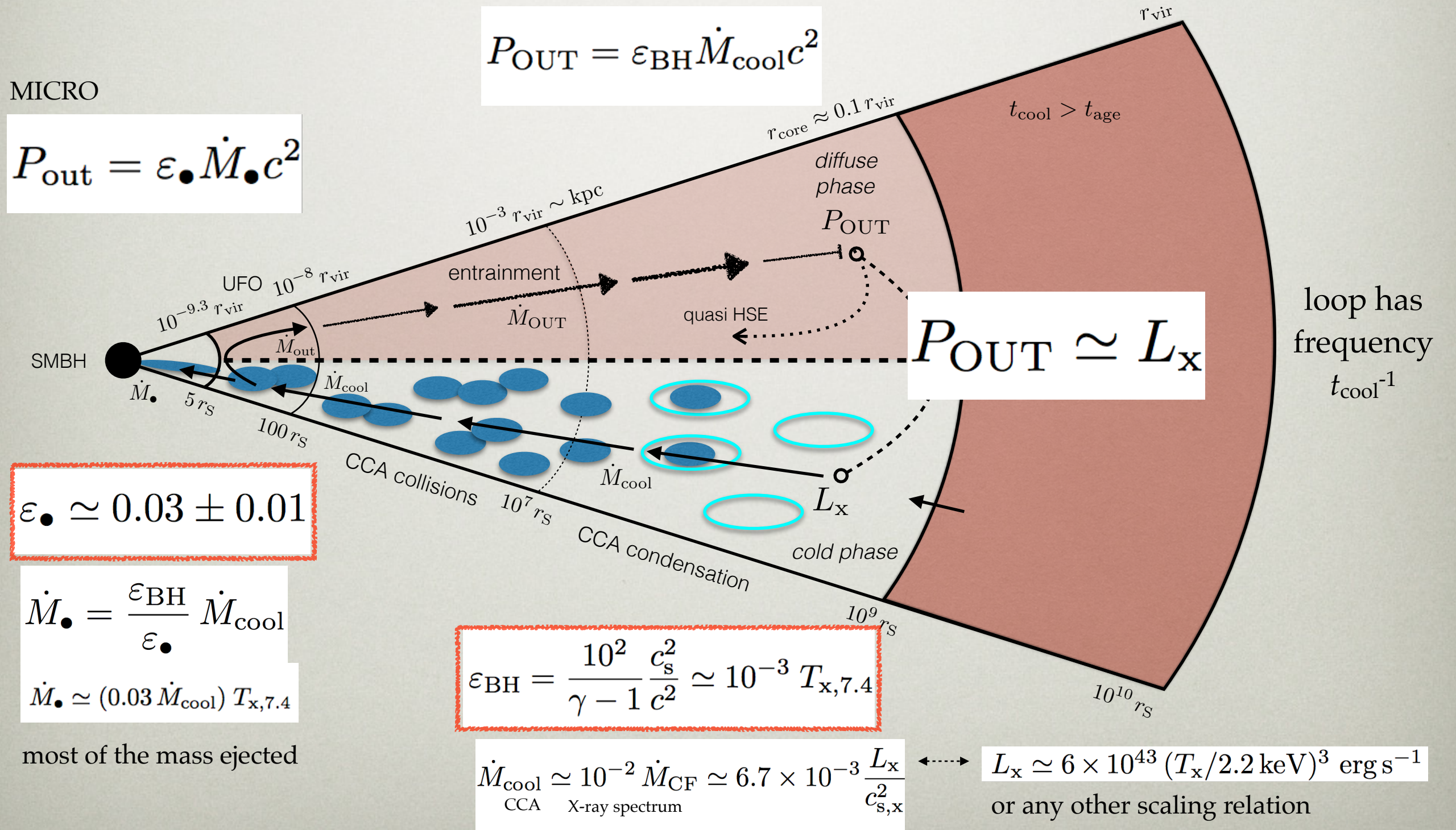
Gaspari & Sadowski 2017

MICRO

$$P_{\text{out}} = \epsilon_{\bullet} \dot{M}_{\bullet} c^2$$

MACRO

$$P_{\text{OUT}} = \epsilon_{\text{BH}} \dot{M}_{\text{cool}} c^2$$



UNIFYING THE MICRO AND MACRO OUTFLOWS

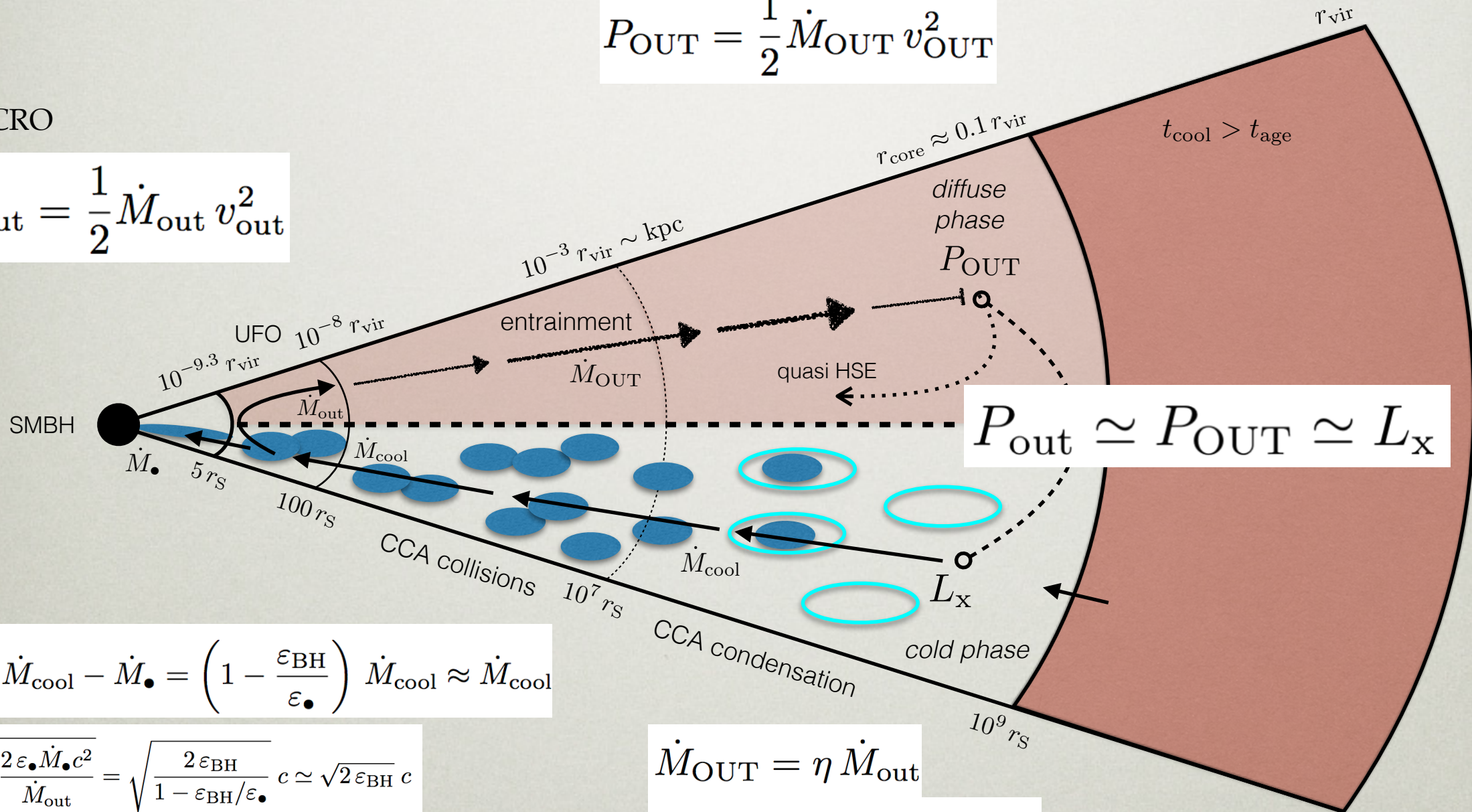
Gaspari & Sadowski 2017

MACRO

$$P_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{M}_{\text{OUT}} v_{\text{OUT}}^2$$

MICRO

$$P_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{M}_{\text{out}} v_{\text{out}}^2$$



$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}} = \dot{M}_{\text{cool}} - \dot{M}_{\bullet} = \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_{\text{BH}}}{\epsilon_{\bullet}}\right) \dot{M}_{\text{cool}} \approx \dot{M}_{\text{cool}}$$

$$v_{\text{out}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_{\bullet}\dot{M}_{\bullet}c^2}{\dot{M}_{\text{out}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_{\text{BH}}}{1 - \epsilon_{\text{BH}}/\epsilon_{\bullet}}} c \approx \sqrt{2\epsilon_{\text{BH}}} c$$

$$\approx (1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ km s}^{-1}) T_{\text{x},7.4}^{1/2}$$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{OUT}} = \eta \dot{M}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{OUT}} = \Omega r^2 \rho(r) v_{\text{OUT}}(r)$$

$$v_{\text{OUT}} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_{\text{OUT}}}{\dot{M}_{\text{OUT}}}} = \eta^{-1/2} v_{\text{out}}$$

$$P_{\text{out}} \approx P_{\text{OUT}} \approx L_{\text{X}}$$

PROPERTIES OF MACRO AGN OUTFLOWS

@ intermediate / kpc scale:

IONIZED OUTFLOWS

$$v_{\text{OUT,ion}} \approx \text{a few } 10^3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

see X-ray data: Tombesi+12,13,16

$$\dot{M}_{\text{OUT,ion}} \approx 10s \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

NEUTRAL OUTFLOWS

$$v_{\text{OUT,neu}} \approx 10^3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

see HI 21-cm data:
Morganti+05,07,15, Teng+13

$$\dot{M}_{\text{OUT,neu}} \approx 100 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

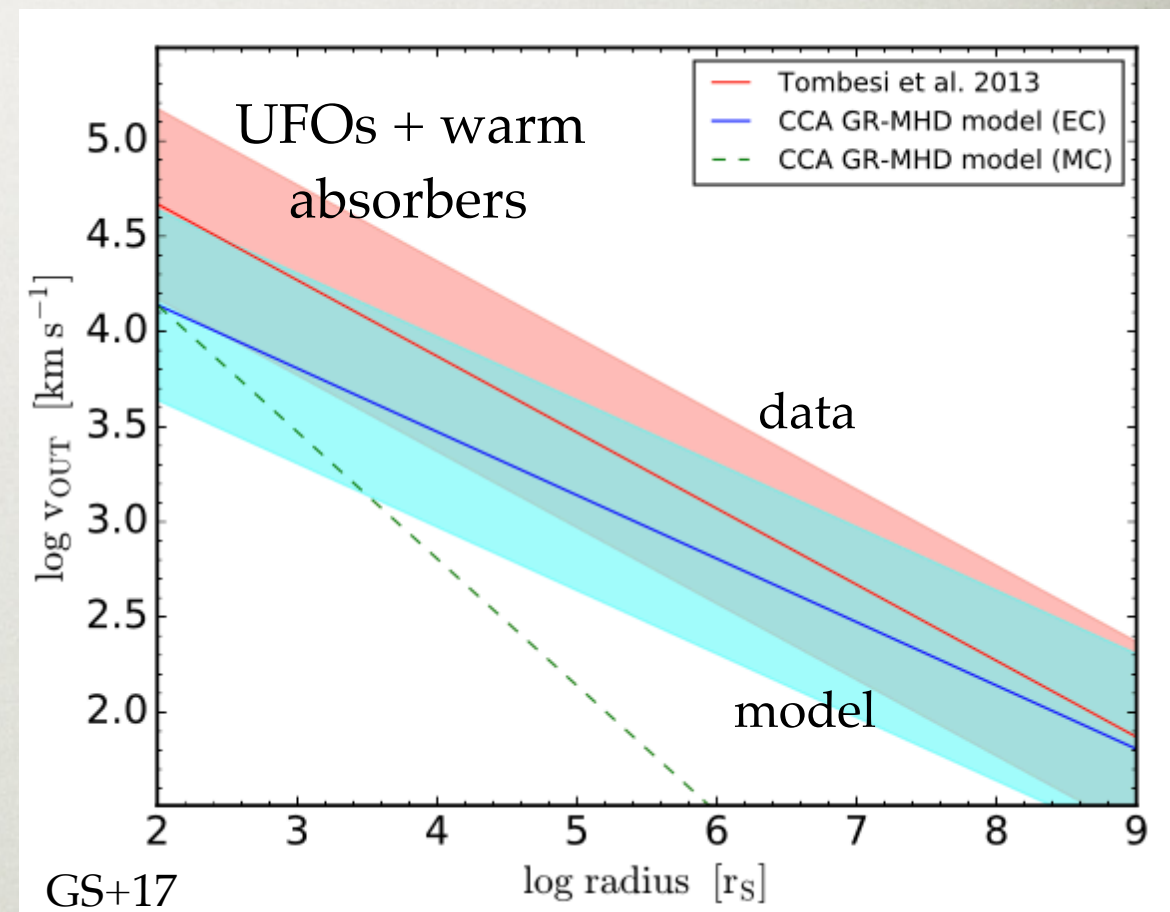
MOLECULAR OUTFLOWS

$$v_{\text{OUT,mol}} \approx 500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

see radio / CO data: Sturm+11,
Cicone+14, Russell+14,
Combes+15, Feruglio+15

$$\dot{M}_{\text{OUT,mol}} \approx \text{several } 100 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Case study: X-ray AGN outflows



energy conserving outflow is important

AGN FEEDBACK UNIFICATION

