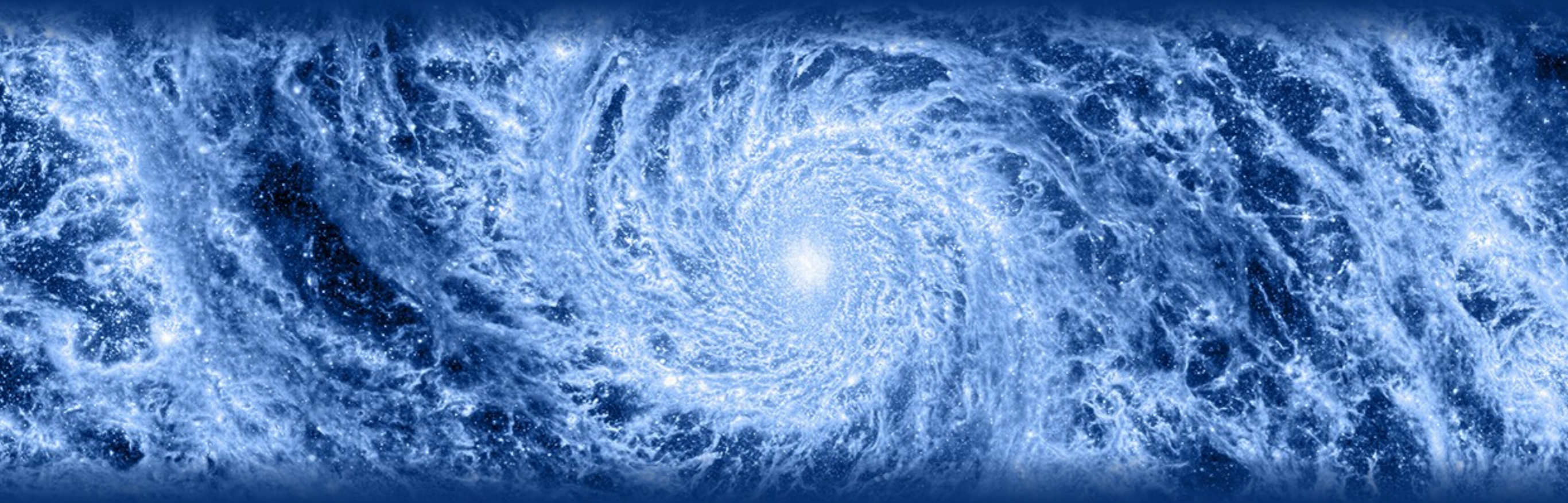


Galaxies

Prof. Benedikt Diemer



Chapter 9 • Black holes and AGN feedback

§9.1 • The unified model of AGN

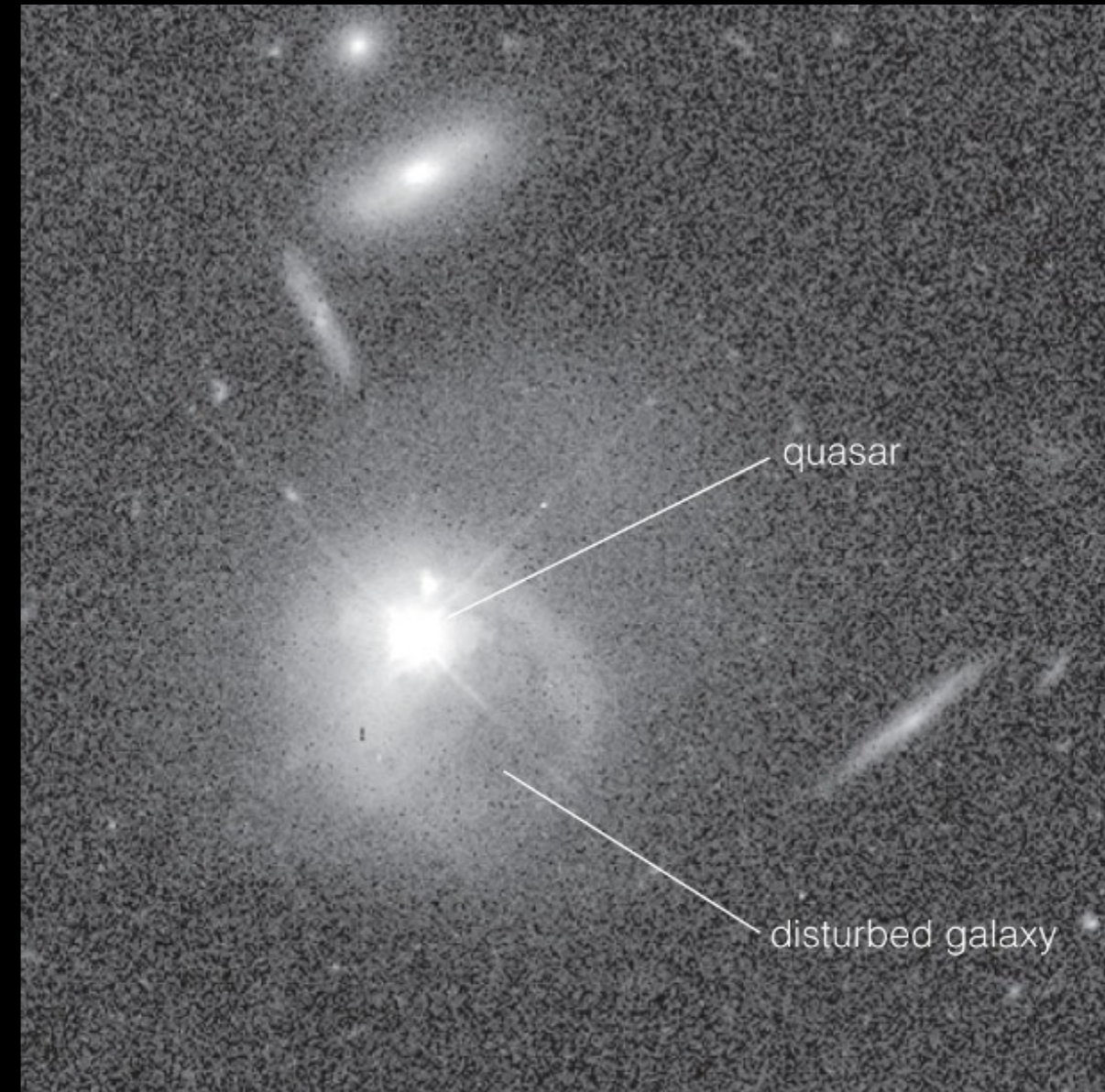
Quasars



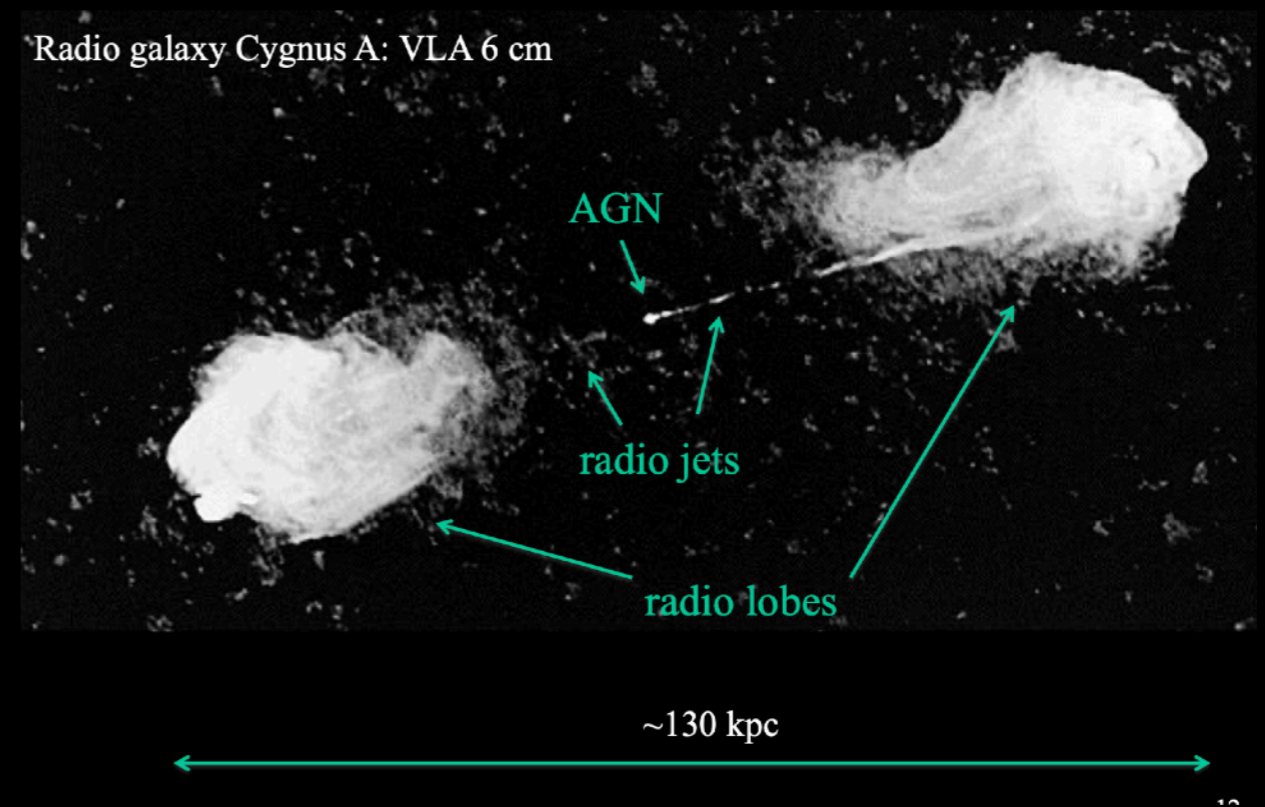
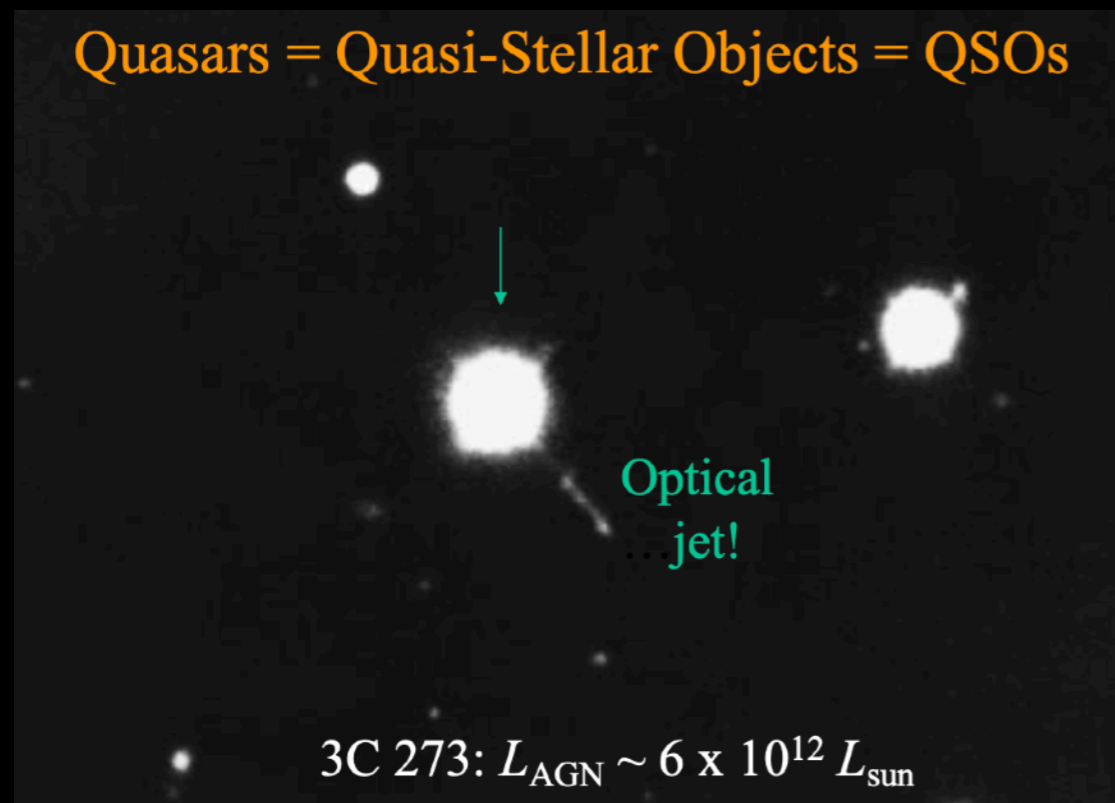
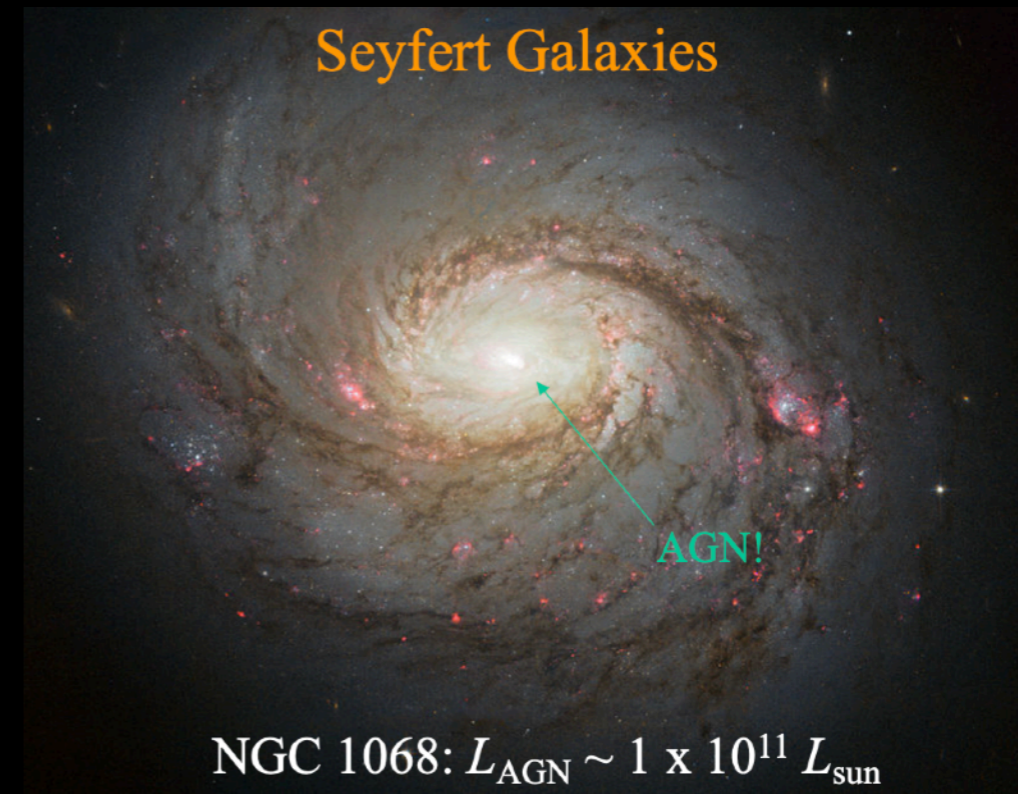
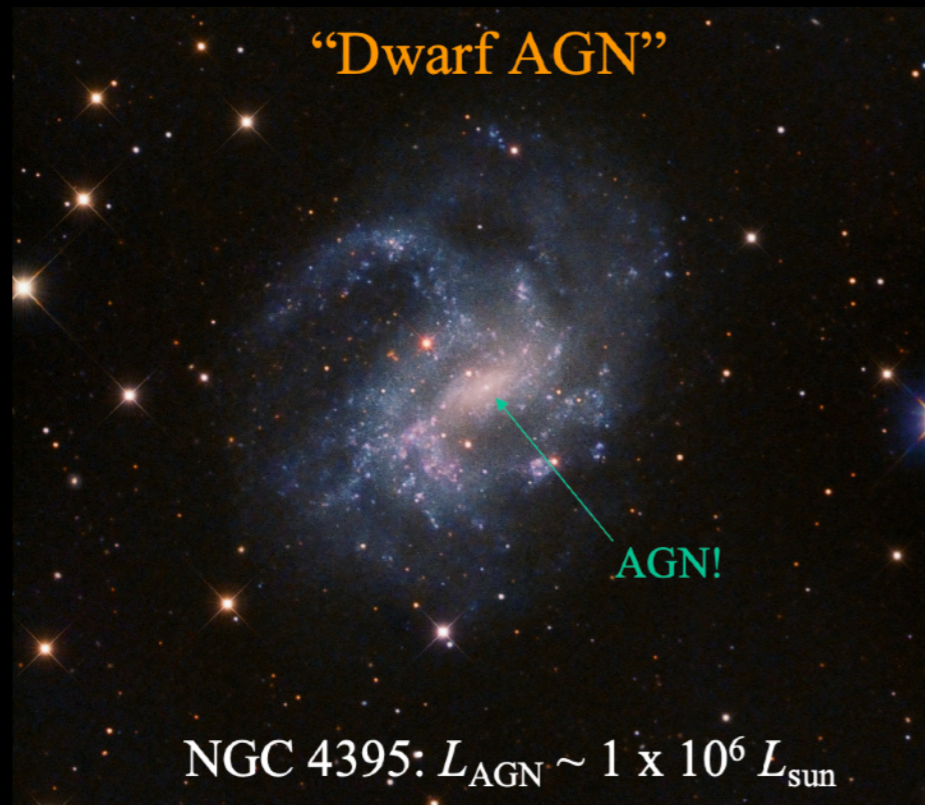
NGC 1068

Quasars

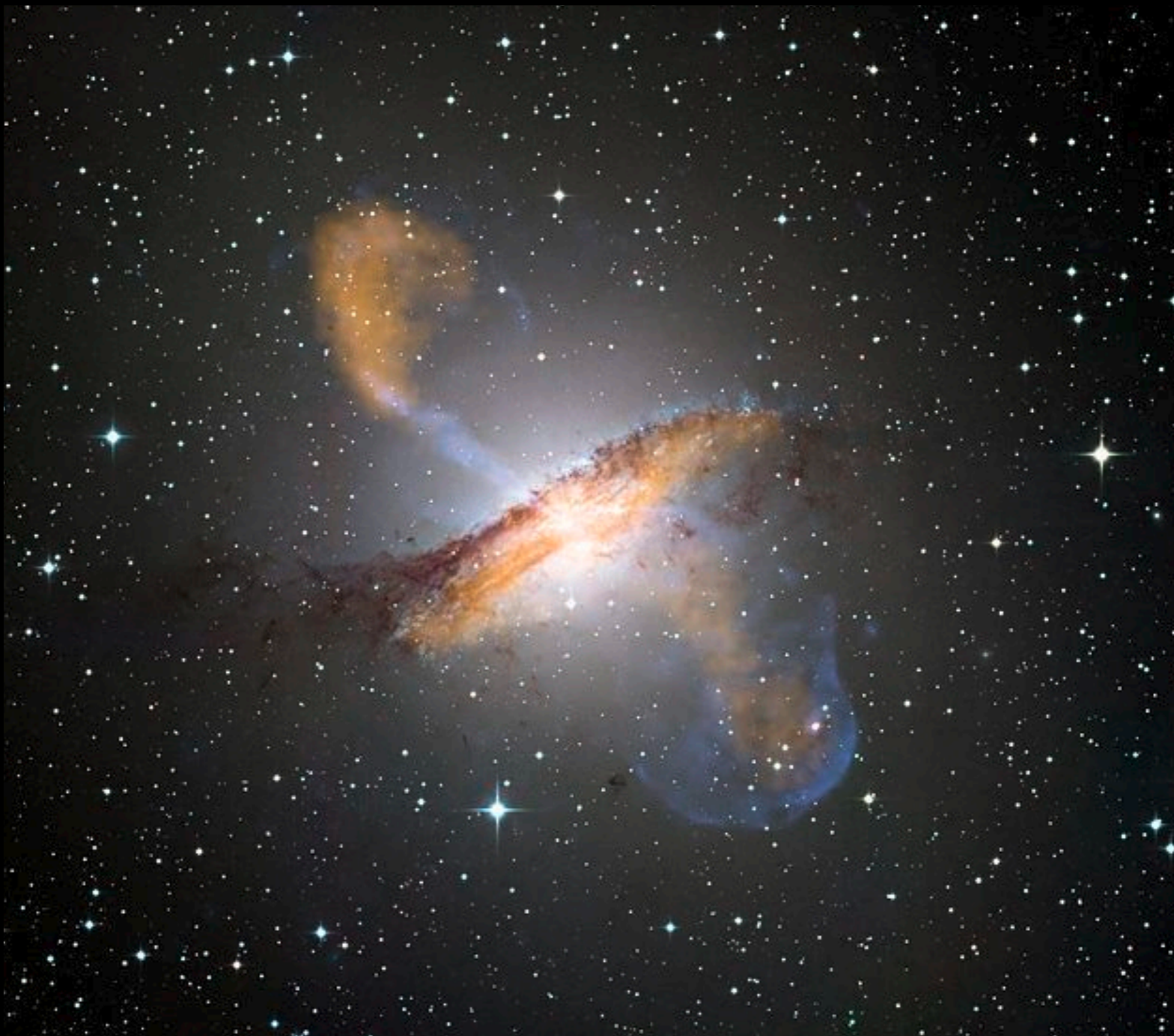
- For historic reasons, particularly powerful AGN are sometimes called **quasars**
- The name means “quasi-stellar objects” and alludes to the fact that they look just like a point, or a star
- Quasars can be 100 times brighter than the MW



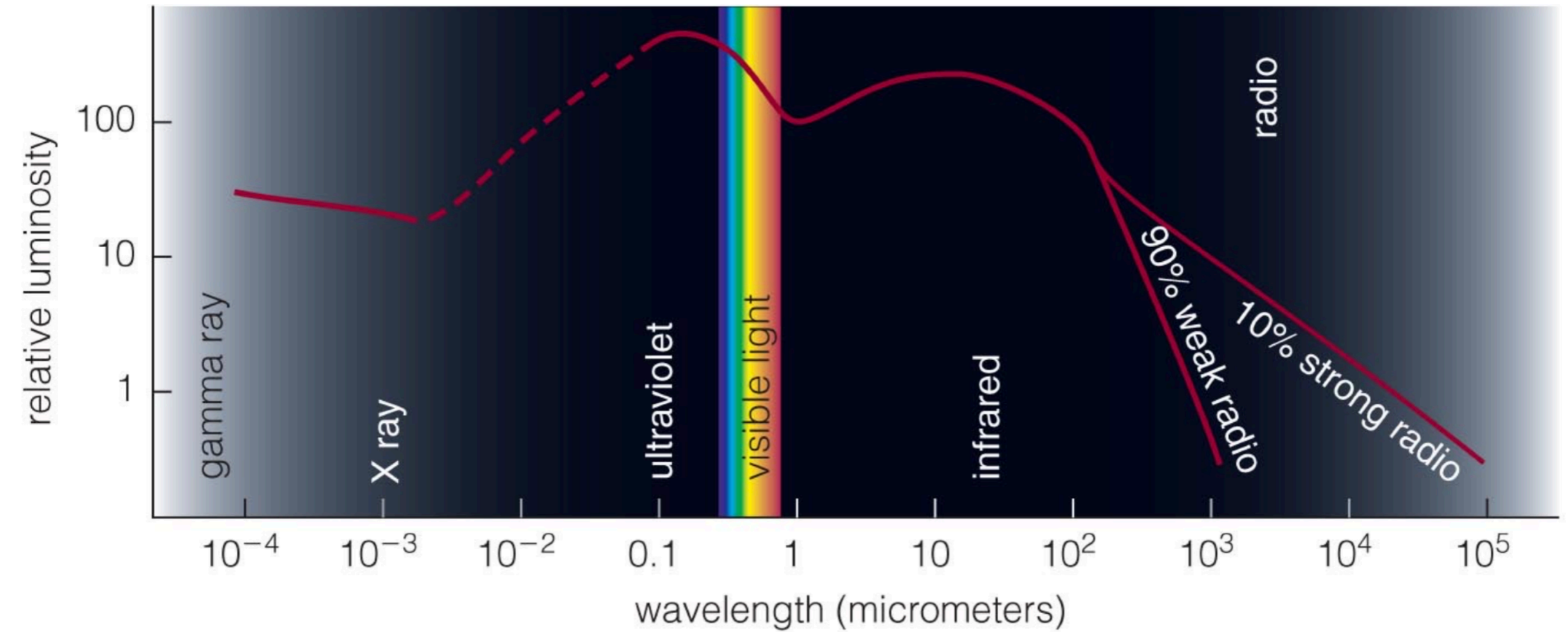
AGN diversity



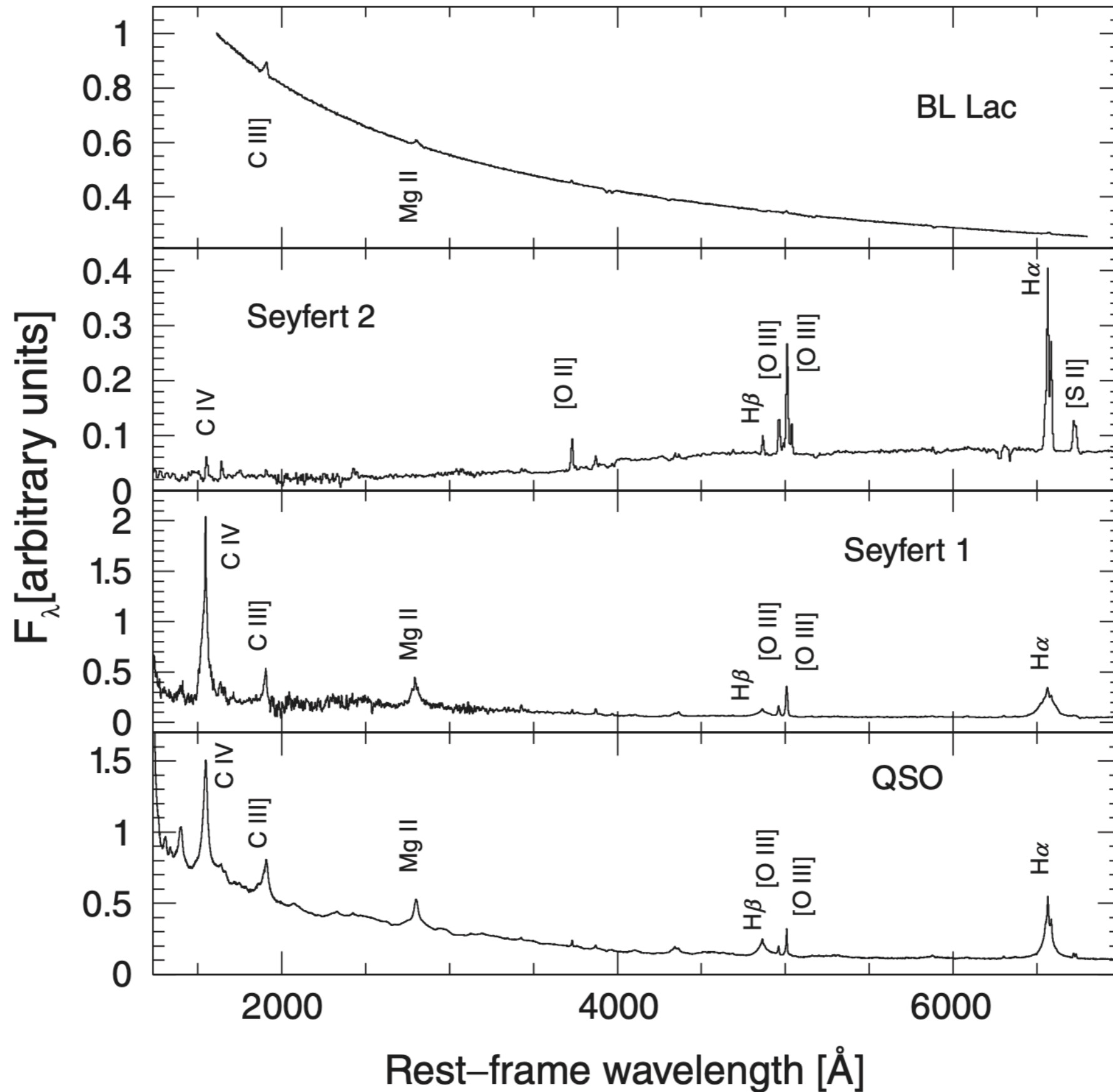
Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



AGN spectrum



AGN spectra



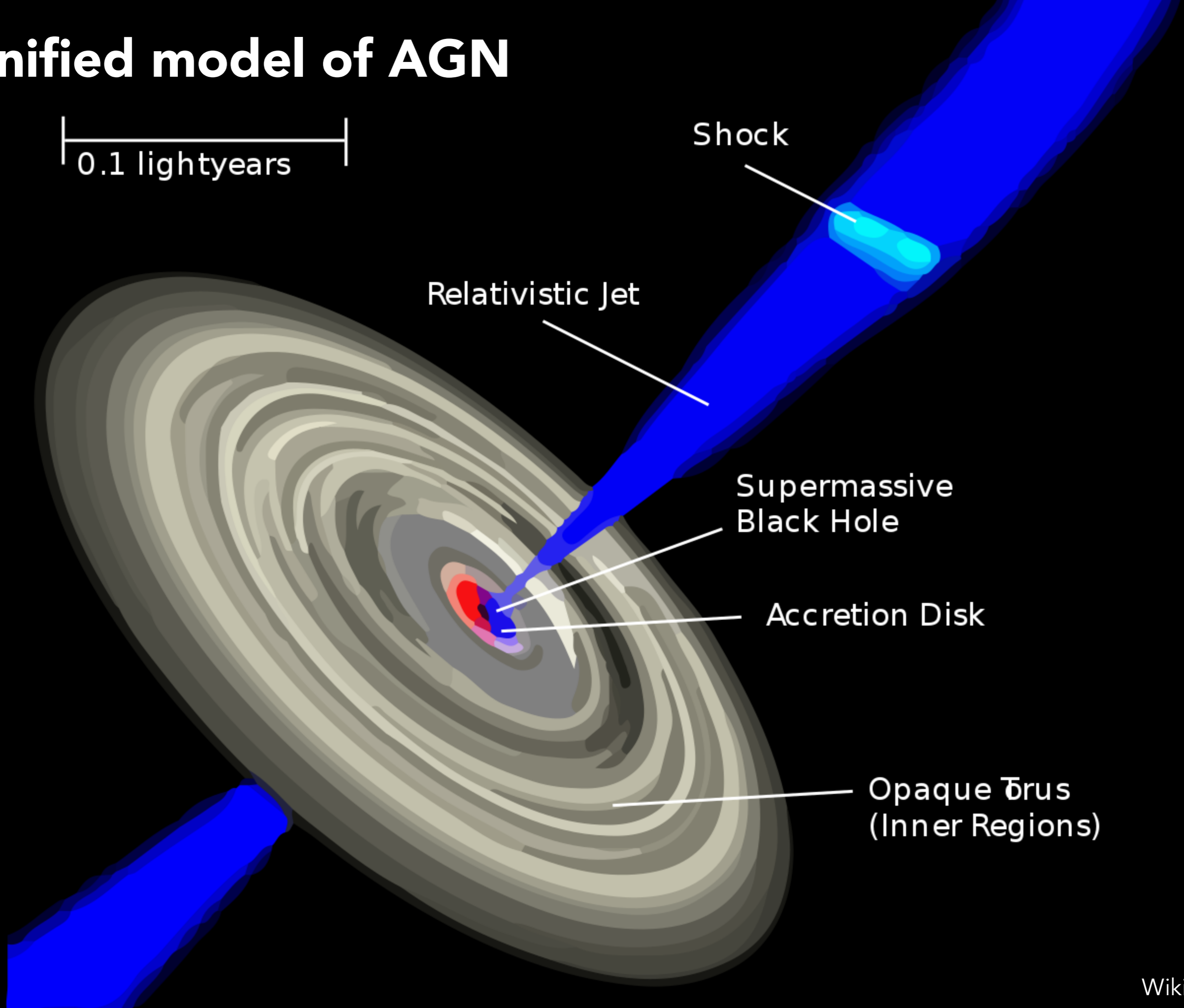
AGN classes

table 27-2 Properties of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs)					
Object	Found in which type of galaxy	Strength of radio emission	Type of emission lines in spectrum	Luminosity	
				(watts)	(Milky Way Galaxy = 1)
Blazar	Elliptical	Strong	Weak (compared to synchrotron emission)	10^{38} to 10^{42}	10 to 10^5
Radio-loud quasar	Elliptical	Strong	Broad	10^{38} to 10^{42}	10 to 10^5
Radio galaxy	Elliptical	Strong	Narrow	10^{36} to 10^{38}	0.1 to 10
Radio-quiet quasar	Spiral or elliptical	Weak	Broad	10^{38} to 10^{42}	10 to 10^5
Seyfert 1	Spiral	Weak	Broad	10^{36} to 10^{38}	0.1 to 10
Seyfert 2	Spiral	Weak	Narrow	10^{36} to 10^{38}	0.1 to 10

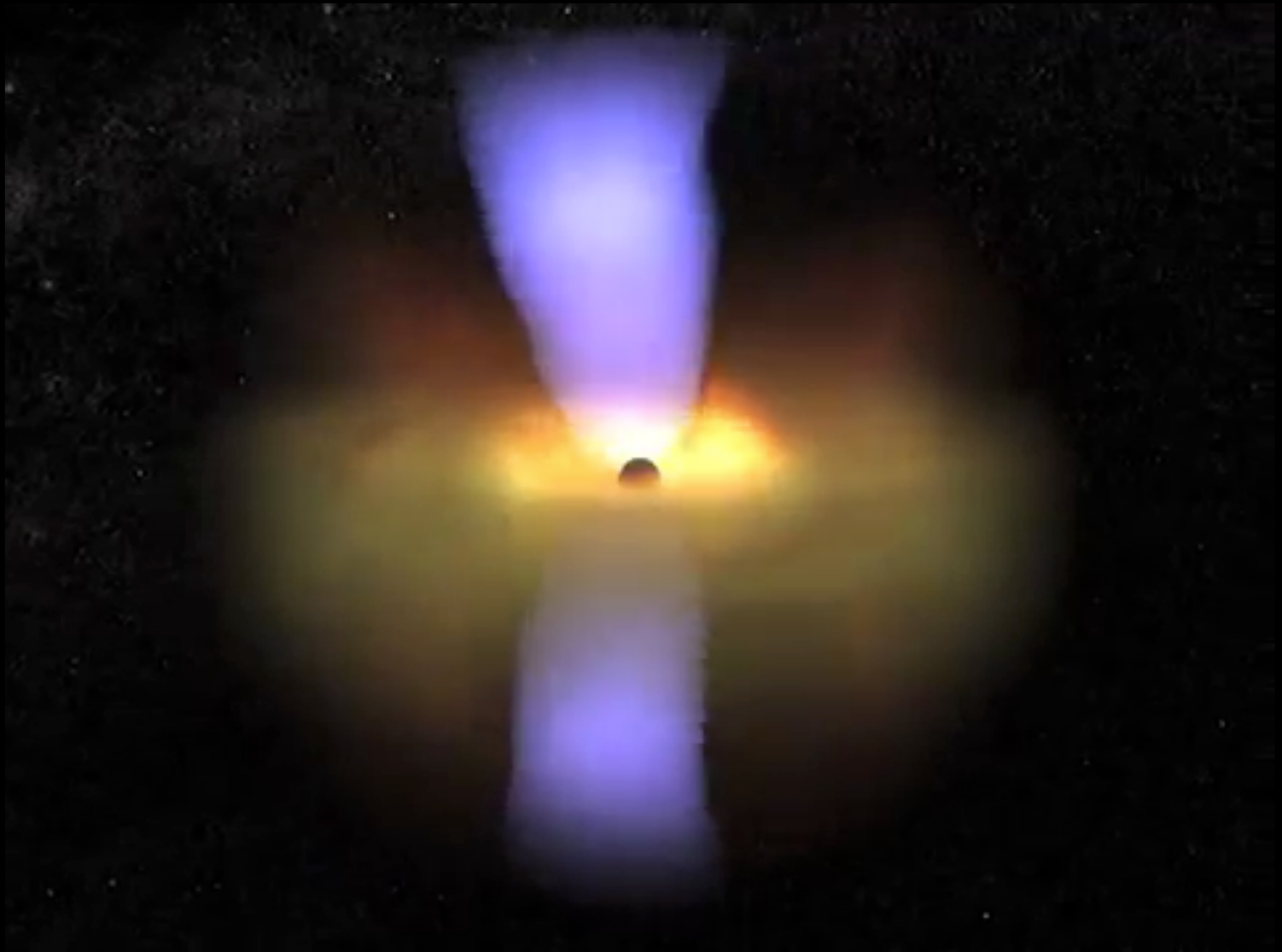
$$M_{\text{BH}} \approx 10^8 M_{\odot}$$



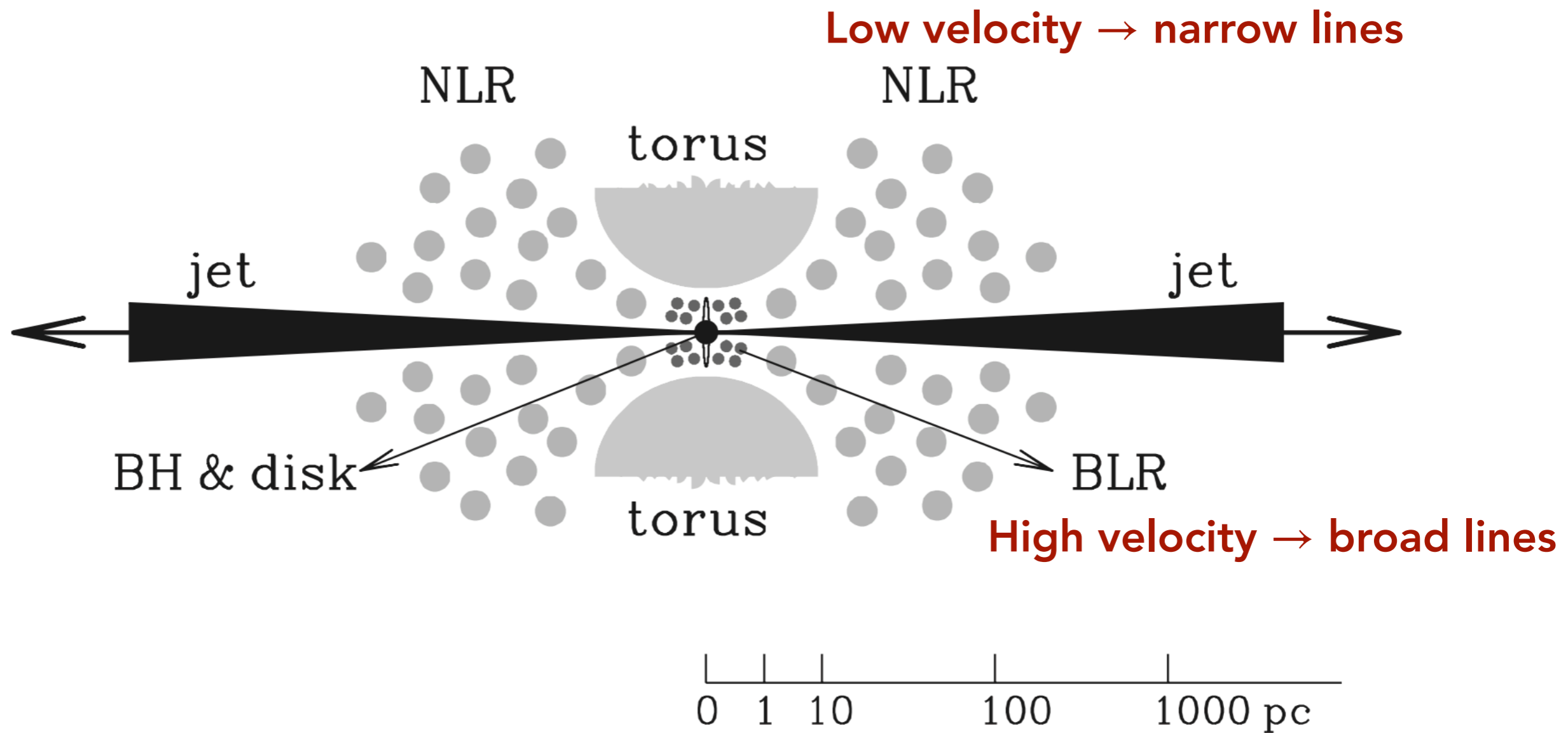
Unified model of AGN



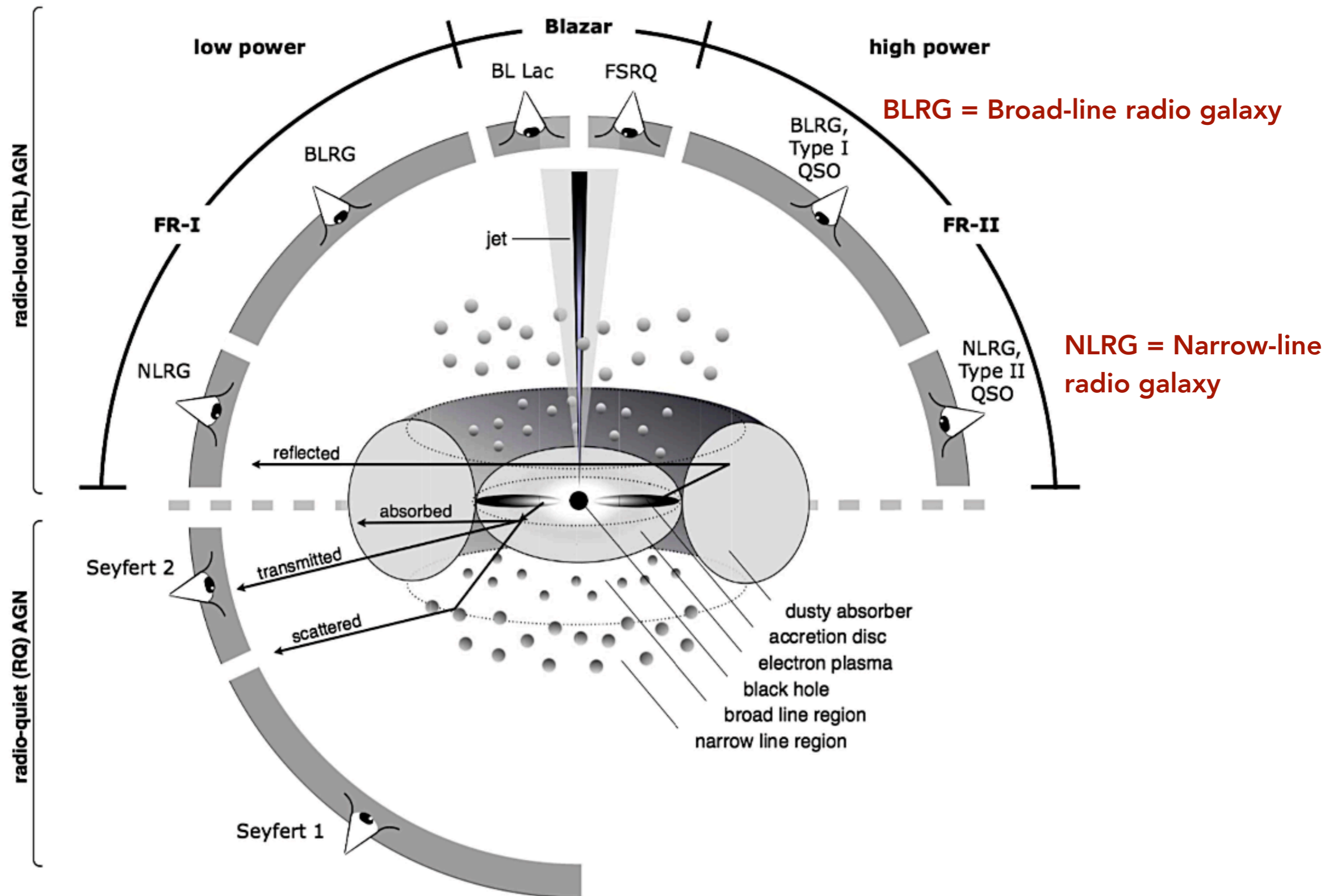
Active Galactic Nucleus (simulation)



Unified model of AGN



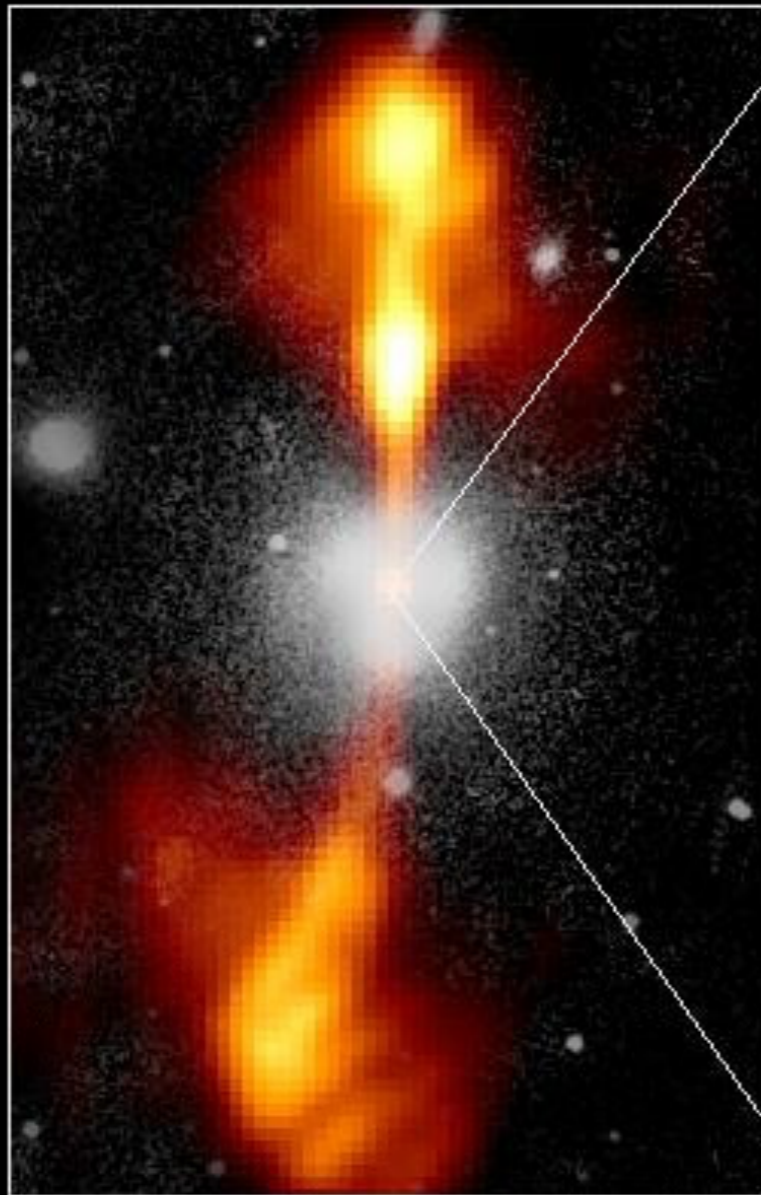
Unified model of AGN



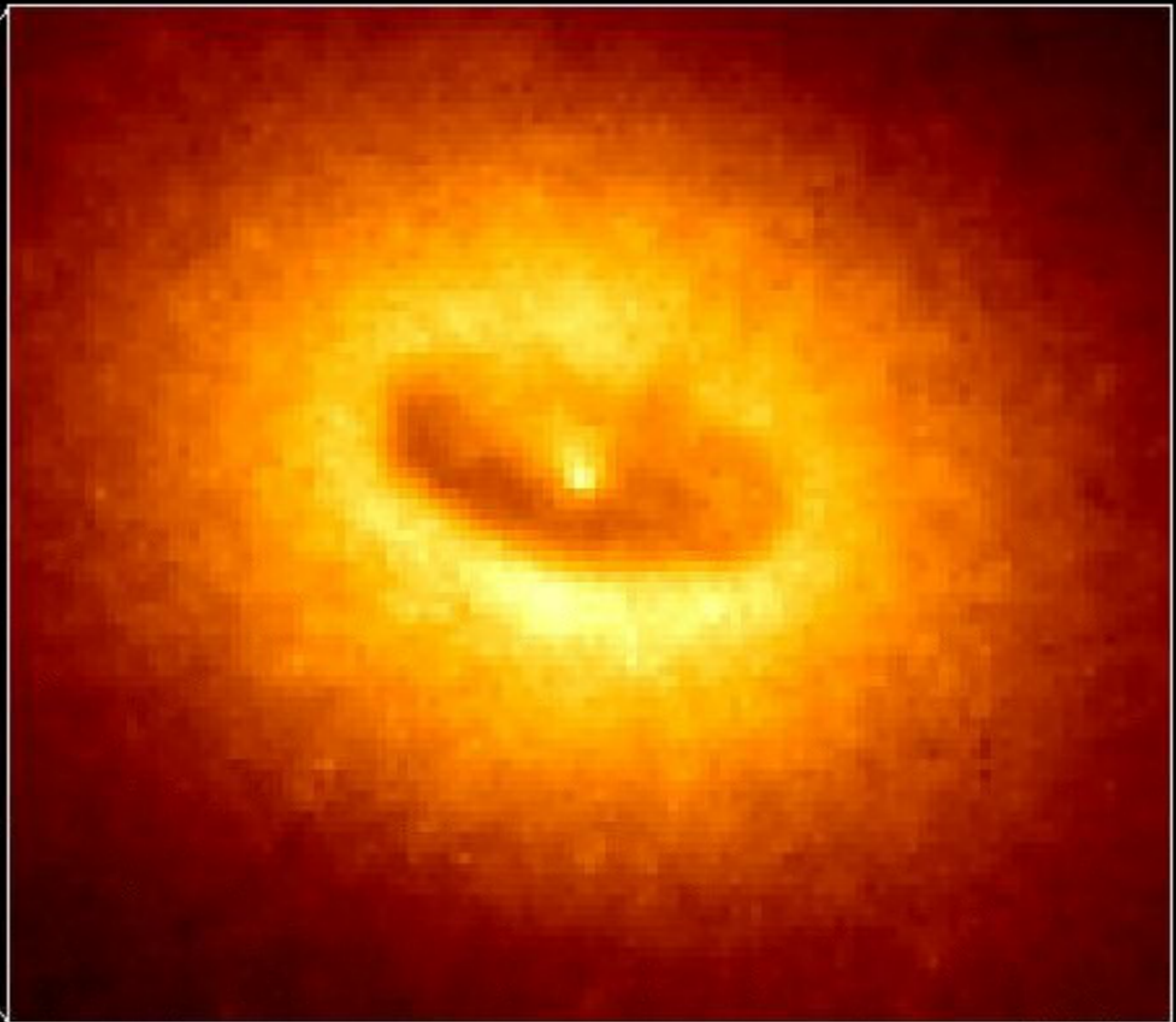
NGC 4261

Radio/optical

HST

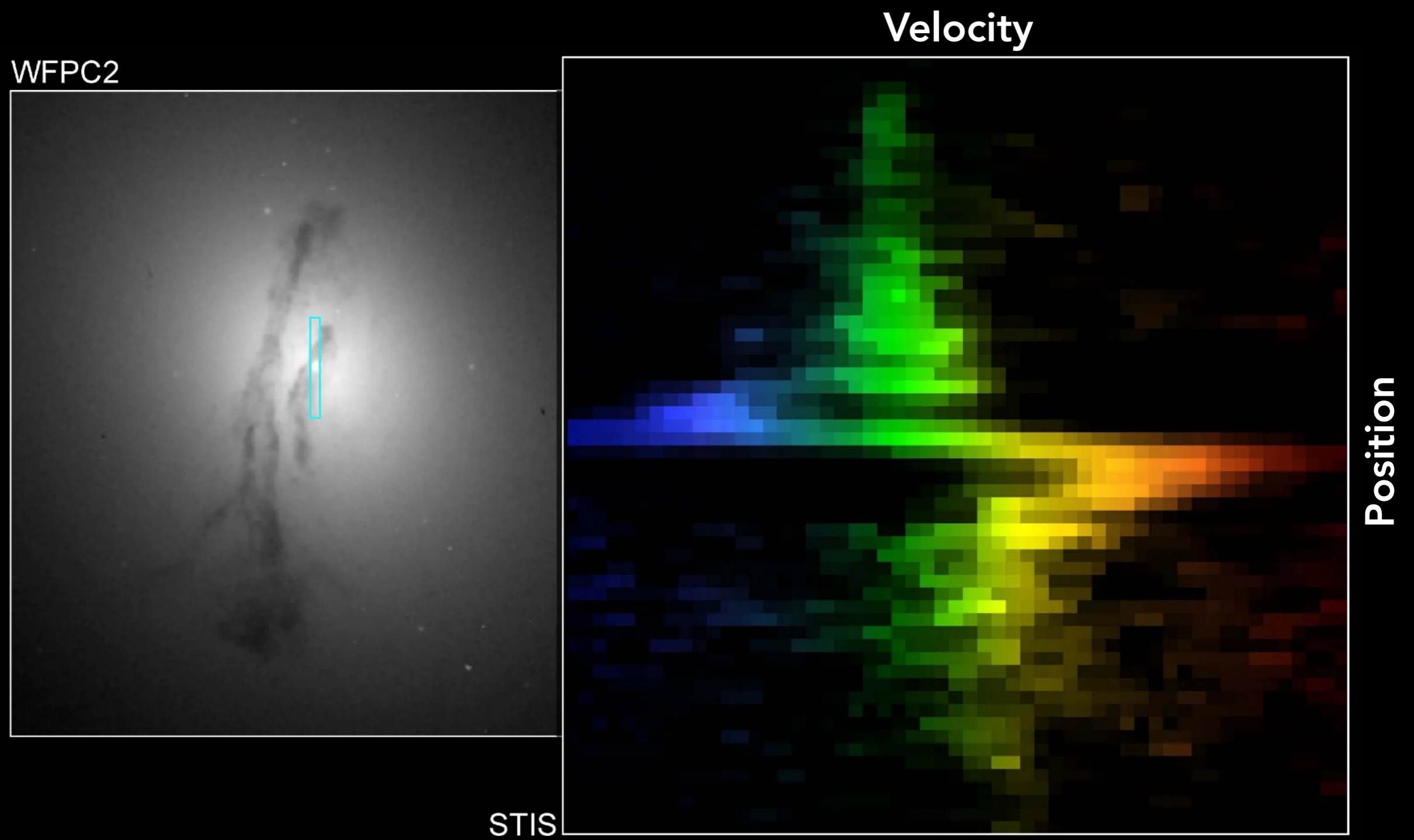


30,000 pc



120 pc

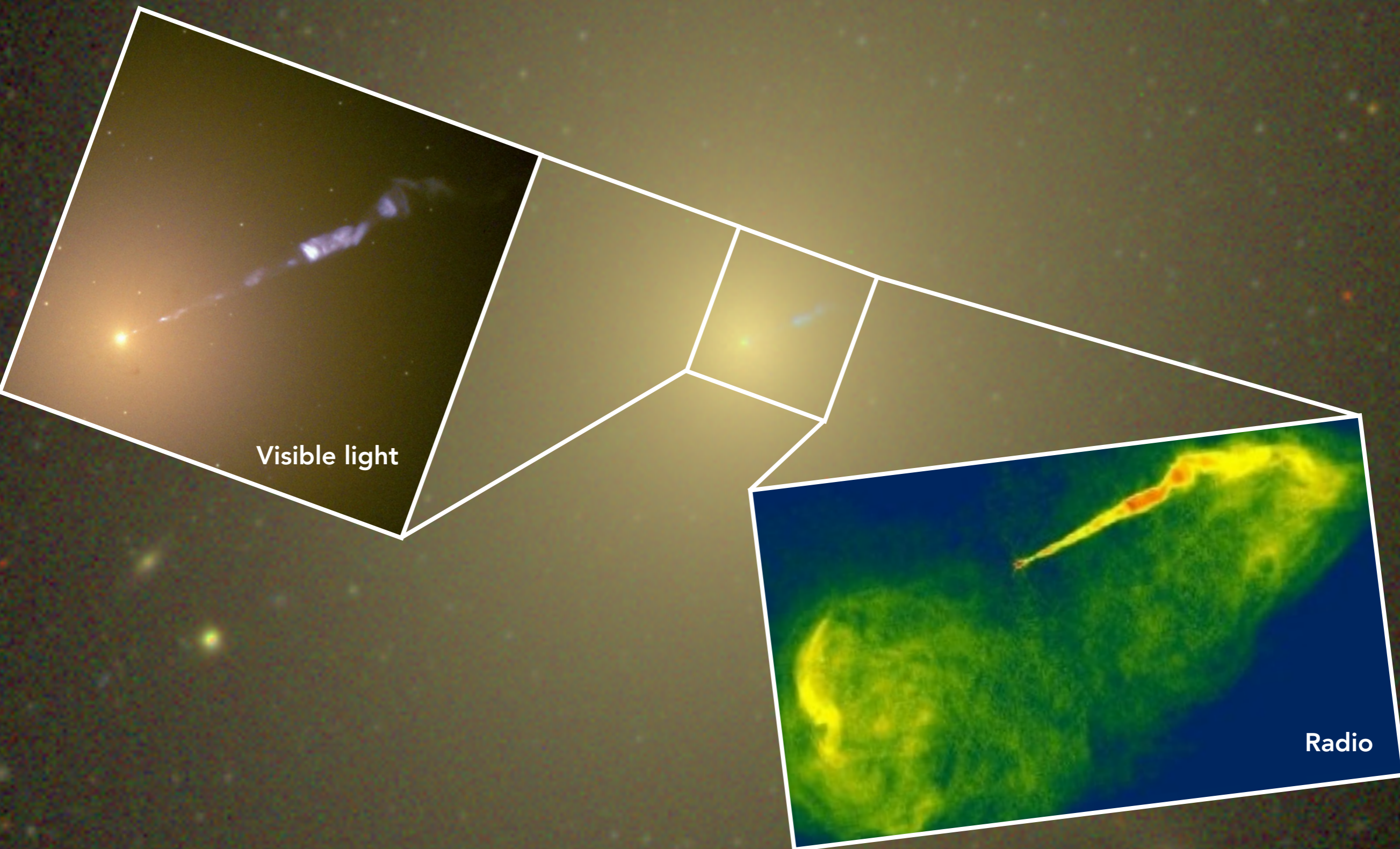
M84



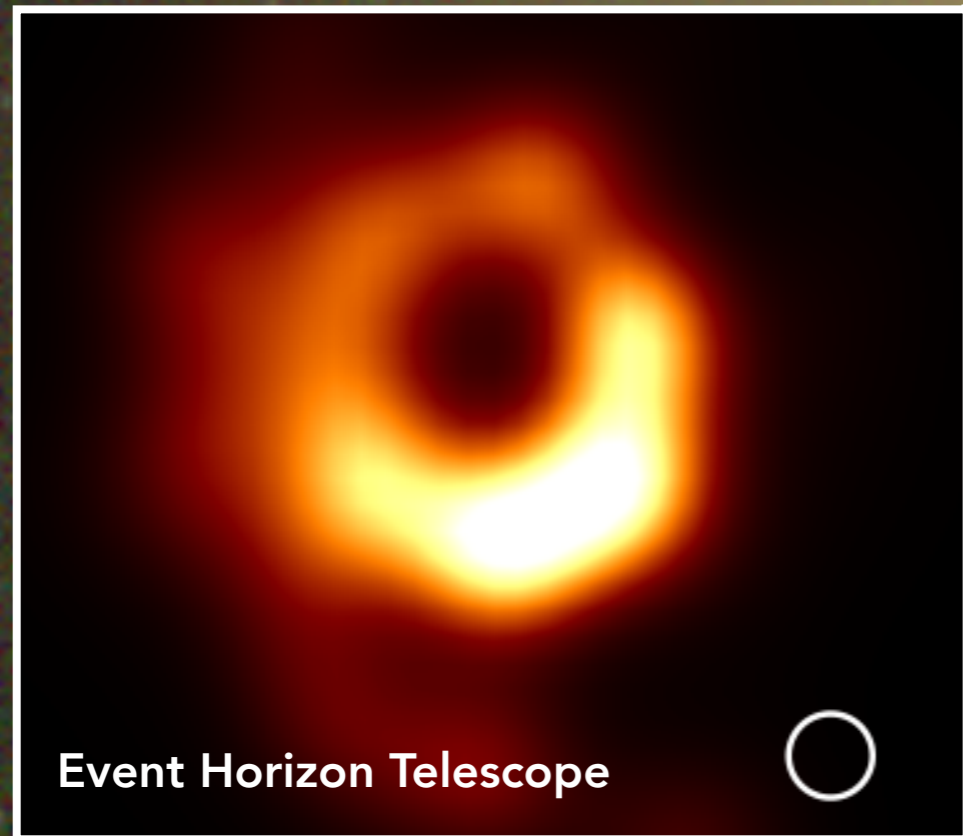
The AGN in M87



The AGN in M87

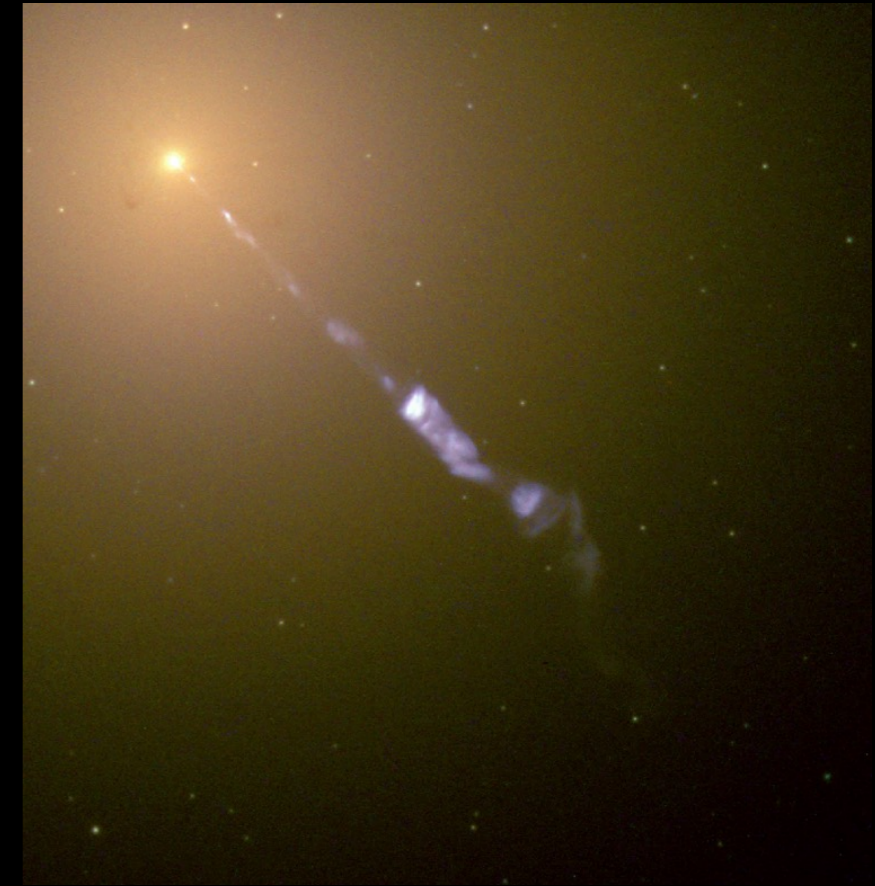


The AGN in M87

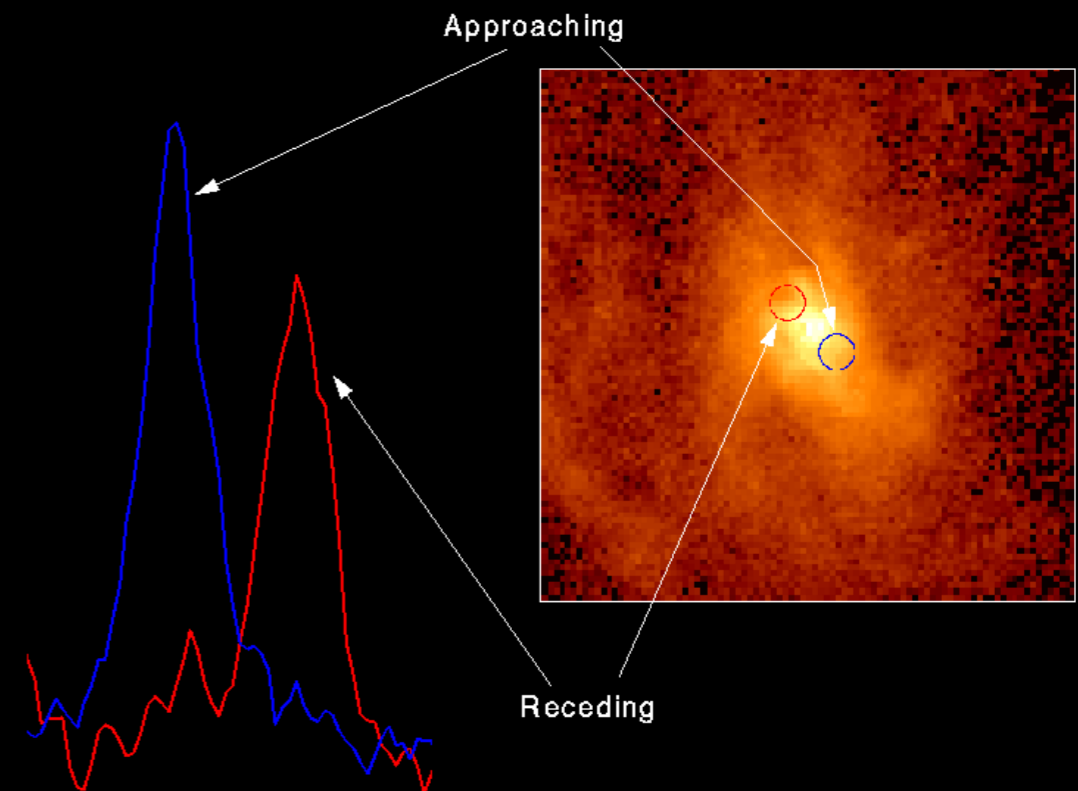


The AGN in M87

- Jet moves with at least 90% of the speed of light
- Need a 6 billion solar mass black hole to explain gas disk velocities (and other observations)



Visible light (HST)

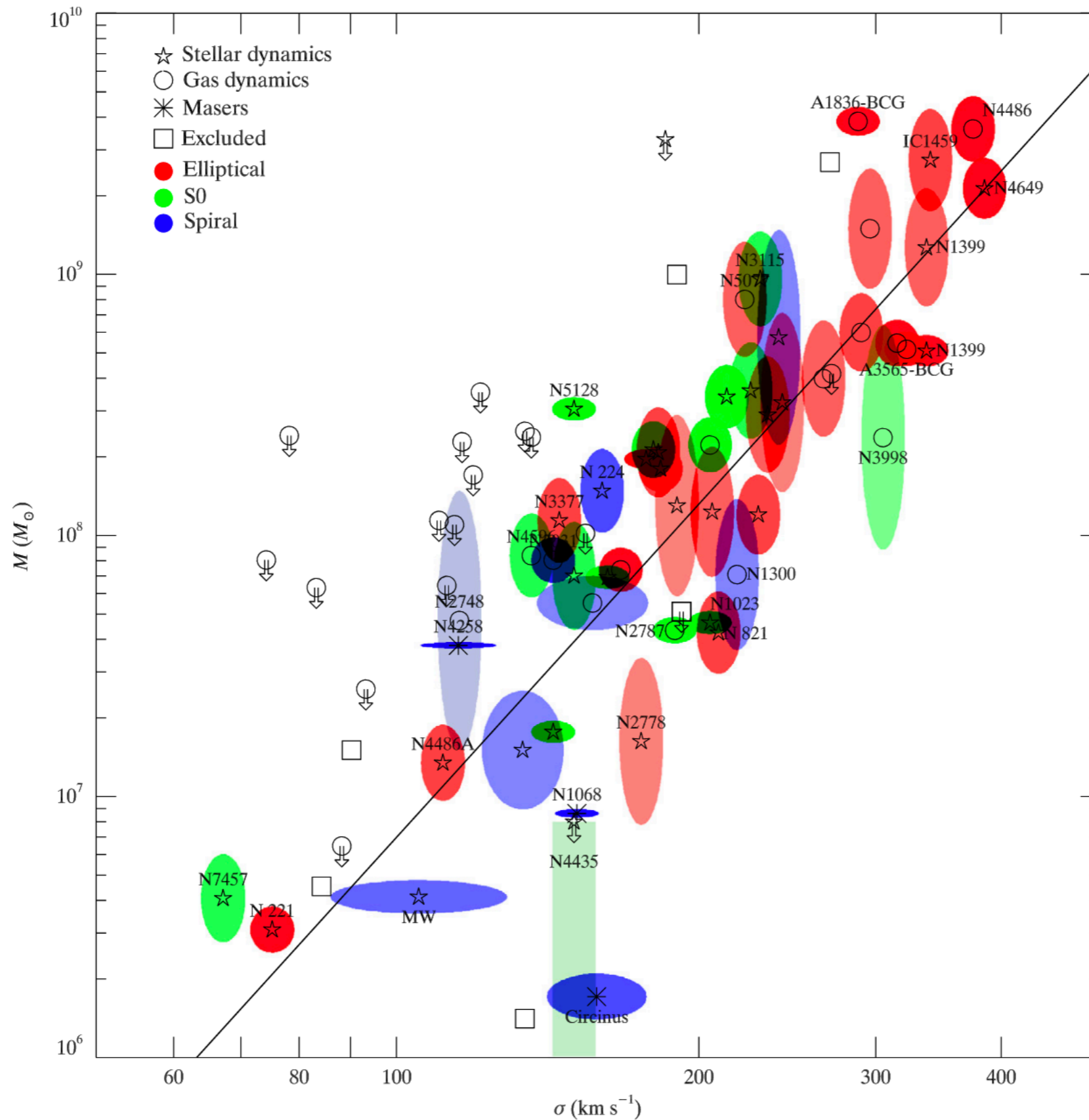


Abundance of AGN

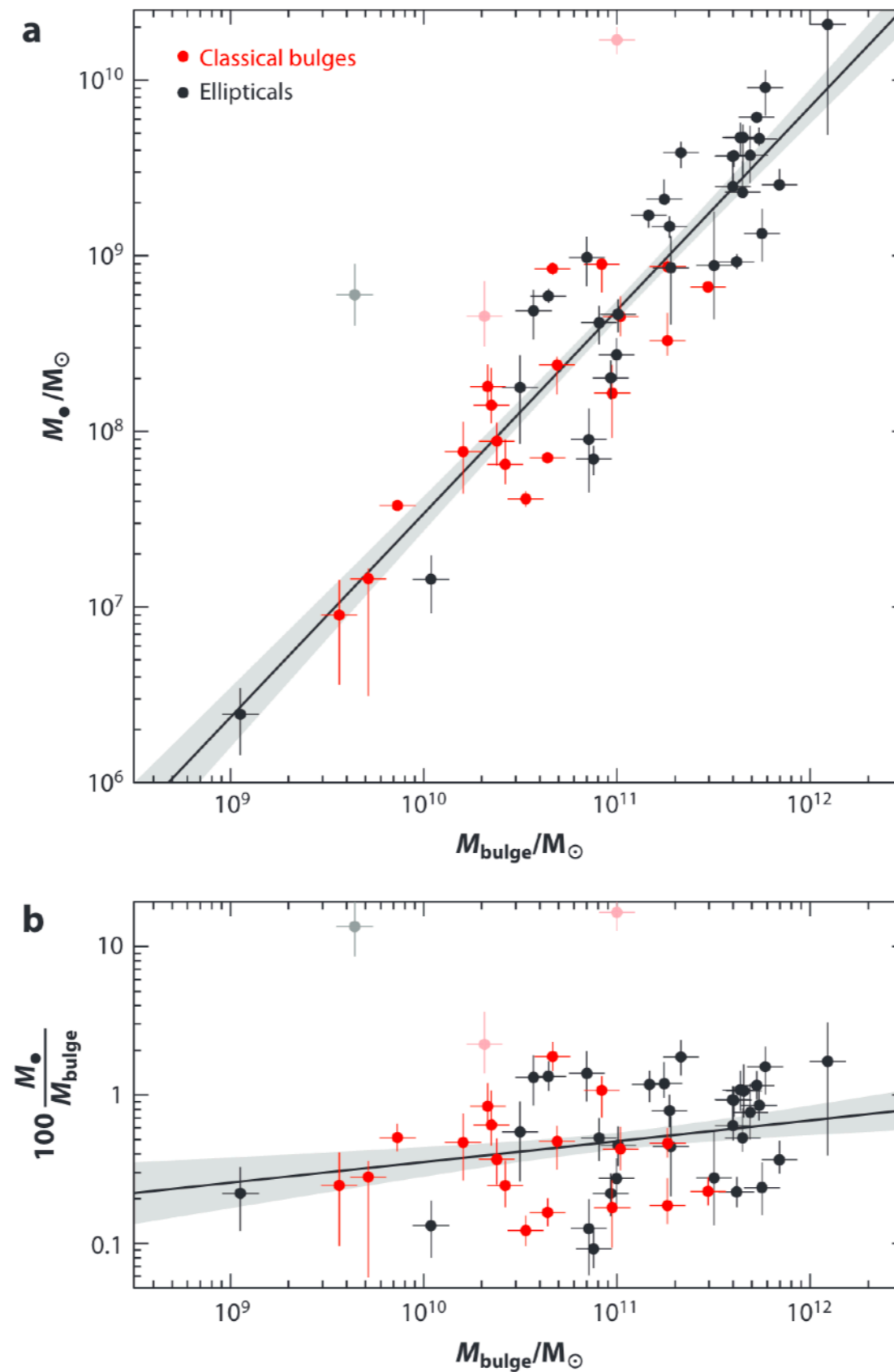
Type of object	Number density [Mpc ⁻³]
Field galaxies	10 ⁻¹
Luminous spirals	10 ⁻²
Seyfert galaxies	10 ⁻⁴
Radio galaxies	10 ⁻⁶
QSOs	10 ⁻⁷
Radio-loud quasars	10 ⁻⁹

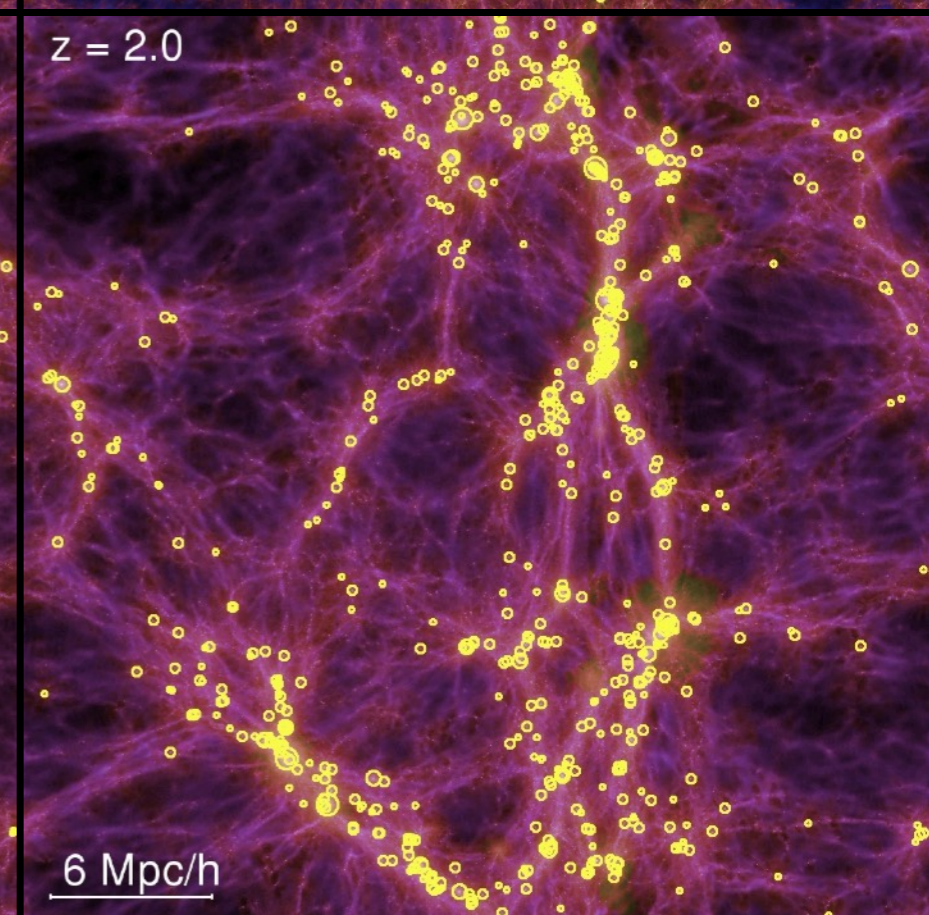
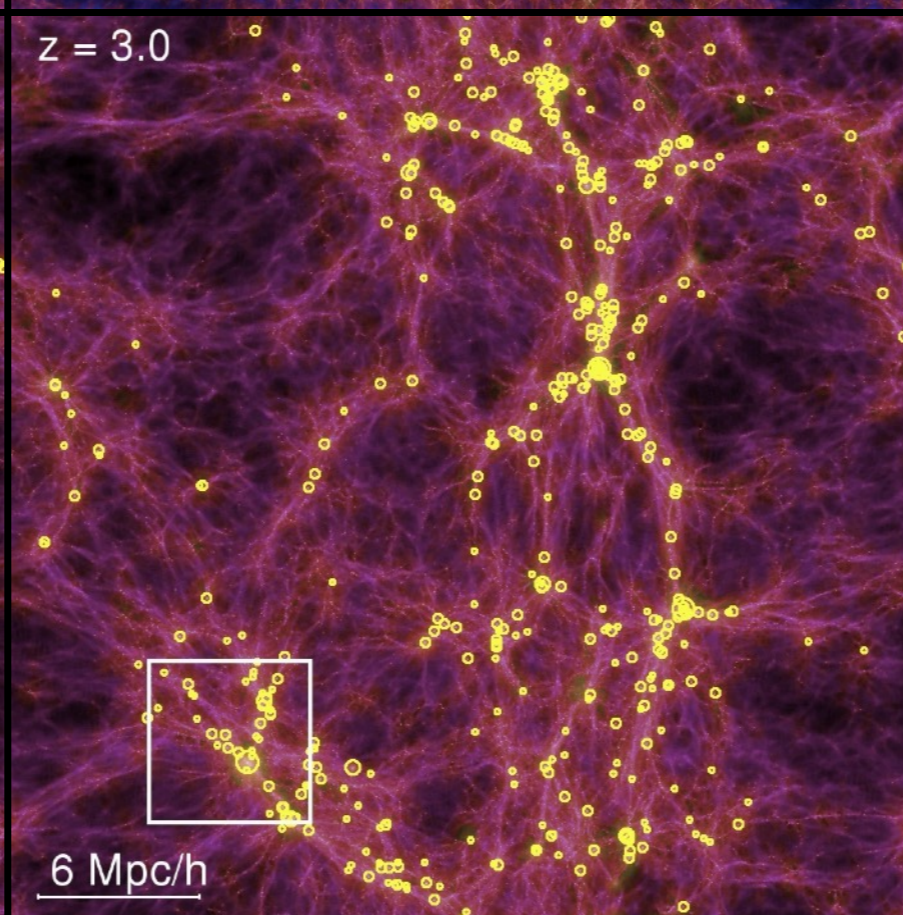
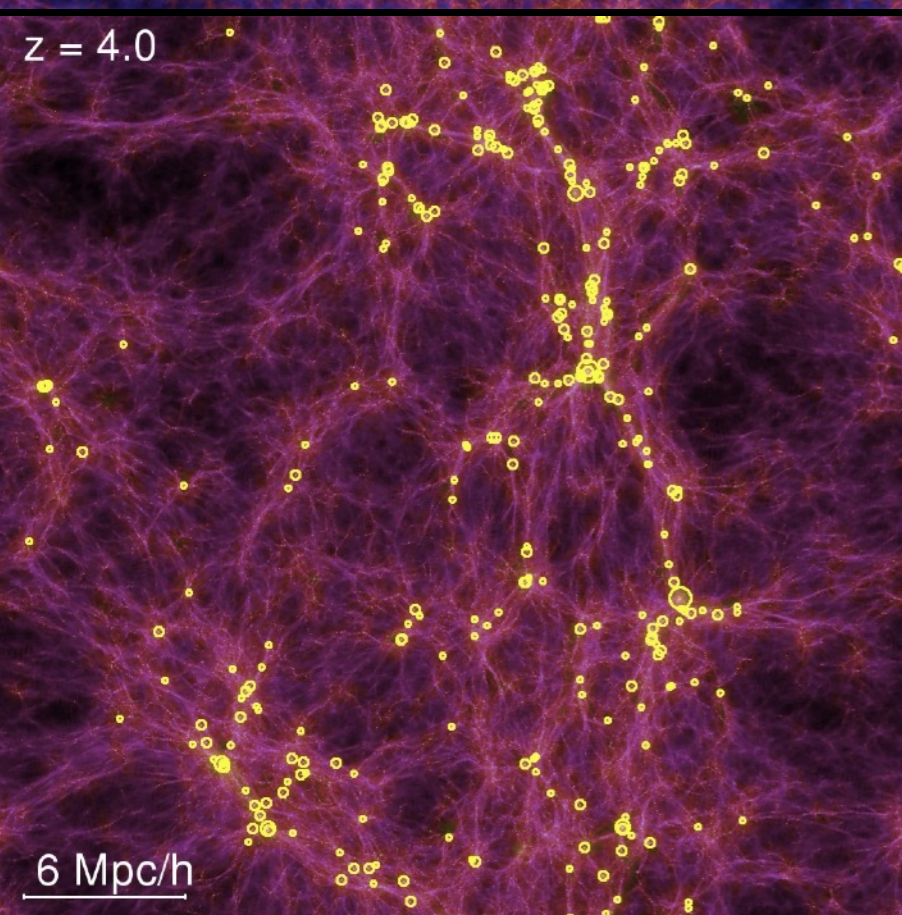
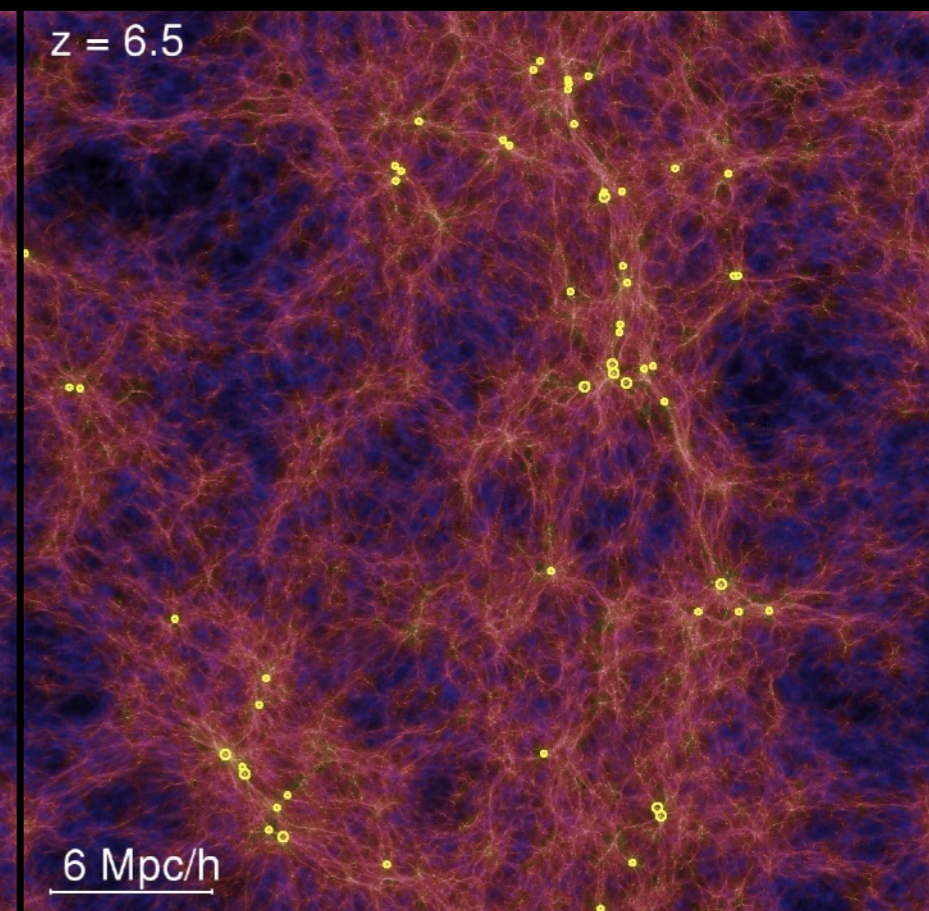
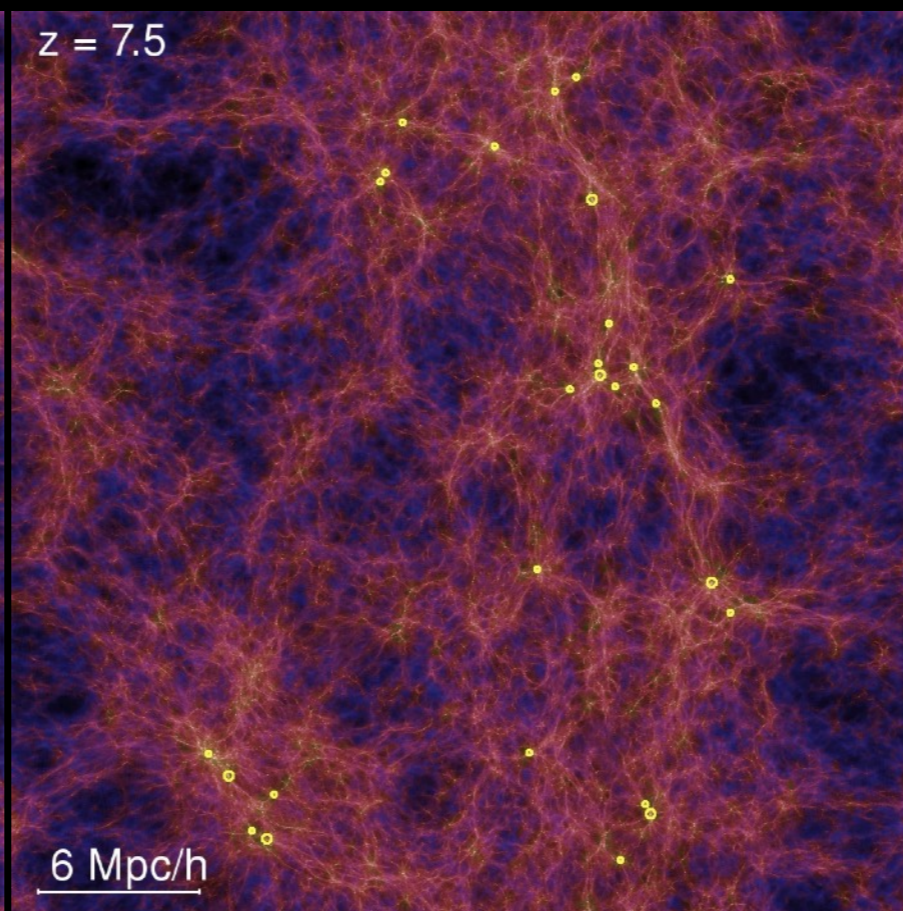
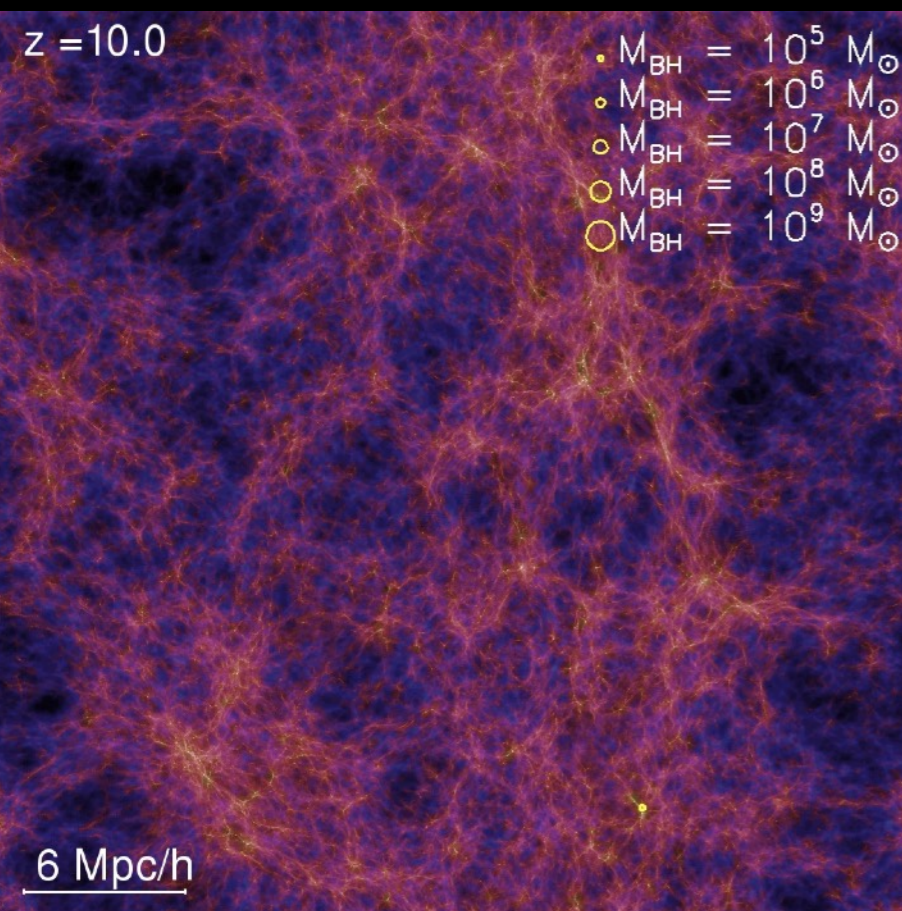
§9.2 • The growth of black holes

The bulge-black hole relation

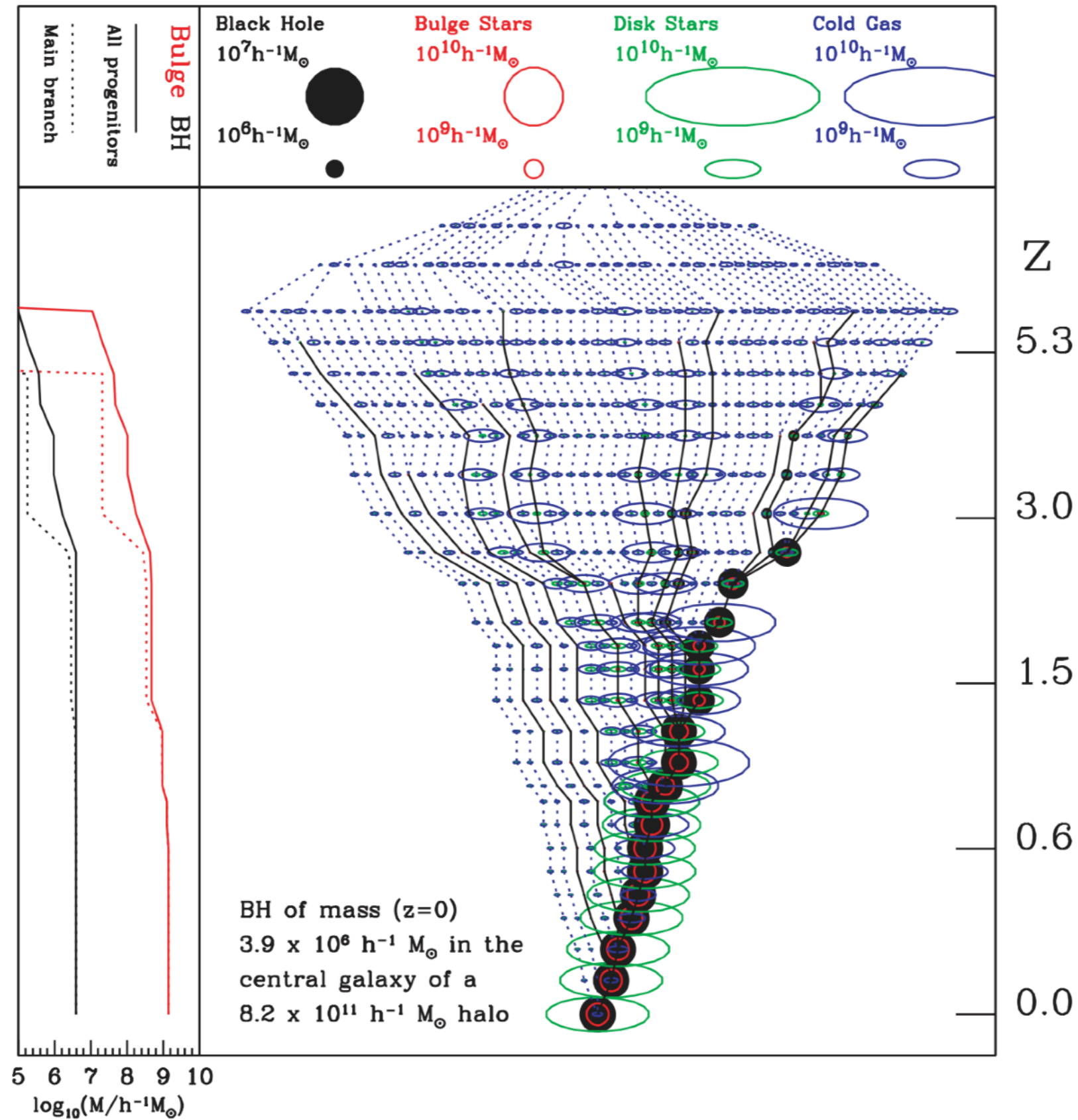


The bulge-black hole relation

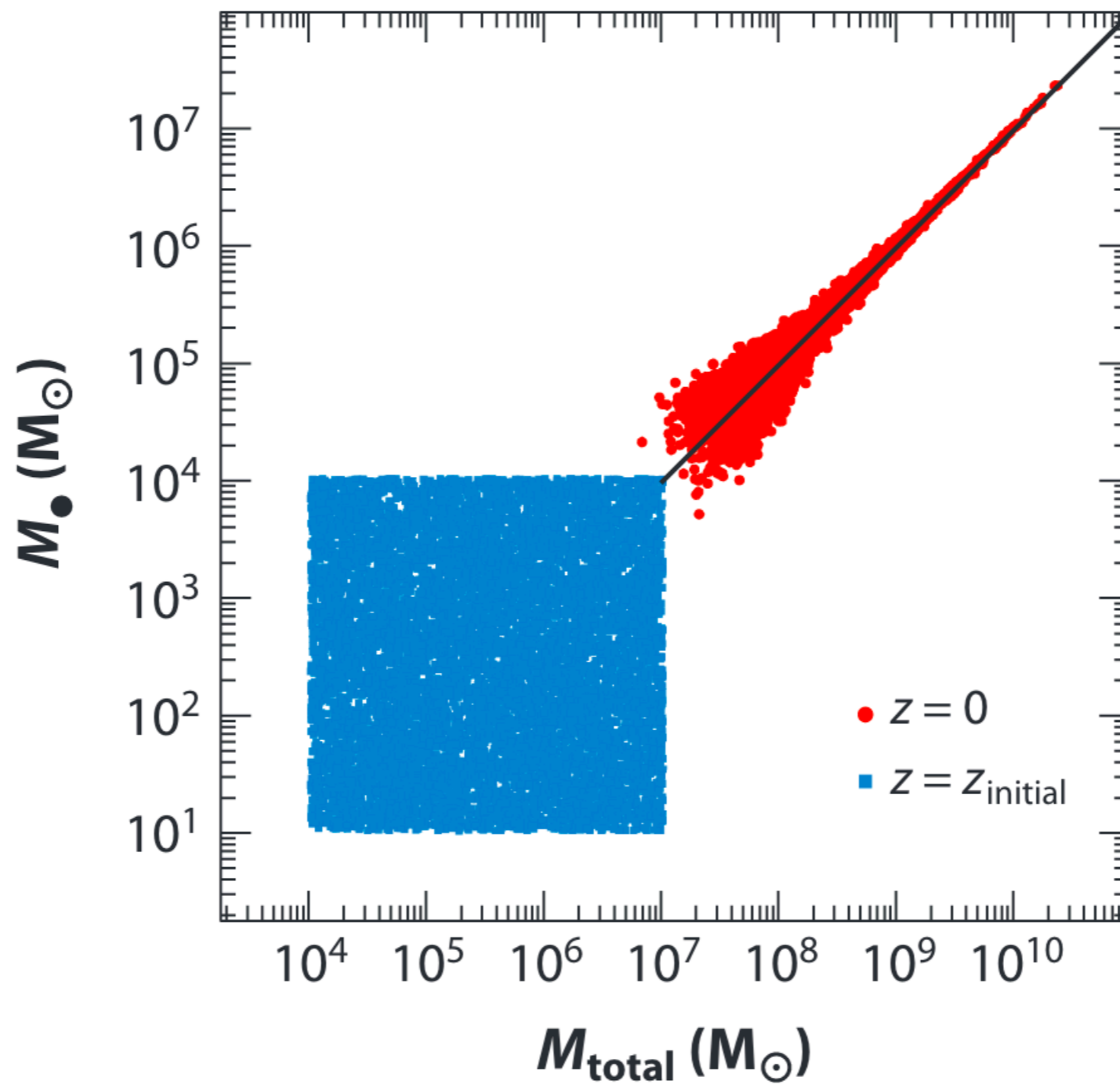




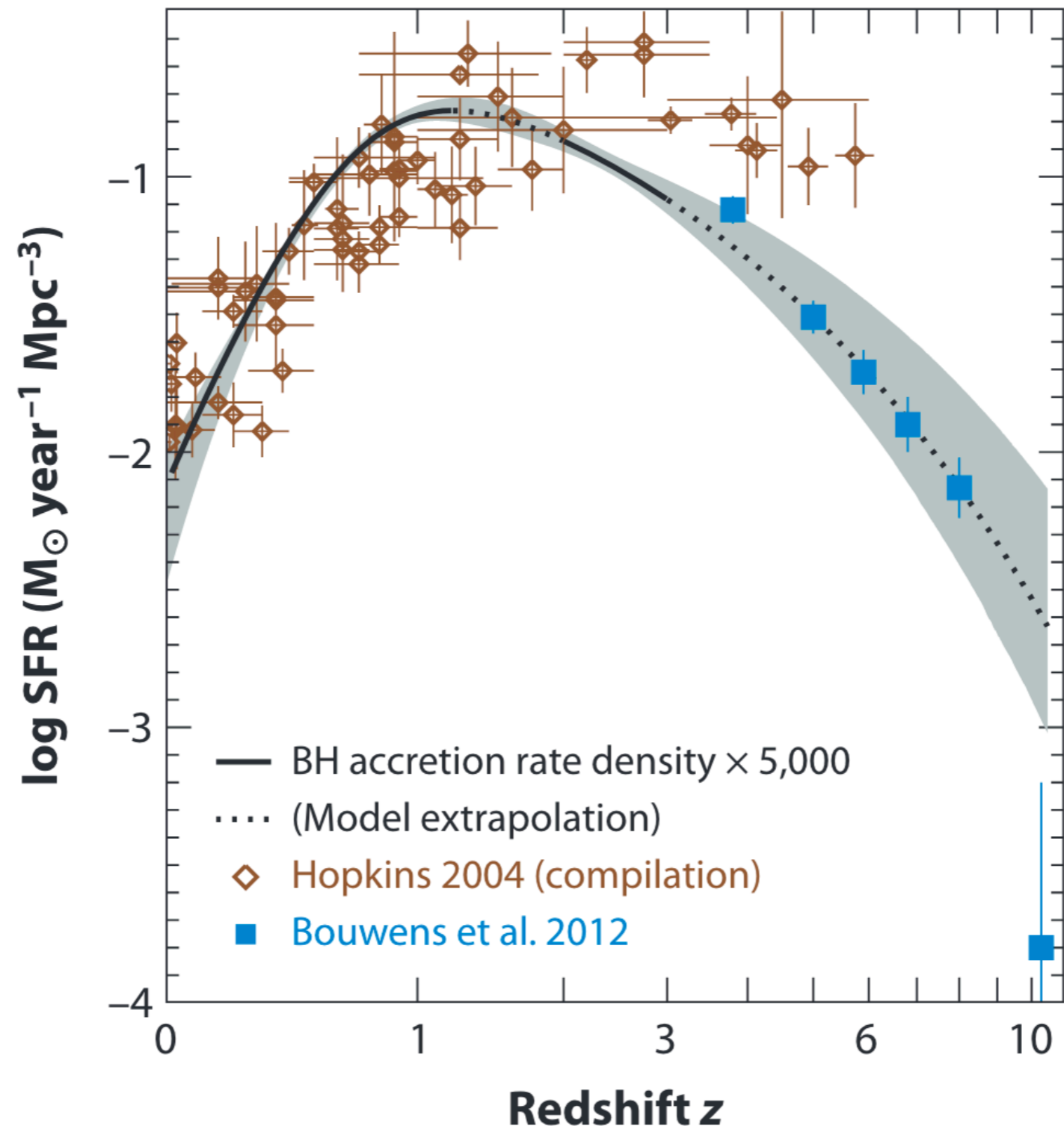
The halo-black hole relation



The halo-black hole relation

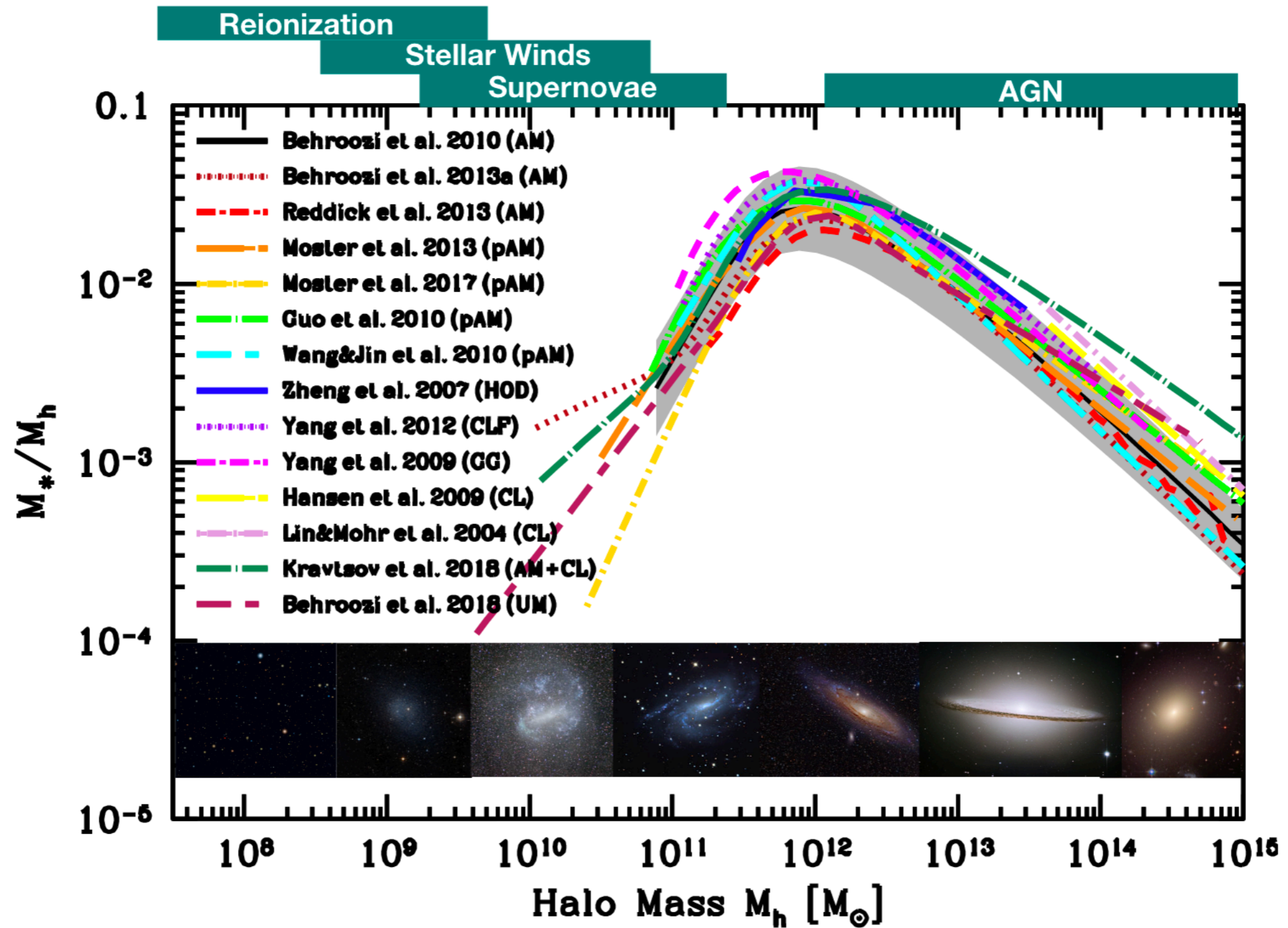


Cosmological growth of BH population

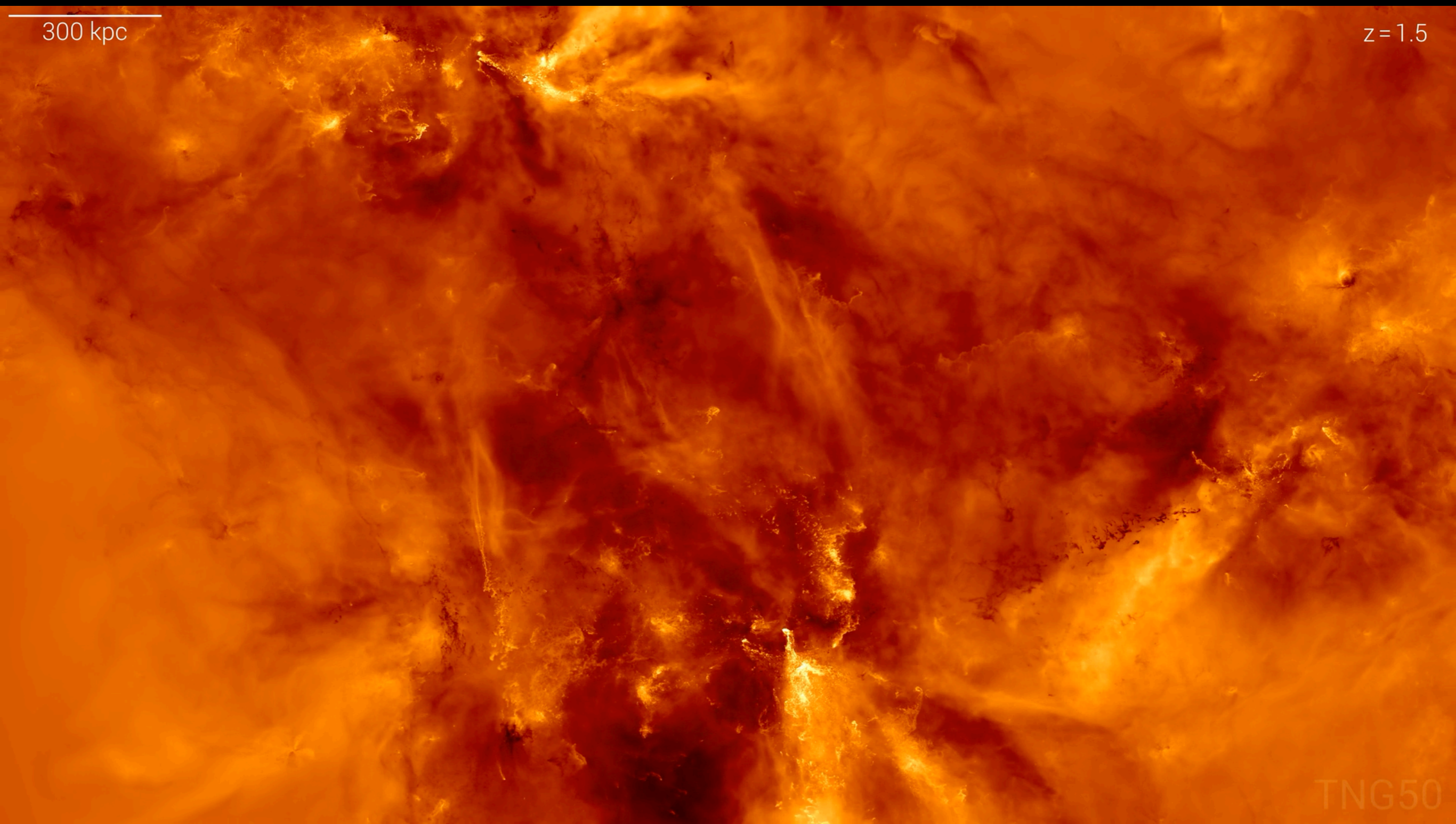


§9.3 • AGN feedback

AGN feedback impact on the SHMR

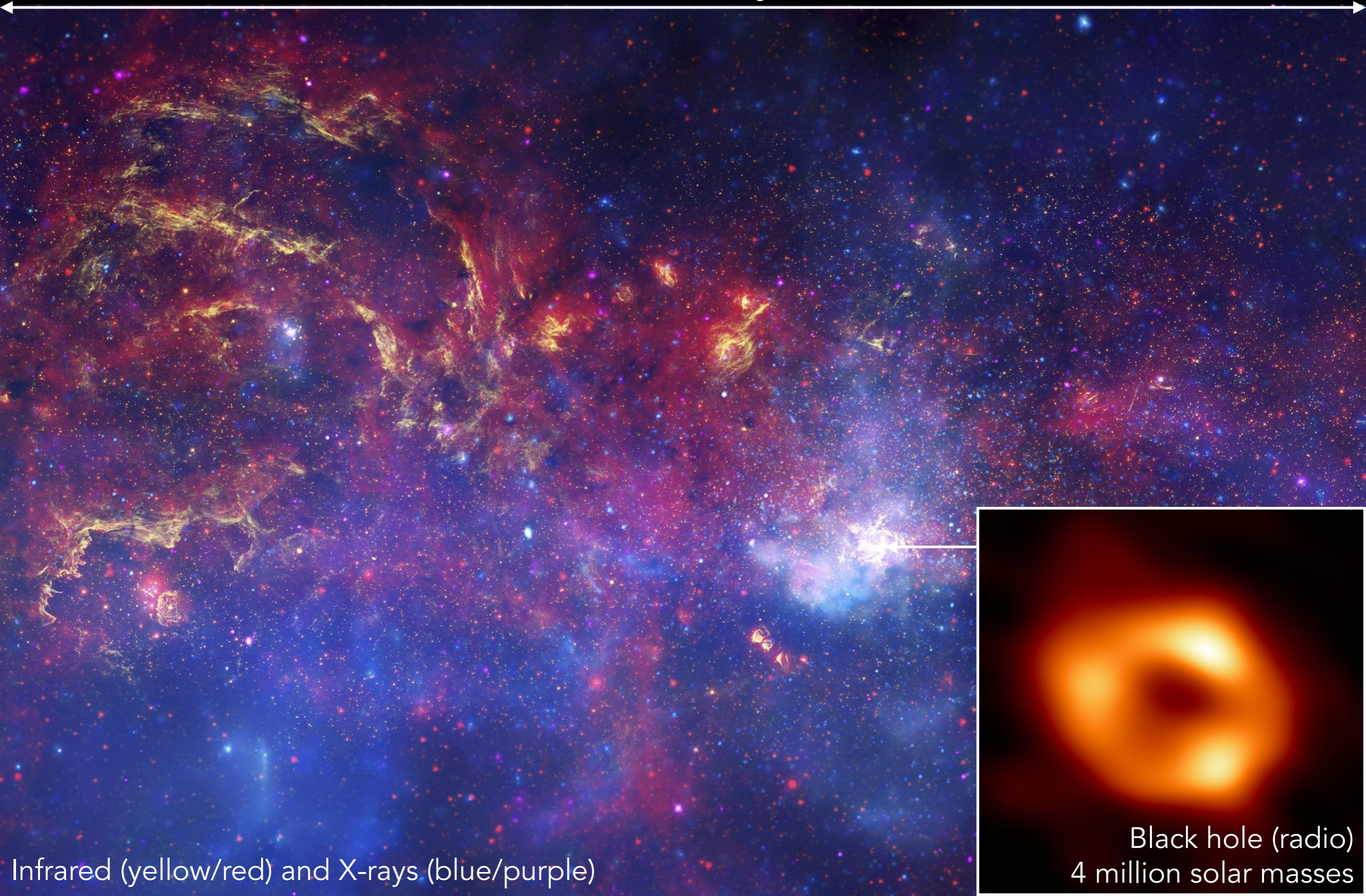


Gas flows around forming galaxies (simulation)



The Galactic Center

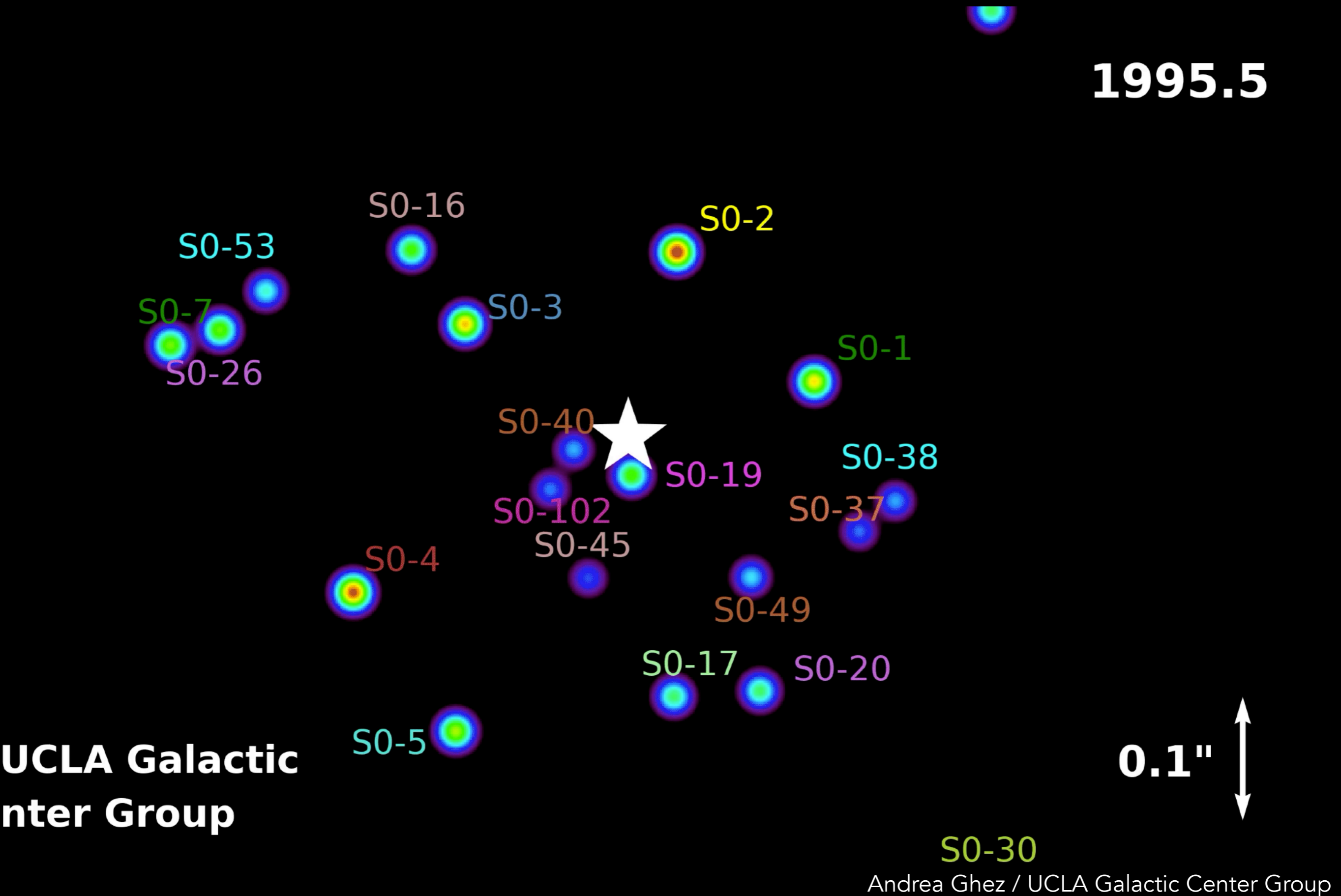
About 200 ly



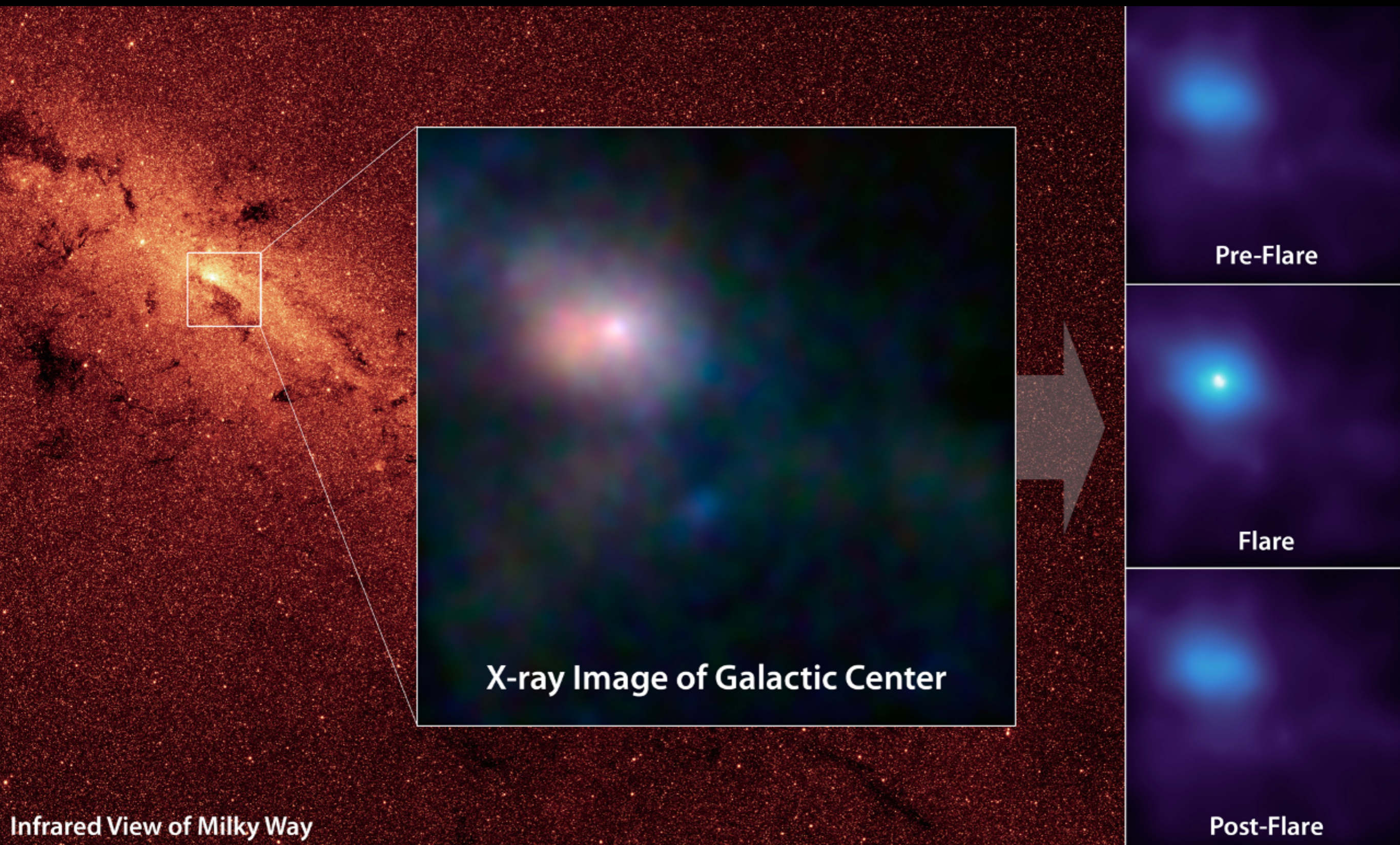
Infrared (yellow/red) and X-rays (blue/purple)

Black hole (radio)
4 million solar masses

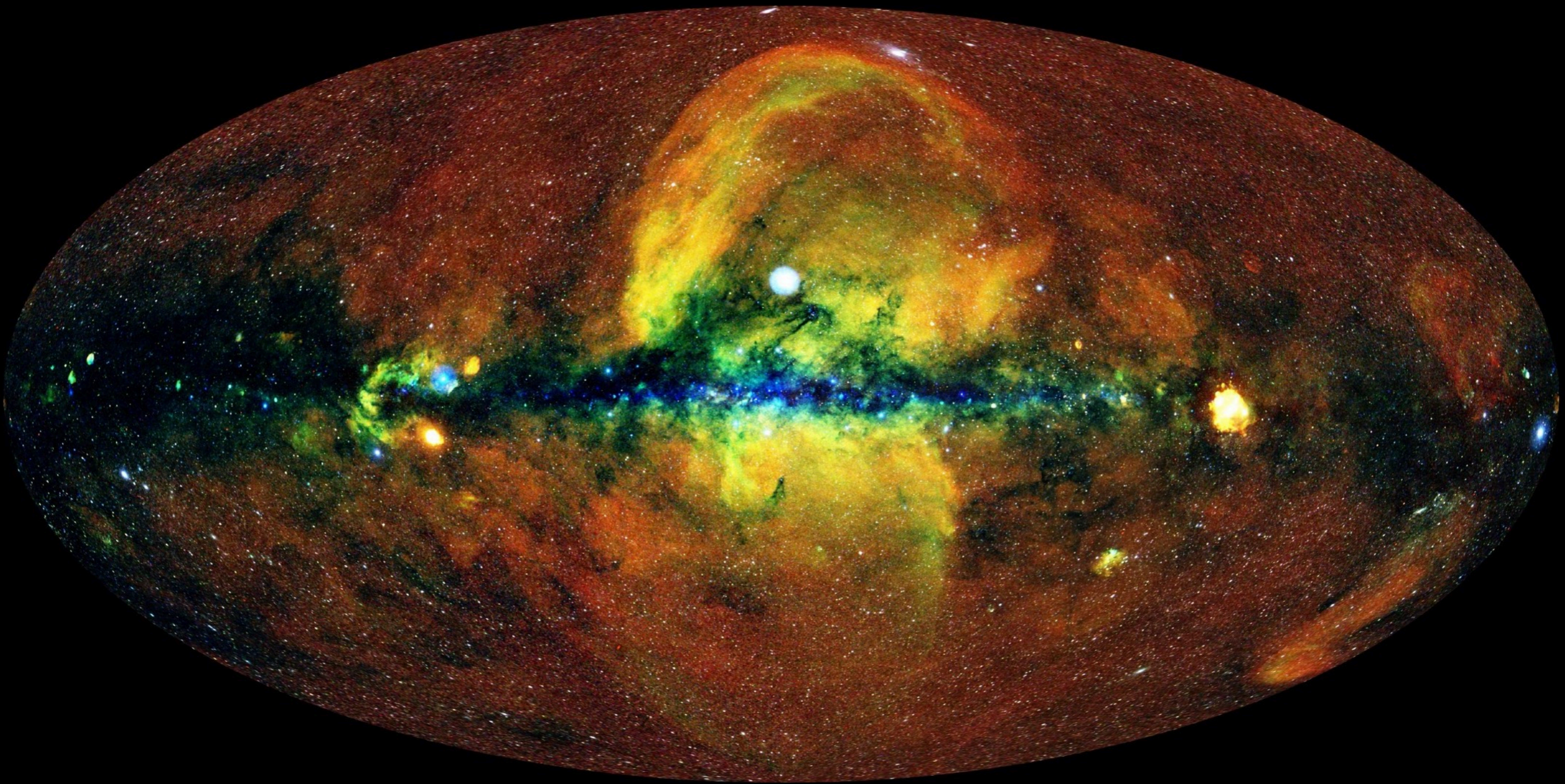
Recap: Stars around the central black hole



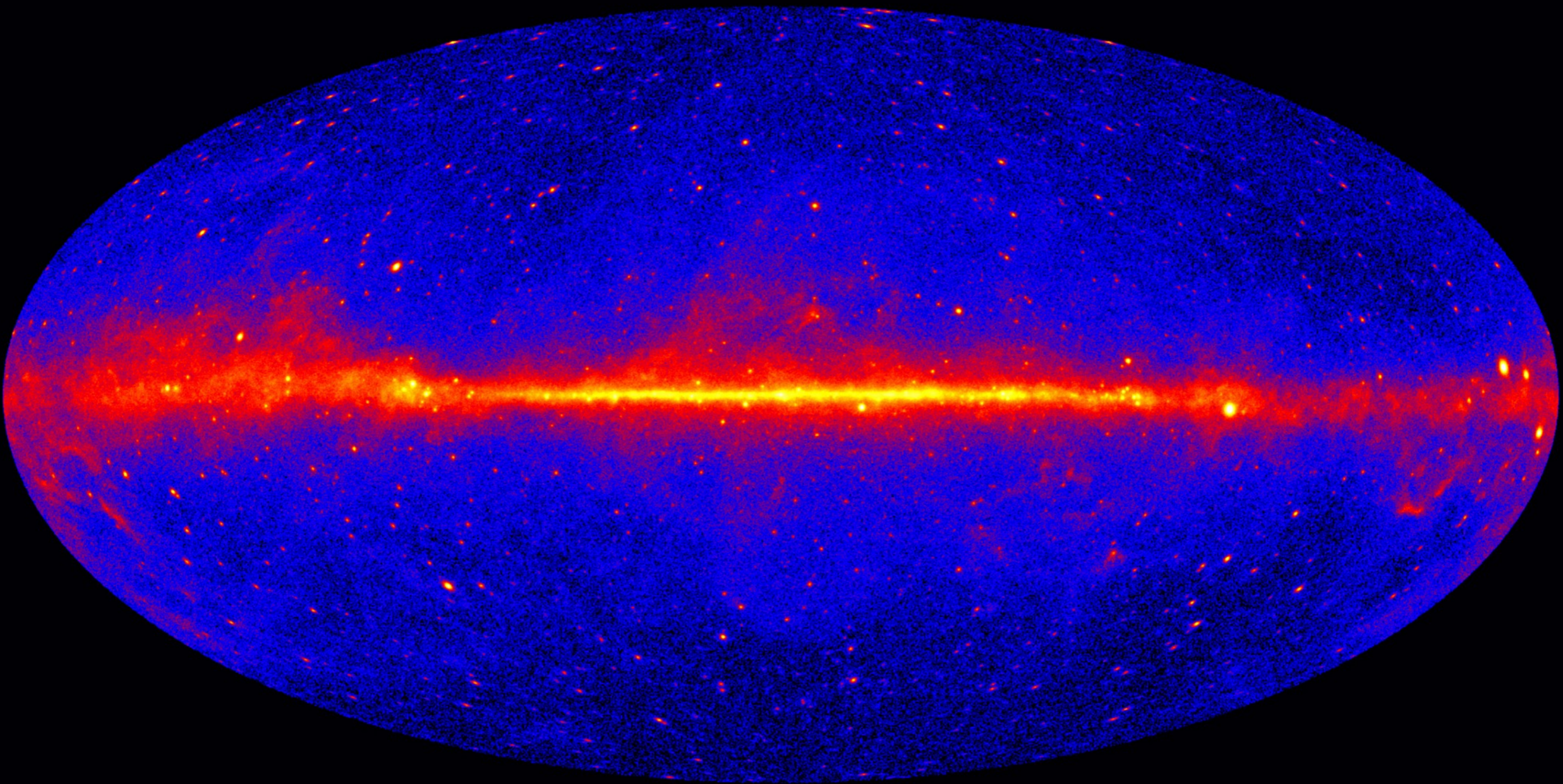
The Galactic Center



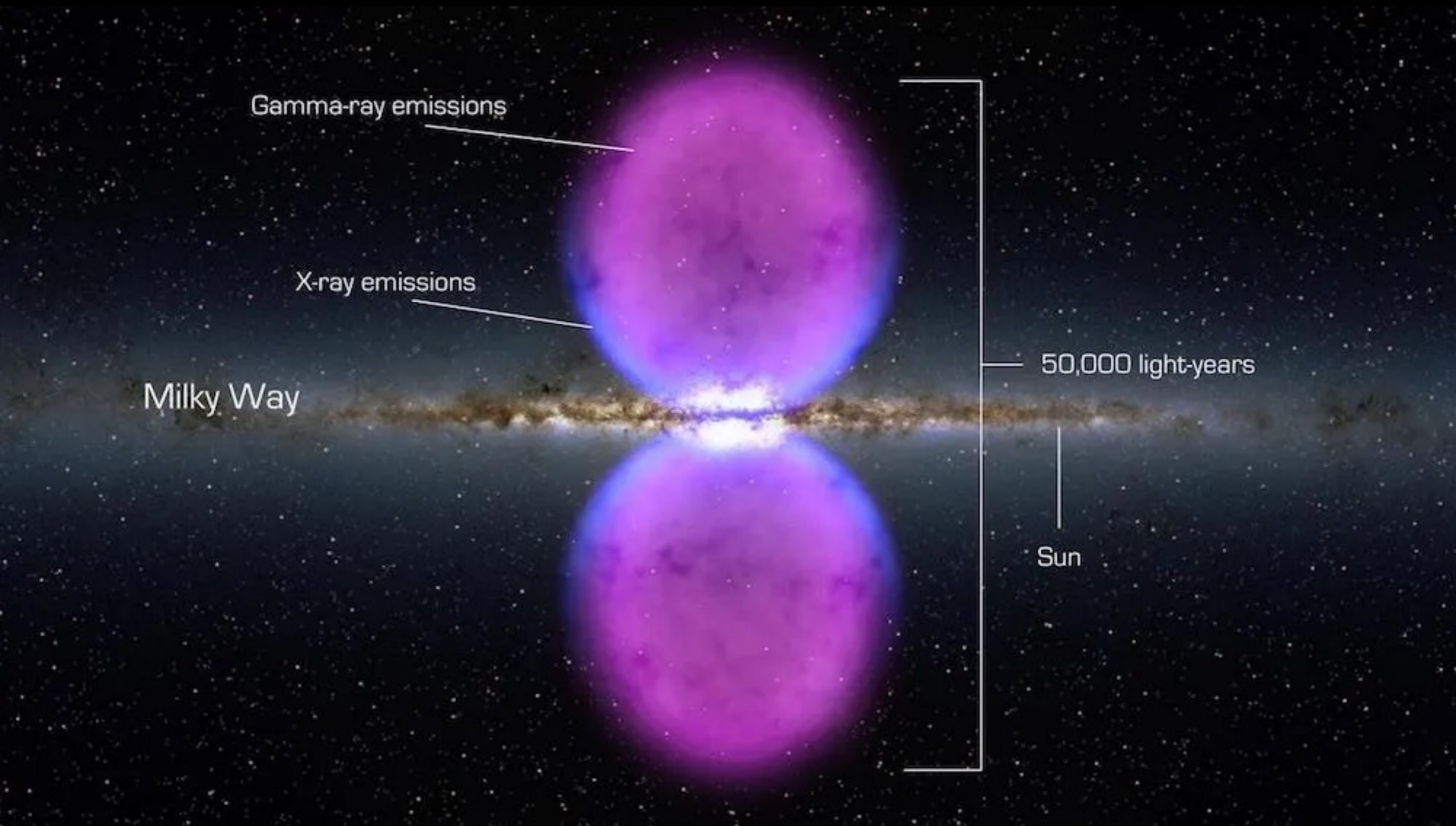
0.5-4 nm / X-rays / very hot gas



below 10^{-15} m / γ -rays / energetic point sources



The Fermi bubbles



Reading

- CFN §3.6, §8.8
- MvdBW §14