




KASHz:
***The prevalence and properties of
ionised outflows***

Chris Harrison (ESO); Jan Scholtz
Dave Alexander; Chen-Chou Chen; David Rosario; Alfie Tiley

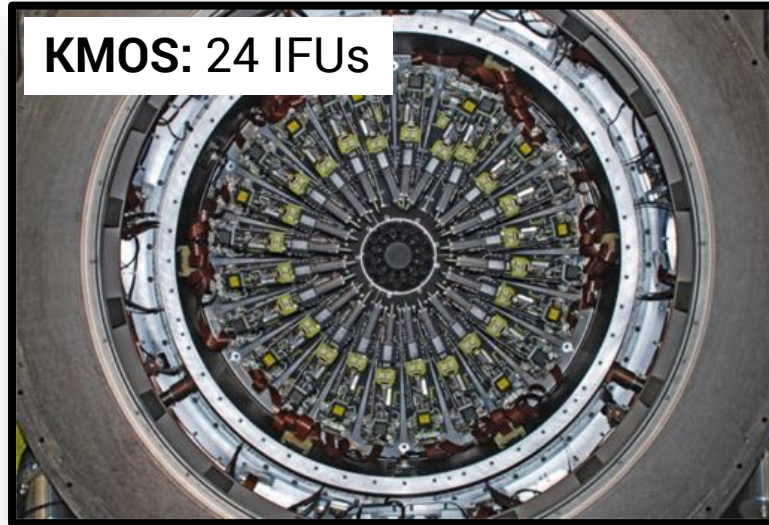


SUPER- KASHz:

***The prevalence and properties of
ionised outflows***

Chris Harrison (ESO); Jan Scholtz
Dave Alexander; Chen-Chou Chen; David Rosario; Alfie Tiley

Chiara Circosta; Darshan Kakkad;
Vincenzo Mainieri; Giustina Vietri + SUPER team



~50 nights GTO (P92-P100) for Galaxy Surveys & KASHz:

KROSS & KGES (e.g., Stott+16; Harrison+17; Tiley+sub.)

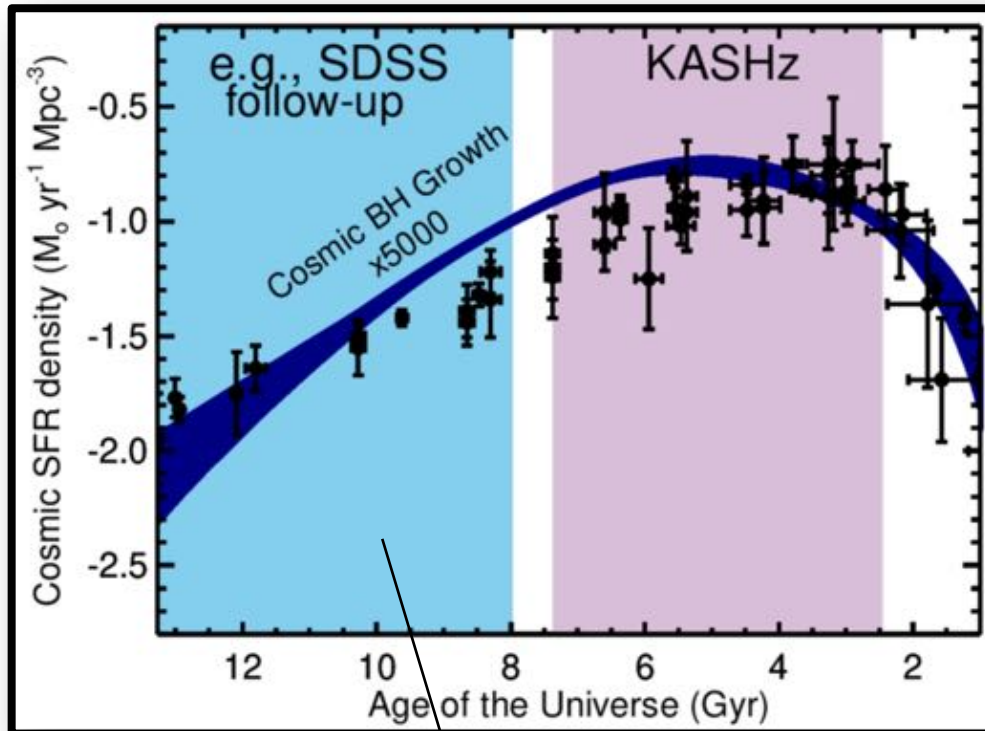
Supplemented with SINFONI archive

Primary Sample: X-ray AGN, $z=0.5-2.6$, from deep fields

Targeted [O III] and/or H α lines

KASHz Motivation

Statistical sample of distant AGN ionised outflows with IFS data



1. Prevalence?
2. Properties and drivers?
3. Impact?

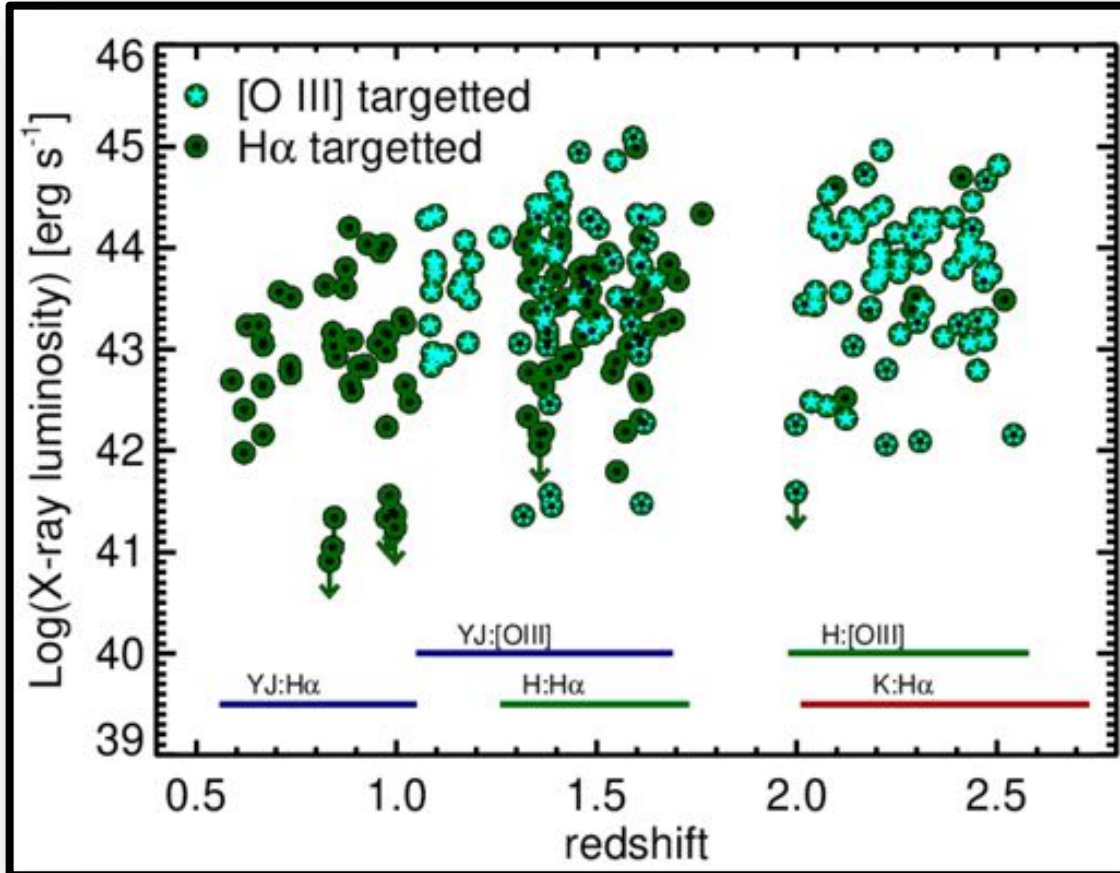
Select for detailed follow-up

Complement Galaxy Surveys
(e.g., KMOS^{3D}; KROSS +)
- but mostly only H α -

Will use low-z observations to help guide high-z observations

KASHz Sample

The primary sample: 250 X-ray identified AGN



No pre-knowledge on kinematics

4 magnitudes in Lx

141 [O III] covered

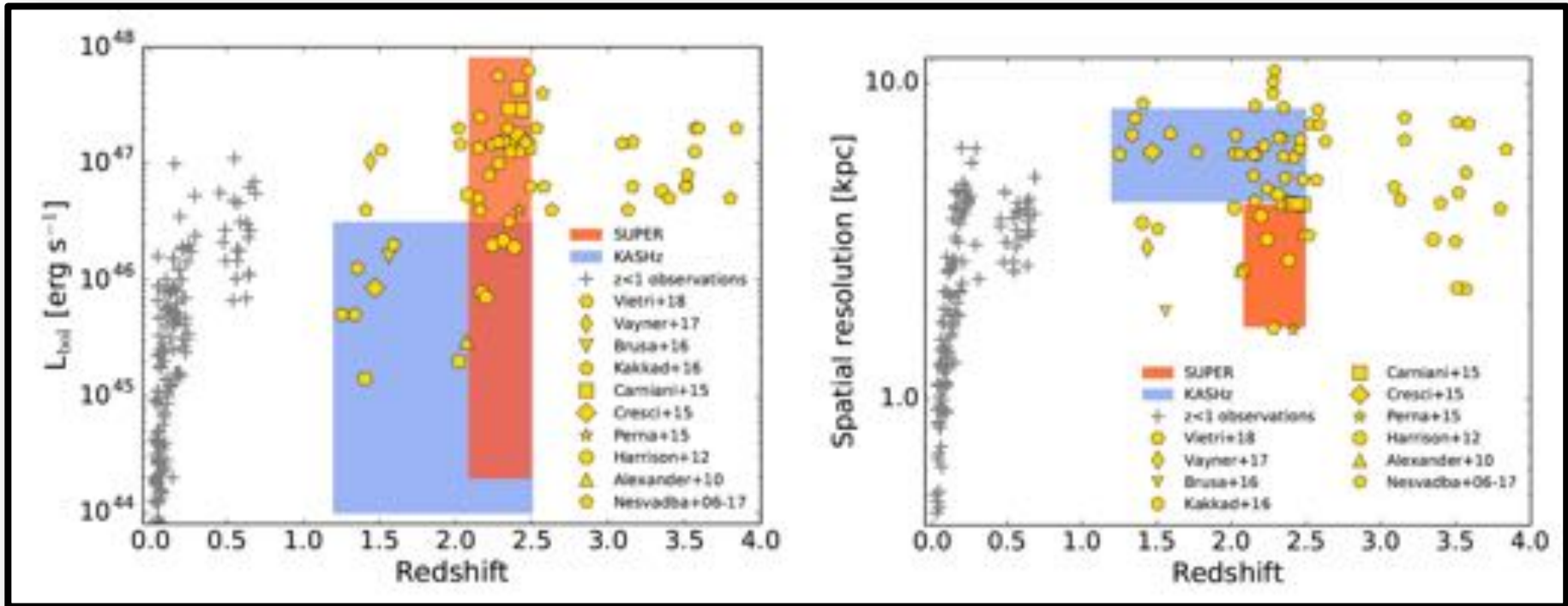
163 $\text{H}\alpha$ covered

53 with both lines

First third of sample:
Harrison+16

SINFONI- AO Large Programme: 39 X-ray $z \sim 2.3$ AGN

[O III] covered IFS Data:



All SUPER targets: IFS in [O III] and H α

(PI: Mainieri)

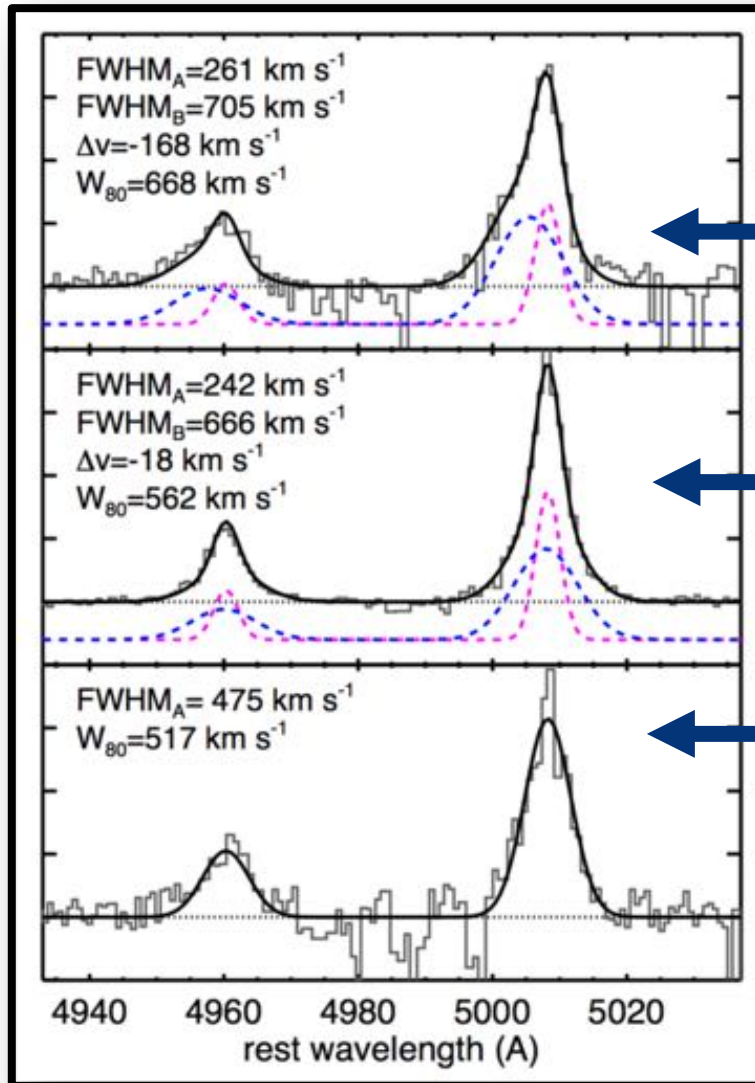
11 KASHz targets in SUPER (+9 more with AO data)

Combine seeing-limited and AO observations

1. Prevalence?

1. Prevalence

Emission-line profiles are diverse: [O III]4959,5007



← 'Outflow' component, *velocity offset*

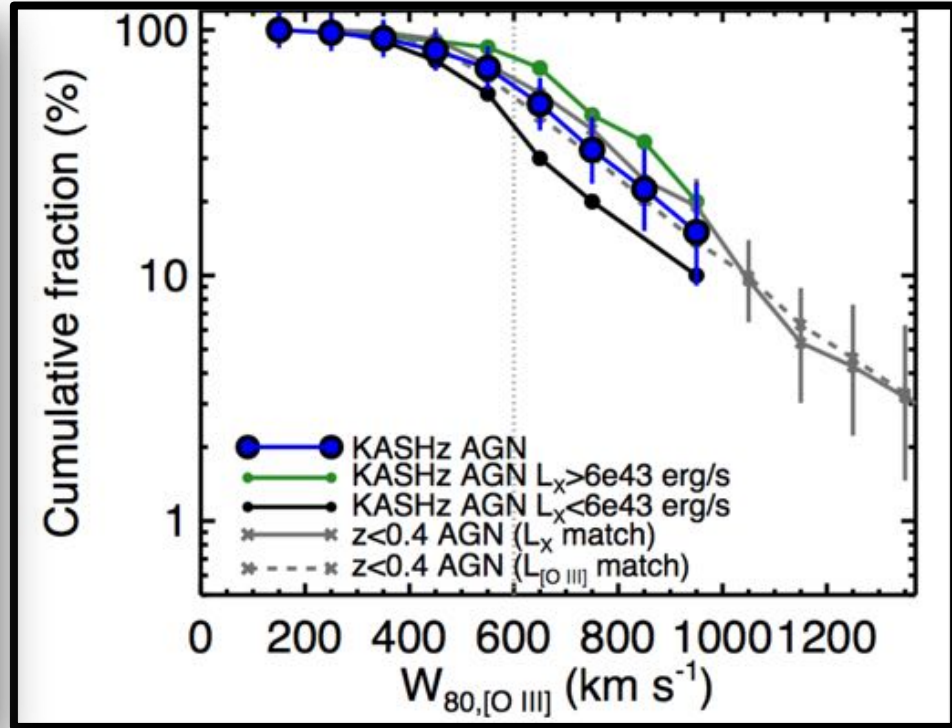
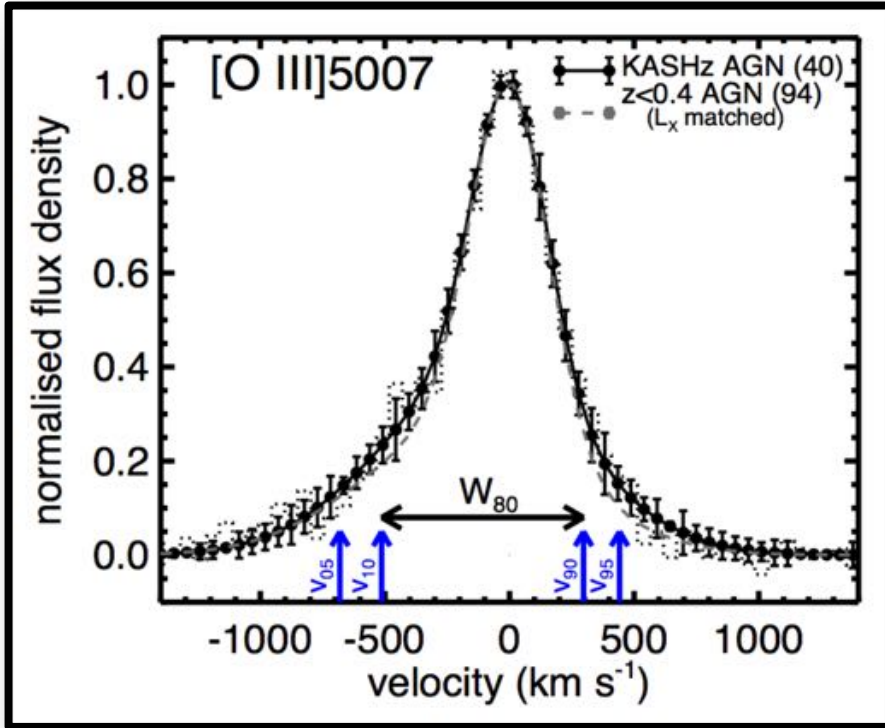
← 'Outflow' component, *no velocity offset*

← No clear broad component

1. Prevalence

How representative are high velocity components?

Initial Sample:

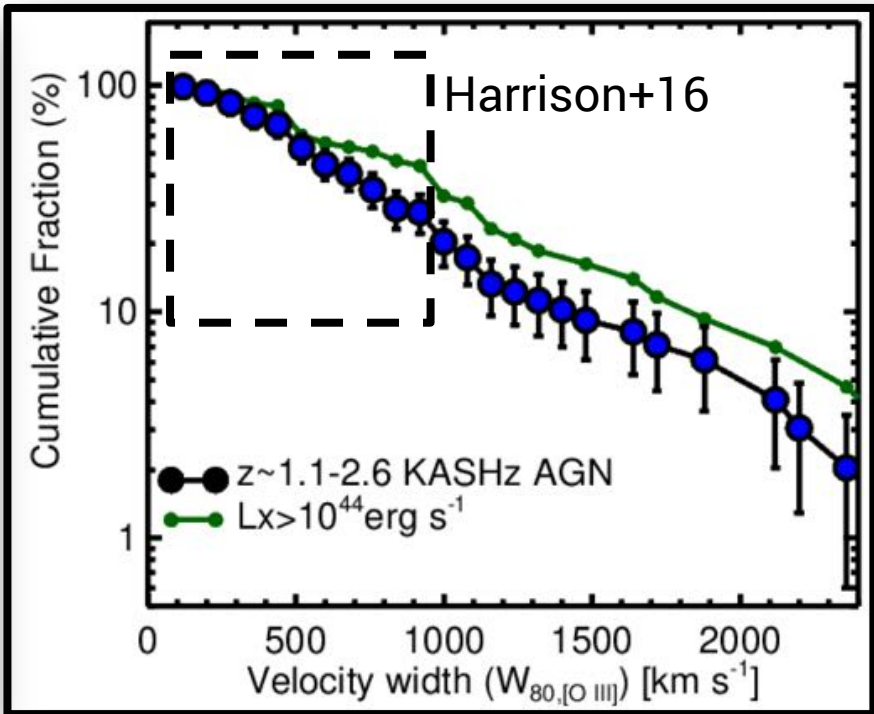
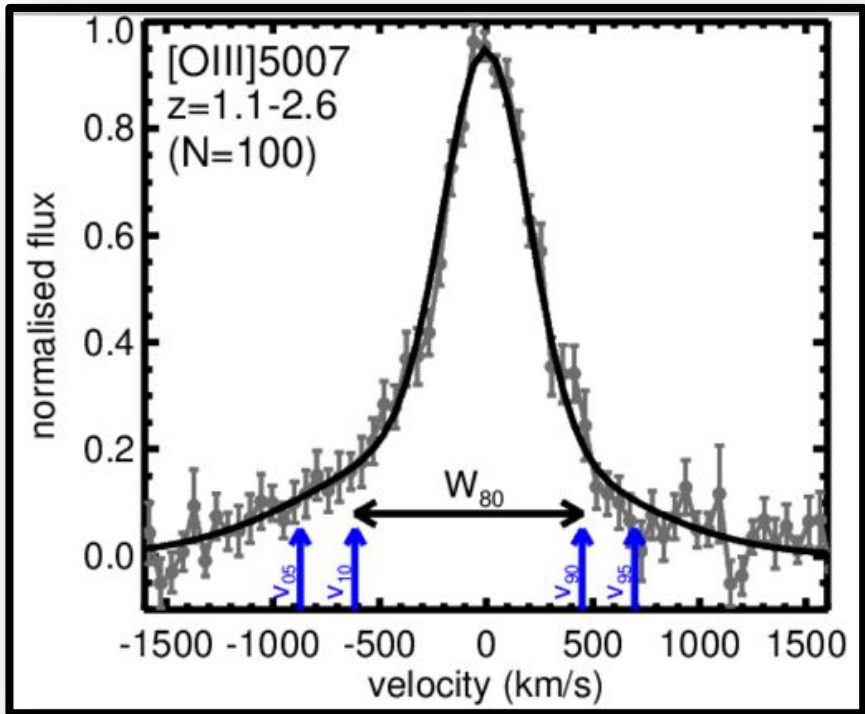


- Can assess how representative each object is
- Some luminosity trend
- For luminosity-matched samples prevalence and line profiles same at $z < 0.4$ (will use low- z 'analogues' to aid interpretation)

1. Prevalence

Need large samples to find most extreme objects

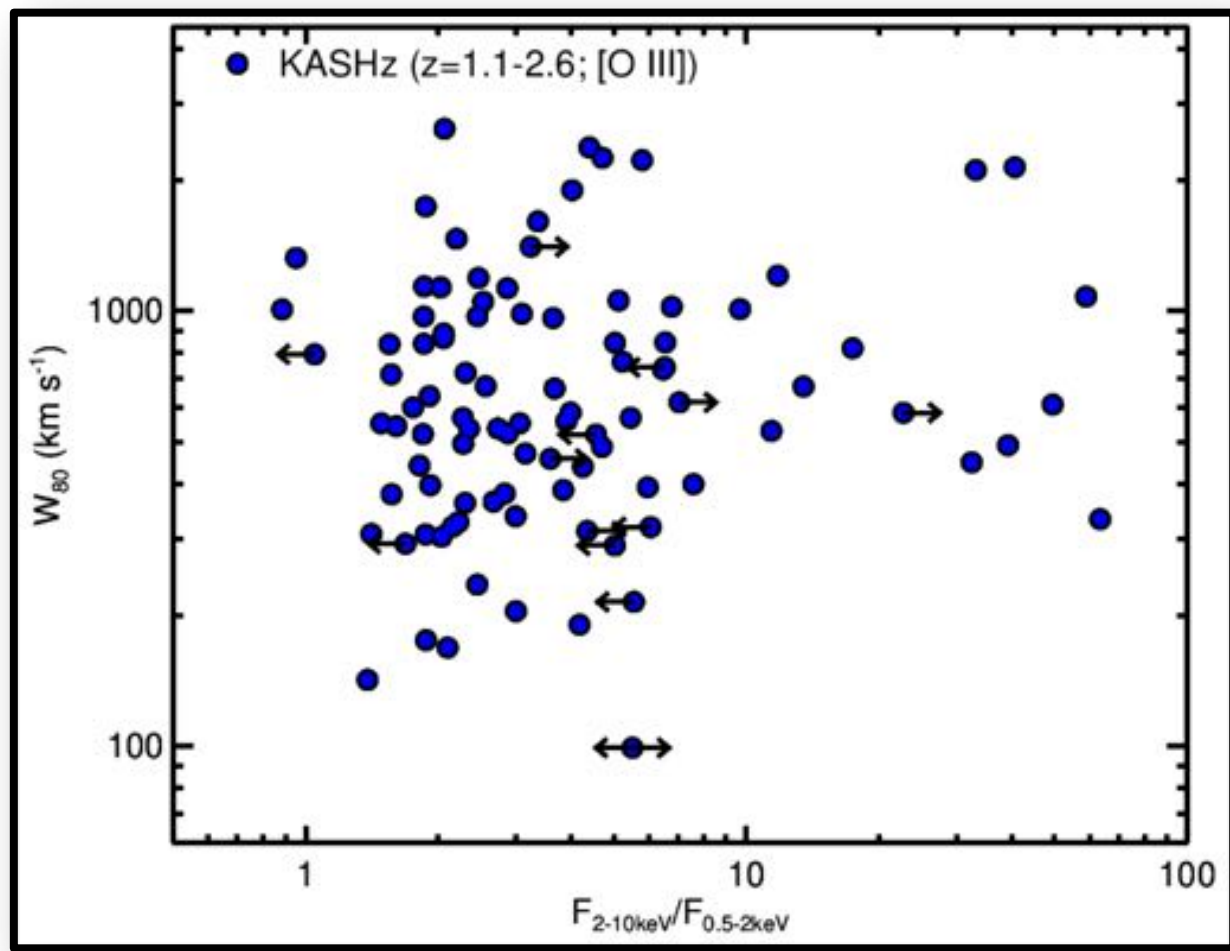
Full Sample:



Our survey guides how representative well-studied (extreme?) sources are

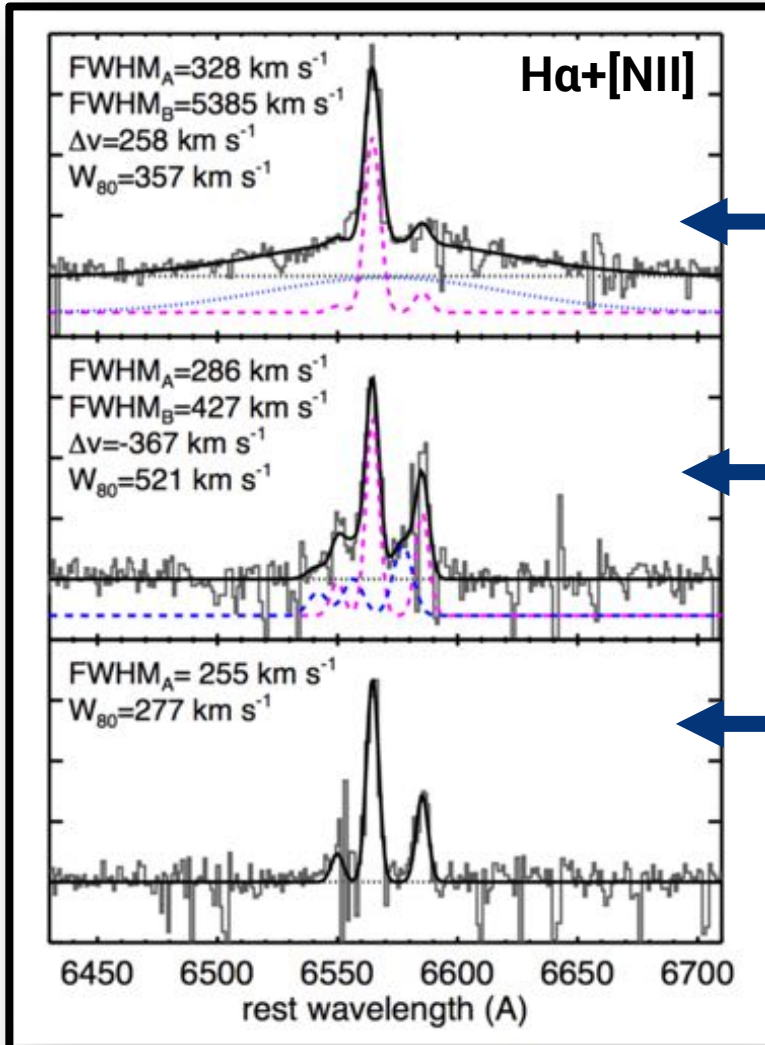
Are X-ray obscured AGN special?

Full Sample:



1. Prevalence

Emission-line profiles are diverse: H α



Weak BLR + narrow H α



'Outflow' component, velocity offset

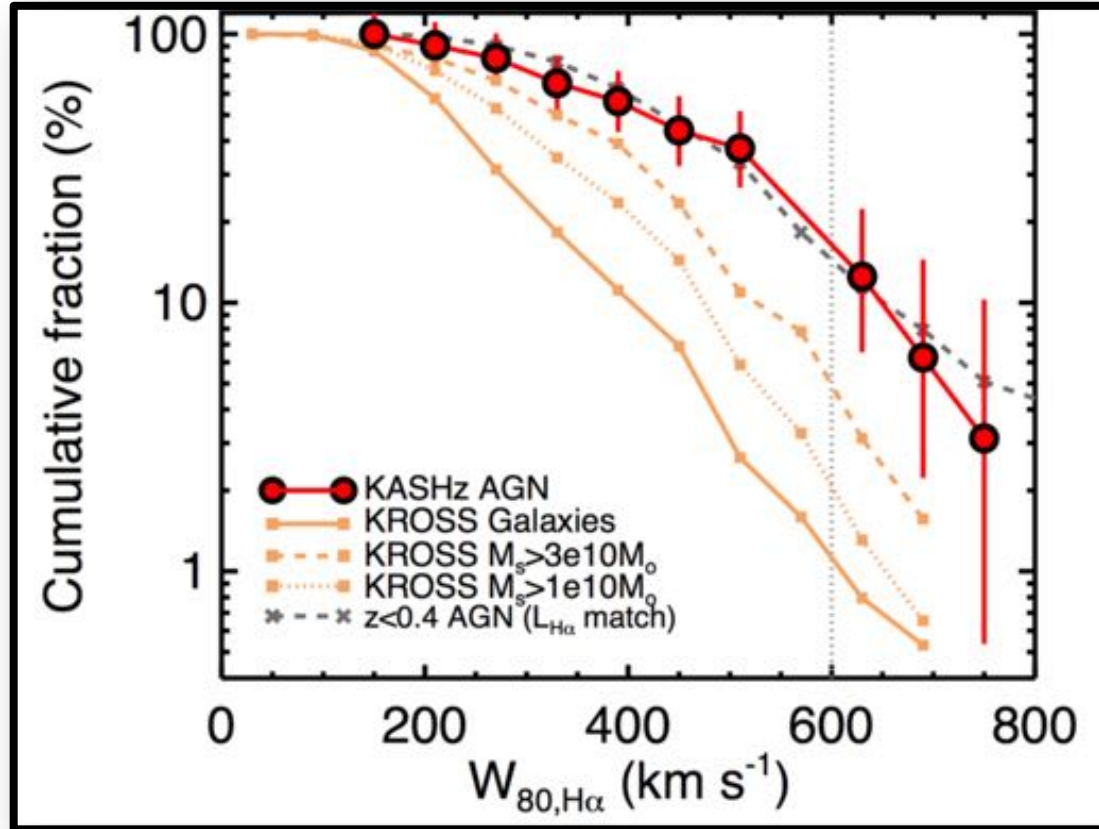


No clear broad component

1. Prevalence

Broadest lines associated with most massive galaxies and AGN

Initial Sample:



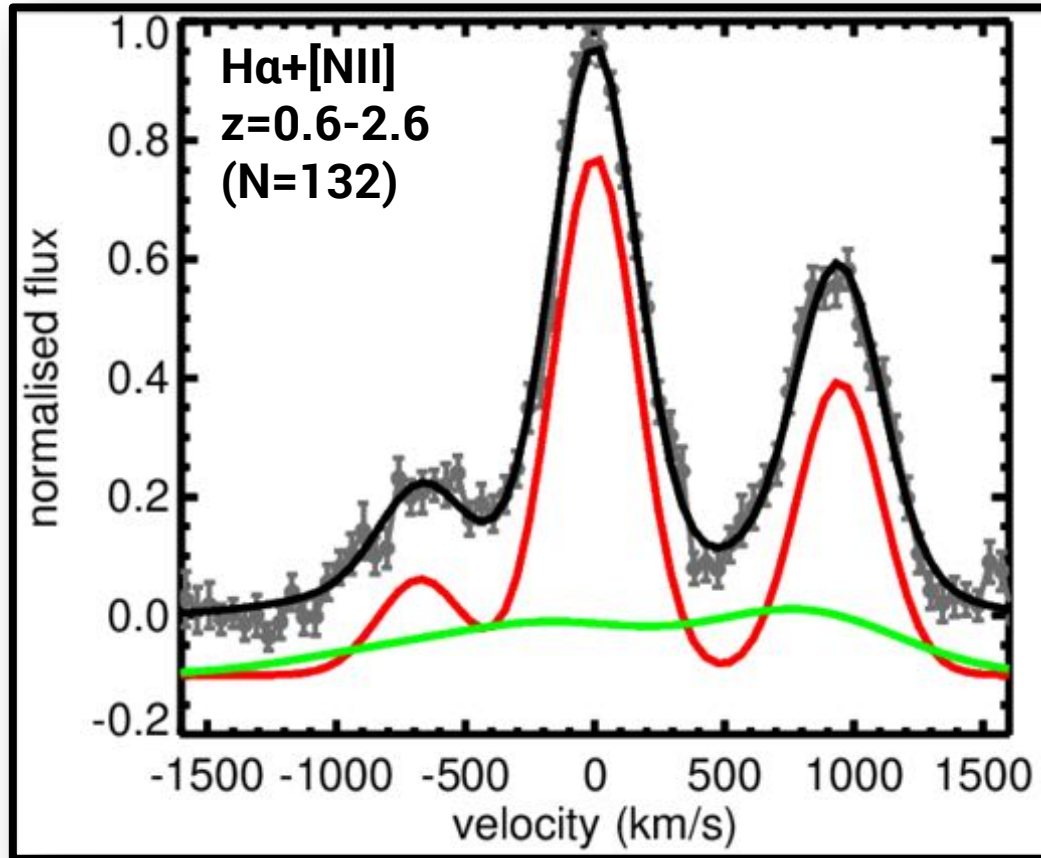
Again, very well matched to luminosity matched $z < 0.4$ AGN

(also see Forster Schreiber+18)

1. Prevalence

H α shows weaker wings compared to [NII] and [O III]

Full Sample:

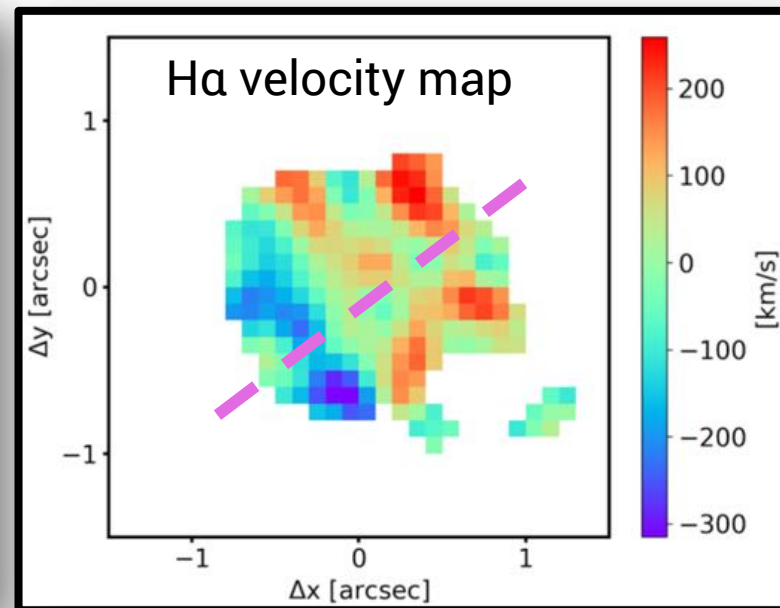
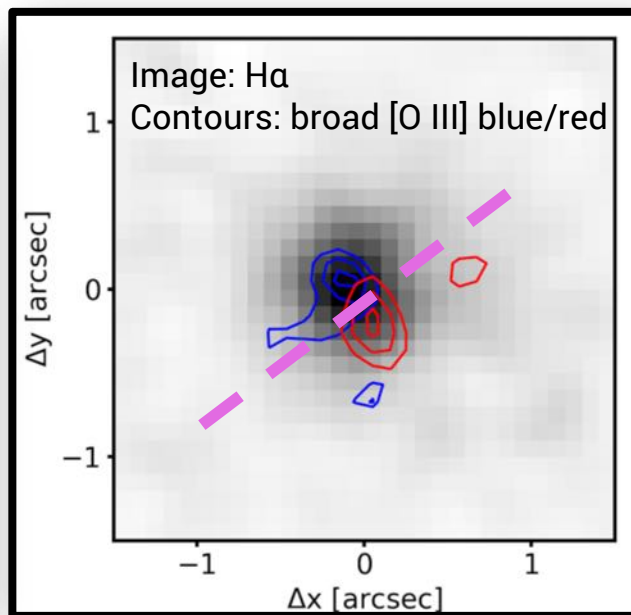
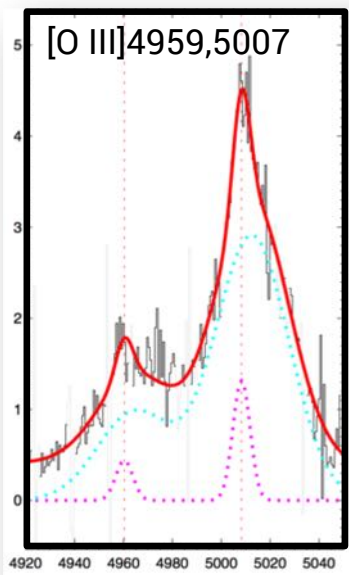


Need to de-couple different emission lines

2. Properties and drivers?

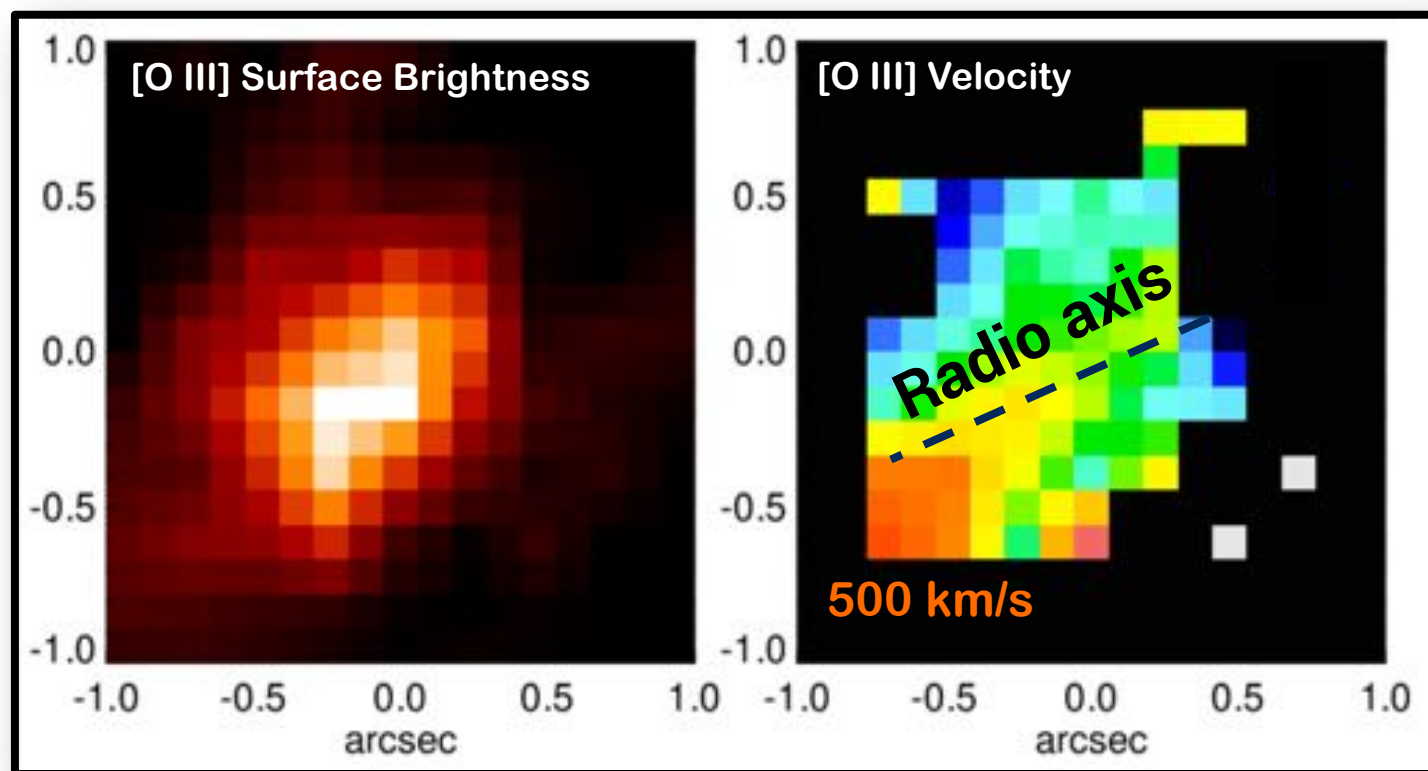
2. Properties and drivers

H α and [O III] can trace different velocity structures



- SUPER-KASHz target
- [O III] outflow perpendicular to narrow H α gradient axis

What role do radio jets play in driving the gas kinematics?

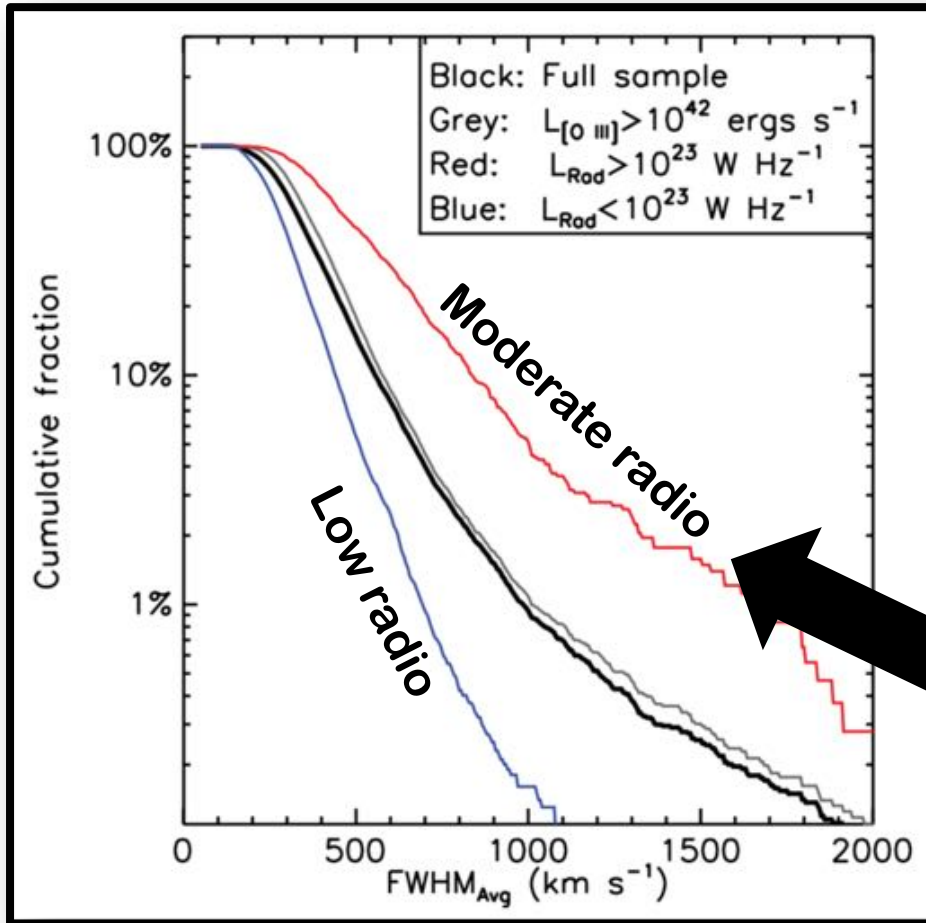


But most sources spatially unresolved in radio maps

2. Properties and drivers

Can we learn some lessons from the low-z Universe?

$z < 0.4$ AGN (SDSS) [O III]



Moderate luminosity radio
= higher prevalence of
high velocities

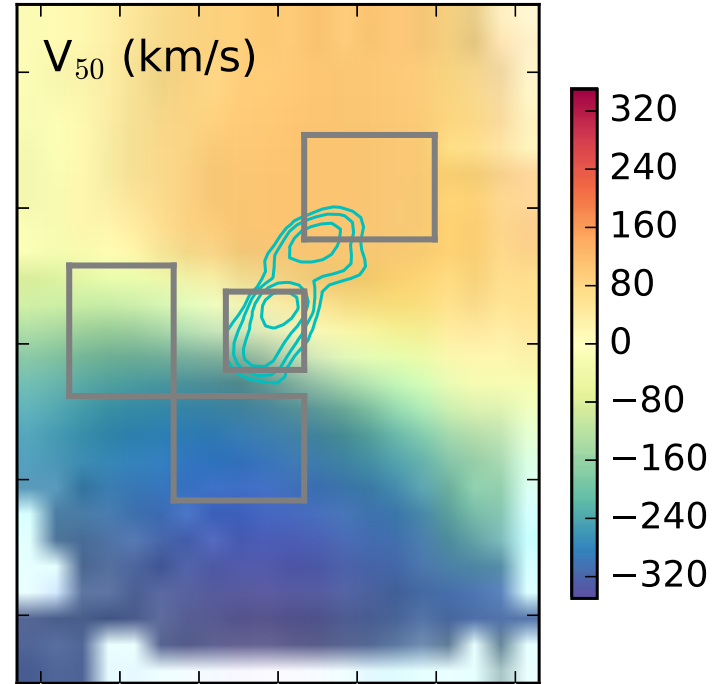
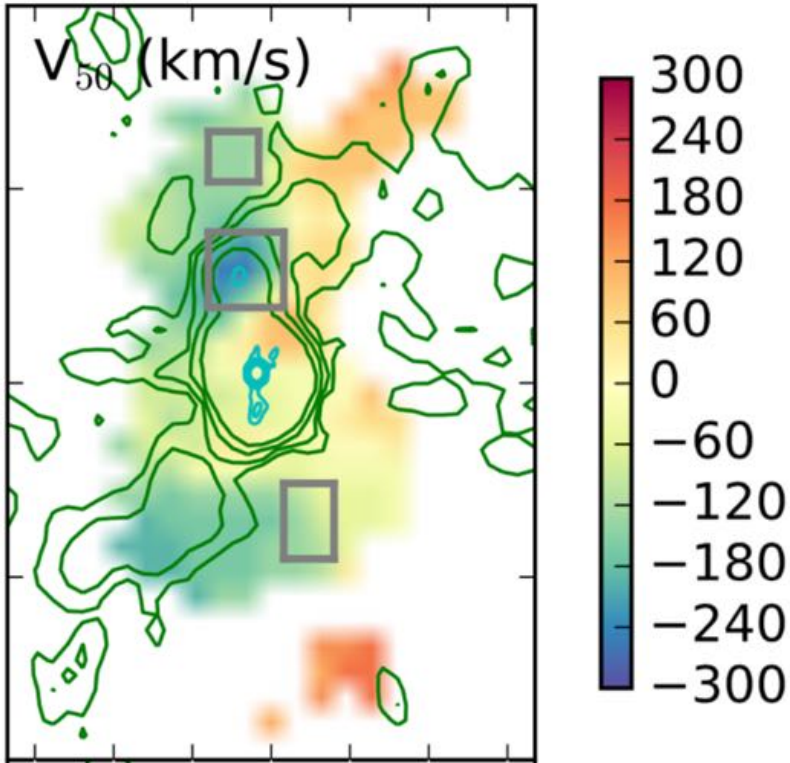
-> Spatially-resolved follow up



(also see Zakamska & Greene 2014)

2. Properties and drivers

~kpc jets may be crucial in radio-weak radiatively luminous AGN



$z < 0.2$ “radio quiet” quasars
Not “radio” AGN e.g., Best&Heckman)
May be classed as “Non-jetted”

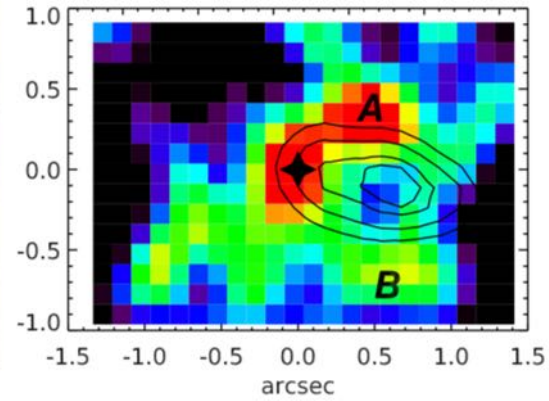
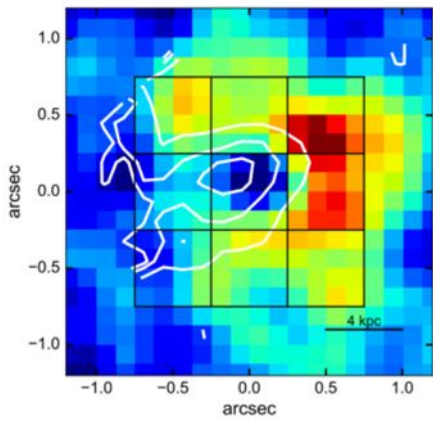
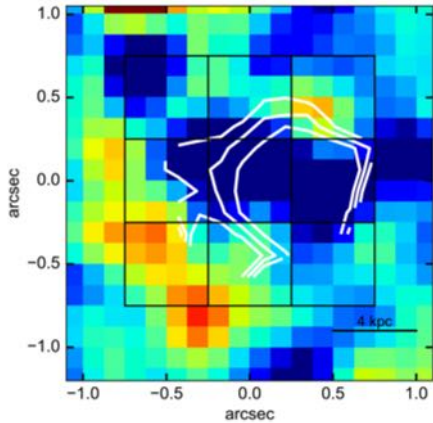
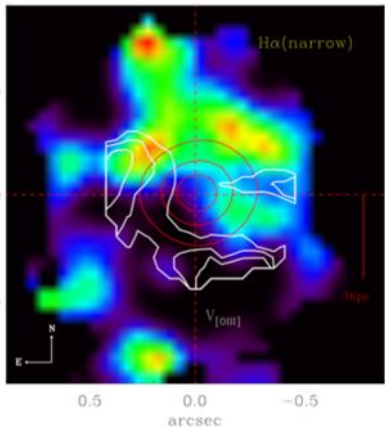
3. Impact?

3. Impact

“Direct” evidence for suppressed star formation

AGN/quasars $z=1.5-2.5$

(Cano-Diaz+12; Cresci+15; Carniani+16)

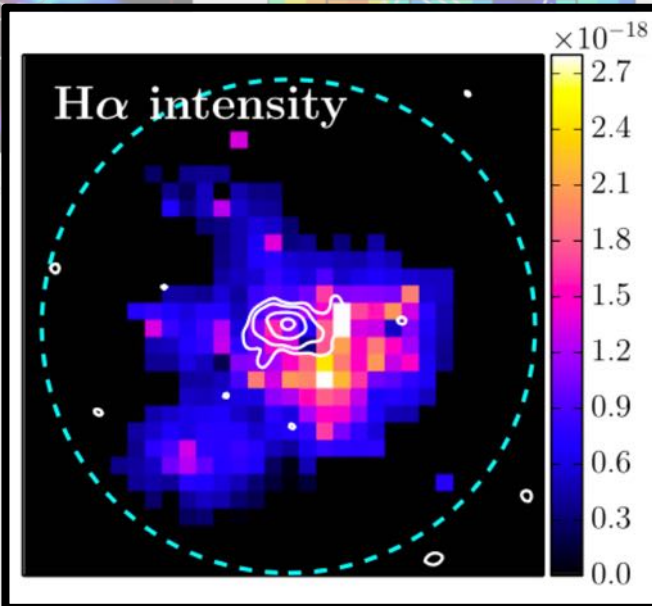
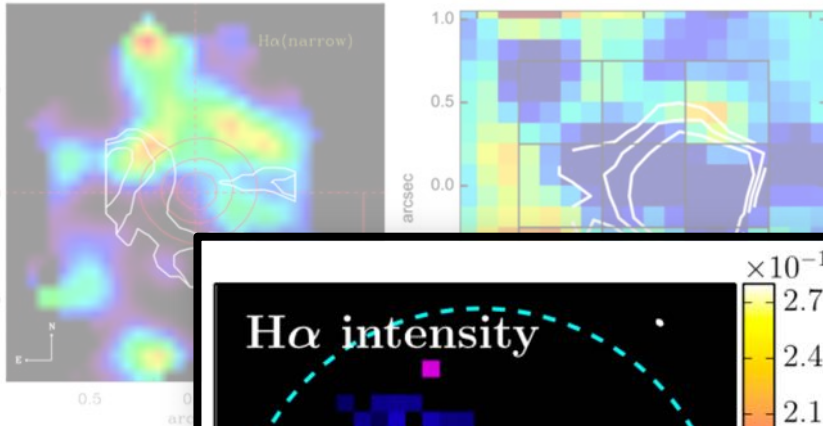


Contours: [O III] Outflow

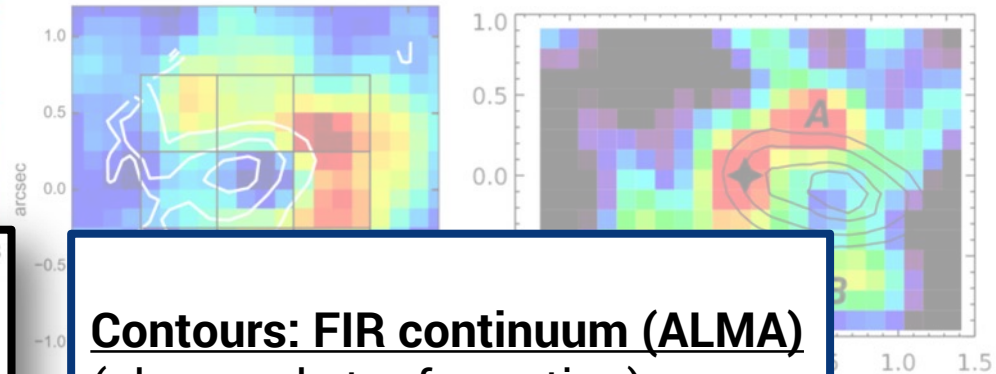
Maps: H-alpha (star formation)

How reliable is H-alpha for tracing all star formation?

AGN/quasars $z=1.5-2.5$



(Cano-Diaz+12; Cresci+15; Carniani+16)

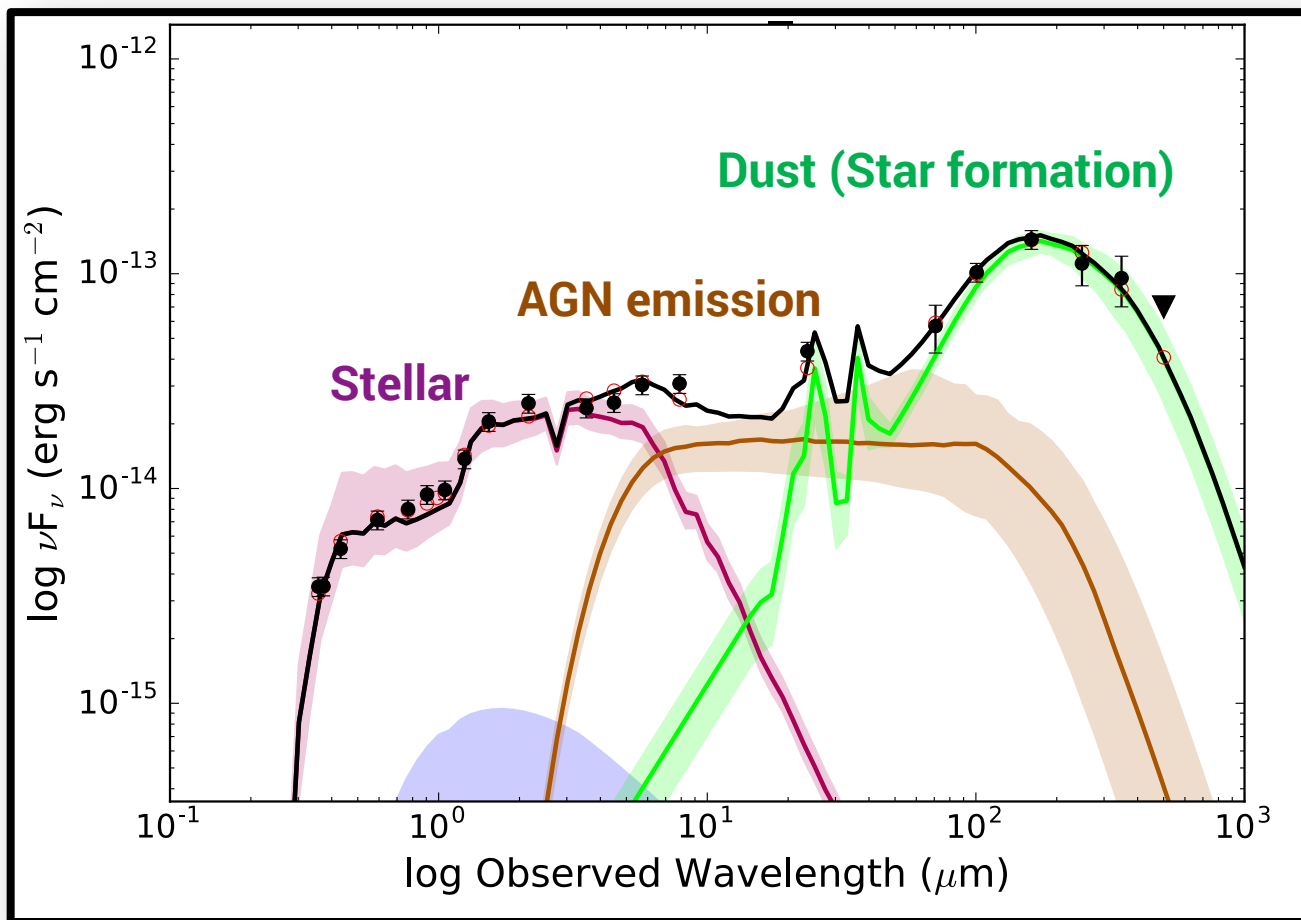


Contours: FIR continuum (ALMA)
(obscured star formation)

Map: H-alpha
(unobscured star formation)

Chen+17

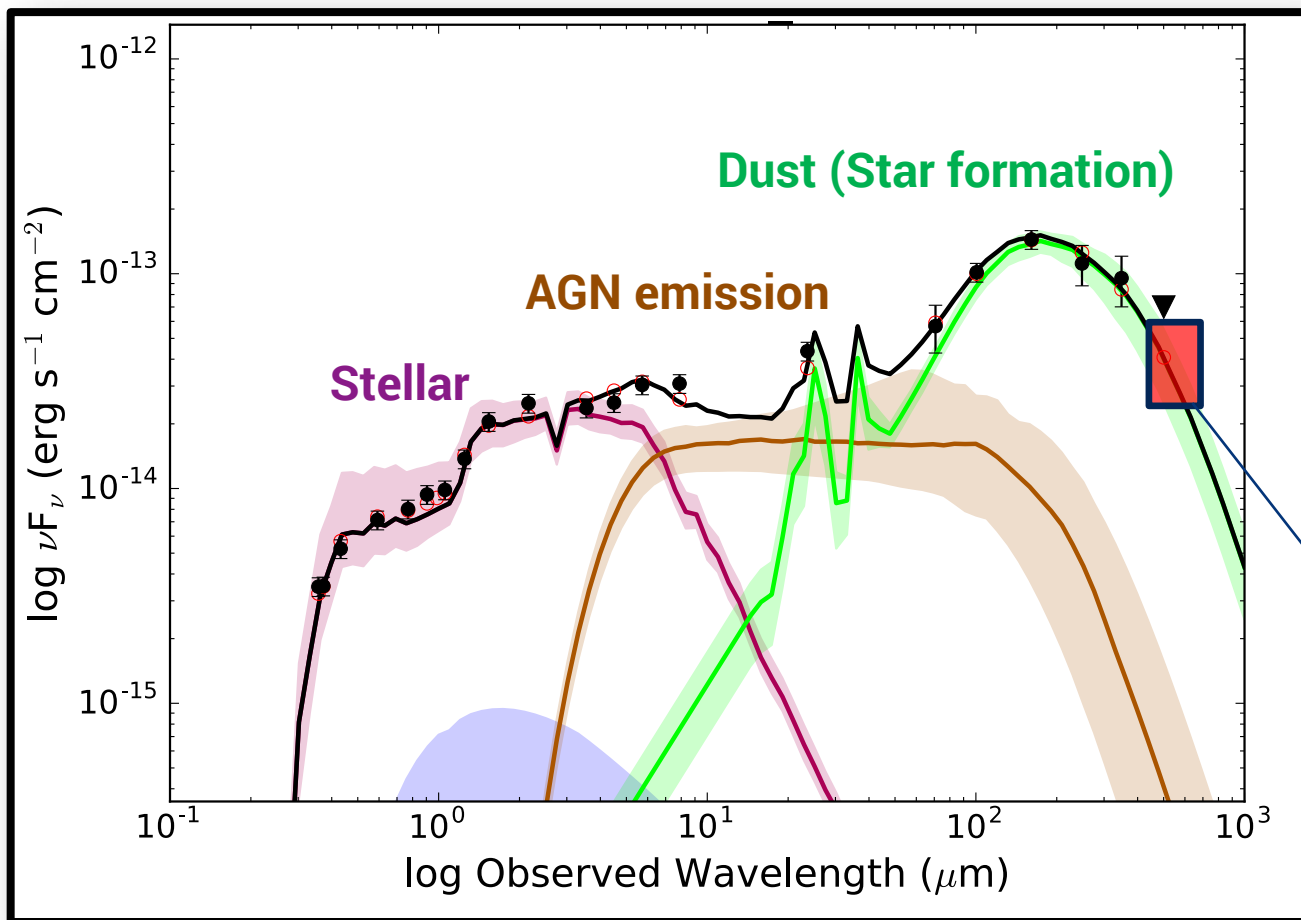
FORTES-AGN: Reliable masses, star formation rates and AGN luminosities



Ongoing: deep ALMA
continuum to go up to
 $\sim 10\times$ deeper than
Herschel (Stanley+18)

(Scholtz talk)

FORTES-AGN: Reliable masses, star formation rates and AGN luminosities



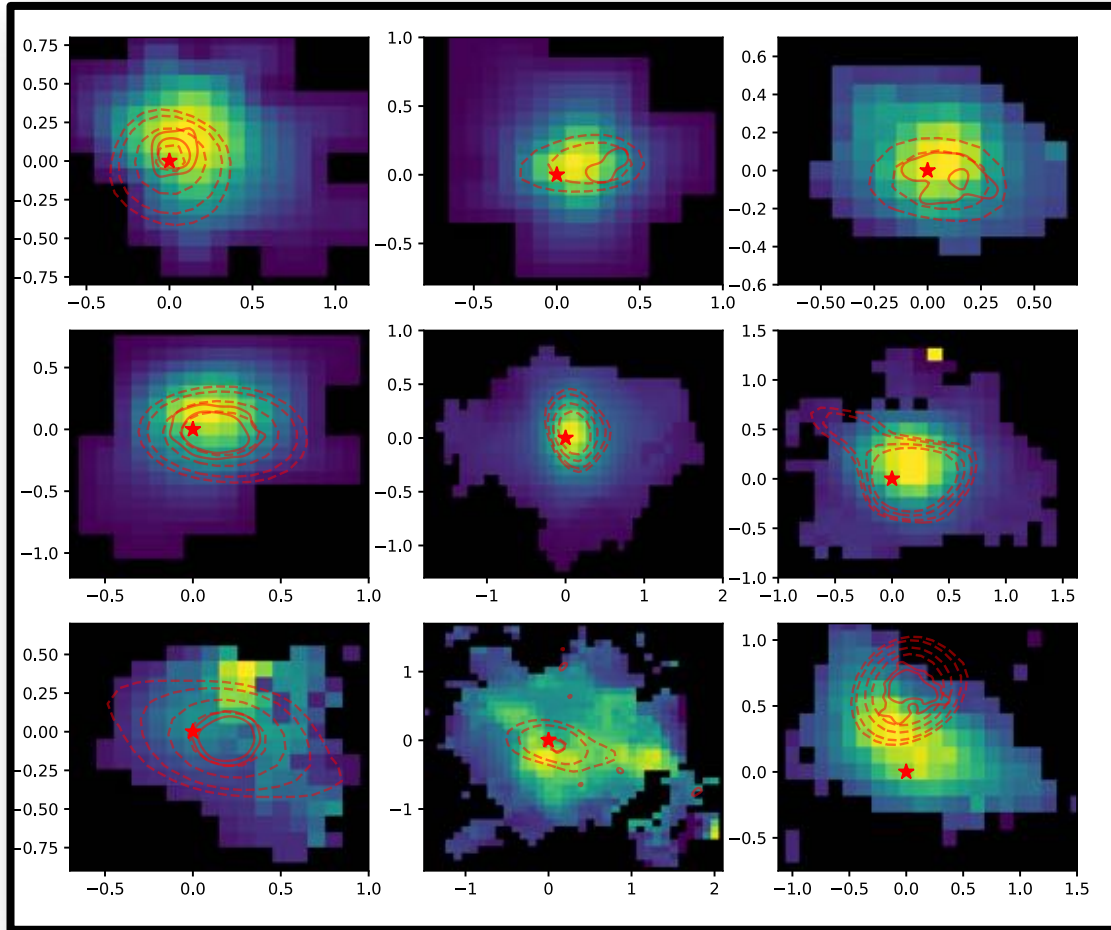
Ongoing: deep ALMA continuum to go up to $\sim 10\times$ deeper than *Herschel* (Stanley+18)

(Jan Scholtz talk)

Where we will be mapping FIR continuum

3. Impact

KASHz targets show complex FIR vs. H α geometry



Can be patchy H α

FIR continuum peak often offset

Need to be careful with interpretation

(astrometry corrected)

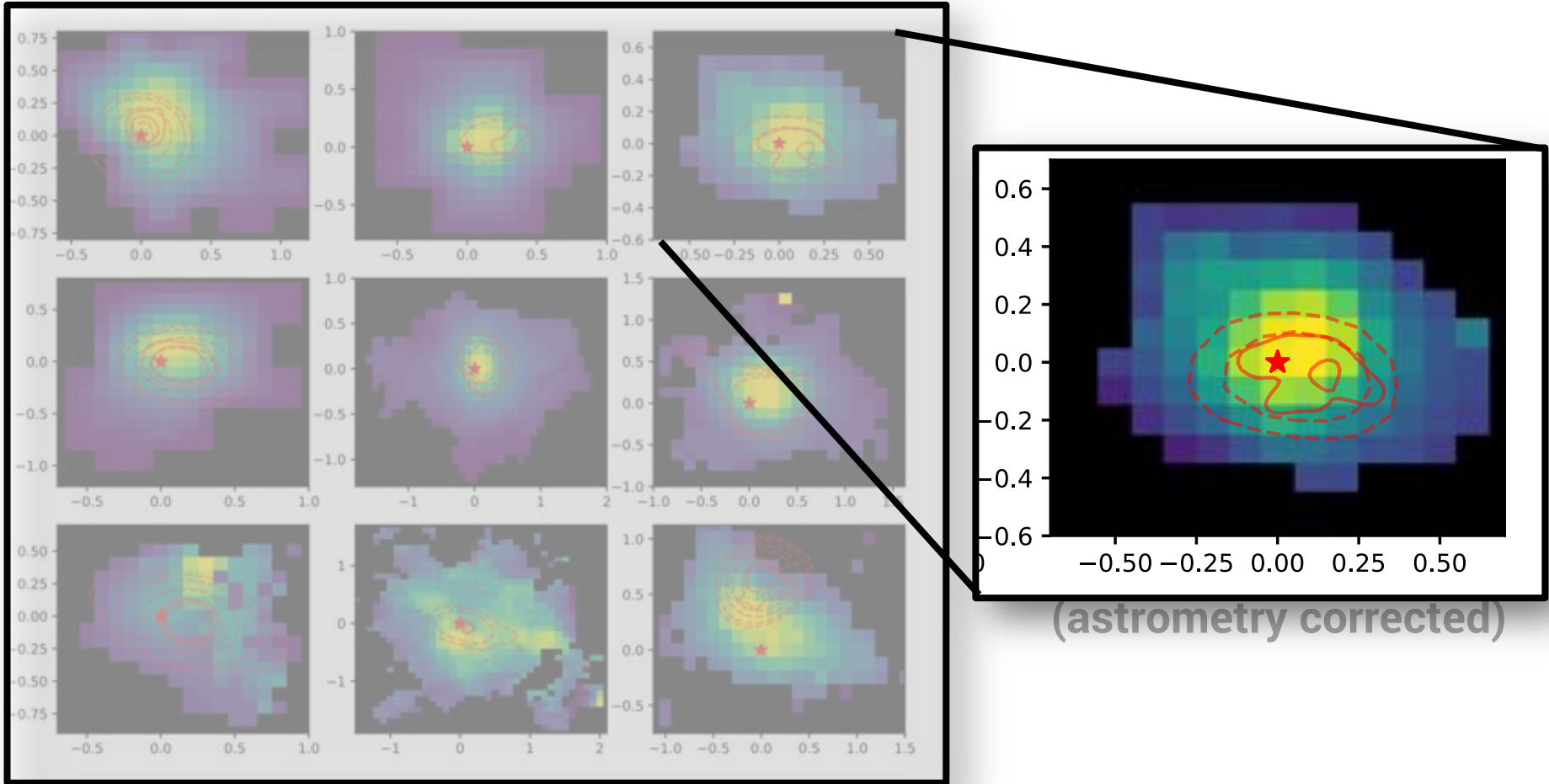
Star: AGN

Contours:
FIR continuum
(High&Low res)

Map: H-alpha

3. Impact

KASHz targets show complex FIR vs. H α geometry



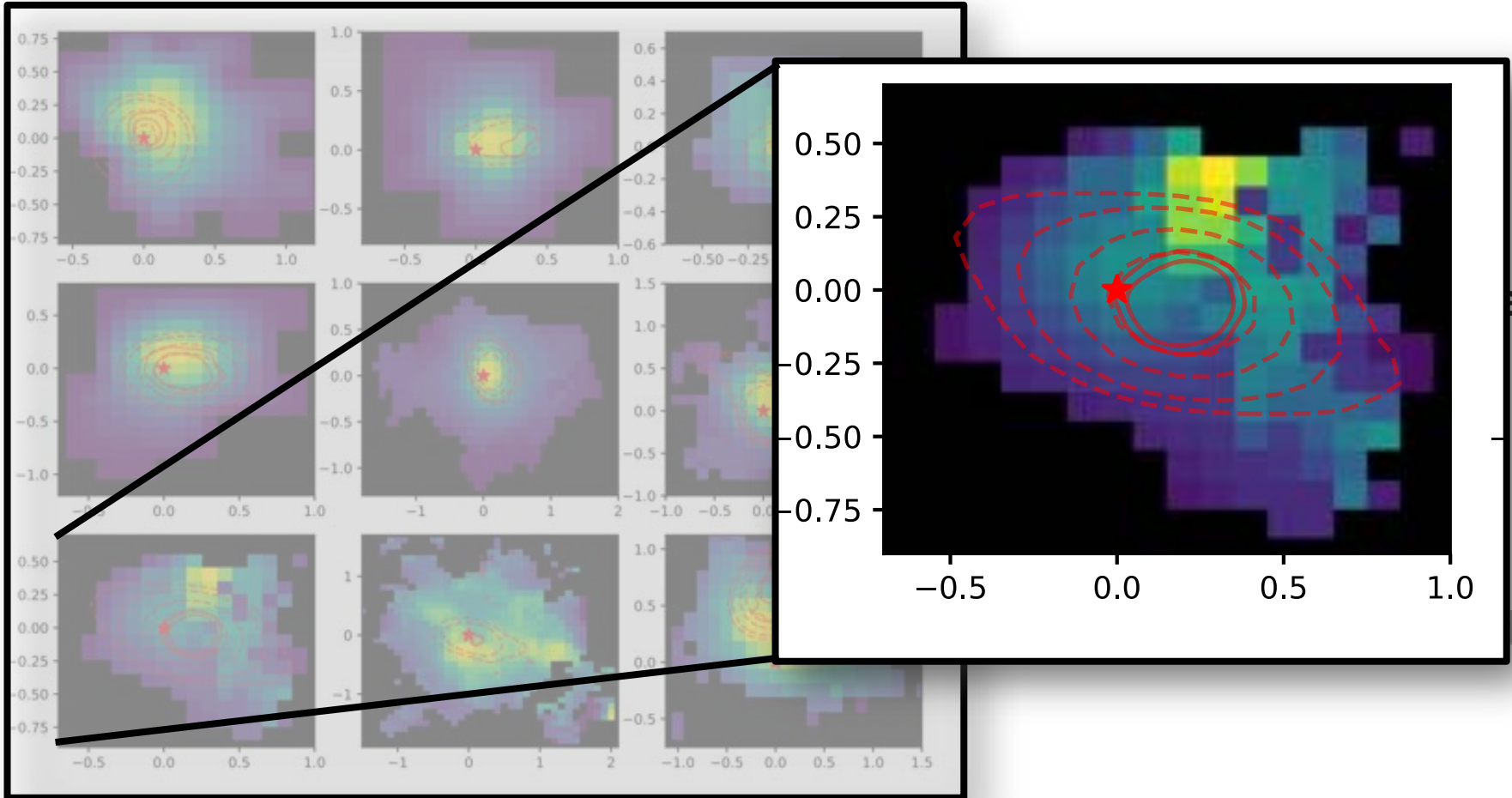
Star:
continuum centre

Contours:
FIR continuum
(High&Low res)

Map:
H-alpha

3. Impact

KASHz targets show complex FIR vs. H α geometry



Star:
continuum centre

Contours:
FIR continuum
(High&Low res)

Map:
H-alpha

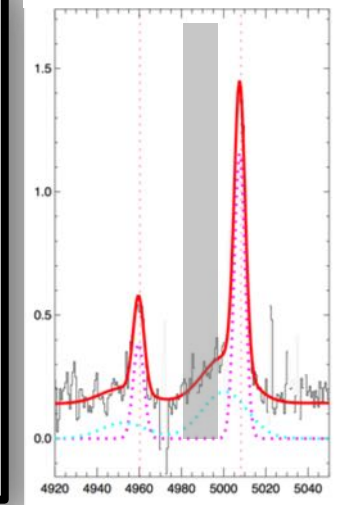
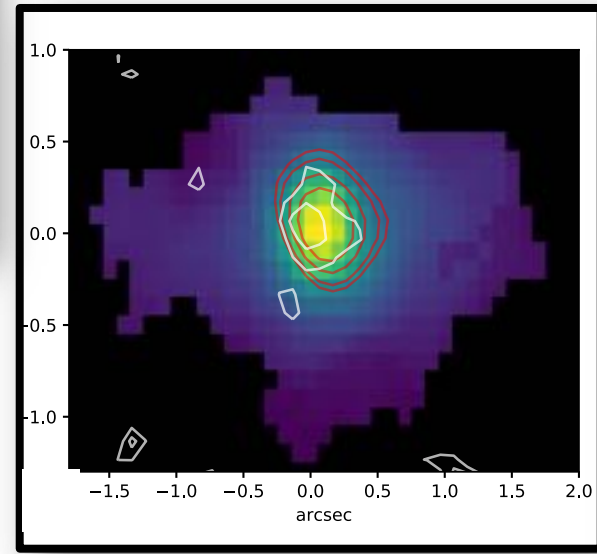
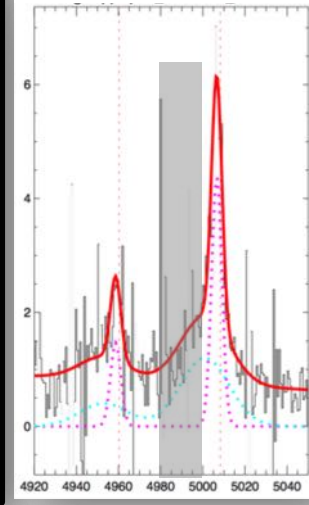
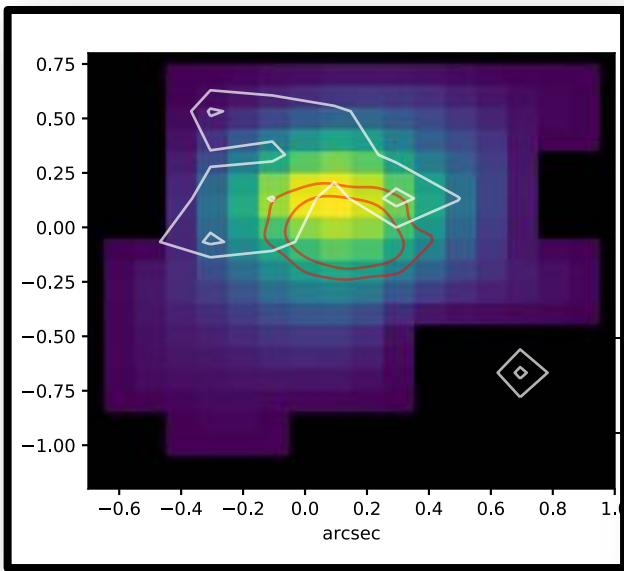
3. Impact

No simple universal “suppression” of SF by [O III] outflows

Map: H-alpha

Red Contours: FIR continuum

White contours: [O II] outflow



Key messages

KASHz: 250 $z=0.6-2.6$ X-ray AGN with IFS data

Approach: Detailed observations in context of population

- Quantifying the prevalence of ionised outflows
- Most extreme gas kinematics associated with AGN
- We should continue to investigate the role of radio jets in driving outflows for all AGN
- Caution required when using H α to trace star formation: “suppression” not ubiquitous