

Abstract

FeLoBAL quasars occupy less than 2% of the quasar population, but because their outflows can be more powerful than HiBAL or LoBAL quasars, studying them can provide valuable information about the effect of quasar outflows on galaxy evolution. In this presentation, I discuss a sample of ten high-redshift, high-luminosity FeLoBAL quasars, doing an in-depth analysis of the physical absorption properties for five objects. I outline the fitting process, which uses the novel spectral synthesis code SimBAL, and describe in detail the six absorption parameters used to model the broad absorption lines of the objects. Each final model is discussed in terms of its physical parameters. We find a wide range of ionization parameters and densities among our objects and no apparent correlation between outflow strength and these two parameters. We note that objects with low densities tend to have low ionization parameters and that objects with high densities tend to have high ionization parameters. We note a similarly diverse spread of column densities, though our objects may lie closer to the hydrogen ionization line than others previously studied. A further analysis of the remaining 21 objects will be conducted in the future, and further study of physical parameter correlations can be done once all objects have been modeled.

Analysis of Physical
Properties of
High-Redshift
High-Luminosity
FeLoBAL Quasars

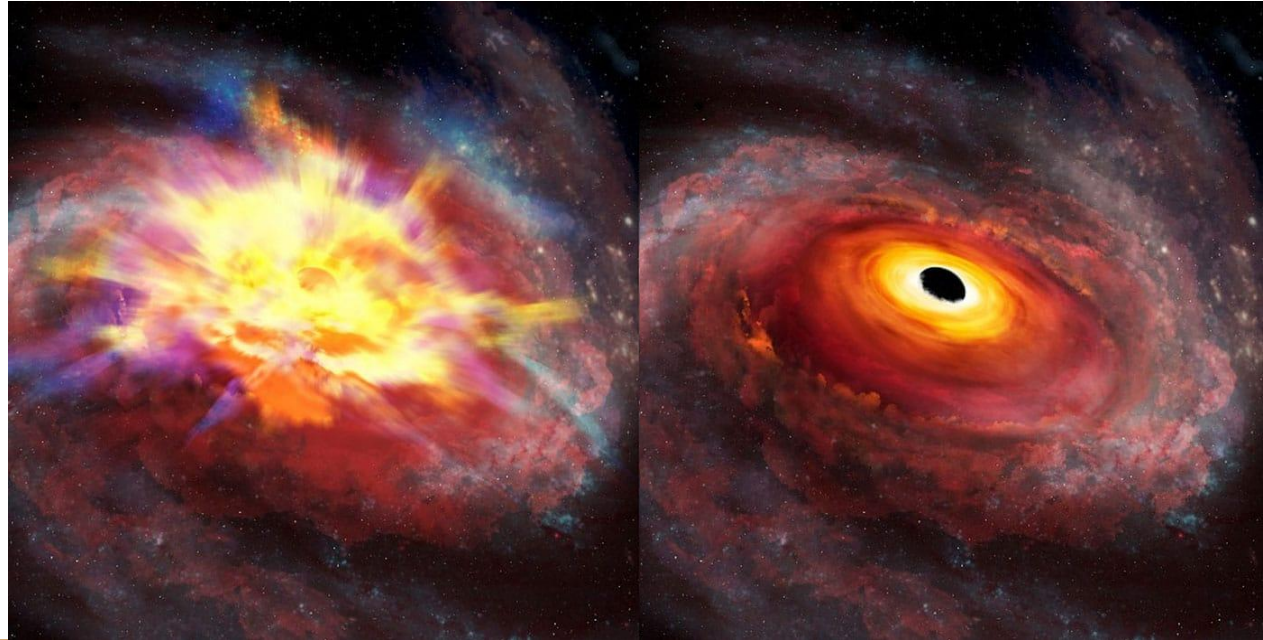
Julianna Voelker, Cora DeFrancesco
Mentor: Dr. Karen Leighly



The UNIVERSITY *of* OKLAHOMA

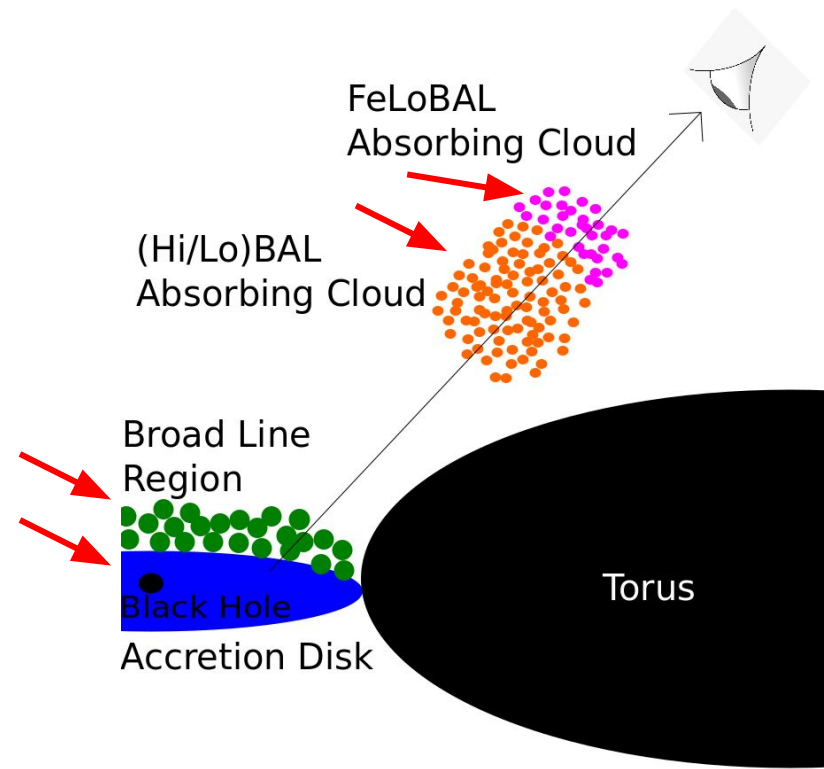
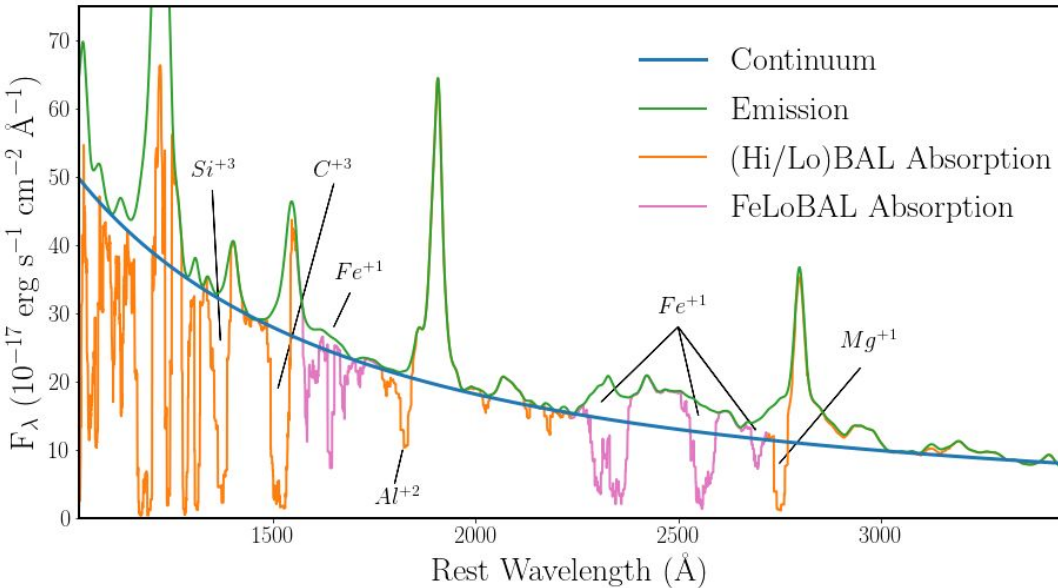
What are Quasars?

- ❑ Brightest class of active galactic nuclei (AGNs)
 - ❑ Actively accreting central supermassive black holes

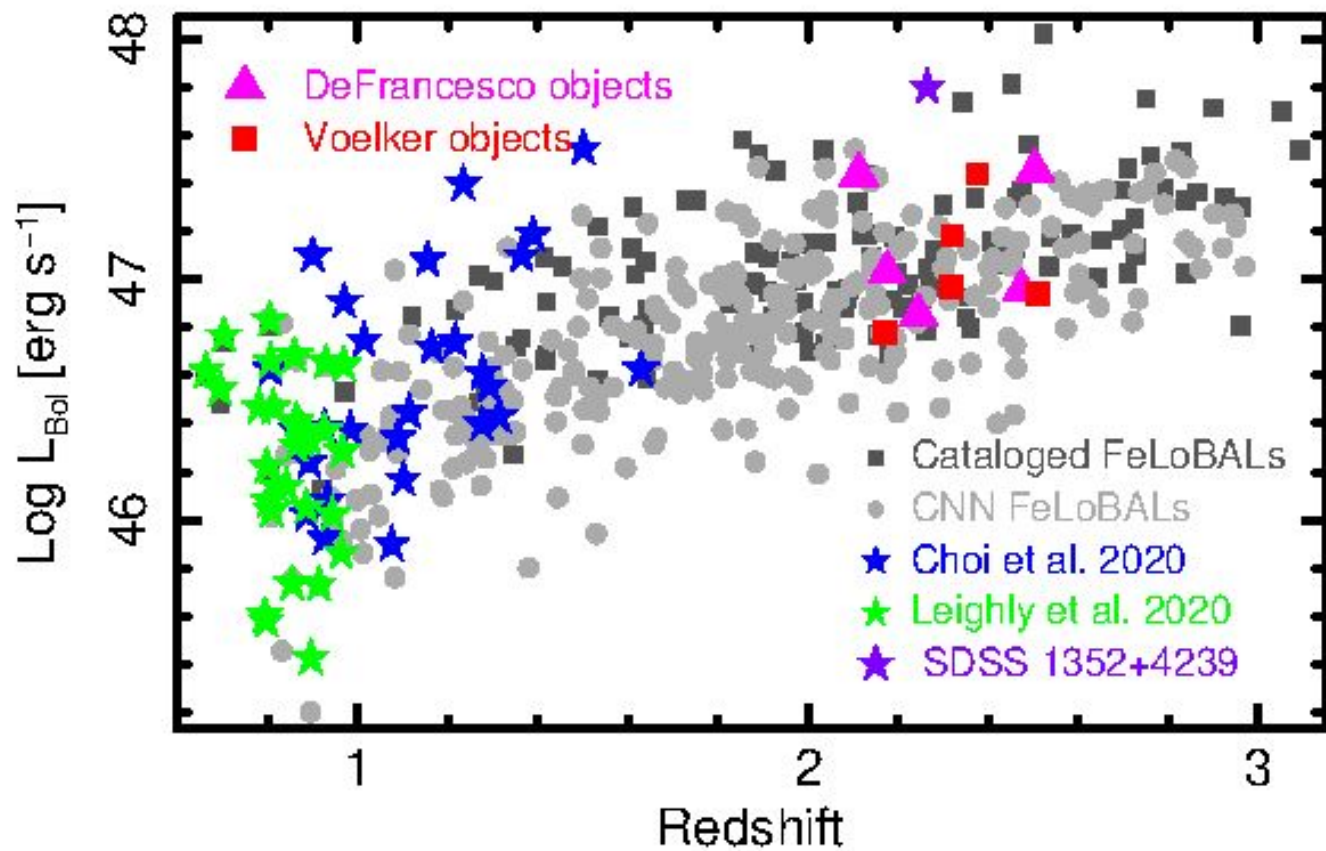


FeLoBAL Quasars

- BAL quasars and FeLoBAL quasars
 - Spectra components



My Objects

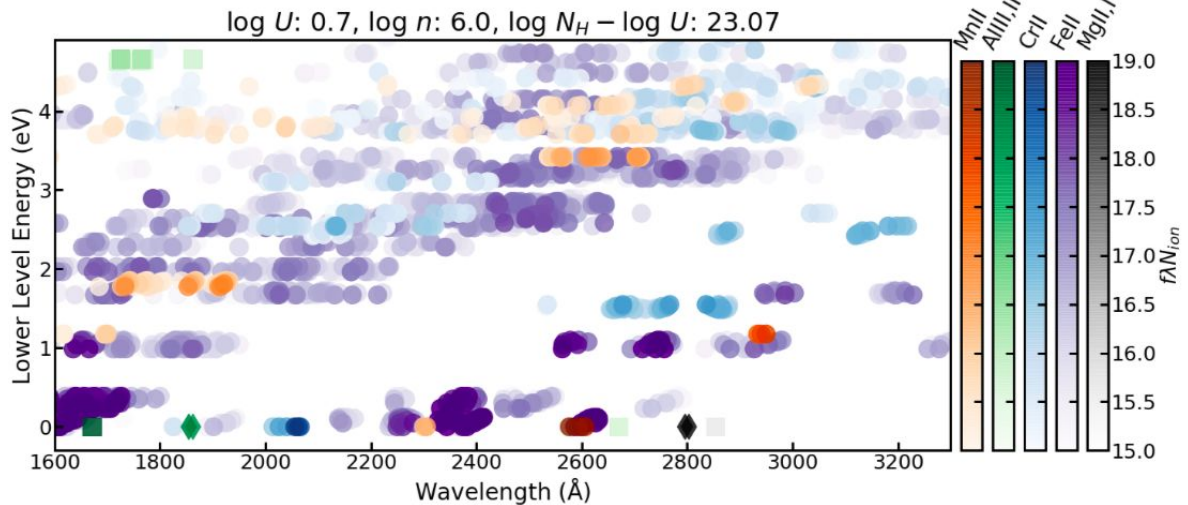
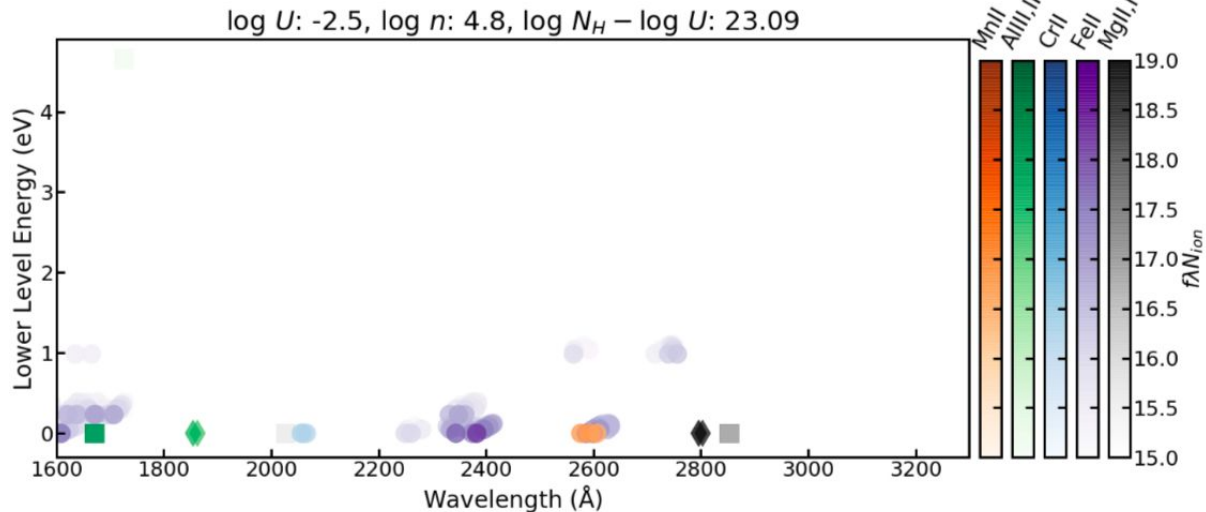


Modeling Spectra with SimBAL

- ❑ A novel spectral synthesis code that uses forward modeling to analyze BAL outflows
 - ❑ Advantages over the standard model
- ❑ Physical absorption parameters
 - ❑ Density, Ionization, Column Density, Covering Fraction, Outflow Velocity, Velocity Width

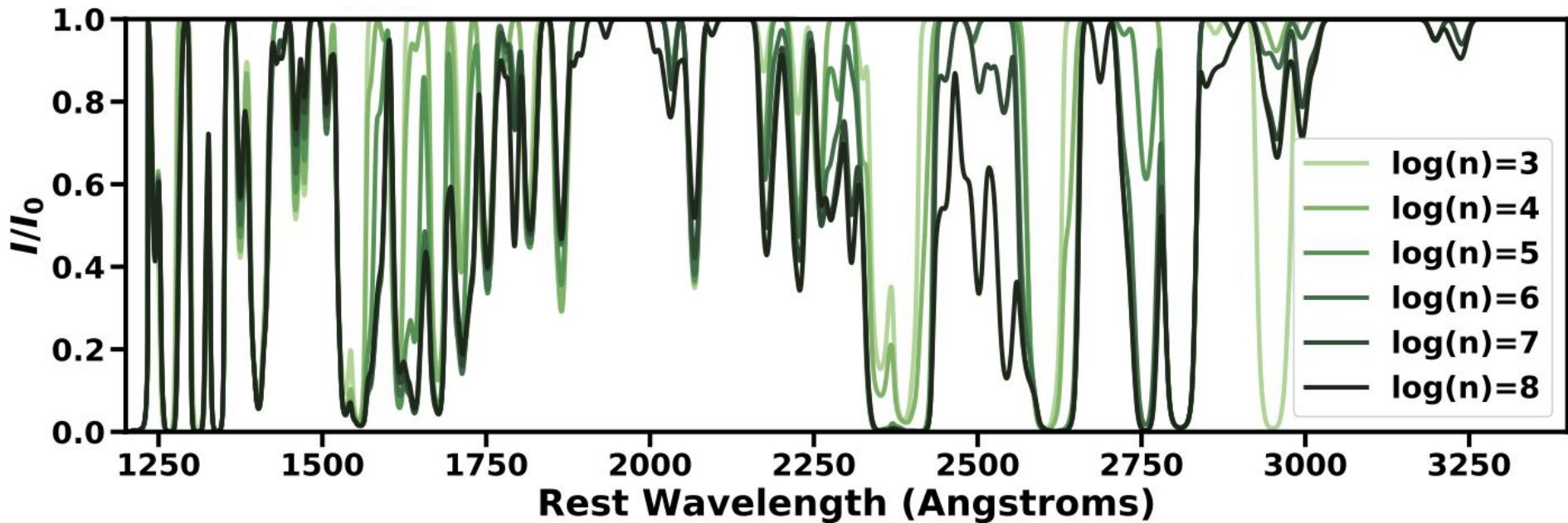
1. Density

- Gas density, given by $\log n$ [cm^{-3}]
- High vs. low density



Source: Choi AAS poster

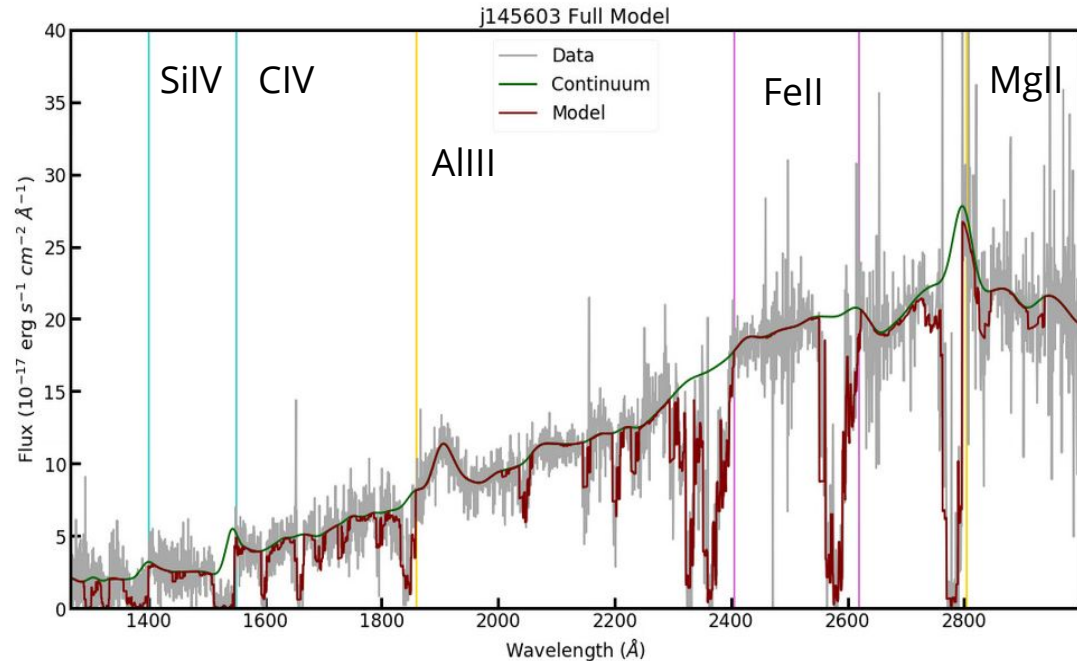
Density



Source: Leighly, private communication

2. Ionization

- ☐ Dimensionless ionization parameter $\log U$
- ☐ Determines what ions are present in our spectrum

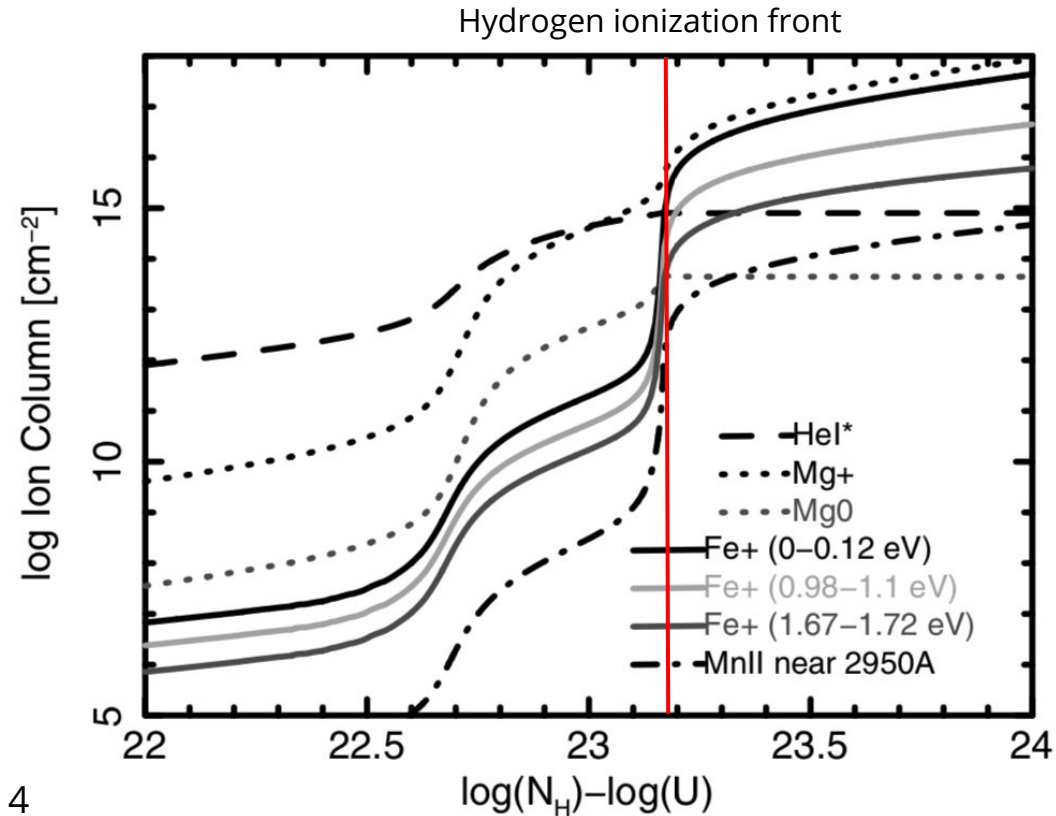


Ionization

Source: Leighly
et al 2018

3. Column Density

- ❑ Number of particles in a cylindrical cross section along the line of sight
- ❑ Hydrogen ionization front



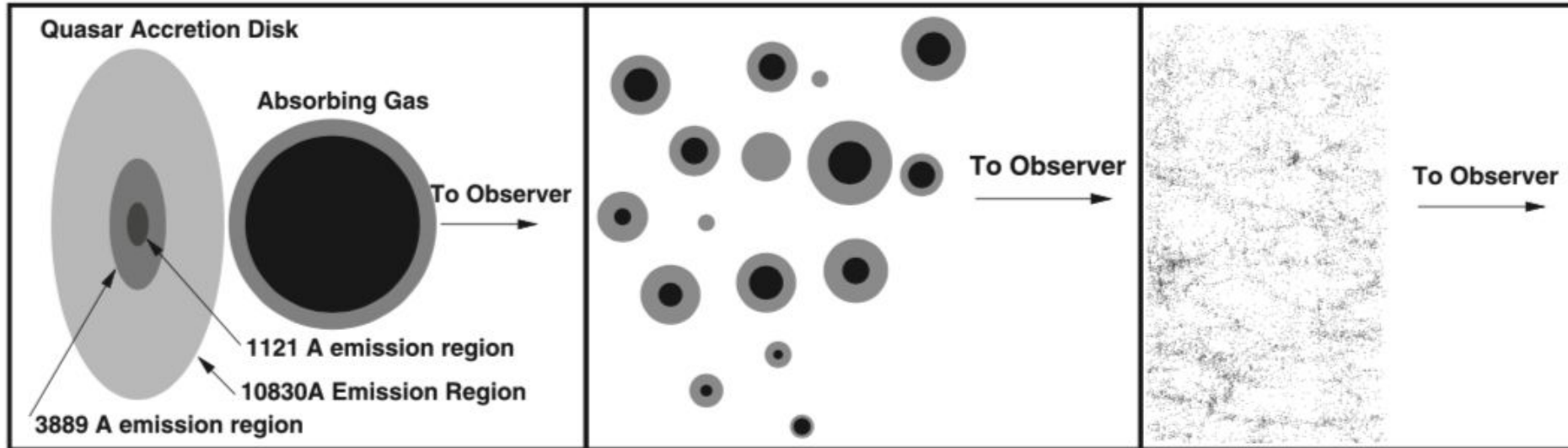
Source: Lucy et al 2014

Column Density

Source: Leighly
et al 2018

4. Covering Fraction

- ❑ Fraction of the continuum source covered by the absorbing medium, $\log a$
- ❑ Smaller $\log a$ = more covering, larger $\log a$ = less covering

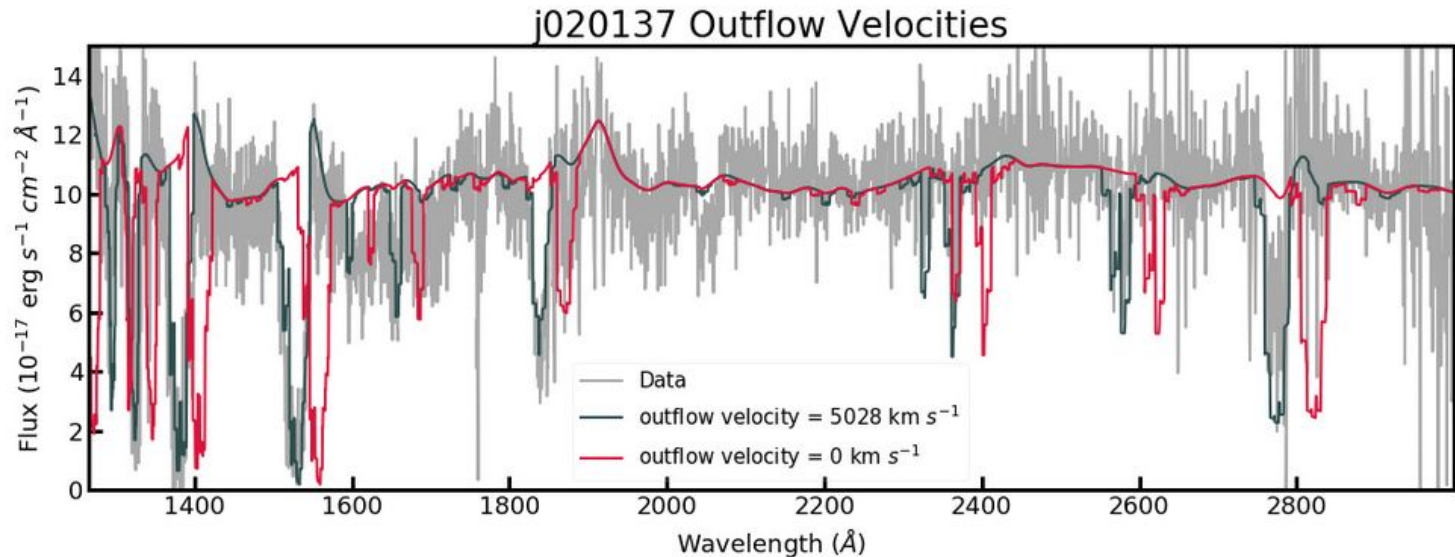


Covering Fraction

Source: Leighly
et al 2018

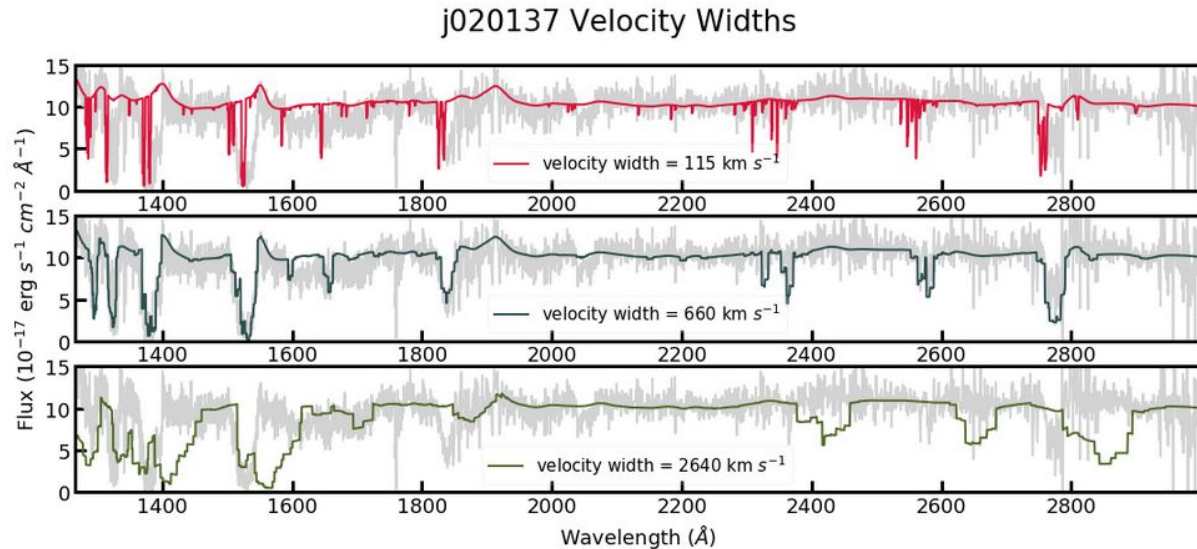
5. Outflow Velocity

- ❑ Blueshifted absorption lines
- ❑ Range from ~ 100 -50,000 km/s

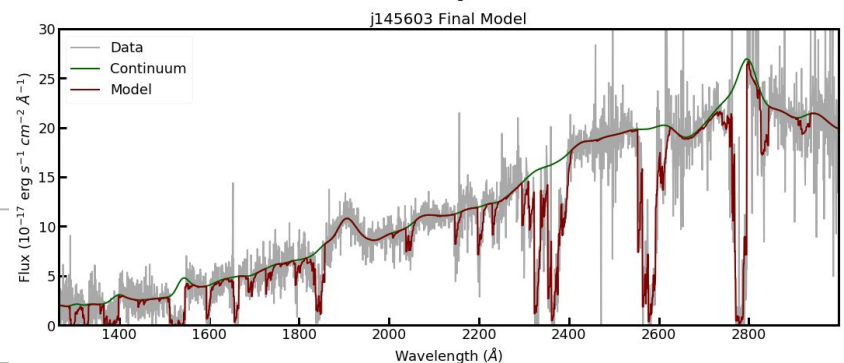
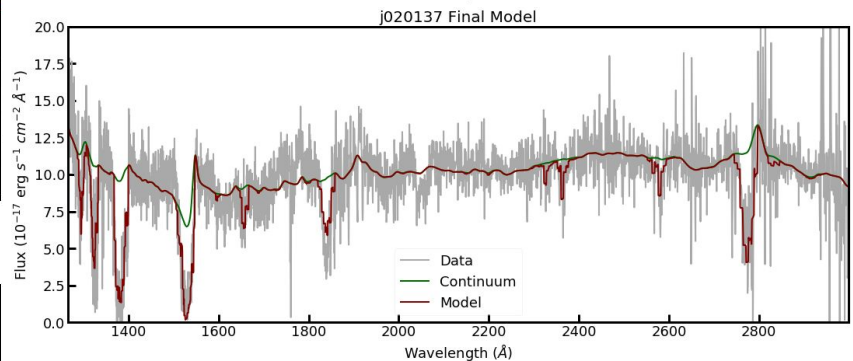
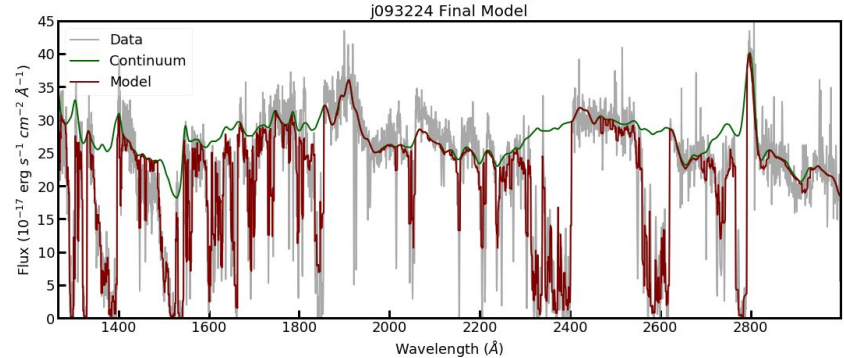
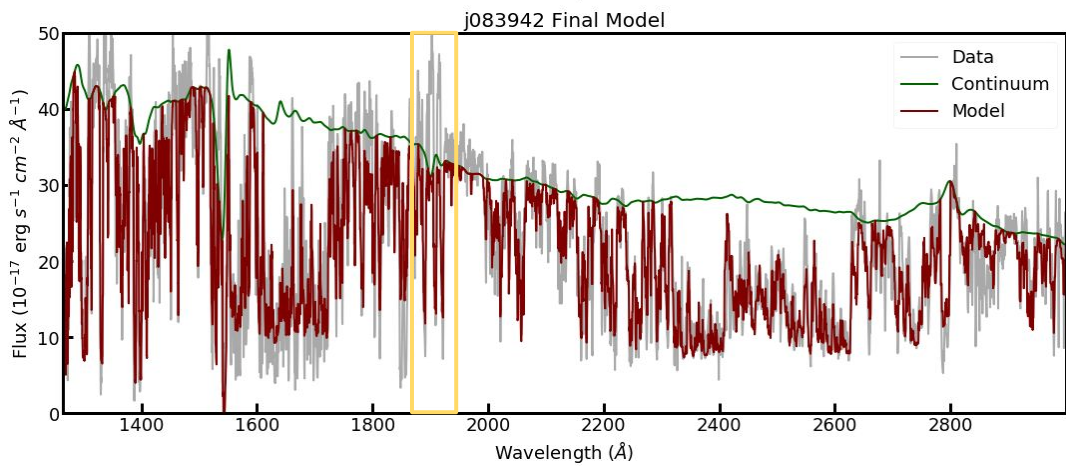
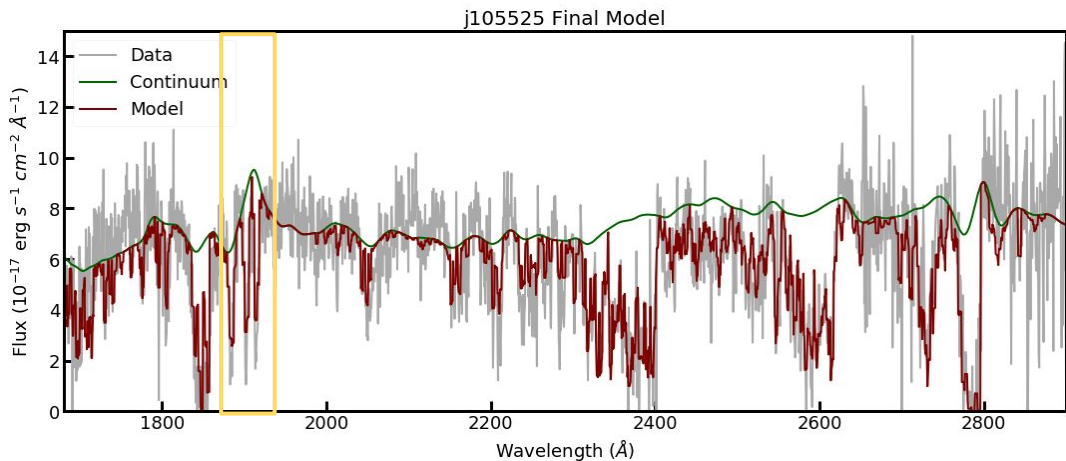


6. Velocity Width

- ❑ Width of the absorption lines
- ❑ Characteristic width: ~ 1000 km/s
 - ❑ Causes considerable line blending

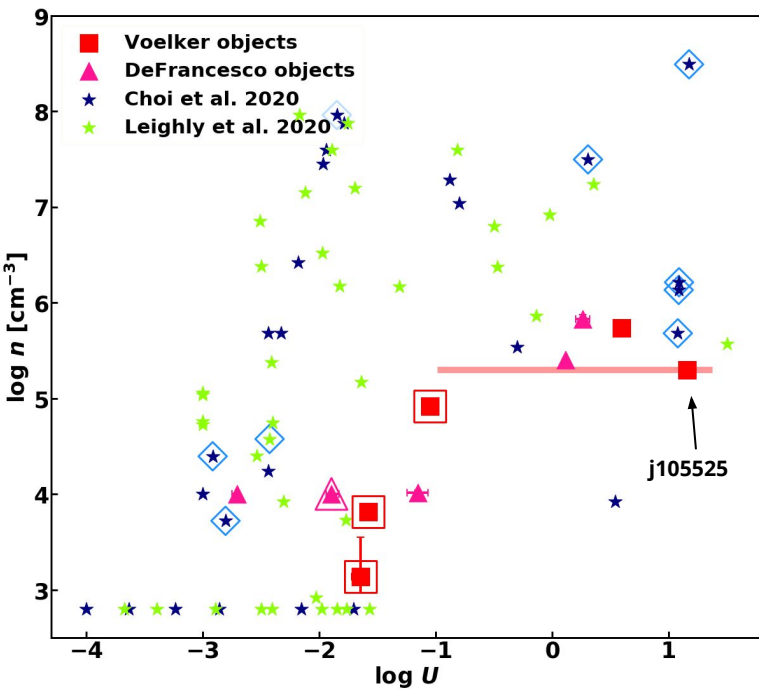


Final Model Fits

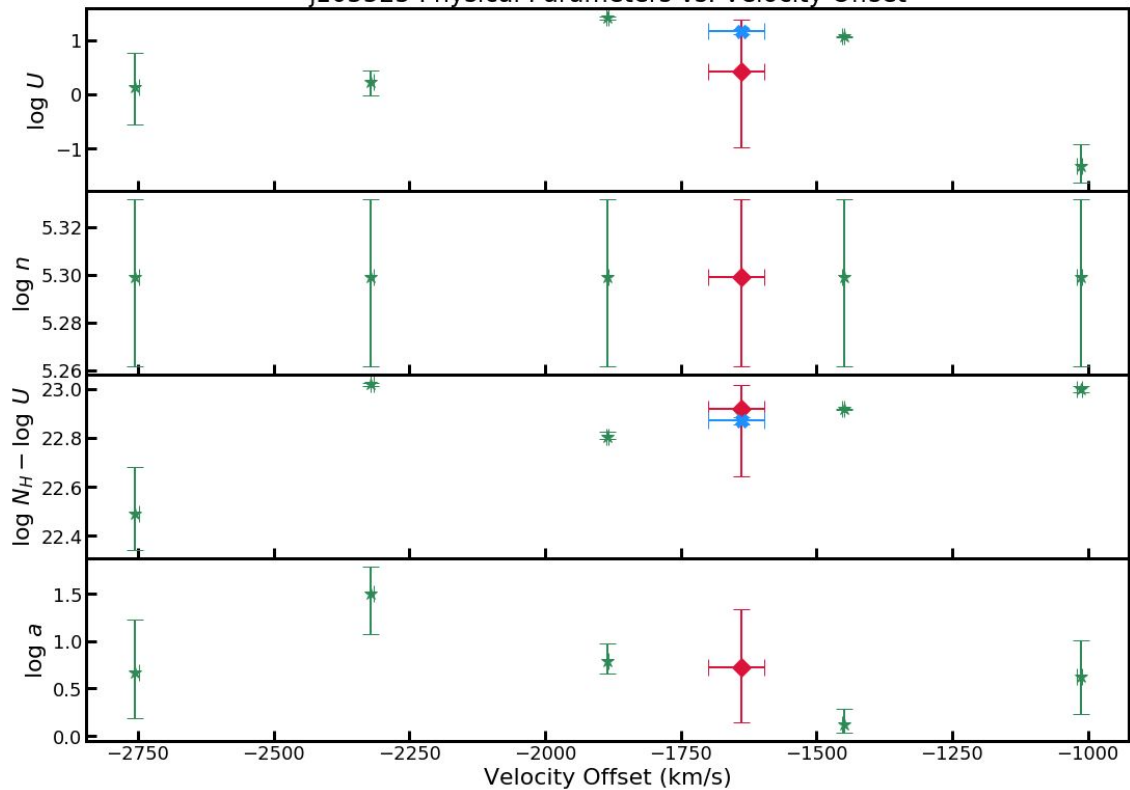


Results

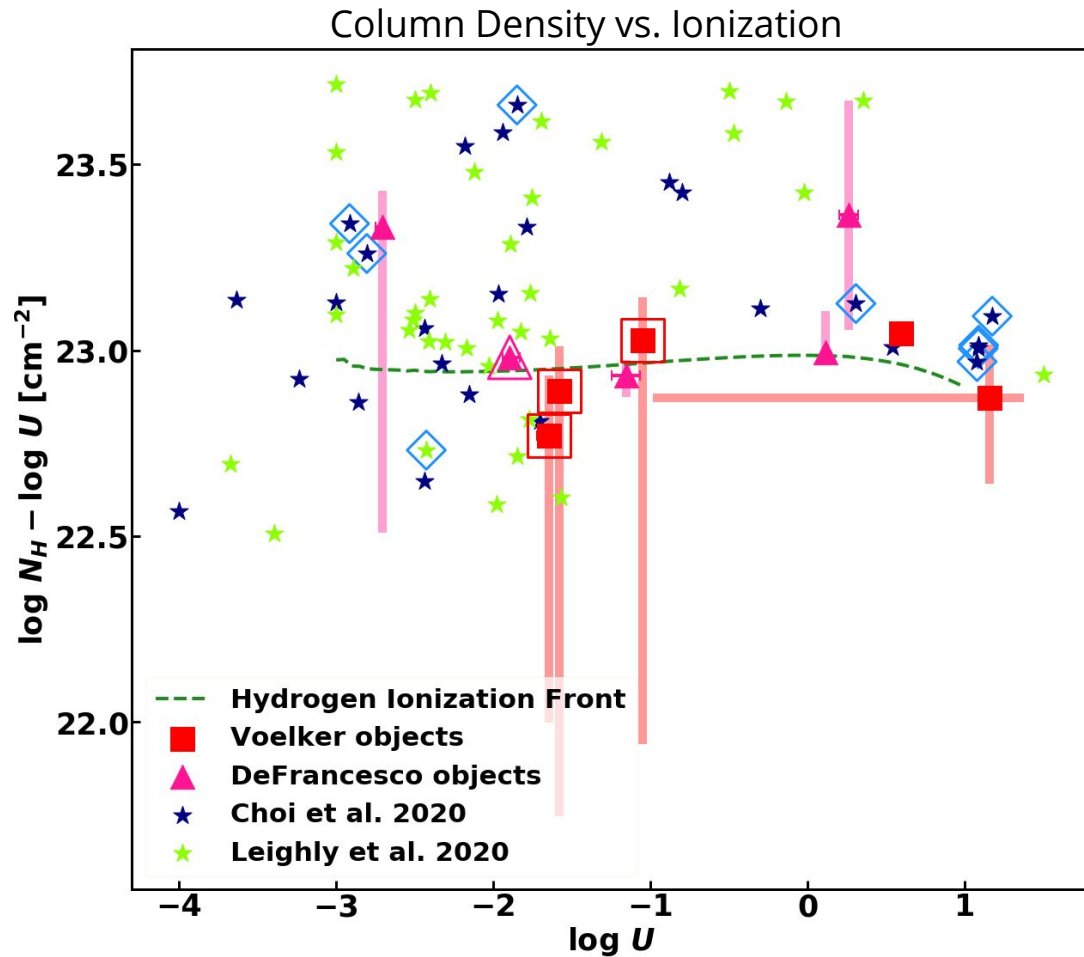
Ionization vs. Density



j105525 Physical Parameters vs. Velocity Offset



Results



References

Arav, N. 2006, Outflows from Active Galactic Nuclei

Choi, H., Leighly, K. M., Terndrup, D. M., Gallagher, S. C., & Richards, G. T. 2020, ApJ, 891, 53

Choi, H., Leighly, K., Dabbieri, C., Terndrup, D., Gallagher, S., Richards, G. 2020, The Physical Properties and Energetics of FeLoBAL Quasar Outflows

Green, K. 2020 (unpublished)

Leighly, K. M., Terndrup, D. M., Gallagher, S. C., Richards, G. T., & Dietrich, M. 2018, ApJ, 866, 7

Leighly, K. M., Terndrup, D. M., Lucy, A. B., et al. 2019, ApJ, 879, 27

Lucy, A. B., Leighly, K. M., Terndrup, D. M., Dietrich, M., & Gallagher, S. C. 2014, ApJ, 783, 58

Questions?