Astrophysics > Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics

A Runaway Black Hole in COSMOS: Gravitational Wave or Slingshot Recoil?

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We present a detailed study of a peculiar source in the COSMOS survey at z=0.359. Source CXOCJ100043.1+020637 (CID-42) presents two compact optical sources embedded in the same galaxy. The distance between the 2, measured in the HST/ACS image, is 0.495" that, at the redshift of the source, corresponds to a projected separation of 2.46 kpc. A large (~1200 km/s) velocity offset between the narrow and broad components of Hbeta has been measured in three different optical spectra from the VLT/VIMOS and Magellan/IMACS instruments. CID-42 is also the only X-ray source having in its X-ray spectra a strong redshifted broad absorption iron line, and an iron emission line, drawing an inverted P-Cygni profile. The Chandra and XMM data show that the absorption line is variable in energy by 500 eV over 4 years and that the absorber has to be highly ionized, in order not to leave a signature in the soft X-ray spectrum. That these features occur in the same source is unlikely to be a coincidence. We envisage two possible explanations: (1) a gravitational wave recoiling black hole

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(BH), caught 1-10 Myr after merging, (2) a Type 1/ Type 2 system in the same galaxy where the Type 1 is recoiling due to slingshot effect produced by a triple BH system. The first possibility gives us a candidate gravitational waves recoiling BH with both spectroscopic and imaging signatures. In the second case, the X-ray absorption line can be explained as a BAL-like outflow from the foreground nucleus (a Type 2 AGN) at the rearer one (a Type 1 AGN), which illuminates the otherwise undetectable wind, giving us the first opportunity to show that fast winds are present in obscured AGN.

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