Radio Galaxies: does accretion always rhyme with jets power?

Duccio Macconi¹², Paola Grandi², Eleonora Torresi², Cristian Vignali¹⁴, Andrea Comastri², Bia Boccardi³

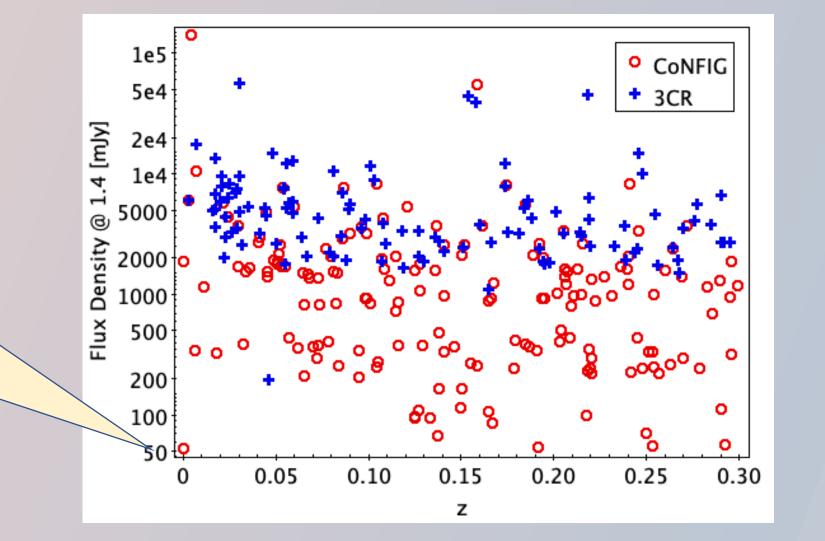
1 Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università degli Studi di Bologna, Via Gobetti 93/2, I-40129 Bologna, Italy 2 INAF – Osservatorio di Astrofisica e Scienza dello Spazio di Bologna, Via Gobetti 101, I-40129 Bologna, Italy 3 Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Auf dem Hügel 69, D-53121 Bonn, Germany 4 INAF – Osservatorio di Astrofisica e Scienza dello Spazio di Bologna, Via Gobetti 93/3, I-40129 Bologna, Italy



ABSTRACT: It is generally thought that accretion onto SMBH and ejection of relativistic jets are directly linked in radio galaxies (RG), i.e. efficient accretion (Sakura-Sunyaev disk) -> powerful jets, inefficient accretion (ADAF-like disk) -> less powerful jets. However, about a quarter of the local (z<0.3) **3CR** sources have powerful jets but inefficient accretion flows (FRII-LERG). How can we explain this discrepancy? Two interpretations have been proposed by Macconi et al. (2020): 1) the ADAF-like regime of FRII-LERG is still able to launch powerful jets; 2) FRII-LERG are evolved sources probably more active in the past. We present here a study of the CoNFIG sample (Gendre et al. 2013) @ z<0.3 (same z-range as in 3CR) reaching a flux density limit of 0.5 mJy @ 1.4 GHz. Our preliminary results indicate that FRII-LERG are more similar to FRI-LERG than FRII-HERG in the mJy regime, making the evolutive scenario more appealing

IN THE PREVIOUS EPISODE:

The X-ray analysis of the **3CR** sample (see Macconi 2020 et al. for details) has shown that FRII-LERG have intermediate properties in terms of accretion(L_X/L_Edd) and obscuration. FRII-LERG have indeed accretion rates and column density generally lower than FRII-HERG (powerful RG with efficient accretion disk) but higher than FRI-LERG (low-power with inefficient accretion flow)

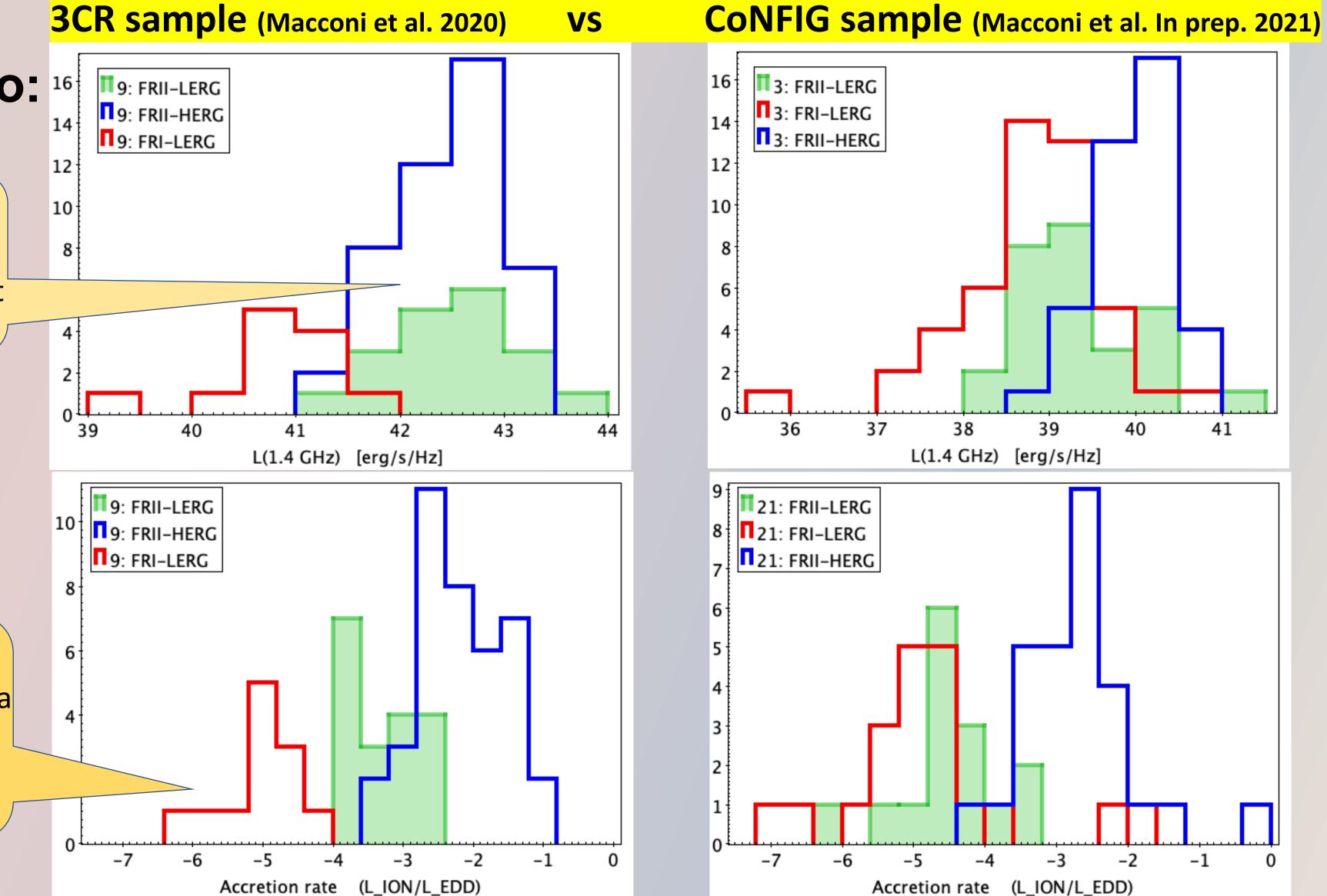


Expanding the sample to test the evolutive scenario:

To test the different hypothesis proposed by Macconi et al (2020), the study of RG populations was extended down to the mJy flux densities. We considered the RG **CoNFIG** catalog assembled by Gendre et al. (2013). The analyzed sample consists of sources fainter than 3CR (Jy-limited) sample at the same redshift range (z<0.3)

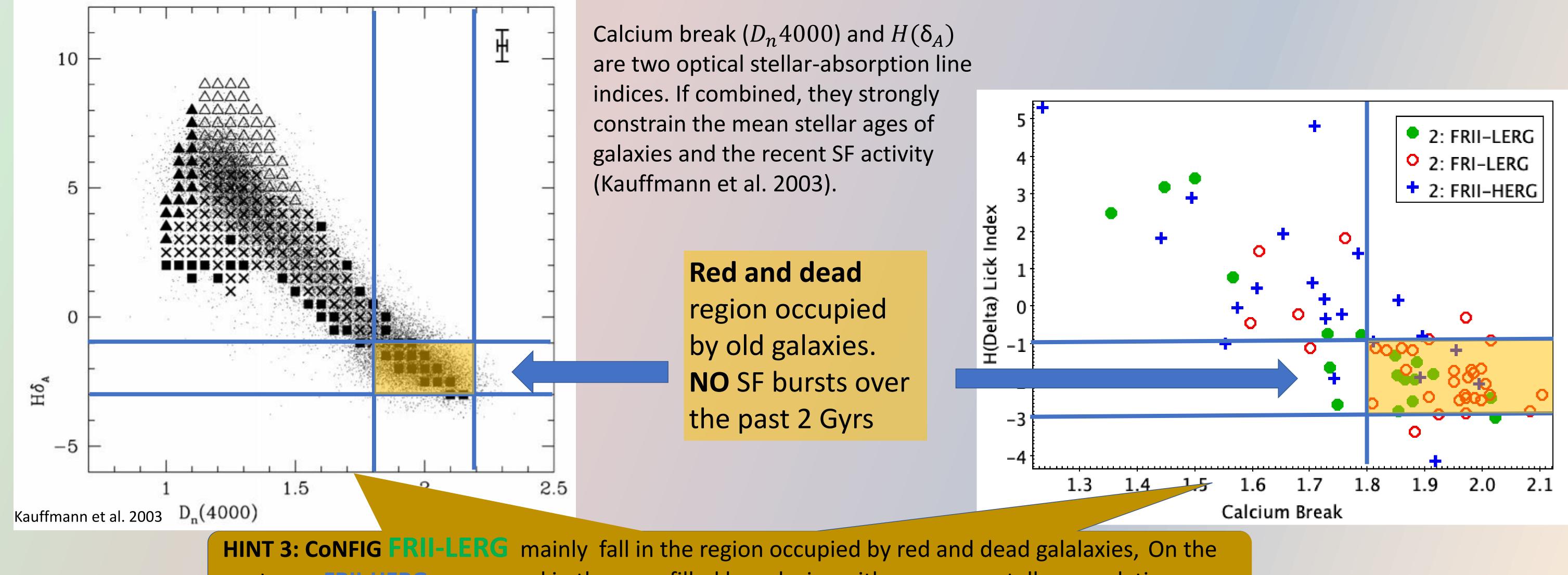
The 3CR and CoNFIG samples comparison provides hints supporting the evolutive scenario: 16

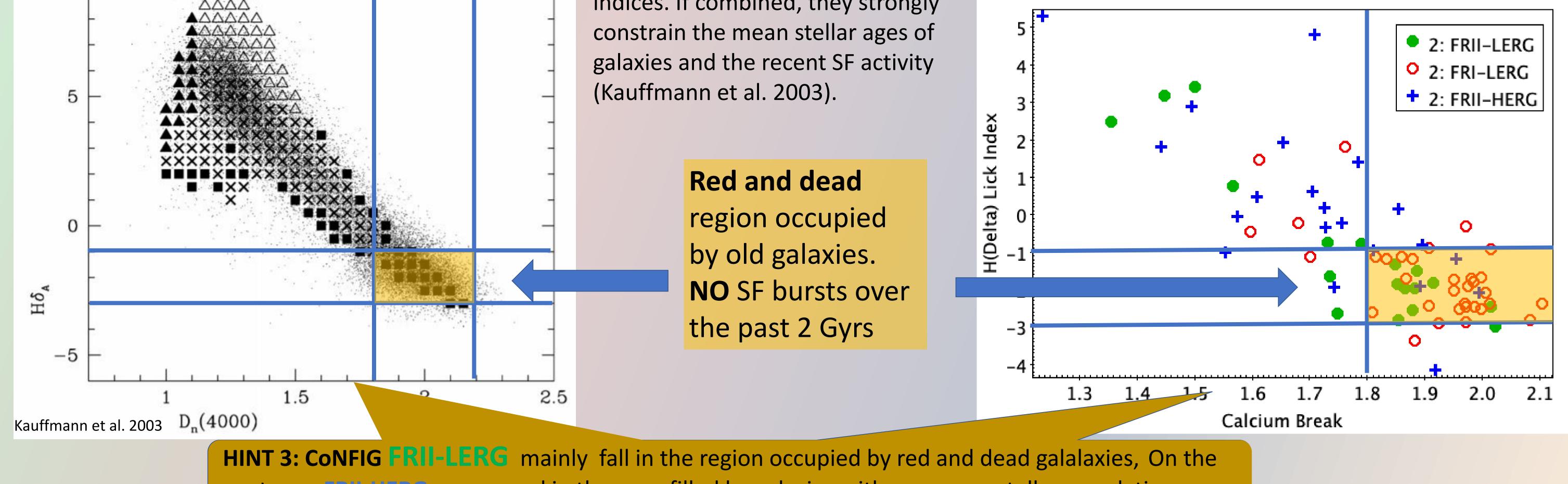
HINT 1: the **TOTAL** radio luminosity @1.4 GHz can be considered a proxy of the jet power averaged over time (Willott et al. 1999, Cavagnolo et al. 2010). The radio luminosities of FRII-LERG and FRII-HERG are similar in the 3CR sample, but different in the **CoNFIG** sample. **FRII-LERG** have more **FRI** properties



HINT 2: the OIIII[5007 Å] line luminosity, once converted into ionizing luminosity (Buttiglione et al. 2009) and normalized by the Eddington luminosity, can be used as a powerful proxy of the accretion rate (Heckman 2004). The 3CR FRII-LERG show intermediate accretion rates, while the Config FRII-LERG have an accretion rate comparable to that of **FRI-LERG**

CONFIG HOST GALAXIES PROPERTIES:





contrary, **FRII-HERG** are spread in the zone filled by galaxies with a younger stellar population

1 + 2 + 3 agree with the evolutive scenario! mJy FRII-LERG are aged systems in which the further gas depletion has reduced the accretion rate and, as a consequence, the AGN ability to expel powerful jets

To independently test the evolution, we are expanding our study to 3CR and 3CRR sources @ high redshift (up tp z=1)

illott et al. 1999; Kauffmann et al. 2003A, 2003B; Heckman et al. 2004; Buttiglione et al. 2009; Cavagnolo et al. 2010 Gendre et al. 2013; Macconi et al. 2020