

Not-so-supermassive BHs: where and why to find them!

Andrea Sacchi (CfA/SAO)

Collaborators:

Akos Bogdan (CfA)

Urmila Chadayammuri (MPIA)

Angelo Ricarte (CfA)

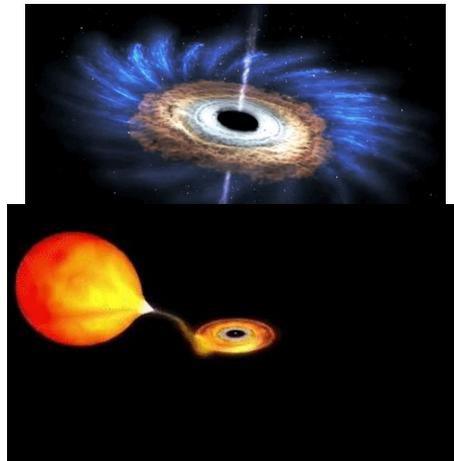
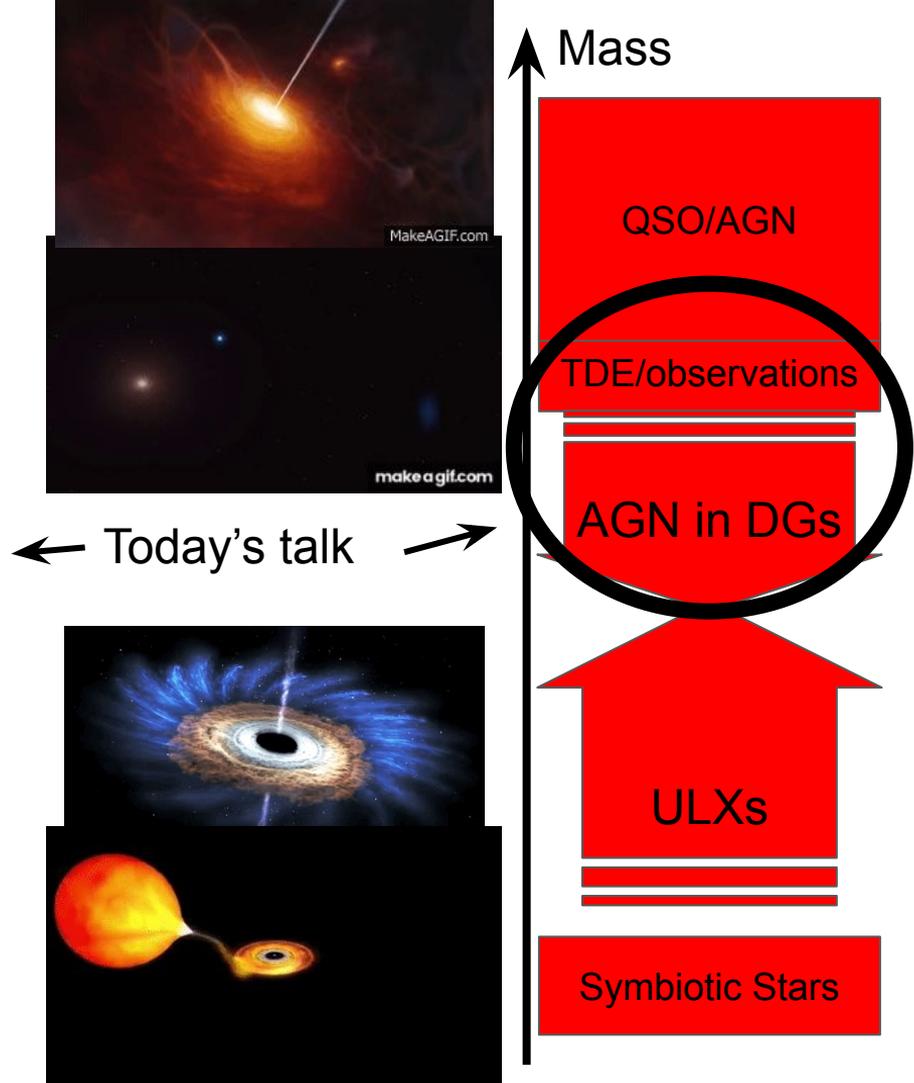
Steven Dillmann (Stanford)

Kevin Pagneot (CfA)

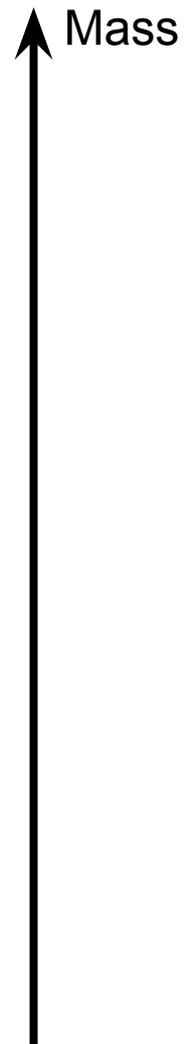
Peter Kosec (CfA)

Rafael Martinez-Galarza (CfA)

X-raying accreting sources



X-raying accreting sources



X-raying accreting sources



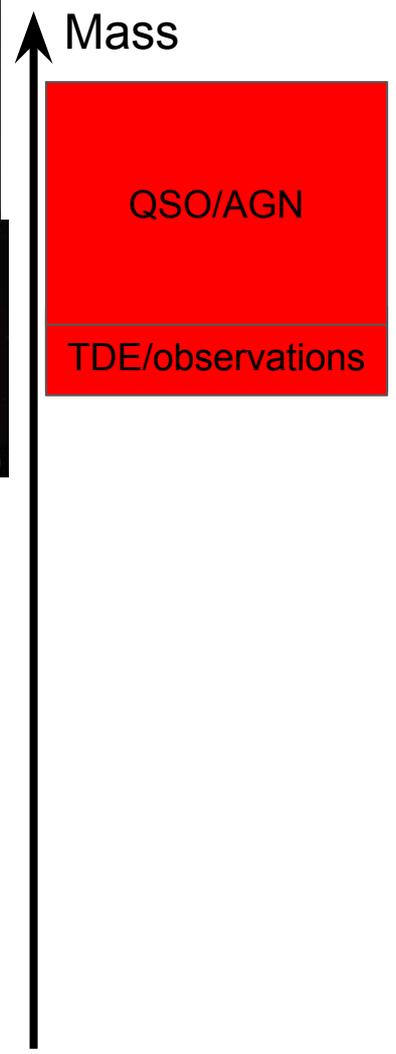
TDE/simulations

X-raying accreting sources



TDE/observations

X-raying accreting sources



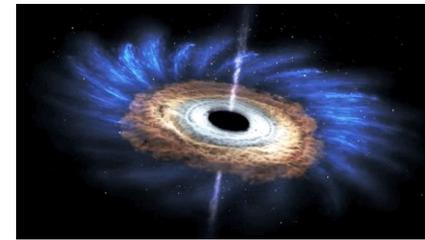
X-raying accreting sources



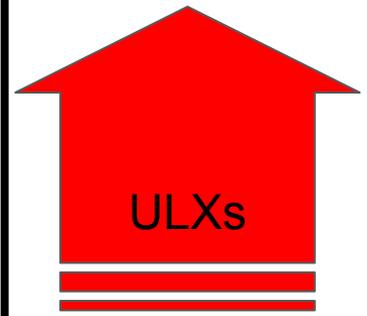
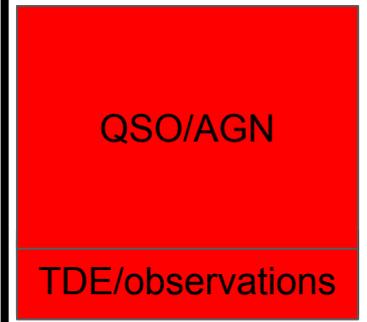
MakeAGIF.com



makea gif.com



↑ Mass



QSO/AGN

TDE/observations

ULXs

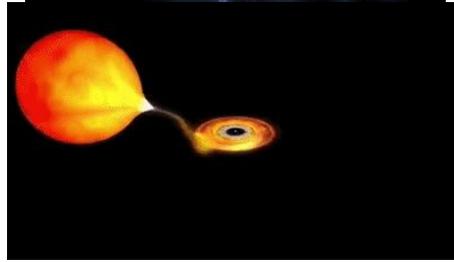
X-raying accreting sources



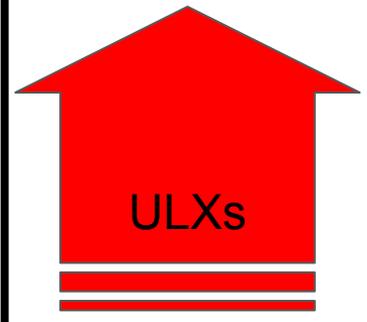
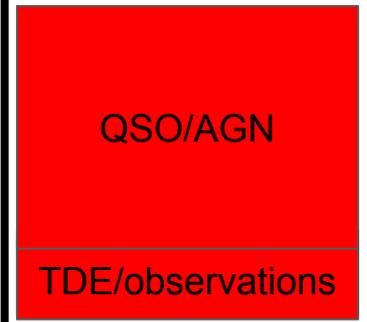
MakeAGIF.com



makea gif.com



↑ Mass



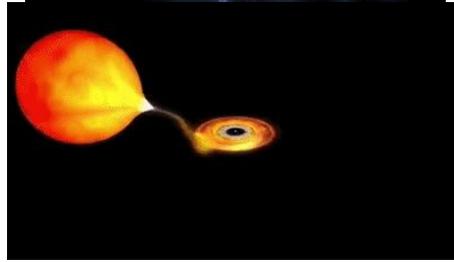
X-raying accreting sources



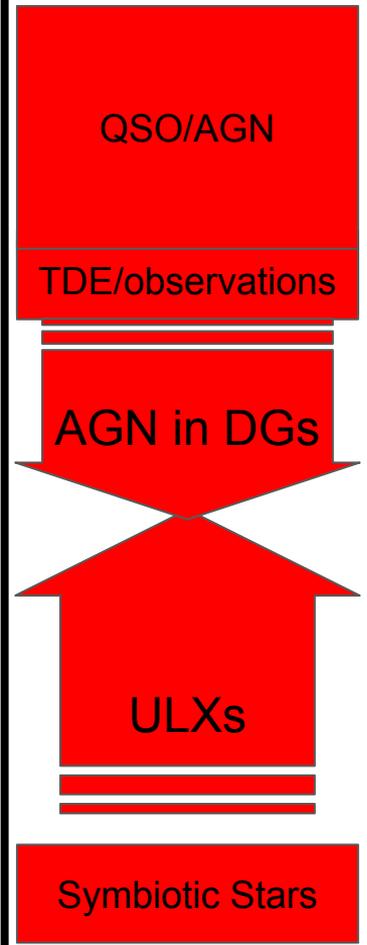
MakeAGIF.com



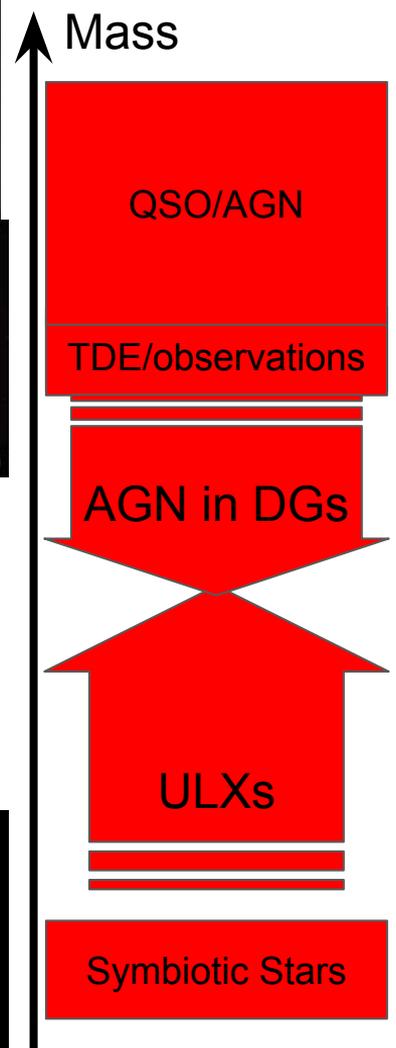
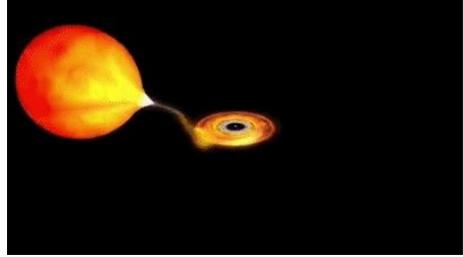
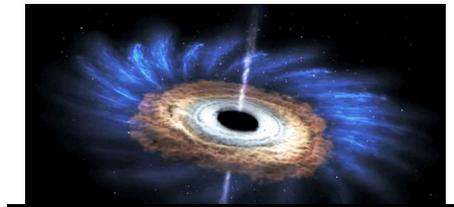
make a gif.com



↑ Mass



X-raying accreting sources



QSO/AGN

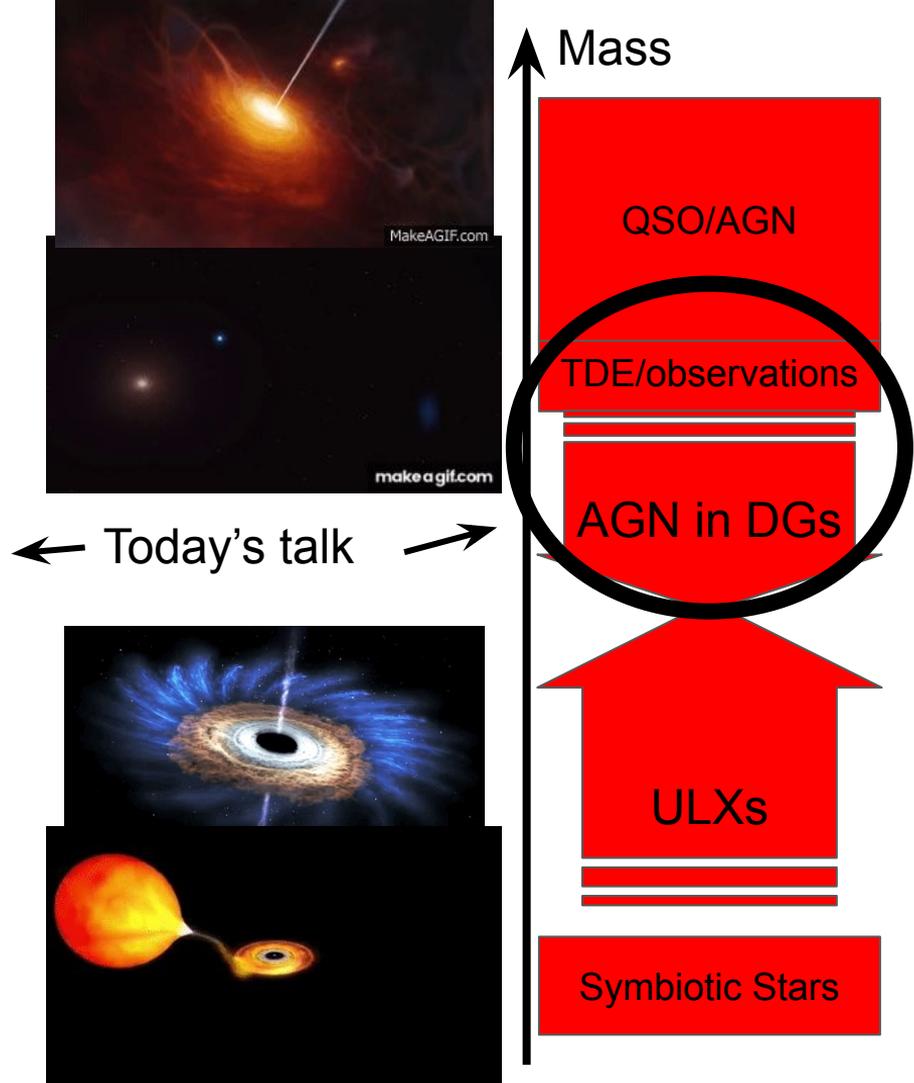
TDE/observations

AGN in DGs

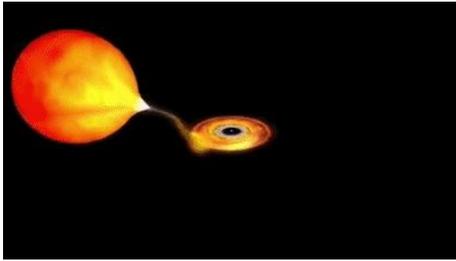
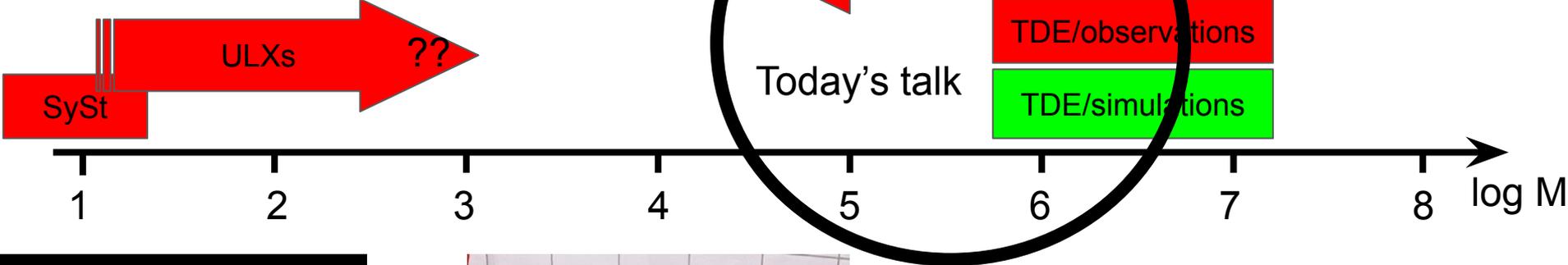
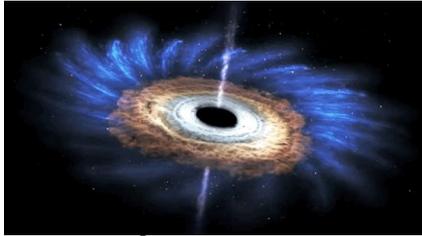
ULXs

Symbiotic Stars

X-raying accreting sources



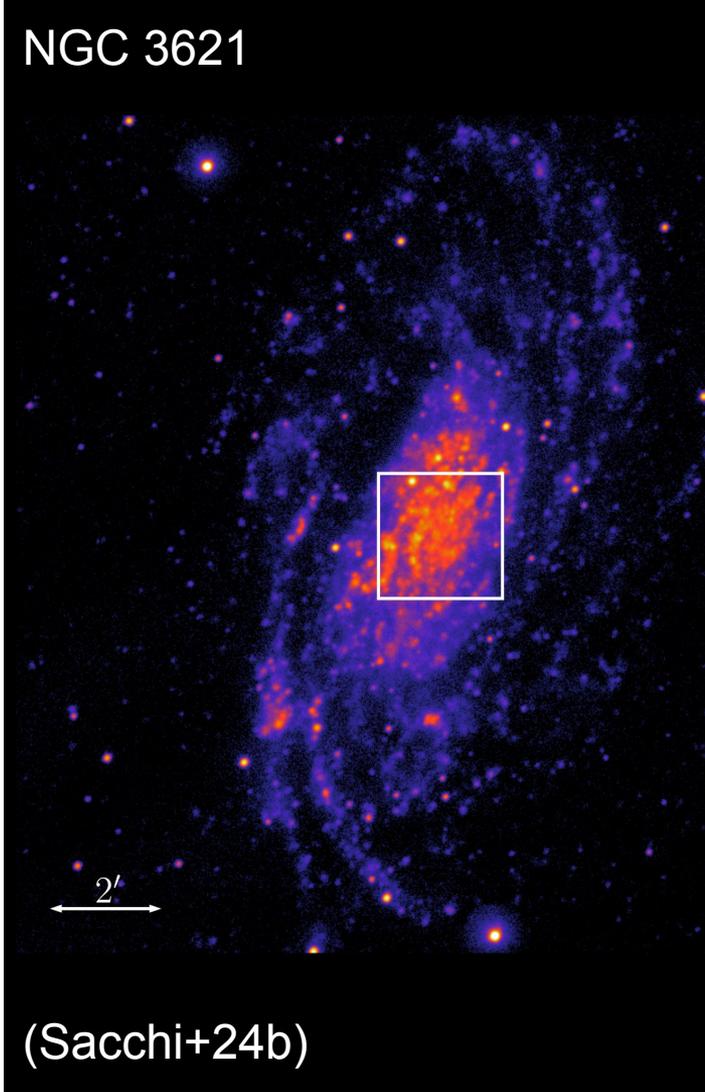
Accretion across all mass scales



Why X-ray?

NGC 3621

Optical →

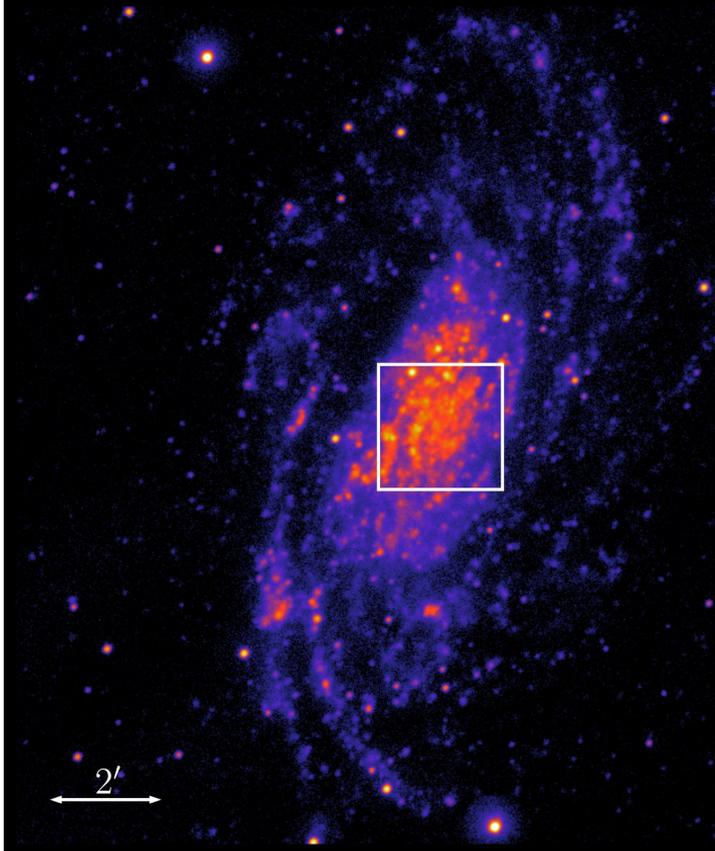


(Sacchi+24b)

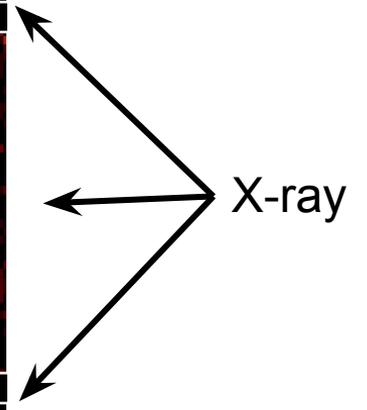
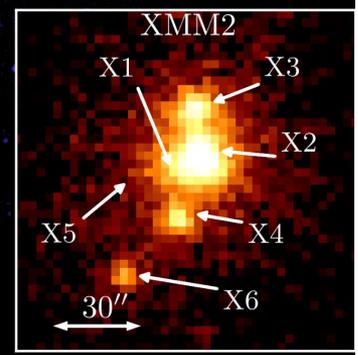
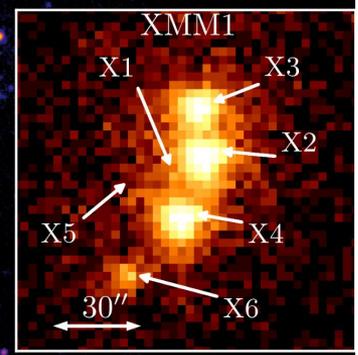
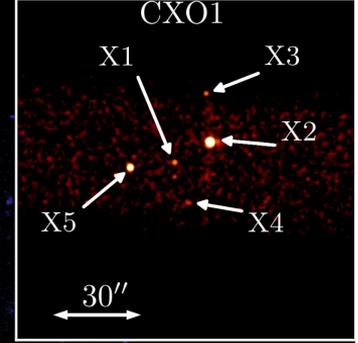
Why X-ray?

NGC 3621

Optical →



(Sacchi+24b)





AGN in dwarf galaxies: The eROSITA revolution

Andrea Sacchi (CfA/SAO)

Collaborators:

Akos Bogdan (CfA)

Urmila Chadayammuri (MPIA)

Angelo Ricarte (CfA)

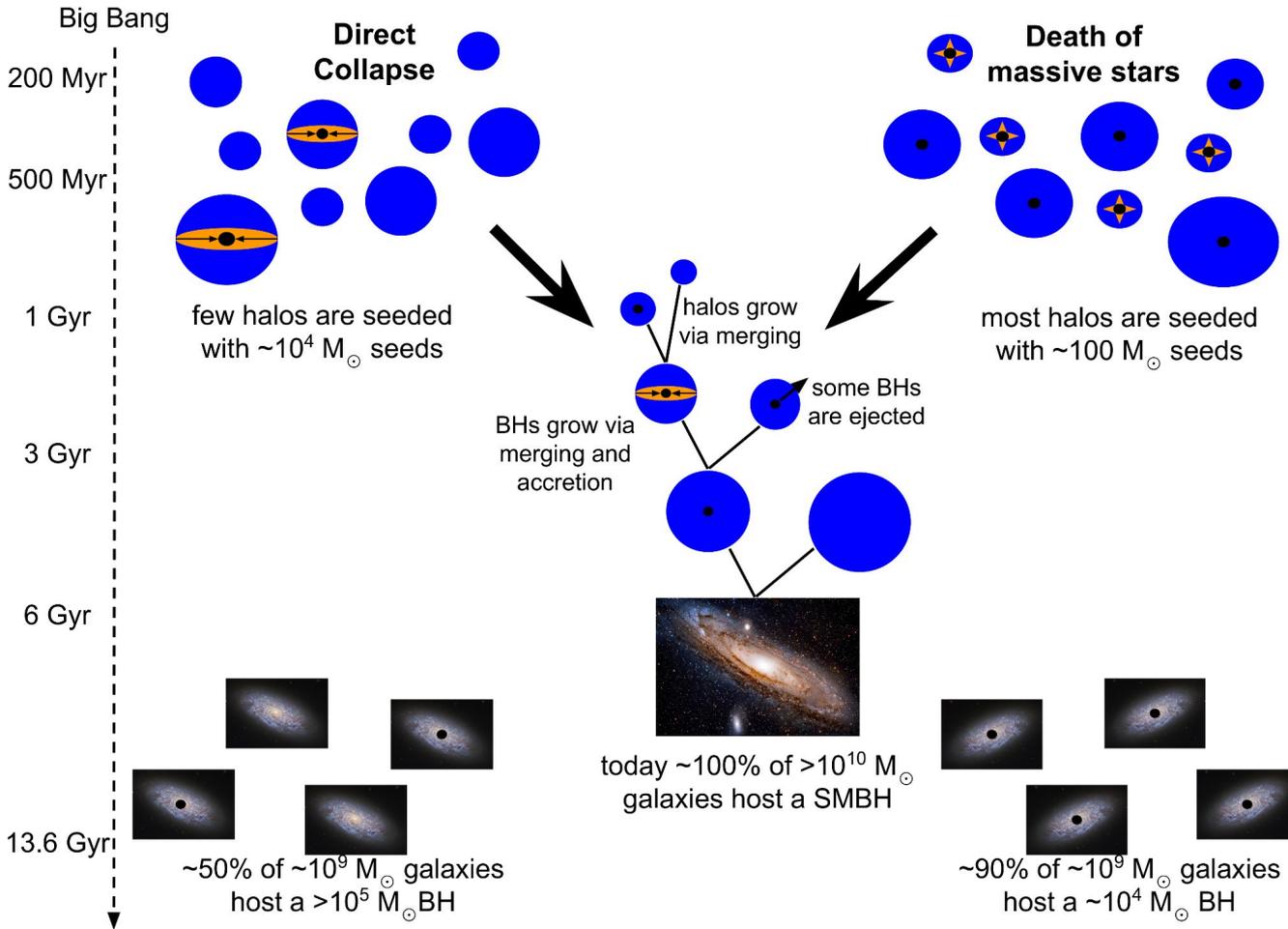
Motivation

Adapted from Greene12

Seeding mechanisms

Growth history

Accretion physics



Similar efforts

- Bykov+24 (AGN in dwarf galaxies, Eastern half of the sky)
- Hoyer+24 (MBHs in NSCs)
- Kyritsis+24 (SFR-driven X-ray emission from non-active galaxies)

Building the sample

Building the sample

eRASS1 (Merloni+24)
Fx (in different bands), position
~930'000 sources

Building the sample

eRASS1 (Merloni+24)
Fx (in different bands), position
~930'000 sources

+

Hecate catalogue (Kovlakas+21)
 M_{gal} , SFR, z
5'775 dwarf galaxies
($1e6 M_{\odot} < M_{\text{gal}} < 3e9 M_{\odot}$)

Building the sample

eRASS1 (Merloni+24)
Fx (in different bands), position
~930'000 sources

+

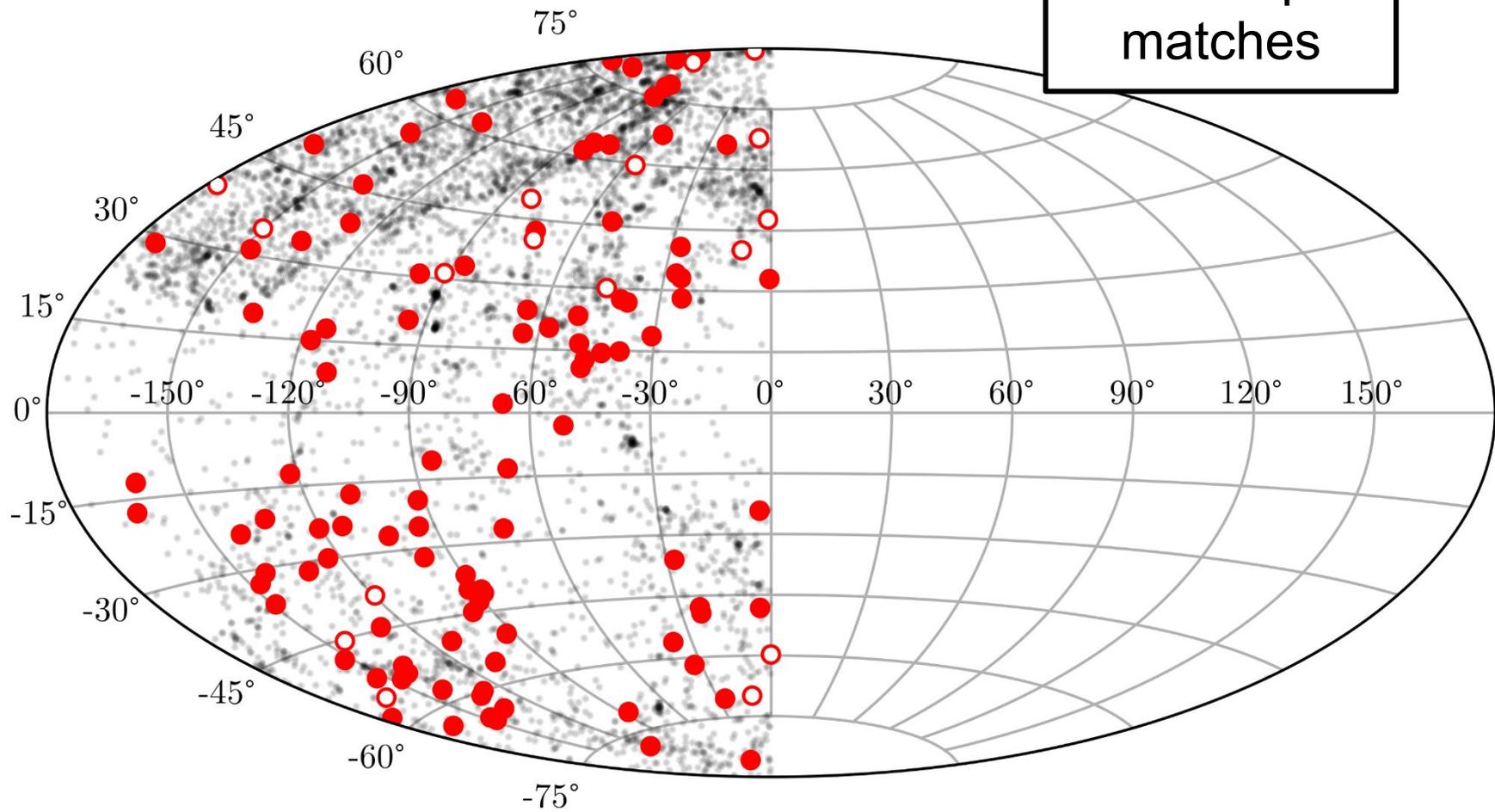
Hecate catalogue (Kovlakas+21)
 M_{gal} , SFR, z
5'775 dwarf galaxies
($1e6 M_{\odot} < M_{\text{gal}} < 3e9 M_{\odot}$)



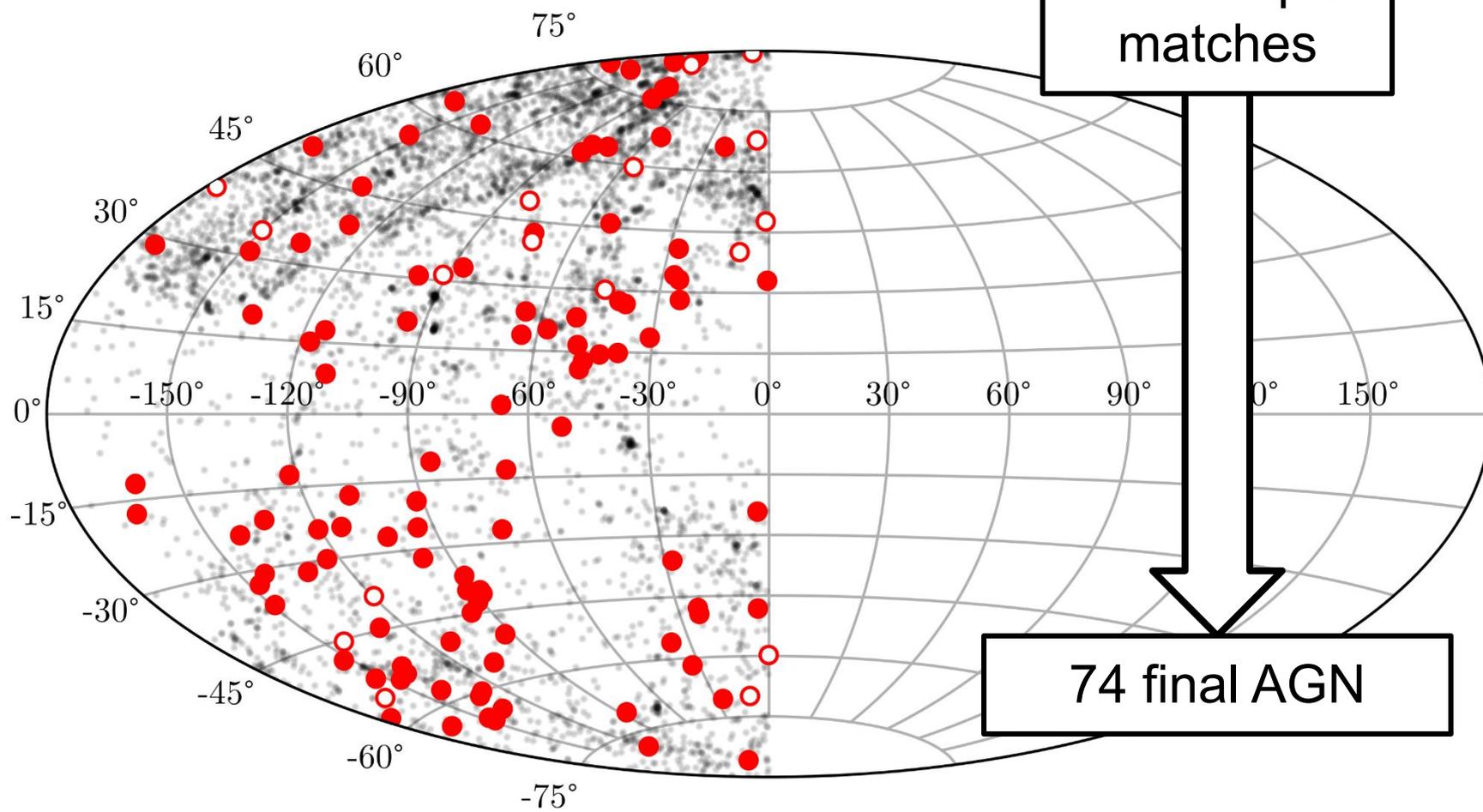
120 unique matches

Building the sample

120 unique matches



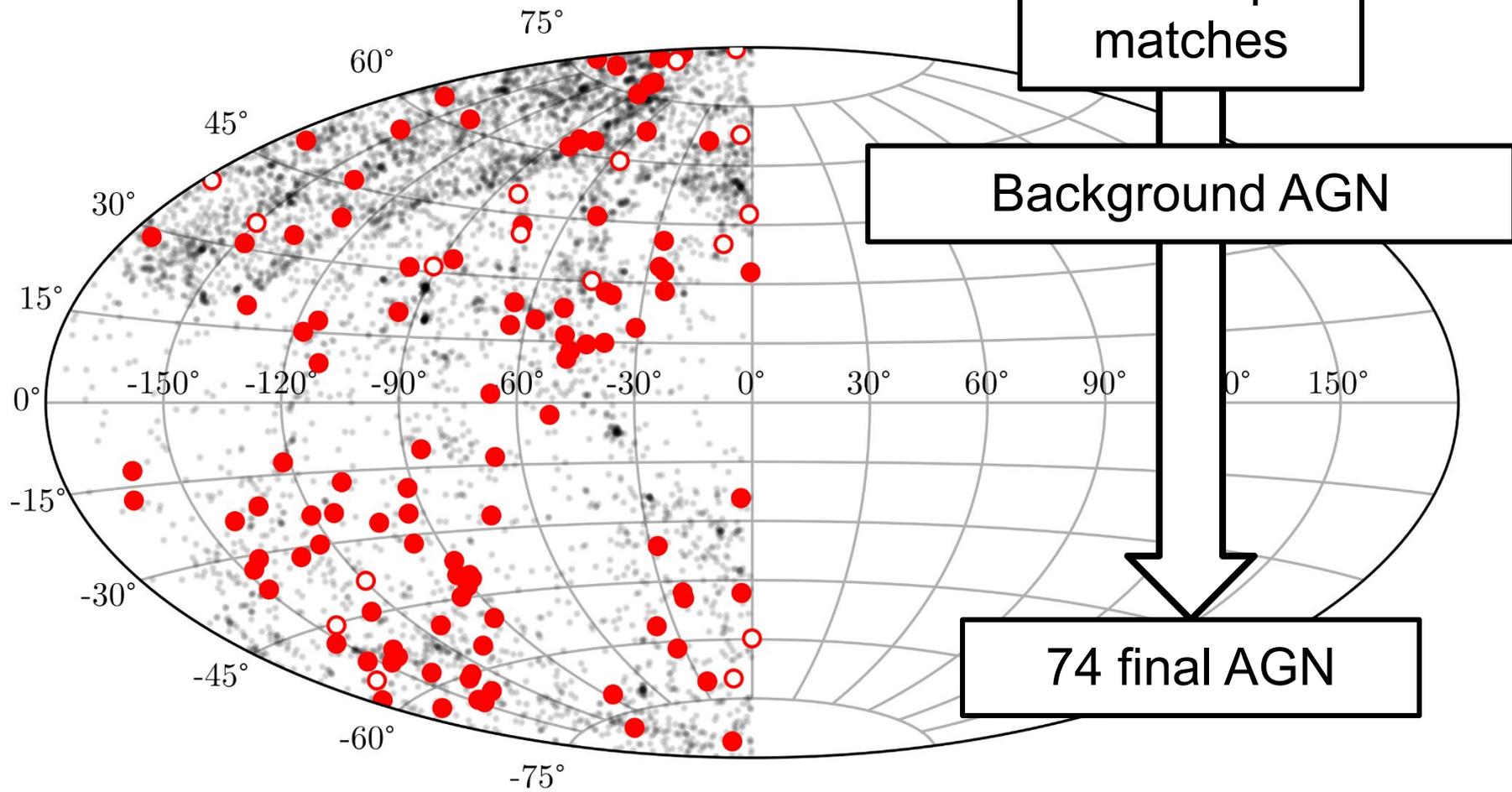
Building the sample



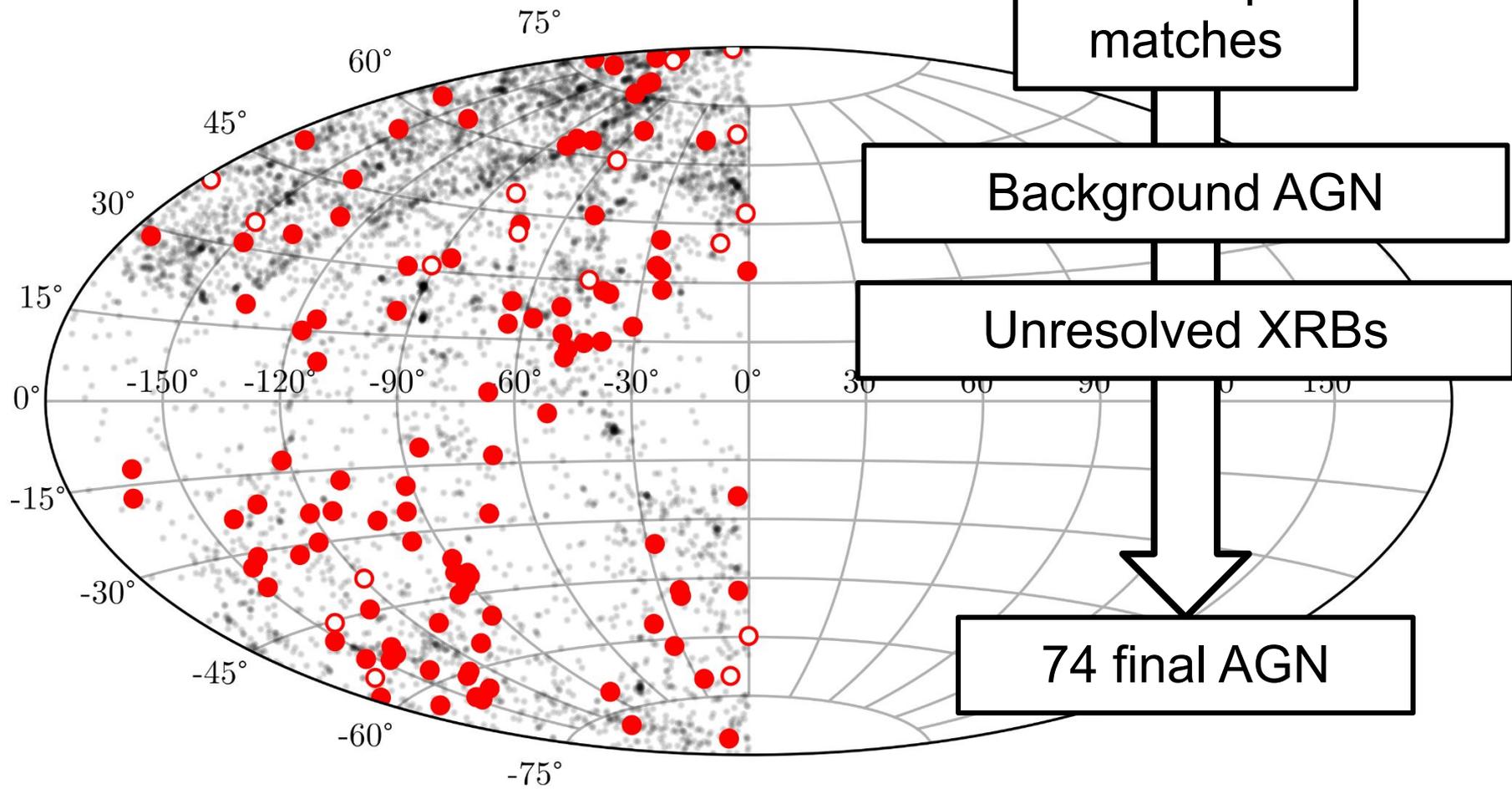
120 unique
matches

74 final AGN

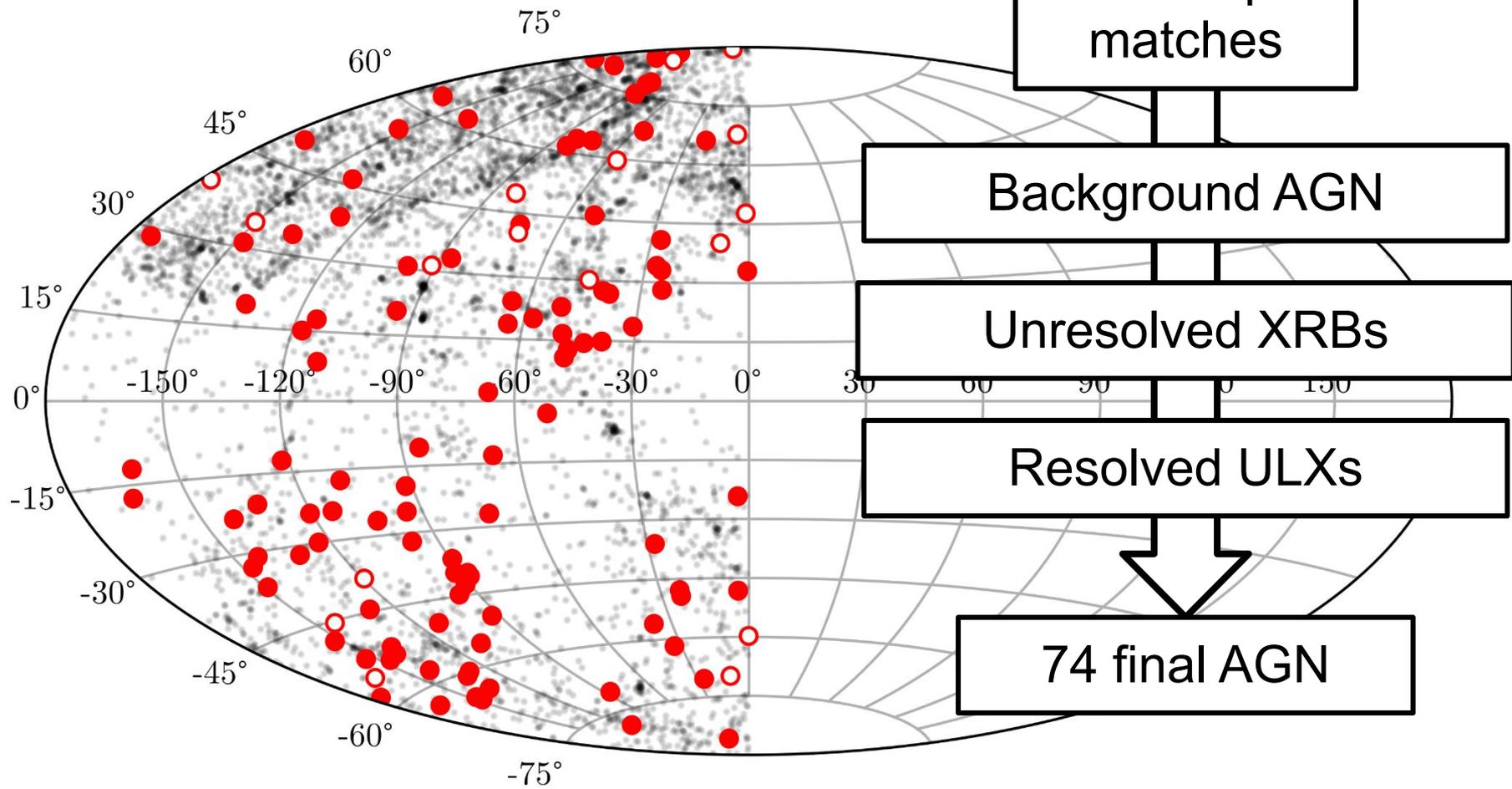
Building the sample



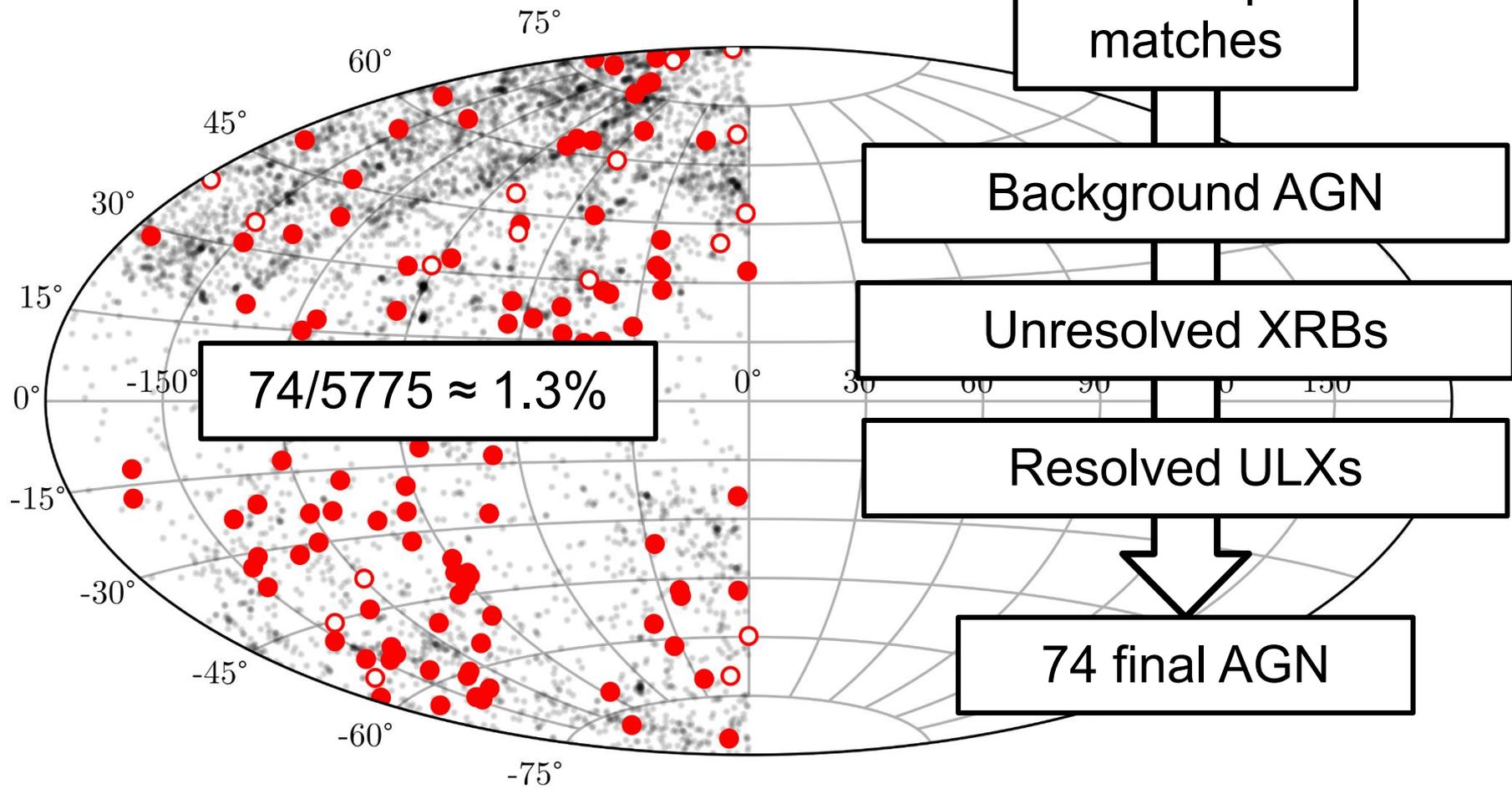
Building the sample



Building the sample



Building the sample

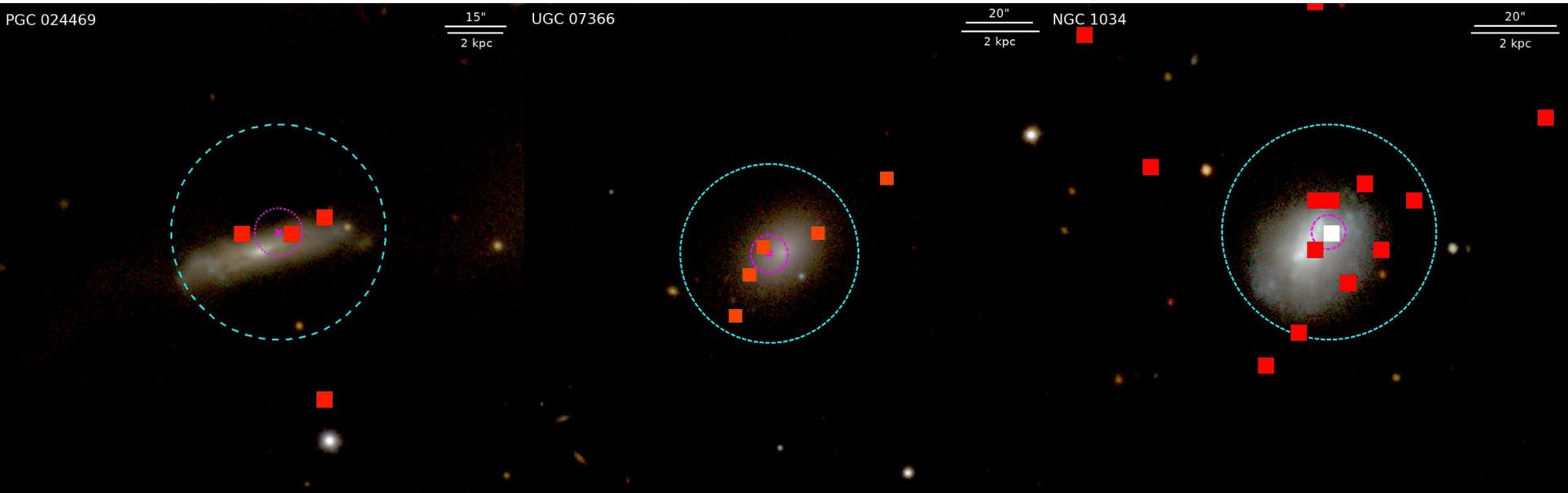


Sample properties

74 AGN-dwarf galaxy pairs

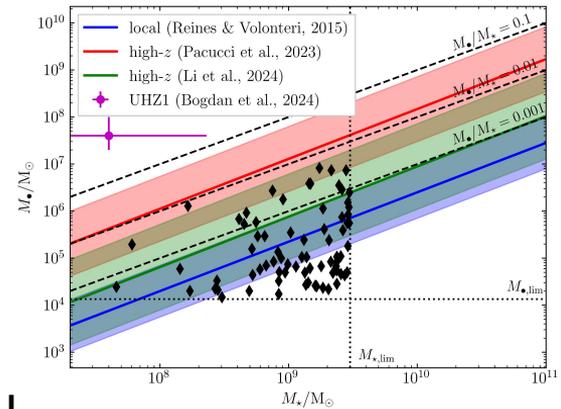
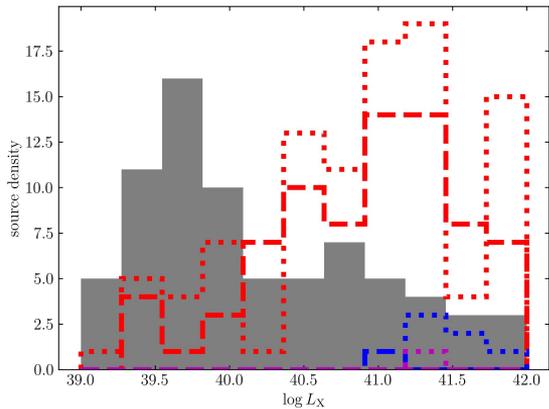
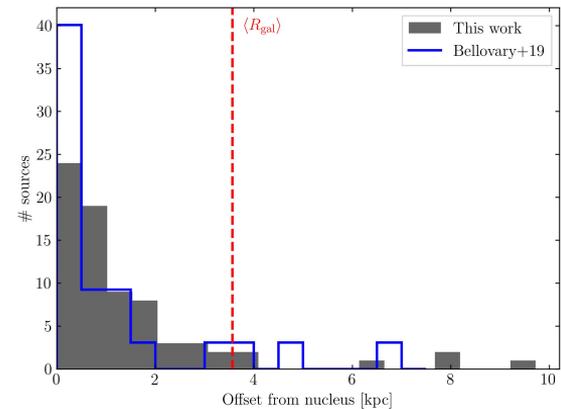
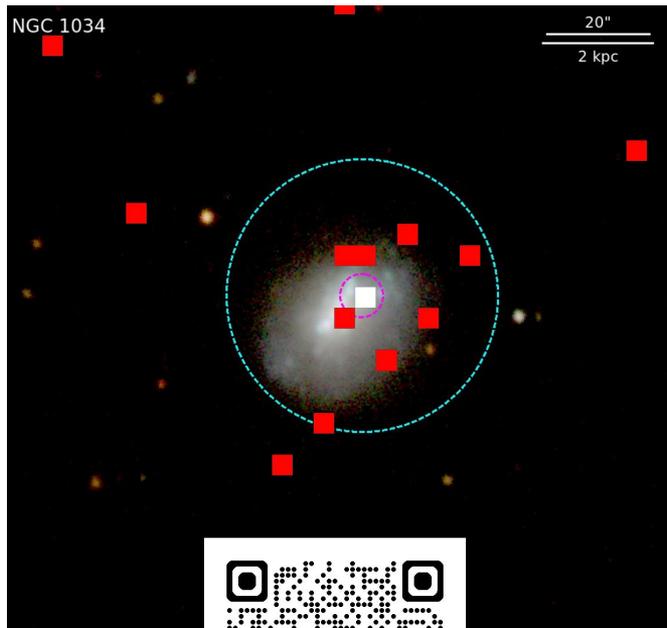
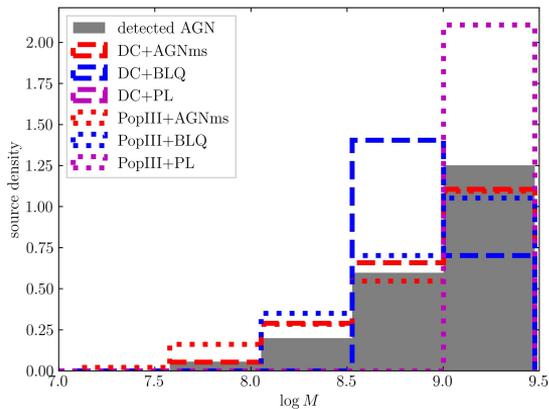
Sample properties

74 AGN-dwarf galaxy pairs



AGN in Dwarf Galaxies: the eRASS1 Revolution

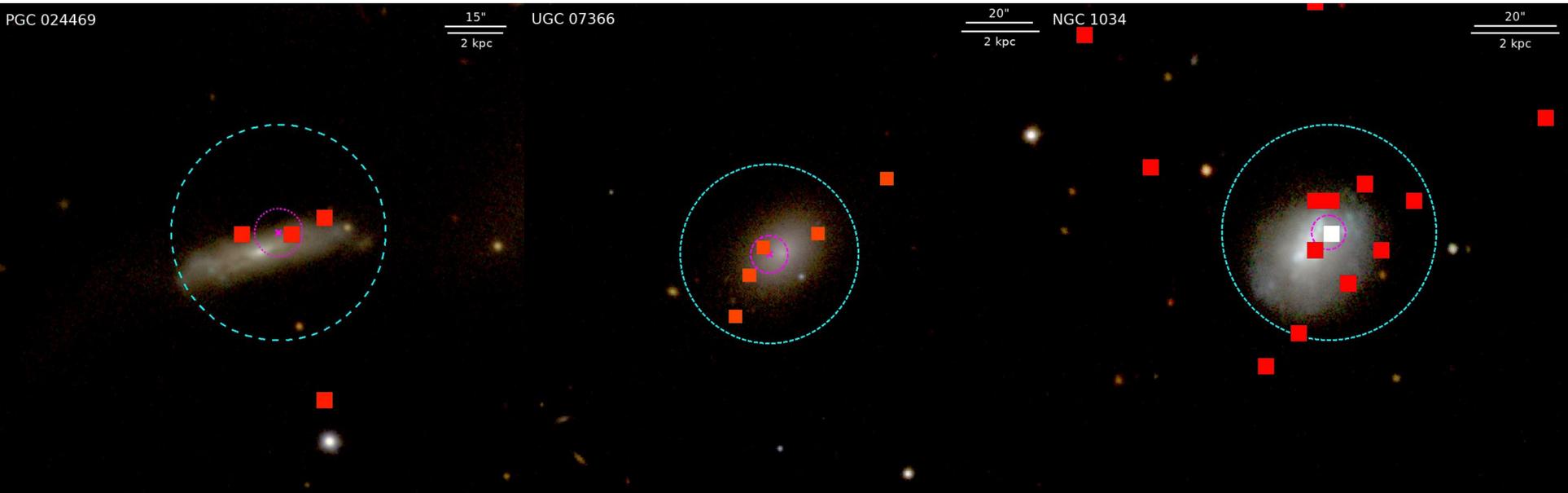
Andrea Sacchi (CfA/SAO)



andrea.sacchi(at)cfa.harvard.edu

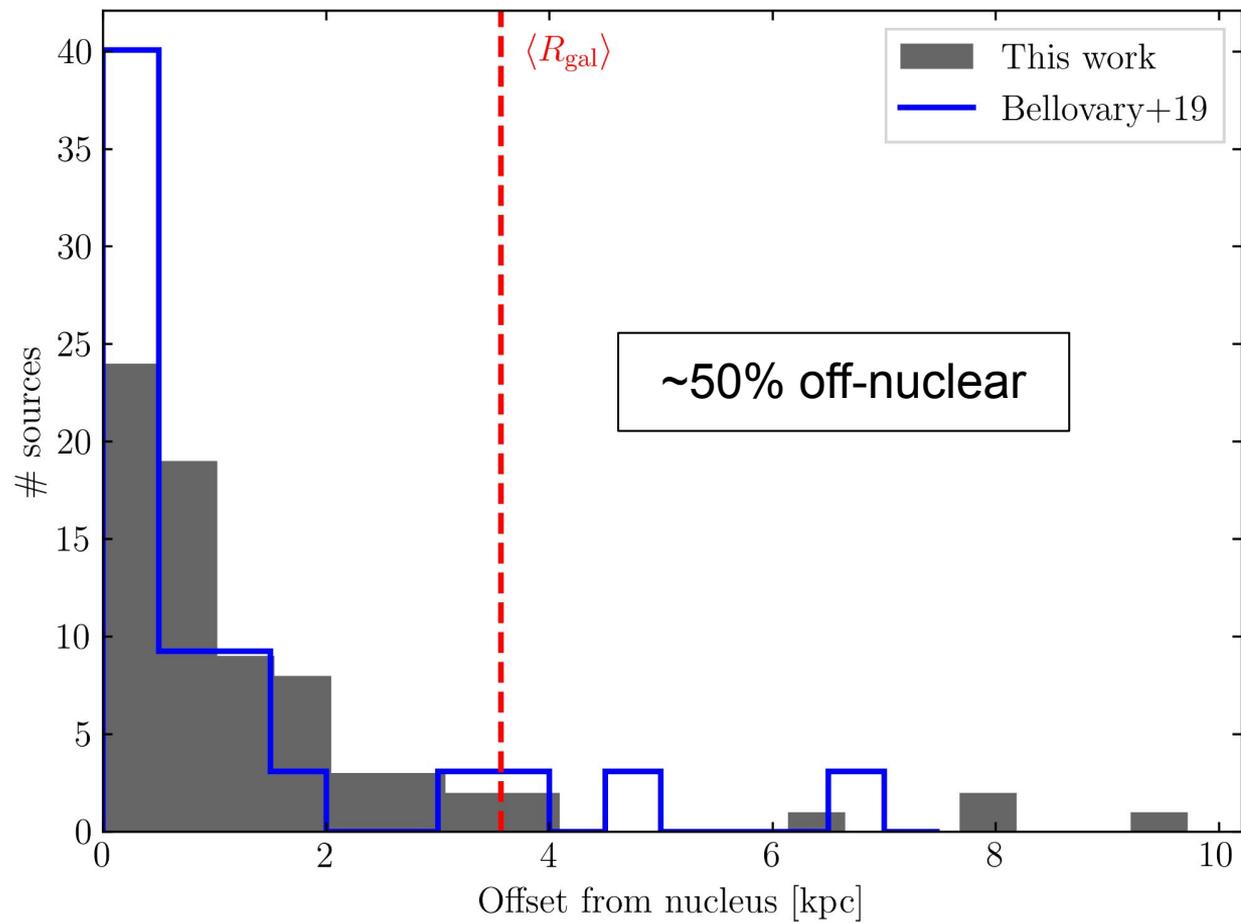
Sample properties

74 AGN-dwarf galaxy pairs

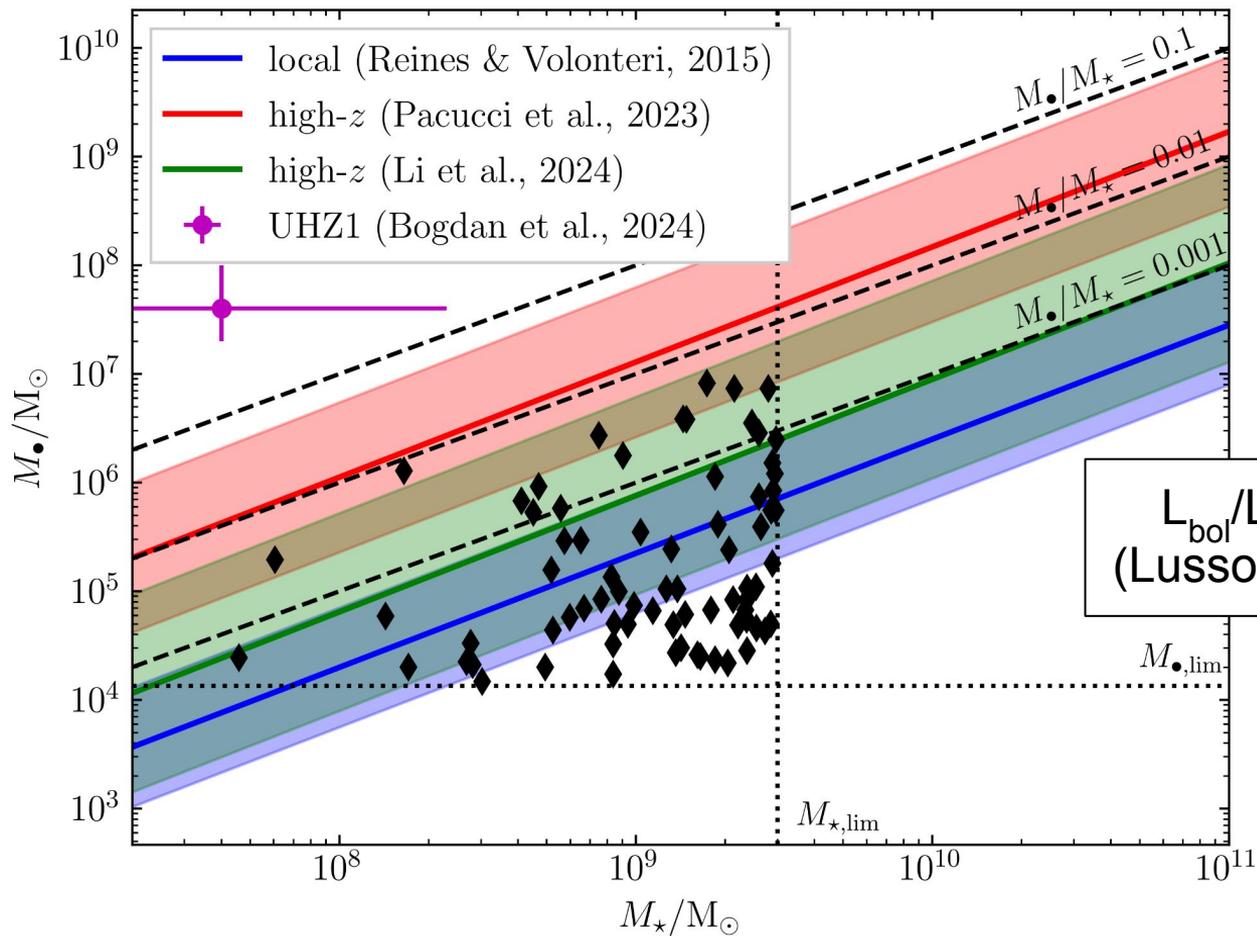


SDSS-gri images + eROSITA counts +
eROSITA position error (magenta) and PSF (cyan)

Sample properties: off-nuclear AGN



Sample properties: $M_{\text{BH}}-M_{\text{gal}}$ relation



$L_{\text{bol}}/L_{2-10 \text{ keV}} = 16.7$
(Lusso+12, Duras+20)

$\lambda_{\text{Edd}} = 1\%$

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

Growth

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

Growth

rare “heavy” seeds
(DC)

abundant “light” seeds
(PopIII)

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

Growth

major mergers

“steady” mode

rare “heavy” seeds
(DC)

abundant “light” seeds
(PopIII)



Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

Growth

rare “heavy” seeds
(DC)

abundant “light” seeds
(PopIII)

major mergers

$\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1 \rightarrow M-\sigma$

(PL)

“steady” mode

$f(\lambda_{\text{Edd}}) \sim \text{PL}$

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

Growth

rare “heavy” seeds
(DC)

major mergers

“steady” mode

$\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1 \rightarrow M-\sigma$ (PL) $f(\lambda_{\text{Edd}})\sim\text{PL}$

abundant “light” seeds
(PopIII)

$\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1 \rightarrow M-\sigma$ (AGNms) $\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1\% \text{ SFR}$

Comparison with mock-samples

Semi-analytical models (Ricarte+18a/b, Chadayammuri+23)

Seeding

rare “heavy” seeds
(DC)

abundant “light” seeds
(PopIII)

Growth

major mergers

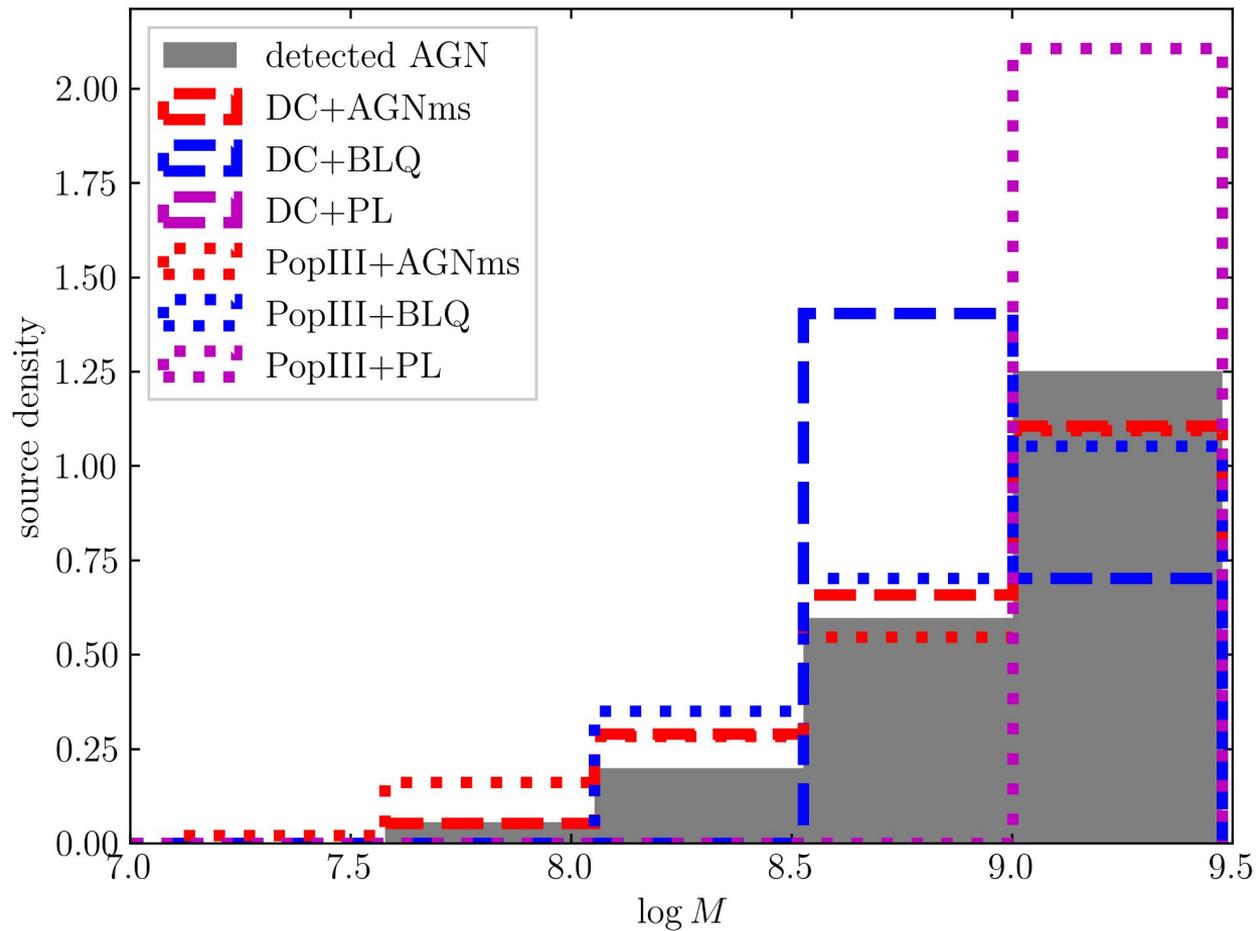
“steady” mode

$$\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1 \rightarrow M-\sigma \quad (\text{PL}) \quad f(\lambda_{\text{Edd}})\sim\text{PL}$$

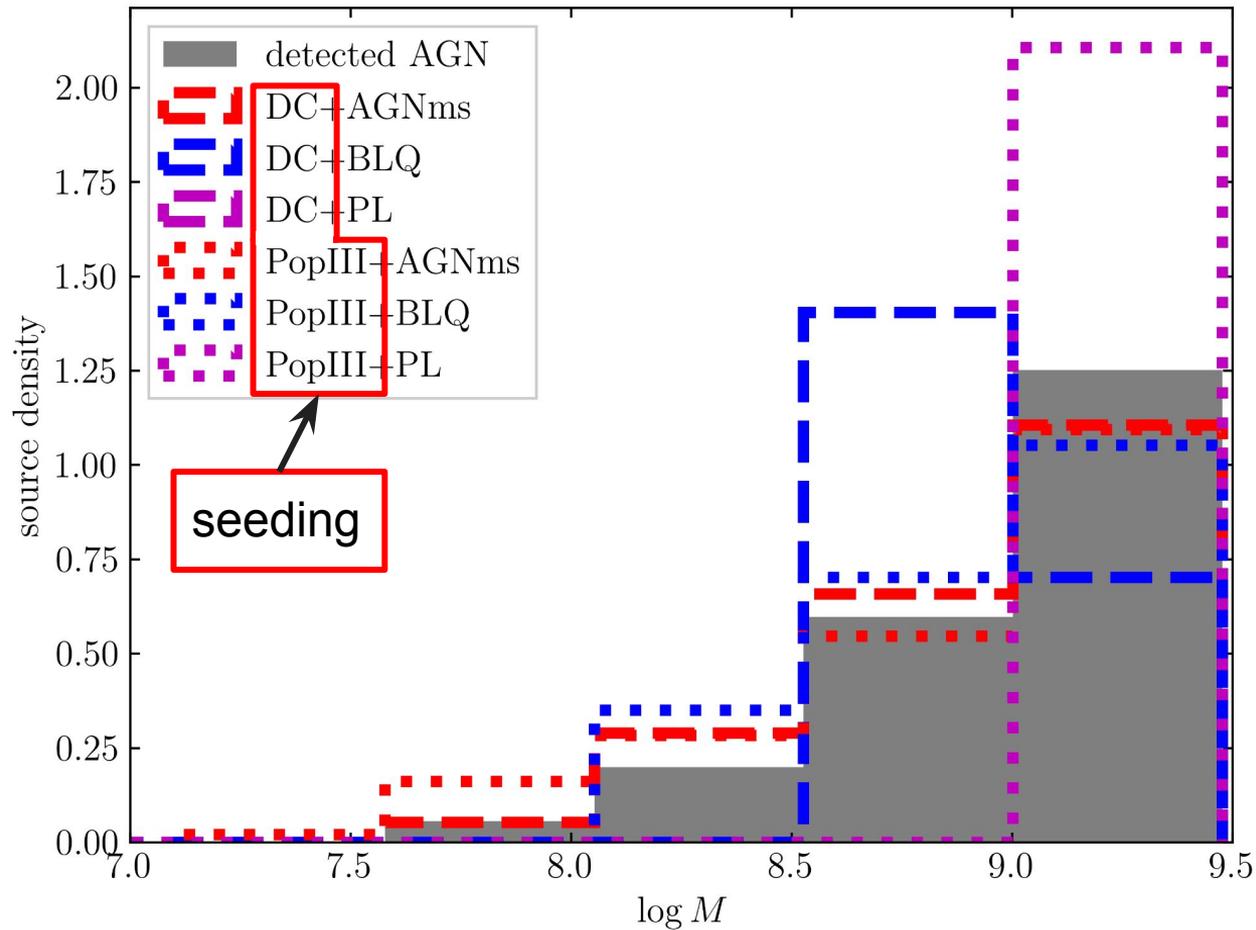
$$\lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1 \rightarrow M-\sigma \quad (\text{AGNms}) \quad \lambda_{\text{Edd}}=1\% \text{ SFR}$$

$$f(\lambda_{\text{Edd}})\sim\text{BLQ} \quad (\text{BLQ}) \quad \lambda_{\text{Edd}}=0$$

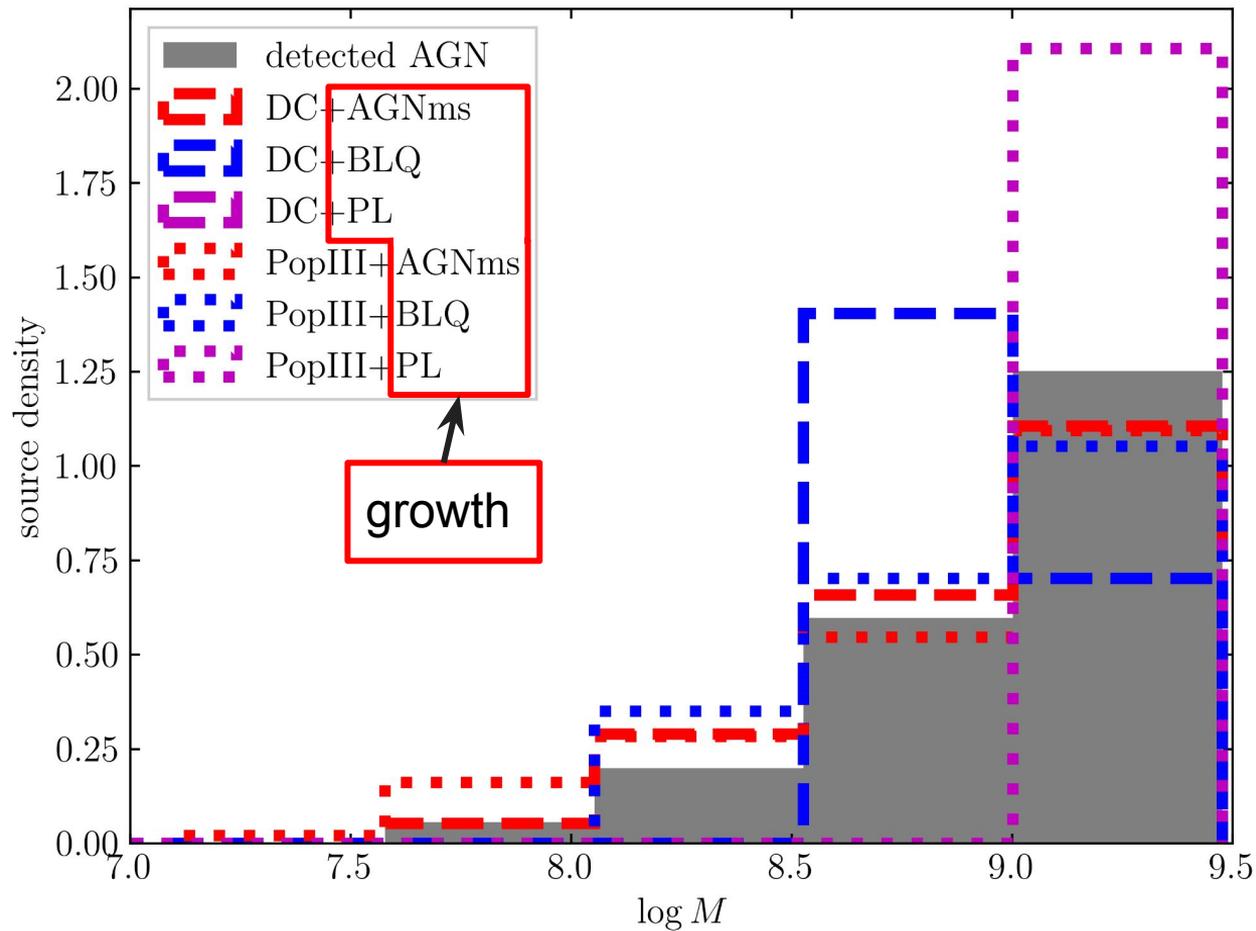
Comparison with mock-samples



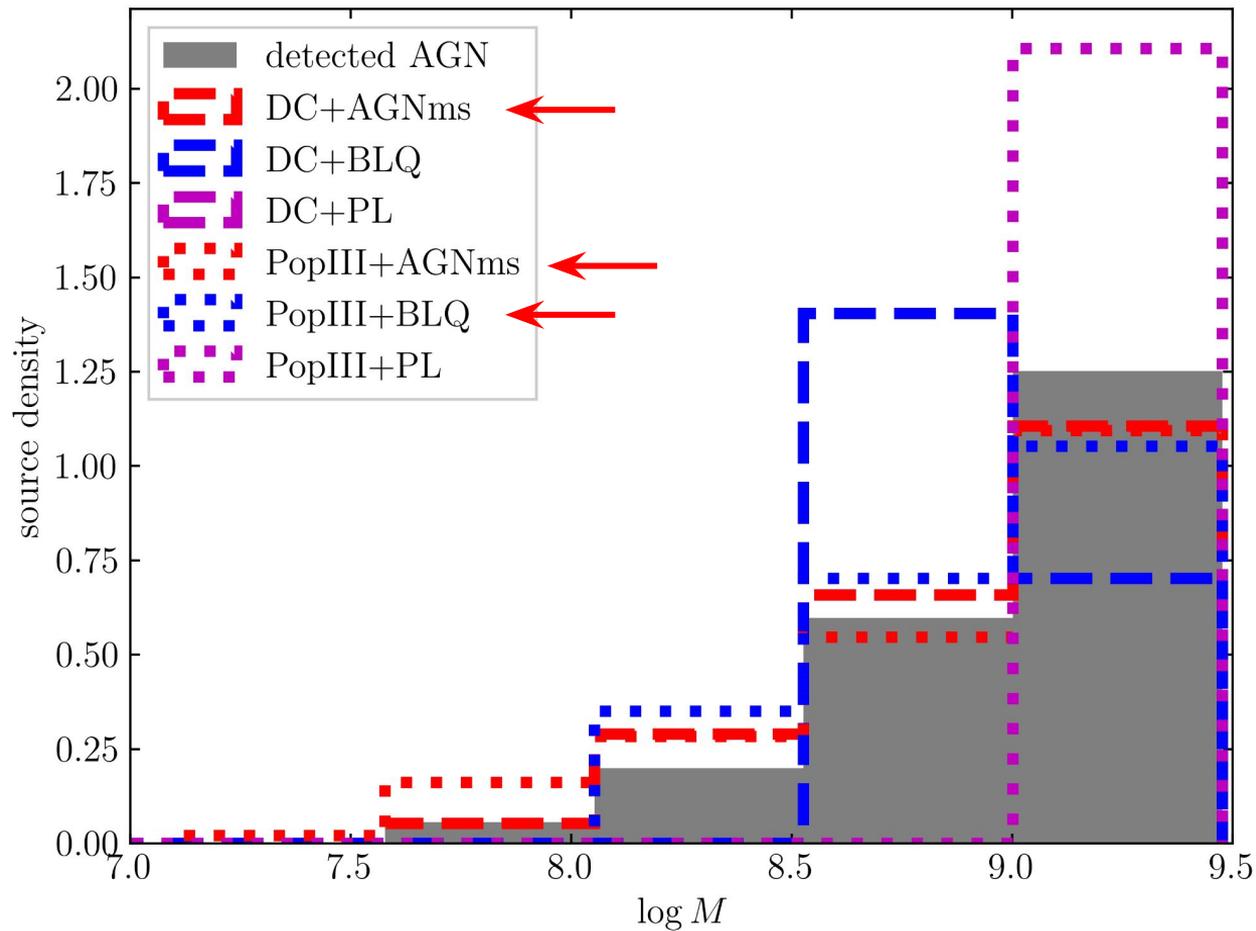
Comparison with mock-samples



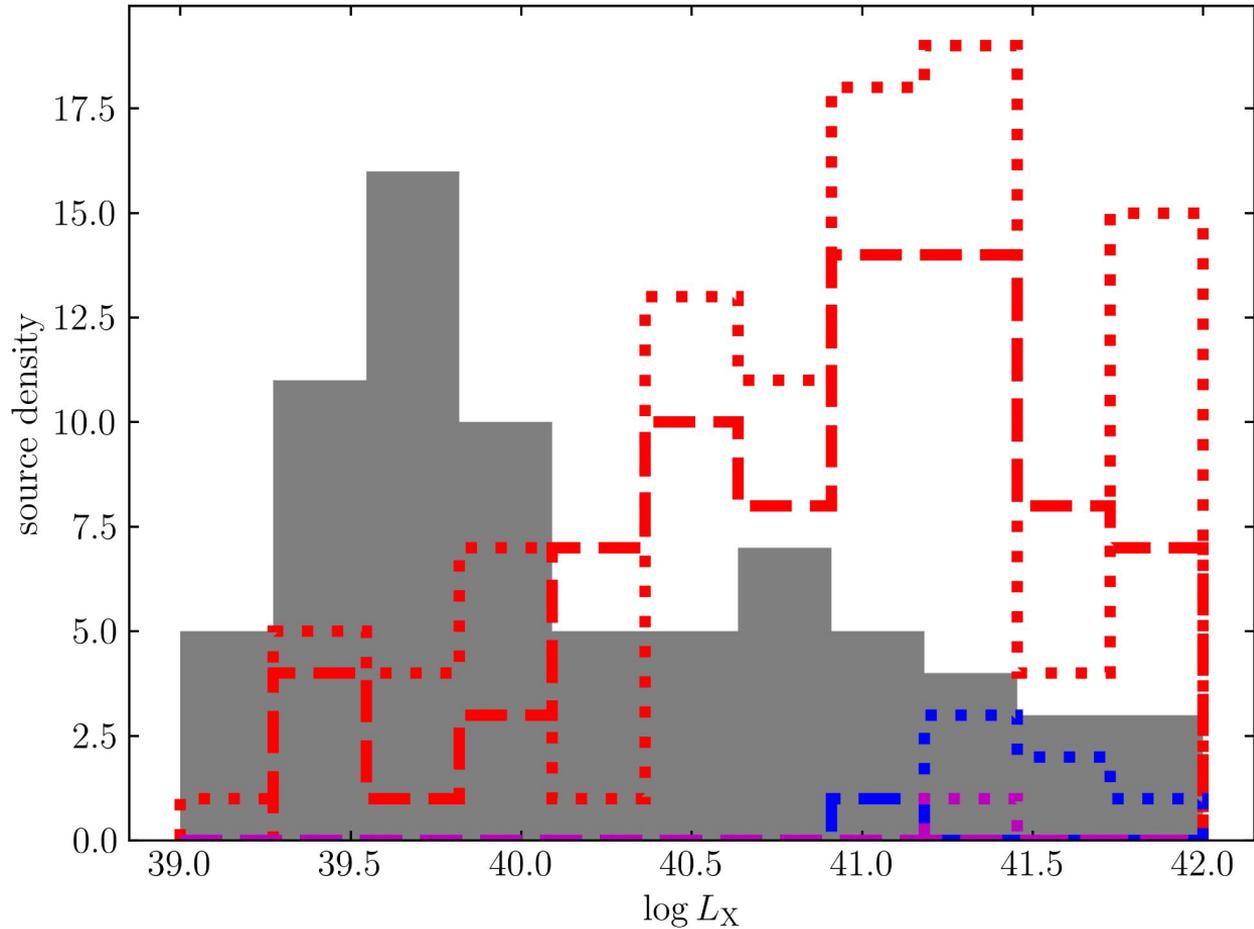
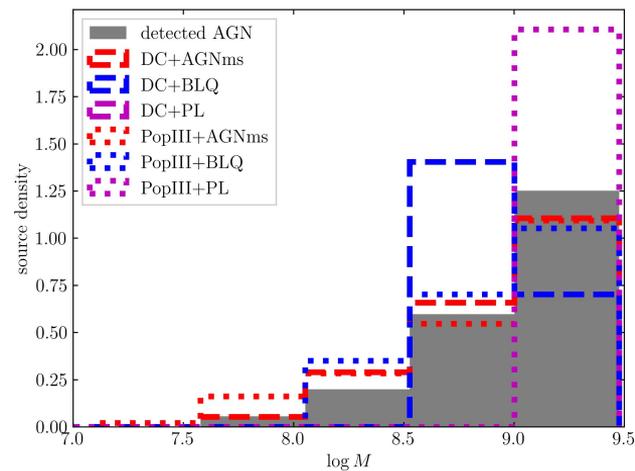
Comparison with mock-samples



Comparison with mock-samples



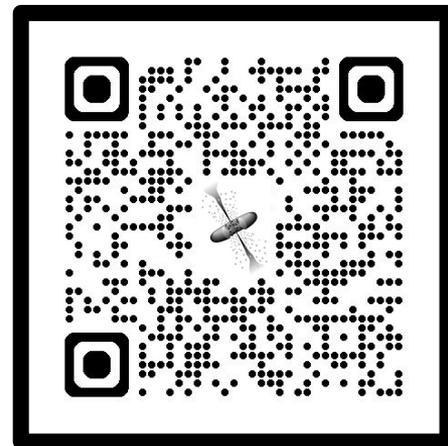
Comparison with mock-samples



Conclusions pt.1

- 74 X-ray-bright AGN in dwarf galaxies
- Comparison with theoretical predictions
 - Offset and $M_{\text{BH}}-M_{\text{gal}}$ relation
- Key observables to inform models
 - seeding and growth mechanisms

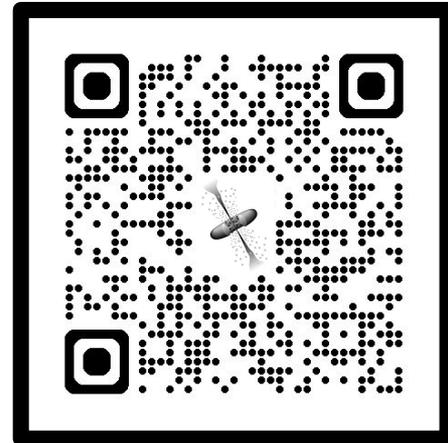
Sacchi+2024c →



Conclusions

- 74 AGN in dwarf galaxies (eRASS1 + HECATE)
- In line with theoretical expectations on off-nuclear AGN
- Too shallow to discriminate between seeding mechanisms
- Sensitive to the “steady” mode of accretion
 - prompts for more modelling efforts

Sacchi+2024c →





Hyperluminous supersoft X-ray sources in the Chandra Catalog

Andrea Sacchi (CfA/SAO)

Collaborators:

Kevin Paggeot (CfA)

Peter Kosec (CfA)

Steven Dillmann (Stanford)

Rafael Martinez-Galarza (CfA)

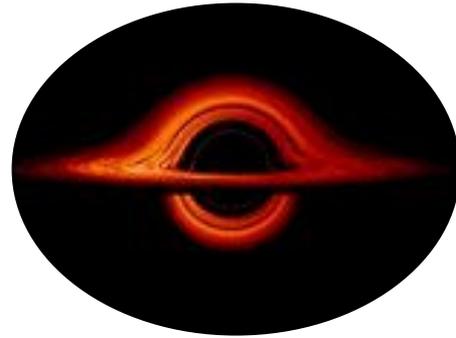
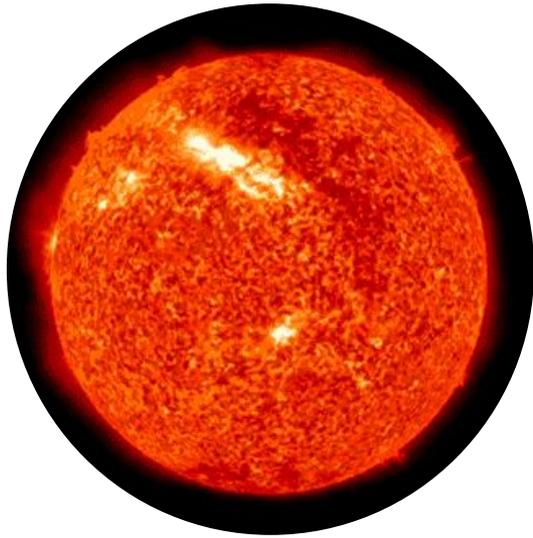
What is an HSSs?!

- Hyperluminous ($L_x > 1e41$ erg/s)
- Supersoft ($\Gamma > 3$)
- X-ray sources!
- (p/r)TDEs, QPEs, CLAGN, ANTs

What is an HSSs?!

- Hyperluminous ($L_x > 1e41$ erg/s)
- Supersoft ($\Gamma > 3$)
- X-ray sources!
- (p/r)TDEs, QPEs, CLAGN, ANTs

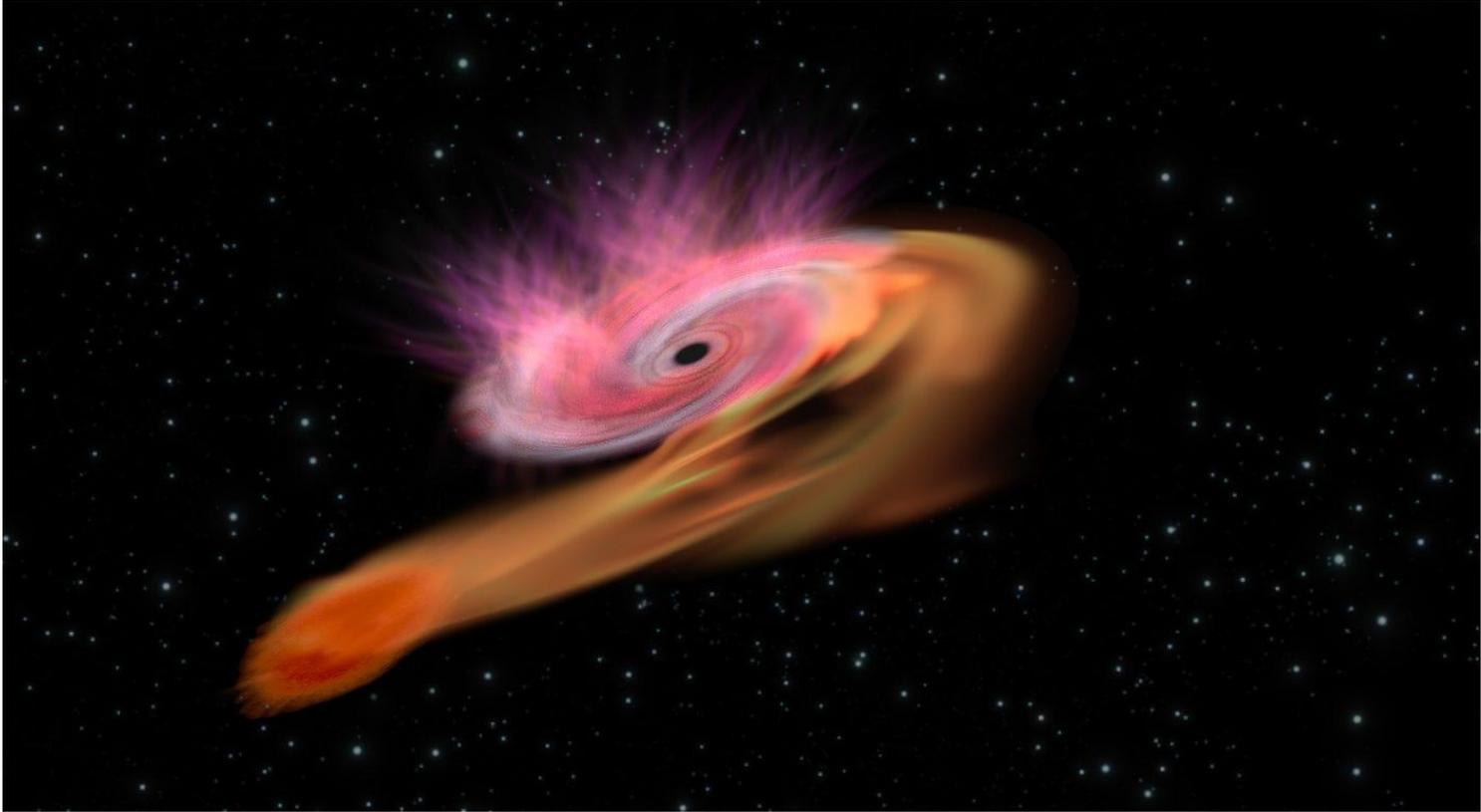
What is a TDE?



What is a TDE?



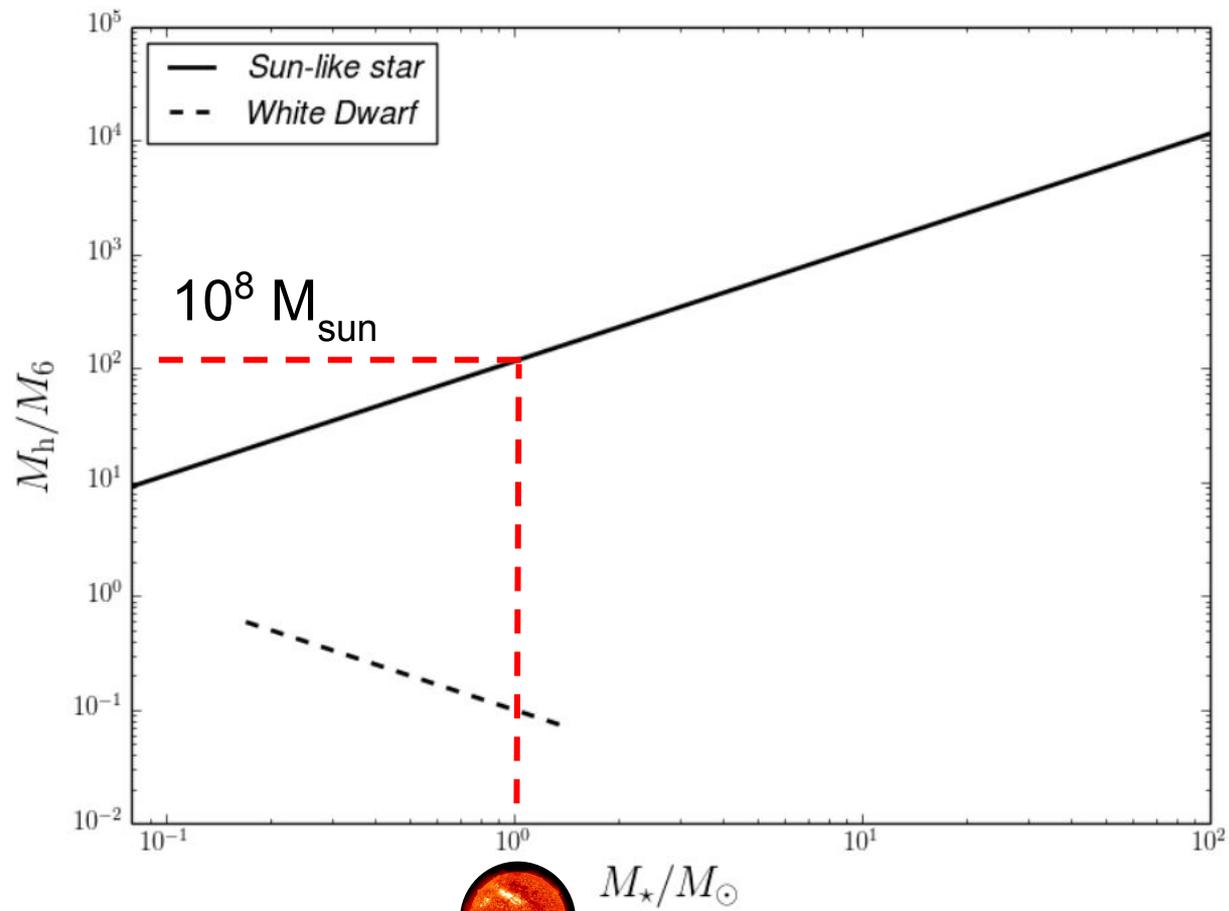
What is a TDE?



What is a TDE?

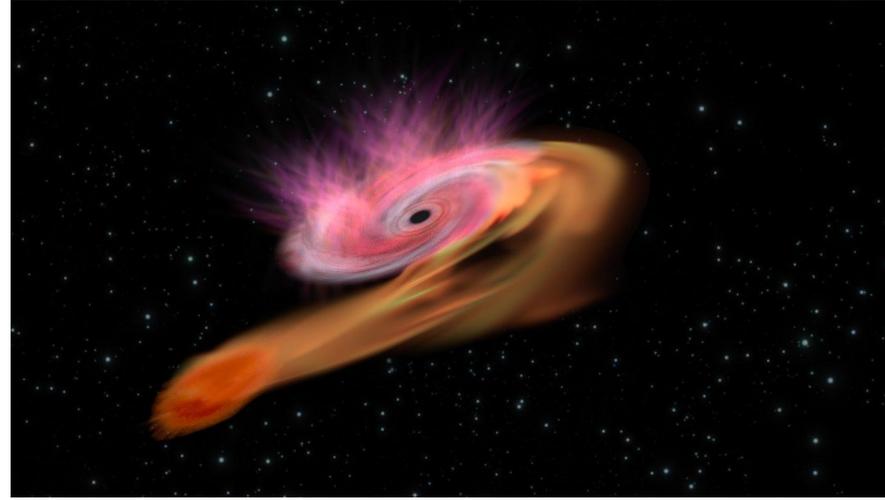
$$R_t \propto M_{bh}^{1/3}$$

$$R_s \propto M_{bh}$$



Why an archival search?

- HSSs are rare
- Catalogues are large (4XMM+CSC ~ 1.5M individual sources)
- Distinct spectral features



Results based on 4XMM

- ~ 800'000 4XMMDR9
- 60 candidate sources
- 15 known HSSs
- 9 new HSSs
- 3 candidates + 1 TDEs (Sacchi+2023)



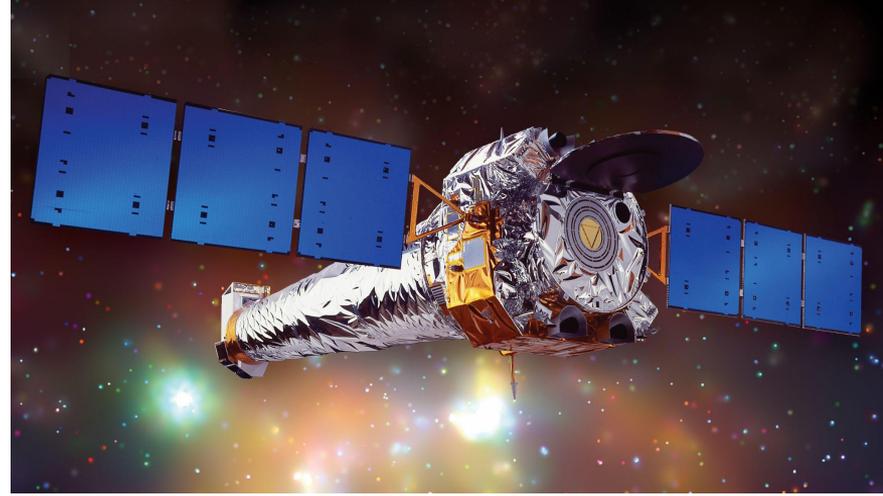
HSSs in the Chandra archive

- ~ 1.3M (detections) in CSC2.1
- S/N + HR (mid-soft band) + Flux
- Crossmatch with SIMBAD: redshift + classification
- Let's filter!



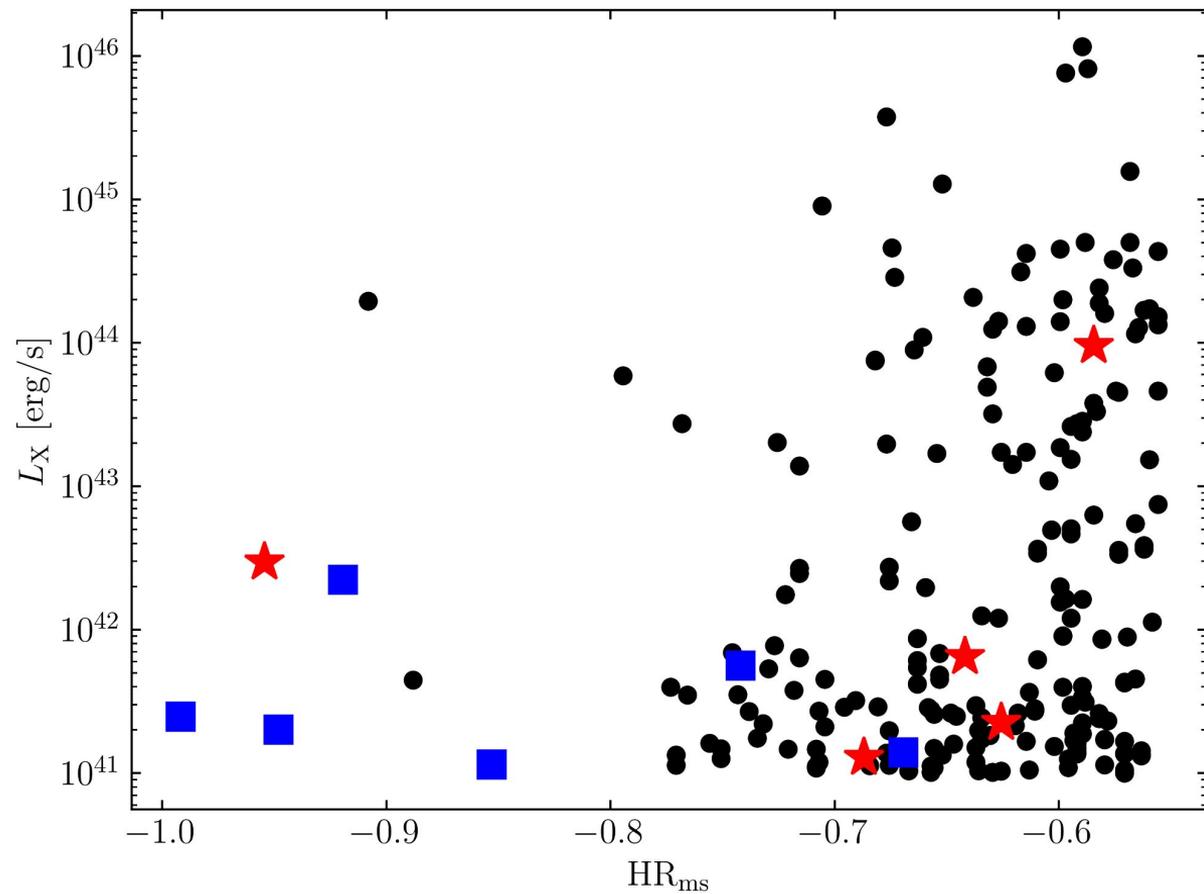
Filtering algorithm

- Supersoft: $HR < -0.55$ ($\Gamma > 3$)
- Hyperluminous: $L_x > 1e41$ erg/s
- “Good quality”: $S/N > 7$ (soft band)



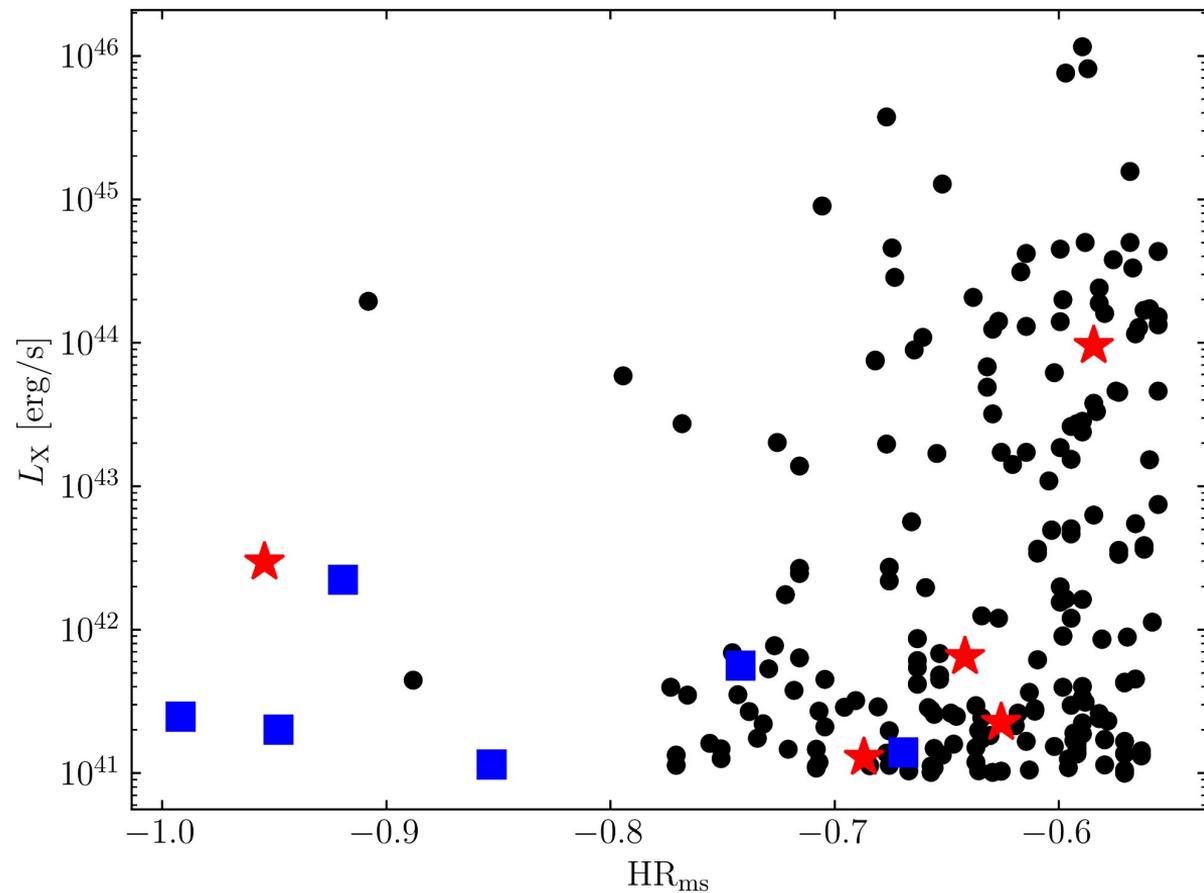
Filtering some more

- 125 sources (222 obs)



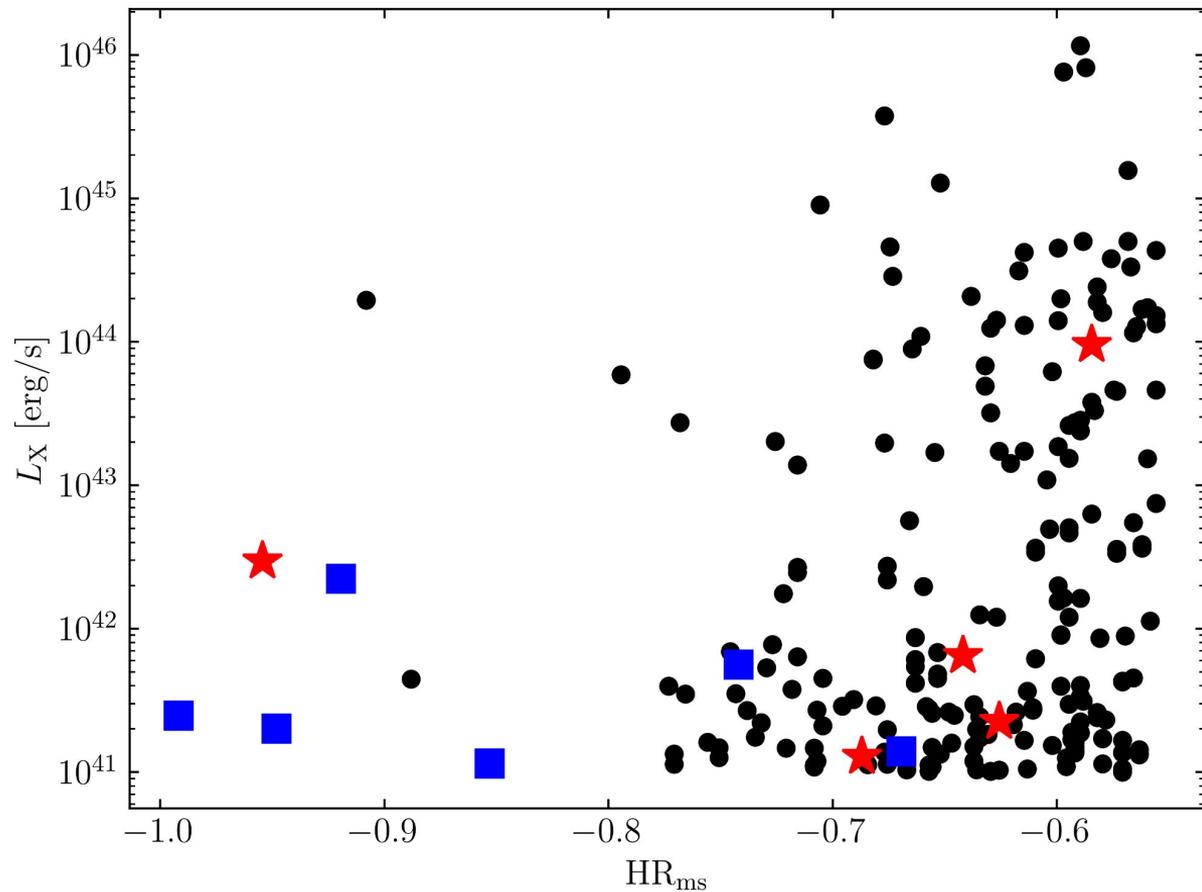
Filtering some more

- 125 sources (222 obs)
- 114 excluded



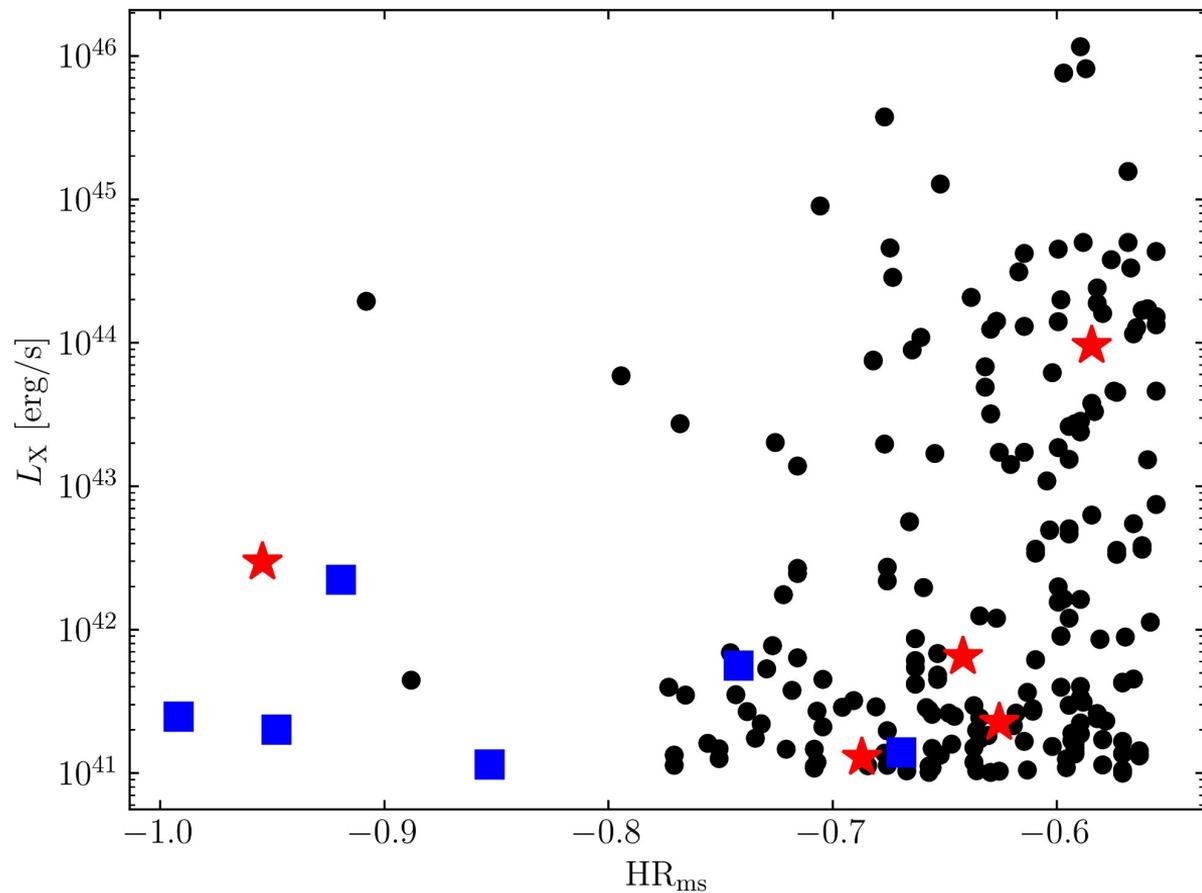
Filtering some more

- 125 sources (222 obs)
- 114 excluded
- 6 known HSSs (■)



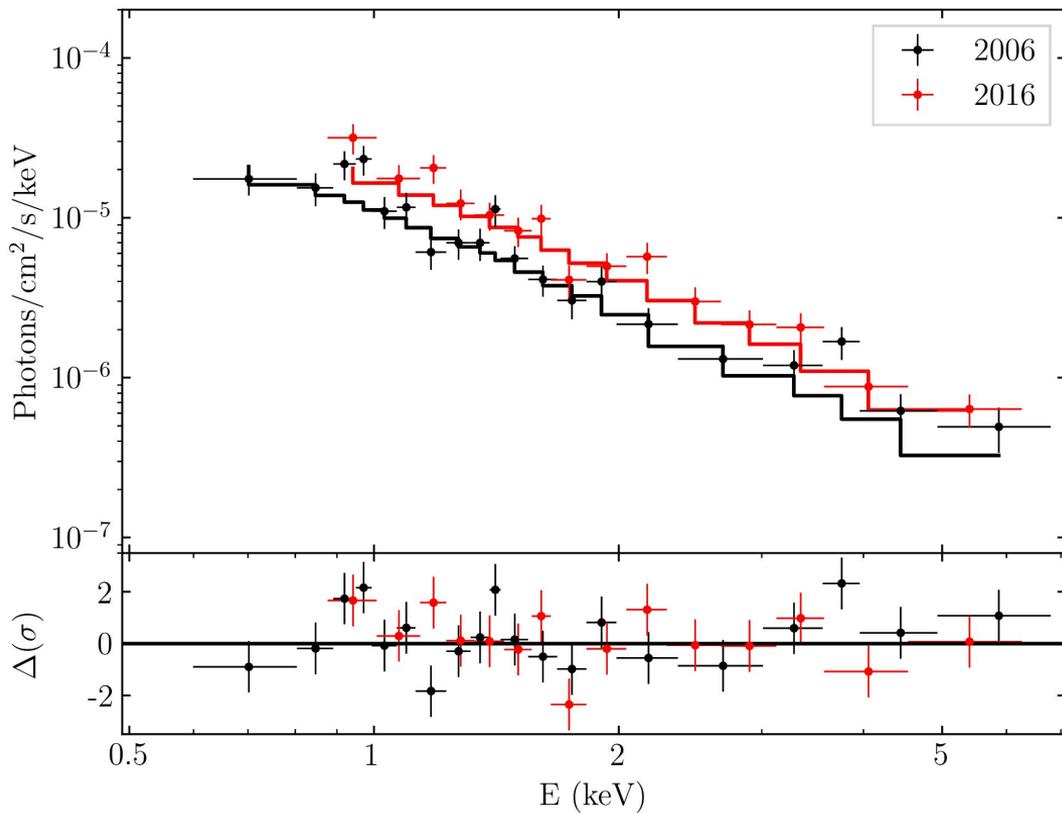
Filtering some more

- 125 sources (222 obs)
- 114 excluded
- 6 known HSSs (■)
- 5 final candidates (★)



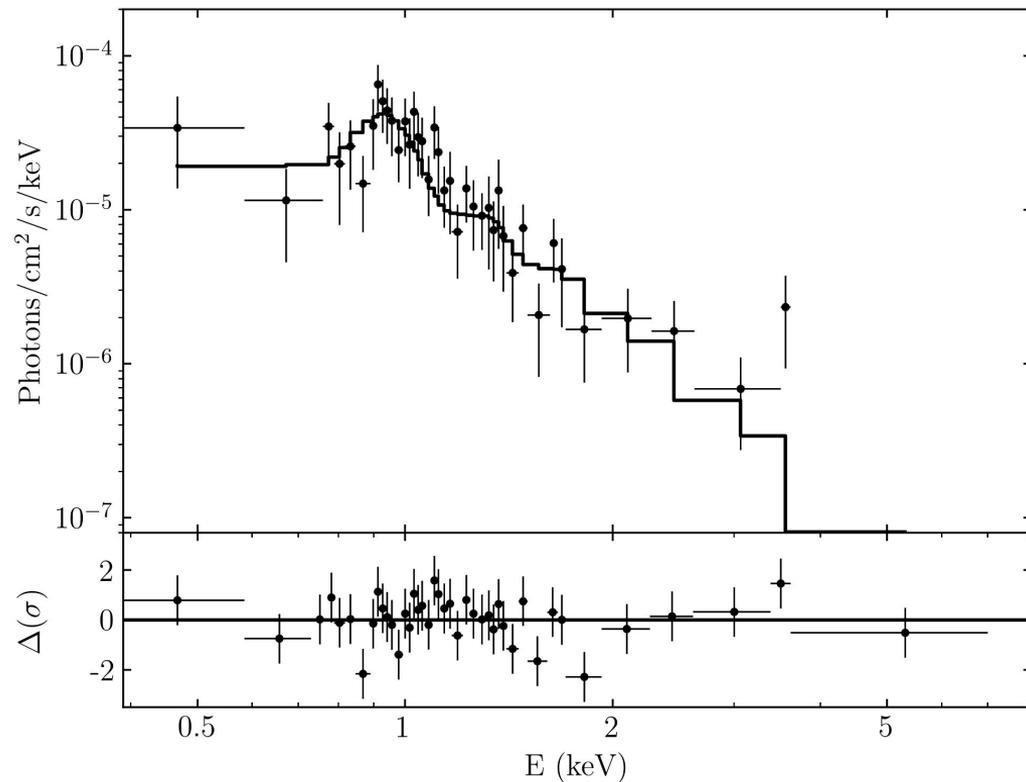
5 final candidates

- 1 AGN
 - $\Gamma \sim 2$
 - $L_X \sim 5e43$ erg/s
 - Little variability



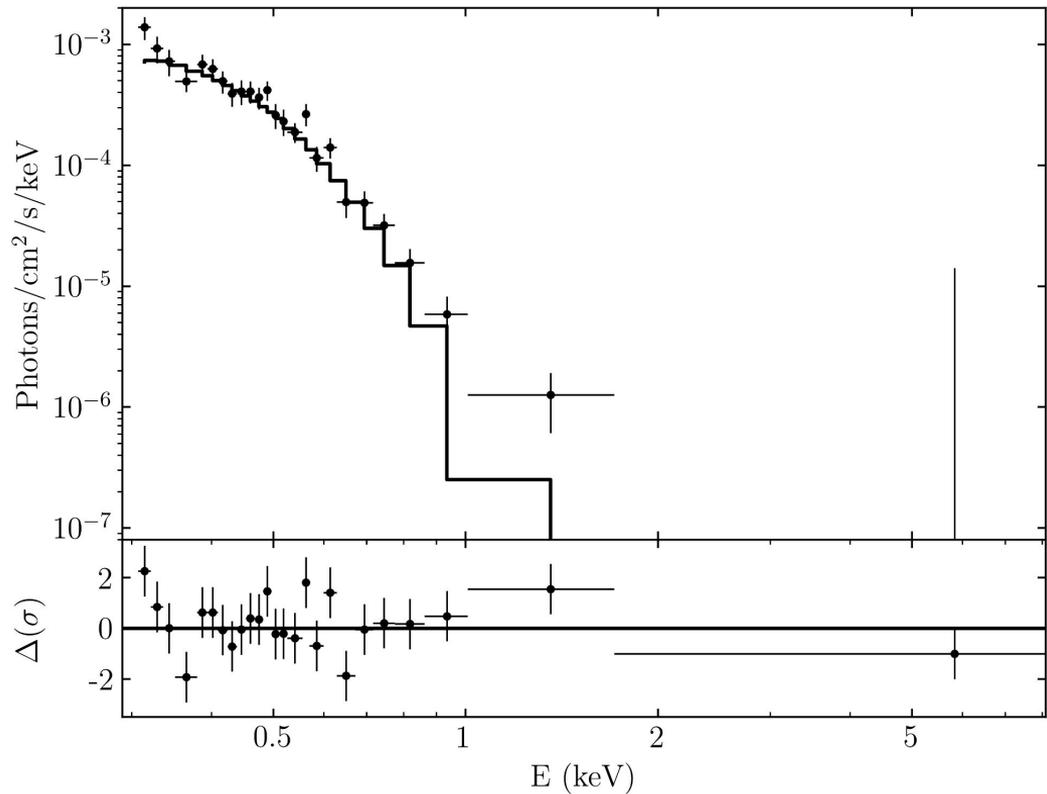
5 final candidates

- 1 AGN
 - $\Gamma \sim 2$
 - $L_X \sim 5e43$ erg/s
 - Little variability
- 3 XBONG
 - Apec profile
 - $L_X \sim 1e41$ erg/s
 - Stable emission



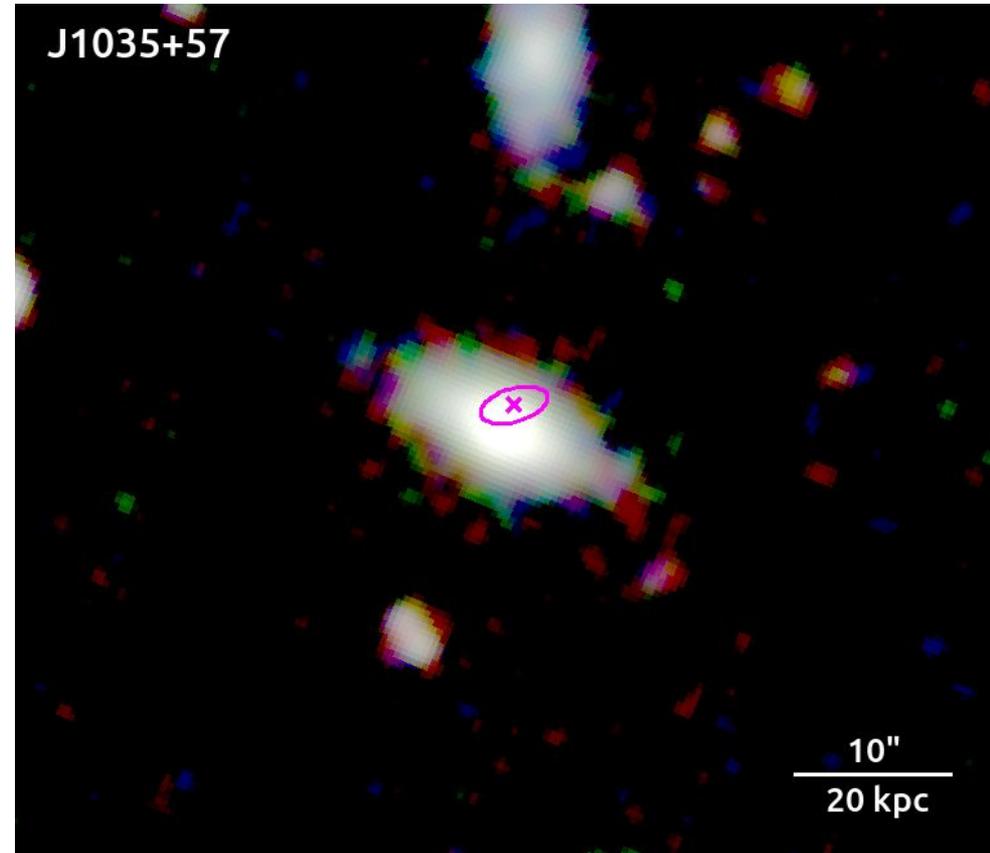
5 final candidates

- 1 TDE: J1035+57
 - $L_X \sim 2e42$ erg/s
 - $z \sim 0.1$
 - $kT \sim 90$ eV
 - Strong variability:
Detection in 2002
 $UL(2001) \sim 1.5e41$ erg/s

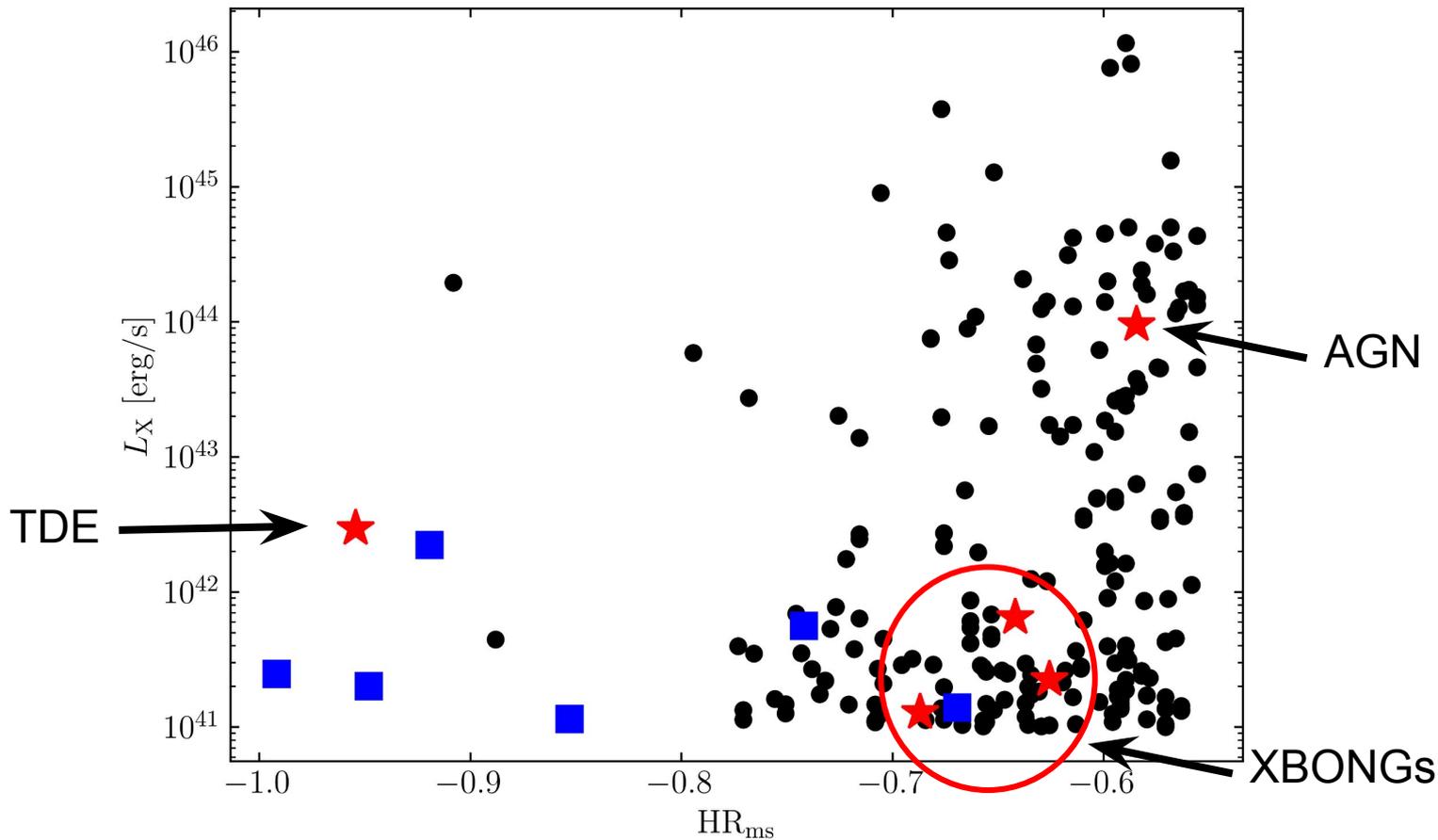


5 final candidates

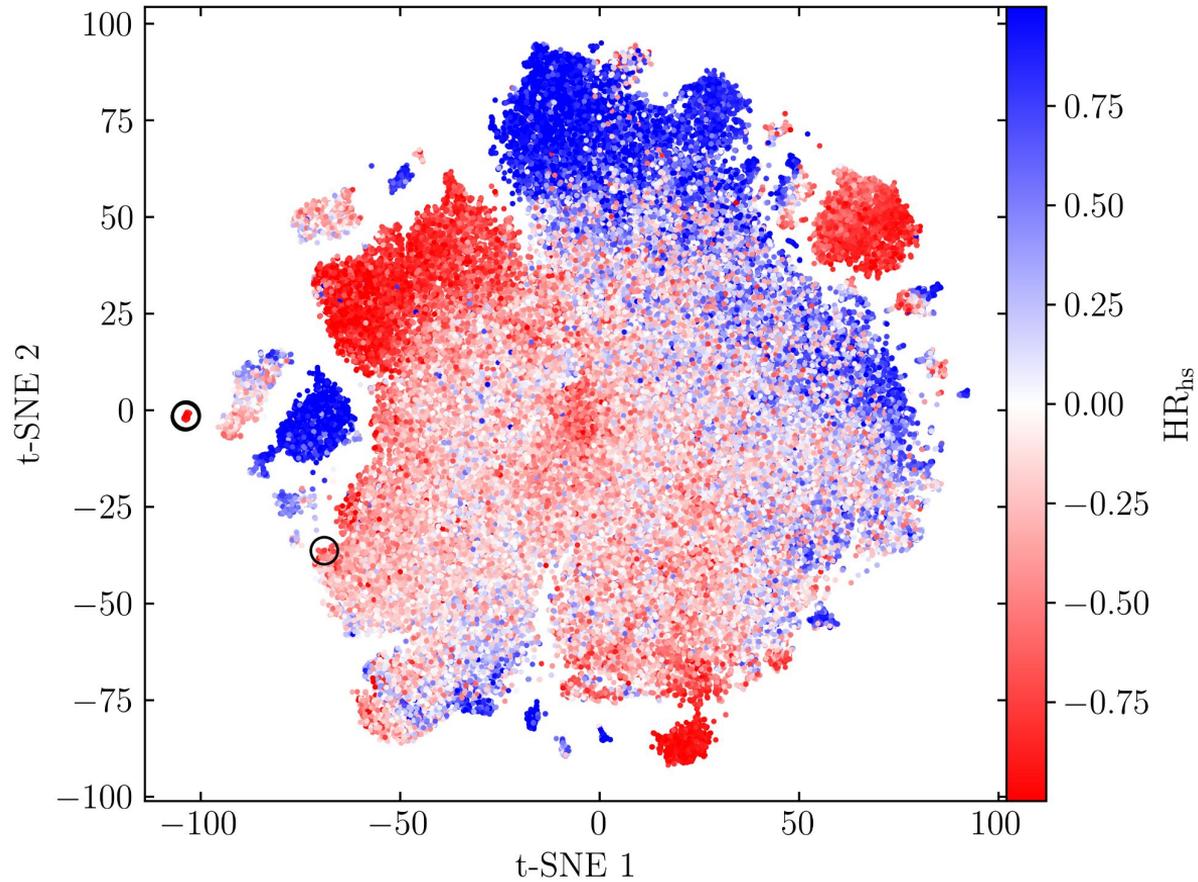
- 1 TDE candidate: J1035+57
 - $M_{\text{BH}} = 1e8 - 1e9 \text{ Msun}$
 - $M_{\text{gal}} - M_{\text{bh}}$ outlier
 - TDE+IMBH



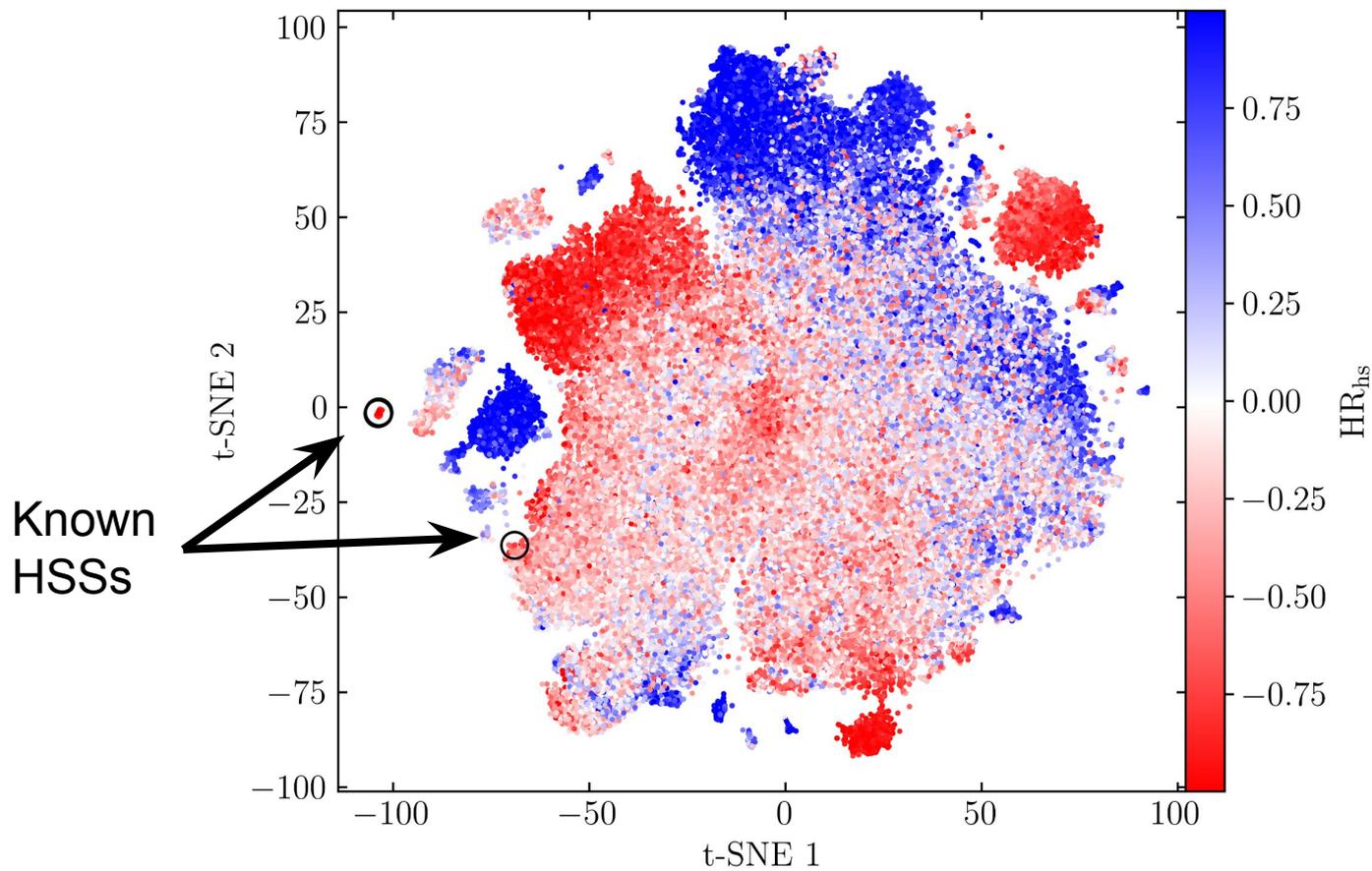
5 final candidates



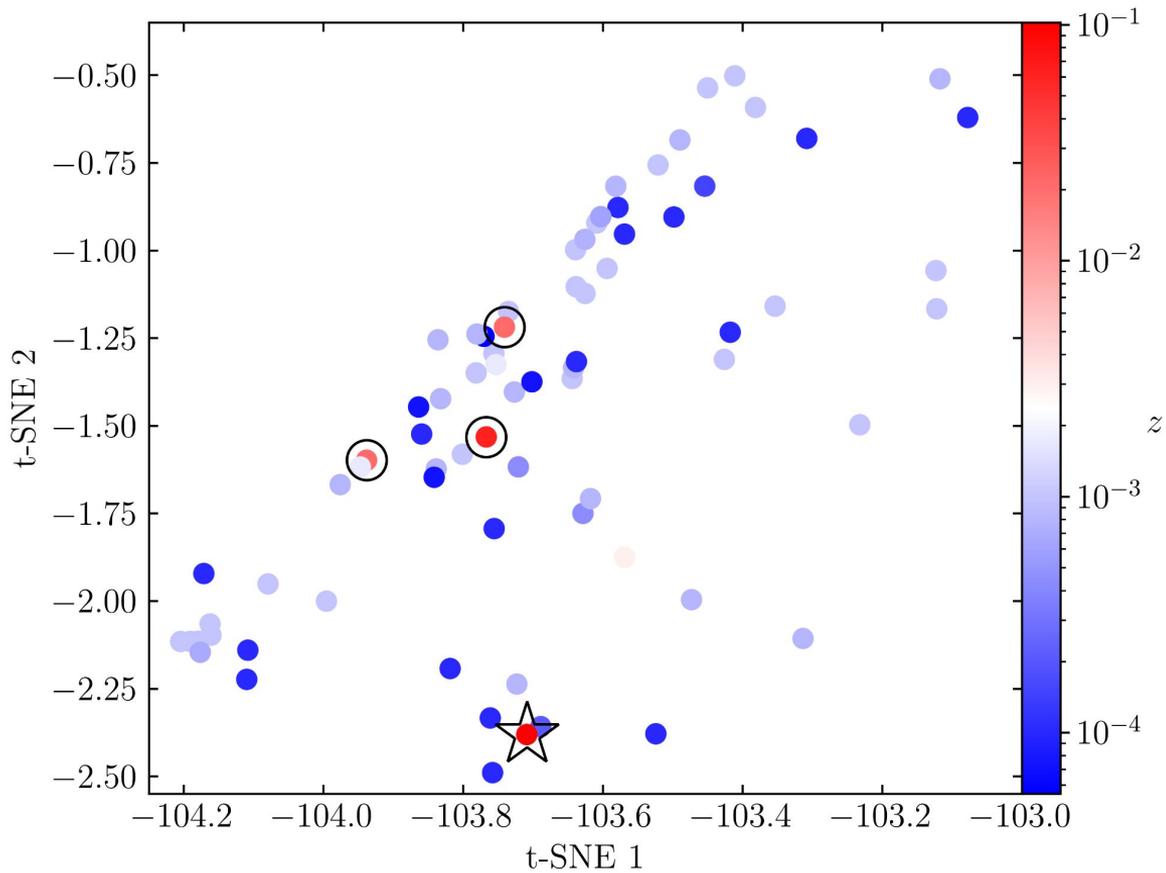
Can we play smarter?



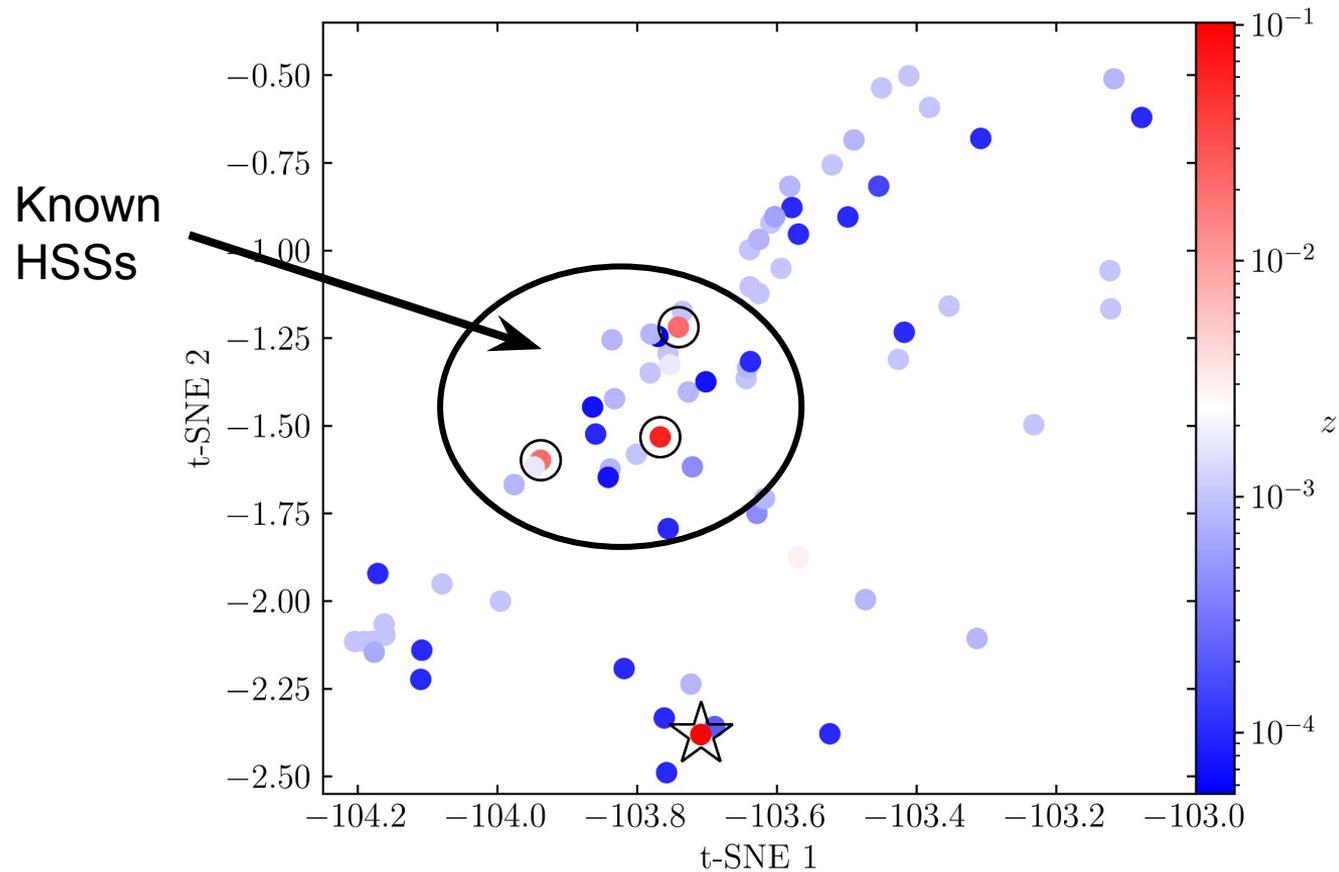
Can we play smarter?



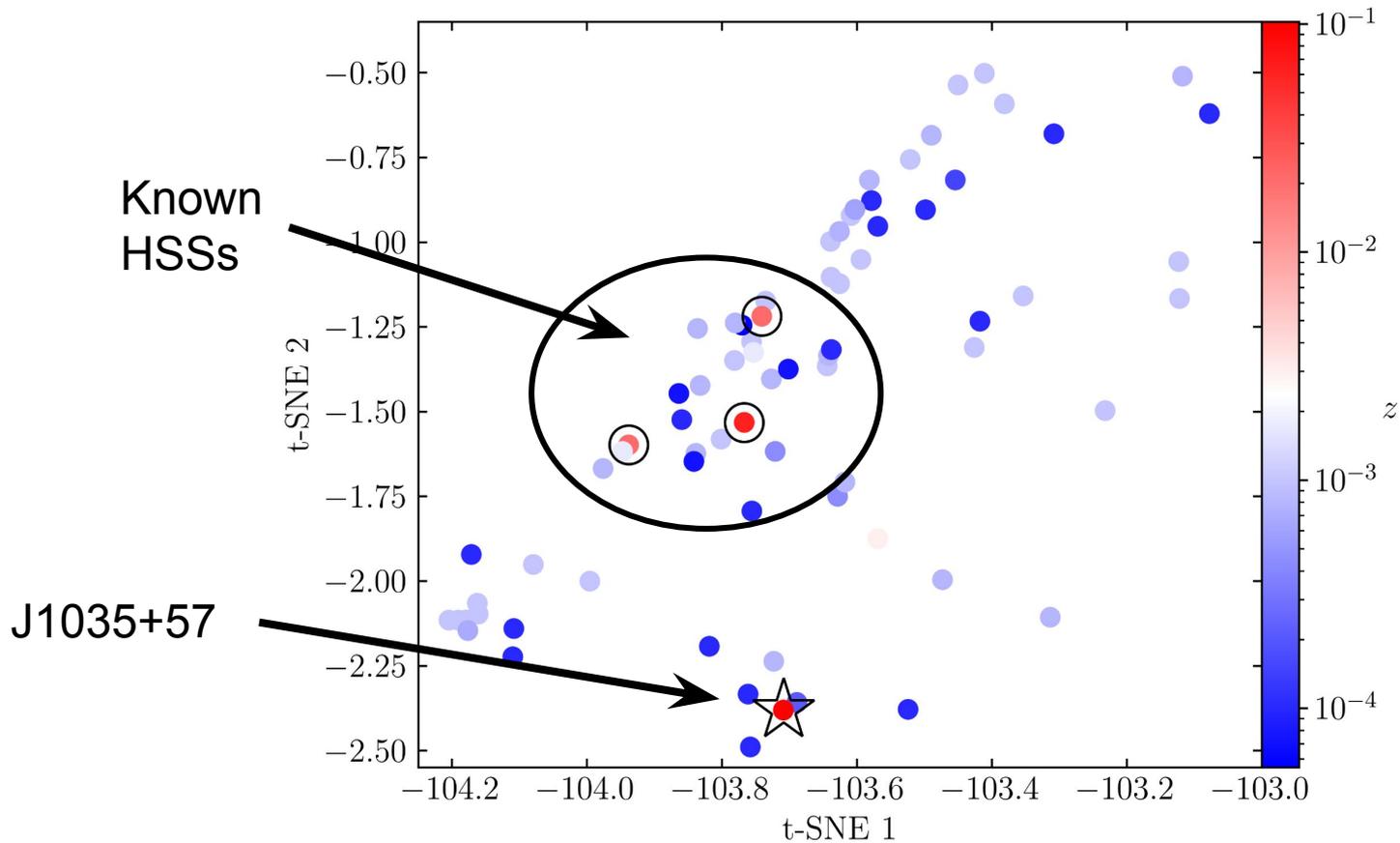
Can we play smarter?



Can we play smarter?



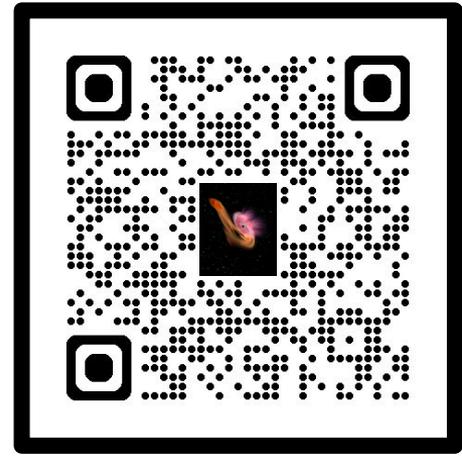
Can we play smarter?



Conclusions pt.2

- Archival searches are cool (and free)!
- 1 new TDE (on an IMBH?) found in the CSC
- ML method can help exploiting the full potential of available catalogues

Sacchi+2025b →



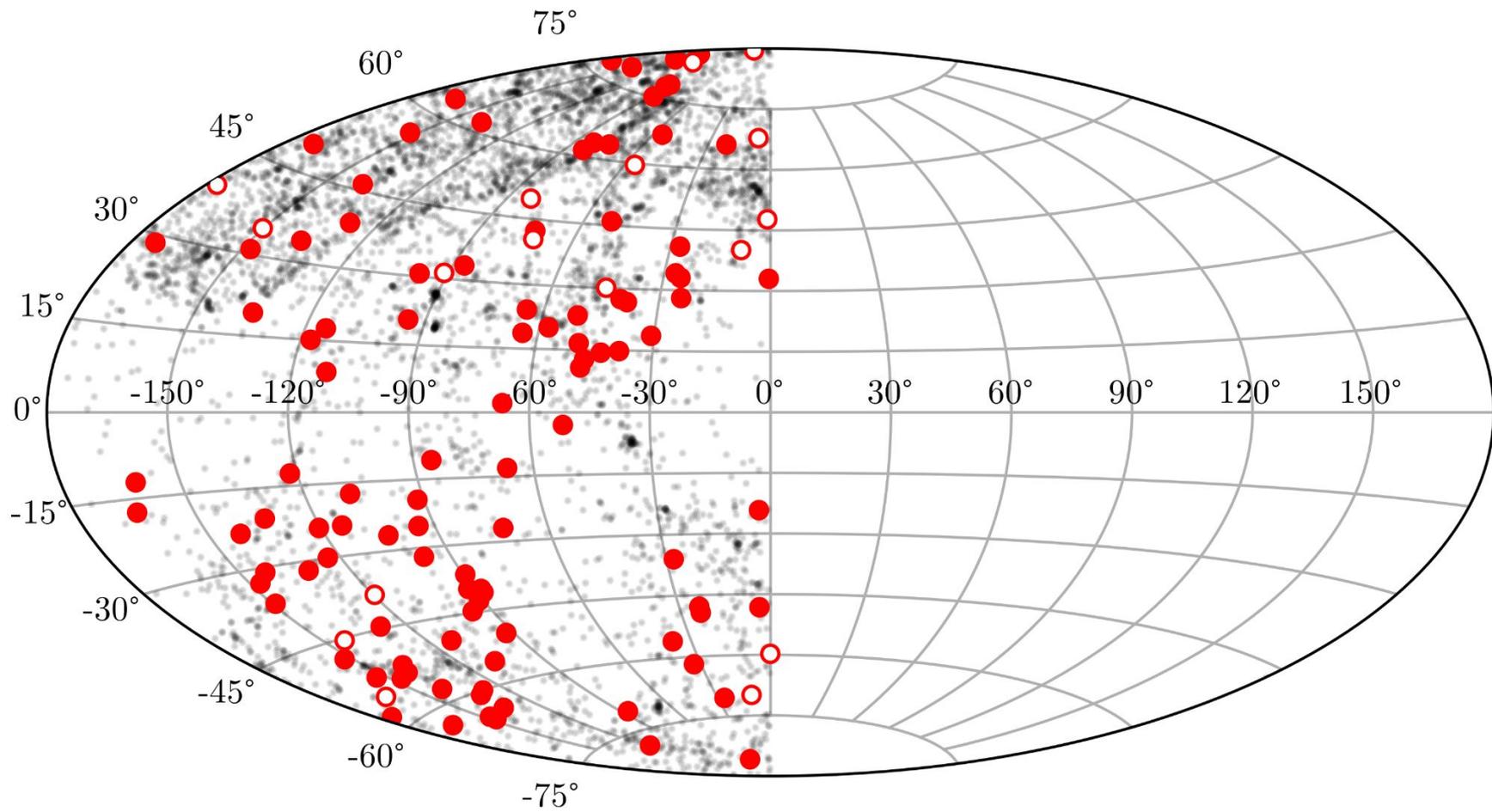
Conclusions for real

- IMBHs are key to learn how BHs are formed and grow
- The X-ray band is particularly suited to find (accreting) IMBHs
- Archival searches can still bring forth hidden gems
- Especially if powered by a clever usage of ML tools

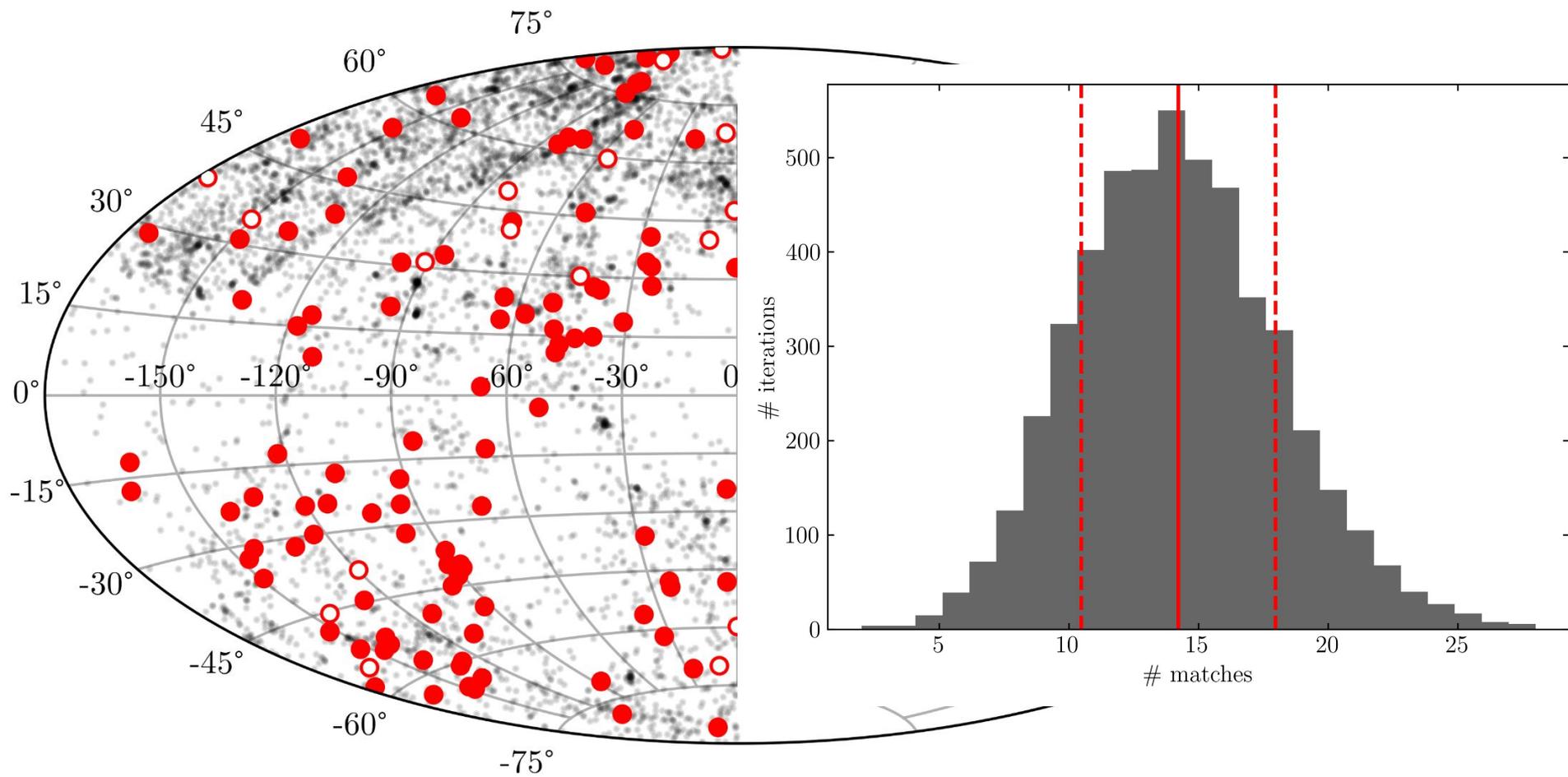
A vibrant, multi-colored nebula or galaxy core, featuring a bright yellow-green central region and surrounding areas of red, orange, and blue. The structure is complex and filamentary, set against a dark background filled with numerous small, distant stars.

Backup slides

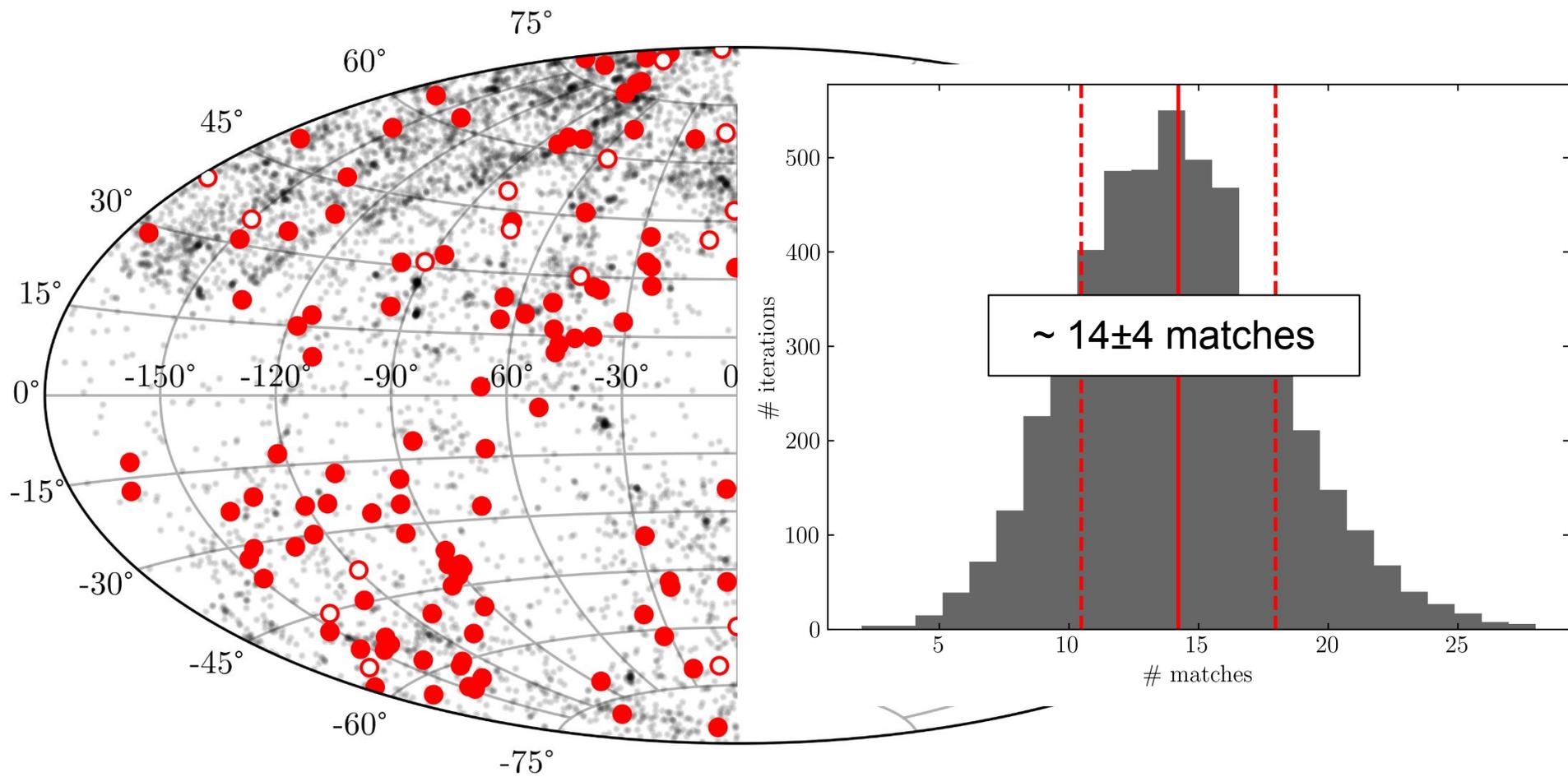
Background AGN



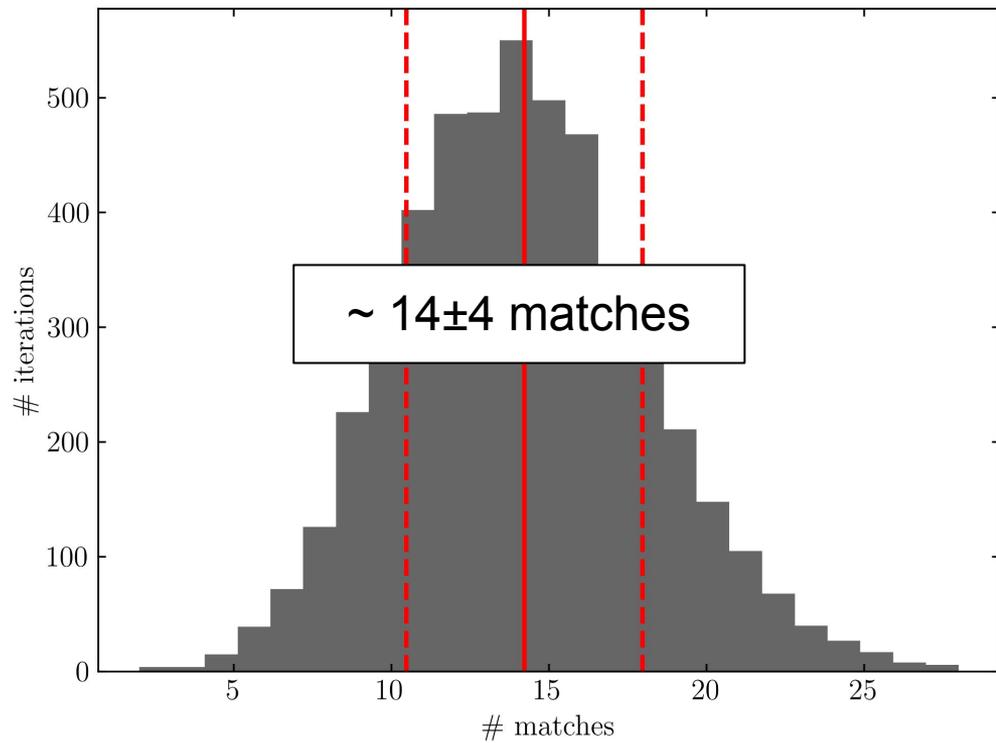
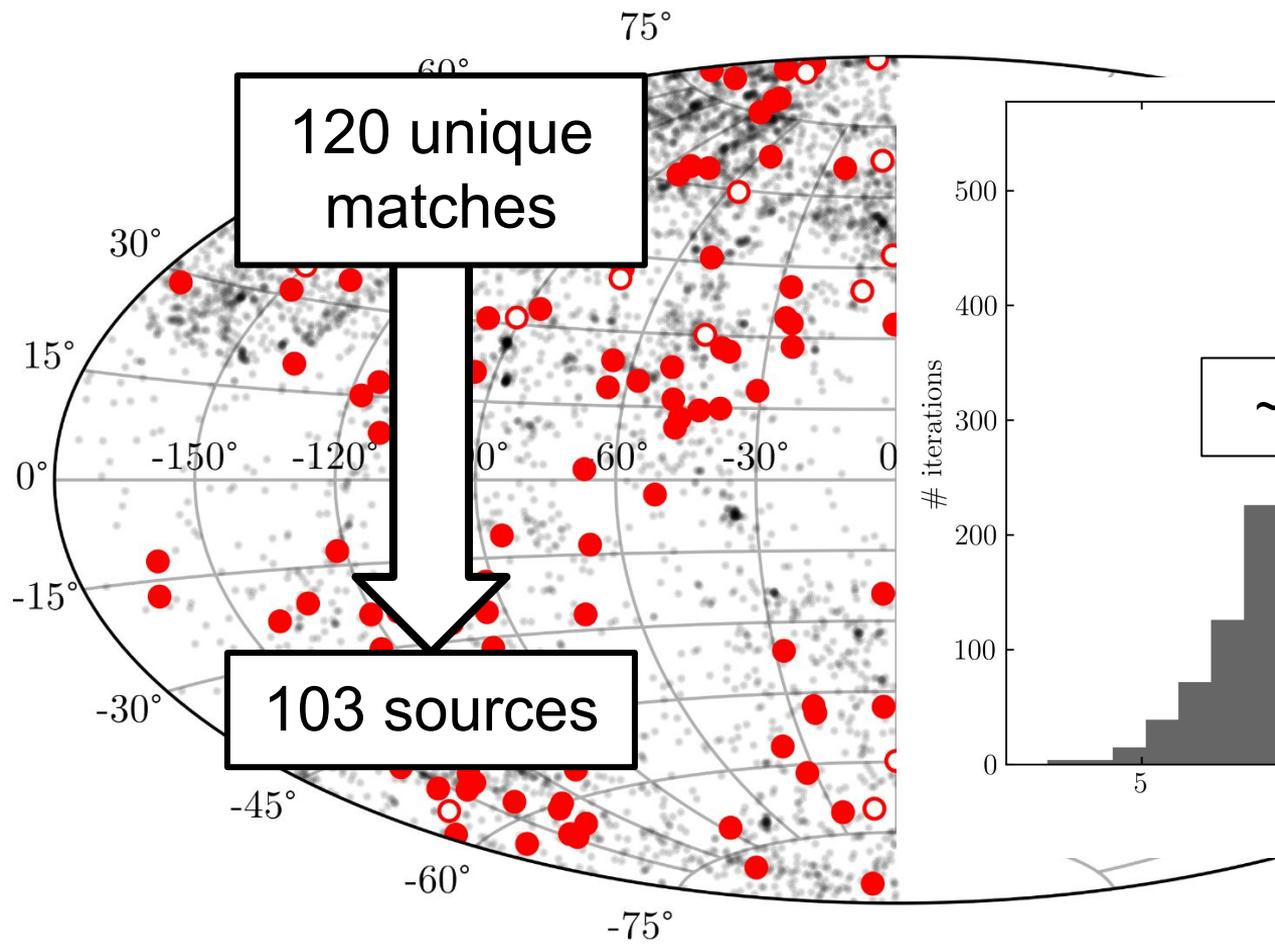
Background AGN



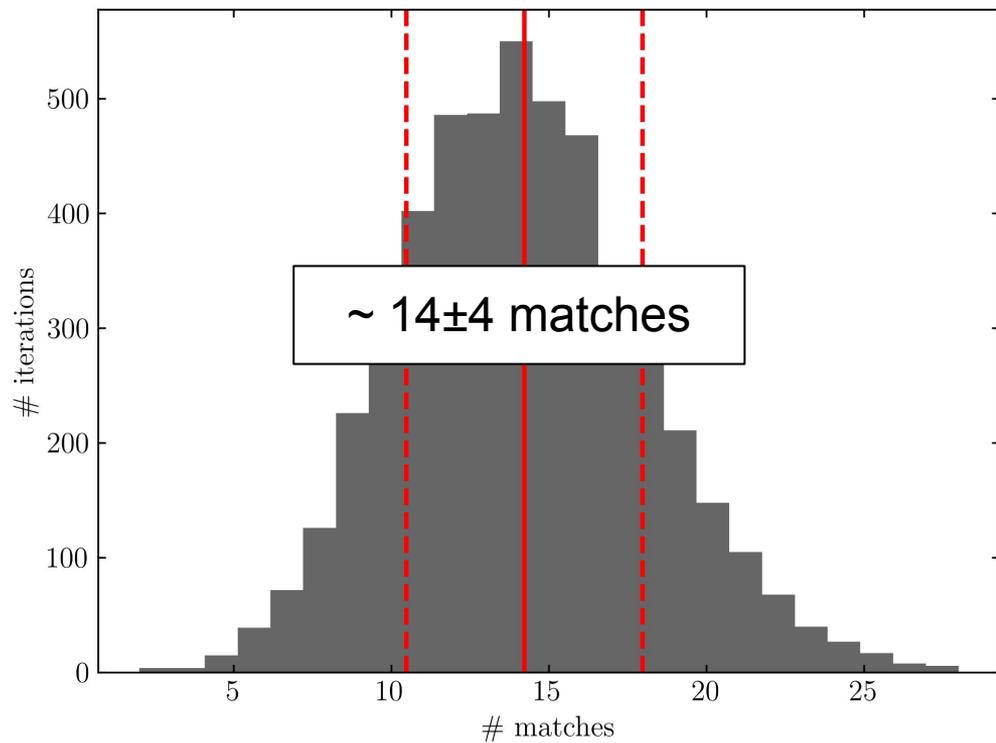
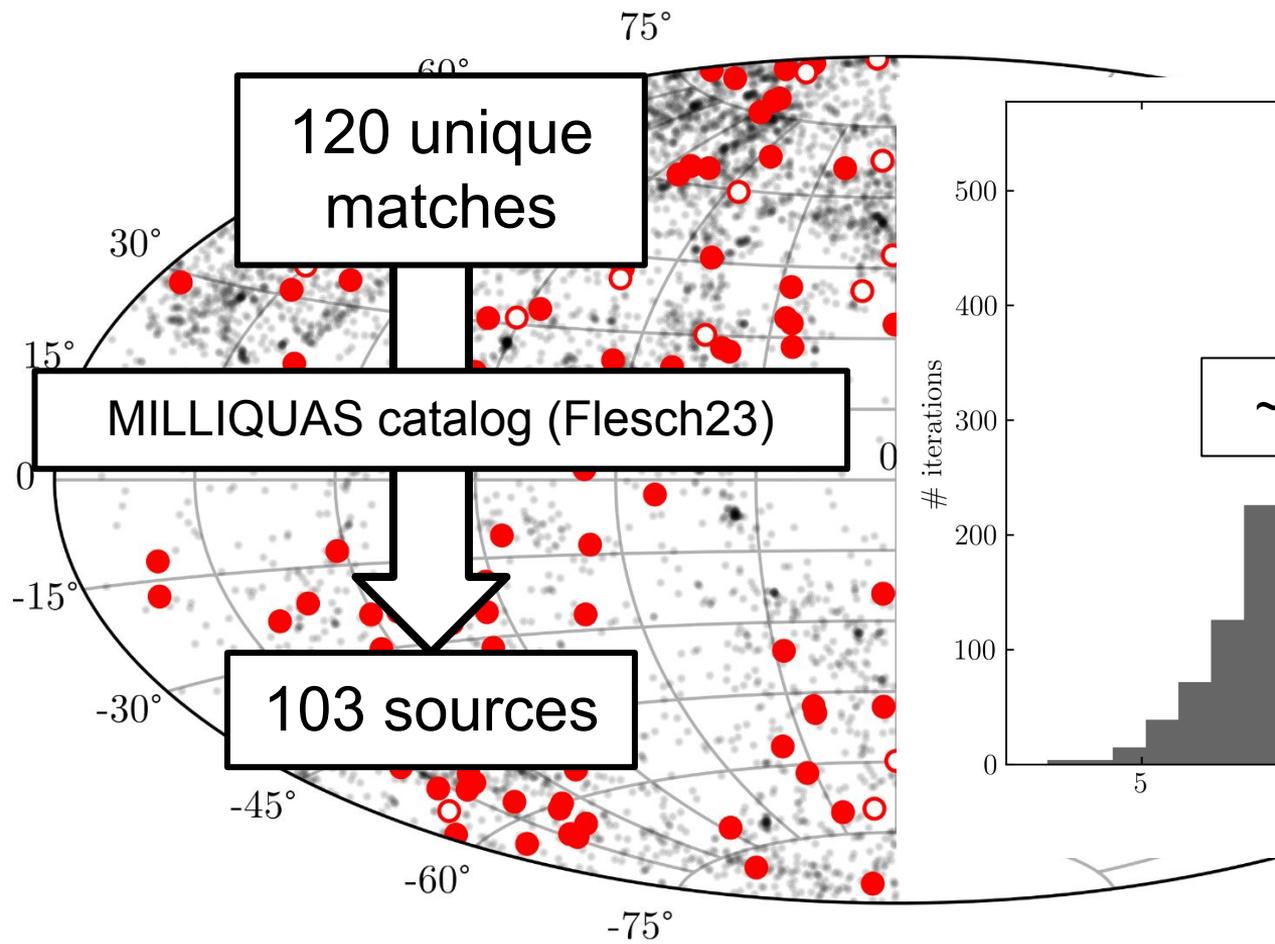
Background AGN



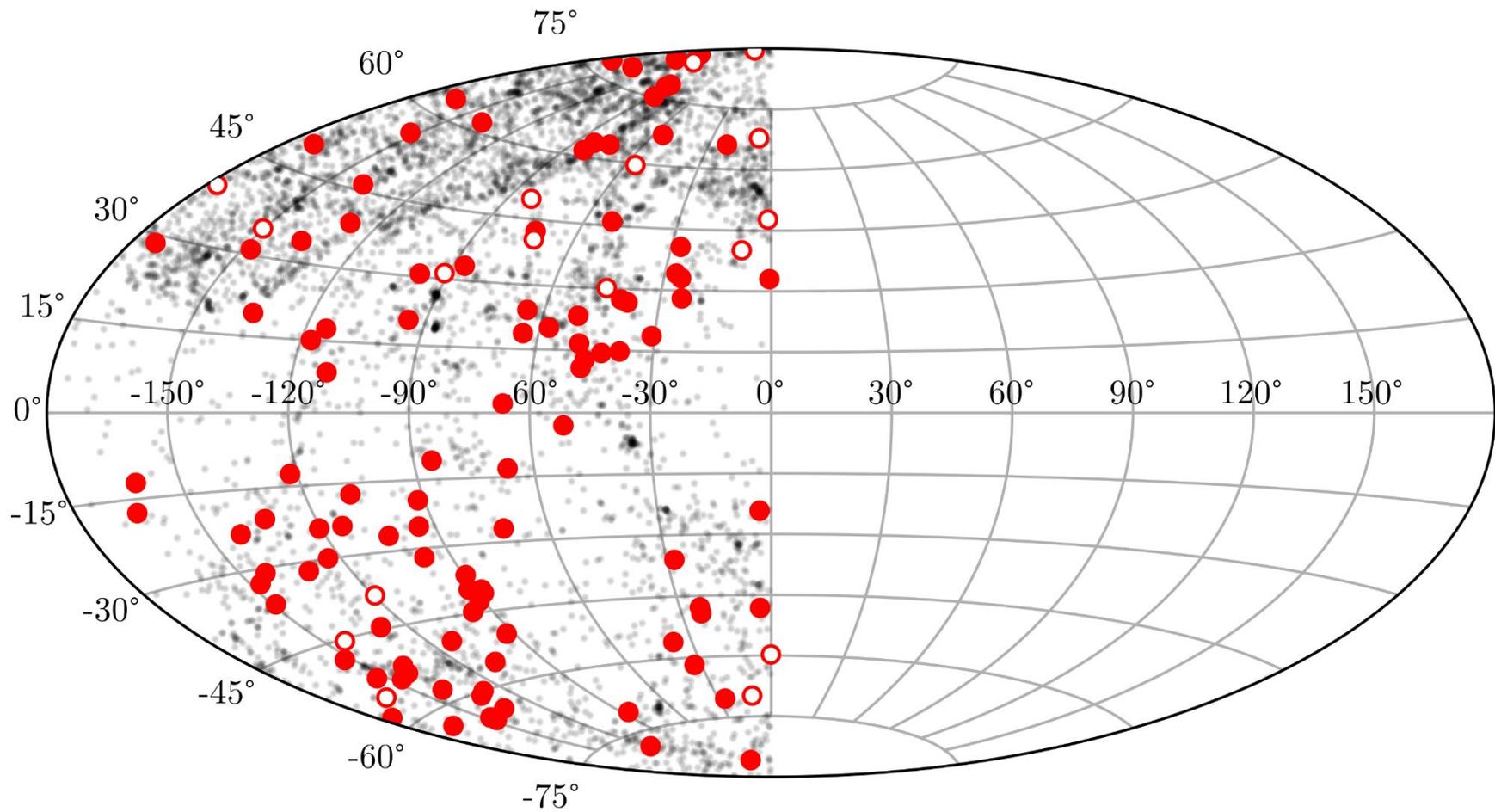
Background AGN



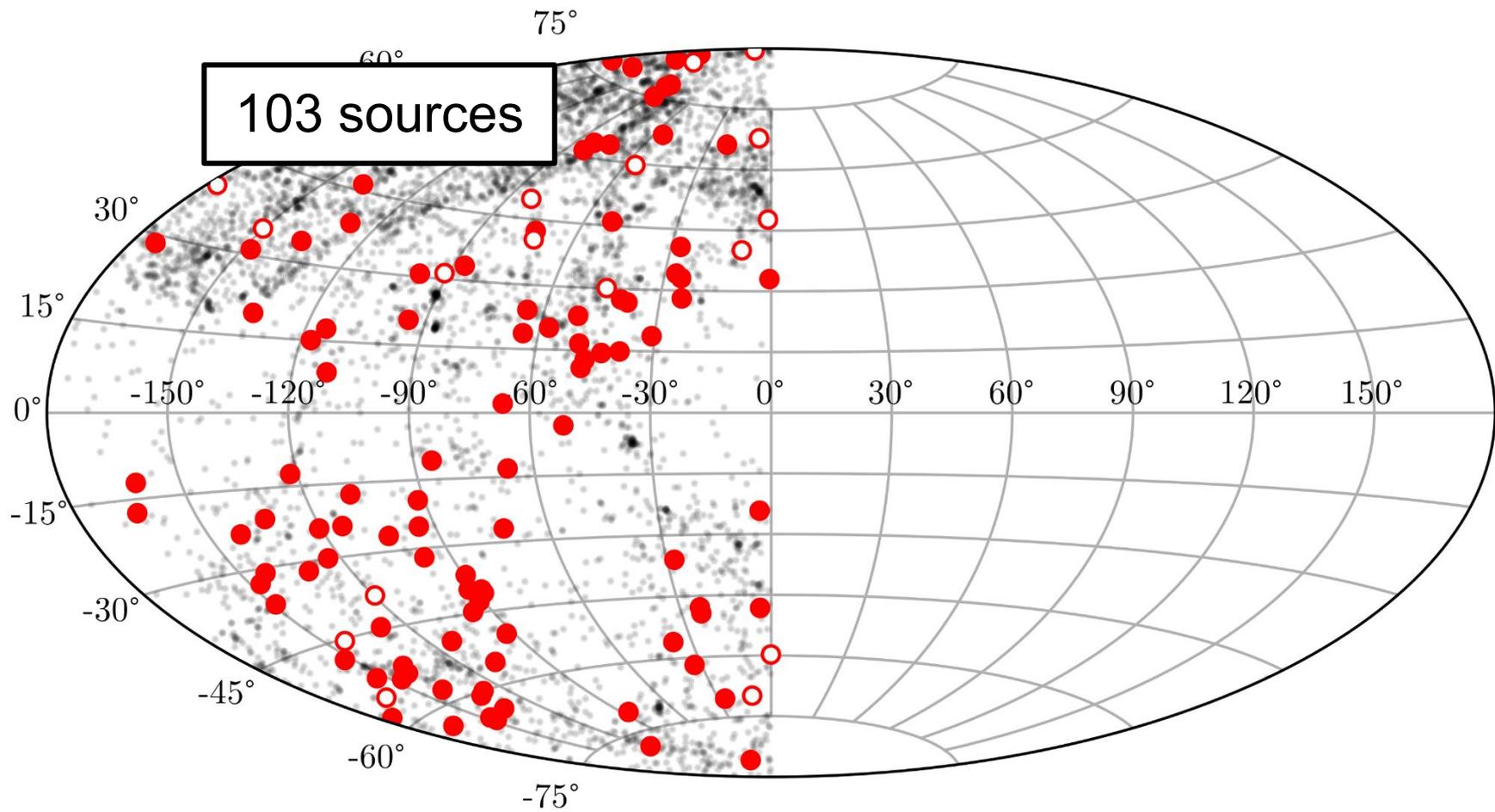
Background AGN



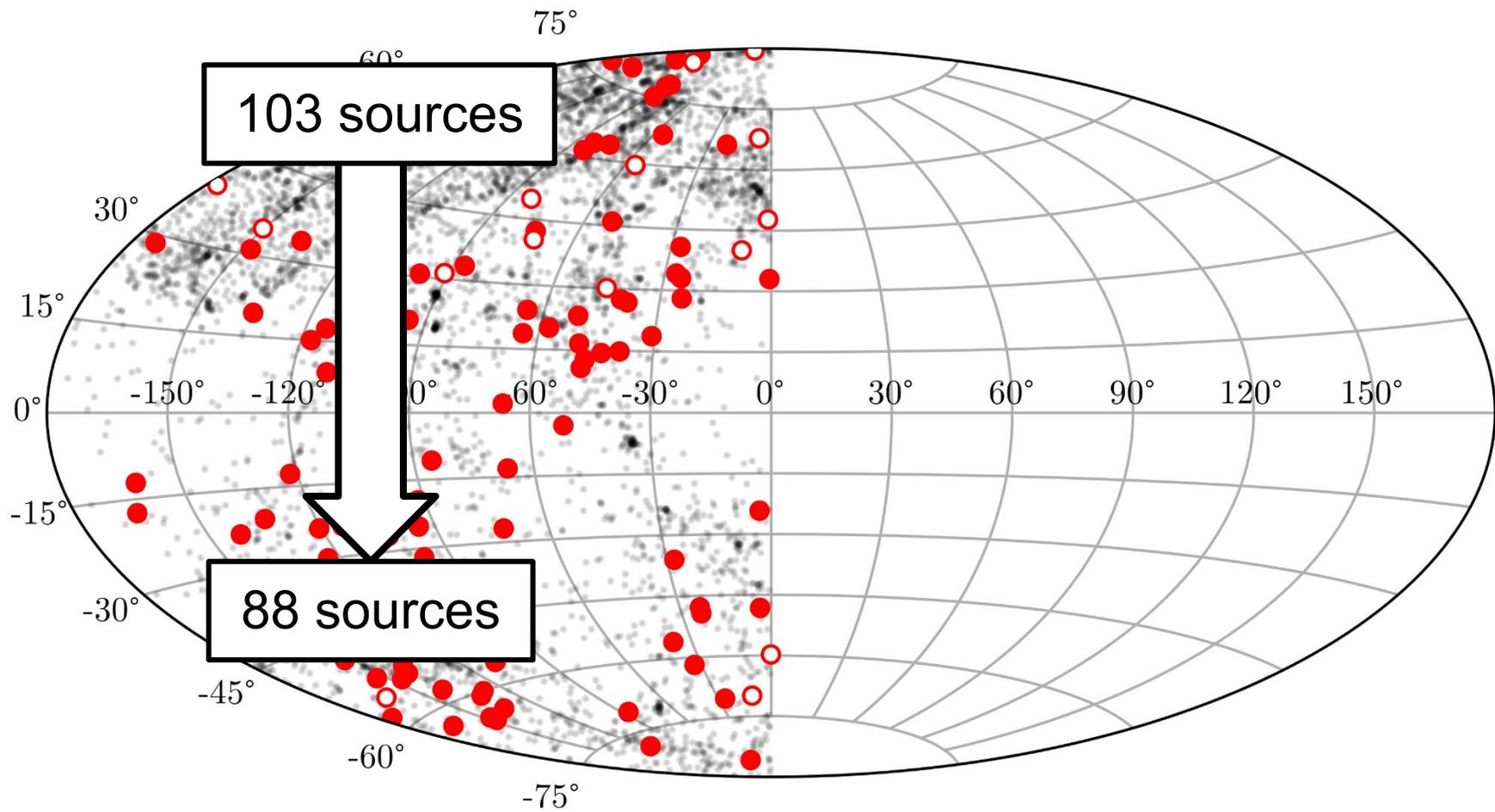
Unresolved XRBs



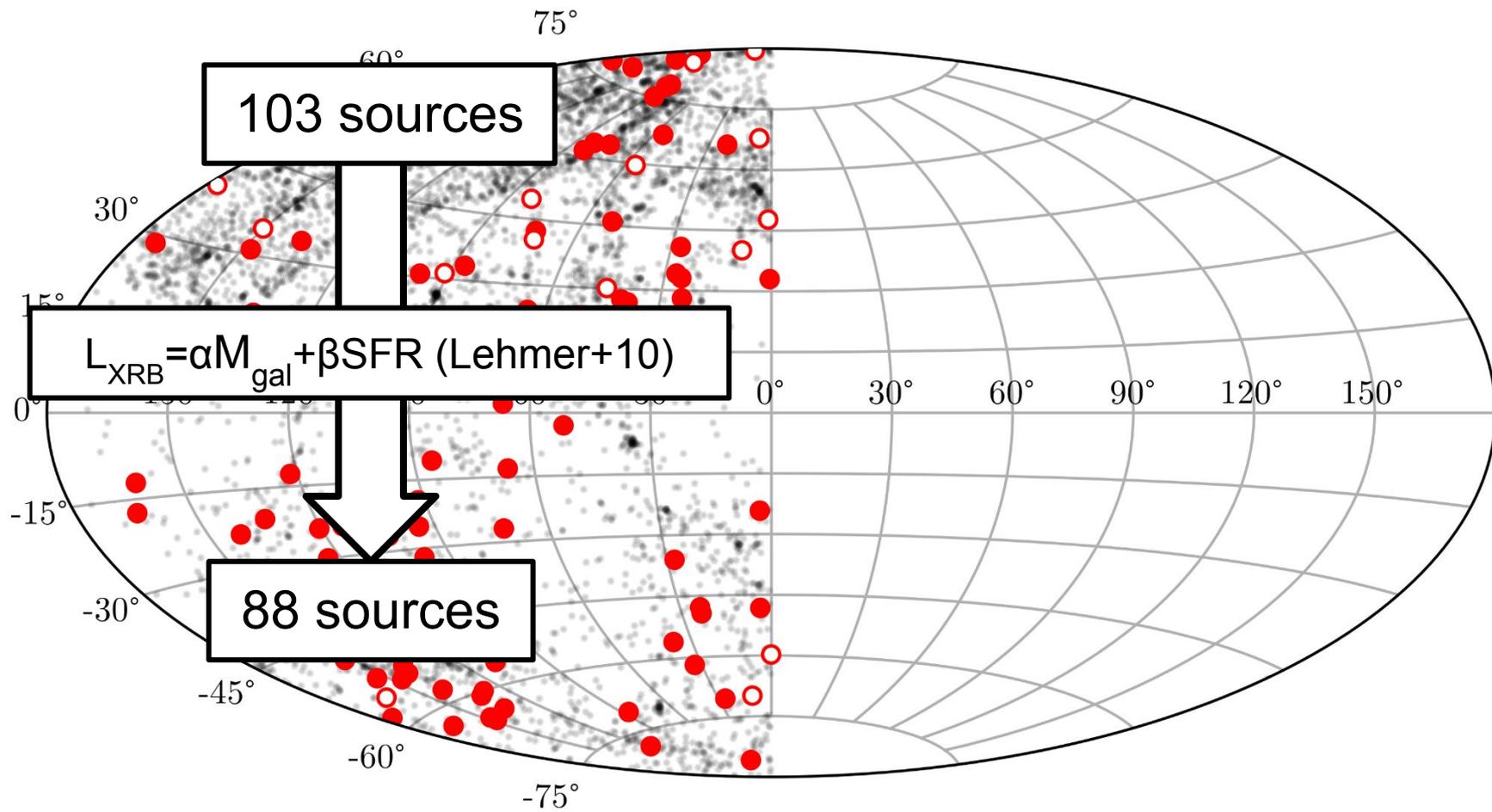
Unresolved XRBs



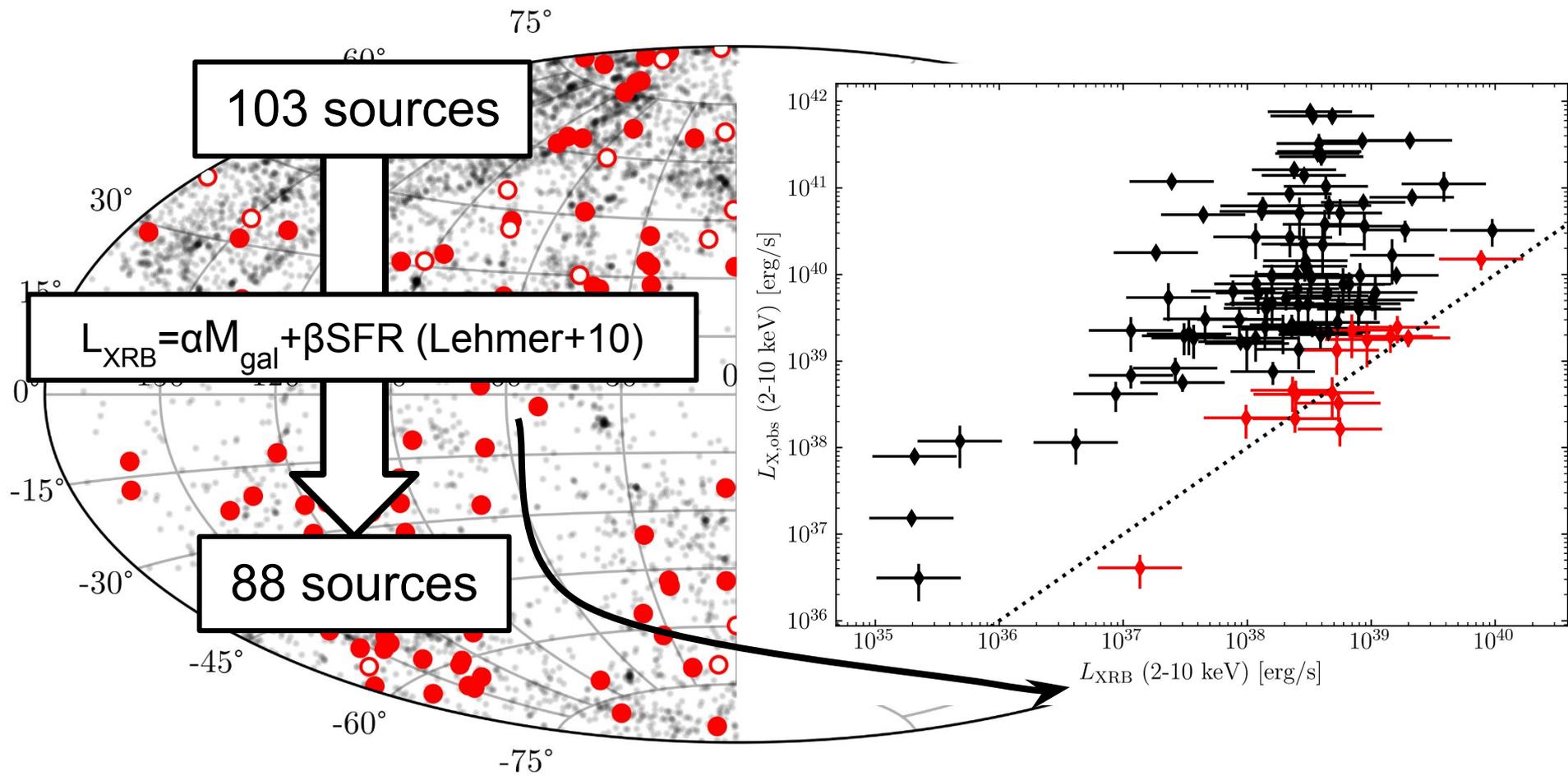
Unresolved XRBs



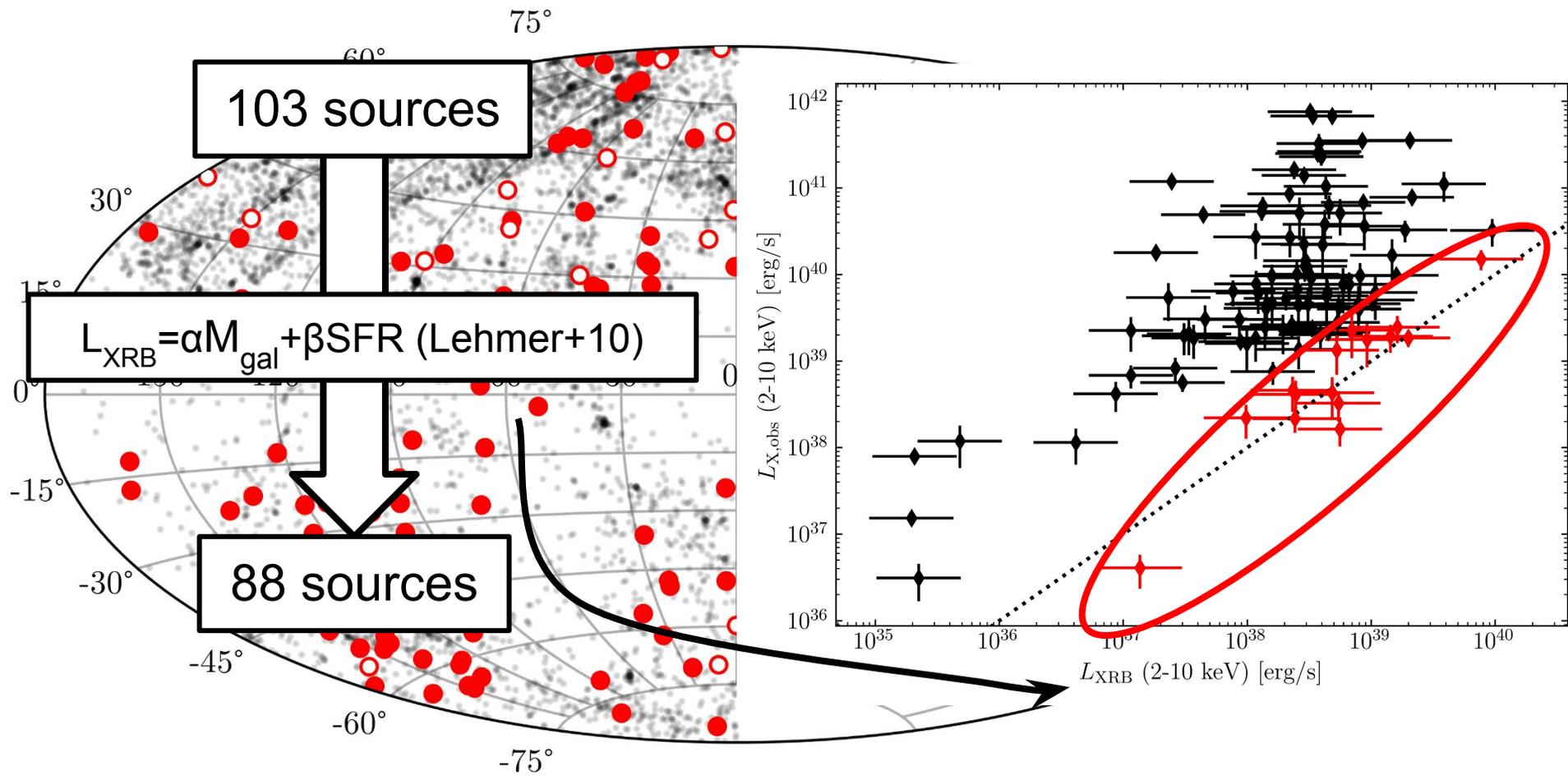
Unresolved XRBs



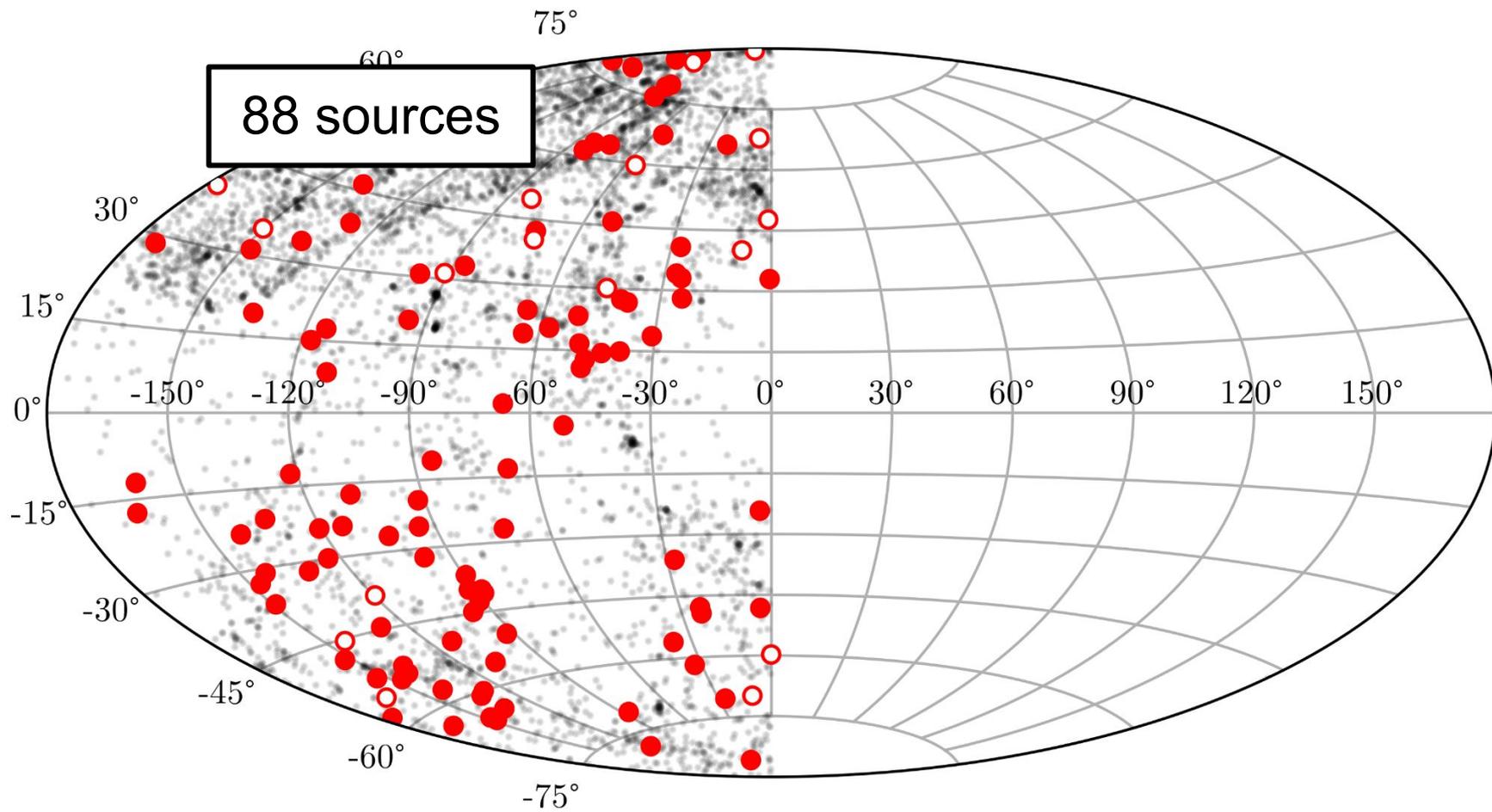
Unresolved XRBs



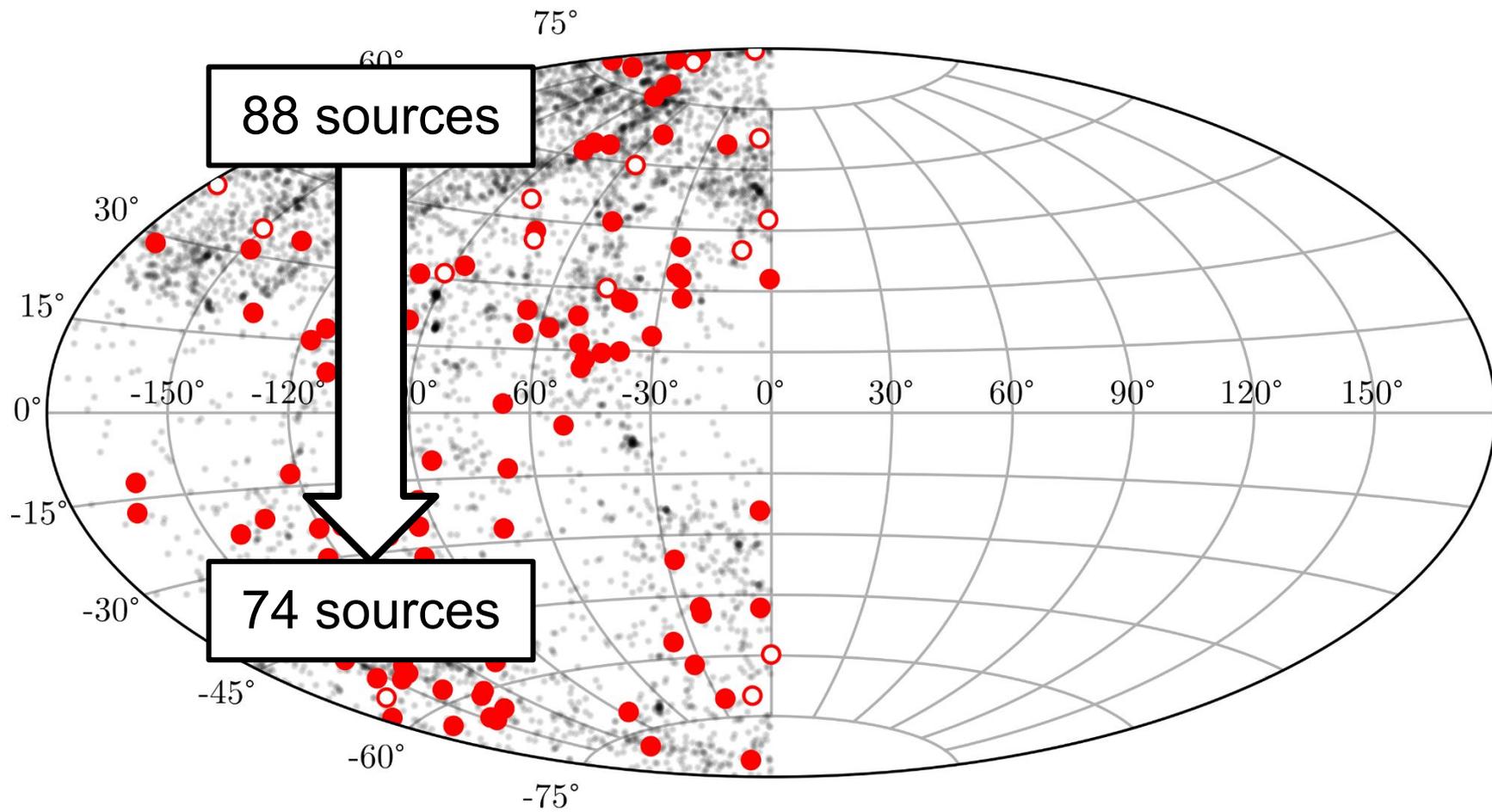
Unresolved XRBs



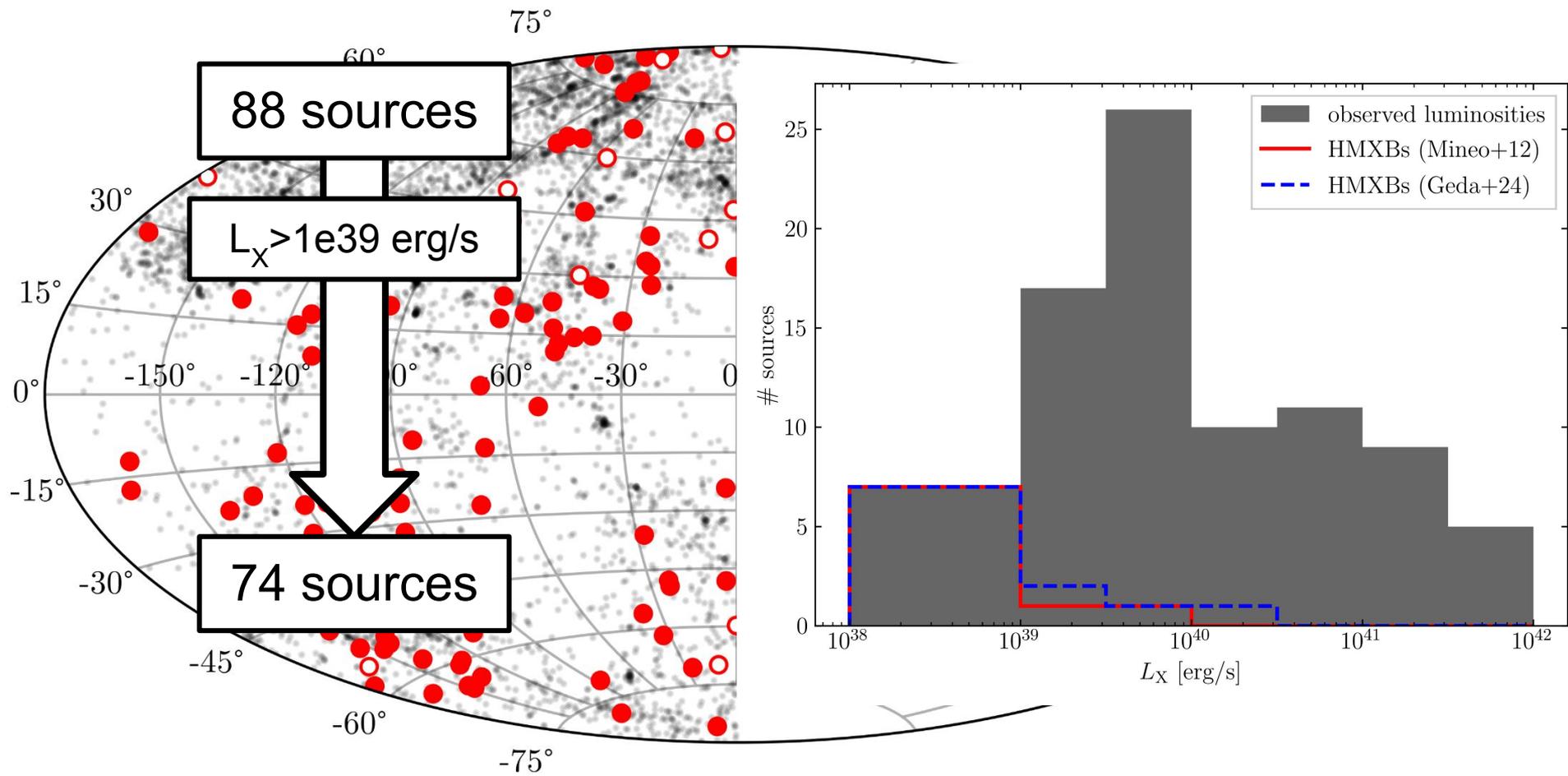
Resolved ULXs



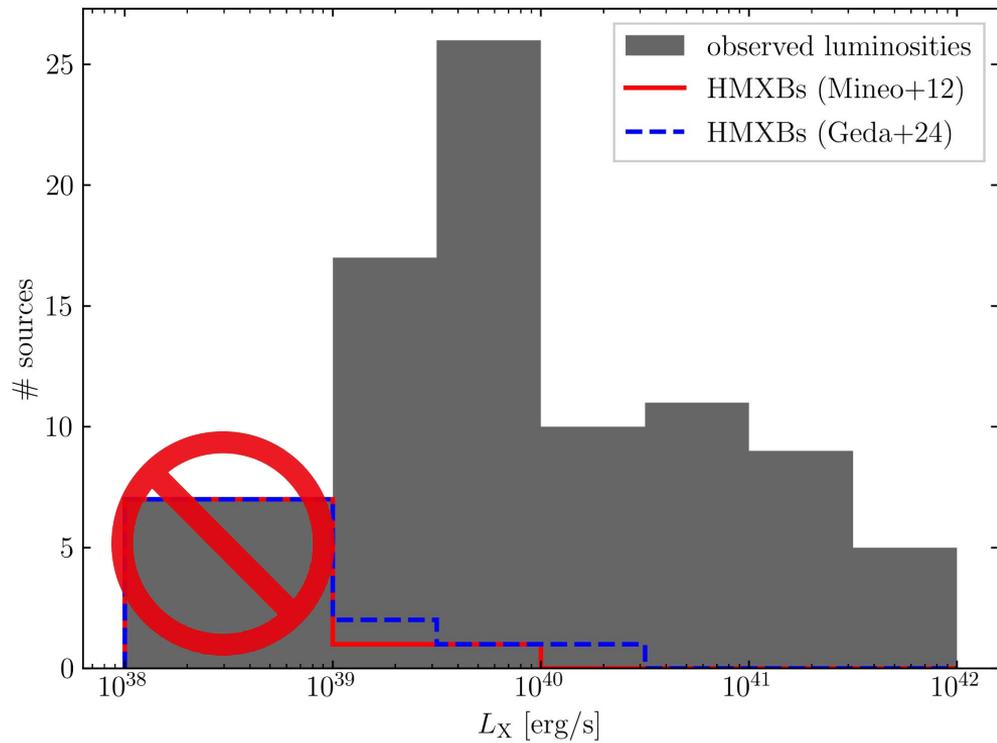
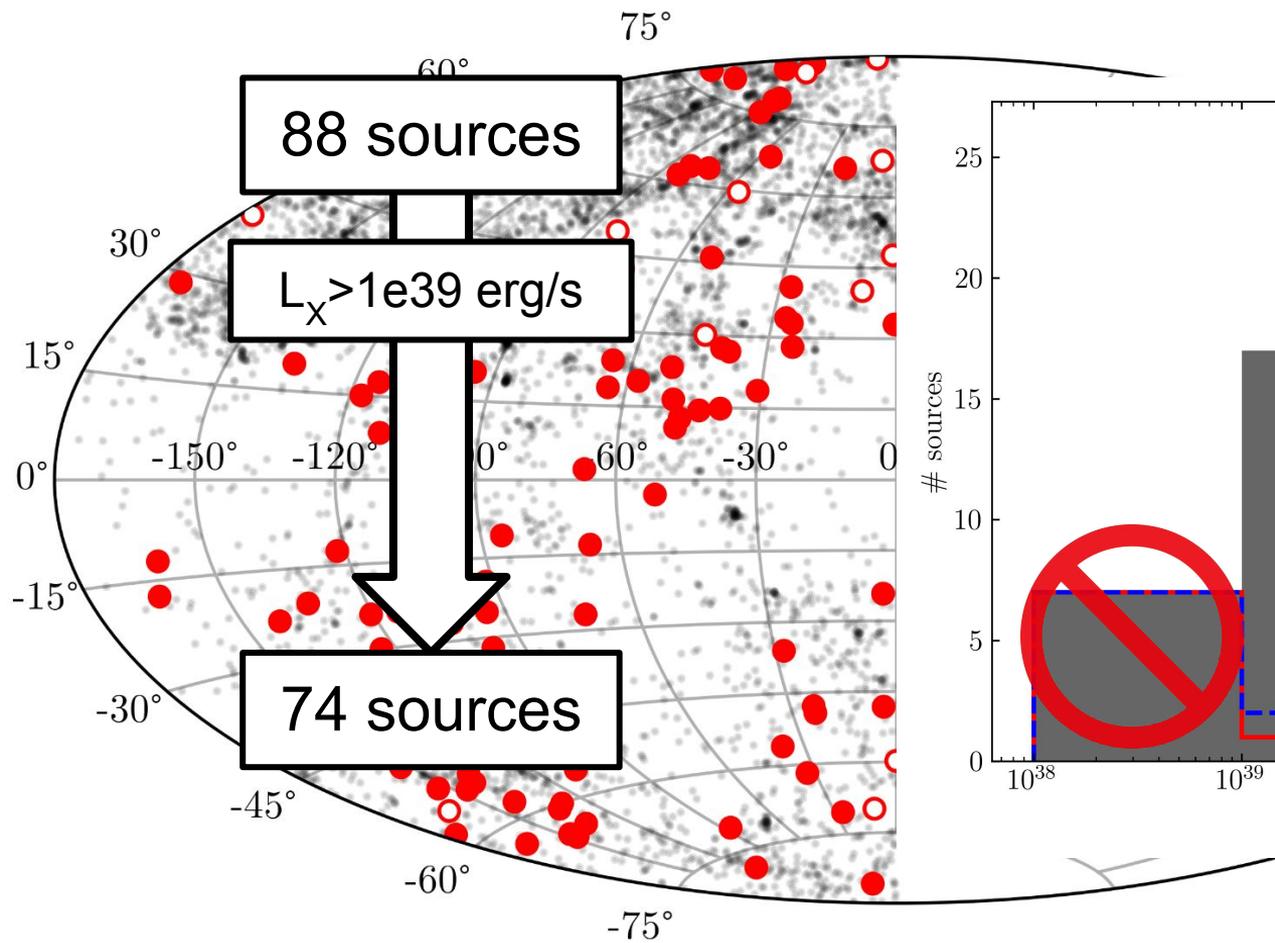
Resolved ULXs



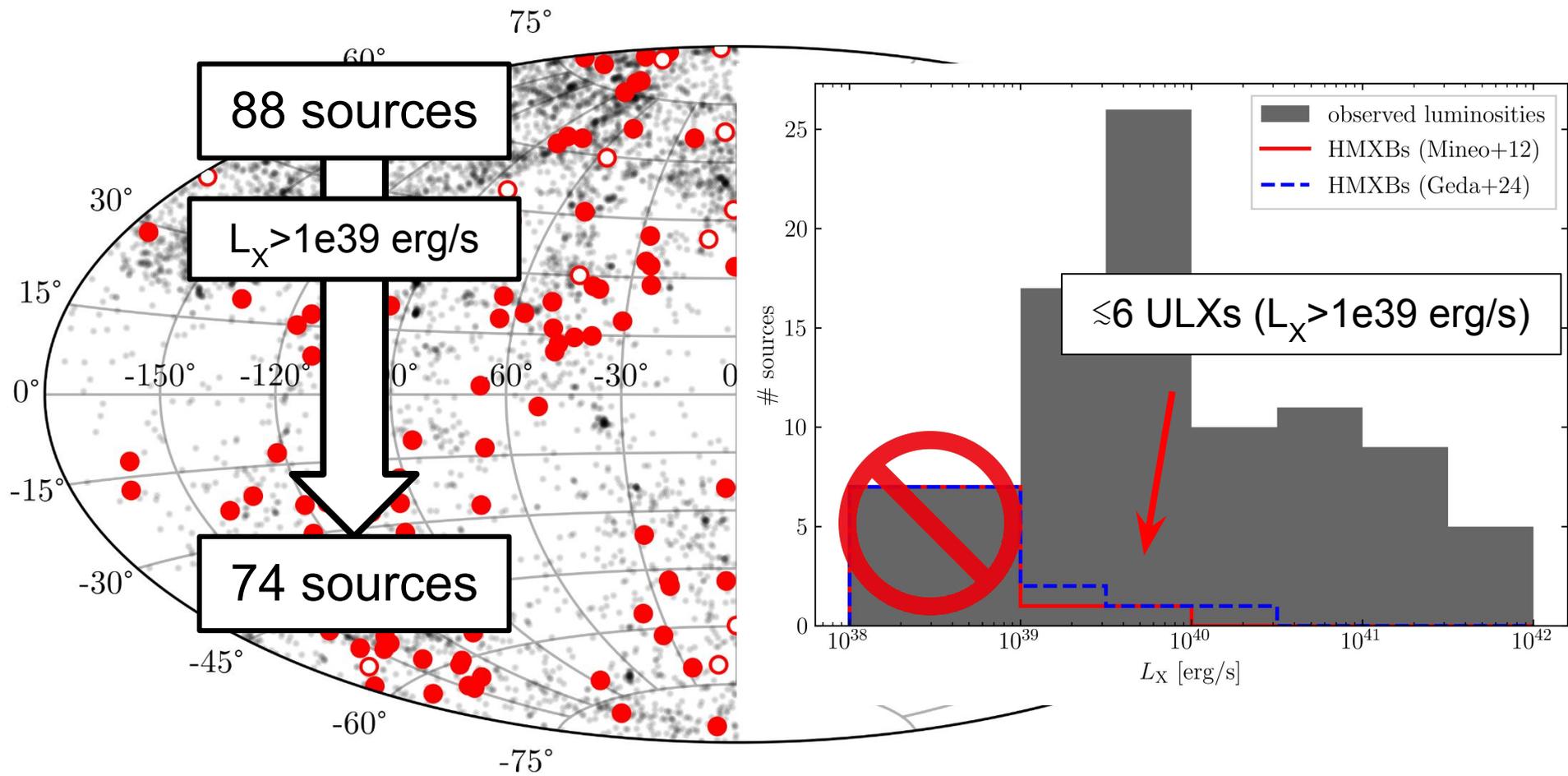
Resolved ULXs



Resolved ULXs



Resolved ULXs



Resolved ULXs

