# A Jetted Wandering Massive Black Hole Candidate in a Dwarf Galaxy

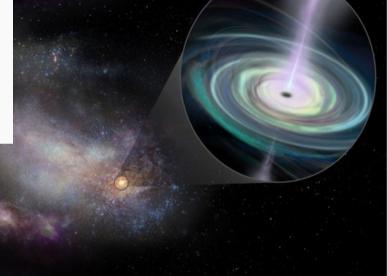
Yuanqi Liu<sup>a</sup>, Tao An<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Mar Mezcua<sup>d,c</sup>, Yingkang Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Ailing Wang<sup>f</sup>, Jun Yang<sup>g</sup>, Xiaopeng Cheng<sup>h</sup>

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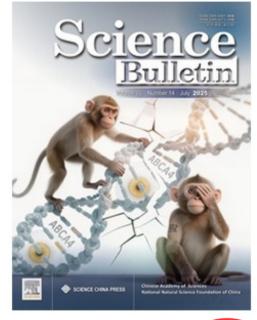
N+1

Карликовую галактику заподозрили в обладании «блуждающим» ядром промежуточной массы Черная дыра обладает аккреционным диском и джетом



Sophia Dagnello; NRAO / AUI / NSF

Астрономы при помощи наземного радиоинтерферометра VLBA обнаружили в карликовой галактике MaNGA 12772-12704 кандидата в «блуждающее» активное ядро с джетом, внутри которого находится черная дыра промежуточной массы. Это открытие может указывать на новый механизм быстрого роста черных дыр в ранней Вселенной и недооценку влияния активных ядер на эволюцию карликовых галактик.



Impact Factor

21.1

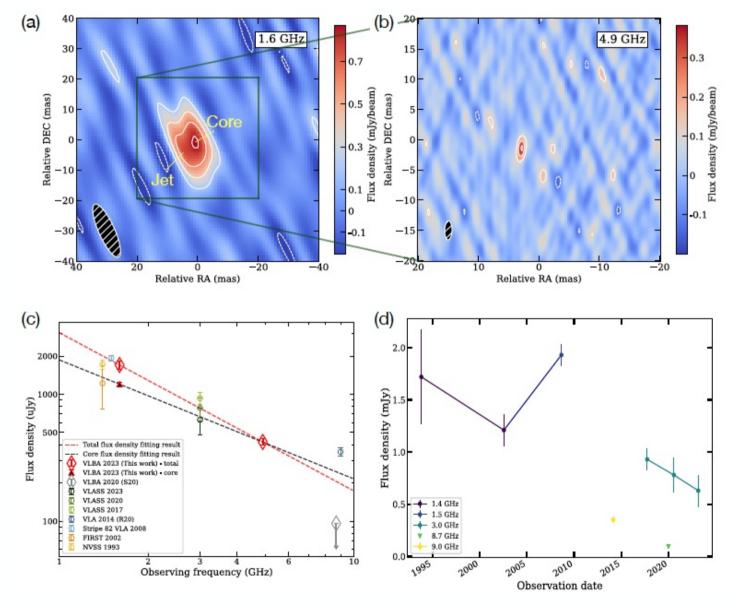
16.7

Five-year Impact Factor

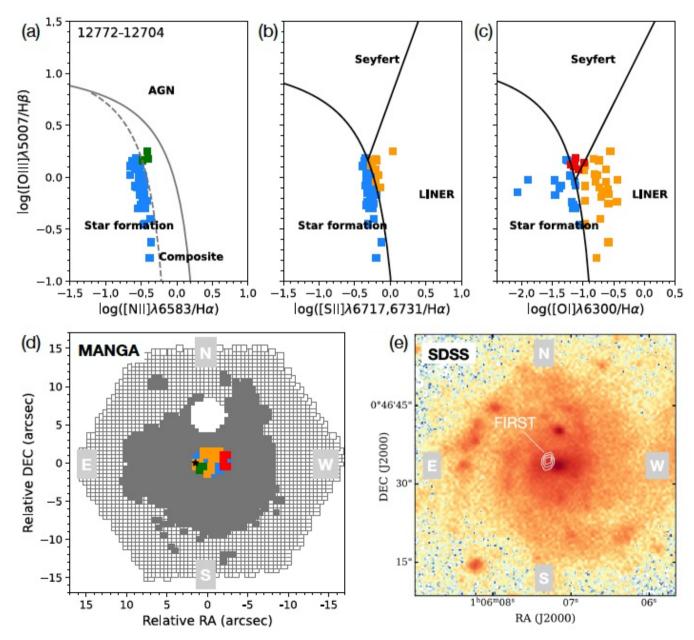
CiteScore 20.3

using optical spectroscopy, X-ray, and integral field unit (IFU) observations have identified spatially or kinematically offset AGNs in 2%–62% of samples, depending on methodology [3, 4, 5]. Regarding AGNs with offset radio cores, Popkov et al. [6] identified ~ 35 cases where Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) coordinates are associated with bright jet components separated by several to tens of milliarcseconds (mas) from the radio core. The primary

Радио: а есть ли джет? VLBI, 0.1 mas, separation radio-optics 2.7"= 0.9 kpc Jet: 2.2 pc PA=134 a=-1.2 + variable (not SNR) Tb>2e9 K – exceed value for starburst



this galaxy exhibits AGN-like line ratios, with emission lines falling within the Seyfert and LINER [по мне – это легкий удар в баре, а широких линий нет...]



Семинар VOLGA 16/09/2025, Mouceeв

### Линий HeII не обнаружено, но авторы не переживают:

ratios. This finding further reinforced the off-nuclear AGN scenario over the dual-AGN interpretation. The absence of He II  $\lambda$ 4686 emission in the AGN-dominated spaxels is unsurprising, as this line is typically weak and detected in only a small fraction of AGNs, particularly in low-luminosity systems such as the one studied here [13]. Adopting a stellar mass of  $M_{\rm Stellar} = 1.52 \times 10^9 \, M_{\odot}$ , we estimate the black-hole mass  $\log_{10}(M_{\rm BH}/M_{\odot}) = 5.54 \pm 0.45$  utilizing the  $M_{\rm BH} - M_{\rm Stellar}$  scaling relation [18]. The quoted uncertainty accounts for errors in stellar mass, the scaling relation и лихо используют масштабные соотношения с полной массой галактик, а также делают глубокие выводы об эволюции таких систем:

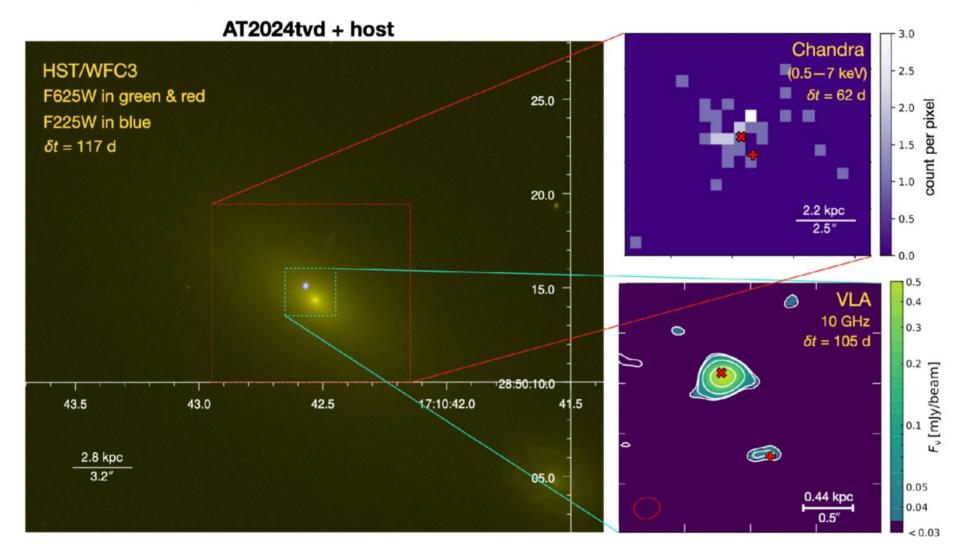
The identification of an actively accreting, off-nuclear MBH candidate in the dwarf galaxy MaNGA 12772-12704 challenges conventional black-hole growth models in low-mass galaxies, providing robust observational support for alternative accretion pathways. This has profound implications for early-Universe SMBH formation, AGN feedback, and black-hole demographics.

The  $\approx$ 0.94 kpc offset of this accreting MBH challenges conventional black-hole growth models. Theory predicts that such wandering MBHs may arise from gravitational-wave recoil or asymmetric gas accretion [8]. Our VLBI detection of MaNGA 12772–12704 provides direct evidence that an intermediate-mass black hole can be spatially displaced from its host's centre.

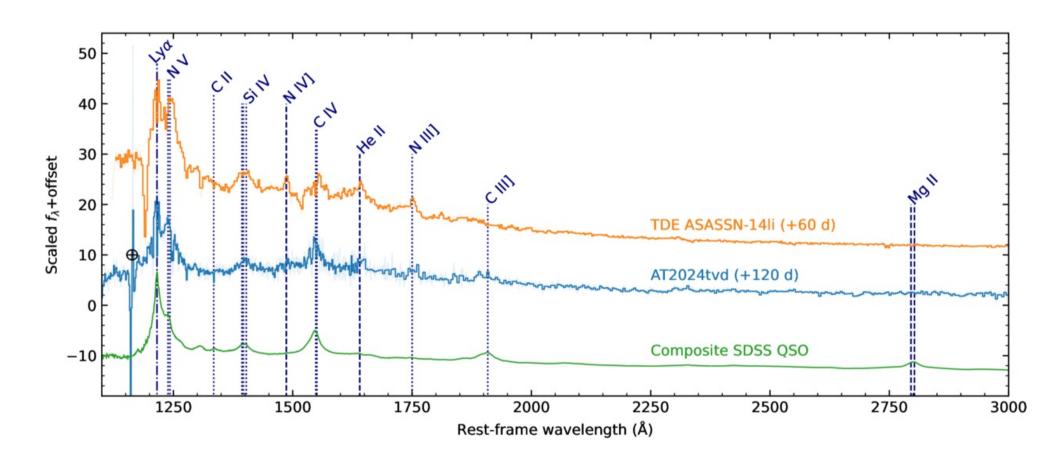
Дополнительные материалы – только про радио

А какие еще есть наблюдательные примеры?

=> A Massive Black Hole 0.8 kpc from the Host Nucleus Revealed by the Offset Tidal Disruption Event AT2024tvd (Yai + 2025ApJ...985L..48Y)



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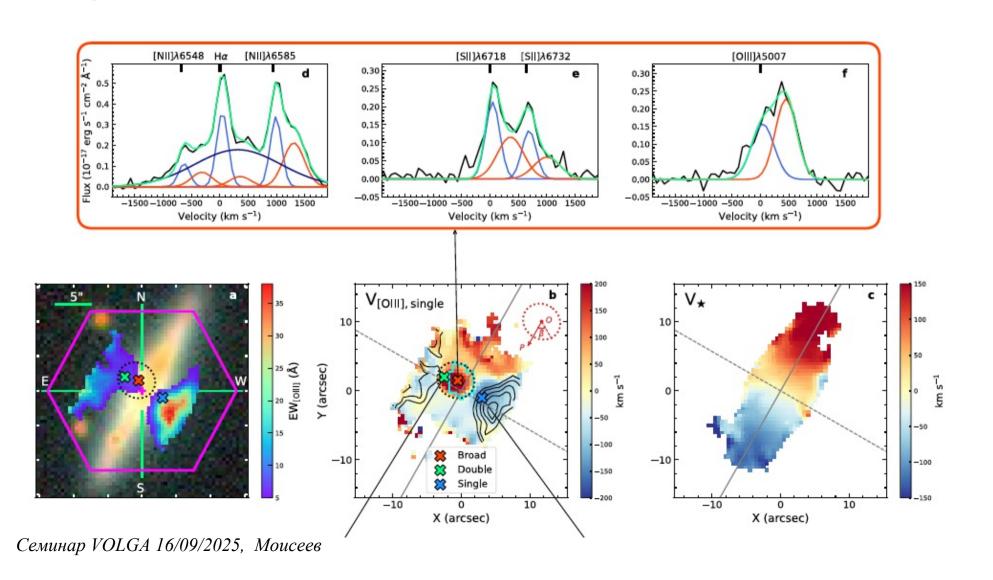


HST спектр – широкие эмиссии на красном смещении галактики, т.е. аккреционная машина имеет место именно там

#### Пример из MaNGA (на него они не ссылаются)

# A Dual Active Black Hole Candidate with Mass Ratio $\sim$ 7:1 in a Disk Galaxy

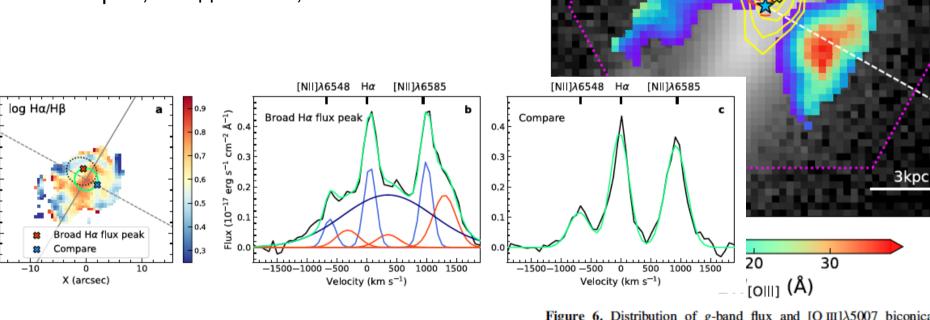
Xiao Cao<sup>1,2</sup>, Yan-Mei Chen<sup>1,2</sup>, Yong Shi<sup>1,2</sup>, Junfeng Wang<sup>3</sup>, Zhijie Zhou<sup>1,2</sup>, Min Bao<sup>1,2</sup>, Qiusheng Gu<sup>1,2</sup>, Alexei Moiseev<sup>4,5</sup>, Luis C. Ho<sup>6,7</sup>, Lan Wang<sup>8,9</sup>, and Guangquan Zeng<sup>8,9</sup>



## Пример из MaNGA (на него они не ссылаются)

ЧД в ядре – биполярное истечение + радио ЧД в 1 кпк – широкая компонента

Спорно, но здесь все, хотя бы в галактике



q-band

Figure 6. Distribution of g-band flux and [O III] $\lambda$ 5007 biconical ionized structure. The purple hexagon represents the MaNGA bundle. The 3.0 GHz VLASS radio continuum is overlaid as yellow contours, and its flux peak is marked as a yellow cross. The VLASS beam size displayed in the lower-left corner is 2.84 × 2.28, and it has a position angle of 44° (east from north). The flux of the H $\alpha$  broad component within Region A is shown as red contours, and the flux peak is marked as a red star. The overlaid color map shows EW<sub>[O III]</sub>. The white dashed line is the photometric minor axis, and the blue star marks the photometric center of this galaxy.