

## METAL CONTENT ALONG THE QUASAR MAIN SEQUENCE

**P. Marziani<sup>1</sup>, S. Panda<sup>2</sup>, M. Sniegowska<sup>3</sup>, A. del Olmo<sup>4</sup>,  
A. Deconto-Machado<sup>4</sup>, E. Bon<sup>5</sup>, N. Bon<sup>5</sup>, A. Floris<sup>6</sup>,  
M. D’Onofrio<sup>6</sup>, C. A. Negrete<sup>7</sup>, D. Dultzin<sup>7</sup> and K. Garnica<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute for Astrophysics (INAF), Padua Astronomical Observatory,  
Padua, Italy*

<sup>2</sup>*Laboratório Nacional de Astrofísica, R. dos Estados Unidos, Itajubá, Brazil*

<sup>3</sup>*School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel*

<sup>4</sup>*Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (IAA-CSIC), Granada, Spain*

<sup>5</sup>*Astronomical Observatory, Volgina 7, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia*

<sup>6</sup>*University of Padua, Department of Physics and Astronomy “Galileo Galilei”,  
Padua, Italy*

<sup>7</sup>*Instituto de Astronomía, UNAM, Mexico*

*E-mail: paola.marziani@inaf.it*

Gas outflows appear to be a phenomenon shared by the vast majority of type-1 active galactic nuclei. In this paper we review how the 4D eigenvector 1 scheme/main sequence helps to organize observed properties and to lead to meaningful constraints on the outflow physical and dynamical processes, with a special attention to the enrichment of the line emitting gas. The outflow phenomenology reaches its peak in the most luminous quasars that show a high prevalence of large blueshifts in the CIV $\lambda$  1549 and [OIII] $\lambda\lambda$  4959,5007 emission line profiles. The ionized gas mass, kinetic power, and mechanical thrust are extremely high, and suggest widespread feedback effects on the host galaxies of very luminous quasars, at cosmic epochs between 2 and 6 Gyr from the Big Bang when they may have acted as a major factor in the chemical enrichment of the host galaxy.