

## EVIDENCE FOR A STRATIFIED ACCRETION DISK WIND IN AGN

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We present observational evidence supporting the presence of a stratified accretion disk wind in active galactic nuclei (AGN), based on multi-wavelength spectroscopic analysis of broad and narrow emission lines. The diversity in emission line profiles, ionization potentials, and kinematic signatures suggests a structured outflow emerging from the accretion disk, with different zones contributing to specific spectral features. High-ionization lines (e.g., CIV  $\lambda$ 1549) exhibit strong blueshifts and asymmetric profiles indicative of fast, inner winds, while low-ionization lines (e.g., H $\beta$ , MgII  $\lambda$  2800) show more symmetric profiles consistent with predominant emission from slower, denser regions farther out, although exhibiting systematic blueshifts in quasars radiating at high Eddington ratios. The intermediate ionization lines (e.g., AlIII  $\lambda$ 1860) present a situation that is intermediate in terms of shift amplitudes, although in several super-Eddington candidates radial outflow velocities may reach values comparable to the ones of the high ionization lines. These results are consistent with radiatively driven wind models featuring radial stratification. We made preliminary photoionization modeling assuming subsequent layers of outflowing gas absorbing the radiation emitted from the corona and the

hotter disk regions. Our findings provide new constraints on the geometry and physical conditions of AGN winds and offer insight into their role in AGN feedback and broad-line region (BLR) dynamics along the quasar main sequence.