



Publication Year	2016
Acceptance in OA	2020-07-20T09:02:05Z
Title	Regulation of black-hole accretion by a disk wind during a violent outburst of V404 Cygni
Authors	Muñoz-Darias, T., Casares, J., Mata Sánchez, D., Fender, R. P., Armas Padilla, M., Linares, M., PONTI, GABRIELE, Charles, P. A., Mooley, K. P., Rodriguez, J.
Publisher's version (DOI)	10.1038/nature17446
Handle	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12386/26505
Journal	NATURE
Volume	534

Regulation of black-hole accretion by a disk wind during a violent outburst of V404 Cygni

T. Muñoz-Darias^{1,2,*}, J. Casares^{1,2,3}, D. Mata Sánchez^{1,2}, R. P. Fender³, M. Armas Padilla^{1,2,4},
M. Linares^{1,2,5}, G. Ponti⁶, P. A. Charles^{7,3}, K. P. Mooley³, J. Rodríguez⁸

¹Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, E-38205 La Laguna, S/C de Tenerife, Spain

²Departamento de Astrofísica, Universidad de La Laguna, E-38206 La Laguna, S/C de Tenerife, Spain

³Department of Physics, Astrophysics, University of Oxford, Denys Wilkinson Building, Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3RH, UK

⁴Department of Astronomy, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

⁵Institutt for fysikk, NTNU, Trondheim, Norway

⁶Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Giessenbachstrasse 1, D-85748 Garching bei München, Germany

⁷School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire SO17 1BJ, UK

⁸Laboratoire AIM, UMR 7158, CEA/CNRS/Université Paris Diderot, CEA DRF/IRFU/SAP, 91191, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

*e-mail address: teo.munoz-darias@iac.es

DOI: 10.1038/nature17446

Accretion of matter onto black holes is universally associated with strong radiative feedback¹ and powerful outflows². In particular, black hole transients³ show outflows whose properties⁴ are strongly coupled to those of the accretion flow. This includes X-ray winds of ionized material, expelled from the accretion disc encircling the black hole, and collimated radio jets^{5,6}. Very recently, a distinct optical variability pattern has been reported in the transient black hole transient V404 Cyg, and interpreted as disrupted mass flow into the inner regions of its large accretion disc⁷. Here, we report on the discovery of a sustained outer accretion disc wind in V404 Cyg, which is unlike any seen previously. We find that the outflowing wind is neutral, has a large covering factor, expands at 1% of the speed of light and triggers a nebular phase once accretion sharply drops and the ejecta become optically thin. The large expelled mass ($> 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$) indicates that the outburst was prematurely ended when a sizeable fraction of the outer disc was depleted by the wind, detaching the inner regions from the rest of the disc. The luminous, but brief, accretion phases shown by transients with large accretion discs² imply that this outflow is most likely a new fundamental ingredient regulating mass accretion onto black holes.

The X-ray binary V404 Cyg (GS 2023+338) is a confirmed stellar-mass BH⁸ with a precisely determined distance of 2.4 kpc⁹. Following 25 years of quiescence, the Swift mission detected renewed activity on Jun 15, 2015¹⁰, initiating a 2-week period of intensely violently variable emission across all wavelengths^{11,12}. Our high signal-to-noise GTC optical spectra covering the entire X-ray/radio active phase (~ 15 days) show that, contemporaneously with radio jet emission, continuous ejections of neutral material at $\sim 0.01c$ are present from low-level accretion phases ($< 1\%$ of the Eddington luminosity; L_{EDD}) to the X-ray peak (Methods; Fig. 1, ED Fig. 1). These are observed in hydrogen (Balmer) and helium (He I)

emission lines as deep P-Cyg profiles throughout the outburst¹³, and extremely broad wings once the X-ray and radio fluxes decay. P-Cyg profiles result from resonant scattering in an expanding outflow with a spherical geometry or at least sustaining a large solid angle^{14,15} (Methods). Among a dozen transitions showing this feature, the deepest are seen in the He I-5876 emission line, which is used as a reference for this study (see ED Fig. 2.).

The strongest P-Cyg profiles are witnessed during days 1 to 6 (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 for the evolution of the profiles during day 2; Methods), when the X-ray luminosity is typically 10^3 times fainter than the $\sim L_{\text{EDD}}$ flares displayed later in the outburst^{7,11} (ED Fig.1). Blue-shifted absorptions are as deep as 30% below the continuum level and we measure terminal velocities in the range $V_T = 1,500 - 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Fig. 1, Fig 2, ED Fig 2; ED Fig. 3). Symmetric red-shifted (i.e. positive velocity) outflow emission, completely detached from the accretion disc line component, is sometimes evident (see Fig. 2 from minute 60 onwards). In order to trace the ionization state of the outer disc we computed the line flux ratio $I_{\text{Ratio}} = \text{He II-4686} / H_{\beta}$ and find $I_{\text{Ratio}} < 0.5$ when P-Cyg absorptions are deepest (ED Fig.1; Methods). Through the outburst, both the X-ray and optical emission are characterized by the presence of short and long flaring activity^{7,11}. During these flaring episodes I_{Ratio} increases while the P-Cygni profiles become weaker, subsequently recovering their pre-flare strength when the X-ray flux and I_{Ratio} drop (Fig. 2). This indicates that the detection of P-Cyg absorptions is driven by ionization effects. Indeed, on days 7 to 10 much shallower absorptions (only $\sim 2\%$ below the continuum level) are witnessed as the system enters the brightest phase of the outburst and I_{Ratio} always becomes larger than unity (Fig. 1 and ED Fig.1). Furthermore, we note that the H α profile is very asymmetric during the whole outburst providing further indication of the ubiquitous presence of wind outflows during our observations (ED Fig 4; Methods).

The low temperature (T) required to have both neutral hydrogen ($T < 10^4 \text{ K}$) and helium ($T < 3 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$) places the wind-launching radius (R_l) at the outer accretion disc regardless of the wind-launching mechanism. On the other hand, the low luminosity associated with the deepest P-Cyg profiles rules out radiation pressure winds driven by Thomson scattering. The thermal wind scenario¹⁶, in which V_T roughly corresponds to the escape velocity at R_l , is able to reproduce our observations. Using $V_T = 1,500 - 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, we obtain $R_l = 1.5 - 6 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$, which corresponds to disc temperatures in the range $\sim 5,000 - 30,000 \text{ K}$ for mass accretion rate within $0.001 - 0.1 L_{\text{EDD}}$, respectively (Methods). A crude estimation of the mass loss rate associated with the most conspicuous profiles (day 2) suggests $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} > 10^{-13} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (Methods). This lower limit only accounts for neutral matter outflows, whilst a wind of ionized material could be also launched. A hot wind with V_T up to $\sim 4,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ is indeed detected by the only Chandra pointing performed during the outburst¹⁷.

The second signature of the high-velocity wind is a short *nebular phase* witnessed at the end of the outburst. Following a sharp drop by a factor of $\sim 10^3$ in the X-ray, optical and radio luminosity from the major flares ending the brightest phase of the outburst on days 9–10, the Balmer lines became unprecedentedly intense for a black hole, showing equivalent widths up to $\sim 2,000 \text{ \AA}$ (H α ; ED Fig. 1). They sit on extended wings reaching similar velocities to the V_T observed in the P-Cyg profiles ($\pm 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$; inset in Fig. 3). A forest of broad emission lines, such as Si II and Fe II also become apparent (Fig. 3) while the Balmer decrement (BD ; Methods) increases up to ~ 6 , as compared to ~ 2.5 observed earlier (ED Fig. 1, 5). High values of BD are associated with nebularities, as a result of neutral hydrogen self-absorption in relatively low-density conditions¹⁸ (Methods). This behaviour is expected when the outflow cools and expands becoming optically thin. The symmetric wings indicate a large covering factor for the ejecta. Expanding nova shells are characterized by similar BD values¹⁹ during some stages as well as some of the emission lines detected here. The latter are also found in low excitation nebularities surrounding outflowing massive stars²⁰, which show similar H α equivalent widths in their final and most violent evolutionary phases²¹. This phase is not witnessed after other strong flares displayed early in the outburst (e.g. day 4). However, these events are not followed by such a strong drop in flux as for the case of the major flares preceding the nebular phase (ED Fig. 1).

The time-scale of the optically thick (P-Cyg) to optically thin (extended wings) transition is the diffusion time-scale of an expanding shell with mass M_{Shell} , and it is estimated²¹ to be $t_{\text{Dif}} \approx 23$ days $(1 / R_{15}) (M_{\text{Shell}} / M_{\odot})$, where R_{15} is the radius of the spherical envelope in units of 10^{15} cm. For $t_{\text{Dif}} = 0.002 - 0.1$ days, conservative time scales relevant in the evolution of the BD, we obtain $M_{\text{Shell}} \sim 10^{-8} - 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$. This is consistent with the black hole blowing away a significant fraction of the matter stored in its large accretion disc²² ($\sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$). On the other hand, this amount of mass is able to explain the increase in the equivalent hydrogen column density (up to $N_{\text{H}} \sim 1 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) observed during both the 1989 and the 2015 outbursts²² (Methods).

The active phase of the 2015 outburst of V404 Cyg is much shorter (~ 15 d) than typically observed in other luminous black holes (months to a year). This is followed by a sharp decay (~ 3 days), still during the radio-loud phase of the outburst, right after the X-ray peak is reached. This behaviour is consistent with that observed in the 1989 outburst²². During these brief outbursts only about 0.1 % ($0.3 - 1.1 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$) of the material stored in the accretion disc is accreted by the black hole. This corresponds to the gas kept in the innermost $\sim 6 - 9 \times 10^5$ km, which is unaffected by the long-lived outer disc wind. The amount of mass transferred from the donor star to the accretion disc during the preceding 26 years of quiescence is estimated to be $-\Delta M_2 \approx 3 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$ (Methods). This amount is comparable to that accreted by the BH and ejected by the wind. We also detect a prominent double-peaked H_{α} line right after the end of the nebular phase, indicating the presence of a remnant accretion disc once the most active phase of the outburst was finished. Strong H_{α} has in fact been observed throughout the inter-outburst interval, and it is formed at $\sim 80\%$ of the outer disc radius²³ ($0.8 R_{\text{out}} = 7 \times 10^6$ km). This (quiescent) period is also characterized by an X-ray luminosity ~ 2 orders of magnitude brighter than typically observed in quiescent black holes²⁴, implying ongoing accretion from the remnant accretion disc. Similarly, the much fainter secondary outburst detected in December 2015²⁵ also indicates the presence of an active disc only 6 months after the major outburst. This time lapse is consistent with the viscous time scale for refilling the inner disc (Methods).

By contrast with the sparse optical data obtained during the 1989 outburst²⁶, the intense observing campaign presented here allowed us to study in detail the evolution of the wind outflow and to detect the short-lived nebular phase. A nebular phase might have also occurred in the 1989 outburst – where intermittent P-Cyg profiles were detected²⁶ – but missed because of the scarce monitoring. On the other hand, the relative proximity of V404 Cyg enables both detailed spectroscopic observations at luminosities as low as $10^{-3} L_{\text{EDD}}$ and the detection of outflow features as weak as 2% of the continuum level during the brightest phases. In addition, the large accretion disc implied by the 6.5d orbital period – the majority of black holes have orbital periods shorter than ~ 2 d²⁷ – provides the resource for the formation of outer disc outflows. Besides V404 Cyg, the behaviour of the other two systems with the longest orbital periods might also be influenced by the presence of mass outflows. V4641 Sgr, with $P_{\text{orb}} = 2.8$ d, has shown several brief outbursts characterized by strong radio emission. Extended H_{α} wings ($\pm 2,500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) have been reported in a low-luminosity observation, possibly with a weak P-Cyg profile in a Fe II emission line²⁸. Likewise, GRS 1915+105, the longest period black hole, has been permanently in outburst for the last 23 years, alternating lower luminosity plateau phases with short luminous episodes lasting only several weeks⁴.

It is interesting to note that both V404 Cyg and GRS 1915+105 share some distinctive variability patterns in their X-ray and optical emission regardless of differing luminosities⁷. These include short-term variations with large amplitudes, which, in addition to the neutral wind outflows reported here, appear as a common feature of long period black holes. This variability pattern has been proposed to result from insufficient mass flow reaching the inner parts of large discs, and it might also affect the outburst evolution in addition or alternatively to the presence of the disc outflow presented here. The highly ionized wind of GRS 1915+105 during high accretion rate phases has been suggested to play a role in explaining the variability properties of the source, thereby linking (X-ray) outflows and oscillation

patterns²⁹. Unfortunately, this system cannot be observed in the optical due to high interstellar extinction. Furthermore, it is not clear whether or not a similar coupling mechanism could be at work at the much lower luminosities associated with both the variability patterns⁷ and the neutral wind outflow observed in V404 Cyg.

The sustained disc wind that we have discovered in V404 Cyg could be a new fundamental ingredient in how accretion proceeds in the largest and hence most powerful BH accretion discs. The outflow likely regulates the evolution of the outburst by depleting a sizable fraction of the outer disc, thereby detaching the innermost regions, which are eventually accreted. This suggests analogous behaviour to the cold and massive outflows seen in AGN, which shape their host galaxies at long distances from the central black hole³⁰.

References

1. Fabian, A. C. Observational Evidence of Active Galactic Nuclei Feedback. *Annual. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.* **50**, 455-489 (2012).
2. Fender, R. P., and Belloni, T. M. GRS 1915+105 and the Disc-Jet Coupling in Accreting Black Hole Systems. *Annual. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.* **42**, 317-364 (2004).
3. Belloni, T. M., Motta, S. E., Muñoz-Darias, T. Black hole transients. *Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of India* **39**, 409-428 (2011).
4. Fender, R. P., Muñoz-Darias, T., The balance of power: accretion and feedback in stellar mass black holes. In *Astrophysical Black Holes. Lecture Notes in Physics*. Vol. **905**, 65-100 (eds. in Haardt *et al.* Springer International Publishing Switzerland, 2016).
5. Ponti, G. *et al.* Ubiquitous equatorial accretion disc winds in black hole soft states. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **422**, L11-L15 (2012).
6. Nielsen, J., Lee, J. C. Accretion disk winds as the jet suppression mechanism in the microquasar GRS 1915+105. *Nature* **458**, 481-484 (2009).
7. Kimura, M. *et al.* Repetitive patterns in rapid optical variations in the nearby black-hole binary V404 Cygni. *Nature* **529**, 54-58 (2016).
8. Casares, J., Charles, P. A., Naylor, T. A 6.5-day periodicity in the recurrent nova V404 Cygni implying the presence of a black hole. *Nature* **355**, 614-617 (1992).
9. Miller Jones J. C. A. The First Accurate Parallax Distance to a Black Hole. *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **706**, L230-L234 (2009).
10. Barthelmy, S. D. *et al.* Swift trigger 643949 is V404 Cyg. *GRB Coord. Netw. Circ.* **17929**, (2015).
11. Rodriguez, J. *et al.* Correlated optical, X-ray, and γ -ray flaring activity seen with INTEGRAL during the 2015 outburst of V404 Cygni. *Astron. Astrophys.* **581**, L9 (2015).
12. Martí, J., Luque-Escamilla, P. L., García-Hernández, M. T. Multi-colour optical photometry of V404 Cygni in outburst. *Astron. Astrophys.* **586**, 58 (2016).
13. Muñoz-Darias, T., *et al.* Detection of transient optical P-Cygni profiles in V404 Cyg. *ATel.* **7659** (2015).
14. Mauche, C. W., and Raymond, J. C. IUE observations of the dwarf nova HL Canis Majoris and the winds of cataclysmic variables. *Astrophys. J.* **323**, 690-713 (1987).
15. Castor, J. I., & Lamers, H. J. G. L. M. An atlas of theoretical P Cygni profiles. *Astrophys. J. S. S.* **39**, 481-511 (1979).
16. Begelman, M. C., McKee, C. F., Shields, G. A. Compton heated winds and coronae above accretion disks. I Dynamics. *Astrophys. J.* **271**, 70-88 (1983).
17. King, A. L., *et al.*, High-resolution Chandra HETG Spectroscopy of V404 Cygni in Outburst, *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **813**, L37 (2015).
18. Drake, A. S., Ulrich, R. K. The Emission-line spectrum from a slab of hydrogen at moderate to high densities. *Astrophys. J. S. S.* **42**, 351-383 (1980)

19. Iijima, T. and Esenoglu, H., H. Spectral evolution of Nova (V1494) Aql high velocity jets. *Astron. Astrophys.* **404**, 997- 1009 (2003).
20. Thackeray, A.D., Spectra of the low-excitation nebulosities around AG Carinae and HD 138403. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **180**, 95-102 (1977).
21. Smith, N., Mauerhan, J. C. and Prieto, J. L. SN 2009ip and SN 2010mc: core-collapse Type II_n supernovae arising from blue supergiants. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **438**, 1191-1207 (2014).
22. Zycki, P. T., Done C., Smith, D. A. The 1989 May outburst of the soft X-ray transient GS 2023+338 (V404 Cyg). *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **309**, 561-575 (1999)
23. Casares J. A FWHM-K₂ Correlation in Black Hole Transients. *Astrophys. J.* **808**, 80 (2015).
24. Armas Padilla, M. *et al.* Swift J1357.2-0933: the faintest black hole? *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **444**, 902-905 (2014).
25. Beardmore, A. P., Page, K. L., Kuulkers, E. Swift triggers on V404 Cyg. *ATel.* **8455** (2015).
26. Casares, J., Charles, P. A., Jones, D. H. P., Rutten, R. G. M., Callanan, P. J. Optical studies of V404 Cyg, the X-ray transient GS2023 + 338. I-The 1989 outburst and decline. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **250**, 712-725 (1991).
27. Corral-Santana, J., Casares, J., Muñoz-Darias, T. *et al.* BlackCAT: A catalogue of stellar-mass black holes in X-ray transients. *Astron. Astrophys.* accepted (2016).
28. Lindstrom, C. *et al.* New clues on outburst mechanism and improved spectroscopic elements of the black hole binary V4641 Sagittarii. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **363**, 882-890 (2005).
29. Nielsen, J., Remillard, R. A., Lee, J. C. The Physics of the Heartbeat State of GRS 1915+105. *Astrophys. J.* **737**, 69 (2011).
30. Feruglio, C. *et al.* Quasar feedback revealed by giant molecular outflows. *Astron. Astrophys.* **518**, L155 (2010).

Acknowledgments. Nine of the spectra of 27 June were taken during the visit of His Majesty King Felipe VI of Spain to the 10.4-m Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC); we appreciate the support this visit provides to astrophysical research in Spain. This work is based on observations made with the GTC telescope, in the Spanish Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, during both Time Allocation Committee and Director’s Discretionary observing time. We are thankful to the GTC team for the fast response and efficient work throughout the observing campaign. We acknowledge support by the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y competitividad under grants AYA2013-42627 and PSR2015-00397, the Leverhulme Trust Visiting Professorship Grant VP2-2015-046, the International Research Fellowship program of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (PE15024), the Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie (BMW/DLR, FKZ 50 OR 1408) and the French Research National Agency’s CHAOS project ANR-12-BS05-0009. The use of the MOLLY software developed by T. R. Marsh is gratefully acknowledged.

Authors Contribution: T.M-D. performed the GTC data analysis and wrote the paper. J.C. contributed to the GTC data analysis and assisted in writing the paper. D.M.S. performed the GTC data reduction and contributed to the GTC data analysis. R.P.F. provided the radio data and contributed to the scientific discussion. M.A.P. performed X-ray analysis and contributed to the scientific discussion. M. L. provided day-12 GTC spectra and assisted in writing the paper. G.P. contributed to the scientific discussion. P.A.C. contributed to the scientific discussion and assisted in writing the paper. K.P.M. performed radio data analysis. J.R. provided part of the INTEGRAL data.

Author Information Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to teo.munoz-darias@iac.es

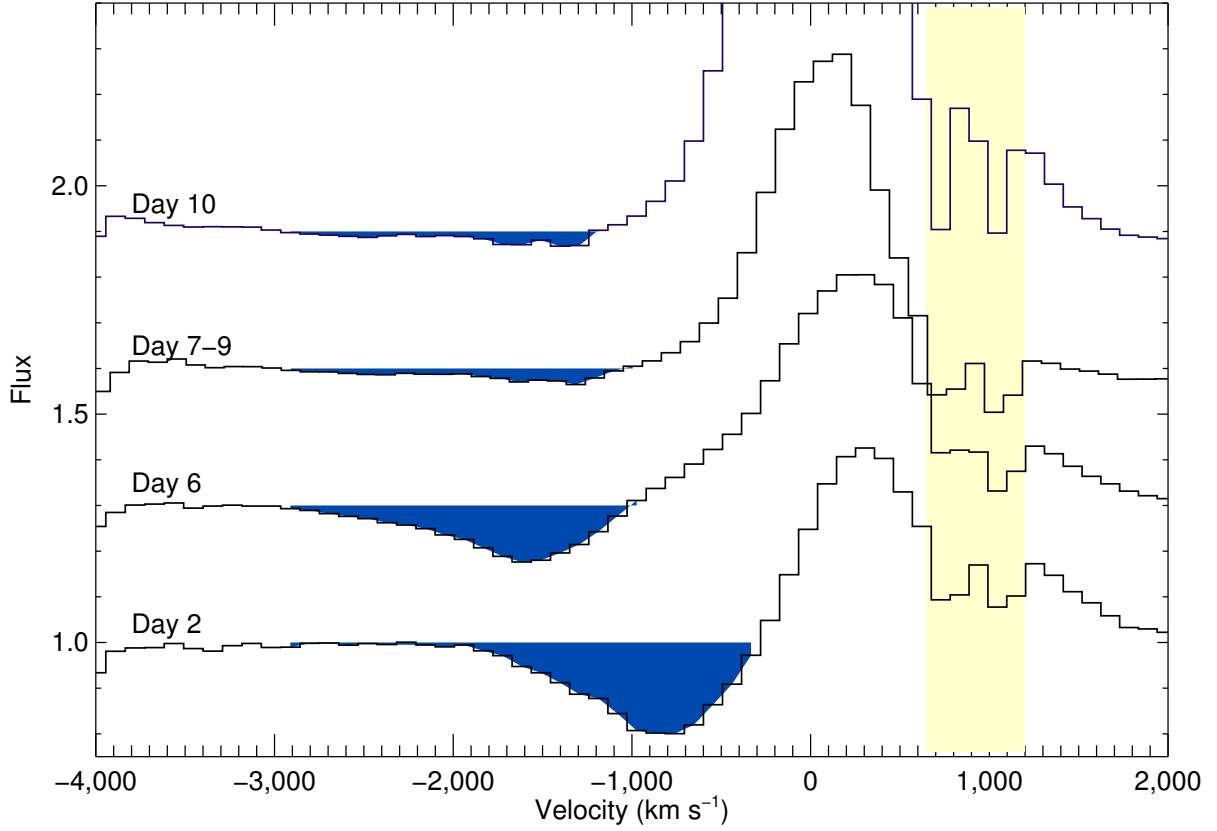


Fig. 1: P-Cyg profiles observed during days 2, 6, 7-to-9 and 10 in He I 5876 Å. Normalized spectra are offset by 0, 0.6, 1.2 and 1.8, respectively. Profiles are formed when atomic material approaching the observer at $-V_{\text{out}}$ scatters photons with frequency $\nu = \nu_0(1 - V_{\text{out}}/c)$, while receding ejecta are being illuminated by the central source. Light yellow background indicates regions contaminated by interstellar absorption. We detect approaching material moving up to 3,000 km/s (blue filled absorptions). During days 7 to 9 and 10 the profiles are very shallow, in correspondence with high ionization states (see text). Simultaneously to blue-shifted absorption we detect red-shifted emission detached from the accretion disc component (see also Fig. 2). It reached similar amplitudes than those produced by approaching material, a feature indicating spherical geometry or at least large covering factor¹⁴.

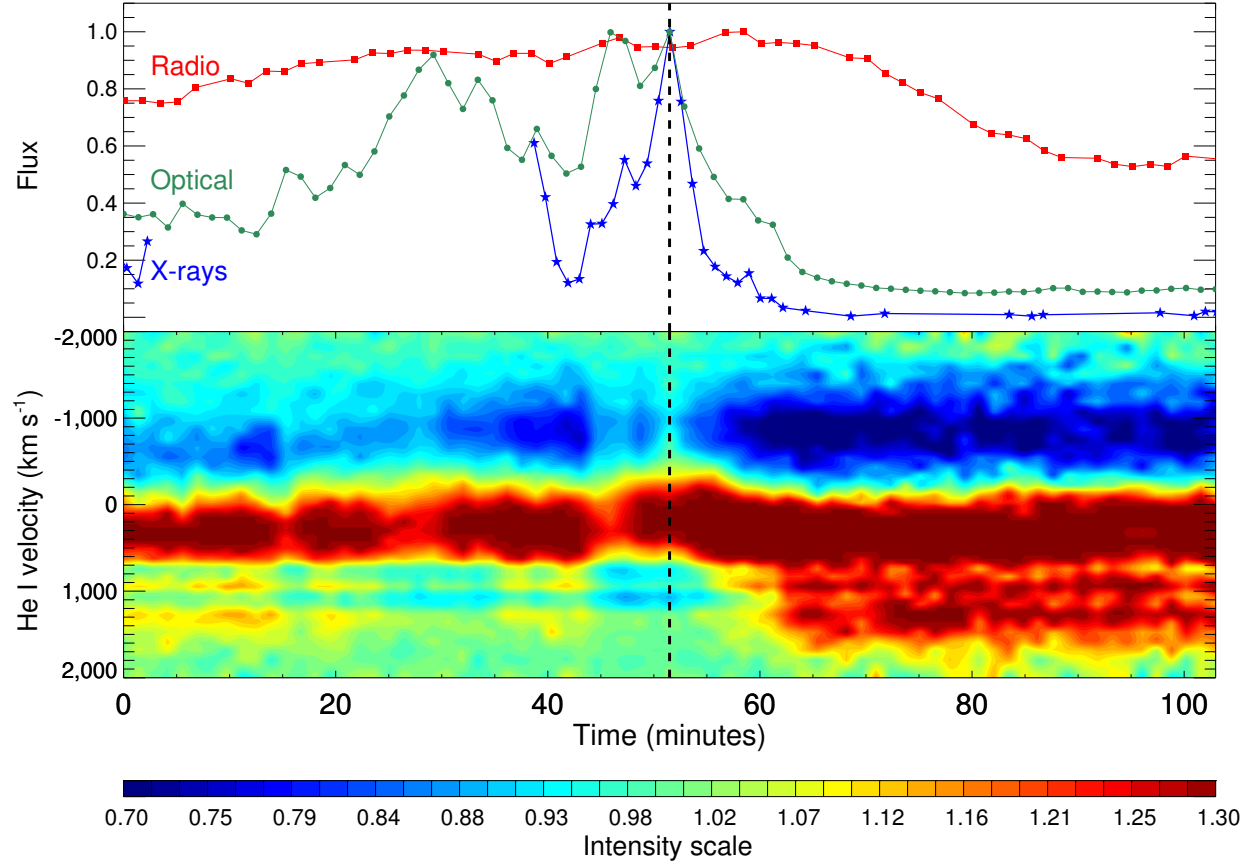


Fig. 2: Trailed spectrum corresponding Jun 19 data (day 2). The trail (bottom panel) covers 103 min with 75 spectra. Time corresponds to minutes from MJD 57192.04. Normalized intensity scale is such that absorptions are represented in blue colours, while emissions are plotted in red. Simultaneous X-ray (*INTEGRAL*; blue stars), optical (green dots) and radio (red squares) normalized light-curves are shown in the top panel. Outflows are detected along the observation, but their properties change in response to flaring. The strongest features become evident right after a sharp X-ray flare is seen (dashed line), as soon as the X-ray flux decreases and I_{Ratio} reaches values as low as 0.5. During the flare (at ~ 0.08 times the flux peak observed later in the outburst), the P-Cyg profile becomes weaker, as I_{Ratio} increases to values larger than unity (up to ~ 2).

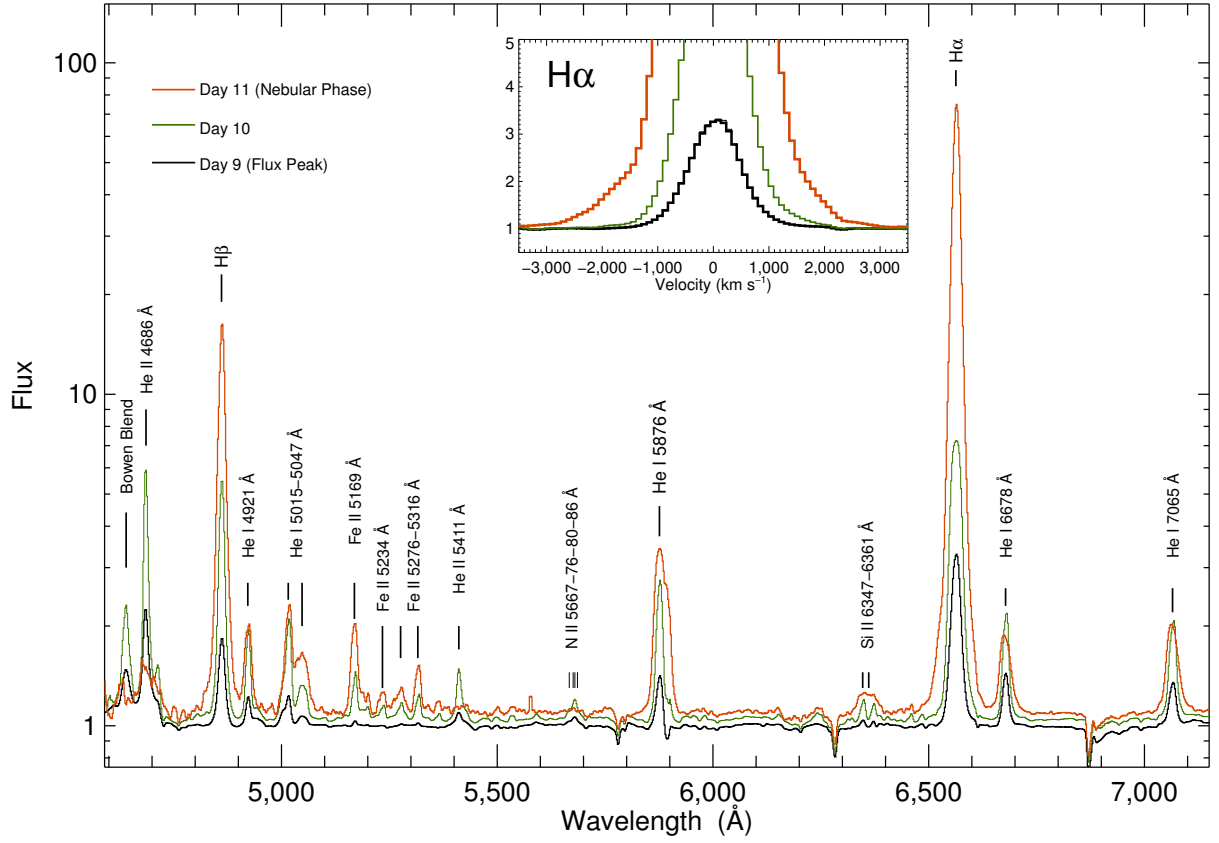


Fig. 3: Spectral evolution towards the *nebular phase*. Average, normalized GTC spectra corresponding to days 9 to 11. Log scale has been used due to the intense H_{α} emission, which reached equivalent width of 2,000 Å. An offset of 0.1 and 0.2 has been added to day 10 and day 11 spectra, respectively. The optical flux drops by 2 orders of magnitude in correspondence to the decay of the X-ray and radio outburst (ED Fig. 1). HeI and, Balmer lines become intense and broad as other transitions become evident (Si II, Fe II). The inset shows a zoom of the H_{α} region, where broad wings reaching $\pm 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ become apparent.

METHODS

Optical Spectroscopy

Observations

V404 Cygni was observed with the Optical System for Imaging and low-Intermediate-Resolution Integrated Spectroscopy (OSIRIS) located in the Nasmyth-B focus of the 10.4m Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC), at La Palma (Spain). We used three different optical grisms; R1000B (2.12 Å/pix), R2500R (1.04 Å/pix) and R2500V (0.80 Å/pix), which combined with a 1.0'' slit give $R = 611$, 1485 and 1509, respectively. These cover the spectral ranges: 3,630 – 7,500 Å, 5,575 – 7,685 Å, and 4,500 – 6,000 Å. The complete observational set consists of 545 spectra obtained on 14 different nights within June 17 - July 1 (see ED Table 1). The slit was rotated to $PA = 59.15^\circ$ in order to allow for simultaneous observations of a field star.

Data analysis

GTC spectra were bias- and flat field-corrected using IRAF standard routines. The wavelength calibration was performed using Hg-Ar, Ne, and Xe lamps provided by the GTC team. Small velocity drifts ($< 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) due to instrumental flexure were measured from the centroid of the OI 5,577.340 and 6,300.304 Å lines and used to correct the individual spectra. We use routines within MOLLY and IDL to perform further analysis of the spectra. Spectra were initially flux-calibrated relative to the comparison field star included in the slit. The latter was calibrated relative to the spectrophotometric standard *Wolf 1346* using a low-resolution spectrum taken with a 10 arcsec slit during a photometric night at airmass ~ 1.05 . Finally, we applied this flux calibration to the whole database.

Balmer decrement

The Balmer decrement (*BD*) was obtained by computing the flux ratio H_α to H_β after subtracting the underlying continuum flux and correcting for reddening³¹ of $E_{B-V} = 1.3$. Results are comparable to those obtained from the ratio of the peak intensities of both lines, and results are consistent with Case B recombination (2.5-3) with the exception of days 11 to 15, where values as high as 6 are observed. This epoch is the so-called *nebular phase* (see ED Fig. 1 and 5). We also note that values larger than ~ 3 are found corresponding to the strongest P-Cyg profiles witnessed on days 1, 2 and 6.

Ionization State

Given the dramatic flux changes observed in the X-ray and optical bands, strong changes in the ionization state of the disc are expected as a result of differing irradiation levels. A good, widely used tracker of the variable irradiation of the outer disc is the He II-4686 to H_β line flux ratio (I_{Ratio}) as it is reddening-independent. Nevertheless, as for the *BD*, we compute this ratio after subtracting the underlying continuum flux and correcting by $E_{B-V} = 1.3$. Not surprisingly, I_{Ratio} is strongly correlated with the optical flux. Studies performed on accreting white dwarfs have shown some distinctive optical properties when I_{Ratio} is larger than unity as a result of a high ionization³². In our analysis we find that strong P-Cyg profiles (blue absorption deeper than 5% of the continuum) are always associated with $I_{\text{Ratio}} < 1$. The deepest profiles (30% below the continuum) are seen at $I_{\text{Ratio}} = 0.5$.

H α profile

A visual inspection of the evolution of the H α line profile reveals a systematic asymmetry. We have fitted the H α profile for each spectrum using a Gaussian model centred at the rest wavelength. We find that the line is redshifted during the first 11 days (top panel in ED Fig. 4), reaching velocities above ~ 100 km s $^{-1}$ during the first 8 days (i.e. just before the brightest phase of the outburst), in correspondence to the strongest P-Cyg profiles. Similarly, the V/R ratio (defined as the ratio of the blue to red equivalent widths) confirms the line asymmetry observed up to day 11 (bottom panel in ED Fig. 4). Error bars account for variability within every observing window. We interpret this as a result of continuous blue absorption (and extra red emission) present in the line profile, with the more extreme cases leading to P-Cyg profiles. This is also sensitive to the presence of low-velocity outflows, which partially cover more central parts of the blue line profile.

X-ray Observations

Integral Observatory

V404 Cyg was extensively monitored by the INTEGRAL³³ satellite during the 15 day long outburst starting on MJD 57,190 (June 17, 2015)³⁴. The data were acquired during satellite revolutions 1,554 to 1,563. In ED Fig. 1 we present a 25-200 keV light curve obtained with the Imager on Board the INTEGRAL Satellite (IBIS)³⁵ and the upper layer detector ISGRI in 64s time bins.

The raw data were reduced in a very standard way, using the Off line Scientific Analysis software (OSA) version 10.1, similar to that described in the case of V404 Cyg¹¹ and Cyg X-1³⁶ (same region of the sky), respectively. IBIS is a coded mask telescope and the data reduction process is iterative: each active source in a given field projects its own shadow onto the detector, and hence contributes to the overall background of the other sources. Hence to extract scientific products of one specific object one must consider all other active/bright sources within the field.

Our reduction procedure started with the production of sky images and mosaics (obtained from combining data acquired during the same satellite revolution) in the user's pre-defined energy ranges (here we used 20–40 keV, 40–80 keV, 80–150 keV, 150–300 keV) to identify the most active sources over each revolution. In this region of the sky (Cygnus) two persistent sources are very bright and active in the hard X-ray/soft γ -ray domain (~ 0.2 –1 MeV), Cygnus X-1 and Cygnus X-3³⁶, in addition to V404 Cyg. Occasionally, some other objects may show up (e.g. EXO 2030+375), and are thus included in the reduction process of the revolution concerned.

Light curves were then extracted in time steps of 64~s over the 25–60 and 60–200 keV energy ranges. These energy bands are the same as those selected by the INTEGRAL Science Data Centre quick look analysis facility (<http://www.isdc.unige.ch/integral/analysis#QLAsources>), providing an independent check and while avoiding any potential saturation effects in the 20–25 keV energy range usually considered.

Swift Observatory

Following the initial alert¹⁰, V404 Cyg was monitored with the Swift satellite throughout its outburst until it returned to quiescence. We have analyzed a total of 43 observations acquired with the X-ray Telescope³⁷ (XRT) taken from 17 days starting on MJD 57,188 (June 15, 2015).

A total of 35 observations were performed in windowed timing (WT) mode, while 8 were taken in photon counting (PC) mode. Observations were processed using the HEASOFT v.6.17 software, in particular the

XRTPIPELINE task. For each observation the 0.5-10 keV spectrum, light curve and image were obtained using XSELECT. We used a circular region of 40 arcsec radius centred at the source position (the inner ~9-11 arcsec were excluded for those observations affected by piled-up). A region of similar size and shape, positioned on an empty sky region was used for the background. We created exposure maps and ancillary response files following the standard Swift analysis threads (<http://www.swift.ac.uk/analysis/xrt/>), and we acquired the last version of the response matrix files from the HEASARC calibration database (CALDB).

Radio Observations

V404 Cyg was observed extensively throughout its 2015 outburst between 13-18 GHz by the AMI-LA radio telescope (Cambridge, UK), operating as part of the University of Oxford's 4 PI SKY (4pisky.org) transients programme. The first data were obtained on MJD 57,188.896 (15 Jun 2015) in robotic response to the Swift trigger 643949. The observations took place within two hours of the Swift trigger, revealing a bright (>100 mJy) and fading radio flare³⁸. Subsequently, we continued to monitor the source for up to 10 hours every day for the entire period covered by this report.

Quick-look images of the AMI-LA observations were obtained with the fully-automated calibration and imaging pipeline, AMISURVEY³⁹. After the outburst, a more careful calibration and RFI excision of the raw data was done using AMI-REDUCE⁴⁰. The calibrated data was then imported to the CASA package^{41, 42}. Light curves were extracted in time steps of 1~s in six channels across the 5 GHz bandwidth via vector-averaging of the UV data.

Over the period of 15 days of maximum activity of V404 Cyg, flares with peak flux density of up to 3 Jy at 16 GHz are seen. The rise of the flares is generally optically thick, while the decay is optically thin, consistent with adiabatically expanding blobs of plasma (constituting the jet).

Fundamental parameters of V404 Cyg

V404 Cyg is a dynamically confirmed black hole X-ray binary with an orbital period of $P_{\text{orb}}=6.47$ days⁸. The black hole mass is in the range $M_{\text{BH}} = 8-12 M_{\odot}$, the error budget being dominated by the uncertainty in the orbital inclination⁴³. We use a black hole mass of $M_{\text{BH}} = 10 M_{\odot}$ and a mass ratio of $q = M_{\text{BH}}/M_2=0.067$ in every calculation presented in this paper⁴³, where M_2 corresponds to the donor star mass in $M_{\odot}$. This results in an orbital separation of 2.2×10^7 km. The outer accretion disc radius, can be expressed as⁴⁴:

$$R_{\text{out}} \cong 1.2 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{BH}}^{\frac{1}{3}} P_{\text{orb}}^{\frac{2}{3}} [\text{cm}],$$

where M_{BH} is expressed in $M_{\odot}$ and P_{orb} in days. We obtain $R_{\text{out}}=9 \times 10^6$ km. We note that the vast majority of black holes have orbital periods shorter than ~2 days, which results in $R_{\text{out}}=4.1 \times 10^6$ km using the same values for M_{BH} and q .

P-Cyg Profiles

We have discovered strong P-Cygni profiles in both hydrogen (Balmer) and helium (He I) emission lines. They result from resonant scattering in an expanding outflow, and are well reproduced by models using a variety of velocity laws and a spherical geometry^{14,15}.

Profile fitting

In order to constrain the velocities associated with the He I-5876 P-Cygni profile, we fitted every

individual spectrum as follows:

- (i) We fitted a Gaussian to the central disc emission after masking both the blue P-Cyg absorption and the red high velocity emission bump. This fitted model was subtracted from the data.
- (ii) We subsequently fitted a two Gaussian model to the residuals, one in absorption to the P-Cyg and another in emission to the red bump. To avoid degeneracy in the fit, both Gaussians were offset by the same velocity (sign understood) and set to have the same width. The intensities were left as free parameters.

Fits provide a good description of the data for relatively deep profiles, as indicated by our visual inspections. We take the *wind mean velocity* to be the offset velocity, while V_T (the wind terminal velocity) is determined by adding to the latter the half width at 1/10 of the intensity. For days 1, 2 and 6, where strong profiles are present throughout the observations, we were able to track their evolution with time. On day 2 (Fig. 2) outflows are detected during the 2 h observation, but their properties – profile strength and velocity – change in response to flaring. Gaussian fits show a constant terminal velocity (V_T) throughout the observation, whilst both the amplitude and mean velocity vary following changes in the optical flux and ionization state. A similar flare-outflow correlation is witnessed on day 6, where we measure $V_T = 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

Possible physical interpretations

A variety of wind launching mechanisms have been proposed in the literature. Here, we briefly discuss the three more widely used:

- (i) Radiation pressure: wind results from Thompson scattering when radiation field approaches L_{EDD} . Given the low luminosity at which the most conspicuous P-Cyg profiles are detected ($0.1 - 1\% L_{\text{EDD}}$), and the similar V_T values observed during the outburst, radiation pressure is probably not responsible for the observed phenomenology. However, the system might have reached L_{EDD} during the brightest phases of the outburst preceding the so-called *nebular phase*, and this mechanism could have contributed to the observed optically thin shell. On the other hand, we note that the velocity observed during this phase is similar to that measured in the P-Cyg profiles, suggesting a common origin.
- (ii) Line-driven winds: expected to be inefficient in LMXBs since X-ray emission from the disc would over-ionise the wind⁴⁵.
- (iii) Thermal wind scenario¹⁶. In this scenario, atoms reach a thermal velocity larger than the escape velocity and a wind is formed. Therefore, the launching radius R_l is approximately that where an associated Keplerian velocity equals V_T . For $V_T = 3,000 - 1,500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ we obtain $R_l = 1.5 - 6 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$, respectively.

Using a standard accretion disc model⁴⁶ we can estimate the surface temperature at a given radius R by:

$$T_D(R) = \left[\frac{3GM_{\text{BH}}M_{\text{acc}}}{8\pi R^3\sigma} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{R}}\right) \right]^{1/4},$$

where G is the gravitational constant, σ the Stefan–Boltzmann constant, and R_0 the disc inner radius

$$R_0 = \frac{6GM_{\text{BH}}}{c^2}$$

The accretion rate is obtained using:

$$\dot{M} \approx 2.0 \times 10^{39} \frac{L_{\text{out}}}{\eta c^2},$$

where L_{out} is the Eddington scaled luminosity at the time of the outflow, c is the speed of light and $\eta=0.1$ the accretion efficiency. Using $L_{\text{out}} = 0.001 - 0.01 L_{\text{EDD}}$ we obtain T_D in the range 5,000–20,000 K, which is consistent with having both neutral hydrogen and helium.

Mass outflow rate

A crude estimate of the mass loss can be obtained by direct comparison of the strongest profiles (day 2) with the classical atlas of theoretical P-Cyg profiles¹⁵. Following studies of cataclysmic variables⁴⁷ we used:

$$\dot{M}_{\text{out}} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{-18} \frac{\tau R V_T^2}{f_i A \lambda_0 g} C \text{ [M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}] ,$$

where τ is the average opacity, λ_0 the rest wavelength, f_i the ionization fraction, A the helium abundance, R the radius of the emitting region in solar radii and g the oscillator strength. C is an integral depending on the shape of the P-Cyg profile, which takes typical values in the range 0.2 to 0.5. By visual inspection we set $\tau \approx 2$ by comparing our profiles with those of the atlas.

Using $V_T = 2,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $g=0.61$, $C=0.2$ and $A=0.08$ we obtain $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} > 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Note that this is a lower limit because (i) we have assumed $f_i=0.5$, which might be much lower depending on e.g. the exact value of the wind launching radius (although the low $He II-4686 / H_{\beta}$ intensity ratio $I_{\text{Ratio}}=0.5$ advocates for a significant fraction of neutral helium), and (ii) we used $R=6 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$ for the proposed launching radius, which could be significantly larger if e.g. the shell remains optically thick $\sim 300 \text{ s}$ (0.003 days) after the outflow is launched. Indeed, if the shell is optically thick for at least 0.01 days (see below), we obtain $\dot{M}_{\text{out}} > 1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ($C=0.5$).

On the other hand, the contemporaneous Eddington-scaled accretion rate for $L_{\text{out}} = 0.001 L_{\text{EDD}}$ would be $\dot{M}_{\text{acc}} \approx 10^{-10} \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ and then $\frac{\dot{M}_{\text{out}}}{\dot{M}_{\text{acc}}} > 10^{-3}$.

Nebular Phase

From days 9 to 11 we observe major changes in the spectrum, as the X-ray, radio and optical fluxes drop by 2–3 orders of magnitude from the outburst peak: (i) A weak P-Cyg profile is still present on days 9 and 10, which means that the ejecta is optically thick; (ii) higher excitation emission lines become strong on day 10 and Balmer line equivalent widths start to increase; (iii) on day 11, emission lines become unprecedentedly broad and intense, showing zero intensity breadths of $\sim 6,000 \text{ km/s}$ and equivalent widths of $\sim 2,000 \text{ \AA}$ (H_{α} ; Fig. 3, ED **Fig. 1**). This results from material expanding at the outflow velocity ($\pm 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and becoming optically thin, as typically observed in expanding nova shells. We note that H_{α} saturated the detector on day 10, so its intensity has to be taken as a lower limit. Similar spectra to that presented in Fig. 3 (day 11) were observed during days 12, 13 and 14, although line intensities progressively decay. Day 15 data show features typical of quiescent black hole transients, including a double peaked H_{α} emission line.

Diffusion time scale and ejected mass

The time-scale of this transition is the diffusion time-scale of an expanding shell with mass M_{Shell} , and it is estimated^{21, 48} to be $t_{\text{Dif}} \approx 23 \text{ days} (1 / R_{15})(M_{\text{Shell}} / M_{\odot})$, where R_{15} is the radius of the spherical envelope in units of 10^{15} cm . The transition from optically thick to optically thin ejecta occurs between day 10 and 11,

as we observe a P-Cyg profile and $BD \sim 2.5$ on day 10 and broad wings and $BD \sim 5$ on day 11 (ED Fig. 5). This means that the outflow becomes optically thin in $t_{\text{Dif}} < 1$ days if ejection of matter continues up to day 10. On the other hand, on day 11 we have two separate groups of observations with BD increasing across ~ 0.01 d time scales, which suggests that this time-scale could be relevant in the expansion. Extrapolating from this variation, we predict a maximum $t_{\text{Dif}} \sim 0.1$ days. On the other hand, we do not observe significant changes from spectrum to spectrum ($t_{\text{Dif}} > 0.002$). Assuming a 3×10^5 km launching radius and material travelling at $3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ we obtain $R_{15} = 9 \times 10^{-5} - 3 \times 10^{-3}$. This yields $M_{\text{Shell}} = 10^{-8} - 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$ for $t_{\text{Dif}} \sim 0.002 - 0.1$, respectively. This order-of-magnitude calculation is consistent with the amount of matter expected to be stored in a large accretion disc such as that of V404 Cyg ($\sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$)²². Similarly, it also explains nicely why the optically thin nebulae is detected right after the end of the outburst (< 1 day), a much shorter time-scale than typically observed in supernovae (tens to hundreds of days) where $> 1 - 10 M_{\odot}$ are expelled²¹. The above estimates are quite approximate (at least a factor of ~ 2) and they assume a spherical geometry. Nevertheless, our results are consistent with a significant fraction of the disc being ejected during the outburst. On the other hand, an increase in the equivalent hydrogen column density (N_{H} up to a few times $\sim 10^{23}$) has been reported for both the 1989²² and 2015⁴⁹ outbursts. Assuming a spherical geometry for the wind and constant density across the outflow we predict $N_{\text{H}} \sim 10^{21} - 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ if $M_{\text{Shell}} (10^{-8} - 10^{-5} M_{\odot})$ was expelled.

Mass Transferred by the donor during the inter-outburst period

Given the long orbital period of V404 Cyg, the mass transfer rate from the donor can be estimated using the following expression⁴⁴:

$$-\dot{M}_2 \approx 4.0 \times 10^{-10} P_d^{0.93} M_2^{1.47} [M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}] ,$$

where P_d is the orbital period in days. This results in $-\dot{M}_2 \approx 1.3 \times 10^{-9} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, which translates into $-\Delta M_2 \approx 3 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$ across the 26 yr long inter-outburst period.

Accreted mass estimate

The total mass accreted during the 2015 outburst based on the observed X-ray luminosity can be estimated using the following expression:

$$\Delta M_X \approx \frac{\int L_X}{\eta c^2} ,$$

where $\int L_X$ is the integrated X-ray luminosity throughout the outburst. This was estimated by converting the observed Integral count rate to flux in the 10 keV – 1 MeV band (<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/Tools/w3pimms/w3pimms.pl>). We assumed¹¹ a Power-law spectral model with a photon index in the range $\Gamma = 1 - 2$ and $N_{\text{H}} \sim 0.7 \times 10^{22}$, even though the results does not depend on the later value. Using $\eta = 0.1$ we obtain $\Delta M_X \approx 0.6 - 2.3 \times 10^{25} \text{ g}$ (i.e. $0.3 - 1.1 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$). The mass implied by the soft X-ray luminosity (0.5 – 10 keV), and thereby sensitive to (variable) absorption effects, is estimated from both Swift and Integral (extrapolation) to be only a few times 10^{23} g . Our results are compatible with $\Delta M_X \sim 3 \times 10^{25} \text{ g}$ inferred during the 1989 outburst²², showing that only $\sim 0.5 - 1 \times 10^{-3}$ of the total mass stored in the disc ($R_{\text{out}} = 9 \times 10^6 \text{ km}$) was accreted. The disc mass^{22, 50} varies as $\sim R_{\text{out}}^3$, which in turn implies that the accreted mass corresponds to that within $R_{\text{Acc}} \approx 6 - 9 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$

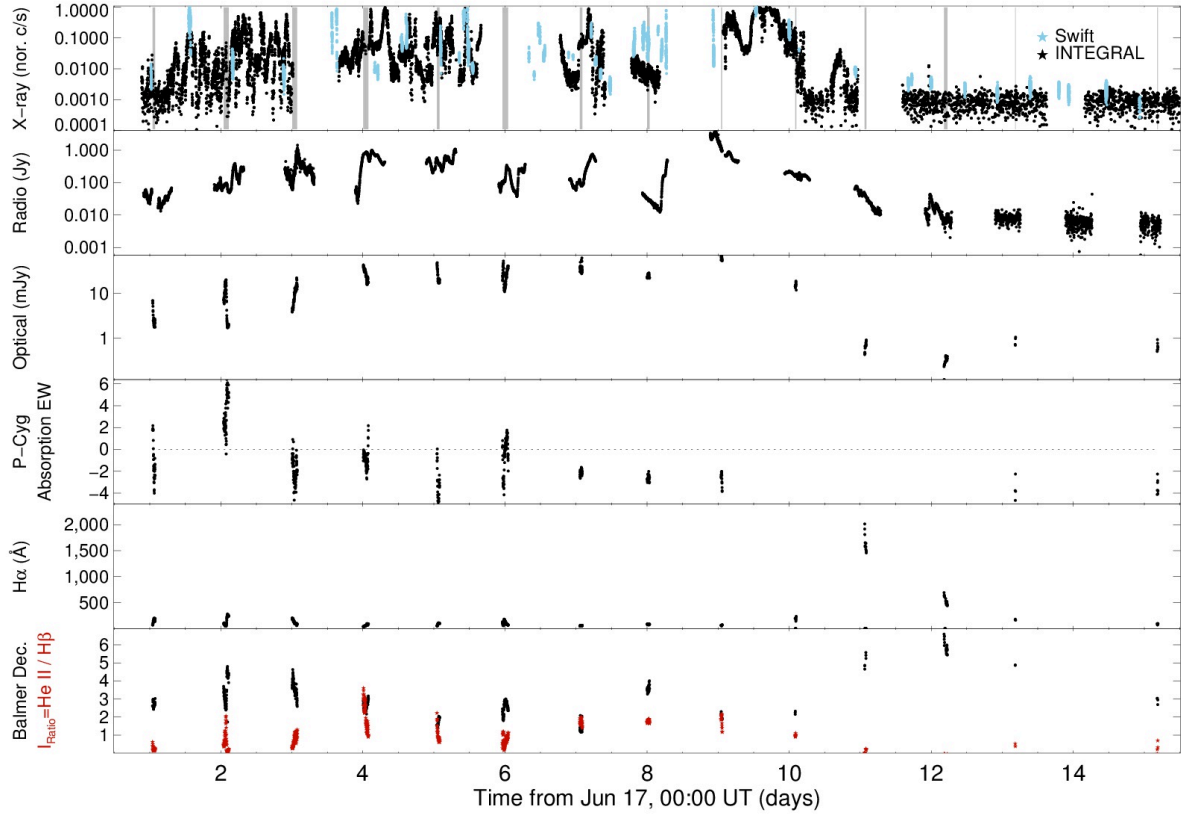
Renewed activity of V404 Cyg^{12, 51}, at much fainter level, was detected during Dec 23, 2015 – Jan 5, 2016, i.e. only ~ 6 months after the main 2015 outburst. This time scale is consistent with the viscous time for refilling R_{Acc} as compared with accreting white dwarfs. This can be expressed as:

$$t_v \approx N_{\text{WD}} 2.87 \times 10^7 R_{10}^{0.61} M_{\text{BH}}^{0.46},$$

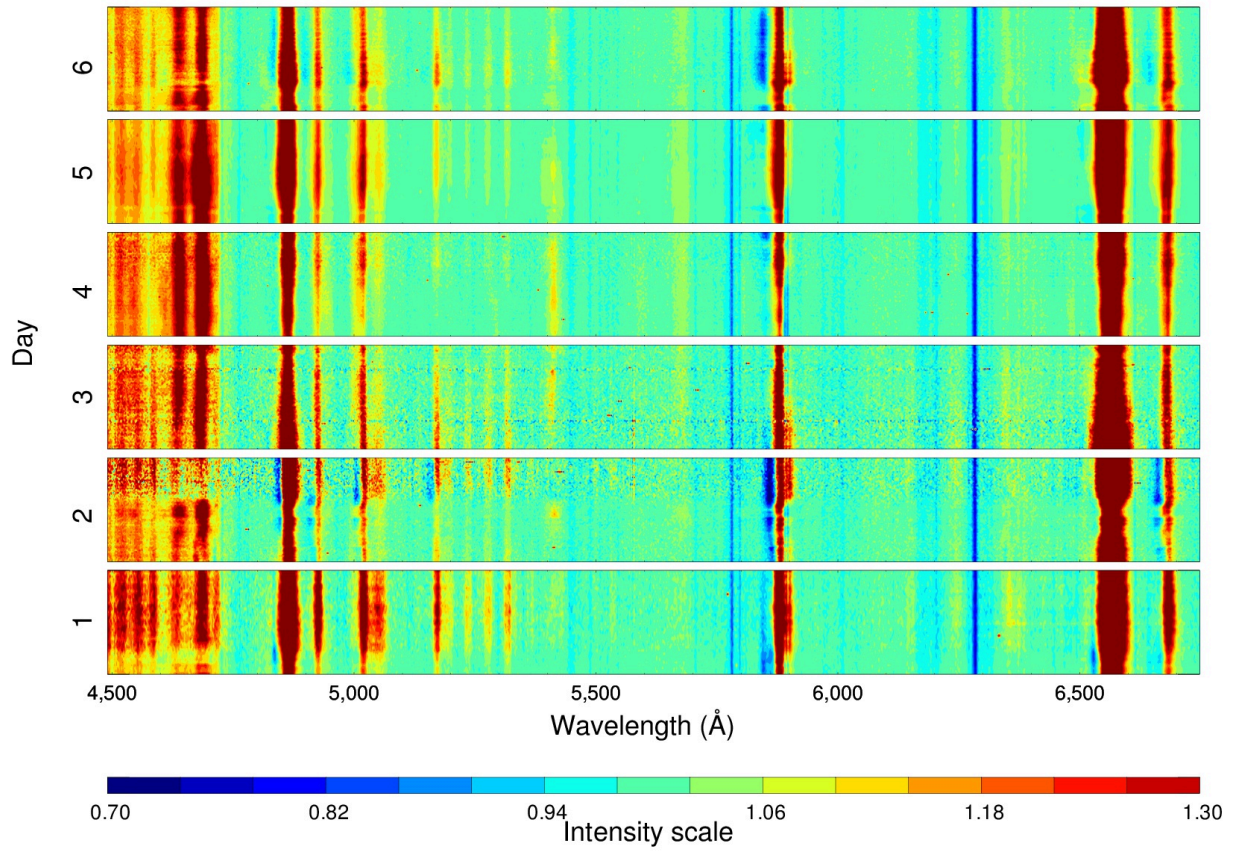
where R_{10} is the radius in units of 10^{10} cm and N_{WD} was (roughly) calibrated to be ~ 0.05 using observations of accreting white dwarfs⁵². Using $R_{\text{Acc}} = 6 - 9 \times 10^5$ km, we obtain $t_v \sim 140 - 180$ d, which is compatible with the time lapse between the two outburst.

References

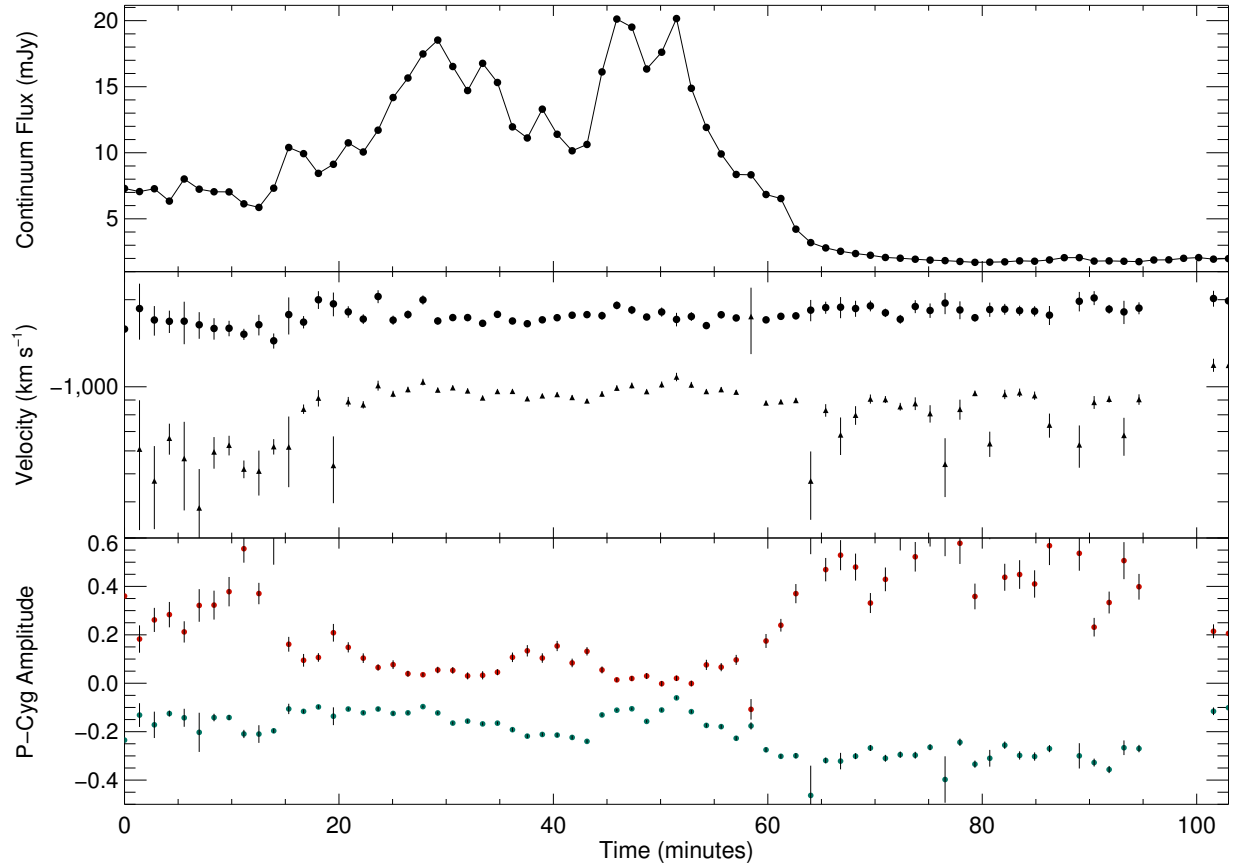
31. Chen, W., Schrader C. R., Livio M. The Properties of X-Ray and Optical Light Curves of X-Ray Novae. *Astrophys. J.* **491**, 312-338 (1997).
32. Groot P. J., Rutten R. G. M., van Paradijs, J. SW Sextantis in an excited, low state. *Astron. Astrophys.* **368**, 183-196 (2001).
33. Winkler, C. *et al.* The INTEGRAL mission. *Astron. Astrophys.* **411**, L1-L6 (2003)
34. Kuulkers, E. INTEGRAL observations of V404 Cyg (GS 2023+338): public data products *ATel.* **7758** (2015).
35. Lebrun, F. *et al.* ISGRI: The INTEGRAL Soft Gamma-Ray Imager. *Astron. Astrophys.* **411**, L141-L148 (2003).
36. Rodriguez, J. *et al.* Spectral State Dependence of the 0.4-2 MeV Polarized Emission in Cygnus X-1 Seen with INTEGRAL/IBIS, and Links with the AMI Radio Data. *Astrophys. J.* **807**, 17 (2015b).
37. Burrows, D. N. *et al.* The Swift X-Ray Telescope. *Space Science Reviews* **120**, 165-195 (2005).
38. Mooley, K. P. *et al.* Bright radio flaring from V404 Cyg detected by AMI-LA. *ATel.* **7658** (2015).
39. Staley, T. D., Anderson, G. E. Chimenea and other tools: Automated imaging of multi-epoch radio-synthesis data with CASA. *Astronomy and Computing* **13**, 38-49 (2015).
40. Davies, M. L. *et al.* Follow-up observations at 16 and 33GHz of extragalactic sources from WMAP 3-yr data: I – Spectral properties. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **400**, 984-994 (2009).
41. McMullin, J. P., Waters, B., Schiebel, D., Young, W., Golap, K. CASA Architecture and Applications. *Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series* **766**, 127 (2007).
42. CASA Consortium. CASA: Common Astronomy Software Applications. *Astrophys. Source Code Lib. record ascl:1107.013* (2011).
43. Casares J., Jonker, P. G. Mass Measurements of Stellar and Intermediate-Mass Black Holes. *Space Science Reviews* **183**, 223-252 (2014)
44. King, A. R., Kolb, U., Burderi, L. Black Hole Binaries and X-Ray Transients. *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **464**, L127 (1996).
45. Proga, D., Kallman, T. R. On the Role of the Ultraviolet and X-Ray Radiation in Driving a Disk Wind in X-Ray Binaries. *Astrophys. J.* **565**, 455-470 (2002).
46. Shakura, N. I., Sunyaev, R. A. Black holes in binary systems. Observational appearance. *Astron. Astrophys.* **24**, 337 – 355 (1973).
47. Krautter J. *et al.* IUE Spectroscopy of Cataclysmic Variables. *Astron. Astrophys.* **102**, 337-346 (1981).
48. Smith N. & Arnett, W. D. Preparing for an Explosion: Hydrodynamic Instabilities and Turbulence in Presupernovae. *Astrophys. J.* **785**, 82 (2014).
49. Walton, D., Harrison, F., Forster, K. *et al.* NuSTAR observation of V404 Cyg During/After Decline. *ATel.* **7752** (2015).
50. King, A. R., Ritter, H. The light curves of soft X-ray transients. *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **293**, L42-L48 (1998).
51. Motta, S. E. *et al.* INTEGRAL and Swift observations of V404 Cyg: going back to quiescence? *ATel.* **8510** (2016).
52. Cannizzo, J. K., Shafter, A. W., Wheeler, J. C. On the outburst recurrence time for the accretion disk limit cycle mechanism in dwarf novae. *Astrophys. J.* **333**, 227-235 (1988).



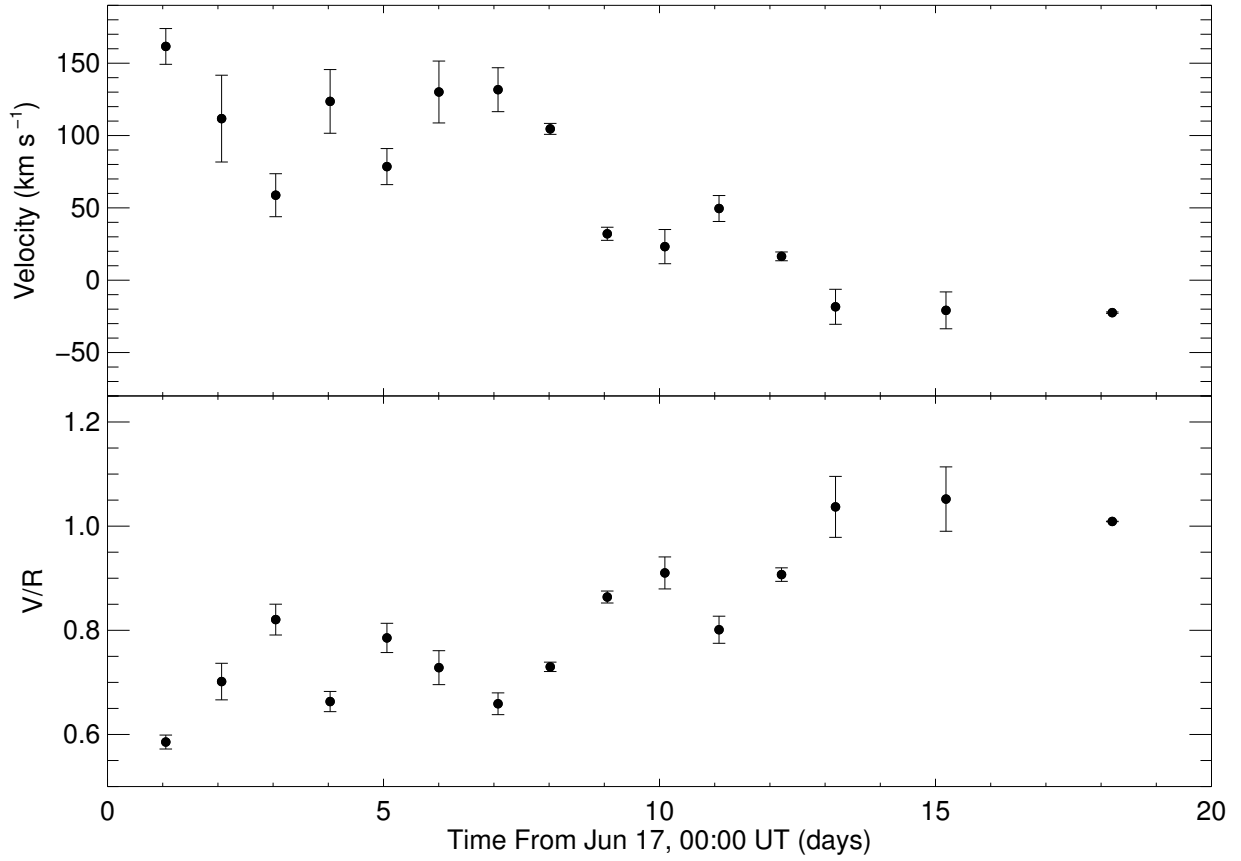
Extended Data Fig. 1: Evolution of the main parameters during the the outburst. Zero time is set to Jun 17, 00:00 UT. From top to bottom we show hard (25–200 keV) and soft (0.5 – 10 keV) normalised X-ray count rates, radio flux (~ 16 GHz), optical continuum flux, He I 5876 Å equivalent width (positive for absorption) in the range $-3,000 - 0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and H_{α} equivalent width. Balmer decrement (black) and I_{Ratio} (red) are shown in the bottom panel. In the top panel, X-rays have been normalized to their respective peak at $\sim L_{\text{EDD}}$ and the time intervals corresponding to the GTC observations have been greyed out for clarity.



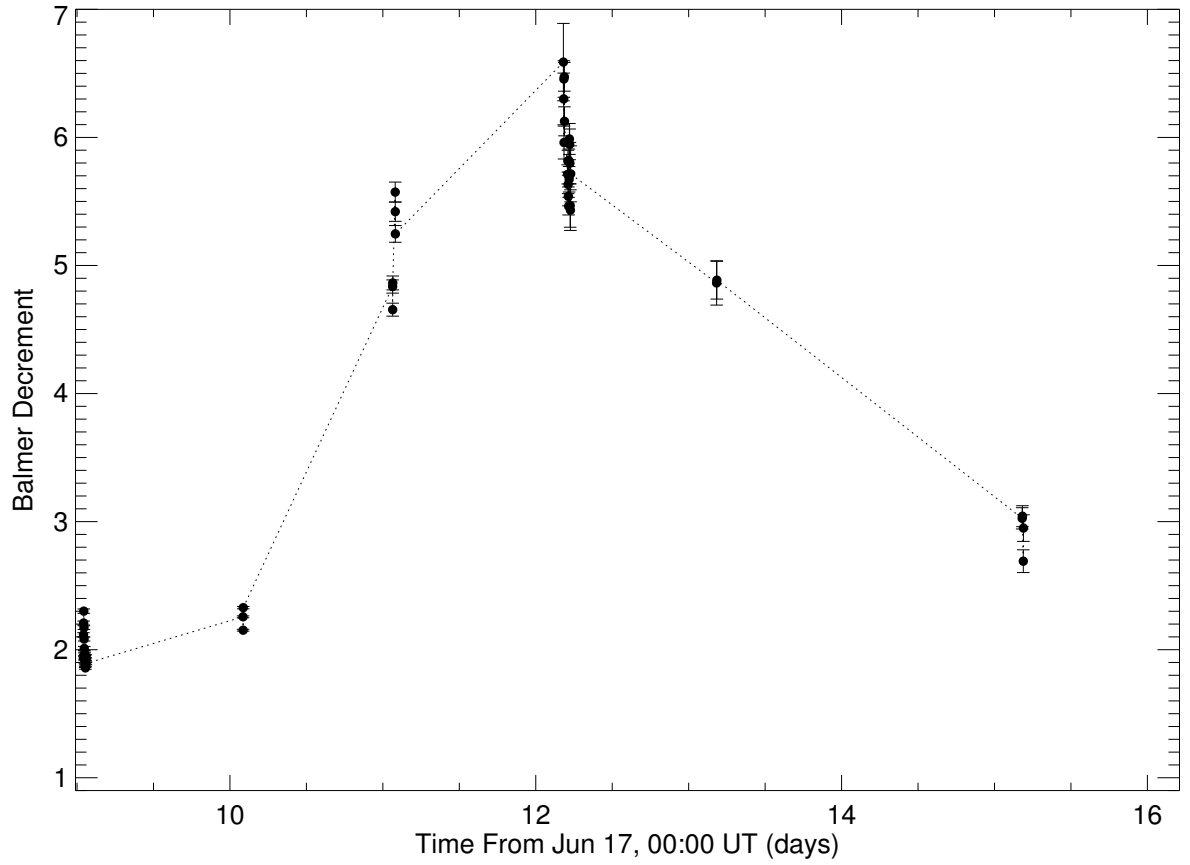
Extended Data Fig. 2: Trail spectrum showing GTC spectra taken during days 1 to 6. P-Cyg profiles are apparent in seven transitions of neutral hydrogen ($H\alpha$ and $H\beta$) and helium. The strongest are observed in days 1, 2 and 6, being more prominent in the He I 5876 Å transition. Similar profiles are seen in another 5 transitions at shorter wavelengths (not shown).



Extended Data Fig. 3: Gaussian Fits to the P-Cyg profiles. From top to bottom we show the optical flux, terminal (dots) and mean (triangles) velocities, and emission (red dots) and absorption amplitudes (blue dots) of the P-Cyg profiles. The two bottom panels result from a Gaussian fitting after subtracting the disc component from the emission (Methods). Terminal velocities in the range $V_T = 1,500 - 2,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ are witnessed (see Fig 2.). This method yields $V_T = 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for day 6 (see Fig. 1). The amplitude of the profile is correlated with the optical flux. The similar (if not higher) amplitude of the emission component implies that the wind has a large covering factor. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.



Extended Data Fig. 4: top panel: evolution of the centroid of the H α line. Positives values are due to line asymmetries by blue absorptions and red emission. Bottom panel: V/R parameter (symmetric profile if 1) showing the same phenomena. This strongly suggests the presence continuous outflows from the outer disc along the whole outburst. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of measurements within each observing window.



Extended Data Fig. 5: Balmer decrement evolution through the nebular phase. From day 10, the Balmer decrement is observed to sharply increase, reaching ~5 on day 11 and ~6 on day 12 (see Methods). Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Night	Grism	T_{EXP} [s]	TR [s]	N_{SPEC}
17-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	36
18-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	75
19-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	75
20-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	75
21-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	40
22-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	85
23-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	36
24-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	36
25-06-2015	R1000B	60	84	17
26-06-2015	R1000B	40	64	3
	R2500R	70	94	6
	R2500V	70	94	6
27-06-2015	R1000B	20	44	3
	R2500V	70	94	3
	R2500R	35	59	3
	R1000B	20	44	3
	R2500V	70	94	3
	R2500R	35	59	3
28-06-2015	R1000B	20	-	1
	R1000B	60	84	5
	R2500V	360	384	3
	R2500R	120	144	3
	R1000B	120	144	13
29-06-2015	R1000B	120	144	2
	R2500R	120	144	2
01-07-2015	R1000B	120	144	2
	R2500R	120	144	2
	R1000B	60	84	2
	R2500R	60	84	2

Extended Data Table 1. Log of the GTC observations. T_{EXP} correspond to the exposure time per spectrum in seconds, TR is the actual time resolution and N_{SPEC} the number of spectra taken on a given day and with a given configuration.