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THE MOST POWERFUL QUASARS OUTFLOWS AS SEEN FROM THE CIV λ1549 RESONANCE LINE

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Outflows from quasars may be almost ubiquitous, but there are significant differences on a source-by-source basis. These differences can be organised along the so-called Eigenvector 1 sequence: at low z, only the so-called Population A sources radiating at relatively high Eddington ratio show evidences of prominent high-velocity outflows from the CIV λ1549 line profiles. As the redshift increases and the luminosity of the brightest quasars grows, powerful, high-velocity outflows may become more frequent. Here we discuss, starting from recent observations of high-luminosity sample of Hamburg-ESO quasars, the CIV 1549 emission line profiles and how they are affected by outflow motion. Our sample has the notable advantage that the rest frame has been accurately set by previous Hβ observations in the J, H, and K band, therefore making measurements of inter-line shift accurate and free of systemic biases. We consider cases of extreme sources among Pop. A which are believed to be accreting super Eddington, and whose Eddington ratio may converge toward a limiting value. We then discuss their relevance for a physically-based, Eigenvector 1-oriented definition of "Narrow Line Seyfert 1" sources, and for understanding the so-called Weak Lined Quasars (WLQ) that have emerged in recent years as a new, poorly understood class of quasars.