AGN 11 -- Where black holes & galaxies meet 23. - 26. September 2014, Trieste, Italy

Co-evolution of galaxies & black holes?

Insights from galaxy formation models & cosmological simulations

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Observational evidence...



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Rapid growth & SB due to gas-rich major mergers Naab+06, Robertson+06, Hopkins+08 Regulation of gas accretion & SF by feedback Granato+04, Di Matteo+05, Croton+06 AGN11,Trieste

Observational disproof?



*No correlation between BHs and disk-like galaxies (with pseudo-bulges) Kormendy+11 (Nature), Kormendy+13

*Large fraction of AGN reside in undisturbed disk galaxies at low & high z Cisternas+11, Grogin+05, Georgakakis+09, Schawinsky+12, Kocevski+12

***** Widely uncorrelated L_{bol} and SFR Rosario+12, Rovilos+12, Mullaney+12, Harrrison+12, Page+12 (but see Hickox+12)

*No "smoking gun" for a common trigger mechanism Bongiorno+12, Merloni&Heinz+12

*AGN seem to reside mainly in main sequence SF galaxies (still debated) Silverman+09, Mullaney+12



SSFR (0yr")

0.

0.0

0.0

0.5

1.0



3.0

Mullaney+12

2.5

log(Lx)=42-43 (ergs/s)

1.5

Redshift

g(L_)=43-44 (ergs/s)

2.0

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Observational disproof?



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The need for theoretical models

Use predictions from I. Galaxy formation models & II. Cosmological hydrodynamic simulations to explore how we have to interpret observational results:

The need for theoretical models

Use predictions from I. Galaxy formation models & II. Cosmological hydrodynamic simulations to explore how we have to interpret observational results:

1. Origin of BH scaling relations -> see Francesco's talk!

2. The (dis-?) connection between star formation and AGN activity in individual objects

3. The main trigger mechanisms for AGN activity

4. The relative effect of AGN feedback on their host galaxies

Under which conditions is the evolution galaxies and black holes causally connected and when is it physically de-coupled? AGN 11 -- Where black holes & galaxies meet 23. - 26. September 2014, Trieste, Italy

I. Semi-analytic galaxy formation models

Galaxy formation models

Approximation with physically motivated analytic laws

e.g. Bower+06, Croton+06, Somerville+08, Fontanot+06, Fanidakis+12, Hirschmann+12, Menci+13

Models for BH growth:

- *Distinction between cold and hot gas accretion
- ★For hot gas accretion, fraction of gas is heated, radio-mode fb is solving the overcooling problem
- ★For cold gas accretion, an a priori connection between starbursts and AGN activity is adopted driven by a common mechanism, mostly major mergers (or DI's)
- *Many details different
- ★Successful in reproducing a statistically realistic population of BHs & AGN



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log(Φ(M,)) [Mpc⁻³]

0

-3

-6

*Successful in reproducing a statistically realistic population of BHs & AGN



 10^{-2}

Cole et al. (2001) Huong et al. (2003)

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Anti-hierarchical BH growth

... in semi-analytic galaxy formation models...

e.g. Marulli+07, Bonoli+09, Fanidakis+12, Hirschmann+12, Menci+13

Consensus:

*Downsizing due the available cold gas

- *Most luminous AGN are driven by major merger events (see however Fanidakis+12)
- ★Dust obscuration important for less luminous AGN at high z
- *Further trigger/accretion mechanism is necessary for moderately luminous AGN

Differences:

* Physical driving mechanisms for moderately luminous AGN: * Disk instabilities (Hirschmann+12), * Hot gas accretion -ADAF model (Fanidakis +12) * Minor mergers (Neistein+13)

*Degeneracy for trigger mechanisms of moderately luminous AGN



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...AGN activity only due to disk instabilities...

Menci+14, Hirschmann&Somerville in prep.



DI's cannot trigger enough luminous AGN at z>1.5!

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II. Cosmological hydrodynamic simulations

Basic BH and AGN properties
 AGN trigger mechanisms
 Connection between L_{bol} & SFR
 Effect of AGN feedback



tion accessible McCarthy+10/11, pringel+13, Hirschmann uye+14, Dolag+in prep.) *in accessible*

ns

Illustris predict morphological variety AREPO

Eagle can match SMF modified Gadget3



Vogelsberger+14, Sijacki+14

BH model

... in cosmological simulations...

- Mostly (for Gadget/Arepo codes) variations of Springel+05
- **BH** seeds in galaxies/halos more massive than a certain limit
- * BH growth: mergers & stochastic gas accretion following the Bondi-Hoyle formula (differences in treating alpha): $\dot{M}_{\bullet} = \frac{4\pi\alpha G^2 M_{\bullet}^2 \rho}{(c_s^2 + v^2)^2}$

***** AGN feedback implementation varies: * thermal energy injection

 $\dot{E}_{\rm AGN} = \epsilon_r \eta_{\rm ff} \dot{M}_{\bullet} c^2$

- * increased efficiency in radiatively inefficient AGN (Sijacki+07, Fabian+10, Hirschmann+14, Bachmann+14, Sijacki+14)
- * AGN-driven winds (mechanical fb) (Choi +14, Dubois+13, Barai+in prep.)
- * Differences in many other details (e.g BH pinning, accretion limit etc)

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BH mass function



Strong evolution until z=1 (no significant BH growth afterwards)
 At z=0: massive BHs over-estimated, but...
 see also Khandai+14, DiMatteo+08

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Illustris



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Evolution of the BH-stellar mass relation



* Excellent match with observations (slope originates from selfregulated BH growth due to feedback, and normalisation due the choice of fb eff)

 \star BH-stellar mass relation in place at high z

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Non-causal origin of BH scaling relations?

Subsequent merging (random or cosmological) of initially uncorrelated galaxies and black holes (no growth by gas accretion)...

*...automatically produces a correlation between bulges & BHs (Peng+07, Hirschmann+10, Jahnke+10)

*...reduces the scatter with decreasing redshift & increasing BH mass (Hirschmann+10)



...thanks to the Central-Limit-Theorem

Reasonable scenario for dry minor mergers of massive galaxies & BHs at low redshift

At higher redshift or for less massive objects, gas accretion dominates BH growth



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Relative importance of AGN fb & statistical merging unclear

Reasonable scenario for dry minor mergers of massive galaxies & BHs at low redshift

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AGN luminosity function



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Anti-hierarchical trend



- * Simulations can selfconsistently capture the downsizing trend! (DeGraf+10, Khandai+14, Sijacki+14)
- * The simplified schemes of BH accretion are able to capture the essence of BH growth in reality
- * Moderately luminous AGN at low z have large contribution from massive BHs accreting way below their peak luminosities -- WHY?

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* The simplified schemes of BH accretion are able to capture the essence of BH growth in reality

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Mainly gas density around the BHs matters: Decreasing ϱ_{gas} with decreasing z & increasing M_{BH} due to SF & AGN fb

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Light curves of individual AGN (higher res. run)



Fully statistical analysis in progress!

Light curves of individual AGN (higher res. run)

done by L. Bachmann preliminar. $1e9 M_{\odot}$ - black hole log(L_{bol}) [erg/s] 44 45 40 40 Luminous AGN $(L_{bol}>10^{45} \text{ erg/s})$ triggered by merger 150 SFR [M_o/yr] 100 Fully statistical analysis in 50 progress! 2 3

Ζ

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Ζ

M. Hirschmann

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Light curves of individual AGN (higher res. run)



Fully statistical analysis in progress!

M. Hirschmann

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50

2

3

Global connection between SFR & BHAR



- * Consistent with observations: global SFR and BH accretion rate densities peak at $z\sim1-2$ and decline at lower and higher z
- * But is there a correlation between SFR and L_{bol} at a given redshift?

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AGN luminosity vs. SFR

Observational situation unclear and partly contradictory:

Correlation: e.g. Netzer+09, Hickox+14

* Deviation from correlation: Lutz+08, Shao+10, Mullaney+12, Page+12, Santini+12/14, Rosario+12, Rovilos+12



Weak correlation, but large scatter at a given AGN luminosity
 Complex connection on an individual object basis
 L_{bol} more highly variable quantity?

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* Strong correlation for luminous AGN $L_{bol}>10^{45}$ erg/s --> AGN & SF most likely triggered by a common mechanism, a merger

* Weaker-No correlation for moderately luminous AGN

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Effect of AGN feedback

...on the stellar mass function



 * AGN feedback shapes the massive end of the stellar mass function, *it affects primarily massive galaxies* * Often models for AGN (radio-mode) feedback too inefficient in suppressing SF in massive galaxies

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Effect of AGN feedback

...on morphology, kinematics, sizes, insitu/accreted fractions Probed mass range 4e12-8e13 M_o



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Effect of AGN feedback



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 * AGN fb affects stellar mass, sizes, SFR & kinematics resulting in a more realistic population of BCGs
 * But see *Ragone+14* for some limitations of current models

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Emerging picture...

low-mass

Black hole mass

high-mass

 Weak correlation with host galaxy properties
 Stellar fb may also affect BH growth?!

Hardly any causal connection



 *Additional trigger mechanisms, secular evolution DI's/ stochastic gas accretion?
 *Weak correlation with host galaxy properties
 *AGN fb hardly any effect on the host galaxies

Hardly any causal connection

* Very luminous AGN mainly driven by merger events
* Connected with SF (starbursts)
* AGN feedback (quasar-mode) regulates BH growth & SF helping to establish BH scaling relations

Causal connection



 *Appear as less luminous AGN, accretion at low Edd-ratios
 *Dry merging tightens black hole relations
 *AGN fb (radio-mode) locks baryons

in hot gas -> suppresses SF

(Negative) causal connection

high

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Challenges...

*Improve sub-resolution models for BH accretion and feedback, try to rely on high-resolution simulations of isolated galaxies

*AGN feedback models hardly understood, try to distinguish between different flavours (radiative vs mechanical) by comparison with observations (2D maps)

*Increase the resolution in cosmological (zoom) simulation to better resolve the accretion region around the BH (Bondiradius!) and to capture physical processes as violently instable disks and/or secular evolution processes (DI's)

*Improve comparison with observations, account for selection effects, output directly observable quantities

*BH seeding? High-z evolution of first BHs?

Short-term aim

with K. Dolag & the Magneticum team



Long-term project...

with T. Naab, J. Ostriker and others...

Statistically complete sample of cosmological zoom simulations of massive galaxies



- * Statistically complete sample of cosmological zoom simulations of massive galaxies
- ★ Effectively resolving the ISM (like in the FIRE simulation set) and resolving the Bondi-accretion radius
- * Including different flavours for AGN feedback
- * Allows for unprecented exact investigations of structural & kinematical properties on a statistical basis

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