

# Quasars, Feedback, and Galaxy Formation

A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a network of galaxy filaments and clusters. The filaments are colored in shades of purple, pink, and blue, while the clusters are highlighted in yellow and green. The background is a deep black space filled with numerous small, distant stars.

01/28/09

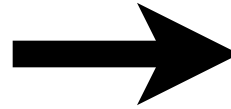
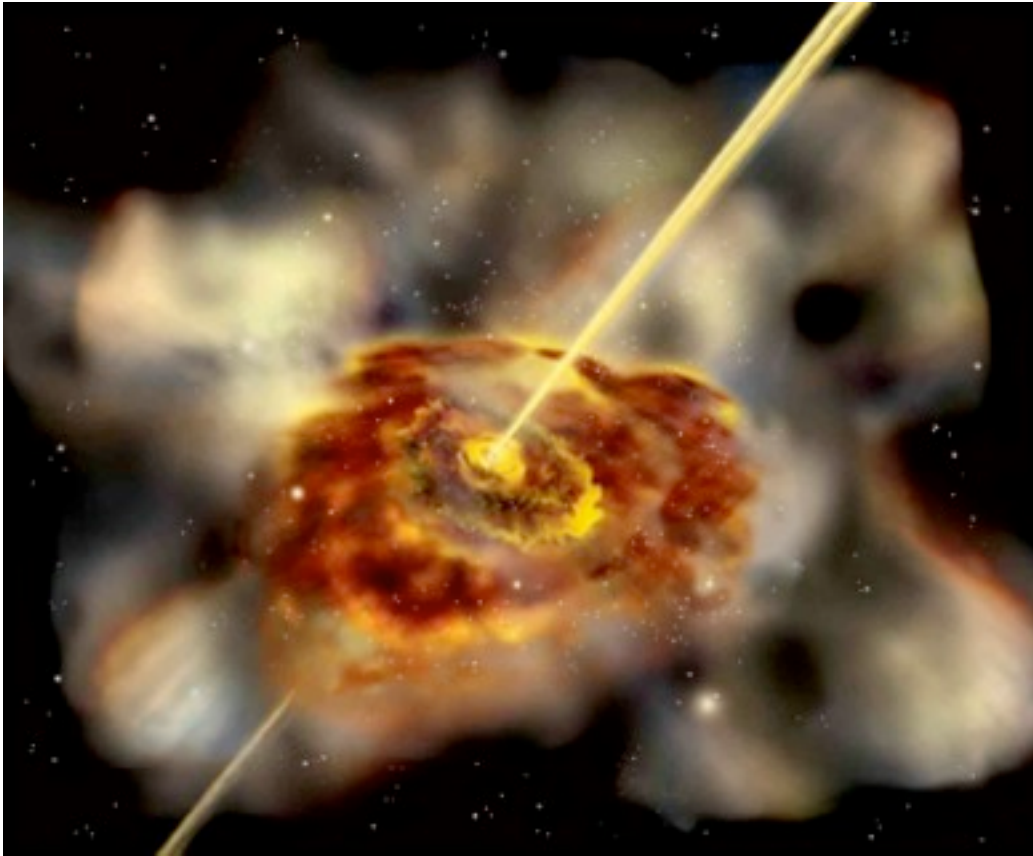
Philip Hopkins

Lars Hernquist, T. J. Cox, Eliot Quataert, Gordon Richards,  
Volker Springel, Dusan Keres, Brant Robertson, Kevin Bundy,  
Paul Martini, Adam Lidz, Tiziana Di Matteo, Yuexing Li, Josh Younger, Sukanya  
Chakrabarti, Alison Coil, Adam Myers, and many more

# Motivation

## WHAT DO AGN MATTER TO THE REST OF COSMOLOGY?

- Every massive galaxy hosts a supermassive black hole



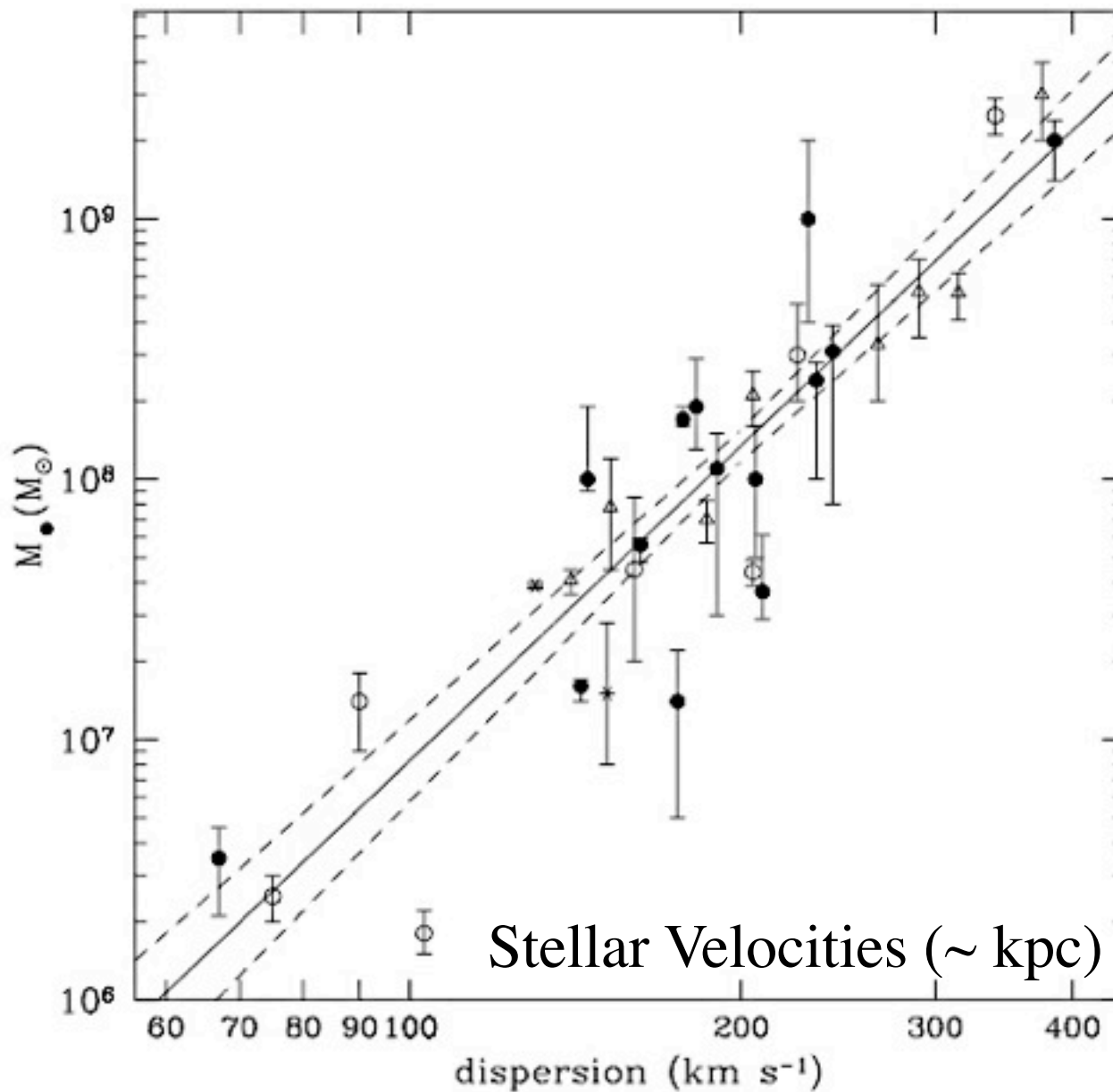
- These BHs accreted most of their mass in bright, short lived quasar accretion episodes: the “fossil” quasars

# Motivation

WHAT DO AGN MATTER TO THE REST OF COSMOLOGY?

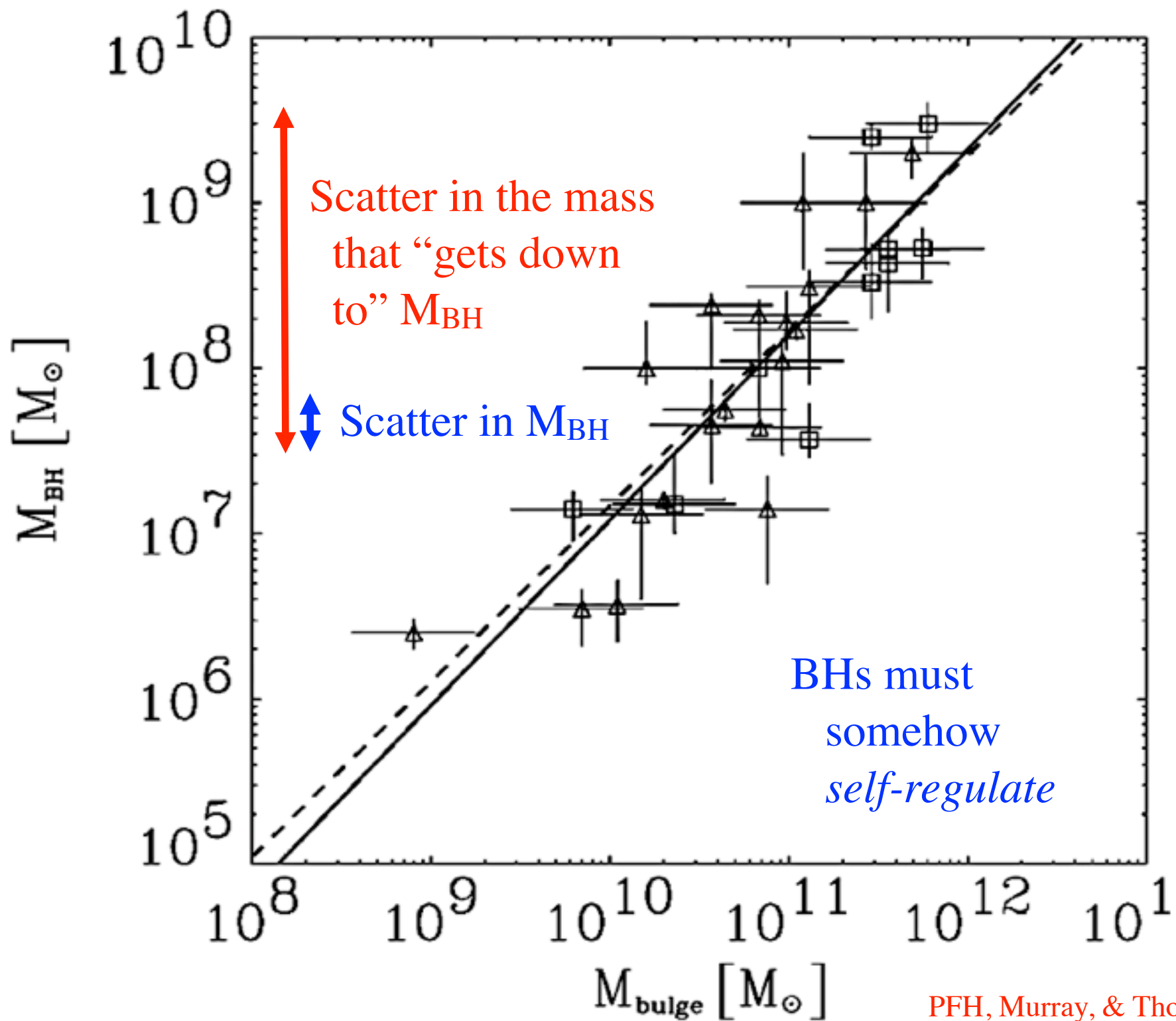
- Black holes are somehow sensitive to their host galaxies:

BH Mass  
(~ pc!)



Ferrarese & Merritt '00,  
Gebhardt+ '00  
Tremaine et al. '02





PFH, Murray, & Thompson 2009

# Simplest Idea:

## FEEDBACK ENERGY BALANCE (SILK & REES '98)

- Luminous accretion disk near the Eddington limit radiates an energy:
  - $L = e_r (dM_{\text{BH}}/dt) c^2$  ( $e_r \sim 0.1$ )
- Total energy radiated:
  - $\sim 0.1 M_{\text{BH}} c^2 \sim 10^{61}$  ergs in a typical  $\sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$  system
- Compare this to the gravitational binding energy of the galaxy:
  - $\sim M_{\text{gal}} s^2 \sim (10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}) (200 \text{ km/s})^2 \sim 10^{59}$  erg!
- If only a few percent of the luminous energy coupled, it would unbind the baryons in the galaxy!
  - Turn this around: *if* some fraction  $h \sim 1\text{-}5\%$  of the luminosity can couple, then accretion *must* stop (the gas will all be blown out the galaxy) when
    - $M_{\text{BH}} \sim (a/h e_r) M_{\text{gal}} (s/c)^2 \sim 0.002 M_{\text{gal}}$

# Simplest Idea:

## FEEDBACK ENERGY BALANCE (SILK & REES '98)

- Needs to come in \*bright\* stage (where most BH growth takes place)
- ~5% of Energy or  $\sim L/c$  Momentum
  - Compton/Ionization heating (Sazonov et al.)
  - Dusty, momentum driven winds (Murray et al.)
  - Line-driven winds (Proga et al.)
- See this in observed systems:
  - BAL winds (Gabel, Arav, et al.)
  - Warm absorbers? (Krongold, McKernan)
  - High-z, radio-loud QSOs (Reuland, Nesvadba)
  - $\sim L/c$  at  $\sim \text{kpc}$  scales (Tremonti, Hennawi):
    - Can this impact the galaxy?

Z



Z

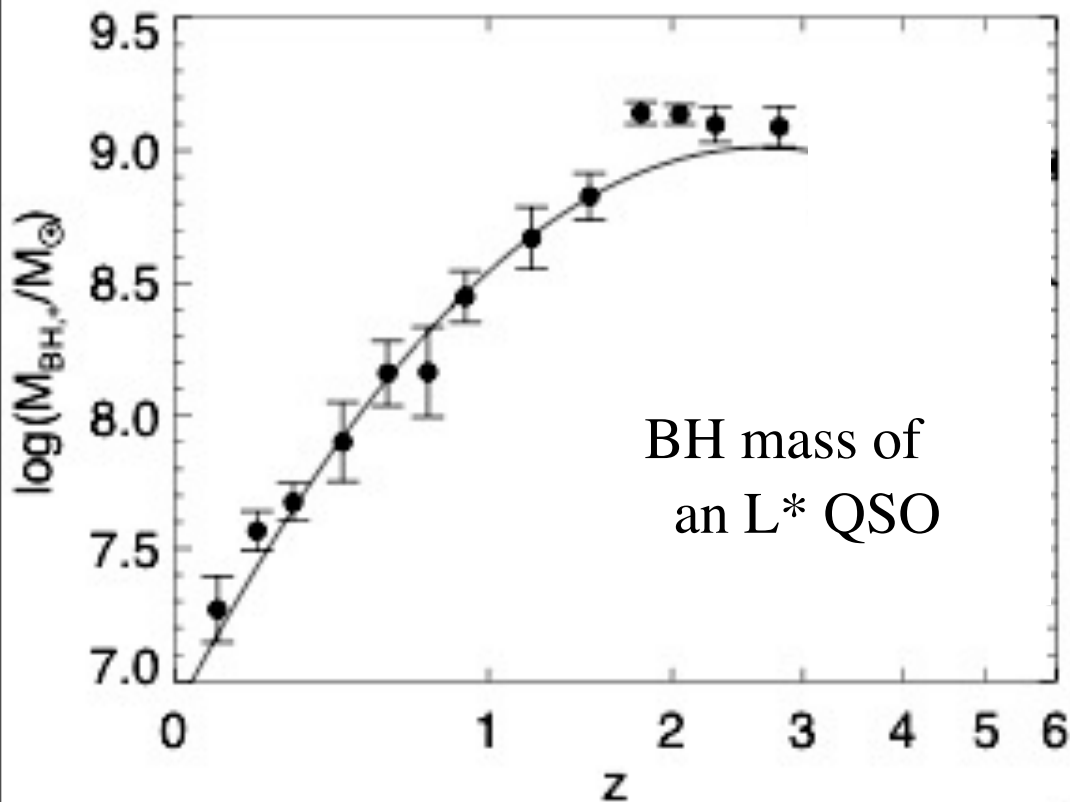


R

# Motivation

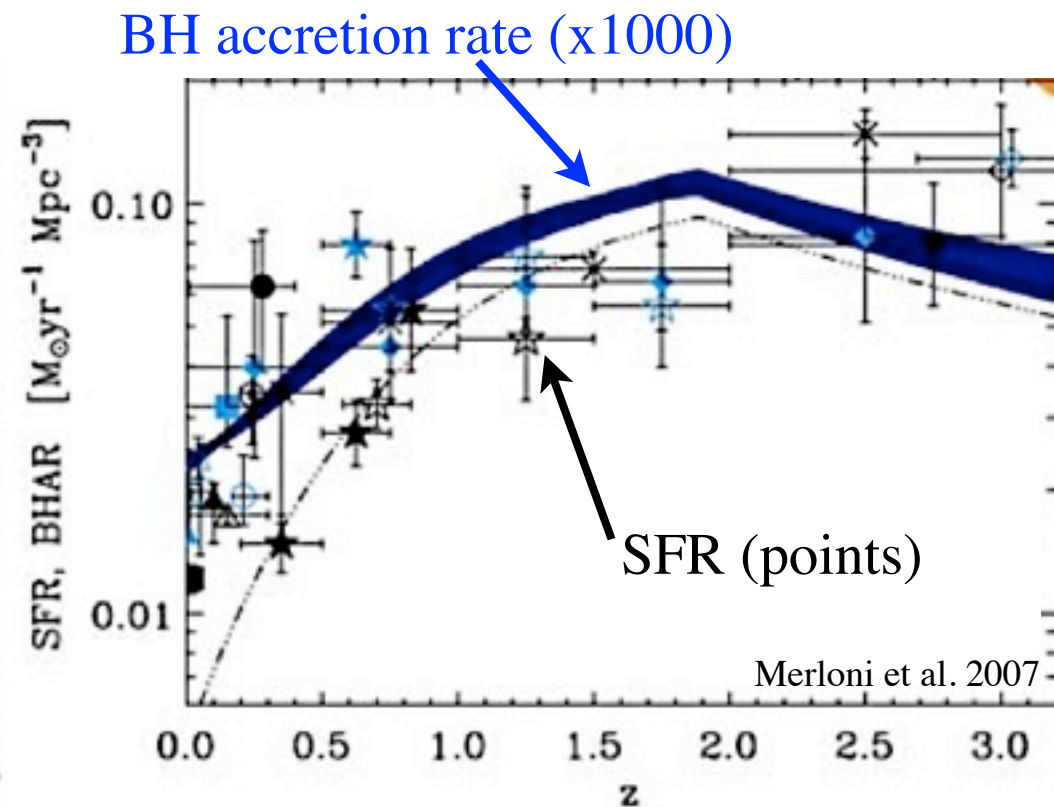
WHAT DO AGN MATTER TO THE REST OF COSMOLOGY?

➤ BH “Downsizing”:



PFH, Richards, & Hernquist 2007

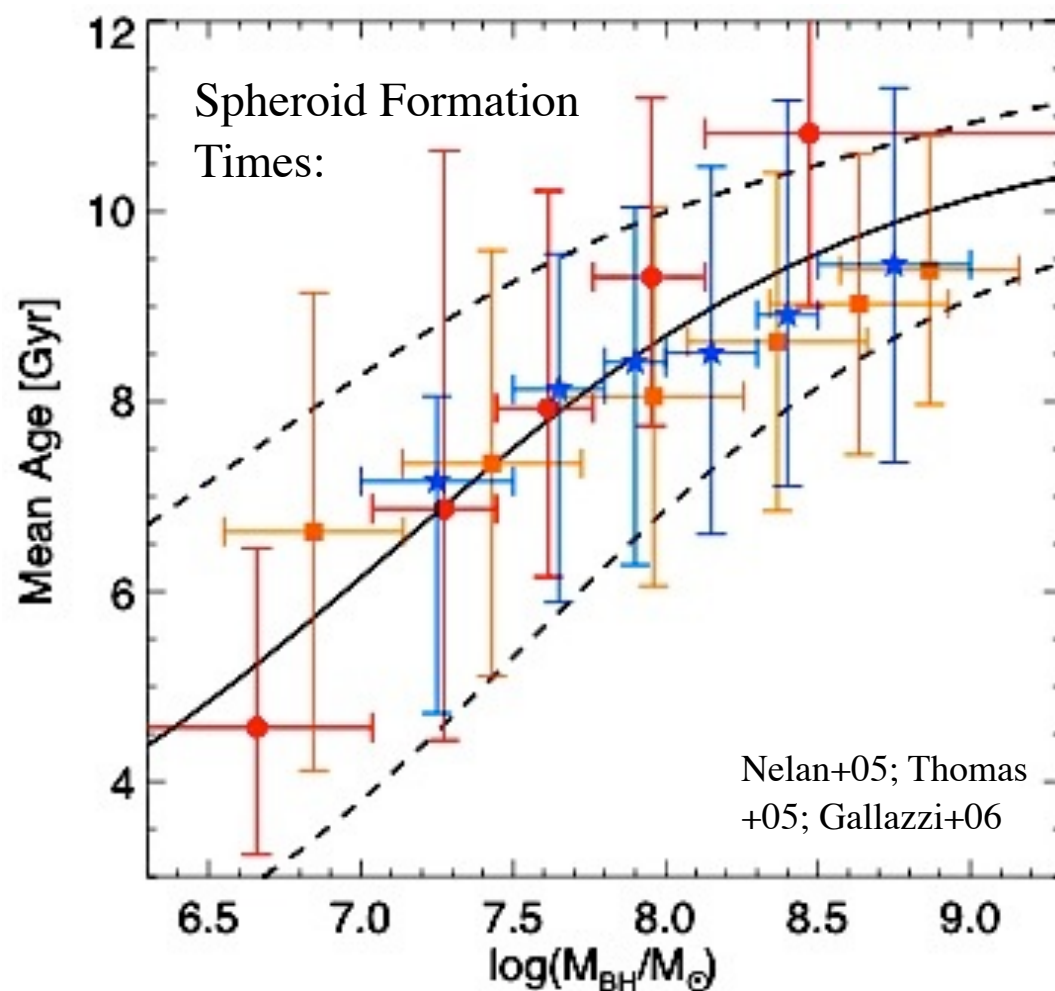
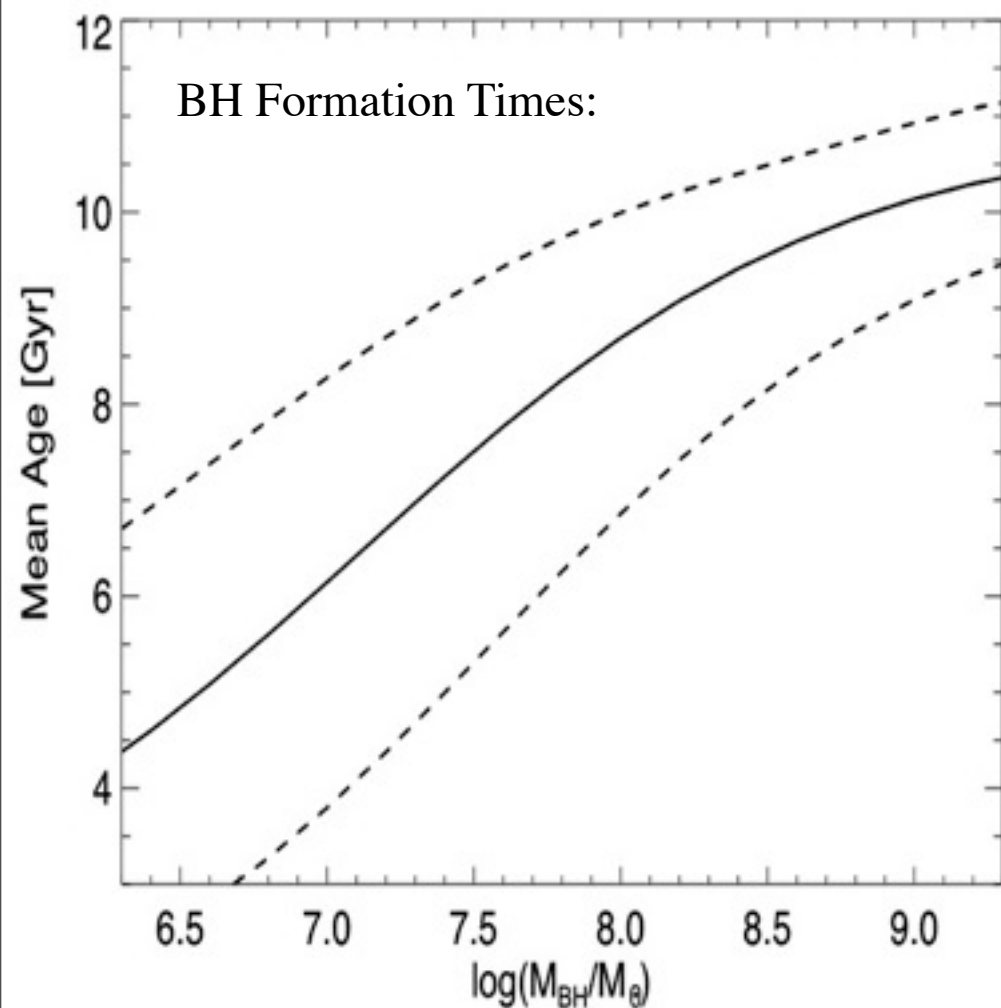
➤ Traces SFR Evolution:



# Motivation

## WHAT DO AGN MATTER TO THE REST OF COSMOLOGY?

- Quasars were active/BHs formed when SF shut down...

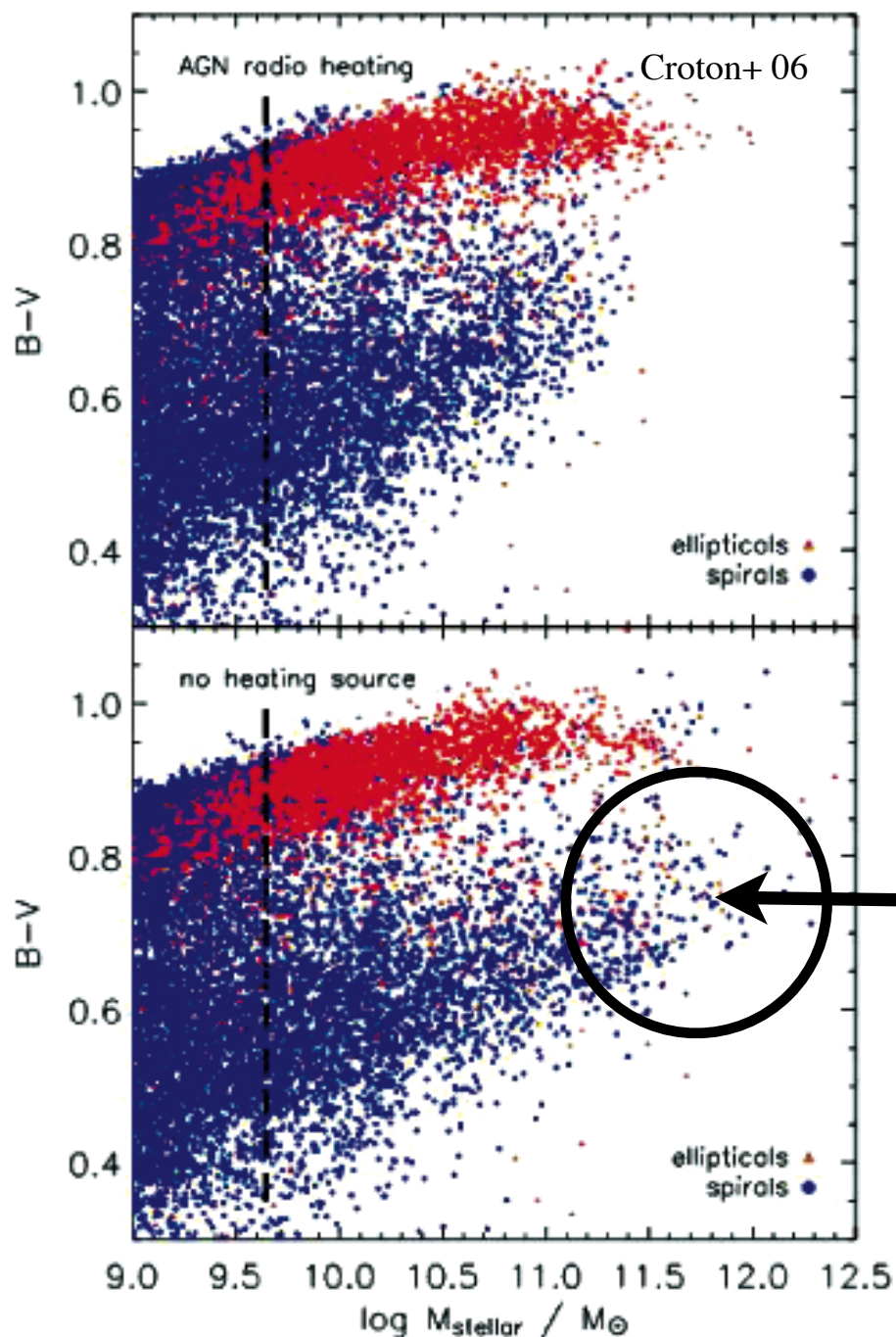


PFH, Lidz, Coil, Myers, et al. 2007

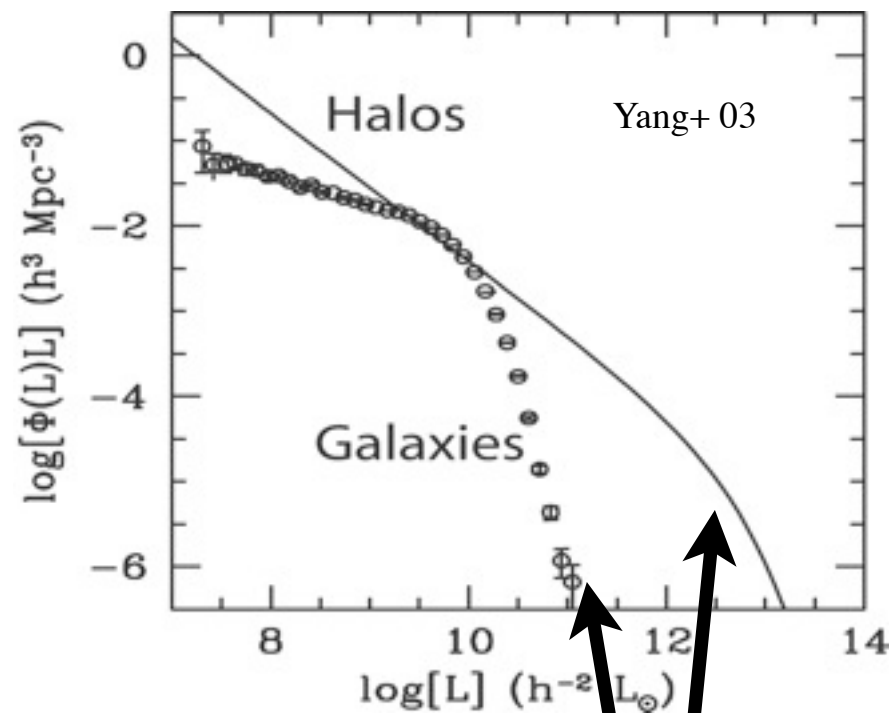


# Motivation

MAYBE THIS CAN EXPLAIN OTHER, LONG-STANDING PROBLEMS?



Why are there no massive, bulge-dominated star forming (blue) galaxies?



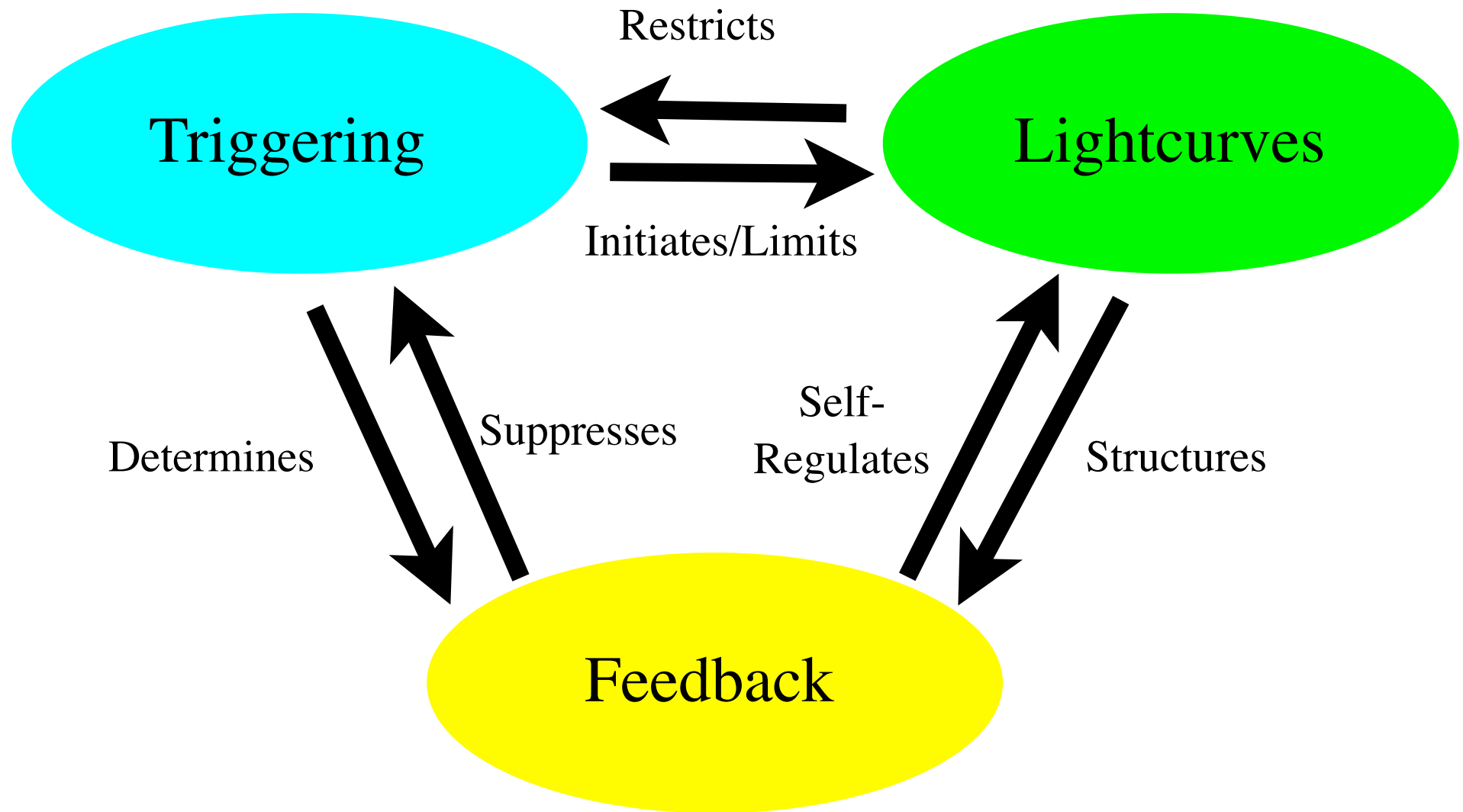
Why do massive galaxies *stop* growing while their host halos keep growing?

# Motivation

## WHAT DO AGN MATTER TO THE REST OF COSMOLOGY?

- BH and Galaxy Formation is a coupled problem:
  - BH-BH merger rates? Kicks?
    - Need to know galaxy-galaxy mergers
    - Spin alignment from accretion disks
  - BH Spins? Jet Physics?
    - Triggering mechanisms/feedback/momentum of accreted material
  - Seed BHs?
    - Where do galaxies “take over”? Low-M occupation fraction?
  - Clusters for cosmology?
    - Feedback effects on X-ray gas, halo occupation,  $M_{\text{gal}}-M_{\text{halo}}$
  - IGM temperature distributions? Metal?,  $\text{Ly}\alpha$ ?
    - AGN “preheating” & entropy injection
    - Comparable metal/mass ejection to stars

# Three Outstanding (Inseparable?) Questions:



# “Feeding the Monster”

## WHY ARE WE INTERESTED IN MERGERS?

PFH et al. 2005

Mergers a long-time candidate  
for BH fueling:

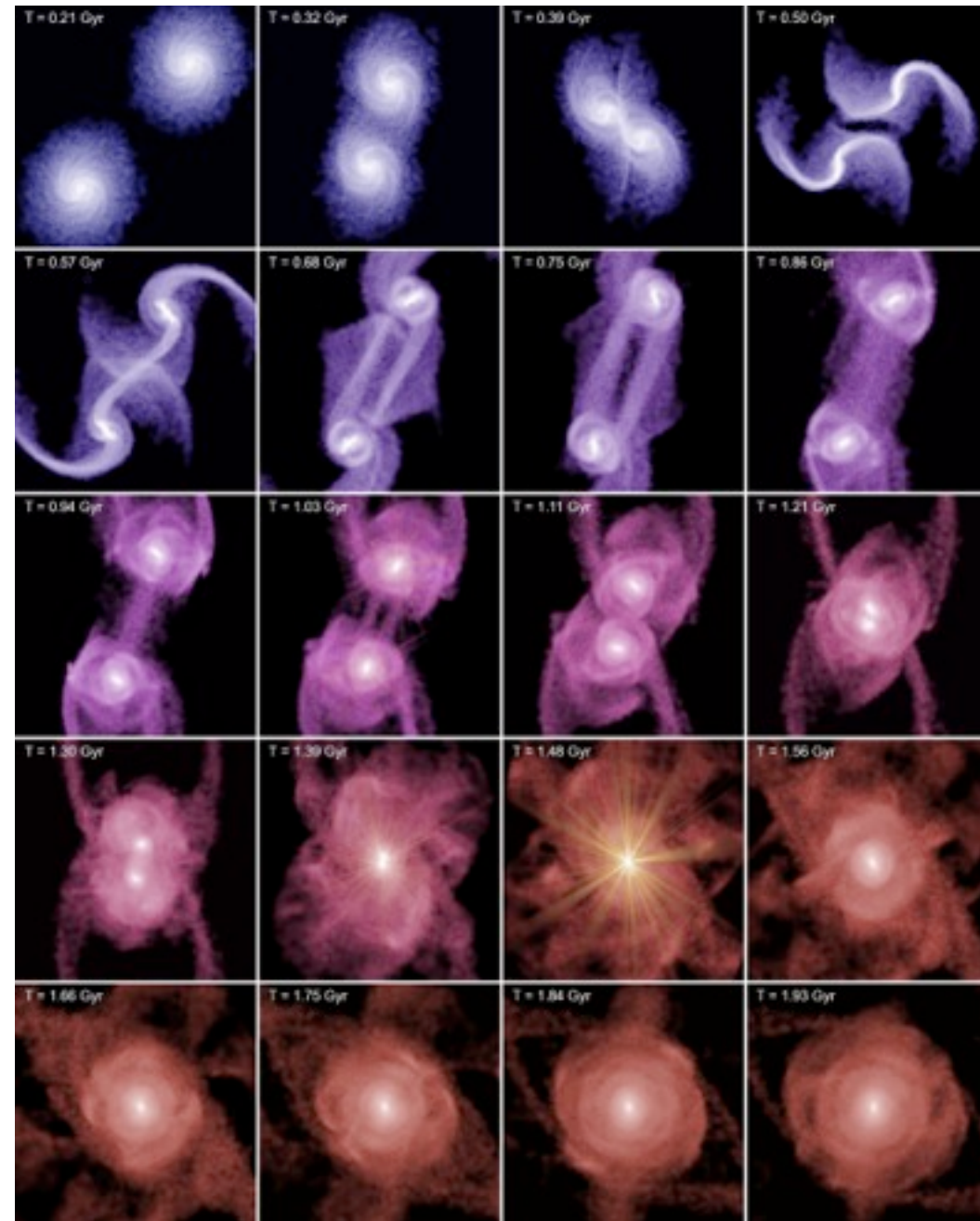
- Fast, violent:

Soltan (1982): growth in short-lived QSOs  
→ gas dynamics; rapid ( $\sim \text{few } 10^7$  years)

Angular momentum problem:  
perturbed at all radii

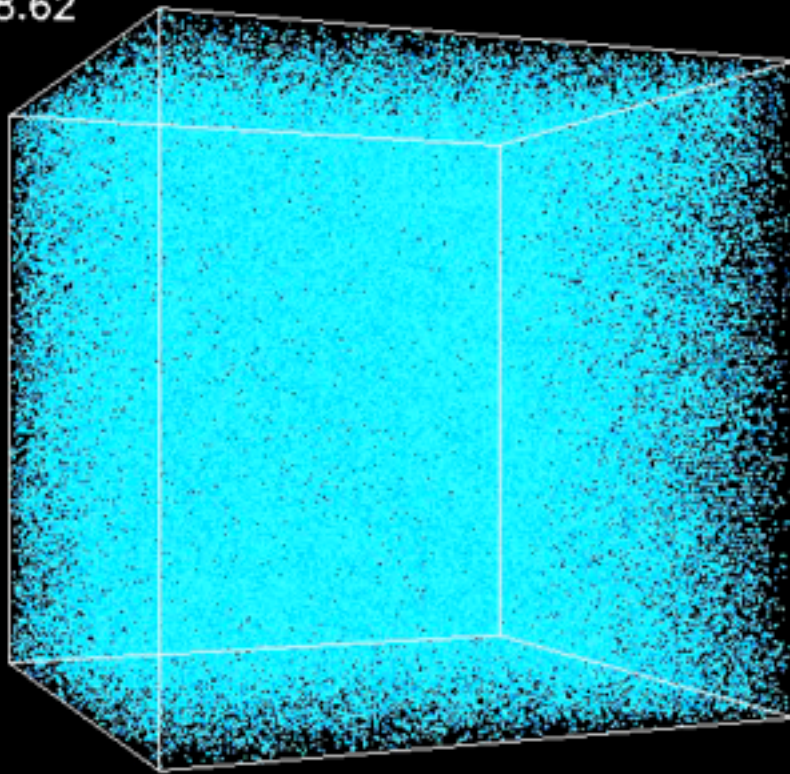
- Blend of gas & stellar dynamics:

Lynden-Bell (1967): orbits redistributed  
by large, rapid potential fluctuations  
→ stellar dynamics; freefall timescale





$z=28.62$

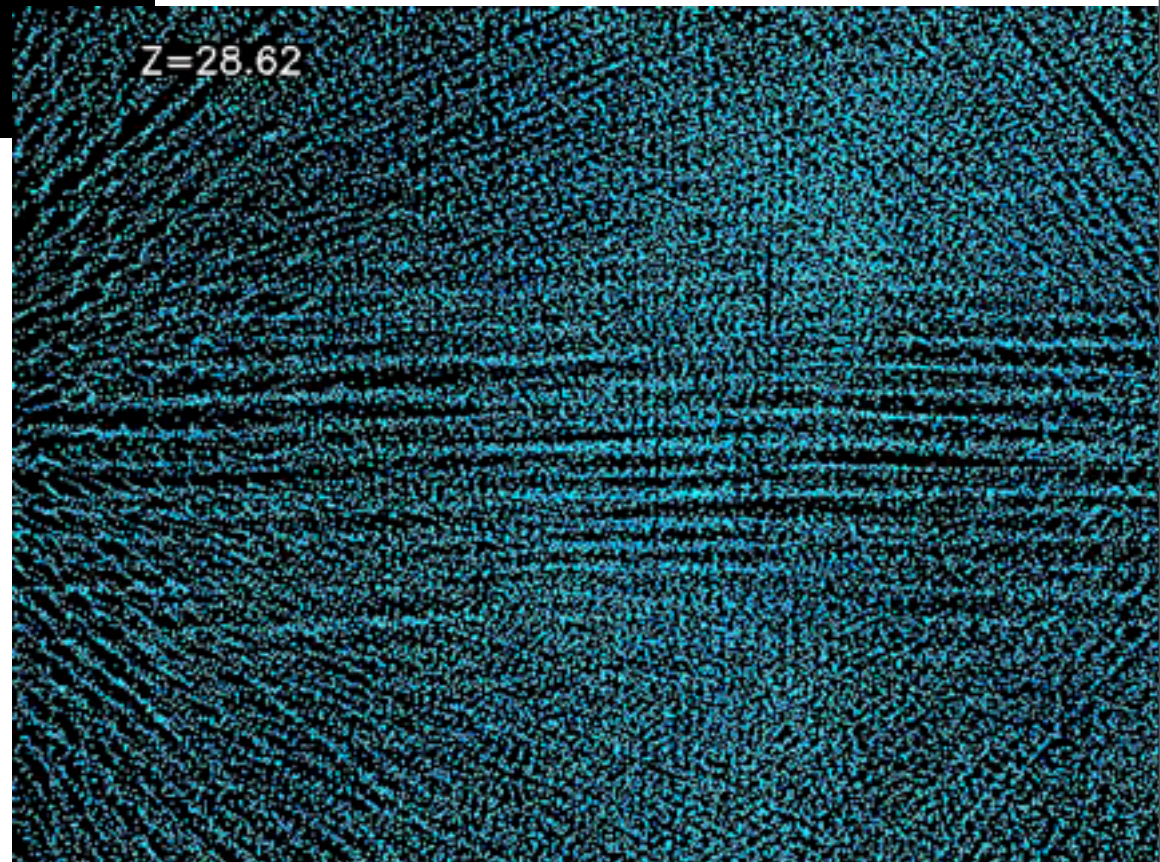


“Feeding the Monster”

WHY ARE WE INTERESTED IN MERGERS?

Kravtsov et al.

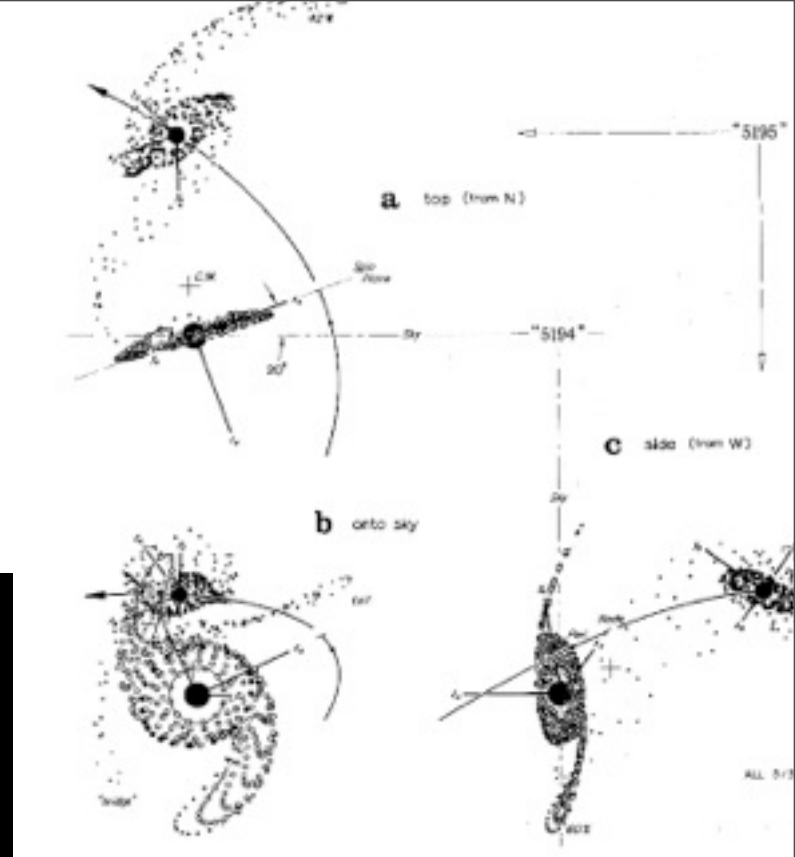
$z=28.62$



- Structure grows hierarchically:  
must understand mergers

## WHY ARE WE INTERESTED IN MERGERS?

- Toomre & Toomre (1972) : the “merger hypothesis”
  - Spheroids are made by merger of spirals

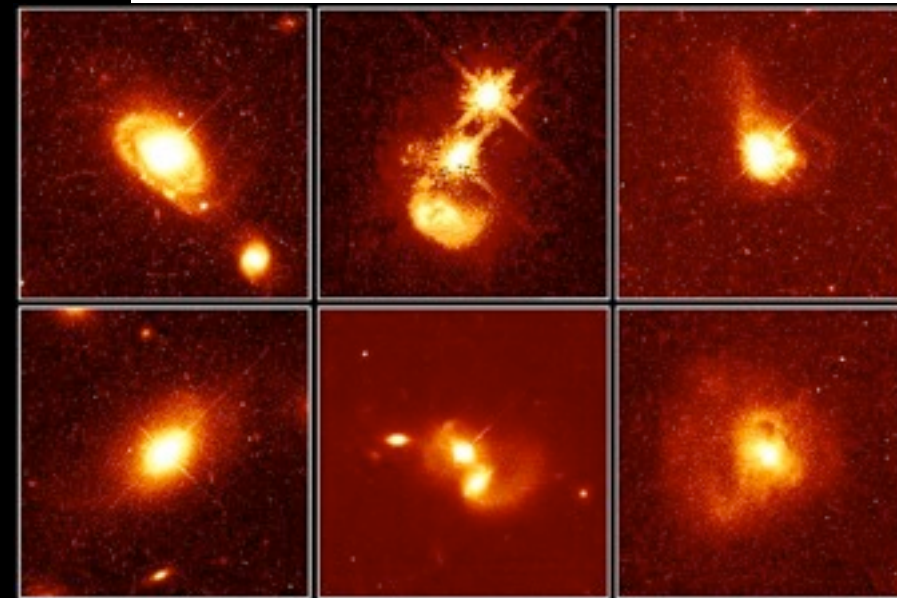
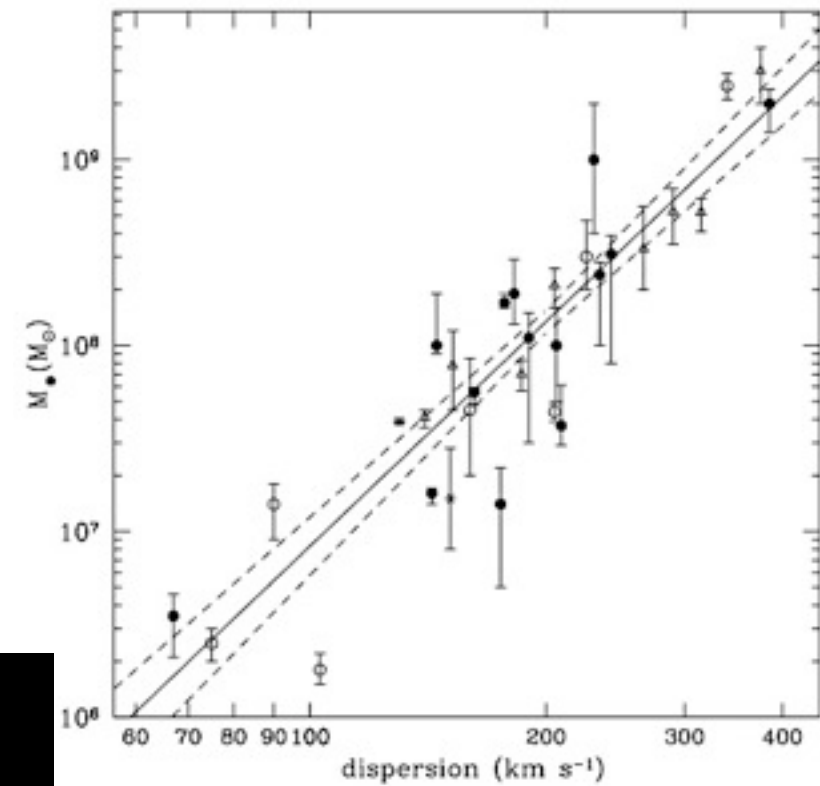




# “Feeding the Monster”

WHY ARE WE INTERESTED IN MERGERS?

- If BHs trace spheroids, then  
\*most\* growth from mergers



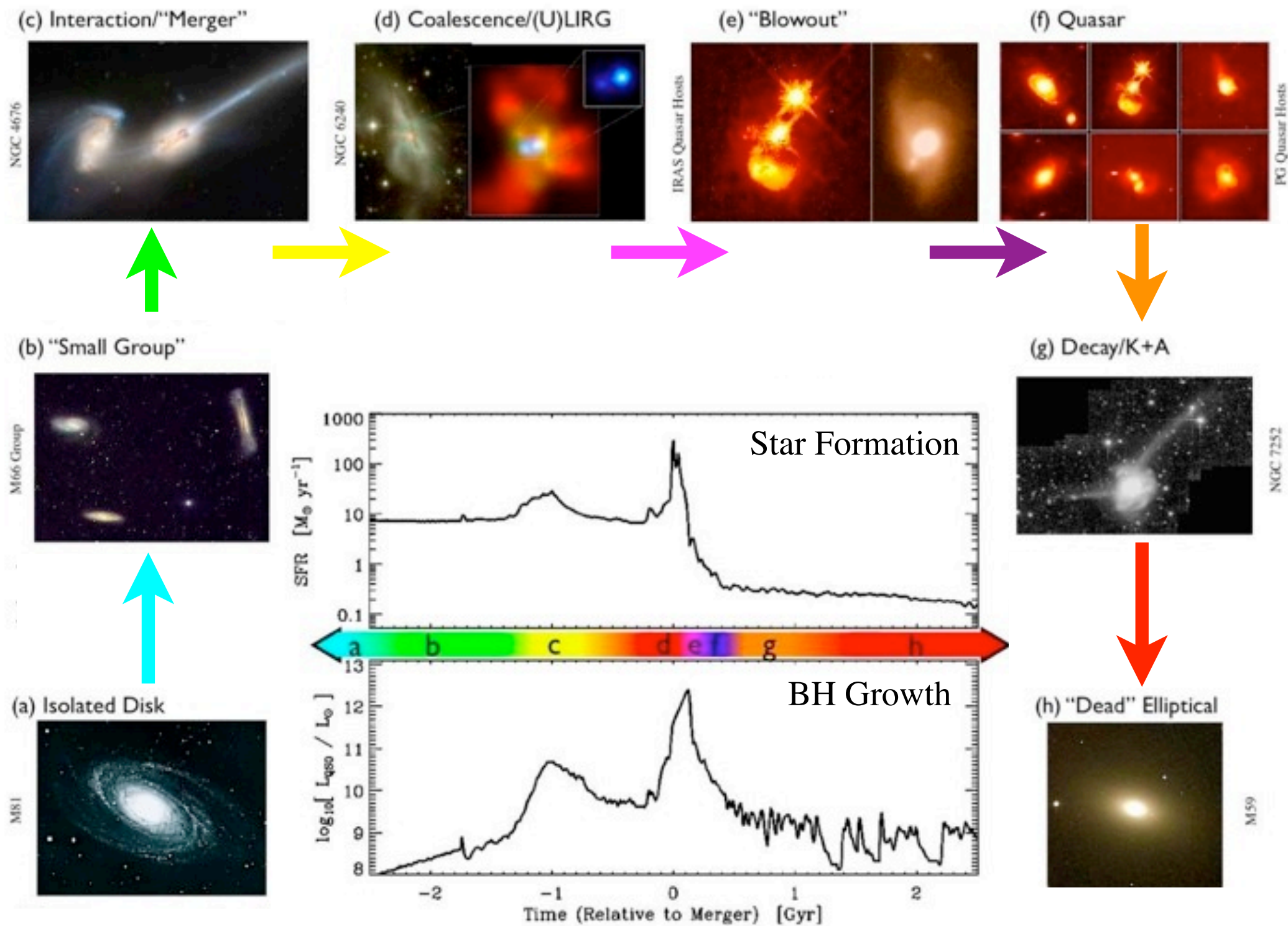
**Quasar Host Galaxies**

HST • WFPC2

PRC96-35a • ST ScI OPO • November 19, 1996

J. Bahcall (Institute for Advanced Study), M. Disney (University of Wales) and NASA

Komossa et al.



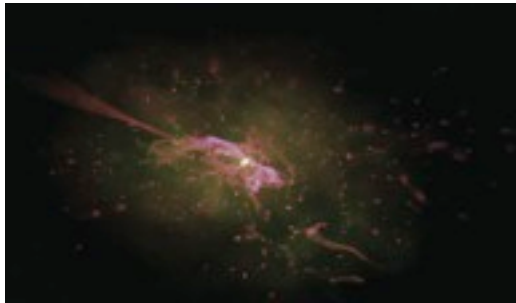


# “Transition”

vs.

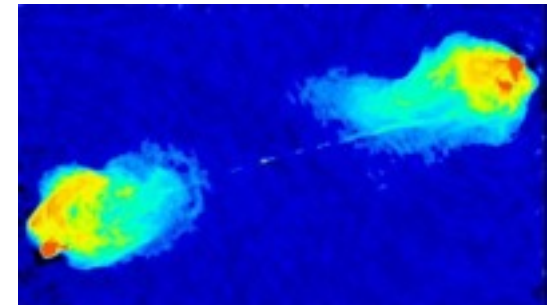
# “Maintenance”

- Move mass from Blue to Red
- Rapid
- Small scales
- “Quasar” mode (high  $\dot{m}$ )
- Morphological Transformation
- Gas-rich/Dissipational Mergers



- Regulates *Black Hole* Mass

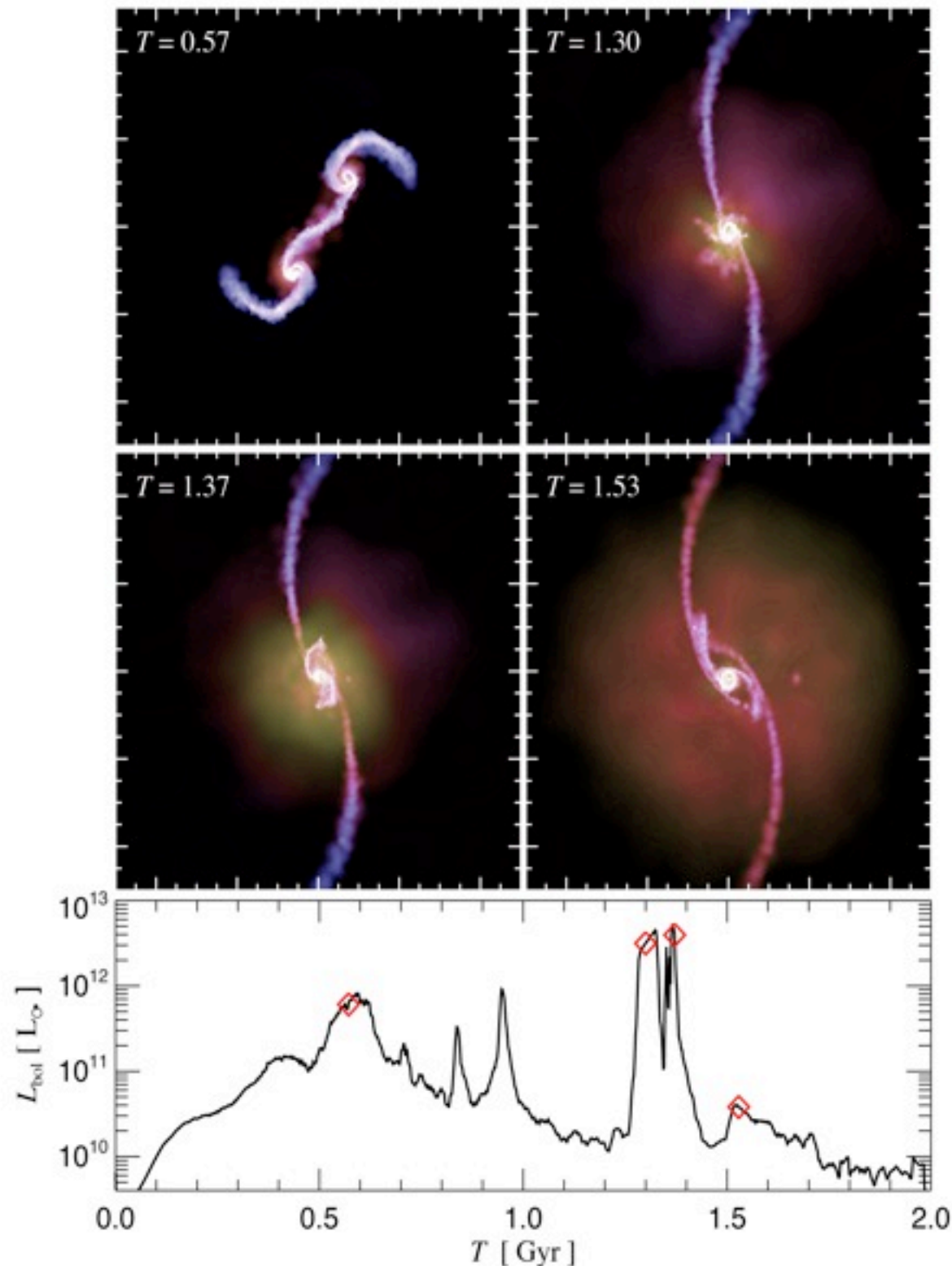
- Keep it Red
- Long-lived ( $\sim$ Hubble time)
- Large ( $\sim$ halo) scales
- “Radio” mode (low  $\dot{m}$ )
- Subtle morphological change
- Hot Halos & Dry Mergers



- Regulates *Galaxy* Mass

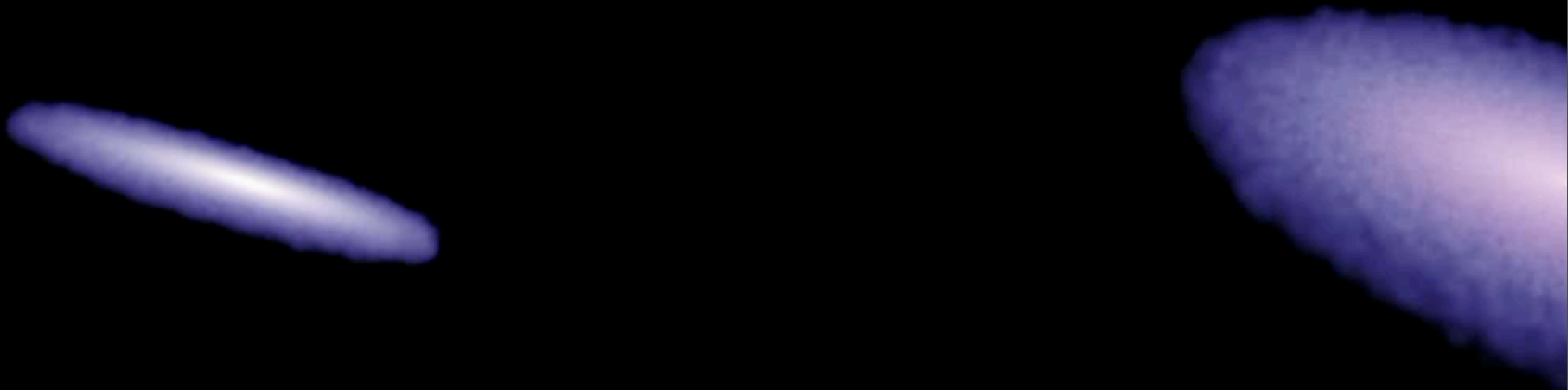
## Simplest Experiment:

- $R_{\text{sch}} \sim \text{few AU} \sim 10^{-6} \times \text{our resolution}$
- BUT, we can get to the BH radius of influence, and  $R_{\text{Bondi}} \sim 10 \text{ pc}$  (typical)
  - Accrete from nearby gas
  - $\sim 0.1$  radiative efficiency
  - $\sim 5\%$  couples to local gas
- Let's see if it works!



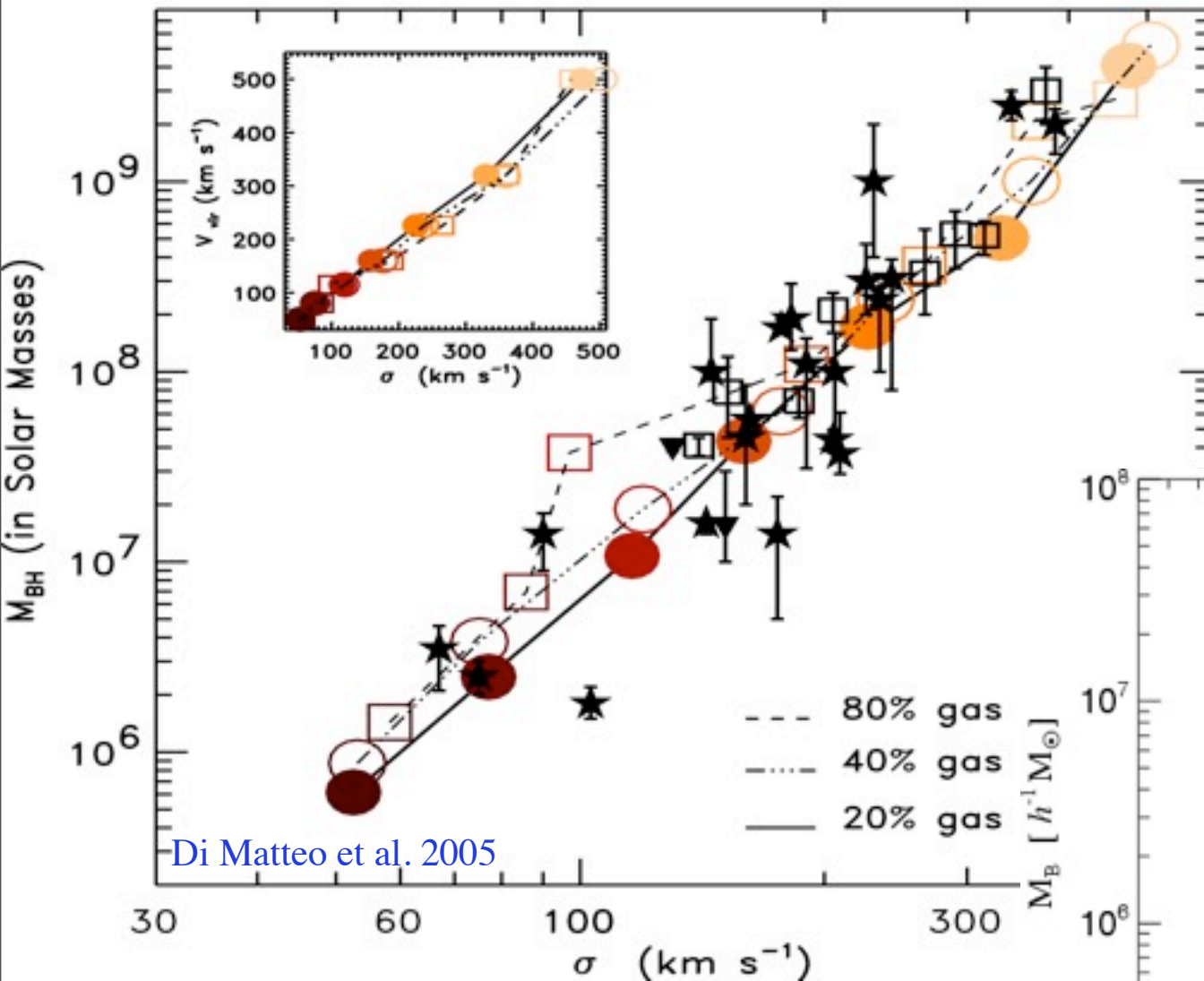
T = 0 Myr

Gas



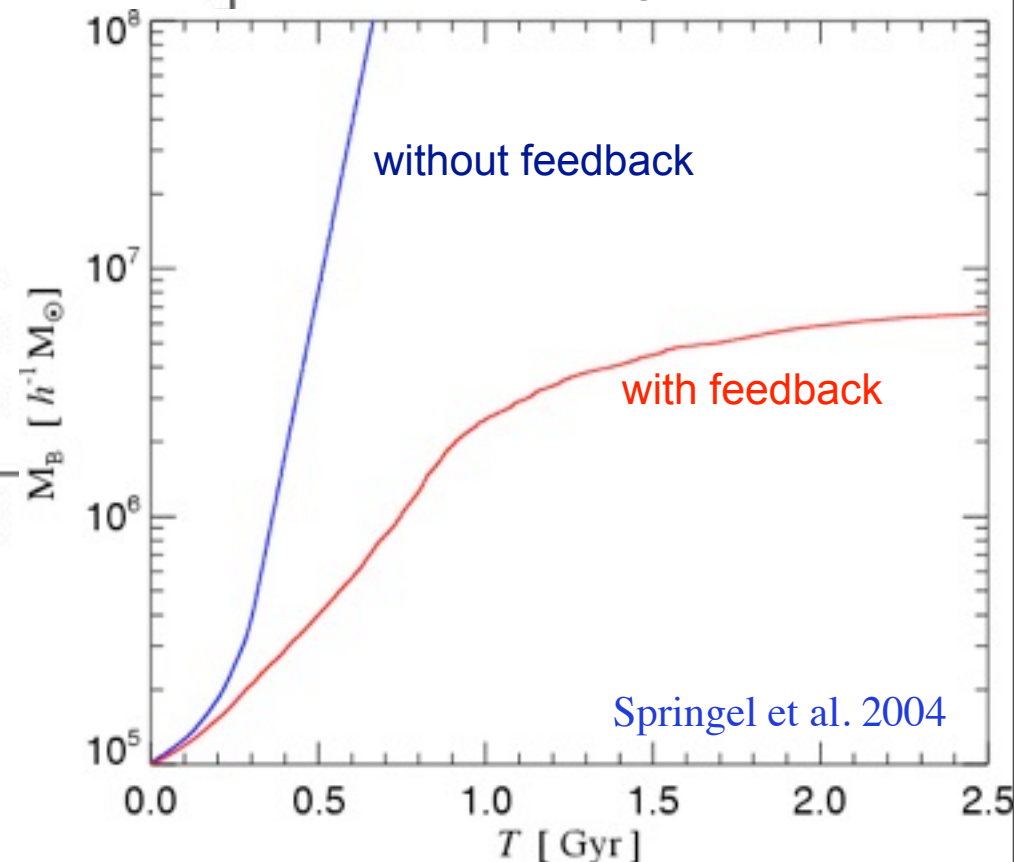
# M-sigma Relation Suggests Self-Regulated BH Growth

PREVENTS RUNAWAY BLACK HOLE GROWTH



Di Matteo et al. 2005

Black hole growth:



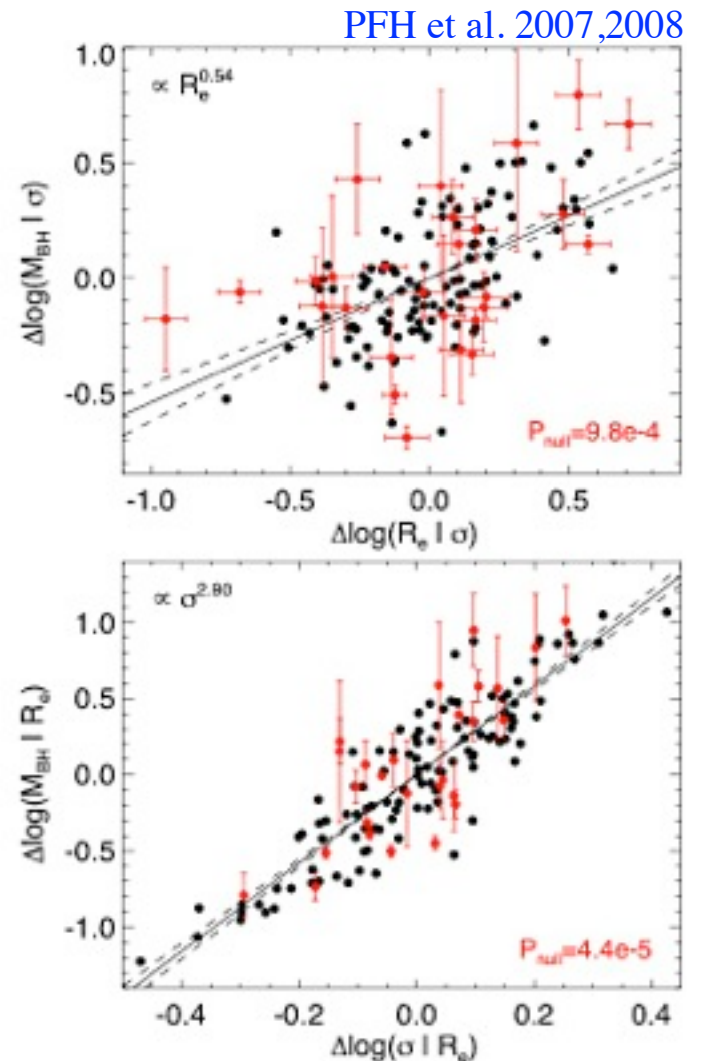
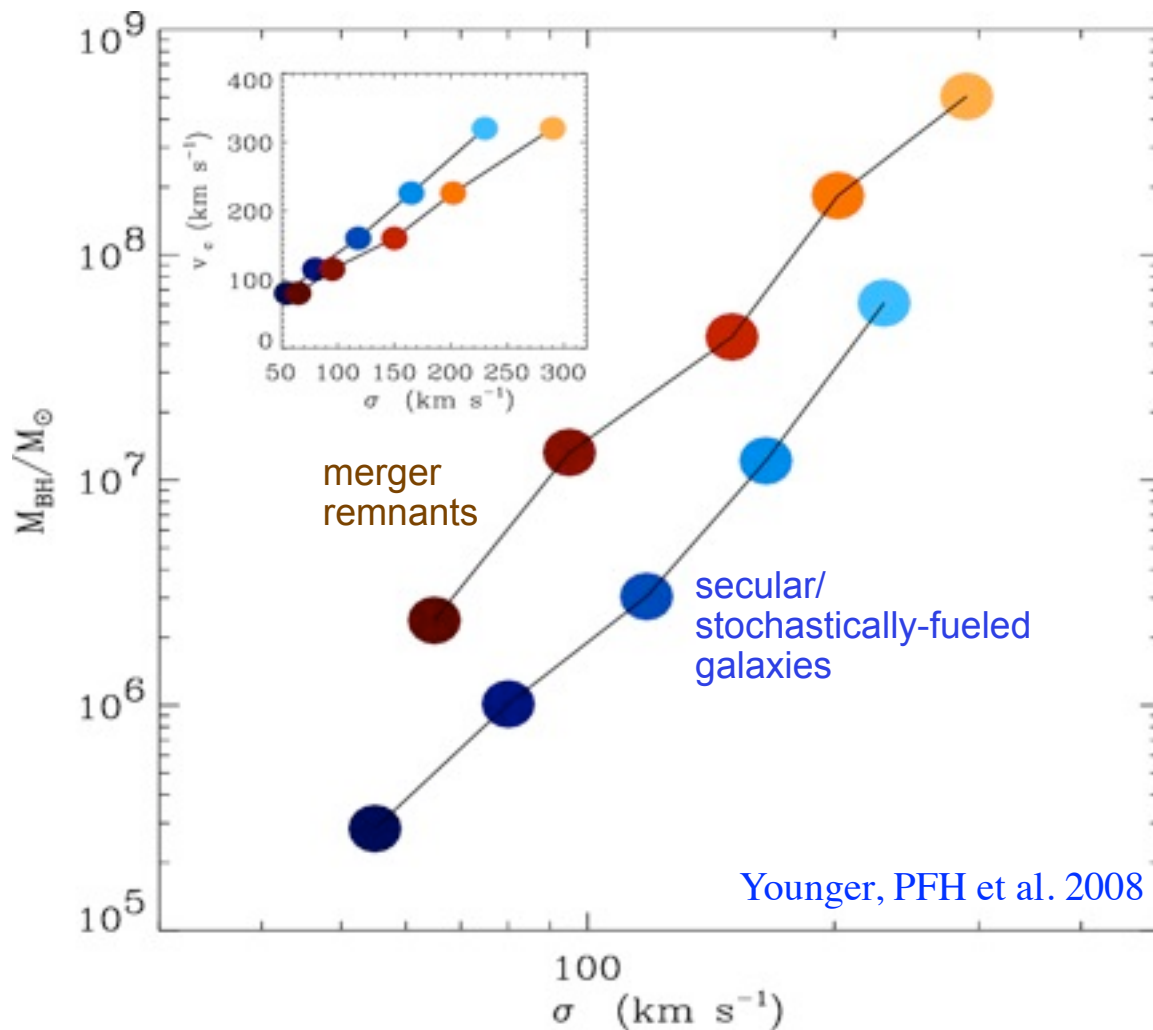
Springel et al. 2004



# Observations & Simulations Suggest this Simple Picture Works

## MAKES UNIQUE PREDICTIONS:

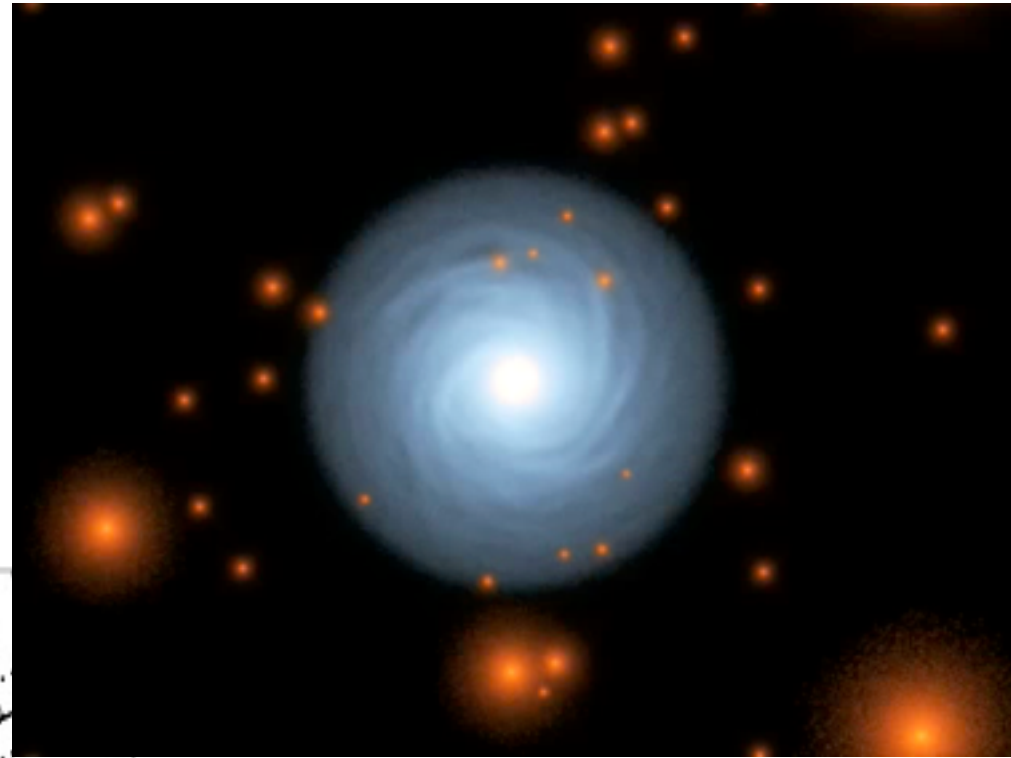
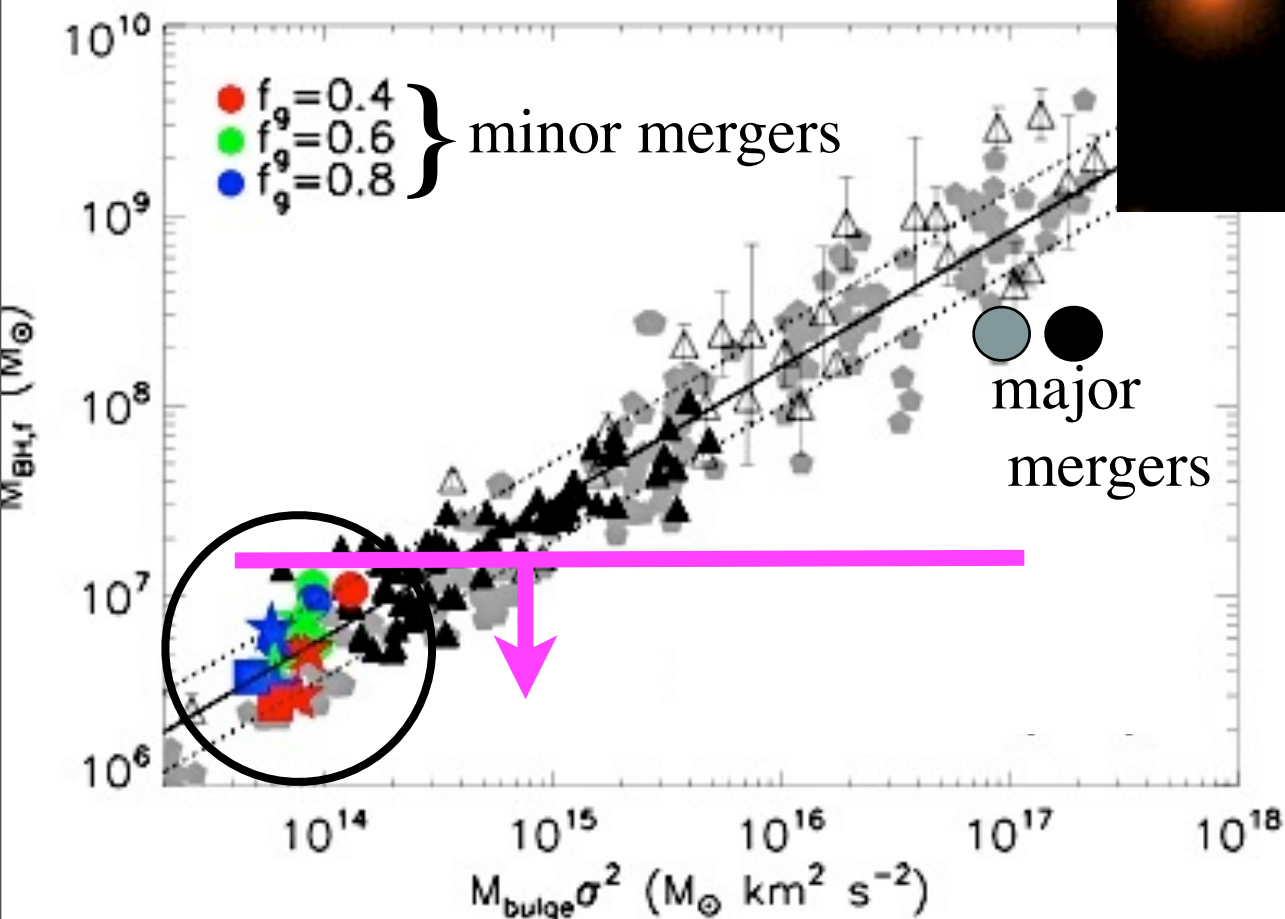
- What is the “fundamental” correlation? Not  $M_{\text{BH}}$ -s, but  $M_{\text{BH}}$ - $E_{\text{binding}}$  (PFH et al.)
- Different correlation for “classical” and “pseudobulges”
- Both tentatively observed (PFH et al.; Aller; Greene et al.; Hu)



# Of Course, Not *Every* AGN Needs a Merger

## MORE QUIESCENT GROWTH MODES?

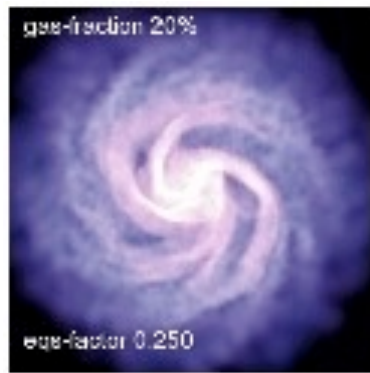
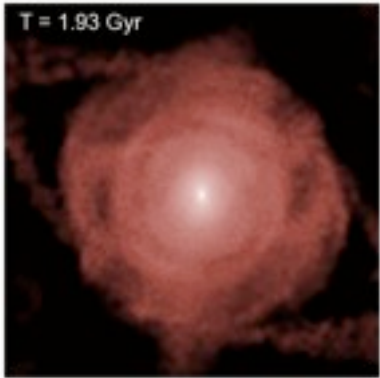
- $z \sim 2$  QSO:  $10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$  in  $< 10 \text{ pc}$  in  $\sim t_{\text{dyn}}$
- Seyfert: only  $10^{7-8} M_{\text{sun}} \sim \text{GMC}$ 
  - Minor mergers?
  - Secular instabilities/bars?



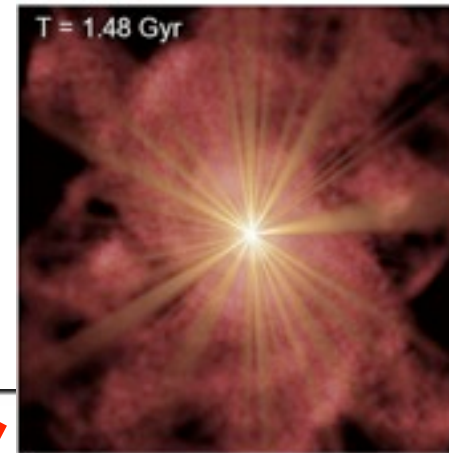
- If you don't build massive bulges, doesn't matter if you can get the gas in!

Younger, PFH et al. 2008

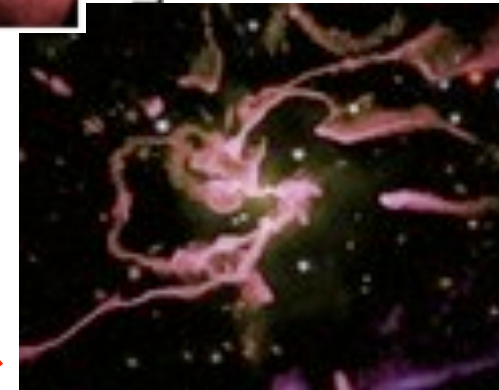
**“Dead” Bulges**  
(stellar wind/hot  
gas halo accretion)



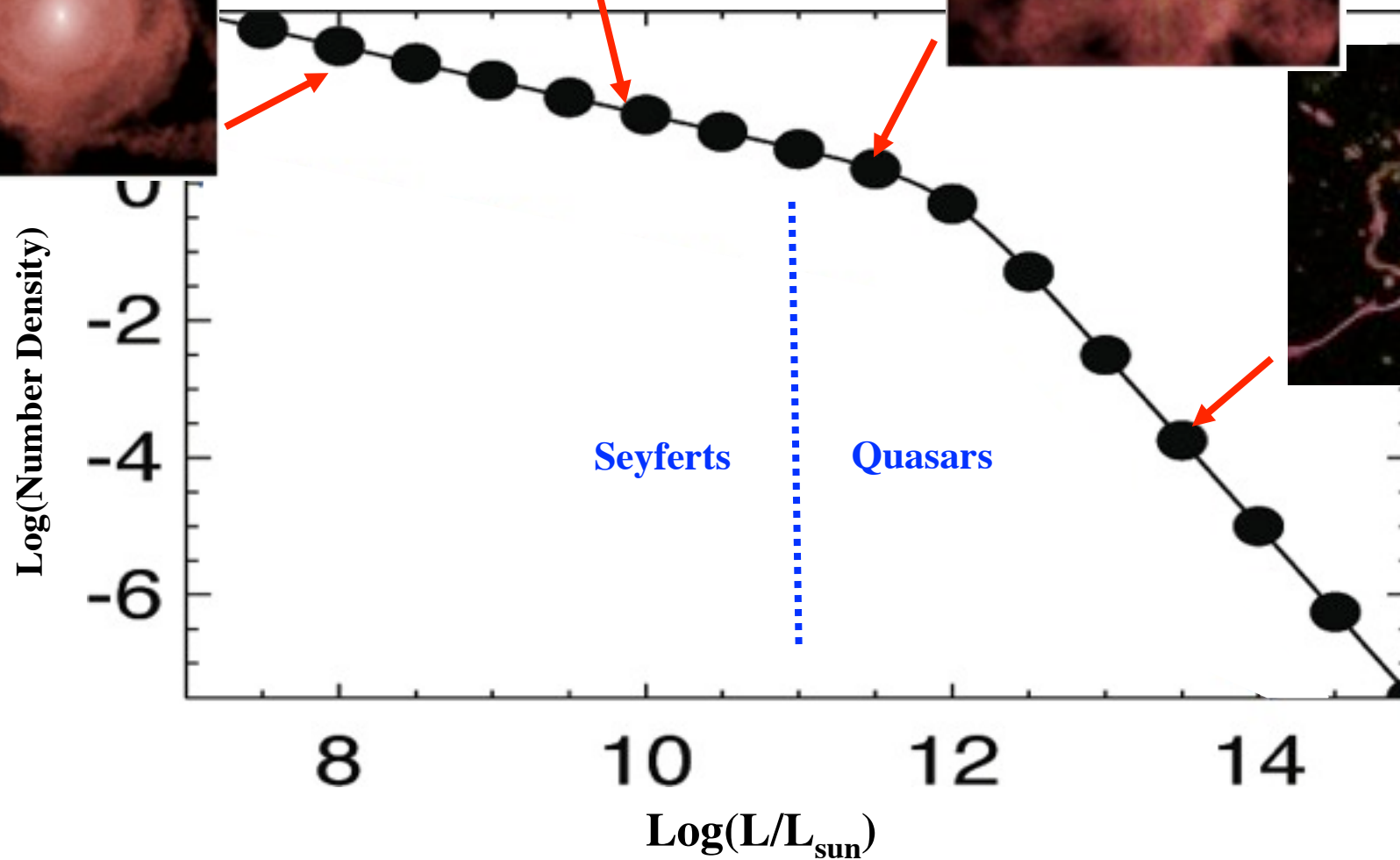
**“Seyferts”**  
(disk-dominated,  
secular/minor  
mergers)



**“Fading” Mergers**  
(post-starburst  
spheroids)



**“Blowout”**  
(Bright  
Mergers)

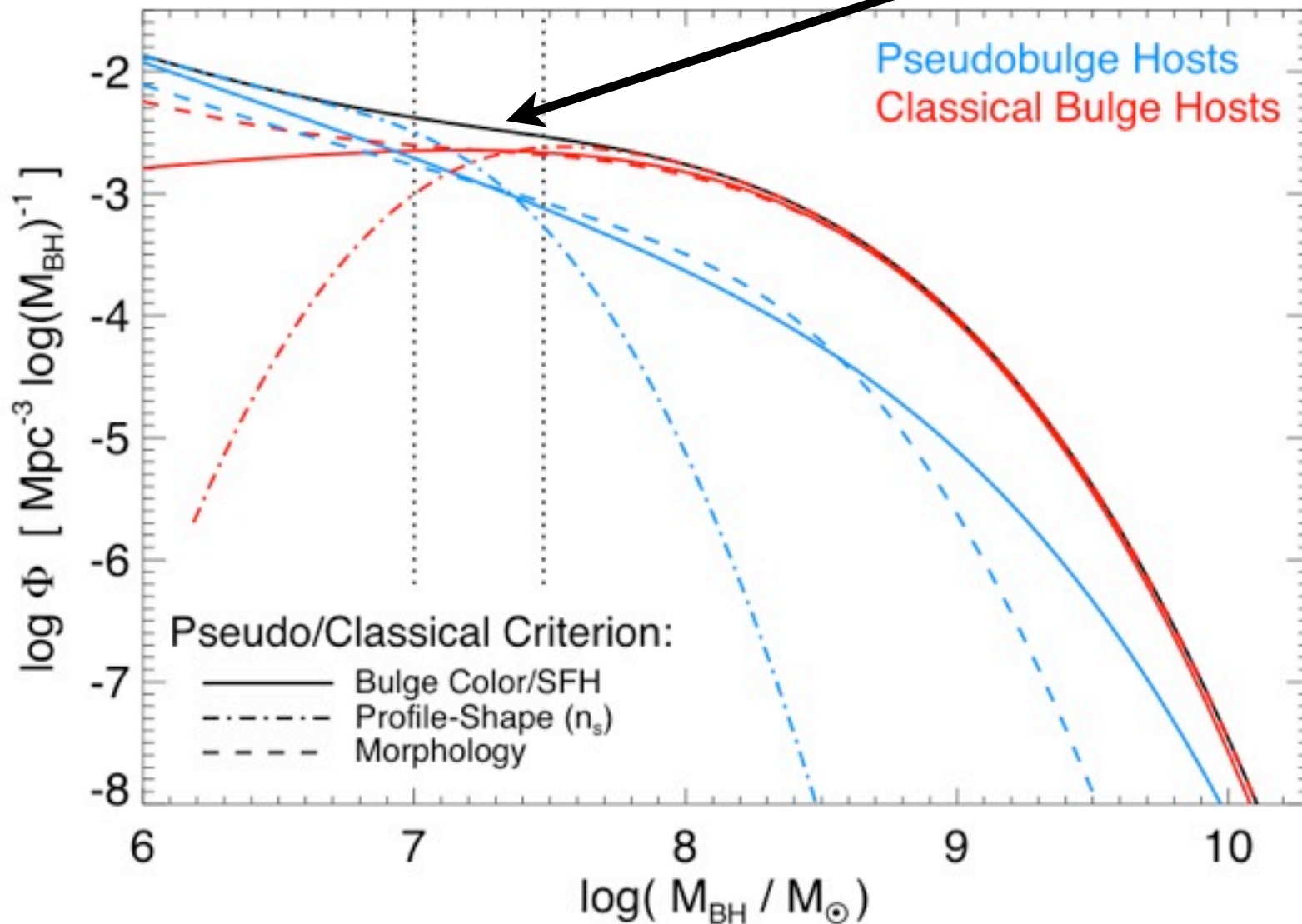


➤ Observed luminosity function: populations at different *evolutionary* stages

## Testing the models:

REMNANT MORPHOLOGY:

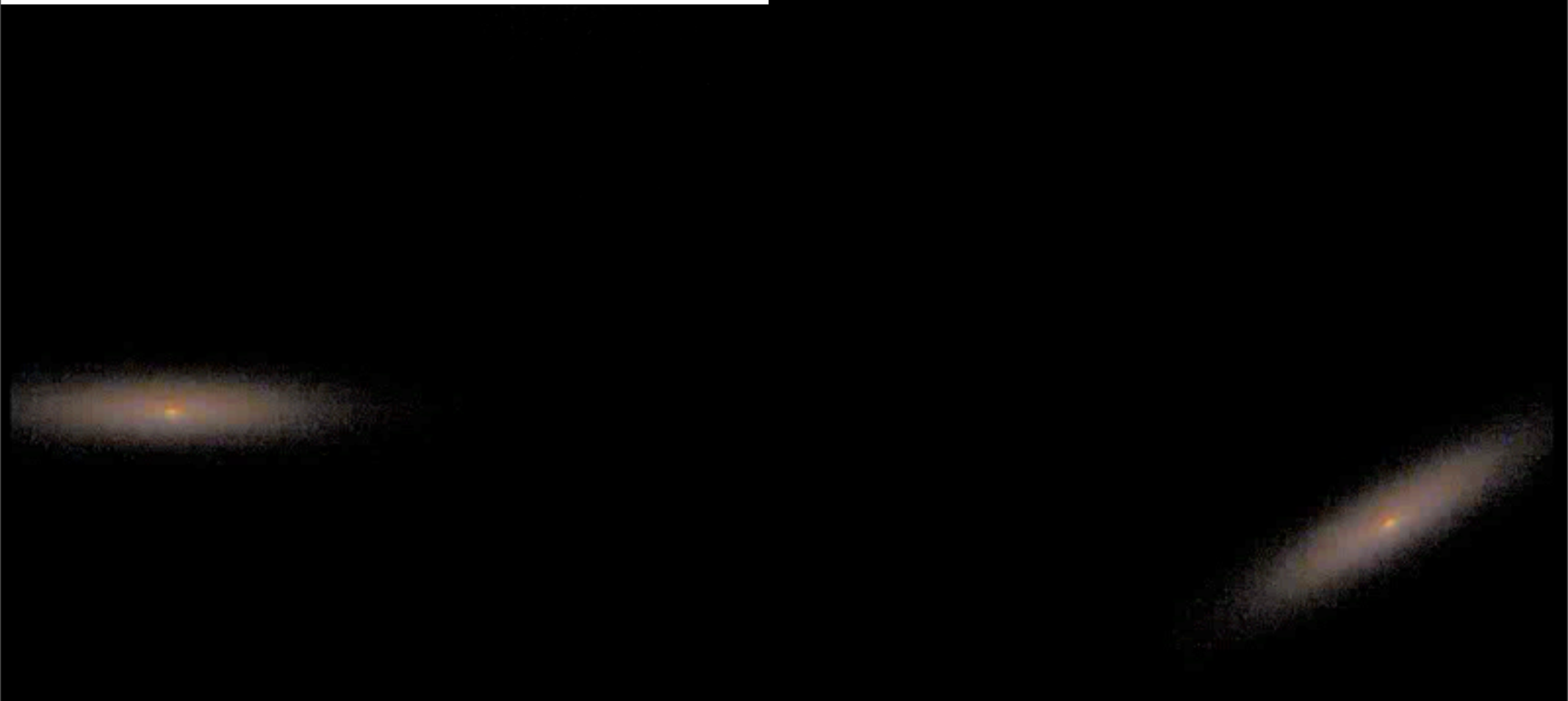
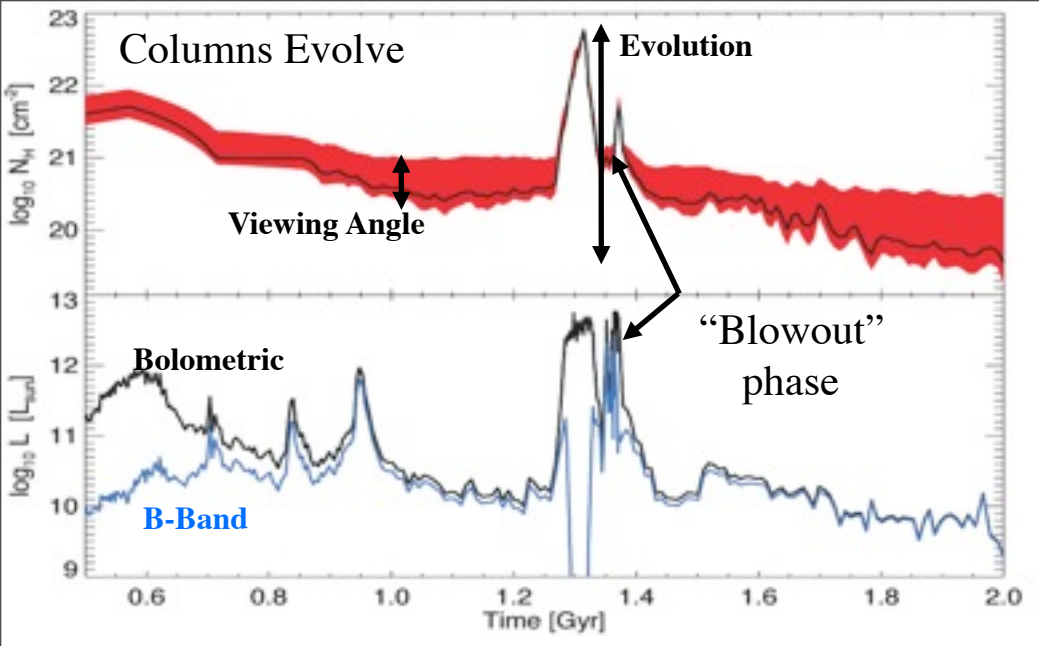
~Seyfert-Quasar threshold  
at Eddington



- Most mass in “classical” bulges, not “pseudobulges”
  - But, *\*are\** important below  $<\sim$  Sa-types

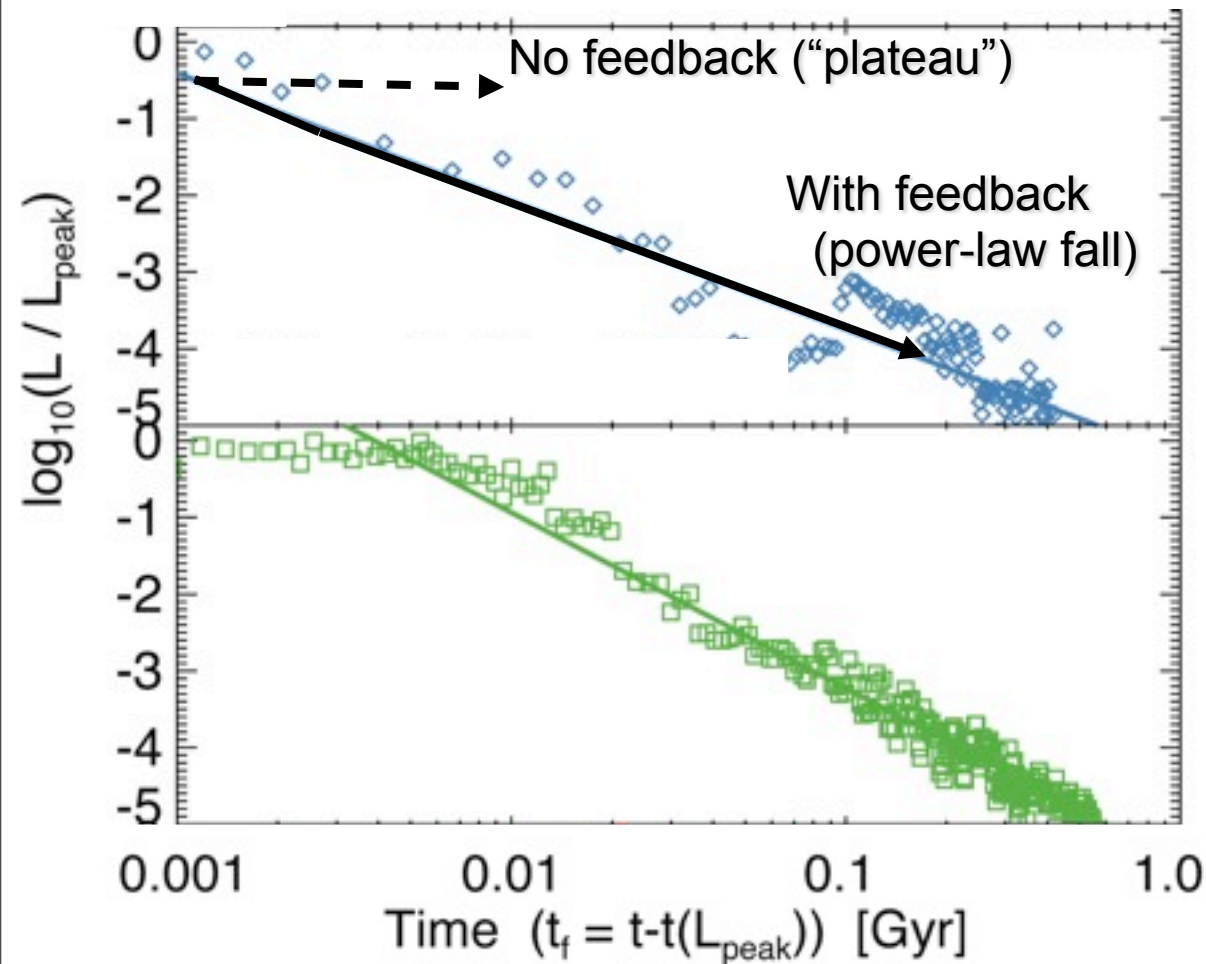
PFH & Hernquist 2008





# Quasar Lightcurves and Lifetimes

- Feedback determines the decay of the quasar light curve:



- Explosive blowout drives power-law decay in  $L$
- No Feedback:
  - Runaway growth (exponential light curve)
  - “Plateau” as run out of gas but can’t expel it (extended step function)

# This is Very General: (EVEN THOUGH NOT ALL AGN ARE MERGER-DRIVEN)

➤ Almost any (ex. radio) AGN feedback will share key properties:

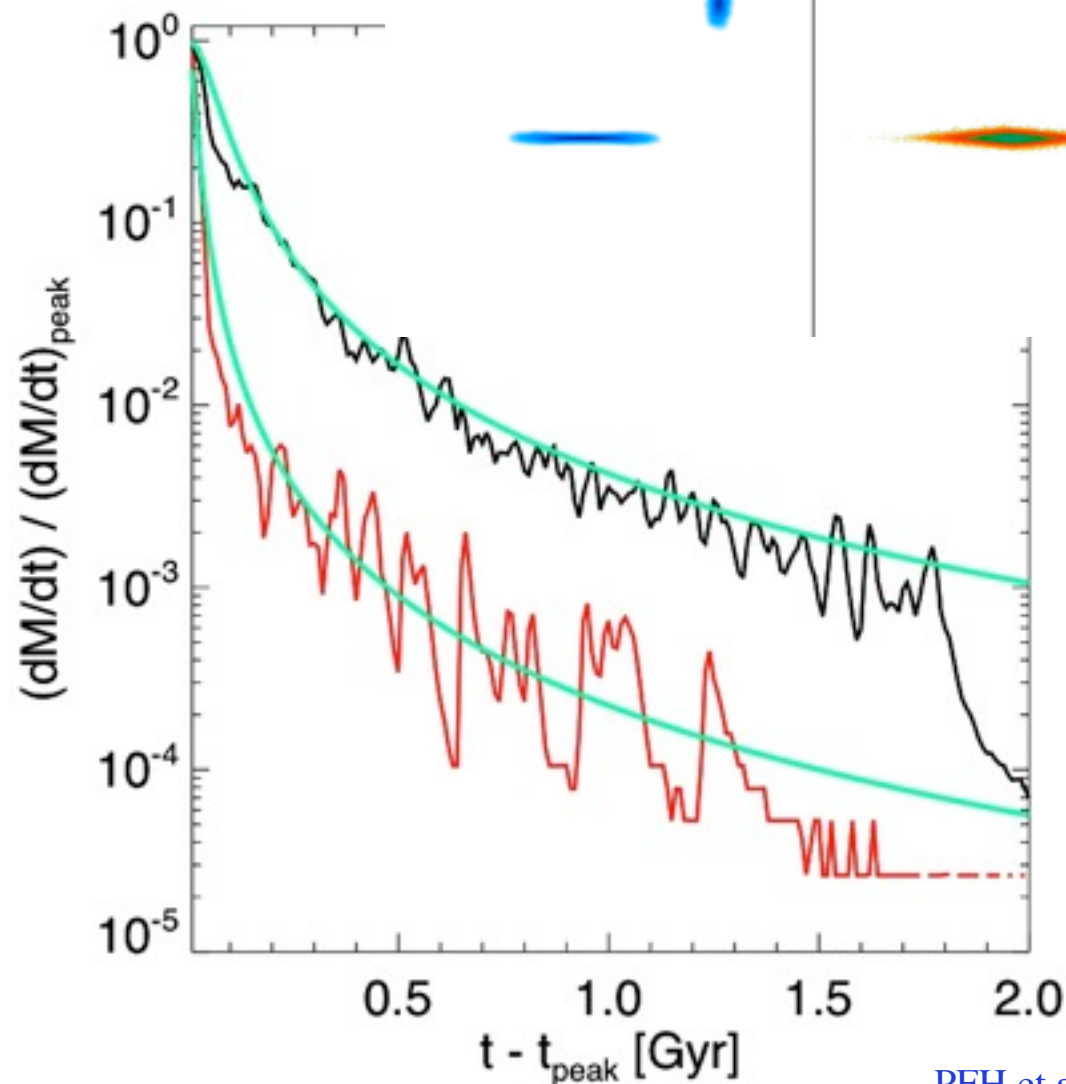
- Point-like
- Short input ( $\sim t_{\text{Salpeter}}$ )
- $E \sim E_{\text{binding}}$

➤ Simple, analytic solutions:

- $L \sim (t / t_Q)^{-1.7(\text{ish})}$
- Agrees well with simulations!

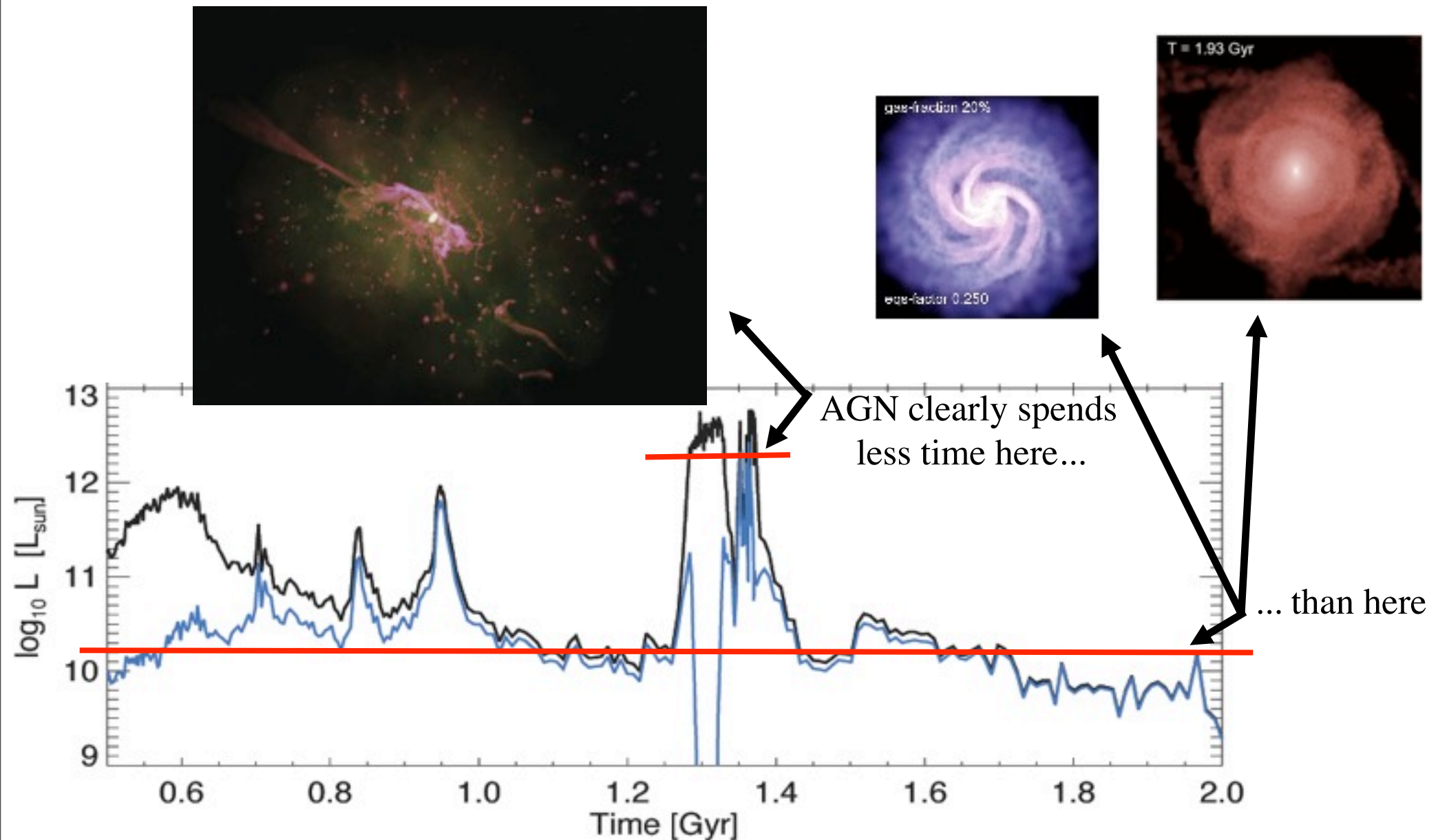
➤ Generalize to “Seyferts”

- Disk-dominated galaxies with bars
- Minor mergers



PFH et al. 2006b,c

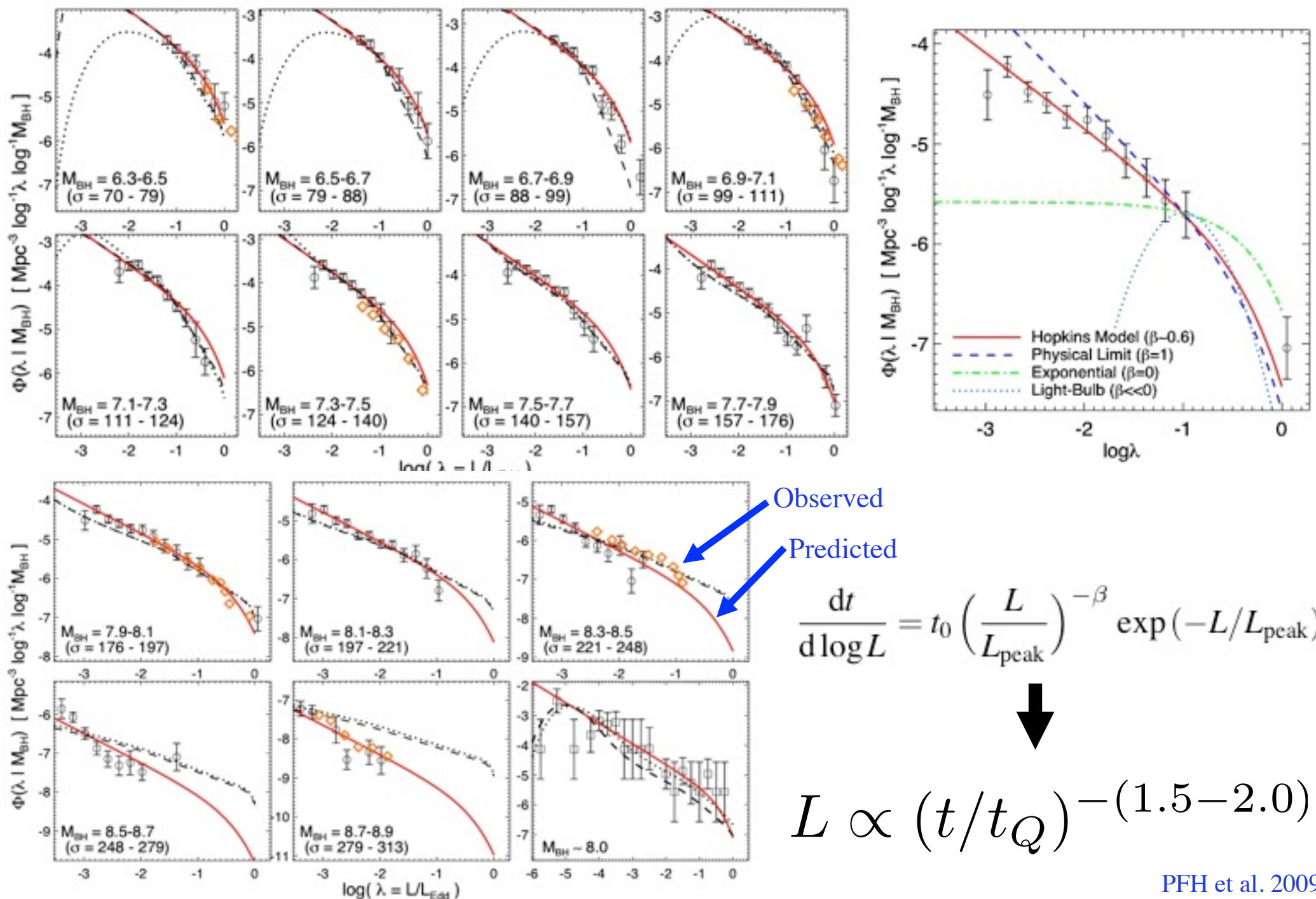
## So What Is the “Quasar Lifetime”?



➤ “Quasar Lifetime”: a conditional, *luminosity-dependent* distribution



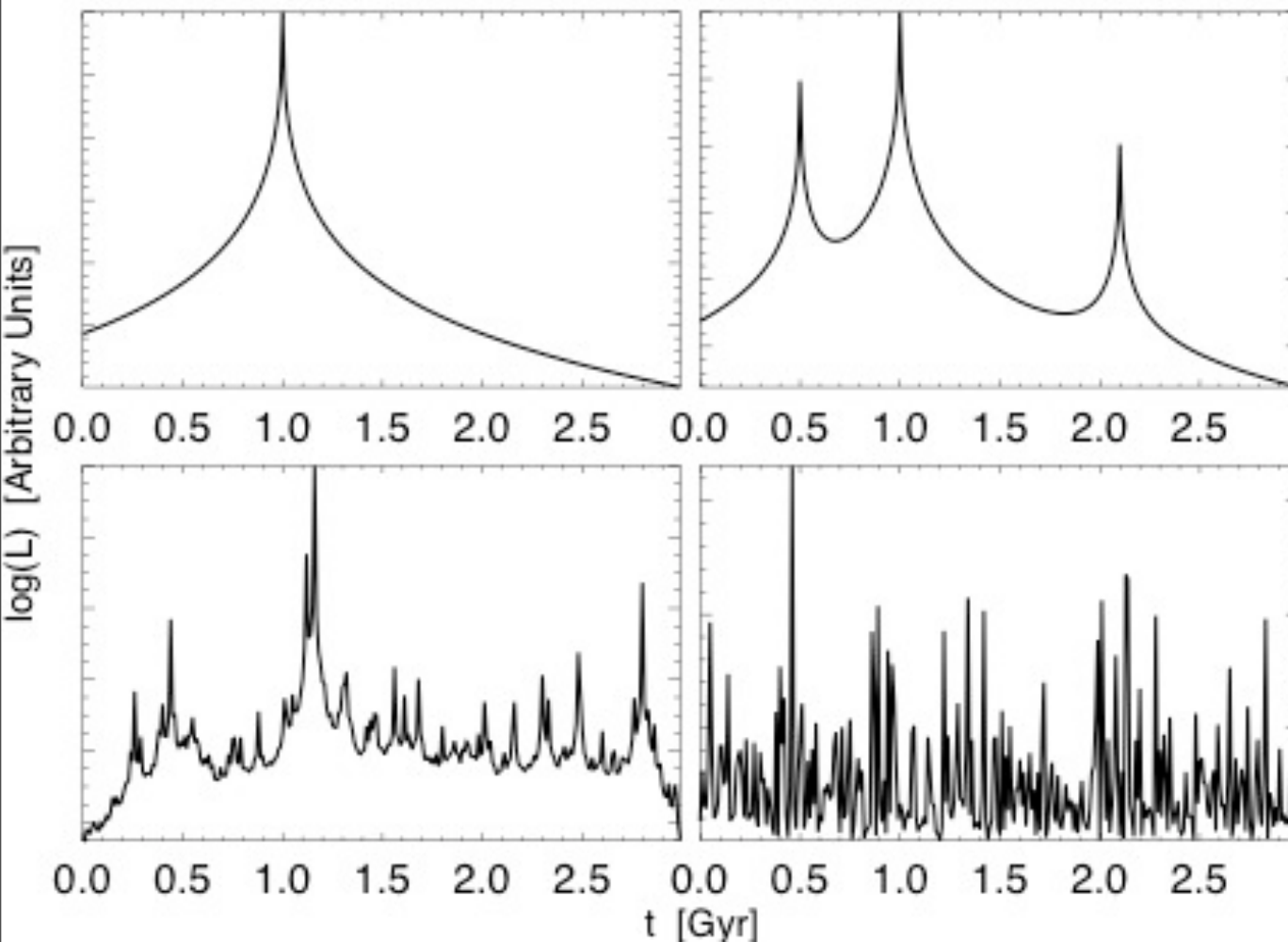
# Directly Apparent in the Observed Eddington Ratio Distribution



PFH et al. 2009

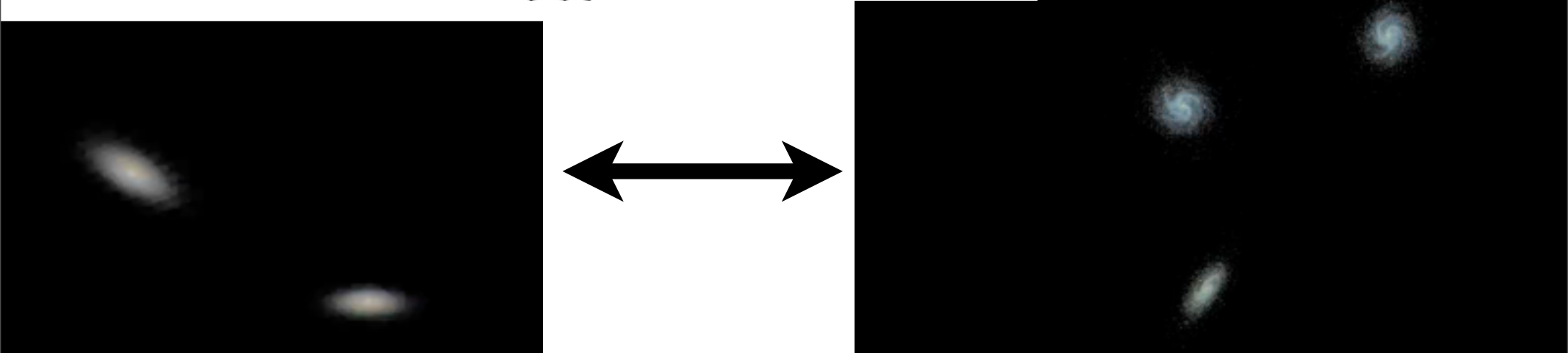


# Directly Apparent in the Observed Eddington Ratio Distribution

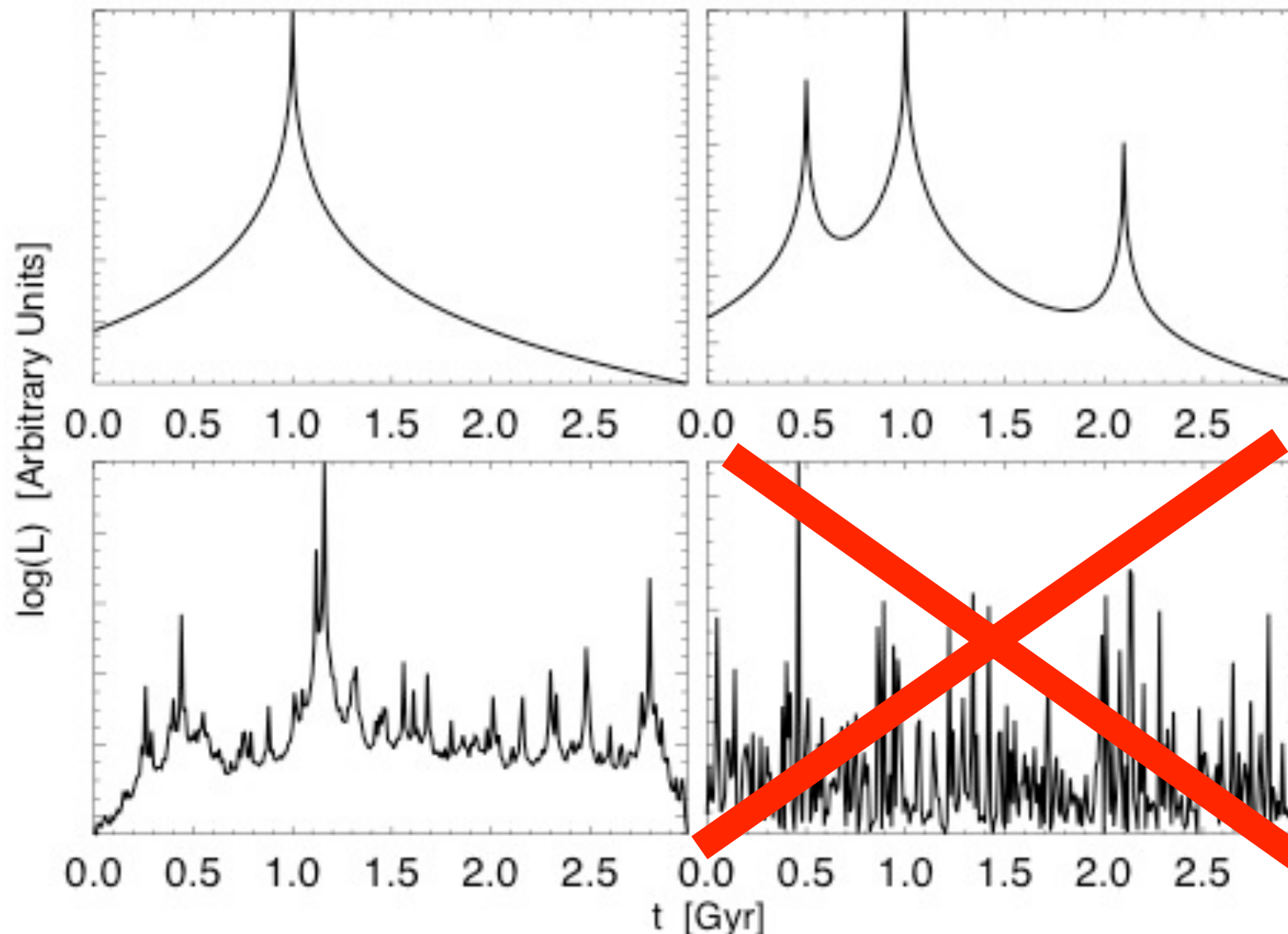


May be multiple “events,” but  
AGN decay/regulation is  
self-similar!

- BH, not galaxy,  
determines  
lightcurve evolution



# Directly Apparent in the Observed Eddington Ratio Distribution



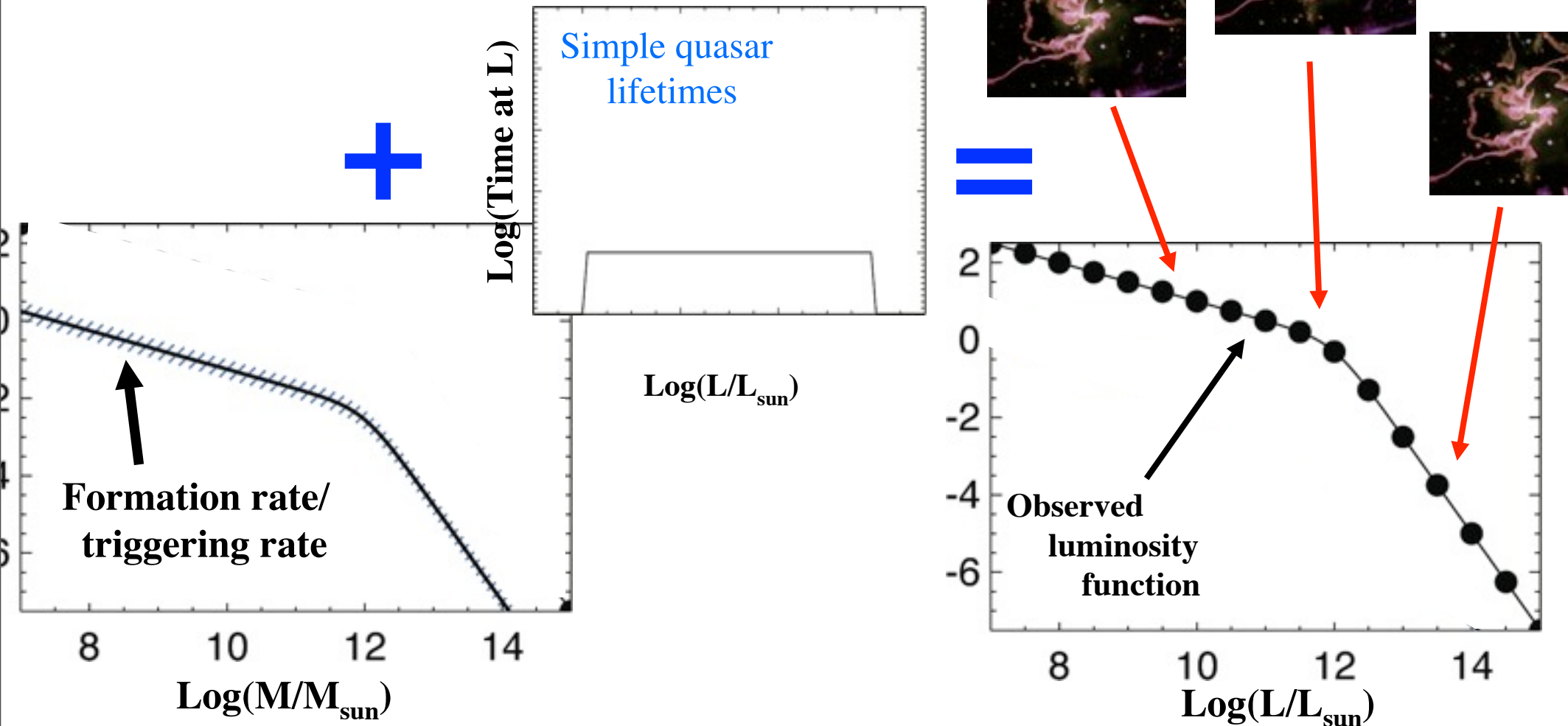
Ruled out by  
transverse  
proximity effect  
 $t_{\text{episodic}} \sim t_{\text{total}}$

- Complimentary constraints from clustering (Meyers, Croom, Porciani, da Angela)
- BHs grew in  $< \sim$  a couple events

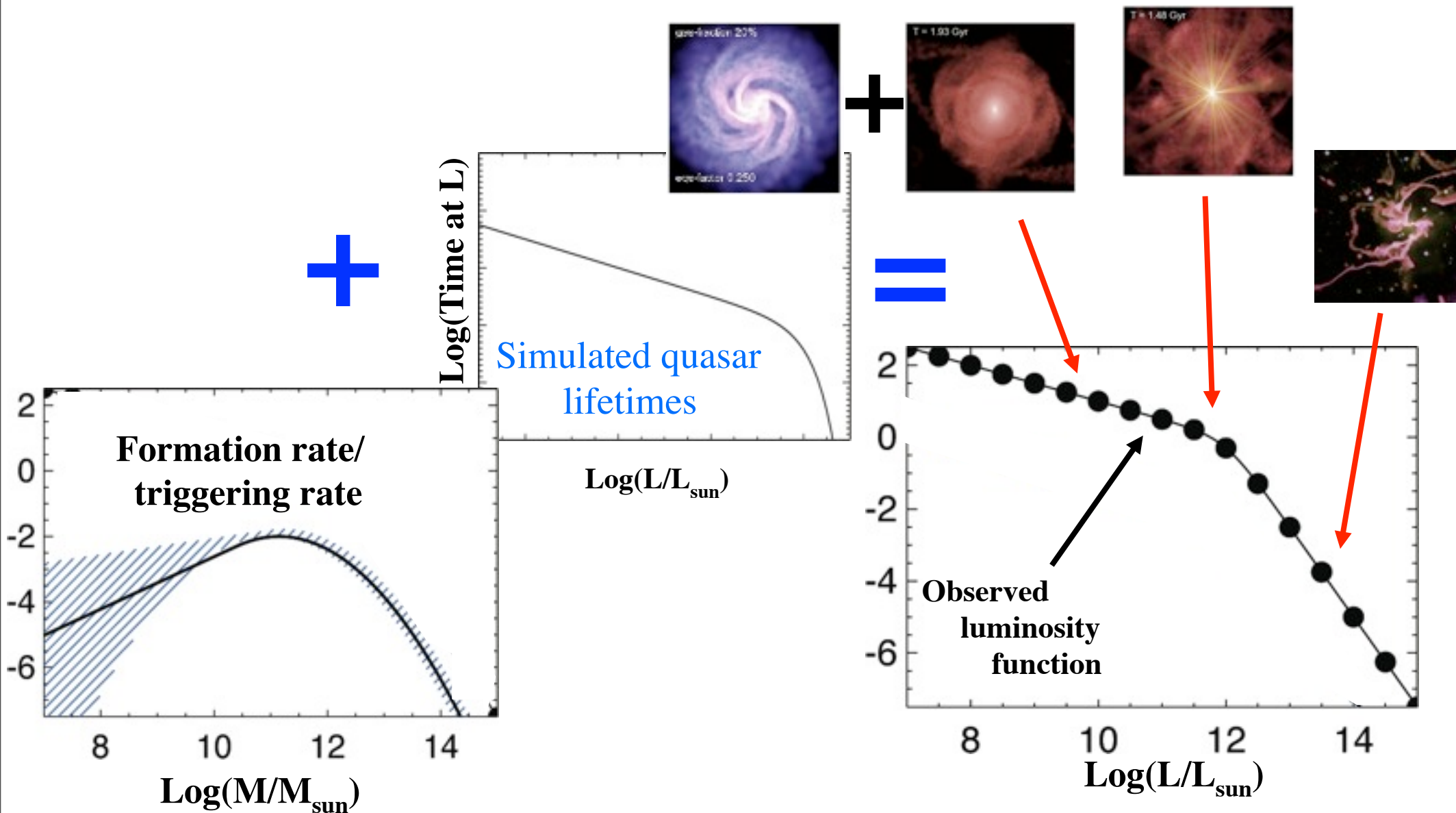
# Given the Conditional Quasar Lifetime, De-Convolve the QLF

QUANTIFIED IN THIS MANNER, UNIQUELY DETERMINES THE RATE OF “TRIGGERING”

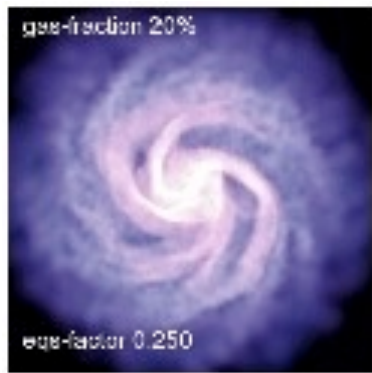
Same object class & evolutionary stage, but  $L \sim \text{Mass}$



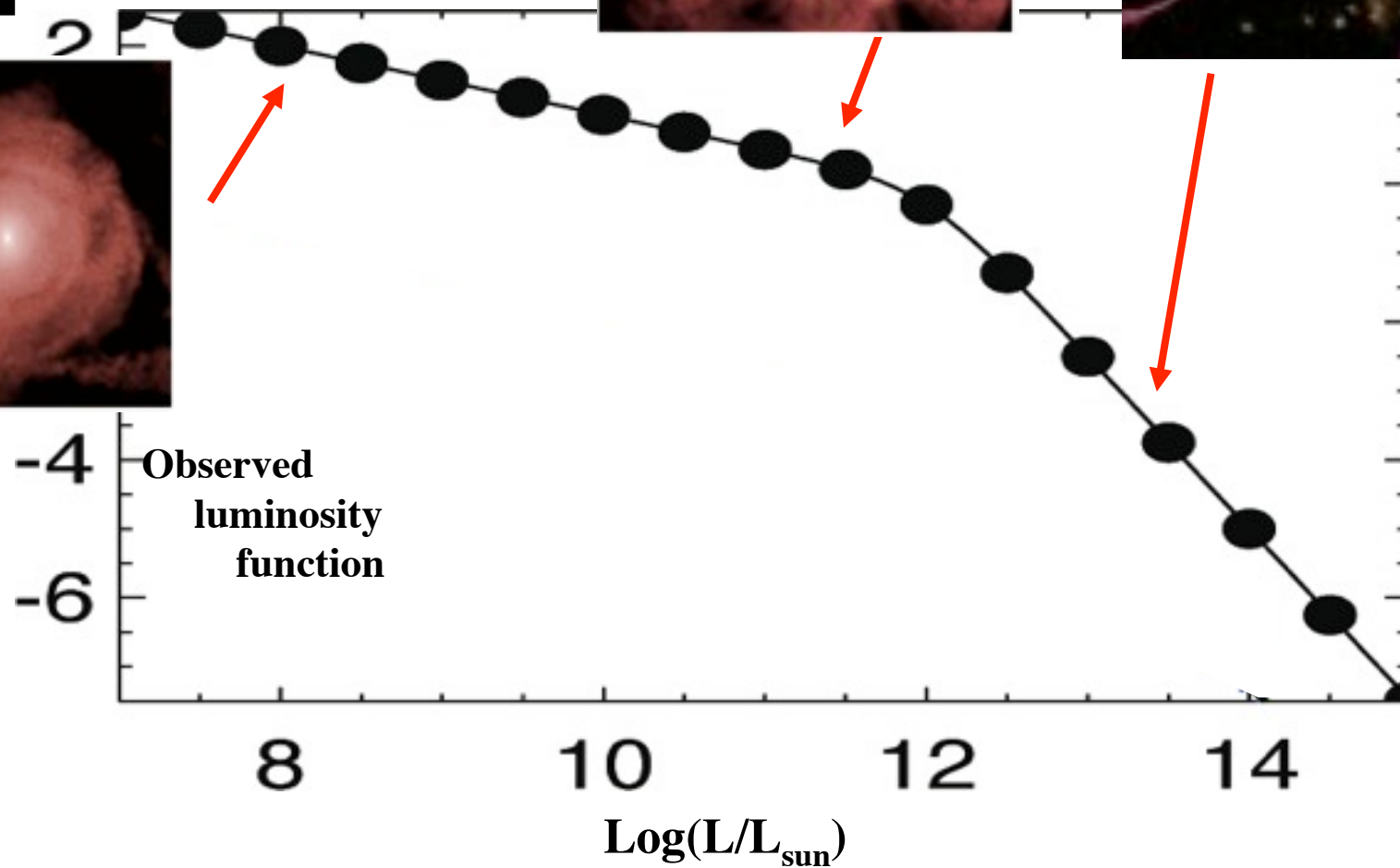
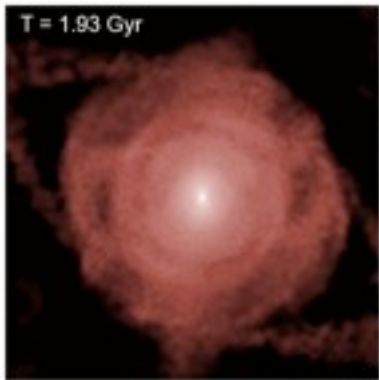
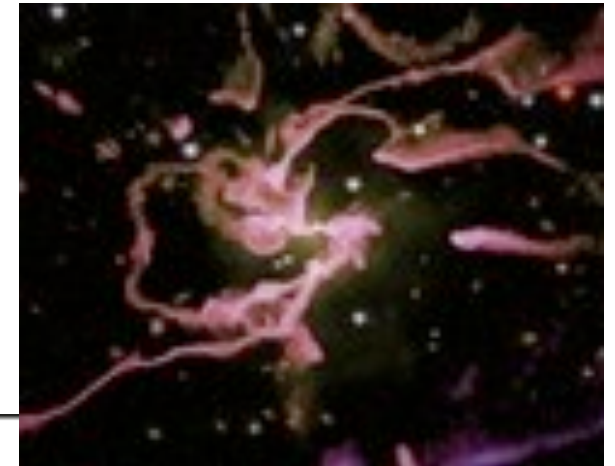
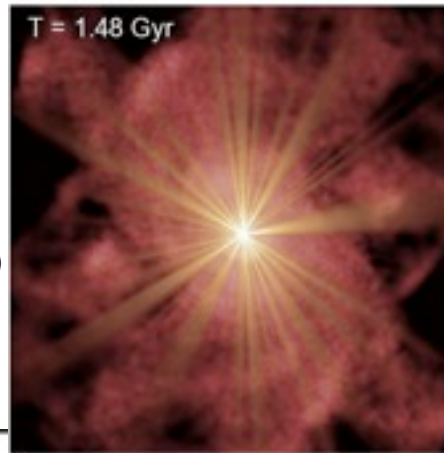
- If every quasar is at the same fraction of Eddington, the active BHMF (and host MF) is a trivial rescaling of the observed QLF



- Different shapes
- Much stronger turnover in formation/merger rate
- Large “faint” population of decaying systems: optically dim? (PFH, Hickox, Quataert ‘09)



Disks  
&  
“Dead”  
Ellipticals



Peak  
Mergers

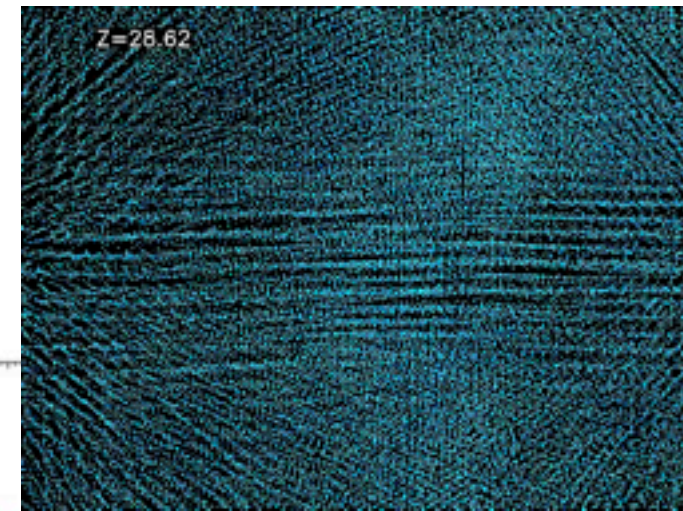
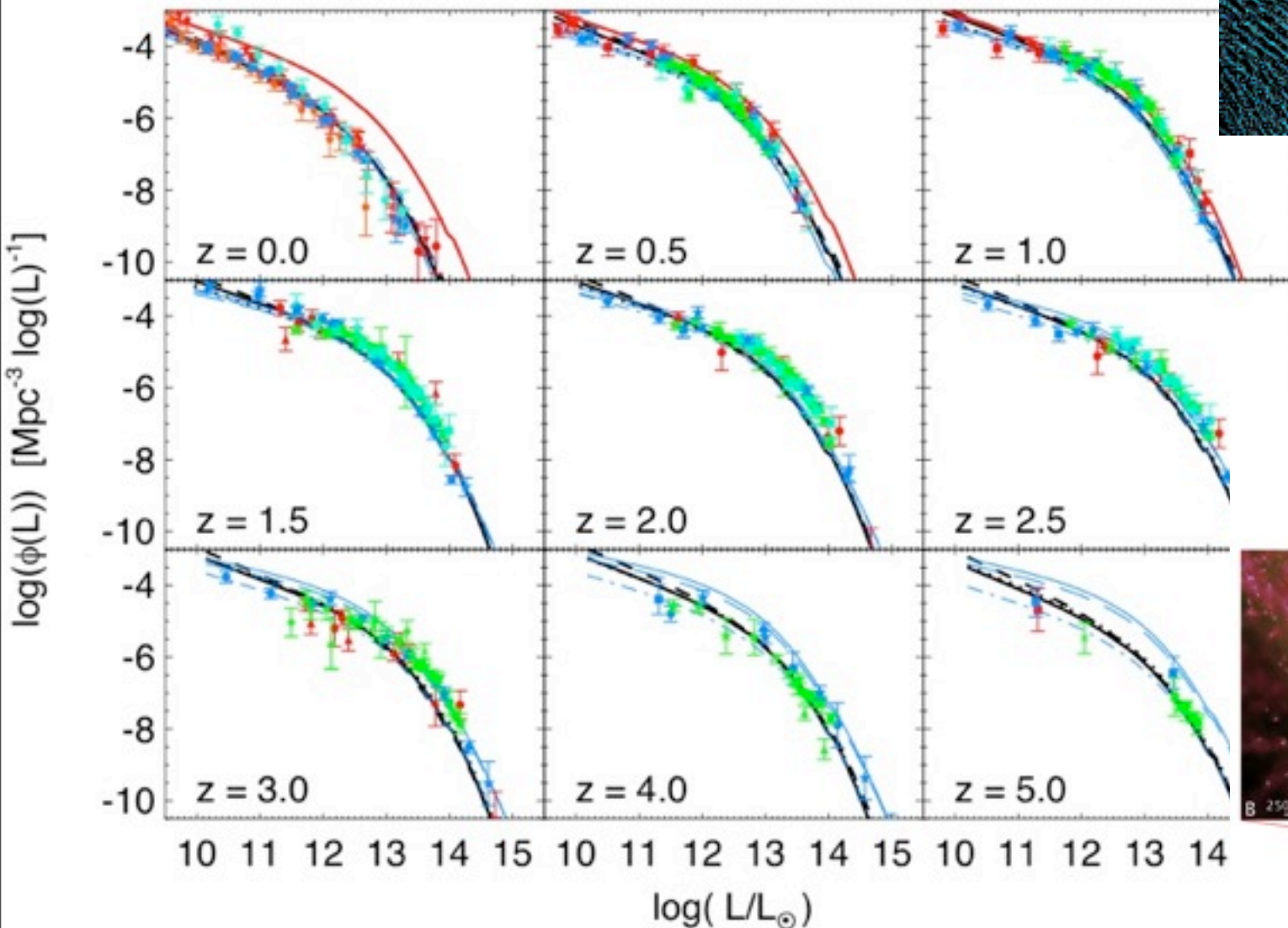
➤ Return to this picture:  
QLF reflects populations at different *evolutionary* stages



# Testing the models:

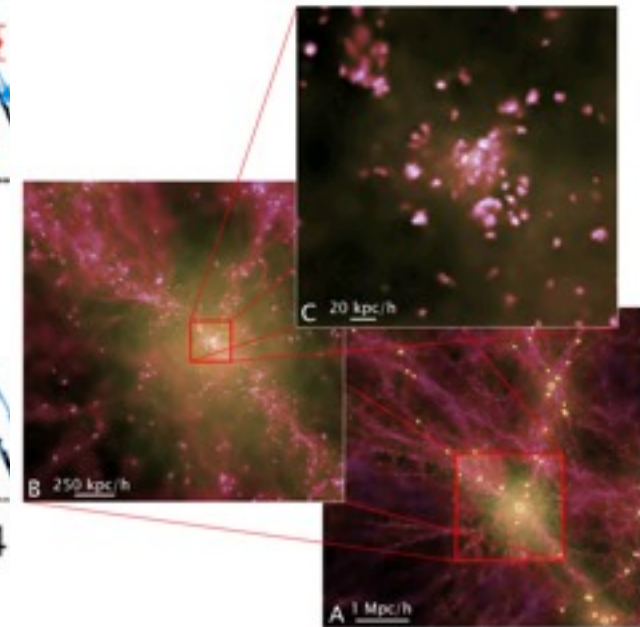
## NECESSARY CHECKS:

- Predict QLF; clustering; obscuration; scaling laws



PFH08

Di Matteo et al. 08



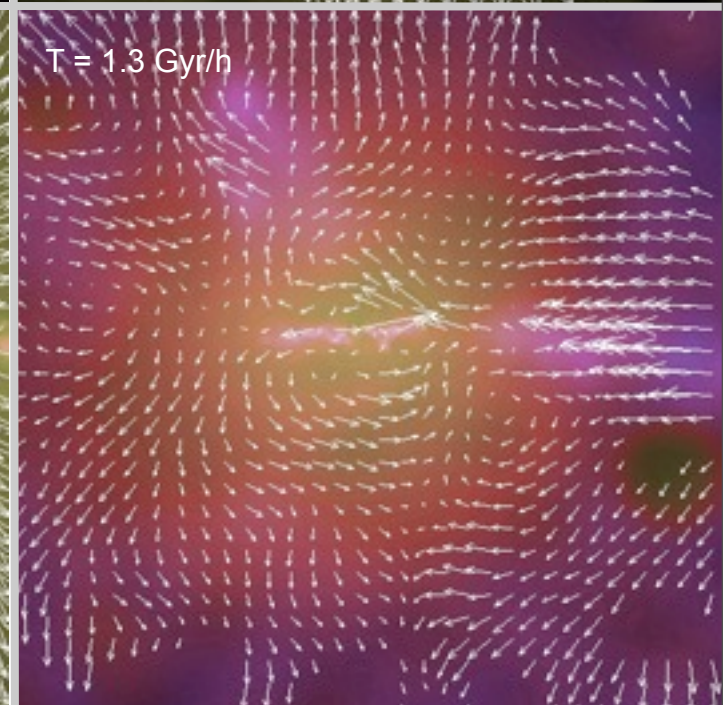
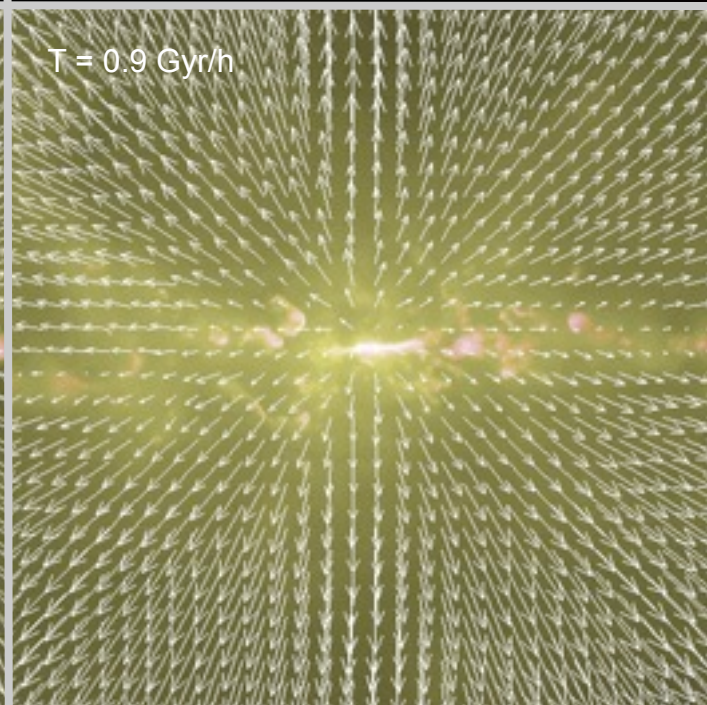
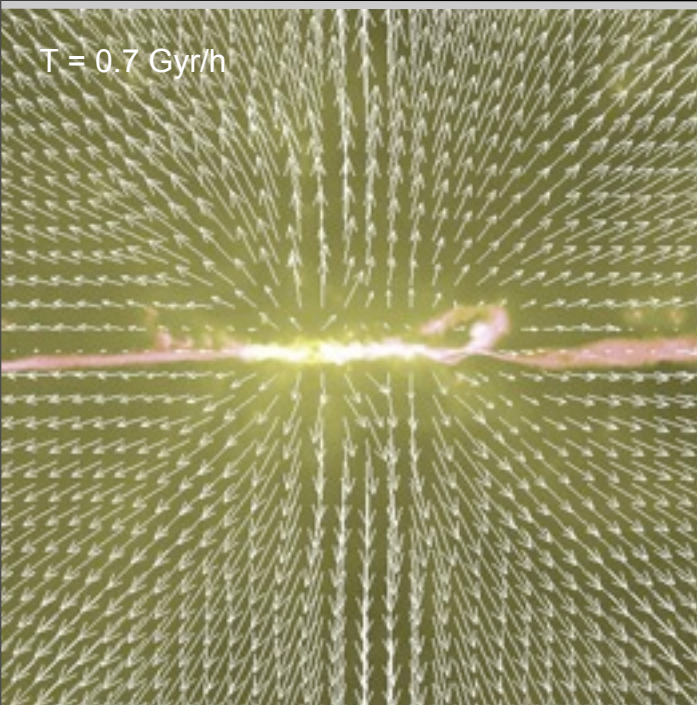
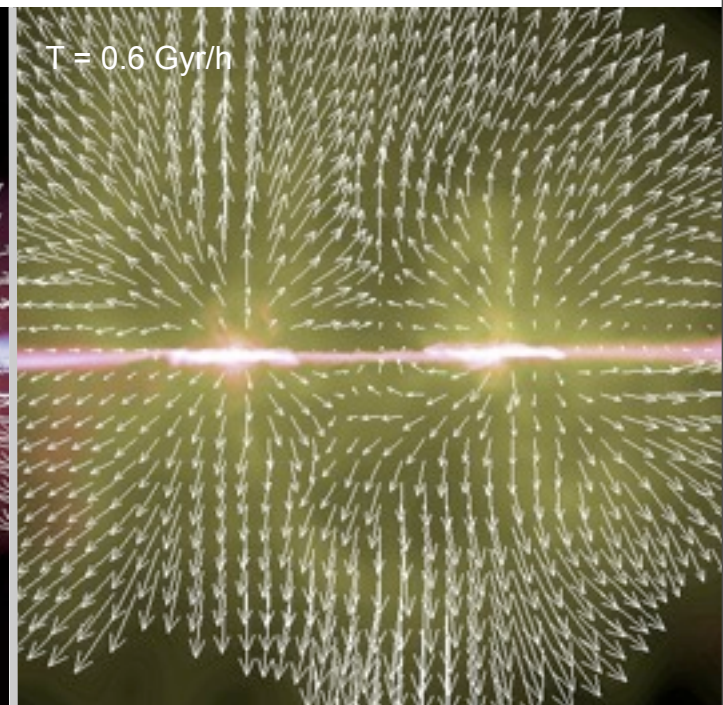
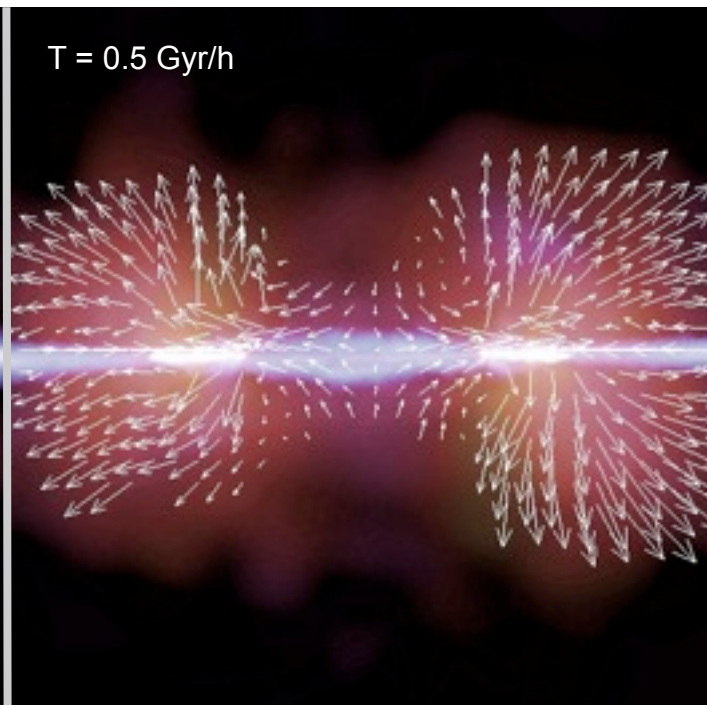
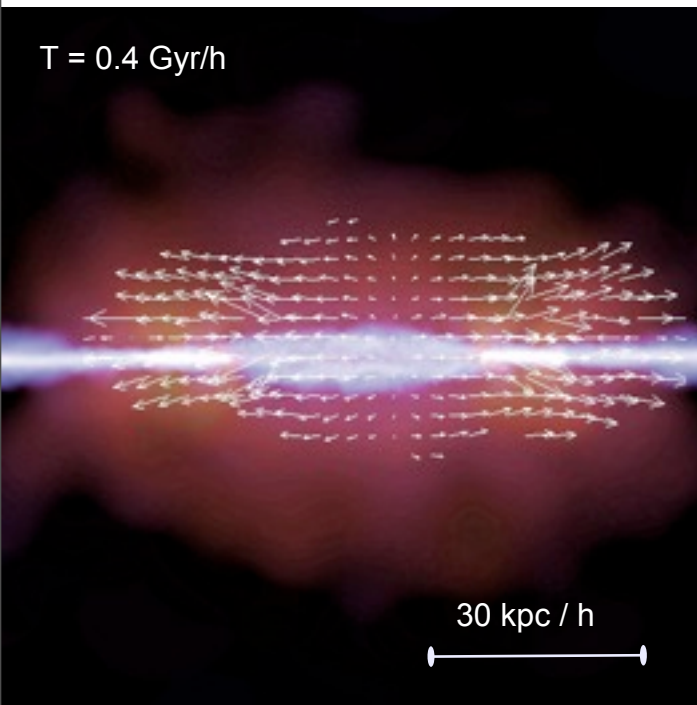
- There are “enough” mergers: hierarchical growth can account for today's BHs



# Where Does the Energy/Momentum Go?

## QUASAR-DRIVEN OUTFLOWS?

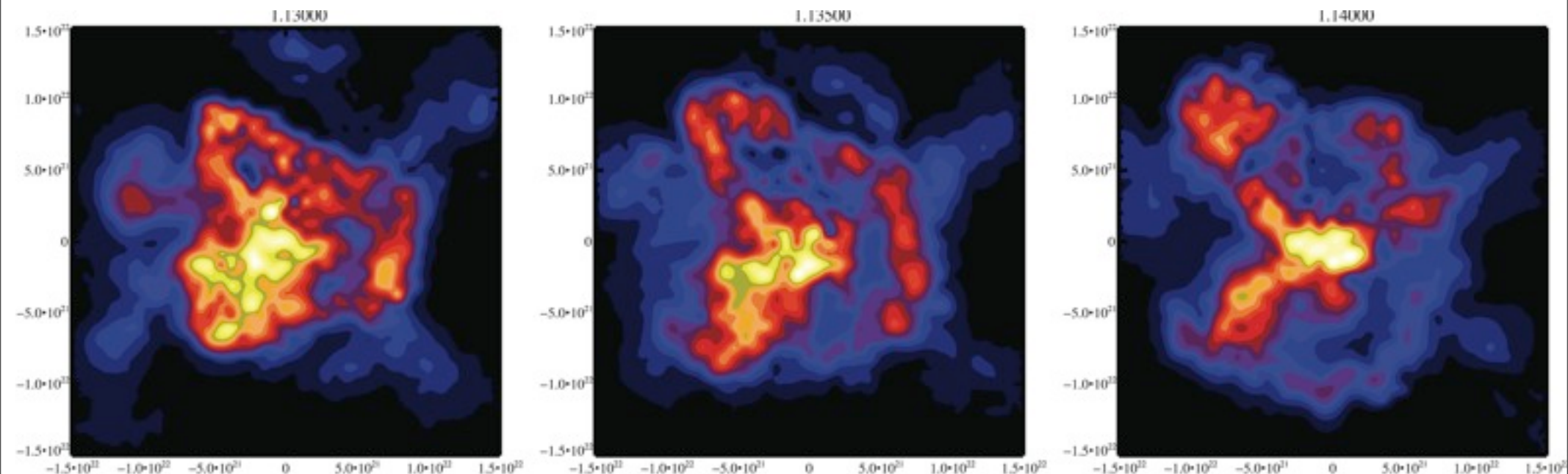
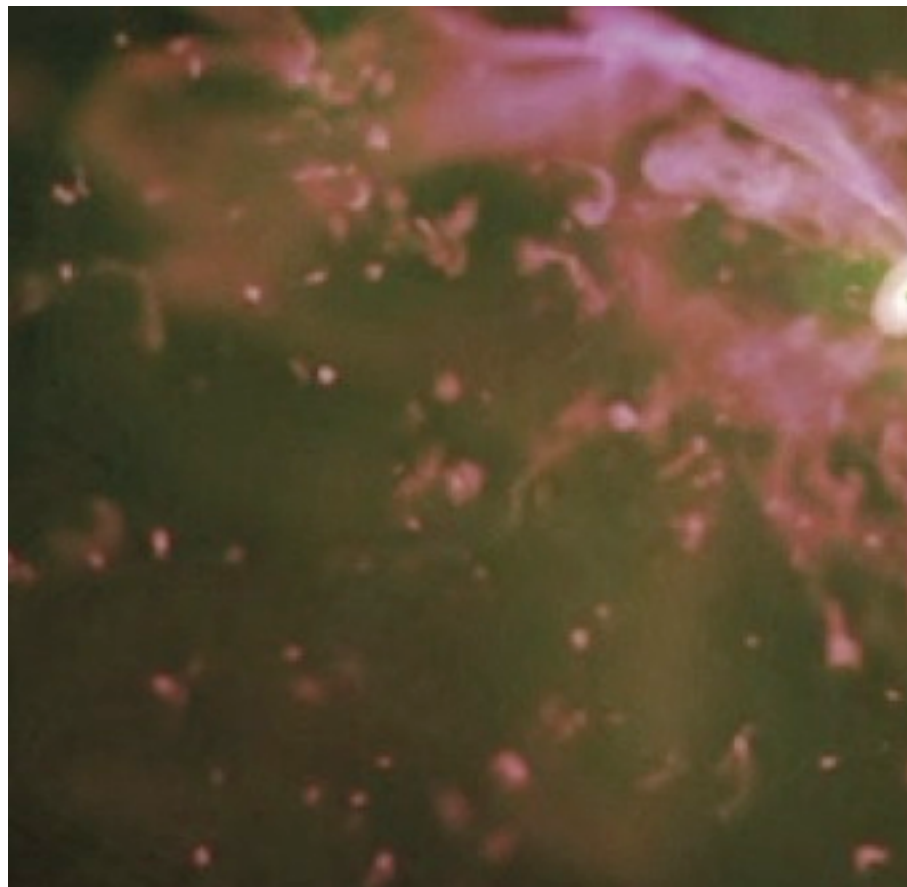
(outflow reaches speeds of up to  $\sim 1800$  km/sec)





## Outflows are Explosive and Clumpy

- Rapid BH growth => point-like injection
  - “Explosion-like”, independent of coupling
- Clumpy
  - ULIRG cold/warm transition (S. Chakrabarti)
  - CO outflows (D. Narayanan)
- Cold shell (through galaxy)

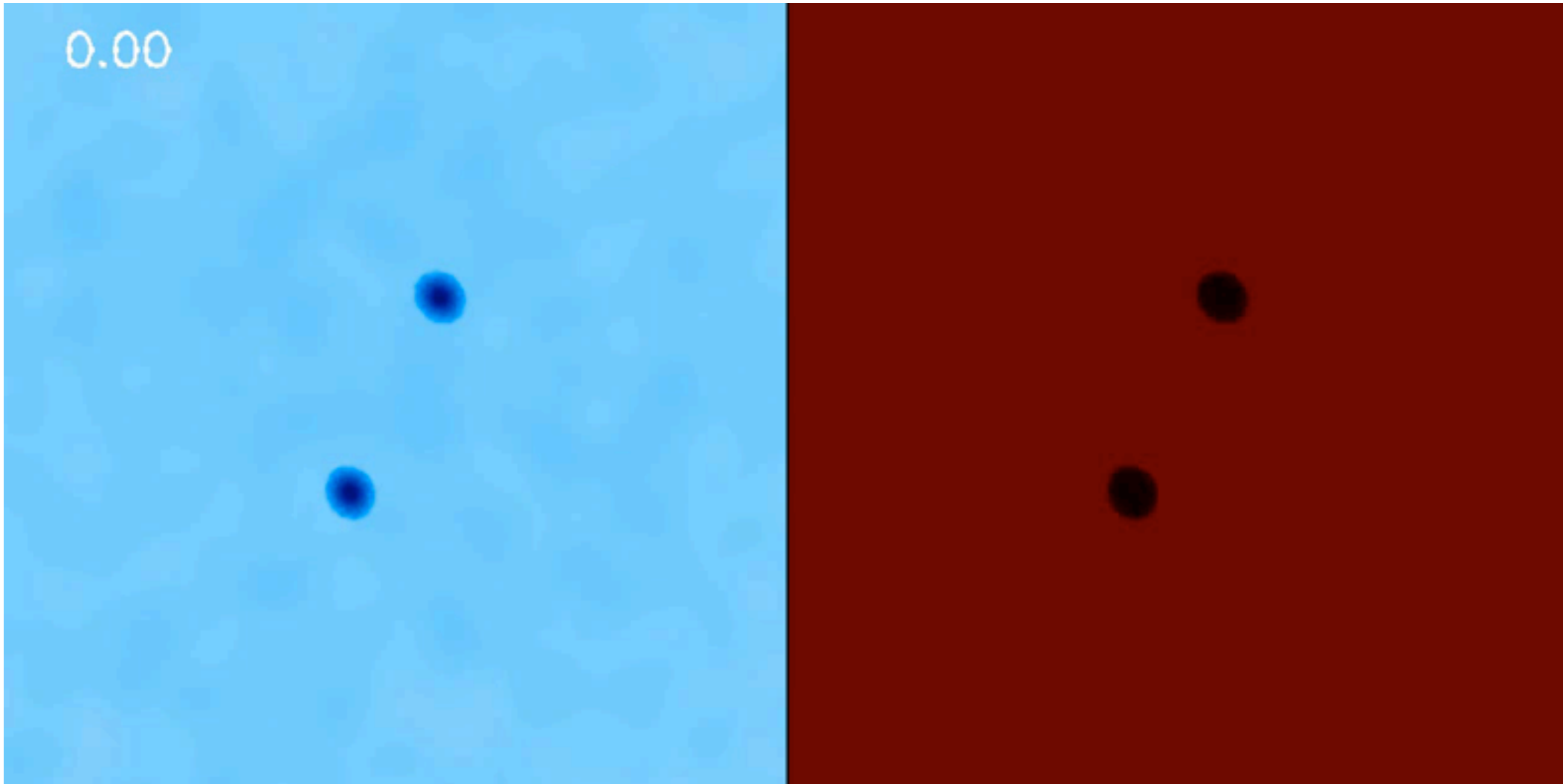


# Quasar Outflows May Be Significant for the ICM & IGM

SHUT DOWN COOLING FOR ~ COUPLE GYR. PRE-HEATING?

**Gas Density**

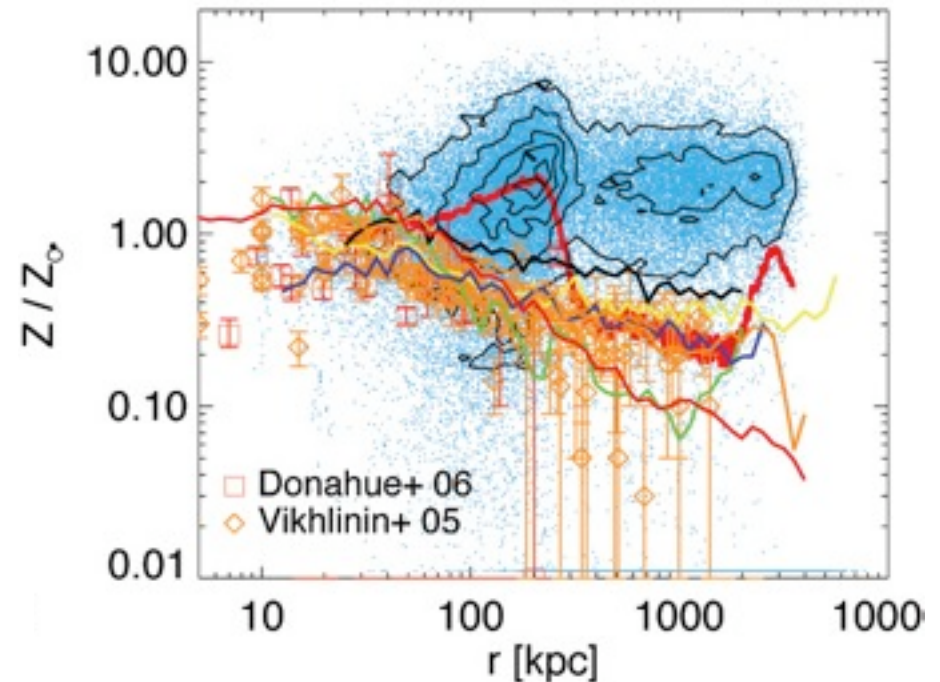
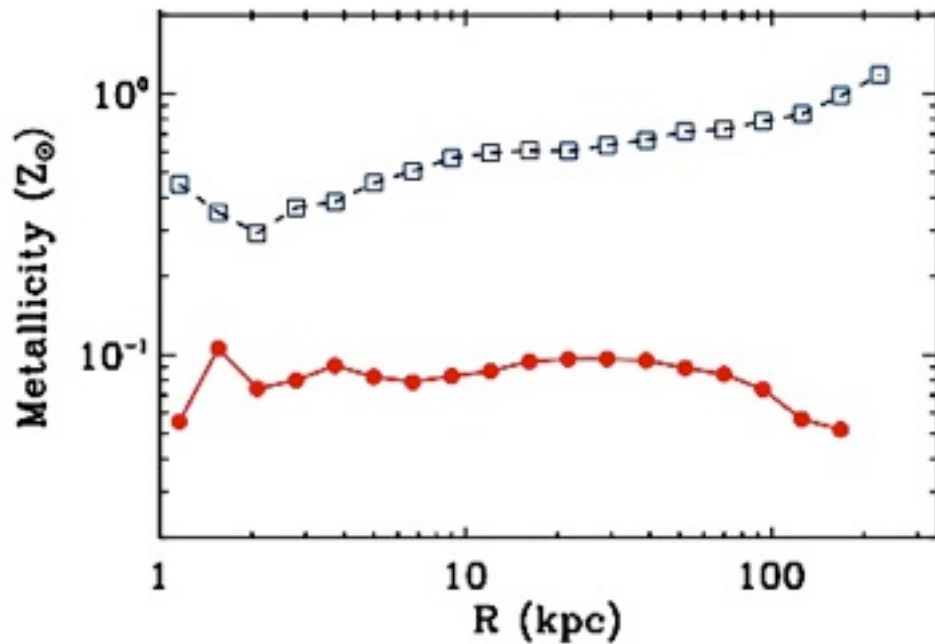
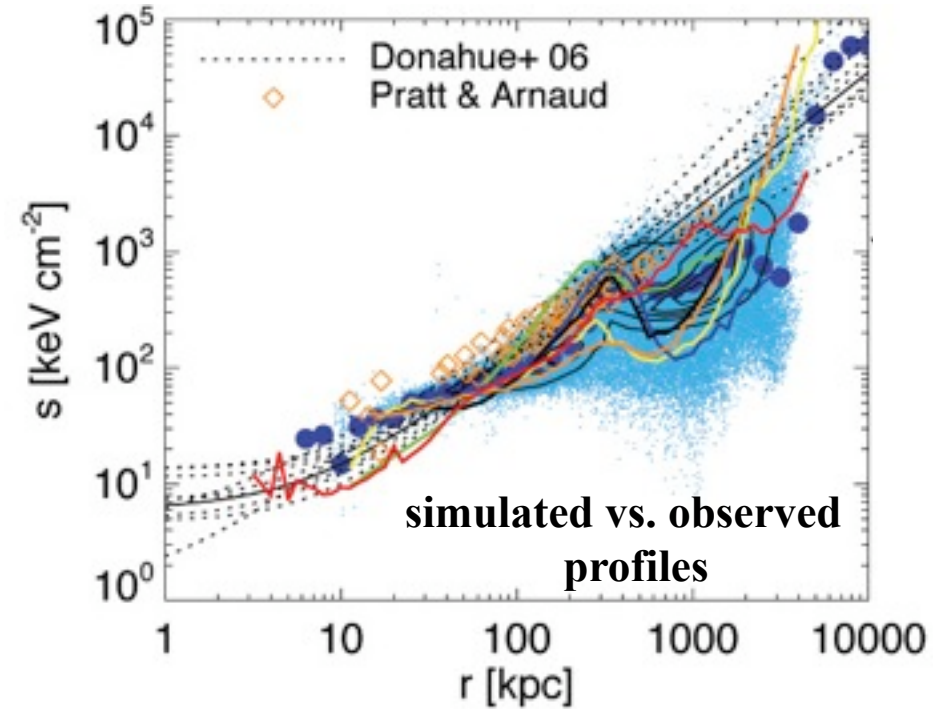
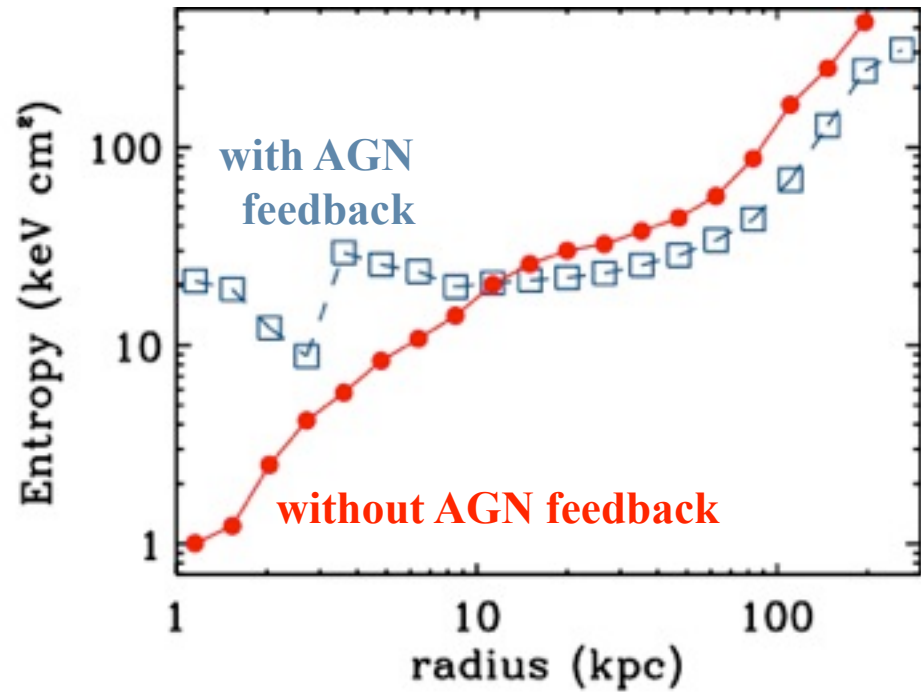
**Gas Temperature**





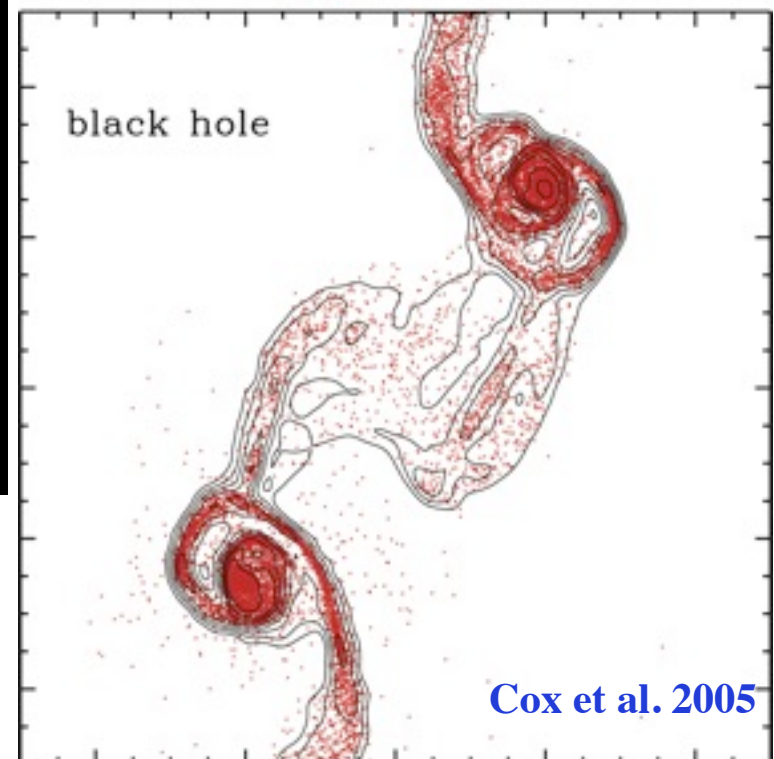
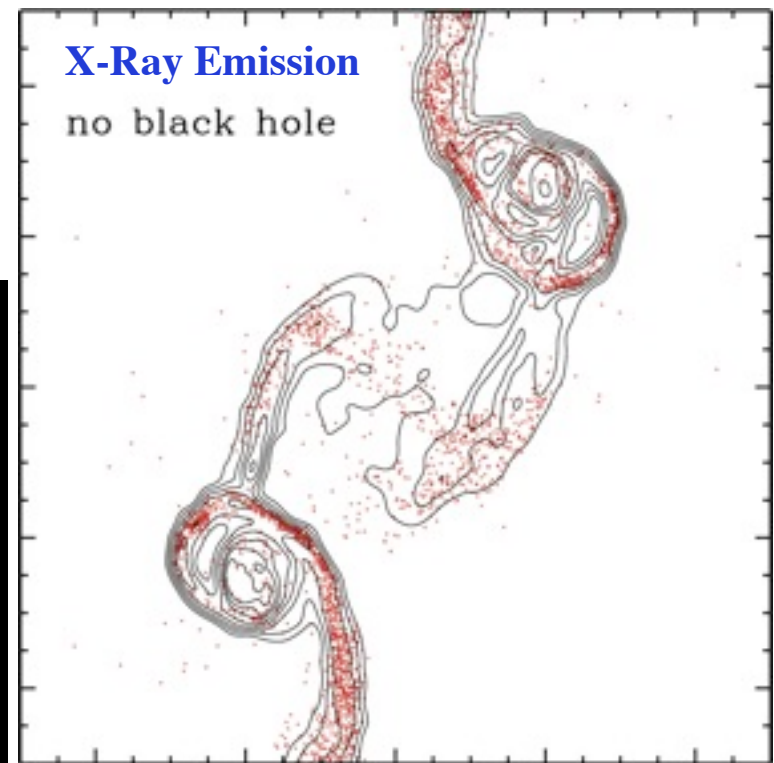
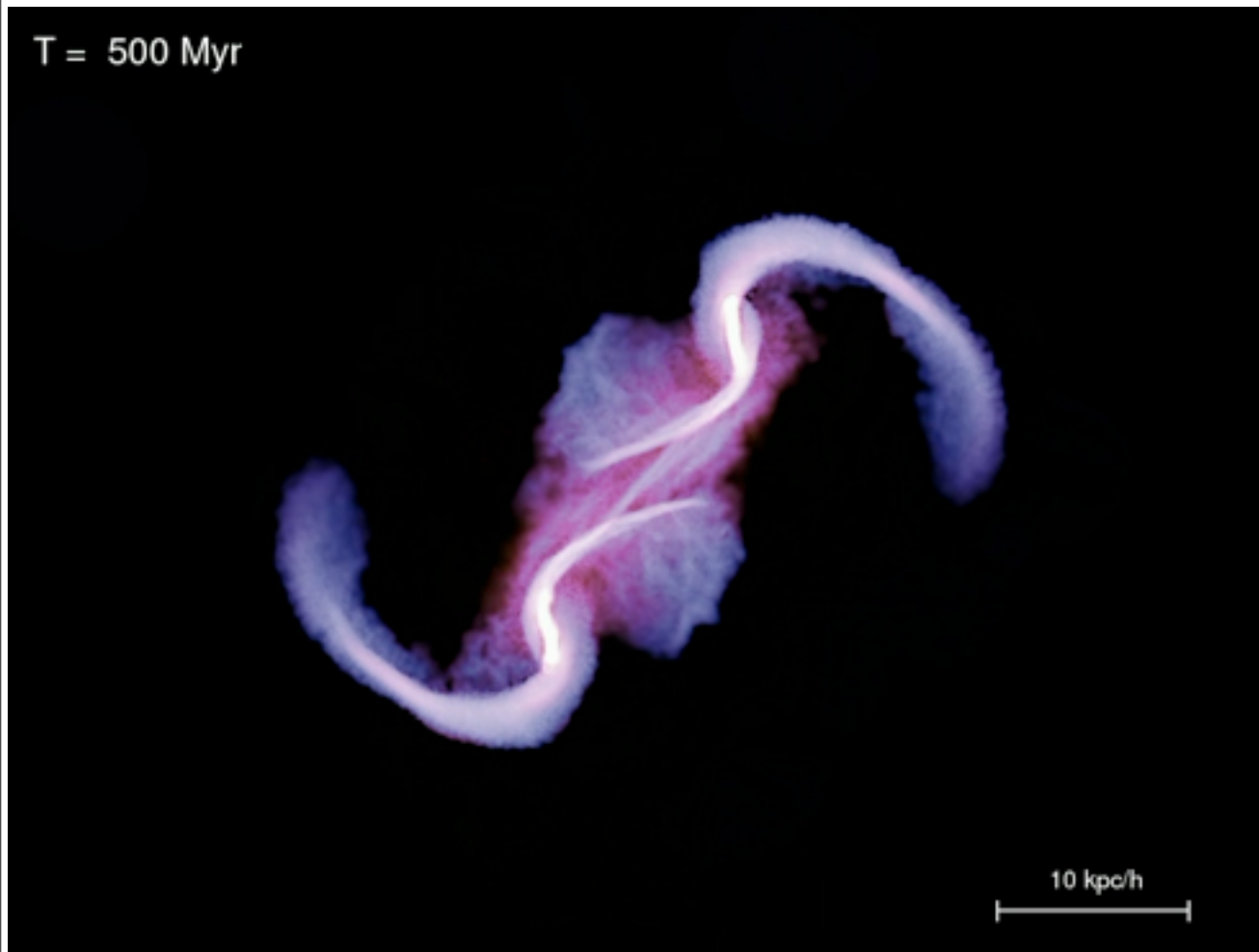
# Quasar Outflows May Be Significant for the ICM & IGM

SHUT DOWN COOLING FOR ~ COUPLE GYR. PRE-HEATING?



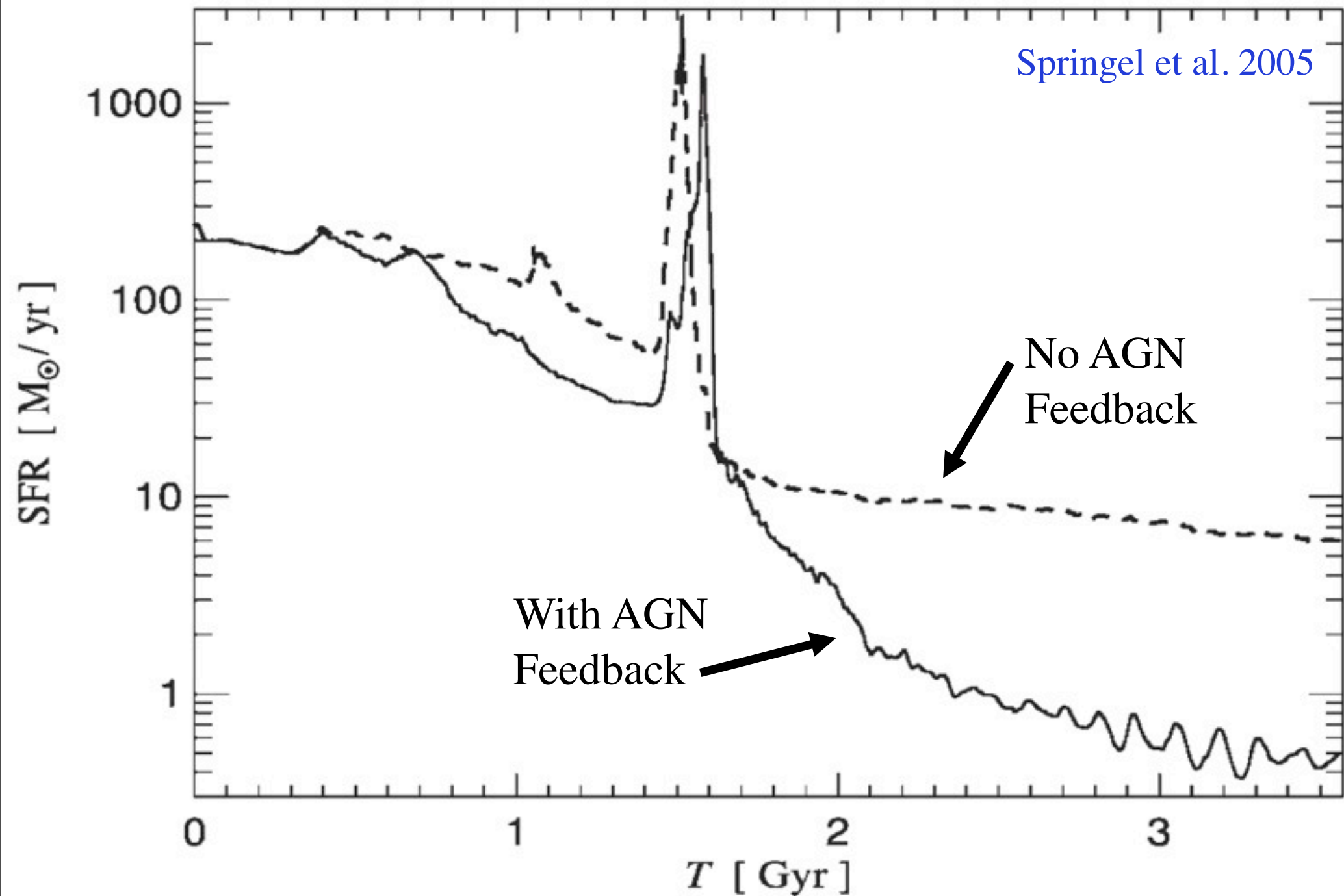
# Feedback-Driven Winds

## METAL ENRICHMENT & BUILDING THE X-RAY HALO



# Expulsion of Gas Turns off Star Formation

ENSURES ELLIPTICALS ARE SUFFICIENTLY “RED & DEAD”?

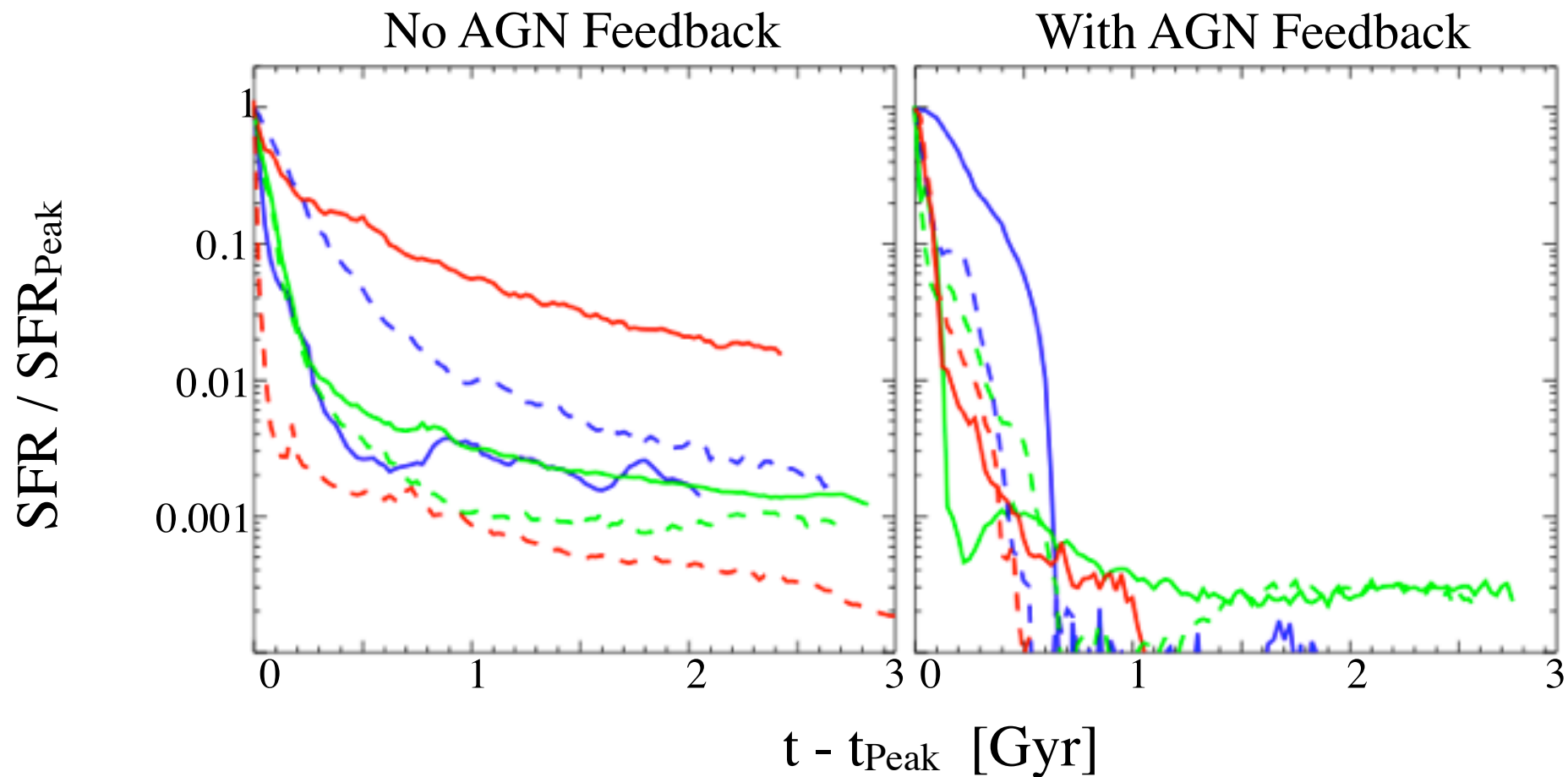


# Expulsion of Gas Turns off Star Formation

PFH, Keres et al. 2008

ENSURES ELLIPTICALS ARE SUFFICIENTLY “RED & DEAD”?

... but ...



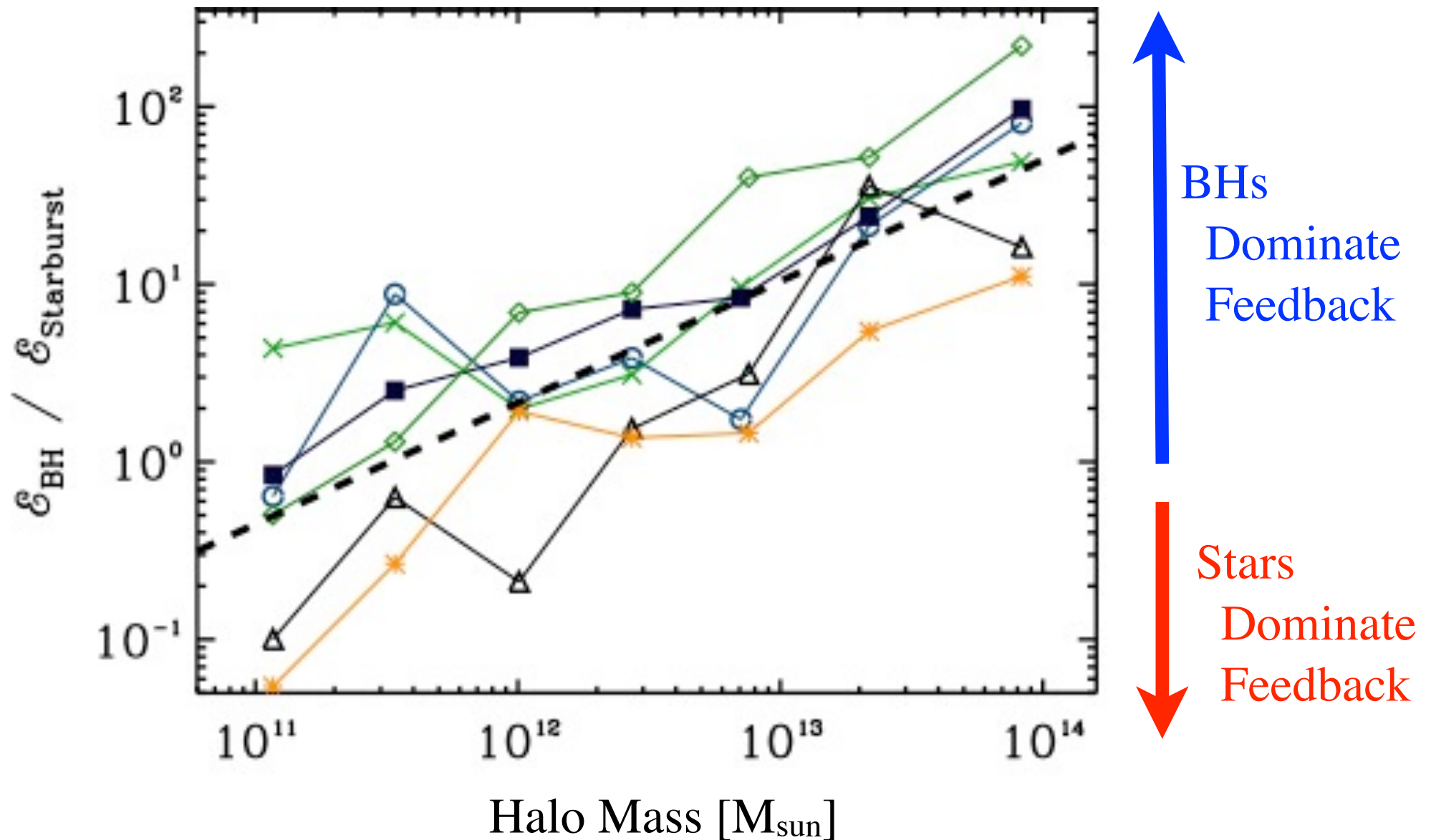
... MOST of the gas is still exhausted by star formation/stellar feedback



# AGN or Starburst-Driven Winds?

WHICH ARE MORE IMPORTANT?

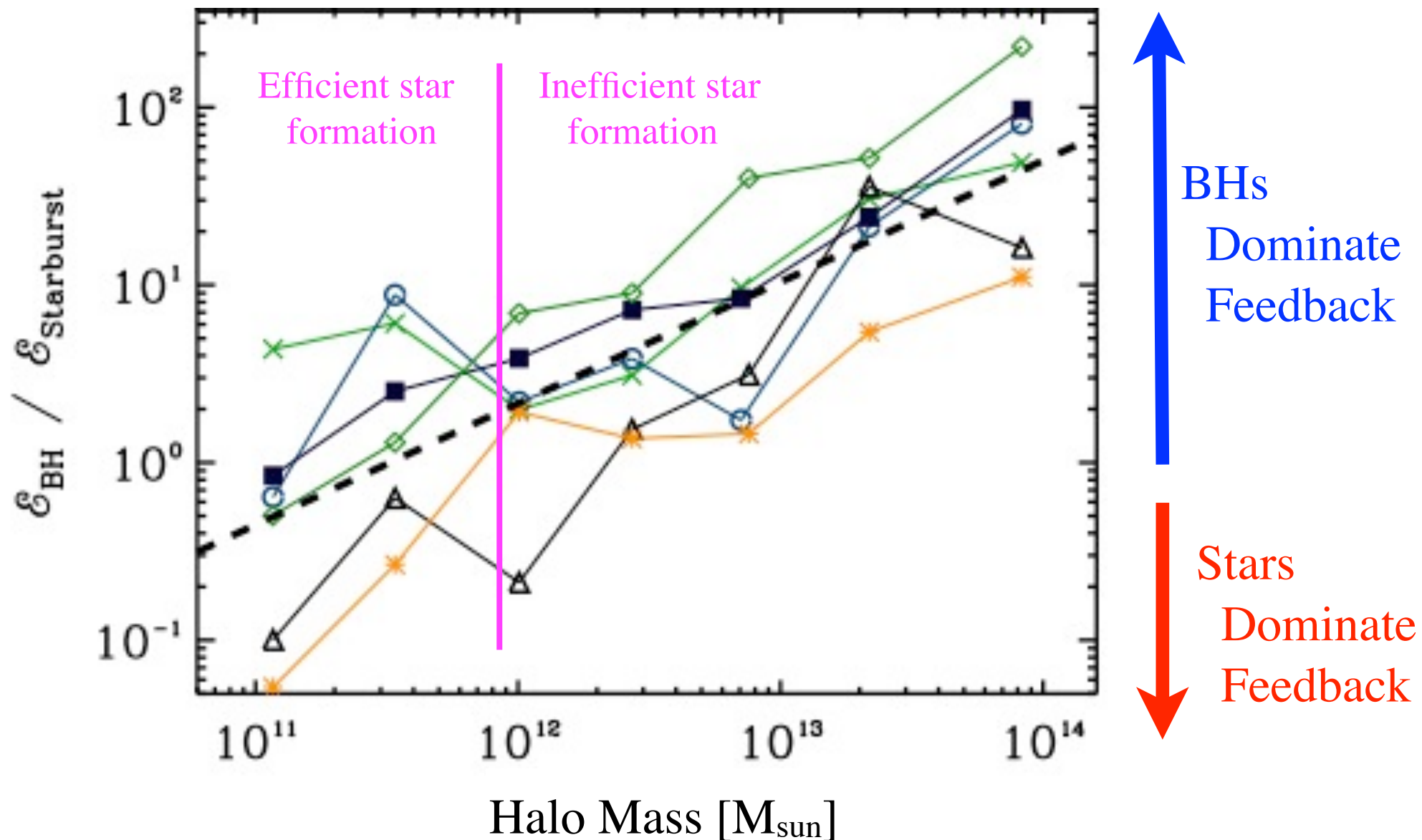
PFH, Cox et al. 2007

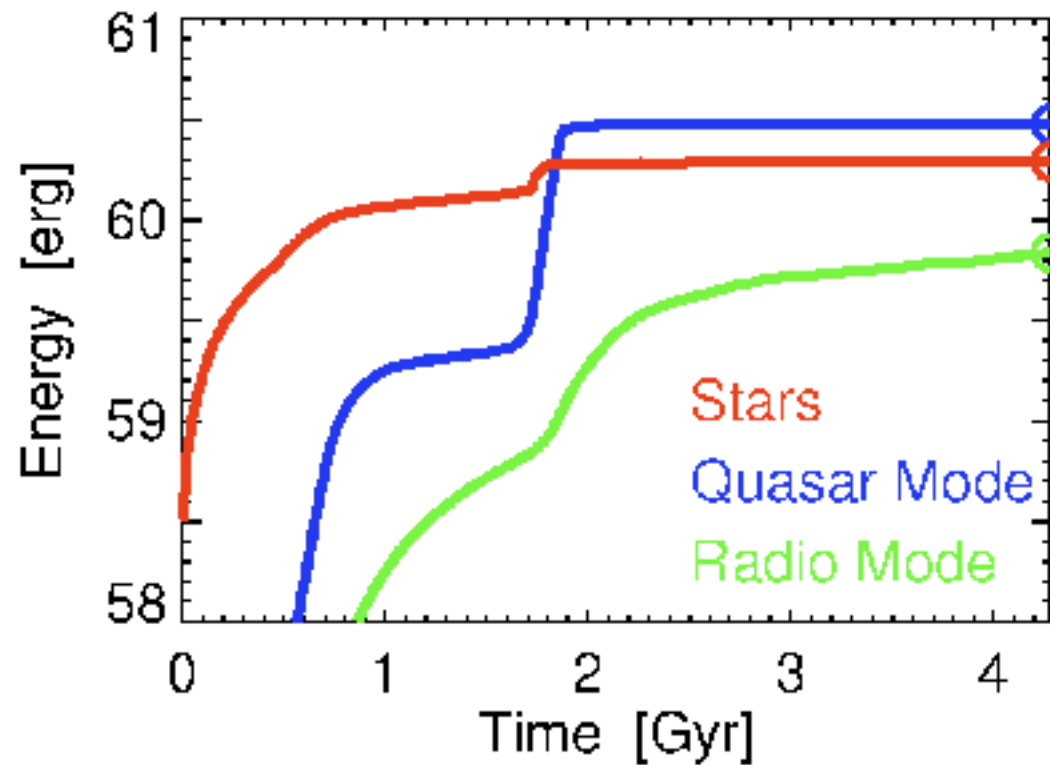
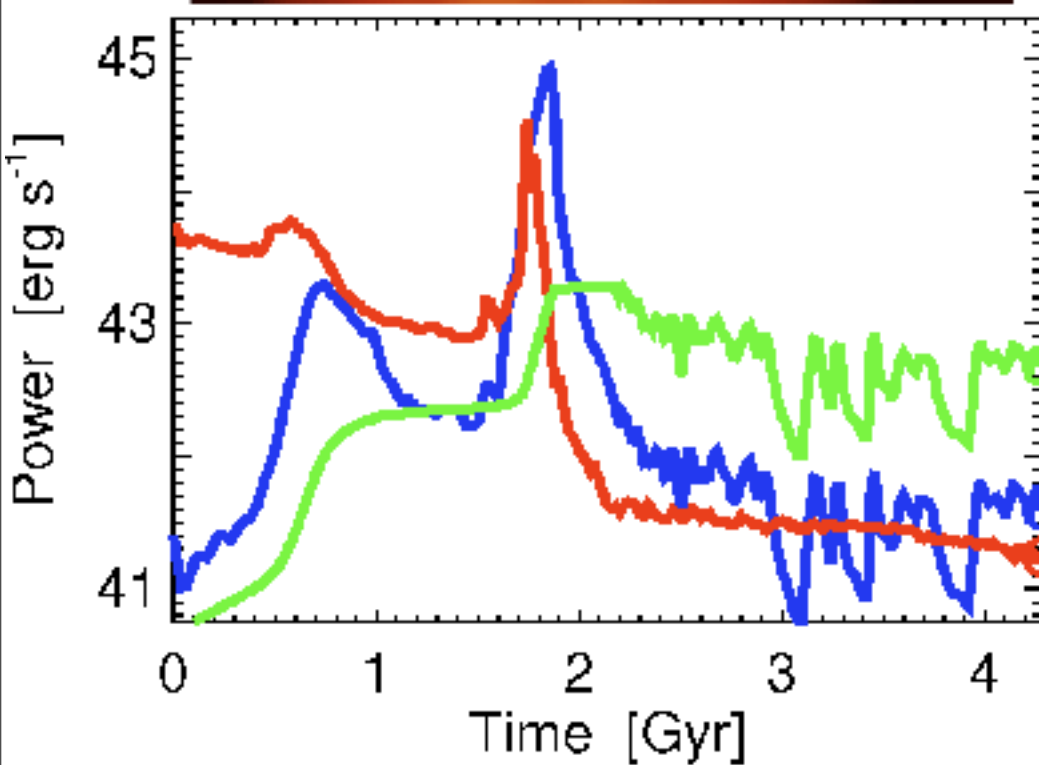
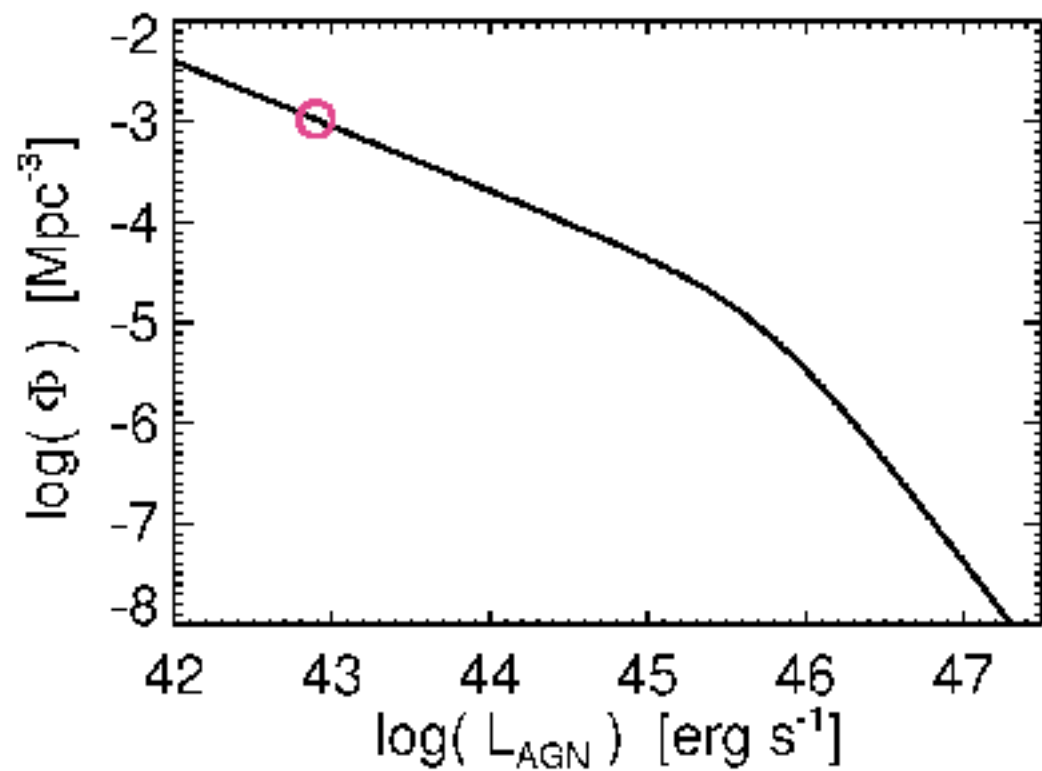
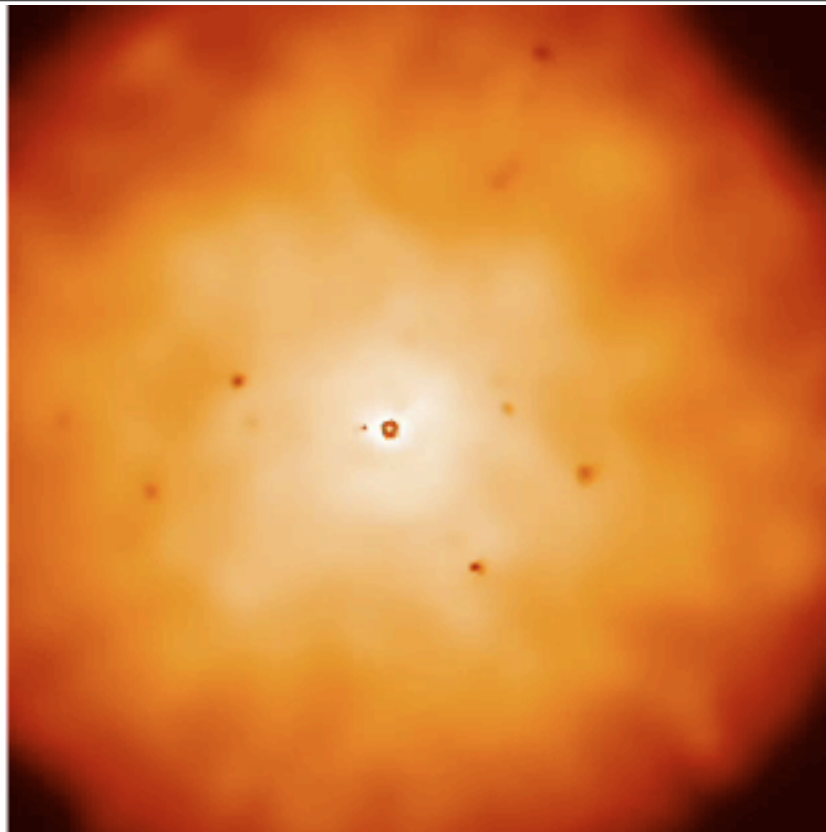


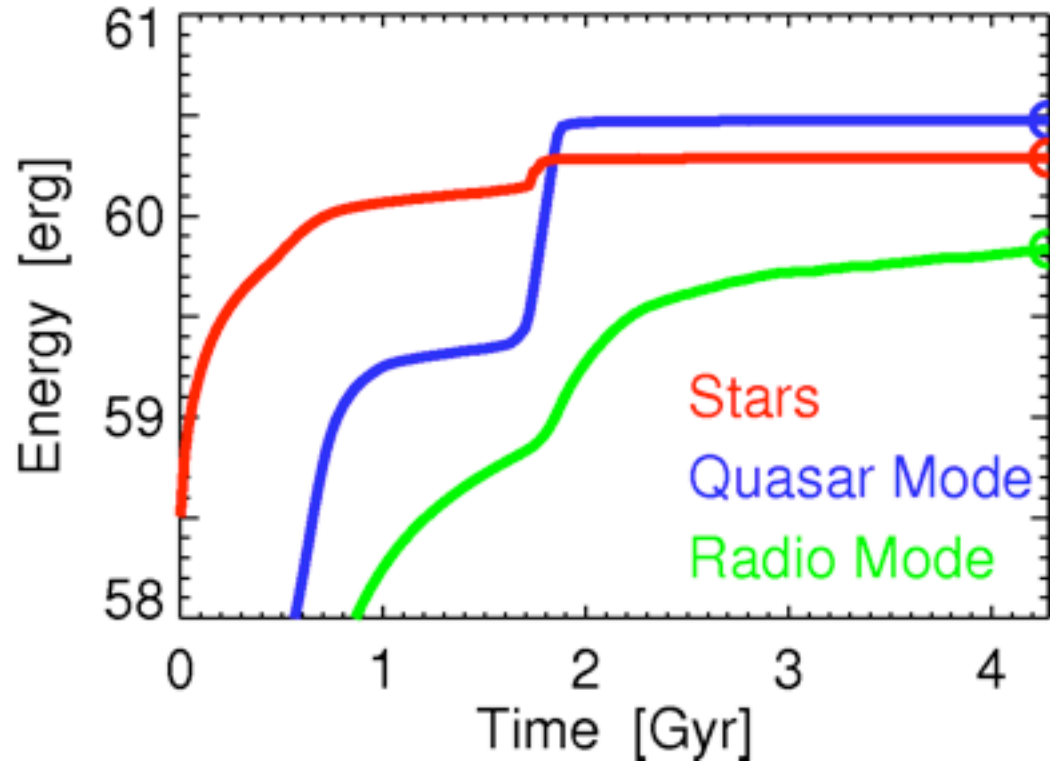
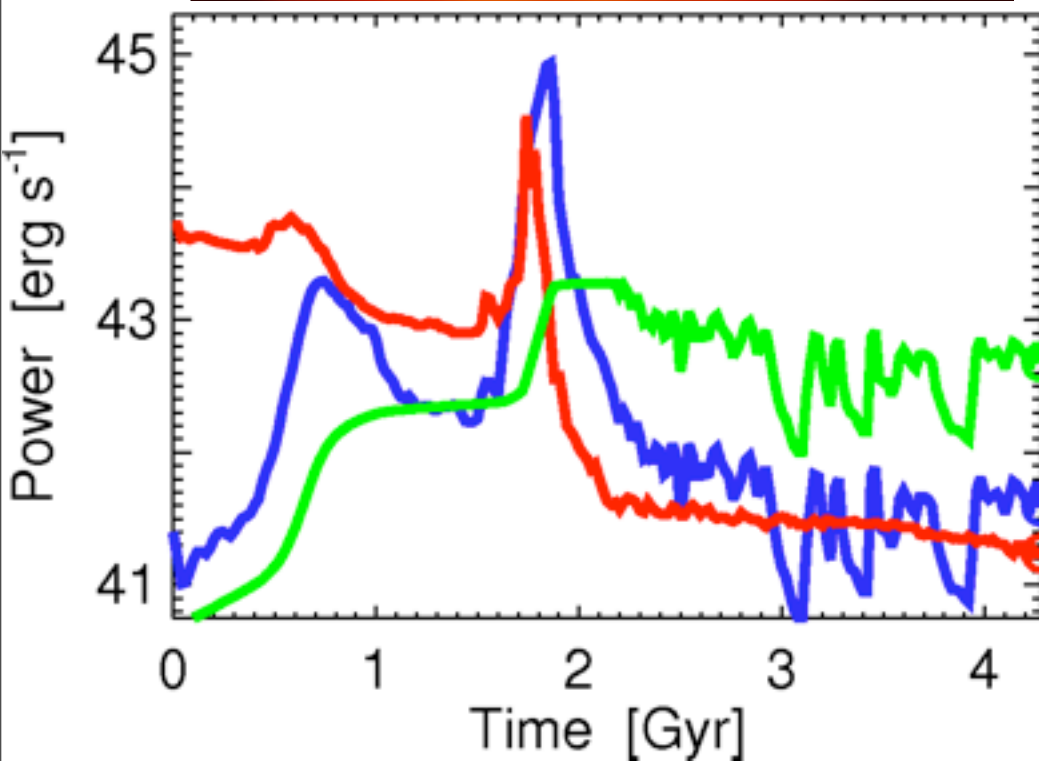
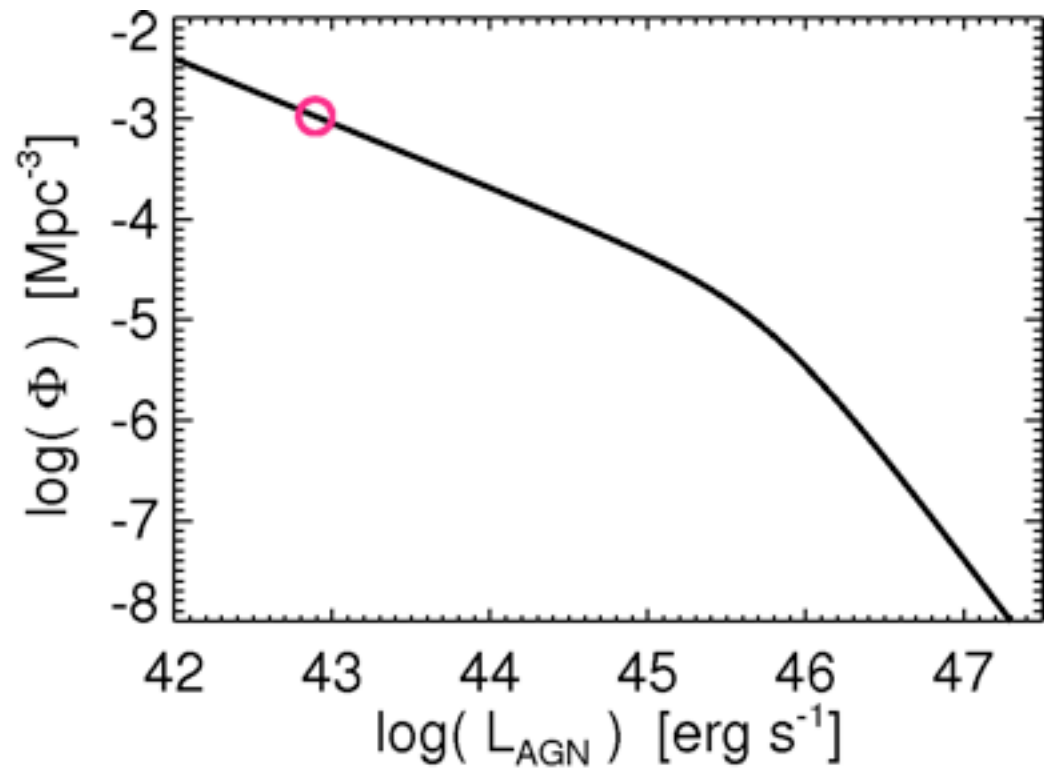
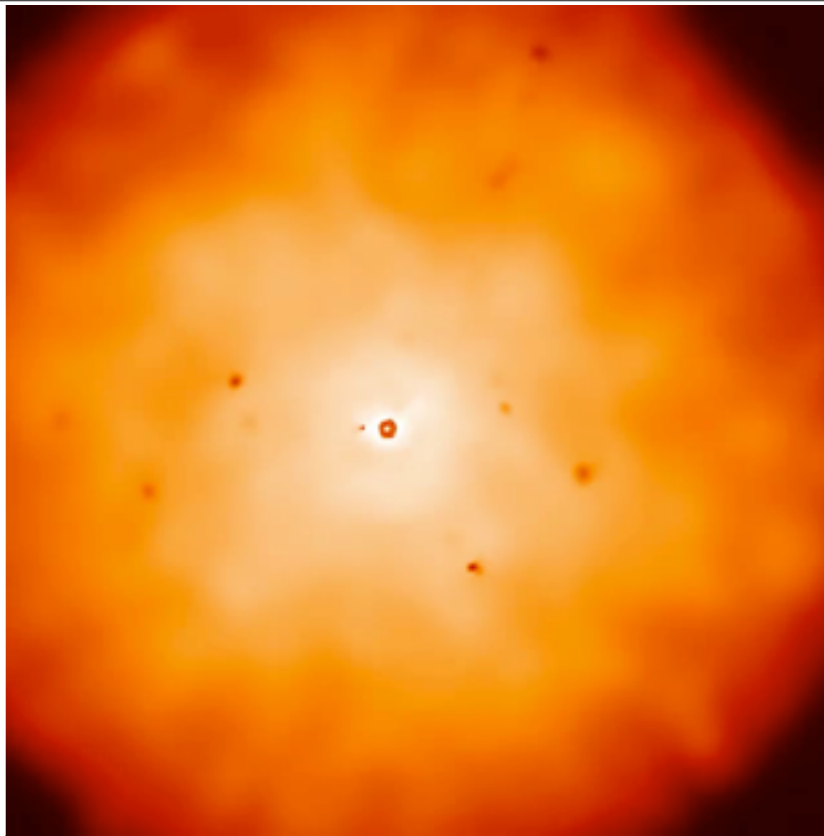
# AGN or Starburst-Driven Winds?

WHICH ARE MORE IMPORTANT?

PFH, Cox et al. 2007









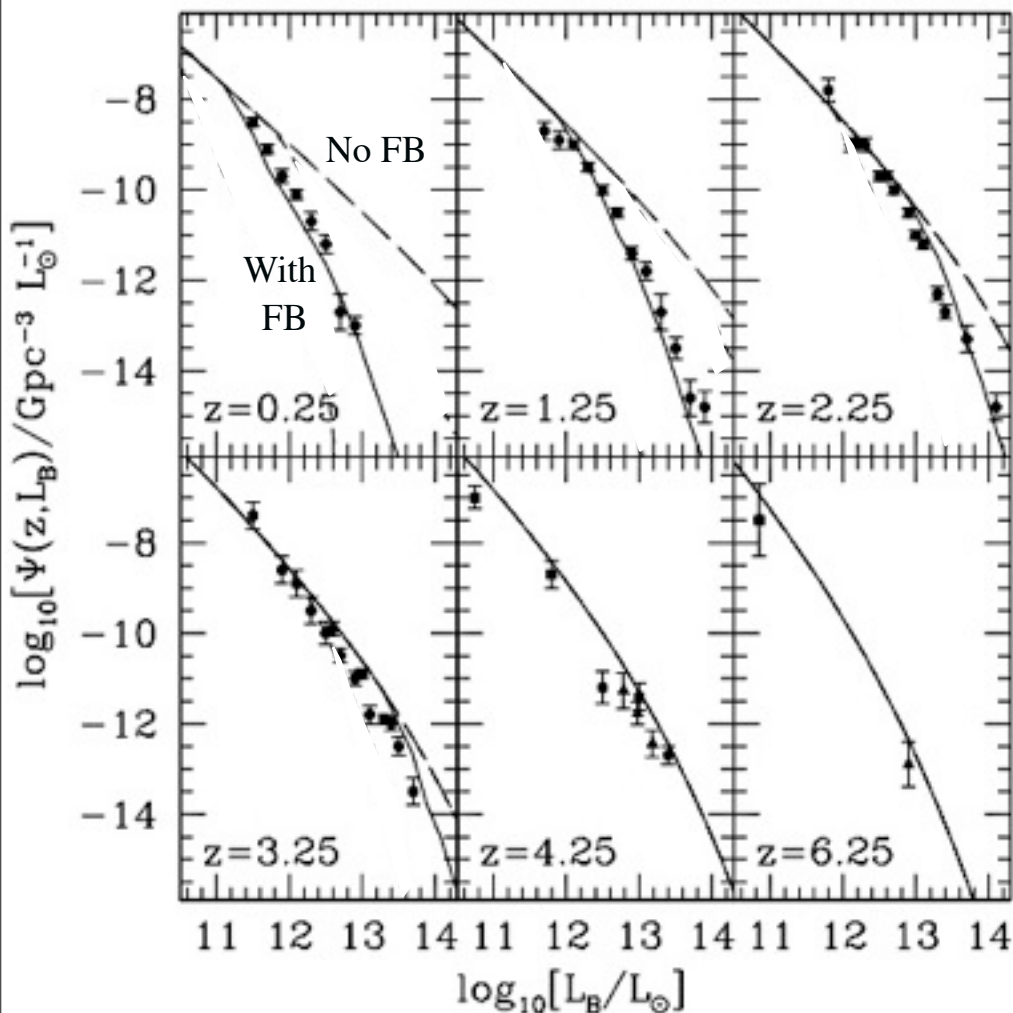
# Maintenance Mode

## IS IT ALSO “RADIO”-MODE?

- How important is the “radio” or “maintance” mode?

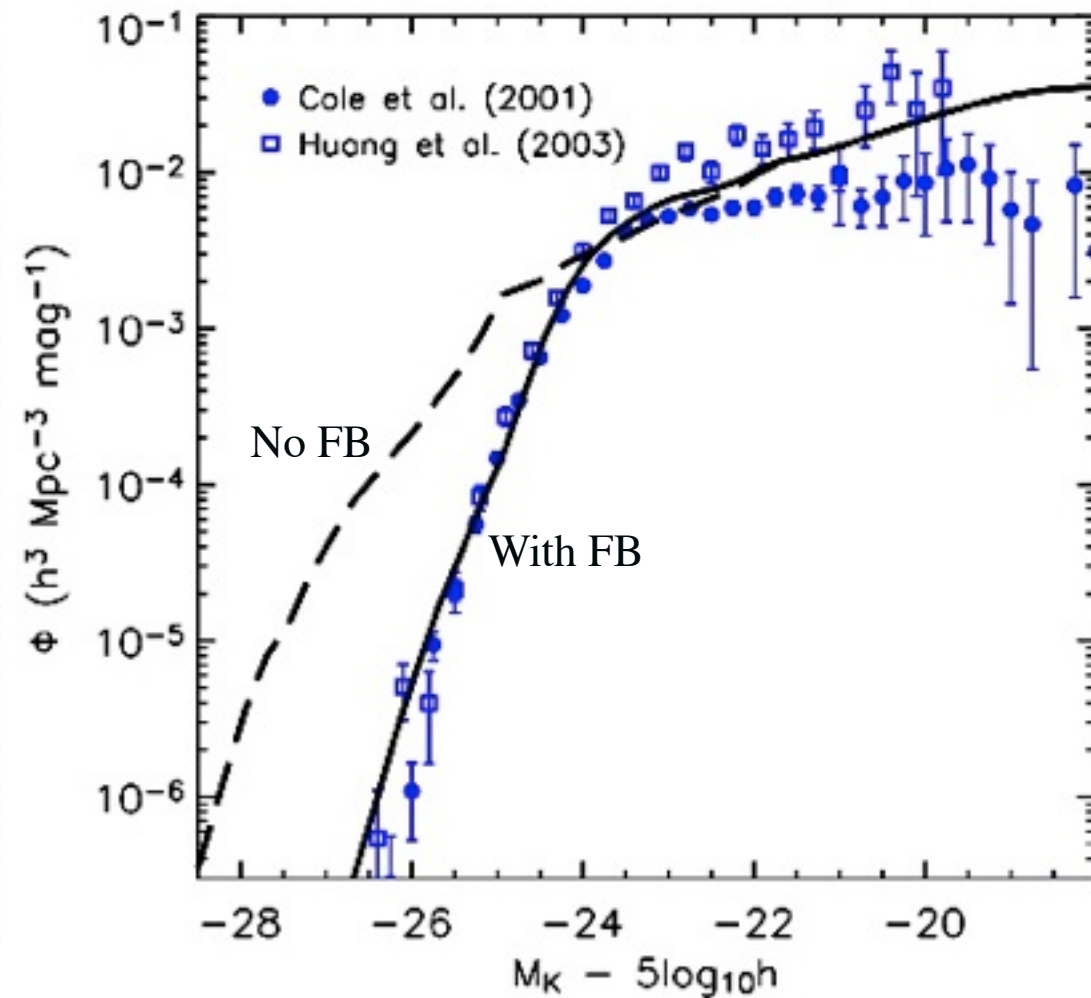
**Scannapieco & Oh '04:**

**All “Quasar Mode” Feedback**



**Croton et al. '06:**

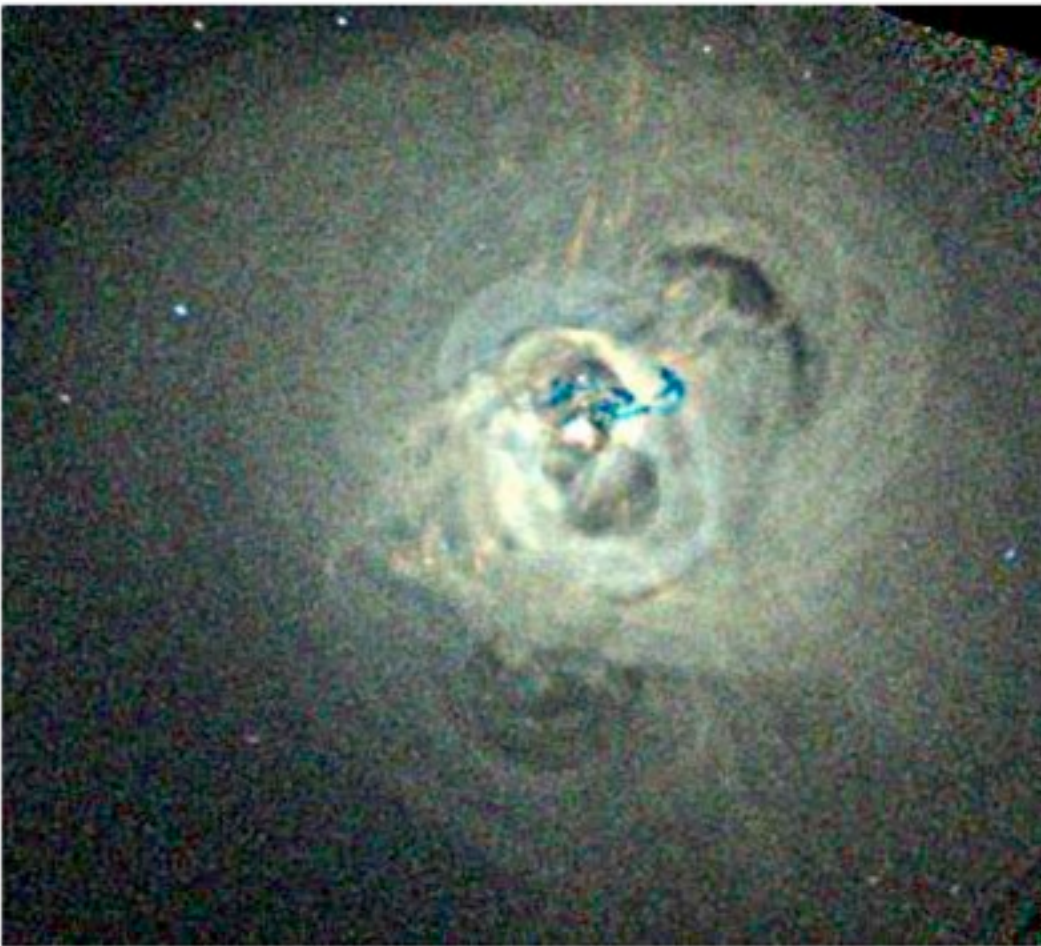
**All “Radio Mode” Feedback**



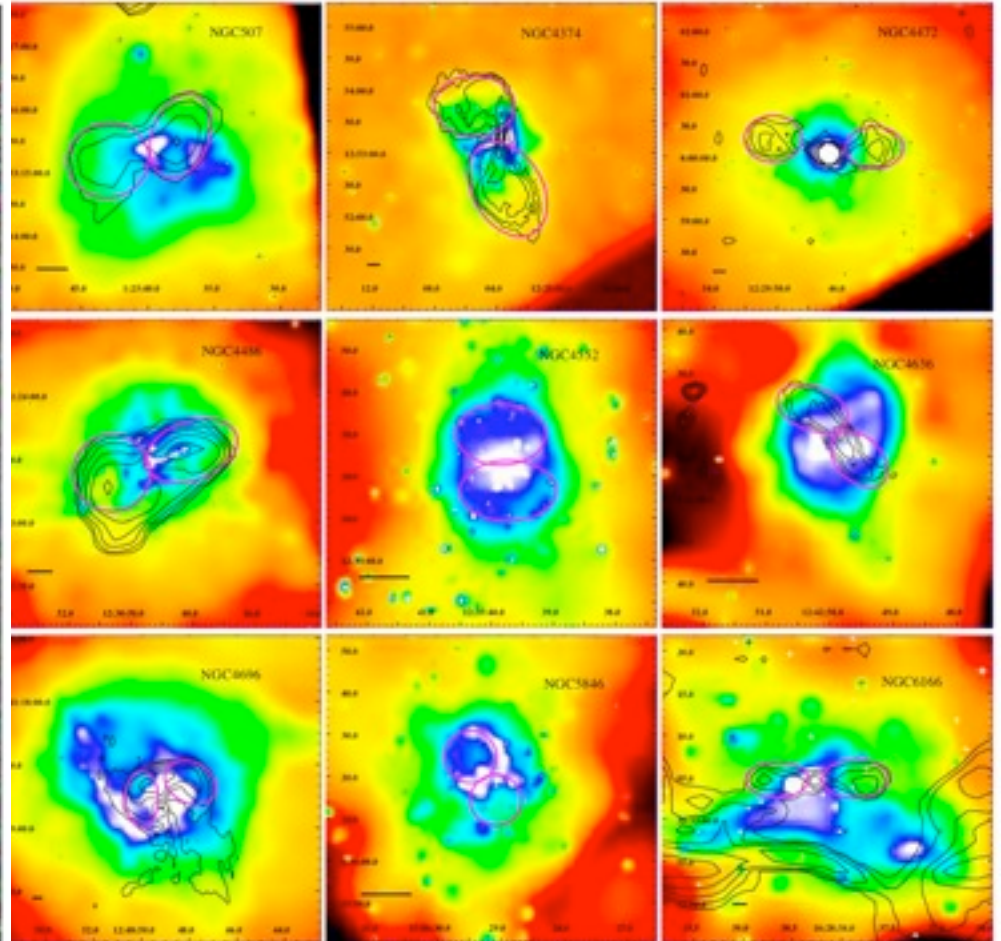
# Maintenance Mode

## IS IT ALSO “RADIO”-MODE?

- Know that (non-cooling flow) clusters do look “pre-heated”... but we also see radio jets doing work:
- What is “typical”?



**Fabian (Perseus Cluster)**



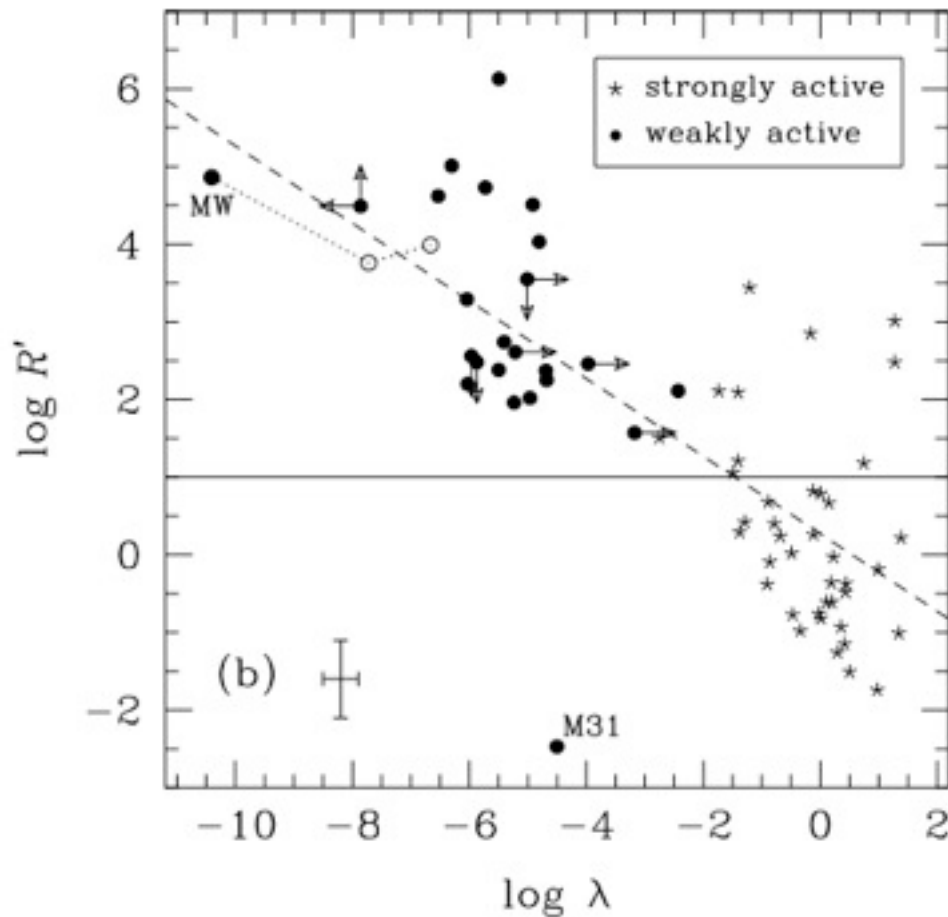
**Allen (X-ray Ellipticals)**

# Maintenance Mode

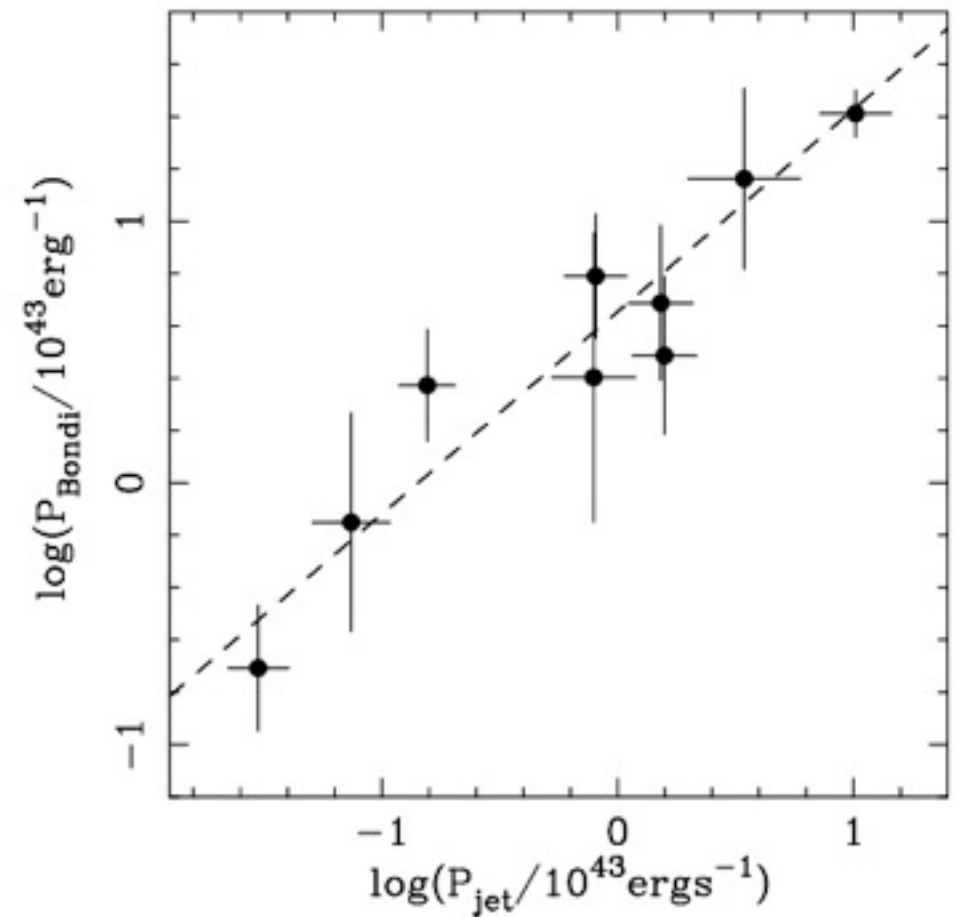
## IS IT ALSO “RADIO”-MODE?

- Know that (non-cooling flow) clusters do look “pre-heated”... but we also see radio jets doing work:

**Ho: P(radio) versus Eddington ratio:**



**Allen: P(jet) versus P(accretion):**



- Observational constraints on the power involved are leading the way



# Maintenance Mode

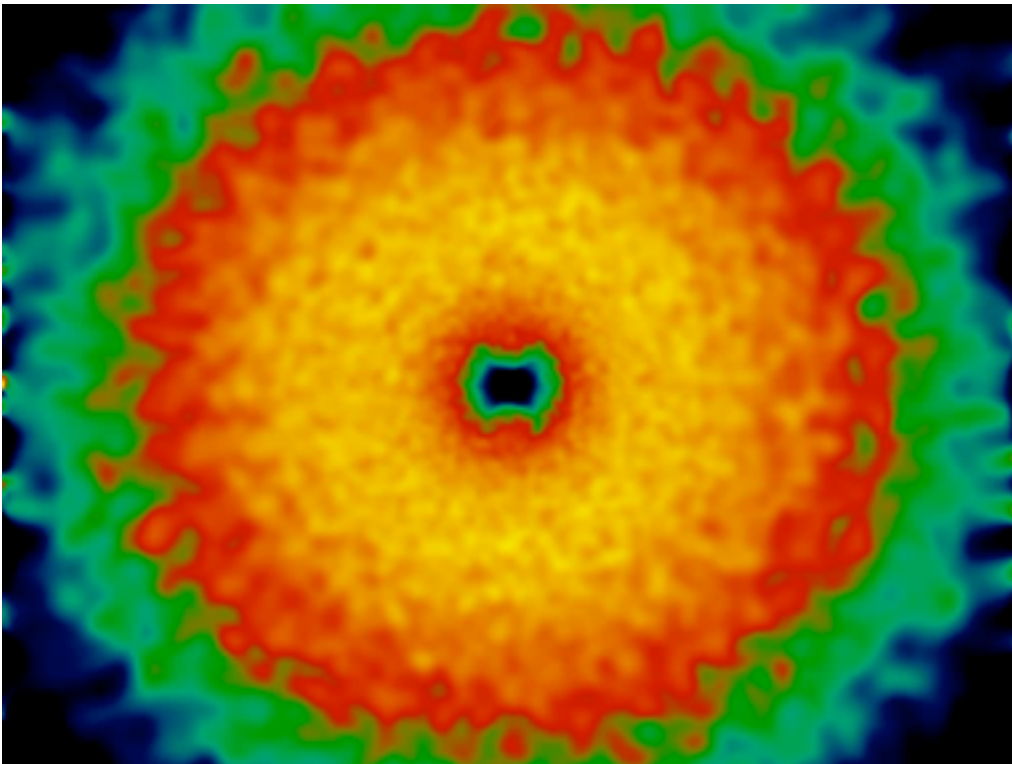
## IS IT ALSO "RADIO"-MODE?

- Breakthroughs being made on the simulation side as well:

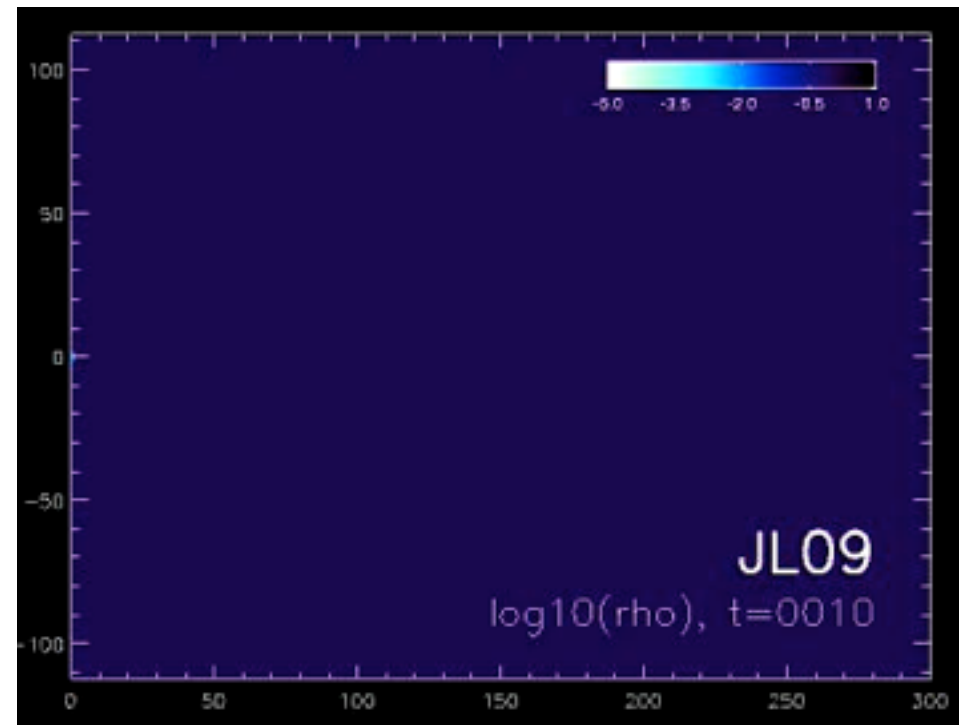


Sijacki et al.

Cosmological approximations:



Idealized jets (even MHD ones!):

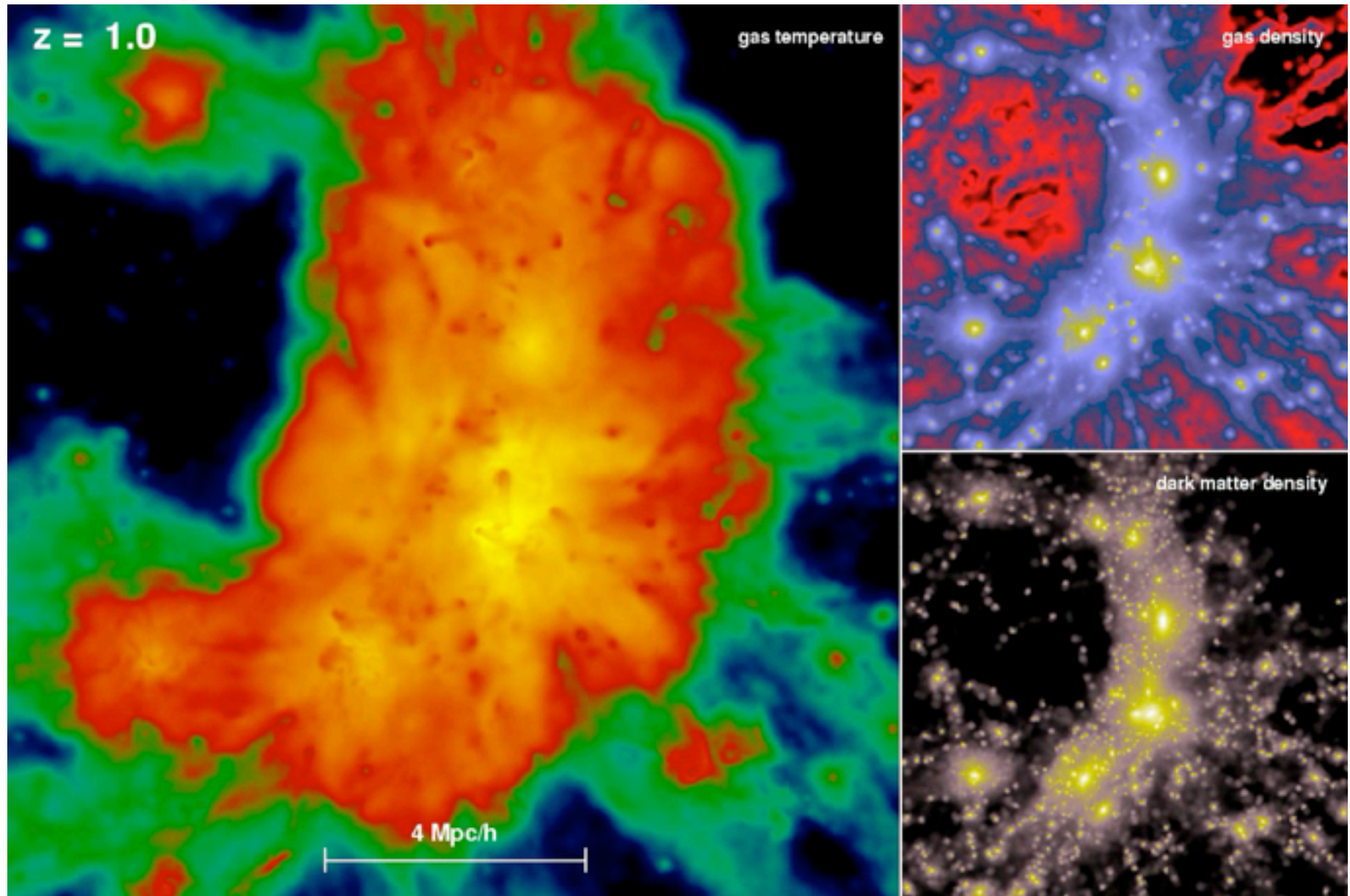




# Maintenance Mode

## IS IT ALSO “RADIO”-MODE?

- Lest we forget, real clusters are messy...



- Gravitational heating, distributed AGN heating, may be important as well

# Summary

- $M_{\text{BH}}$  traces spheroid  $E_{\text{binding}}$ 
  - Suggests *self-regulated* BH growth
    - Which mechanisms dominate BH feedback? When/where?
- If self-regulated, this feedback is potentially radically important:
  - Heating gas, ejecting metals, shutting down SF
  - Self-regulated decay of QSO luminosity:
    - Why are quasar lifetimes generically self-similar?
  - Where/what is the transition/maintenance mode role?
    - Function of Eddington ratio?
- Most BH growth should come in mergers... but  
“are AGN mergers?” is the wrong question: we should ask:
  - “Where (as a function of  $L$ ,  $z$ ,  $d$ ) do mergers vs. secular processes dominate the AGN population?”
    - Clustering vs. scale
    - Host galaxy colors/SFH
    - Host morphology/kinematics

# Shameless Plug:

Lots of galaxy-side physics that I didn't get to talk about:  
come find me if you want to hear more!

## ➤ How Do Disks Survive Mergers?

- (PFH et al. 2008;  
PFH, Somerville et al. 2009 [today])

## ➤ How Do You Make A (Real) Elliptical?

- (PFH, Rothberg et al. 2008;  
PFH, Kormendy, Lauer et al. 2008a-c;  
PFH, Cox, & Hernquist et al. 2008)

## ➤ How Do You Make A Compact, High-Redshift Elliptical? (And How Do You Make It Into A Normal Elliptical Today?)

- (PFH, Keres, Cox, Wuyts et al. 2008;  
PFH, Quataert et al. 2009;  
PFH, Bundy et al. 2009)

Thanks!