

Probing the black hole growth and the chemical evolution of the quasar hosts at z~6



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z~6 quasars are:

- Amongst most luminous objects
- direct probes of the 1st Gyr of Universe:
 - BH accretion
 - galaxy formation
 - chemical evolution
 - reionization

QSO spectra give:

- · black hole mass estimates
- accretion rates
- · broad line region abundances





Black hole mass estimate:

From motion of the BLR clouds (assuming Virial equilibrium) M_{BH}~ f L(3000 Å)^α FWHM²





SDSS composite spectrum





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BLR enrichment:

Proxy: Fell/Mgll flux ratio

Fe produced mainly by SNIa Mg produced in core collapse SN







Sample: SDSS QSOs z ~ 6



Data analysis: fitting

Spectral decomposition:

- power-law continuum
- Balmer pseudo-continuum (fixed)
- Fell forest (Vestergaard&Wilkes)
- MgII line



Fitting procedure:

- pseudo-continuum: χ^2 minimization on a 16000000 grid
- pseudo-continuum subtraction
- line: least squares, single gaussian





Results: BH masses and accretion ratios

M_{BH}~ f L(3000 Å)^α FWHM²

- dependence on the adopted MgII line model within the intrinsic scatter
- no significant dependence on pseudo-continuum fitting
- z~6 QSO show higher accretion rates than lower z population



Results: BLR metal enrichment



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Conclusions

BH mass:

 z~6 QSOs show higher accretion rates than local population

Fell/Mgll:

- · Reduced scatter
- . No evolution for 4 < z < 6.5
- No Fell enhancement compared to local universe

Need of complete sample: looking for lower luminosities and higher z QSOs





The future: Xshooter

Need for complete and consistent spectral coverage + high S/N



Awarded: 8 **faint** quasars with z > 5.8, z' > 20.7, 54 h

