# **Modeling the BH-Galaxy Connection over Cosmic Time**



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#### Semi-Analytic Models (SAMs) can self-consistently and rapidly produce a suite of different observables (e.g., Cole+1994, Volonteri+2003, Somerville+2008, Makiya+2016, Croton+2016, Ricarte & Natarajan 2018). Galaxy-Halo Cosmology Connection **BH-Host Relations** Galaxy Assembly Histories Luminosity Functions Seeding -→ Backgrounds Clustering Accretion Gravitational Waves **Dynamics**

One realization of the universe going to  $5 \times 10^6$  solar mass halos at z=20 takes ~20/number of cores hours.

What makes an AGN "special" is explicitly coded in.

Accretion: Ricarte & Natarajan (2018)

Seeding: Ricarte & Natarajan (in review)

### How did SMBHs Assemble Their Masses?

Local relations set a boundary condition.

$$\log(M_{\bullet}/M_{\odot}) = \alpha + \beta \log(\sigma/200 \text{ km s}^{-1})$$
  
For example, 8.32 5.35 (van den Bosch 2016)

Luminosity functions tell you about the rate of change.

$$\Phi(L_{\bullet}, z) = \frac{d^2 N}{dV d \log L_{\bullet}} \qquad L_{\bullet} \approx 0.1 \dot{M}_{\bullet} c^2$$
LCDM gives us the framework.



Step I: Generate a Merger Tree Step 2: Seeding: Heavy or Light? At each time step, if a major merger occurs, - A quasar turns on until the SMBH blows away its gas supply (M-sigma). - Halos merge after a dynamical friction timescale, and their SMBHs may also merge.

> Repeat for 20 halo masses, 5 times each

### AGN Cannot Be Completely Random



Downsizing: More luminous AGN peak at earlier epochs.

The maximum SMBH mass is  $\sim 10^{10}$  solar masses from 0 < z < 6 (e.g., Wu+2015).

Ueda et al., (2014)

If Eddington ratios were *always* drawn randomly from a universal distribution, this could not happen.

### SAMs have Struggled at High Mass



Filled Regions: SAM Each row uses different recipes for seeding and accretion.

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# **Improving the SMBH-Galaxy Connection**



Ricarte & Natarajan (2018)

A discrepancy here gets raised to the 4th or 5th power!

$$\log M_{\bullet, \text{cap}} = \alpha + \beta \log \left( \frac{\sigma}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$
Tuned: 8.45 5



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# **Luminosity Functions: Bursts Only**

2 free parameters: burst mode normalization and slope



Data

# Luminosity Functions: Add Steady Mode

4 free parameters: burst mode normalization and slope, universal ERDF cutoff and slope



Data

# Luminosity Functions: Burst + AGNMS

3 free parameters: burst mode normalization and slope, **BHAR/SFR** 



Following the SFR only gives you low-luminosity AGN unless AGN variability is also added.

Data Ueda et al., (2014) Hopkins et al., (2007)



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halos past here.

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#### Light Seeds (Pop III Remnants)

Higher Abundance

Lower Mass (~100 solar masses)

Draw from an IMF; (Stacy+2016)

#### Heavy Seeds (Direct Collapse)

- Lower Abundance
- Higher Mass (~10<sup>5</sup> solar masses)

Mass depends on virial temperature and spin (Lodato & Natarajan 2006,2007).

### **Next-generation Luminosity Functions**



A Lynx deep field would tell us about seeding + accretion. Ricarte & Natarajan (in review)

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### Conclusions

**Semi-analytic models** allow us to rapidly make predictions for many different observables while testing different prescriptions for black hole assembly.

- Galaxy mergers + Eddington limited accretion can explain SMBH growth for z>2.
- If SMBH accretion is tied to the star formation rate, AGN variability must be invoked to explain high-LAGN.
- Signatures of SMBH seeding may become noticeable soon past our current redshift frontier. SAMs can break degeneracies.

#### Think AGN are special? Let me know what to test!