


HST-WFC3/IR reveals the $z \sim 2^*$ Universe: secular black hole growth and first glimpses of seed black holes



with: Meg Urry, Ezequiel Treister, Carie Cardamone, Brooke Simmons, Priyamvada Natarajan, Marta Volonteri, Chris Lintott, Shanil Virani and ~440,000 citizen scientists

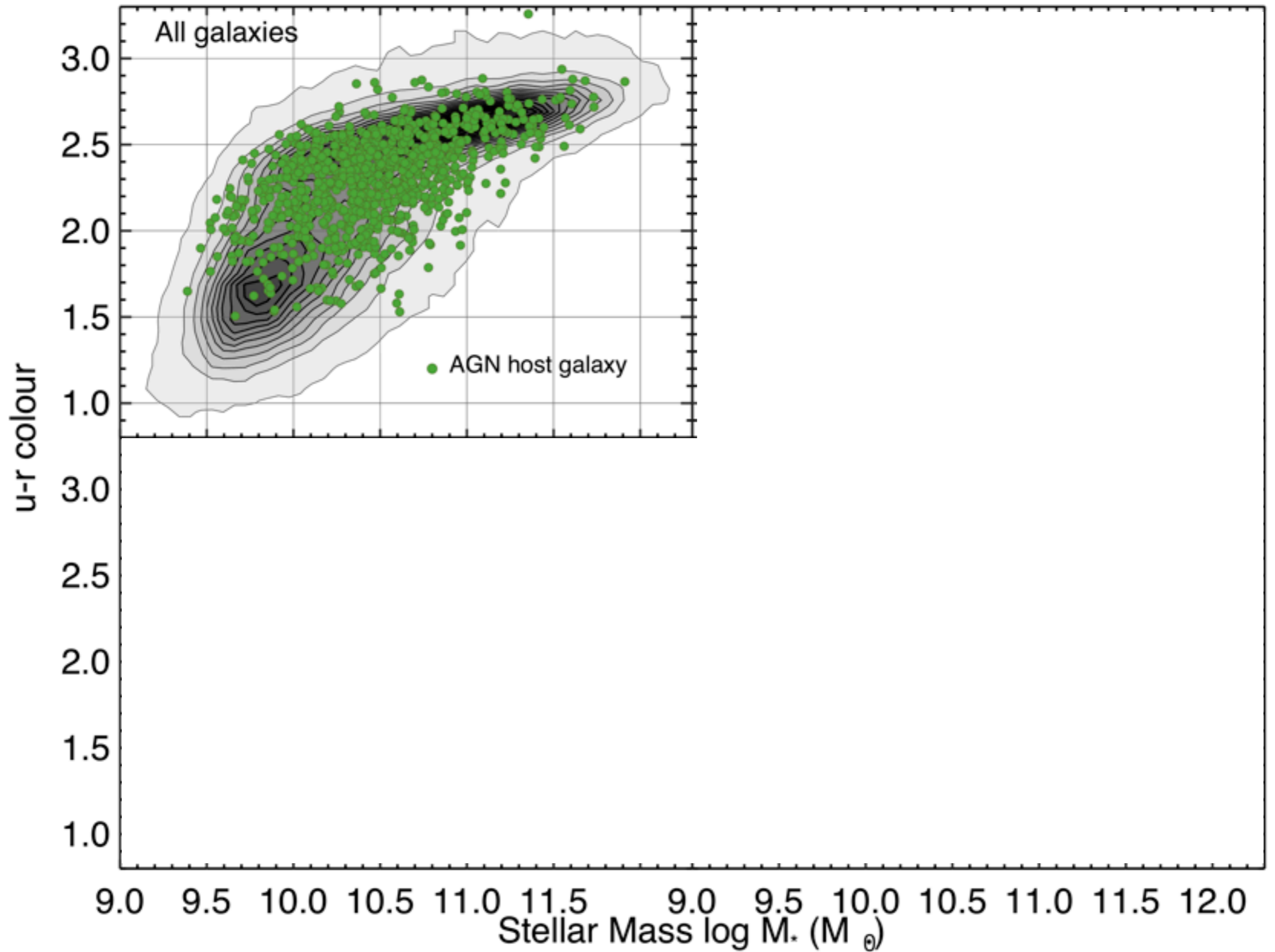
Kevin Schawinski

Einstein Fellow

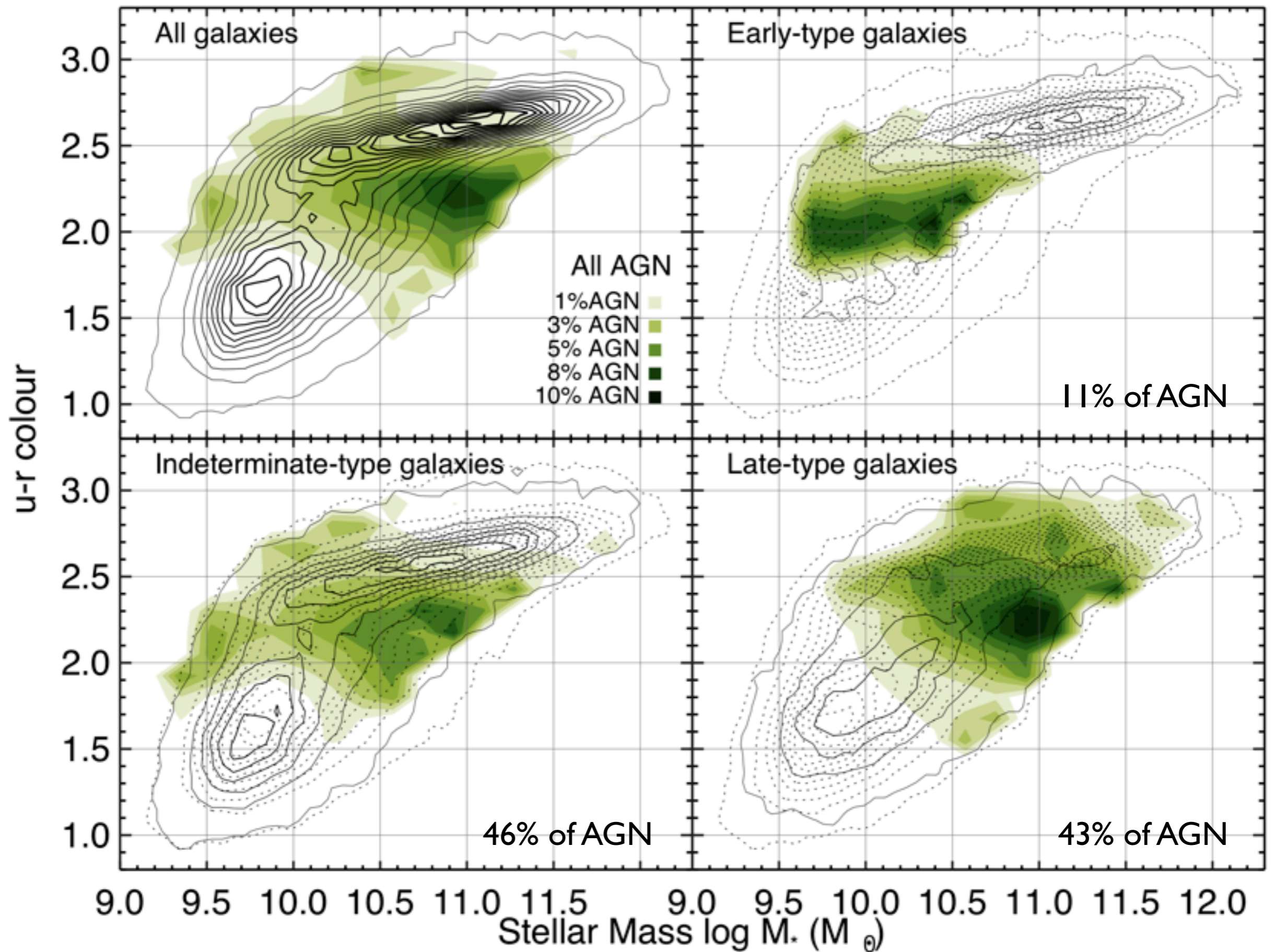
Yale Center for Astronomy & Astrophysics

Department of Physics

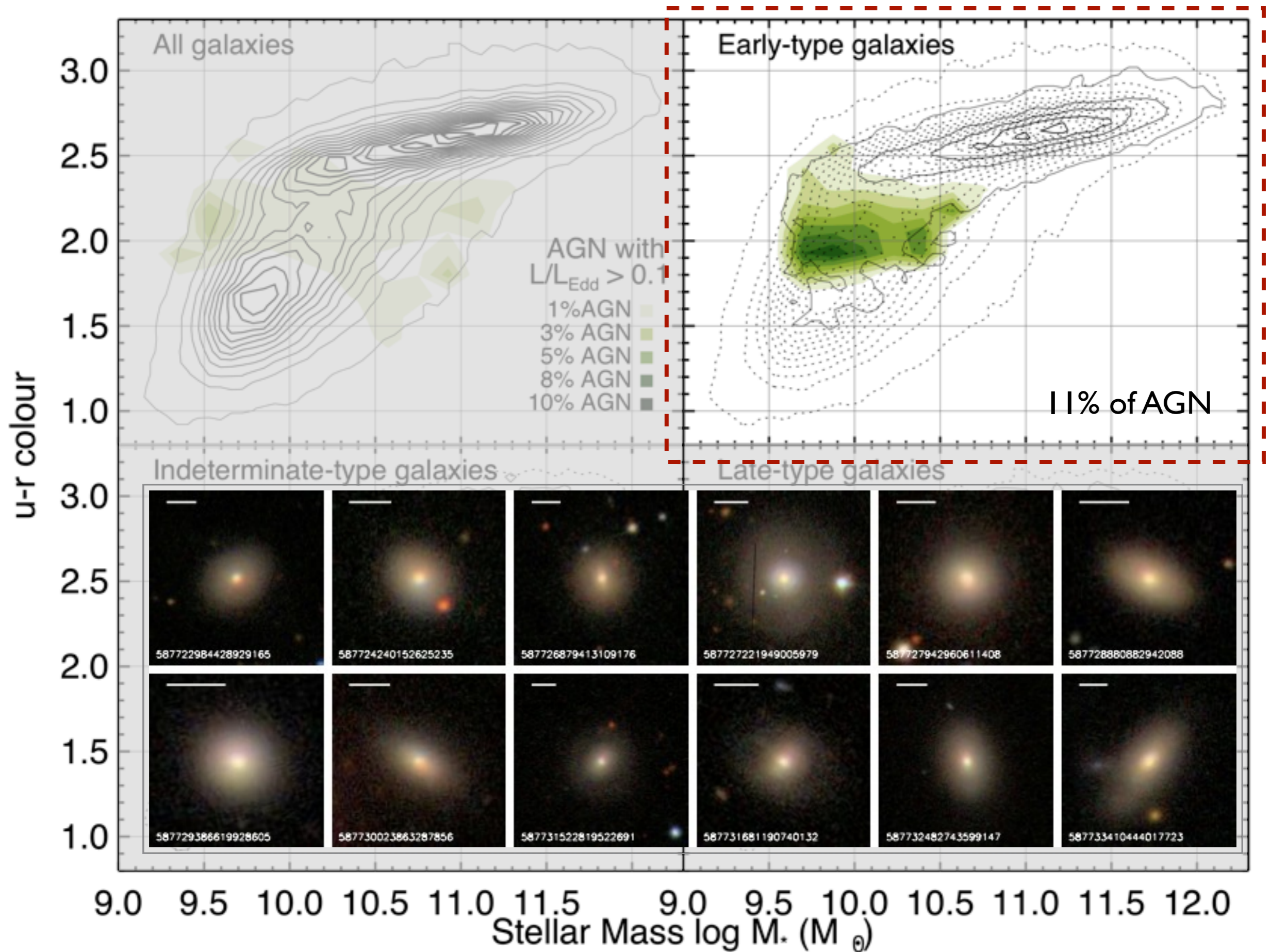
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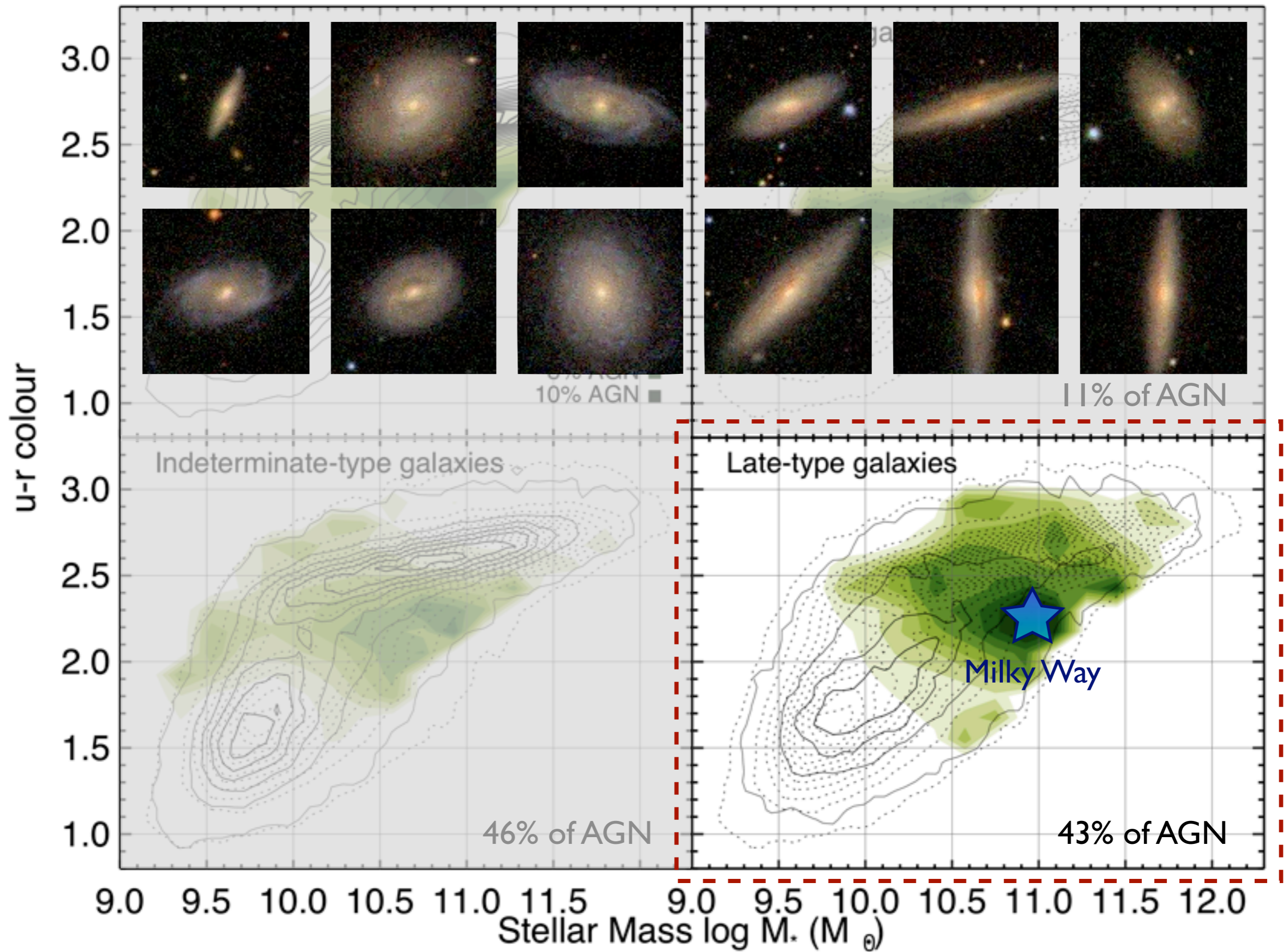


AGN host galaxies at $z \sim 0$ (Schawinski et al. 2010)



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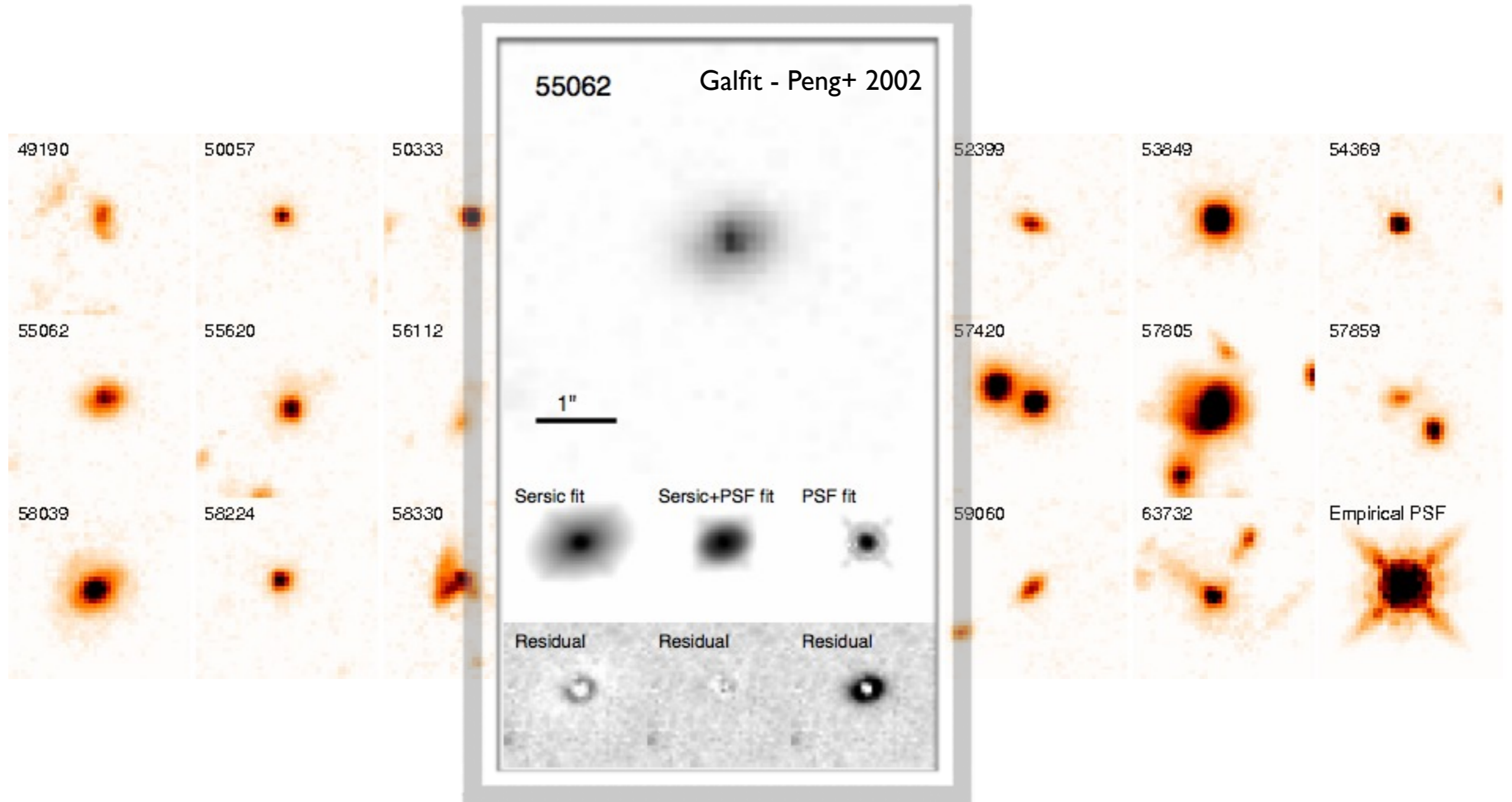




WFC3/IR (YJH) imaging of *Chandra* X-ray AGN



Typical AGN host galaxies at $z \sim 2$



Typical AGN host galaxies at $z \sim 2$

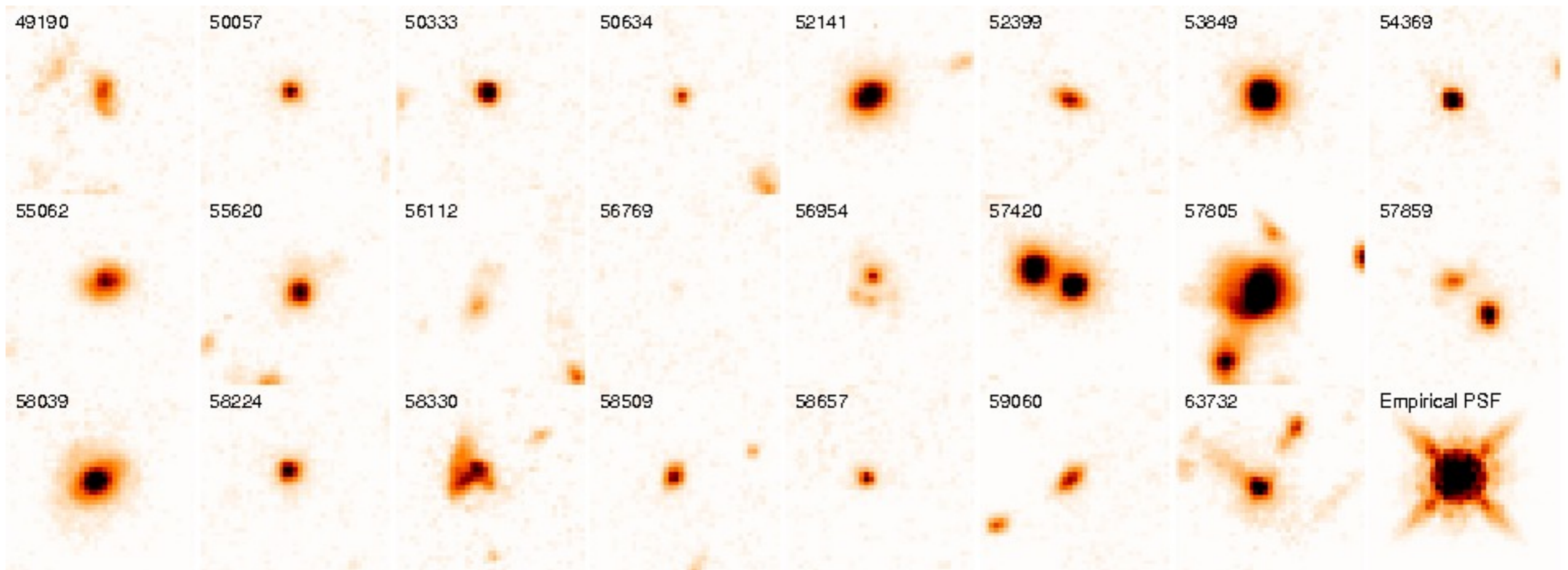
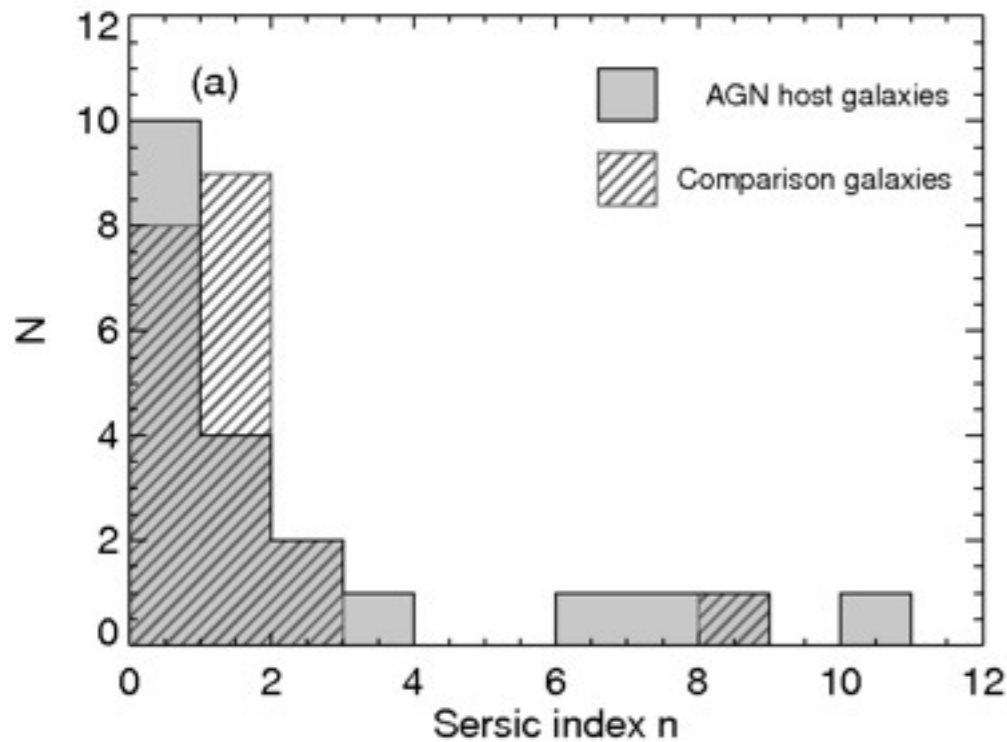
80% have low Sersic indices - disk-dominated, not bulges, not mergers.

Possibly high Eddington ratios!

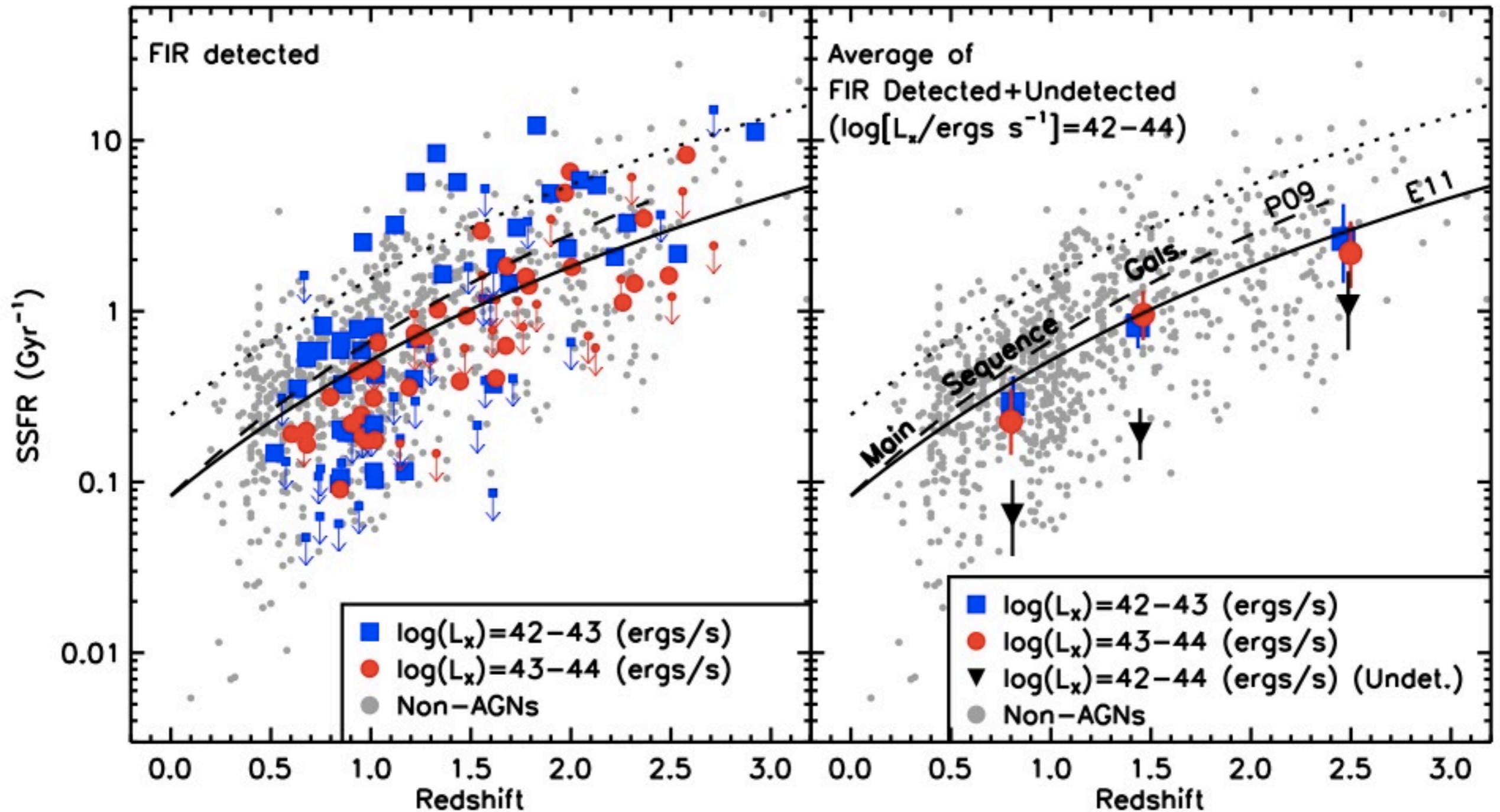
Very similar morphological mix as at $z \sim 0$ - but *caveat emptor!*

Similar to Cisternas+11 at $z < 1$

Now also Allevato+11 (clustering), Mullaney+11 and Dale Kocevski's talk



Typical AGN host galaxies at $z \sim 2$



Mullaney+11 - SSFR of X-ray selected AGN indistinguishable from galaxies

No link to mergers? Not so fast...
Mid-IR-selected CT-quasars at $z > 2$ are a mess

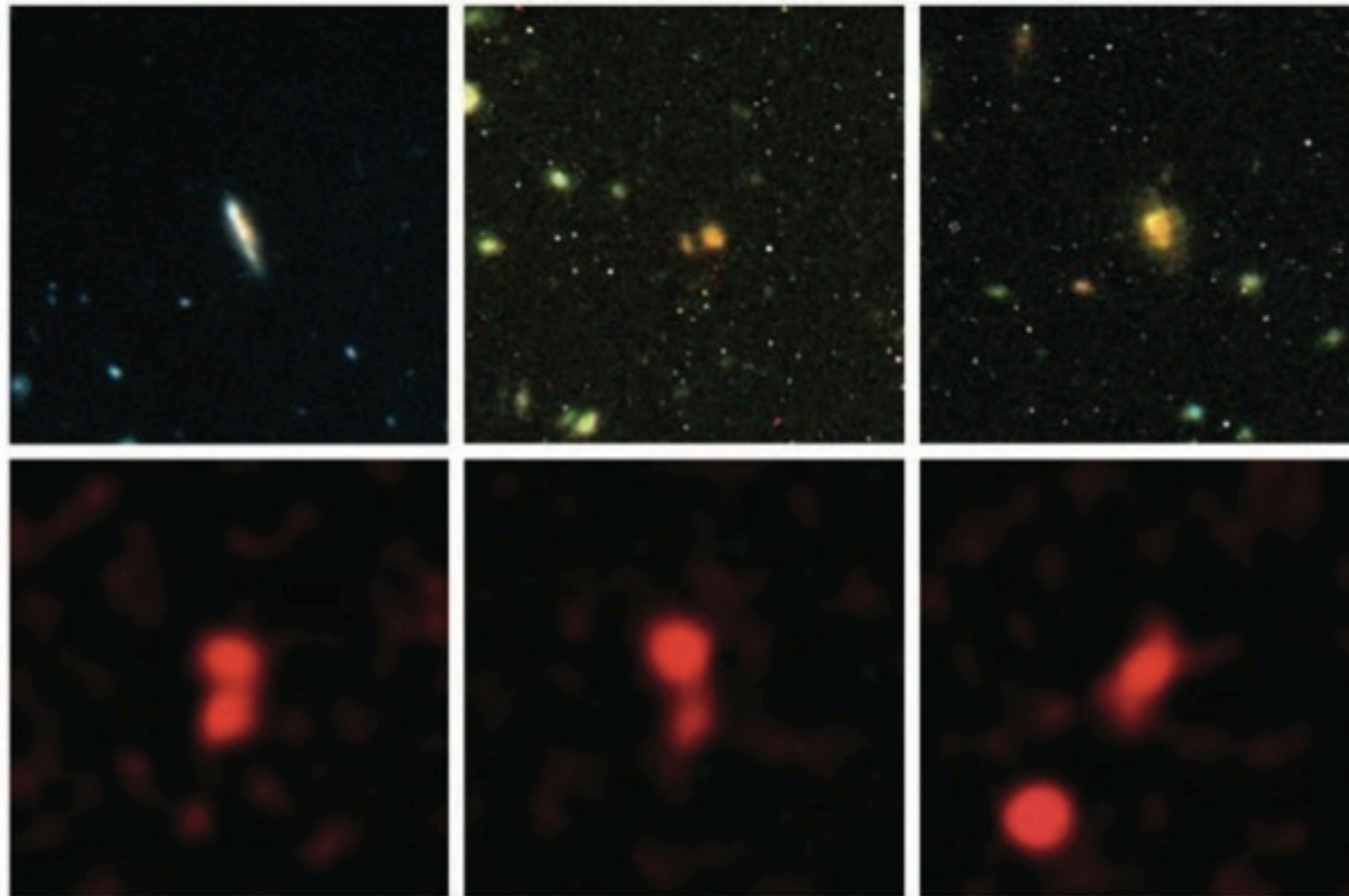


Fig. 3. Rest-frame optical images of six mid-IR–selected heavily obscured quasars at $z \sim 2$ in the Extended Chandra Deep Field-South region. Top images were obtained with the HST-WFC3 (Wide Field Camera 3) camera using the Y , J , and H observations of the Ultra-Deep (left) and GOODS fields. The bottom images were made by combining data in the R , J , and K bands obtained from ground-based telescopes, hence with a spatial resolution about 10 times as large as that of the HST images. All images are 15 arc sec by 15 arc sec.

Implications/Questions/Worries

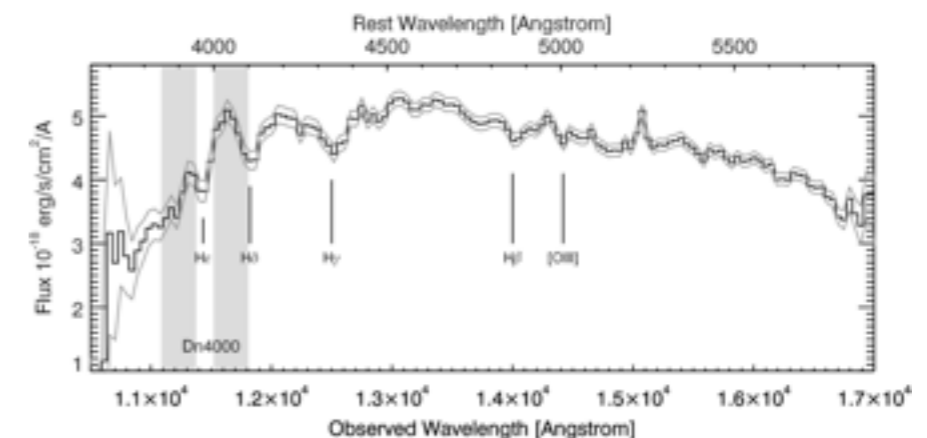
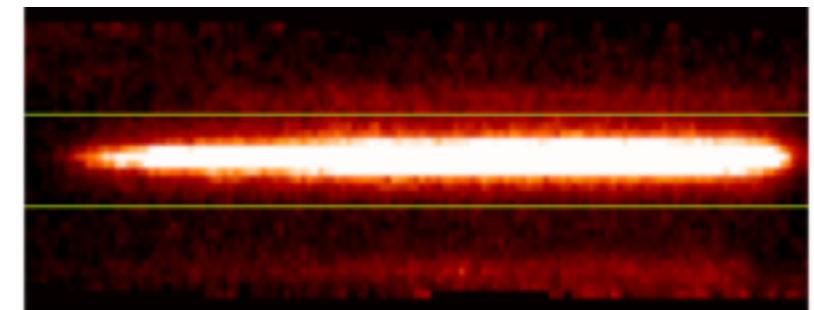
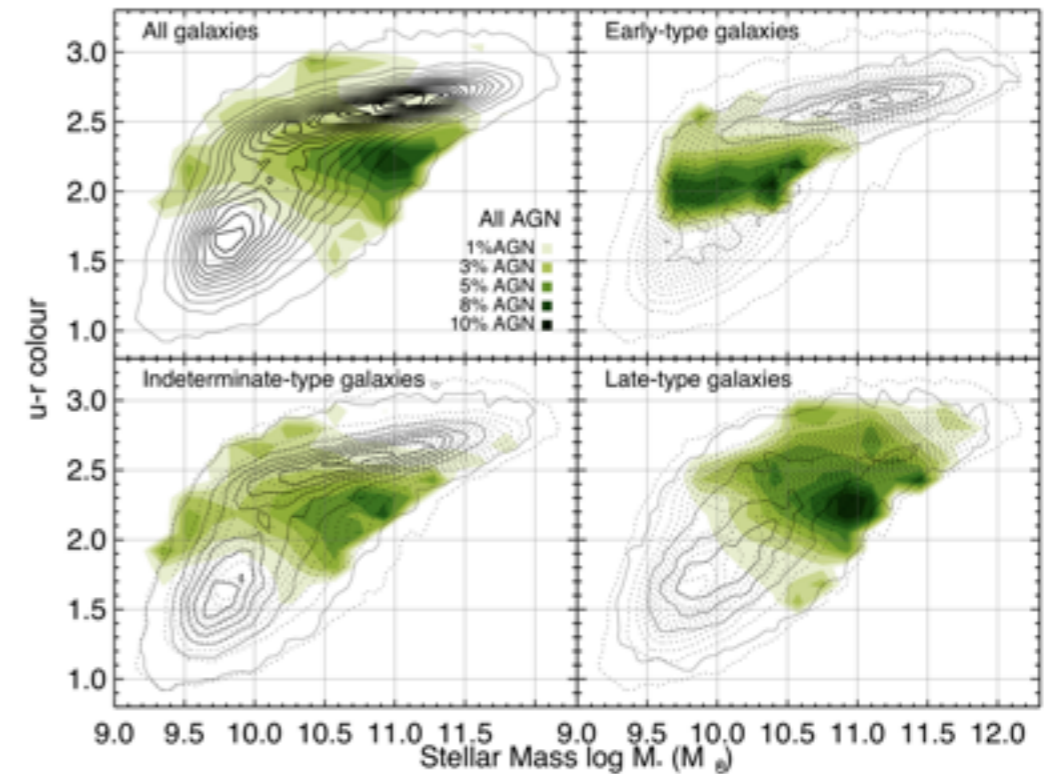
Do `secular' modes seem to dominate cosmic black hole growth?

Is there a luminosity (read: black hole mass) dependence? Do mergers only trigger "quasar" events while normal black holes grow in disk galaxies?

If so, quo vadis, M-sigma?

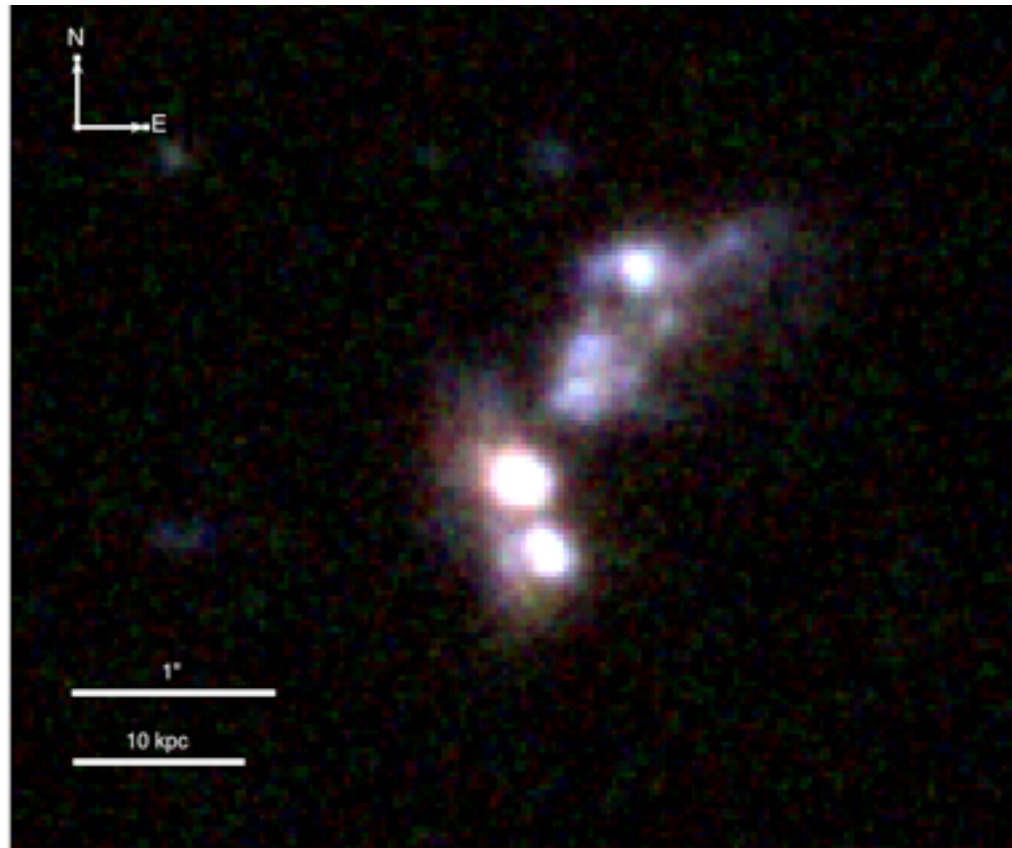
Are the $z \sim 0$ early-types just `downsized' quasar? If so, what kind of clues do they hold?

Key next step: accurate SFHs for $z \sim 2$ AGN host galaxies!



First glimpse of seed black holes?

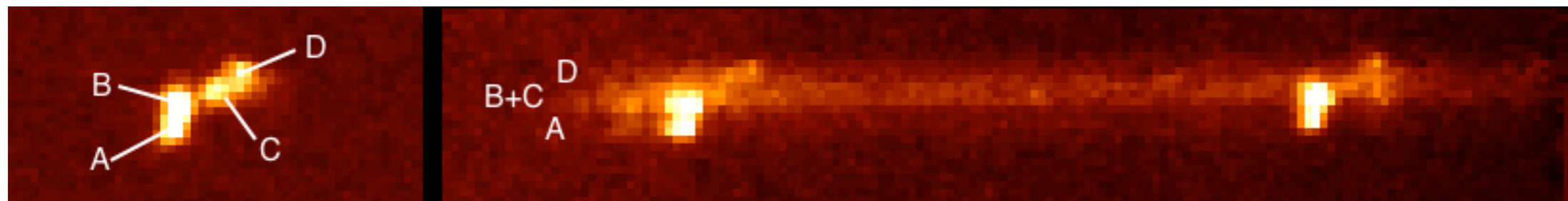
HST WFC3/IR grism - spatially resolved spectroscopy at $z \sim 1.3$



Could be a merger?

Clumpy galaxies, gas-rich disks - secular growth...

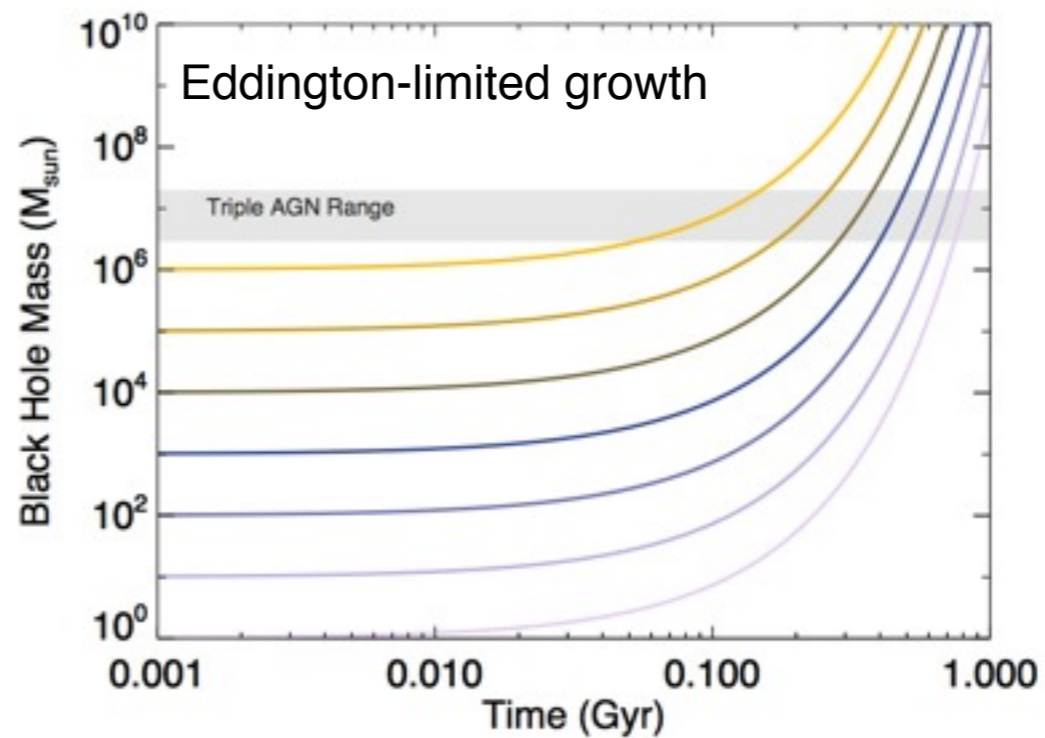
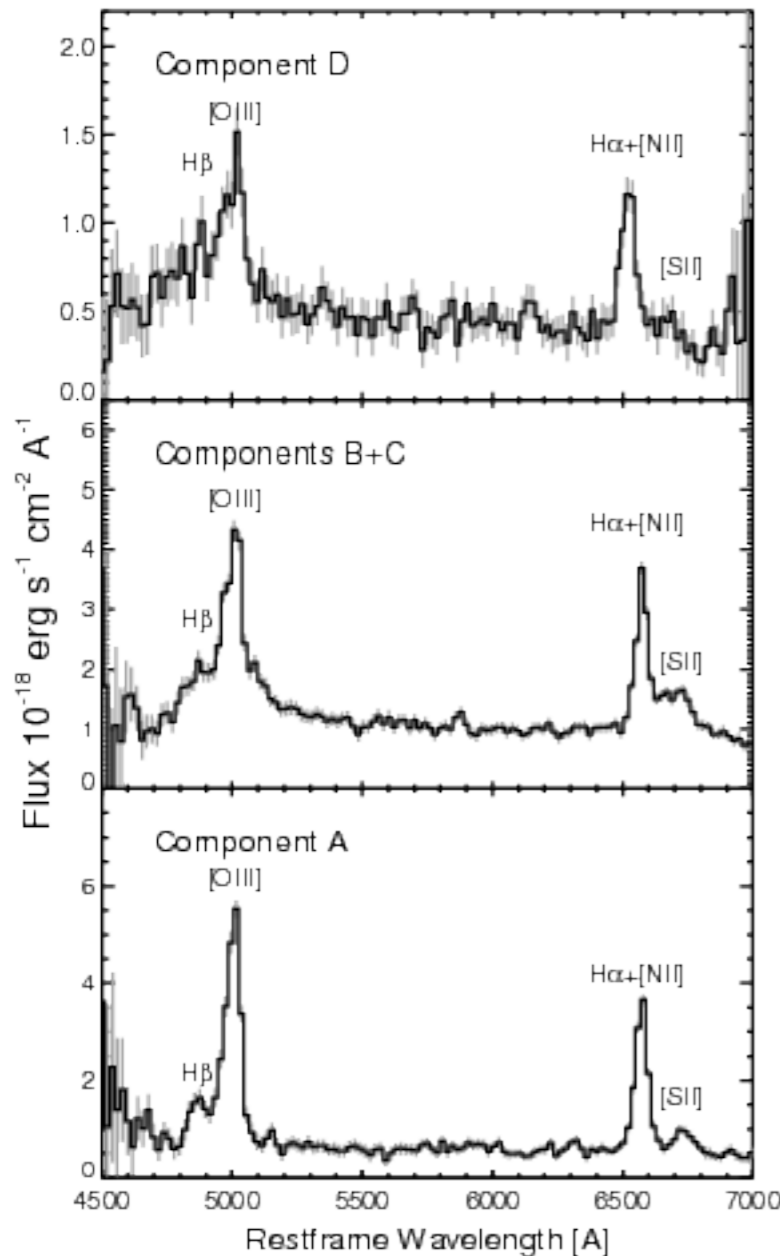
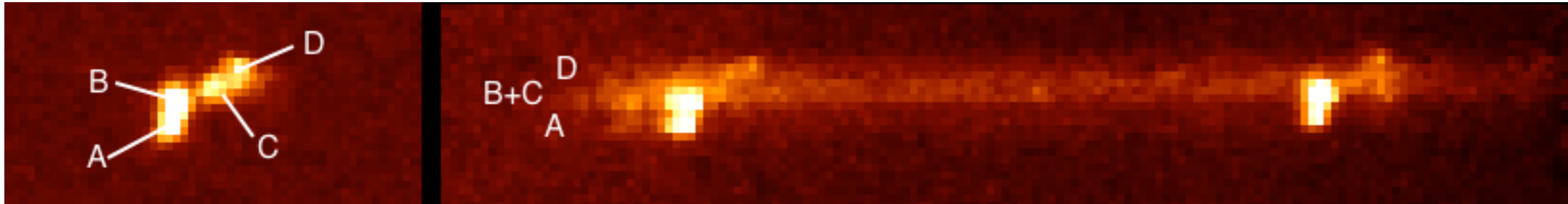
See talks by:
Forster-Schreiber, Genzel,
Combes & many others



Schawinski+11, submitted

First glimpse of seed black holes?

HST WFC3/IR grism - spatially resolved spectroscopy at $z \sim 1.3$



Location at the center of clump and rapid growth (that is, recent birth?) makes this plausible site for seed formation.

Models - direct collapse (Lodato & Natarajan 06, 07), runaway collapse of stellar mass BHs (Devecchi & Volonteri 09), etc.

Also - implications for central SMBH/bulge formation: Elmegreen +07,08, Bournaud+07,11, Noguchi+99, Immeli+04, Genzel+08, etc.

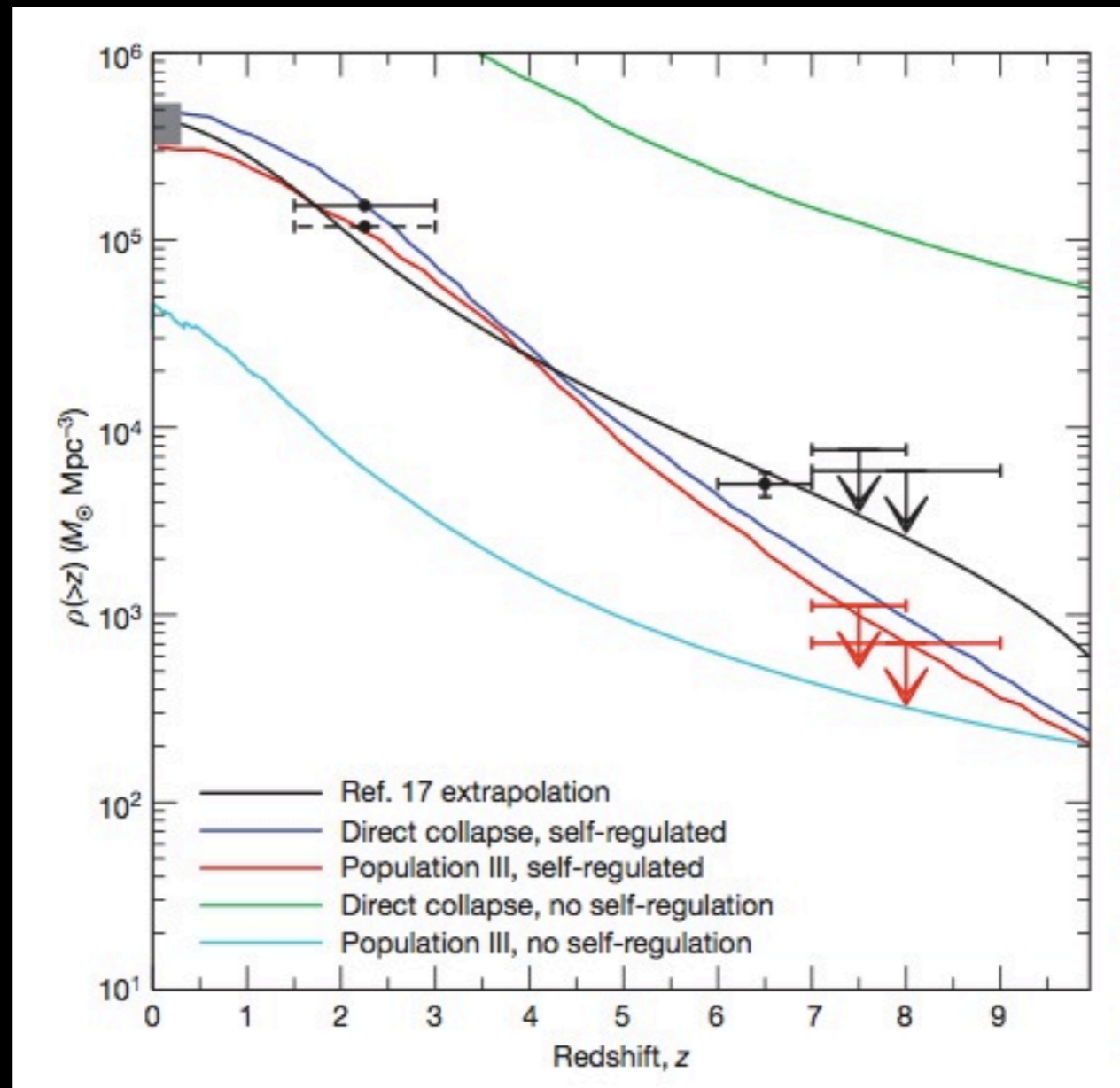
Talk by Abel



Clues to co-evolution from first black holes at $z > 6$

Chandra stack of $z \sim 6, 7$ and 8 dropouts

Treister, Schawinski, Volonteri, Natarajan & Gawiser, 2011, Nature



Models without `self-regulation' fail - link between galaxy and black hole goes back to $z \sim 8$!?

Treister, Schawinski, Volonteri, Natarajan & Gawiser, 2011, Nature

Summary

Secular growth is important both at $z \sim 0$ and $z \sim 2$

Multiple modes (mergers/spheroids vs. disks) obvious at $z \sim 0$, perhaps also $z \sim 2$ (large multi-lambda samples needed to see!)

Seed black holes may continue to be built in star-forming galaxies and yield clues to seed formation models

Self-regulation/co-evolution may go back to first black holes and first galaxies at $z \sim 8$