

# AGN feedback in action: constraints on the scaling relations between BH and galaxy at high redshift

Andrea Merloni (EXC, MPE)

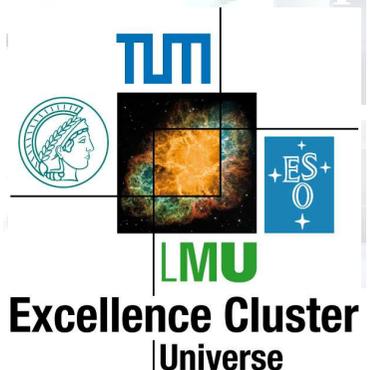
A. Bongiorno (MPE), COSMOS + zCOSMOS  
teams



**cospar** 10

38<sup>th</sup> scientific assembly

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# Outline

- Co-evolution of stellar and SMBH mass densities: integral constraints
- Scaling relations in high redshift AGN (COSMOS/zCOSMOS)
- Future prospects

# Simultaneous growth of BH and galaxies

1) AGN LF

$$\text{BHAR}(z) = \Psi_{\text{BH}}(z) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \epsilon)L_{\text{bol}}(L_{\text{X}})}{\epsilon c^2} \phi(L_{\text{X}}, z') dL_{\text{X}}$$

2) Local BH mass density

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{BH}}(z)}{\rho_{\text{BH},0}} = 1 - \int_0^z \frac{\Psi_{\text{BH}}(z)}{\rho_{\text{BH},0}} \frac{dt}{dz'} dz'$$

3) Local scaling relation  
and their evolution

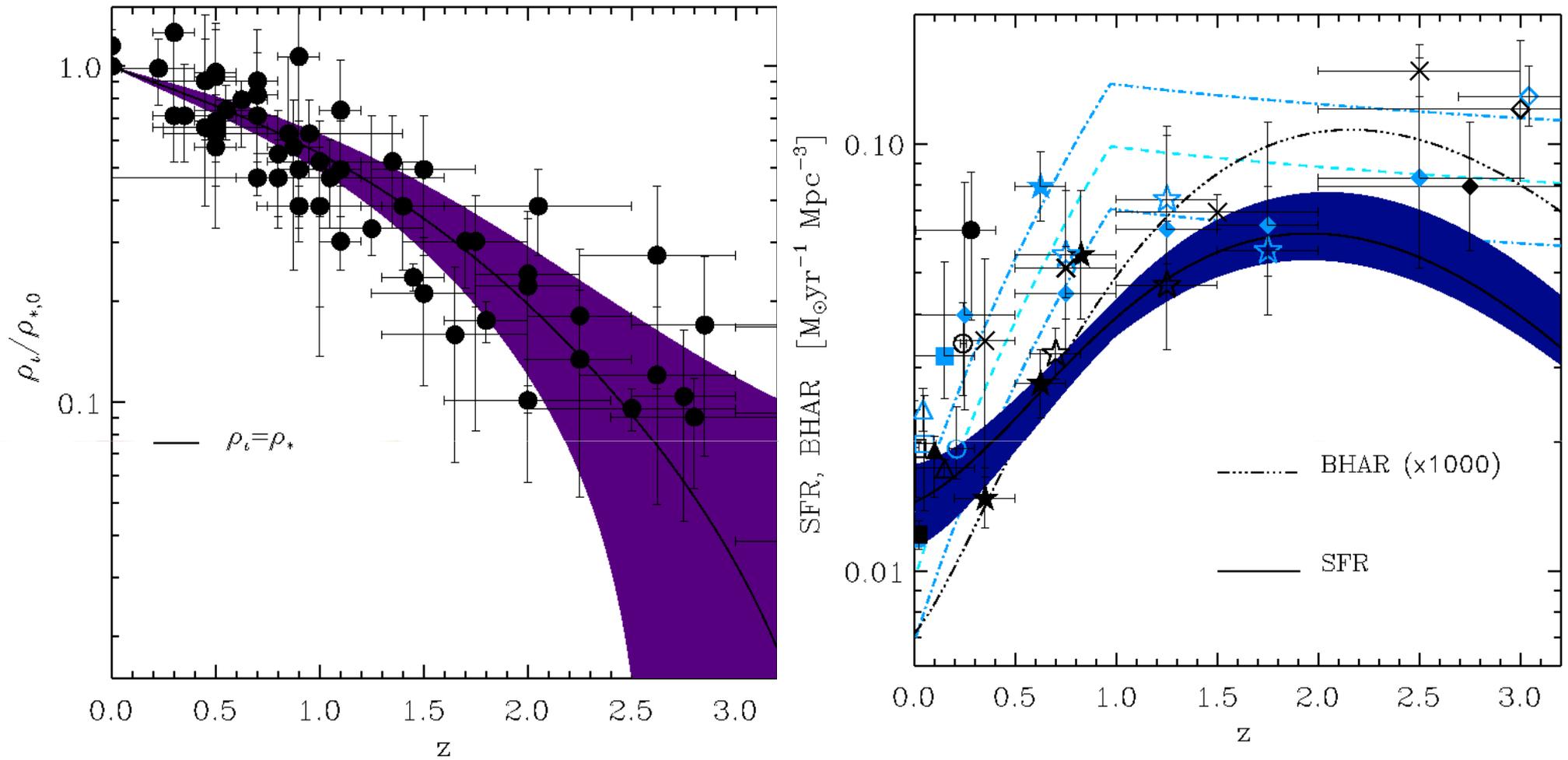
$$\rho_{\text{sph}}(z) = \mathcal{A}_0 \rho_{\text{BH}}(z) (1 + z)^{-\alpha}$$

4) Link to the Hubble  
sequence evolution?

$$\rho_*(z) = \rho_{\text{sph}}(z) + \rho_{\text{disk+irr}}(z) = \rho_{\text{sph}}(z) [1 + \lambda(z)]$$

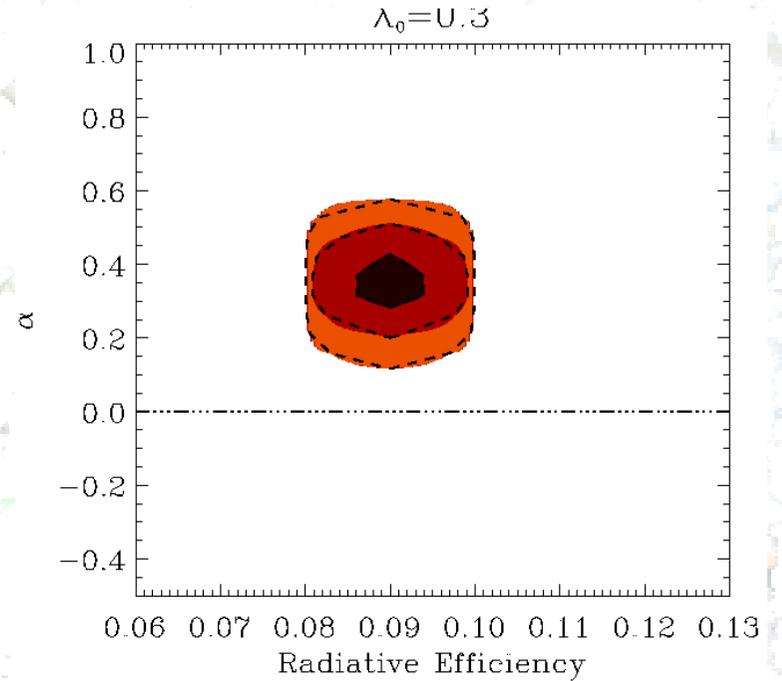
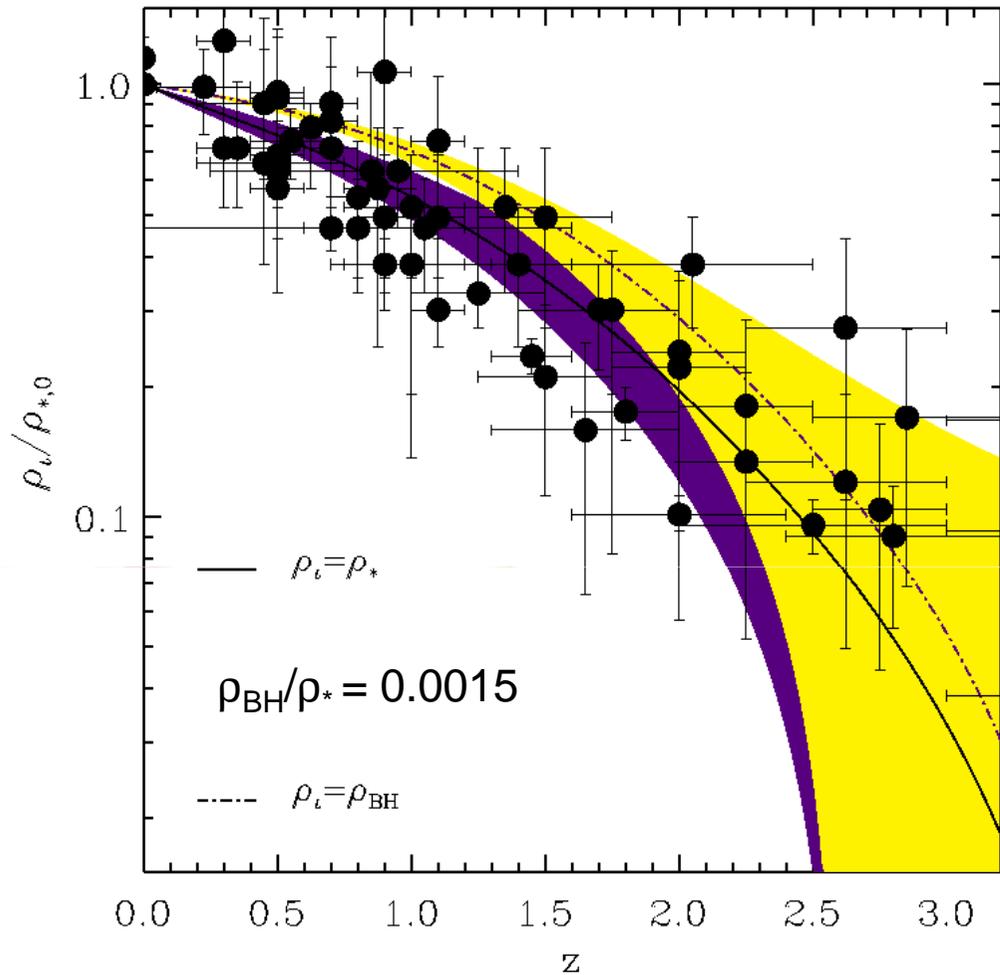
Fabian and Iwasawa (1999)  $\epsilon \sim 0.1$ ; Elvis, Risaliti and Zamorani (2002)  $\epsilon > 0.15$ ;  
Yu and Tremaine (2002)  $\epsilon > 0.1$ ; Marconi et al. (2004)  $0.16 > \epsilon > 0.04$ ;  
Merloni, Rudnick, Di Matteo (2004)  $0.12 > \epsilon > 0.04$ ; Shankar et al. (2007)  $\epsilon \sim 0.07$

# Parallel lives



See Merloni, Rudnick, Di Matteo (2004)

# Parallel lives

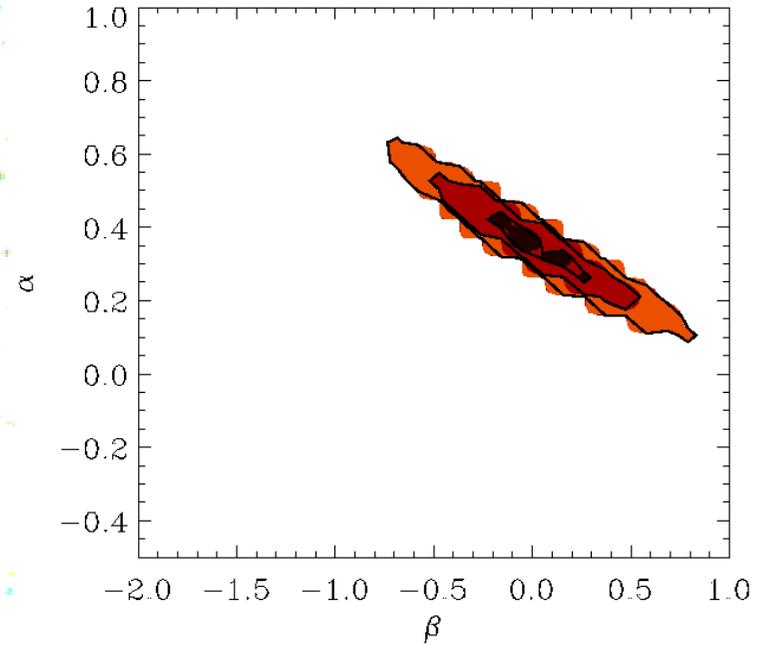
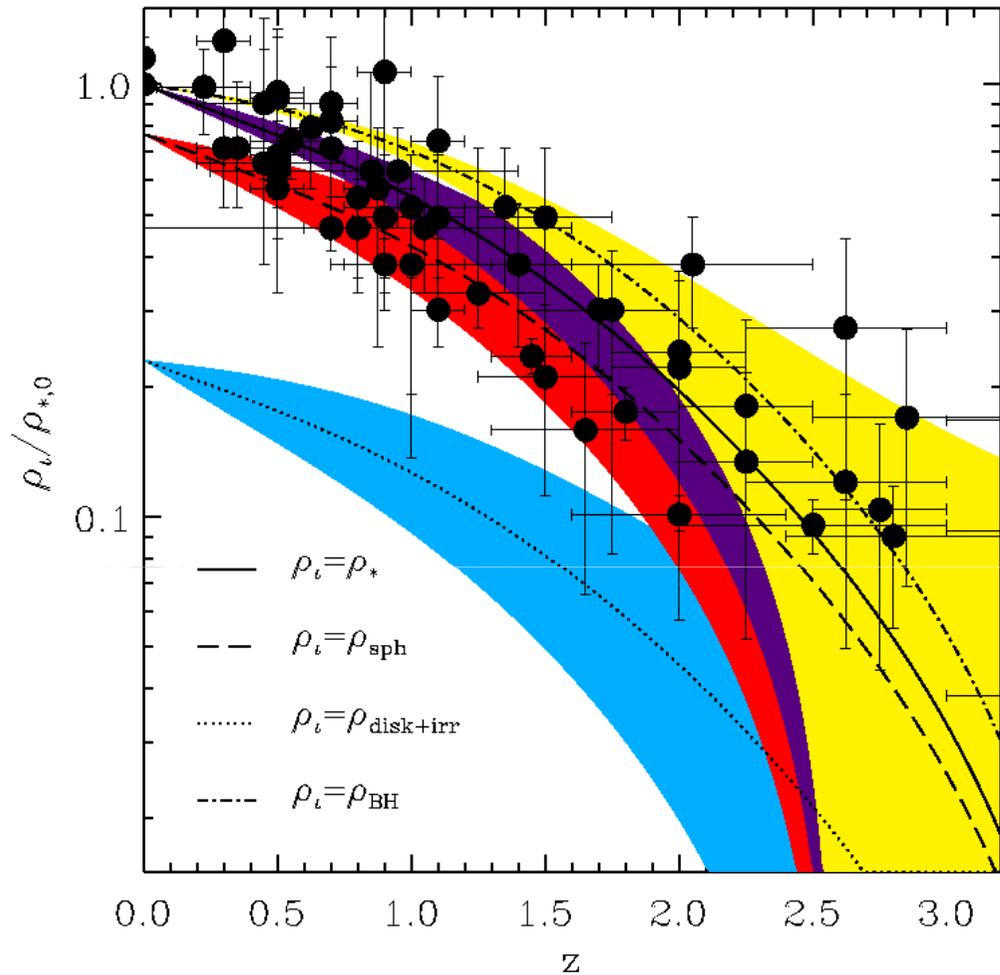


QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

Mild evolution  $\langle M_{BH}/M_{*,bulge} \rangle \sim (1+z)^{0.4}$

Merloni, Rudnick, Di Matteo (2004); Hopkins et al. (2006)

# Parallel lives



Very weak constraints on disk-spheroid ratio evolution

Merloni, Rudnick, Di Matteo (2004); Hopkins et al. (2006)

Subaru g,r,z  
6.5x zoom

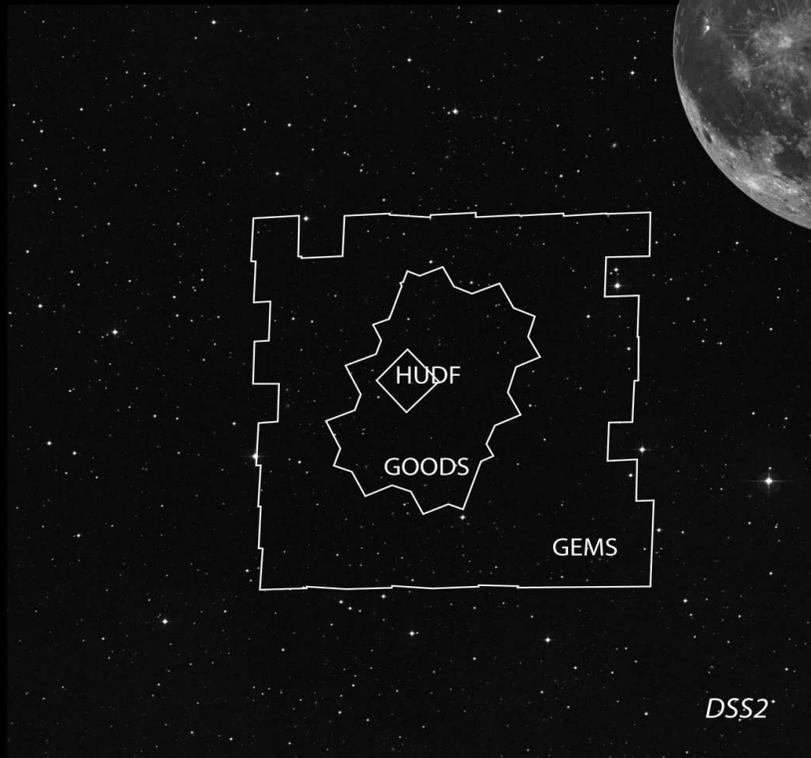
# AGN in the COSMOS



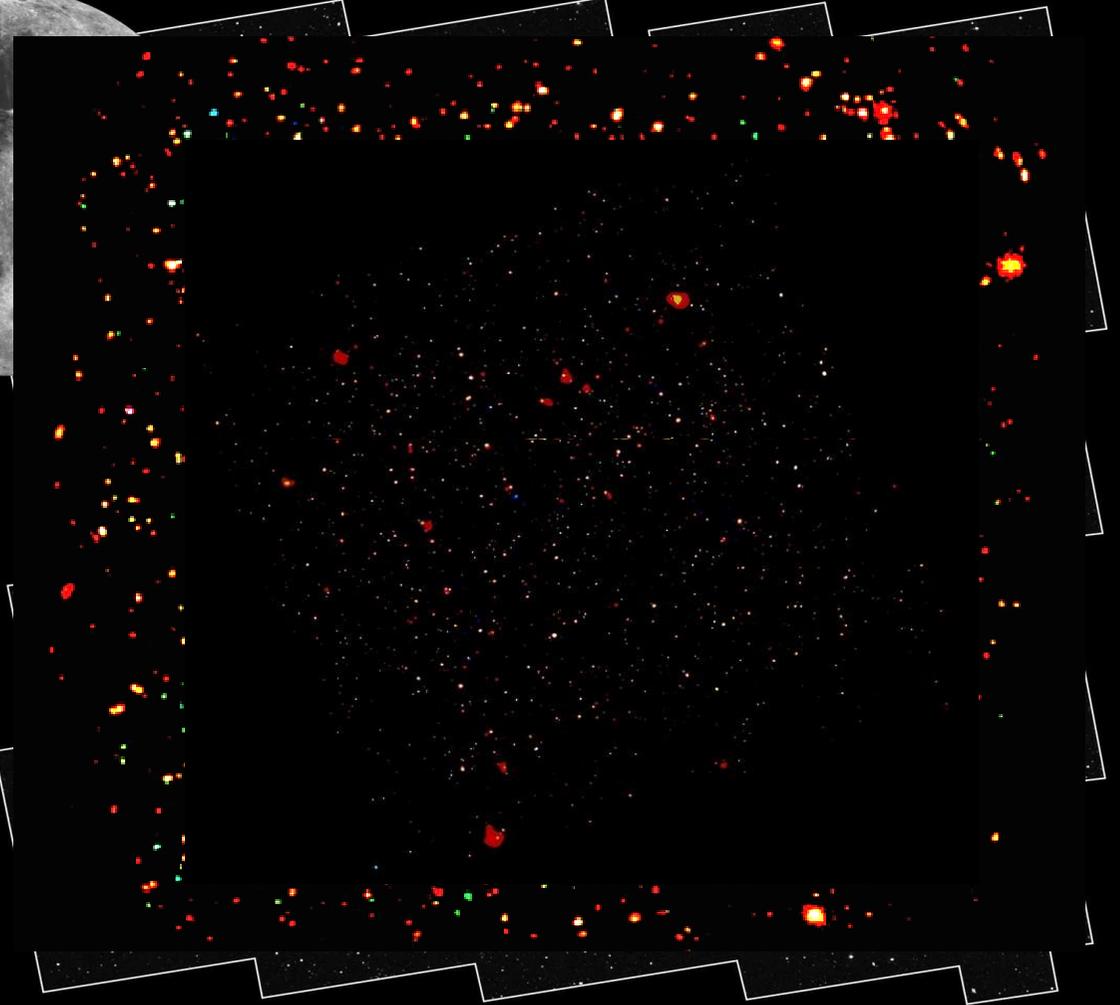
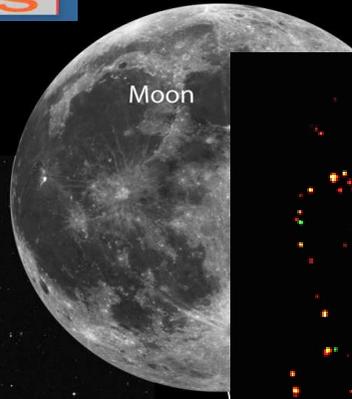
# COSMOS survey



Relative Sizes of *HST* ACS Surveys



2 deg<sup>2</sup> equatorial  
HST treasury project  
Deep: ACS  $i_{AB} < 27$   
Similar volume as SDSS, but fainter and higher  $z$

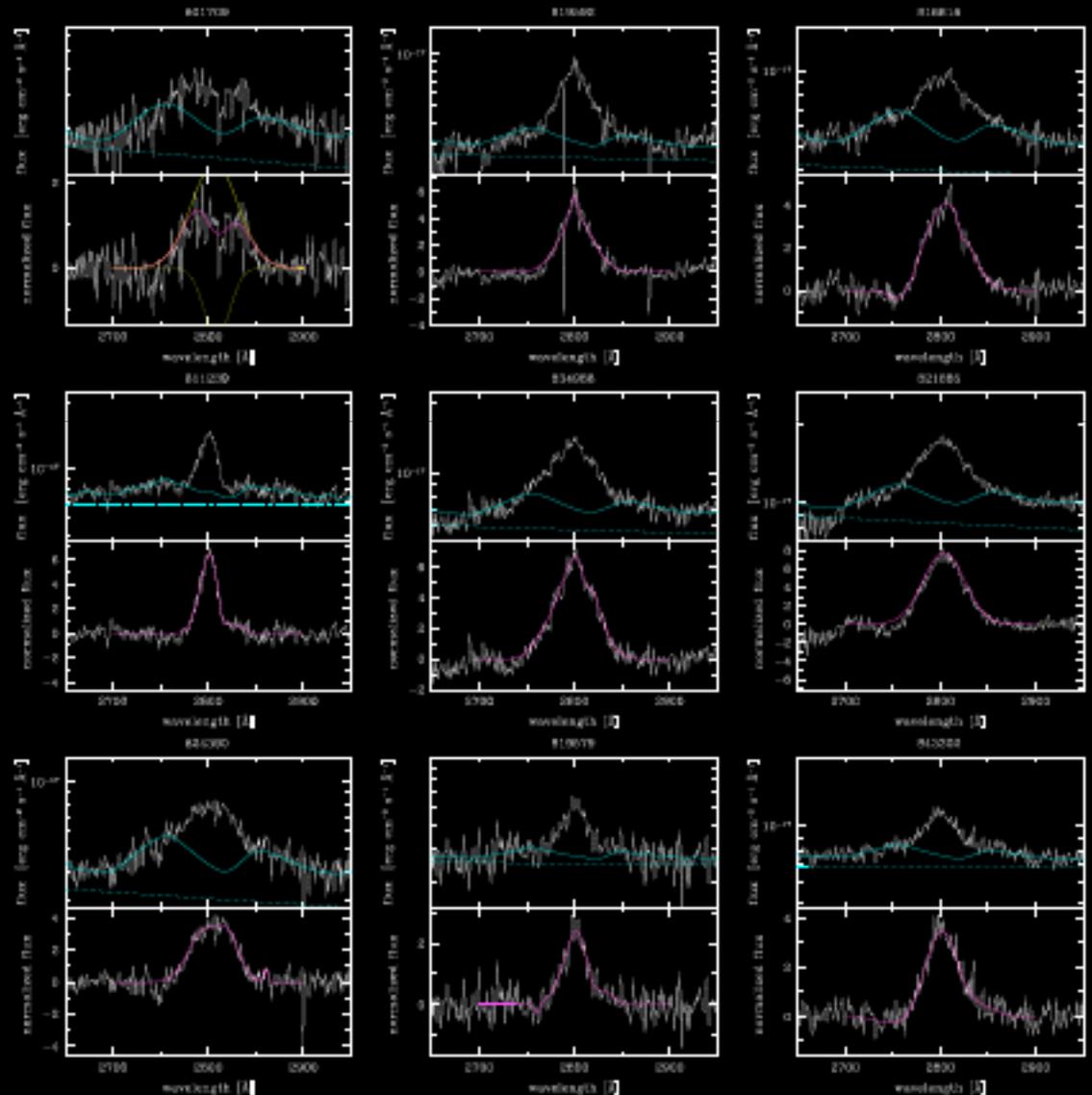
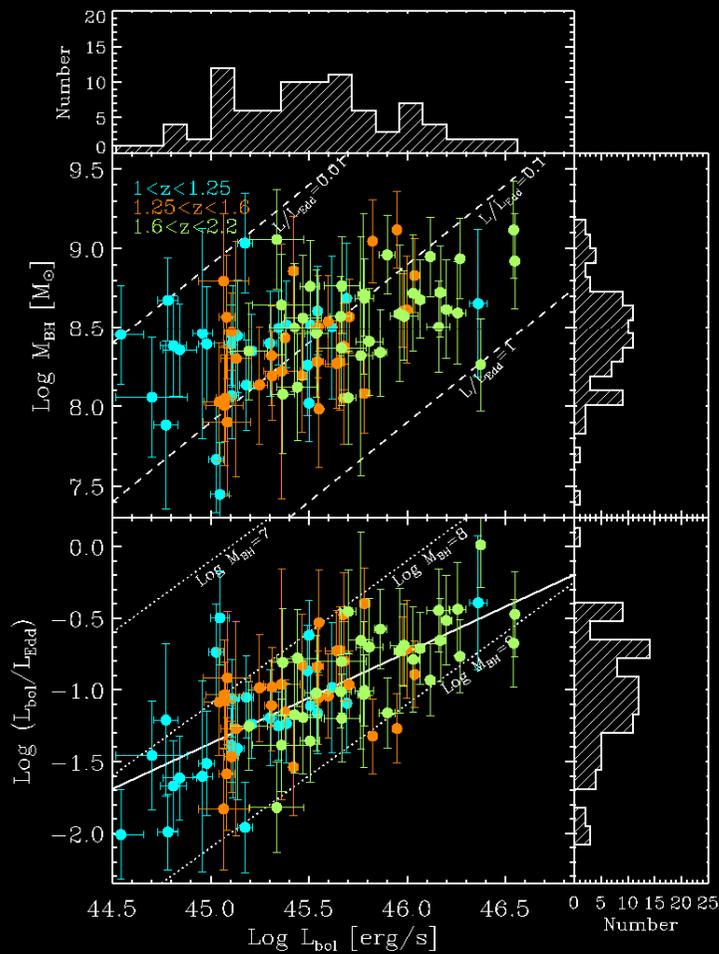


HST/XMM/Chandra COSMOS  
[Scoville, Hasinger, Elvis]

# Type-1 AGN in the zCOSMOS survey

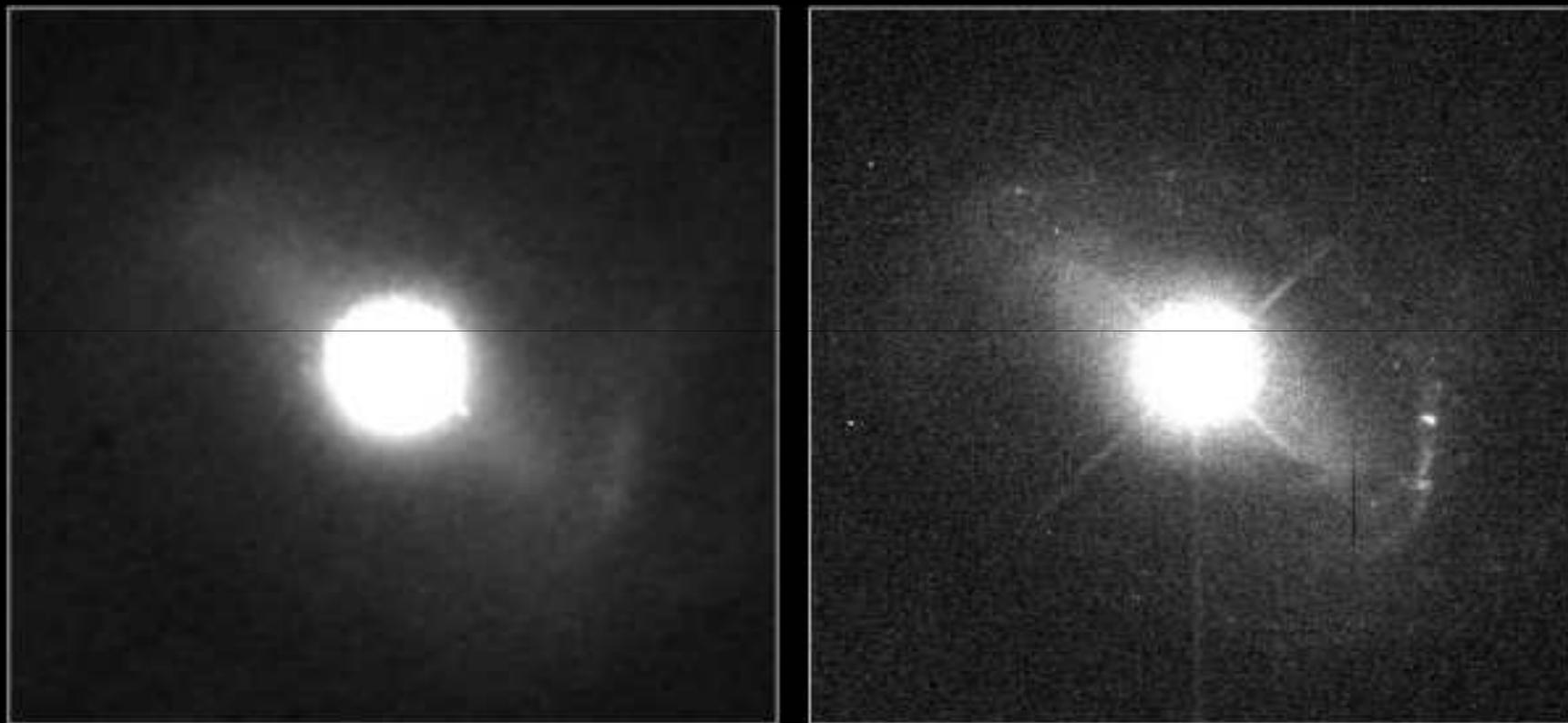
Measure BH mass using “virial”  
relation applied to MgII  
( $1 < z < 2.2$ ) 89 AGN

$$\text{Log } M_{\text{BH}} = 6.8 \text{ Log}[\text{FWHM}_{1000}^2 L_{3000}^{0.47}]$$



Merloni, Bongiorno et al. 2010

The REAL problem:  
How to obtain reliable host galaxy masses in Type I  
AGN?



HST image of PG 1229+204 ( $z=0.064$ )

Credit: Dr. John Hutchings, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, NASA

# Unveiling AGN hosts through SED fitting

## 14 Bands Used

6 SUBARU bands  
I + K band (CFHT)  
4 Spitzer/IRAC  
24mm Spitzer/MIPS

### AGN templates:

- Richards et al. (2006)
- $E(b-v)=0 - 0.3$

### Galaxy templates:

- 14 phenomenological
- Polletta (2007)
- Libr. of synthetic sp.
- (Bruzual & Charlot)

#### a) 10 declining SFH

SFR  $\mu e^{-t/t}$

$t=[0.1-30]$  Gyr

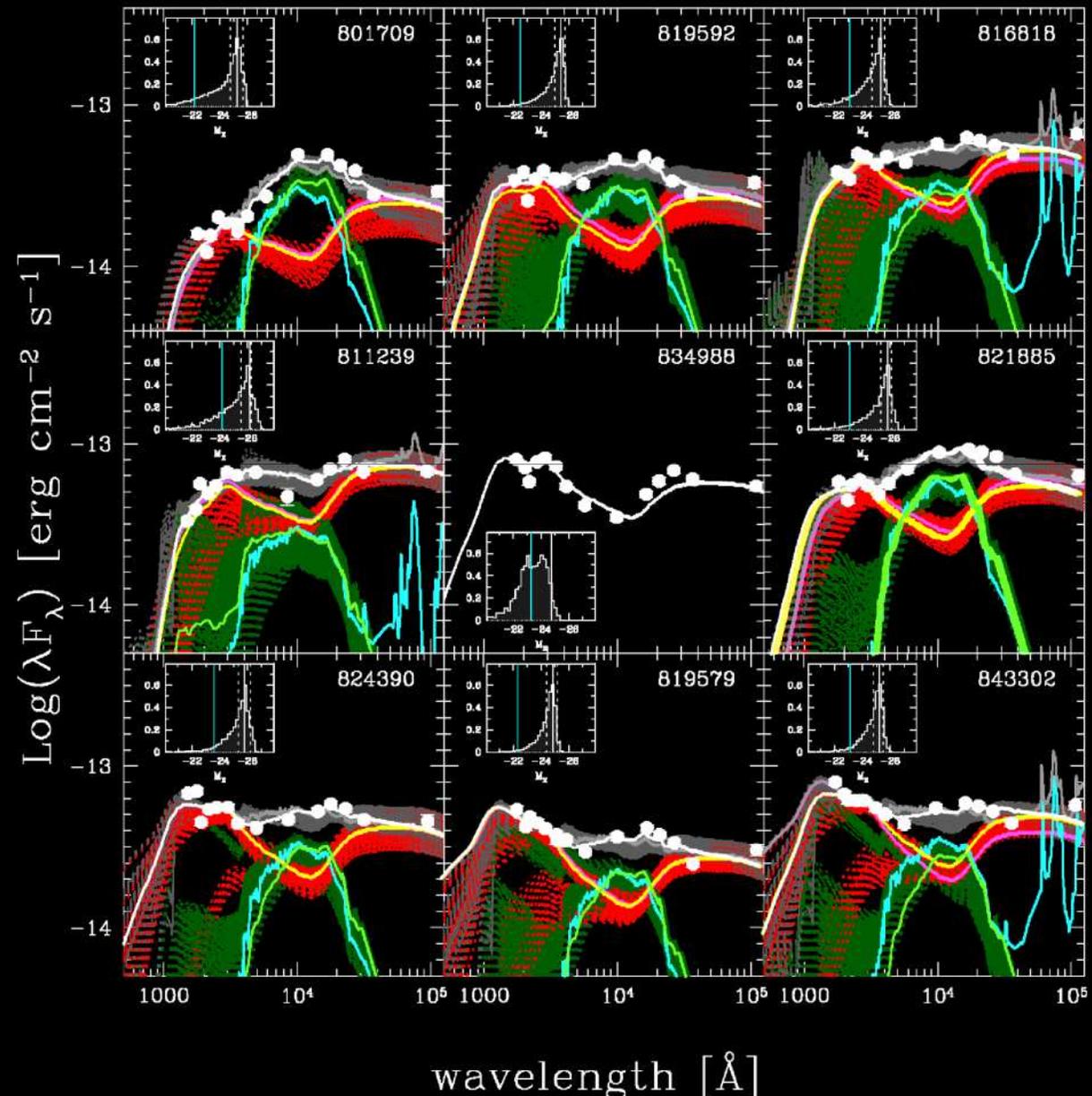
$t_{age}=[50\text{Myr}-5\text{ Gyr}]$

$t_{age} < t_{univ}(z)$

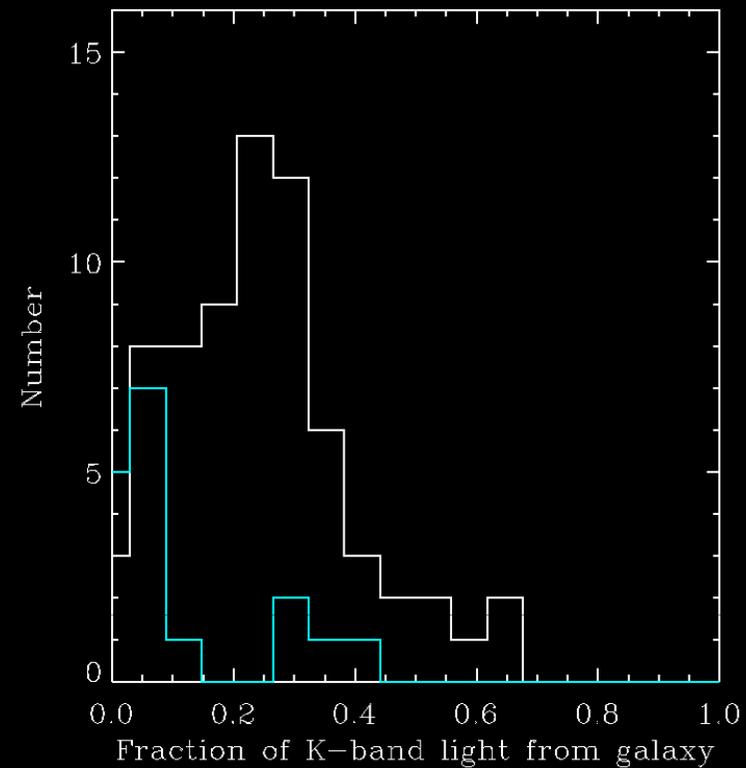
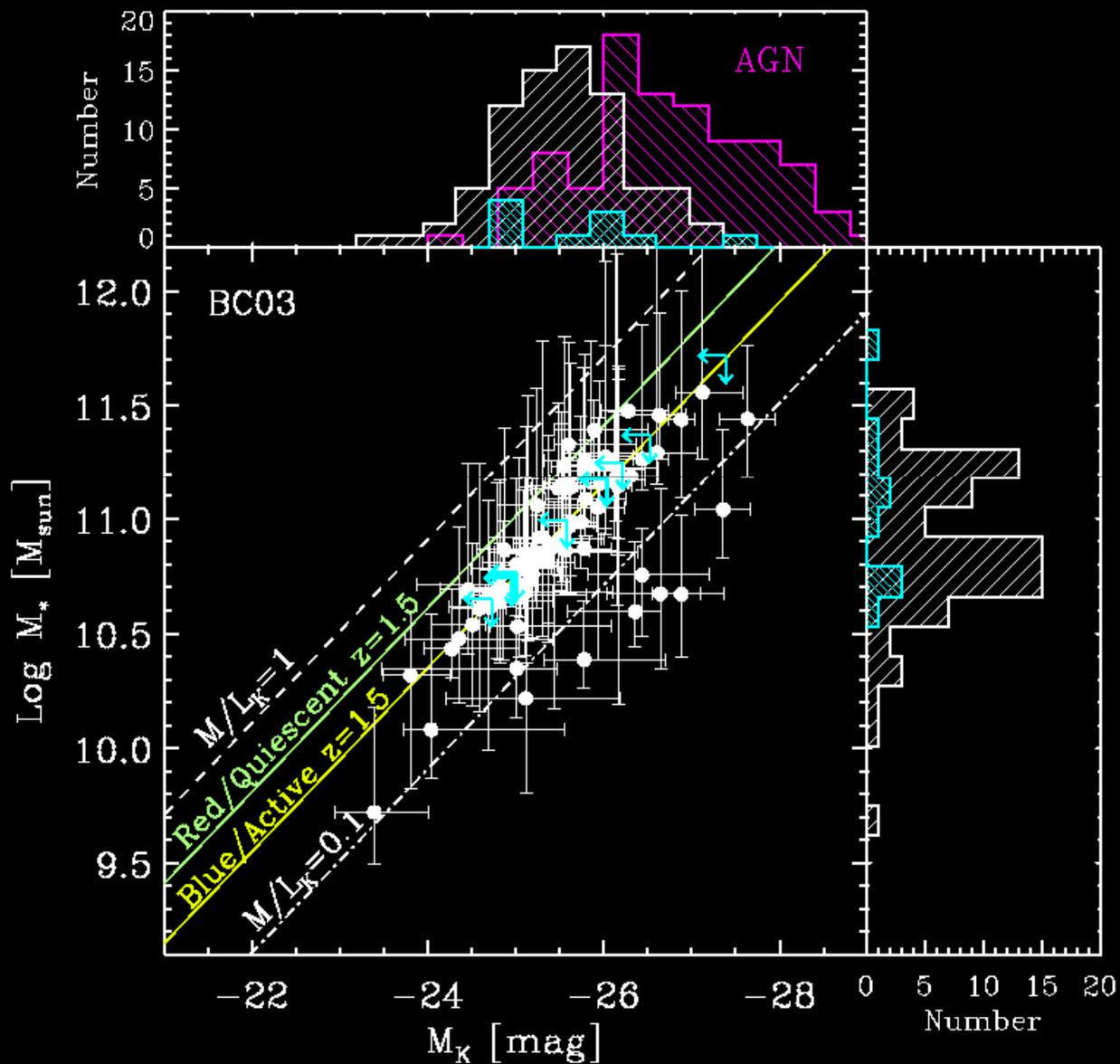
$0 < E(B-V) < 0.5$

#### b) 1 constant SF

Merloni, Bongiorno et al. 2010

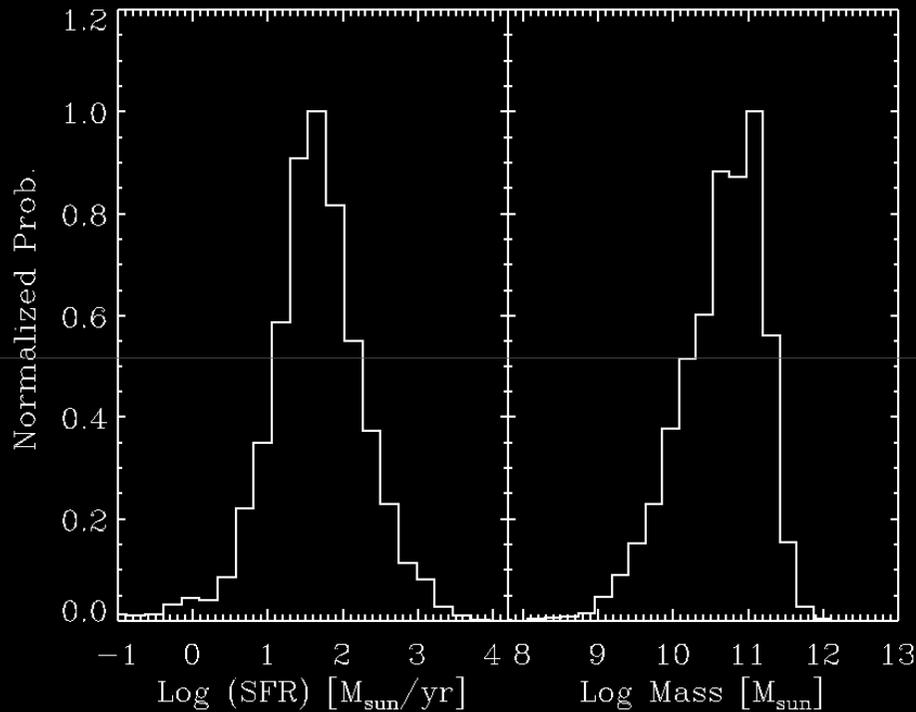


# Host Galaxy properties I



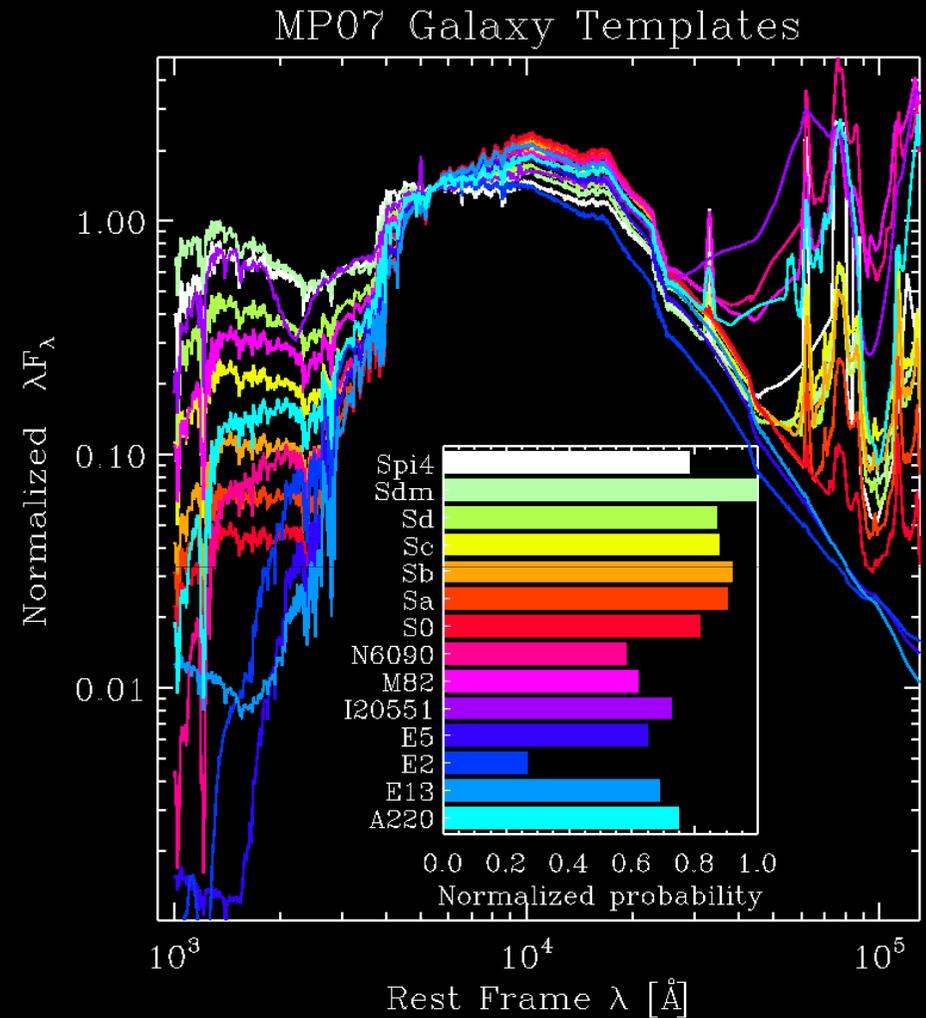
# Host Galaxy Properties II

Cumulative probability distribution for SFR and total stellar mass of the HG



**SFR = 50 M<sub>\*</sub>/yr**

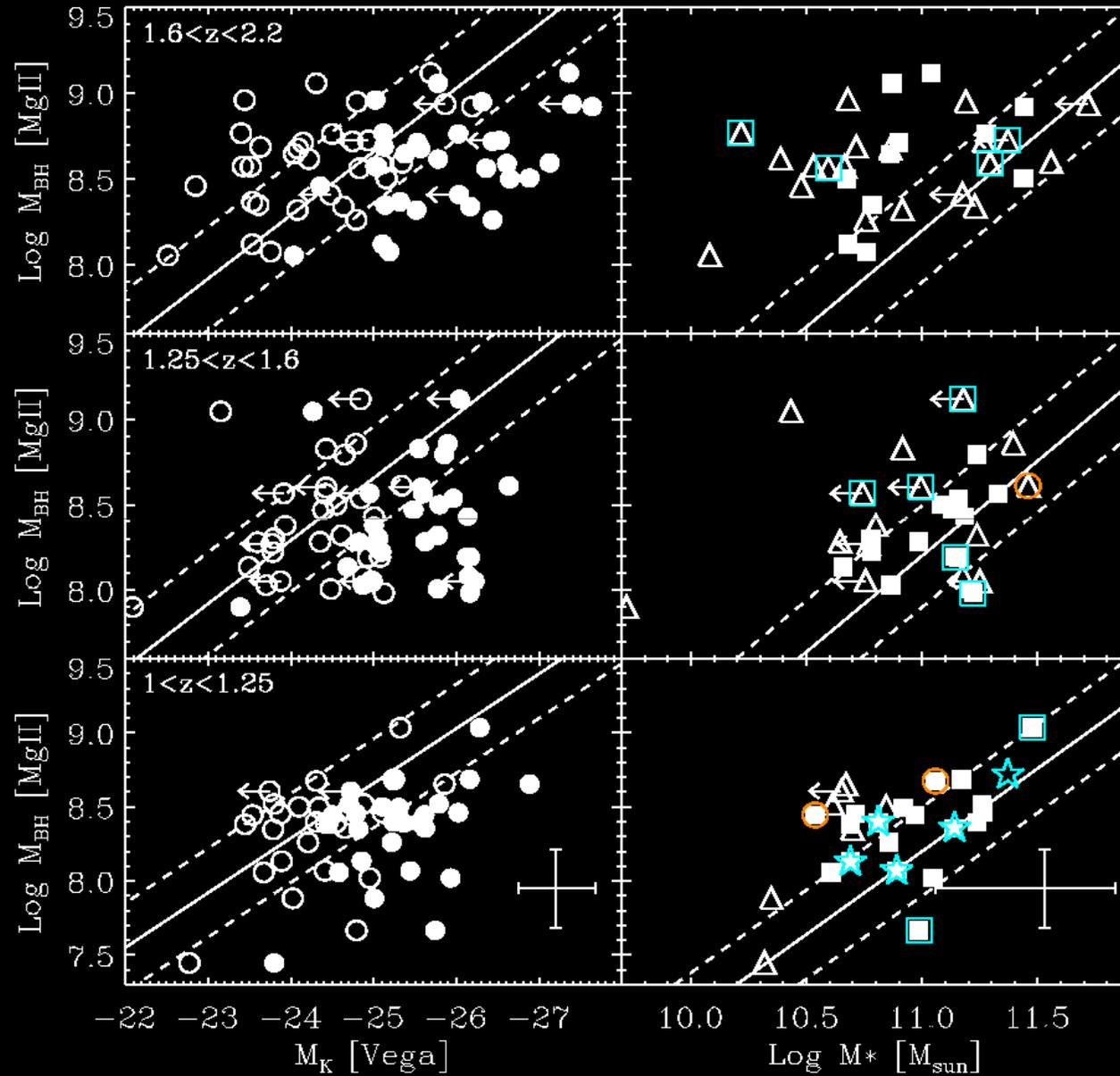
**M<sub>\*</sub> ~ 10<sup>10.8</sup>**



**Our Host Galaxies are likely actively Star Forming objects**

**Kauffmann et al. (2003); Brammer et al. (2009); Silverman et al. (2009)**

# Scaling relations at $1 < z < 2$

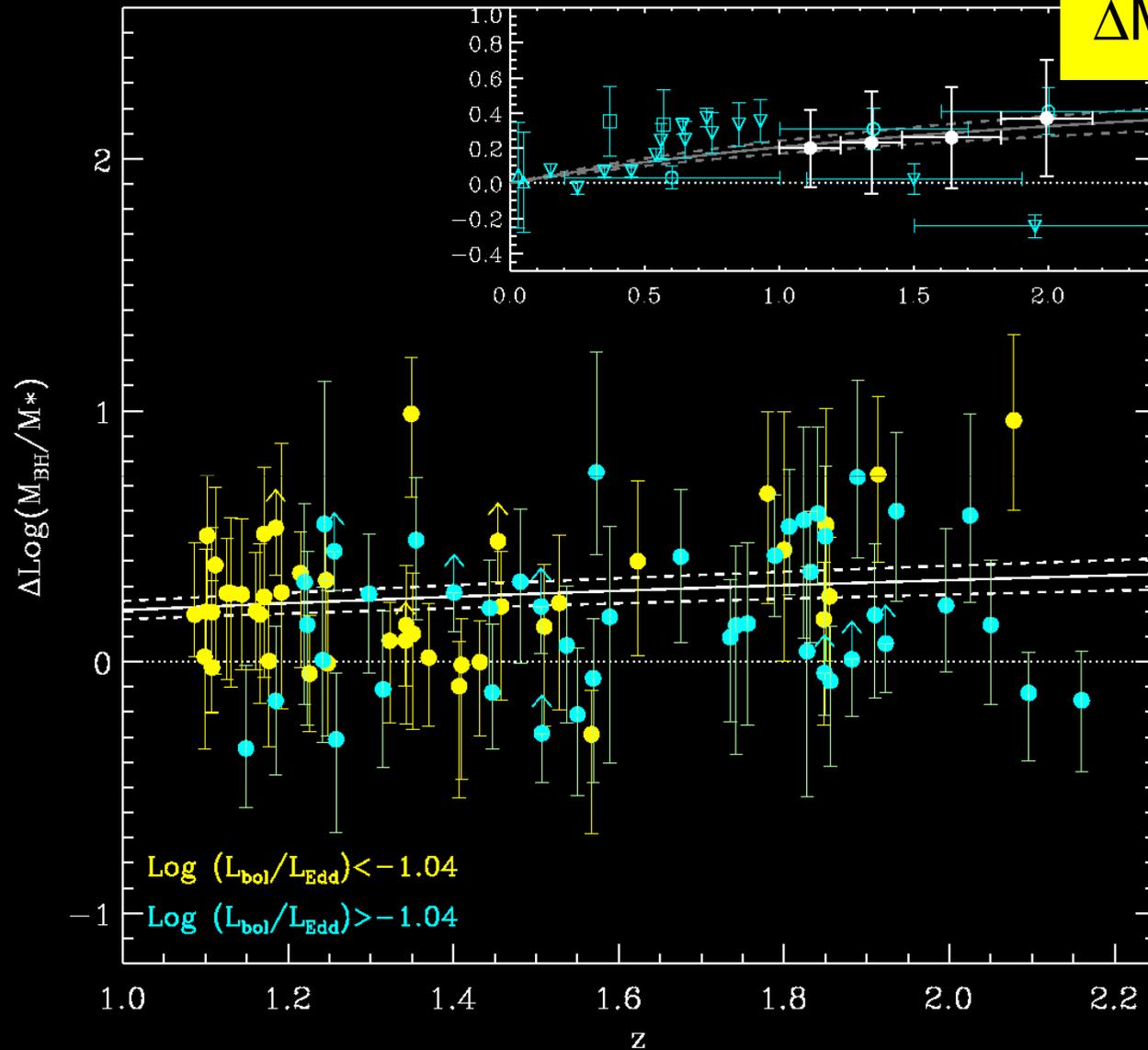


Solid line (+scatter):  
 $M_{\text{BH}}$ -bulge relations,  $z=0$   
(Graham et al. 2007; Haring  
& Rix 2004)

# Redshift evolution of the $M_{\text{BH}}-M_*$ relation

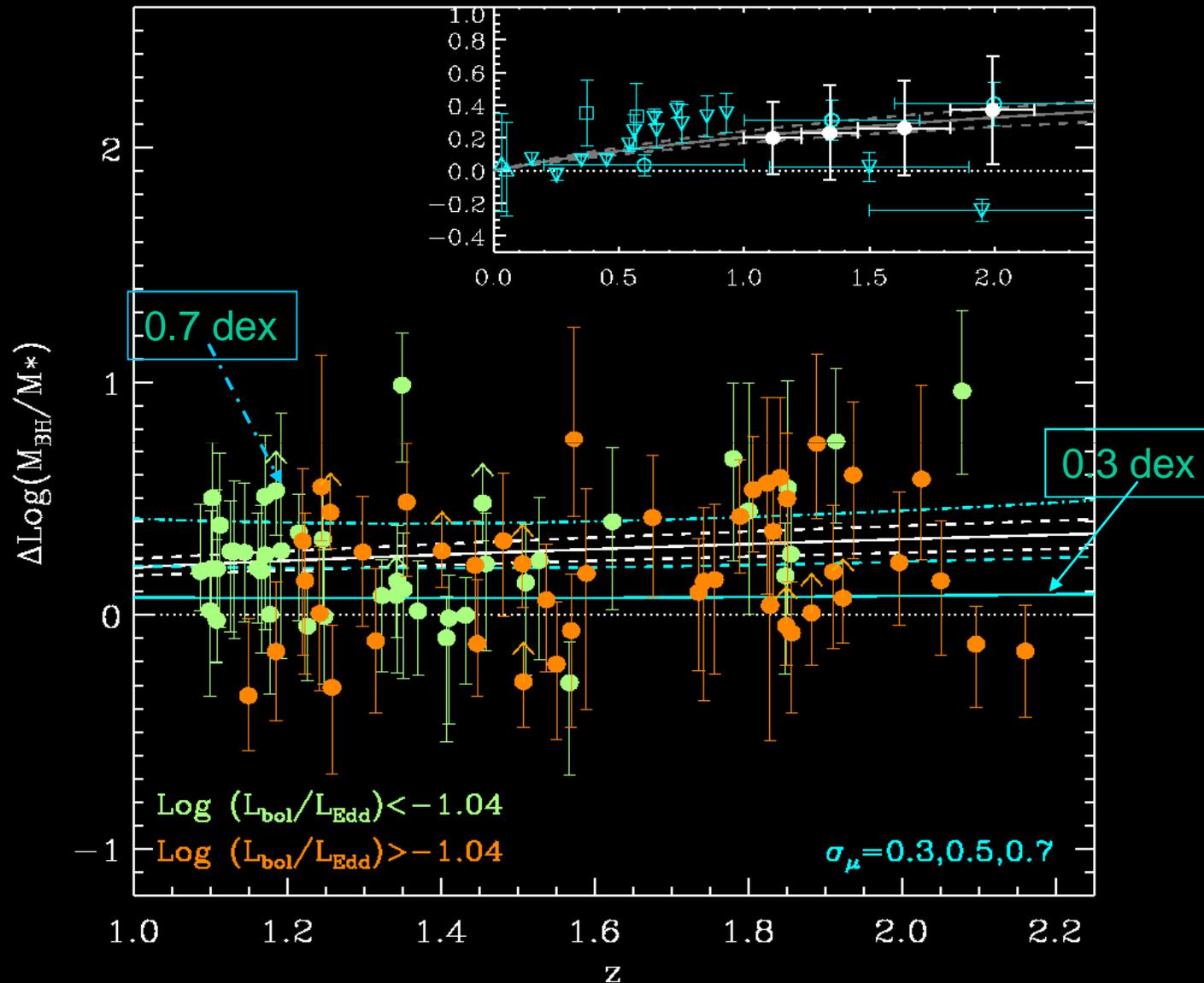
$$\Delta M_{\text{BH}}/M_* \propto (1+z)^{0.7 \pm 0.1 + 0.6_{-0.3}}$$

Evolution in the Normalization?



Merloni, Bongiorno et al. 2010

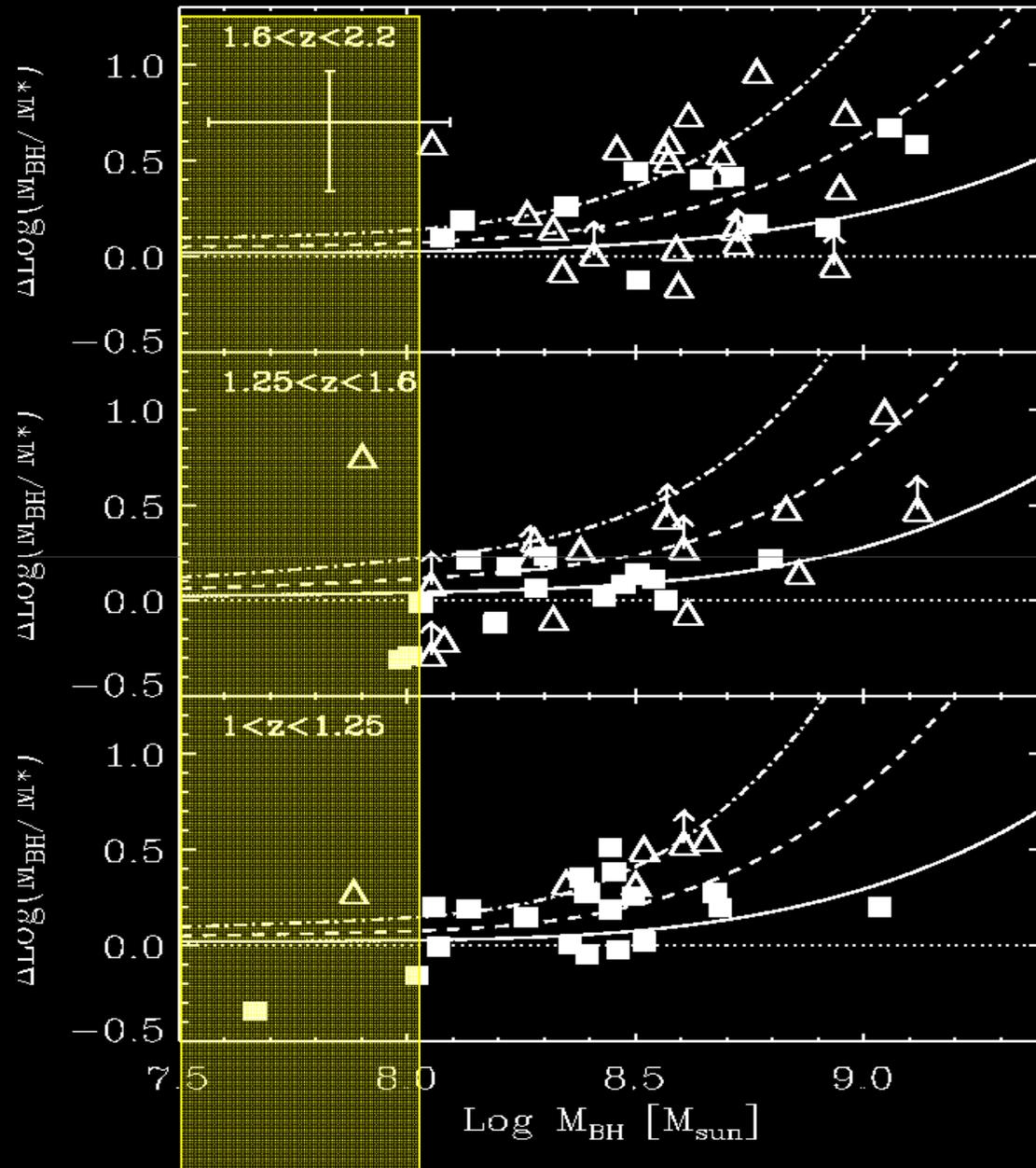
# Redshift evolution of the $M_{\text{BH}}-M_*$ relation



Evolution in the  
**normalization?**

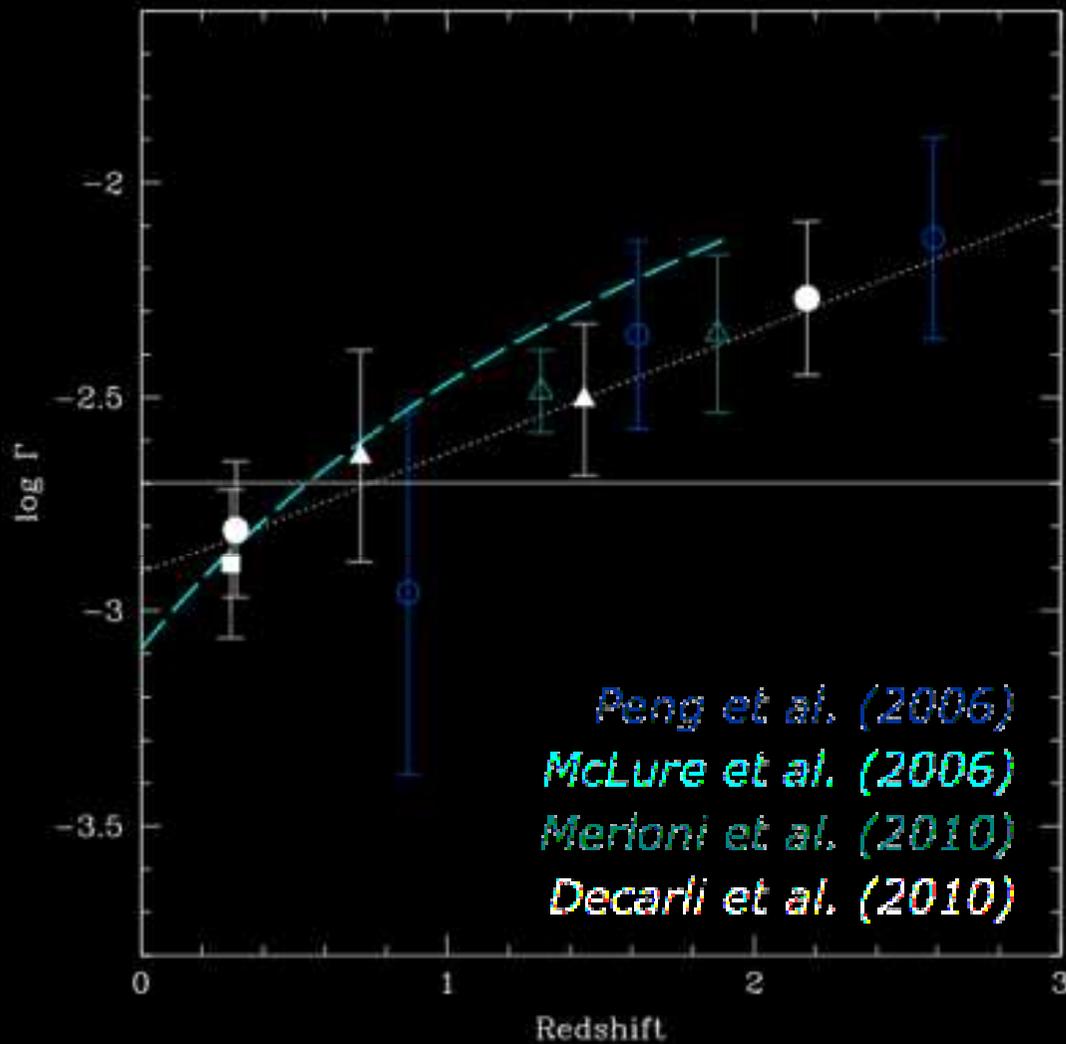
Evolution in the  
**scatter?**  
Significant mismatch  
between the typical  
growth times of BH  
and host galaxies

# Future tests of “Luminosity bias”



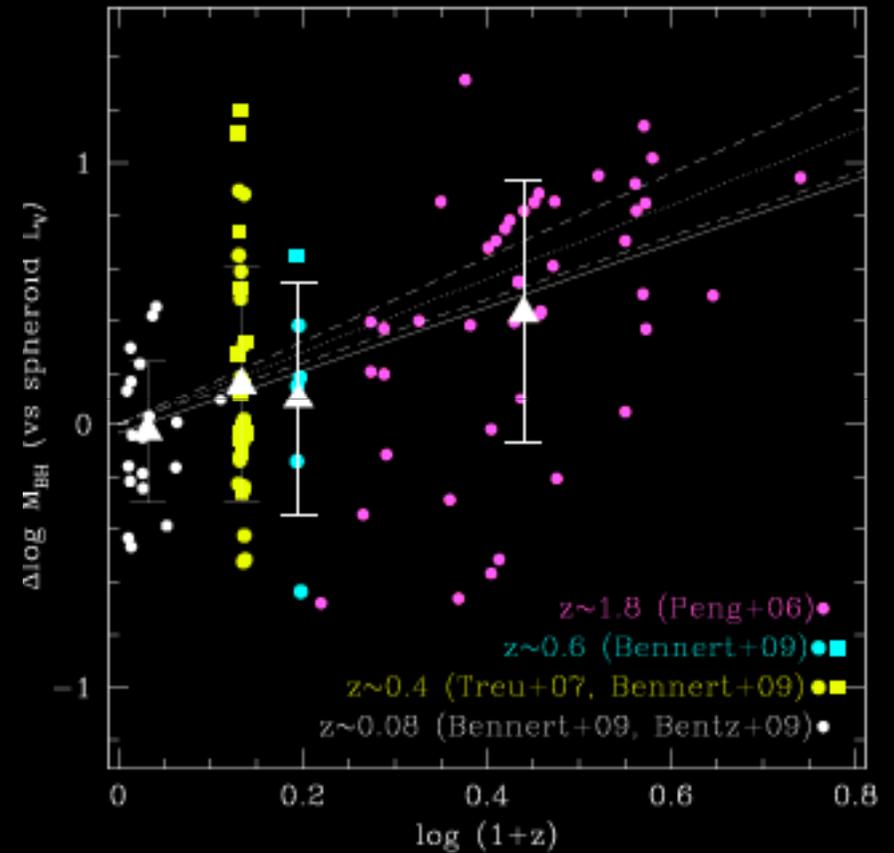
for  
 $M_{\text{BH}} < 10^8$   
Expected  
bias minimal

# A consistent picture?



Decarli et al. 2009

Bennert et al. 2009



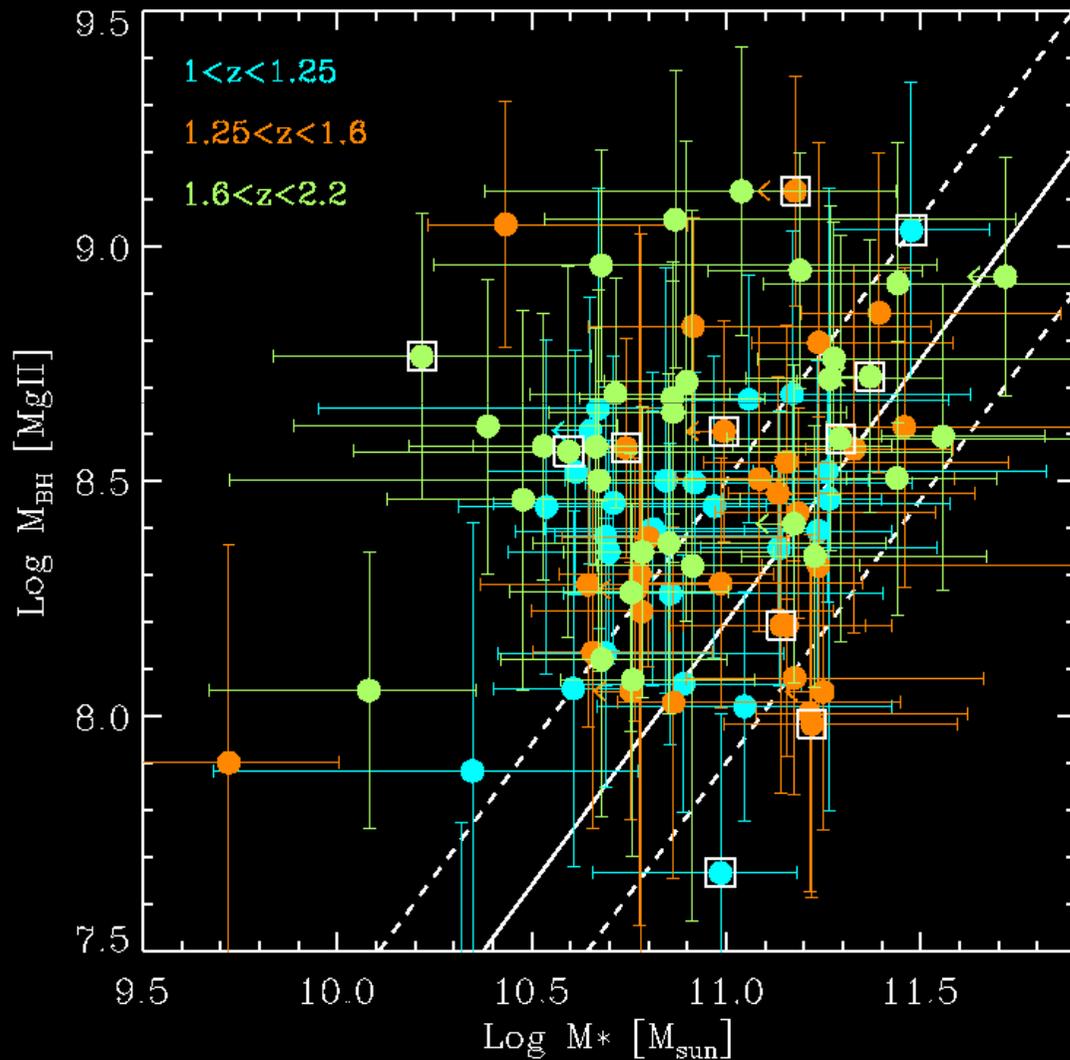
# Selection, selection, selection

QuickTime™ and a  
decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

Lamastra et al. (2010)

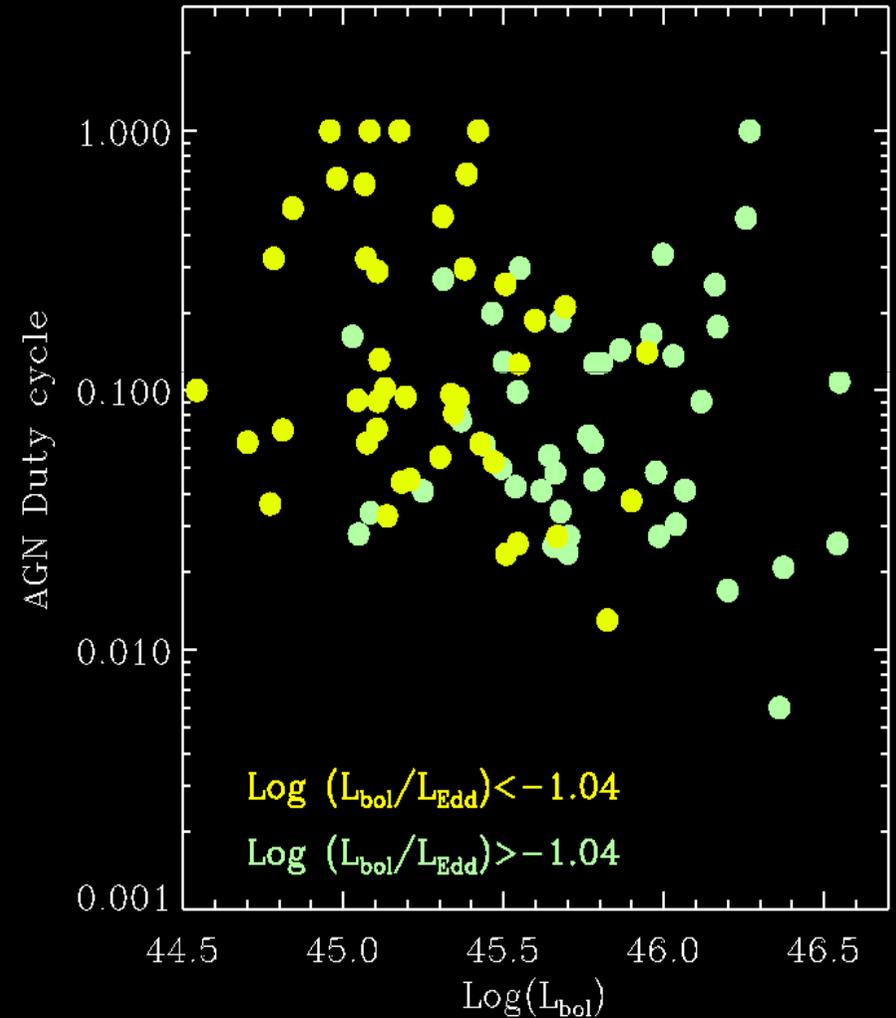
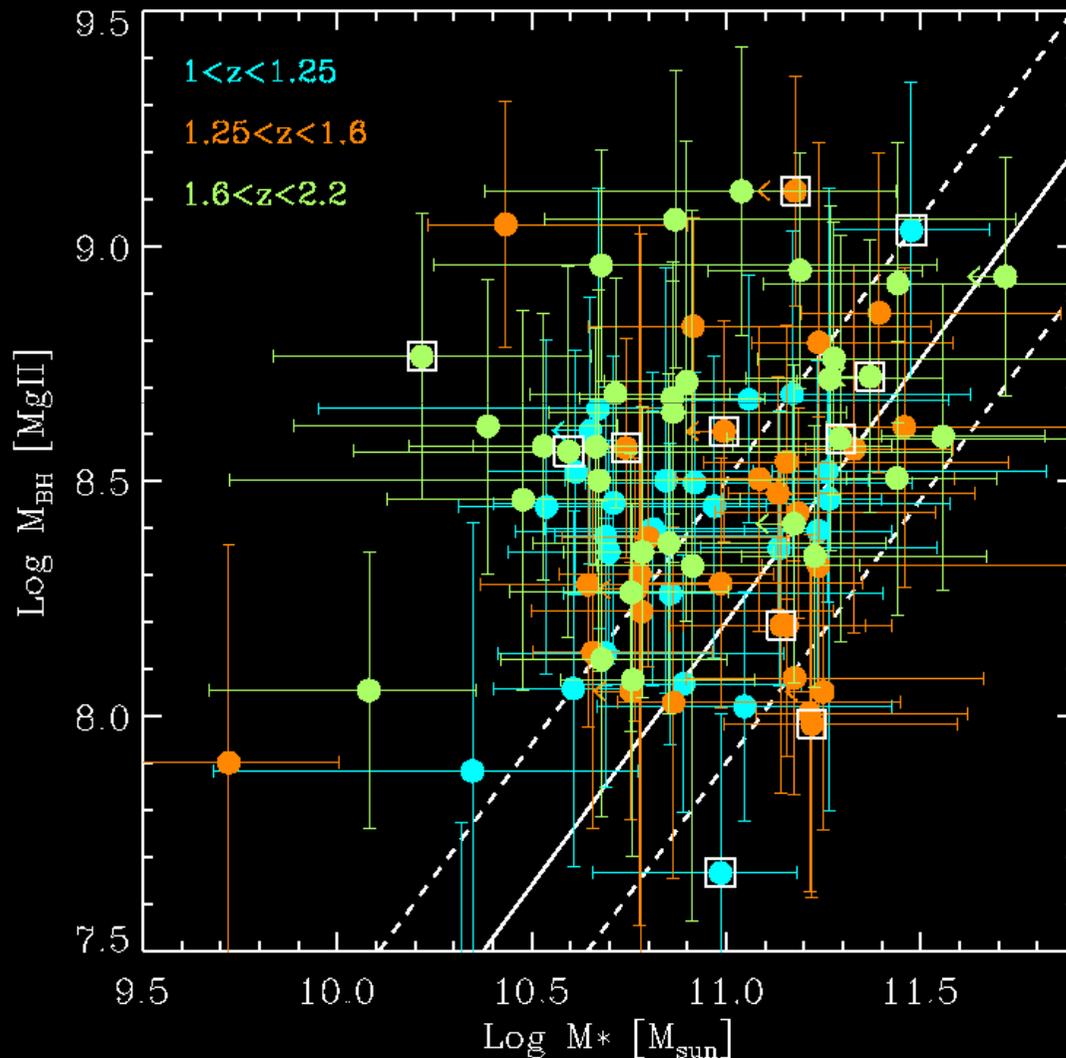
# Flow patterns in the $M_{\text{BH}}-M_*$ plane

Solid line (+scatter):  $M_{\text{BH}}$ -bulge mass relation,  $z=0$   
(Haring & Rix 2004)



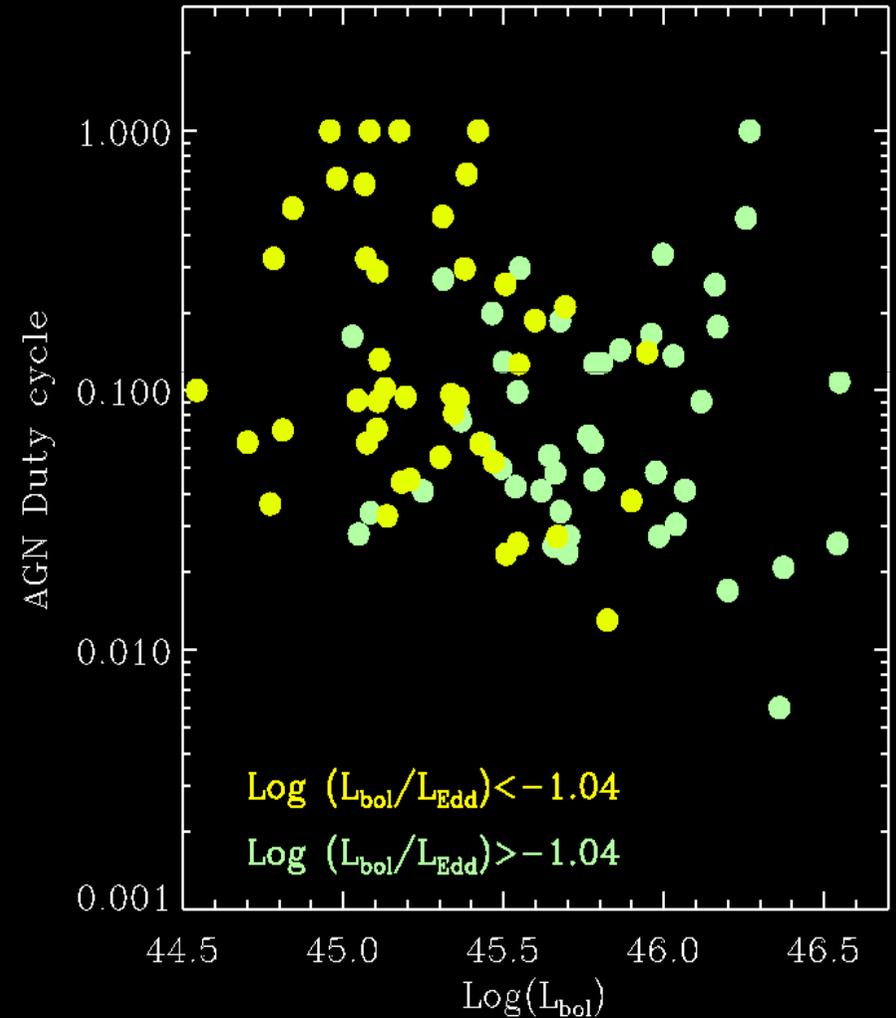
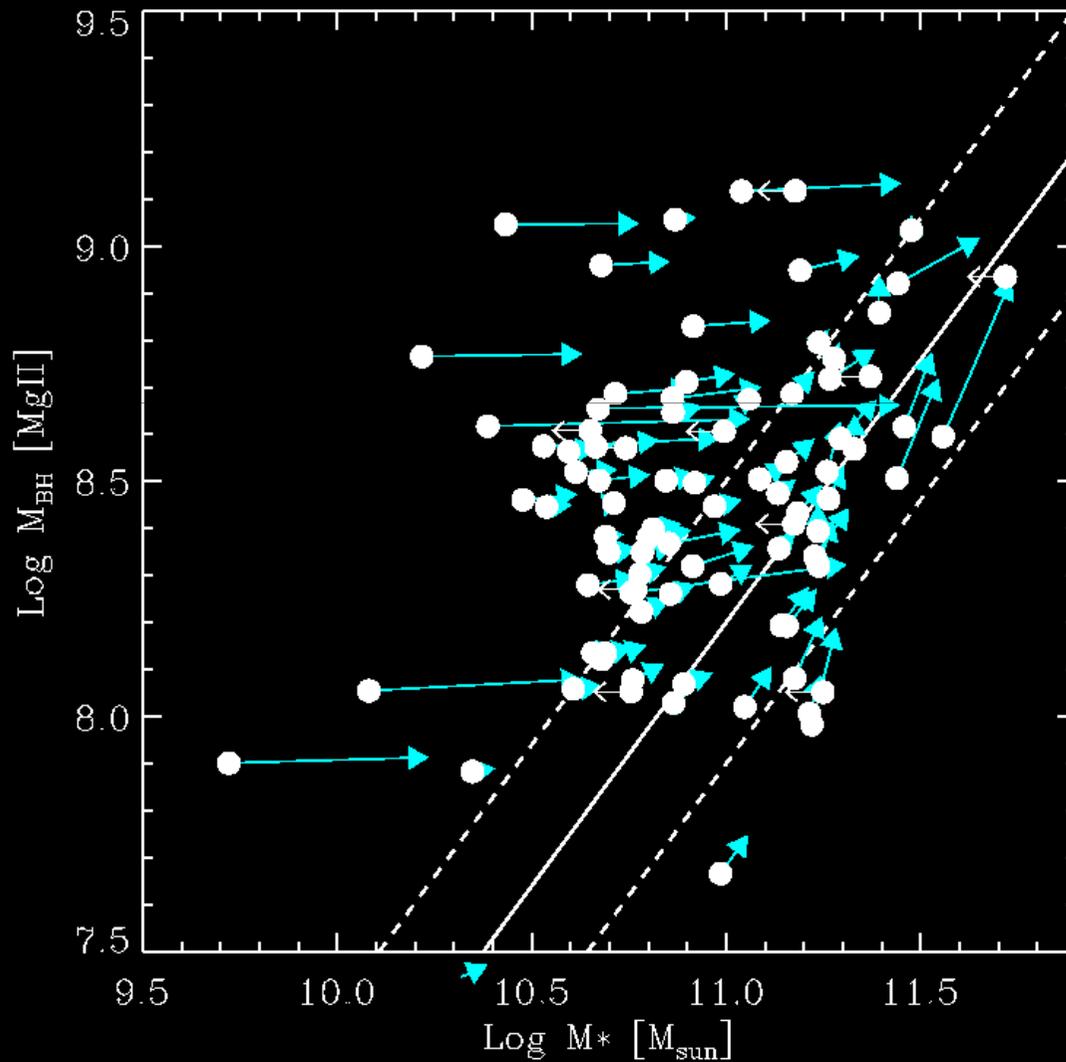
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Solid line (+scatter):  $M_{\text{BH}}$ -bulge mass relation,  $z=0$   
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# Future prospects

QuickTime™ and a  
decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

Thanks to P. Rosati (ESO)

## Conclusions

- AGN-galaxy co-evolution is evident in integrated quantities (masses and SFR/BHAR densities)
  - No strong evolution of  $\langle M_{\text{BH}}/M_* \rangle$  from integral constraints
- The most rapidly growing black holes (QSOs at  $1 < z < 4$ ) show an offset from the local scaling relation: for a given host BHs appear to be bigger than at  $z=0$ 
  - This could be due to (moderate) evolution in either normalization and/or scatter in the Magorrian relation
- Strong Co-evolution and Simplest “Explosive” feedback models fail to reproduce the data.
  - Predictions about evolution of scatter are crucial
- Need BH mass estimators in (mildly) obscured AGN!!