The Co-Evolution of Supermassive Black Holes and Their Host Galaxies

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Supermassive Black Holes

- SMBHs at the centers of galaxies, esp. massive galaxies.
- Accretion powers AGN/quasars
- Many things not well understood:
 - Formation
 - Growth
 - Accretion
 - Feedback

SMBH in Milky Way (Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, 2022)



FIRE Simulations

- FIRE: Feedback In Realistic Environments
- Cosmological zoom-in simulations
- Require modeling processes over a wide range of physical and temporal scales
- Meshless finite-mass magnetohydrodynamics solver in GIZMO (Hopkins+ 2015)
- Simulations require ~10⁶ CPU-hrs, using hybrid OpenMP-MPI parallelization





FIRE Simulations

- Resolve star-forming molecular clouds and the multiphase ISM
- Star formation: out of gas that is dense, molecular, and selfgravitating
- Stellar feedback: Type Ia and II SN, stellar winds, photoionization and photoheating, radiation pressure



Stellar feedback regulates black hole growth

Byrne+ 2023

What drives BH growth?





- FIRE simulations of dwarfs, MW-mass, and massive galaxies
- Undermassive at early times, then converge to observed scaling relations
- Transition to accelerated BH growth at ~10^{10.5} M_{sol}

BH transition correlates to properties at a wide range of scales

- Central kpc:
 - Stellar surface density
 - Escape velocity
- Galaxy scale:
 - Stellar mass
 - Star formation bursts
- Halo scale:
 - Halo mass
 - Thermal properties of gas around the galaxy



Stellar Feedback Regulates BH growth

BH growth transition can be explained by the gravitational and/or pressure confinement of stellar feedback



Time

Multi-channel BH Feedback Produces Realistic Massive Galaxies in FIRE

Simulations without BH feedback can successfully produce realistic galaxies up to Milky Way mass, but fail to produce observed populations of quenched galaxies at the massive end



Introducing BH feedback

- BH prescriptions in past simulations have generally been calibrated to match observations
- FIRE: multi-channel AGN feedback with each channel tuned to known energetics from observations + first principles
 - Radiation
 - Winds
 - Cosmic rays (in some simulations)

BH feedback affects galaxy structure



Byrne+ in prep

Models with BH feedback can match local scaling relations: Stellar Mass – Halo Mass



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Supermassive Black Holes Co-Evolve With Their Host Galaxies

- BH growth transition corresponds in time to an increase in stellar surface density + changes in thermal properties of the CGM, which can be explained by the gravitational and/or pressure confinement of stellar feedback
- High-resolution simulations with detailed ISM physics and thermal + kinetic (+ optionally CR) feedback match local scaling relations WITHOUT fine-tuning the model to match those relations.
- Future work: How do the different channels of feedback operate and couple to the galaxy?