

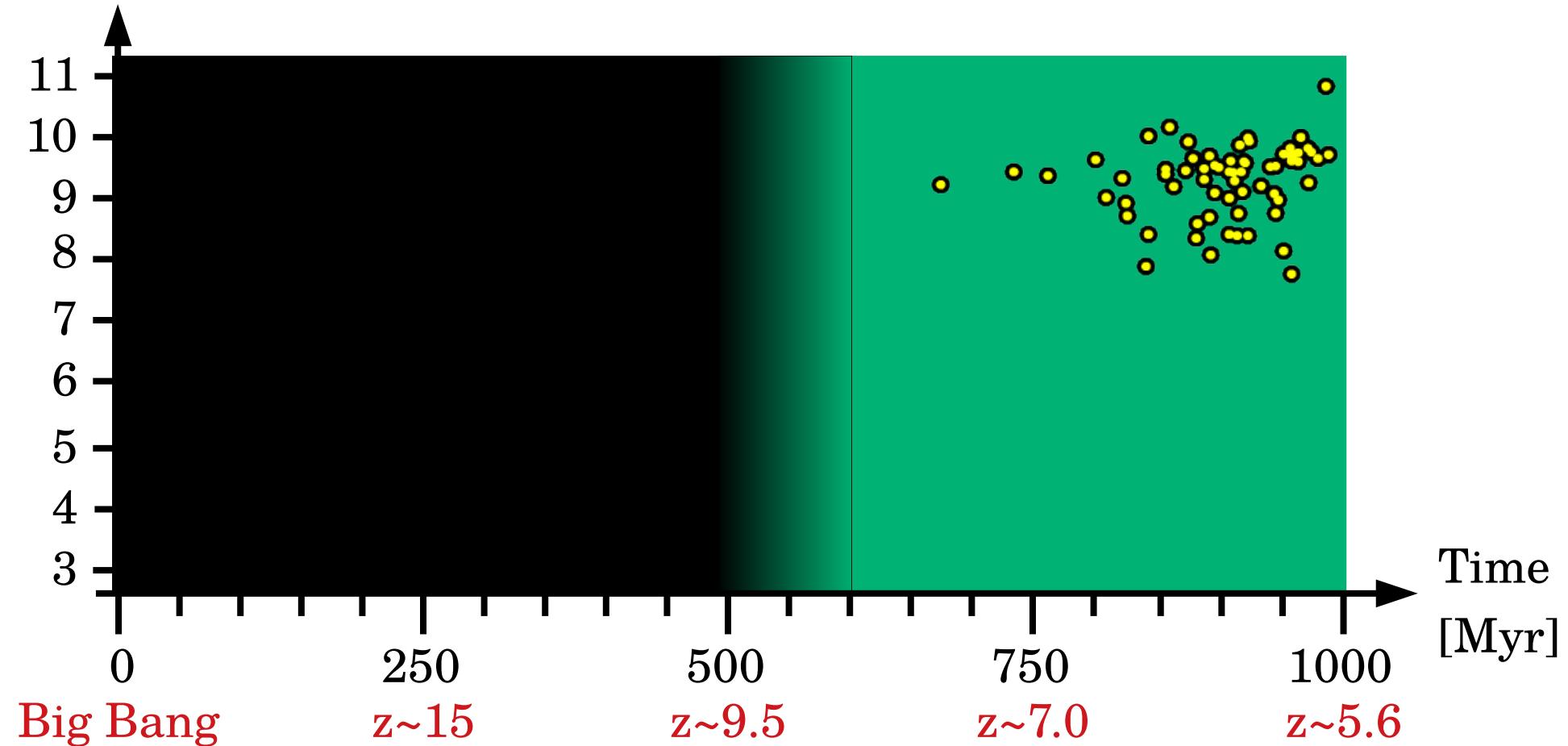
Roberto Decarli  
INAF-OAS Bologna



The physics of the ISM in quasars at  $z>6$

# The current picture

$\log M_{\text{BH}} [M_{\odot}]$



# The growth problem

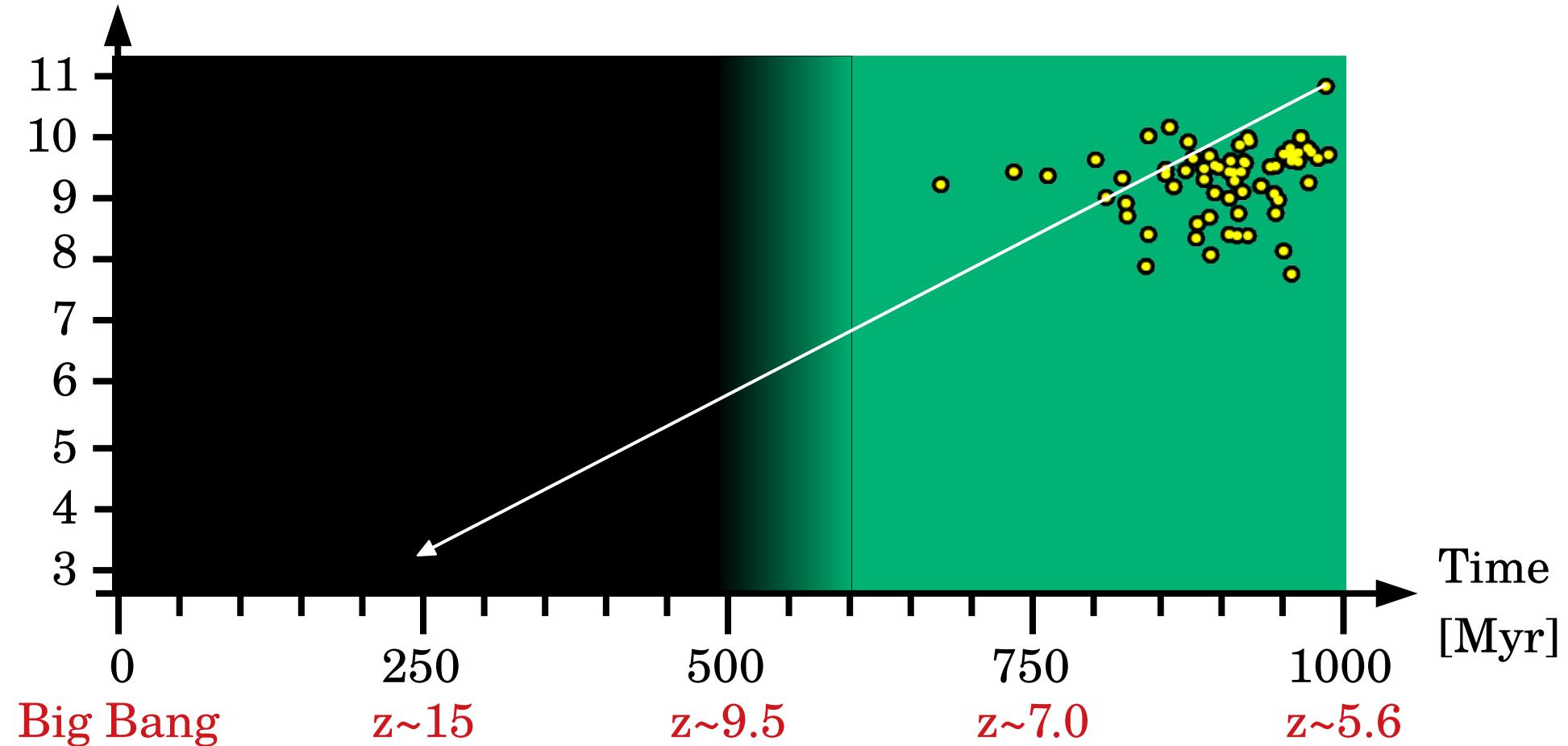
For Eddington-limited accretion,  
e-folding = Salpeter time:

$$t_S = M/\dot{M} = 4.5 \times 10^7 \left( \frac{\epsilon}{0.1} \right) \left( \frac{L}{L_{\text{Edd}}} \right)^{-1} \text{ yr}$$

$$L_{\text{Edd}} = \frac{4\pi G M m_p c}{\sigma_T} = 1.26 \times 10^{38} \left( \frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right) \text{ erg/s}$$

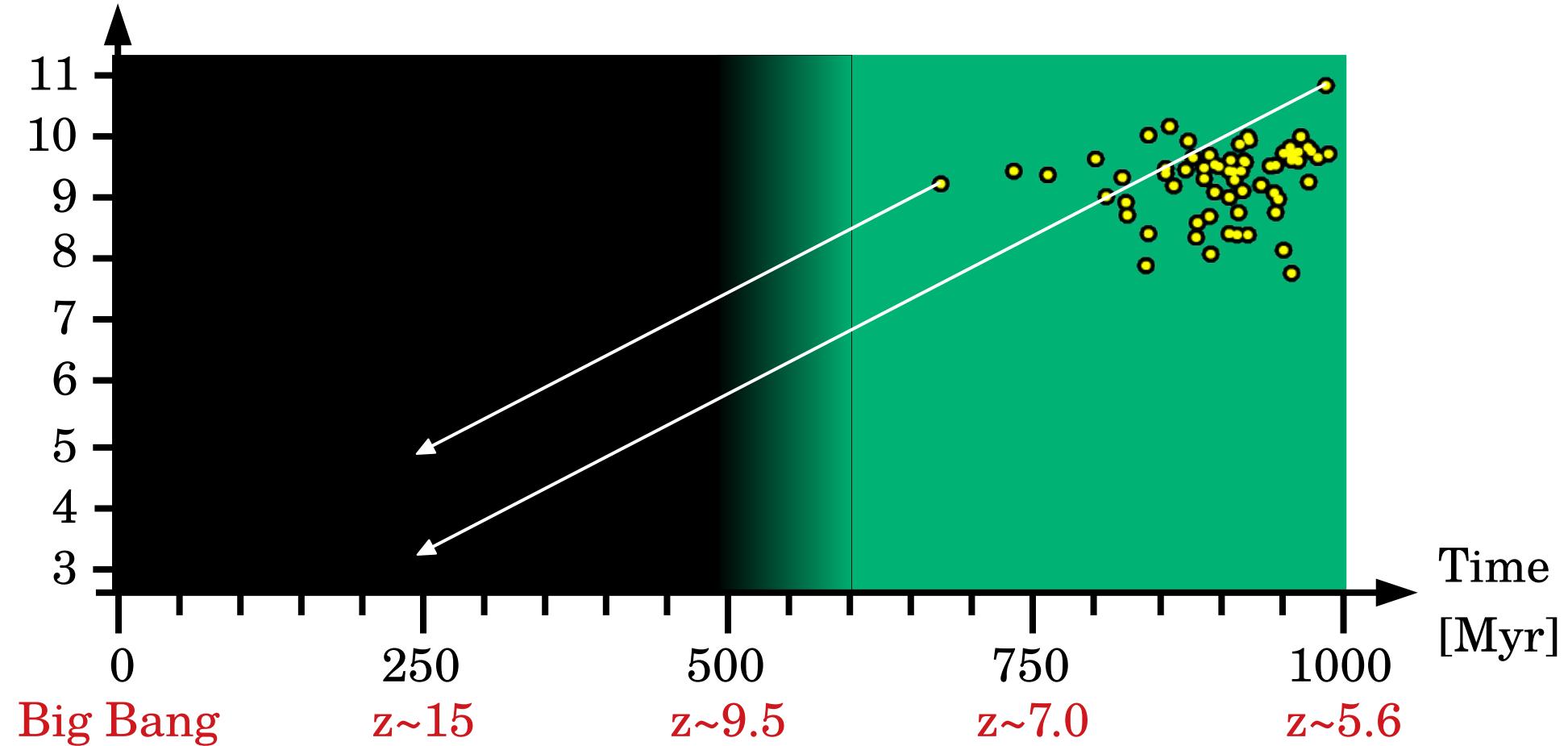
# The growth problem

$\log M_{\text{BH}} [M_{\odot}]$



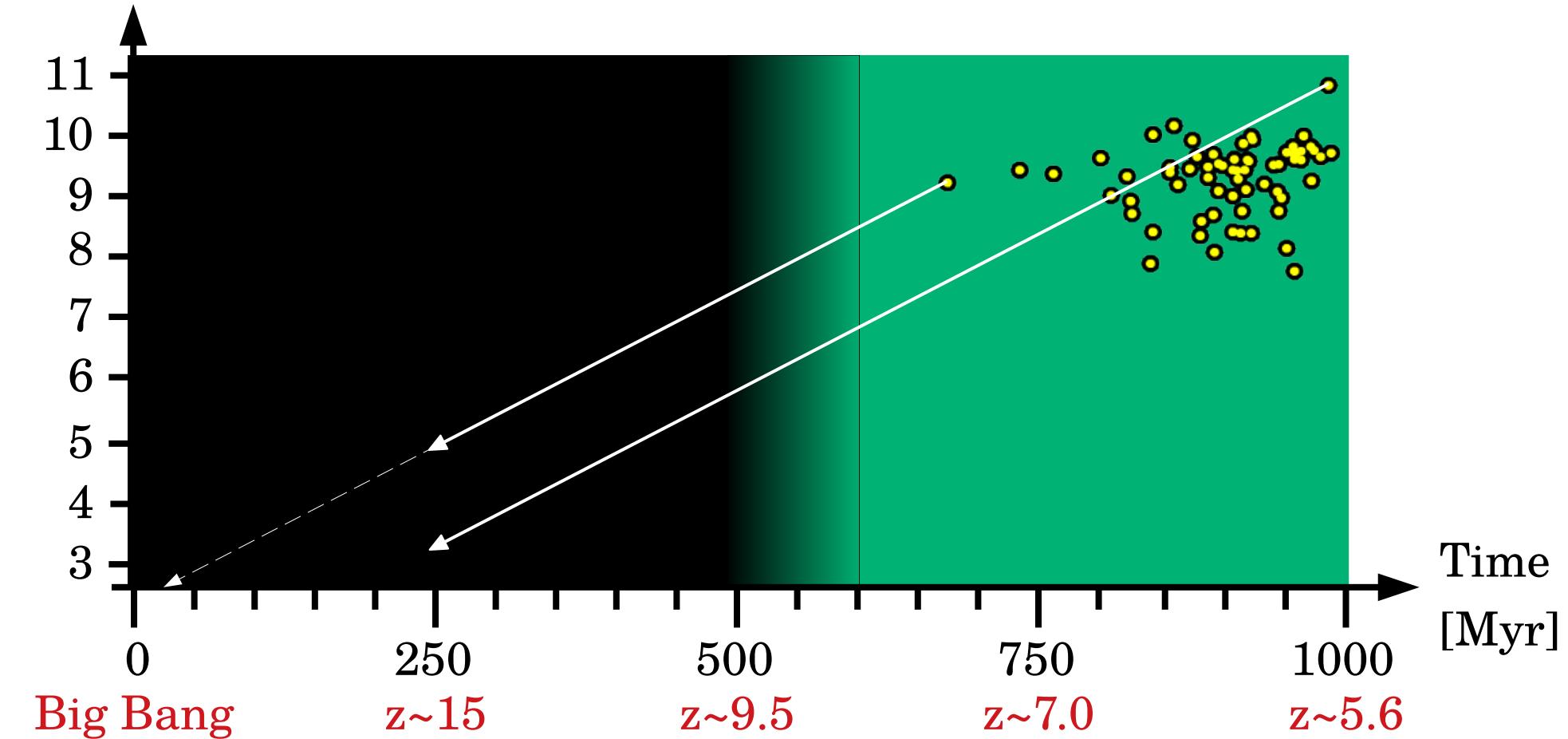
# The growth problem

$\log M_{\text{BH}} [M_{\odot}]$



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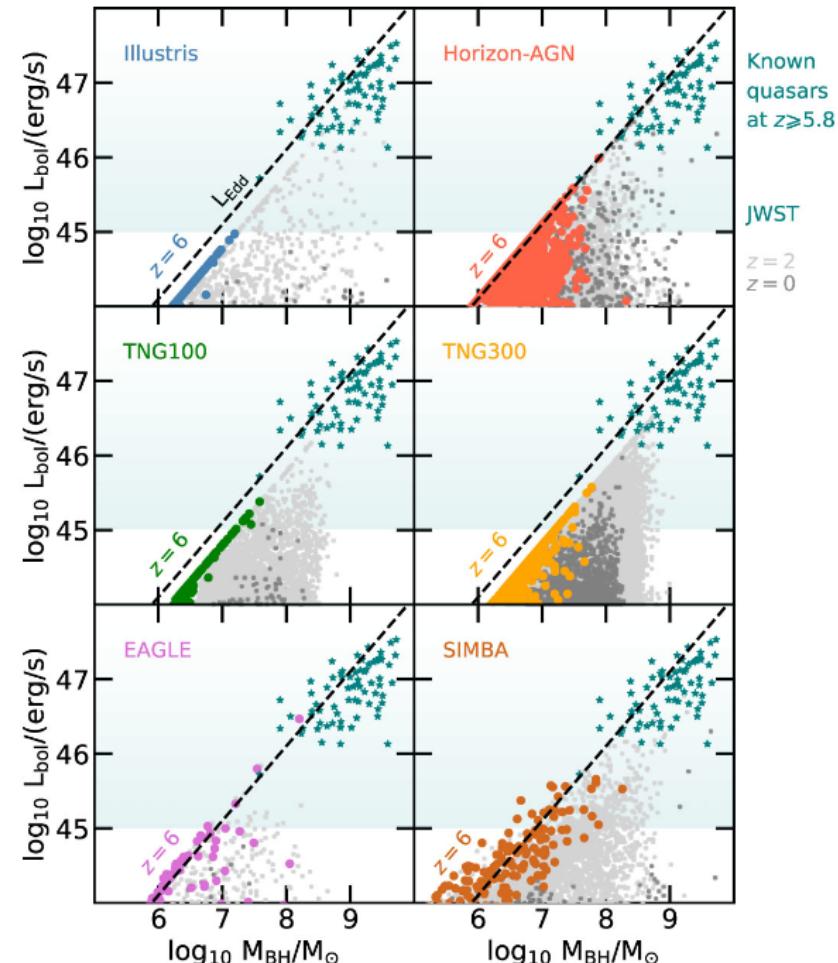


# How do quasars and their host galaxies form?

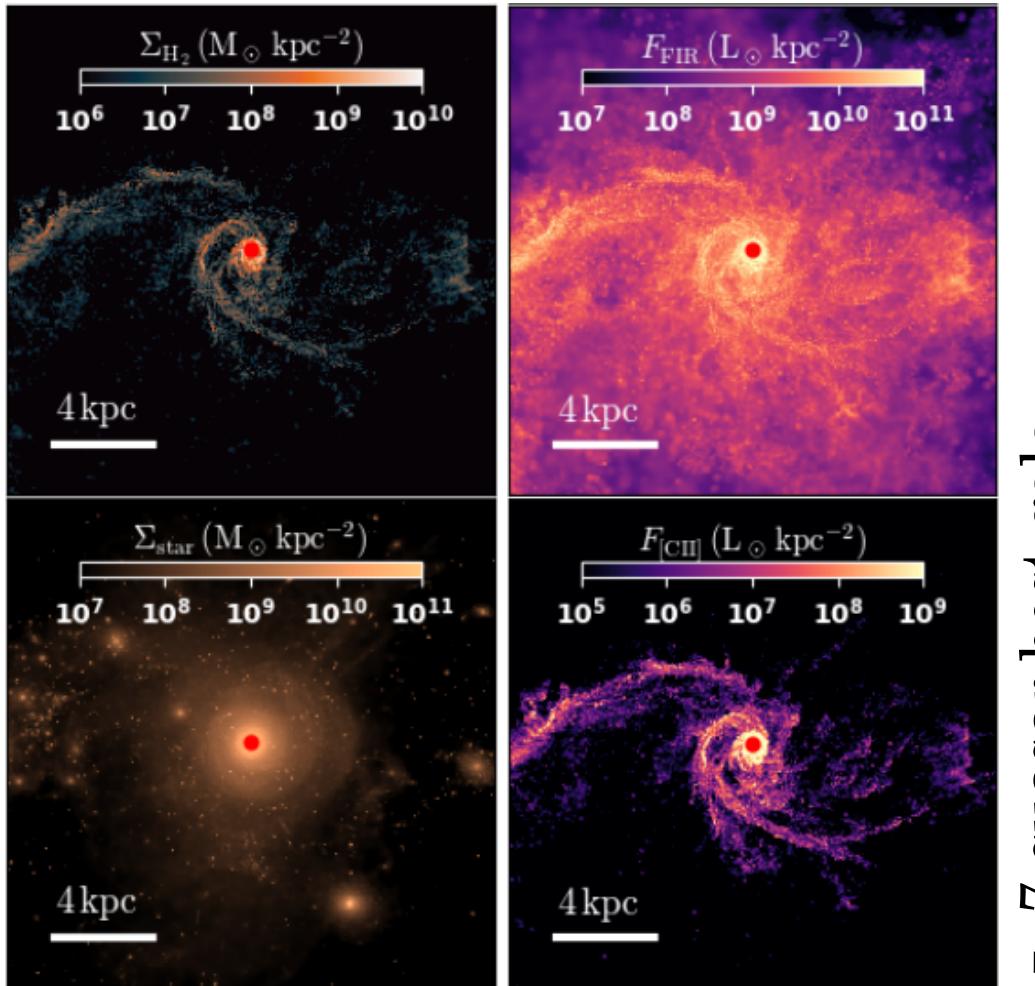
Numerical predictions limited by:

- volume
- prescriptions on BH seeds
- prescriptions on BH feeding
- prescriptions on feedback

Habouzit et al. (2022)



# How do quasars and their host galaxies form?



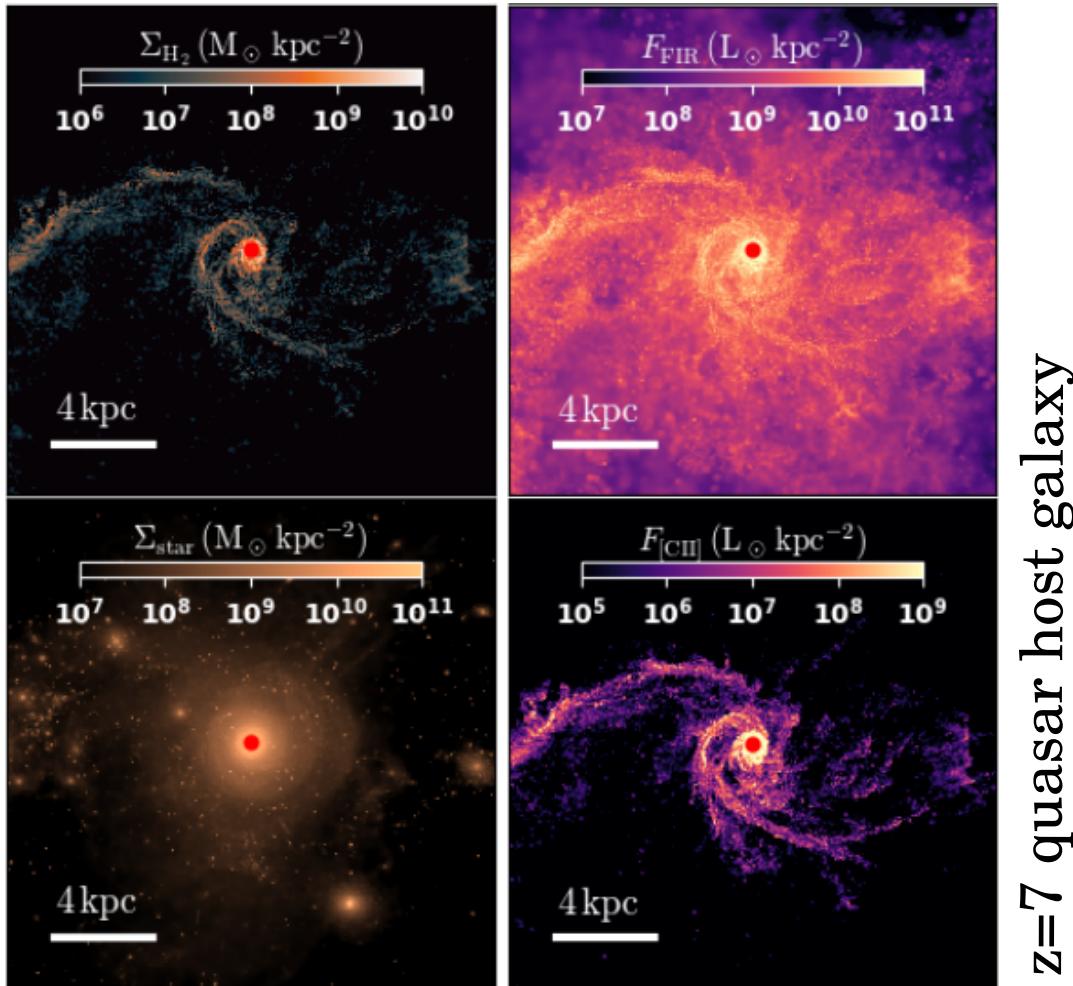
$z=7$  quasar host galaxy

Zoomed-in sims predict:

- morphology
- size
- ISM conditions (n, T, U, ...)
- abundances
- CGM
- environment

Lupi et al. (2021)

# How do quasars and their host galaxies form?



$z=7$  quasar host galaxy

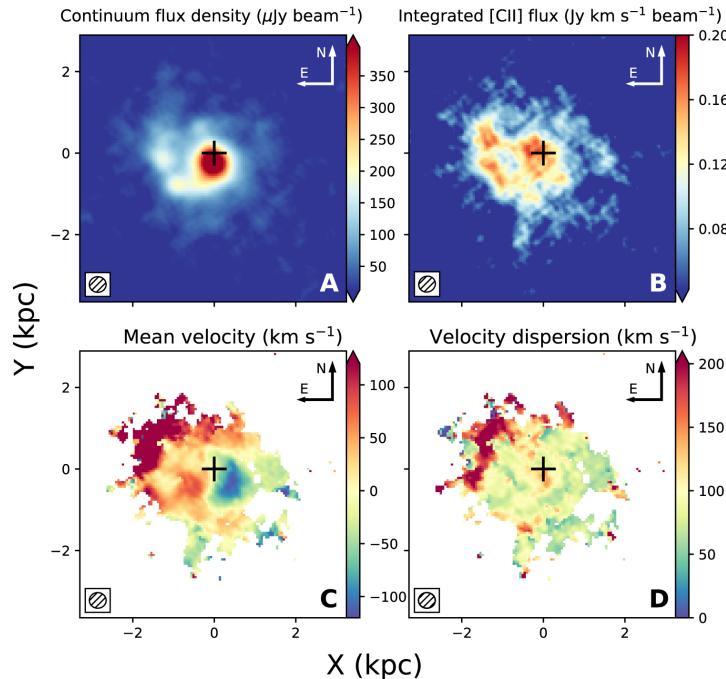
Zoomed-in sims predict:

- morphology
- size
- ISM conditions (n, T, U, ...)
- abundances
- CGM
- environment

→ Observable quantities!

Lupi et al. (2021)

# Imaging dust and gas at 100s pc resolution

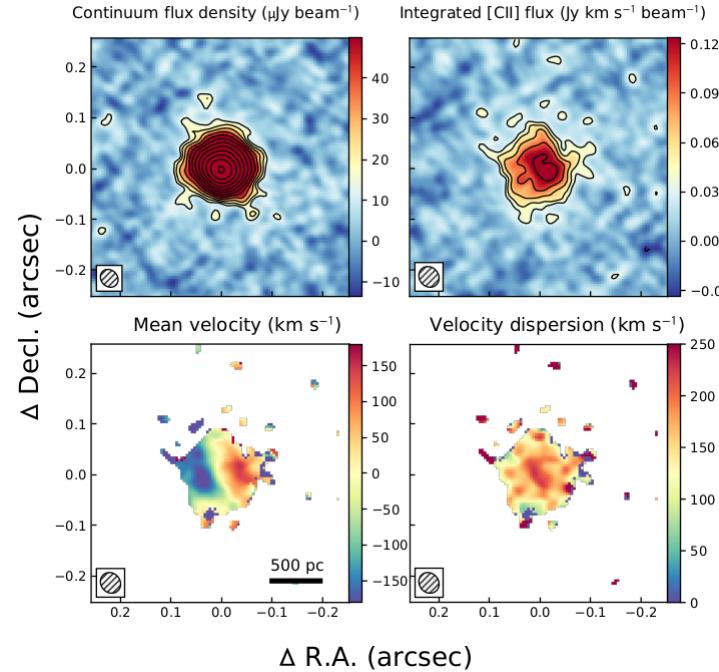


J0305-3150 ( $z=6.6$ )

Resolution:

76 mas  $\sim 400$  pc

Venemans et al. (2019)

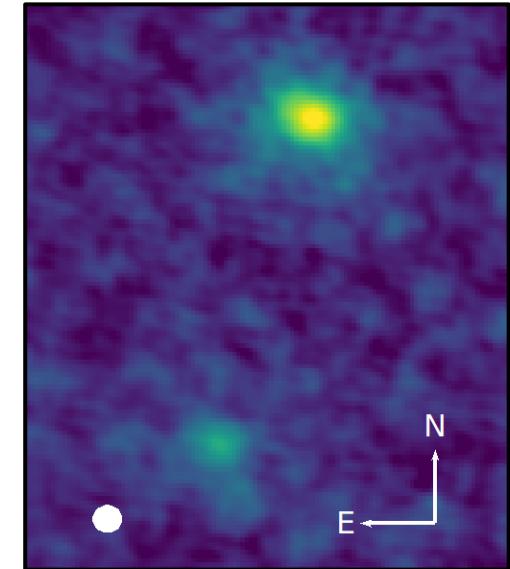


J2348-3054 ( $z=6.9$ )

Resolution:

36 mas  $\sim 200$  pc

Walter et al. (2022)



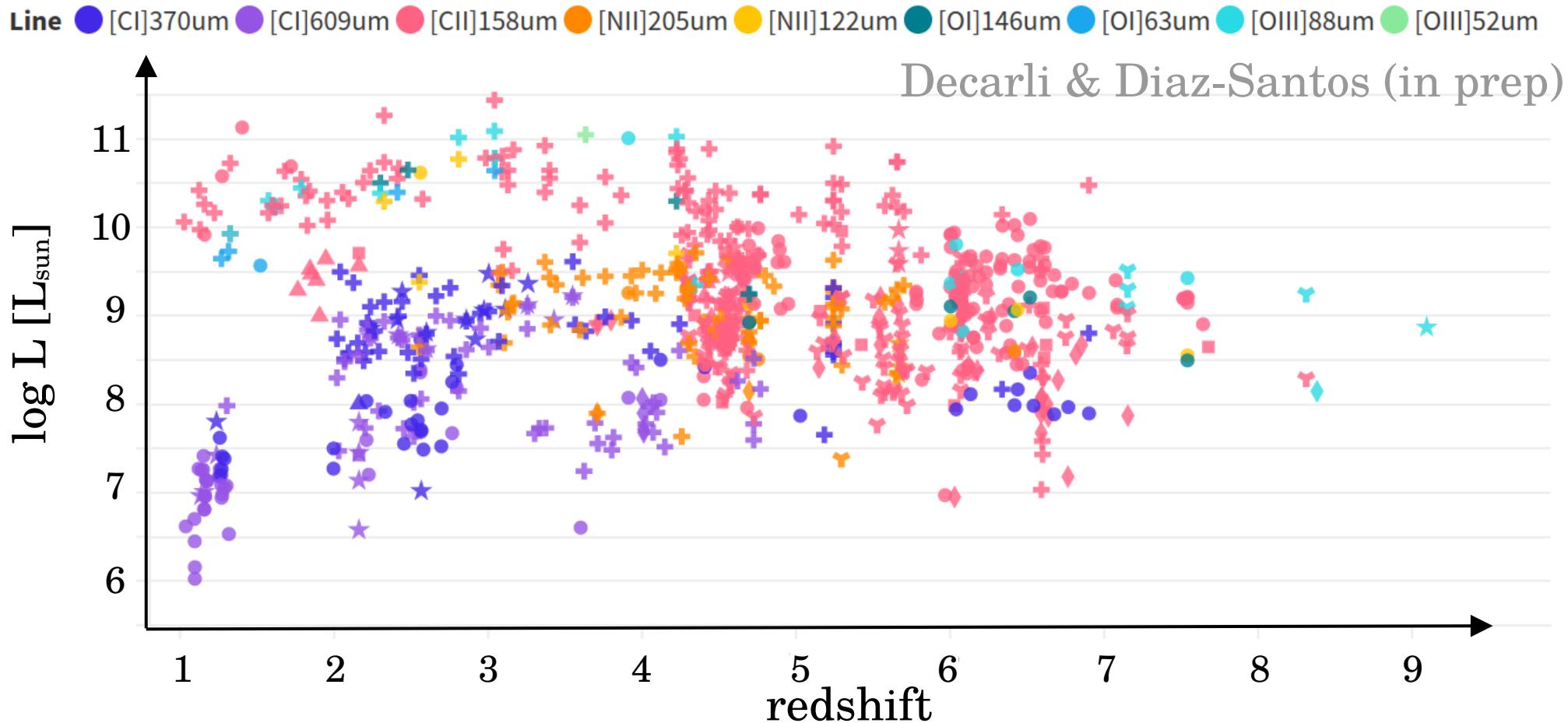
PJ231-20 ( $z=6.6$ )

Resolution:

86 mas  $\sim 470$  pc

Decarli et al. (in prep)

# Multi- $\lambda$ campaigns

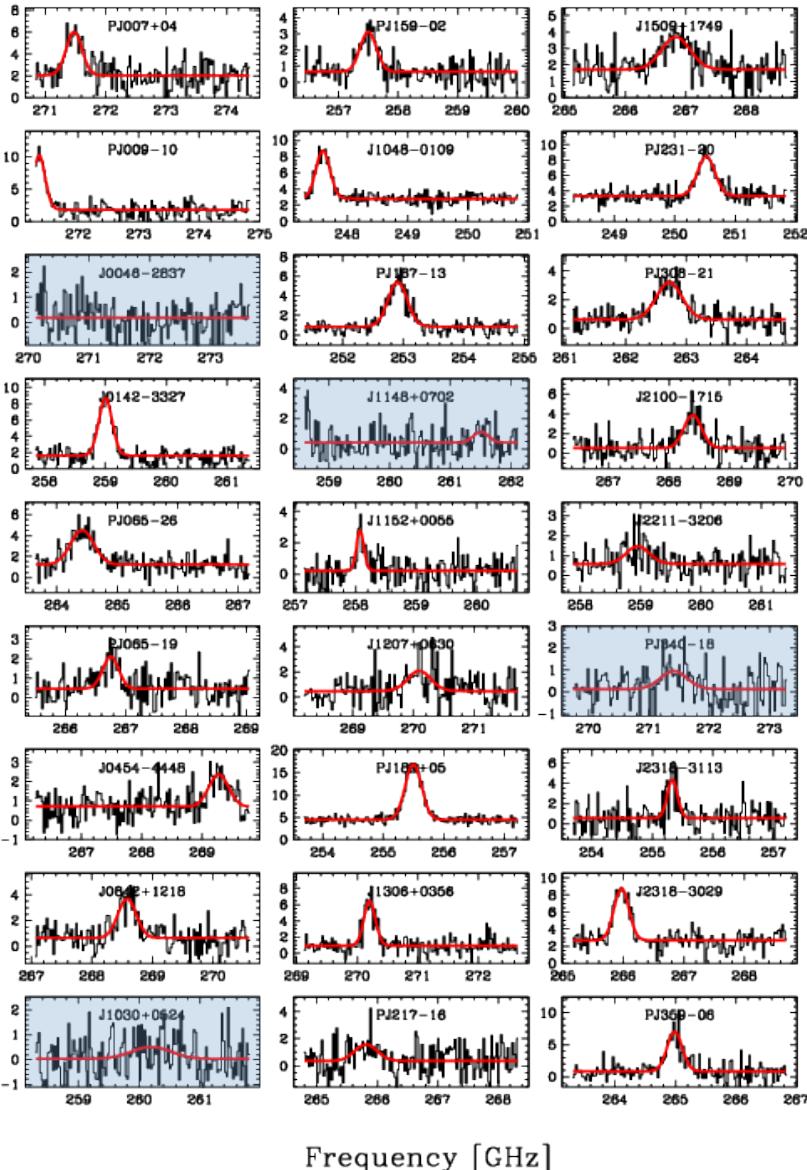


# A systematic survey of gas and dust in $z > 6$ quasars

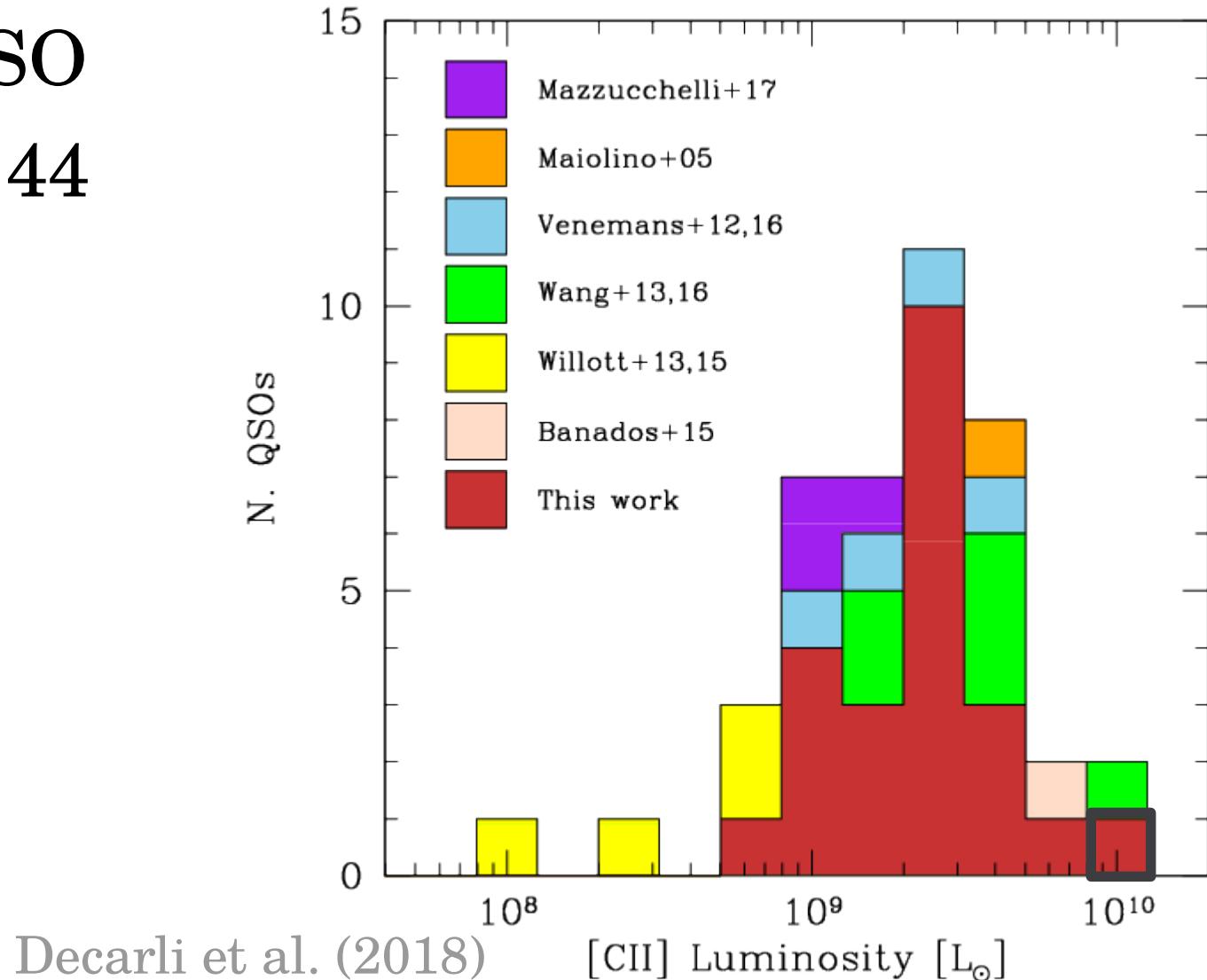
27 observed,  
23 detected (85%)

10 min on source!

Decarli et al. (2018)



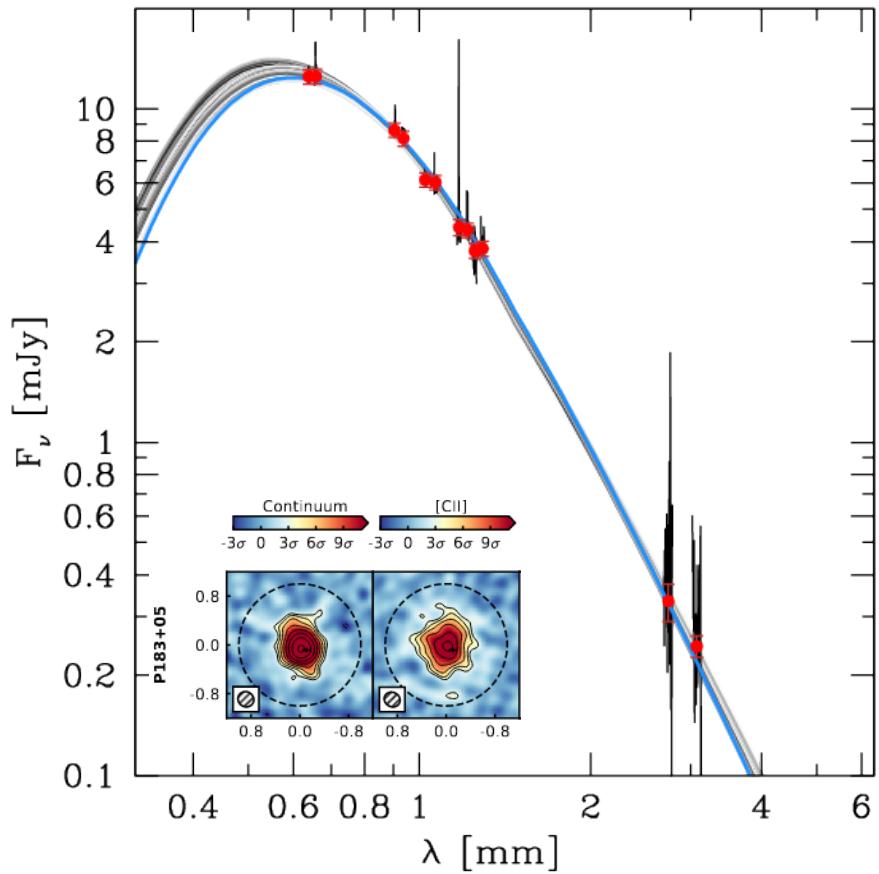
# The luminous QSO PJ183+05 @ z=6.44



Decarli et al. (2018) [CII] Luminosity [L<sub>☉</sub>]

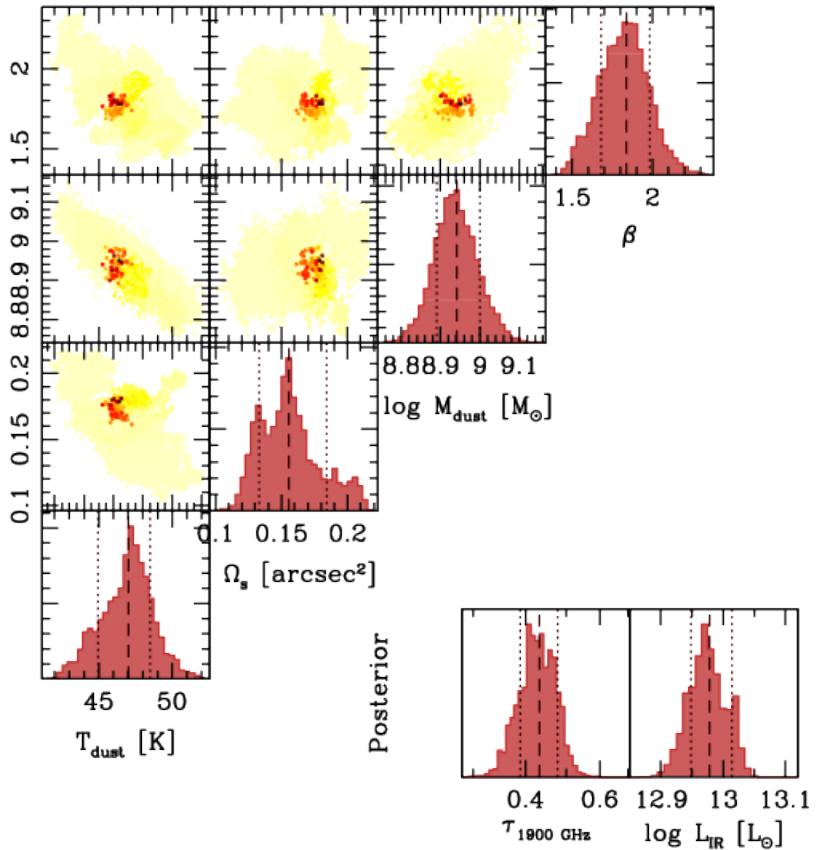
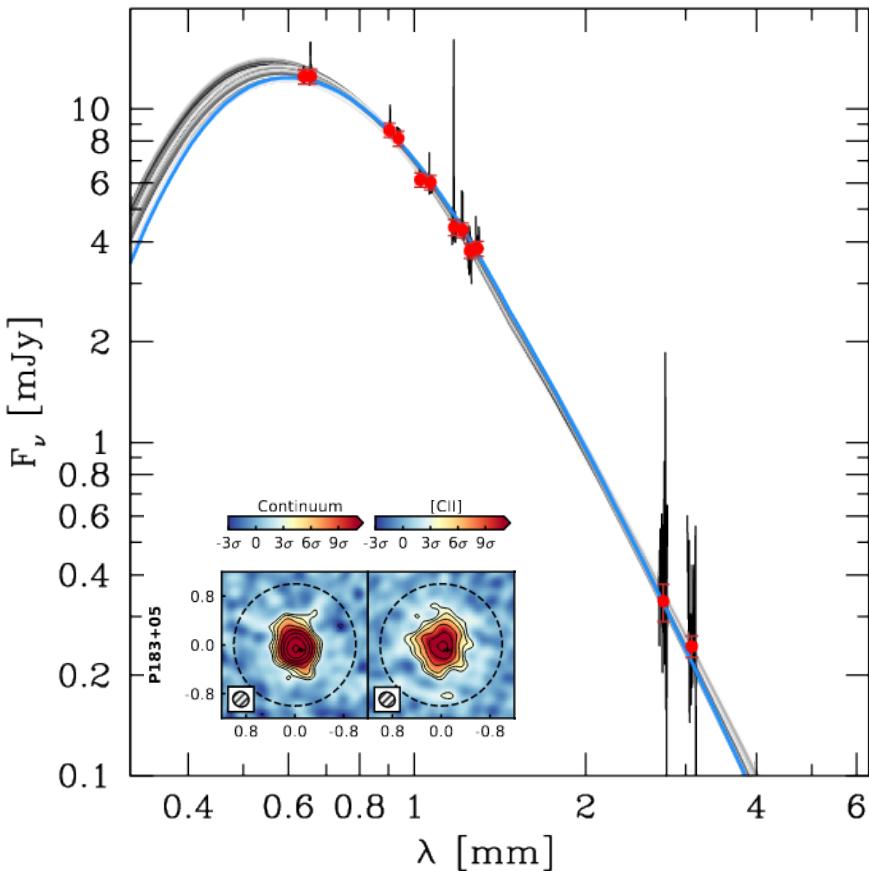
# Multi- $\lambda$ campaign: Dust continuum

Decarli et al. (2023)



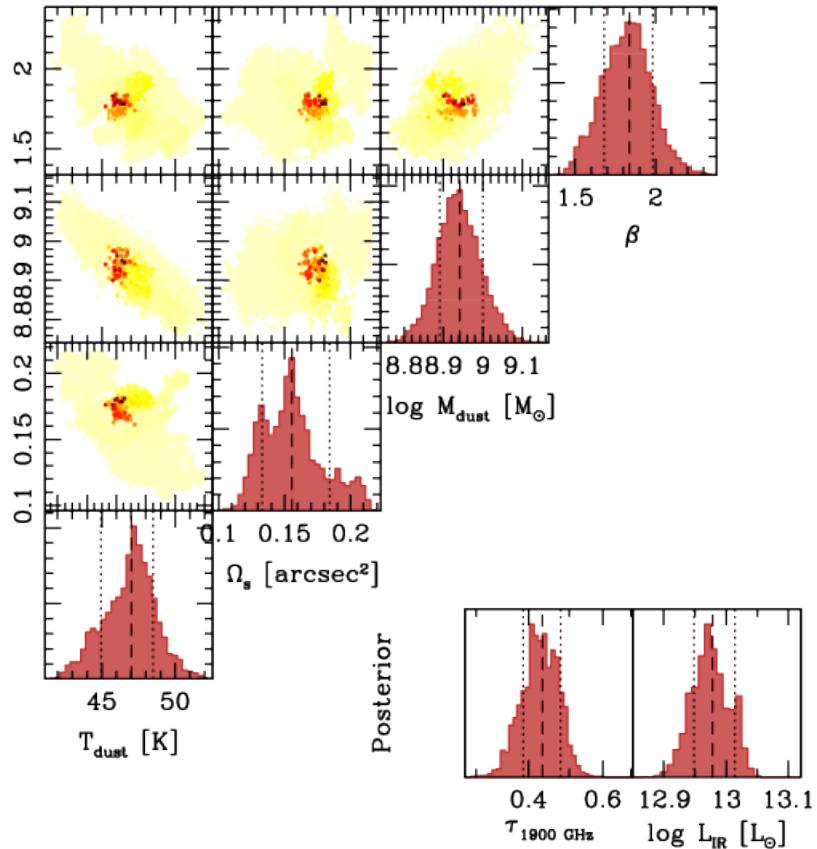
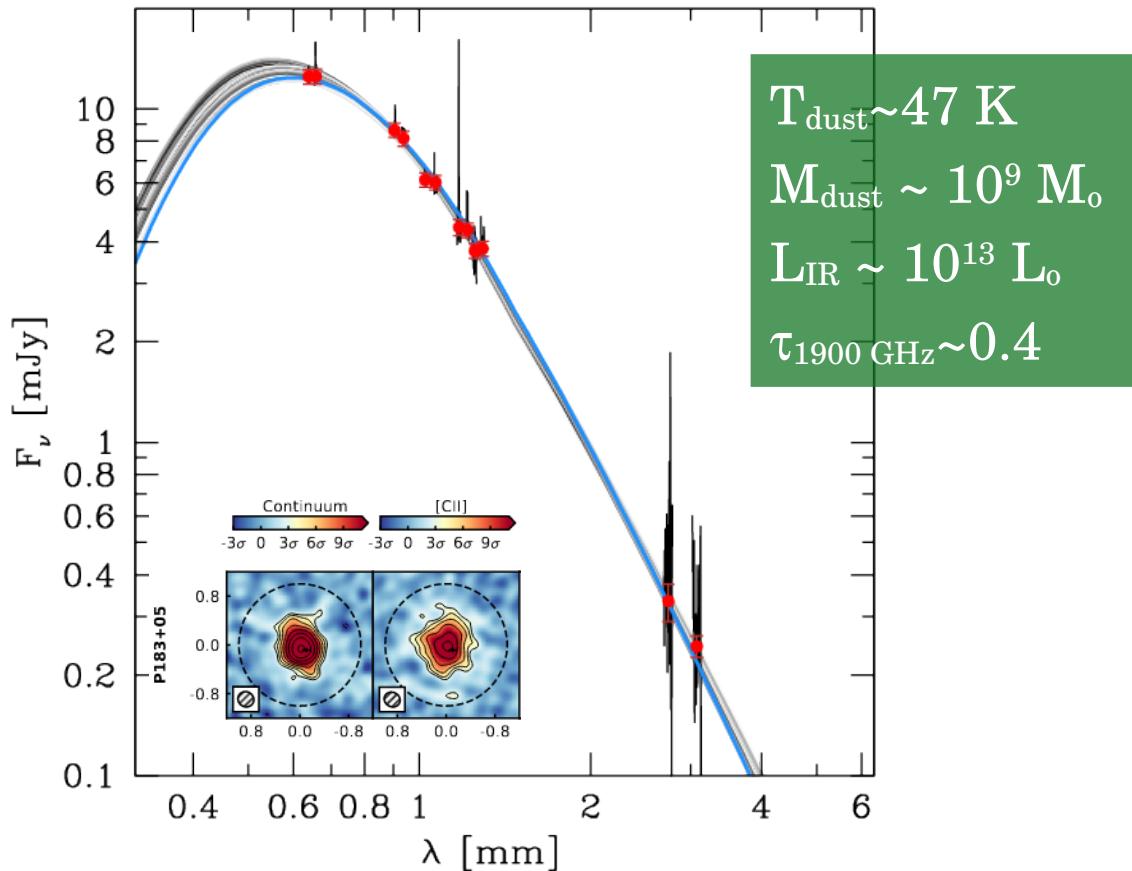
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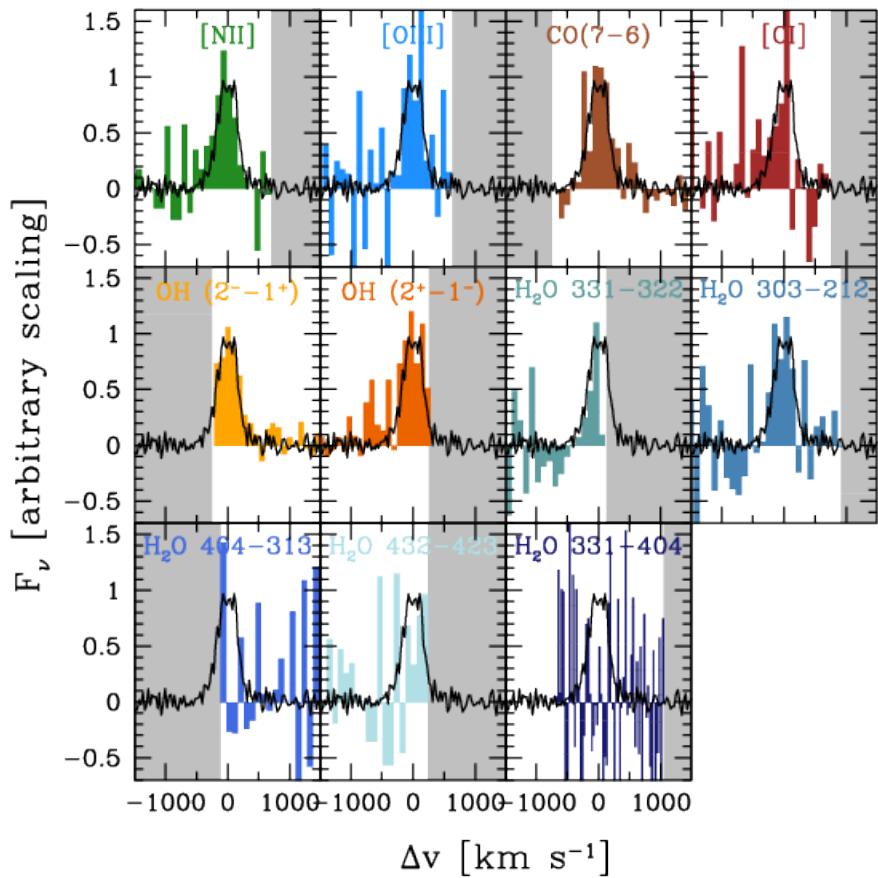
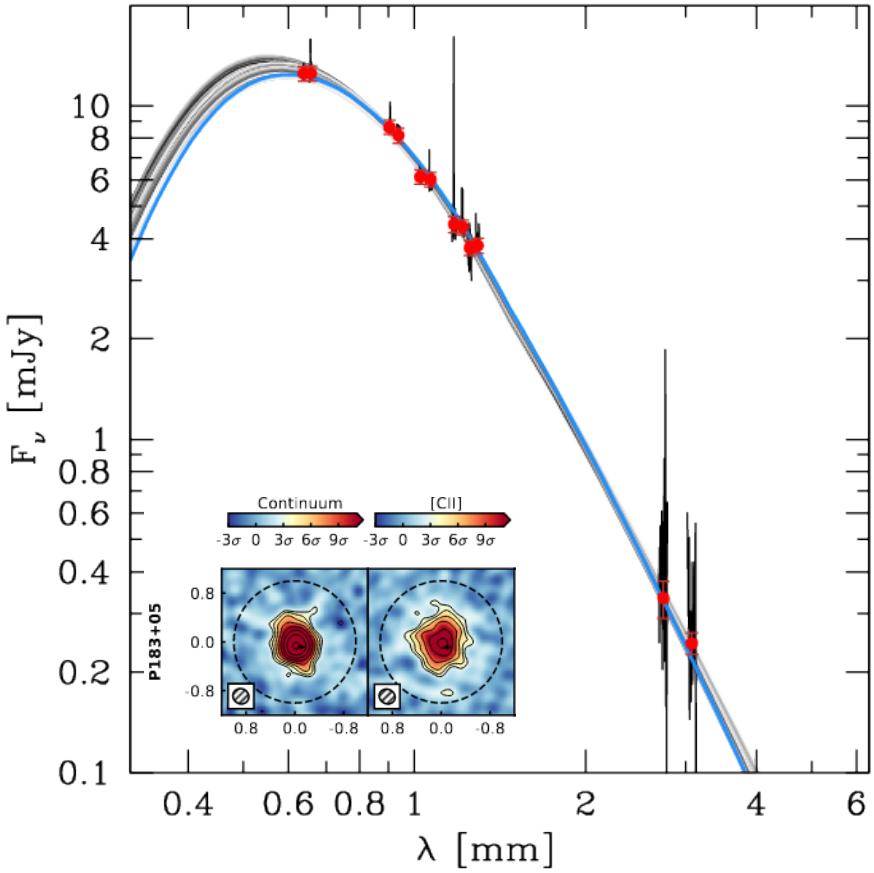
# Multi- $\lambda$ campaign: Dust continuum

Decarli et al. (2023)



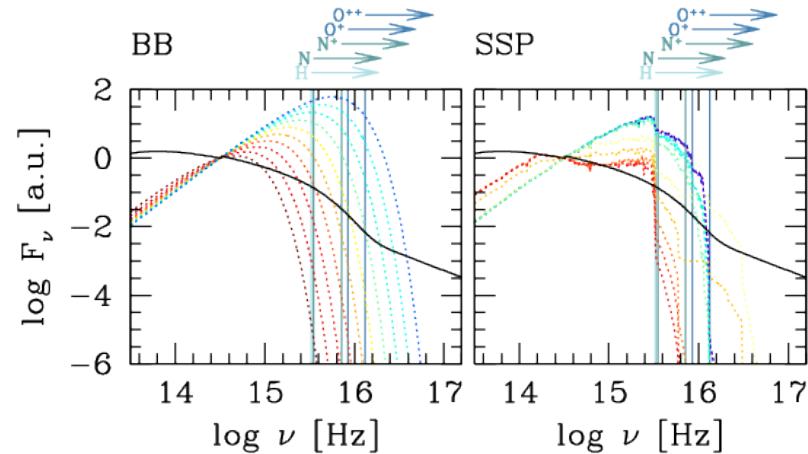
# Multi- $\lambda$ campaign: Lines

Decarli et al. (2023)



# Emission line predictions

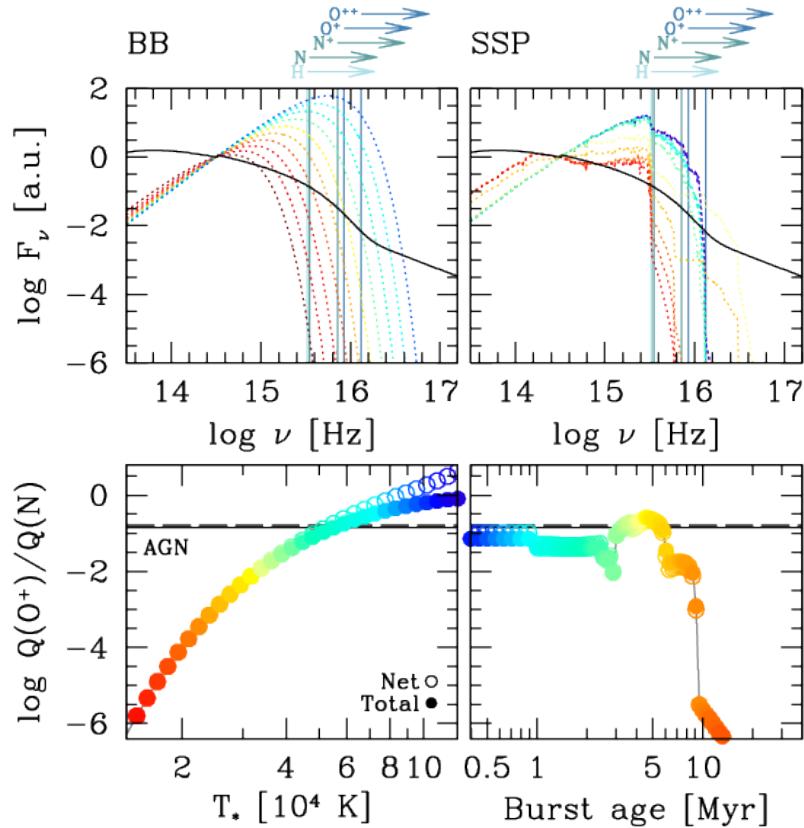
## Radiation field templates



Decarli et al. (2023)

# Emission line predictions

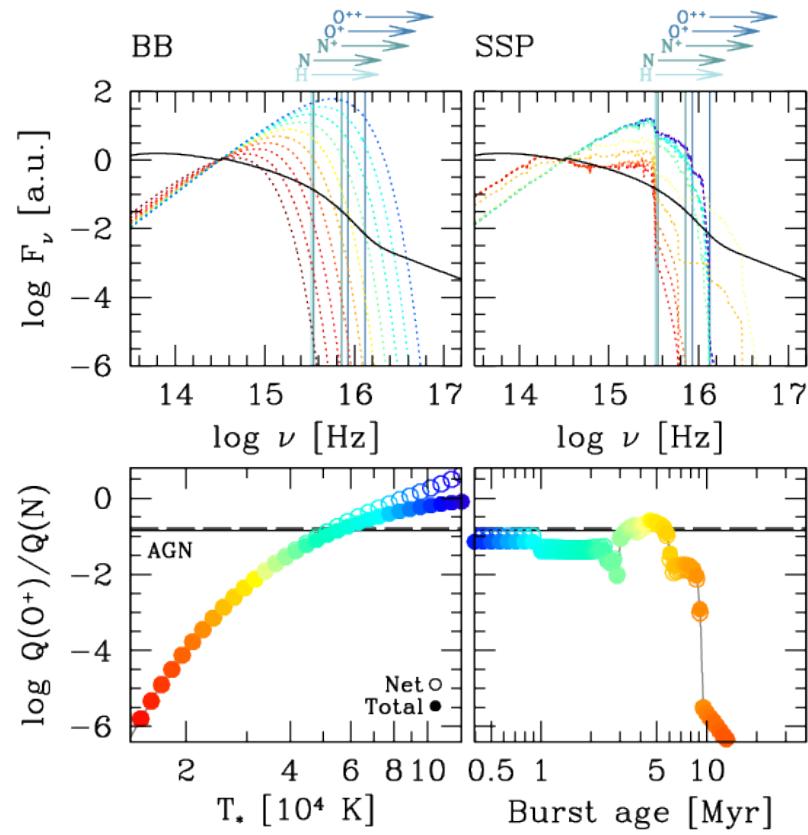
## Radiation field templates



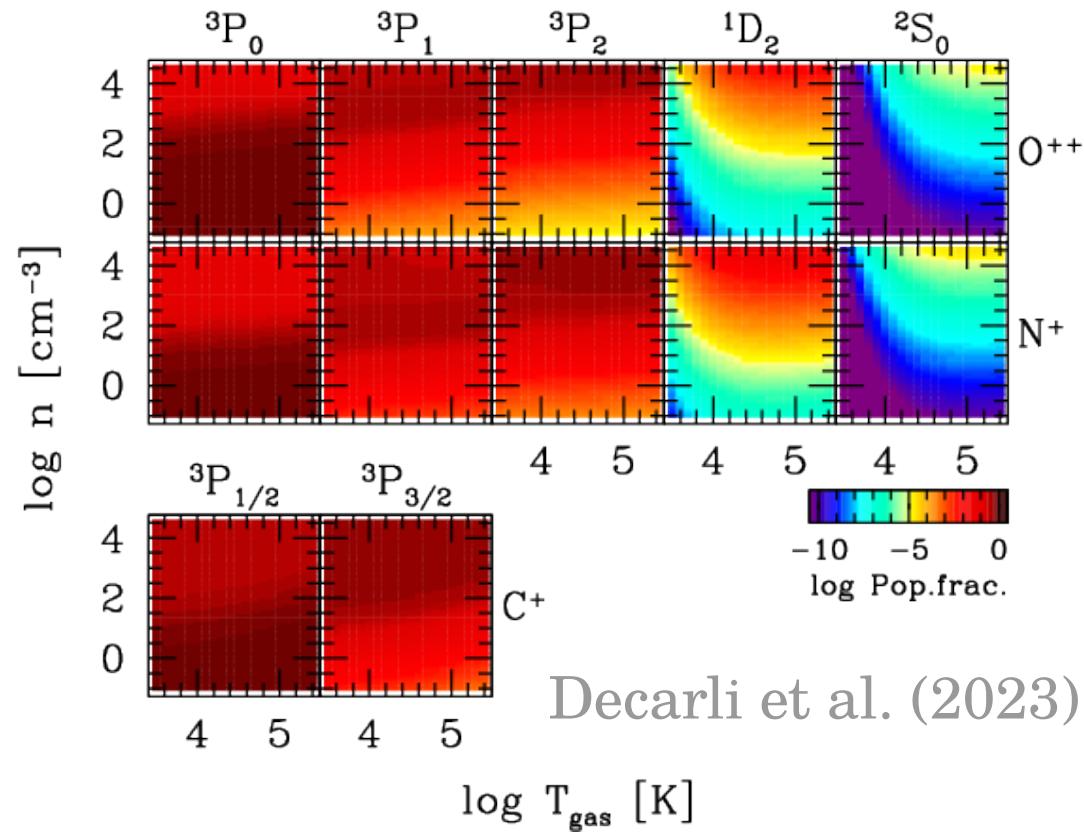
Decarli et al. (2023)

# Emission line predictions

# Radiation field templates

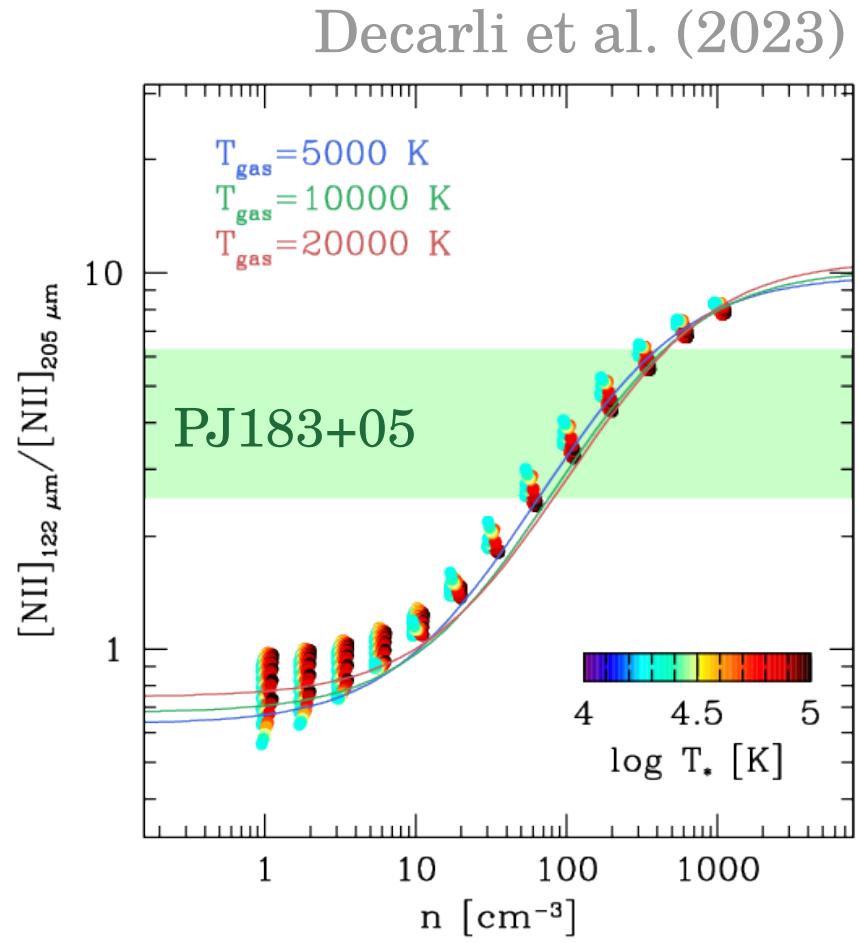
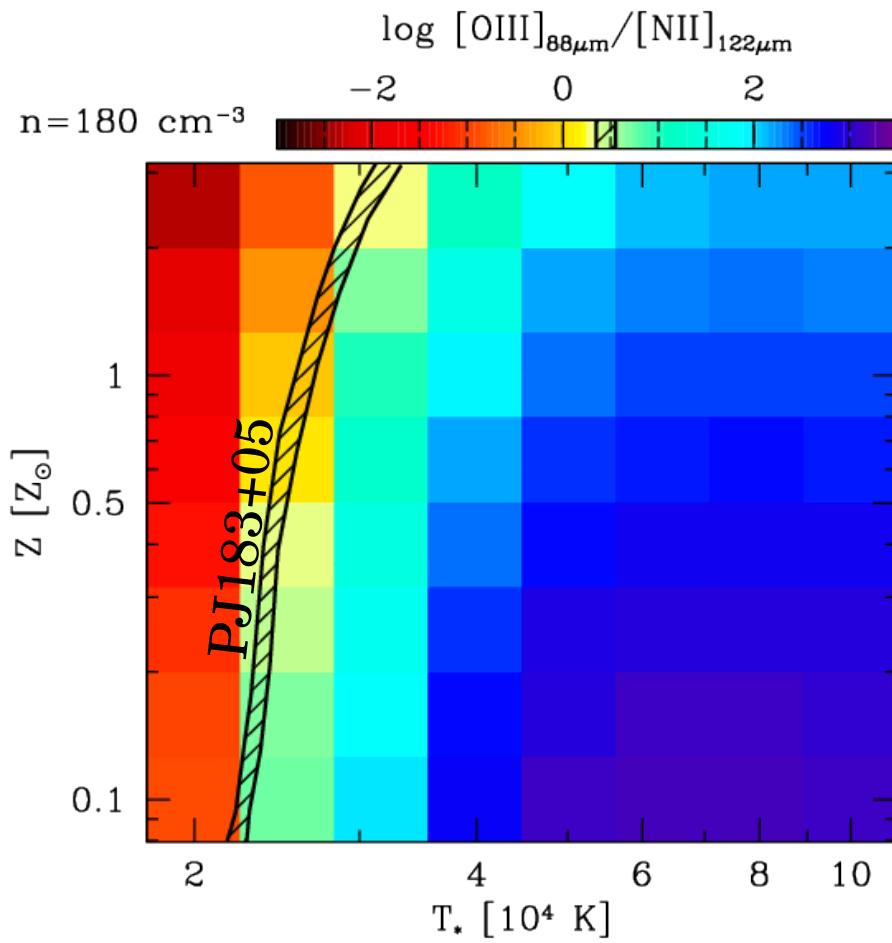


# Energy level population

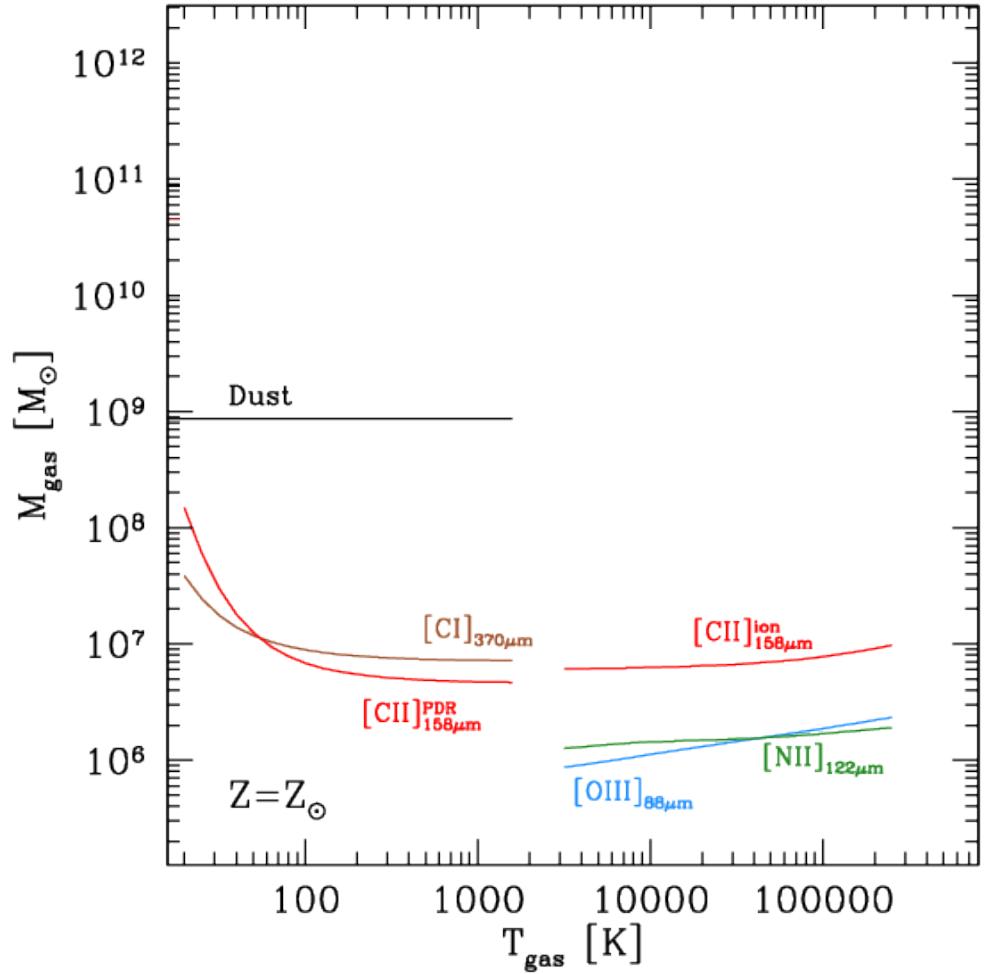


Decarli et al. (2023)

# Data vs Radiative Transfer models



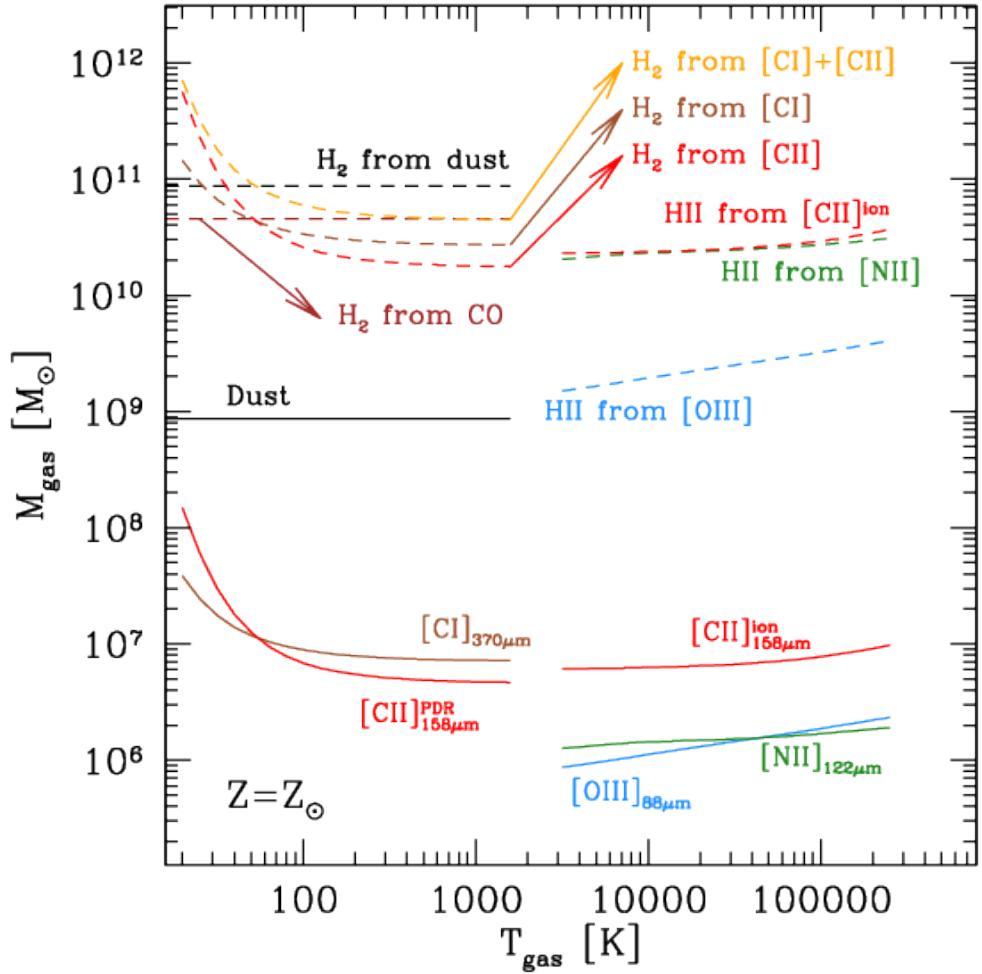
# Mass budget



PJ183+05 @  $z=6.4386$

Decarli et al. (2023)

# Mass budget



Multi-phase mass budget

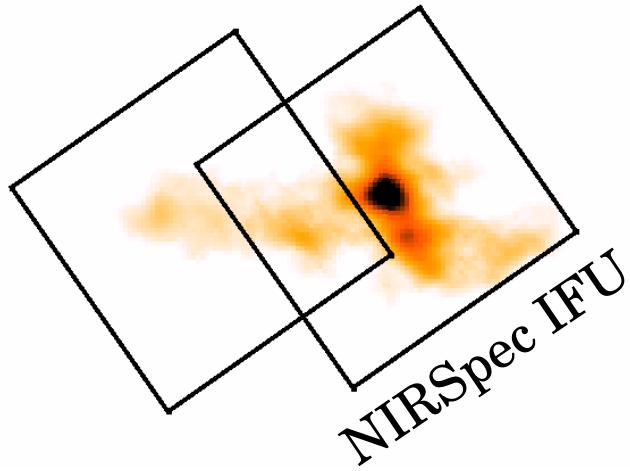
PJ183+05 @  $z=6.4386$

Decarli et al. (2023)

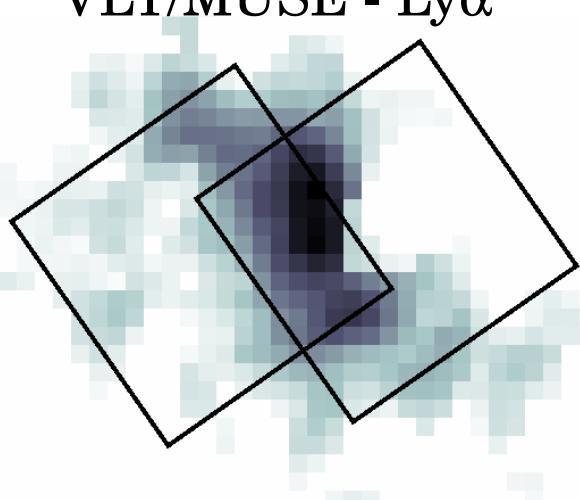
# A quasar-satellite merger at z=6.2

(JWST cycle 1)

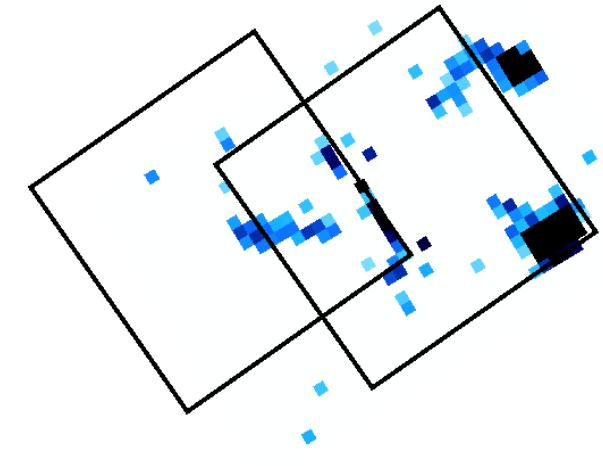
ALMA - [CII]



VLT/MUSE - Ly $\alpha$



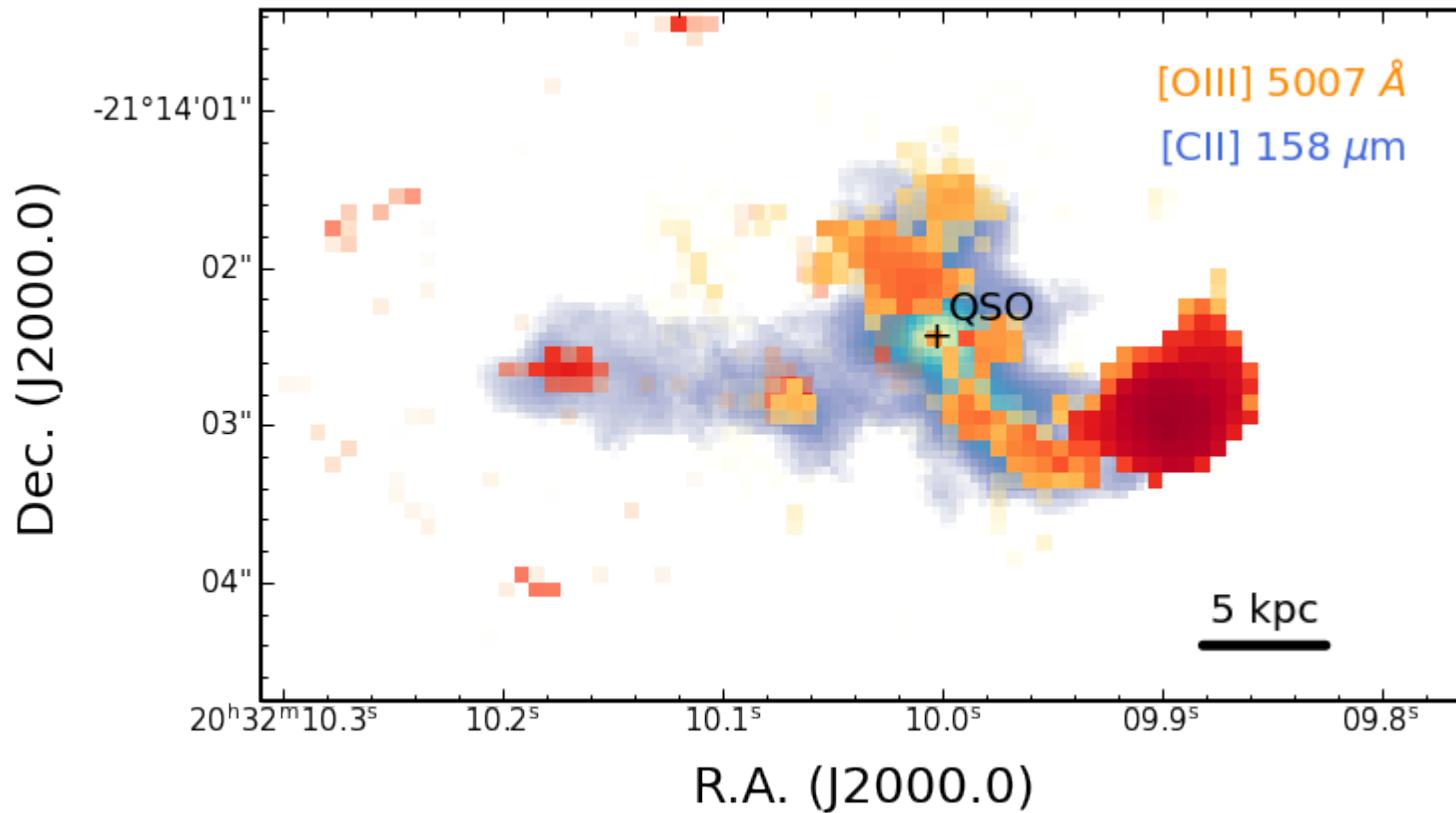
HST - UV



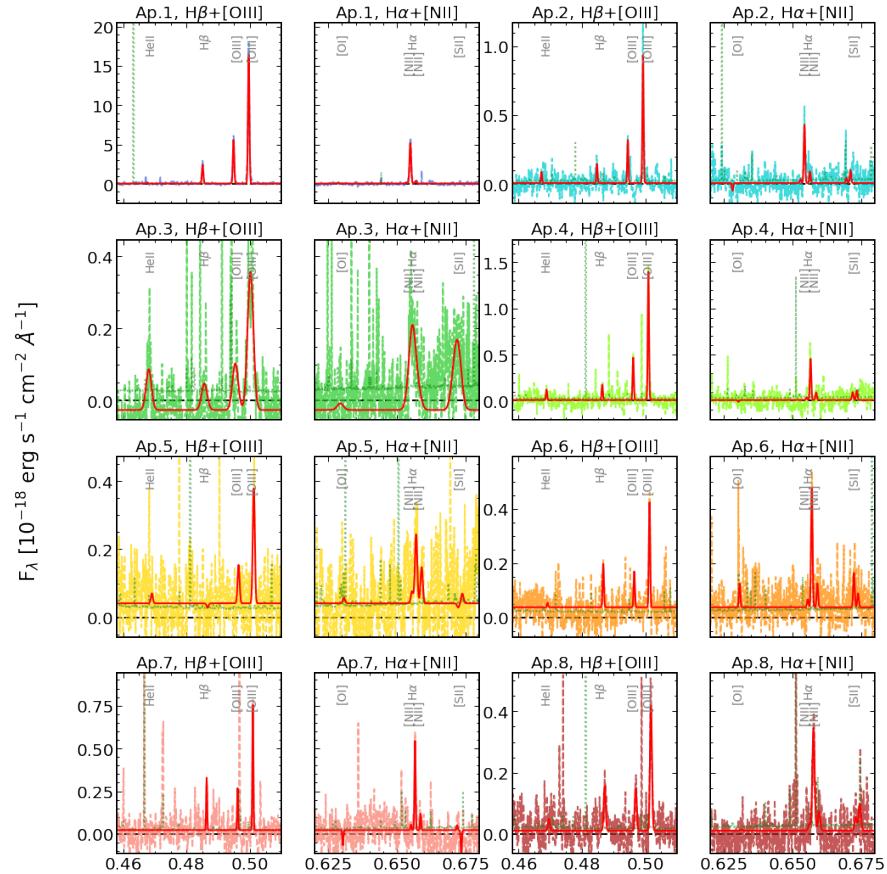
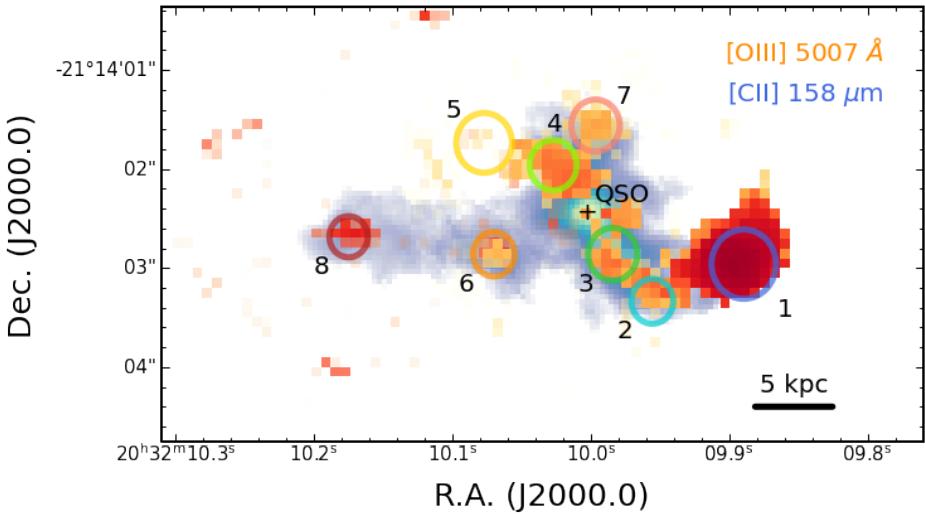
Decarli et al. (2019),  
Farina et al. (2019)

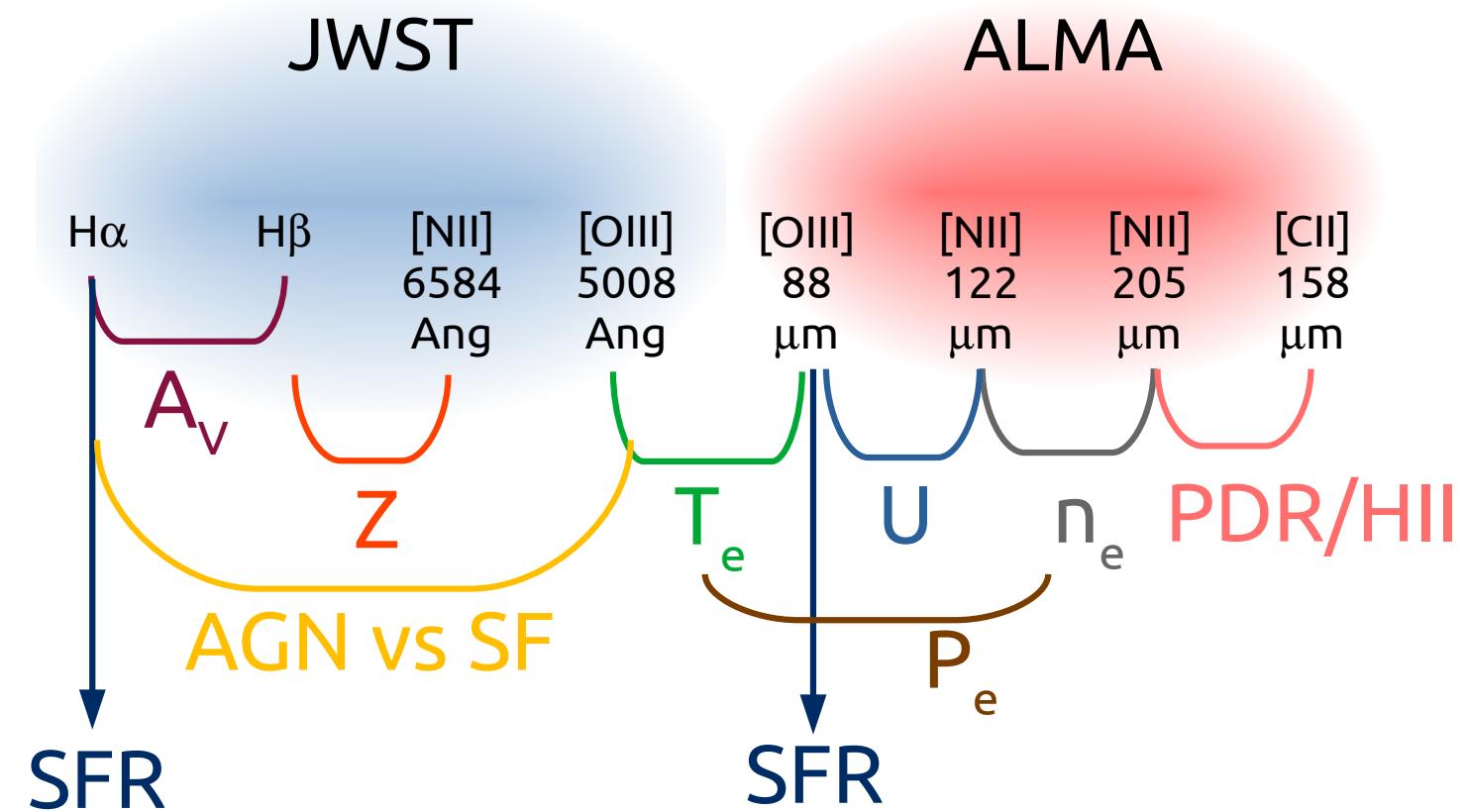
# A quasar-satellite merger at z=6.2

(JWST cycle 1)



# A quasar-satellite merger at z=6.2 (JWST cycle 1)





$A_v$  = Dust extinction

$Z$  = metallicity

AGN vs SF = dominant source of photoionization

$T_e$  = electron temperature

$U$  = ionization parameter

$n_e$  = electron density

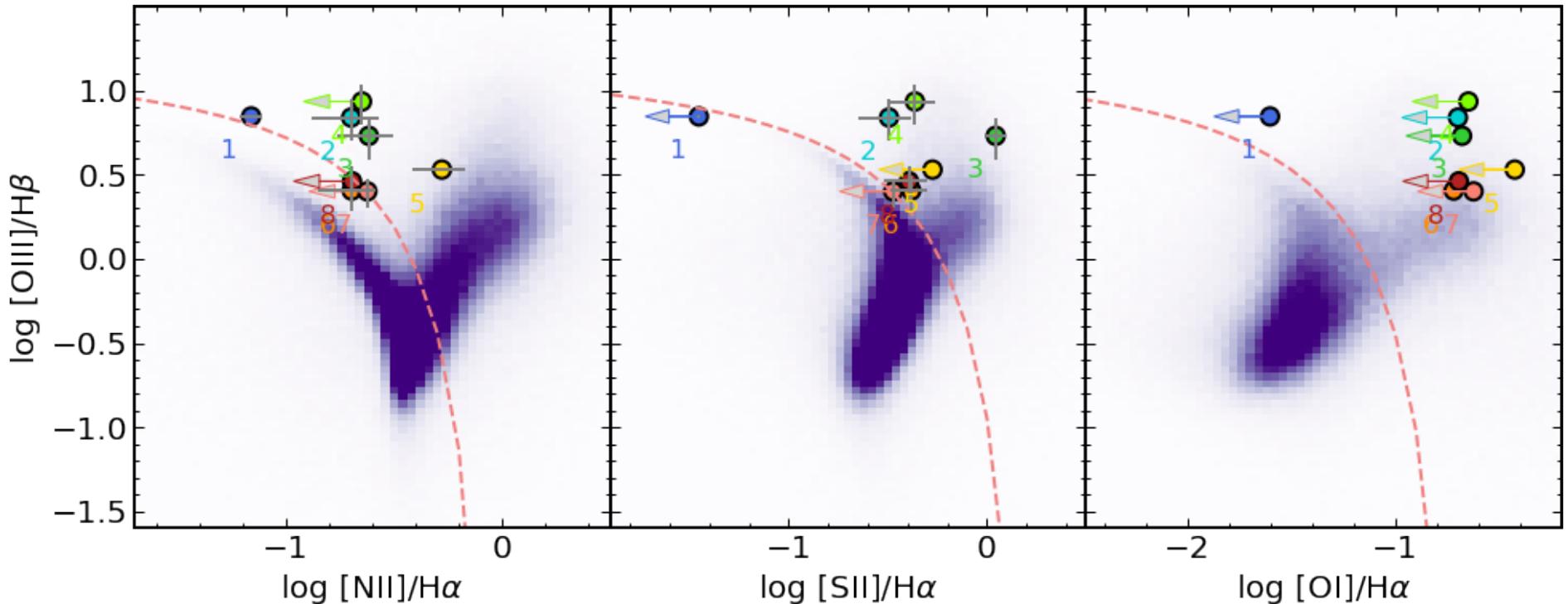
$P_e$  = electron pressure

PDR/HII = fraction of [CII] arising from PDRs vs HII regions



# A quasar-satellite merger at z=6.2

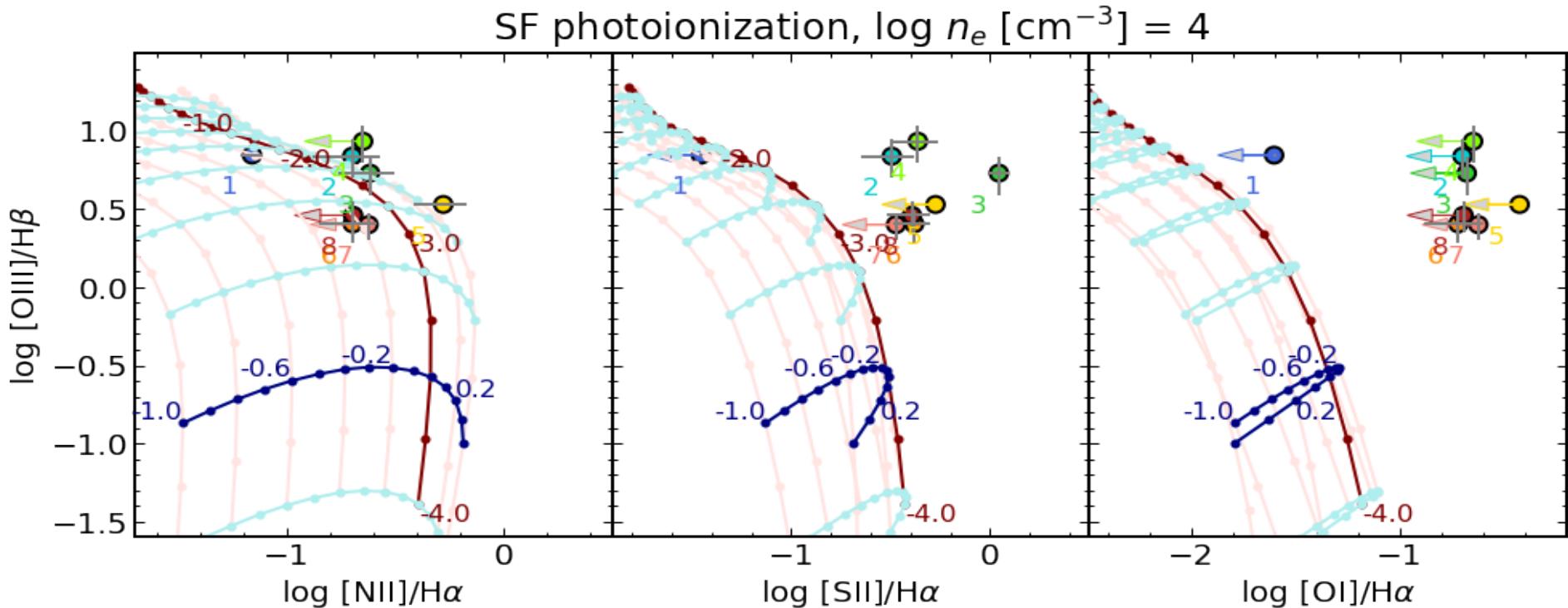
(JWST cycle 1)



Decarli et al. (in prep)

# A quasar-satellite merger at z=6.2

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