



THE ALMA VIEW OF THE HIGH REDSHIFT RELATION BETWEEN SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLES AND THEIR HOST GALAXIES

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- ★ AGNs are powered by accretion of matter onto a SMBH. The energy released in this process is ≥ galactic bulge binding energy.
 - Relation between M_{BH} and the global properties of the host galaxy:



 $Log M_{BH} = \alpha + \beta Log M_{gal}$



STATE OF THE ART

@ z <1-3, the galaxies host BHs that are up to ~7 times more massive with respect to the local ones

(Peng+06, Treu+04,07 , Woo+06,08, Bennert+10,11, Decarli+09,10, Alexander+09, Merloni+10)

- * M_{BH}/M_{gal} increases at higher z → M_{BH} up to ~10% of M_{gal} (Wu+07, Ho+07, Maiolino+09, Walter+09)
- * The ALMA revolution: extension to very high redshift with "dynamical" M_{gal} (e.g. Maiolino+05, Walter+09, Wang+13, 16, Willott+13,15, Venemans+12,16,17, Banados+15, Decarli+17, Trakhtenbrot+17)
 - BH growth precedes the galaxy mass assembly.







ESTIMATION OF M_{gal} AT HIGH-z

- * Only luminous AGN observable at high z (bias)
- * Bright quasars "hide" their host galaxies: accurate subtraction of the point-like QSO is needed:
 - spatial decomposition \Rightarrow high angular resolution
 - spectral decomposition → assume on galaxy and AGN template.
 - gravitational lensing \Rightarrow detailed model of the system.
- * Photometric estimations take into account only stellar mass content (bias):
 - single band M/L





ESTIMATION OF Mgal AT HIGH-z

- * Only luminous AGN observable at high z (bias)
- * Bright quasars "hide" their host galaxies: accur Use sub-mm/FIR bands with
 - spatial decomposition

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iution

- spectral decomposition → assume on galaxy and AGN template.
- gravitational lensing \Rightarrow detailed model of the system.





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★Measure dynamical masses of quasar host galaxies in submm band (AGN do not "hide" host galaxy if radio quiet)

Full kinematical modelling instead of virial estimates for better accuracy and reliability

Sample of 72 QSO from ALMA archive in 2 < z < 7 range

★ Use [CII] 158 μ m or CO (J+1→J) as tracers of galaxy disk kinematics

★Standard **data reduction** (self calibration when useful)



- Line fitting spaxel by spaxel *(new algorithm for "cleaner" maps)
- Test for spatially resolved kinematics *(fit all spaxels with fixed line profile and check residuals)

0.7

0.50

€ 0.250

DATA ANALYSIS

SDSS J092303.53+024739.5 @ $z_{[CII]} = 4.654876 \pm 0.000015$





Blue Residuals Map

0.15

0.10

0.05

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FLUX, $V_{L.O.S.}$, $\Delta V_{L.O.S.}$ MAPS







33 sources w/ line detection

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STATIALLY RESOLVED KINEMATICS



33 sources w/ line detection

* **Dynamical mass estimate** by modelling observed velocity field

► ASSUMPTION: rotating thin disks with exponential surface brightness profile

$$I(r) = I_0 \exp(-r/R_D) \qquad V^2(r) = \frac{2GM_{dyn}}{R_D} y^2 [I_0(y)K_0(y) - I_1(y)K_1(y)]$$

- * Kinematical model to perform 2D map-fitting and to recover R_D , $M_{gal,dyn}$
 - Monte Carlo "cloud" model, assumed brightness profile and velocity field
 - Takes into account all geometrical projection and observational effects (e.g. beam smearing, binning, etc.)





 $F(x_{p}, y_{p'})$

-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5

 $F(x_p, y_{p'})$

0.5

1.0 1.5

1.5

0.0

 $F(x_p, y_{p'})$

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-1.5

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-2.0 -1.5

KINEMATICAL MODEL

Beam smearing and/or wrong *M*(*r*) $V(x_p, y_{p'})$ $\sigma(x_p, y_{p'})$ makes *i* and *M_{dyn}* almost degenerate -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 15 ΔR.A. (") i= 40°, P.A. = -45° a) FWHM_{beam} = 0.125" $V(x_p, y_{p'})$ $\sigma(x_p, y_{p'})$ ×0.125 200 0.2 M_{dyn}=5.0×1010 M_☉/sin²i 100 0.1 C (Km/s 0.0 QDEC. -0.1 -100 -0.2-200 \bigcirc i=30° i=60° -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.5 -2.0 -1.5 ΔR.A. (") -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.4 -0.4 0.4 -0.2 -0.2 -0.1 0.2 300 $i=40^{\circ}, P.A. = 0^{\circ}$ b) FWHM_{beam} = 0.325"×0.325" $V(x_p, y_{p'})$ $\sigma(x_p, y_{p'})$ 200 0.2 150 100 0.1 100 Ũ 0.0 C. -0.1 -50 -100 -100 -150 -200i=30° i=60° -200 -2.0 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.5 -300ΔR.A. (") 0.0 0.2 0.4 - 0.4-0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.4 ΔR.A. (") $\Delta R.A. ('')$ i= 60°, P.A. = 45° C)

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-2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0

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- * Standard approach (2steps) (e.g. Cresci et al. 2009,...):
 - 1) Fit line flux distribution with exponential disk = measure scale radius R_D
- * + Bayesian method (MCMC): assumes prior on inclination from morphology (axial ratio)
 - 2) Fit velocity field with exponential mass & line flux distribution with fixed R_D = measure dynamical mass $M_{gal,dyn}$









OVERALL RESULTS

* Sample of 72 QSOs at 2 < z < 7 from ALMA archive.





OVERALL RESULTS



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12 sources



EVOLUTION OF BH-GALAXY RELATION

 $\log M_{BH} = \alpha + \beta \; (\log M_{gal} - 10.8)$





CONFIRMING THE EVOLUTION OF $z \gtrsim 1$ RELATION

(E.G. VENEMANS+17, DECARLI+17, TRAKHTENBROT+17)



CONSISTENT WITH EXTRAPOLATION OF Γ increase at z < 3

 $z \lesssim 3$

Decarli et al., 2010

 $\log \Gamma = (0.28 \pm 0.06)z - (2.91 \pm 0.06)$

SUGGESTS TO SEARCH FOR A Γ DECREASE AT $z \gtrsim 6$?



- ALMA sensitivity and spatial resolution allow to obtain spatially resolved kinematical maps of quasar host galaxies up to $z > 6 \Rightarrow M_{gal,dyn}$ estimation is possible also for high-z galaxies!!
- On a "blind" search <1/3 of the galaxies have rotating disk kinematics that allow 8 to estimate galaxy masses.
- 8 Our result confirms the observed evolution of M_{BH} - $M_{gal,dyn}$ relation with z.
- 8 $\Gamma = M_{BH}/M_{gal}$ ratio is ~10x the local value at $z \sim 4-7$, consistent with extrapolation of **Γ**(*z*) from *z*<3.
- 8 Important to study z>6 because BH growth w.r.t. to host galaxy might be revealed.



Stay tuned! Pensabene, Marconi et al. 2018 (in prep.)



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THE END

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OR

BACKUP SLIDES



COMPARISON WITH VIRAL MASSES

- ★ Estimate M_{vir} with, e.g., Wang+13 virial relation
- * No linear 1:1 relation between M_{dyn} and M_{vir}
- With no kinematical map it is not possible to verify if disk is rotating (not an easy task!)





VIRIAL MASSES-"spectroastrometry"



 Use "spectroastrometry" to measure more accurate virial masses (Gnerucci, Marconi, +11; Carniani, Marconi+13)

 $M_{spec} \sin^2 i \sim f_{spec} FWHM^2 r_{spec} \\ f_{spec} = 1.0 \pm 0.1$

(Gnerucci, Marconi et al. 2011)



VIRIAL MASSES-"spectroastrometry"





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★ Homogeneous *M_{BH}* virial mass estimation → single-epoch spectroscopy method - combines the width of lines originating from BLR (e.g. MgII, CIV) with continuum emitted by the AGN: data available only for 6 sources. (De Rosa+11,+14, Shao+17, Trakhtenbrot+11, Shen+18)

$$M_{\rm BH} = f \frac{(\Delta V)^2 R}{G}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{M_{\rm BH}}{M_{\odot}}\right) = 6.6 + 2\log\left(\frac{\rm FWHM(MgII)}{10^3\,\rm km\,s^{-1}}\right) + 0.5\log\left(\frac{\lambda L_{\lambda}(3000\mathring{A})}{10^{44}\,\rm erg\,s^{-1}}\right)$$

(Bongiorno et al. 2014)

* Remaining masses derived from the literature.

(Venemans+15, Willott+15, Banerji+15)