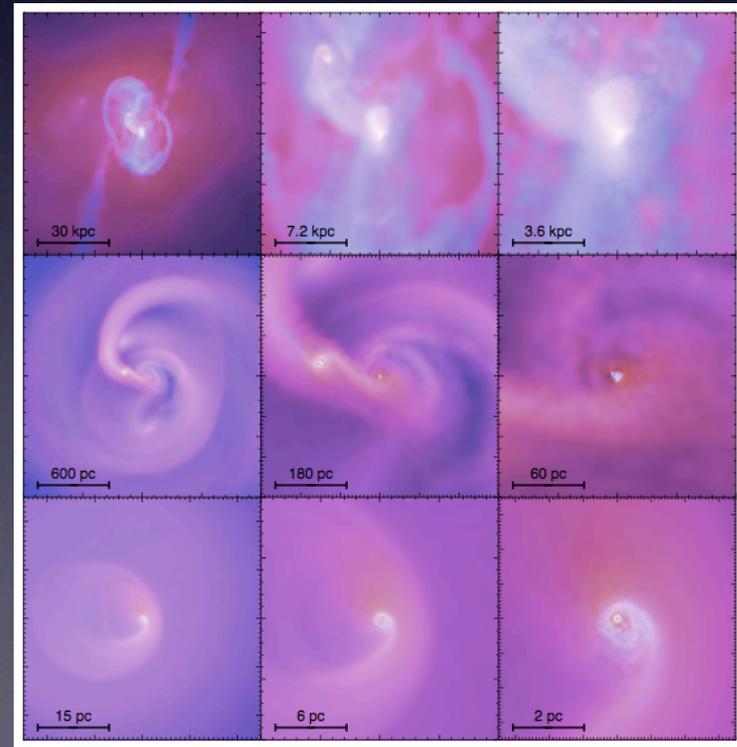
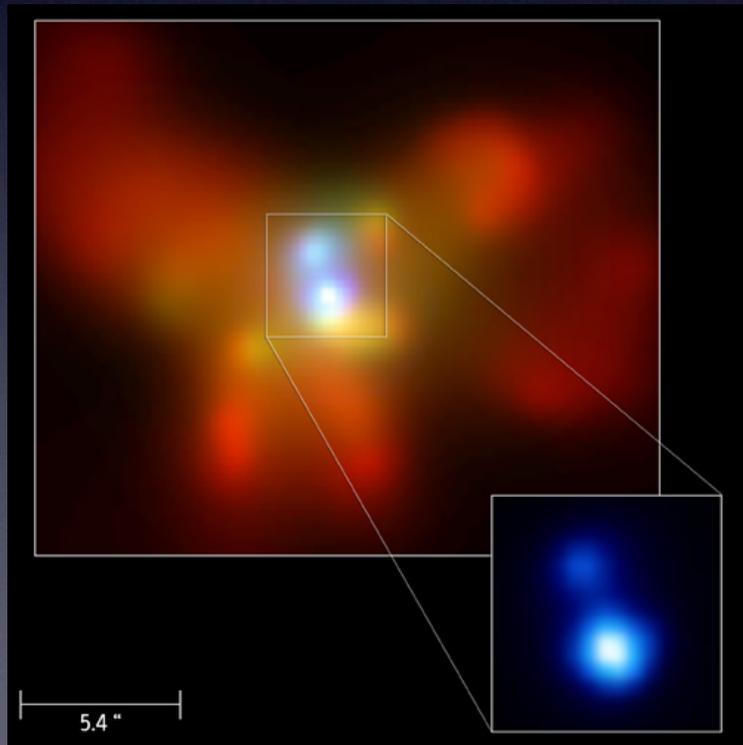


Fueling Black Hole Growth in Galactic Nuclei

Eliot Quataert (UC Berkeley)

in collaboration w/ Phil Hopkins, Norm Murray,
Claude-Andre Faucher Giguere, Dusan Keres,



Regimes of BH Fueling

- Mass return from stellar evolution: low-L AGN
 - $\dot{M} \sim 10^{-3.5} (M_*/ 10^8 M_\odot) M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ at $t \sim 10^{9-10} \text{ yr}$
- Individual GMCs over $\sim 10^{7-8} \text{ yrs}$
 - $\rightarrow \dot{M} \sim 0.01 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$; $L \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \rightarrow$ Seyferts
- Quasars: $\dot{M} \sim 1-10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$
 - $\geq 10^8 M_\odot$ over quasar lifetime $\sim 10^7 \text{ yr}$
 $\lesssim t_{\text{dyn}}$ of galaxy as a whole

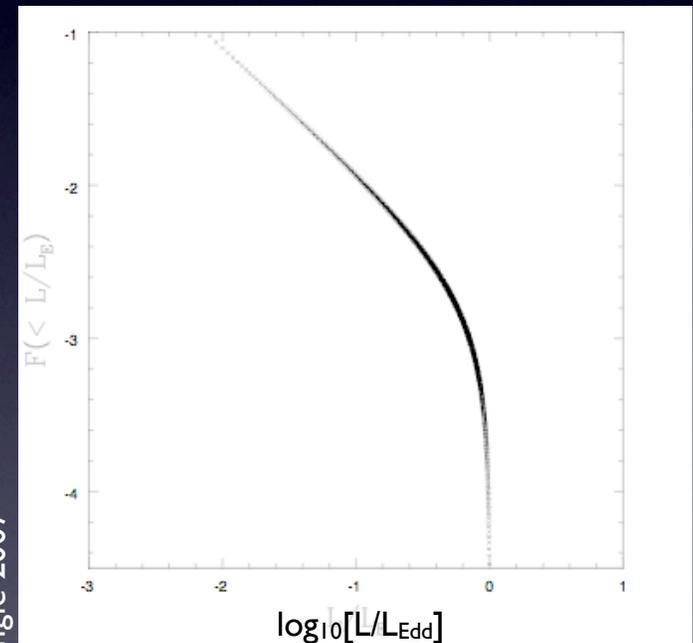


Figure 1. Form of the AGN luminosity function predicted by the fuelling process, and subsequent disc evolution, discussed in this paper. The fraction F , of those sources with luminosities less than L/L_E is shown as a function of L/L_E . This is similar in form to those presented in Figure 3 of Heckman et al., 2004

Regimes of BH Fueling

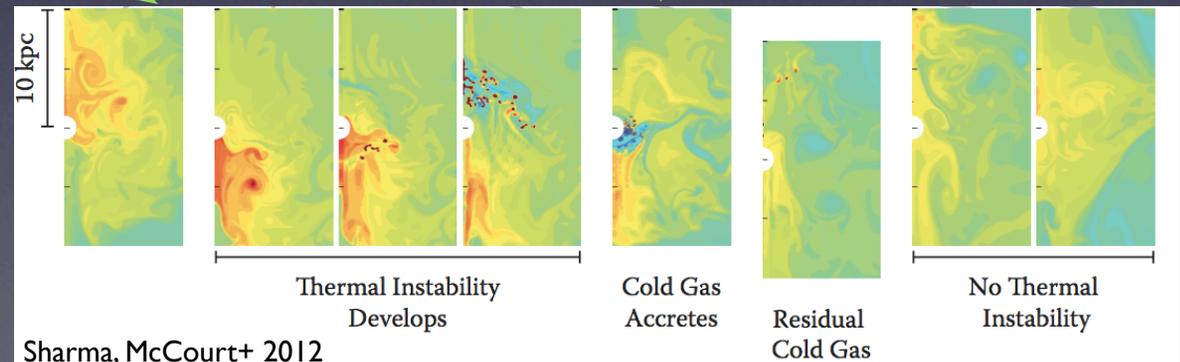
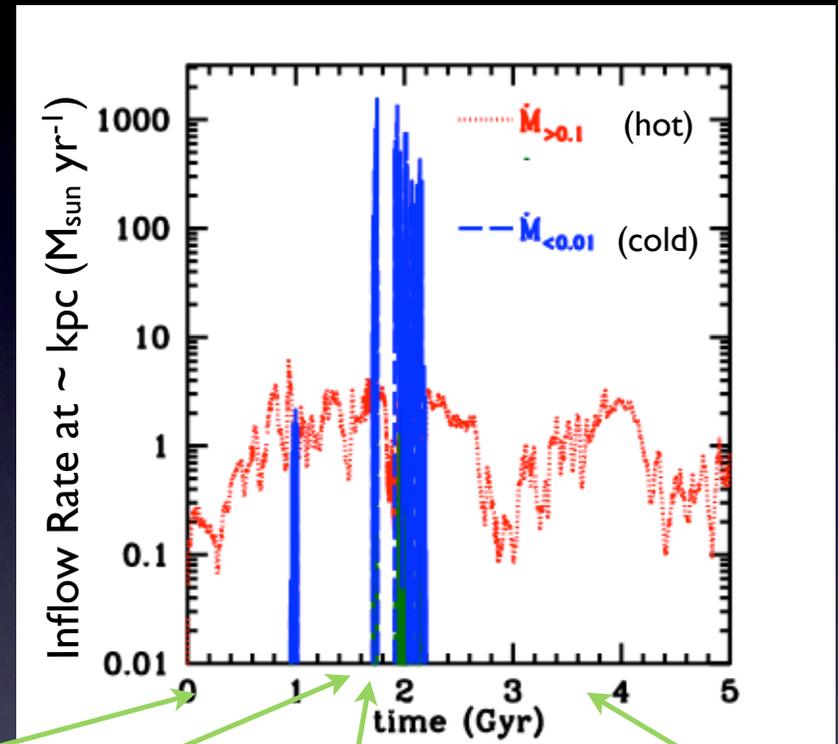
- Cold Gas vs. Hot Gas?

- Hot Gas (e.g., clusters)

- cooling limits $\dot{M} < \dot{M}_{\text{EDD}}$ in hot gas
 - Important for observed central ρ in clusters
- $\dot{M}(\text{horizon})$ vs. $\dot{M}(R_{\text{Bondi}})$???

- Cold Gas (e.g., gas-rich galaxies)

- \leftarrow Momentum Transport?
- $\dot{M}(\text{horizon})$ vs. ???



Inward Bound: Cold Gas Inflow
from \sim kpc to \approx 0.01 pc

Inward Bound: Cold Gas Inflow from \sim kpc to ≈ 0.01 pc

- It's an ISM Problem: Viscous Disk Models have $Q \ll 1$ at ≈ 0.01 pc
- Inflow vs. Star Formation: BH Fueling Requires $t_{\text{inflow}} < t_{\text{star}} \sim 10 t_{\text{orb}}$

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- Local α -mom transport
(e.g., MRI, turbulence)

$$t_{\text{inflow}} \sim 3000 \frac{M_8}{\alpha^{1/3} \dot{M}_1^{2/3} R_{\text{pc}}} t_{\text{orb}}$$

$$t_{\text{inflow}} \approx 10^7 \text{ yrs for } R \approx \text{few pc}$$

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- \Rightarrow Transport Must be “Global” (bars, spiral waves, large-scale B-field, low α -mom gas, ...)

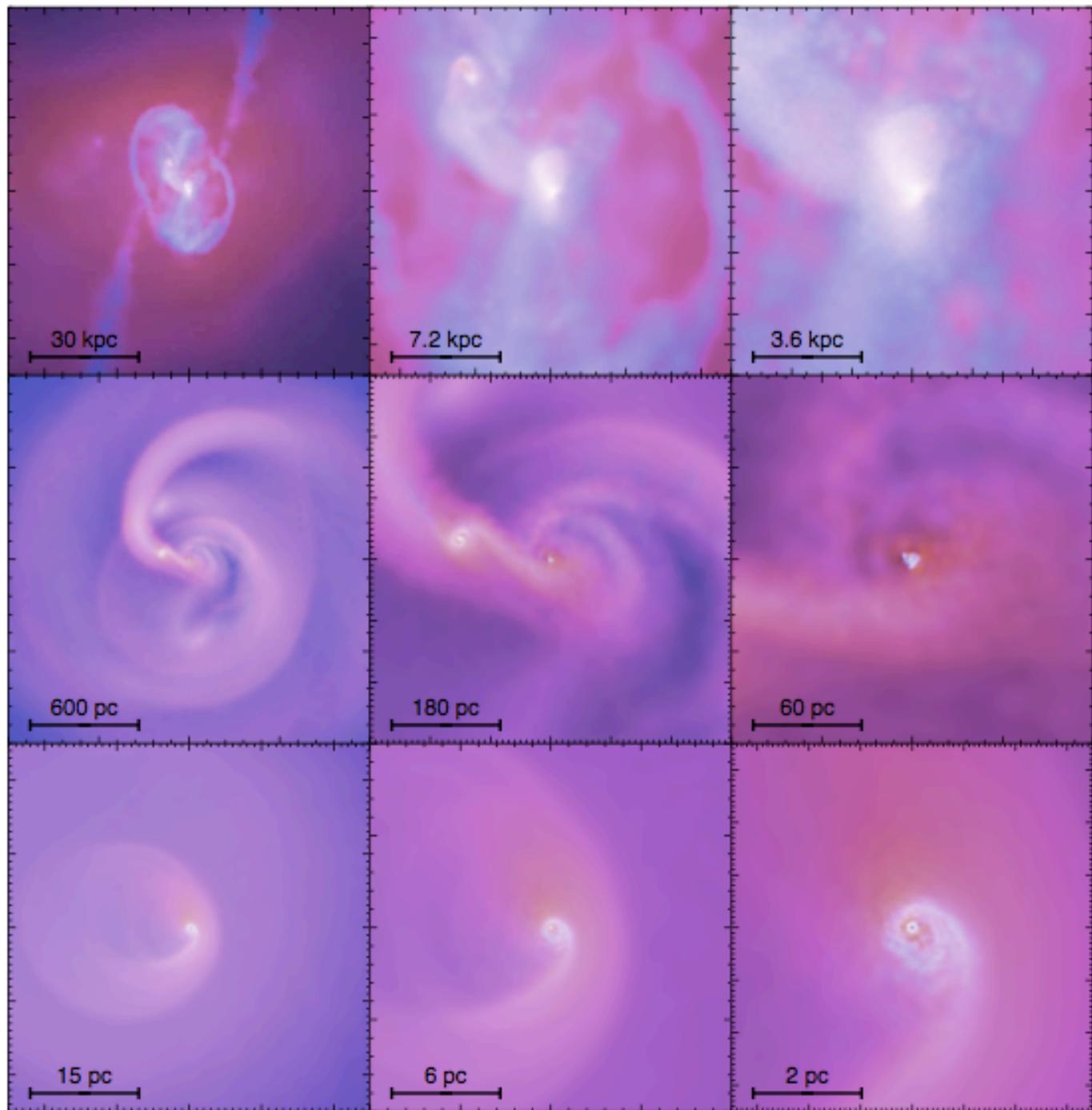
Simulation of Major Merger of Galaxies (SPH)

(gas, stars, star formation, **simplistic ISM model**; BH gravity, but no BH feedback)

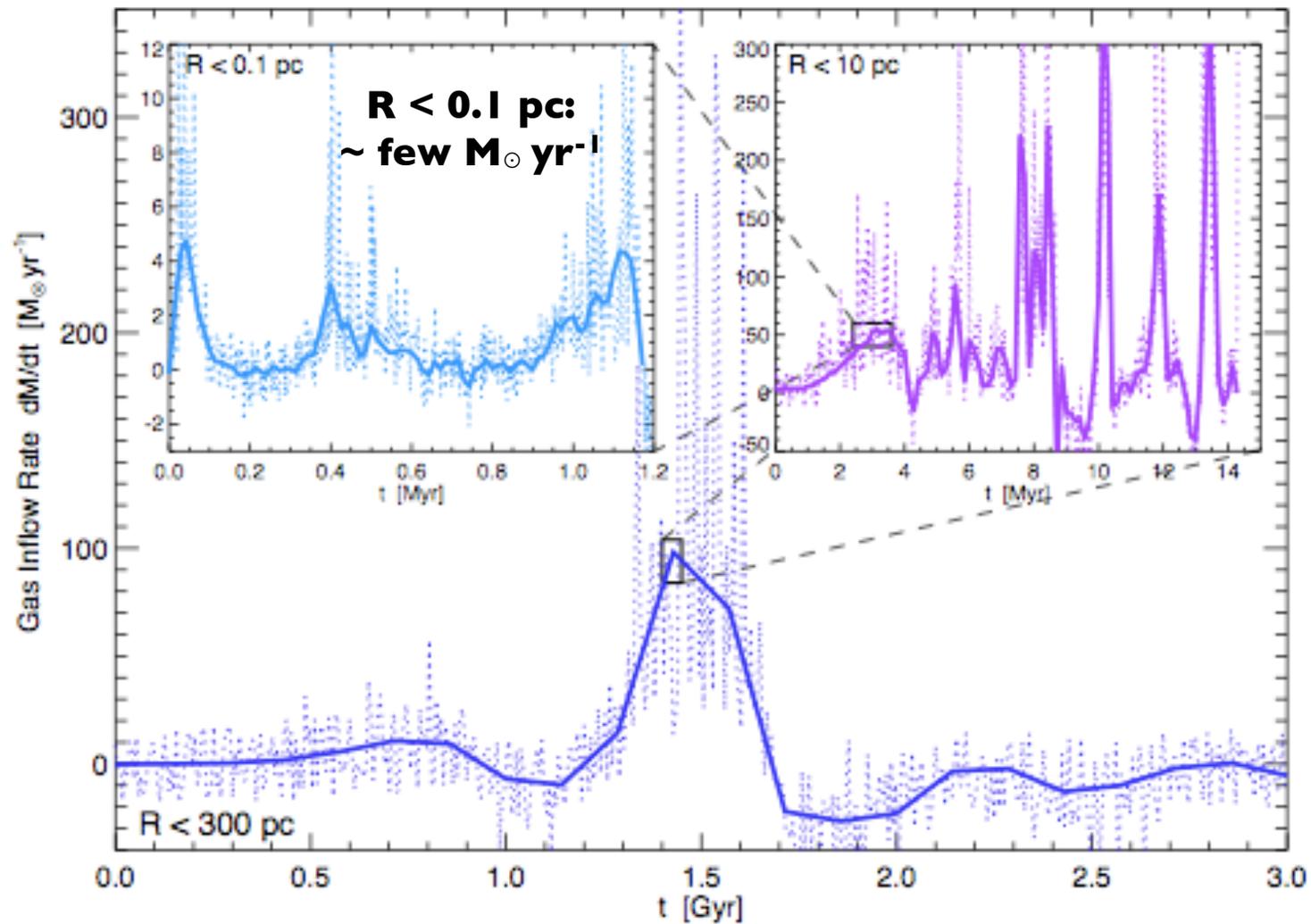
Separate sim of central \sim kpc near final merger of 2 galaxies

Separate sim to central \sim 10s pc down to \sim 0.1 pc

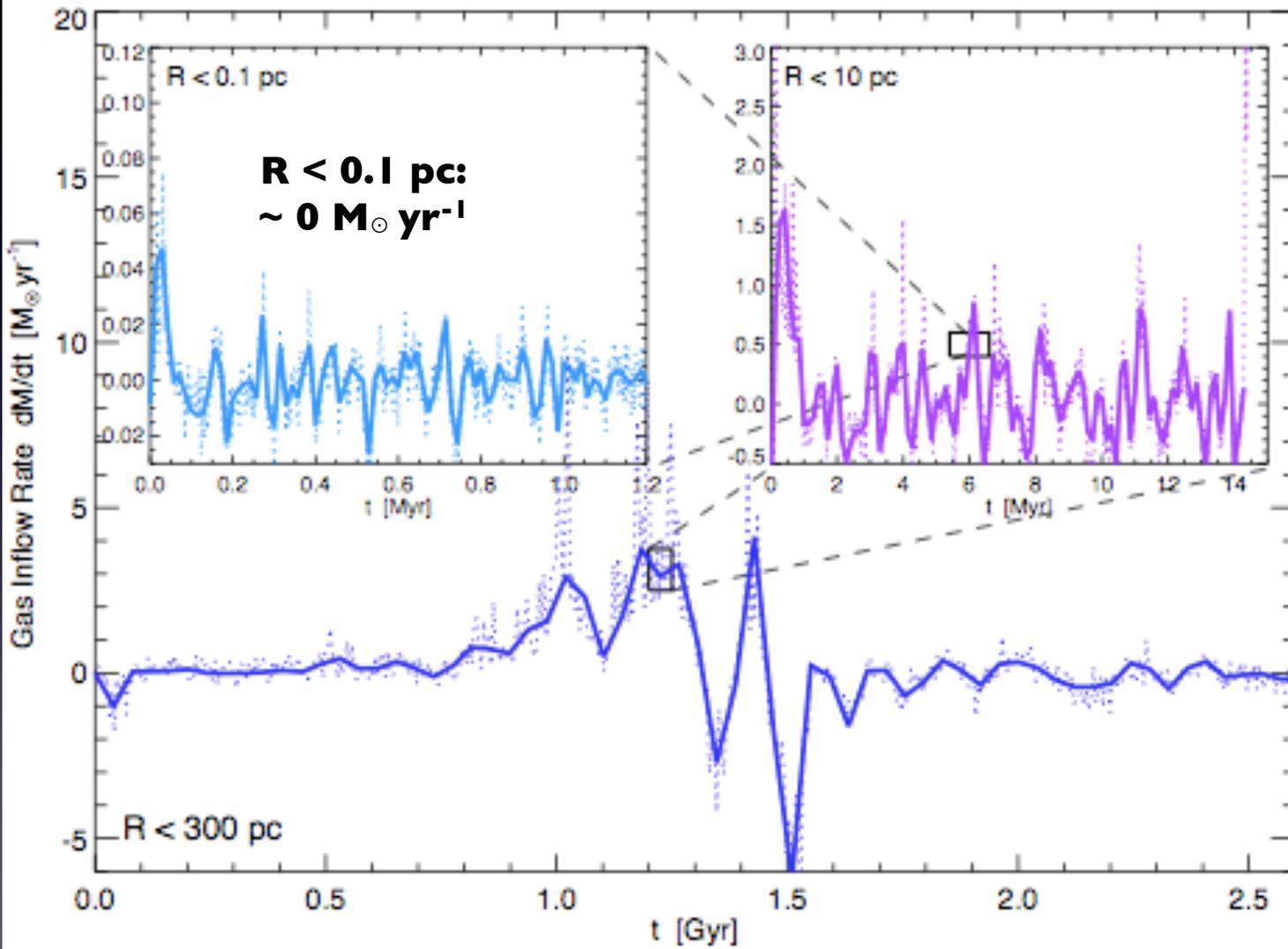
merger sufficient, but not nec: similar physics in very gas-rich isolated galaxies



Major Merger (high gas fraction): Inflow Rates



Isolated Galaxy (low gas fraction): Inflow Rates





Physics of Gas Inflow

Bars w/in Bars

(Shlosman et al. 1989)

“It’s Bars all the Way Down ...”



Physics of Gas Inflow

Bars w/in Bars

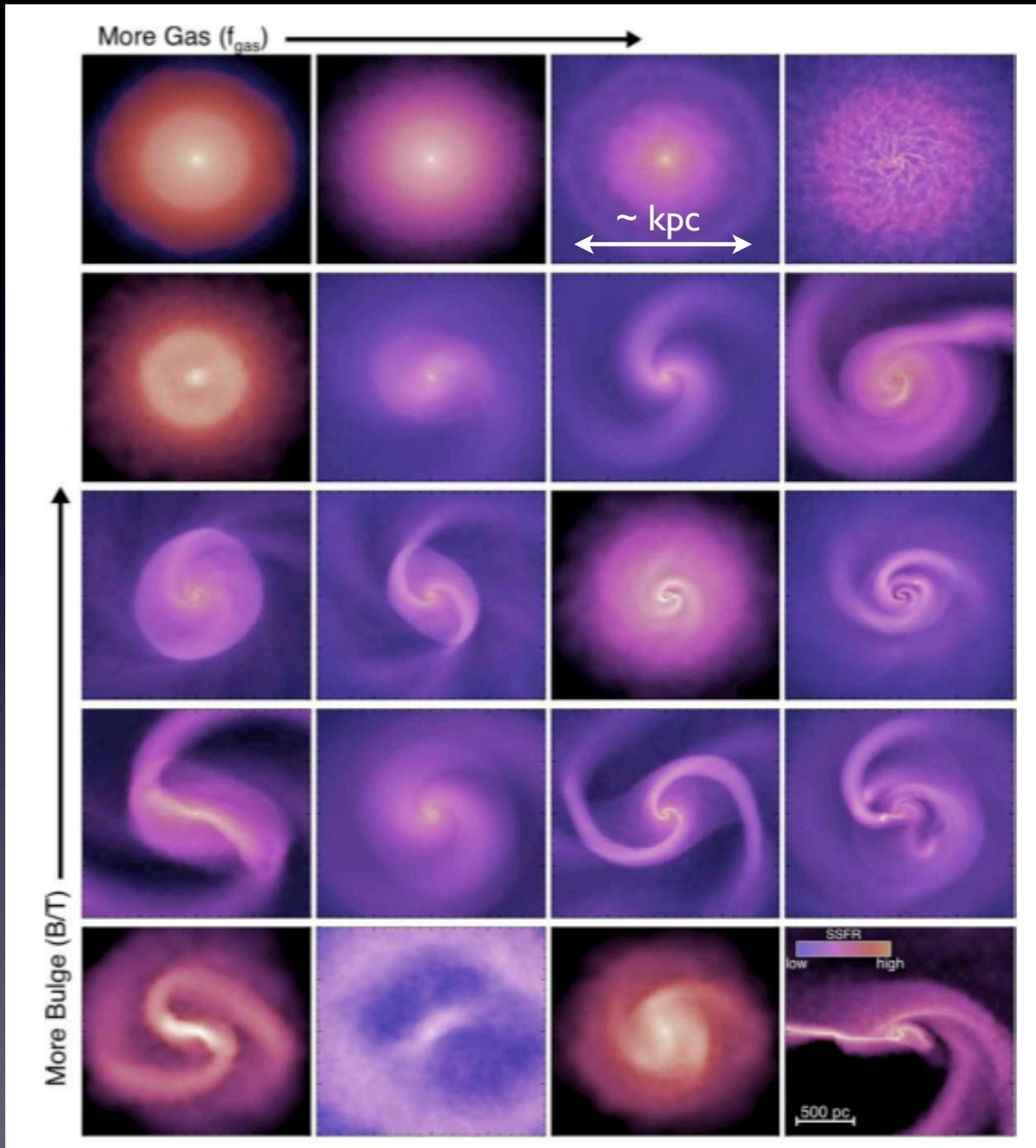
(Shlosman et al. 1989)

“It’s Bars all the Way Down ...”

More accurately ...

“It’s Non-axisymmetric Features all the Way Down ...”

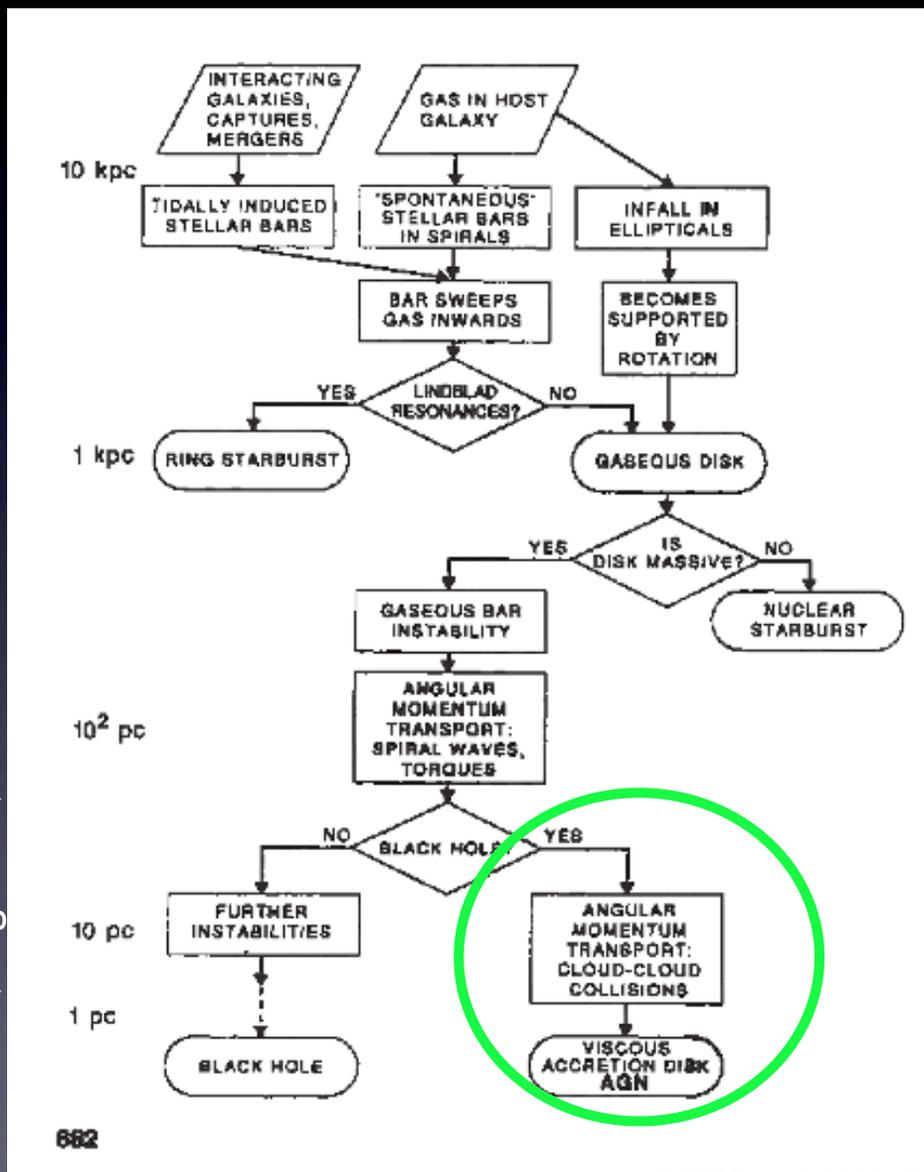
Surface Density



Large Diversity
in Observational
Appearance
at ~ 0.1 - 1 kpc
Depending on

- Time
- Gas Fraction
- Bulge Fraction

Inward Bound



Shlosman, Begelman, Frank 1990

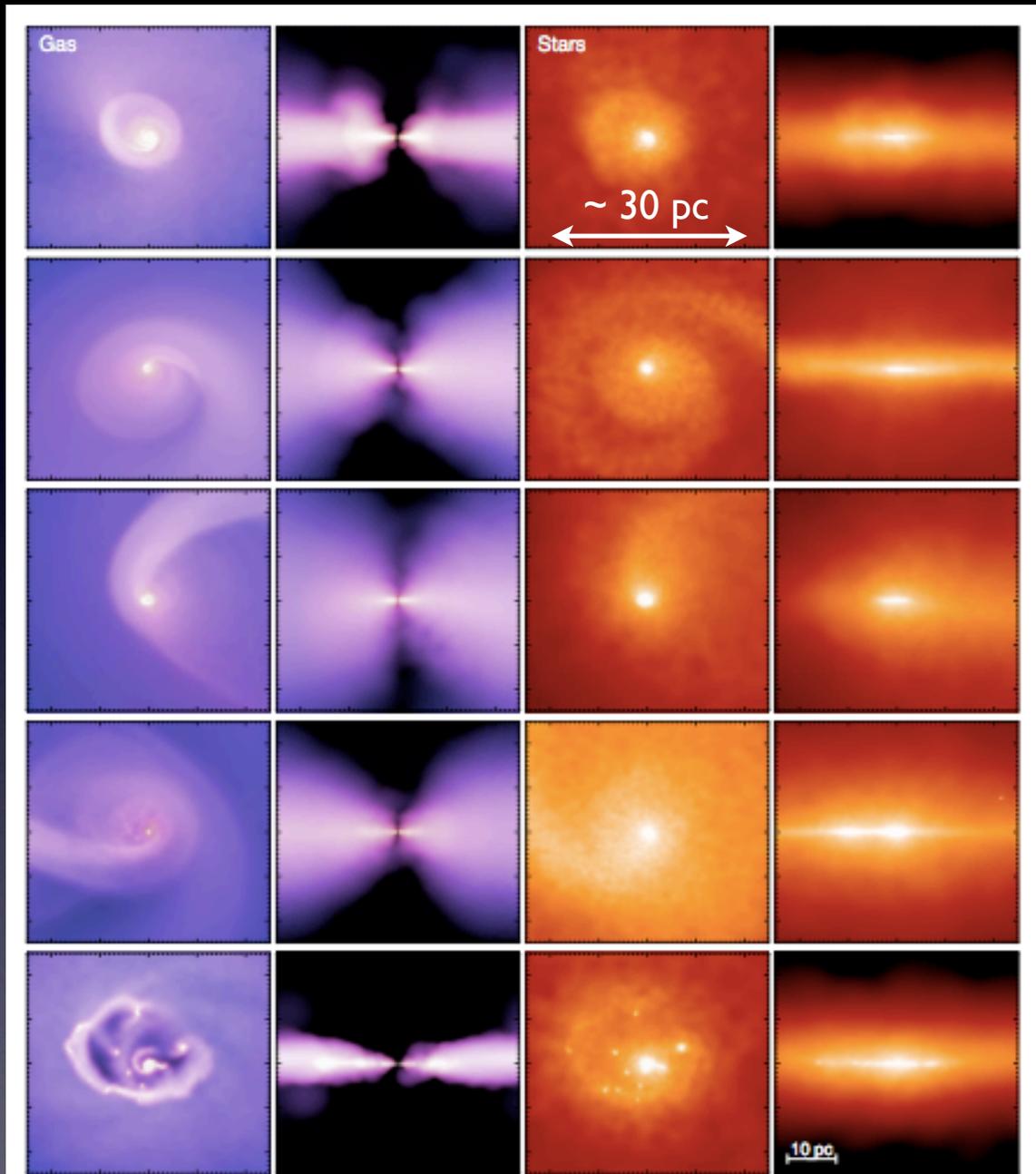
Once BH Forms:
 Large Gap btw
 Bar Transport at
 $\approx 10^3$ pc & viscous
 disk at ≈ 0.1 pc

Gas: Face On

Edge On

Stars: Face On

Edge On



Inside BH potential
dominant asymmetry
that drives gas inflow
is not bar-like ($m=2$)

Instead: eccentric/
lopsided disk ($m=1$),
in both stars & gas

The 'Double' Nucleus of M31: a Fossil from the Era of BH Growth?

M 31 The Andromeda Galaxy



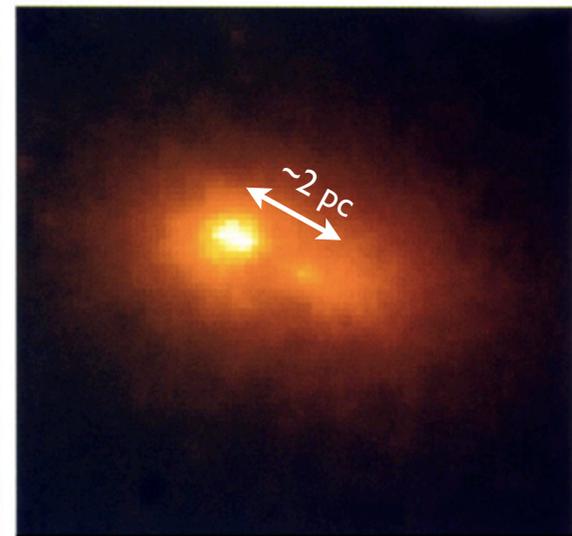
40,000 LY

Ground View of Galaxy



2,000 LY

Ground View of Galaxy Core



40 LIGHT-YEARS

HST View of Galaxy Nucleus

Lauer et al.

Tremaine: Double nucleus due to eccentric stellar disk



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More accurately ...

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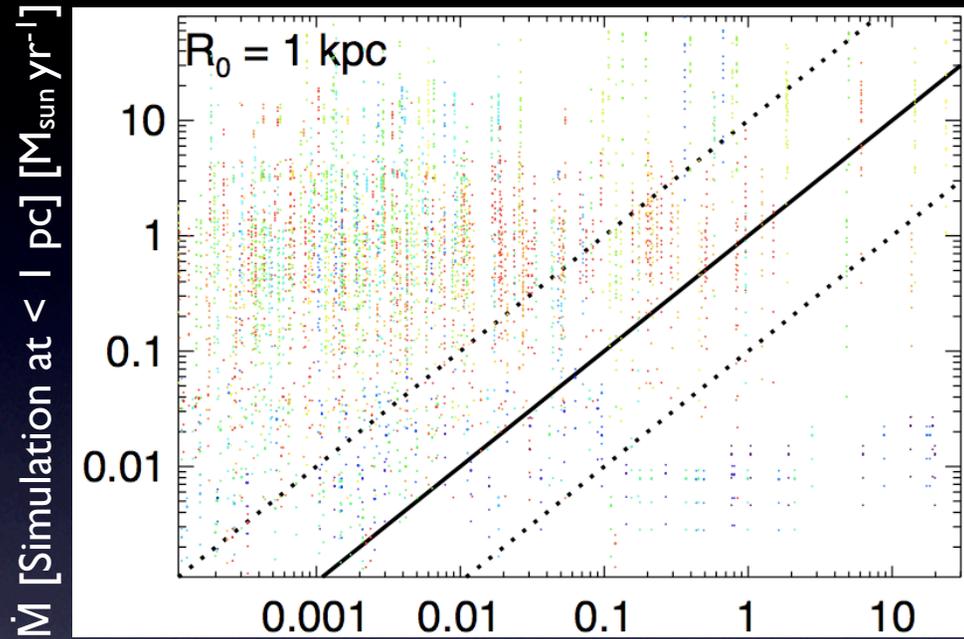
dominant torque:
asymmetry in stars → shocks in gas

$$\dot{M} \sim \frac{\delta\Phi_*}{\Phi_0} \frac{M_{\text{gas}}}{t_{\text{orb}}}$$

$$t_{\text{inflow}} \sim \frac{\Phi_0}{\delta\Phi_*} t_{\text{orb}}$$

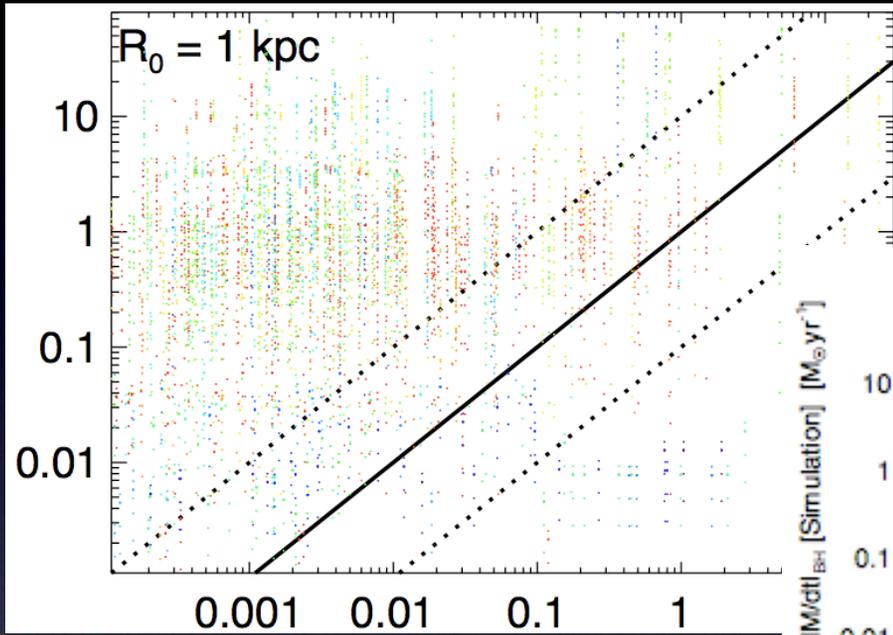
cf. local α model: $t_{\text{inflow}} \sim t_{\text{orb}} \alpha^{-1}(r/h)^2$
spiral waves in gas alone: $t_{\text{inflow}} \sim t_{\text{orb}} \alpha^{-1}(r/h)$

Analytically Bridging the Gap: From \sim kpc to $\leq \sim 0.1$ pc



Analytically Bridging the Gap: From \sim kpc to $\leq \sim 0.1$ pc

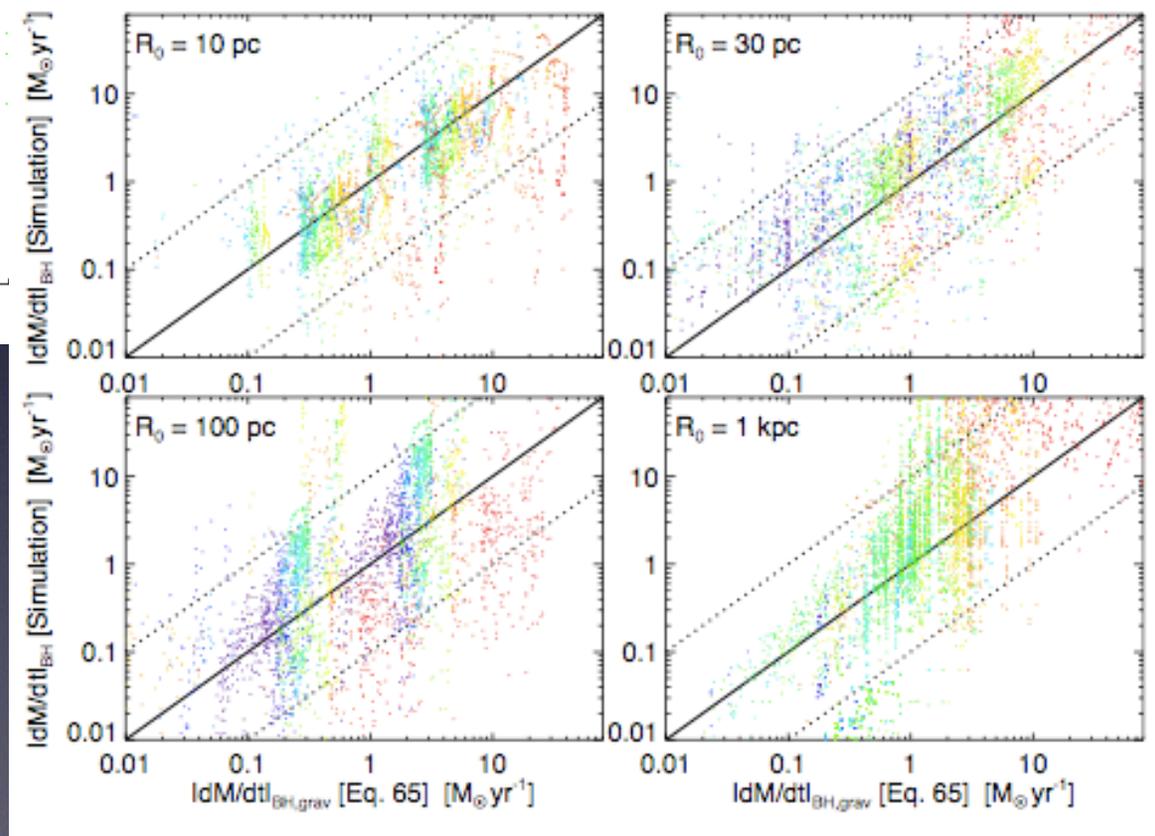
\dot{M} [Simulation at < 1 pc] [$M_{\text{sun}} \text{yr}^{-1}$]



Bondi Prediction at \sim kpc
($M_{\text{sun}} \text{yr}^{-1}$)

$$\frac{\dot{M}_{\text{BH, grav}}}{M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}} \approx \alpha(\eta\kappa) f_d^{5/2} M_{\text{BH}, 8}^{1/6} M_{d, 9} R_{0, 100}^{-3/2} (1 + f_0/f_{\text{gas}})^{-1}$$

HQ 2011

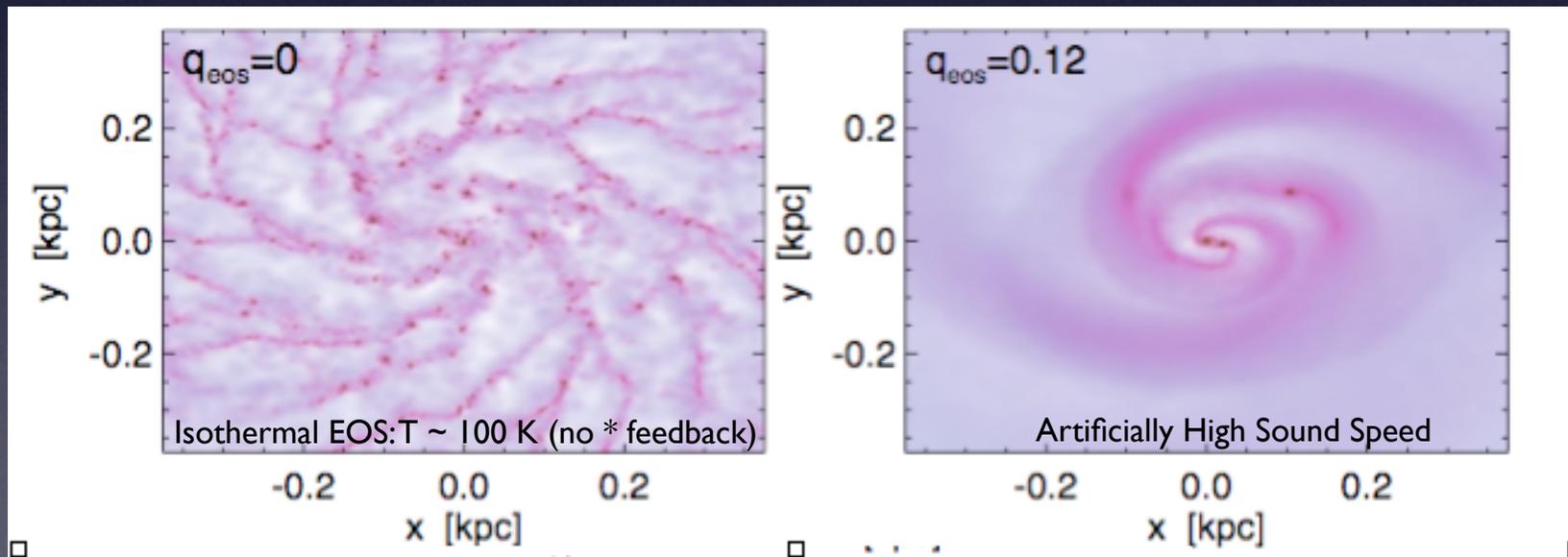


\dot{M} Prediction Grav Torques [$M_{\text{sun}} \text{yr}^{-1}$]

Critical Physics: More Realistic ISM

- *To get the BH physics 'right' we need to get the ISM 'right'*
 - **Bulge & BH Growth: gas inflow vs. star formation**
 - **BH Feedback: coupling of AGN winds & radiation to inhomogeneous vs. smooth ISM**

Eg: Gas Inflow in Galaxies: Bulge Formation & BH Growth



Both of these Sims (ours) are wrong; Need to both **form** and **disrupt** GMCs

Feedback associated with Star Formation

- Direct Momentum & Energy Input

- $\dot{P}_{\text{photons}} \sim \dot{P}_{\text{SNe}} \sim \dot{P}_{* \text{ winds}} \sim L/c$ $\dot{E}_{\text{SNe}} \sim 10^{-2} L \sim 10 \dot{E}_{* \text{ winds}}; \dot{E}_{\text{ionization}}$

- Interaction with Ambient ISM

- \dot{P} can \uparrow (work done) while \dot{E} \downarrow (energy radiated away)

$$\text{Photons : } \dot{P} \simeq \frac{L}{c} (1 - \exp[-\tau_{UV}]) + \frac{L_{FIR}}{c} \tau_{FIR} \sim \frac{L}{c} (1 + \tau_{FIR})$$

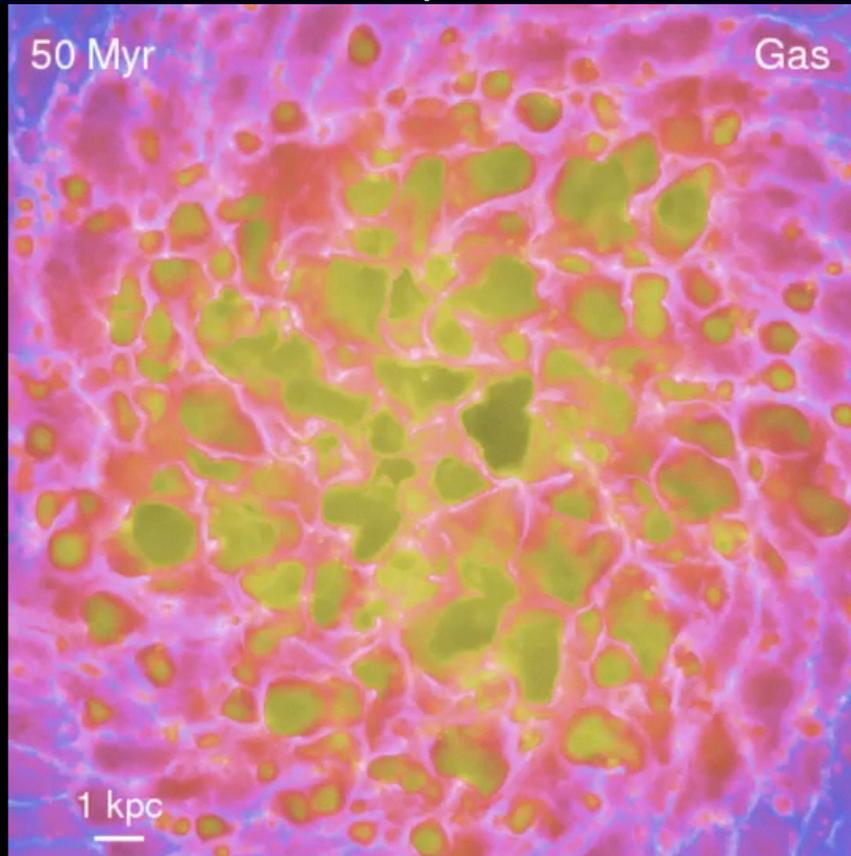
UV degraded into FIR
FIR scattering/absorption

(very approx implementation; see HQM 2011)

$$\text{SNe : } \dot{P} \sim 10s \frac{L}{c}$$

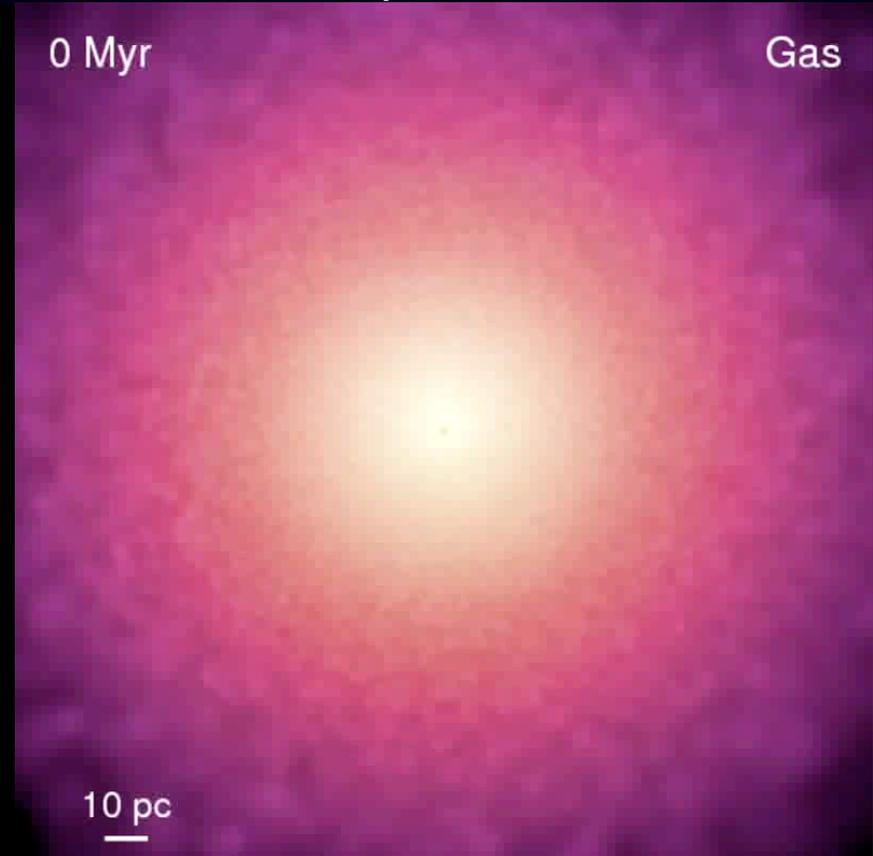
Towards a More Realistic Model of the ISM

Galaxy-Scale



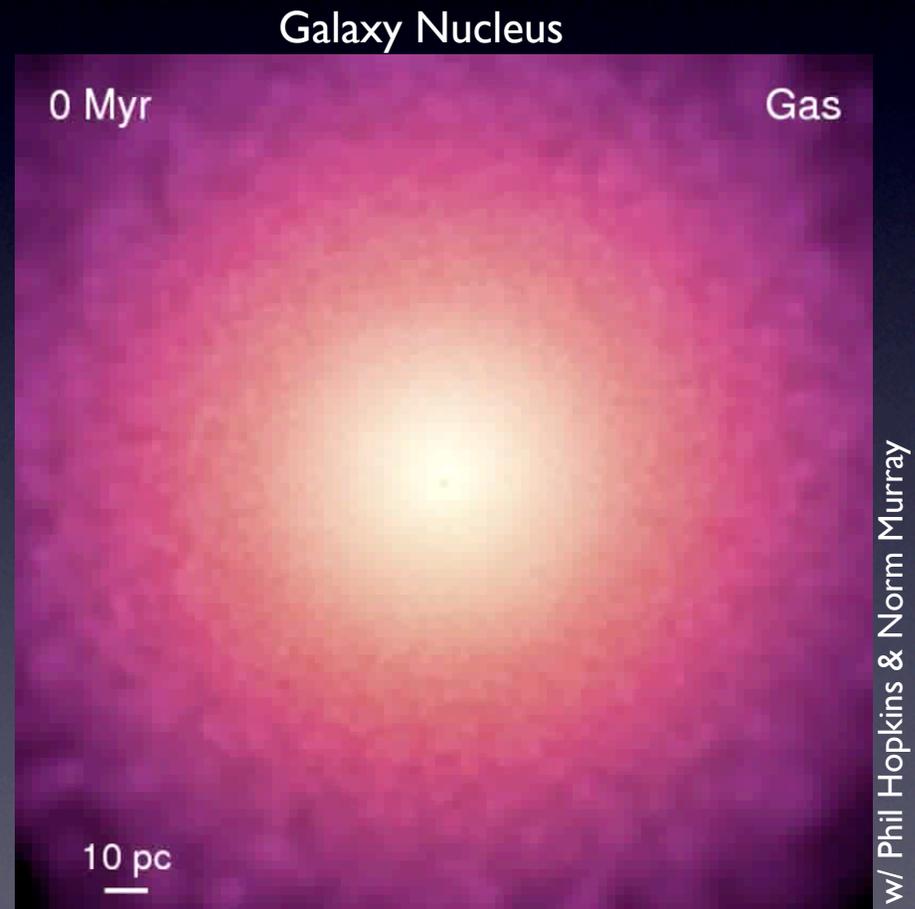
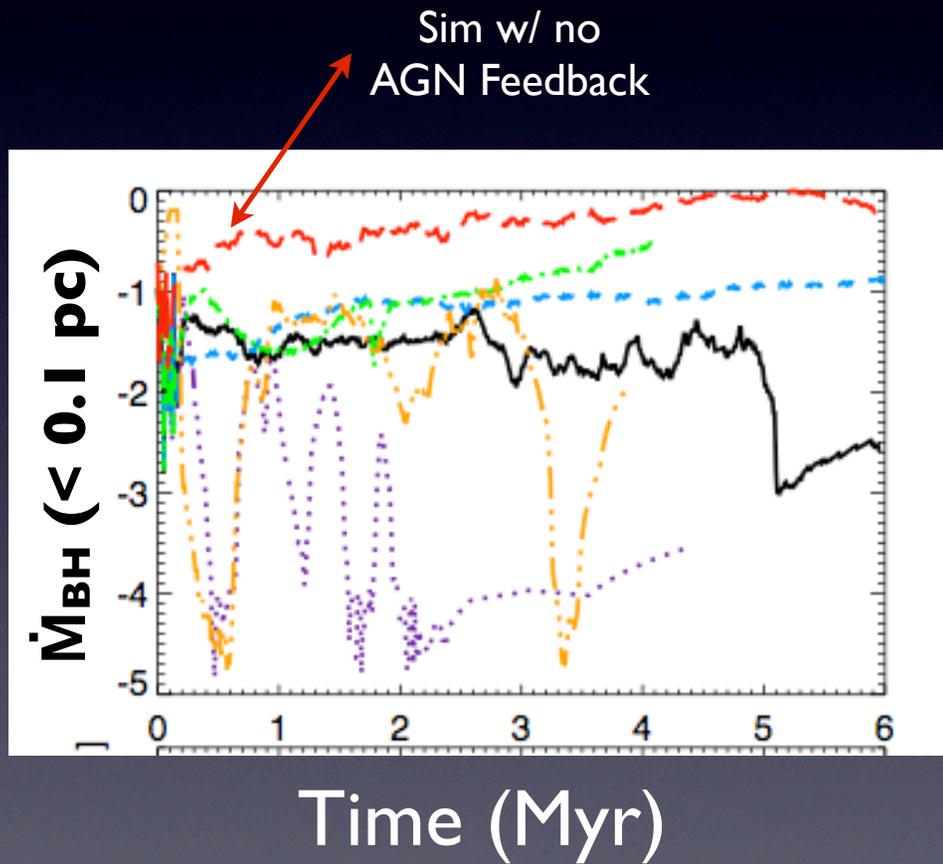
Inhomogeneous 'turbulent' ISM & galactic winds self-consistently created

Galaxy Nucleus



Subgrid ISM Model w/ OOM Plausible Treatment of Stellar Feedback

Towards a More Realistic Model of the ISM



Subgrid ISM Model w/ OOM Plausible Treatment of Stellar Feedback



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