

Cosmic Accretion & Galaxy Co-Evolution: Lessons from the Extended Chandra Deep Field South

Meg Urry
Yale University

$\lambda\lambda\lambda$ surveys \rightarrow most BH growth obscured

- Faint red X-ray sources in GOODS, ECDFS, MUSYC, COSMOS, AEGIS, SWIRE, Lockman Hole, HDF-N/S, NDWFS, XBootes, ChaMP, ...
- Treister et al. population synthesis model: *2004,2005,2006a,b, 2009a,b,2010a,b*
 - Fits LogN-LogS *infrared, optical, X-ray, γ -ray*
 - Fits local Seyfert SEDs *L_X $N_H \rightarrow$ SED shape + normalization*
 - Fits AGN redshift distribution *optically faint “galaxies”*
 - Fits X-ray “background” *please see 2005, 2009 papers*
 - Obscuration increases w redshift *N_H narrow lines, infrared*
 - Origin of quasars: mergers of gas rich galaxies *Science*
 - “Compton-thick AGN” poorly constrained beyond $z \sim 0$ *NuSTAR*
- Absorbed energy re-radiated in **infrared**

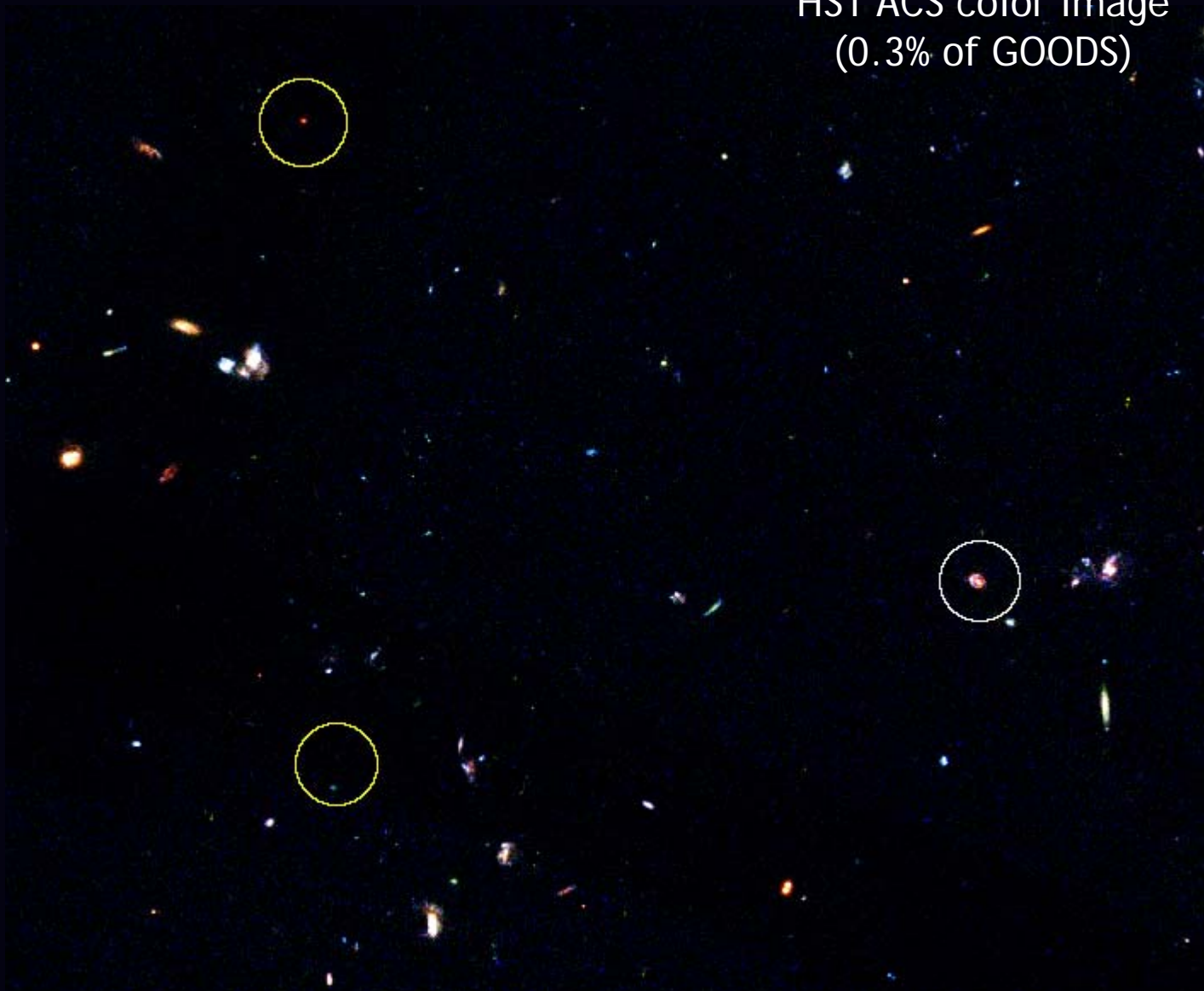
Also Fiore et al. 2008, 2009, Daddi et al. 2007, Georgantopoulos et al. 2008

GOODS

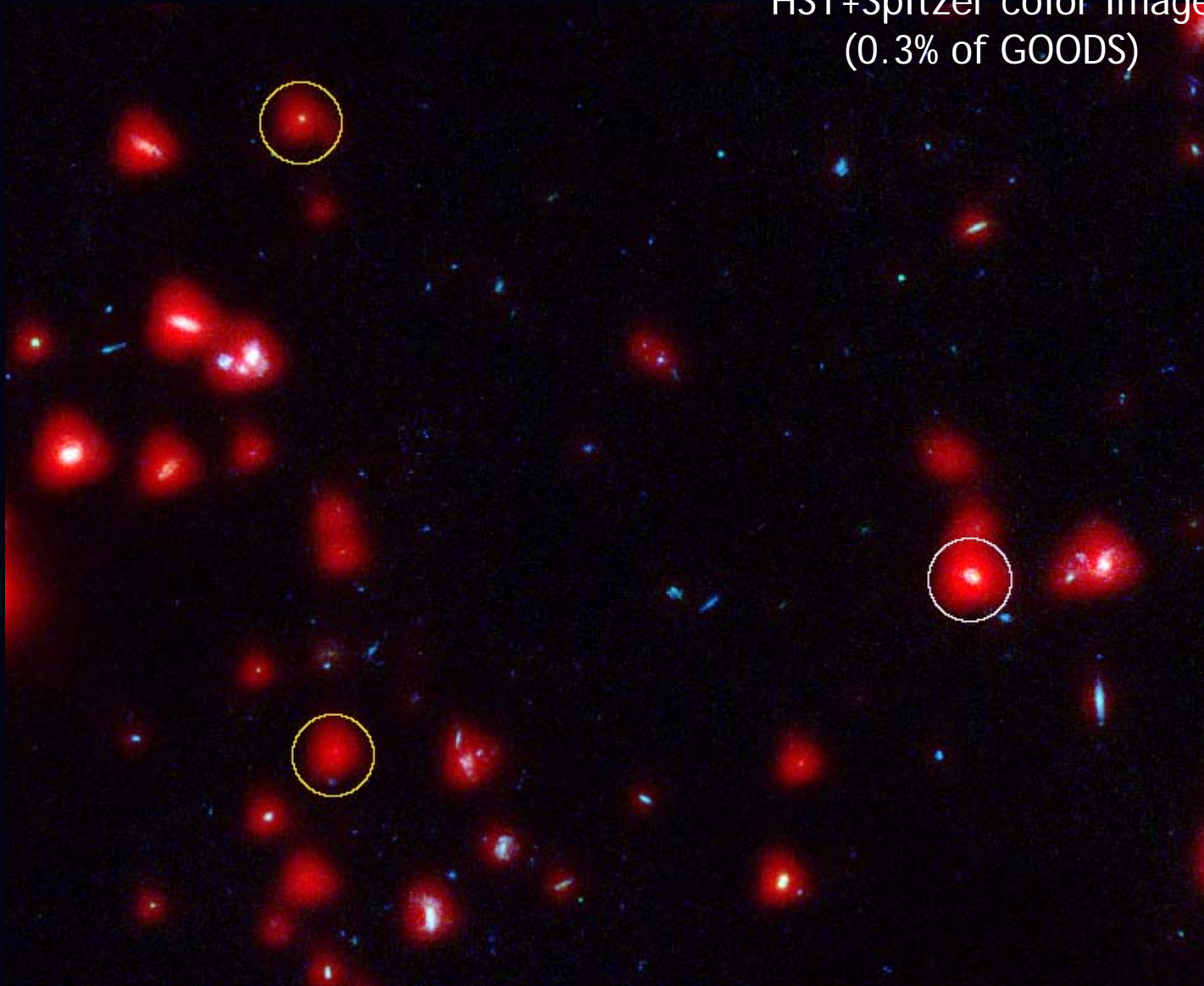
A deep field galaxy survey image showing a vast field of galaxies in various colors and orientations against a black background. The galaxies are densely packed and include many distant, faint objects. The colors range from blue to red, with some bright yellow and orange stars interspersed among the galaxies. The overall appearance is a rich, multi-colored field of celestial objects.

CMU, Giavalisco, Dickinson, Cesarsky, Giacconi, Bergeron ...

HST ACS color image
(0.3% of GOODS)



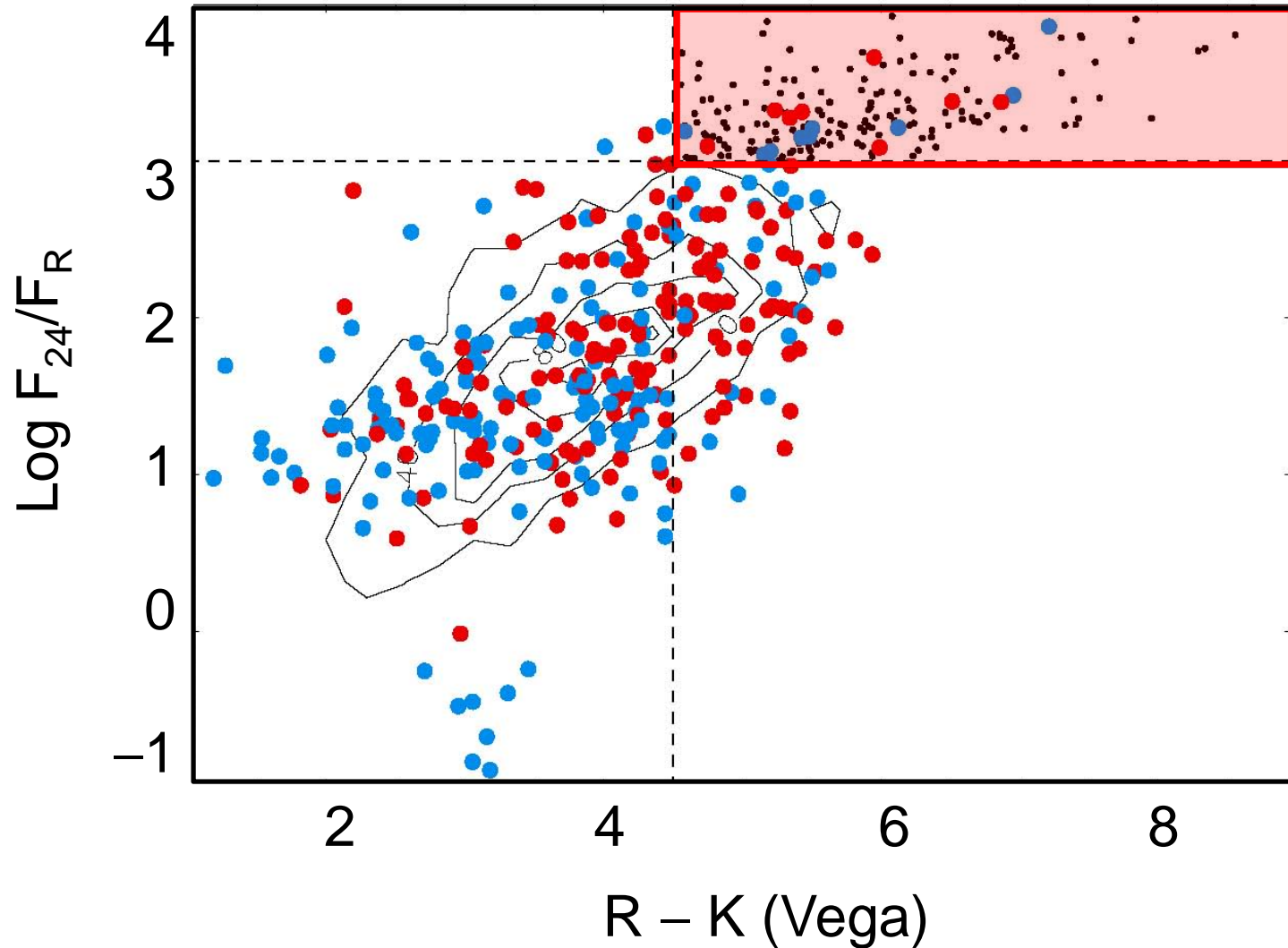
HST+Spitzer color image
(0.3% of GOODS)

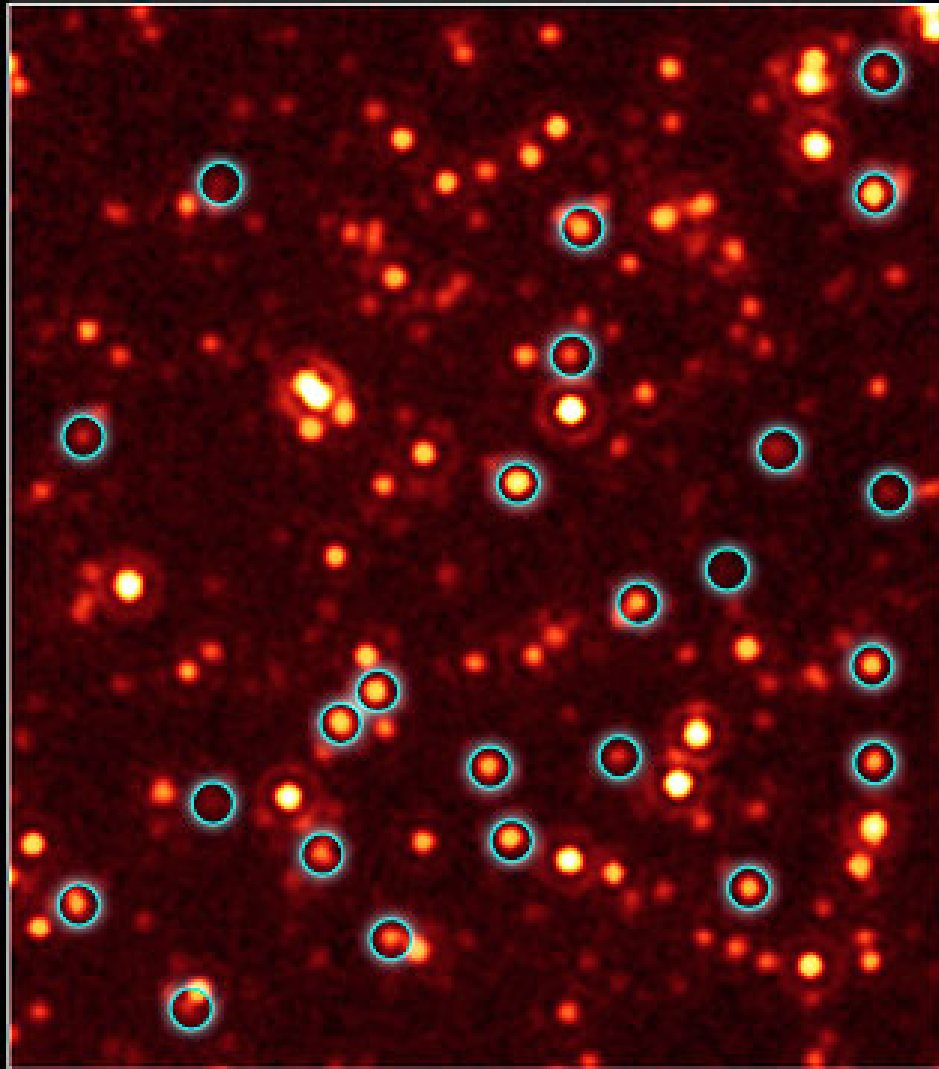


Missing: heavily obscured AGN at high z

- Deep X-ray surveys can miss some
- Infrared-bright (high & low redshift)
- How to distinguish AGN from starbursts?
→ X-ray stacking

Infrared-excess sources in ECDFS





Locating Black Holes in
Distant Galaxies

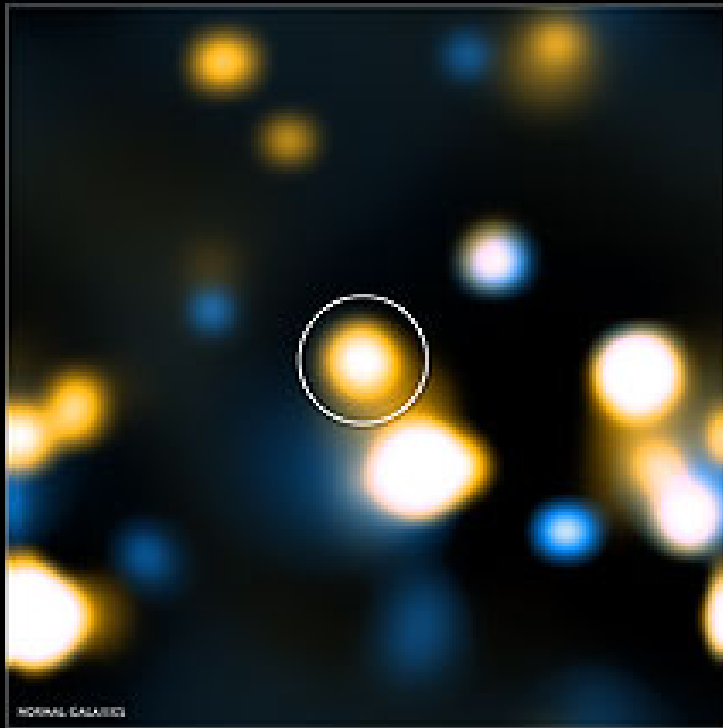
Spitzer Space Telescope •
MIPS

NASA / JPL-Caltech / E. Daddi [CEA, France]

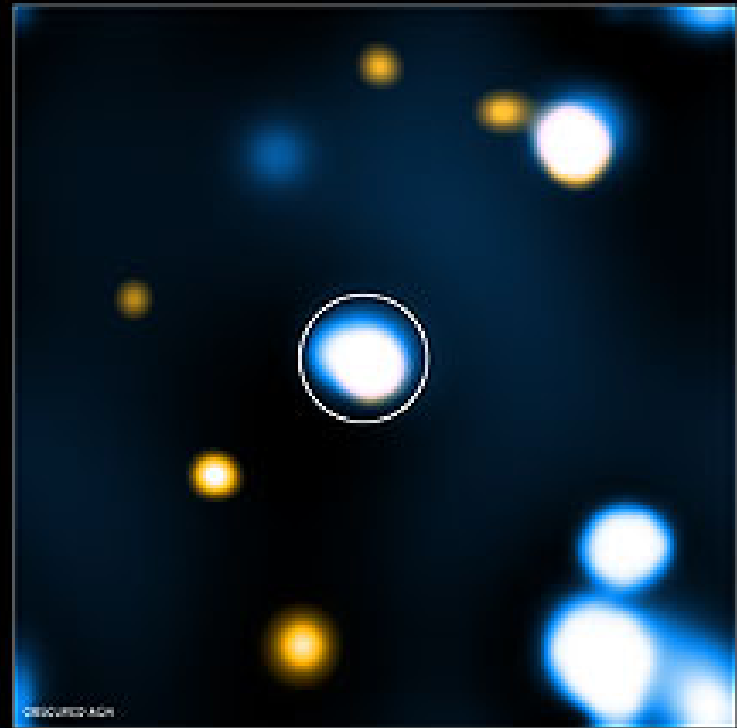
ssc2007-17a

Daddi et al. 2007, Fiore et al. 2008

X-Ray Stacked Spectra

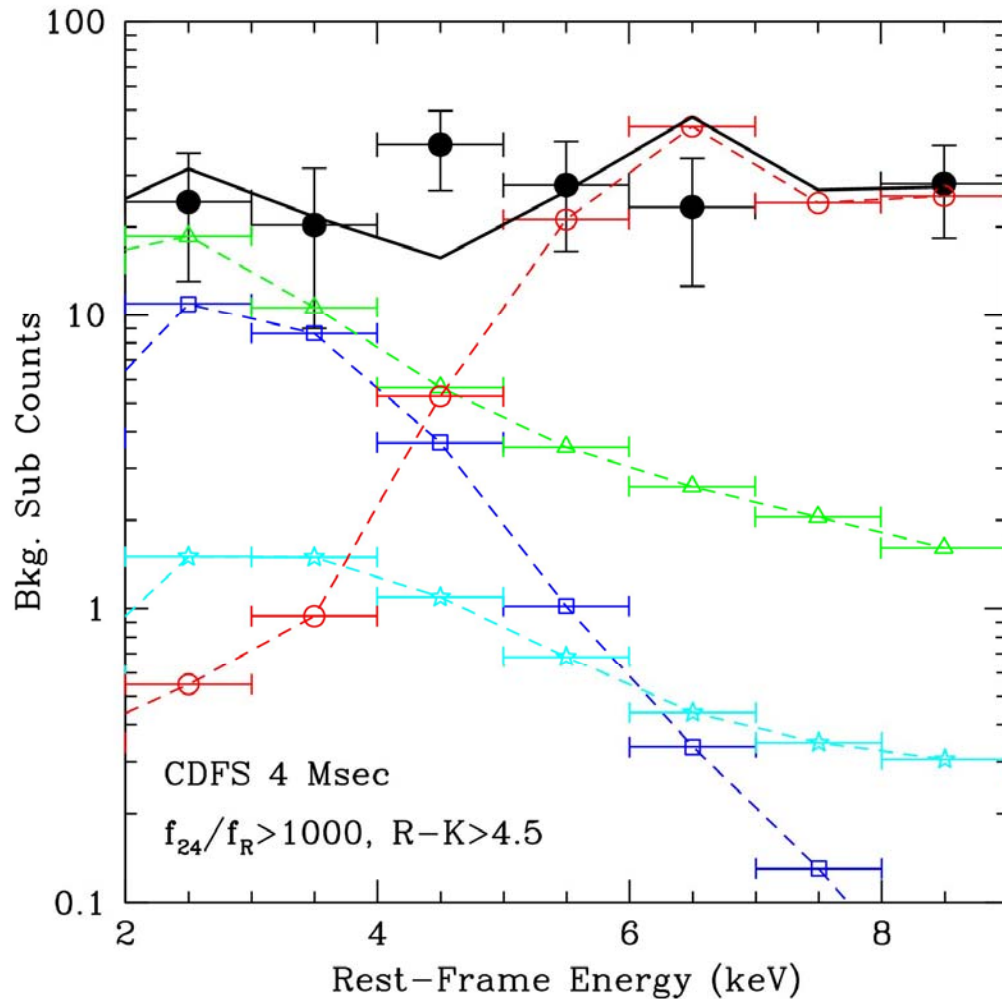


24 μm "normal"



24 μm "excess"

Rest-Frame Stacking, all IR-excess sources



$N_H = 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}, \Gamma = 1.9$

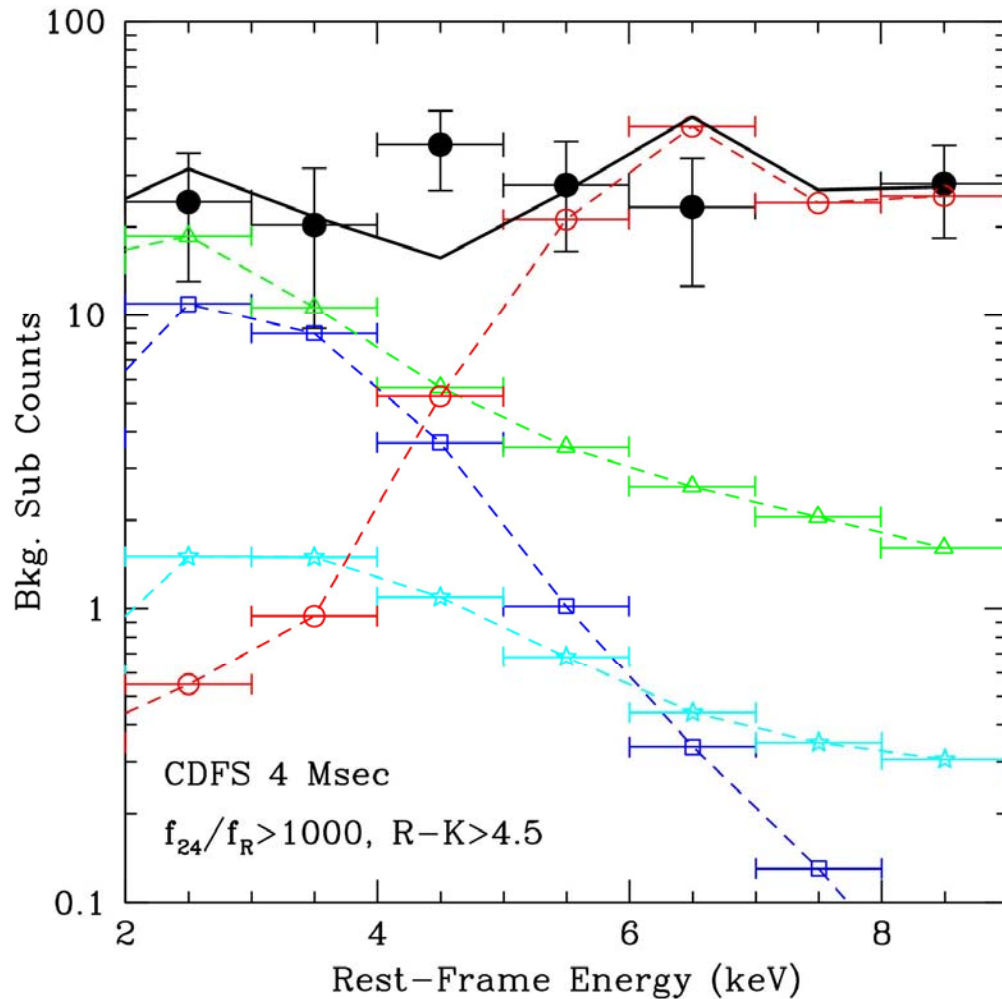
$\Gamma = 1.9$ (reflected)

Thermal $kT = 0.7 \text{ keV}$

HMXBs

→ obsc AGN+star formation

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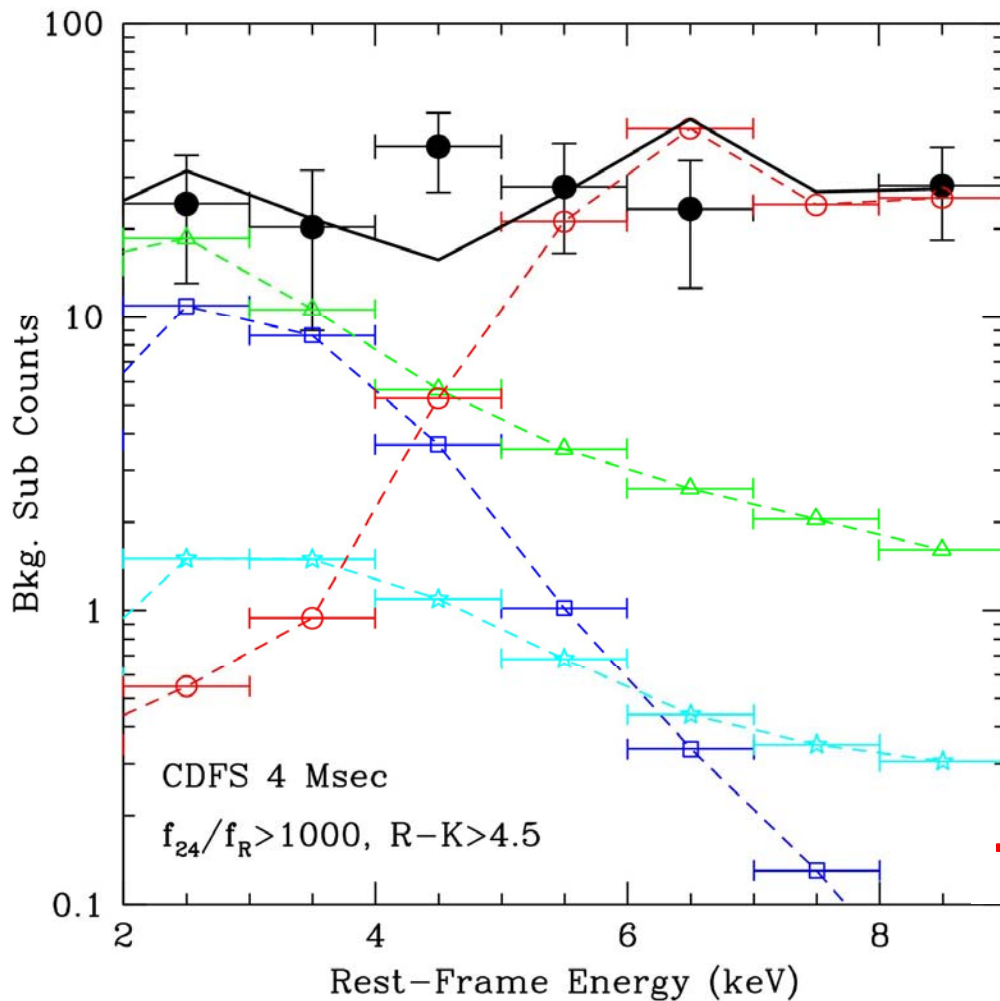
→ obsc AGN+star formation

Also:

Higher $L \rightarrow$ harder Γ

→ more AGN in stack

Rest-Frame Stacking, all IR-excess sources



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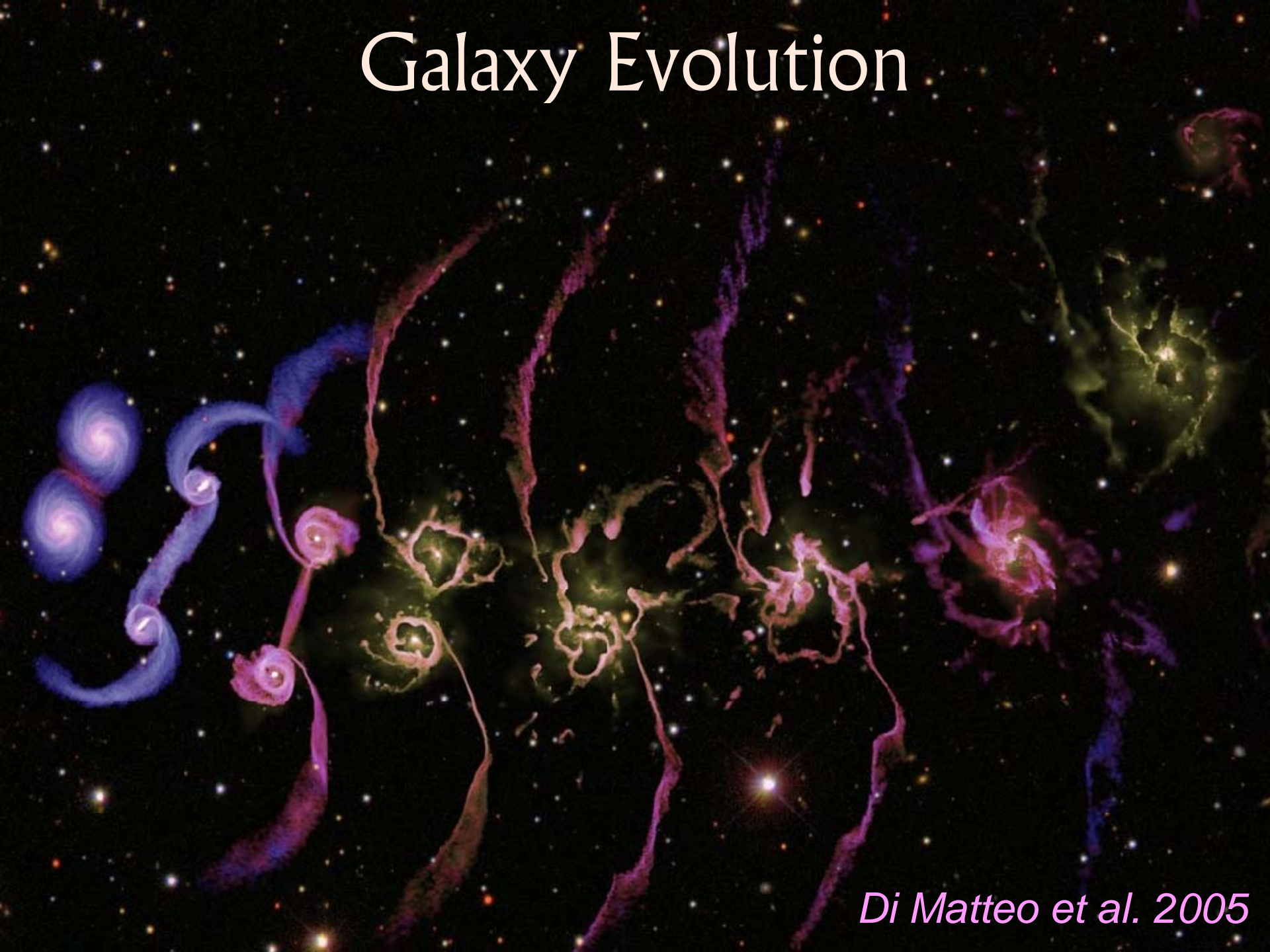
Also:

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→ more AGN in stack

→ deep/wide X-ray surveys

Galaxy Evolution

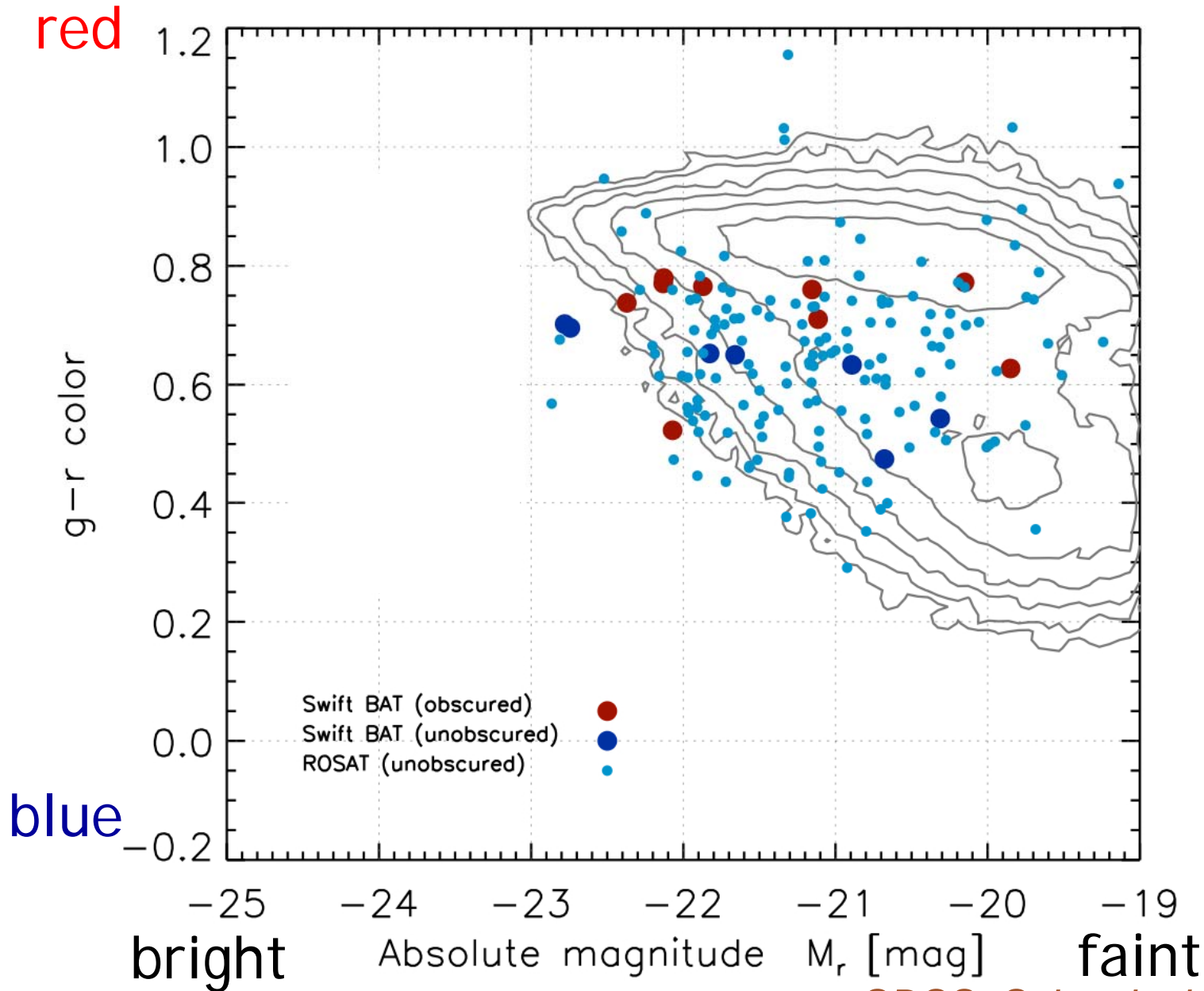


Di Matteo et al. 2005

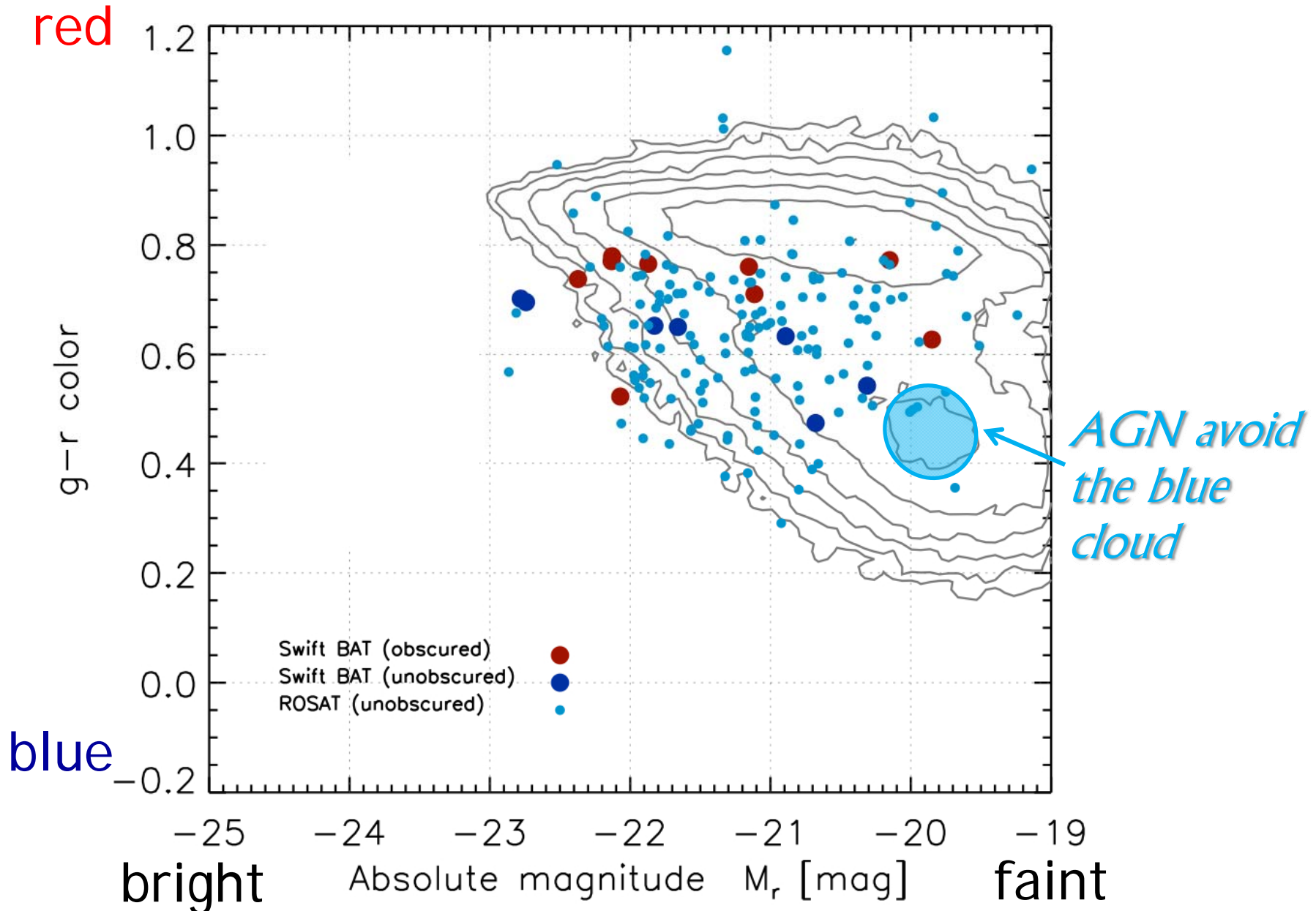
Galaxy evolution scenario

- Common trigger (e.g., merger)
- Star formation starts
- BH accretion delayed (angular momentum)
- AGN turns on, heats ISM/IGM
- Star formation turns off
- Stellar population ages from blue to red

AGN Host Colors at $z \sim 0$



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Actual feedback at $z \sim 0$

- Stars turn off
- Stars age from blue to green
- *Then* AGN turns on (BH accretes)
- Stars age to red

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What happens at $z > 1$?

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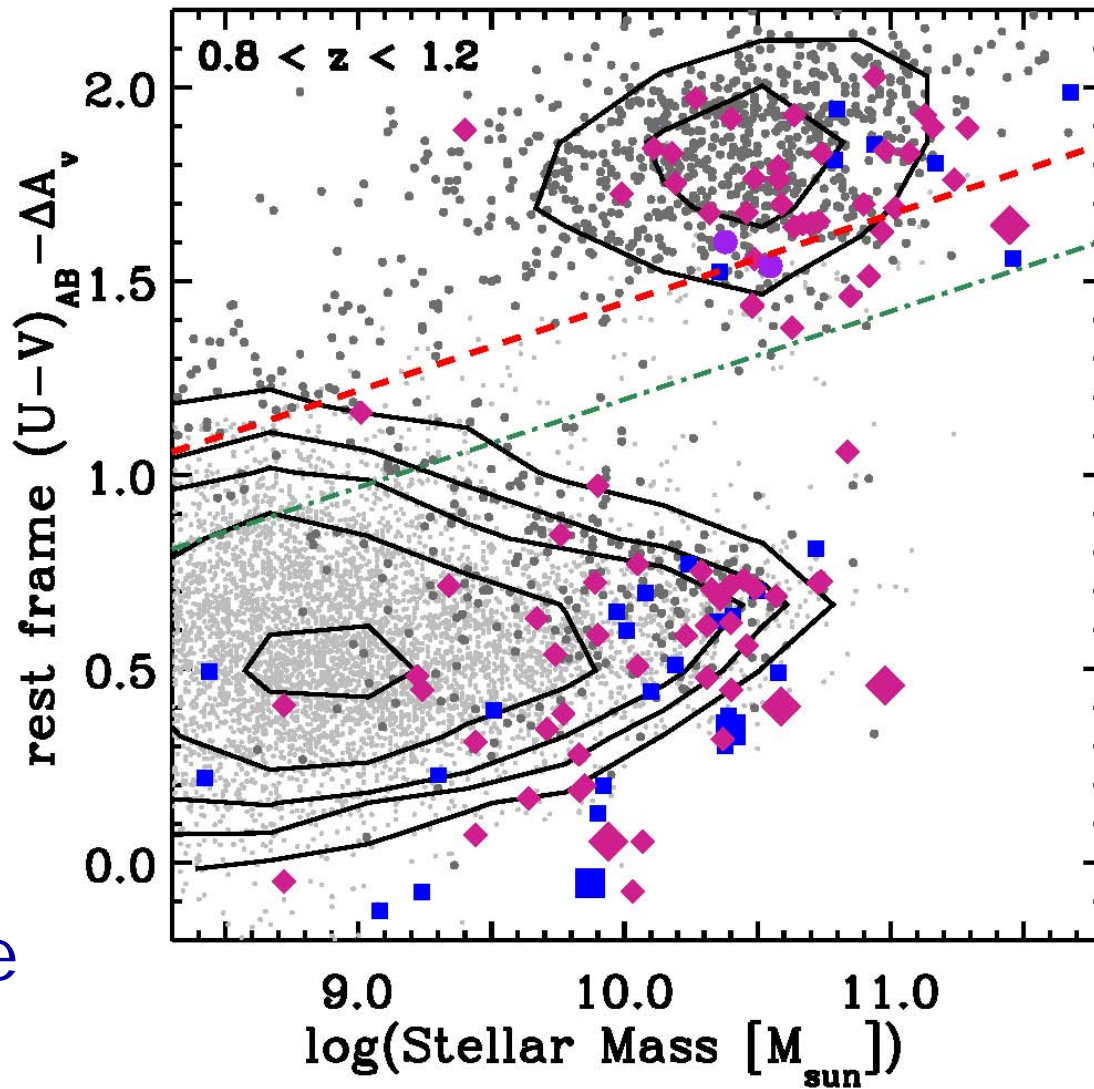
ECDFS: Subaru imaging in 18 medium-bands

- 1% photz's, 30-band SEDs $24 \mu\text{m} - 8 \text{keV}$
- stellar masses, reddening, emission lines

Cardamone et al. 2010a,b

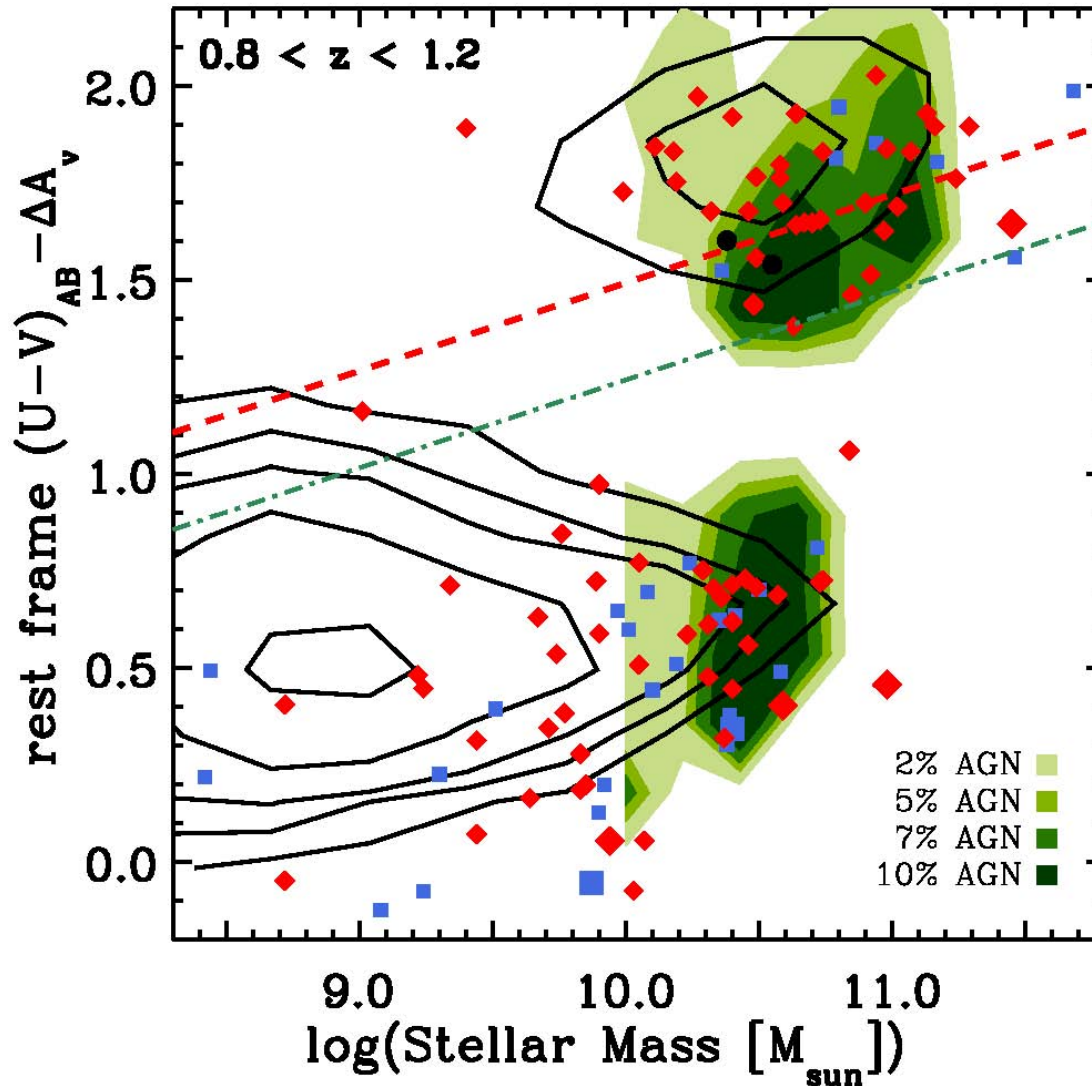
De-reddened galaxy colors at $z \sim 1$

red



blue

Fraction of galaxies that are active at $z \sim 1$



AGN Hosts at $z \sim 1$

- Hosts are massive galaxies
- Half *are* blue & star-forming
 - 2/3 of these are dusty
 - Plenty of gas remaining
 - Vigorous accretion “quasar mode”
- Half are evolving passively
 - On young edge of red sequence
 - Same age as “green valley” hosts at $z \sim 0$
 - Moderate accretion “maintenance mode”

“Standard” feedback at $z \sim 1$

- “Quasar mode:” AGN shuts down SF?
- Stars age from blue to green
- Stars age to red
- “Maintenance mode:” little SF, small BH growth

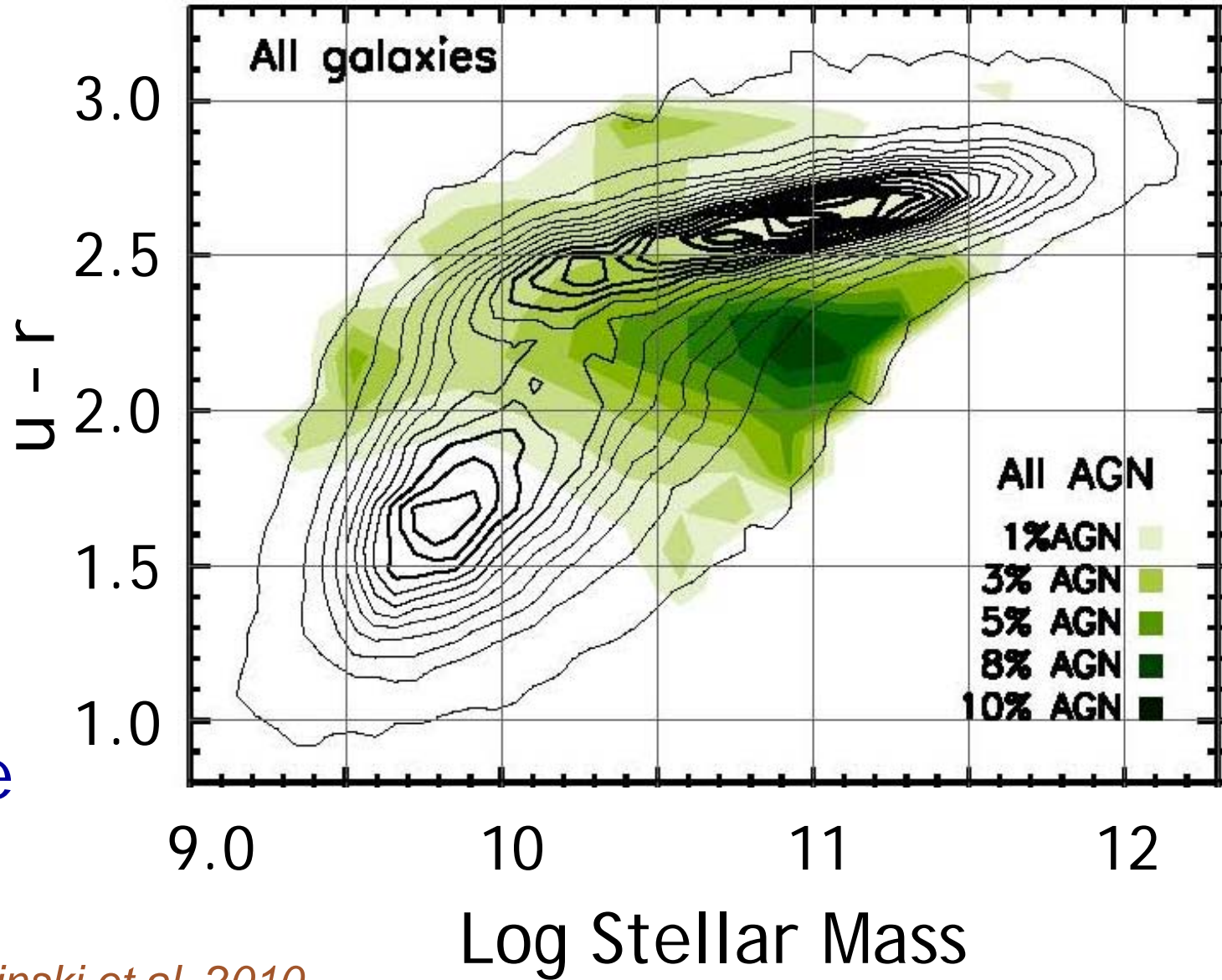
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$z \sim 2 ?$ in progress

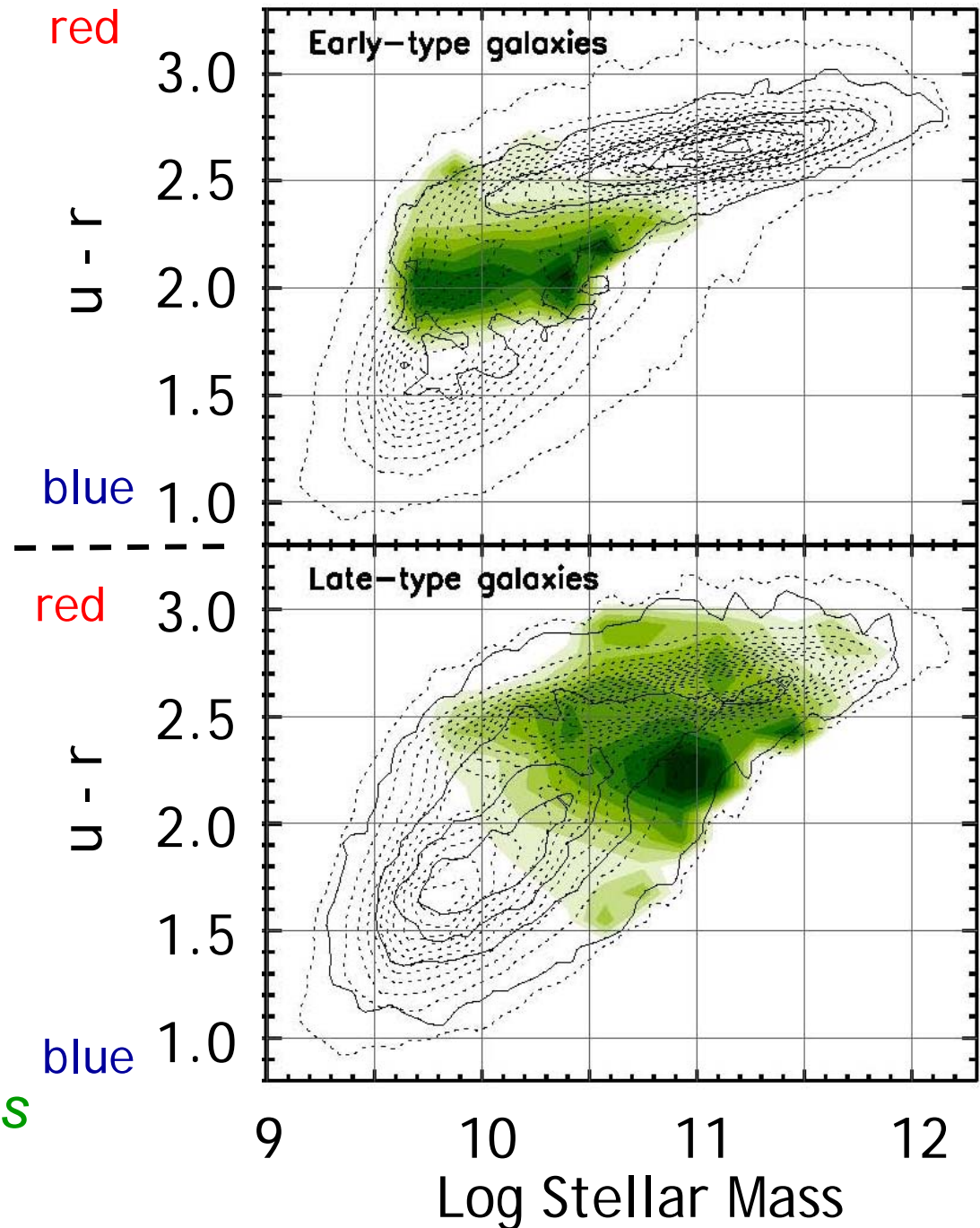
Fraction of galaxies that are AGN $z \sim 0$

red



blue

Relation of morphology and BH growth



Galaxy Zoo morphologies

Schawinski et al. 2010

Relation of morphology and BH growth

low L/L_{Edd}

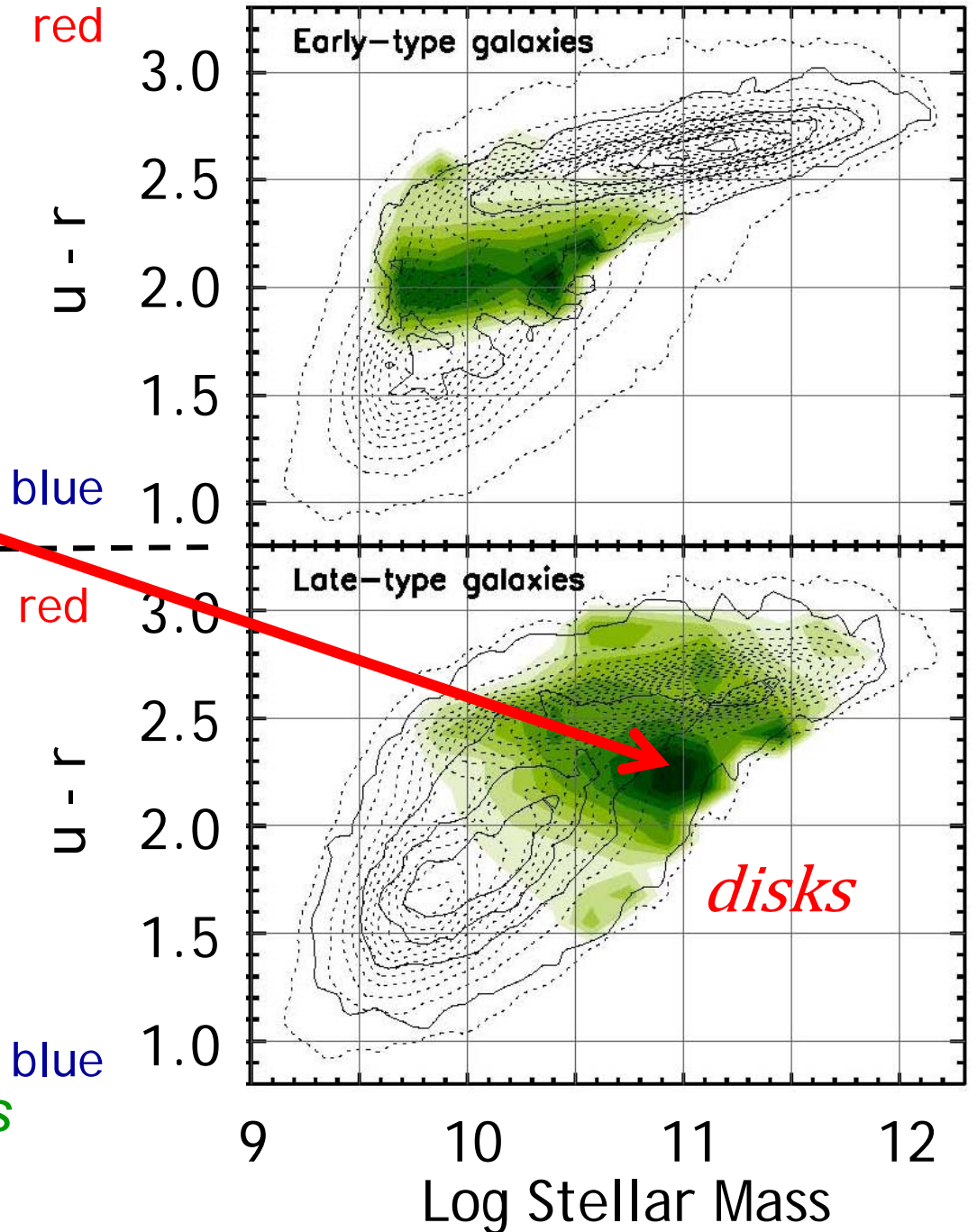
$0 < z < 1.25$

Simmons et al. 2011

Cardamone et al. 2010a

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Relation of morphology and BH growth

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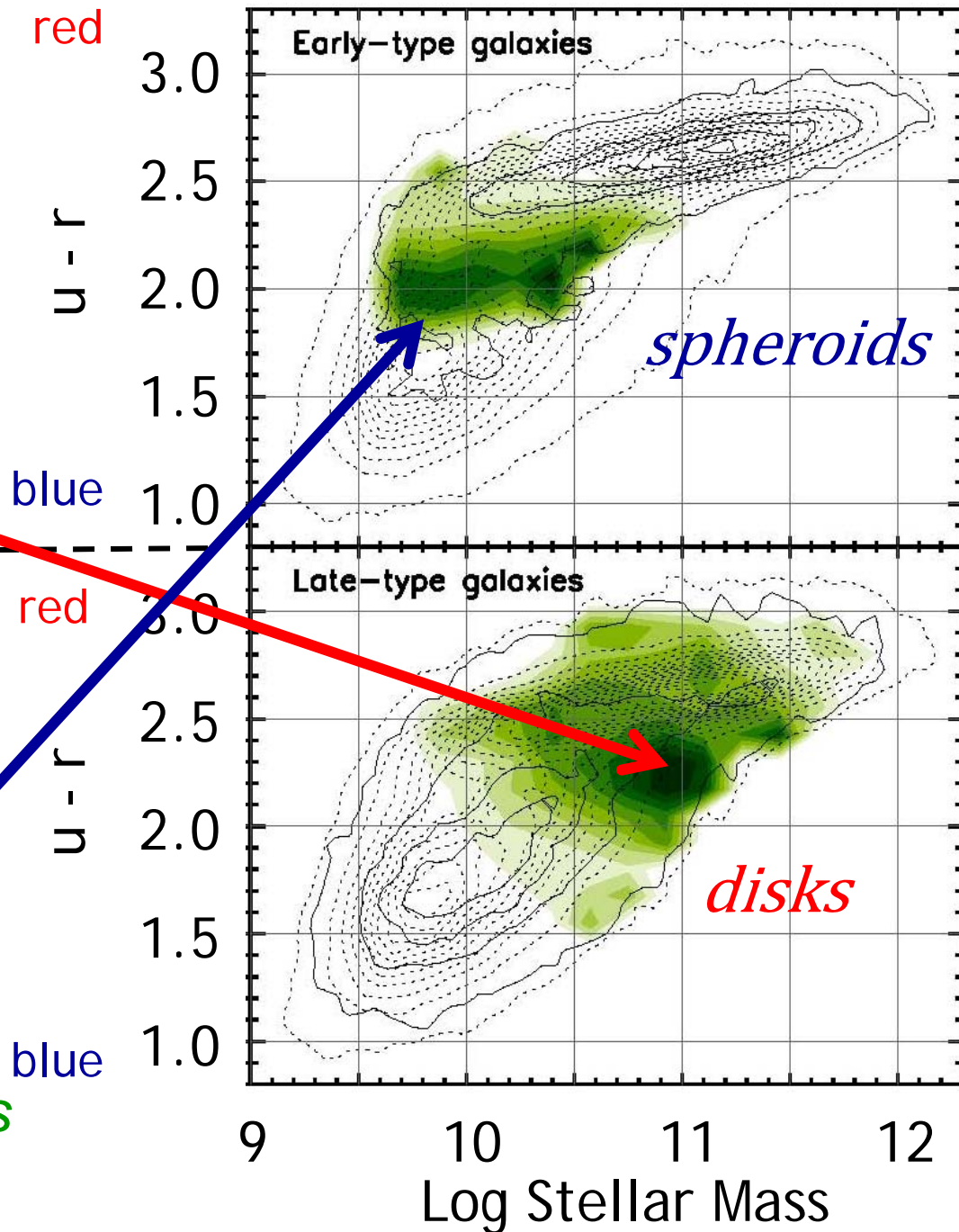
Simmons et al. 2011

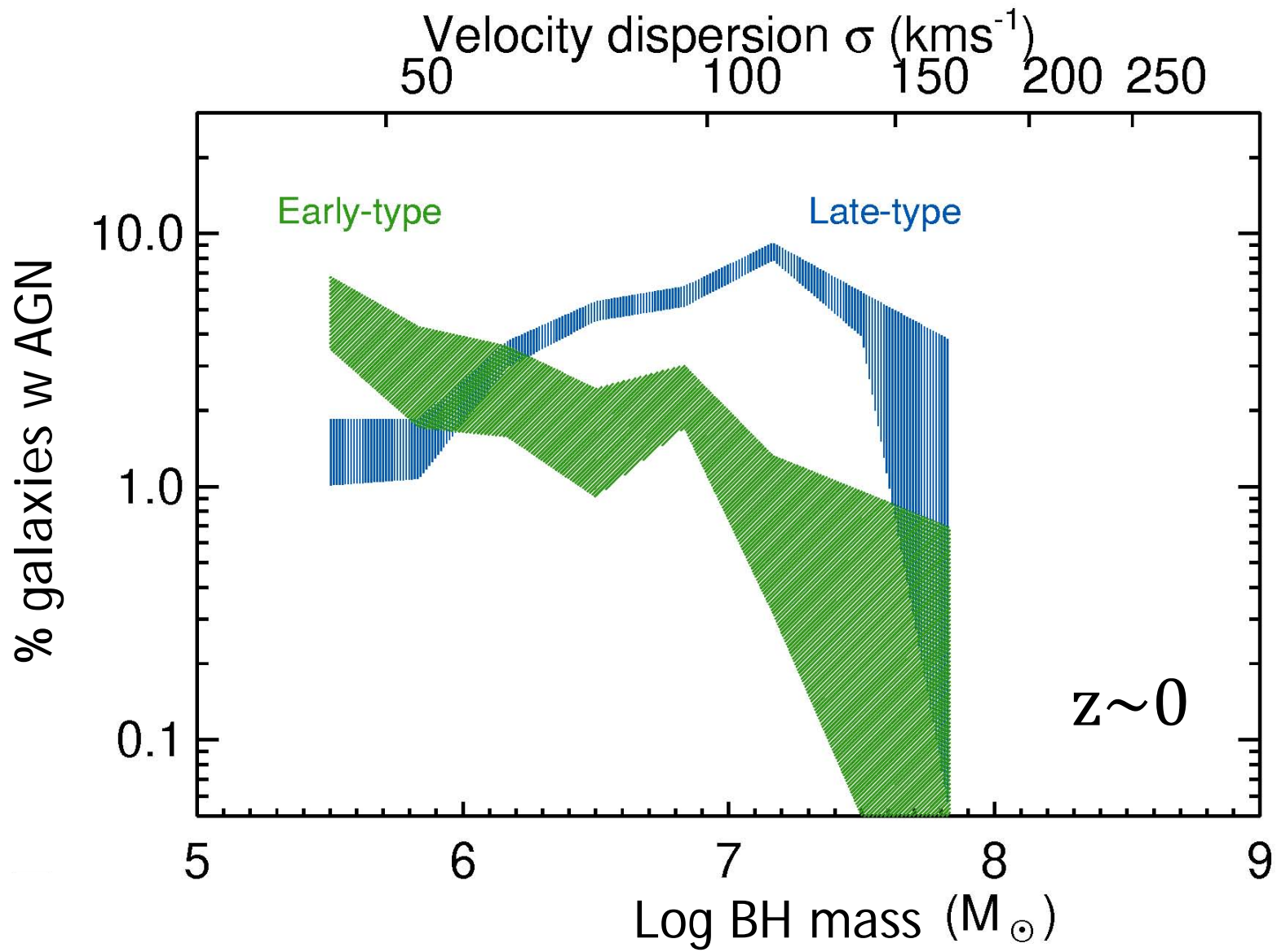
Cardamone et al. 2010a

higher L/L_{Edd} , $z \sim 0$

Galaxy Zoo morphologies

Schawinski et al. 2010





New Data Coming Soon

“Hubble Zoo” morphologies, mergers $z \gtrsim 1$

WFC3 data *ERS=1/3 GOODS*

Wide-area $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ surveys

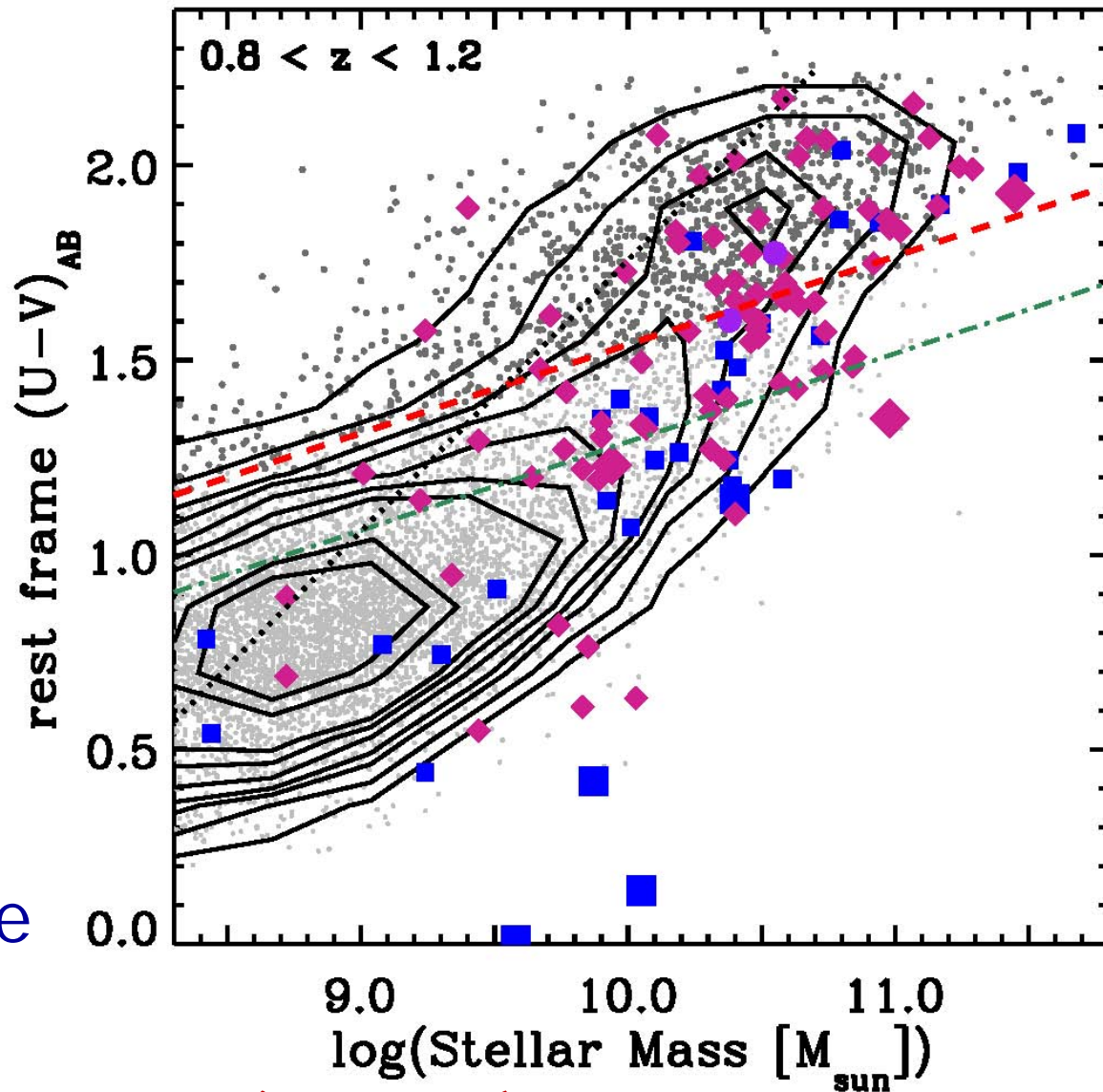
Far-infrared, submm *Herschel, ALMA*

X-ray surveys *Stripe 82, NuSTAR, Astro-H*

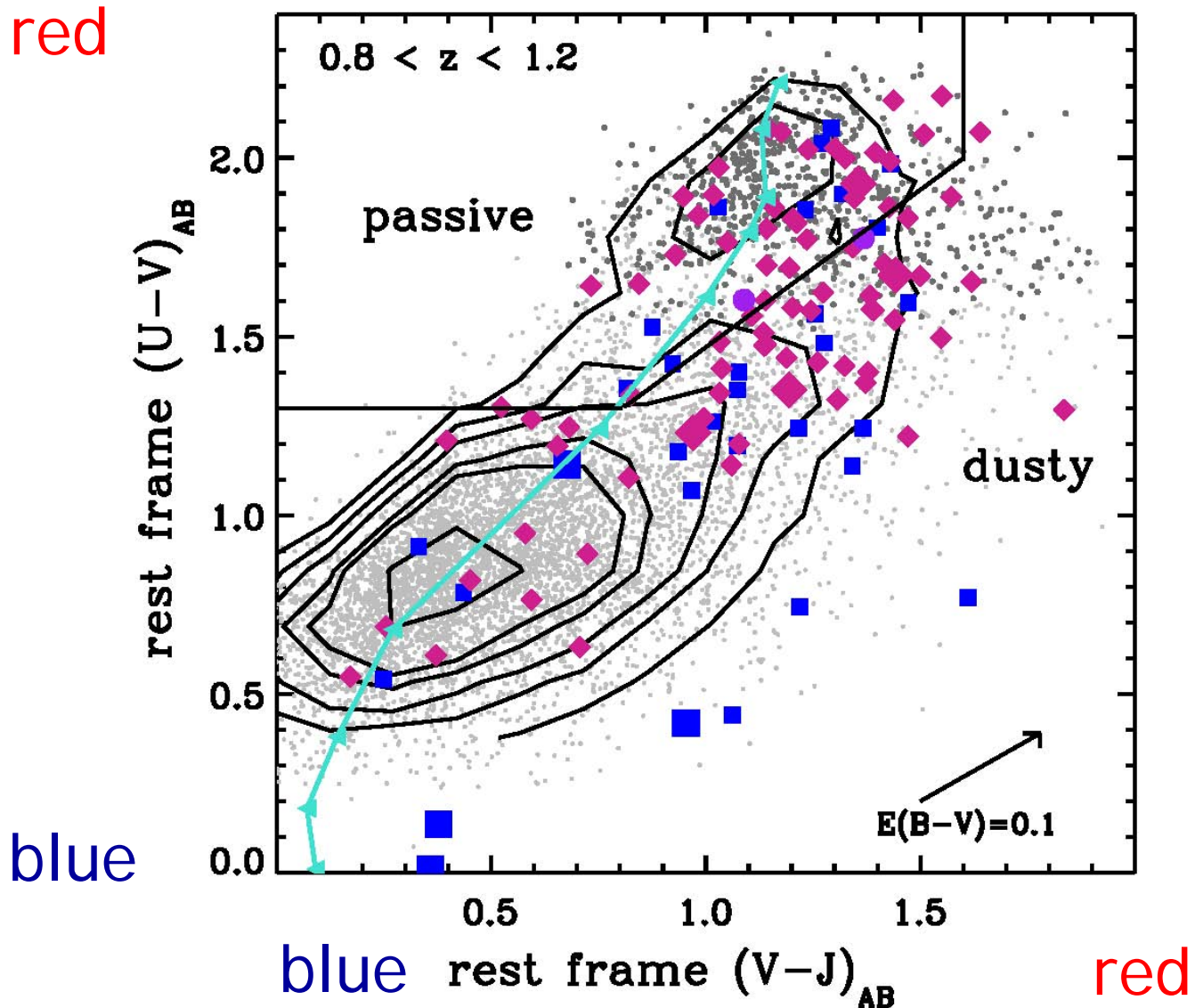
Galaxy colors at $z \sim 1$

red

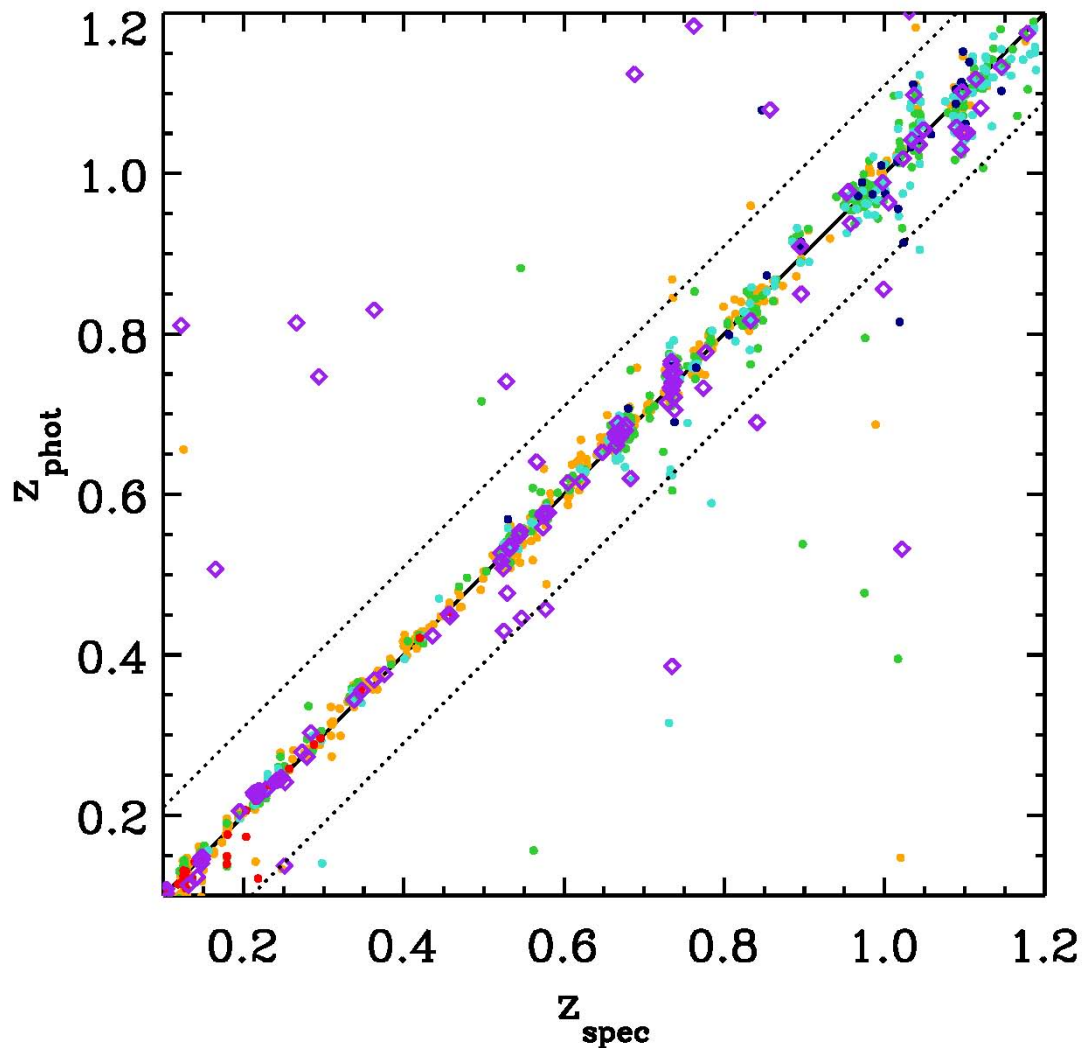
blue



Dusty vs. passive red galaxies



Photometric Redshifts



$$\Delta z / (1+z) \sim 0.007$$

galaxies (<10% outliers)

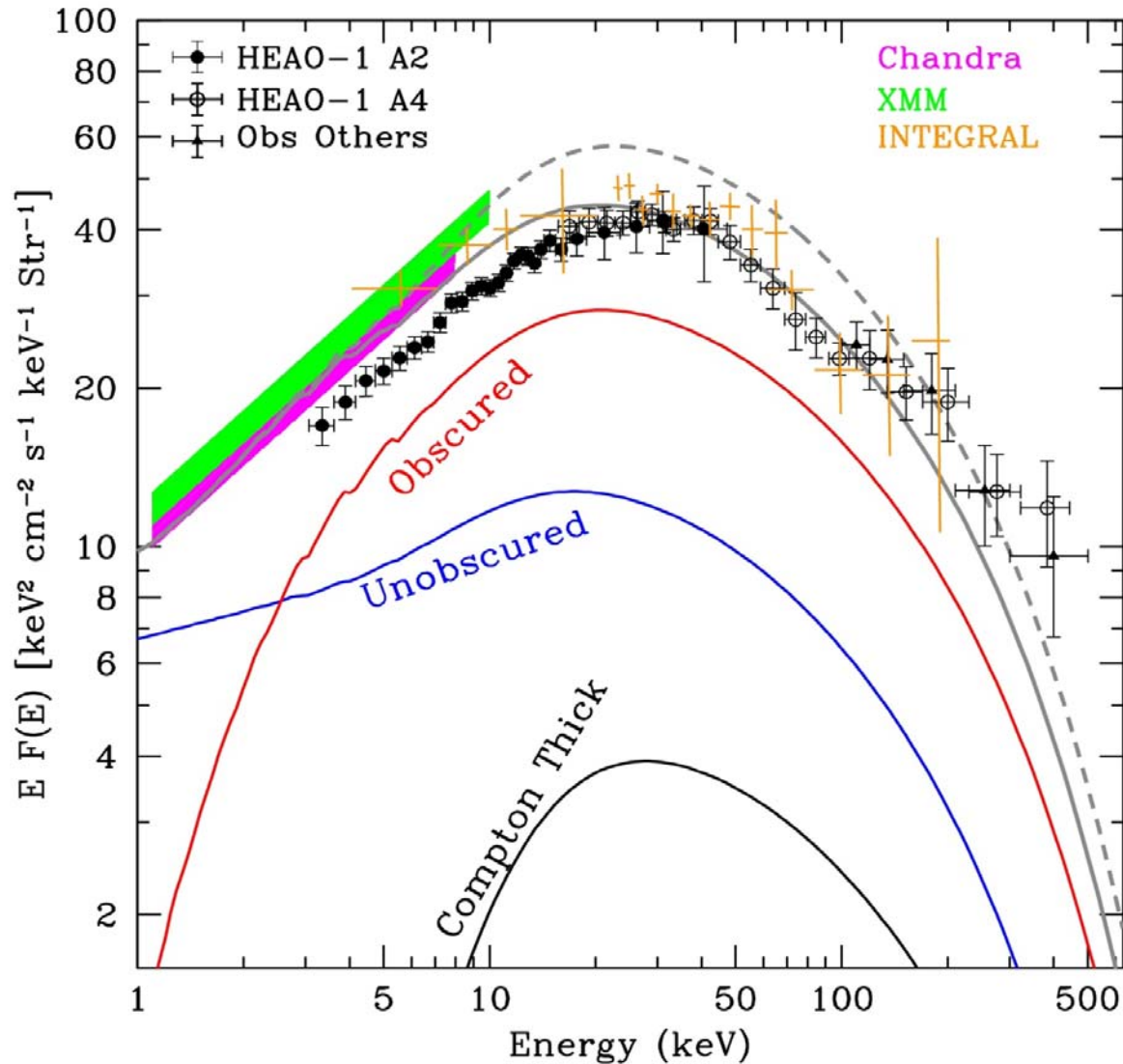
$$\Delta z / (1+z) \sim 0.01$$

AGN (~15% outliers)

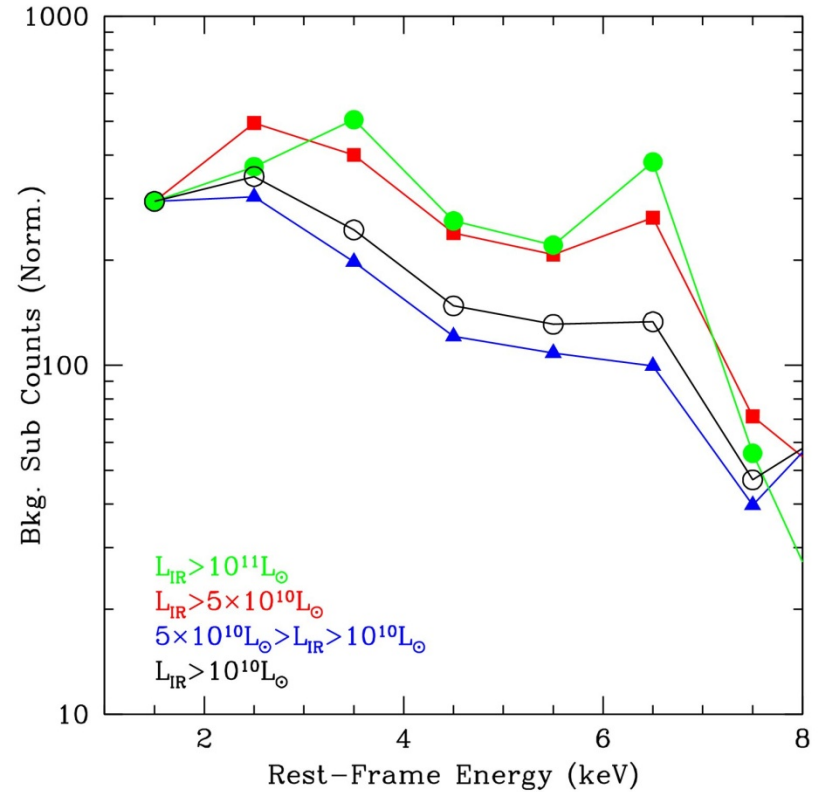
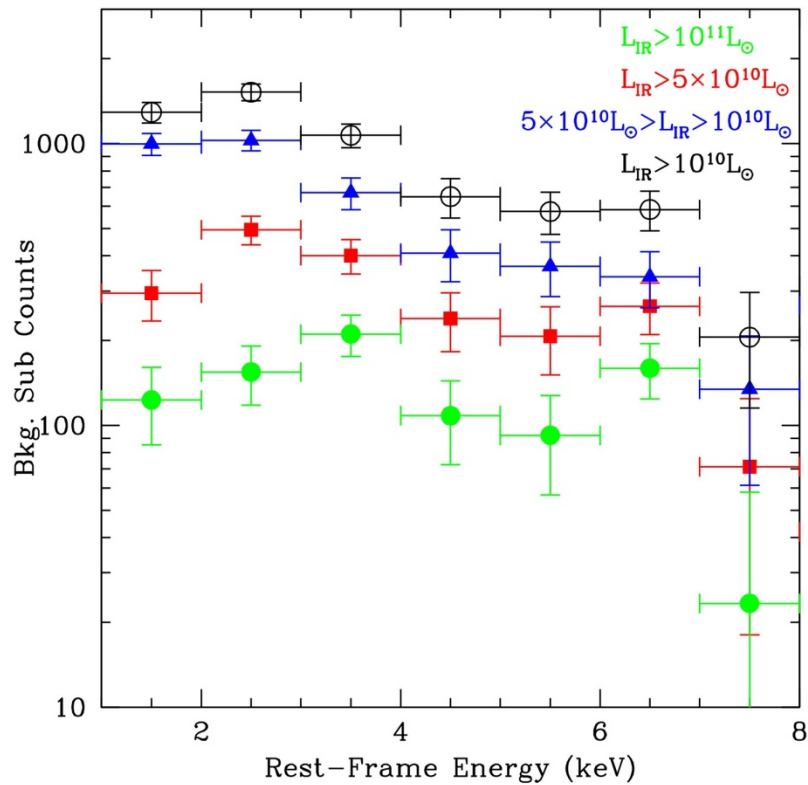
ECDFS

Subaru Medium-Band + UBVRIzJHK

X-ray “background”



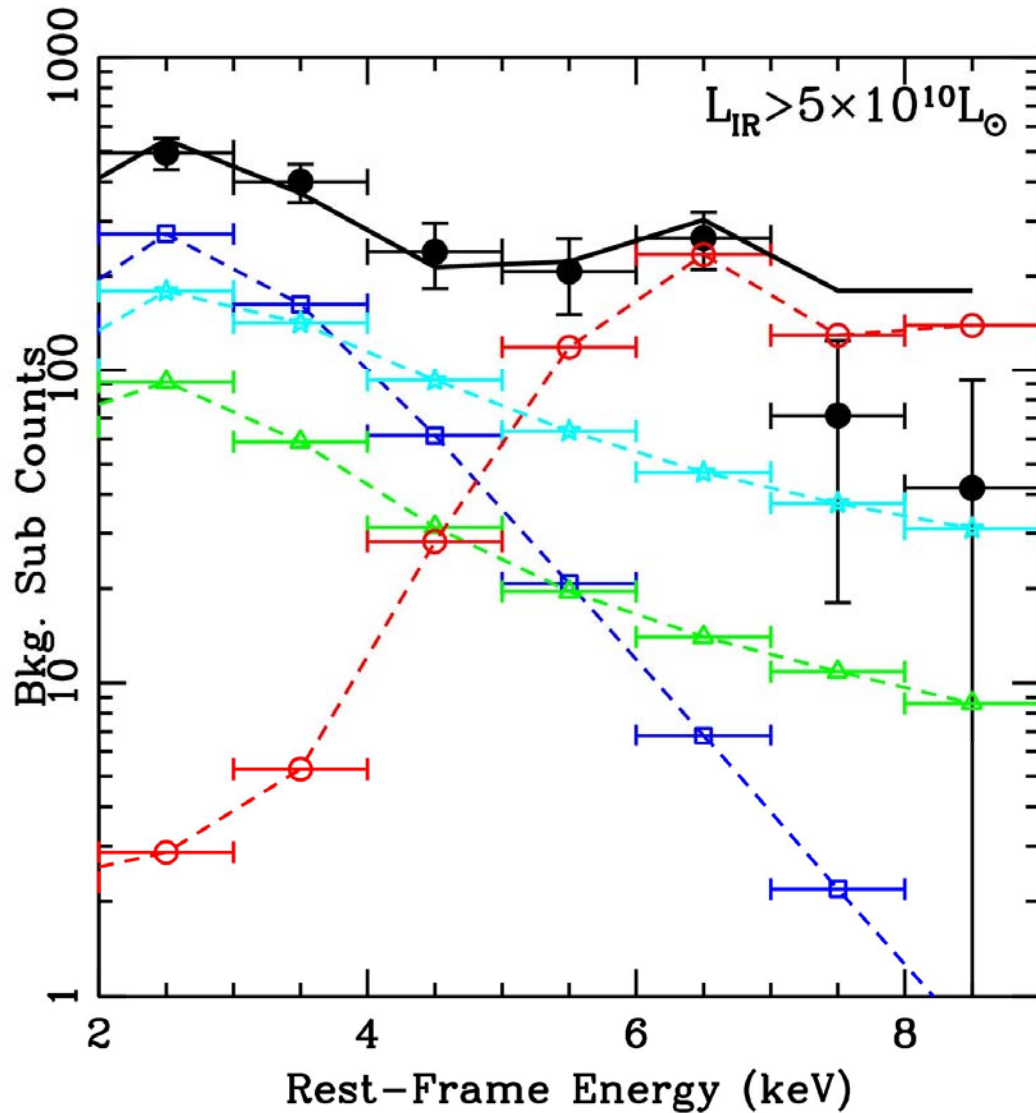
Rest-frame stacking, by L_{IR}



Higher luminosity \rightarrow harder X-ray spectrum

\rightarrow higher fraction AGN

Spectral Analysis of stacked X-ray spectra



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HMXBs

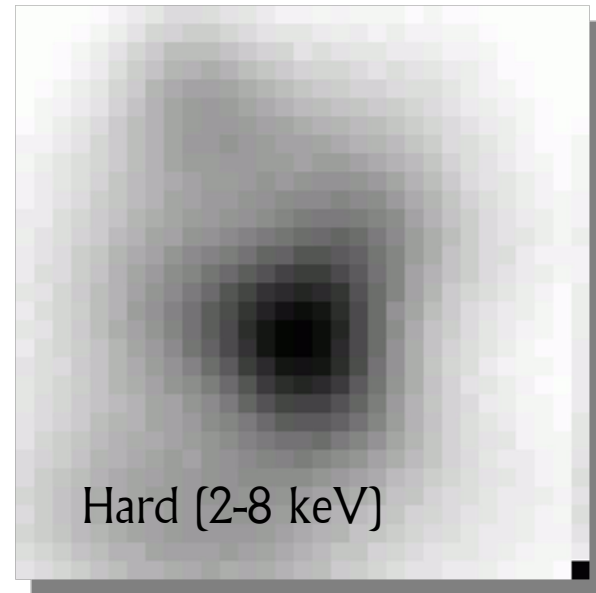
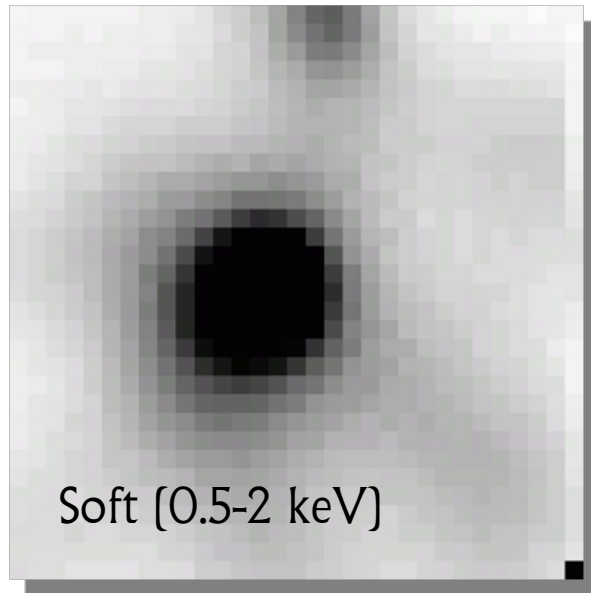
→ obsc AGN+star formation

Average AGN Luminosity

3×10^{42} erg/s

flatter evolution than quasars

Stacking of $f_{24}/f_R > 10^3$ Sources



- $\sim 4\sigma$ detection in each band
- $f_{\text{soft}} = 2.1 \times 10^{-17} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $f_{\text{hard}} = 8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Sources would be detected individually in ~ 10 Msec

Evolution of obscured accretion

