

A detailed visualization of the cosmic web from the Illustris simulation. The image shows a complex network of dark matter filaments and nodes, with gas and stars rendered in vibrant colors. A central galaxy cluster is particularly bright, with a yellow and orange core surrounded by a dense field of stars and gas. The filaments extend outwards, connecting various galaxy groups and clusters.

AGN Duty Cycles in the Illustris Simulation

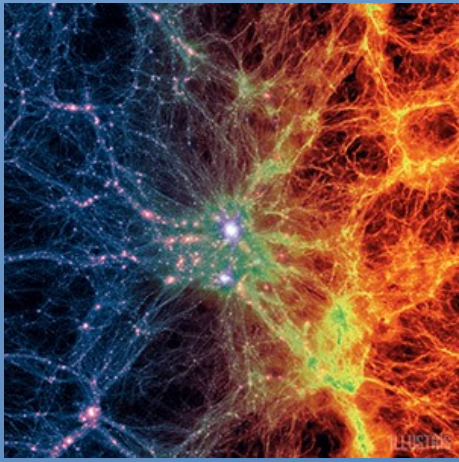
Colin DeGraf
University of Cambridge

IAU Symposium

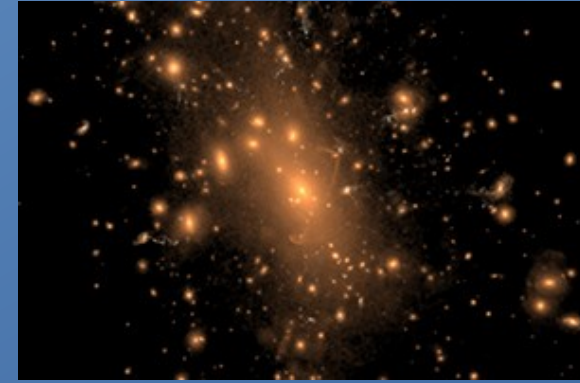
September 12-16, 2016

Outline

- Simulation background
- AGN duty cycle
 - Dependences on M_{BH} , L_{AGN} , z
- Clustering predicted duty cycle
 - Implications of host mass



Illustris Simulation



- Run with moving mesh code AREPO
- Volume: $(106.5 \text{ Mpc})^3$
- Minimum cell size: $\sim 50 \text{ pc}$
- Typical cell: $m_{\text{gas}} \sim 1.26 \cdot 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$
- SF+feedback, stellar evolution, gas recycling and enrichment, galactic outflows, time-dependent UV background

BH implementation

- BH seeded to DM halos

$$M_{\text{seed}} \sim 10^5 h^{-1} M_{\text{sun}}, M_{\text{h,threshold}} \sim 5 * 10^{10} h^{-1} M_{\text{sun}}$$

- Bondi-like accretion

with Eddington limit and pressure criterion

$$\dot{M} = \frac{4 \pi \alpha G^2 M_{\text{BH}}^2 \rho}{c_s^3}$$

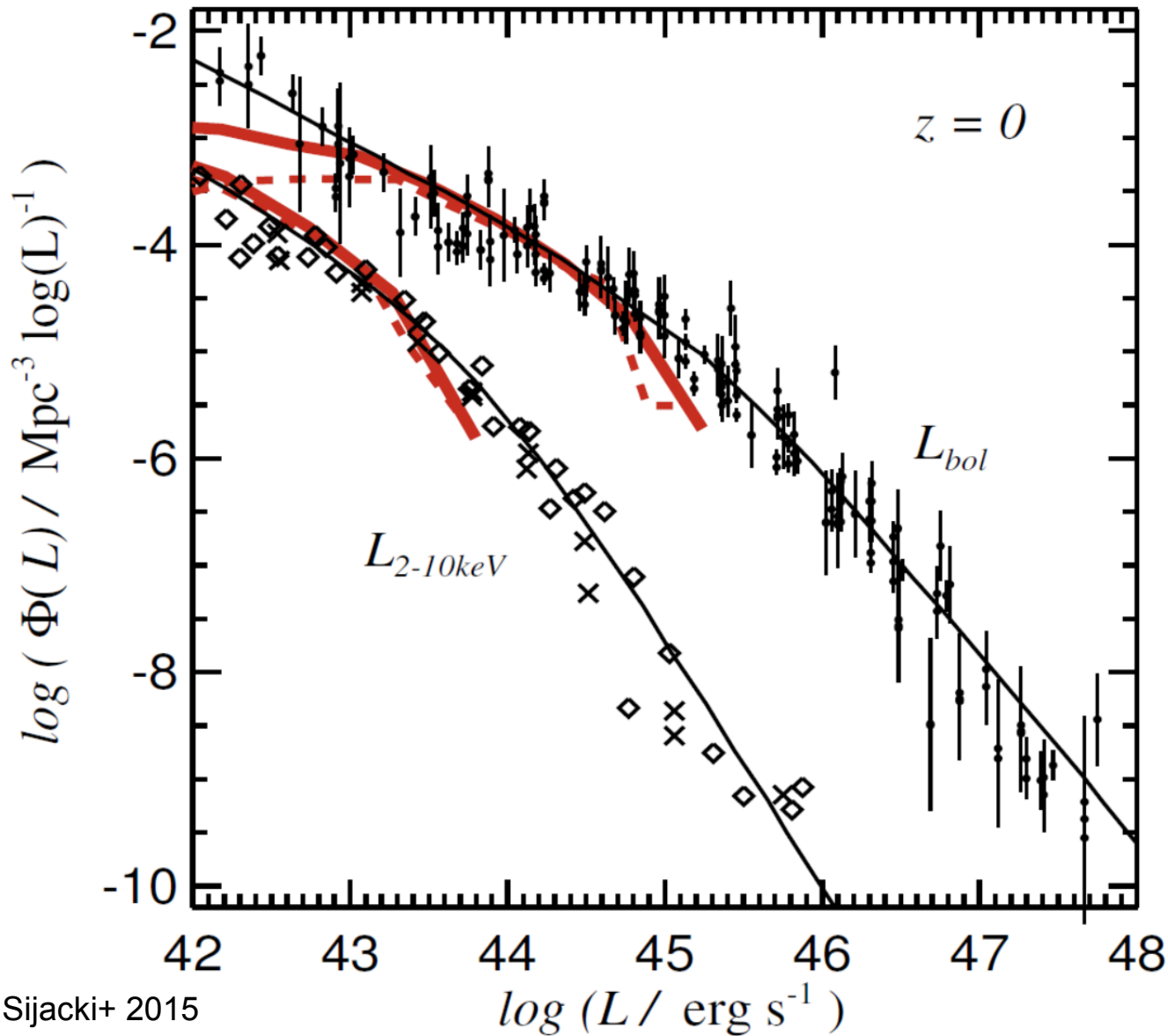
- 3-component feedback model

Quasar Mode: Efficient accretion; thermal feedback

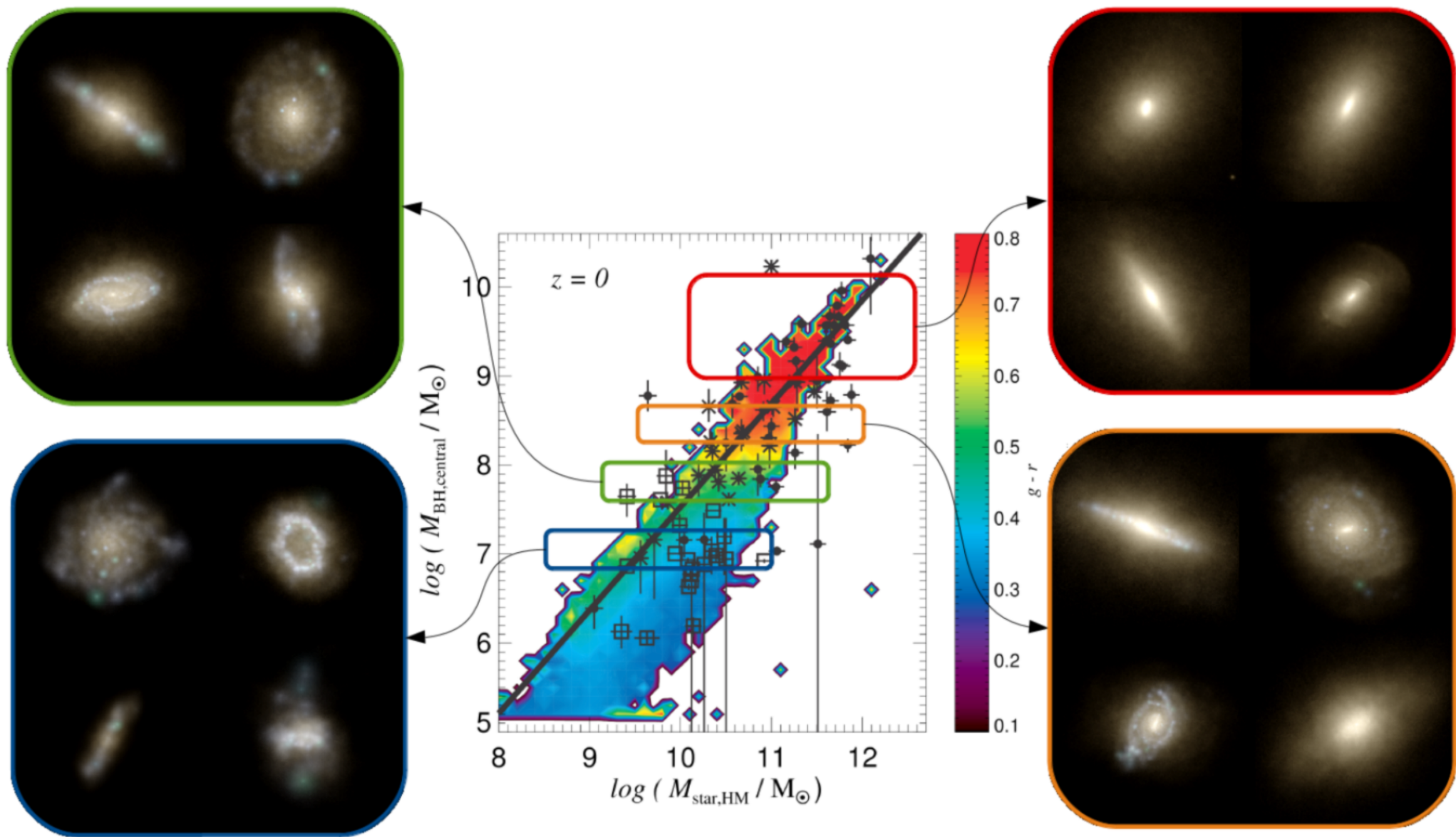
Radio Mode: Inefficient accretion; energy inserted as radio bubbles

Radiative feedback: Modified photo-ionization and photo-heating rates near BH

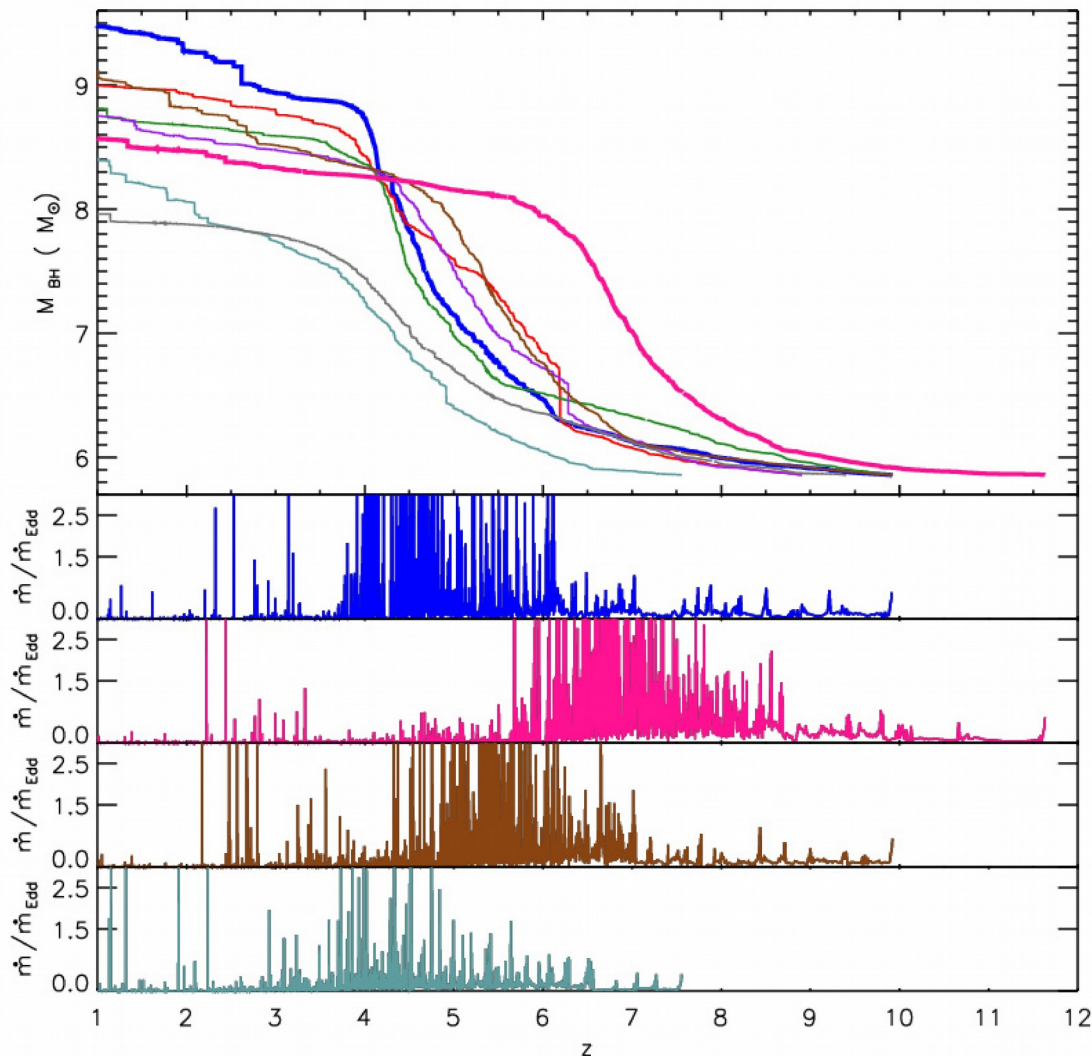
Quasar Luminosity Function



- Reproduces observed luminosity function



Typical BH Growth

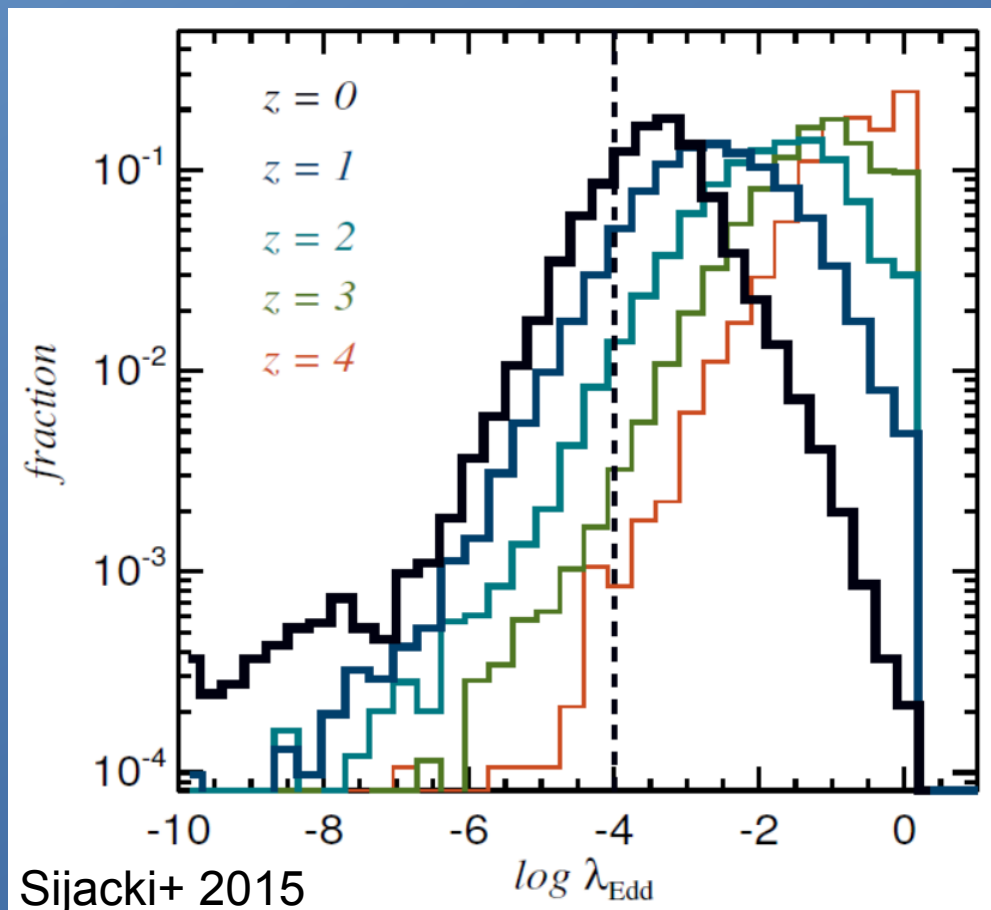


Di Matteo+ 2008

- Sample growth histories using Bondi-like accretion
- Significant variation in accretion rate/luminosity
- Final mass constrained by self-regulation

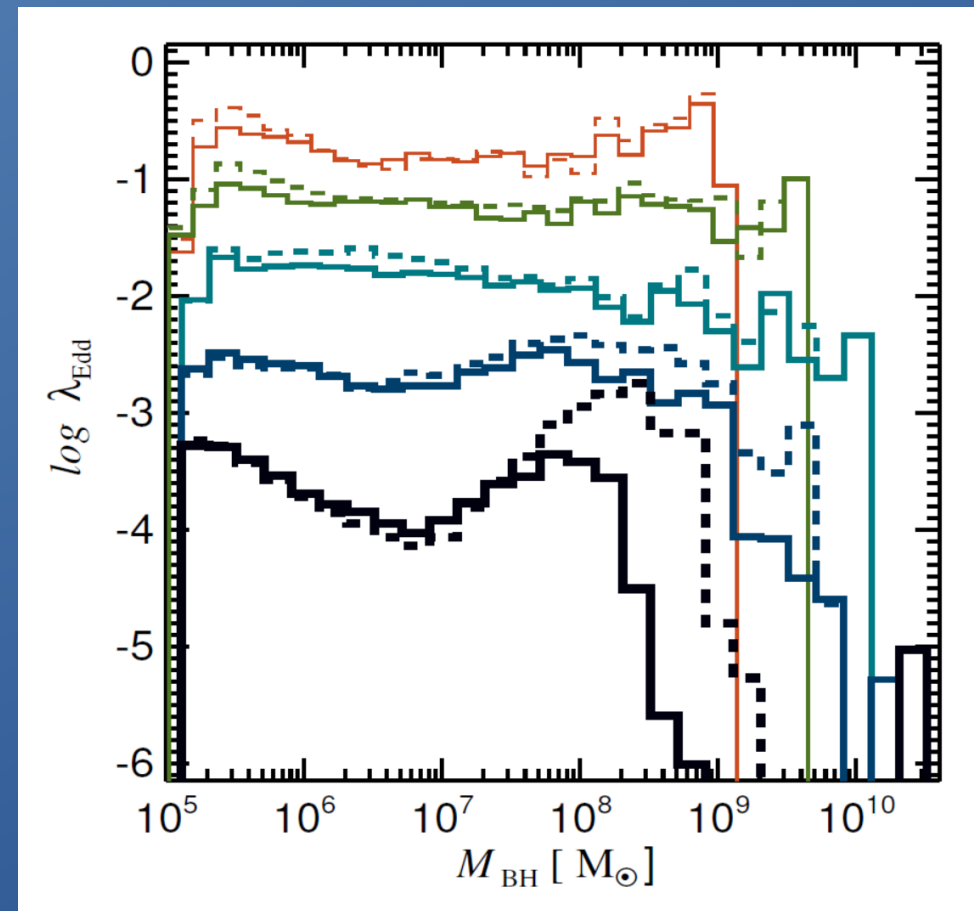
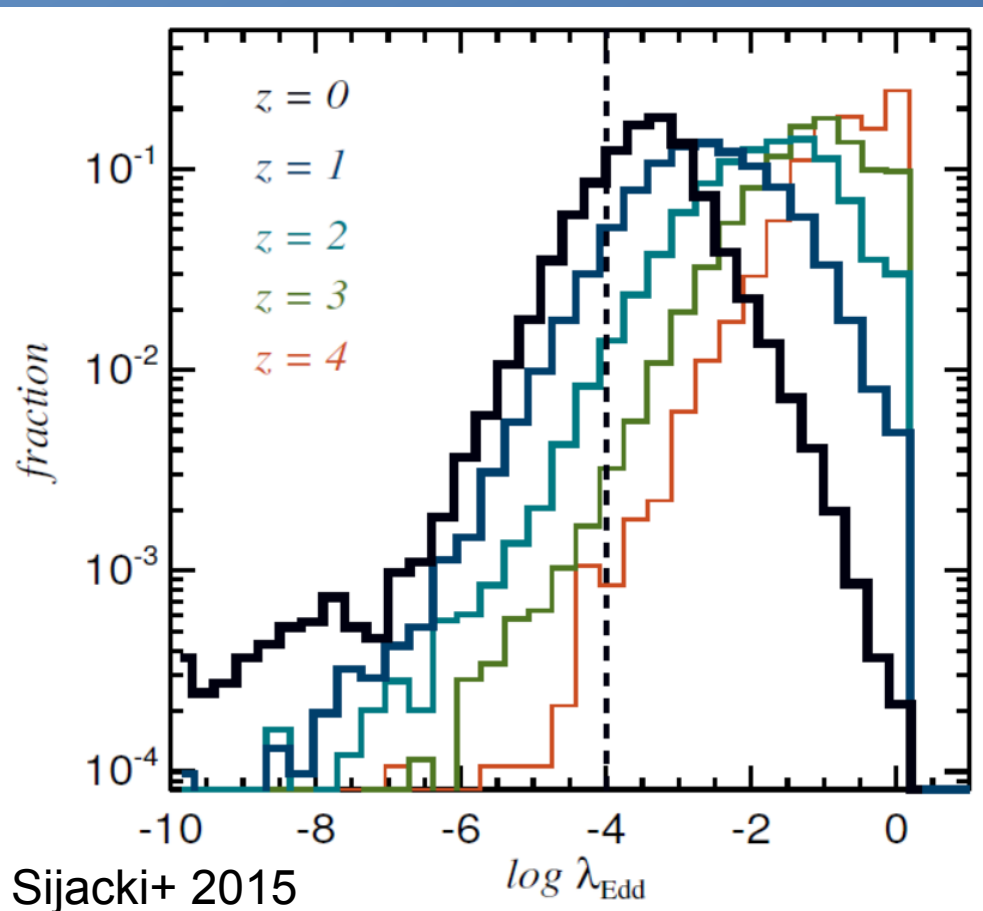
Eddington Fraction Distribution

- High- z distribution peaks at higher λ_{Edd}
 - Sharper Eddington ratio peak \rightarrow less scatter in $L_{\text{BH}}-M_{\text{host}}$ relation



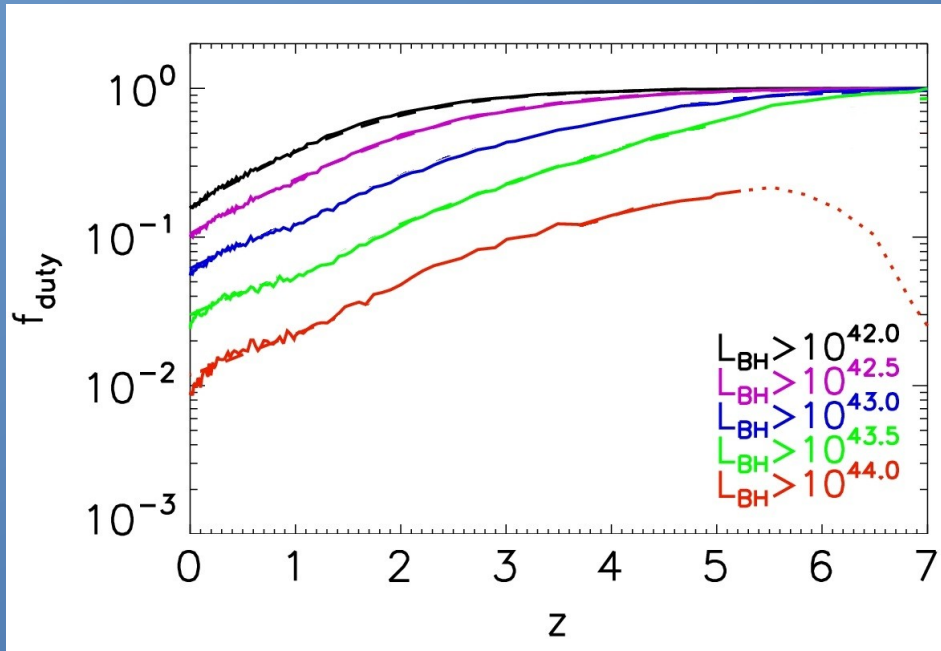
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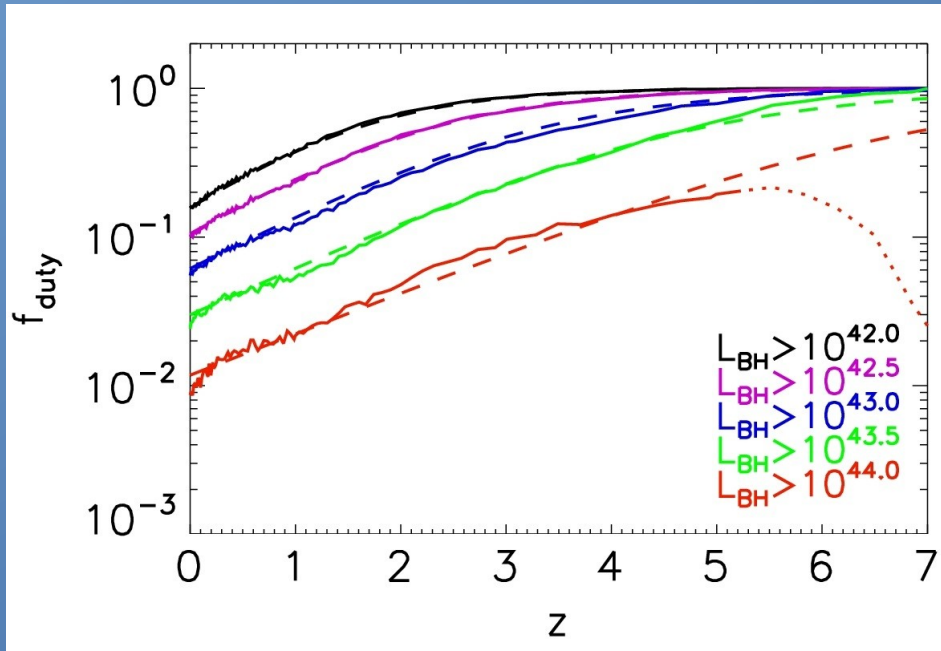
Duty Cycle Evolution

$$f_{\text{duty}} = \frac{N_{\text{BH,active}}}{N_{\text{BH}}}$$



Duty Cycle Evolution

$$f_{duty} = \frac{N_{BH,active}}{N_{BH}}$$



- Well fit by single logistic function

$$f_{duty} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-k(z-z_0)}}$$

$$k = 0.87 \left(\frac{L_{BH,min}}{10^{43} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^{-1.27}$$

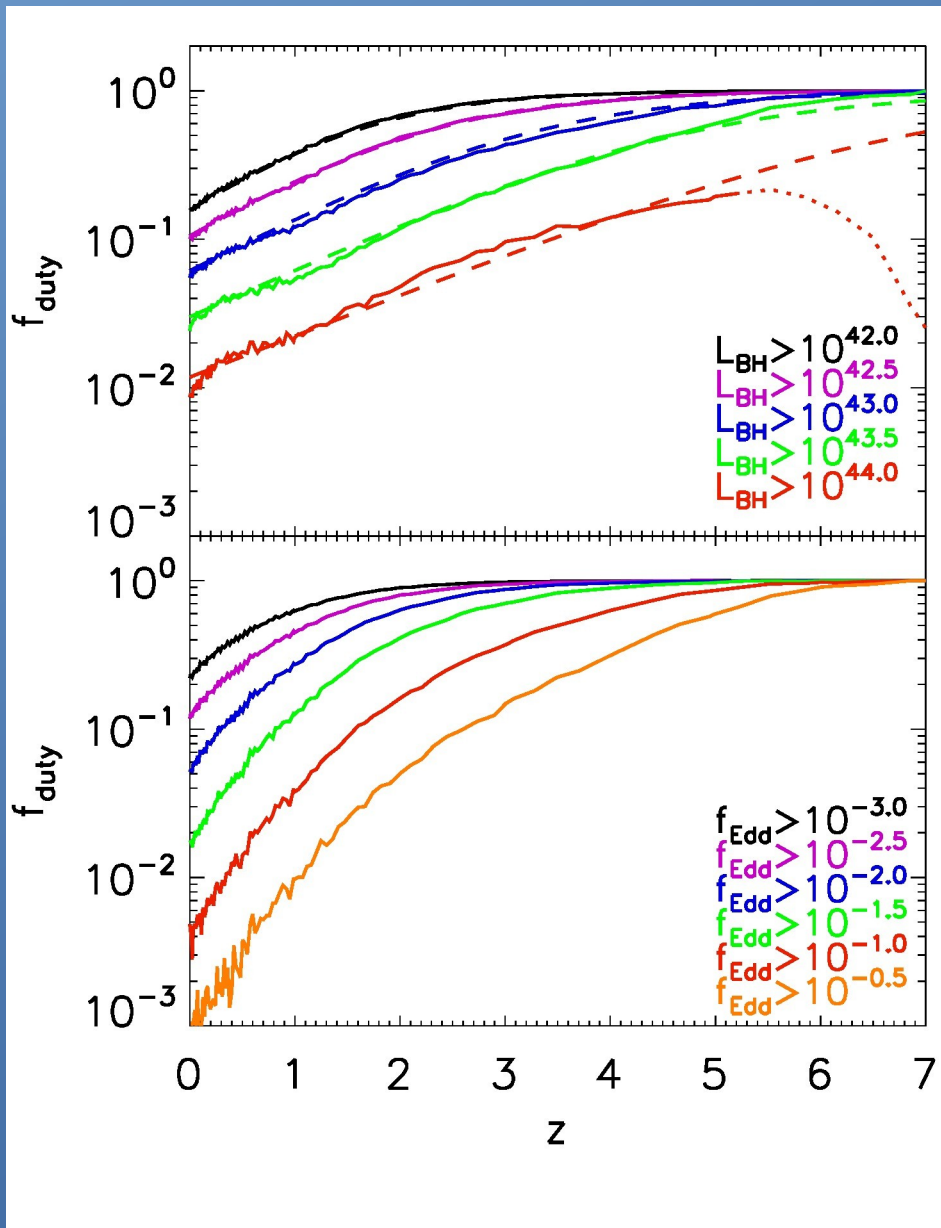
$$z_0 = 3.13 \left(\frac{L_{BH,min}}{10^{43} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^{0.338}$$

- Fitted for $0 < z < 4$, but extends to higher- z
- f_{duty} drops for brightest objects

- Due to limits on Eddington limit

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Duty Cycle Evolution



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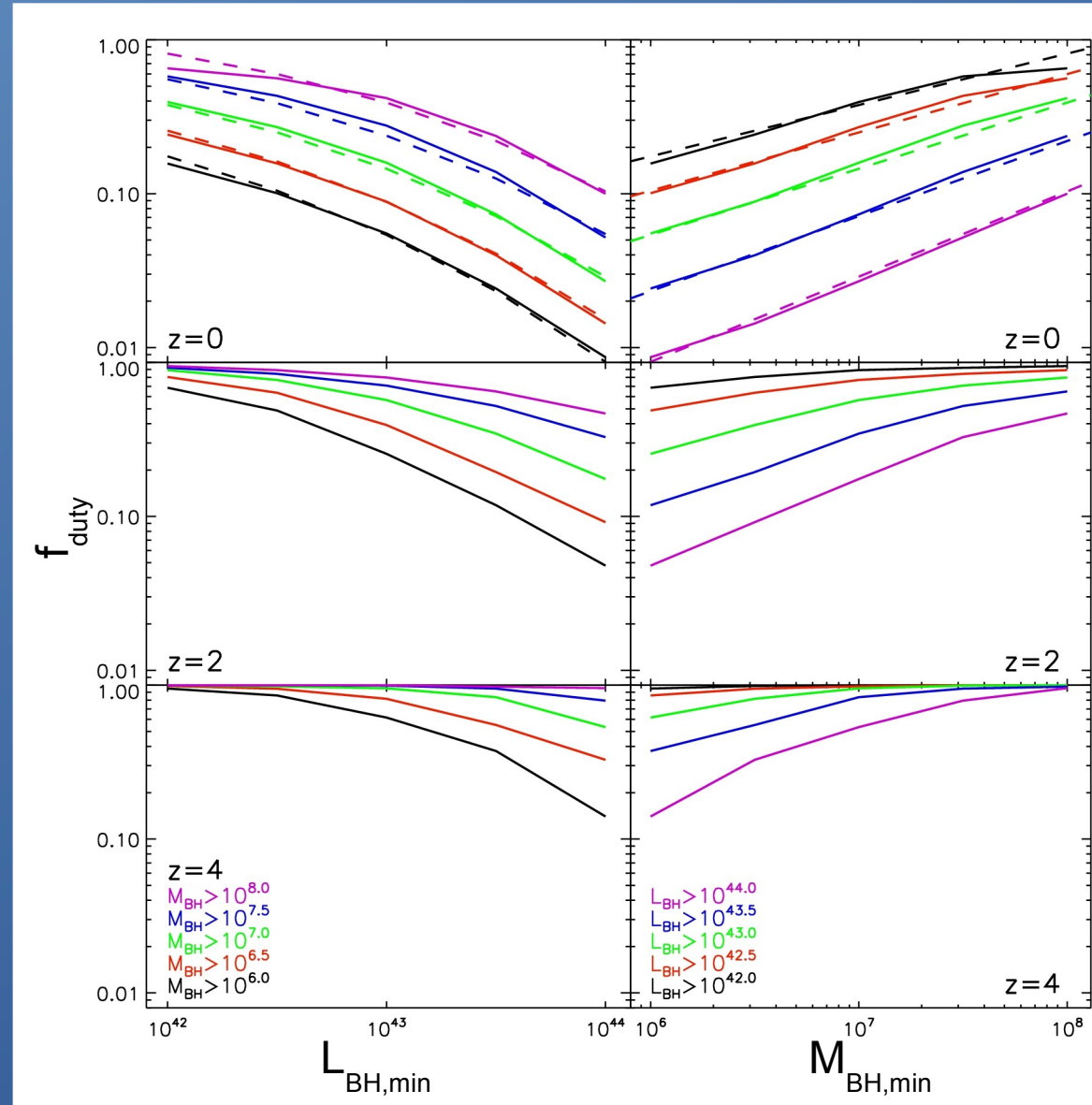
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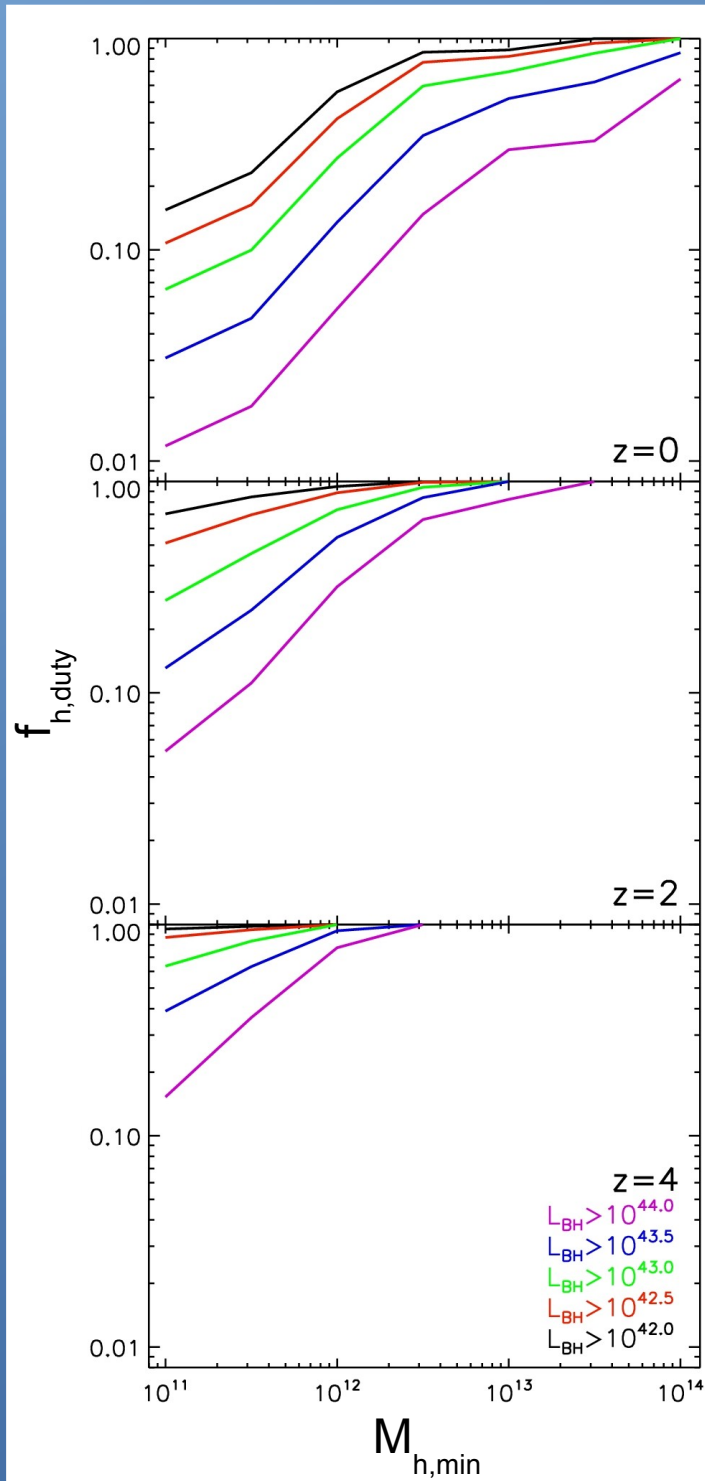
- Fitted for $0 < z < 4$, but extends to higher- z
- f_{duty} drops for brightest objects
 - Due to limits on Eddington limit
 - Not seen when selected by Eddington fraction instead

Duty Cycle Dependencies

- Lower duty cycle for higher L_{AGN} and lower M_{BH}
- Smooth dependencies
- Dependencies are weaker at higher- z
 - Generally higher Eddington ratios



Halo Duty Cycles

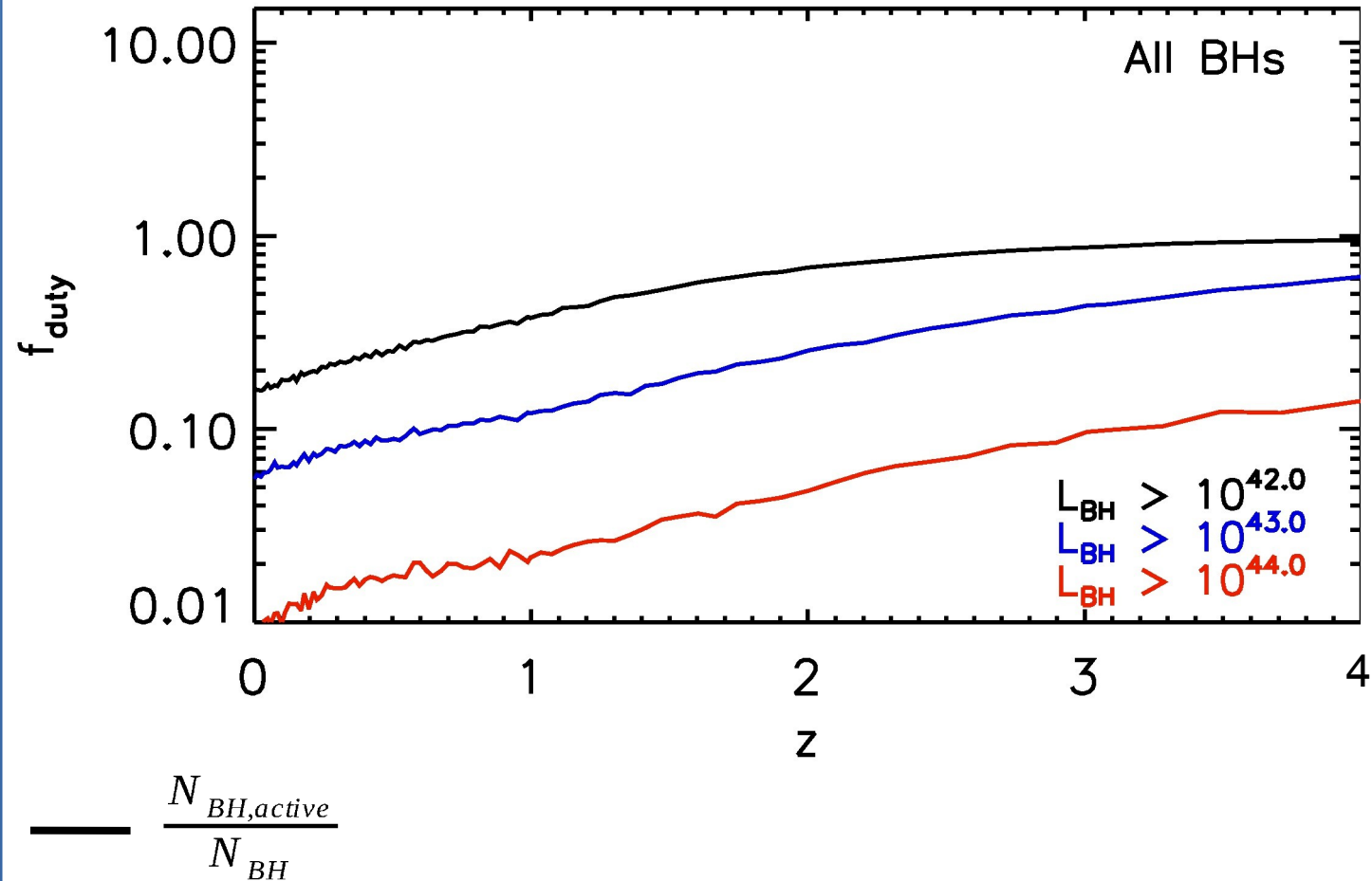


• Defined as:
$$f_{h,duty} = \frac{N_h(>L_{BH,min})}{N_h(M_h > M_{h,min})}$$

• Distinct from BH duty cycle, as halos may host multiple BHs

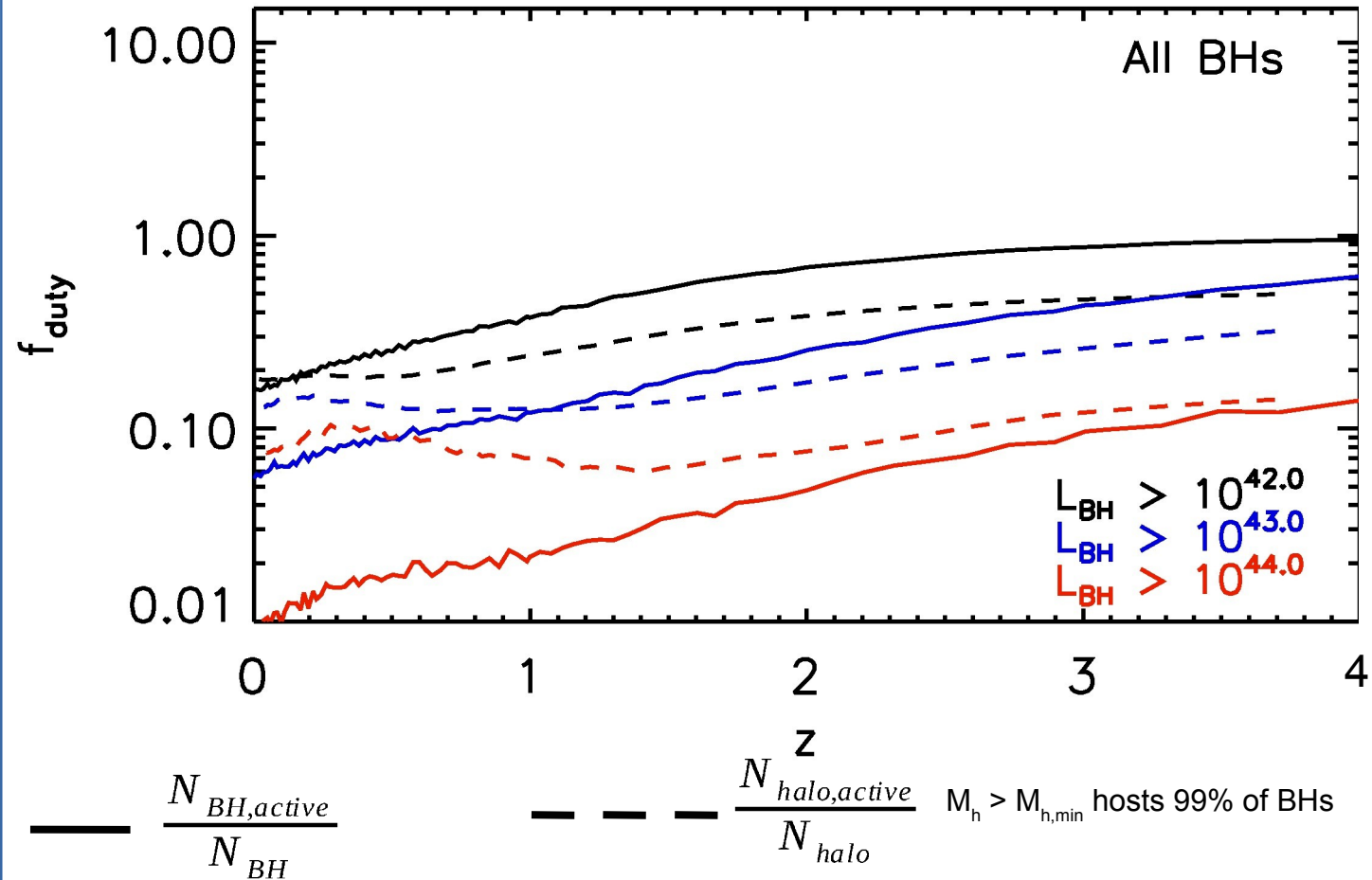
Duty Cycle Evolution

- Slow decrease in f_{duty} with time



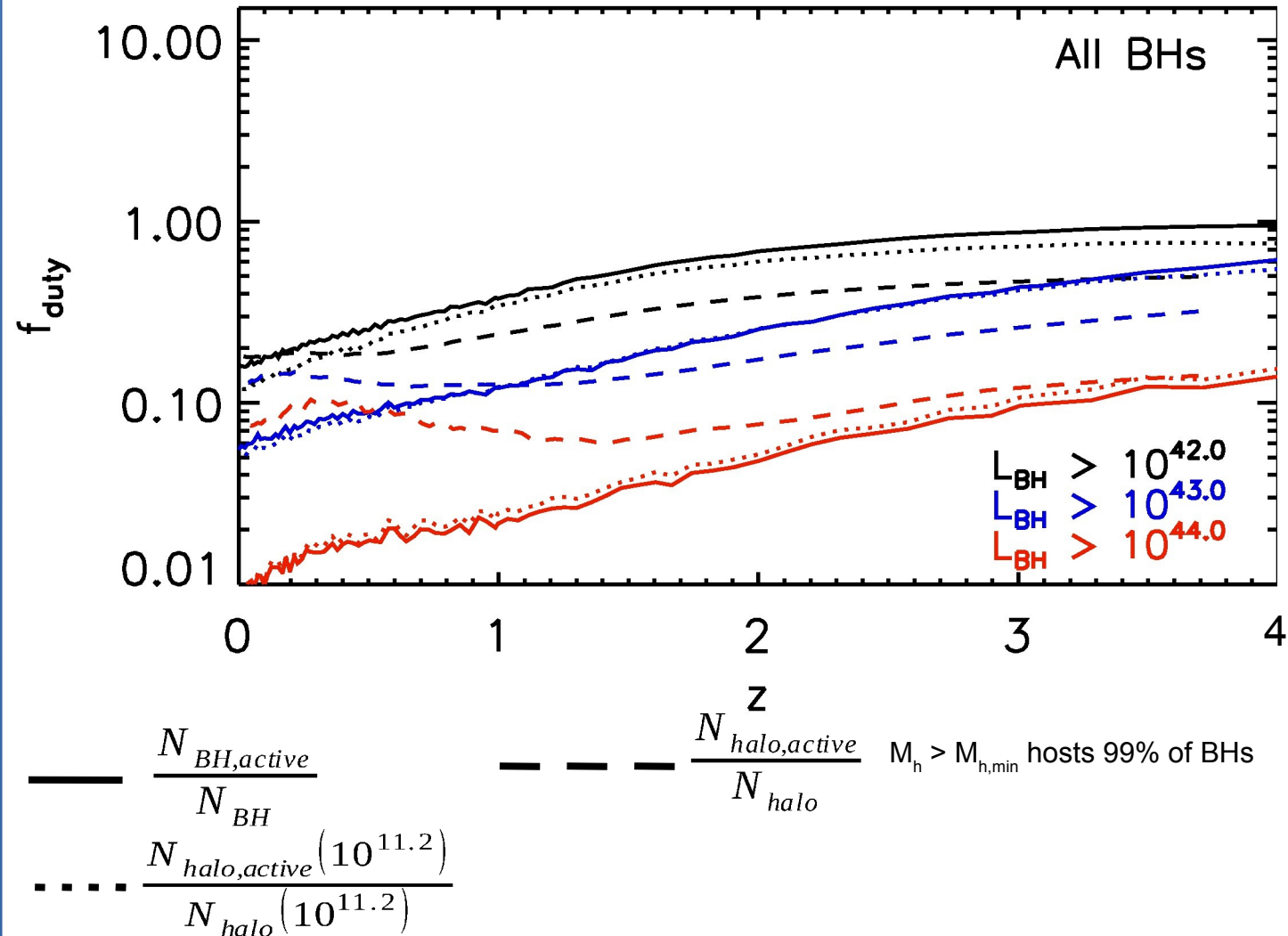
Duty Cycle Evolution

- Slow decrease in f_{duty} with time
- Halo duty cycle matches only at high- z



Duty Cycle Evolution

- Slow decrease in f_{duty} with time
- Halo duty cycle matches only at high- z
- Fixed-mass halo duty cycle well matches at all z



Clustering-predicted Duty Cycle

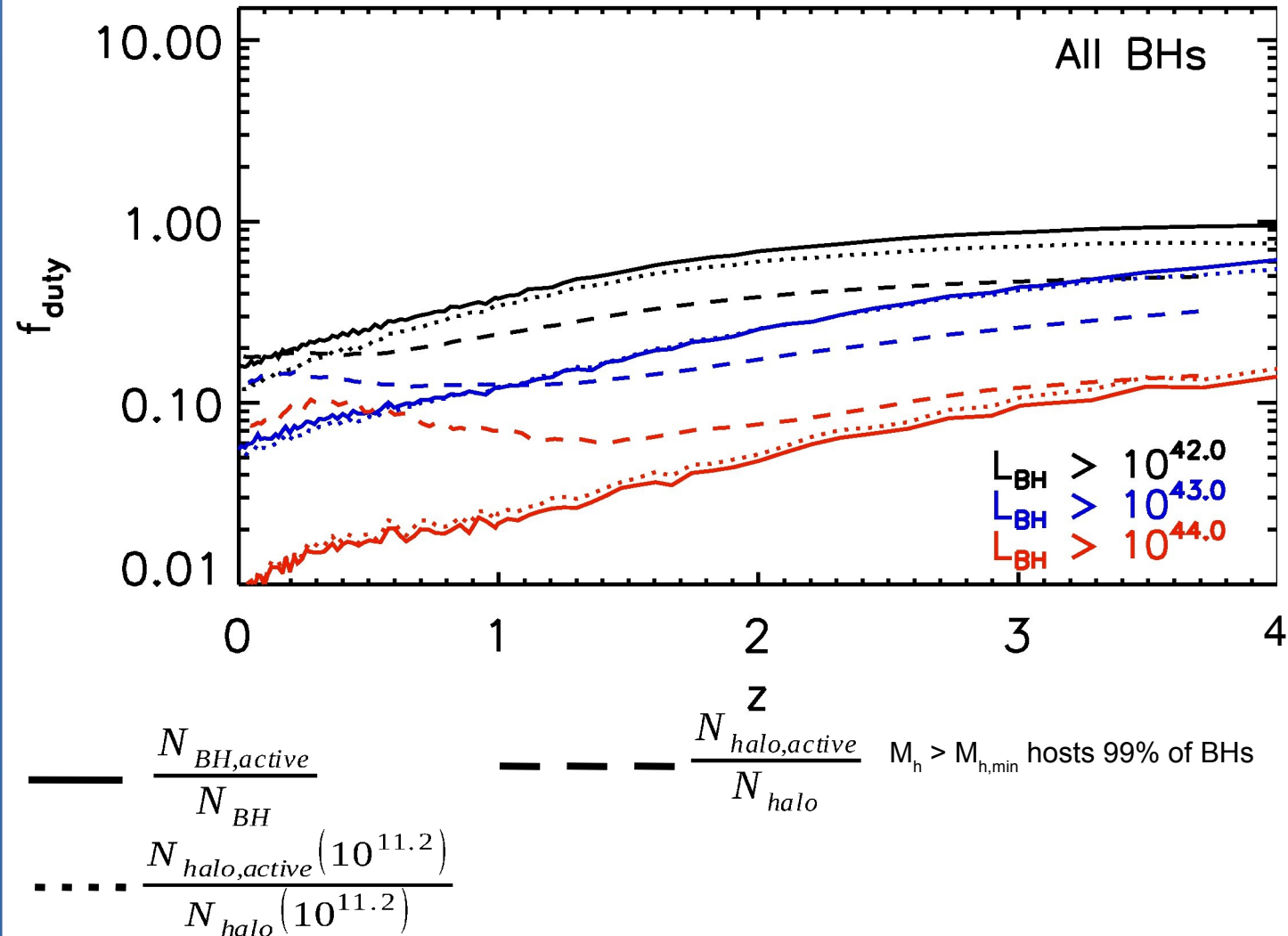
$$f_{duty} = \frac{N_{BH} (> L_{BH,min})}{N_h (M_h > M_{h,min})} = \frac{\int_{L_{BH,min}}^{\infty} \Phi(L) dL}{\int_{M_{h,min}}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{dM} dM}$$

- $N_{BH} (> L_{BH,min})$: Observed count
- $N_h (> M_{h,min})$: From halo mass function
- $M_{h,min}$: Minimum host halo mass, based on clustering amplitude

$$b_{BH} (> L_{BH,min}) = \frac{\int_{M_{h,min}}^{\infty} b(M) \frac{dn}{dM}}{\int_{M_{h,min}}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{dM} dM}$$

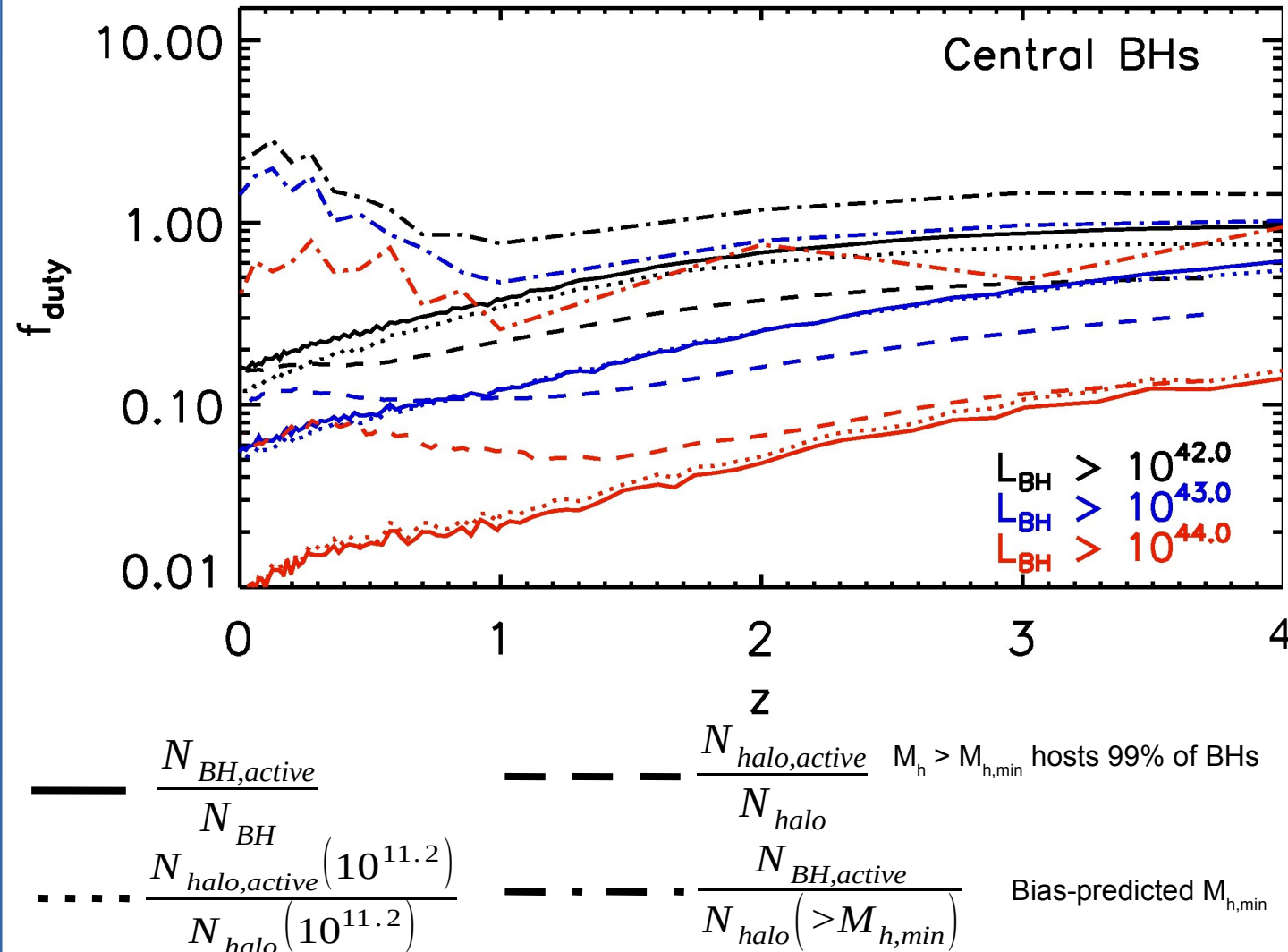
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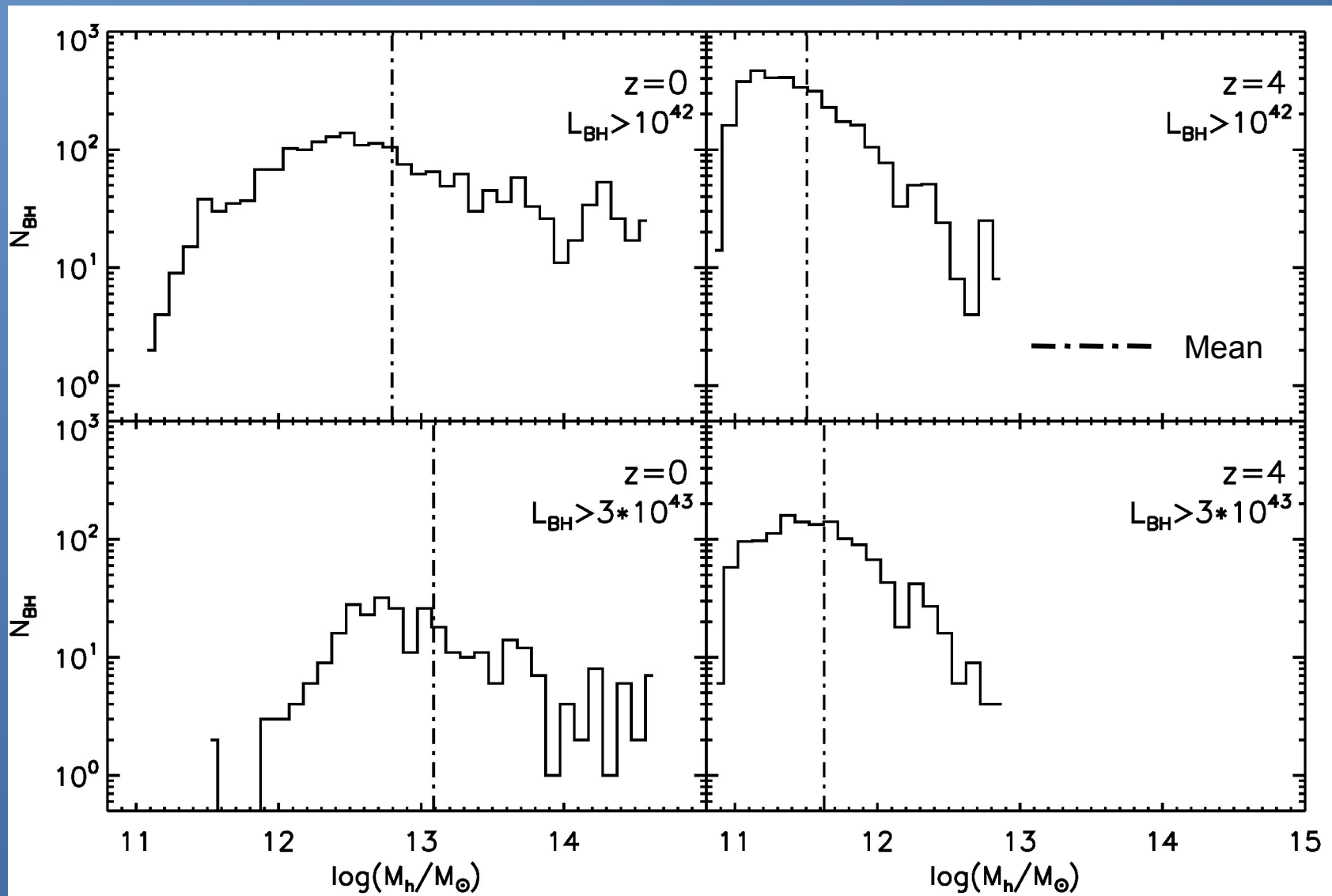
Duty Cycle Evolution

- Discrepancy caused by overestimate of halo mass + steep halo mass function

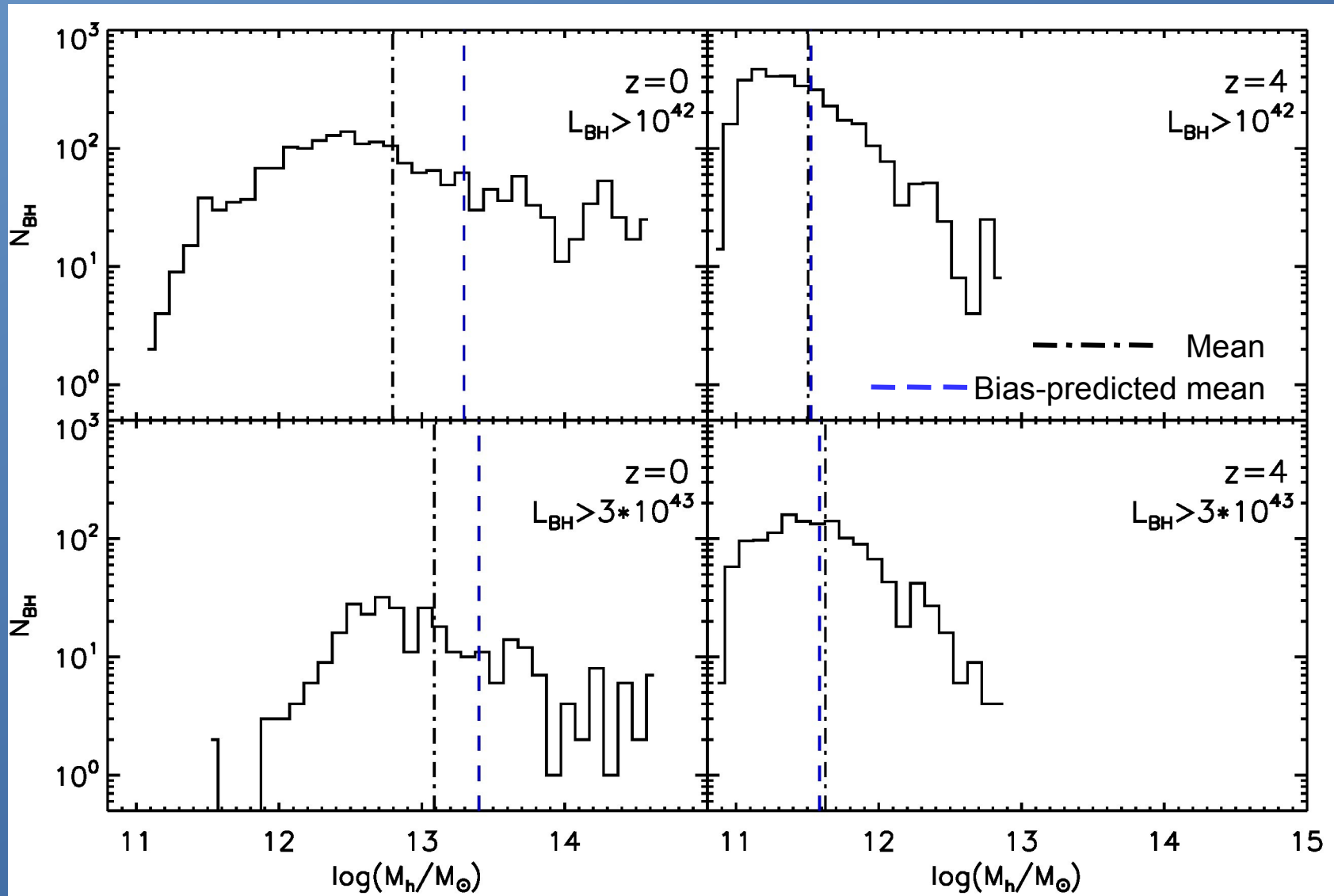


$$f_{duty} = \frac{\int_{L_{BH,min}}^{\infty} \Phi(L) dL}{\int_{M_{h,min}}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{dM} dM}$$

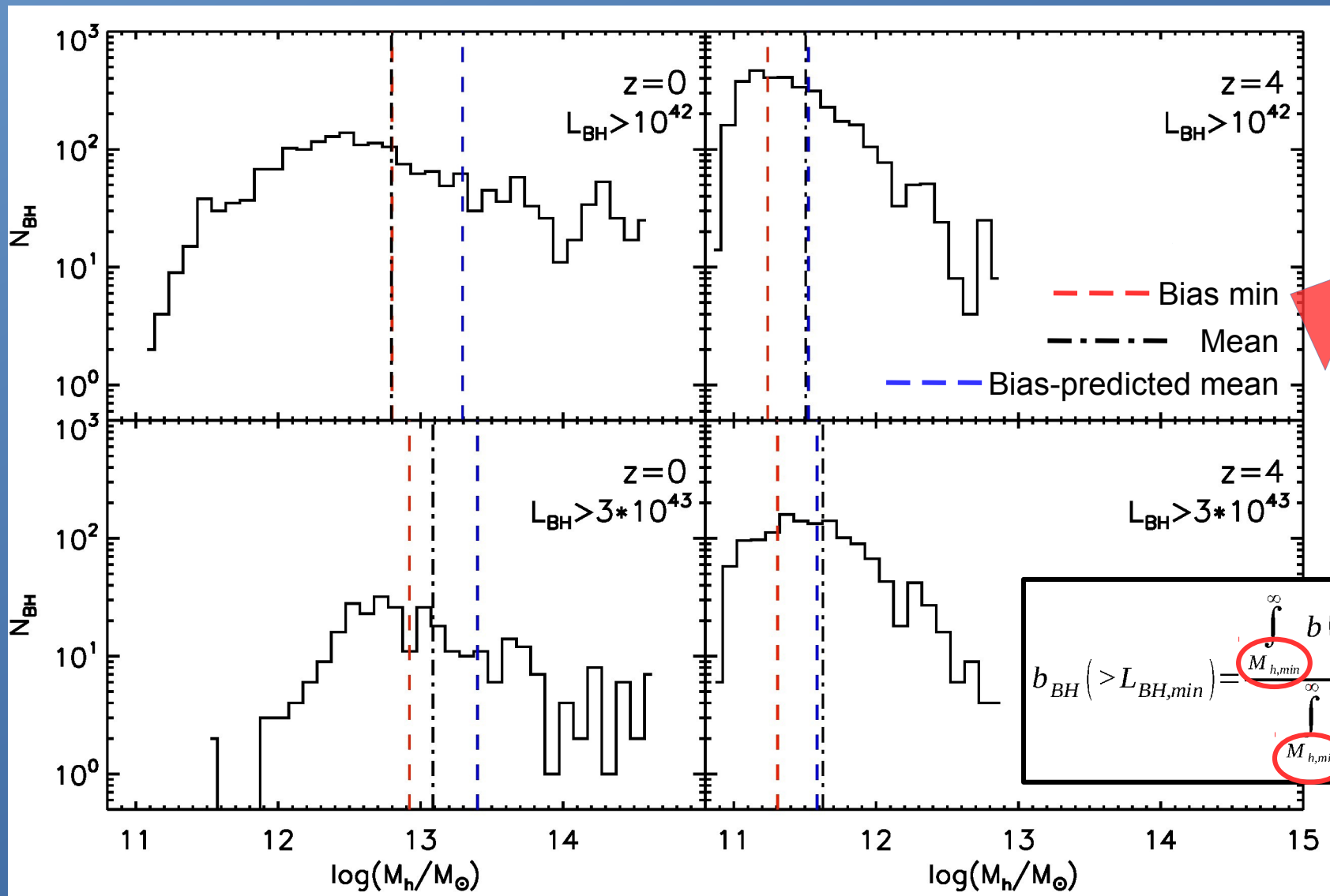
Host mass distribution



Host mass distribution

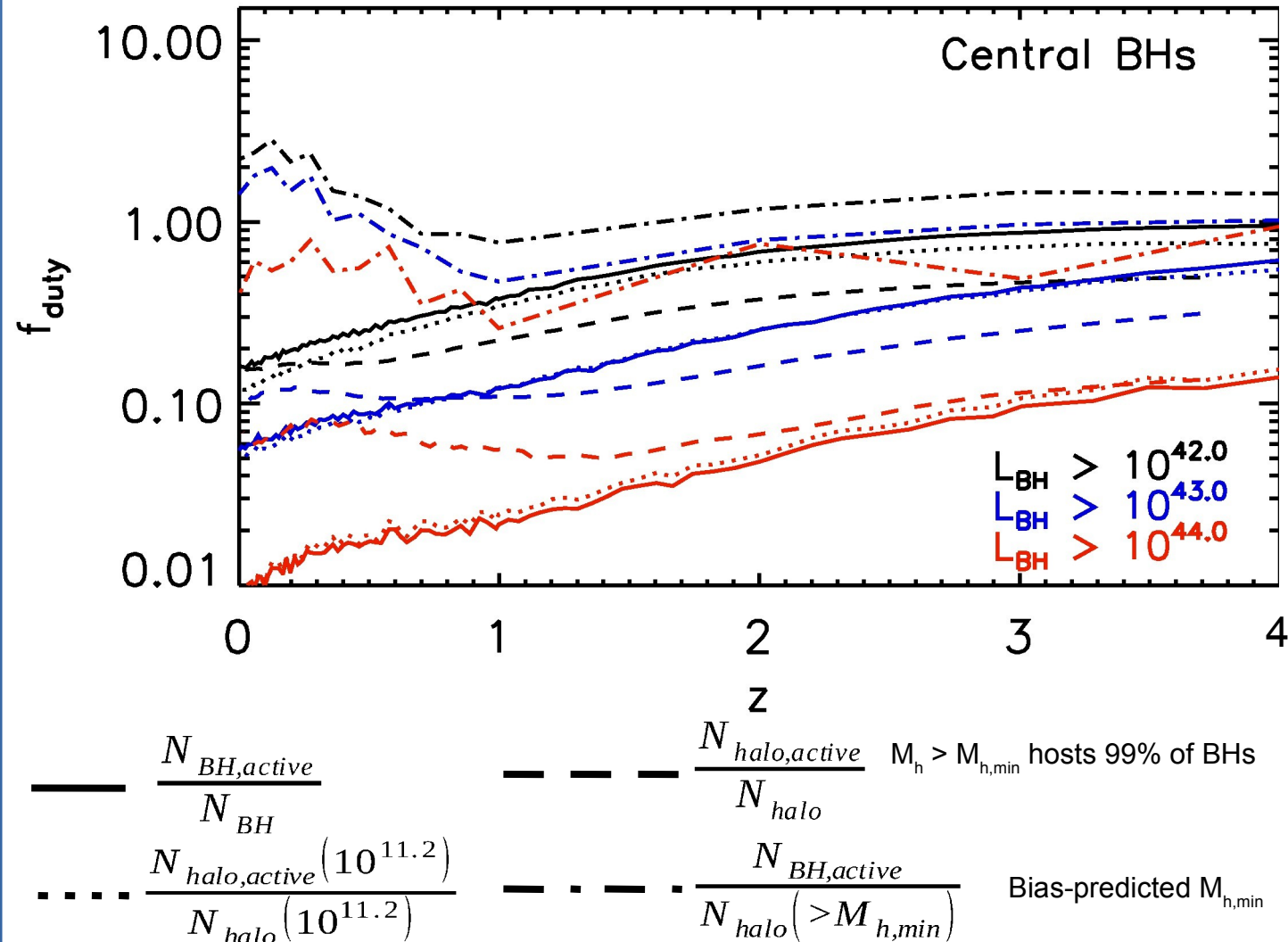


Host mass distribution



Duty Cycle Evolution

- Clustering-estimated f_{duty} is poor at low- z
- Discrepancy between AGN clustering and host halos
- Extended tail of host halo masses



Conclusions

- Duty cycle evolves smoothly with z , M_{BH} , L_{cut}
- BH duty cycle matches halo duty cycle for fixed host mass
- Clustering \rightarrow duty cycle predictions only valid at high- z
 - Clustering predicted masses inaccurate at low- z