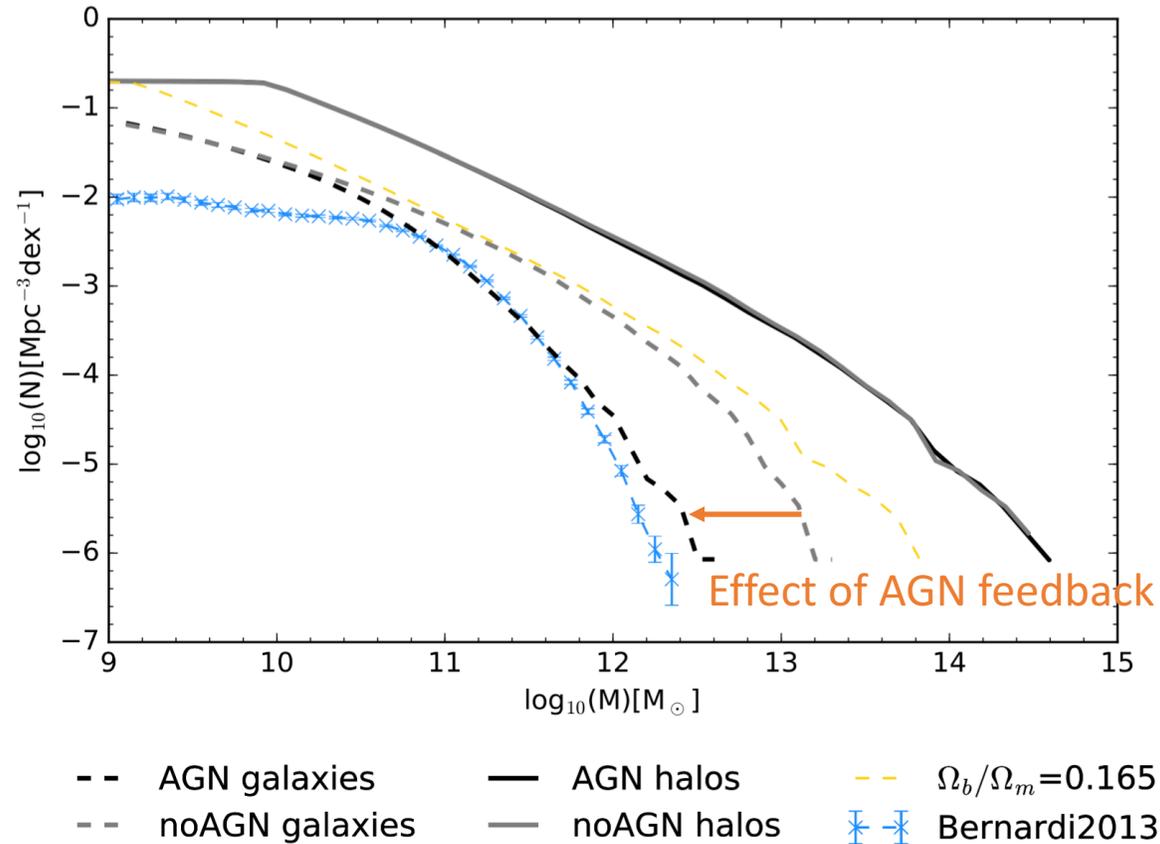
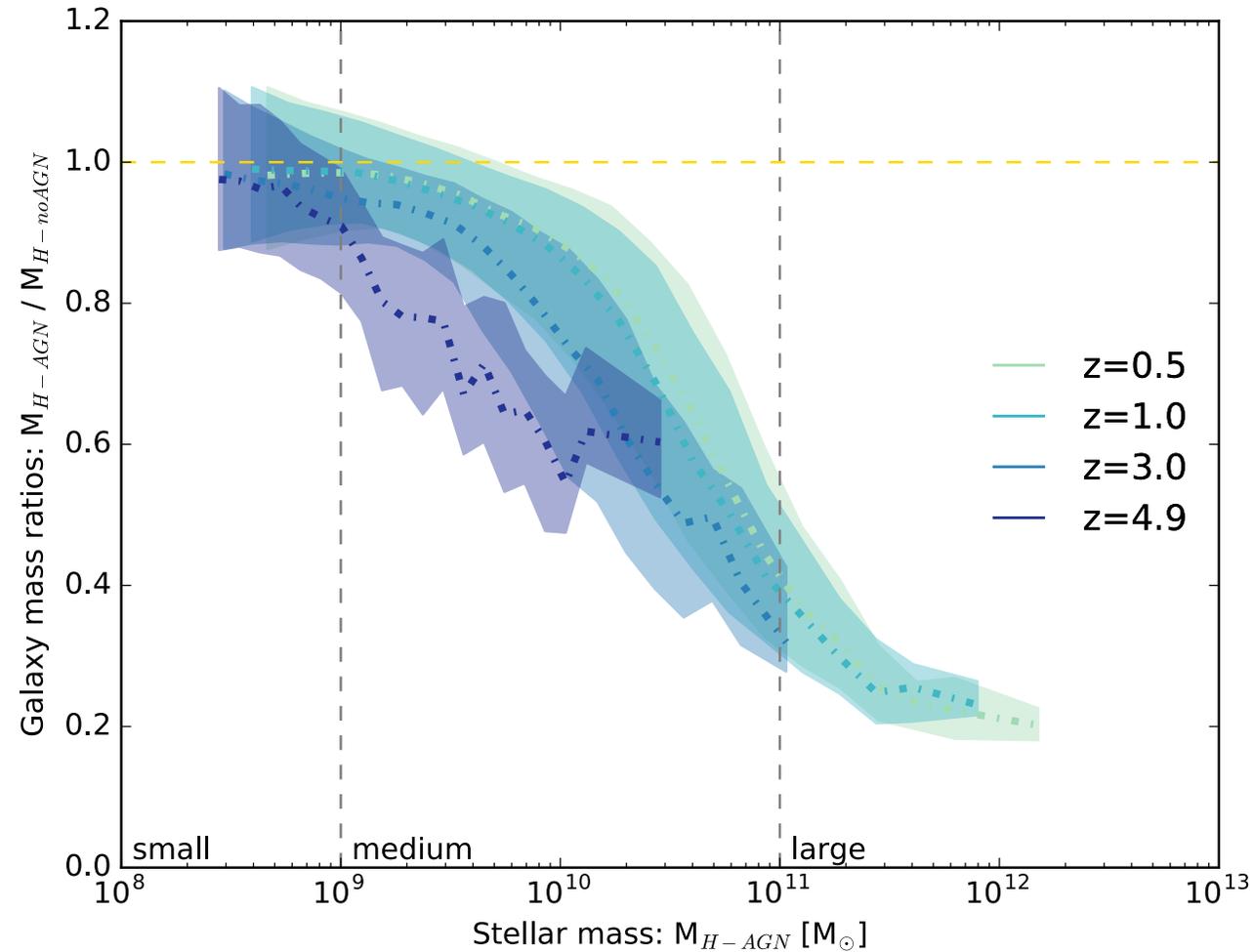


# Feedback from massive black holes is responsible for quenched galaxies in the local universe

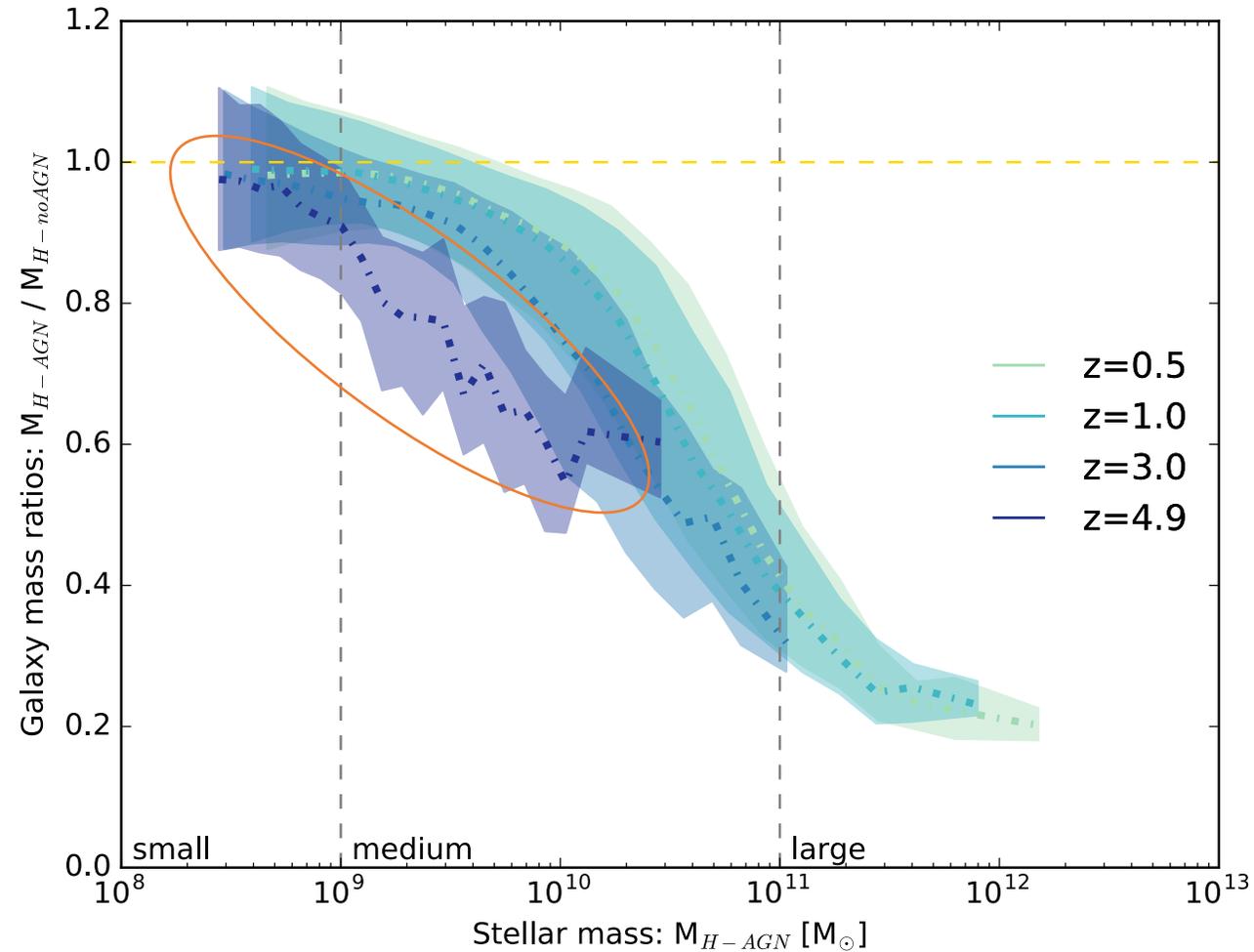


Data from the HORIZON-AGN & HORIZON-noAGN simulations: Dubois et al 2014, Volonteri et al 2016, Kaviraj et al 2016, Beckmann et al (in prep)

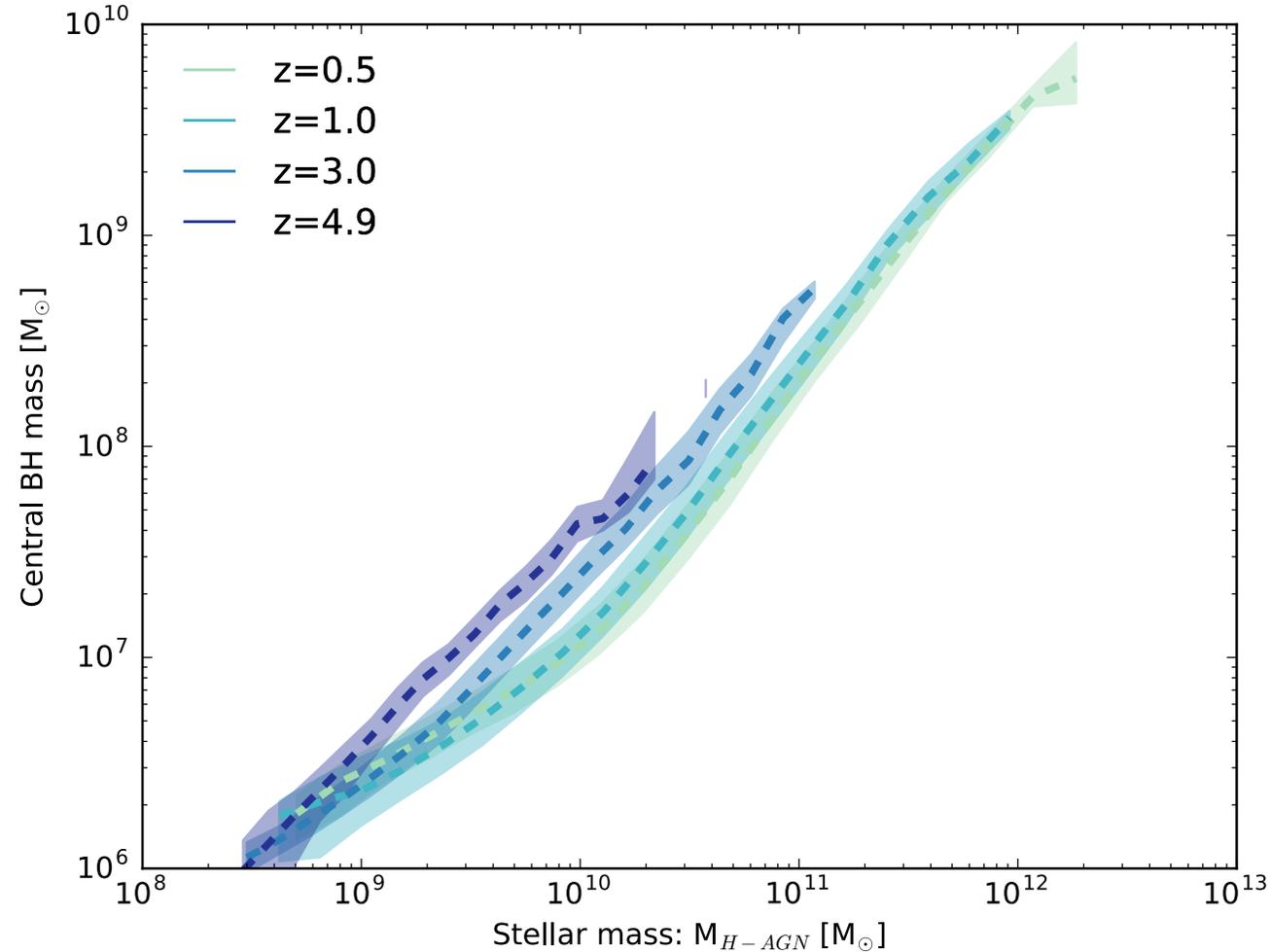
# At $z=6$ , massive galaxies are already quenched



# At $z=6$ , massive galaxies are already quenched



# Black holes growth precedes galaxy growth



# Black holes in cosmological simulation

In HORIZON (Dubois2014,Welker2015,...)

- Seed the black holes at  $10^5 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Resolve gas flows at 1kpc resolution
- Grow the black holes using Eddington limited Bondi accretion

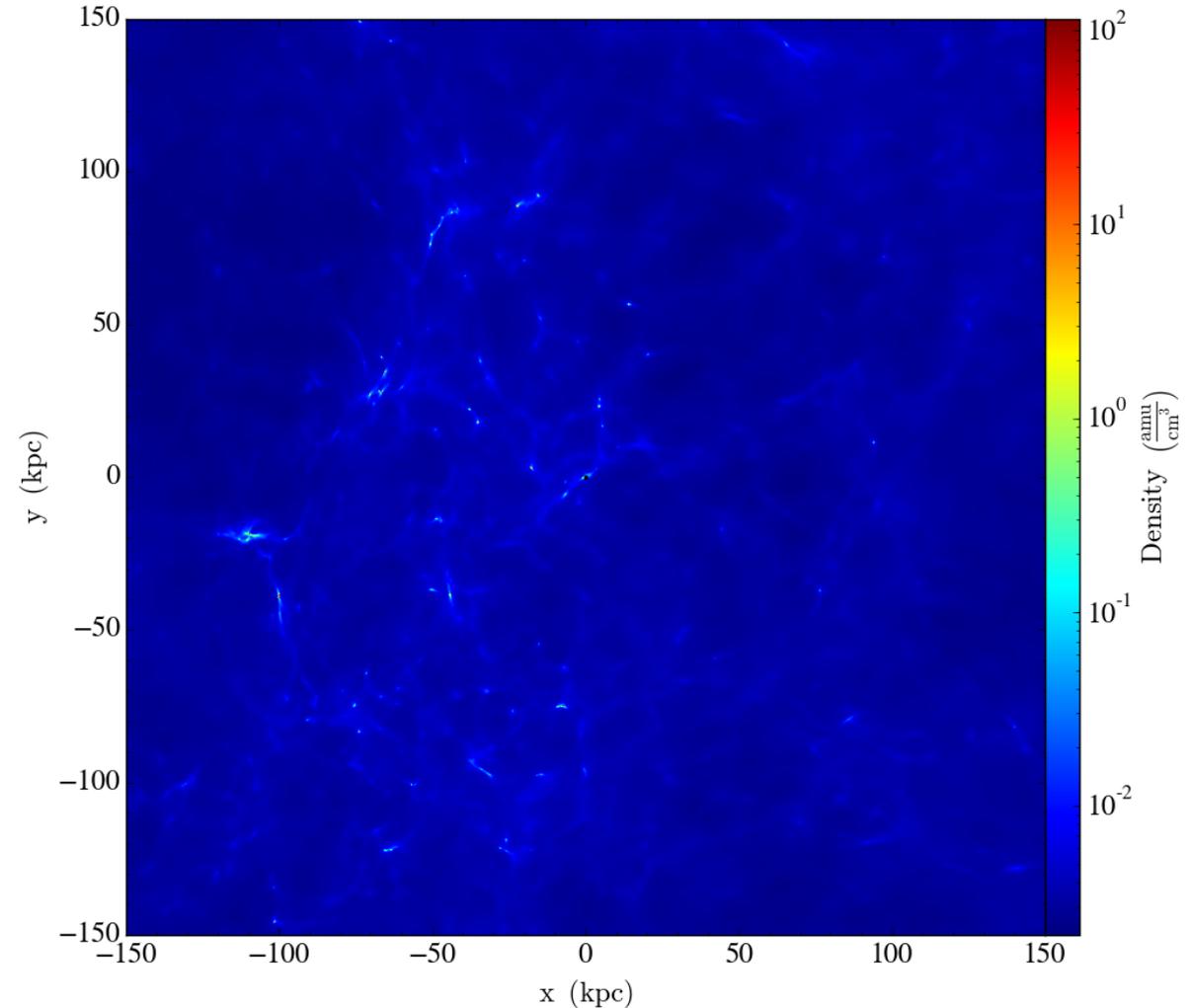
=> Similar picture in other simulations such as Illustris (Vogelsberger2014,Sijaki2015), Eagle (Schaye2015) and Massive Black II (Khandai2014)

# Where do these black holes physically come from?

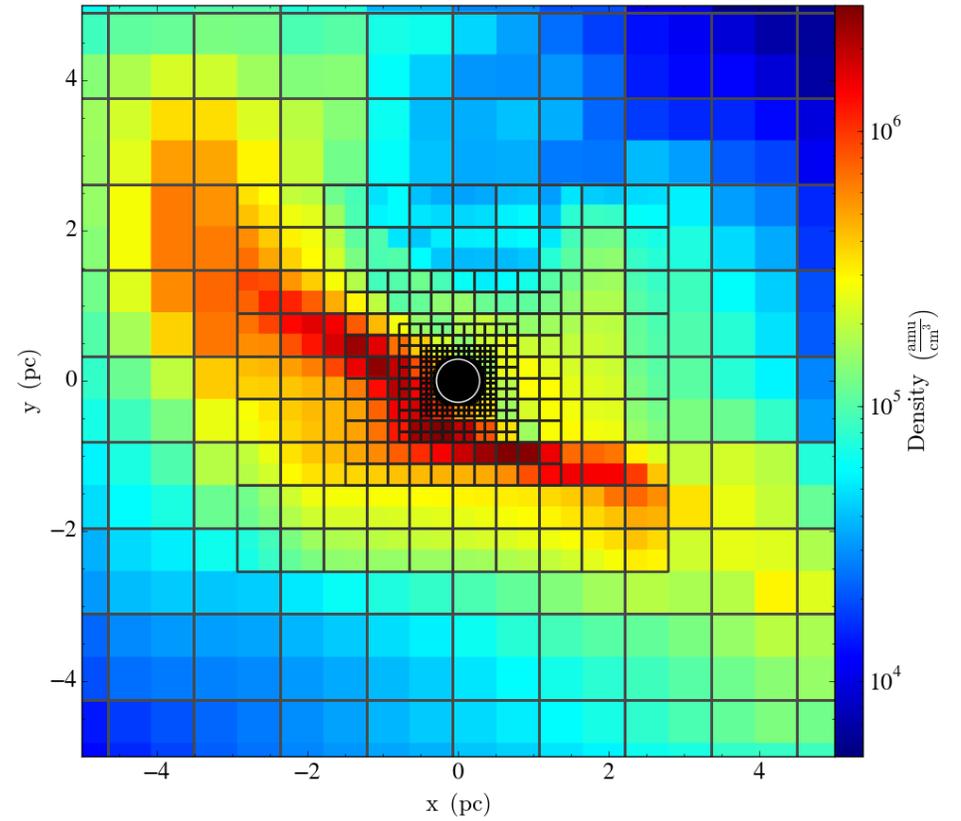
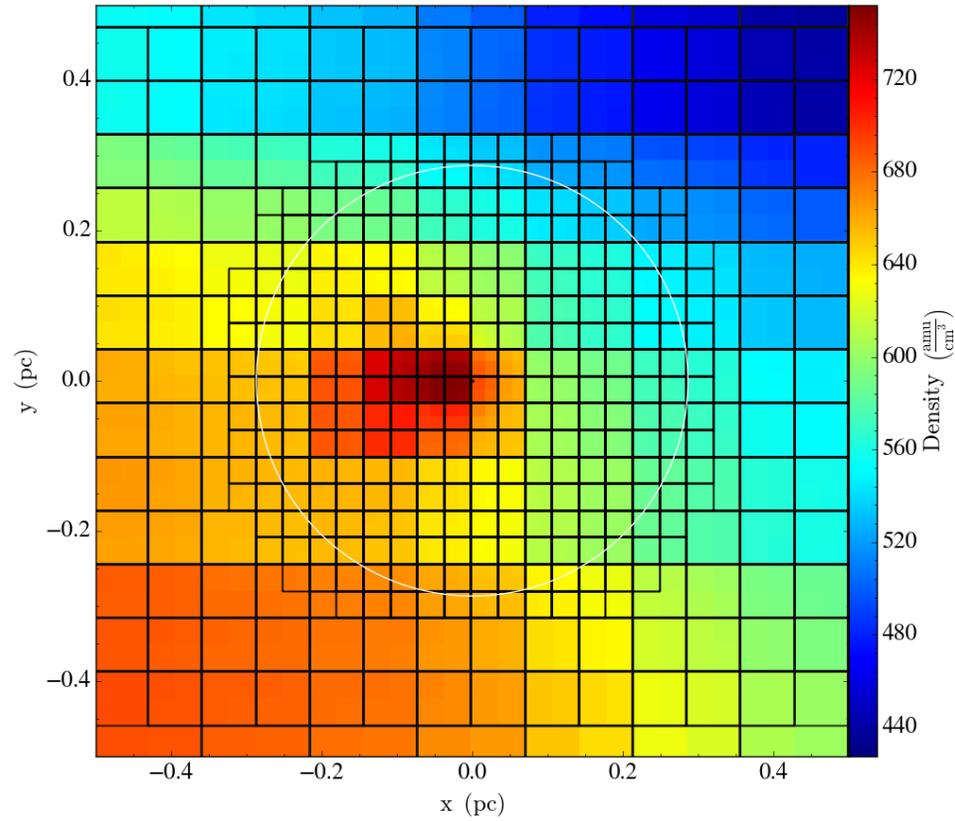
- **Direct Collapse:**  $10^5$  Msun seeds, needs metal free gas and radiating neighbours (Begelman2006,Latif2013,Habouzit2016)
- **Runaway cluster collapse:**  $10^3$ - $10^4$  Msun seeds (Omukai2008, Devecchi2009, Katz2015)
- **Stellar mass seeds:** 1-100 Msun, (Haiman2000, Freyer2001,Alvarez2009,Heger2003 )

# Bridging the gap from seed to supermassive

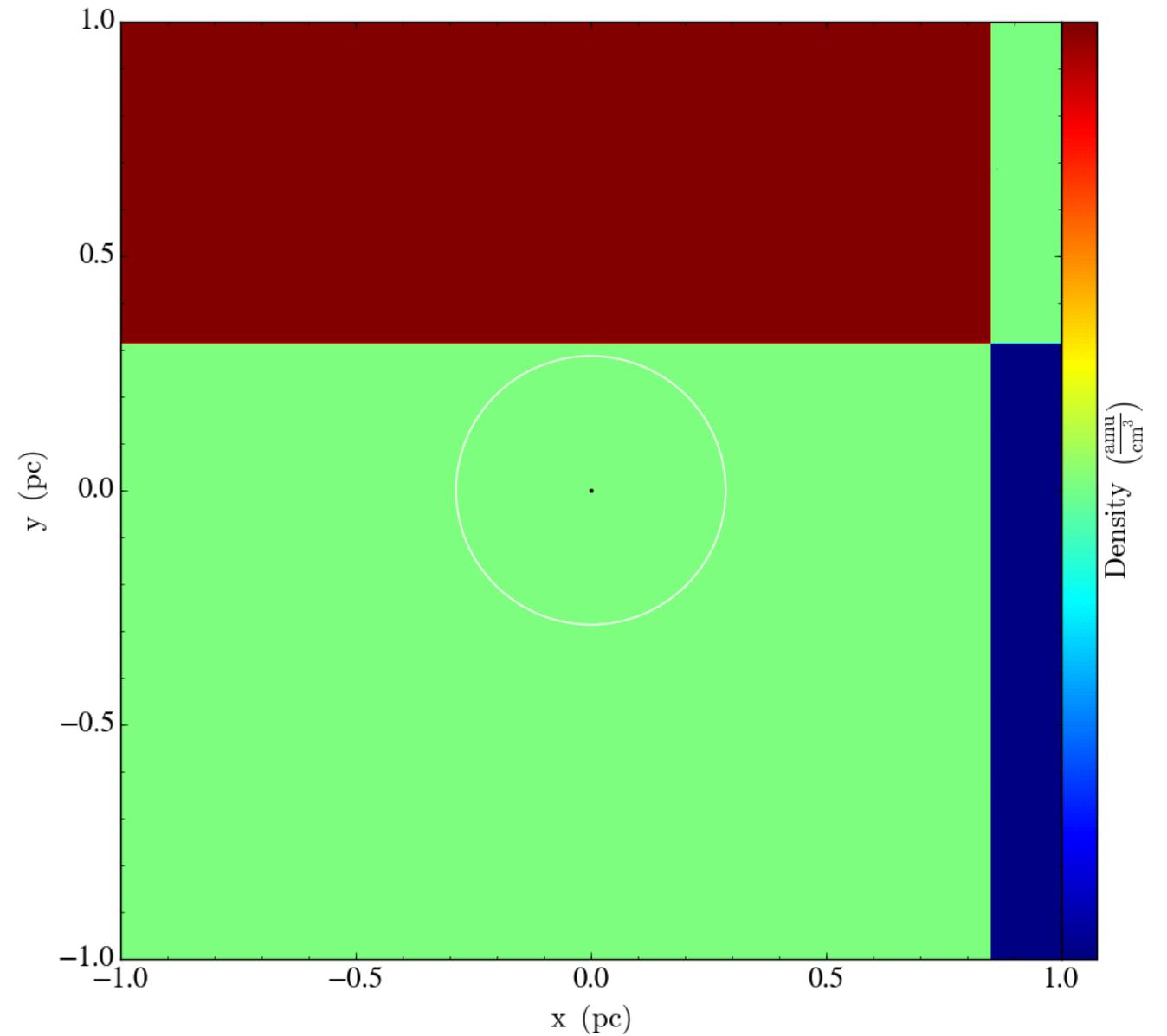
- stellar mass seed (260 MSun)
- a cosmological context (1Gpc box with 50 Mpc zoom region)
- high resolution ( $\Delta x=0.01$  pc)
- run to redshift 6
- AMR hydro (RAMSES)



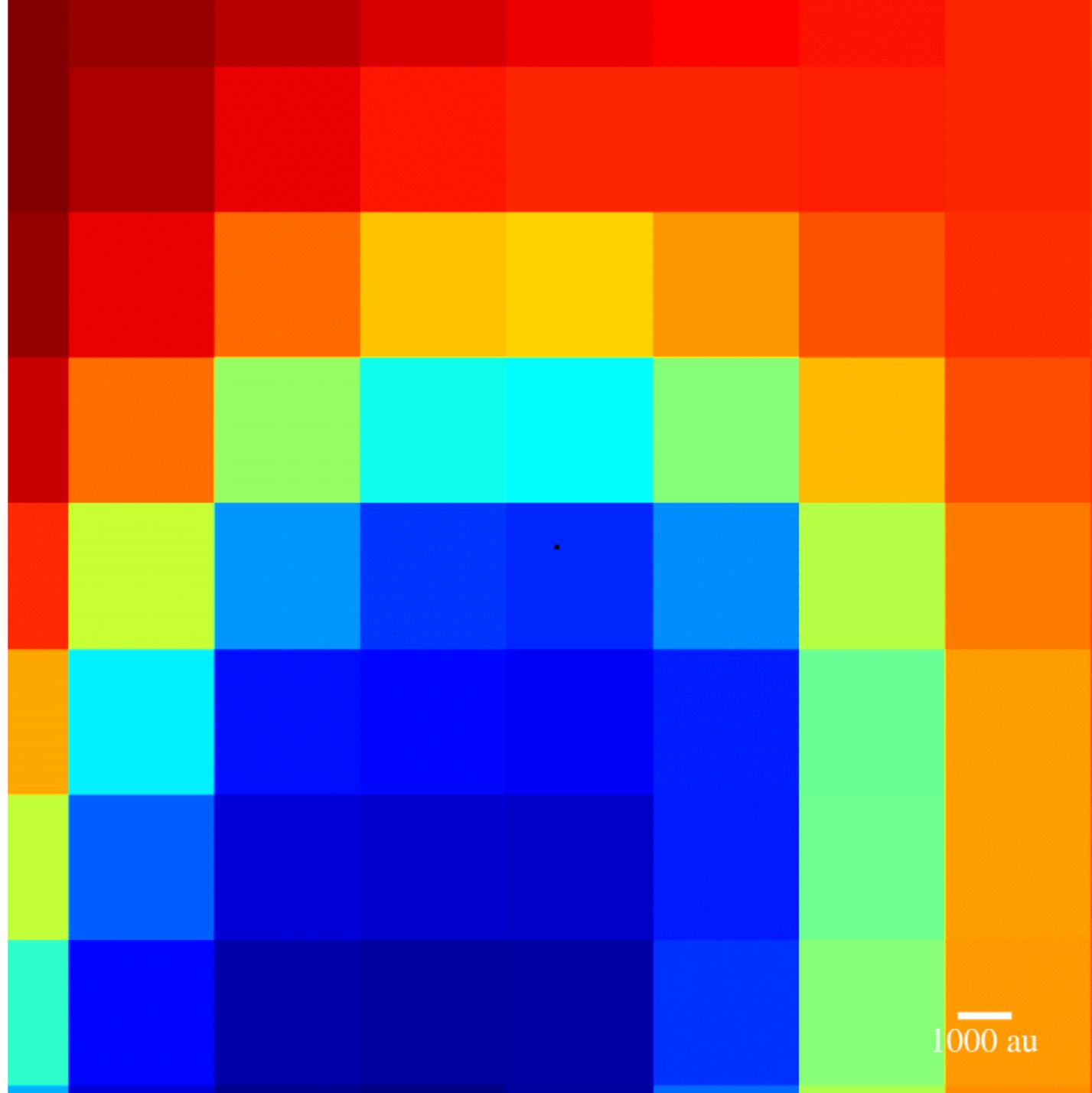
# Zoom-within-Zoom



# Gradual triggering of levels



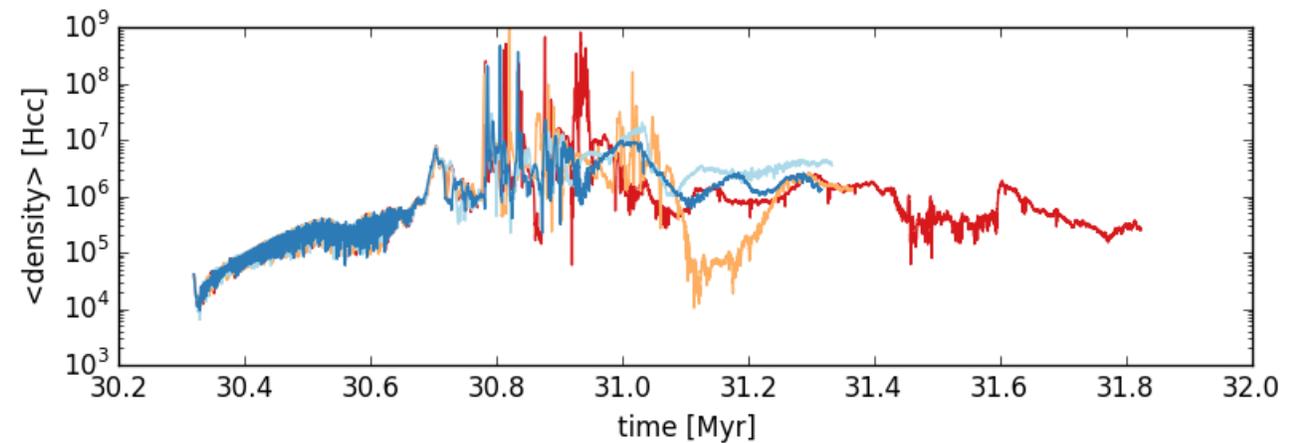
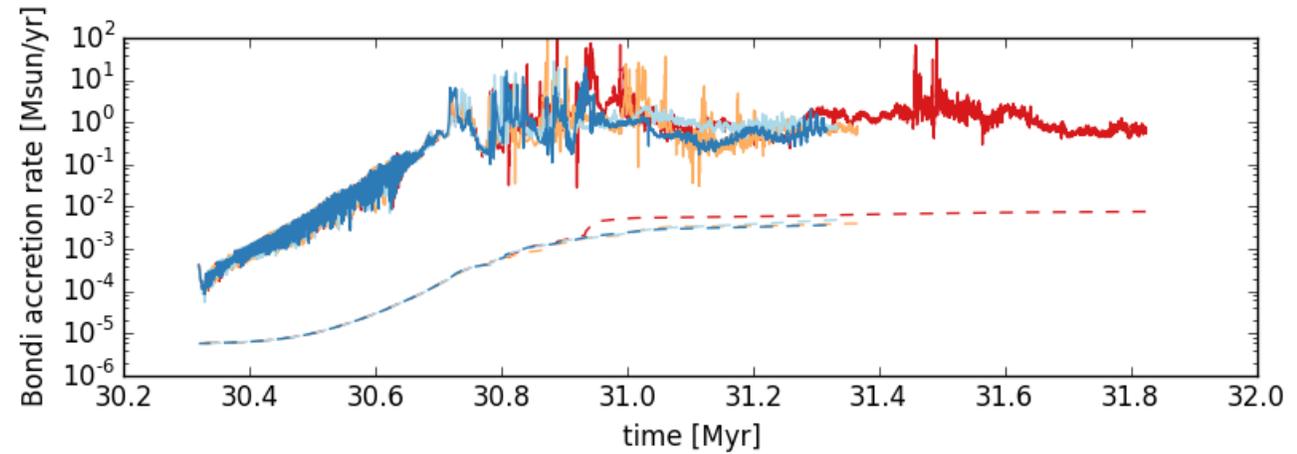
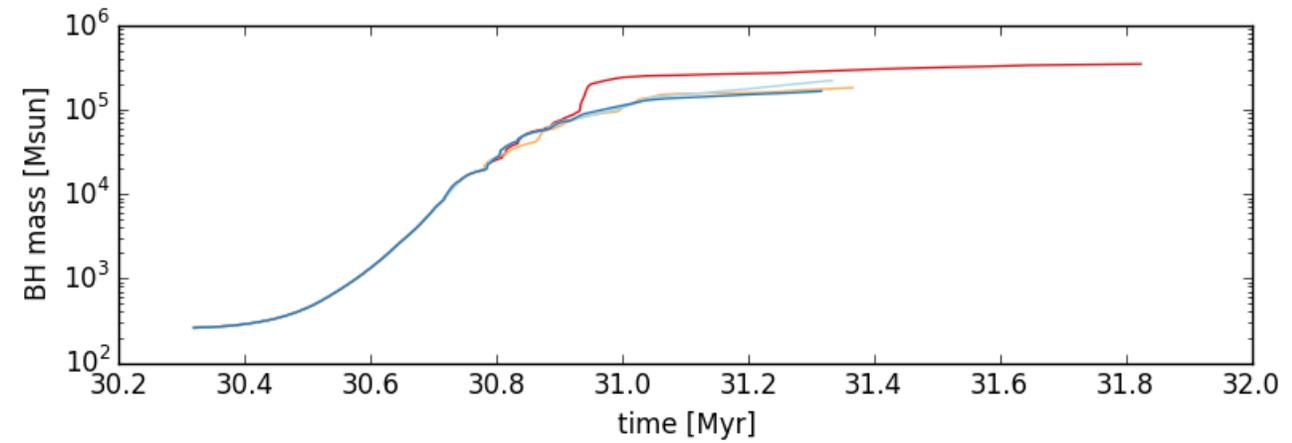
Density



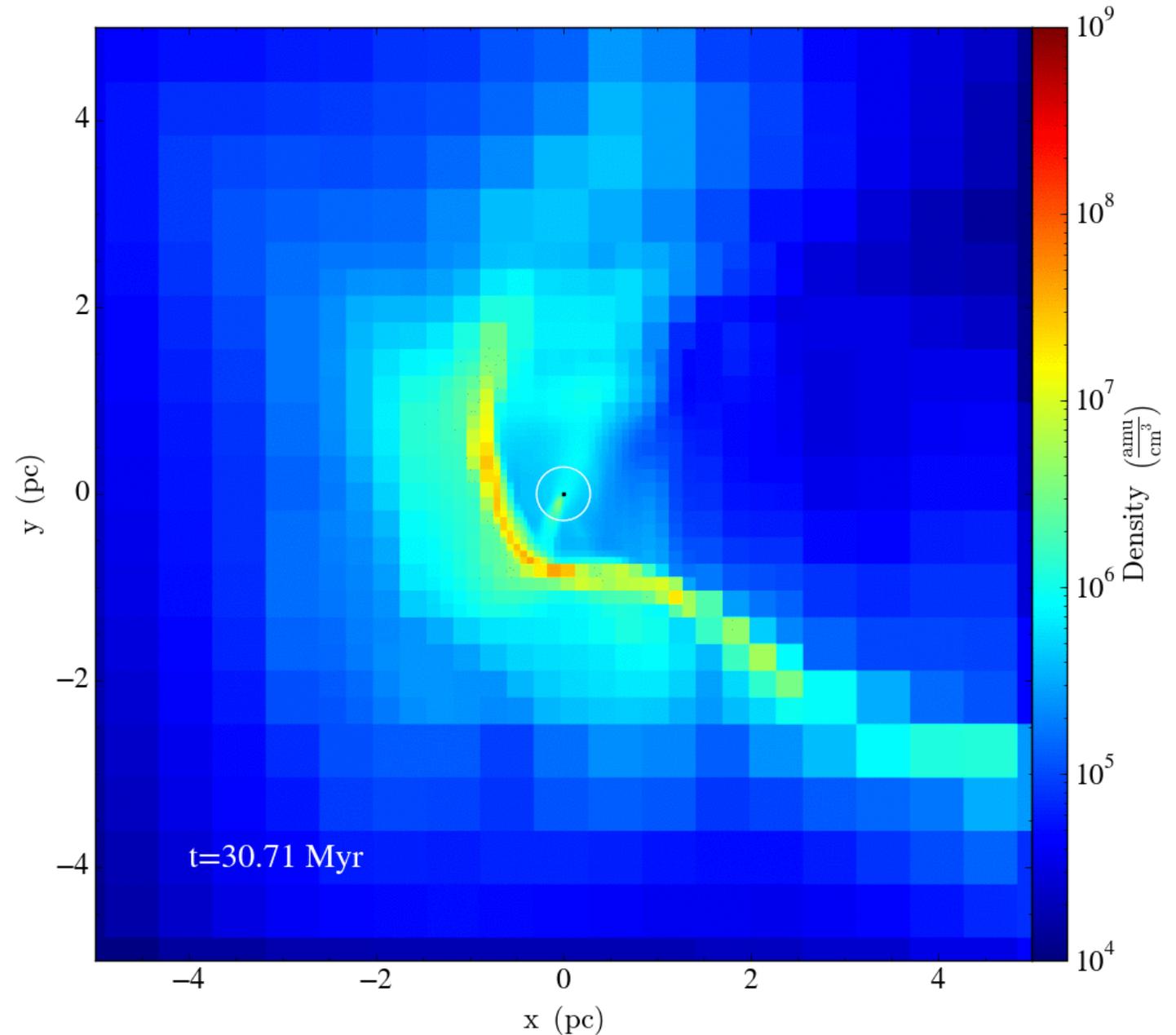
1000 au

# RESULTS

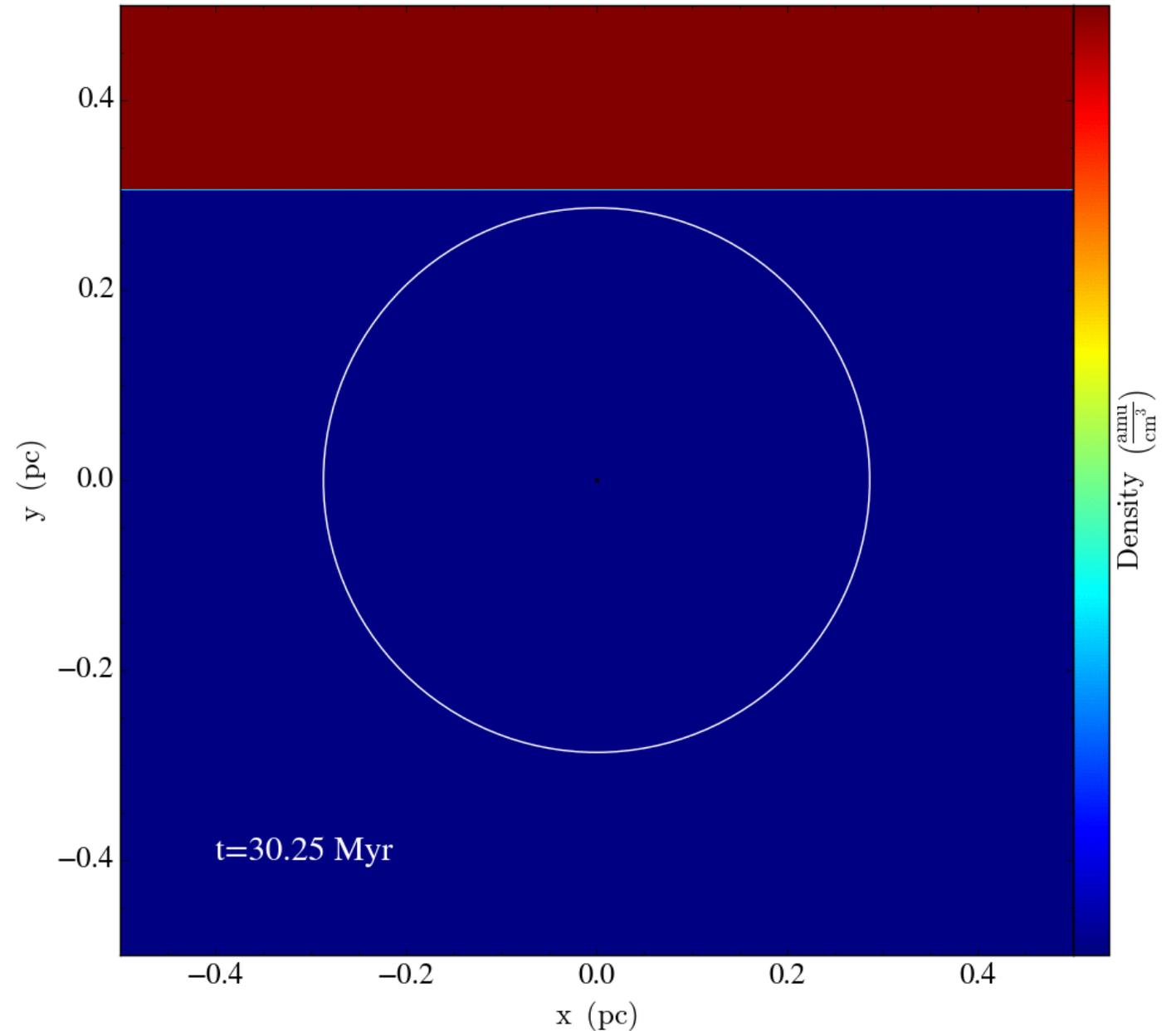
# A test case: an isolated disc



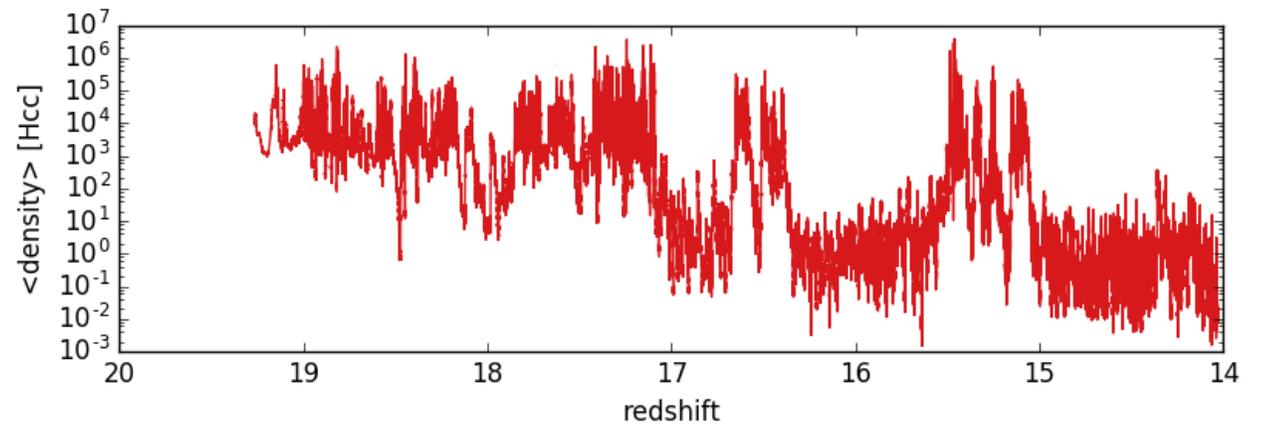
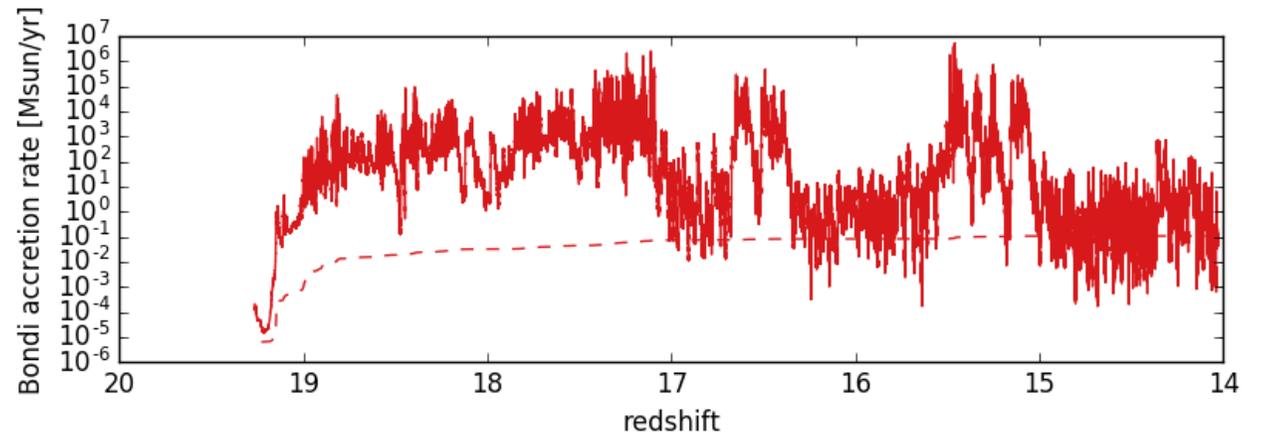
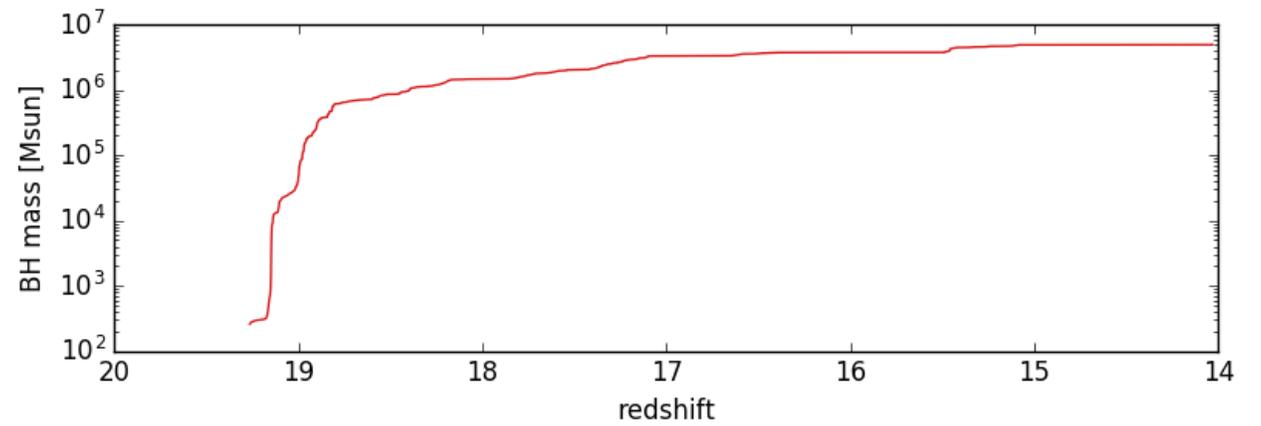
A test case:  
a sink in an isolated  
disc



# A test case: small scale features



# The cosmological simulation



# Summary

We are ...

- ... bridging the gap between cosmological and isolated disc simulations to study the growth of SMBHs during the first billion years of the universe.
- ... studying gas flows covering over ten orders of magnitude in scale.
- ... getting an unprecedented look at the gas dynamics during black hole accretion, finding subparsec scale accretion structure.
- ... seeing steady super-eddington growth and an ample gas supply, suggesting that SMBH masses will be reached by redshift 6.
- ... going to add feedback effects as the next step.

Thank you