

Simulating Heavy Seed Black Hole Formation

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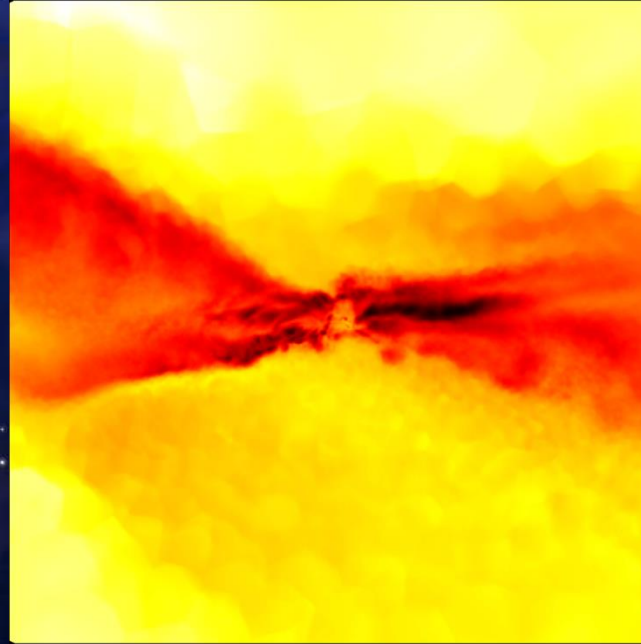


Topics

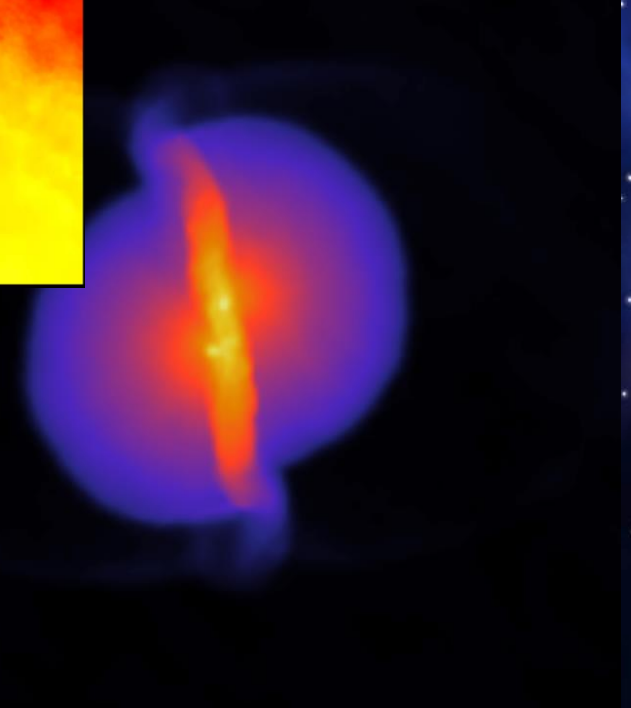
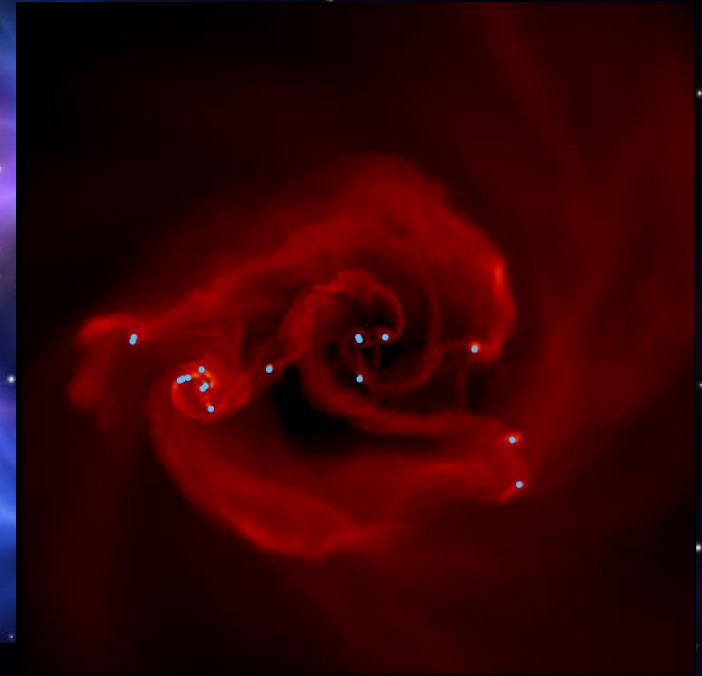
1. First collapsing objects



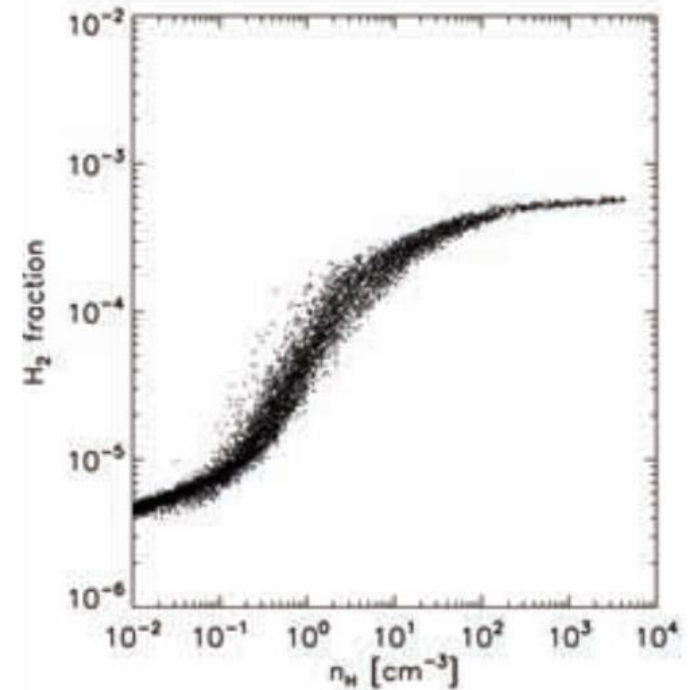
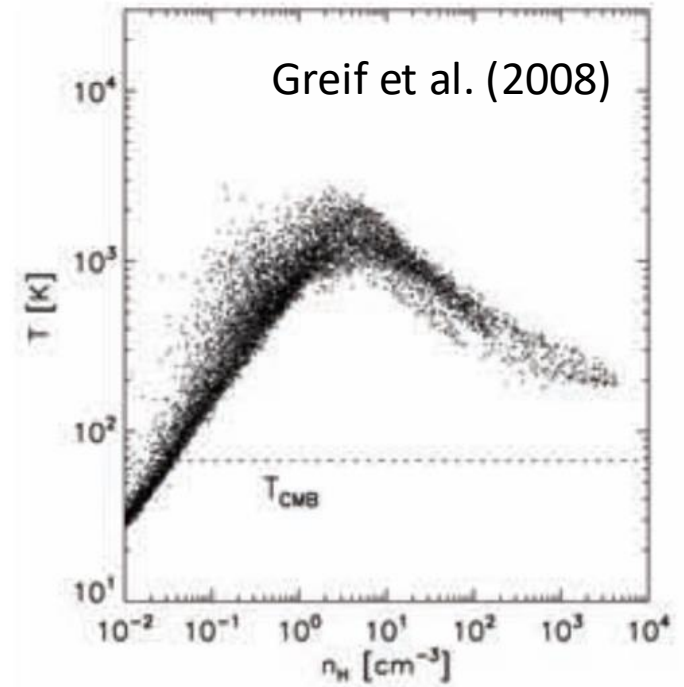
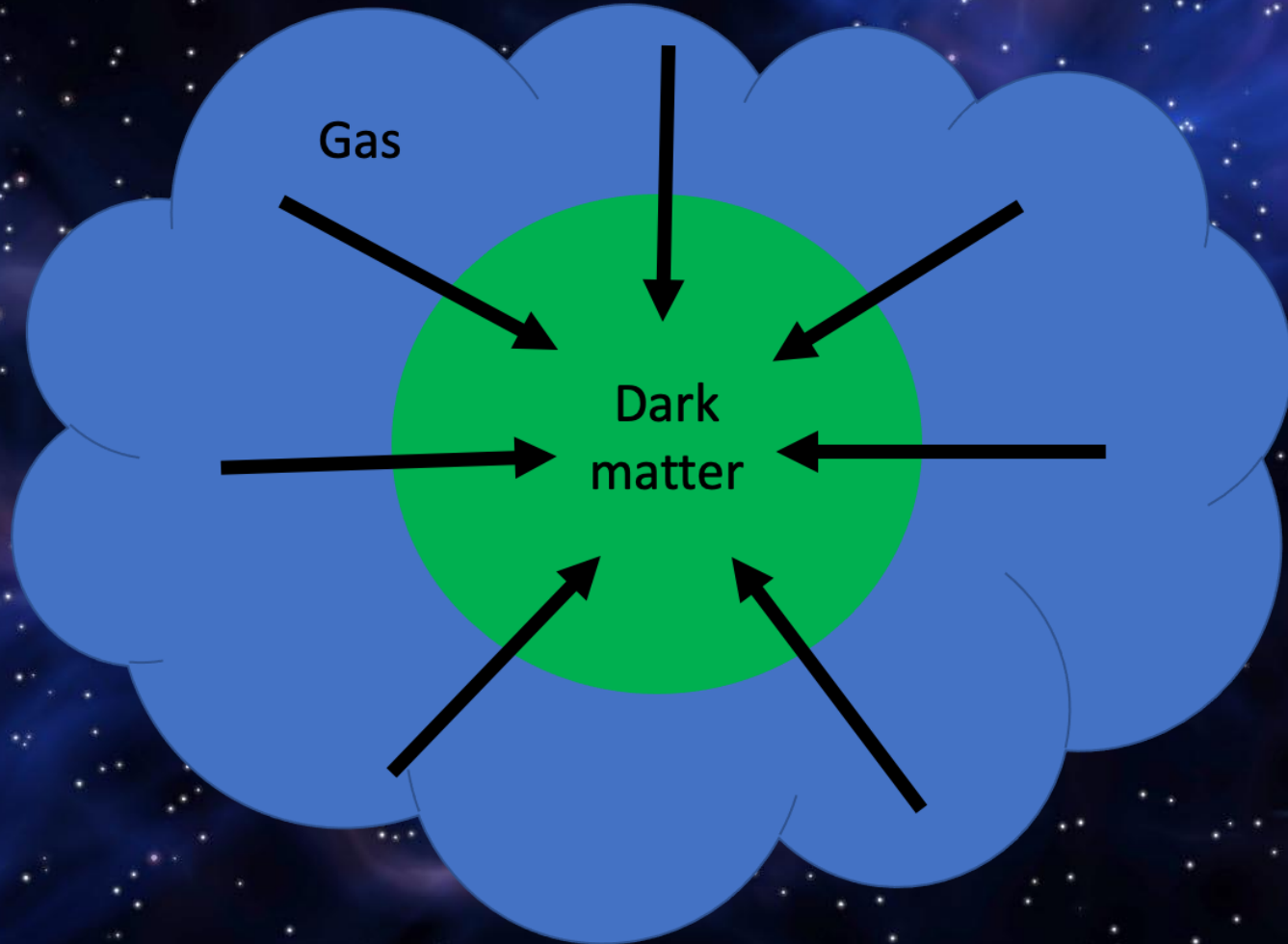
2. Delayed halo collapse?



3. Halo mergers/collisions

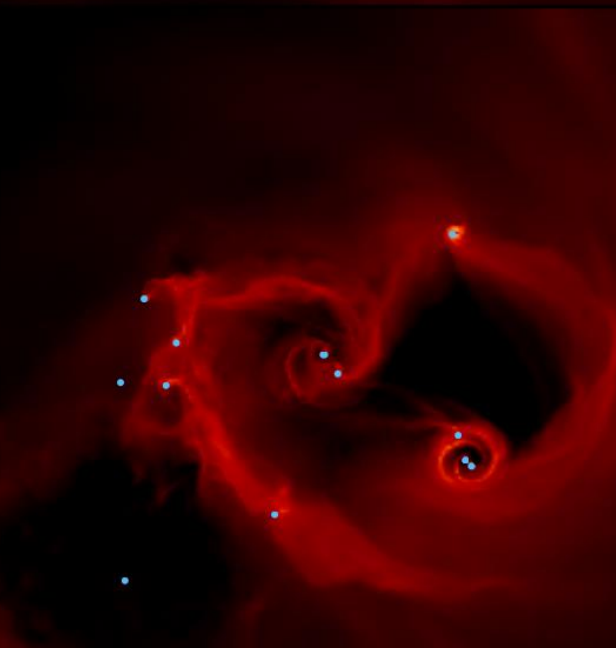
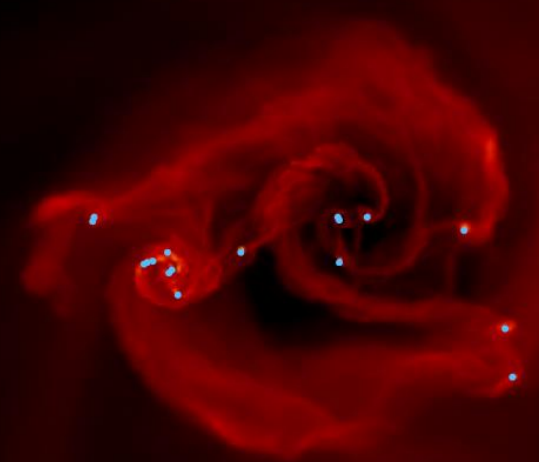


Halos as Formation sites

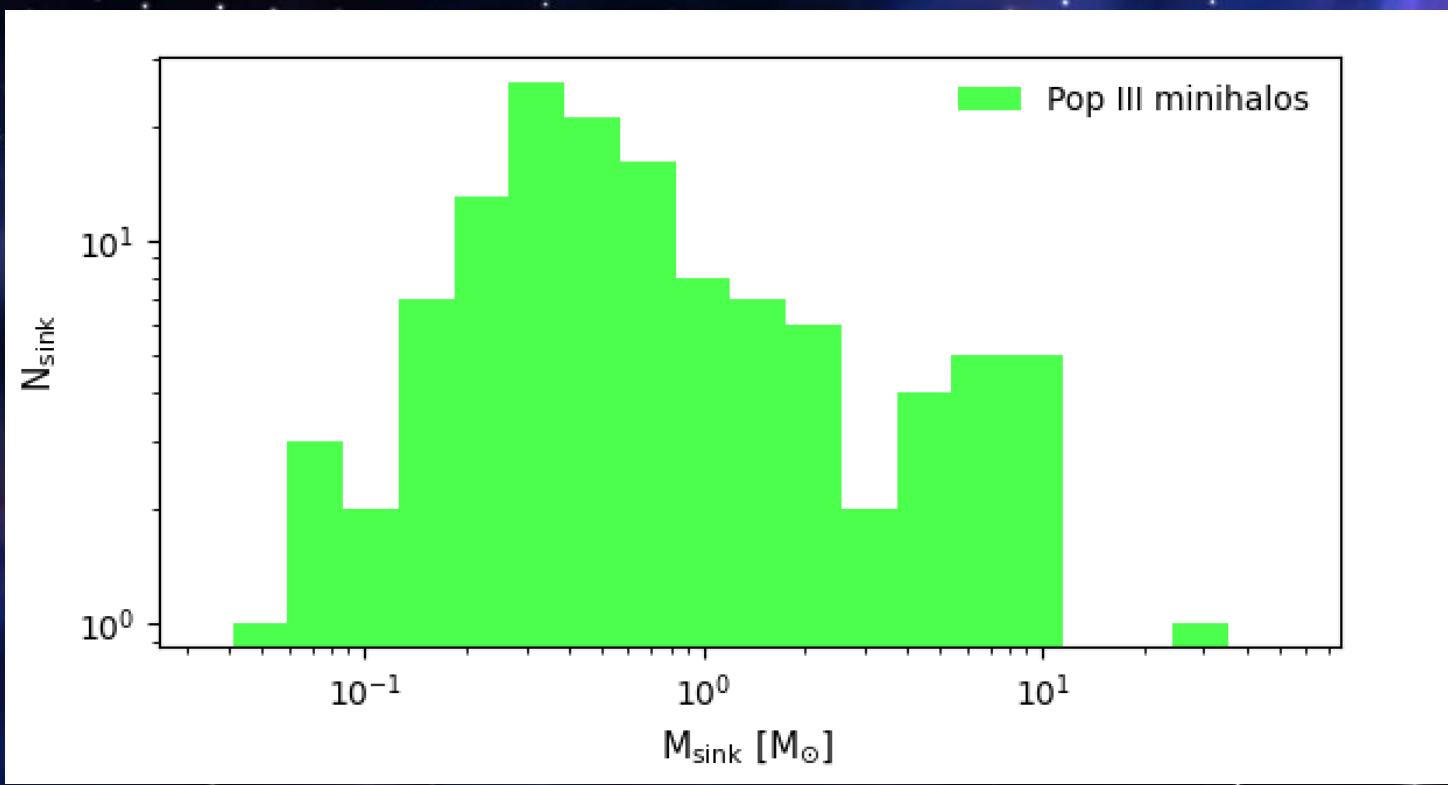


Minihalos

1870 au

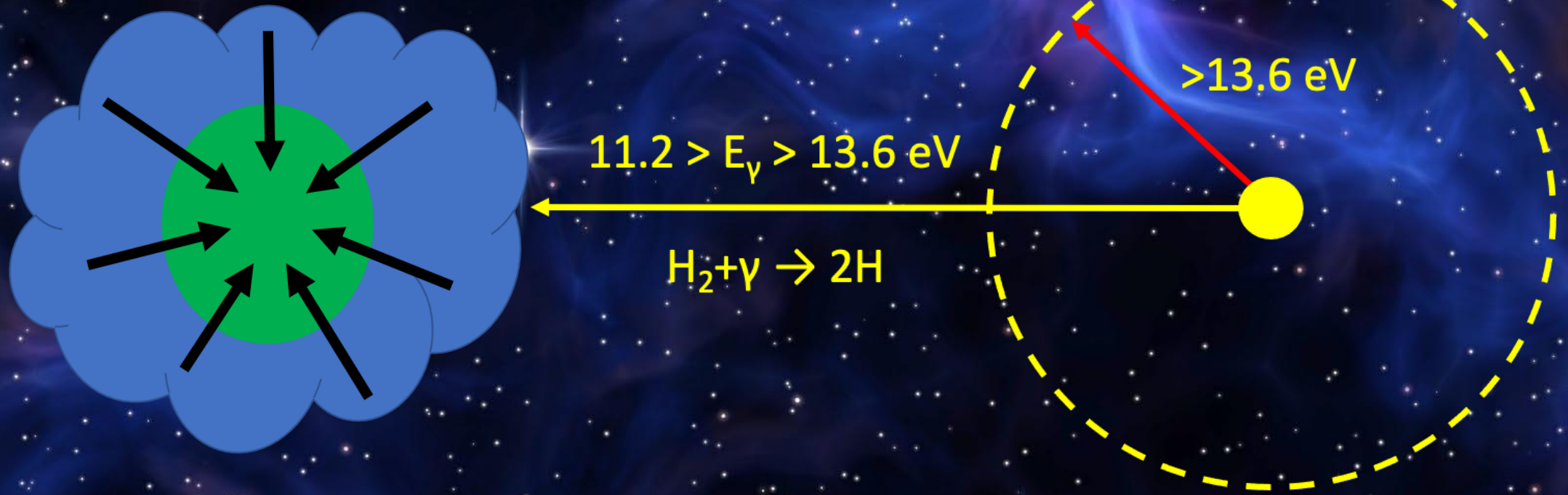


Prole et al. (2022b)



Prole et al. (2023)

Lyman-Werner Stellar Feedback



Atomic halos

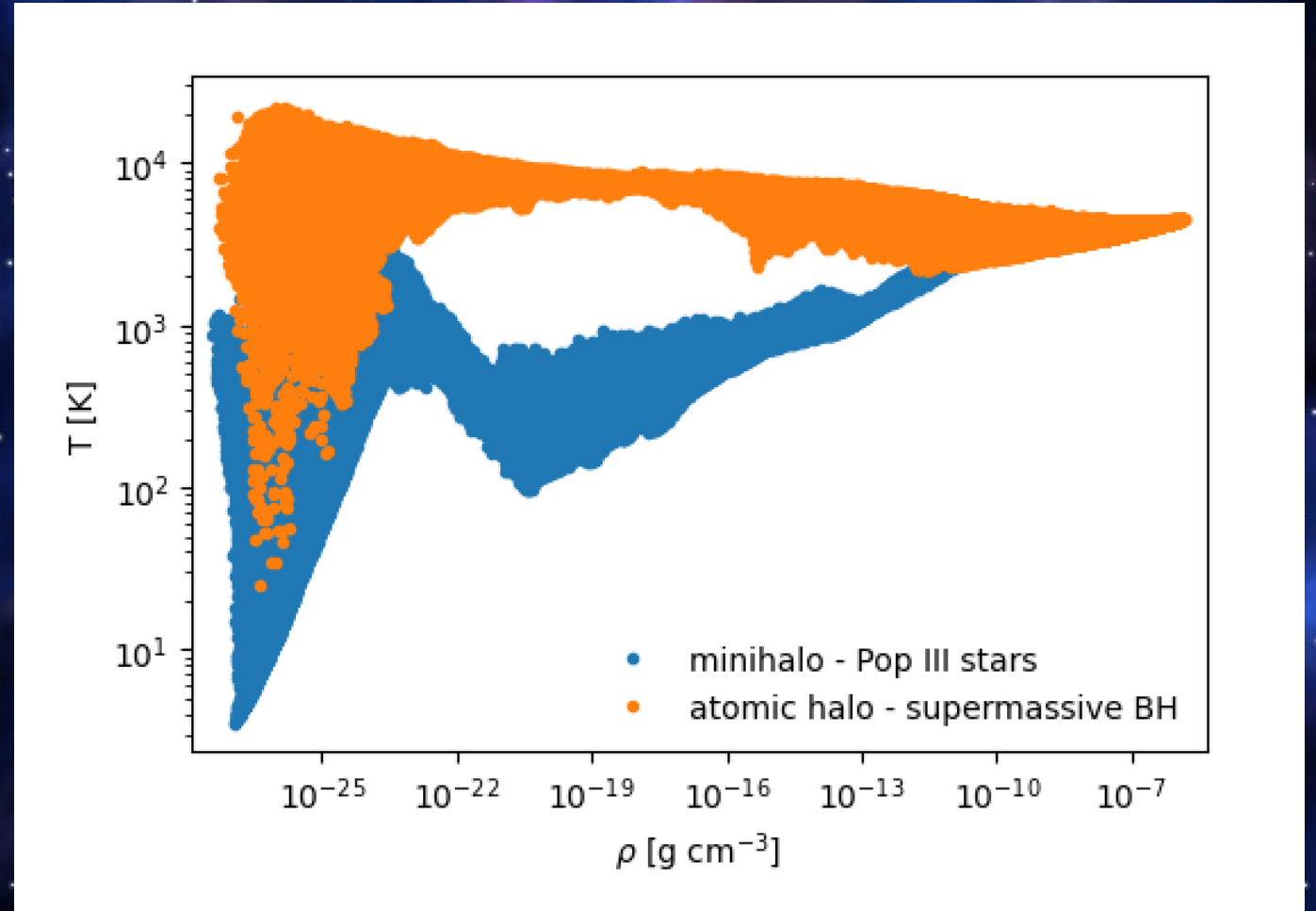
$10^9 M_{\odot}$ BH observed at $z=7$

Light BH seeds $<10^3 M_{\odot}$

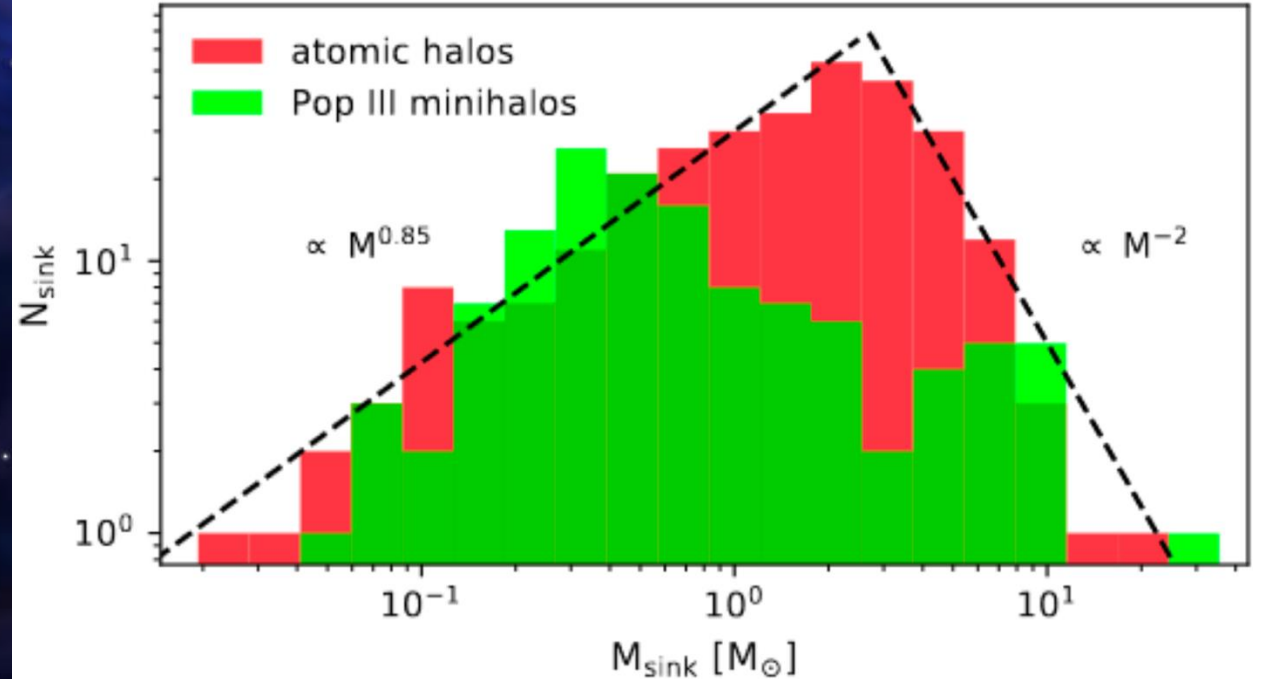
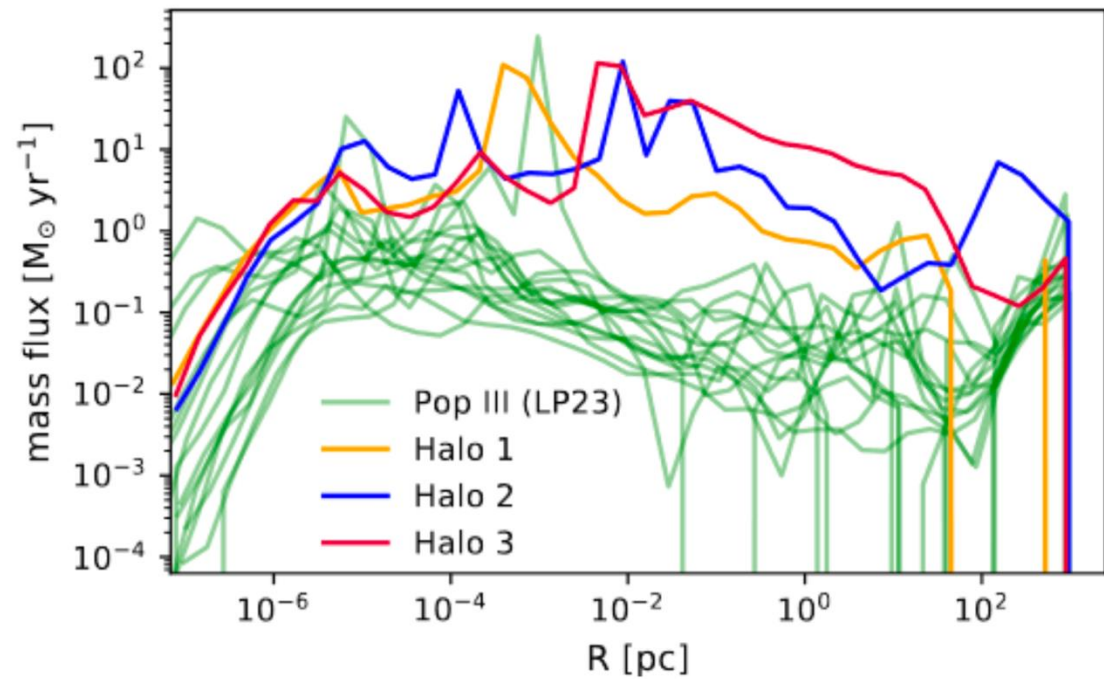
- > Eddington accretion required
- > Feedback limited

Heavy BH seeds $>10^3 M_{\odot}$

- > Atomic halo required?
- > Rare

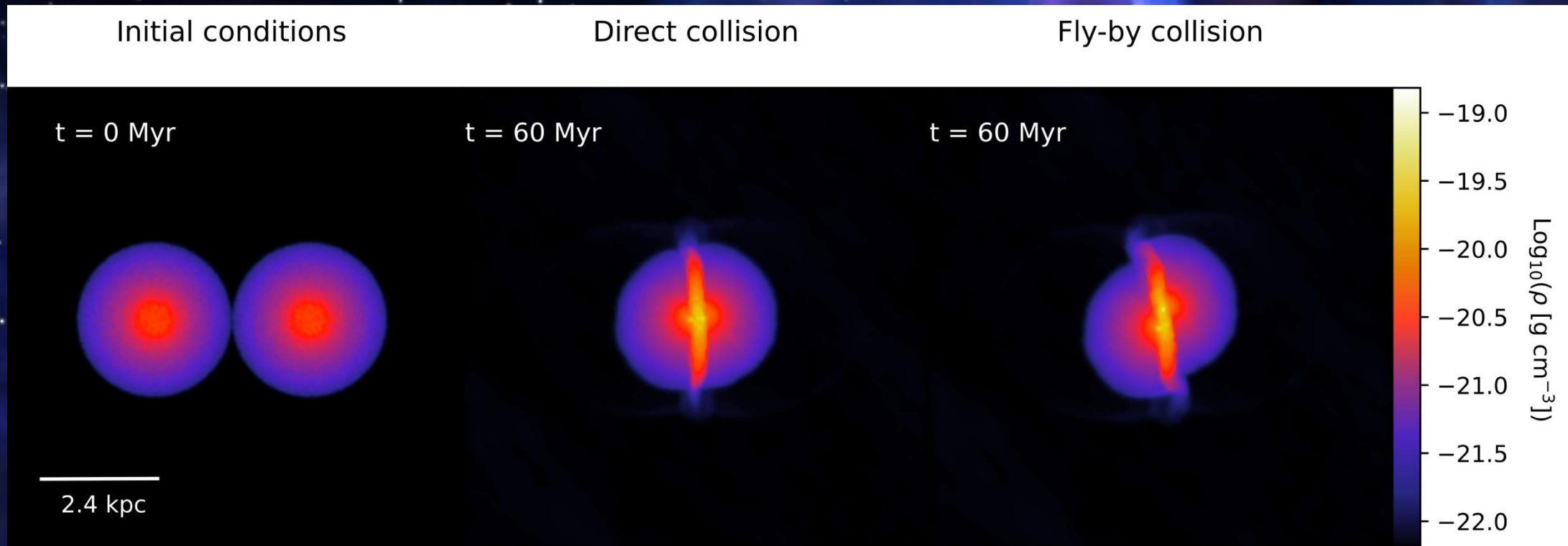


Atomic halos



Prole et al. (2024)

Halo collisions



Prole et al. 2024b (submitted)

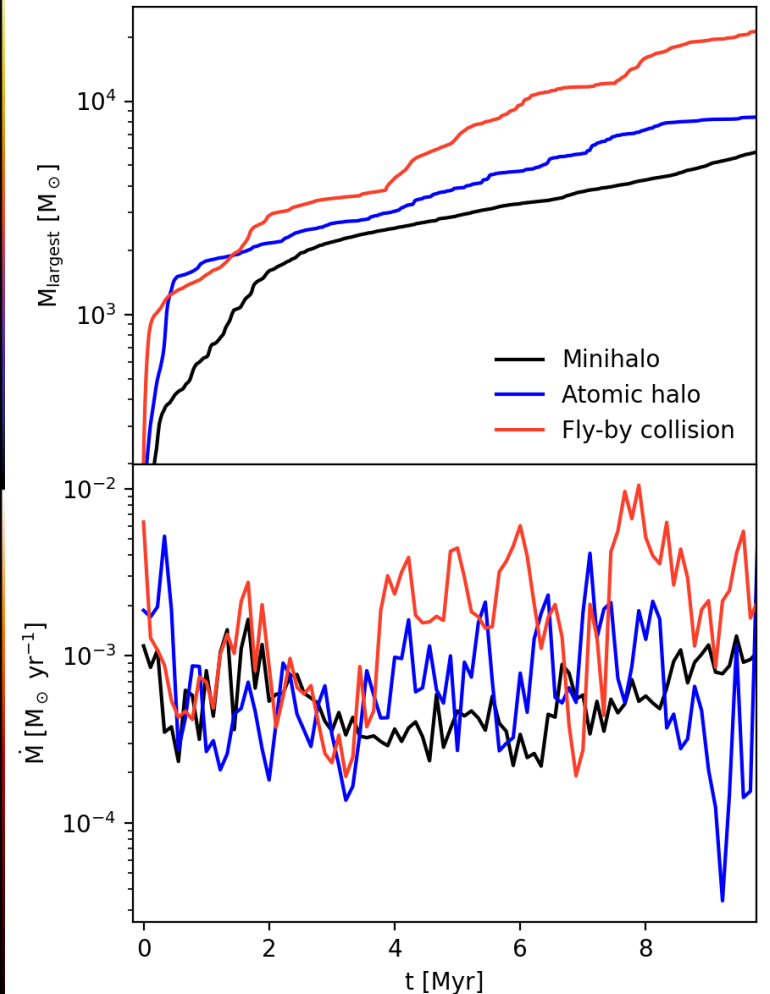
Halo collisions – indirect collision

$t = 60 \text{ Myr}$

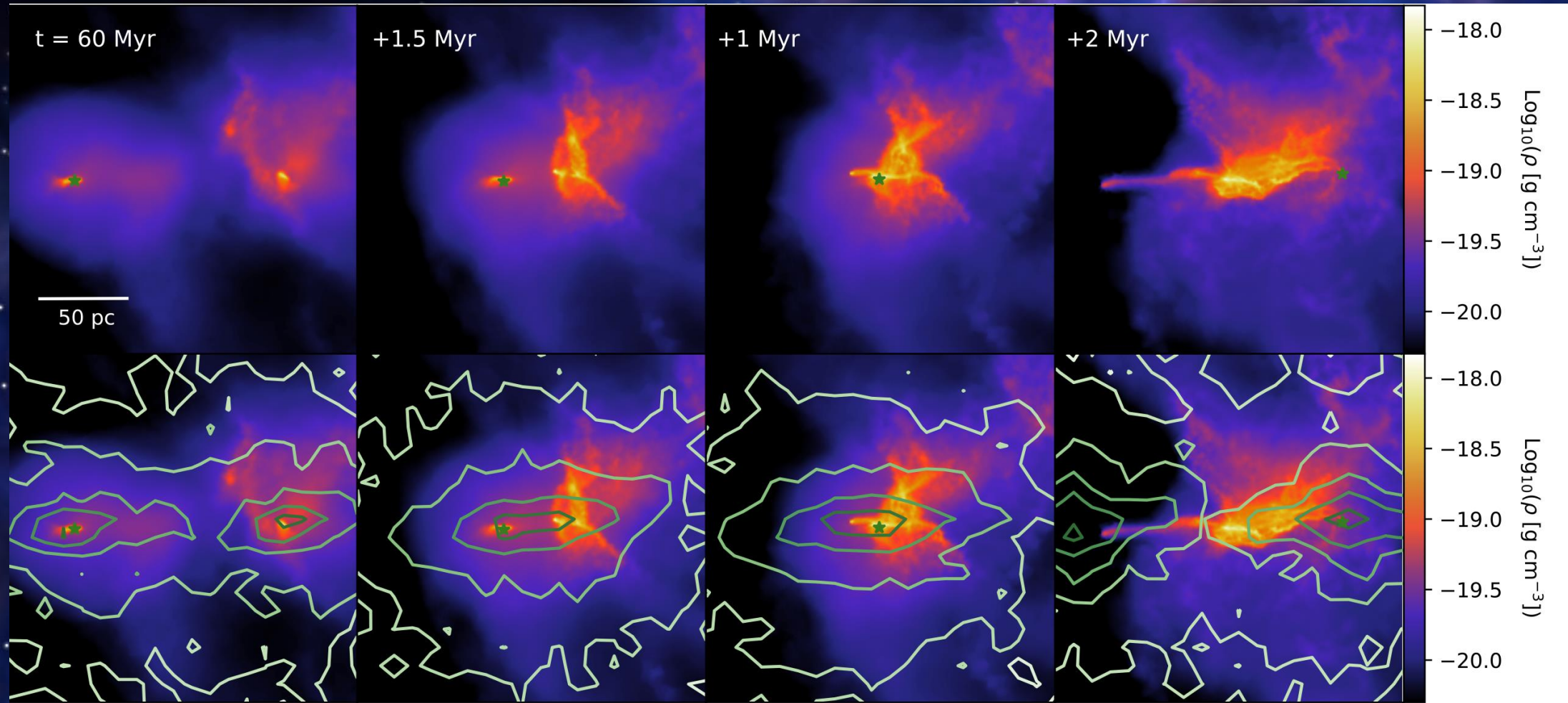
+5 Myr

+5 Myr

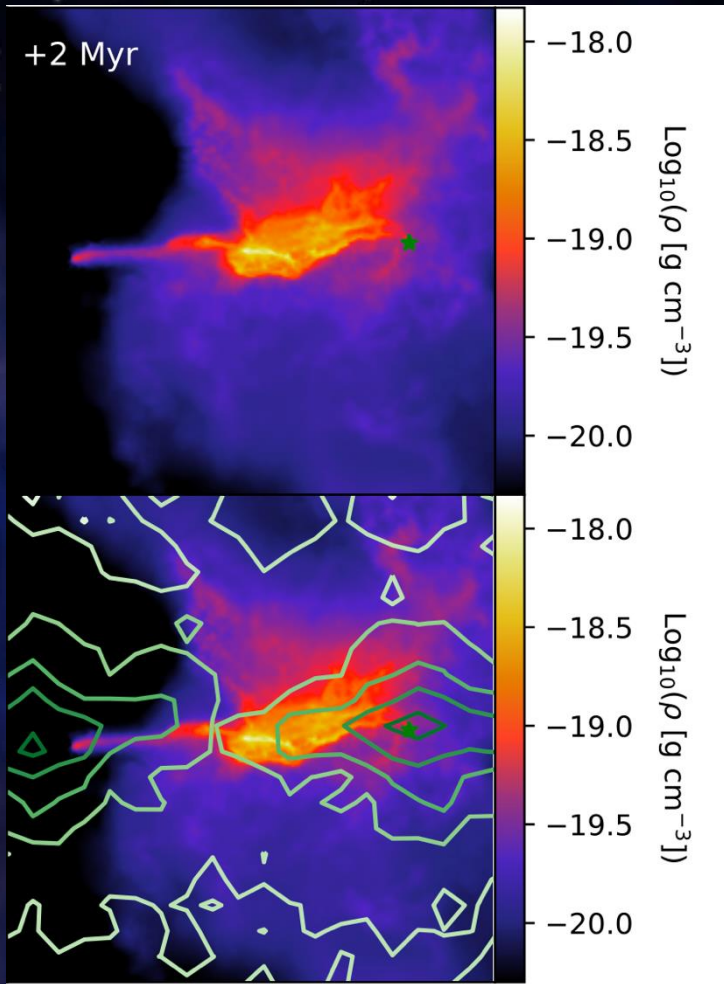
125 pc



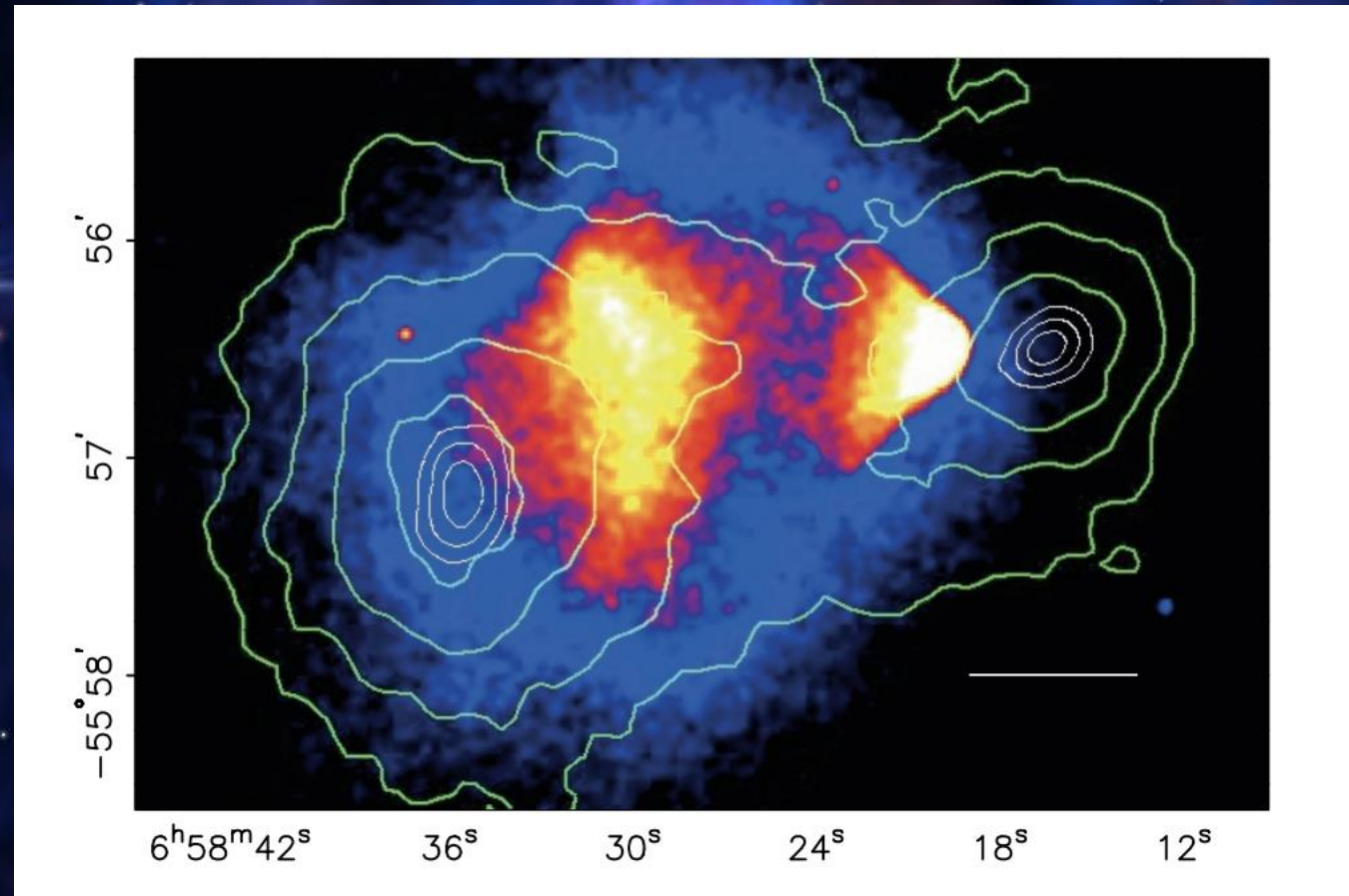
Halo collisions – direct collisions



Halo collisions – direct collisions



Merging galaxies - “Bullet Cluster”



Clowe et al. (2006)

Summary

Pop III minihalos

Fragmentation leads to low mass stars
Light seeds don't grow fast enough to form SMBHs

LW atomic halos

Delayed and isothermal collapse
Higher accretion rates give higher mass stars
Requires unrealistically intense radiation field

Halo mergers

x2 BH mass enhancement compared to isolated halos
Overcomes accretion limit set by atomic cooling
Requires indirect collision

Forming massive objects

Good

High initial infall rates onto single object

Sustained long-term accretion

Bad

Prior star formation and feedback

Metal pollution from SNe

Gas fragmentation