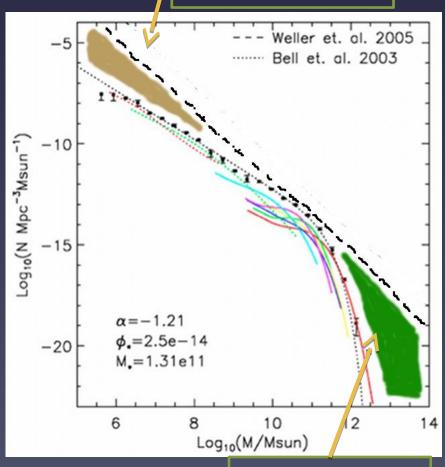
# Feedback – observational challenges

Tanya Urrutia Leibniz Institut für Astrophysik, Potsdam Why feedback?

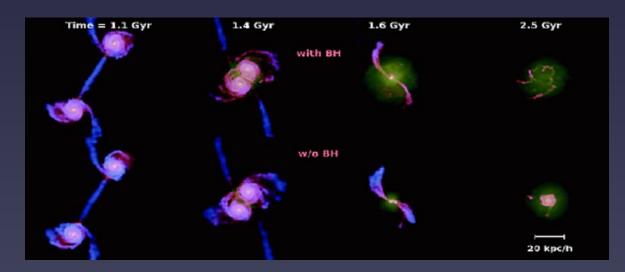
Single SN can destroy low mass dwarf?

- Critical (and so far "unsolved") problem in galaxy formation is to make gas cool less efficiently
- The growth of stellar mass in galaxies at the high end is repressed at higher rates than expected from simple Jeans pressure arguments.
- Supernova explosions versus feedback from SMBH in nucleus.



Massive ellipticals had (merger) AGN

#### My simulations say so!



"Old" merger simulations very successful at reproducing many galaxies' properties.
New recipes (FIRE, e.g.) more

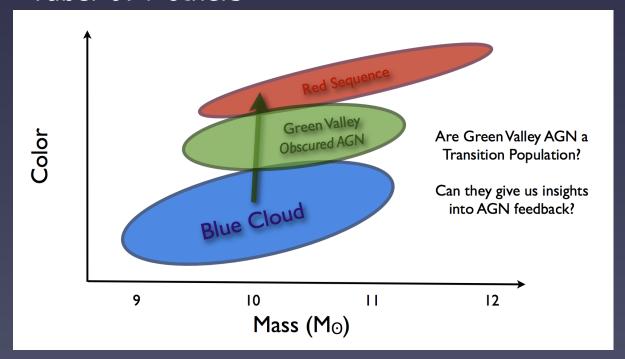
- Very good and interesting model for the forethis first in the forethis for the forethis first in the forethis first in
- BUT... feedback is just a numerical recipe. What happens BH

   ■ galaxy, small scales difficult to simulate. Overestimation of mergers? 

   theory session!

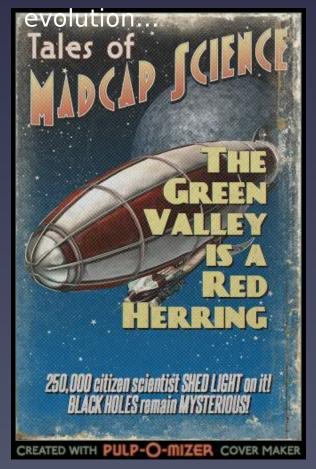
Shutting down of star formation to move from blue cloud to red sequence

Faber 07+ others



Apparent over-representation of AGN host galaxies in green valley

BUT... Schawinski et al. 2014 – secular

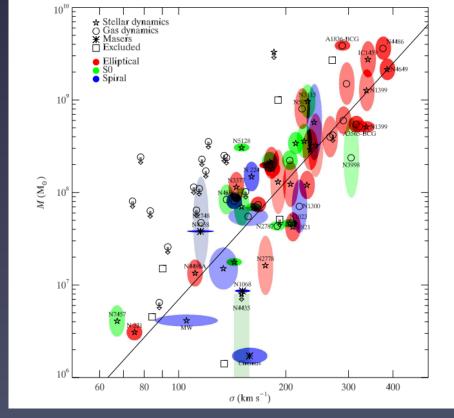


ck hole mass – host galaxy properties scaling relations

• "Intimate" interplay
between BH and host

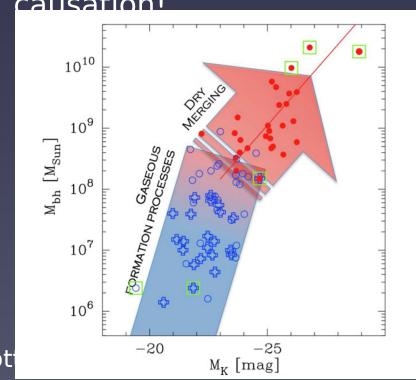
galaxy

BUT... correlation is not causation!

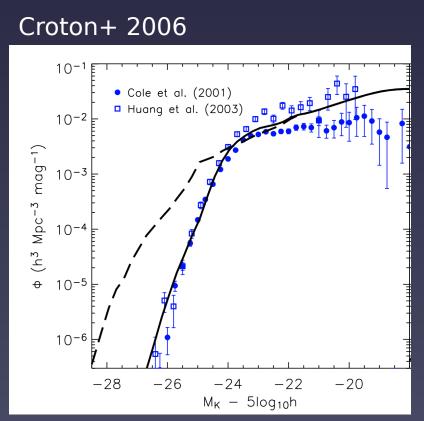


Gültekin+ 2009

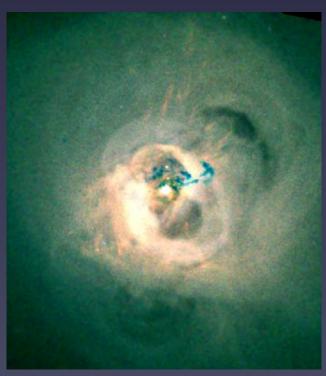
Jahnke & Maccio 2011, Graham & Scot



/ly semi-analytic models work out really well!

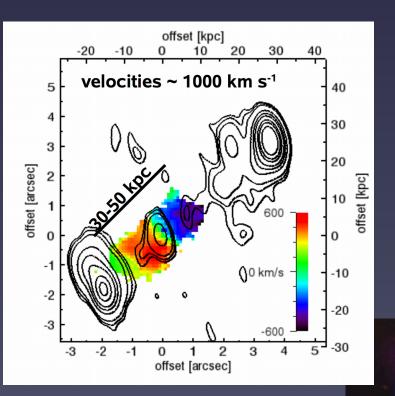


Fabian+ 2006



- Radio-mode (AGN heating) feedback is actually the best candidate for the BH affecting the host galaxy.
- BUT... it's not powerful enough to turn star formation off, just to keep it off. "Maintenance phase"

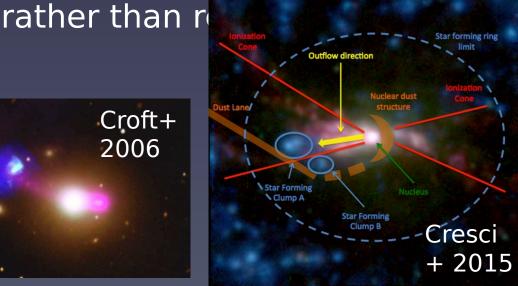
Jets extent many kpc into the host. They should have an effectoriable of large quantities of



Nesvadba+ 2010

Oll gas in HzRG correlates with jet outflow.

BUT... Jets are rare (10%). Jets can also induce star formation



#### Timescales?

- Quenching vs. feedback?
  - Is the process in which less stars are formed a violent event (Starburst, AGN) or a slow "secular" sort of starving (Q-quenching, dynamical quenching)?
- Do we need "explosions" or are these just special cases (at different stellar masses)?
- Observables supporting that picture jets, winds, high energy processes (SN,AGN) vs. (indirect bars, stellar shear)?
- Are we biased because violent processes are easier to observe?

### What is dominant?

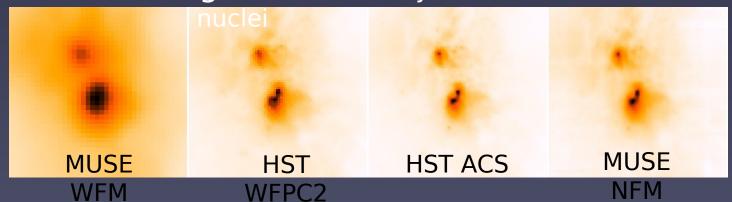
#### Galaxy Game of Thrones

- Many unpleasant ways for galaxies to be quenched...
  - Starvation (Winter is coming...)
  - Strangulation
  - · Ram pressure stripping
  - · Exploding Swarfs
  - Secular processes
  - · Cossissions/mergers
  - · Shocks
  - · DrAGons
- · Which one sits on the Iron Throne?



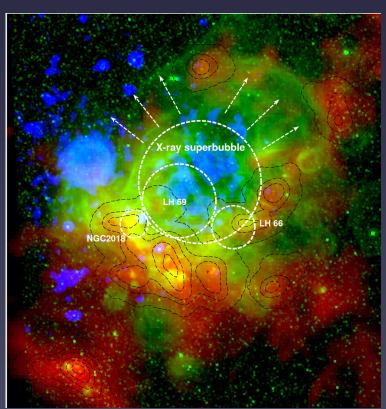
#### Are new facilities providing answers?

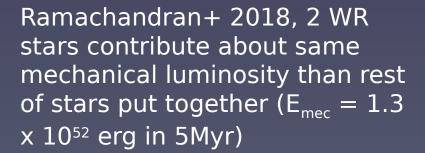
- ALMA, MUSE, SKA precursors and [your favorite facility here] have recently come online coming with
  - Higher spatial resolution
  - 3D information
  - Large FoVs letting us probe from nucleus to outskirts of Mataxias nearby double AGN

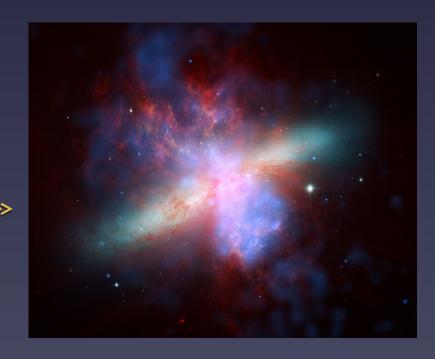


## What else do we need? (besides

# Do we have a small large scales problem?







Veilleux posing challenge to simulators to explain M82, but the challenge goes to observers, too connecting the scales.

# Other caveats / observational party poopers

- Dust The West nderstand extinction models well enough? (tensions in the empirical derivation of dust laws) Conroy+13, Salim+18
- Metallicity we observe our well known "relations" or "conversions" or "SF recipes" break down at very low metallicities. - e.g. Cormier+15
- Varying IMFs or non-constant M/L ratios?
   -Capellari+12

## Predictions for observers? May be controversial...

- Are theorists trying too hard to match observations?
- Were cold flows the last models theorists predicted for observers to prove/falsify?