

Fate Of Infalling Gas Clump Onto High- z Quasar

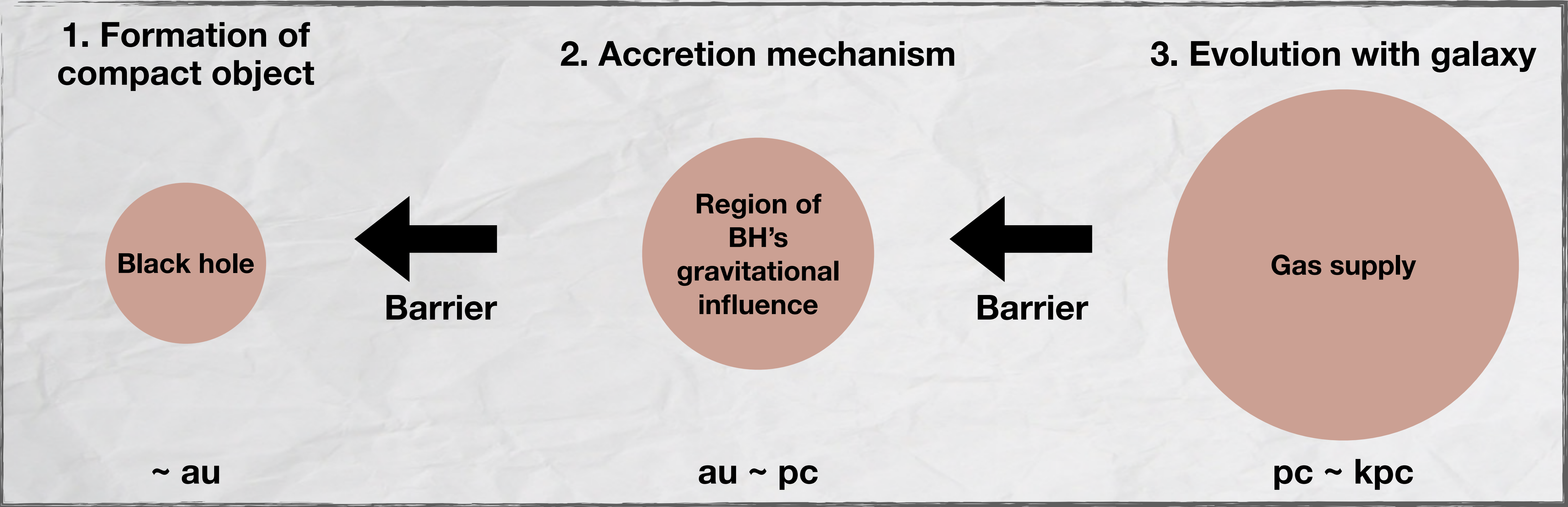
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Growth Of Supermassive Black Hole On Three Different Scales

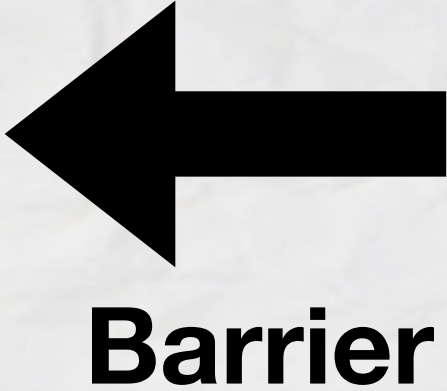


Break-down Of Barrier With Help Of Radiation In A Cosmological Simulation

1. Formation of compact object



2. Accretion mechanism



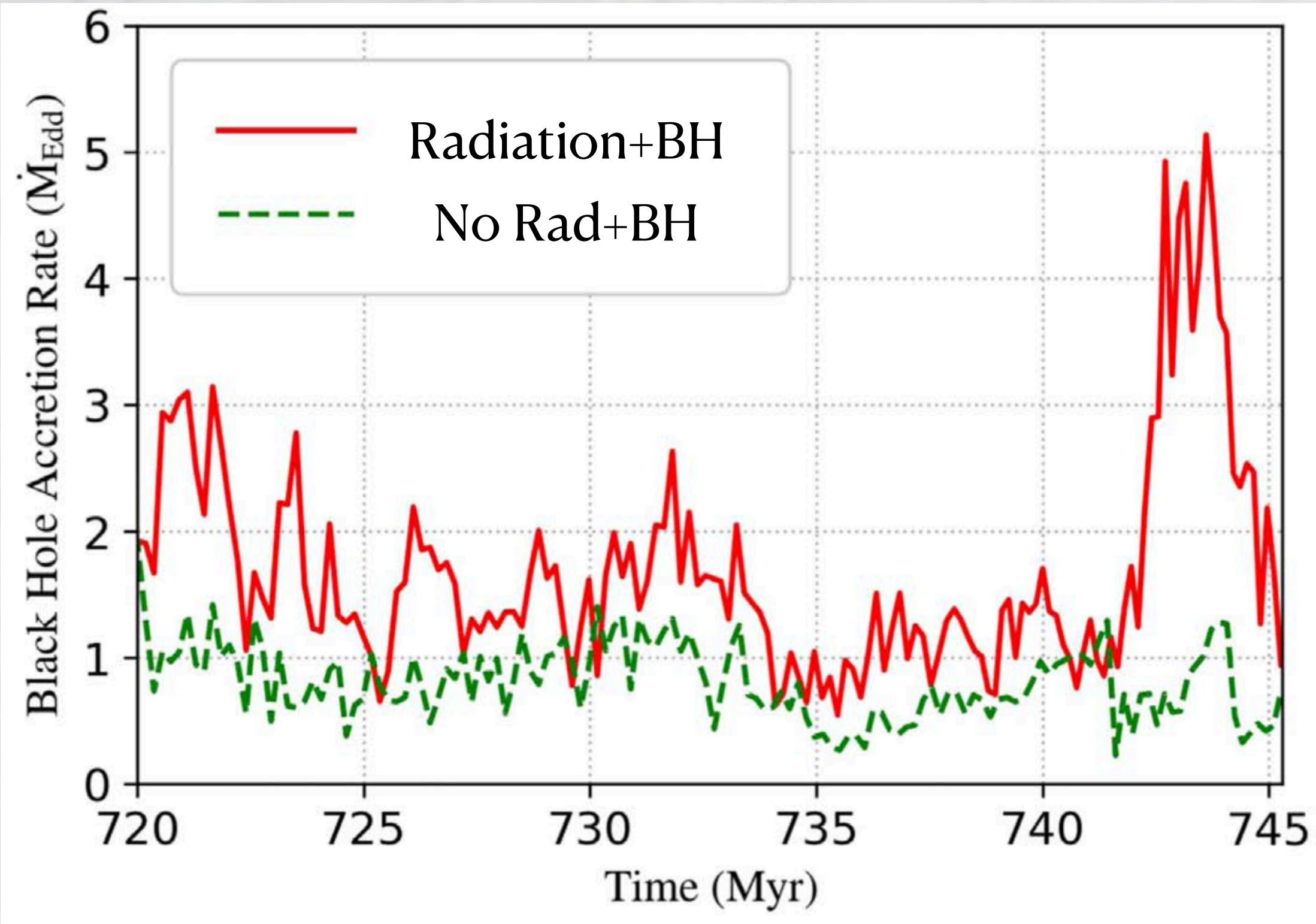
3. Evolution with galaxy



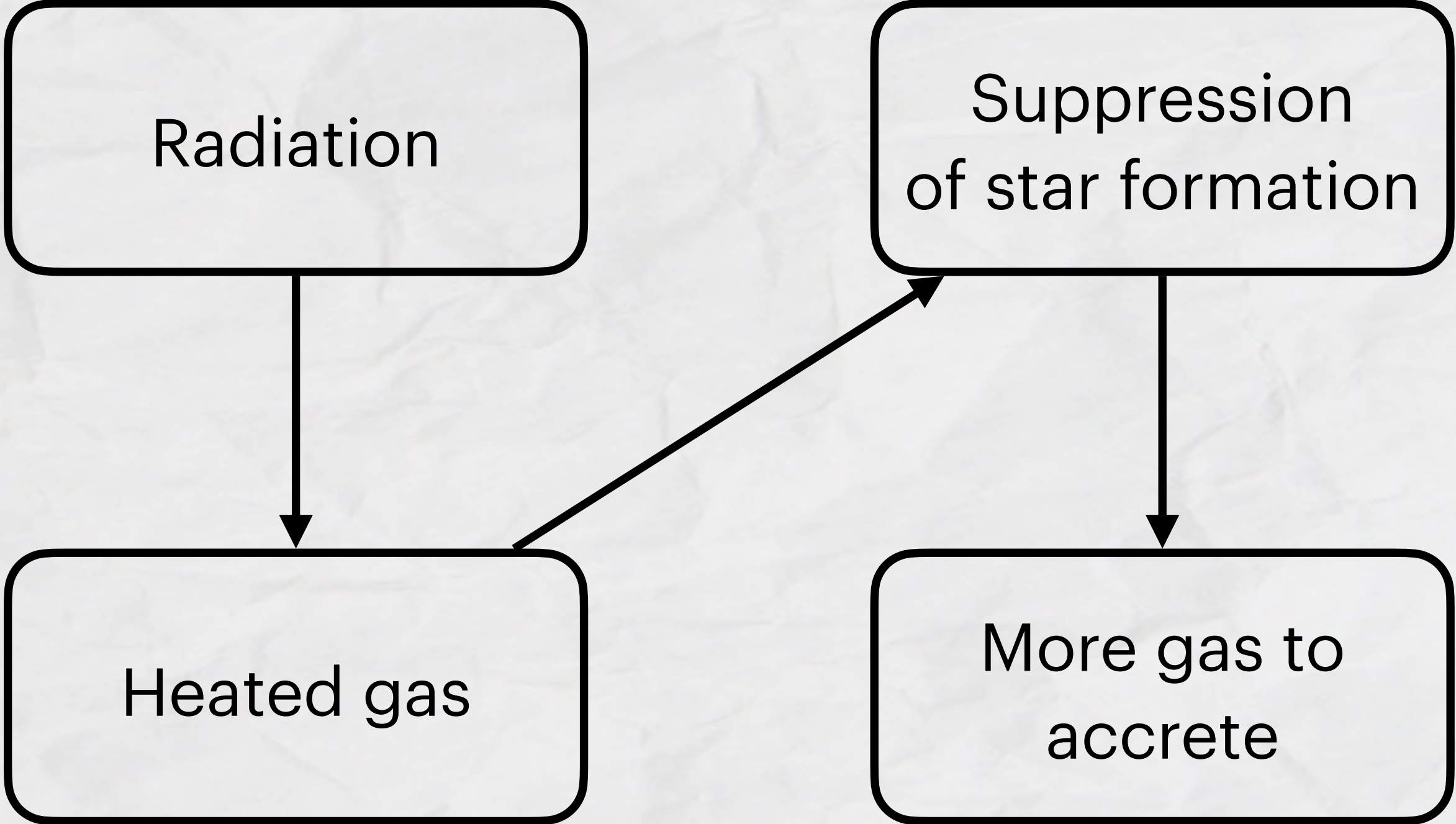
Barriers

- **Competing accretion channels - e.g. star formation**

Increase In BH Accretion With Radiation Feedback



Kim et al. 2019 including myself



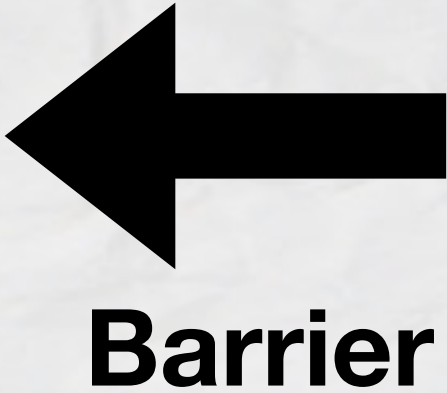
The radiation helps **gas overcome the barrier (star formation) more easily.**

Break-down Of Barrier With Help Of Radiation

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Barriers

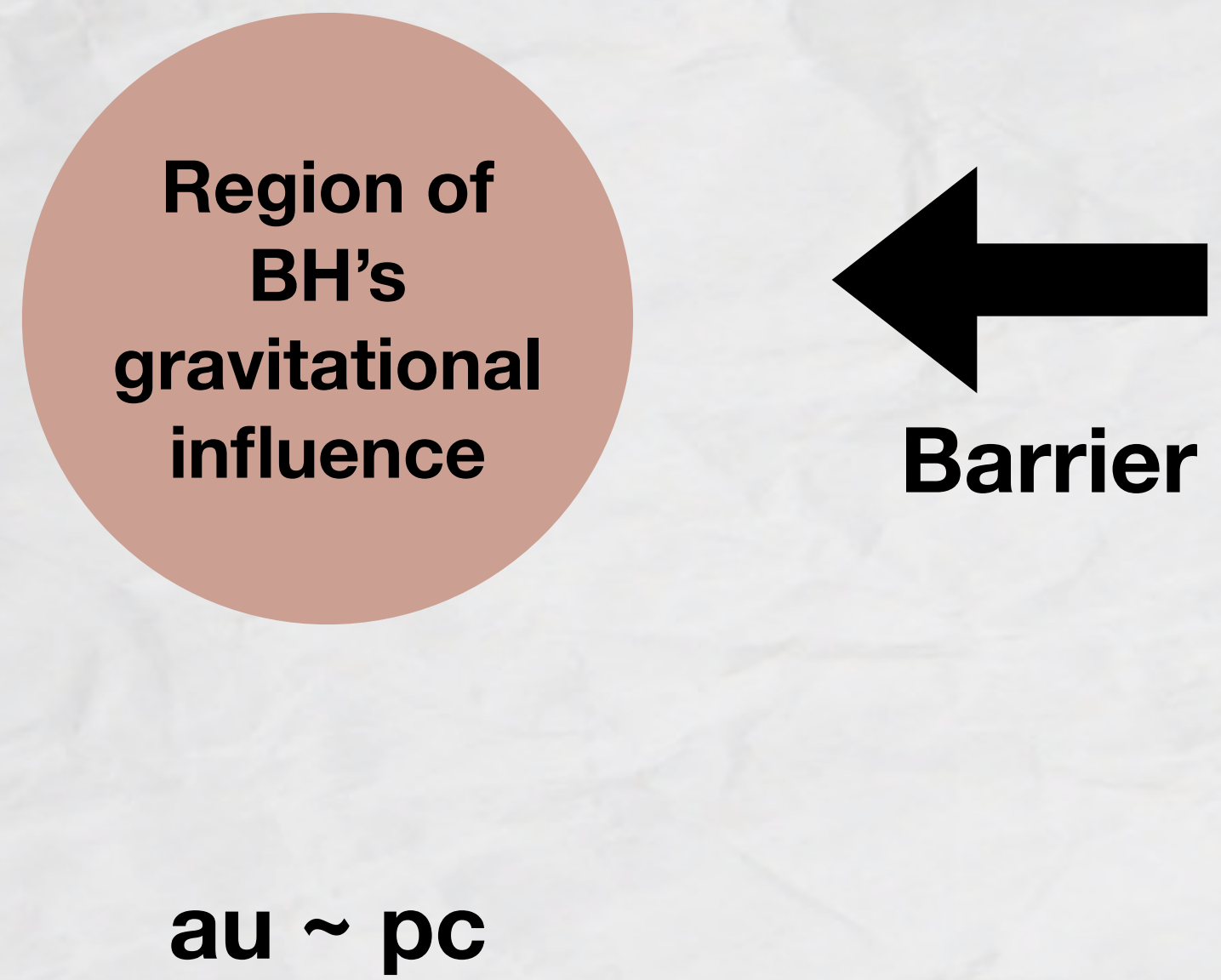
- **Competing accretion channels - e.g. star formation**

Beyond Vicinity of BH Towards Gas Supply

1. Formation of compact object



2. Accretion mechanism

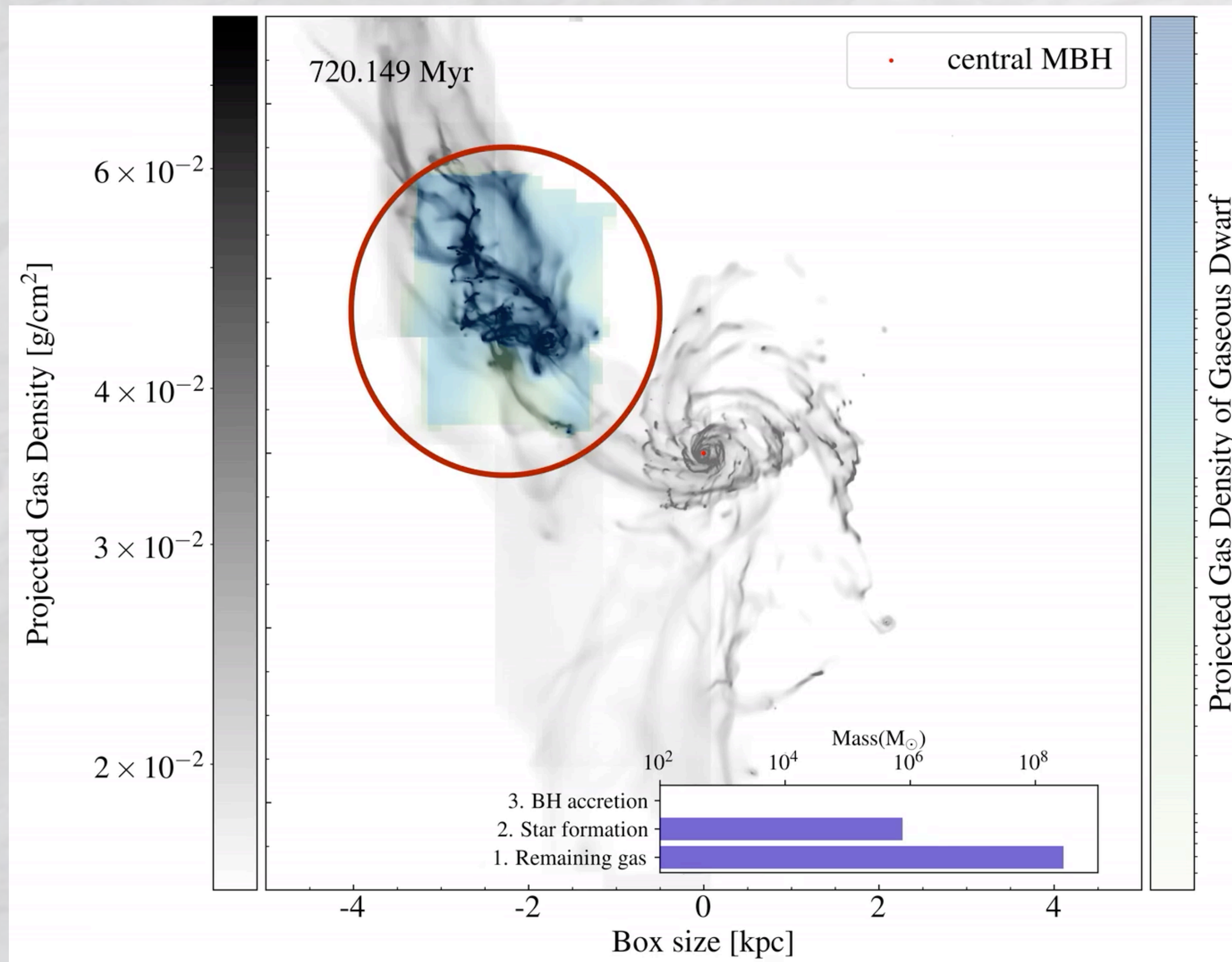


3. Evolution with galaxy



Preliminary

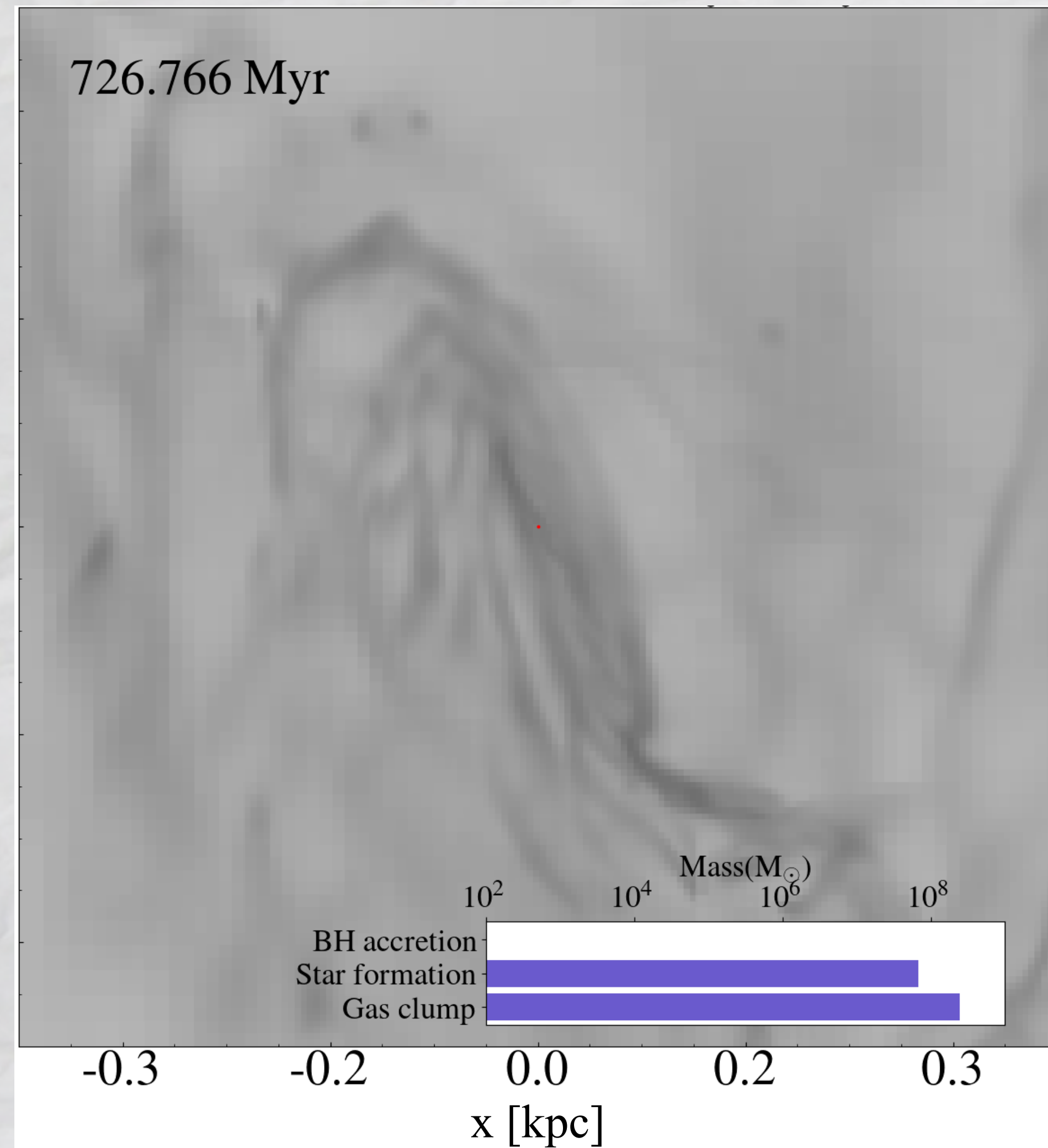
Infalling Gaseous Dwarf Colored To See Its Fate



- Trace the density of the gaseous dwarf alone explicitly.
- Trace how much gas of the dwarf turns into stars or is accreted onto black hole.
- Study contribution of the incoming gaseous dwarf to the growth of galaxy and black hole.

Preliminary

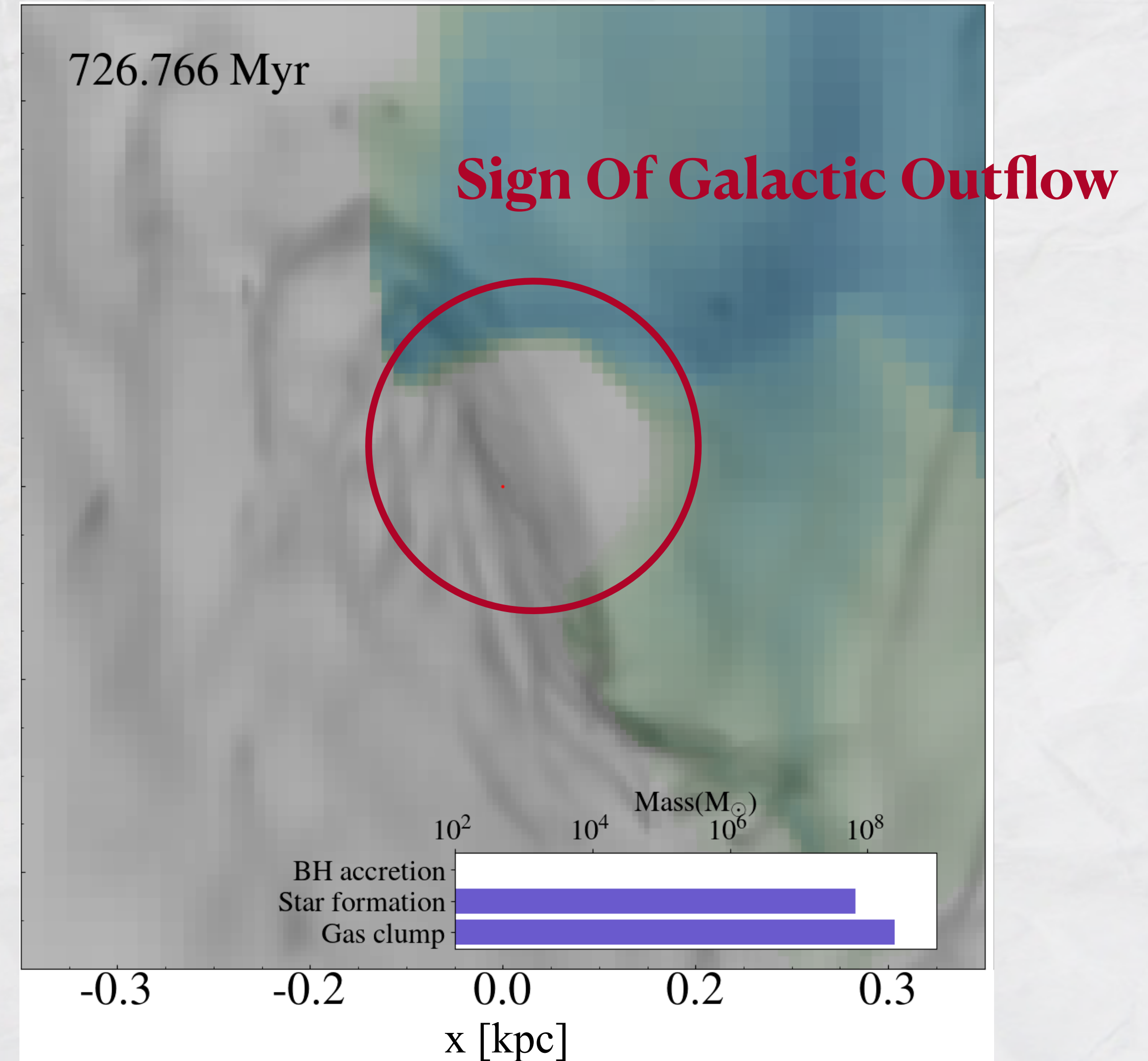
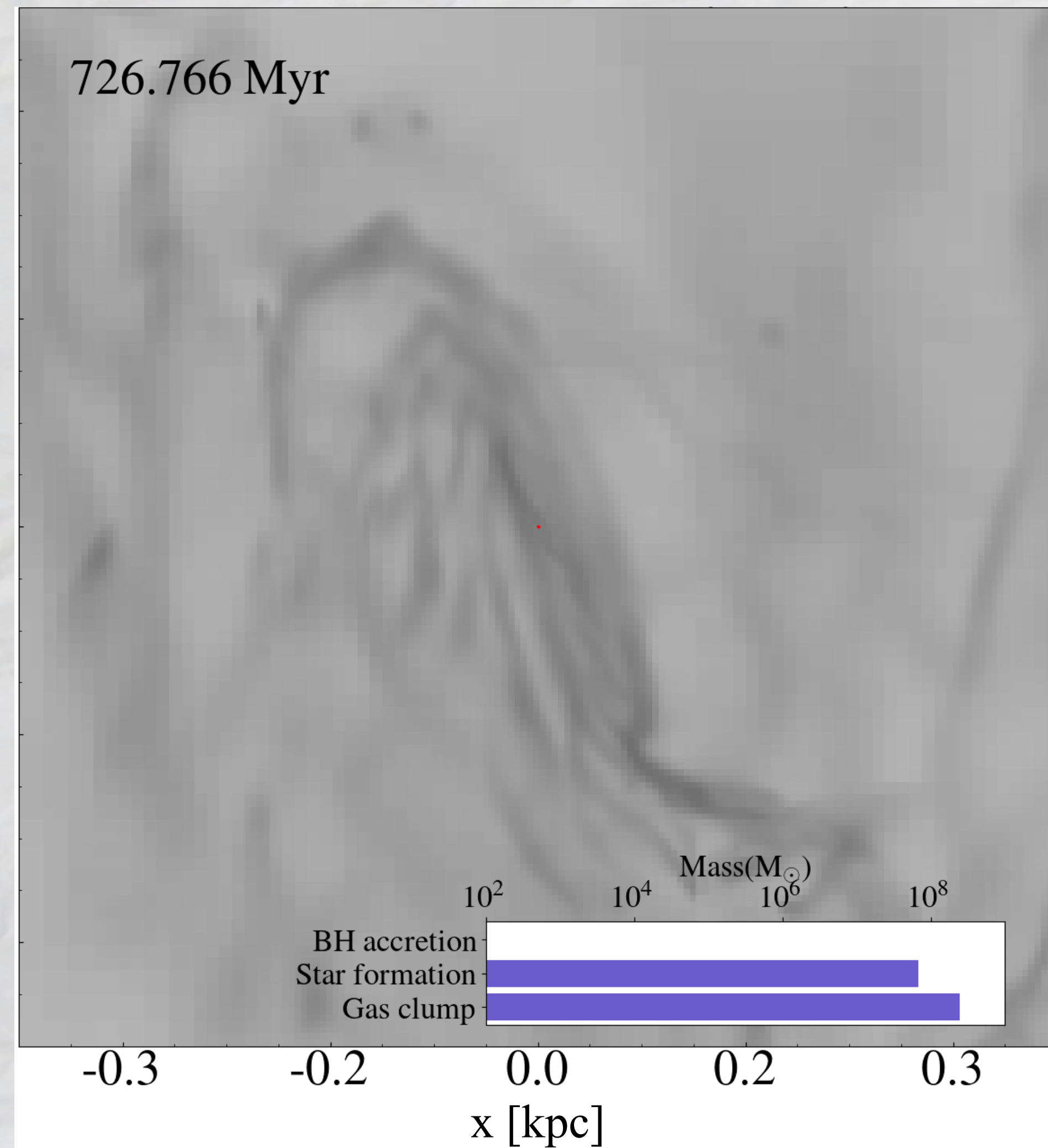
Projected Density Of One Snapshot



**You Might Not Be Able To Notice
Anything Special**

Preliminary

Detailed Gas Dynamics With Coloring Method



Summary

- To study a super-massive black hole in the early Universe, a cosmological zoom simulation can be a compelling tool.
- With radiation feedback, the black hole accretion rate can be highly increased.
- The coloring technique enables us to understand the growth of the BH and galaxy by **studying detailed dynamics and physics of infalling gas.**