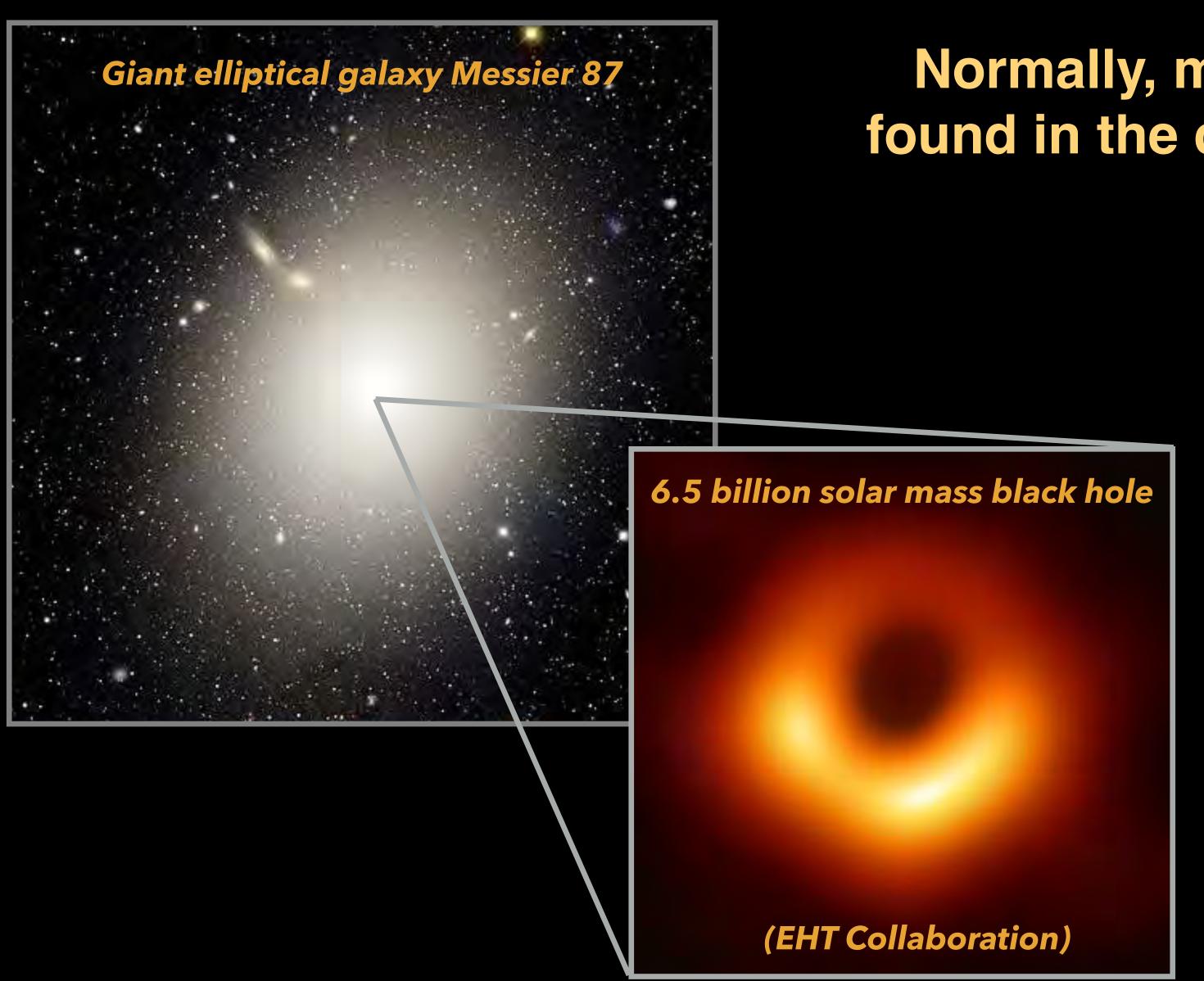
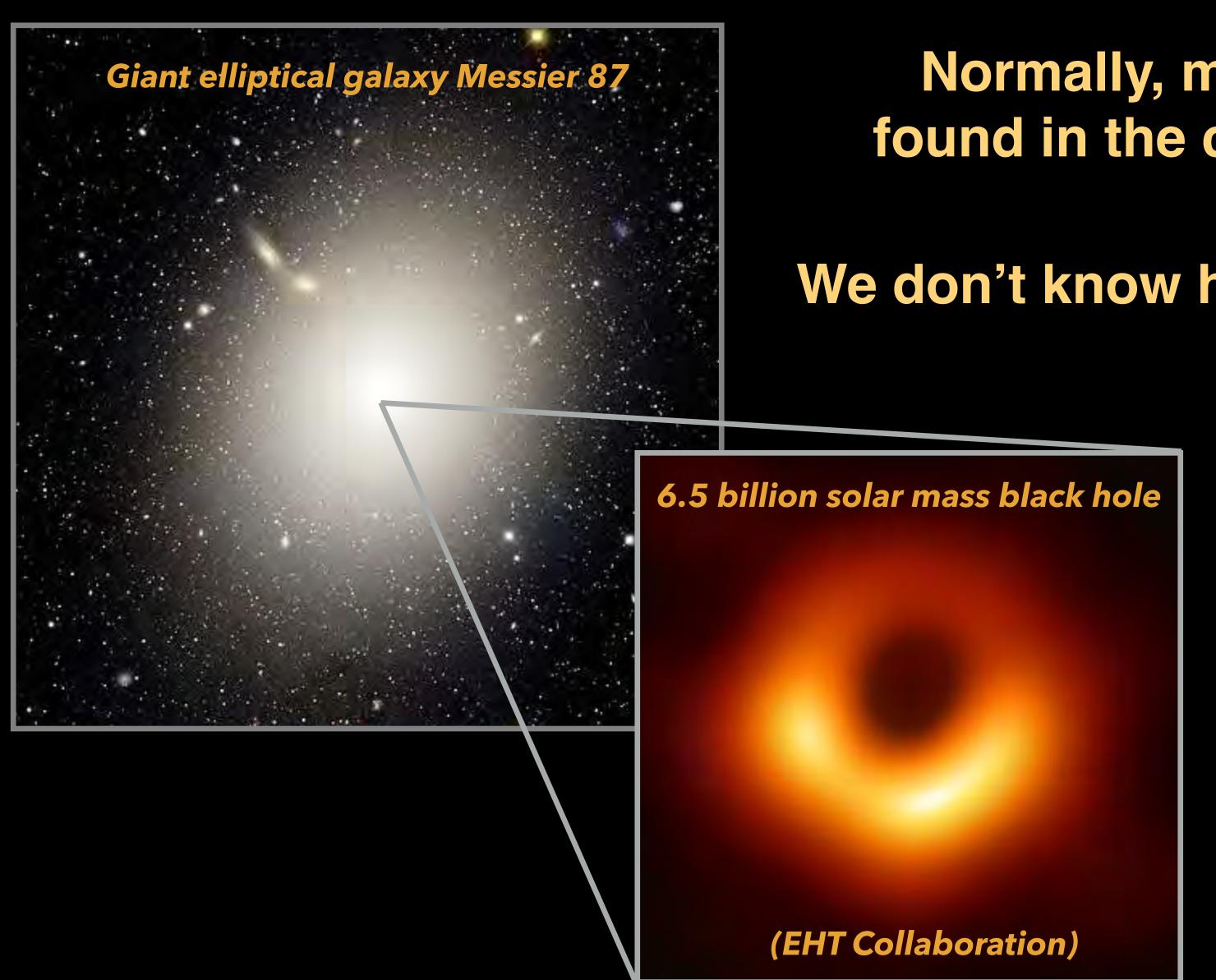


Wandering Massive Black Holes in Dwarf Galaxies Massive black hole "feeding" on surrounding gas Irregular dwarf galaxy **Prof. Amy Reines** Montana State University amy.reines@montana.edu Image credit: 434-249-6844 NRAO/Sophia Dagnello (illustration)



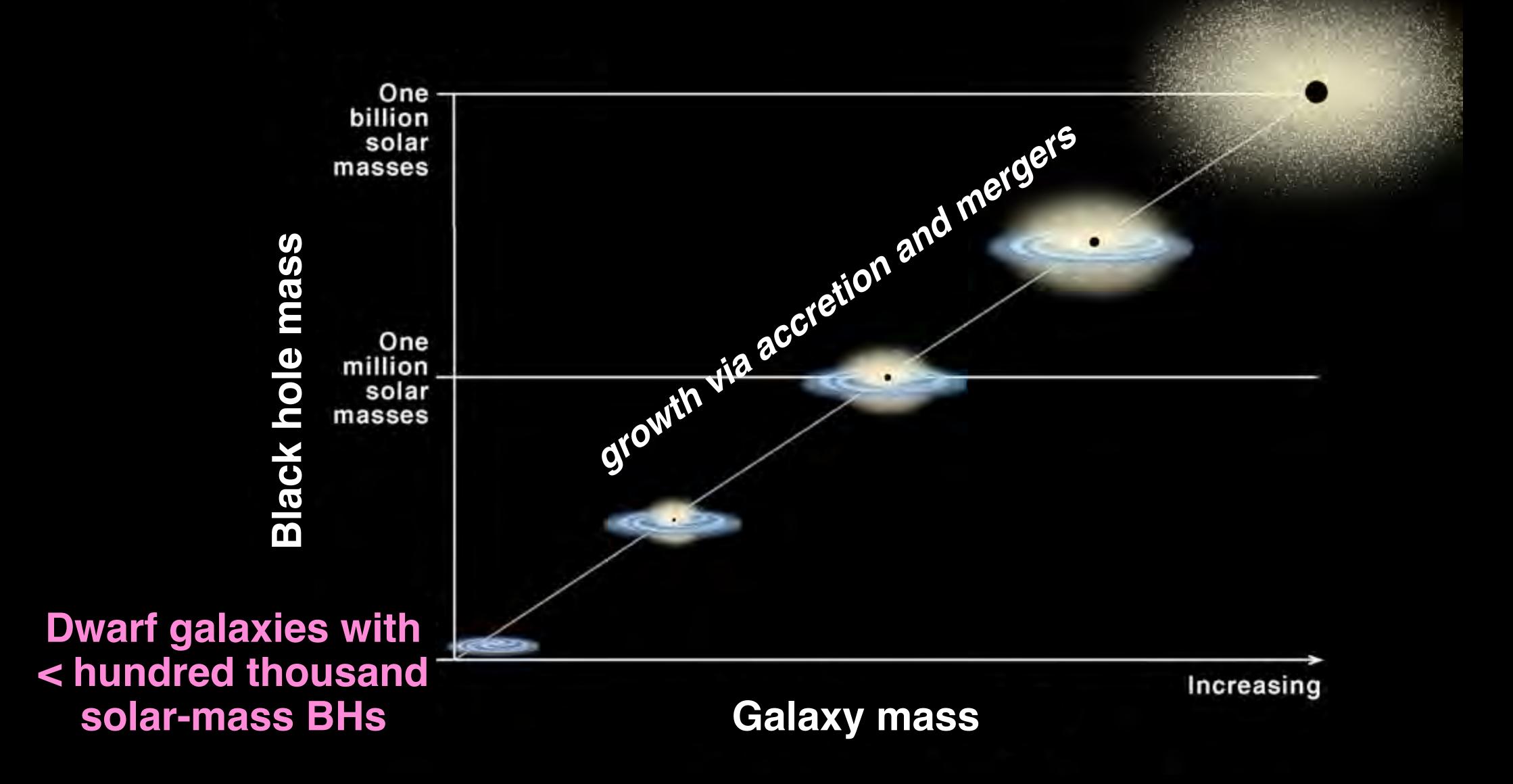
Normally, massive black holes are found in the centers of giant galaxies.

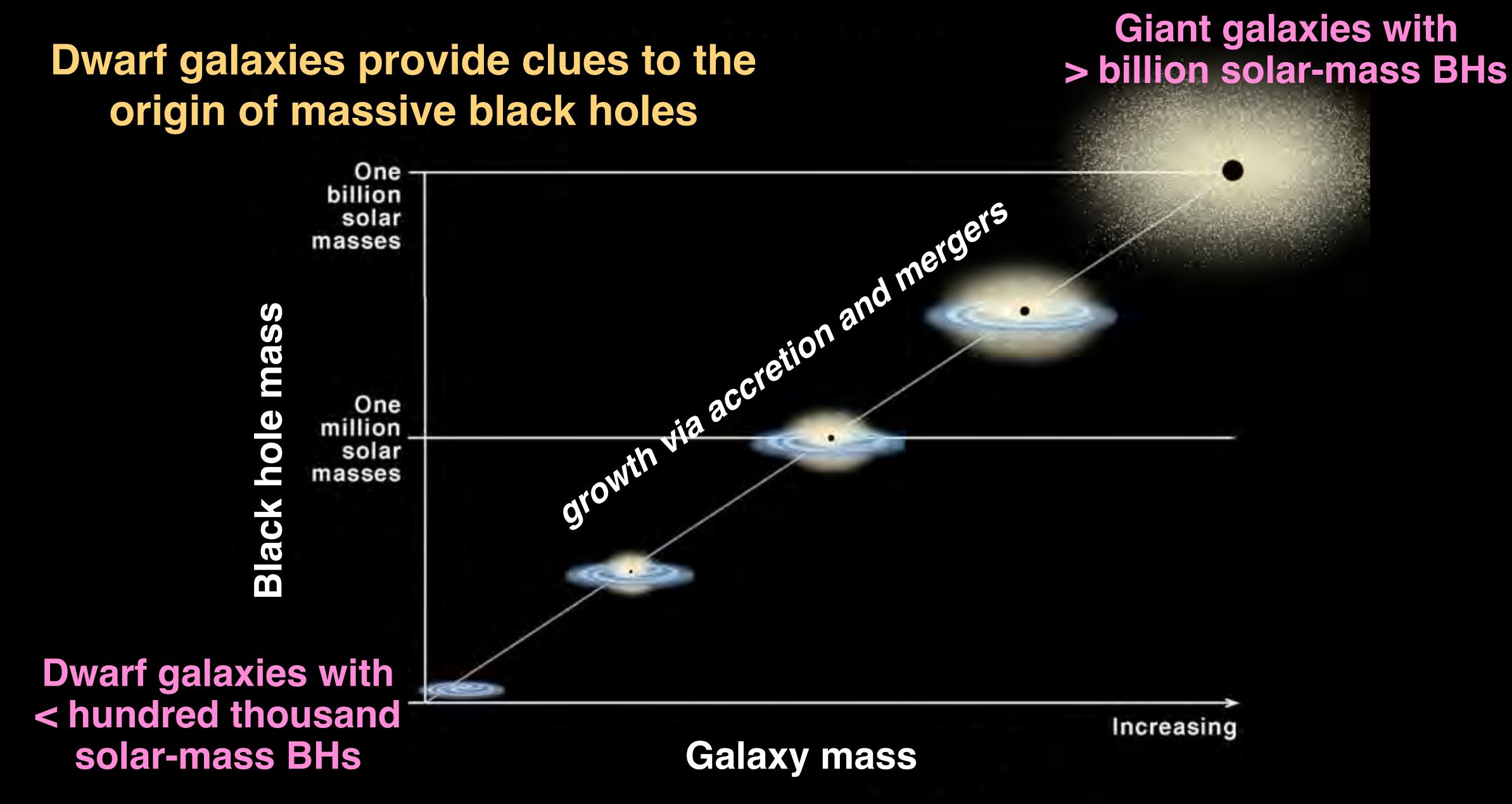


Normally, massive black holes are found in the centers of giant galaxies.

We don't know how these black holes form!

Giant galaxies with > billion solar-mass BHs





Optical Searches

Lots of progress in recent years

> 100 dwarfs with massive black holes (Reines et al. 2013)

~ 50,000 M_{sun} black hole (Baldassare, Reines et al. 2015)

 Optically-selected black holes just the tip of the iceberg

Optical Searches

Lots of progress in recent years

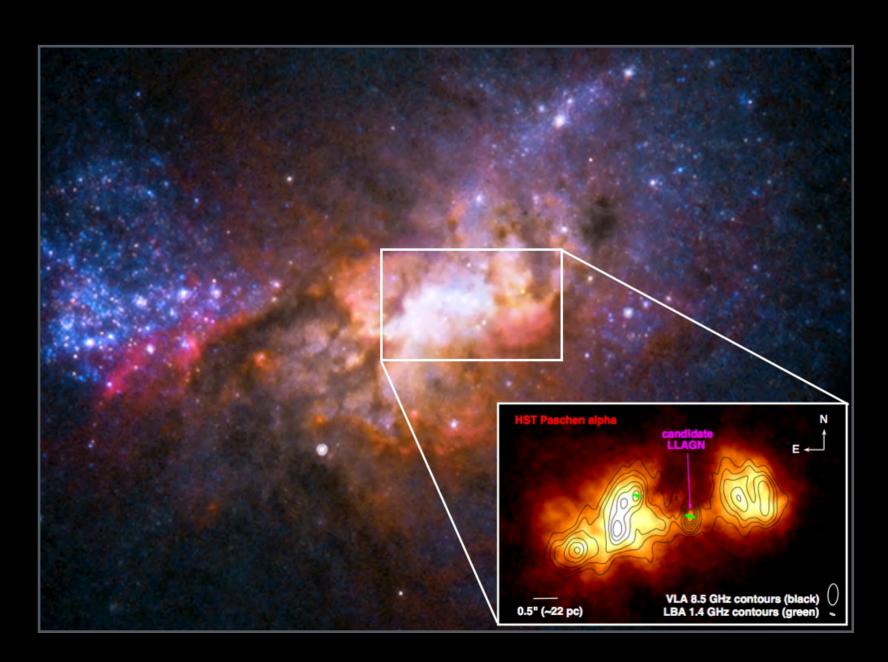
> 100 dwarfs with massive black holes (Reines et al. 2013)

~ 50,000 M_{sun} black hole (Baldassare, Reines et al. 2015)

 Optically-selected black holes just the tip of the iceberg

Radio Searches

Potential for new discoveries



A massive black hole in the dwarf starburst galaxy Henize 2-10 (Reines et al. 2011, *Nature*)

First large-scale radio survey for massive black holes in dwarf galaxies



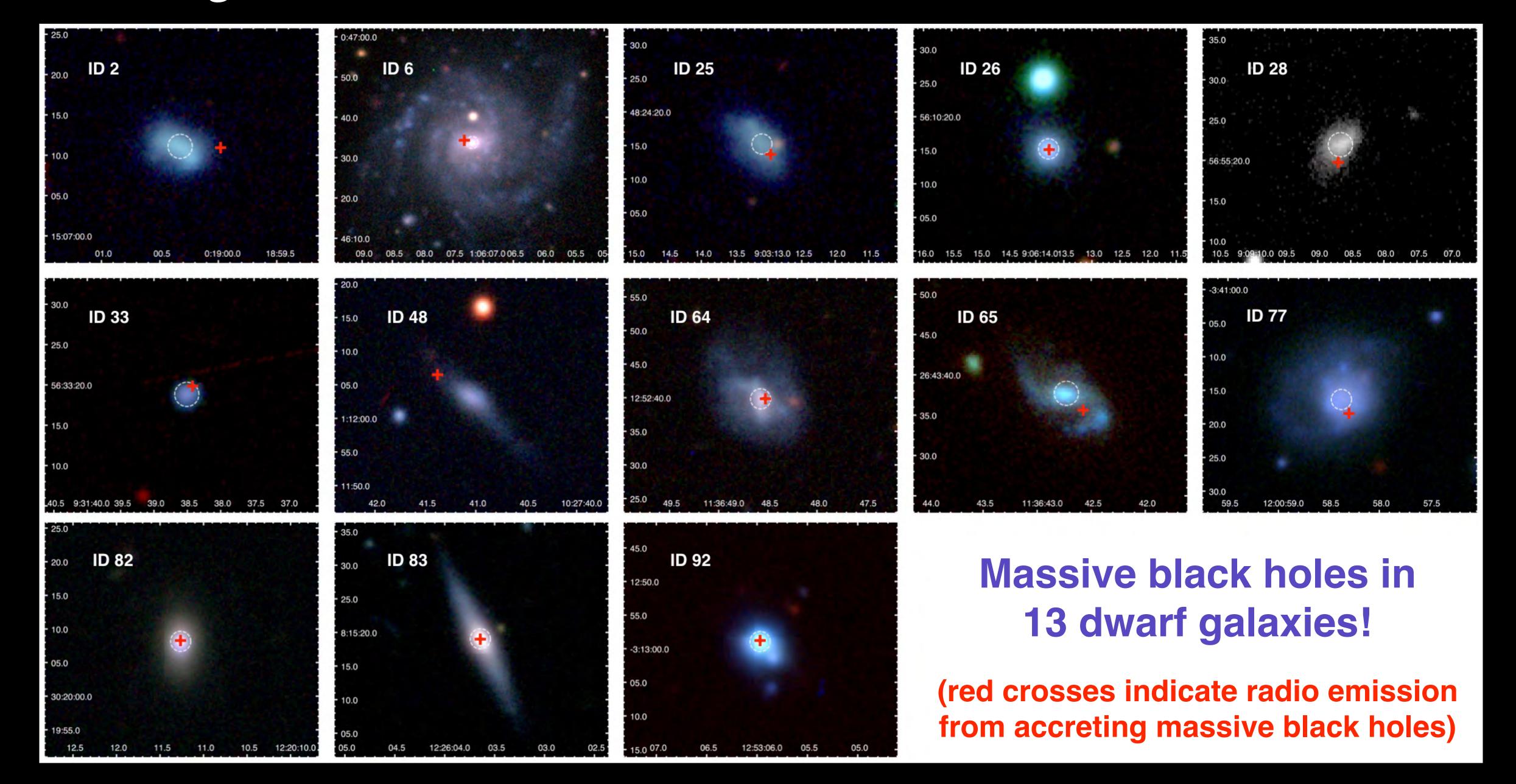
"A New Sample of (Wandering) Massive Black Holes in Dwarf Galaxies from High-resolution Radio Observations"

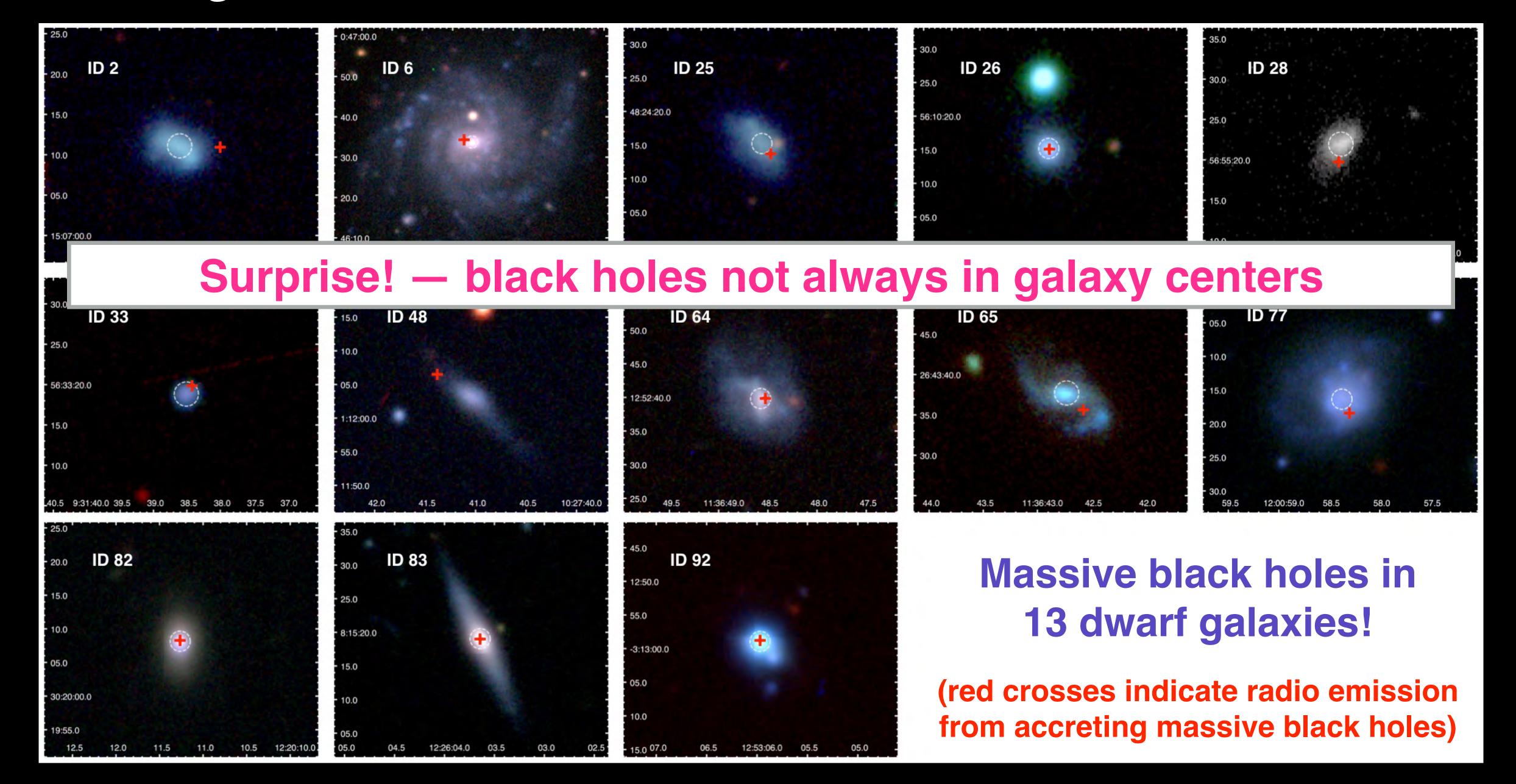
Reines, Condon, Darling & Greene 2020, The Astrophysical Journal, 888,1 (arXiv:1909.04670)

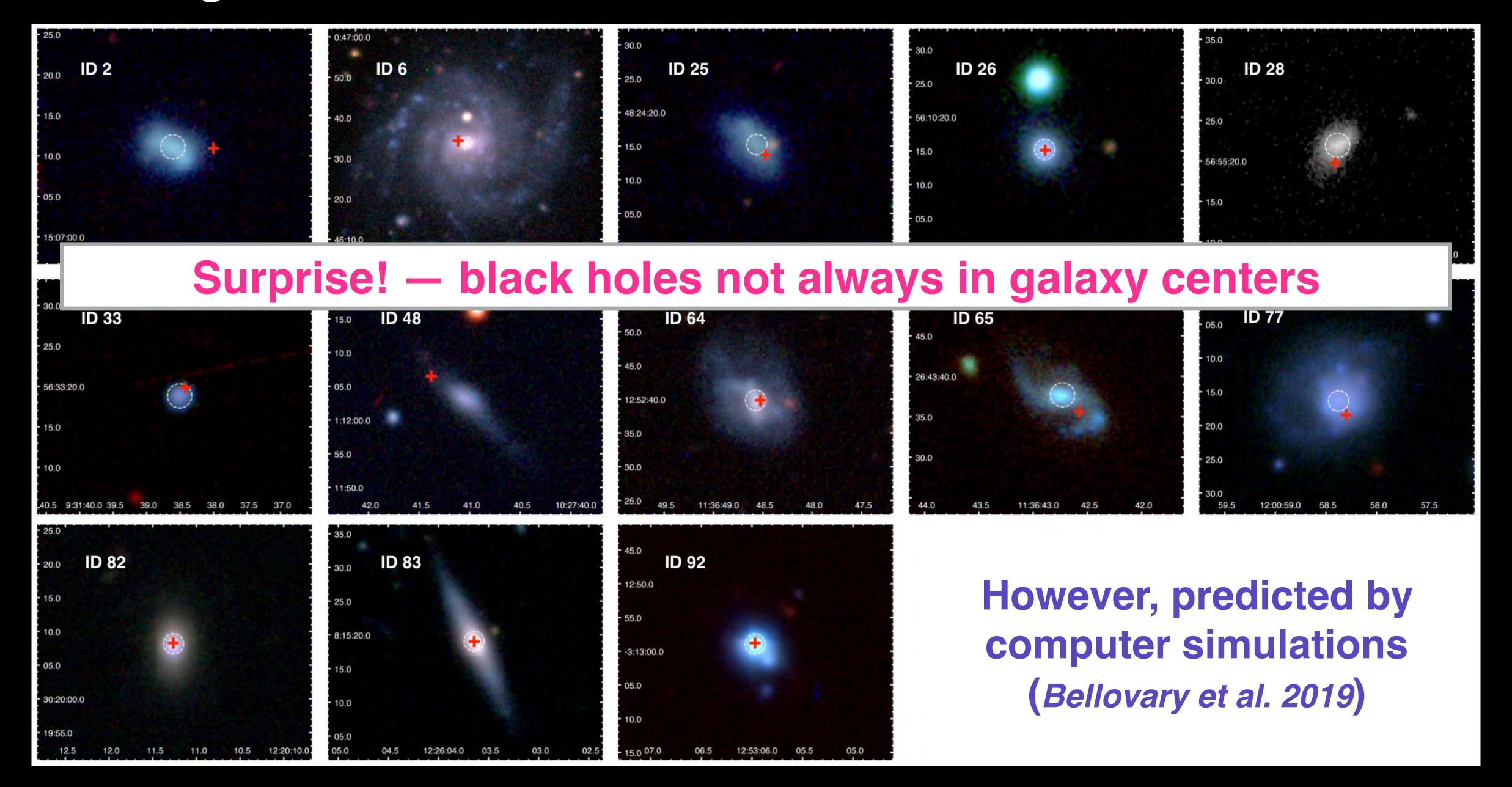
First large-scale radio survey for massive black holes in dwarf galaxies

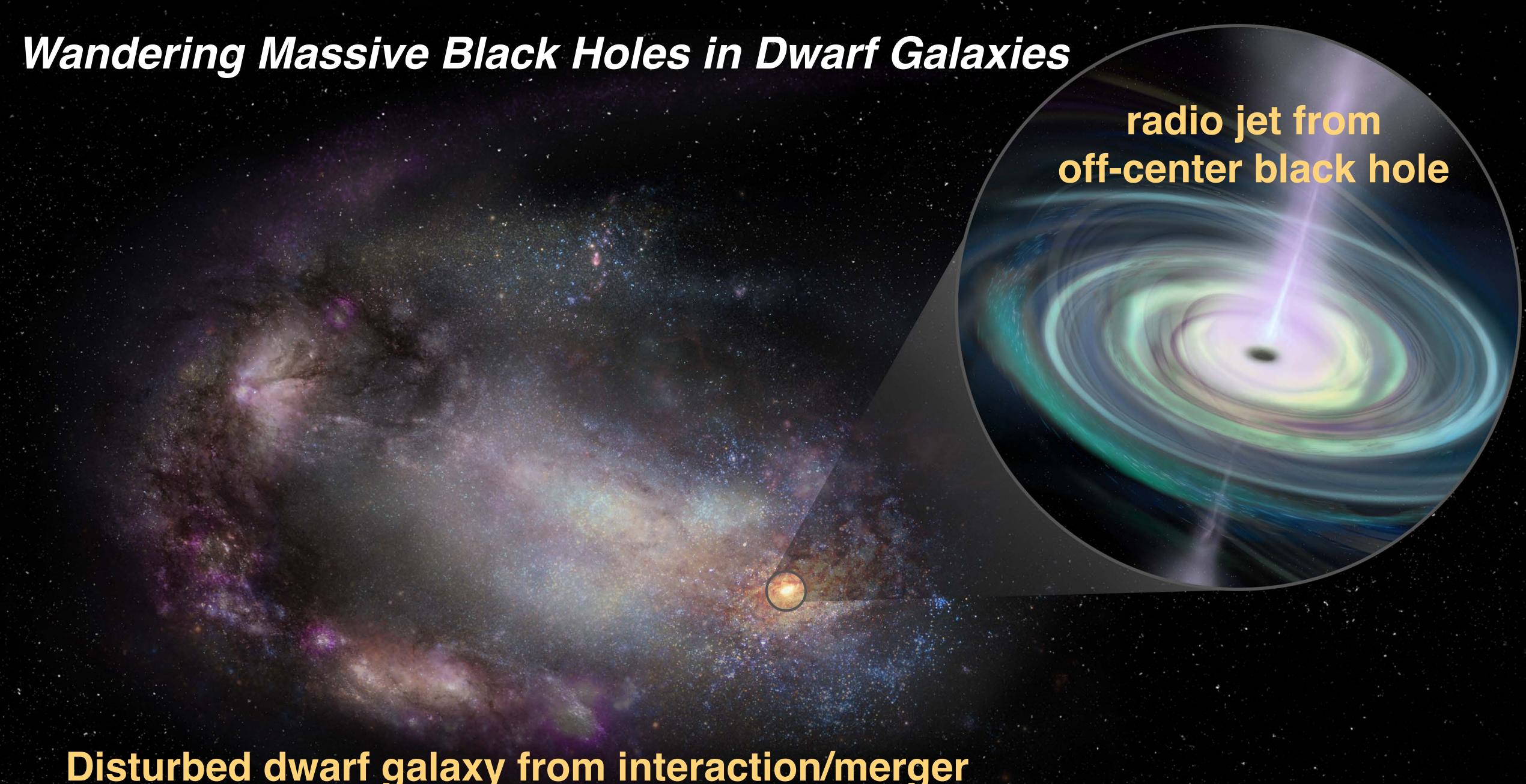


- VLA observations of 111 dwarf galaxies
- Previously detected in FIRST radio survey at low angular resolution (origin of radio emission is unclear)
- •New observations have much higher angular resolution and are also much more sensitive (can help distinguish between massive black holes and star formation)







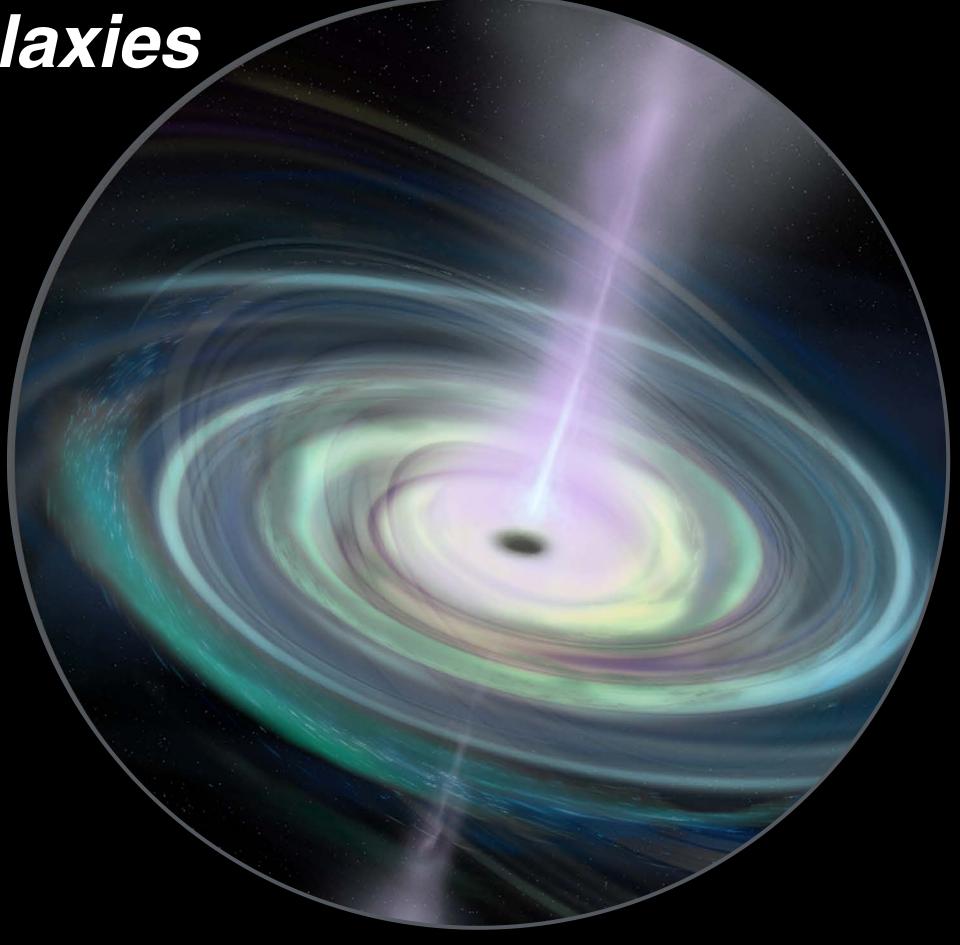


Disturbed dwarf galaxy from interaction/merger

Image credit: NRAO/Sophia Dagnello (illustration)

Recap:

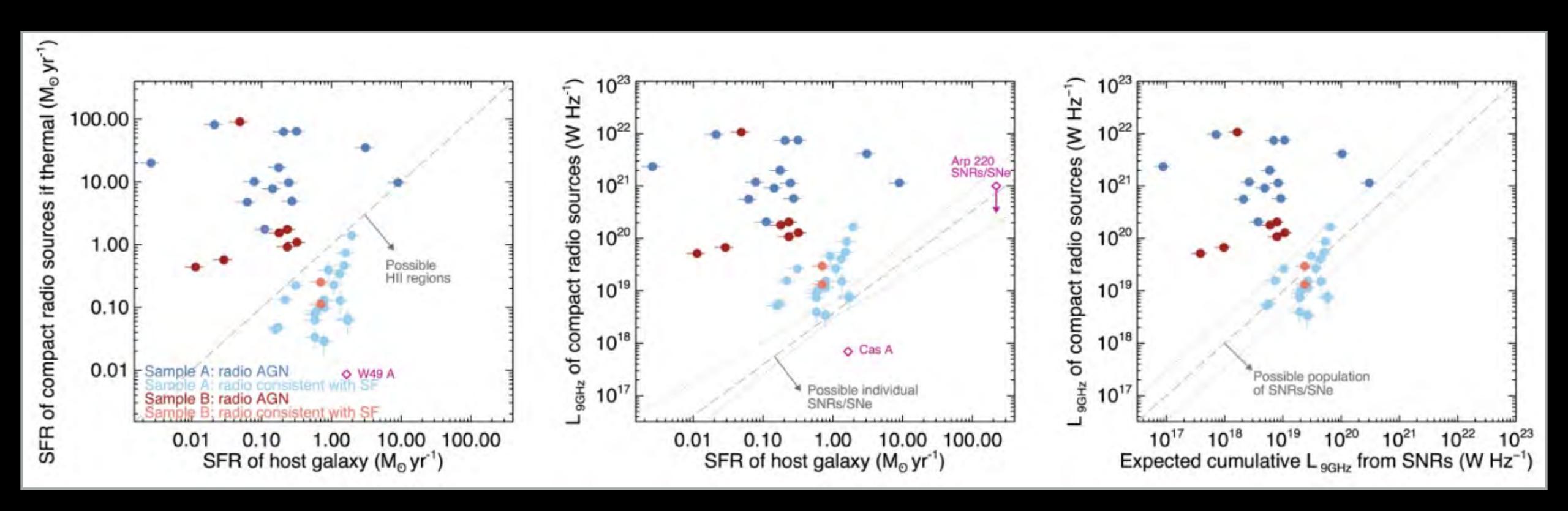
- Used the VLA to search for radio signatures of massive black holes in dwarf galaxies
- Discovered 13 dwarfs with massive black holes
- Surprise! black holes not always in the center
- Consistent with computer simulations
- Must broaden our searches beyond dwarf galaxy nuclei to constrain the formation of massive black holes



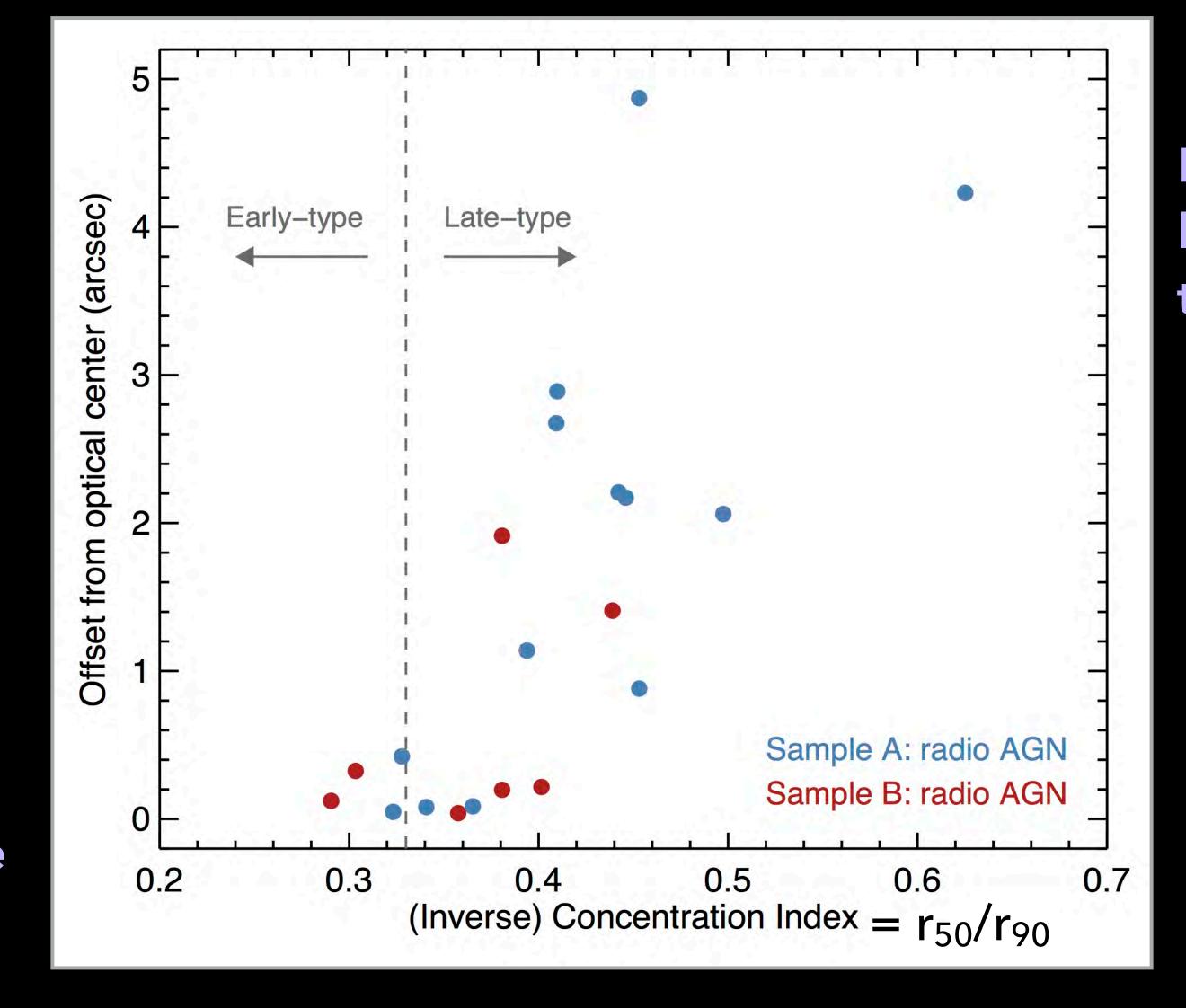
Prof. Amy Reines
Montana State University
amy.reines@montana.edu
434-249-6844

A new sample of (wandering) massive black holes in dwarf galaxies from high-resolution radio observations

Reines et al. 2020

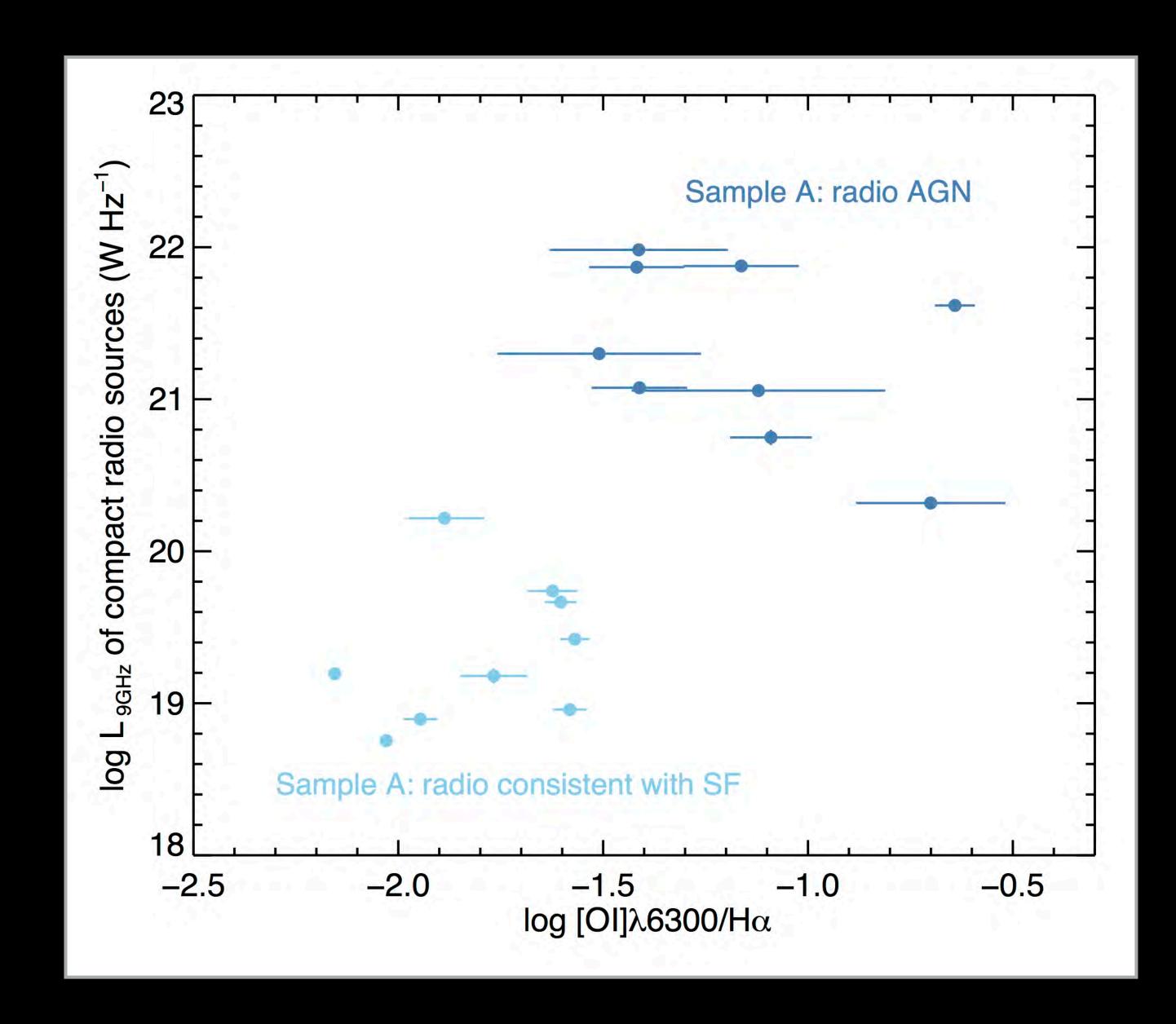


- Considered various possible origins for the compact radio emission including thermal HII regions, SNRs, populations of SNRs and younger radio SNe, and AGNs.
- AGNs are almost certainly responsible for the compact radio emission in at least 13 of my target dwarf galaxies.



Extended/disturbed/
later-type galaxies tend
to have more offset BHs

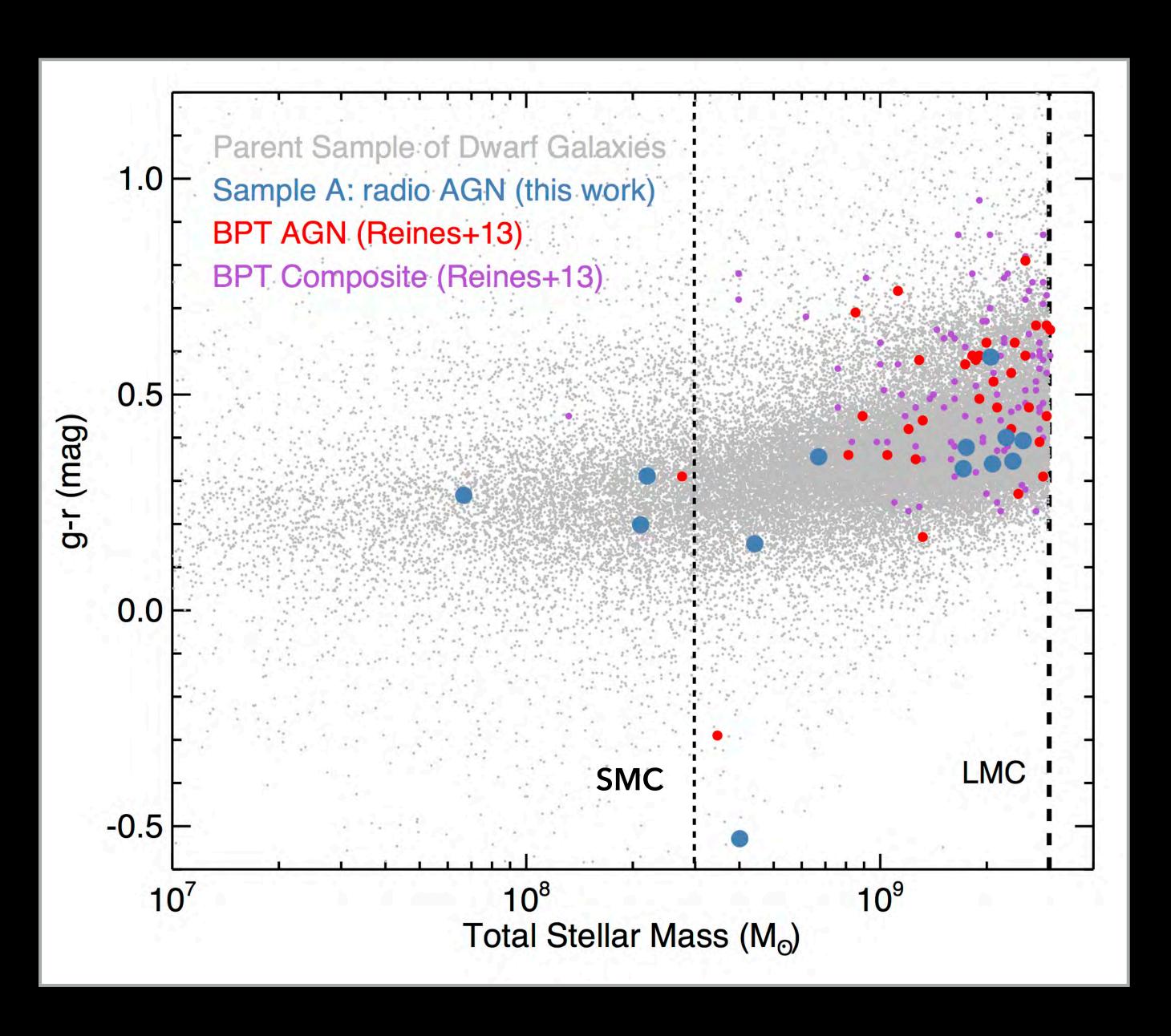
Regular/nucleated/
earlier-type
galaxies tend to have
more <u>central</u> BHs



The radio AGNs have relatively high [OI]/ $H\alpha$ ratios...

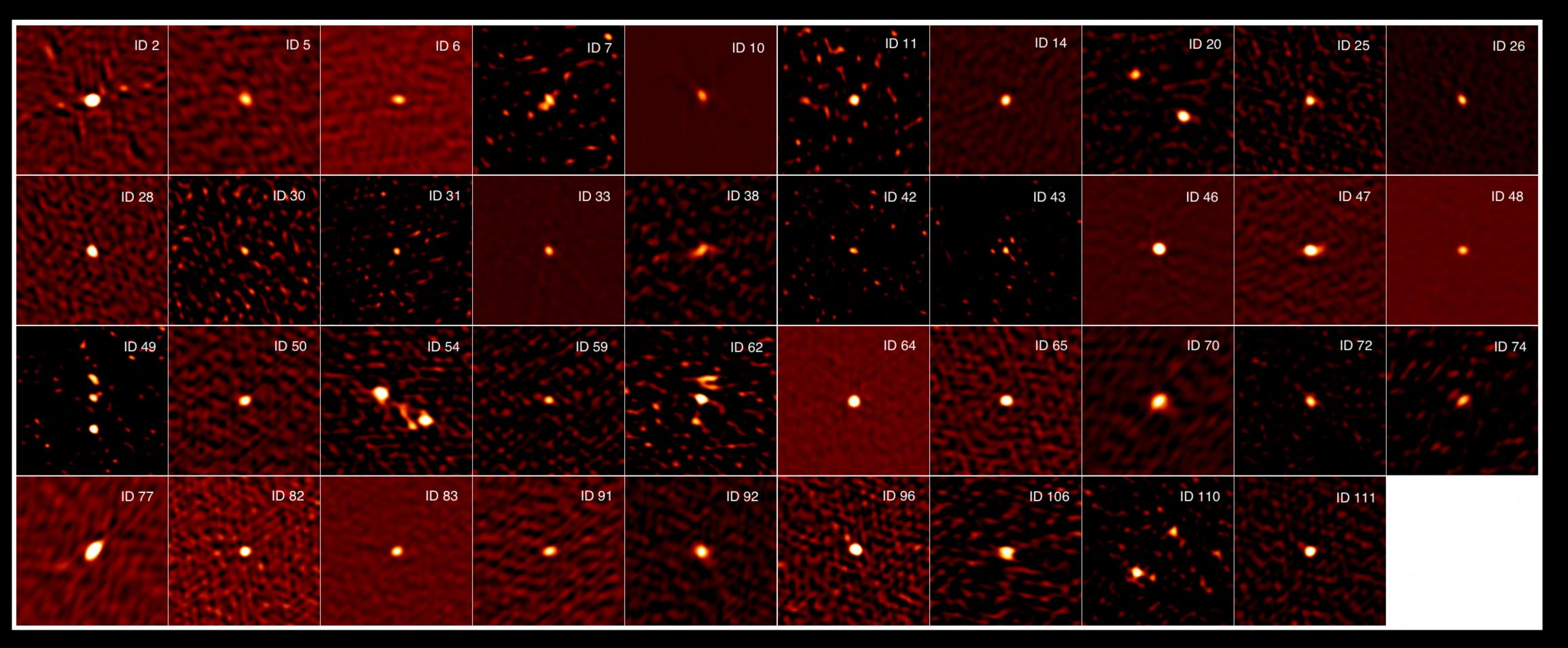
- Radio AGNs are associated with the galaxies producing the line emission
- Unlikely to be background interlopers

Radio AGNs found in lower-mass and bluer galaxies than optical samples



A new sample of (wandering) massive black holes in dwarf galaxies from high-resolution radio observations

Reines et al. 2020

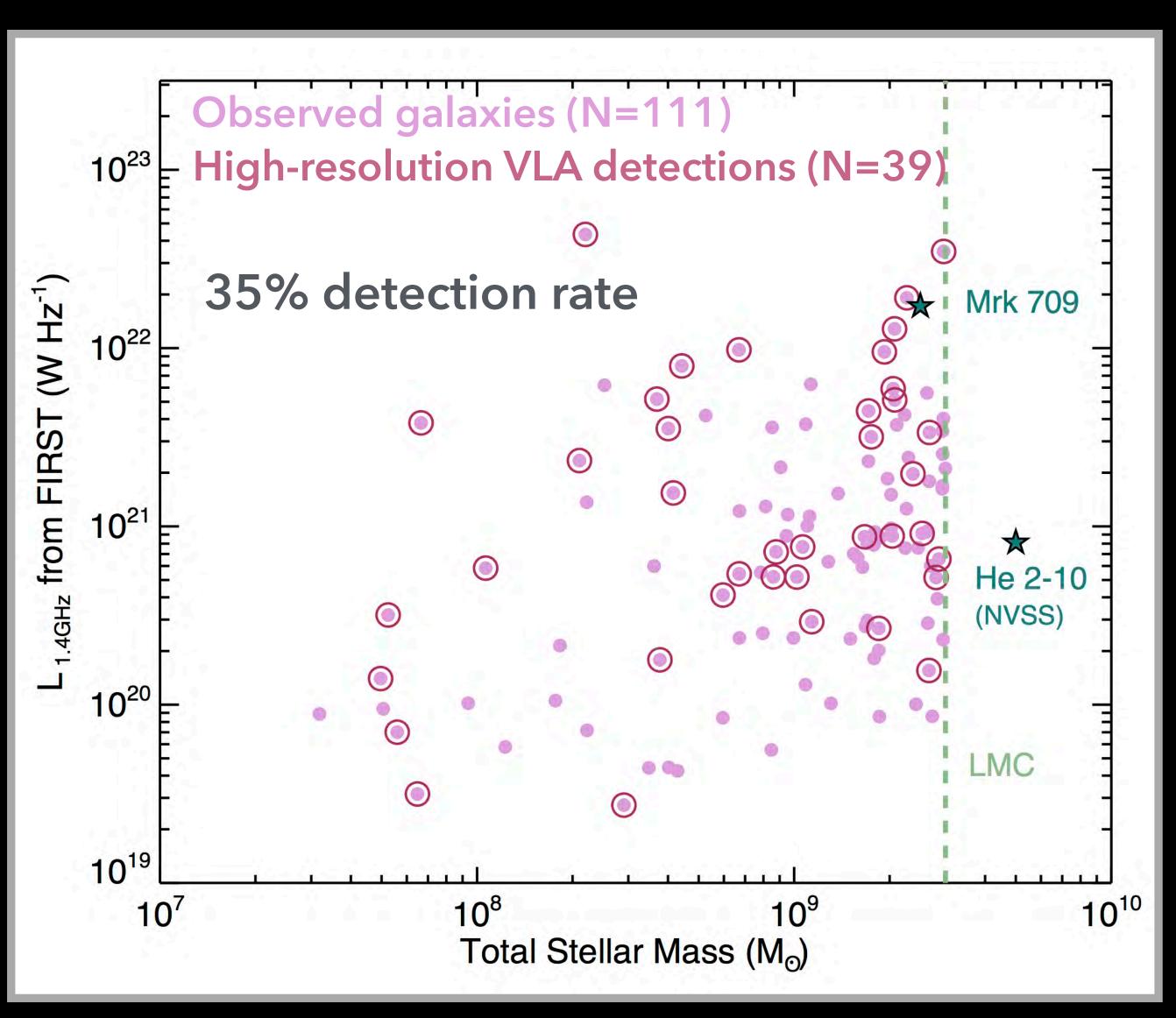


 $VLA - 4" \times 4"$ cutouts

39 galaxies with compact radio source detections

A new sample of (wandering) massive black holes in dwarf galaxies from high-resolution radio observations

Reines et al. 2020

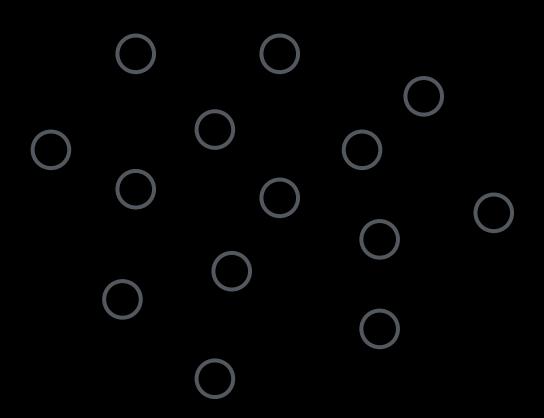


How do the "seeds" of supermassive BHs form?

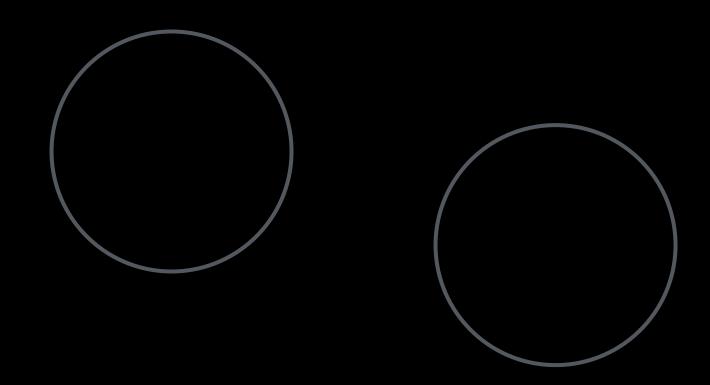
Theory: Possible BH seed formation mechanisms

Remnants from first generation of massive stars

Direct collapse of dense gas



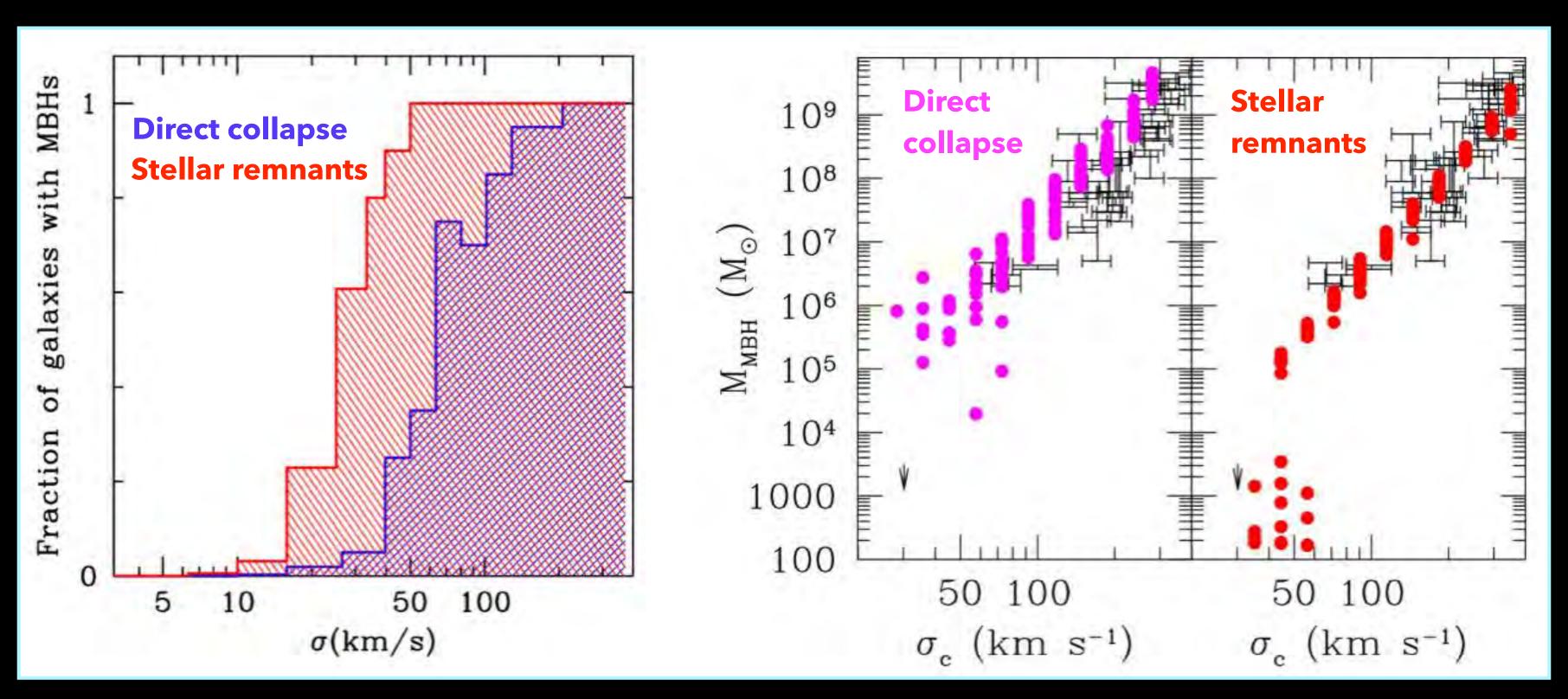
- M_{BH} ~100 M_{sun}
- abundant



- $M_{BH} \sim 10^5 10^6 M_{sun}$
- rare

Models of BH growth in a cosmological context predict that the observational signatures indicative of seed formation are strongest in dwarf galaxies

predictions at z=0



BH occupation fraction

M_{BH}-host galaxy relations