

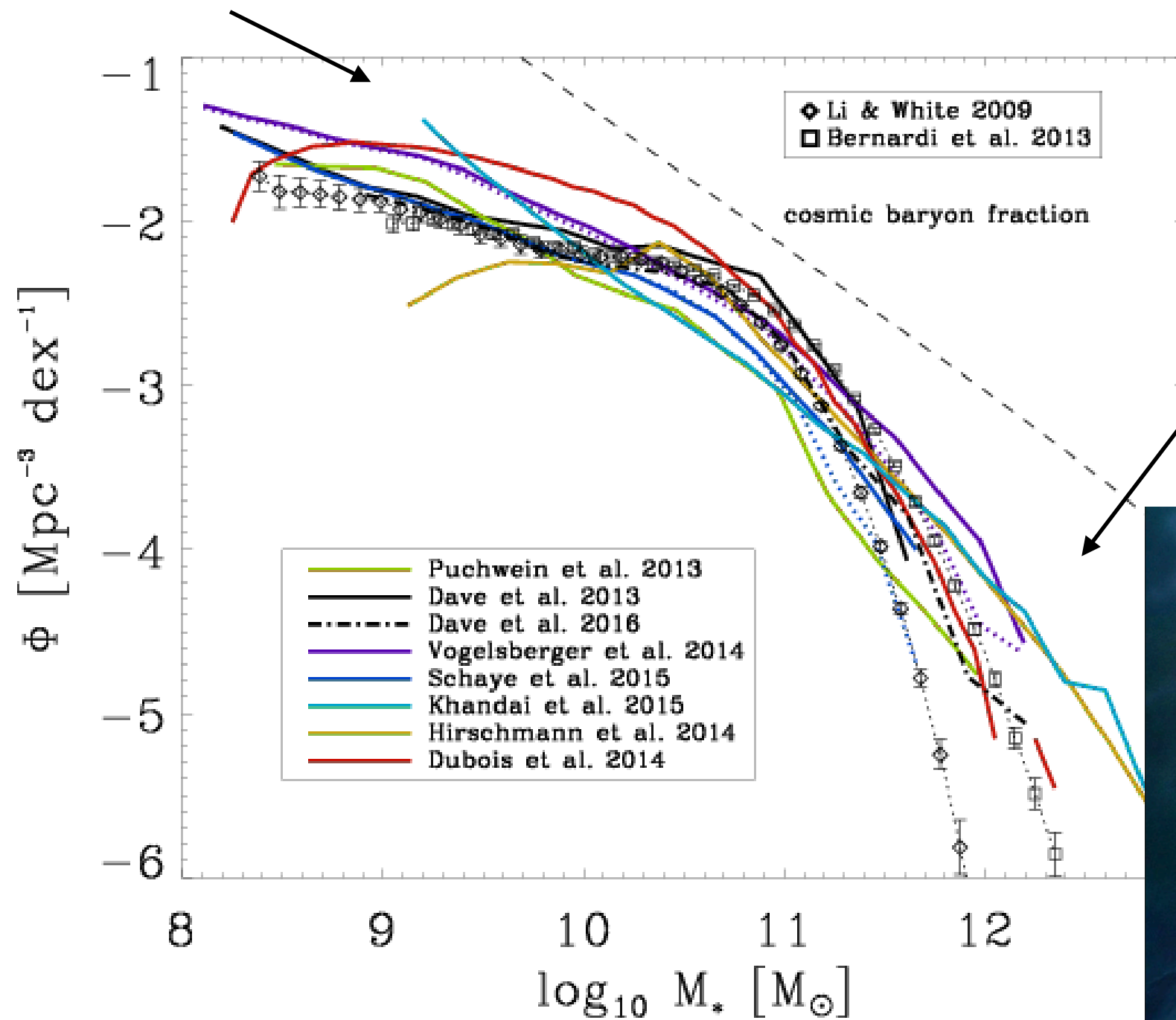
Star formation in luminous high- z QSOs with ALMA

John Silverman (Kavli IPMU)

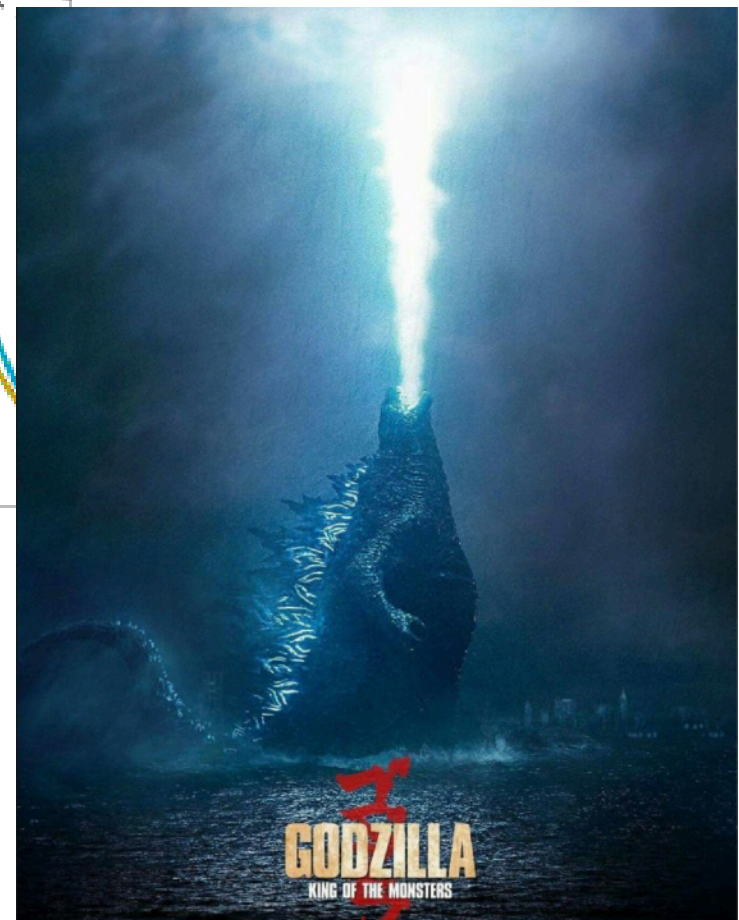
Andreas Schulze, E. Daddi, W. Rujopakarn, M. Schramm et al.

Cosmological simulations of galaxy formation

supernova feedback



**feedback from
supermassive
black holes**

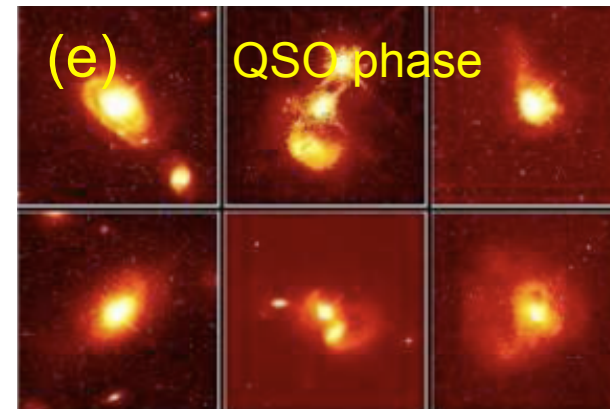
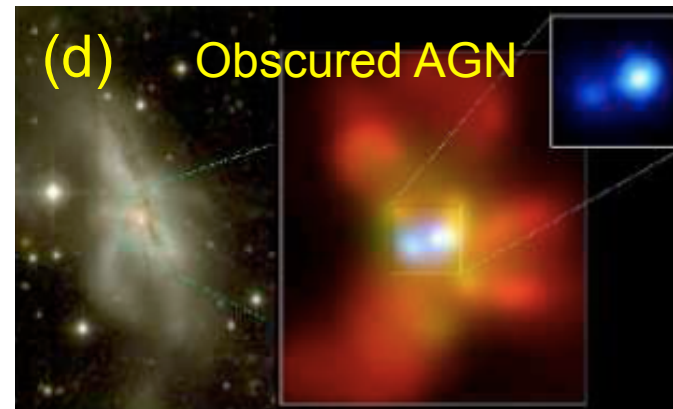


Naab & Ostriker 2017

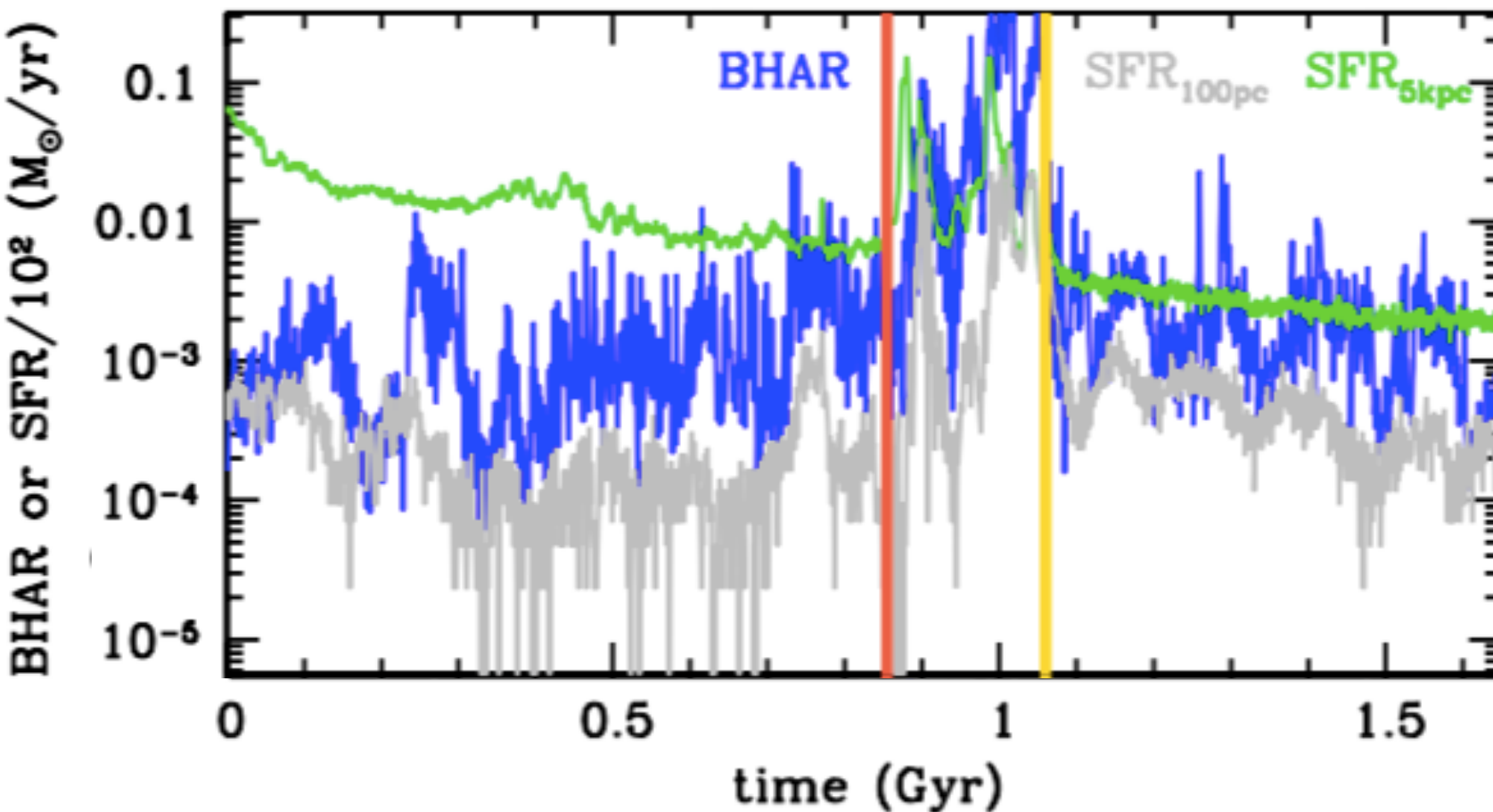
One possible pathways for galaxies to evolve

Evolutionary sequence

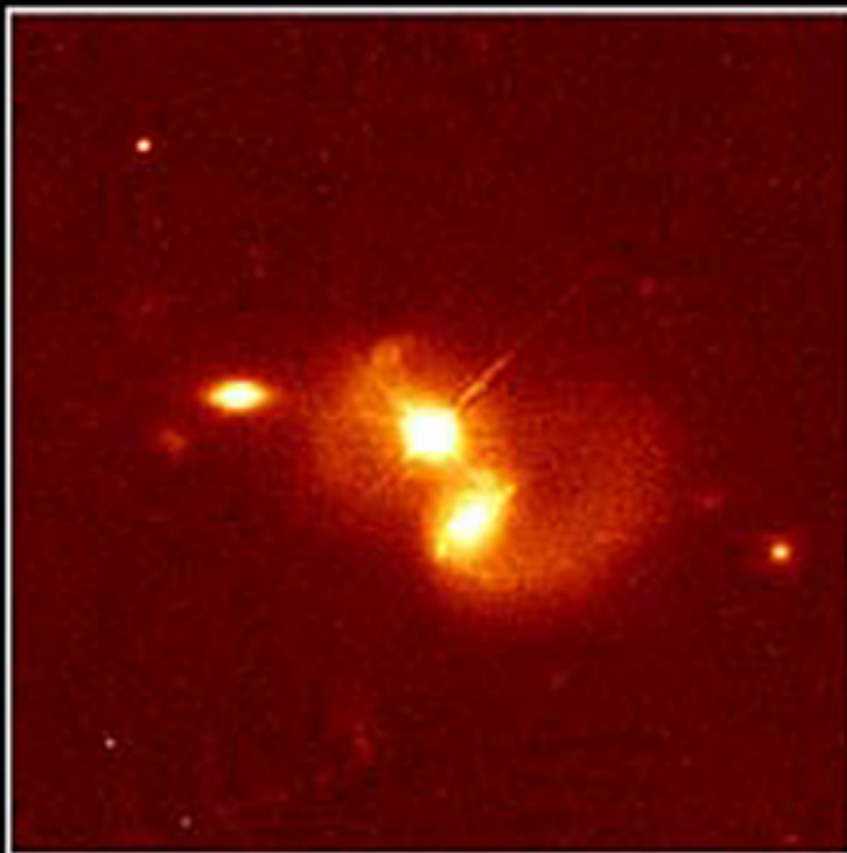
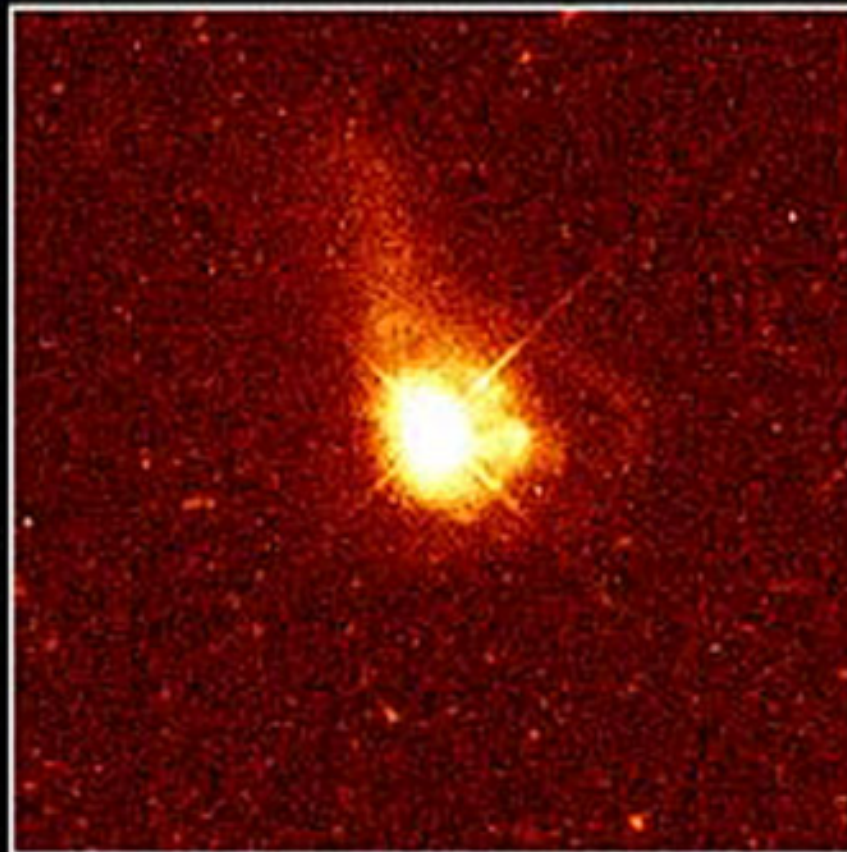
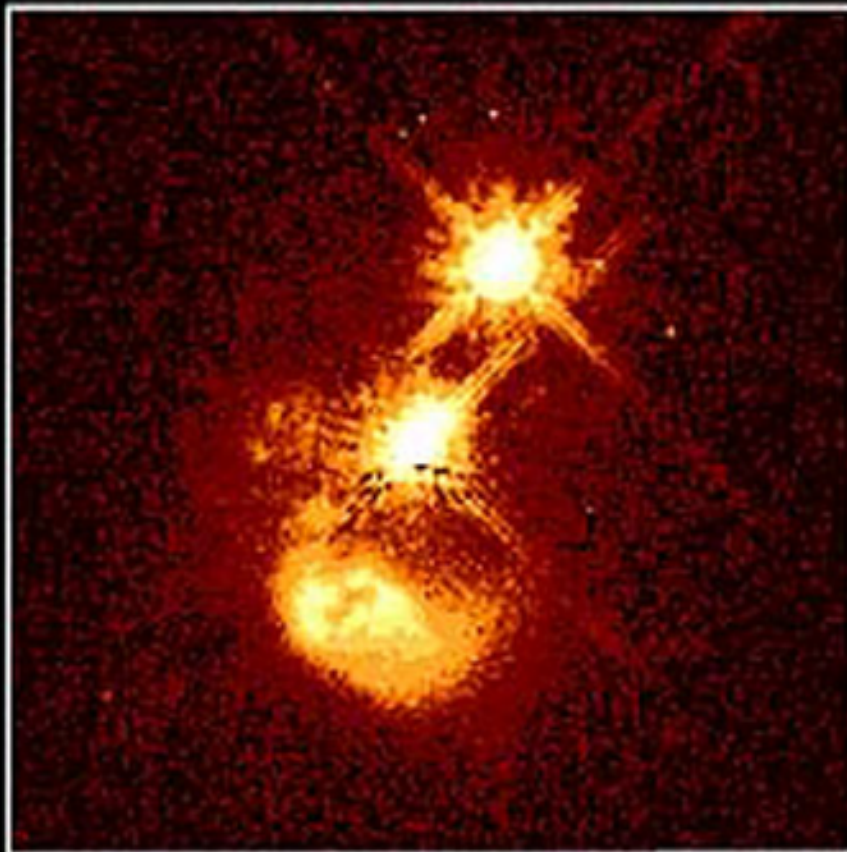
Galaxy merger \longrightarrow starburst + active supermassive black hole \longrightarrow old, mature massive galaxy



Sanders et al. 1998; Hopkins et al. 2008



Volonteri et al. 2015



Quasar Host Galaxies

HST • WFPC2

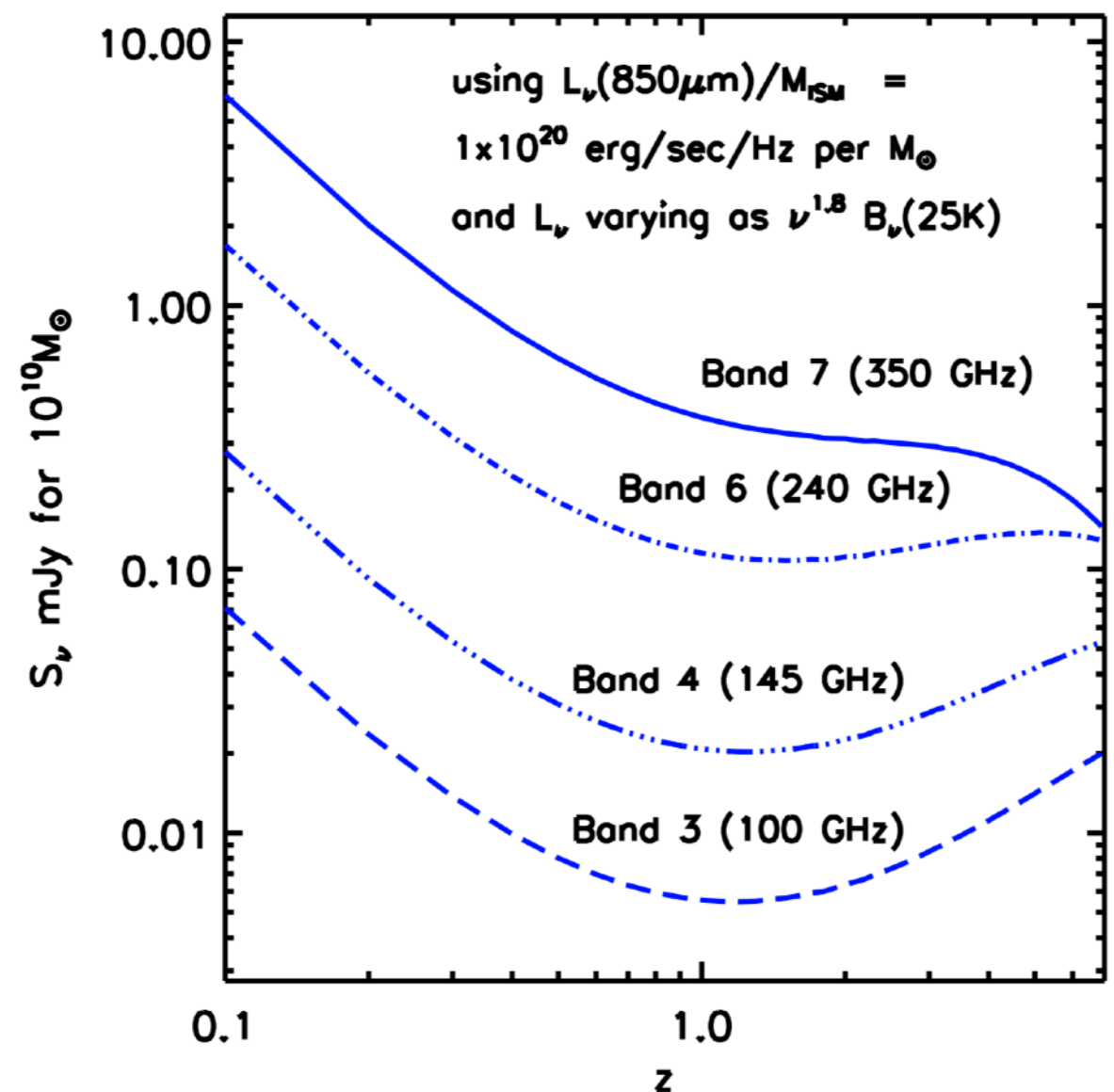
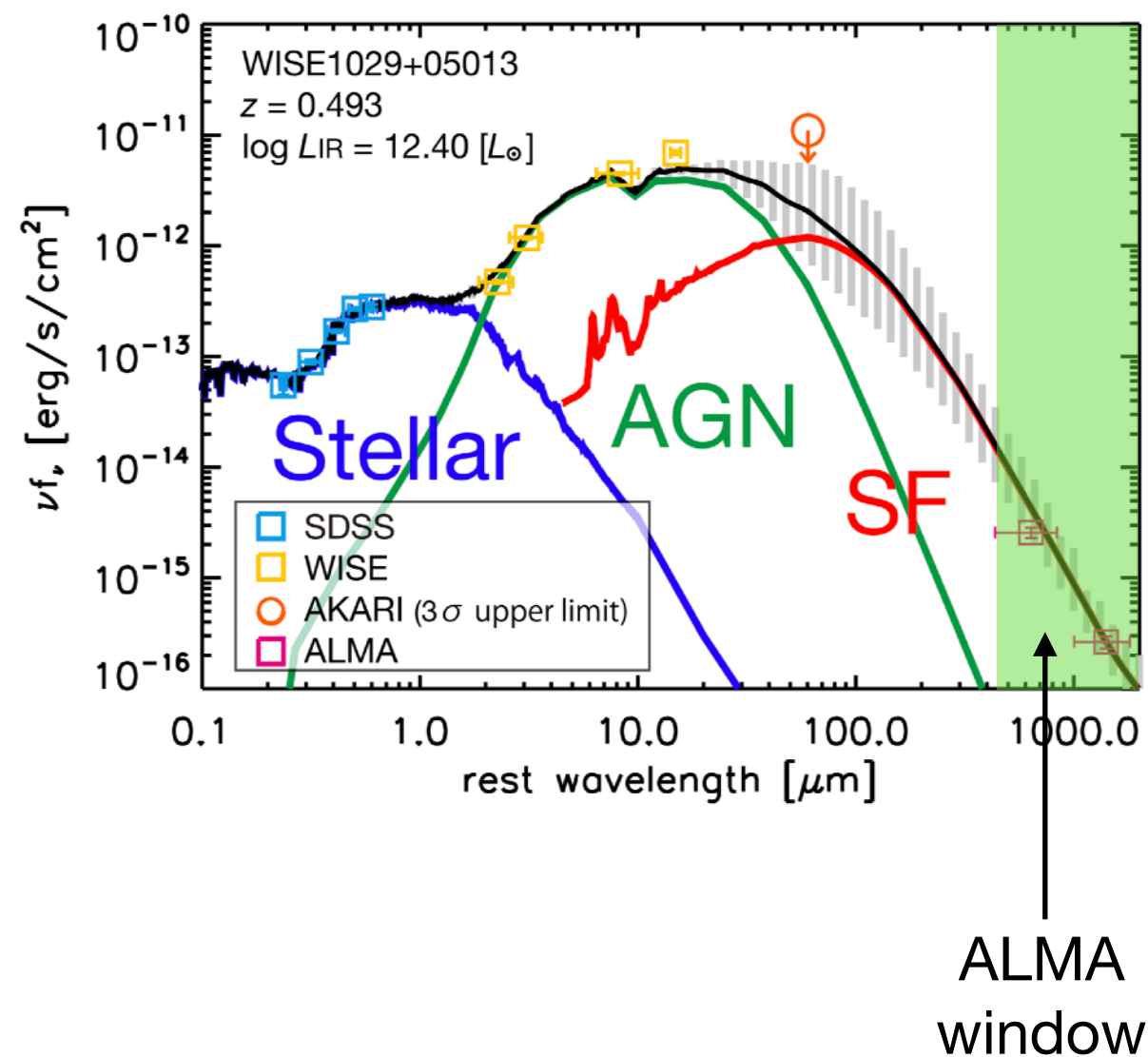
PRC96-35a • ST ScI OPO • November 19, 1996

J. Bahcall (Institute for Advanced Study), M. Disney (University of Wales) and NASA

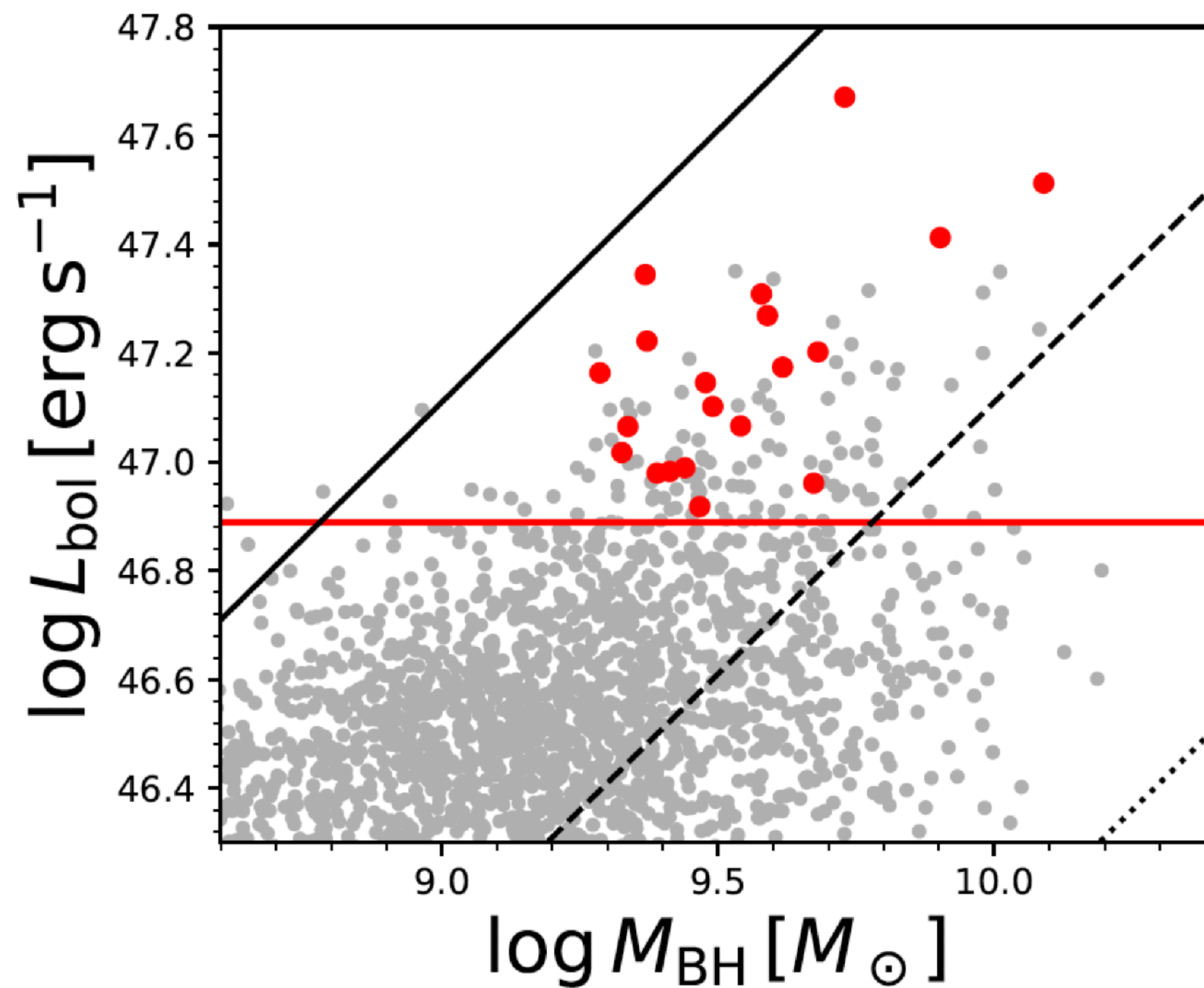
Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array

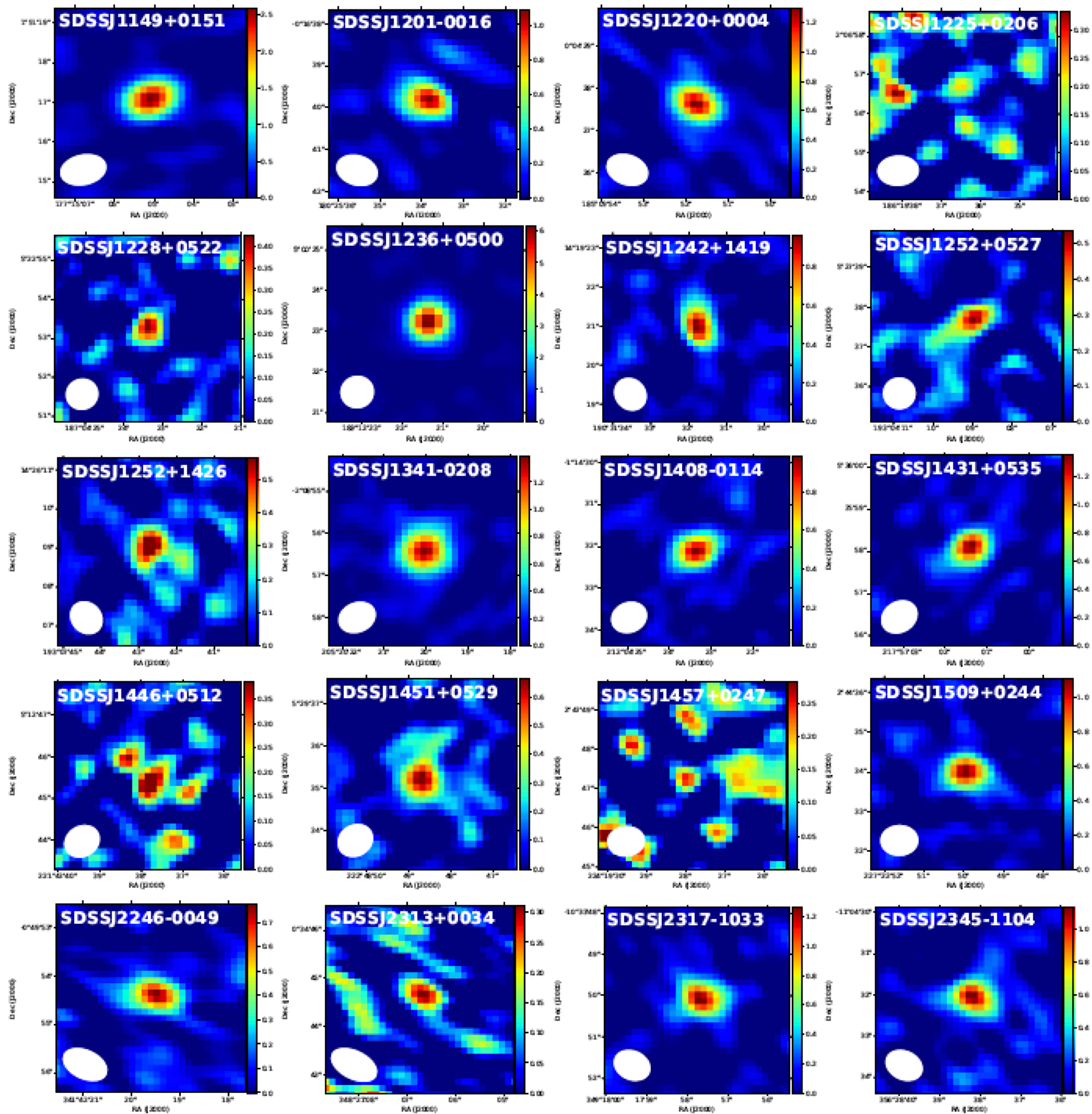


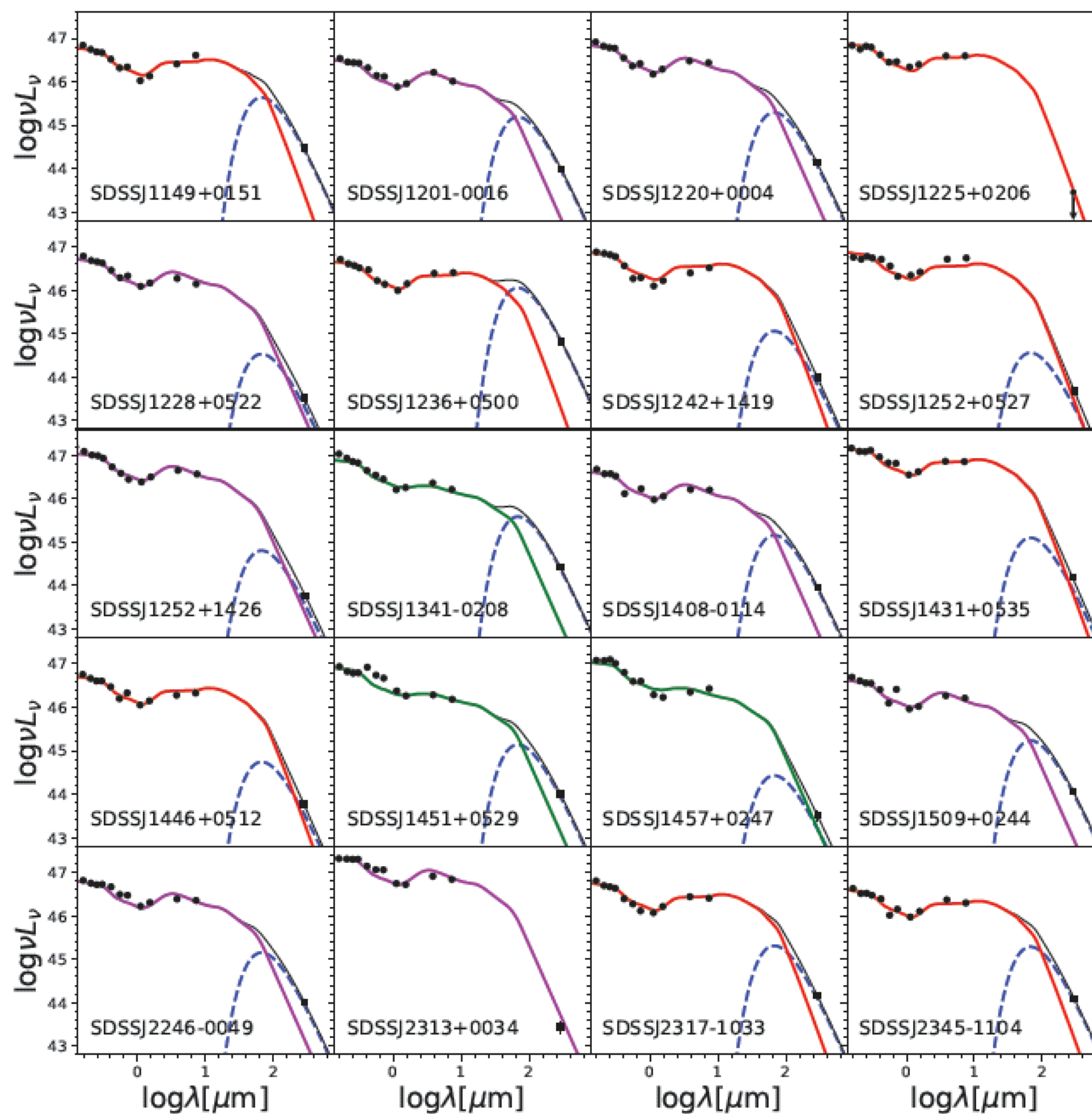
Dust-obscured galaxy (Toba et al. 2017)



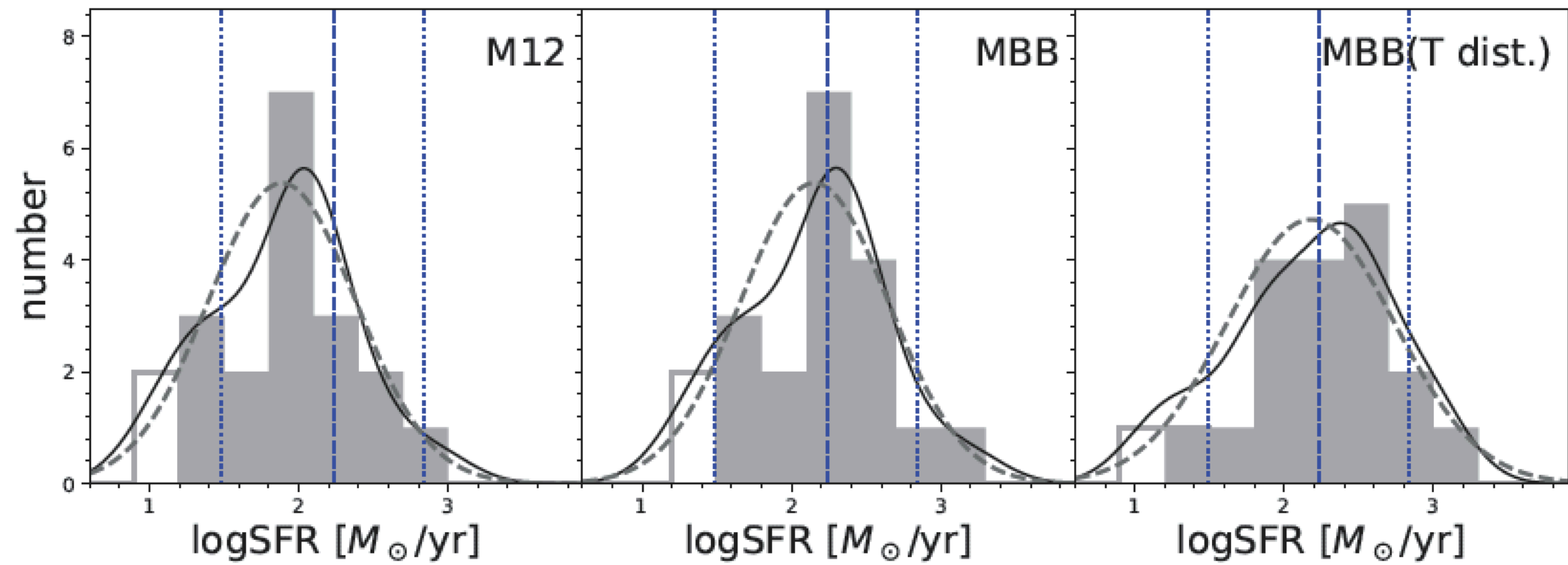
20 most luminous SDSS QSOs at $z \sim 2$
observed in band 7 ($\sim 850 \mu\text{m}$ rest-frame)



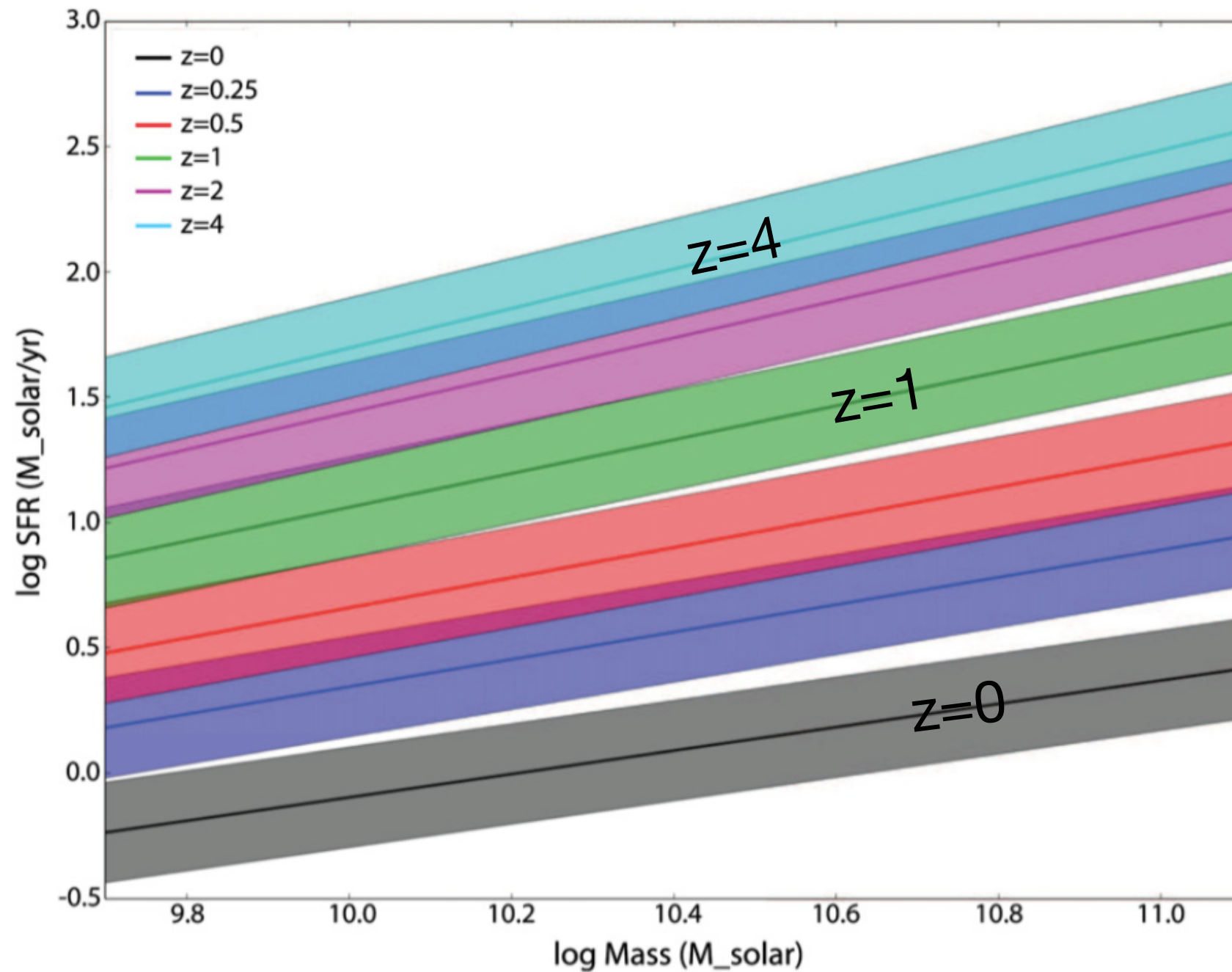




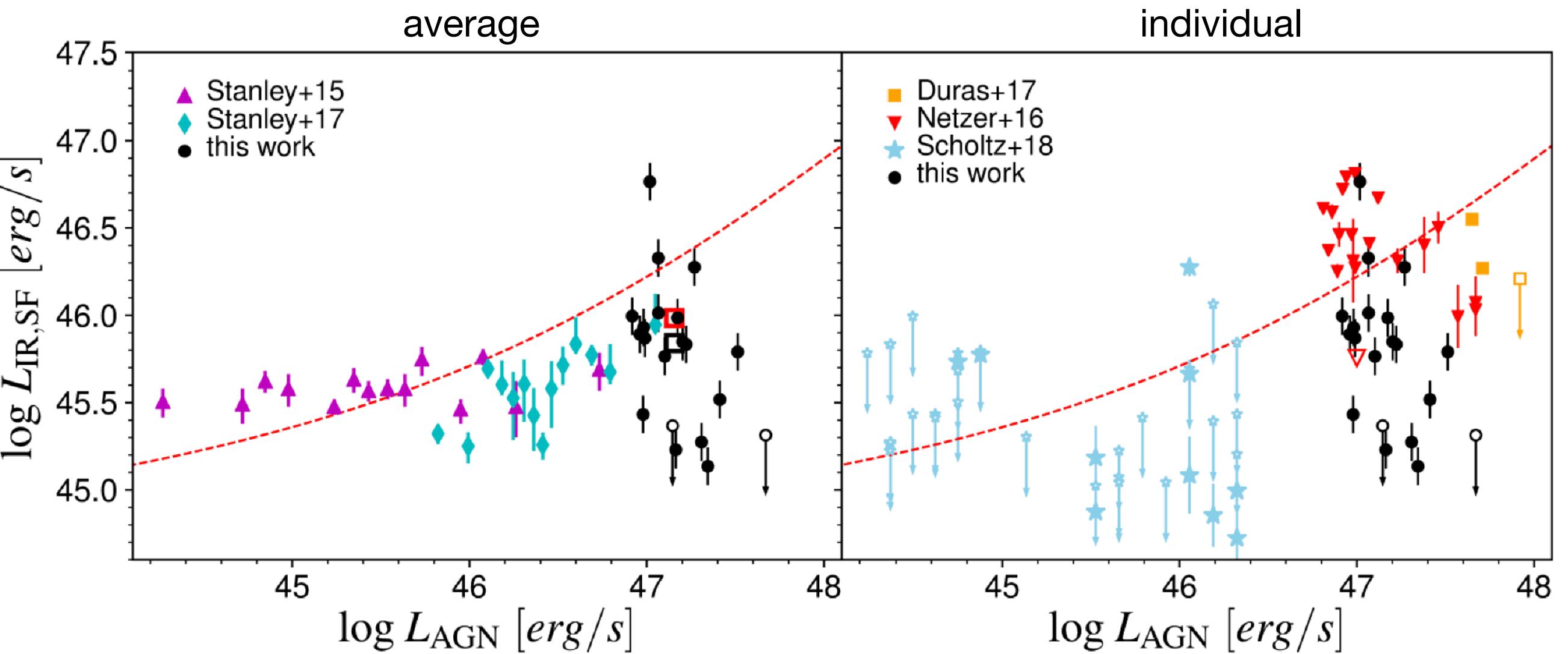
Star formation rate distribution



Star-forming main sequence



Relation between accretion and star formation



Remarks

Questionable whether AGN feedback or direct connection with star formation is evident

Different time scales are always a possibility

Link with common gas reservoirs