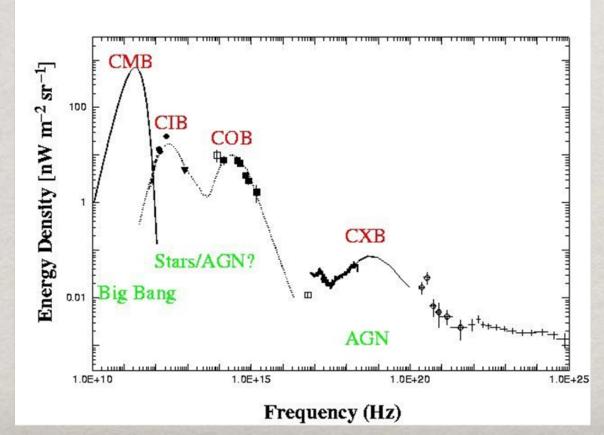
Census of Black Hole Accretion

Nancy A. Levenson (Kentucky) David Alexander (Durham) David Ballantyne (Arizona) Franz Bauer (Columbia) Paul Nandra (Imperial) Daniel Stern (JPL/Caltech) Ezequiel Treister (ESO) Facilitator: Ann Hornschemeier

Supermassive black holes and galaxies

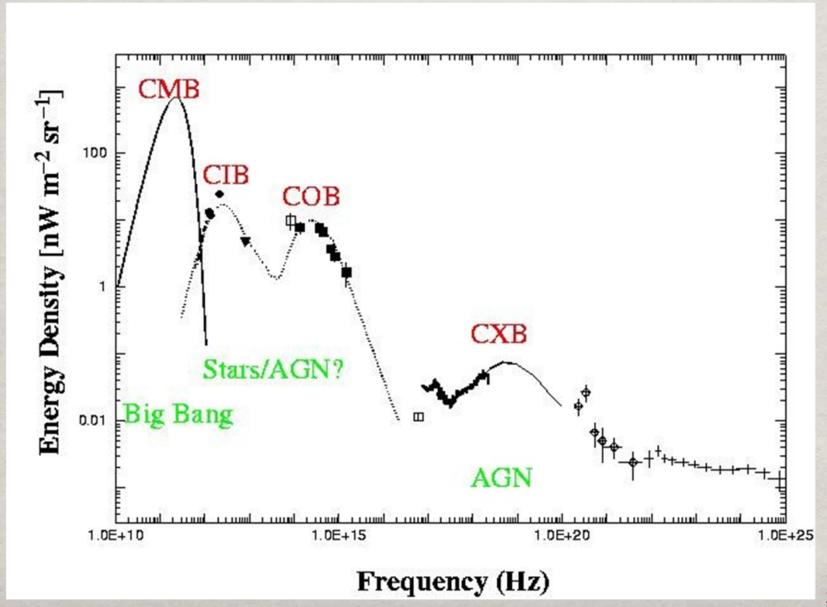
- M_{BH} σ relation
- AGN feedback results in cosmic downsizing
- X-rays reveal black hole growth phase
- AGN contribution to the cosmic energy budget



(Hasinger & Gilli 2002)

Supermassive black holes and galaxies

AGN contribution to the cosmic energy budget:
 X-ray background and infrared background

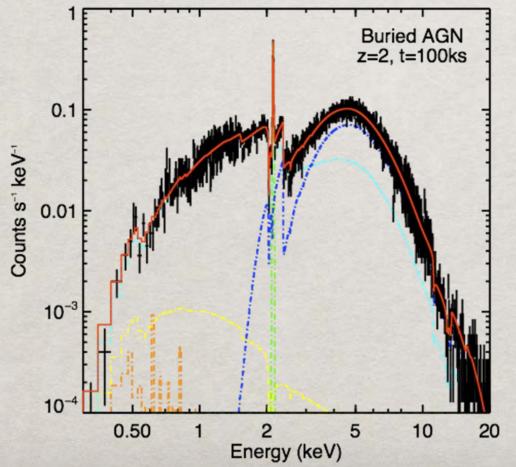


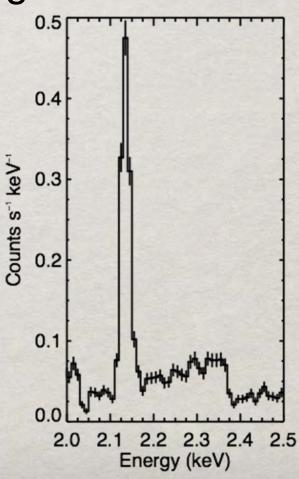
(Hasinger & Gilli 2002)

Compton thick AGN

- Ultraluminous infrared galaxies: AGN or starburst?
- Fe Kα for detection and AGN luminosity sensitivity for evolution ~(1+z)⁴

ULIRG candidates from IR surveys





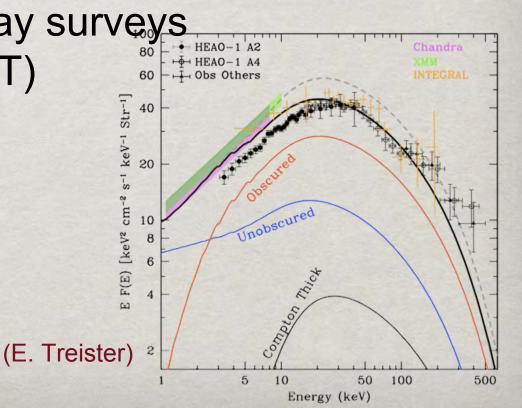
Compton thick AGN

While much of the XRB is resolved, 20 to 30% of the total AGN population may be Compton thick.

- What are the distributions of N_H and reflection?
 Are they functions of Lx or z?
- Is the CT phase significant for BH growth?

• Candidates from hard X-ray surveys (NuSTAR, Simbol-X, NeXT)

Fe line measures z

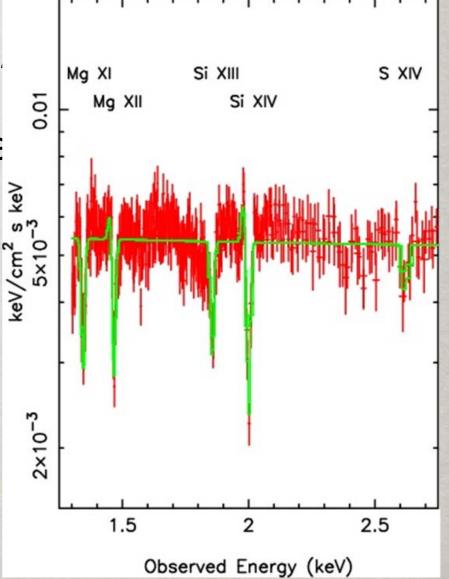


Nearby AGN

Physical information:
 Eddington ratio, mass outflow rate, ionization states, reflection

Quantify feedback in outflows

Real surveys become feasible



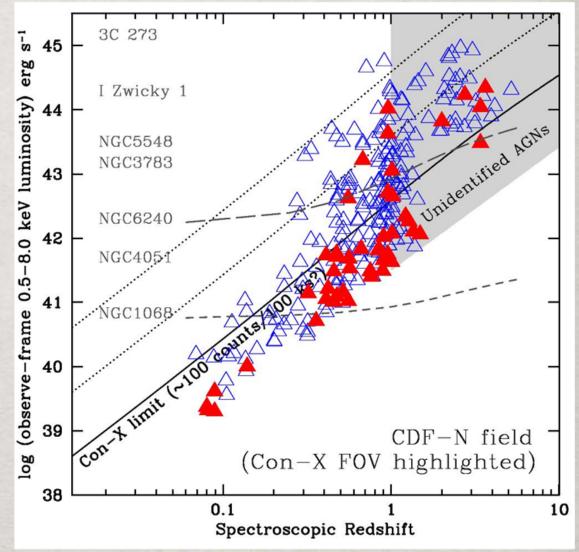
(Turner et al. 2008)

Wide field and sensitivity of IXO

Current deep field detections become science

targets

sources with spectra only within 5' FOV



(D. Alexander)

More serendipitous detections