

Bar-driven fuelling of AGN

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(they/them)

9 July 2025

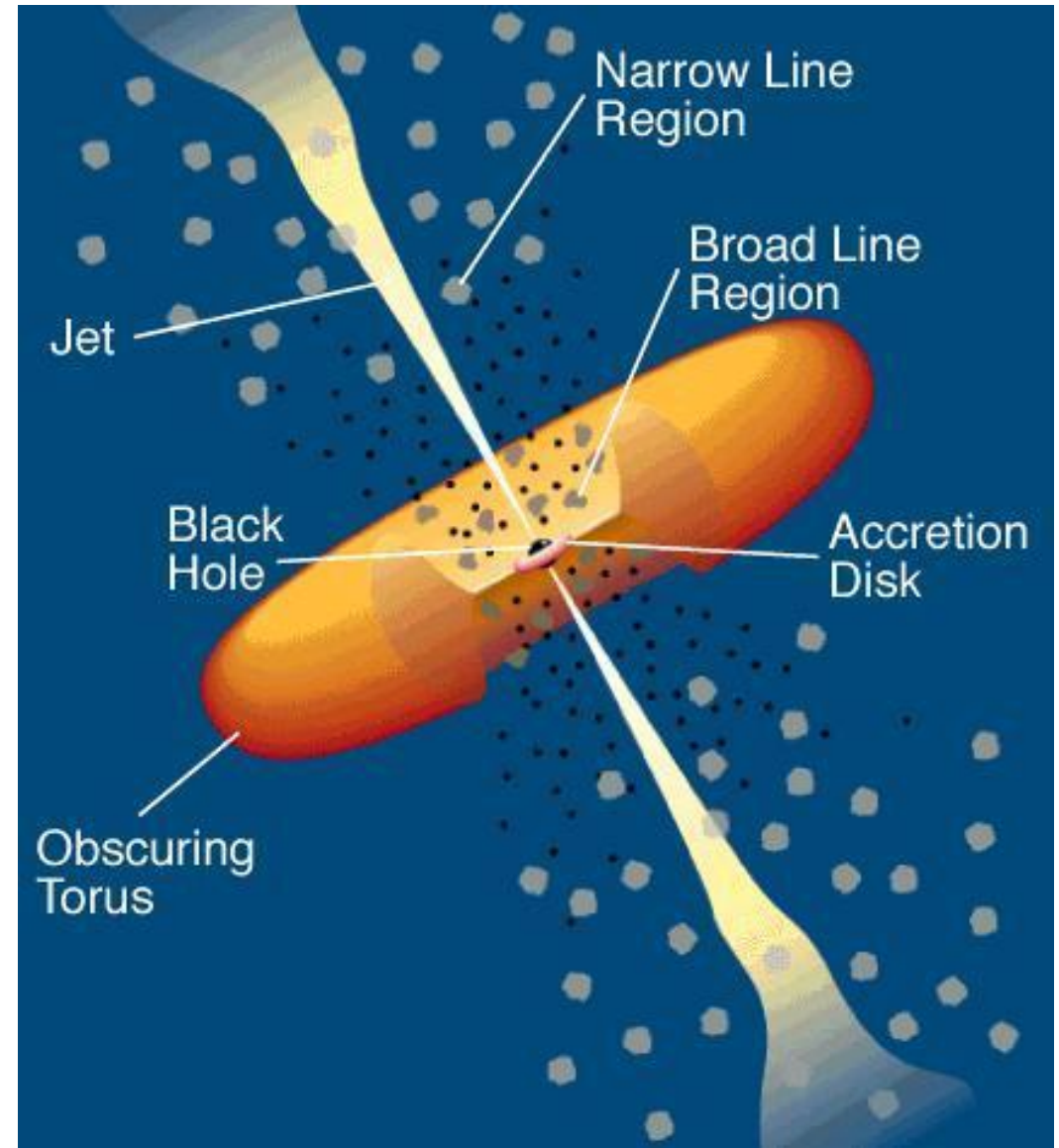
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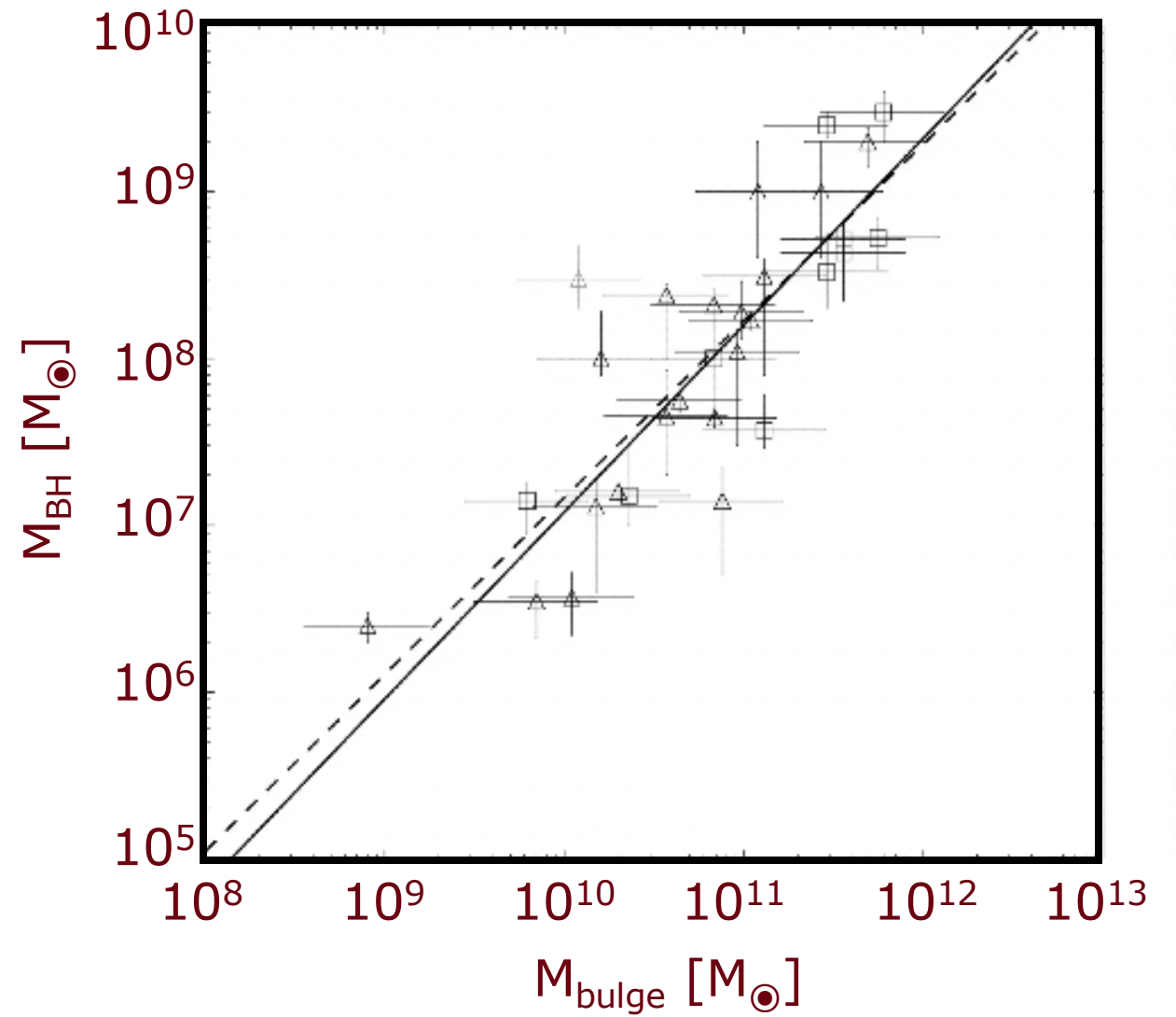
NAM-Durham

MUNI Masaryk
University

An active galactic nucleus is a rapidly growing supermassive black hole.



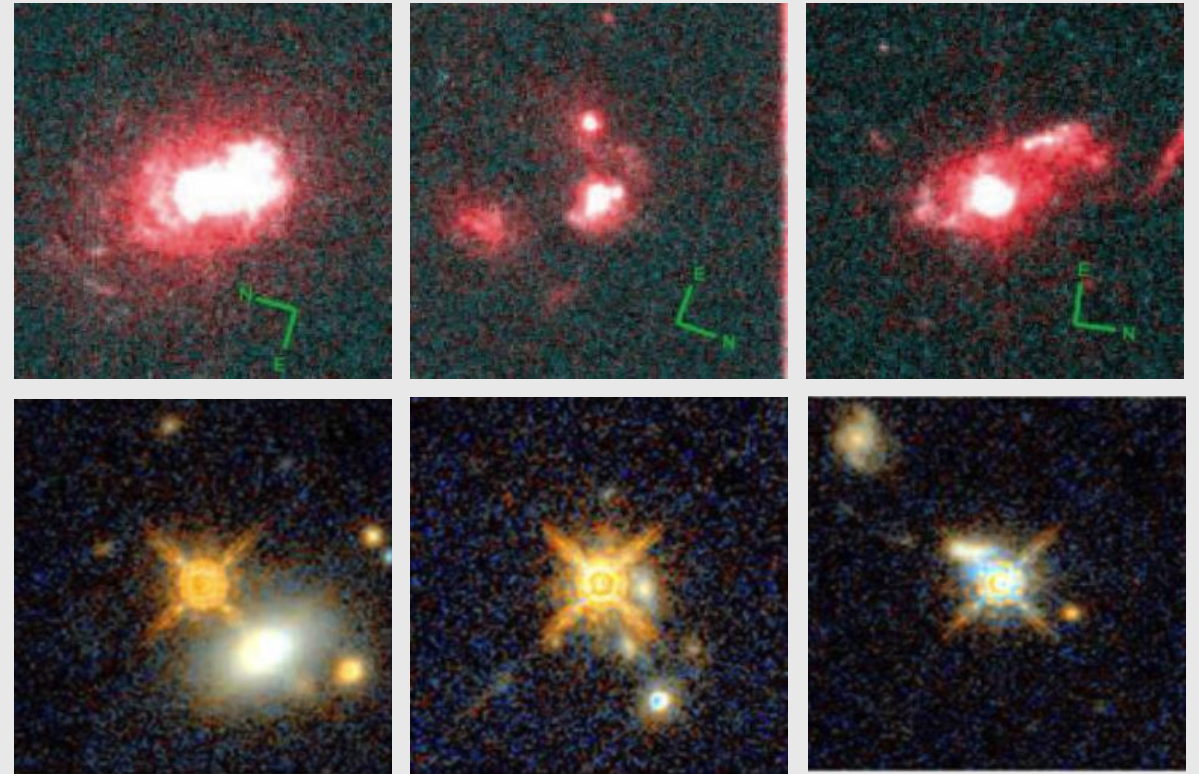
**M_{BH} correlates
with bulge stellar
mass which, in
ellipticals, is
equivalent to
total stellar
mass.**



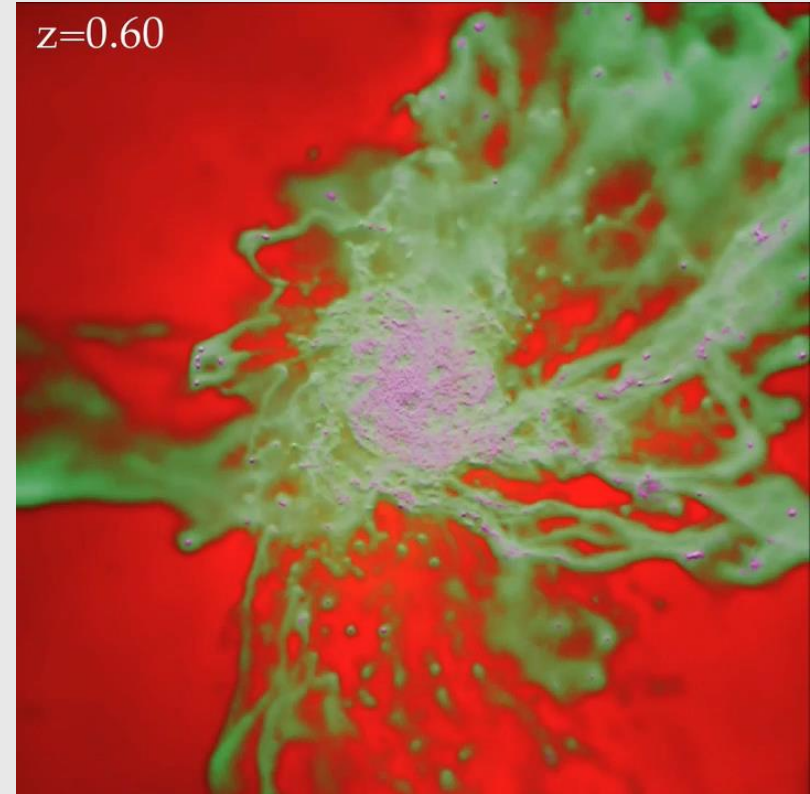
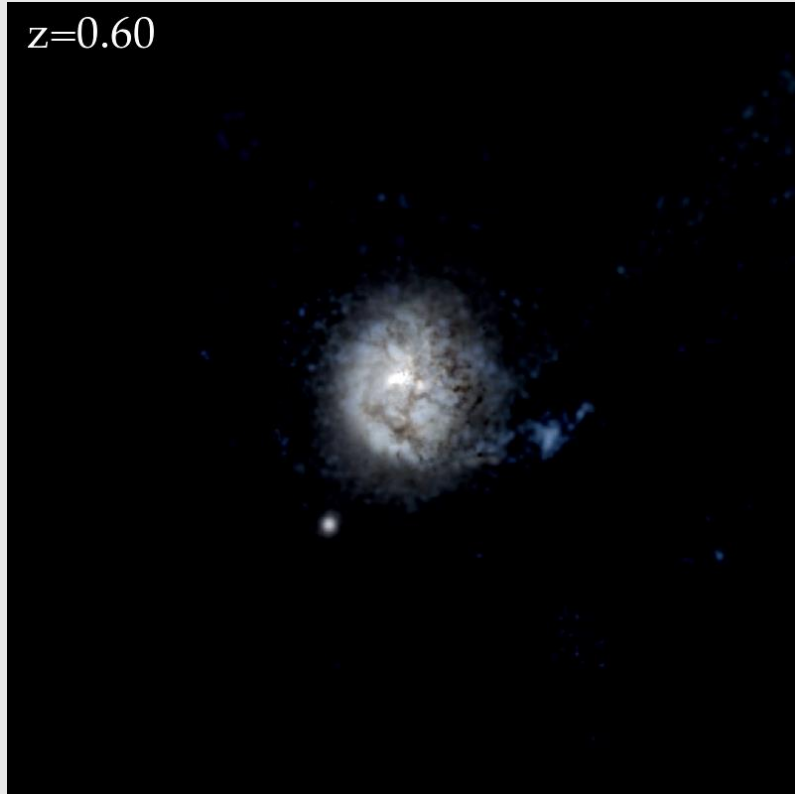
Mergers are one cause of co-evolution.



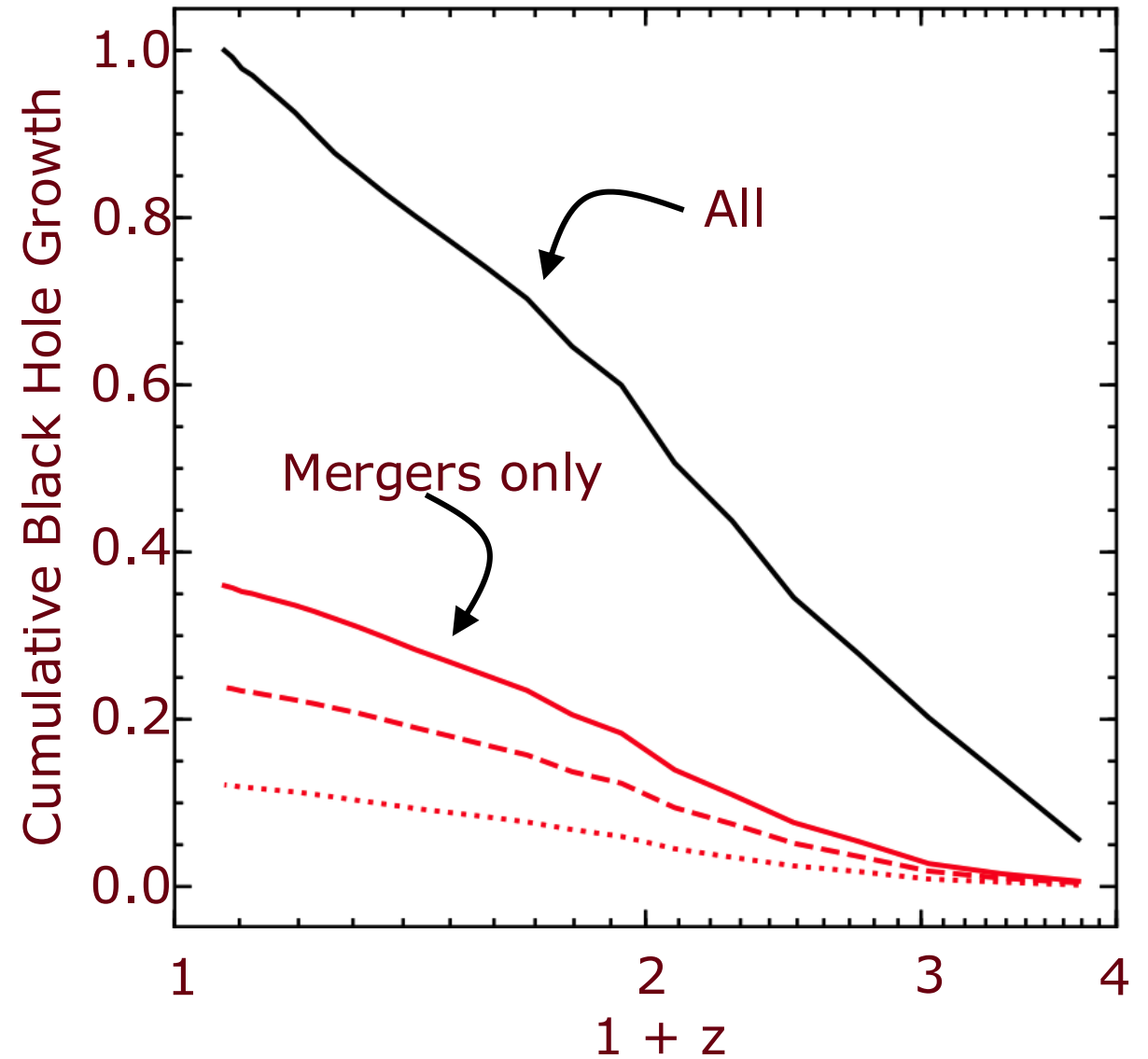
V. Springel / MPIA



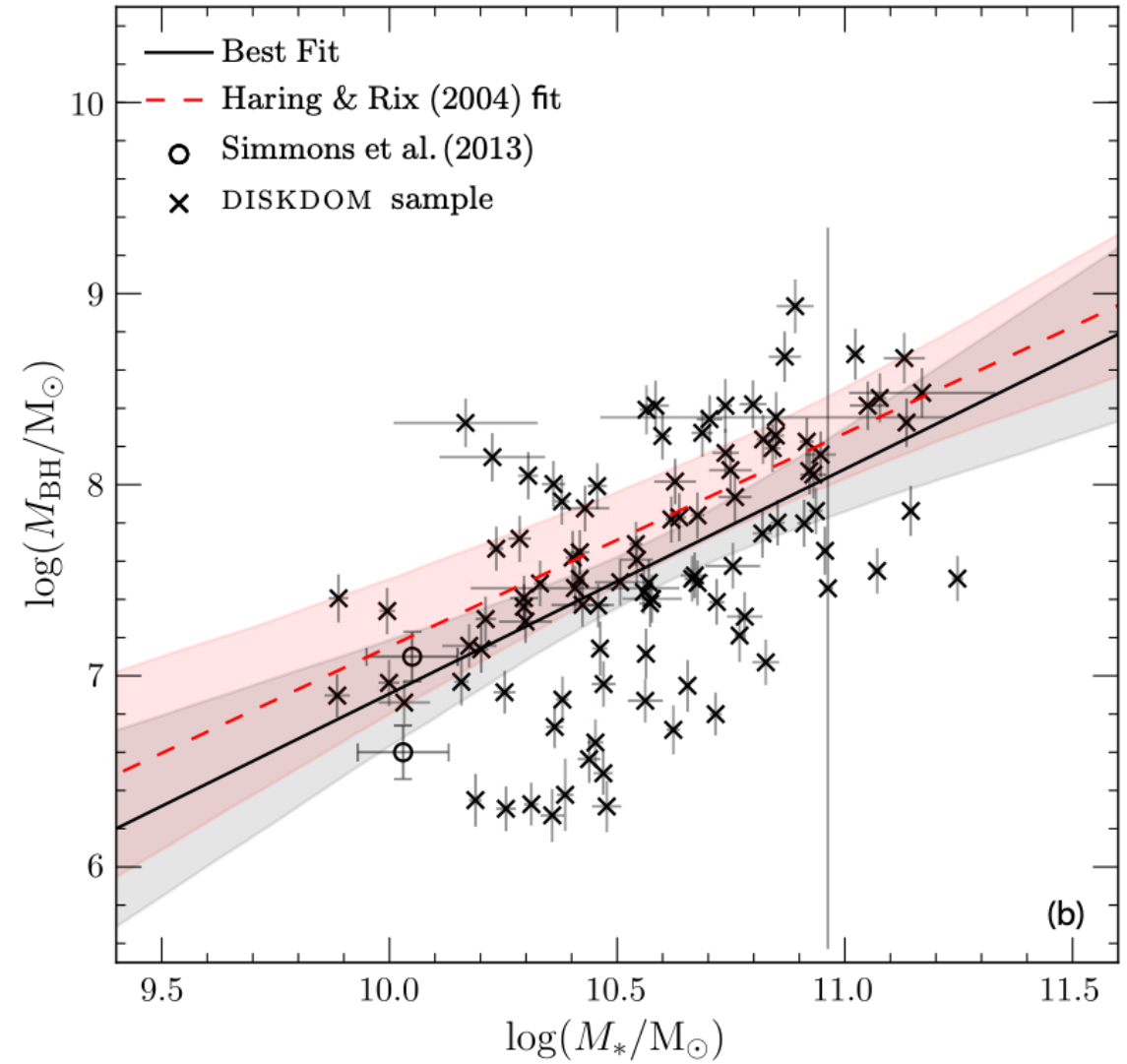
Disk-dominated galaxies have merger free histories.



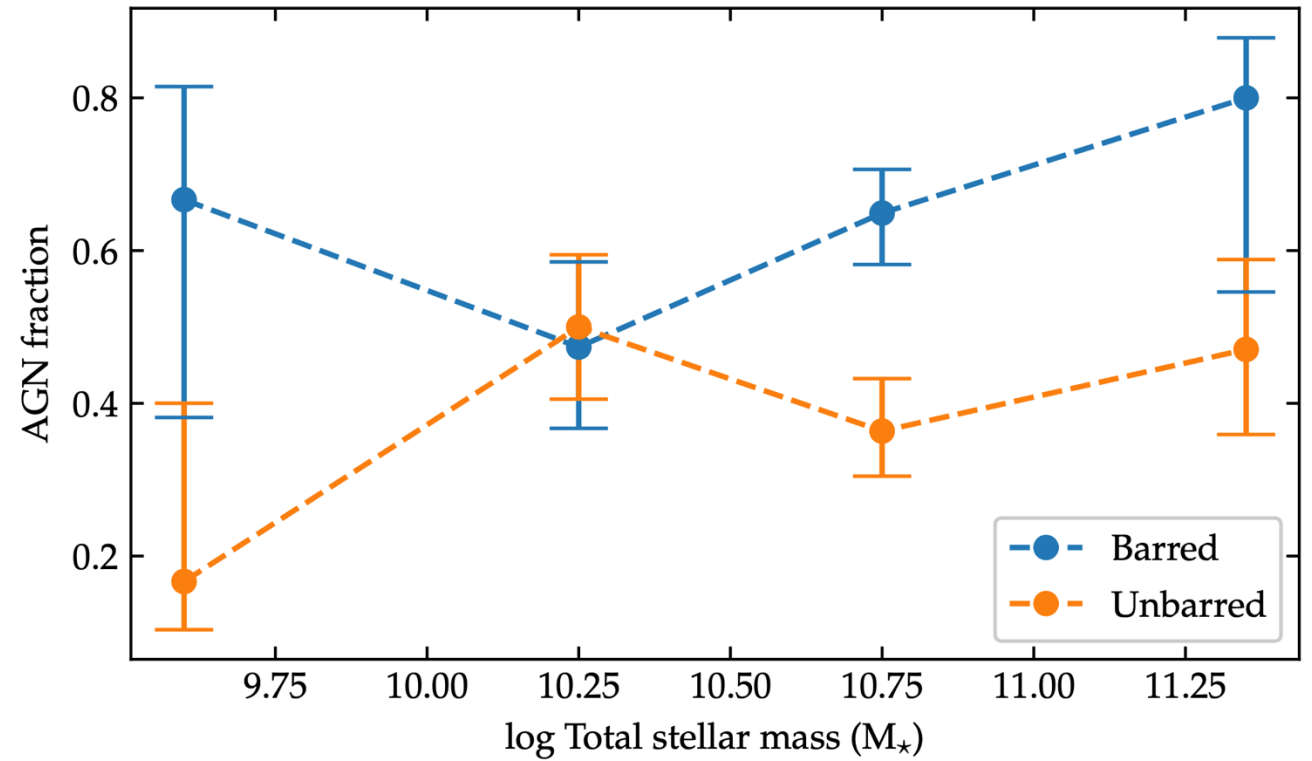
**Most SMBH
growth occurs
via merger-free
mechanisms.**



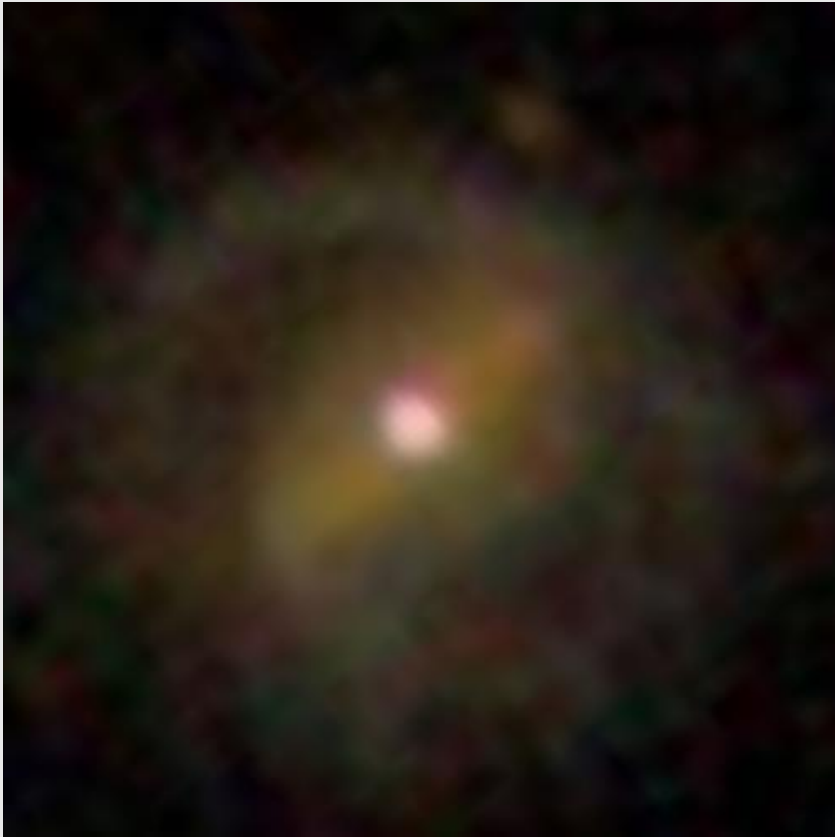
**Merger-free
growth is
consistent with
merger-driven
growth.**



Contention in previous studies looking at AGN-bar link



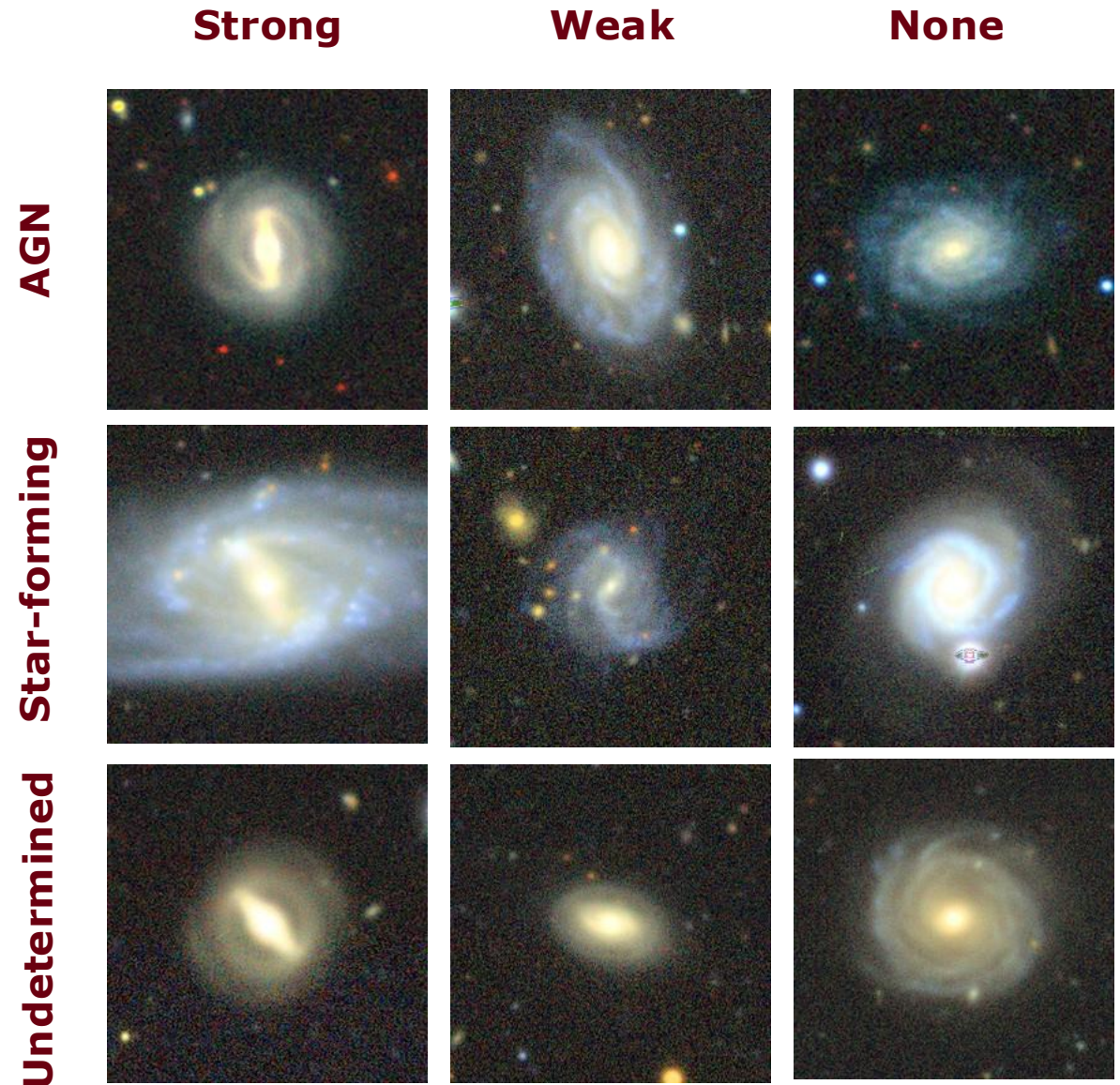
**AGN host bar
fraction: $59 \pm 8 \%$**



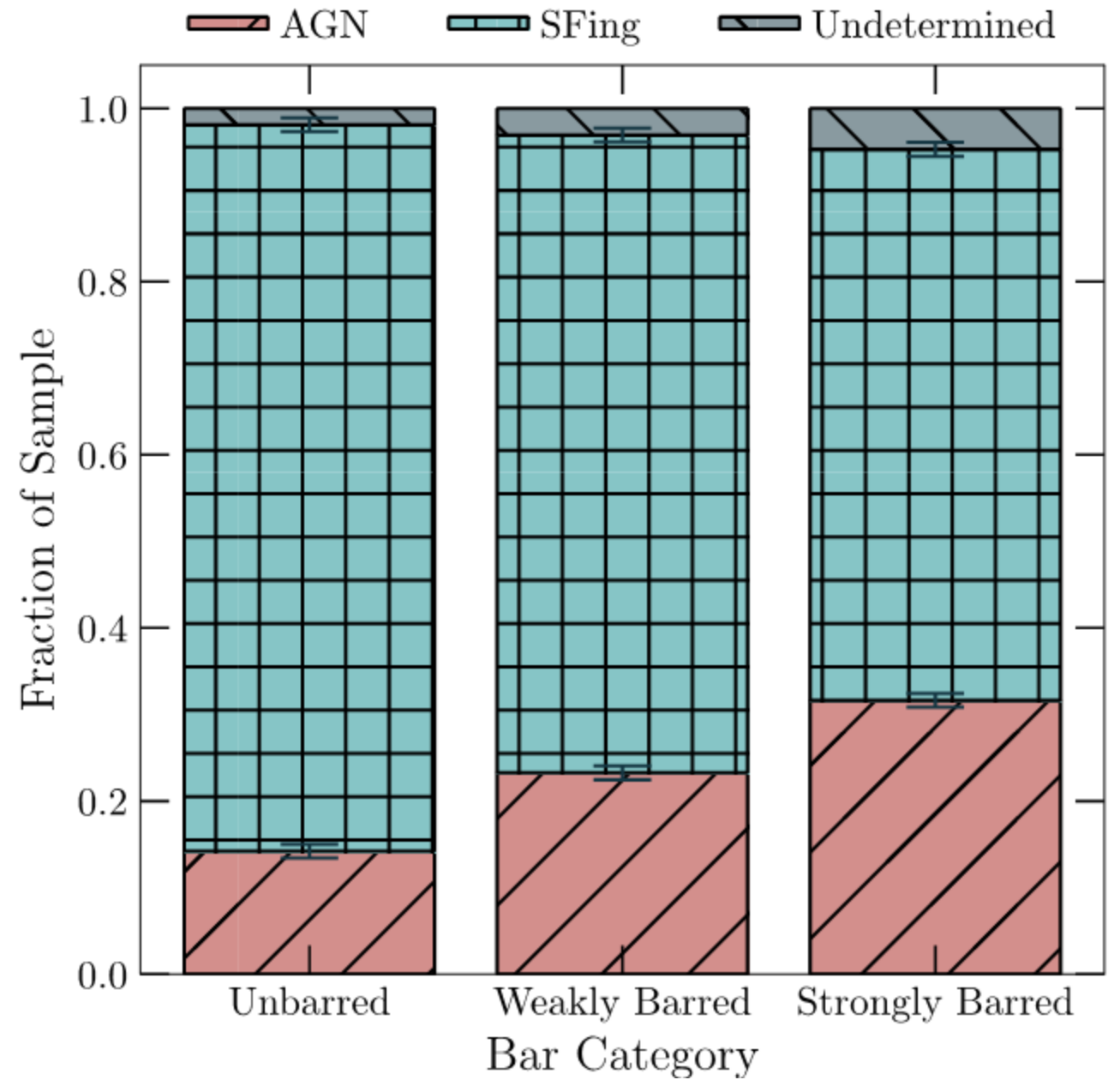
**Inactive bar
fraction: $44 \pm 8 \%$**



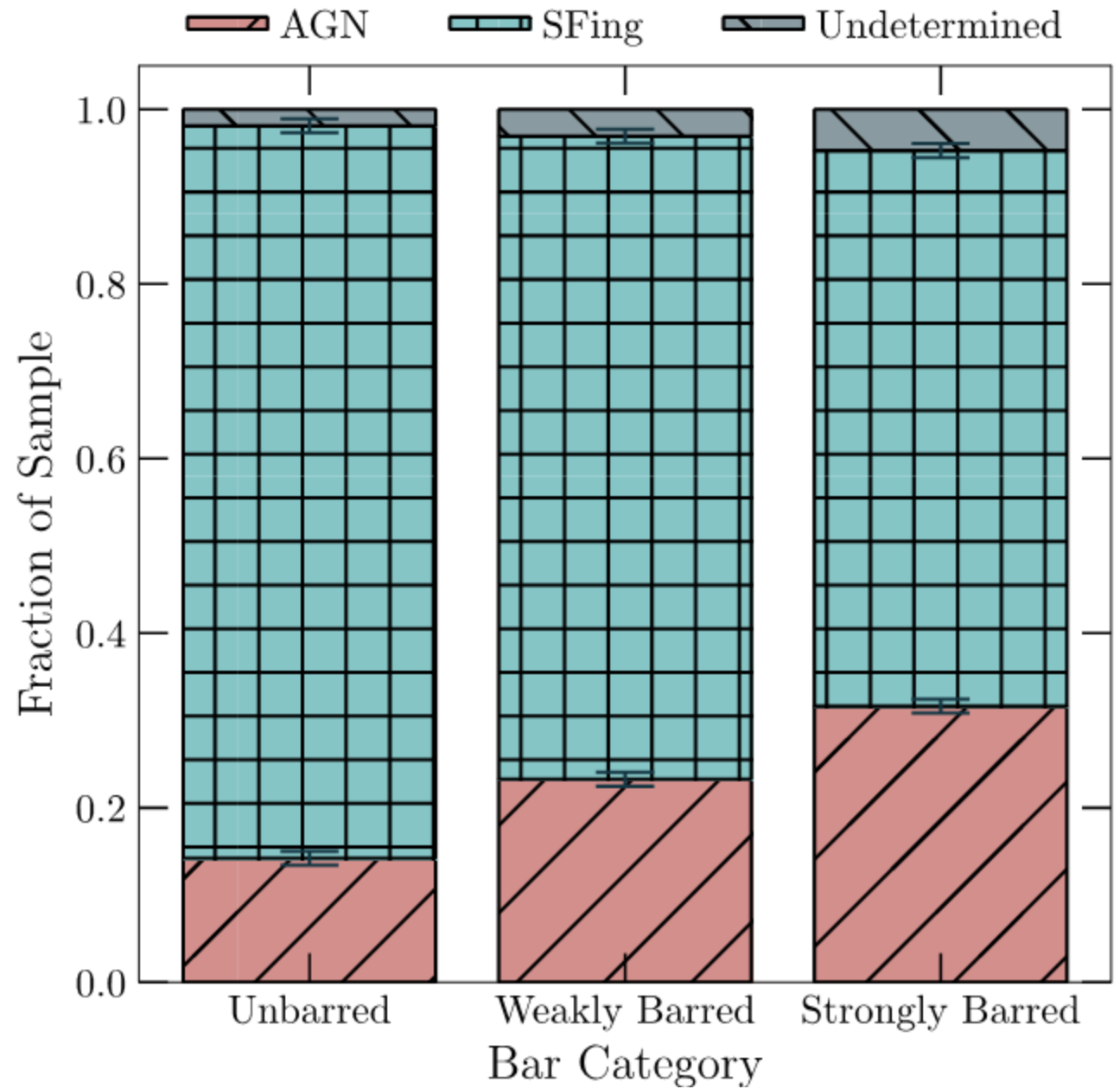
**GZ DESI
contains 3.8k
AGN and 57.4k
inactive
galaxies in our
volume limited
sample.**



**Strongly barred
galaxies most
likely to host
AGN**

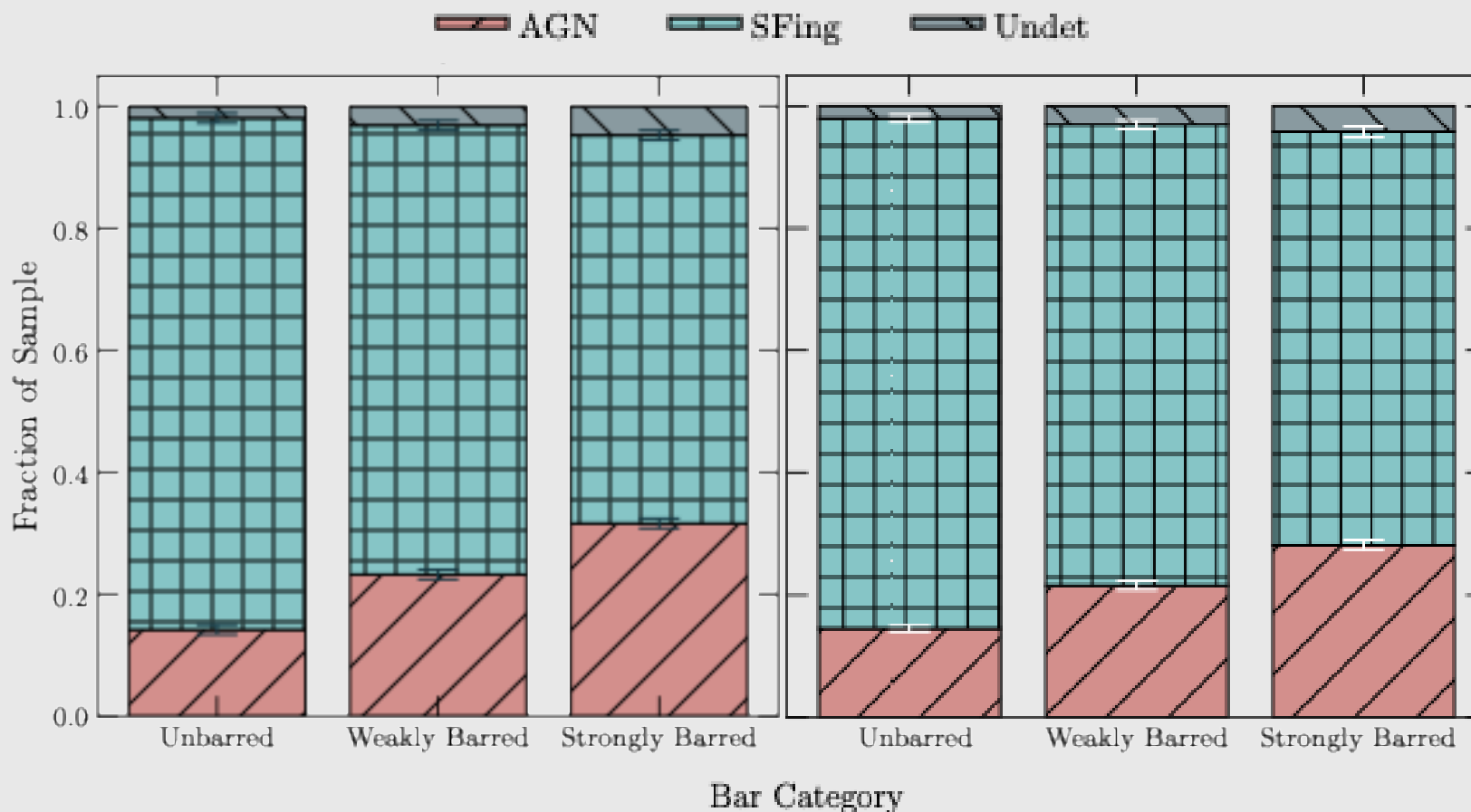


**Strongly barred
galaxies most
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AGN**



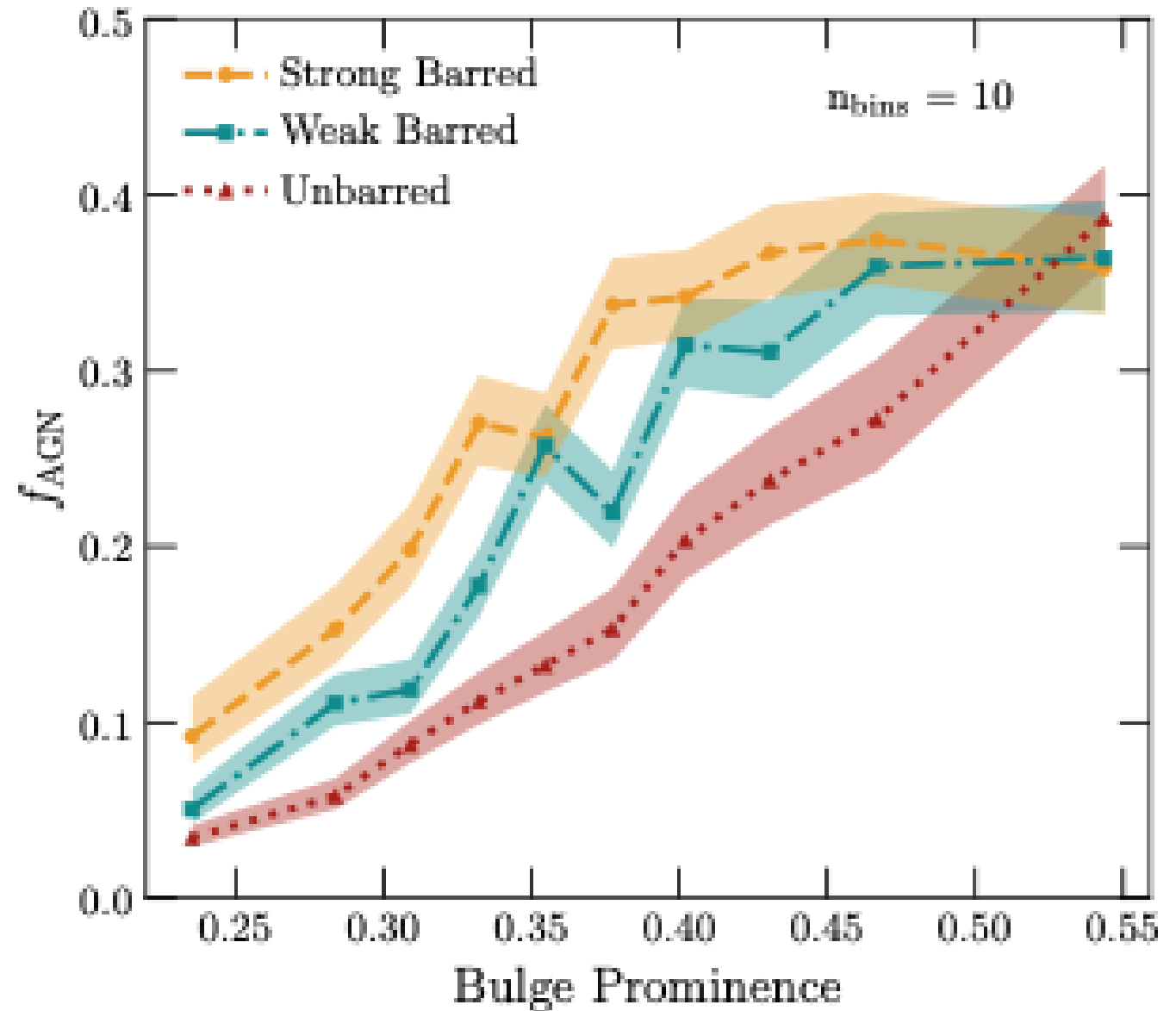
We control for bulge prominence, and compare the AGN fractions to previous results

**Stellar
mass &
colour
controlled
only**



**Stellar
mass,
colour &
bulge
controlled**

**The AGN
fraction
increases with
both bulge
prominence and
bar strength**



Take home points

- **Merger-free BH growth is poorly understood.**
- **Strongly barred galaxies more likely to host an AGN than weakly barred, which are in turn more likely than unbarred**