

Super Massive Black Holes in the early Universe

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Black holes are extreme singularities of the space-time that play a fundamental role in Astrophysics and Cosmology. In particular, black holes of the order of millions to billions solar masses (Super Massive Black Holes) are present in the cores of local galaxies as well as in the most distant Universe, shining as luminous quasars.

Since the beginning of the new millennium, more than 100 of these luminous quasars have been discovered at $z \sim 6$ through several surveys, and followed-up with multi-wavelength observations. High redshift quasars represent ideal laboratories for studying the growth of SMBHs at the early epochs, the properties of their host galaxies and the joint formation and evolution of these massive systems.

I will review the properties of the highest redshift quasars known so far, especially focussing on some of the most recent results obtained in (sub-)millimetre bands. I will discuss key observational challenges and open issues in theoretical models and highlight possible new strategies to improve our understanding of the galaxy black hole formation and evolution in the early Universe.

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Classifica Sessioni: Talks on specific topics