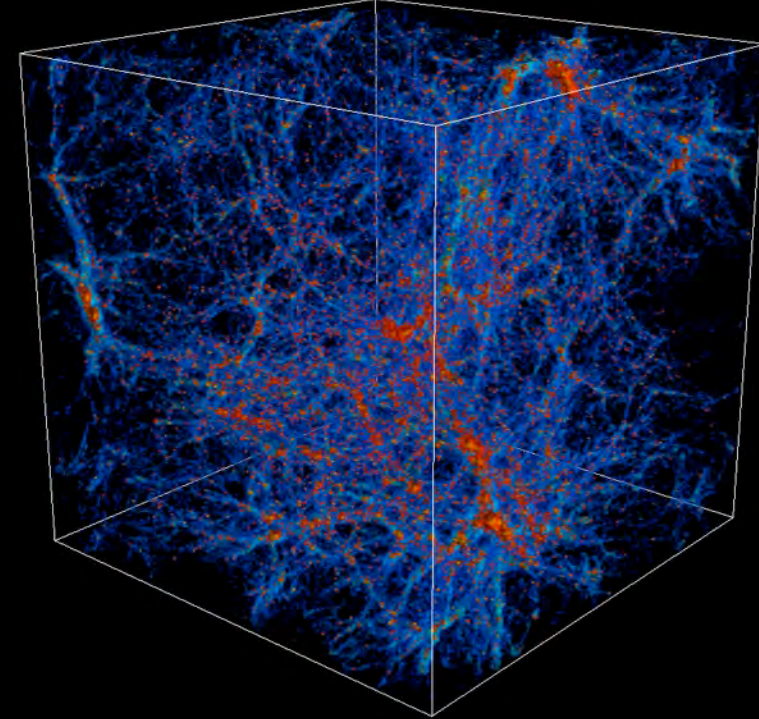
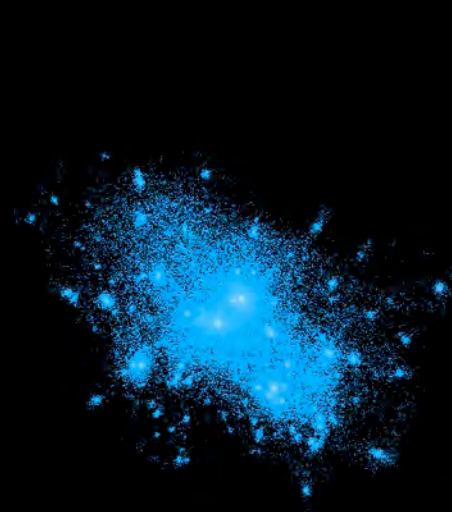
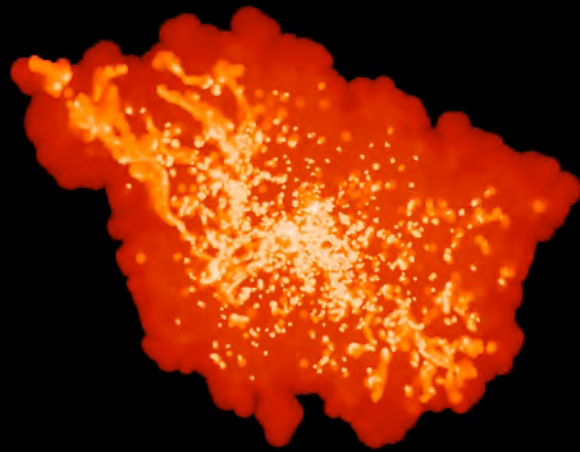
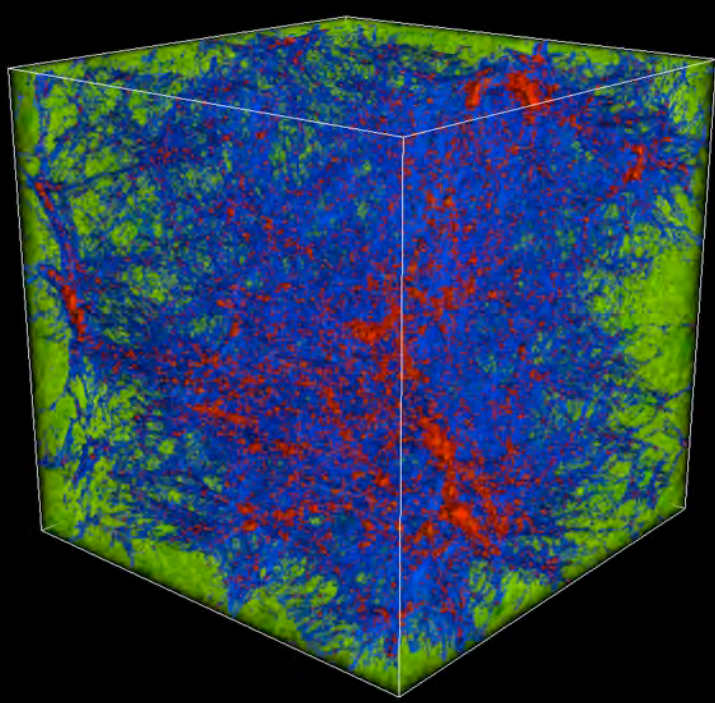




DLAs, Escape Fraction, & RT

Ken Nagamine
UNLV

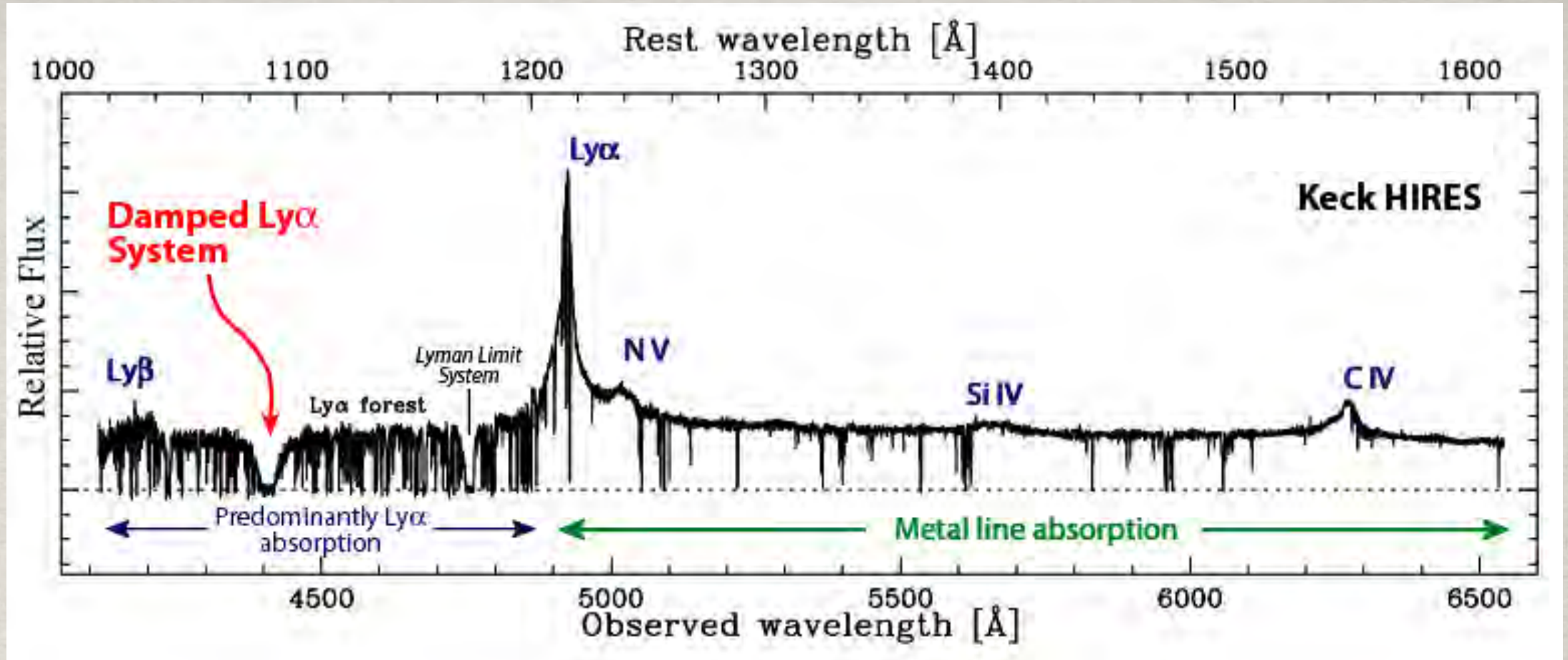
Collaborators: Hidenobu Yajima (Penn State)
Jun-Hwan Choi (Kentucky)
Robert Thompson, Jason Jaacks (UNLV)

KN, Choi, Yajima, 2010, ApJ, 725, L219
Yajima, Choi, KN, 2011, MN, 412, 411
Yajima, Choi, KN, 2012, MN, in press
Thompson, KN+ '12, in prep.

Outline

- Introduction
- DLAs, Column Density Distribution: $f(N_{\text{HI}})$
- What physical processes shape $f(N_{\text{HI}})$?
 - effects of radiation (stellar, UVB) & feedback
- How big are DLAs? -- Cross section $\sigma_{\text{DLA}}(M_h)$
- Escape Fraction of ionizing photons
- Conclusions

What are DLAs?



quasar

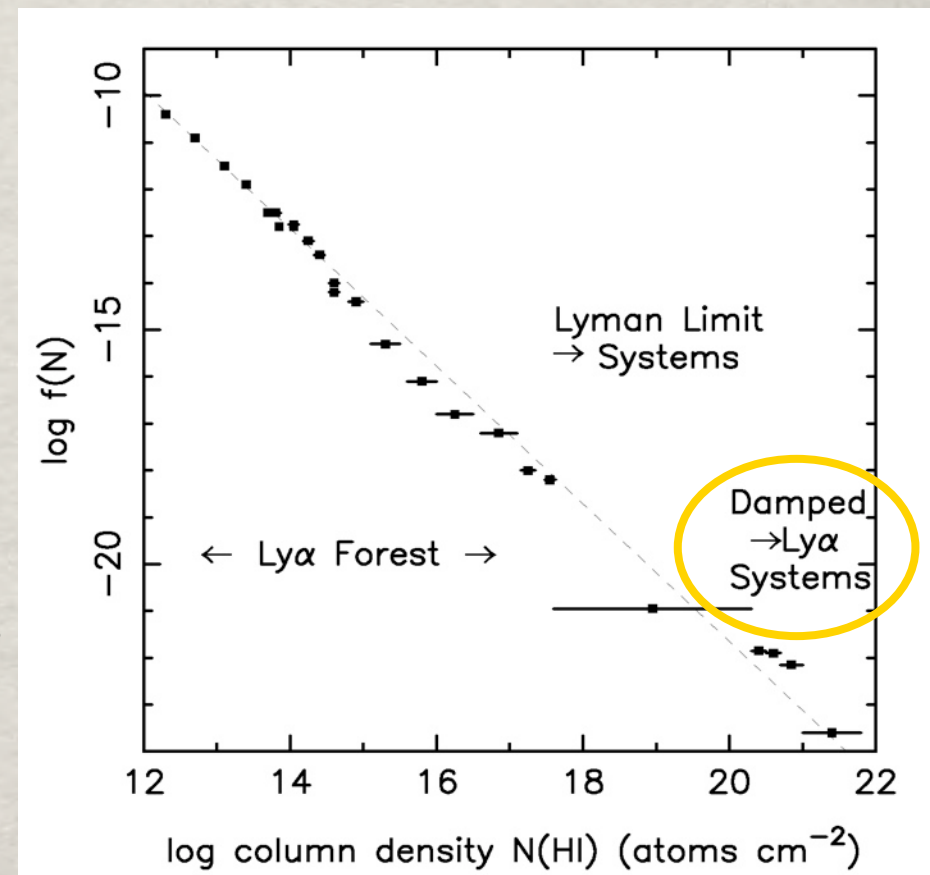
$$N_{\text{HI}} > 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

(Wolfe+ '86)

Direct probe of H I gas in high-*z* universe

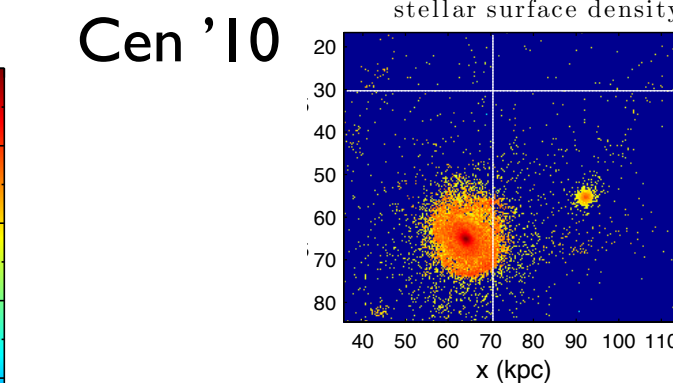
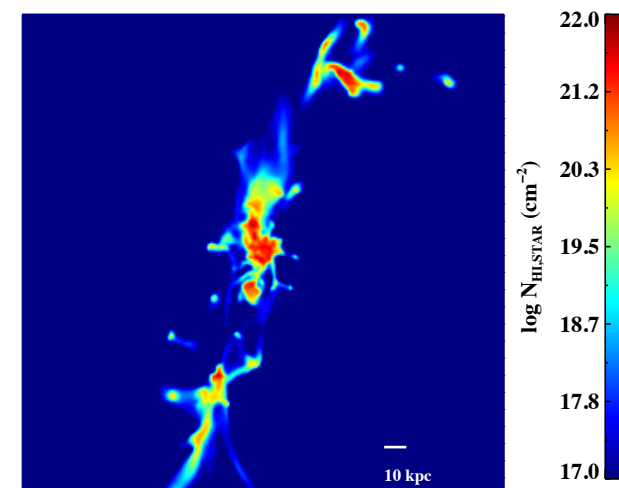
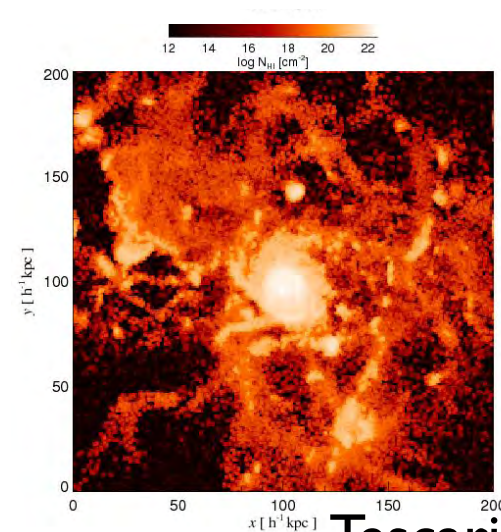
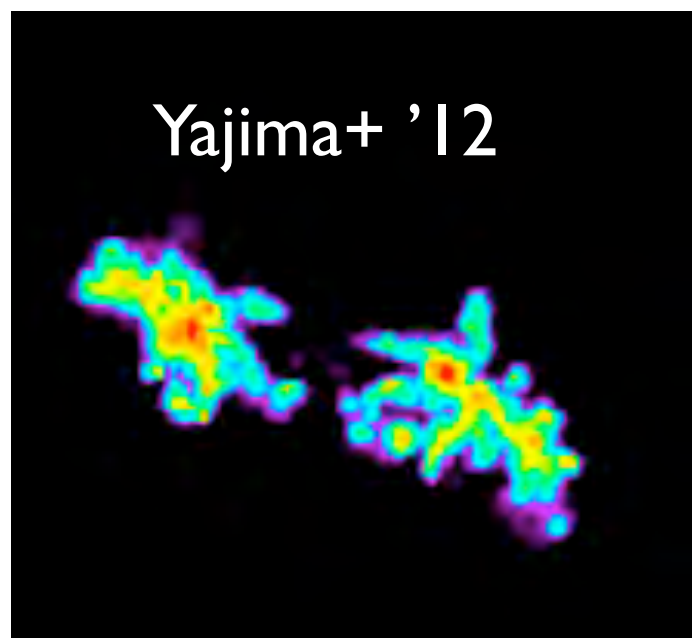
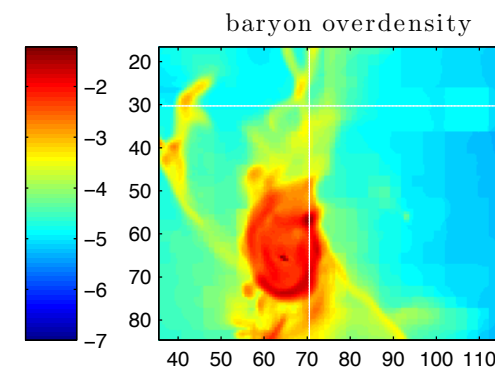
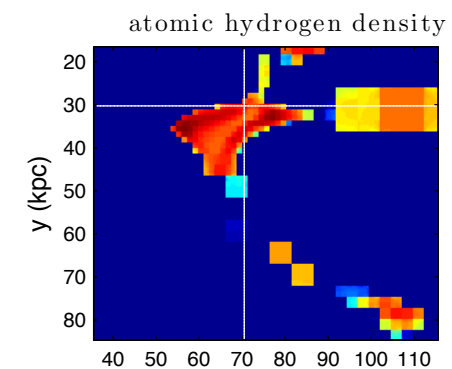
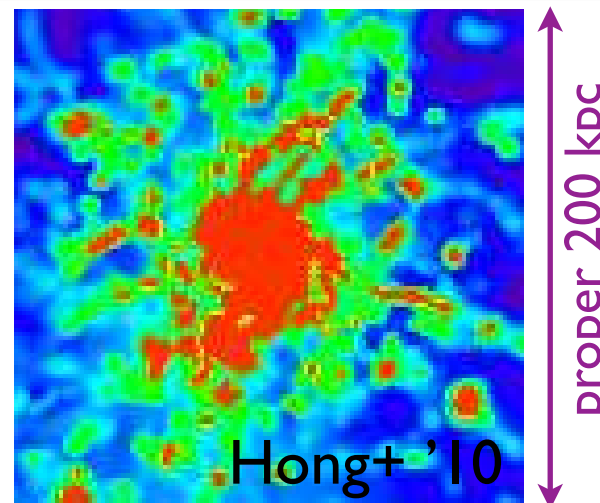
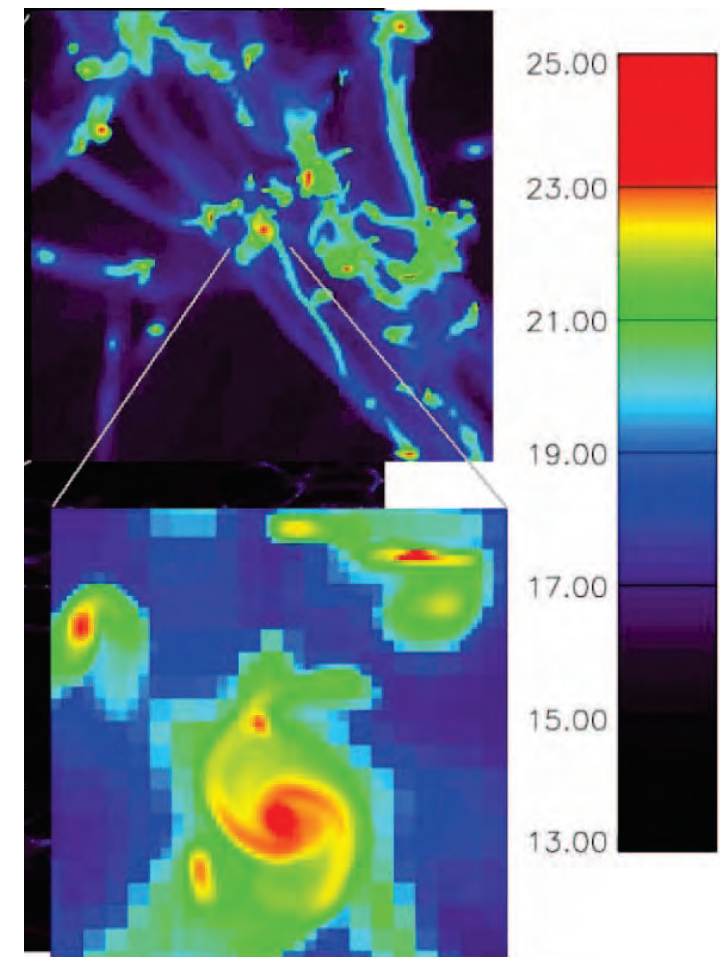
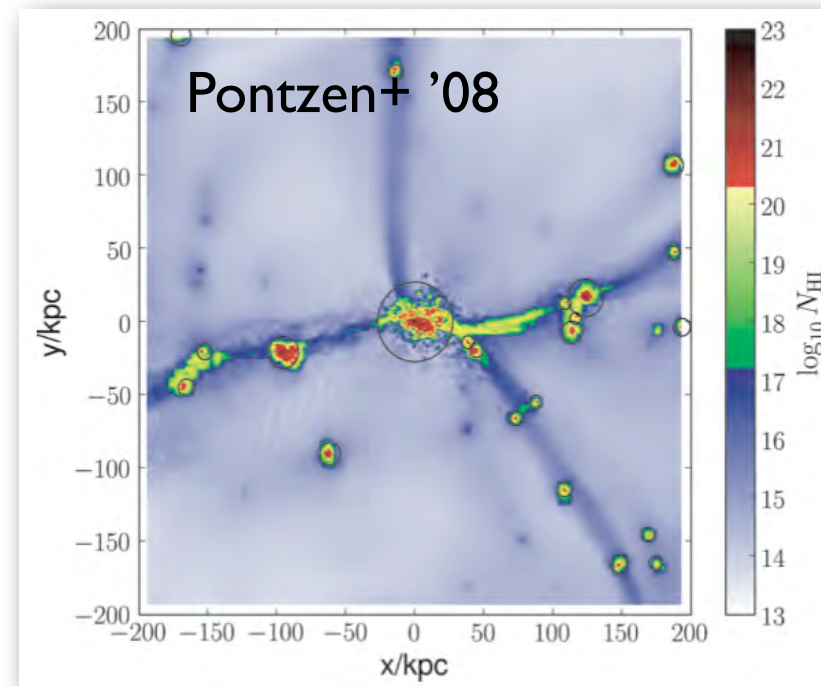
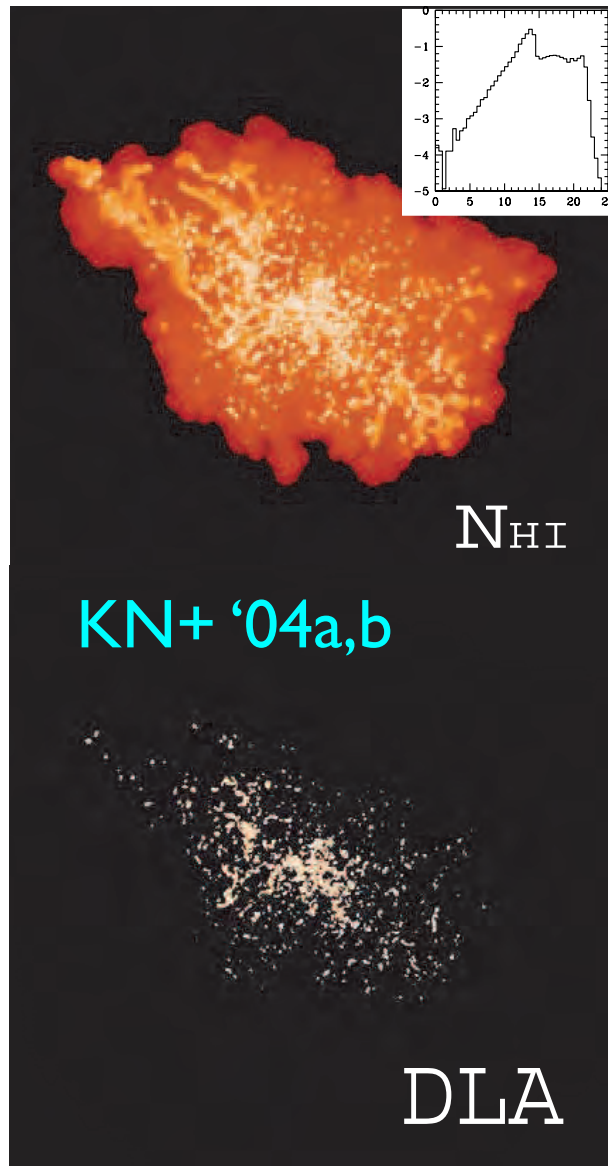
DLAs are heavy-weight champions of H I absorbers

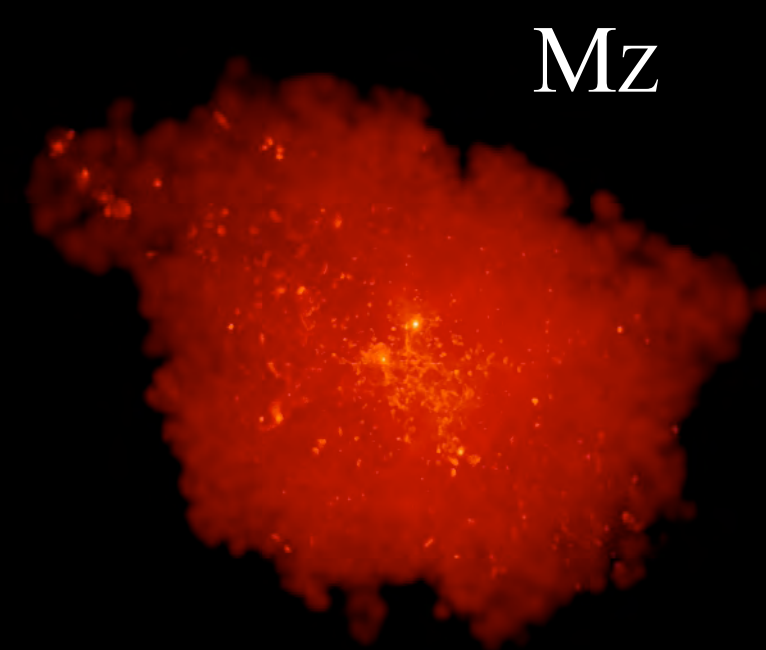
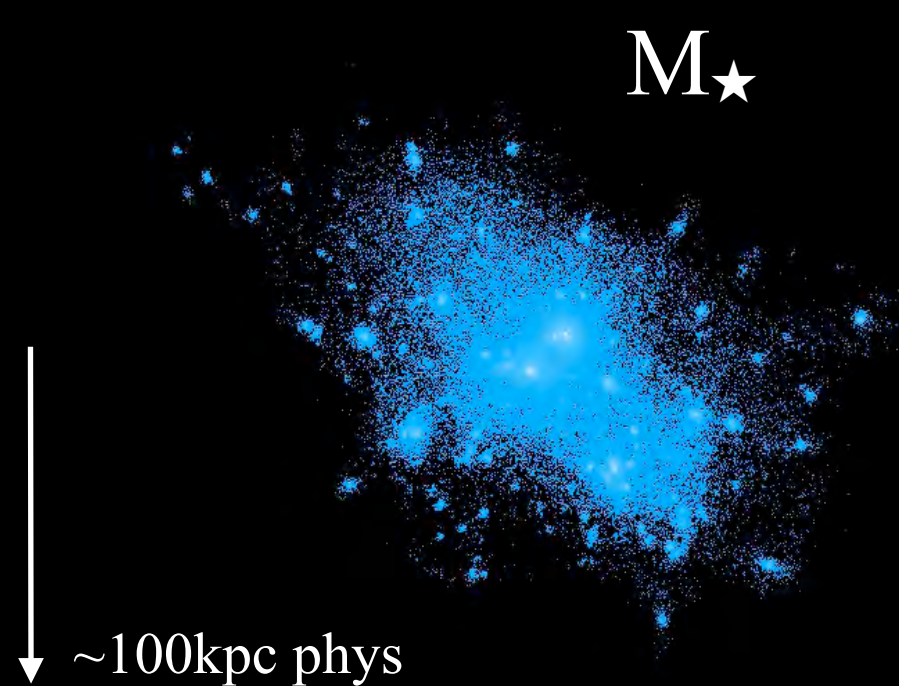
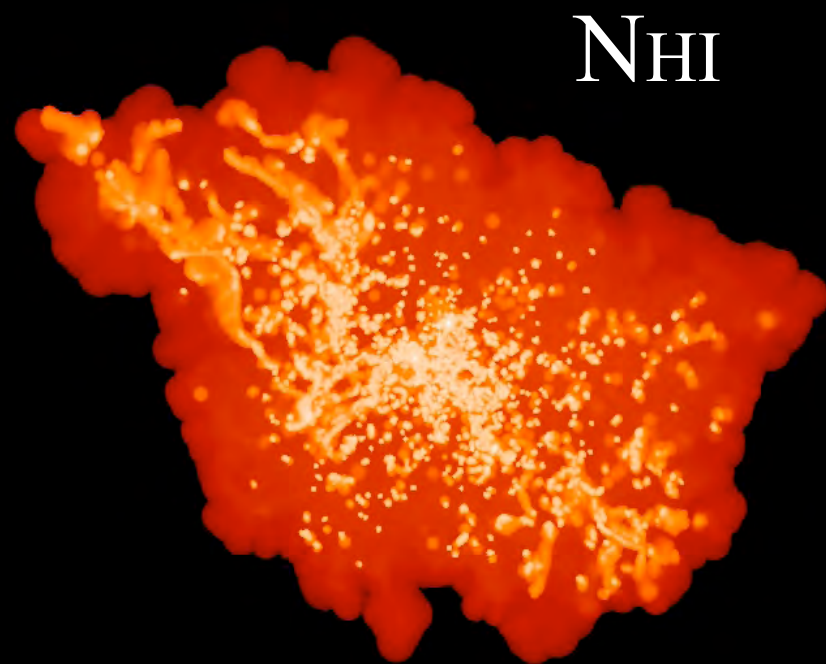
Need to understand these systems
in the context of CDM model



Gallery of DLAs

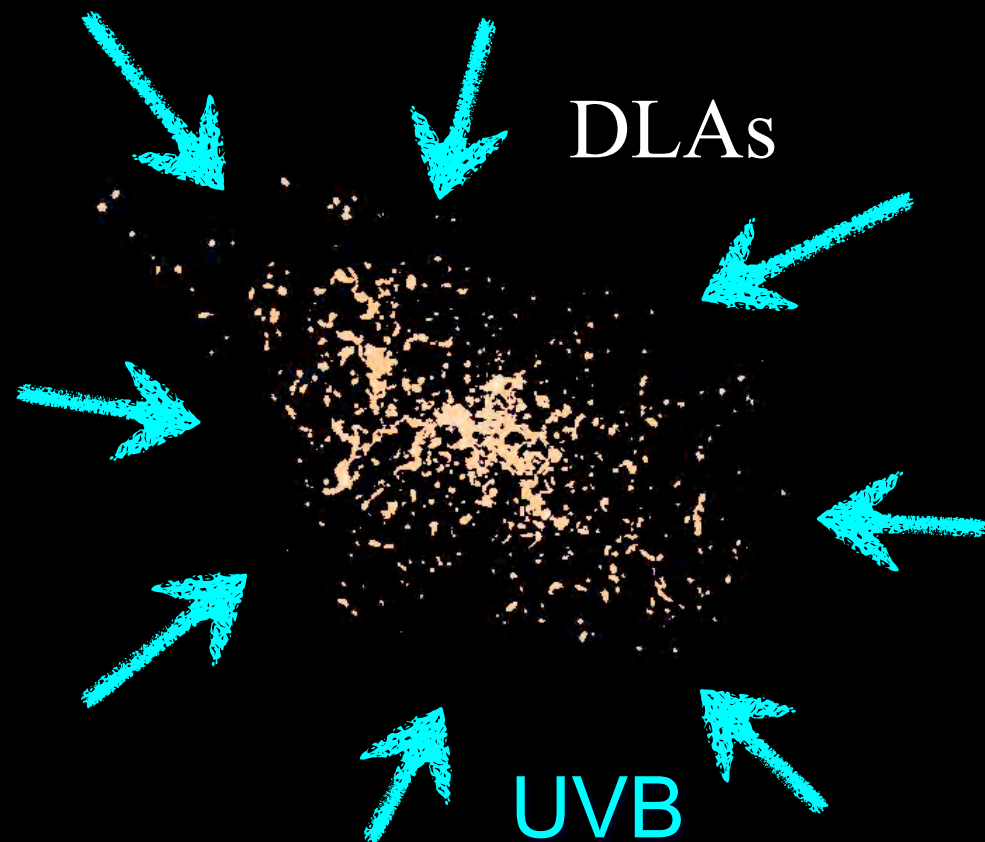
Razoumov+ '06



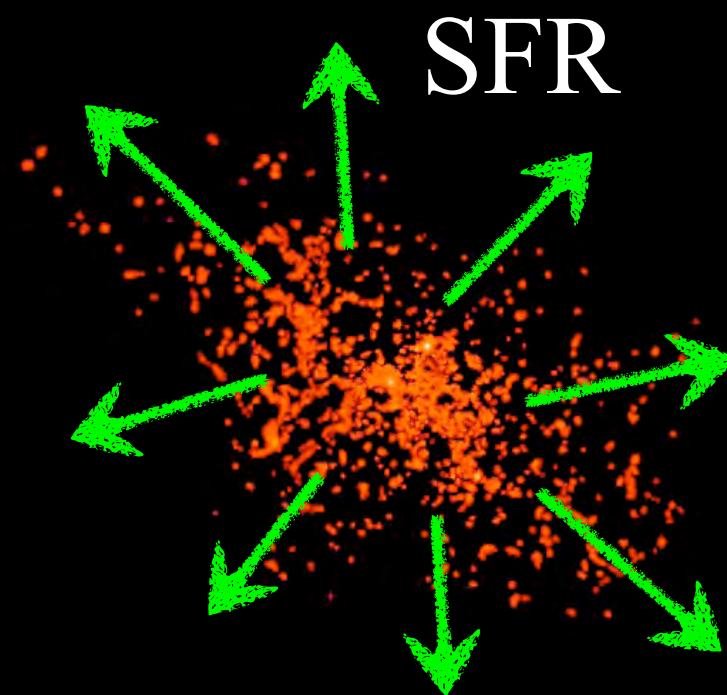


$$M_{\text{halo}} = 2 \times 10^{12} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$$

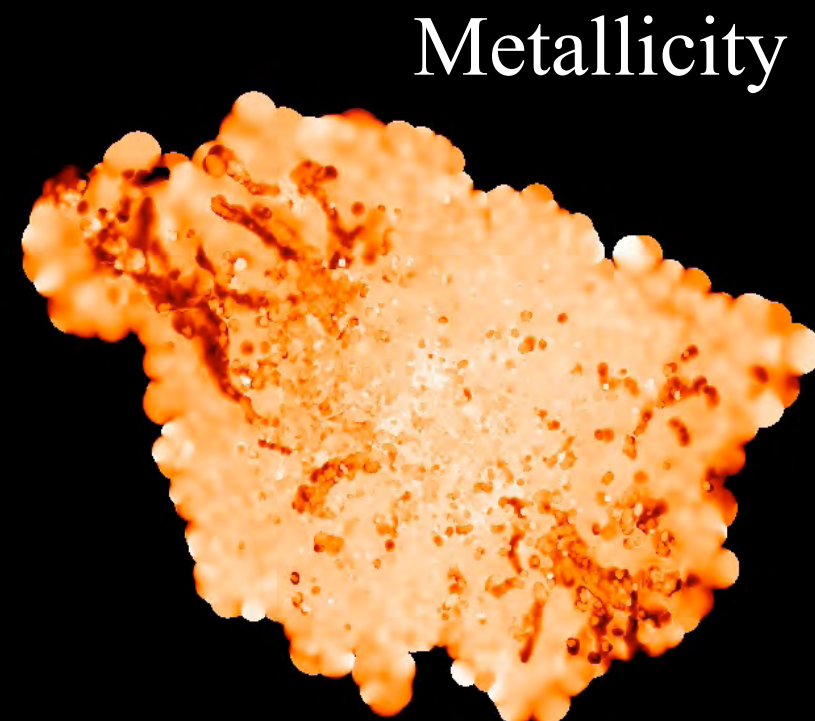
$z=3$



UVB



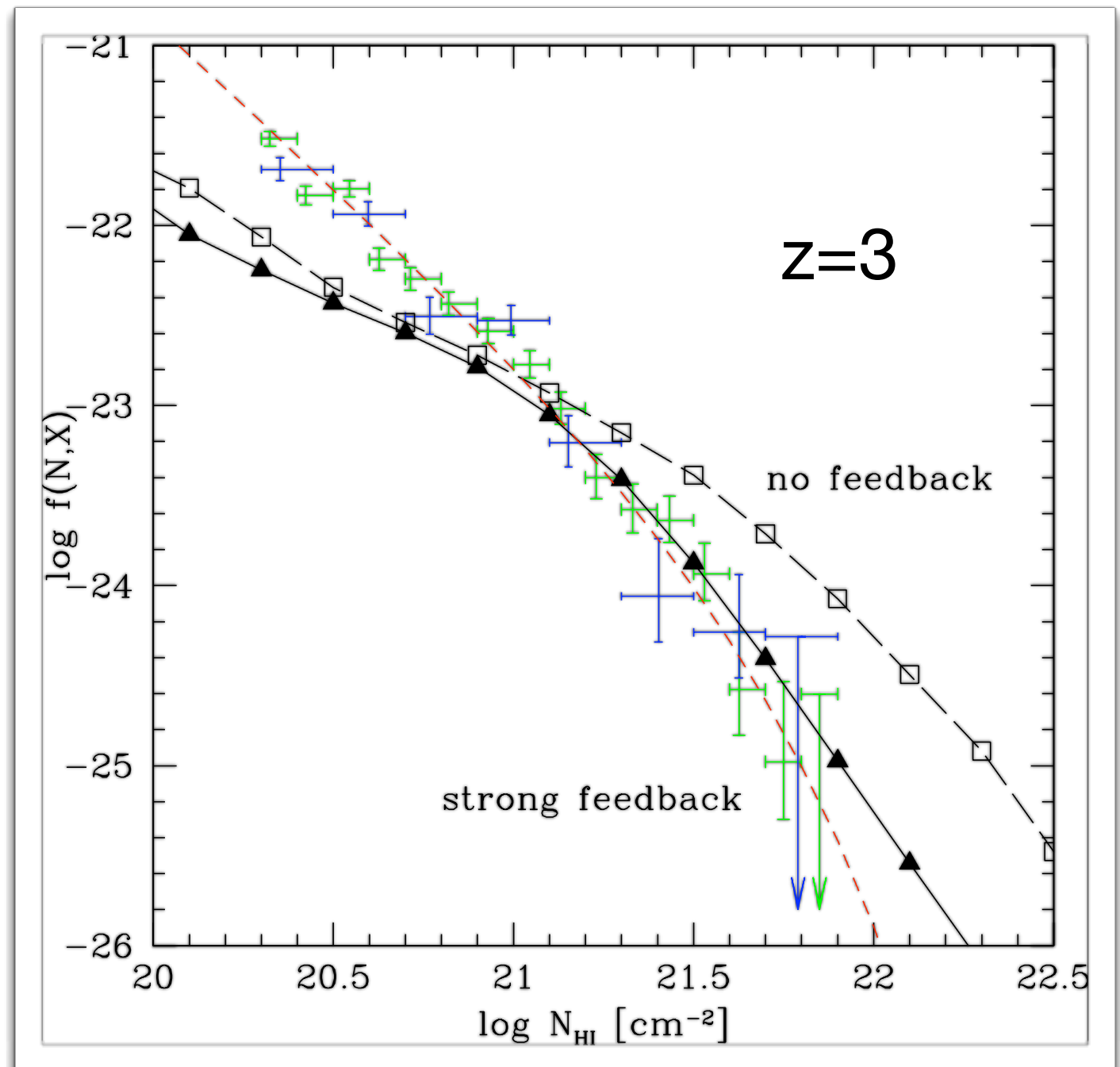
local stellar radiation



KN04a,b

Column density distribution $f(N_{\text{HI}})$

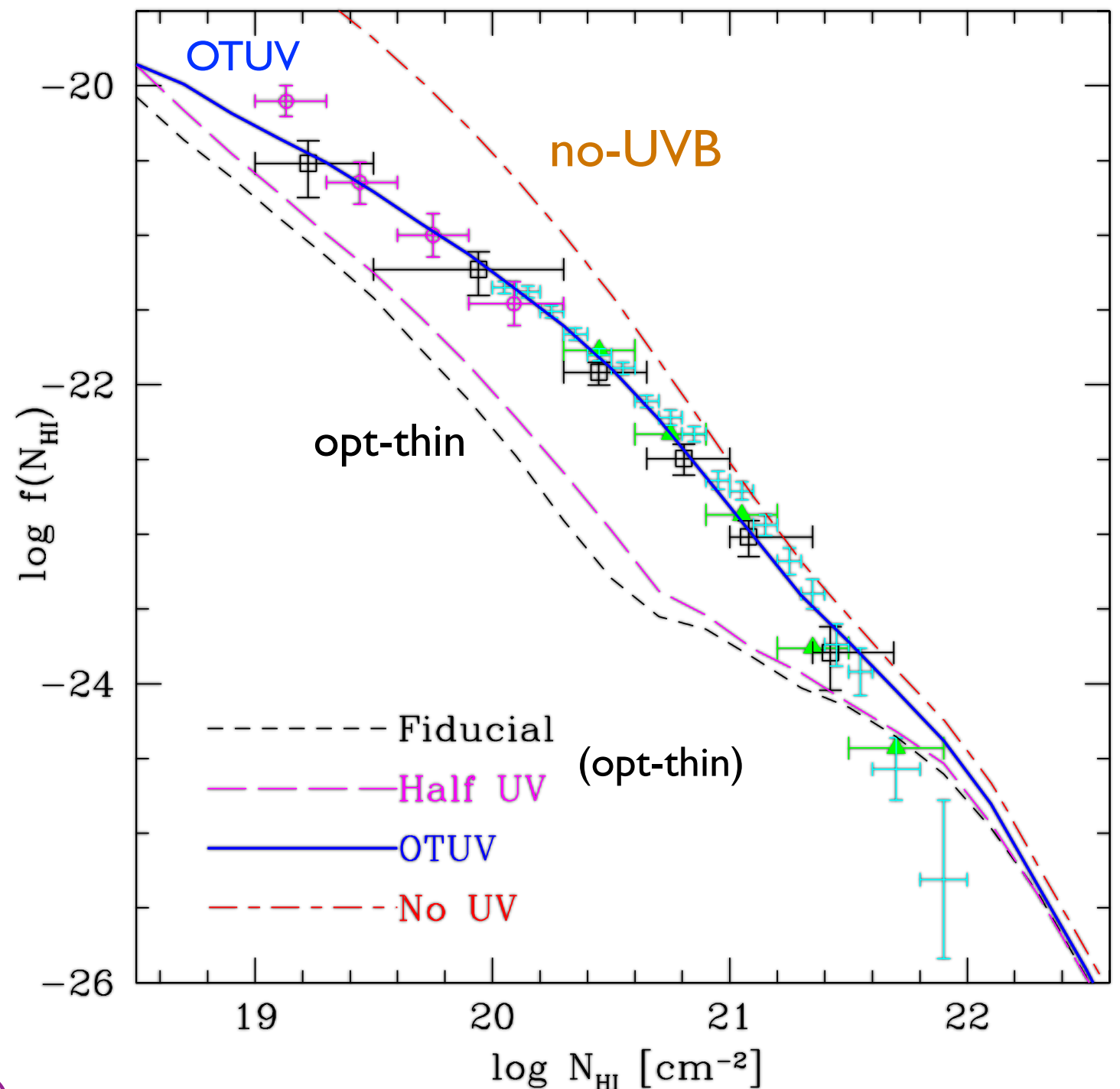
- No-feedback run **overpredicts** at high N_{HI} .
- Strong feedback suppresses the high N_{HI} -end. (SH03 SF model)
- But **under-estimate** at $N_{\text{HI}} < \sim 21$ dex
- Assumed optically-thin UVB



Effect of UVB on $f(N_{\text{HI}})$

- No-UVB run overpredicts.
- UVB sinks in too much w/ opt-thin approx.
- Shutting off UVB at $\rho > 0.01 \rho_{\text{th,SF}}$ yields good result.

$$\rho_{\text{th}}^{\text{UV}} \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



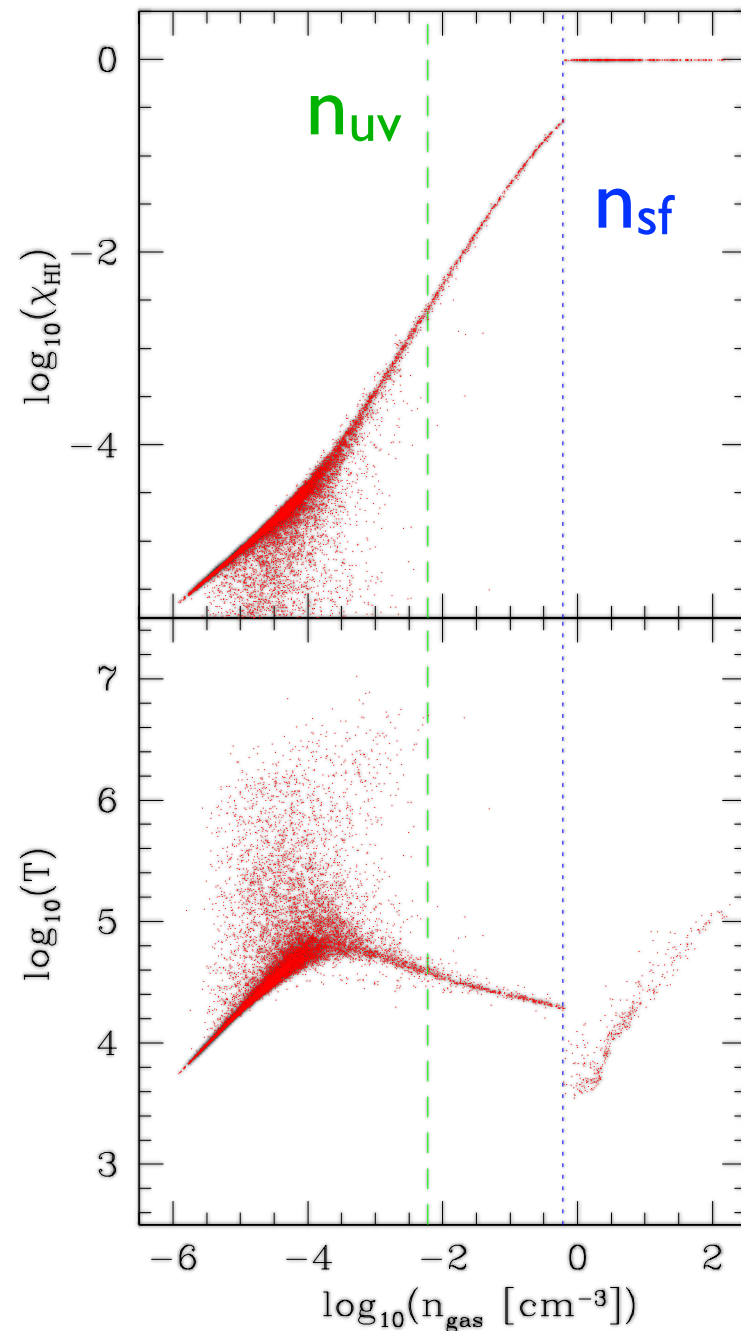
(cf. Tajiri & Umemura '98; Kollmeier+ '09)

KN+ '10

Effects of UVB and Self-Shielding

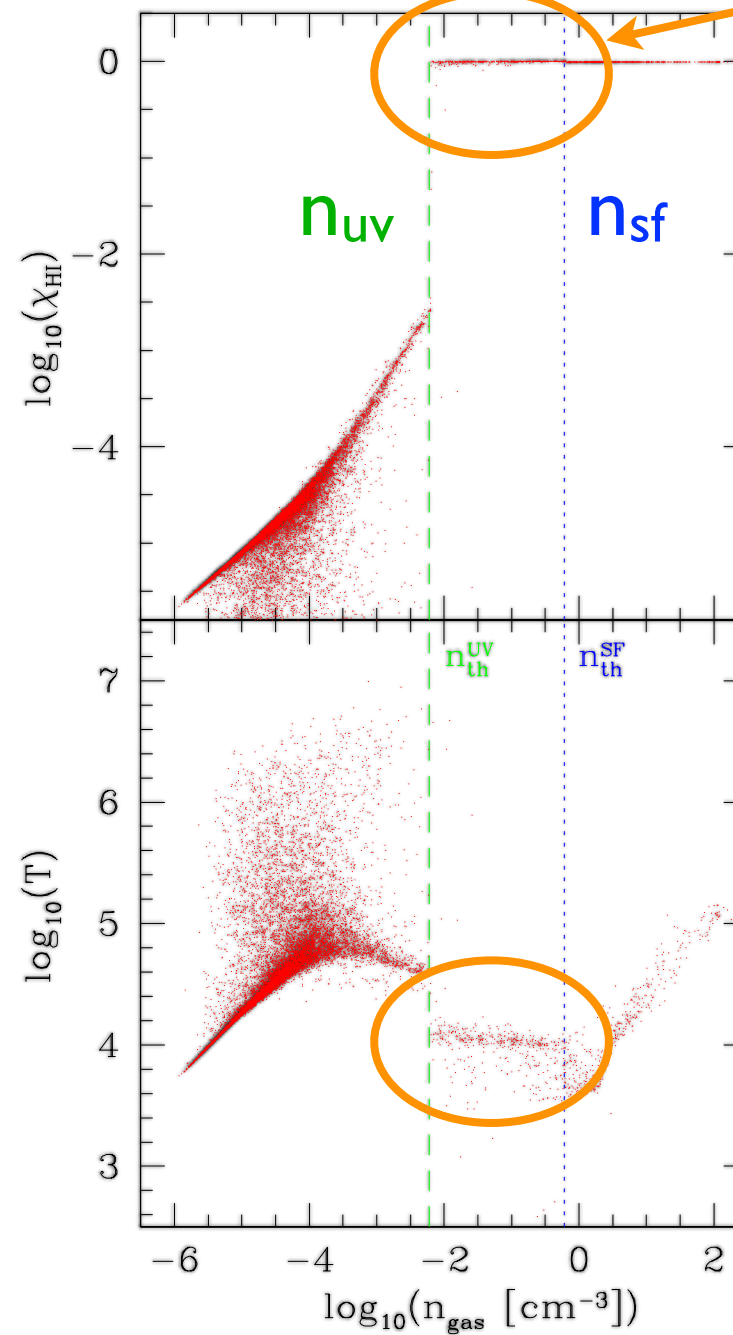
Opt-thin approx.

Neutral fraction



Gas density

OTUV model



Gas density

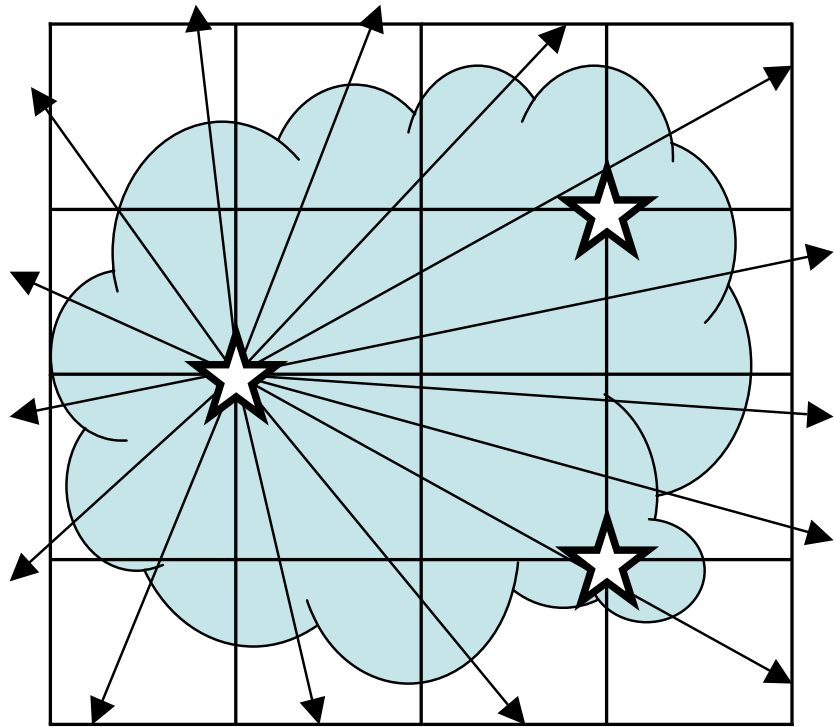
Important for
DLA gas!

$$n_{\text{sf}} \sim 0.6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_{\text{UV}} \sim 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

ART method

Authentic Ray Tracing Method (Nakamoto et al. 2001, Iliev et al. 2006)



- Radiation meshes are arranged radially from each sources independently of fluid meshes.

- The radiation field on fluid meshes are estimated by interpolating from near radiation meshes.

- The order of calculation amount

$$N_{source} \times \underbrace{N_{\theta} \times N_{\phi}} \times N_{path}$$

Long characteristic method: $N_{source} \times \underbrace{N_x \times N_y \times N_z} \times N_{path}$

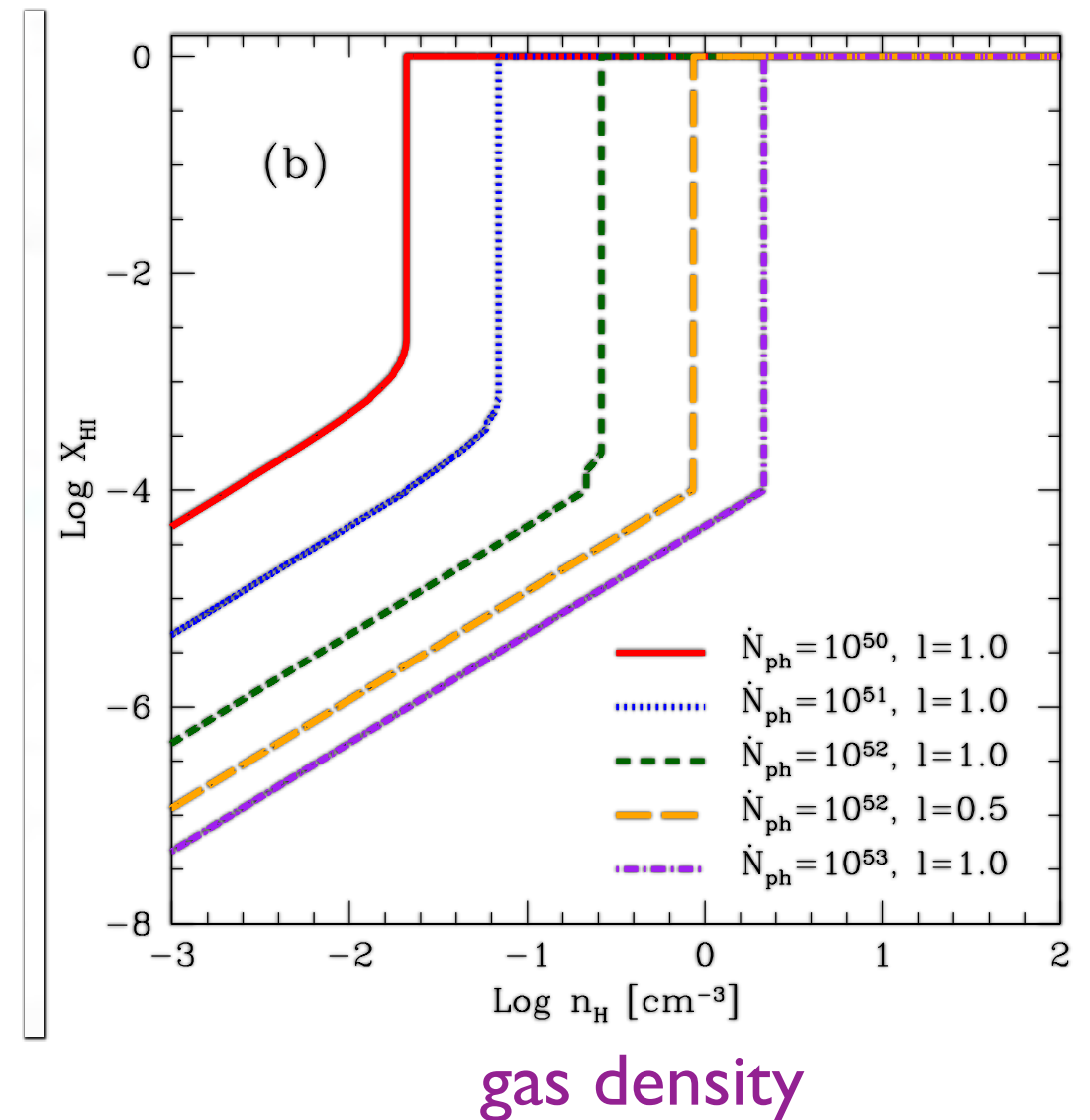
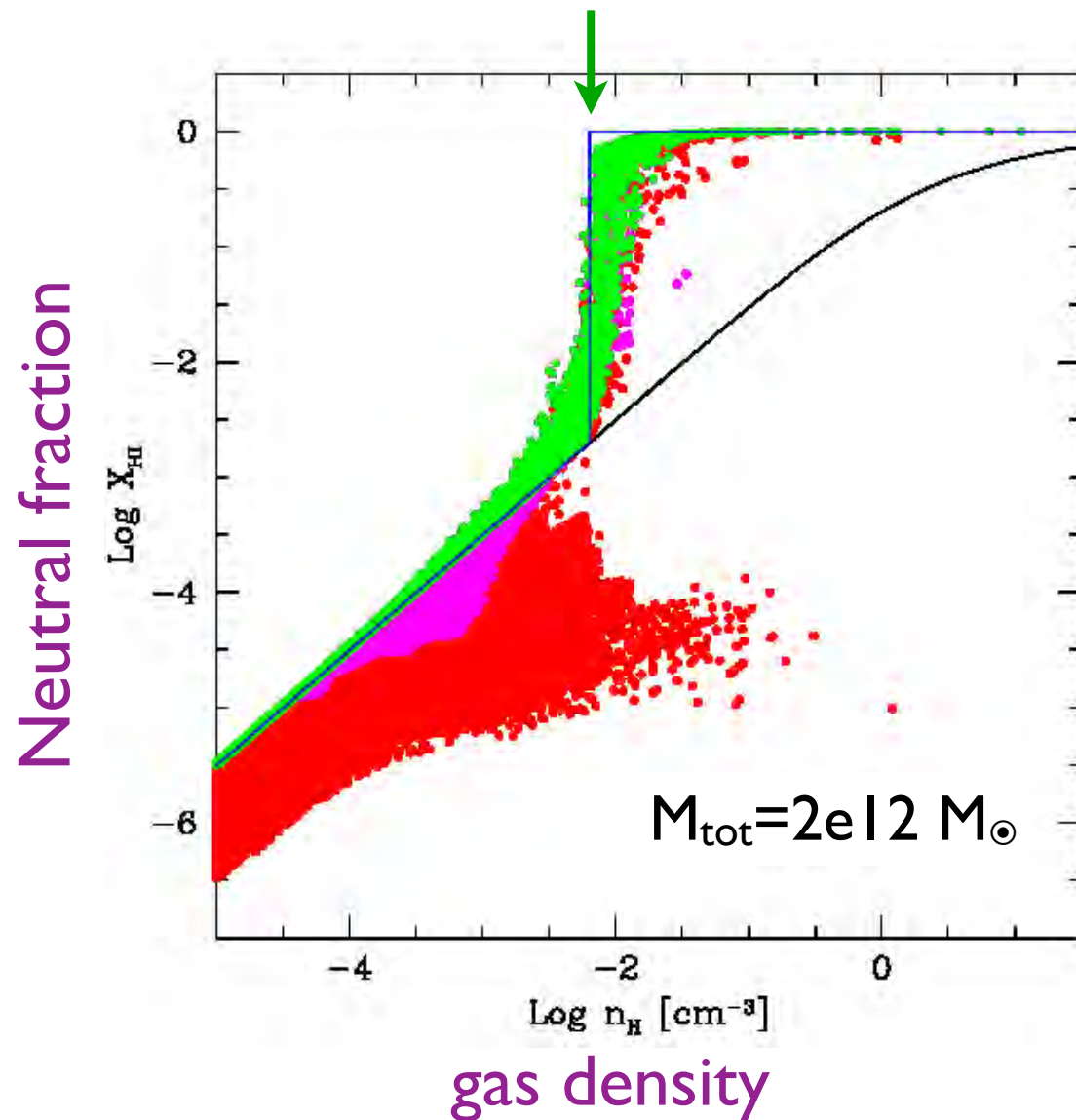
Basic equation: $\frac{dI_v}{ds} = -\alpha_{abs} I_v + \epsilon_v$

(from Yajima, '09)

Validating OTUV model w/ RT calculation

Yajima, Choi, KN '12

OTUV: $n_{\text{UV}} \sim 6\text{e-}3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



green: UVB RT
 magenta: UVB RT + collis. ioniz.
 red: UVB RT + collis. ioniz. + stellar RT

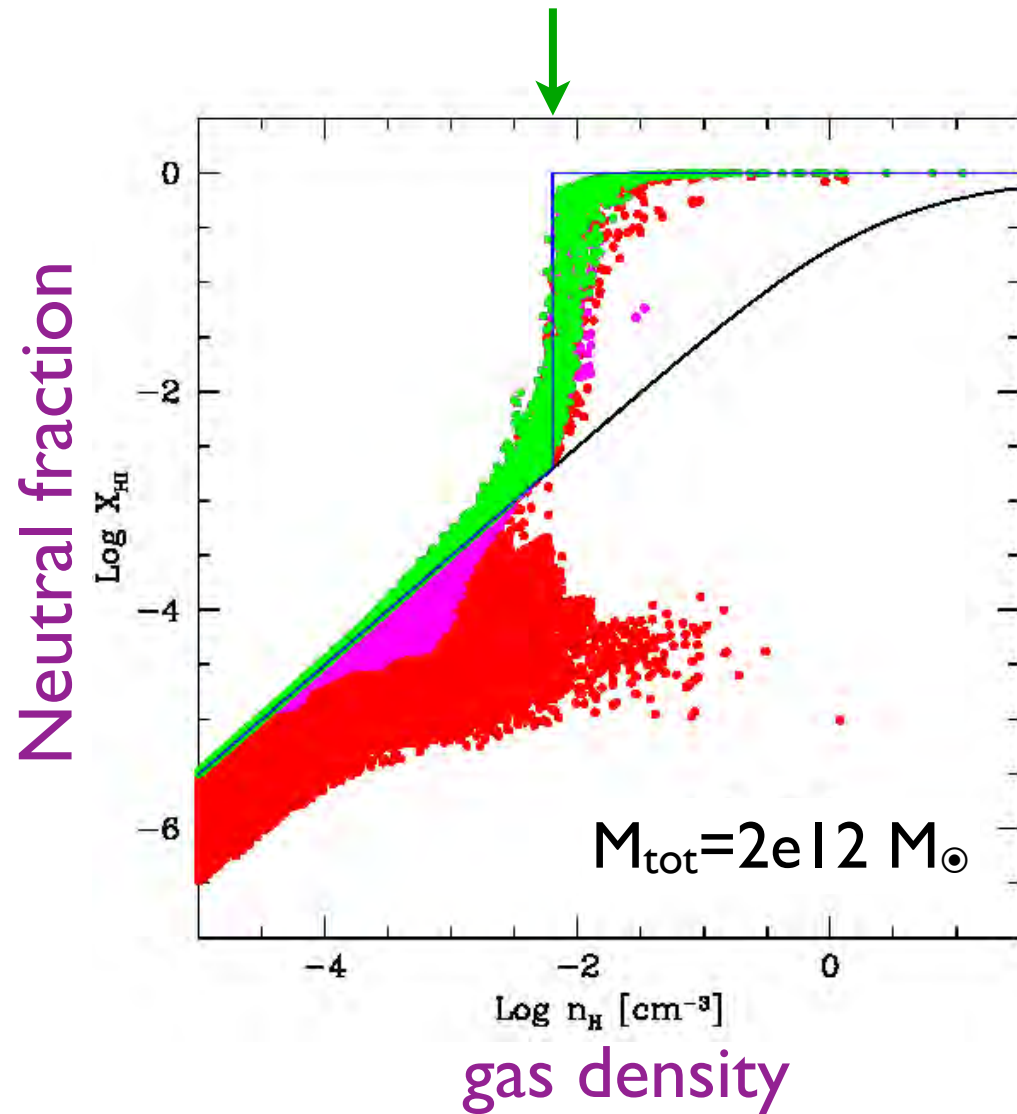
$$\Gamma_{\text{star}}^{\gamma} = \dot{N}_{\text{ph}} \sigma_0 \exp(-\tau) / 4\pi \ell^2$$

$$\tau = \sigma_0 n_{\text{HI}} \ell$$

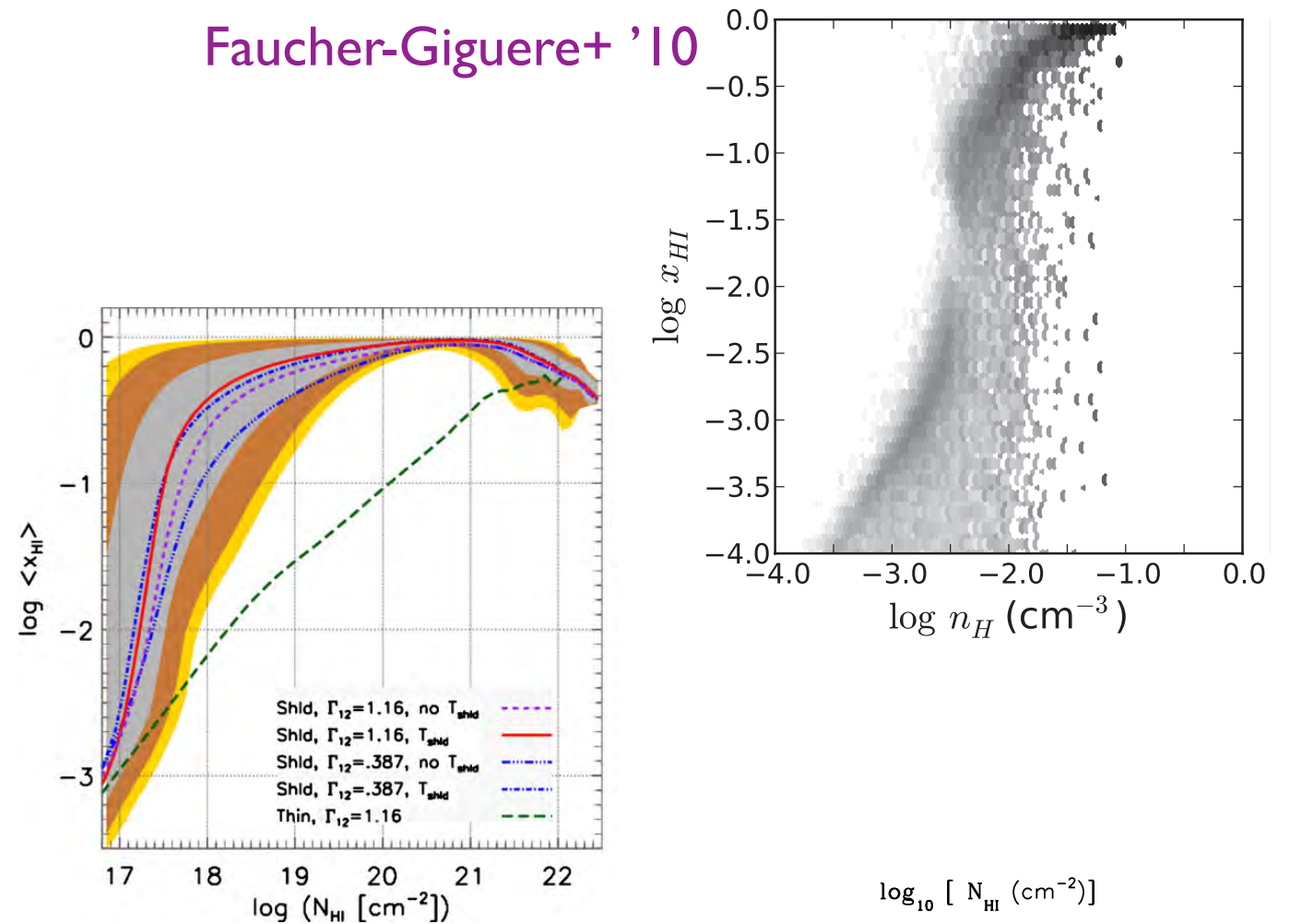
Validating OTUV model w/ RT calculation

Yajima, Choi, KN '12

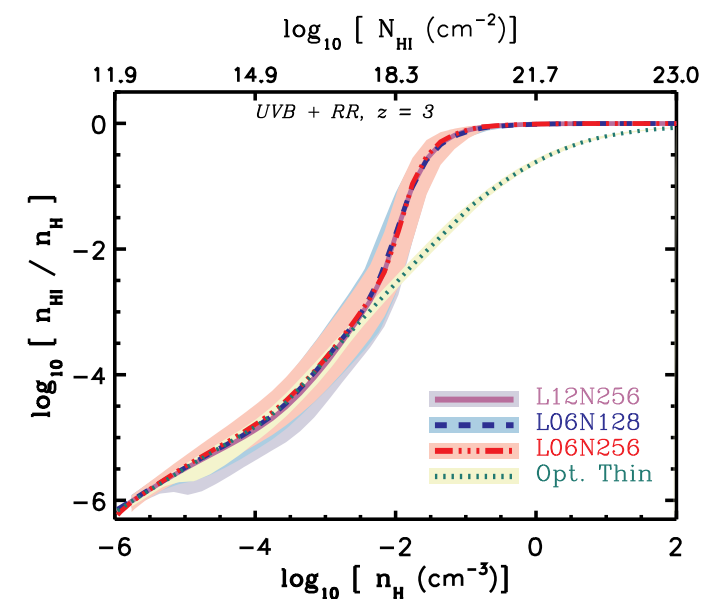
OTUV: $n_{\text{UV}} \sim 6\text{e-}3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



Faucher-Giguere+ '10



Altay+ '11



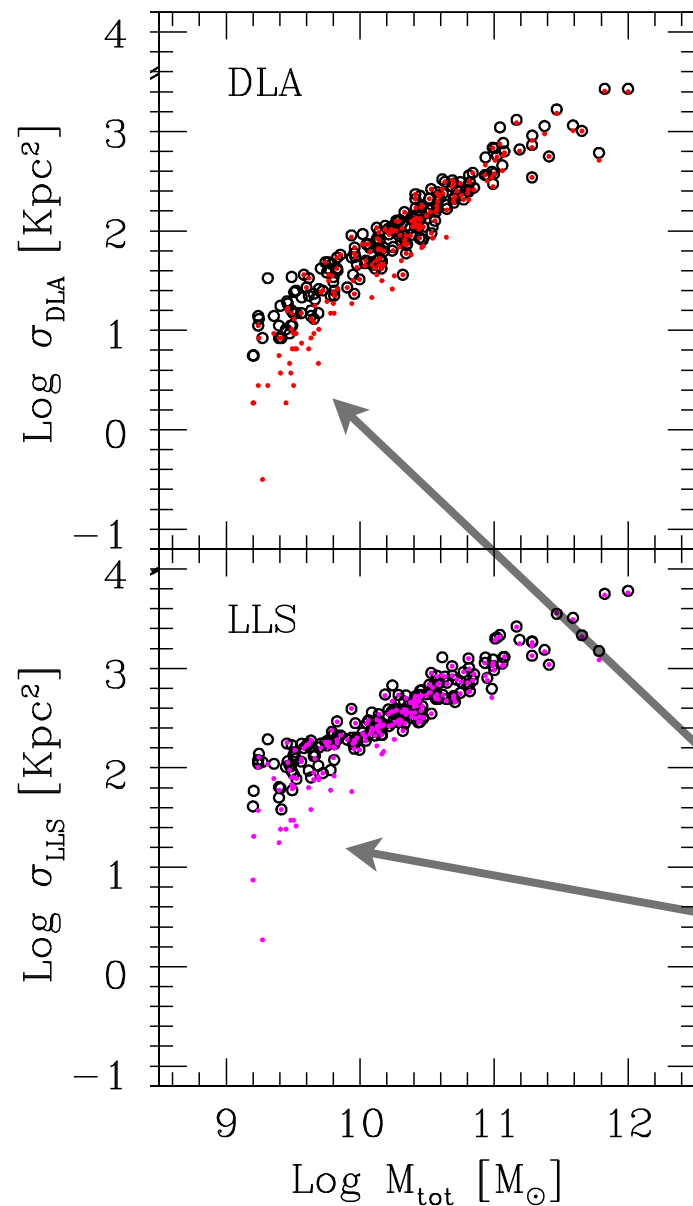
Rahmati+ '12

green: UVB RT

magenta: UVB RT + collis. ioniz.

red: UVB RT + collis. ioniz. + stellar RT

Effects of Local Stellar Radiation on DLAs

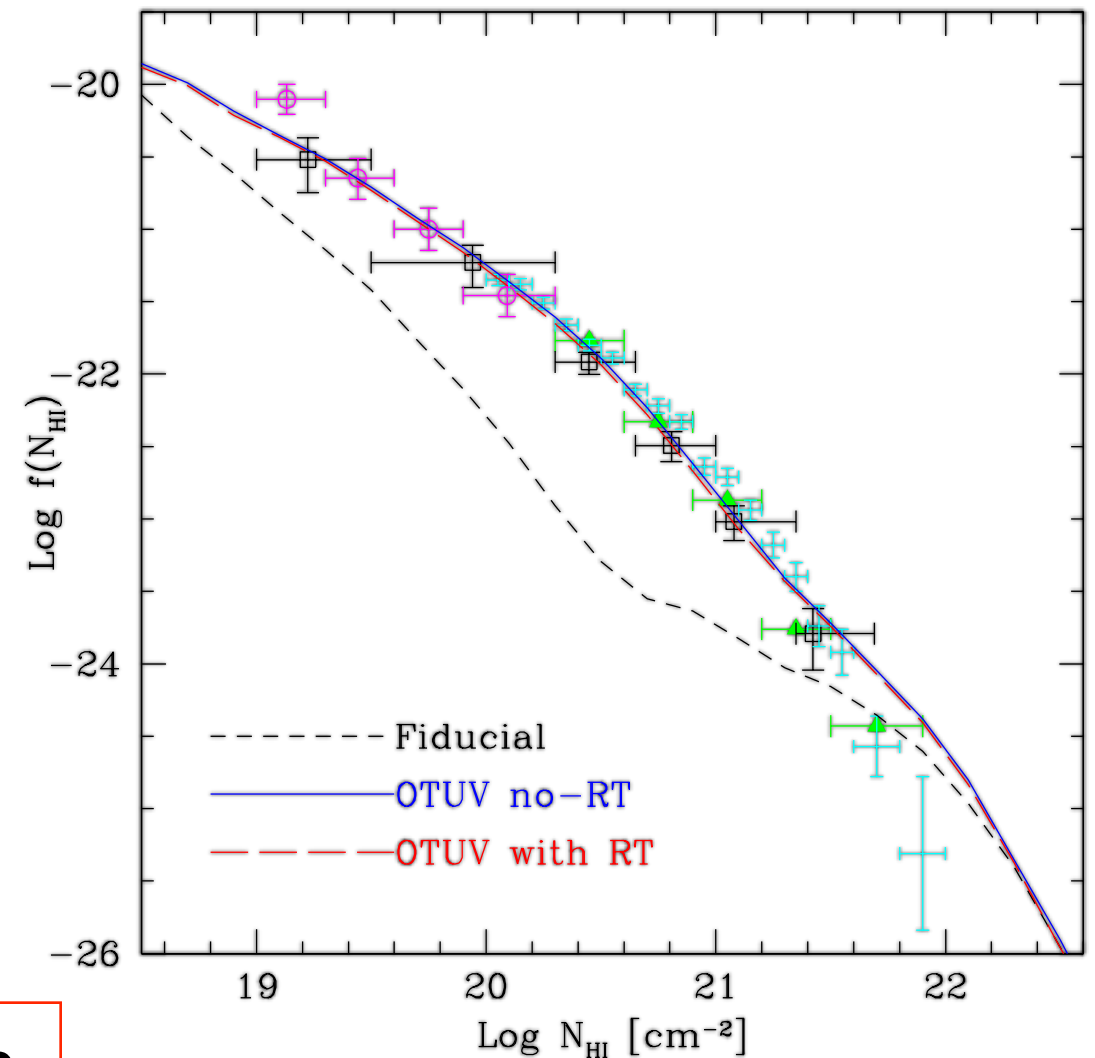


open circle --
before RT
(OTUV)

red & magenta
points --
after stellar
RT

slight reduction
in σ by stellar RT

Yajima+ '12



KN+ '10

$f(N_{\text{HI}})$ is not so much
affected by stellar rad RT

Effects of Radiation on N_{HI}

no RT

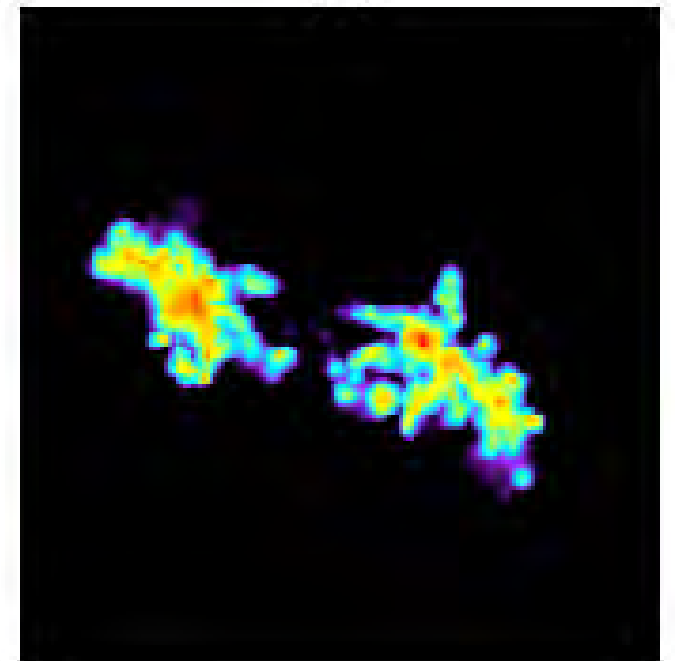
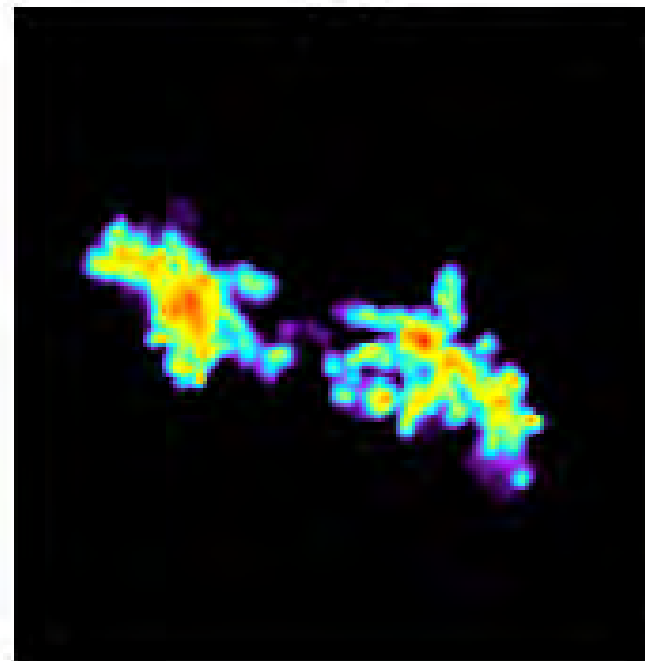
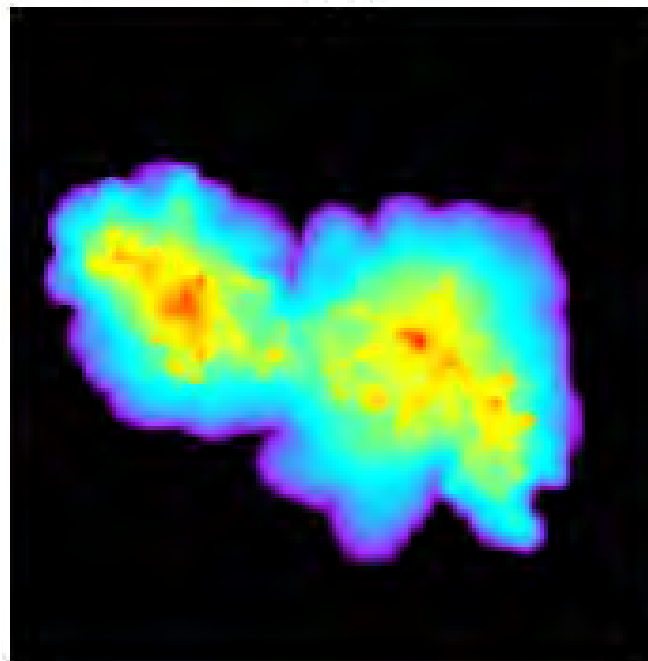
UVB RT + coll. ioniz.

UVB+coll. ioniz.+star RT

Halo A

$M_h = 7e11 M_\odot$

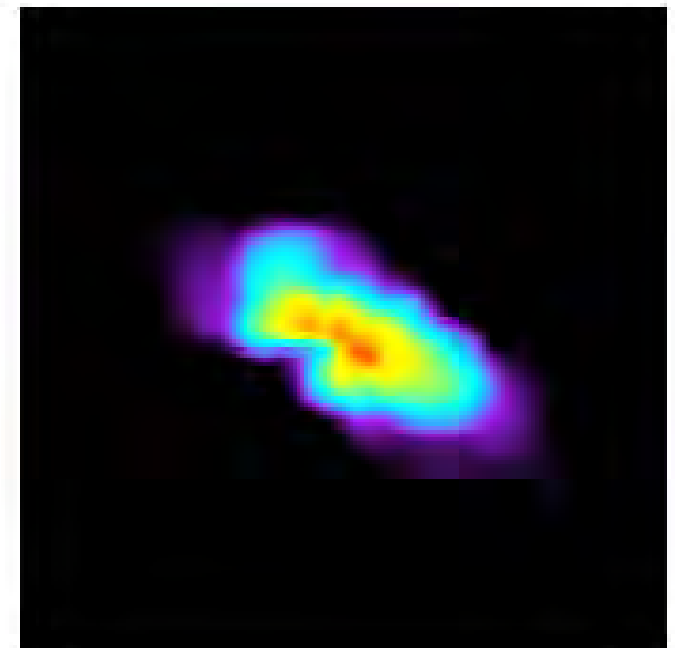
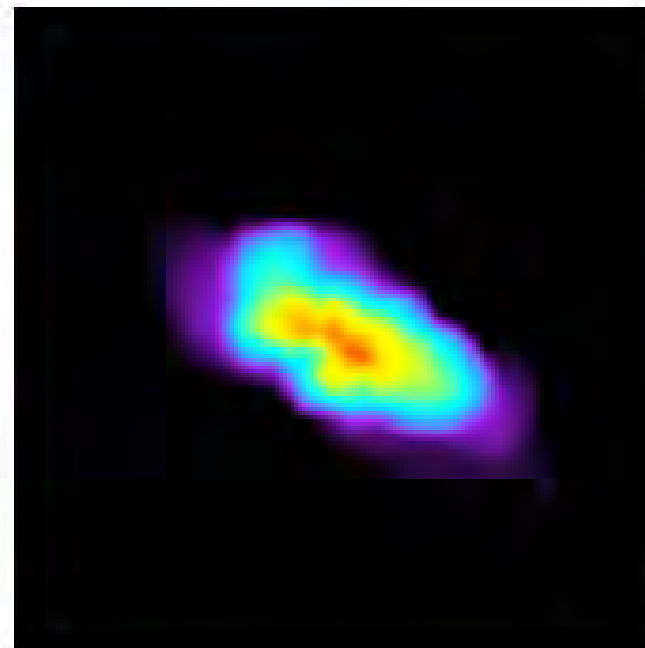
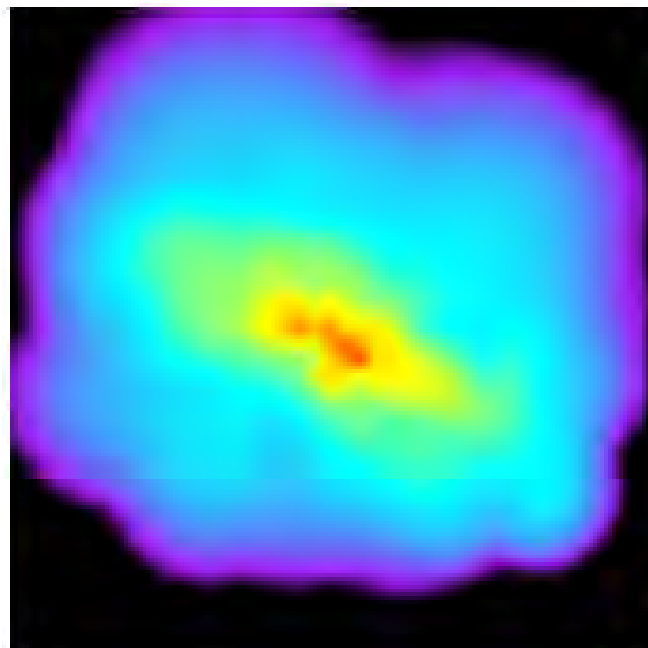
$L = 300 \text{ kpc}$



Halo B

$M_h = 3e10 M_\odot$

$L = 80 \text{ kpc}$



Yajima+ '12

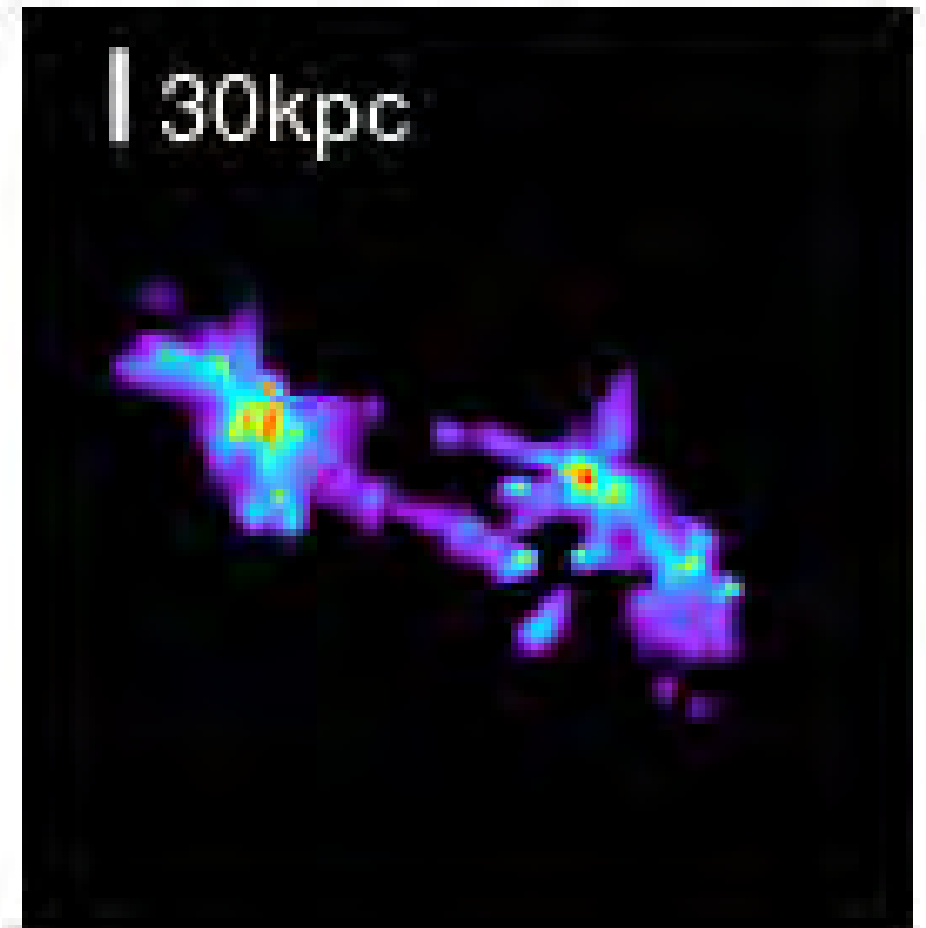
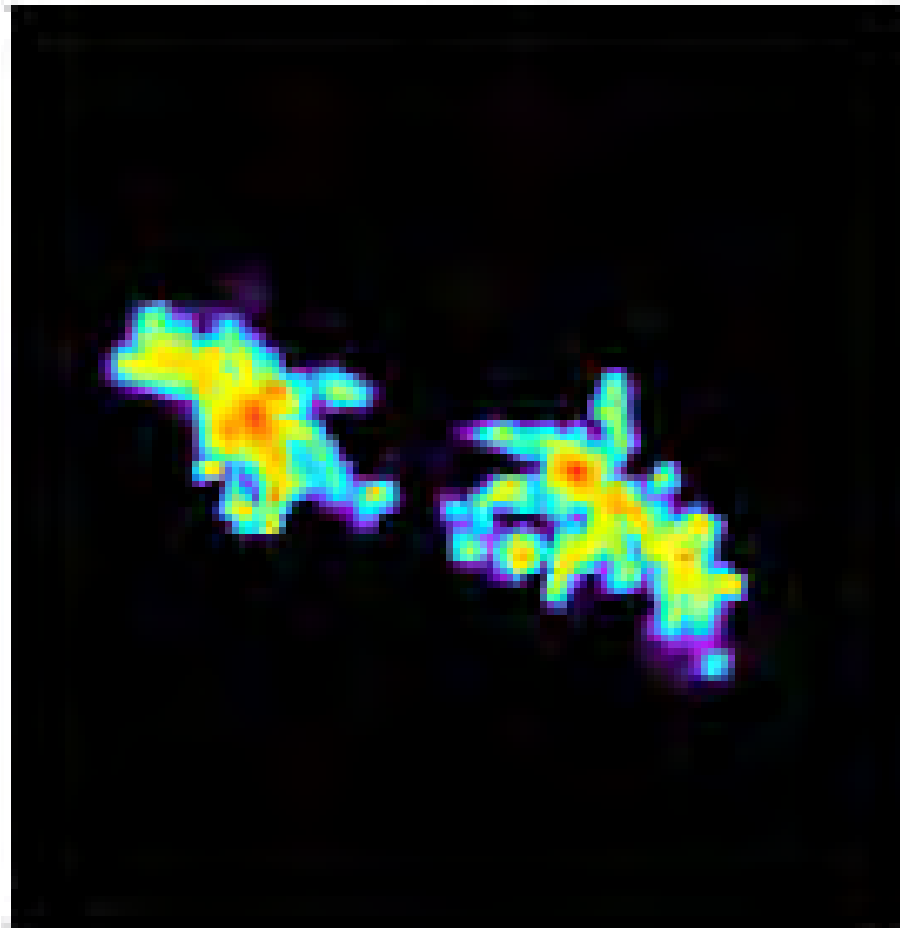
UVB+coll. ioniz.+star RT

Opt-thin approx.

Halo A

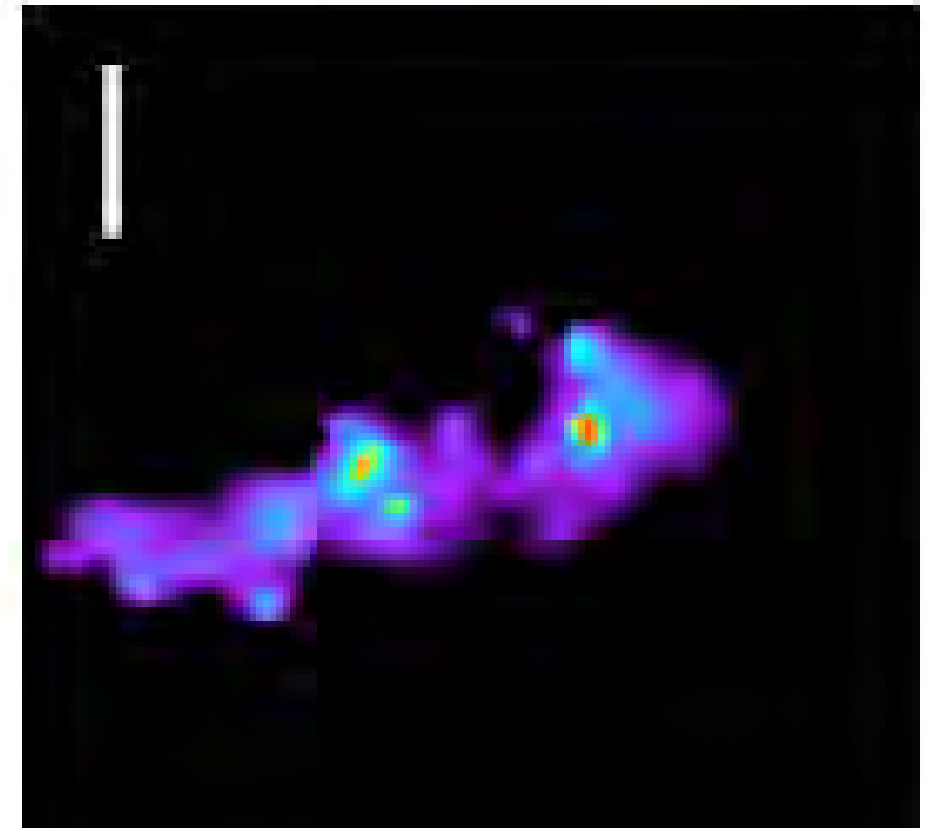
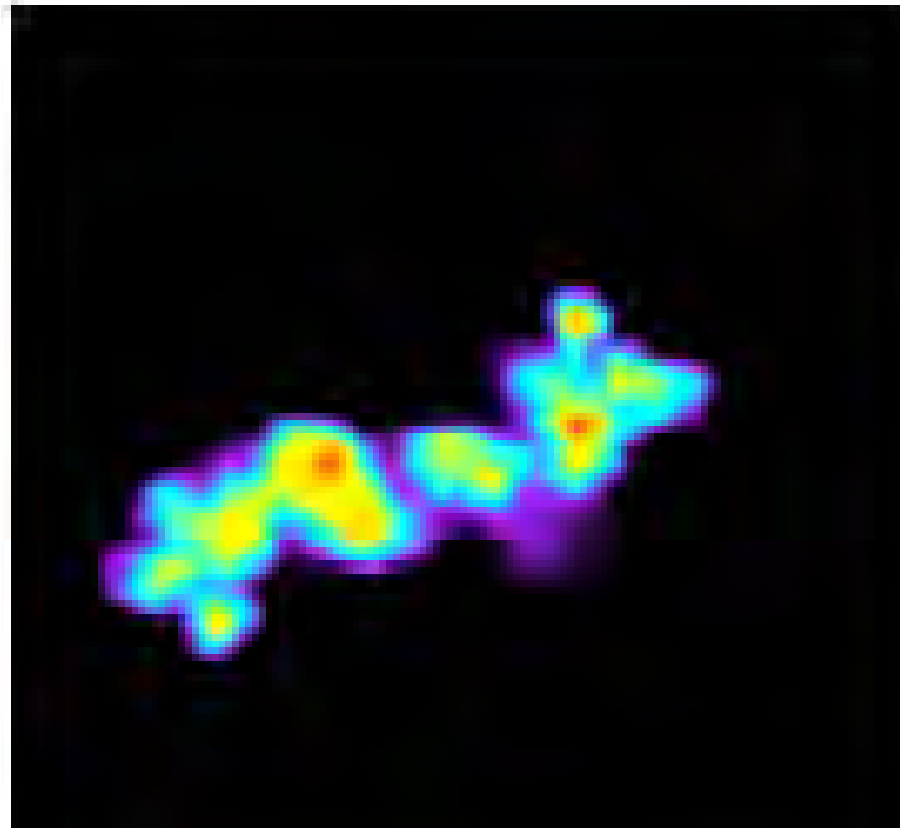
$M_h = 7e11 M_\odot$

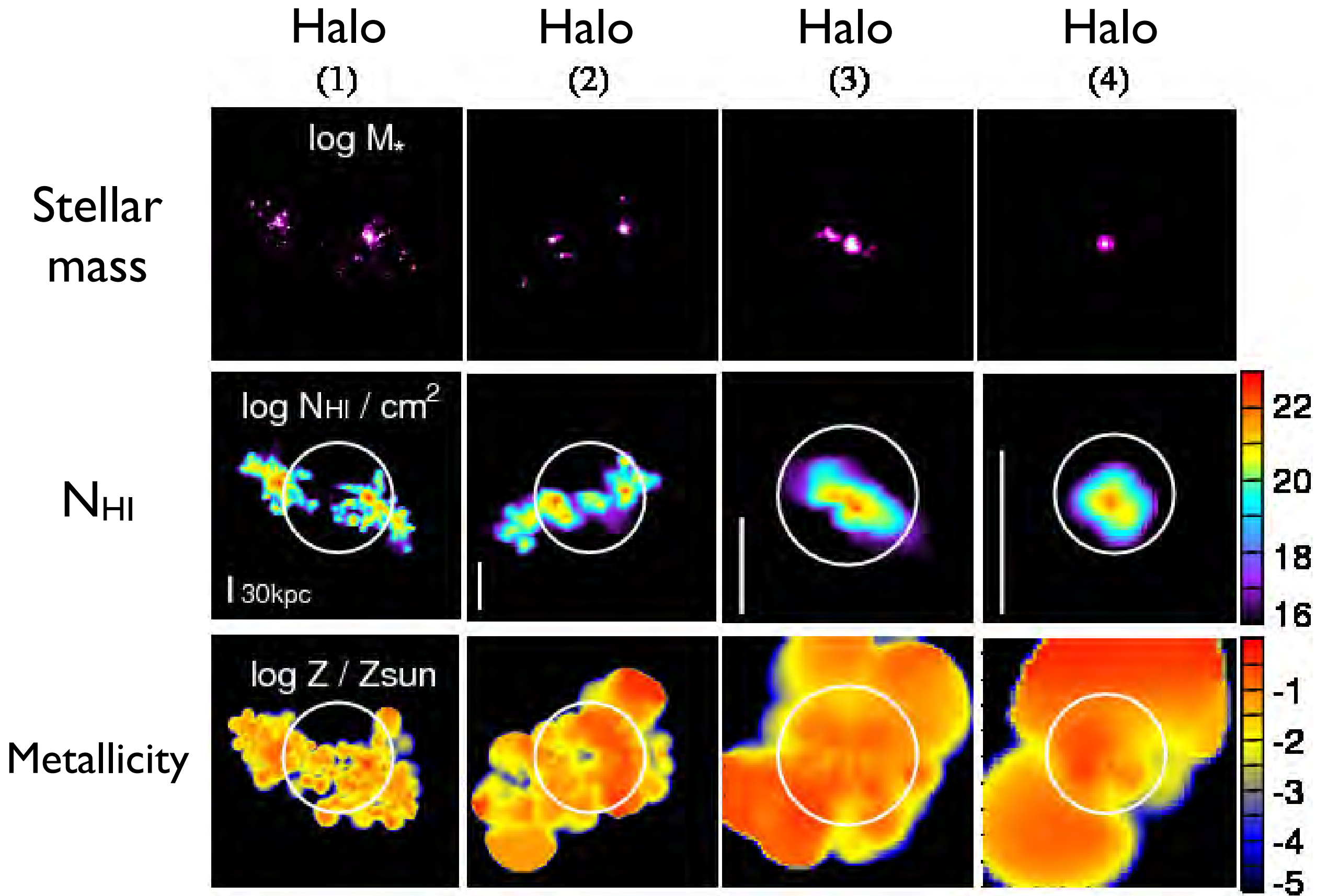
$L = 300 \text{ kpc}$



$M_h = 1e11 M_\odot$

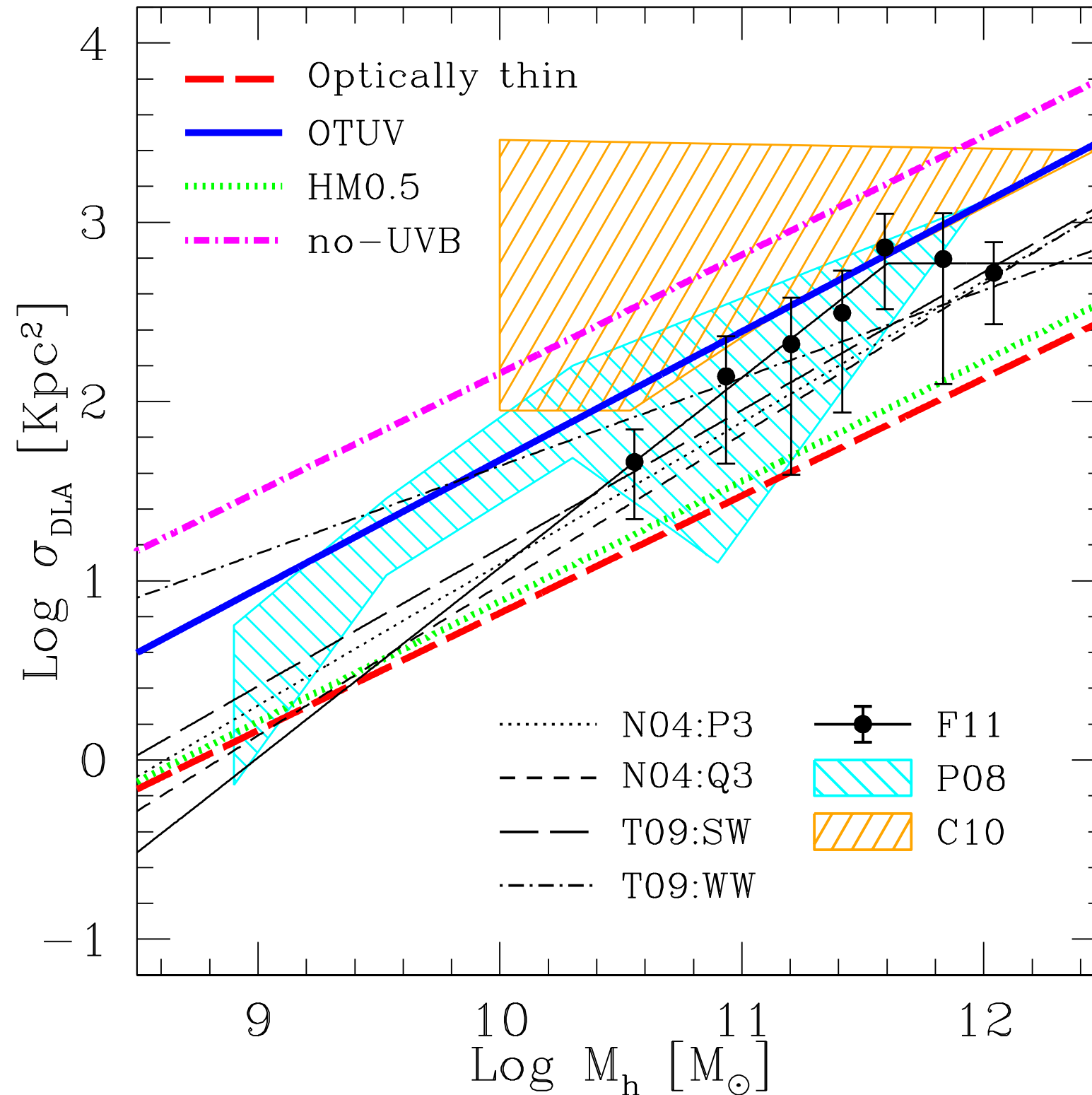
$L = 159 \text{ kpc}$





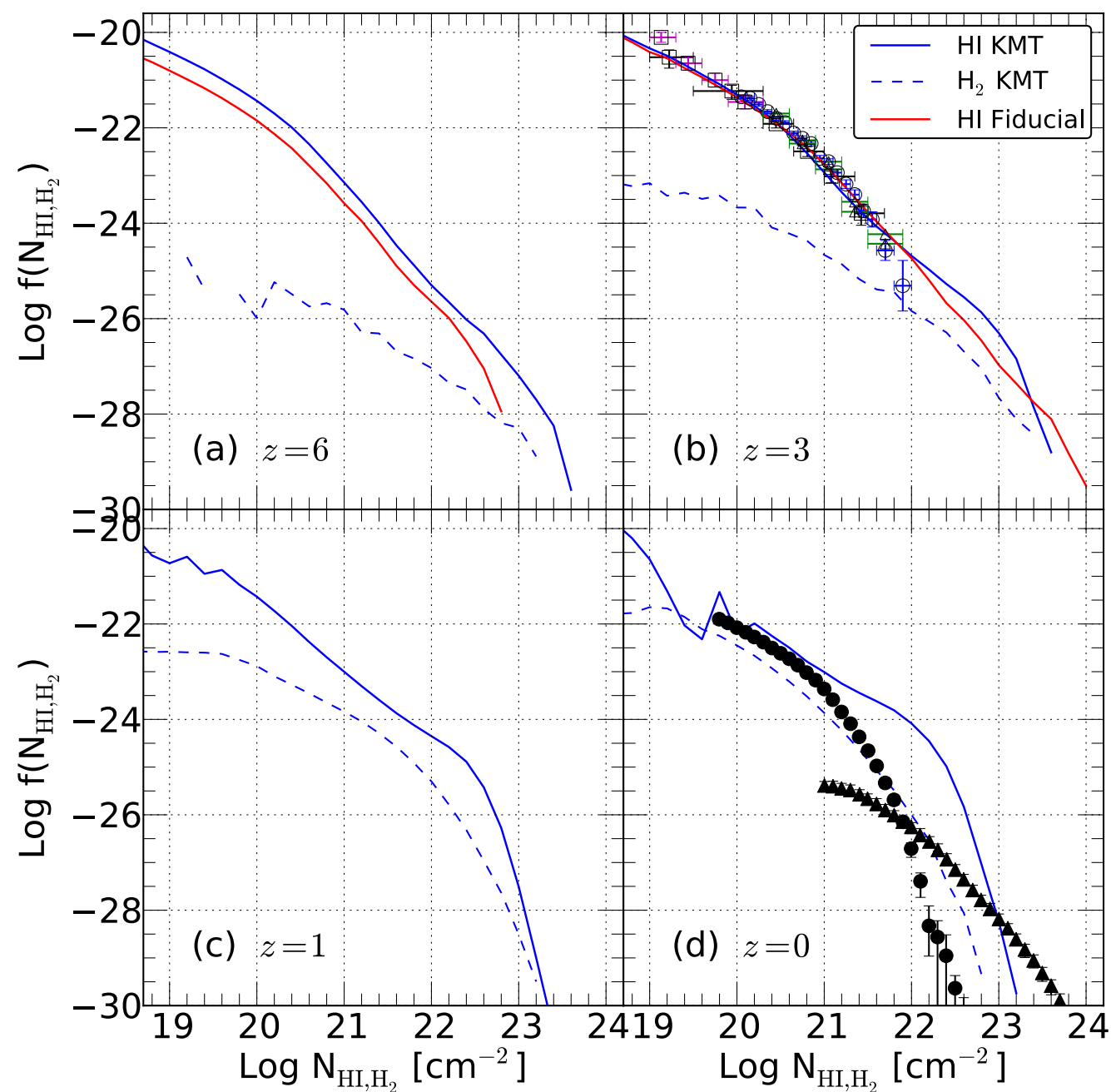
(Circles: physical $R_{\text{vir}} = 68, 37, 23, 11$ kpc)

DLA Cross Section vs. Halo Mass

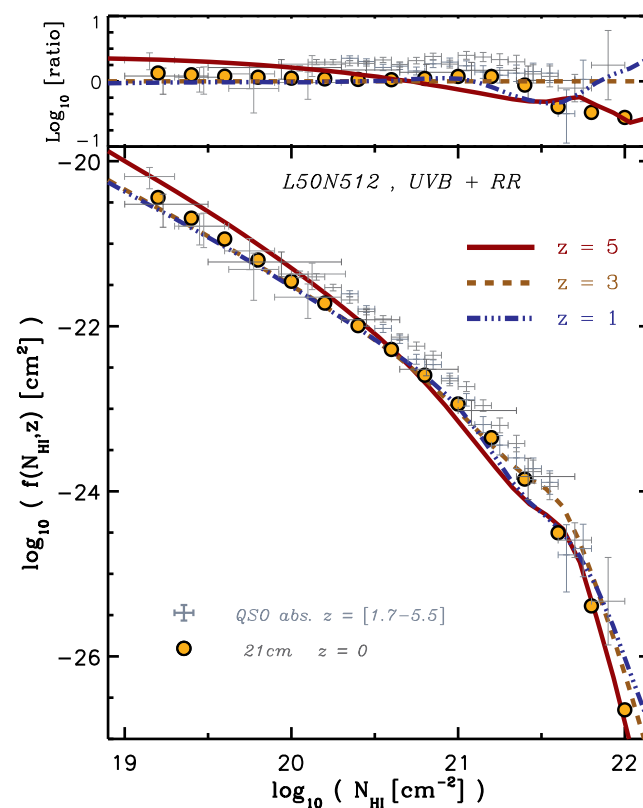
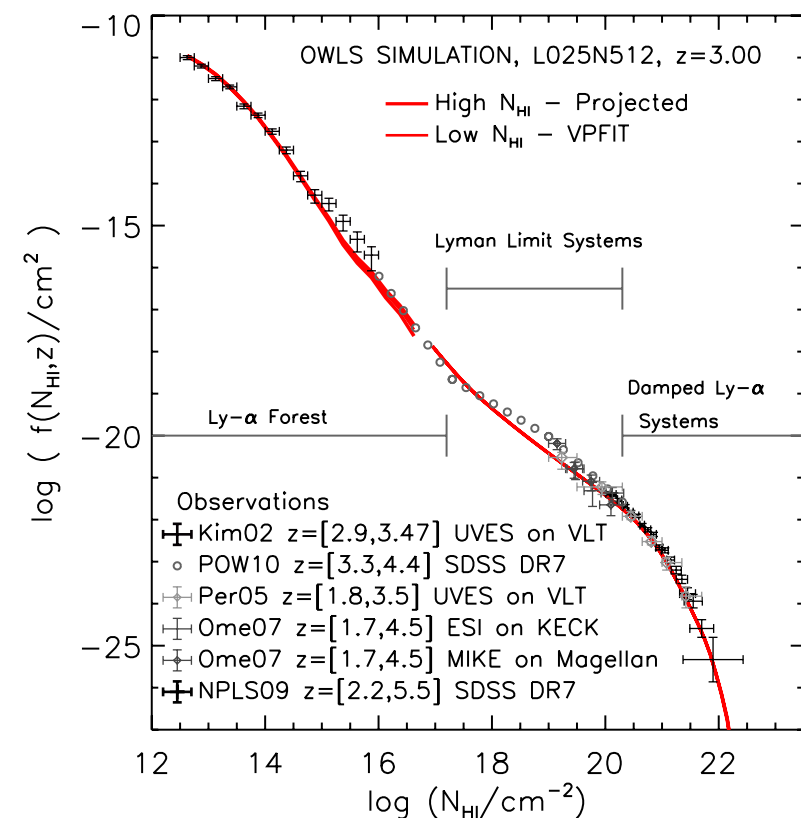


Tescari+ '09; **GADGET SPH**
 Fumagali+ '11; **ART AMR**
 Pontzen+ '08; **GASOLINE SPH**
 Cen '10; **Enzo AMR**

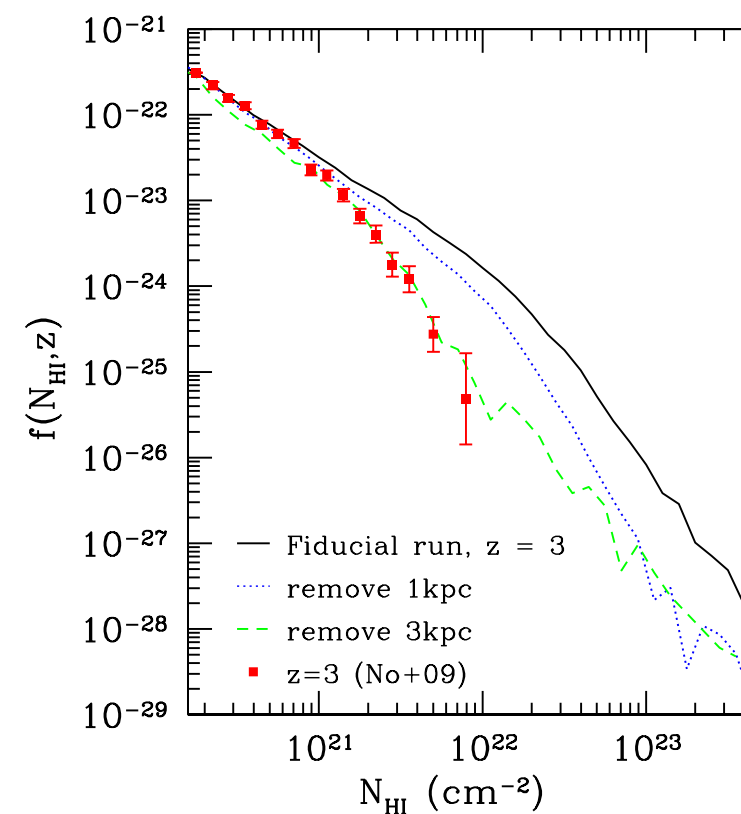
Effect of H_2 on $f(N_H)$



Thompson, KN+ '12



Rahmati+ '12



Erkal+ '12

Cosmology (Ω_b , σ_8), SF, FB, UVB, H_2 ,

Escape Fraction

Halo A

$$M_{\text{tot}} \sim 7 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$$

$$f_{\text{esc}} \sim \text{few \%}$$

216 kpc

Halo B

48 kpc

$$M_{\text{tot}} \sim 1 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

$$f_{\text{esc}} \sim \text{few 10s\%}$$

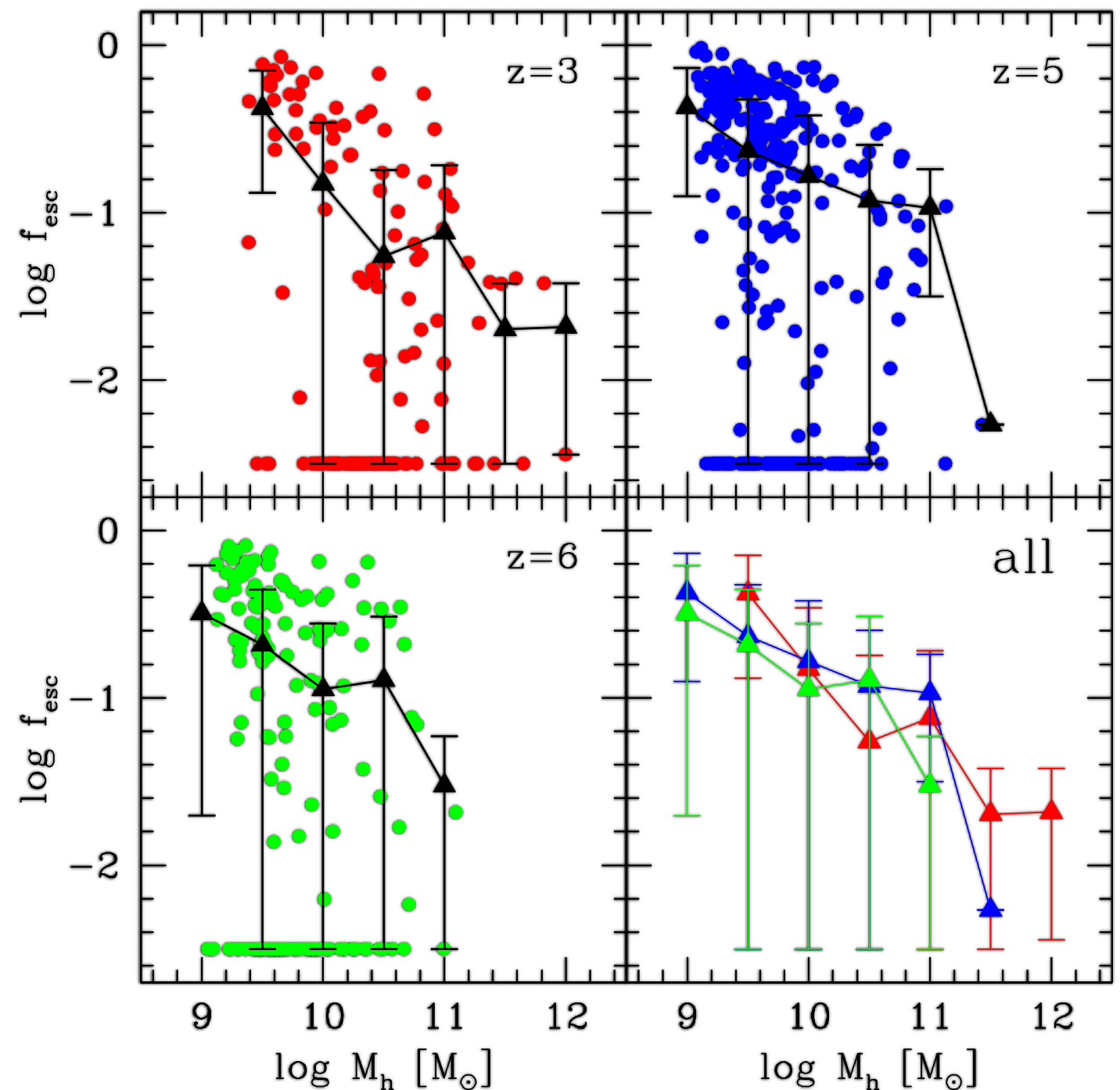
Choi & KN '09 cosmo SPH sims

$\text{Log } X_{\text{HI}}$



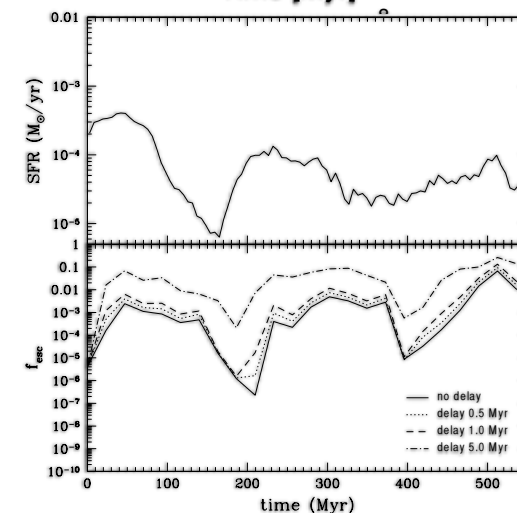
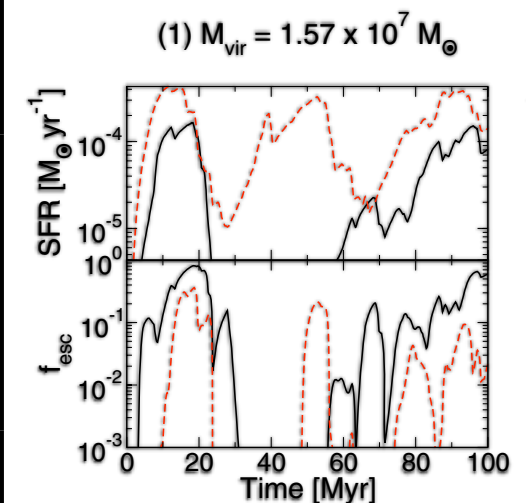
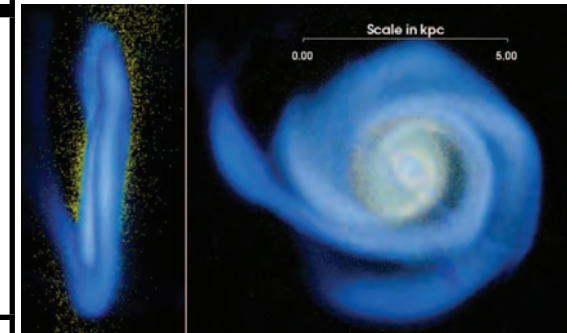
f_{esc} as a function of M_{halo} & redshift

- Choi & KN '09 cosmo SPH sims w/ **MVV** wind feedback models
- **Decreasing f_{esc} as a func of M_{halo}** --- roughly consistent with Razoumov+'09; but different from Gnedin +'09, Wise & Cen '09



Escape Fraction of Ionizing Photons

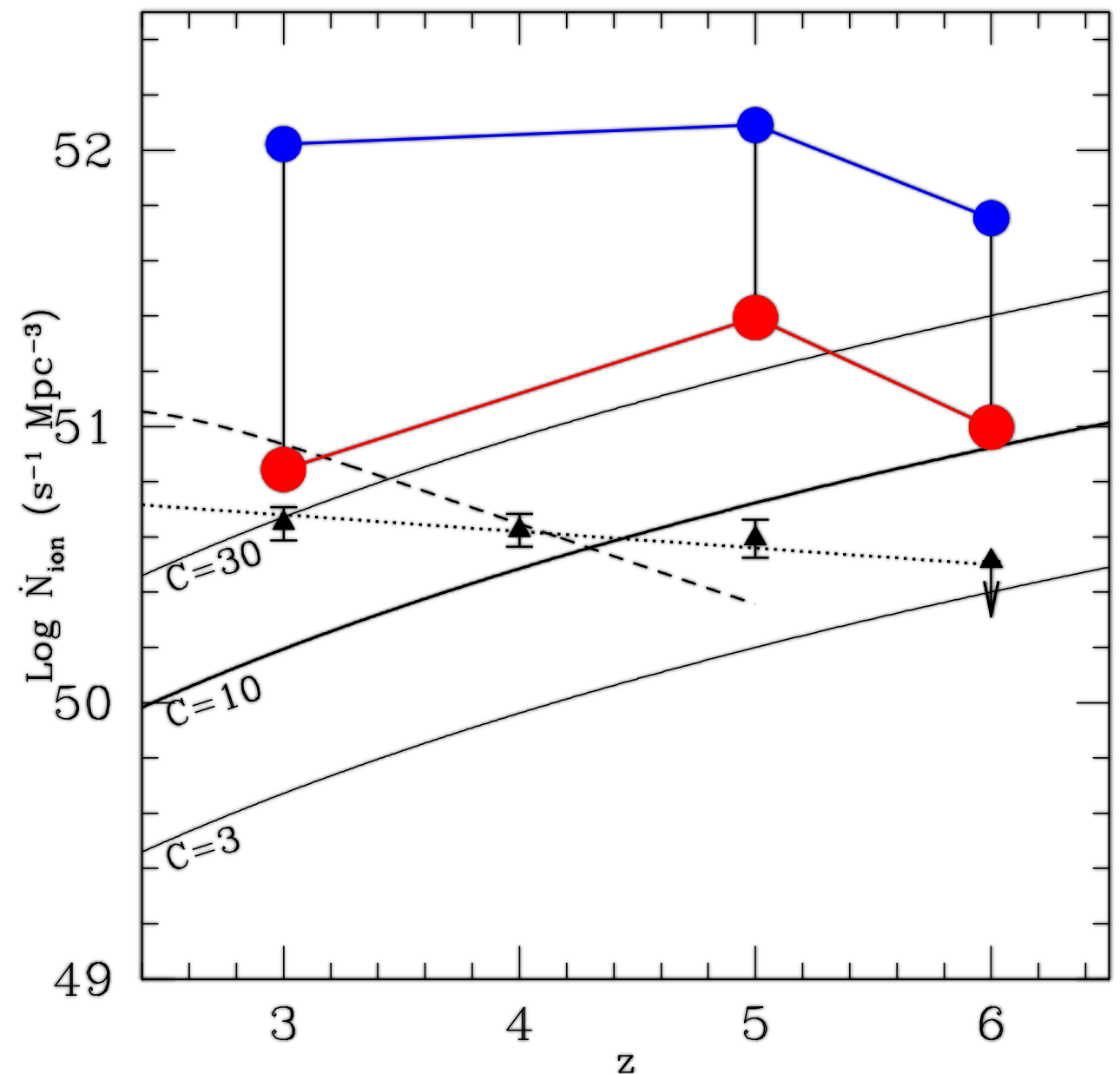
Authors	$f_{\text{esc,ion}} (M_{\text{halo}})$	Method
Gnedin+ '09	Very low $10^{-5}-10^{-1}$, $10^{11}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$	AMR, 6Mpc box, 65pc res, OTVET, $z=3$
Razoumov+ '09	$1.0-0.0$, $10^8-10^{11} M_{\odot}$	SPH, 6Mpc box, $\sim 0.5\text{kpc}$ res, resim 9 gals, $z=4-10$
Wise & Cen + '09	Large scatter & time evol. $0-0.4$, $10^6-10^9 M_{\odot}$	AMR, 2 & 8Mpc box, 0.1pc res, $z=8$
Yajima+ '09	$0-0.5$, with time	Eulerian (Mori & Umemura '06 sim, single system, $t=0-1\text{Gyr}$)
Yajima, Choi, KN '11	$1.0-0.0$ $10^9-10^{12} M_{\odot}$	SPH, 10Mpc box, $\sim 0.5\text{kpc}$ res, $z=3-6$ 100s of gals.



Paardekooper+ '11

Reionization of the Universe

- Simulations suggest that the Universe can be reionized by the star-forming galaxies at $z=6$ if $C \leq 10$.
- High f_{esc} for low-mass gals helps.
- Dashed line: possible quasar contribution
- Dotted line: Bolton & Haehnelt '07



Blue points: intrinsic emission rate density

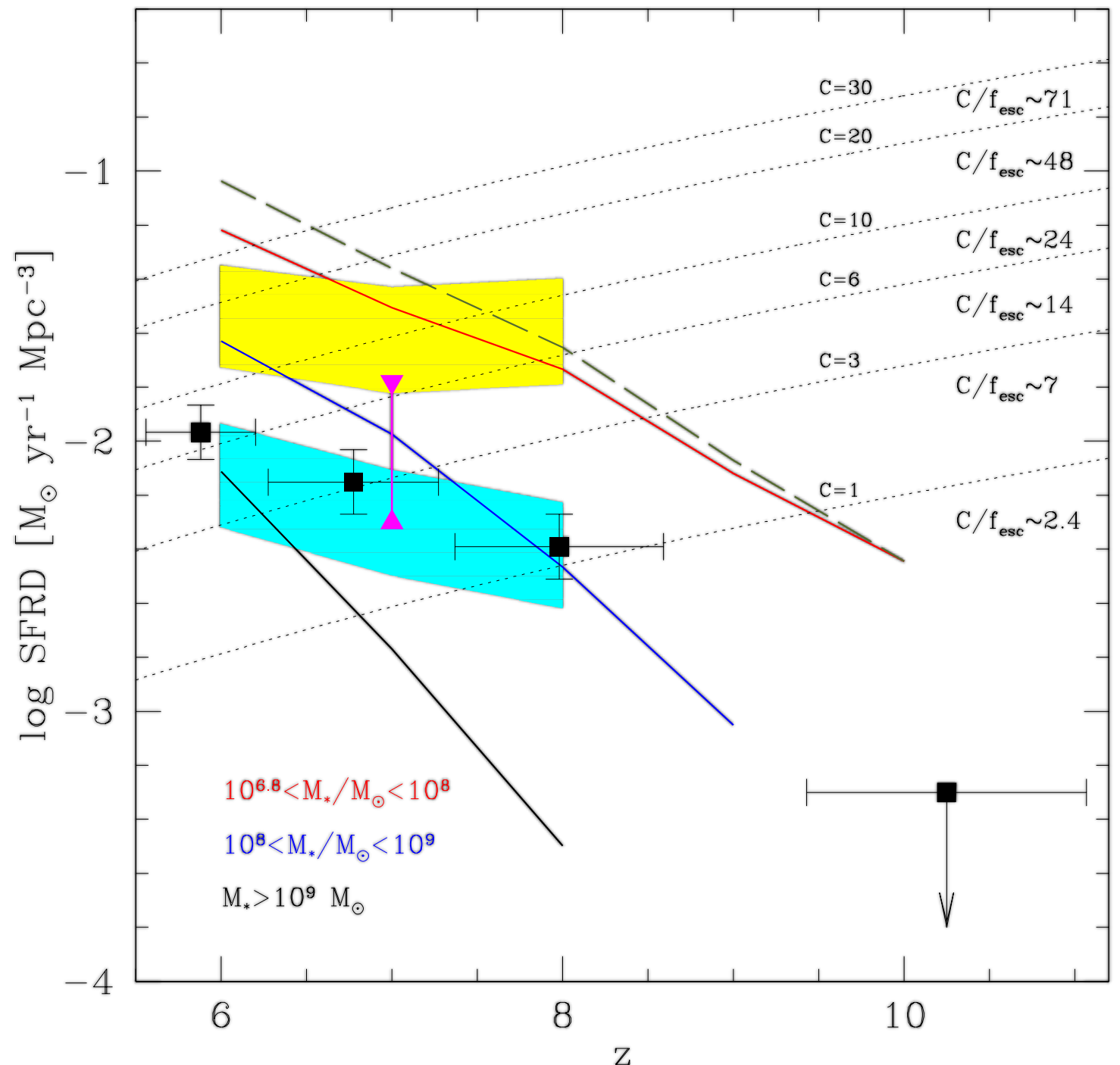
Red points: escaped photons

Reionization of the Universe

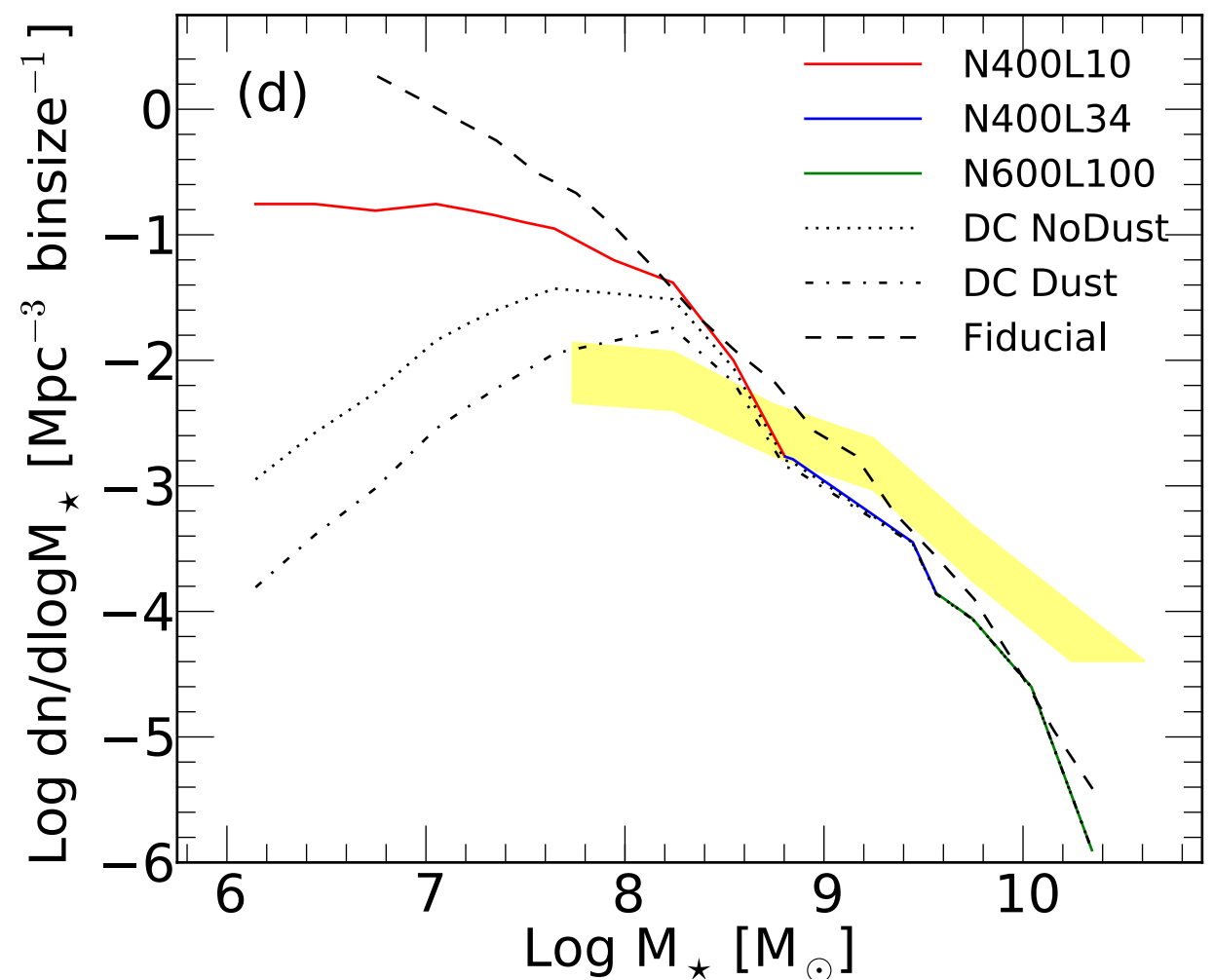
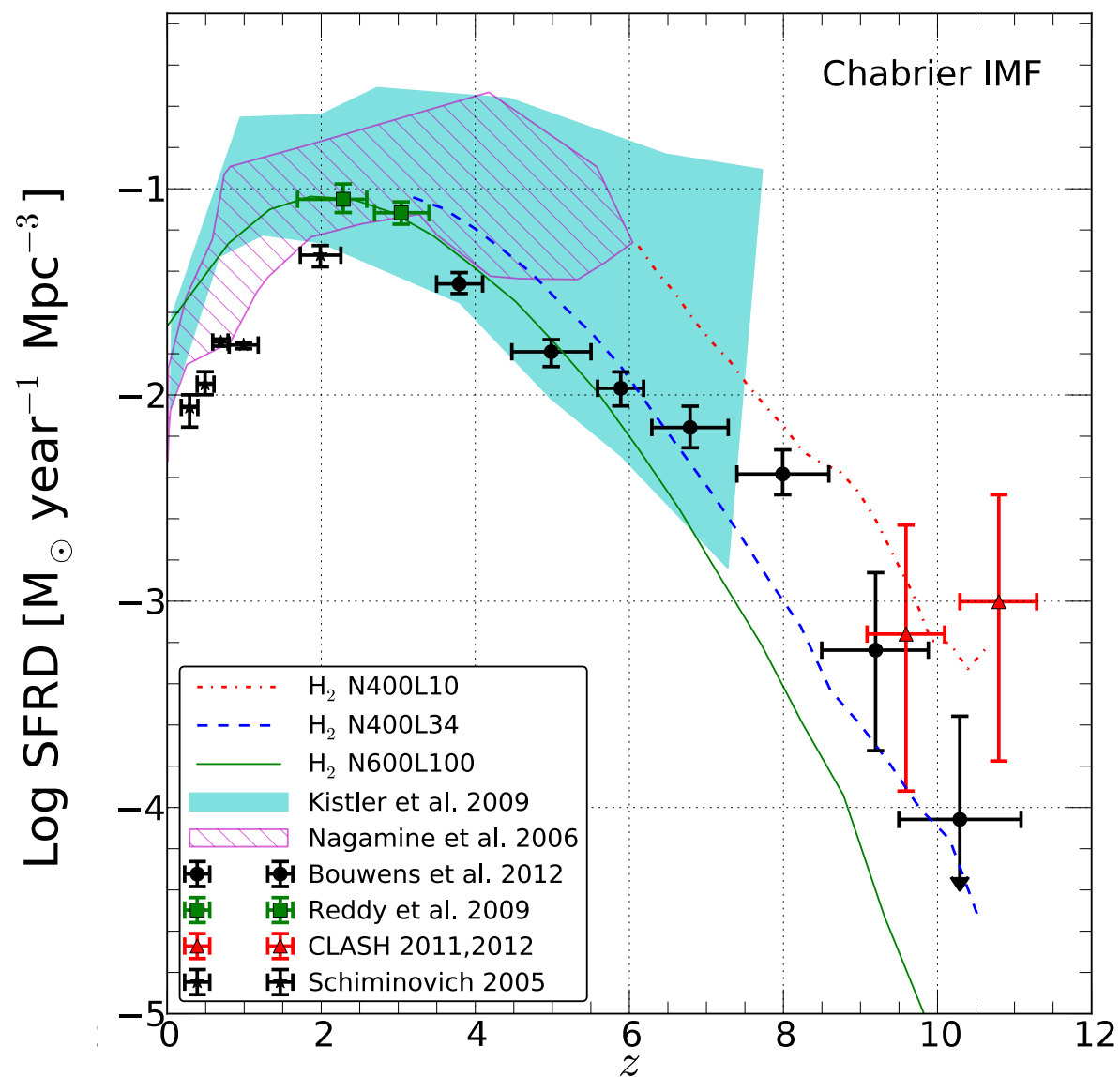
- Starforming gals can reionize the Universe by $z=6$.
- Showing contribution from diff. gal. mass ranges
- yellow & cyan shade: results from Munoz & Loeb '11
- dotted line: required SFRD based on Madau '99:

$$\dot{\rho}_* \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{C}{f_{\text{esc}}} \right) \left(\frac{1+z}{10} \right)^3$$

$\langle f_{\text{esc}} \rangle = 0.42$ from RT result of Yajima+ '11



Impact of H₂-based SF model



Implementation of Krumholz+ '08, '09
H₂ models into cosmo sims

Thompson, KN+ '12

Conclusions

- **Shape of $f(N_{\text{HI}})$** : not fully understood yet -- Very rich subject
- **DLA cross section:** $\sigma_{\text{DLA}} \approx 10^3 \text{ kpc}^2$ for $M_h = 10^{12} M_\odot$
--- but slope and shape of $\sigma(M_h)$; more study needed.
- Opt-thin approx is no good; the OTUV model is a good approx. to the RT result. (KN+ '10; Yajima+ '12)
- f_{esc} : wide variety; not understood. Scatter and time variation
- **Future work:** Improve SF and feedback (SN/AGN); H_2 effect; Metallicity & radiation dependence (metal diffusion; turbulence...)

End