Cosmological Radiative Transfer Code Comparison Project IV Austin, Dec. 2012

TRAPHIC <u>TRA</u>nsport of <u>PH</u>otons <u>In C</u>ones

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Outline

- Cosmological Radiative Transfer
- TRAPHIC
- Tests
- Applications
- Summary

Cosmological Ionizing RT

- Large dynamic range
 - Resolve dwarf galaxies with size ~1 kpc in volumes of size ~100 comoving Mpc
- Many ionizing sources
 - tens of thousands to millions
- Accurate knowledge of gas distribution (clumping factor)

hydrodynamical simulations including feedback

TRAPHIC – <u>TRAnsport of PHotons In Cones</u> (AP & J. Schaye 2008, 2010)

- Spatially adaptive transport in SPH
- Computation time independent of the number of ionizing sources
- Hydrodynamically coupled to Gadget



SPH - Adaptivity



TRAPHIC in SPH - Adaptivity



Particle-to-neighbor transport is biased towards center of mass



center of mass

A weighted transport does not remove the intrinsic bias (AP & J. Schaye 2008)



TRAPHIC – Emission

Randomly oriented emission cones

here: $N_{ngb} = 4$ here: $N_{EC} = 4$

Virtual Particle: create new directions as needed

TRAPHIC – Transmission



here:
$$N_{ngb} = 4$$

here: $N_{EC} = 4$

TRAPHIC – Transmission



here: $N_{ngb} = 4$ here: $N_{EC} = 4$

TRAPHIC – Transmission



here: $N_{ngb} = 4$ here: $N_{EC} = 4$

TRAPHIC – Merging Randomly oriented reception cones (here: $N_{RC} = 4$)

-> Computation time scaling: independent of # sources

Flow chart - single RT time step



Full control of:

- Directional sampling
- Angular resolution of the transport
- Angular resolution of the merging
- Speed of light

Validation by convergence: in the limit of high angular resolution, TRAPHIC becomes equivalent to a classical Monte Carlo code

TRAPHIC in GADGET 2008/2012

- SPH no additional grid (regular/unstructured)
- Photon packet merging computational cost independent of number of sources
- MPI parallel/Gadget2
- Multifrequency transport
- Helium
- Photoheating/cooling (including H₂/HD)
- RHD/Gadget3 (+ new dynamical time stepping, Durier & Dalla Vecchia 2011)
- X-ray secondary ionization (Jeon et al.)
- Recombination radiation (Raicevic et al.)
- UV background (Rahmati et al. 2012)

new



Tests

- RT code comparison tests (lliev et al.)
- Comparison with 1d code ("testtraphic1d")
- Convergence tests

Test 4 – optically thin vs. optically thick heating rates (AP & Schaye 2010)









TRAPHIC thick

TRAPHIC thin

Recombination radiation

Milan Raicevic





Applications

- The first stars (Jeon et al., in prep)
- The first galaxies (AP, Milosavljevic, Bromm 2012, arxiv:1208.3698)
- Reionization (AP, Schaye, et al., LOFAR, in the future)
- HI absorption systems after reionization (Rahmati et al. 2012, arxiv:1210.7808+)

HI absorption systems in the UV background at z = 0-5 Ali Rahmati





 $m_{gas} \sim 10^5 - 10^8 \text{ solar (128^3-512^3)}$

See also talks by Ken Nagamine, Gabriel Altay, Matt McQuinn

(non-) Evolution of the HI column density distribution

Ali Rahmati, AP, Raicevic, & Schaye 2012a





The first miniquasars

Myoungwon Jeon



- The first stars form in minihalos with masses 10⁵⁻⁶ at z ~ 30
- Miniquasars; binaries evolve into HMXBs
- Strong emitters of X-rays
- Preheating of the IGM



Radiative feedback in the first galaxies AP, Milosavljevic, & Bromm 2012



Summary

- TRAPHIC spatially adaptive transfer at the speed of light and at a computational cost independent of the number of sources
- Many new features since first publication, including RHD, recombination radiation, etc.
- We apply TRAPHIC: feedback in the first galaxies, HI absorption systems, reionization