## CoDa (COsmic DAwn) Simulation

# Simulating Reionization of the Local Universe: Witnessing our own Cosmic Dawn Jun-Hwan Choi (University Texas Austin)

P. R. Shapiro, A. D'Alosio, H. Park (UT Austin), P. Ocvirk, N.Gillet, D. Aubert (Strasbourg), I. Iliev, D. Sullivan (Sussex), R. Teyssier, T. Stranex (Zurich), G. Yepes, A. Knebe (Madrid), S. Gottlober, N. Libeskind (Postdam), Y. Hoffman (Hebrew)

#### Abstract

We introduce the CoDa (Cosmic Dawn) simulation, the largest ever fully coupled hydrodynamics simulation of the real speed of light, running on 8192 nodes (i.e. 8192 GPUs) on the titan supercomputer at Oak Ridge National Laboratory to simulate a 64 Mpc/h comoving box with 4096<sup>3</sup> dark matter particles and gas cells. In this simulation, reionization proceeds selfconsistently, driven by the stars. This radiation-hydrodynamics coupled simulation and heating the Intergalactic medium. We find that gas filaments present a sheathed structure, with a hot envelope surrounding a cooler stream. It also shows a strong self-regulation and complete suppression of star formation in low mass haloes after reionization.

Simulation : Radiation-hydro with RAMSES-CUDATON

➢ RAMSES (Teyssier 2002): CPU

Gravity (PM) + hydrodynamics (HLLC Riemann solver)

#### **CoDa Simulation**

- > On the Titan supercomputer at Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- > 64 Mpc/h comoving side, 4096<sup>3</sup> grid, 4096<sup>3</sup> DM parts ( $M_{DM}$ =3.5 x 10<sup>5</sup> M<sub> $\odot$ </sub>)
  - $\blacktriangleright$  Cell size :  $\Delta x \sim 15$  kpc/h comoving,  $\Delta x < 3$  kpc physical

- Star formation + SN thermal + Kinetic feedback (Dubois & Teyssier 2008)
- > ATON (Aubert & Teyssier 2008, 2010): UV Radiative Transfer, H only, Monochrome.
  - $\triangleright$  Radiative transfer on a grid : M1 closer, "photon soup" approximation ( $\neq$  ray-tracing)
  - Each star particle radiate ionizing photon during first 10Myrs.
  - ➤ Assuming 10<sup>5</sup>K blackbody : effective frequency of 29.61eV
  - Cpu cost INDEPENDENT of number of sources !!!
  - EXCELLENT SCALABILITY
- CUDATON (Stranex 2010): ATON on GPU
  - ➢ speedup x80
  - Real speed of light : c=1
  - ➤ Uni-grid
  - ➢ Hybrid code: gravity+hydro on cpu, RT on GPU

- $\geq$  8192 titan nodes (16 CPU + 1GPU per node)
- CLUES initial condition (z=300 to 4.2)
  - > Constrained local universe IC with WMAP 7 cosmology
- $\geq$  2.15 million node hours (~11 days), 2000 (+800 000) time-steps
- > 138 snapshots (every 10 million years); 2 PB data => reduced dataset: 100 TB Cutouts high-res + Fullbox low-res + FoF halo catalogs (13million haloes)





### **CoDa simulation at one glance**.

- $\blacktriangleright$  Reionization finish around  $z \sim 4.6$
- > Fullbox views show that reionization is driven by the stellar radiation and Reionization regions progressively growth.
- > A single reionization region resembles a butterfly shape, the radiation sources populate follows the filaments and the radiated photons start to ionize and heat gas around filaments.

> Zoom-in views show that a sheathed structure and high HI column density region follows the filament structure.

Zoom-in views show the existence of the shielded region inside of the ionization bubble.



The gas over-density, photon flux density, and HI column density slice maps for the entire simulation domain (64 Mpc/h comoving), fullbox, of the CoDa simulation at z=7.1, 5.5, and 4.4. The thickness of the slice is 31.25 comoving kpc/h.



column density, the ionization fraction, and the temperature at z=7.1 and 5.5. The zoomed-in region is small blue box shown in the full simulation visualization, which is one of the highly clustered region at low-z. Top and bottom panels show the same region for different redshift. The figure shows the IGM heating by the ionizing radiation (~10<sup>4</sup>K) and the supper bubble  $(\sim 10^{6} \text{K}).$ 

4.352 ª

18,688





SFR vs halo mass

Star Formation Suppression

(Ocvirk et al 2015)

- ➢ Instantaneous SFR v.s. instantaneous M<sub>halo</sub>
- ➤ Using FoF to find the dark matter halos
- Massive halos shows higher SFR
- $\succ$  Haloes at all masses to form less stars as time goes by.
- Suppression at low mass at later time
- > Suppression starts z < 5.5
- > Star formation in halos ( $M_{halo} < 3x10^9 M_{\odot}$ ) are
- suppressed.
- > Photo-heating and I-Front trapping (Shapiro et. al. 2004) could suppress the SF in low mas halos.
- Self-Regulation

**TAKE AWAY** 

- ✓ CoDa simulation : the largest fully coupled selfconsistent N-body + hydrodynamics + radiation transfer simulation of the reionization of the local Universe.
- ✓ Demonstrates the progressive ionization and heating the Intergalactic medium.
- $\checkmark$  Gas filaments present a sheathed structure, with a hot envelope surrounding a cooler stream  $\checkmark$  Star Formation in low mass halos is suppressed at the
- epoch of reionization.

Aubert, D., & Teyssier, R. 2008, MNRAS, 387, 295 Aubert, D., & Teyssier, R. 2010, MNRAS, 724, 244 Dubois, Y., & Teyssier, R. 2008, A&A, 477, 79 Ocvirk, P. et al 2015 in preparation Shapiro, P. R., Iliev, I. T., & Raga, A. C. 2004, MNRAS, 348, 753 Stranex, T. 2010, "Cosmological radiative transfer at the epoch of reionization," Master's thesis, University of Zurich

#### **Stay tune for further studies from the CoDa simulation**