

Formation of Compact Stellar Clusters by High-redshift Galaxy Outflows

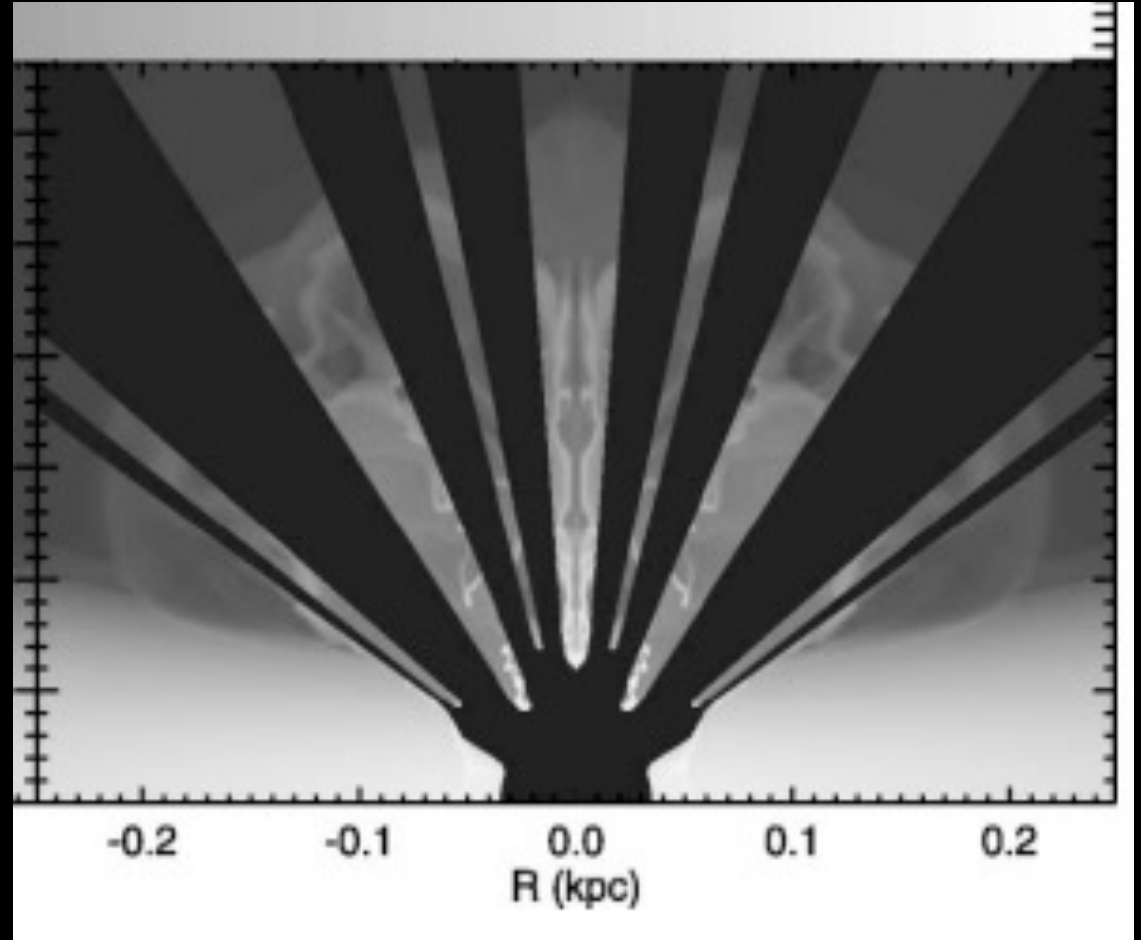
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Arizona State University

School of Earth and Space Exploration

Feedback in the Early Universe

- In a sample of 19 Ly-break $z \sim 3$ starbursting galaxies, winds were found in all objects.
- Velocities ~ 200 km/s
- Ly α -nebular emission + metal absorption-nebular emission.
- SFR $\sim 20 M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$
- Ionizing photons get trapped behind outflows

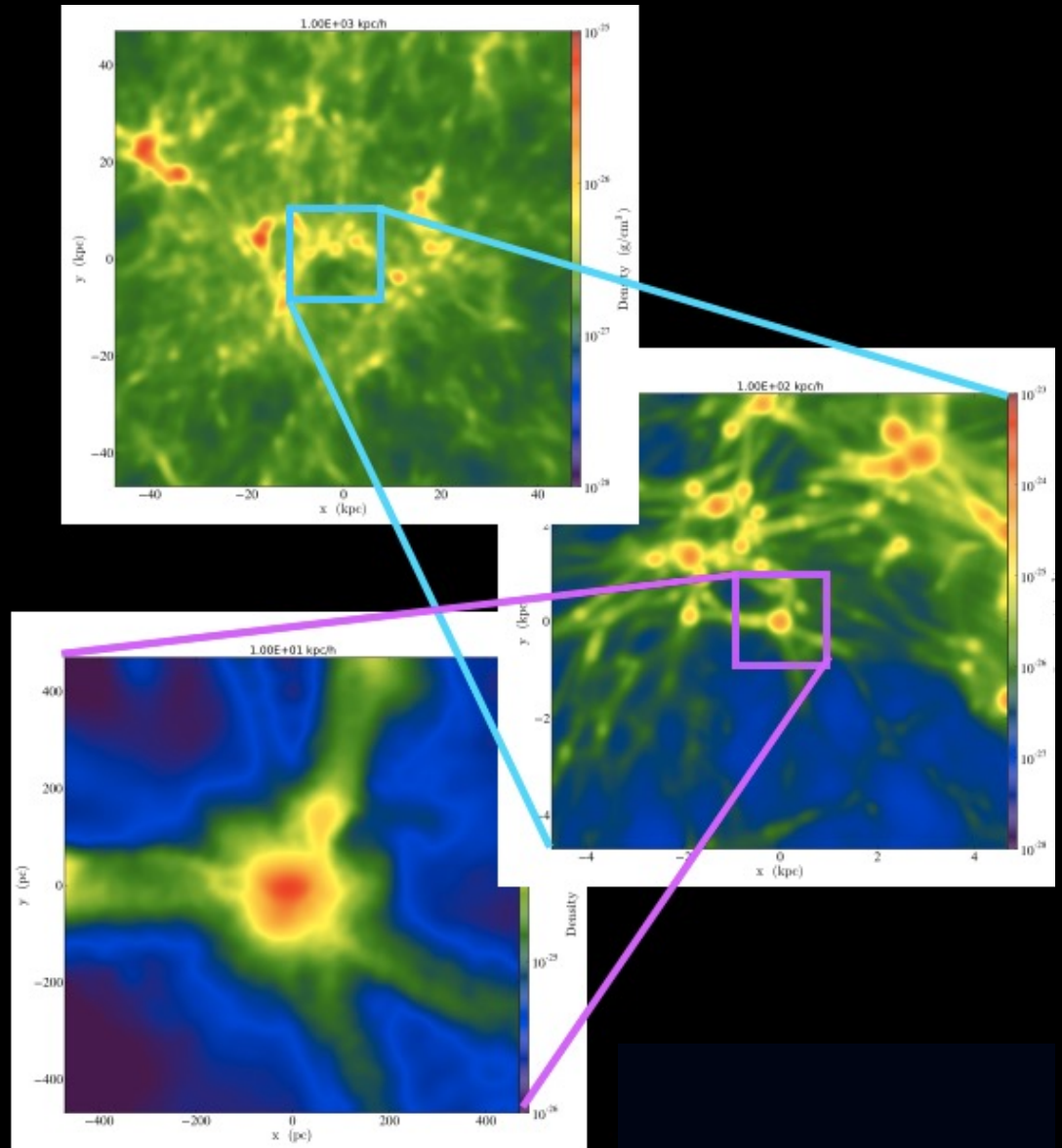


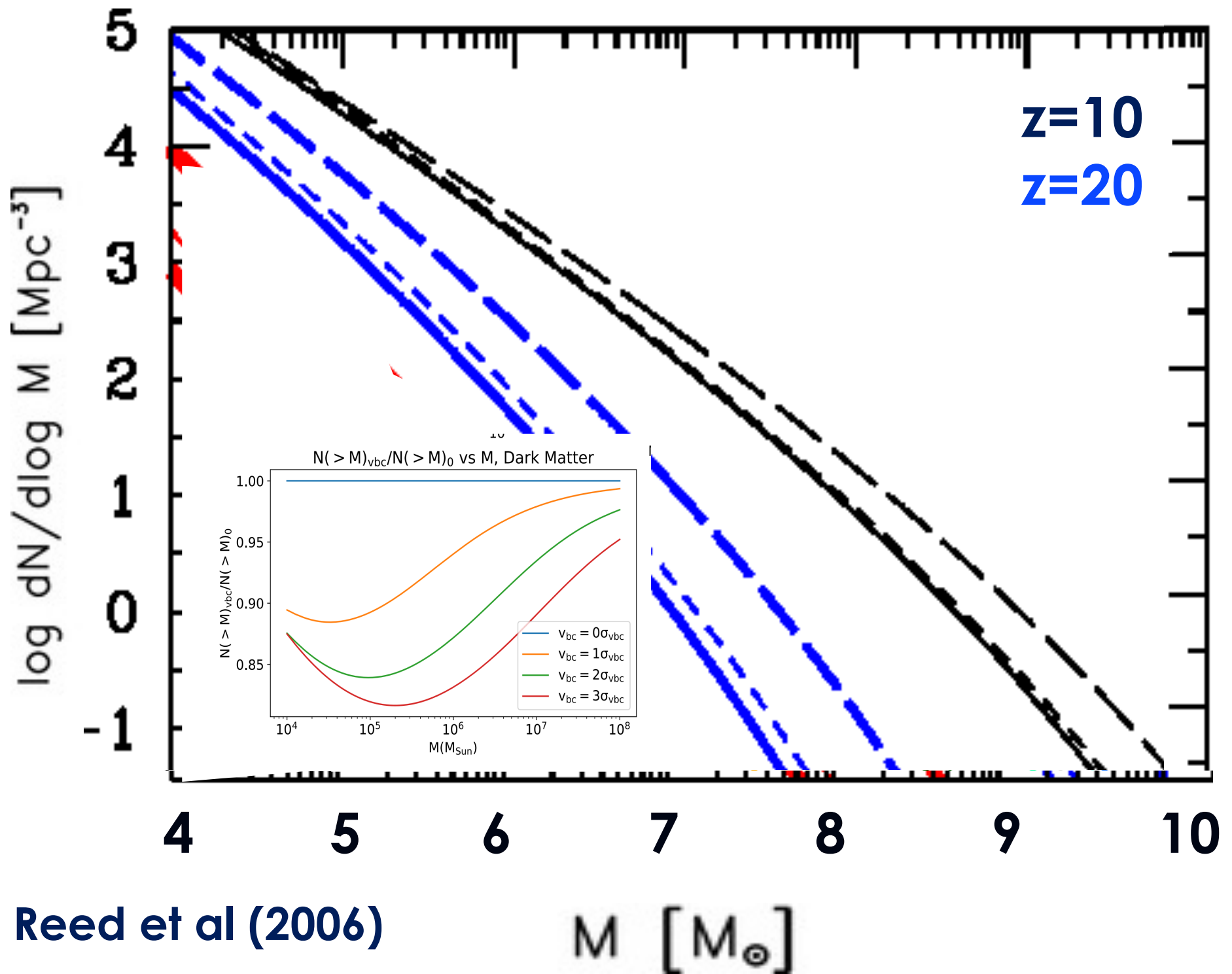
Fujita et al (2003)

Minihalos

- Full of Primordial “Minihalos”:
 - Virialized clumps of dark and baryonic matter
 - Virial temperature below atomic cooling limit ($T < 10^4$ K)
 - Small masses ($\sim 10^6 M_\odot$)
 - Primordial chemistry (76% H; 24% He)

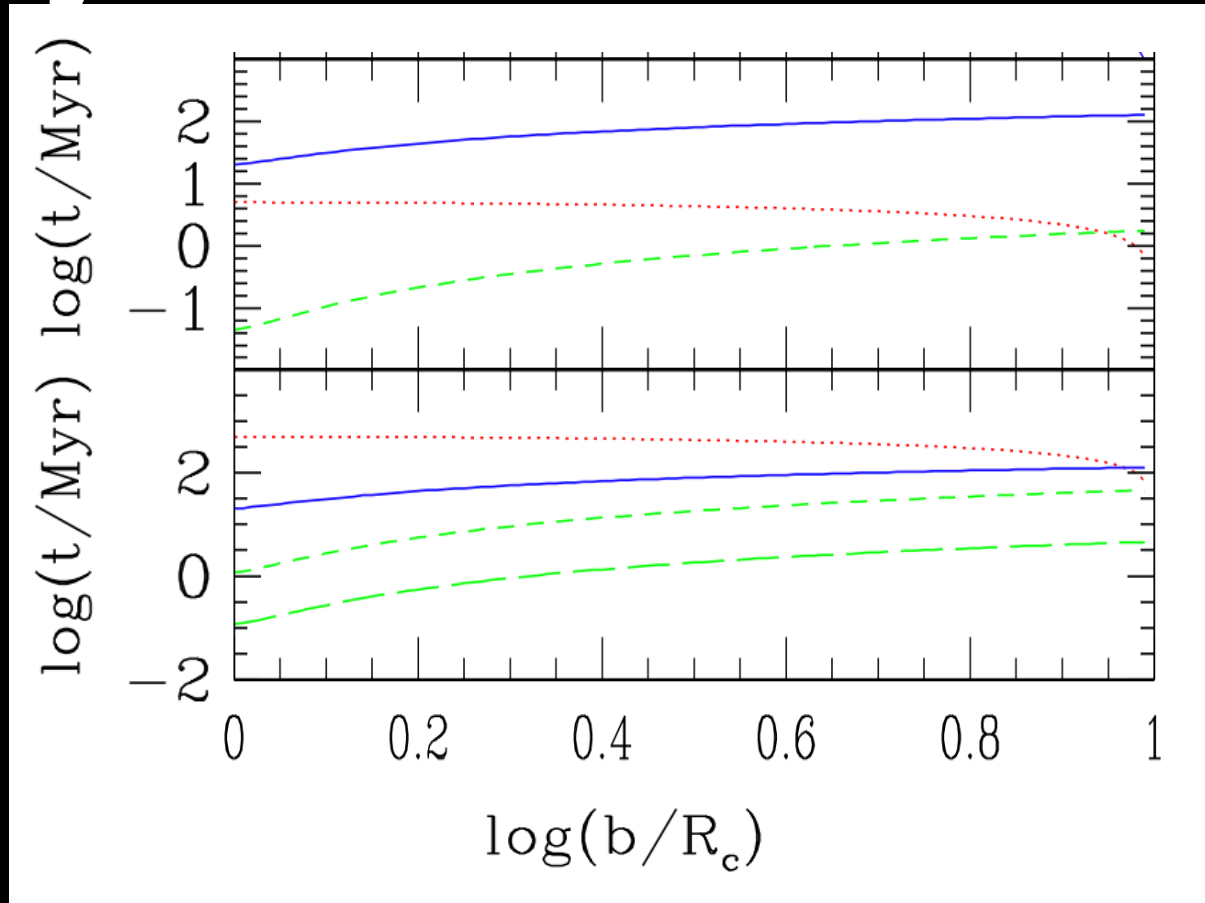
Can't form stars after LW background becomes significant.





Fiducial Interaction

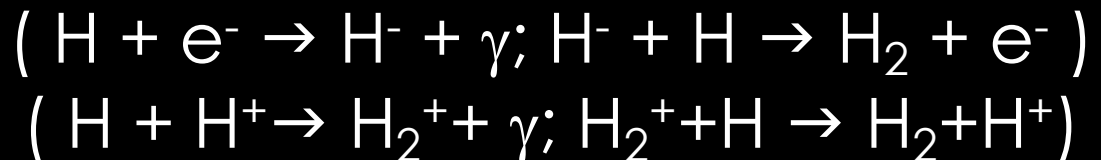
$$E = 10^{56} \text{ ergs} ; M = 10^{6.5} M_{\text{sun}} ; Z \sim 10^{-1.5}$$



Free-fall time
Sound Xing time
Cooling time

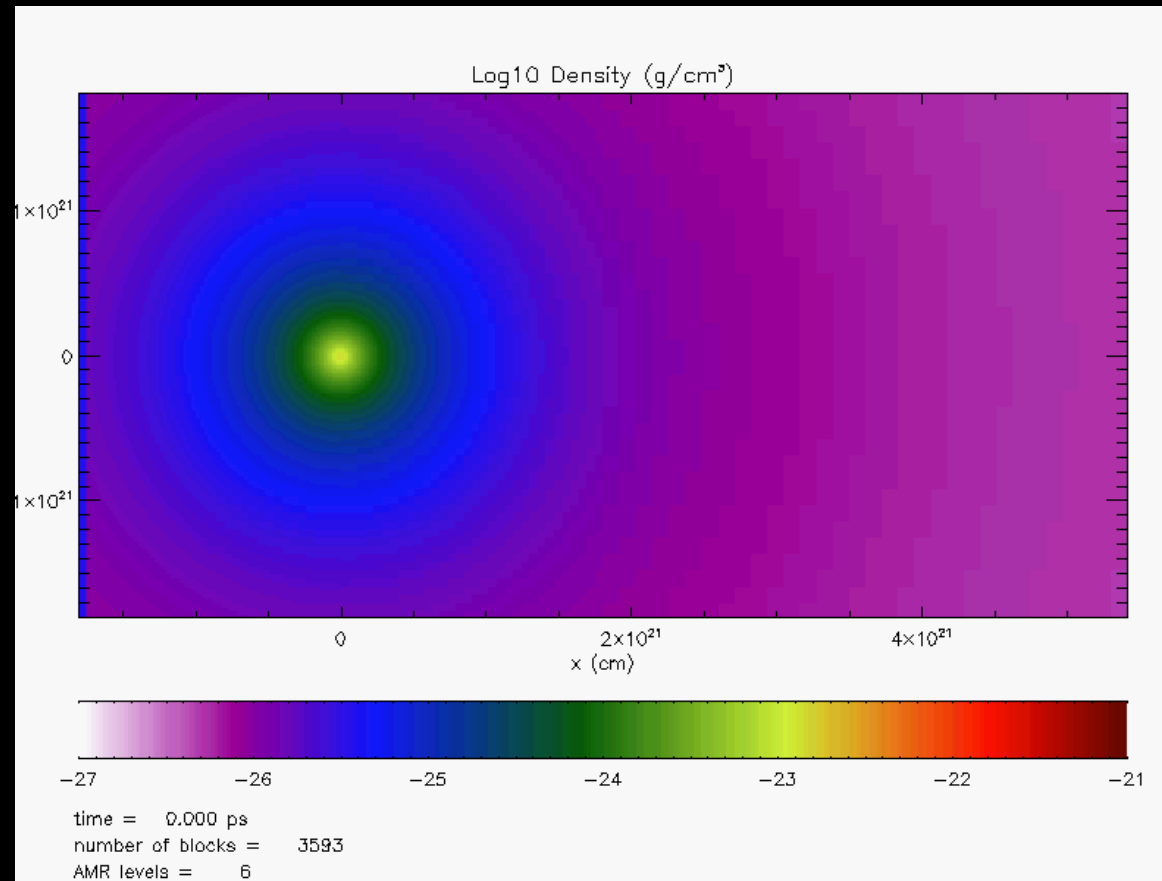
Further cooling by:
nonequilibrium
 H_2 , HD formation,
C II, FeII, SiII

ES, Weisheit, & Harlow (2004)



Idealized Flash Simulations

- initially hydrostatic cluster, fully neutral, static gravity
- 1 kpc² x 2.0 kpc box 5 levels of refinement, 4 pc effective resolution,
- NFW halo ($M_{\text{tot}}=3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$)
- 150 km/s 5 Myr shock
- Chemistry and Cooling



Gray & ES (2010, 2011a, b)

Test Results

- Fixed T and n
- Primordial Composition
- H and He initially (singly) ionized

$T = 100 \text{ K}$

Blue: $n=0.01 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

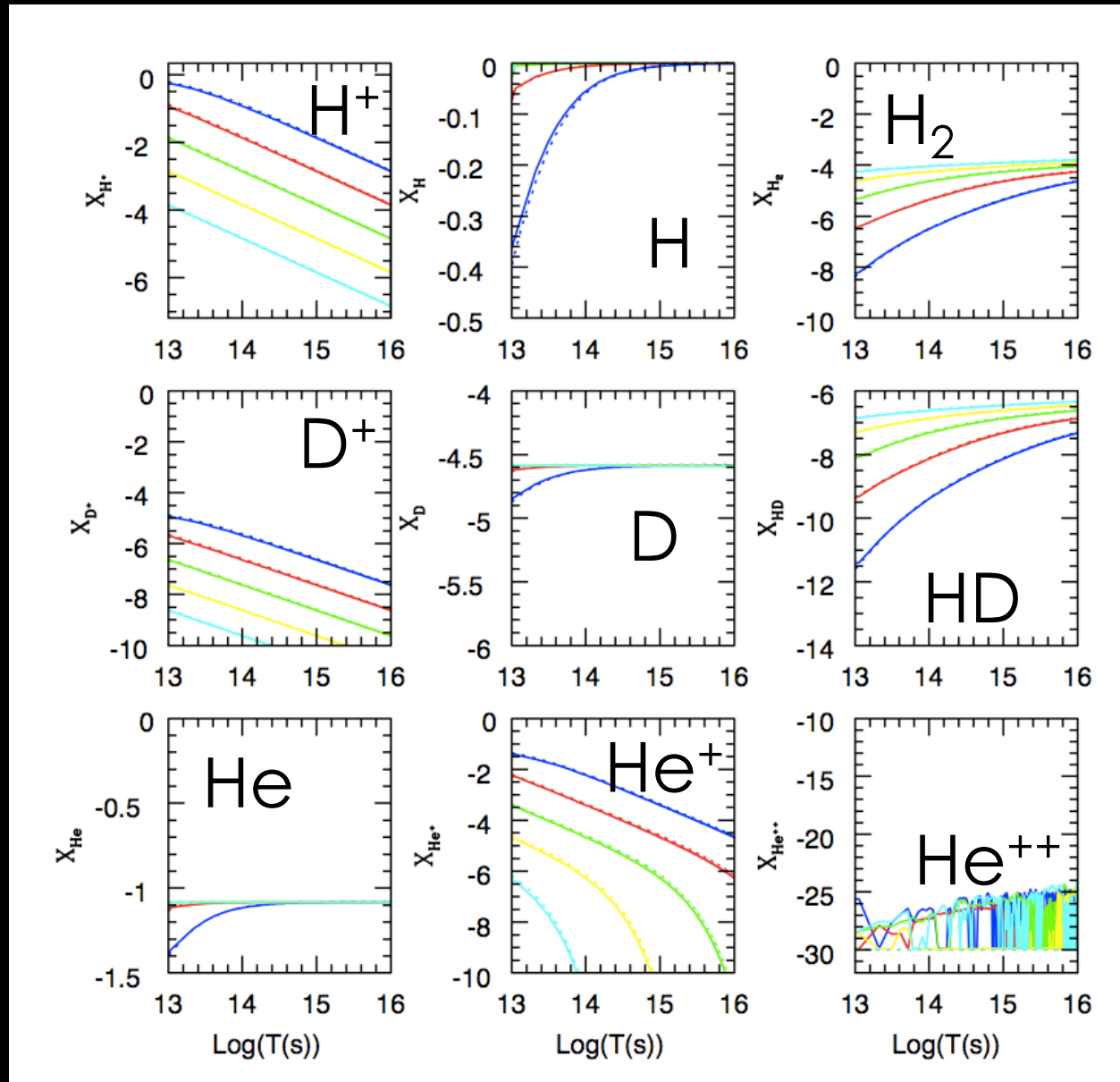
Red: $n=0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Green: $n=1.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Yellow: $n=10.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Teal: $n=100.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Gray & ES (2010)



Test Results

- Fixed T and n
- Primordial Composition
- H and He initially (singly) ionized

$T = 1000 \text{ K}$

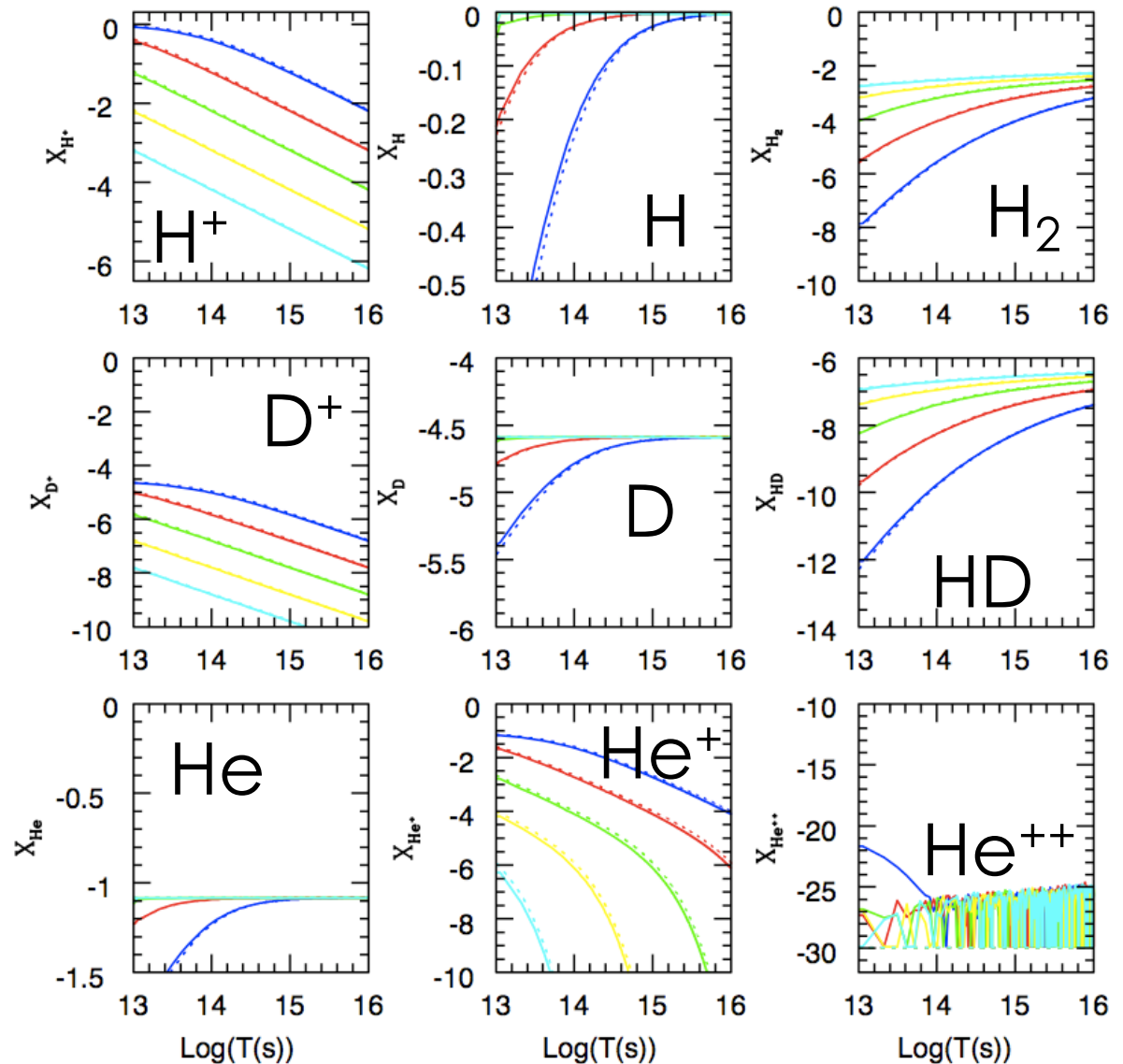
Blue: $n=0.01 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Red: $n=0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Green: $n=1.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

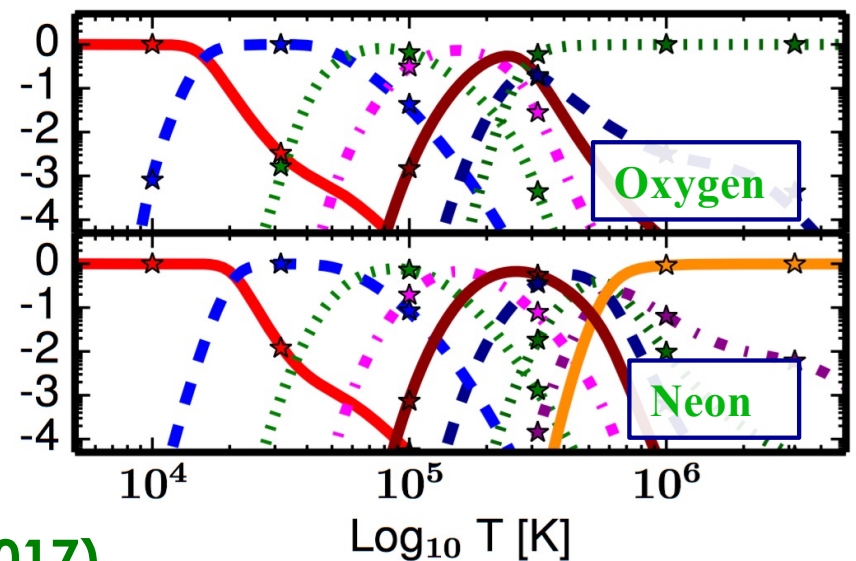
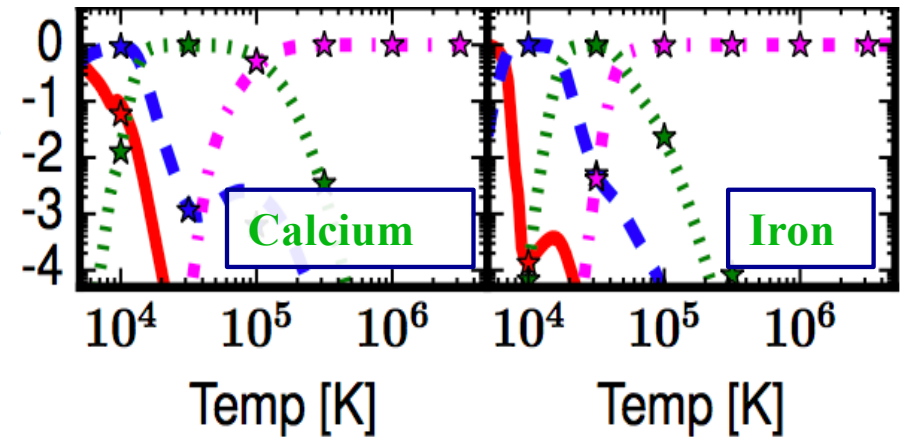
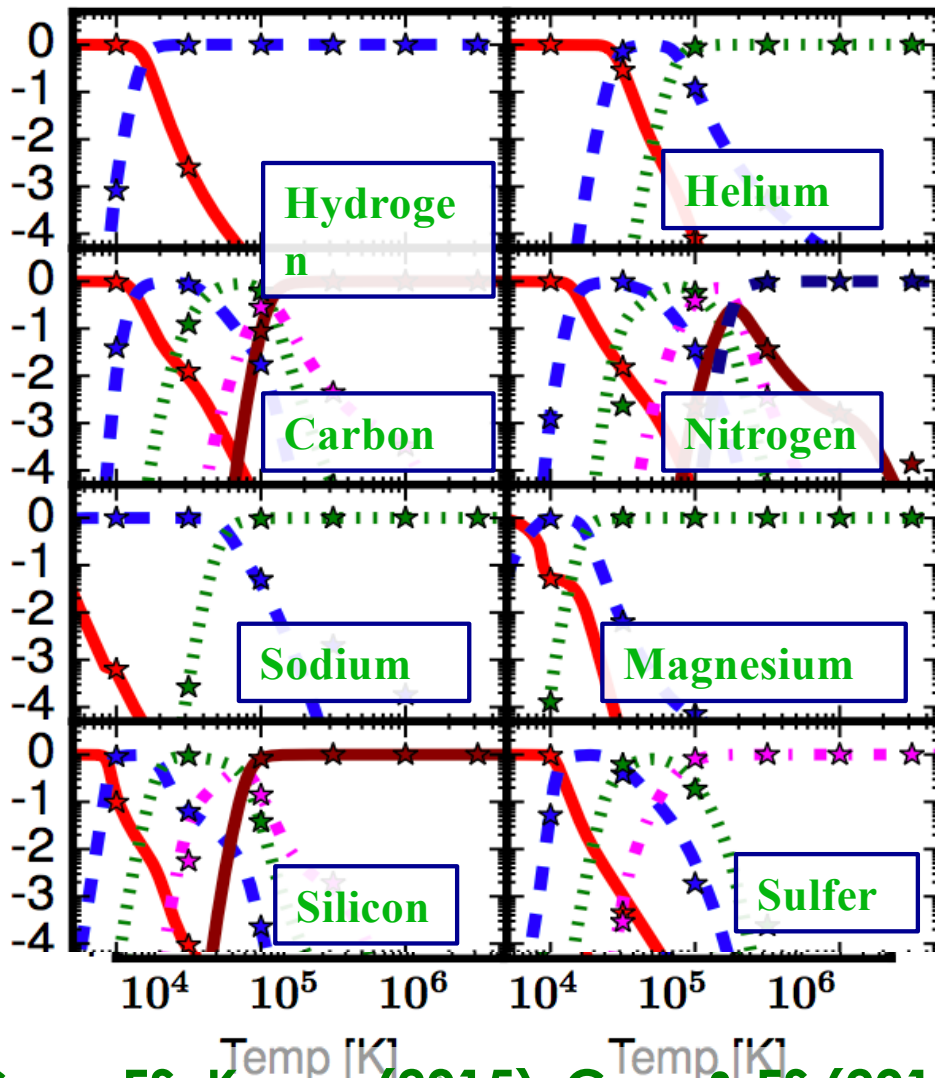
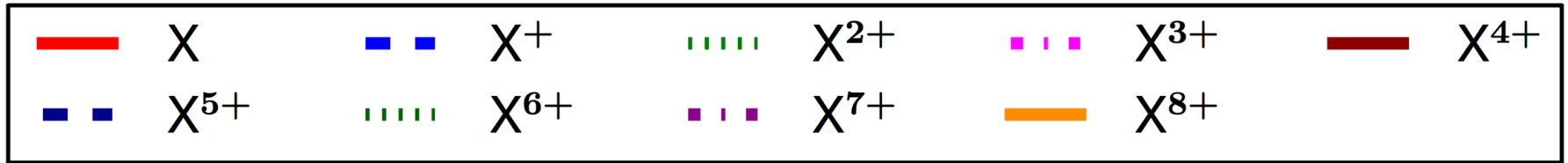
Yellow: $n=10.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Teal: $n=100.0 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



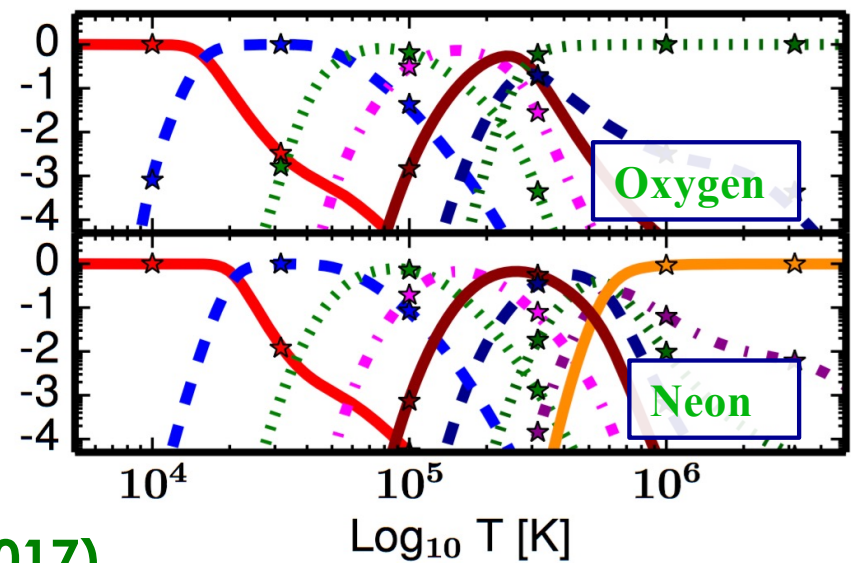
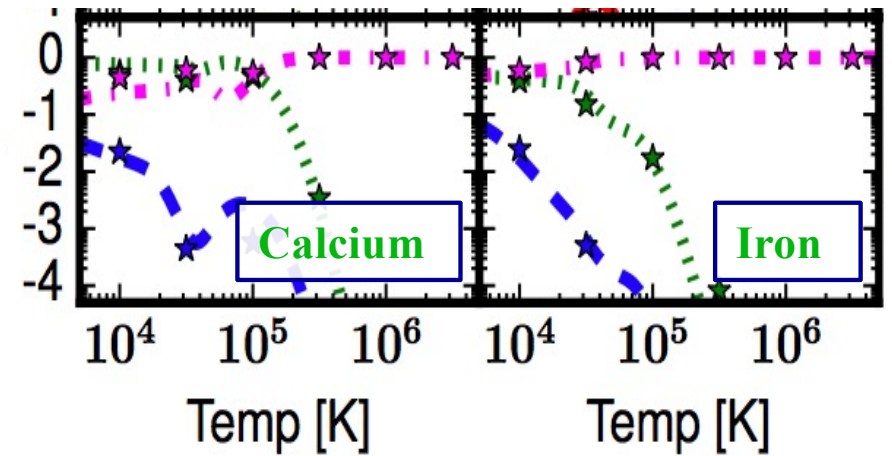
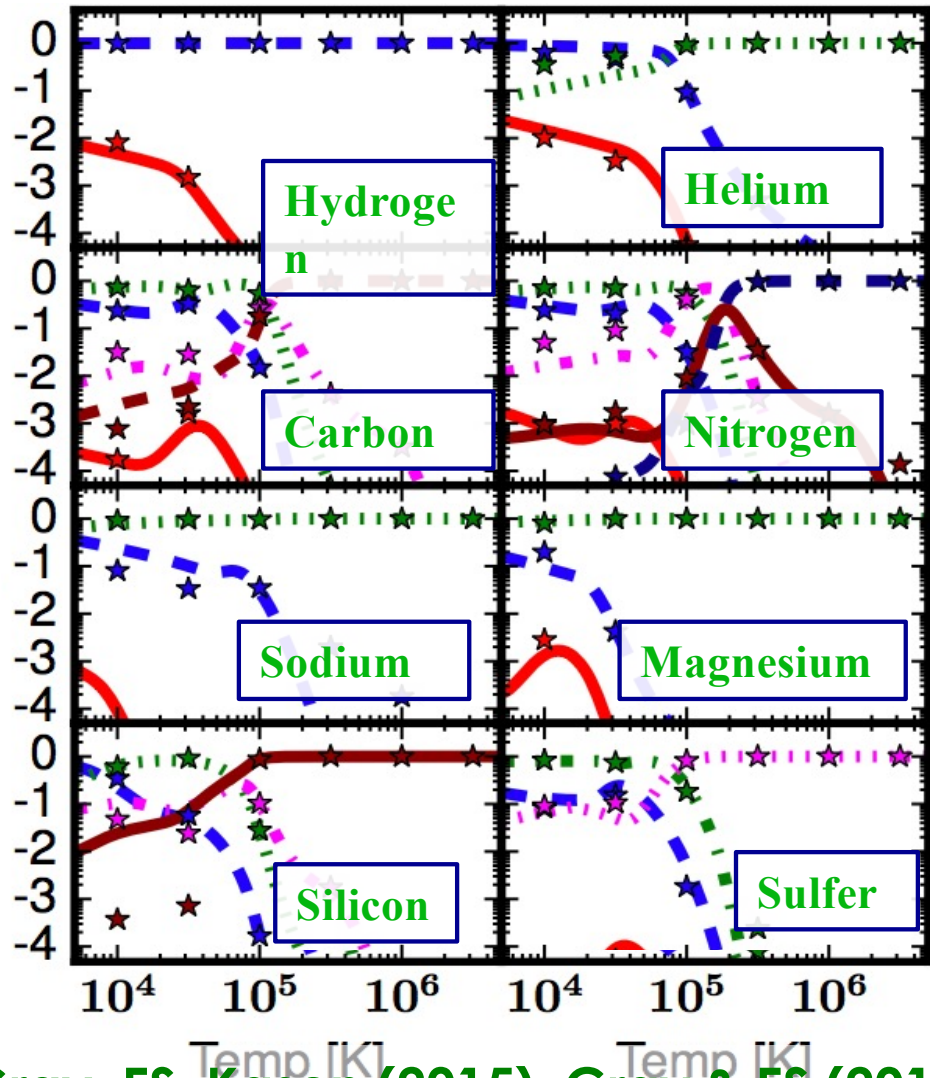
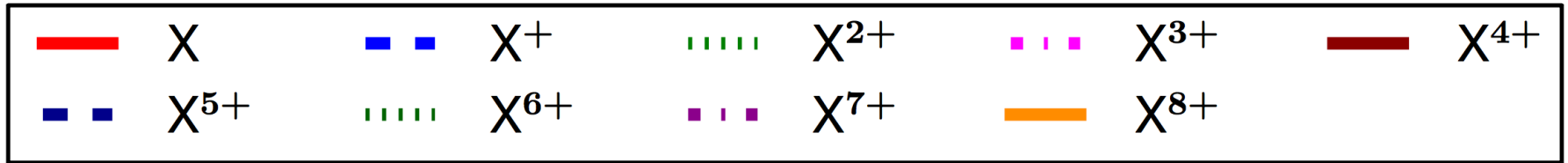
Gray & ES (2010)

No Ionizing Background



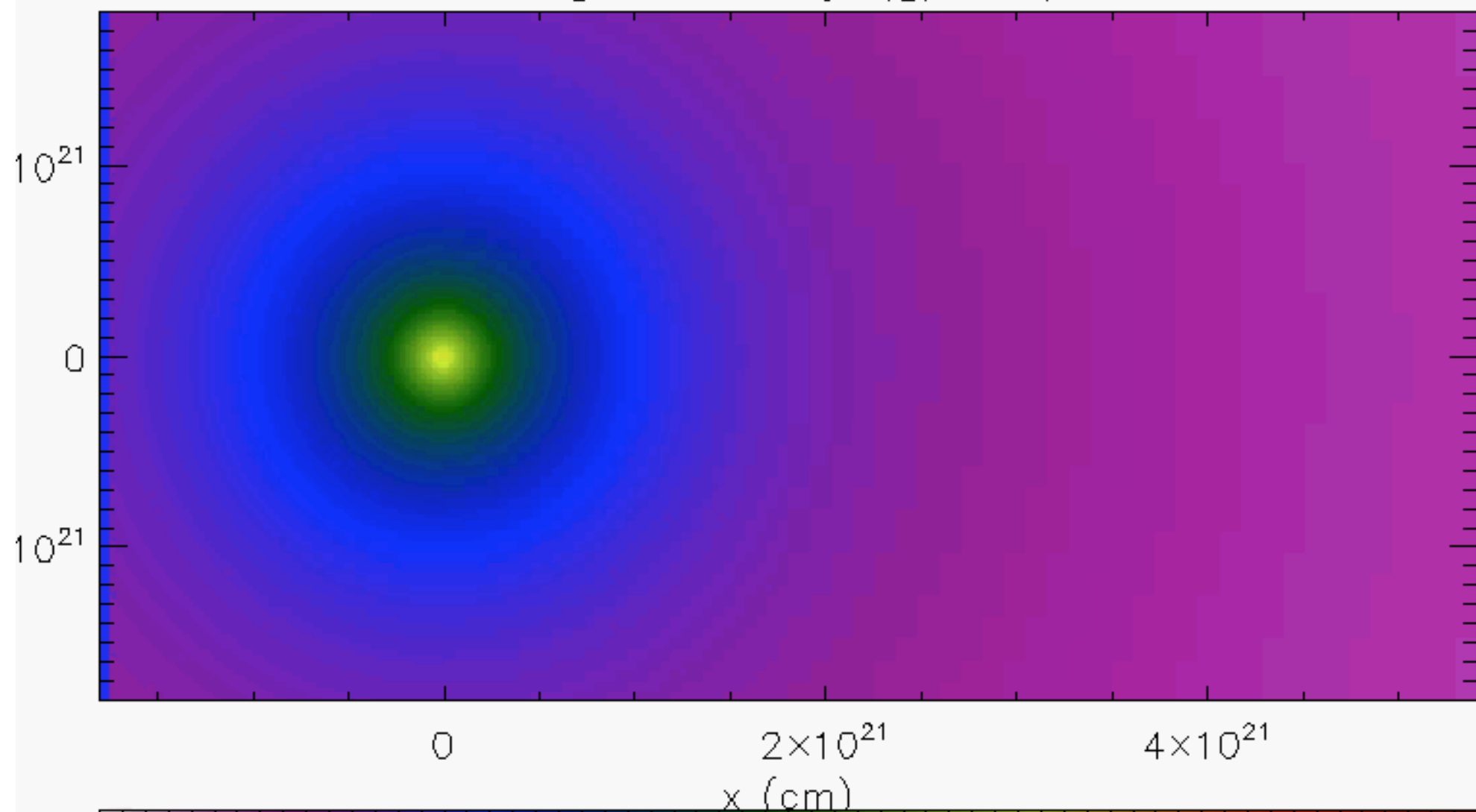
Gray, ES, Kasen (2015), Gray & ES (2016, 2017)

$$U=10^{-3}$$



Gray, ES, Kasen (2015), Gray & ES (2016,2017)

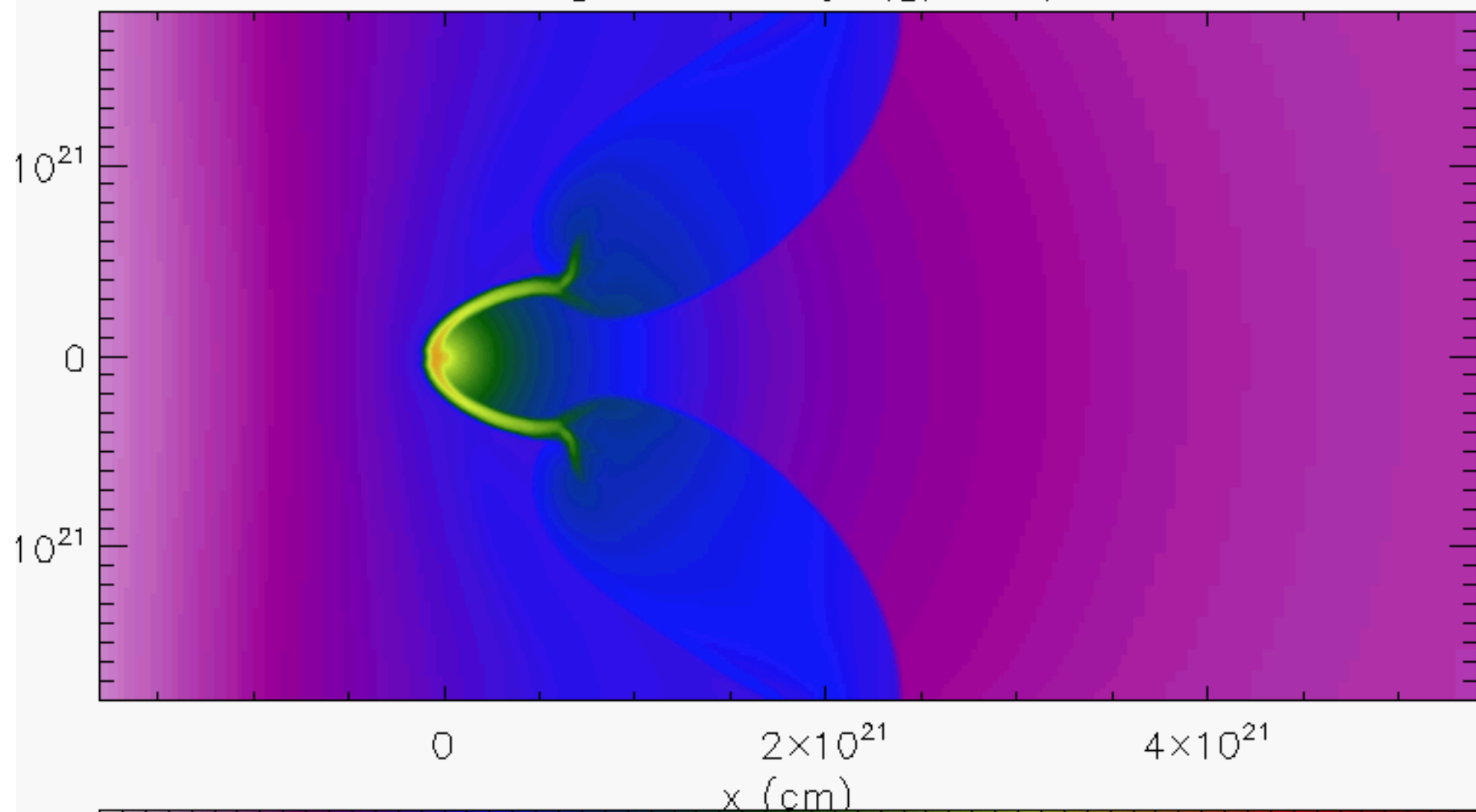
Log10 Density (g/cm^3)



-27 -26 -25 -24 -23 -22 -21
time = 0.000 ps
number of blocks = 3593
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)

Log10 Density (g/cm^3)



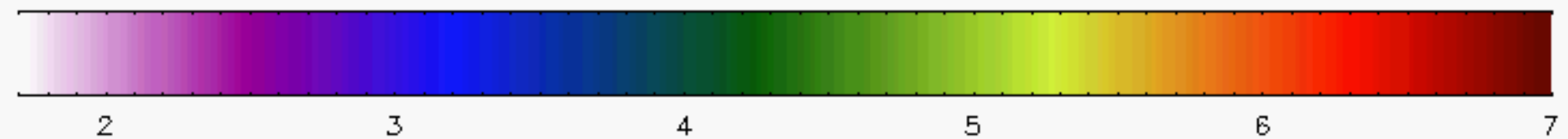
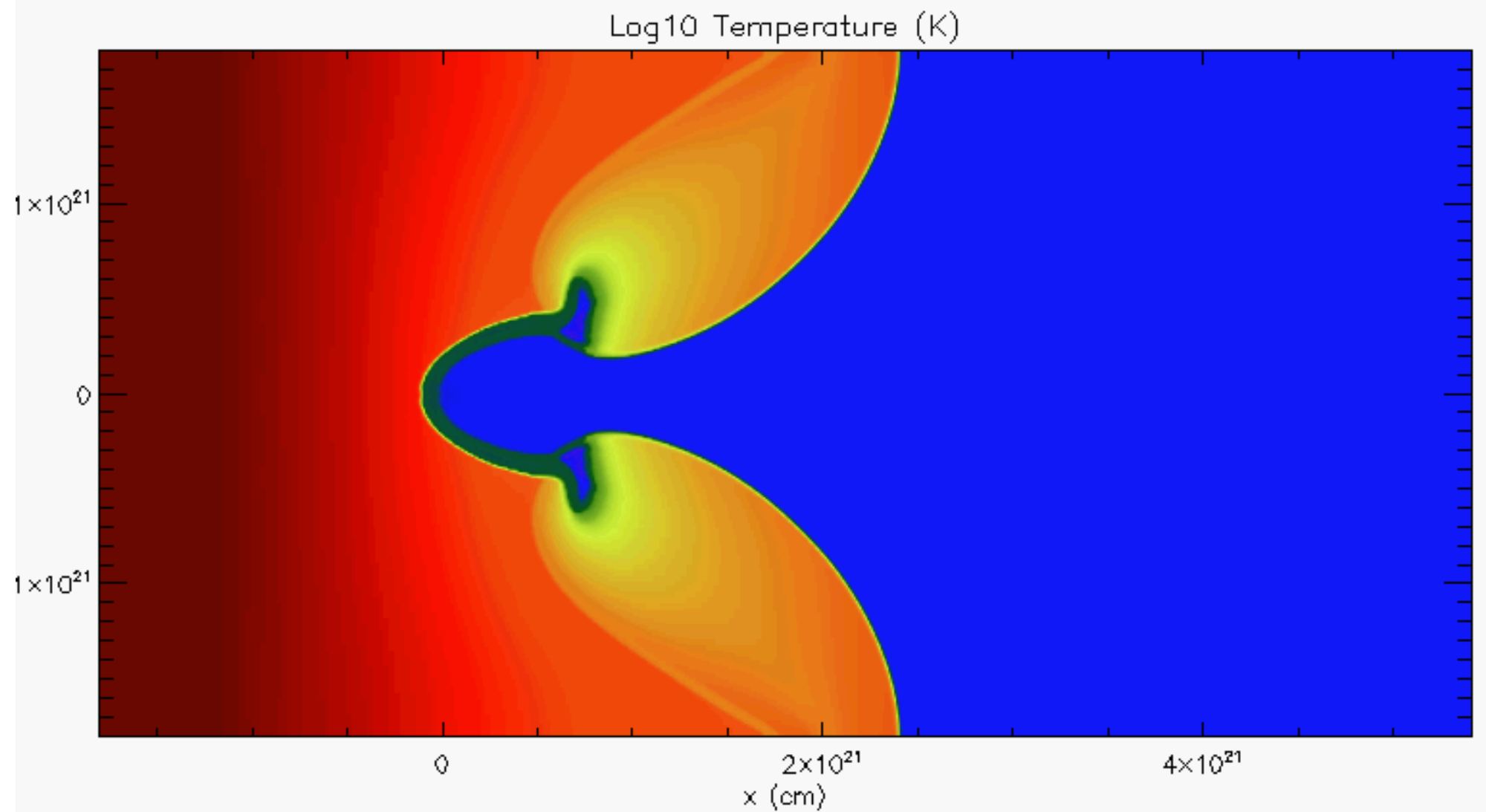
-27 -26 -25 -24 -23 -22 -21

time = 5.303 Myr

number of blocks = 15105

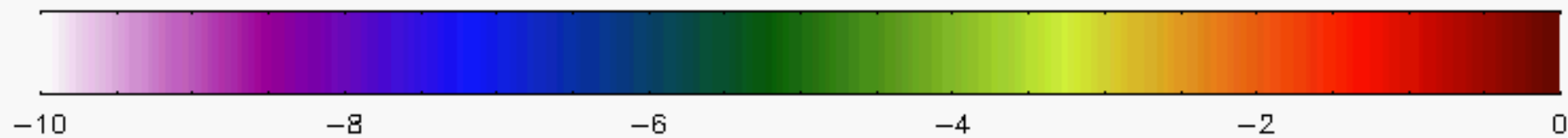
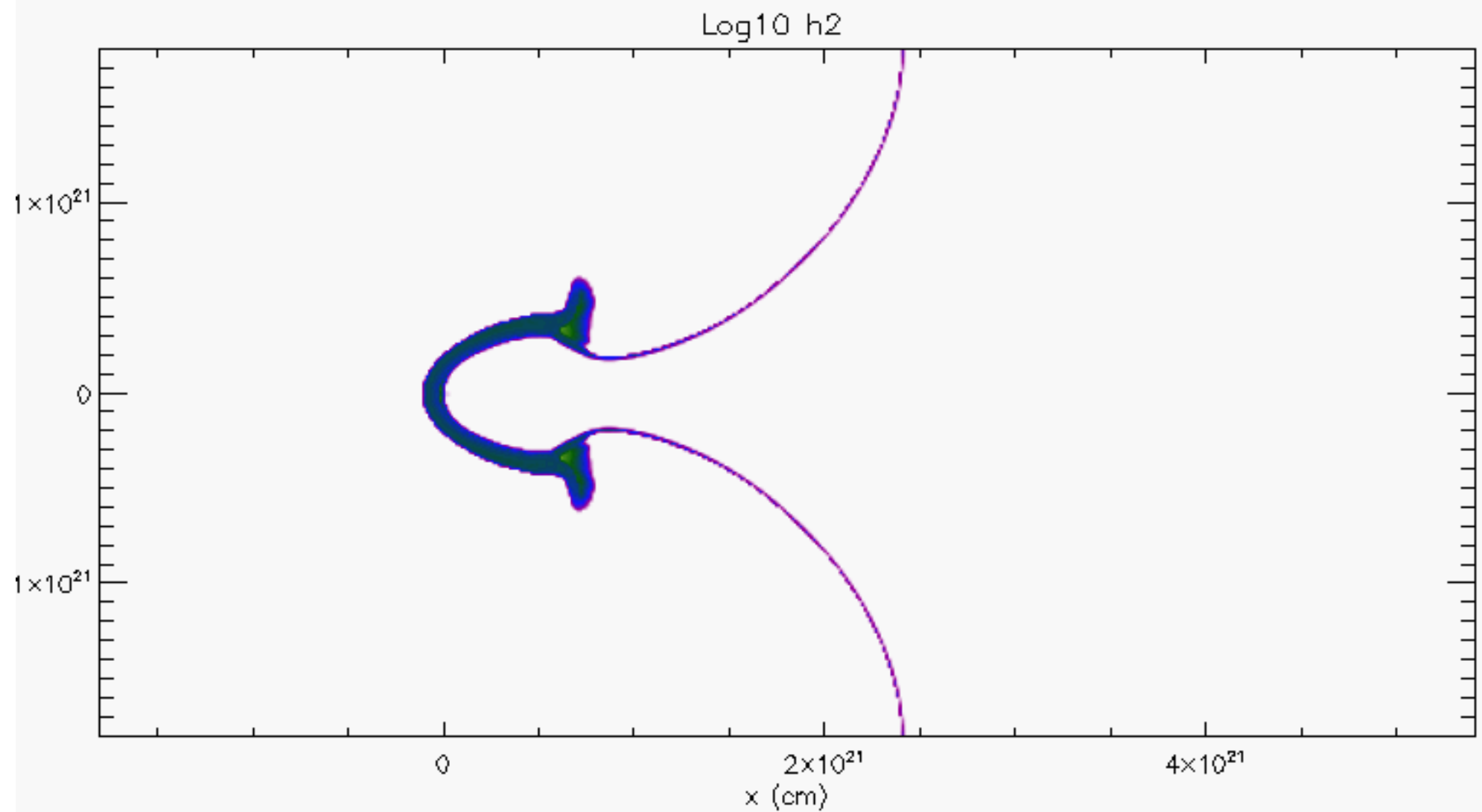
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)



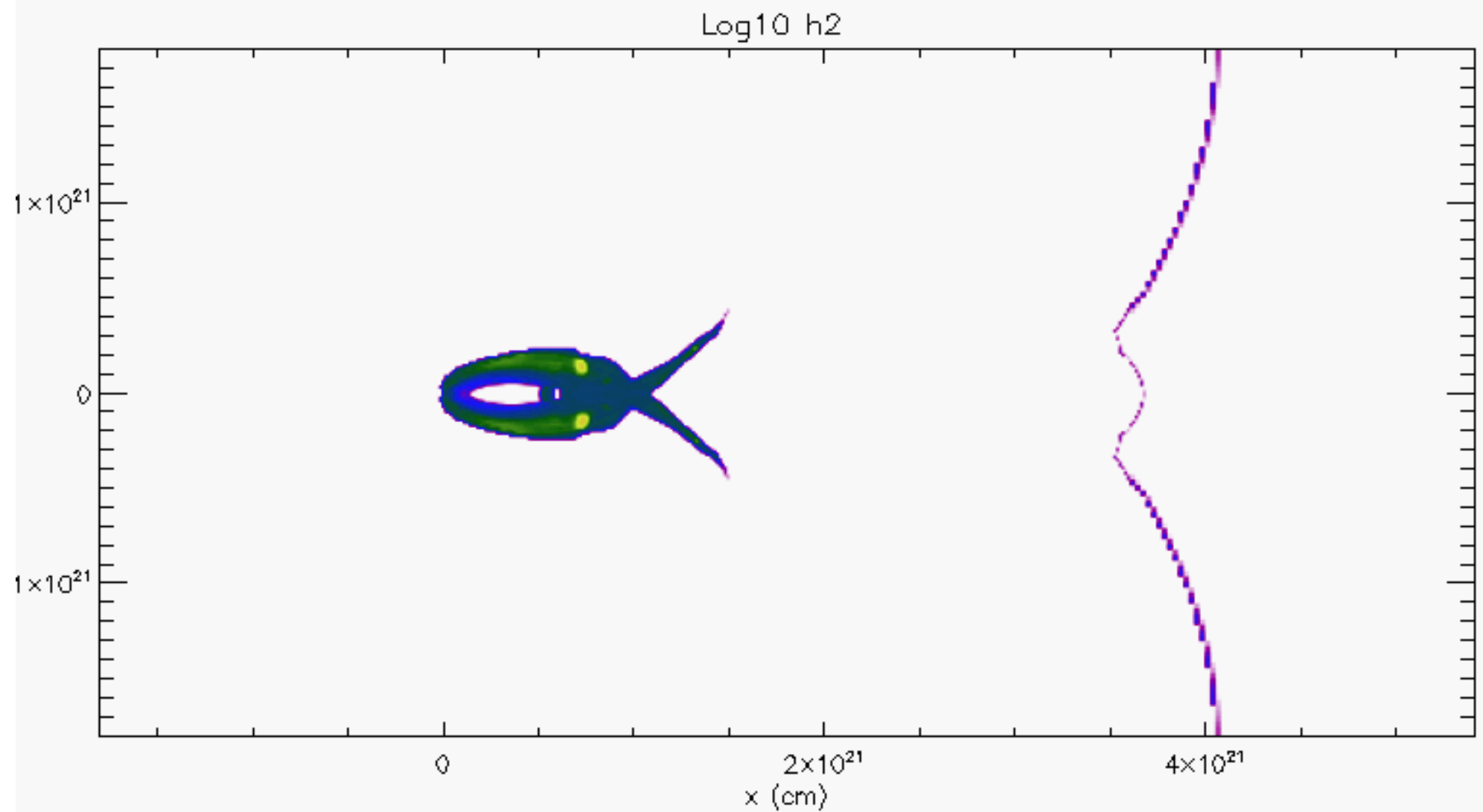
time = 5.303 Myr
number of blocks = 15105
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)



time = 5.303 Myr
number of blocks = 15105
AMR levels = 6

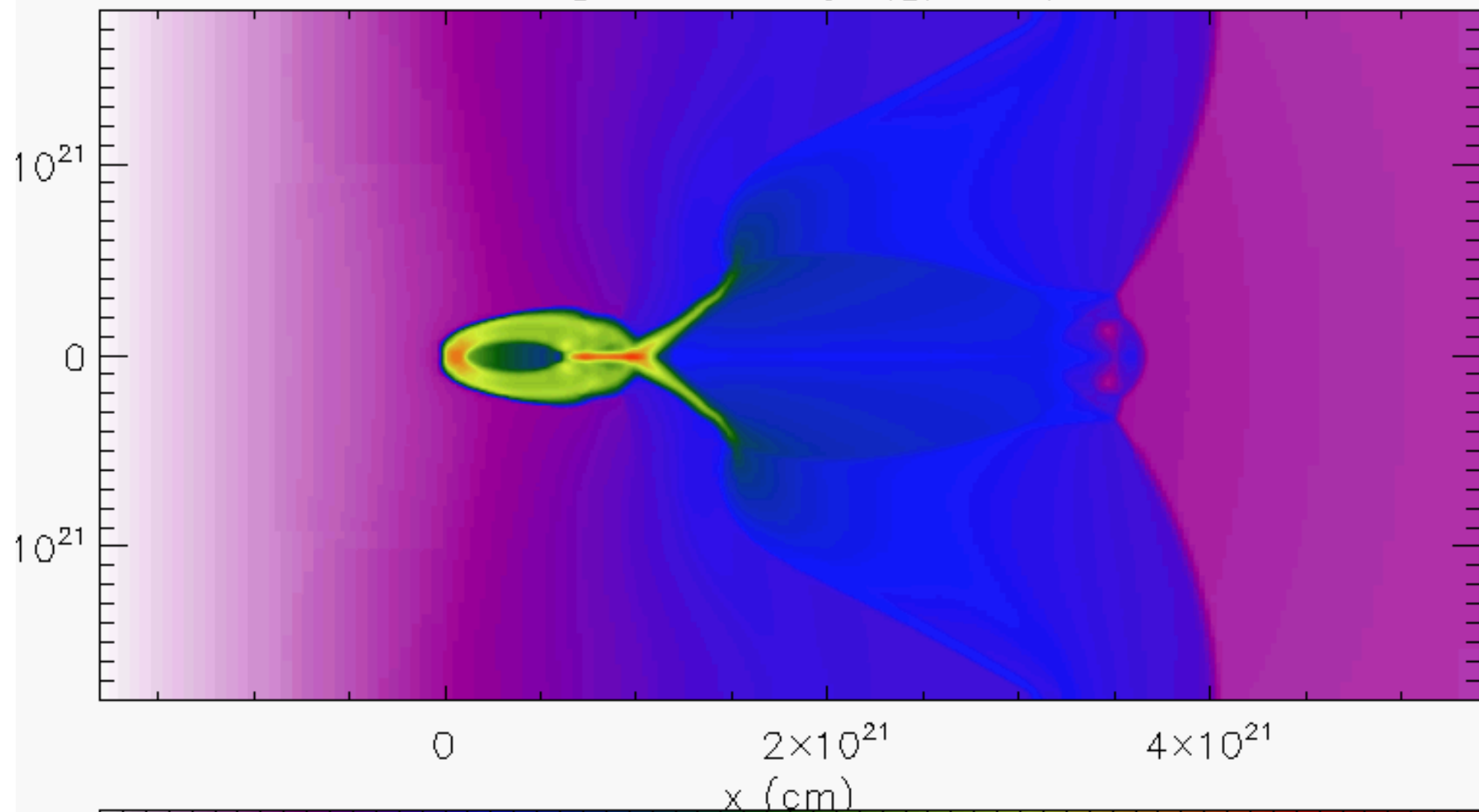
Gray & ES (2010)



time = 7.118 Myr
number of blocks = 11945
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)

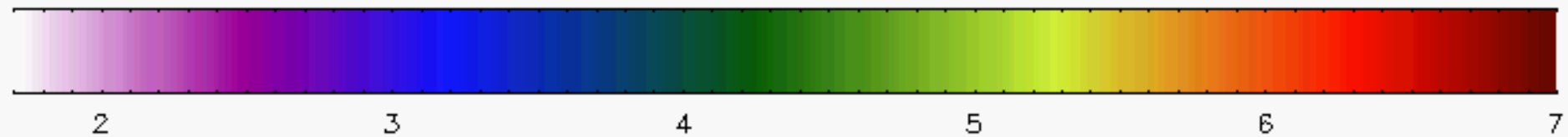
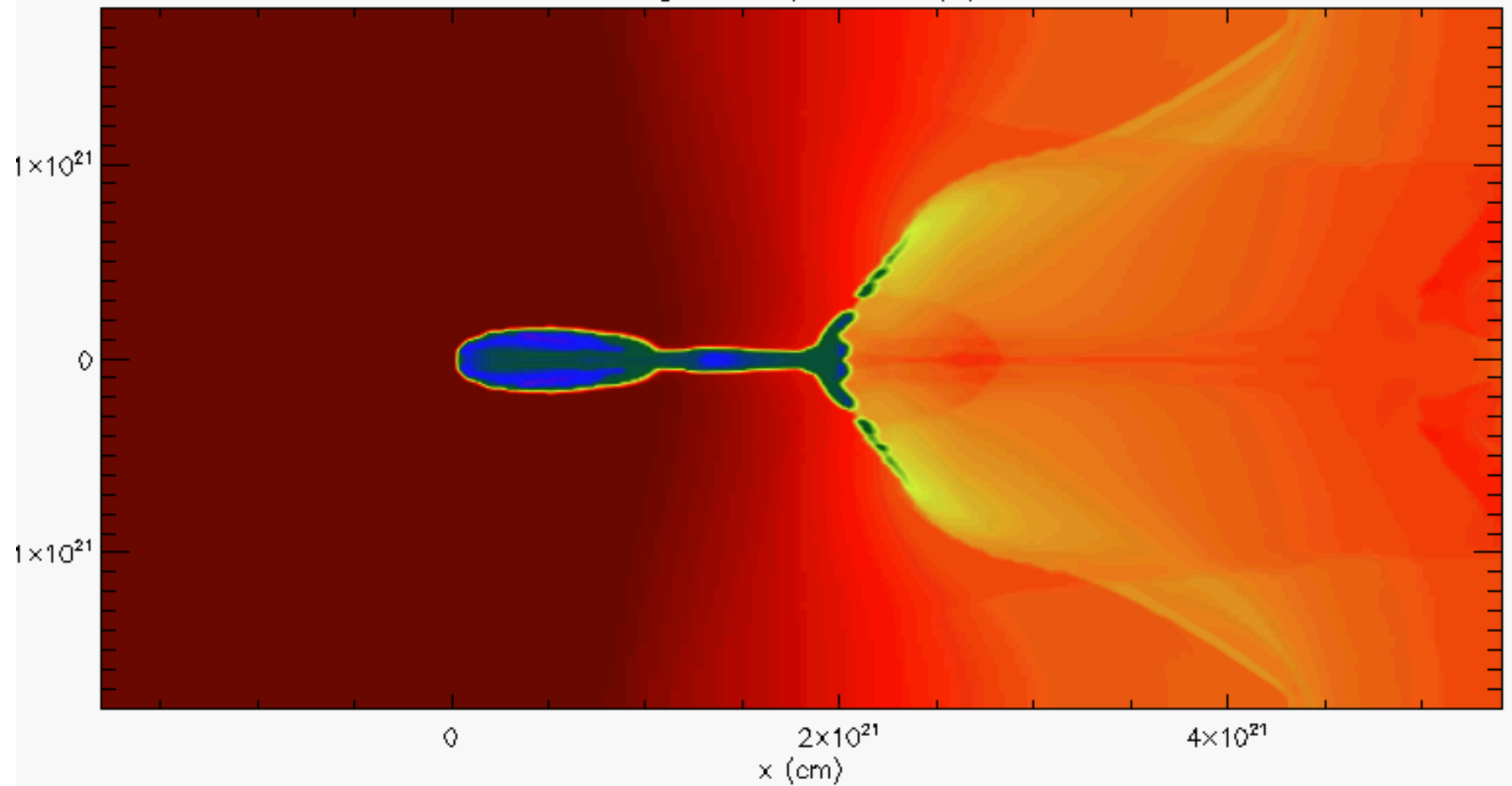
Log10 Density (g/cm^3)



-27 -26 -25 -24 -23 -22 -21
time = 7.118 Myr
number of blocks = 11945
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)

Log10 Temperature (K)



time = 8.839 Myr
number of blocks = 12265
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)

Minihalos Extracted From Cosmological Simulations

- Minihalos are not actually perfectly spherical, in a perfectly isolated environment, with a static dark matter field.

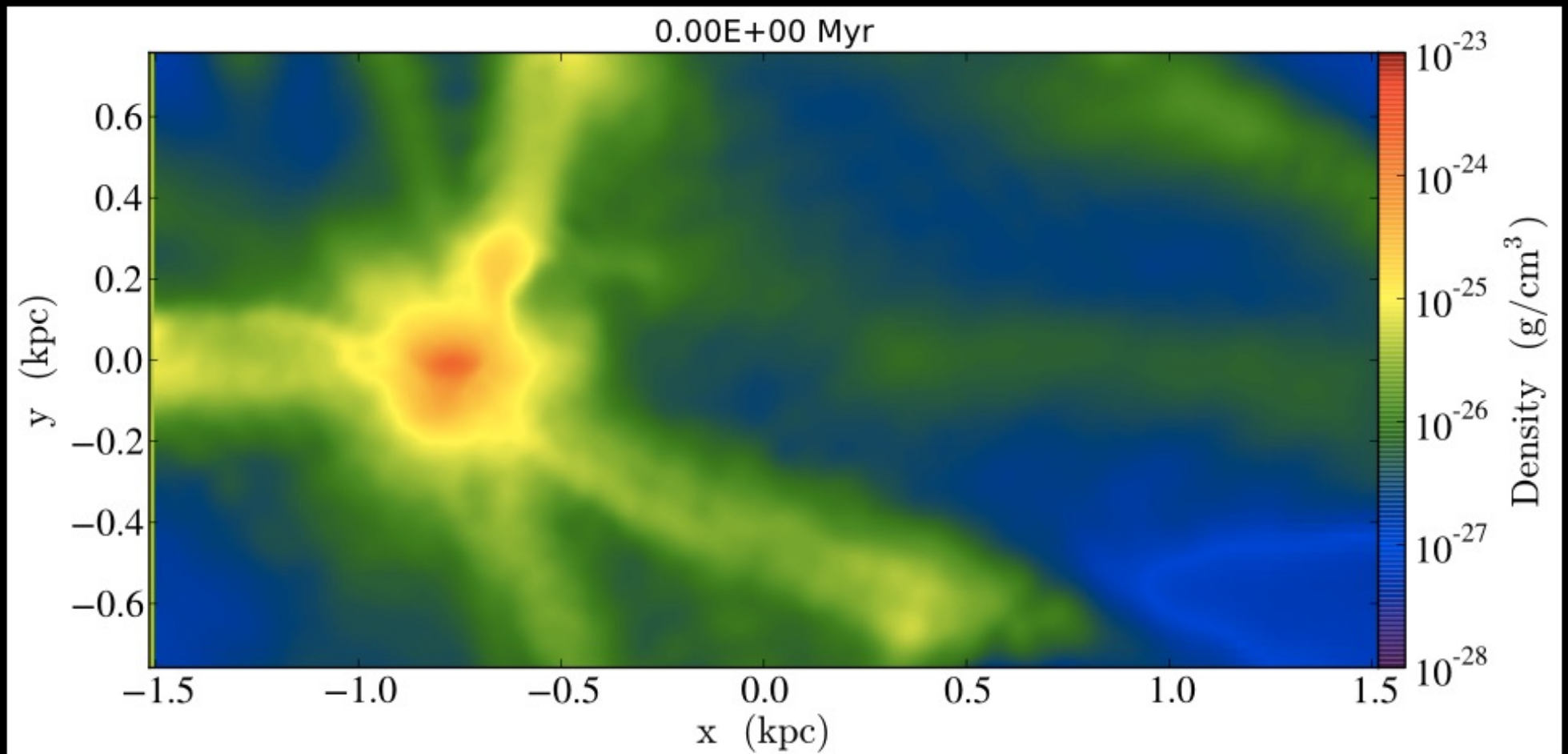
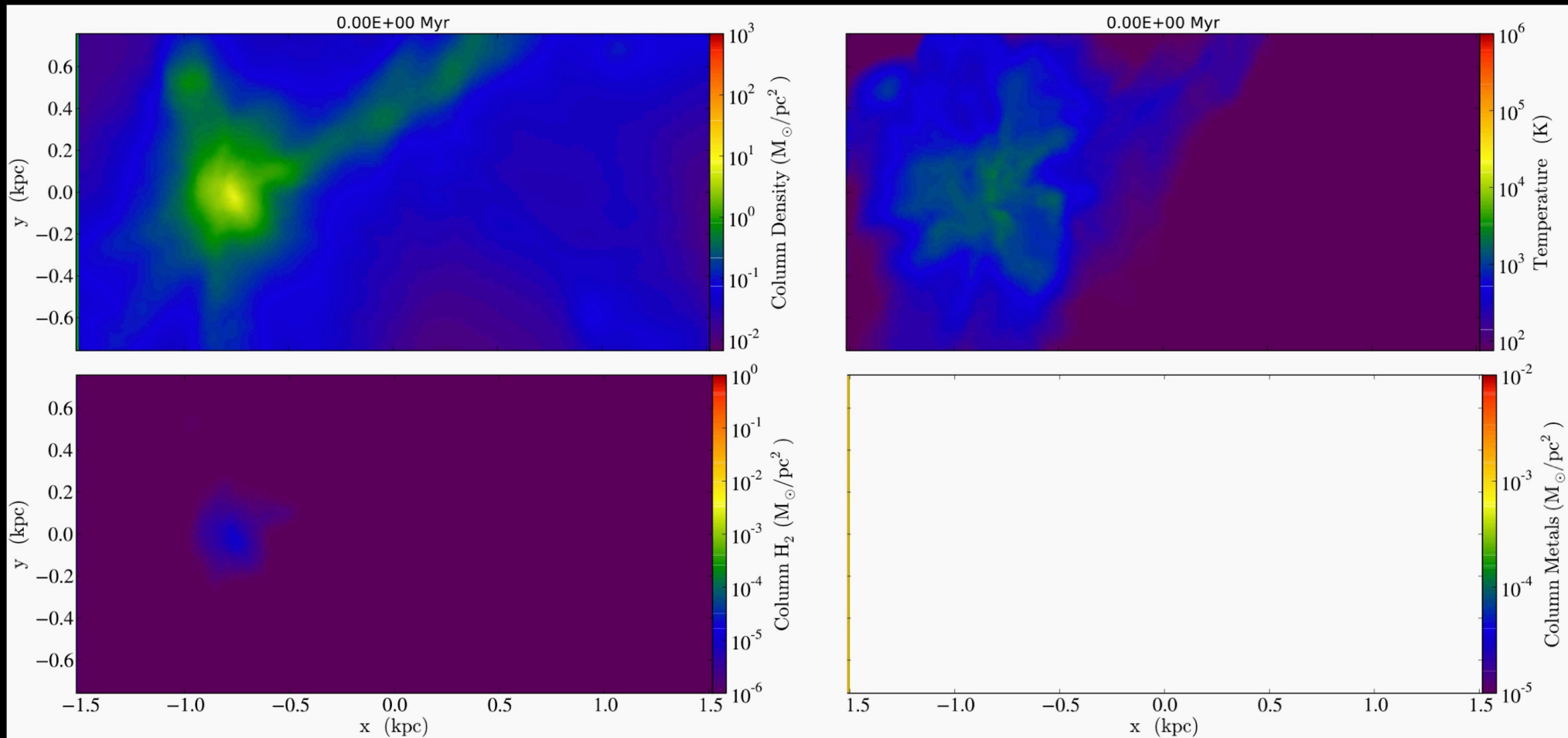


Table 1
Simulations Summary

SPH Parameters:		SPH z_{init} 199	SPH z_f 14	SPH m_{DM} 144 $M_\odot$	SPH m_{gas} 29.3 $M_\odot$	Box Size 2.57 Mpc					
AMR Model	M_6	r_{vir} (pc)	Δx (pc)	Orientation	v_s (km s $^{-1}$)	μ_s	E_{55}	σ_5	z	$Z(Z_\odot)$	J_{21}
FID	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
LR	2.72	505	11.8	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
HR	2.72	505	2.96	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PO1	2.72	505	5.92	IGM	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PM07	0.716	320.	3.75	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PM1	1.38	402	4.71	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PM2	2.33	470.	5.51	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PM7	7.17	693	8.12	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
PM19	18.7	967	11.3	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.0
Pv75	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	75.0	60.4	30.2	7.91	8	0.12	0.0
Pv125	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	125	60.4	18.1	4.74	8	0.12	0.0
Pv340	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	340.	60.4	6.66	1.74	8	0.12	0.0
Pv510	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	510.	60.4	4.44	1.16	8	0.12	0.0
P μ 3	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	32.5	1.54	1.14	8	0.12	0.0
P μ 8	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	77.5	4.59	3.35	8	0.12	0.0
P μ 9	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	90.0	5.33	3.89	8	0.12	0.0
Pz10	2.72	413	4.84	Filament	226	90.7	10.0	3.92	10	0.12	0.0
Pz14	2.72	303	3.55	Filament	226	169	10.0	7.30	14	0.12	0.0
PZ005	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.005	0.0
PZ05	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.05	0.0
PZ5	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.5	0.0
PJ01	2.72	505	5.92	Filament	226	60.4	10.0	2.62	8	0.12	0.1



Parameters

Mass: Final Mass roughly proportional to initial mass

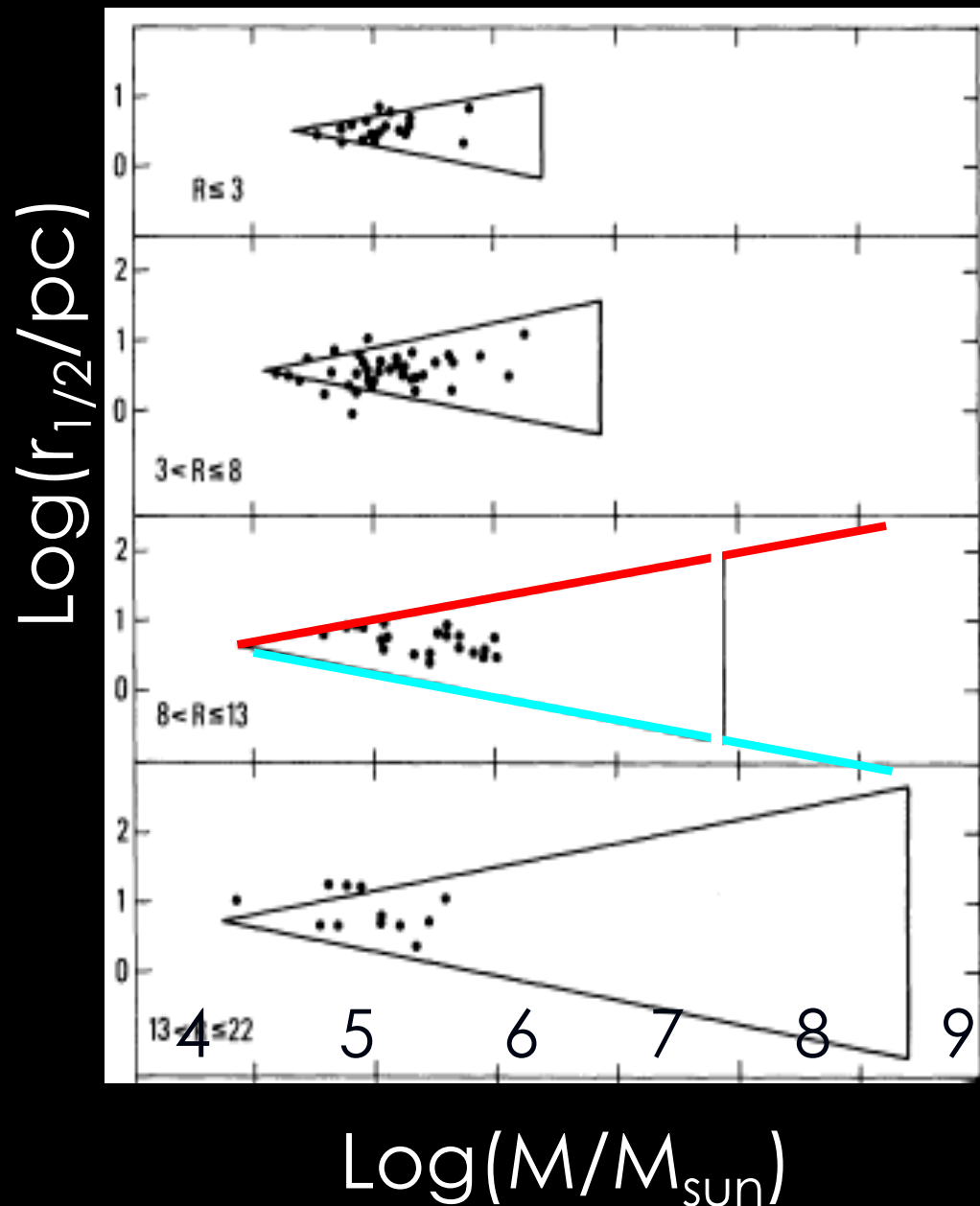
Dissociating Background: No impact, H₂ is formed much too quickly

Shock energy: in general, the higher the shock energy, the lower mass clusters are formed

Distance: The closer to the host, the more efficiently SF is induced. Very far away > 5-6 kpc little impact.

Concentration & Formation Redshift: Minor impact

Where are they now?



Disk shocking

$$t \sim r_{1/2}^{-3} M R$$

Evaporation

$$t \sim r_{1/2}^{3/2} M^{1/2}$$

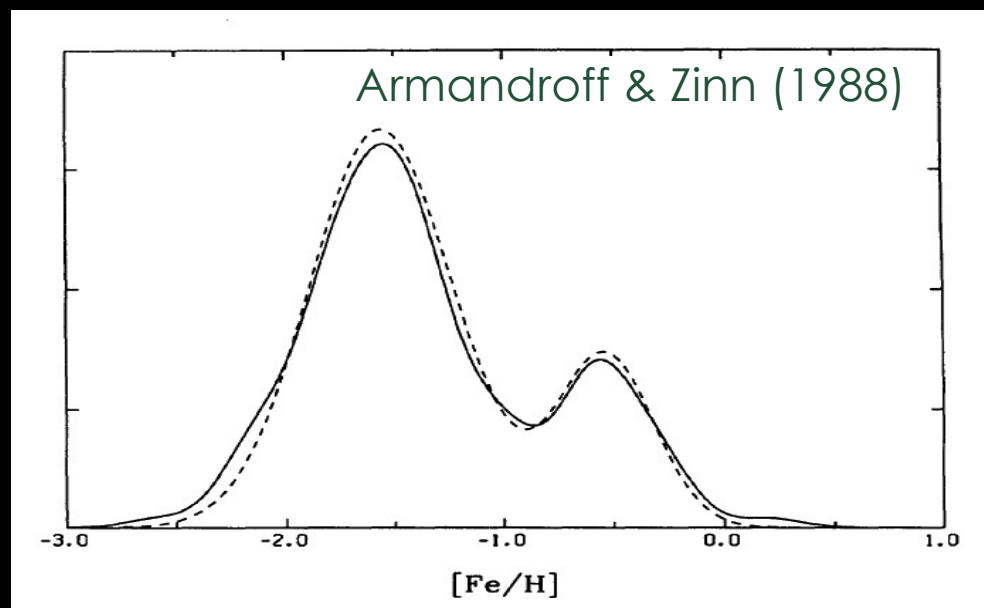
Dynamical Friction

$$t \sim M^{-1} R^2$$

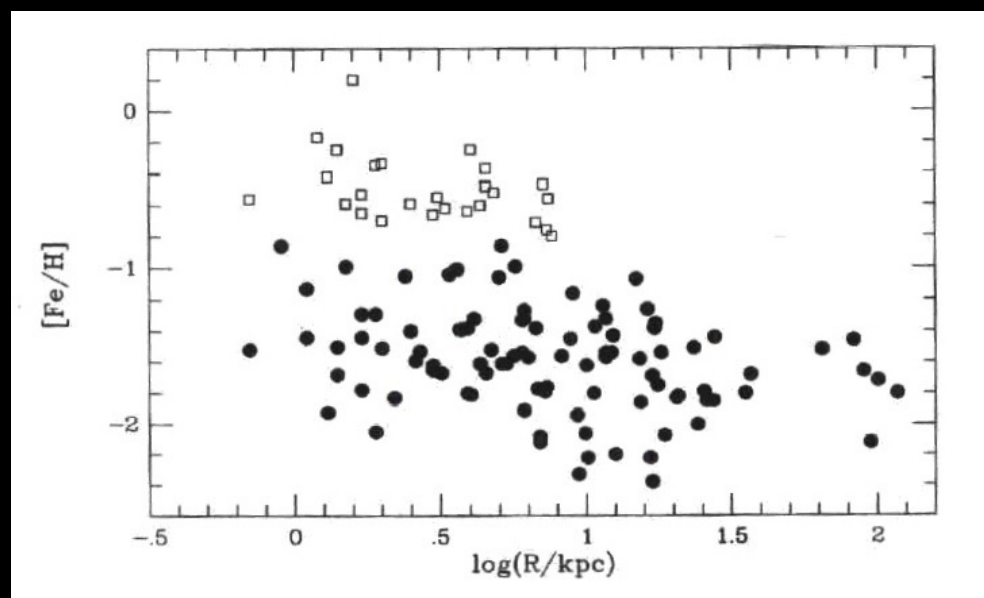
Maximum mass is an intrinsic property of the initial GC population

Castellani & Caputo 1984
Fall & Rees 1977

Globular Cluster Metallicities

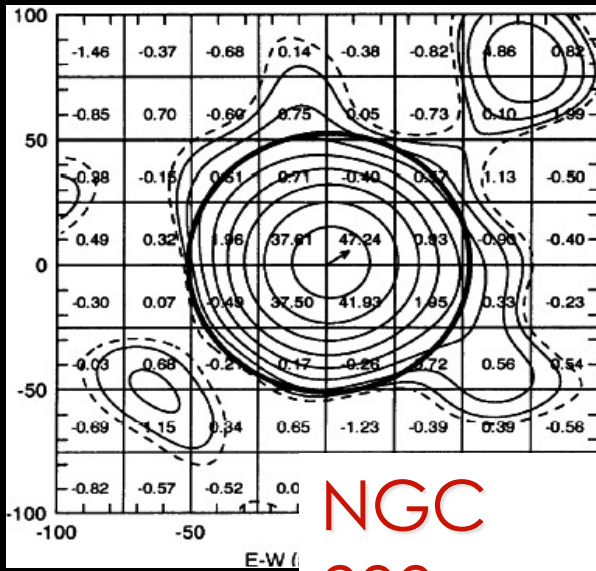


Double-peaked
 $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.5 \pm .25$
 $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.6 \pm .35$

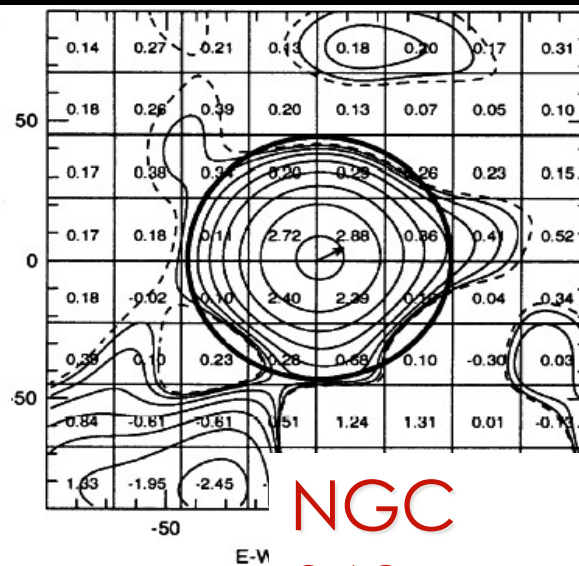


Narrow range $< \Delta Z \pm 0.1$
In each GC

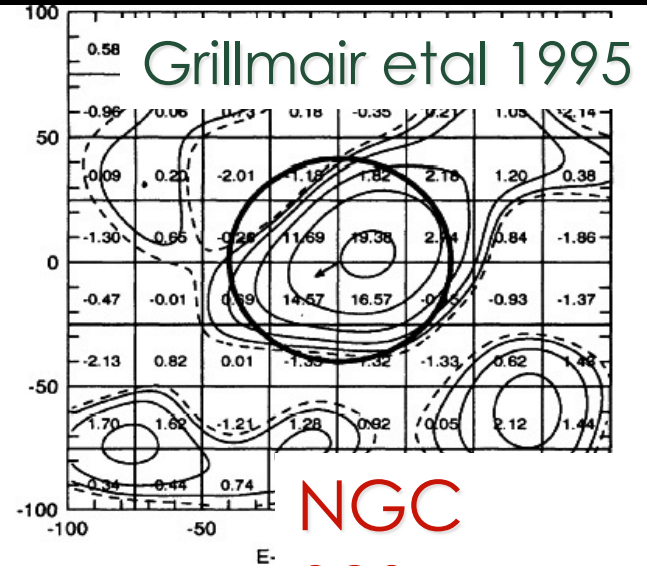
No Dark Matter In GCs



NGC
288

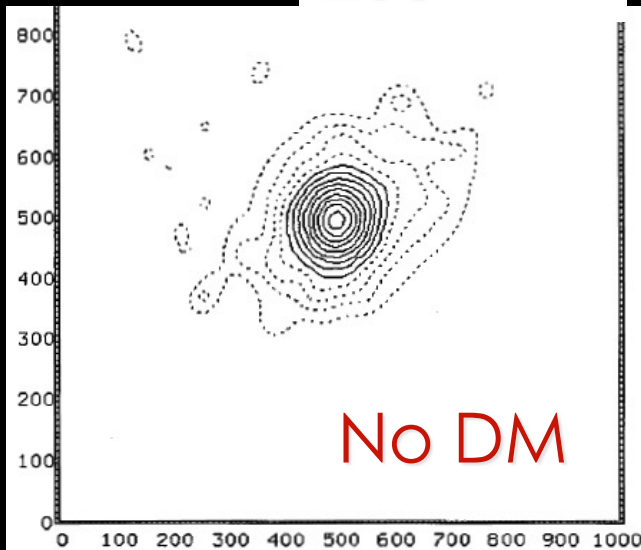


NGC
362



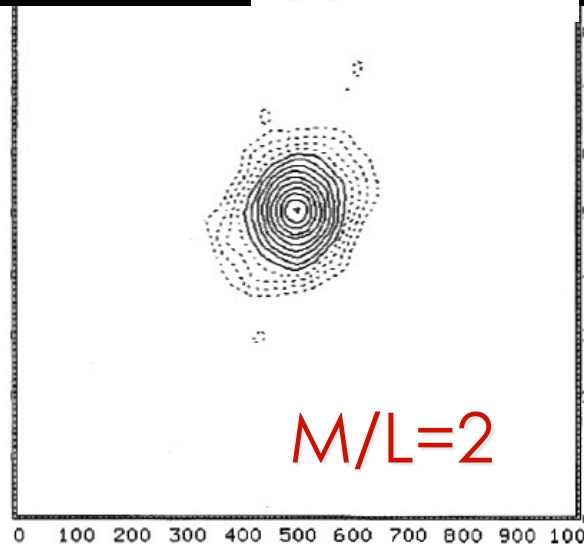
NGC
3201

Grillmair et al 1995



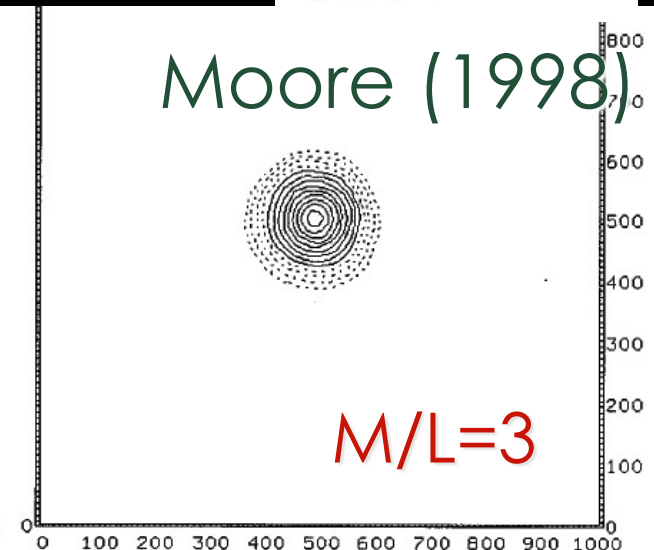
No DM

FIG. 2a



M/L=2

FIG. 2b

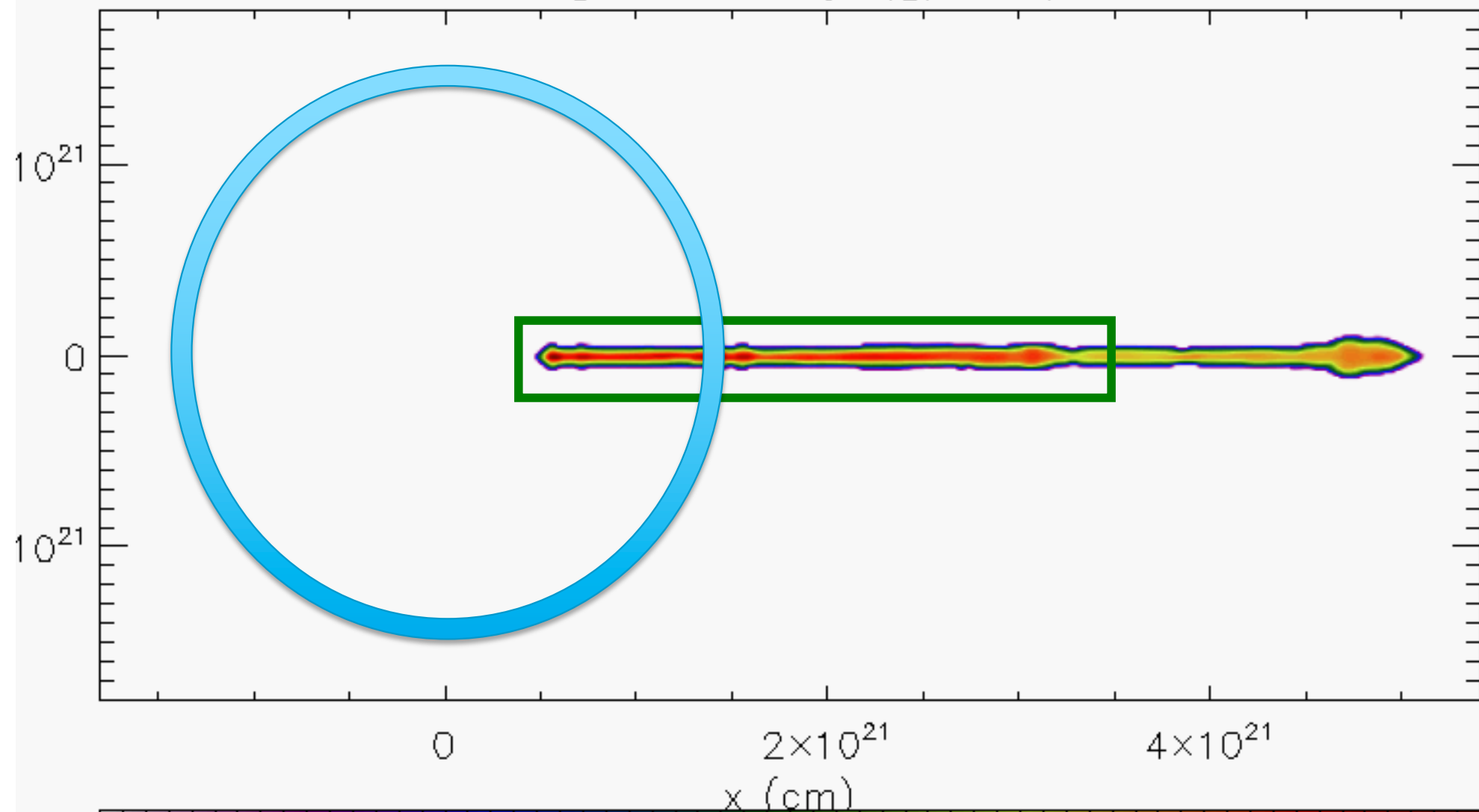


M/L=3

FIG. 2c

Moore (1998)

Log10 Density (g/cm^3)



-27 -26 -25 -24 -23 -22 -21
time = 18.622 Myr
number of blocks = 921
AMR levels = 6

Gray & ES (2010)

Requirements in Cosmological Simulations

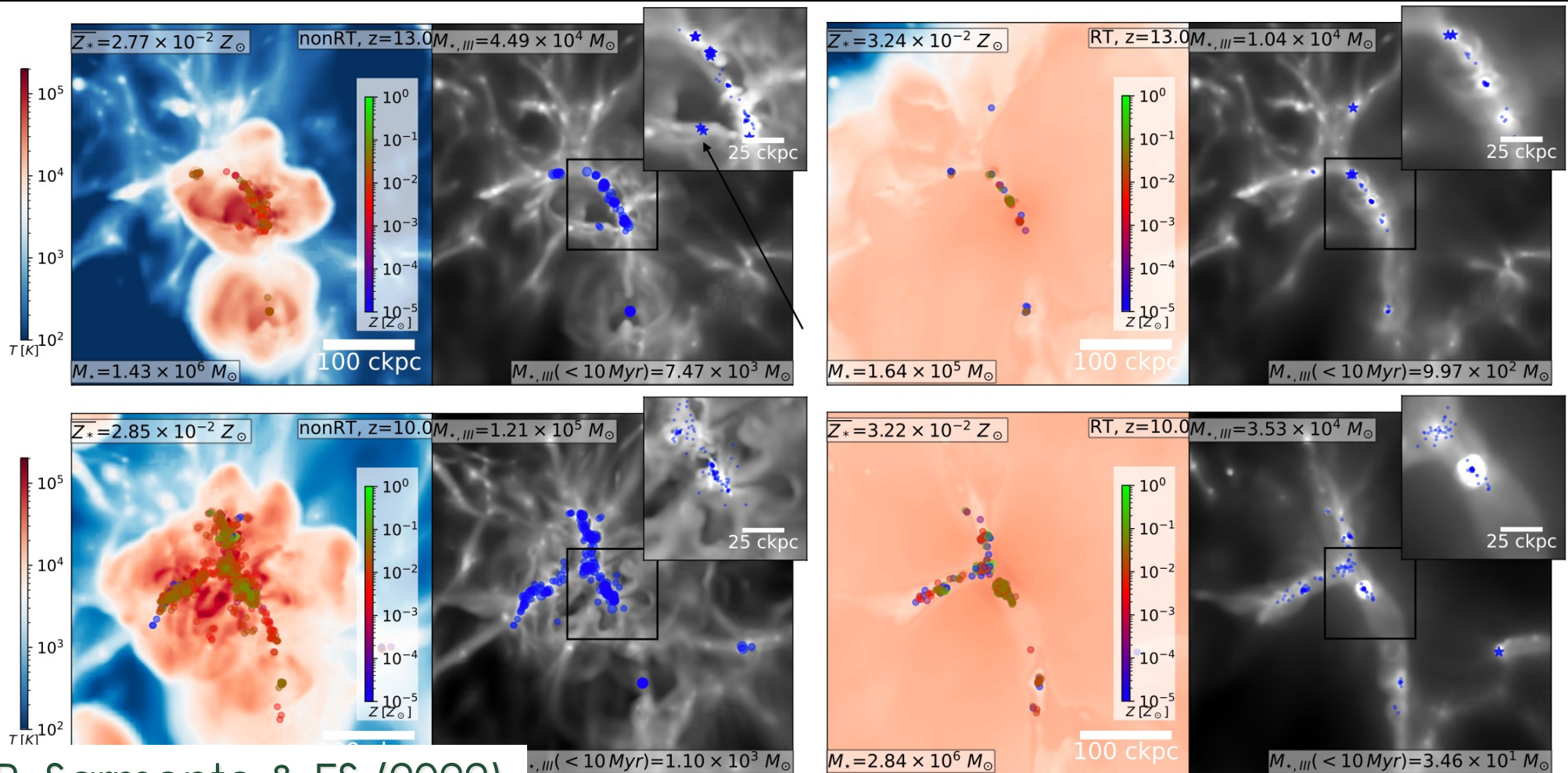
Full radiative transfer

Non-LTE chemistry / Cooling

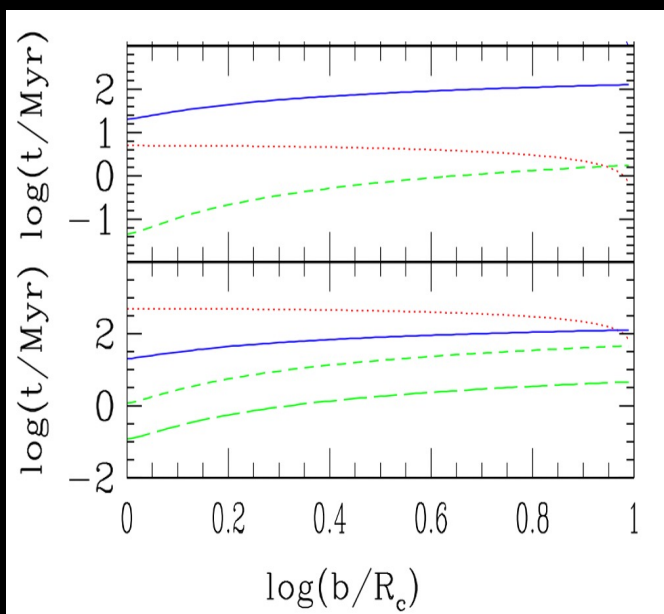
Resolving halos down to $\leq 10^6$ total mass at
distances of ~ 100 kpc physical

Requirements in Cosmological Simulations

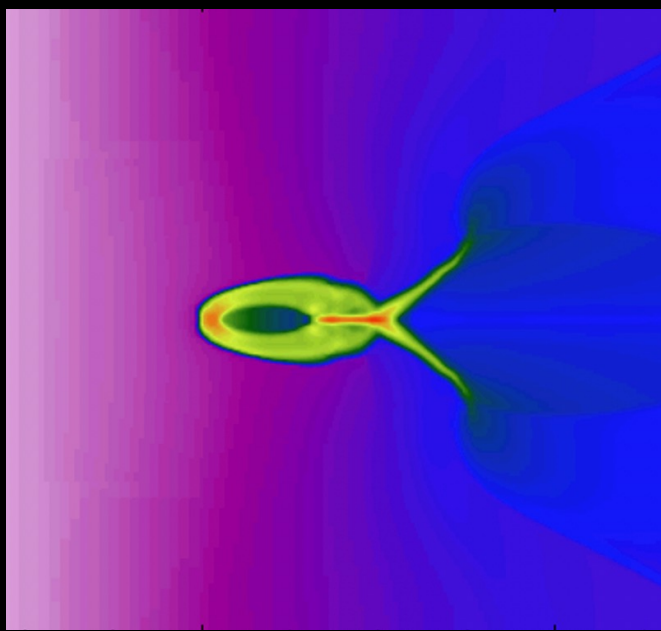
RAMSES radiative transfer + primordial chemistry & cooling
Tracks: Metallicity, Primordial Fraction, Pop III Metals,
R-process elements.



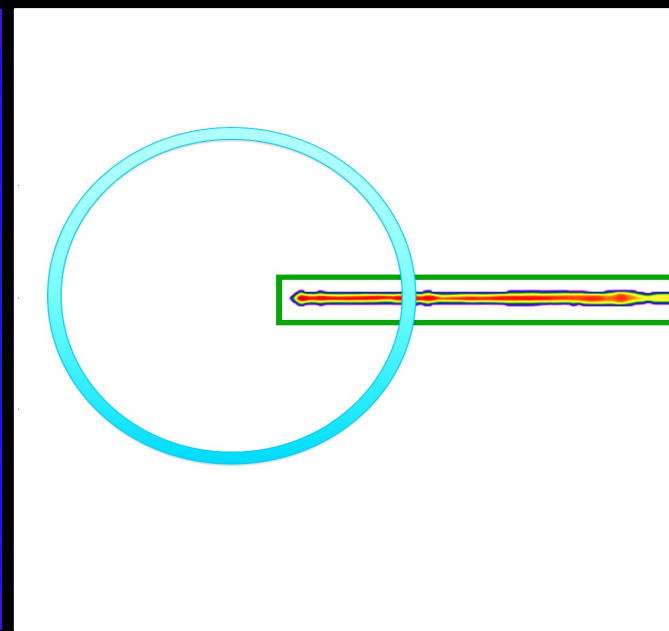
I



II



III



IV

Thank you!

V

