Simulating the Reionization of the Local Universe with Radiation-Hydrodynamics

Paul Shapiro The University of Texas at Austin

Collaborators in the new work described today include:

Pierre Ocvirk³, Dominique Aubert³, Nicolas Gillet³, Ilian Iliev², Romain Teyssier⁴, Gustavo Yepes⁵, Stefan Gottloeber⁶, Junhwan Choi¹, Hyunbae Park¹, Anson D'Aloisio¹, David Sullivan², Yehuda Hoffman⁷, Alexander Knebe⁵, Timothy Stranex⁴ (1)U Texas at Austin (2)U Sussex (3)U Strasbourg (4) U Zurich (5) U Madrid (6) AIP Potsdam (7) Hebrew U

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Self-Regulated Reionization

Iliev, Mellema, Shapiro, & Pen (2007), MNRAS, 376, 534; (astro-ph/0607517)

•Jeans-mass filtering → low-mass source halos (M < 10⁹ M_{solar}) cannot form inside H II regions ;

•35/h Mpc box, 406³ radiative transfer simulation, WMAP3, $f_{\gamma} = 250;$

•resolved all halos with $M > 10^8 M_{solar}$ (i.e. all atomically-cooling halos), (blue dots = source cells);





Large-scale, self-regulated reionization by atomic-cooling halos



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Q: Did reionization leave an imprint on the Local Group galaxies we can observe today?

Q: Does reionization help explain why the observed number of dwarf galaxies in the Local Group is far smaller than the number of small halos predicted by Λ CDM N-body simulations?

Q: Was the Local Group ionized from within or without?

A: Simulate the coupled radiationhydro-N-body problem of reionization → galaxy formation with ionization fronts that swept across the IGM in the first billion years of cosmic time, in a volume 91 Mpc on a side centered on the Local Group.



Introducing the CoDa (COsmic DAwn) Simulation: Reionization of the Local Universe with Fully-Coupled Radiation + Hydro + N-body Dynamics



Shapiro, Ocvirk, Aubert, Iliev, Teyssier, Gillet, Yepes, Gottloeber, Choi, Park, D'Aloisio, Sullivan +

What makes this possible now?

- 1) Initial Conditions:
- Start from "constrained realization" of Gaussianrandom-noise initial conditions, provided by our collaborators in the *CLUES* (Constrained Local UniversE Simulations) consortium
- This reproduces observed features of our local Universe, including the Local Group and nearby galaxy clusters.
- Add higher frequency modes for small-scale structure



H.Courtois and D.Pomarède, 2012 Univ Lyon - CEA/Irfu



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What makes this possible now?

2) <u>New Hybrid (CPU + GPU) numerical method + New Hybrid (CPU + GPU) supercomputer</u>

N-body + Hydro = **RAMSES** (Teyssier 2002)

- Gravity solver is Particle Mesh code with a Multi-grid Poisson solver
- Hydro solver is shock-capturing, second-order Godunov scheme on Eulerian grid

Radiative Transfer + Ionization Rate Solver = **ATON** (Aubert & Teyssier 2008)

- RT is by a moment method with M1 closure
- Explicit time integration, time-step size limited by CFL condition \rightarrow

 $\Delta t < \Delta x / c ,$ where c = speed of light

ATON \rightarrow (**ATON**) **x** (**GPU**s) = **CUDATON** (Aubert & Teyssier 2010) •GPU acceleration by factor ~ 100

RAMSES + **CUDATON** = **RAMSES-CUDATON**

•RT on the GPUs @ CFL condition set by speed of light

- •(hydro + gravity) on the CPUs @ CFL condition set by sound speed
- (# RT steps)/(# hydro-gravity steps) > 1000 will not slow hydro-gravity calculation

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TITAN by the numbers:

- 20 Petaflops peak
- 18,688 compute nodes
- 299,008 cores
- Each node consists of an AMD 16-Core Opteron 6200 Series processor and an NVIDIA Tesla K20 GPU Accelerator
- Gemini interconnect



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RAMSES-CUDATON simulation

- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells, $\Delta x \sim 20$ cKpc
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3 \sim 64$ billion
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ M_solar ~300 particles

TITAN Supercomputer requirements

- # steps/run = 2000 CPU (+800,000 GPU)
- # CPU cores (+ # GPUs) = 131,072 (+ 8192)
- # CPU hrs = 2.1 million node hrs ~ 11 days
- Largest fully-coupled radiation-hydro simulation to-date of the reionization of the Local Universe.
- Large enough volume to simulate global reionization and its impact on the Local Group simultaneously, while resolving the masses of dwarf satellites of the MW and M31.



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- (left) the local cosmic web in the atomic gas ;
- (middle) red regions denote very hot, supernova-powered superbubbles, while yellow-orange regions show the long-range impact of photo-heating by starlight;
- (right) ionized hydrogen fraction [dark red (dark blue) = ionized (neutral)].

TEST RUN: 11 cMpc box: a spatial slice

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Ionization Field







Ionizing Radiation Mean Intensity J



Gas Temperature



Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

ZOOM-IN ON LOCAL GROUP AT Z = 0



Gas Temperature at z = 6.15 in the supergalactic YZ plane of the Local Group

Circles indicate progenitors of Virgo, Fornax, M31, and the MW

Orange is photoheated, photoionized gas;

Red is SN-shockheated;

Blue is cold and neutral



- Box size = 91cMpc
- Grid size = • $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles • $=(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ • 10⁸ solar masses

FULL-SIZED RUN: 91 cMpc box: a spatial slice; @ $z \sim 6$, with $x \sim$ 50%

log10(temperature)



- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

FULL-SIZED RUN: 91 cMpc box: a spatial slice; @ z ~ 6, with x ~ 50%

Zoom-in x 4



log10(temperature)

- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

FULL-SIZED RUN: 91 cMpc box: a spatial slice; @ z ~ 6, with x ~ 50%

Zoom-in x 16



log10(temperature)

- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

FULL-SIZED RUN: 91 cMpc box: a spatial slice; @ z ~ 6, with x ~ 50%

Zoom-in x 32



log10(temperature)

- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

FULL-SIZED RUN: 91 cMpc box: a spatial slice; @ z ~ 6, with x ~ 50%

Zoom-in x 64



log10(temperature)

Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-

CUDATON

simulation

- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

ZOOM-IN ON THE LOCAL GROUP AT Z = 0

Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

ZOOM-IN ON LOCAL GROUP AT Z = 0



Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-

CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

See a map of the ionized gas density evolve thru the EOR in this region





Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-

CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

See a map of the ionized gas density evolve thru the EOR in this region



This cut-out reionizes itself

cutout101_xion_rho.mpg

Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-

CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

See a map of the ionized gas density evolve thru the EOR in another cut-out region

Selected Cut-out

RAMSES-

CUDATON

- simulation
- Box size = 91 cMpc
- Grid size = $(4096)^3$ cells
- N-body particles = $(4096)^3$
- Min halo mass ~ 10⁸ solar masses

See a map of the ionized gas density evolve thru the EOR in another cut-out region



This cut-out is reionized by external sources, as the matter in this cut-out falls toward the source of its reionization.

- Efficiencies set from smaller-box simulations prove slightly low, so reionization ends a bit late: $z_{rei} < 5$
- But if we let
 z → z * 1.3,
 there is good agreement
 with observable
 constraints





Thompson optical depth



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Reionization suppresses star formation rate in dwarf galaxies, for $M < 10^9$ solar masses

- photoionization-heating & SN remnant shock-heating raises gas pressure
- Gas pressure of heated gas resists gravitational binding into the low-mass galaxies

→ lowers the cold, dense baryon gas fraction

→ lowers the SFR per unit halo mass

 Low-mass atomic cooling halos (LMACHs) are most suppressed



• SFR \propto M^{α} , α ~ 5/3 for M > 10¹⁰ solar masses, but drops sharply below M ~ 3 X 10⁹ below z ~ 6

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• Star Formation Rate attributed to halo mass bins in which stars are found at a fixed late time, after reionization ends

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UV Luminosity Function vs. Observations from Bouwens et al. (2014)

- Full circles are from Bouwens et al. (2014)
- Shaded areas and thick lines show the envelope and median of the LFs of 5 equal, independent subvolumes 50/h cMpc
- M_{AB1600} magnitudes computed using lowest metallicity SSP models of Bruzual & Charlot (2003), scaled to same ionizing photons released per 10 Myr

• Shift simulation $z \rightarrow z * 1.3$



UV LF

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Reionization suppresses star formation rate in dwarf galaxies, for $M < 10^9$ solar masses

- Suppression varies with location
- Suppression decreases with increasing distance from a density peak like that which made the Virgo cluster, whose influence can extend over 10's of cMpc

→ Large-scale structure leaves an imprint on the SFR in dwarf galaxies correlated over 10's of Mpc



vdist (h-1 Mpc)

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