

Cosmological Radiative Transfer

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Basic Introduction

Radiative Transfer Equation

$$I_\nu = I(t, x, \omega, \nu)$$

$$c^{-1} \frac{\partial I_\nu}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \nabla I_\nu}{a_{em}} - c^{-1} H(t) \left[\nu \frac{\partial I_\nu}{\partial \nu} - 3I_\nu \right] = \eta_\nu - \chi I_\nu$$

Path Change *Redshifting* *Dilution*

Basic Introduction

Approximations

$$I_\nu = I(t, x, \omega, \nu)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} I & II & III & IV \quad V \\ c^{-1} \frac{\partial I_\nu}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \nabla I_\nu}{a_{em}} - c^{-1} H(t) \left[\nu \frac{\partial I_\nu}{\partial \nu} - 3I_\nu \right] = \eta_\nu - \chi I_\nu \end{array}$$

$$\alpha_{em} = 1 + \gamma_{em} / (1 + \gamma) \approx 1 + 2/3 \quad L/\mathcal{L}_H \approx \text{Short photon crossing time}$$

$$\frac{\text{Term III}}{\text{Term II}} \approx \frac{\mathcal{H} L \alpha_{em}}{c} \ll 1 \qquad \qquad \text{Local approximation}$$

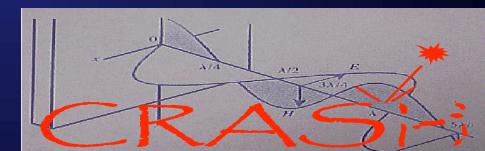
Basic Introduction

Solution techniques

For a review see Ciardi & Ferrara 2005

- Ray Tracing/Long characteristics *Abel, Norman & Madau 1999; Razoumov & Scott 1999; Sokasian, Abel & Hernquist 2001; Razoumov et al 2002*
- Ray Tracing/Short characteristics *Umemura et al 1999; Renshorst et al 2005*
- Flux-Eddington tensor *Gnedin & Abel 2001*
- Flux-limited diffusion *Turner & Stone 2001; Whittlehouse & Bates 2004*
- Fourier transforms *Cen 2002*
- Unstructured grids *Ritzerveld et al 2004*
- Statistical methods *Ciardi et al 2001, Maselli, Ferrara & Ciardi 2003*

Cosmological Radiative Transfer Scheme for Hydrodynamics



Ciardi, AF, et al 2001
Maselli, AF & Ciardi 2003

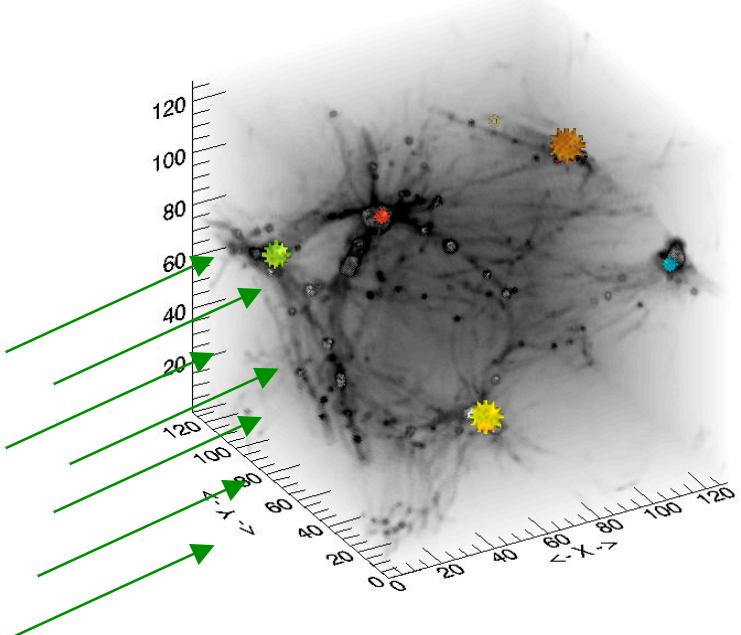
WHAT CRASH DOES

Arbitrary 3-D precomputed
cosmological H/He density field

+

Ionizing sources

- Multiple point souces
- Background (UVB)
- Diffuse radiation



OUTPUTS

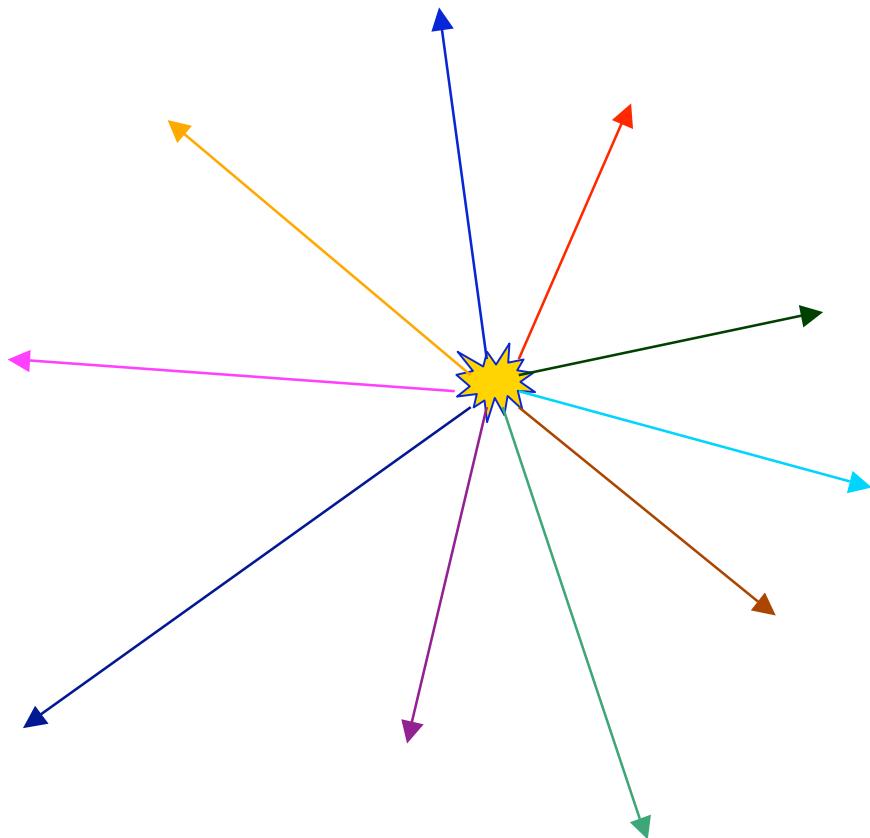
TIME EVOLUTION
of
TEMPERATURE
and
IONIZATION FRACTIONS

INSIDE THE
SIMULATION VOLUME

LARGE APPLICATION
RANGE

Implementation: Basic Description

Radiation described in its **particle-like** nature



Source radiation field

|||

N_p photons packets

Frequency and propagation direction
determined by Monte Carlo sampling of

- Spectral Energy Distribution
- Angular Emissivity

Implementation: Point sources

$(x_s, y_s, z_s), L_s(t), S(v), A(\theta, \varphi)$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \int_0^{t_s} L_s(t) dt$$

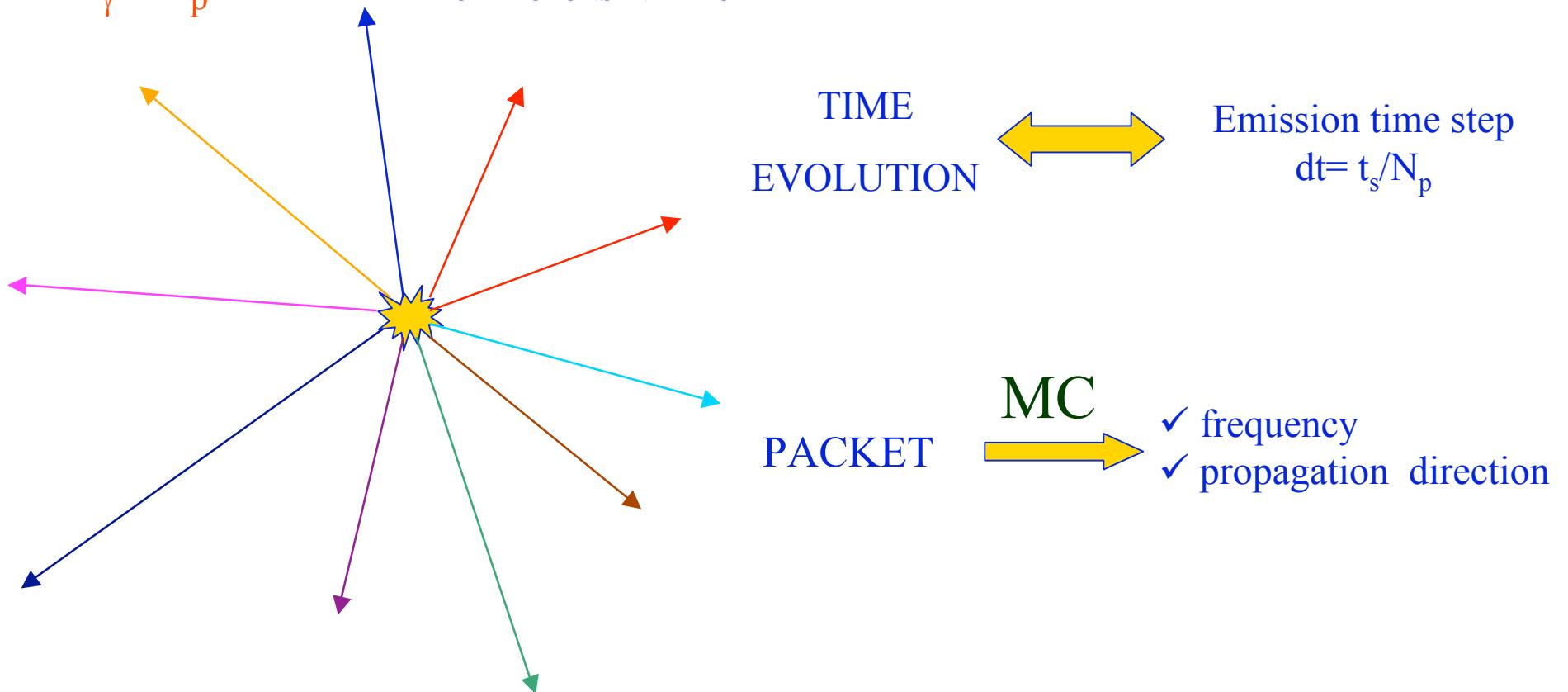
TOTAL ENERGY EMITTED BY A SINGLE SOURCE

$$E_p = E_{\text{tot}} / N_p$$

ENERGY IN A SINGLE PACKET

$$N_\gamma = E_p / h\nu$$

OF PHOTONS IN A PACKET



Implementation: Background

$(x_s, y_s, z_s), L_s(t), S(v), A(\theta, \varphi)$

$$E_{\text{tot}}$$

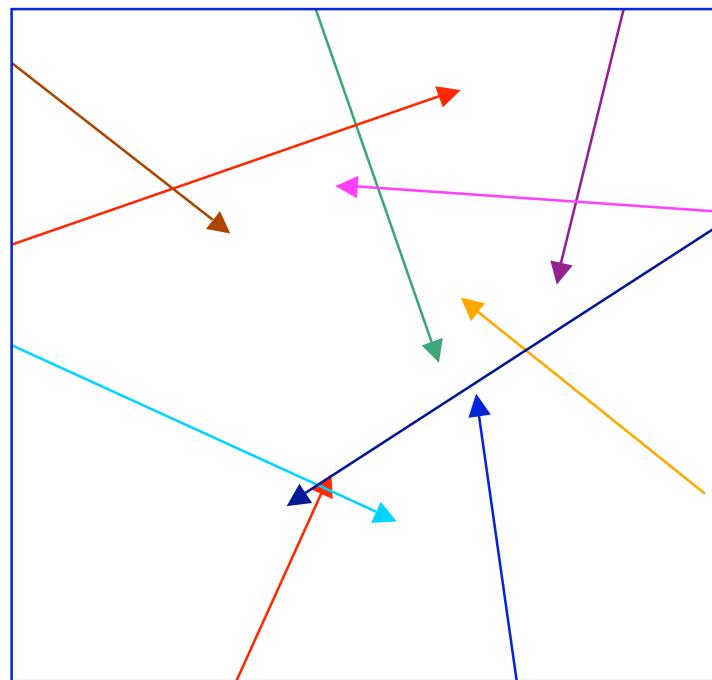
TOTAL BACKGROUND ENERGY
EMITTED BY BOUNDARY CELLS

$$E_p = E_{\text{tot}} / N_p$$

ENERGY IN A SINGLE PACKET

$$N_\gamma = E_p / h\nu$$

OF PHOTONS IN A PACKET



TIME
EVOLUTION

PACKET



Emission time step
 $dt = t_s / N_p$

MC

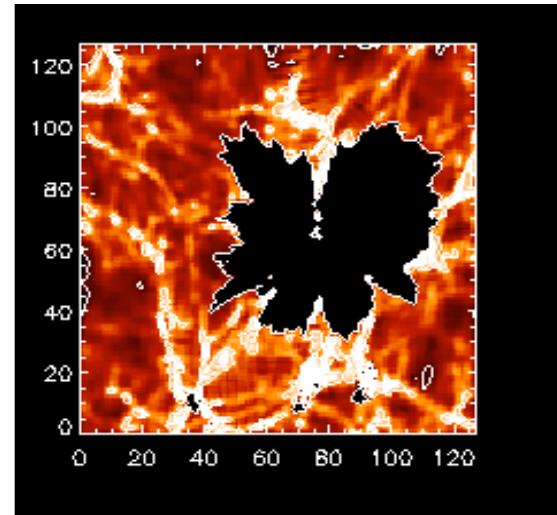
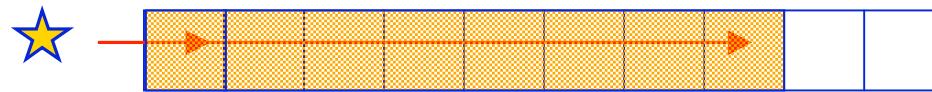
- ✓ frequency
- ✓ propagation direction
- ✓ emission cell

Propagation: matter-radiation interaction

Absorption Probability

$$P(\tau) = 1 - e^{-\tau}$$

A packet with N_γ photons is emitted

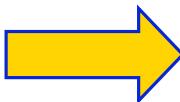


absorbed photons

$$N_A = N_\gamma (1 - e^{-\tau}) = N_\gamma^{\text{HI}} + N_\gamma^{\text{HeI}} + N_\gamma^{\text{HeII}}$$

Optical Depth

$$\tau = \tau_{\text{HI}} + \tau_{\text{HeI}} + \tau_{\text{HeII}}$$

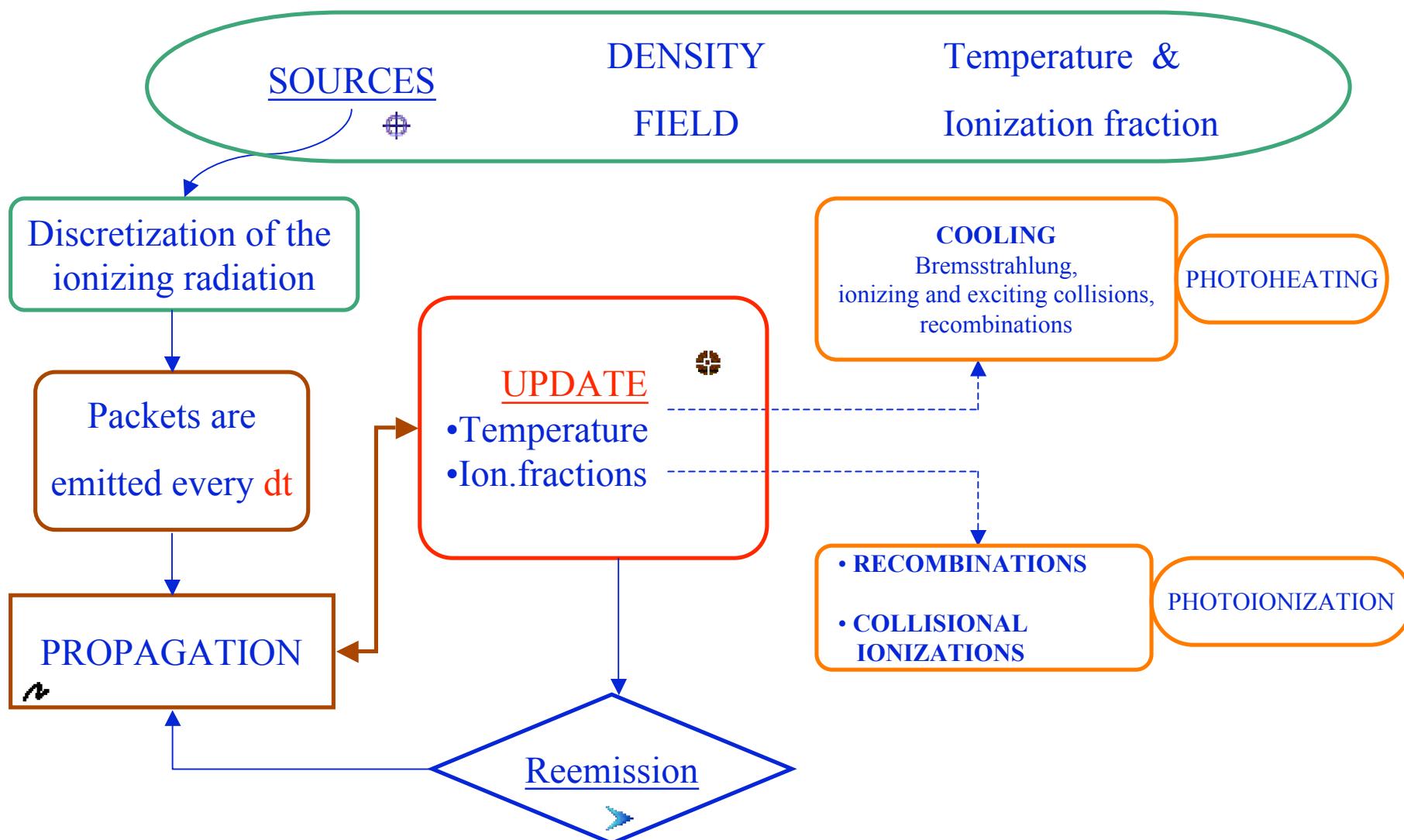


escaping photons

$$N'_\gamma = N_\gamma - N_A$$

THE SCHEME ENSURES BY CONSTRUCTION ENERGY AND PHOTON CONSERVATION

Flow Chart



TESTS

[details in Maselli et al. 2003, MNRAS, 345, 48]

1.

ANALYTICAL solution



- Pure H, homogeneous gas
- Monochromatic source
- Constant temperature

2.

**General case including
TEMPERATURE & He**



CRASH / CLOUDY comparison

3.

TWO POINT SOURCES

4.

BACKGROUND RADIATION & INHOMOGENEOUS DENSITY FIELD

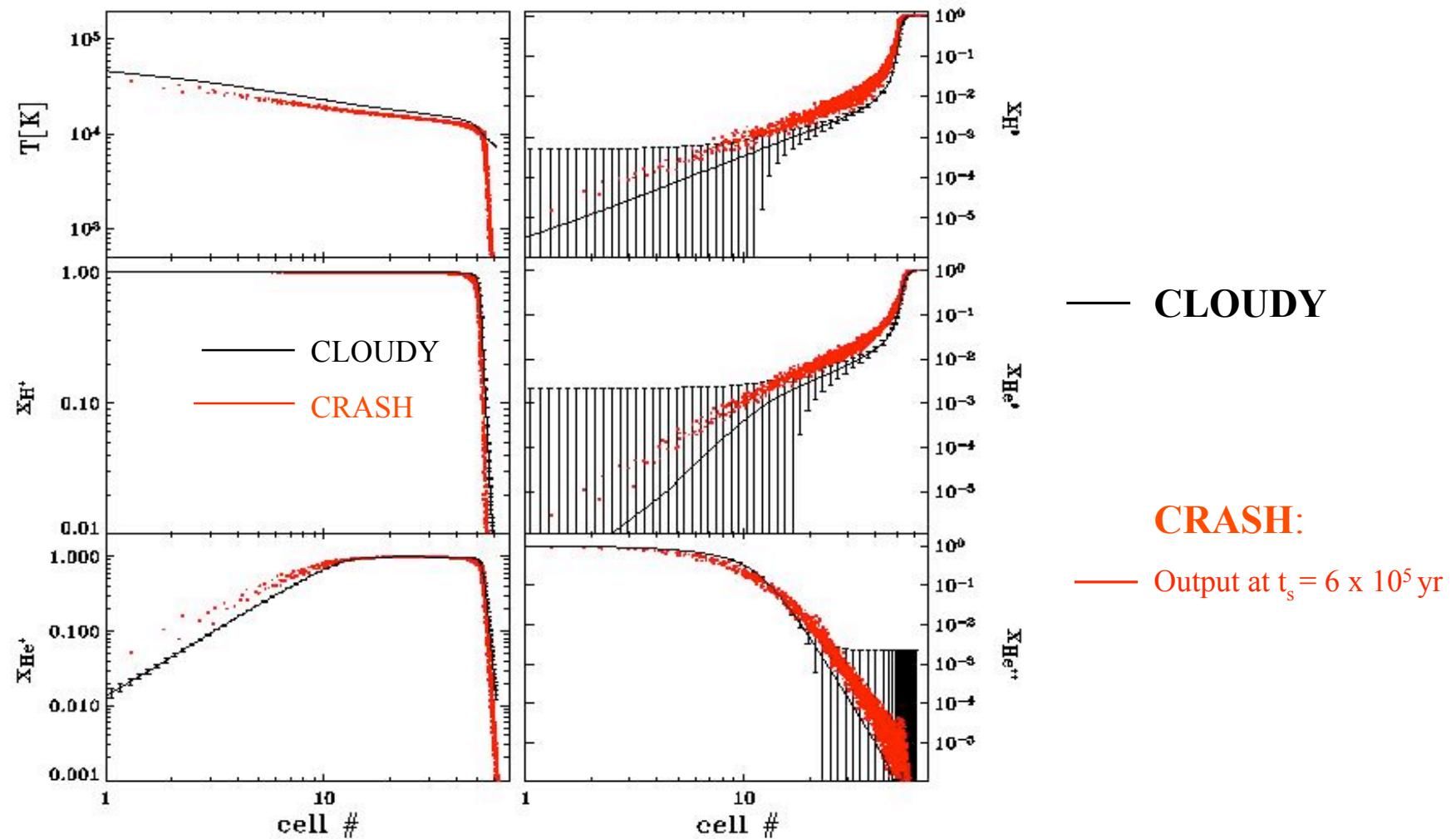
Temperature & Helium



- 1-D
- Equilibrium solution
- Multilevel atoms & ions
- 3-D
- Time evolution
- One-level atoms & ions

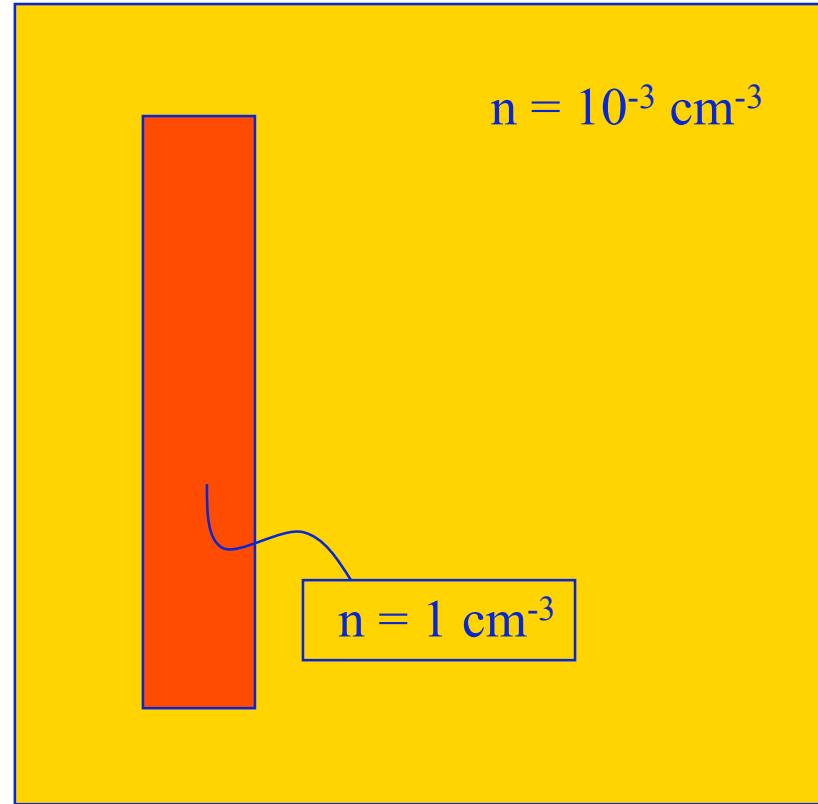
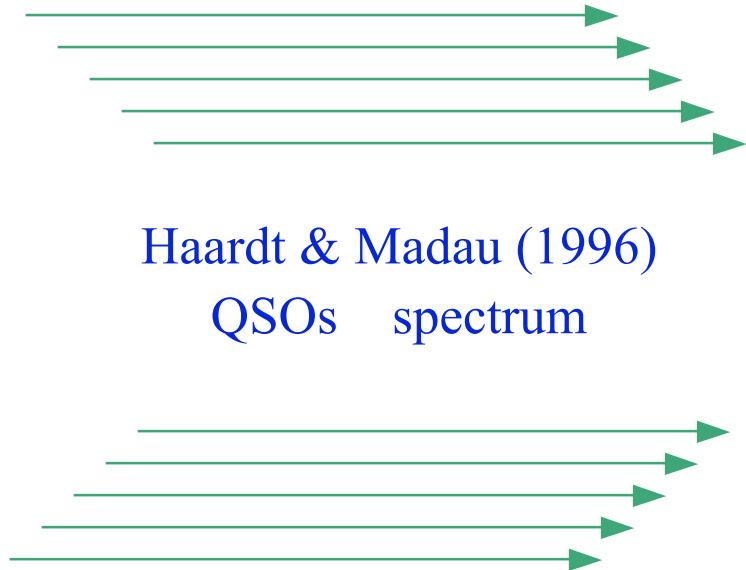
- Homogeneous H/He density field
 $n = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $f_{\text{H}} = 0.9$ & $f_{\text{He}} = 0.1$
- Point source: Blackbody, $T = 6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ K}$
 $L = 10^{38} \text{ erg / s}$

Temperature & Helium



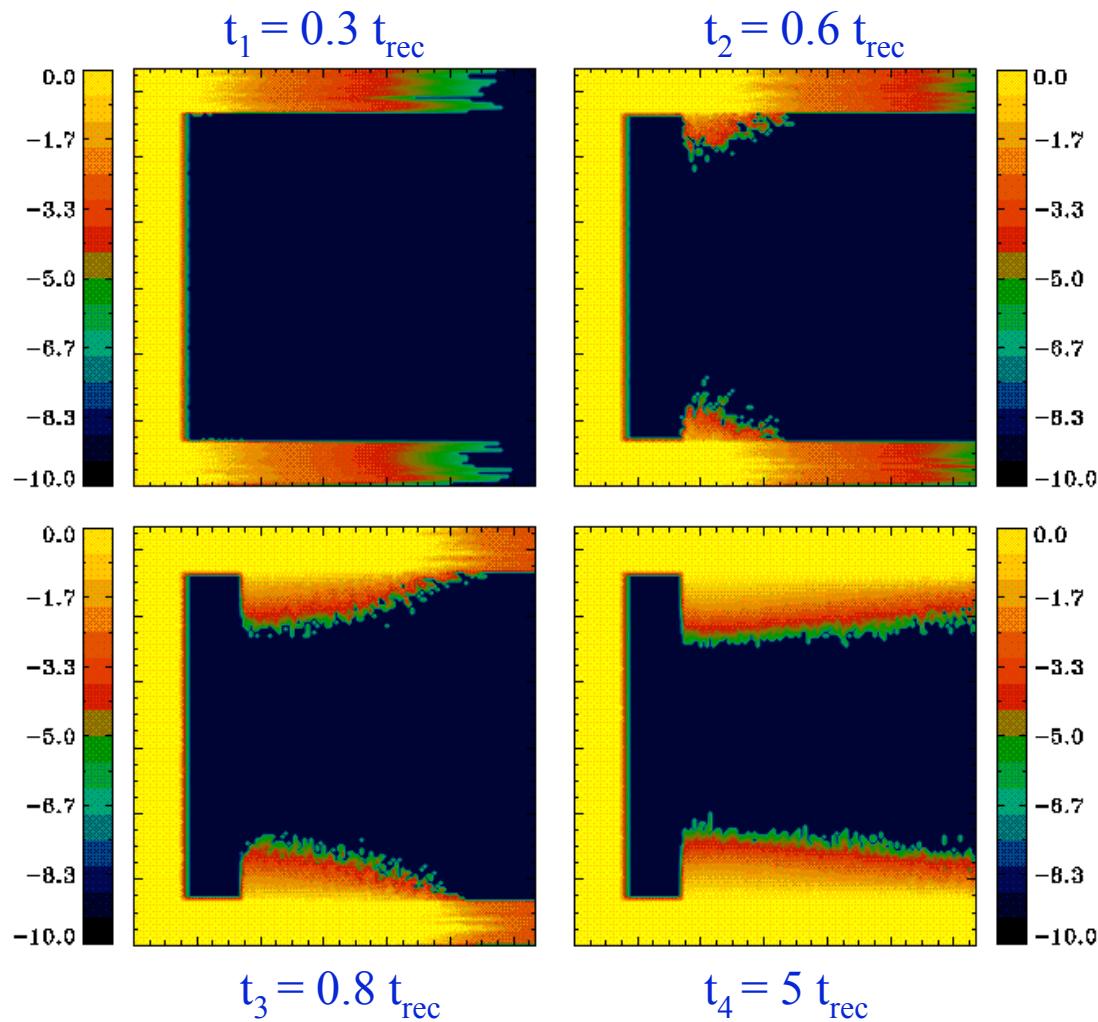
H/He gas, $n = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Point source Black Body spectrum ($T=60000 \text{ K}$), $T_i = 100 \text{ K}$

UVB & Inhomogeneous density field



H/He gas, Diffuse radiation field, $T_i = 100 \text{ K}$

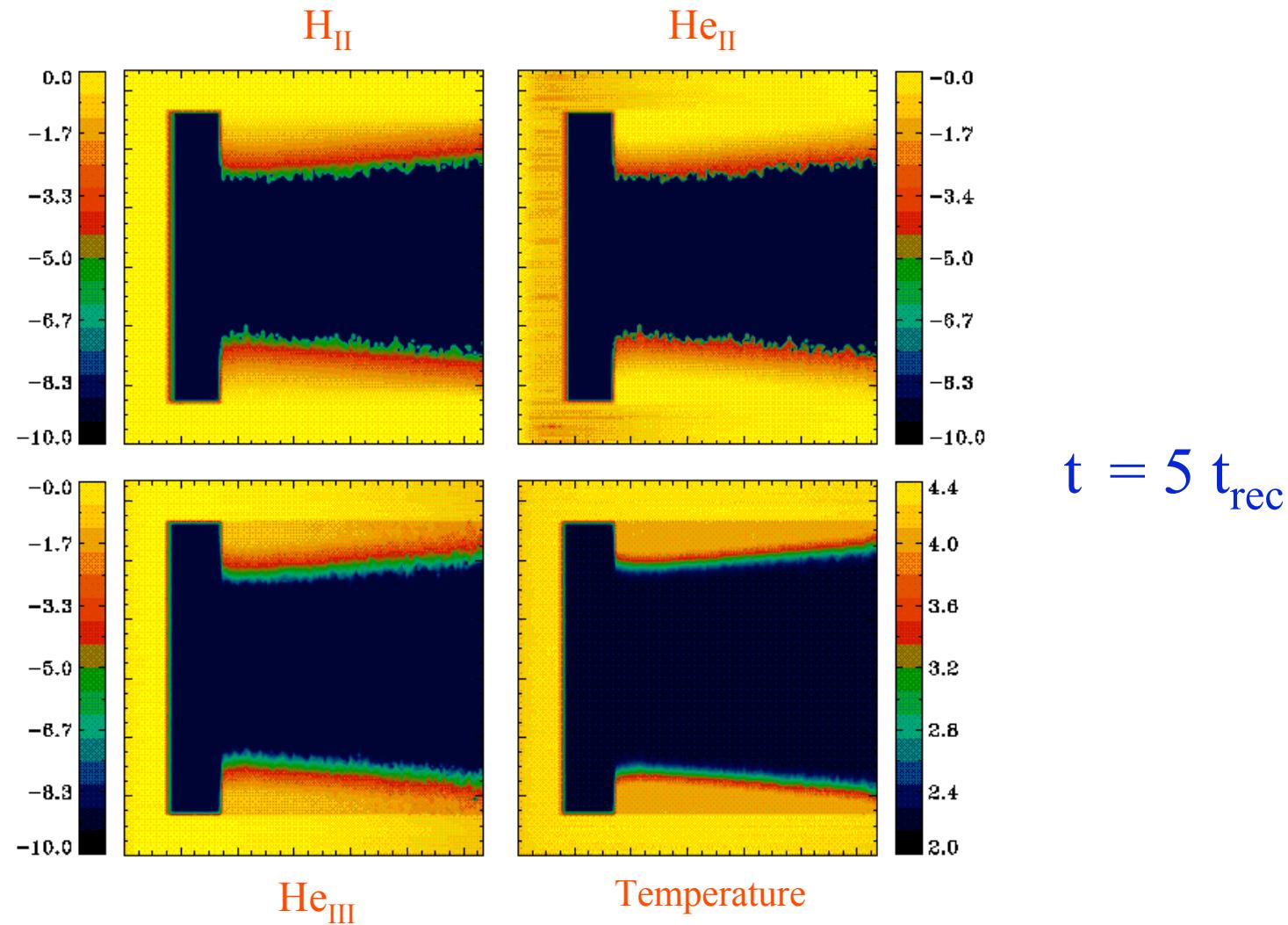
UVB & Inhomogeneous density field



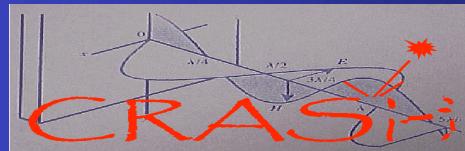
H_{II} fraction
evolution

H/He gas, Diffuse radiation field, $T_i = 100$ K

UVB & Inhomogeneous density field



H/He gas, Diffuse radiation field, $T_i = 100 \text{ K}$



COSMOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

Light from First Galaxies

Ciardi, AF & White 2003

Reionization after WMAP

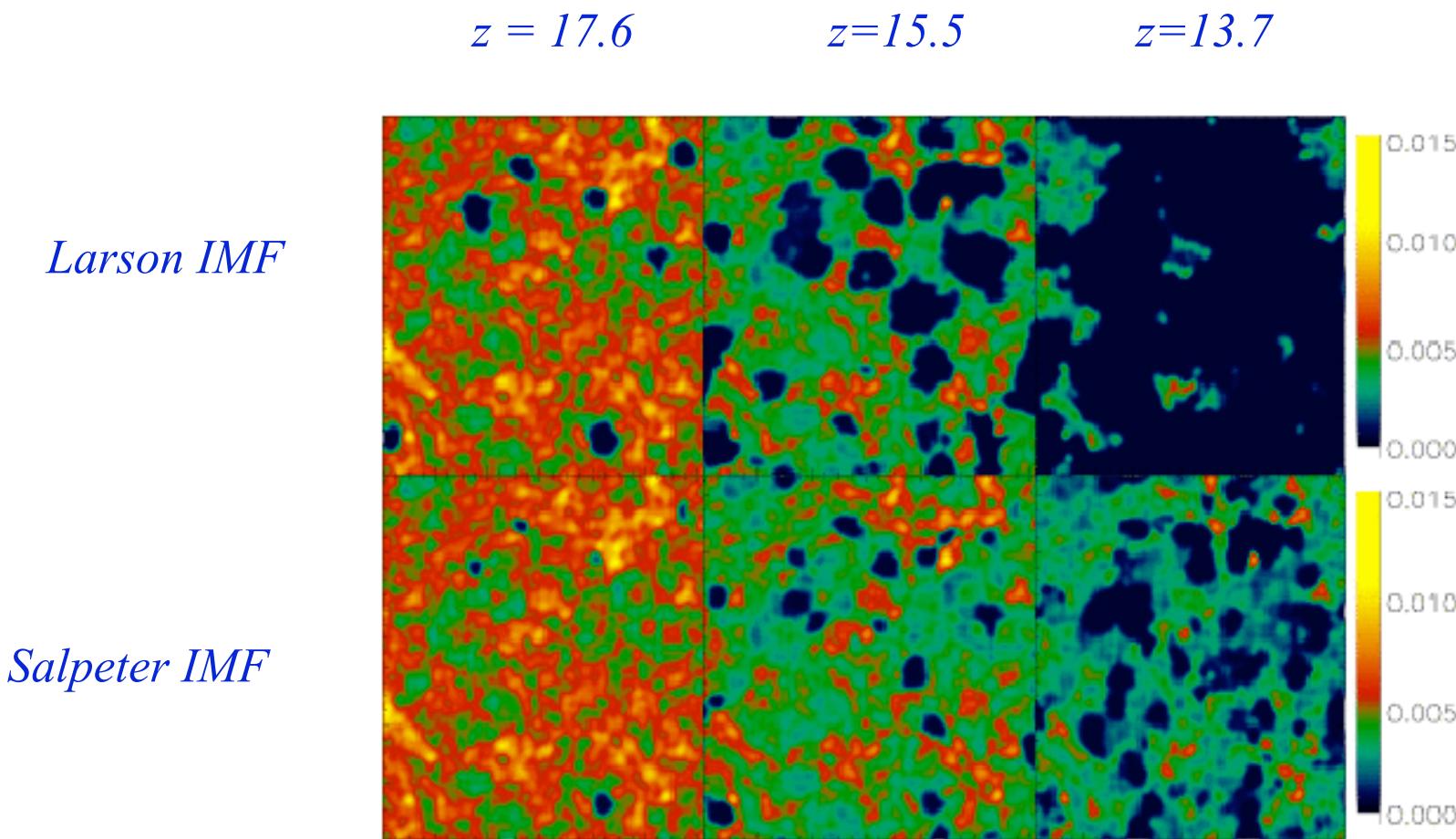
— *A Conservative Model: No “exotica”* —

- ◊ Maximum H₂/UV feedback: no stars in minihalos
- ◊ Smallest star-forming halos $M = 5 \text{--} 10^8 M_\odot$
- ◊ Moderately heavy IMF: Larson, $M_c = 5 M_\odot$
- ◊ No Very Massive Stars, but metal-free
- ◊ Maximum Escape Fraction, $f_{esc} = 20\%$

Light from First Galaxies

Ciardi, AF & White 2003

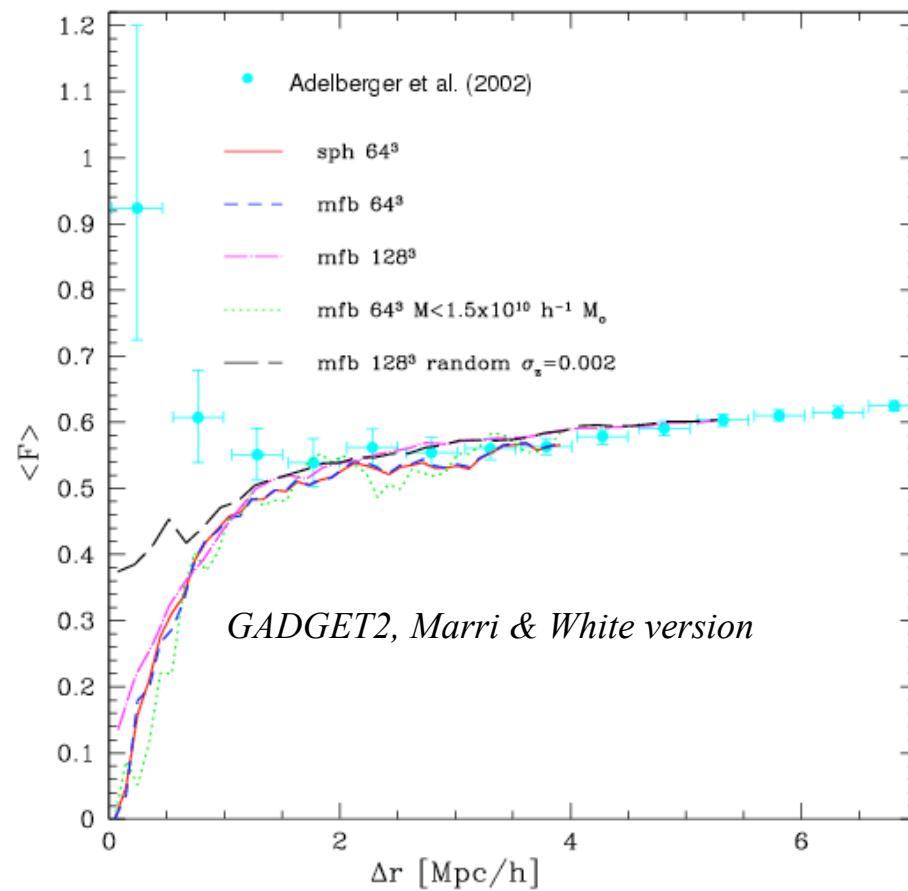
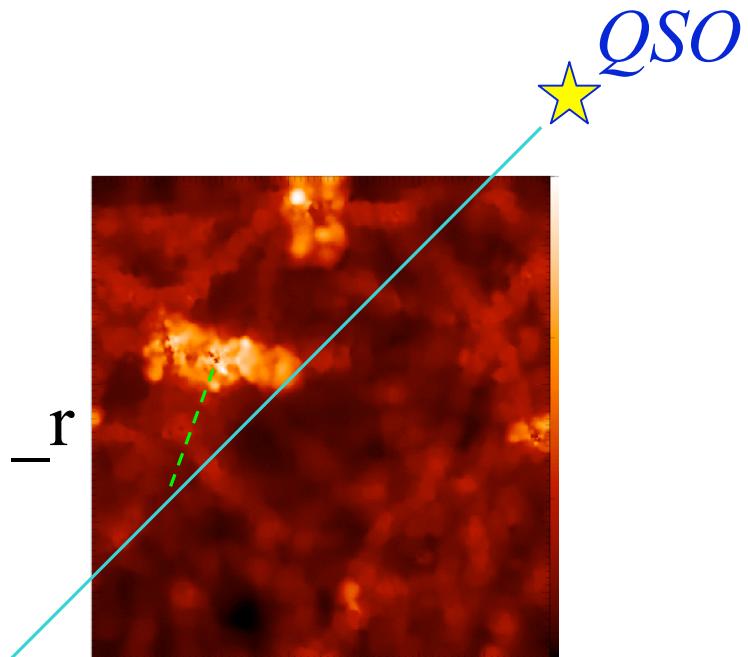
Reionization & the IMF



Radiative Transfer Effects on the Ly α Forest

Bruscoli et al 2003

Galaxy Proximity Effect @ $z = 3$

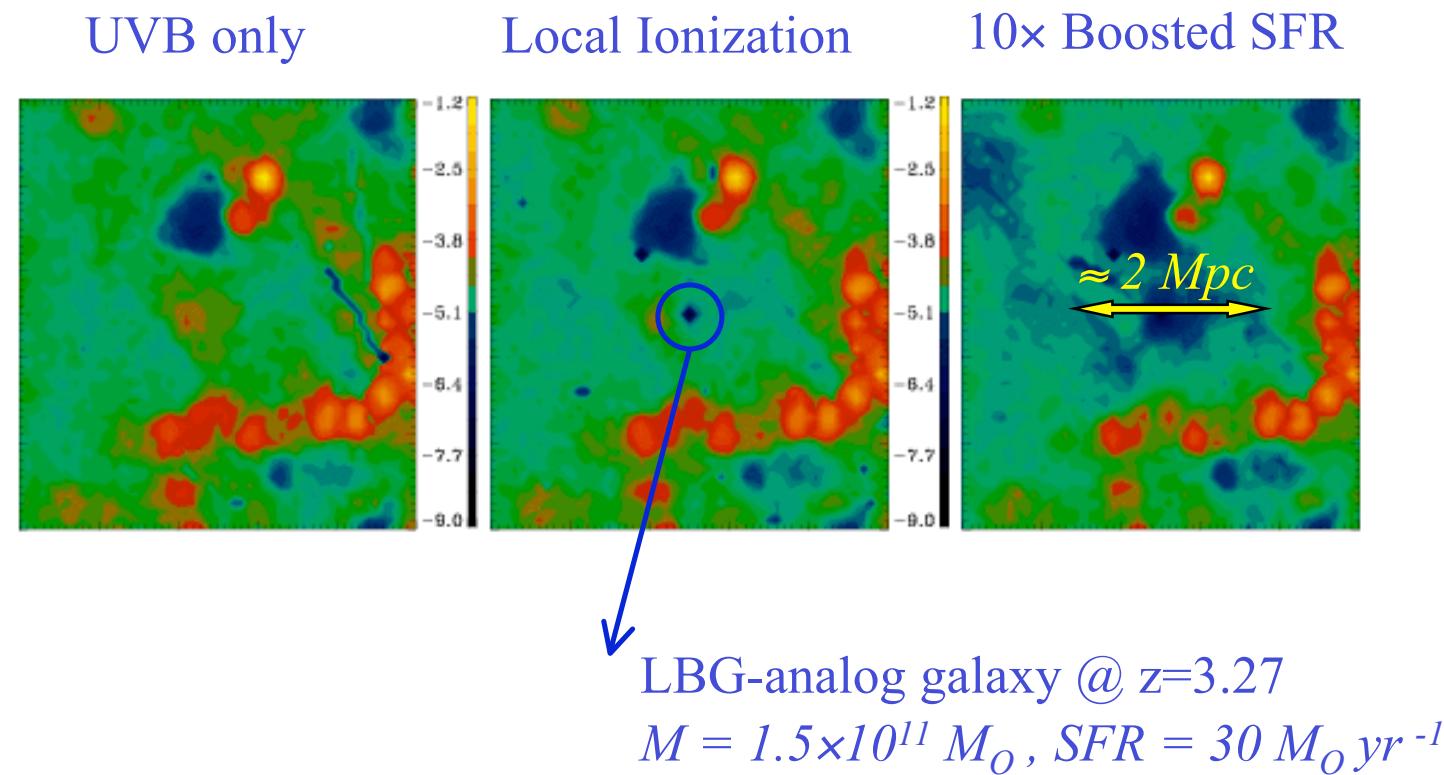


Radiative Transfer Effects on the Ly α Forest

Maselli & AF, in prep

Adding Radiation from Local Sources

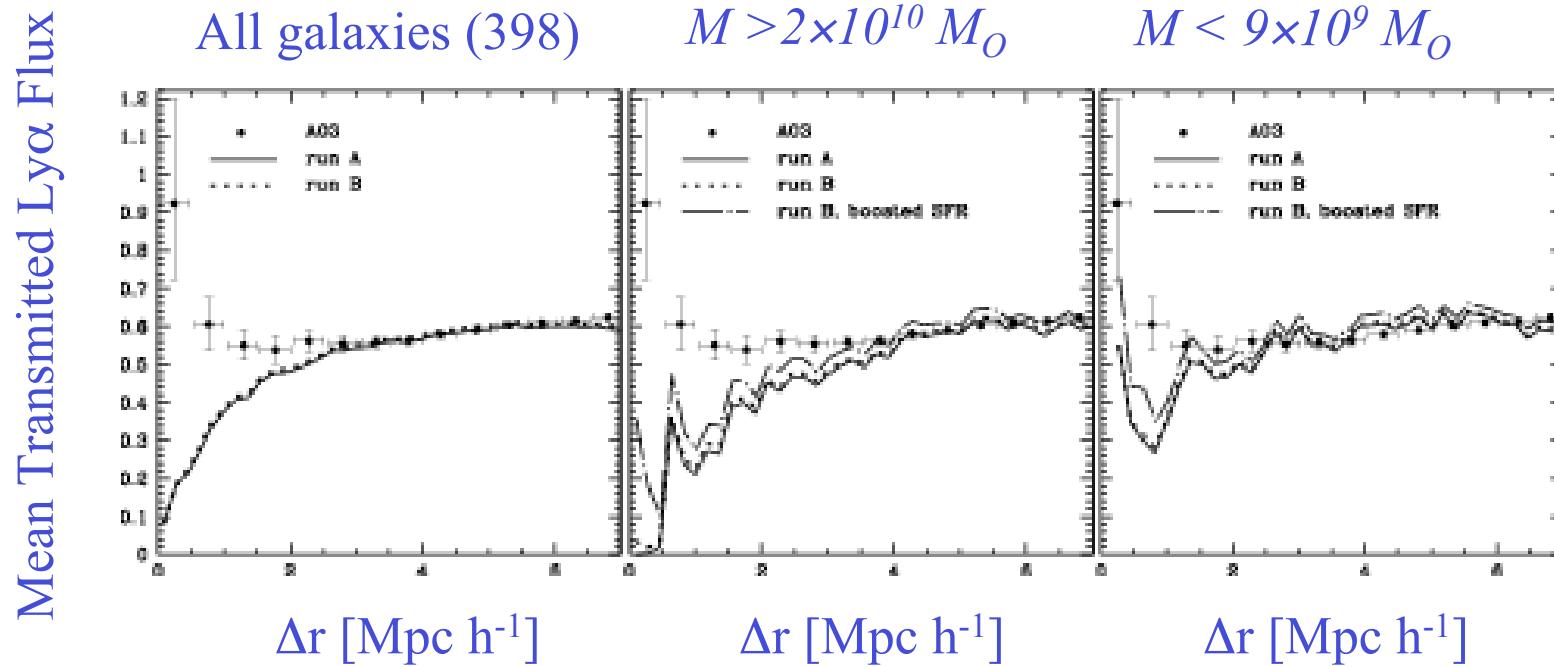
Neutral hydrogen maps



Radiative Transfer Effects on the Ly α Forest

Maselli & AF, in prep

Adding Radiation from Local Sources



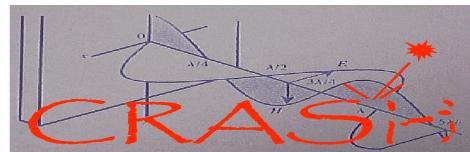
Proximity effect stronger around dwarf galaxies

Radiative Transfer Effects on the Ly α Forest

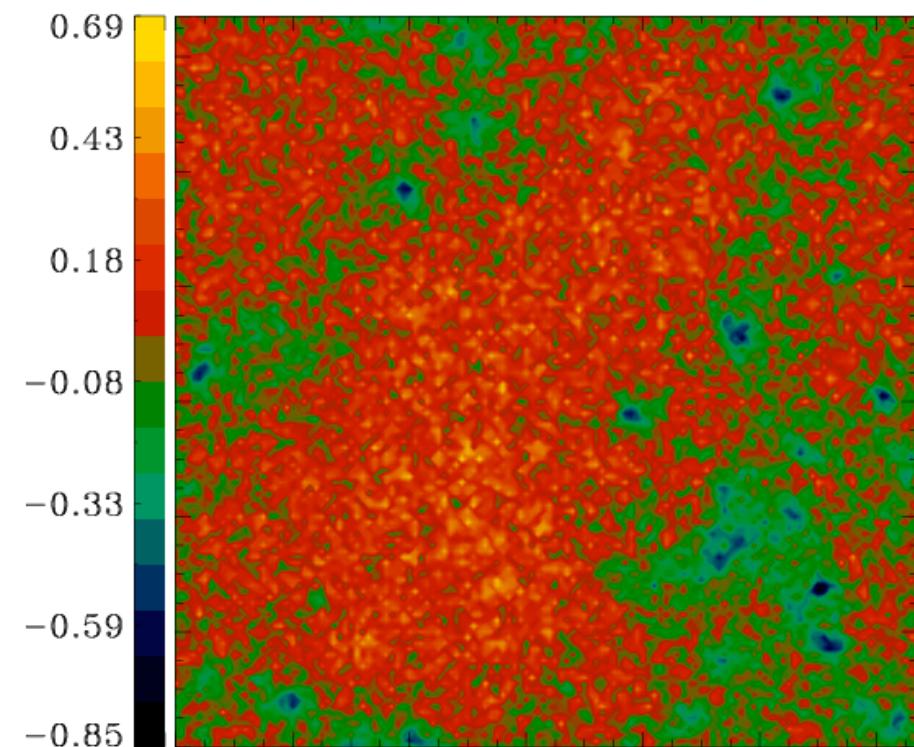
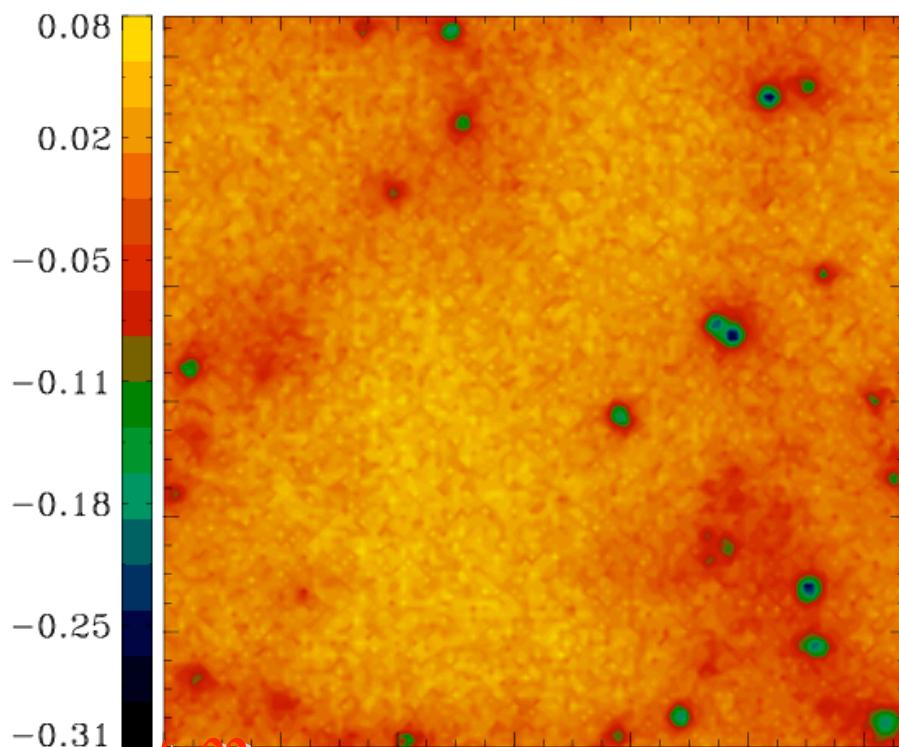
Maselli & AF 2005

UVB fluctuations

$$\delta\Gamma_{HI}$$



$$\delta\Gamma_{HeII}$$



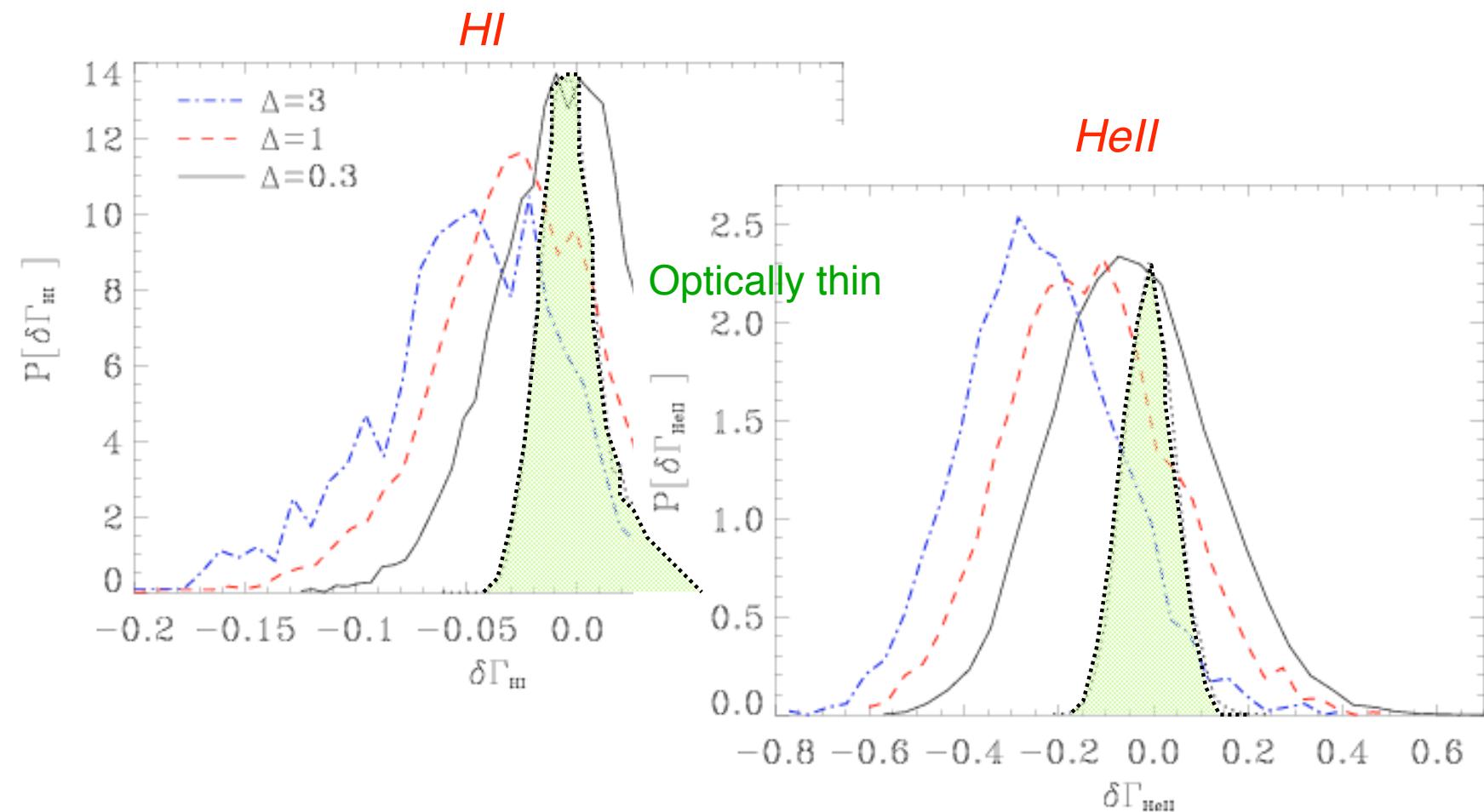
Affects:

- ⊗ Power spectrum
- ⊗ Temperature
- ⊗ Ionization rate fluctuations through a box parameter
- ⊗ Photoionization rate fluctuations through a box parameter

Radiative Transfer Effects on the Ly α Forest

Maselli & AF 2005

UVB fluctuations



Want to know more ?