

Semi-analytic modelling of high-redshift Lyman-alpha galaxies

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SURFS workshop
Perth, March 2013

Introduction - $\text{Ly}\alpha$ emission & transfer

$\text{Ly}\alpha$ emission from star-forming regions

- Most intense line (up to $\sim 10\%$ L_{bol})
- $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}^{\text{intr}} \propto \frac{2}{3} \dot{N}_{\text{ion}}^{\text{OB}} \propto \text{SFR}$
- Can probe high- z galaxies, especially faint ones undetected in UV-continuum

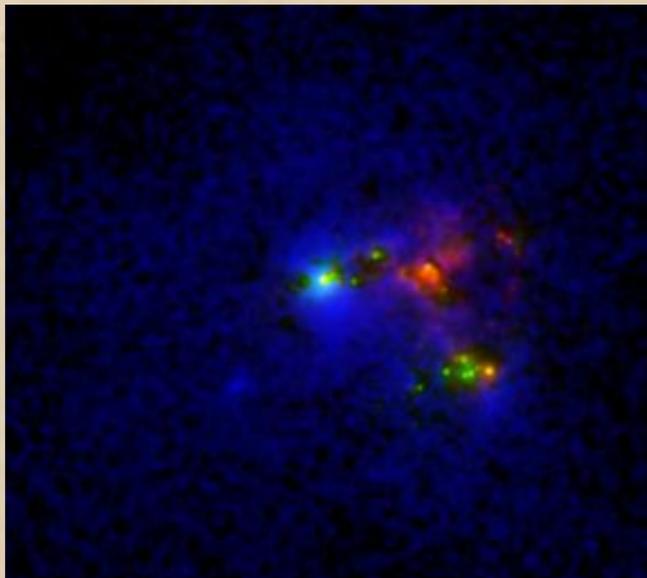


ISM optically thick for $\text{Ly}\alpha$ ($\tau_{\text{HI}} > 1$) => **resonant scattering**

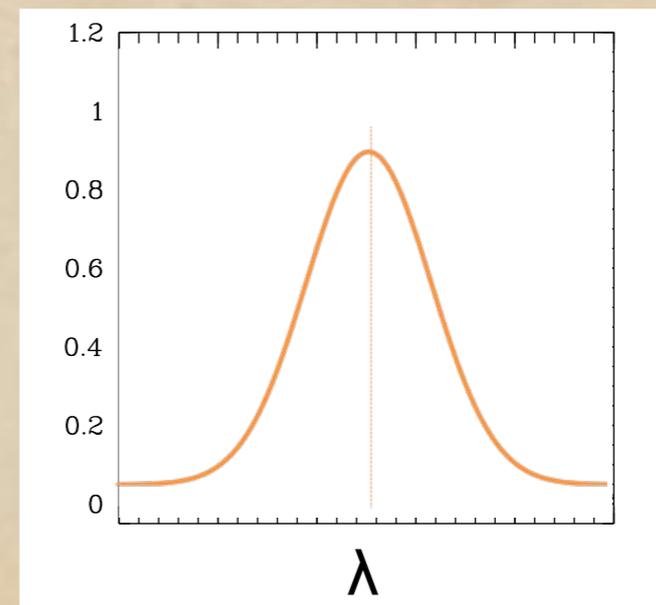
in real space

$\text{Ly}\alpha$
 $\text{H}\alpha$

Ostlin+09



in frequency space



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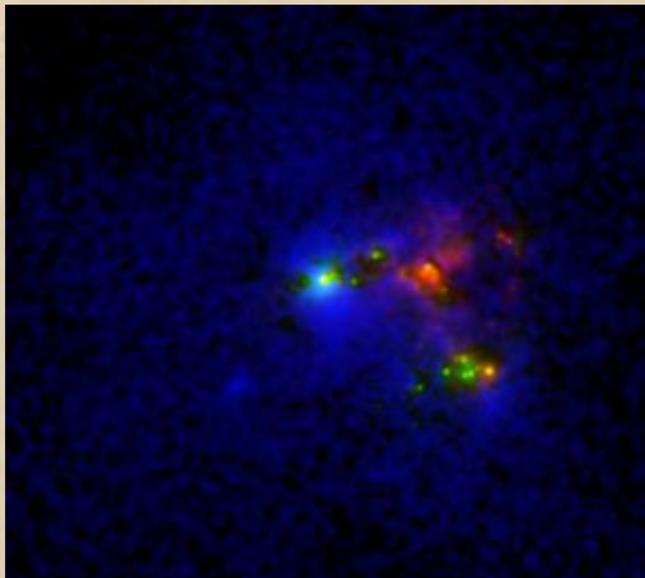


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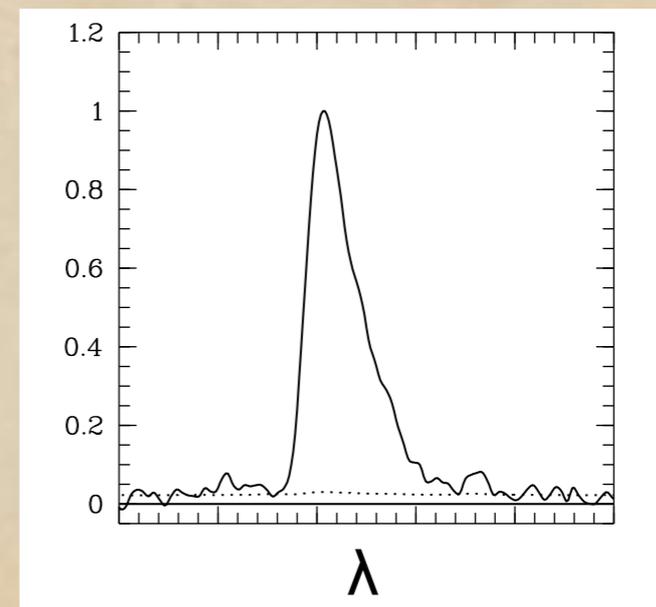
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Tapken+07

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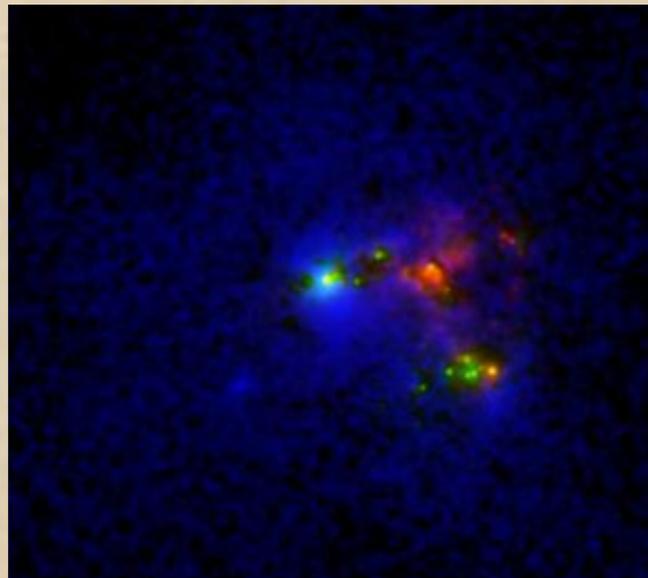


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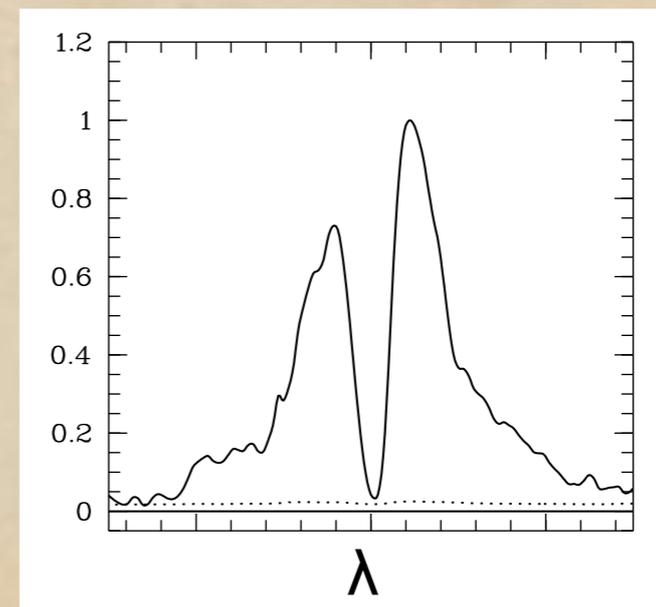
in real space

$\text{Ly}\alpha$
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in frequency space



Tapken+07

Introduction - Observational context

Ly α Emitters (LAEs)

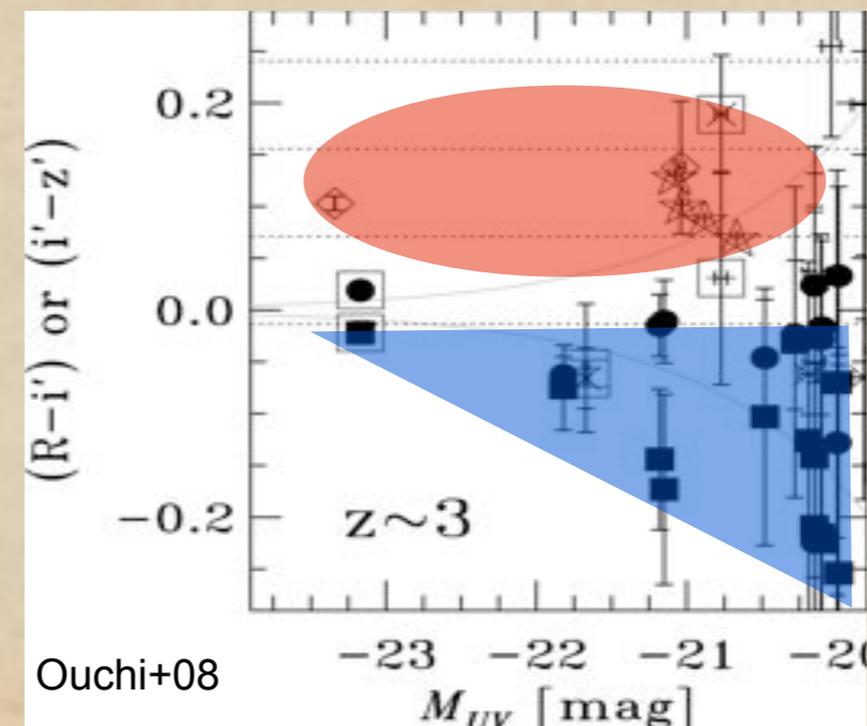
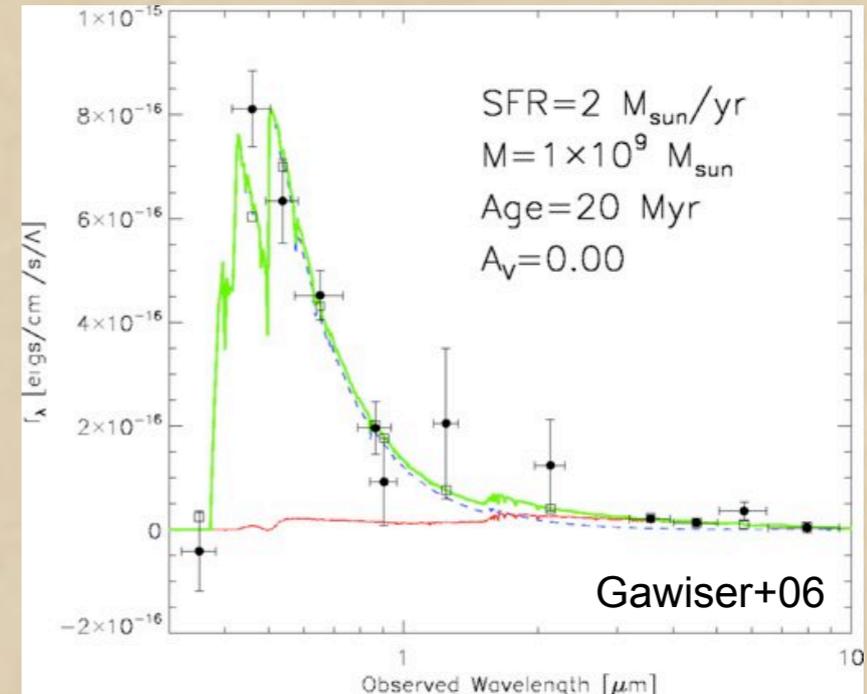
- photometric selection (narrow-band)
(e.g. Gronwall+07, Ouchi+08)
- blind spectroscopic surveys
(Blanc+11, Cassata+11)

Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs)

- Broad-band selection (\Rightarrow UV-bright)
(e.g. Steidel+99, Bouwens+07)
- $\sim 50\%$ of $z=3$ LBG show Ly α in emission
(Shapley+03)

LAEs on average **less massive, bluer, less dusty and younger** than **LBGs**

... but red, massive LAEs also found (Finkelstein+09)



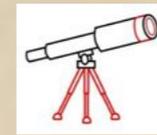
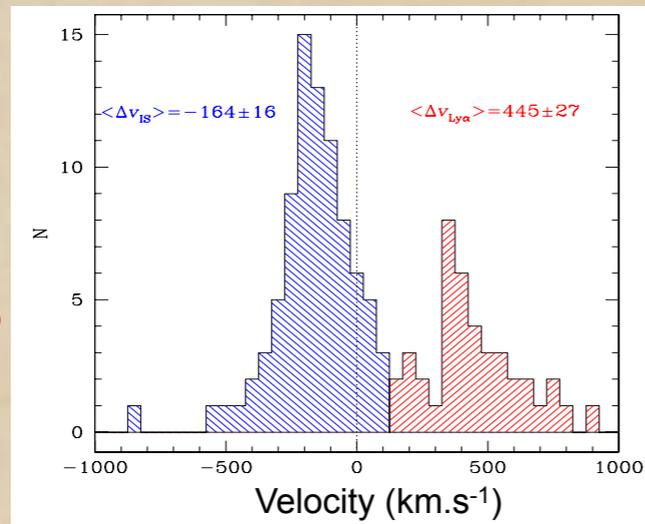
Introduction - Observational context

How do outflows affect Ly α profiles? (Kunth+98, Shapley+03, McLinden+10, Steidel+10)

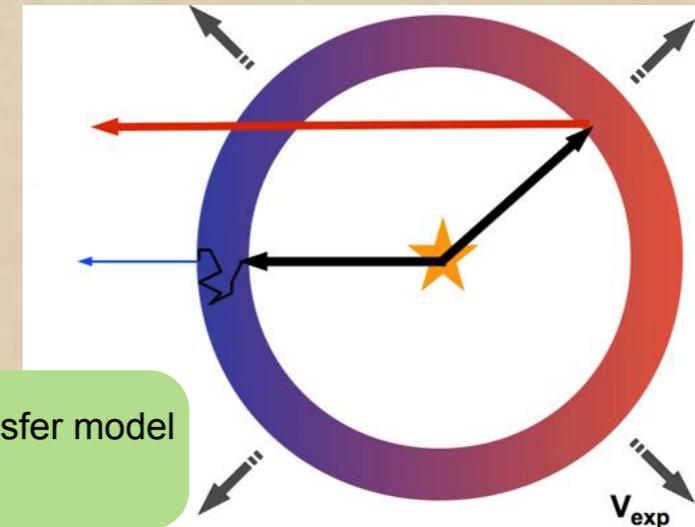
Metal absorption blueshifted at $-V_{\text{exp}}$

Ly α emission redshifted at $\sim +2V_{\text{exp}}$

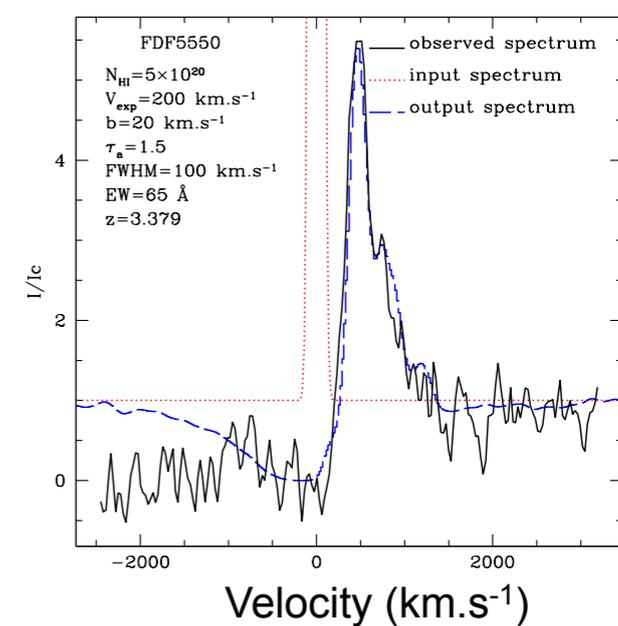
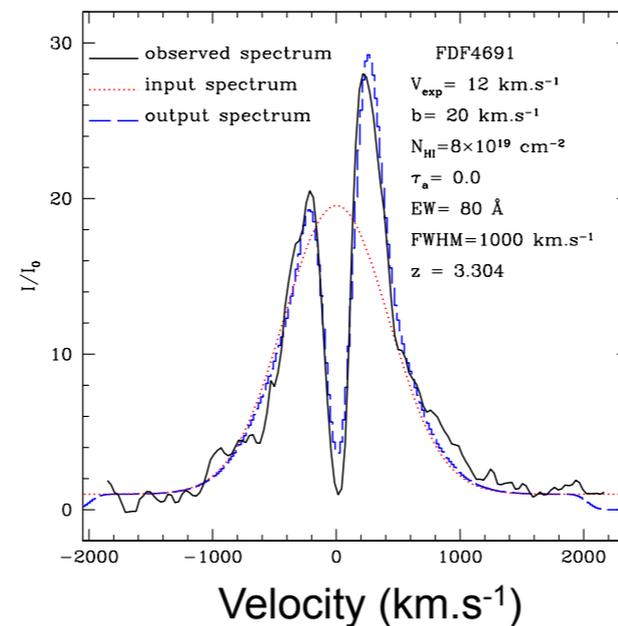
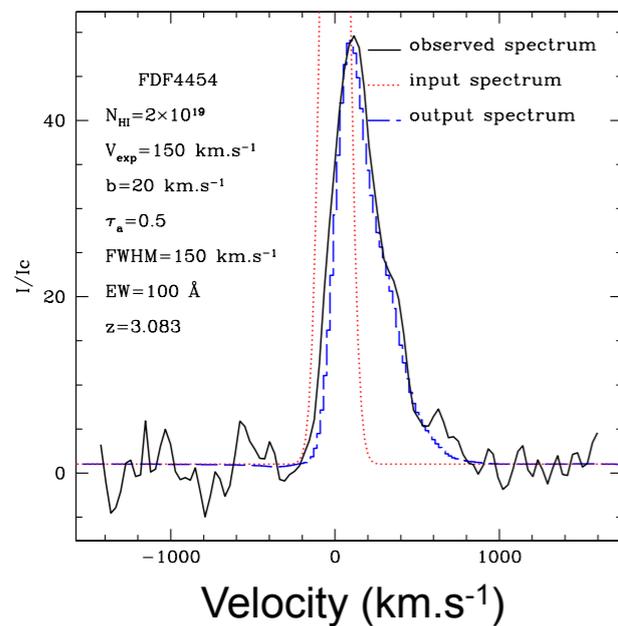
Steidel+10



Monte-Carlo Ly α transfer model (Verhamme+06)



Fits of high-z Ly α profiles with shell model (Verhamme+08)



Introduction - *Motivations*

- *Nature of Ly α emitters (LAE) / overlap with LBGs*
- *Hierarchical evolution of LAEs (progenitors of local spirals?)*
- *Ly α as a probe of reionization ? (transition in terms of Ly α emission at $z \sim 6-7$?)*

This talk:

Test shell model in cosmological context (post-reionization epoch)

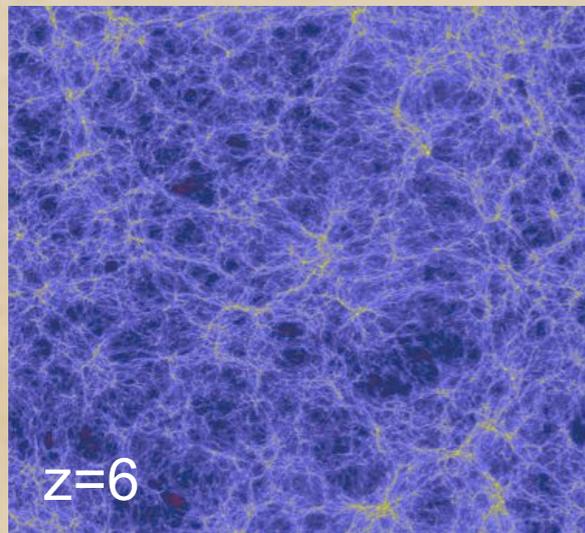


Coupling of SAM with Ly α transfer “shell model”

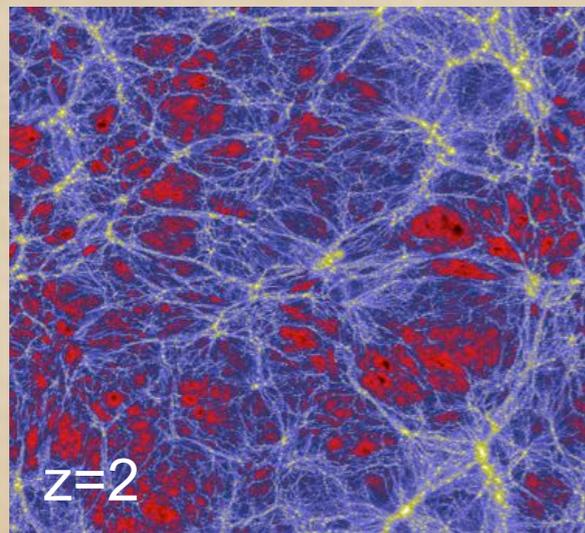
Garel+12, MNRAS ; Garel+13, in prep.

Semi-analytic model - *GALICS* (Hatton+03)

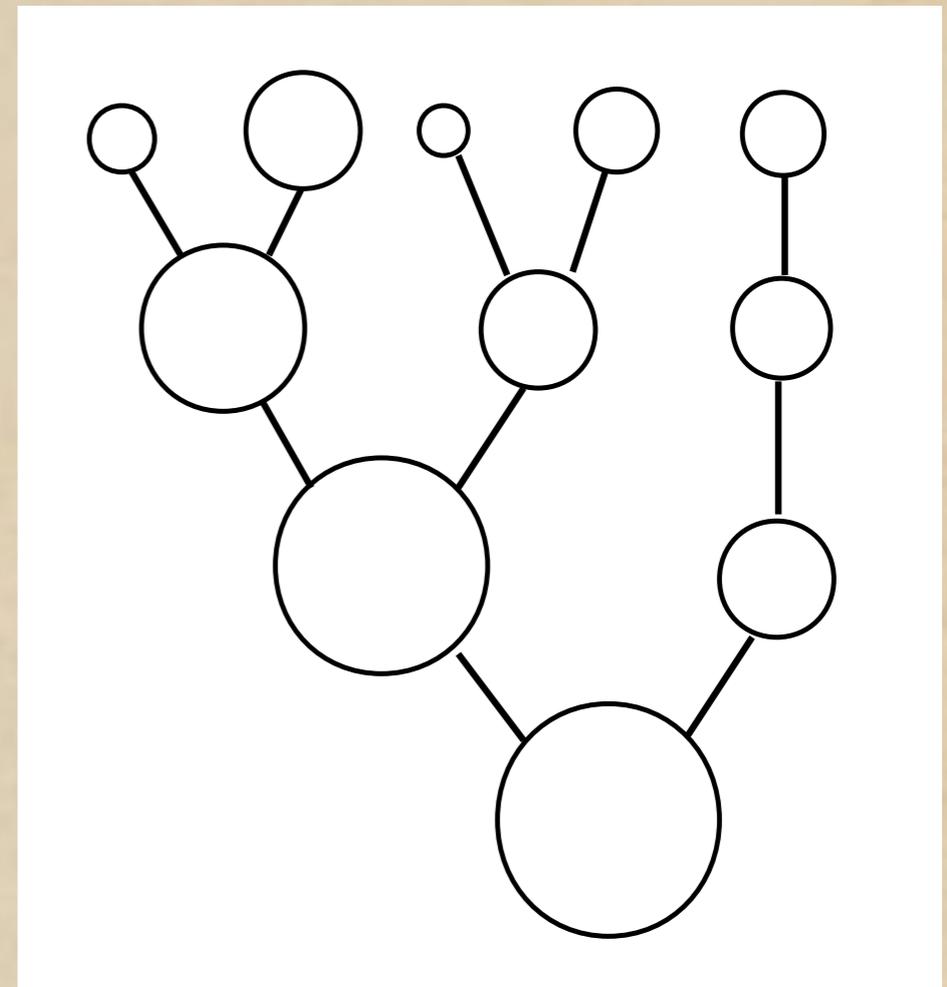
Cosmological simulation



- $L_{\text{box}} = 100 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$
- 1024^3 DM particles
- $M_{\text{res}} = 1.9 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
- WMAP-5 cosmology



- Find DM halos (FOF)
- Build merger trees (Tweed+09)



Semi-analytic model - *GALICS*

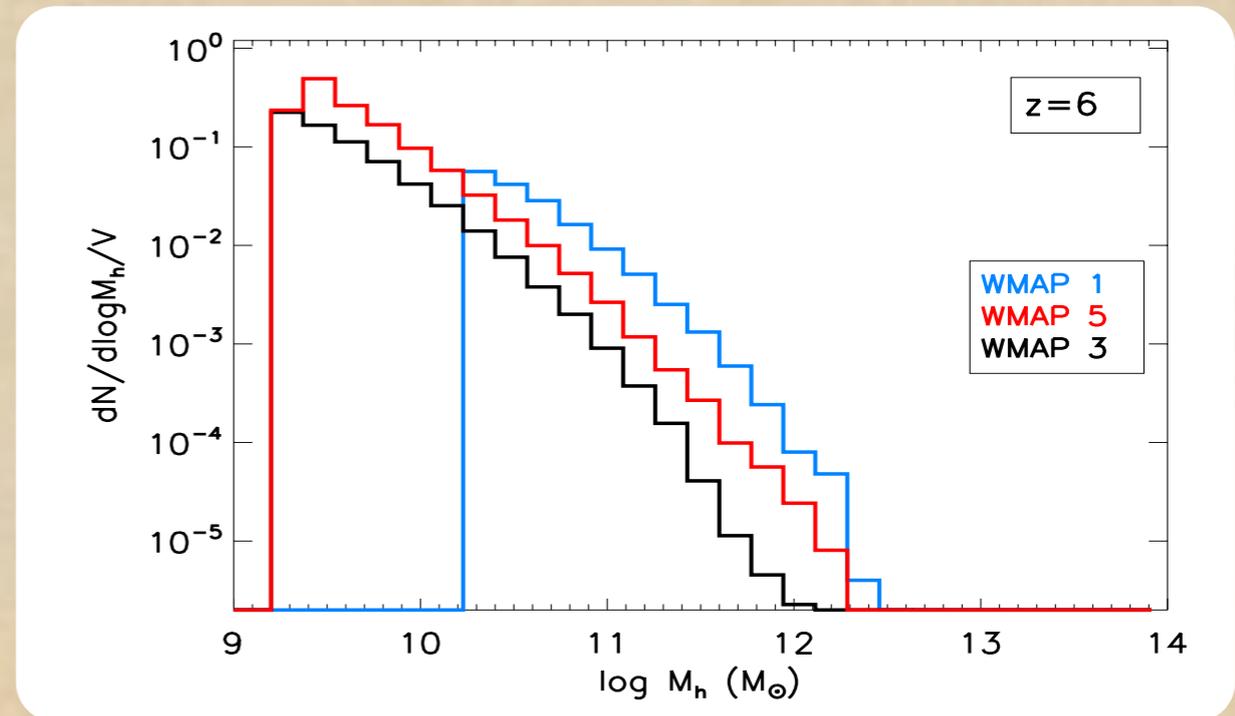
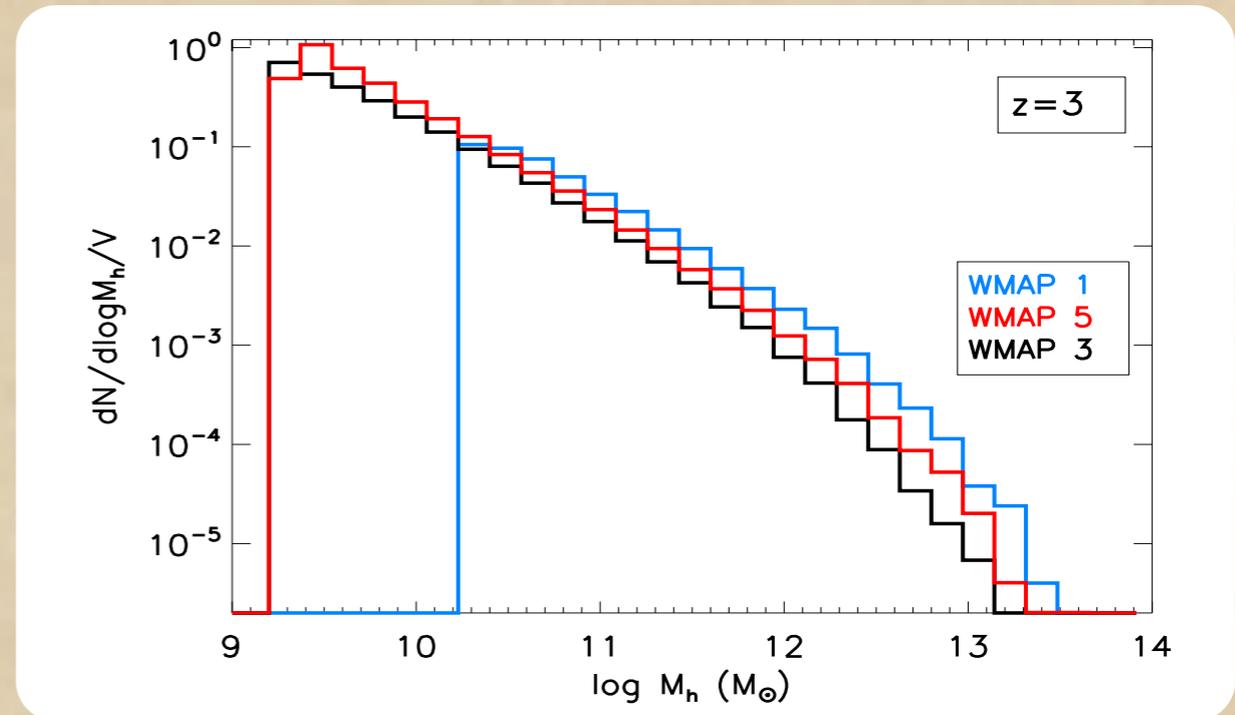
Cosmological simulation

Original model (Garel+12):

- N-body simulation: WMAP-3 parameters
- cannot match UV/Ly α LF at $z > 5$

New model (Garel+13, in prep.):

- WMAP-5 cosmology
- Faster structure growth at high z



Semi-analytic model - *GALICS*

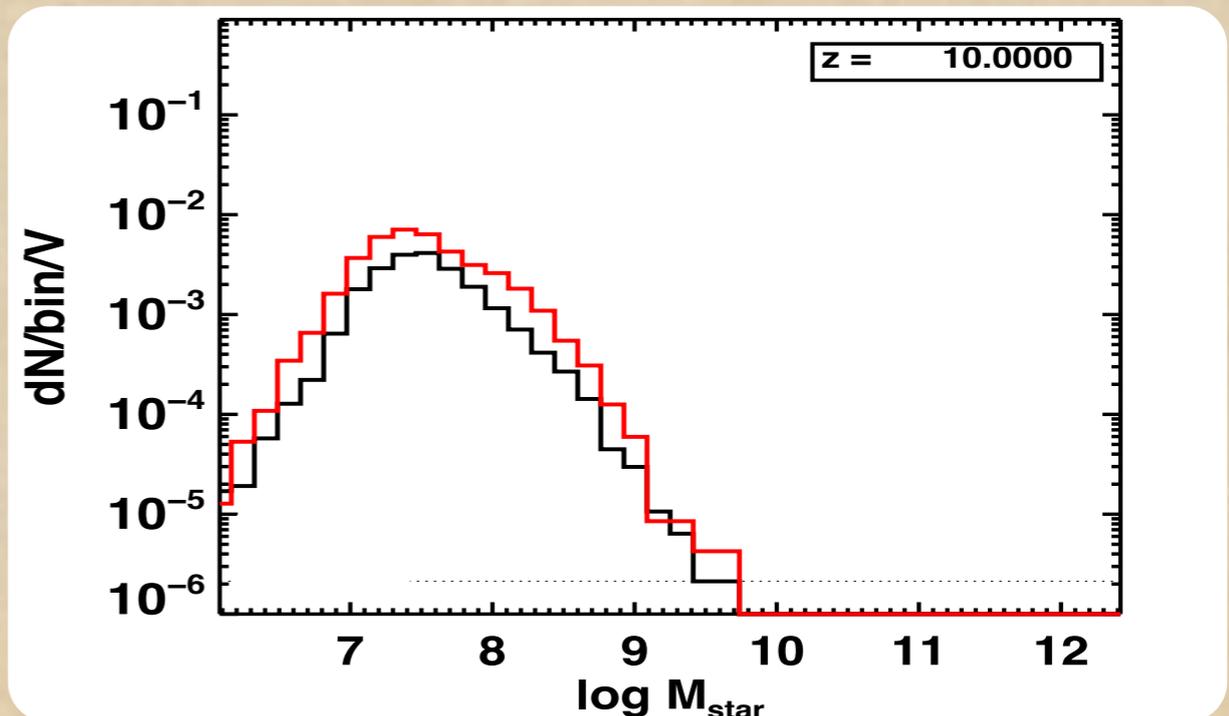
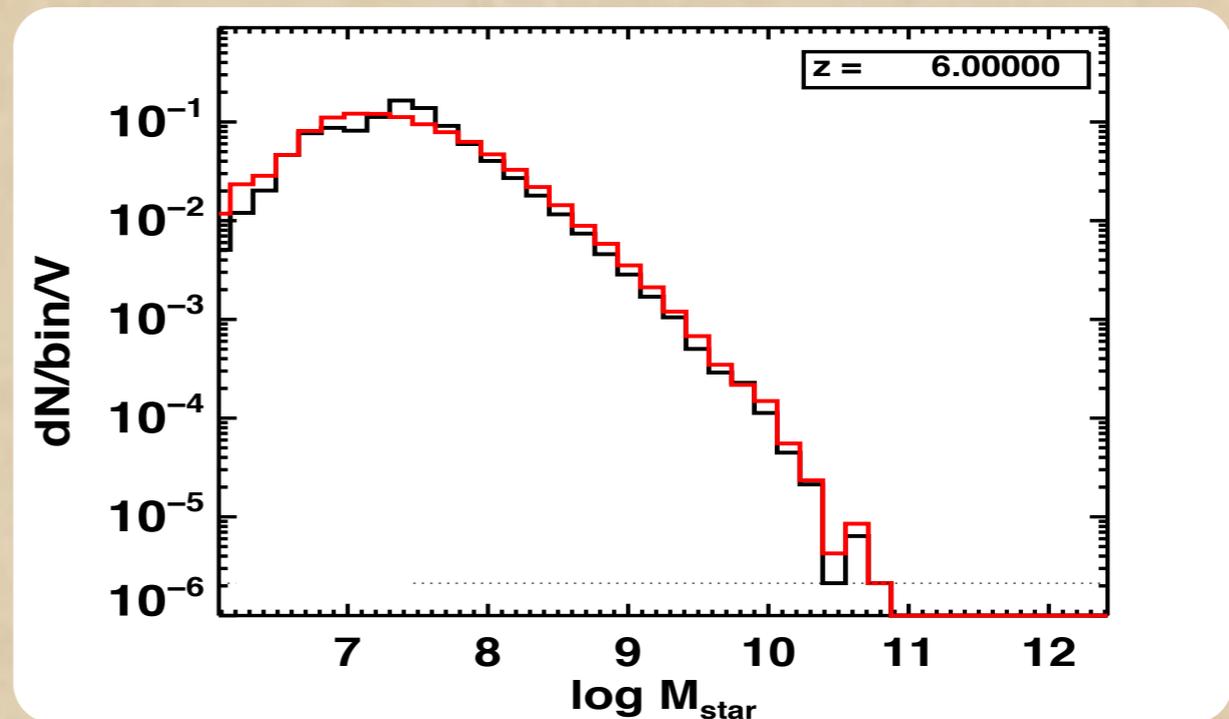
Time resolution

Simulation outputs regularly spaced

- $da = 0.01$
Timestep $> t_{\text{dyn}}$ at (very) high z

Simulation outputs irregularly spaced

- $dt(z) = t_{\text{dyn}}(z)$

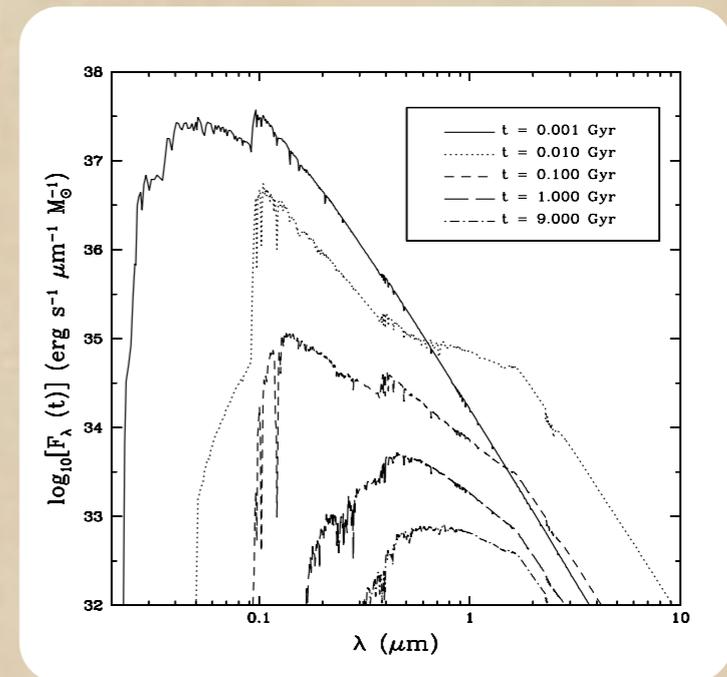


Semi-analytic model - *GALICS*

Modelling of galaxies

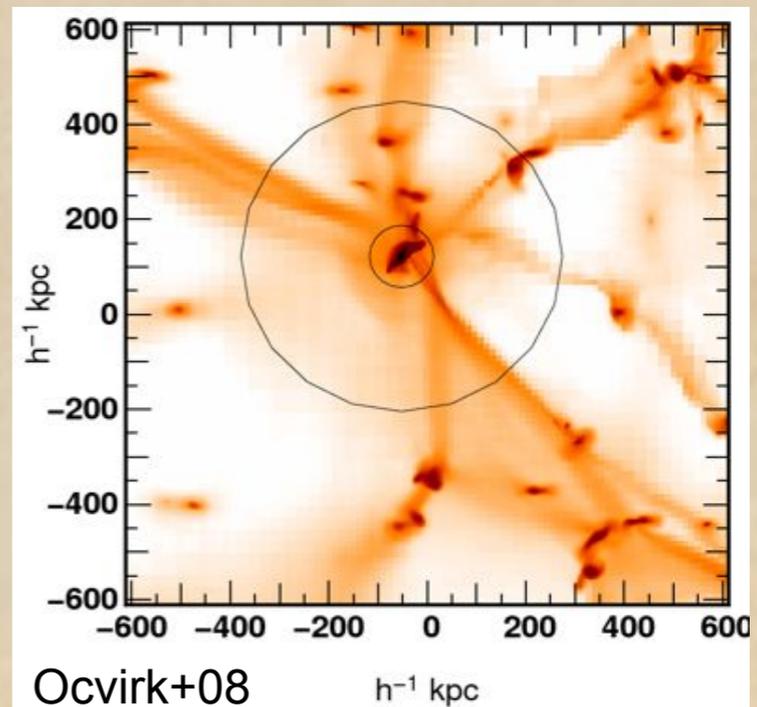
Original SAM (Hatton+03)

- standard prescriptions for galaxy evolution
- coupling with stellar synthesis models (Stardust, Devriendt+99)



Updates (Garel+12)

- Cold accretion (streams) replaces cooling
- Migration of clumps to “starburst region”
- Kennicutt law (efficiency x 5)
- strong SN feedback



Semi-analytic model - $\text{Ly}\alpha$ transfer

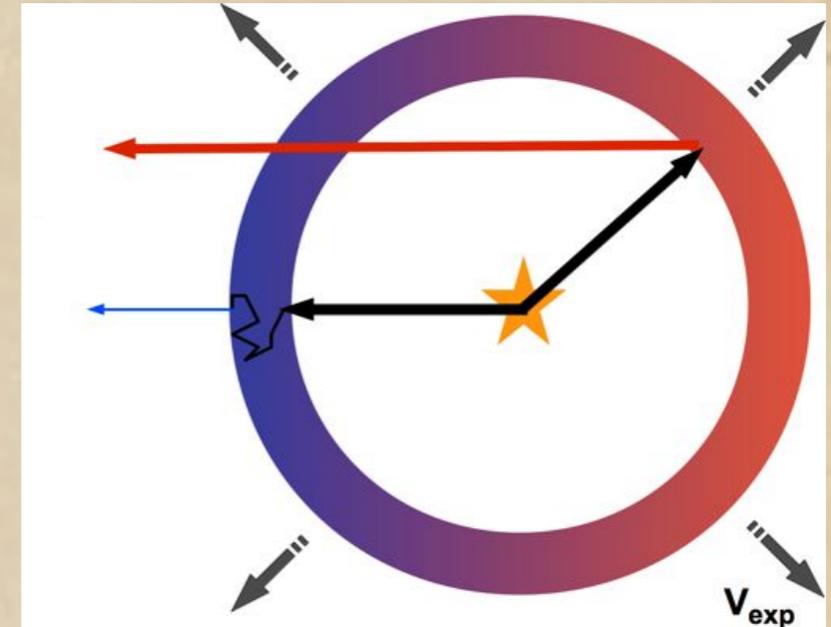
- Shell parameters

χ expansion velocity $V_{\text{exp}} \sim \text{SFR}^{1/6}$
(Bertone+05)

χ HI column density $N_{\text{HI}} = f_{\text{shell}} M_{\text{HI}} / (4\pi R^2)$

χ dust opacity $\tau_{\text{dust}} \sim (Z / Z_{\odot})^{1.6} N_{\text{HI}} (1+z)^{1/2}$
(Guiderdoni+87) dust-to-gas ratio evolution (Reddy+06)

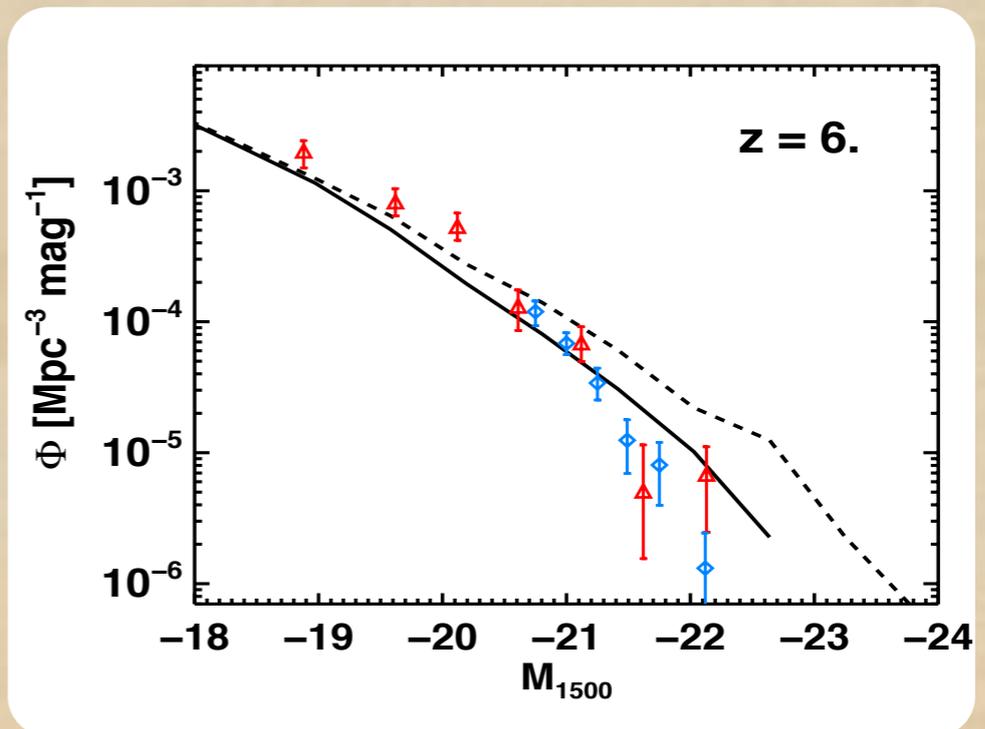
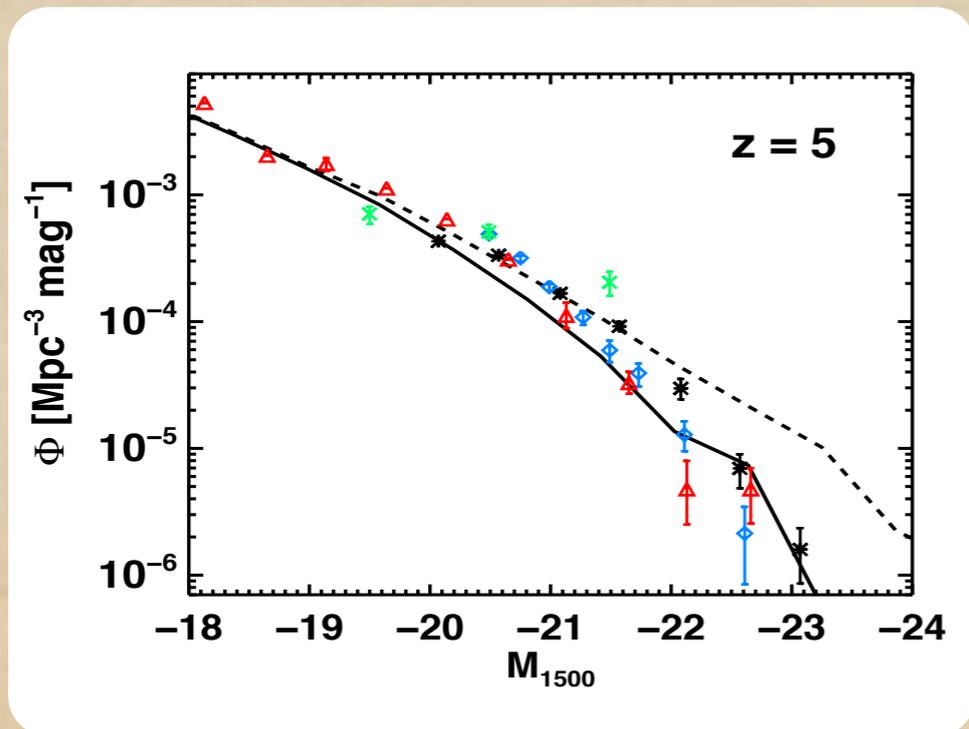
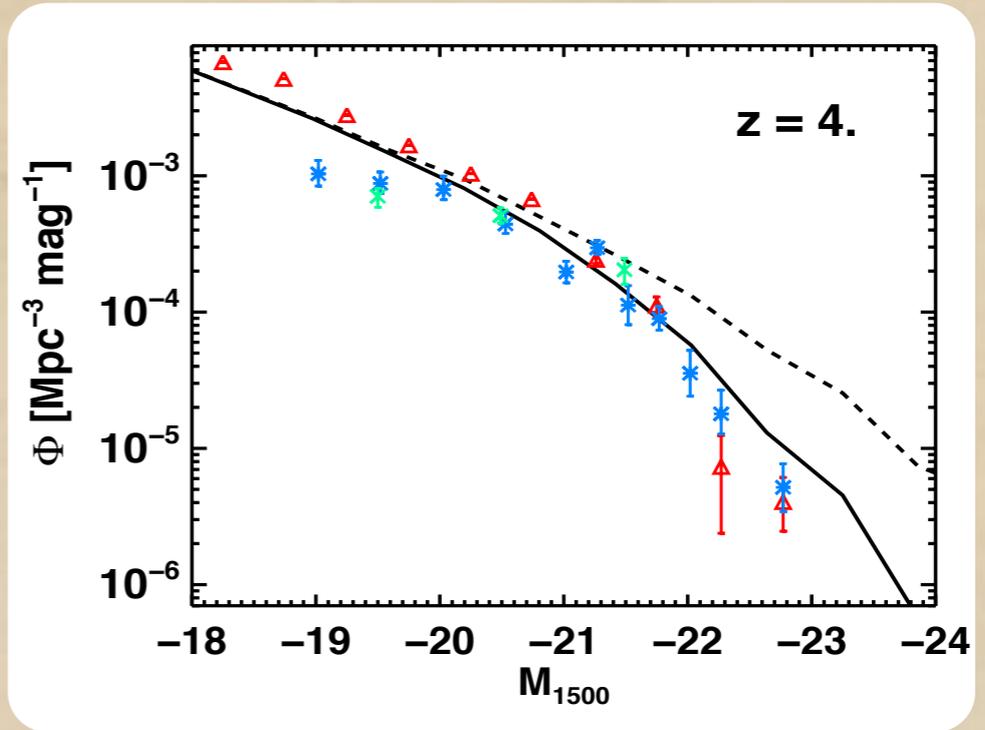
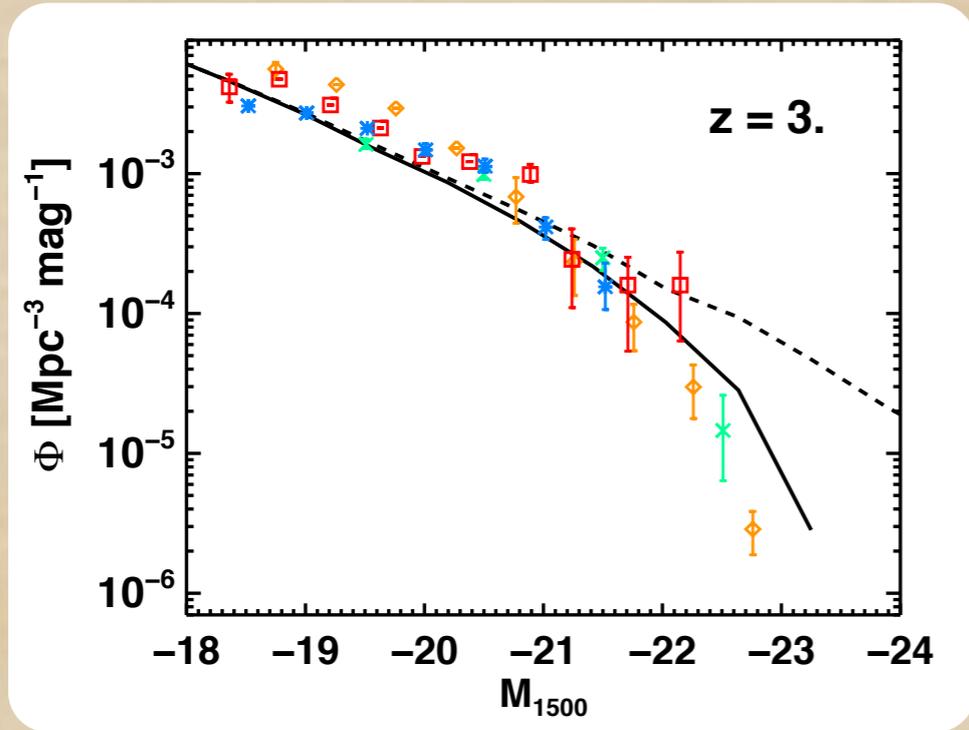
χ velocity dispersion $b = 20 \text{ km}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ($T = 10^4 \text{ K}$)



- Library of ~ 6000 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ transfer models in shells (Schaerer+11)

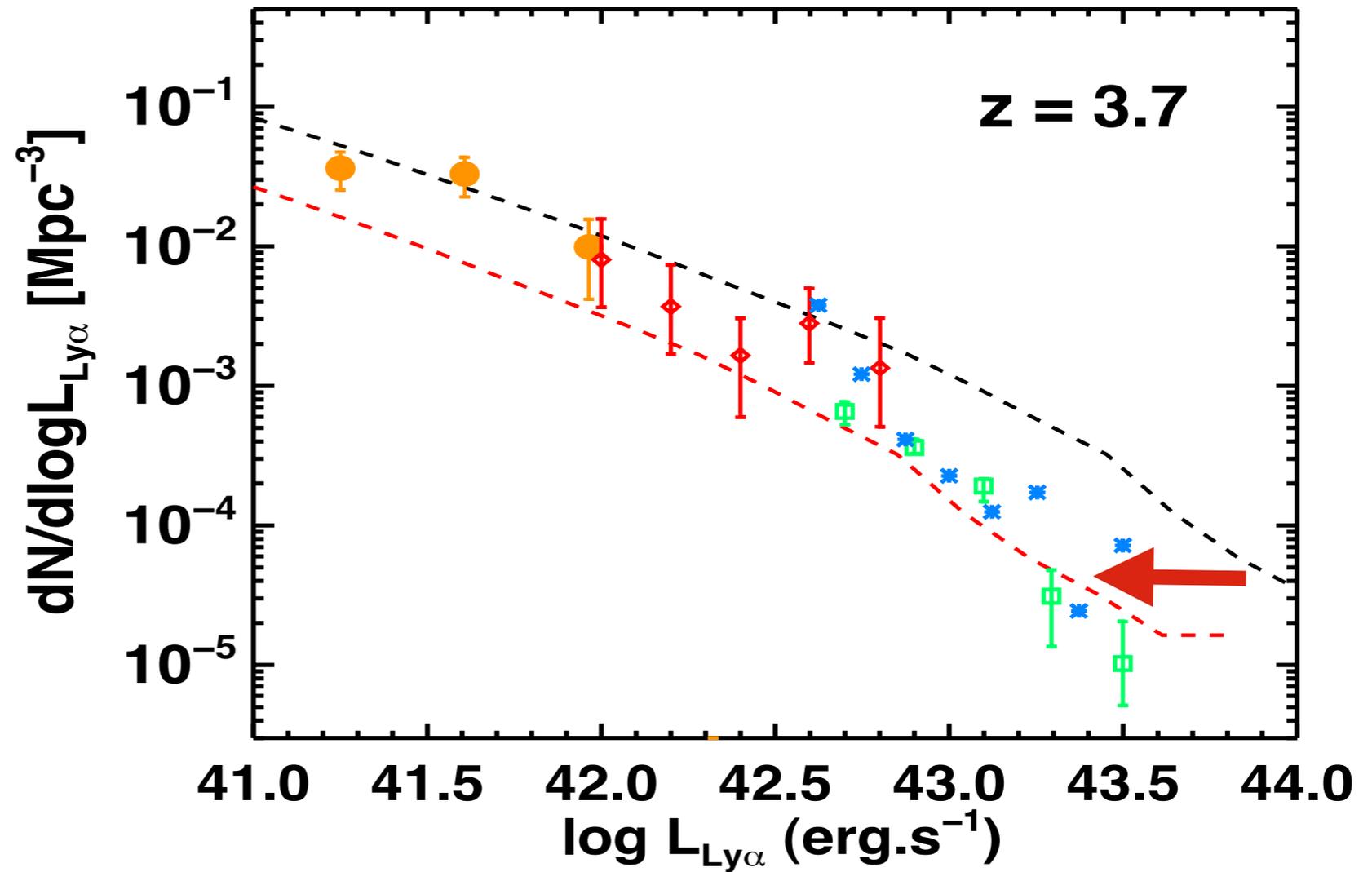
→ $\text{Ly}\alpha$ **profile** and $\text{Ly}\alpha$ photons **escape fraction** f_{esc}

UV luminosity functions



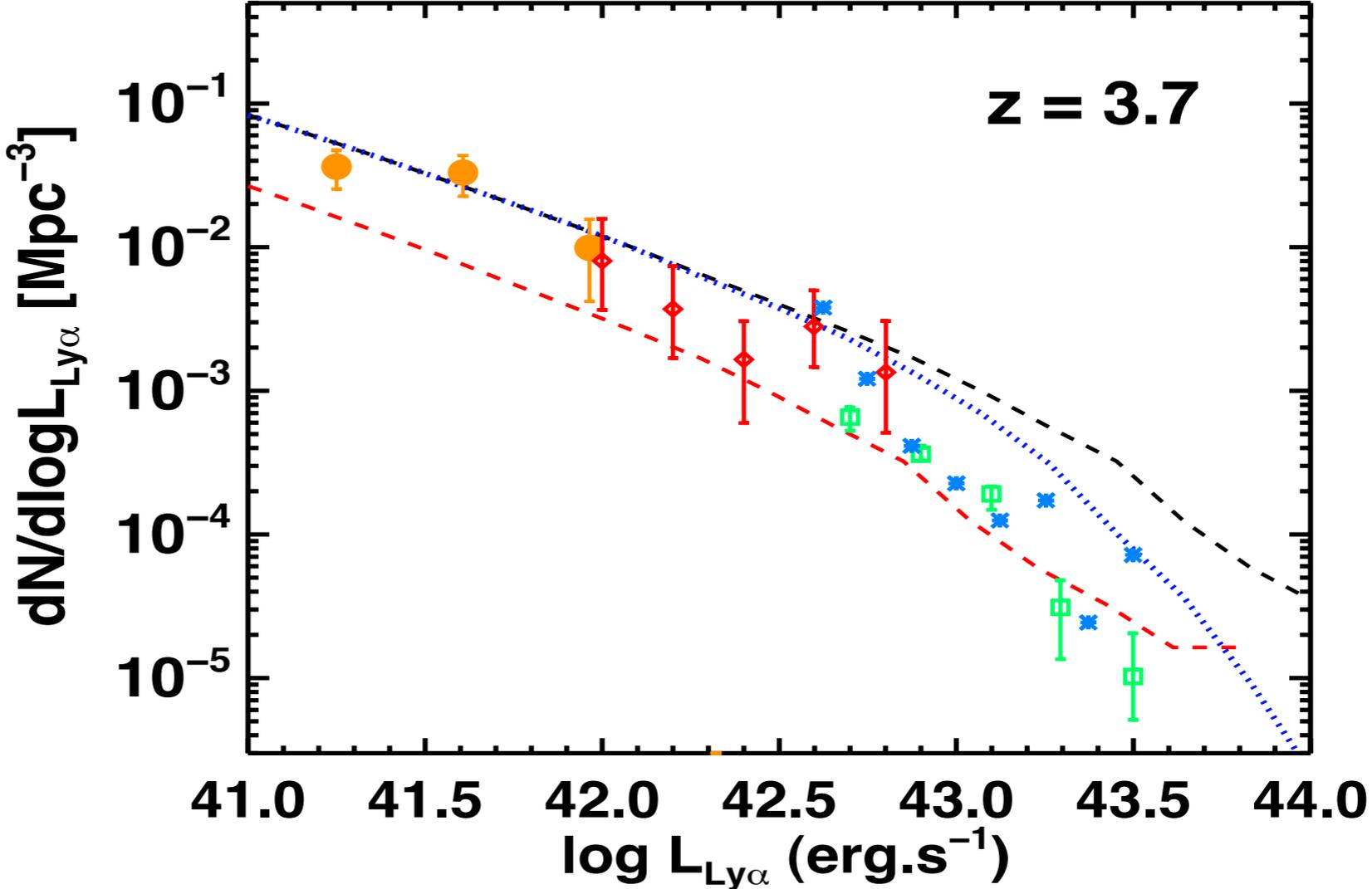
Ly α luminosity functions

Intrinsic - - - -
constant f_{esc} - - - -
LeDelliou+06, Nagamine+10



Ly α luminosity functions

- Intrinsic - - - -
- constant f_{esc} - - - -
LeDelliou+06, Nagamine+10
- $f_{\text{esc}} = \exp(-\tau_{\text{dust}})$
Mao+07, Kobayashi+07



Ly α luminosity functions

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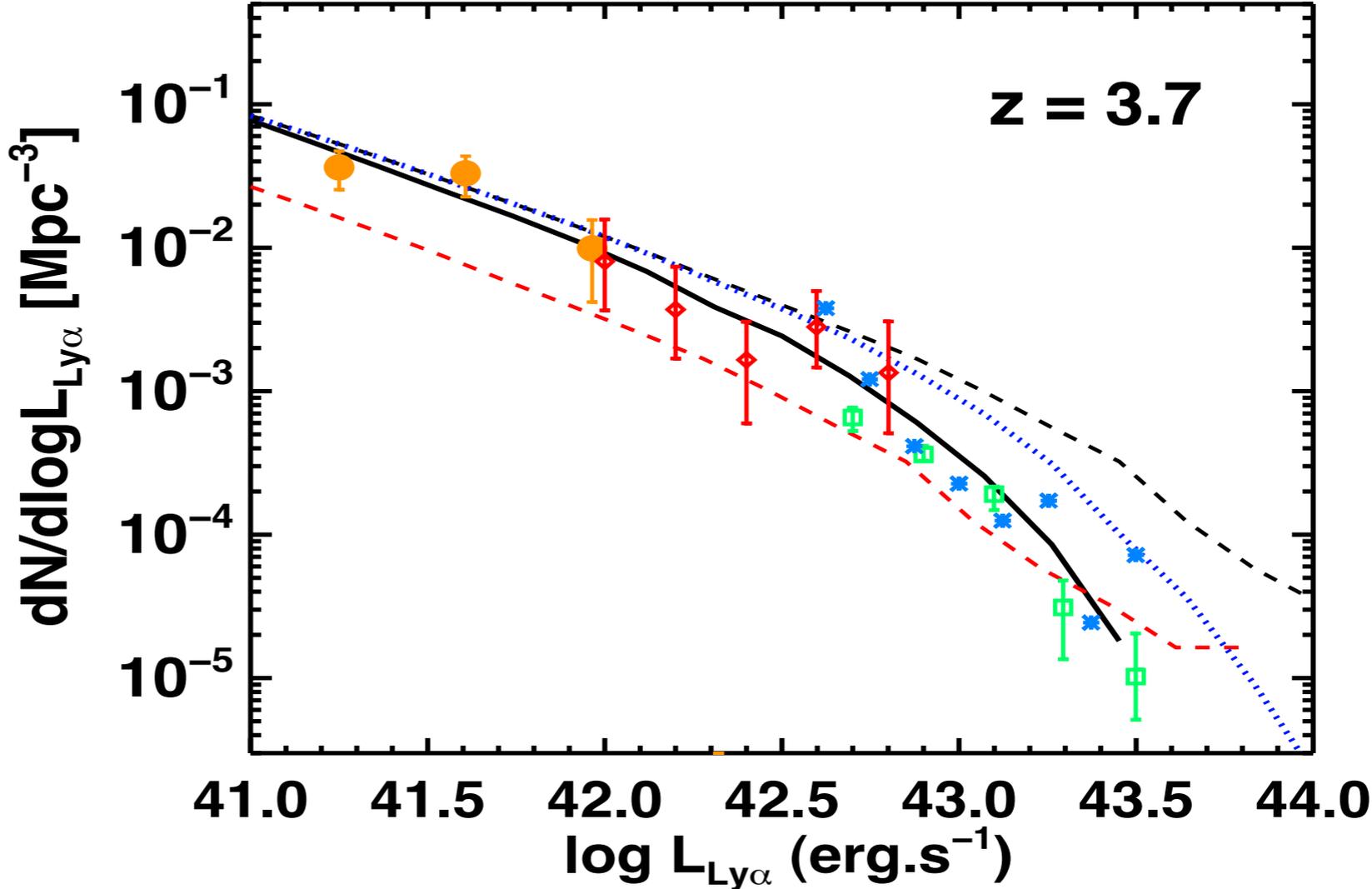
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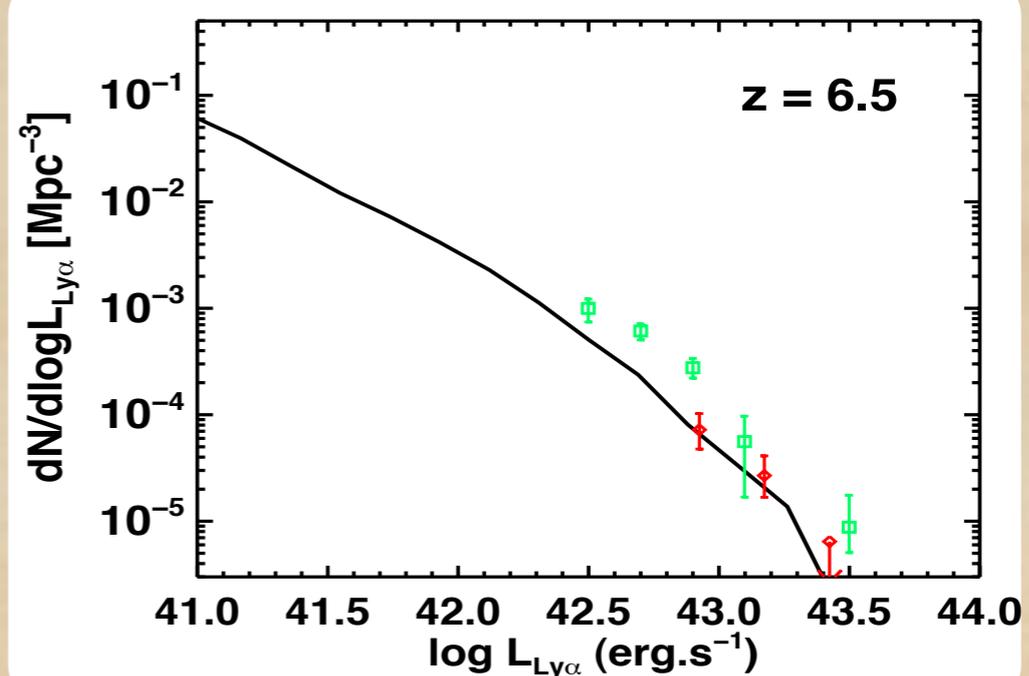
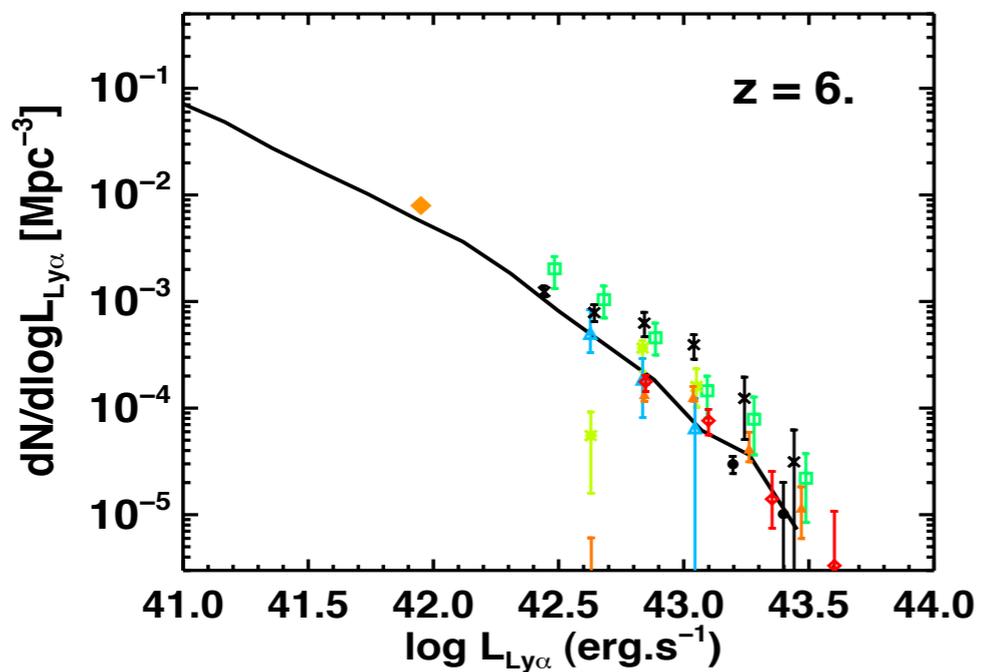
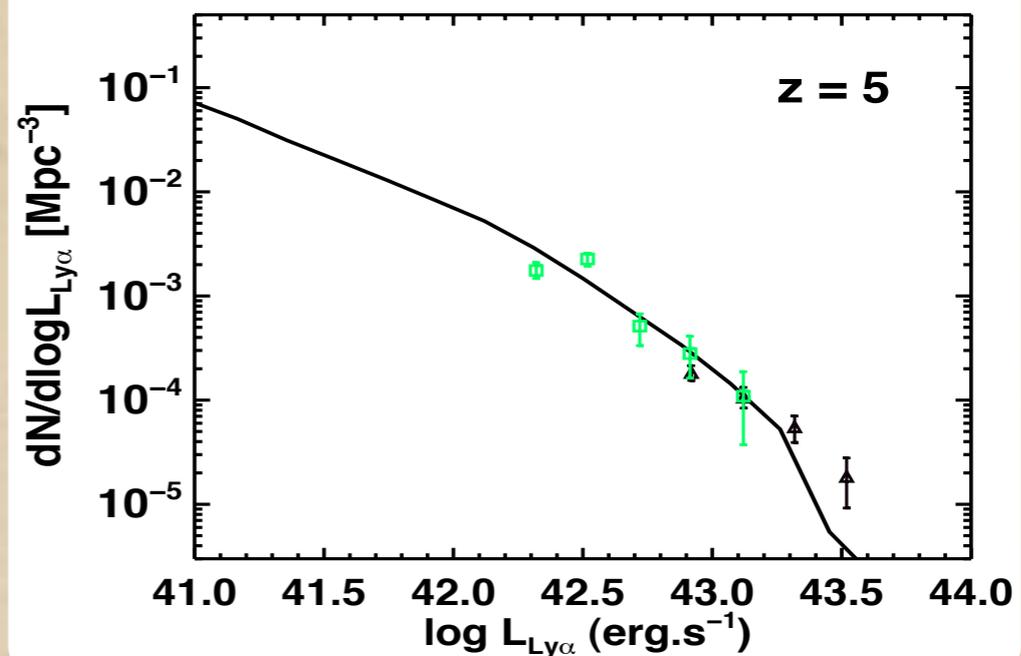
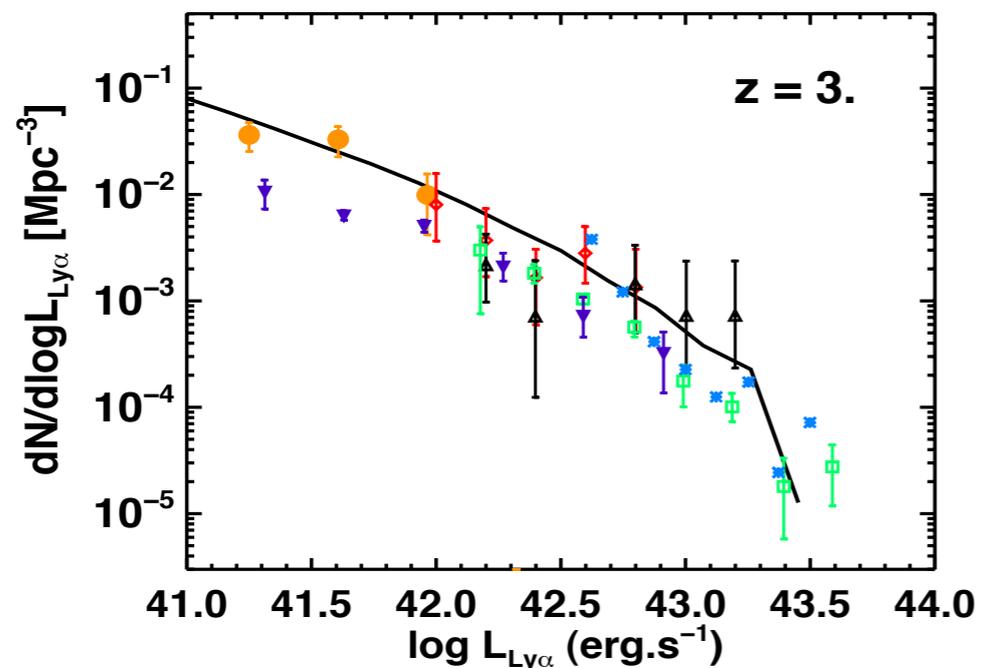
$f_{\text{esc}} = \exp(-\tau_{\text{dust}})$

Mao+07, Kobayashi+07

Shell/resonant scattering — — — —



Ly α luminosity functions



Ly α escape fraction

f_{esc} distribution vs SFR

- low-SFR (M_{star}) galaxies

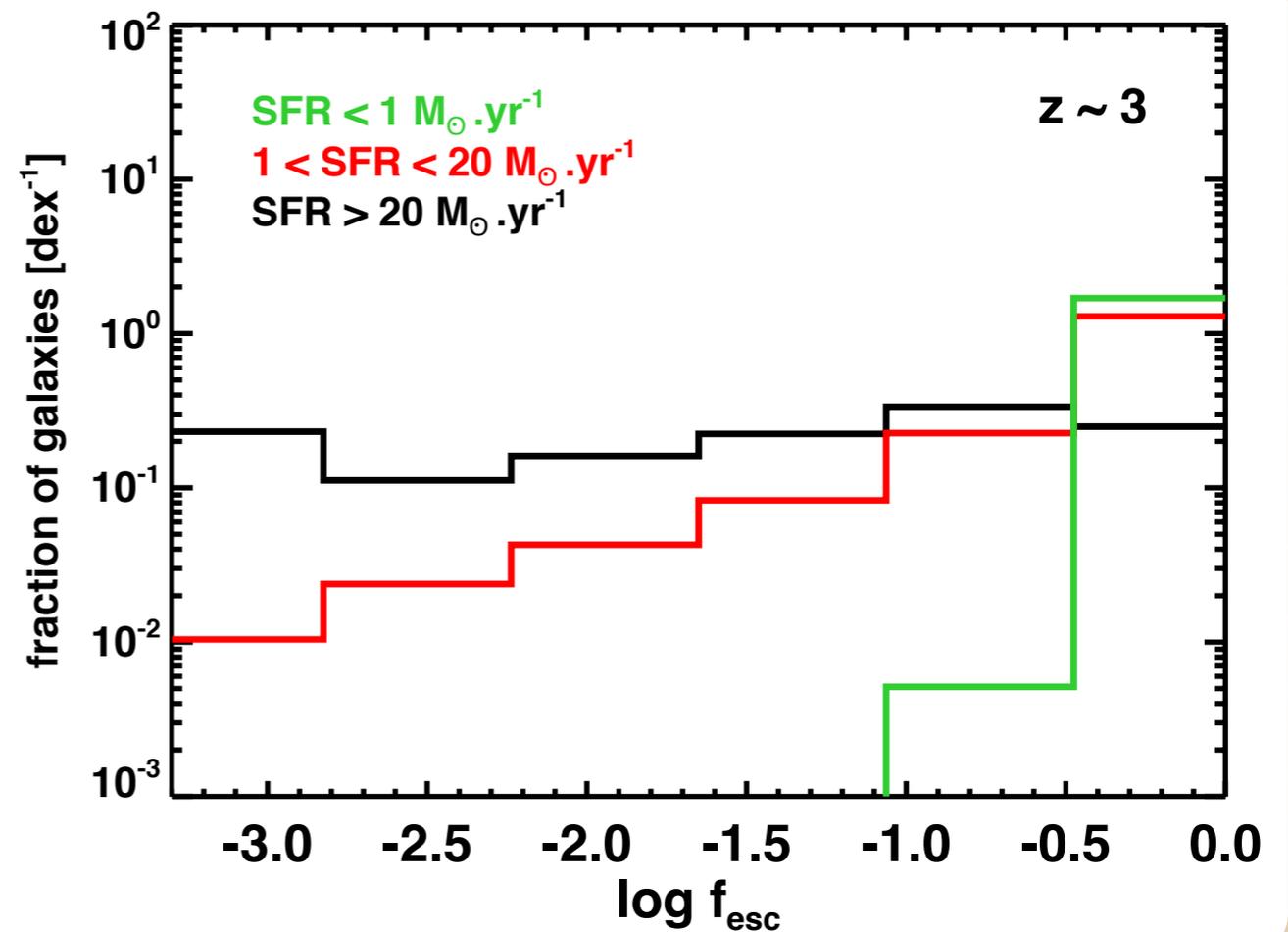
$$f_{\text{esc}} \sim 1$$

$$\text{SFR} \sim L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} / (10^{42} \text{ erg.s}^{-1})$$

- high-SFR (M_{star}) galaxies

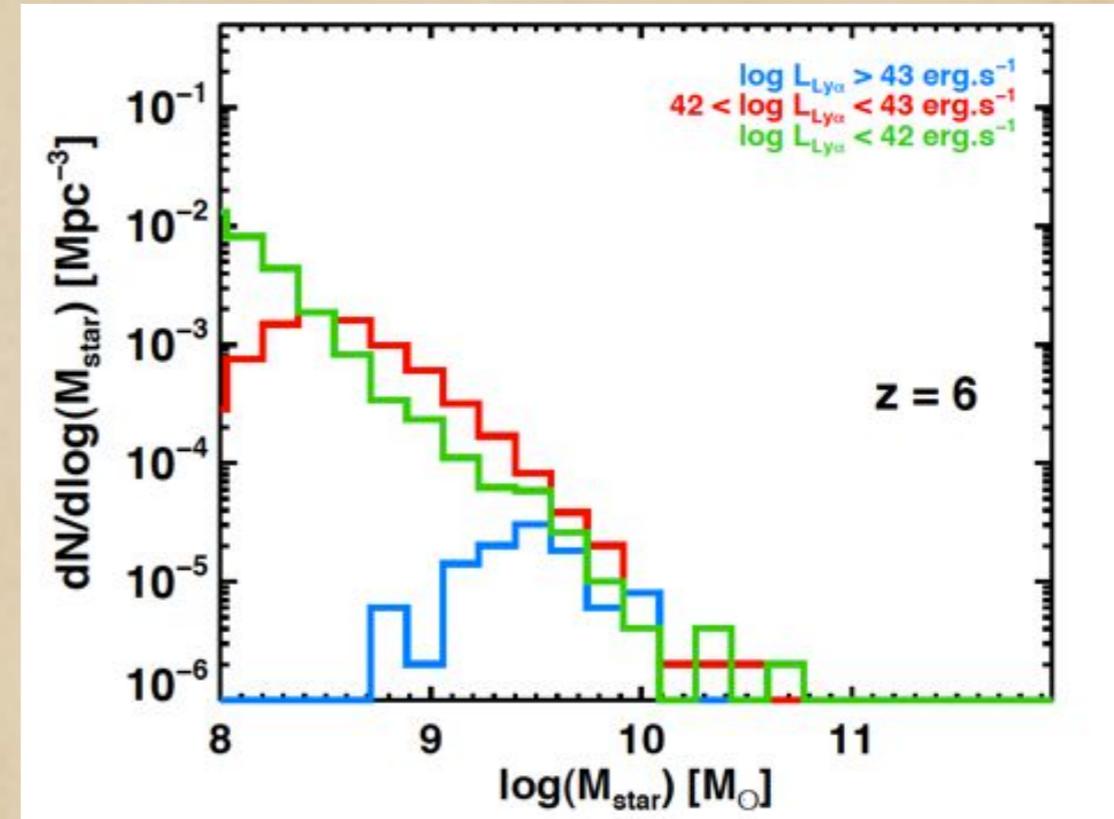
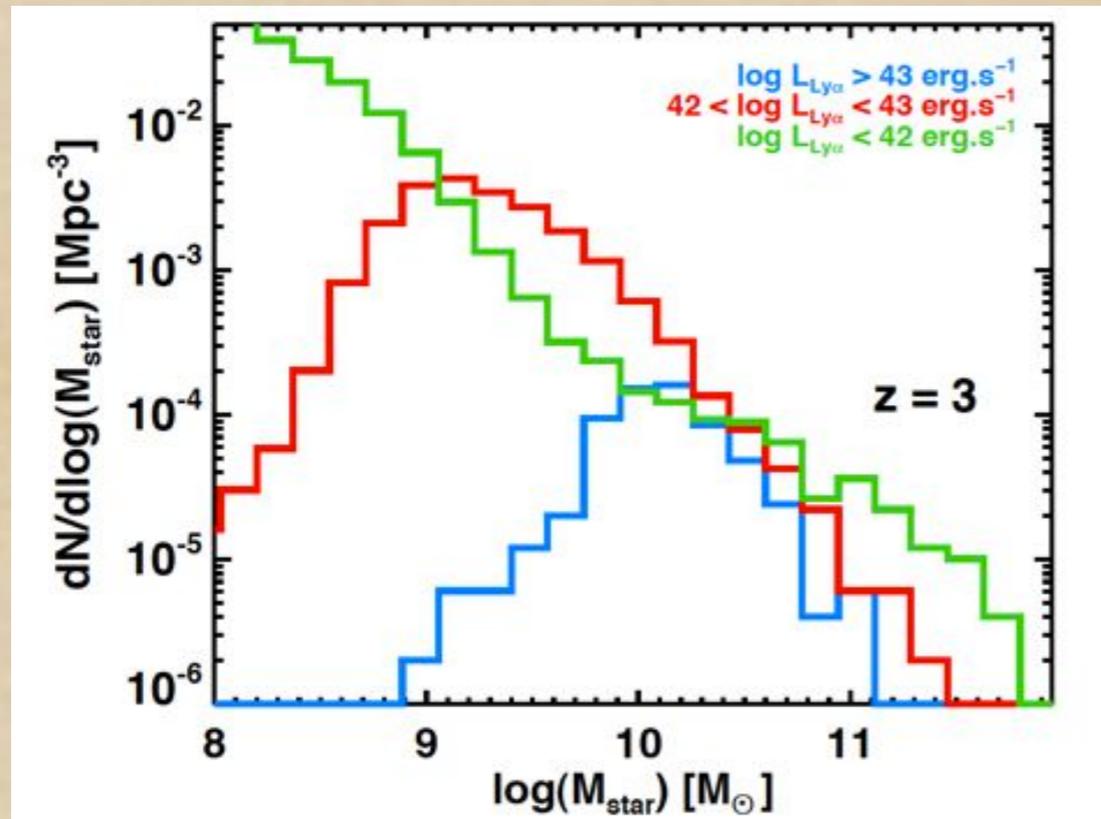
~ uniform (log) f_{esc} distribution

Ly α can't be used to trace SFR



Stellar Masses

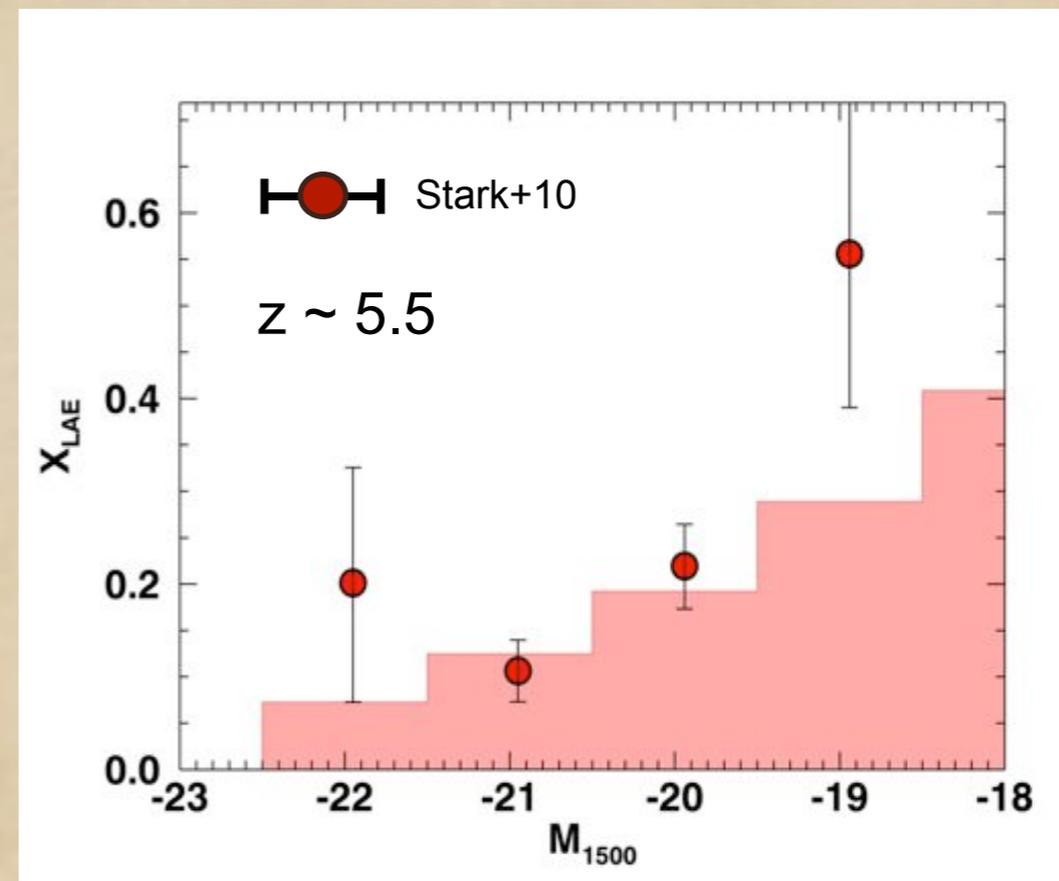
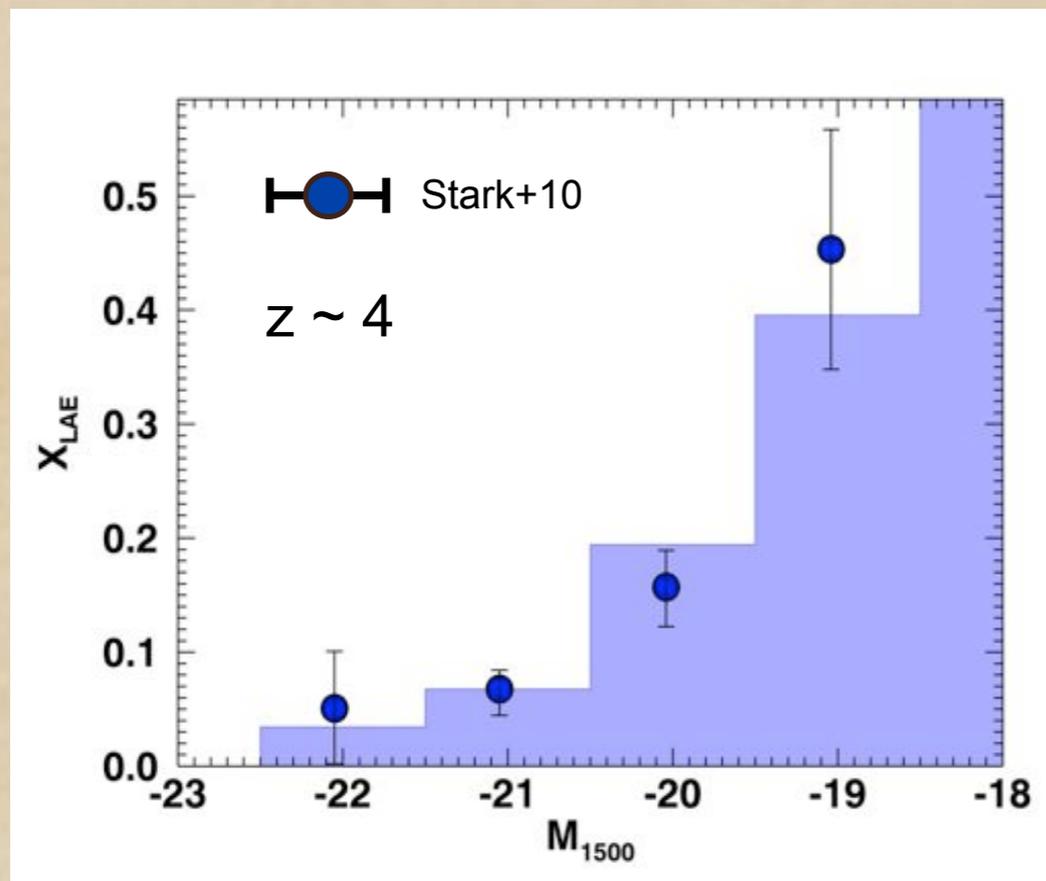
M_{star} per $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ bin



- “Typical” LAEs have median $M_{\text{star}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$ but cover wide mass range
- Brightest LAEs are not most massive galaxies
- Massive objects (\sim LBGs) can have various Ly α intensities

Fraction of line emitters in LBG samples

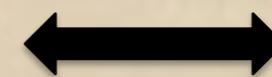
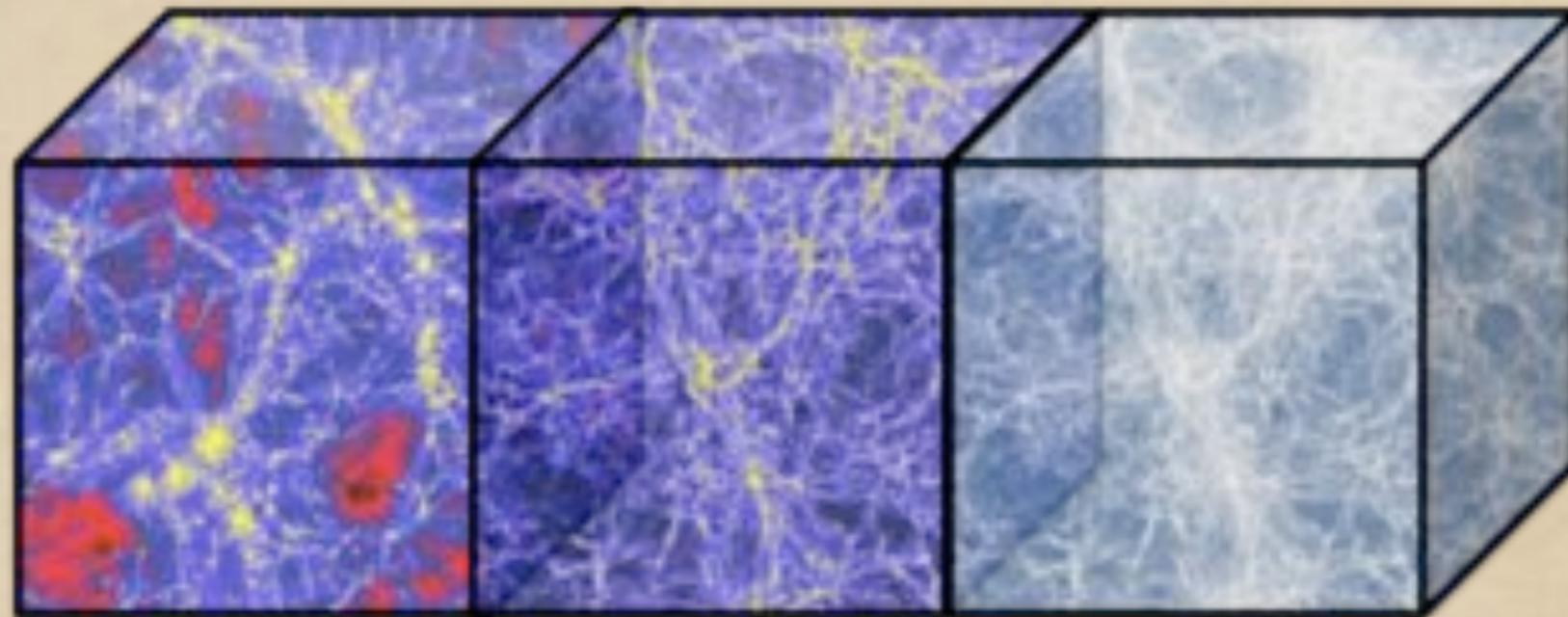
X_{LAE} vs M_{1500} in (faint) LBGs with Keck spectroscopy ($\text{EW}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \gtrsim 50 \text{ \AA}$)



Ly α properties per bin of UV mag (\sim SFR) quite well reproduced

Lightcones

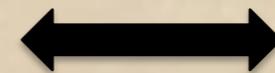
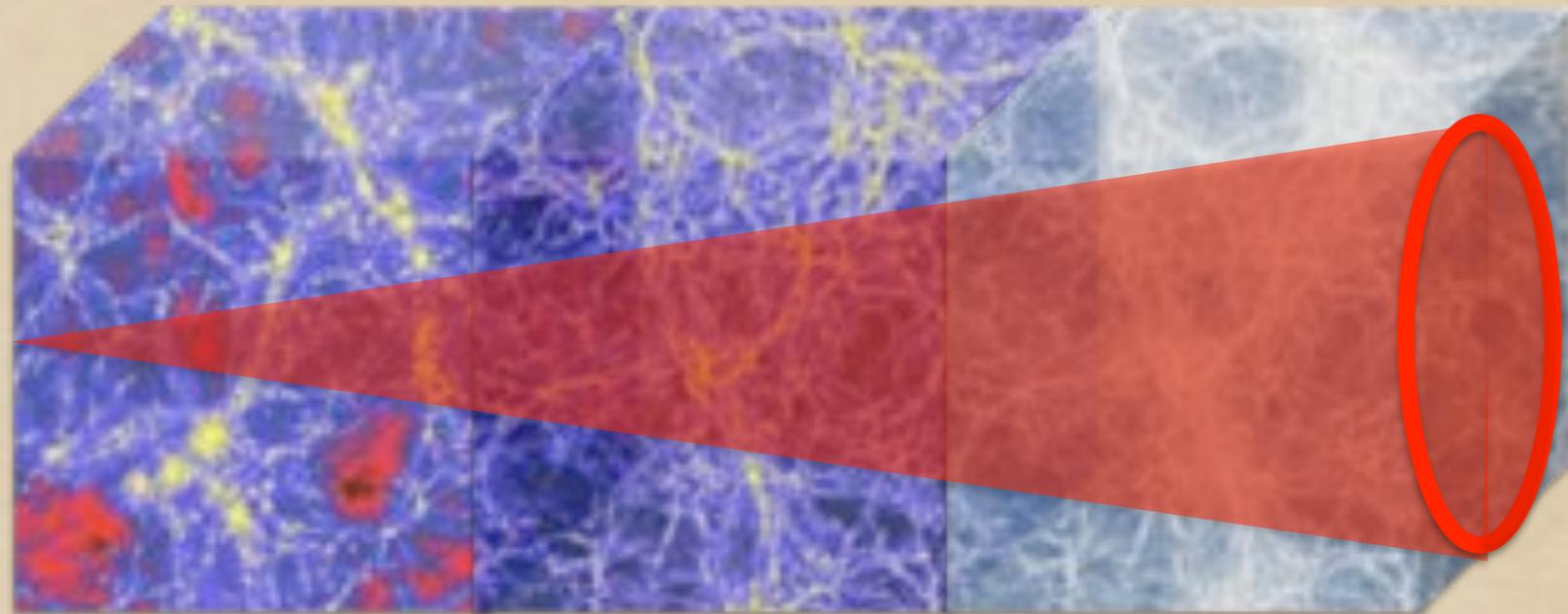
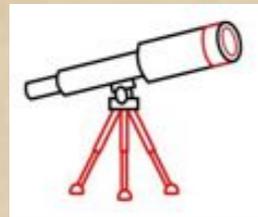
- Draw lightcones through the boxes (MOMAF, Blaizot+06)



Apply transformation to the box to avoid replication effects

Lightcones

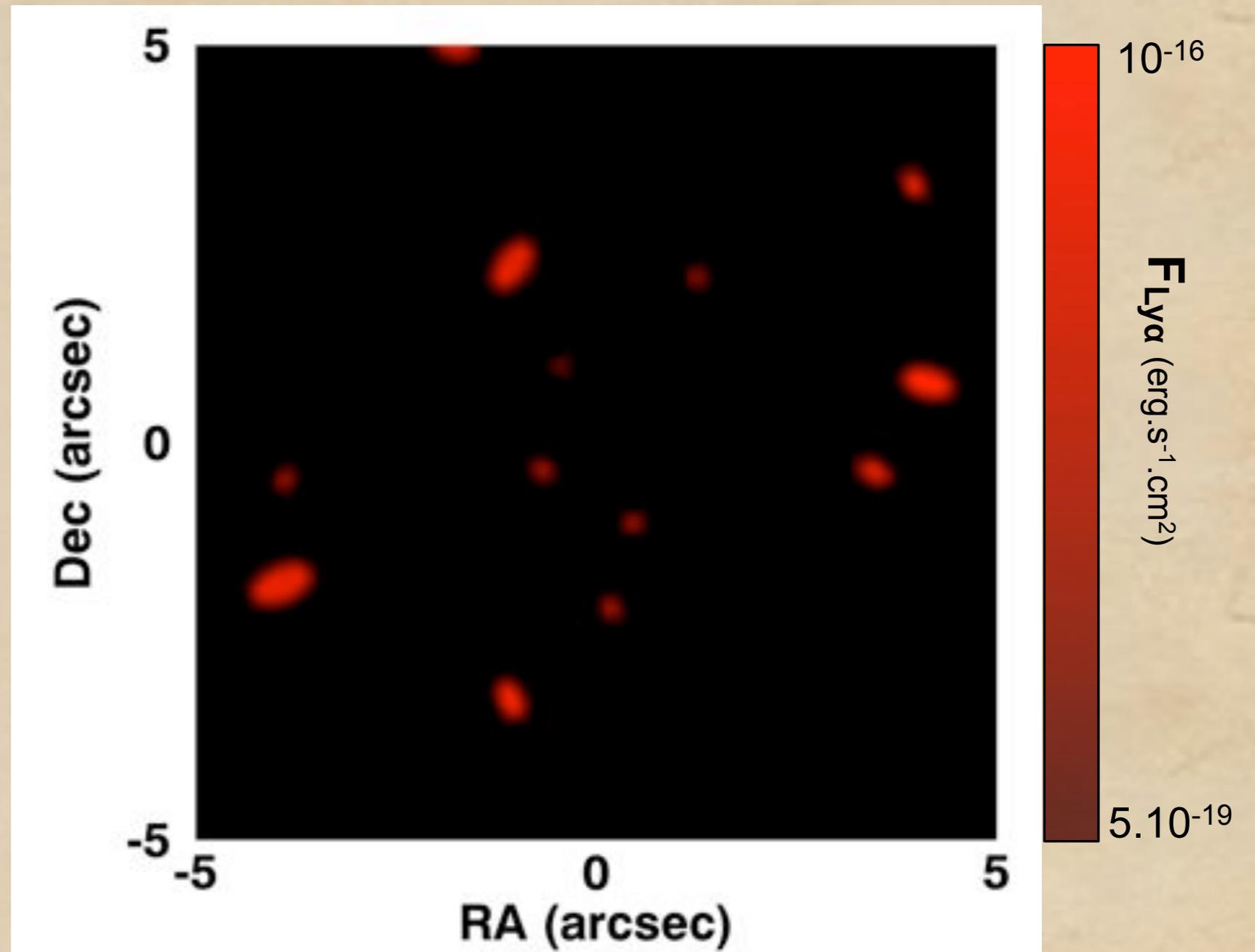
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Mock fields - *Examples*

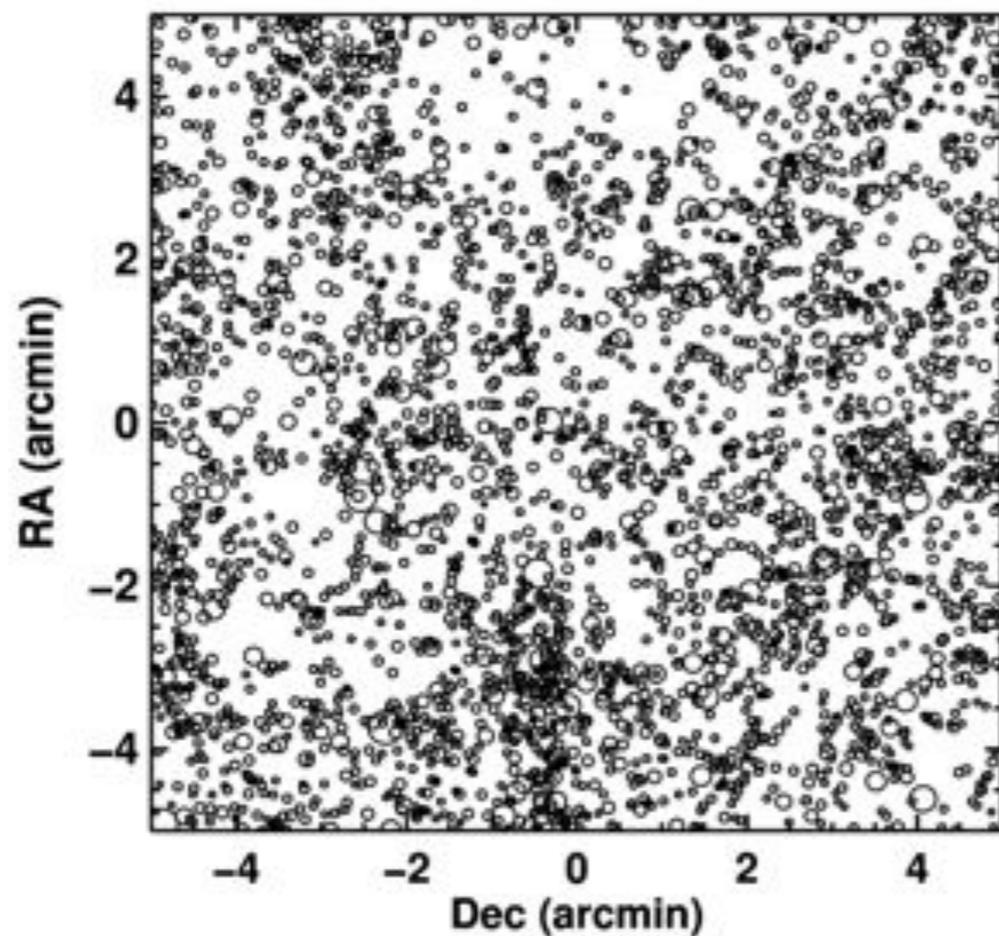
- Mock field of LAEs
- FoV : 100 arcsec²
- $F_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > 5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ erg.s}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2}$
- $3 < z < 6$



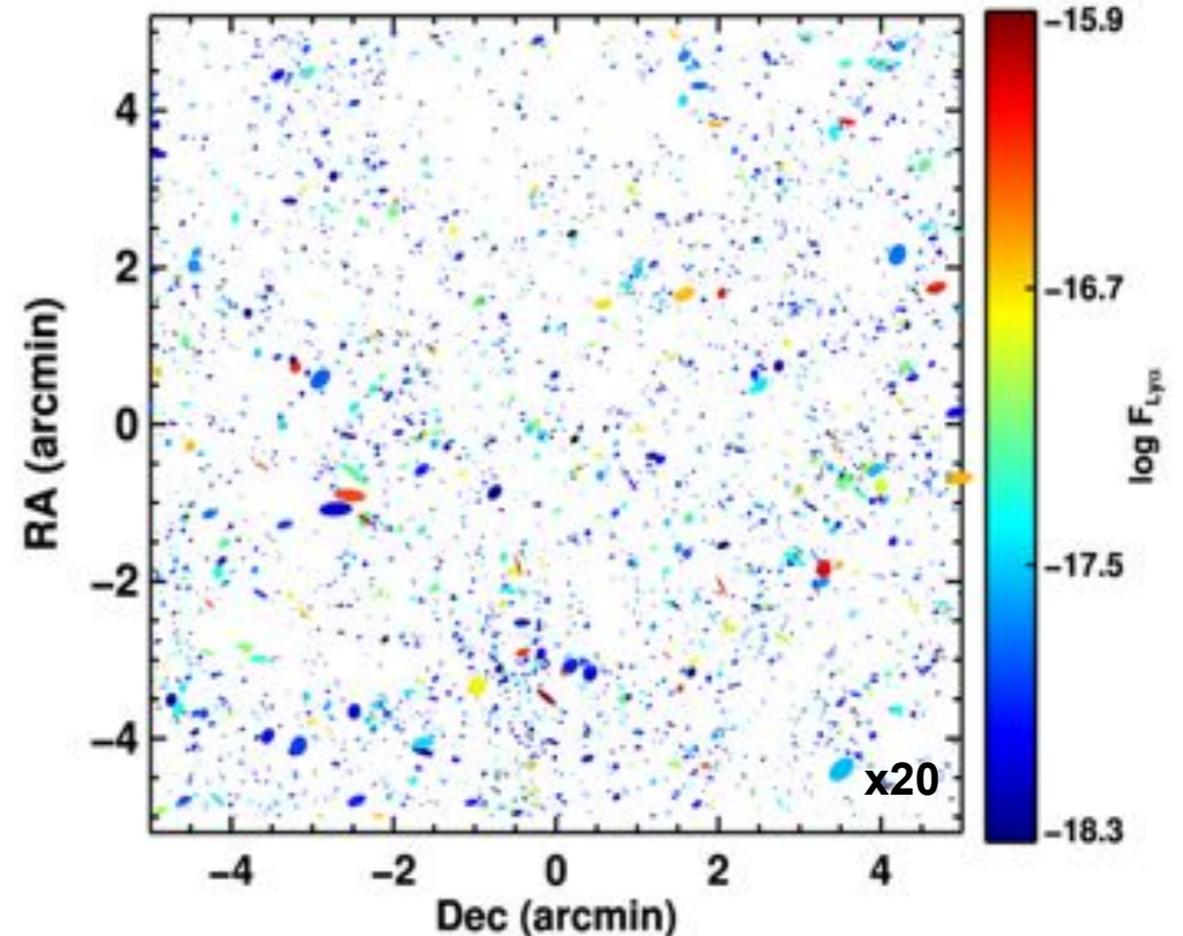
Mock fields - *Examples*

- field of 100 arcmin²
- $F_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > 5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ erg.s}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2}$
- $3 < z < 3.1$

DM halos



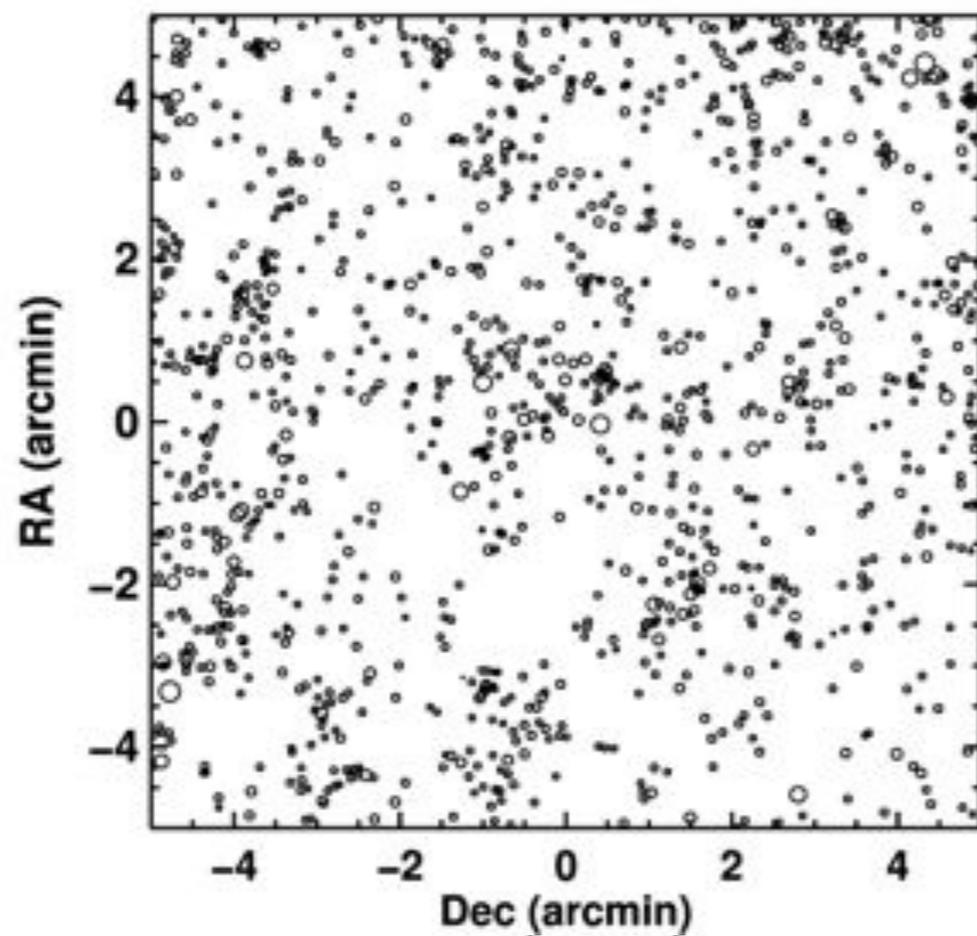
LAEs



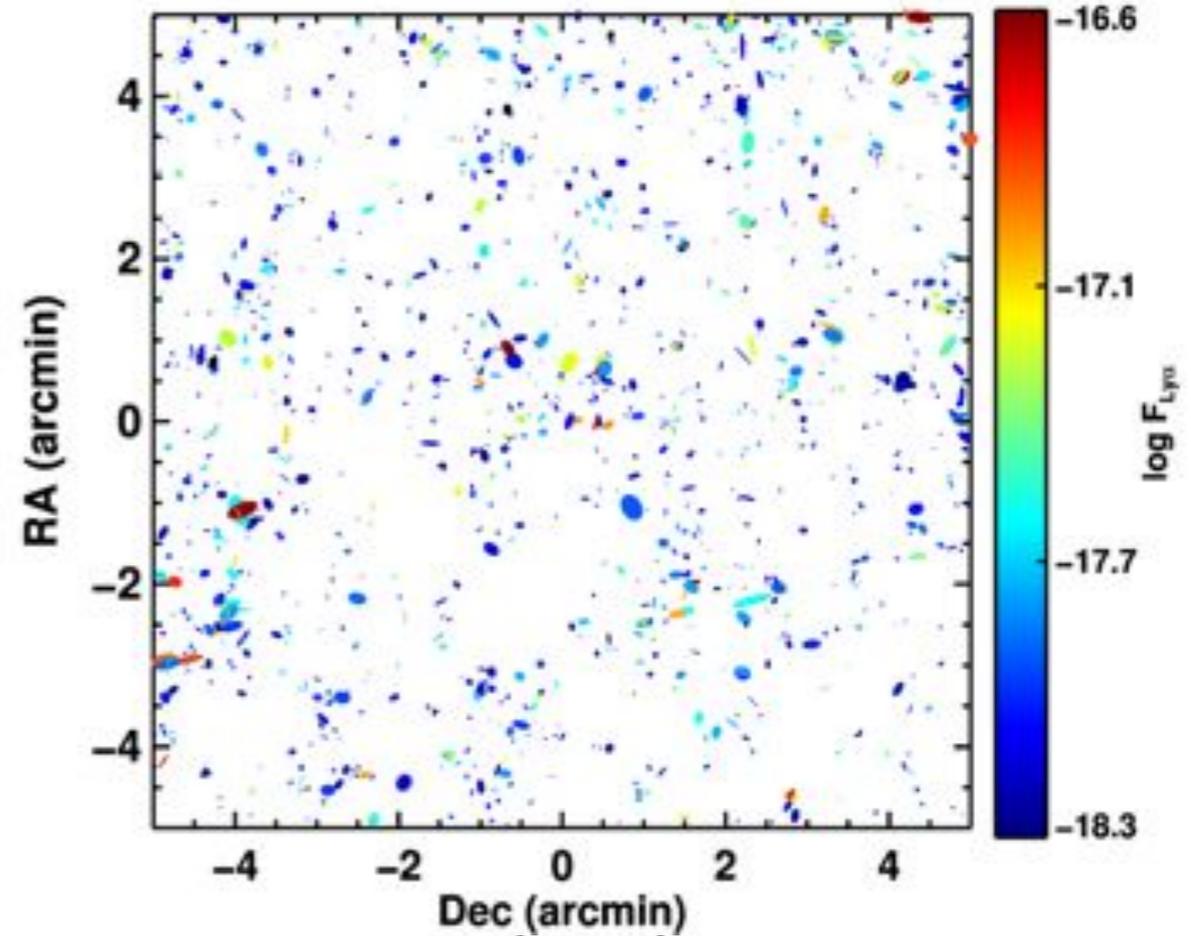
Mock fields - *Examples*

- field of 100 arcmin²
- $F_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > 5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ erg.s}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2}$
- $5.5 < z < 6$

DM halos



LAEs



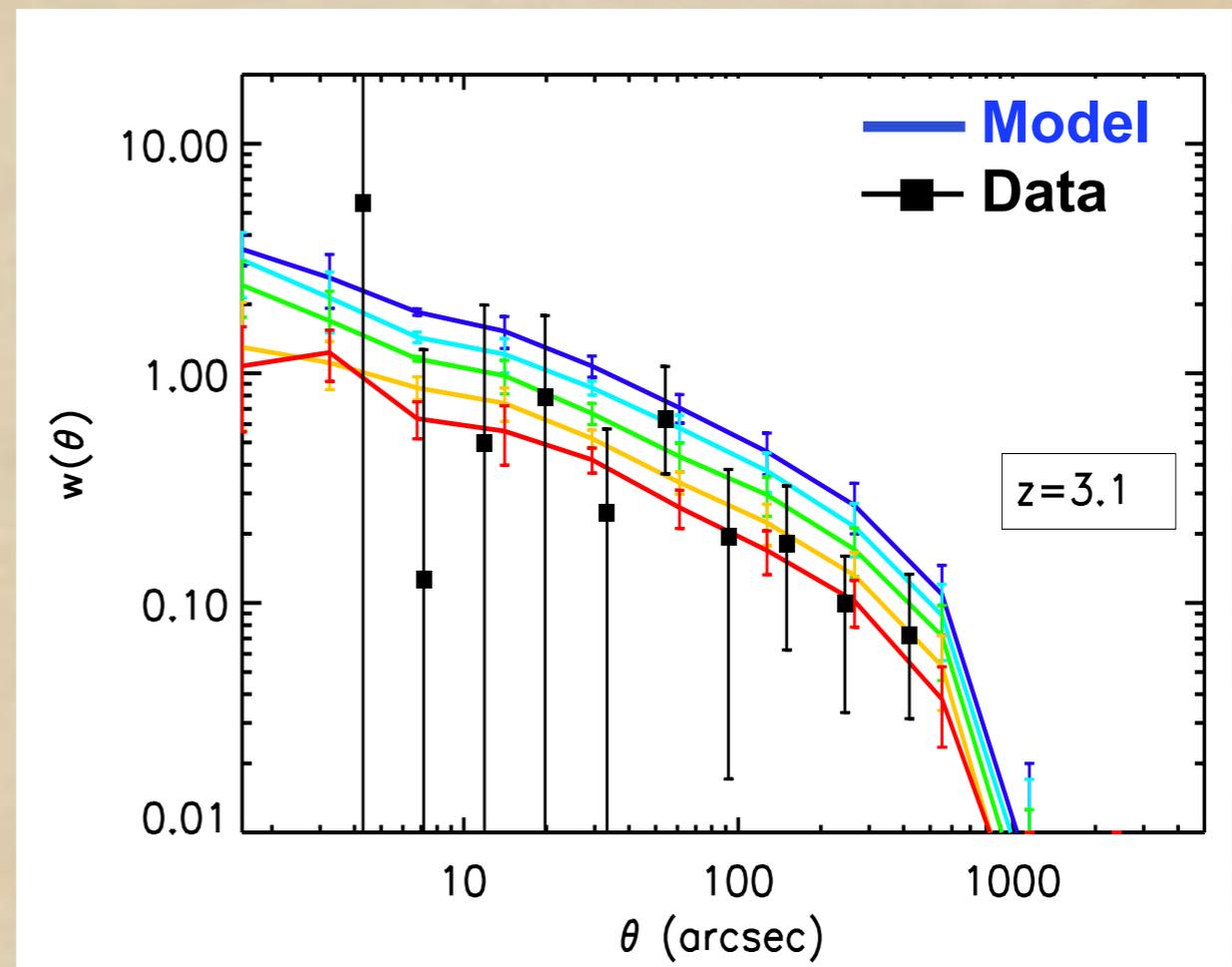
Clustering - Angular correlation function $w(\theta)$

Are LAEs in the right halos?

- ACF measured in Wide-field narrow-band surveys
- Samples contaminated by low-z interlopers
- Contamination rate $\sim 20\text{-}30\%$ (Ouchi+08, Hu+10)

→ Add random sources in mocks to mimic interlopers:

0 % of interlopers
10 %
20 %
30 %
40 %



Conclusions

- Simple model for Ly α emission/transfer able to reproduce many obs. data (e.g. LAE / LBG connection)
- But : - inhomogenous data (esp. LFs) makes things easier
- some mismatches (e.g. EW_{Ly α} distribution)

- Look at hierarchical evolution of high-z LAEs (MW halos at z=0?)
- Do we need to invoke x_{HI} evolution to explain z > 6.5 Ly α data ?