

Radiation-coupled Primordial Chemistry in Simulations of the First Galaxies

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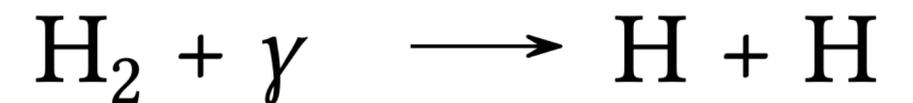
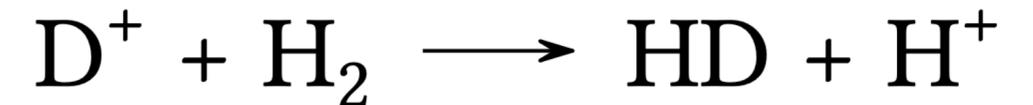
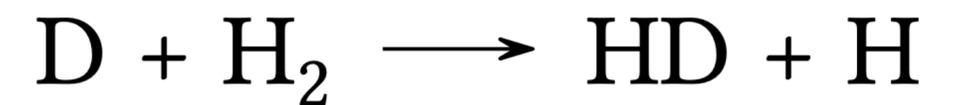
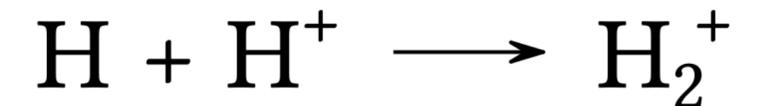
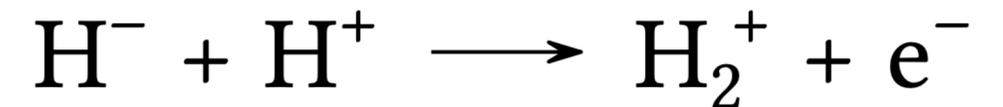
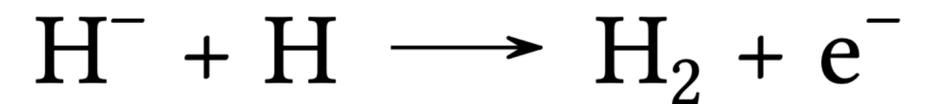
Talk Contents

- The importance of chemistry and radiation in the early universe
- Doesn't RAMSES-RT do that already?
- Implementing *rich, radiation-coupled* non-equilibrium chemistry
- Testing the code
- Science Goals

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Chemistry in the Early Universe

- In a universe devoid of metals, gas can only cool enough to form stars via H₂ and HD
- There are many chemical reactions involved in their formation, and they can be destroyed by radiation from nearby newly-formed stars
- Gas does not necessarily reach equilibrium as it cools (especially with radiation involved), therefore a *non-equilibrium* treatment is required



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RAMSES-RT

- *Equilibrium* treatment of chemistry, except for H, He photoionisation.
- ‘Semi-implicit’ scheme for solving thermochemistry ODEs works in this case, but is inappropriate for solving large systems of highly-coupled equations.

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \Delta t \cdot f(x_n, y_n, z_n)$$

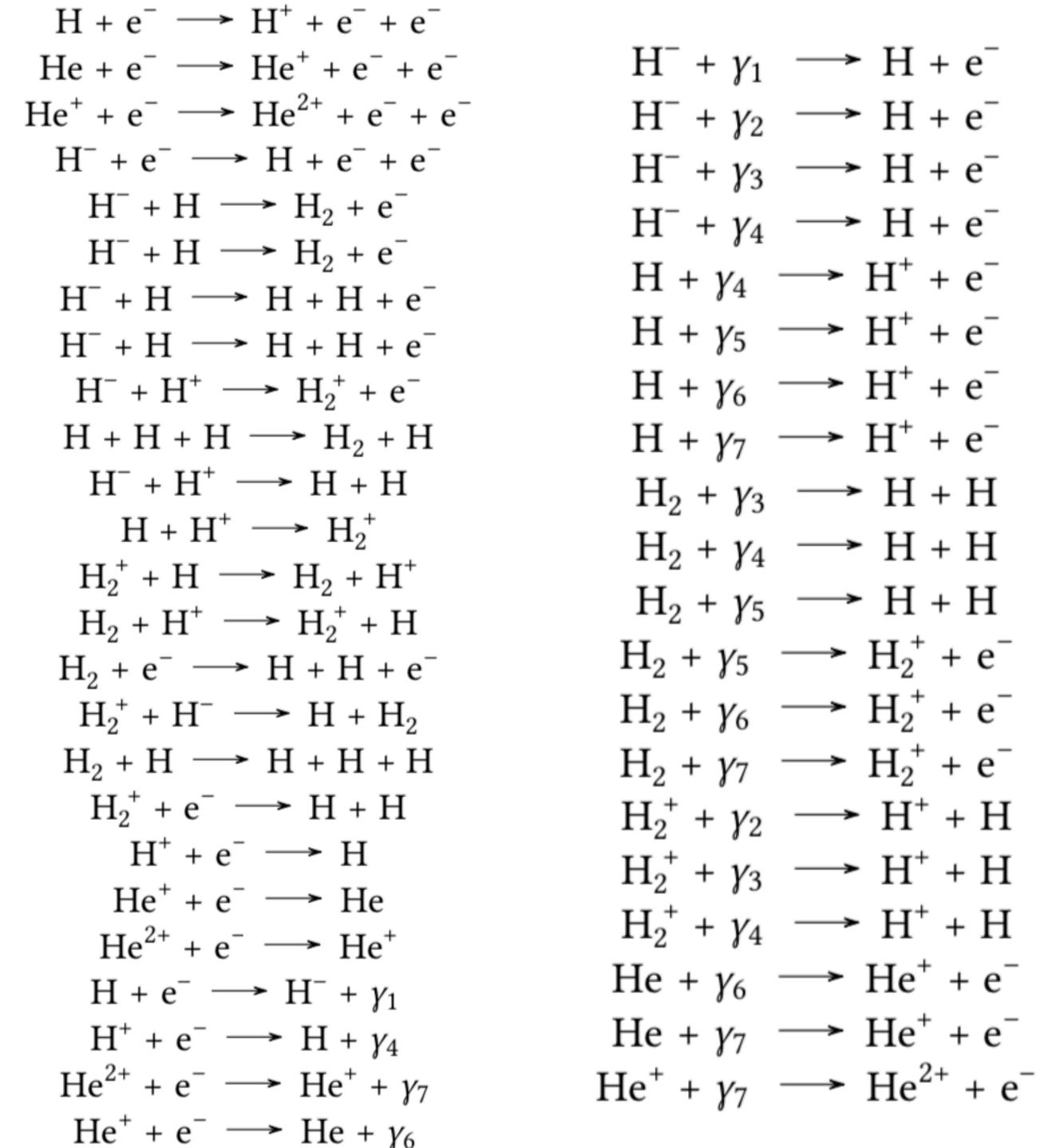
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t \cdot g(x_{n+1}, y_n, z_n)$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n + \Delta t \cdot h(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_n)$$

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Implementation

- Replace semi-implicit thermochemistry solver with implicit, adaptive solver via KROME*
- KROME takes a list of chemical reactions and cooling/heating processes and generates code to solve the associated system of ODEs
- Include reactions for photons of each bin in RAMSES-RT. Cross-sections calculated on the fly by integrating stellar SEDs

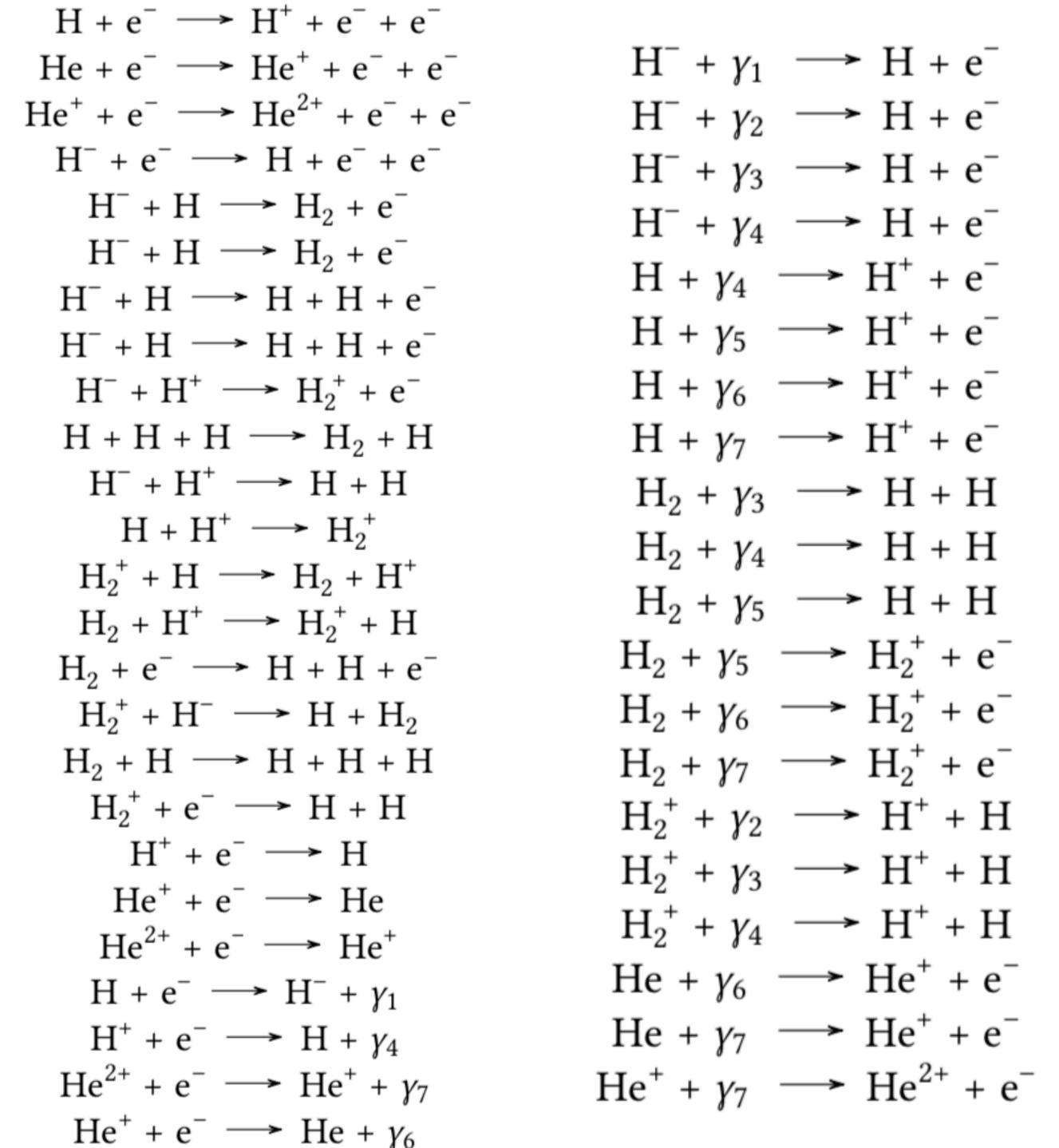


*Grassi et al. 2014 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.1070>)

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Drawbacks

- **Slow**
- High memory cost
- Adaptive solver tries very hard to resolve short-timescale phenomena, e.g. photoheating and ionisation in cells containing newly-formed stars (good for accuracy, potentially bad for stability and performance)



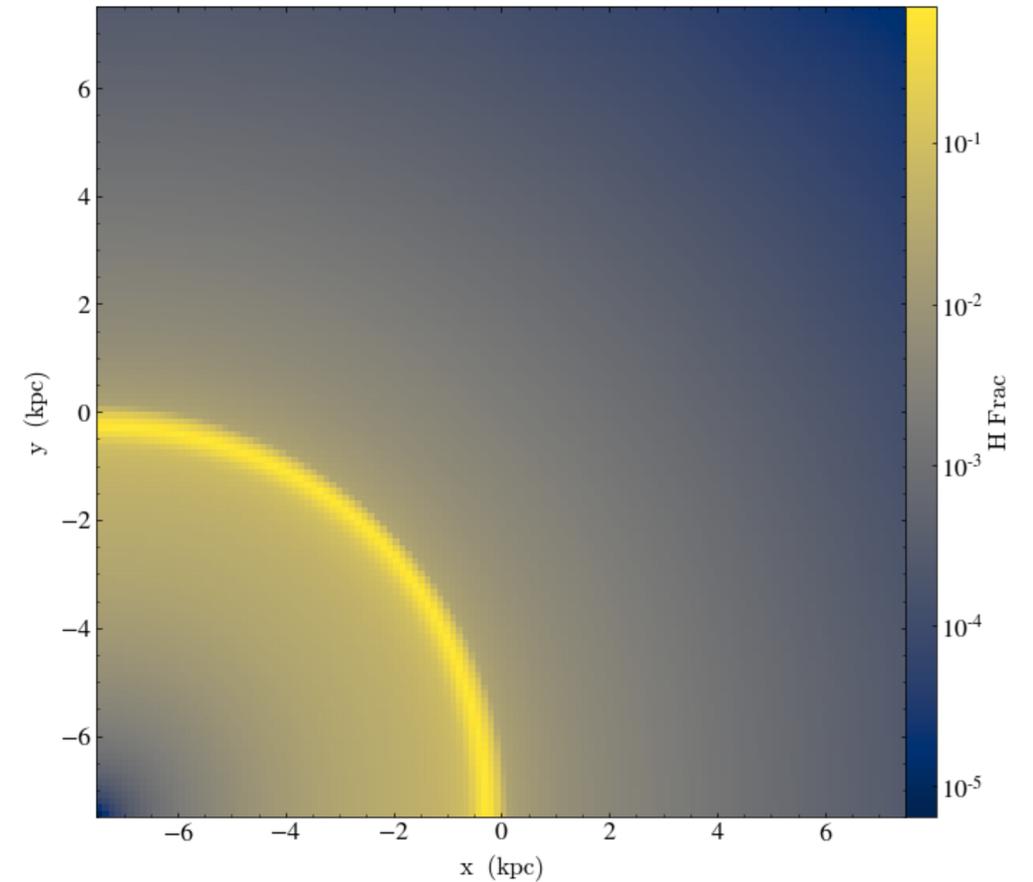
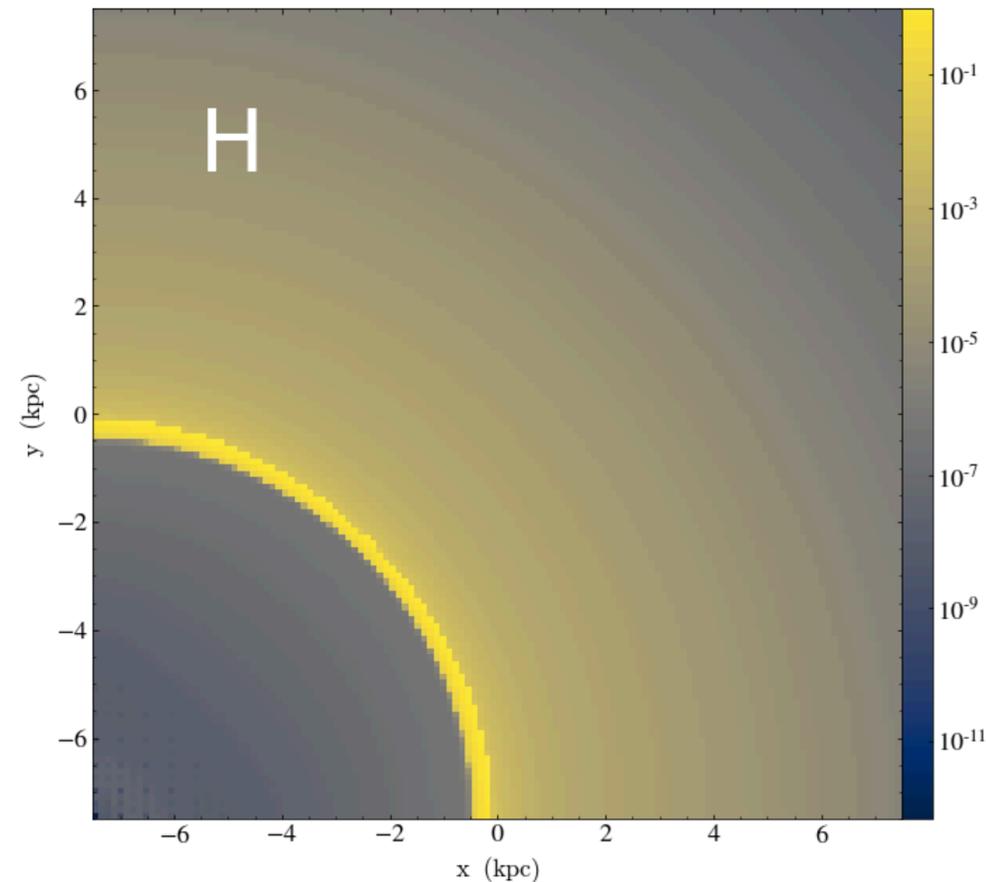
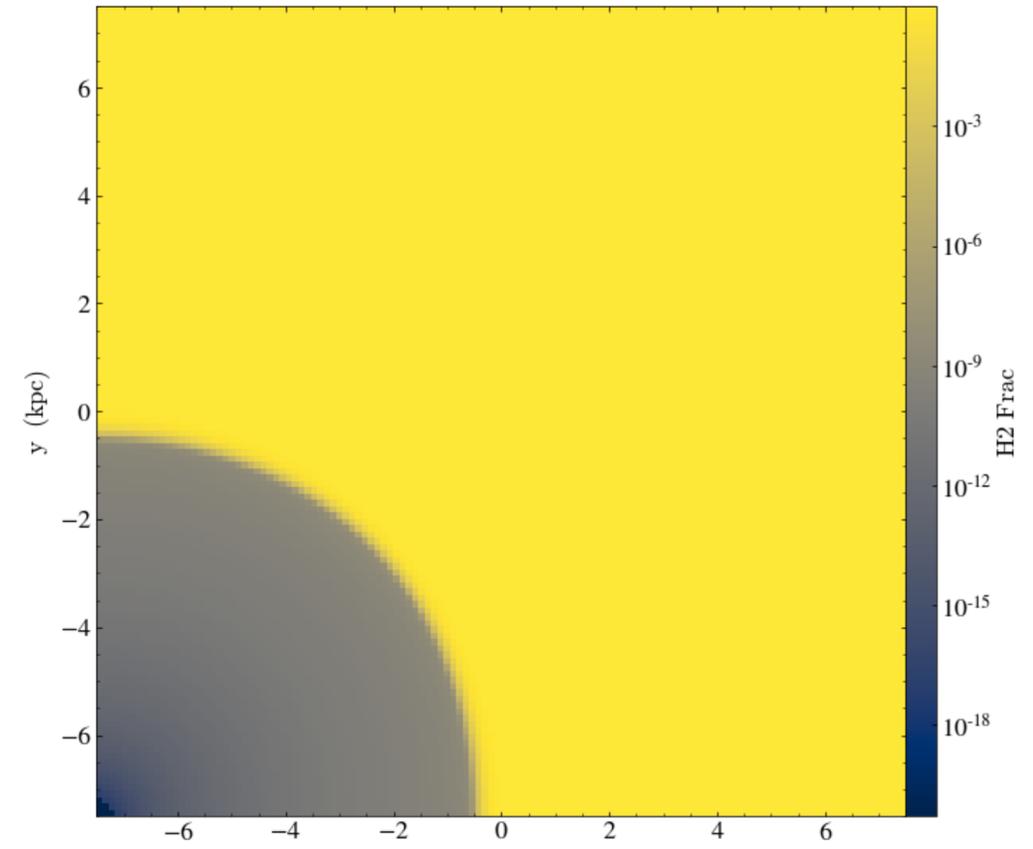
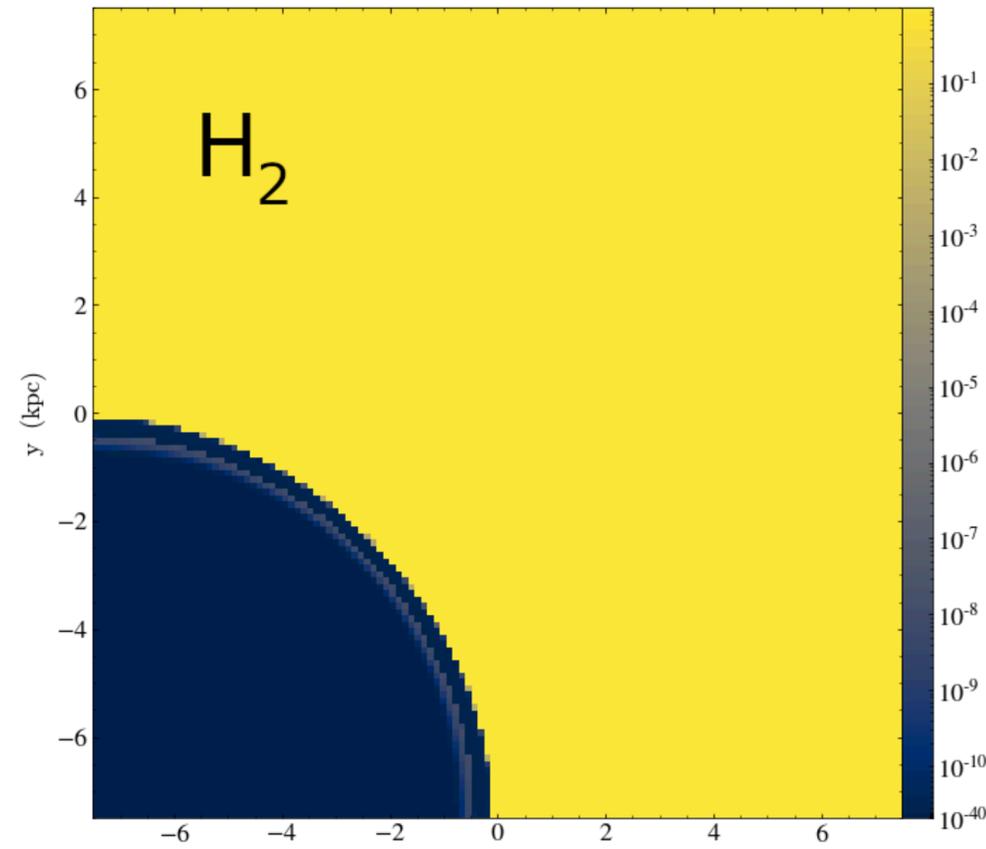
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Testing

- Seek to test two main problems:
 - Photoionisation/dissociation
 - Gas collapse

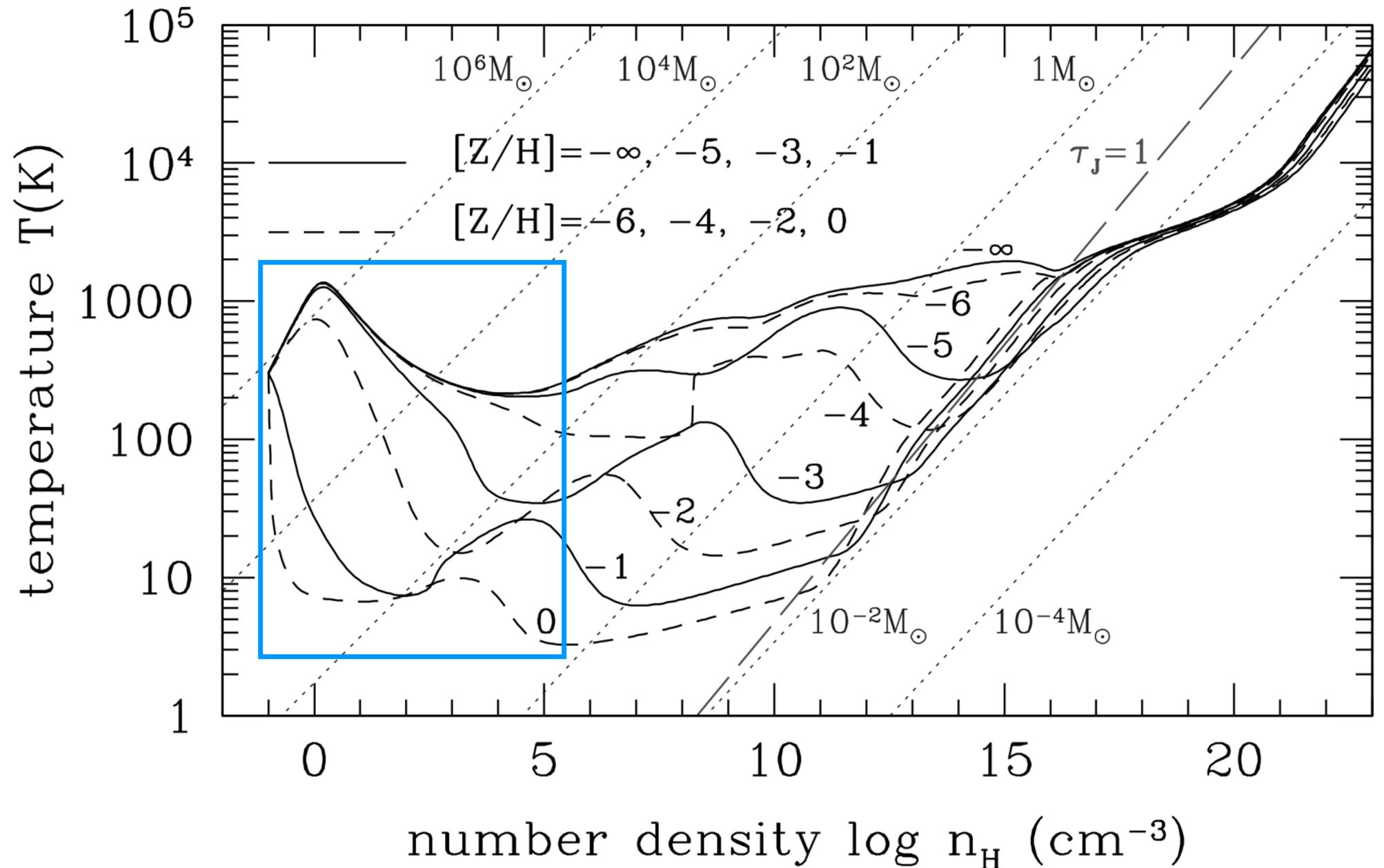
H₂ Strömgren Sphere

- Left Column: H₂ and H gas fractions with ‘semi-implicit’ temperature update, decoupled from chemistry solver
- Right Column: with fully coupled temperature update
- Without full treatment, gas in photoionisation regions is heated, dissociated and ionised too much



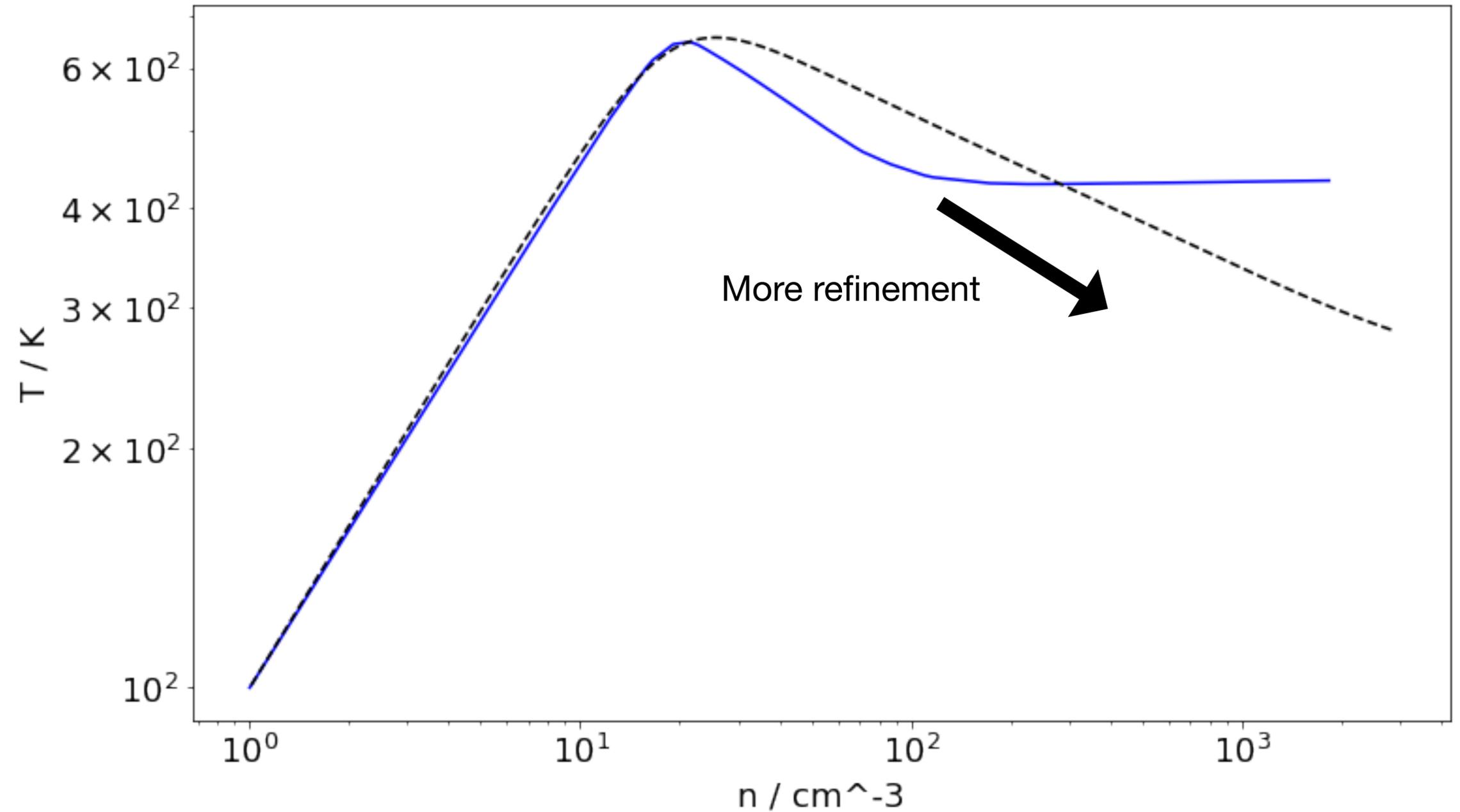
Gas Collapse

- Simulate collapse of spherically symmetric cloud of atomic gas
- Seek to reproduce the T vs. n curve of Omukai et al. 2005 (zero-D protostellar collapse simulation) at least up to $n = 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



Gas Collapse

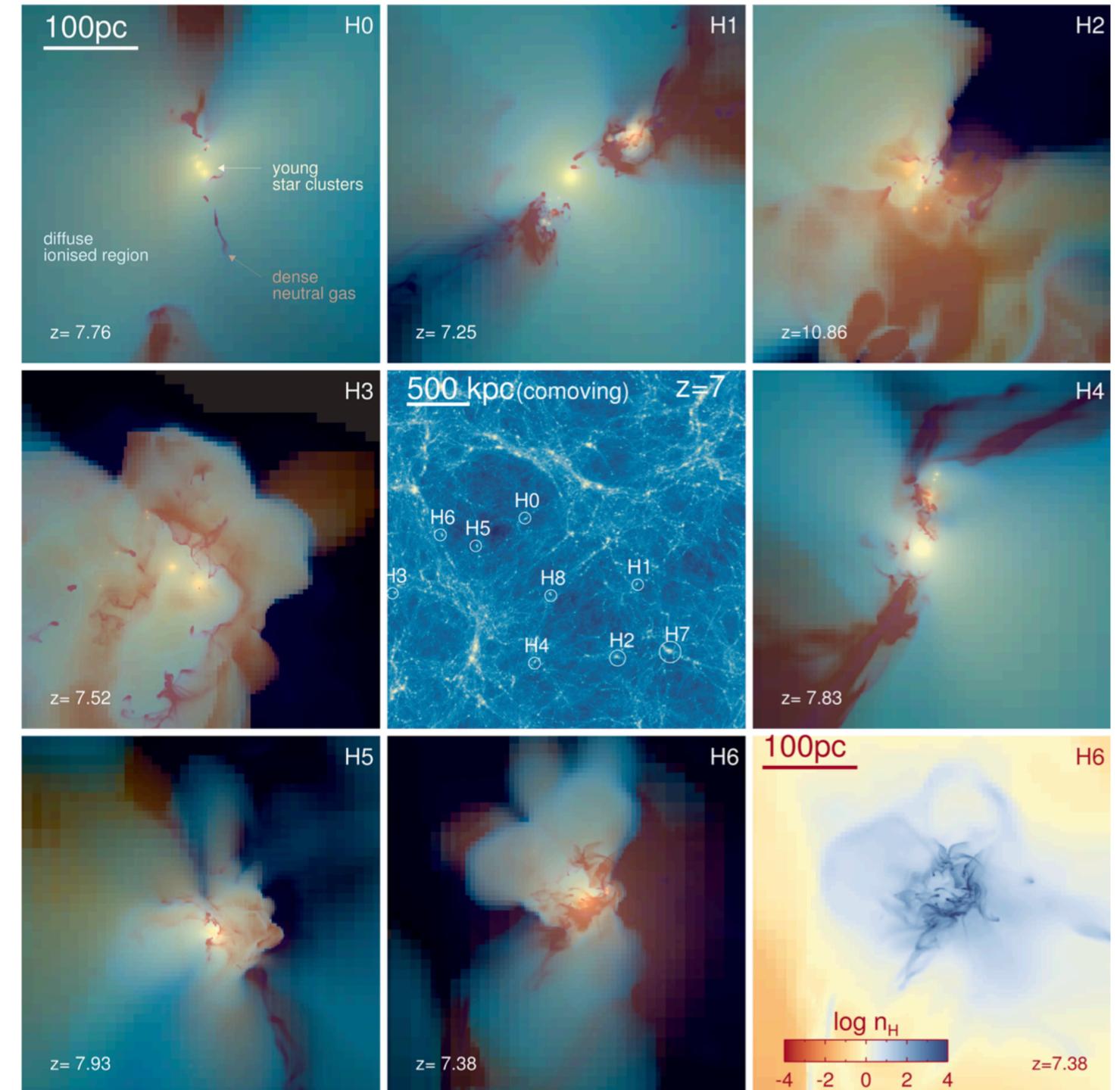
- Dashed black line is the reference zero-D simulation with my network (no hydro), blue line is my simulation
- Discrepancy due to hydrodynamics, and insufficient refinement at higher densities



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Science Goals

- Resimulate the mini-haloes of Kimm et al. 2017*, including their physics suite but adding my chemistry
- Investigate the effects of baryon-DM streaming and the primordial magnetic field on mini-halo evolution (via initial conditions with different power spectra)



*Feedback-regulated star formation and escape of LyC photons from mini-haloes during reionization — Taysun Kimm, Harley Katz, Martin Haehnelt, Joakim Rosdahl, Julien Devriendt and Adrienne Slyz (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.04762>)