

# NEW LIGHT ON HYDROGEN AND HELIUM REIONIZATION IN A COSMOLOGICAL VOLUME

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*With:*

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29 June 2016 — Illuminating the Dark Ages, Heidelberg

- Motivation:

*The role of galaxies, QSOs and X-ray binaries  
in H and He reionization*

- Method:

*The Massive-Crash simulations:  
3D hydrodynamic + radiative transfer simulations*

- Preliminary results:

*Galaxies and QSOs dominate on different scales*

# MOTIVATION

*FOR THE*

**MASSIVE-CRASH SIMULATIONS**

## 1.

*Reionization has happened*

Fan et al. (2006) and Dijkstra (2014)

## 2.

*Galaxies – QSOs – X-ray binaries – hot ISM X-rays  
—their role and importance in H and He reionization?*

*Bright, faint, hard, soft and clustered sources*

Eg. Haiman and Loeb 1998; Furlanetto 2006; Mineo et al. 2012a; Mineo et al. 2012b; Fragos et al. 2013; Fialkov et al. 2014; Pacucci et al. 2014; Giallongo et al. 2015; Madau and Haardt 2015; Bouwens et al. 2015

## 3.

*Origin of sources and environment: MassiveBlack II simulation  
—need to track ionising photons from them: CRASH*

## 4.

*Massive-Crash happens*

METHODS

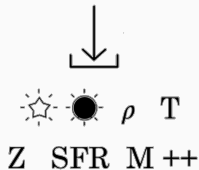
*OF THE*

**MASSIVE-CRASH SIMULATIONS**

## MassiveBlack II

Khandai et al. (2015)

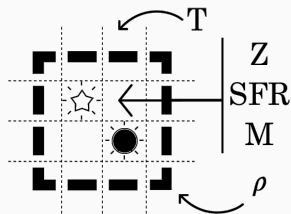
- Hydrodynamic simulation, baryonic physics
- Volume:  $(100 \text{ cMpc}/h)^3$
- Mass resolution:  $\sim 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Black hole growth and feedback from  $5 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$  seeds
- Subgrid models: star formation and supernova feedback



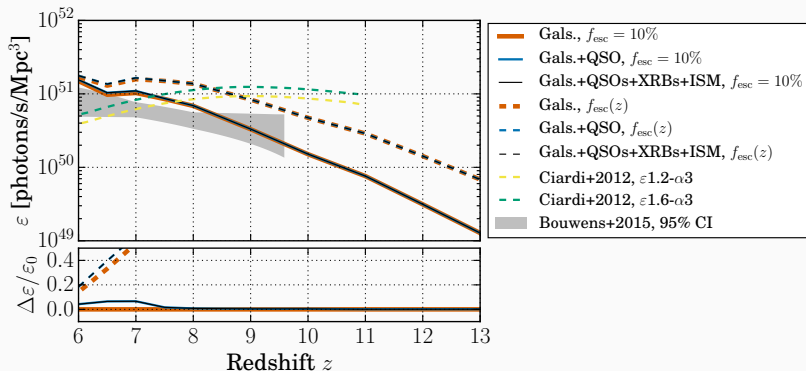
## CRASH

Eg. Graziani et al. (2013)

- Using gridded input data from MassiveBlack II at 15 redshifts
- $z = 20$  to  $z = 4.5$
- Tracking ionizing photon packets w/ 128 frequency bins 13.6 eV–2 keV
- Current runs:  $256^3$  grid, will upscale to  $512^3$ :  $\sim 200$  kPc/h resolution
- Different sources: different spectra



# WHAT TO EXPECT – EMISSIVITIES



QSOs:

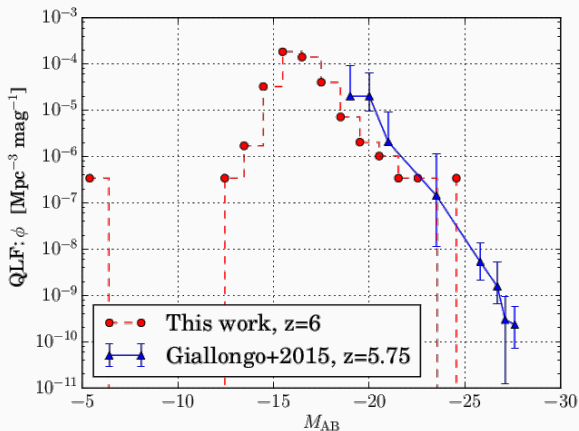
*Not contributing significantly until  $z \sim 7$*

XRBS:

*Orders of magnitude fewer photons – ubiquitous X-ray background?*

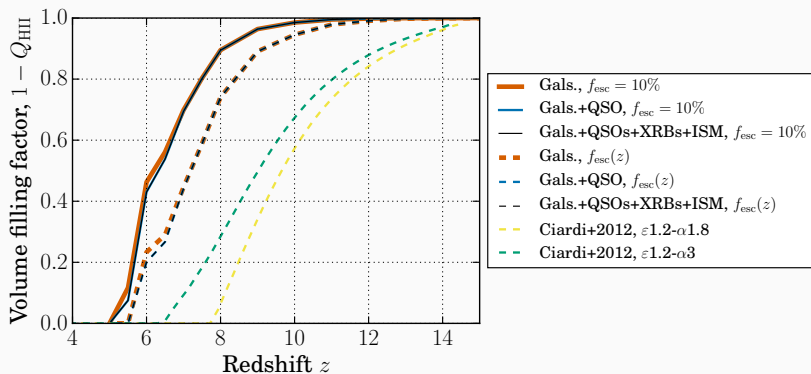


# QUASAR LUMINOSITY FUNCTION



QLF comparison at  $z \sim 6$  against Giallongo et al. (2015)

## WHAT TO EXPECT – FILLING FACTOR



QSOs:

*Not contributing significantly until  $z \sim 7$*

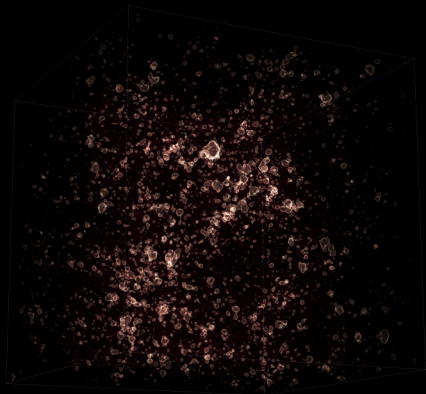
XRBS:

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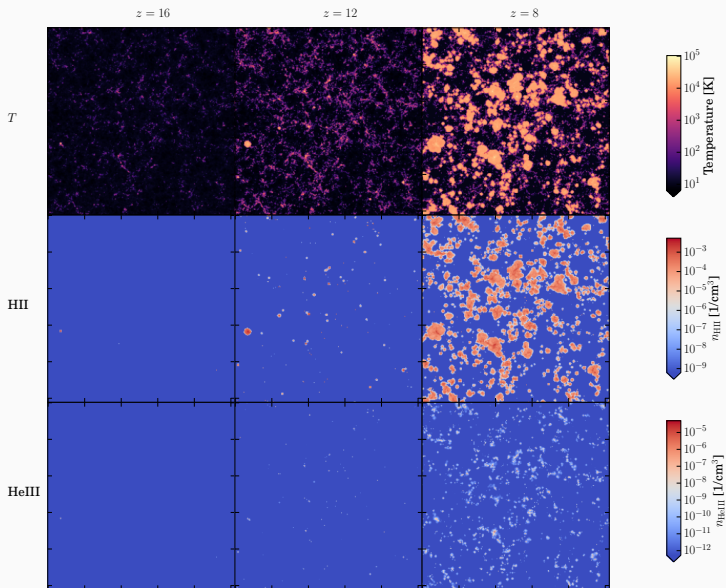
# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

*FROM THE*

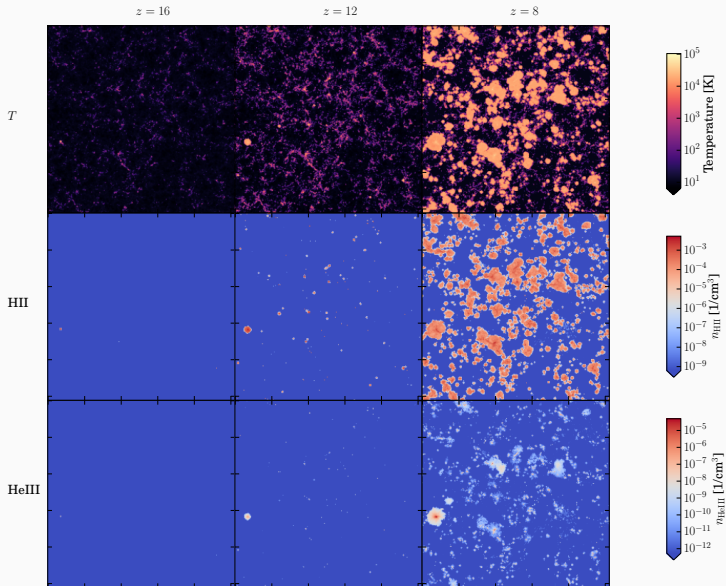
**MASSIVE-CRASH SIMULATIONS**



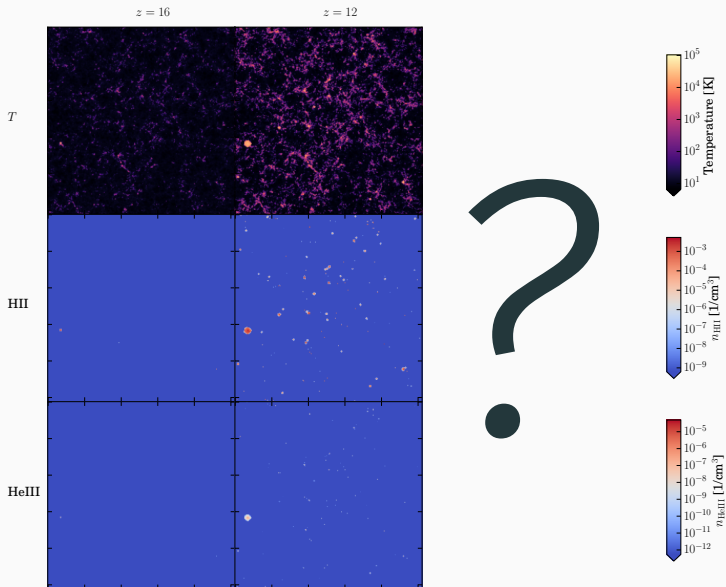
# RESULTS: TRACKING THE STATE OF THE IGM - WITHOUT QSOs



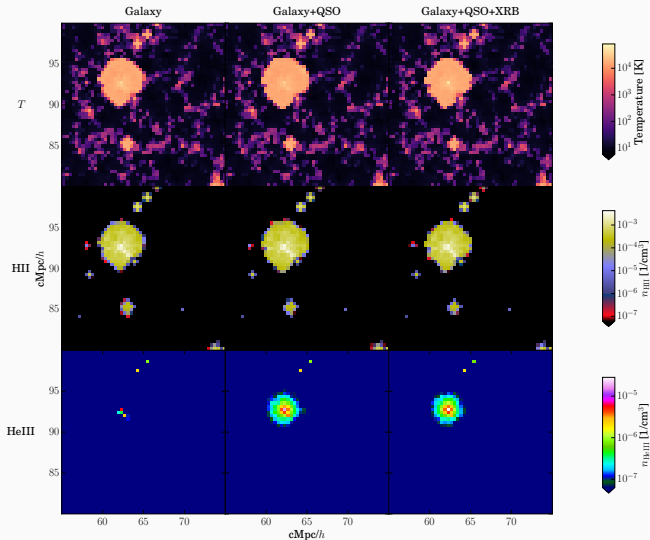
# RESULTS: TRACKING THE STATE OF THE IGM - WITH QSOS



# RESULTS: TRACKING THE STATE OF THE IGM - WITH QSOs AND XRBS

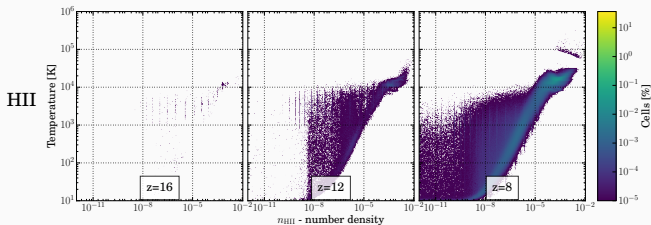
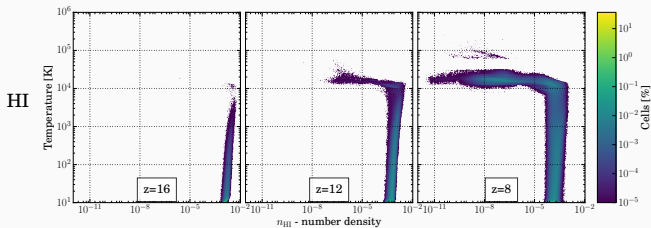


# RESULTS: ZOOMING IN ON A $z = 10$ QSO

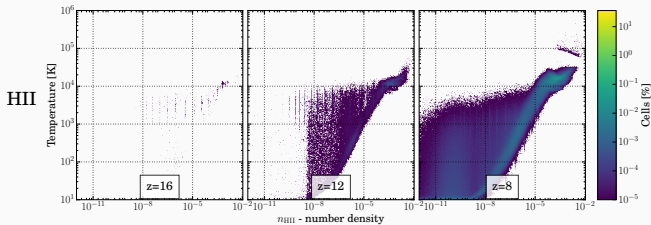
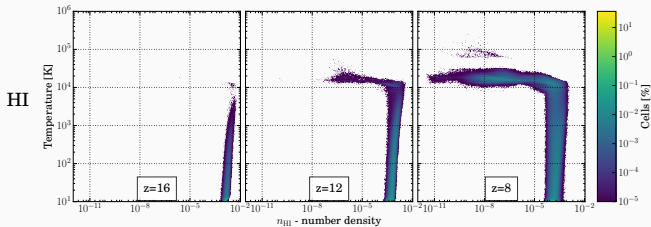


QSO: yields larger, smooth HeIII bubble,  
XRBs: increases temperature,  $n_{\text{HeIII}}$  slightly

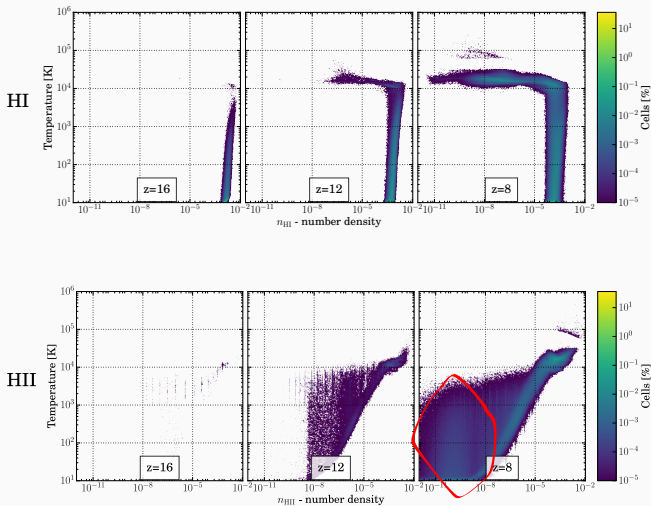




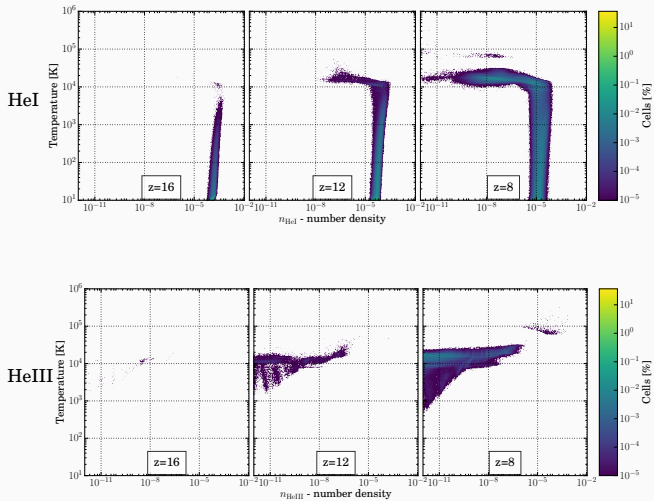
VOLUME in different phases ( $T$  vs number dens.)



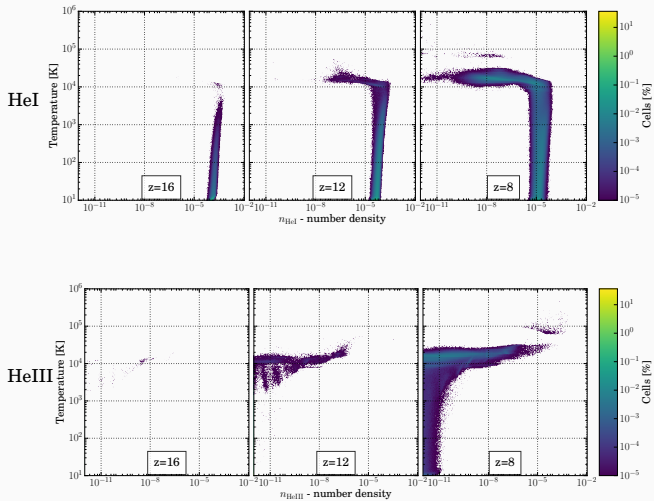
VOLUME in different phases ( $T$  vs number dens.)



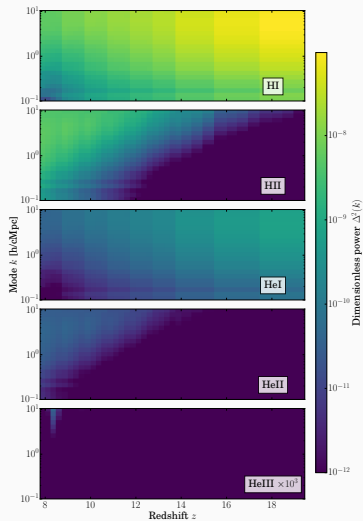
VOLUME in different phases ( $T$  vs number dens.)



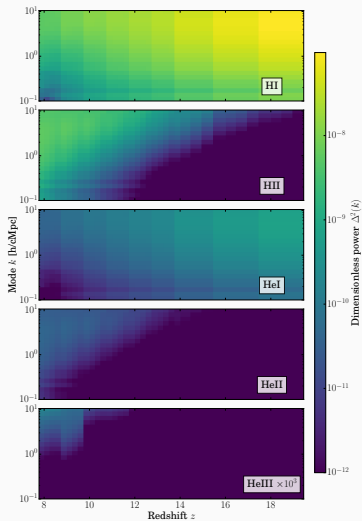
VOLUME in different phases ( $T$  vs number dens.)



VOLUME in different phases ( $T$  vs number dens.)



(a) Galaxies



(b) Galaxies+QSOS

## CONCLUSIONS AND IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK

- Galaxies and QSOs leave their **imprint at different scales** – *globally larger differences at lower  $z$ ?*
- HeIII (ion. erg. 54.4 eV) good indicator of X-ray activity
- Sources with different properties contribute **in concert** to the heating and ionization of the IGM – *K. Kakiichi*
- **But what about the XRBs?** Contribute to heating – *significant imprint on topology or only slight change in temperature?*
- *Impact on 21 cm signal? D. Vrbanec*
- QSOs wash out smaller structures of IGM – *IGM morphology and percolation: P. Busch*