

Early galaxies in CDM and WDM

Umberto Maio

INAF
Italian National Institute of Astrophysics
Trieste (Italy)

Outline

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 - Motivations
 - General overview
- 2 Method
 - Simulations
- 3 Results
 - Early Structures
 - Theory vs. data
- 4 The End

Motivations

Rationale: Understand the formation of early galaxies and their link to dark-matter nature

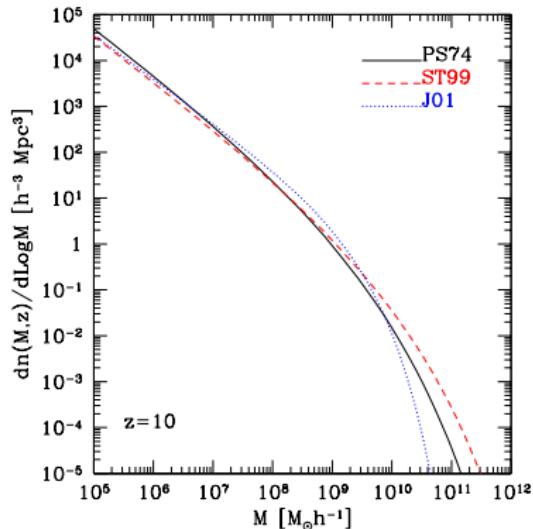
- *What is the formation epoch of the first objects?*
- *What is the role of early molecules and metals?*
- *What is the role of early populations?*
- *What are the effects of model assumptions?*
- ...in particular of the underlying dark-matter nature?

Requirements: Study the thermal properties of cosmic medium during cosmological evolution.

Techniques: Detailed numerical simulations

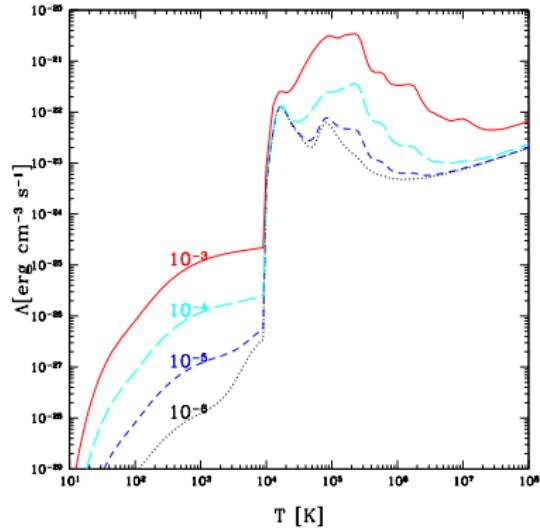
Primordial environments

Small dark-matter haloes hosting



H-cooling haloes: $T_{\text{vir}} \geq 10^4 \text{ K}$
H₂-cooling haloes: $T_{\text{vir}} < 10^4 \text{ K}$

molecular and metal cooling



Maio et al. (2007)
→ gas in-fall and star formation

The first “sunshine”



PopIII stars

pristine or very metal poor

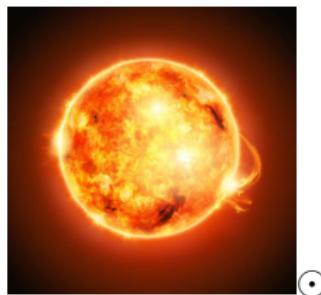
$Z < Z_{\text{crit}} (\sim 10^{-4} Z_{\odot})$

mass range: ? ? ?

explosion energies: ? ? ?

driving reionization: ? ? ?

early MBH seeds: ? ? ?



PopII-I stars

metal enriched

$Z > Z_{\text{crit}} (\sim 10^{-4} Z_{\odot})$

mass range: $\sim [0.1; 100] M_{\odot}$

explosion energies: $\sim 10^{51} \text{ erg}$

driving reionization: No

early MBH seeds: No

For a complete picture

→ follow gravity and hydrodynamics *coupled* to molecule formation and metal production from stellar evolution through cosmic time



molecules
determine *first* gas
collapsing events



metals determine
subsequent
structure formation

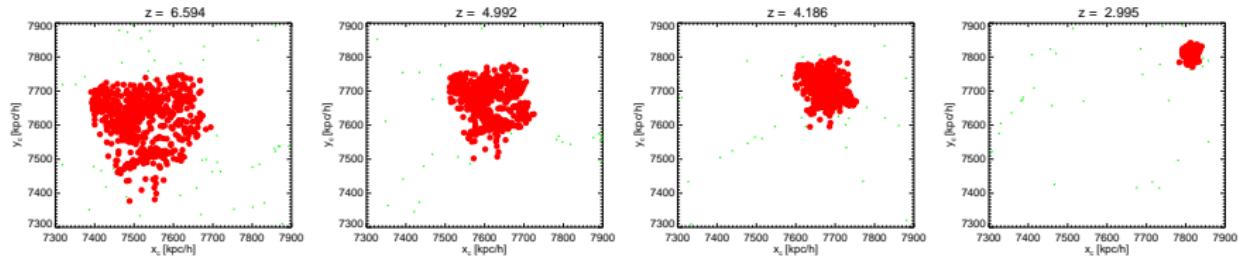


stellar evolution
determines *yields*, γ
and *timescales*

Following and implementing metal and molecule evolution in numerical codes (e.g Gadget, etc.) required

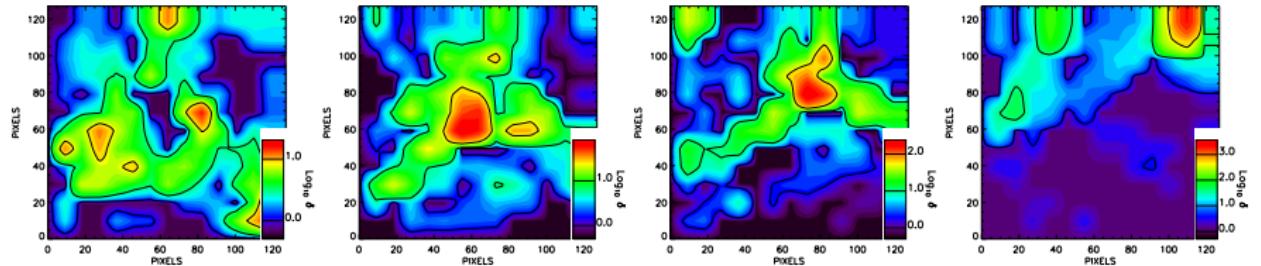
(Springel, 2001, 2005; Yoshida+, 2003; Tornatore+, 2007; Maio+, 2007, 2010, 2016, 2019;)

H/H₂-driven gas collapse (inflows)...

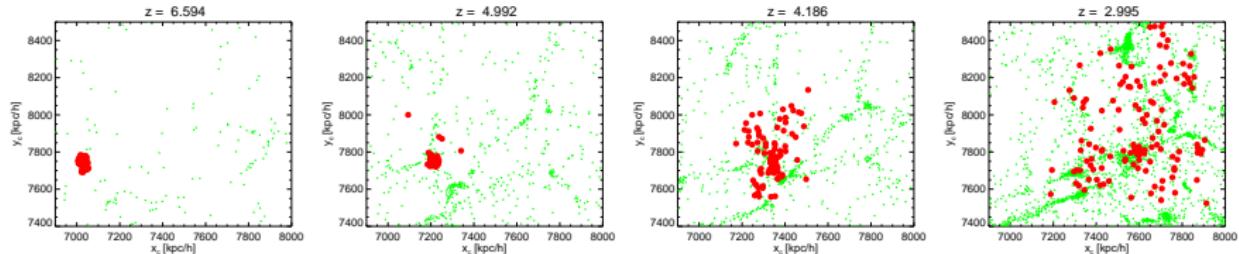


$z \simeq 6.6$ →

$z \simeq 2.9$

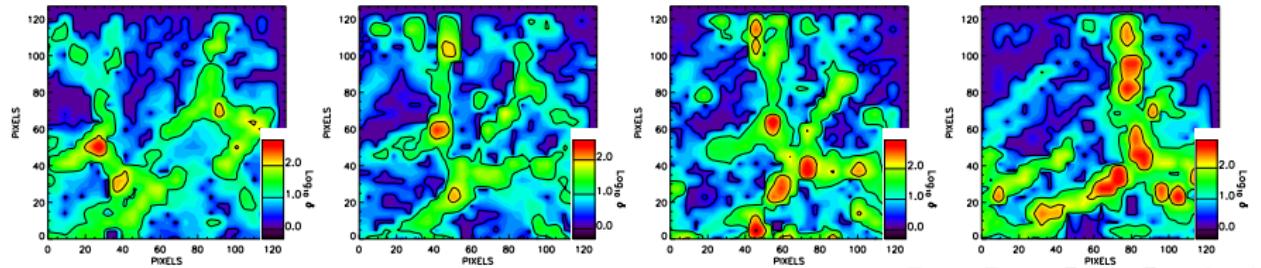


... star formation and metal spreading (outflows)



$z \simeq 6.6 \longrightarrow$

$z \simeq 2.9$



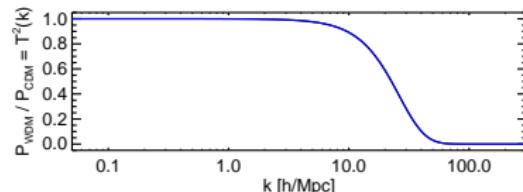
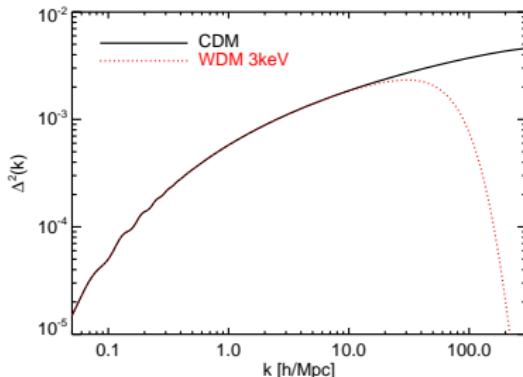
WDM and CDM

WDM particle mass:
assumed 3 keV (thermal relic)

WDM described by a sharp
decrease of $P(k)$ at large k
(implications for IGM, lensing,
clustering, satellite problem)

What about **early epochs**?

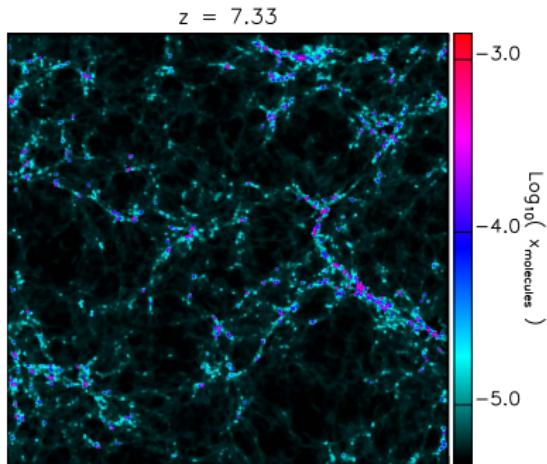
Perform *ad hoc* simulations of
primordial galaxy formation
 $L=10\text{Mpc}/h$, 2×512^3



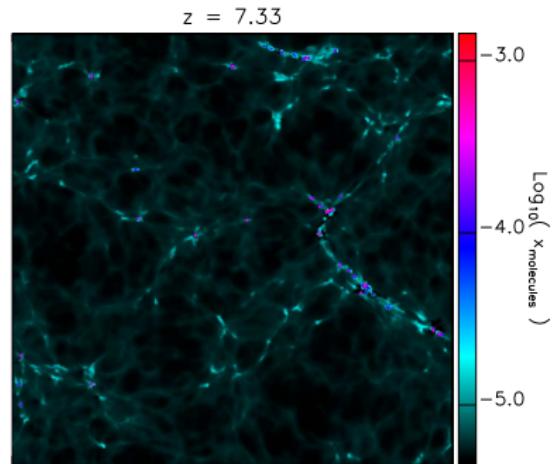
Maio & Viel (2015)

CDM and WDM star forming sites

molecular-rich star forming *knots and filaments*



CDM

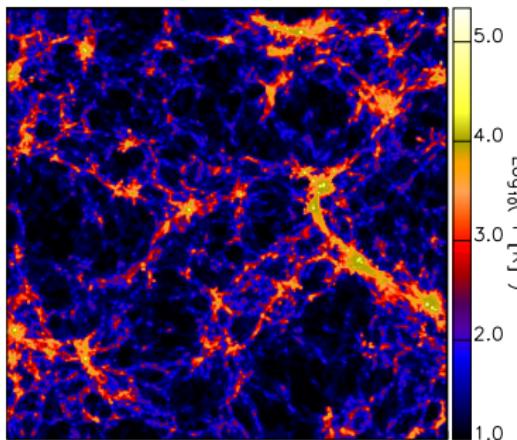


WDM

CDM and WDM structures

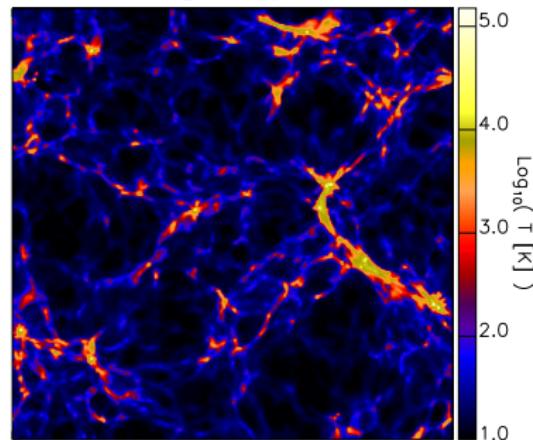
star formation heated structures

$z = 7.33$



CDM

$z = 7.33$

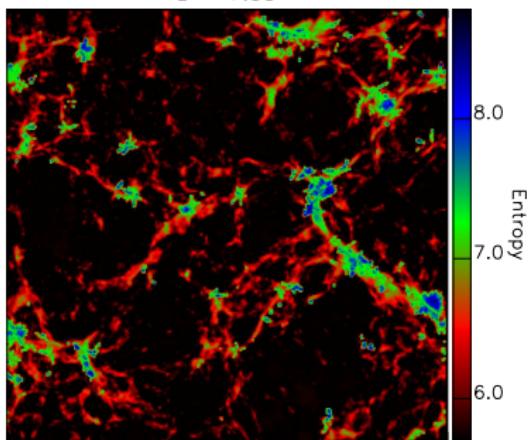


WDM

CDM and WDM gas entropy state

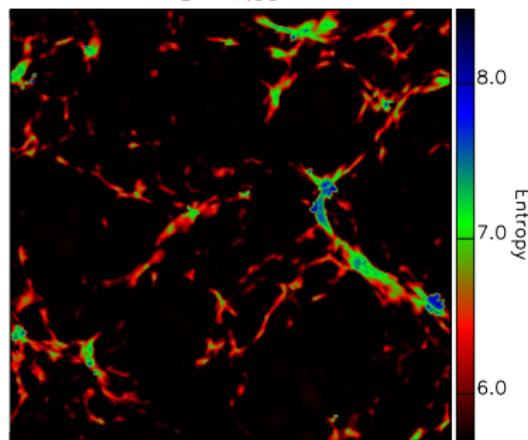
interplay between cold and hot gas phases

$z = 7.33$



CDM

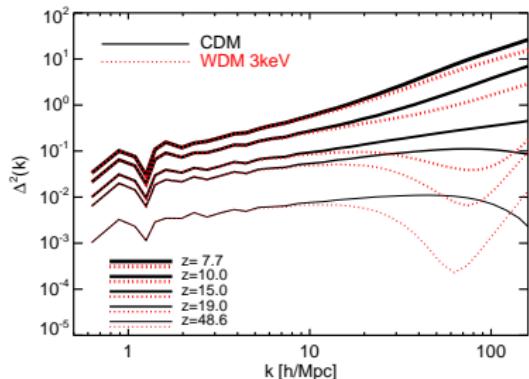
$z = 7.33$



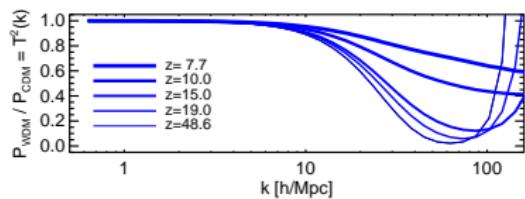
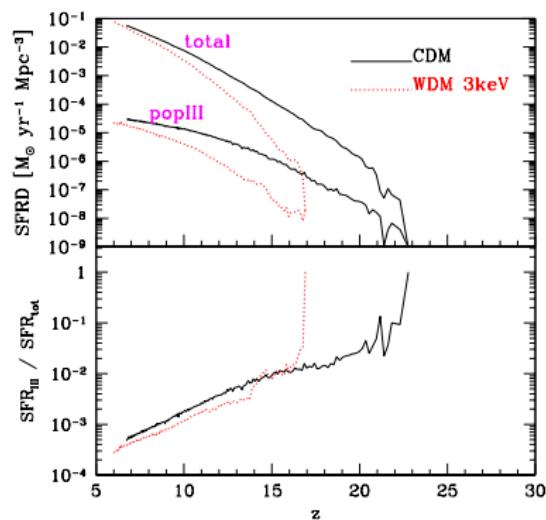
WDM

CDM and WDM growth

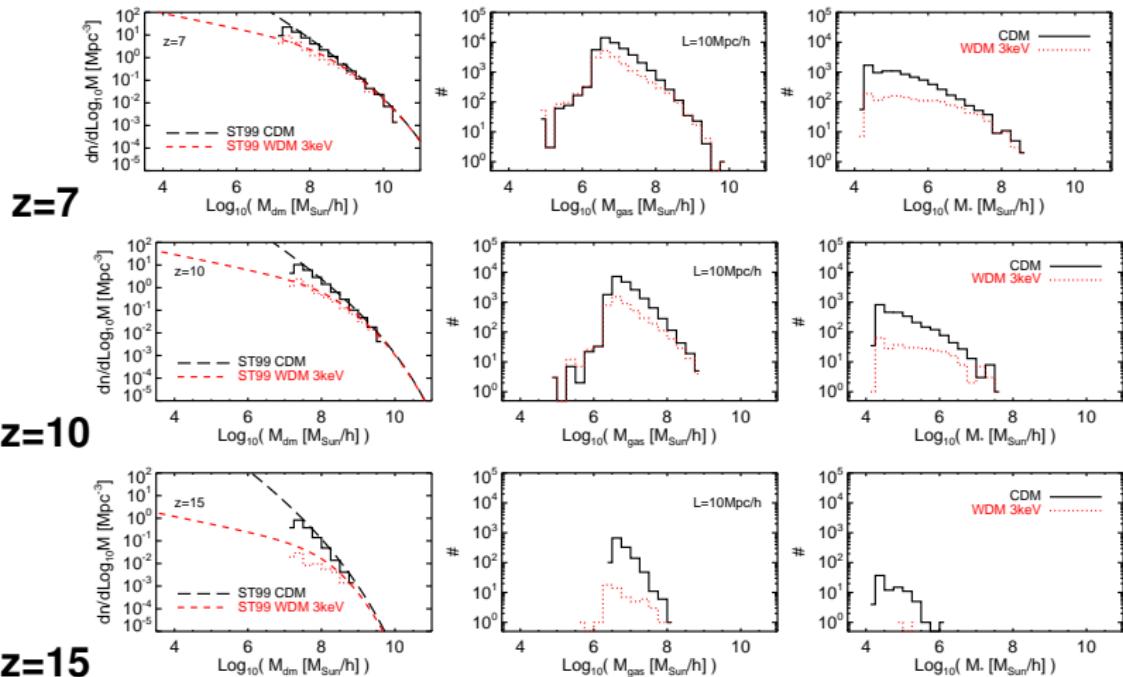
Power(k)



SFRD(z)

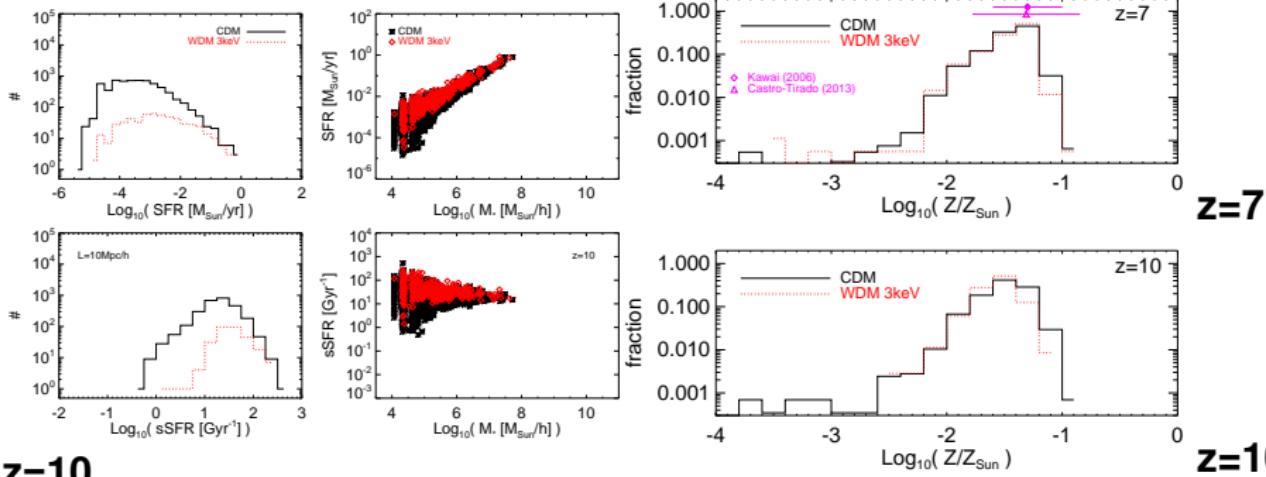


Early structures in CDM and WDM



Baryonic properties in CDM and WDM

(s)SFR vs M_\star

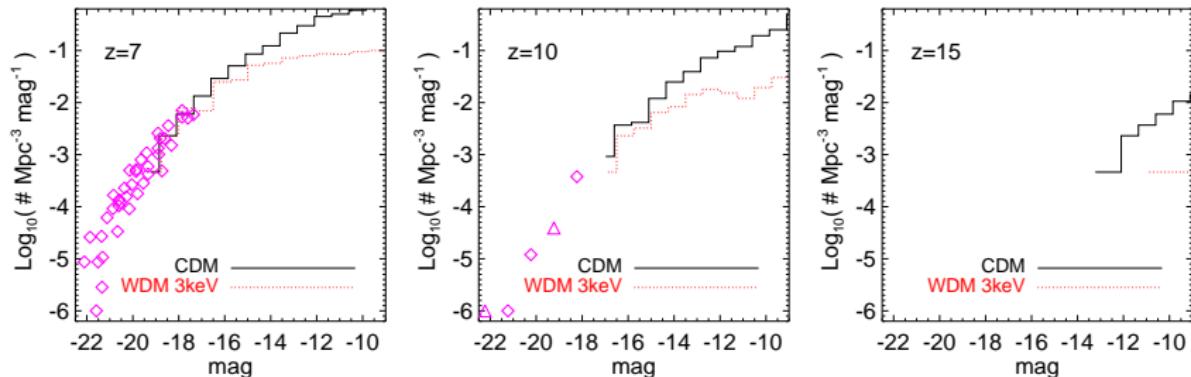


$z=10$

Z are little affected, but **WDM** objects are more **bursty** than CDM

- fraction of **WDM** star hosting haloes = 70%, 55%, 40% at redshift $z = 7, 10, 15$
- fraction of **CDM** star hosting haloes = 67%, 43%, 17% at redshift $z = 7, 10, 15$

UV galaxy luminosities in CDM and WDM



$$\text{Departures above break magnitude } \text{mag}_* \simeq -16 \left(\frac{1+z}{10}\right)^{0.2}$$

At the *faint end* WDM UV LFs are lower than CDM by up to 1 dex
sensitive instruments needed to discriminate models in the 1st Gyr

Summary...

- We have presented results from cosmological N-Body hydrodynamical chemistry simulations
- We study early galaxy populations and their interplay with the surrounding environments in CDM and WDM

Maio & Viel, 2015; Magg et al., 2016; Villanueva et al. 2018; Ronconi et al. 2020; etc.

Conclusions...

- The high-z Universe is a promising window to explore DM nature, also in light of future instruments
- Baryon evolution of early galaxies is influenced by DM model: gas collapse, SFRs, SMDs in WDM are delayed wrt CDM and show a deficit of faint objects
- Results are not very sensitive to assumed stellar parameters (Z_{crit} , metal yields, IMF slope, wind velocity, etc.)