Confronting Lyman alpha properties of galaxies with simulations with strong stellar feedback

in collaboration with

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18th Potsdam Thinkshop: The role of feedback in galaxy formation: from small-scale winds to large-scale outflows

Kimm+(25, on arXiv)

Taysun Kimm (Yonsei University)

18/Jul/25



Investigating baryonic cycle through various "observables"



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Galactic outflows (CGM)

- metal absorption/emission

(talks by H.-W. Chen, C. Peroux, N. Bouche posters: M. Rey, D. DeFellippis...)

GMC disruption timescale

(discussion by A. Kravtsov)





+Rotation curves, galaxy sizes, etc

(challenging but) interesting avenue: Lyman alpha (+ LyC)

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Lyman- α in and around star-forming galaxies



Lyman- α is **bright**

(e.g., Ouchi+2020, ARAA)

Extended warm/neutral hydrogen produced/influenced Lyman- α

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(see also Rauch+08; Steidel+11, Wisotzki+18)







Resonant nature: Ly- α profiles are sensitive to N_{HI} and velocity

Dependence on HI optical depth



Separation of the double Ly- α peaks is sensitive to **optical depth**

Dependence on outflow velocity



n.b. very idealized

see also Ahn+(03), Dijkstra+(06), Verhamme+(06), Gronke+(15, 17), Michel-Dansac+(20), Seon+(20), Chang+(23)



Actively SF galaxies show outflowing features



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Simple expectations for galaxies with weak or strong feedback



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Vred

if dusty & optically thick







Simulation with CR feedback

Cosmological MHD simulation of a MW-sized halo (Rodriguez Montero+24)

- RAMSES (Teyssier 02)
- Mechanical Type II Supernova
- Multi-freefall based SF
- Magnetic fields
- w/ or w/o Cosmic rays (CRs)
- CR anisotropic diffusion + streaming
- $\kappa = 3 \times 10^{28} \,\mathrm{cm}^2 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$

Simulation	Solver	CR physics
HD	Hydro	X
MHD	MHD	×
CRMHD	CRMHD	Streaming and $\kappa = 3 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

see also Salem & Bryan (14), Girichidis+(17, 20, 21), Ruszkowski+(17), Chan+(19), Dashyan & Dubois (20), Ruszkowski & Pfrommer (23), Armillotta+(22,24), Thomas+(24), Weber+(25)

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 $\lesssim 4 \qquad 10.8 \lesssim \log M_{\rm vir} \lesssim 11.5 \qquad 9.2 \lesssim \log M_{\rm star} \lesssim 10$ $-20 \lesssim M_{UV} \lesssim -17 \qquad \text{(for CRMHD)}$



HI Covering fraction is increased with CR feedback

MHD

z= 4.1 f_{cov,HI}=0.38 log N_{HI} 14 16 18 20 22 z= 2.0 f_{cov,HI}=0.09 log N_{HI} 20 kpc

14 16 18 20 22







z=4



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MHD+CR feedback

f_{cov,HI}=0.74

Covering fraction of N_{HI}>10^{17.2} cm⁻²

With CR feedback

- Simulated galaxy is less compact
- More HI is in the CGM
- Velocities of the neutral gas are ~100 km/s (c.f. ~< 50 km/s w/o CR)

(n.b. before RT post-processing)





Impact of CR feedback - lower B/R & larger v_{red}



A large v_{red} is mostly due to the scattering with the gas in the inner region (<0.1 Rvir), while the (outflowing) CGM helps reduce B/R







Low-density channels created by ionizing photon reduce LyA scattering



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(what would happen if ISM/CGM becomes even more clumpy?)

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Orientation effect complicates the interpretation



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(see also Blaizot, TK+23)



Median-stacked Lya surface brightness profiles



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(see also Mitchell+21, Byrohl+21)

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Is CR feedback strong enough?



CRMHD run (better)

(1) L_{Lya}

(2) mean properties of (B/R, V_{red}, f_{valley}) reproduces (3) (Surface brightness profiles)

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- Are we missing optically thick and/or fast (~200-300 km/s) neutral galactic outflows? (n.b. this is just one galaxy at different redshifts)

(see DeFellippis+24 for other metal absorptions)





Reionization is not complete in sim with CR feedback



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Improving star formation models in galaxy formation

Multi-freefall star formation model

(e.g. Gravo-Thermo-Turbulent model) Kimm+(17); Rosdahl+(18,22)







see also Hennebelle & Chabrier (11) Padoan & Nordlund (11)

Sink particle algorithm

Bleuler & Teyssier+(14,15), Kang+(25)

(see poster by Cheonsu Kang)





iso-density contour



identifying clumps



sink (protostar) formation



accretion and star formation

Accreted flux onto sink particles -> (efficient) star formation

See also SILCC, TIGRESS simulations, +

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10¹¹ M_{sun} DMH (**Rey**, TK in prep)

2000 pc











SF clumps are more rapidly destroyed with accreting sink particles



Multi-freefall SF model

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Sink particle-based SF model

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LyC and LyA properties with bursty SF model (sink)



DELGRESS sim (Seon & Kim 20); Gronke+(18) line properties in this idealized simulation do not explain large v_{red}, f_{valley} -> Perhaps ICs are too idealized? cosmological sim w/ sink+CR needed!



Summary

- Lya line properties (L_{Lya}, f_{valley}, B/R, v_{red}) provide useful insights into galaxy formation models
- Cosmological simulations with CR:
 - Sim with CR feedback better reproduces the M₁₅₀₀-L_{Lya}, f_{valley} by reducing gas column density around young stars (not via extended HI in the CGM)
 - Are we missing Lya spectra with large v_{red} and low B/R? -> more powerful outflows?
- Idealized disk simulations with a more self-consistent SF model (sink particle): Sim with bursty SF effectively destroys GMCs and allow more efficient escape of Lya and LyC photons ->
- Future work: high-res cosmological sims with redback



will be useful to explain reionization, but some line properties (large v_{red}, low B/R, low f_{valley}) not easily reproduced



