

IGM chemical abundances at $z > 4$ and their evolution toward $z \sim 2.5$



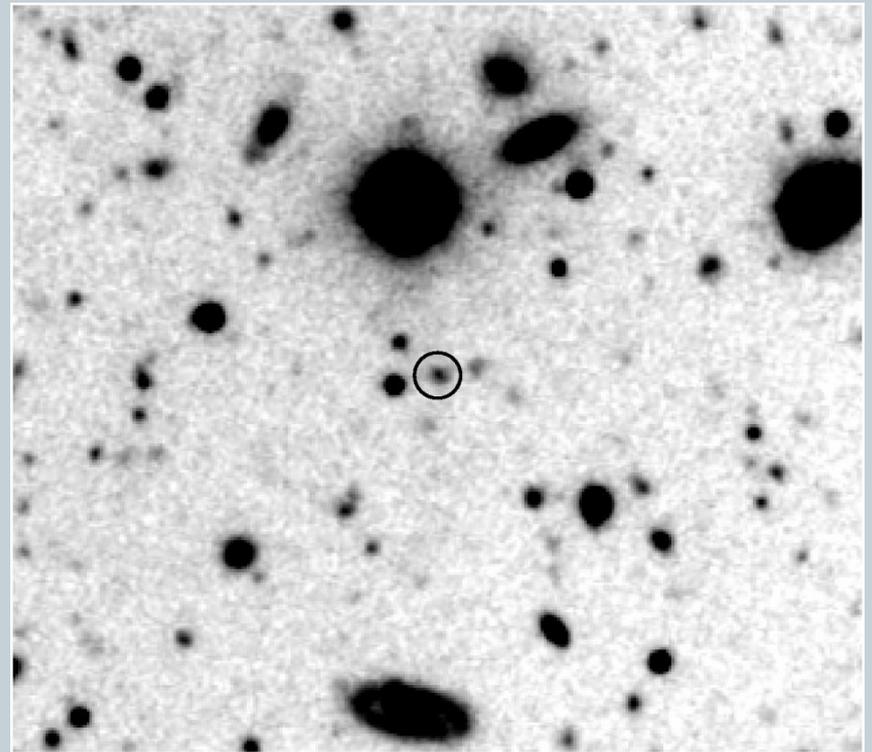
ROB SIMCOE (MIT)

- Abundance evolution and feedback
- New measurements of intergalactic [C/H] at $z \sim 4.3$

IGM Chemistry is a direct indicator of galaxy formation feedback at high z



- Indirect indicators
 - M-Z
 - Metal-poor stars
 - Dwarf galaxy counts
 -
- IGM is metal-rich near $z \sim 2-3$ galaxies
 - $[C/H] \sim -1.5$ within 200 kpc
 - Galaxy outflows
- Boundary constraint



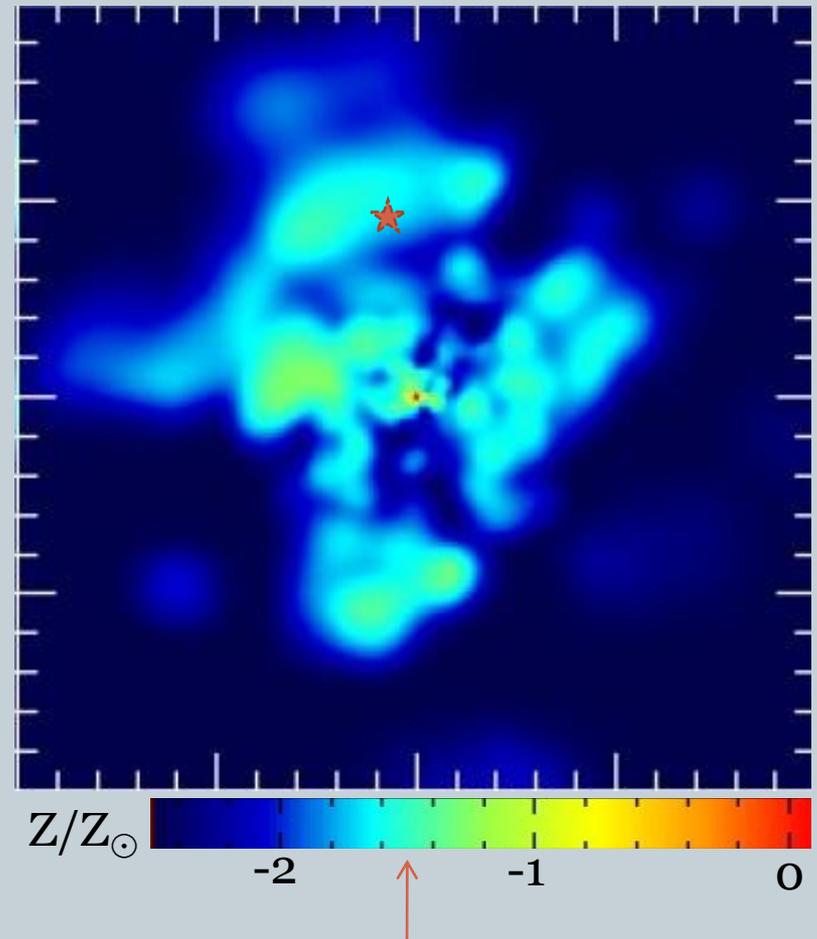
400 kpc

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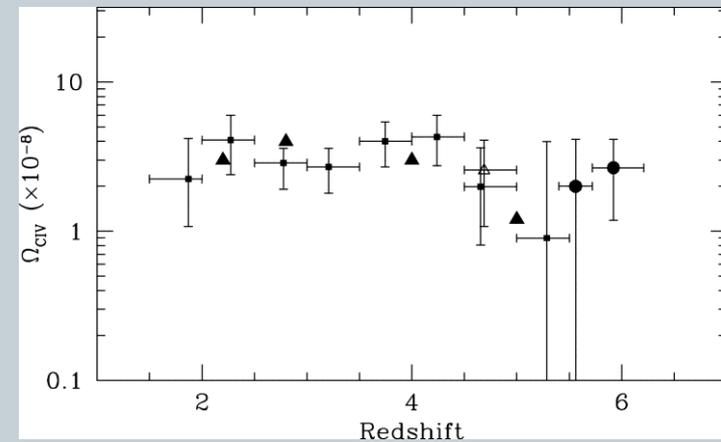
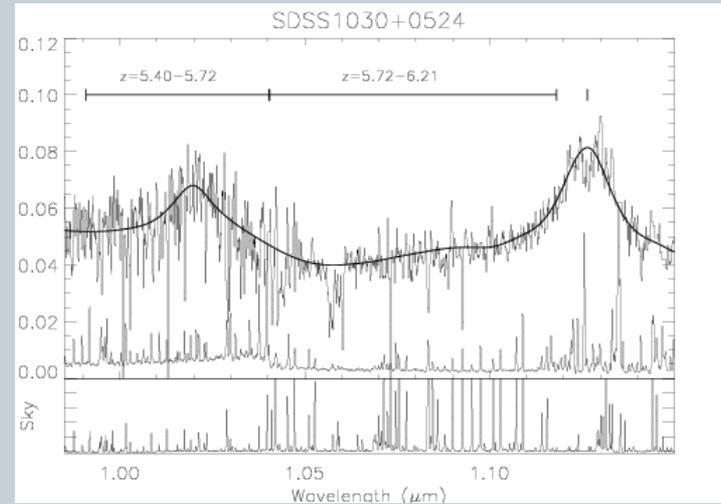
Kawata & Rauch



Why focus on abundance evolution?



- No significant trend detected over $z \sim 2.5-3.5$
- No gross evolution of C IV from $z=2$ to $z=6$
 - Includes first IR spectra
 - But see G. Becker's talk
- Yet evolution must occur at some level



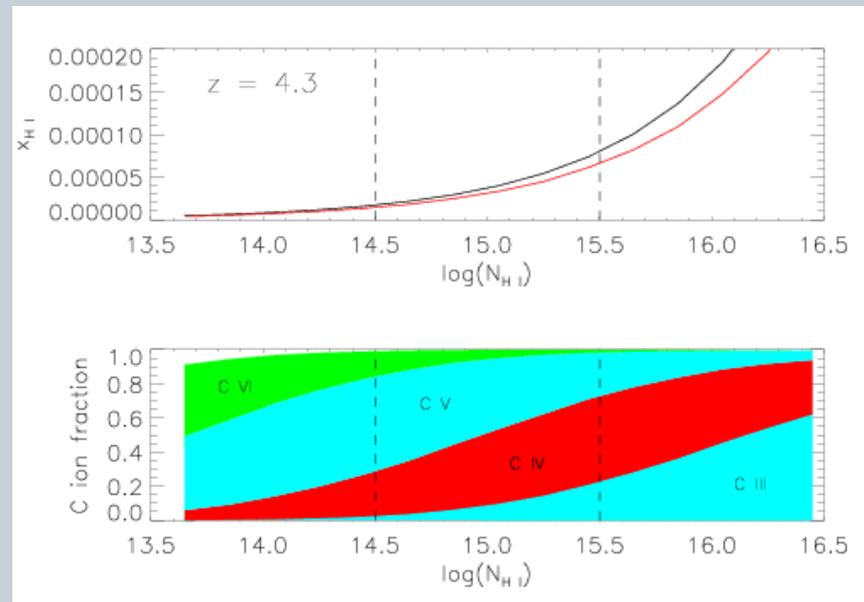
Simcoe 2006

$z \sim 4 - 4.5$ is a “sweet spot”
for C IV abundance determinations



- Still dynamic range in H I
 - Use at least Ly α , β , γ
- Much of C is in C IV
 - Not so at lower z
- Can detect C IV at $\rho / \bar{\rho} \geq 1.5$

$z = 4.3$



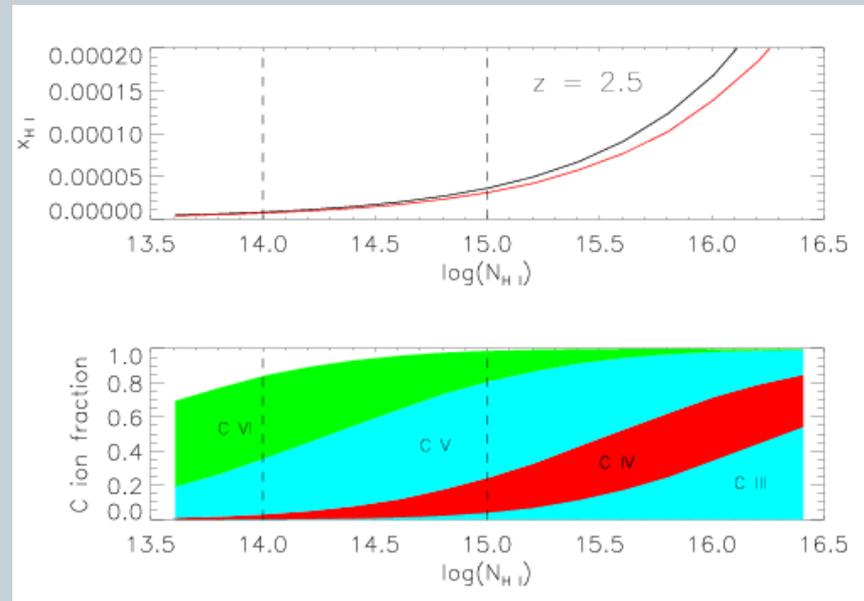
Top: H I Fraction
Bottom: C ionization balance

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$z = 2.5$

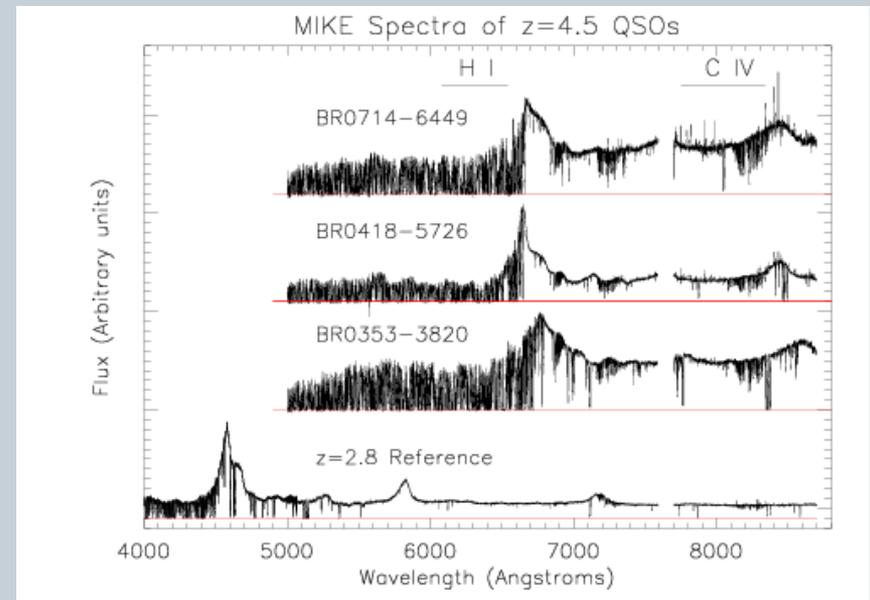


Top: H I Fraction
Bottom: C ionization balance

Obtain high signal-to-noise ratio Magellan spectra of C IV at $z \sim 4.3$

- 1) Select sample based on H I
- 2) Measure N_{CIV} or its upper limit
- 3) Apply ionization corrections
- 4) Apply survival statistics

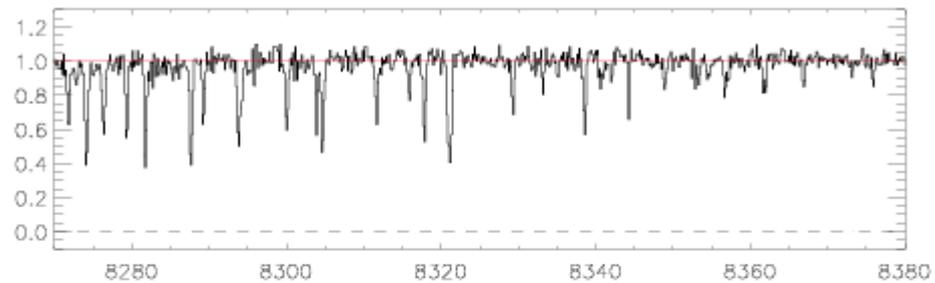
Yields cumulative distribution
function of $[\text{C}/\text{H}]$ at $z \sim 4.3$



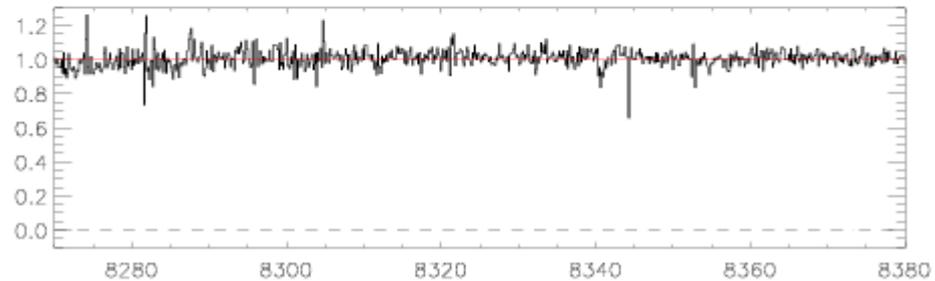
Careful treatment of foregrounds essential at $z > 4$ (much harder than $z \sim 2-3$)



Uncorrected
telluric features



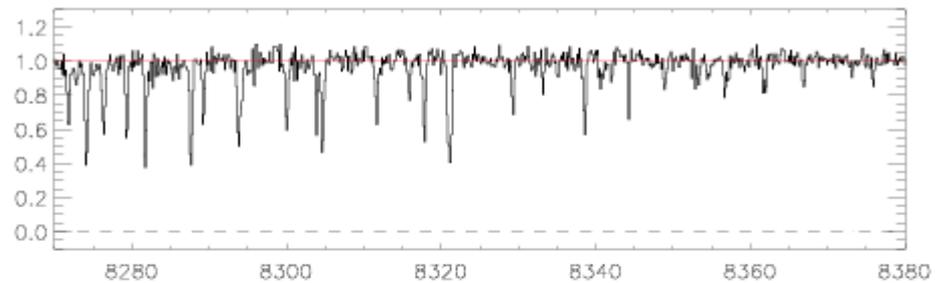
Same spectrum,
corrected



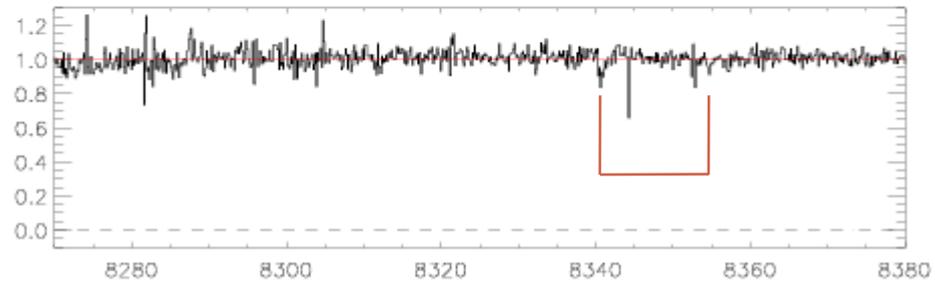
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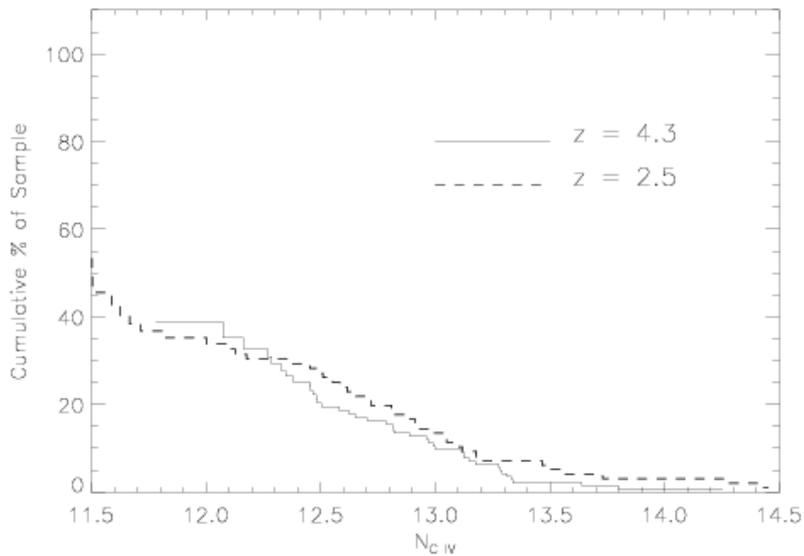
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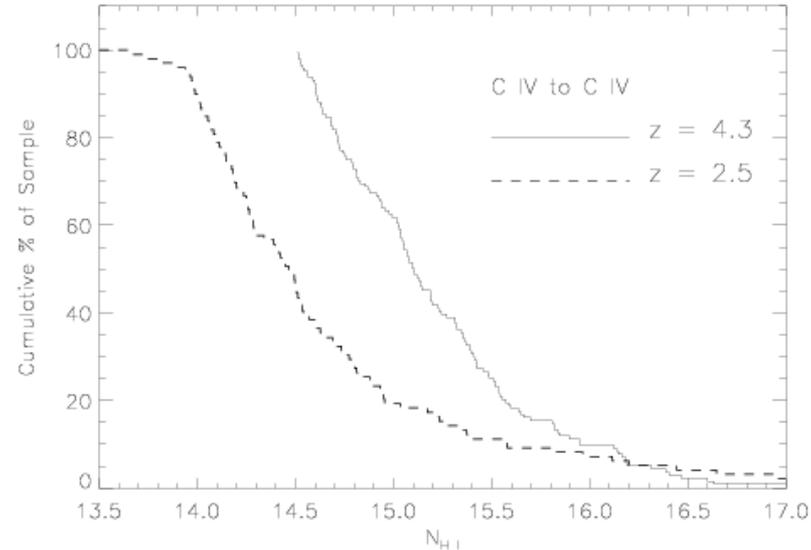
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C IV at $z \sim 4.3$ very similar to $z \sim 2.5$;
H I is much stronger

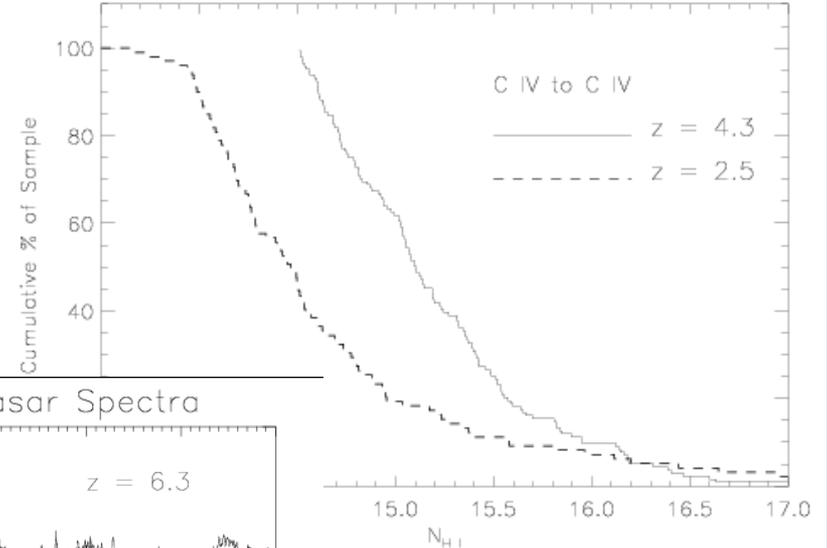
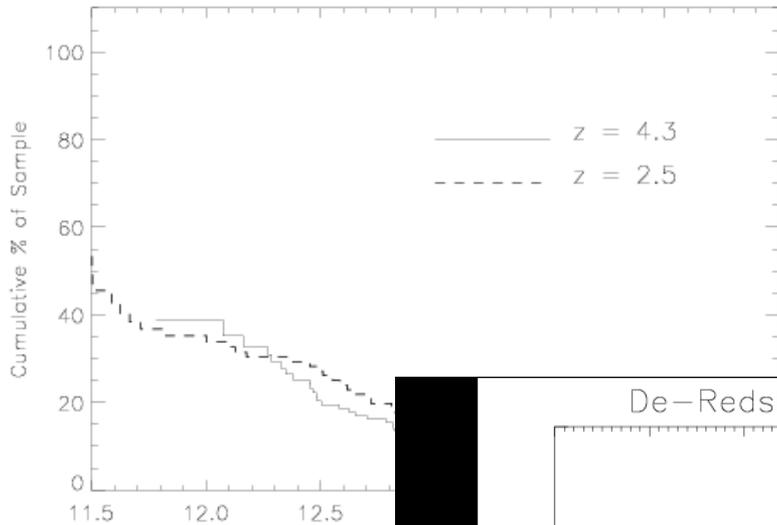


Distribution of N_{CIV}

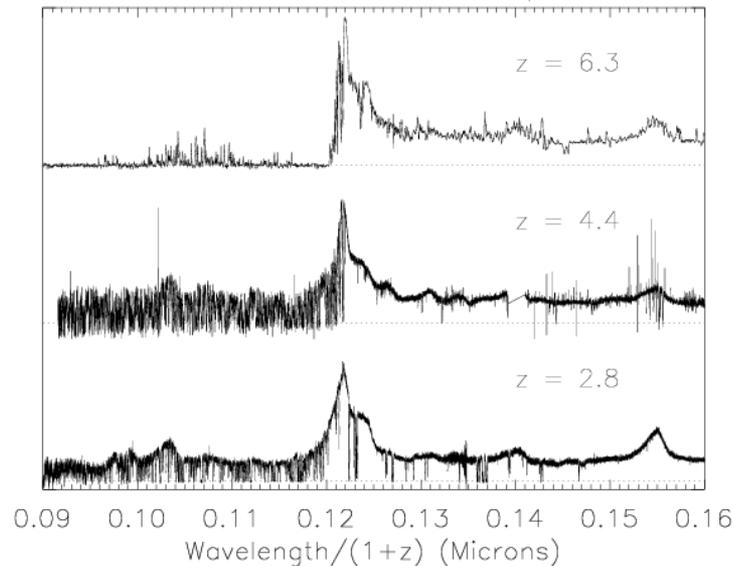


Distribution of N_{HI}

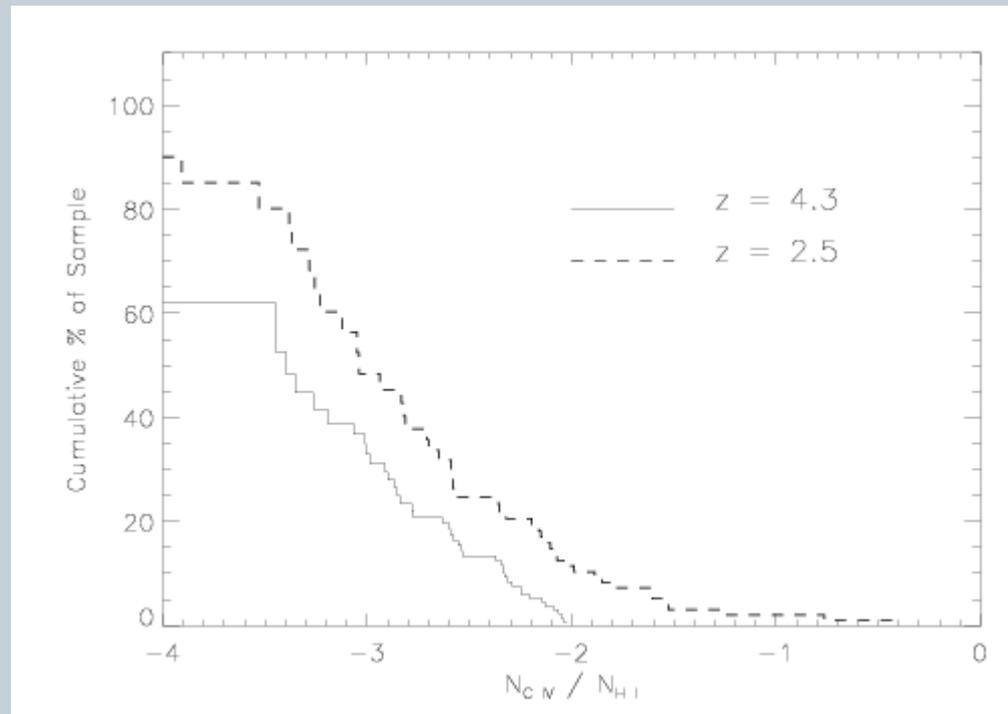
C IV at $z \sim 4.3$ very similar to $z \sim 2.5$; H I is much stronger



De-Redshifted Quasar Spectra



So, C IV / H I substantially smaller at $z \sim 4.5$



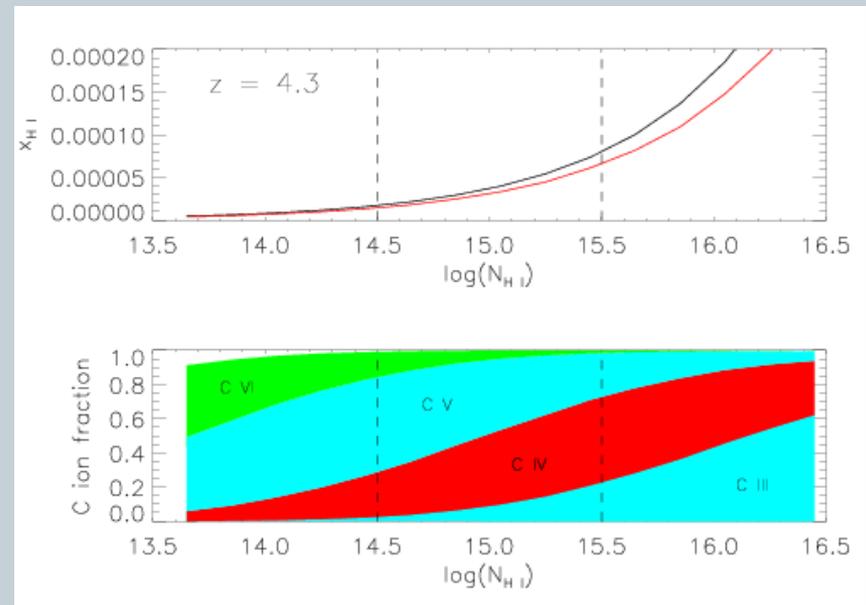
N_{CIV}/N_{HI} : Fundamental observable

Convert $N_{\text{CIV}} / N_{\text{HI}}$ to $[\text{C}/\text{H}]$

Part I: $\text{H I} / \text{H}$



- Correction for x_{HI} fairly robust
 - Can use CLOUDY
 - Compute for each line
 - Or use $n_{\text{HI}}\Gamma \approx n_{\text{H}}^2 R$
 - ✦ Γ (H I ionization rate) constrained from forest
 - ✦ R (recomb rate) depends on T
 - ✦ Γ & T ~constant for $z=2.5 - 4.5$

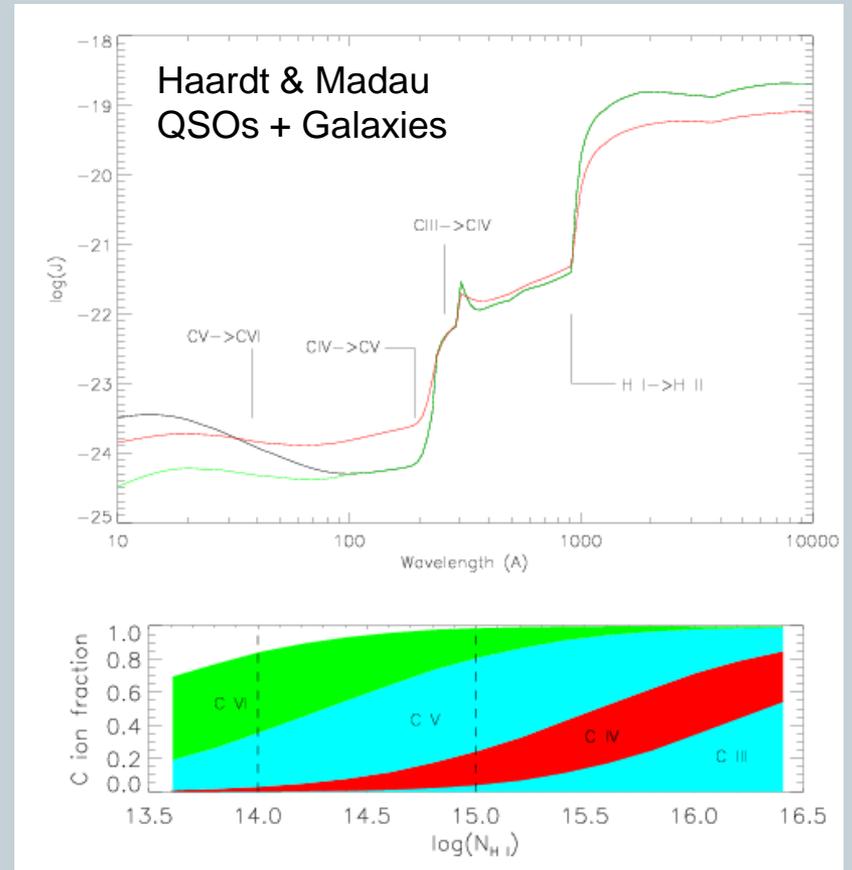


Convert $N_{\text{CIV}} / N_{\text{HI}}$ to $[\text{C}/\text{H}]$

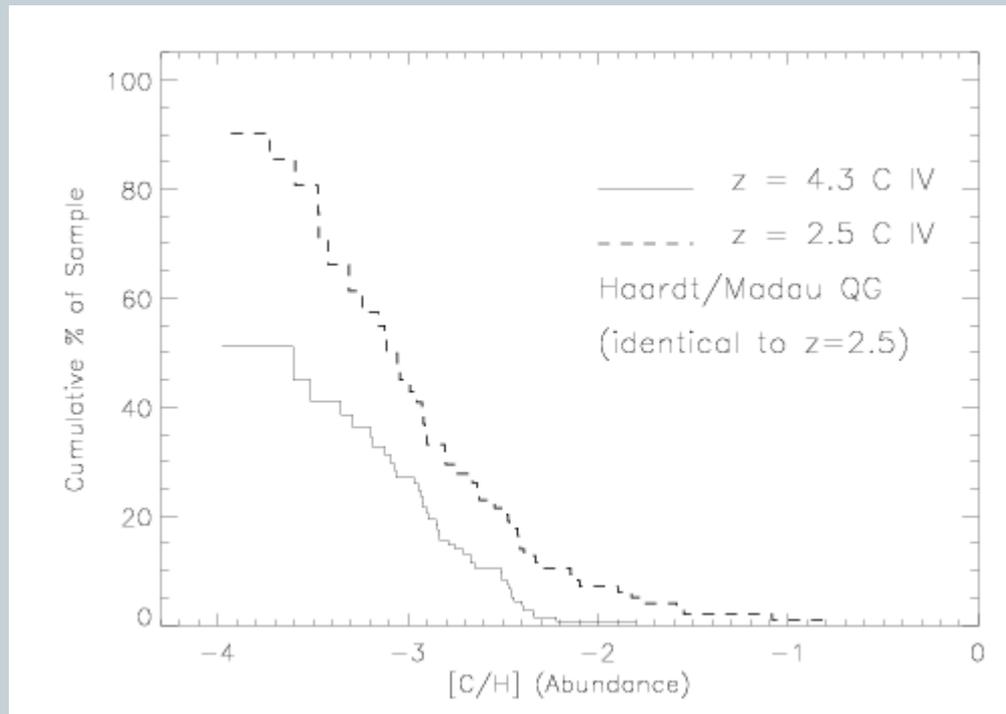
Part II: C IV / C



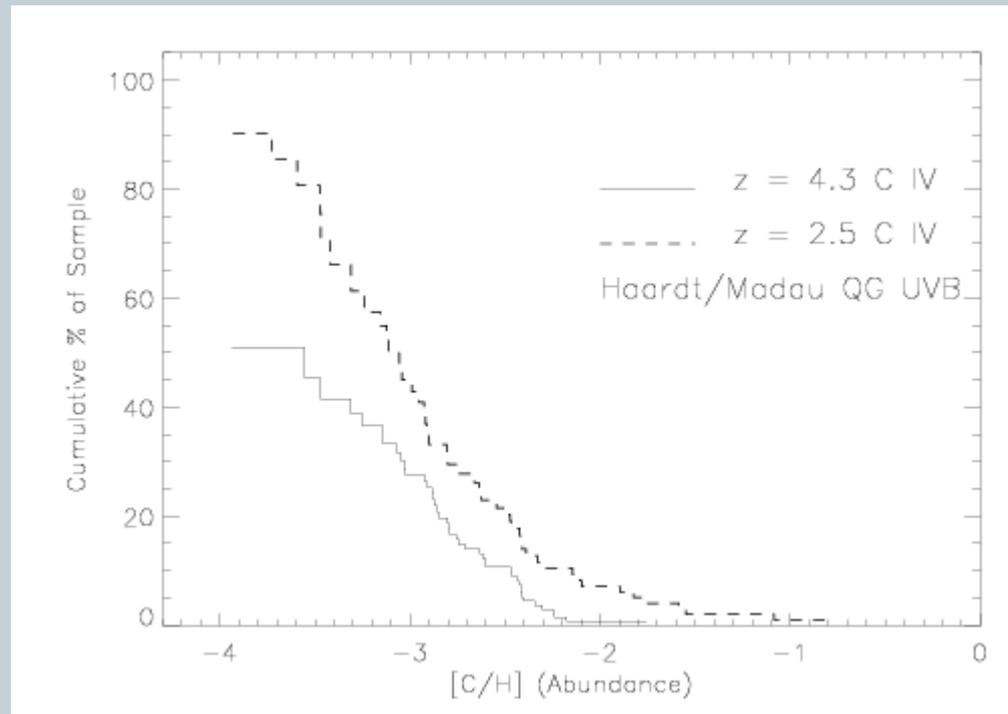
- Depends on UV/X-ray BG
 - Must use CLOUDY
 - What spectrum?
 - ✦ Softens by $z \sim 4.3$
 - Softer spectrum means
 - ✦ Higher C IV / C
 - ✦ Smaller correction
 - ✦ Smaller abundances



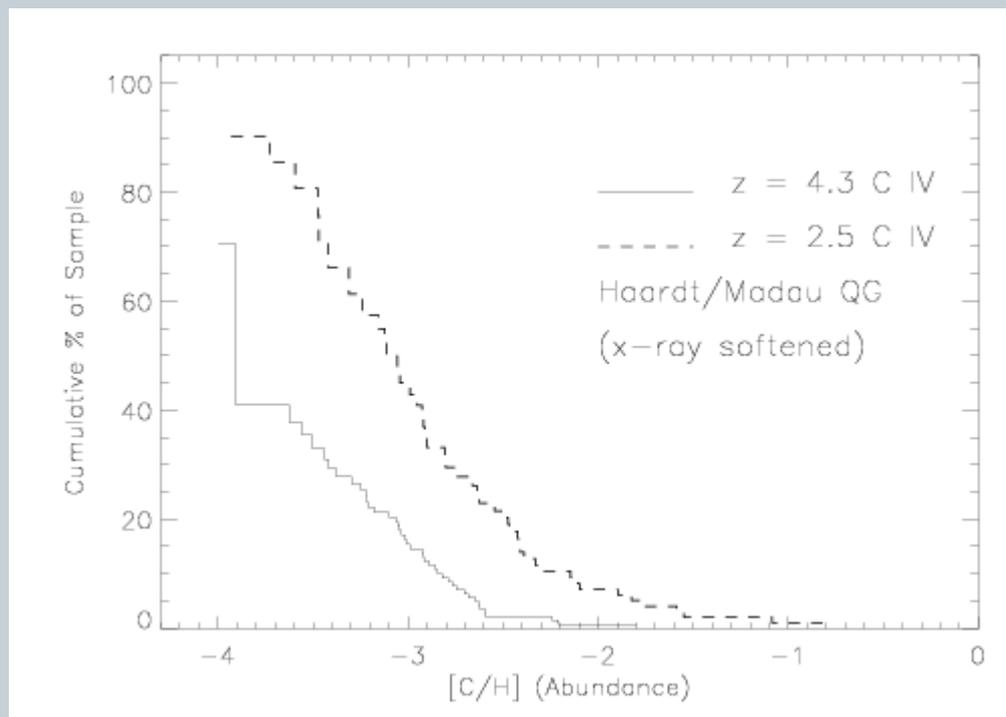
Most conservative (but unrealistic) estimate: Same spectral shape as $z = 2.5$



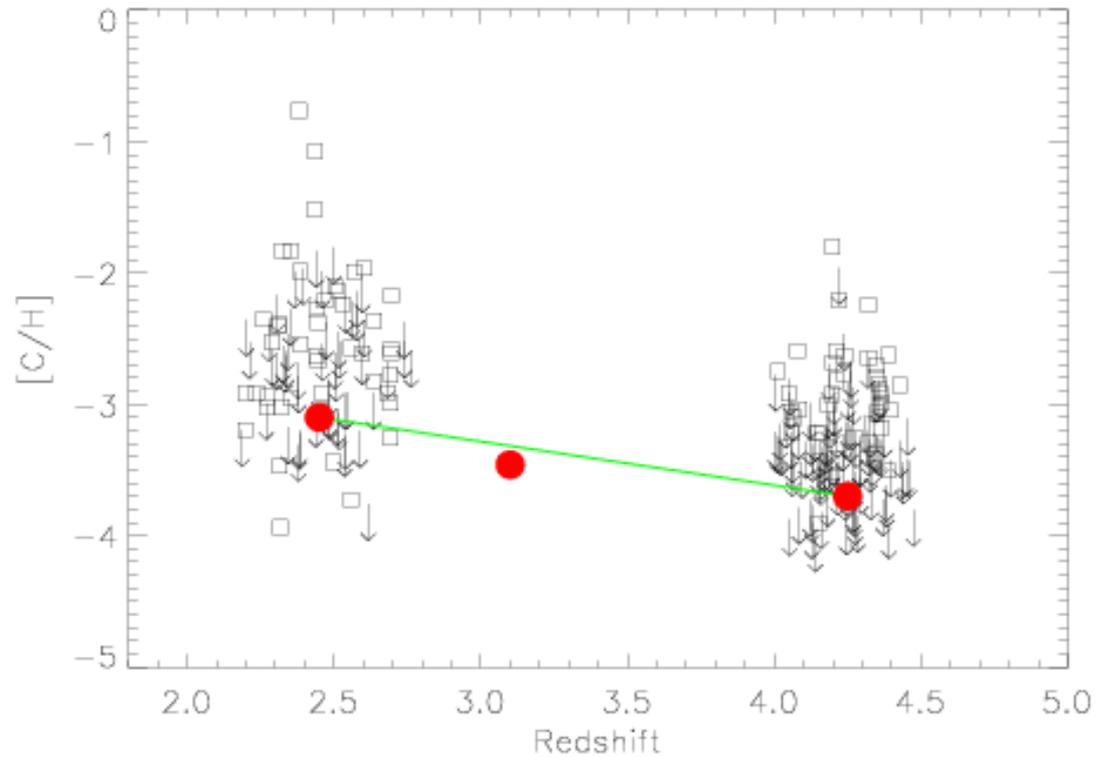
More realistic estimate: Use HM QSO/Galaxy for $z = 2.5$, $z=4.3$



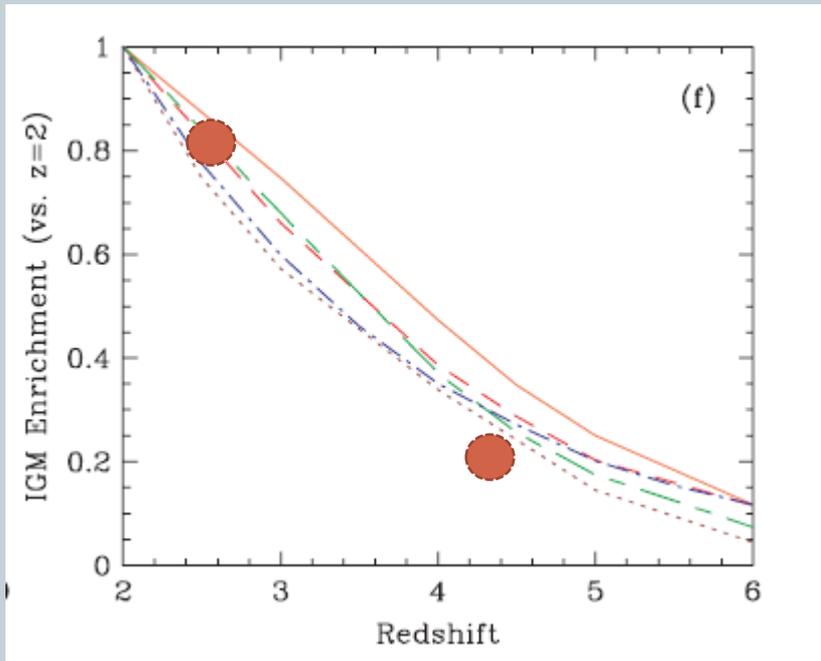
Most realistic estimate? HM QSO+Galaxies, X-rays softened



Evolution of ionization-corrected [C/H] in the Lyman alpha forest



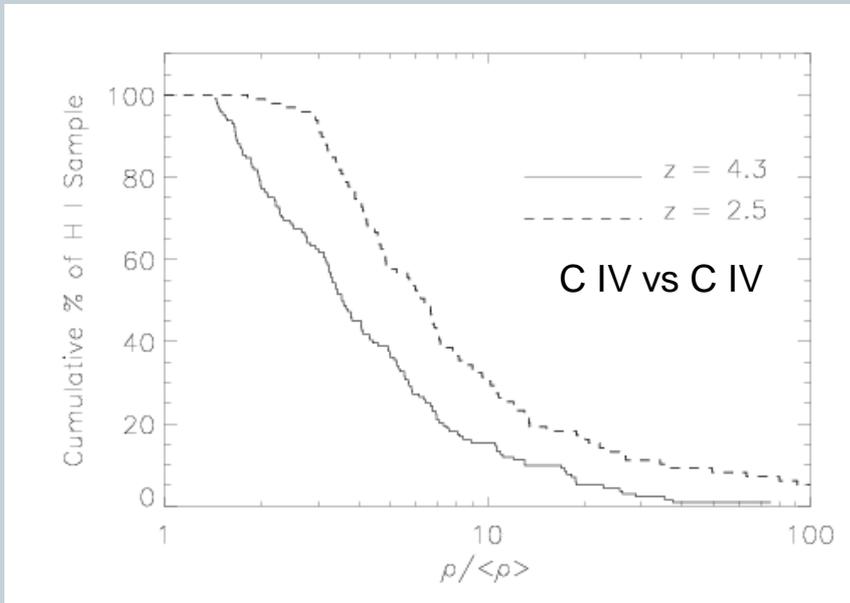
Implies that 60-80% of metals at $z \sim 2.5$
left galaxies in the last \sim Gyr



Model: Oppenheimer & Davé

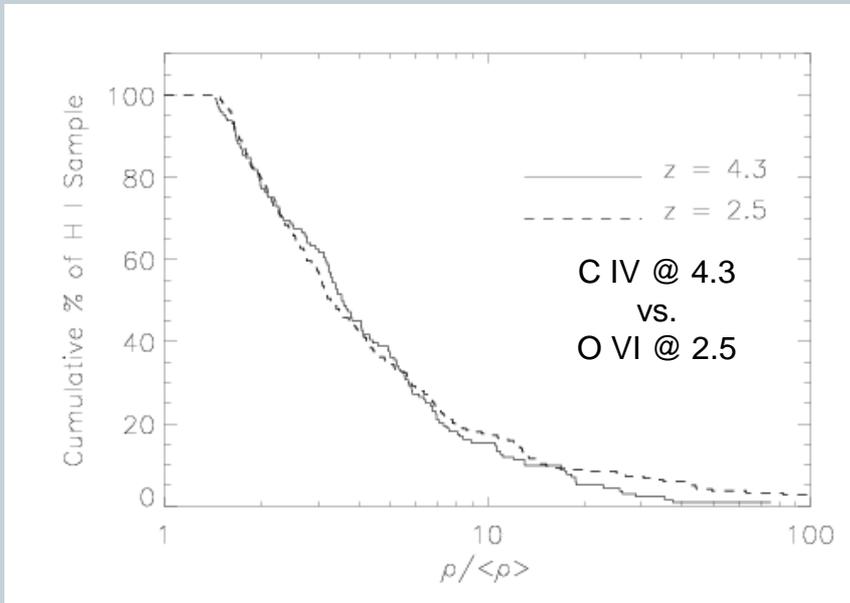
- **Robustness:**
 - Confidence in N_{HI} ?
 - ✦ Would strengthen evolution
 - Correct UV spectrum?
 - ✦ Even hard spectrum shows some trend
 - Range of densities?
 - ✦ Consistent with ($[\text{O}/\text{H}] - 0.5$) at $z = 2.5$

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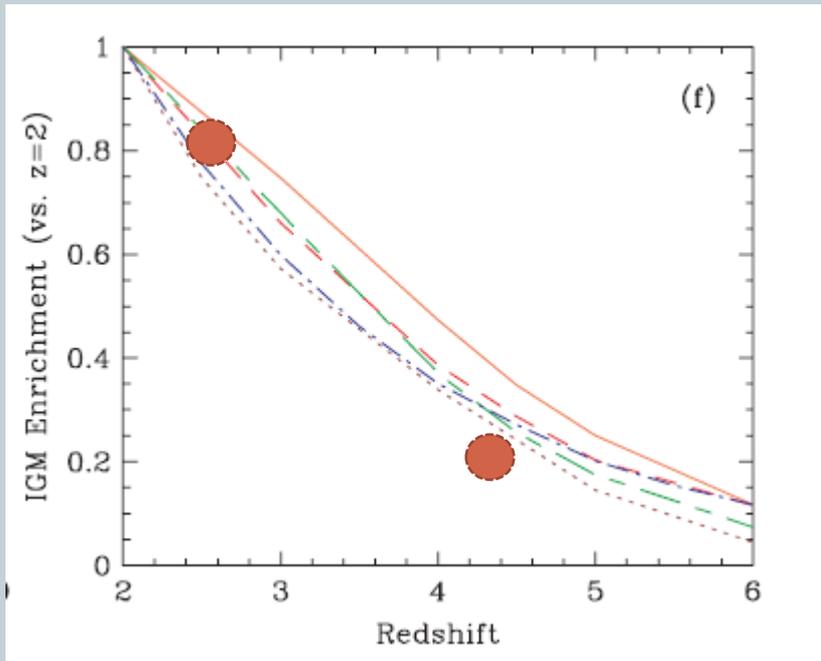
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IGM Abundances at $z > 4$



- Abundances are end state of feedback
- $z \sim 4.3$ is a good place to look
- Good evidence that $[C/H]$ is lower at $z \sim 4.3$
 - Smaller by 0.5-0.75 dex
 - Linear factor of 3-5
- Heavy elements seen at $z \sim 2$ largely deposited “recently”