



## The First Billion Years Simulations

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## The FiBY Project

Reduce 'the mass gap' by following the formation of galaxies from primordial star formation in min-haloes to massive haloes during the first billion years of the Universe

- GADGET-2 version used for the OWLS project (Schaye et al. 2010): SF; metal enrichment; metal line cooling from 11 elements; BH growth and feedback
- Thermal SN feedback (Dalla Vecchia & Schaye)
- Added molecular networks and cooling
- Added POPIII formation, evolution, and yields; seed BHs
- Added dust from PISN, AGB & SNII; thermal sputtering
- Inclusion of Lyman-Werner background (11.3 - $13.6 \, eV$
- Self-shielding against radiation
- Coupled to radiative transfer scheme SIMPLEX in post-processing

### The First Billion Years Simulation

Theoretical Modeling of Cosmic Structures Max Planck Research Group Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics

http://www.mpe.mpg.de/tmox/

 $V = (8 M pc)^{3}$  $N = 2 \times 1368^{3}$  $m_{gas} = 890 M_{\odot} h^{-1}$  $m_{DM} = 4375 M_{\odot} h^-$ 









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### FiBY Simulation Suite

Run	$L[{ m Mpc}/h]$	$M_{SPH}~[{ m M}_{\odot}/h]$	$M_{DM}~[{ m M}_\odot/h]$	$N_{SPH}$	$N_{DM}$	$\epsilon \; [pc]$	$n_{SF} \ [\mathrm{cm}^{-3}]$	$z_f$	colour
FiBY	5.68	890	4372	$1368^{3}$	$1368^{3}$	234	10	8.6	green
FiBY_S	2.84	890	4372	$684^{3}$	$684^{3}$	234	10	6	red
FiBY_M	5.68	7120	$3.5 \times 10^4$	$684^{3}$	$684^{3}$	453	10	6	dark blue
FiBY_L	11.36	56960	$2.8  imes 10^5$	$684^{3}$	$684^{3}$	935	10	4	black
FiBY_XL	22.72	455680	$2.24\times 10^6$	$684^{3}$	$684^{3}$	1870	10	4	light blue
FiBY_LW	2.84	890	4375	$684^{3}$	$684^{3}$	234	10	6	yellow
FiBY_EQ	2.84	890	890	$684^{3}$	$1121^{3}$	143	10	6	purple
FiBY_DMO	2.84	_	4375	—	$684^{3}$	234	_	6	_

Resolve the Jeans mass at the onset of molecular hydrogen cooling.

At ~1/ccm, H<sub>2</sub> formation kicks in via:

 $H^- + H \rightarrow H^-_2 \rightarrow H_2 + e^-$ 

 Dynamical range in mass, volume and resolution covered is complementary to existing simulations at z=6



### Stellar Mass function





#### Khochfar+16, in prep

- Predicted low-mass-slope is lower than the one extrapolated from observations.
- Limited observed dynamical range of masses biases towards steeper slopes.
- Slope gets steeper at high z

### SN Feedback

### Mass loading:

 $\frac{\dot{M}_{outflow}}{SFR}$ 

$$\dot{M}_* \propto M_*^{0.9} \to M_*^{0.9} (1+\eta) \propto M_{DM}^{1.15}$$

### **Metal-Mass Density**



 $\eta =$ 

Dalla Vecchia & Khochfar 2016, in prep

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### Escape Fractions



Paardekooper, SK et al. 2015

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## Role of POP-III Stars



## SFR Main Sequence



Khochfar+16, in prep.

### SFR-Metallicity





# Summary

 Supernovae feedback regulates the low-mass slope of the GSMF, through two modes: 1. directly regulating SF in the lowest mass galaxies; 2. reducing the baryon fraction accreting onto more massive haloes

Low mass slopes are > -2 at z > 10

Escape fractions decline towards massive galaxies, and low mass galaxies drive re-ionization the Universe

 The metallicity of the ISM for SFRs ~ 10 solar masses/yr is on average 0.5 solar but shows a large scatter

Cold accretion flows are enriched in the ISM before getting converted into stars