Influence of galactic mergers on the escape of LyC radiation during reionization

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Why are mergers important in the early Universe?

- ▶ Increase in star-formation \Rightarrow more LyC production (Lahén+ 2020)
- Offset of galactic gas \Rightarrow formation of LyC escape channels (Le Reste+ 2024)
- Mergers in overdense regions could drive creation of ionized regions facilitating Lyα escape. (Witten+ 2024)

Goal: Investigate impact of mergers on LyC escape in TNG50 galaxies and their correlation with galactic properties.

Physical modelling of LyC escape

- Galaxy modelled as a thin plane
- ► LyC absorbed by gas+dust
- Ionizing flux proportional to the SFR
- $f_{\rm esc}$ evaluated on a grid

$$\blacktriangleright f_{\rm esc} = \langle f_{\rm esc,grid} \rangle_{F_{\rm ion}}$$



Bimodal distribution of $f_{\rm esc}$



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Merger impact on escape modes



Mass dependence of merger impact

- In low mass galaxies equilibrium establishes quickly after a merger \Rightarrow No strong correlations with t_{merger}
- In massive galaxies no high f_{esc} values are reached
- Strongest decline for galaxies with $M_{\star} \sim 10^{7.2} \ 12\% \rightarrow 2\%$



Reasons for increased $f_{\rm esc}$

- ► Inflow of metal poor gas + decreased metallicity
- ► Decrease in gas density through increase in velocity dispersion
- Relative gas displacement



LyC escape in overdense regions

- Galaxies with recent mergers reside in overdense regions
- ► Galaxies in overdense regions generally have a higher *f*_{esc}
- The reason is more efficient gas accretion and decreased metallicity in star-forming regions.



Conclusions

- Mergers significantly increase LyC escape from localized star-forming regions (14% \Rightarrow 3% for $M_{\star} \sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$ galaxies.)
- $f_{\rm esc}$ is increased through
 - Gas displacement from star-forming regions
 - Decreased metal and dust content
 - Dispersion of gas and decrease of gas density
- LyC escape is generally more efficient in overdense regions