

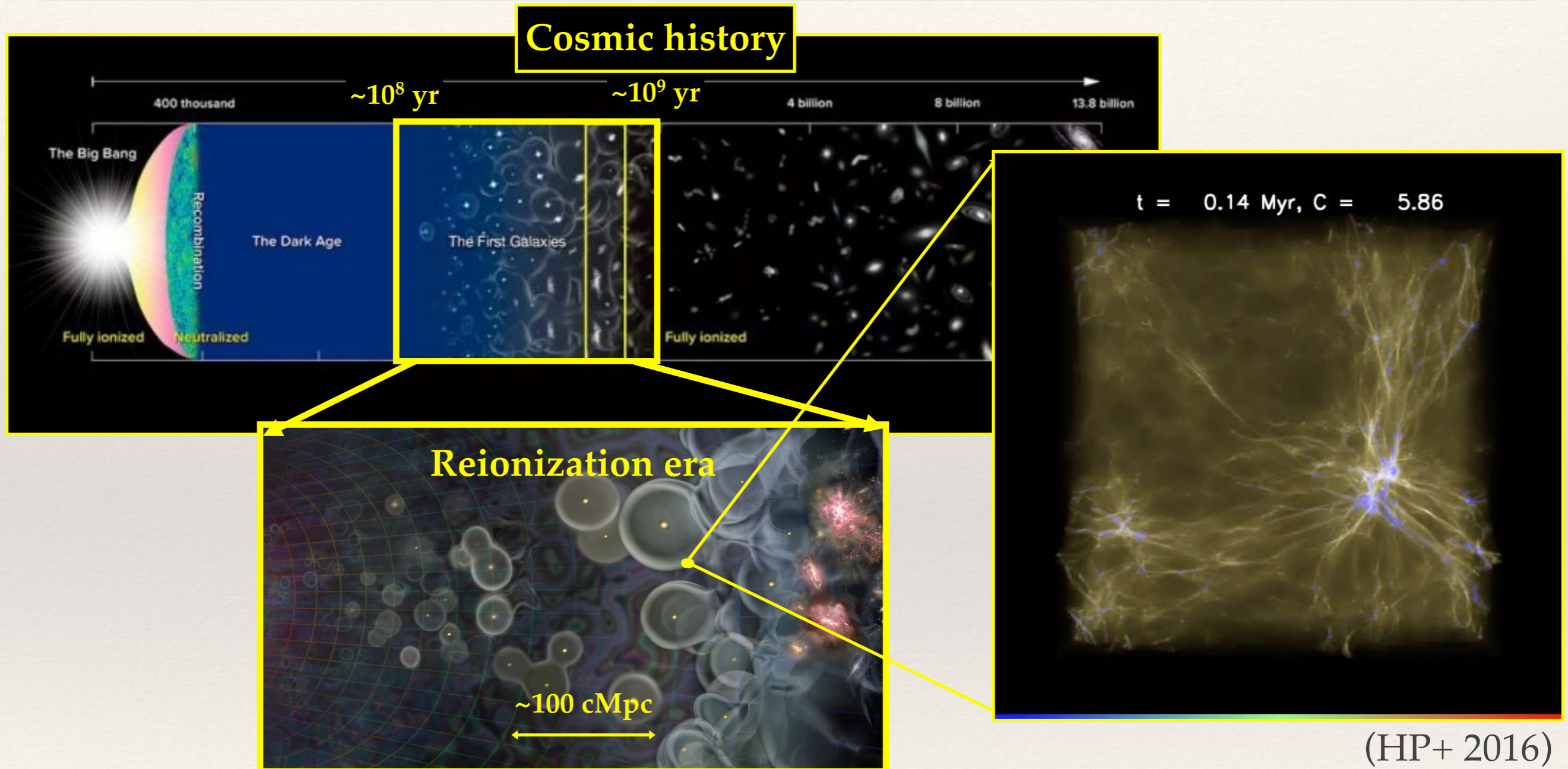
Cosmic Dawn at High Latitude (June 2024)

**Impact of Minihalos on Ly α Opacity of
the Intergalactic Medium**

ArXiv: 2309.04129v2

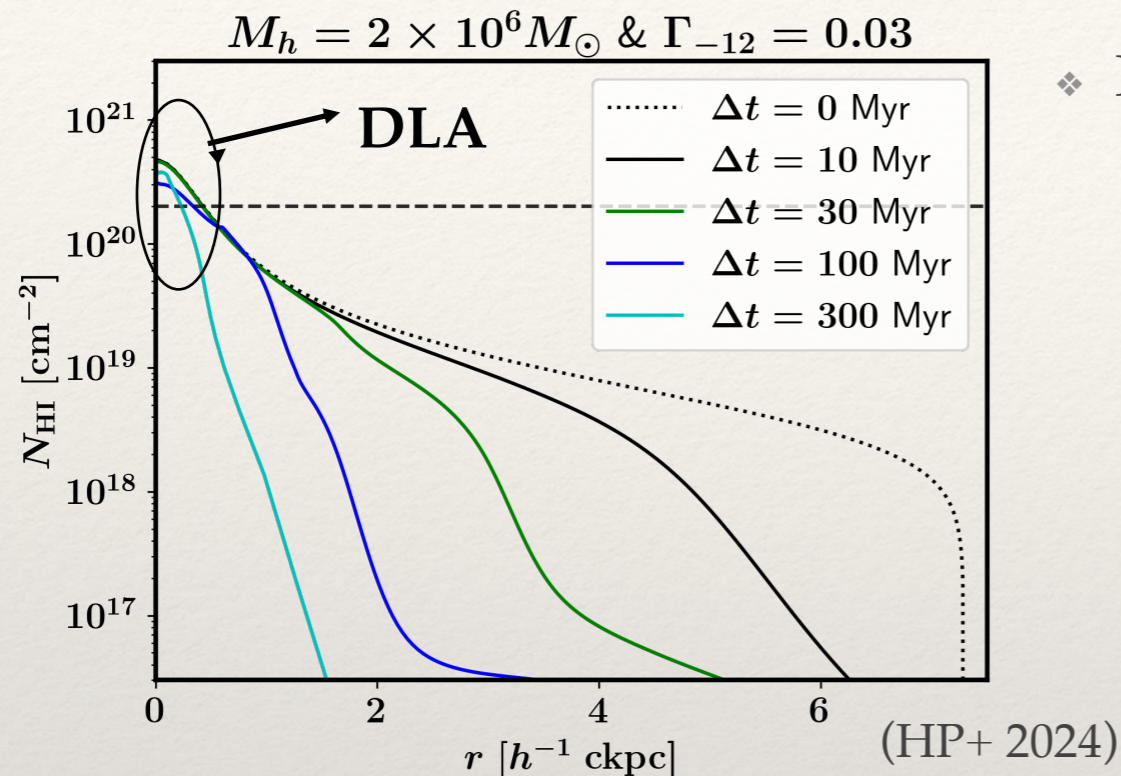
Hyunbae Park
(Tsukuba University)

Self-shielding Minihalos during Reionization



During reionization, minihalos can shield themselves from ionizing background radiation for > 100 Myrs.

Minihalos as Damped Ly α Absorber



❖ $\Gamma_{-12} \equiv [\text{Ionizing rate}] / [10^{-12} \text{s}^{-1}]$

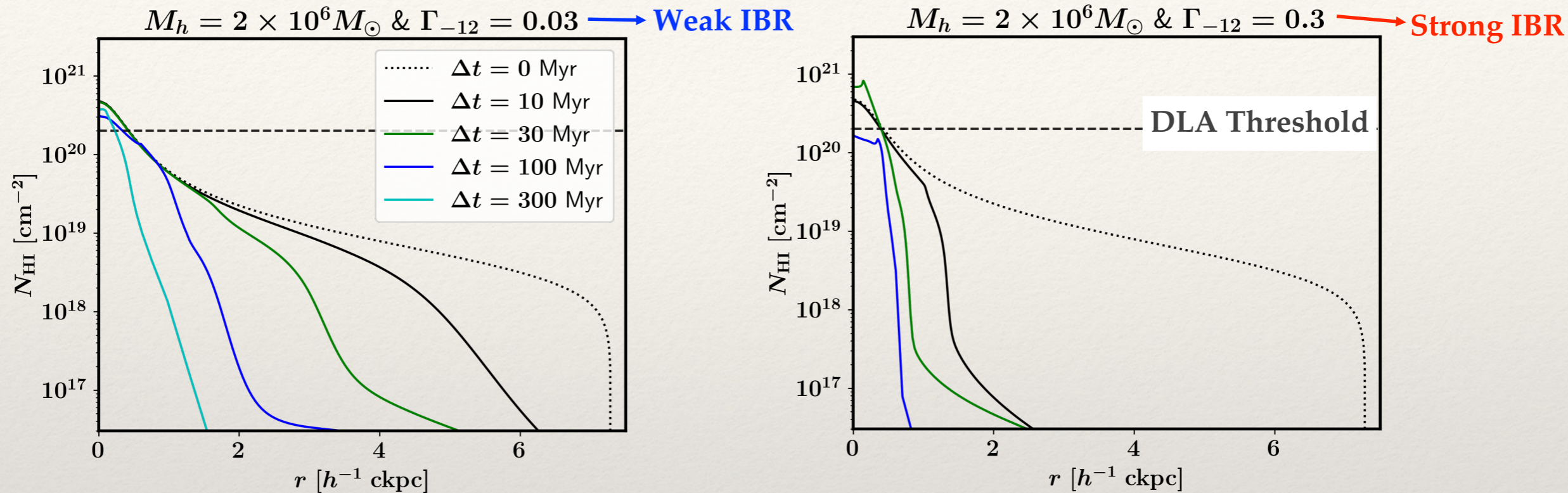
from 1D rad-hydro code introduced by Ahn+ (2008) and updated by HP+ (2016)
(See also Nakatani+ 2020.)

MH cores can manifest as DLAs for >100 Myrs.

How will that affect (1) the Ly α forest and (2) Ly α emission lines from $z > 5$?

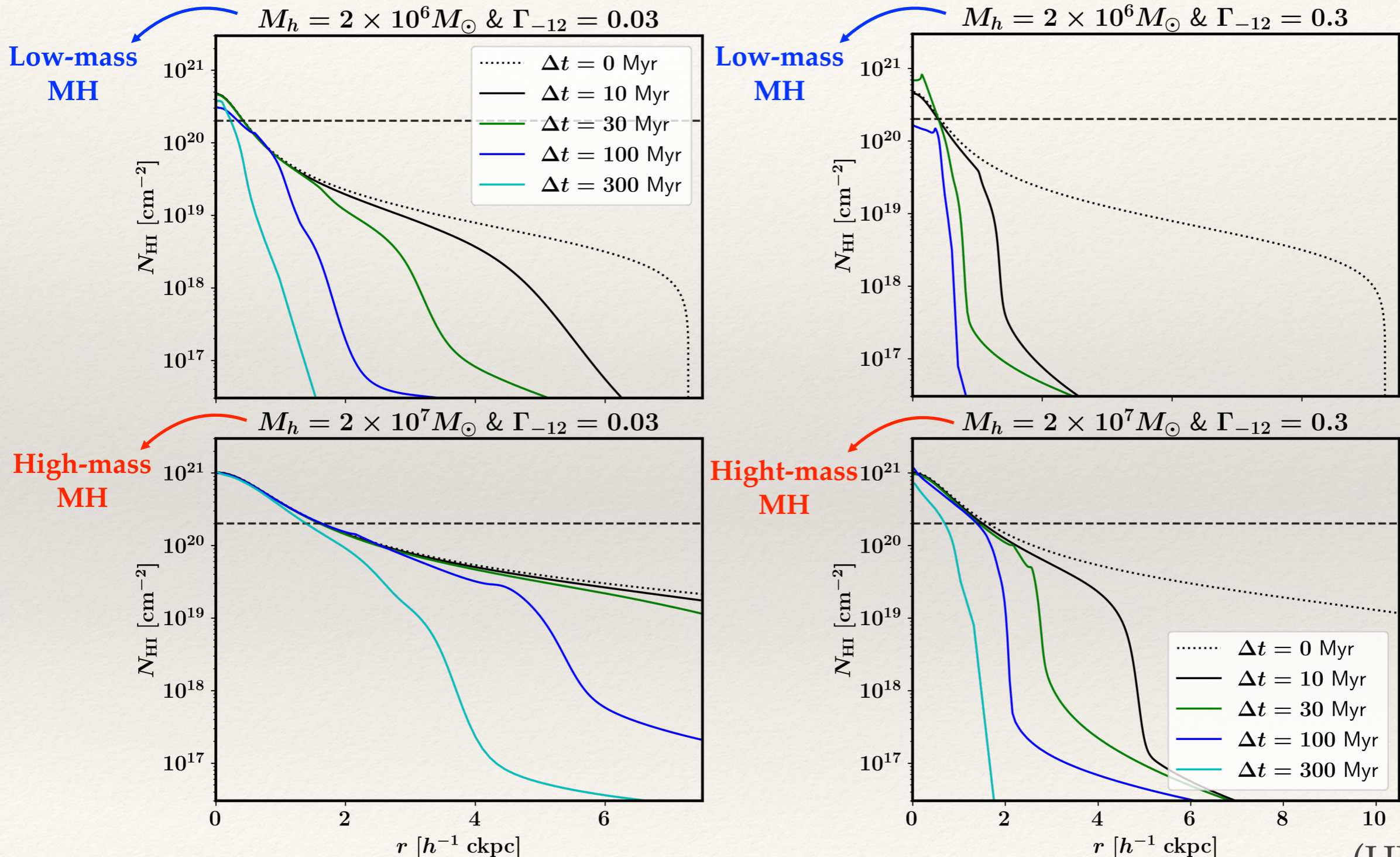
Motivation: Can MHs create significant Ly α opacity at high- z ?

MHs as DLA: IBR Dependence



The lifetime as a DLA depends on the IBR intensity, of course.

MHs as DLA: Mass Dependence

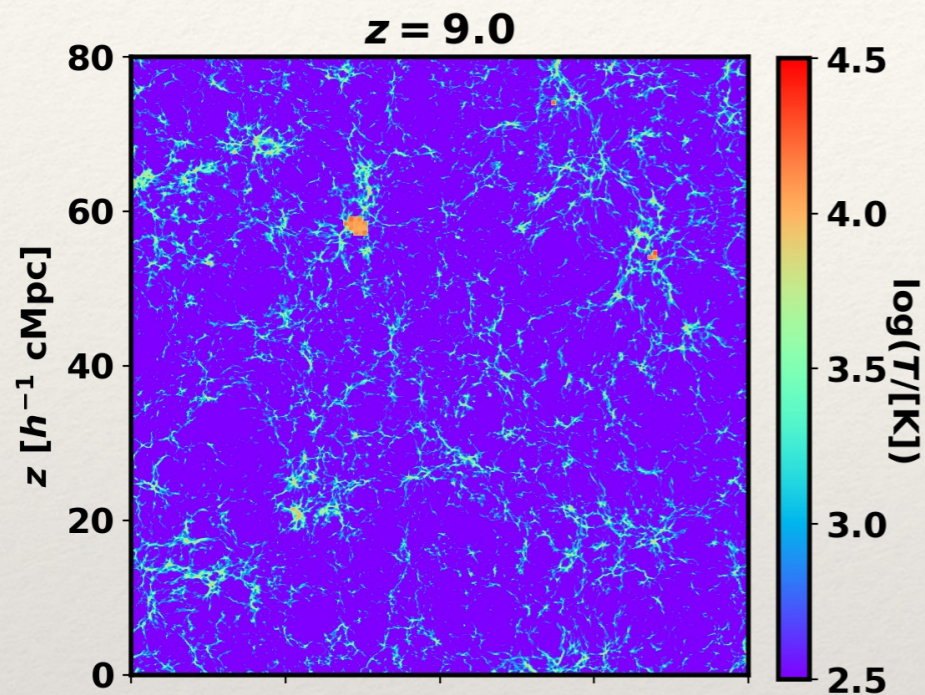


High-mass ($>10^7 M_\odot$) MHs host larger DLAs, but are fewer.

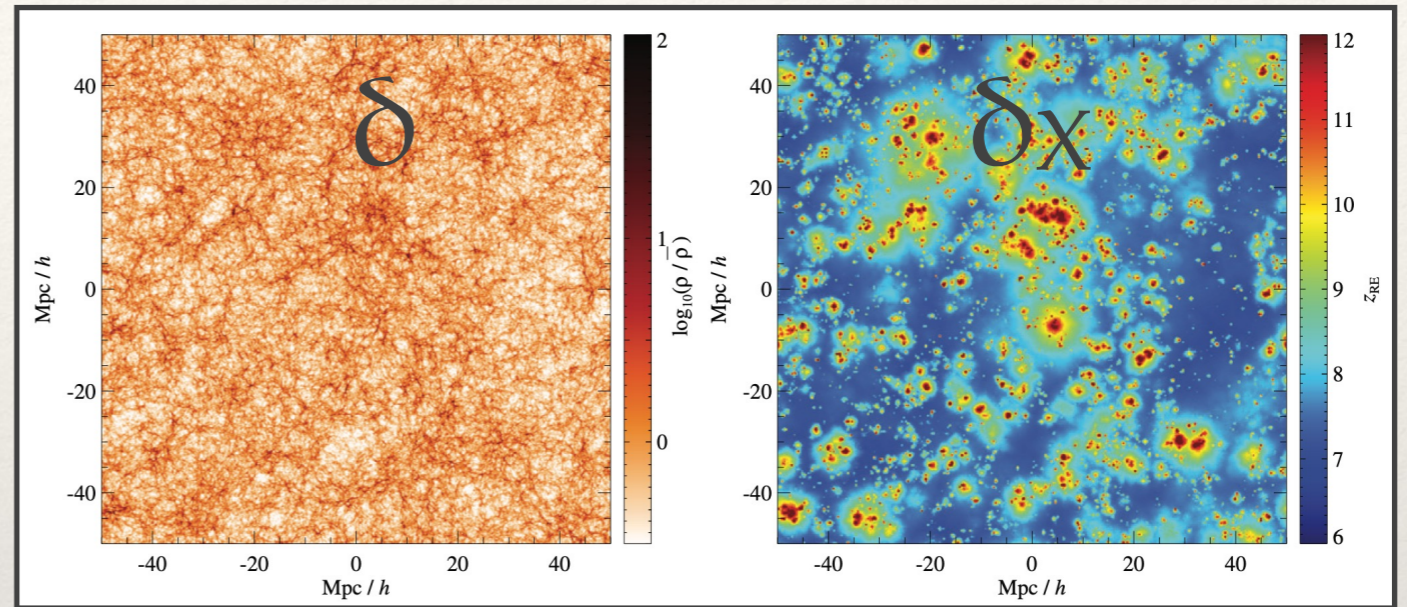
(For more dependences, see Ahn+ (2008) & Nakatani+2020)

(HP+ 2024)

Simulation of Ly α forest



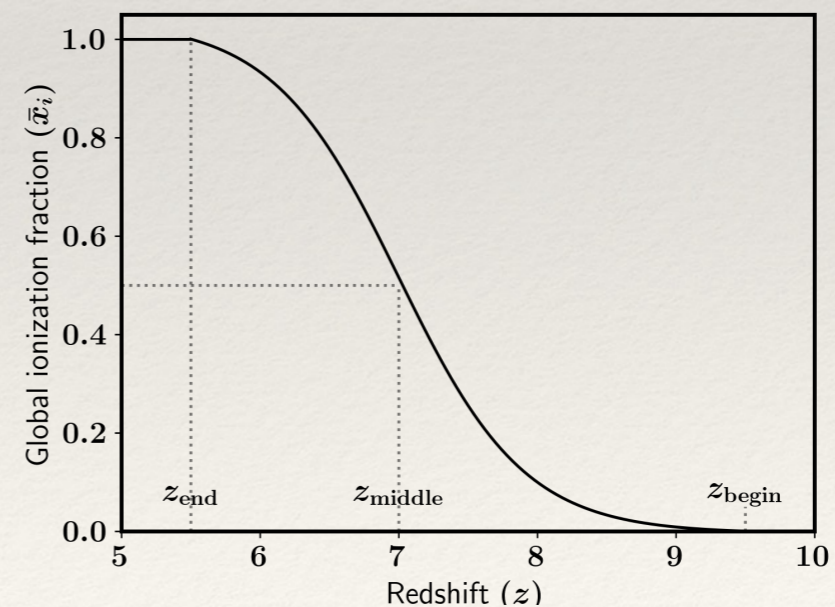
Reionization field from smoothed density



(Battaglia+ 2013)

Code: Nyx
Box size: $80 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$
Resolution: 4096^3
 $m_{\text{DM}} = 8 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$

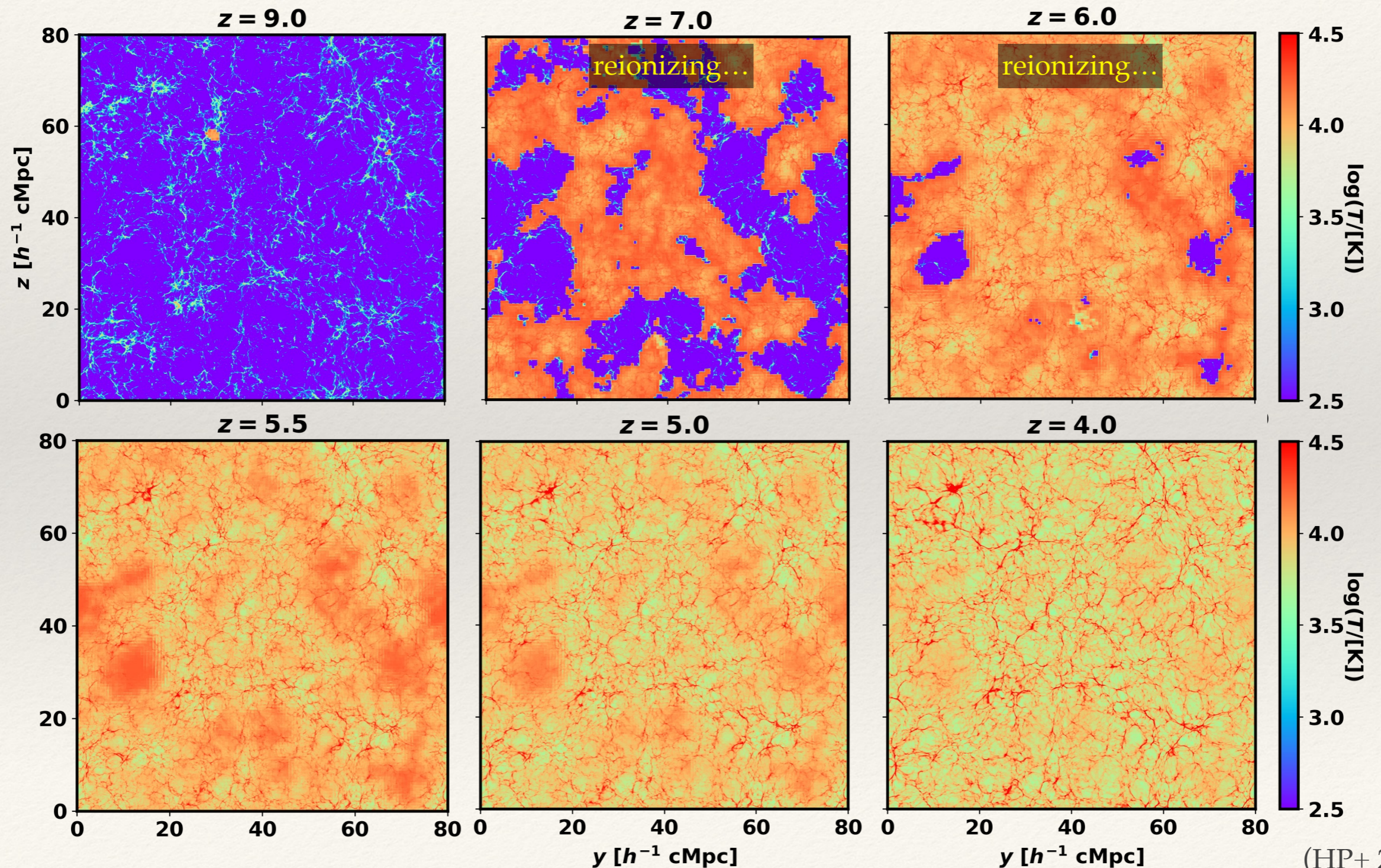
Assumed reionization history



Ionization redshift field obtained from smoothed density and assumed reionization history

Simulation of Ly α forest

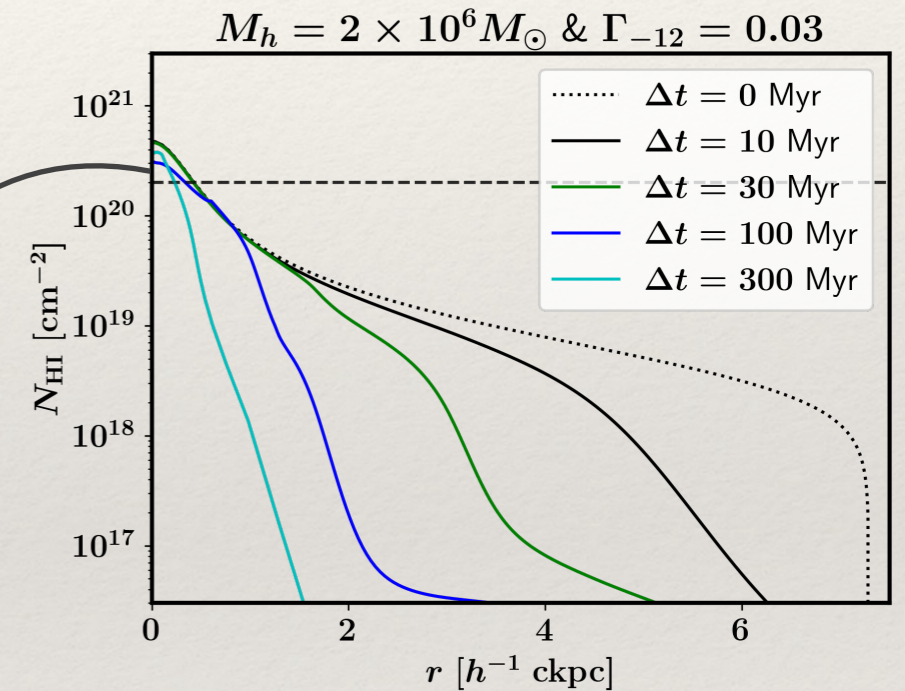
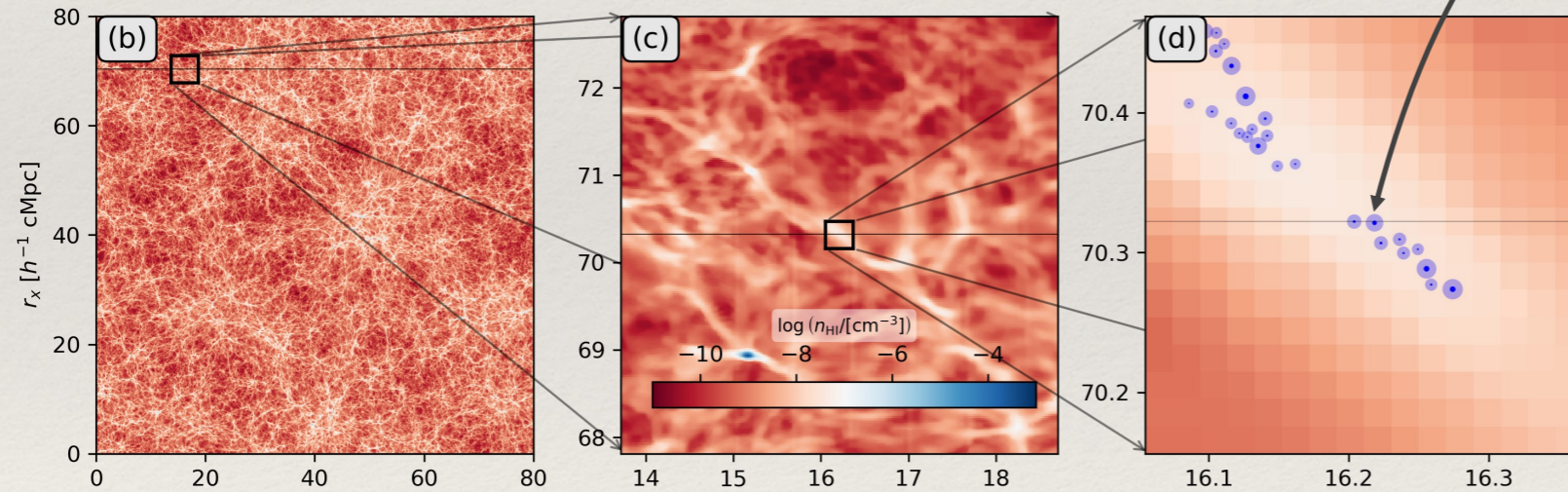
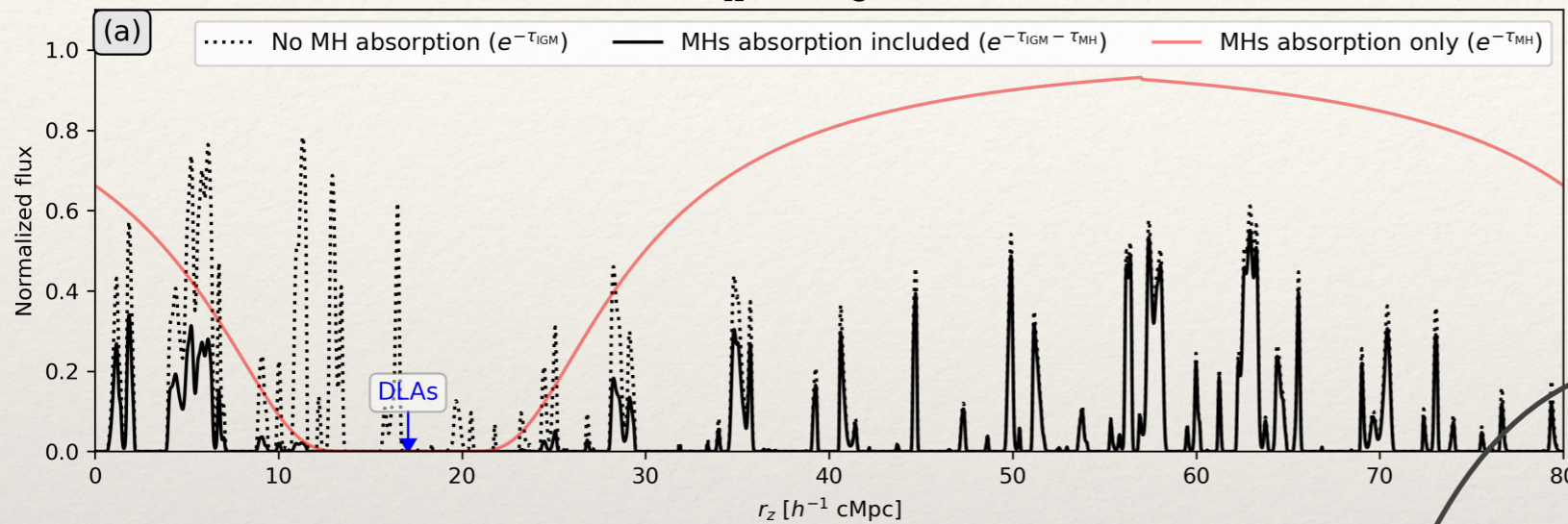
Inhomogeneously reionized IGM



Impact of MHs on Ly α Forests

Sight line affected by MH DLAs

$\Gamma_{-12} = 0.03$ @ $z = 5.5$



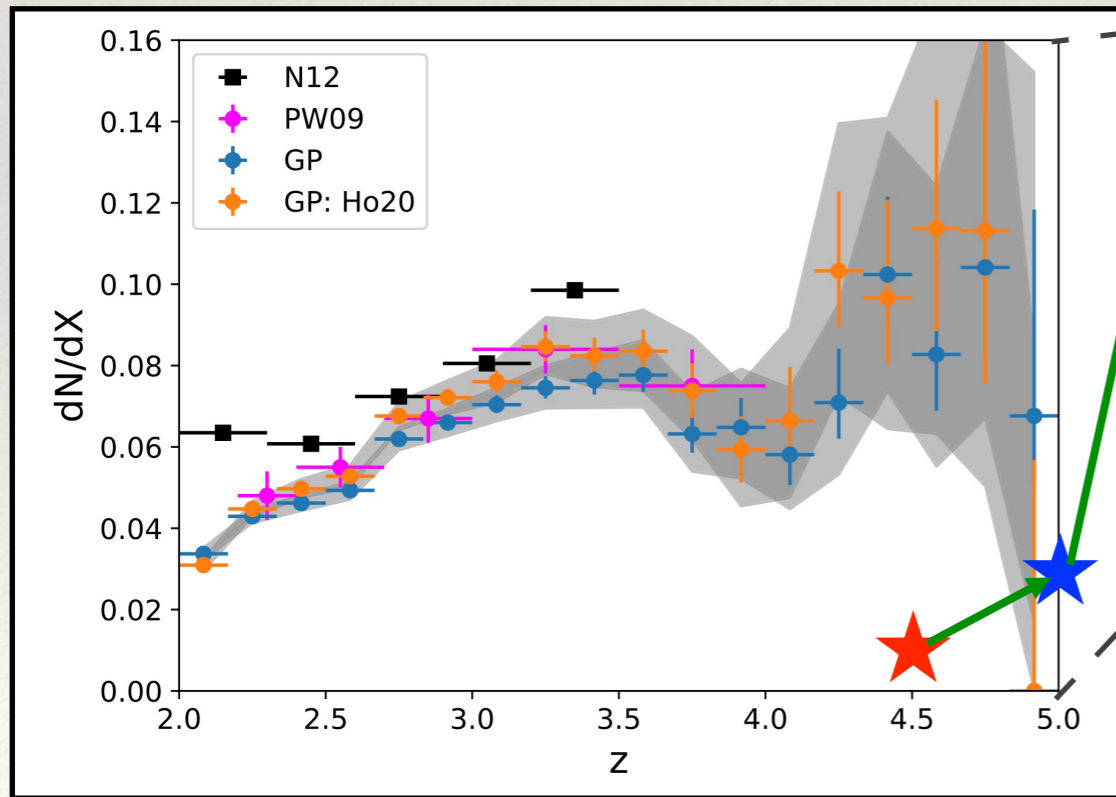
z	5.5	5	4.5
No MHs	0.1048	0.2010	0.2976
$\Gamma_{-12} = 0.3$	0.1043 (-0.47%)	0.2006 (-0.31%)	0.2974 (-0.12%)
$\Gamma_{-12} = 0.03$	0.1011 (-3.2%)	0.1965 (-2.6%)	0.2935 (-2.1%)

Up to 3% suppression in the global Ly α flux

DLA Incidence Rate

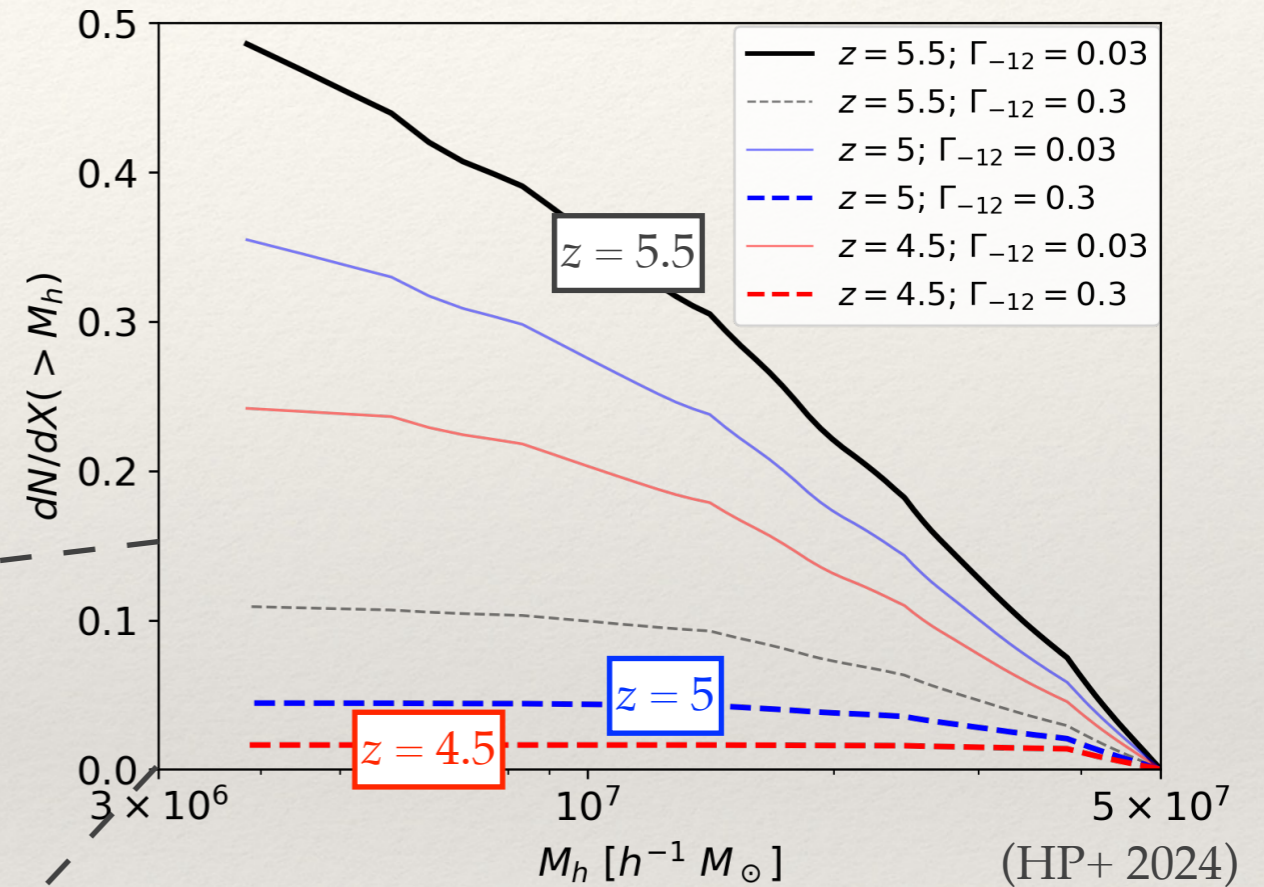
DLAs at $z < 5$ are thought to be associated with galactic disks. The DLA incident rate rises steeply at $z > 4.5$.

Observed DLA incidence rate



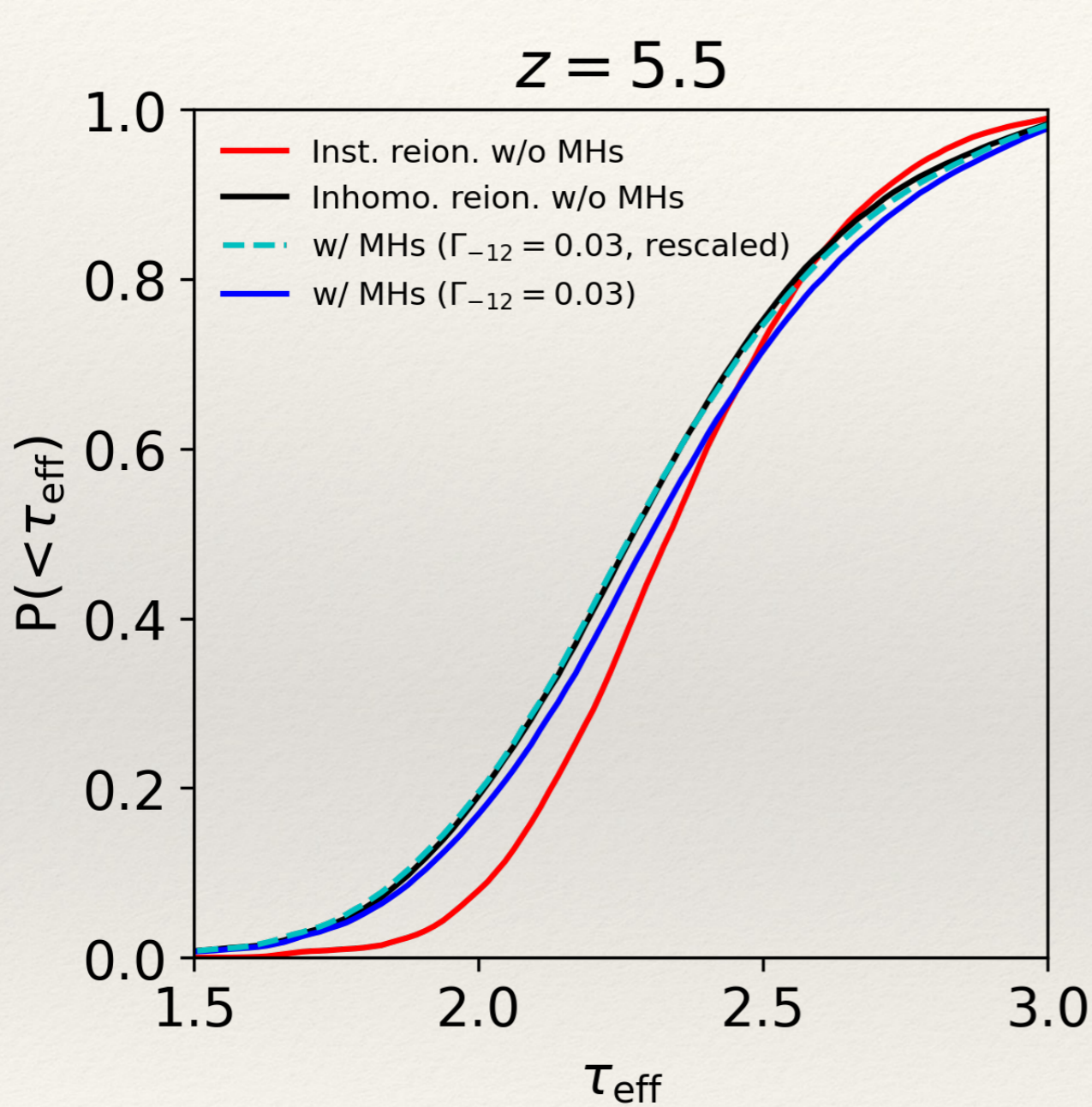
(Ho et al. 2021)

MH DLA incidence rate

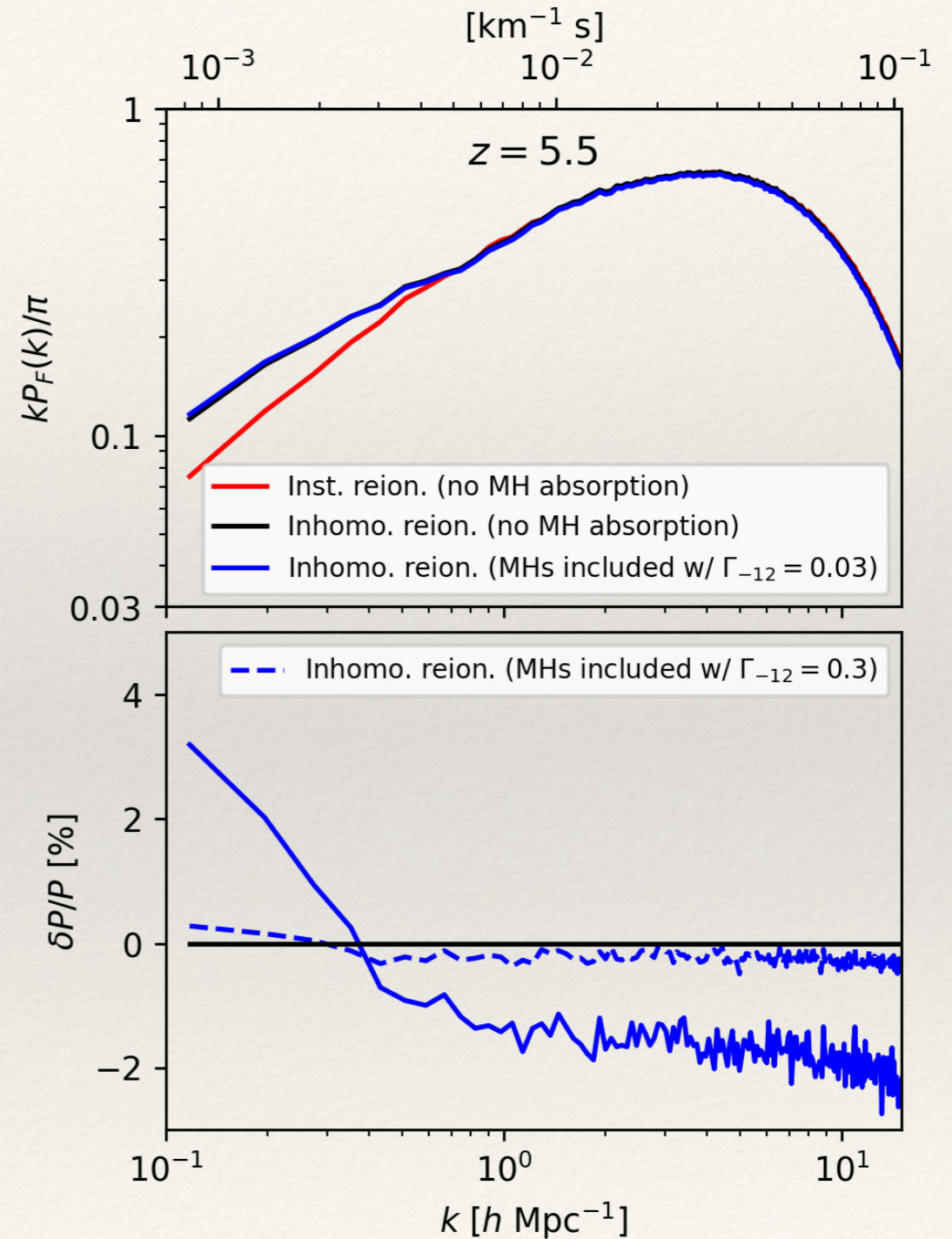


MHs may dominate the DLA population at $z > 5$.

Flux Statistics



Negligible impact,
if rescaled to match the mean flux.



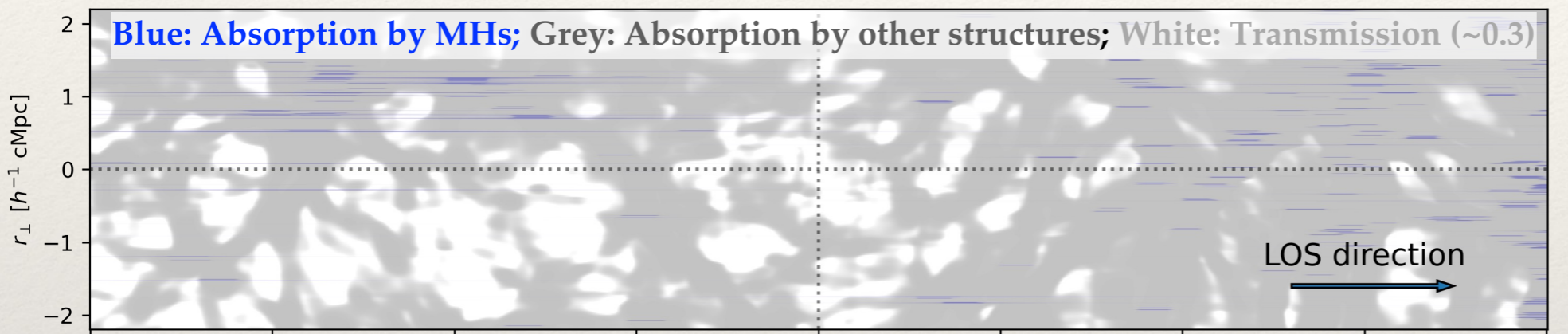
$\sim 3\%$ impact on the 1D flux power spectrum.

Galaxy-Flux Correlation

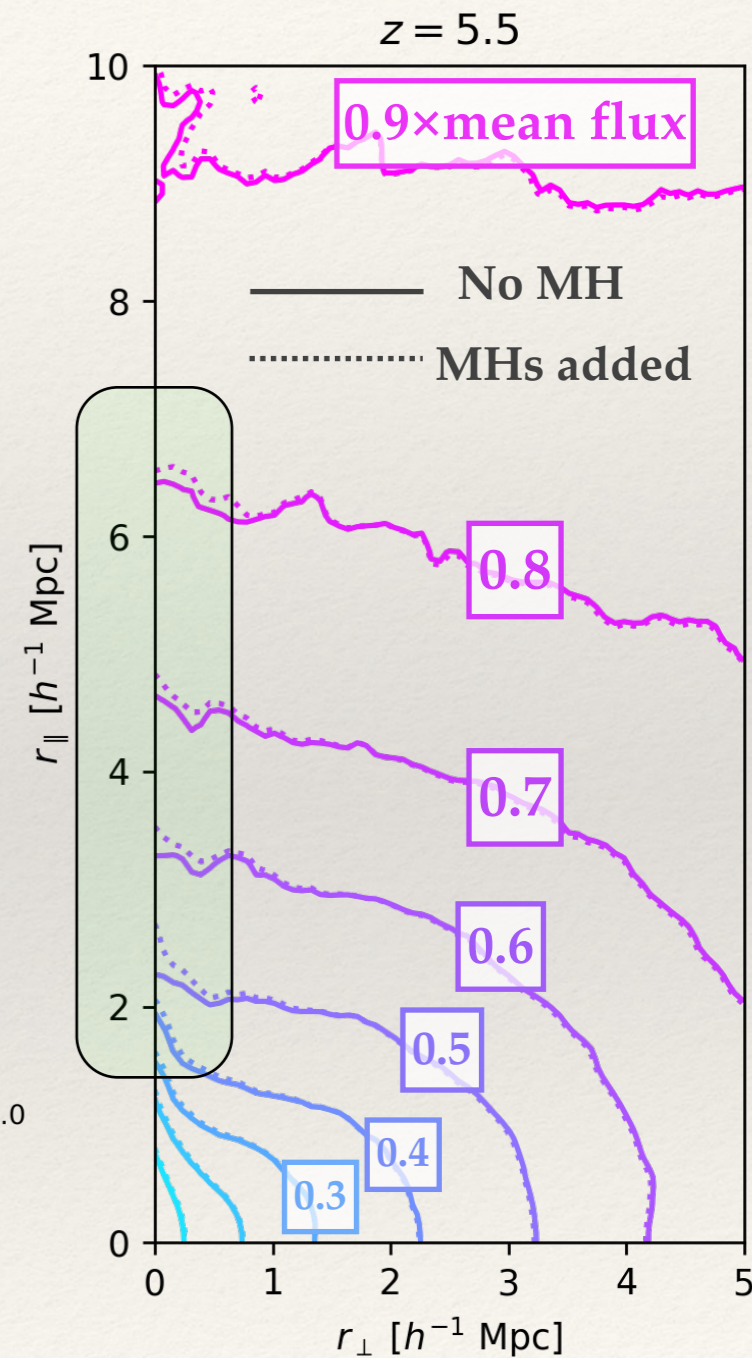
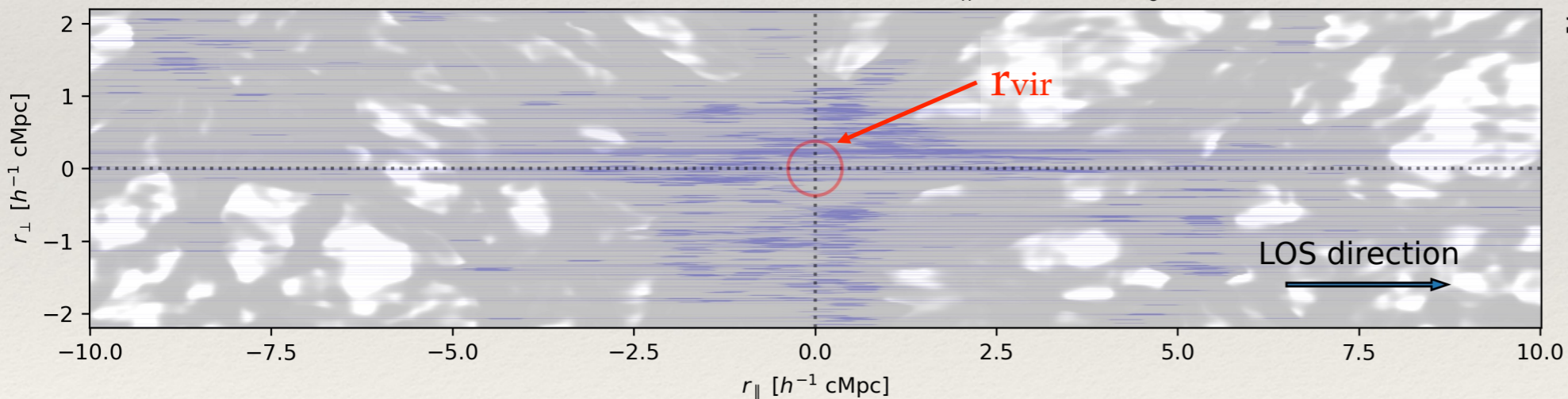
At $z=5.5$ assuming $\Gamma_{-12} = 0.03$,

A random location

Blue: Absorption by MHs; Grey: Absorption by other structures; White: Transmission (~ 0.3)



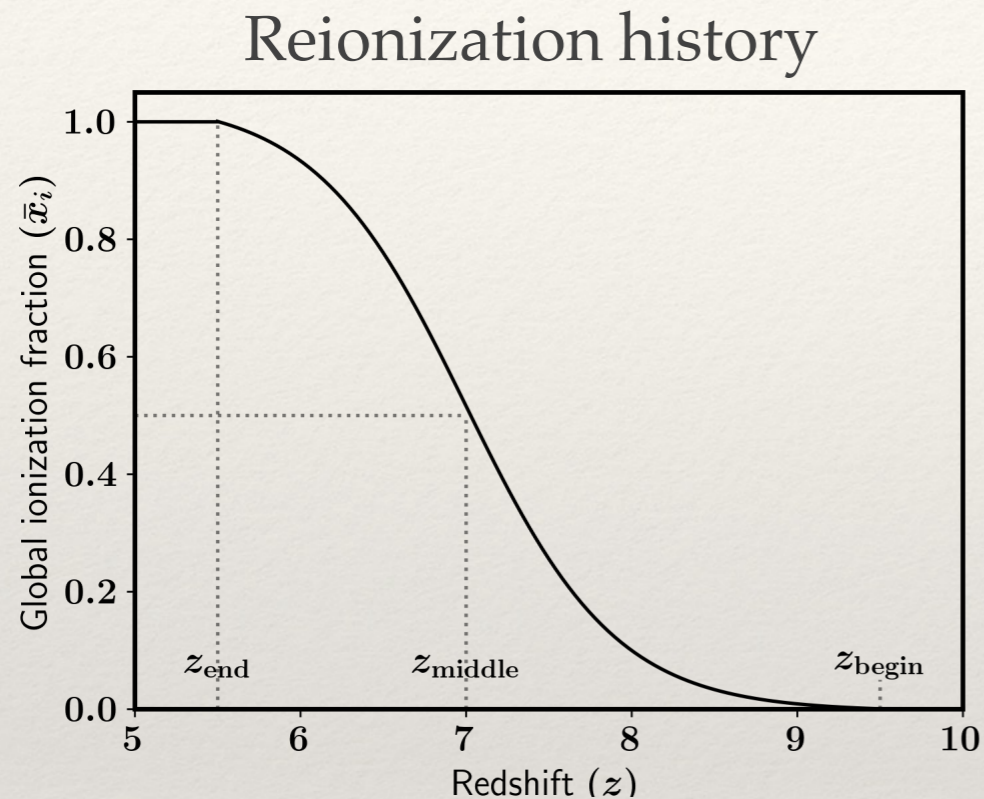
Around the most massive halo with $M_h = 4 \times 10^{12} M_{\odot}$



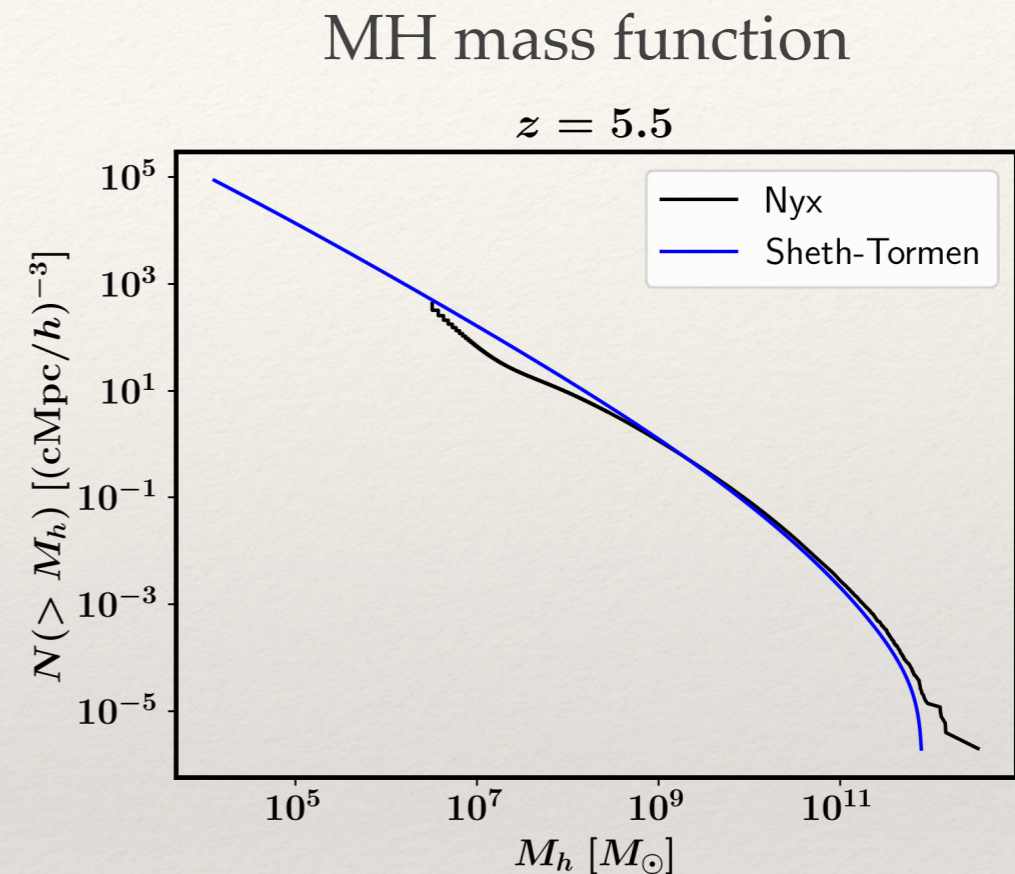
(HP+ 2024)

Reduced flux up to ~ 10 cMpc in the LOS direction for small impact parameters (< 1 cMpc).

Uncertainties from Assumptions/Approximations



Stronger impact for later / quicker reionization

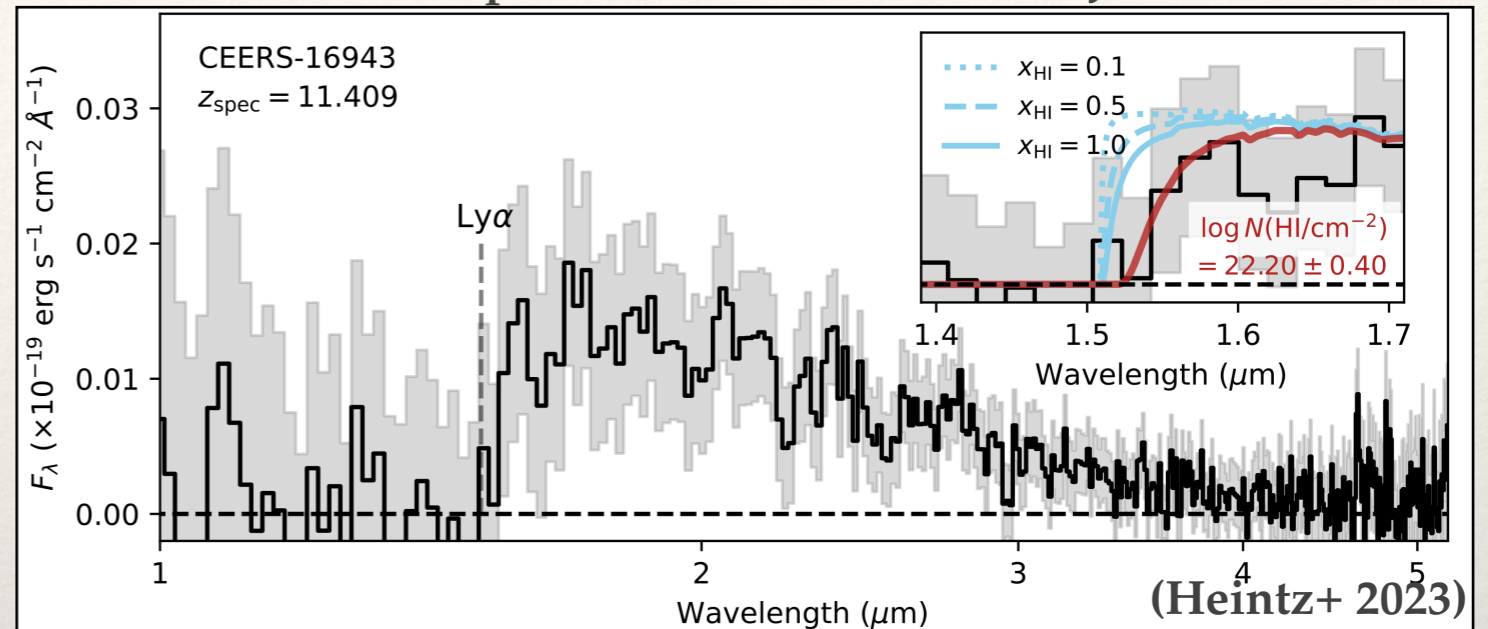


We produced a bit less MHs than in the theoretical models.

Uniform IBR assumed in Nyx simulation
Uniform & constant IBR assumed for the 1D simulation
Evolution of MHs; N_{HI} profile of MHs
and etc...

DLAs from High- z Galaxies?

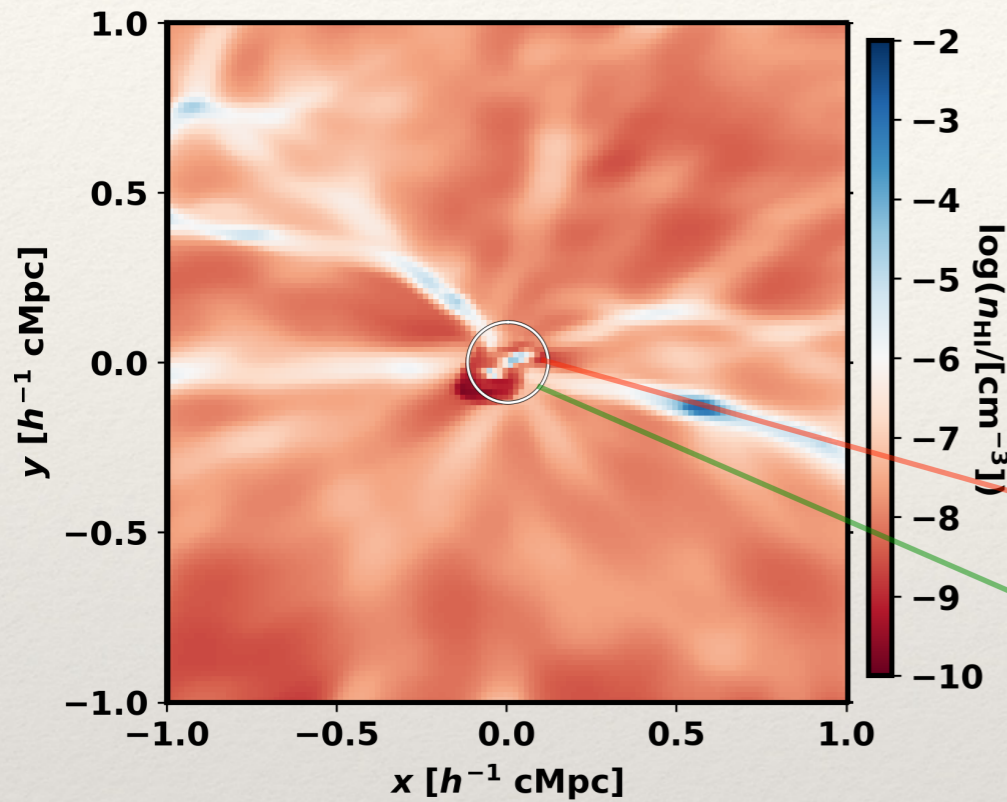
Galactic spectrum from $z = 11.4$ from JWST



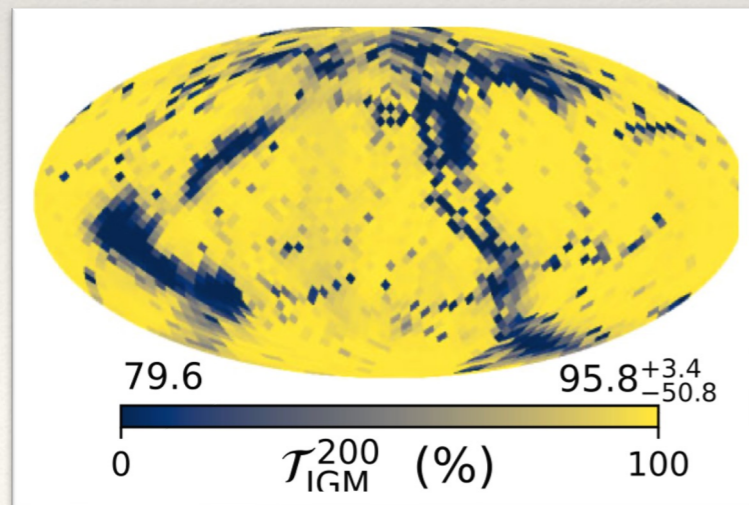
(see also Umeda+2023; Hsiao+ 2023; Curtis-Lake+ 2023; Keating+ 2023)

- >50% of galaxies at $z > 6$ show damping-wing feature in the spectrum.
- ISM and CGM are the prime suspects of the DLAs.
- Can MHs explain DLAs from high- z galaxies?

SED from High- z Galaxies

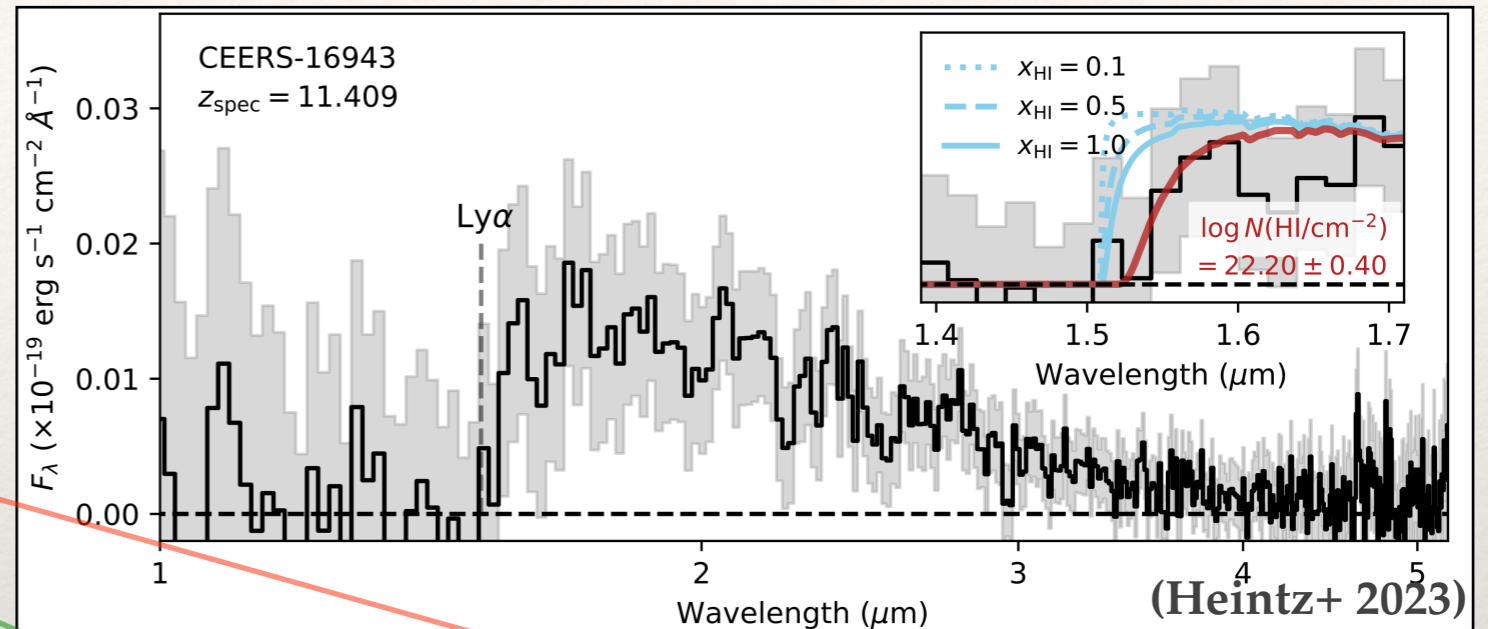


Self-shielded systems strongly attenuates Ly α for $\sim 1\%$ of the sightlines. (HP+ 2021)

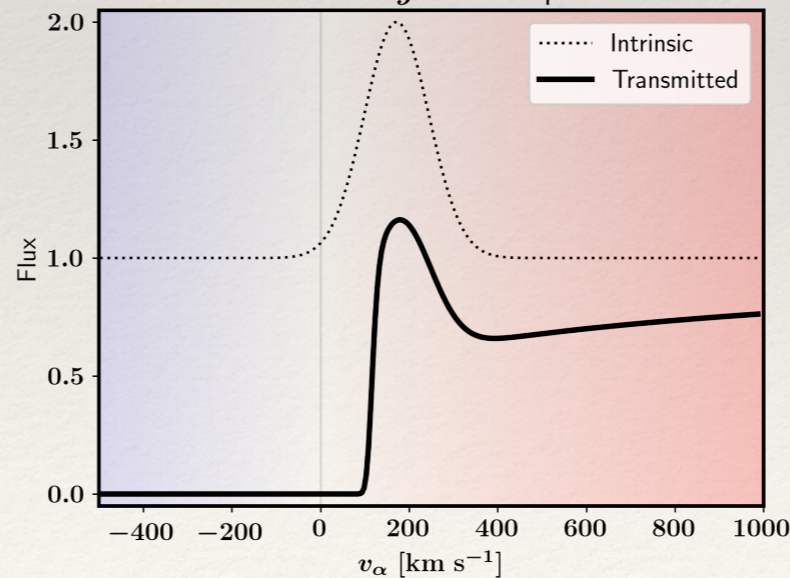


(Smith, A. + 2022)

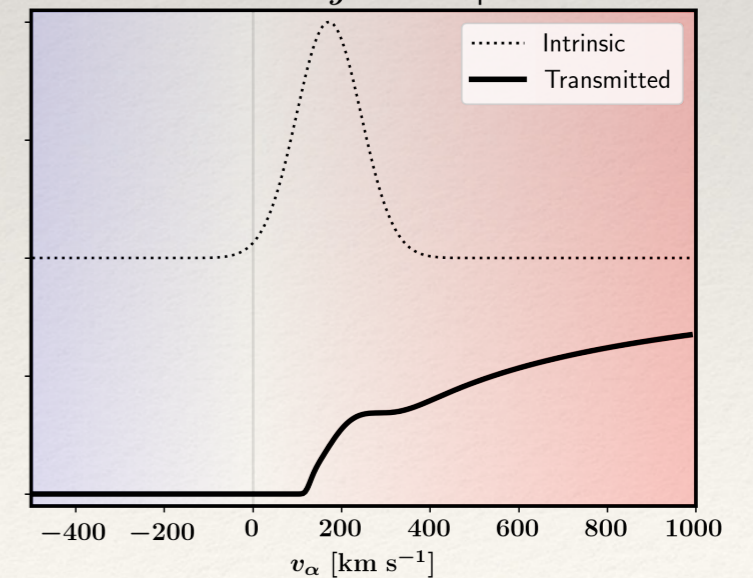
JWST Observation at $z = 11.4$



Model Ly α line shape



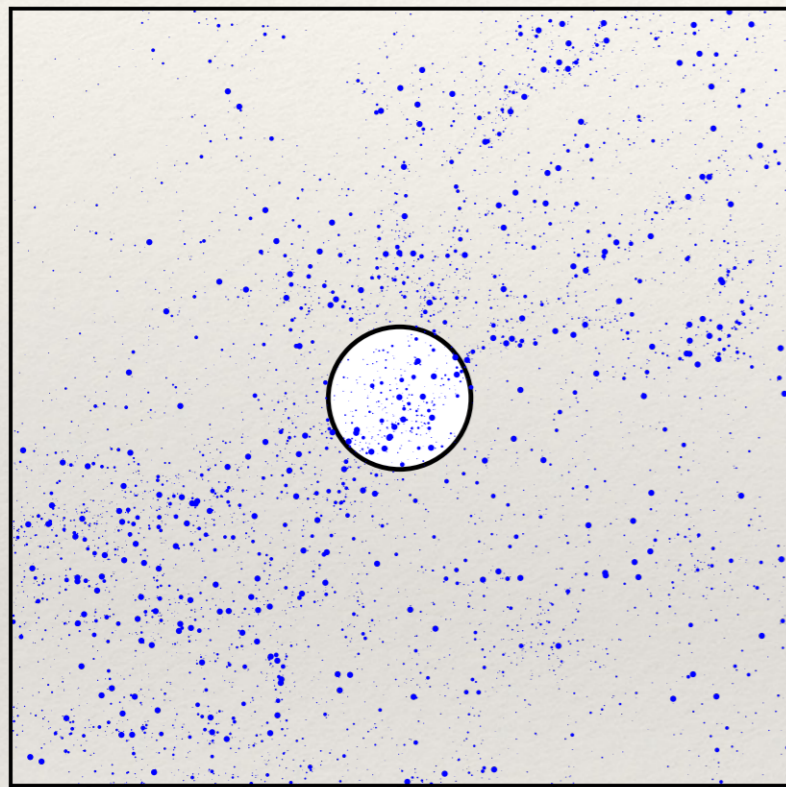
Model Ly α line shape



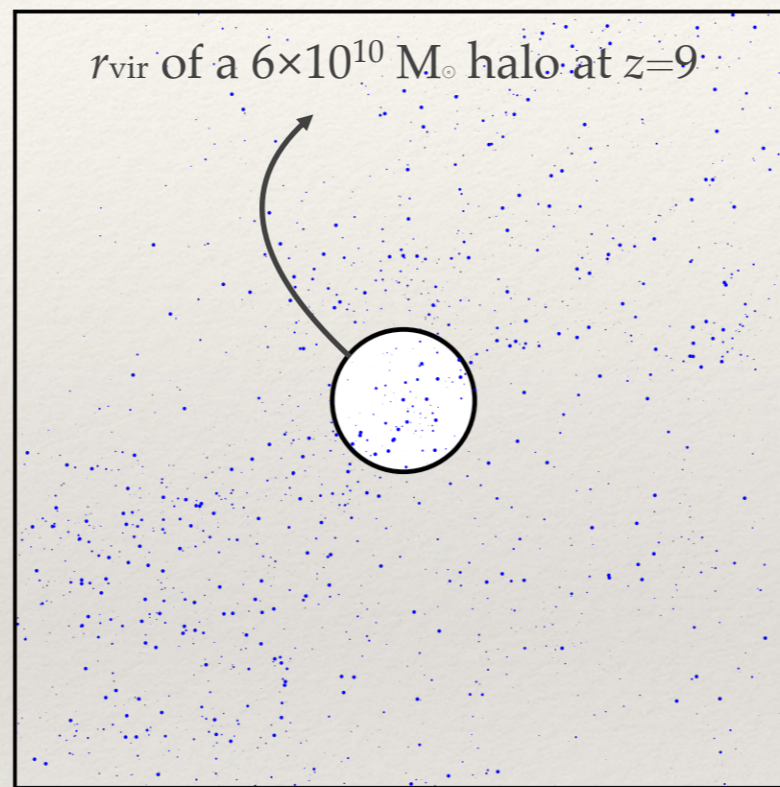
MHs in a High-res Simulation

Assumed quite strong IBR

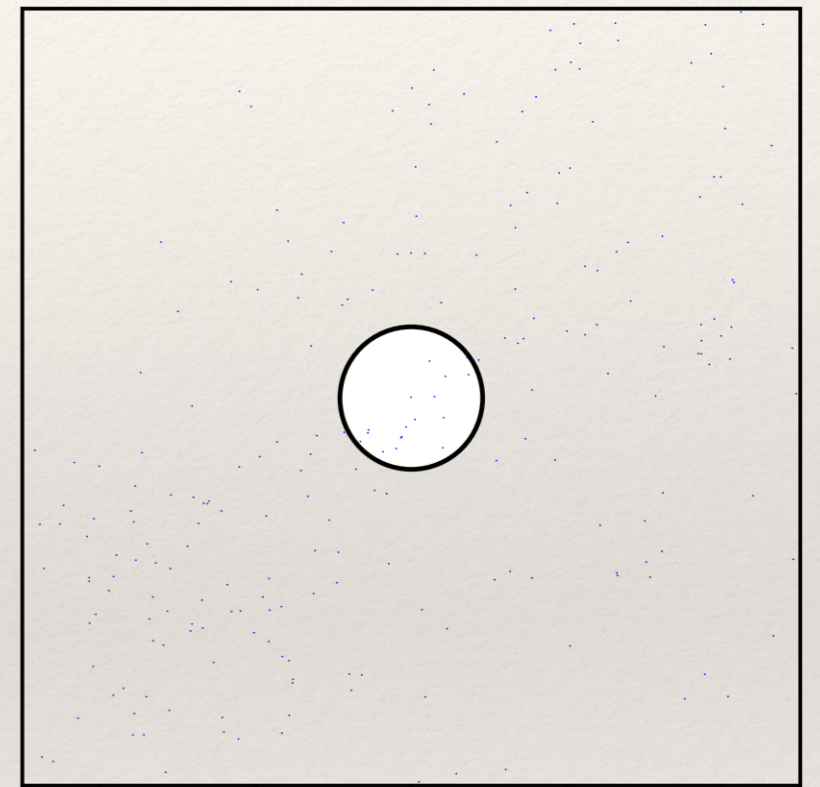
$\Gamma_{-12} = 1; dt_{\text{re}} = 1 \text{ Myr}$



$\Gamma_{-12} = 1; dt_{\text{re}} = 100 \text{ Myr}$



$\Gamma_{-12} = 1; dt_{\text{re}} = 400 \text{ Myr}$



Code: Nyx

Box size: $10 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$

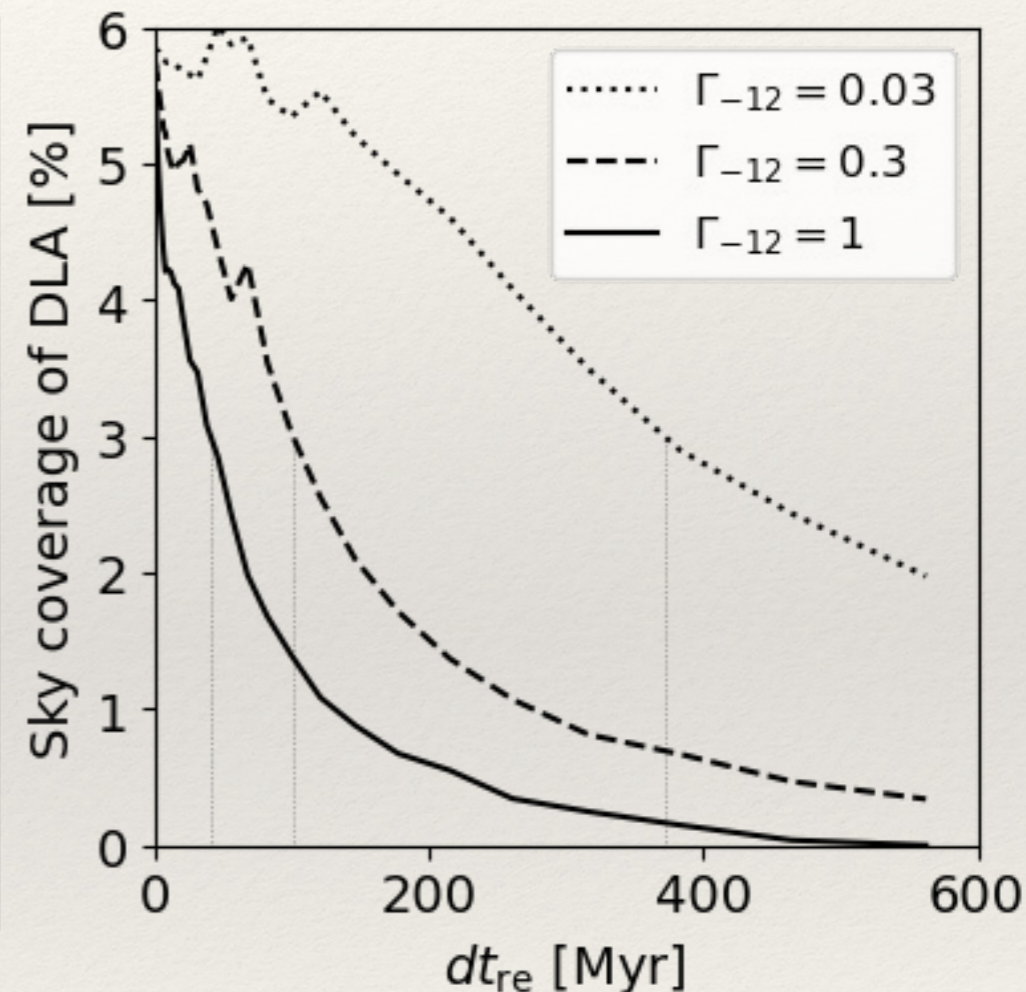
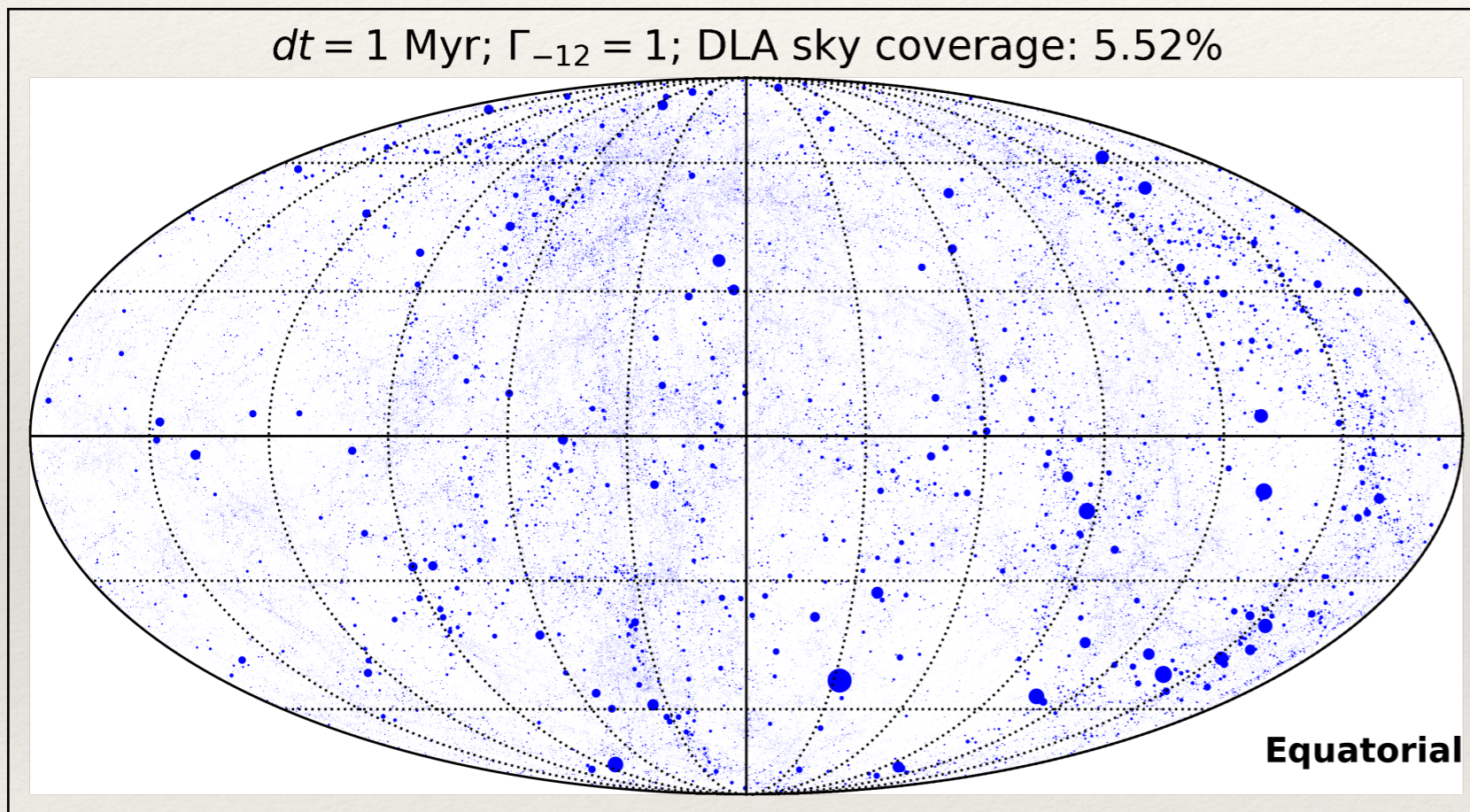
Resolution: 4096^3

$m_{\text{DM}} = 1.5 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}$

DLA Sky Coverage

DLA sky map of a $6 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ halo at $z = 9$

$dt = 1$ Myr; $\Gamma_{-12} = 1$; DLA sky coverage: 5.52%



~5% of the viewing angles blocked by DLAs (more for higher mass?)

Photo-evaporation time scale $\sim 100 \text{ Myrs} / (\Gamma_{-12} / 0.3)^{0.5}$

Not enough to account for ~50% of galaxies having very strong ($>10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) DLAs.

Summary

Looked into Ly α opacity due to MHs at $z \geq 5$.
The findings are ...

- ❖ MHs can survive $\Gamma_{-12} = 0.03$ for >100 Myrs and affect the Ly α forest at $z \sim 5.5$.
 - a steep increase in DLA incidence rate
 - $\sim 3\%$ higher flux power-spectrum at $k \sim 0.1 h/\text{Mpc}$
 - distorted galaxy-flux correlation.
- ❖ MHs survive $\Gamma_{-12} \geq 0.3$ for $\lesssim 100$ Myrs and can strongly attenuate Ly α flux from galaxies at $z > 7$ for $\sim 5\%$ of the sight lines.