

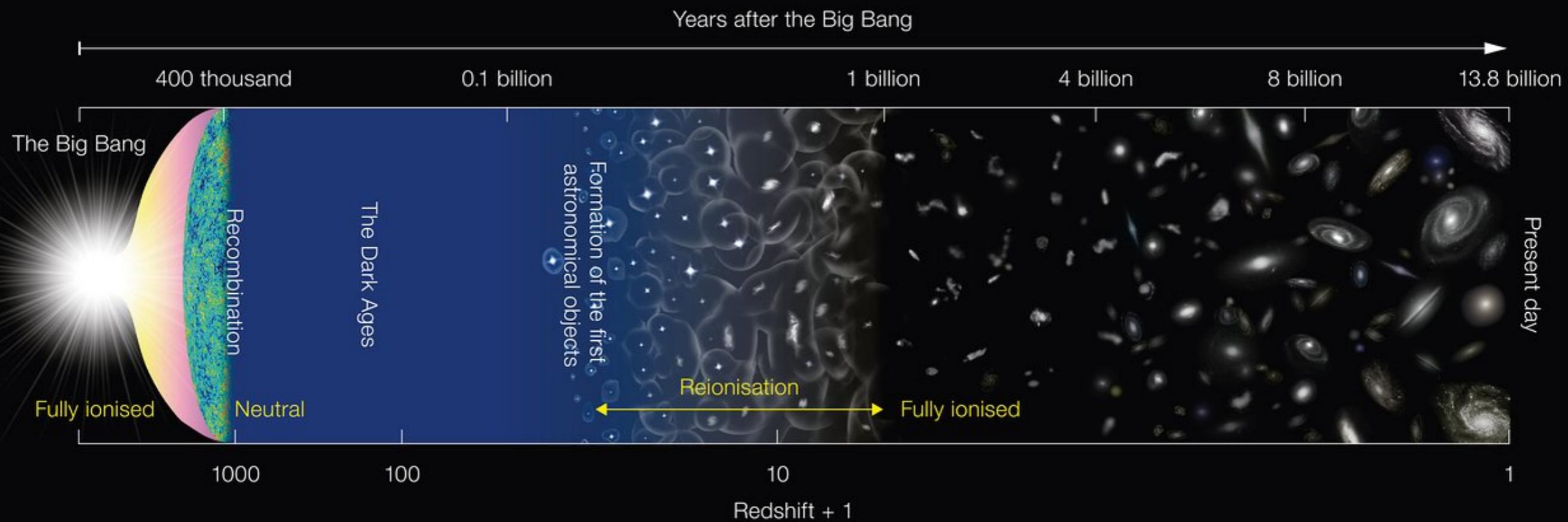
Cosmology from Home 2021

THE PROPERTIES OF HIGH- REDSHIFT GALAXIES

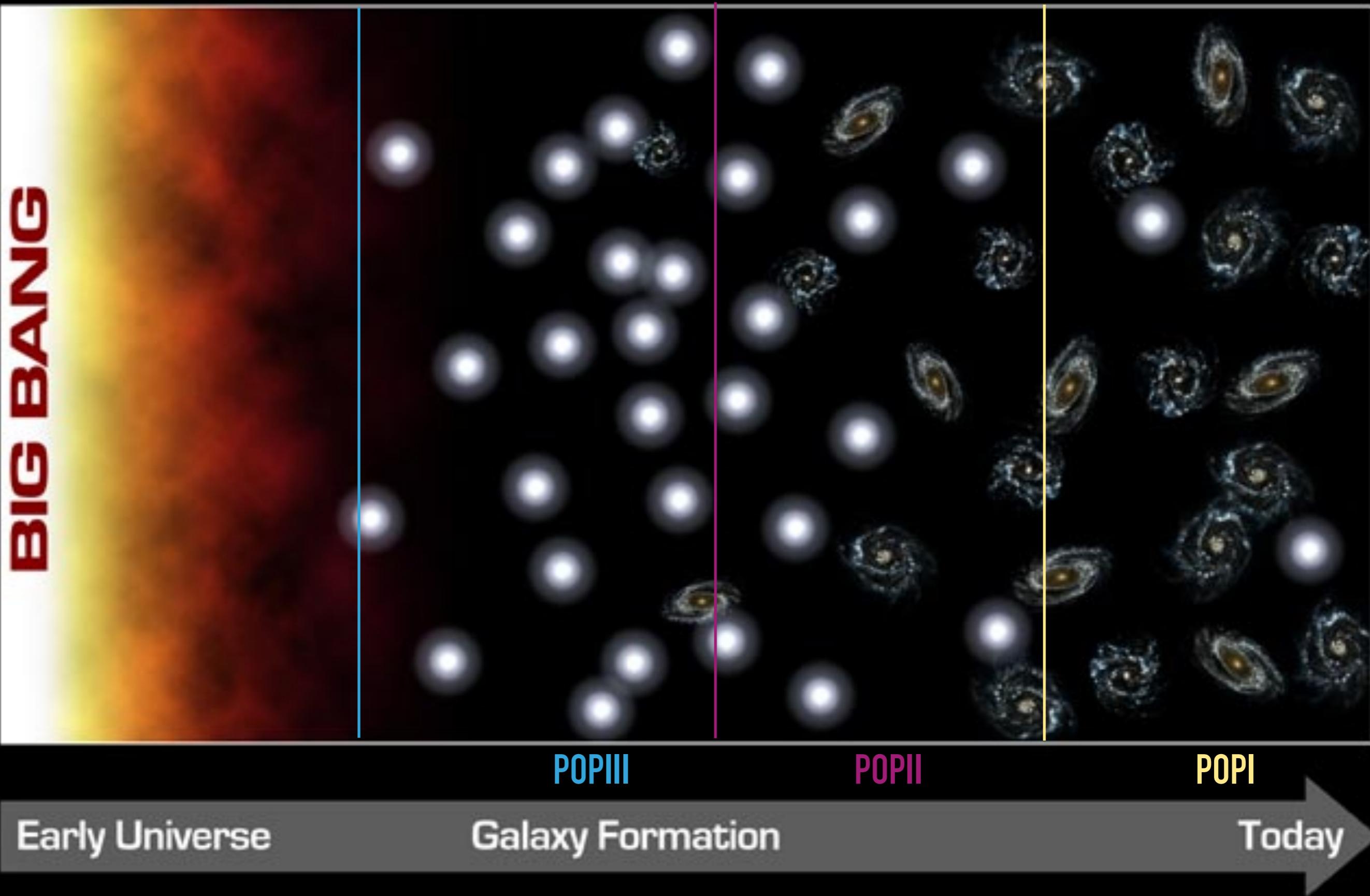
LUZ ÁNGELA GARCÍA PEÑALOZA

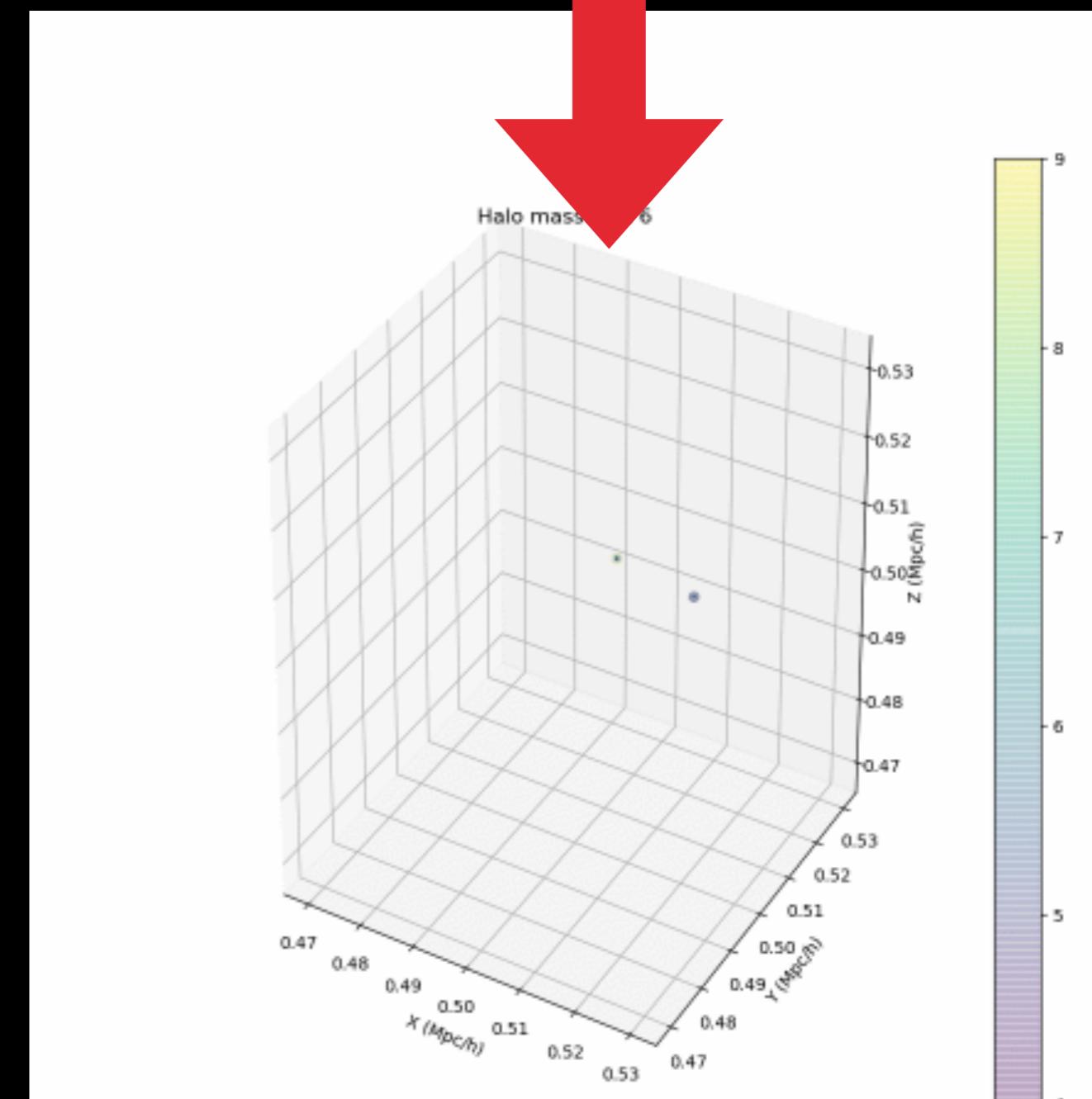
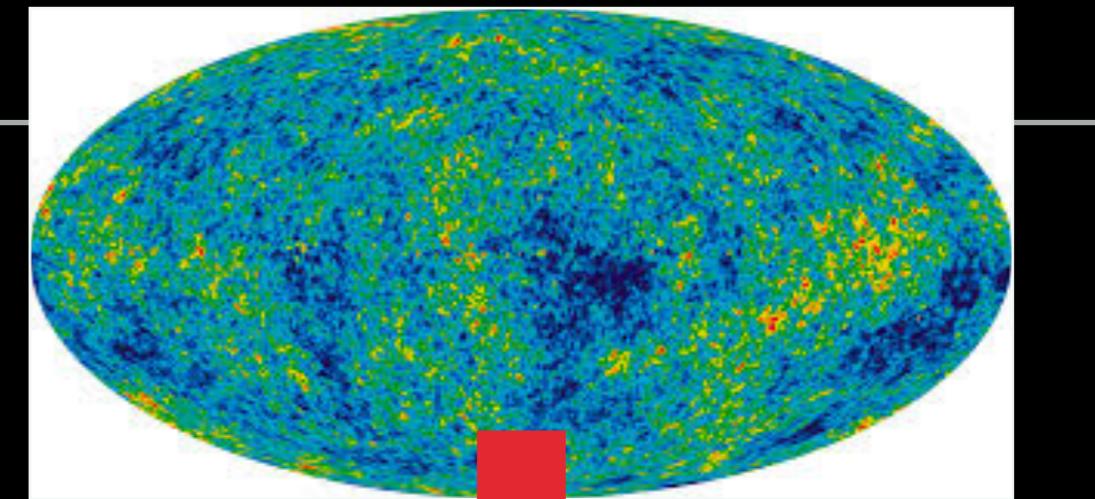
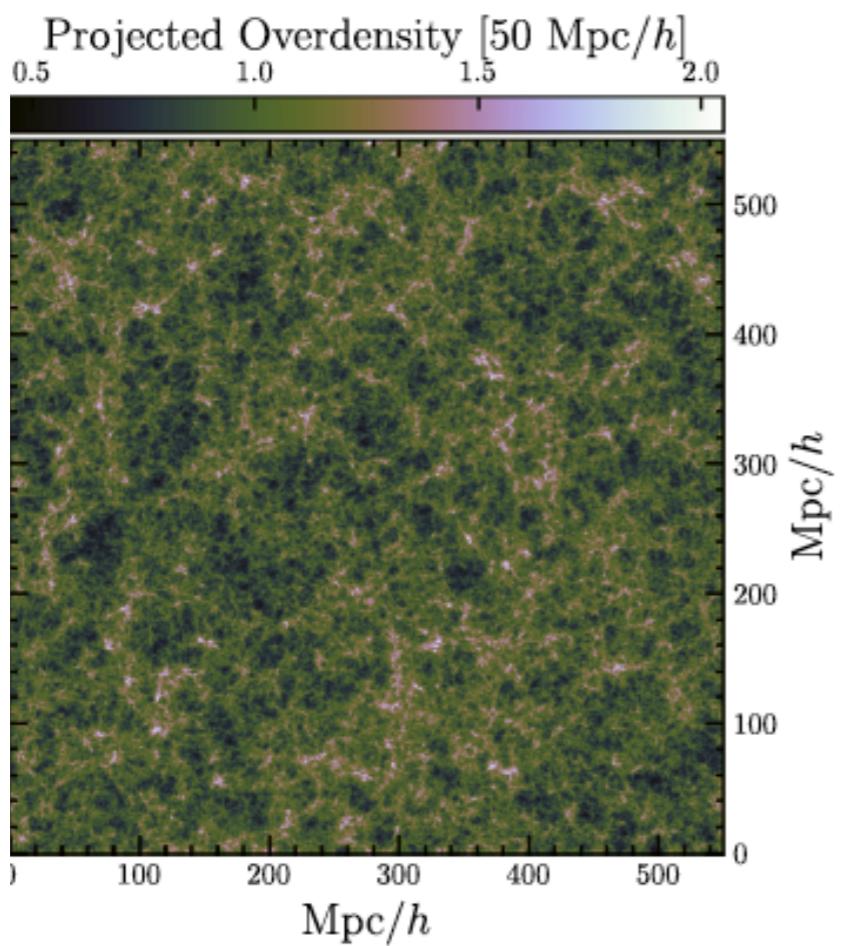
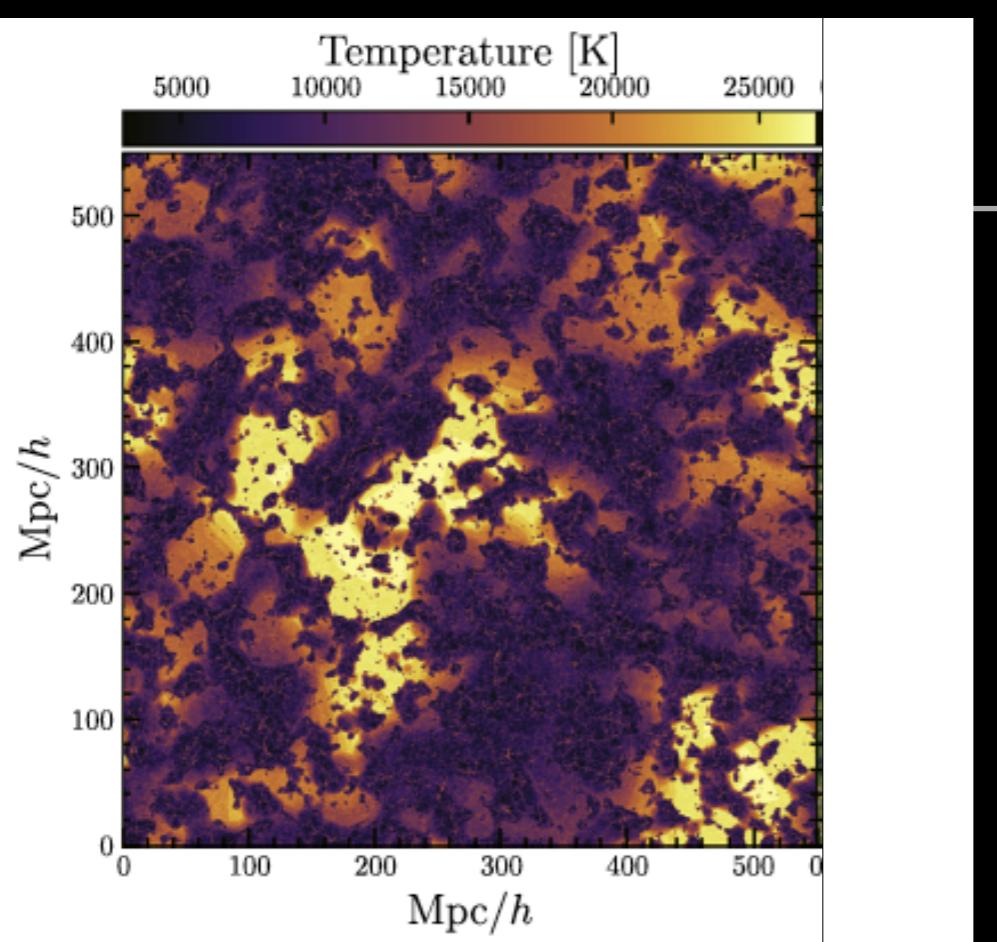
UNIVERSIDAD ECCI

FORMATION OF STRUCTURE IN THE EARLY UNIVERSE



Timeline of the Universe





RUN HIGH-RESOLUTION SIMS

Simulation	Box size (cMpc/ h)	Comoving softening (ckpc/ h)	Δz	Molecular cooling
Ch 18 512 MDW	18	1.5	4.0 – 8.0	
Ch 18 512 MDW mol	18	1.5	4.0 – 8.0	✓
Ch 18 512 EDW	18	1.5	4.0 – 8.0	
Ch 18 512 EDW mol	18	1.5	4.0 – 8.0	✓
Ch 12 512 MDW mol	12	1.0	2.2 – 8.0	✓
Ch 25 512 MDW mol	25	2.0	3.6 – 8.0	✓

P-GADGET3 (XXL) that includes self-consistent star formation and metal enrichment.

Flat Λ -CDM model is assumed with cosmological parameters from Planck 2015.

MDW / EDW: momentum / energy driven winds.

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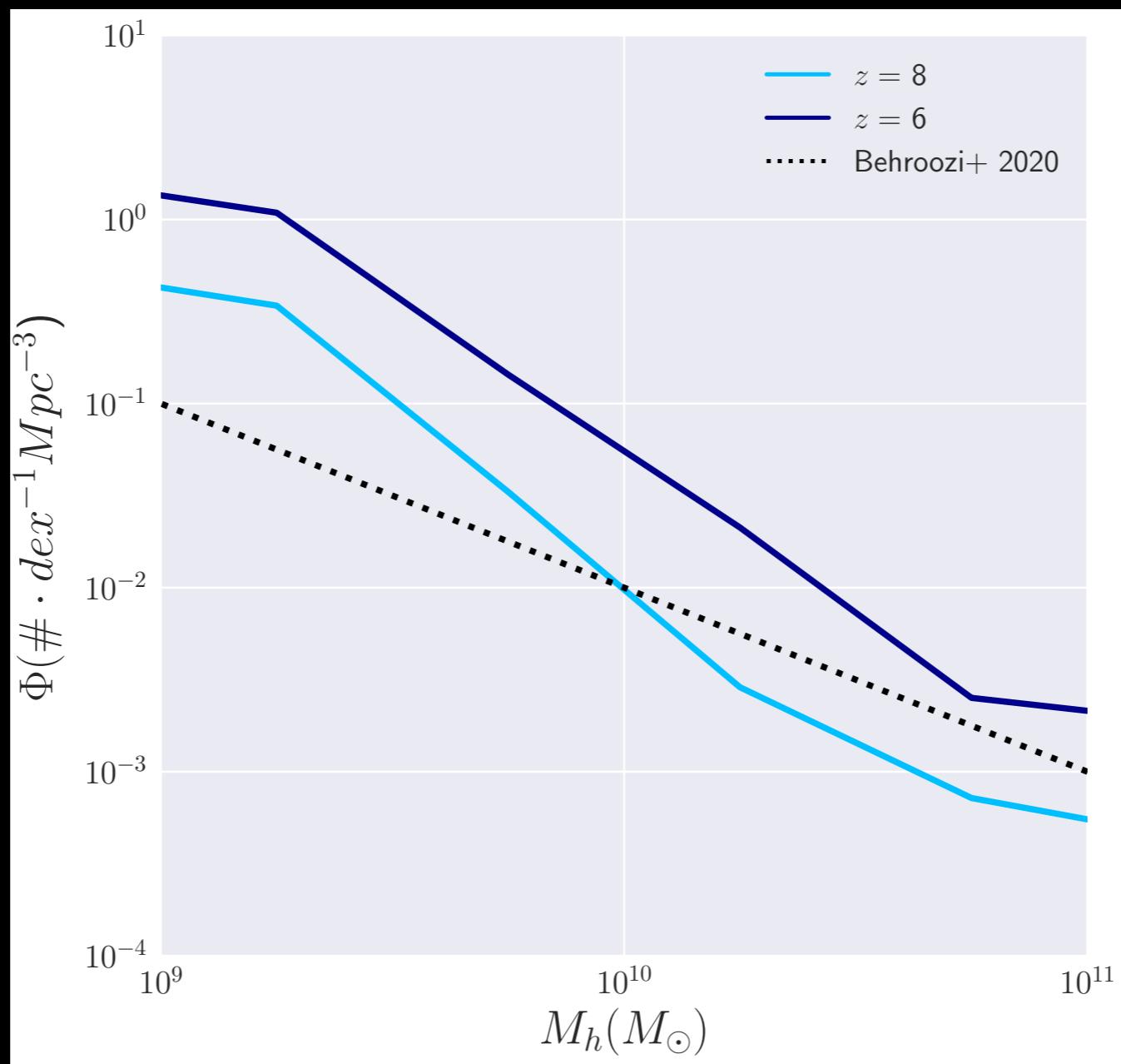
Initial conditions at $z = 125$

Feedback prescriptions

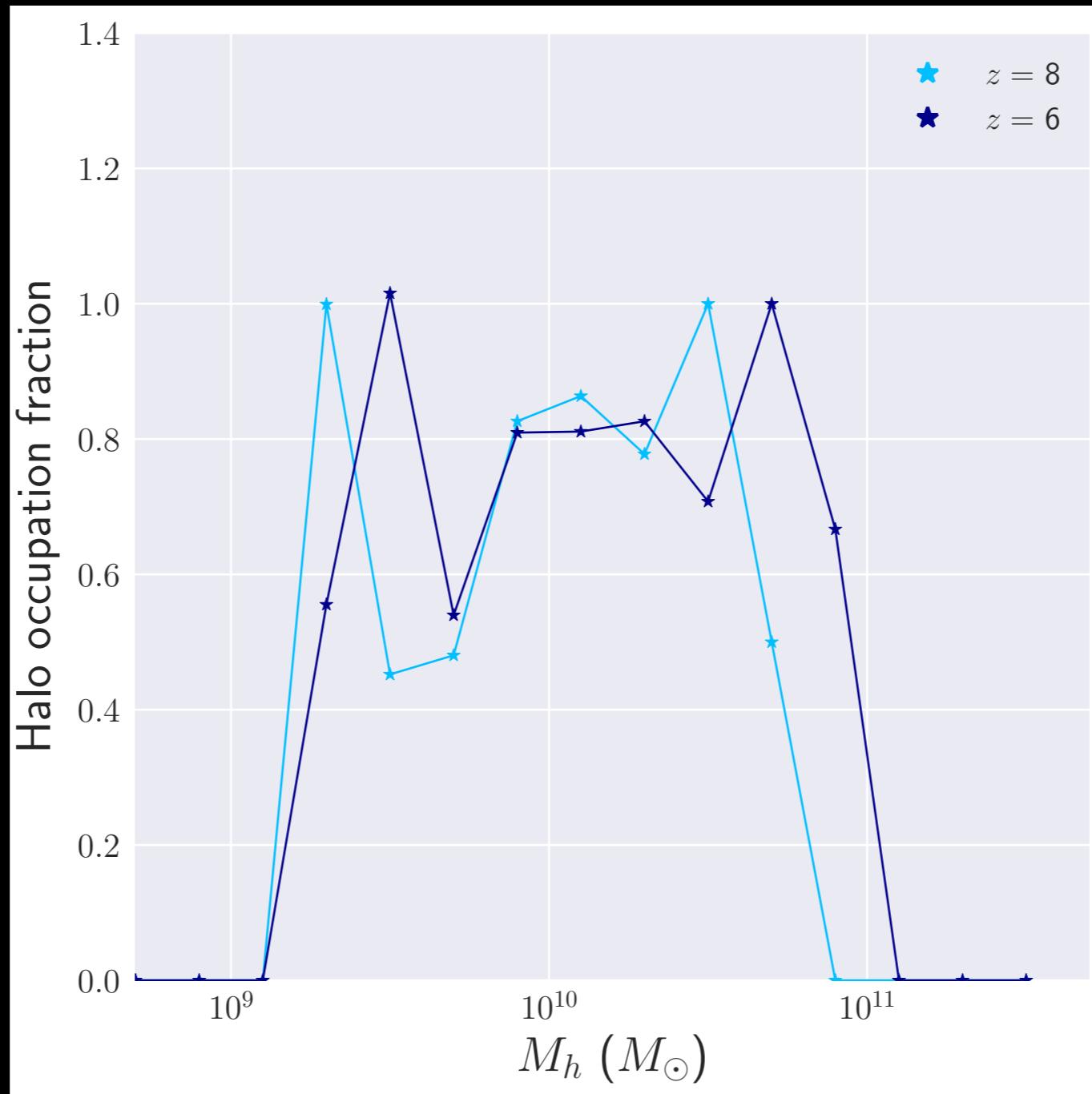
Metal enrichment

Molecular cooling

HALO MASS FUNCTION VS. HALO VIRIAL MASS



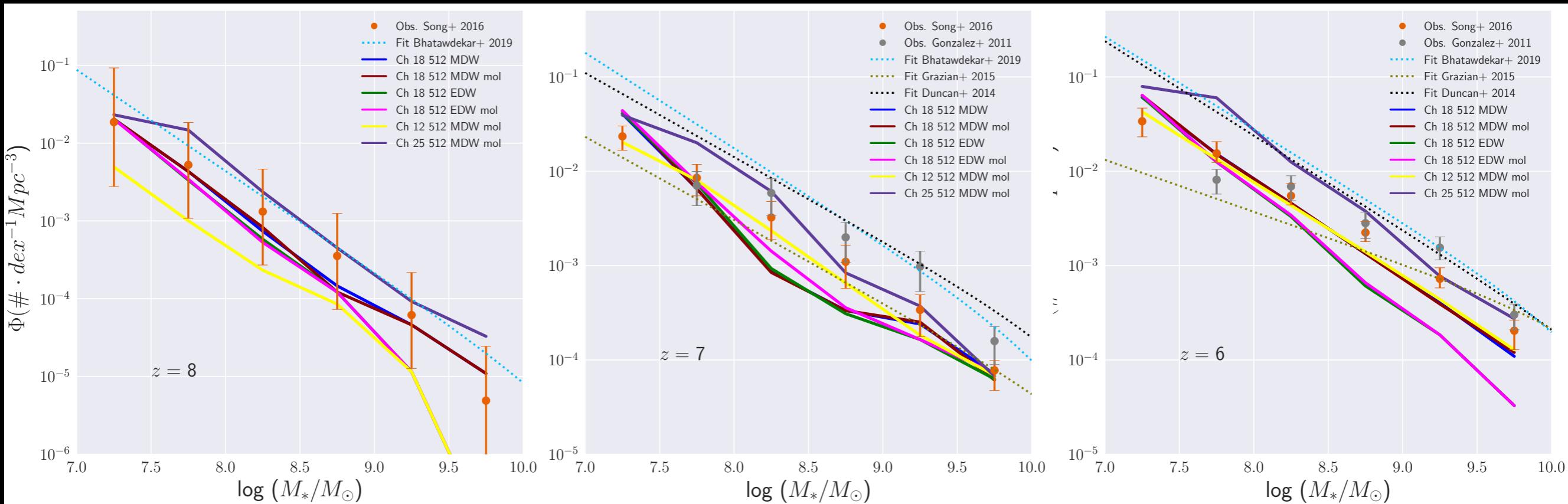
HALO OCCUPATION FRACTION



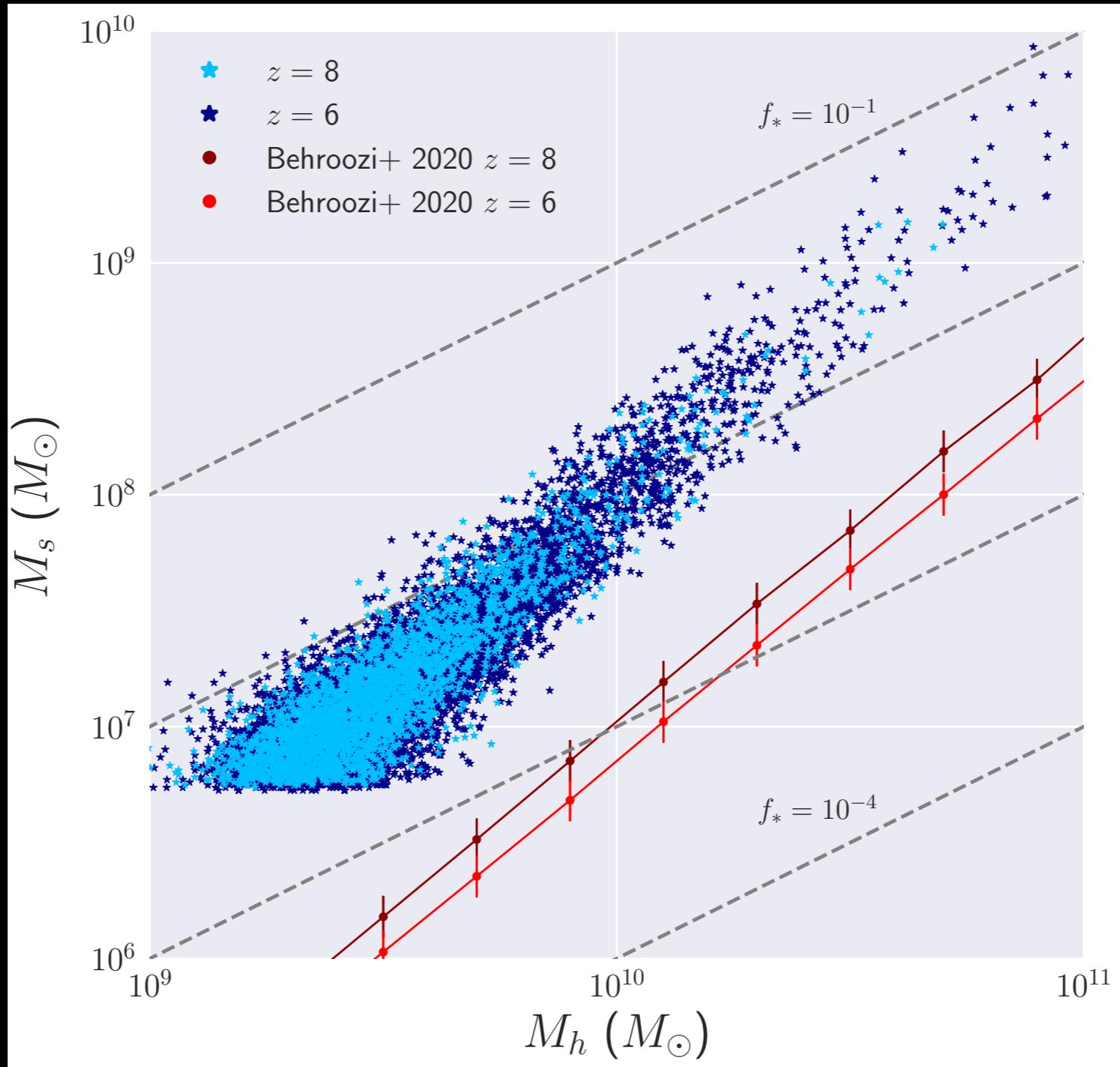
SIMULATED GALAXY STELLAR MASS FUNCTION

$$\Phi(M) = \ln(10)\Phi^* 10^{(M-M_*)(\alpha+1)} e^{-10(M-M_*)}.$$

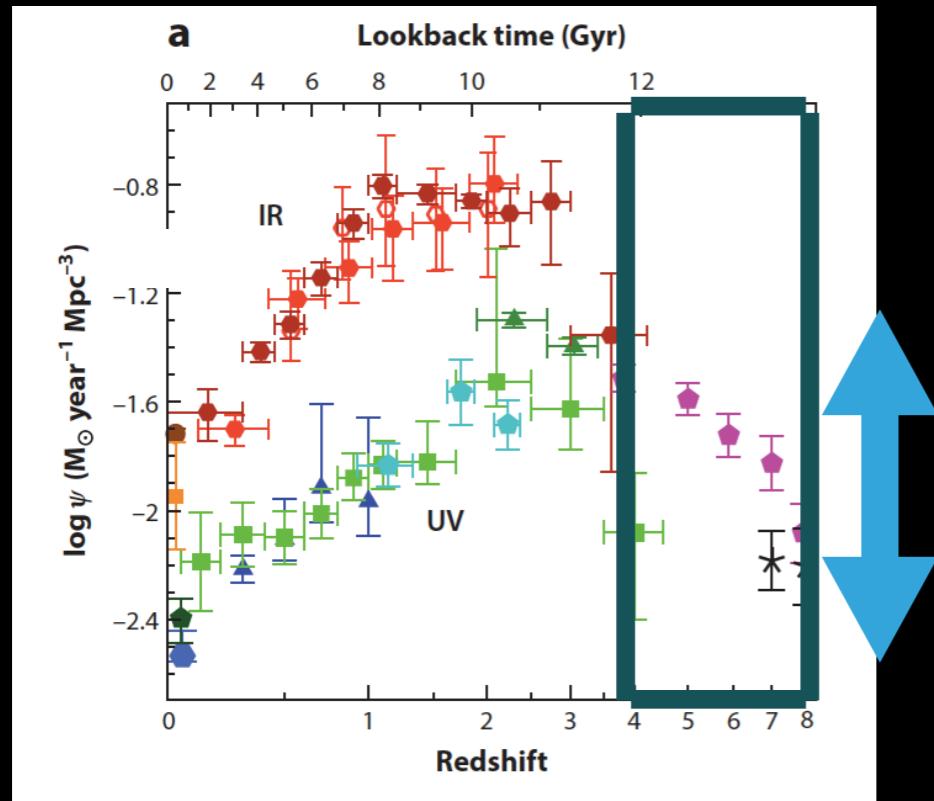
	$\log_{10} M_*$	α	$\Phi^* (10^{-5} \text{Mpc}^{-3})$
$z \sim 6$			
Bhatawdekar et al. (2019)	$10.35^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$	$-1.98^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$	$6.05^{+8.96}_{-3.49}$
Grazian et al. (2015)	$10.49^{+0.32}_{-0.32}$	$-1.55^{+0.19}_{-0.19}$	$6.91^{+13.5}_{-4.57}$
Duncan et al. (2014)	$10.87^{+1.13}_{-0.54}$	$-2.00^{+0.57}_{-0.40}$	$1.4^{+41.1}_{-1.4}$
$z \sim 7$			
Bhatawdekar et al. (2019)	$10.27^{+0.60}_{-0.67}$	$-2.01^{+0.17}_{-0.13}$	$3.9^{+9.2}_{-2.85}$
Grazian et al. (2015)	$10.69^{+1.58}_{-1.58}$	$-1.88^{+0.36}_{-0.36}$	$0.57^{+59.68}_{-0.56}$
Duncan et al. (2014)	$10.51^{+0.36}_{-0.32}$	$-1.89^{+1.39}_{-0.61}$	$3.60^{+3.01}_{-0.35}$
$z \sim 8$			
Bhatawdekar et al. (2019)	$10.54^{+1.00}_{-0.94}$	$-2.30^{+0.51}_{-0.46}$	$0.095^{+0.56}_{-0.08}$



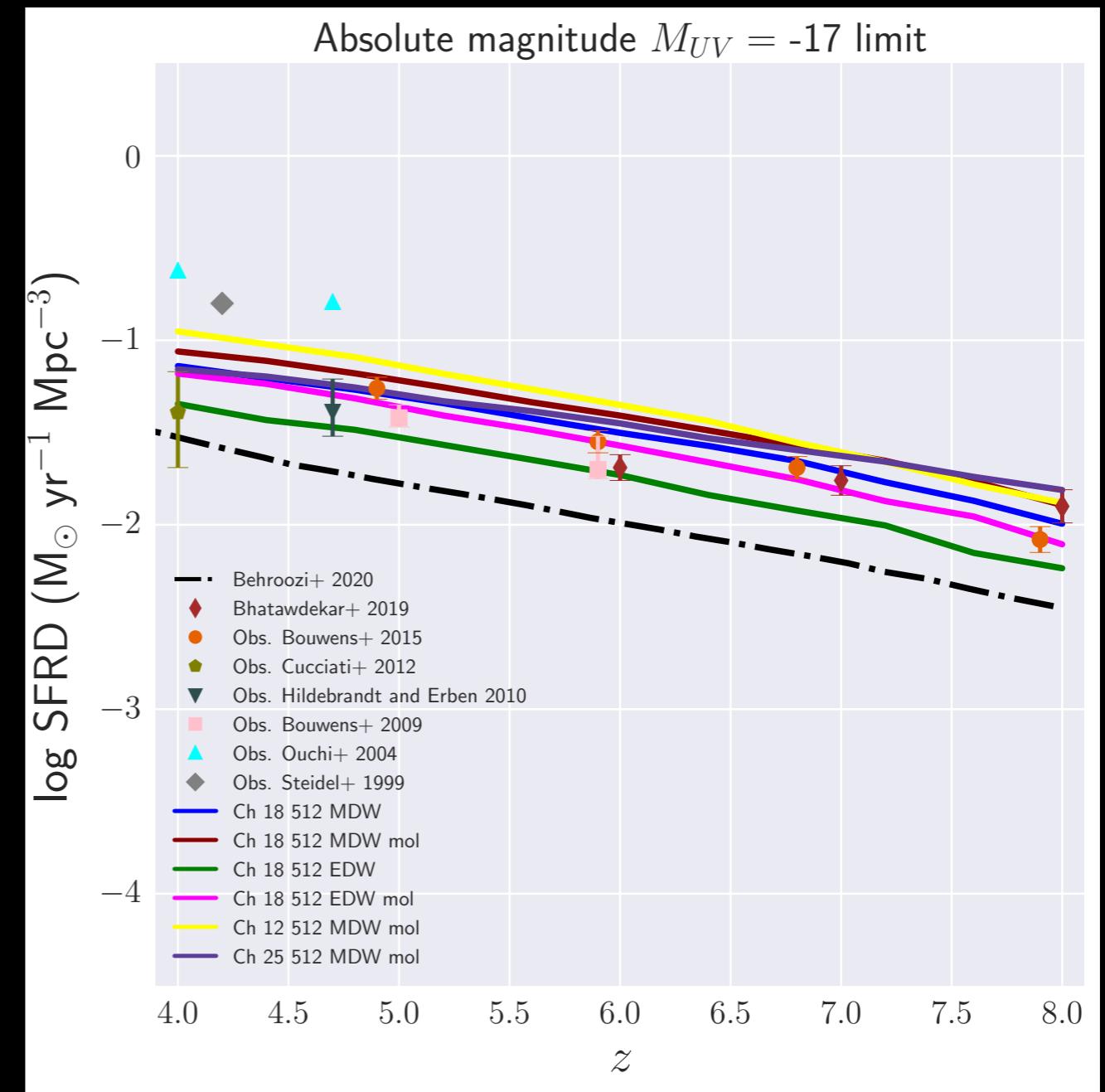
GALAXY STELLAR MASS TO HALO VIRIAL MASS FUNCTION



COSMIC STAR FORMATION RATE

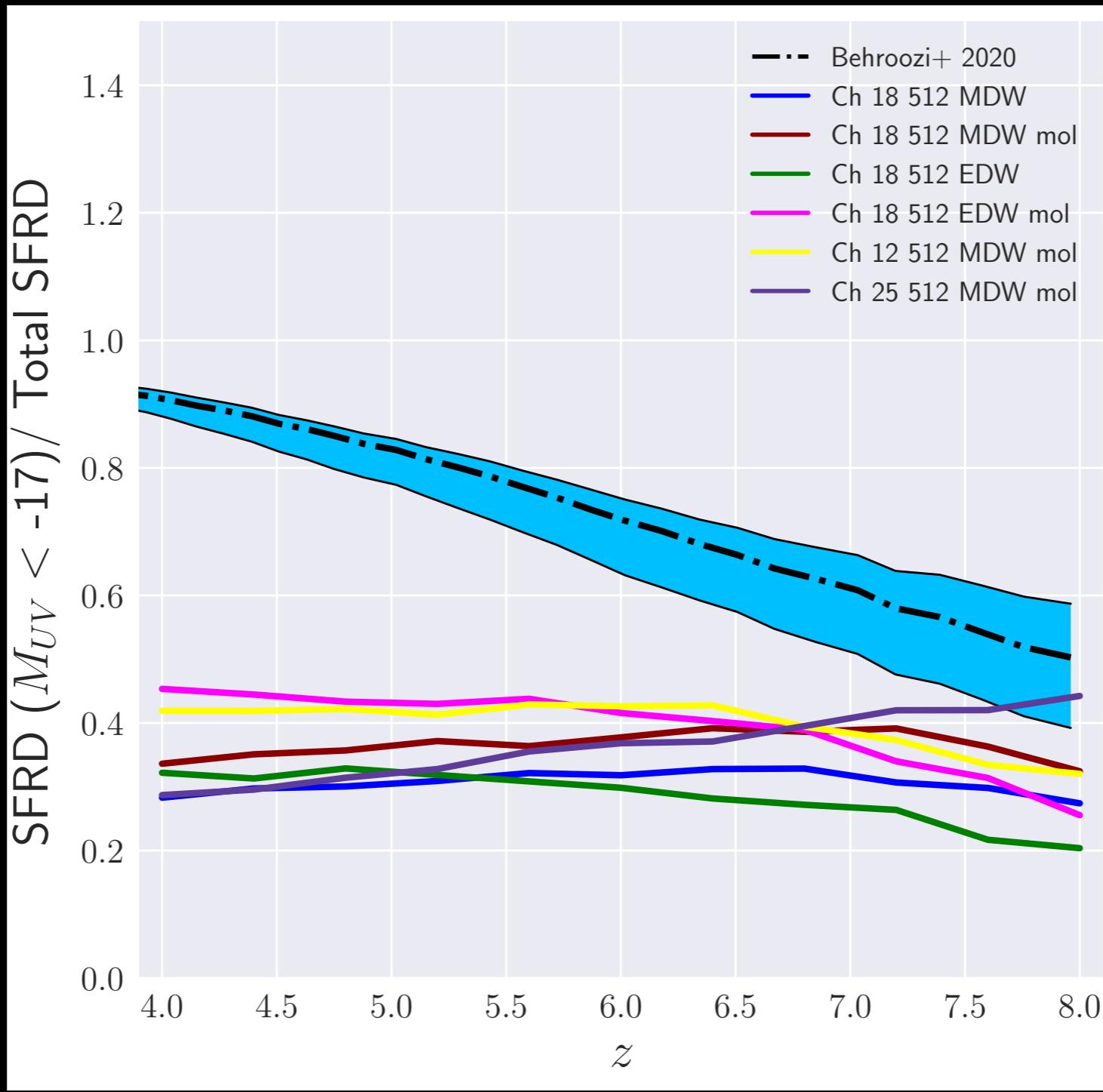


Madau et al. 2014

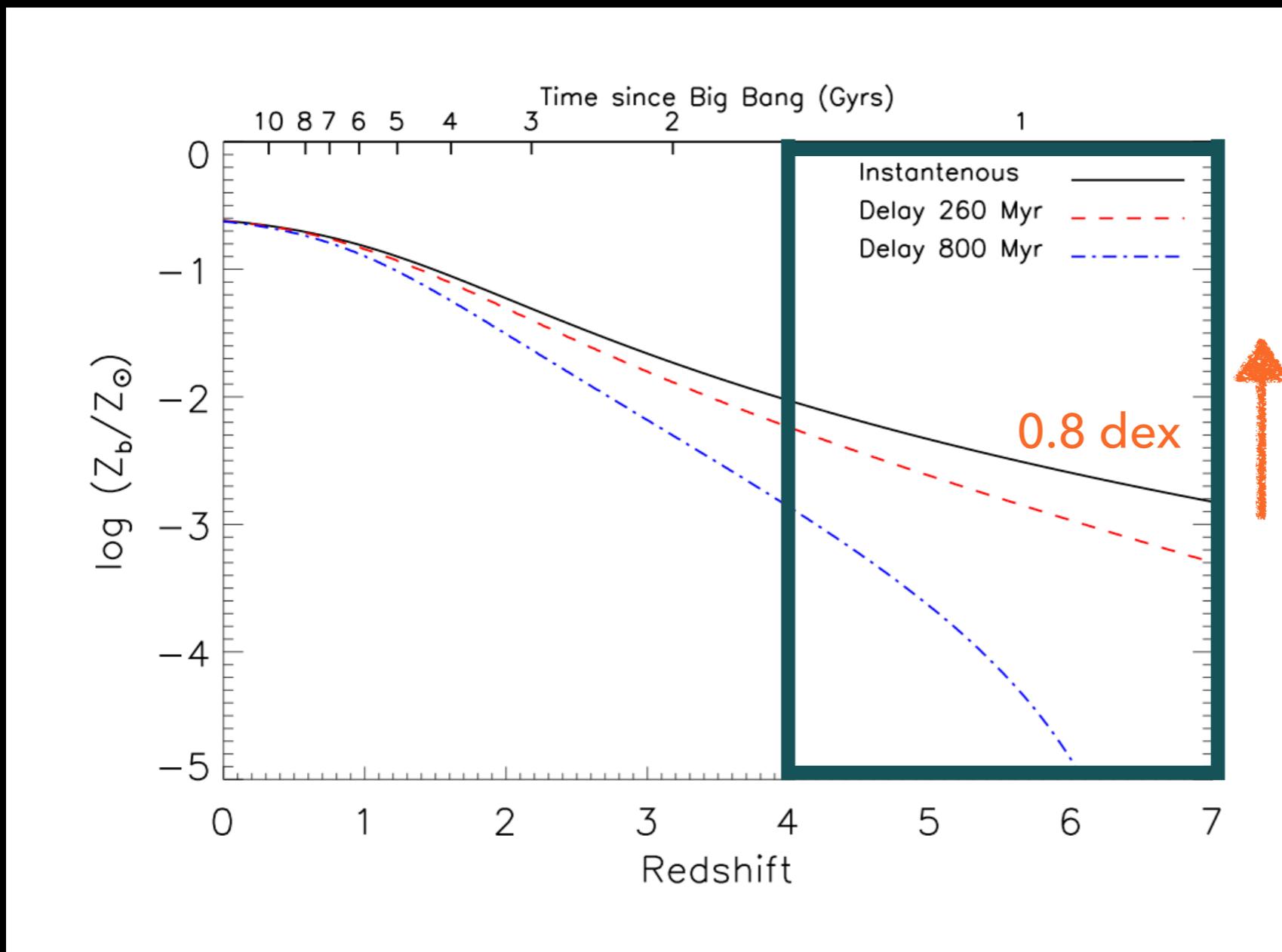


García submitted

STAR FORMATION RATE RATIO



CHEMICAL ENRICHMENT



$$Z_b(z) \equiv \frac{\gamma \rho_*(z)}{\rho_b}$$

Mean metallicity of the Universe:

y: amount of heavy metals

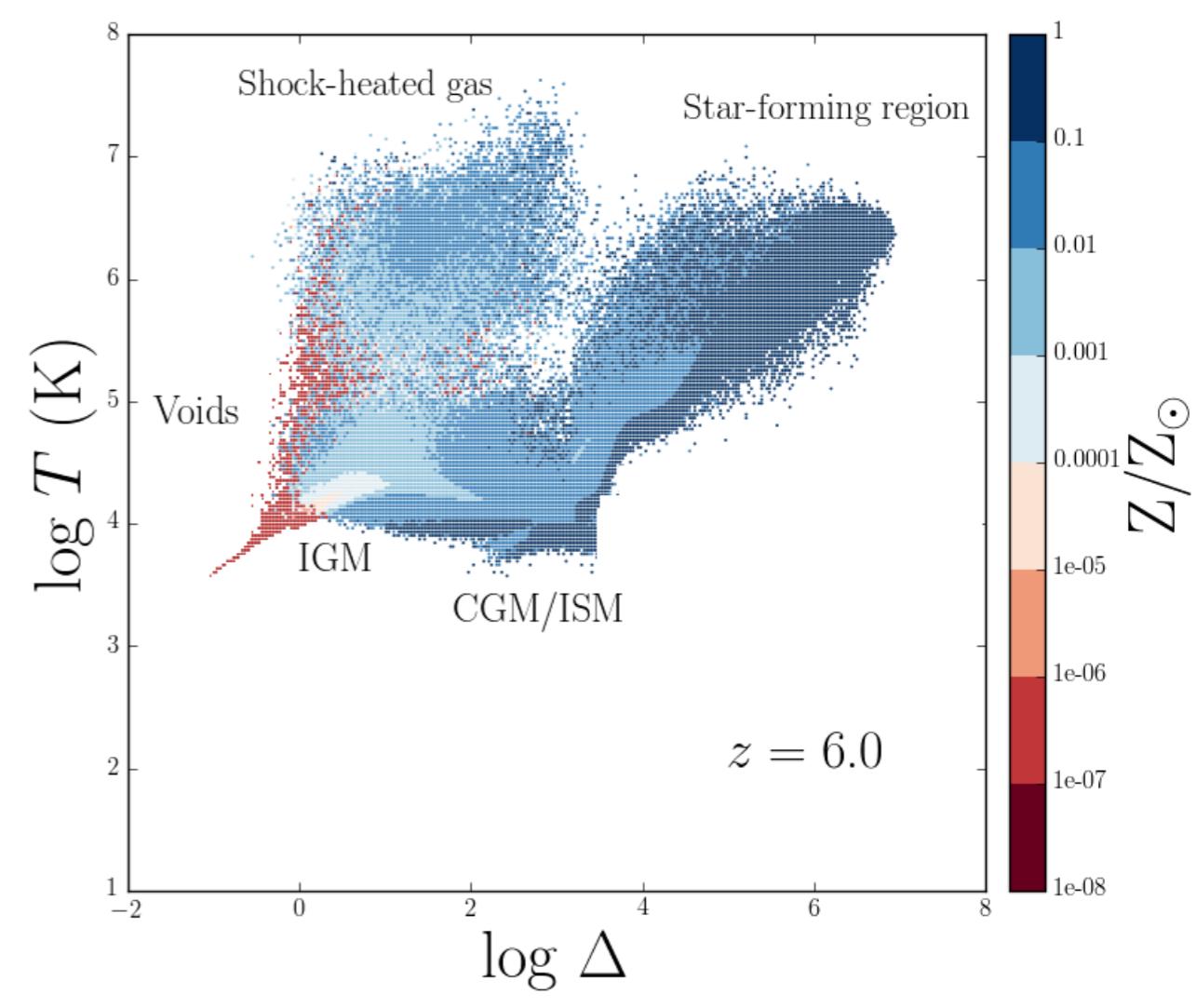
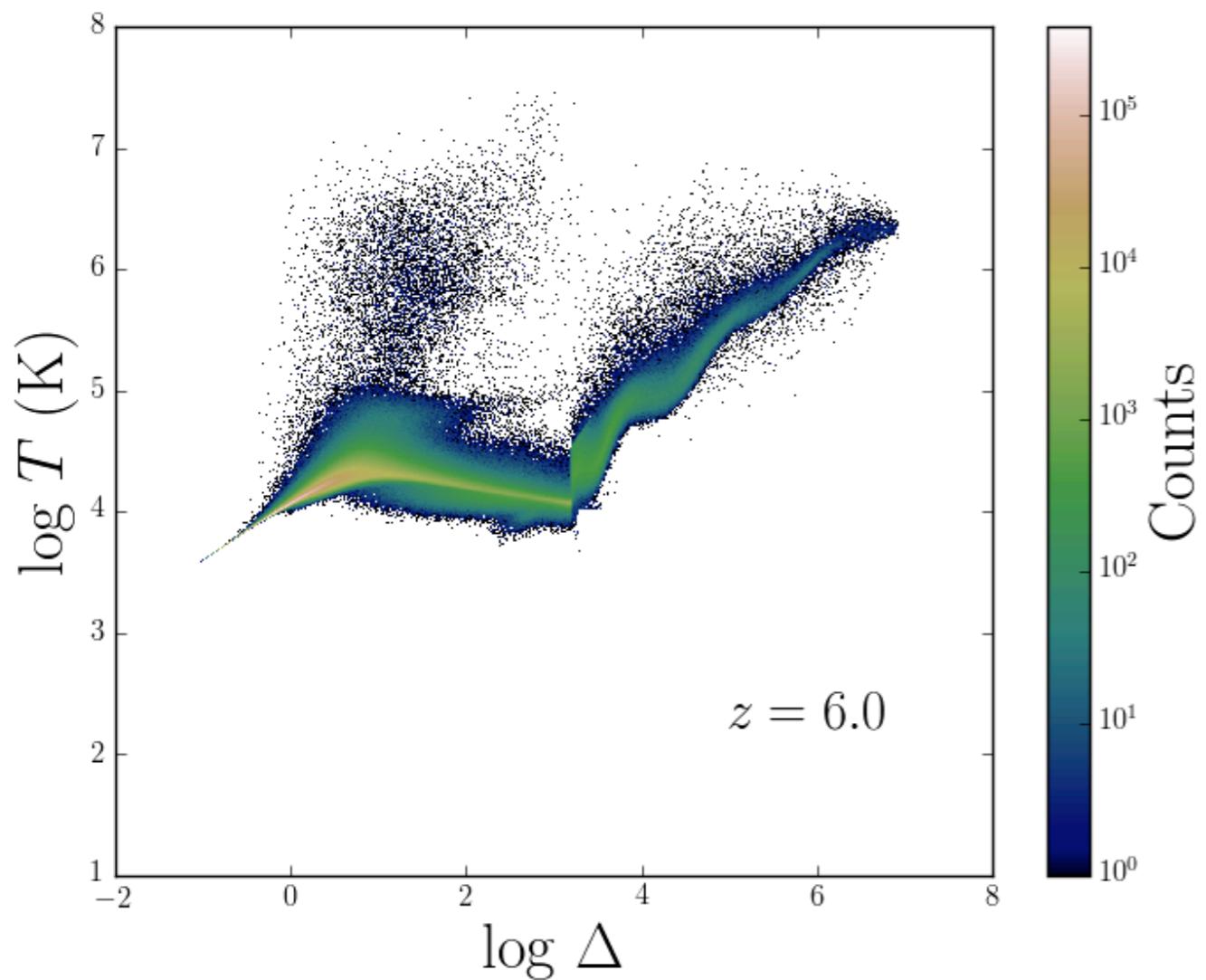
model SFR

$$\rho_*(z)$$

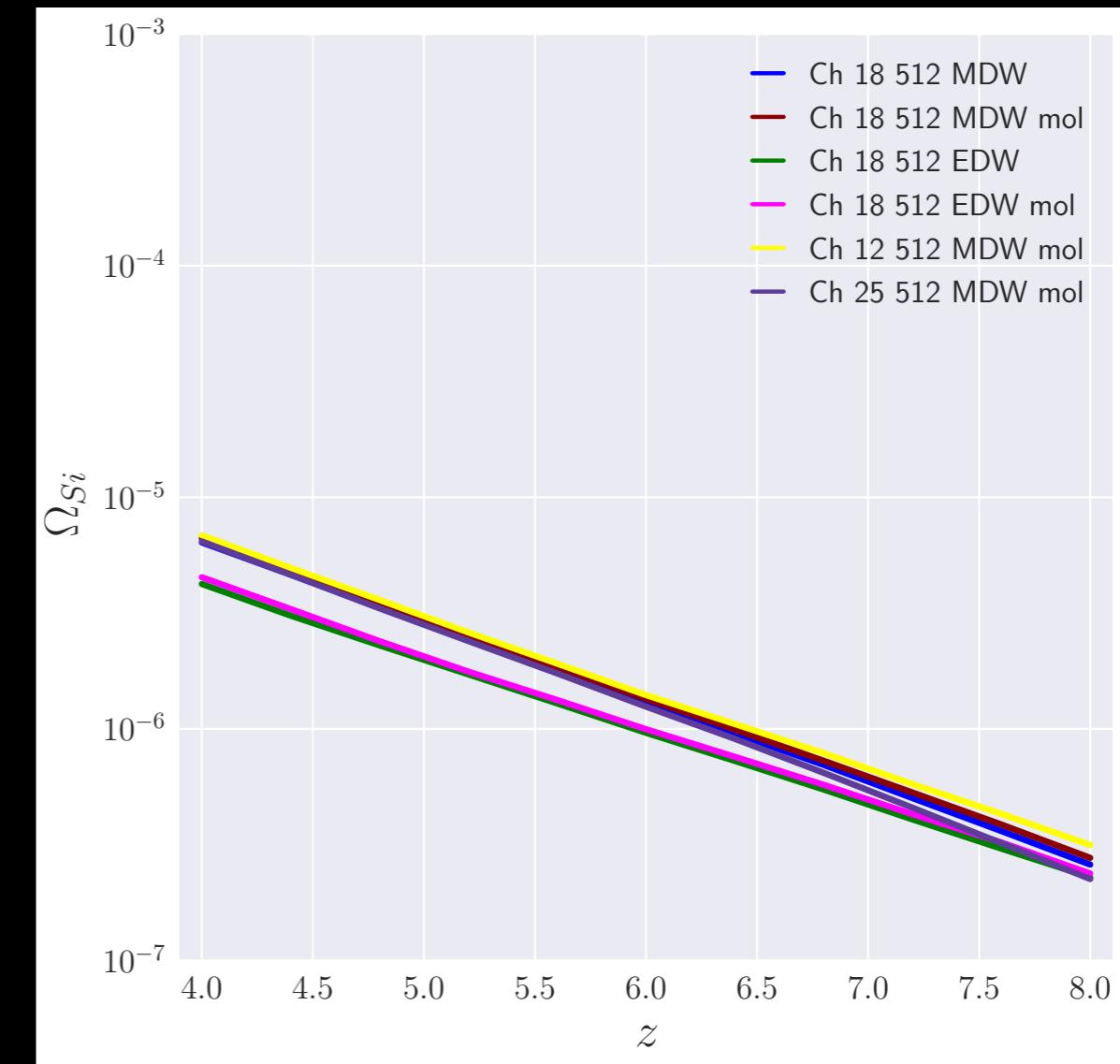
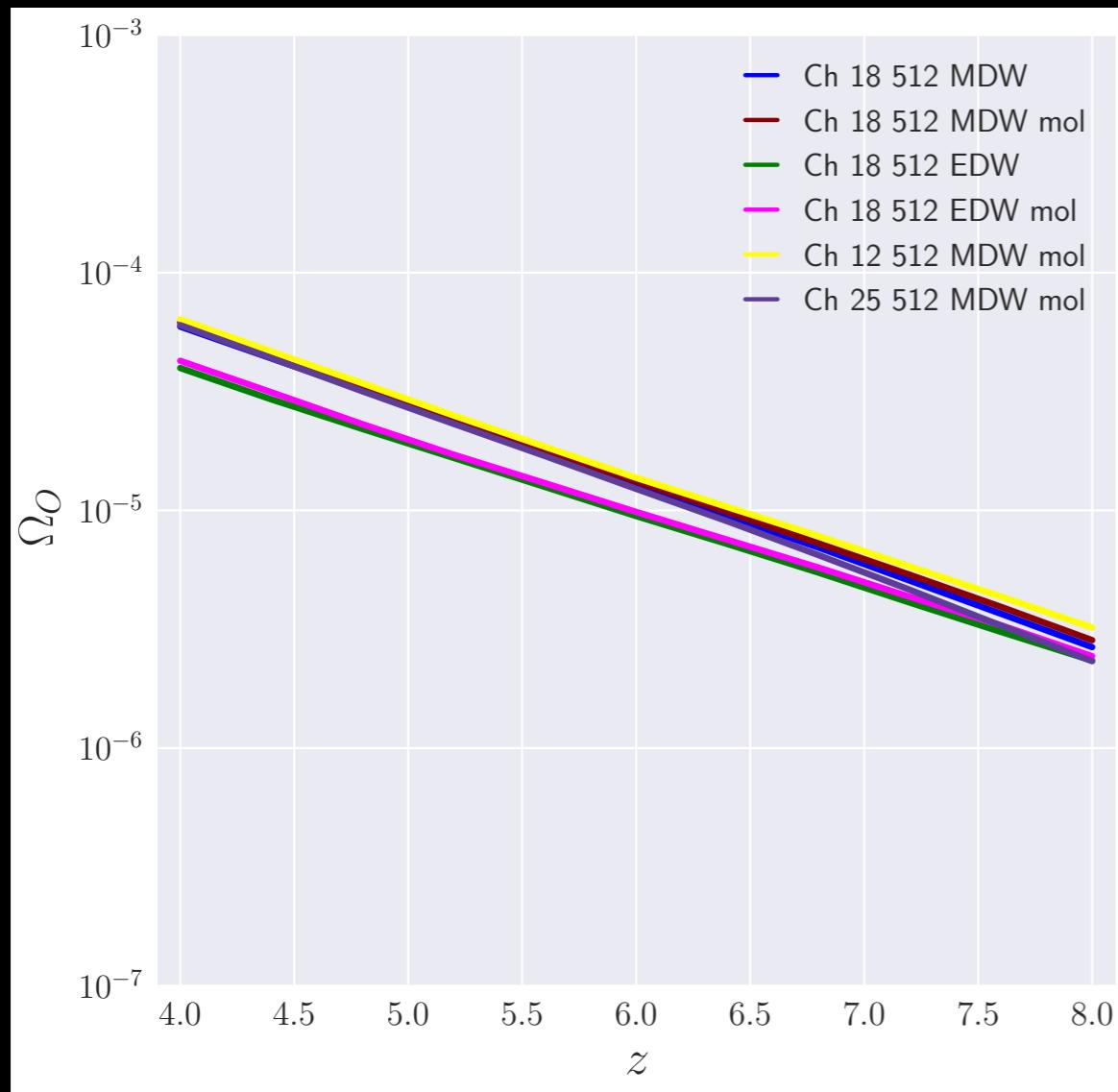
IMF

stellar yields

MULTIPHASE GAS - METALLICITY



CHEMICAL ENRICHMENT



TAKE-AWAY MESSAGES

- * The main goal of the study is to describe the evolution of galaxy properties and their connection with the dark matter halos that host these galaxies at the tail of Reionization.
- * The proposed models agree well with the observed galaxy stellar mass function at $z = 8, 7,$ and $6,$ and the cosmic star formation rate at $4 < z < 8.$
- * These results are consistent with other simulations that account for modules with diverse physical processes, including Renaissance, Astraeus, CROC and UNIVERSEMACHINE.
- * There is a correlation between the cosmic star formation history and the metal enrichment of the intergalactic medium, and both processes are regulated by the galaxy and supernova feedback prescriptions in the simulations.
- * A comparison with UNIVERSEMACHINE models leads to an inferred constant power-law slope $a = -2,$ at $l = 8 - 6.$ This last conclusion will be tested and constrained by JWST shortly.



Thank you very much!

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