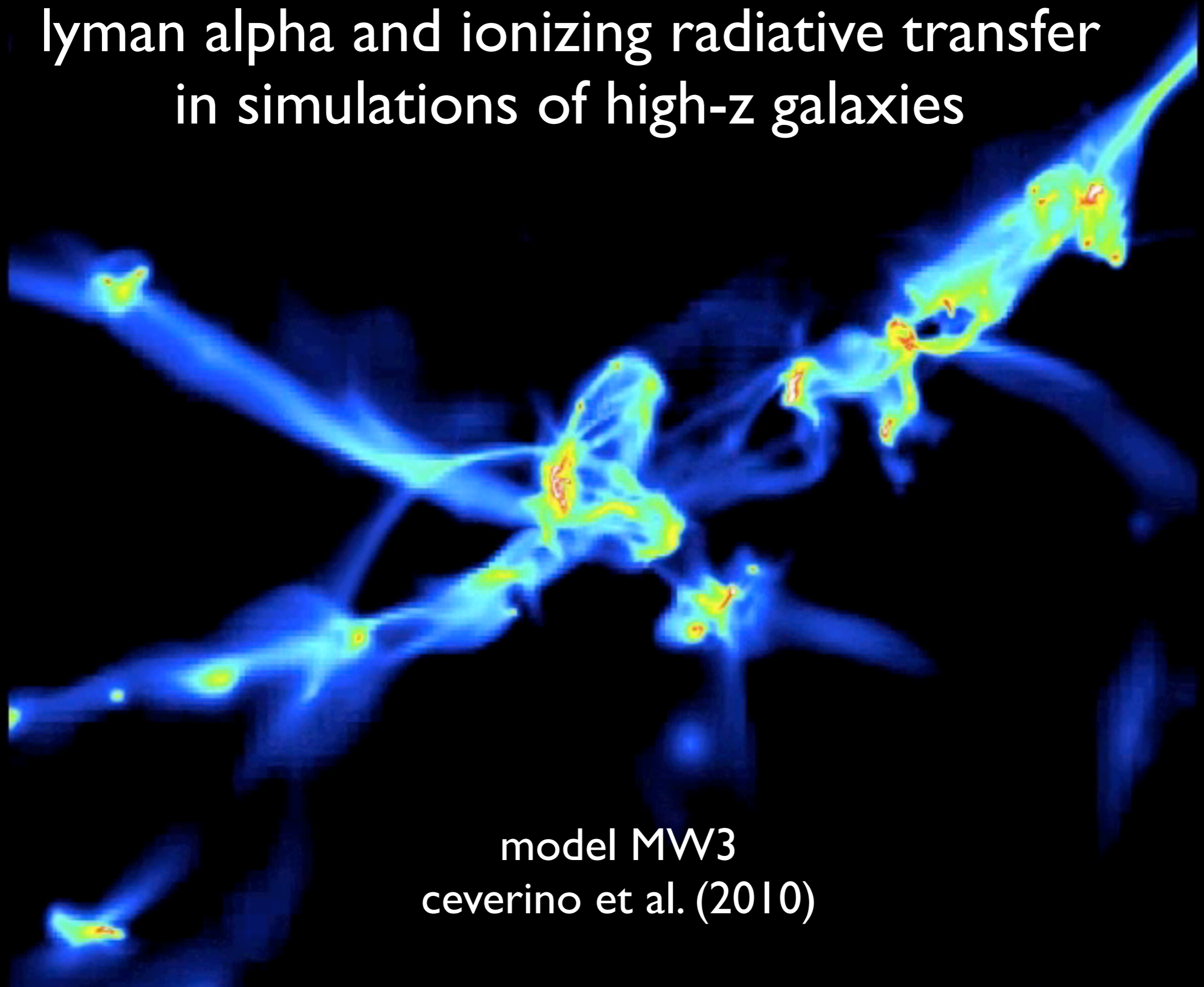


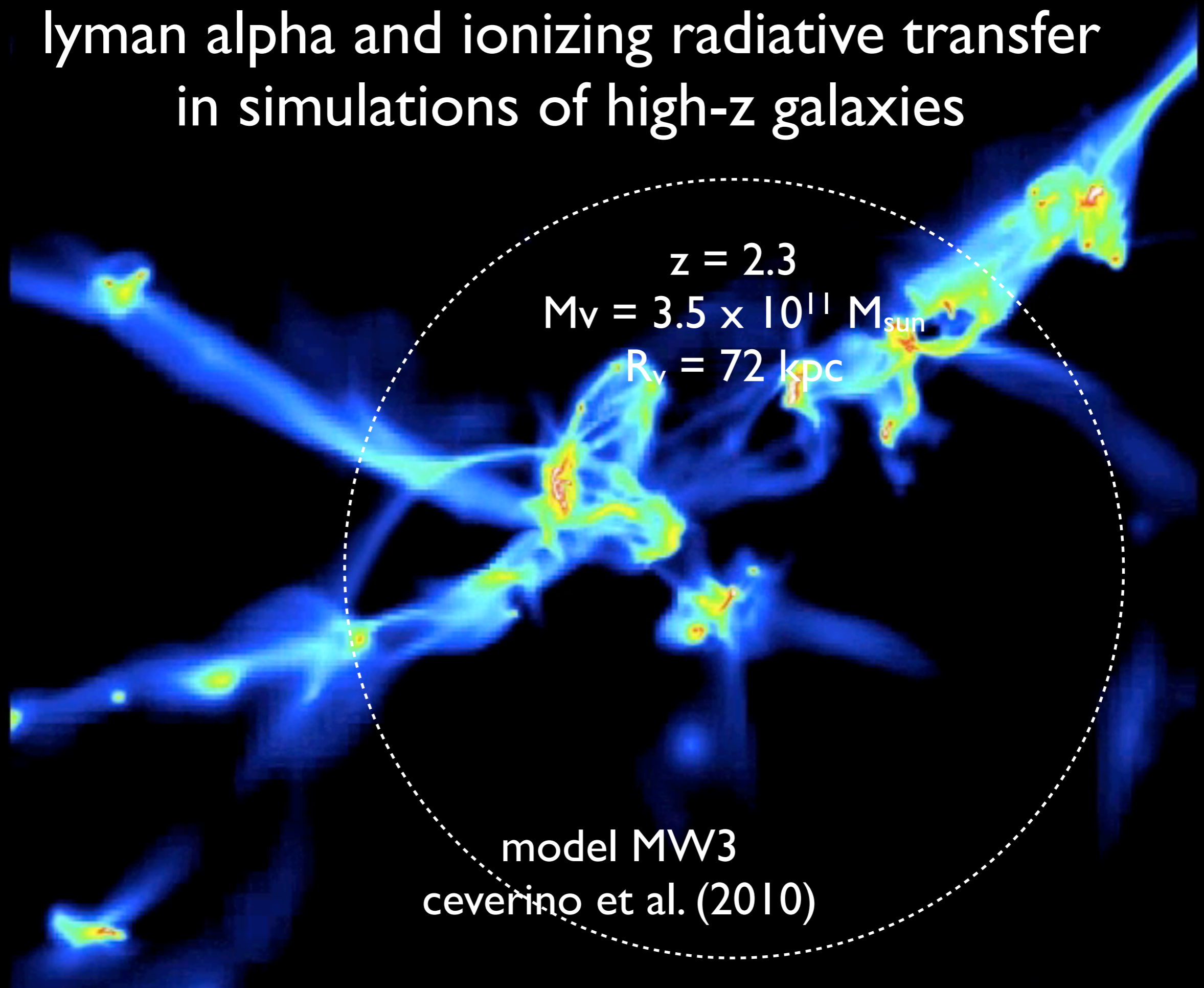
daniel ceverino, avishai dekel, michele fumagalli,  
joel primack, x prochaska

# lyman alpha and ionizing radiative transfer in simulations of high-z galaxies



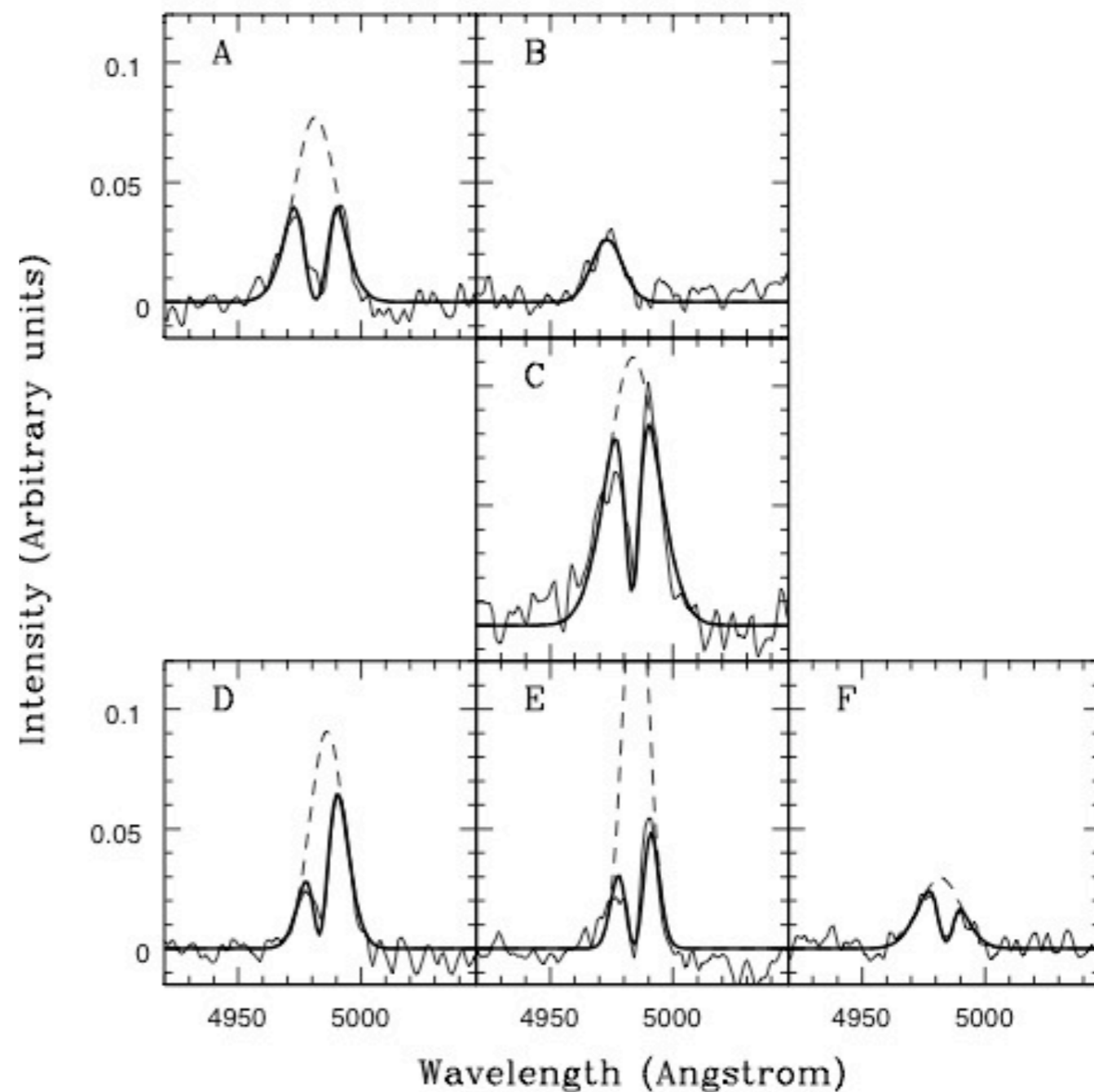
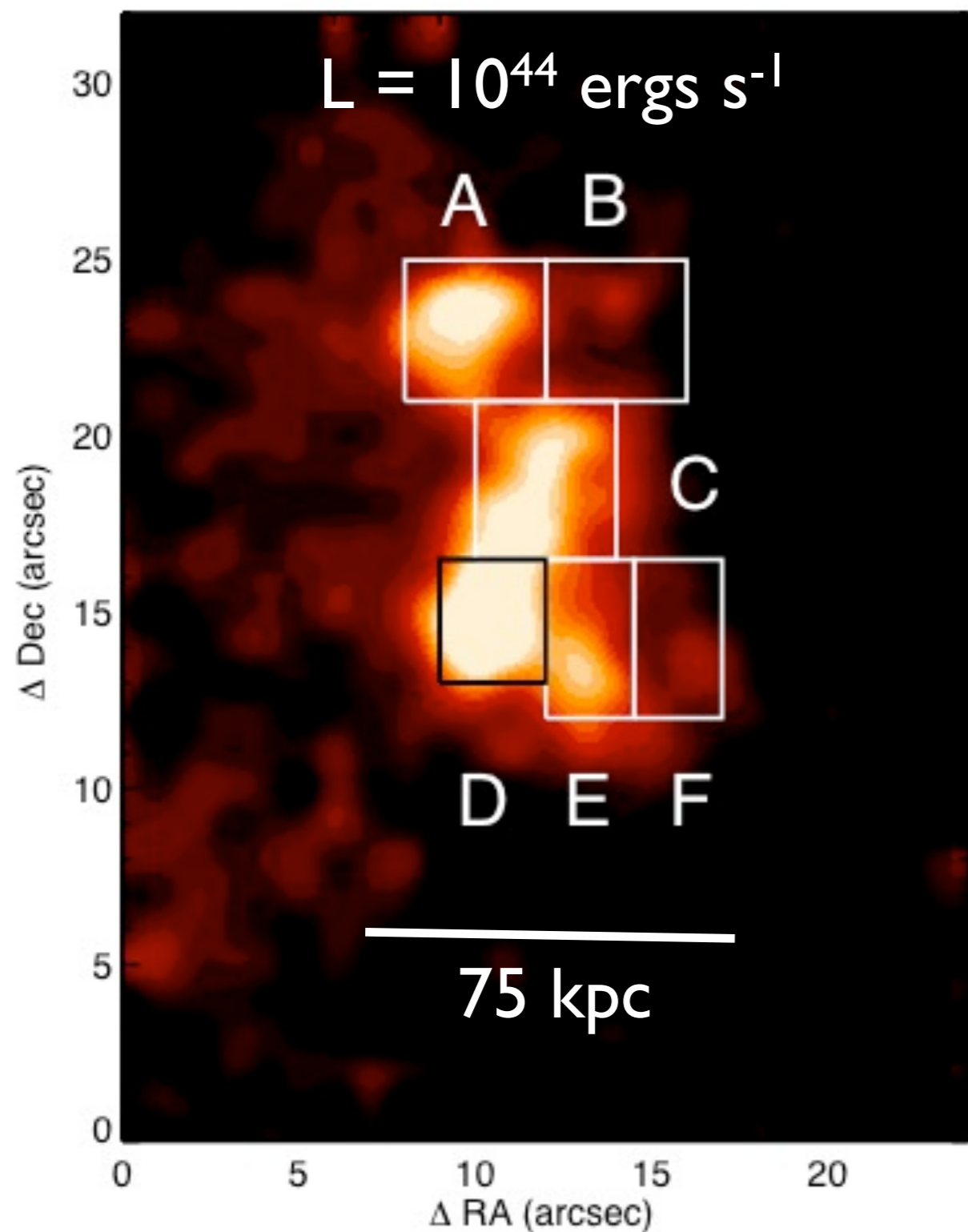
model MW3  
ceverino et al. (2010)

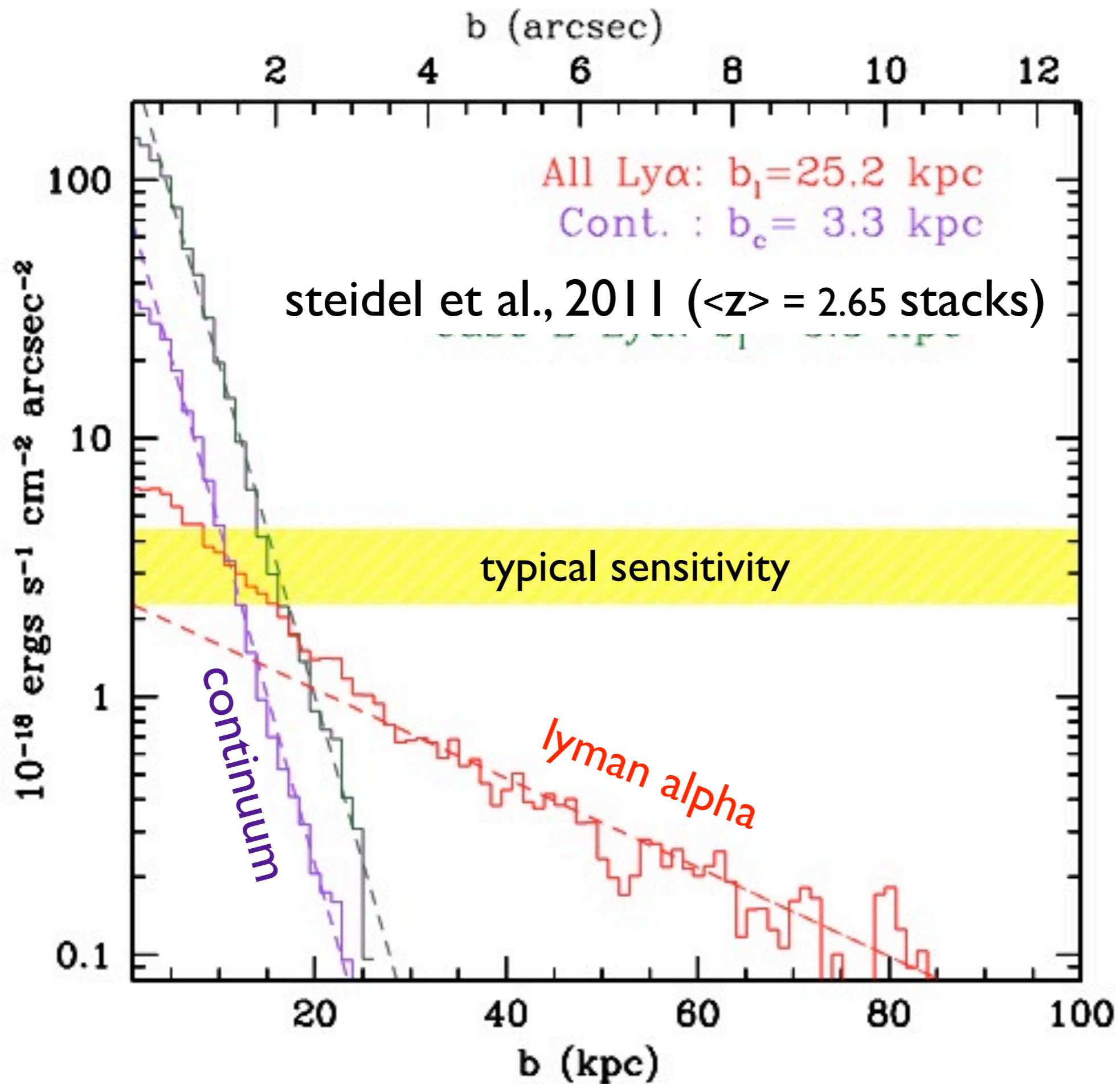
# lyman alpha and ionizing radiative transfer in simulations of high-z galaxies



# Lyman alpha blobs

LAB 2 ( $z = 3.09$ ) wilman et al., 2005

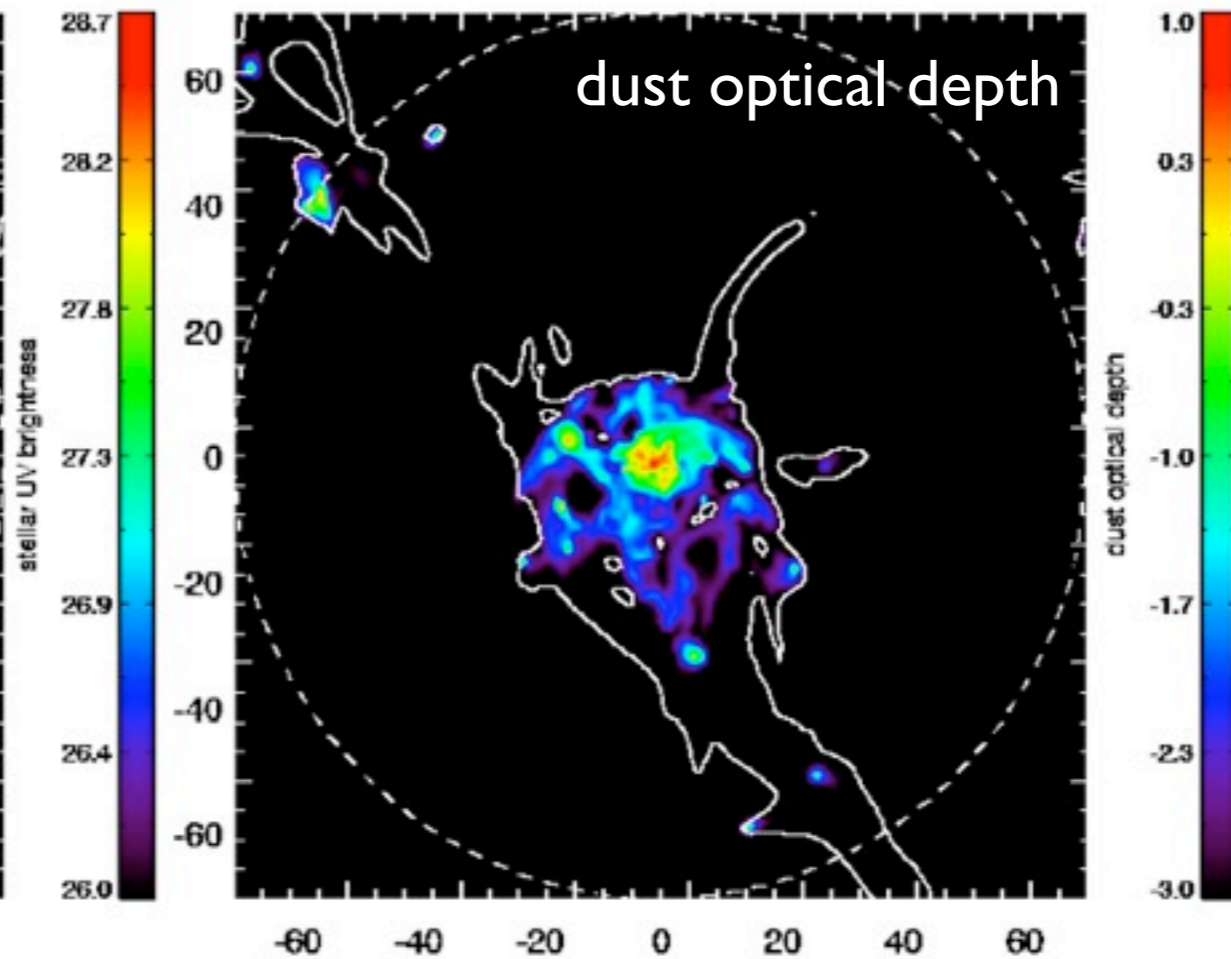
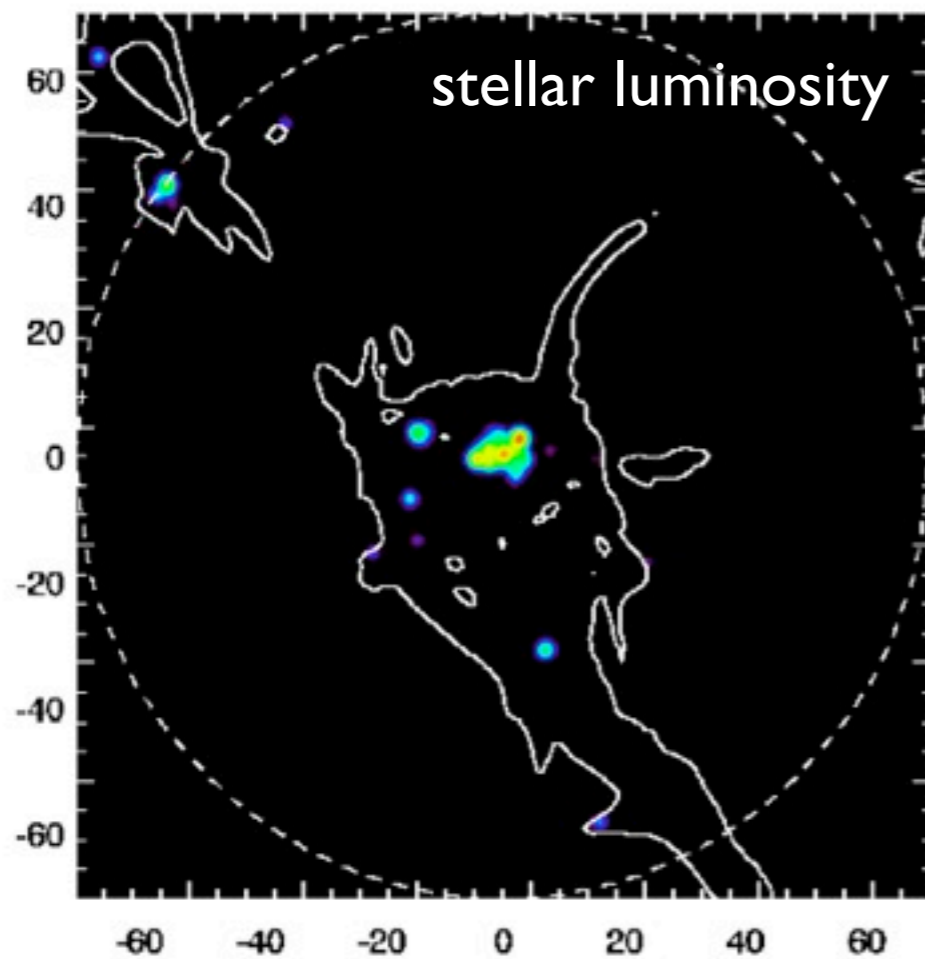
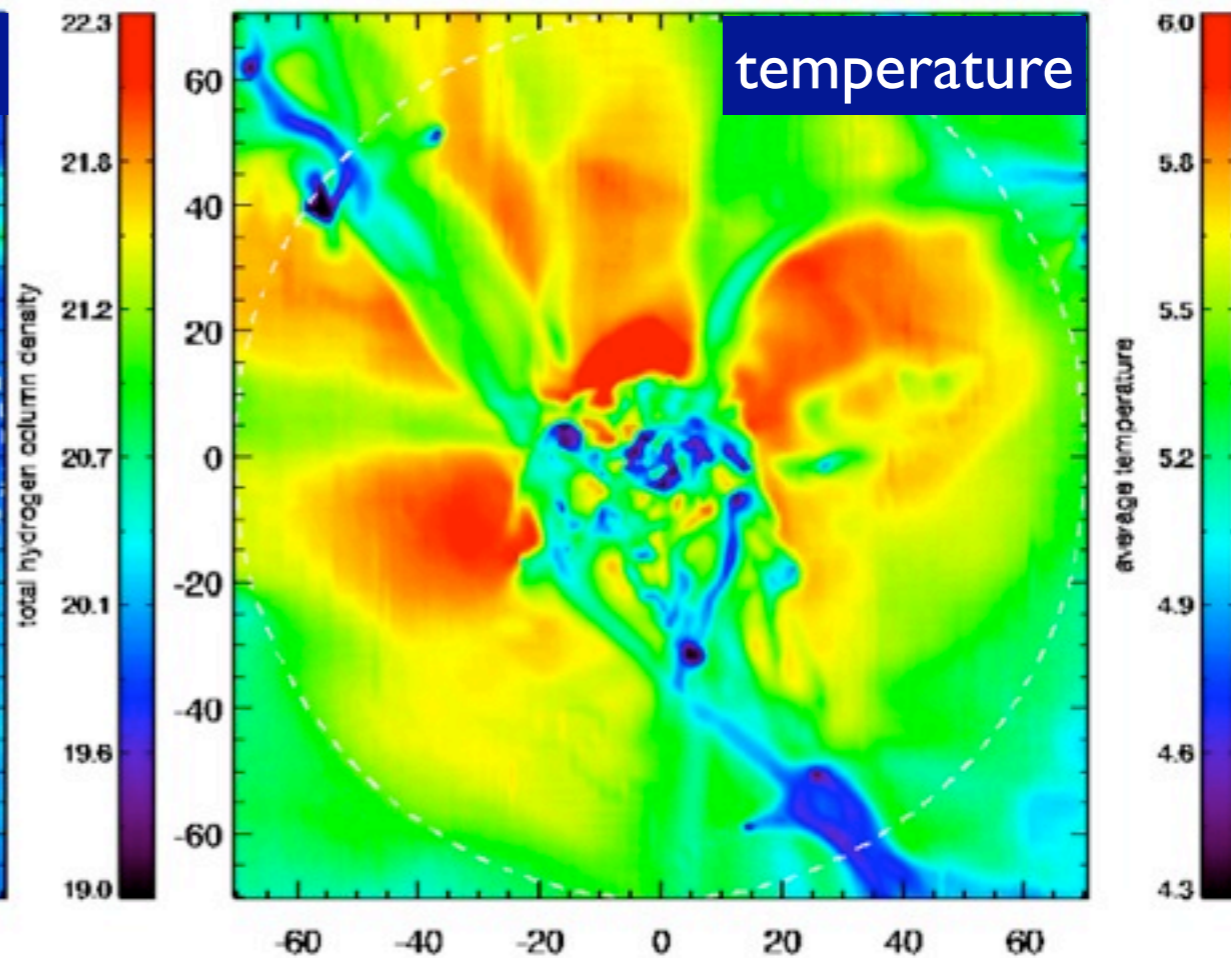
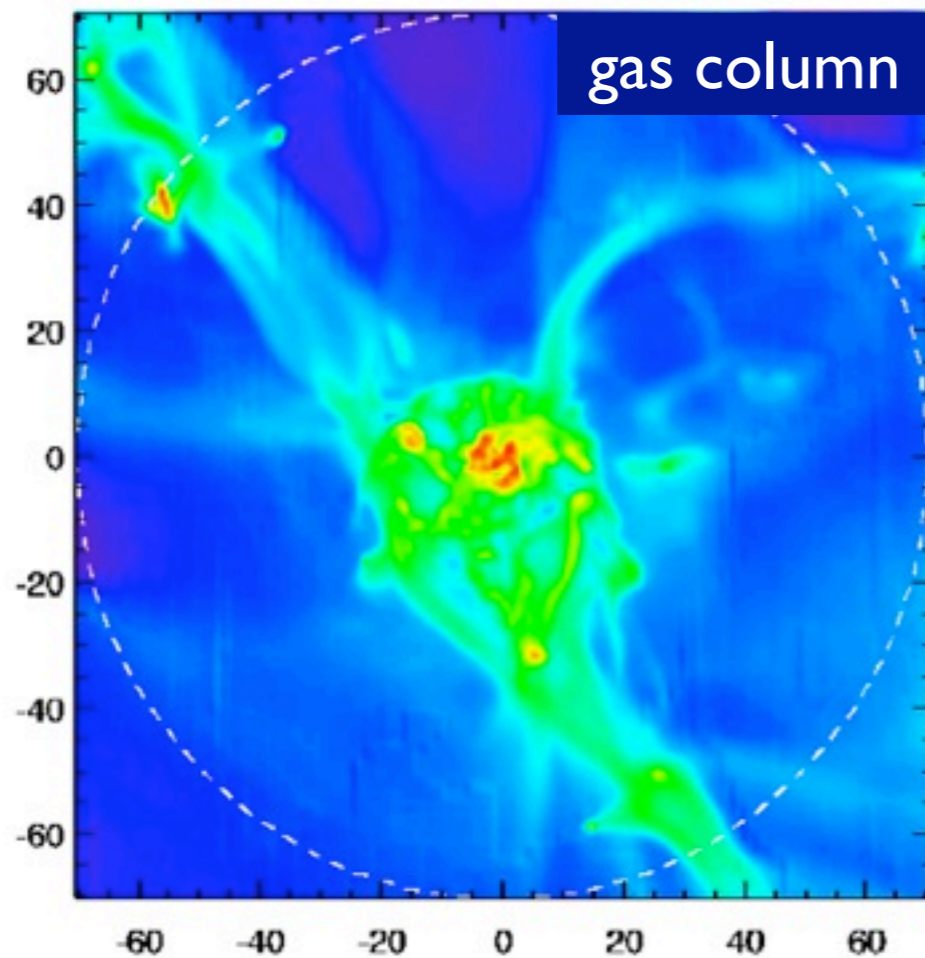




# origin of the lyman alpha blobs

- cooling emission from infall  
e.g., haiman+ 2000, fadal+ 2001, dijkstra&loeb 2009, goerdt+ 2010, faucher-giguere+ 2010
- photoionization by stars  
but c.f. matsuda+ 2004, nilsson+ 2006
- photoionization by AGN  
e.g., geach+ 2009
- scattering in circumgalactic gas/outflows  
e.g., zheng+ 2010, steidel+ 2011

what does theory predict when line scattering, photoionization and dust are taken into account?



# transport of ionizing and $L\alpha$ radiation

multi-wavelength monte carlo transport

no on the spot approximation

arbitrary distribution of ionizing sources

isotropic UVB plus  $\sim 5000$  star particles

using an AMR grid

10 levels of refinement,  $\Delta x \sim 60$  pc for 280 kpc box

dust absorption + scattering included

dust opacity constructed from metal distribution

transport done in post-processing

assumes ionization equilibrium, approximate heating

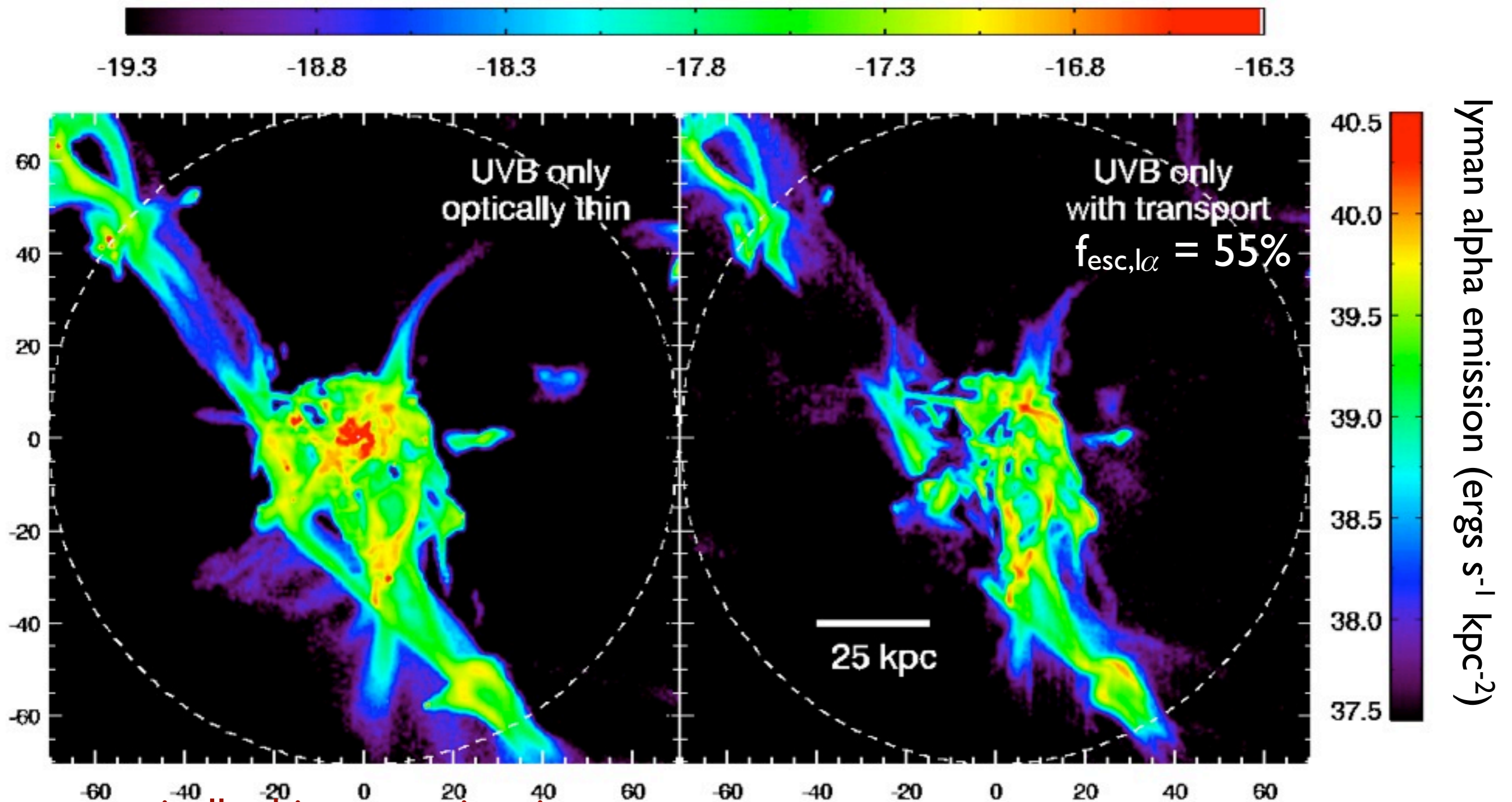
scattering/absorption on unresolved scales?



# lyman alpha cooling emission

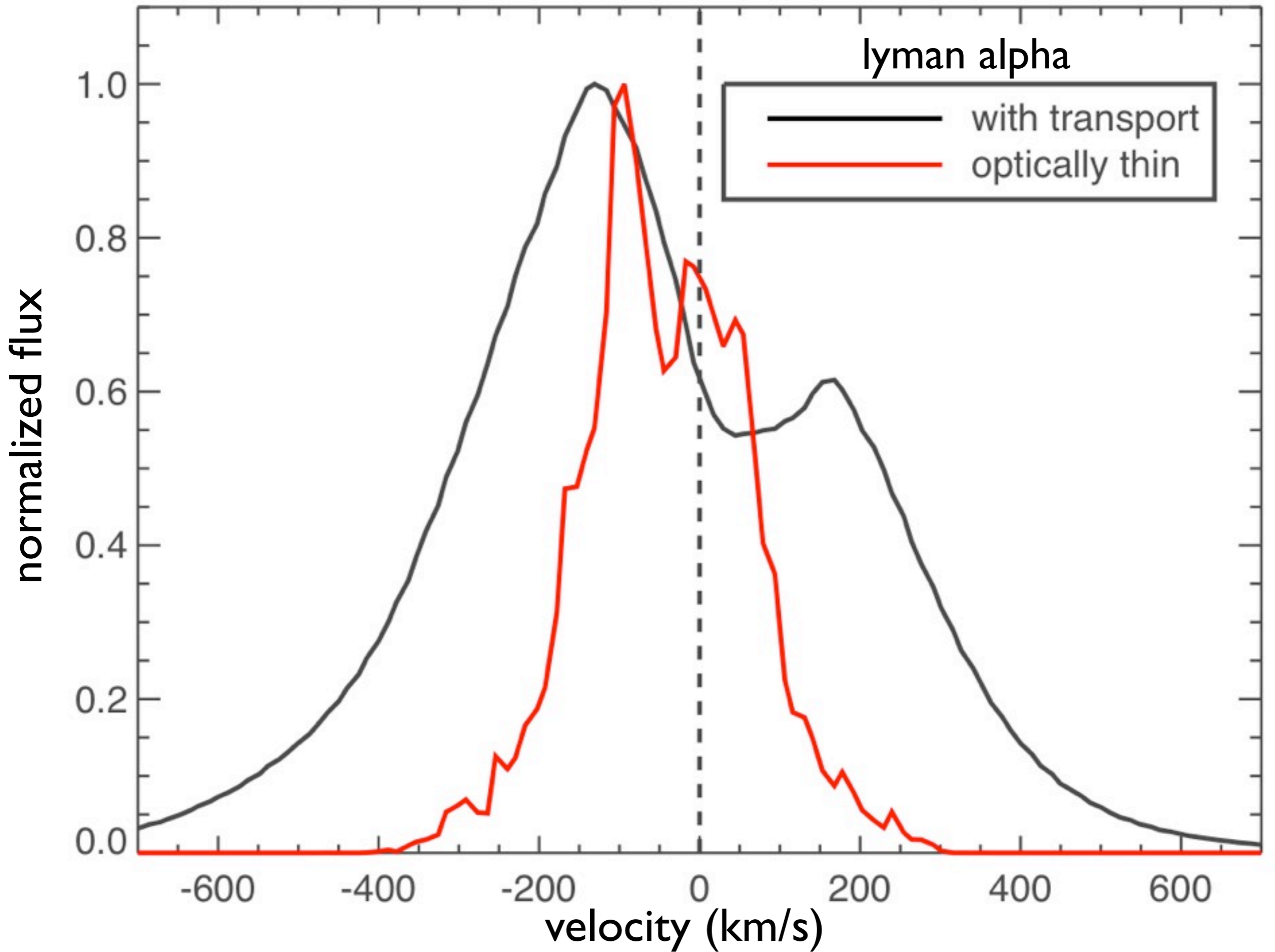
no stellar or AGN photoionization;  $L = 7 \times 10^{42}$  ergs/s

$L\alpha$  surface brightness ( $\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{arcsec}^{-2}$ )



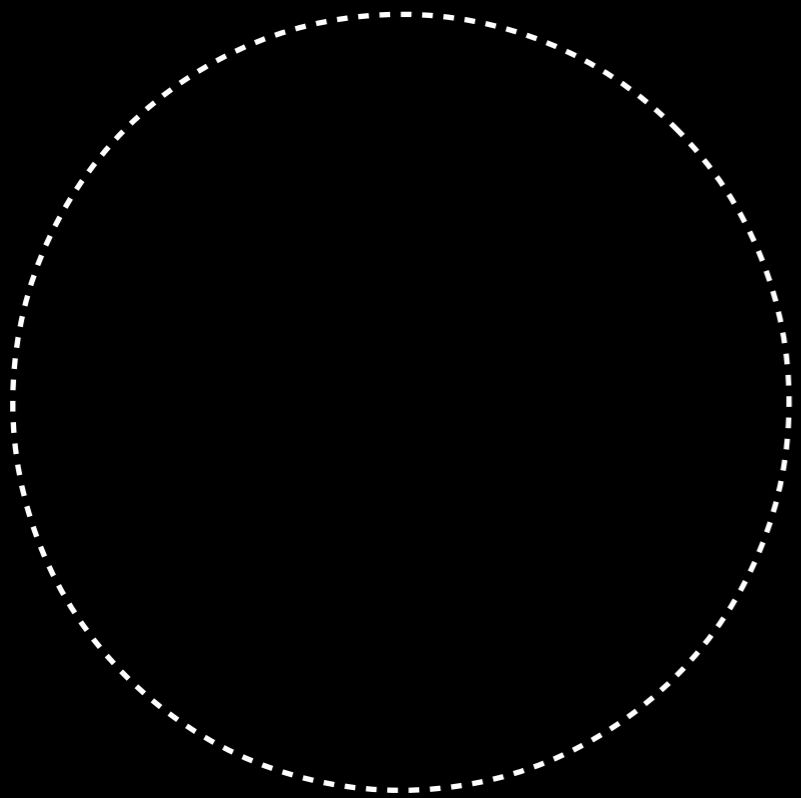
optically thin approximation  
e.g., goerdt et al. (2010)

with line scattering and dust



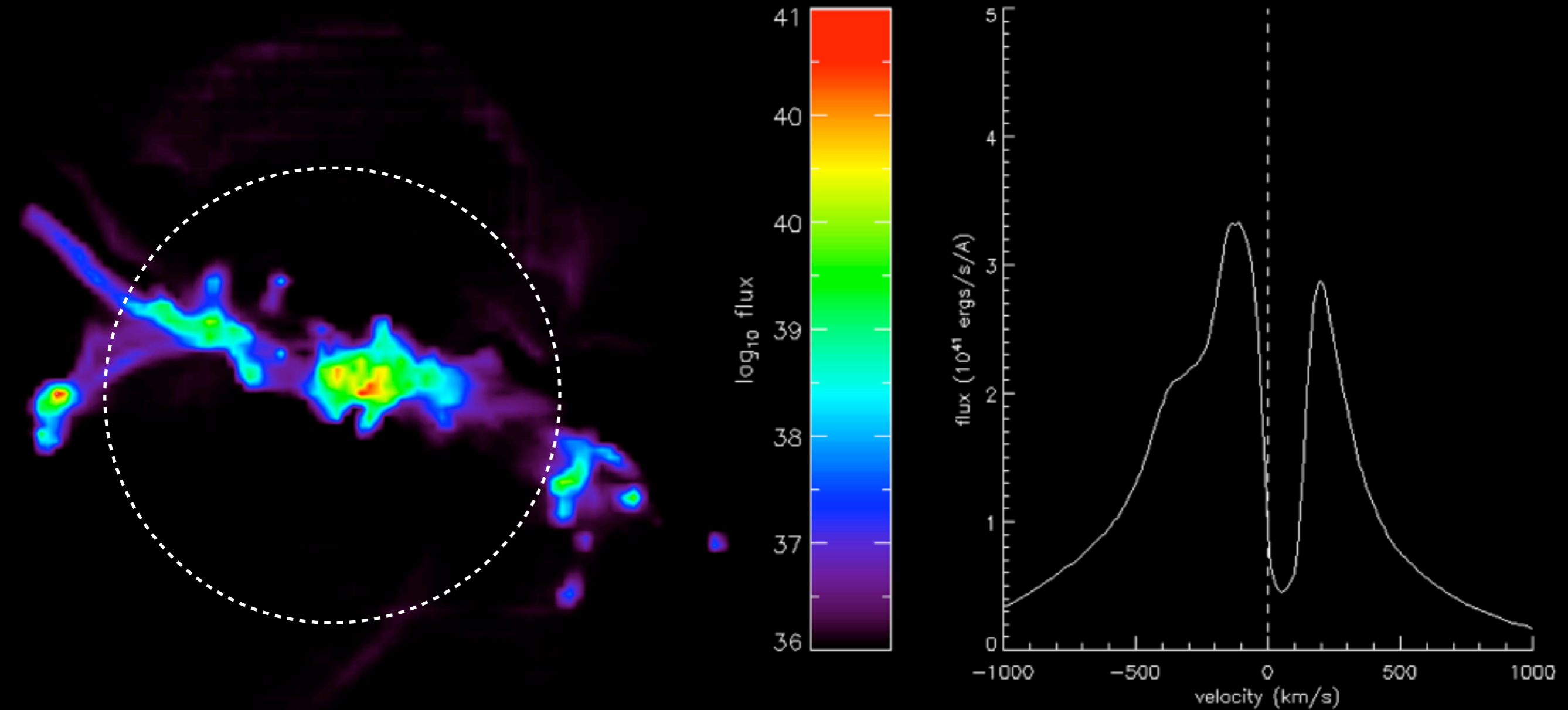
# orientation dependence of $L\alpha$ emission

MW3  $z = 2.33$  (cooling emission, no photoionization)



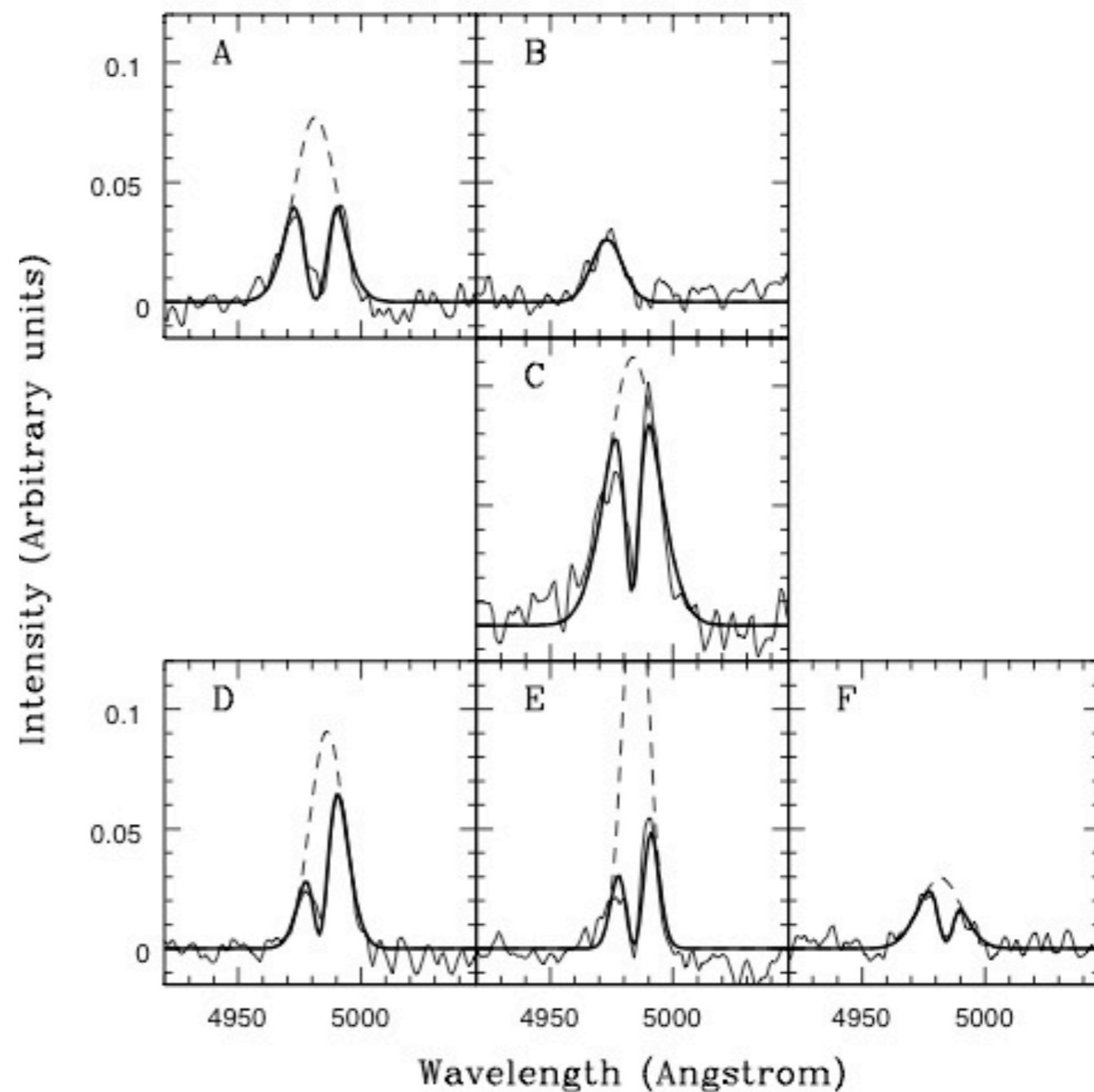
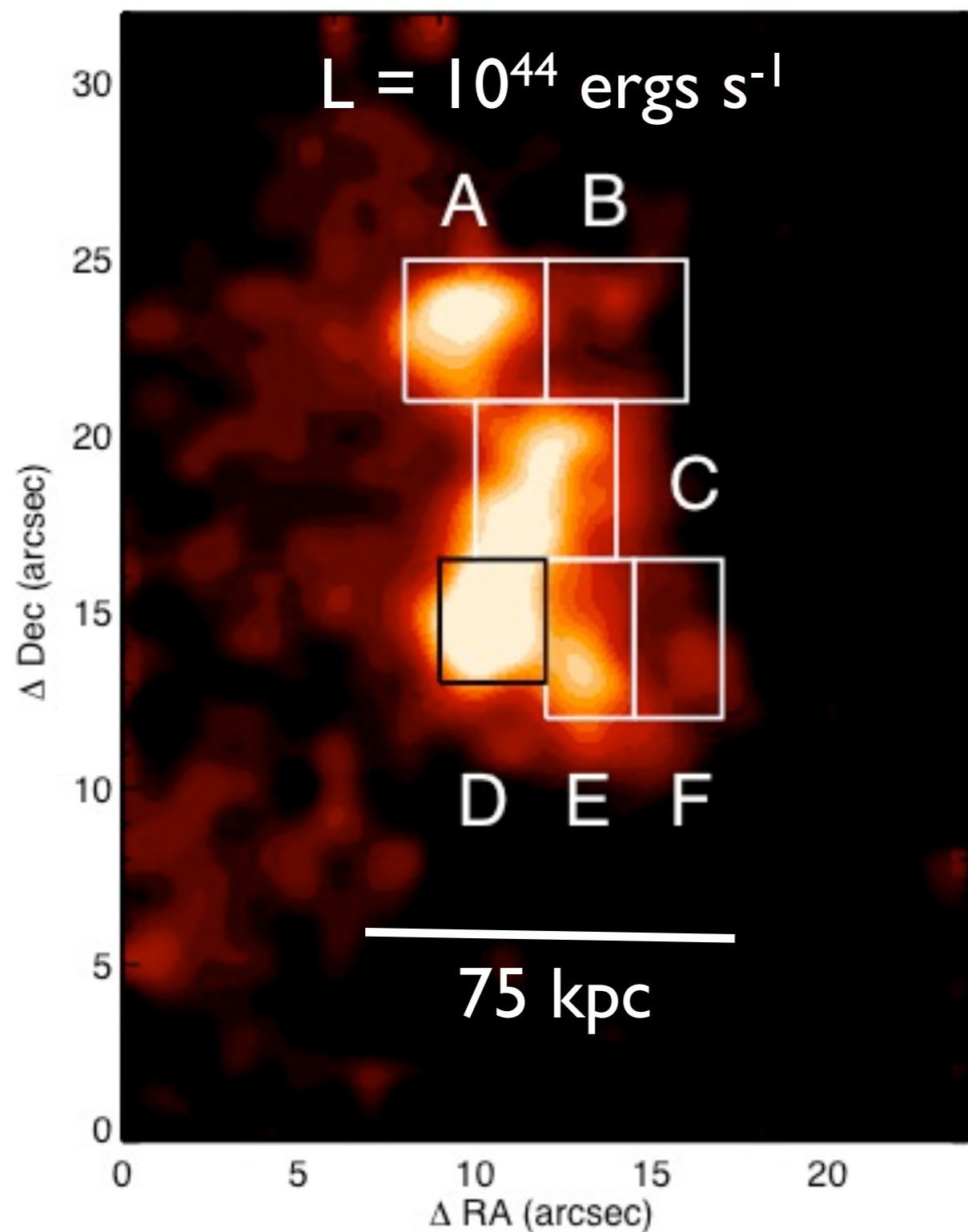
# orientation dependence of $L\alpha$ emission

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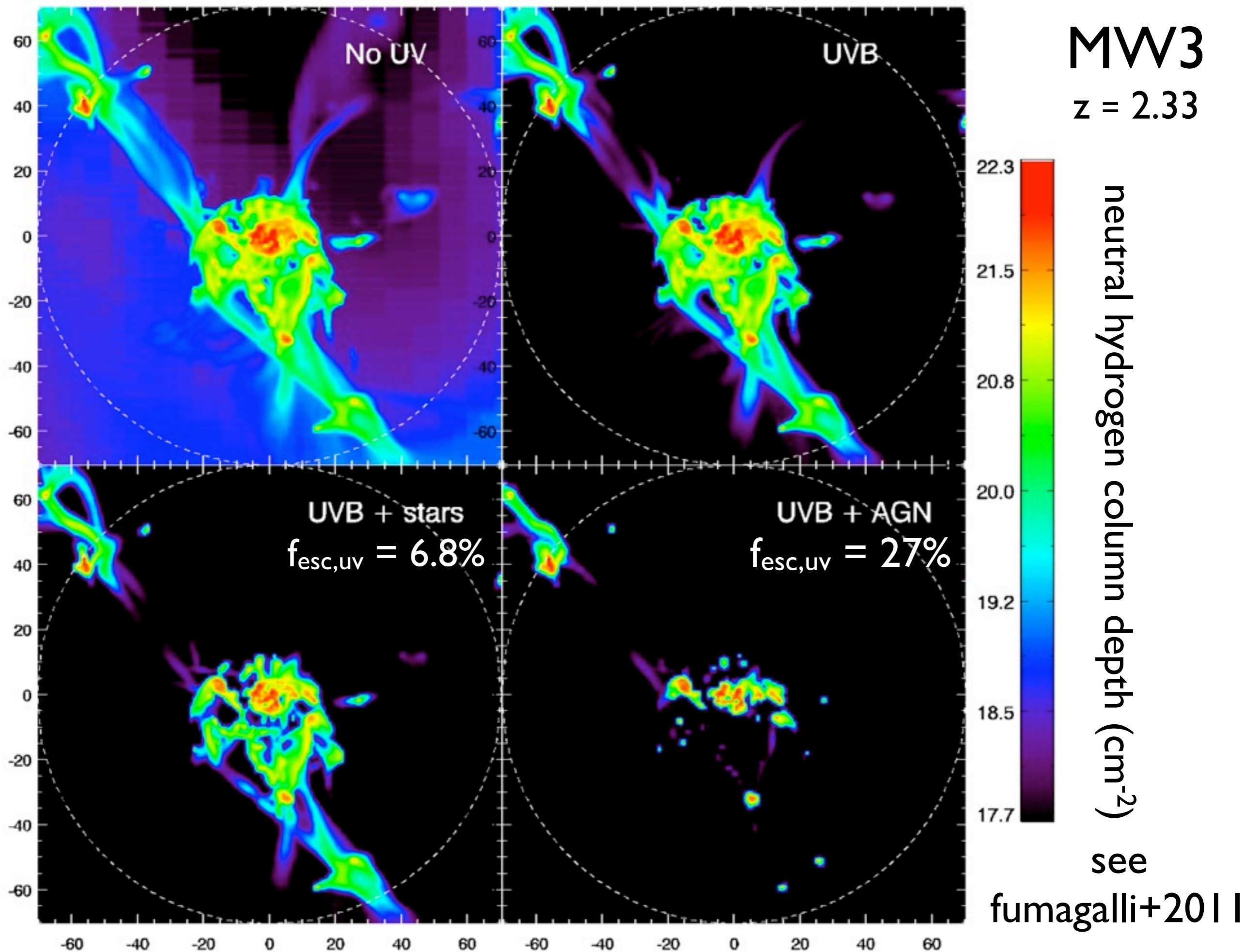
# Lyman alpha blobs

LAB 2 ( $z = 3.09$ ) wilman et al., 2005

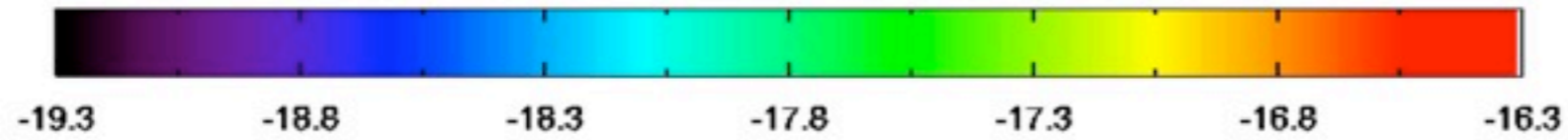


# MW3

$z = 2.33$



$L\alpha$  surface brightness ( $\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$ )

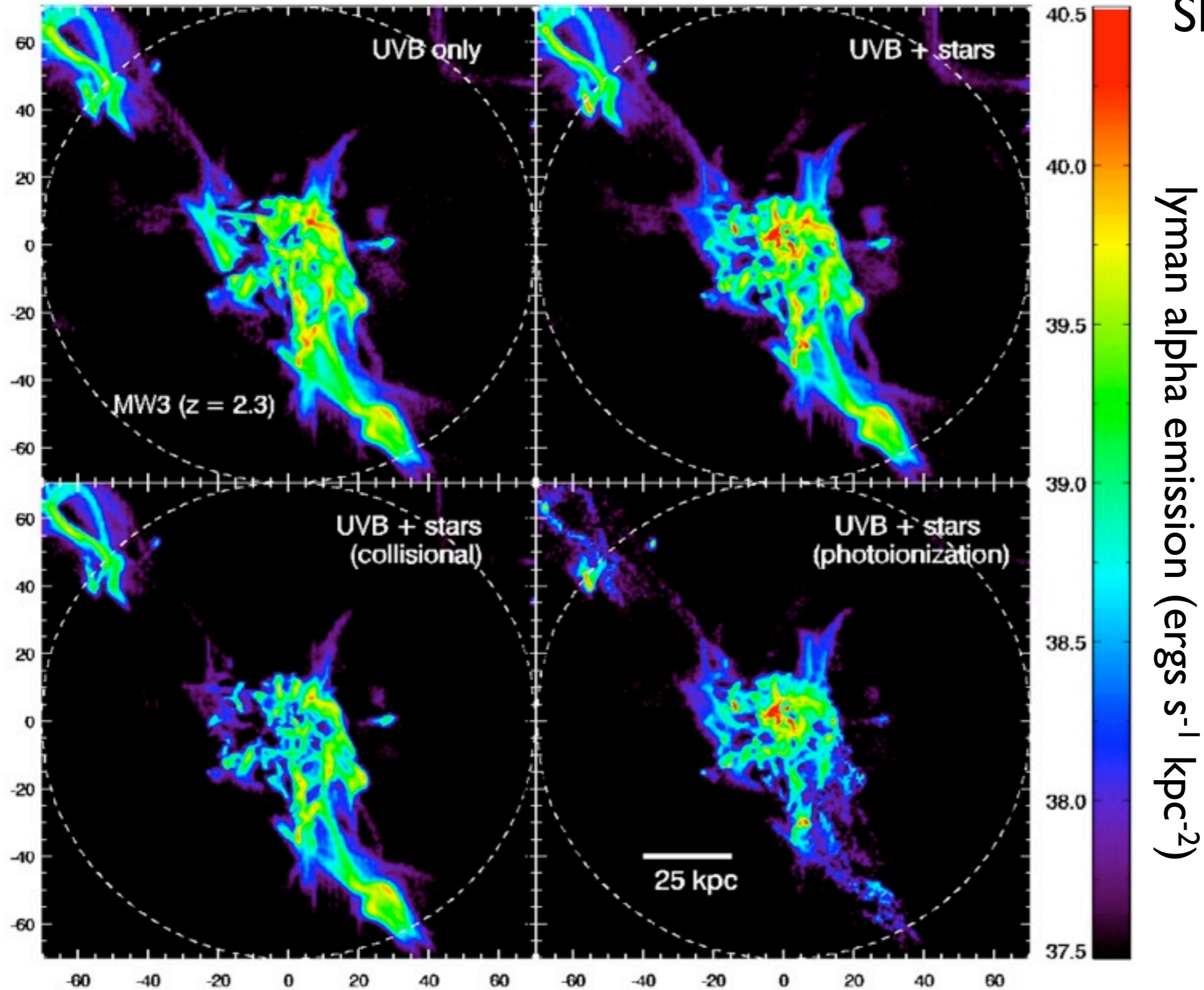


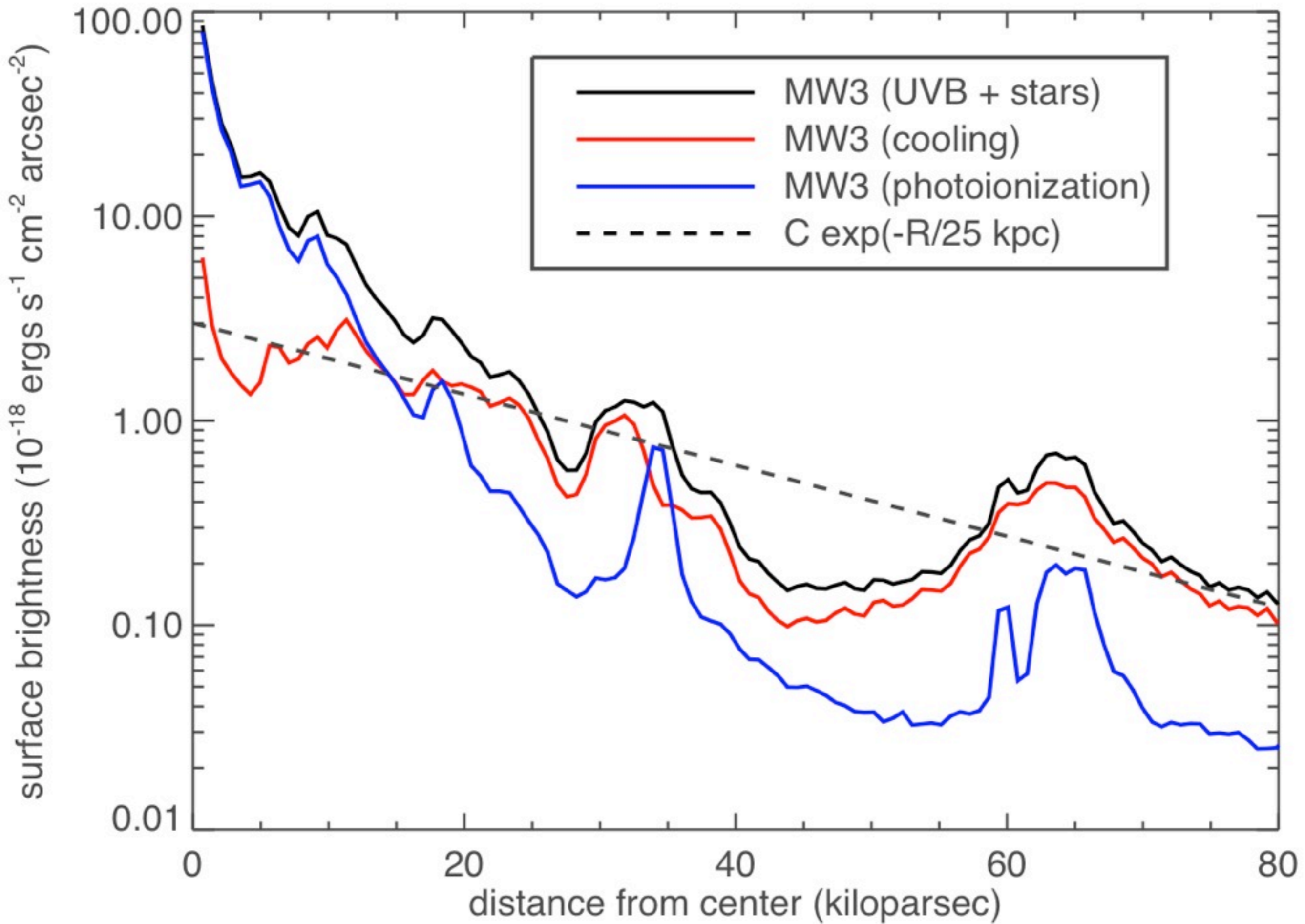
MW3

$z = 2.33$

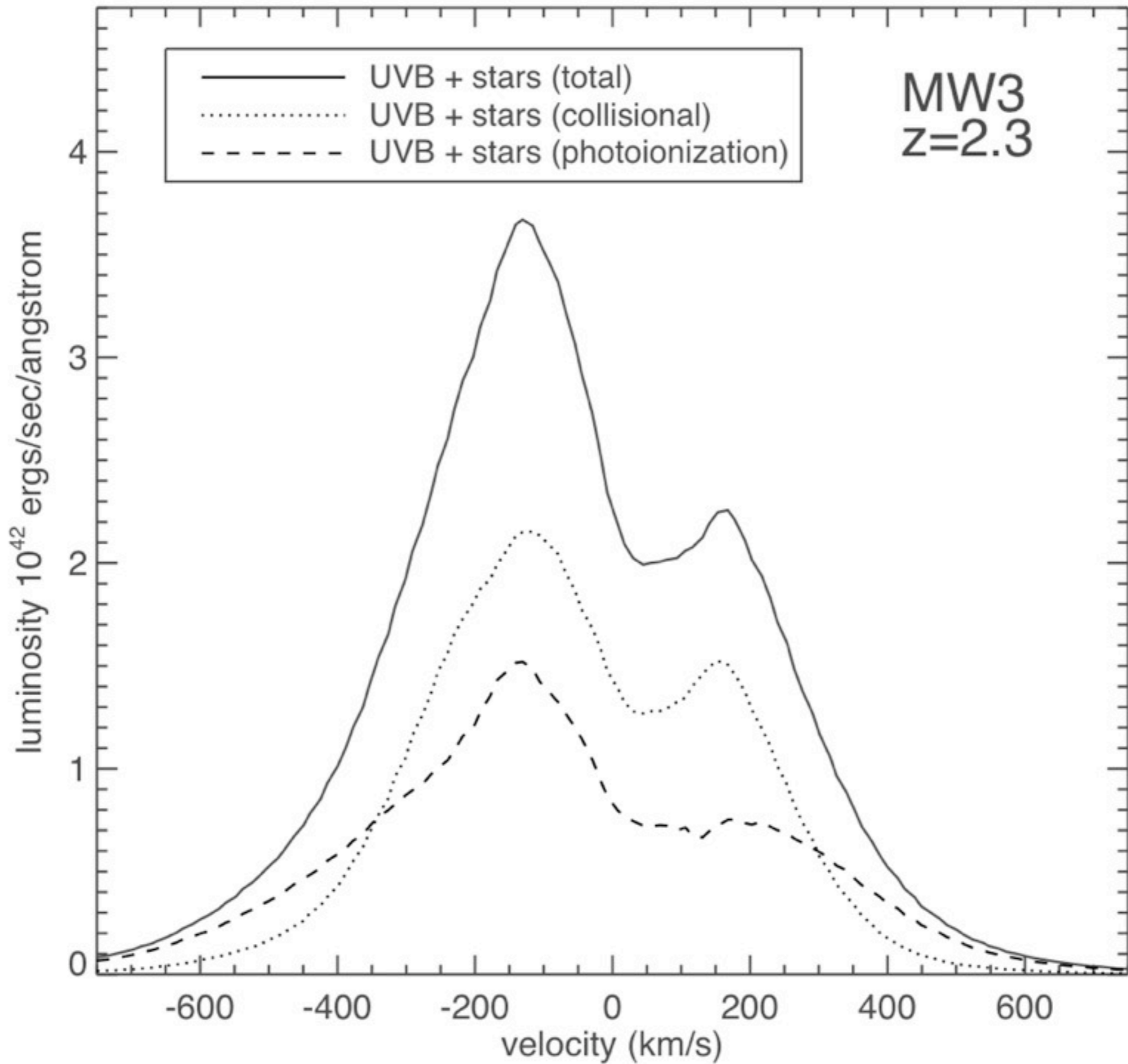
$\text{SFR} = 30 M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$

$f_{\text{esc}, L\alpha} = 5\%$





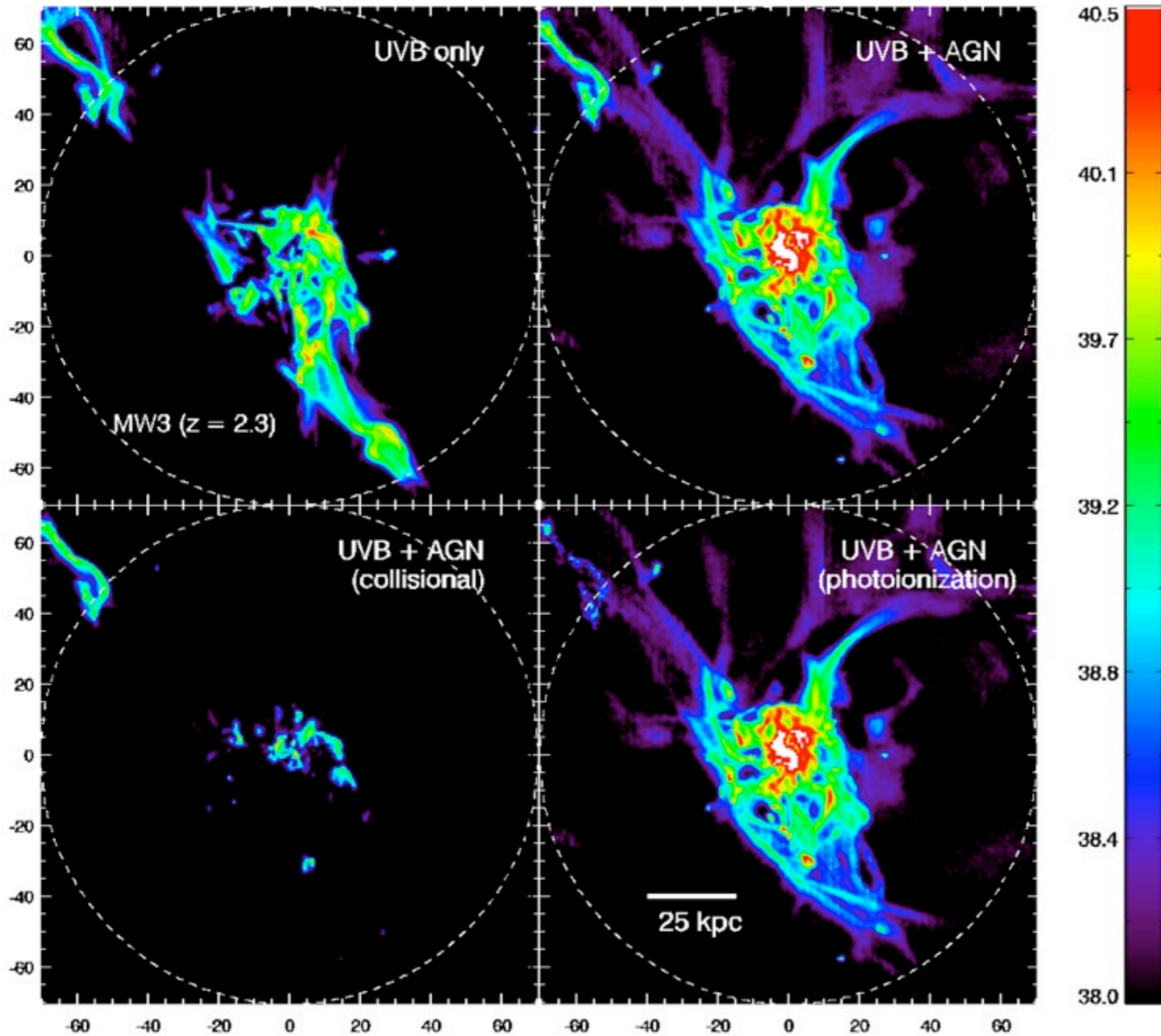




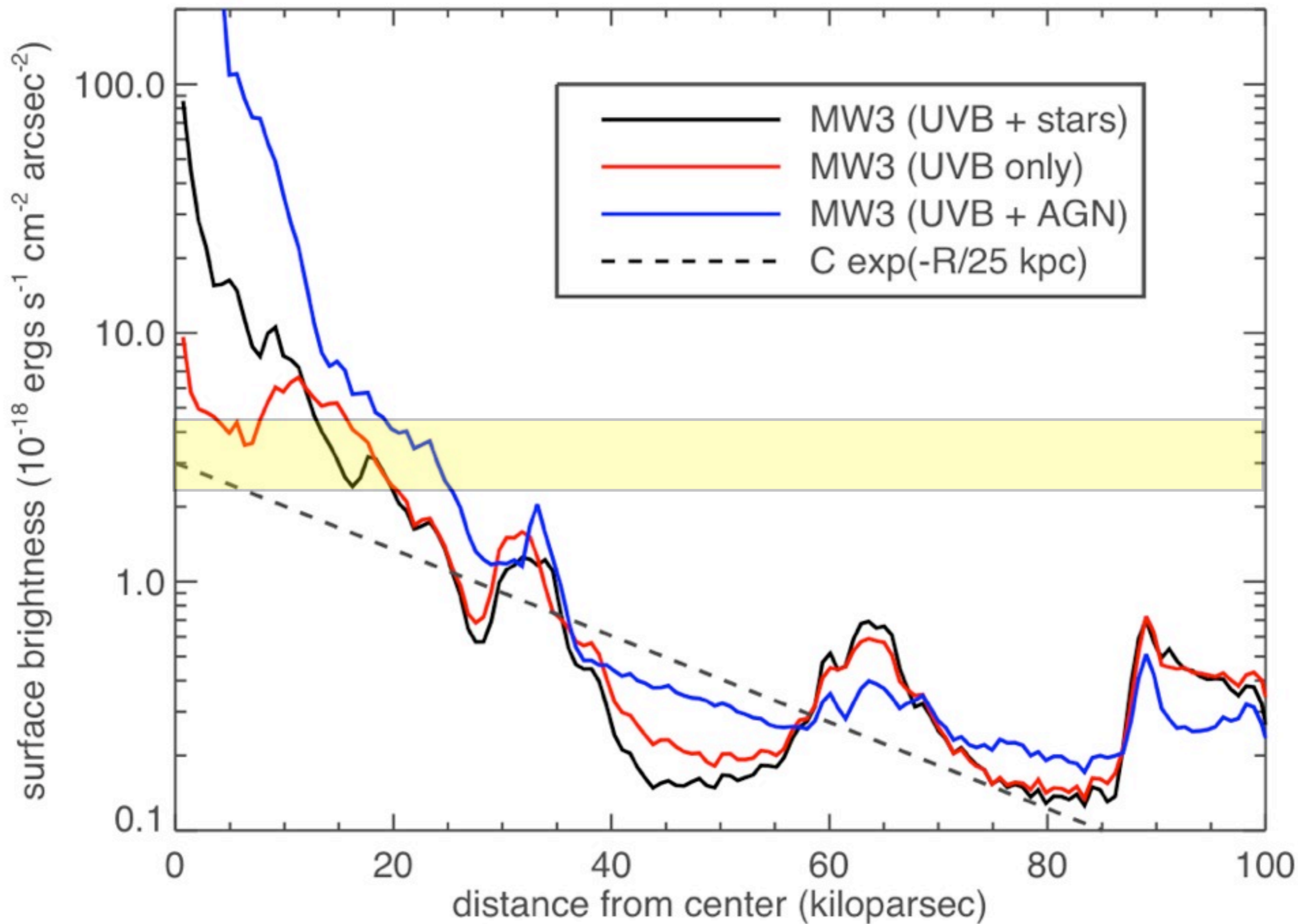
# MW3

$z = 2.33$

$L_{\text{AGN}} = 10^{45}$  ergs/s

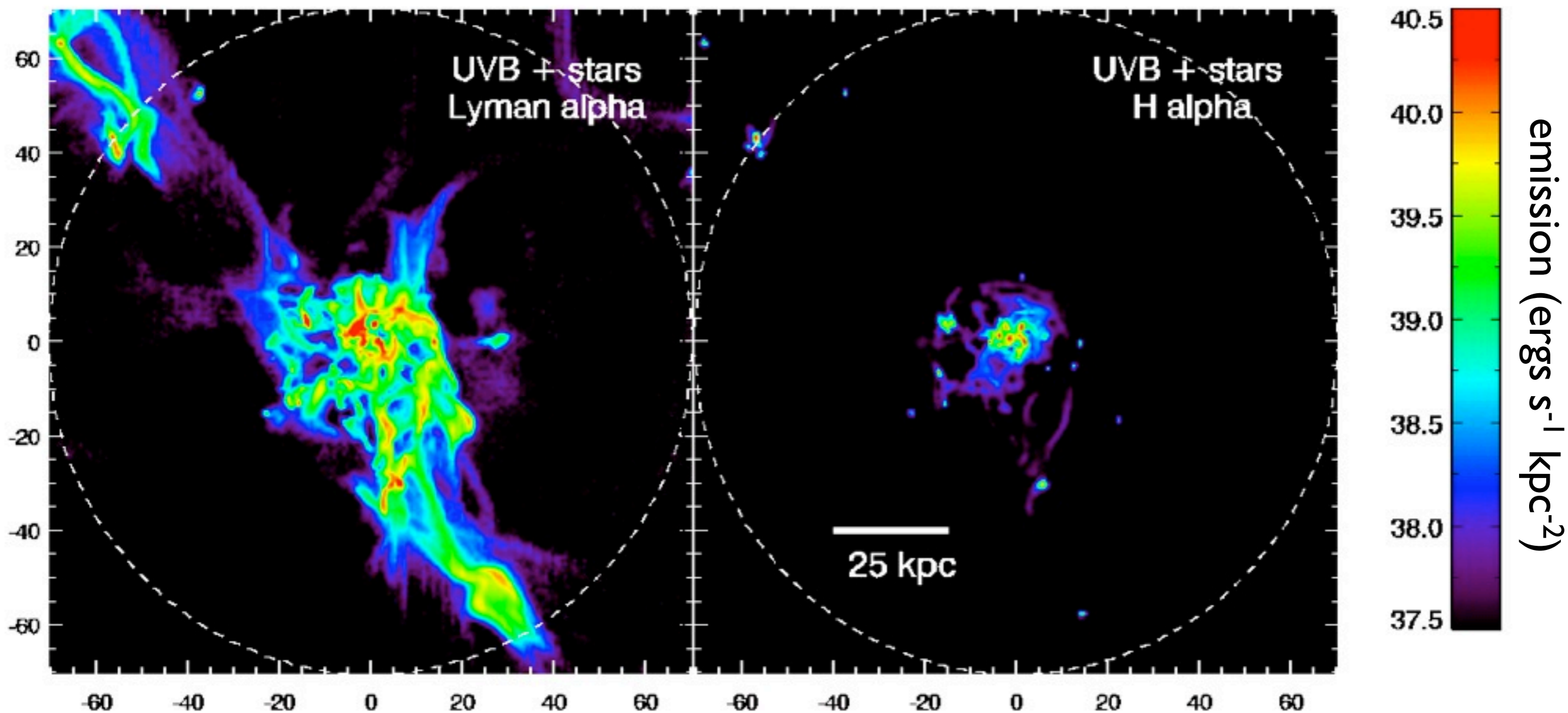


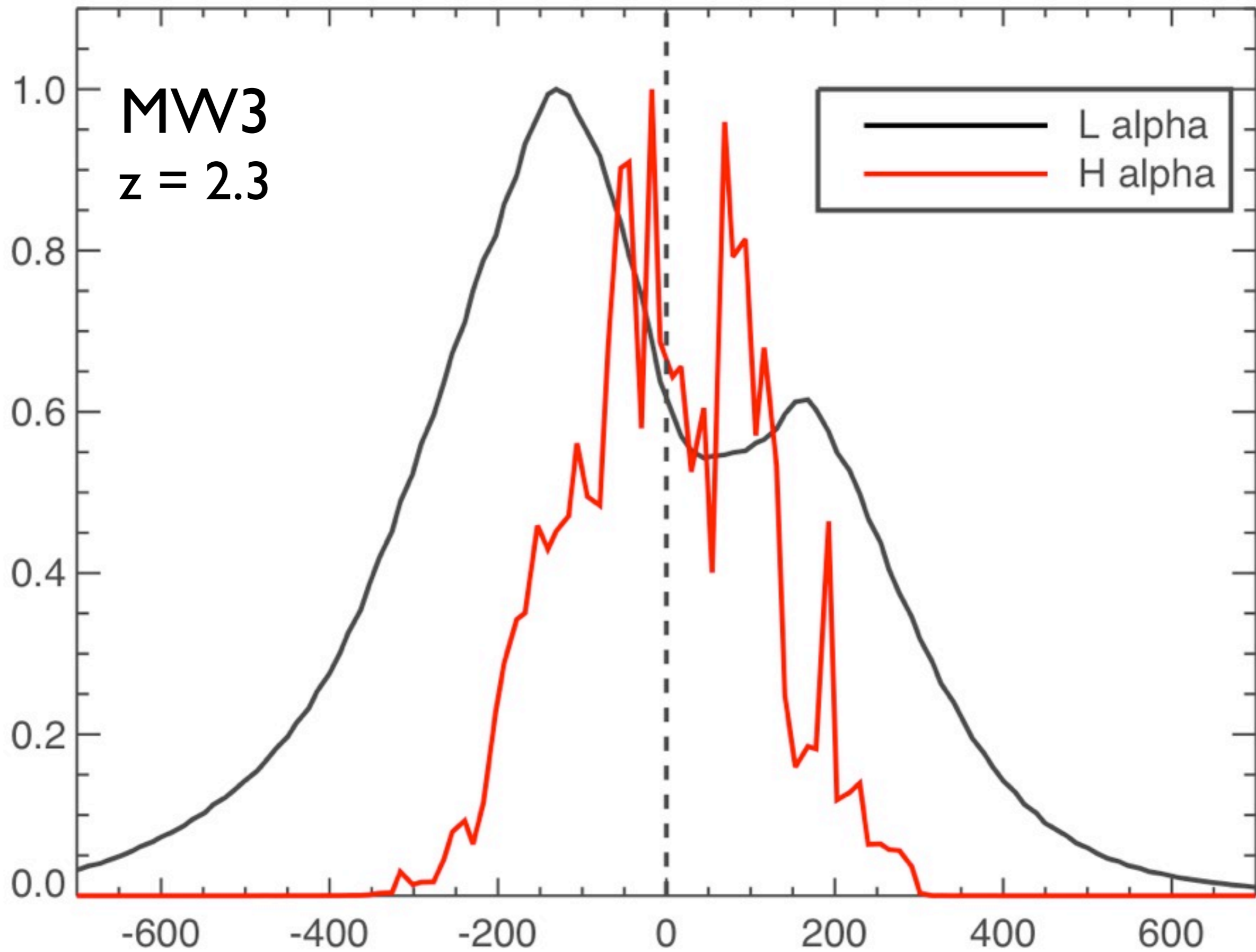
Lyman alpha emission ( $\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{kpc}^{-2}$ )



# H alpha from photoionization

surface brightness ( $\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$ )

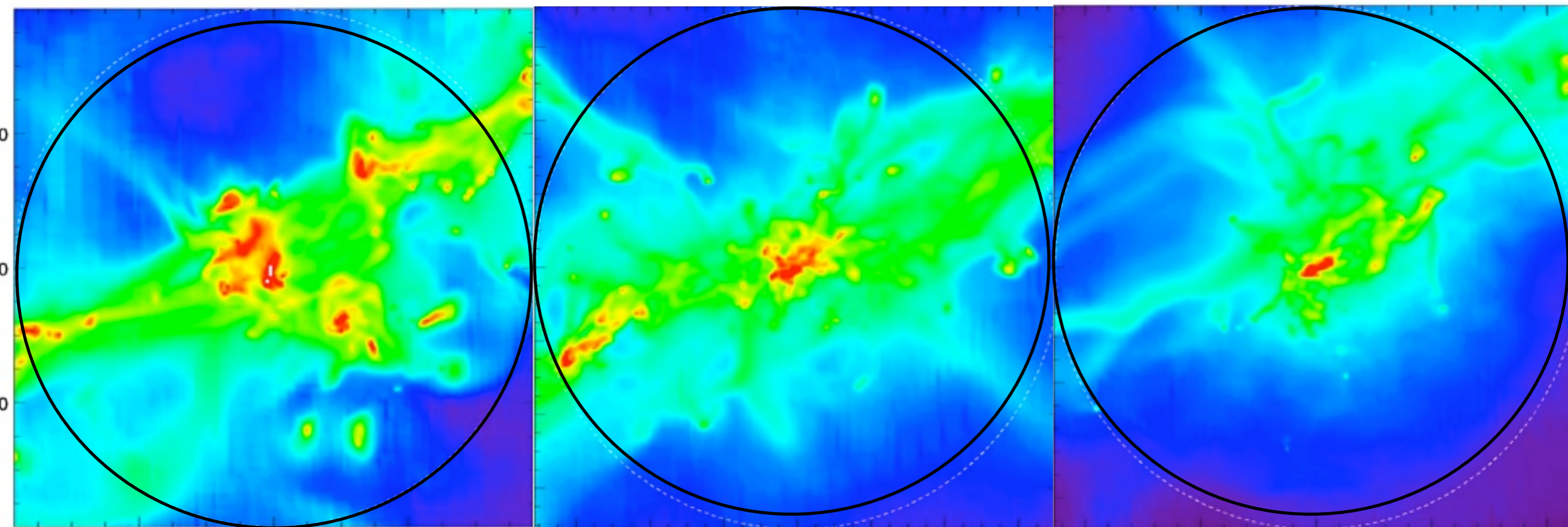




# dependence on mass/redshift

model SFG I

gas column density



$z = 4.5$   
 $R_v = 39$  kpc

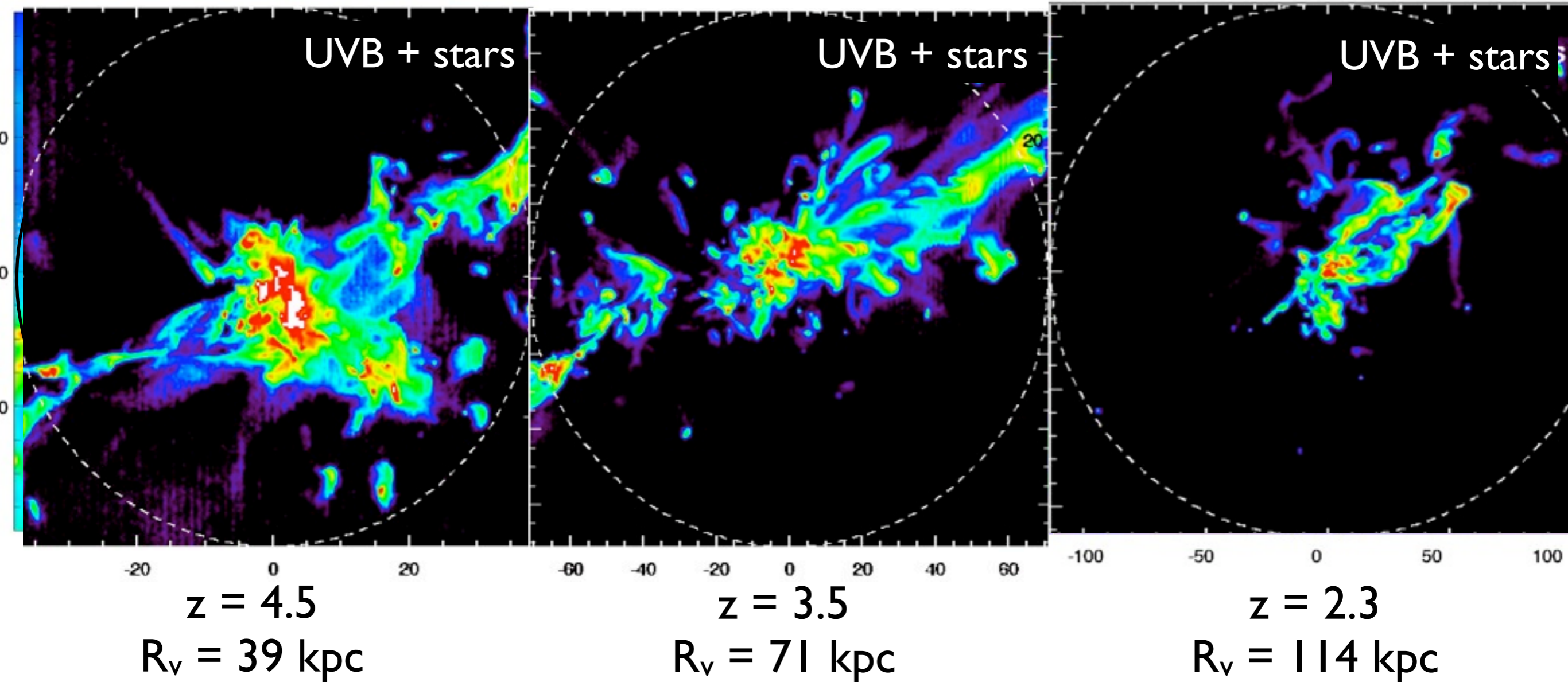
$z = 3.5$   
 $R_v = 71$  kpc

$z = 2.3$   
 $R_v = 114$  kpc

# dependence on mass/redshift

model SFG I

lyman alpha emission



# summary

Extended Lyman alpha emission (blobs) a multi-faceted phenomenon

Cooling emission with transport produces general features of some LABs (but line profiles, temperature uncertainty?)

Photoionization by stars/AGN produces extended emission tracing out circumgalactic gas

No scattering in outflows here, but we should consider a multi-phase medium