

The impact of feedback on cosmological gas accretion

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2014 Santa Cruz
Galaxy Workshop
12.8.14

NO FEEDBACK vs. FEEDBACK

(Fiducial Illustris Model)

“simple physics”

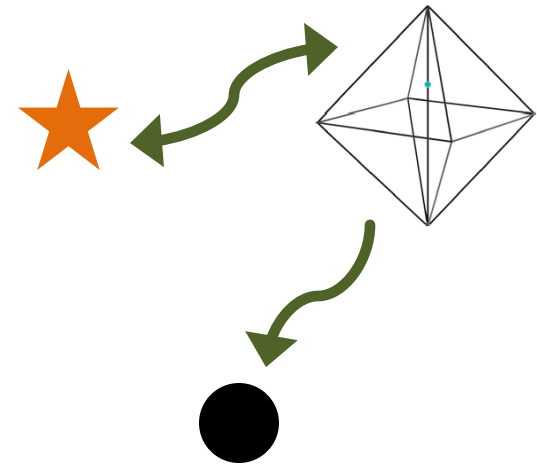
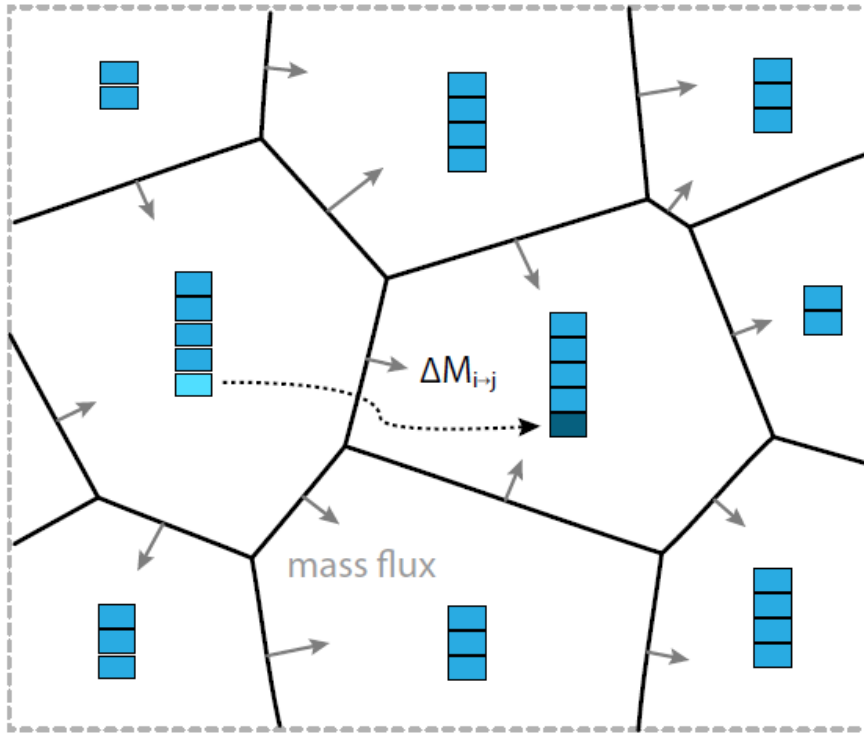
- 20/h Mpc box
- WMAP-7 cosmology
- Radiative cooling + UVB heating (primordial H,He)
- Subgrid K-S type star formation recipe
- No stellar/AGN feedback (no winds/outflows)

“minimally comprehensive, standard state of the art”

- Metal line cooling (CLOUDY)
- Stellar evolution: mass/metal return
- Stellar feedback: SNIa, SNI, AGB
- Chemical enrichment: H, He, C, N, O, Ne, Mg, Si, Fe
- Kinetic wind treatment -> galactic-scale outflows
- Black hole feedback (quasar/radio mode), nearby radiation effects

Gas Elements	DM Particles	Vel Tracers	MC Tracers	$m_{\text{target/SPH}} [h^{-1}M_{\odot}]$	$m_{\text{DM}} [h^{-1}M_{\odot}]$	$\epsilon [h^{-1} \text{ kpc}]$
128^3	128^3	1×128^3	10×128^3	4.8×10^7	2.4×10^8	4.0
256^3	256^3	1×256^3	10×256^3	6.0×10^6	3.0×10^7	2.0
512^3	512^3	1×512^3	10×512^3	7.4×10^5	3.7×10^6	1.0

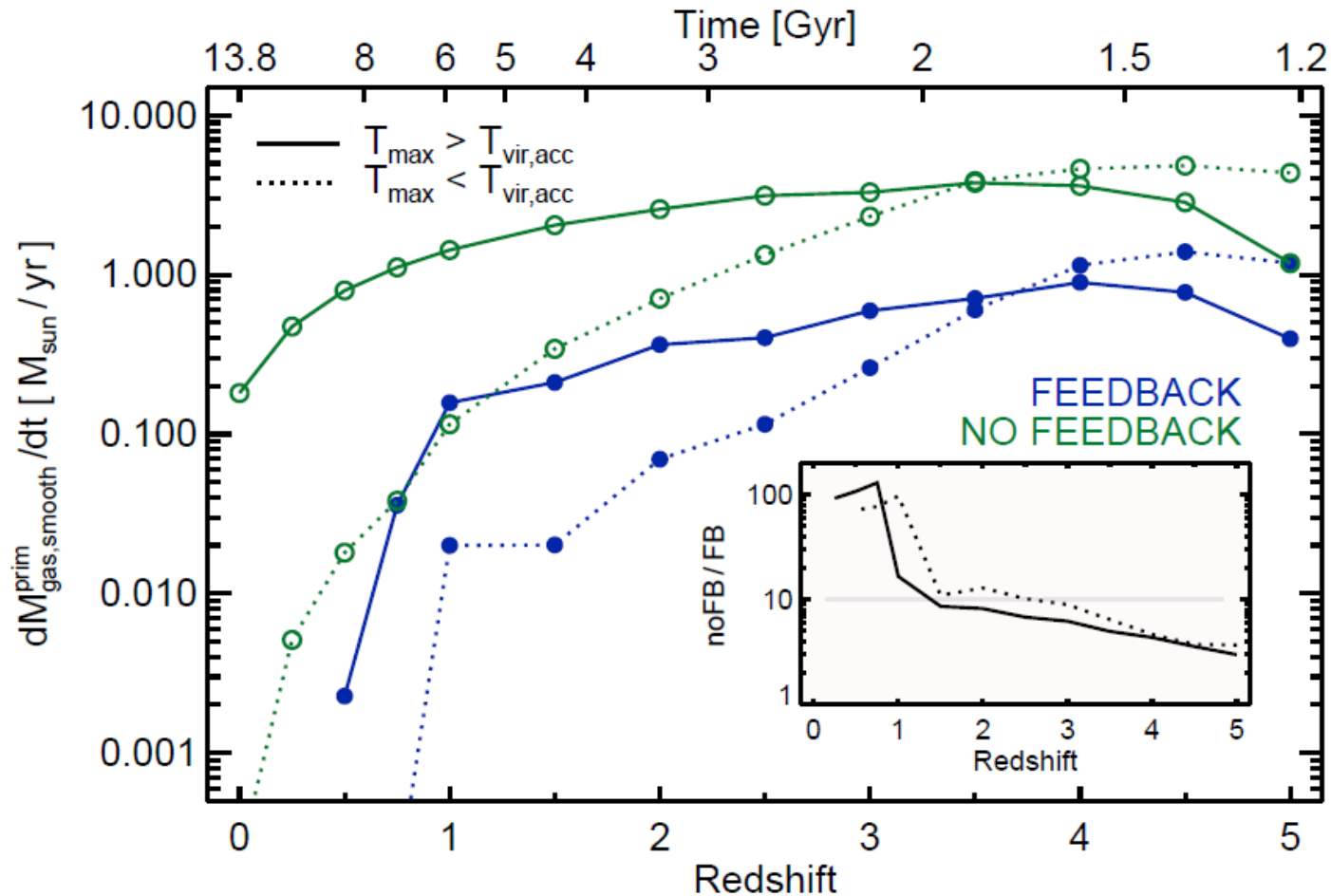
In order to trace the history of accreting gas in a grid-type code, we developed a “Monte Carlo tracer particle” scheme.



Tracks mass transfer between all baryonic components in the simulation.

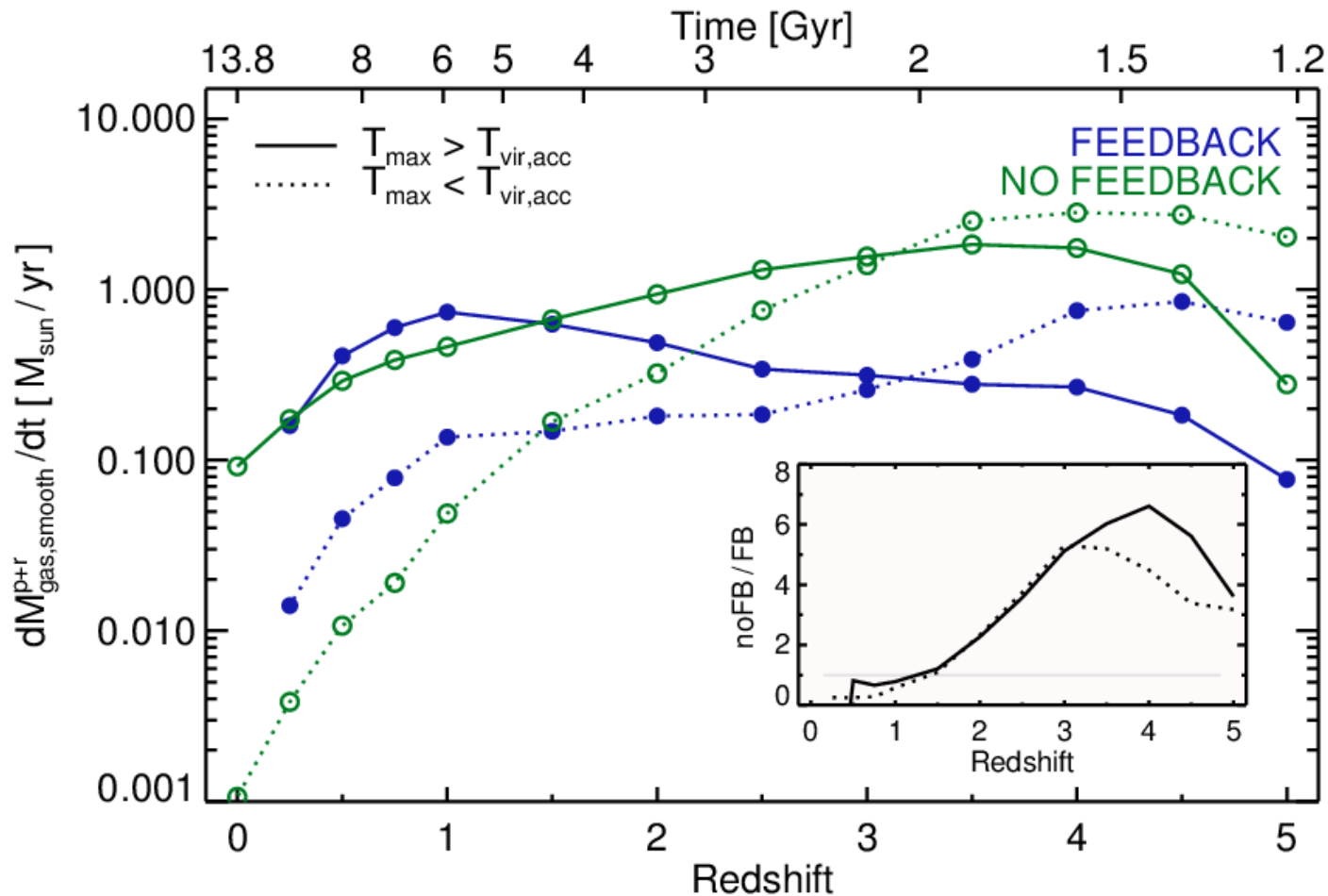
Accretion rate of smooth, primordial gas suppressed by feedback for $\sim 10^{11.5}$ halos, regardless of $T_{\text{max}} / T_{\text{vir}}$.

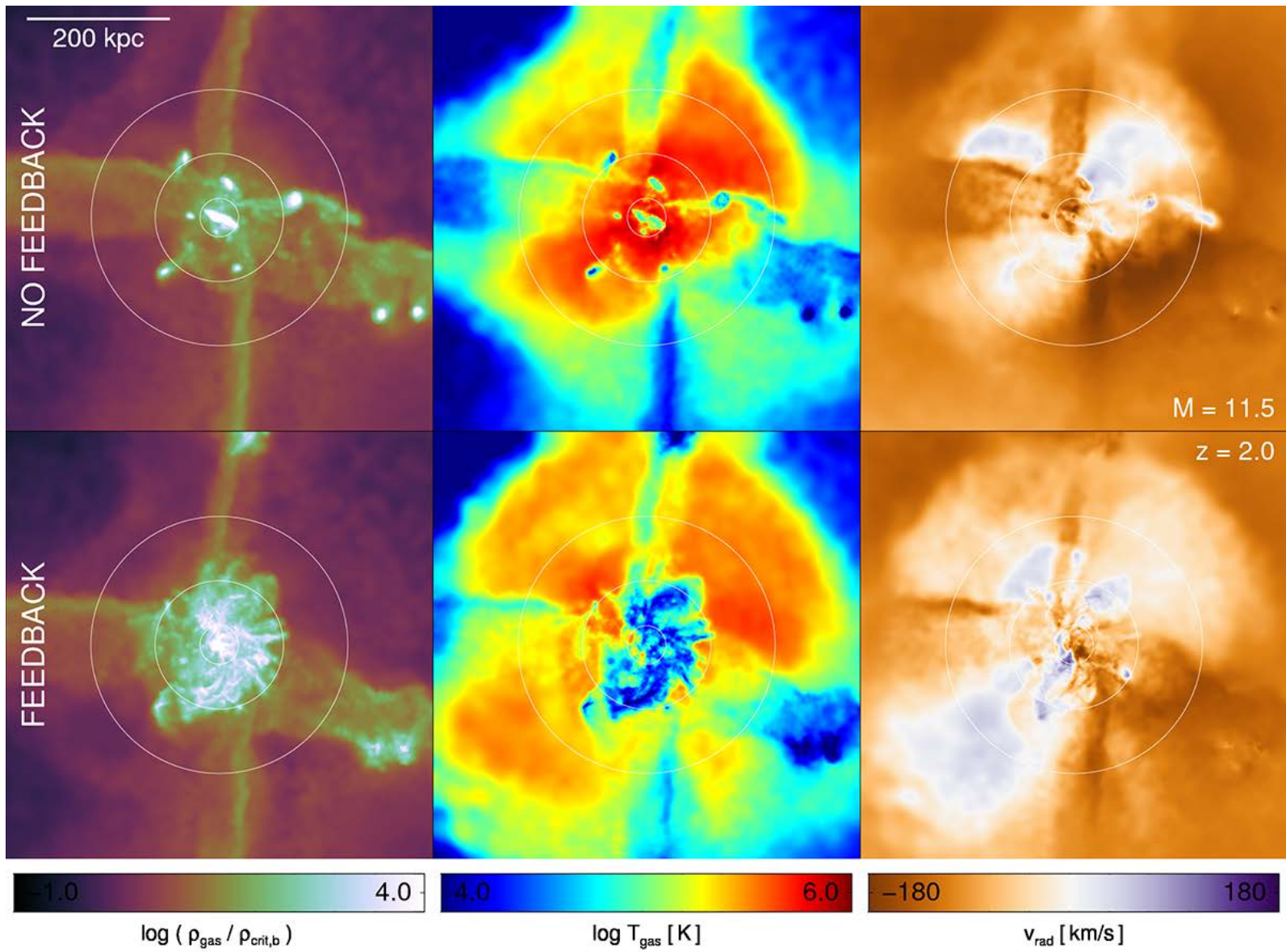
<u>Mode</u>
Smooth
Stripped
Clumpy
<u>Origin</u>
Primordial
P+Recyc
<u>Direction</u>
In
Out
Net



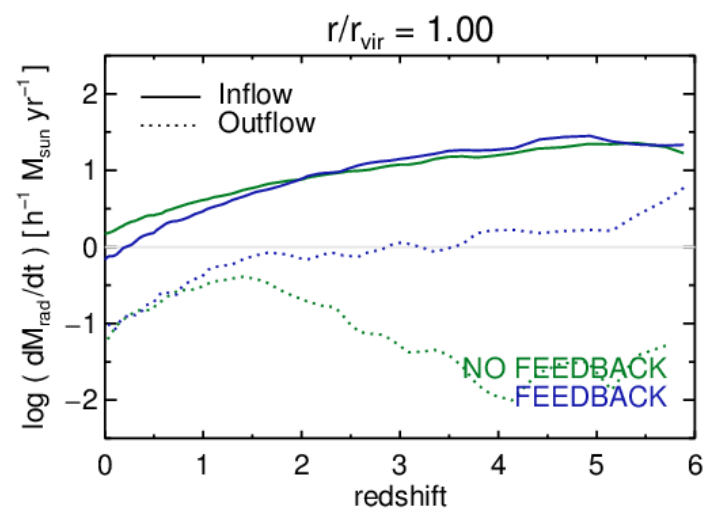
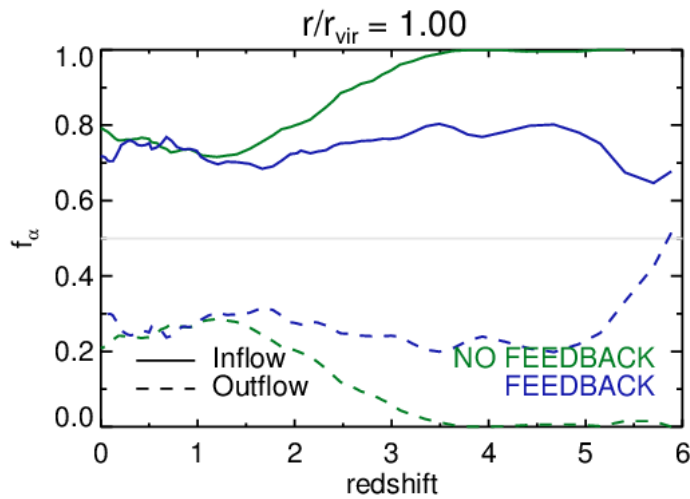
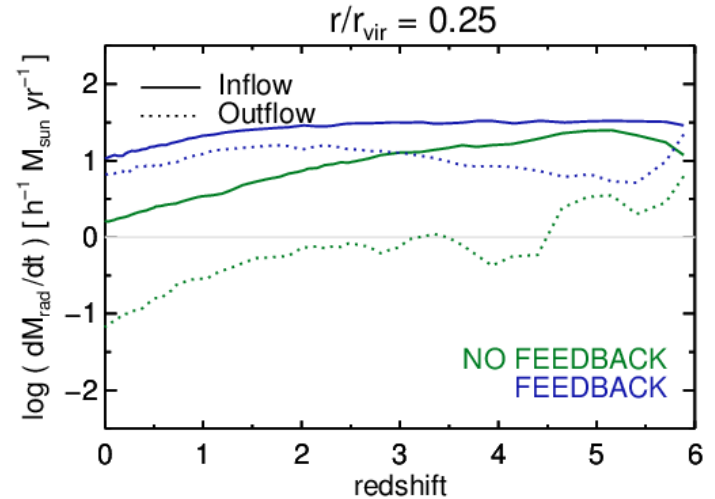
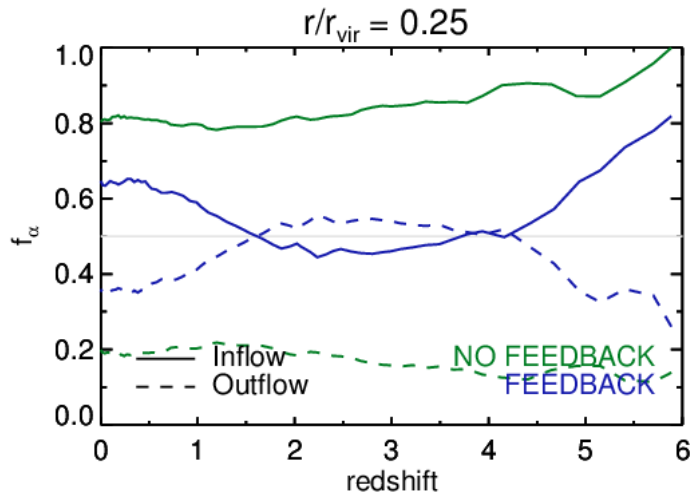
Also considering the recycled contribution supports late time net accretion (and SFR) in the feedback run.

Mode	
Smooth	
Stripped	
Clumpy	
Origin	
Primordial	
P+Recyc	
Direction	
In	
Out	
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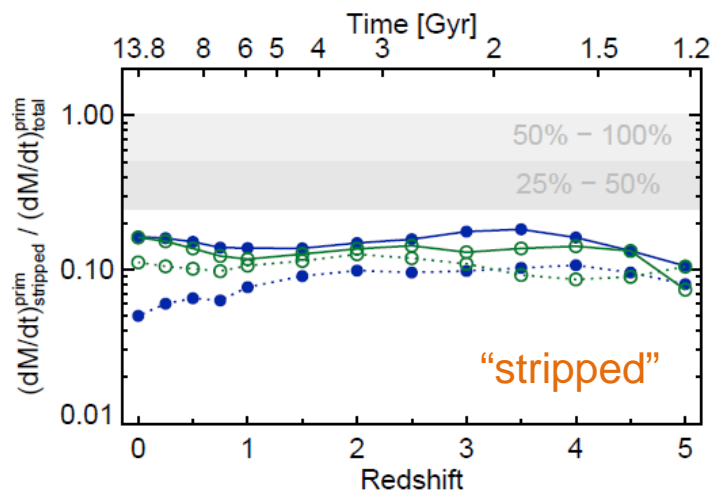
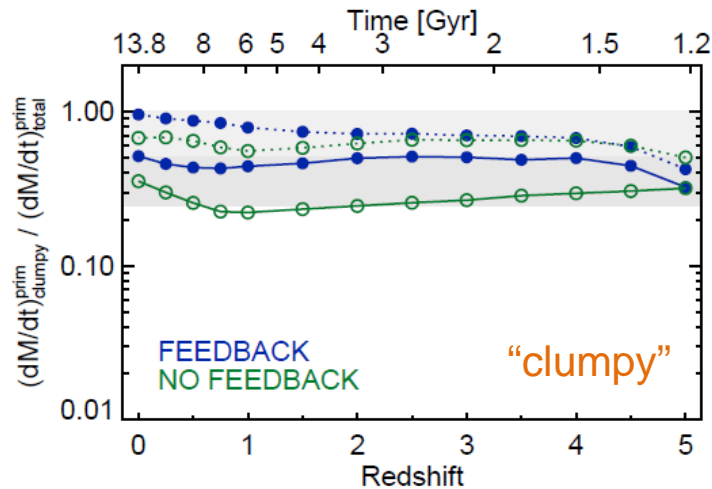
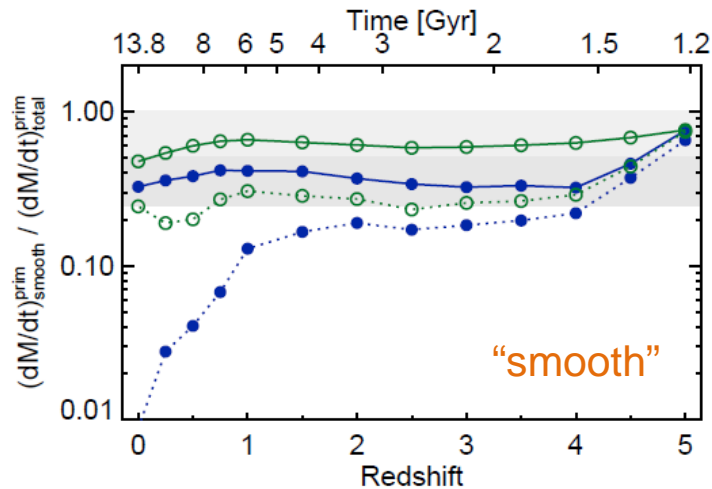




Feedback boosts spherical covering fractions of outflow as well as outflow rates, strongly at $0.25 r_{\text{vir}}$, somewhat at $1.0 r_{\text{vir}}$.

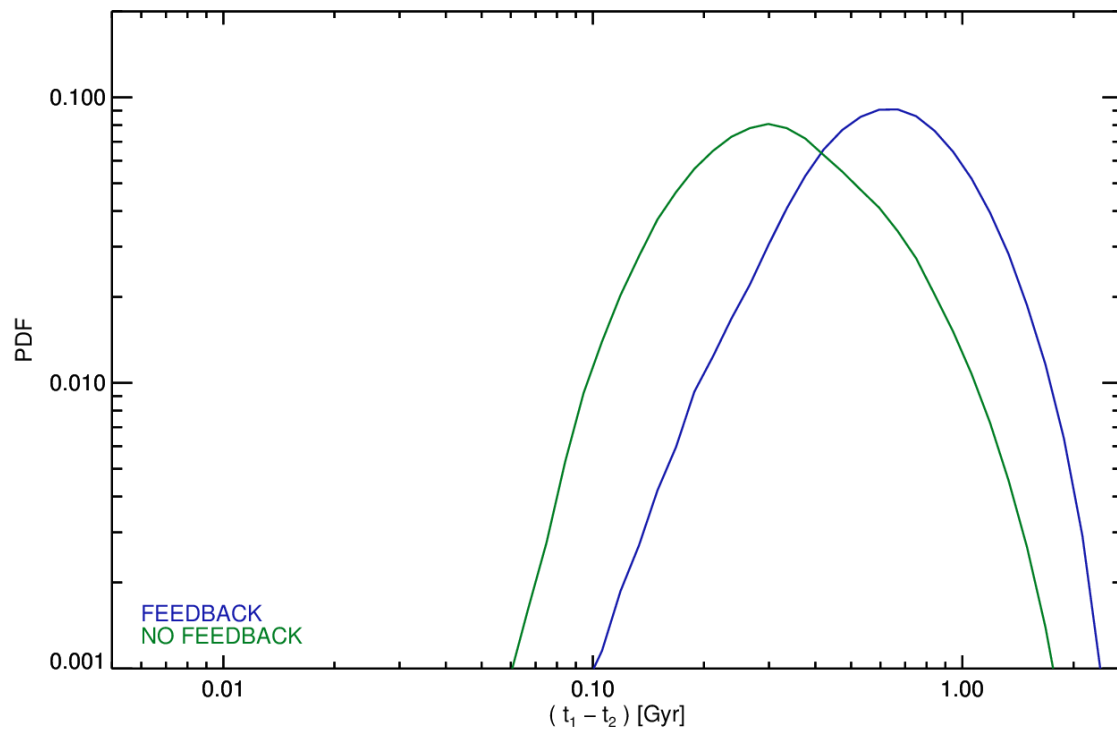


The fractional contribution of smooth accretion is suppressed across all redshifts, and particularly so for $T_{\text{max}} / T_{\text{vir}}$ material at $z < 1$.

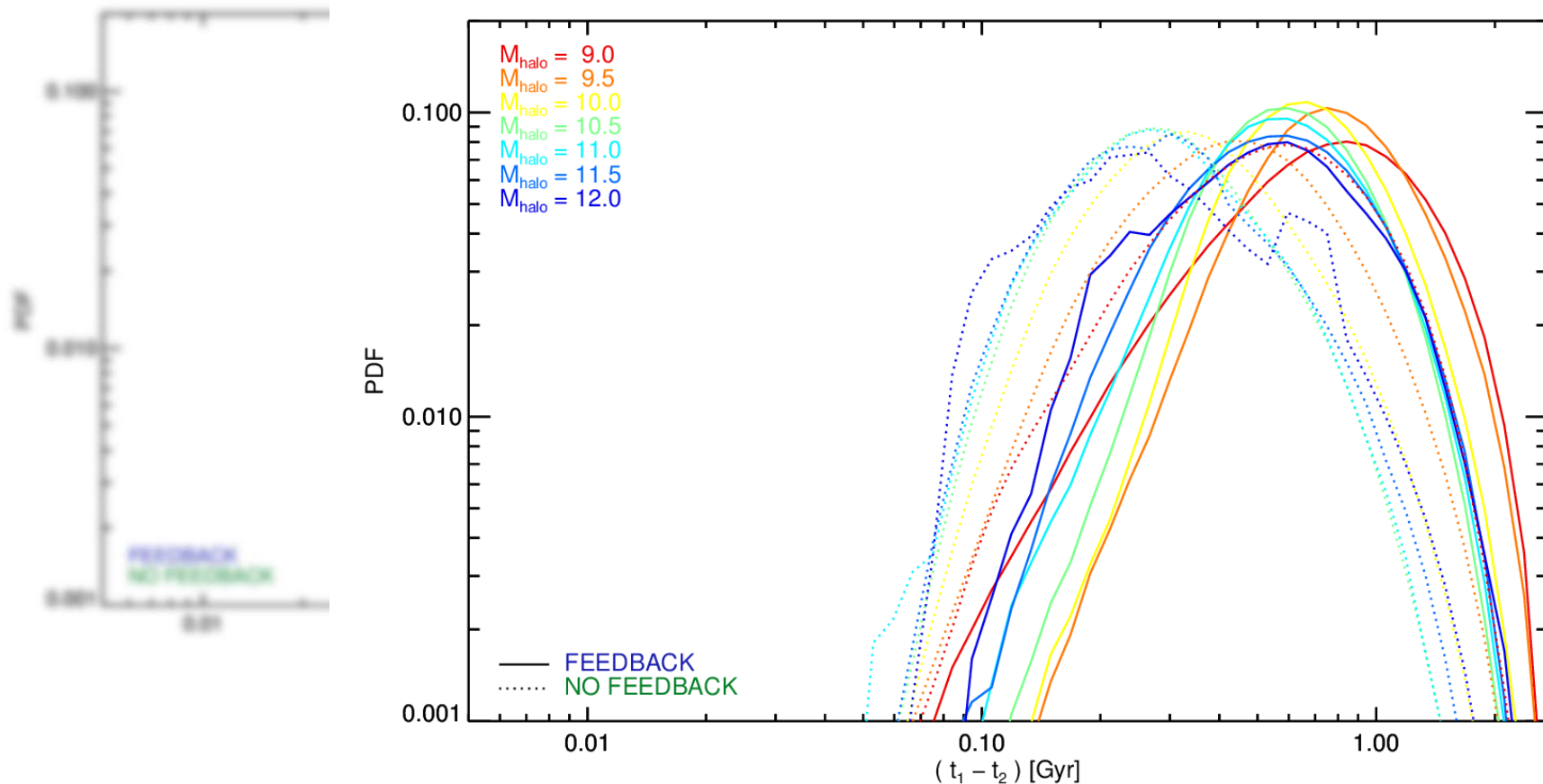


$\frac{T_{\text{max}}}{T_{\text{max}}} > \frac{T_{\text{vir,acc}}}{T_{\text{vir,acc}}}$ ———
 $\frac{T_{\text{max}}}{T_{\text{max}}} < \frac{T_{\text{vir,acc}}}{T_{\text{vir,acc}}}$

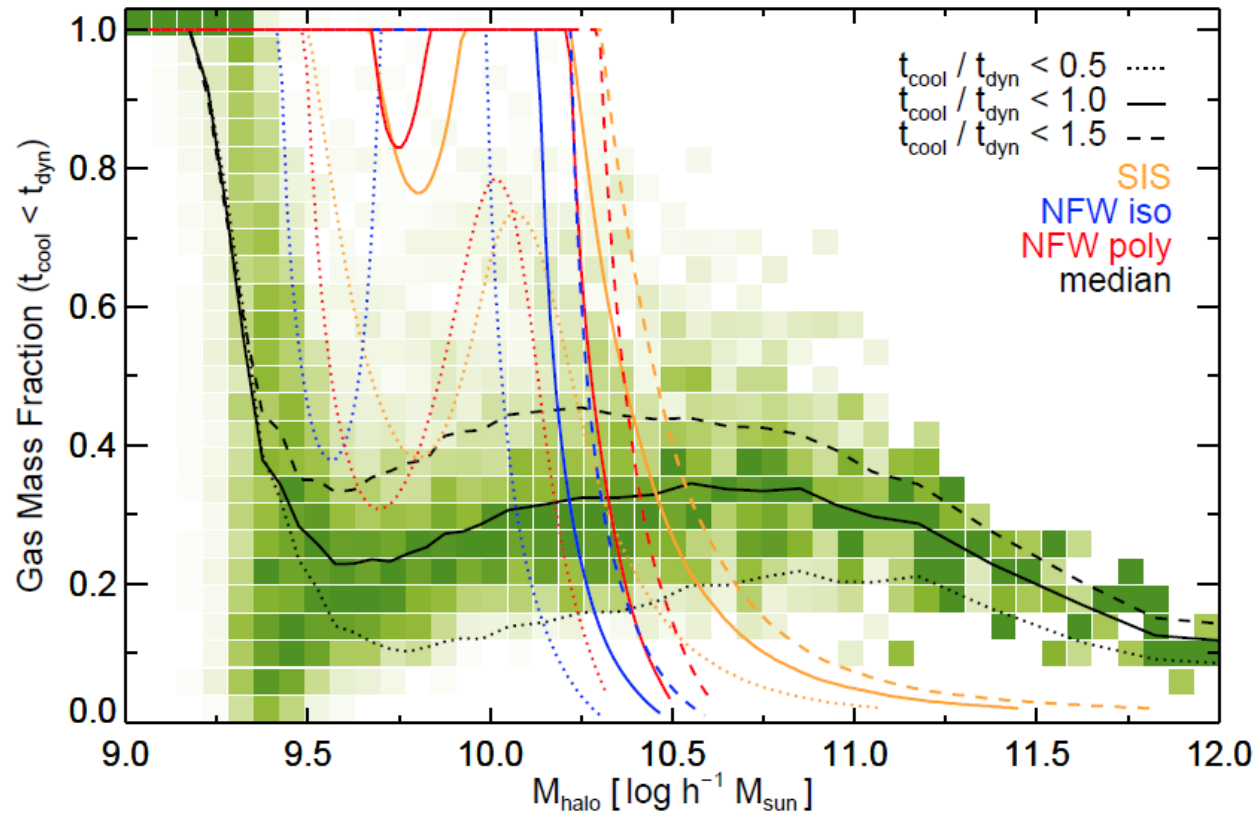
The presence of feedback increases the time taken by gas to transit from the virial radius to the galaxy.



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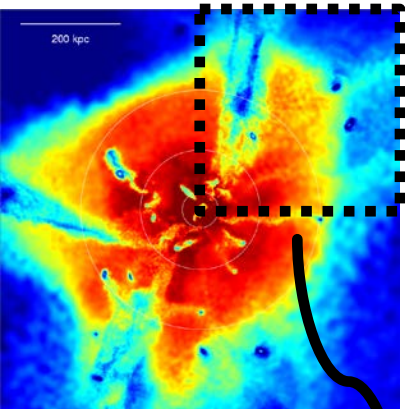


The fraction of hot halo gas “eligible” to cool onto the galaxy also remains relatively flat from 10^{10} to 10^{12} .



(NO FEEDBACK)

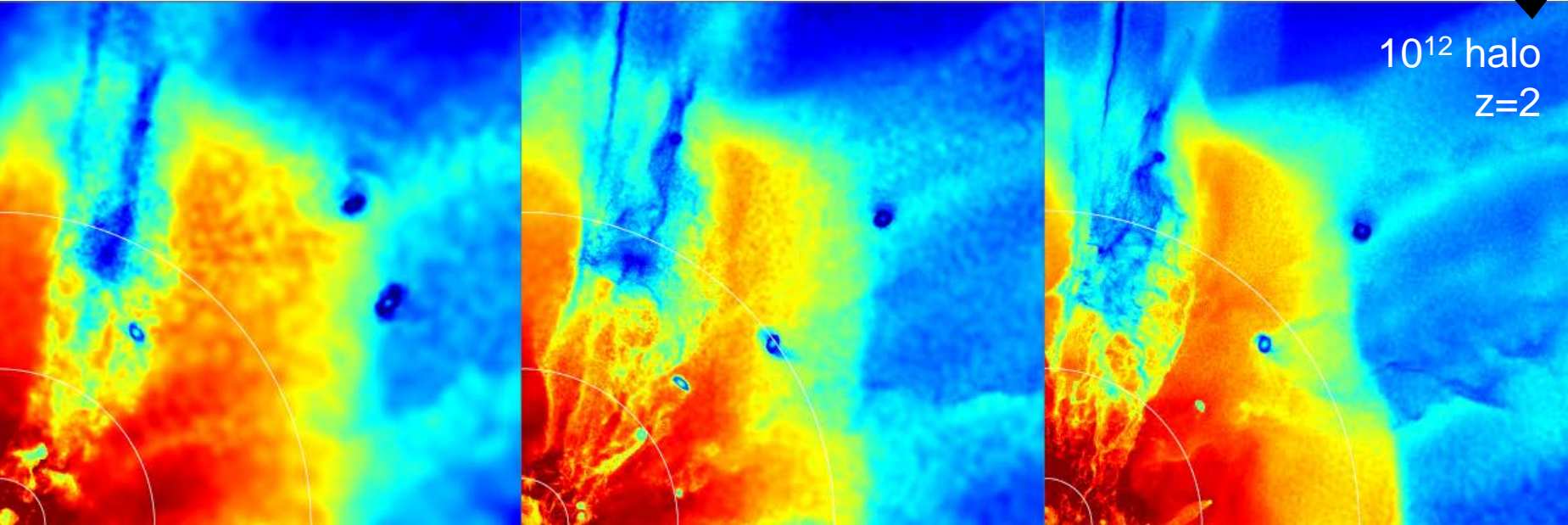
Although zooms of increasing resolution have good convergence of gas accretion properties, the stream-halo interactions/morphology becomes increasingly complex.



~ Illustris/Eagle

x8 mass resolution

x64 mass resolution



(gas mass resolution 5e5 -> 7e3) ("CGM res" 2.6 kpc -> 0.8 kpc)

Some Conclusions

1. ■ Rate of smooth, primordial gas accretion suppressed by feedback for $\sim 10^{11.5}$ halos (by ~ 10 at $z=2$, increasing towards $z=0$).
2. ■ Spherical covering factor of inflowing gas at $0.25 r_{\text{vir}}$ decreases, while the rates of both inflow and outflow increase.
3. ■ The fractional contribution of smooth accretion is lower across all redshifts, and particularly so for $T_{\text{max}} / T_{\text{vir}}$ material at $z < 1$.
4. ■ The “halo transit time” of smooth accretion increases, but neither it (nor the fraction of gas with $t_{\text{cool}} < t_{\text{dyn}}$) vary strongly with halo mass.