

# A CRITICAL VIEW OF ISM MODELLING IN COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS SUPERNOVA FEEDBACK

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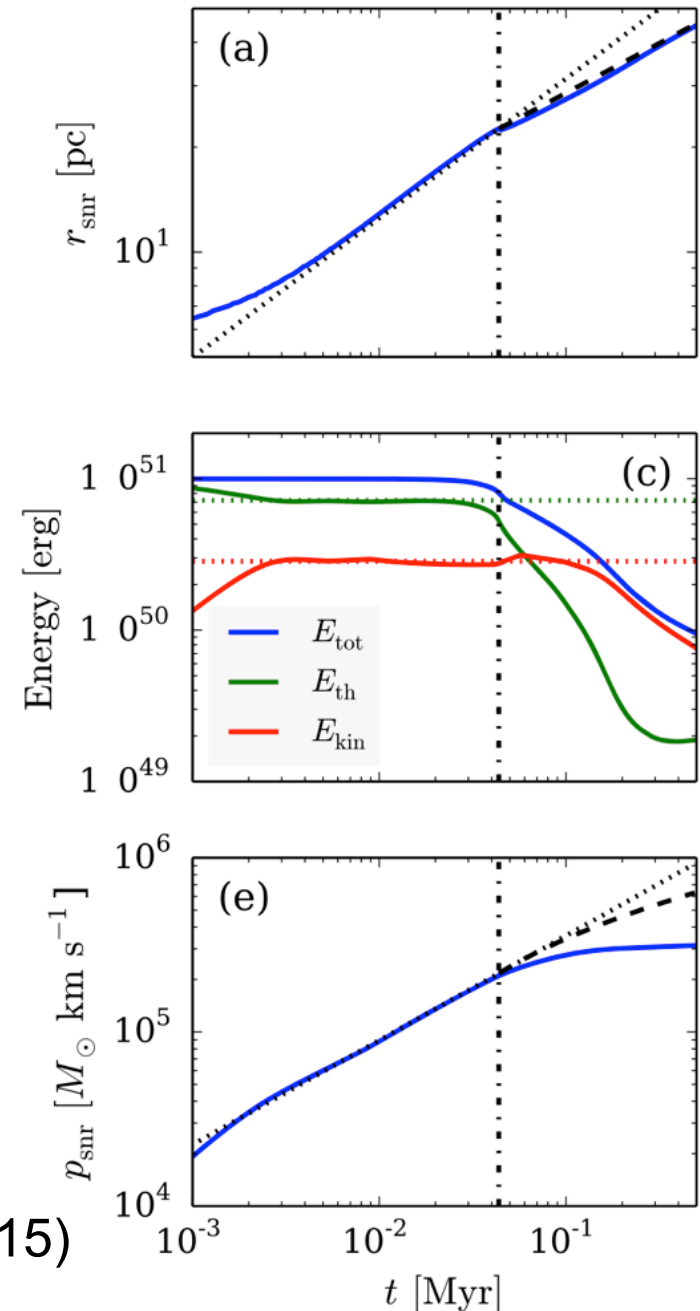


**DiRAC**

# Supernova remnant evolution

- Free expansion ( $\sim 10^2$  yrs)
- **Sedov-Taylor** ( $\sim 10^4$  yrs)
- Pressure driven snowplough ( $\sim 10^6$  yrs)
- Momentum driven snowplough, remnant merges with ambient medium

(Kim & Ostriker 2015)

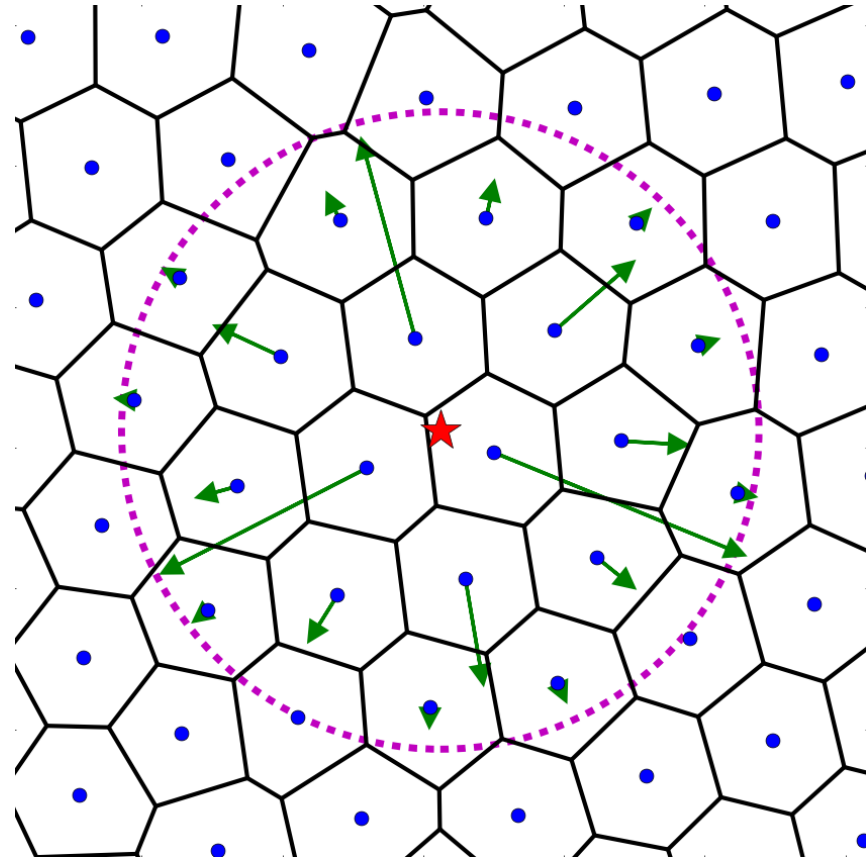


# Numerical Scheme

- Moving mesh code AREPO  
(Springel 2010)

$$\dot{\rho}_* = \frac{\varepsilon \rho}{t_{\text{ff}}} \propto \rho^{3/2}, \quad \rho > \rho_{\text{SF}}$$

- SN rates as function of age and metallicity from STARBURST99  
(Leitherer+ 1999)
- Stochastically trigger SN events
- Inject mass, energy and/or momentum to surrounding gas, weighted by kernel.

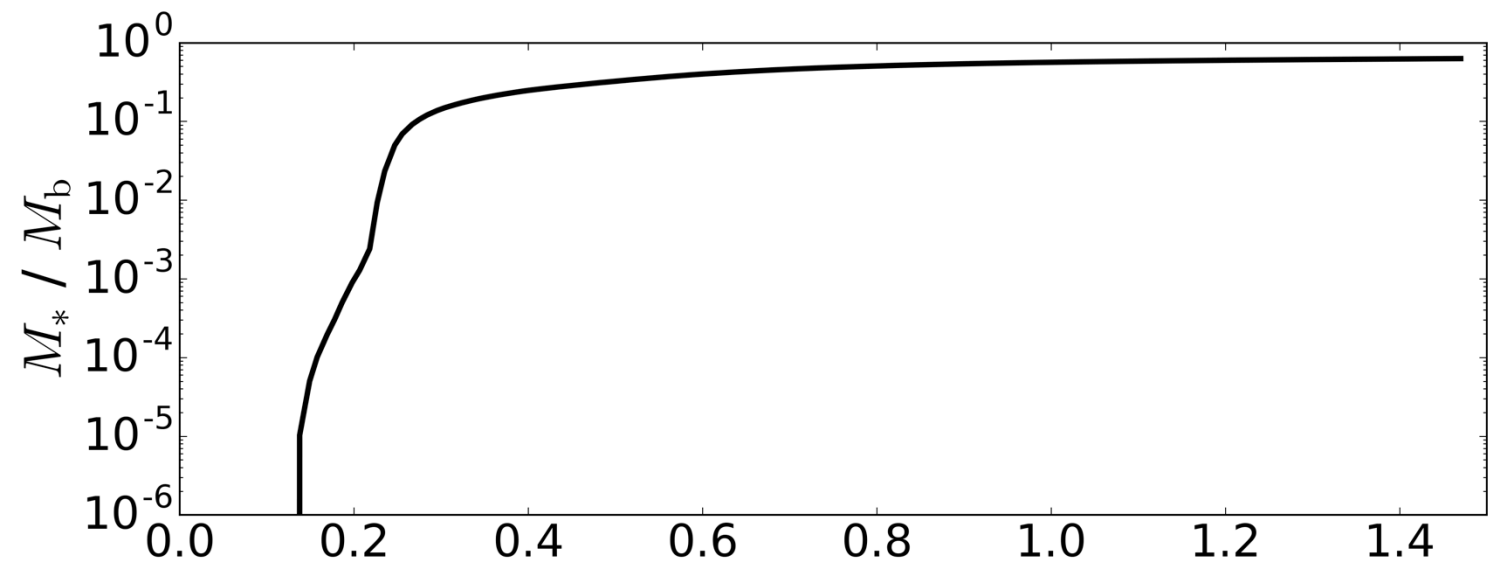


# Test Case: Radially Collapsing Gas

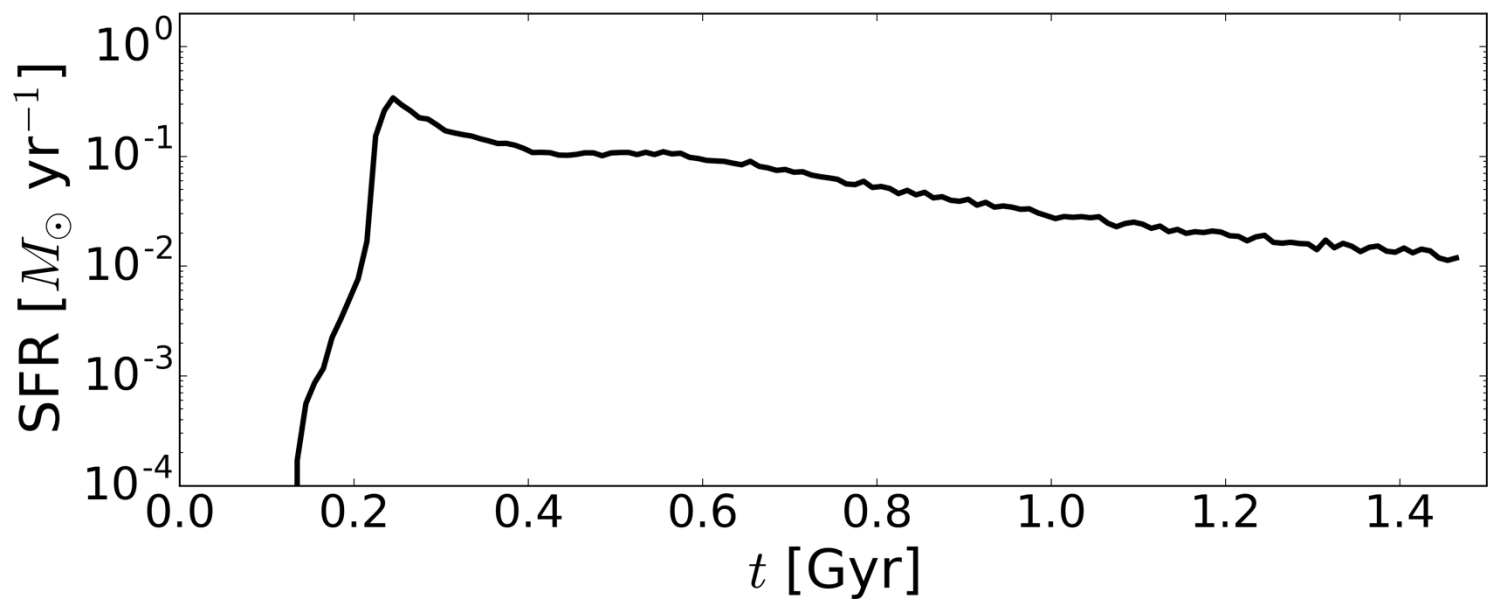
- $2.3 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$  dark matter (static potential),  $1.35 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$  gas
- Cored isothermal profile with core radius  $r_c = 0.5$  kpc

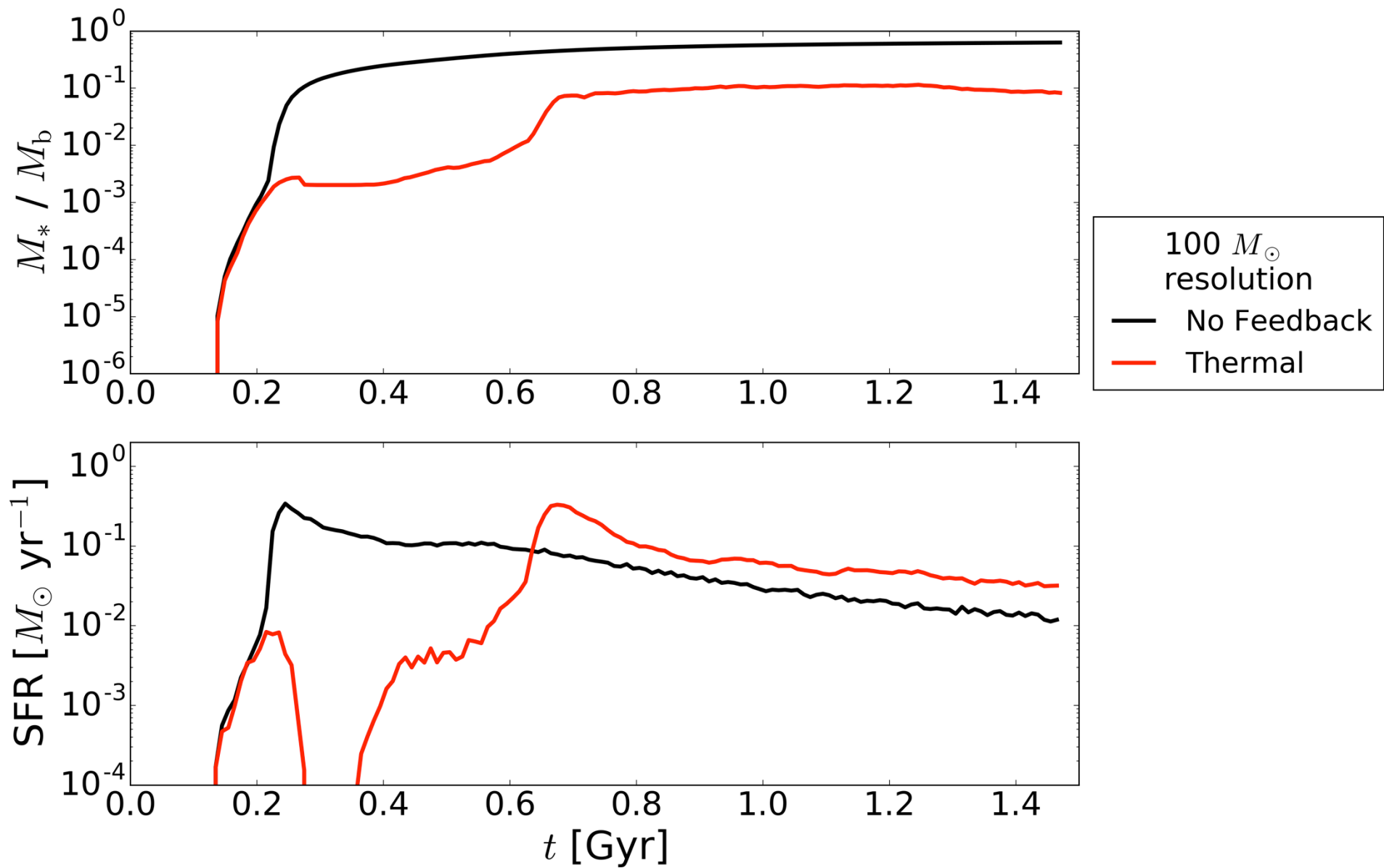
$$\rho(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + (r / r_c)^2}$$

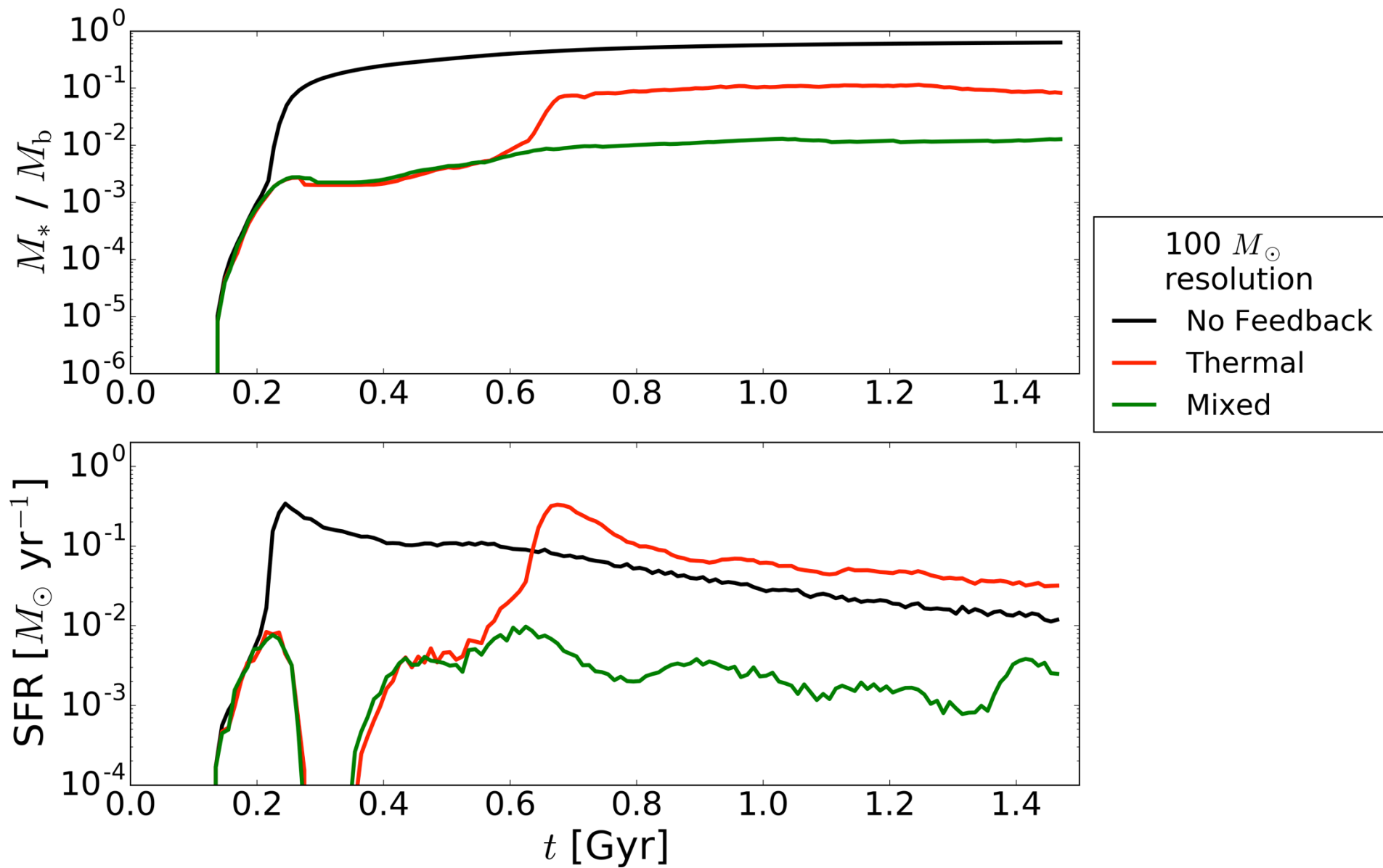
- Gas initially static,  $T = 1.12 \times 10^4$  K, provides 1/3 thermal support required for equilibrium
- Primordial atomic cooling

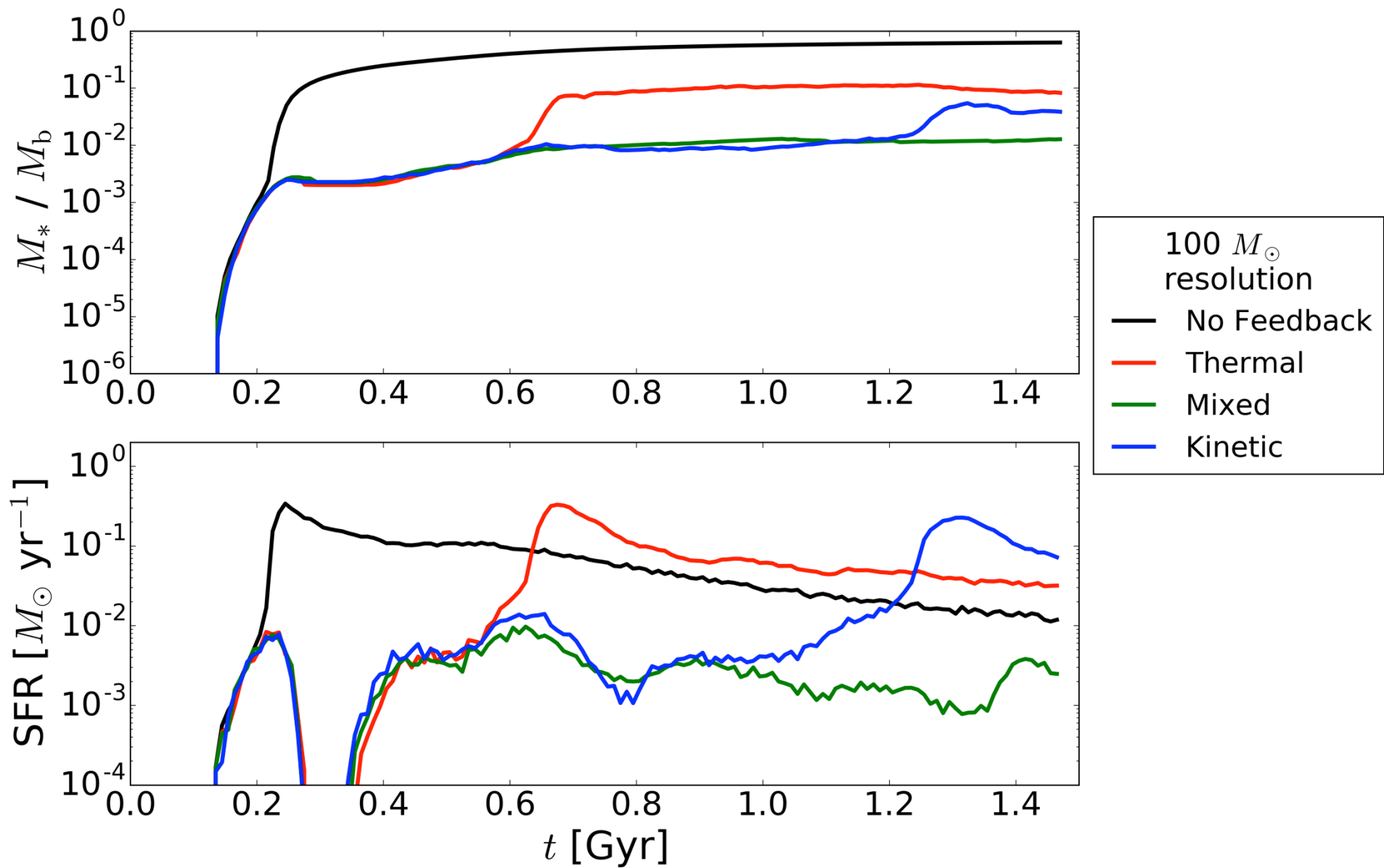


$100 M_{\odot}$   
resolution  
— No Feedback









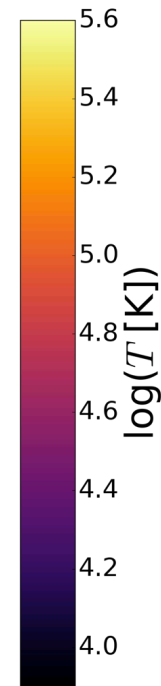
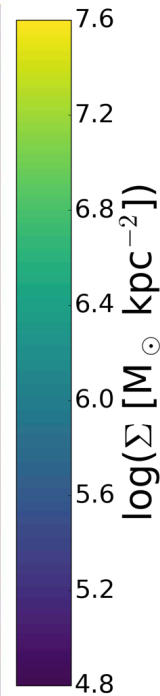
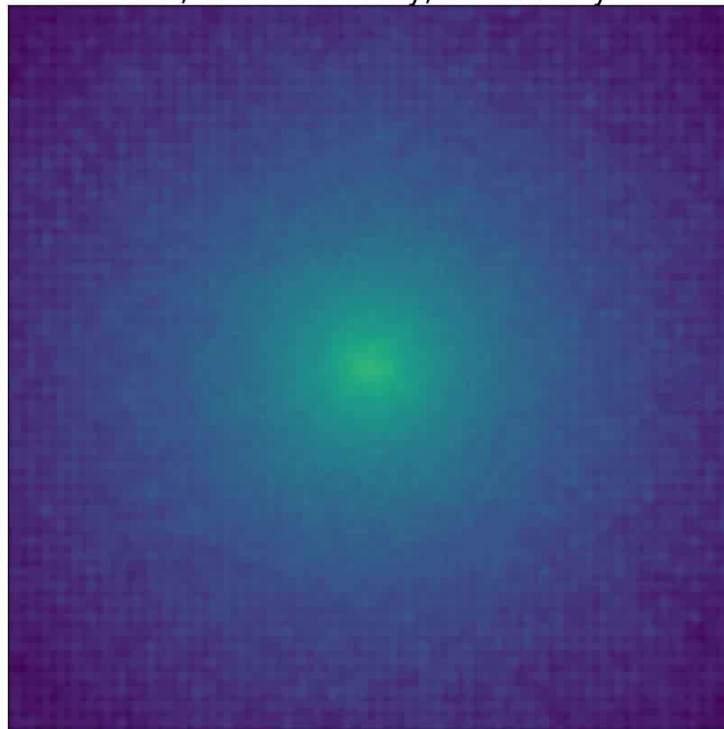
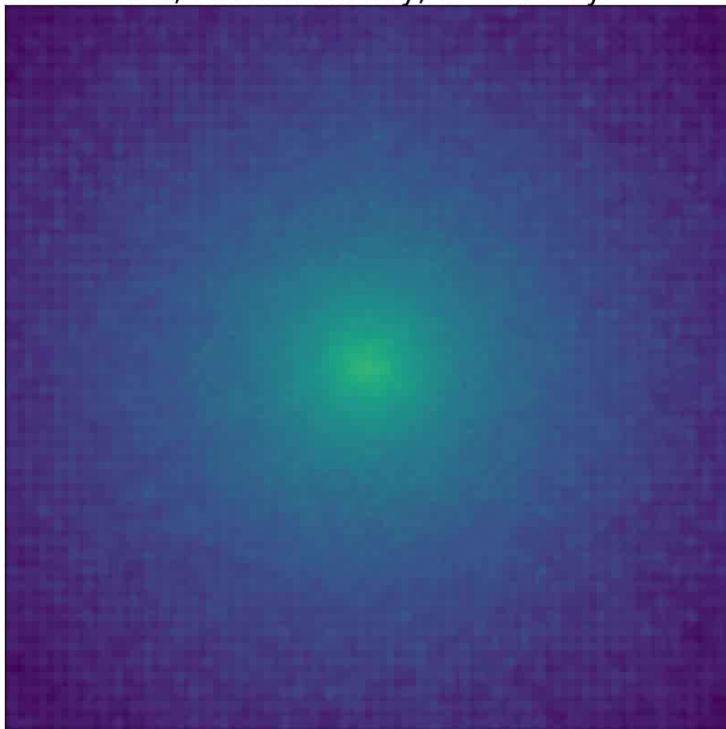


# Thermal

# Mixed

TFB, Column density,  $t = 0.00$  Gyr

MFB, Column density,  $t = 0.00$  Gyr



15 kpc

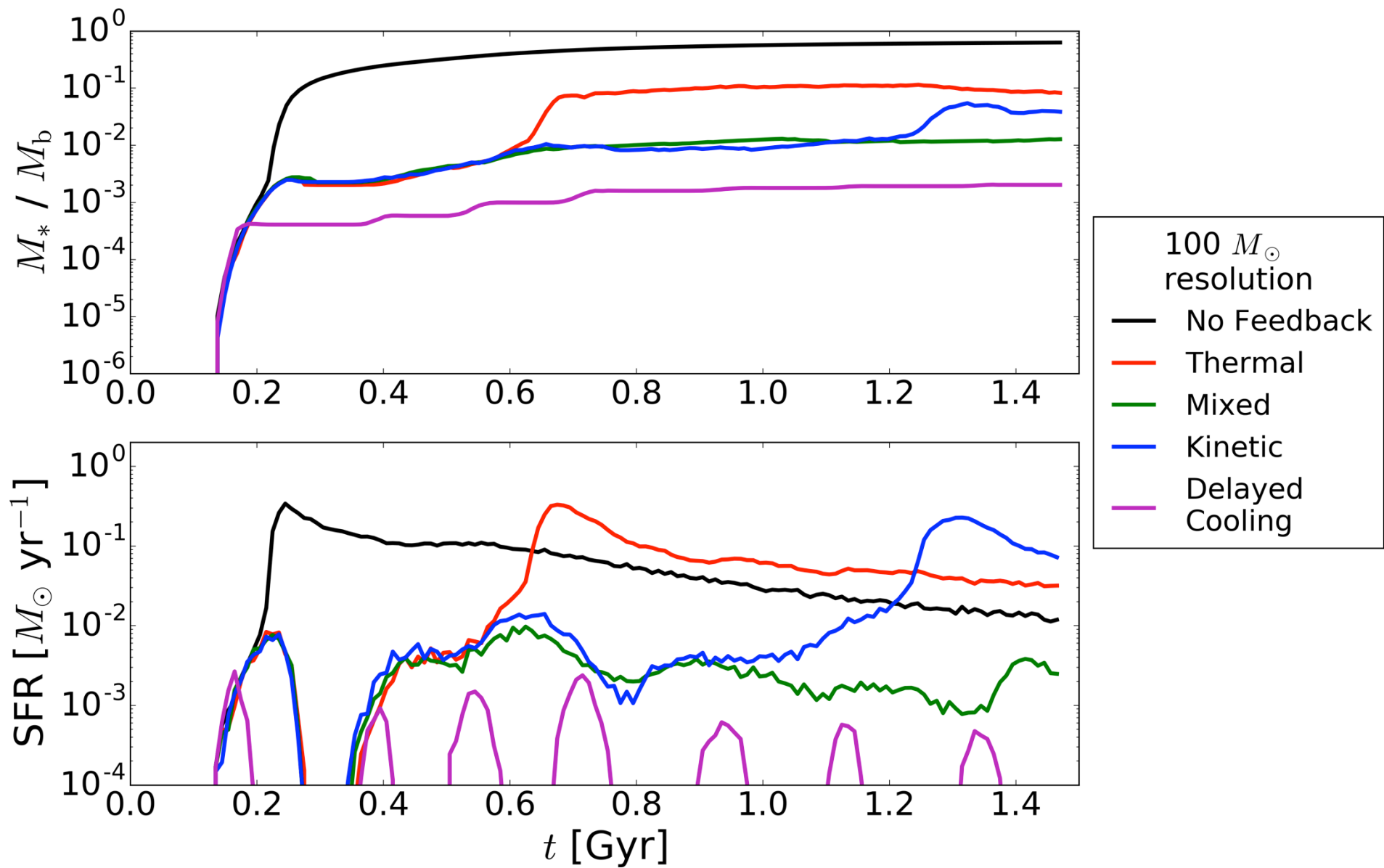
15 kpc

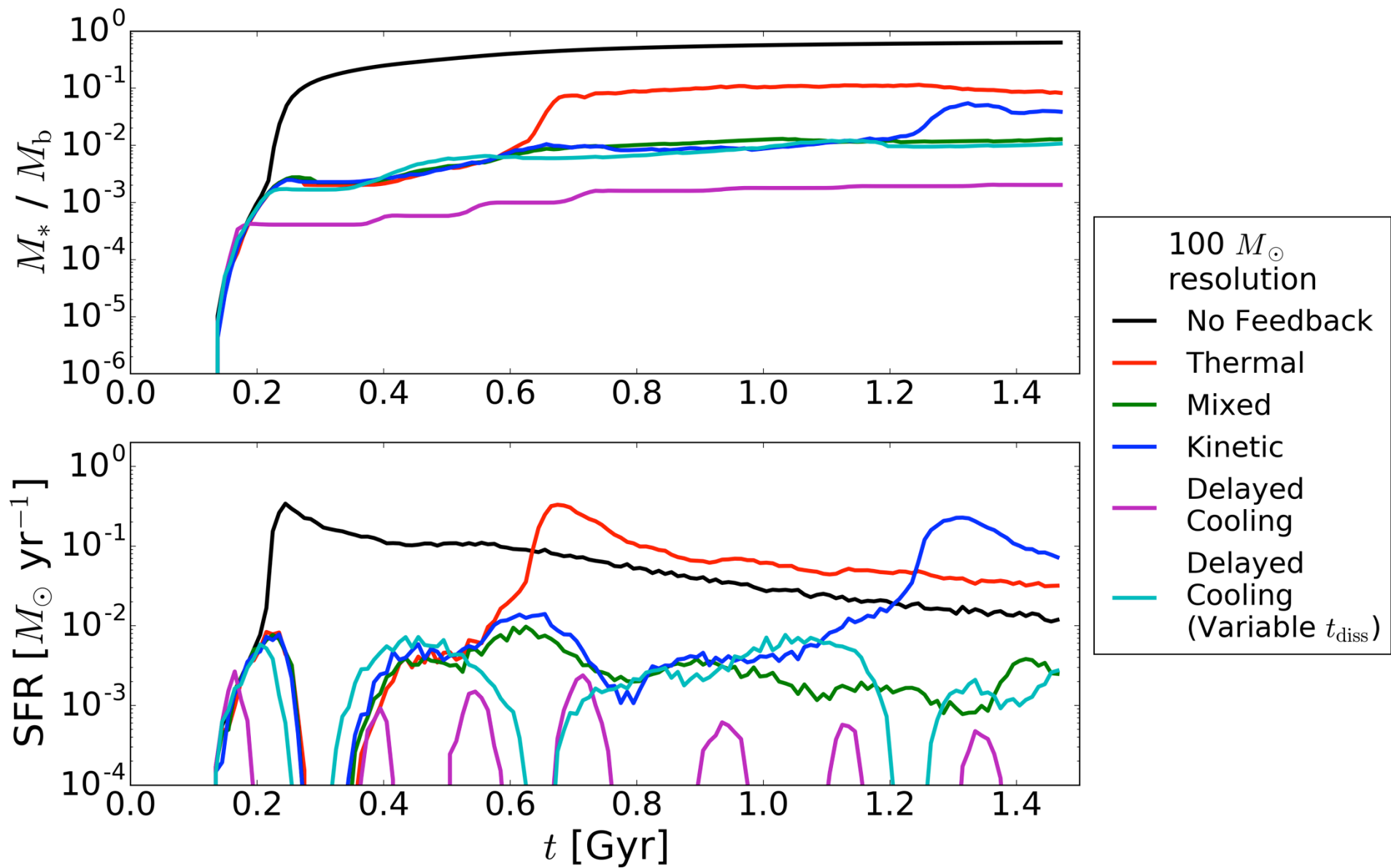
# Delayed Cooling

- Delayed Cooling Feedback (based on Teyssier+ 2013)
- Assume  $E_{\text{SN}}$  locked up in non-thermal processes with much longer dissipation time than cooling time.
- Inject thermal energy but track injected SN energy in passive scalar  $\epsilon_{\text{SN}}$
- Advect with gas and dissipate as  $\dot{\epsilon}_{\text{SN}} = \epsilon_{\text{SN}} / t_{\text{diss}}$
- Turn off radiative cooling when:

$$\sigma_{\text{SN}} = \sqrt{2\epsilon_{\text{SN}}} > 10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

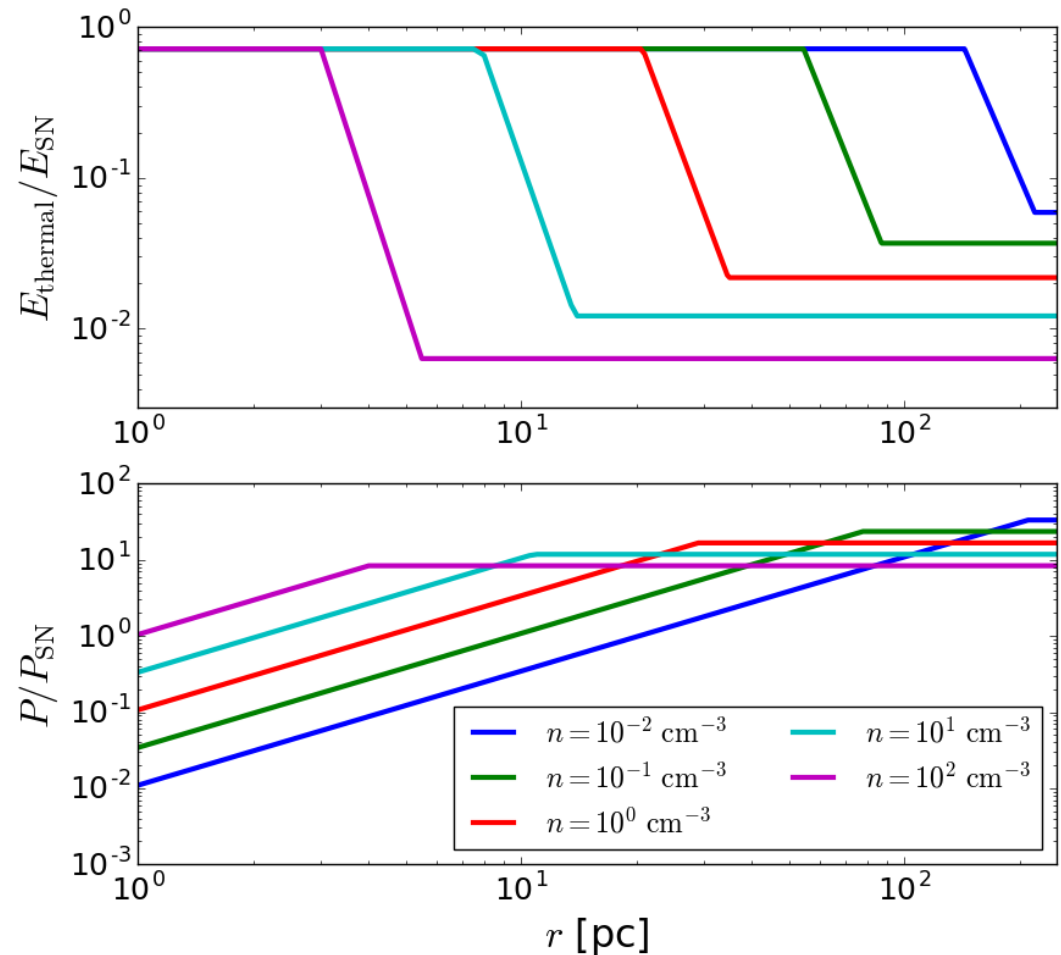
- $t_{\text{diss}} = 10 \text{ Myr}$     or     $t_{\text{diss}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\sigma_{\text{SN}}}$

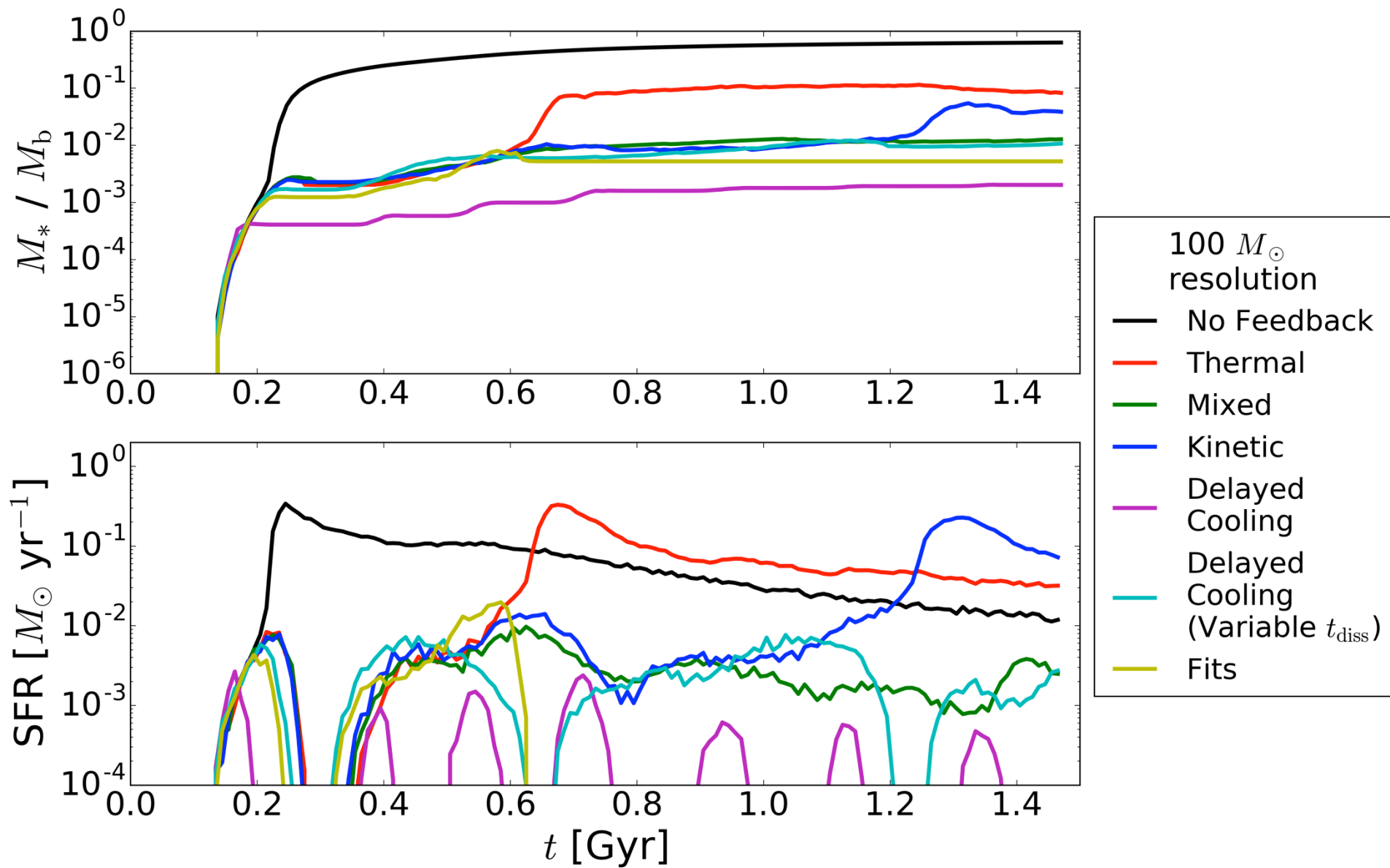




# Fits to high resolution simulations

- Use fits from Martizzi+ 2015
- Fits to high resolution simulations of individual blastwaves
- Obtain thermal energy and momentum as a function of blastwave radius, background density and metallicity





# Phase Diagrams

Thermal

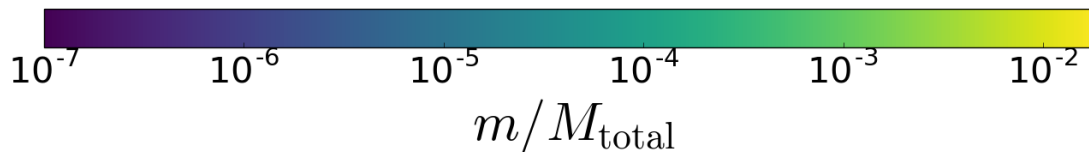
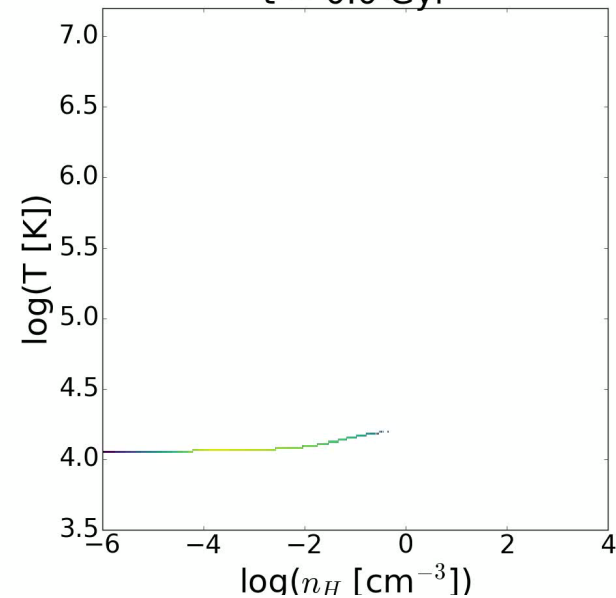
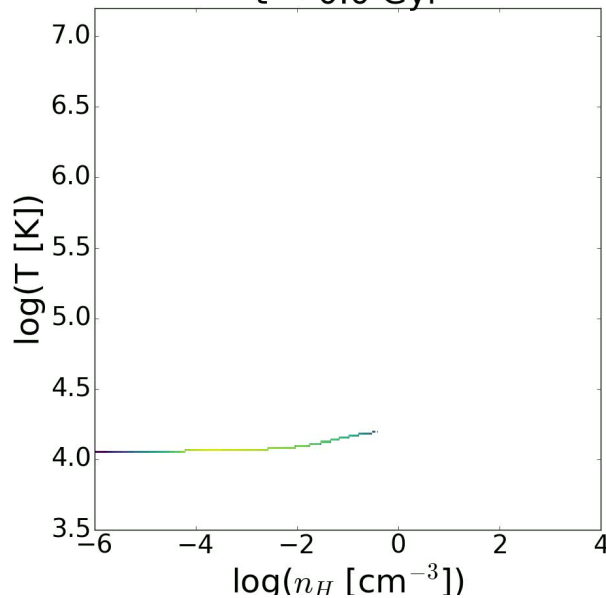
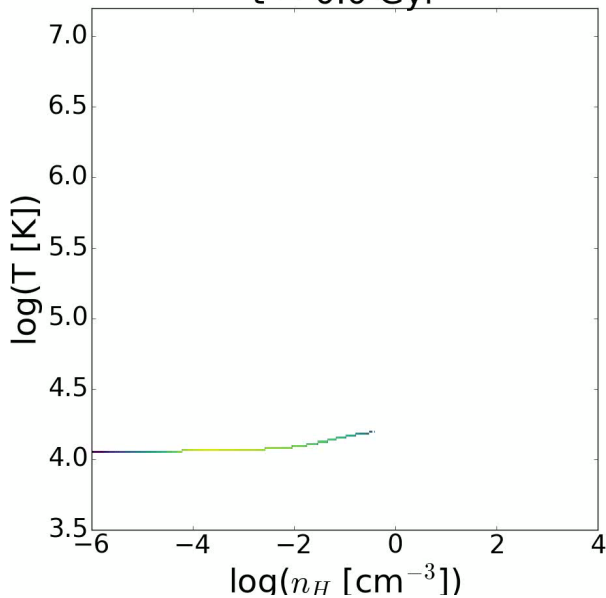
Delayed Cooling

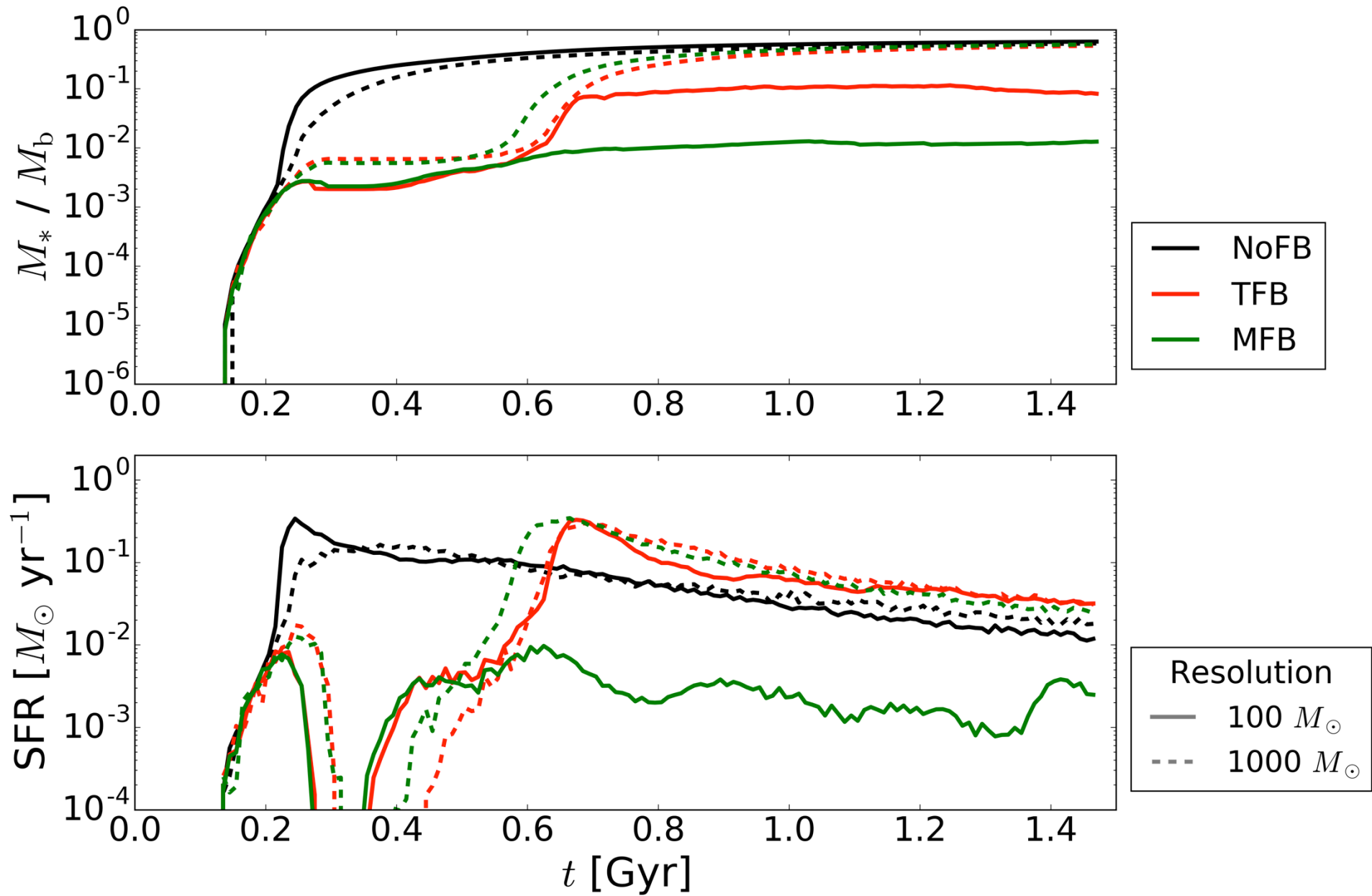
Fits

t = 0.0 Gyr

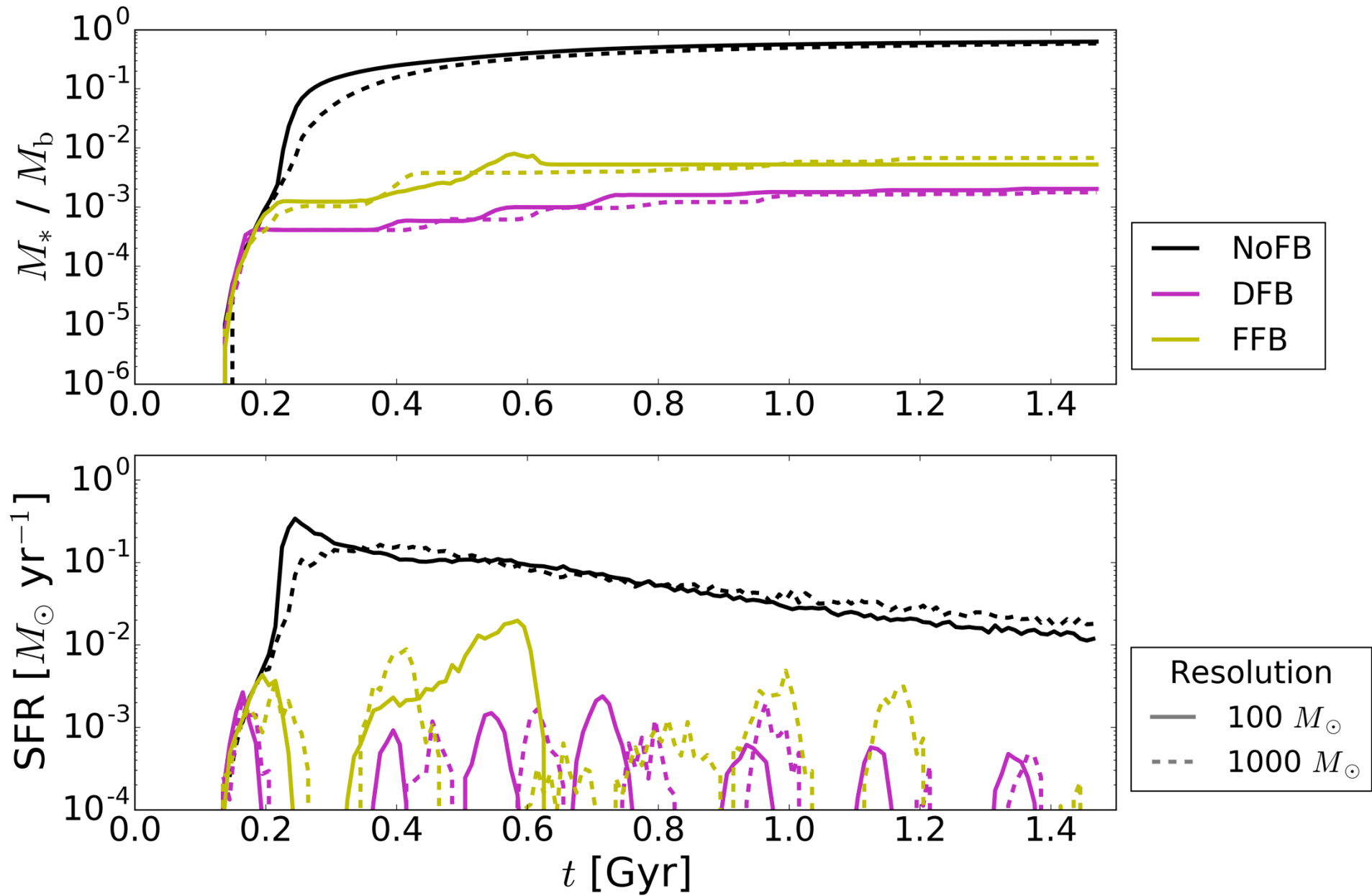
t = 0.0 Gyr

t = 0.0 Gyr





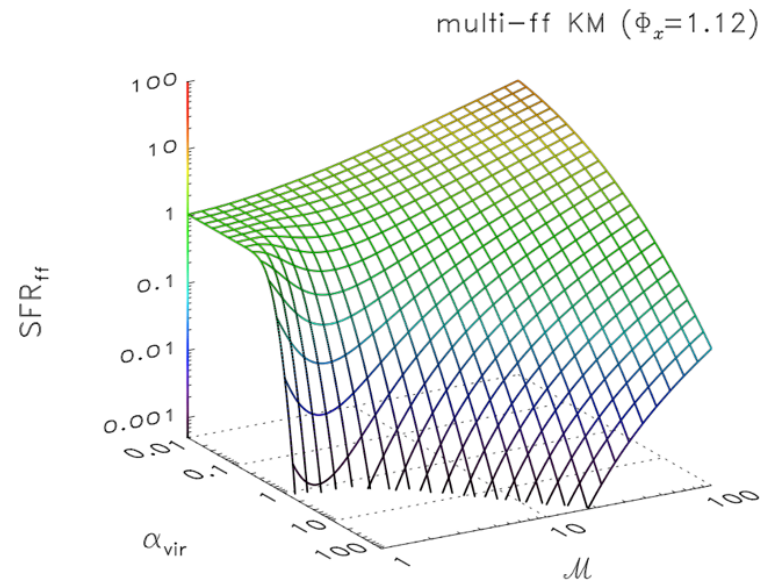




# Non-SN processes

- ‘Pretreatment’ of ISM by other feedback processes will enhance SN effectiveness e.g.
  - Stellar winds
  - Radiation pressure
  - Photoionisation
- More realistic ‘clustered’ star formation criteria e.g. Krumholz & McKee (2005), Federrath & Klessen (2012)

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{SFR}_{\text{ff}}(\alpha_{\text{vir}}, \mathcal{M}, b, \beta)$$



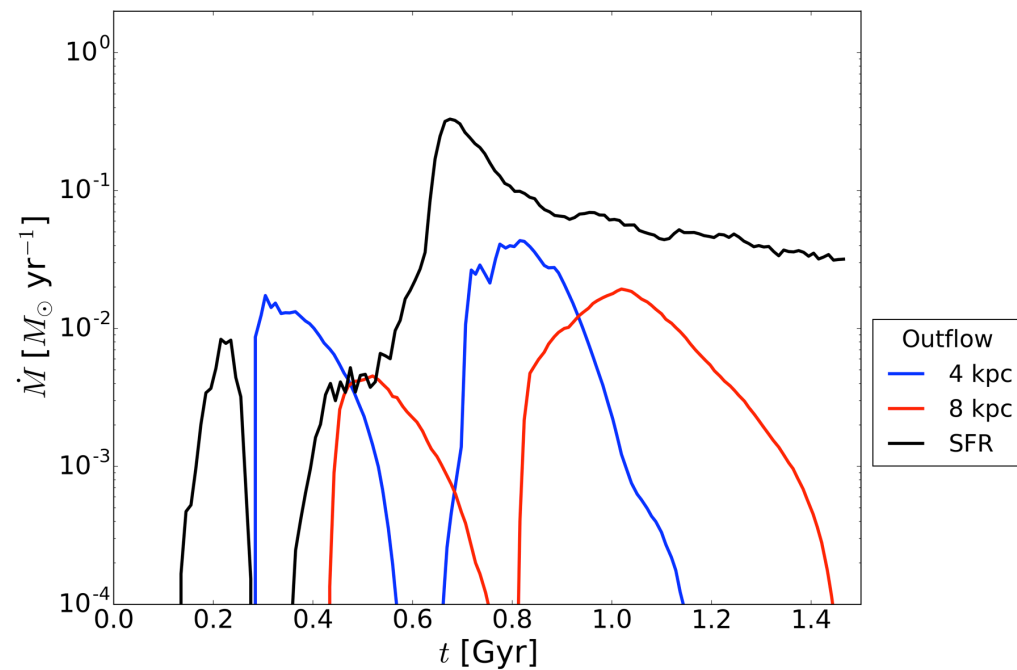
Federrath & Klessen (2012)

# Summary

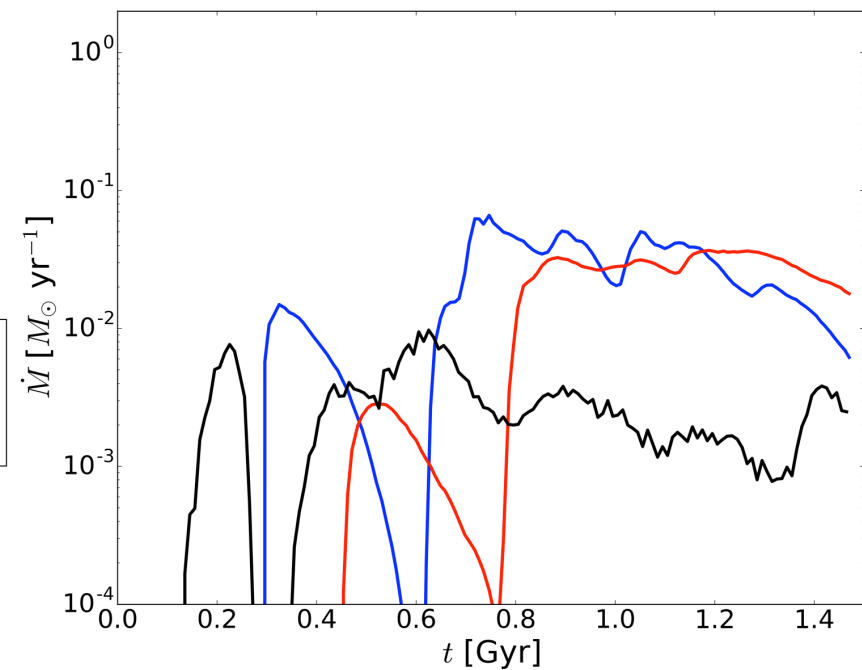
- Supernova feedback is a key ISM process that must be included in cosmological simulations.
- Resolution issues make accurate modelling of SN feedback challenging.
- Results can be strongly dependent on choice of feedback implementation. Consequences of choice are non-trivial and must be understood in order to produce physically relevant simulations.
- SN feedback alone is not the whole picture; other processes and more physical star formation criteria will interact with SN feedback in a complex manner.

# Outflows

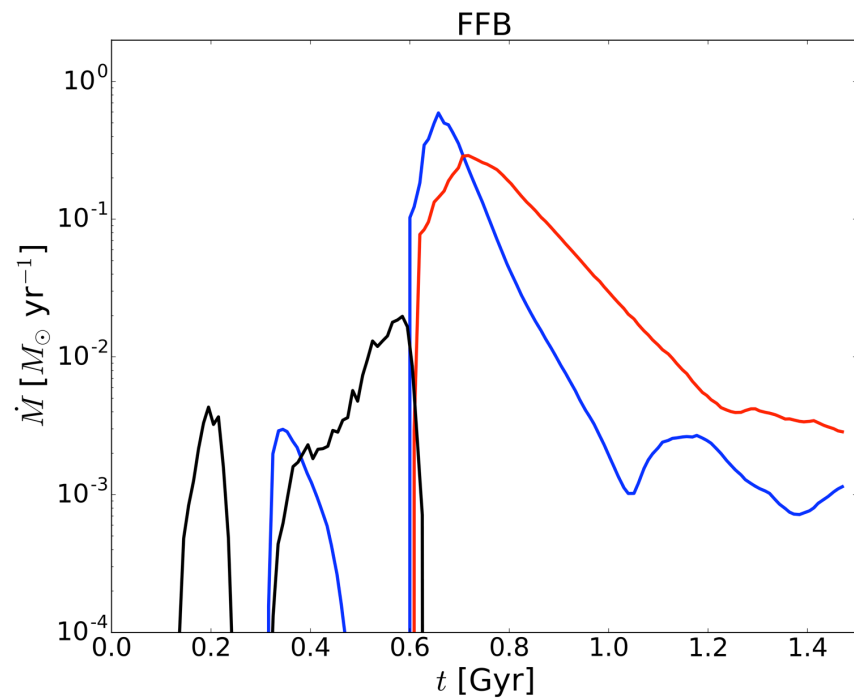
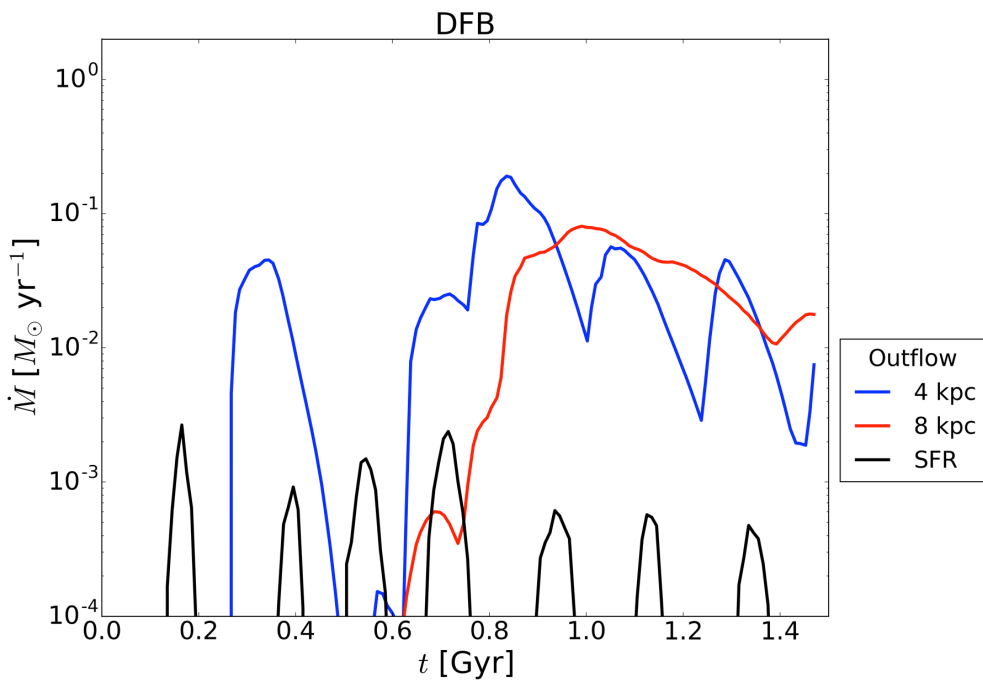
## Thermal



## Mixed



# Outflows



# Test 2: Cosmological ‘zoom-ins’

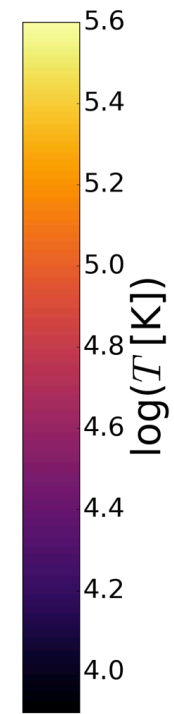
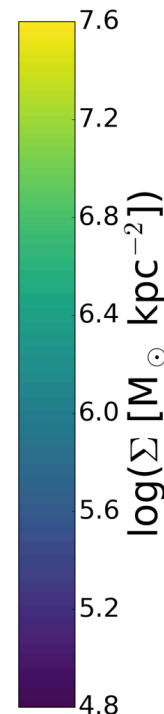
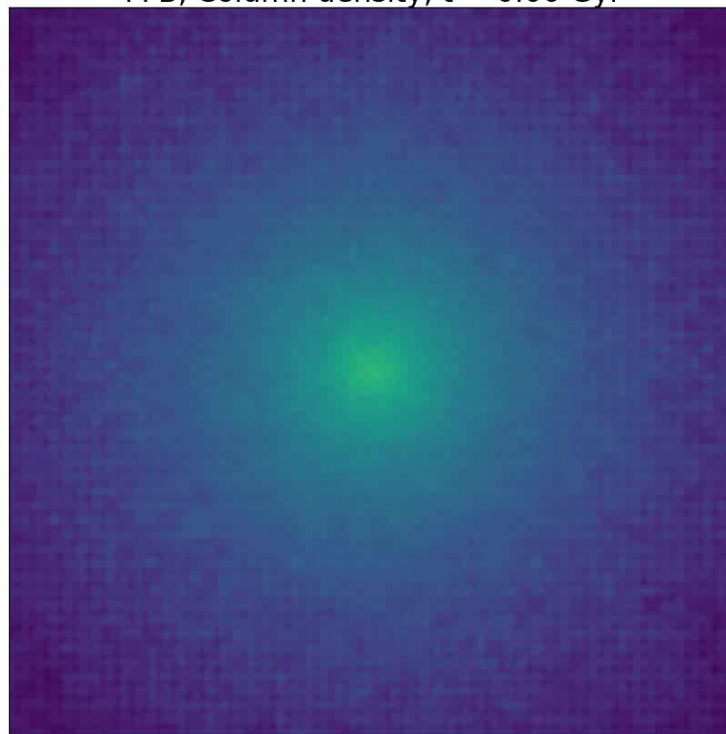
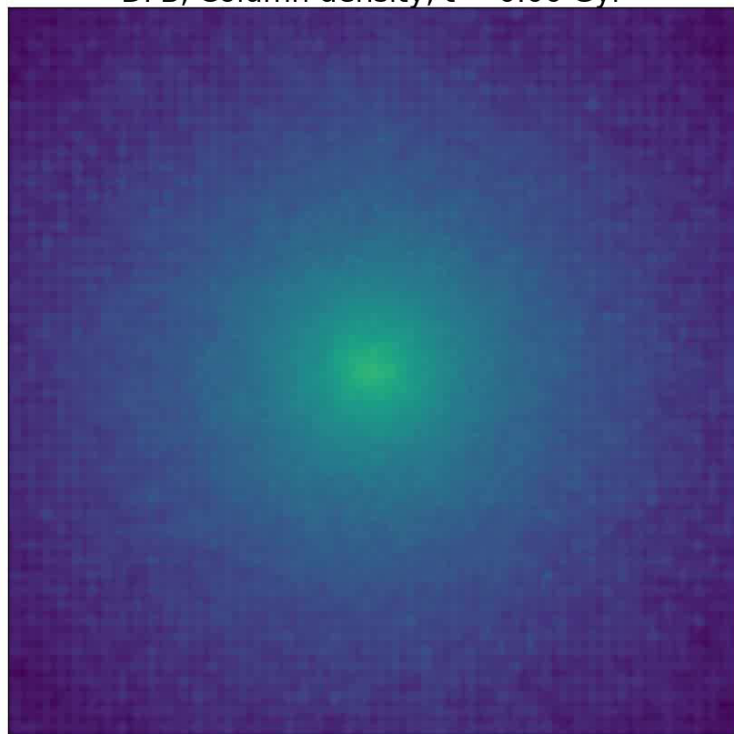
- Run dark matter only 40 cMpc/h cosmological box to  $z = 6$
- Select  $1.12 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$  halo and trace back to initial conditions.
- $m_{\text{dm}} = 6.7 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}, 8.3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}, 1.0 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}$
- $m_{\text{gas}} = 1.2 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}, 1.6 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}, 1.9 \times 10^2 M_{\odot}$
- Primordial cooling
- UV background (Haardt & Madau 2012)
- Self-shielding (Rahmati+ 2013)

# Delayed Cooling

# Fits

DFB, Column density, t = 0.00 Gyr

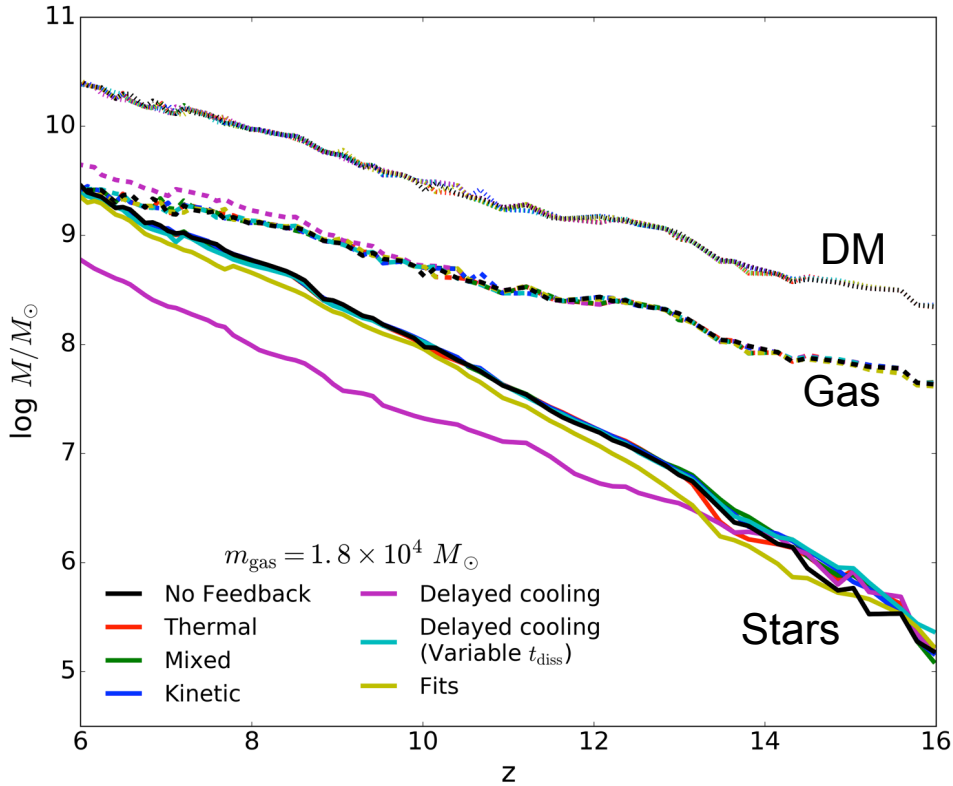
FFB, Column density, t = 0.00 Gyr



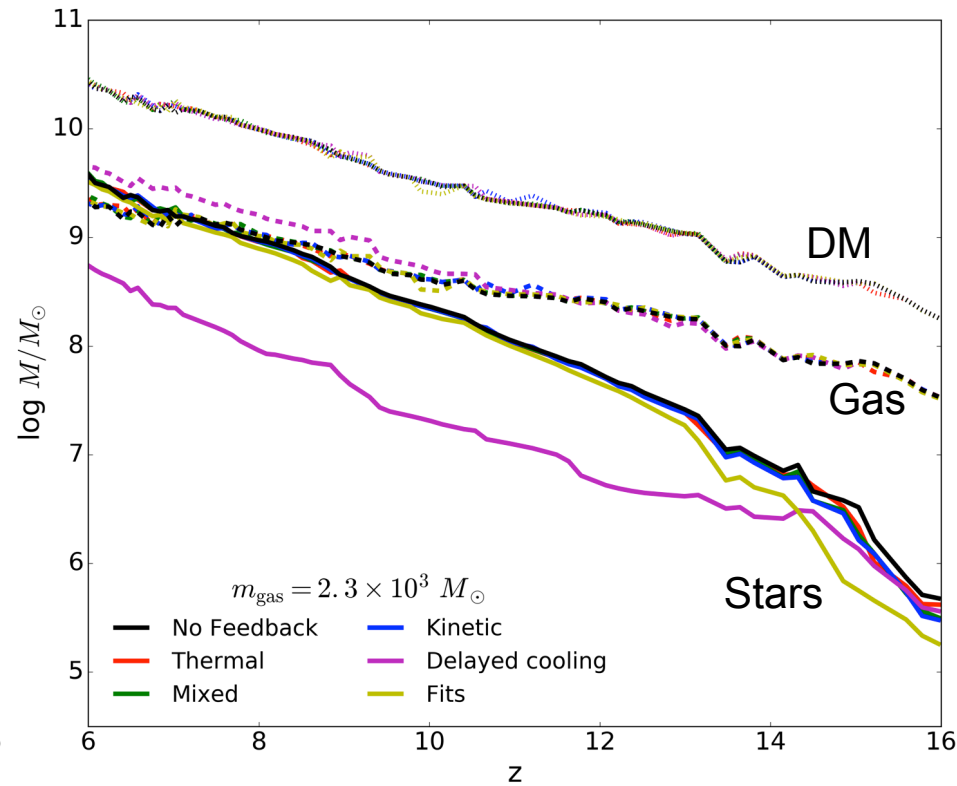
15 kpc

15 kpc

# Cosmological zoom-ins



$$m_{\text{gas}} = 1.8 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$$
$$m_{\text{DM}} = 6.7 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$$



$$m_{\text{gas}} = 2.3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}$$
$$m_{\text{DM}} = 8.3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot}$$

UV background (Haardt & Madau 2012)  
Self-shielding (Rahmati+ 2013)



# Supernovae sites

## Thermal feedback

