

DUST AND ELEMENTS IN THE EPOCH OF REIONIZATION

INOUE, Akio (井上昭雄)

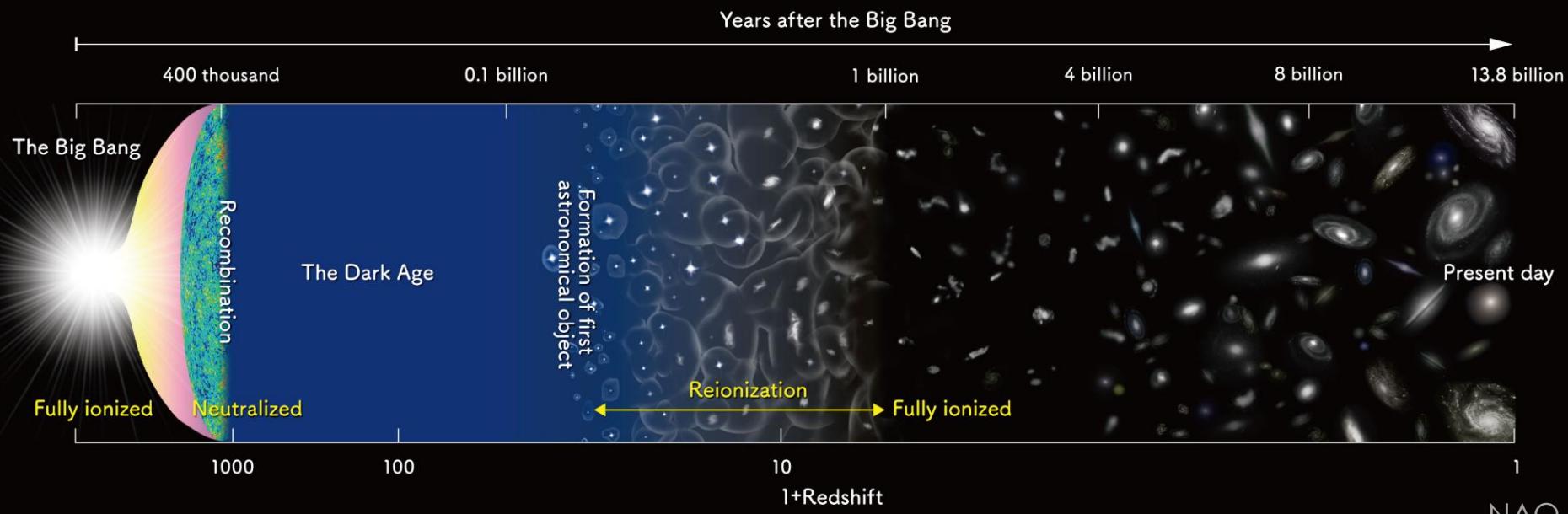


Contents

- Introduction: EoR galaxy observations so far
- Our recent ALMA observations in the EoR
 - The highest-z line detection
 - The second dust detection at $z > 8$
 - The first completion of [OIII], [CII] and dust at $z > 7$
- Radiative equilibrium dust temperature estimation
 - Formulation
 - Shell, homogeneous and clumpy geometries
 - An example application: A1689zD1
 - A preliminary demographic study
- Summary

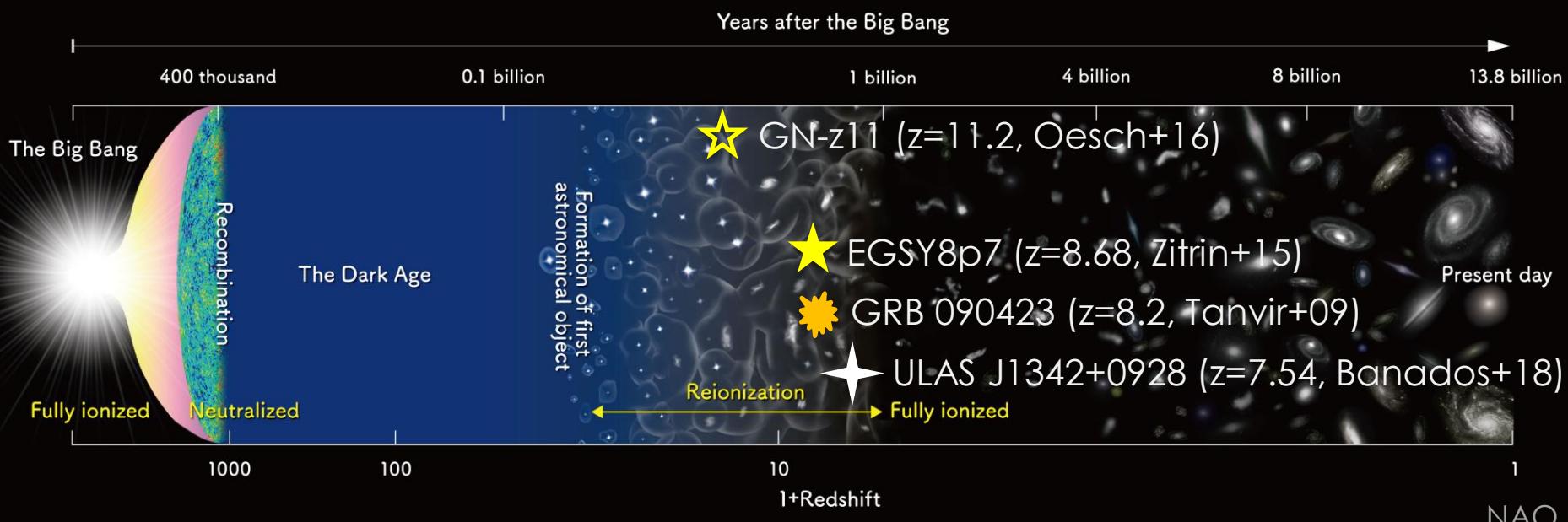
Epoch of Reionization (EoR)

- The first billion years of the cosmic history.
 - Redshift $z \sim 6 - 20$.
- The epoch of the first stars and galaxies' formation.
 - The epoch of the first dust formation.



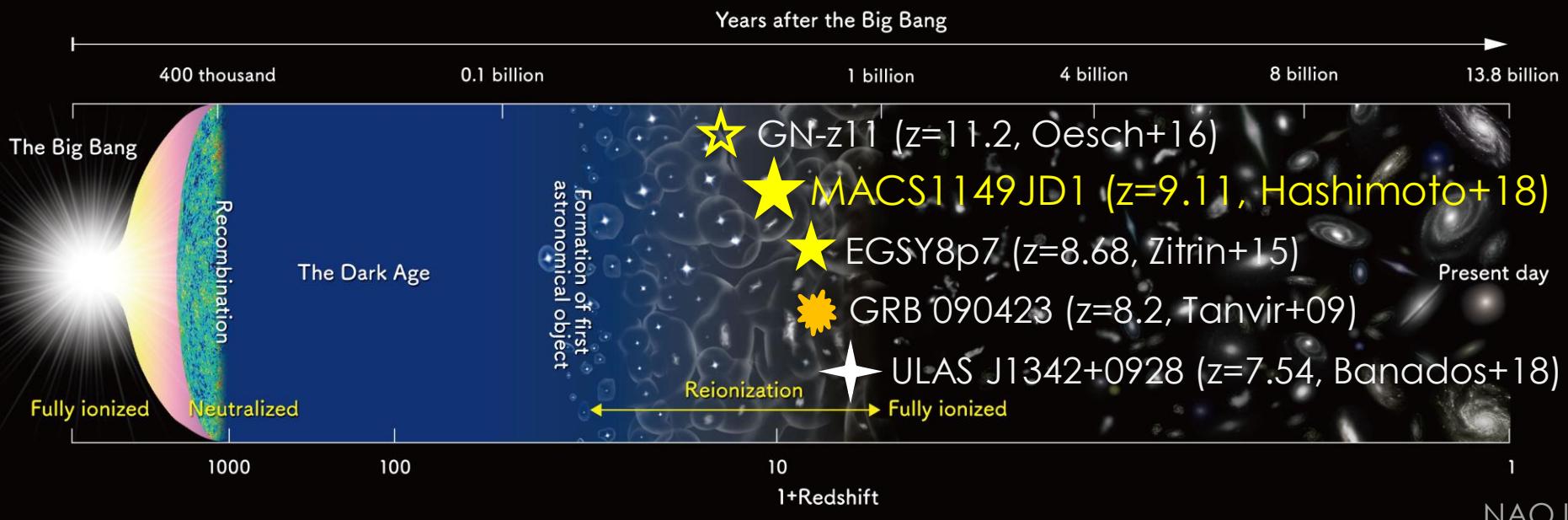
EoR galaxy observations

- So far, there are about 15 galaxies with a measured spectroscopic redshift $z > 7$.



EoR galaxy observations

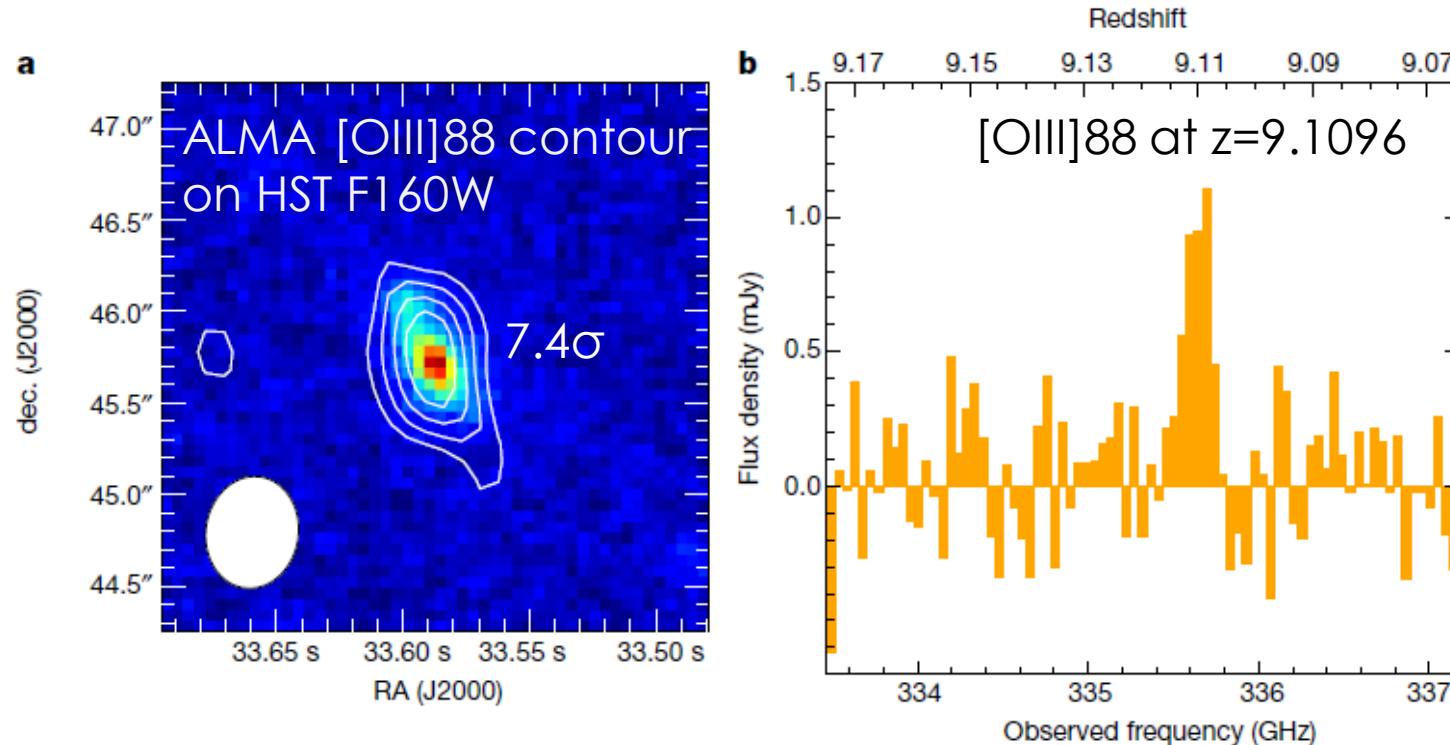
- So far, there are about 15 galaxies with a measured spectroscopic redshift $z > 7$.
- Current record of an emission line is $z = 9.1$.



[OIII]88 at z=9.1 but no dust

Hashimoto, ..., AKI et al. 2018a, Nature

- MACS1149-JD1



News on May 17, 2018

Newsweek

SCIENCE NEWS

MAY 17, 2018 / 5:06 AM / A MONTH AGO

TECH & SCIENCE

SCIENTISTS JUST FOUND DISTANT OXYGEN EVER. IT MAY CHANGE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNIVERSE.

Yahoo! BB
きょうの版
アプリ版

YAHOO! JAPAN

トラベル ヤフオク! ショッピング

ウェブ 画像 動画 洋書 知恵袋 地図 リアルタイム 一覧

主なサービス 一覧

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テレビ

おでかけ

お得なゾロ目プランなど、人気店の食べ放題を予約

メンズファッション

18時5分更新

・米検察官トランプ氏起訴せず

・メニコン情報流出668万円被害

・北陸新幹線 開業後に詐欺増加

・水道引かない大野市の地下水

・133億光年 最遠の銀河を確認

・日大選手に閑学側 真実話して

・西城さん死去 立ち綻びた舞台

・ハウス食品 西城さんに感謝

もっと見る トピックス一覧

5月17日14時0分配信 徳島新聞

巣立ち間近

Oxygen presence in distant galaxy sheds light on early universe

Will Dunham

WASHINGTON (Reuters)

3 TV news broadcasts in Japan, ~280 web articles in the world on the day!

132億光年かなた 銀河に酸素



アルマ望遠鏡が観測した132.8億光年かなたにある銀河の画像＝国立天文台提供

大阪産業大の橋本拓也博士研究員（銀河天文学）らは2016～17年、しし座の方向にある

地図から132・8億光年かなたにある銀河で酸素を見つけた。大阪産業大や国立天文台などの国際チームが16日、発表した。南米チリにある電波望遠鏡「アルマ望遠鏡」を使った観測で発見された。酸素の存在は、星の誕生や消滅があったことを示しており、宇宙の誕生初期に銀河がどのように形成されたかを示す貴重な発見という。論文は英科学誌ネイチャーに掲載される。

今から約138億年前に宇宙が誕生して間もない頃は、宇宙空間には軽い元素である水素やヘリウムばかりが存在していた

が、星の誕生と消滅を経て酸素などが様々な元素が作られたとされる。

観測結果は、宇宙誕生から5億年余り後の時期には、すでに酸素が存在していたことを示している。

今回観測した銀河では、宇宙誕生から2・5億年後には活発な星の形成が始まっていたと考えられるという。橋本さんは「私たちが生きる上で必要な酸素が、宇宙誕生の初期からあったことは驚き」と話す。（石倉徹也）

大産大など発見「宇宙誕生初期から存在」

CPHDUST2018

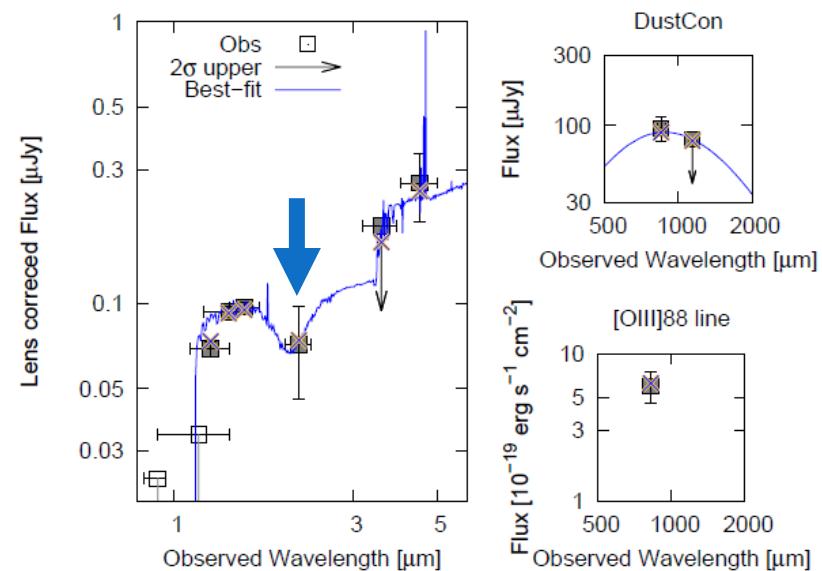
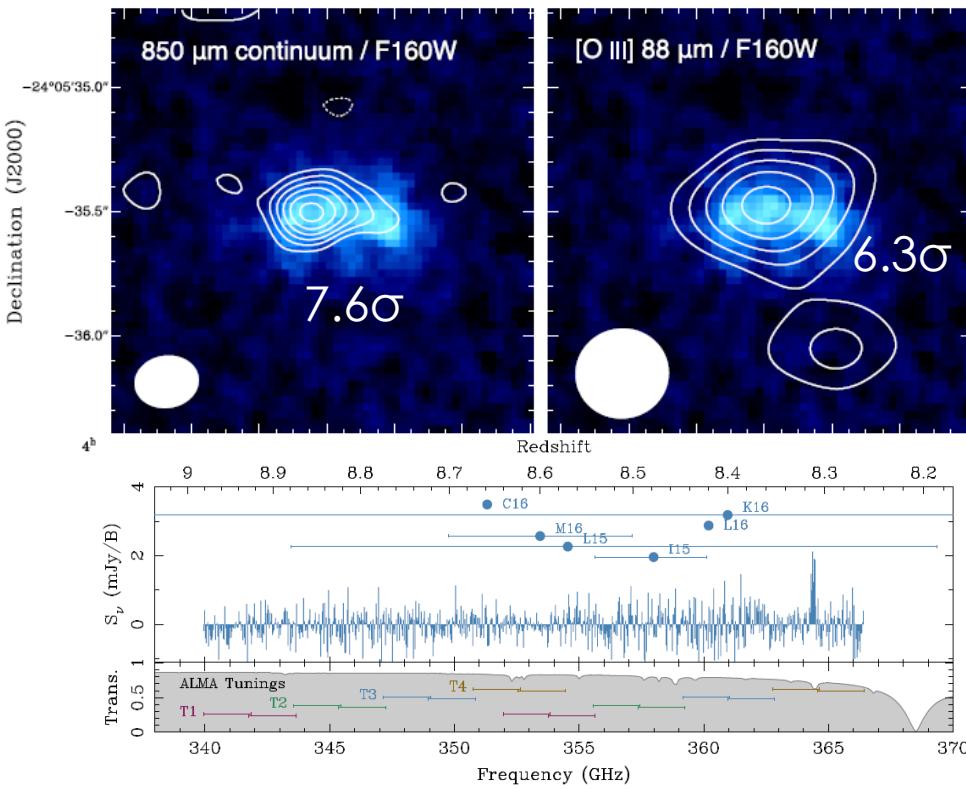
June 15, 2018

7

Dust at z=8.3 and [OIII]88 too

Tamura, ..., AKI, et al. 2018, submitted

- MACS0416_Y1



Faint K-band
→2175Å bump?

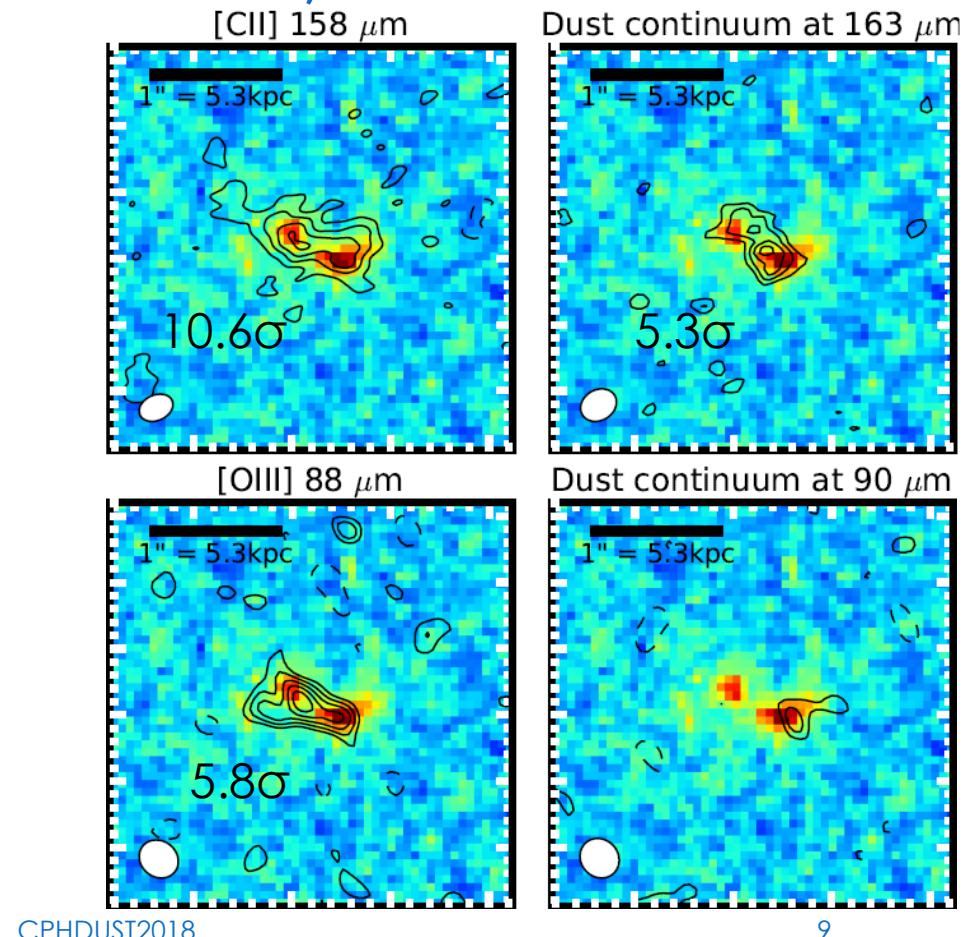
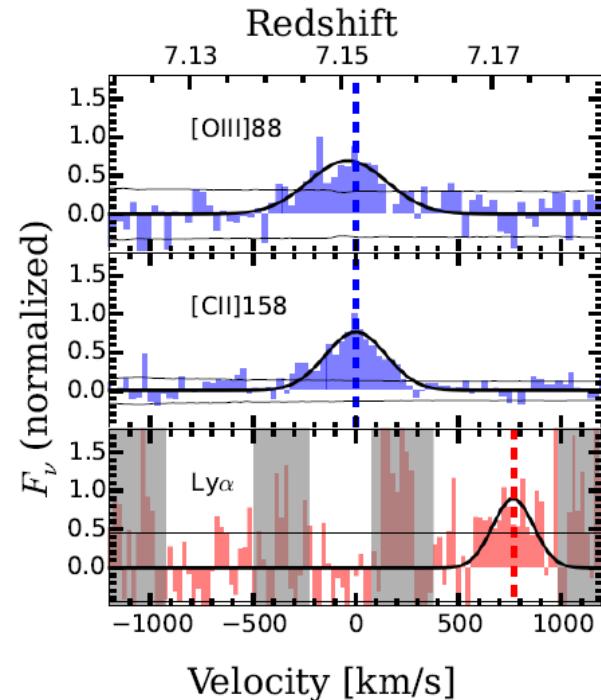
大三元



“Big Three Dragons” at $z=7.15$

Hashimoto, AKI et al. 2018b, submitted

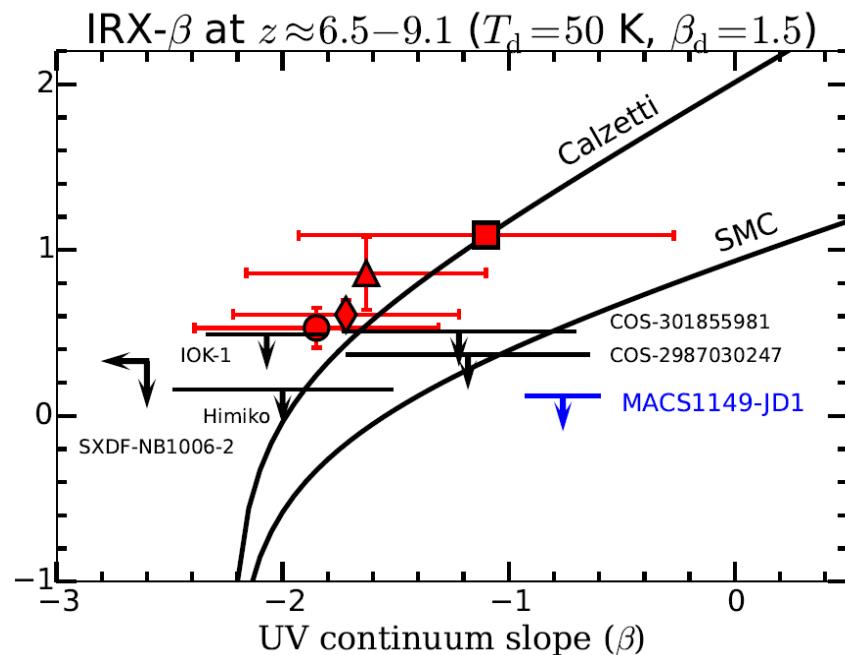
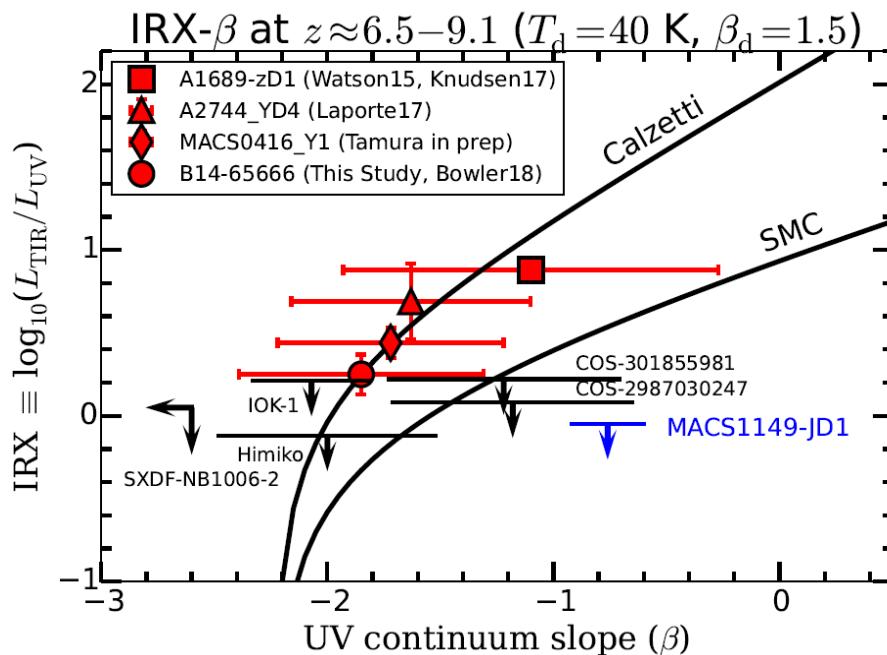
- B14-65666
 - [OIII], [CII] and dust



IRX- β diagram at $z>7$

Hashimoto, AKI et al. 2018b, submitted

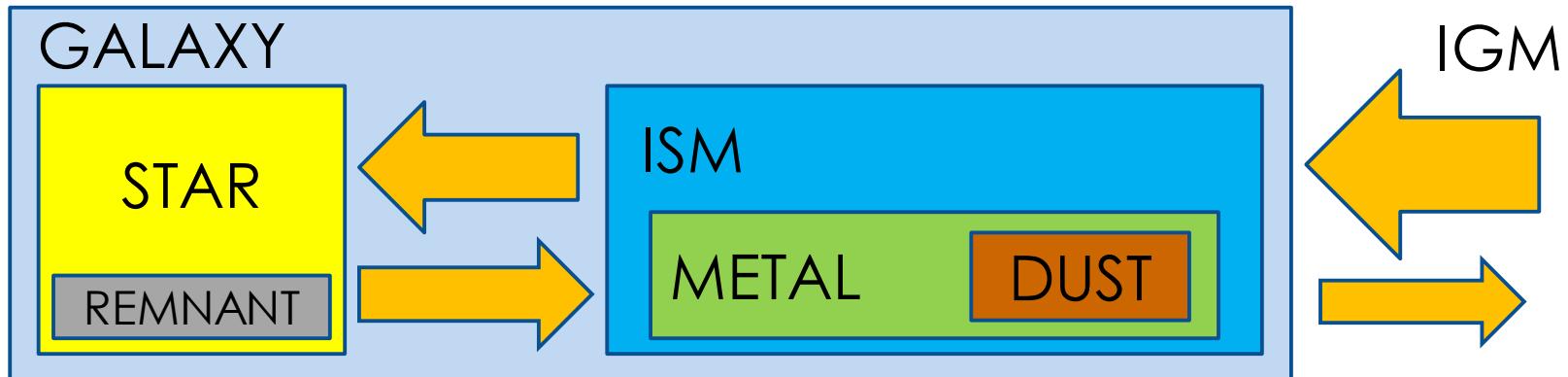
- Consistent with Calzetti law
- Non-detections possibly favor SMC law



Comparison with a model

e.g., Inoue11

- Evolution model of dust content in galaxies



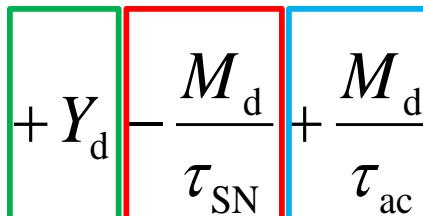
$$\text{STAR} \quad \frac{dM_*}{dt} = S - R$$

$$\text{ISM} \quad \frac{dM_{\text{ISM}}}{dt} = -S + R + I - O$$

$$\text{METAL} \quad \frac{dM_Z}{dt} = -ZS + Y_Z + I_Z - O_Z$$

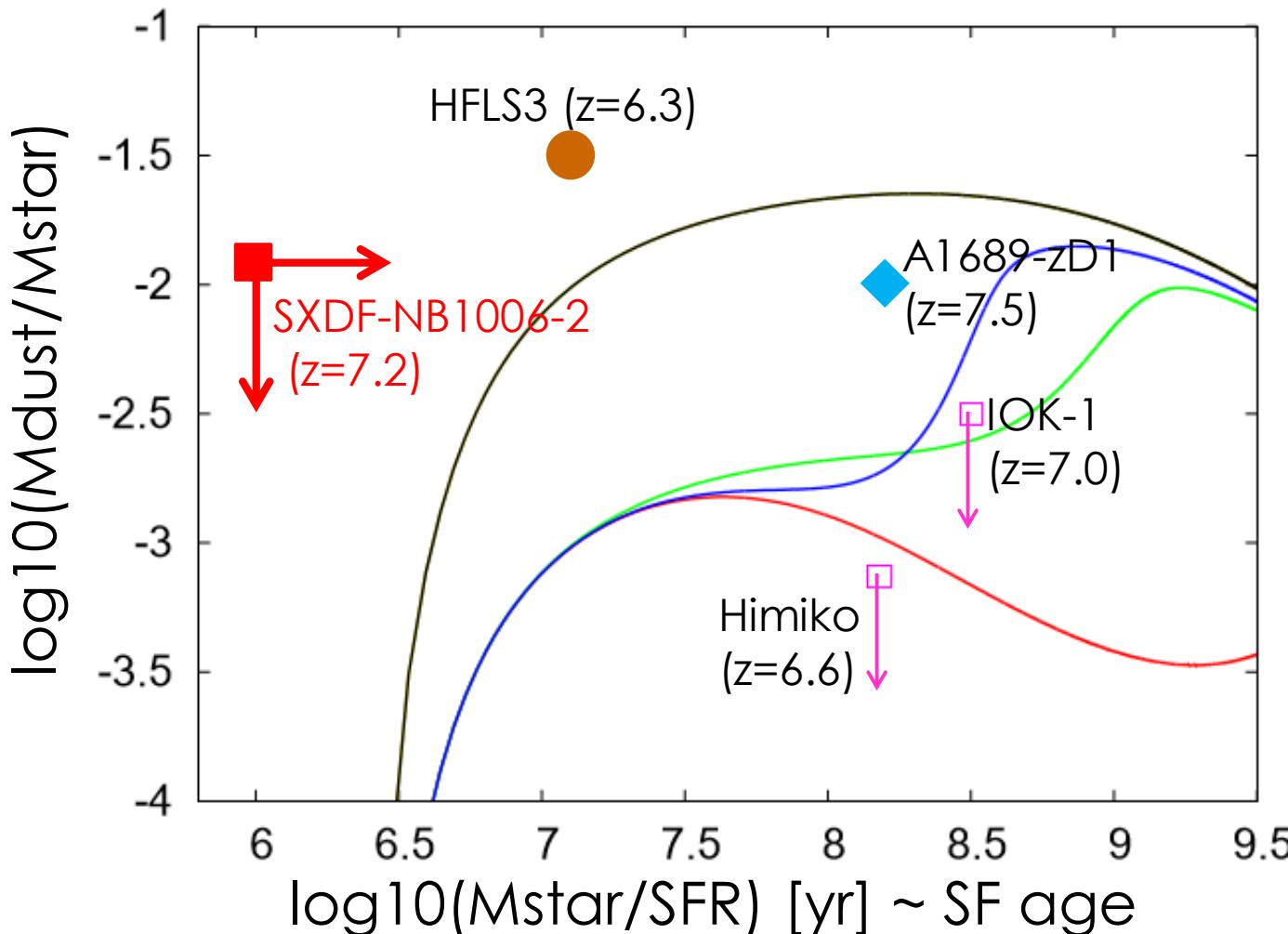
$$\text{DUST} \quad \frac{dM_d}{dt} = -Z_d S + Y_d - \frac{M_d}{\tau_{\text{SN}}} + \frac{M_d}{\tau_{\text{ac}}} + I_d + O_d$$

Dust mass growth in ISM



Dust supply by stars Destruction by SN shock

Diversity of dust content in EoR



Black line:
 M_z/M_{\star}
(max dust)

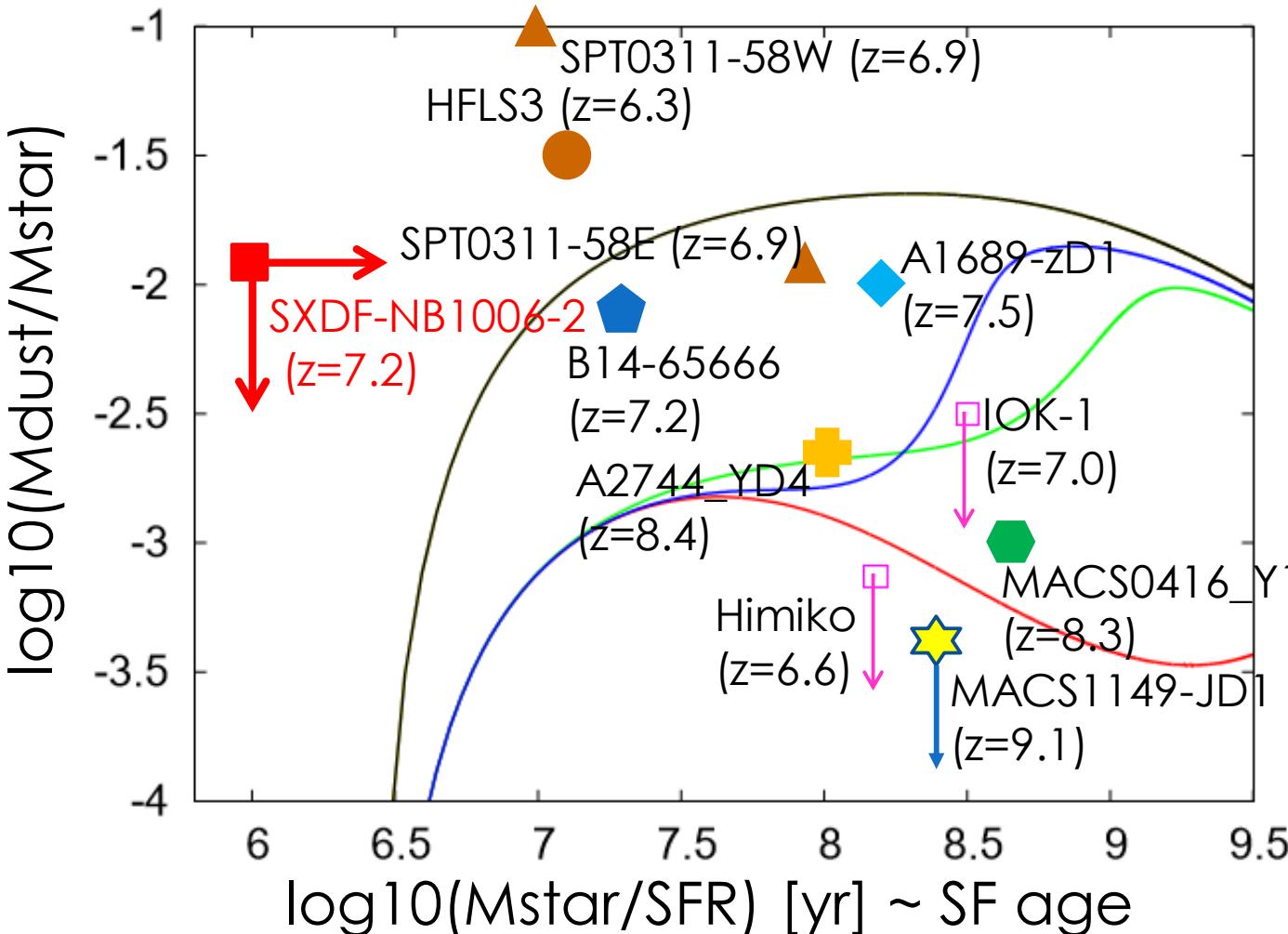
Red line:
Efficient
destruction

Green line:
Inefficient
destruction

Blue line:
Efficient
growth

Cosmic Dust IX
(2016, Aug.)

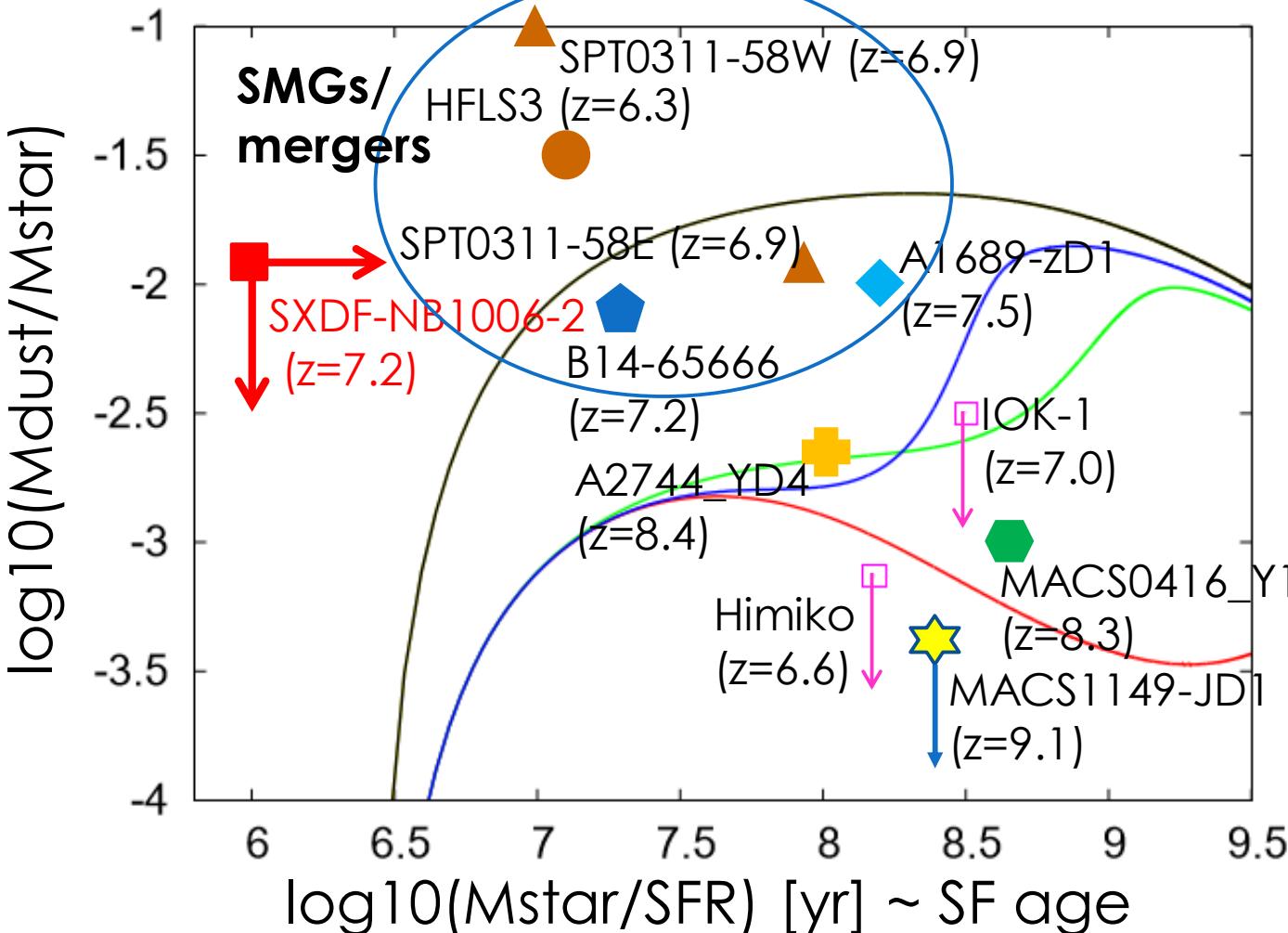
Diversity of dust content in EoR



Black line: M_z/M_{\star} (max dust)
 Red line: Efficient destruction
 Green line: Inefficient destruction
 Blue line: Efficient growth

CPHDUST2018
 (2018, Jun.)

Diversity of dust content in EoR

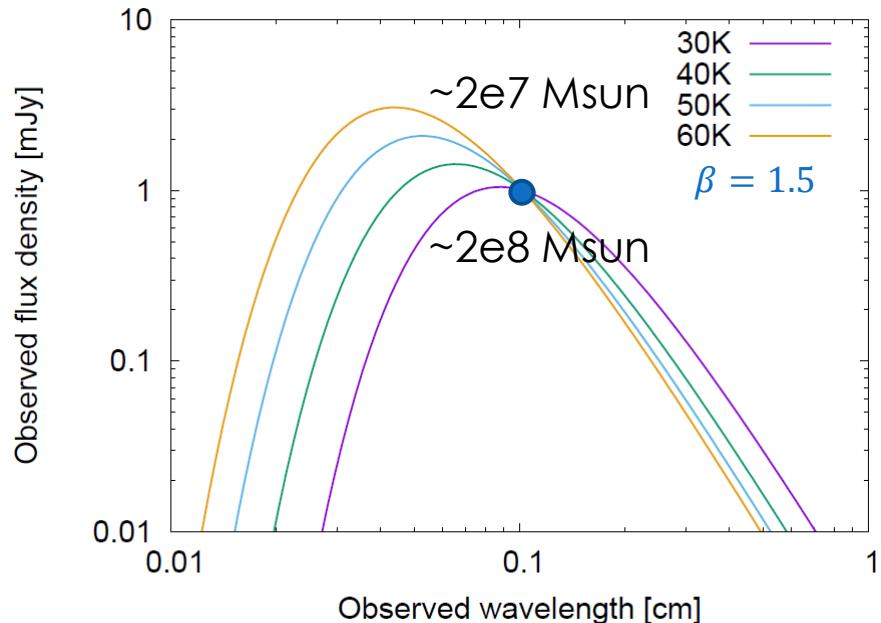


Black line: M_z/M_{\star} (max dust)
 Red line: Efficient destruction
 Green line: Inefficient destruction
 Blue line: Efficient growth

CPHDUST2018
 (2018, Jun.)

Dust mass estimation?

- Need
 - Complete SED
 - Temperature
 - Dust model (material)
 - Mass emissivity
 - Spectral index



- A self-consistent temperature estimation with the radiative equilibrium
 - assuming a model of dust emissivity.

Formulation

(e.g., Hirashita+14)

- Under the radiative equilibrium,

$$T_d = \text{function}(M_d, R, L_{\text{UV}}^{\text{obs}} [, f_{\text{cl}}, \eta_{\text{cl}}])$$

$$T_d = \left(\frac{L_*^{\text{abs}}}{CM_d} + T_{\text{CMB}}^{\beta+4} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta+4}}$$

$$C = \frac{8\pi\kappa_0 k_{\text{B}}^{\beta+4}}{c^2\nu_0^\beta h^{\beta+3}} \zeta(\beta+4)\Gamma(\beta+4)$$

This study

$$L_*^{\text{abs}} = L_{\text{UV}}^{\text{obs}} \frac{1 - P_{\text{esc}}(\tau)}{P_{\text{esc}}(\tau)}$$

$$\kappa_\nu = \kappa_0 (\nu/\nu_0)^\beta$$

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron
(Hildebrand 83)

$$F_\nu^{\text{obs}}(M_d, R, \underline{L_{\text{UV}}^{\text{obs}} [, f_{\text{cl}}, \eta_{\text{cl}}]}) = \frac{1+z}{d_L^2} M_d \kappa_\nu \{ B_\nu(T_d) - B_\nu(T_{\text{CMB}}) \}$$

No dust temperature assumption

Spherical shell

- Optical depth of the shell:

$$\tau_{\text{she}} = \frac{3QM_d}{16\pi asR^2}$$

R : system radius



Q : Q-parameter

a : grain size

s : grain material density

- UV escape probability from the shell:

$$P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{she}}(\tau) = e^{-\tau}$$

Homogeneous sphere

- Optical depth of the sphere:

$$\tau_{\text{hom}} = \frac{9QM_d}{16\pi asR^2}$$

Q : Q-parameter
 a : grain size
 s : grain material density

- UV escape probability from the sphere (Osterbrock 89):

$$P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}(\tau) = \frac{3}{4\tau} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2\tau^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2\tau^2} \right) e^{-2\tau} \right\}$$



Clumpy sphere

- Optical depth of each clump:

$$\tau_{\text{cl}} = n_{\text{d,cl}} \sigma r_{\text{cl}} = \tau_{\text{hom}} \left(\frac{\eta_{\text{cl}}}{f_{\text{cl}}} \right)$$

$$\eta_{\text{cl}} = r_{\text{cl}}/R$$

f_{cl} : Clump volume filling factor

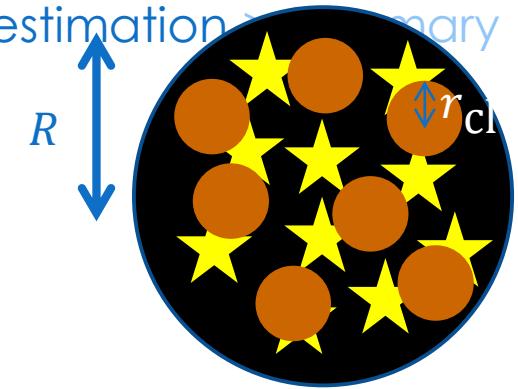
- Optical depth from the sphere using the Mega-Grain (MG) approximation (e.g., Varosi & Dwek 99; Inoue 05):

$$\tau_{\text{MG}} = \tau_{\text{hom}} P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}(\tau_{\text{cl}}) \quad P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}(\tau) = \frac{3}{4\tau} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2\tau^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2\tau^2} \right) e^{-2\tau} \right\}$$

- UV escape probability from the sphere:

$$P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{MG}} = P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}(\tau_{\text{MG}})$$

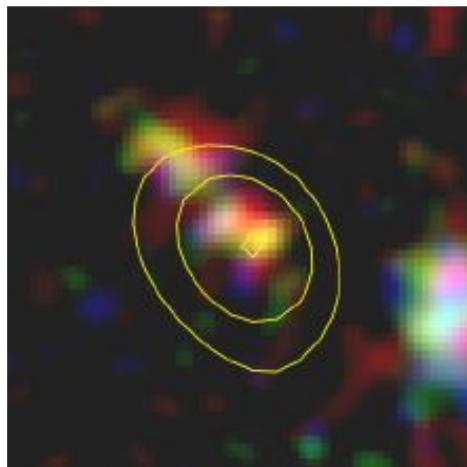
$$\eta_{\text{cl}}/f_{\text{cl}} \rightarrow 0, \tau_{\text{cl}} \rightarrow 0, P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}(\tau_{\text{cl}}) \rightarrow 1, \\ \tau_{\text{MG}} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{hom}}, P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{MG}} \rightarrow P_{\text{esc}}^{\text{hom}}$$



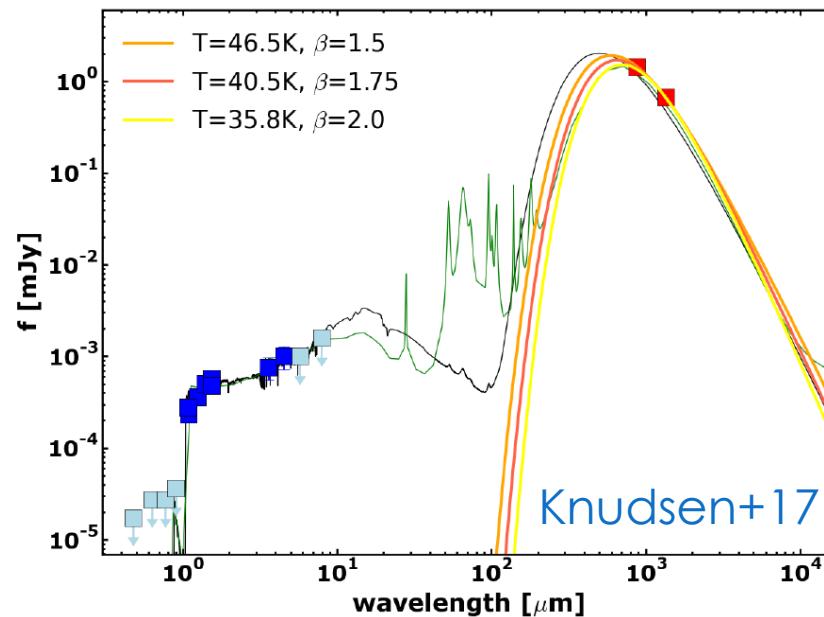
Example object: A1689zD1

- ALMA detections

- Band6: 0.56 ± 0.1 mJy (Watson+15)
- Band7: 1.33 ± 0.14 mJy (Knudsen+17)
- Band8: 1.77 ± 0.44 mJy (2016.1.00954.S; PI: AKI)



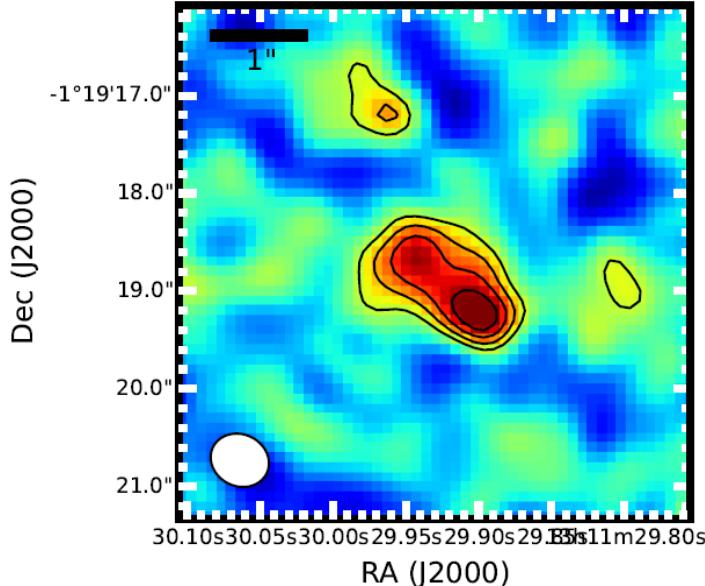
Watson+15



Example object: A1689zD1

- ALMA detections

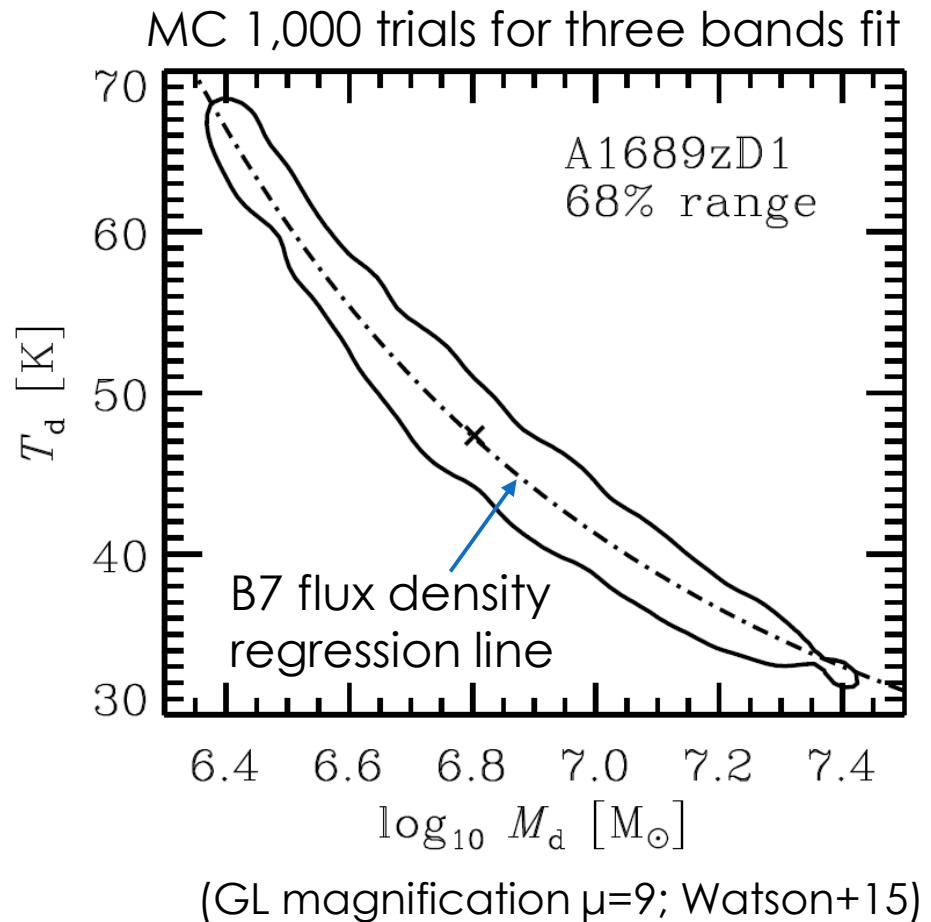
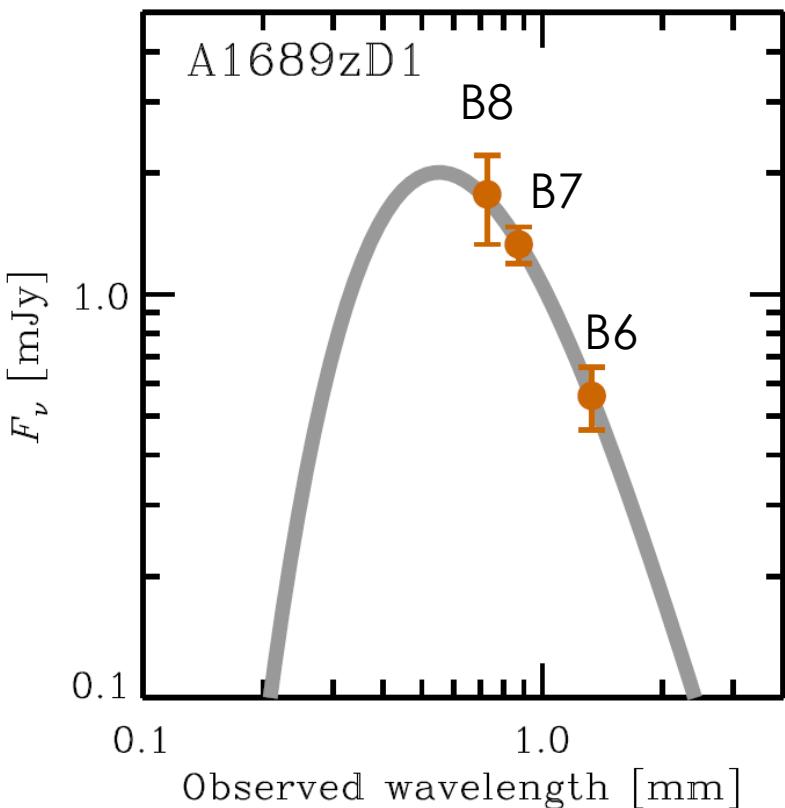
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Band 8 (0.5'' tapered)
Size measurement:
FWHM
 $(1.^{\circ}3 \pm 0.^{\circ}3) \times (0.^{\circ}59 \pm 0.^{\circ}16)$
 $R = \sqrt{ab}/2 = 0.^{\circ}44 \pm 0.^{\circ}08$

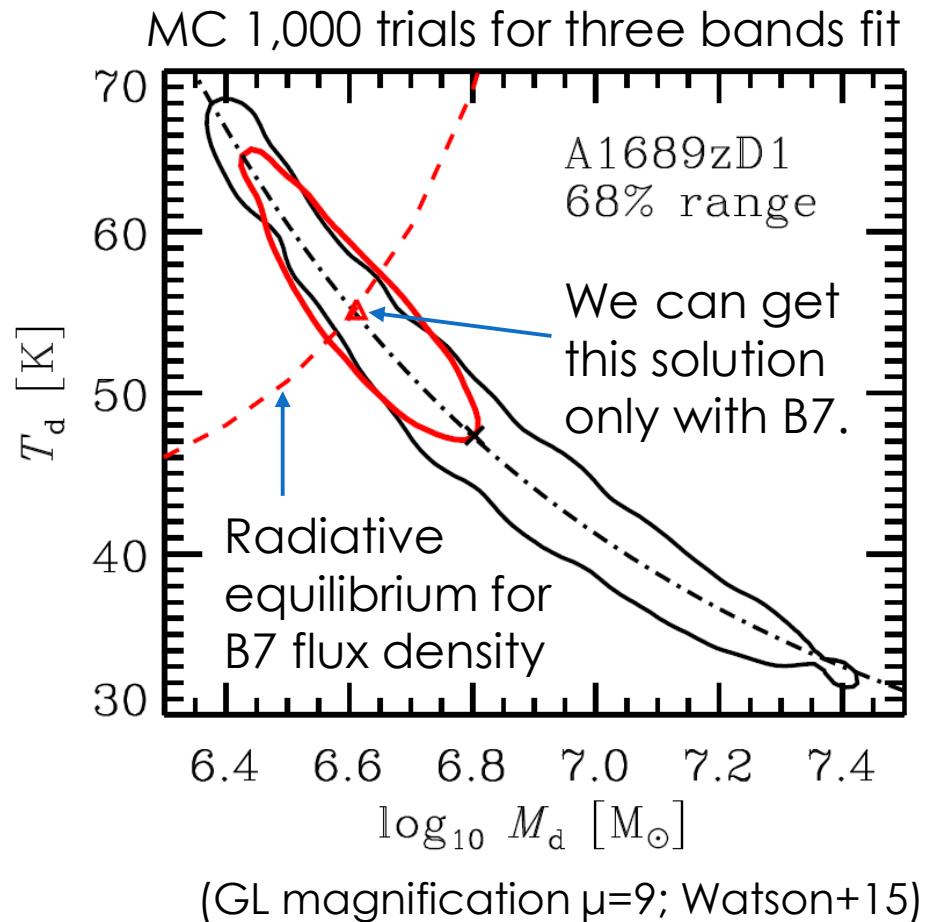
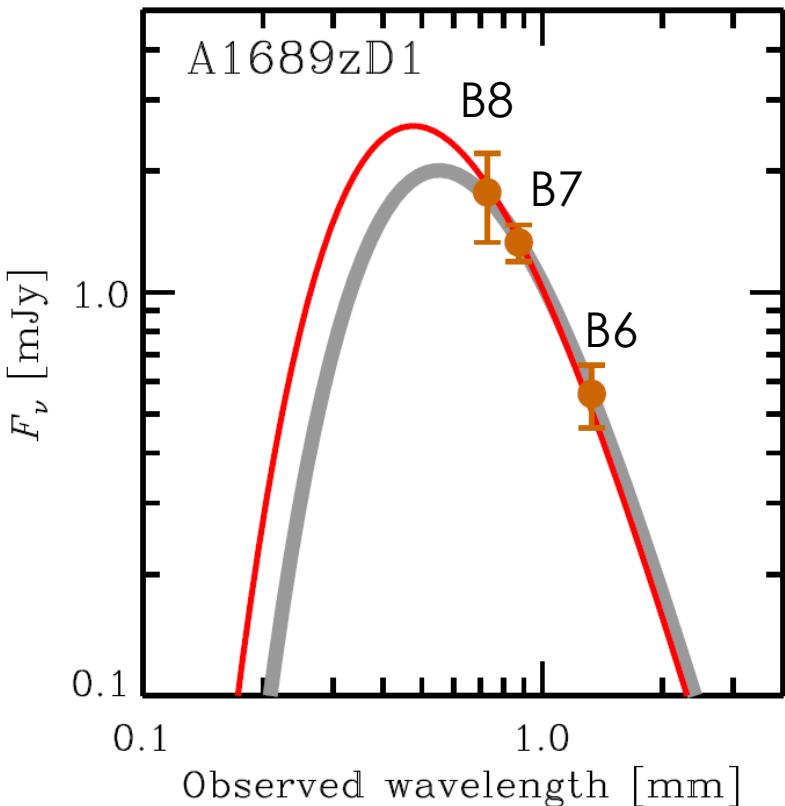
Modified Black-Body fit

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)



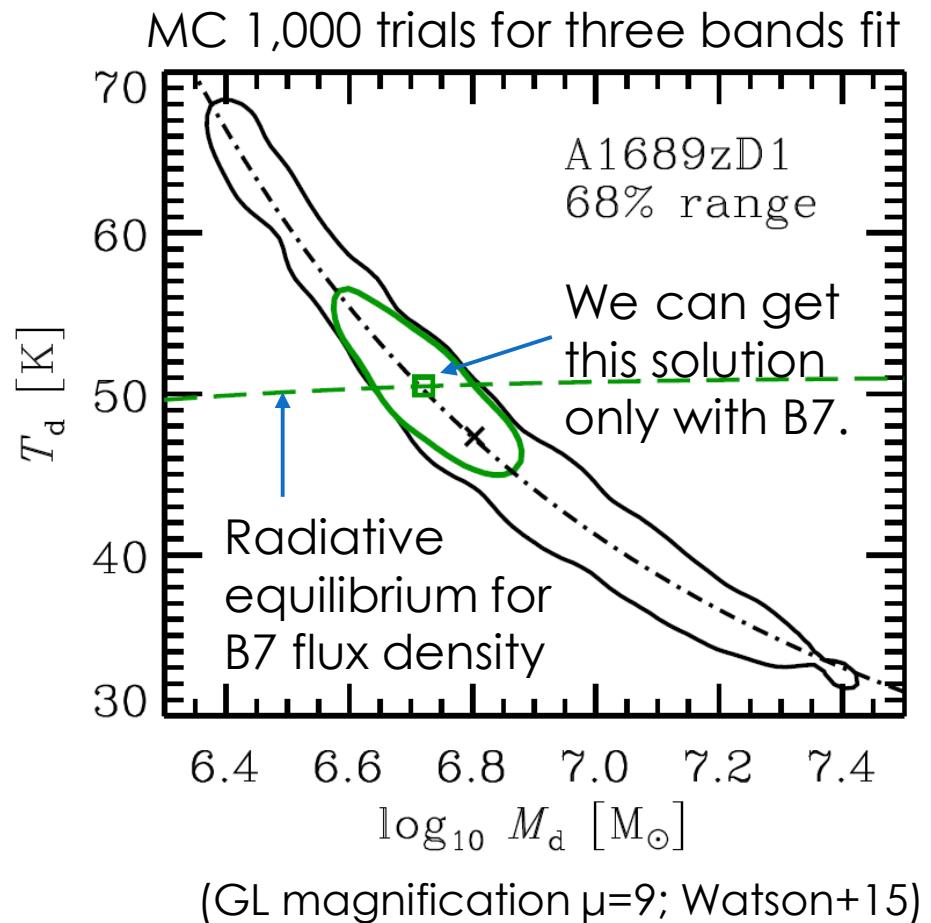
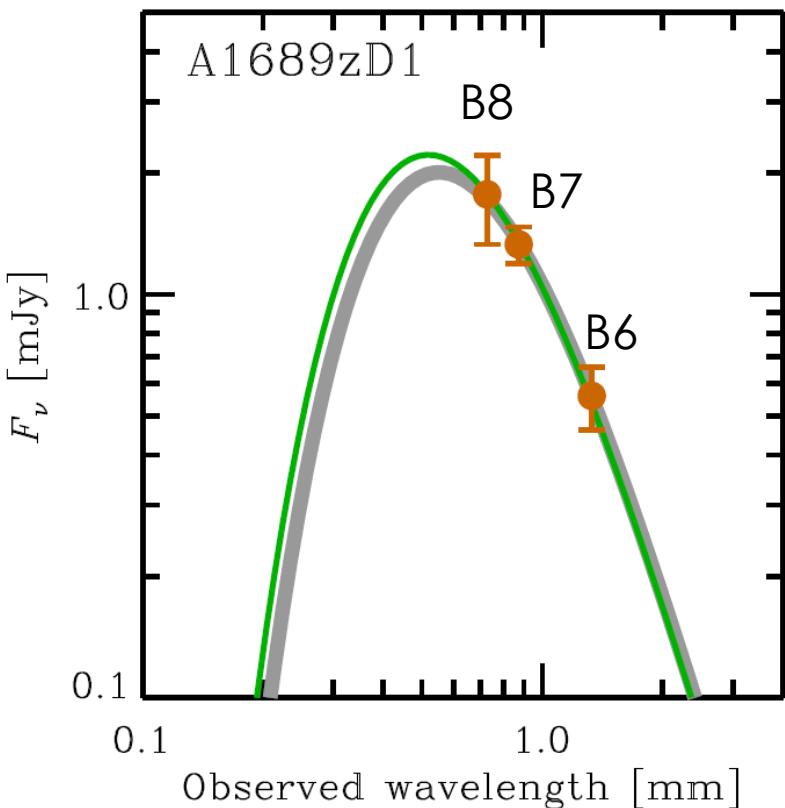
Shell model fit

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)



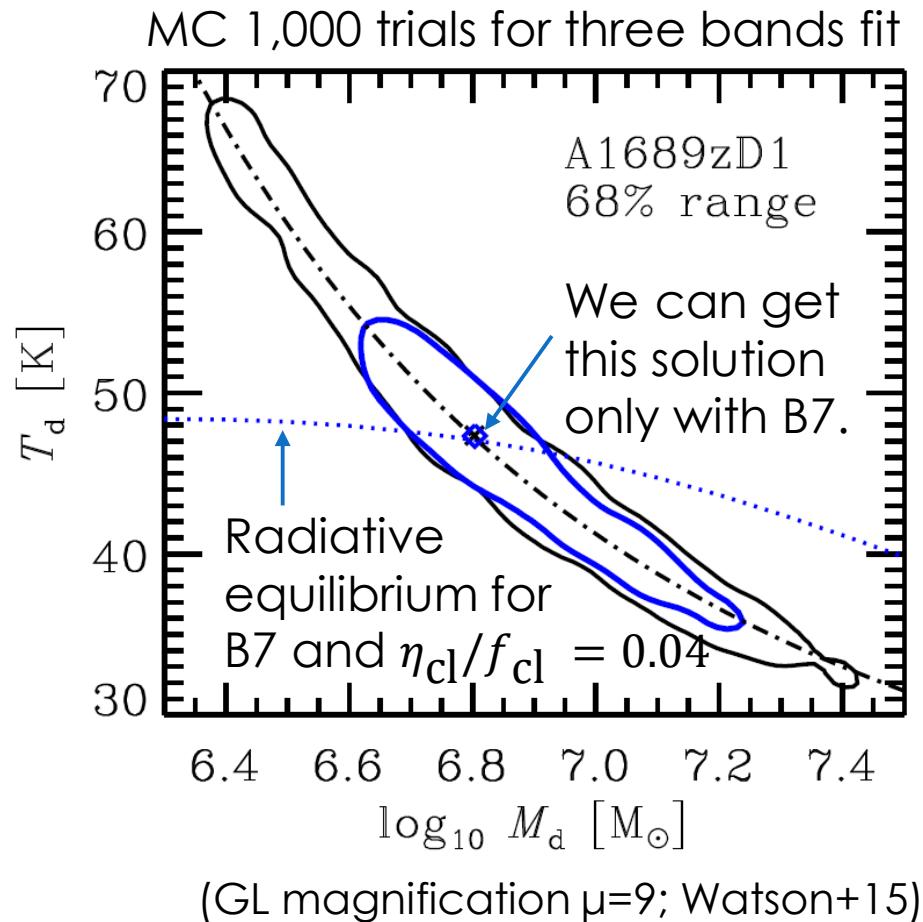
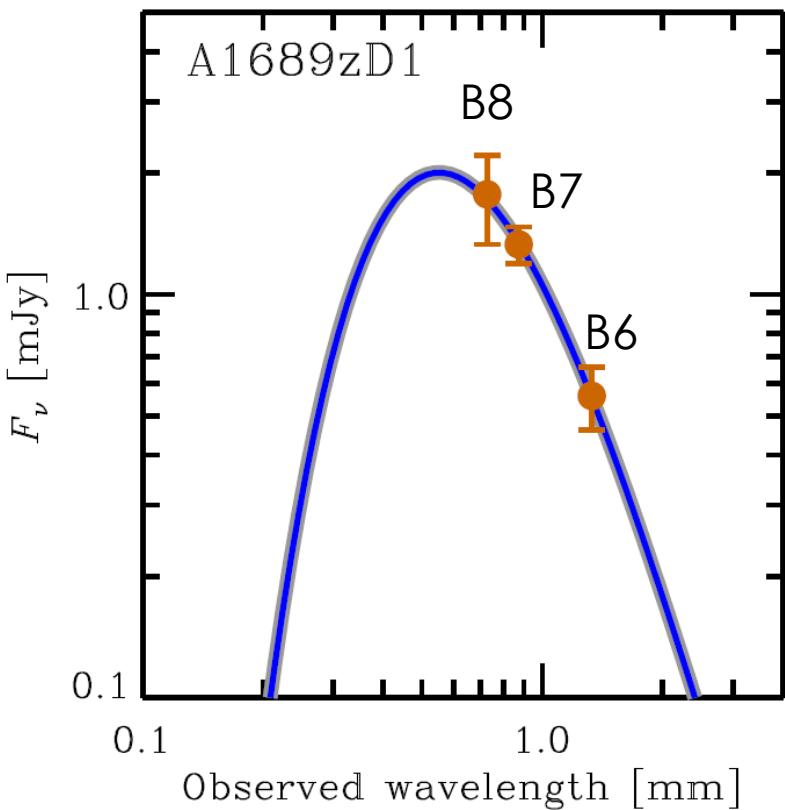
Homogeneous model fit

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)



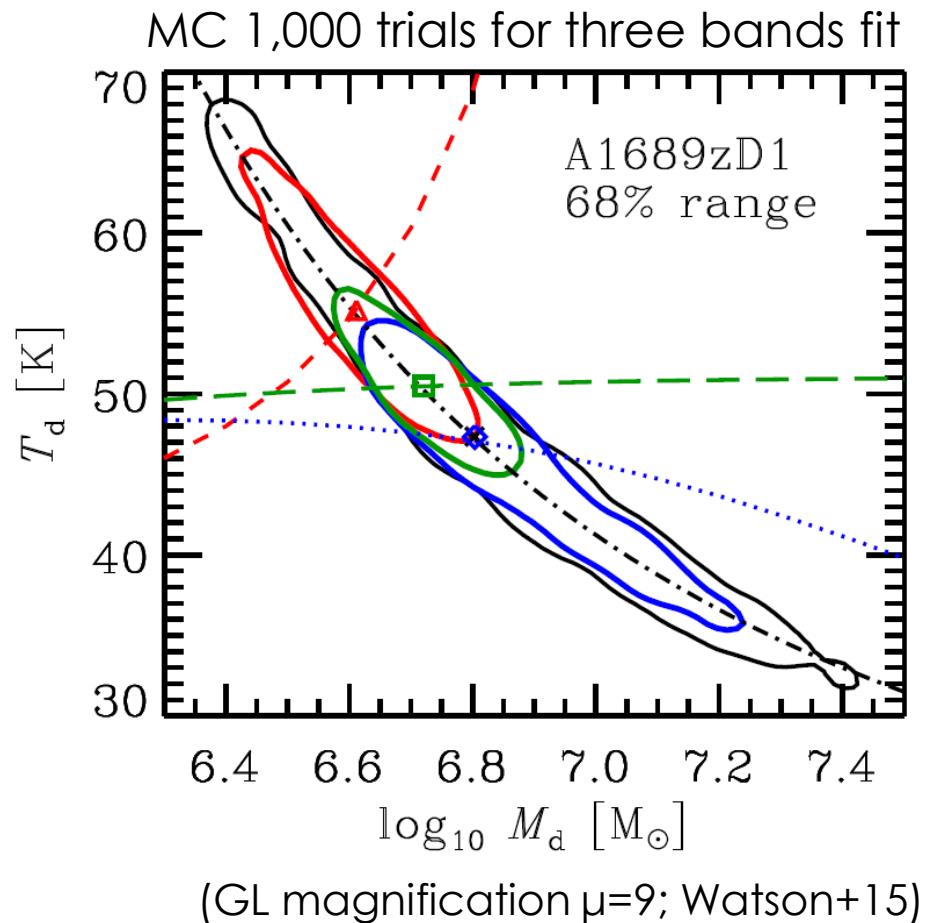
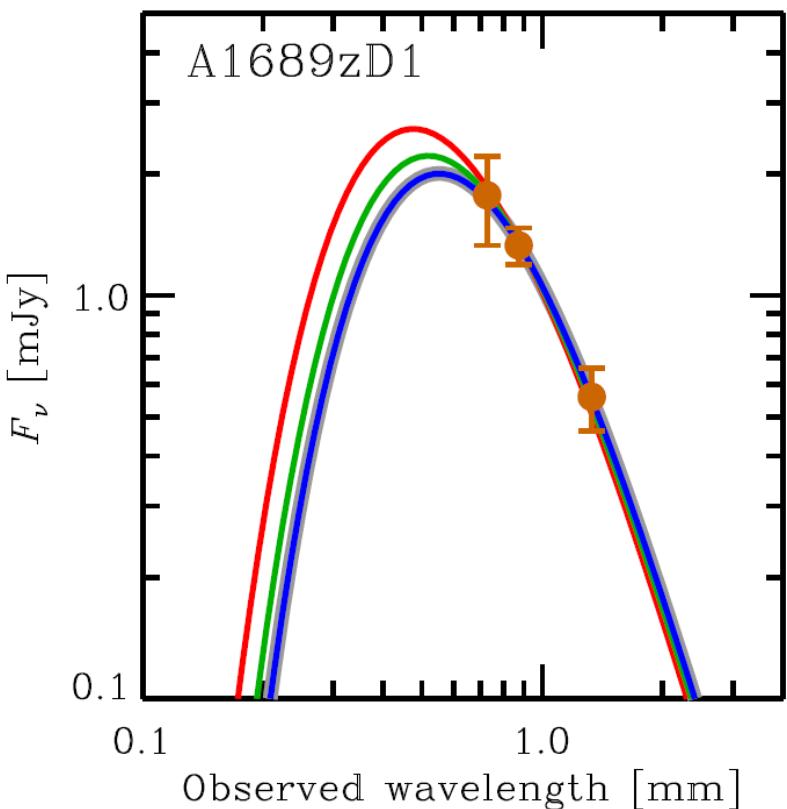
Clumpy model fit

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)



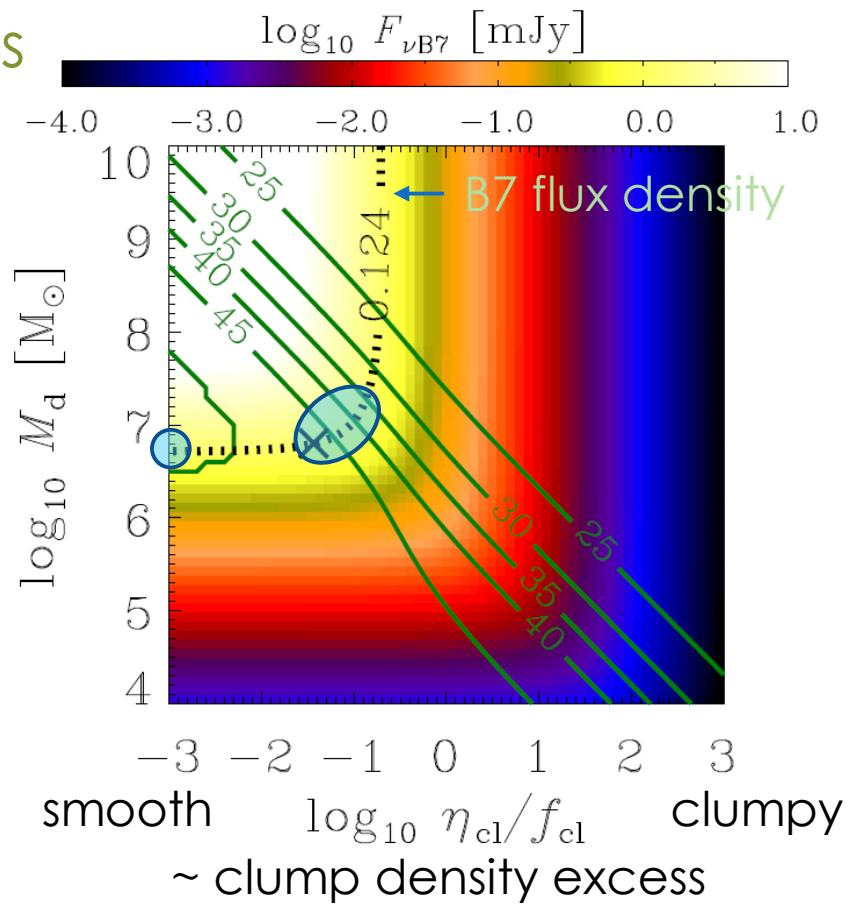
All models

$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)



Discussion: Clumpy model

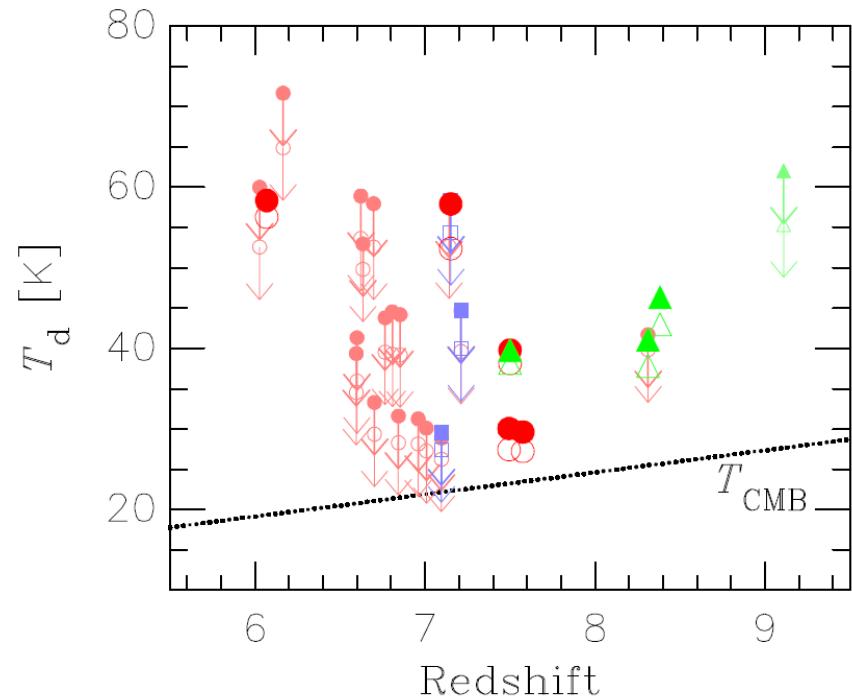
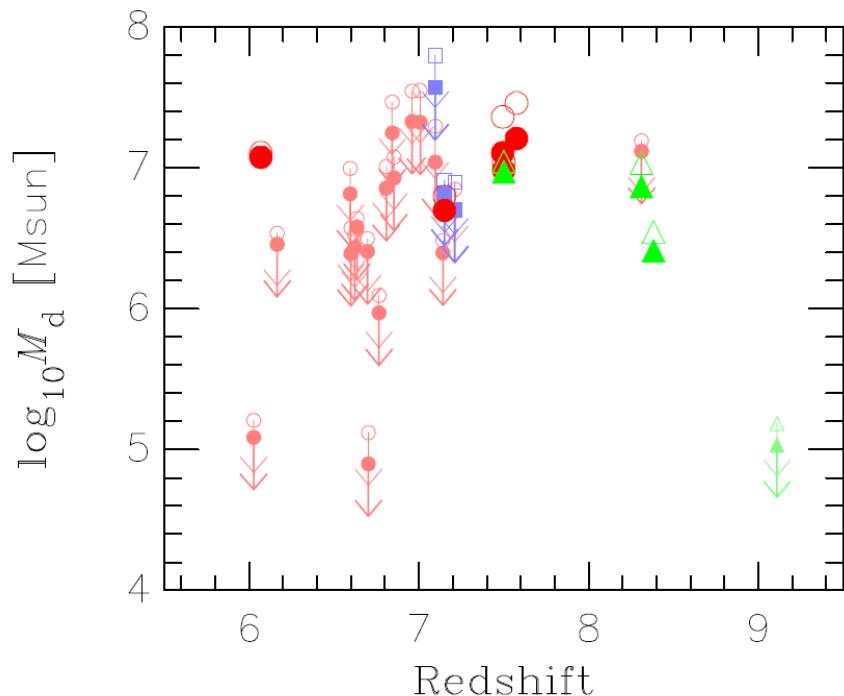
- Two solutions:
 - $\eta_{\text{cl}}/f_{\text{cl}} \sim 0$: Homogeneous
 - $\eta_{\text{cl}}/f_{\text{cl}} \sim 0.1$
 - ~10% density contrast
 - Is consistent with the suggested merger event?
(Knudsen+17)



A preliminary demographic result

- Homogeneous sphere/spherical shell cases

$$\beta = 1.5, \kappa_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} \text{ at 250 micron (Hildebrand 83)}$$



Summary

- ALMA observations for high-z galaxies rapidly progresses.
- IRX- β diagram: 4 dust detected galaxies at $z>7$ follow the Calzetti law.
- Diversity of dust mass/stellar mass ratio.
- Radiative equilibrium gives dust temperature and mass simultaneously.
- ISM clumpiness may be discussed with the multi-band IR SED.



Symposium 341

Challenges in Panchromatic Galaxy Modelling with Next Generation Facilities

November 12–16, 2018 · Osaka University Hall

IAU Symposium #341: PanModel2018

Everything related to galaxy SEDs is welcome!!

November 12—16, 2018

Osaka University Hall, Japan

Deadlines on June 30

Abstract submission

Travel support application

Early registration (25,000 JPY)