

The formation of the first stars

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Tokyo

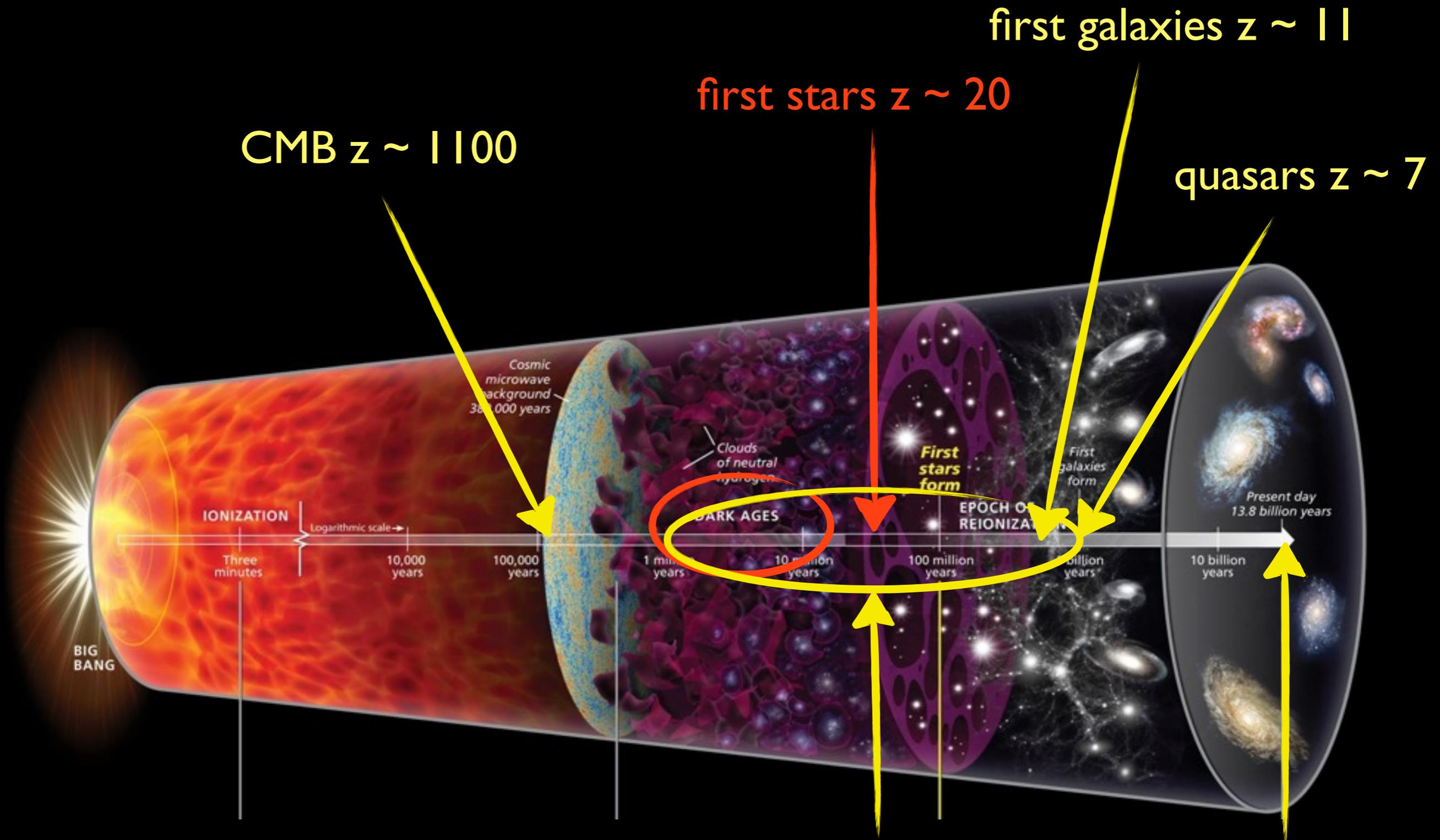


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The dark ages



21 cm signal: SKA stellar archaeology

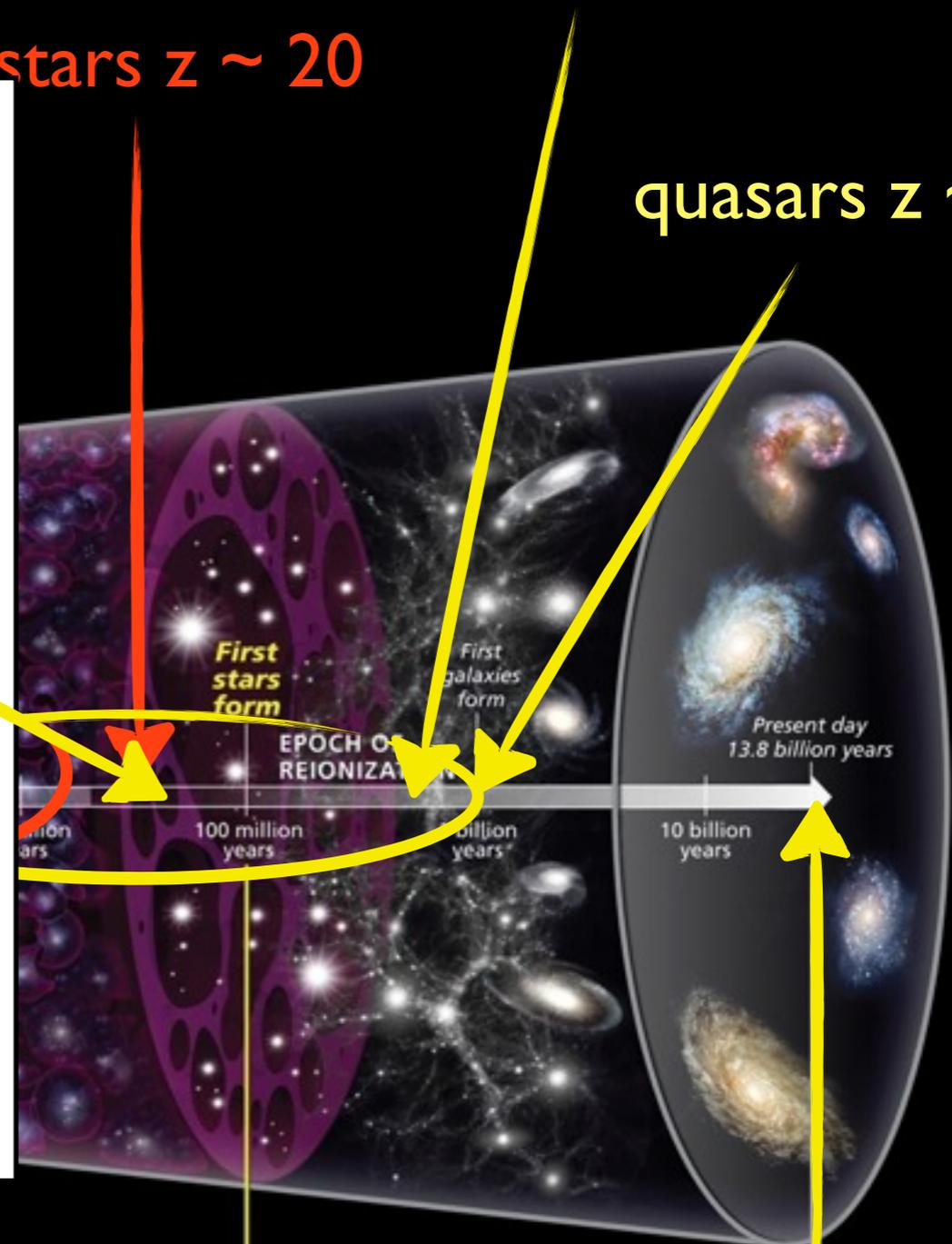
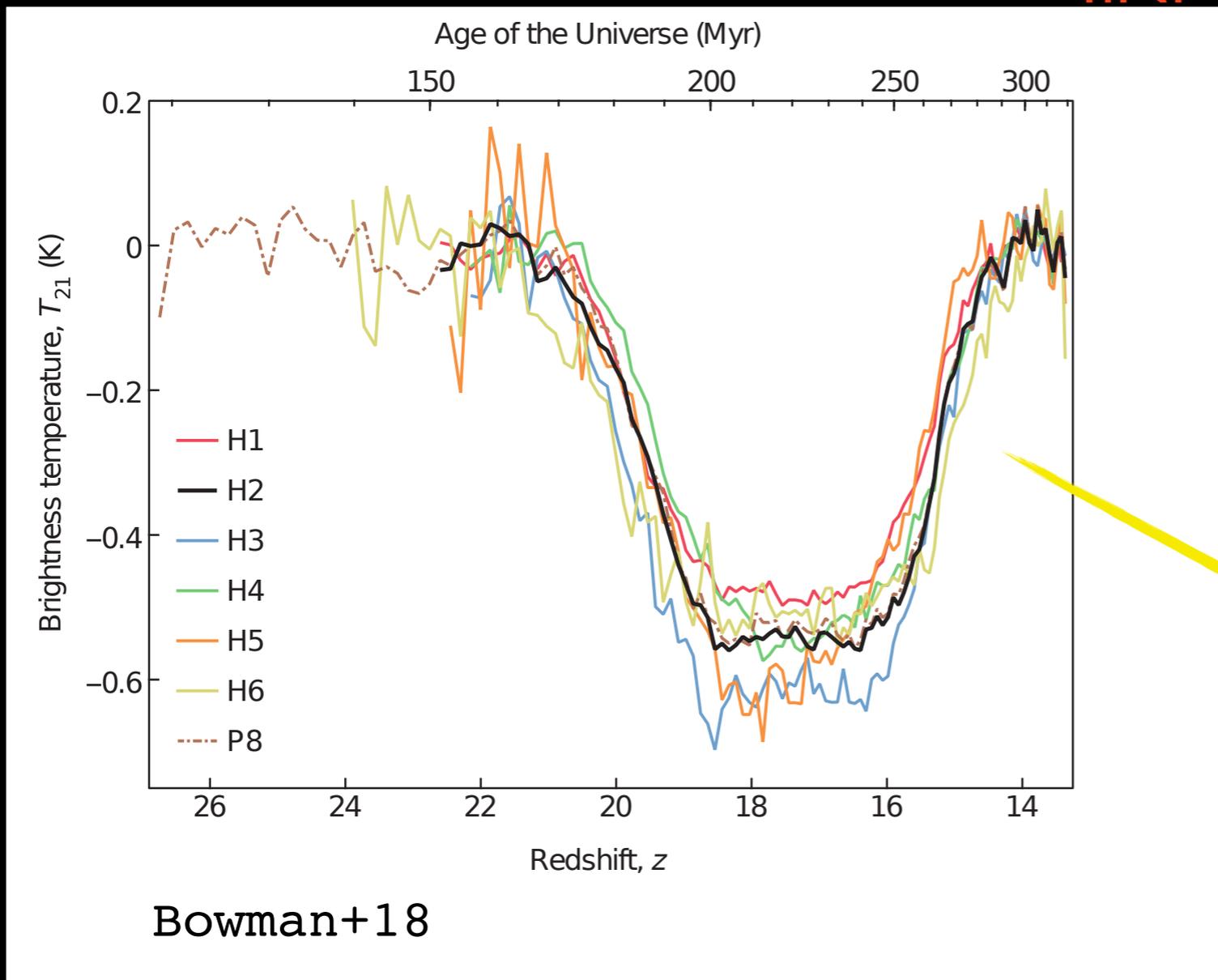
The dark ages

global 21 cm signal: EDGES!

first galaxies $z \sim 11$

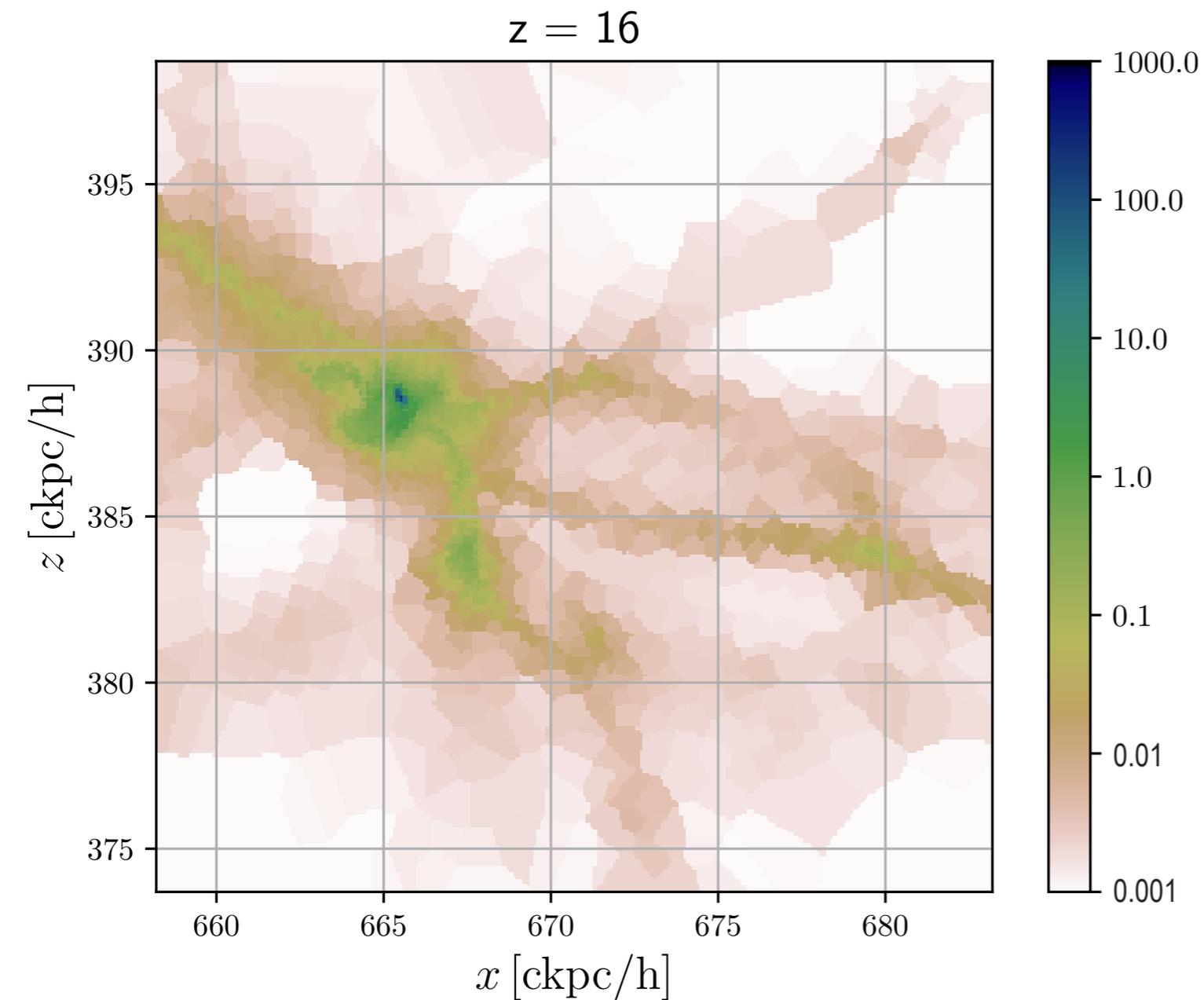
first stars $z \sim 20$

quasars $z \sim 7$

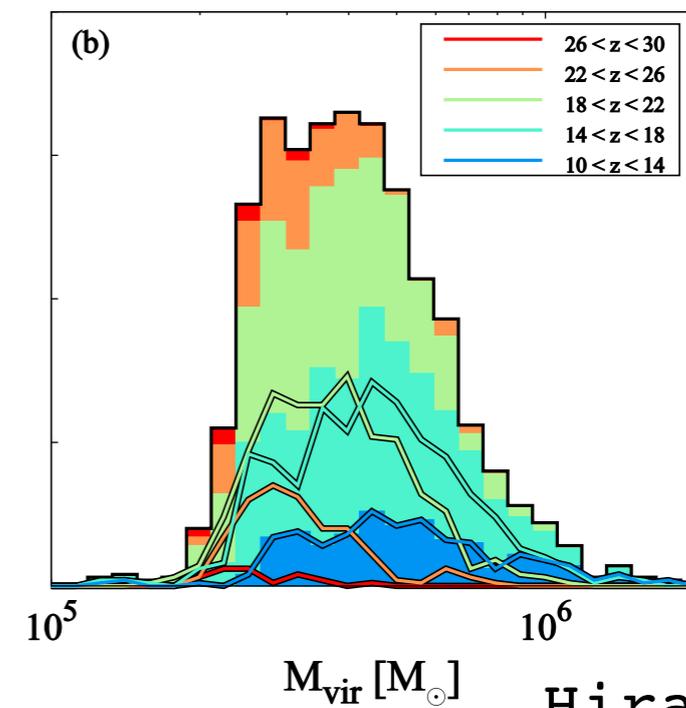


21 cm signal: SKA stellar archaeology

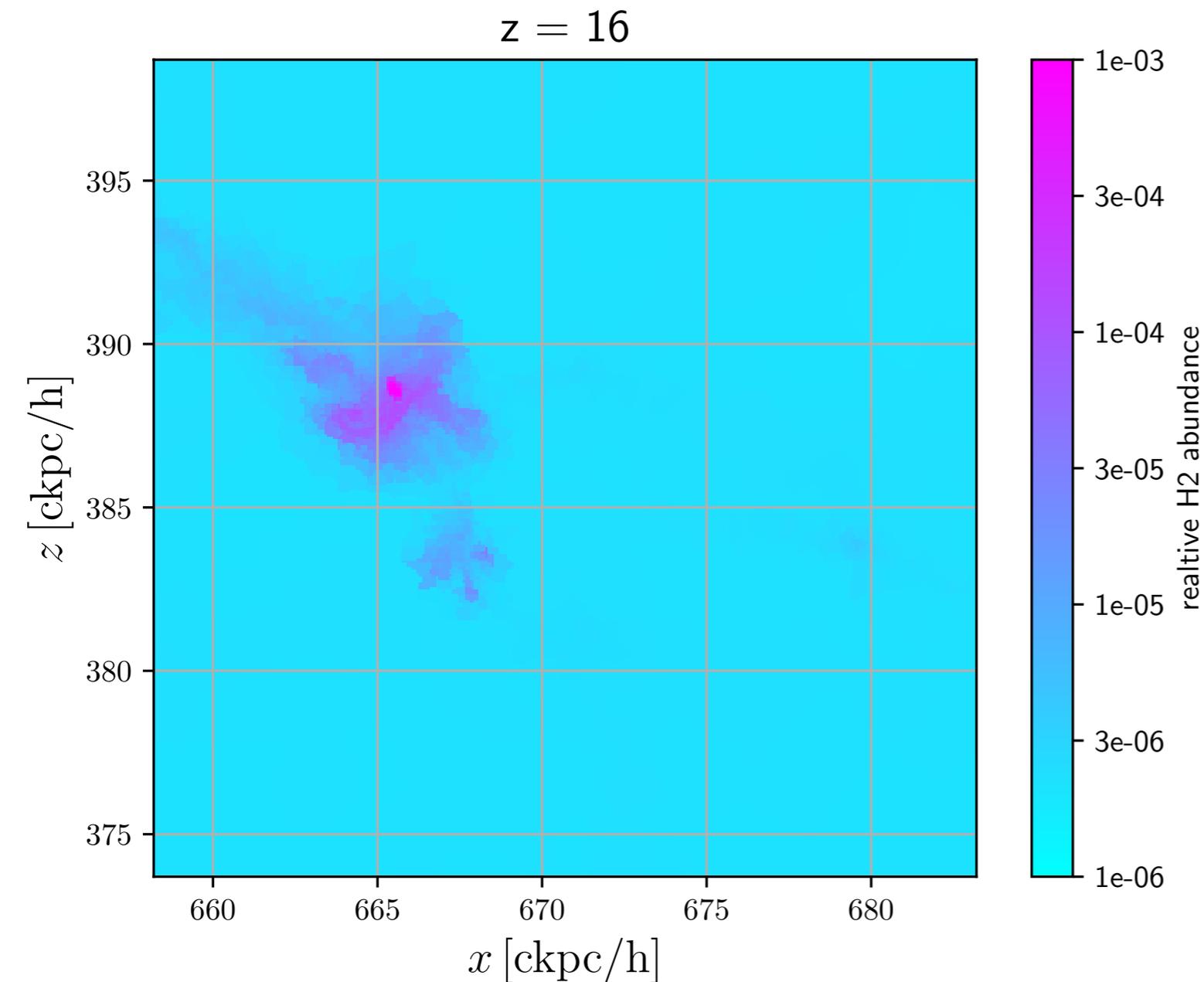
Minihaloes



- high redshift: structure formation **filamentary**
- minihaloes / atomic cooling haloes: $10^5 - 10^7 M_{\odot}$



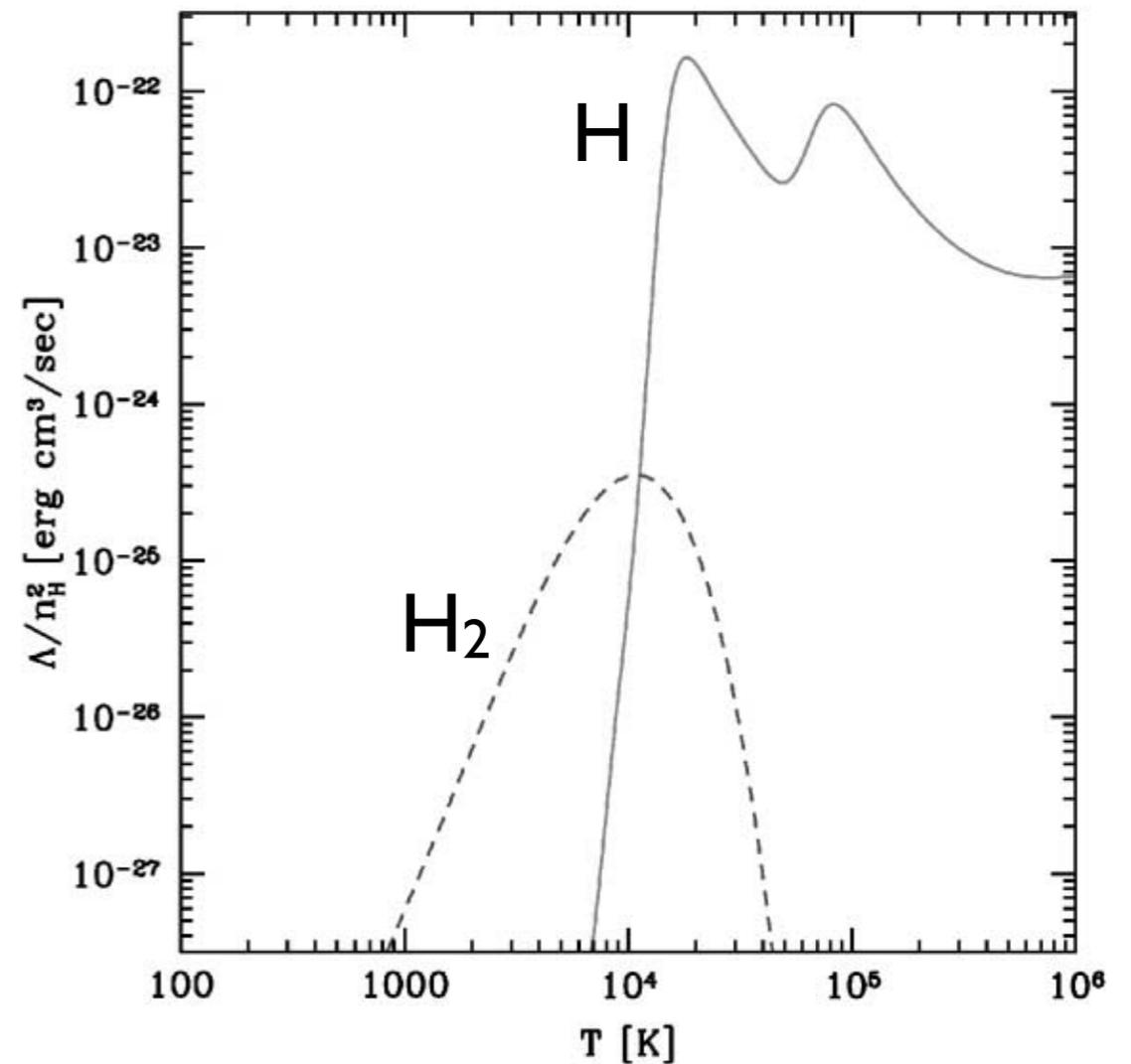
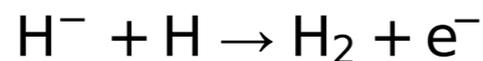
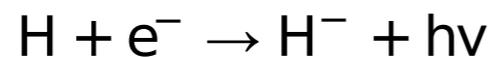
Minihaloes



- high redshift: structure formation **filamentary**
- minihaloes / atomic cooling haloes: $10^5 - 10^7 M_{\odot}$
- temperature: cold IGM, cool minihalo centres, 1000-10000 K haloes
- metal free
- molecular hydrogen rich

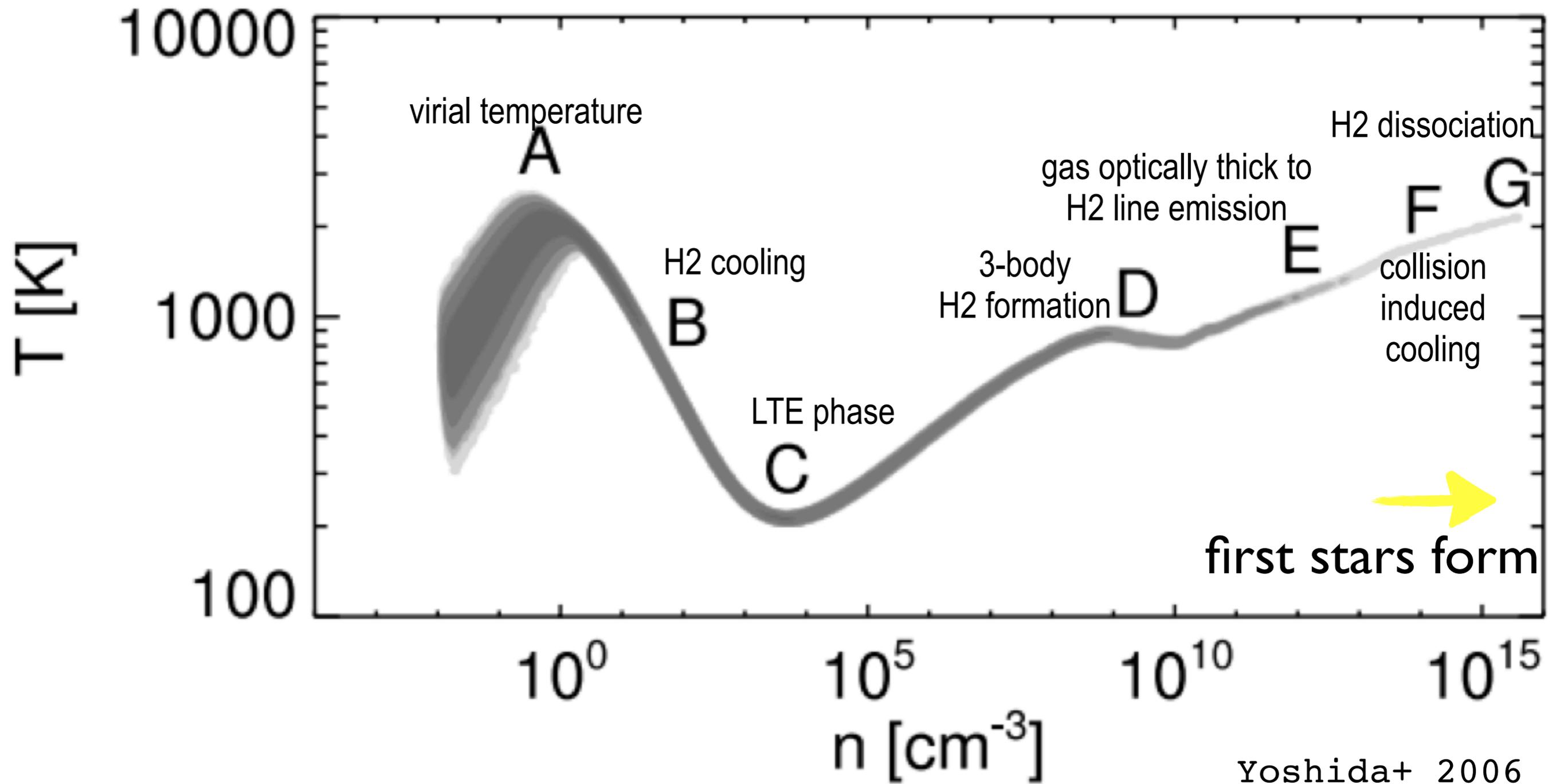
First star formation

- No metals or dust!
- Cooling:
 - $T > 10^4$ K : atomic hydrogen
 - $T > 200$ K : molecular hydrogen
 - Direct formation: forbidden
 - Formation via H⁻ channel:



Barkana & Loeb 2001

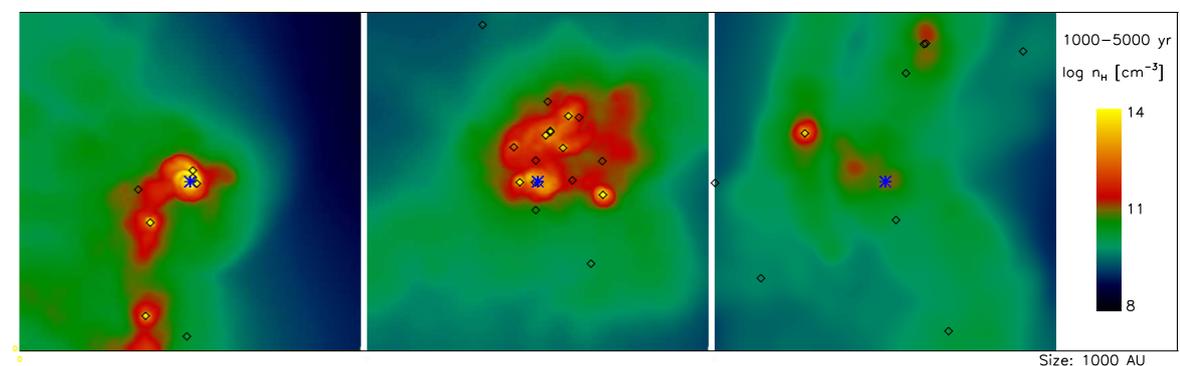
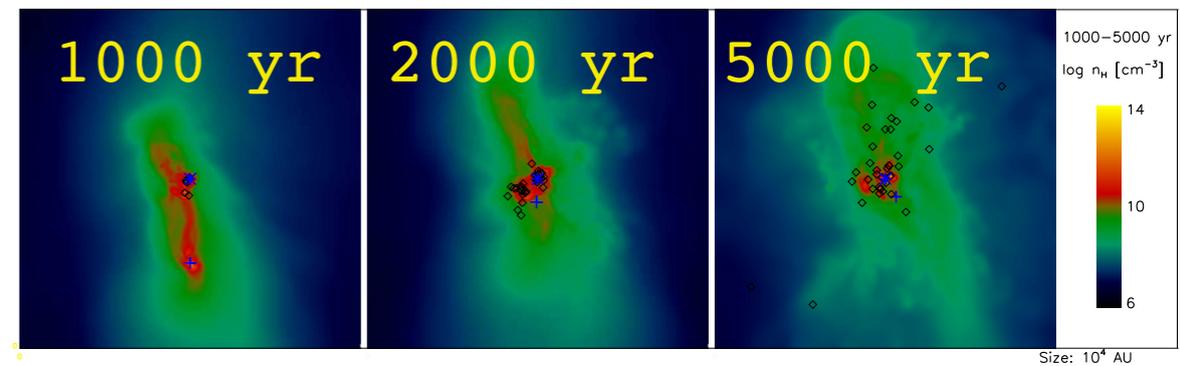
thermal evolution of gas cloud



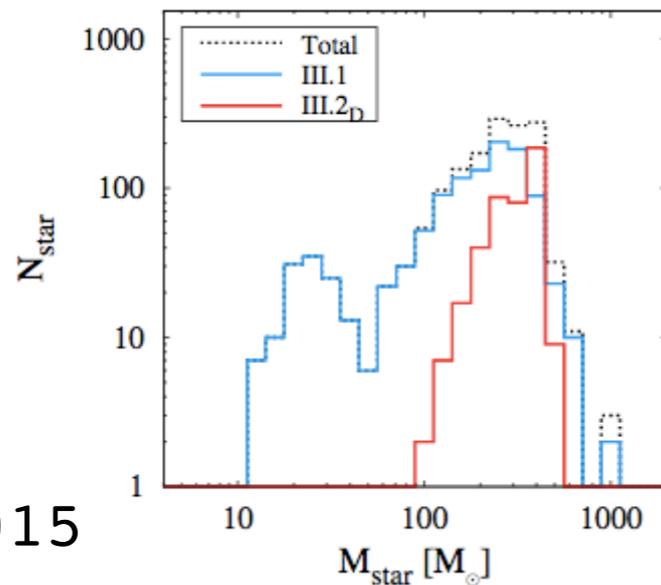
Mass of first stars: uncertain

- First simulations: single star with 100 - 1000 M_{\odot} Abel+ 2002
- Resimulations with higher resolution: fragmentation!

- more than one star per minihalo
- masses reach down to subsolar



- However:

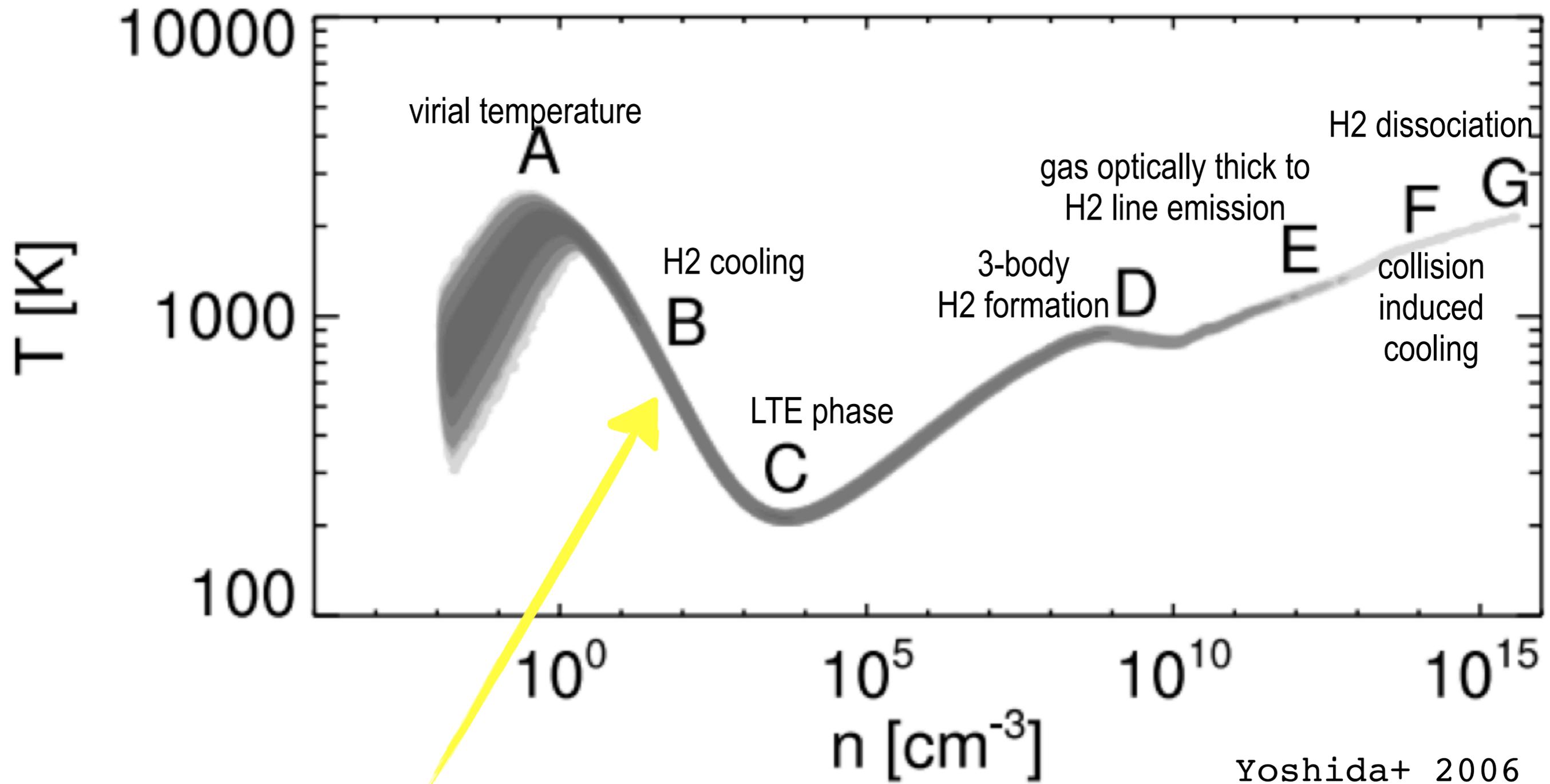


Hirano+ 2015

Stacy+ 2016

Author	d_{res} [AU]	No. Minihaloes	t_{acc} [yr]	Feedback	M_{min} [M_{\odot}]	M_{max} [M_{\odot}]	M_{med} [M_{\odot}]
Stacy ea 2016	1.0	1	5000	LW+ion	0.05	20	0.5
Stacy & Bromm 2013	20	10	5000	-	0.5	40	2
Greif ea 2011	0.5	5	1000	Accr. heat	0.1	10	1
Susa ea 2014	30	59	$\sim 10^5$	LW	0.5	200	20
Hosokawa ea 2016	30	5	$\sim 10^5$	LW+ion	15	600	300
Hirano ea 2014*	25	100	$\sim 10^5$	LW+ion	10	2000	100

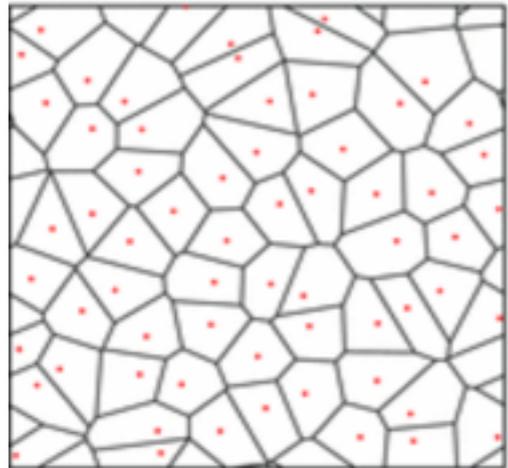
thermal evolution of gas cloud



this study

Yoshida+ 2006

Our simulations



Springel 2013

code:	AREPO
dark matter:	particles
gas:	Voronoi cells on moving mesh
chemistry:	primordial, including H ₂ , HD

Our simulations

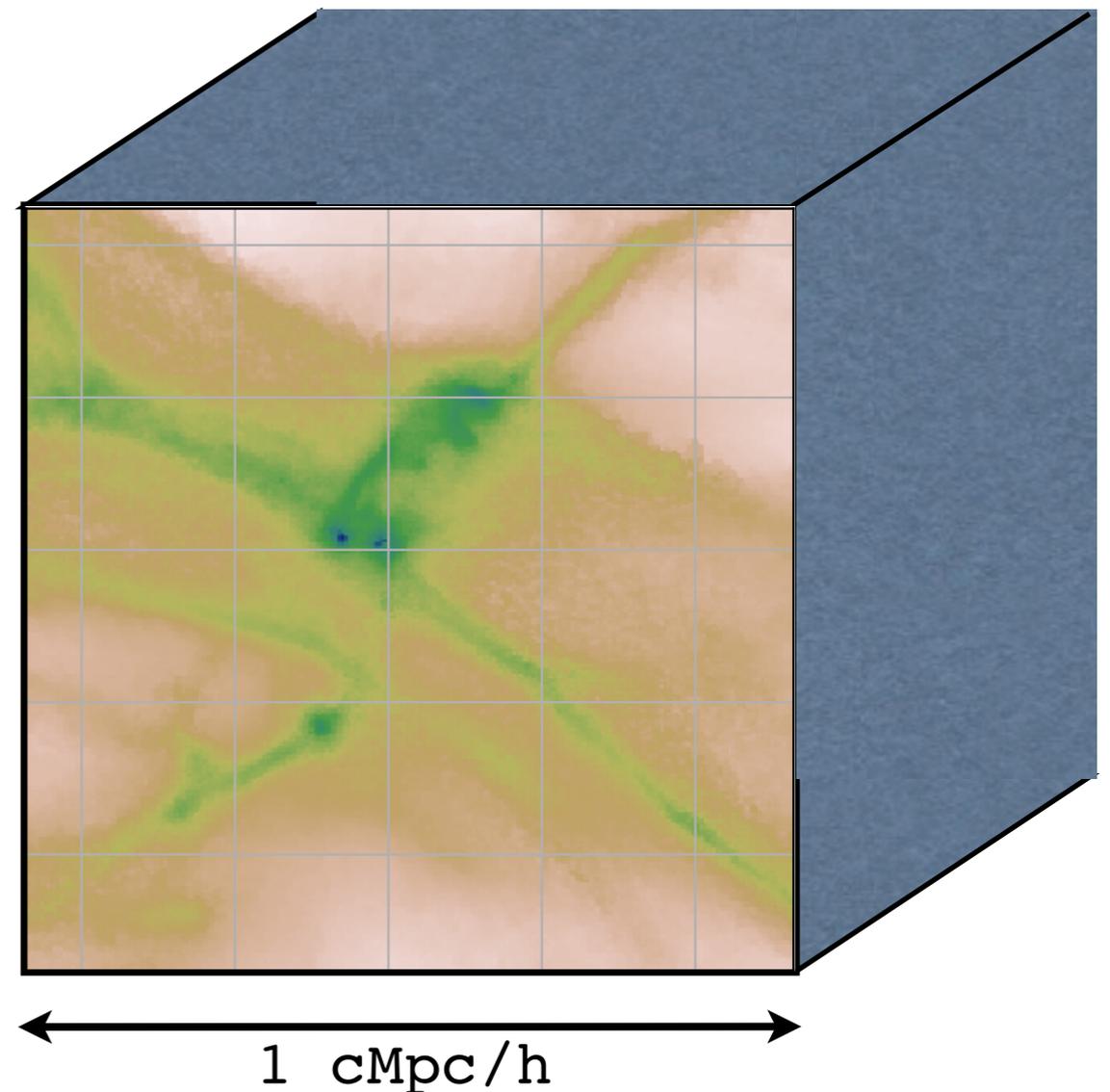
redshift range: $z = 200 \rightarrow 14$

box size: $(1 \text{ cMpc}/h)^3$

DM particles / gas cells: 1024^3 each

mass resolution: $19 M_{\odot}$ (gas)
 $99 M_{\odot}$ (DM)

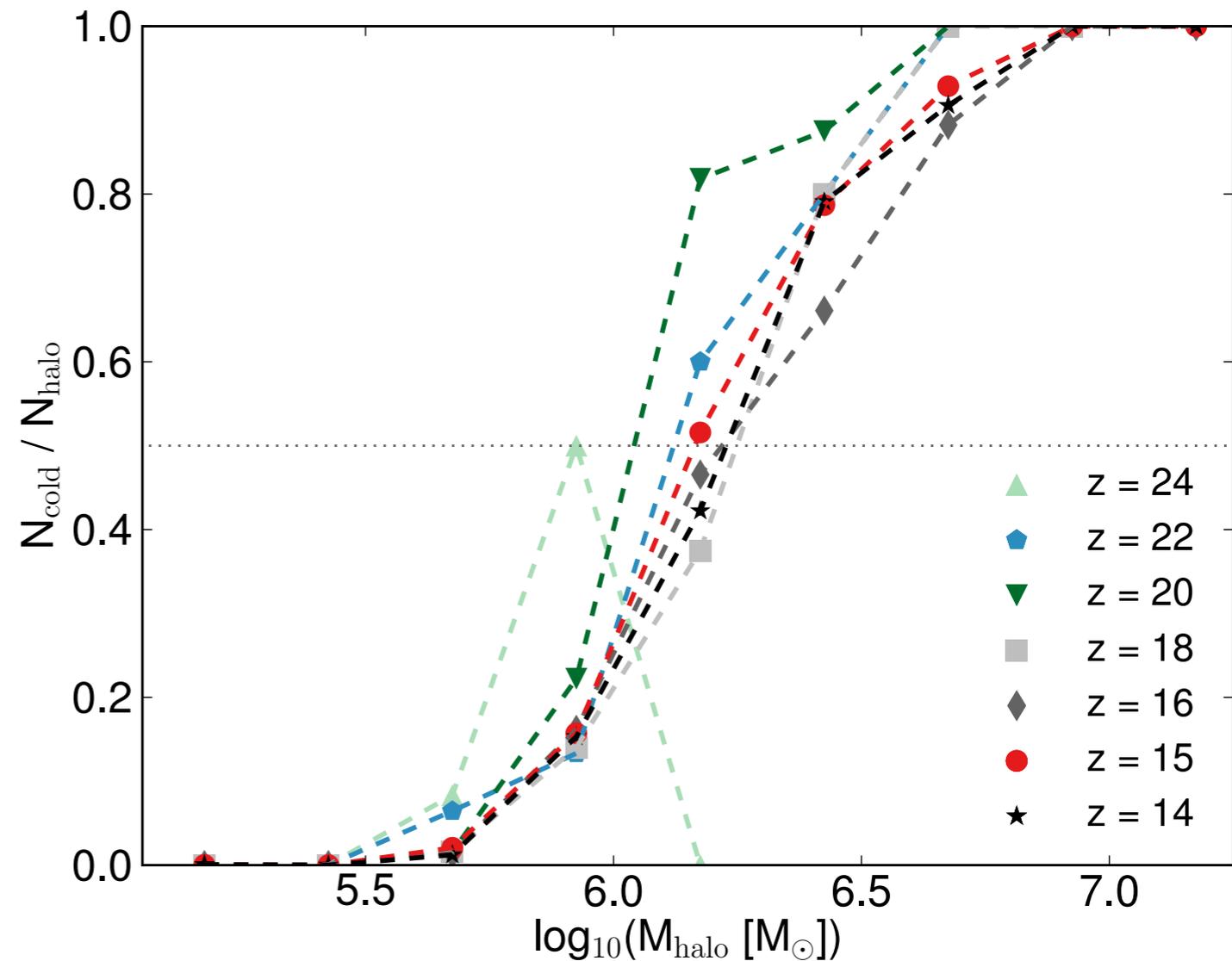
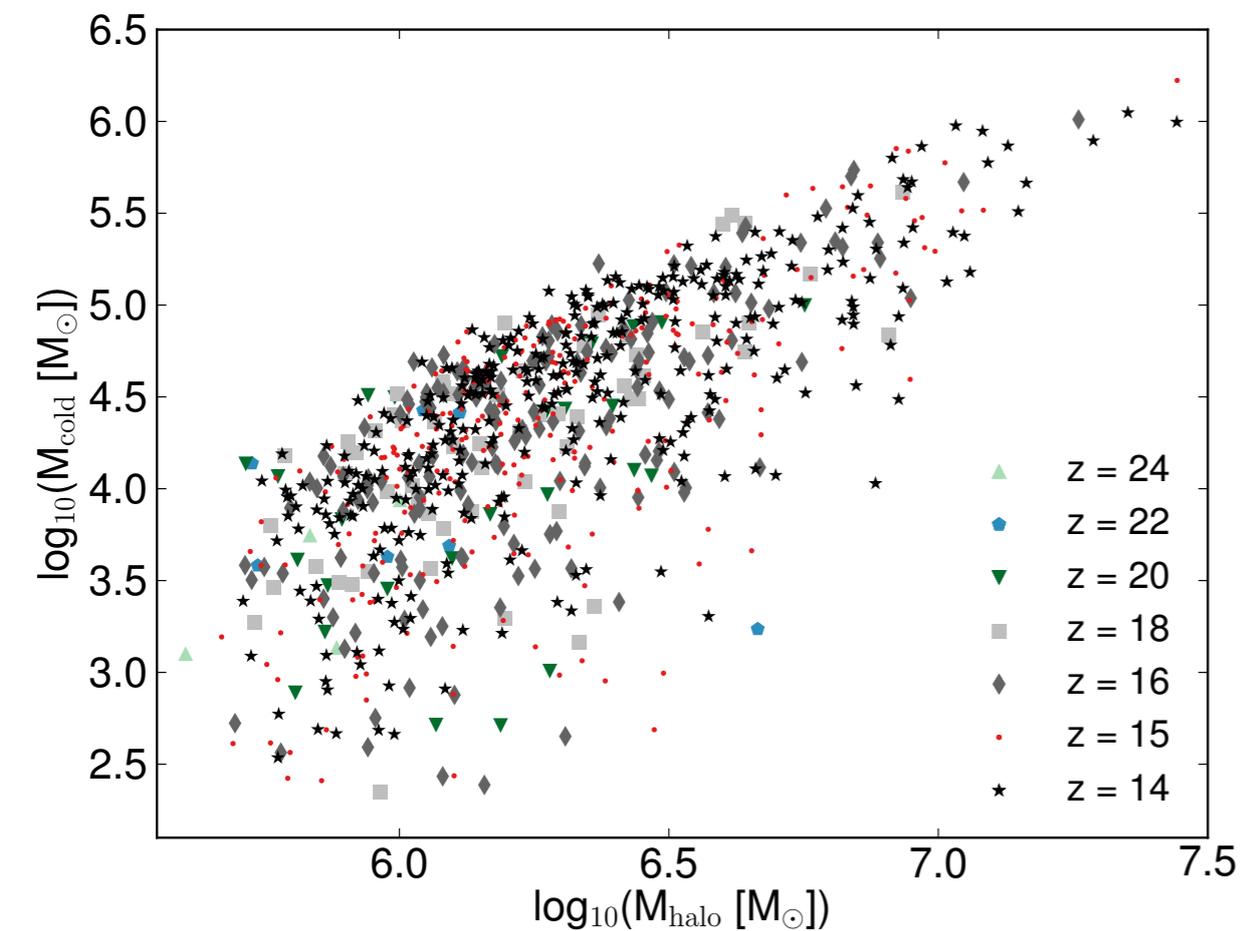
smoothing length: $20 \text{ cpc}/h$
(2 pc at $z=15$)



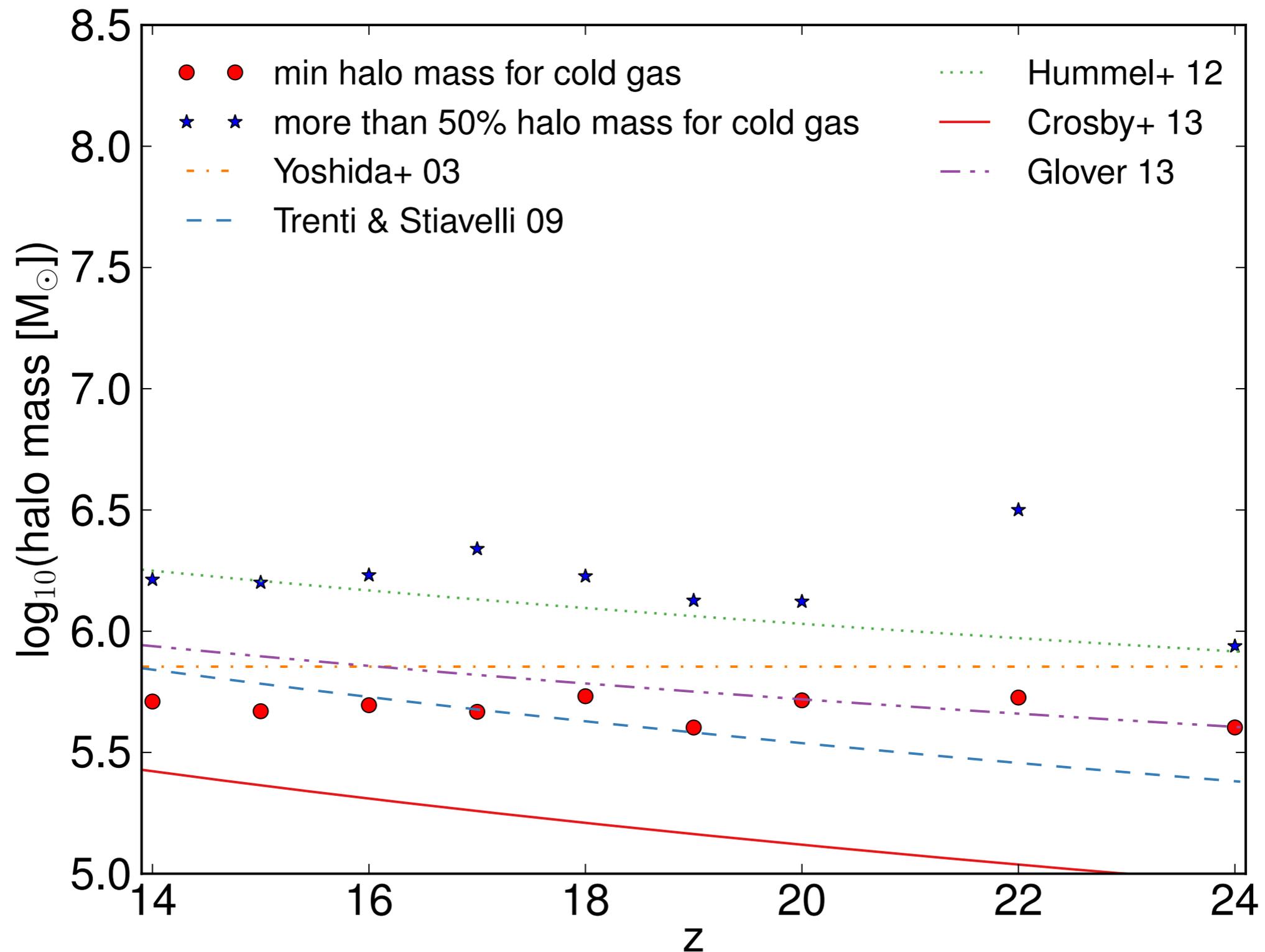
cold gas mass - halo mass relation

cold mass: sum of all cold, dense H₂ rich gas in halo

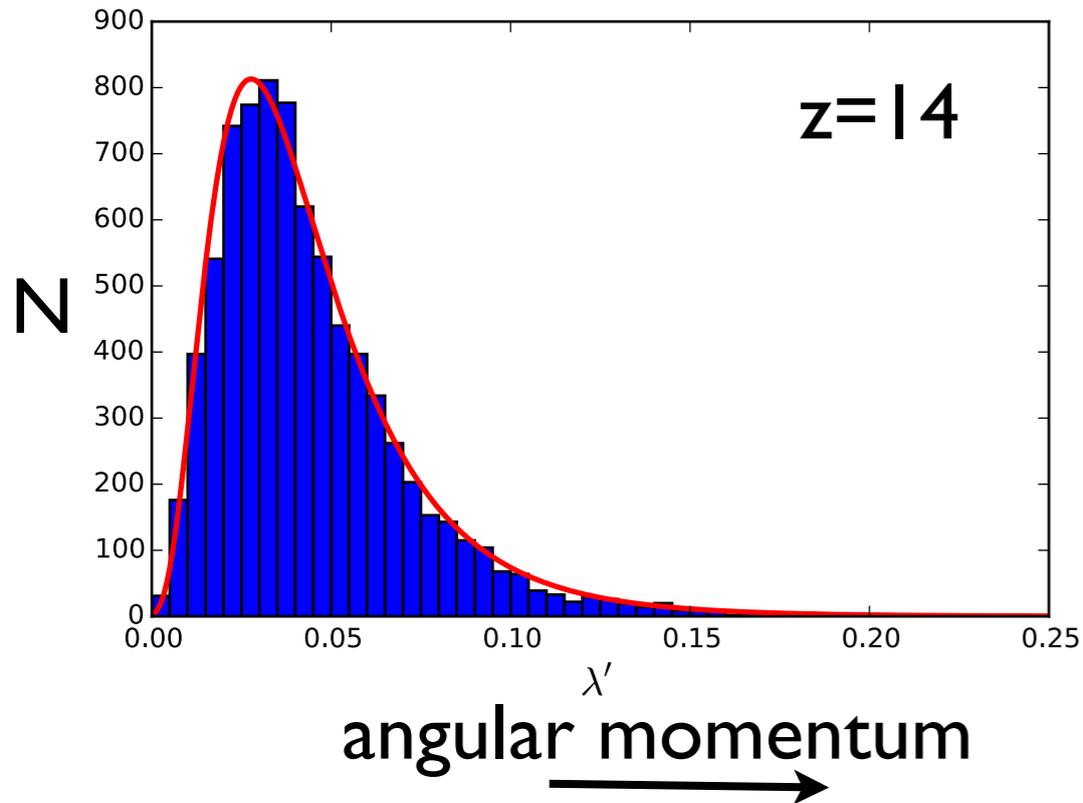
- T < 500K
- H₂ abundance > 10⁻⁴
- n > 100 cm⁻³



halo masses of cold haloes



spin parameter



- measure of angular momentum in galaxy

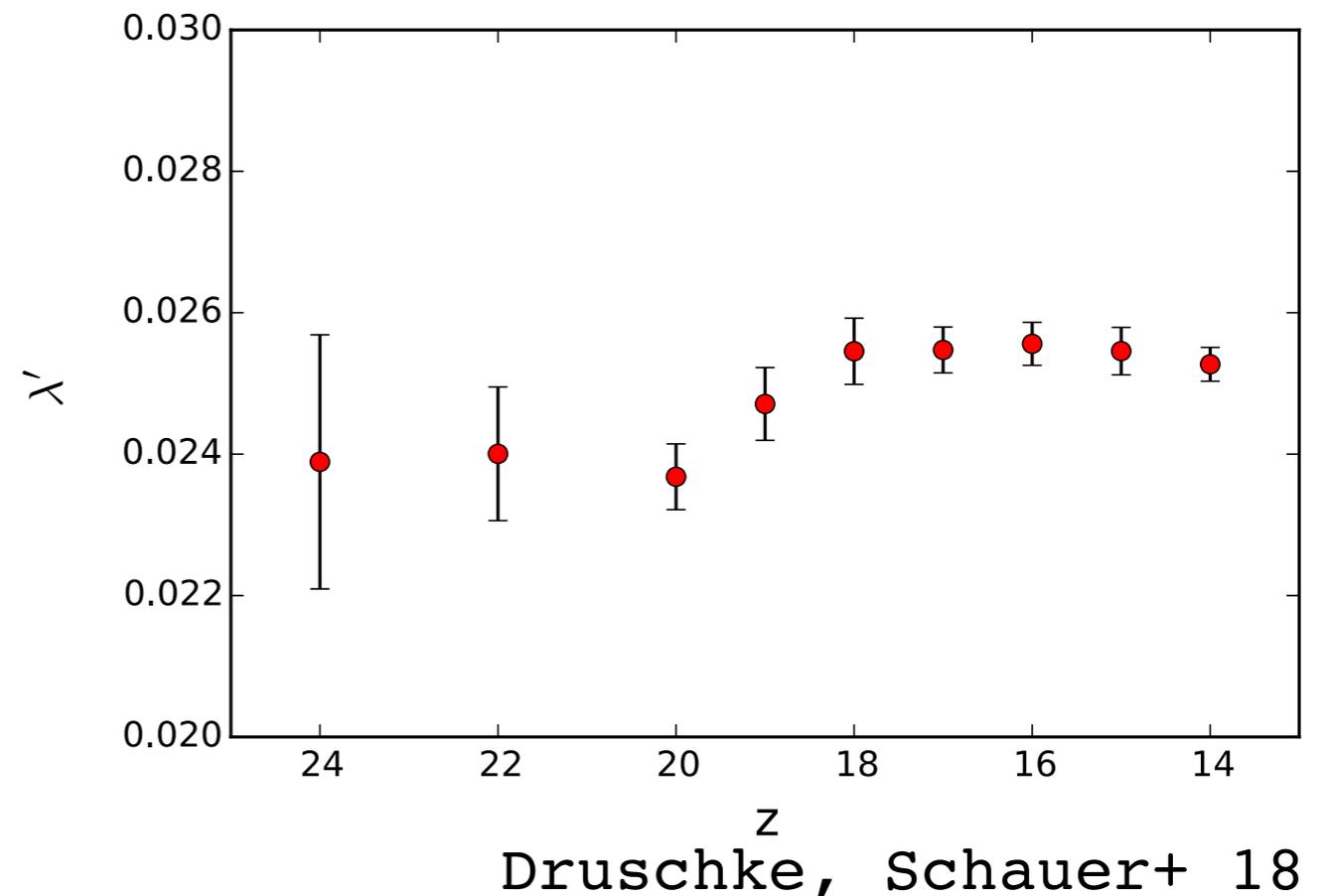
$$\lambda' = \frac{J}{\sqrt{2} M R v_{circ}}$$

Bullock+ 2001

- lognormal distribution

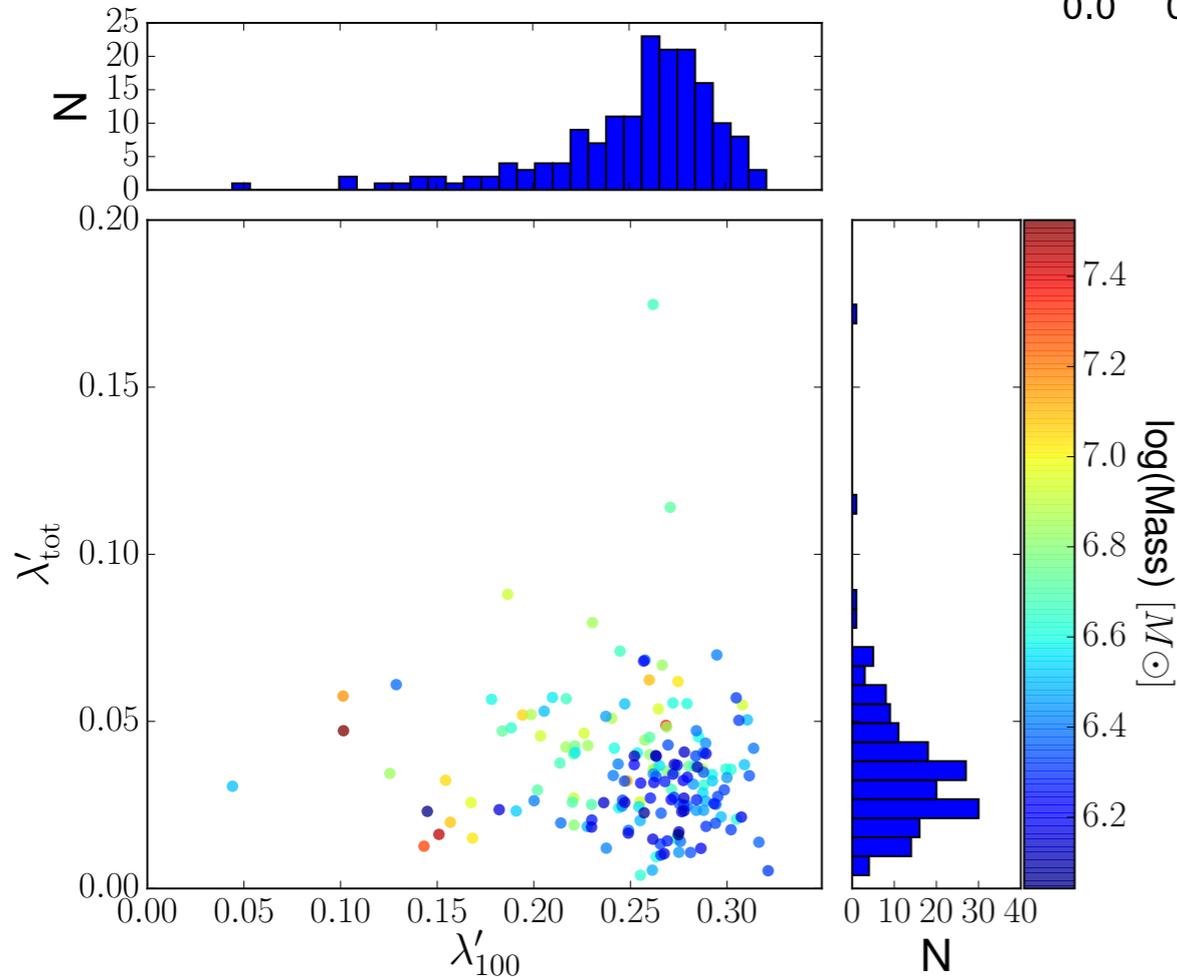
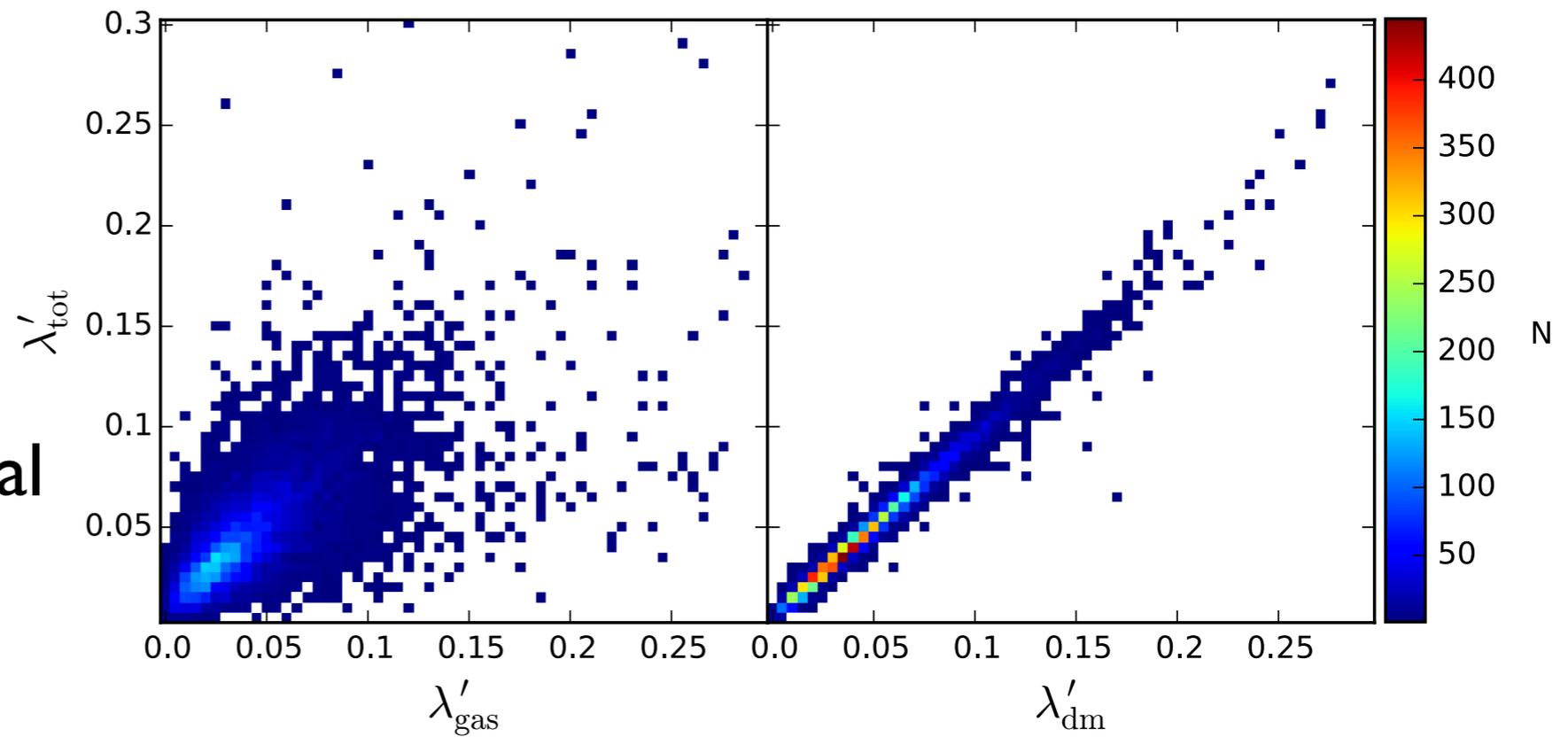
$$P(\lambda') = \frac{1}{\lambda \sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\ln^2\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}\right)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

- (no) redshift evolution

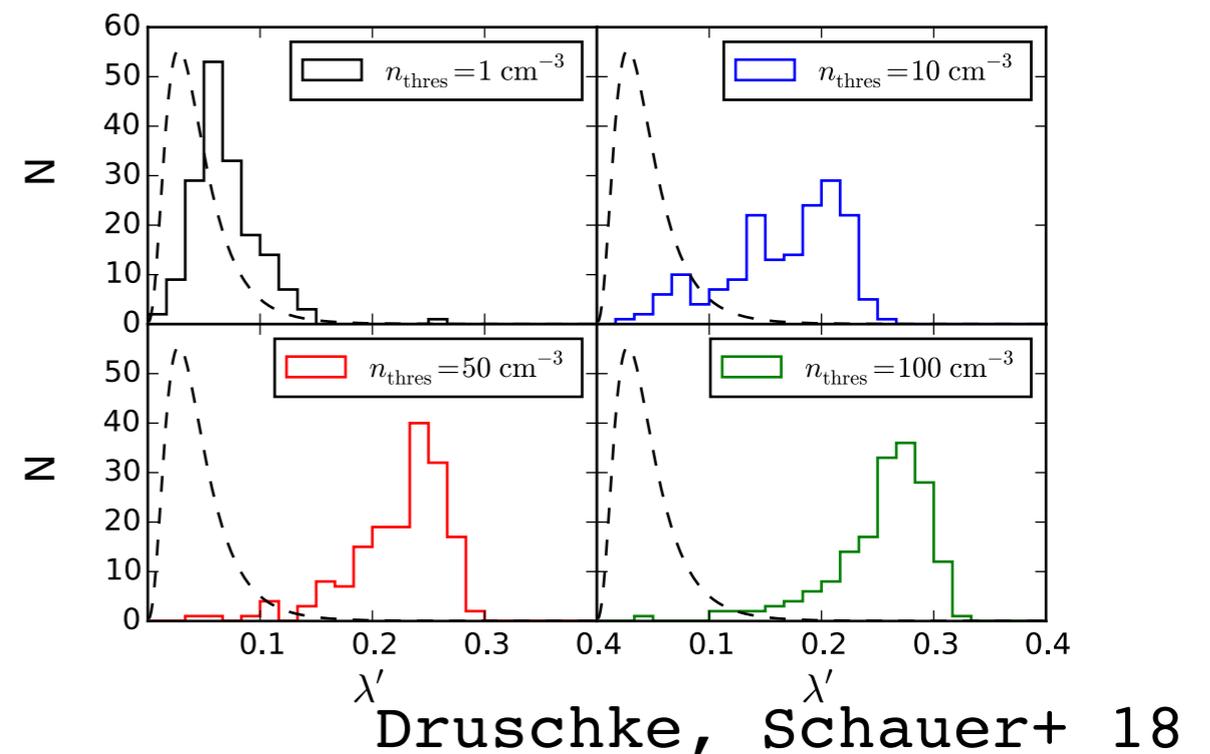


spin parameter: dense centre

- weak correlation between the gas and the total spin
- no correlation between dense, central gas and total halo

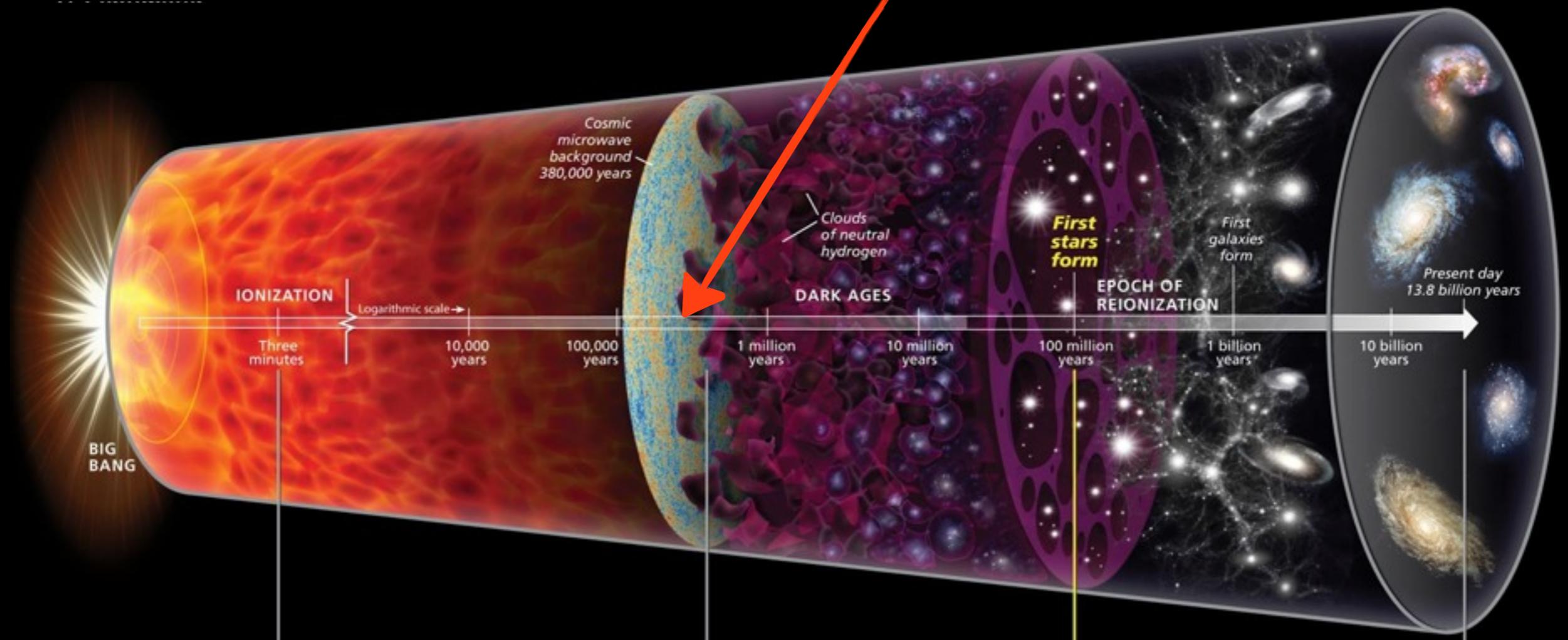


- high spin for high densities



streaming velocities

origin at $z \sim 1100$



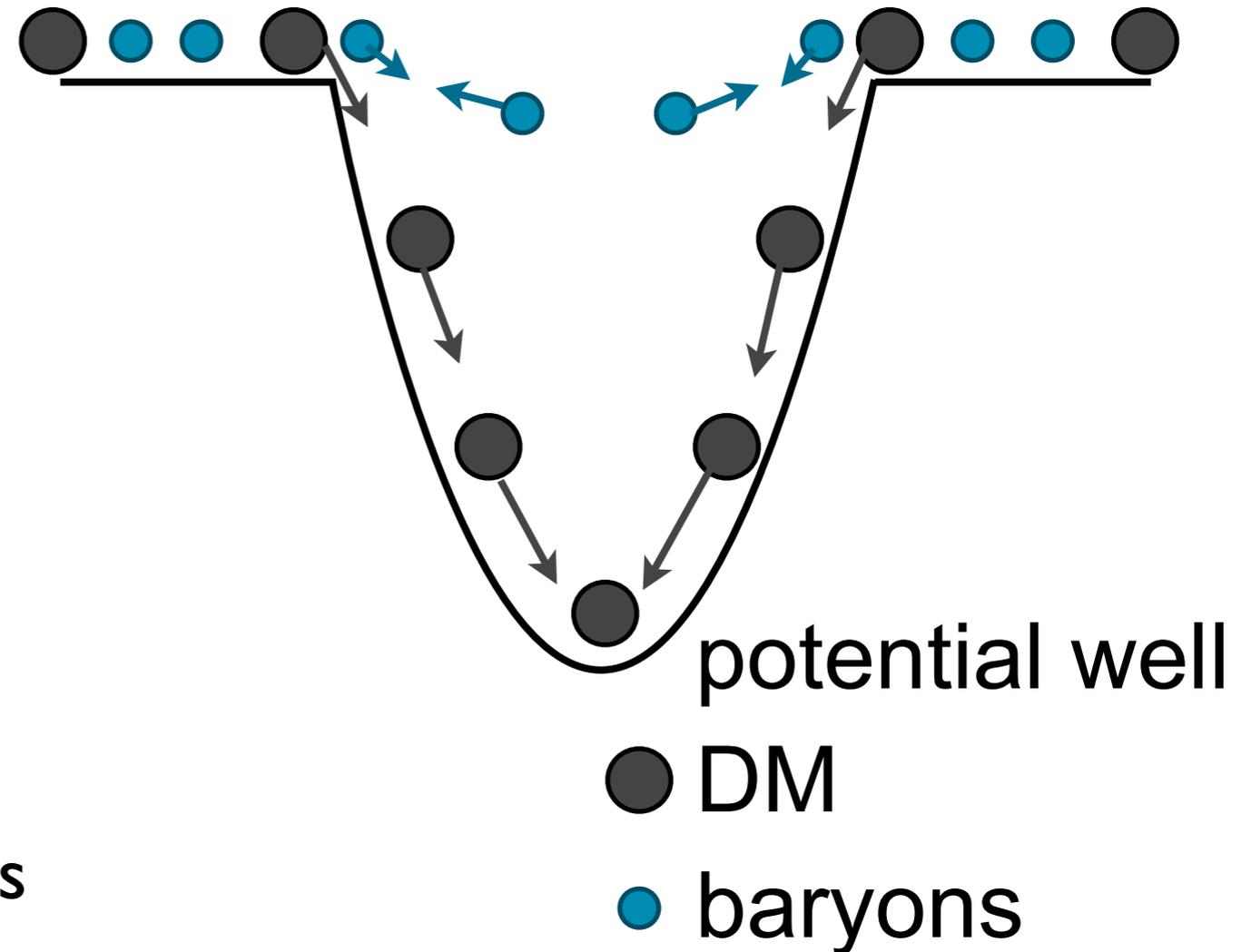
streaming velocities

- Before recombination: coupling of baryons and photons
- DM fluctuations increase
- baryon fluctuations are suppressed

streaming velocity

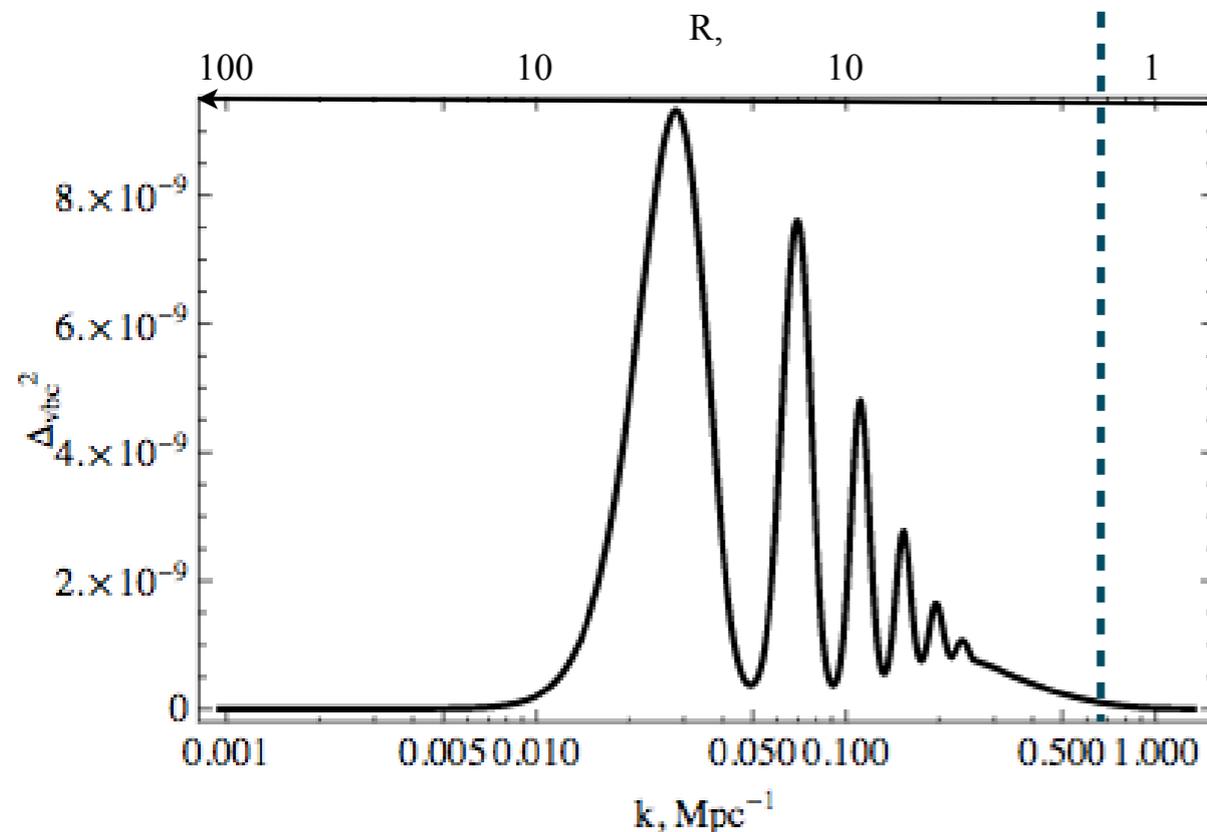
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offset velocity between baryons
and dark matter

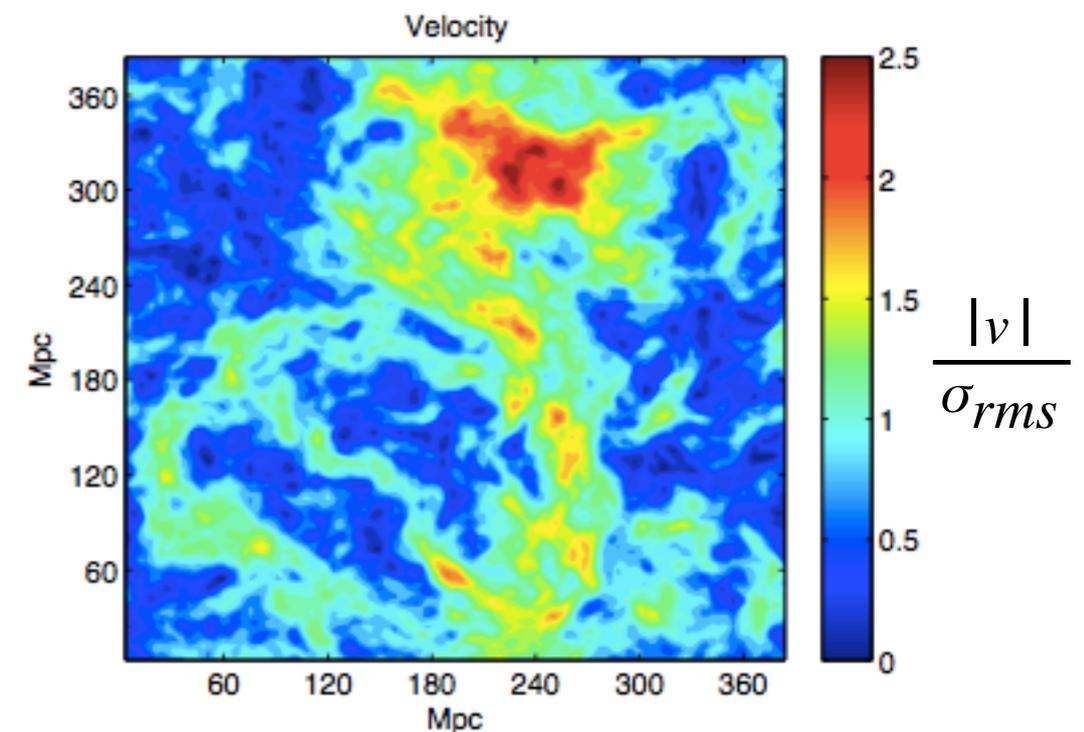
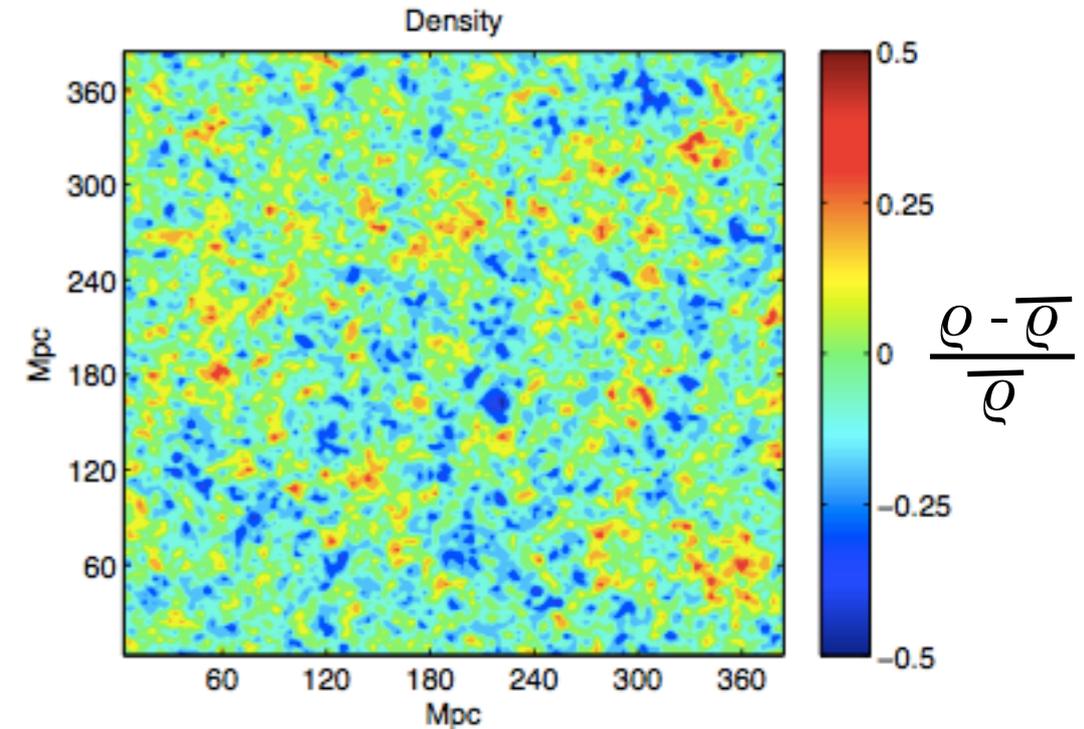


streaming velocities

- coherent over large scales, $\sim 3\text{Mpc}$
- $1\sigma_{rms} \sim 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ value at recombination
- decaying as $(1+z)$
- Power spectrum: $\sim 3\text{Mpc}$



Tseliakhovich & Hirata 10

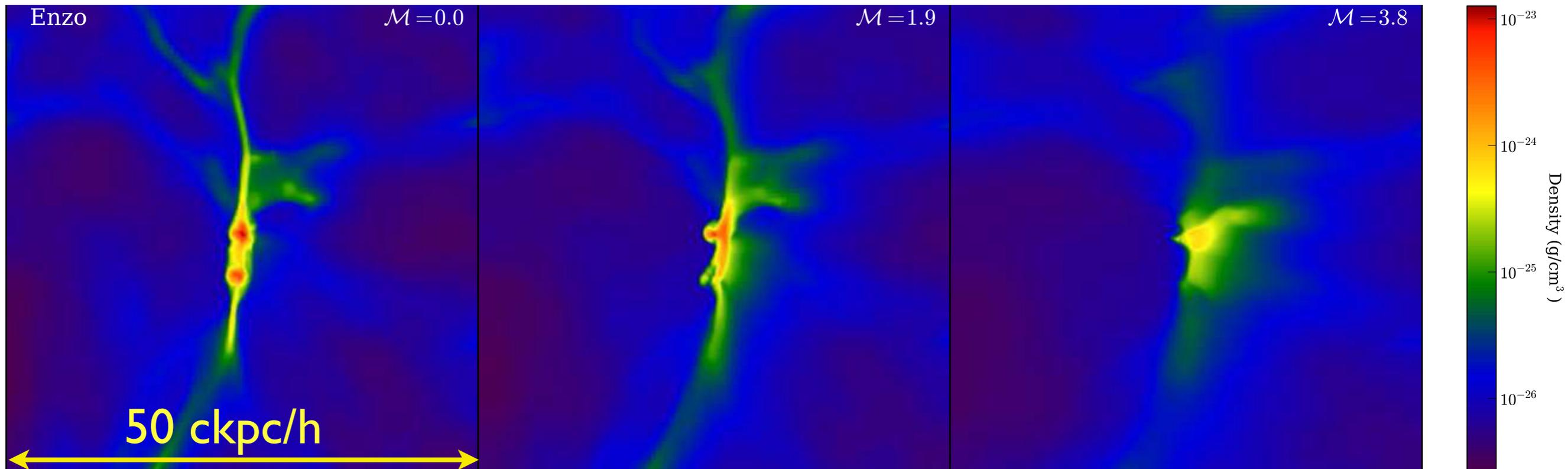


$z=20$, Fialkov+ 13

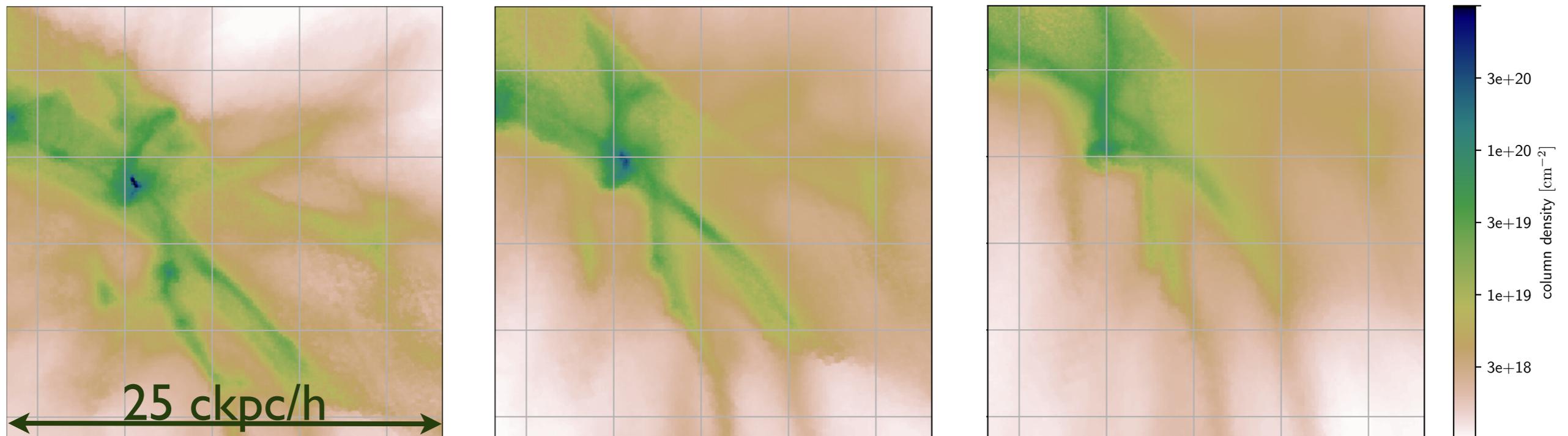
Effects of streaming velocities

density:

O'Leary & McQuinn 2012



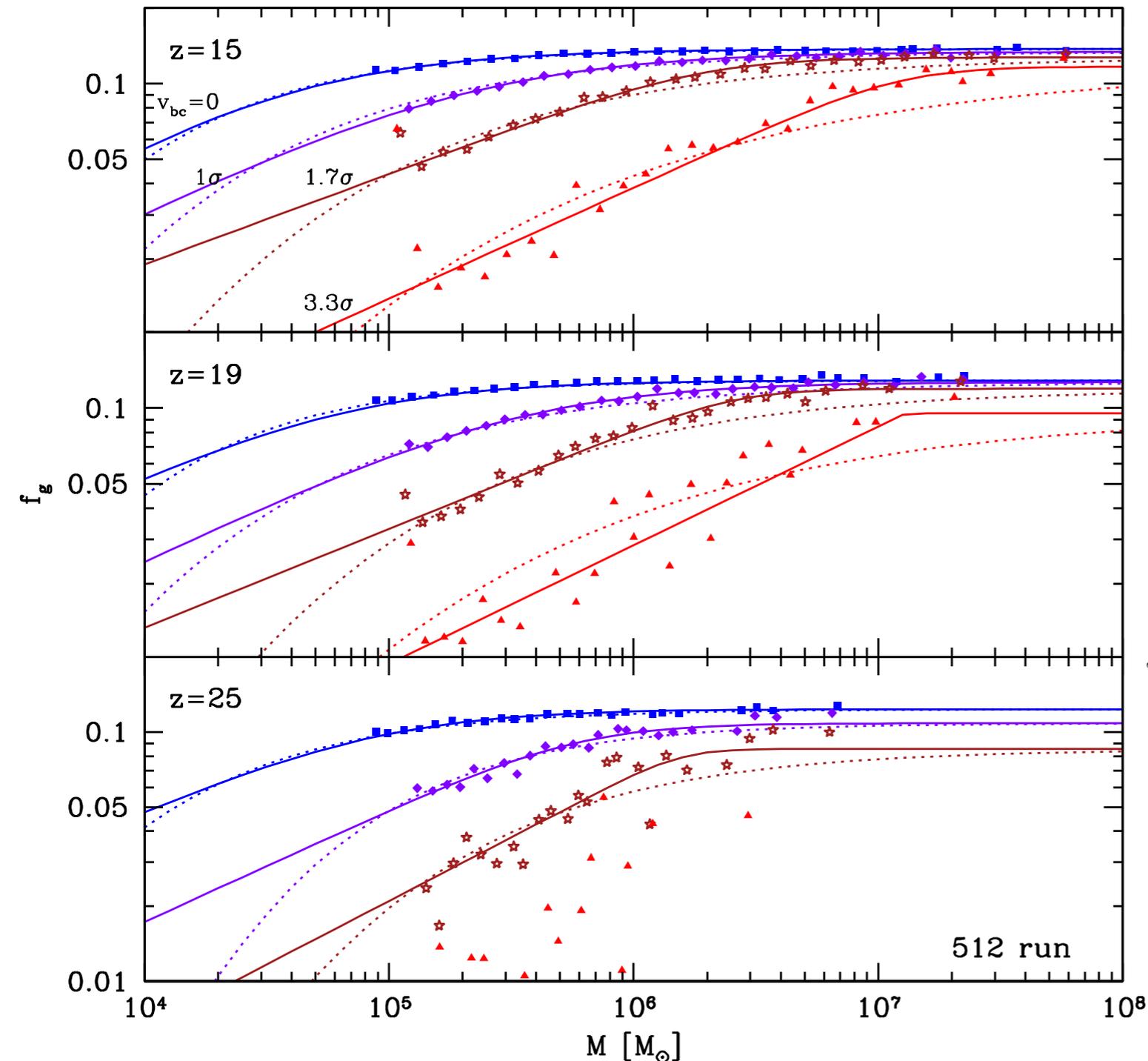
column density:



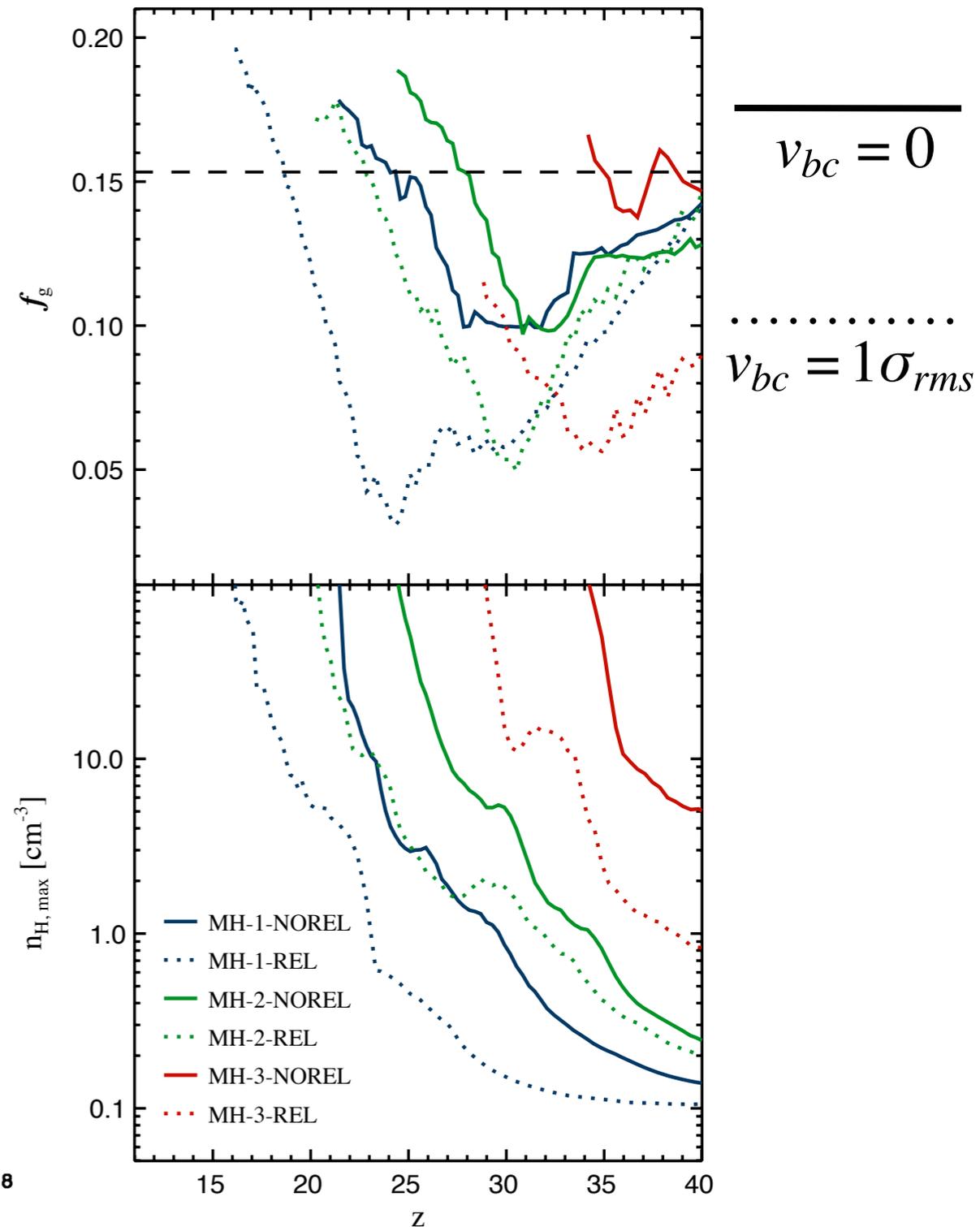
Decrease in baryon fraction

- simulations with gas, but no chemistry

- full hydrodynamics & chemistry

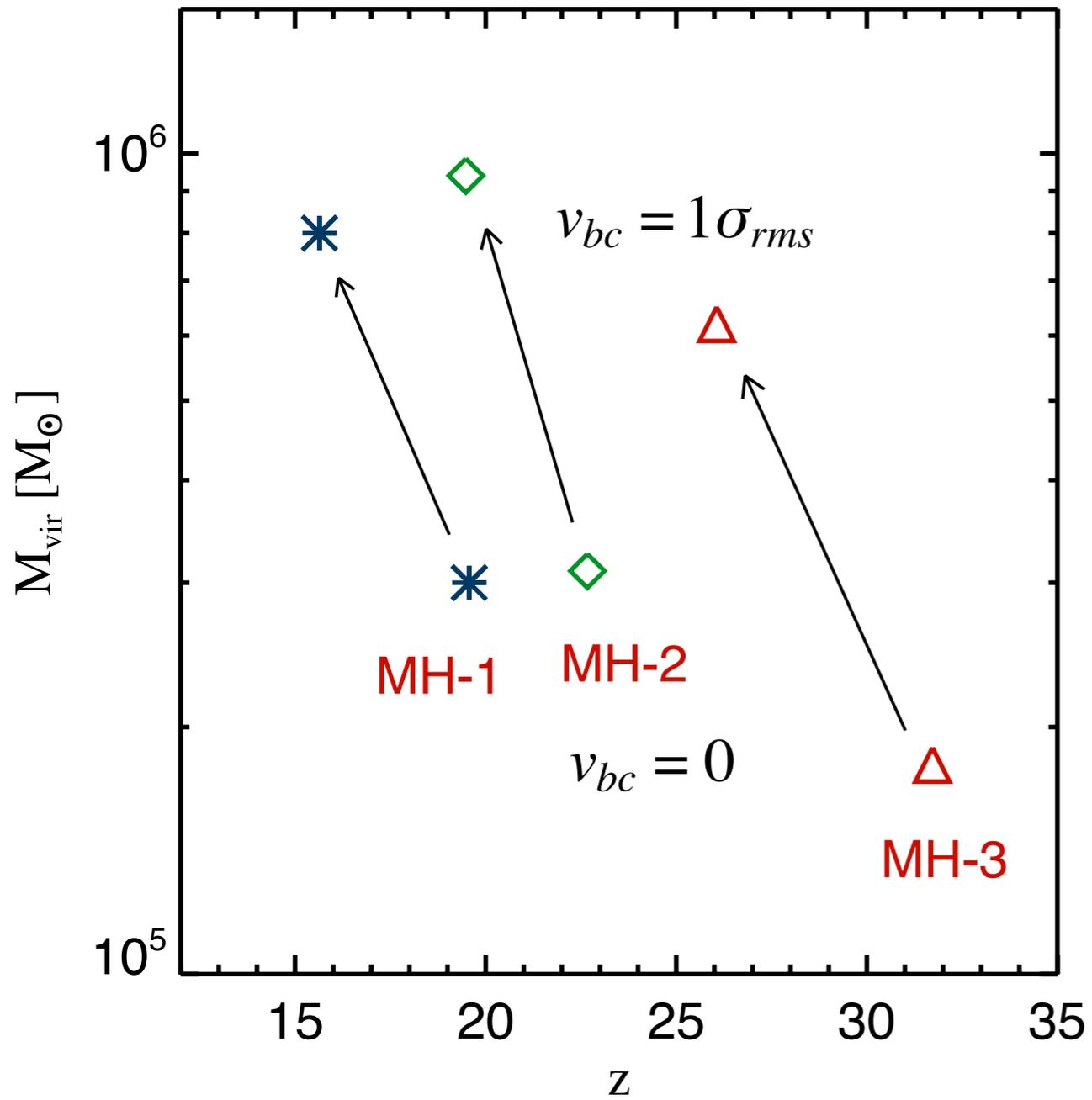


Naoz et al. 2013

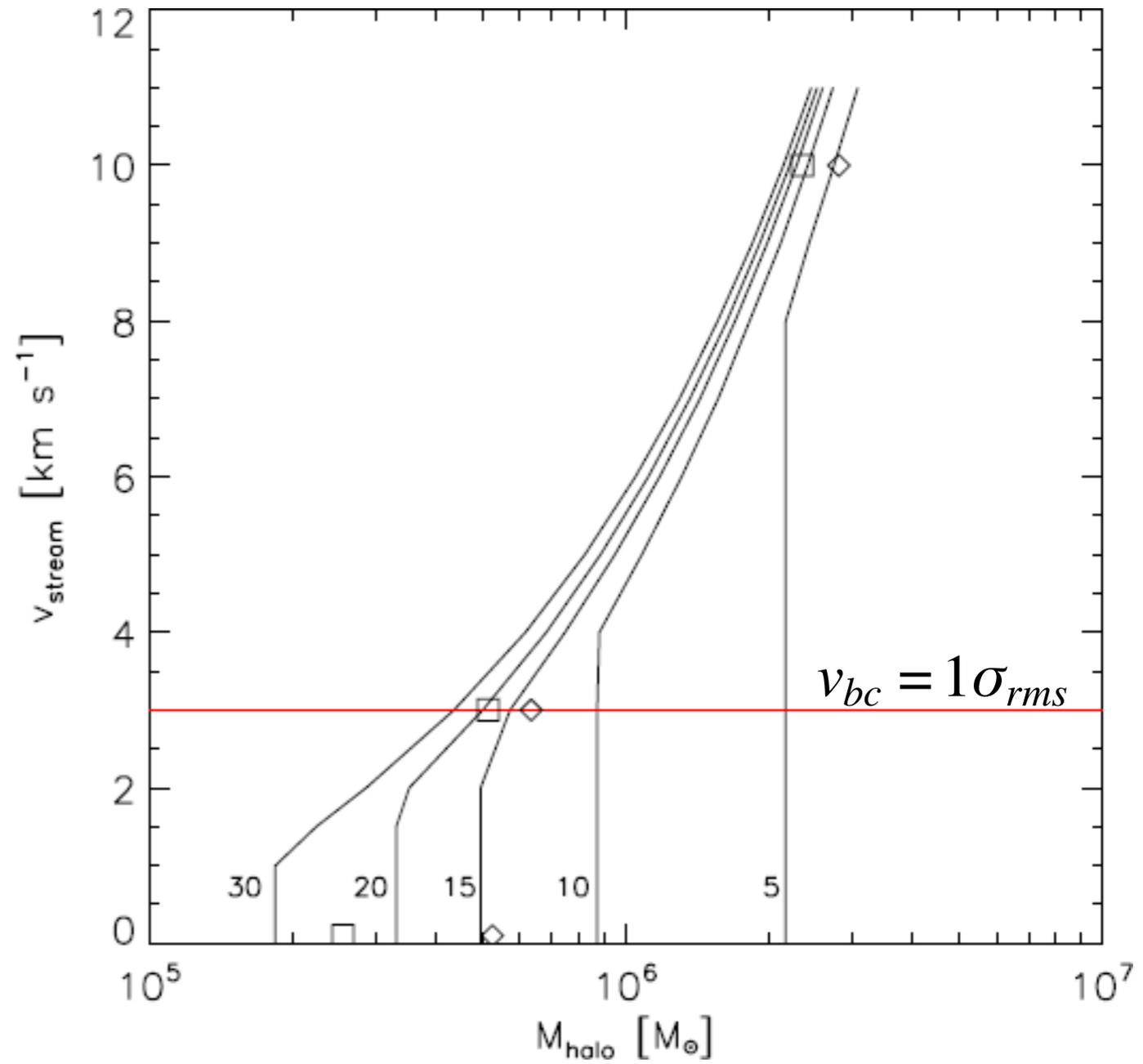


Greif et al. 2011

Increase in halo mass + SF delay



Greif+11

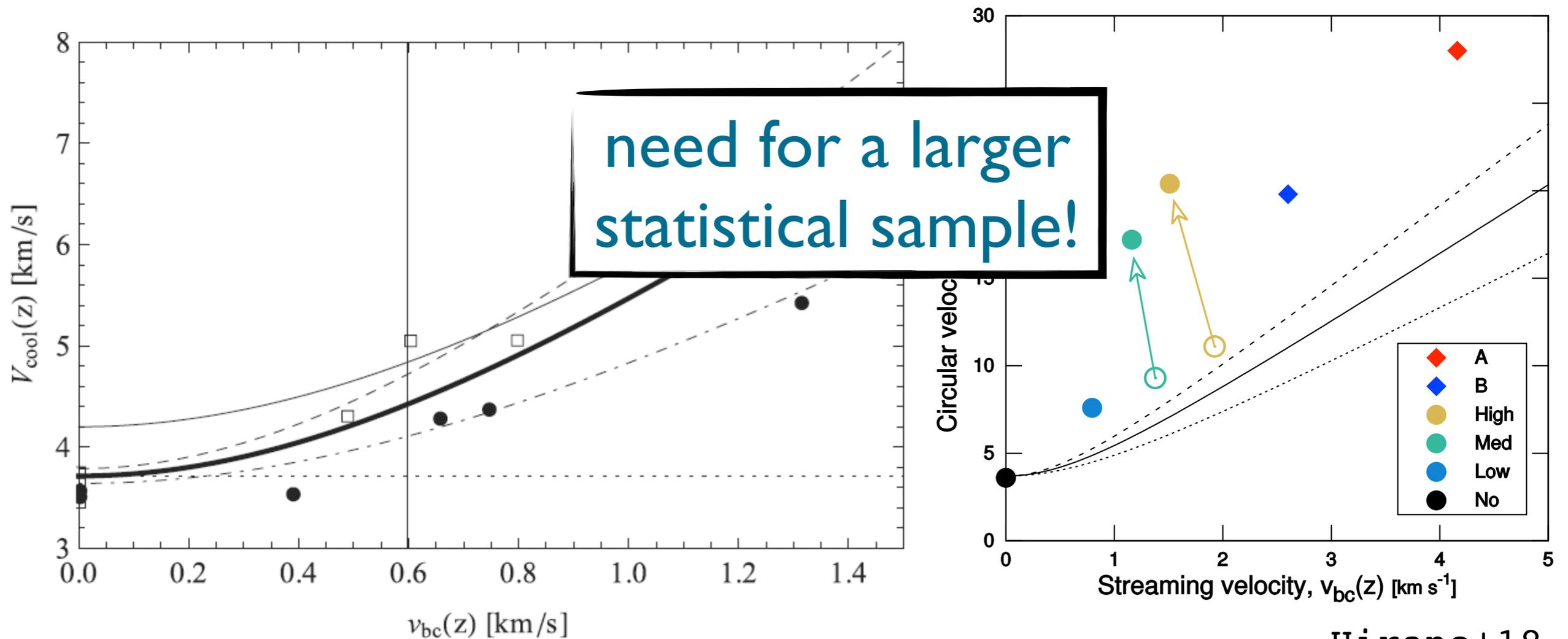


Stacy+11

Increase in halo mass + SF delay

- quantification of the halo mass by its circular velocity: $v_{circ,0} = \sqrt{\frac{G M_{vir}}{R_{vir}}}$
- modification of circular velocity with streaming velocity:

$$v_{circ} = \sqrt{[\alpha v_{bc}]^2 + v_{circ,0}^2} \quad \text{with } \alpha = 4.015 \quad \text{and } v_{circ,0} = 3.714 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ (fitted)}$$



Our simulations

redshift range: $z = 200 \rightarrow 14$

box size: $(1 \text{ cMpc}/h)^3$

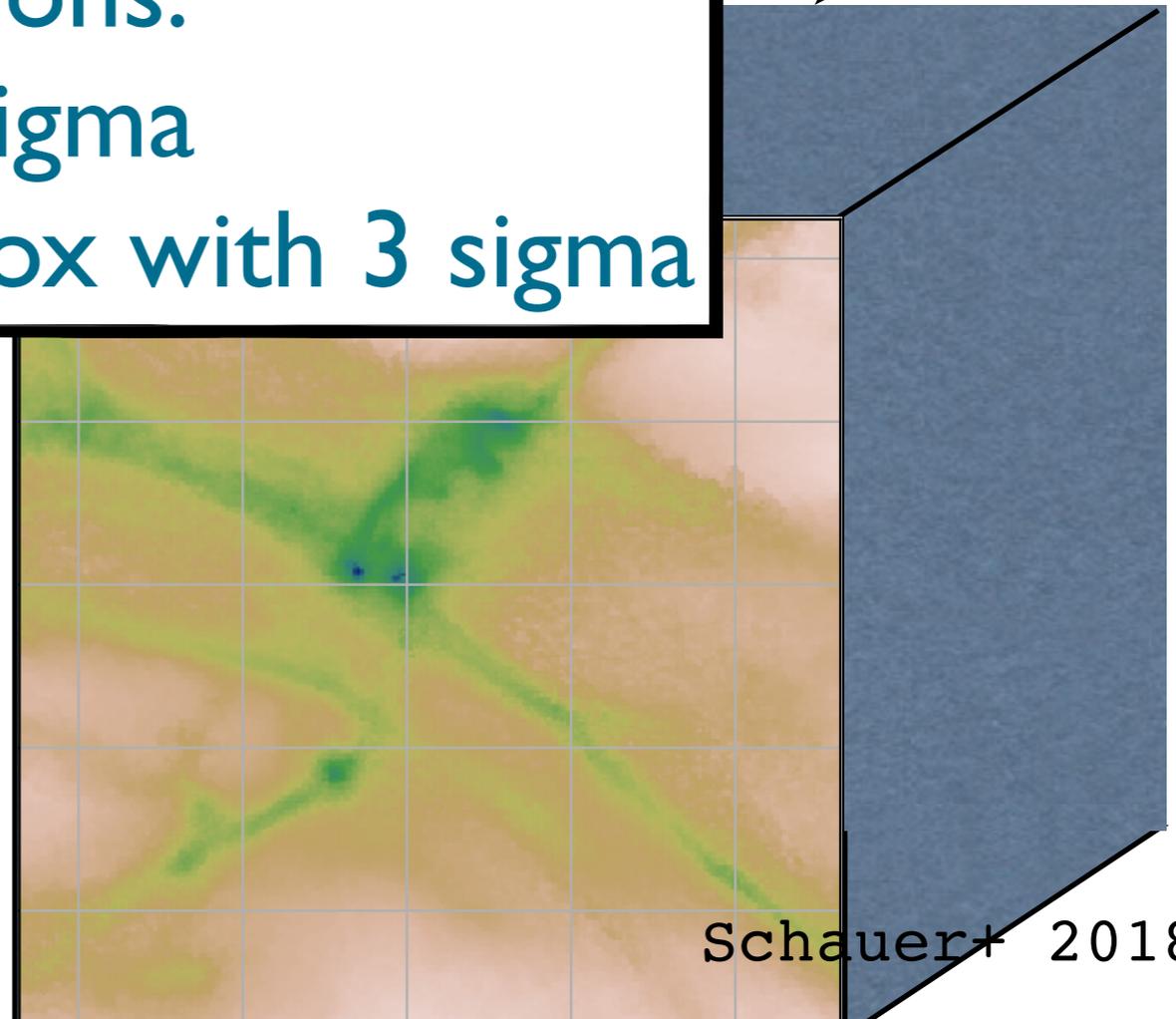
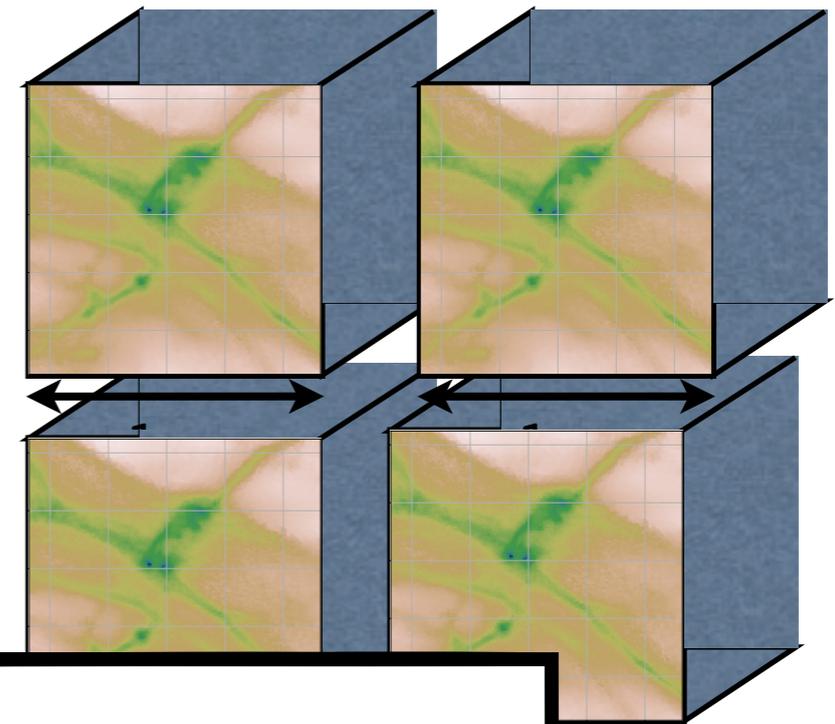
DM particles
cells:

mass resolution: one large $4 \text{ cMpc}/h$ box with 3 sigma

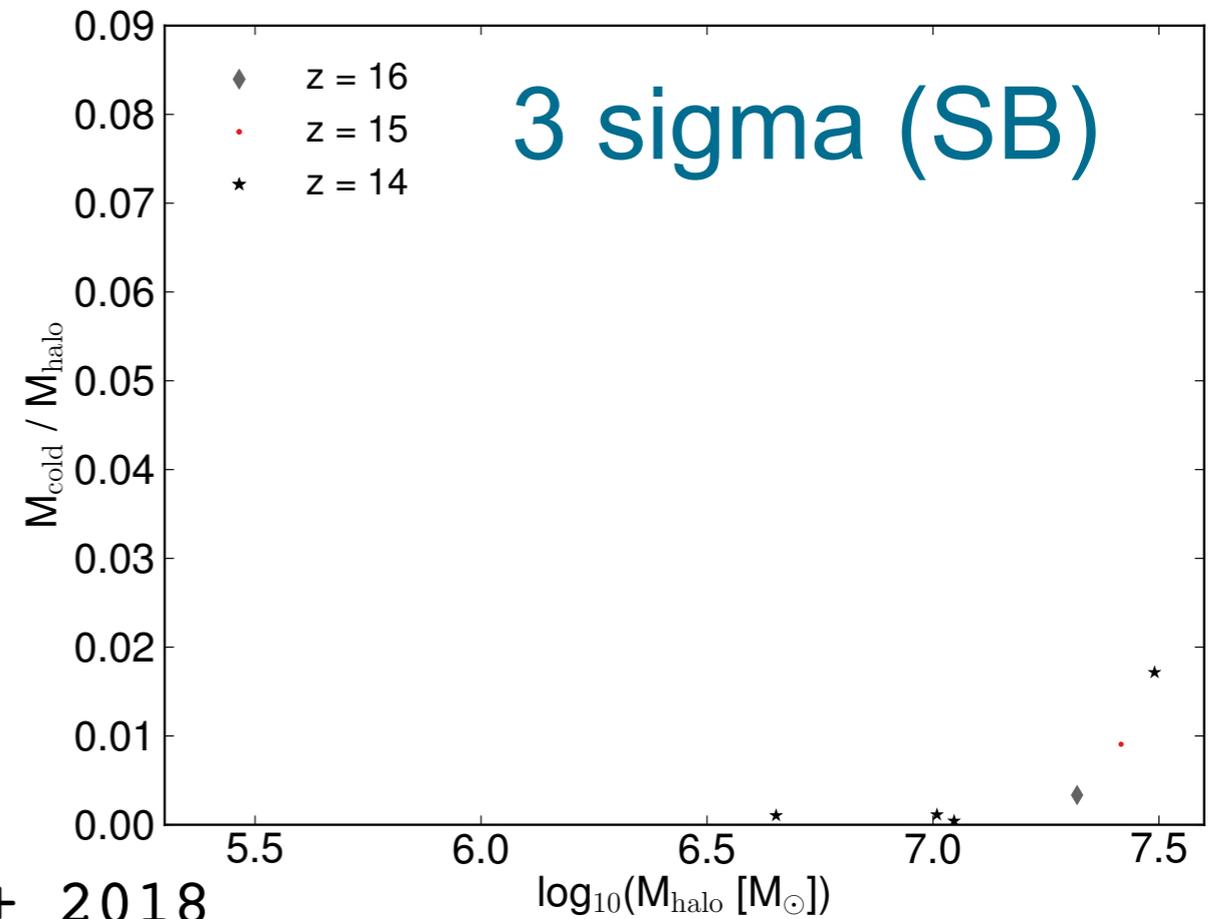
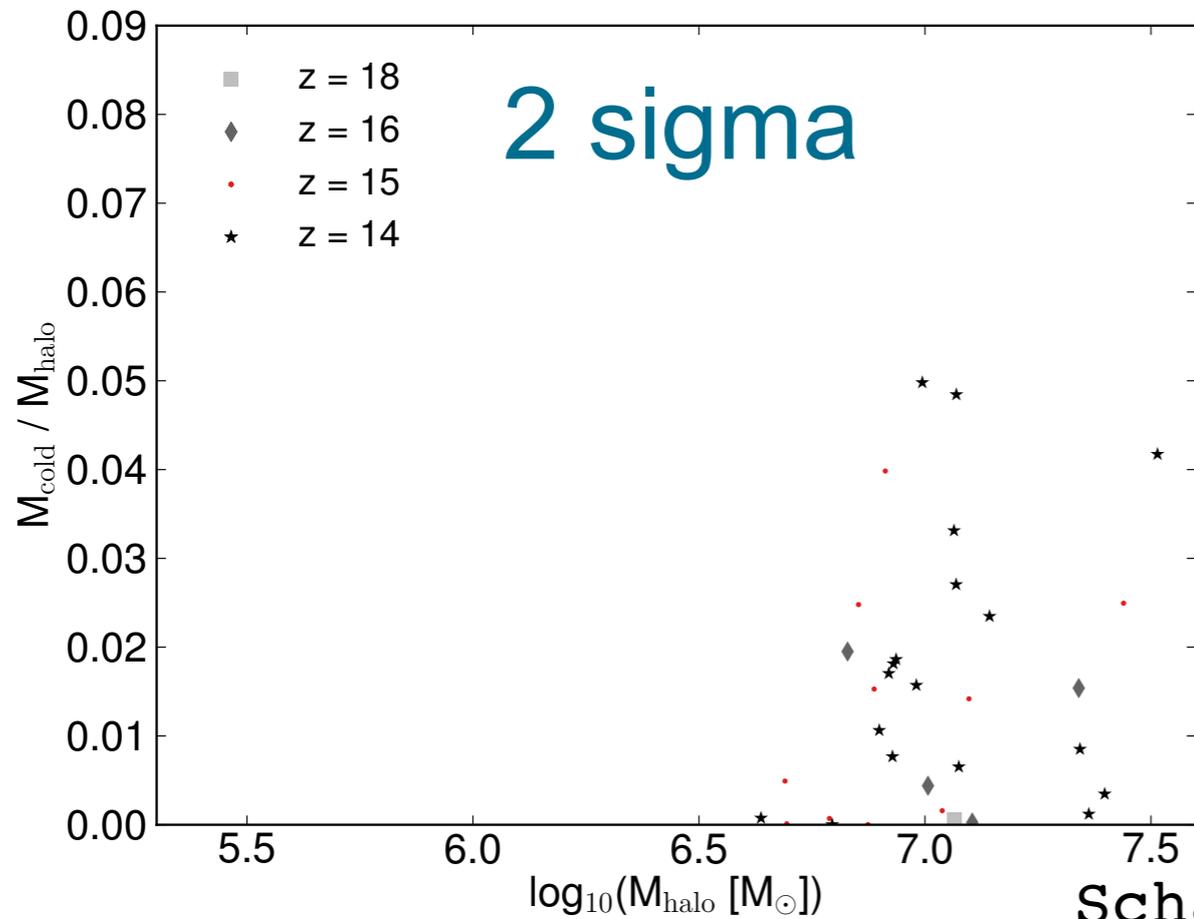
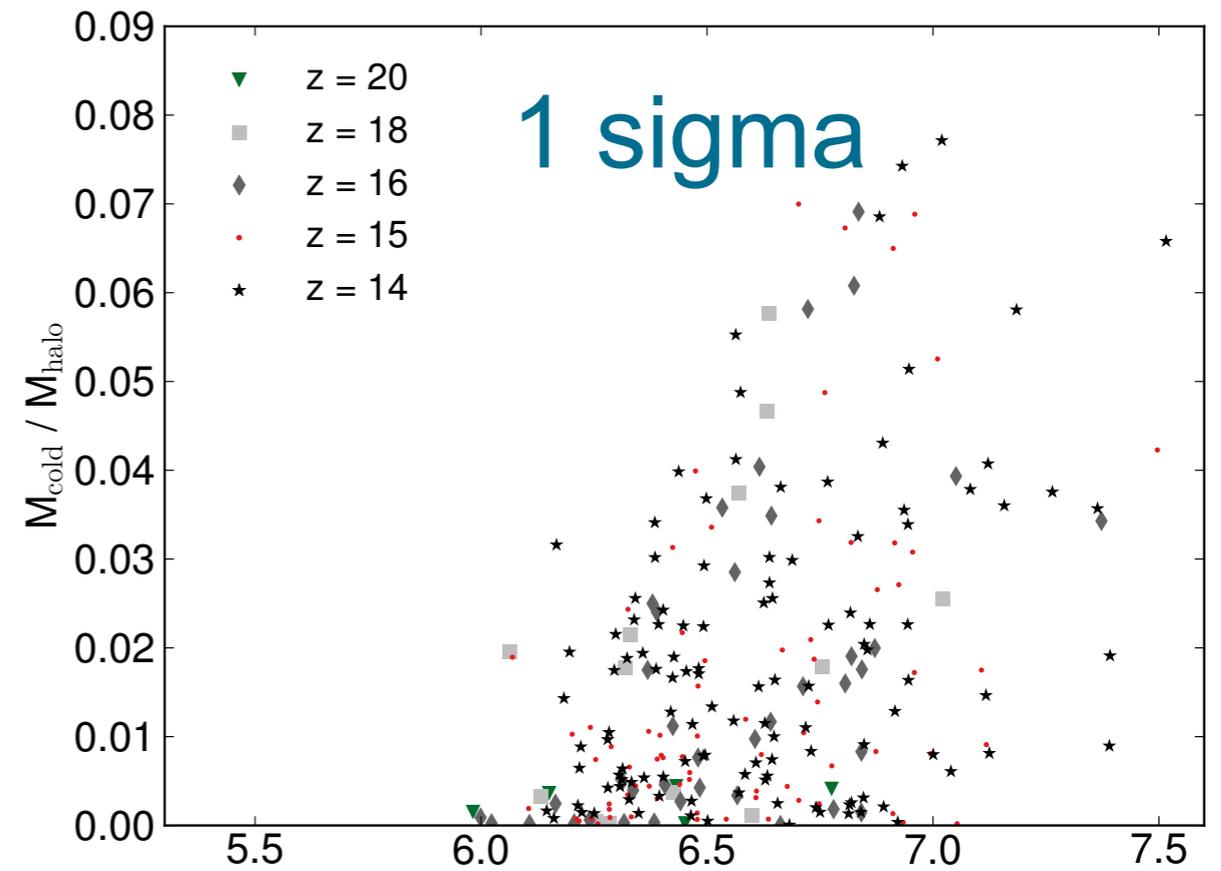
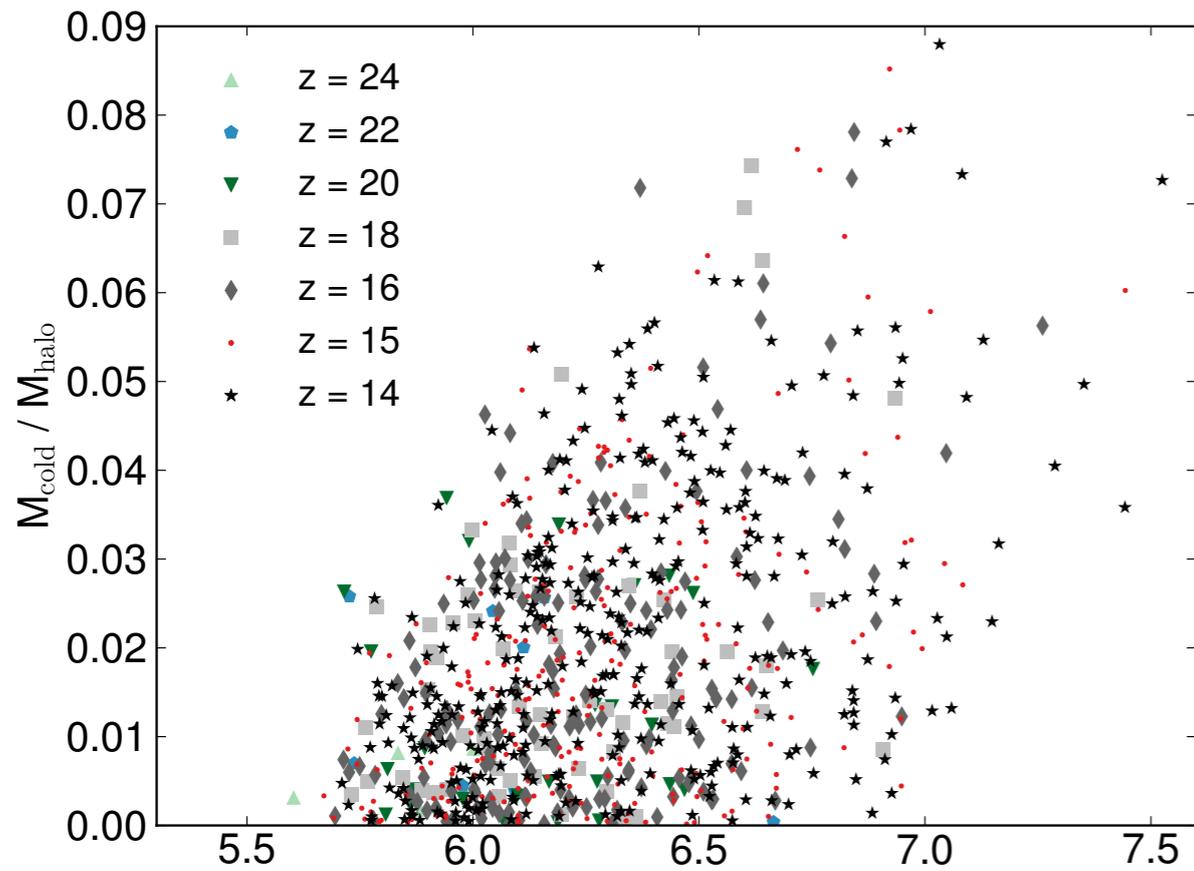
smoothing length: $20 \text{ cpc}/h$
 $(2 \text{ pc at } z=15)$

5 simulations:
0, 1, 2, 3 sigma

$55 M_{\odot} (\text{DM})$

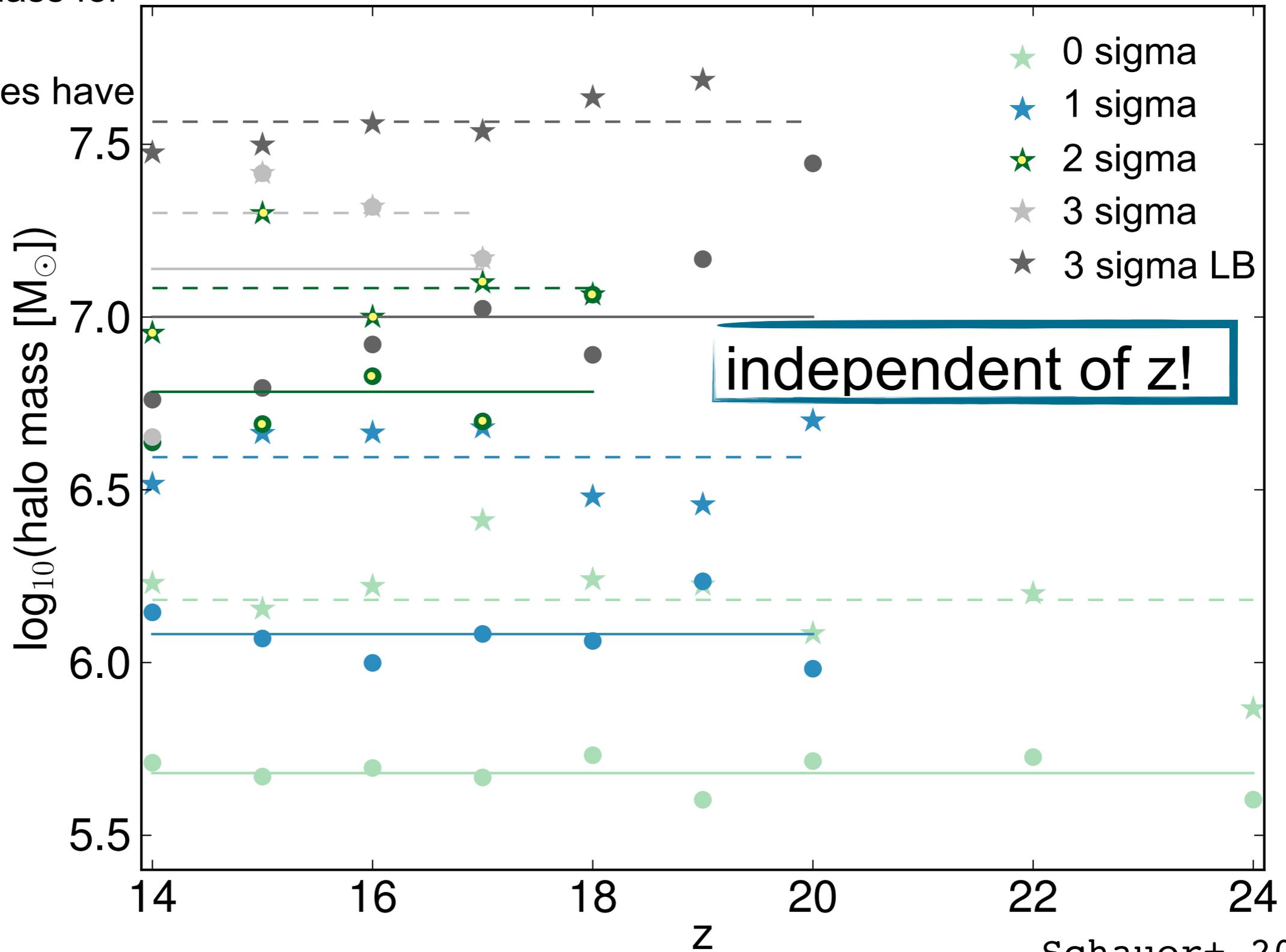


cold mass - halo mass: streaming

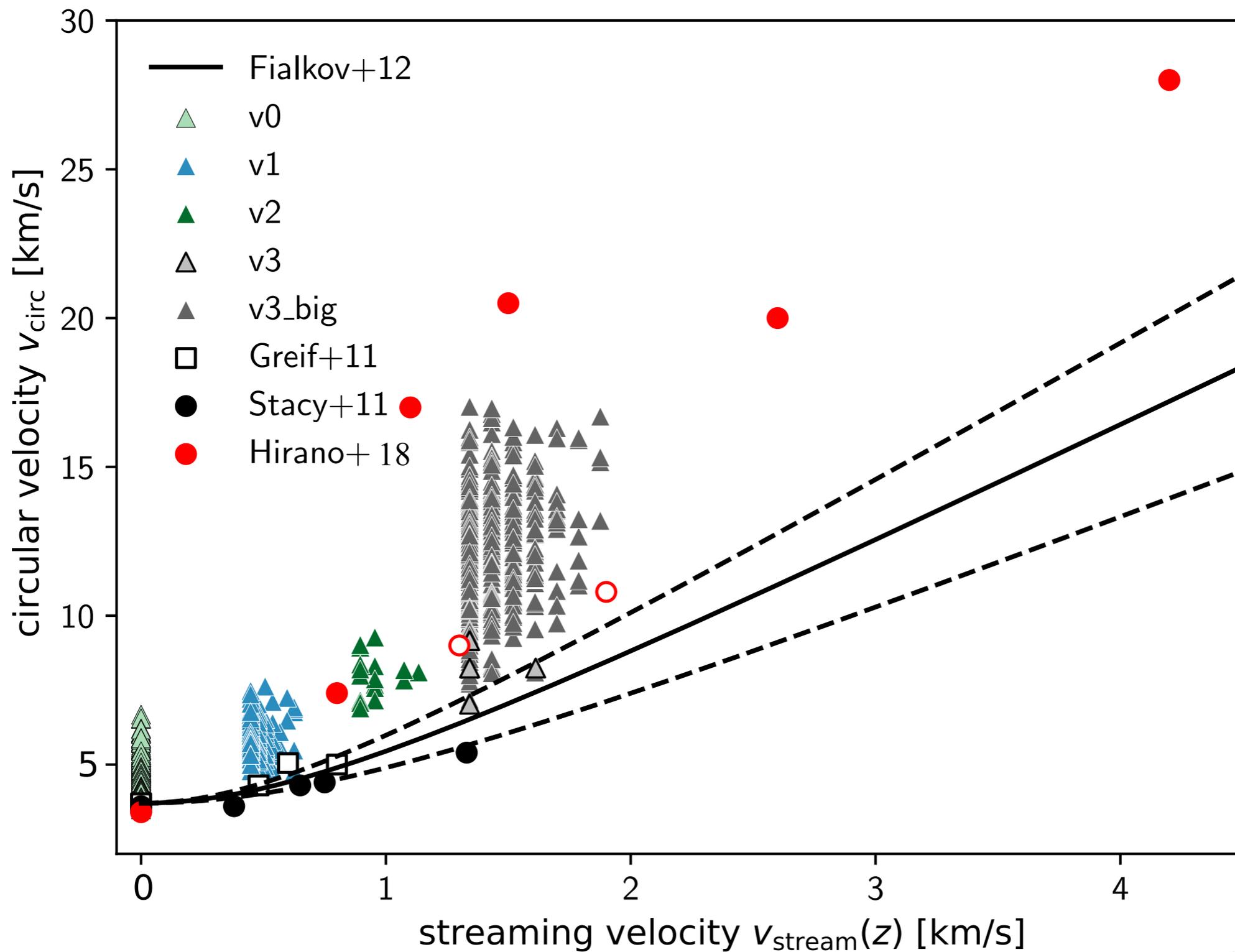


halo masses of cold halos: streaming

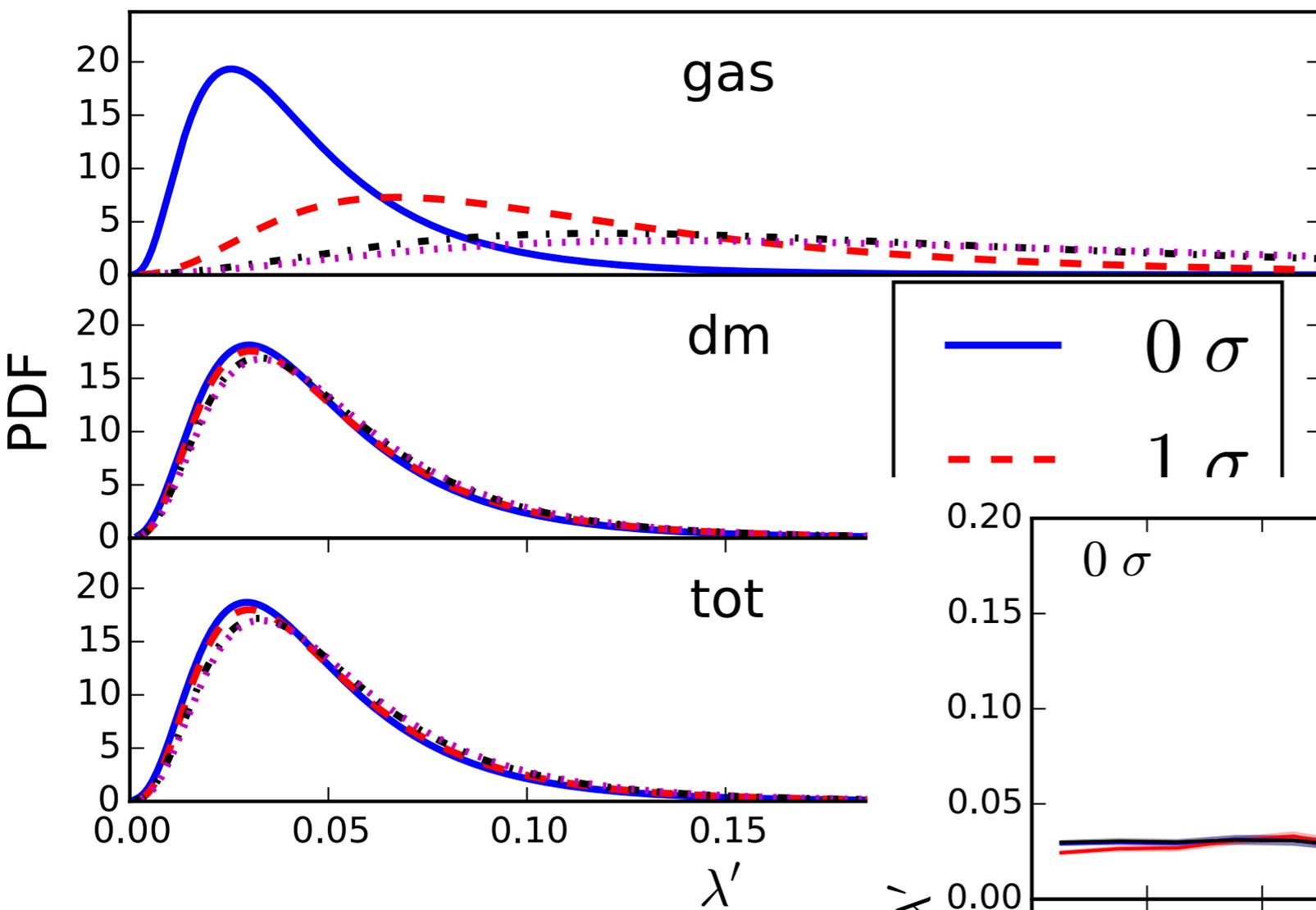
- min. halo mass for cold gas
- ★ > 50% haloes have cold gas



halo masses of cold halos: streaming

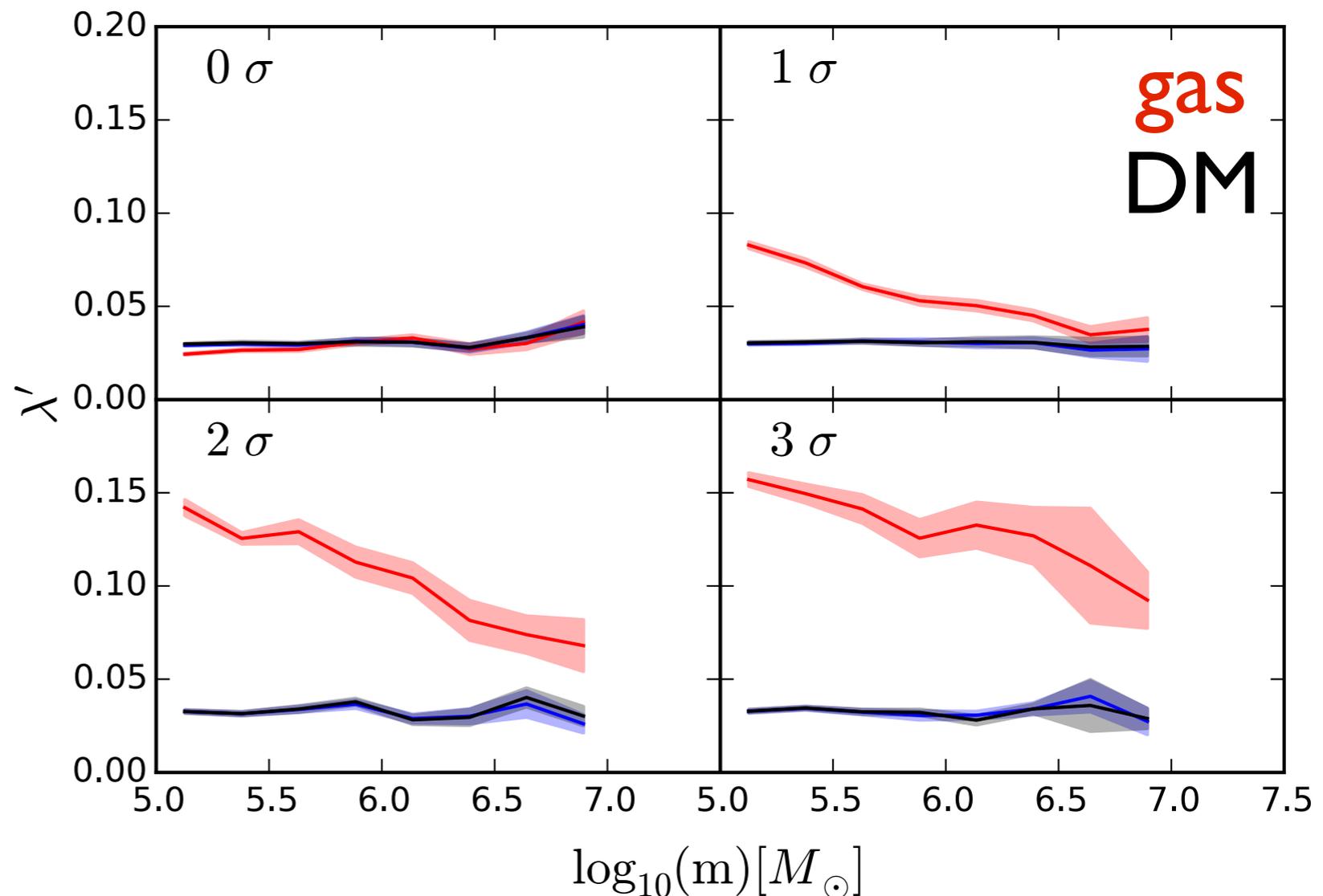


spin of minihaloes in streaming regions



- dark matter: spin follows log normal distribution
- spin parameter of gas gets larger with streaming motion

- mass dependence for streaming velocity regions: higher spin in smaller haloes



Conclusions

- Minimum minihalo mass for $SF > 5 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$
- No correlation between the spin of entire halo and on the central gas cloud scale
Druschke, Schauer+18
- Streaming velocities are offset velocities between DM and baryons. Impacts on first star formation:
 - Lower gas content in minihalos
 - Halos start containing cold gas at later redshift
 - The halo mass threshold moves to higher values, with masses $> 10^7 M_{\odot}$ for 3 sigma streaming
Schauer+18,
ArXiv 1811.12920
 - higher gas spin in streaming regions
Druschke, Schauer+ in prep.
- LW radiation and streaming velocities: soon to come!