

THE BLUETIDES SIMULATION

FIRST GALAXIES AND QUASARS AT THE COSMIC DAWN

Presented by: Yueying Ni (CMU)

PI: Tiziana DiMatteo (CMU)

Yu Feng (Berkeley),

Rupert Croft (CMU),

Simeon Bird (UCR),

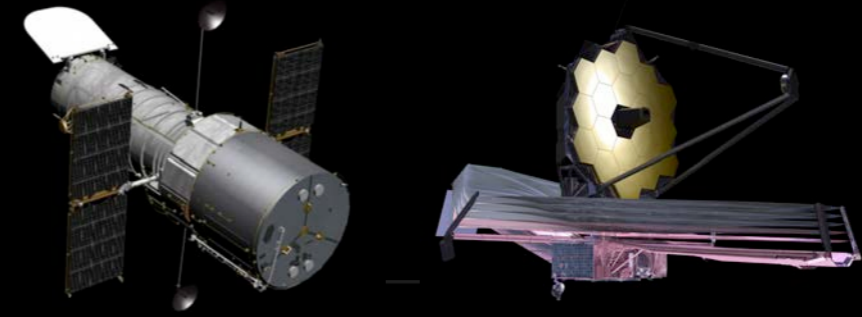
Aklant Bhowmick (CMU),

Steve Wilkins (Sussex),

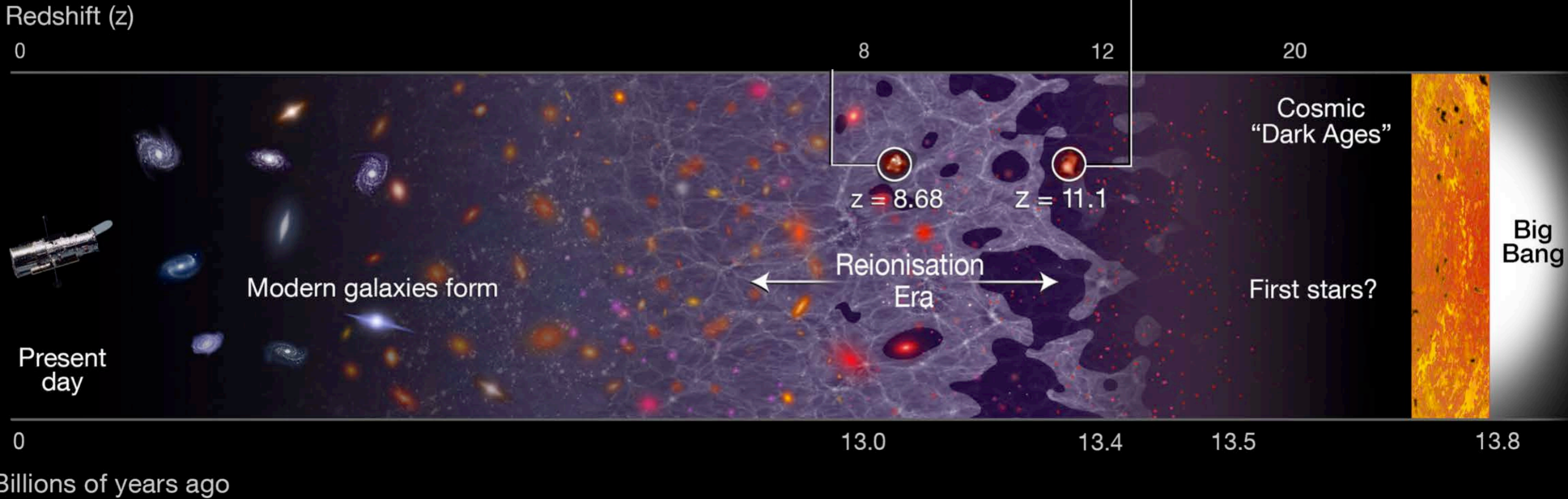
Ananth Tanneti (UCL),

Nick Battaglia (Cornell)

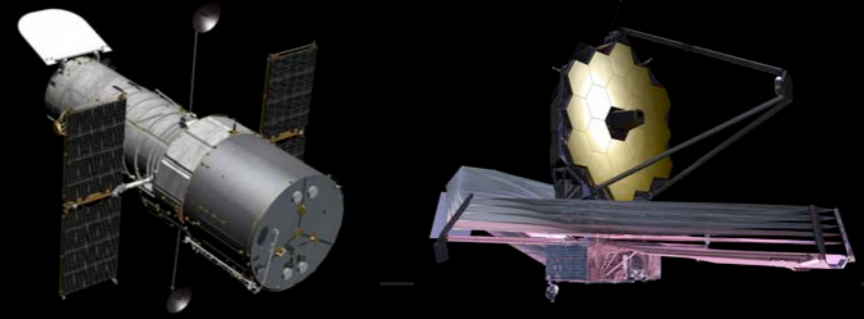
PROBE TO EARLY UNIVERSE



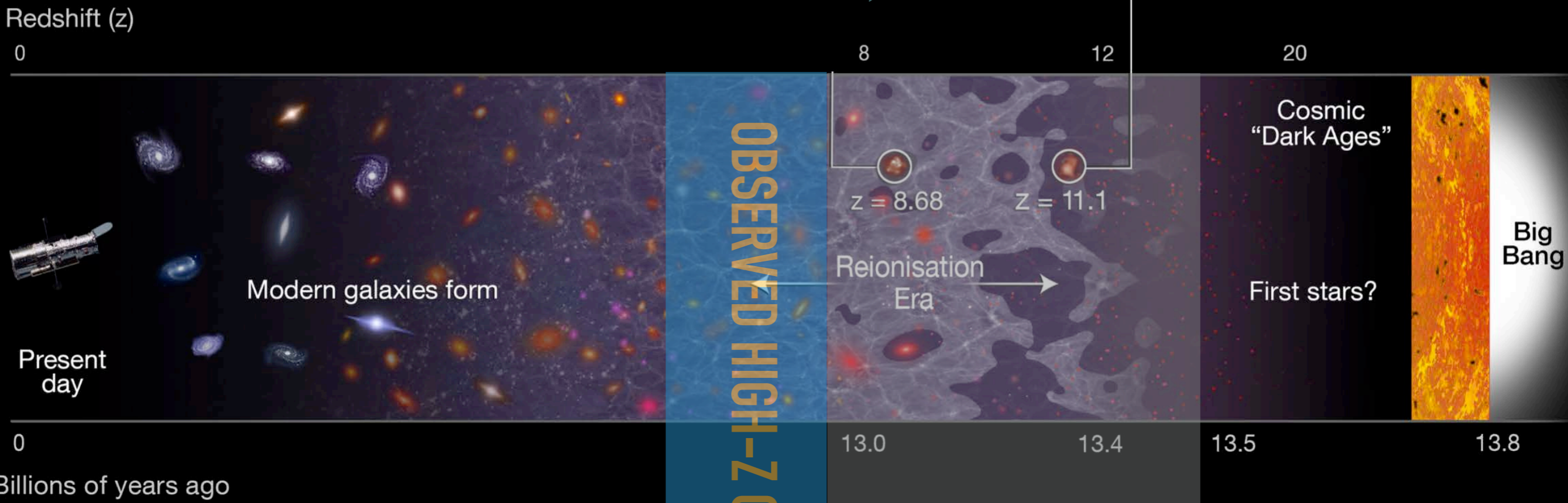
Farthest galaxy
Hubble has seen



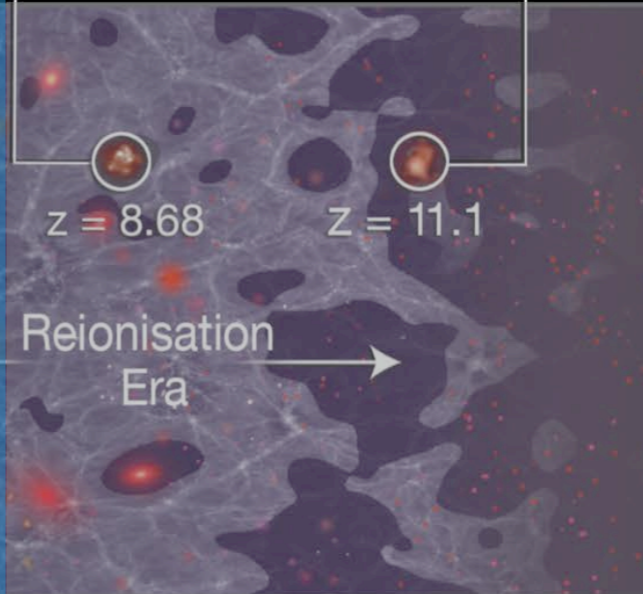
PROBE TO EARLY UNIVERSE



Farthest galaxy
Hubble has seen



OBSERVED HIGH-Z QUASARS



(previous BW project)

BT&BT ii

(renewal/current BW project)

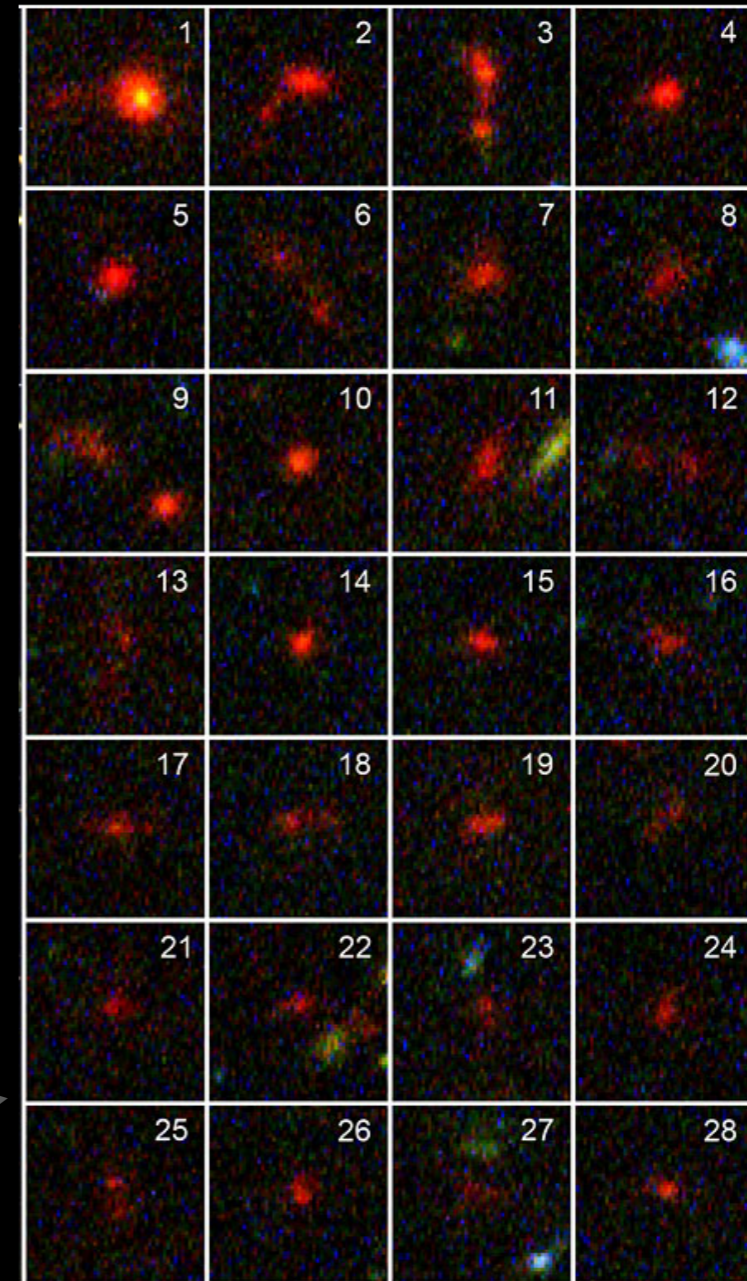
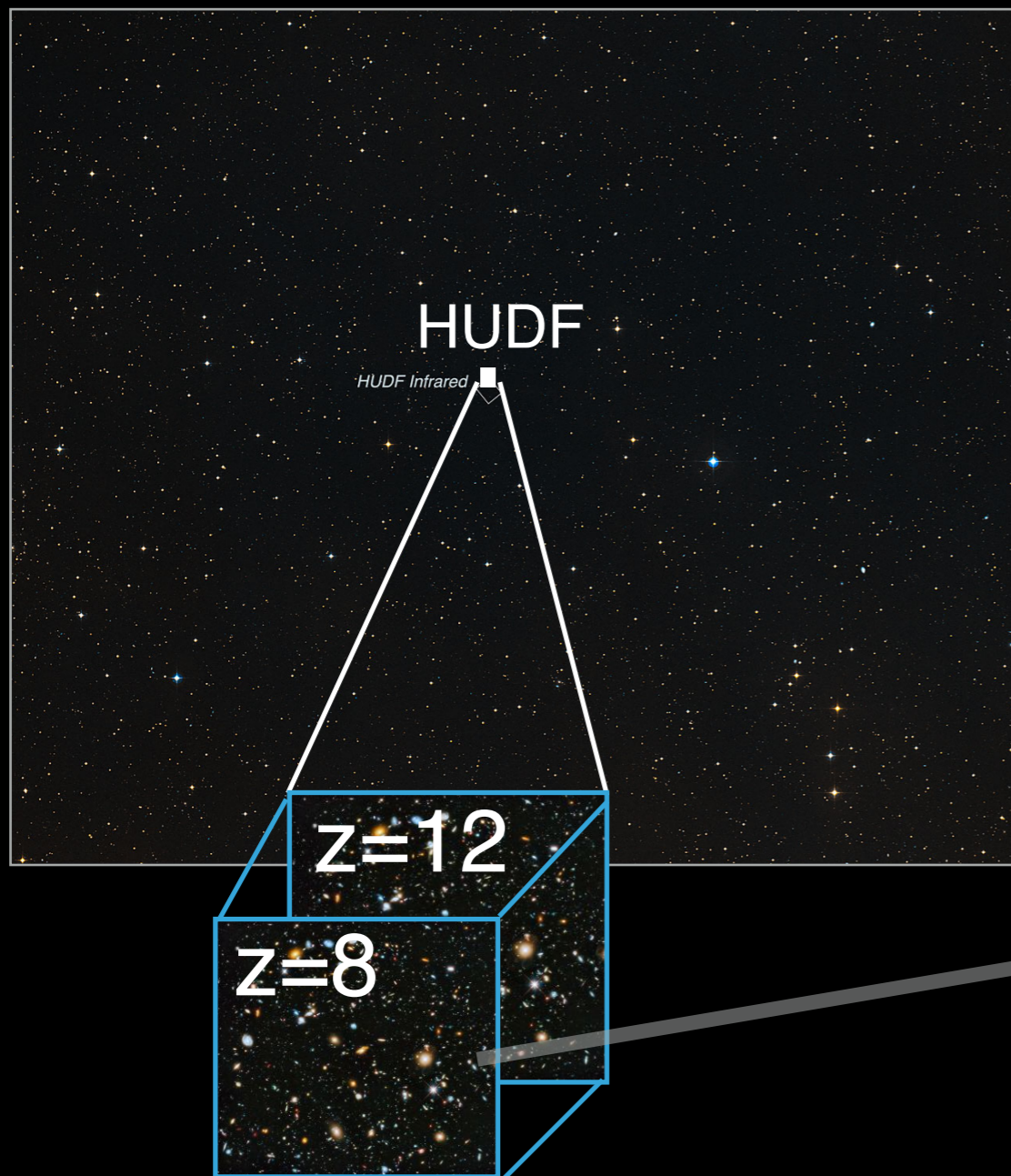
BT iii

BLUETIDES



CURRENT HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS OF GALAXIES

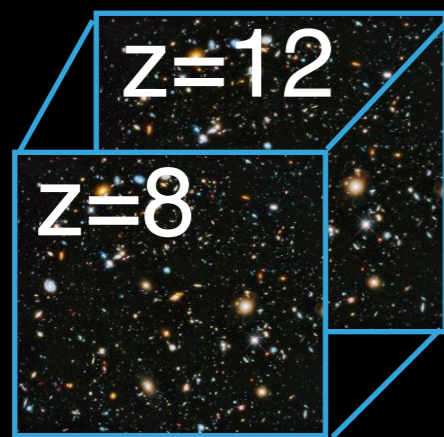
Hubble Ultra Deep Field:
1/12,000,000 of the entire sky



CURRENT HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS OF GALAXIES

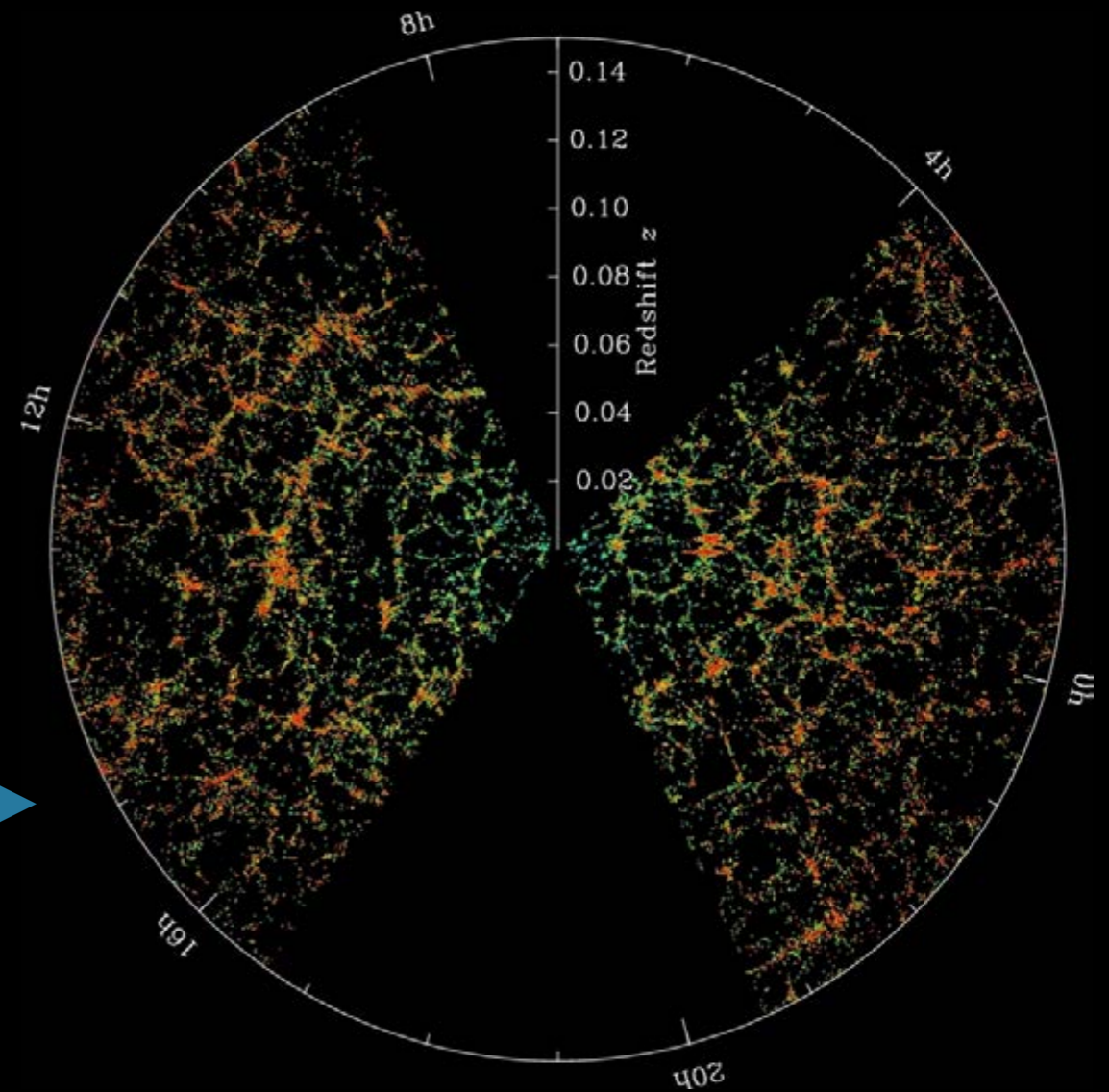
Hubble Ultra Deep Field:

1/200,000 times smaller than the survey volume of local galaxies



HUDF: $\sim 23 \text{ Mpc}/h$ cubic

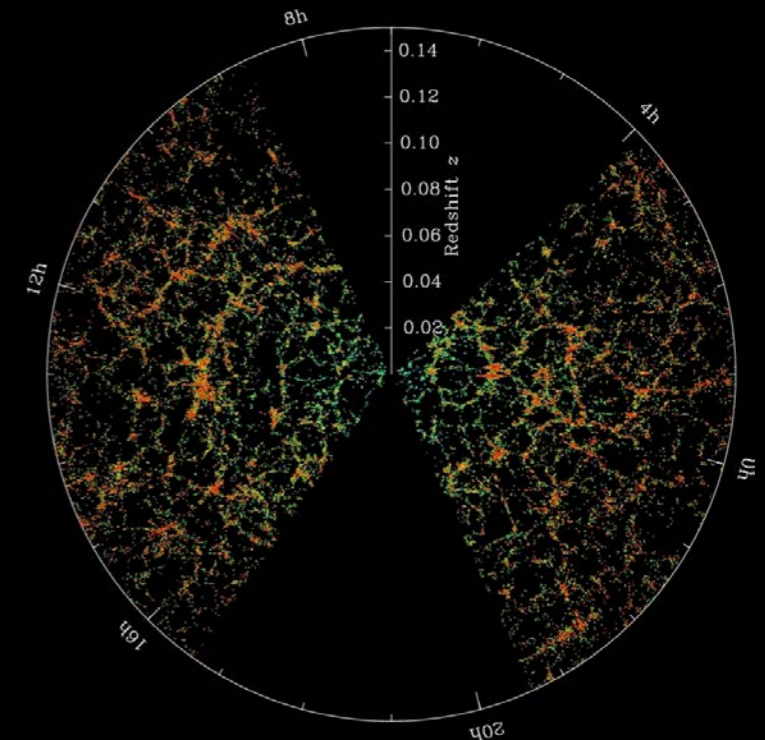
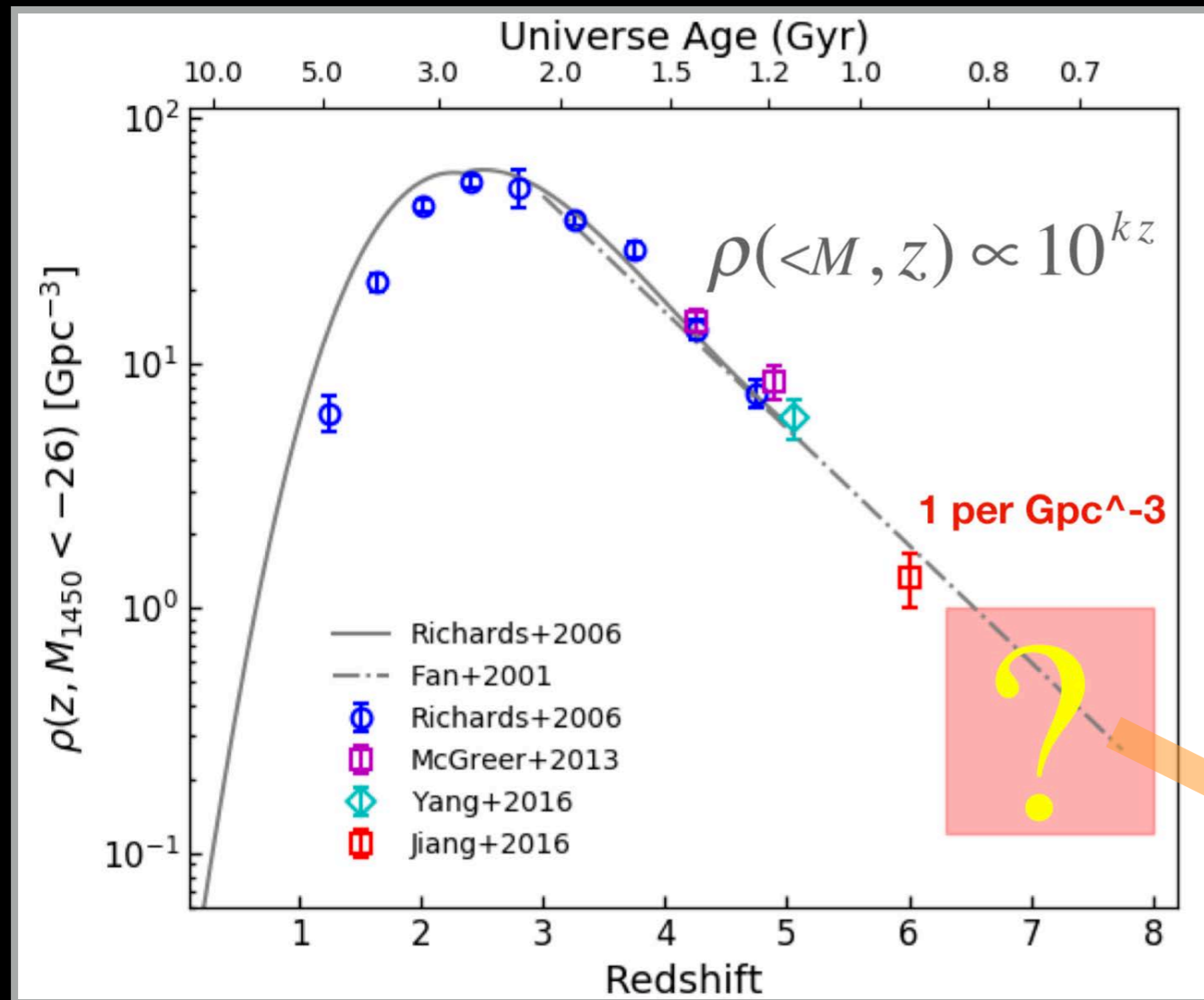
1/200,000



BOSS DR12: $2.2 \text{ Gpc}/h$ cubic

CURRENT HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS OF QUASARS

High-z luminous quasars are extremely rare
~ 1 quasar / Gpc cube at $z > 6$

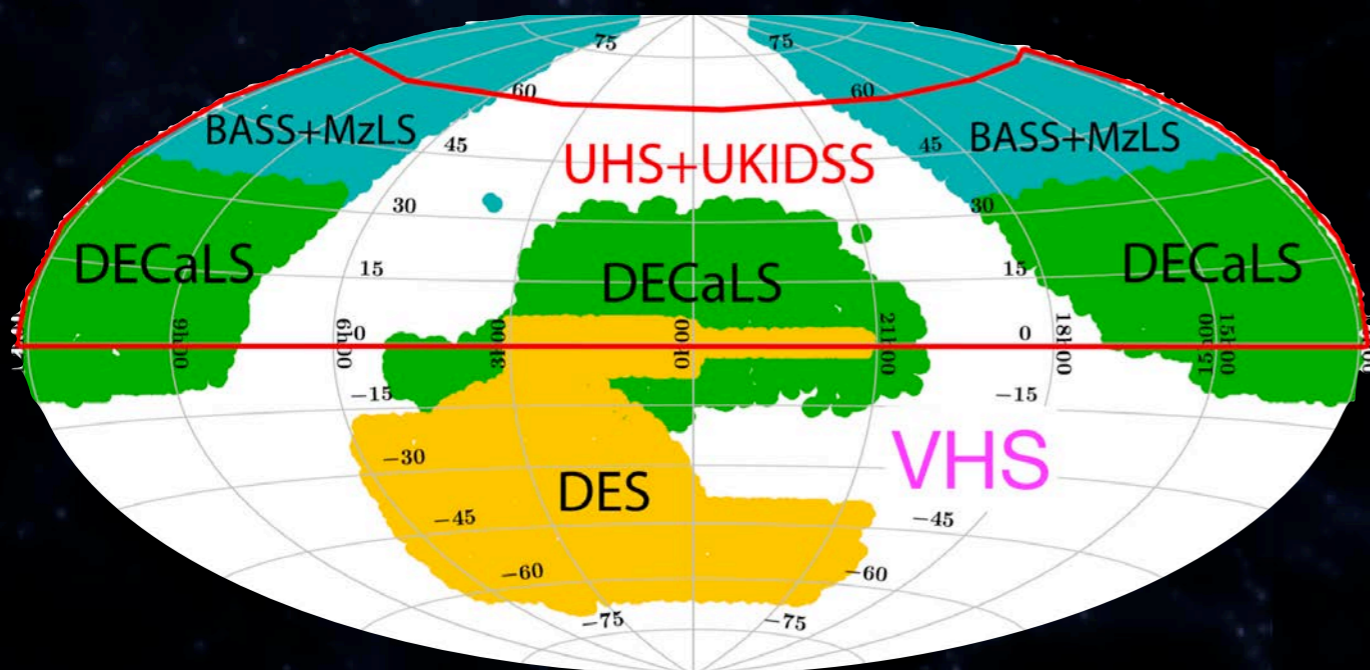


BOSS DR12: 2.2 Gpc/h cubic

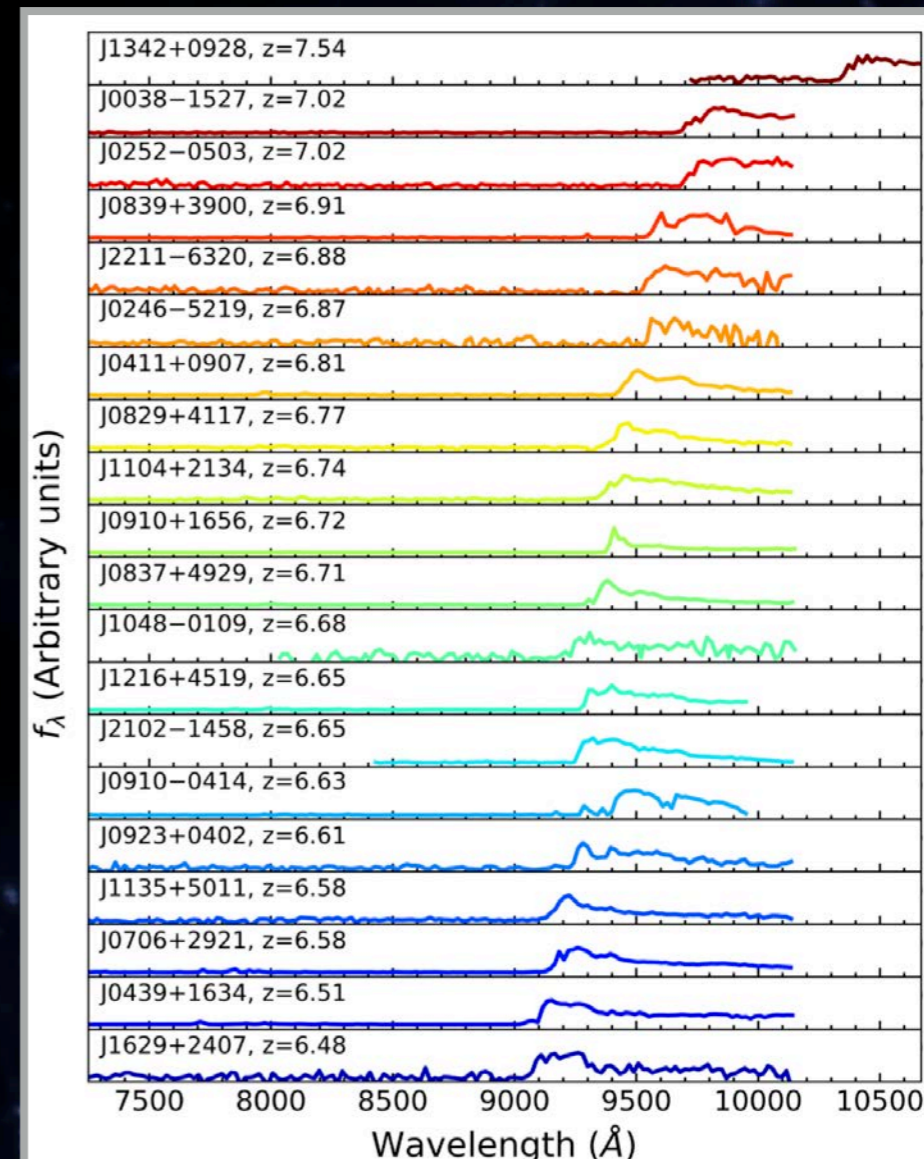
only 2

CURRENT HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS OF QUASARS

Searching for quasars $\sim 20,000 \text{ deg}^2$ of the sky



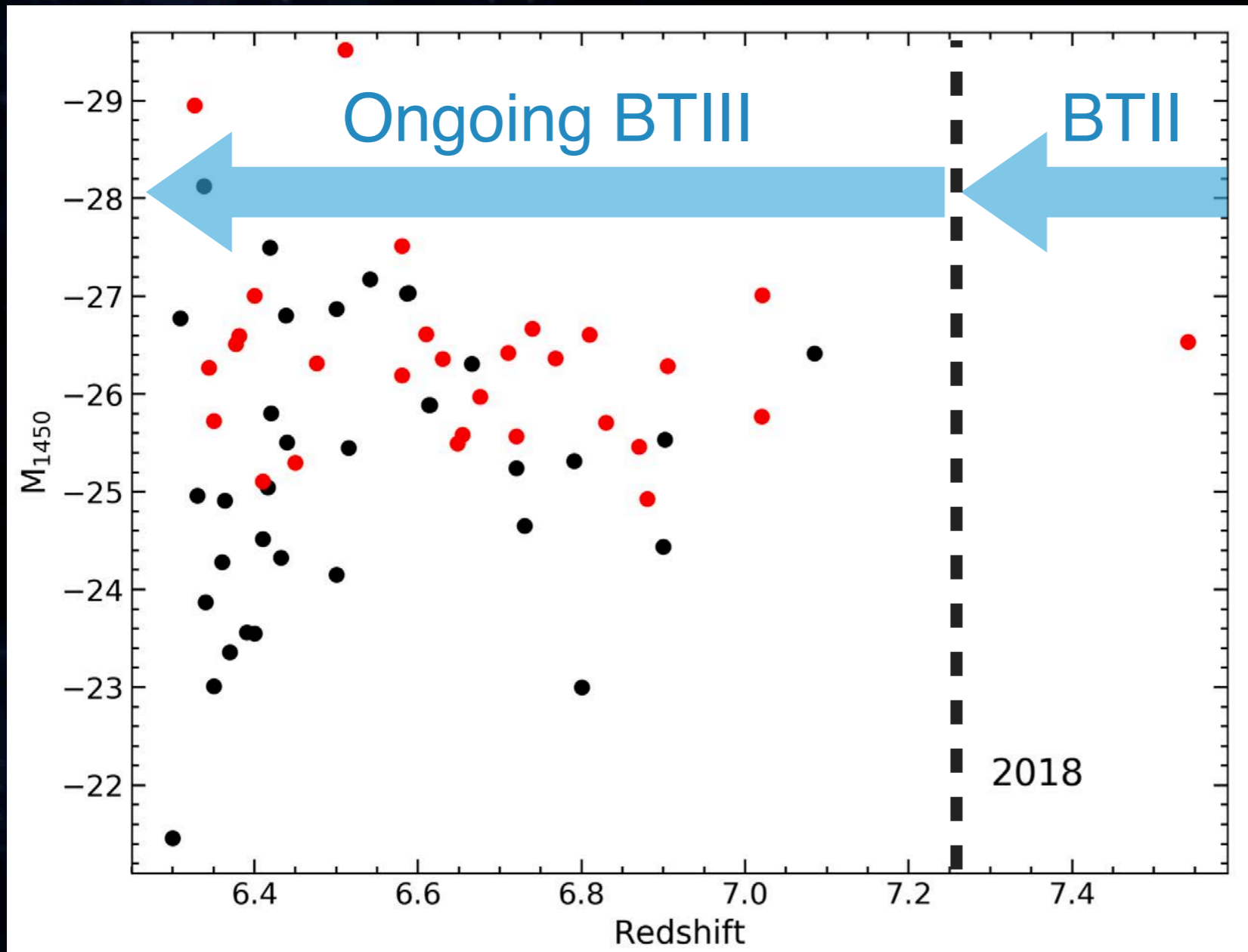
~ 30 New quasars at $z > 6.5$
3 New quasars at $z > 7$
discovered in the last year



Wang et al. 2018a,b
Yang et al. 2018
Fan et al. 2019
Banados et al. 2018

CURRENT HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS OF QUASARS

30 new quasars at $z > 6.5$ discovered in the last year

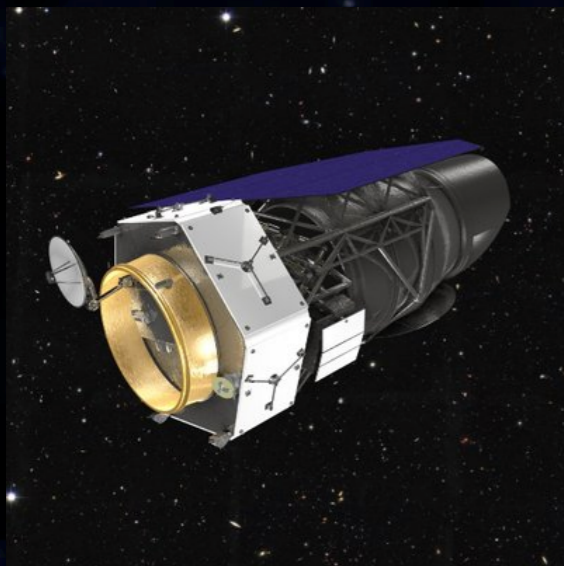


● new 2018

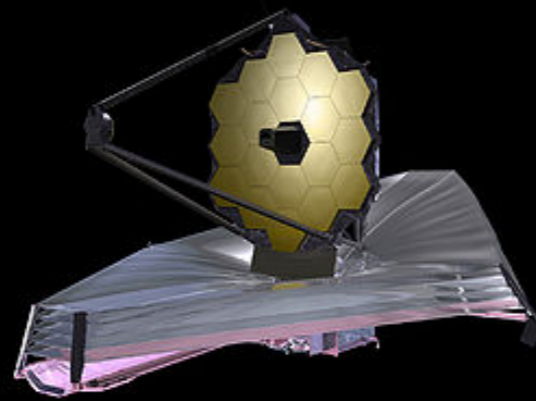
● known

HIGH-Z OBSERVATIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE

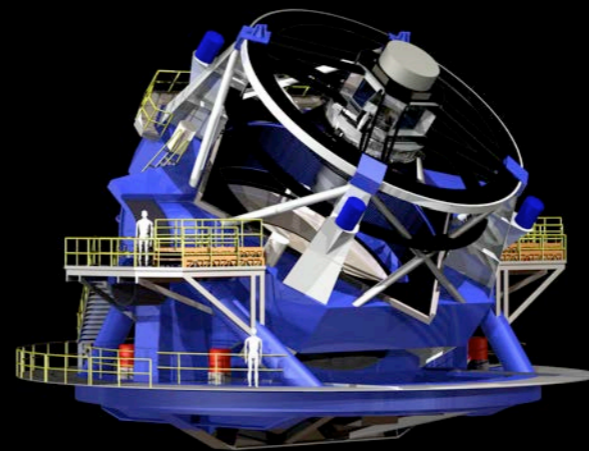
Next generation of telescopes will bring us **1000** times more data at **$z > 7$**



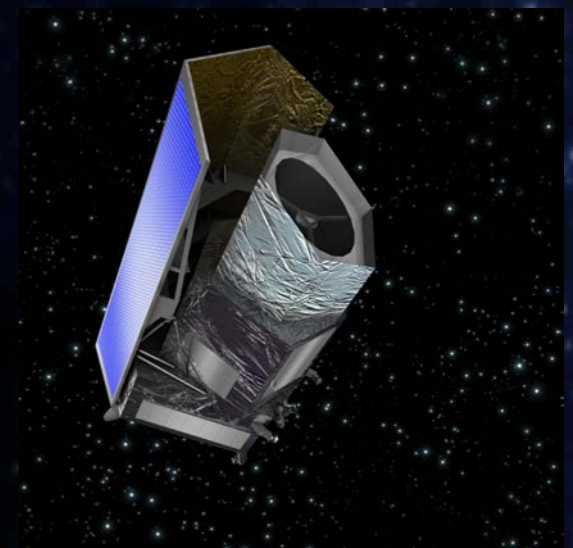
WFIRST



JWST



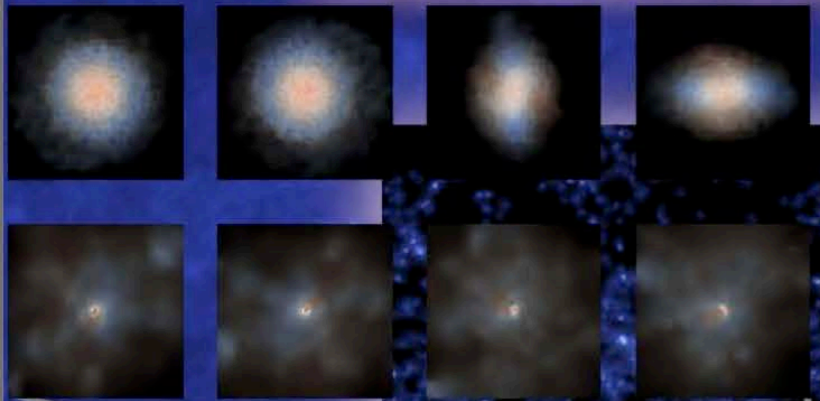
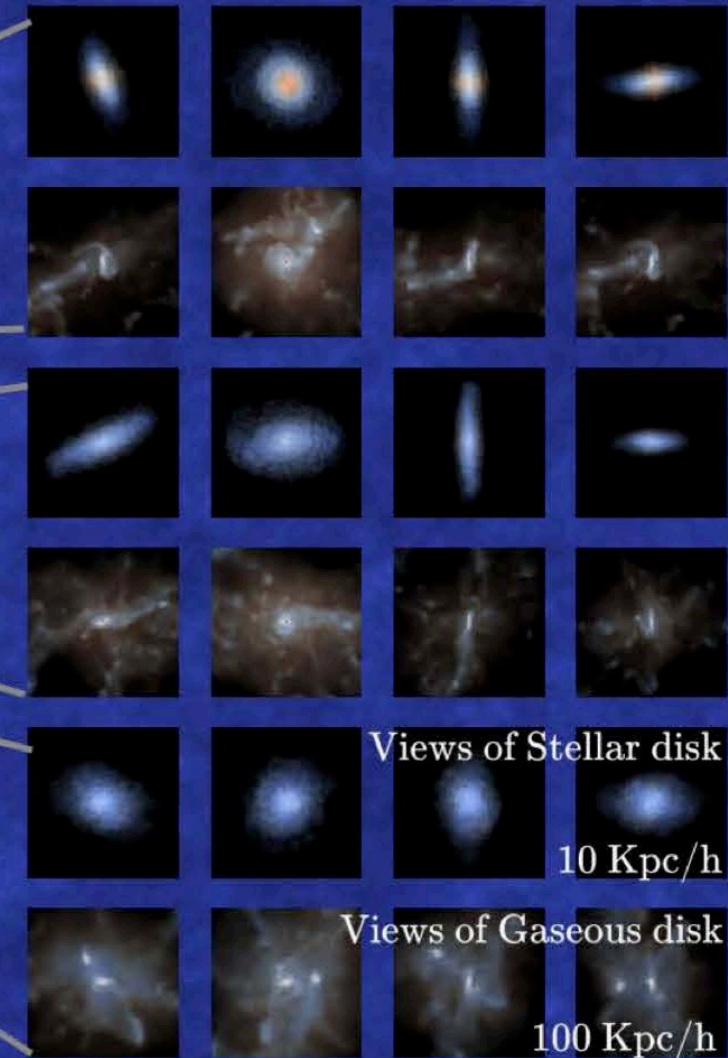
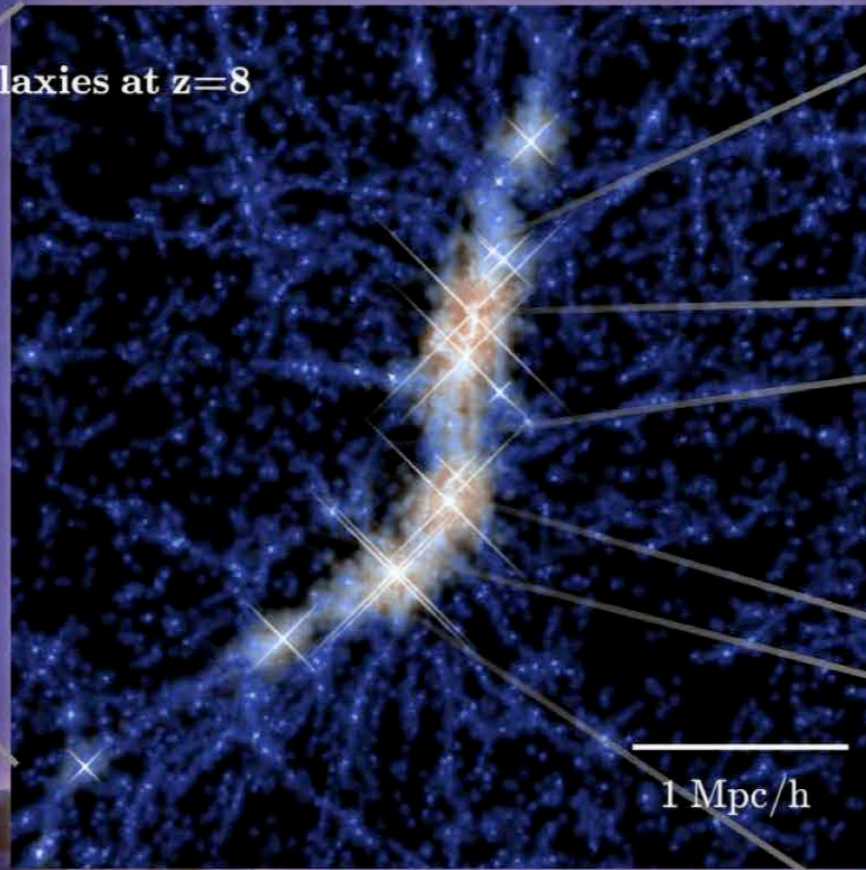
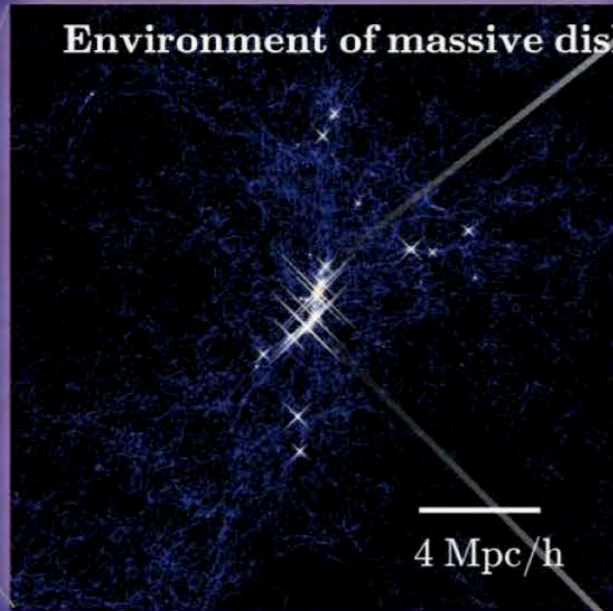
LSST



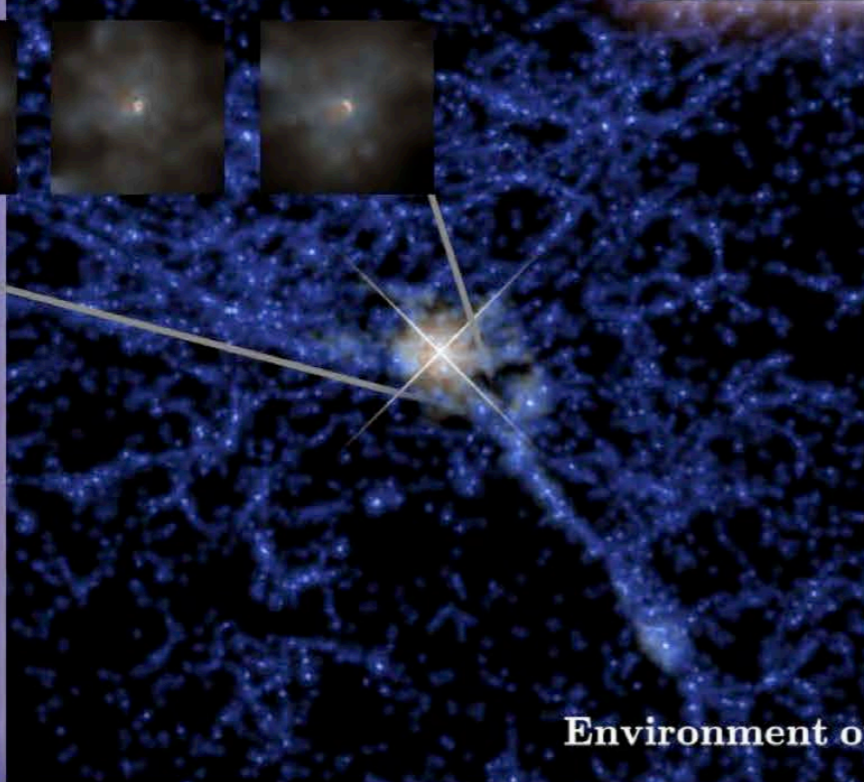
Euclid

BLUETIDES SIMULATION

Environment of massive disk galaxies at $z=8$



Environment of most massive blackhole at $z=8$



The **BlueTides** Simulation
0.7 trillion particles
0.65 million cores



bluetides

Feng et al. 2015

CHALLENGE: HUGE DYNAMIC RANGE

Large Volume

$$P(M_{\text{BH}} > 10^9 M_{\odot}) \sim 1/\text{Gpc}^3$$

High resolution

DM halo / structure

$$R_{\text{halo}} \sim \text{Mpc}$$

galaxy/star bulges

$$R_{\text{galaxy}} \sim \text{kpc}$$

SMBH

$$R_{\text{bondi}} \sim \text{pc}$$

WHY BLUEWATERS ?

NCSA BlueWaters

400 Mpc/h side box

0.7 trillion particles

0.7 million cpu cores

9 million node hours

Full hydrodynamics

BACKBONE OF MP-GADGET

Hybrid TreePM (gravity- dark matter)

Poisson

$$\nabla^2 \phi(\mathbf{x}) = 4\pi G \bar{\rho}(\mathbf{x}) a^2 \delta$$

$$\phi_k = \phi_k^{\text{long}} + \phi_k^{\text{short}}$$

SPH (Hydrodynamics – ideal fluid, baryons)

Continuity

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{3\dot{a}}{a} \rho + \frac{1}{a} \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

Euler

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{a} (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \mathbf{v} = - \frac{1}{a\rho} \nabla P - \frac{1}{a} \nabla \Phi$$

Thermodynamic

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho u) + \frac{1}{a} \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla (\rho u) = - (\rho u + P) \left(\frac{1}{a} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + 3 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)$$

Equation of state

$$p = (\gamma - 1) \rho \epsilon$$

BACKBONE OF MP-GADGET

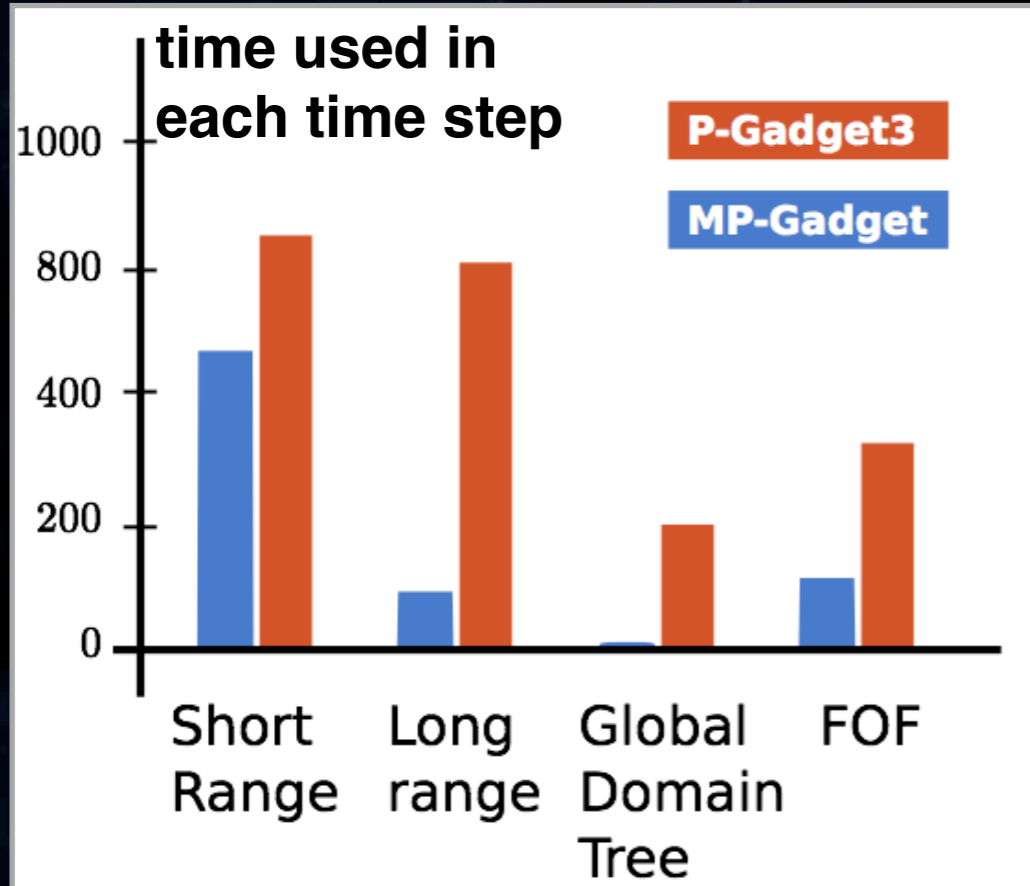
Hybrid TreePM (gravity- dark matter)

SPH (Hydrodynamics – ideal fluid, gas)

Sub-grid models

- Primordial cooling
- Multi-phase star formation
- H₂ molecule fraction
- SN wind feedback
- AGN feedback
- Metal enrichment and cooling

MP-GADGET ARCHITECTURE



PetaPM: long range Solver

PFFT: Parallel FFT FFTW

PetaIO: IO interface

bigfile library POSIX IO

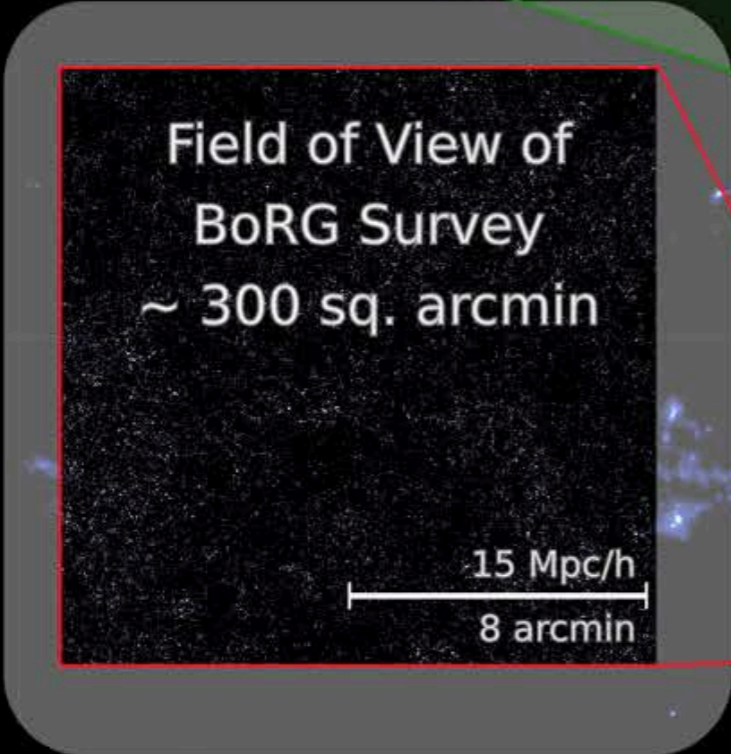
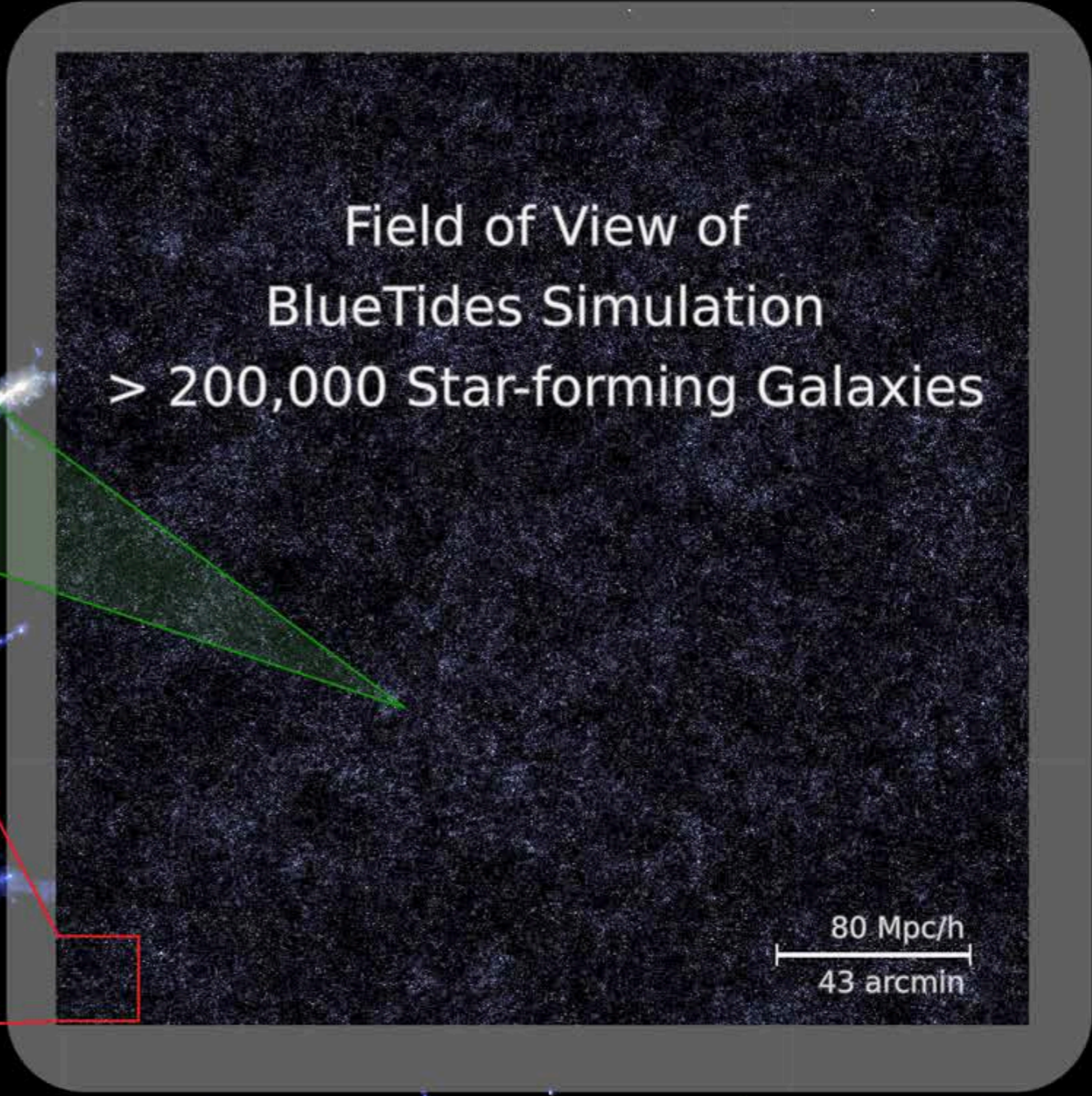
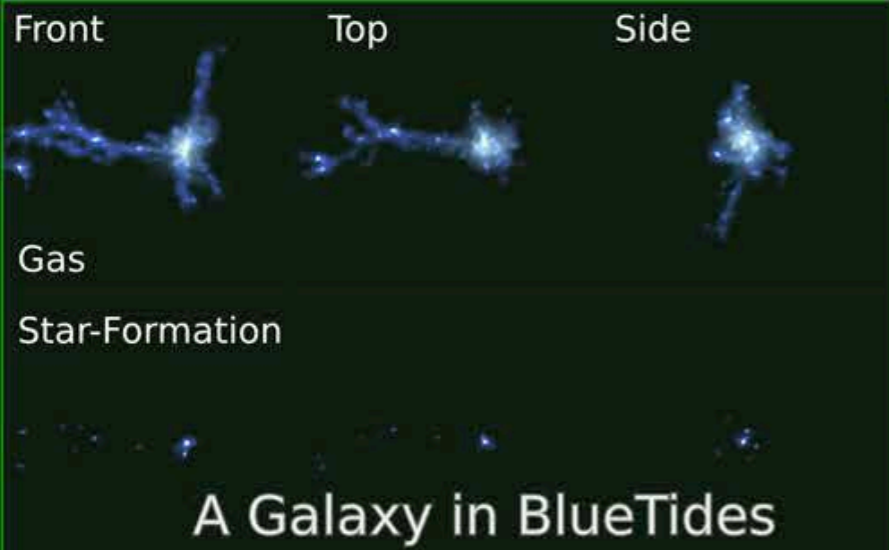
Short-range solver

improved multi-thread Gadget Tree code

Domain decomposition

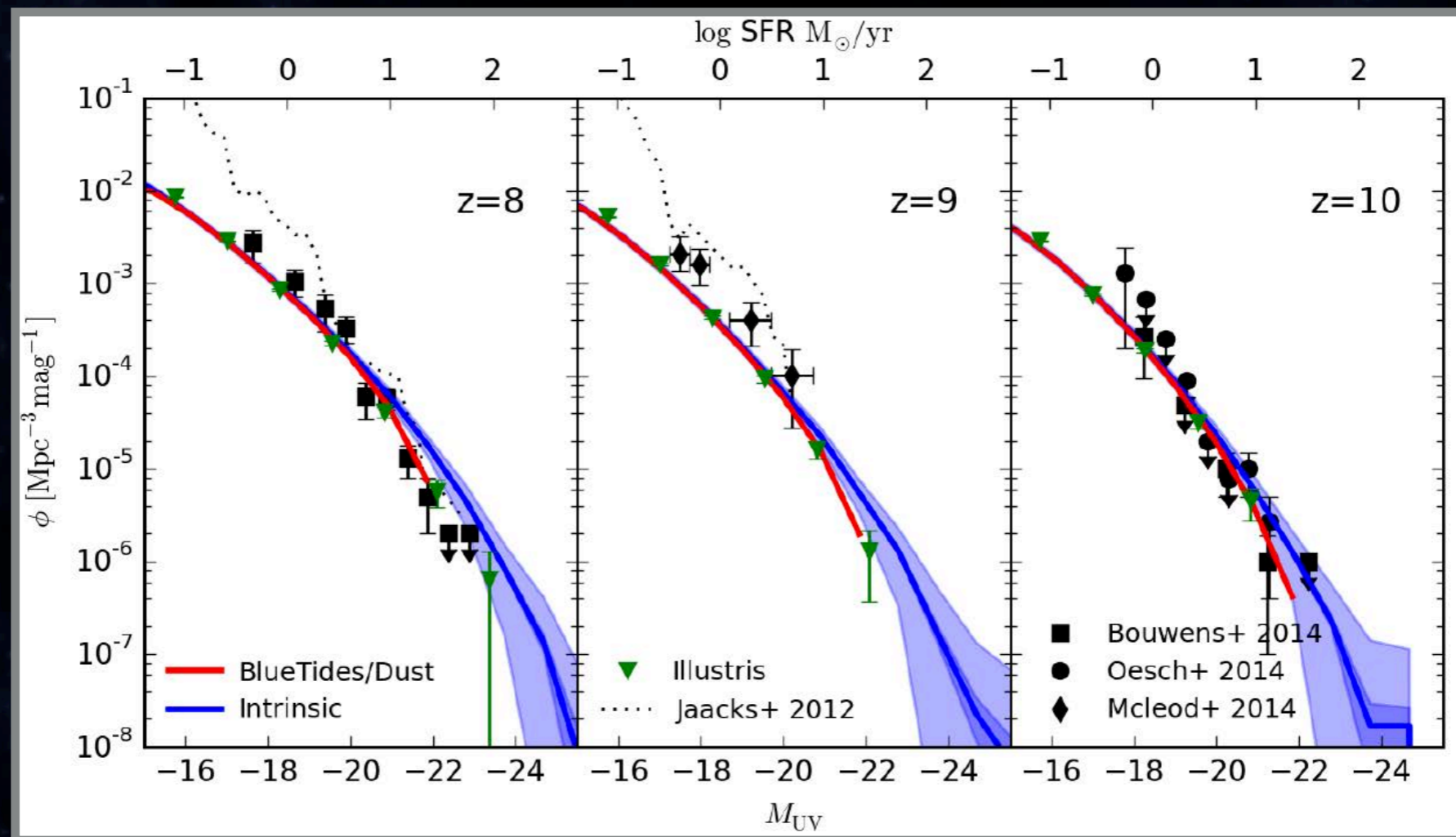
global index tree

BLUETIDES : 400 X VOLUME OF HUDF



RESULTS FROM BLUETIDES

The first validation: galaxy luminosity function is consistent with Hubble Legacy Fields



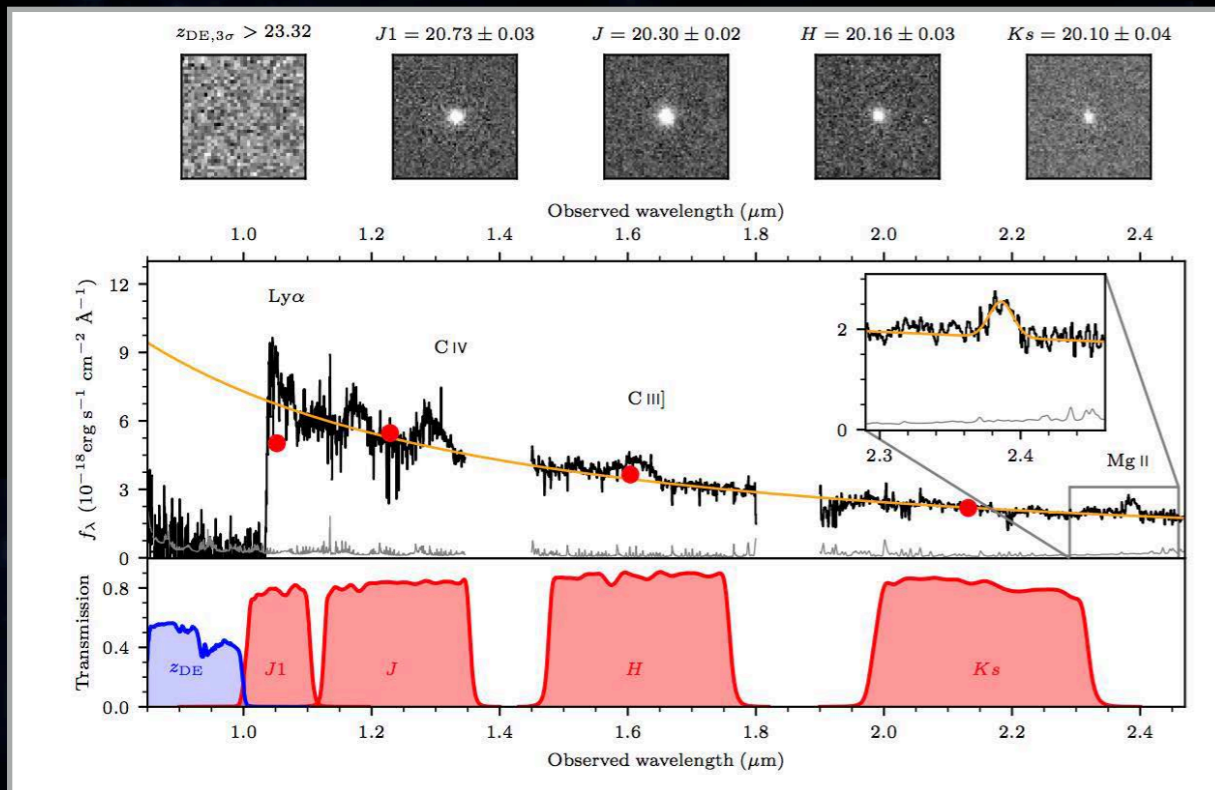
Galaxy luminosity — —> bright

CURRENT RECORD HOLDER: $Z = 7.54$ QUASAR

Observation

$$M_{\text{BH}} = 8 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

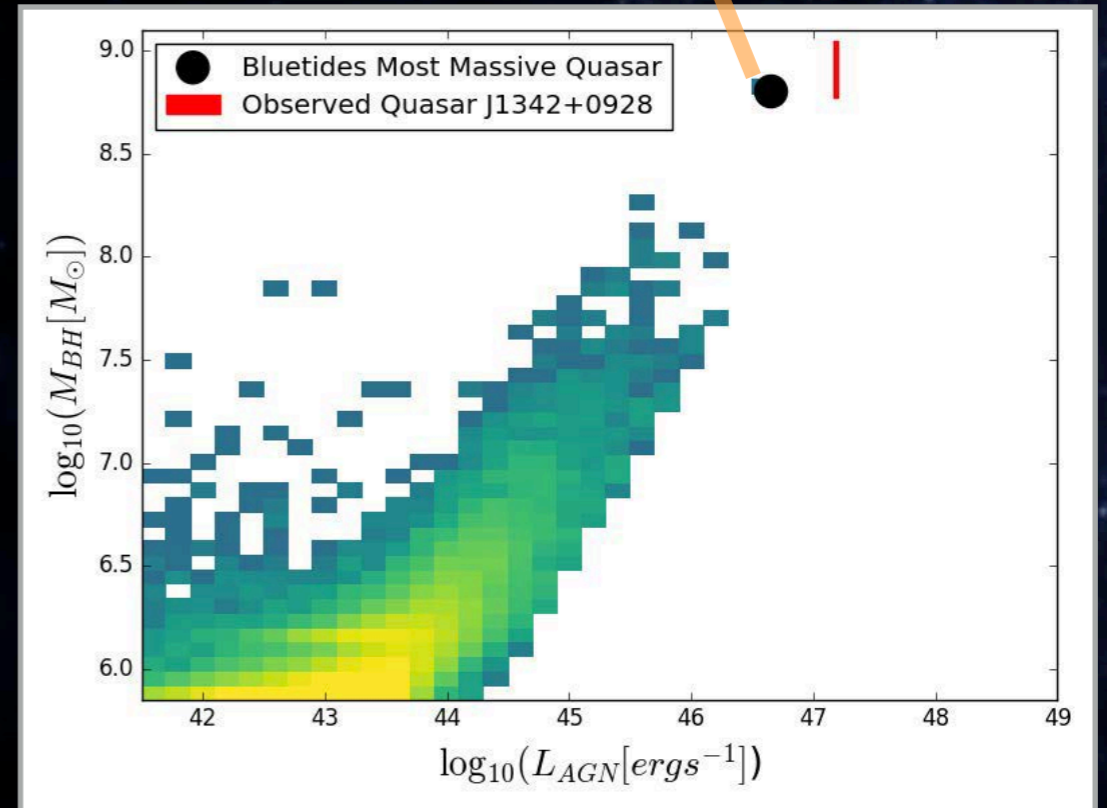
J1342+0928
ALLWISE/Ukidss



Banados+17,

BLUETIDES

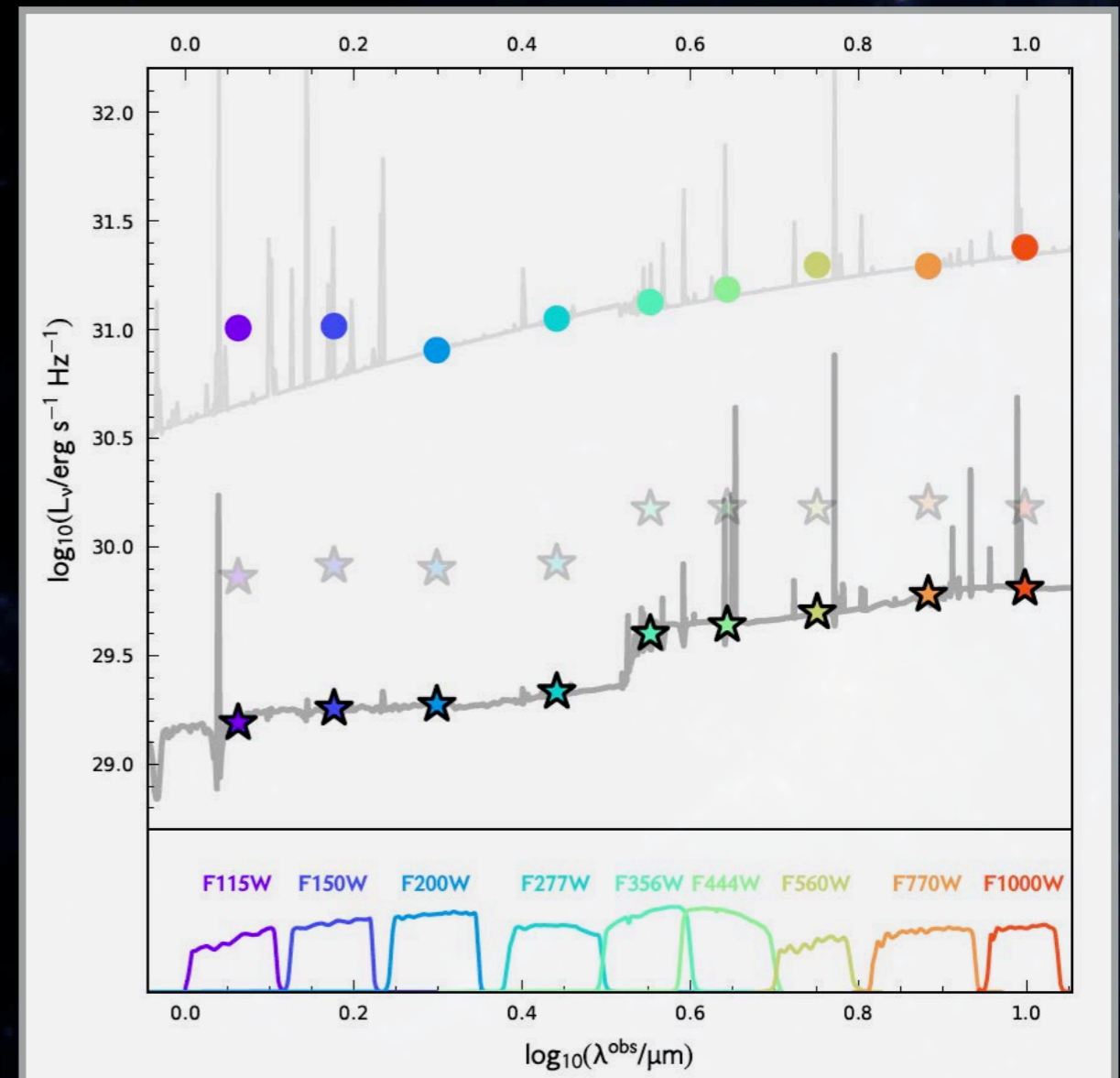
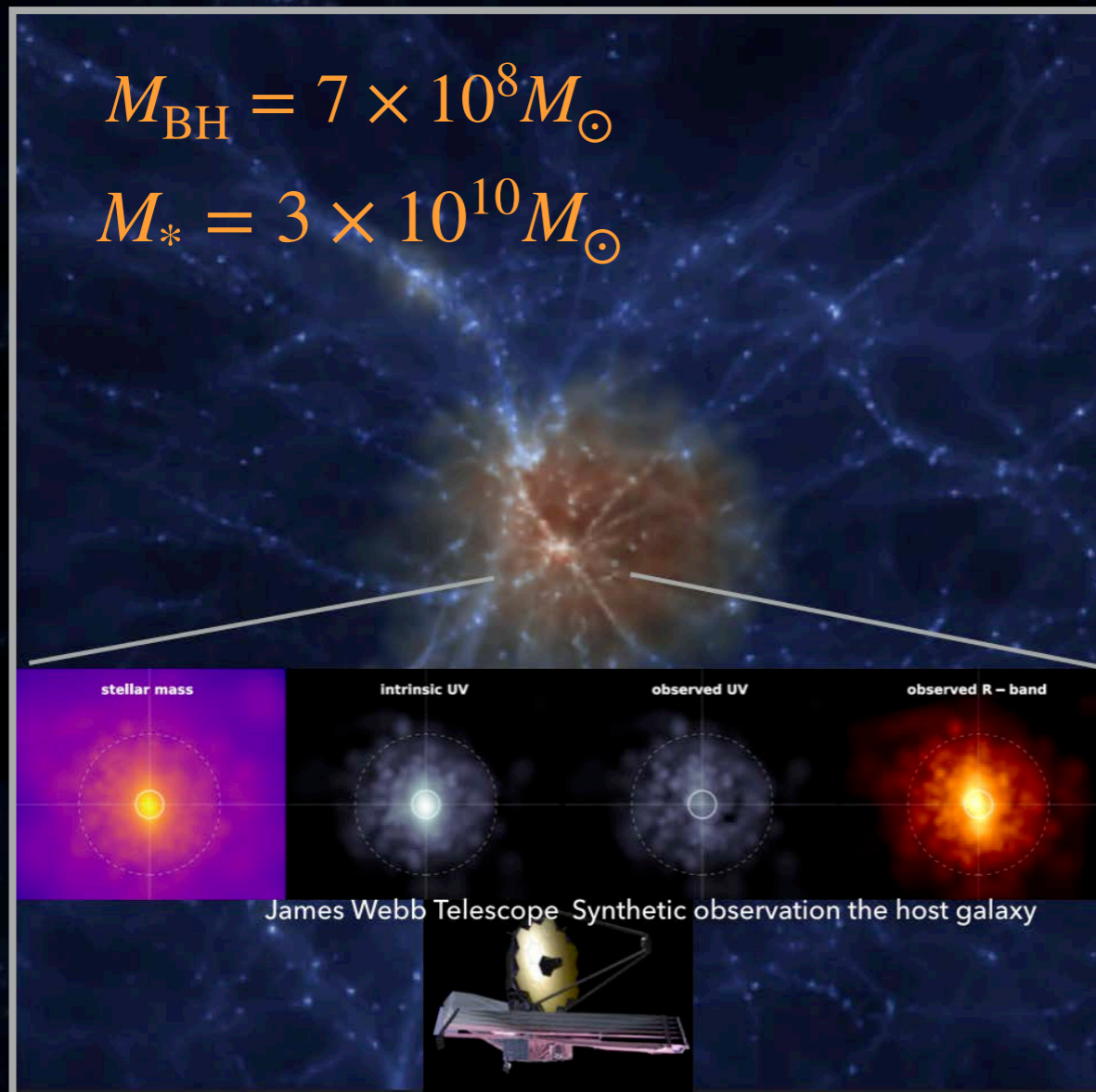
$$M_{\text{BH}} = 7 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$$



Tenneti, TDM+19

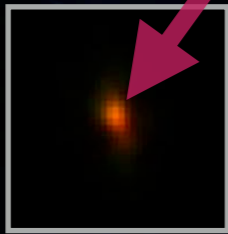
GALAXY HOSTS FOR THE FIRST QUASARS

JWST mock observations

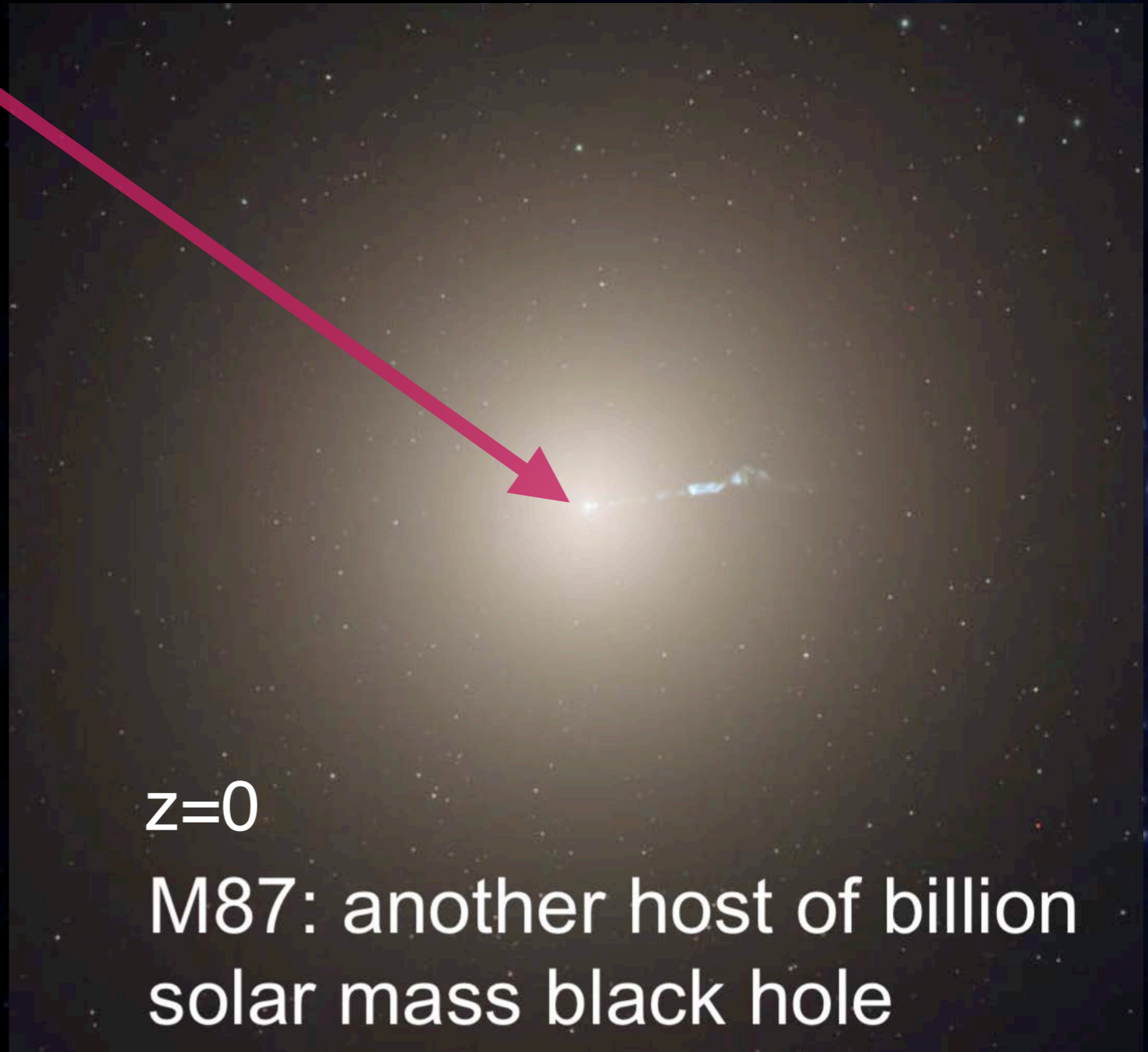


GALAXY HOSTS FOR THE FIRST QUASARS

$$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$$



z=7.54 quasar
host galaxy
BlueTides



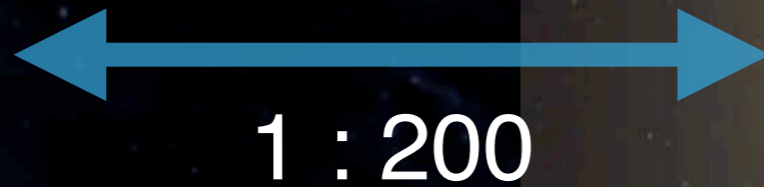
z=0
M87: another host of billion
solar mass black hole



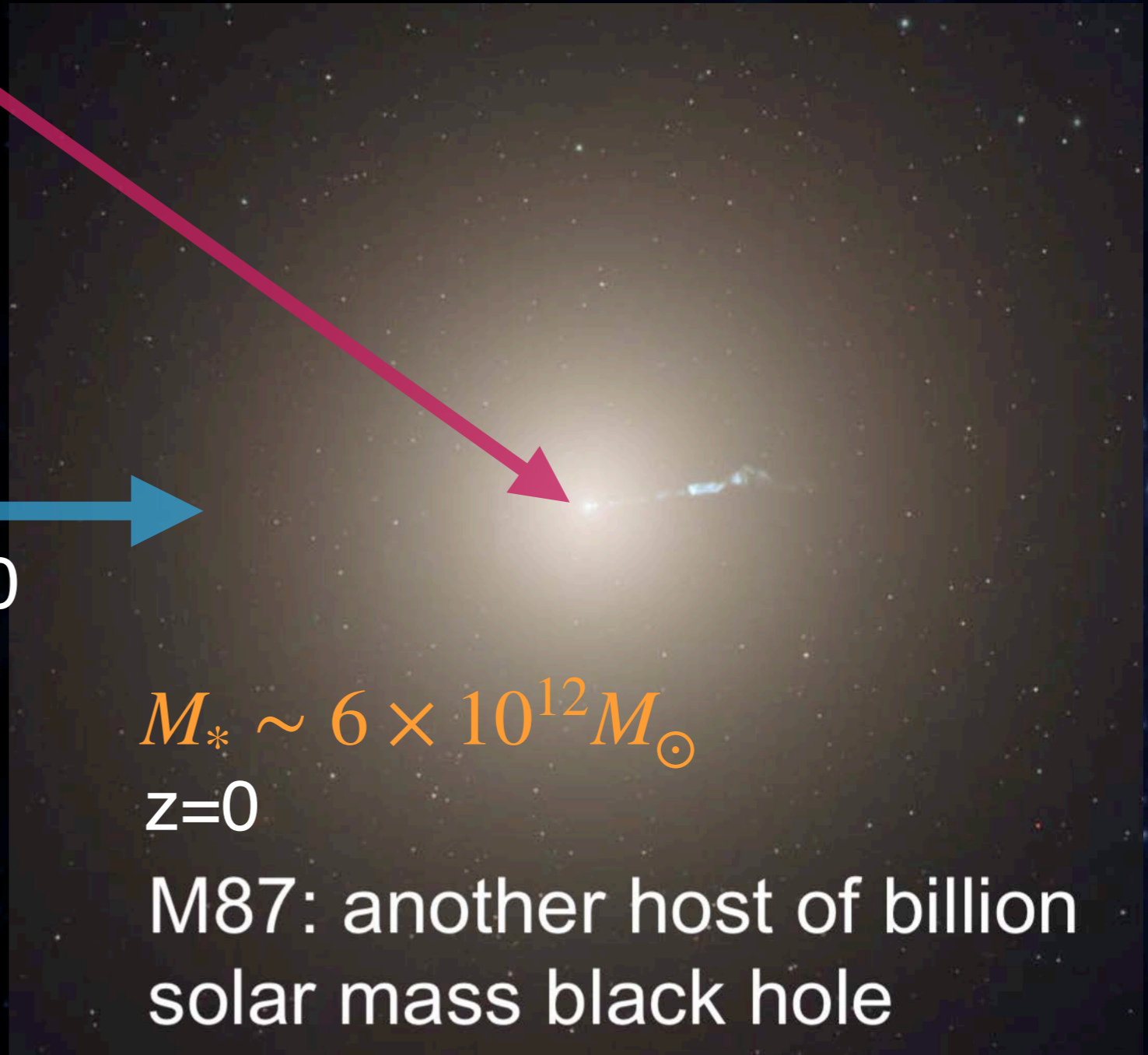
M87: another host of billion solar mass black hole

GALAXY HOSTS FOR THE FIRST QUASARS

$$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$$



1 : 200



$$M_* = 3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

z=7.54 quasar

host galaxy

BlueTides

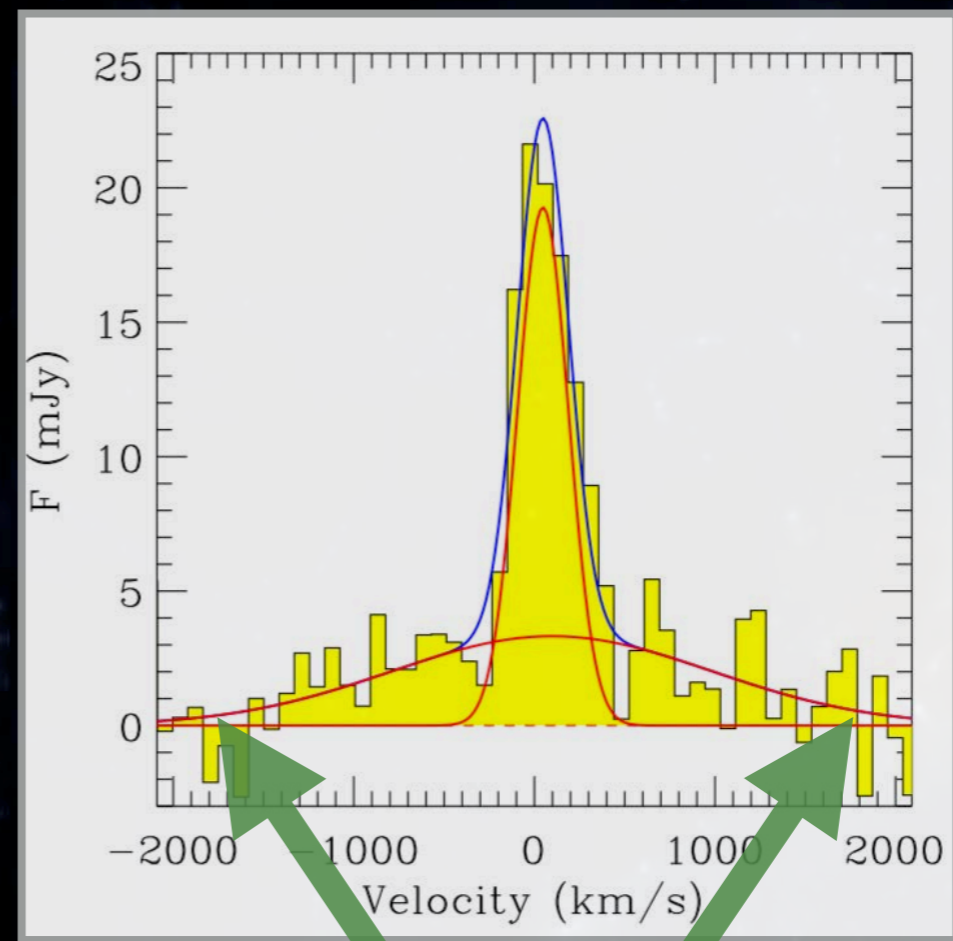
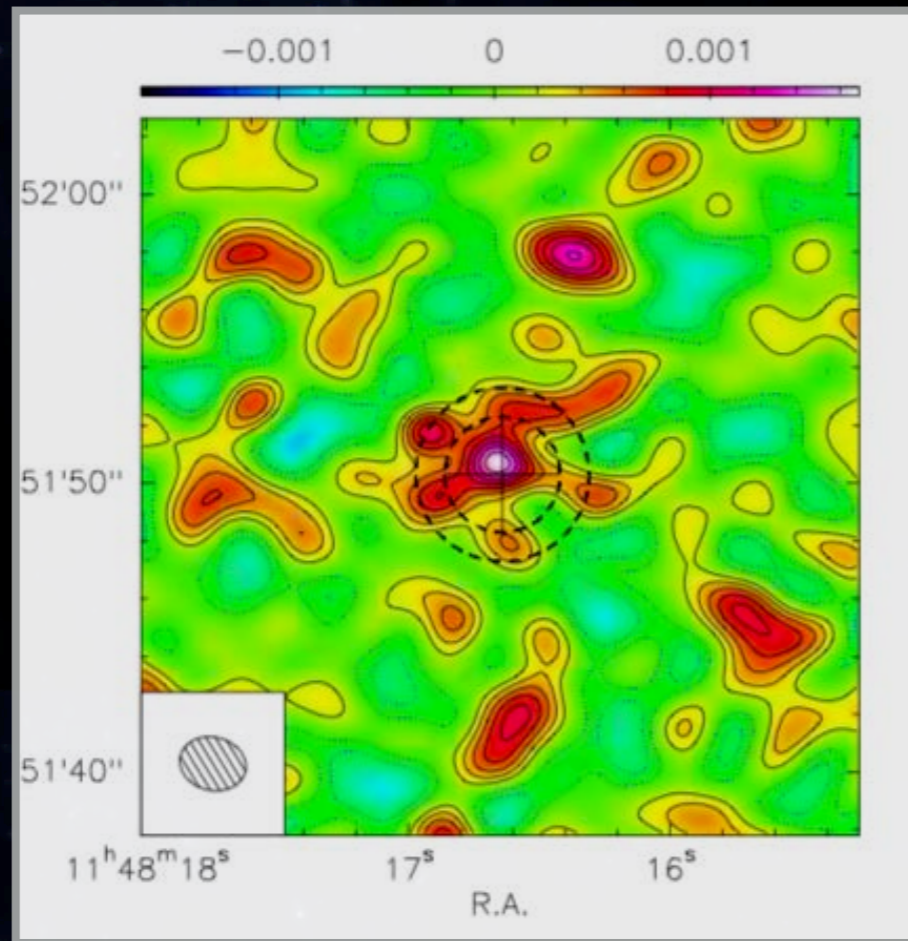
$$M_* \sim 6 \times 10^{12} M_{\odot}$$

z=0

M87: another host of billion solar mass black hole

Does the BH ever stop growing?

Observational evidence for the BH feedback/winds in $z=6$ quasars

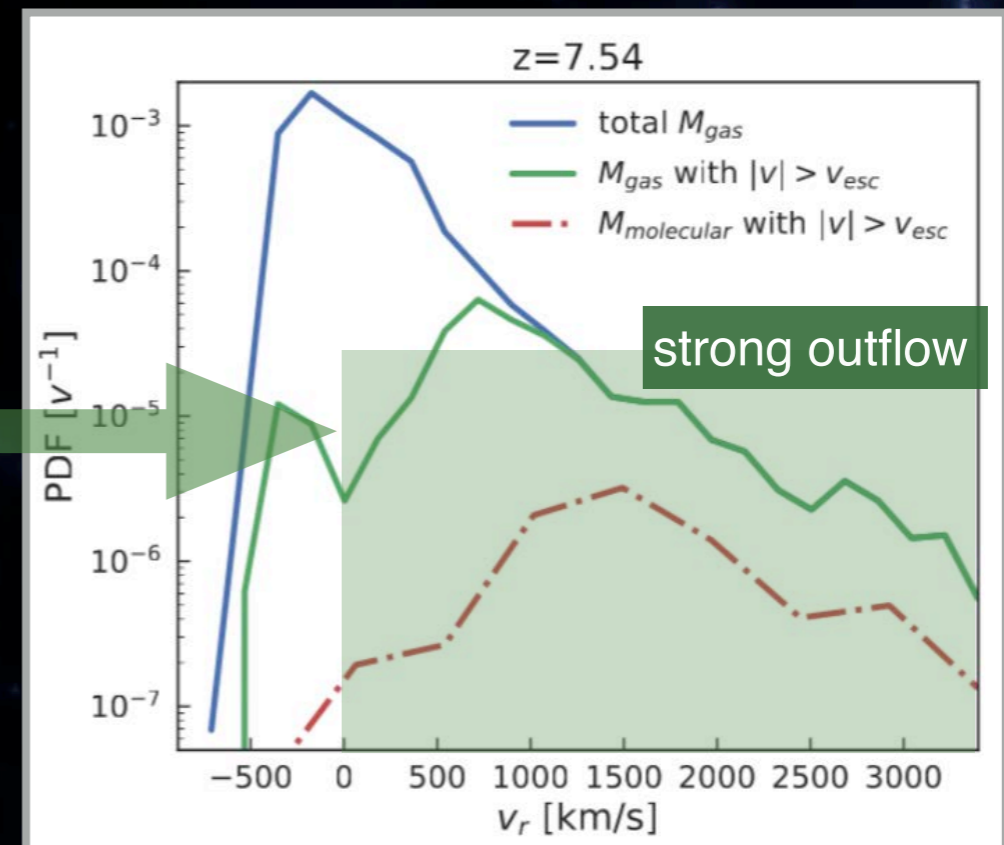
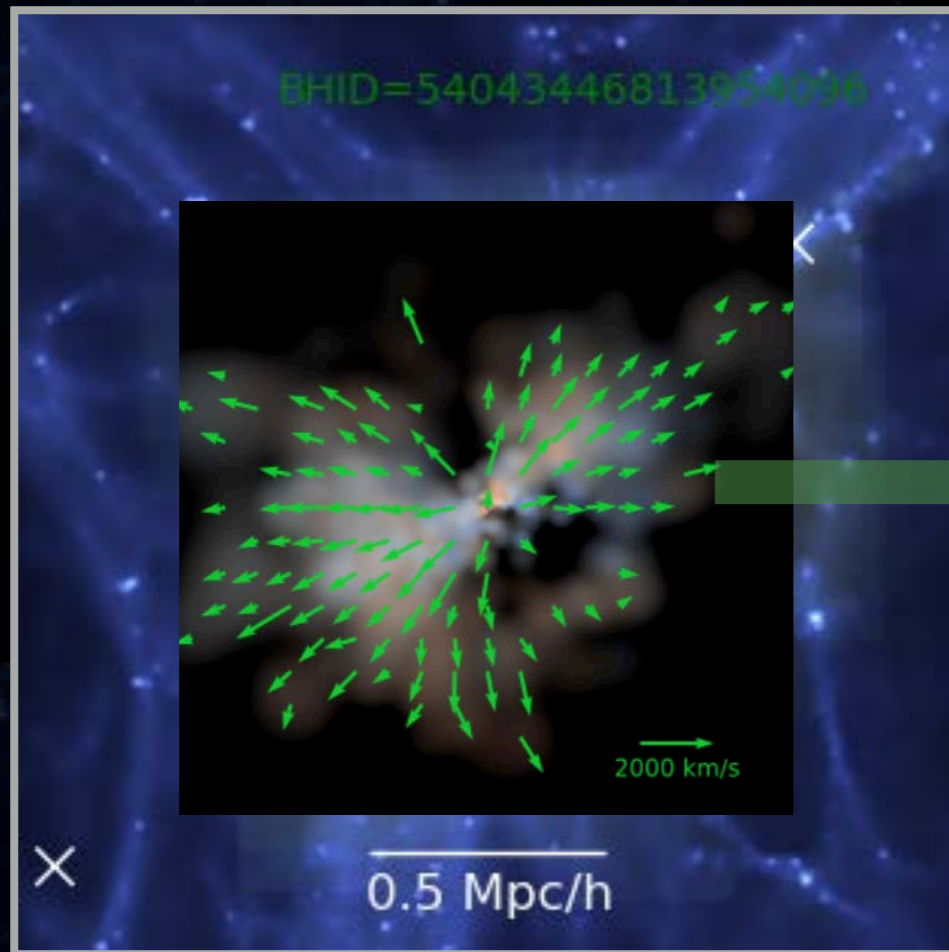


Maiolino et al. 2013

strong outflow

Does the BH ever stop growing?

In BlueTides simulation, we indeed find strong quasar-driven gas outflow



Are the first quasars obscured?

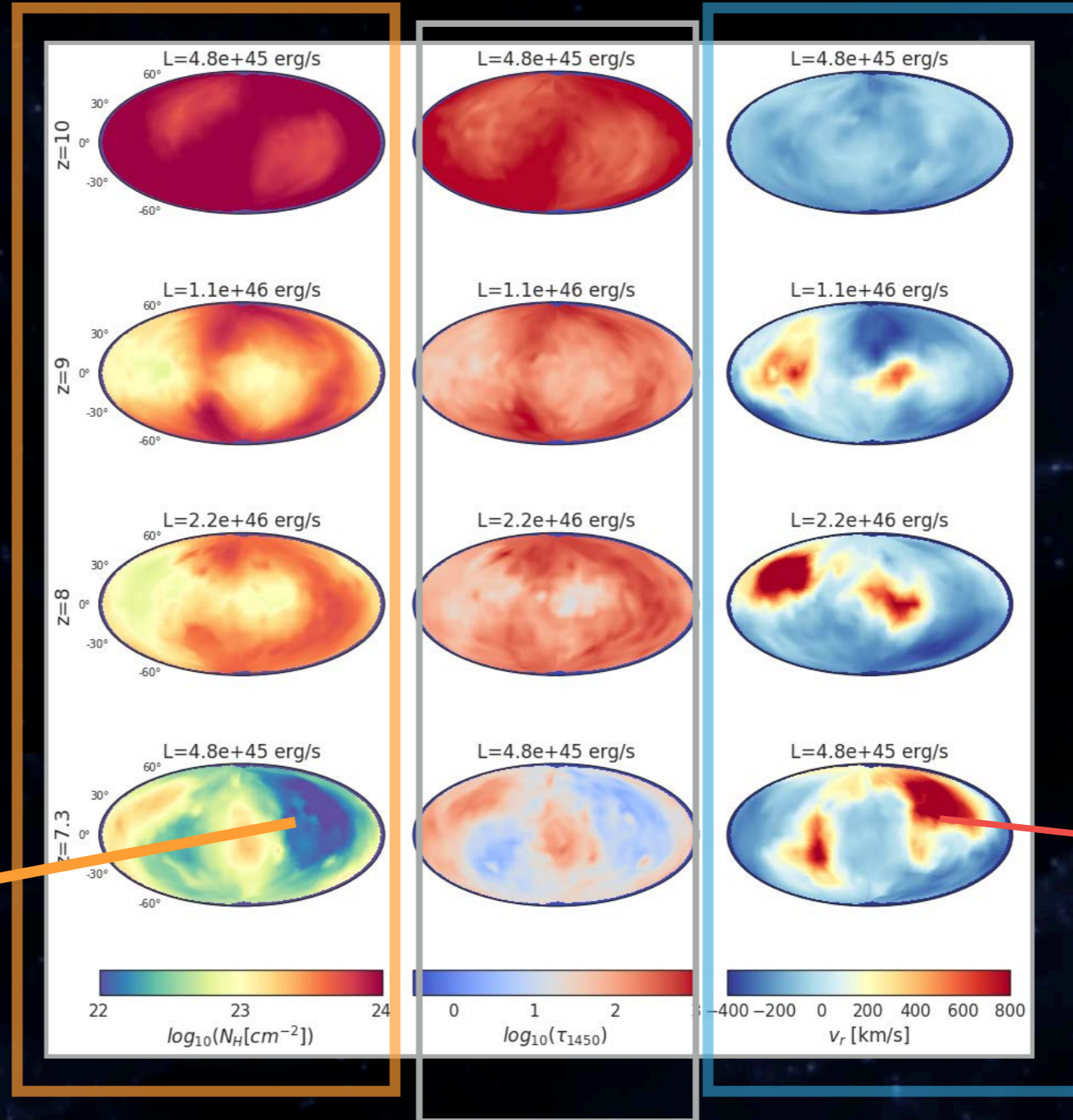
Column density N_H

Radial velocity

$z=10$

$z=7$

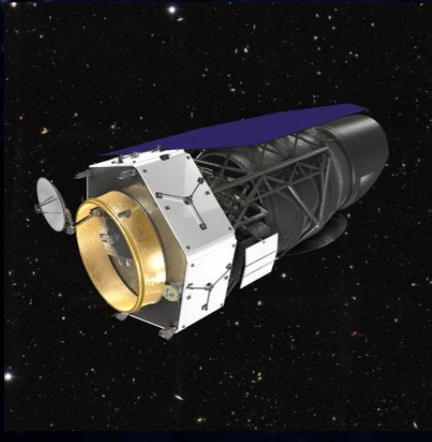
low N_H ,
less obscured



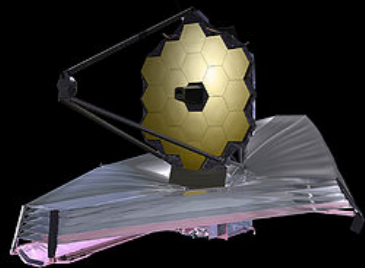
strong
outflow

dust extinction

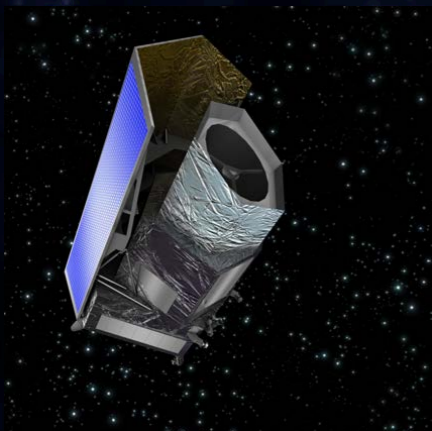
THE BLUETIDES SIMULATION MAKES PREDICTIONS FOR **FUTURE FACILITIES**



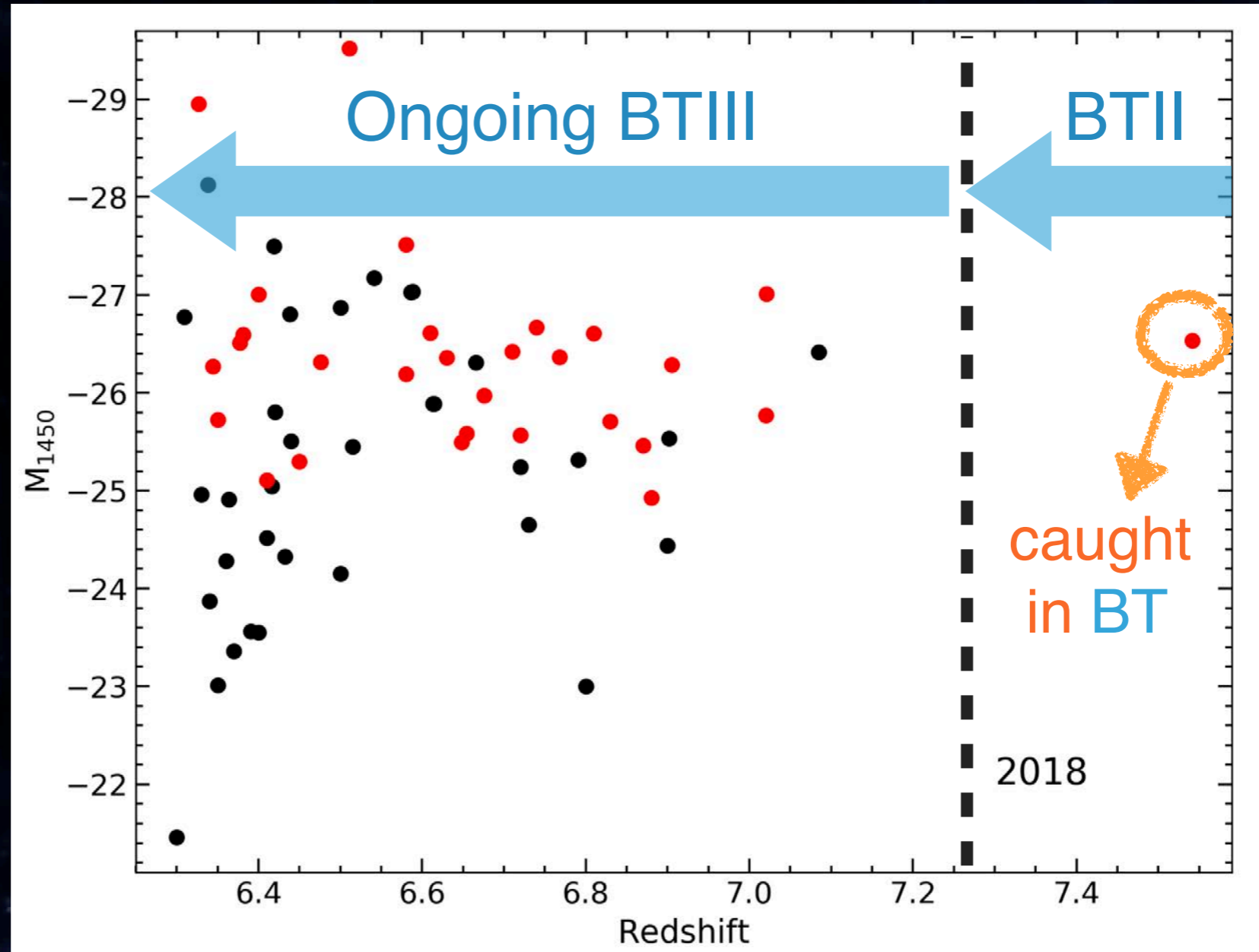
WFIRST



JWST



Euclid





Thank you