Constraining Reionization with the z > 5Lyman- α forest



Molly Wolfson CCAPP Symposium – September 25, 2024

Overview:

- 1. What is Reionization and why is it important?
- 2. How does the IGM evolve during the end of Reionization? Fluctuations in the UVB characterized by λ_{mfp}
- Can we measure this evolution? Auto-correlation function of Lyman-α flux
- 4. Have I made this measurement? Why or why not?

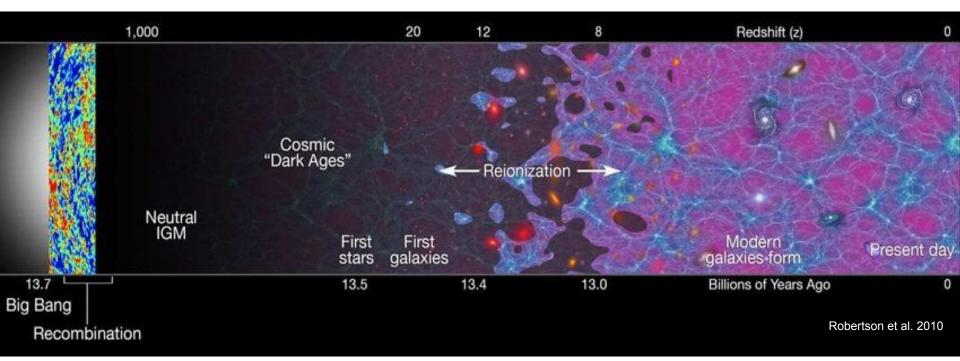
Conclude/Future Plans

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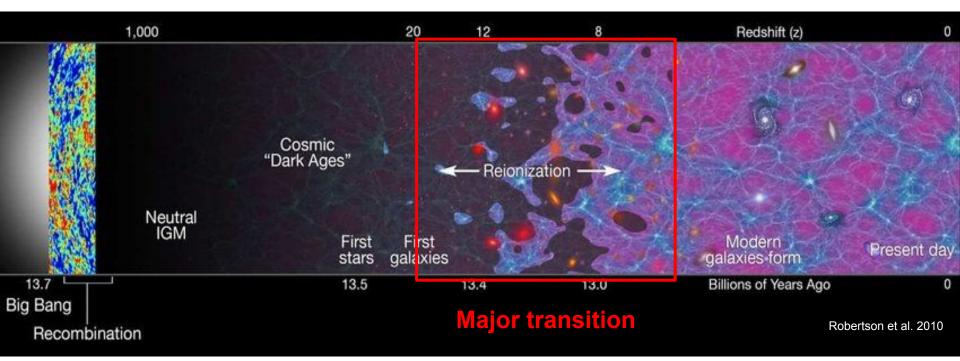
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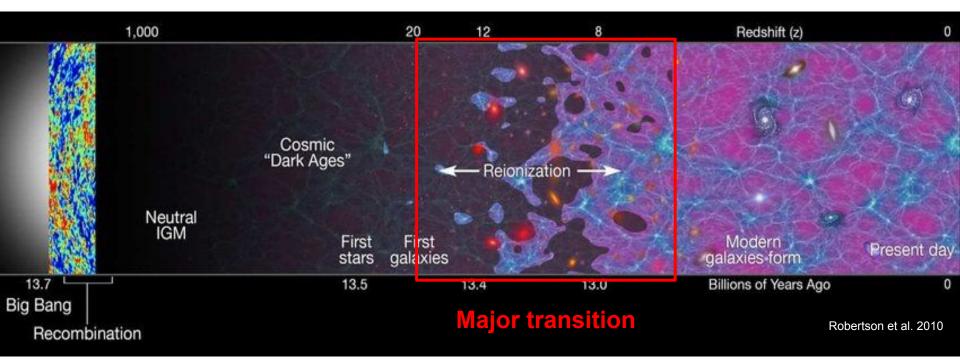
What is Reionization?



What is Reionization?



What is Reionization?



What we know: $z_{mid} \sim 7.7$ (Planck), complete at z < 6, driven by galaxies

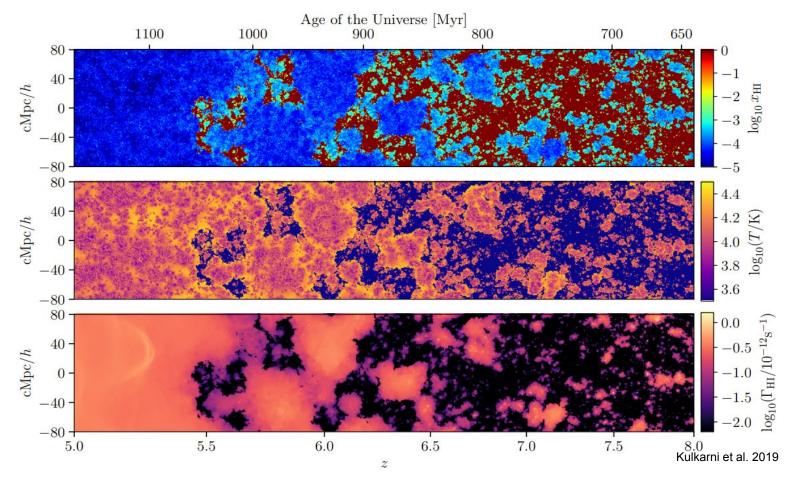
What we don't know: exact timing, # of photons required, impact on thermal state, details on sources, and more

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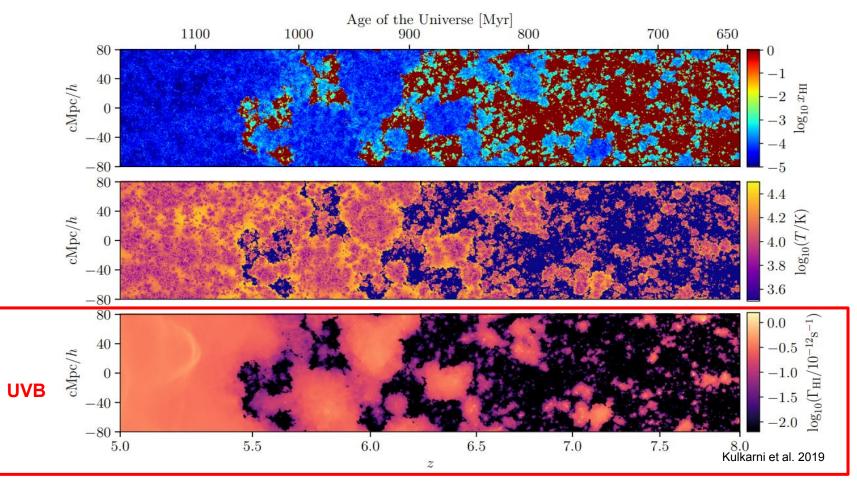
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The evolution of the thermal state of the IGM and UVB:

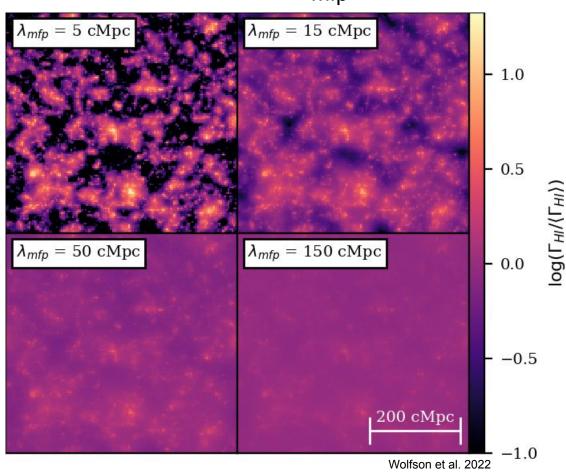


The evolution of the thermal state of the IGM and UVB:



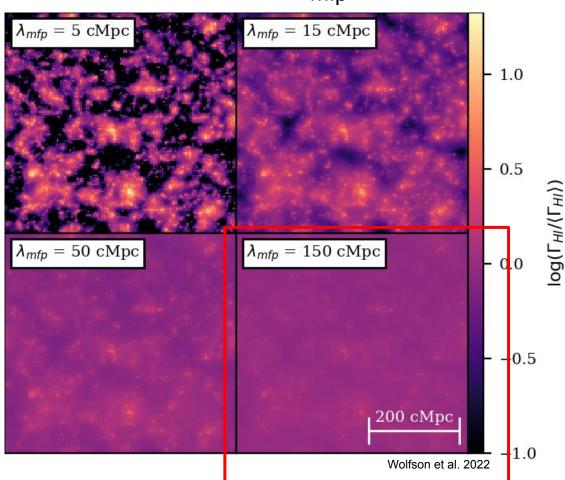
Fluctuations in the UVB can be described by λ_{mfp}

 λ_{mfp} - the average distance ionizing photons travel before interacting with neutral hydrogen



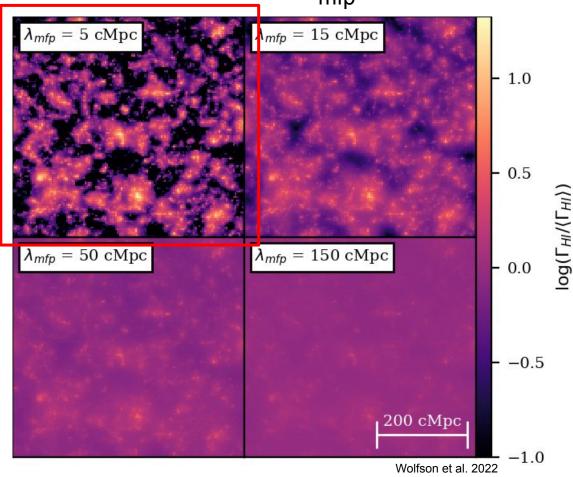
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 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{_{mfp}}$ - the average distance ionizing photons travel before interacting with neutral hydrogen

Rapid increase signals the end of reionization

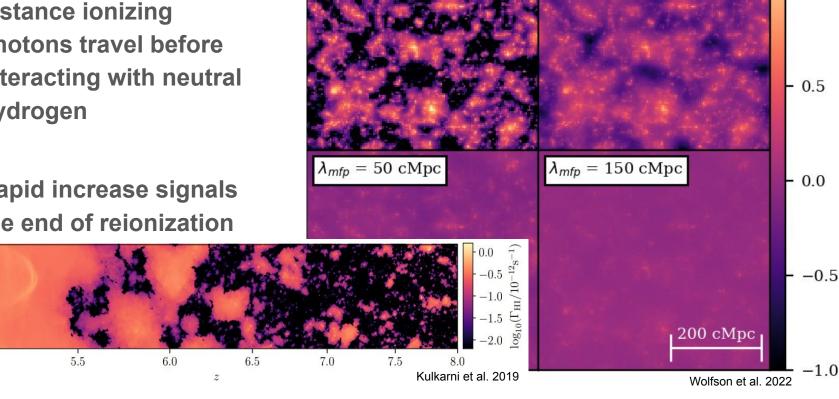
80 40

0.

-40

-80 -5.0

cMpc/h



 $\lambda_{mfp} = 5 \text{ cMpc}$

 $\lambda_{mfp} = 15 \text{ cMpc}$

1.0

log(Г_{HI}/(Г_{HI}))

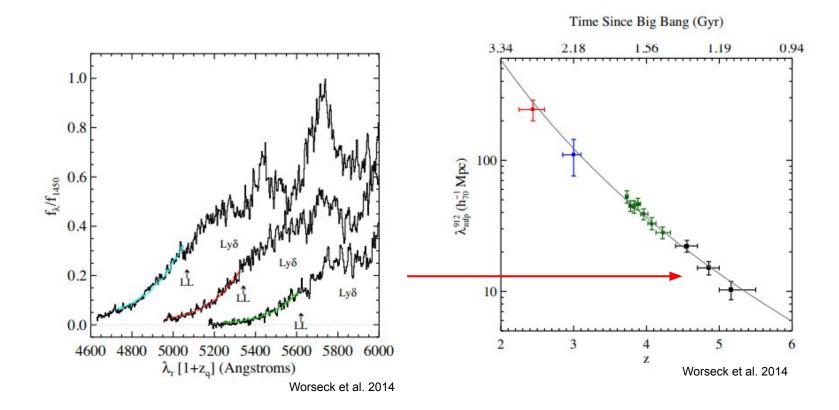
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Existing measurements of λ_{mfp}

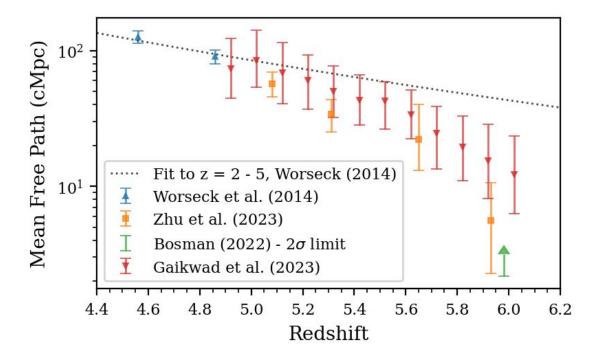
Most constraining method has been from flux beyond the Lyman limit in stacked quasar spectra



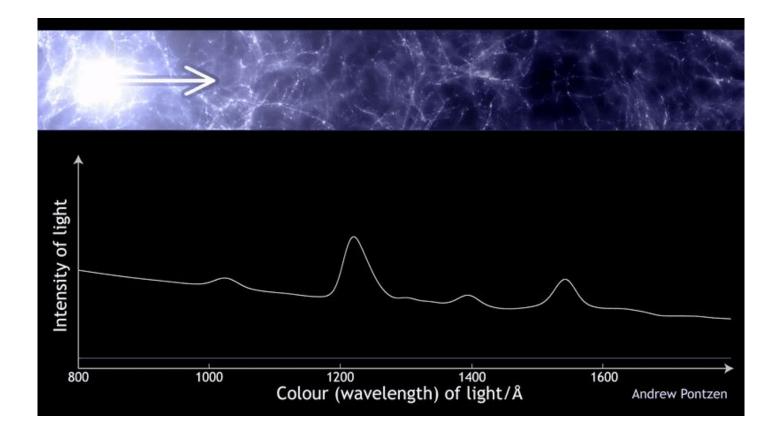
Existing measurements of λ_{mfp}

Blue and Orange points are from flux beyond the Lyman limit in stacked quasar spectra

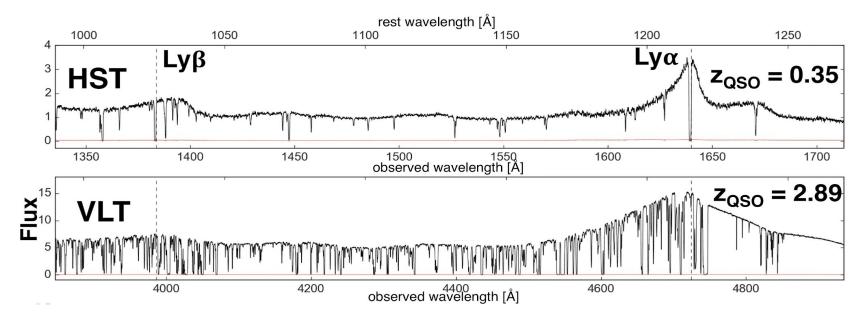
Red points come from the the Lyman- α forest optical depth CDF



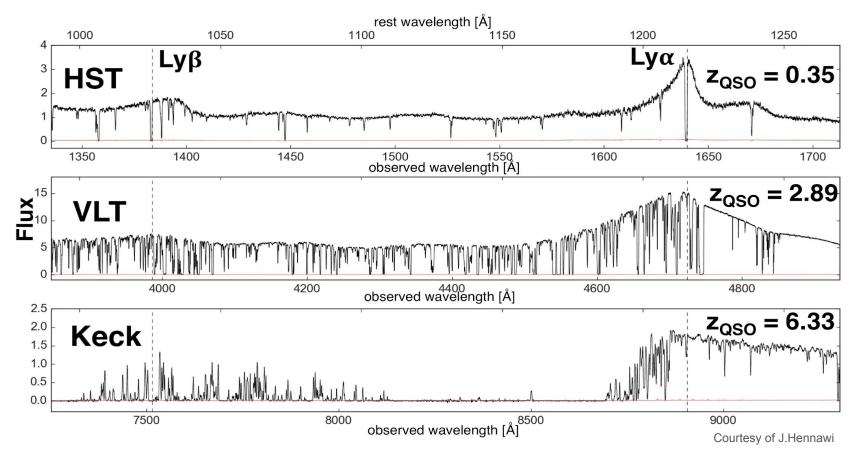
Probing the IGM with the Lyman- α forest:



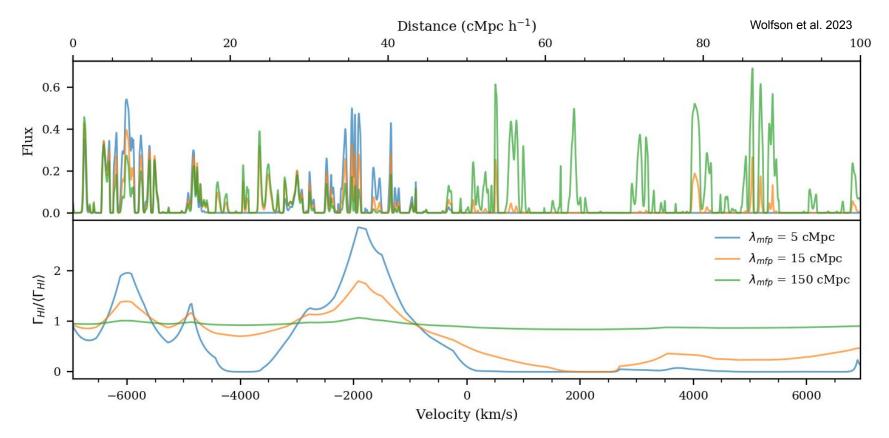
Lyman- α forest flux at high-z:



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Can you use Lyman- α forest observations to constrain $\lambda_{_{mfp}}?$



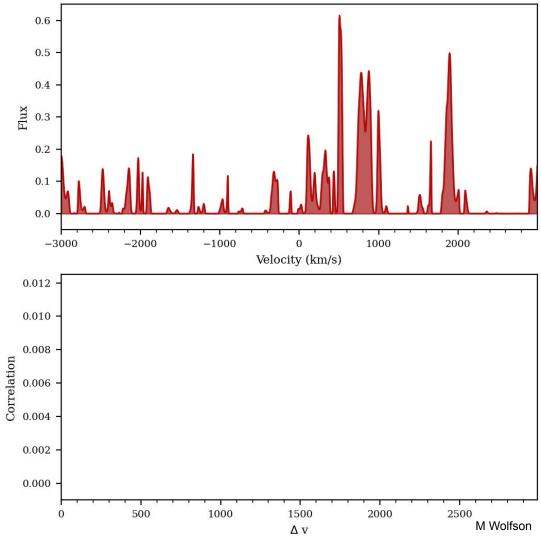
Auto-correlation function:

$$\xi_F(\Delta v) = \langle F(v) F(v + \Delta v) \rangle$$

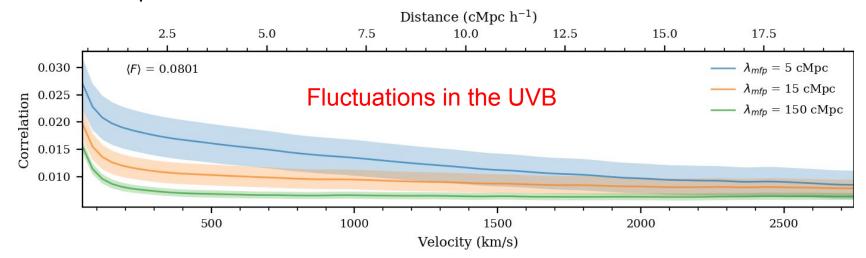
The fourier transform of the 1D power spectrum

Uncorrelated gaussian noise averages out

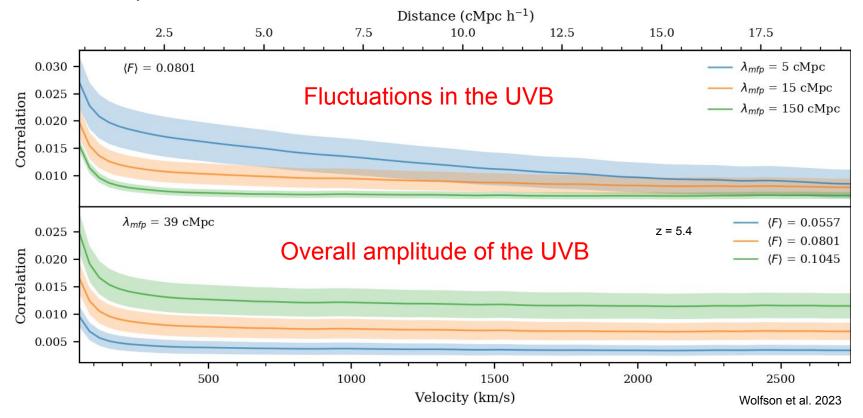
Easy to mask out DLAs etc



Effect of $\lambda_{_{mfp}}$ on the auto-correlation function



Effect of λ_{mfp} on the auto-correlation function



Measuring λ_{mfp} from simulated mock data:

7.5

1000

Inferred Model

 $\lambda_{mfp} = 41^{+31}_{-11} \text{ cMpc}$

 $\langle F \rangle = 0.077^{+0.004}_{-0.005}$

Distance (cMpc h^{-1})

10.0

1500

Velocity (km/s)

12.5

15.0

2000

- 1. Forward model simulation skewers to match observations
- 2. Use a Gaussian likelihood and MCMC
- 3. Get constraints on λ_{mfp} and <F>

True Model

500

 $\lambda_{mfp} = 39 \text{ cMpc}$

<F> = 0.0801

5.0

2.5

0.0200

0.0175 -

0.0150

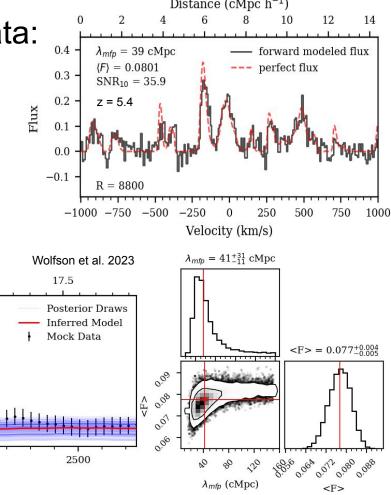
0.0125

0.0100

0.0075

0.0050

Correlation Function



Overview:

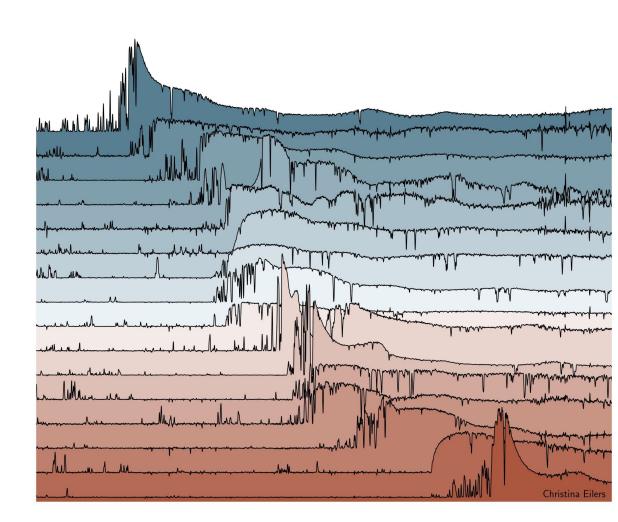
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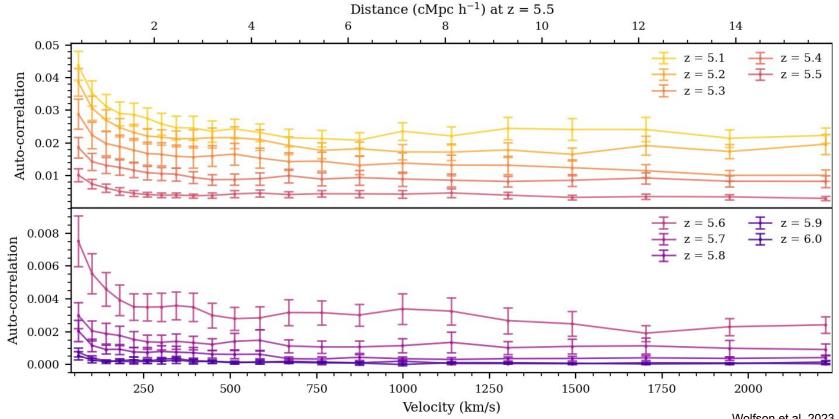
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XQR-30 Quasars:

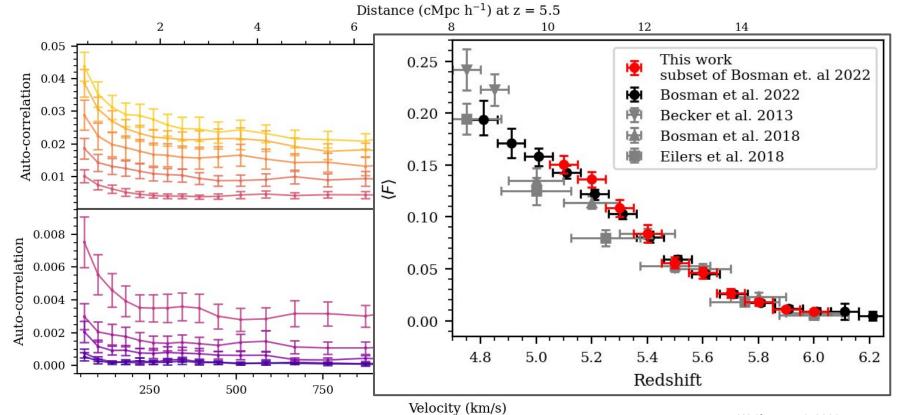
XQR-30 data (<u>xqr30.inaf.it</u>):

- dedicated ~250 hours of observations
- Uses VLT/X-Shooter (R ~ 8800 in the visible)
- 30 new observations of some of the most luminous z > 5.8 quasars observed
- Supplemented with 12 archival observations

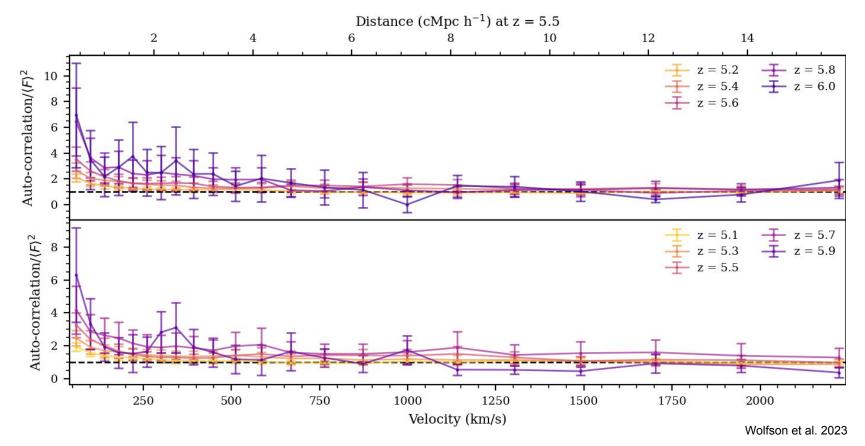


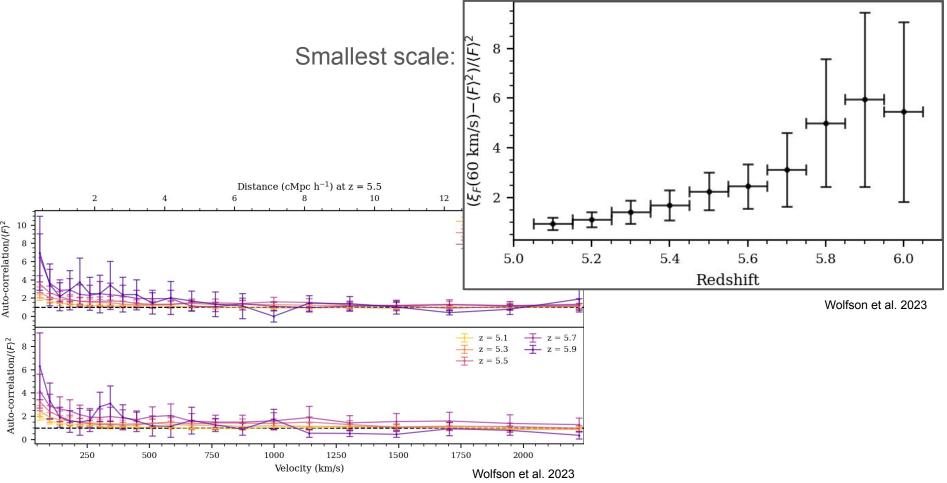


Wolfson et al. 2023

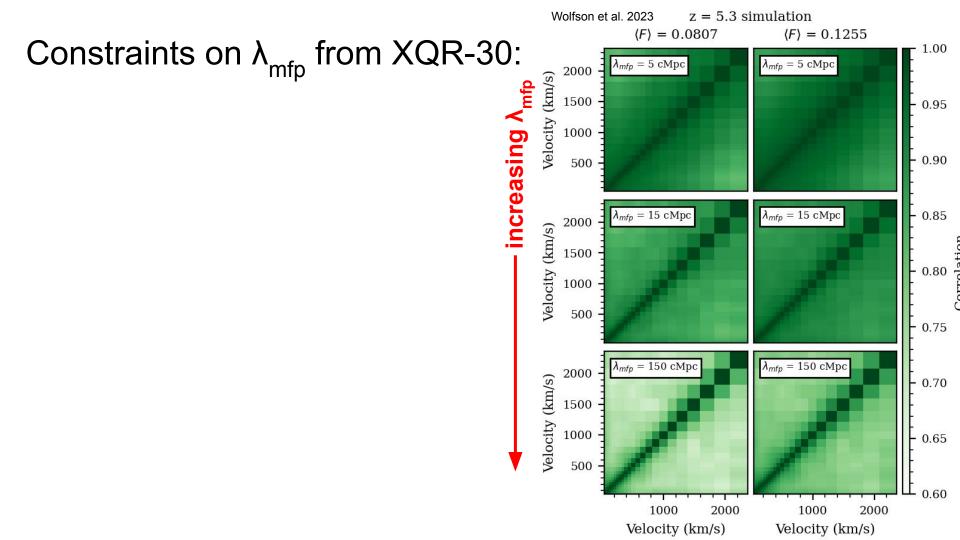


Wolfson et al. 2023





Constraints on λ_{mfp} from XQR-30:



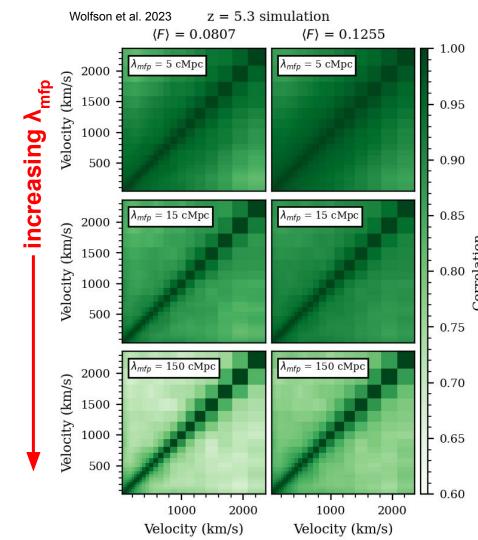
Conclusions:

- Understanding the thermal state of the IGM and characterizing the UVB at z > 5 can provide **numerical constraints** on Reionization
- Both the thermal state and λ_{mfp} can be constrained with the **auto-correlation** function of the Lya forest flux
- Presented the **first measurement** of these auto-correlation functions at z > 5
 - Initial naive fits are not performing as well as fits to mock data more physics?
- The auto-correlation function mixes scales, meaning that this measurement requires simulating **many orders of magnitudes** correctly

Questions?

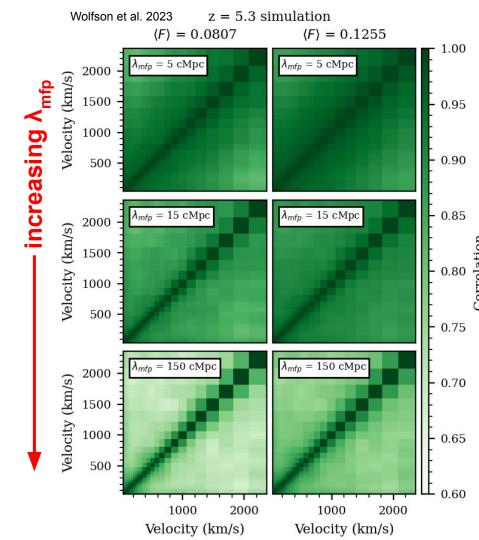
Extra Slides

The covariance matrix also evolves with λ_{mfp} :



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We are not only fitting the model line but also this covariance matrix structure



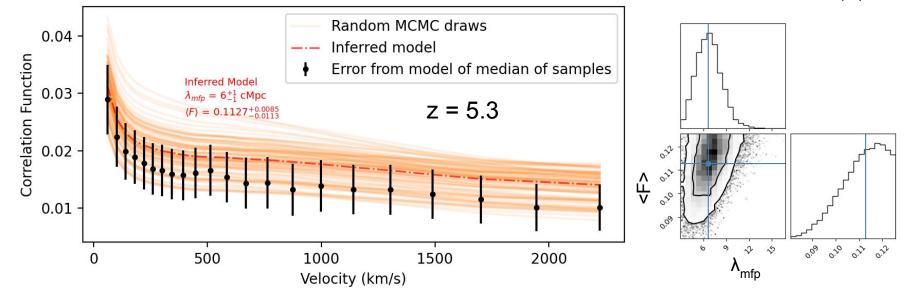
A model value of the auto-correlation function may seem like a good fit visually: Distance (cMpc h⁻¹) Wolfson et al. 2023 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 0.035 z = 5.3 simulated model (nearest to Zhu et al. 2023) 0.030 $\lambda_{mfp} = 35$ cMpc, $\langle F \rangle = 0.1199$ Ŧ z = 5.3 observed data 0.025 Ϋ́F 0.020 0.015 0.010 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 Velocity (km/s)

visually: Distance (cMpc h^{-1}) Wolfson et al. 2023 2 10 12 16 6 14 0.035 z = 5.3 simulated model nearest to Zhu et al. 2023) 0.030 $\lambda_{mfp} = 35 \text{ cMpc}, \langle F \rangle = 0.1199$ Ŧ z = 5.3 observed data 0.025 ς Γ 0.020 0.015 0.010 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 Velocity (km/s) $\lambda_{mfp} = 35 \text{ cMpc}$ z = 5.3But the covariance matrix may $\langle F \rangle = 0.1199$ data bootstrap 1.0disagree: 2000 Velocity (km/s) Correlation 1500 1000 0.7 500 0.6 1000 2000 1000 2000 Wolfson et al. 2023 Velocity (km/s) Velocity (km/s)

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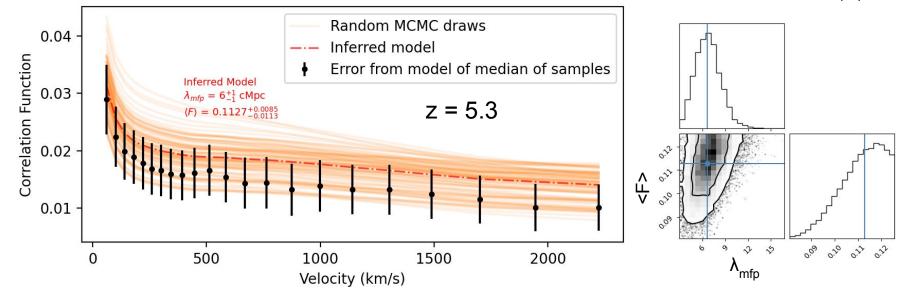
Attempting a fit on XQR-30 data at z = 5.3

Wolfson et al. in prep.



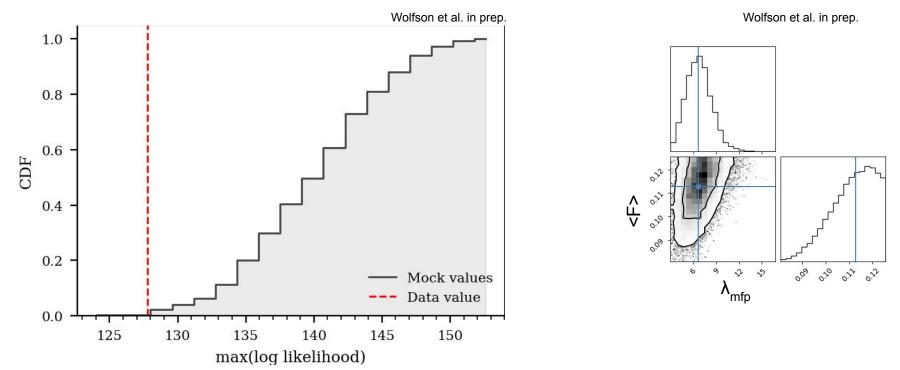
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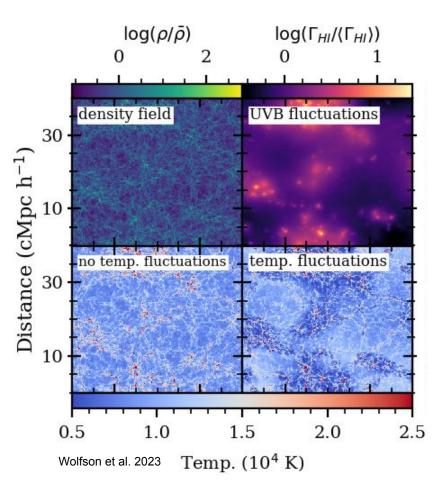


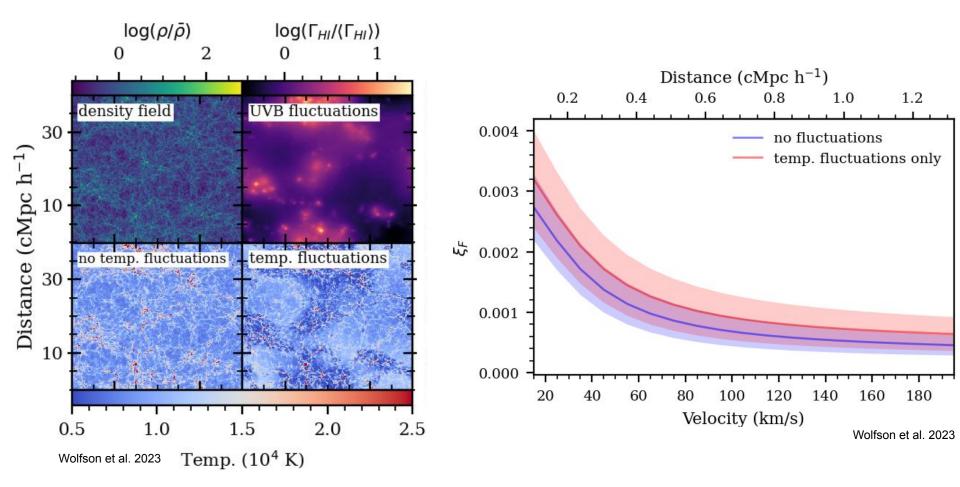
Can we quantify how 'good' this fit is compared to the mock data?

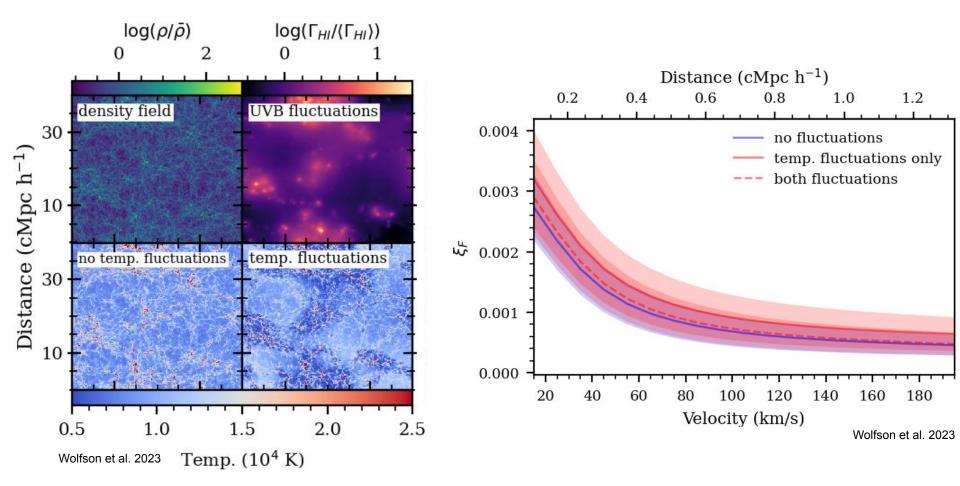
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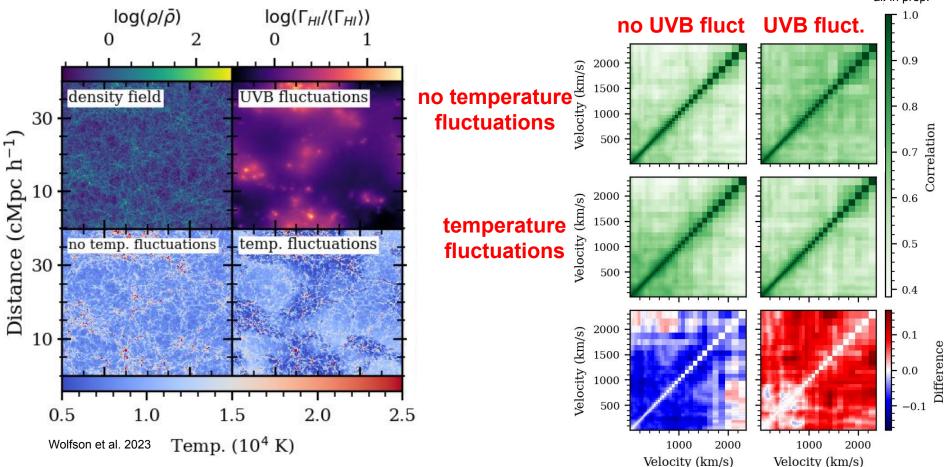
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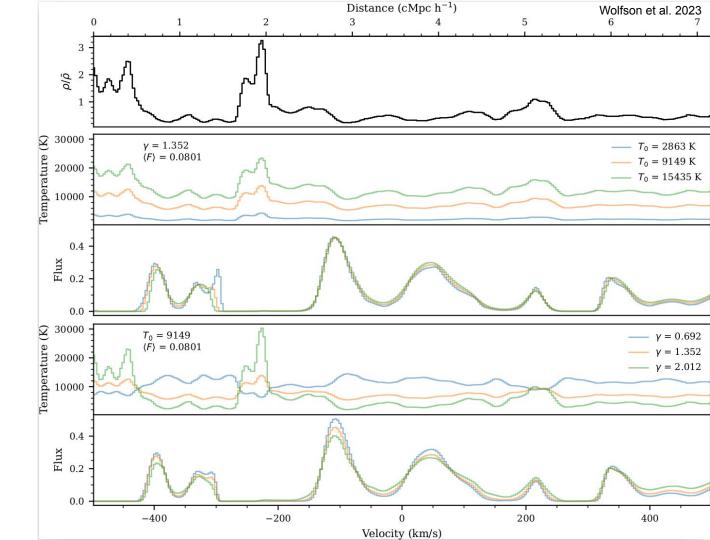


Wolfson et al. in prep. - 1.0



Can you use high-resolution measurements to constrain the thermal state?

$$T = T_0 (\rho/\bar{\rho})^{\gamma-1}$$



Thermal state effect on the correlation function:

