

Constraining Temperature Fluctuations using WEAVE survey

Prakash Gaikwad

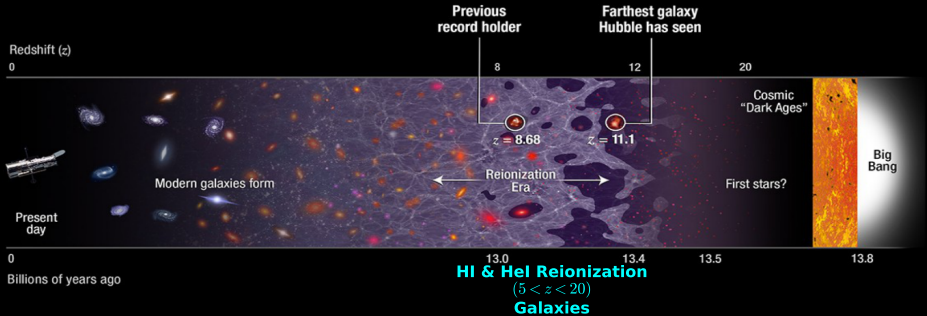
Dec, 2023



- Introduction
- Motivation
- Simulations
- Signatures of Temperature Fluctuations
- How WEAVE survey can detect?
- Summary

Introduction

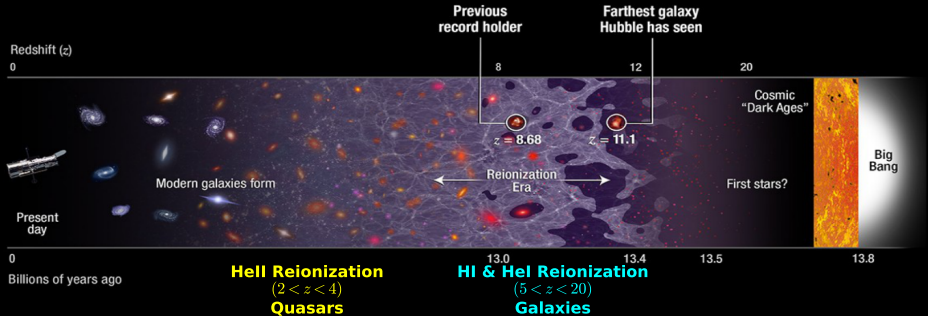
Image : NASA, ESA, P. Oesch, B. Robertson and A. Fei



- Reionization is a two step process.
- H I and He I Reionization ($z \sim 6$), Stars and Early type Galaxies

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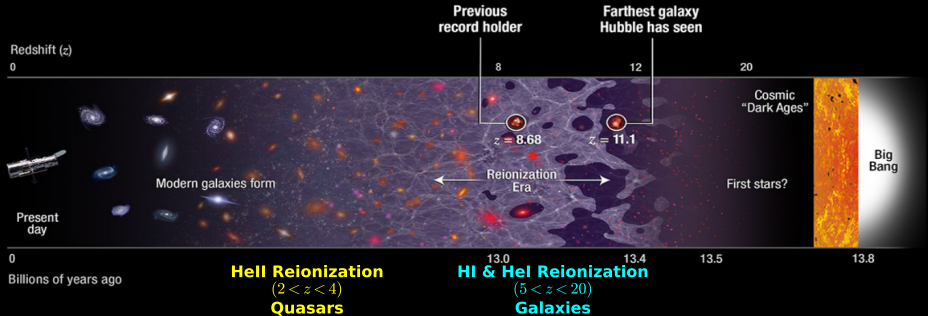
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- Reionization is a two step process.
- H I and He I Reionization ($z \sim 6$), Stars and Early type Galaxies
- He II Reionization ($z \sim 3$), AGN (QSO)

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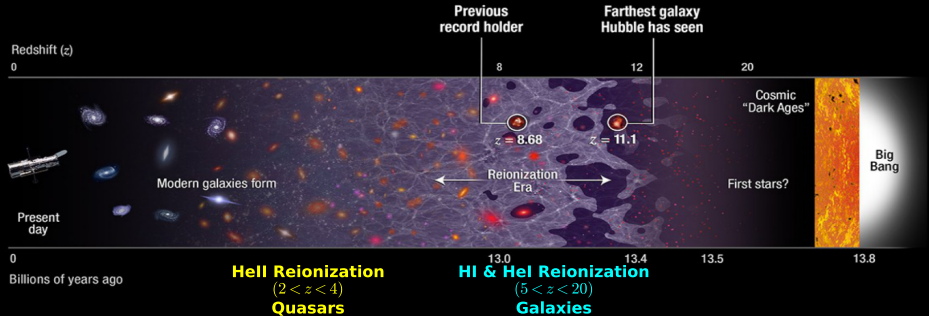
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- Four important question about Reionization
- Sources of reionization? $\Rightarrow$ Galaxies (Small or Large mass, f_{esc}), QSOs?
- Nature of reionization? $\Rightarrow$ Slow vs Rapid, Uniform vs Fluctuating UVB

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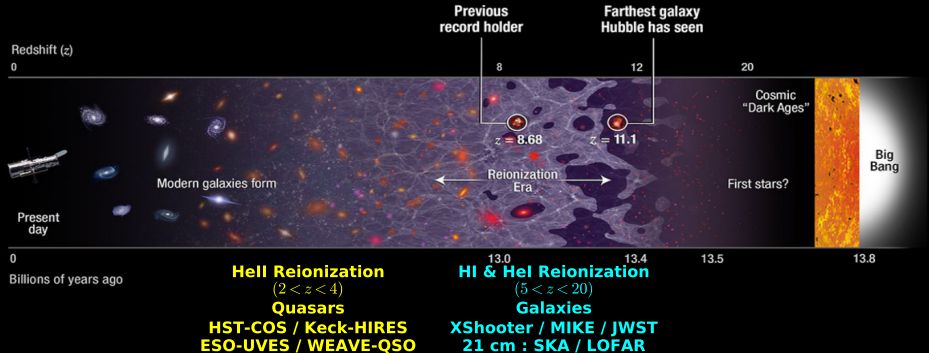
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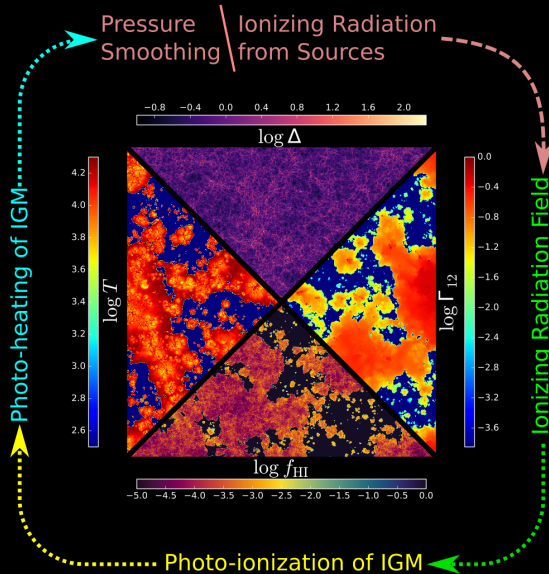
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- Nature of reionization? $\Rightarrow$ Slow vs Rapid, Uniform vs Fluctuating UVB
- Timing of reionization? $\Rightarrow$ Early vs Late reionization
- Effects of reionization? $\Rightarrow$ Ionization and thermal state of IGM

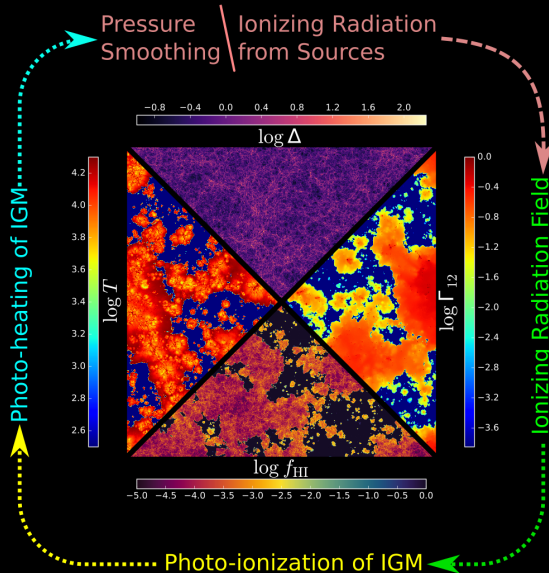
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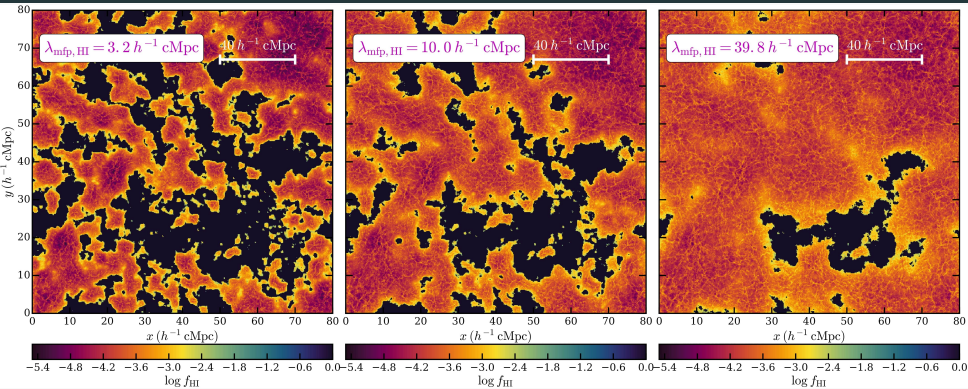
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- Nature and Timing of Reionization using WEAVE survey?





- Can we detect these temperature fluctuations? $\Rightarrow$ Observations + Modeling Reionization

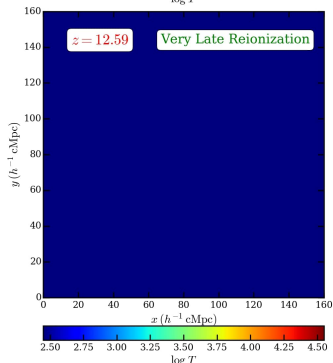
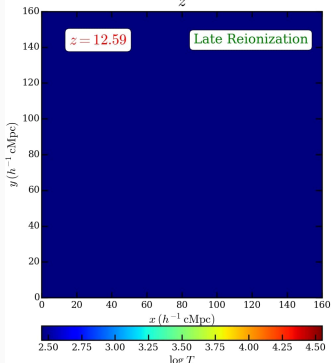
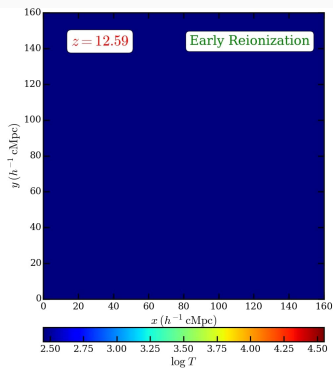
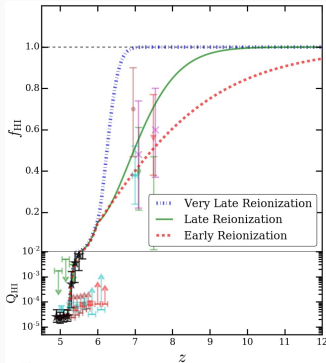
Parameter Variation



- Mean free path $\Rightarrow$ Average distance travel by ionizing photons before absorption
- Mean free path affects morphology of reionization
- Small Mean free path $\Rightarrow$ More patchy reionization
- Large Mean free path $\Rightarrow$ More uniform reionization
- Evolution of Mean Free Path depends on reionization history

Temperature Fluctuations

Reionization starts at $z \sim 13$



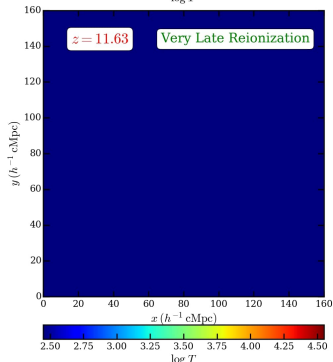
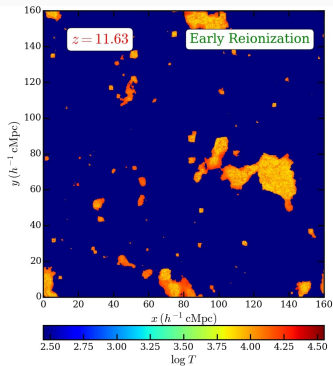
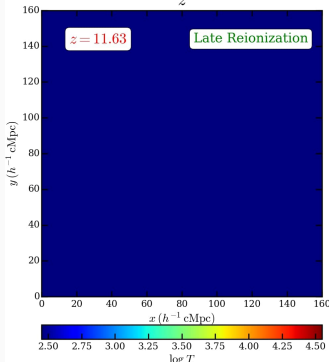
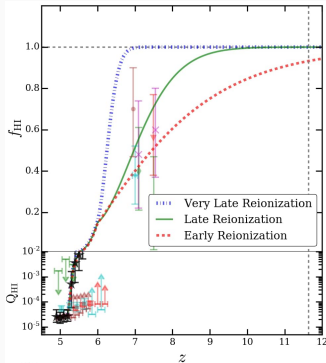
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Region close to sources

ionizes and increases IGM

temperature



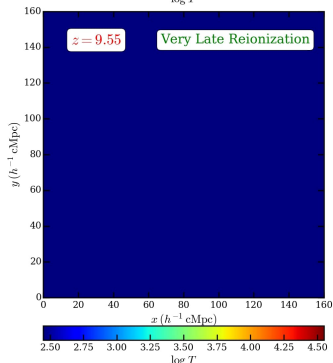
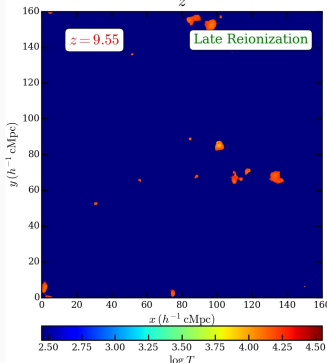
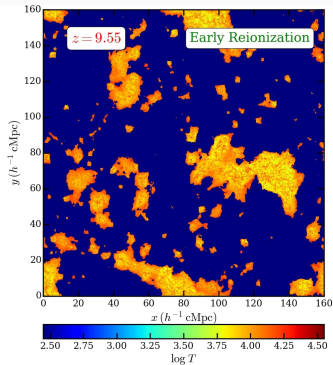
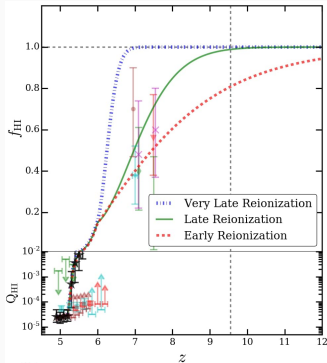
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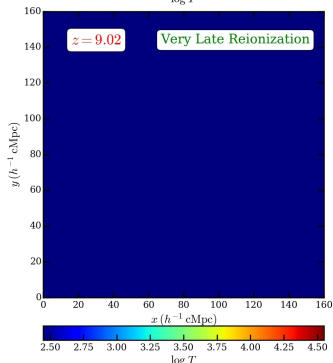
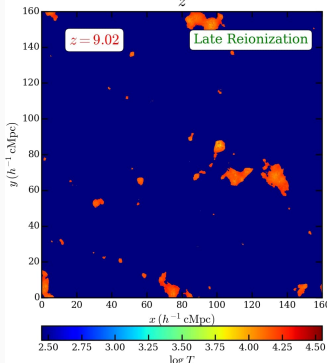
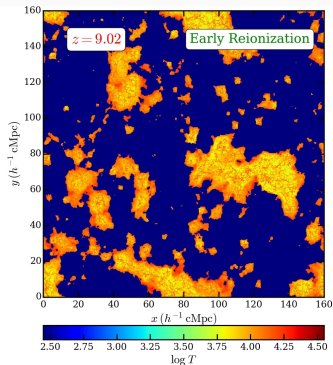
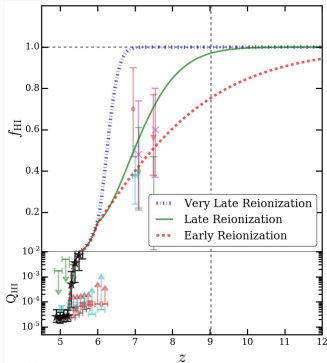
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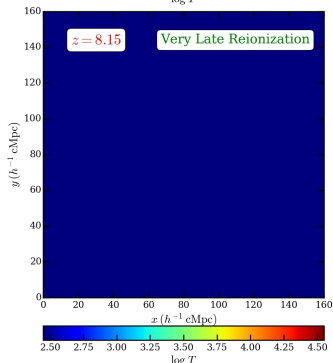
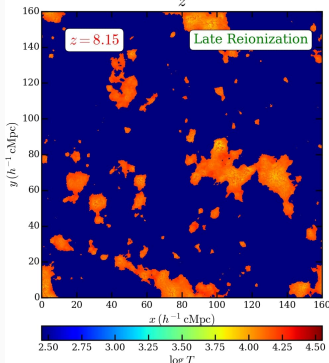
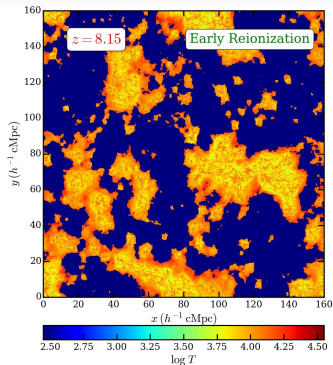
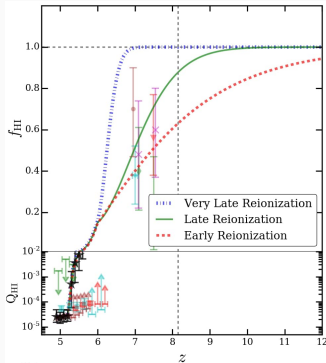
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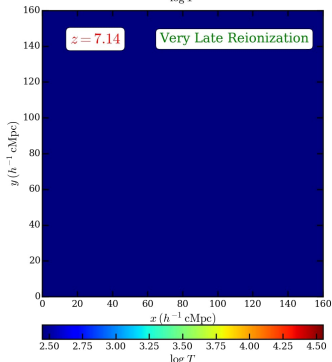
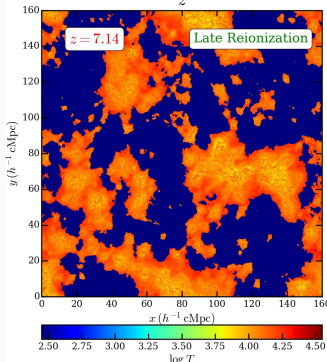
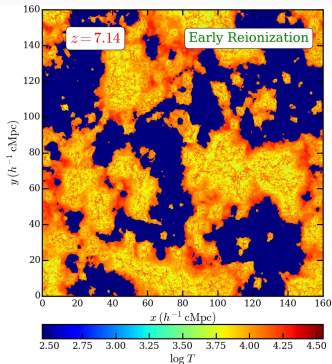
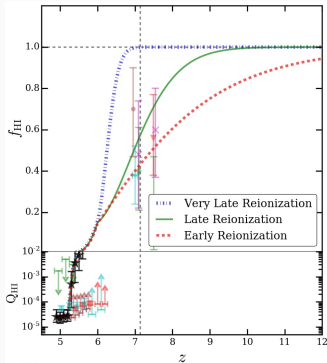
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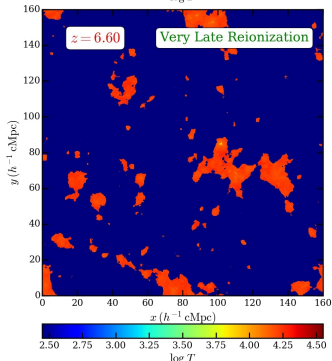
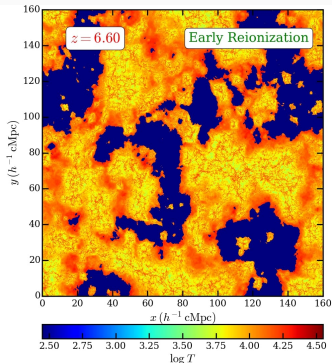
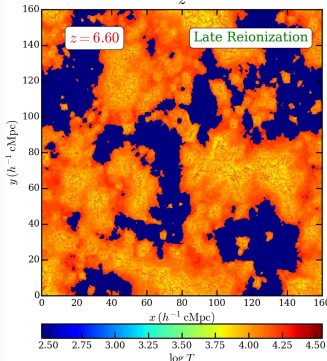
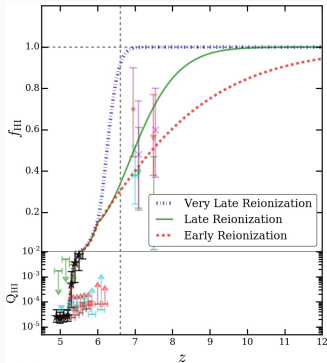
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Regions ionized earlier starts

to cool down due to cooling

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expansion

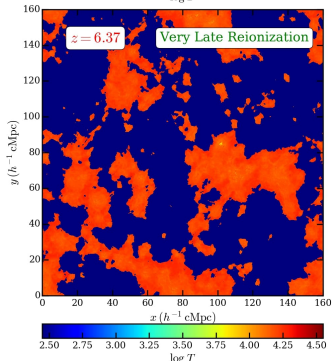
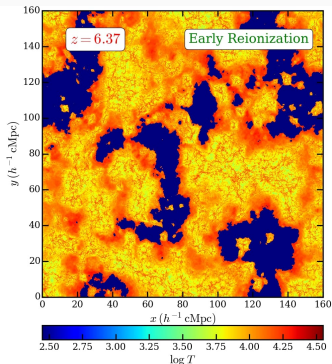
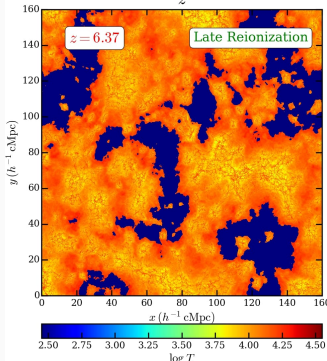
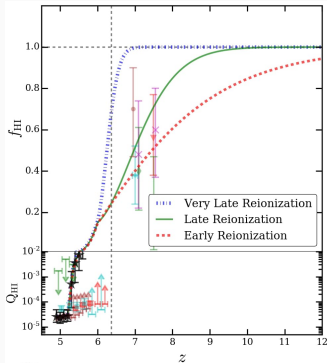


Temperature Fluctuations

Reionization starts at $z \sim 13$

Region close to sources
ionizes and increases IGM
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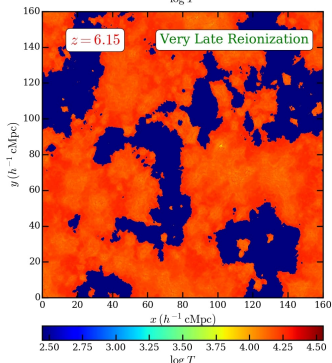
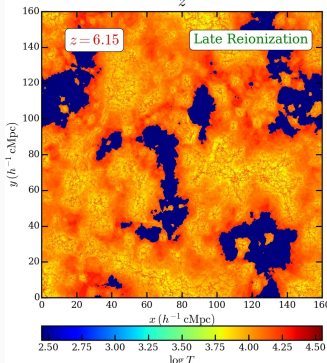
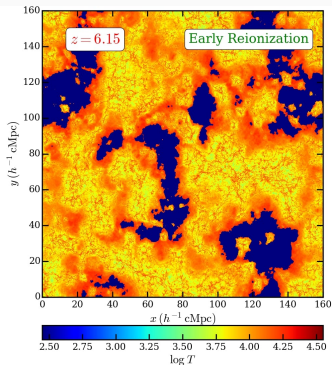
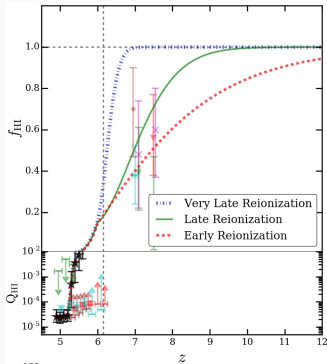


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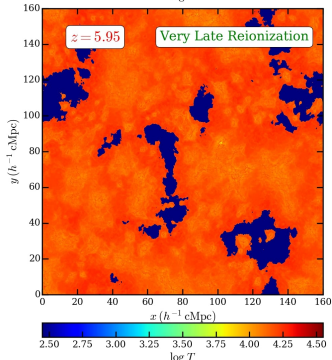
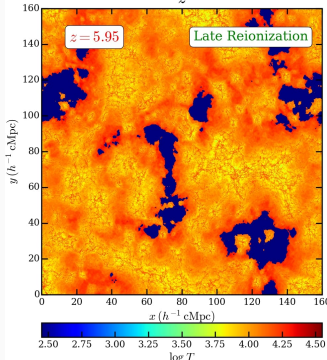
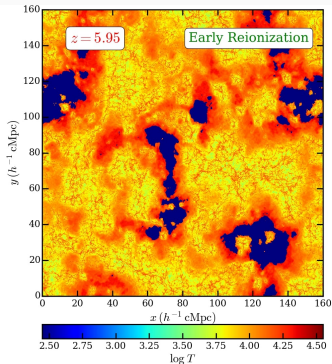
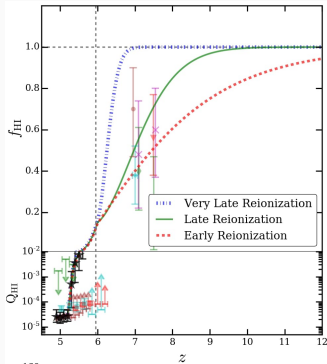
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Recently ionized regions are
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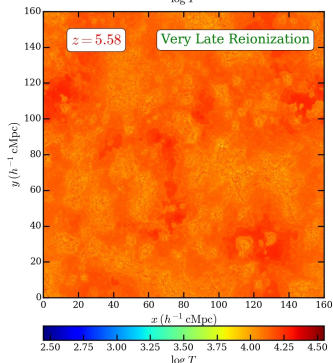
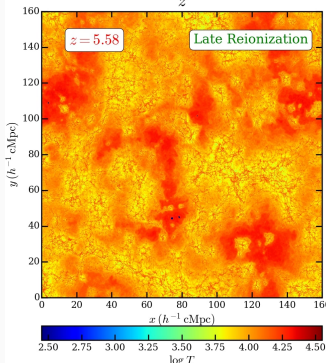
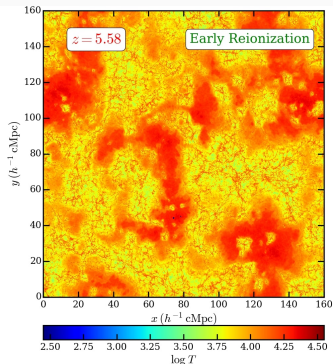
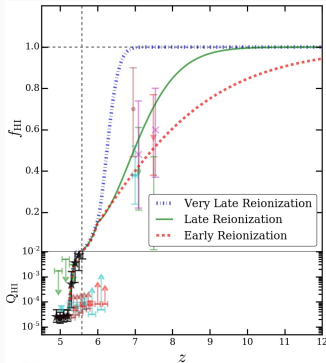
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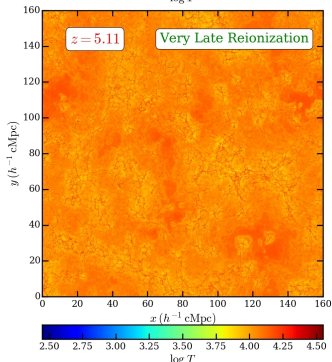
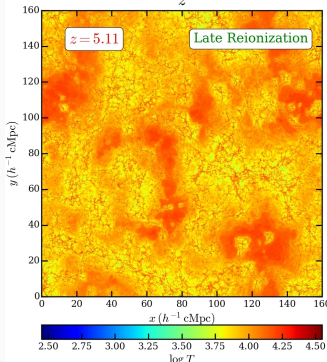
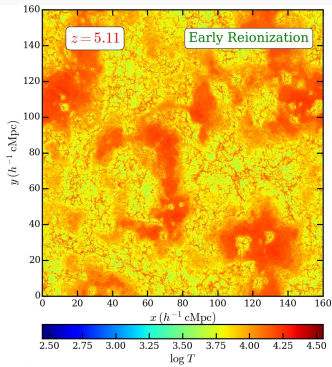
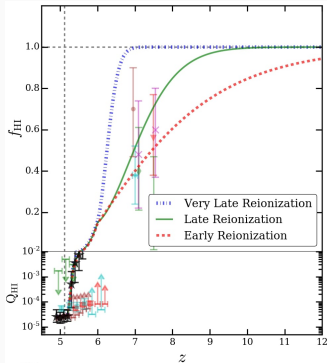
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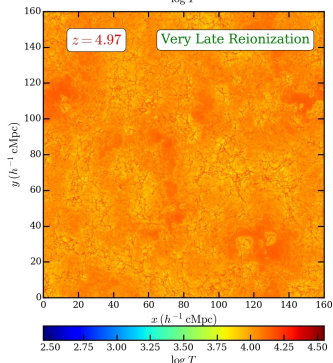
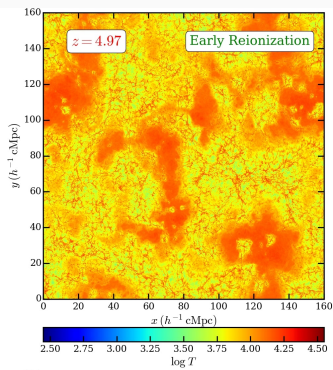
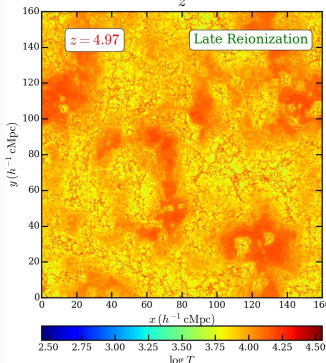
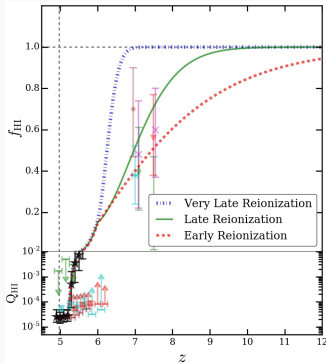
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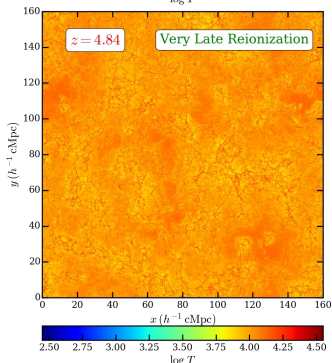
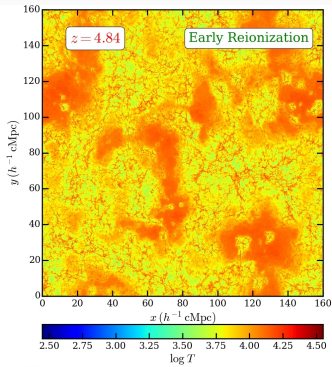
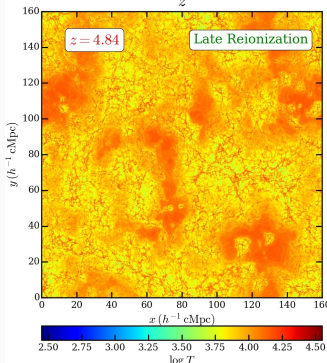
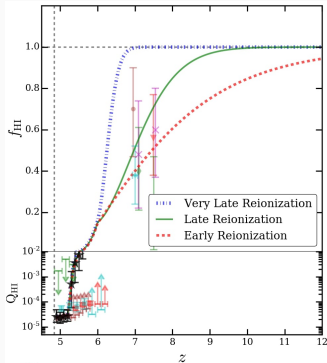
Reionization starts at $z \sim 13$

Region close to sources ionizes and increases IGM temperature

Regions ionized earlier starts to cool down due to cooling processes and Hubble expansion

Recently ionized regions are hot while previously ionized regions are relatively cold

This leads to temperature fluctuations that persists down to $z < 5$



Temperature Fluctuations

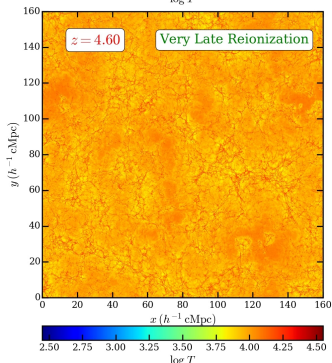
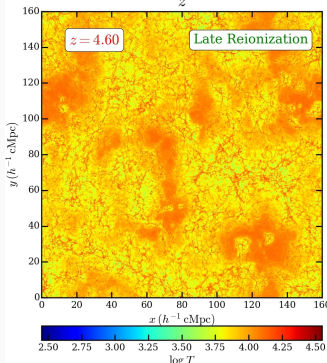
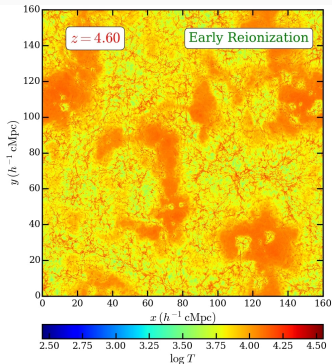
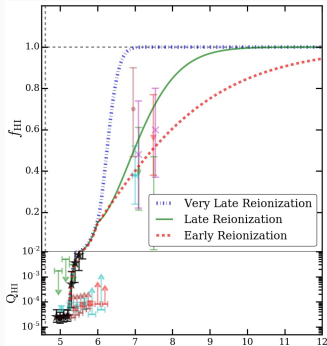
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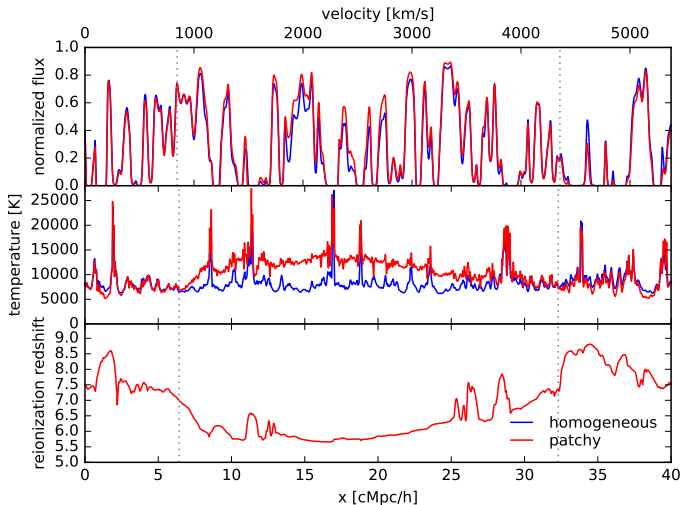
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Effect of Temperature fluctuations on P1D

(Molaro+2023,Puchwein+2023)



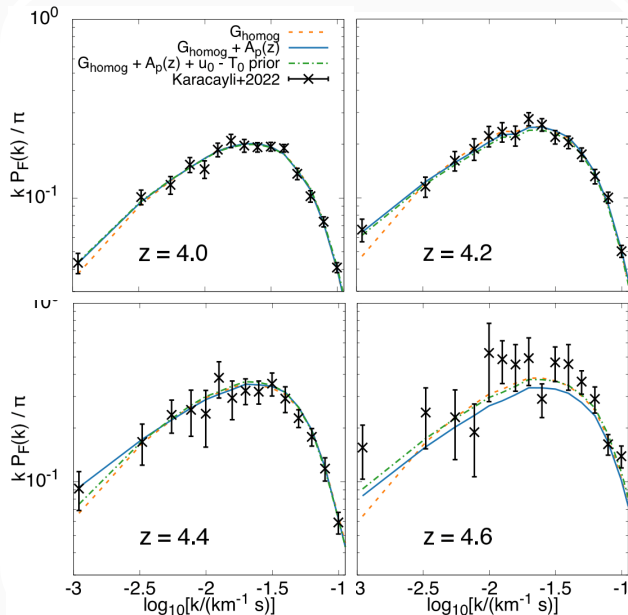
Large scale variation in temperature along sightline

Flux increases due to temperature dependence of recombination rate

Lines are broader in the hotter regions

Effect of Temperature fluctuations on P1D

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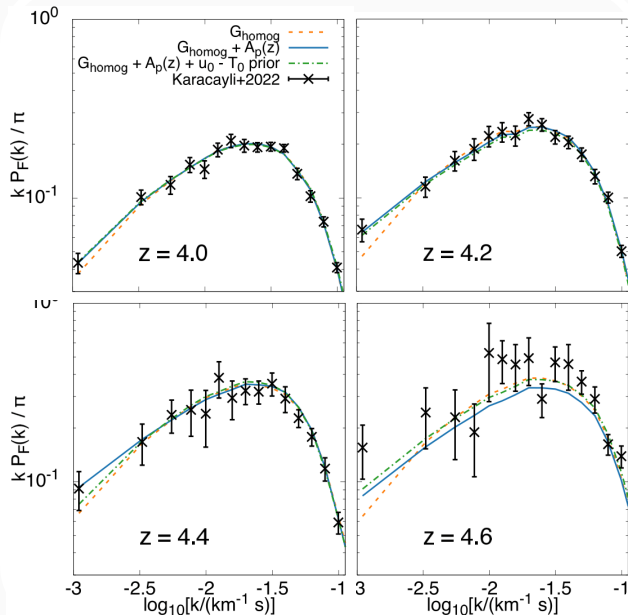
Increase in power on large scale
in P1D

Large number of QSO spectra
with in WEAVE-LR at $z > 4$

Continuum fitting uncertainty

Similar effects at $2 < z < 4$ due
to He II reionization

Summary



Patchy reionization introduces fluctuations in temperature.

Early reionization model $\Rightarrow$ large temperature fluctuations

Large scale power enhancement
P1D

Work in progress: How many QSO of what magnitude to be observed with WEAVE-LR to detect signal?

WEAVE-LR data could be useful
Good Continuum fitting is desirable