

# Exploring the tail end of reionization with deep HSC surveys

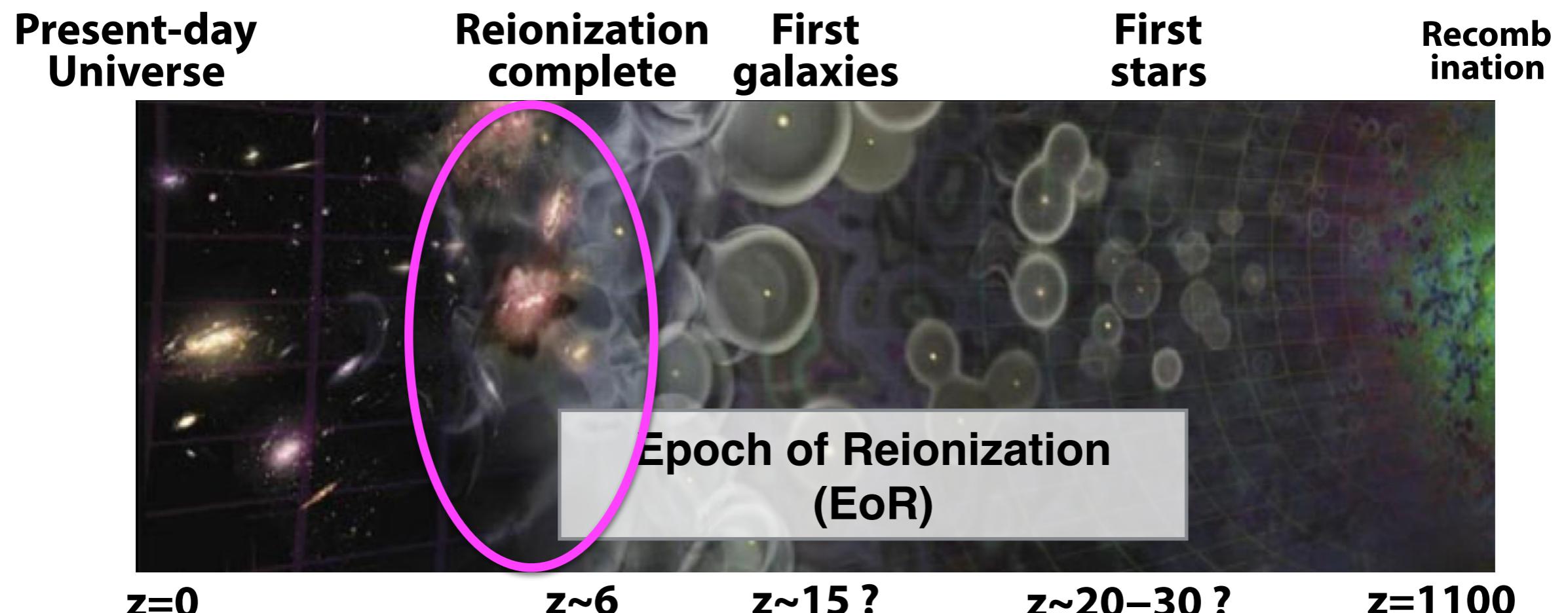
see *Kashino+2020, ApJ, 888, 6*  
for the first results

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Collaboration with  
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# Aim of our Subaru/HSC project

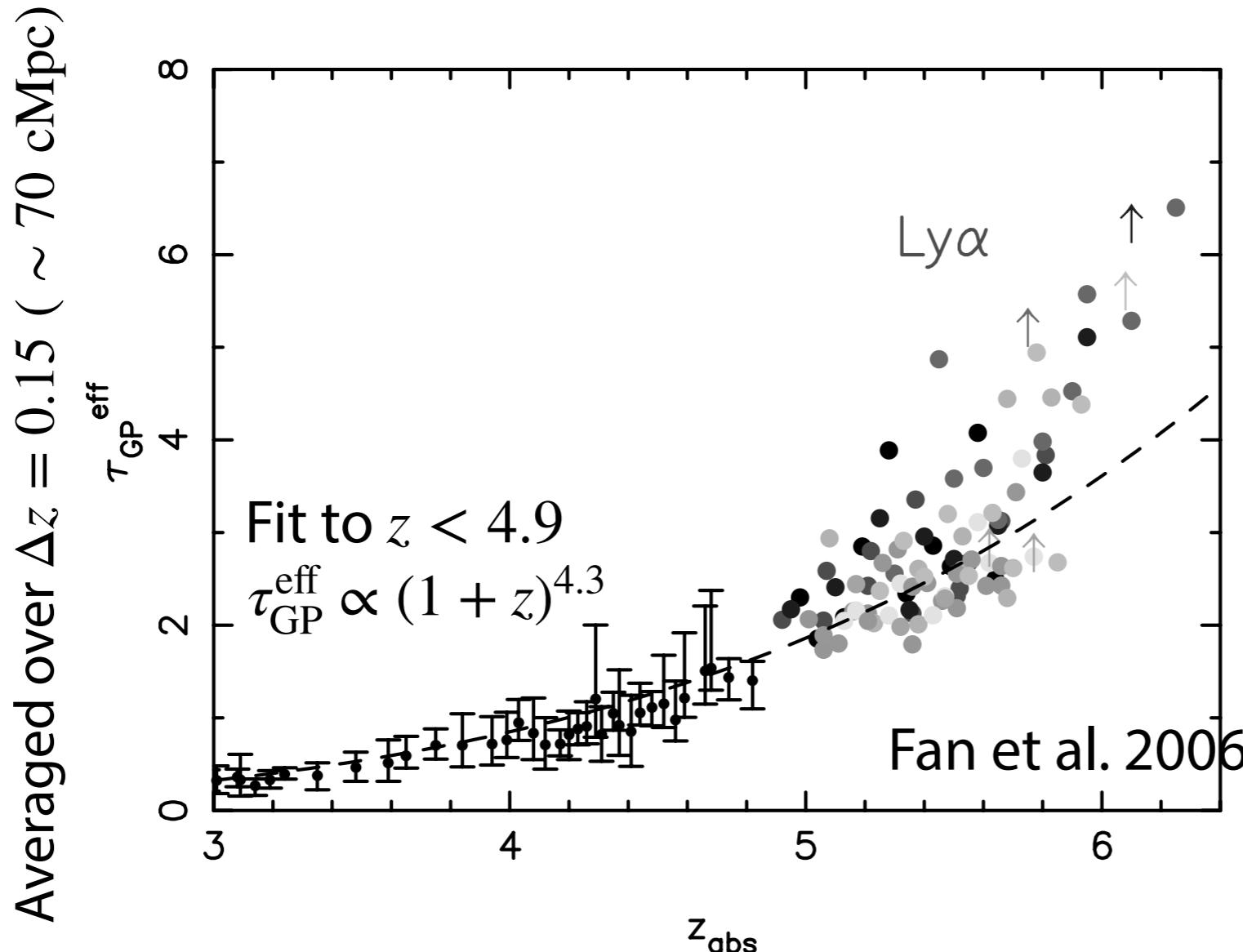
## *How was the Universe reionized?*

Reveal the origin of highly inhomogeneous spatial structuresHI optical depth of the IGM at the end of reionization, which must telling us about processes at earlier times.



# Gunn-Peterson test

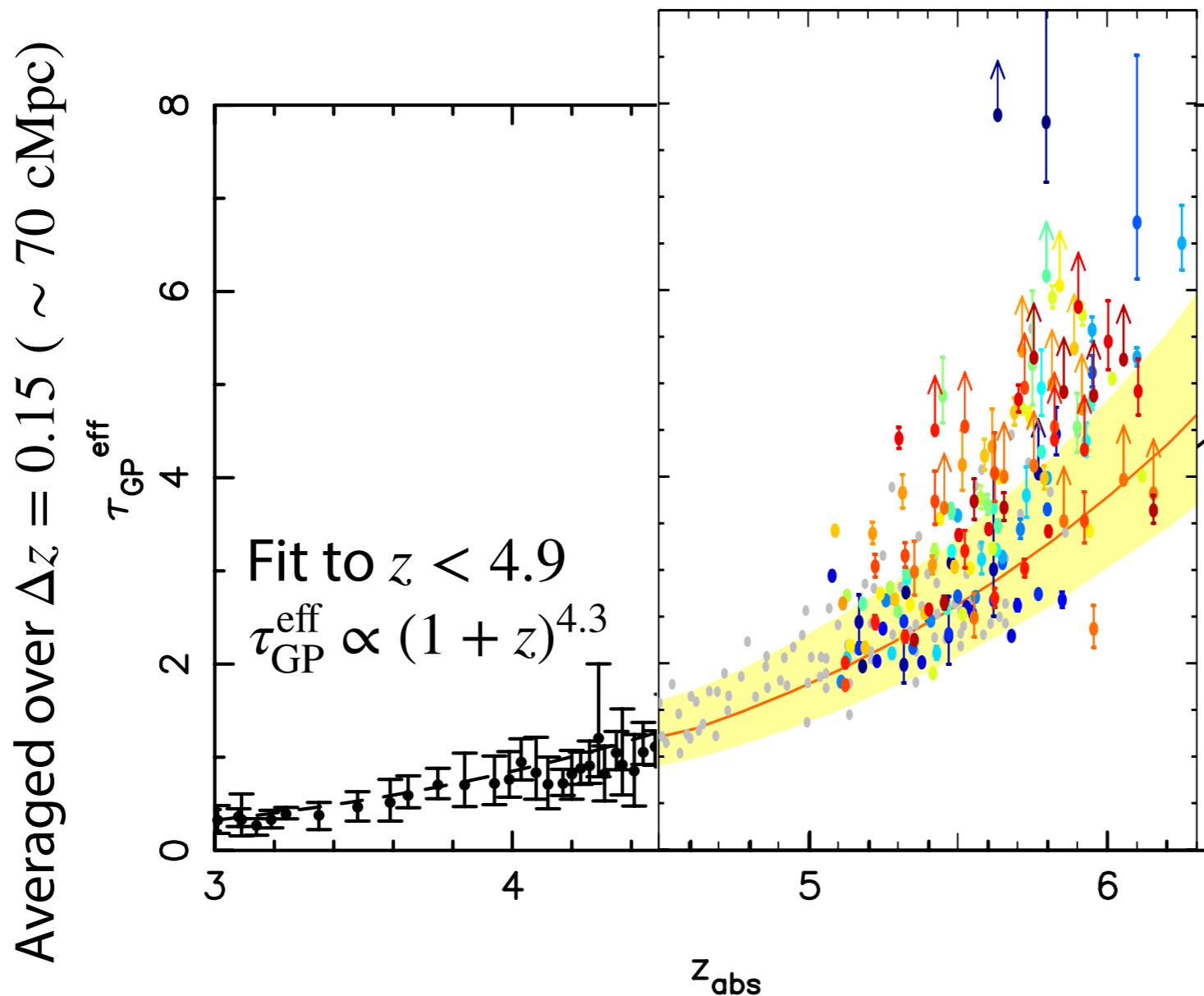
**Effective optical depth**       $\tau_{\text{eff}} = - \ln \langle F_{\lambda}^{\text{obs}} / F_{\lambda}^{\text{int}} \rangle$   
(averaged over  $\sim 70$  cMpc, or  $\Delta z = 0.15$ )



The rapid increase of optical depth marks the end of reionization at  $z \sim 6$ .

# Gunn-Peterson test — increasing scatter of $\tau_{\text{eff}}$

**Effective optical depth**       $\tau_{\text{eff}} = - \ln \langle F_{\lambda}^{\text{obs}} / F_{\lambda}^{\text{int}} \rangle$   
(averaged over  $\sim 70$  cMpc, or  $\Delta z = 0.15$ )



The sightline-to-sightline variations in the optical depth also increases at  $z > 5.5$ .

This suggests a highly inhomogeneous “patchy-reionization”.

# Competing scenarios

$$\tau_{\text{eff}} = - \ln \langle F_\lambda^{\text{obs}} / F_\lambda^{\text{int}} \rangle \propto N_{\text{HI}} \propto \Delta^2 \Gamma^{-1} T^{-0.72}$$

UV background

IGM temperature

Model	What fluctuate?	Source of fluctuation	Predicted $\tau_{\text{eff}}-\rho$ relation and/or observation
<b>fluctuating-<math>\lambda_{\text{mfp}}</math></b> Davies & Furlanetto '16	$\Gamma$	Galaxy distribution and spatially-varying $\lambda_{\text{mfp}}$	Negative correlation: <b>high-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Leftrightarrow$ low- $\rho$ <b>low-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Leftrightarrow$ high- $\rho$
<b>rare-source</b> Chardin+15, 17	$\Gamma$	Significant contribution of rare bright sources, i.e., quasars	Not clear, but we should always find $>1$ quasars in <b>high-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> region, but no in <b>low-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> regions
<b>fluctuating-<math>T_{\text{IGM}}</math></b> D'Aloisio+15	$T$	Time-lags of reionization b/w over- and underdensities	Positive correlation: <b>high-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Leftrightarrow$ high- $\rho$ <b>low-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Leftrightarrow$ low- $\rho$
<b>Late-reionization</b> Kulkarni+19 Keating+19	$\Gamma$ (and $T$ )	Residual neutral islands ( $x_{\text{HI}} \sim 1$ ) in reionization that ended at $z \sim 5.2$	<b>high-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Rightarrow$ low- $\rho$ <b>low-<math>\tau_{\text{eff}}</math></b> $\Rightarrow$ wide variation in $\rho$

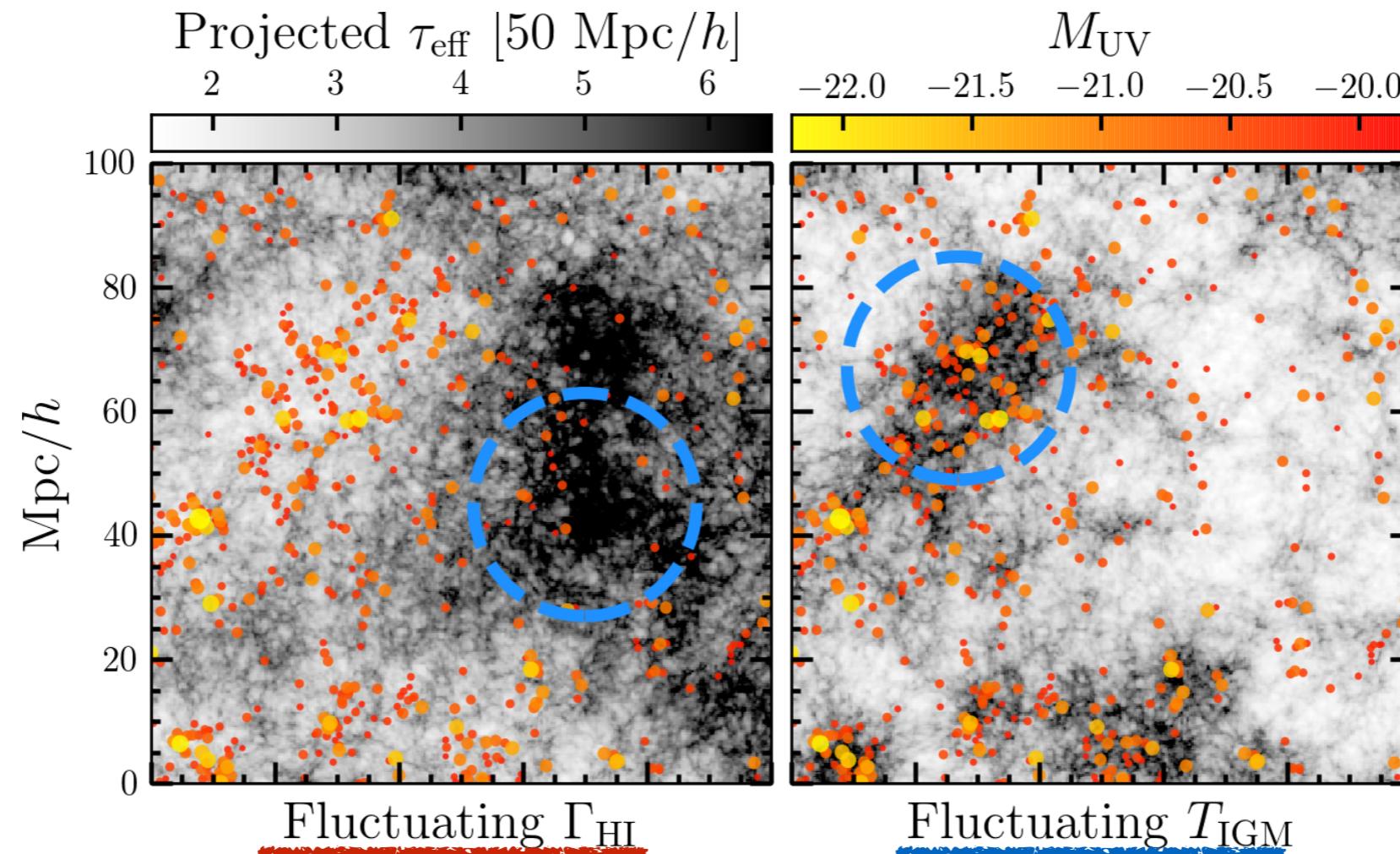
# Competing scenarios

## Fluctuating $\Gamma_{\text{HI}}$ (UVB) vs. Fluctuating $T_{\text{IGM}}$

expect different correlations between DM (or galaxy) density and optical depth  $\tau_{\text{HI}}$ .

**Fluct- $\Gamma$ : underdensities** are protected from ionization  $\rightarrow$  high- $\tau_{\text{HI}}$

**Fluct- $T$ : overdensities** are ionized earlier then have enough time to cool  $\rightarrow$  high- $\tau_{\text{HI}}$



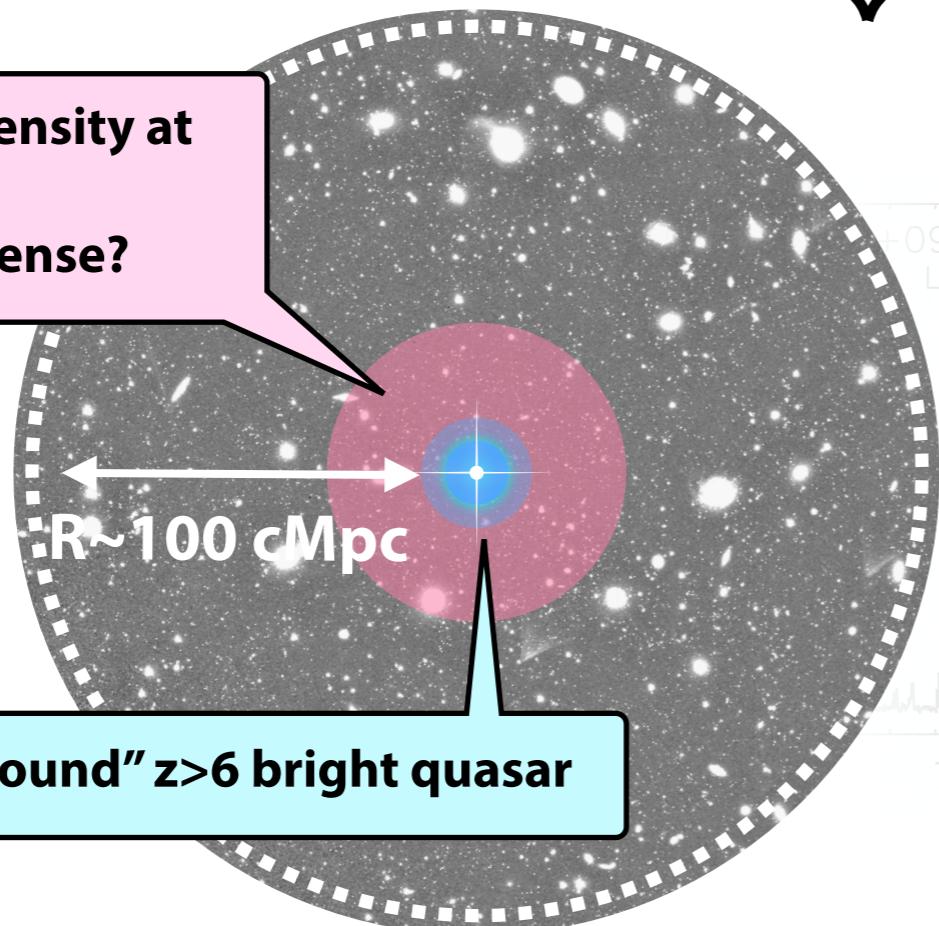
Semi-numerical simulations by Davies et al. (2018)

# Testing the models

Correlate galaxy distribution with the HI optical depth across  $5.5 < z < 6.0$ .

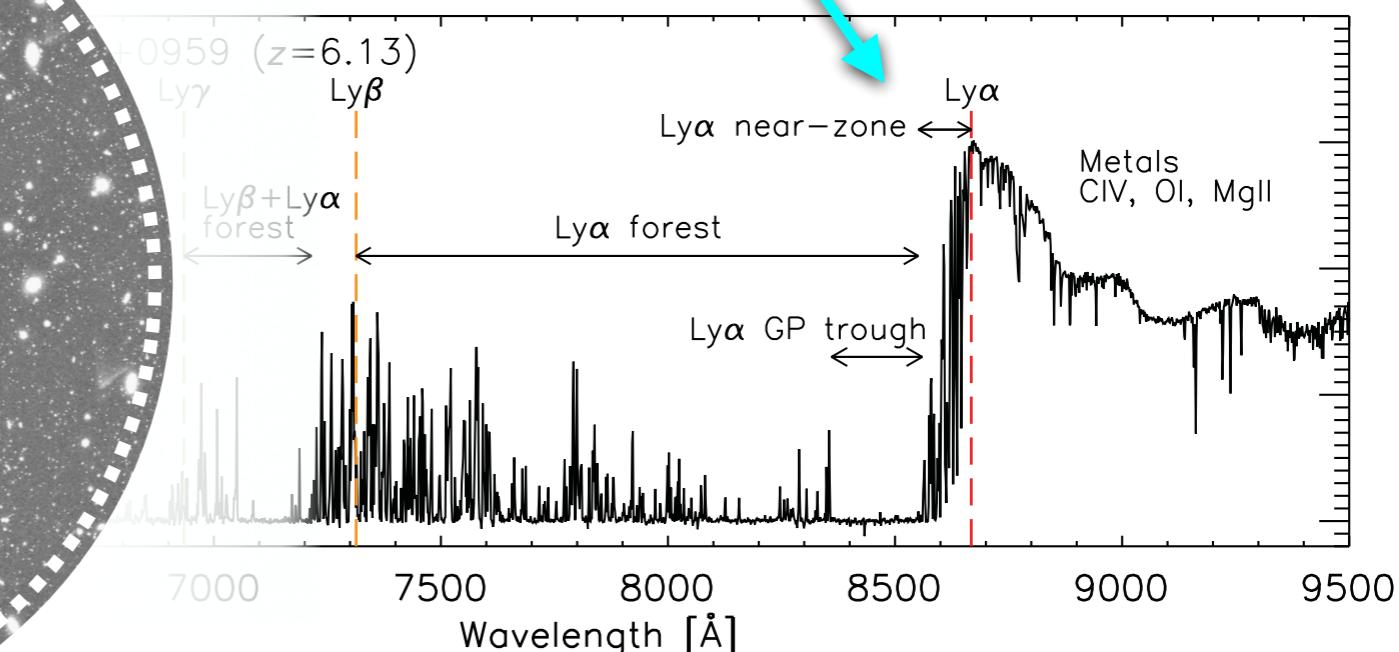


Galaxy surface density at  
 $z \sim 5.5 - 6.0$ :  
Over- or under-dense?



"Background"  $z > 6$  bright quasar

**HERE:** we have the optical depth measurements from the quasar spectra (i.e., Ly $\alpha$  forest).



**Subaru/HSC matches perfectly to carry out this experiment!**

# Target fields

$z > 6$  bright quasars showing extremely high- or low-optical depth Ly $\alpha$  forest are good.

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J0148+0600

J0422-1927

J0842+1218

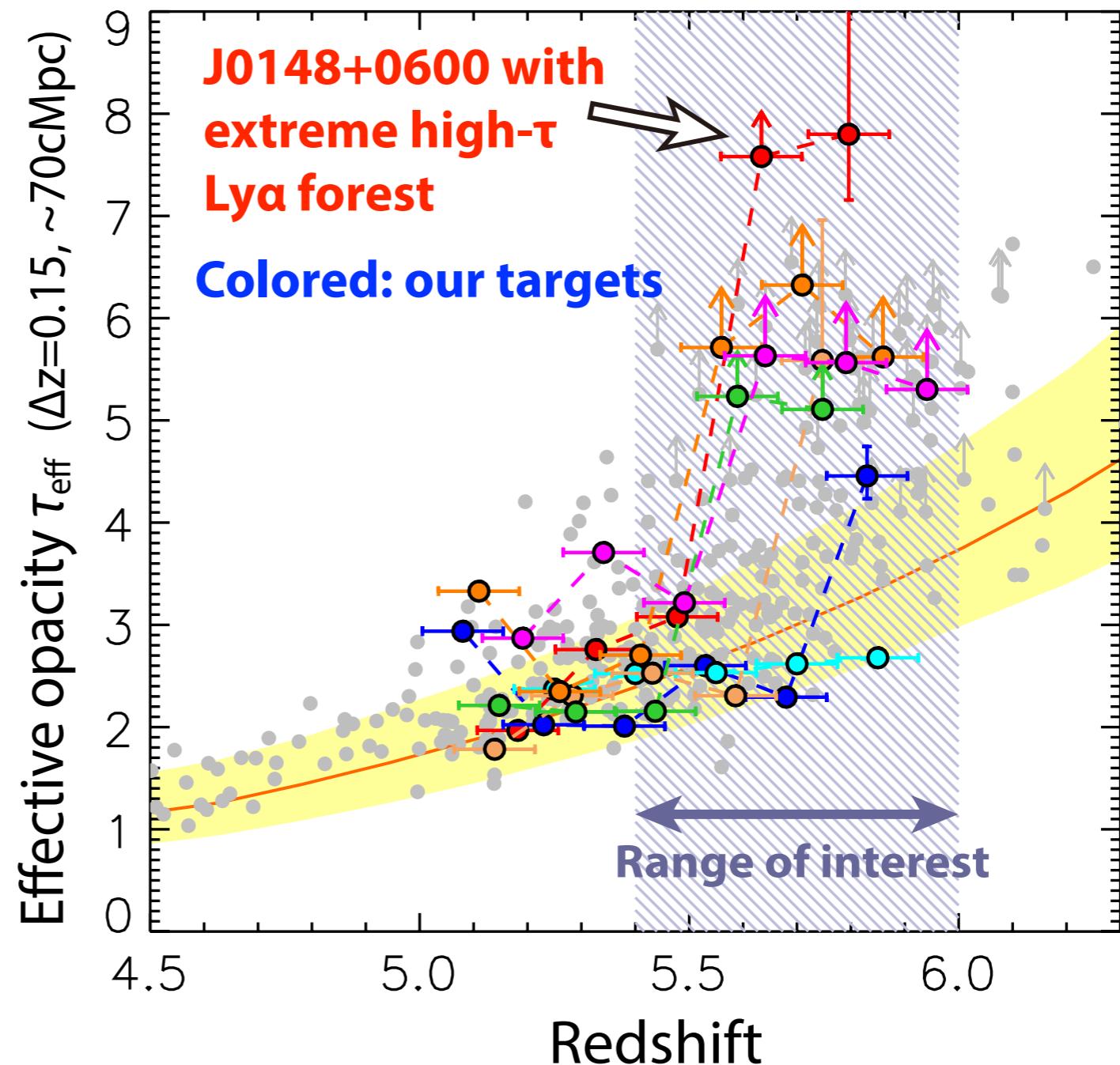
J1137+3549

J1602+4228

J1630+4012

J2054-0005

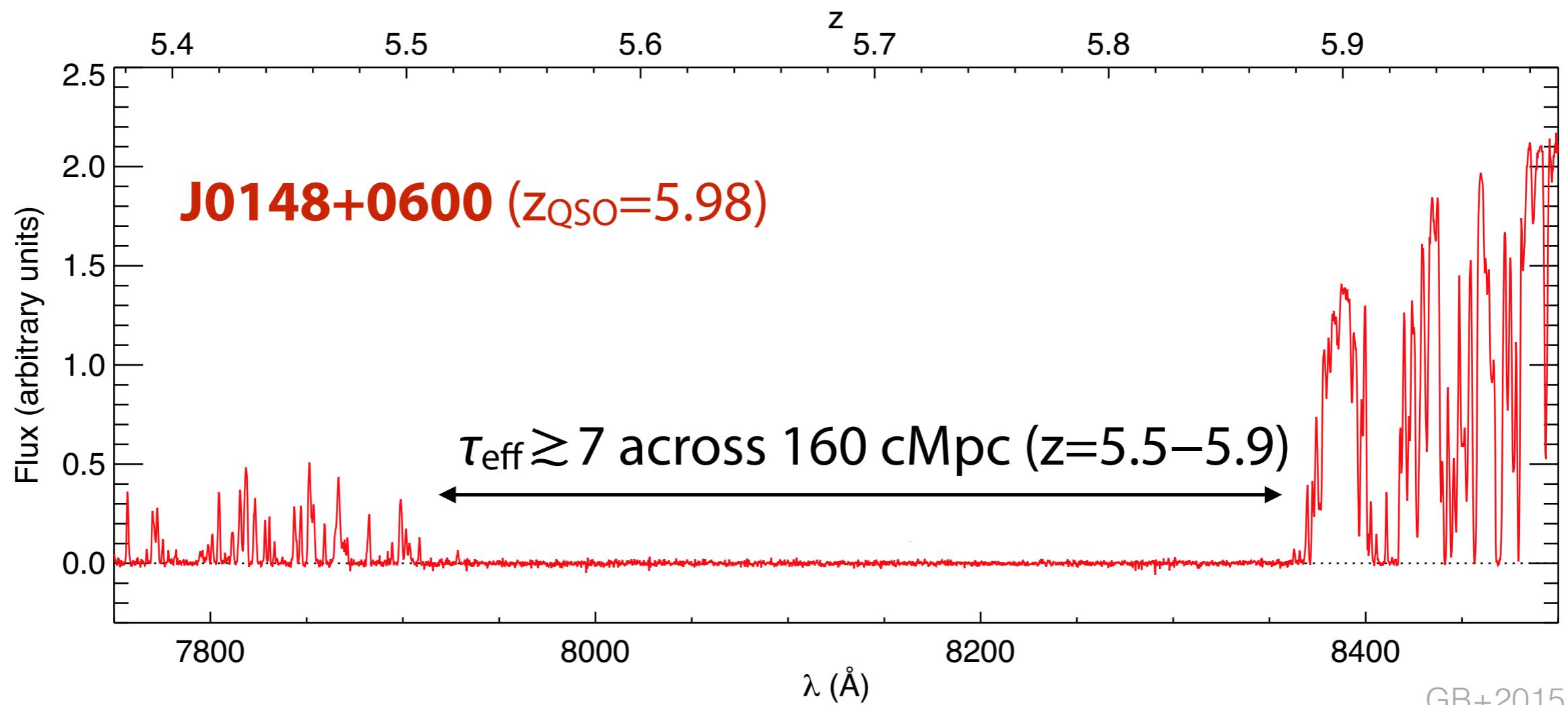
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# A surprisingly opaque and long trough

A remarkably **opaque** ( $\tau_{\text{eff}} \gtrsim 7$ ) and **long** ( $\sim 160$  cMpc) Ly $\alpha$  trough has been discovered at  $z=5.5-5.9$  towards **J0148+0600** ( $z=5.98$ )

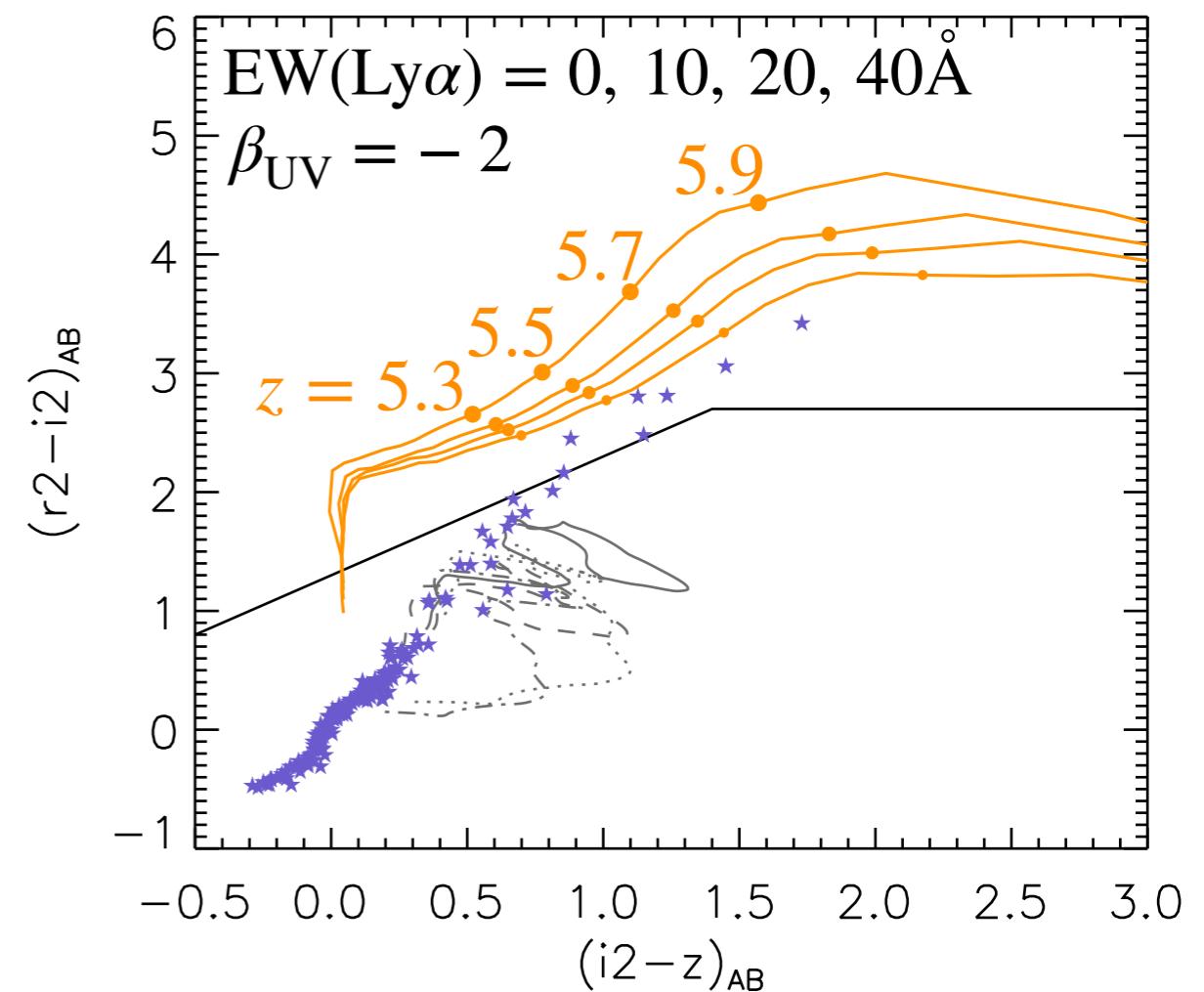
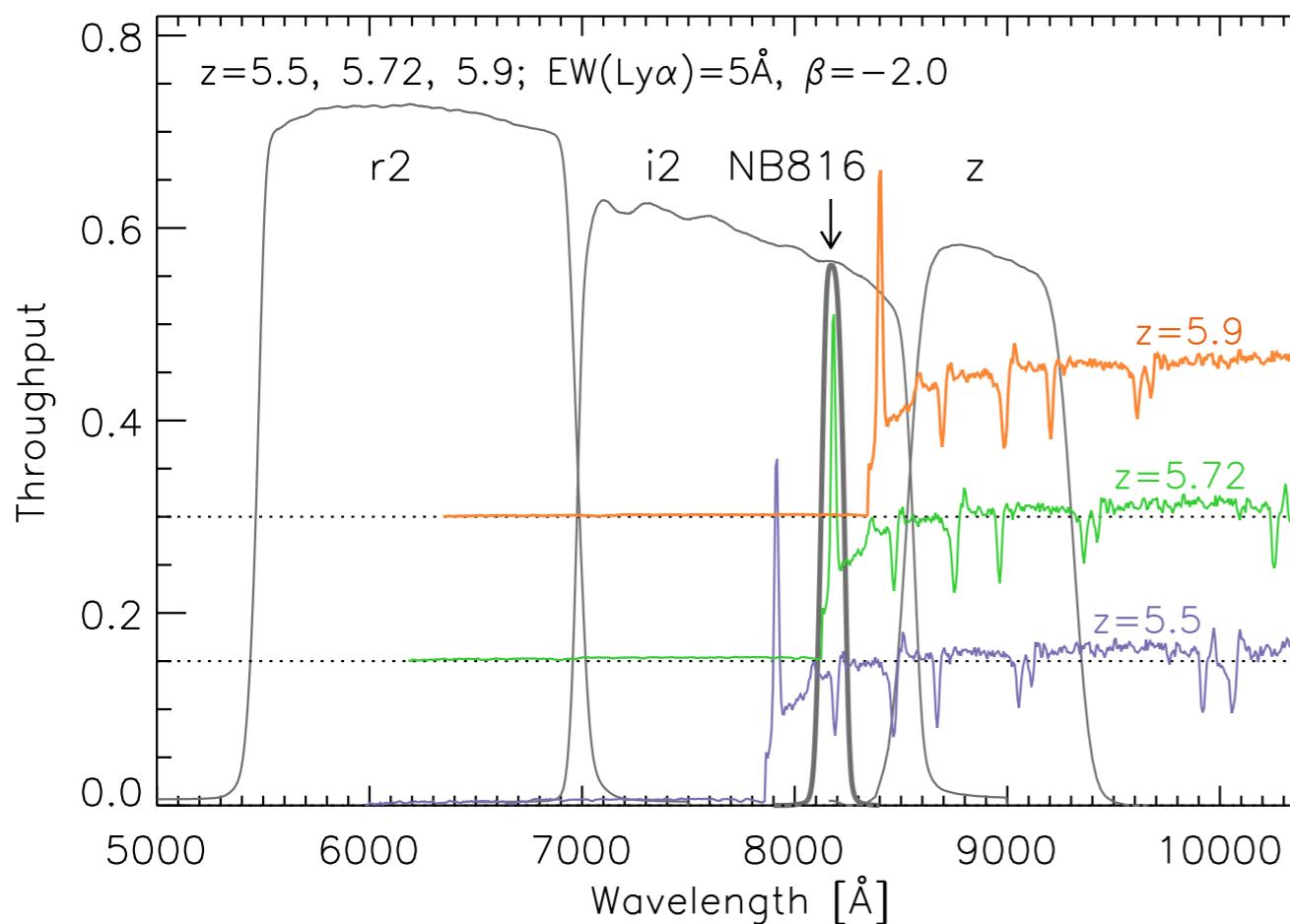
→ **Very good target field for distinguishing the models**



Becker et al. (2015) (Figure taken from G. Becker's slide, 2016)

# LBG surveys with HSC in multiple quasar fields

- ✓ Good density tracers which are not impacted by local HI optical depth.
- ✓ Color ( $i-z$ ) is sensitive to redshift ( $\delta z \simeq 0.25$ , FWHM).



# Observations

- Observations through S18B—S20A (additional times approved in S21A).
- HSC r2, i2, and z images at SSP-deep-like depths (~2 hrs) in seven fields.
- Complementary z=5.7 LAE surveys (using NB0816) in some of our fields are carried out by R. Ishimoto and N. Kashikawa.
- We have mostly obtained the requested images and are now performing scientific analysis.
- All data are now reduced with hscpipe8.4

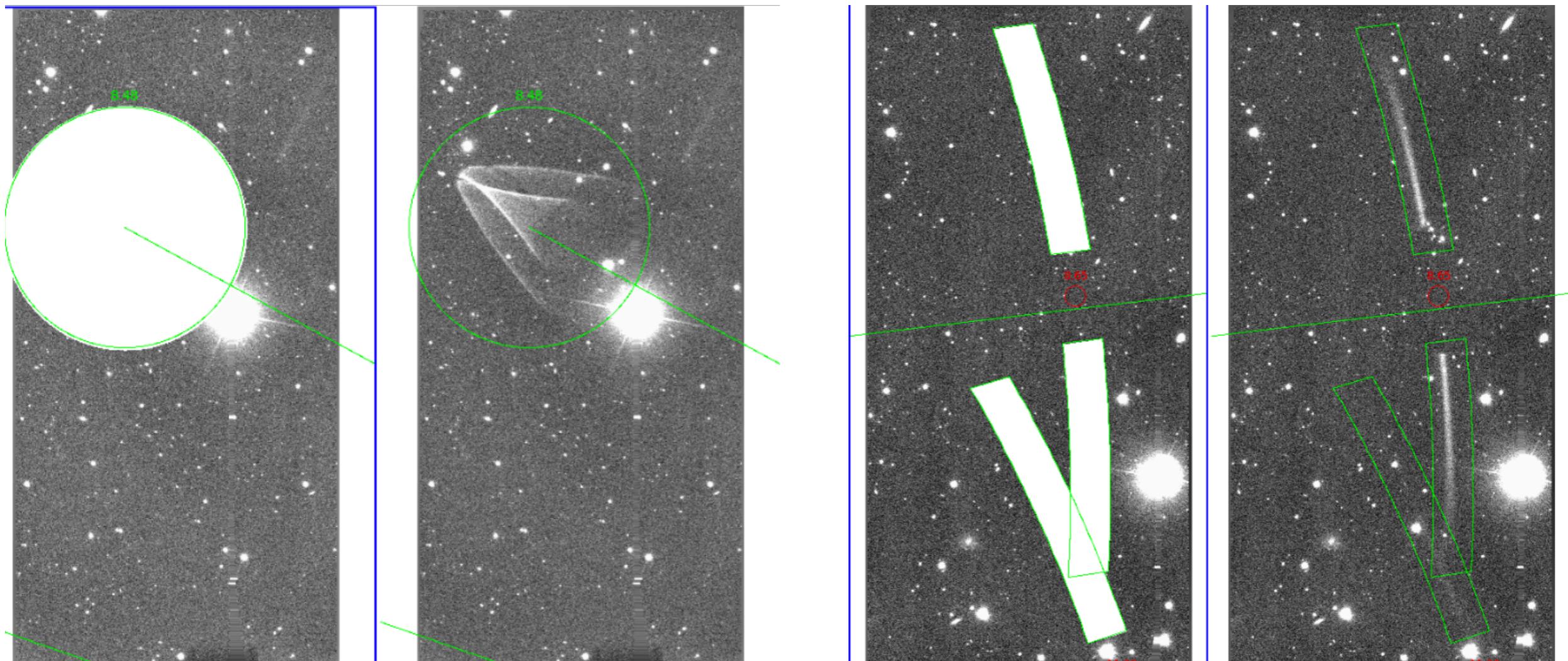
Field	r2	i2	z
J0148+0600*	27.20	26.35	26.06
J0422-1927	27.35	26.60	25.79
J0842+1218	27.20	26.80	26.16
J1137+3549	26.81**	26.28**	25.85
J1602+4228	27.16	26.57	25.88
J1630+4012	27.30	26.65**	25.96**
J2054-0005	under analysis		**

\* combined with archival data

\*\* further observations are scheduled

# Masking ghosts

With a custom code based on "hscGhost" (Komiyama, Kawanomoto et al.)

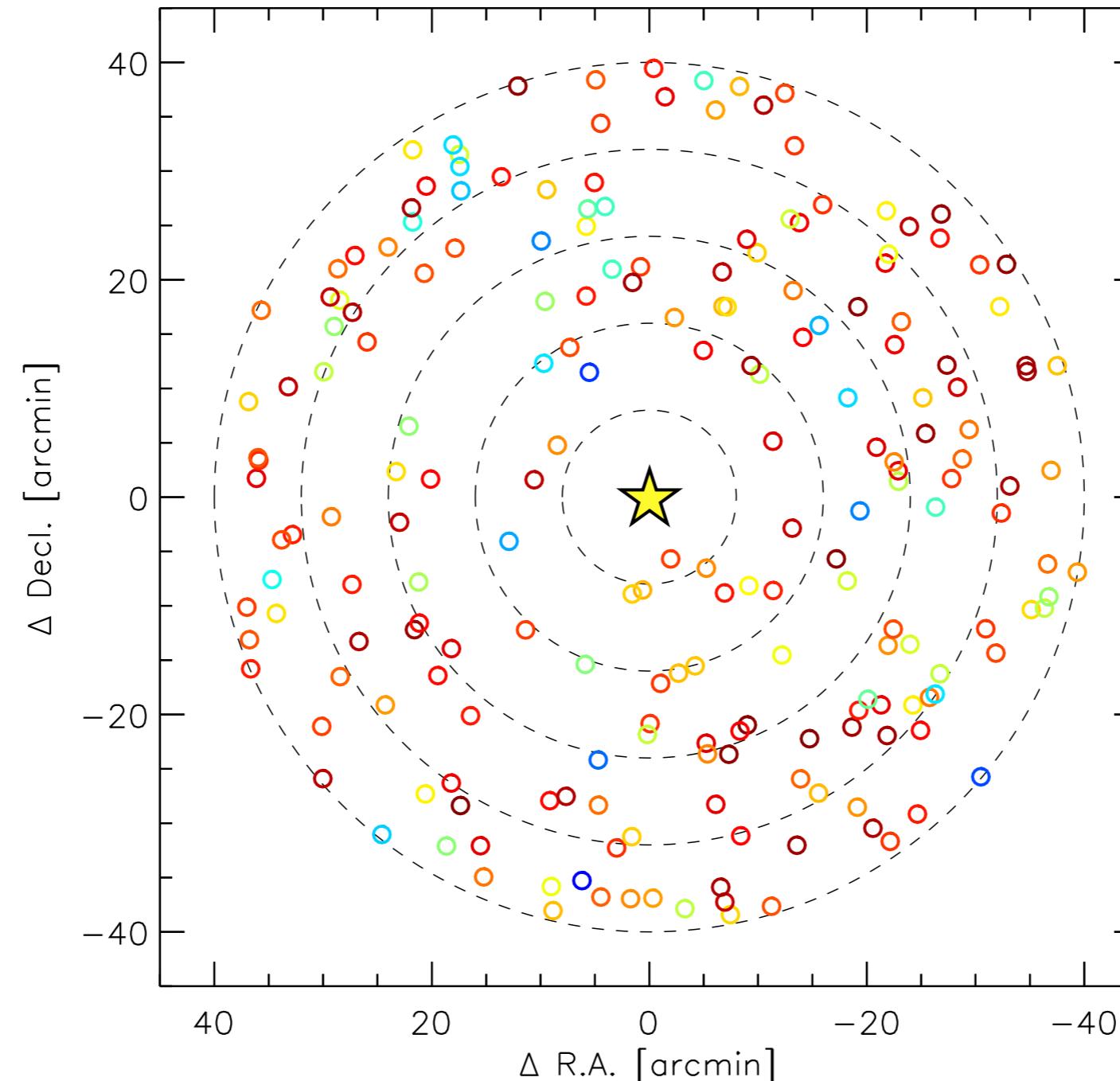


This makes significant improvement of the final coadded images.

(with 0.6-mag shallower z-band image)

# First result in the J0148+0600 field

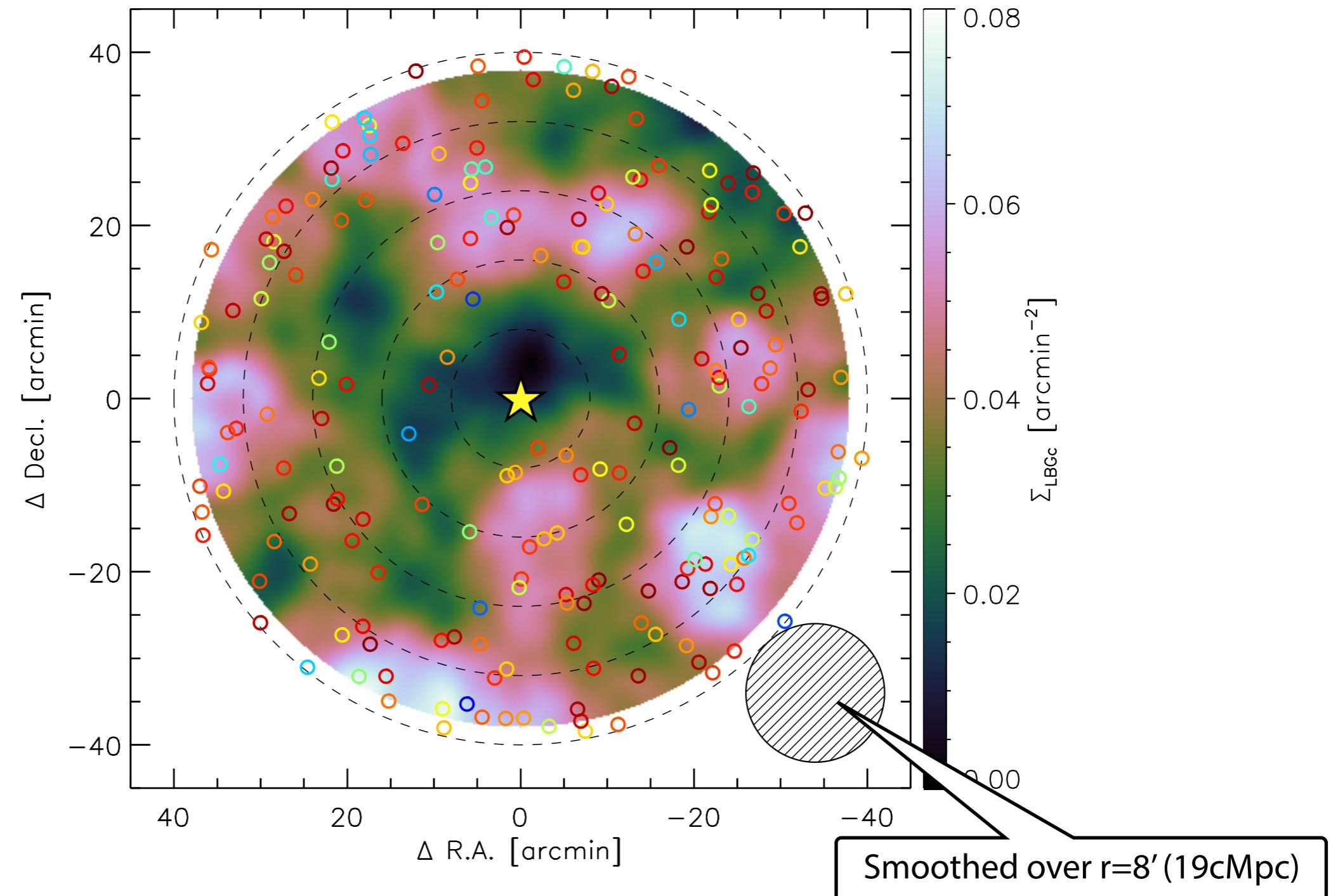
The spatial distribution of 185 LBG candidates ( $z \sim 5.5 - 5.9$ ;  $z_{AB} < 25.3$ )  
→ “deficit” at the quasar position



(with 0.6-mag shallower z-band image)

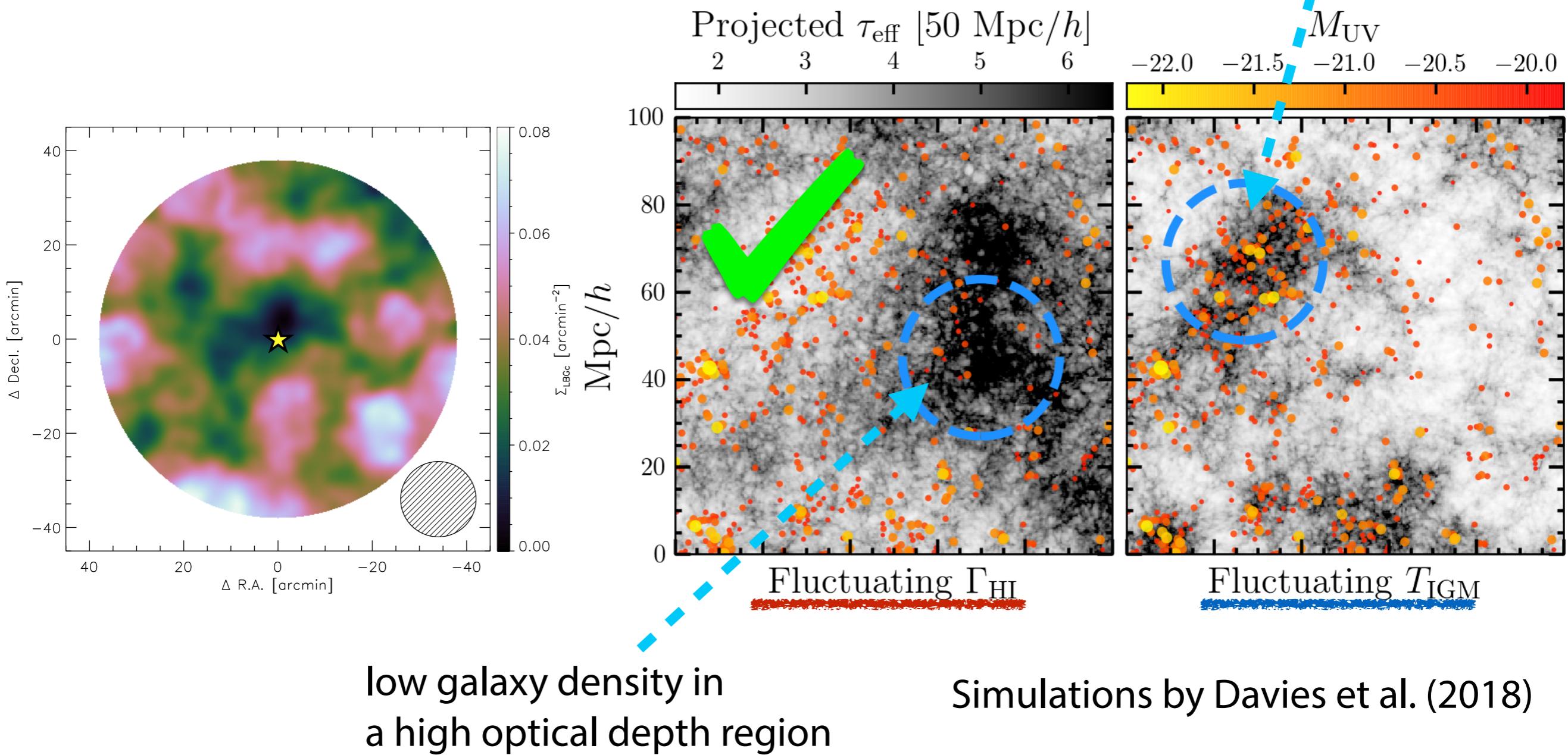
# First result in the J0148+0600 field

The extremely high- $\tau_{\text{eff}}$  region is found to be associated to an underdensity of LBGs!



# Comparisons to models

Our result is consistent with the prediction of the fluctuating- $\Gamma$  model, but appears to disfavor the fluctuating- $T_{\text{IGM}}$  model that predicts an overdensity in a high- $\tau$  region.



# **Summary**

- We are carrying out LBG surveys with HSC around seven quasar fields.
- The first result: evidence of a highly opaque void, giving some constraints on the reionization models.
- Almost all the required data are now under analysis. We will be able to achieve a conclusive statement soon.