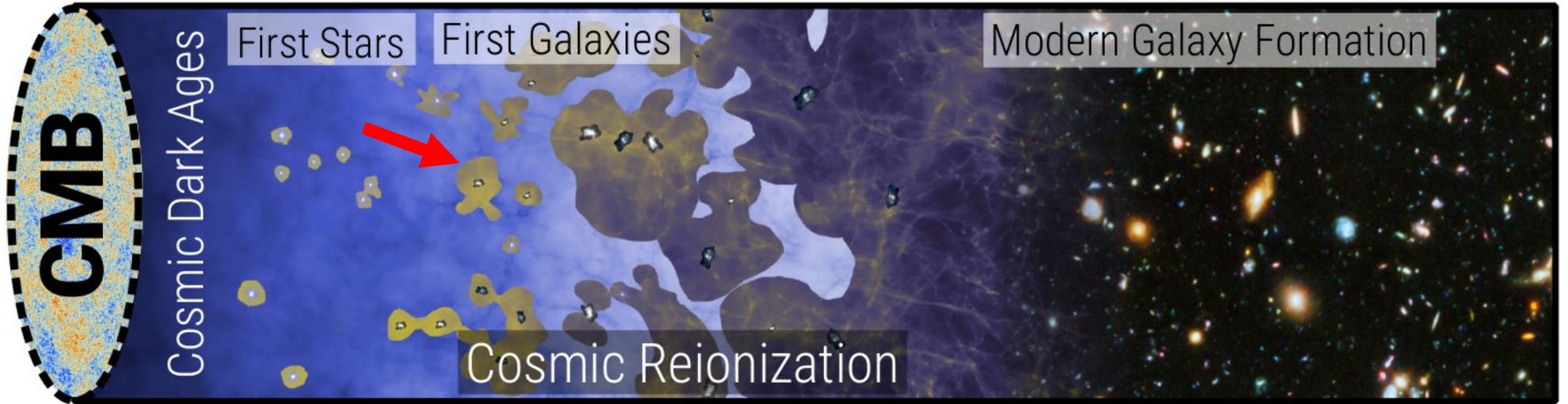
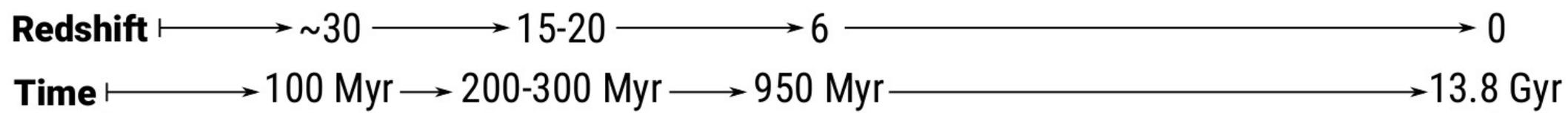


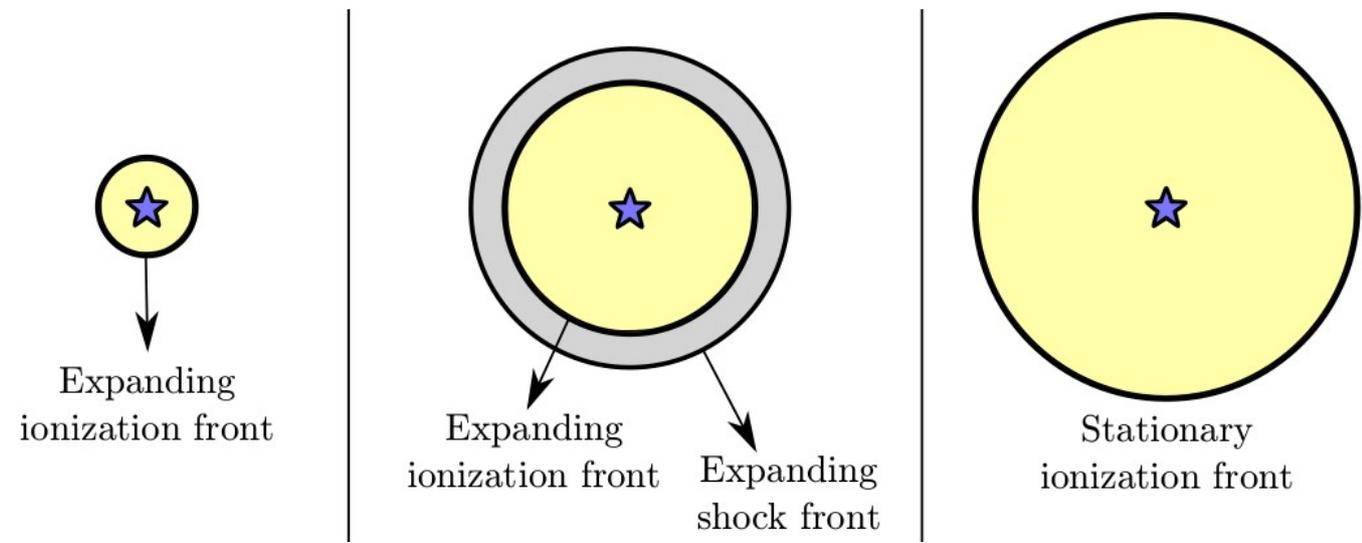
Latest (last?) constraints on the epoch of reionisation from Planck

Stéphane Ilić
IJCLab (Orsay, France)

The epoch of reionisation

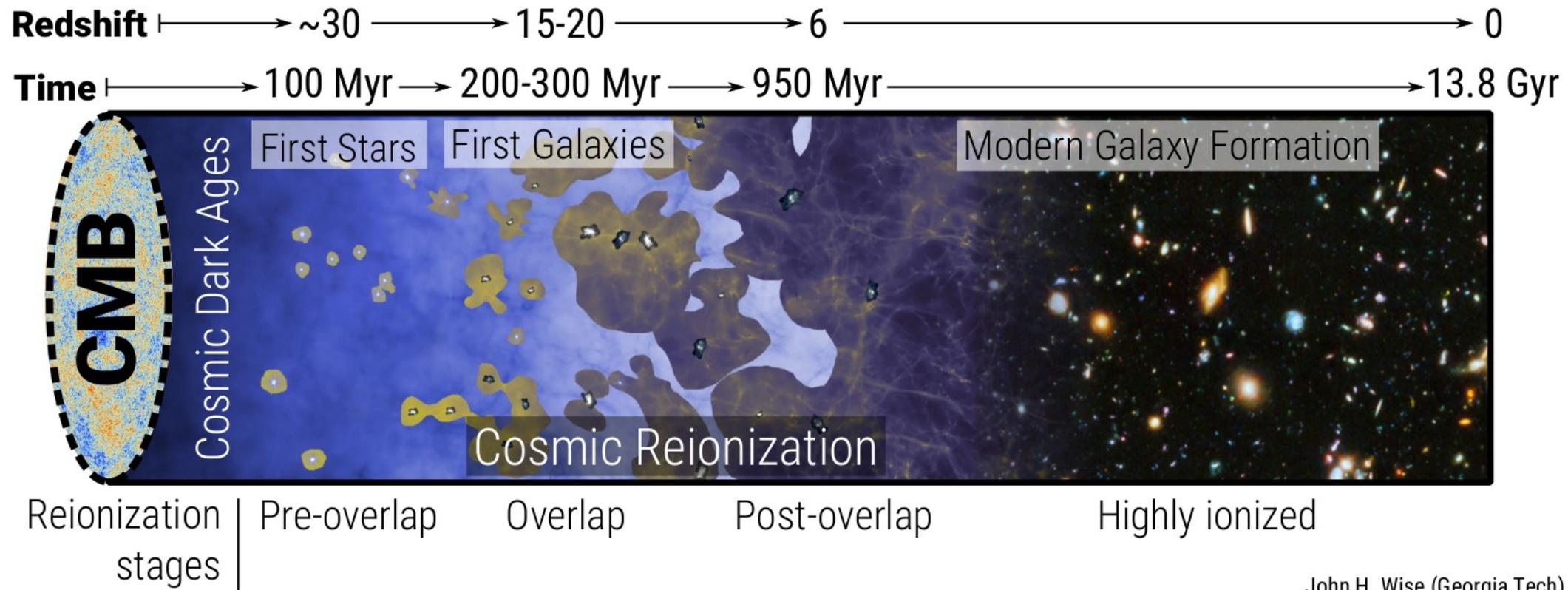


Reionization stages | Pre-overlap | Overlap | Post-overlap | Highly ionized



John H. Wise (Georgia Tech)

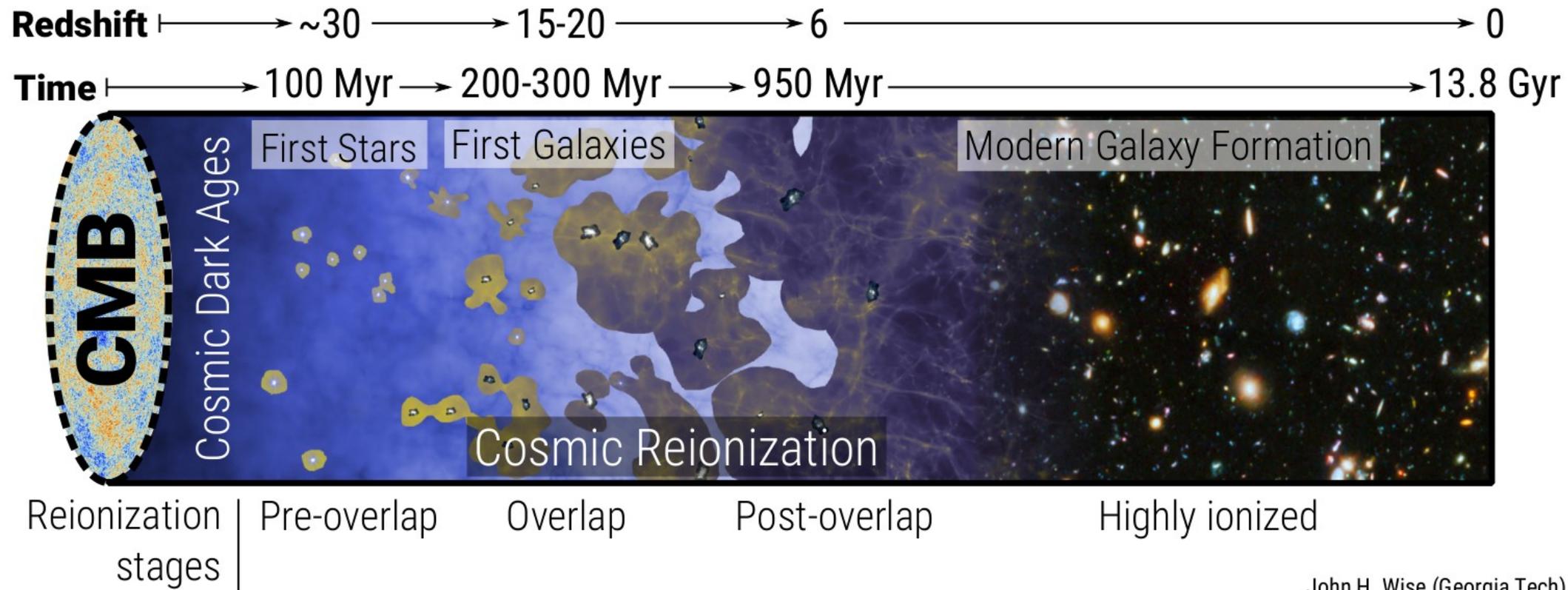
The epoch of reionisation



John H. Wise (Georgia Tech)

The transition from the neutral intergalactic medium (IGM = H + He) left after the Universe recombined at $z \sim 1100$ to the fully ionised IGM observed today

The epoch of reionisation

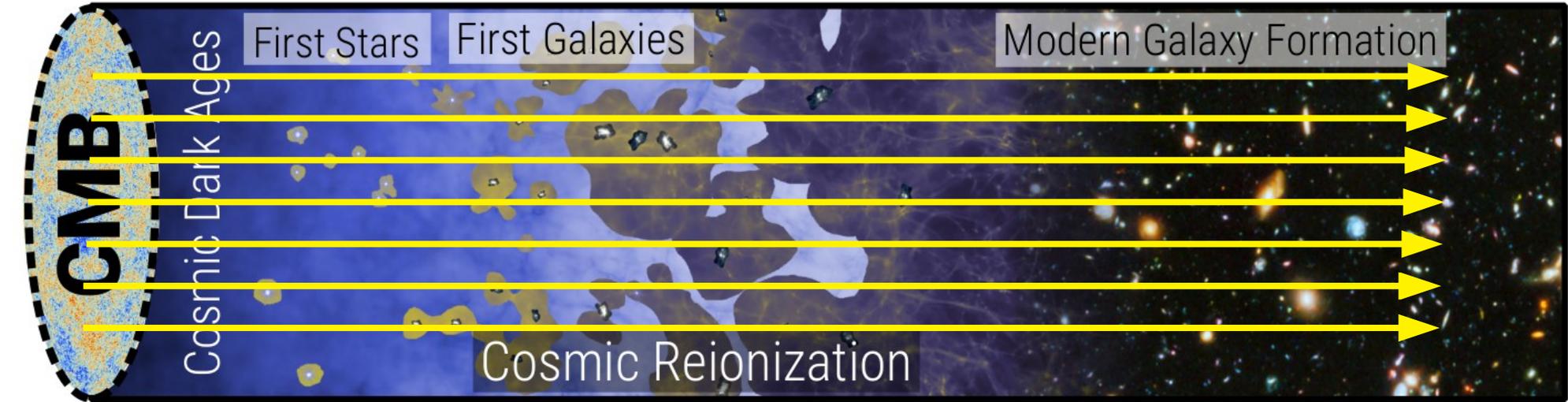
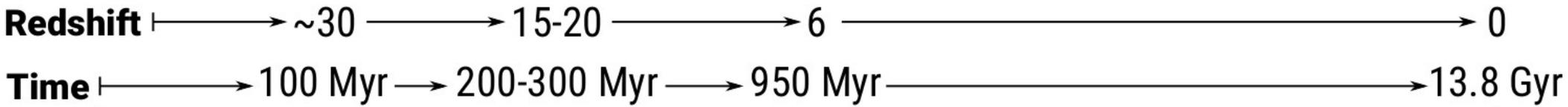


John H. Wise (Georgia Tech)

Decades later, still many open questions:

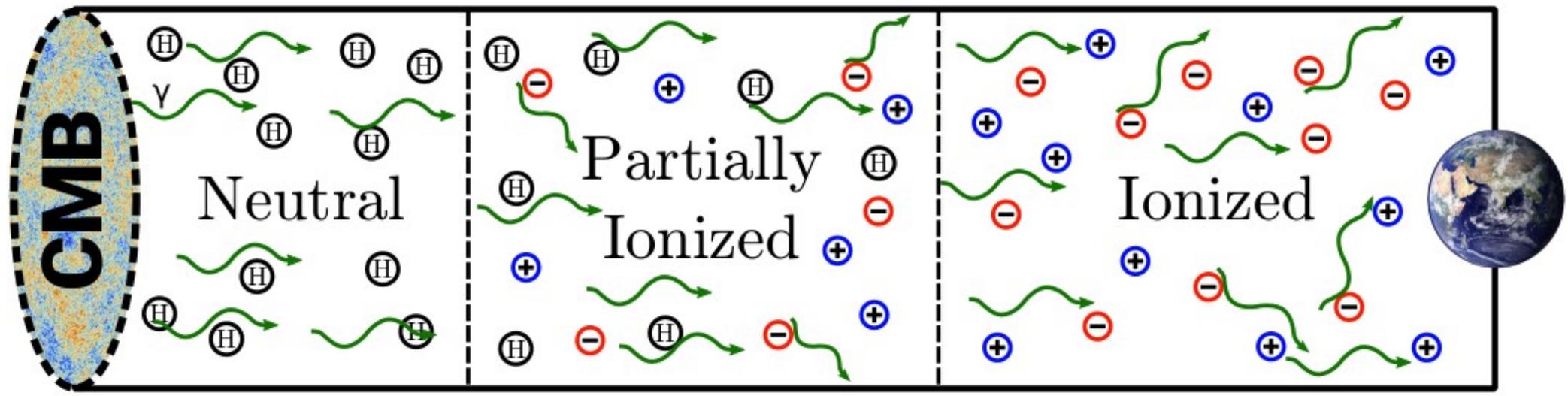
- **WHEN:** When did it happen? How long did it last?
- **WHO:** What were the sources responsible?
- **HOW:** How did it proceed? Was it gradual or sudden?
What was its topology? Was it homogeneous or patchy?

Reionisation & the CMB

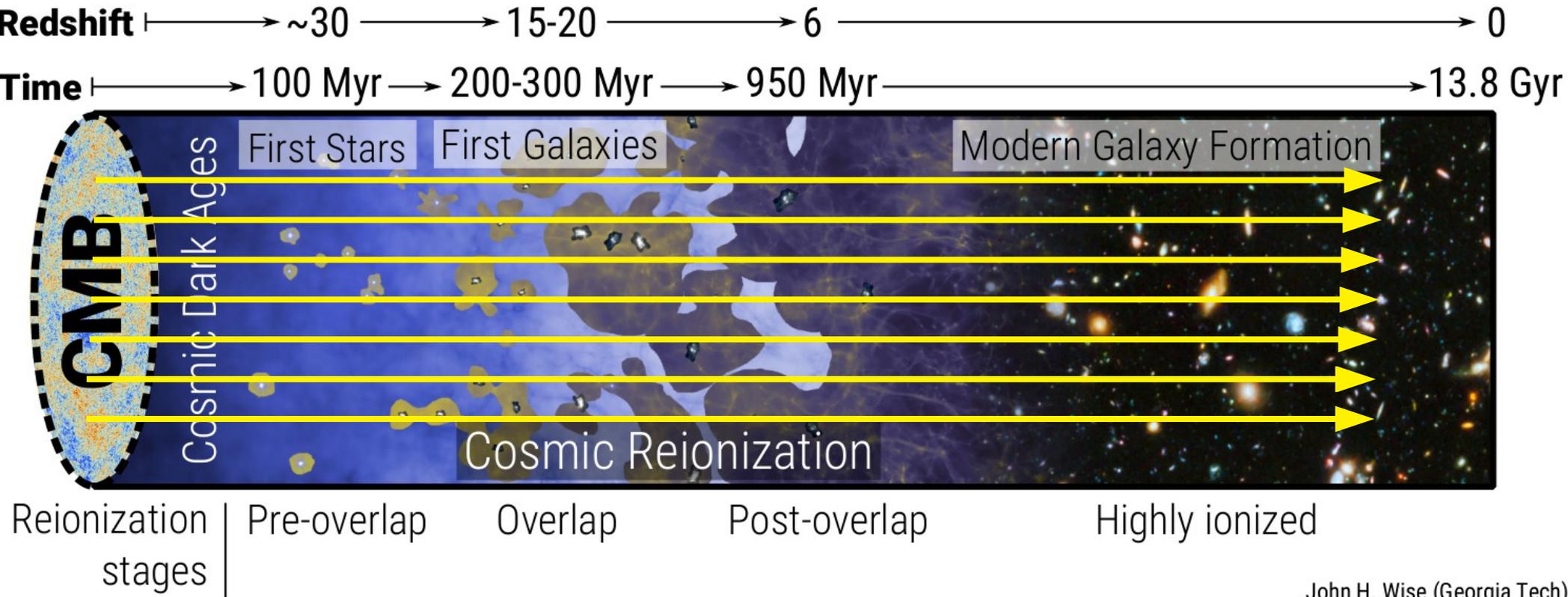


Reionization stages | Pre-overlap | Overlap | Post-overlap | Highly ionized

John H. Wise (Georgia Tech)



Reionisation & the CMB



John H. Wise (Georgia Tech)

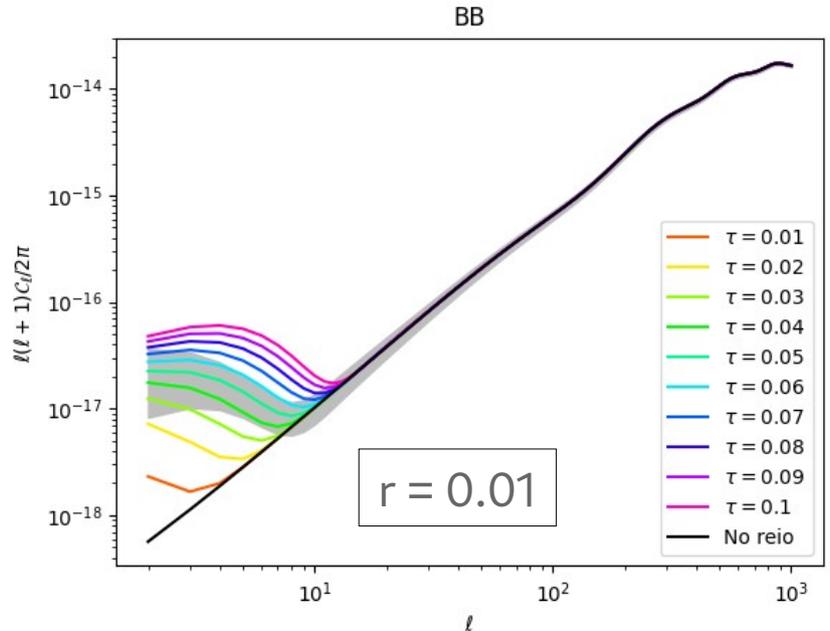
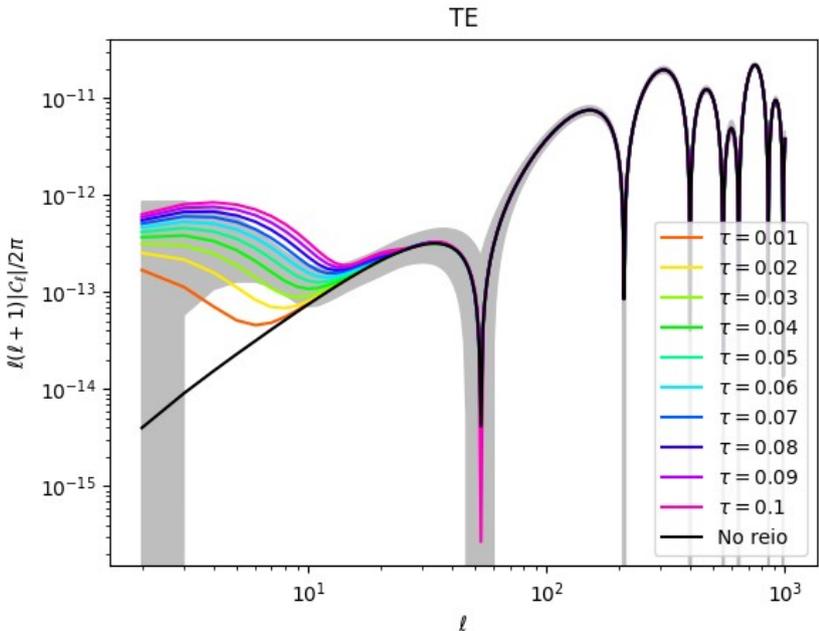
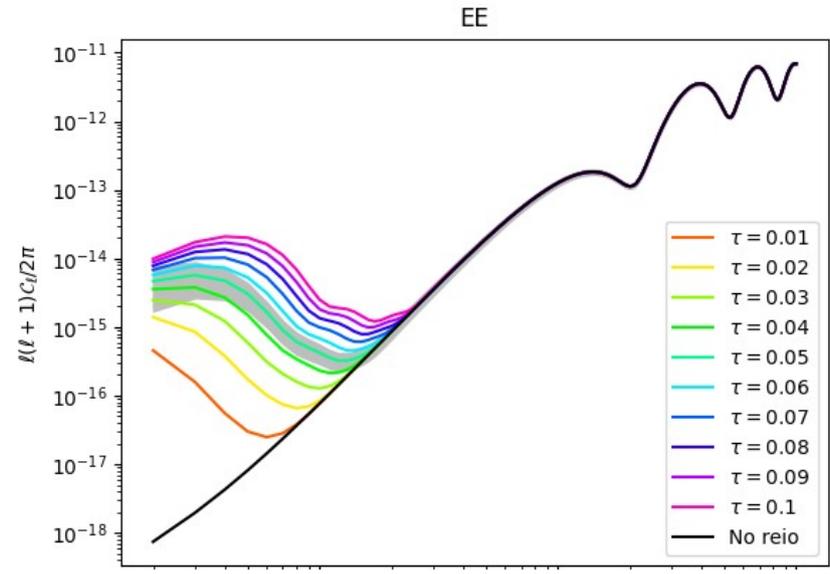
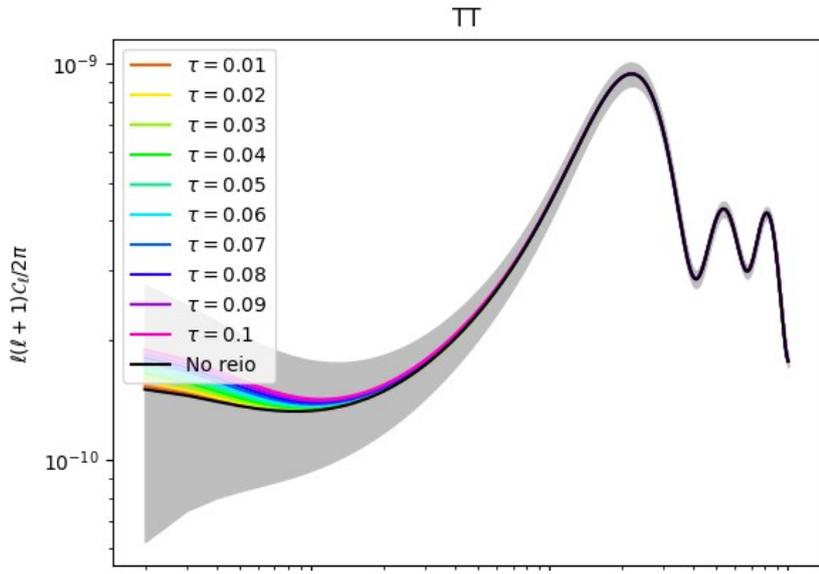
$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} a n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

↖ Density of free electrons

Probability for a CMB photon to be scattered = $1 - \exp(-\tau)$

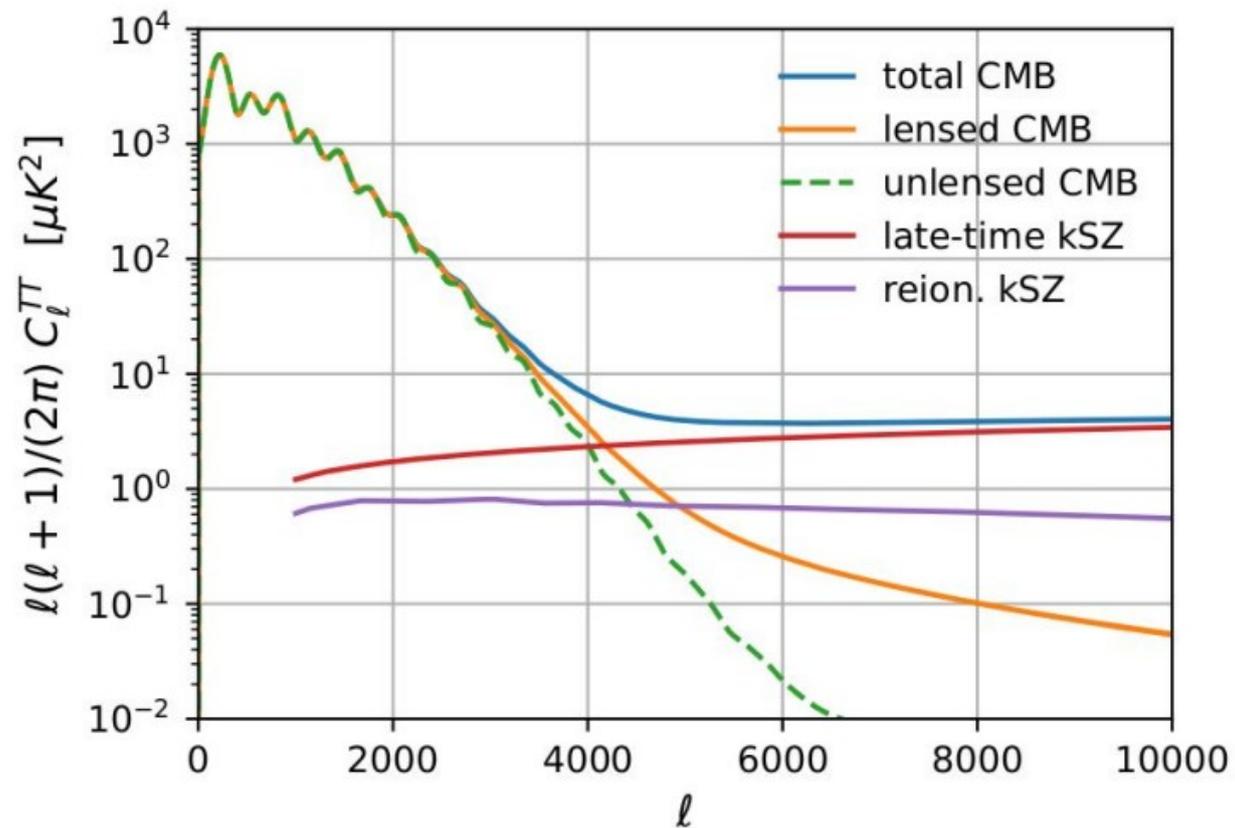
Effects of reionisation on the CMB

Impact on all CMB angular power spectra:



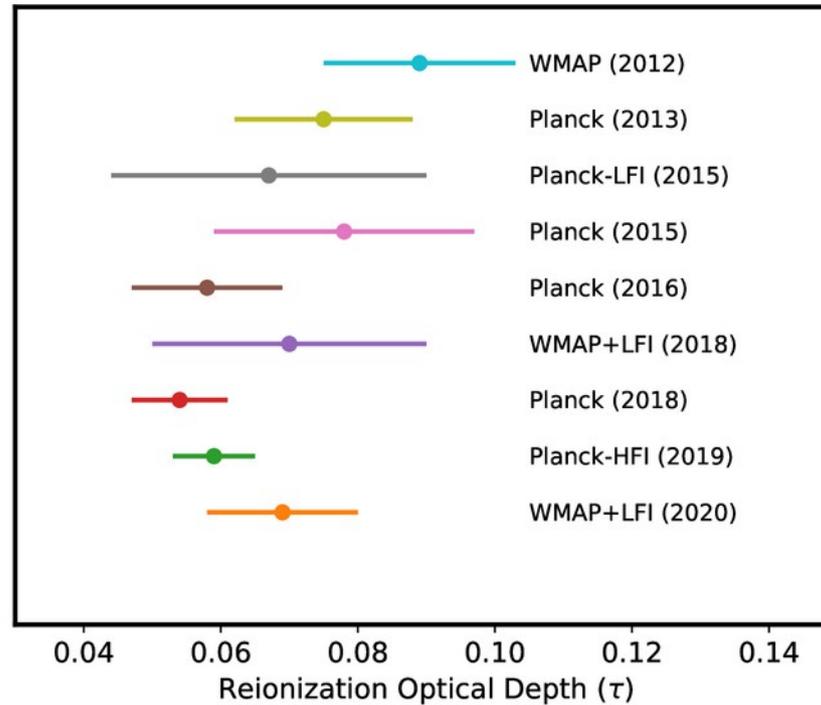
Reionisation & the CMB

Kinetic Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (kSZ) effect

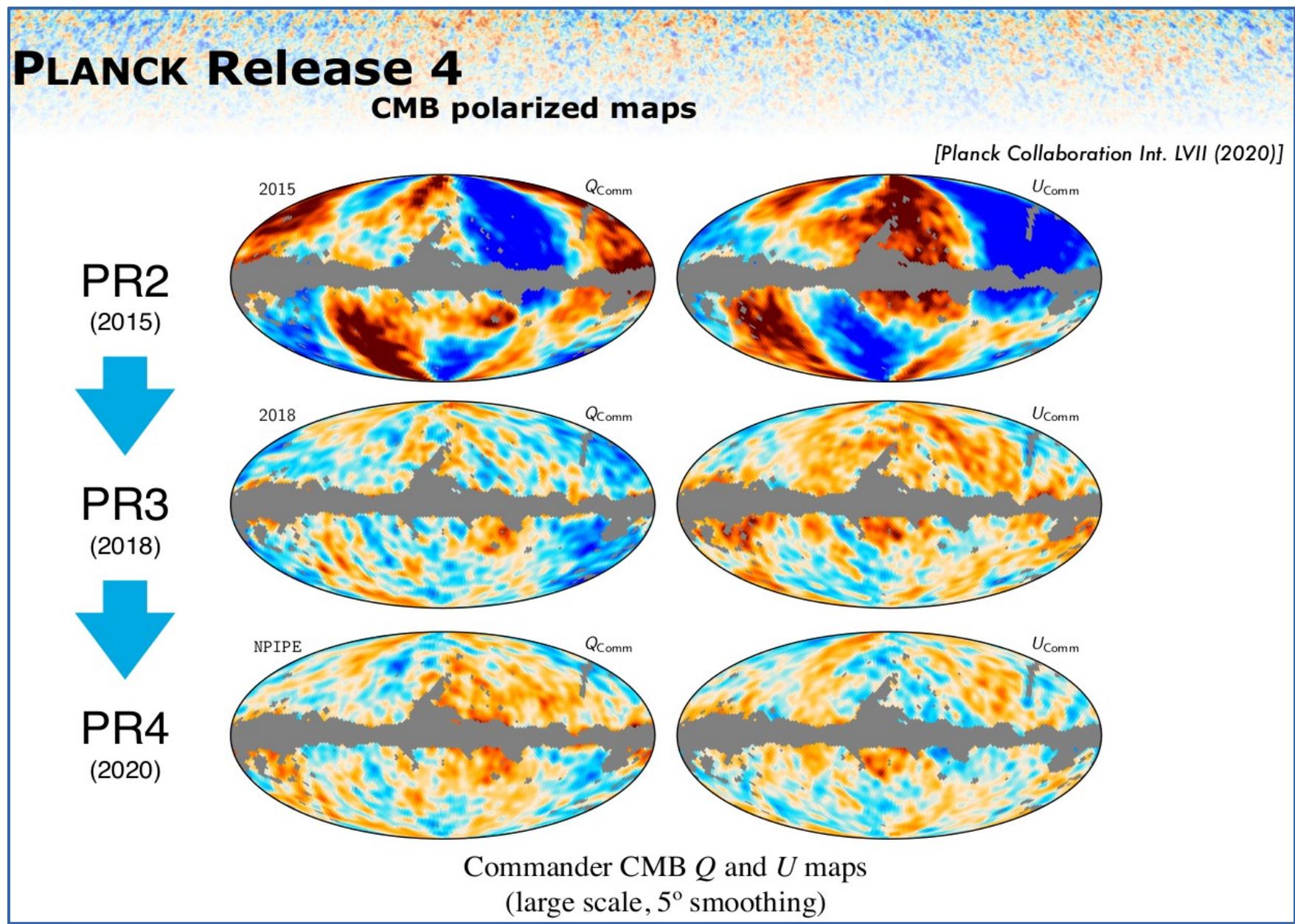


Current reionisation constraints

$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} an_e \sigma_T d\eta$$



Revisiting large-scale CMB constraints



Why studying reionisation with large-scale CMB?

- Amplitude of matter fluctuations (A_s/σ_8) strongly degenerate with reionisation optical depth
- Neutrinos mass and hierarchy: impact of neutrinos hard to estimate without a good handle on the matter power spectrum
- Reionisation can potentially complicate the detection of inflationary signatures in the CMB

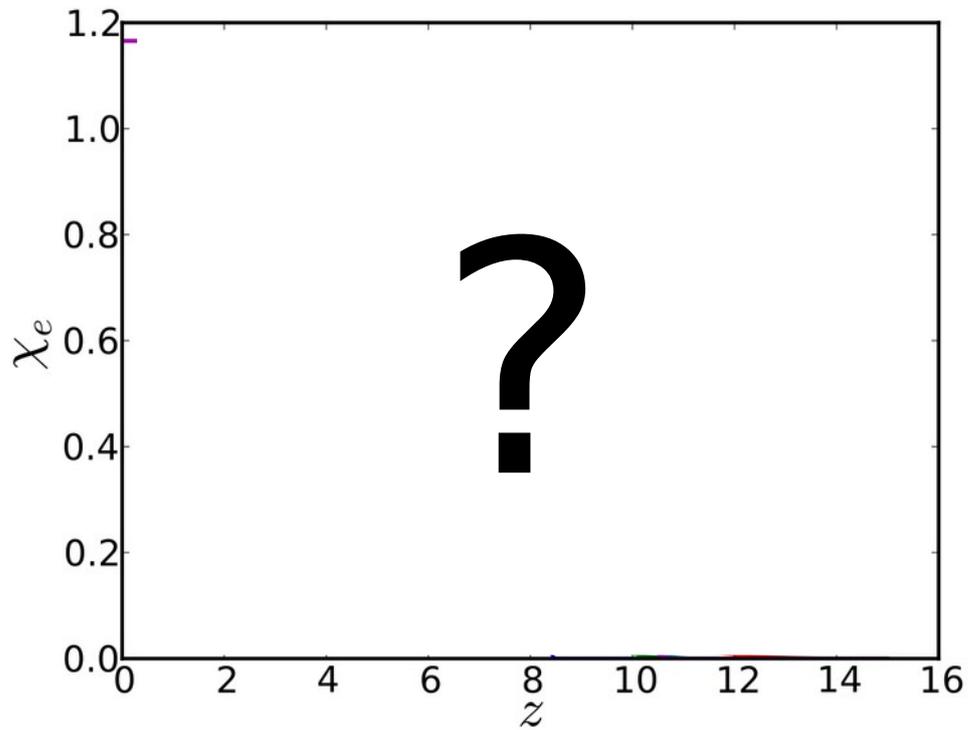
Ilić et al. in prep: PR4 constraints on reionisation

- Reassess in depth sensitivity of Planck on optical depth
- Explore constraints beyond instantaneous reionisation
- Determine the impact of the choice of model

Modeling reionisation

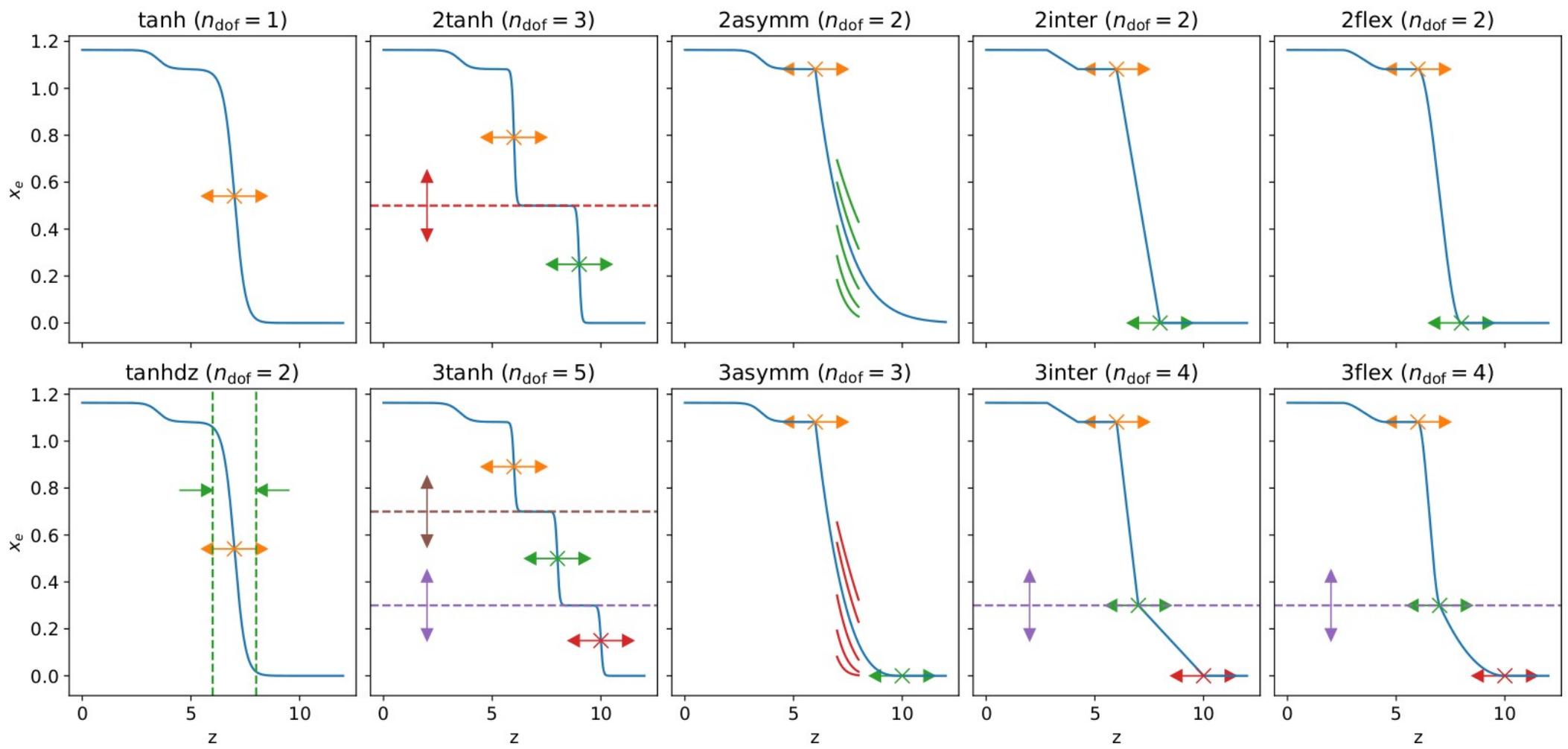
$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

Free electron density

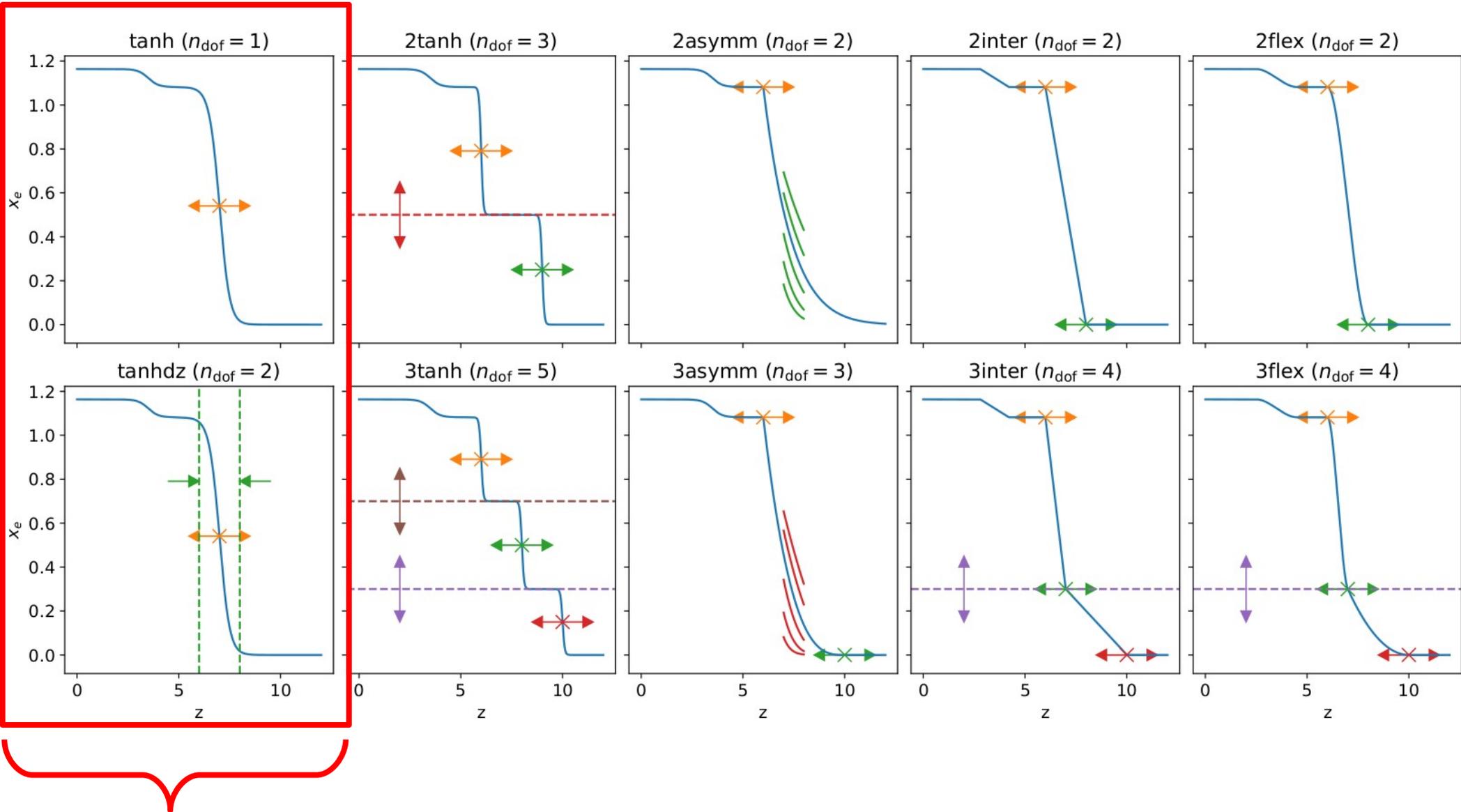


χ_e = ionisation fraction as a function of the redshift

Modeling reionisation

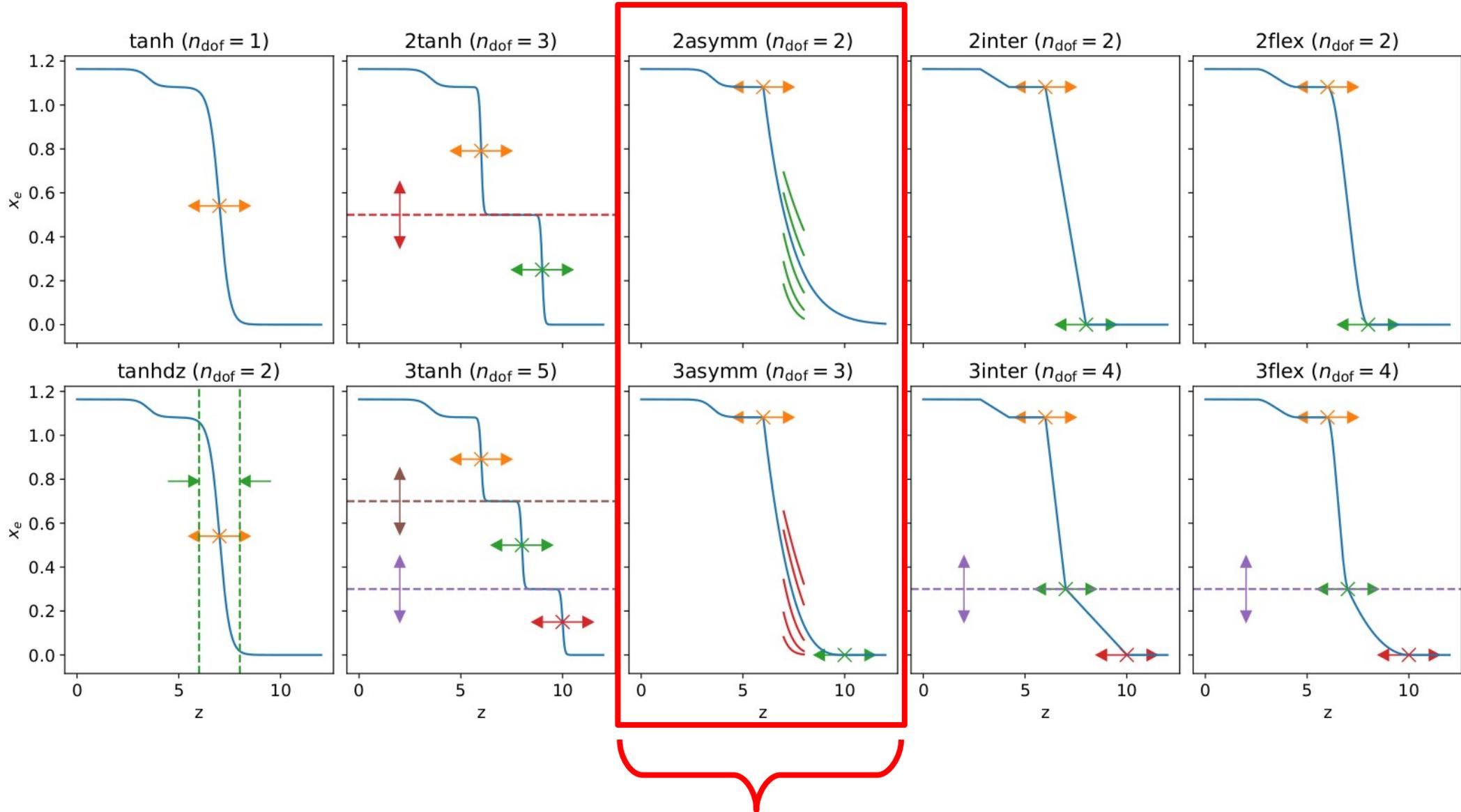


Modeling reionisation



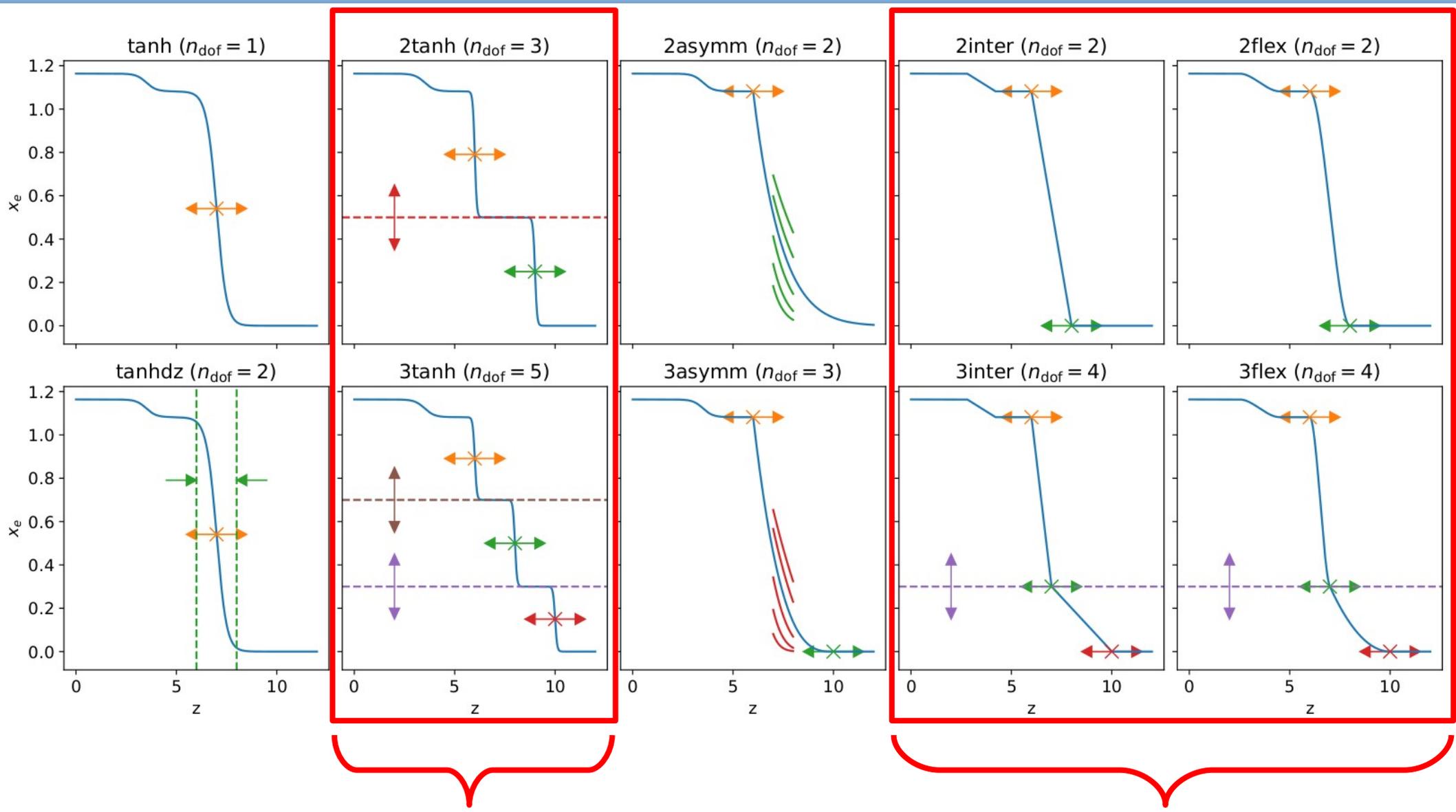
(Standard) symmetric models, tanh-based

Modeling reionisation



Asymmetric models, phenomenological,
emulating e.g. 2 populations of ionising sources

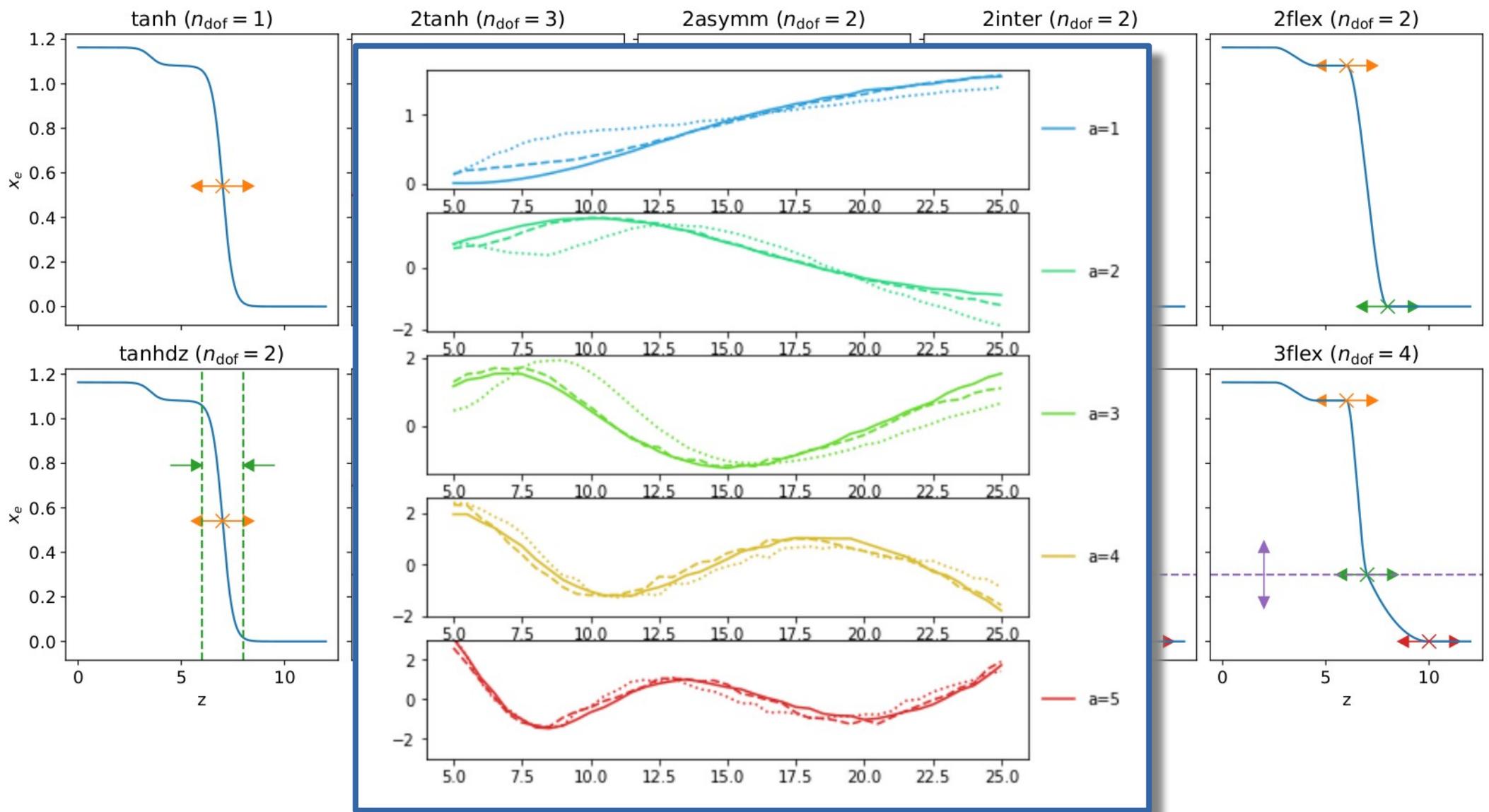
Modeling reionisation



Model-independent approaches :

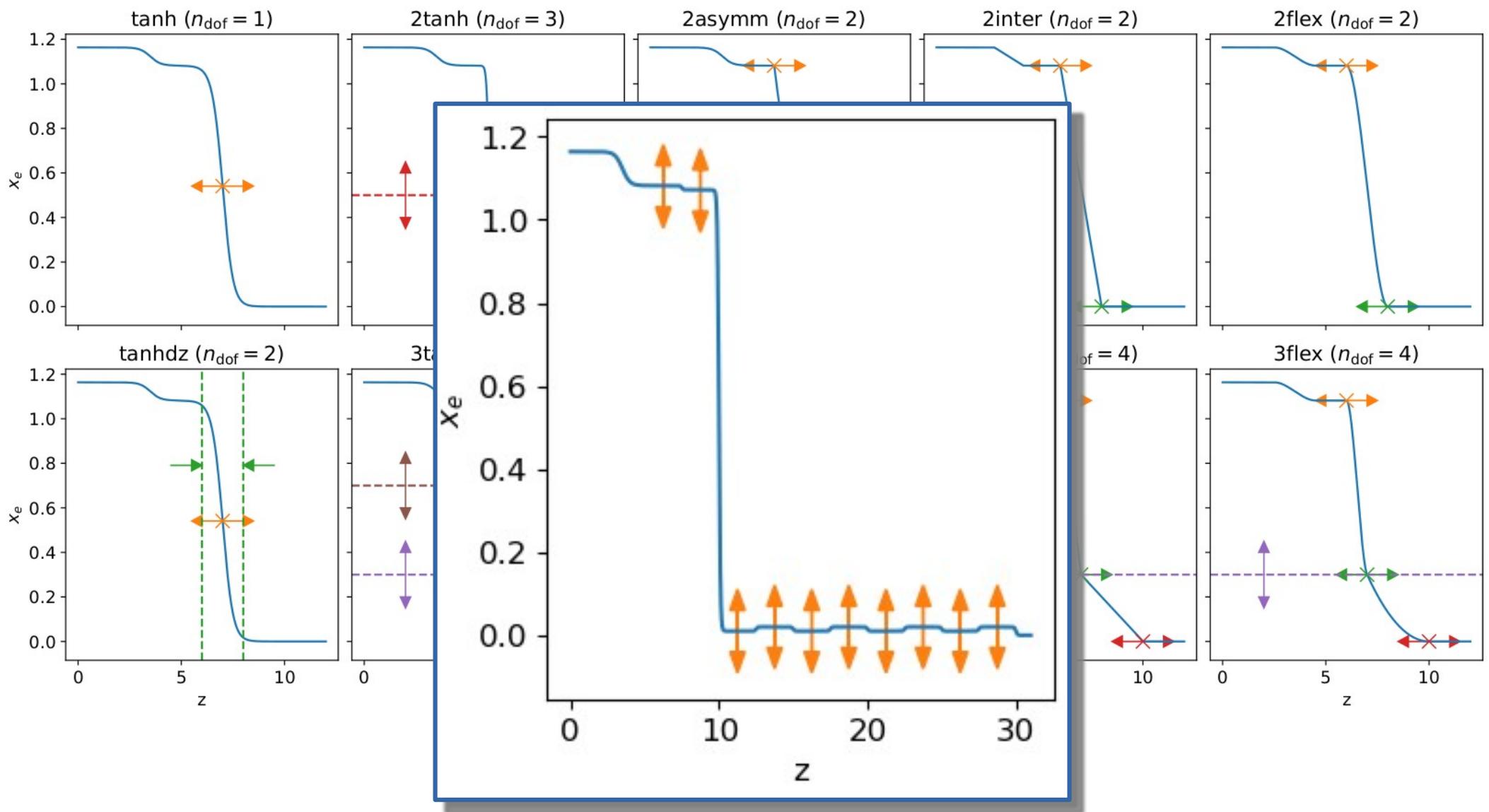
binned $x_e(z)$, interpolating polynomials (linear & PCHIP)

Modeling reionisation



+ Principal Component Analysis

Modeling reionisation



+ Reference 10 bins model

Data:

Planck Public Release 4, lollipop & hillipop

- low-ell polarization data only
- low-ell & high-ell temperature and polarization data

Theory:

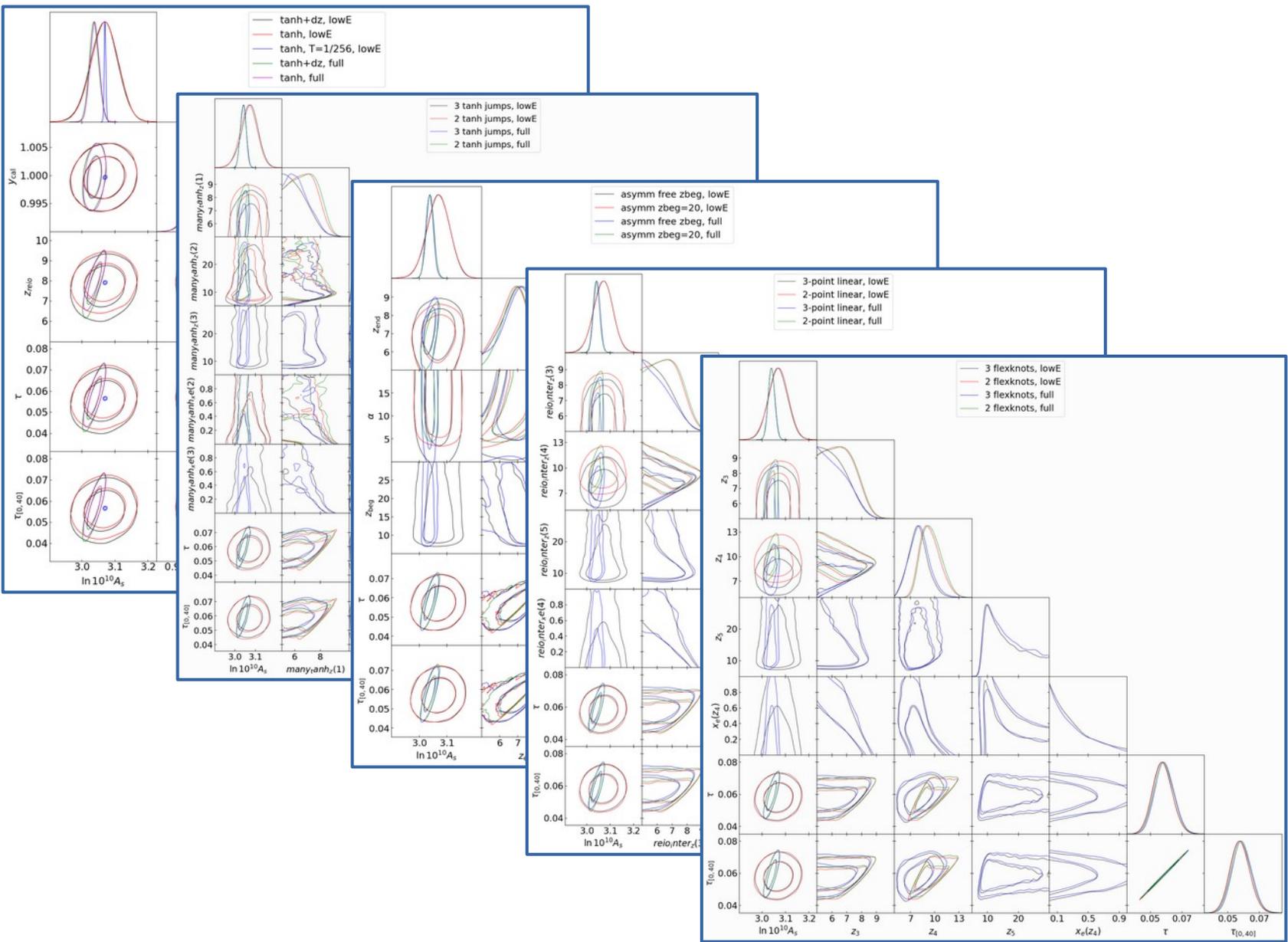
Custom version of Boltzmann code CLASS

(github.com/s-ilic/class_reio)

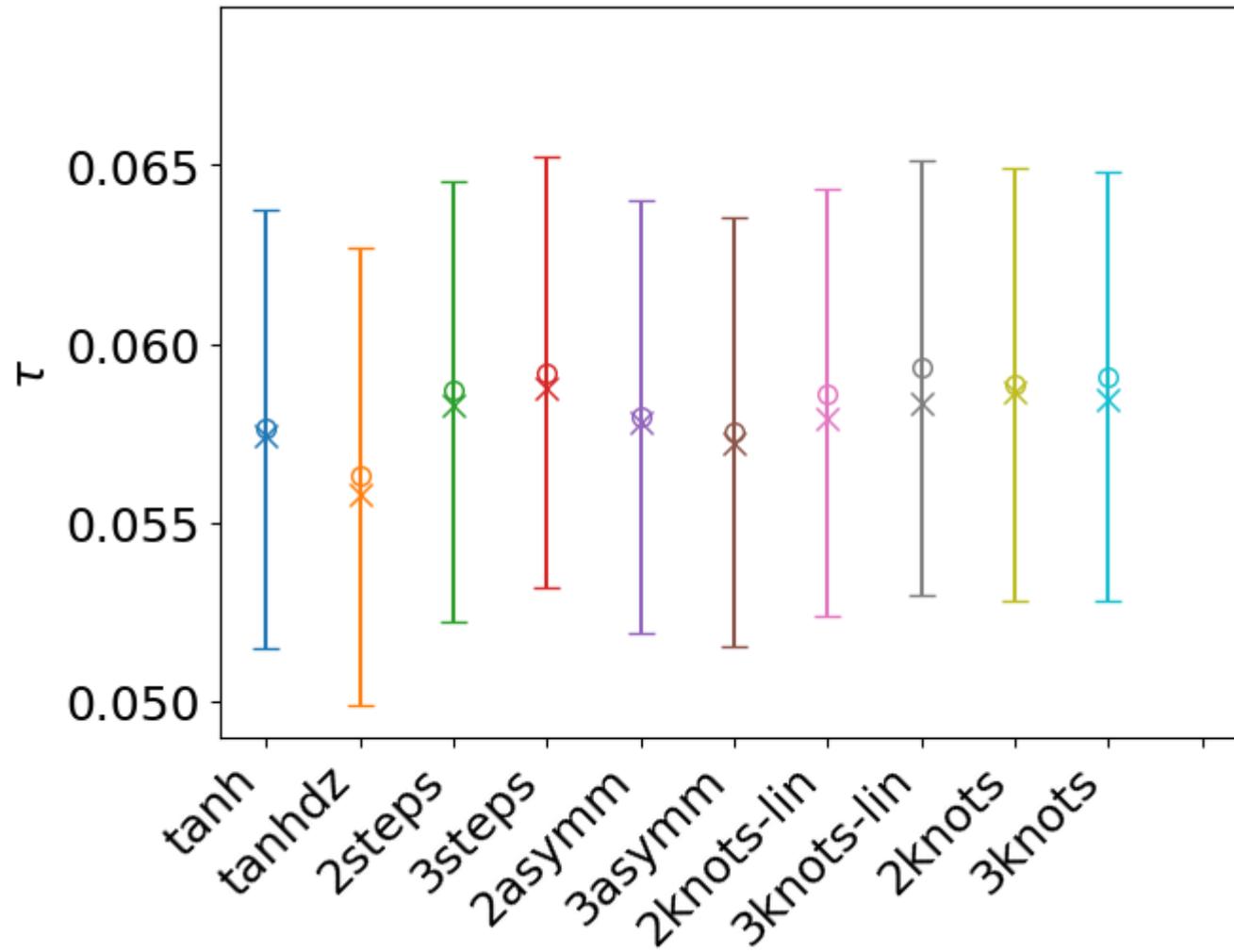
Sampler/pipeline:

Ensemble sampling Markov Chains Monte Carlo via ECLAIR (github.com/s-ilic/ECLAIR)
(soon-to-be GPU compatible/accelerated)

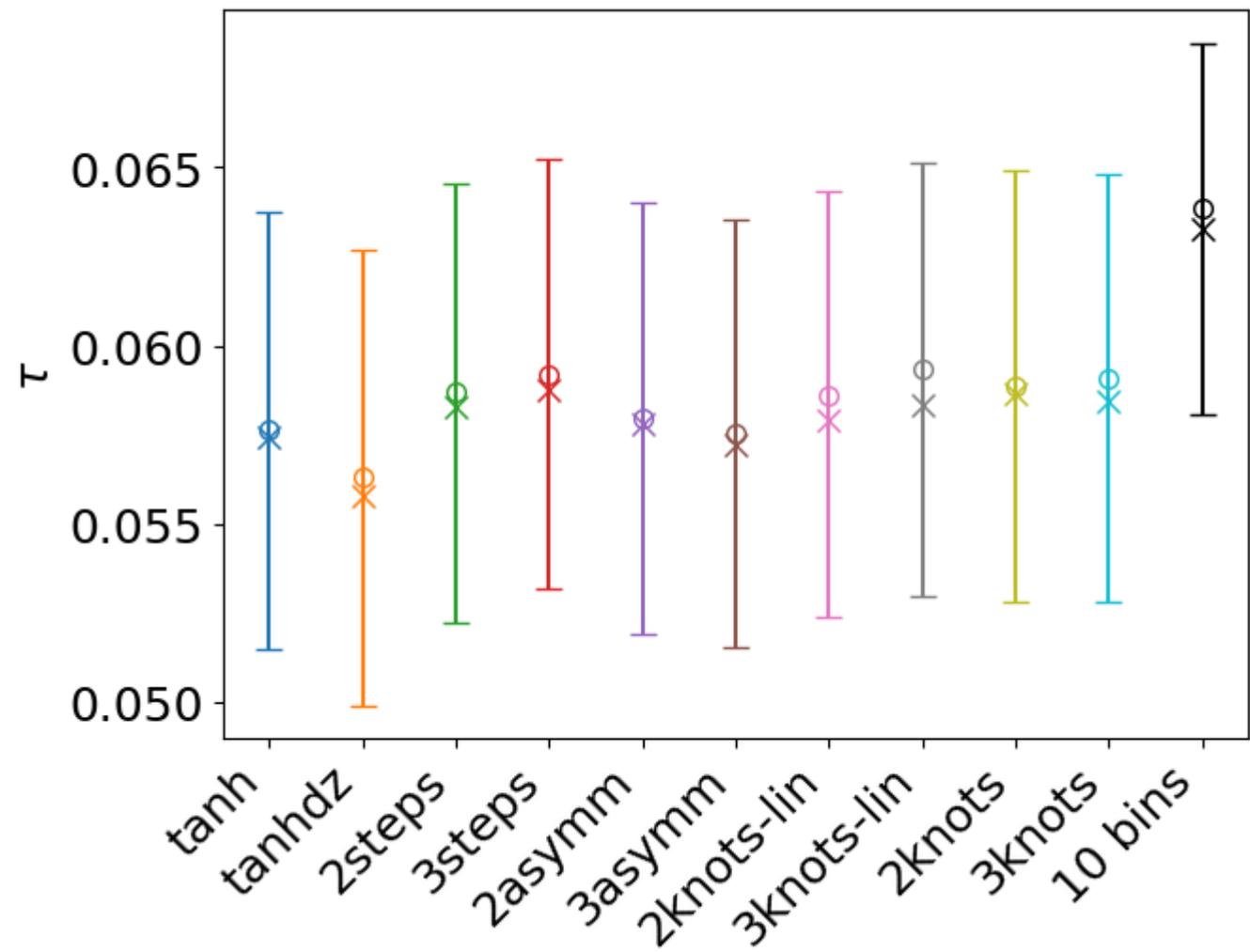
Constraints on reionisation parameters



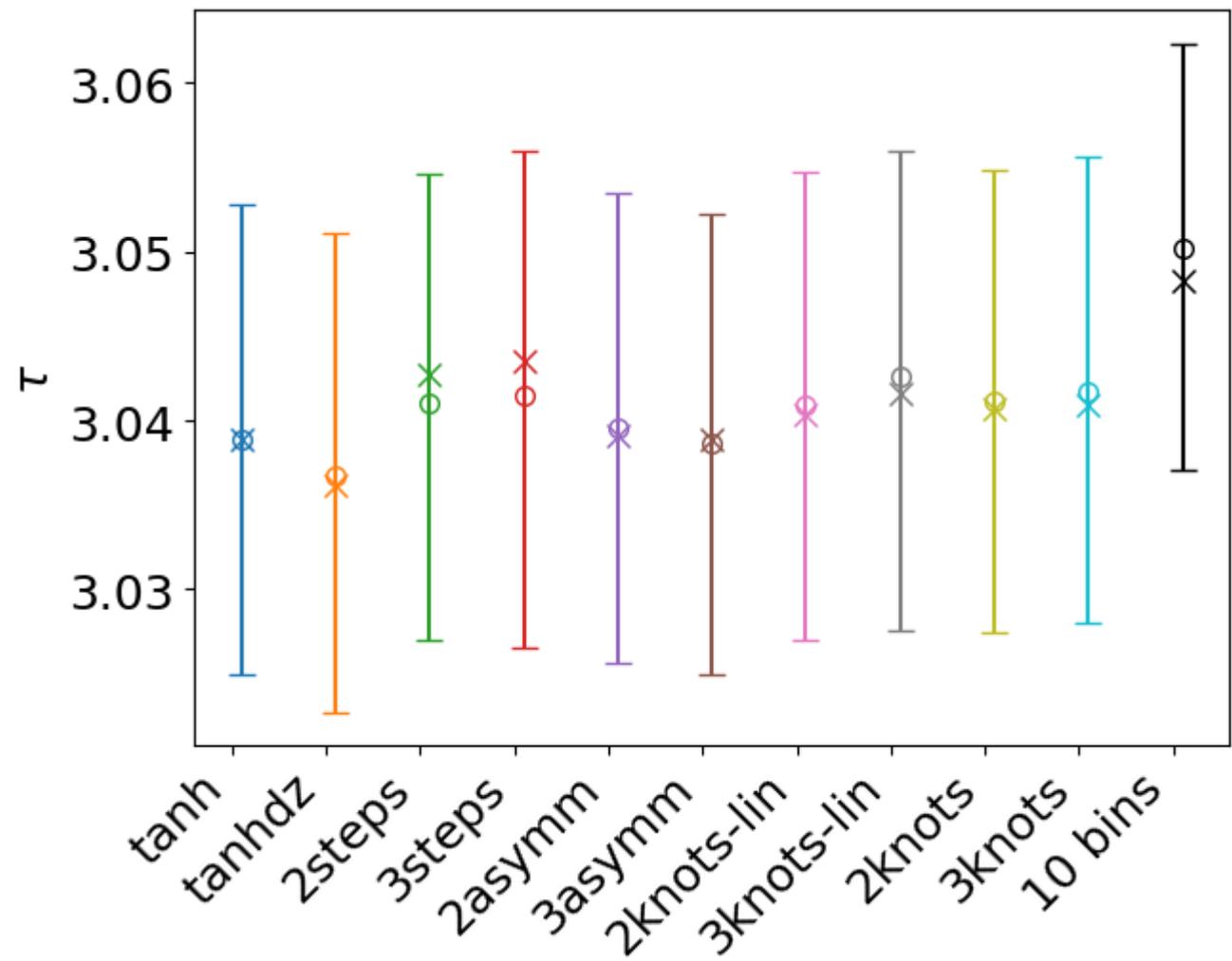
Constraints on τ



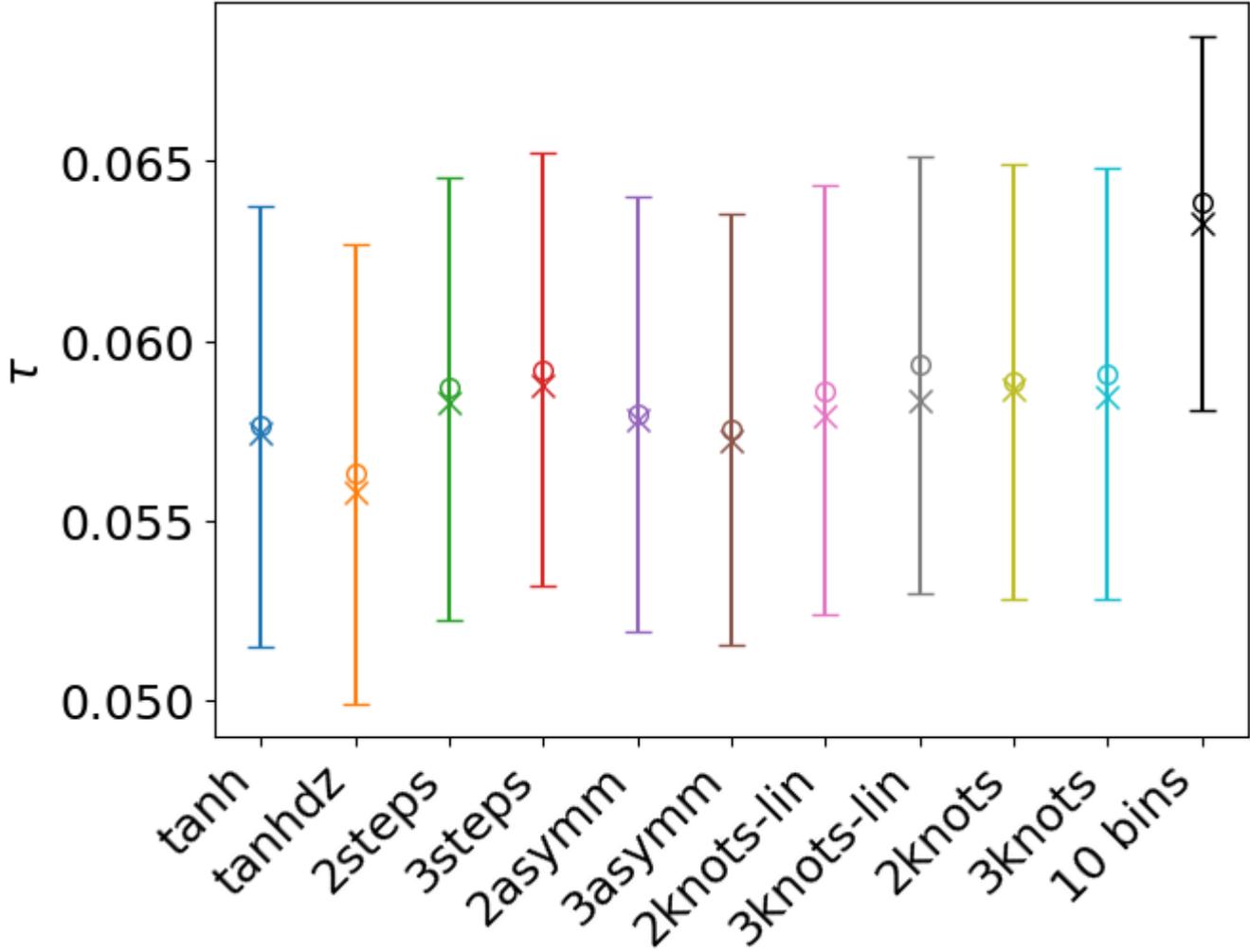
Constraints on τ



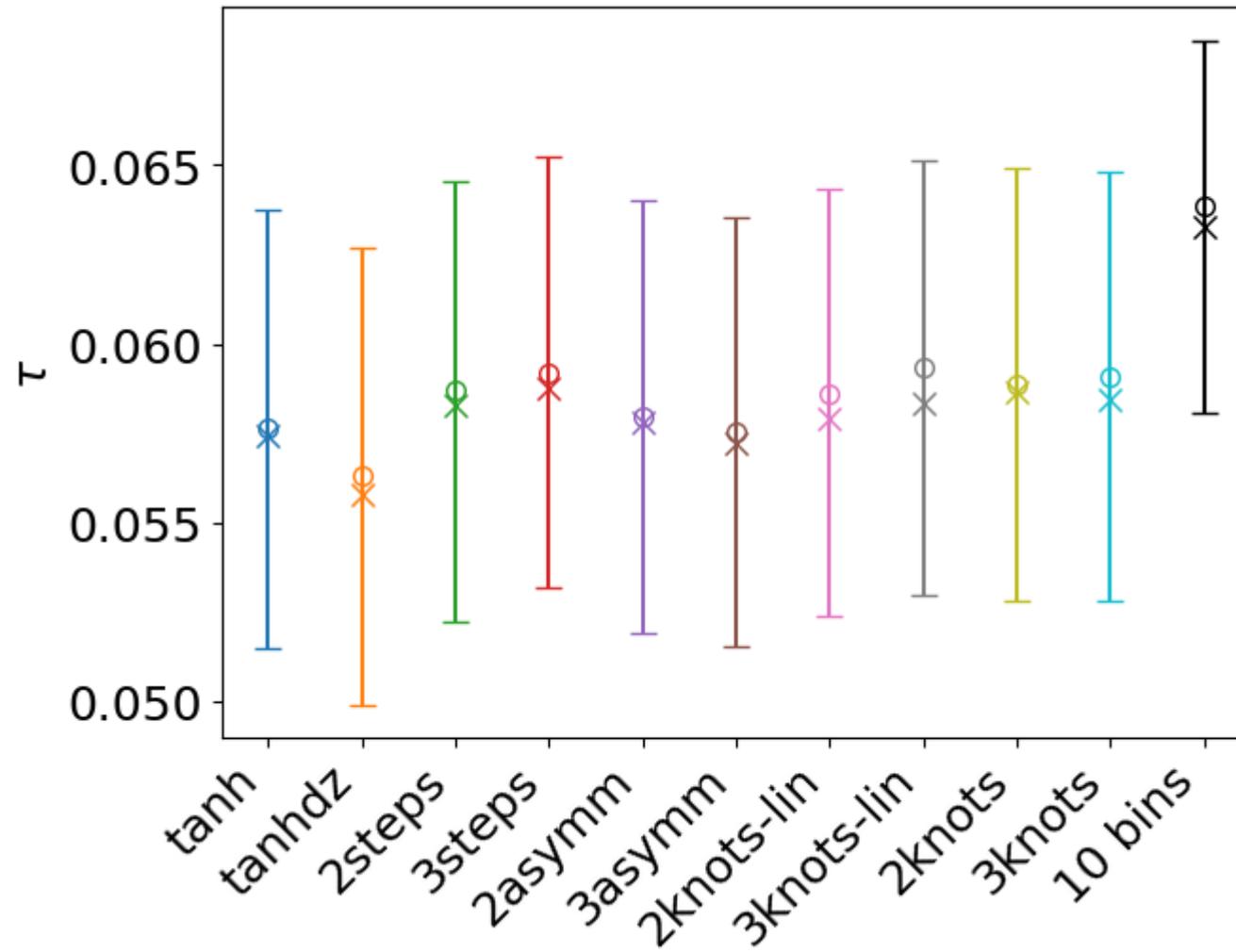
Constraints on A_s



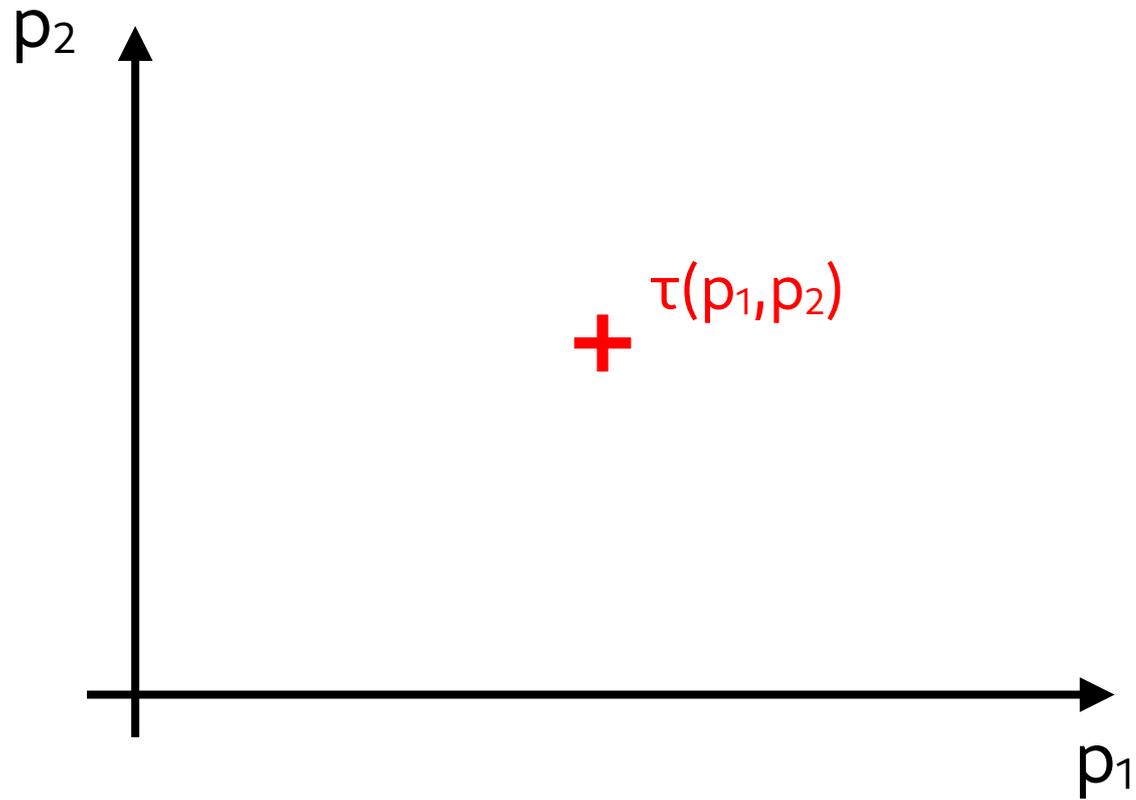
Constraints on τ



Effects of an implicit prior on τ

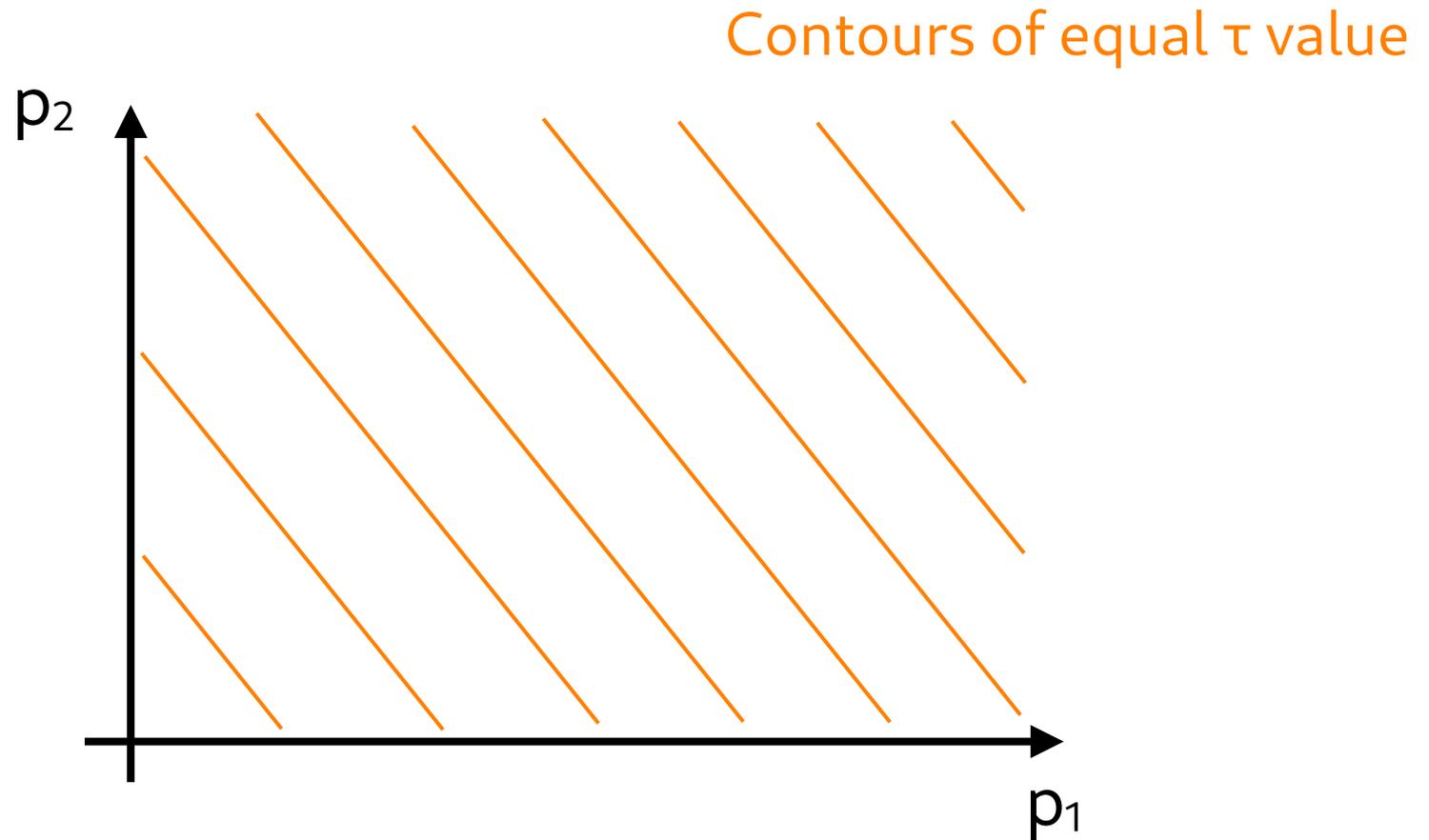


Influence of model choice on τ prior



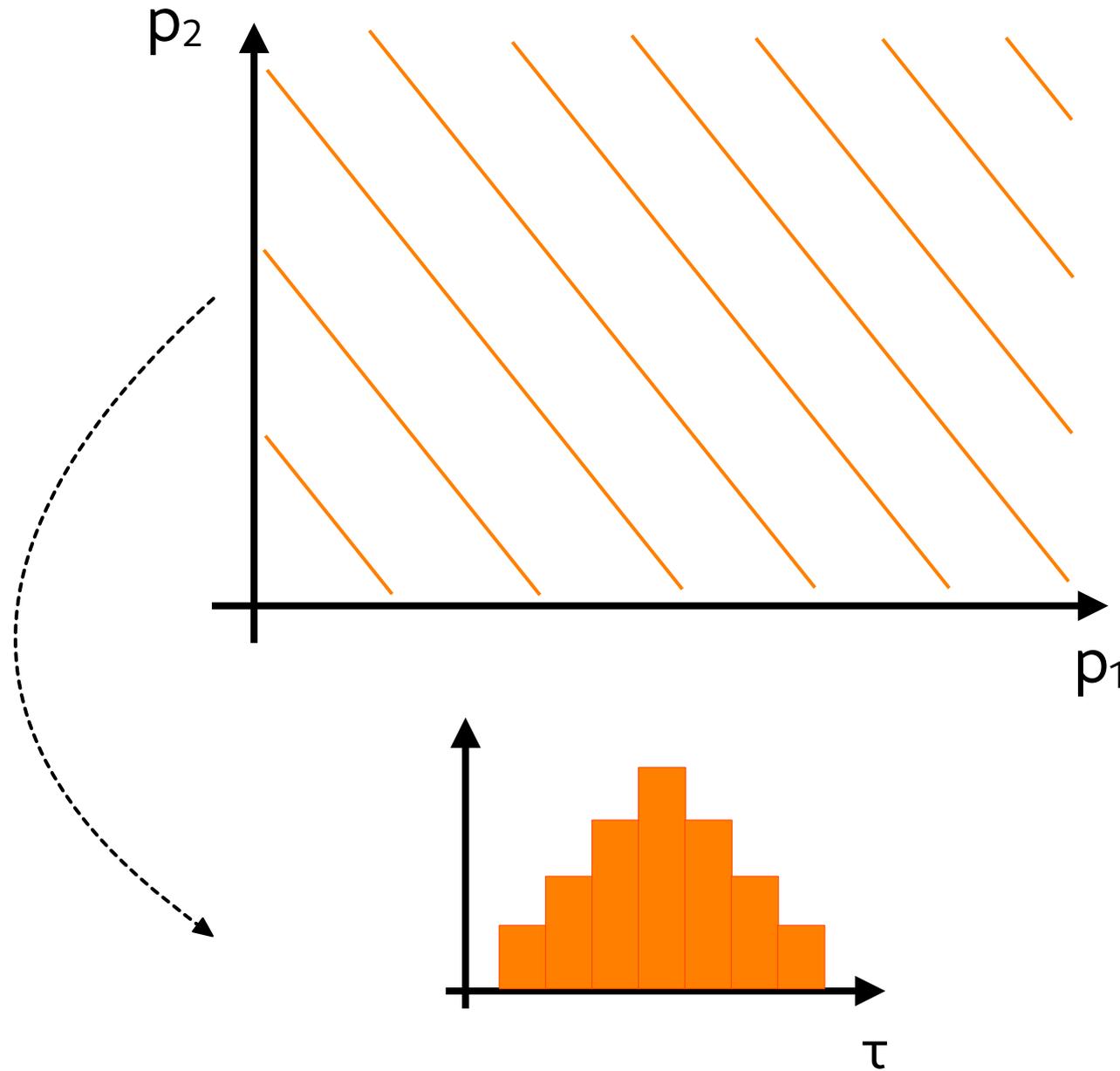
2-parameter
reionisation model

Influence of model choice on τ prior

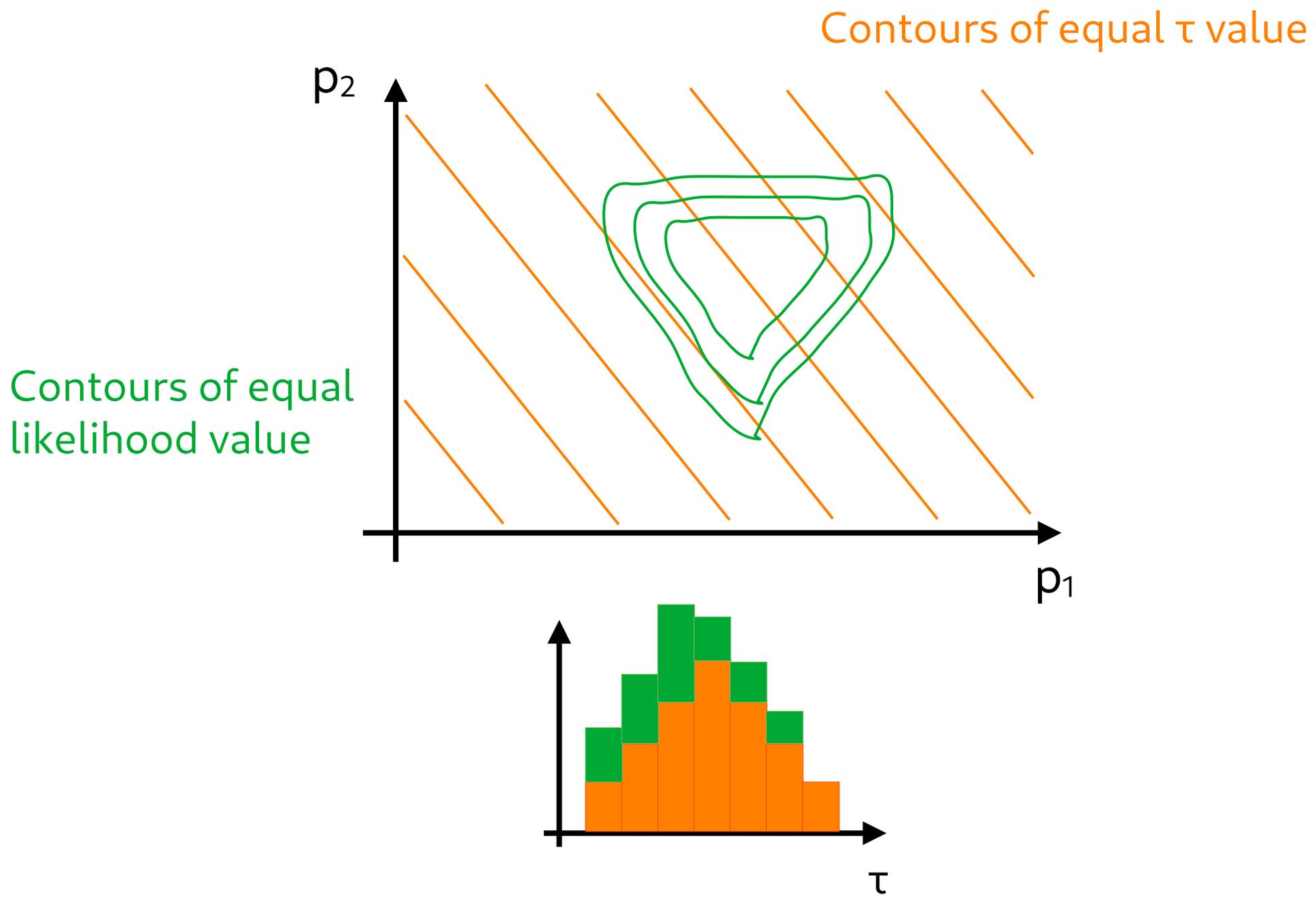


Influence of model choice on τ prior

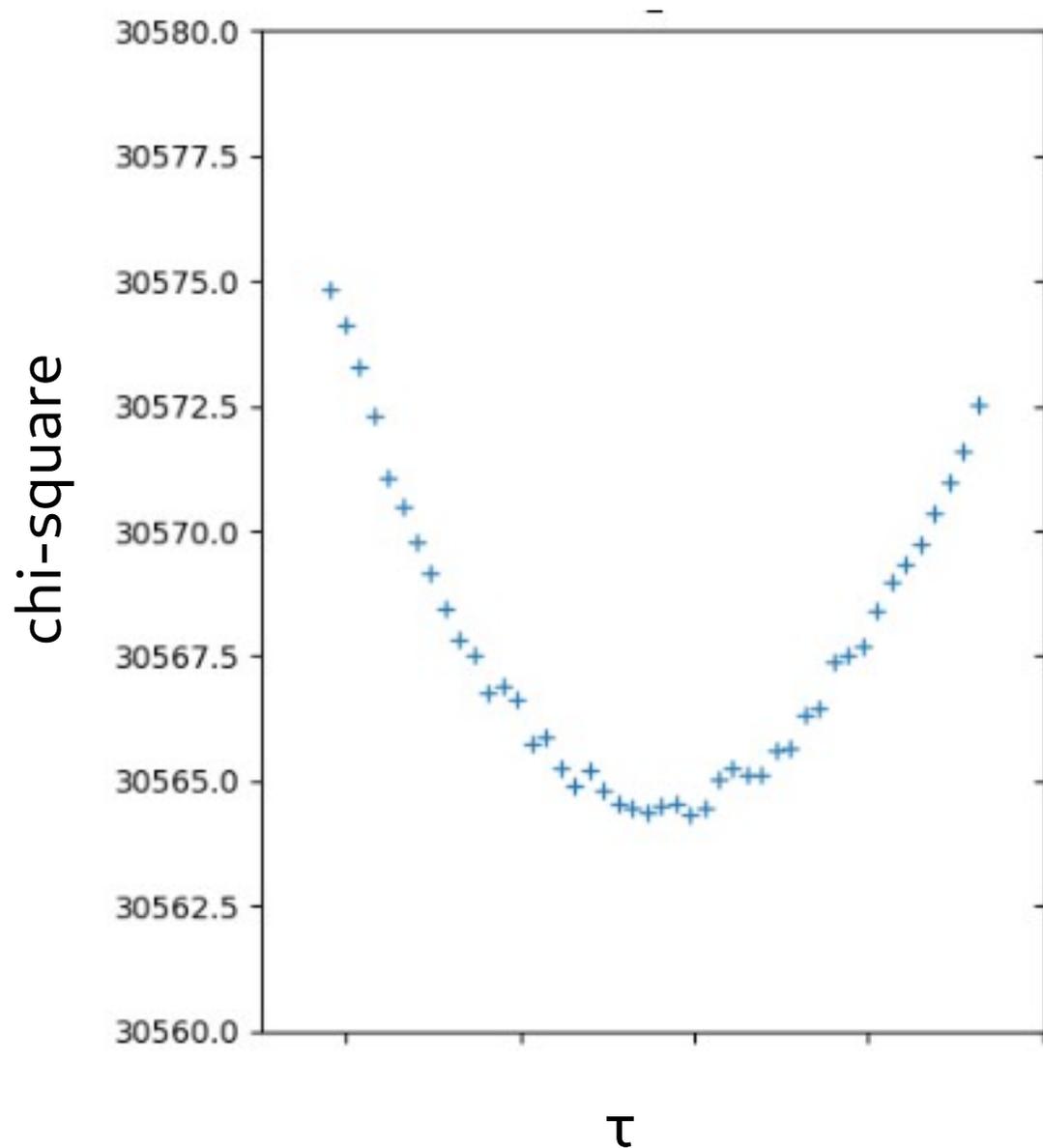
Contours of equal τ value



Influence of model choice on τ prior

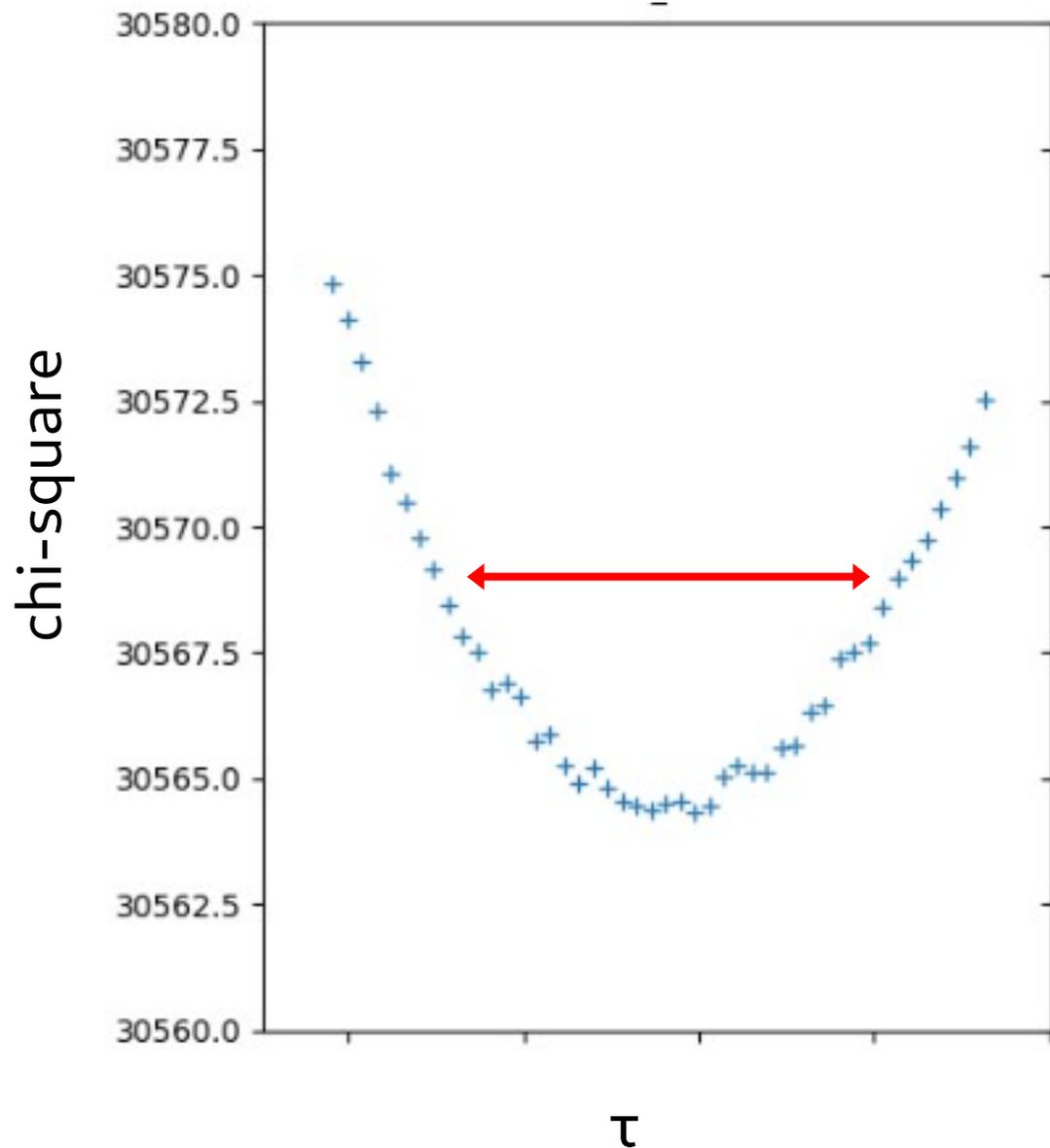


Profile likelihood method



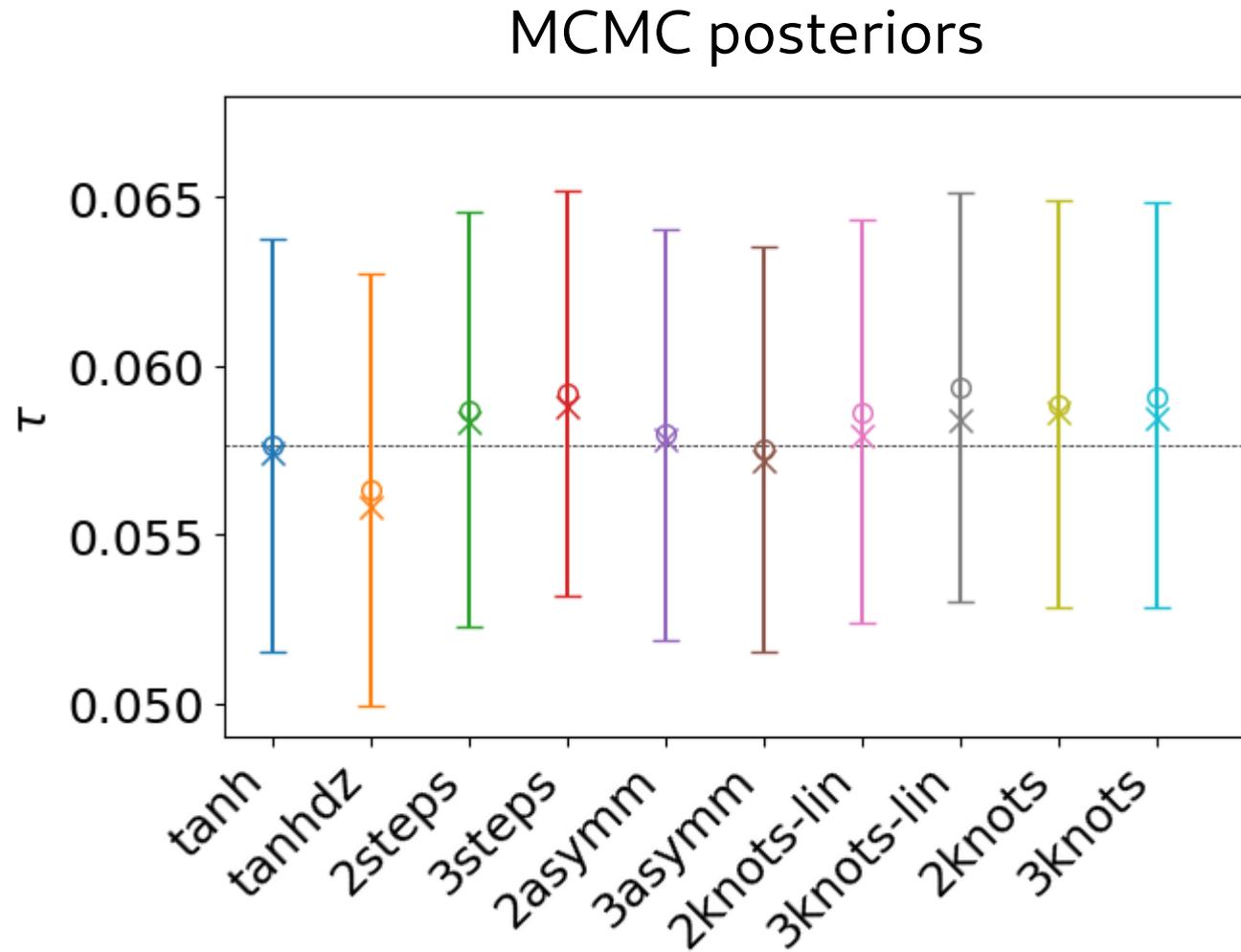
Given a fixed grid of τ values, find for each of them the best possible model by minimizing the chi-square across all other free parameters

Profile likelihood method

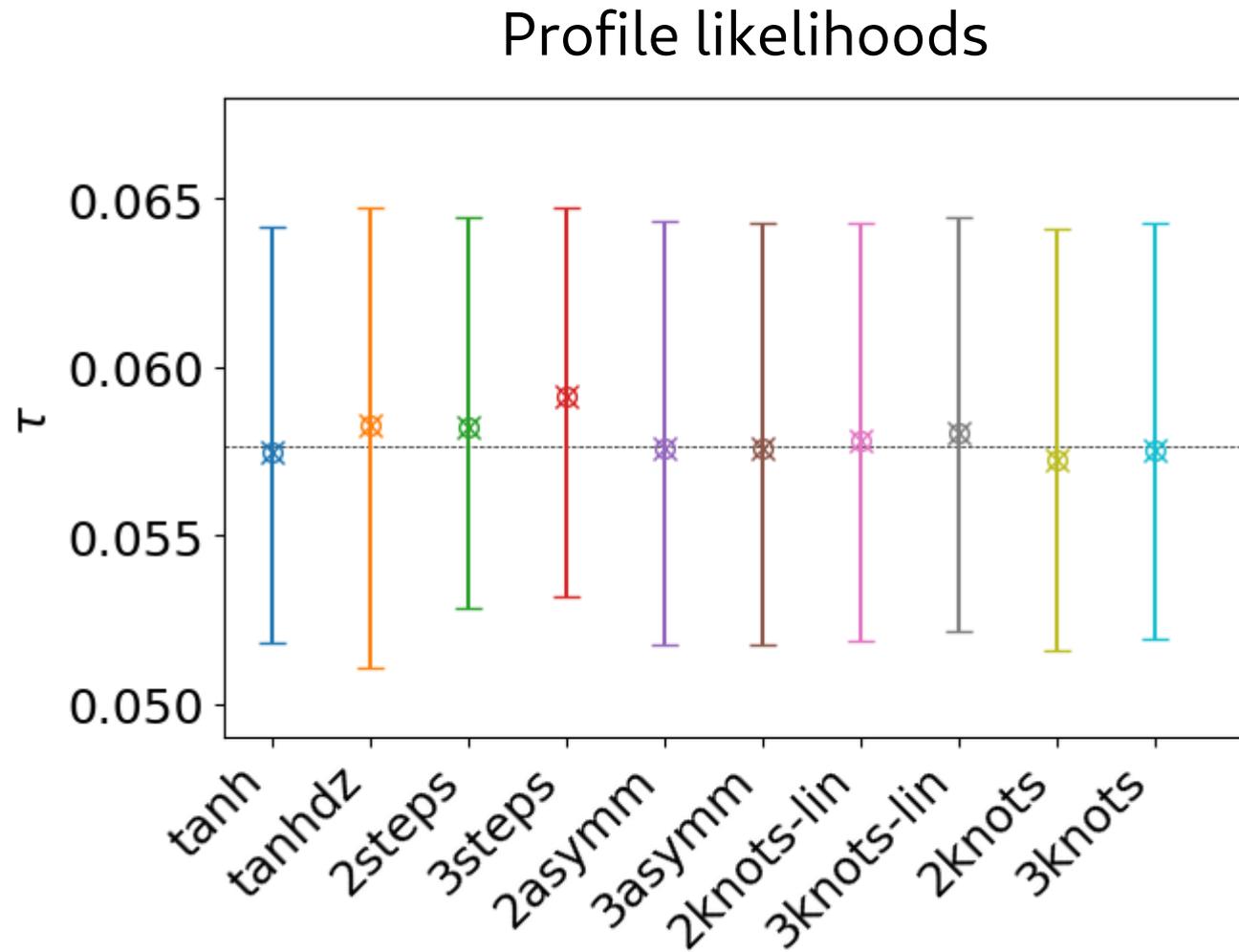


Given a fixed grid of τ values, find for each of them the best possible model by minimizing the chi-square across all other free parameters

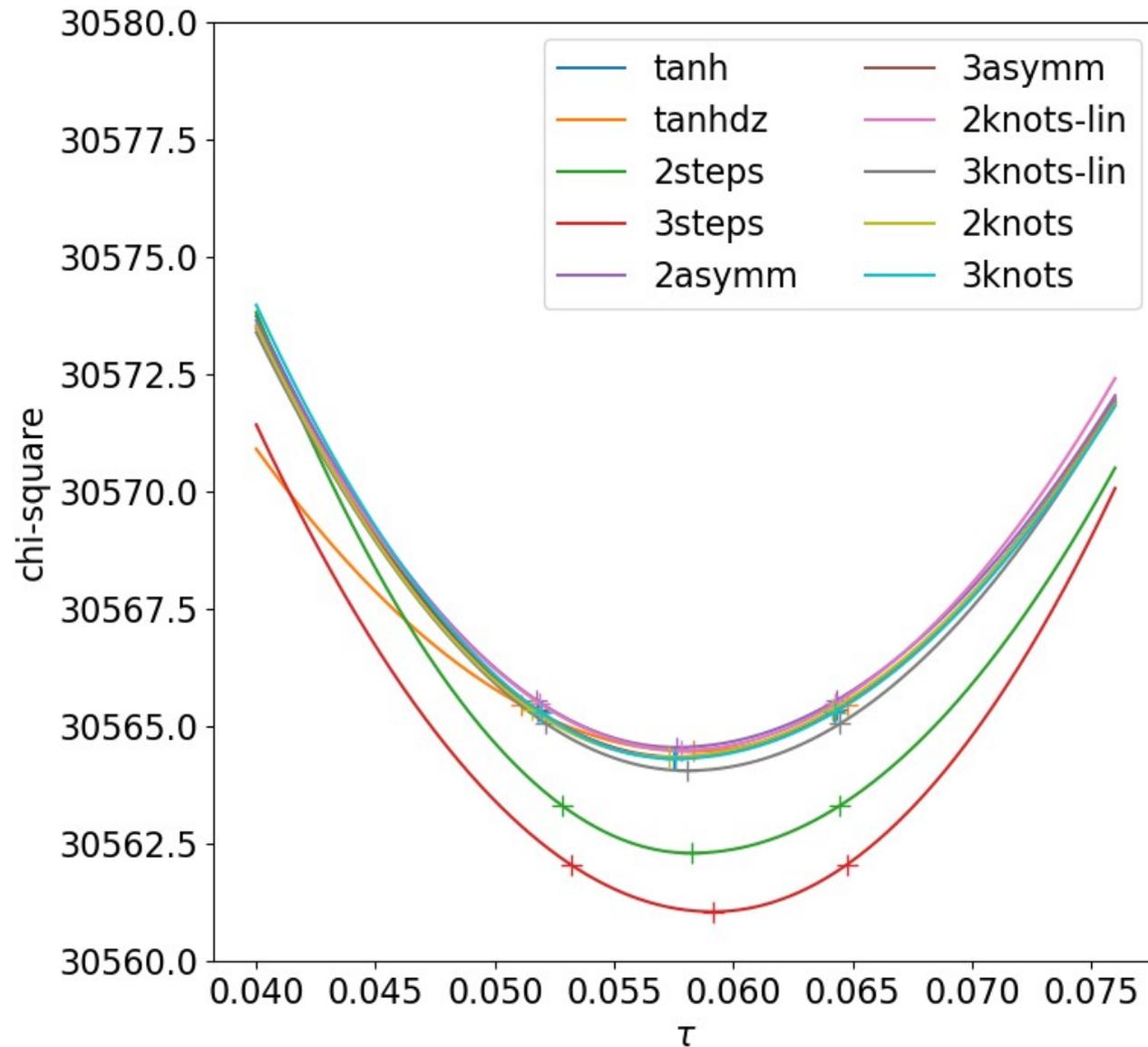
Comparison of approaches on τ constraints



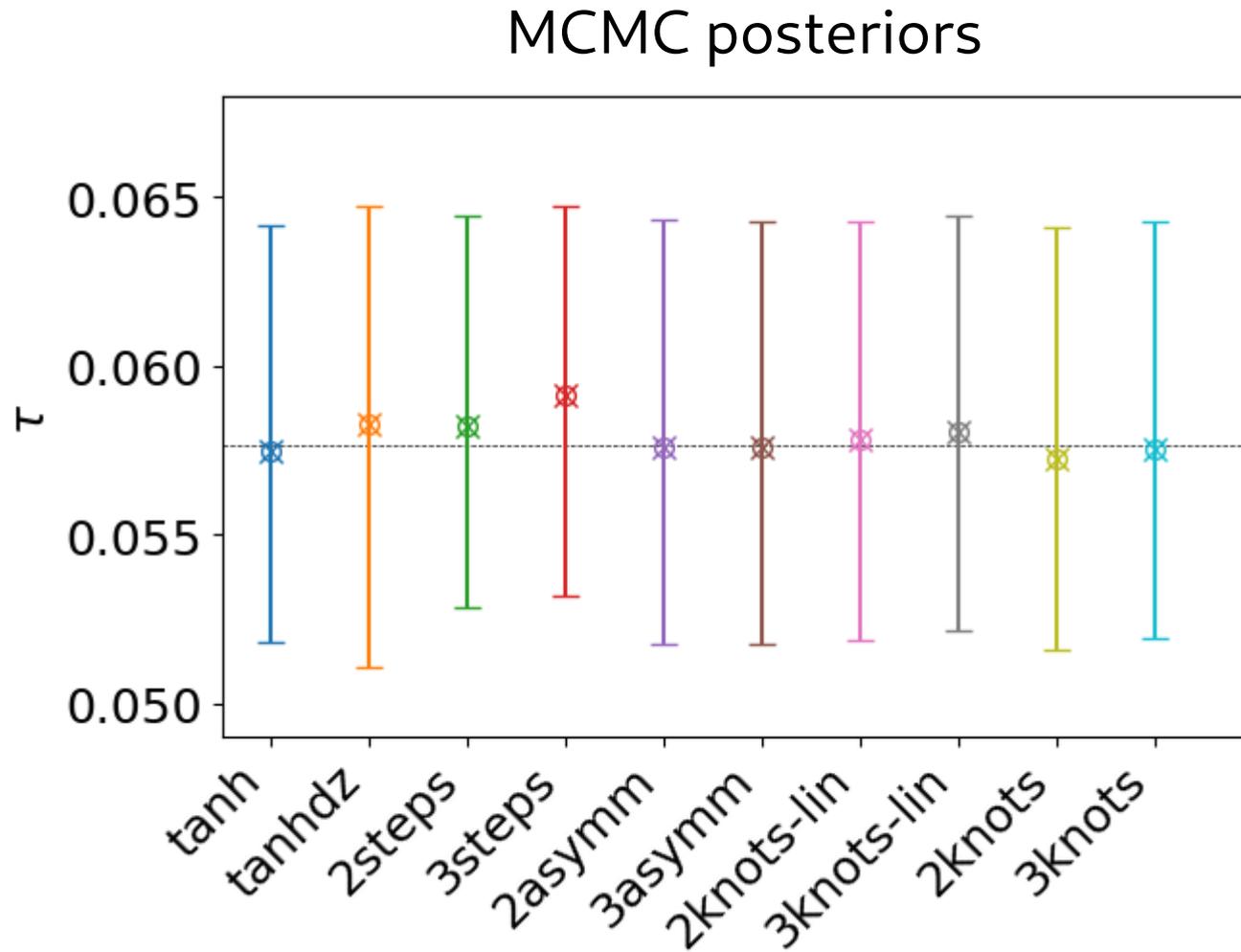
Comparison of approaches on τ constraints



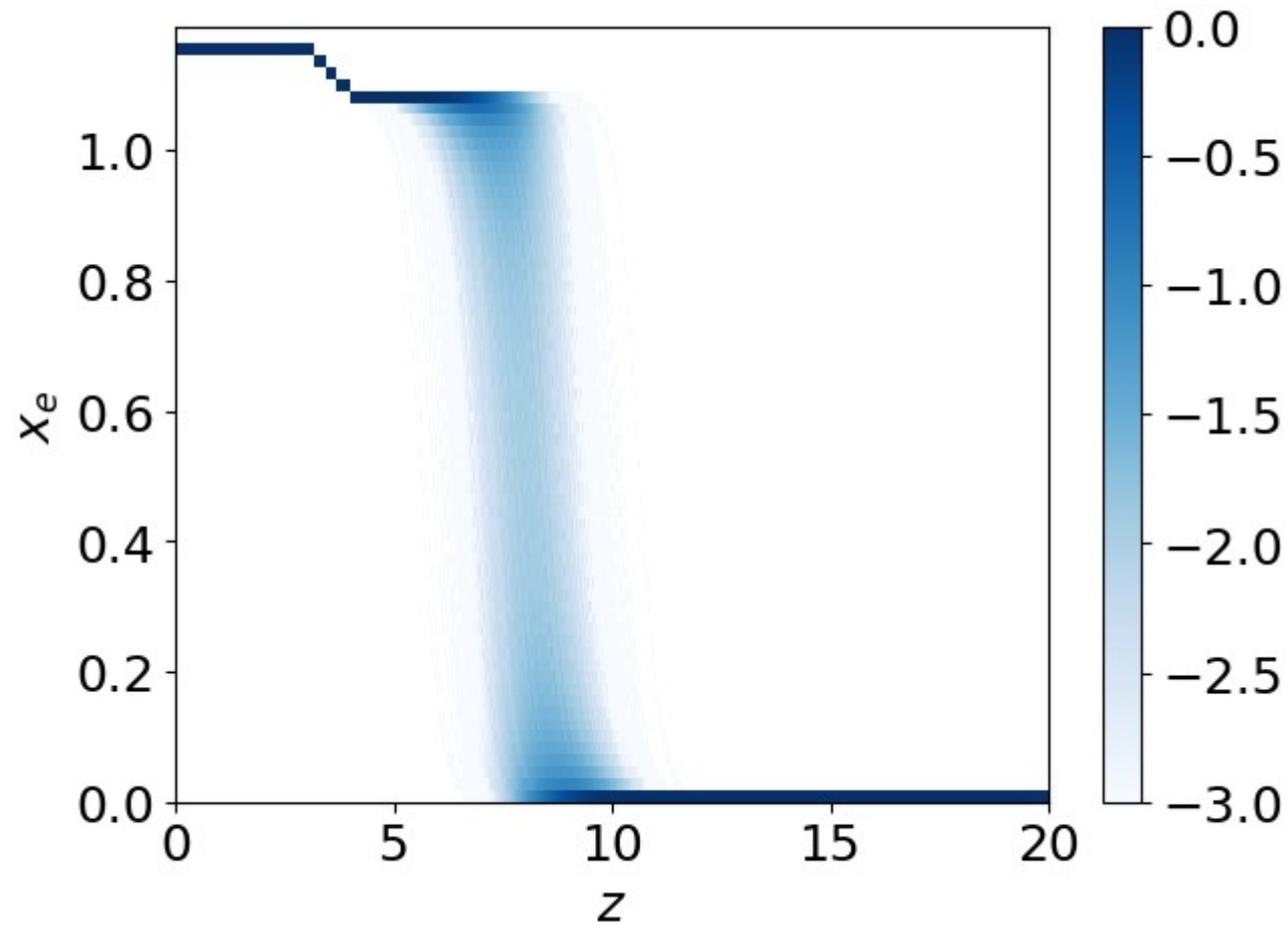
Comparison of goodness-of-fit



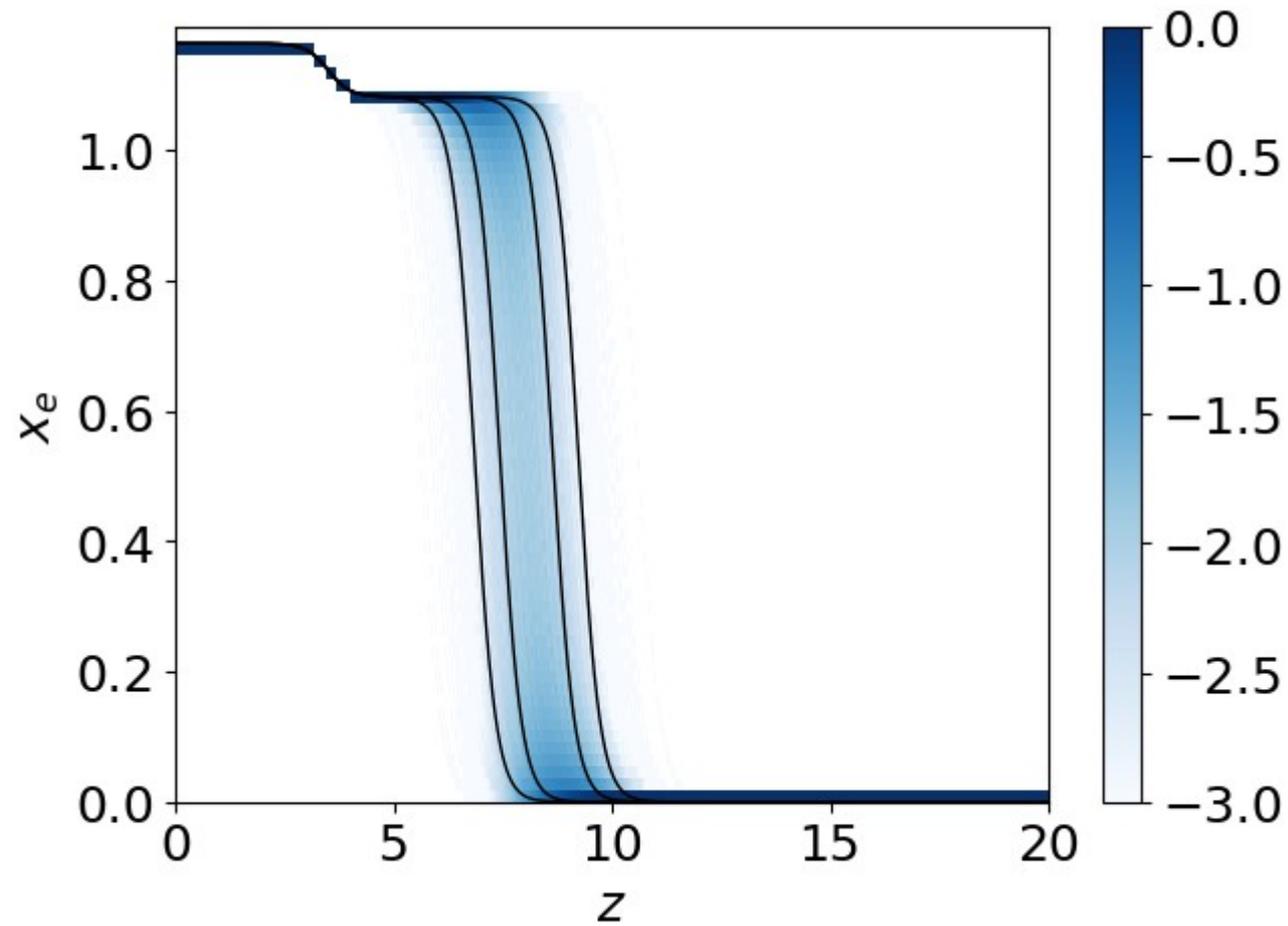
Comparison of approaches on τ constraints



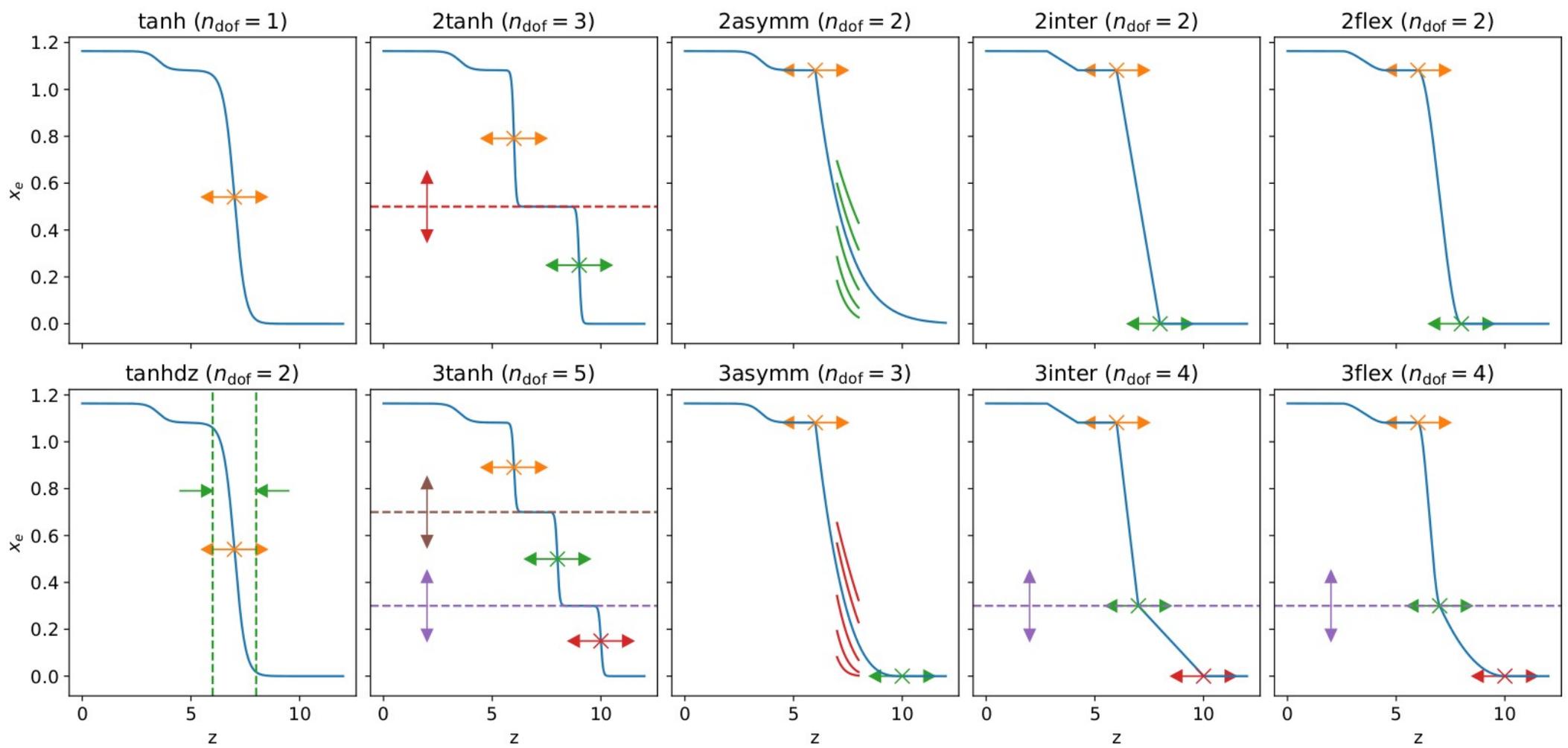
Constraints on $x_e(z)$



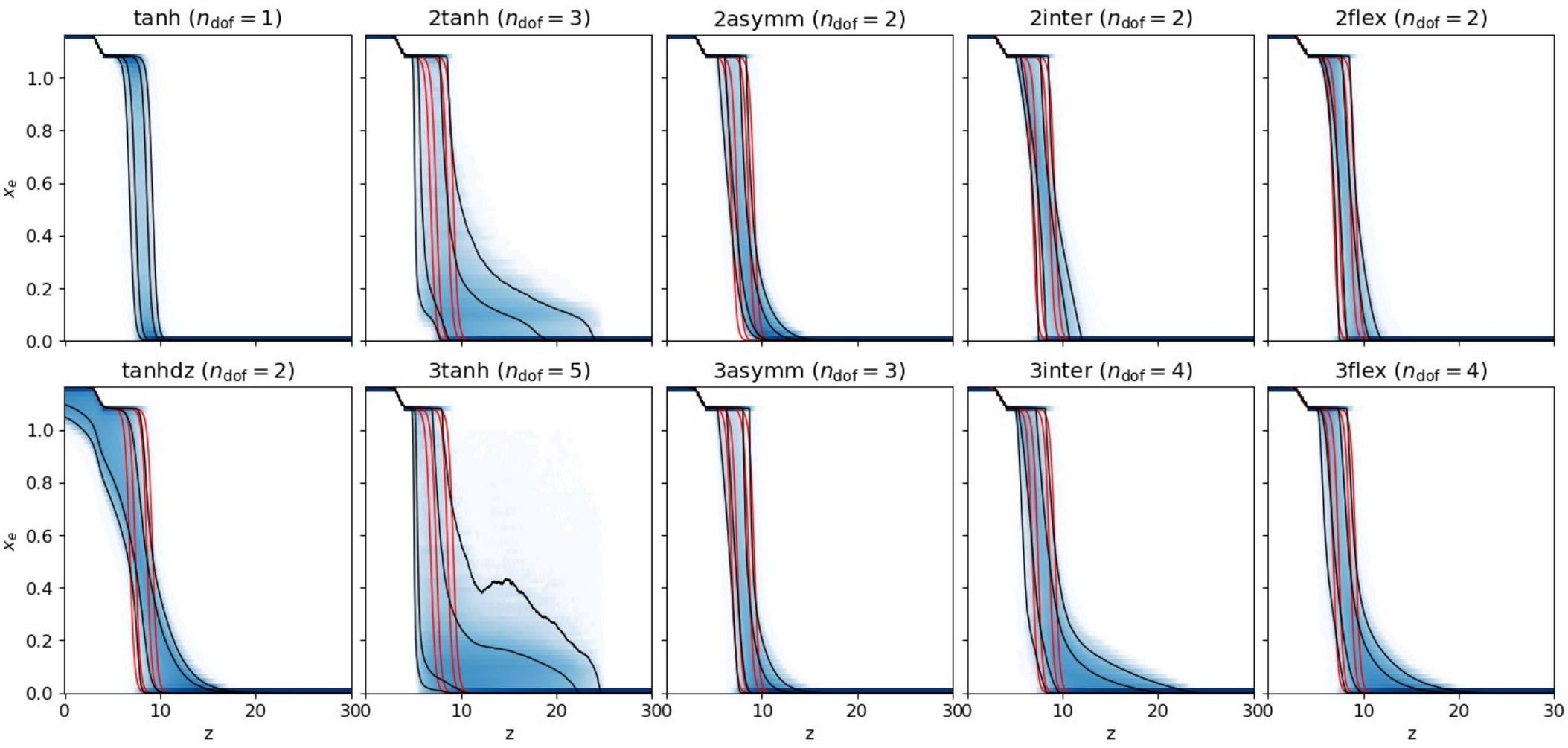
Constraints on $x_e(z)$



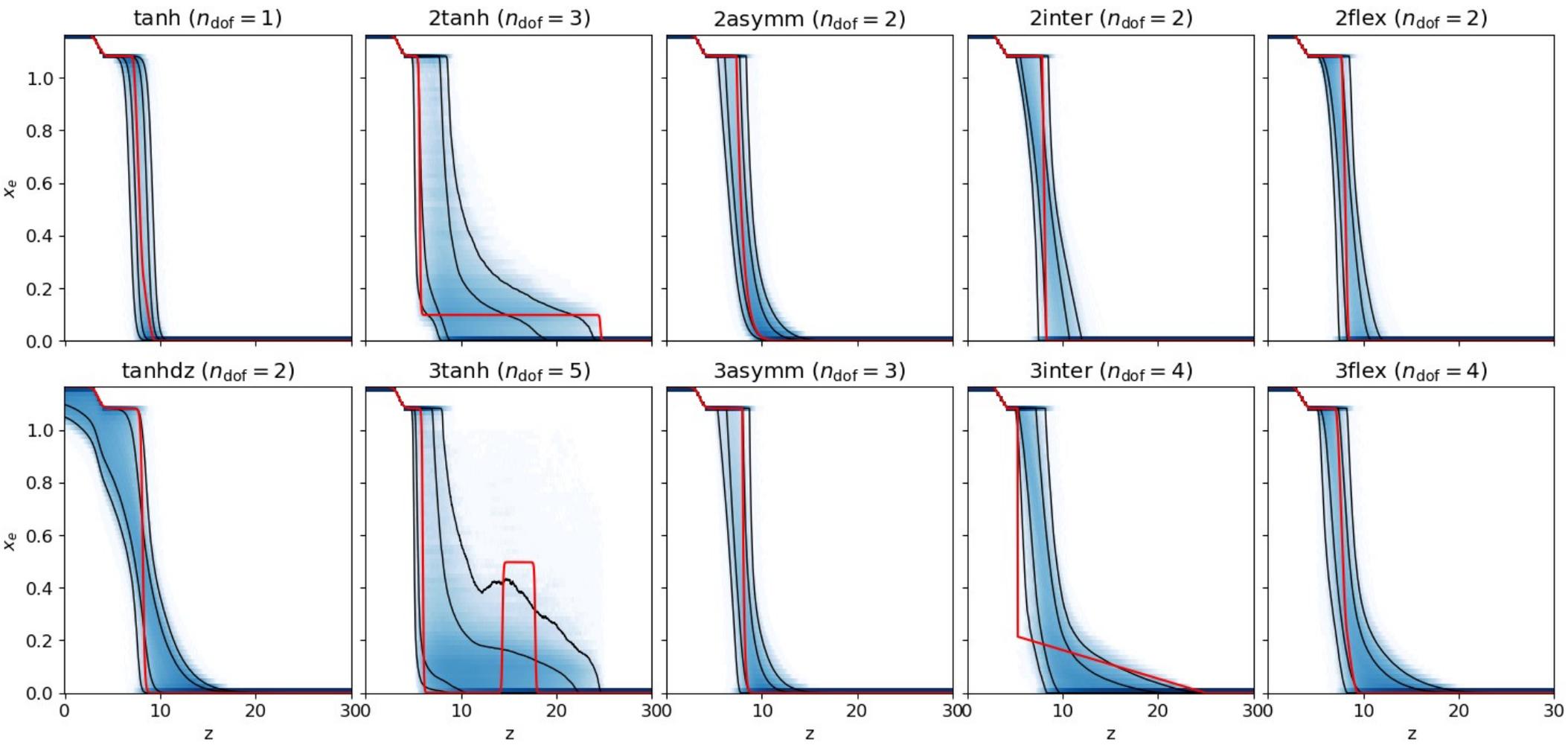
Constraints on $x_e(z)$



Constraints on $x_e(z)$: 68/95% limits



Constraints on $x_e(z)$: best fits



Final words and perspectives

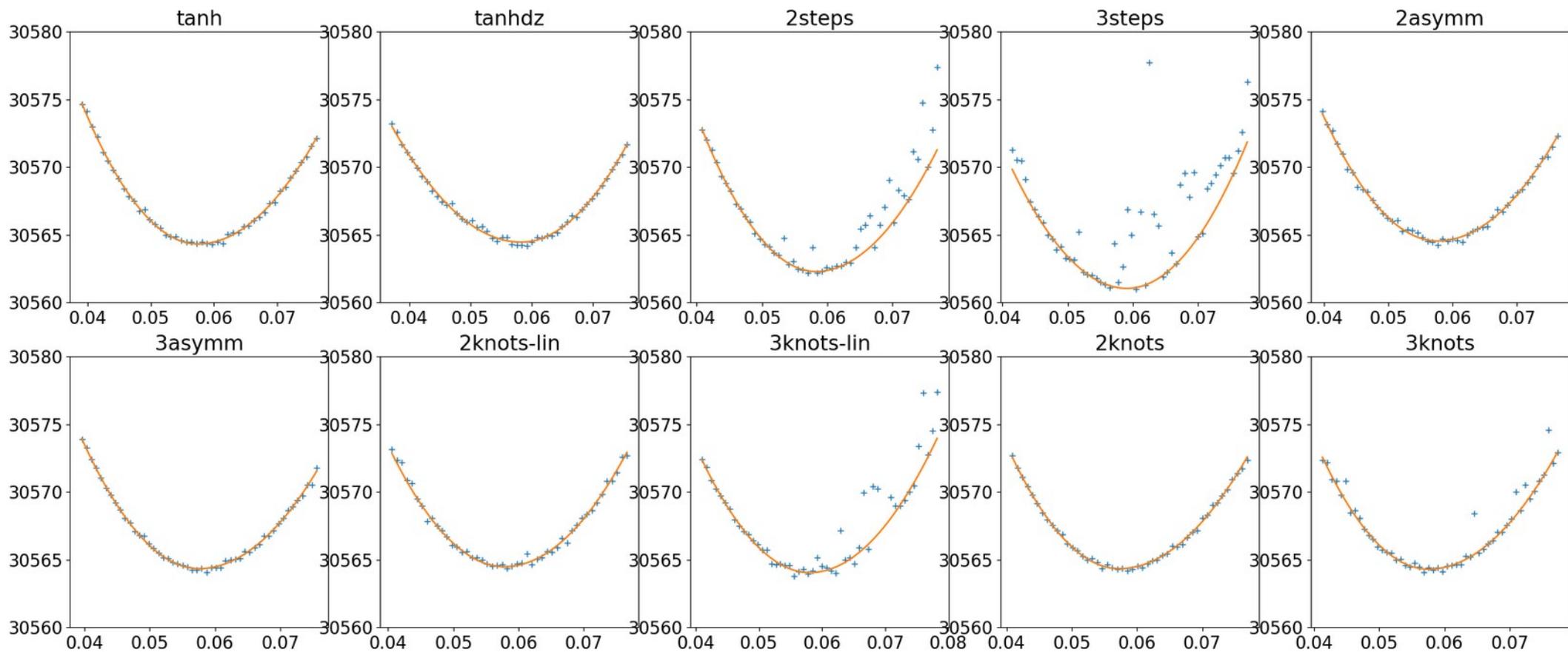
- Finishing touches to be applied to Ilić et al. (steps models, 10 bins, and PCA)
- Some future perspectives:
 - Interplay with neutrinos constraints/models
 - Combination with external datasets:
 - ground-based CMB e.g SPT & ACT
 - background measurements e.g. BAO
 - LSS measurements
 - astrophysical measurements

Stay tuned !

The end

Thank you very much
for your attention!

Profile likelihoods



Constraints on $\tau(z, 30)$

$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} a n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

Constraints on $\tau(z, 30)$

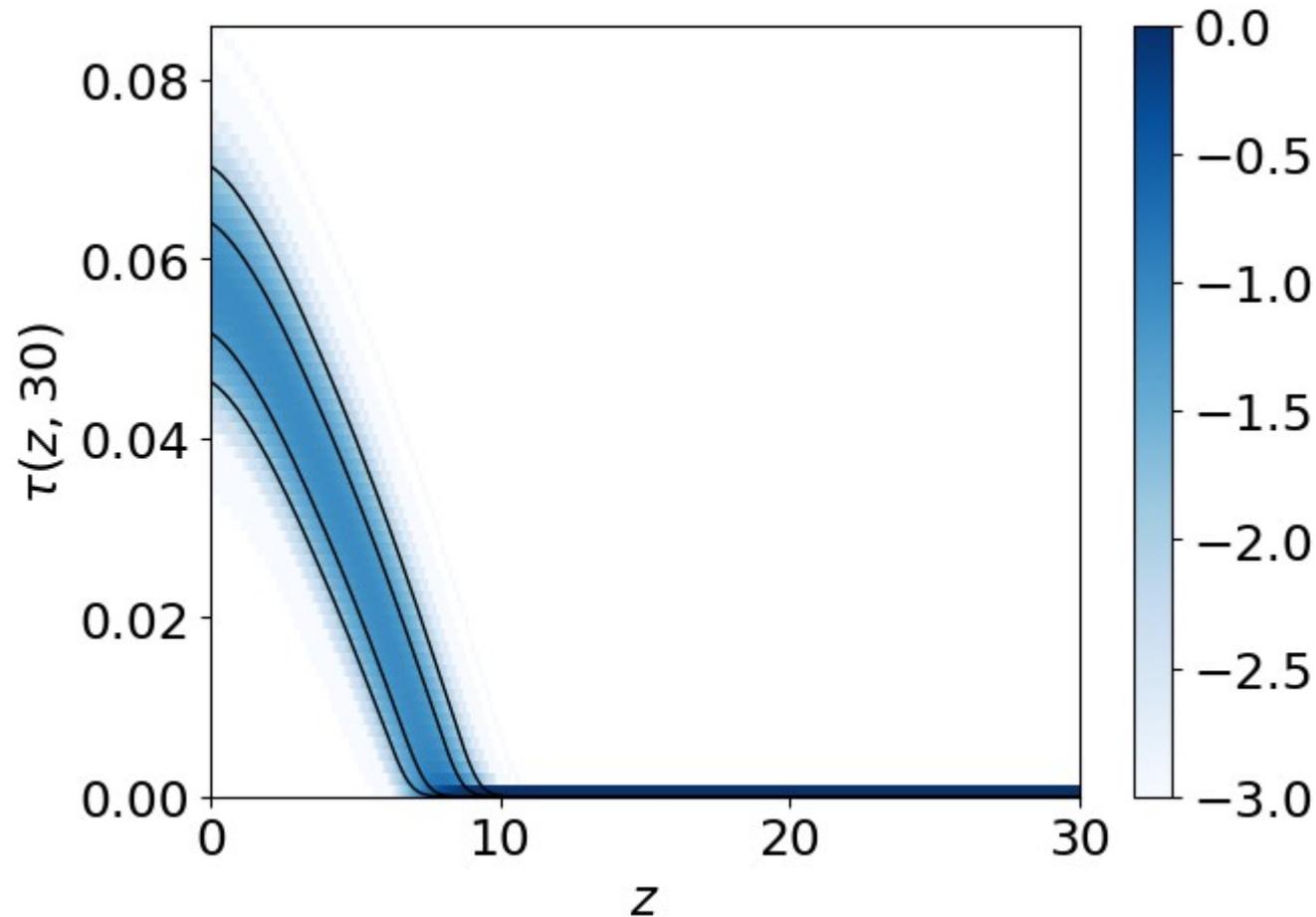
$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} a n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

~~0~~ z

Constraints on $\tau(z, 30)$

$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} a n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

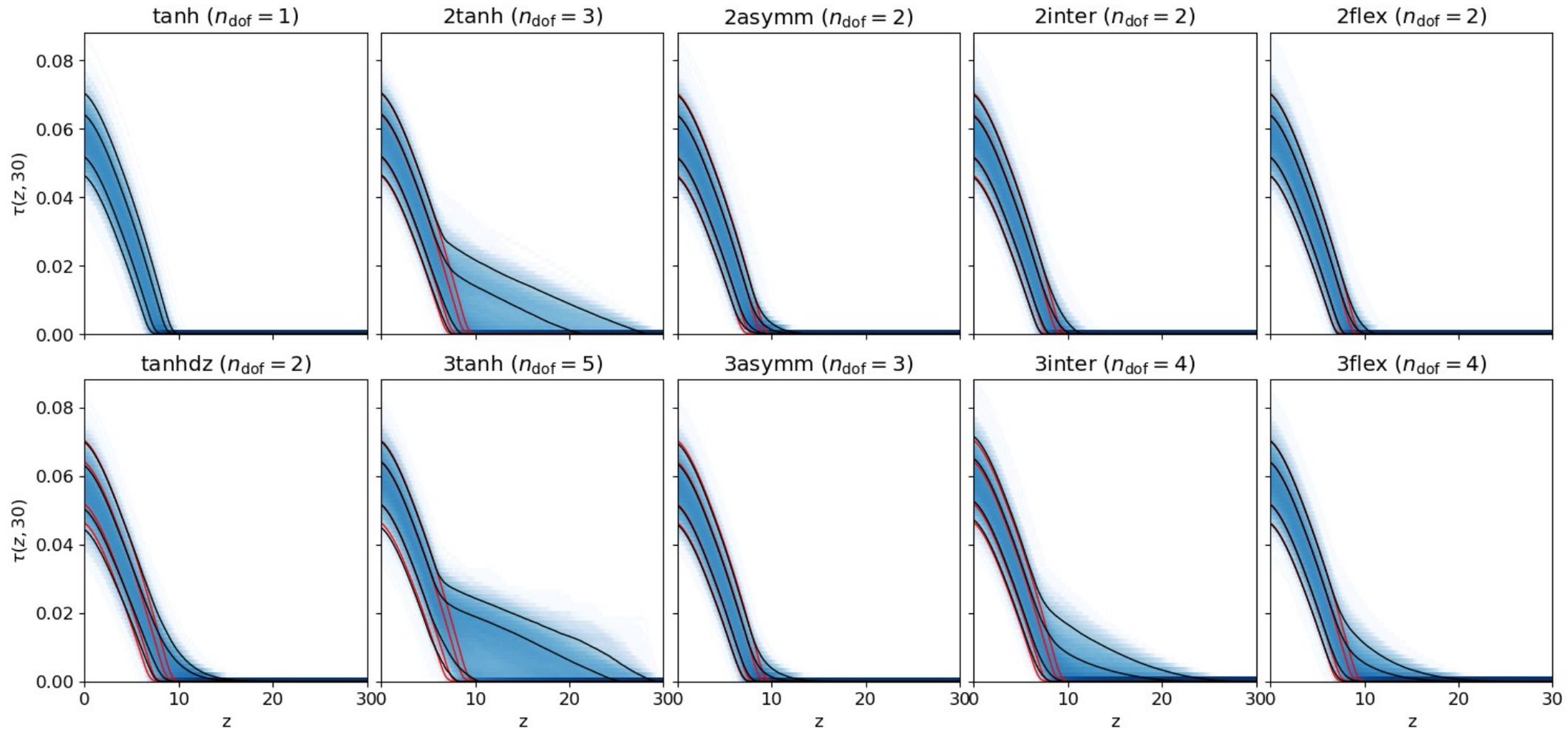
~~z~~



Constraints on $\tau(z, 30)$

$$\tau = \int_0^{\eta_0} a n_e \sigma_T d\eta$$

~~z~~



V) Further observations

- QSO spectra
- Lyman-alpha forests
- IGM temperature measurements
- ...
- Neutral hydrogen (21cm) absorption/emission

