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研究課題名（和文）Revealing Large-Scale Structure and Galaxy Evolution at  $z\sim 2-3$  with 3D Tomography of the Intergalactic Medium研究課題名（英文）Revealing Large-Scale Structure and Galaxy Evolution at  $z\sim 2-3$  with 3D Tomography of the Intergalactic Medium

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交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費） 3,200,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：本プロジェクトでは、最大 100 億光年離れた遠い宇宙にある宇宙の網構造を研究しました。網構造の正確な地図を作成するために、望遠鏡からの観測データに基づいた新しい統計手法を開発しました。具体的には、実際に観測された遠方銀河の位置データを元にしたコンピューター シミュレーションを初めて作成し、そこから新しい原始銀河団の特定、さらに、その進化を予測可能になりました。それに加えて、背景銀河のスペクトルに見られる水素吸収を利用して、遠方の銀河間ガスの 3D マップを初めて作成しました。これらの手法により、宇宙で最初の「高温の銀河間ガス」が存在すると考えられている原始銀河団の発見が可能になりました。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

宇宙の物質は、宇宙の網と呼ばれるフィラメント状の構造に沿って分布しています。宇宙網内のガスと銀河の研究をより遠い過去の宇宙にまで推し進めることで、網構造内の重力不安定性の発展や、宇宙の星形成のピーク時からの銀河進化のプロセスを明らかにできます。さらに、宇宙初期の暖かい銀河間ガスの発見は、原始的な銀河間ガスが、現在の複雑な状態に変化することも明らかにするでしょう。

研究成果の概要（英文）：The large-scale structure of the Universe forms the cosmic web on scales of millions of light-years. While most of the past research on this topic has focused on observations in the nearby Universe, this project has made several achievements in extending this to the more distant Universe, where the light has to travel up to 10 billion light-years to reach us. To do this, we have built novel techniques to create accurate maps of the structure based on observational data from telescopes. Through the data on galaxy positions, we made the first computer simulations that are based directly on the distant observed Universe, allowing us to identify new galaxy protoclusters and predict their fate. Using hydrogen absorption seen in the background galaxy spectra, we made the first 3D maps of the filaments and voids of the cosmic web as traced by the intergalactic gas. These projects allowed us to identify a protocluster that might be the first known site of 'warm-hot intergalactic medium' gas.

研究分野：Astrophysics

キーワード：galaxies cosmic web cosmology intergalactic medium astrophysics

様式 C-19、F-19-1、Z-19 (共通)

### 1. 研究開始当初の背景

At the time of the application, there was only one dataset in the world that used UV-bright galaxies as background sources to study the Lyman-alpha forest: the preliminary part of my CLAMATO IGM tomography survey. However, the data were still incomplete and only had some very preliminary analyses at the time of the proposal, and there was still a lot of potential work to be done.

At that time, there were no studies of the large-scale cosmic web at redshifts beyond  $z>1$ , nor were there any studies using constrained realizations beyond the Local Universe.

### 2. 研究の目的

The goals of this proposal are to advance the study of the intergalactic medium (IGM) through IGM tomography and address key scientific questions:

1. Conduct IGM Tomography: The primary goal is to expand research on IGM tomography, mapping the 3D structure of the IGM using the Lyman- $\alpha$  forest and background galaxies. This will provide insights into the co-evolution of the IGM and the cosmic web with galaxies during Cosmic Noon.
2. Investigate the Galaxy-IGM Connection: By cross-correlating galaxy samples with the Lyman-alpha forest data, I proposed to understand the bias and redshift-space distortions of galaxies relative to the IGM. This will reveal trends between galaxy properties and their underlying dark matter haloes.
3. Explore Protocluster Pre-Heating: I proposed to study pre-heating in high-redshift protoclusters by comparing the galaxy density field with IGM tomography. This will shed light on the role of pre-heating in regulating star formation during Cosmic Noon.
4. Infer Cosmological Initial Conditions: Through constrained realizations of large-scale structure, the proposal aims to model the cosmic evolution of observed structures in tomographic maps. This will help infer the cosmological initial conditions of high-redshift structures.
5. Detect Quasar Light-Echoes: The proposal aims to detect and analyze radiation light-echoes from bright quasars using IGM tomography with background galaxies. This will contribute to understanding quasar lifetimes and emission properties.

Overall, the goals of this proposal involve advancing our knowledge of the galaxy-IGM connection, investigating pre-heating in protoclusters, inferring cosmological initial conditions, and detecting quasar light-echoes using IGM tomography.

### 3. 研究の方法

This proposal had an observational side and involved carrying out telescope observations that involved preparing for observations, observing, and data reductions.

At the same time, it was also clear that a lot of work had to be done using numerical simulations to develop the analysis to be carried out. Both these aspects required significant cooperation with my collaborators both within Japan and abroad.

#### 4. 研究成果

The main goal of the proposal was achieved. The observations of the CLAMATO survey were completed during the proposal period, and eventually, we covered an overall cosmic volume of  $V \sim 10^6 \text{ cMpc}^3$  within the redshift range of  $2 < z < 2.5$ . With my collaborator Benjamin Horowitz (now at Lawrence Berkeley Lab), we developed the TARDIS algorithm to reconstruct the underlying density field traced by the observed Lyman-alpha absorption. By applying TARDIS to the CLAMATO data, we were able to create the first-ever 3D maps of the large-scale cosmic web at this redshift range. This revealed multiple galaxy protoclusters, filaments, and voids within the volume (Figure 1). The full CLAMATO data was also made publicly available to benefit the broader astronomical community.

In another analysis supported by this grant, Metin Ata (now at Stockholm University) and I performed density reconstructions and constrained simulations of the central volume of the COSMOS field at  $2 < z < 2.5$ , based on archival spectroscopic redshift samples. We inferred the  $z \rightarrow \infty$  initial conditions of that cosmic volume based on the distribution of the galaxies and then used these initial conditions to run numerical N-body cosmological simulations. These simulations allowed us to study galaxy protoclusters within this volume and directly track their evolution into their future descendants at  $z=0$ . This allowed us to discover new galaxy protoclusters even though this field is already well-studied, and we could also reveal the final fate of the 'Hyperion' structure at  $z=2.5$  to collapse into a giant supercluster filament by  $z=0$  (Figure 2). This paper was published in Nature Astronomy and received a significant amount of press attention.

We also made significant progress in studying pre-heating in galaxy protoclusters at Cosmic Noon. Using hydrodynamical simulations of galaxy protoclusters, Robin Kooistra and I analyzed the effect of different heating levels in the protocluster gas and developed techniques to probe this using the Lyman-alpha forest. We also showed that studying the absorption-density relationship in the Lyman-alpha forest can help constrain different models of galaxy feedback. Both these simulation findings have been published in the Astrophysical Journal.

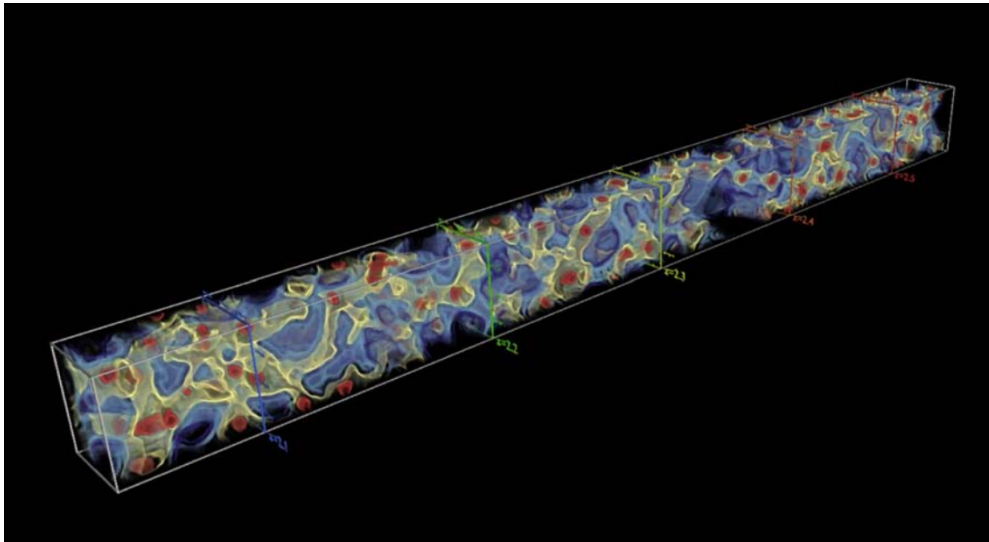
We also achieved the first observational detection of pre-heating in galaxy protoclusters by combining the density field from the constrained realizations by Ata with the IGM tomography absorption map. This allowed us to discover that one of the galaxy protoclusters in the COSMOS field, COSTCO-I, appears 'missing' in the Lyman-alpha forest, revealing that the gas is heated beyond the usual diffuse IGM temperatures of  $T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}$  (Figure 3). We are now investigating whether this heating might be due to gravitational collapse or AGN feedback processes.

There are two papers that are still in progress on studying the galaxy-IGM connection. One

is being led by Rieko Momose (Carnegie Observatories) in studying the galaxy properties as a function of the environment based on the IGM tomography map. This reveals that high-mass galaxies are being preferentially quenched in the high-density regions. This analysis has already been completed and is now going through the journal referee process. Another analysis on the statistical cross-correlation between galaxies and the IGM absorption is being carried out in collaboration with Benjamin Zhang (University of Southern California), and the results will soon be written up.

The quasar light echoes component of the proposal, unfortunately, has made the least progress. While the data has already been obtained with the Keck-DEIMOS spectrograph, the data reduction has been challenging, and therefore the project has not progressed much.

The achievements of this project have laid the groundwork for the application of similar techniques in the Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) project, which is projected to begin survey operations in 2024. We are now planning an IGM tomography survey on Subaru PFS that will cover 40x larger cosmic volume than CLAMATO, and we will be able to study in detail the IGM-galaxy connection as well as the evolution of the IGM with this data set.



*Figure 1: 3D visualization of the cosmic web at  $2.0 < z < 2.5$  as revealed by the CLAMATO IGM tomography data. The yellow indicates cosmic web filaments, while red indicate nodes of the cosmic web.*

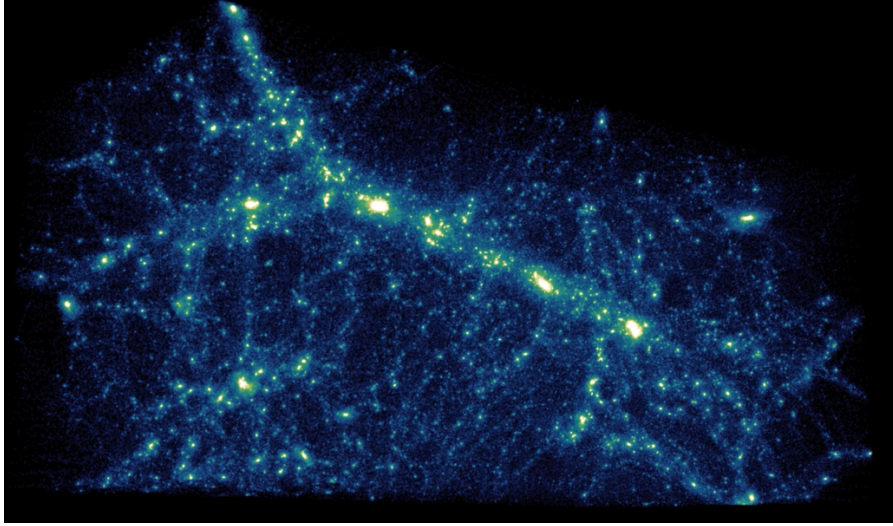


Figure 2: Visualization of the 'Hyperion' structure at  $z=0$ . Even though the observed redshift is actually  $z=2.5$ , our constrained simulations allow us to predict the future evolution of the structure, which is to become a giant  $\sim 100\text{Mpc}$  filament.

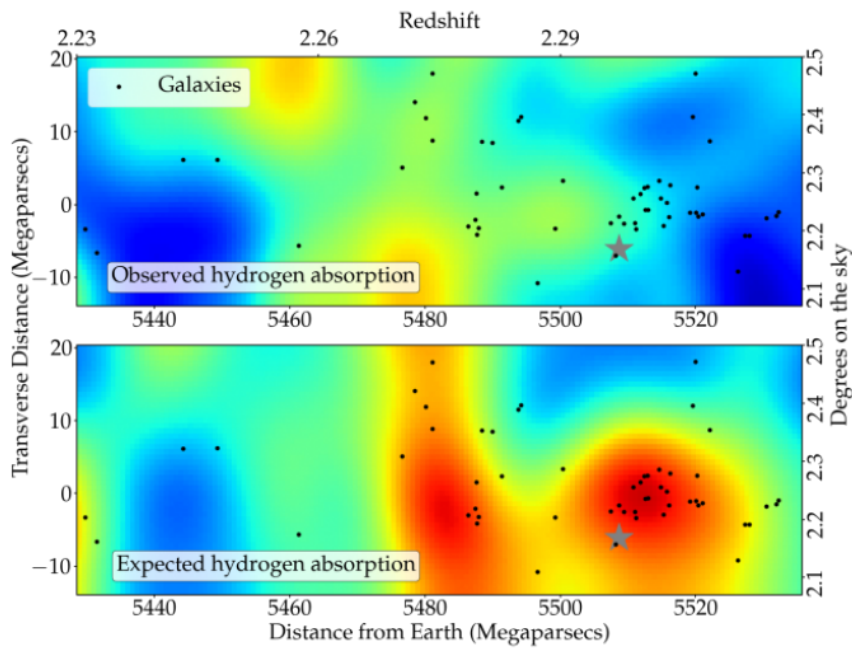


Figure 3: Top panel shows in background color the absorption map from CLAMATO (red are overdensities) around the COSTCO-I protocluster (member galaxies are in dots and the protocluster barycenter is shown as a star). The bottom panel shows the simulated IGM signal we expect if the gas is following the usual temperature-density relationship of the Lyman-alpha forest. Instead, the absorption is 'missing', which indicates that the gas in the protocluster is heated up over scales of several Megaparsecs.

## 5. 主な発表論文等

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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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研究協力者	Ata Metin (Ata Metin)		
研究協力者	Kooistra Robin (Kooistra Robin)		

6. 研究組織（つづき）

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
研究協力者	Dong Chenze  (Dong Chenze)		

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関			
米国	Princeton University	University of California, Santa Cruz	Lawrence Berkeley Lab	
オーストラリア	Swinburne University			
スペイン	Instituto Astrofisica de Canarias			
スウェーデン	Stockholm University			