

# Warm Dark Matter Constraints from the Lyman-alpha Forest

**Julien Baur**

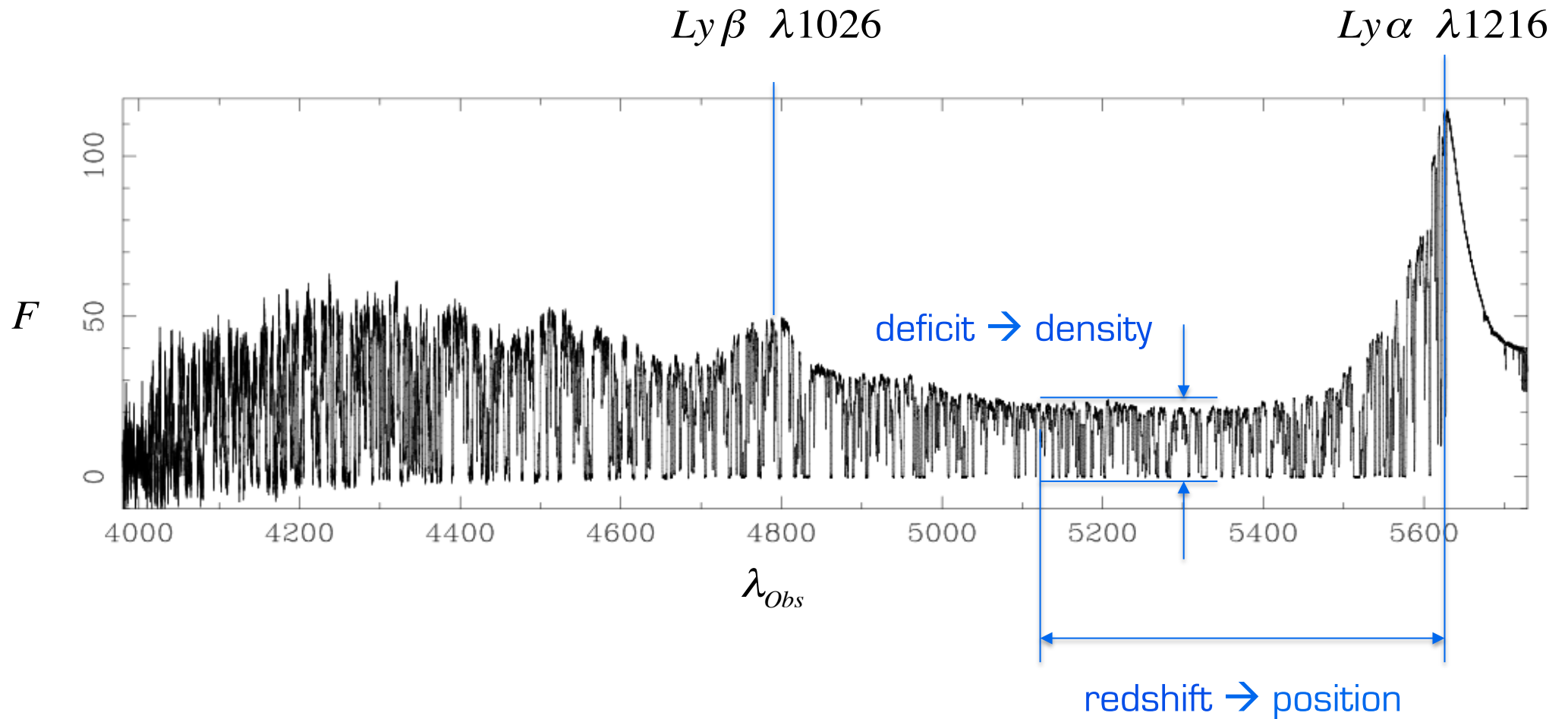
PhD student

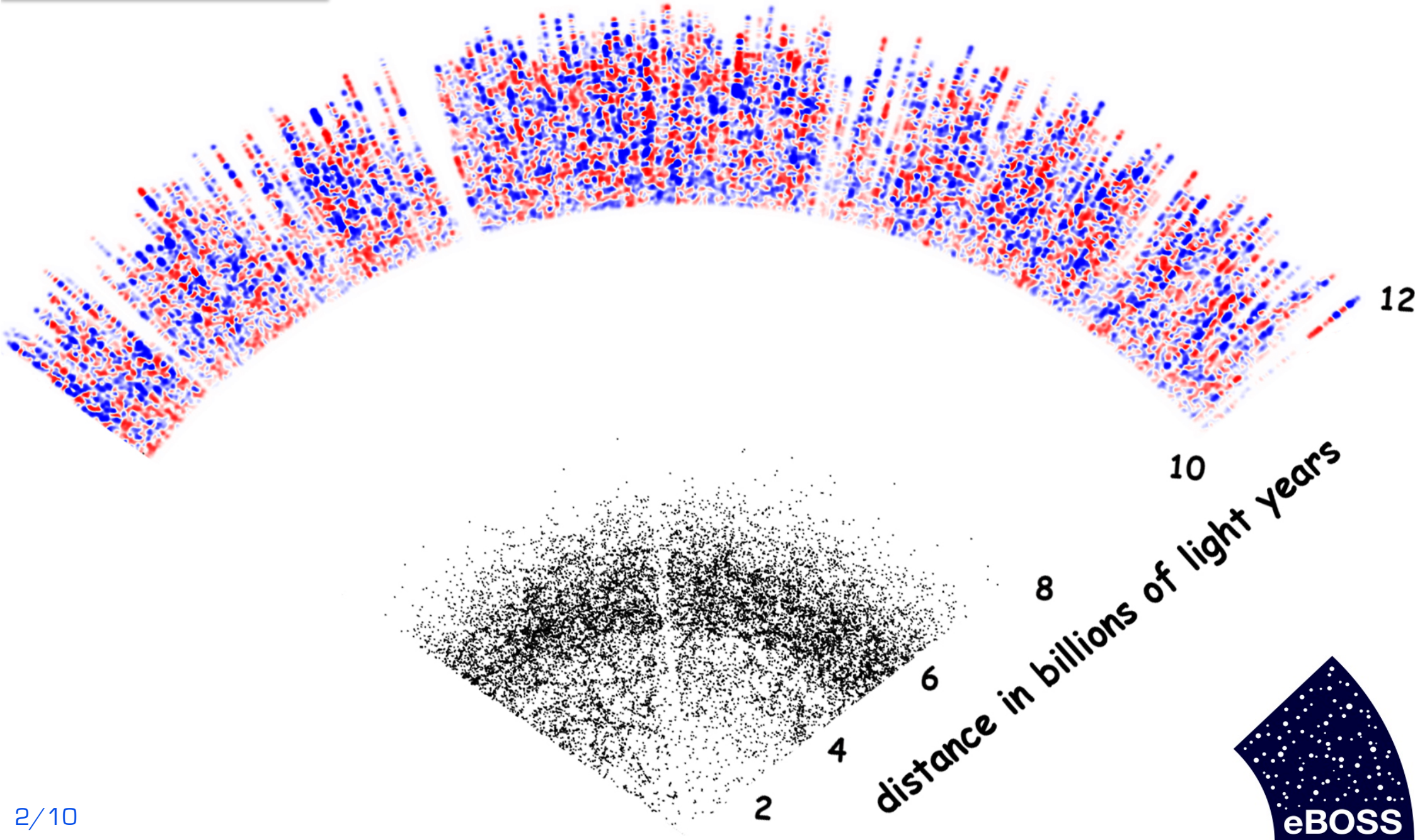
Nathalie Palanque-Delabrouille & Christophe Yèche

Irfu / SPP – CEA



# Lyman-alpha Forest

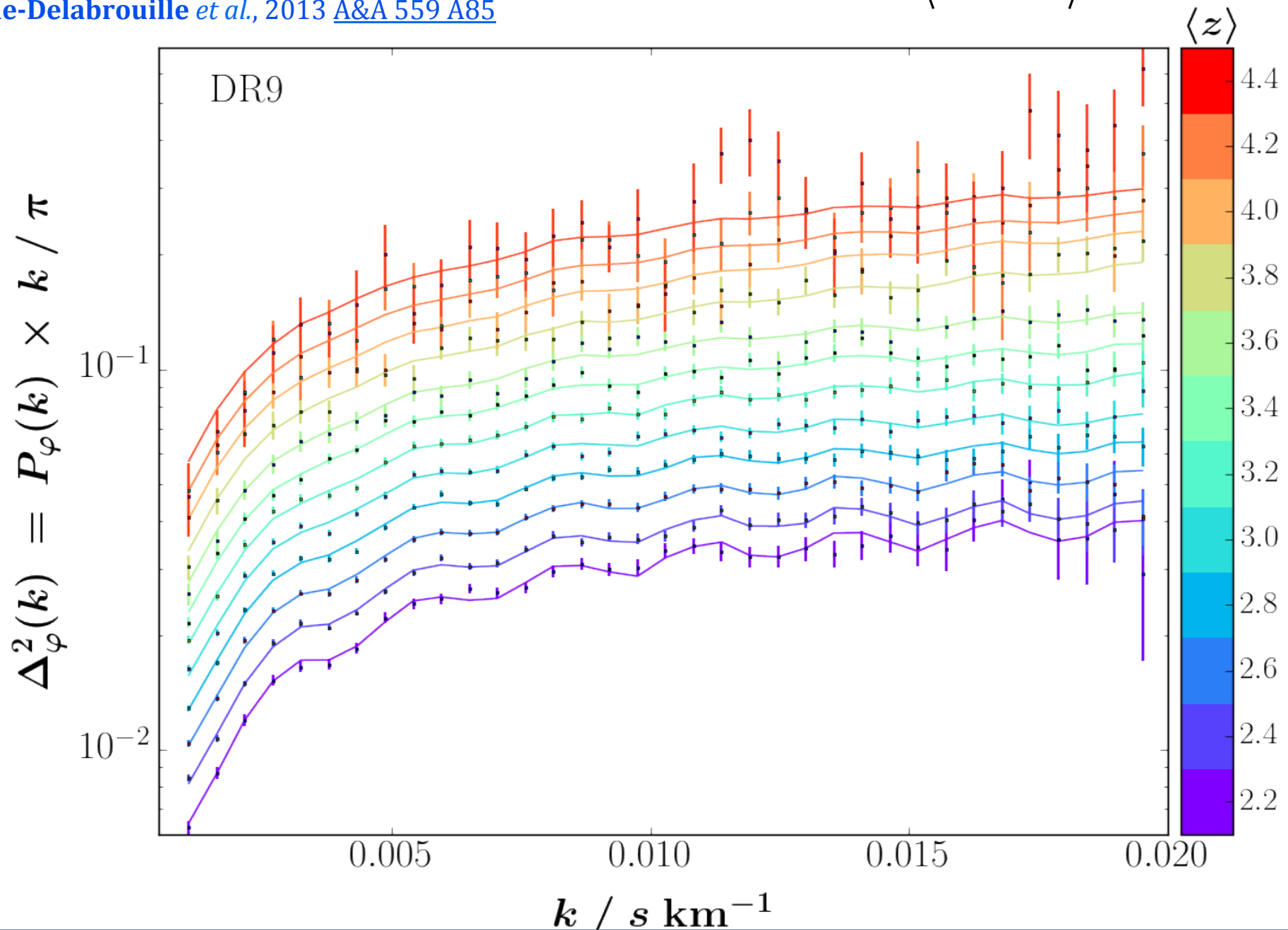




# Flux Power Spectrum

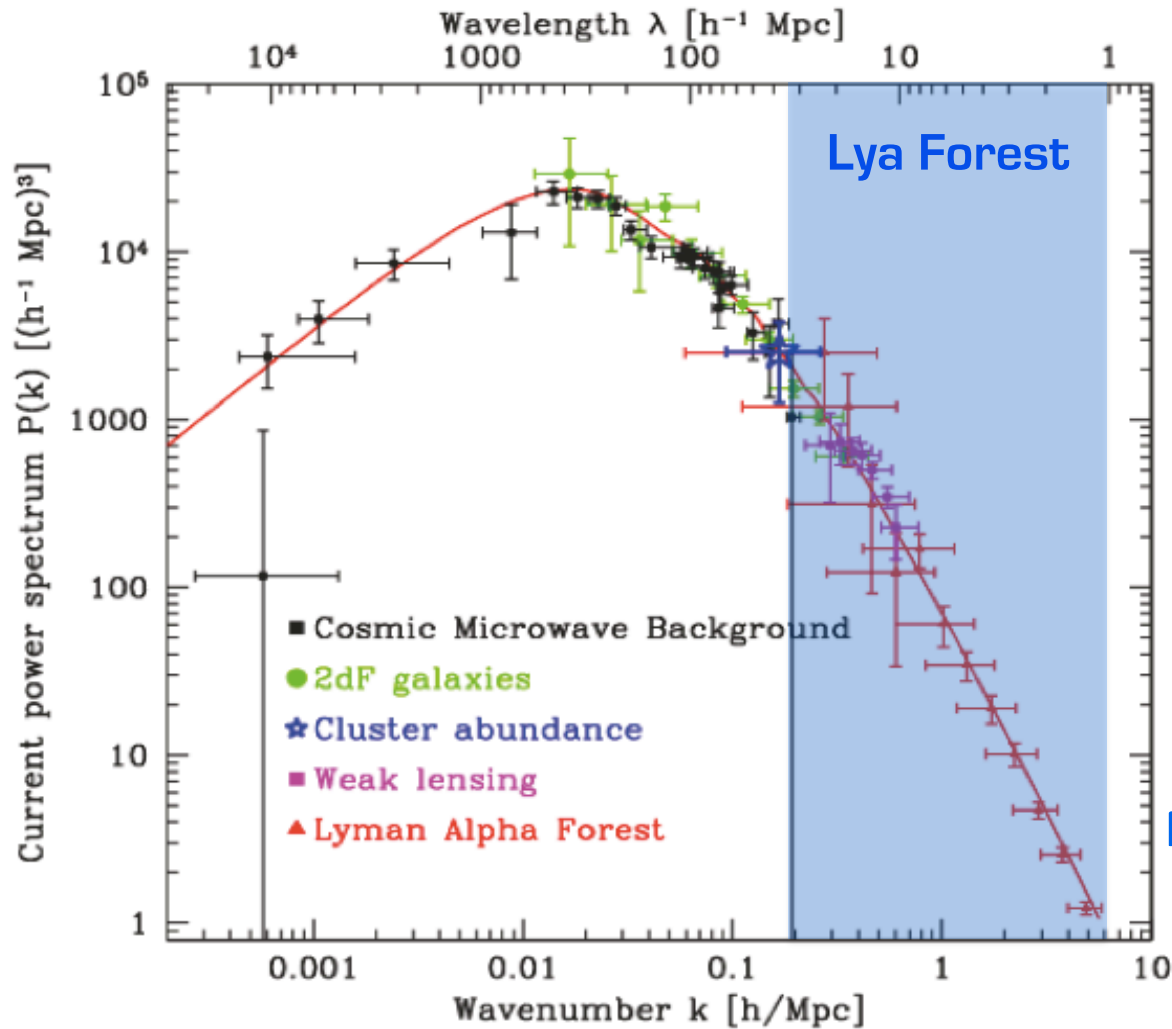
$$P_\phi(k) = \left\langle \left| \tilde{\delta}_\phi(k) \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

Palanque-Delabrouille *et al.*, 2013 *A&A* 559 A85



3/10

# from Flux PS to Matter PS



$$P_{1D}(k_{\parallel}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{k_{\parallel}}^{\infty} k P_{3D}(k) dk$$

- ◆ unidimensional probe
- ◆ non-linear regime

Numerical Approach Required

Tegmark & Zaldarriaga, 2002

# Simulations

$(100 h^{-1} \text{Mpc})^3$  cube containing:

$3072^3$  baryonic gas particles

$3072^3$  warm dark matter particles

Hydrodynamics

N-body

$z = 4.6$

$z = 3.4$

$z = 2.2$

Rossi *et al.*, 2014, [A&A 567A 79R](#)

Borde *et al.*, 2014, [JCAP 07 005B](#)

Gadget-III

# Warm Dark Matter

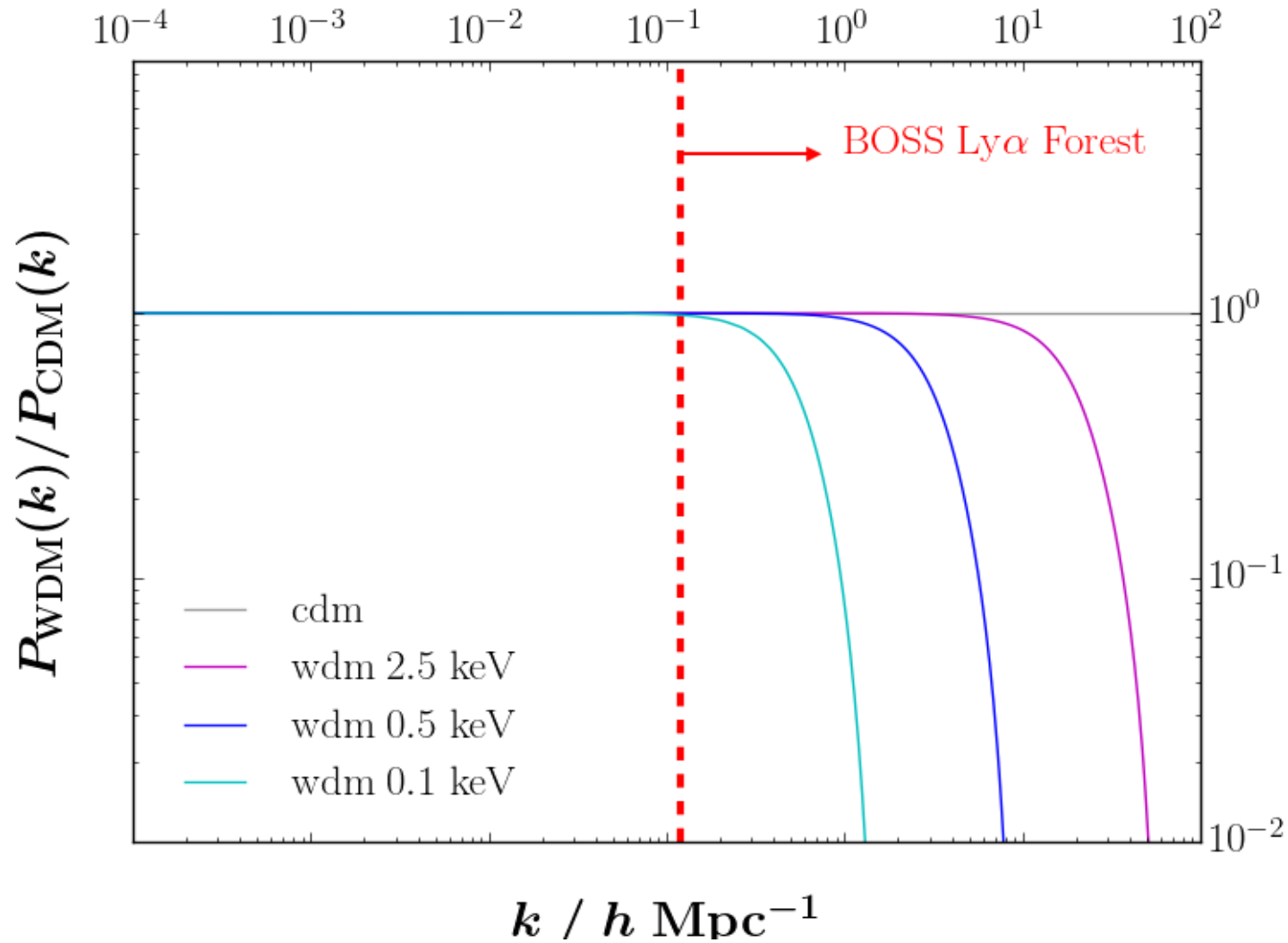
25 Mpc



**Cold** Dark Matter

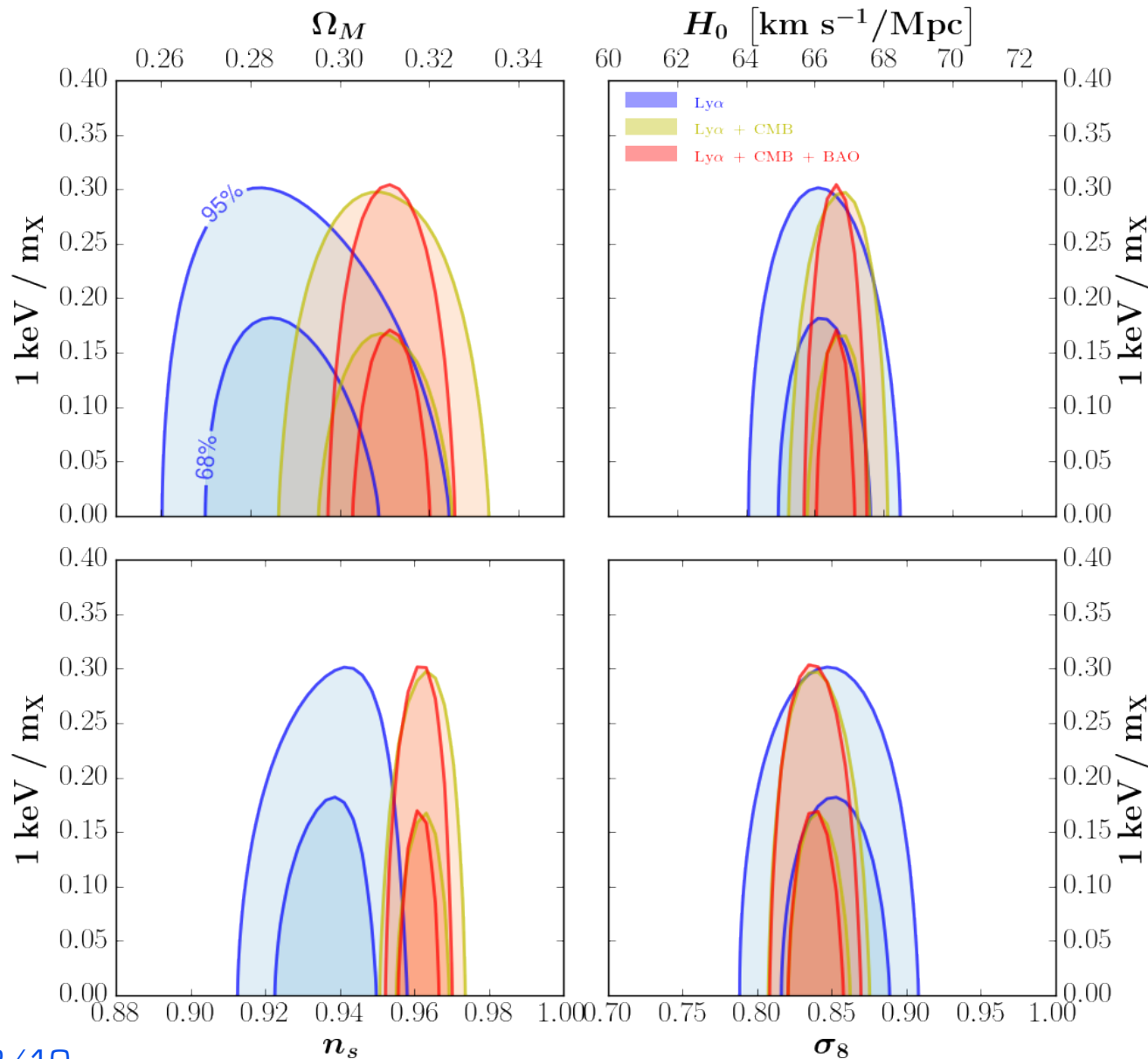
**Warm** Dark Matter

# Impact on Power Spectrum





# Degeneracies



## Other Parameters

### Cosmological

Spectral index	2
Expansion Rate	1
Fluctuations Amplitude	1
Matter Density	1

### Astrophysical

IGM temperature-density	5
Optical Depth	2

### Nuisance

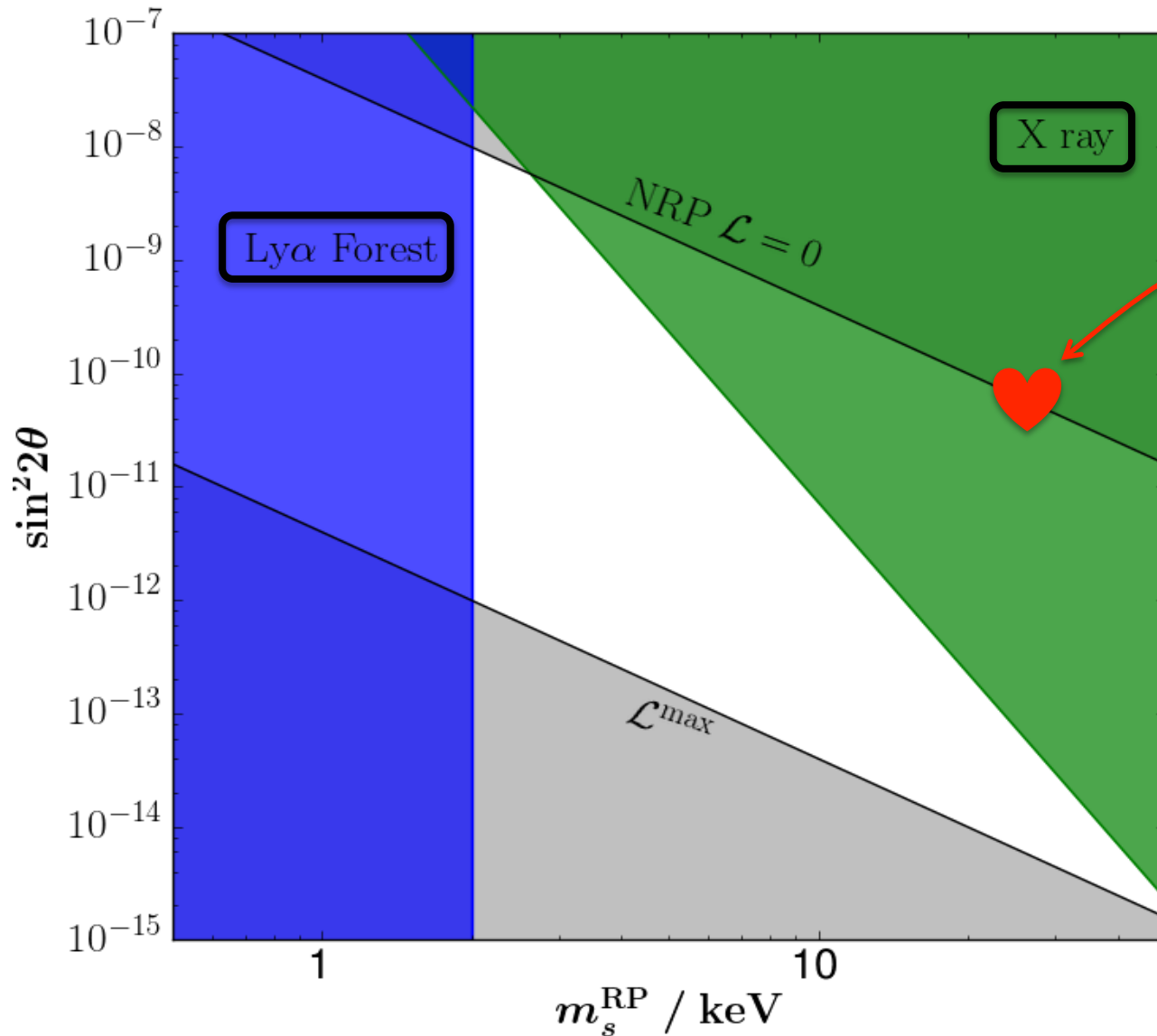
Re-ionization Redshift	3
Ionizing UV background	1
Feedback Processes	5
Spectrograph Resolution	2
Simulations Uncertainty	2
Data Noise	12

# Results

Reference	95 % limit (keV)		QSO spectra data set	Simulations (L [ $h^{-1}$ Mpc], N)
	$m_X$	$m_s$		
VLH05 [18]	0.55	1.8	30 HIRES + 27 UVES + 23 LRIS	(30, 200) hydro
VLH06 [57]	2.0	9.7	3035 SDSS	(20, 256) hydro
BLR09 [22]	2.1	10.4	57 UVES + 3035 SDSS	(60, 400) N-body
SMT06 [58]	2.4	12.2	3035 SDSS	(20, 256 gas 512 DM) hydro
VBH13 [59]	3.3	18.5	14 HIRES + 11 MIKE	(20, 512) hydro
VBH08 [60]	4.0	23.7	55 HIRES + 3035 SDSS	(60, 400) + (20, 256) hydro
This work	4.1	24.5	13,821 SDSS-III	(100, 3072) hydro

Baur *et al.*, 2015 [arXiv:1512.01981](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.01981)

# Conclusion



Exclusion of NRP mechanisms:

$m < 4 \text{ keV}$       NRP  
 $m < 50 \text{ keV}$      RP

**$m > 24.5 \text{ keV}$**

Most stringent constraint to date !

SDSS I data    (medium res)  
 Keck data     (high res)

**SDSS III data**

- sheer sample size
- completeness
- coverage

The background of the slide is a dense network graph. The nodes are represented by small red dots, and the edges are thin green lines. The network is highly interconnected, with a central hub-and-spoke structure and many smaller clusters. The overall appearance is that of a complex, multi-scale network.

Thank You !

[julien.baur@cea.fr](mailto:julien.baur@cea.fr)