A simulation of cosmic reionization, showing a dense field of galaxies and intergalactic medium. The galaxies are depicted as bright blue and red structures, with the intergalactic medium showing a complex, filamentary structure. The overall color palette is dominated by blue and red, with some yellow and green highlights.

Universality of cosmic reionization: a data driven discovery

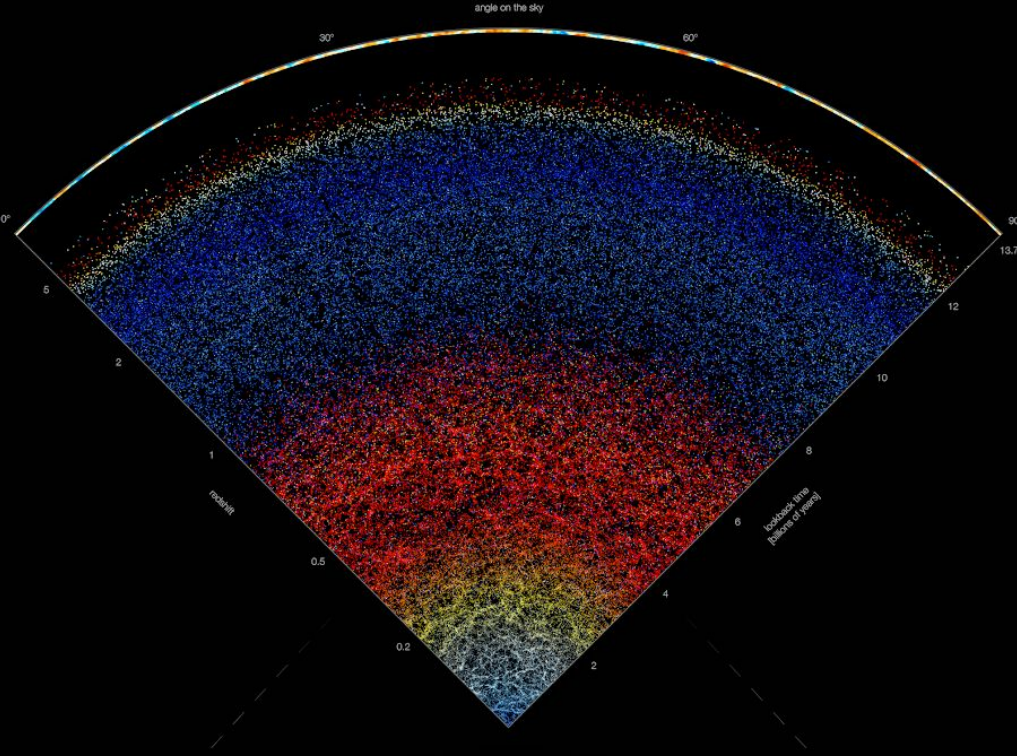
Yin Li (Peng Cheng Laboratory)

with Paulo Montero-Camacho (PCL), Miles Cranmer (Cambridge), Kenji Kadota (HIAS-UCAS), Atsushi J. Nishizawa (Gifu Shotoku Gakuen), Pablo Renard Guiral (Tsinghua)

The 6th KMI International Symposium, Nagoya 2025-03-07

credit: Alvarez Kaehler Abel

Model



Data

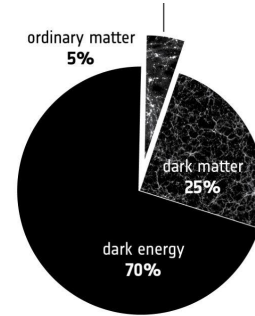
Inference

Λ CDM explains cosmology using only 6 parameters

A_s, n_s :

power law amplitude
and exponent

Ω_m, Ω_b :

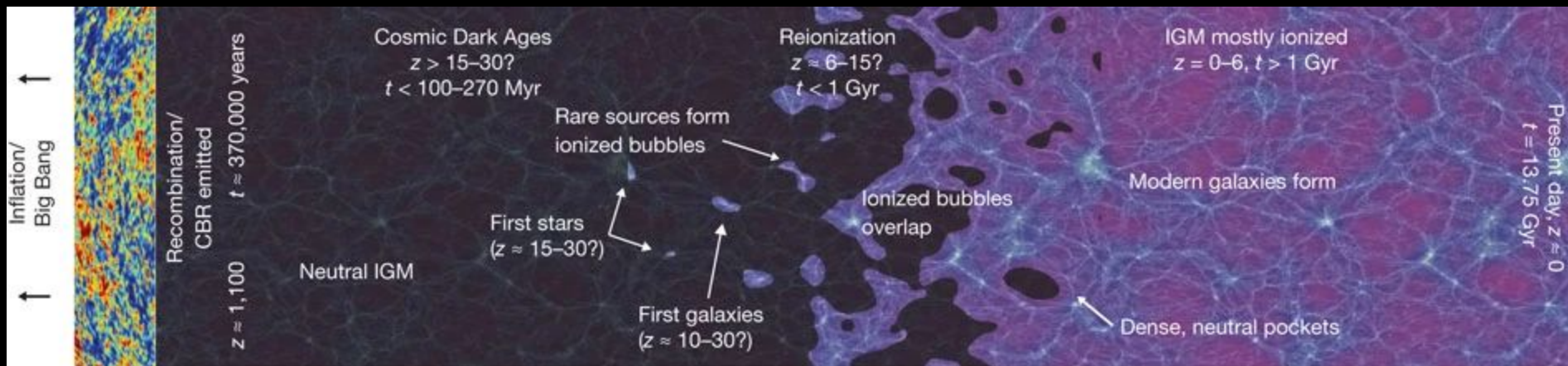


h : Hubble expansion
rate

τ : optical depth to
reionization

smells different?

Cosmic Reionization

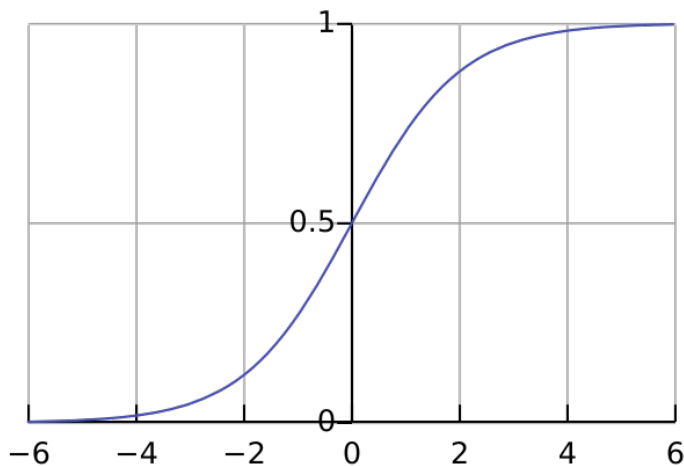


Multiscale, nonlinear physical processes, including hydrodynamics, radiative transfer, and galaxy formation

Uncertainties of Reionization: When did it happen? What sources caused it?

Importance: degenerate with scalar amplitude; sensitive to other types of DMs affecting reionization sources

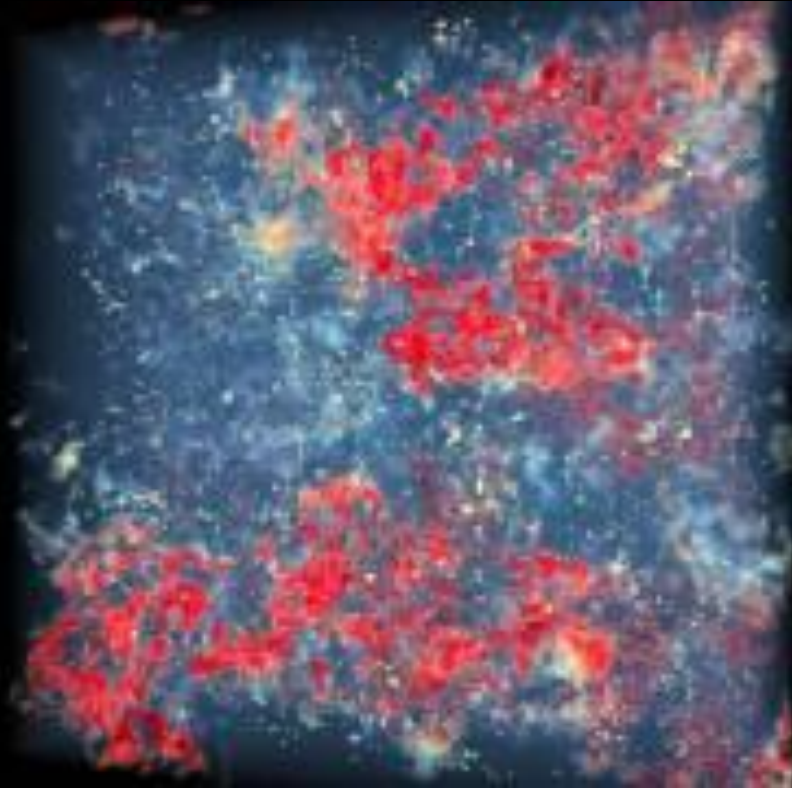
Simple reionization history model with logistic (“tanh”) function



$$x_e = \frac{1 + n_{\text{He}}/n_{\text{H}}}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{y(z_{\text{re}}) - y(z)}{\Delta y} \right) \right],$$

where $y(z) = (1 + z)^{3/2}$, $\Delta y = \frac{3}{2}(1 + z_{\text{re}})^{1/2} \Delta z$, with $\Delta z = 0.5$.

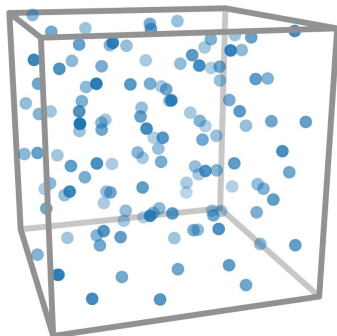
Cosmic Reionization



credit: Alvarez, Kaehler, & Abel

Simulate the Diversity of Reionization Histories

Sample parameters in 9D

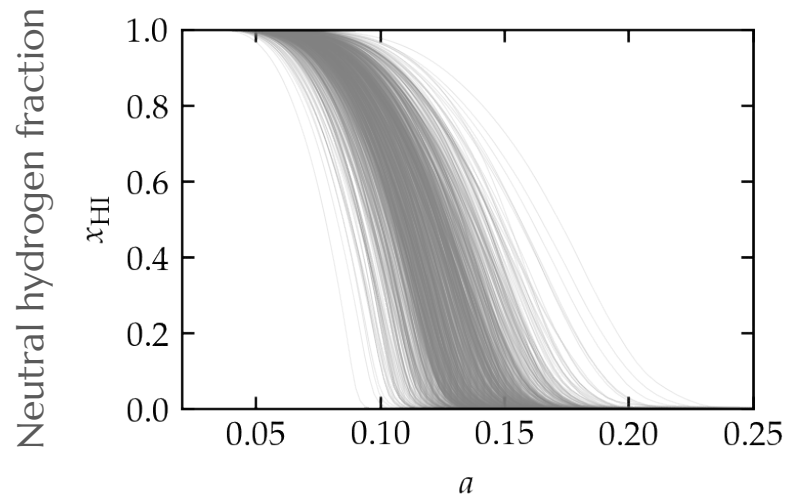


$\sigma_8 \in (0.74, 0.90)$, $n_s \in (0.92, 1.00)$, $h \in (0.61, 0.73)$,
 $\Omega_b \in (0.04, 0.06)$, $\Omega_m \in (0.24, 0.40)$, $\zeta_{UV} \in (20, 35)$.



Ionizing efficiency, capturing
dominating astrophysics
+3 more astrophys params

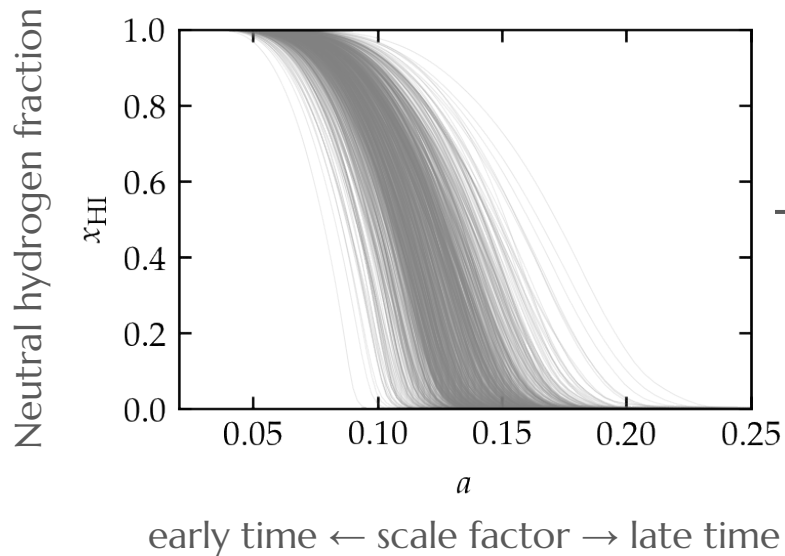
10^3 semi-numerical simulations (21cmFAST)



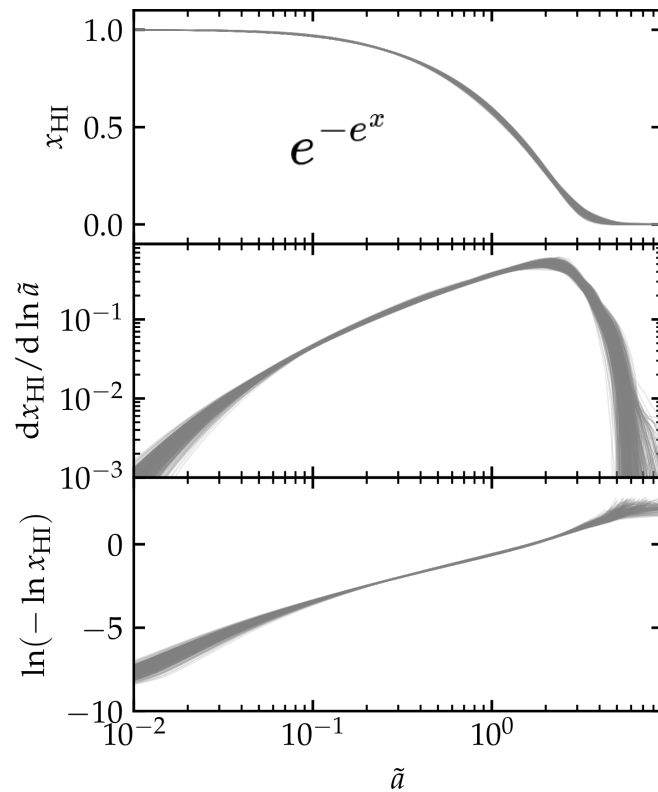
early time ← scale factor → late time

All of them share a common Universal Shape

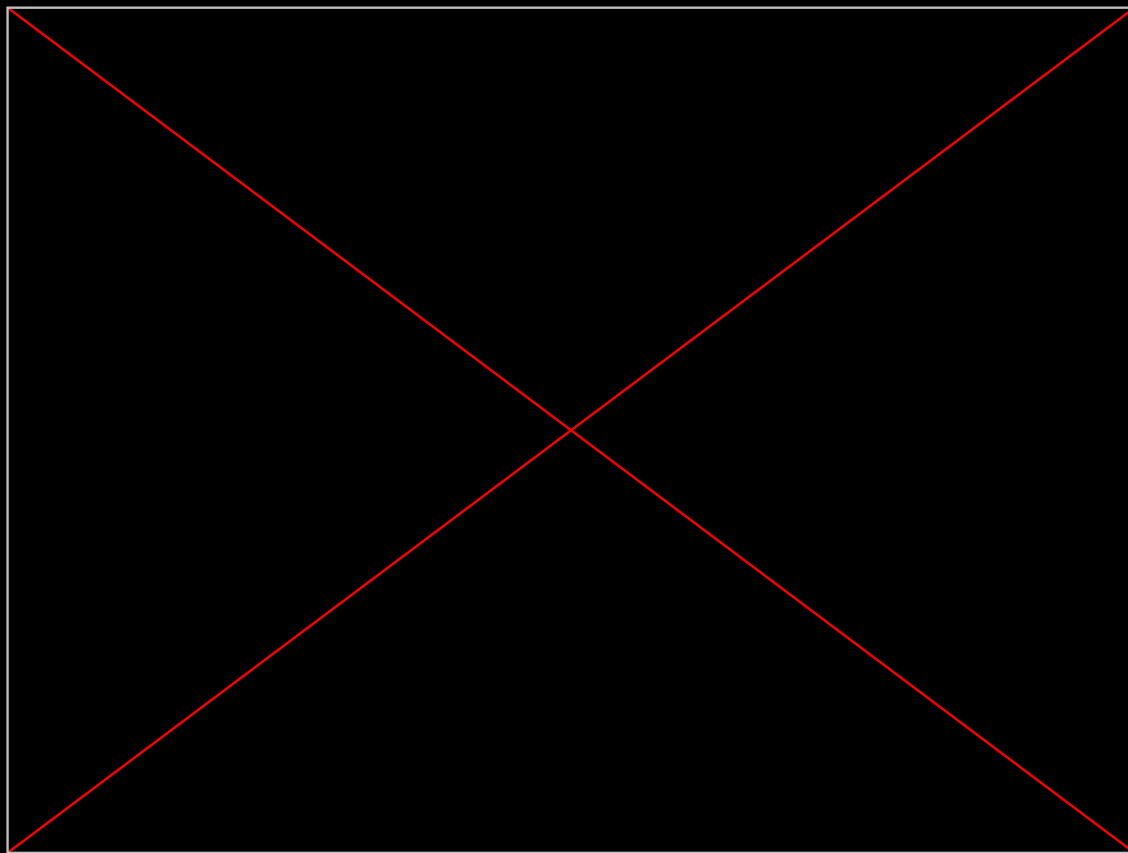
10^3 semi-numerical simulations (21cmFAST)



$$\tilde{a} \equiv (a/\alpha)^\beta$$



Symbolic Regression



Gompertz function

$$y = ke^{-e^{a-bx}} \quad \text{Gompertz 1825}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = by (\log k - \log y)$$

Interesting, **many** application:

- evolution of population
- growth of tumors
- spread of diseases
- impact in financial market
- New: **history of cosmic reionization**



BENJAMIN GOMPERTZ

Universal Shape & Symbolic Regression

$$x_{\text{HI}}(\tilde{a}) = \text{gomp}(P_5(\tilde{a})) \equiv \exp[-\exp(P_5(\tilde{a}))],$$

$$P_5(\tilde{a}) = \sum_{m=0}^5 c_m \ln^m \tilde{a},$$

$$c = \{0, 1, 0.1130, 0.02600, 0.0005491, -0.00006518\},$$

$$\tilde{a}(a; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left[\frac{a}{\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta})} \right]^{\beta(\boldsymbol{\theta})},$$



BENJAMIN GOMPERTZ

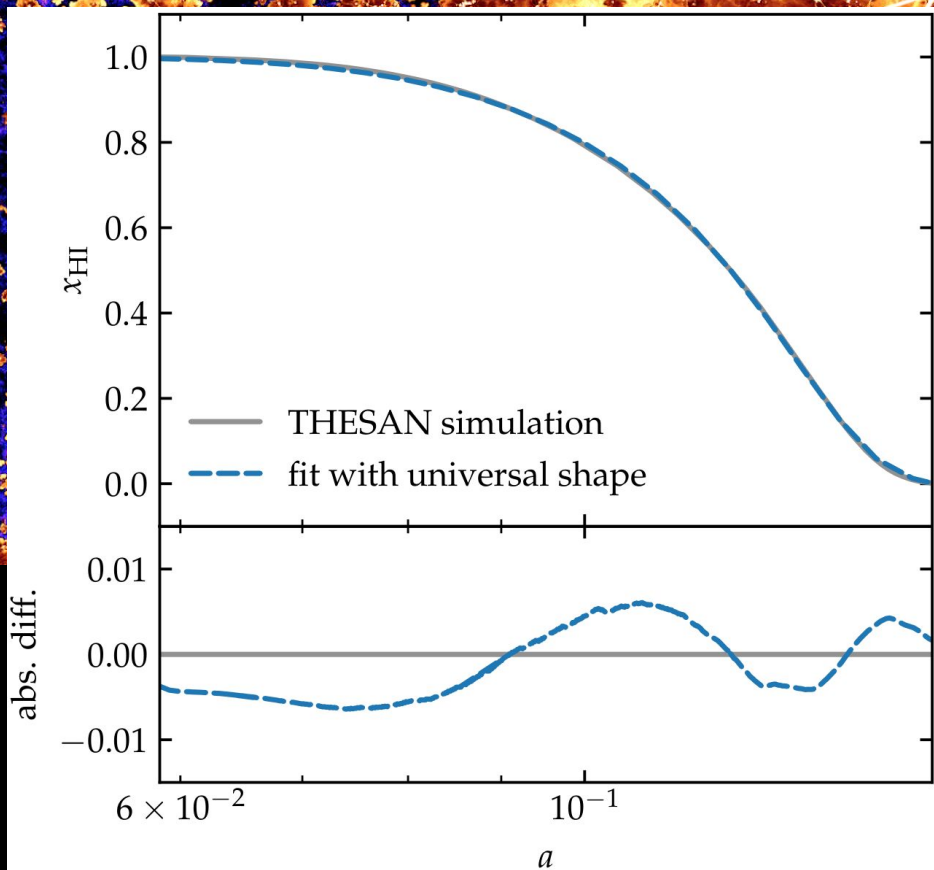
$$\ln \alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} \right)^h + (0.04835 - \sigma_8)(n_s + 0.3558 \ln[0.1123 \zeta_{\text{UV}}]) - \Omega_m - n_s,$$

$$\beta(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{0.005660^{\Omega_m}}{0.6015} - \ln[\zeta_{\text{UV}} - (\Omega_m + n_s h)^{15.05}] + h \right) \ln \Omega_b + \frac{h}{\sigma_8},$$

From 21cmFAST to THESAN

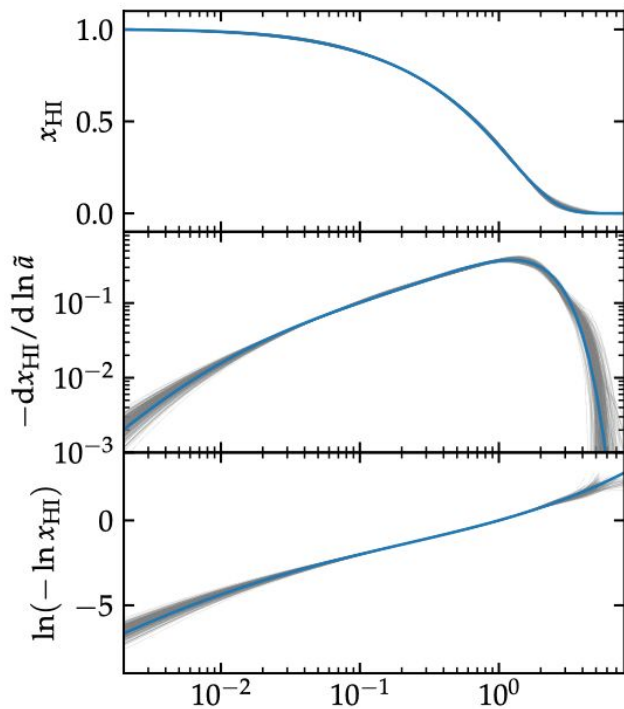
Reionization meets galaxy assembly

The state-of-the-art THESAN simulation also follows the same universal shape.

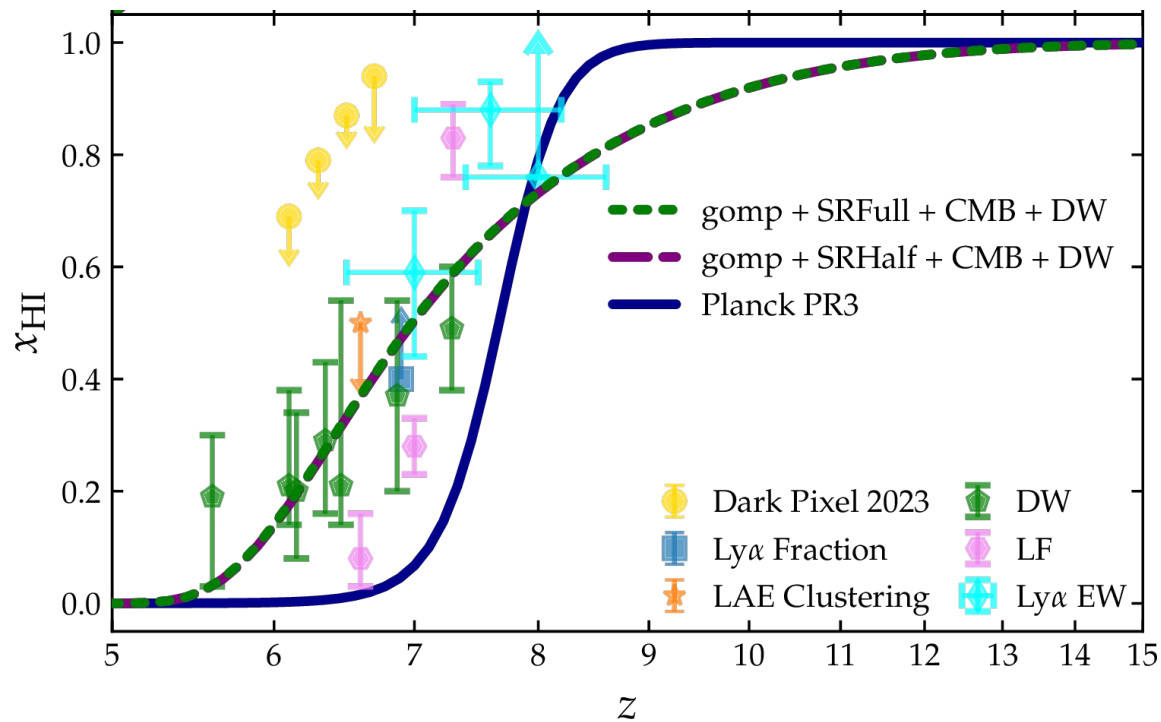


Moreover, we checked on **all state-of-the-art fully coupled reionization simulations**, and on **different DM models**

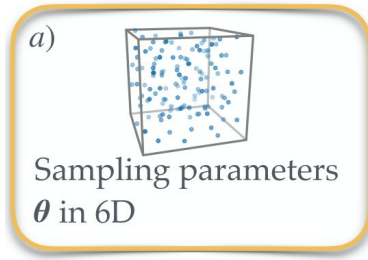
Sim: 21cmFAST — Gompertz [5 cosmo + 1 astro]



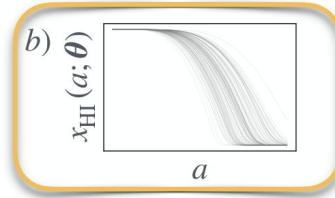
Universal shape also supported by data of quasar damping wing



Strategy



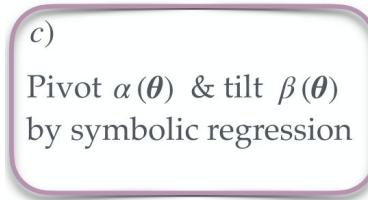
Simulation



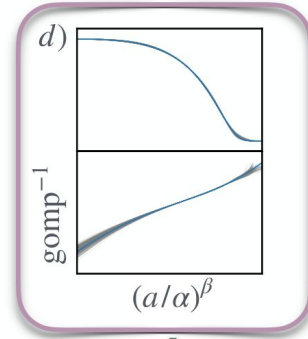
To be rescaled by



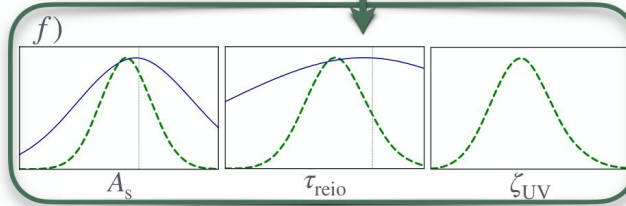
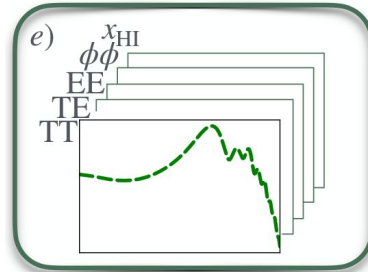
Universal shape



Rescaled by

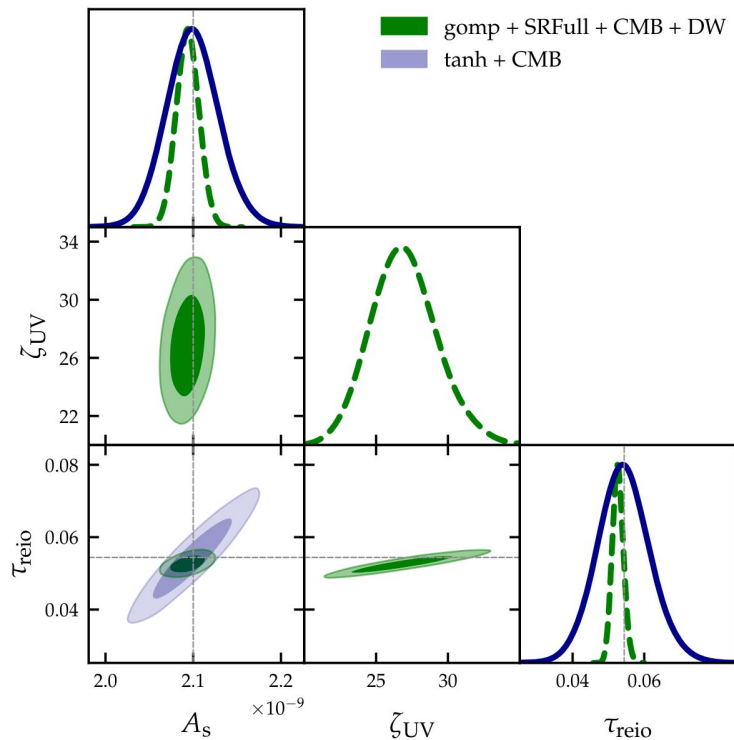


Inference



Reanalysis of Planck PR3 with additional quasar damping wing data

- Tighten A_s and τ constraints by 2.3x and 5x, respectively
- First “detection” of the ionizing efficiency parameter ζ_{UV}
- τ is now a derived parameter, so “**five parameters are all you need in Λ CDM**”.



Why the Universality?

$$y = ke^{-e^{a-bx}}$$

Gompertz 1825

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = by (\log k - \log y)$$



BENJAMIN GOMPERTZ

Not easy to come up with a simple dynamics to explain much universality.

A Barebone Simulation of Ionizing Bubbles

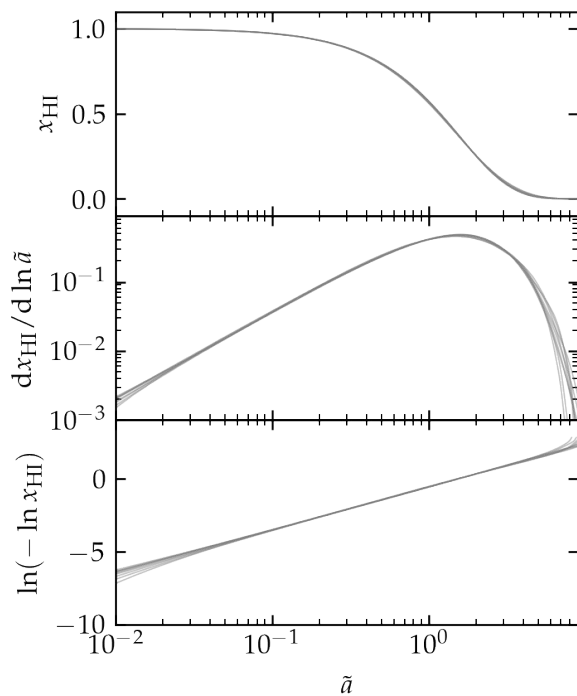
Minimalistic assumptions:

- UV photon bubbles grow and instantly ionize within spheres
- Bubbles grow during matter dominated era
- Bubbles emerge at a power-law rate in a , the scale factor

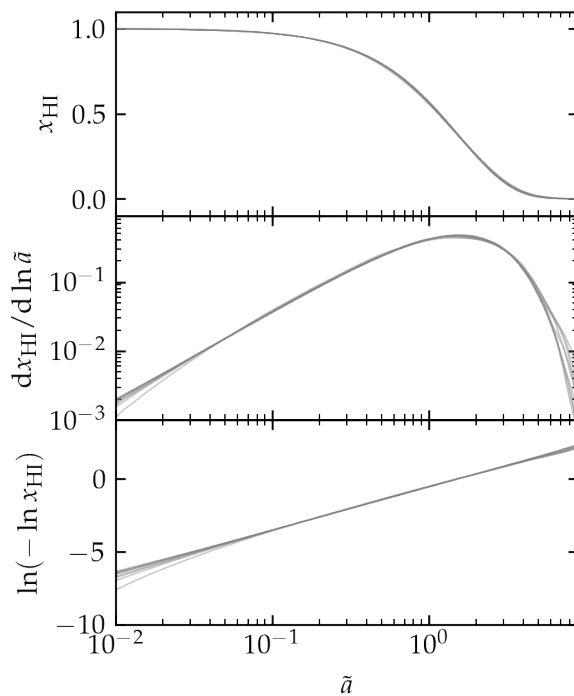
$$fa^b$$

- f and b controls how many bubbles, which we vary by 100x
- b controls the time dependence, which we vary by 4x
- spatial distribution of bubbles can be random, or follow large-scale structure of the Universe

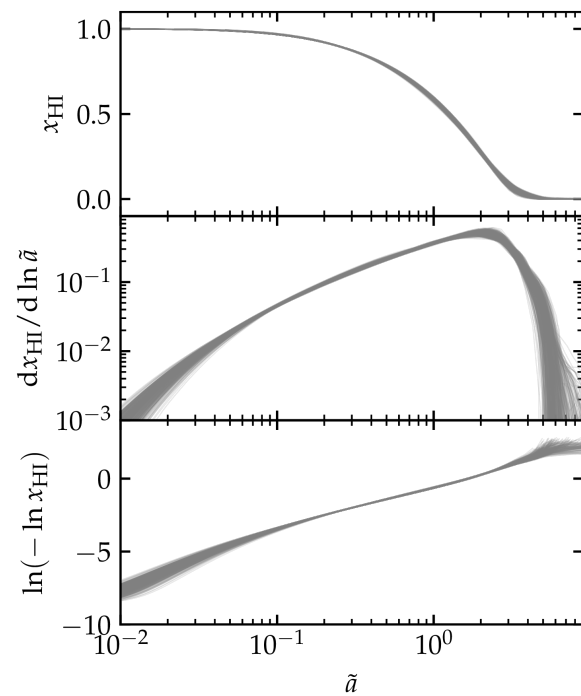
The Barebone Simulation captures the Universal Shape!



Poissonian bubbles



LSS bubbles



21cmFAST sims.

Model



Data

Inference

Non-Unique SR Expressions

Using all
simulations

$$\ln \alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} \right)^h + (0.04835 - \sigma_8)(n_s + 0.3558 \ln[0.1123\zeta_{UV}]) - \Omega_m - n_s,$$
$$\beta(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{0.005660^{\Omega_m}}{0.6015} - \ln[\zeta_{UV} - (\Omega_m + n_s h)^{15.05}] + h \right) \ln \Omega_b + \frac{h}{\sigma_8},$$

Using 1/2 of
simulations

$$\ln \alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} \right)^{\Omega_m} - \ln^{0.5271} \left(h(\zeta_{UV} + \Omega_b^{-0.4982})^{\sigma_8} \right) - n_s^{1.834},$$
$$\beta(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \left(\frac{\zeta_{UV} - \Omega_m^{-1.583}}{\Omega_b h} \right)^{0.3163},$$