

Epoch of Reionization 21 cm Signal in Redshift Space

Kanan K. Datta
Department of Physics
Presidency University, Kolkata



Collaborators



Hannes Jensen



Garrett Mellema
Stockholm, Sweden

Martina Friedrich



Ilian Iliev
Univ. of Sussex, UK



Kyungjin Ahn
Chosun Univ., S. Korea



Paul Shapiro
Univ. of Texas, Austin



Yi Mao
Univ. of Texas, Austin

& LOFAR Reionization Group

The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang



Present
Universe

S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

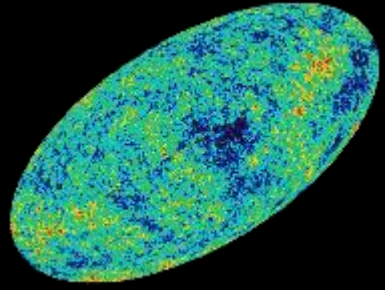
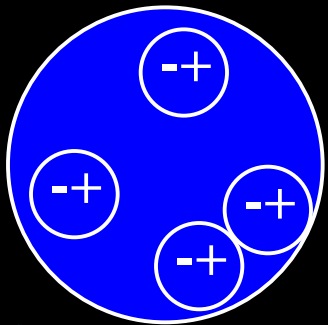
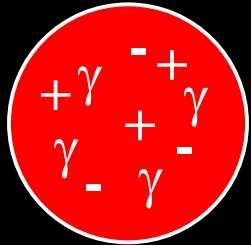
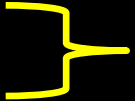
The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang



Present Universe

S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech



CMB



The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang

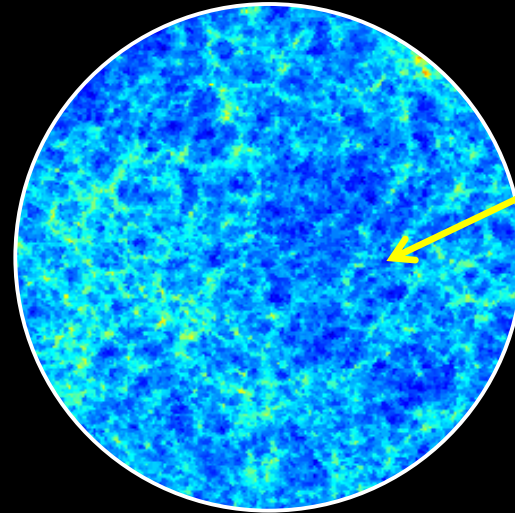
~0.4 billion yr

Present Universe



S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

Dark Ages



Neutral Hydrogen
+
Helium

Dark Ages: no source of visible light

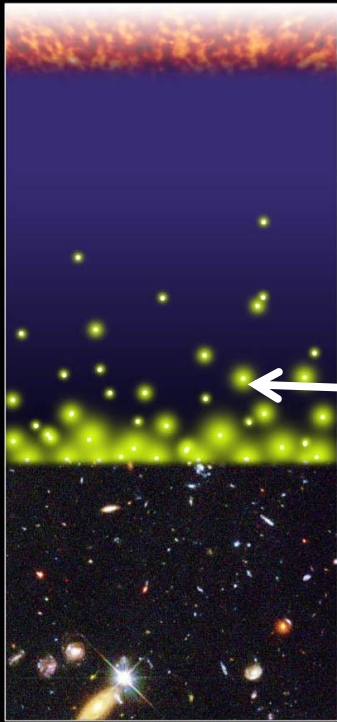
Protons and electrons combined to form neutral Hydrogen (75%) and Helium (24%) atoms

The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang

~0.4 billion yr

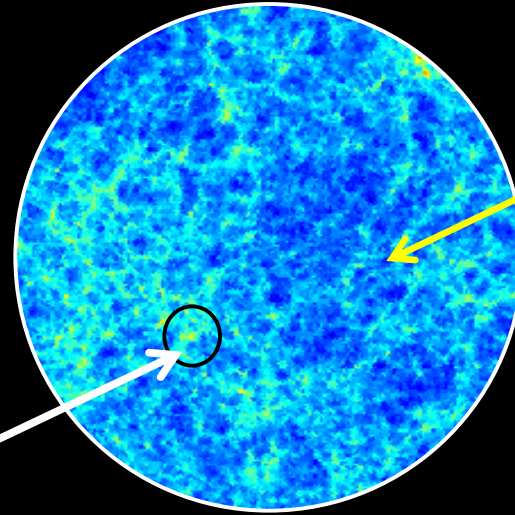
Present Universe



S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

Dark Ages

Source of ionizing photons



Neutral Hydrogen
+
Helium

Sources of First Light –star, QSO etc

The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang

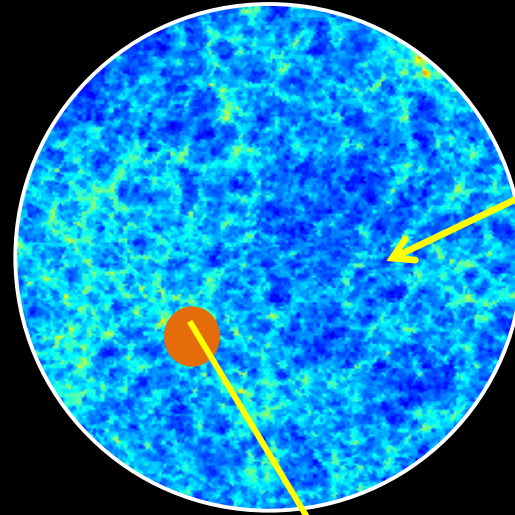
~0.4 billion yr

Present Universe



S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

Dark Ages



Neutral Hydrogen
+
Helium

Ionized Hydrogen

The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

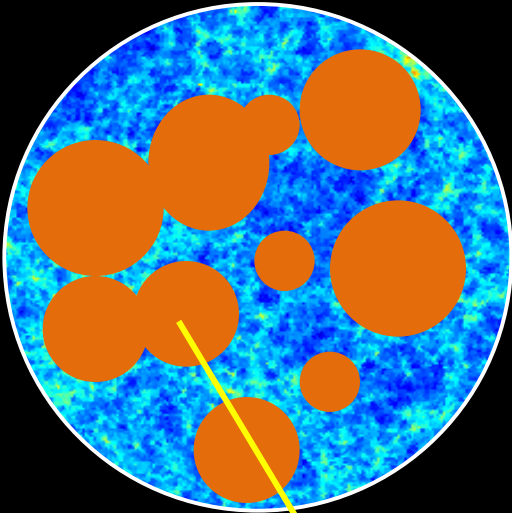
Big bang

~0.4 billion yr

Present Universe



Dark Ages



Ionized Hydrogen

S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

The Epoch of Reionization: An Introduction

Big bang

~0.4 billion yr



Present Universe

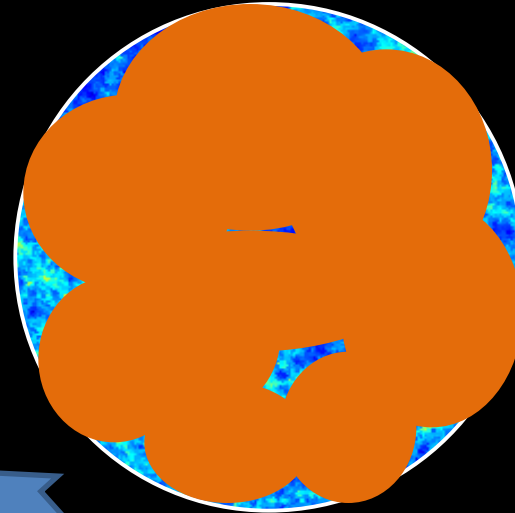
S.G. Djorgovski et al. & Digital Media Center, Caltech

Dark Ages

Epoch of Reionization

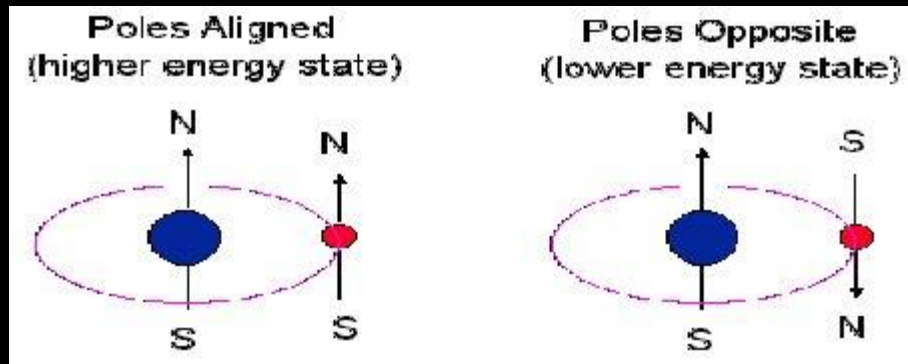
~ 1 Billion year

~ 14 Billion year



An important missing link

Radio Signal : Redshifted 21 cm tomography (1.5 -3 meter)



21 cm (1420 MHz)

Neutral Hydrogen (HI) atom

Redshifts

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{observed} - \lambda_{emitted}}{\lambda_{emitted}}$$

$$\nu_o = 1420 \text{ Mhz} / (1+z)$$

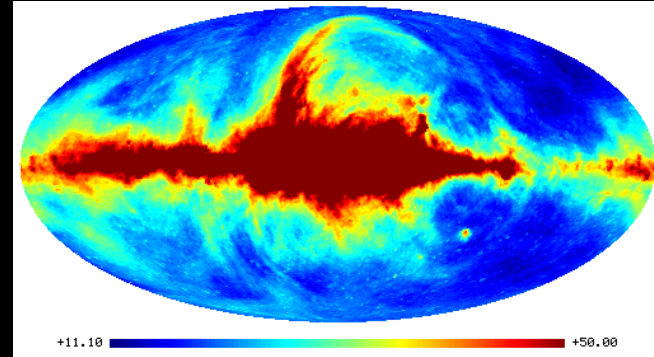
$$\lambda_o = 21 \text{ cm} (1+z)$$

$$15 > z > 6$$

Challenges (See Sk. Saiyad Ali's talk)

Foregrounds

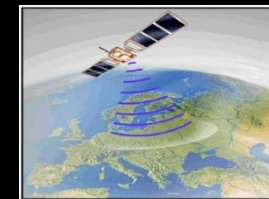
Galactic synchrotron
Extra-galactic radio sources etc.
(1000-10,000 times stronger than
Reionization 21 cm signal)



Turbulent Ionosphere

Instrumental noise

Man made signal:



Experiments

LOFAR: LOw Frequency ARray (Netherlands -Europe)

GMRT : Giant Metrowave Radio Telescope (India)

MWA : Murchison Widefield Array (Australia)

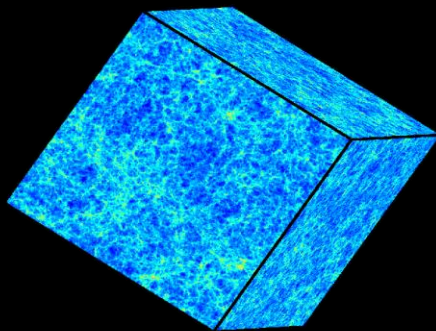
PAPER: Precision Array for Probing Epoch of Reionization (US)

SKA : Square Kilometer Array (International)

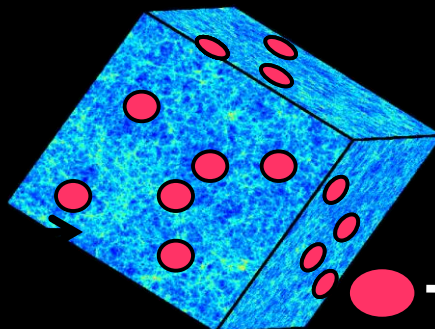


Reionization Simulations

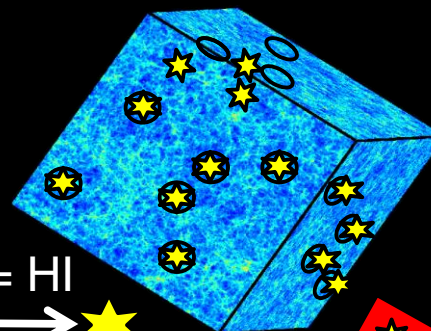
Dark Matter distribution
(During reionization epoch
~0.4 - 1 Billion yrs)



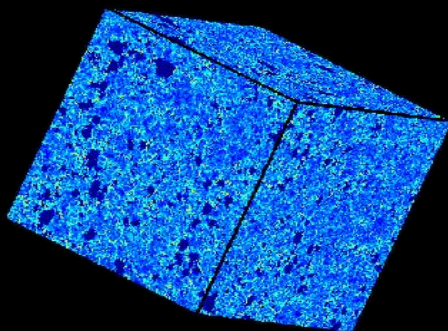
Find DM halo
(density peaks)



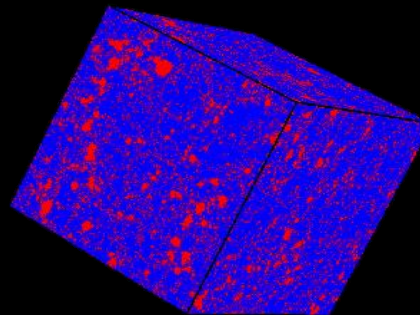
Assign luminosity
and illuminate them



DM = HI



Simulated 21 cm Signal



Radiative transfer
(computationally expensive)

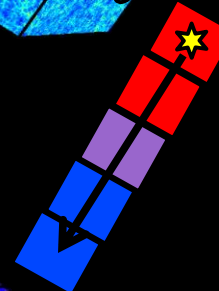
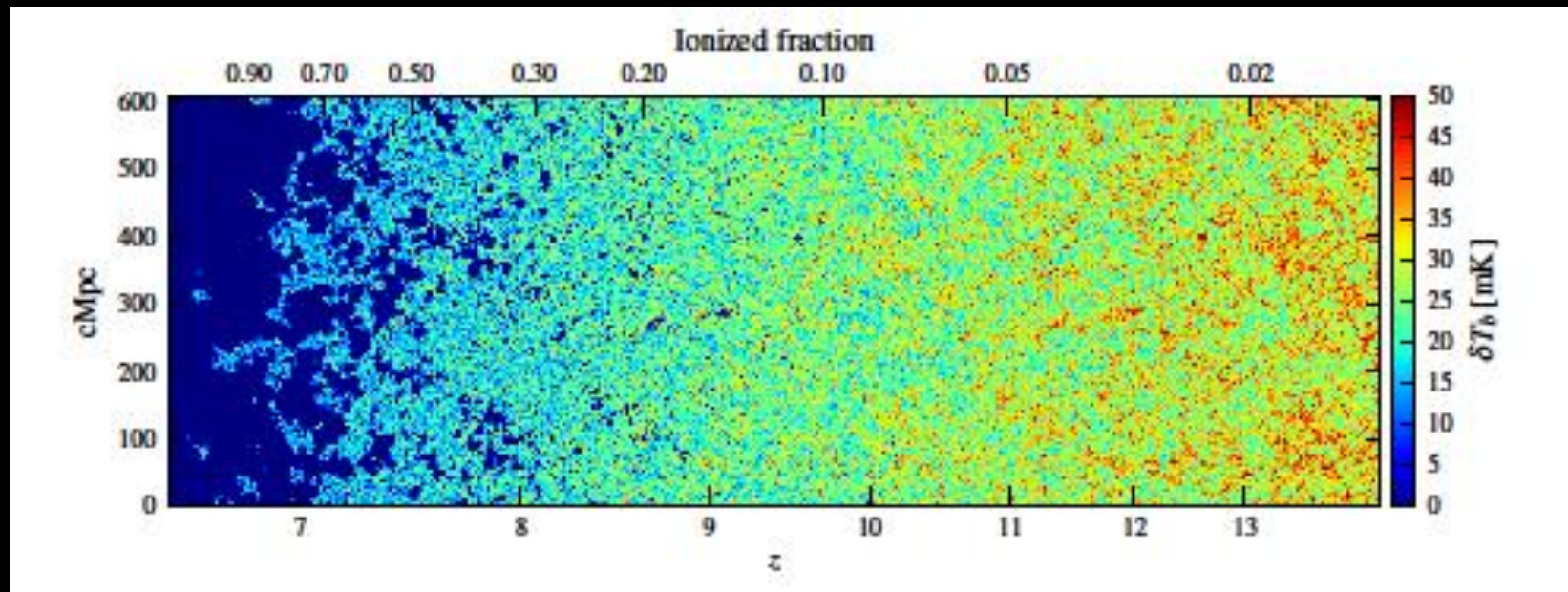
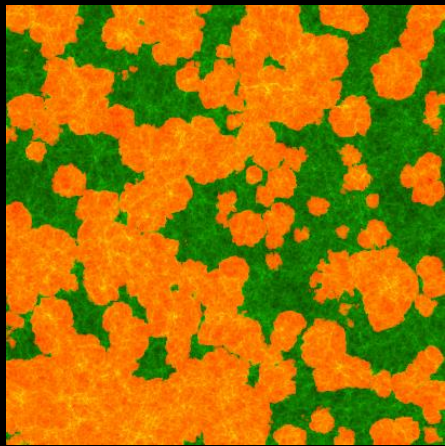


Figure credit: Martina Friedrich

Reionization Simulations



21 cm signal



Signal rms ~ 5 -10 mK

Instrument Noise



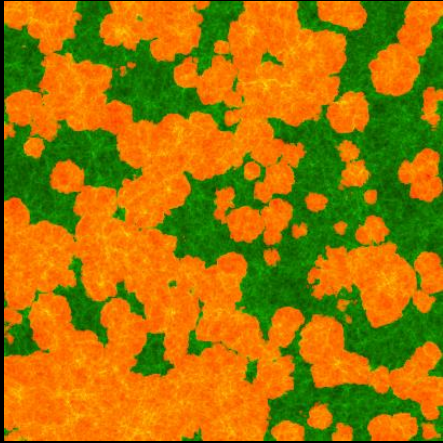
Noise rms ~ 70 -100 mK

Signal+Noise



~~Imaging~~

21 cm signal



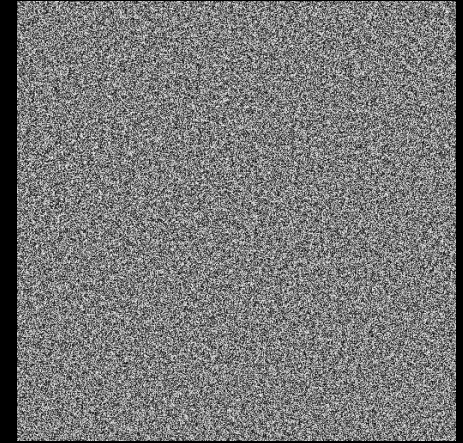
Signal rms ~ 5 -10 mK

Instrument Noise



Noise rms ~ 70 -100 mK

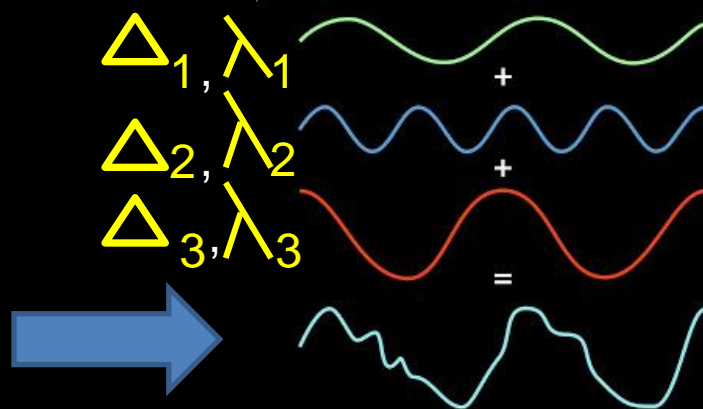
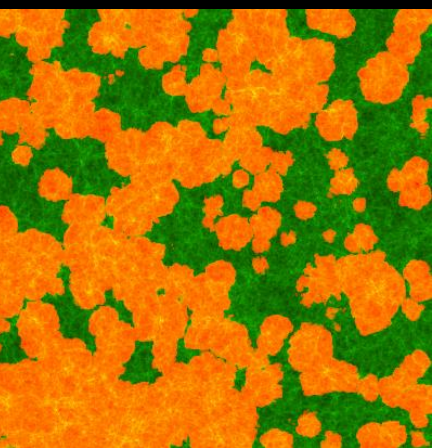
Signal+Noise



~~Imaging~~

Statistical detection of 21 cm signal has been proposed !!!

❖ GMRT (also LOFAR, MWA etc) will try to measure reionization 21 cm power spectrum.

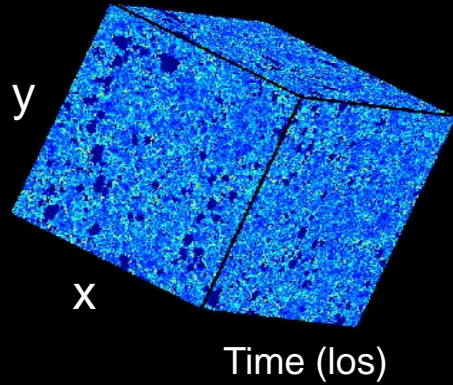


Decompose into different fourier modes

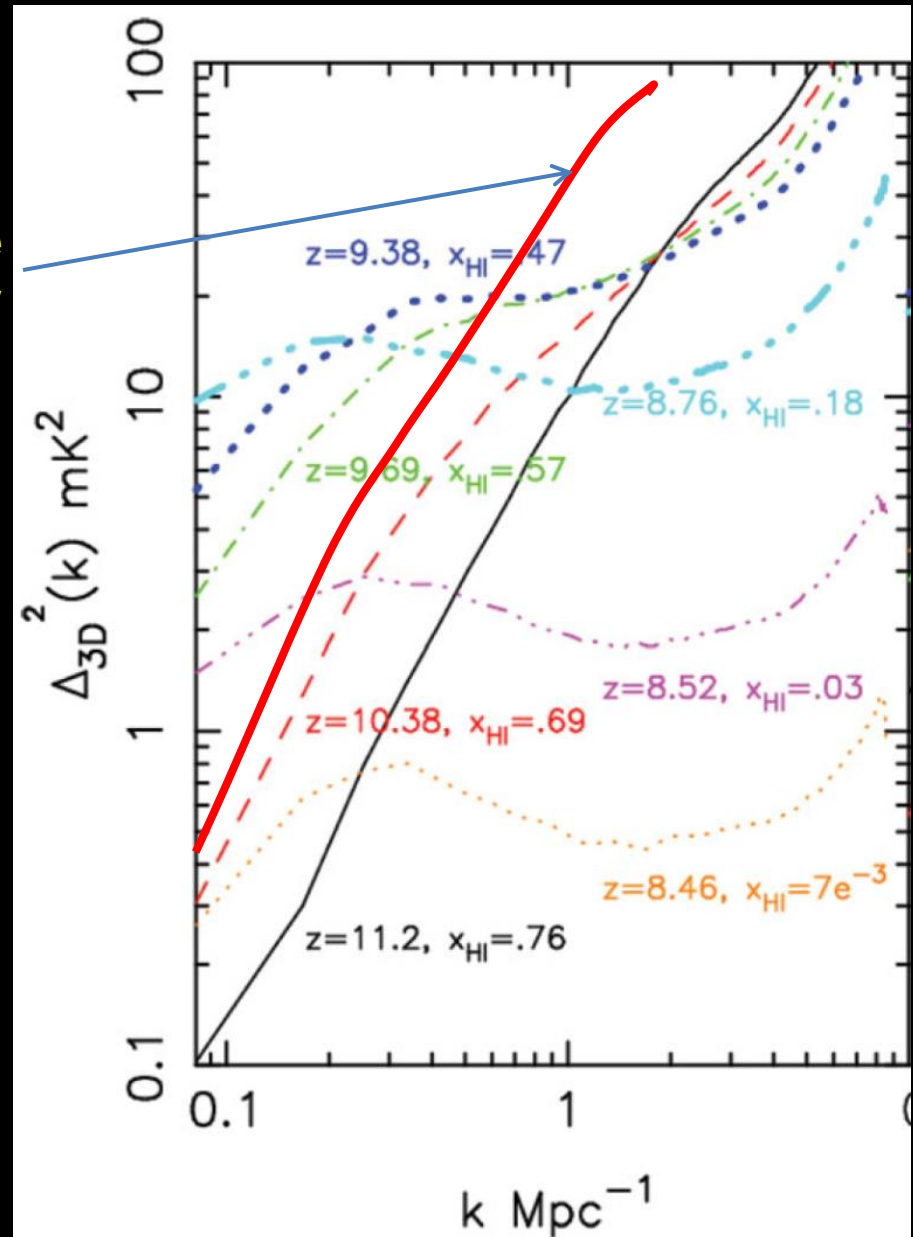
$$P(k) = \langle \Delta^2(k) \rangle$$

$$k = 2 \pi / \lambda$$

Spherically Averaged Power Spectrum



Noise
Error

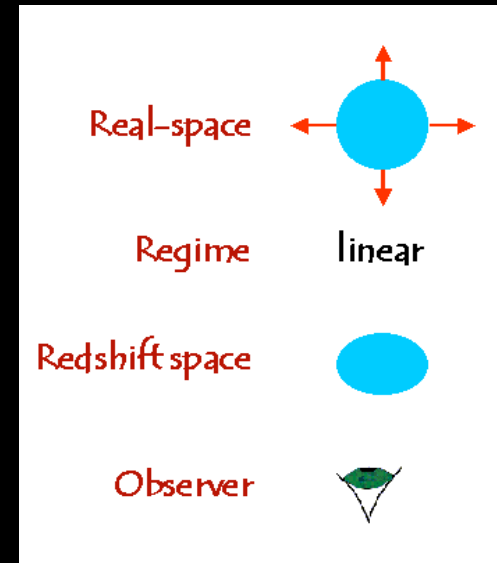
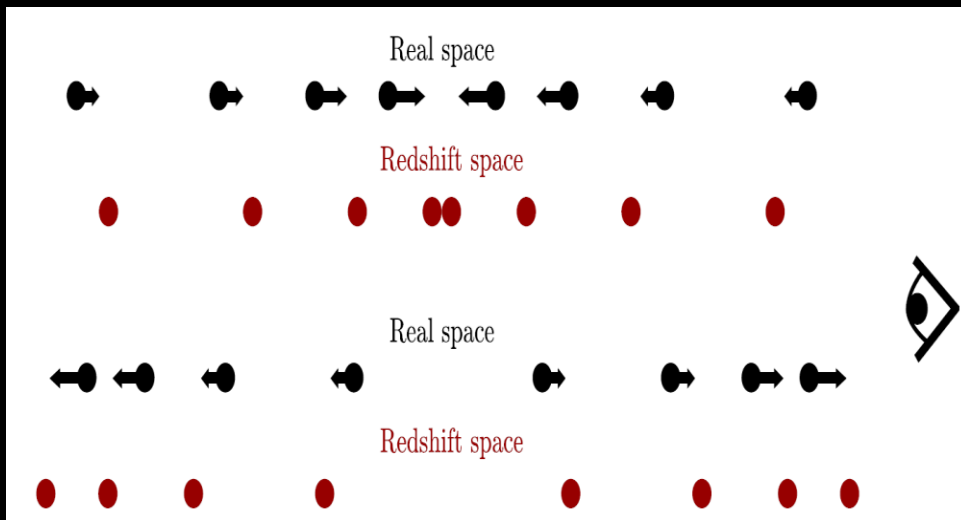


Datta, K.K, Mellema, G., Mao, Y. et al,
MNRAS, 2012, 424, 1877

21 cm Power Spectrum in Redshift Space

Experiments measure redshift caused by moving objects. Redshift is higher for distant objects.

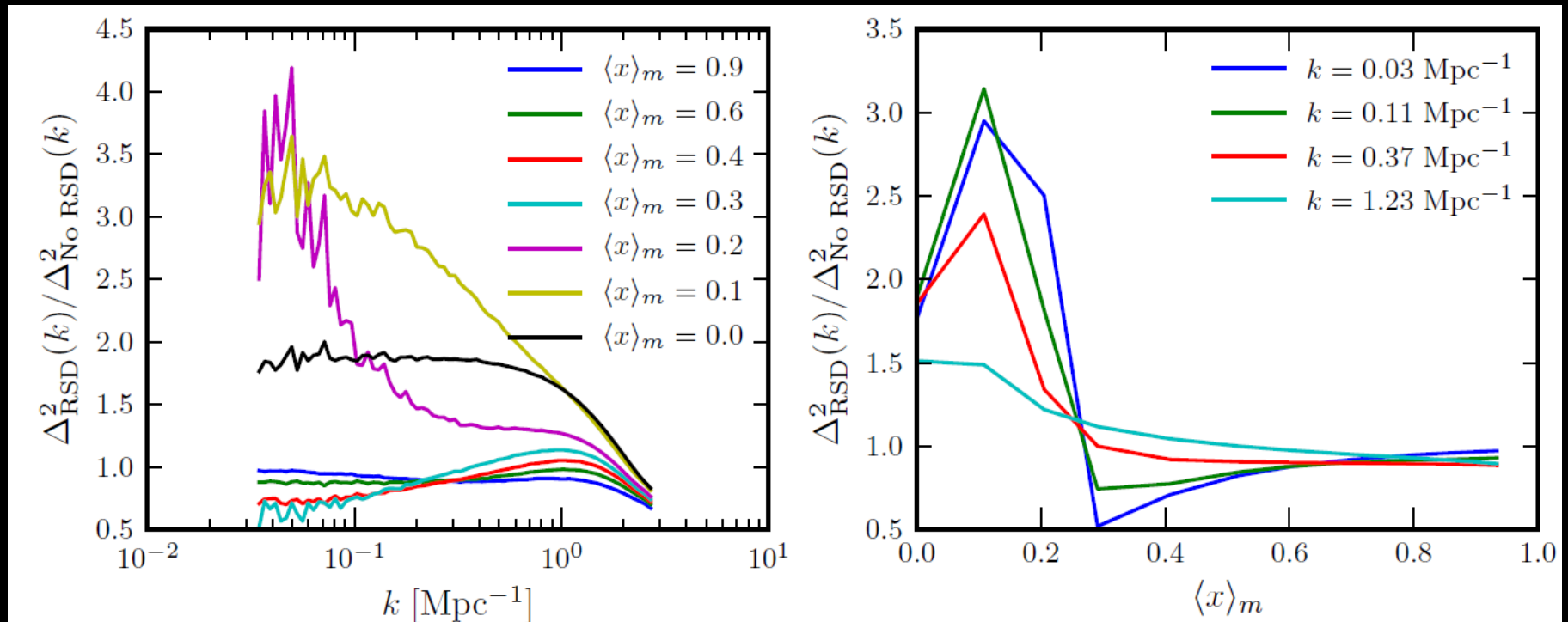
Distance = $f(\text{redshift})$ - **Hubble law**



Overdense regions will appear more **dense** and under-dense will appear less **dense** (Keiser Effect)

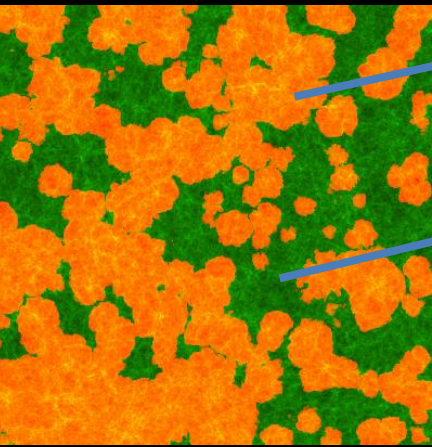
Bharadwaj et al (2001, 2004) first introduced this effect in HI 21 cm signal

21 cm Power Spectrum in Redshift Space



21 cm Power Spectrum in Redshift Space

$$P_{\Delta T}^{s,\text{lin}}(\mathbf{k}, z) = P_{\mu^0}(k, z) + P_{\mu^2}(k, z)\mu_{\mathbf{k}}^2 + P_{\mu^4}(k, z)\mu_{\mathbf{k}}^4,$$

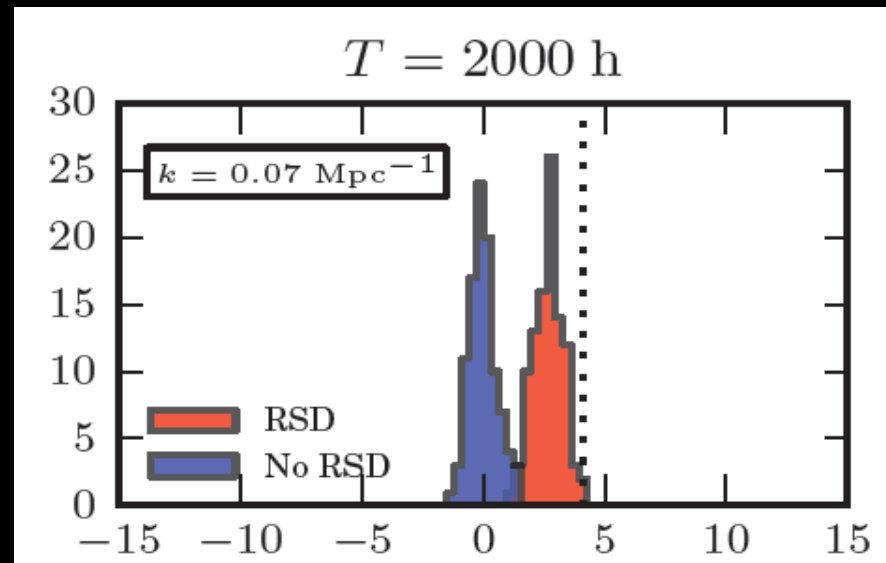
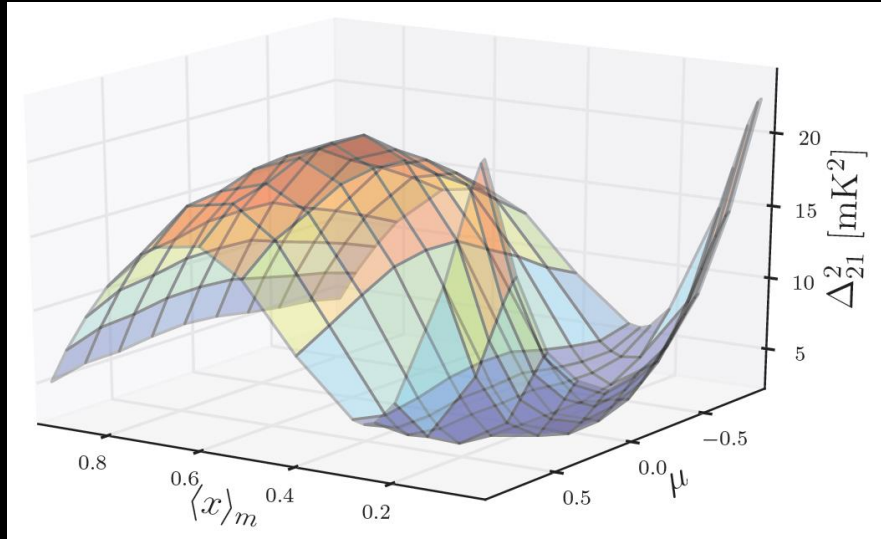


Astrophysics
(QSOs, Stars)

DM power spectrum
(probe early Universe,
Cosmology)

Can be used to measure cosmological parameters, dark energy

21 cm Power Spectrum in Redshift Space



Redshift space distortion effect is found to be an important especially at the early stages of reionization

This makes HI 21 cm power spectrum anisotropic which can be detected with LOFAR 2000 hrs of observations.