

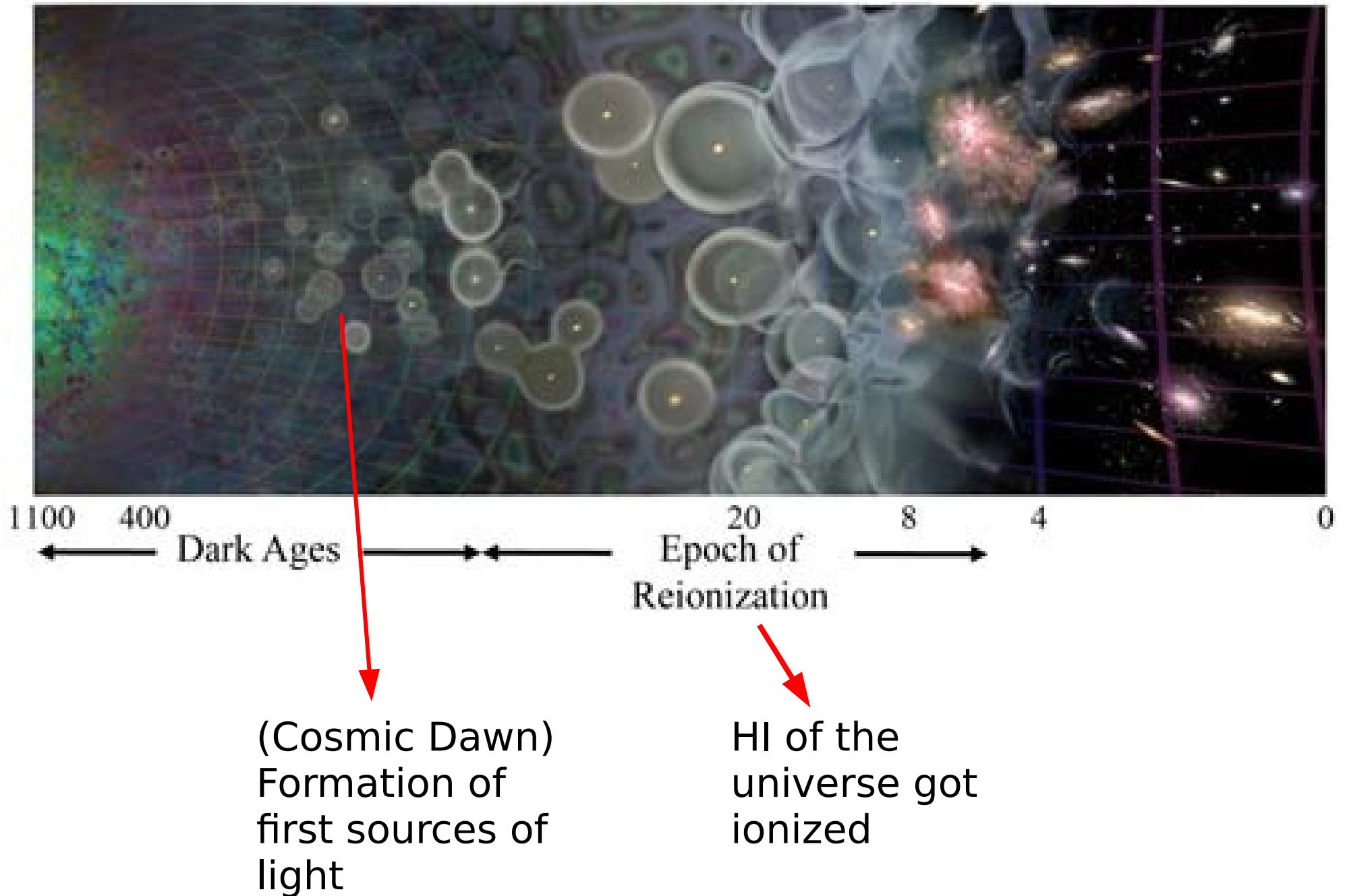
# 21-cm signal from cosmic dawn

Raghunath Ghara

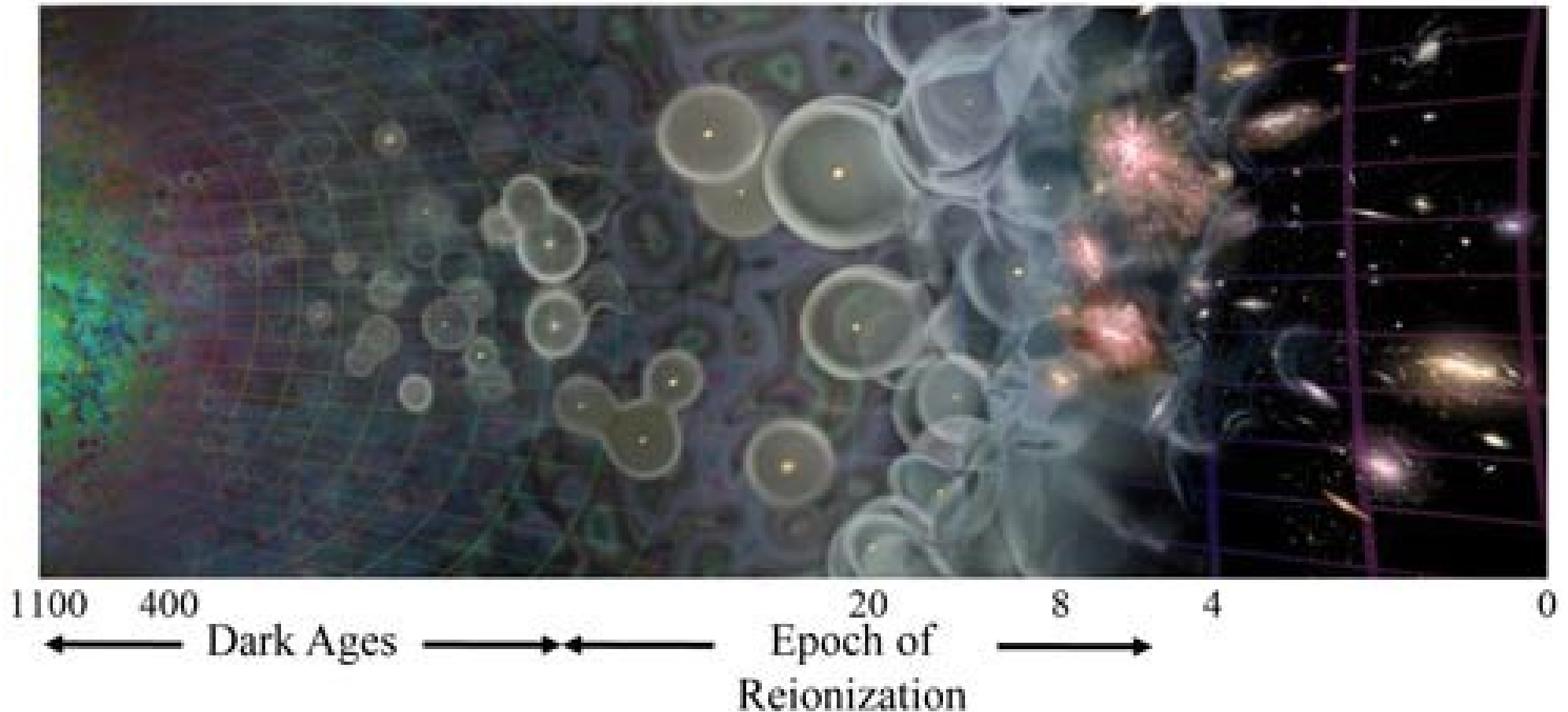
NCRA-TIFR

with T. Roy Choudhury (NCRA-TIFR)  
&  
Kanan K. Datta (Presidency University)

# Cosmic dawn and Epoch of Reionization

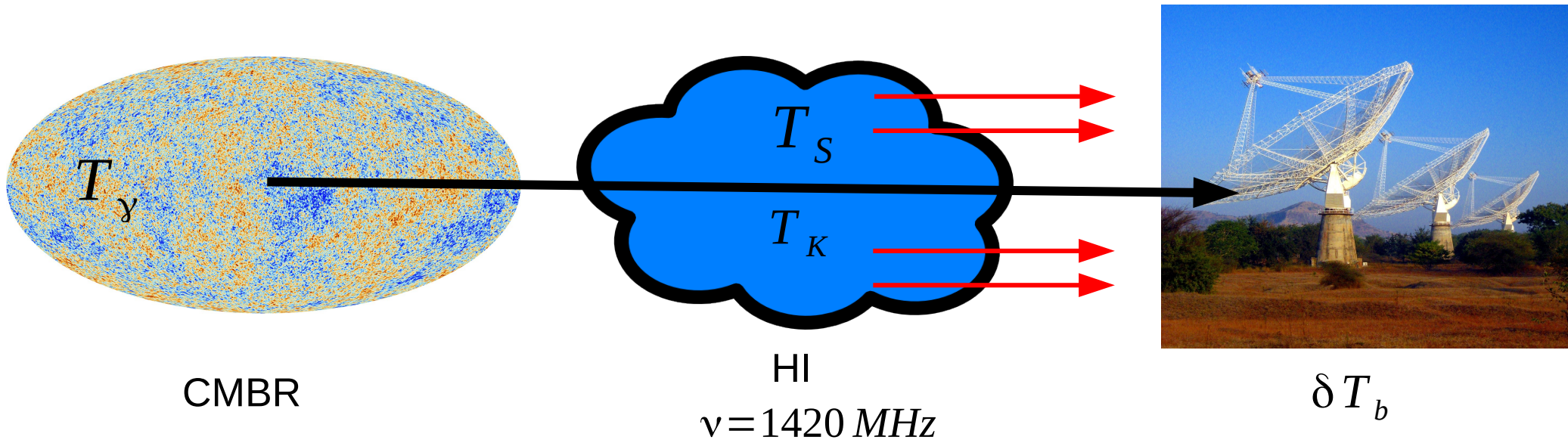


# Questions to be asked



- When did first sources formed and reionization happened?
- What is the property of the first sources?
- What is the nature of the IGM during these epochs?

# How 21 cm signal answers such questions?



Brightness  
temperature

$$\delta T_b = 27 x_{HI} (1 + \delta_B) \left( \frac{H}{dv_r/dr + H} \right) \left( \frac{\Omega_B h^2}{0.023} \right) \left( \frac{0.15}{\Omega_m h^2} \frac{1+z}{10} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{T_S - T_\gamma}{T_S} \right) \text{mK}$$

Neutral  
fraction

Density  
contrast

Peculiar  
velocities

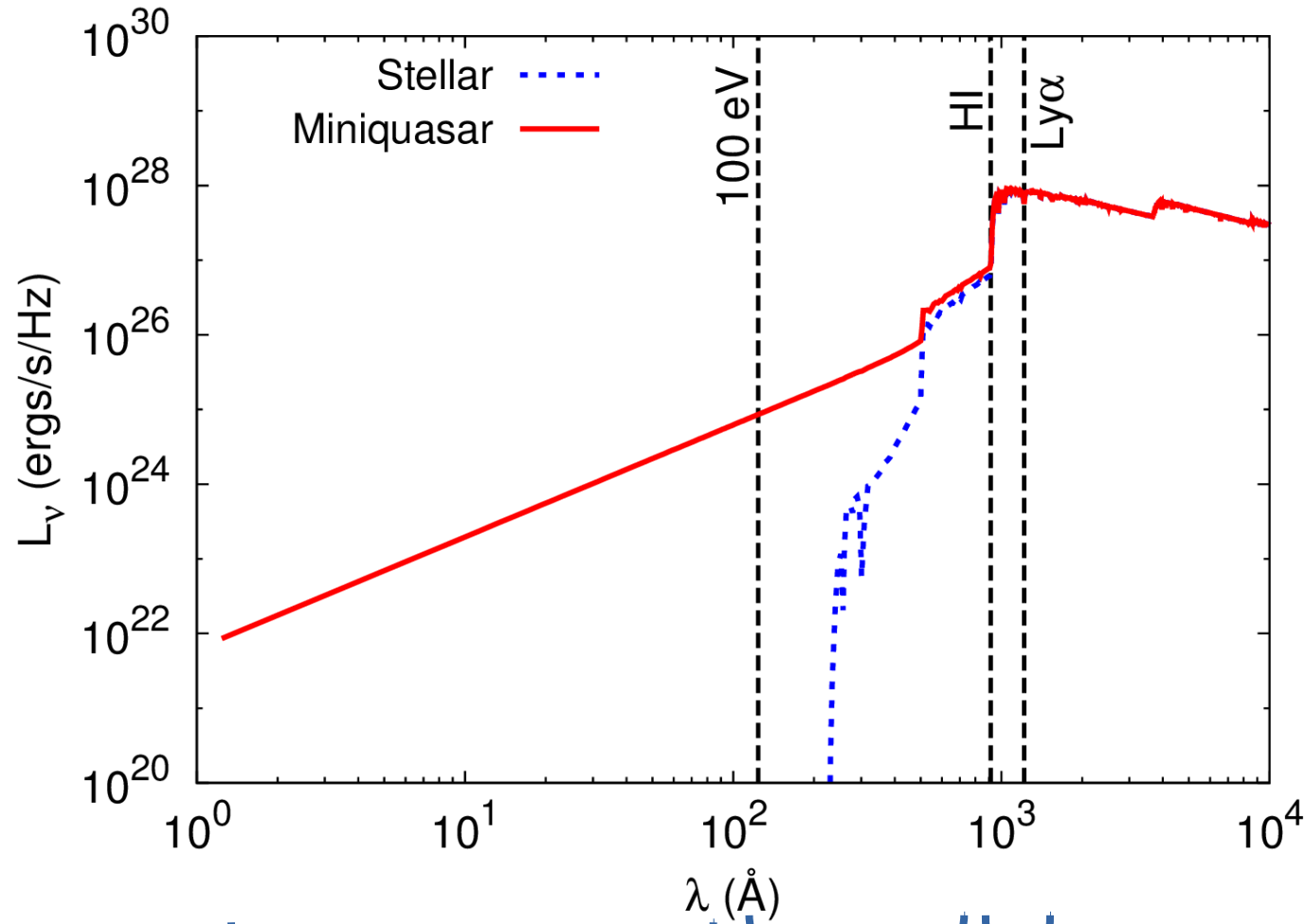
Spin temperature

Emission signal :  $T_S > T_\gamma$  ( $\delta T_b > 0$ )

Absorption signal :  $T_S < T_\gamma$  ( $\delta T_b < 0$ )

Set by CMB, Collisional  
and Ly $\alpha$  coupling

# Astrophysical dependence

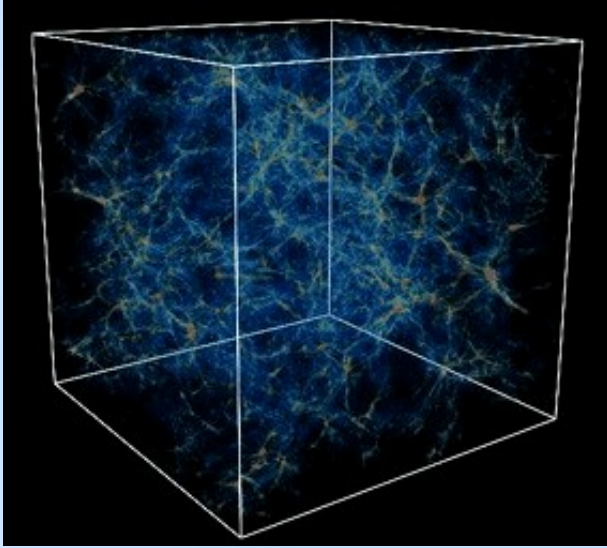


X-ray photon  
(Heating of the IGM)

UV photon  
(ionization of HI)

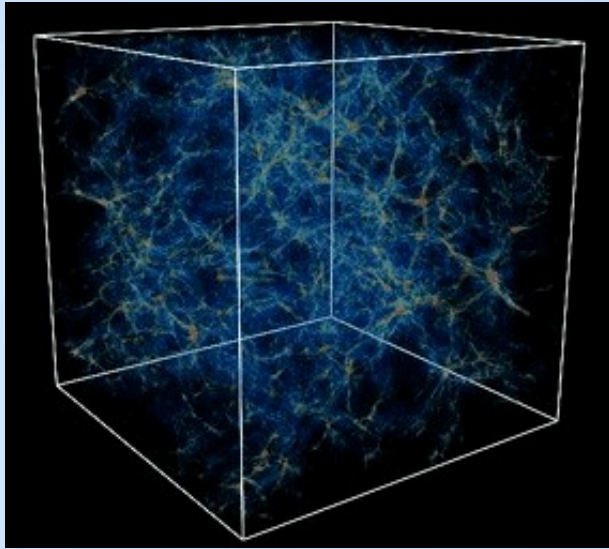
Ly $\alpha$  photon (Ly $\alpha$  coupling  
or Wouthysen-Field effect)

# Why modelling of 21-cm signal is important?



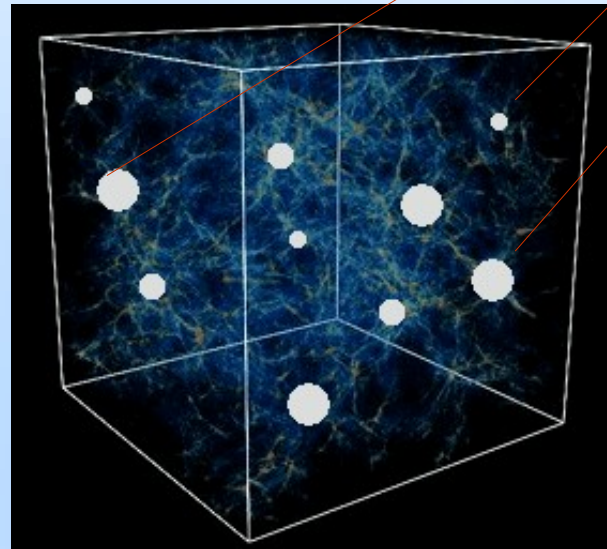
- Dark matter N-body code : CUBEP3M
- Box size : 200 cMpc/h.
- Particle number :  $(1728)^3$
- Particle Mass:  
 $2 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$

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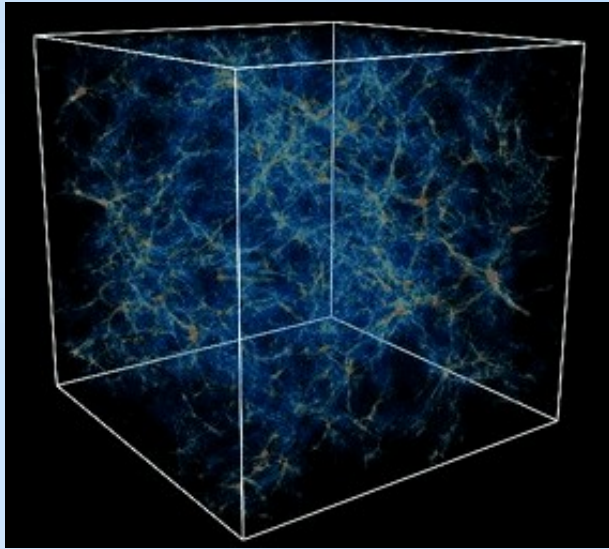


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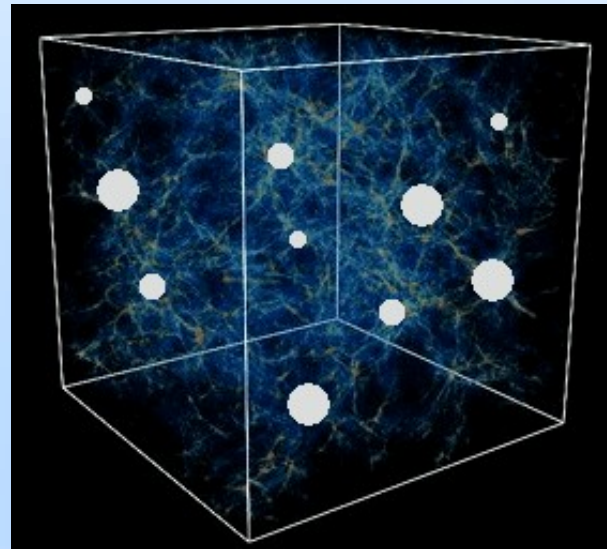
- Identify Dark matter halos.



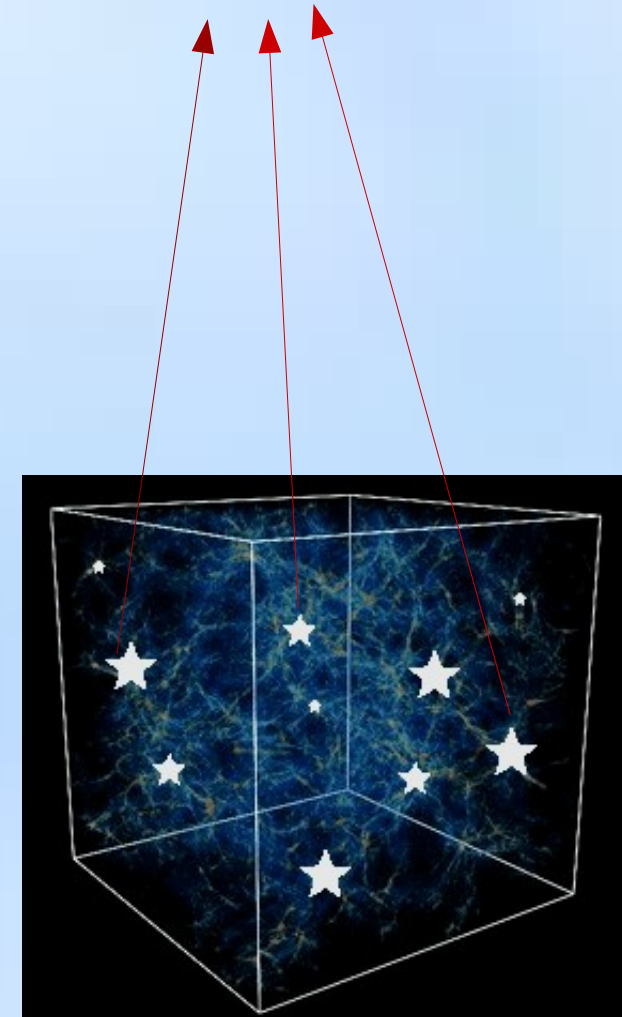
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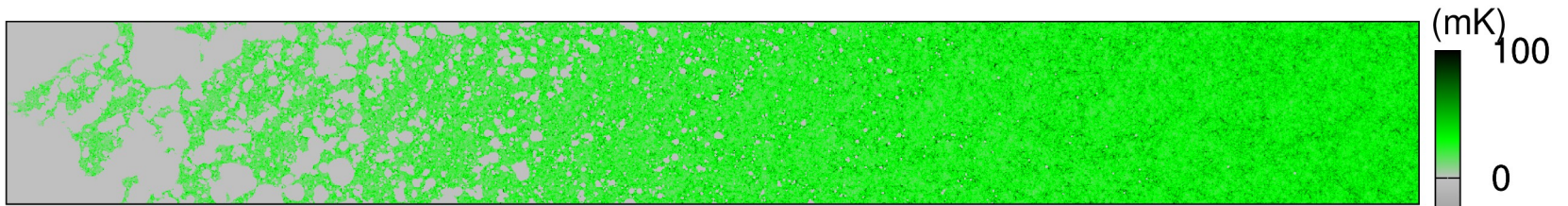
- Identify Dark matter halos.
- These halos are embedded with source of radiation.



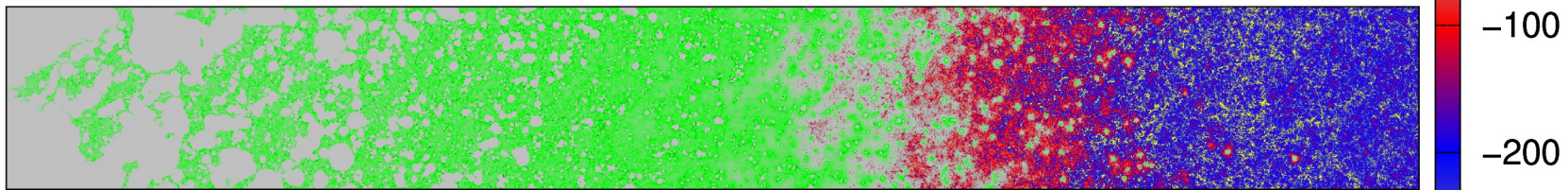


# Effect of heating and Ly $\alpha$ coupling on 21-cm signal

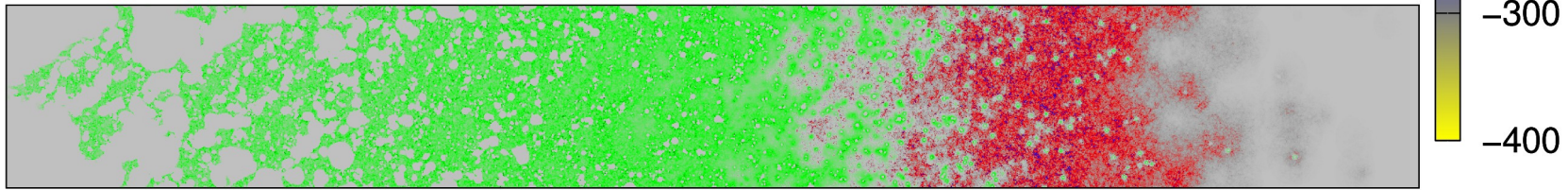
Model A



Model B

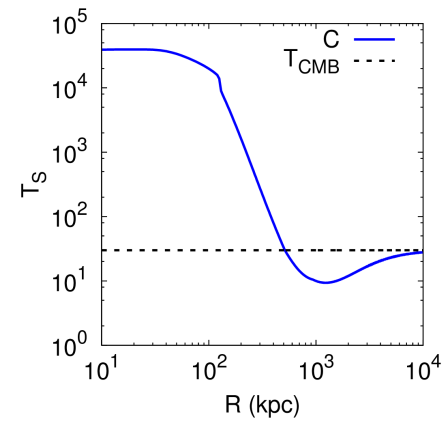
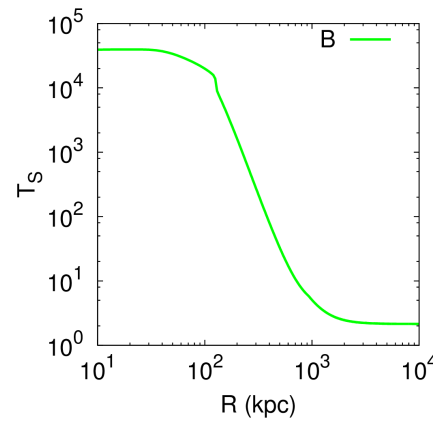
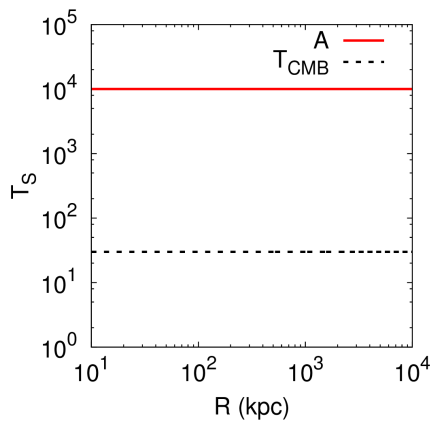


Model C



7 8 9 10 12 15 20

z

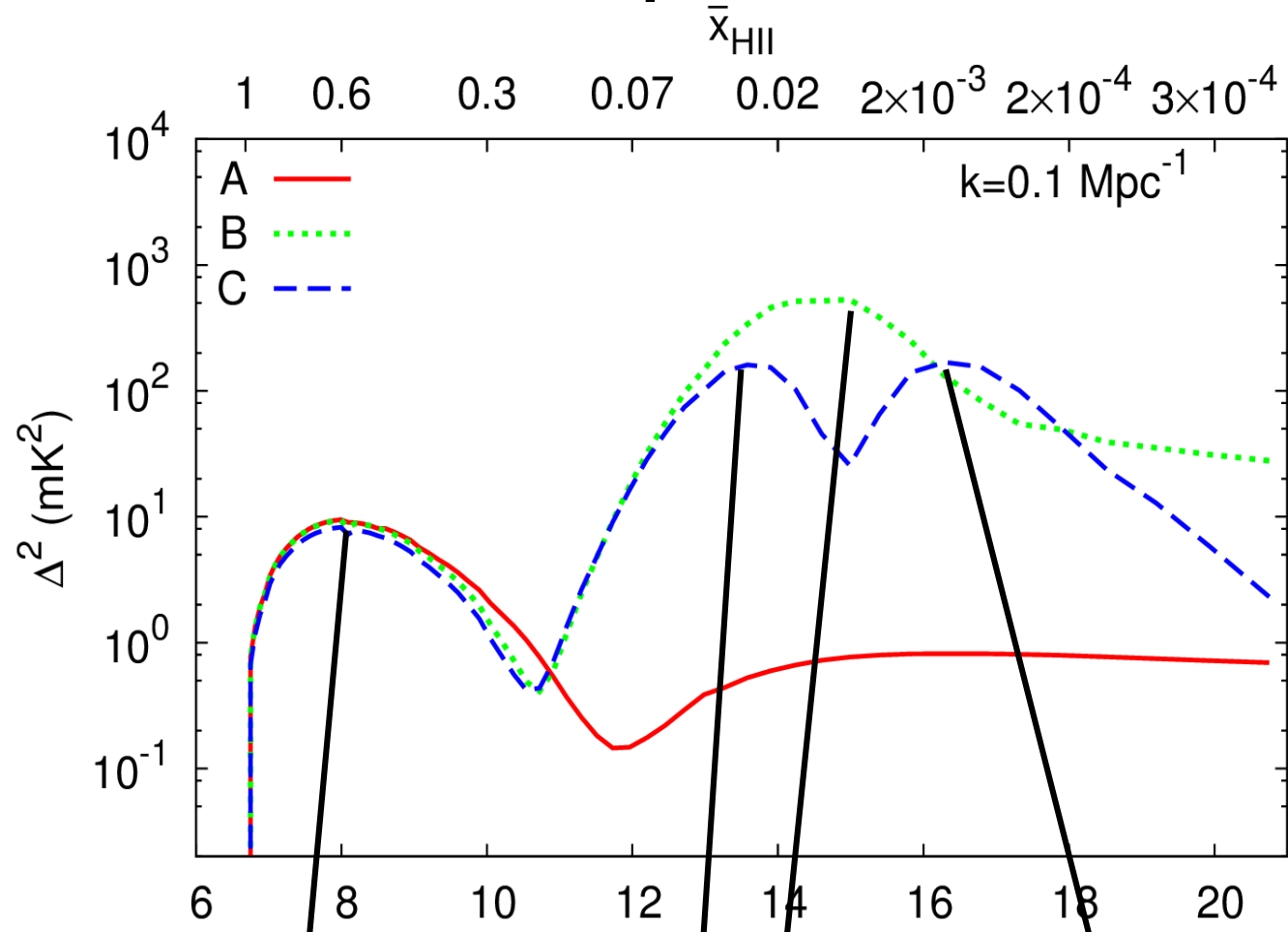


Model A :  $T_s \gg T_y$

Model B :  $T_s = T_k$

Model C :  
 $T_s = T_s(T_k, X\alpha)$

# Power spectrum



Model A :  $T_s \gg T_y$

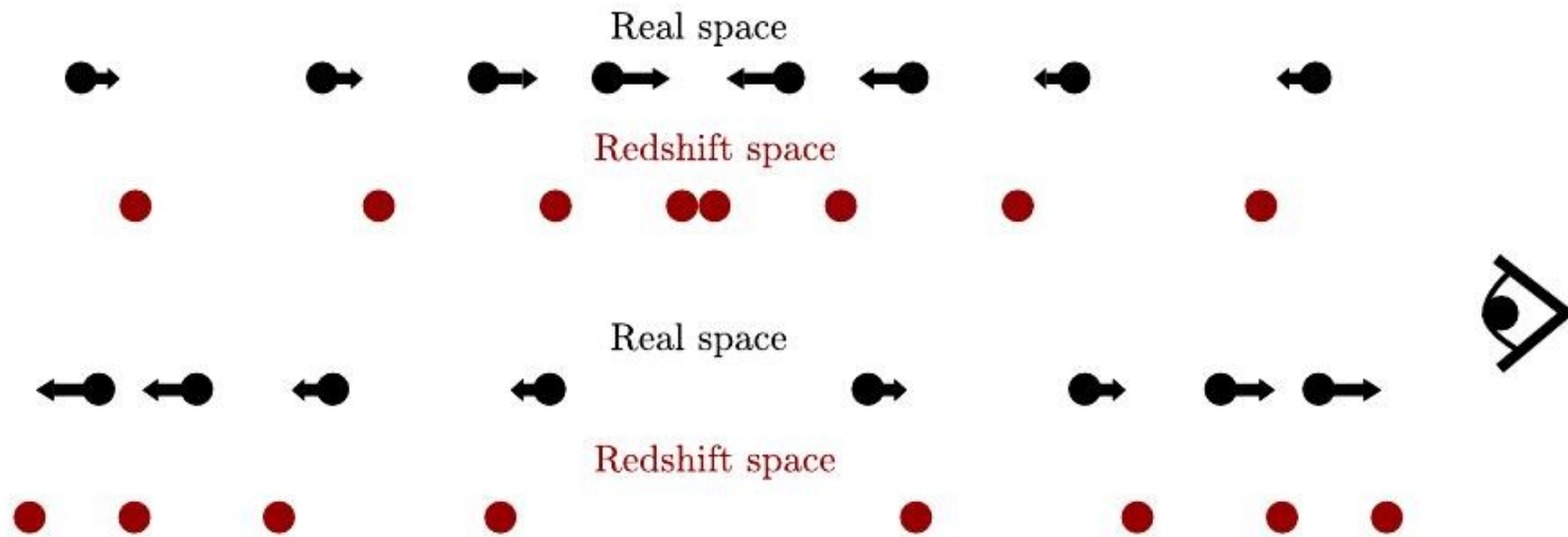
Model B:  $T_s = T_k$

Model C :  $T_s = T_s(T_k, X\alpha)$

# Cosmological Dependence

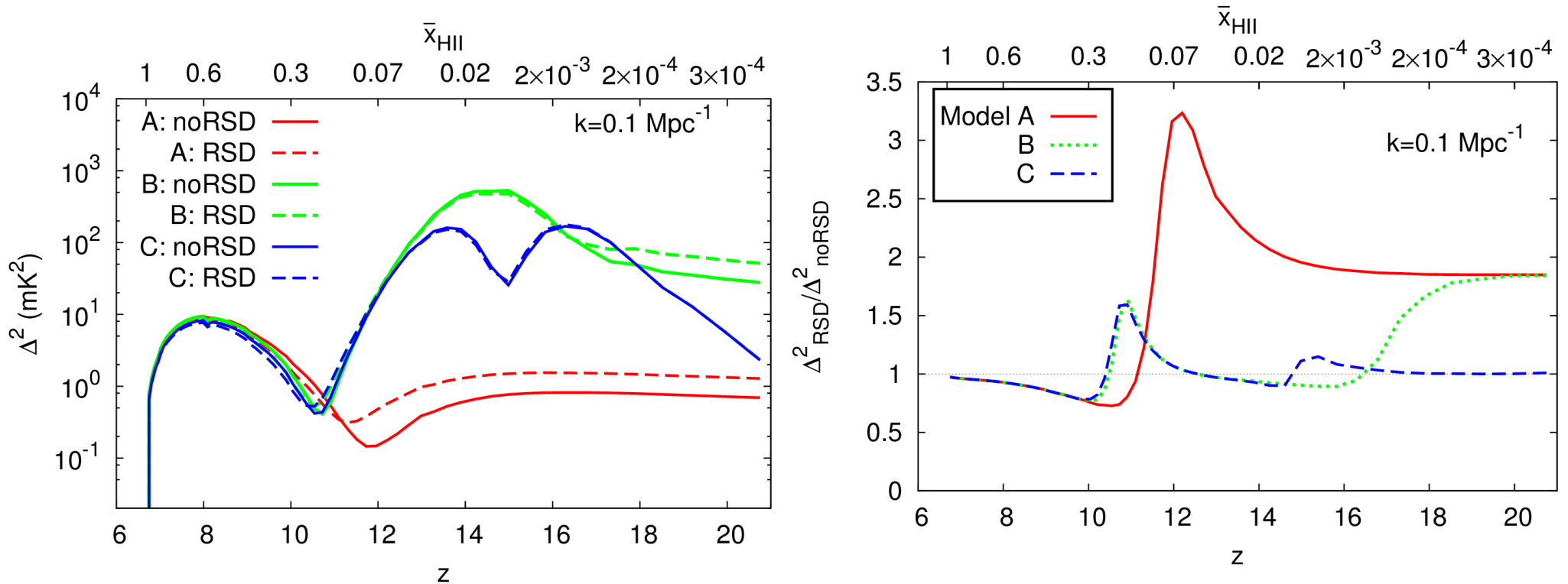
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↓  
Peculiar velocities



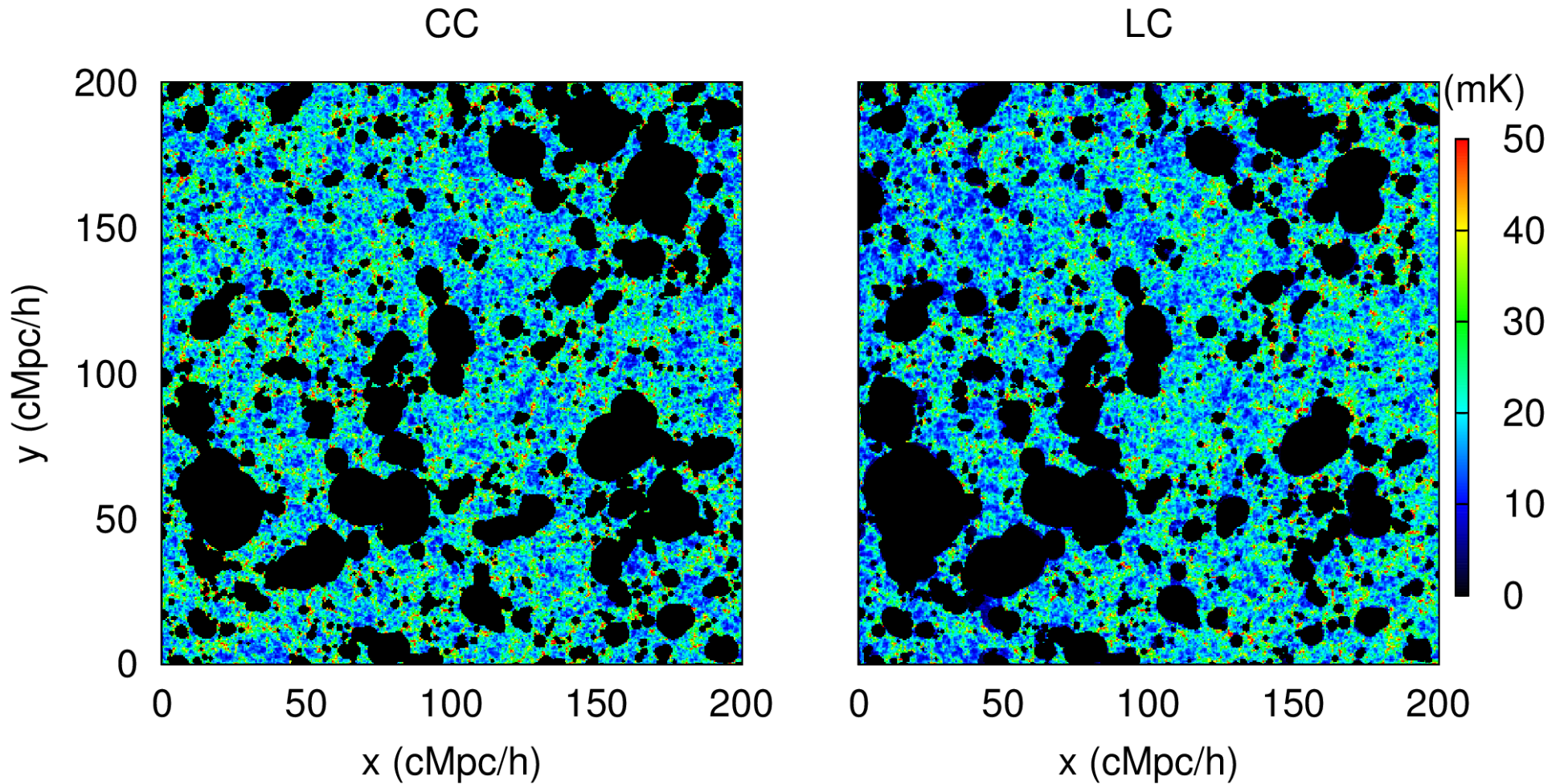
Over/under dense regions will appear more over/under dense at large scales.

# Redshift space distortion



- **Model A** : Effect of RSD is very strong before the universe got 20% ionized by mass.
- **Model C** : No significant effect of RSD.

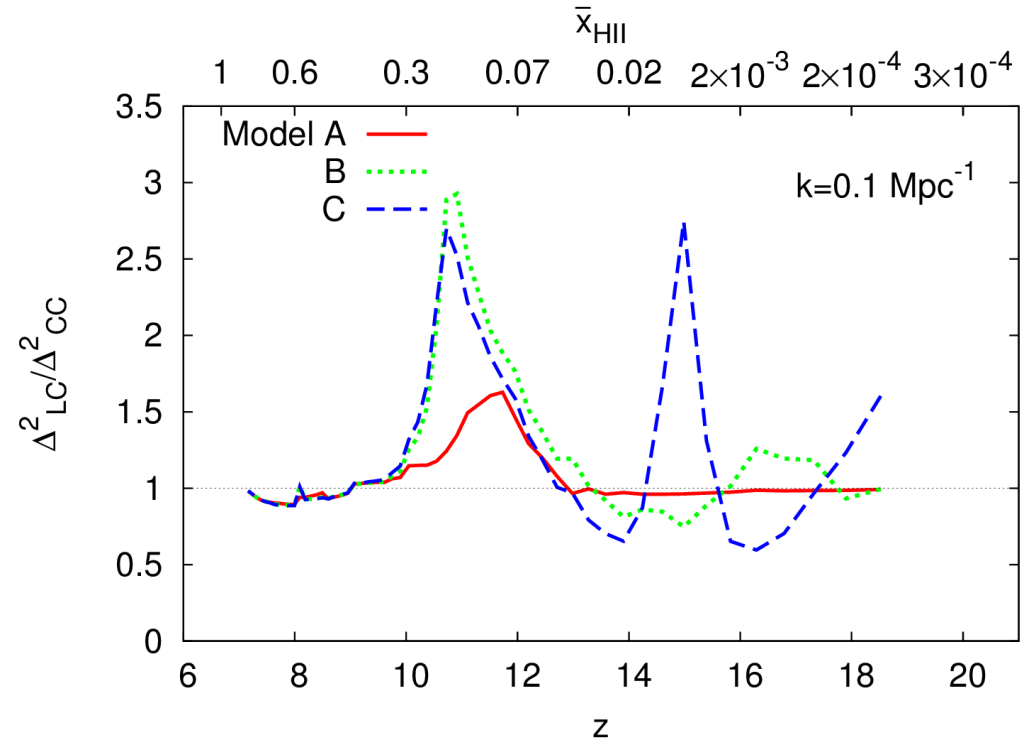
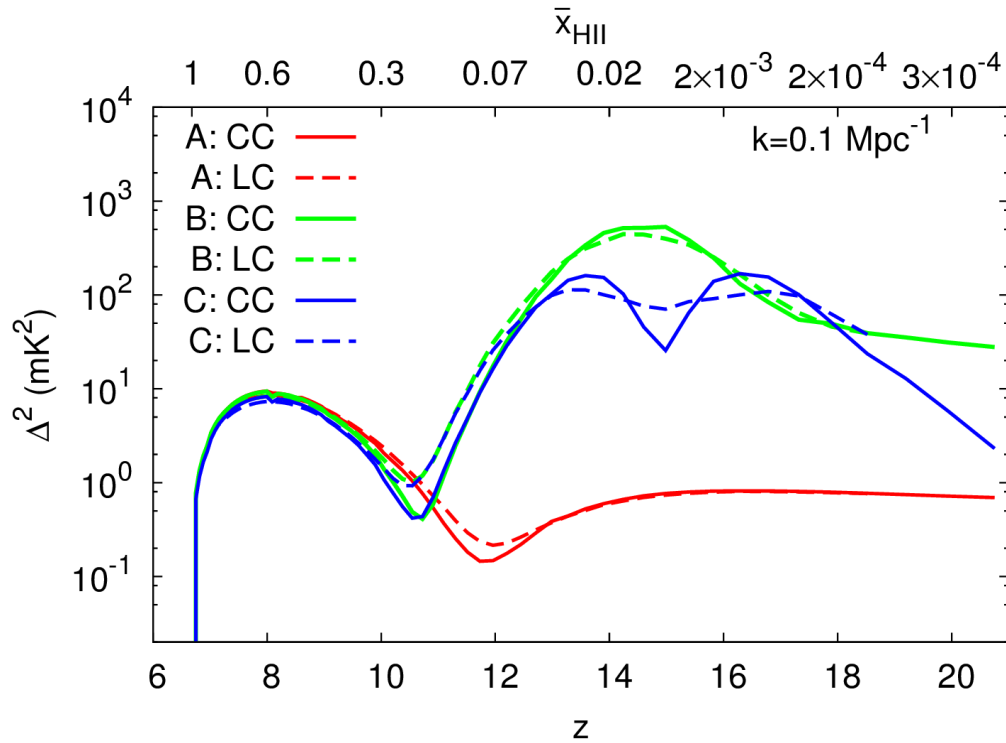
# Light cone effect



**Coeval cube (CC)** at redshift 9.5 (with mass averaged ionization fraction 0.5)

**Light cone cube (LC)** of the same CC.

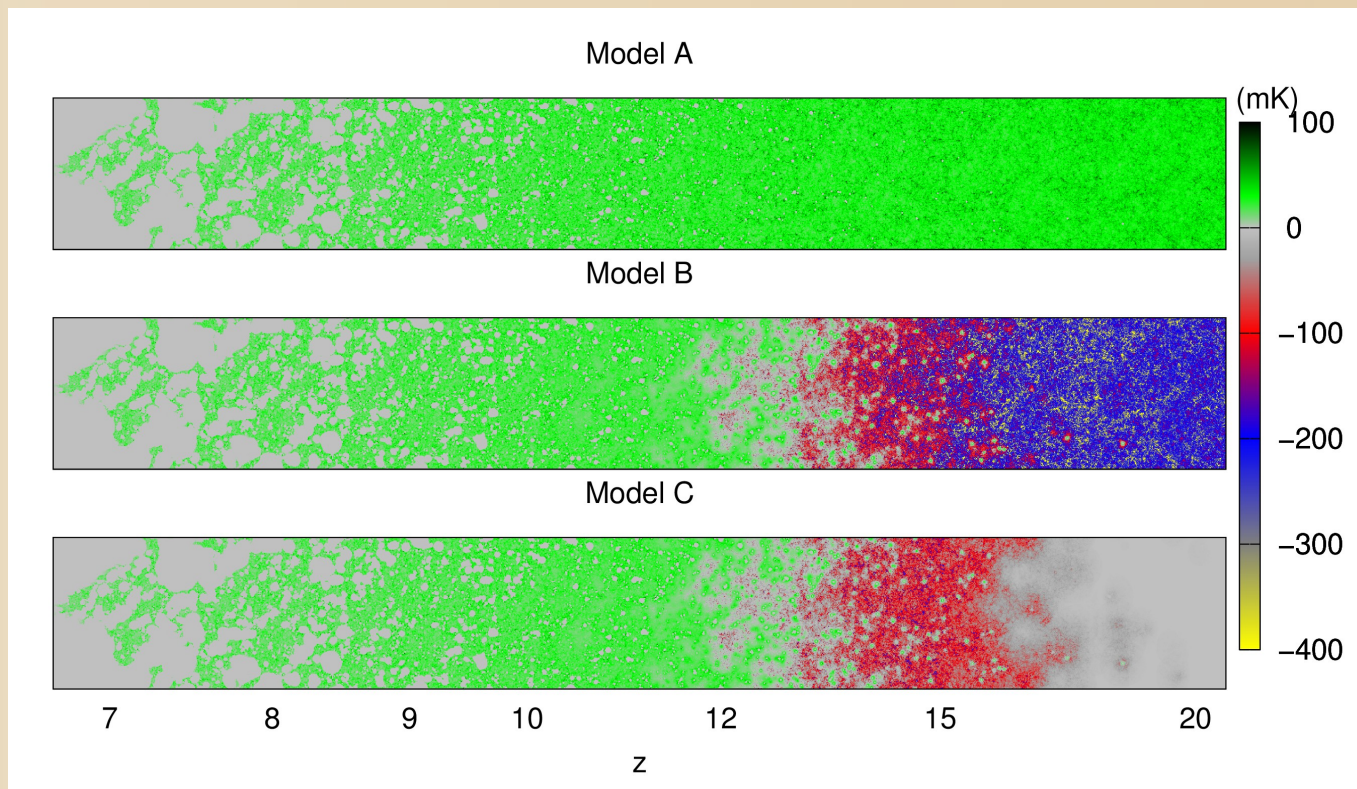
# Light cone effect



- **Model A** : Light-cone effect has the largest impact when reionization is  $\sim 20\%$  and  $\sim 80\%$  completed.
- **Model C** : Light-cone effect has significant impacts in various stages of reionization.

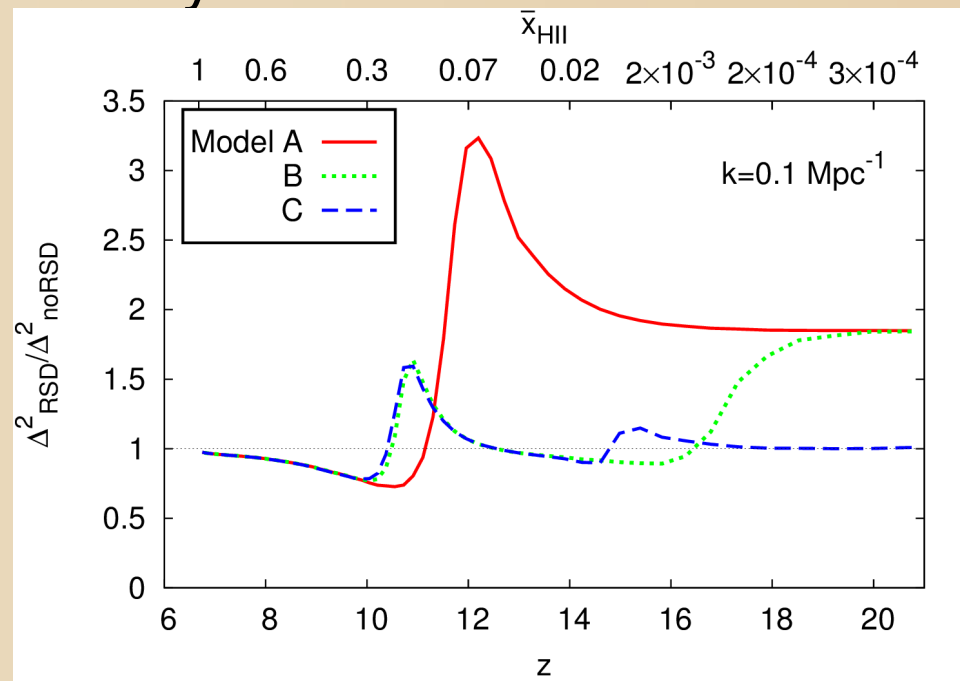
# Conclusions

- Effect of inhomogeneous Ly $\alpha$  coupling and X-ray heating is very important to study during first phase of reionization (cosmic dawn). These provide distinct peaks in the evolution of 21 cm power spectrum.



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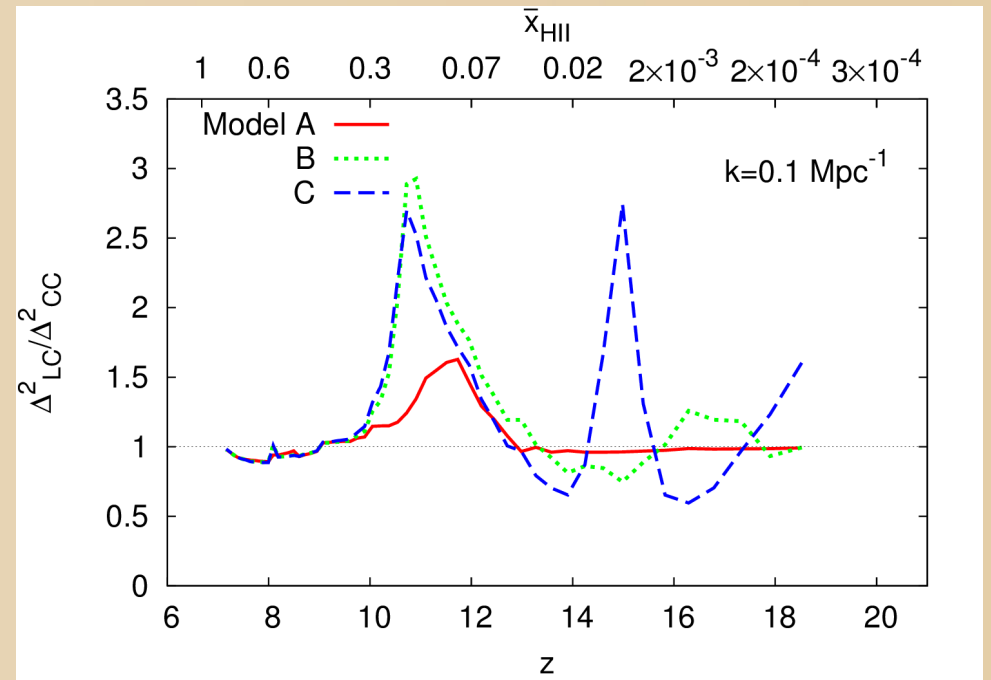
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- Light cone effect must be considered while modelling 21 cm signal.



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- We find that the effect of peculiar velocities on the power spectrum is negligible at large scales throughout the reionization history.
- Light cone effect must be considered while modelling 21 cm signal.

Thank you