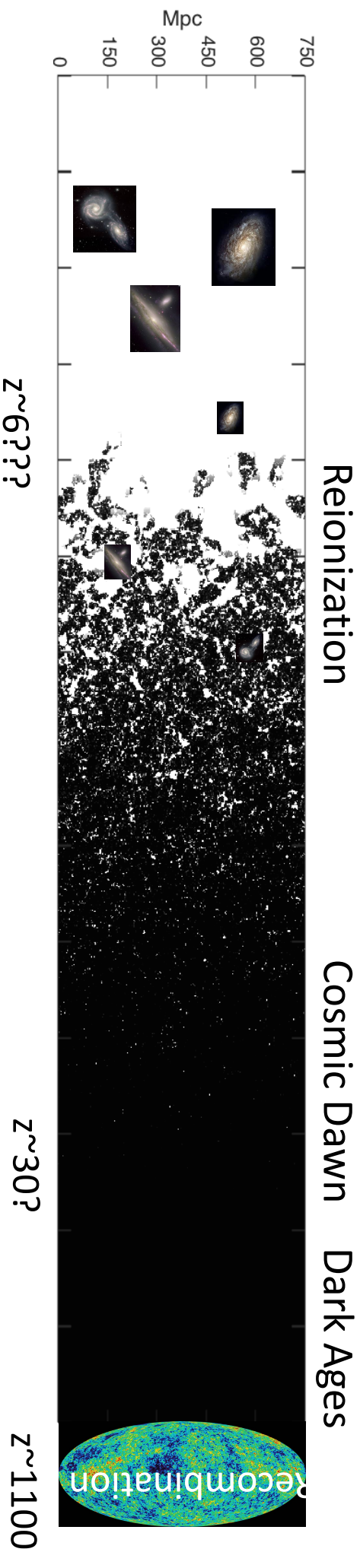


Cosmic Dawn and Reionization: *ongoing activities towards the SKA*

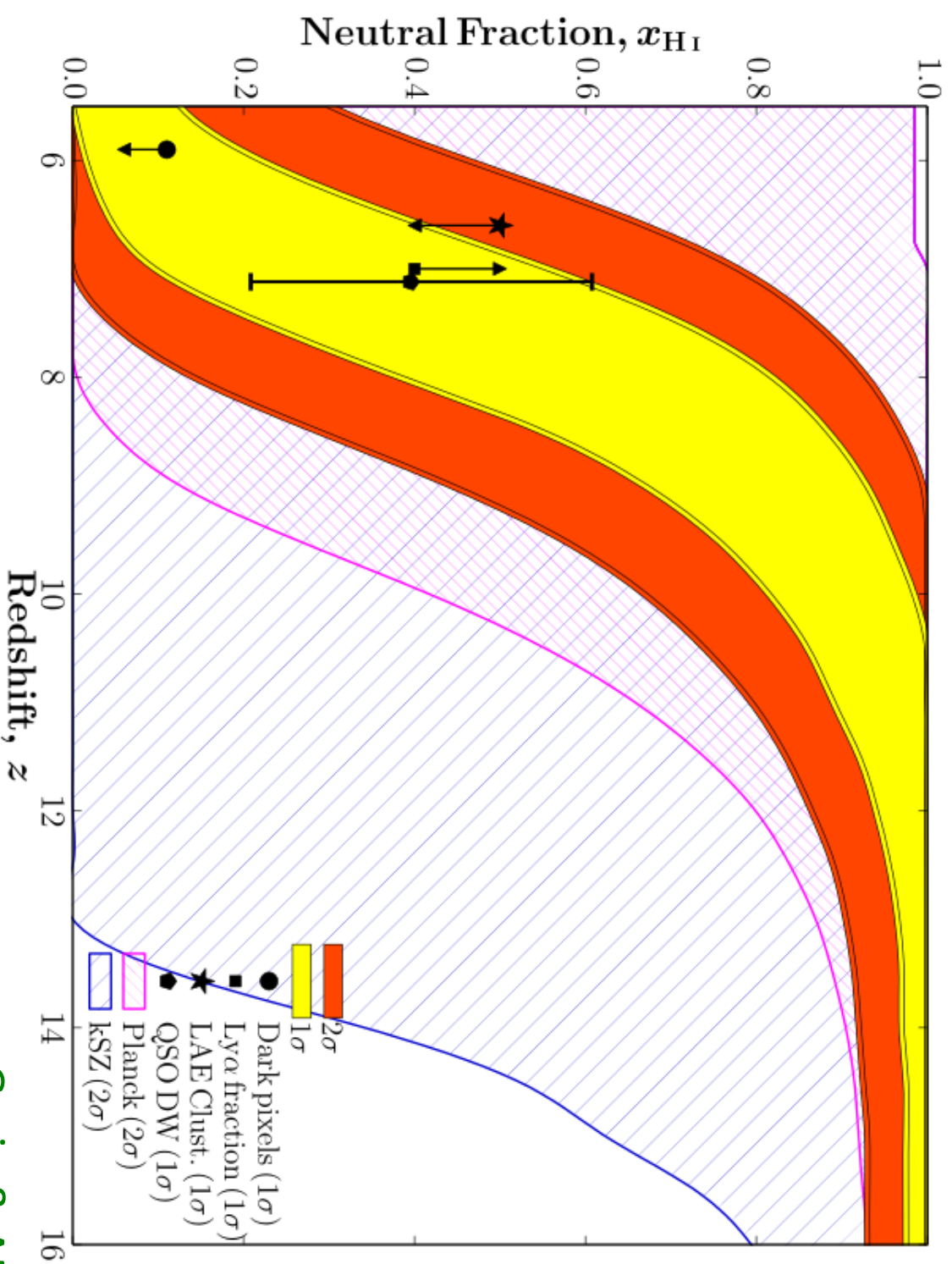
Andrei Mesinger

Why Cosmic Dawn?



Potentially some **fundamental** questions: **When** did the first generations of galaxies form? **What** were their properties? **How** did they interact with each other and the intergalactic medium? What is the structure of the intergalactic medium? What is the thermal and ionization history of the baryons?

current state of knowledge:
When did the Universe reionize?



We now have a reasonable handle on when...

[Greig & AM \(2017\)](#)

see also [Planck 2016](#);

[Price+2016](#); [Mitra+2016](#)

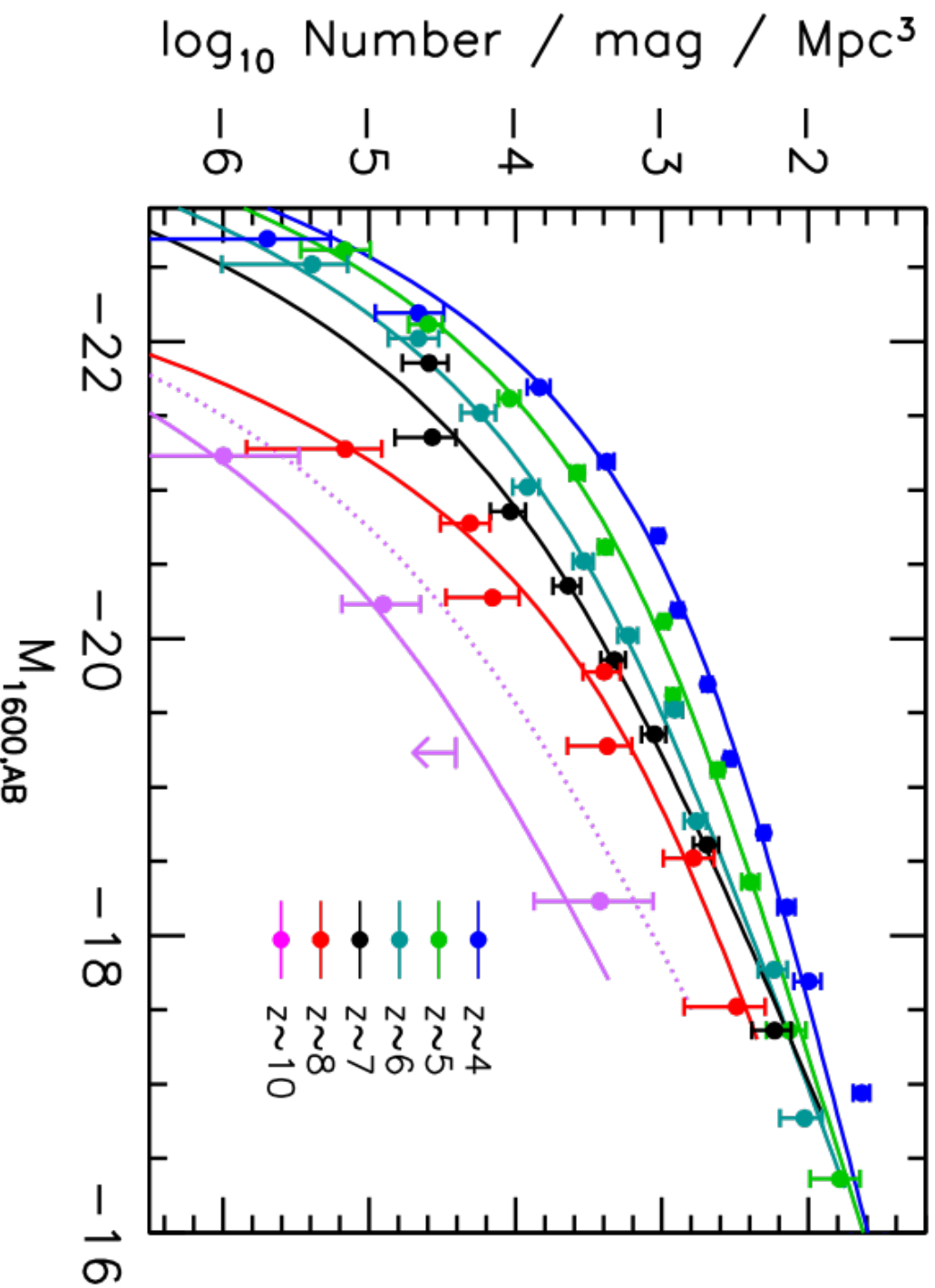
What and how??

stellar populations vs AGN, IMF in first galaxies, role of SNe and radiative feedback, metal pollution, efficiency of star formation, IGM structures, UVB evolution etc..

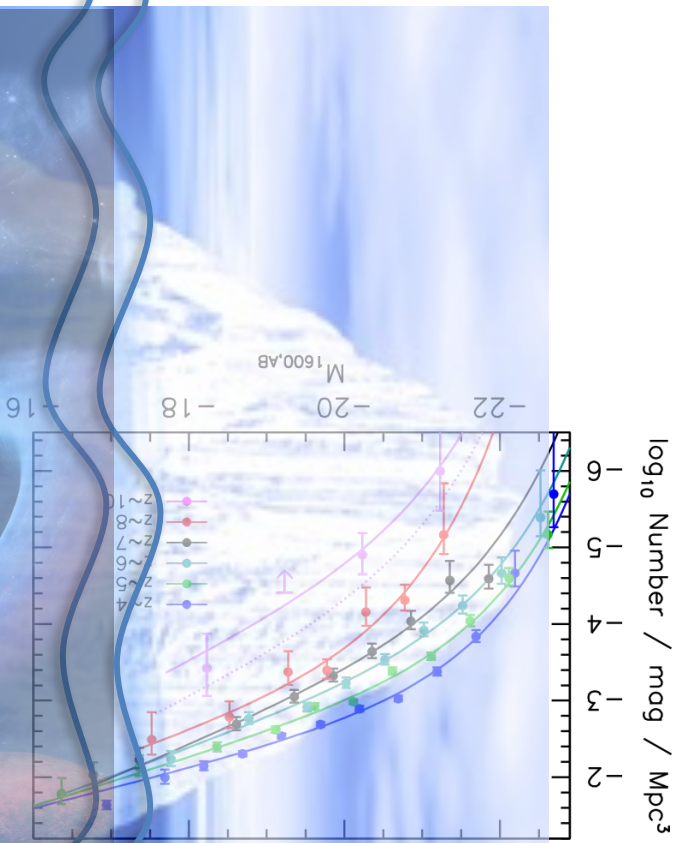
we don't really know...

What and how?

- Galaxy candidates have been found out to $z \sim 10$. Are these the stellar populations responsible for the Cosmic Dawn and reionization? Estimates suggest they are too few, with too few ionizing photons escaping



Bouwens+ (2015)

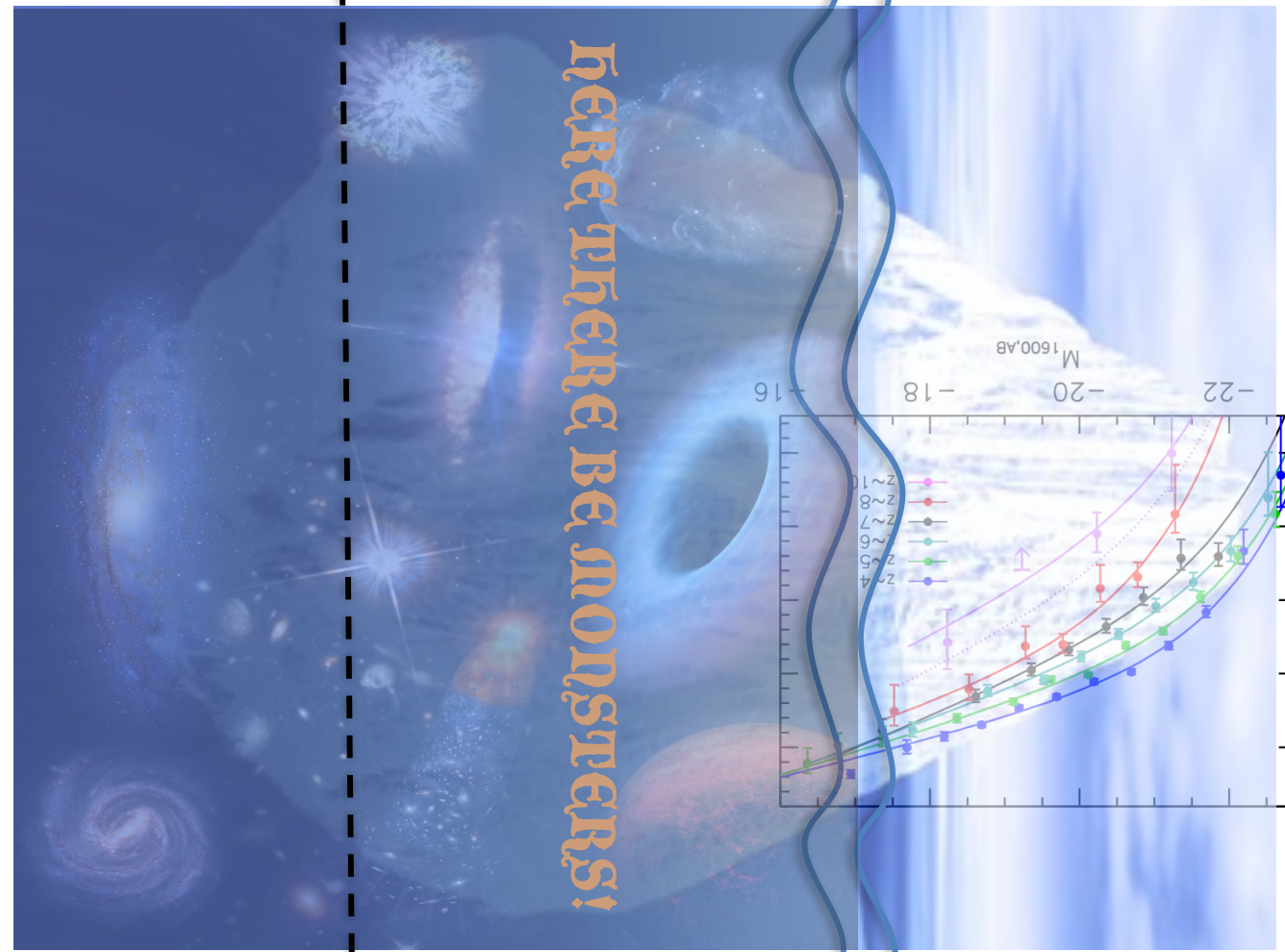


Hubble limit
JWST limit

HERE THERE BE MONSTERS!

H-cooling threshold

H₂ cooling



$M_{AB} = -22$

$M_{AB} = -18$

$M_{AB} = -14$

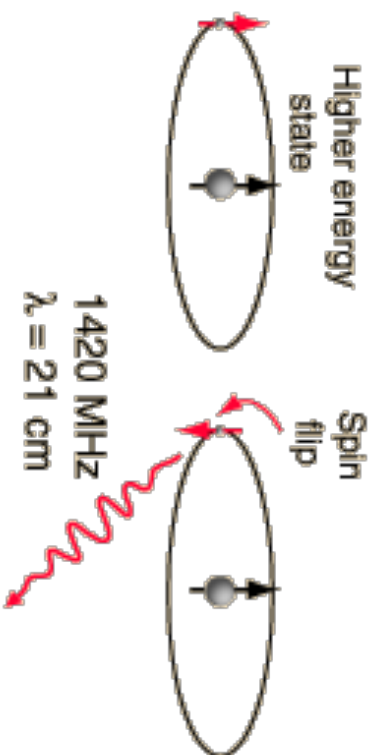
$M_{AB} = -10$

$M_{AB} = -6$

hidden population of
abundant, faint galaxies??

**Get ready for the revolution:
the cosmic 21 cm signal**

21 cm line from neutral hydrogen



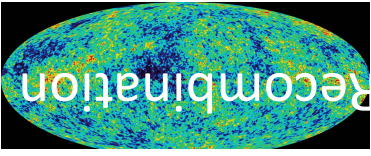
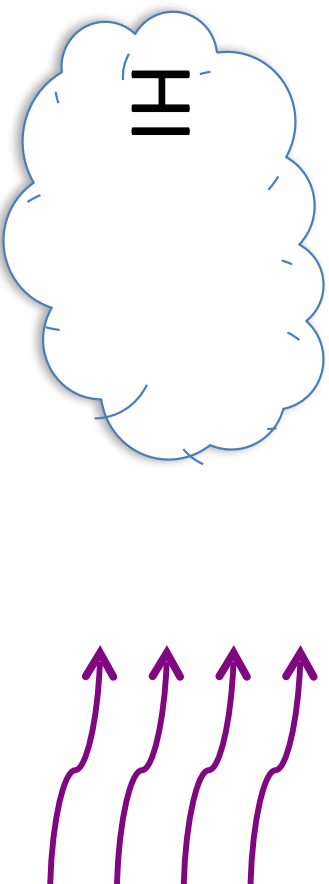
Hyperfine transition in the ground state of neutral hydrogen produces the 21cm line.

Cosmic 21-cm signal



SKA (202x) —

$z = 0$



$z \sim 1100$

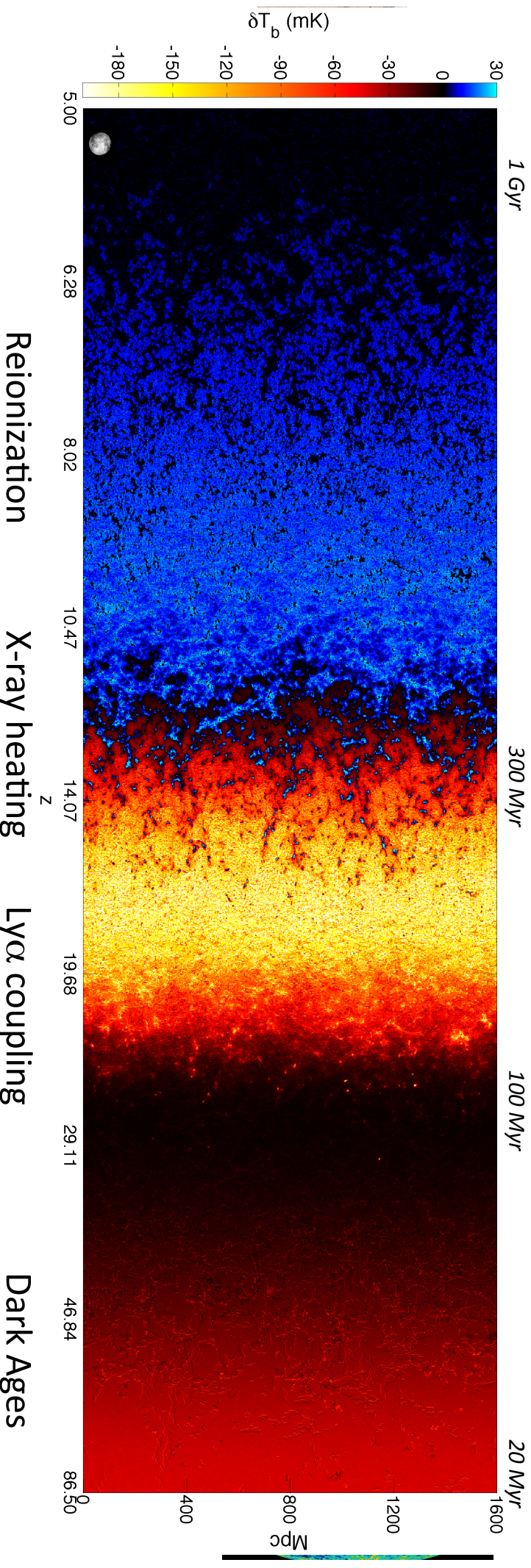
use the CMB as a background. measure the difference in intensities of the CMB and the cosmic HI, the so-called brightness temperature offset from the CMB:

$$\delta T_b(\nu) \approx 27 X_{\text{HI}}(1 + \delta_{\text{HI}}) \left(\frac{H}{dv_r/dt + H} \right) \left(1 - \frac{T_\gamma}{T_S} \right) \left(\frac{1+z}{10} \frac{0.15}{\Omega_M h^2} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\Omega_b h^2}{0.023} \right) \text{mK}$$

Signal contains both **ASTROPHYSICAL** and **COSMOLOGICAL** terms

Cosmic 21-cm signal

AM+ 2016

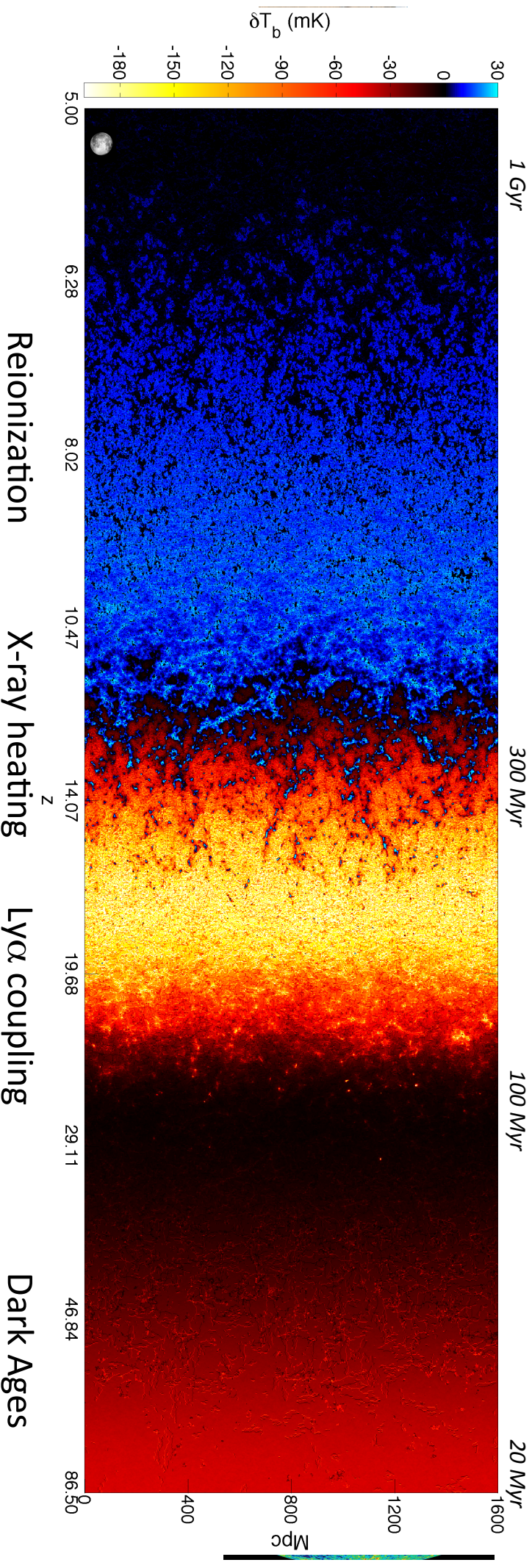


$$\delta T_b(\nu) \approx 27 X_{\text{HI}} (1 + \delta_{\text{nl}}) \left(\frac{H}{\frac{dv_r}{dr} + H} \right) \left(1 - \frac{T_\gamma}{T_S} \right) \left(\frac{1+z}{10} \frac{0.15}{\Omega_M h^2} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\Omega_b h^2}{0.023} \right) \text{mK}$$

Signal contains both **ASTROPHYSICAL** and **COSMOLOGICAL** terms

Cosmic 21-cm signal

AM+ 2016



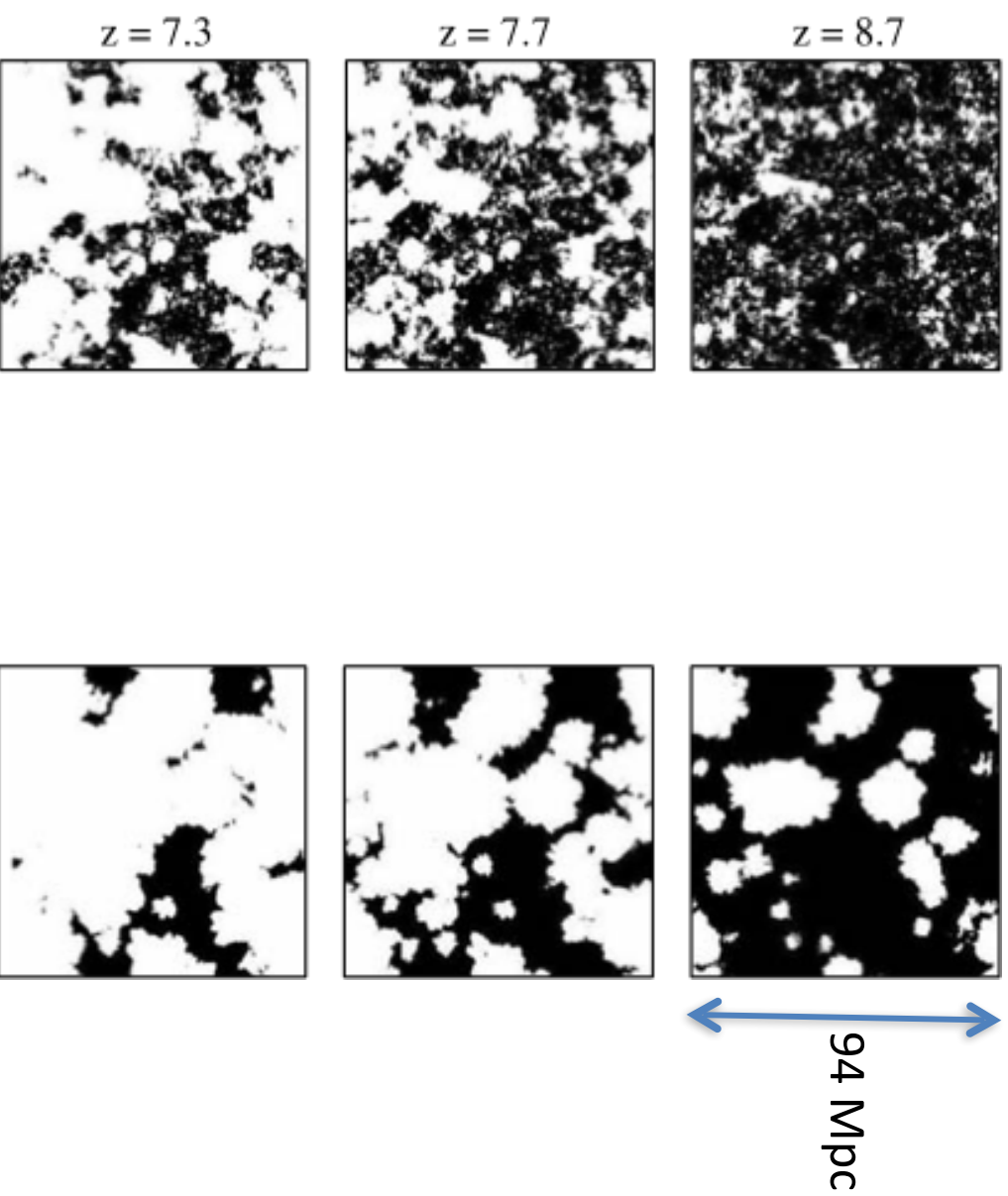
- **3D** signal with > **10 orders of magnitude** more independent modes than in the CMB!
- data collection with upcoming Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will surpass **10x current global internet traffic!**
- even the narrowest fields will contain >billion of unseen galaxies
- **BIG DATA REVOLUTION!**

Signal contains both **ASTROPHYSICAL** and **COSMOLOGICAL** terms

**So how do we learn about the unseen first
galaxies?**

Its all in the patterns!

- Galaxy clustering + stellar properties → *evolution of large-scale EoR/CD structures*

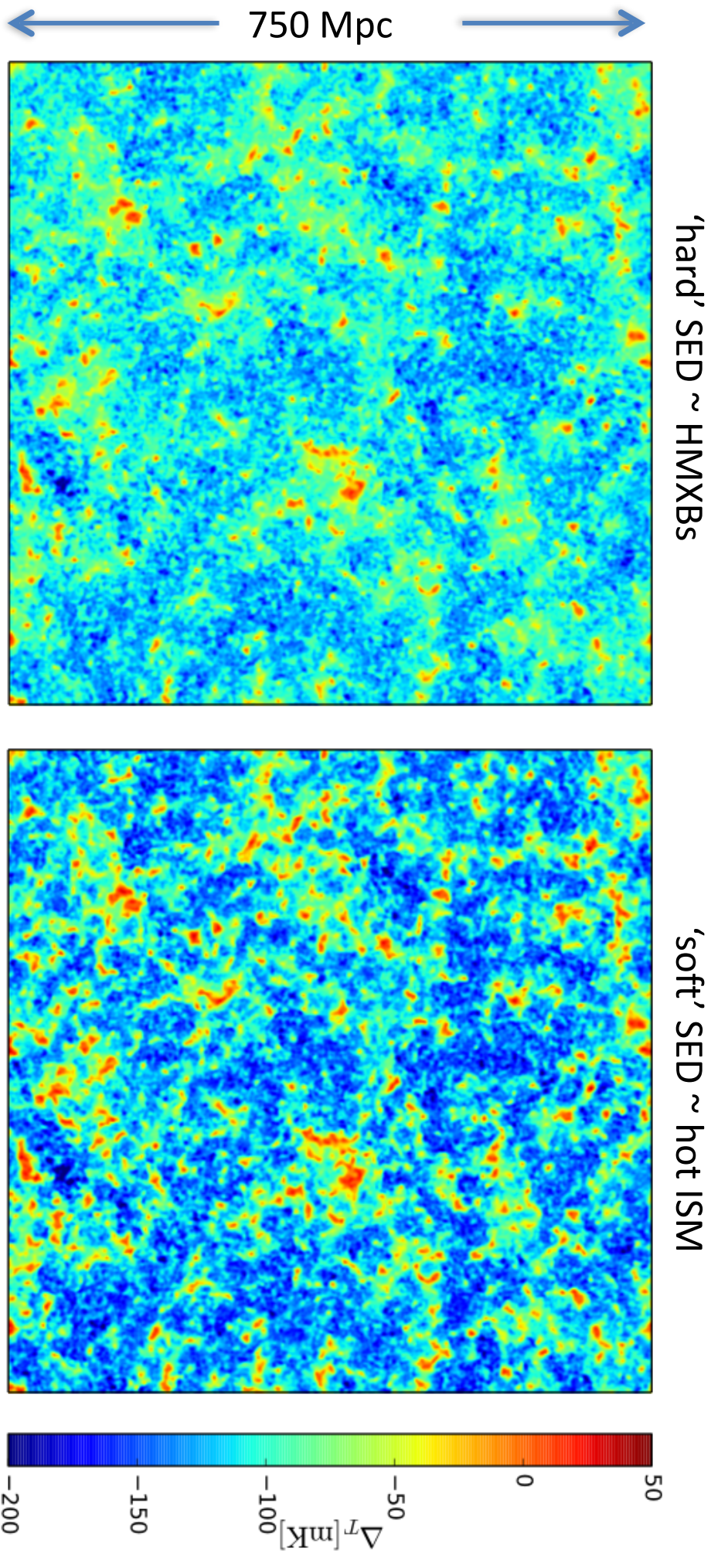


Abundant, faint galaxies vs Rare, bright galaxies

McQuinn+ 2007

Patterns in the Epoch of Heating

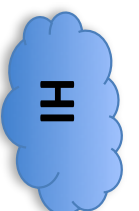
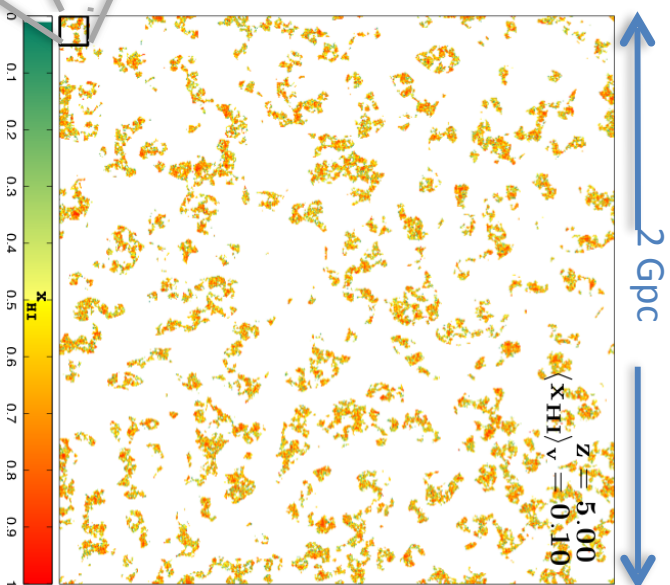
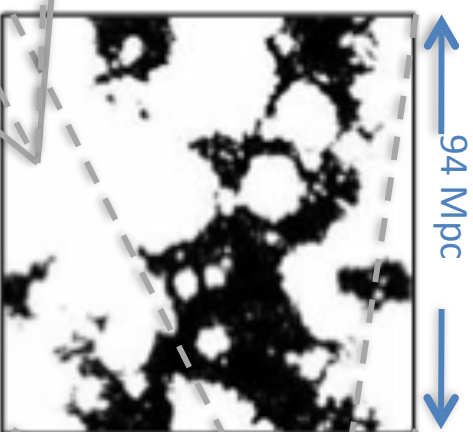
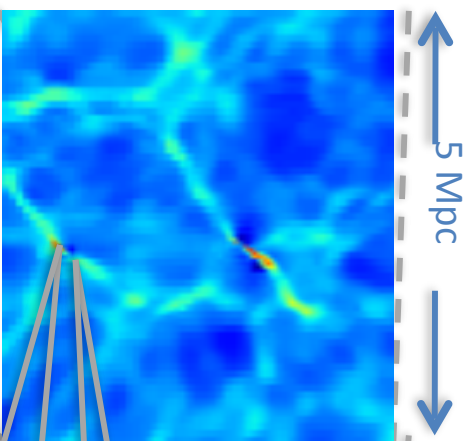
High-energy processes in the first galaxies are also encoded in the cosmic 21-cm signal



differences are easily detectable with HERA and the SKA

How to quantify what we will learn??

Scales of Early Universe Simulations



$\sim \text{kpc}$

Sinks



$\sim R_{\text{sun}}$

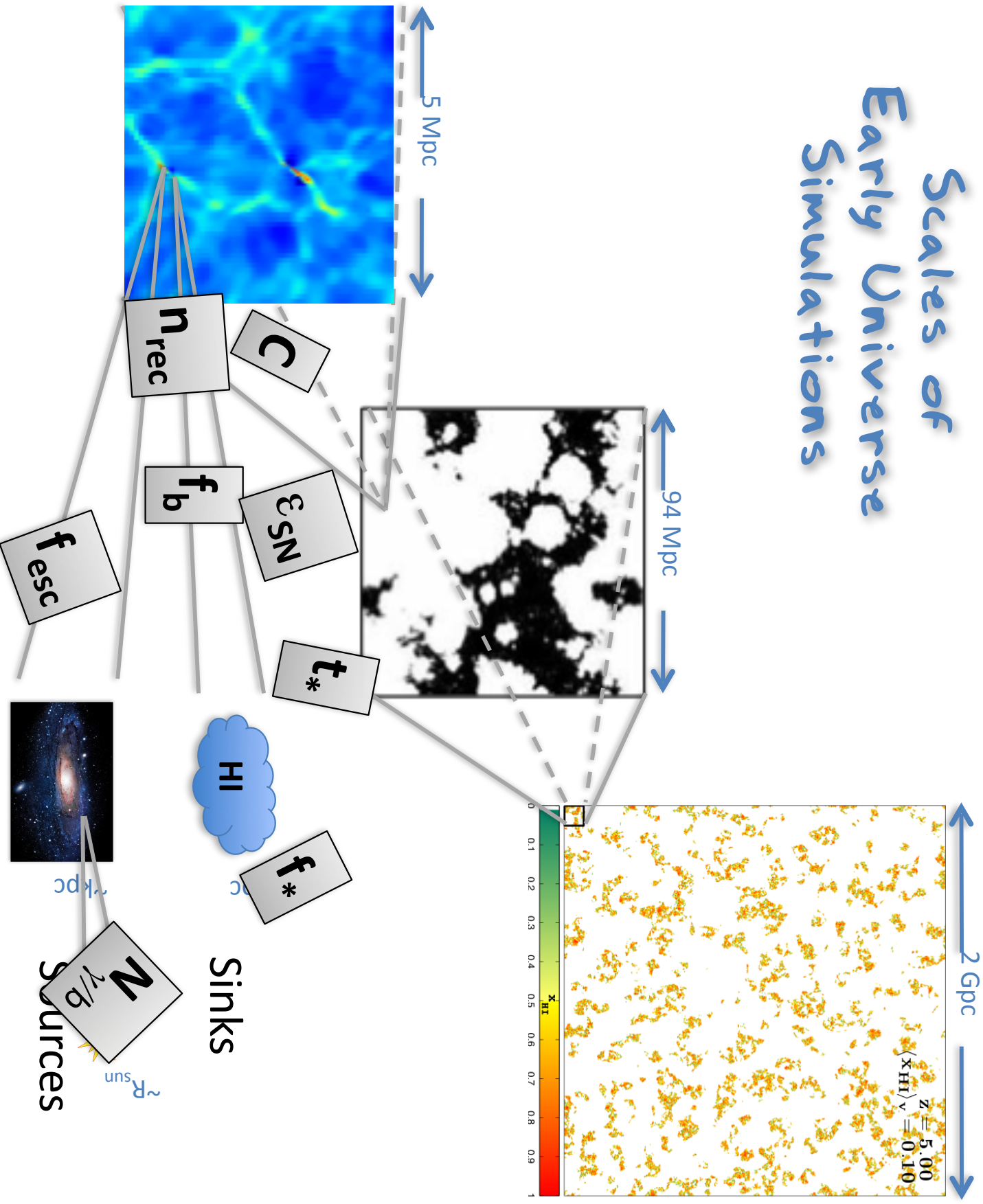
Sources



$\sim \text{kpc}$

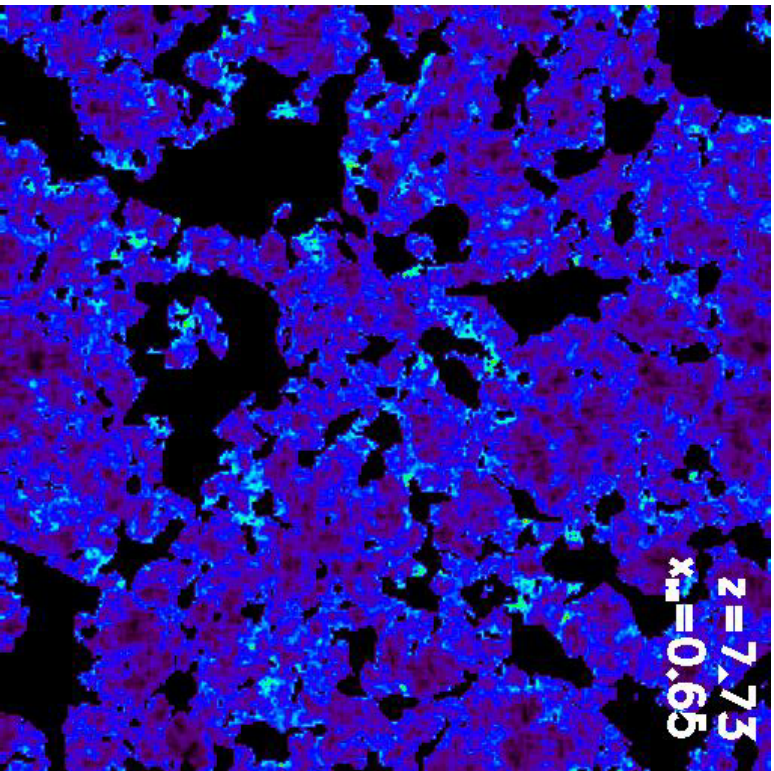
Astrophysical (known) unknowns

Scales of
Early Universe
Simulations

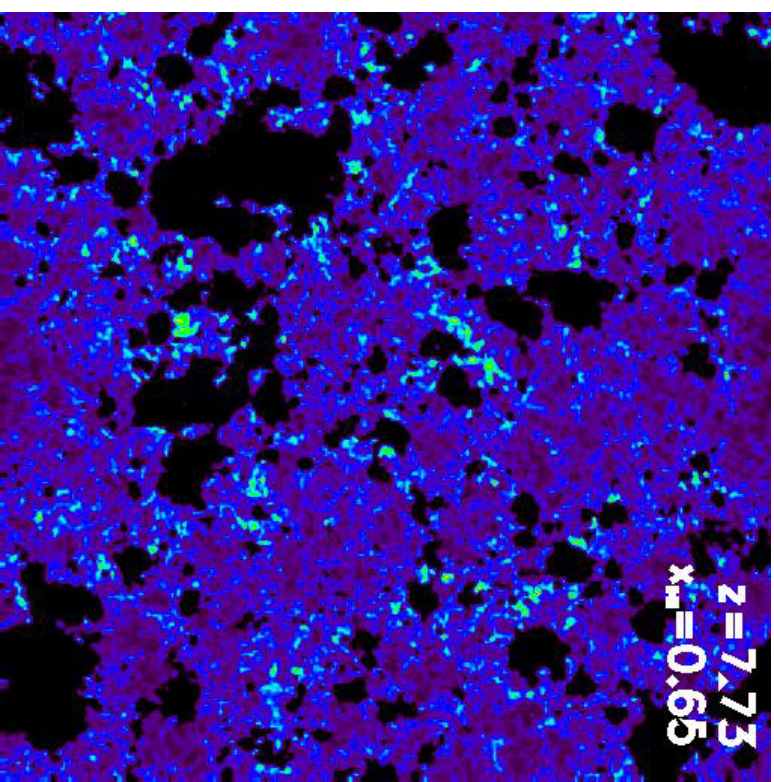


How to quantify what we will learn??

21cmFAST (AM+2007, 2011) — public, efficient semi-numerical 3D simulation code generating density fields (with 2LPT), and associated radiation fields (with a combination of excursion-set and lightcone integration).



density and ionization from 21cmFAST:
~ few min on a laptop



density and ionization from coupled
hydro+RT (Trac+2009):
~ month on ~1000 core supercomputer

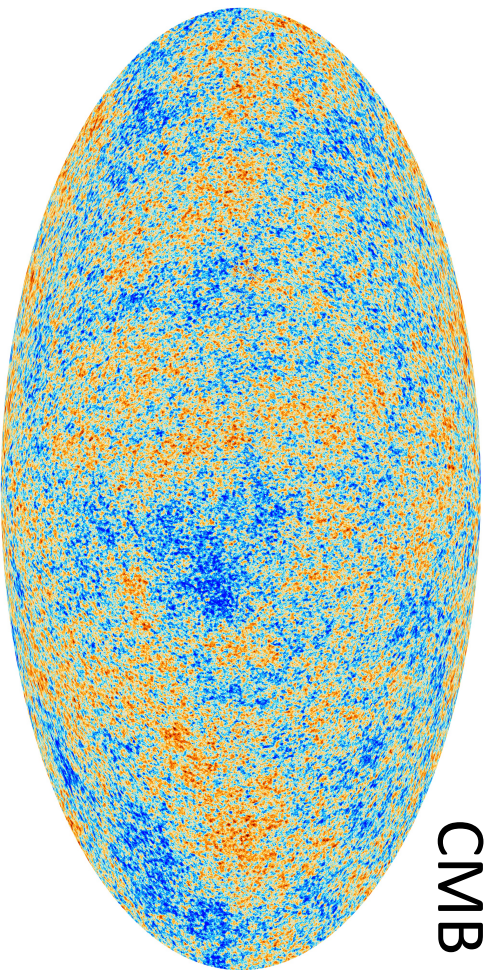
How to quantify what we will learn??

21cmFAST (AM+2007, 2011) — public, efficient semi-numerical 3D simulation code; extensively tested and currently used by *all* 21-cm efforts around the globe

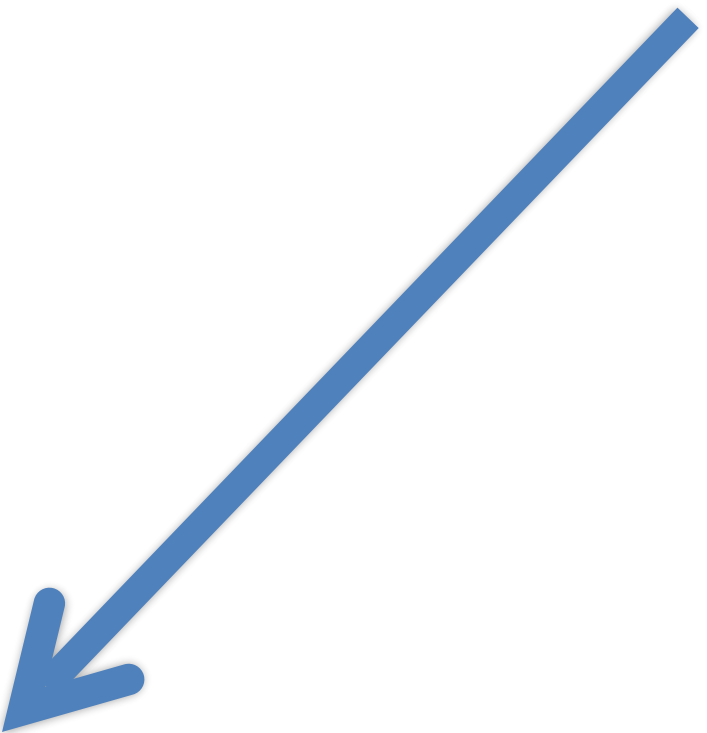
+

21CMC (Greig & AM 2015, 2017) — public, massively-parallelized MCMC driver for 21cmFAST, based on EMCEE sampler (Forman-Mackey+ 2013)

Physical cosmology

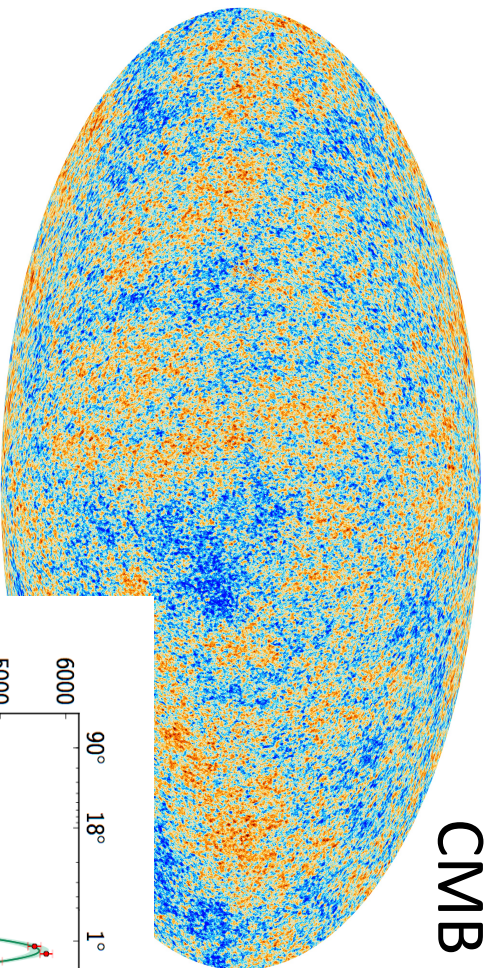


CMB map

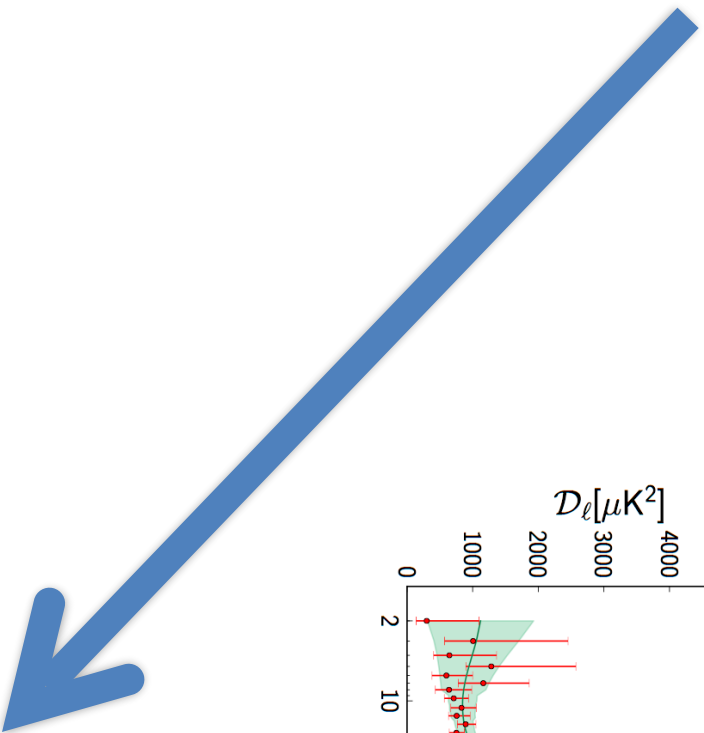
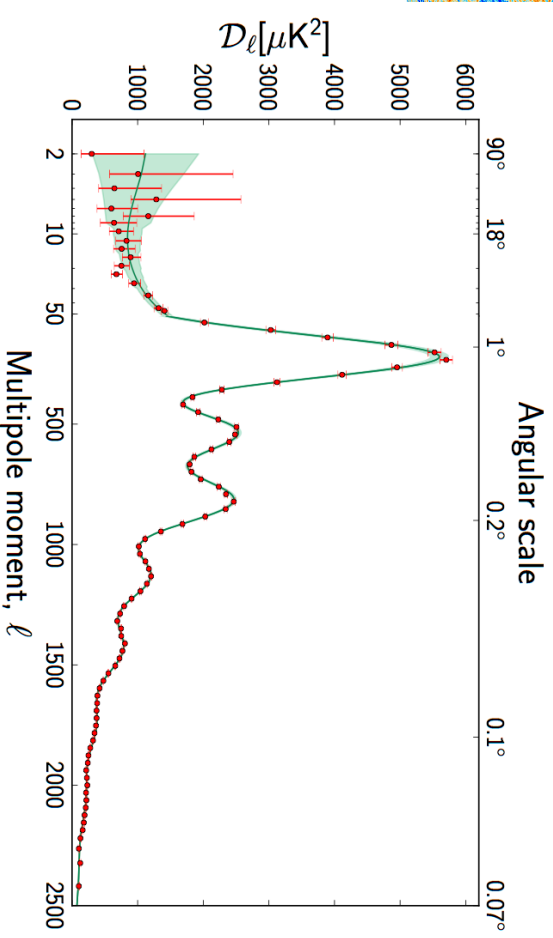


Physical cosmology

CMB map

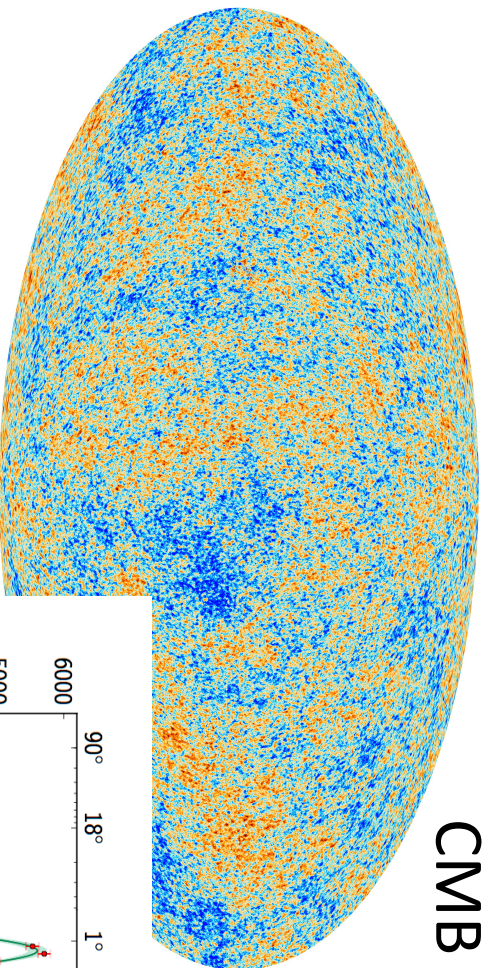


power spectrum

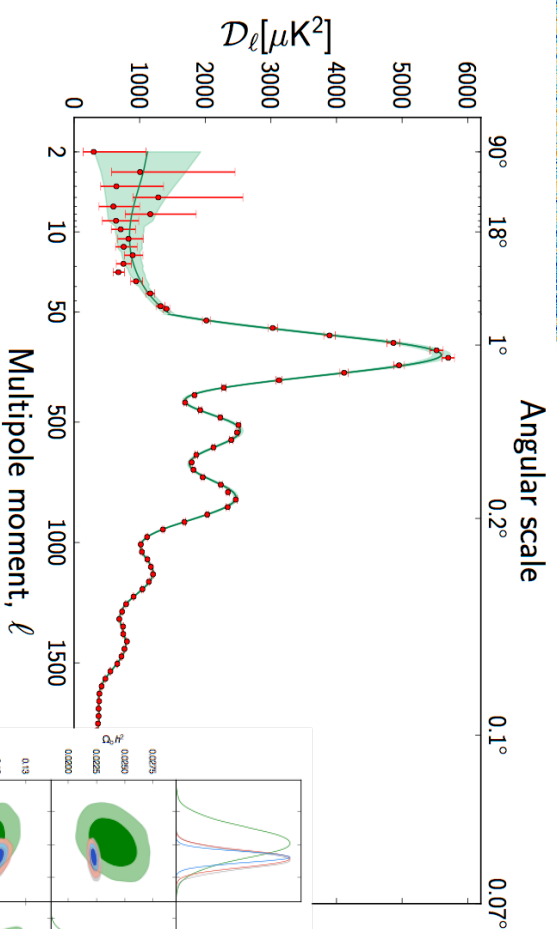


Physical cosmology

CMB map

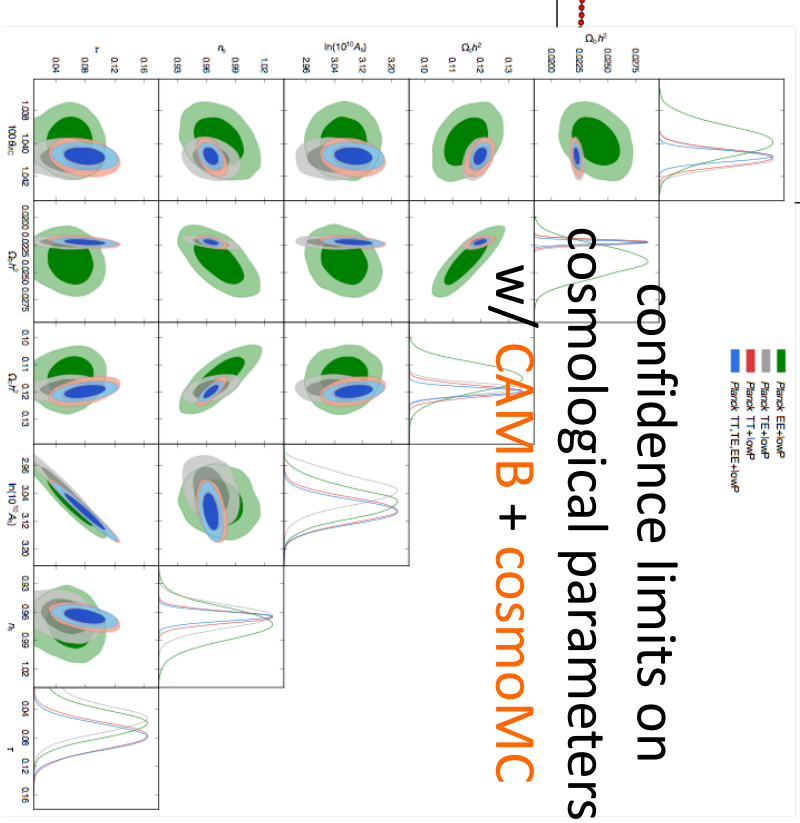


power spectrum

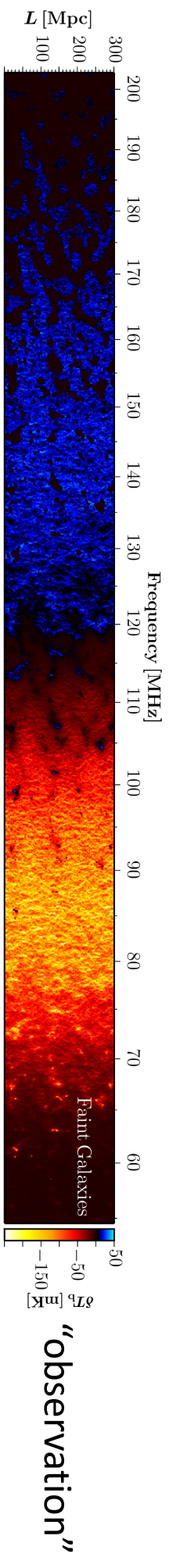


confidence limits on
cosmological parameters

W/ CAMB + cosmomc



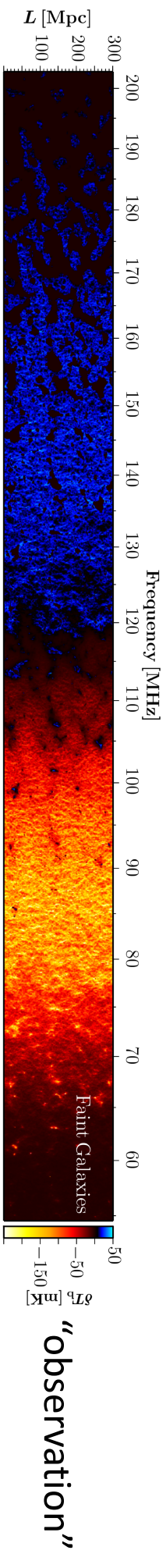
Astrophysical cosmology



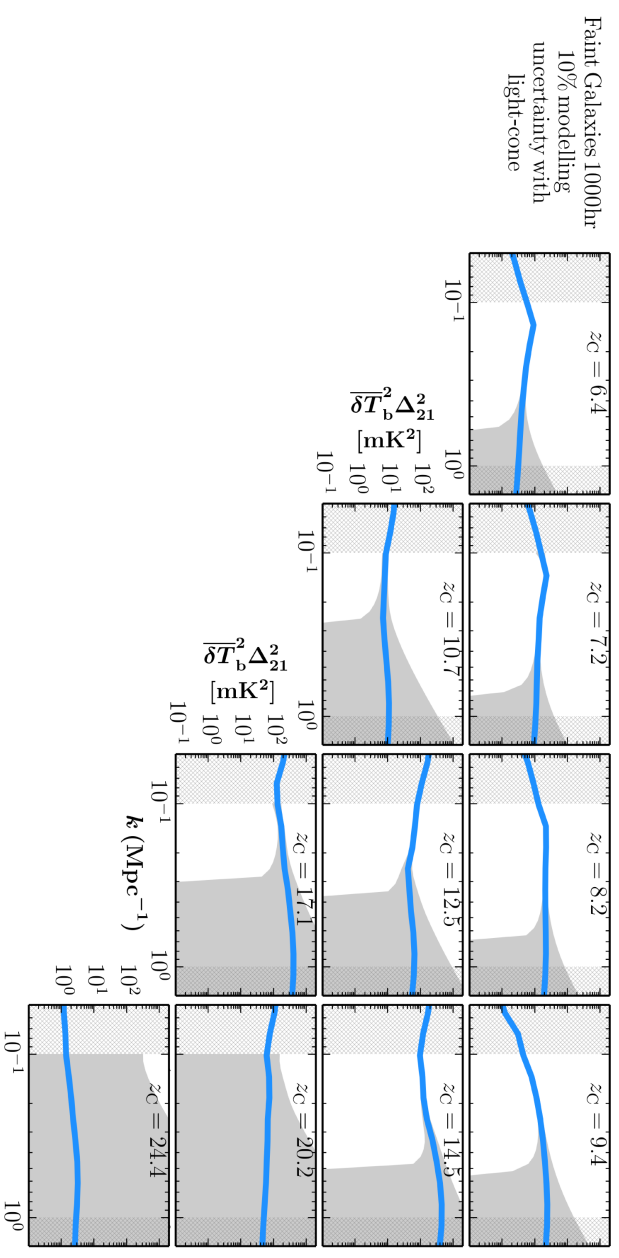
21cm $3D_{II}$ map

“observation”

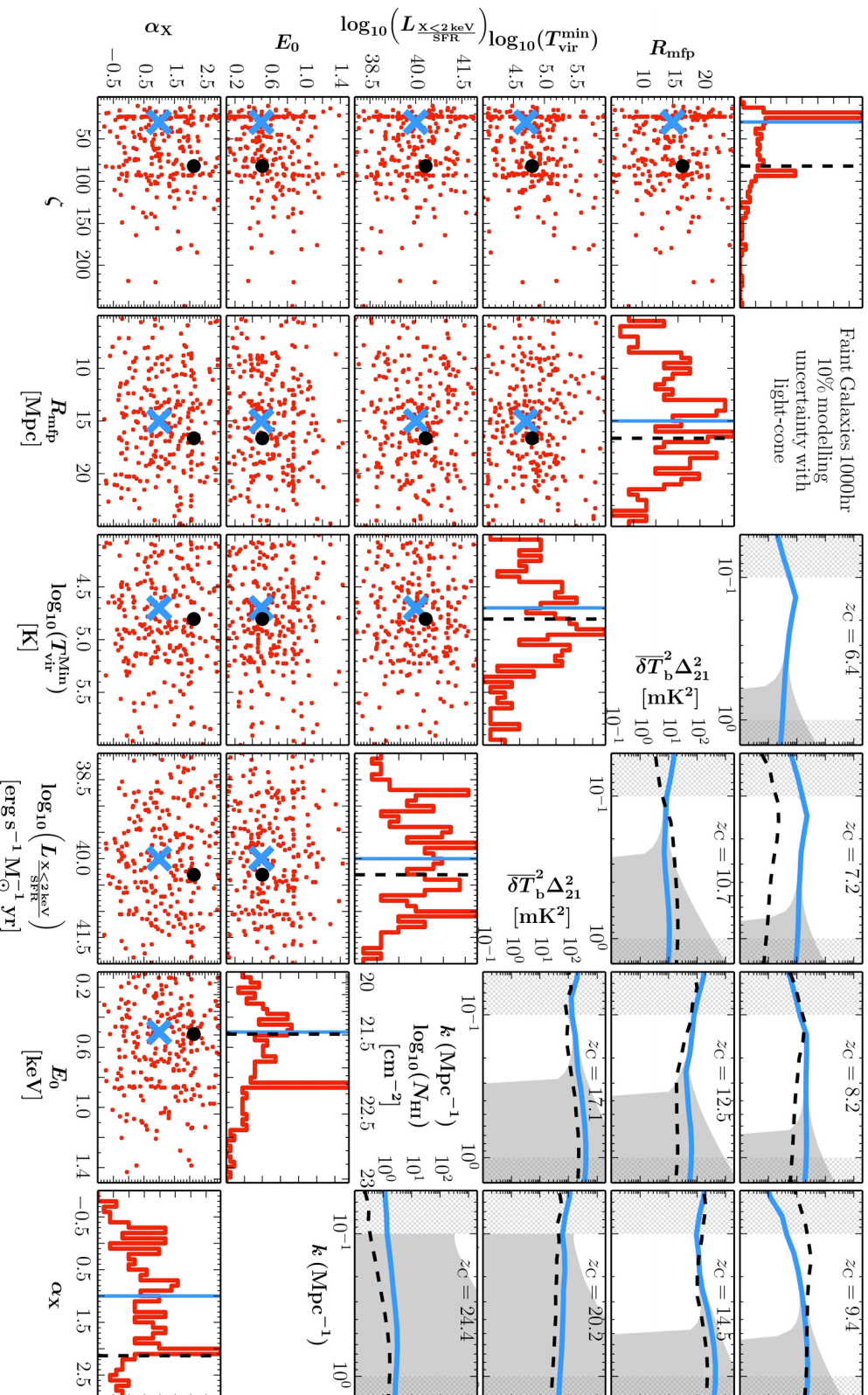
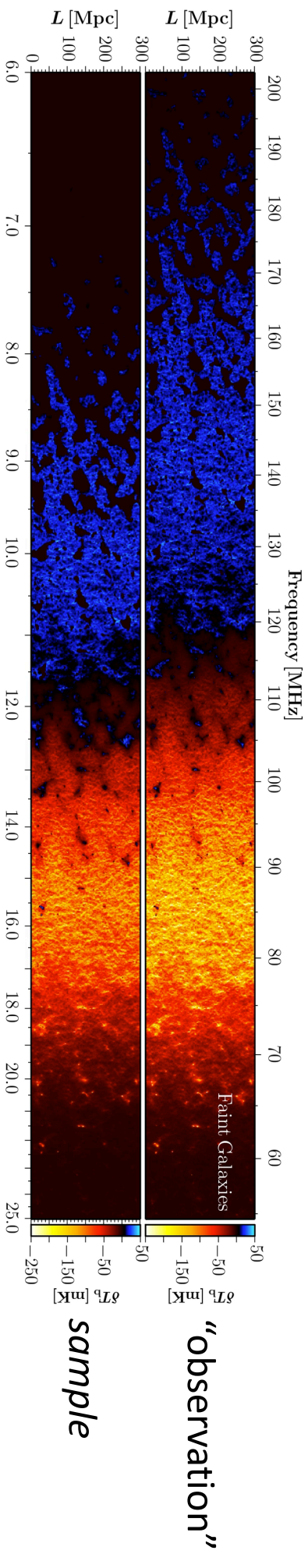
Astrophysical cosmology



power spectrum??



Astrophysical cosmology



**21CMMC
sampler**

Greig & AM 2015;
2017

What are astrophysical parameters?????

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In, principle, our simulation and inference tools
can accommodate your favorite model... “model inclusive” philosophy

What are astrophysical parameters?????

In, principle, our simulation and inference tools
can accommodate your favorite model... “model inclusive” philosophy

*let's try this **simple**, yet **flexible** empirical model...*

An flexible approach based on DM halos + galaxy LFs

Average properties of galaxies in halos of mass M_h :

$$M_* = \mathbf{f}_{*,10} \left(\frac{M_h}{10^{10} M_\odot} \right)^{\alpha_*} \frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_M} M_h$$

$$L_{1500} \propto \frac{M_*}{t_* H^{-1}}$$

$$L_{\text{ion}} = \mathbf{f}_{\text{esc},10} \left(\frac{M_h}{10^{10} M_\odot} \right)^{\alpha_{\text{esc}}} L_{1500}$$

$$f_{\text{duty}} \equiv \exp[-M_{\text{turn}}/M_h]$$

Park+ 2018

(see also Kuhlen+2012;

Dayal+ 2014; Mitra+ 2015;

Sun & Furlanetto 2016;

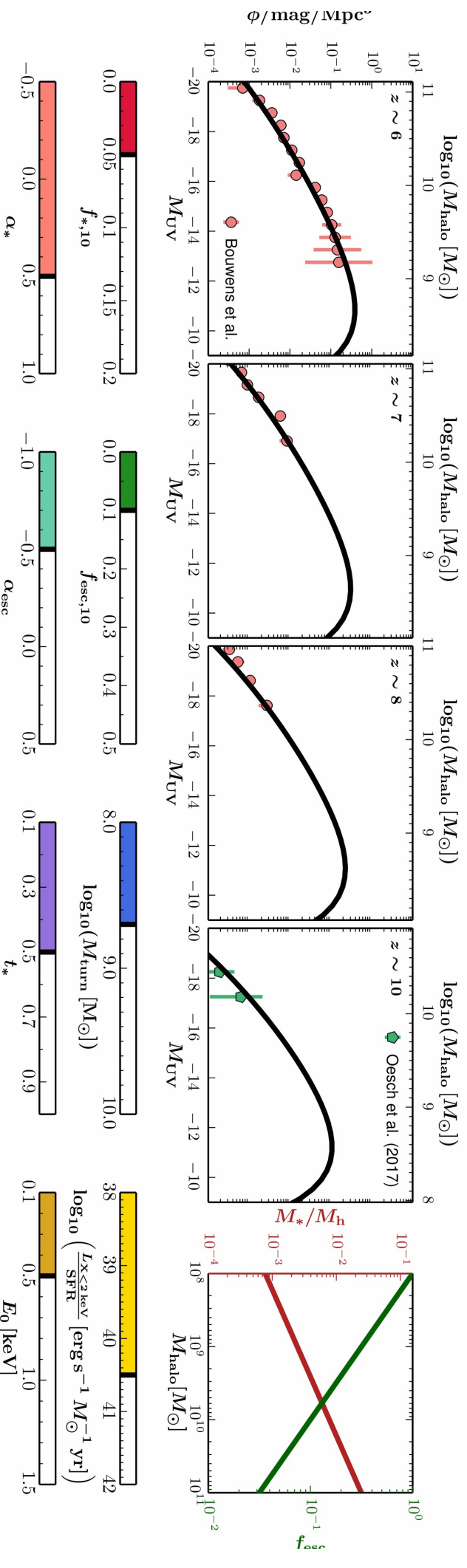
Mutch+ 2016; Yue+ 2016, ...)

An flexible approach based on DM halos + galaxy LFs

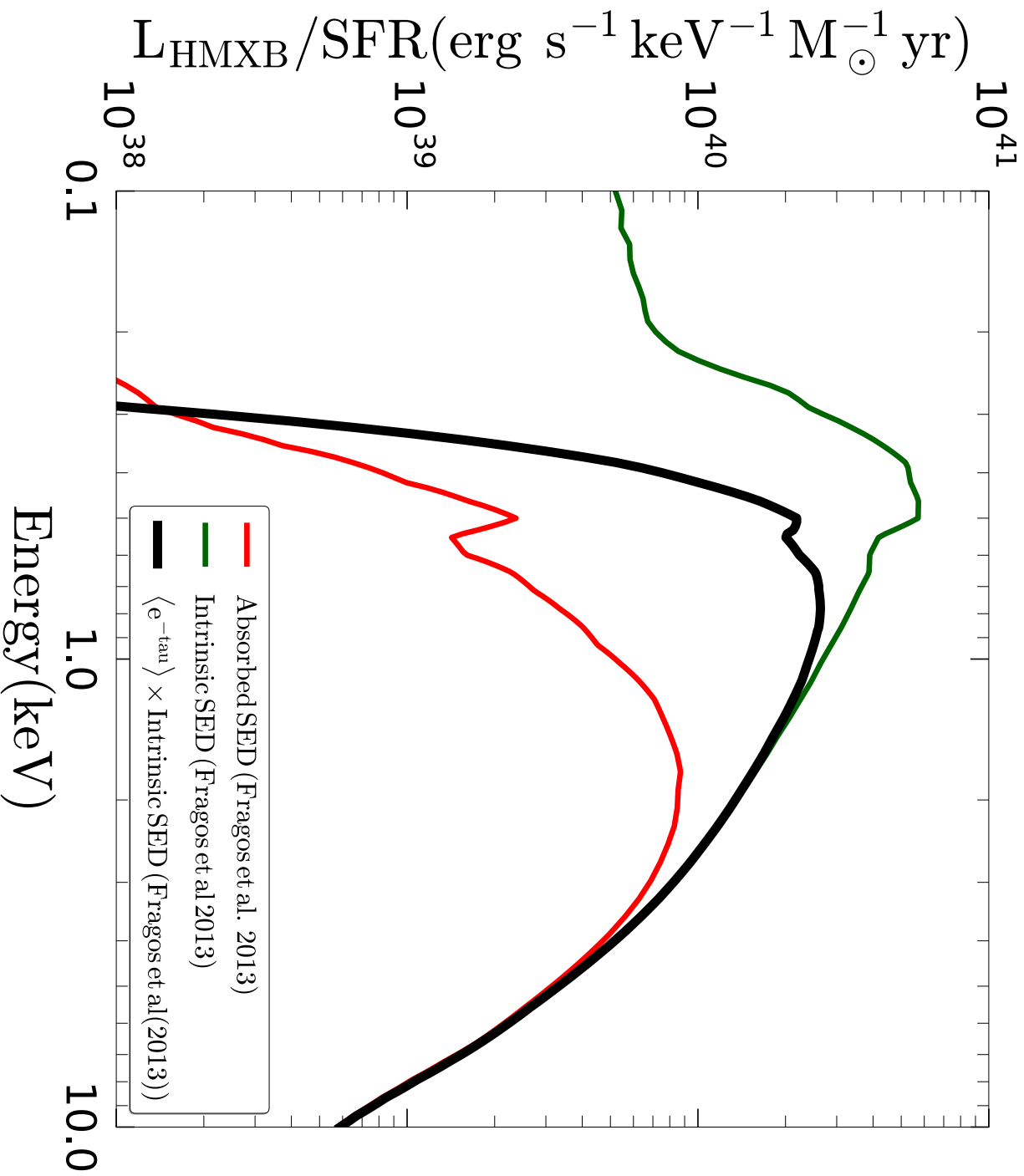
Average properties of galaxies in halos of mass M_h :

$$\begin{aligned}
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 L_{1500} &\propto t_* M_*^{-1} \\
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 f_{\text{duty}} &= \exp\left[-M_{\text{turn}}/M_h\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

six free parameters for UV photons

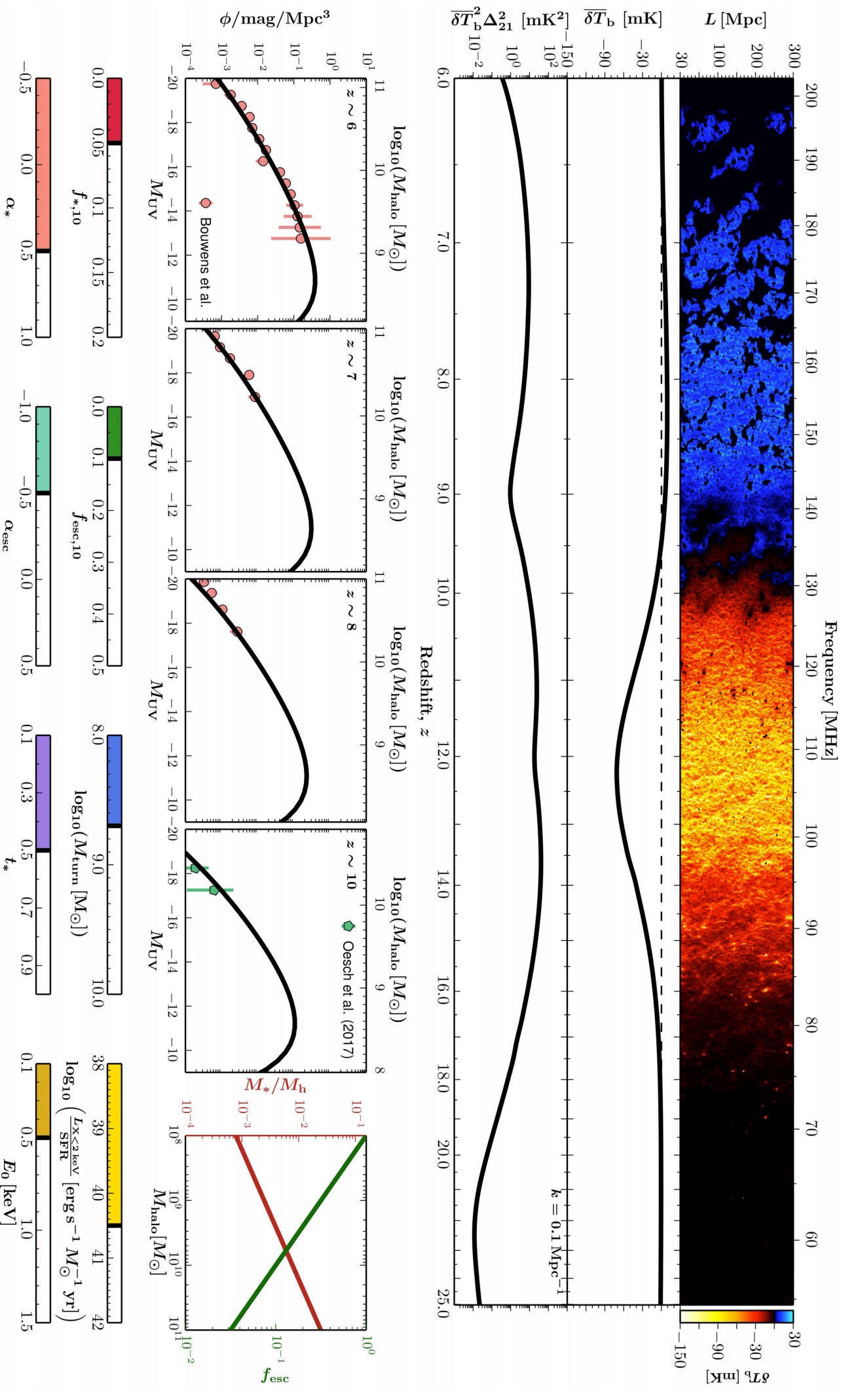


An flexible approach based on DM halos + galaxy LFs



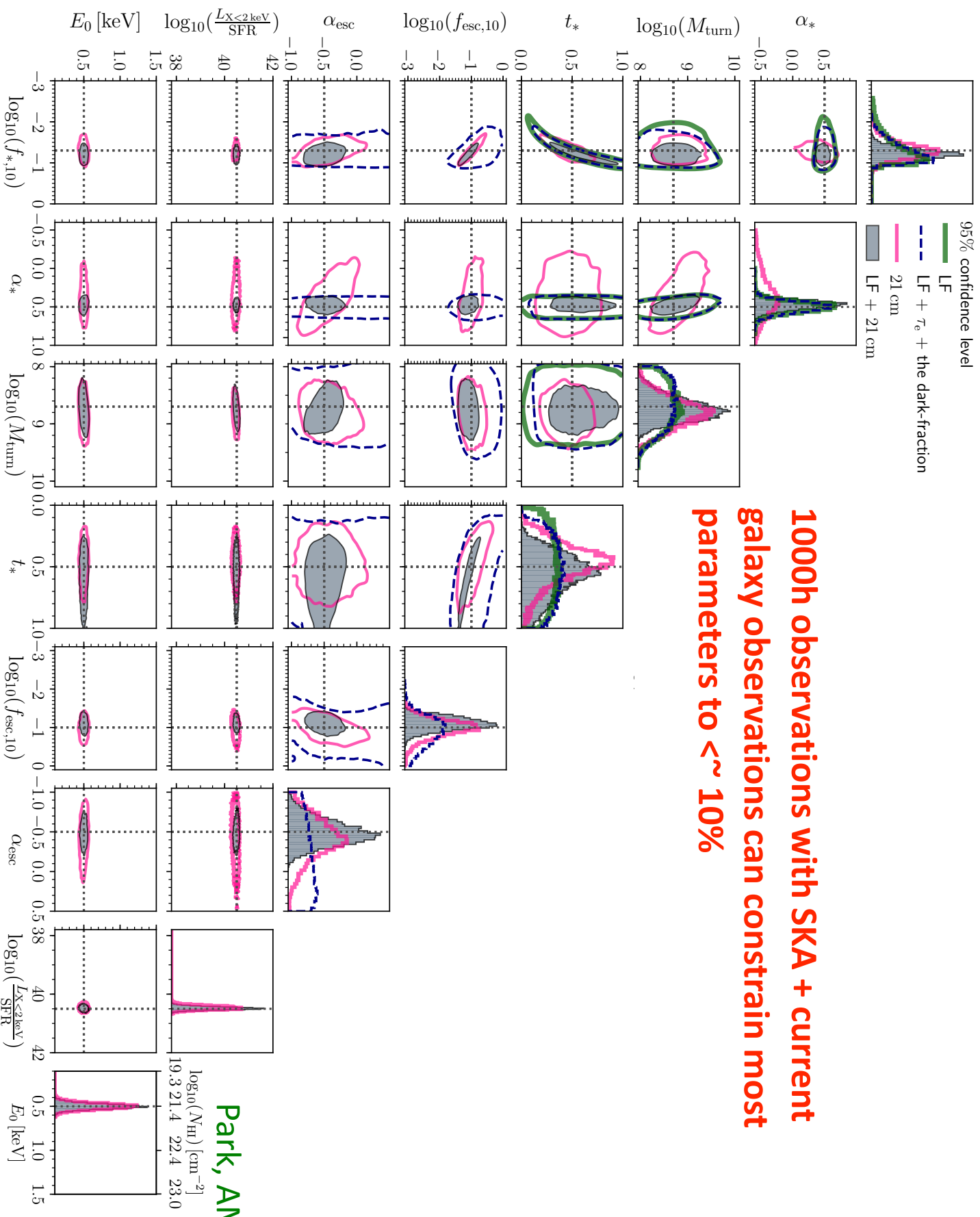
X-ray free parameters
characterizing emerging
SED from galaxies

Free parameters

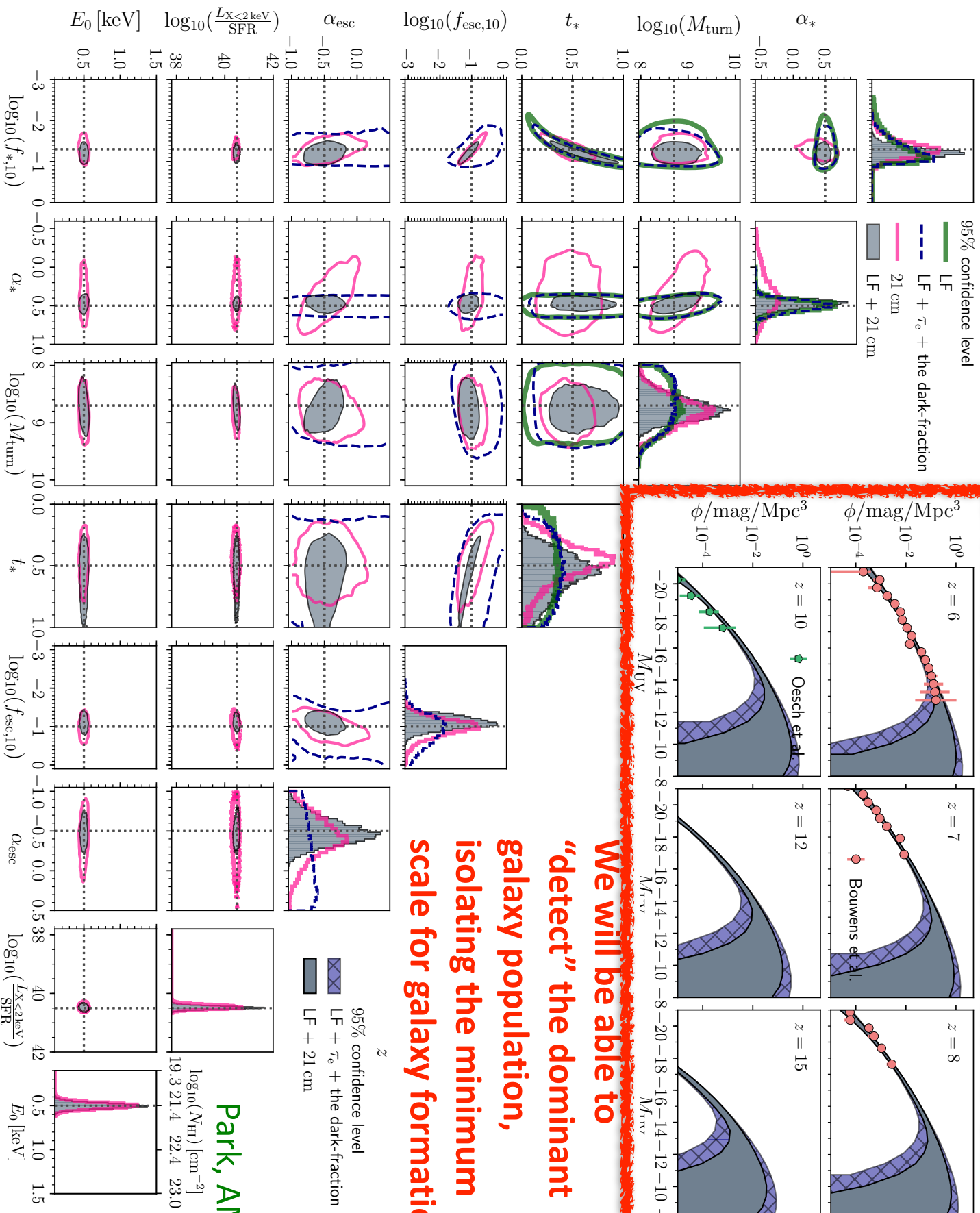


Parameter constraints: LF + 21cm

1000h observations with SKA + current galaxy observations can constrain most parameters to $< \sim 10\%$

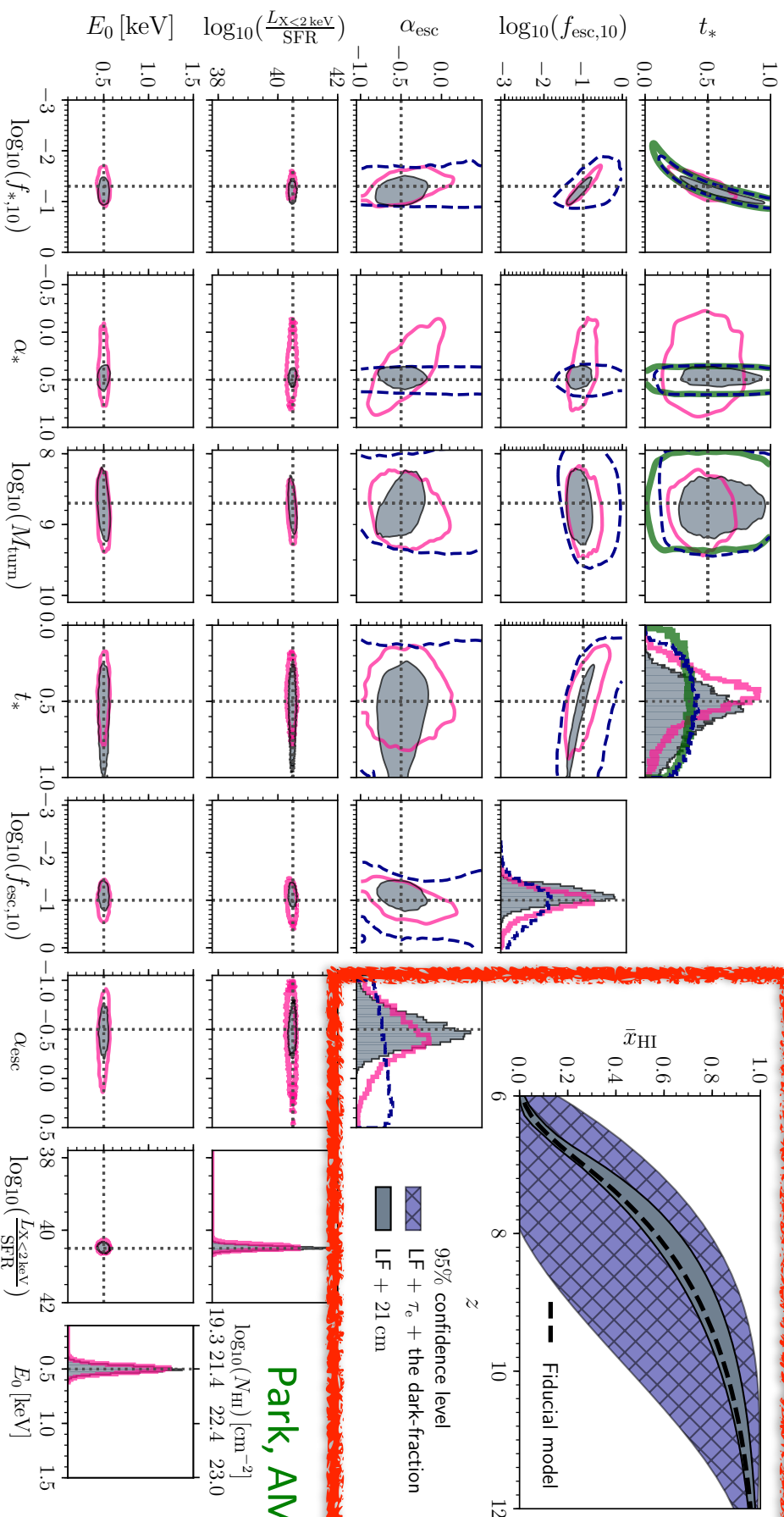


Parameter constraints: LF + 21cm



We will be able to
 “detect” the dominant
 galaxy population,
 isolating the minimum
 scale for galaxy formation

Parameter constraints: LF + 21cm

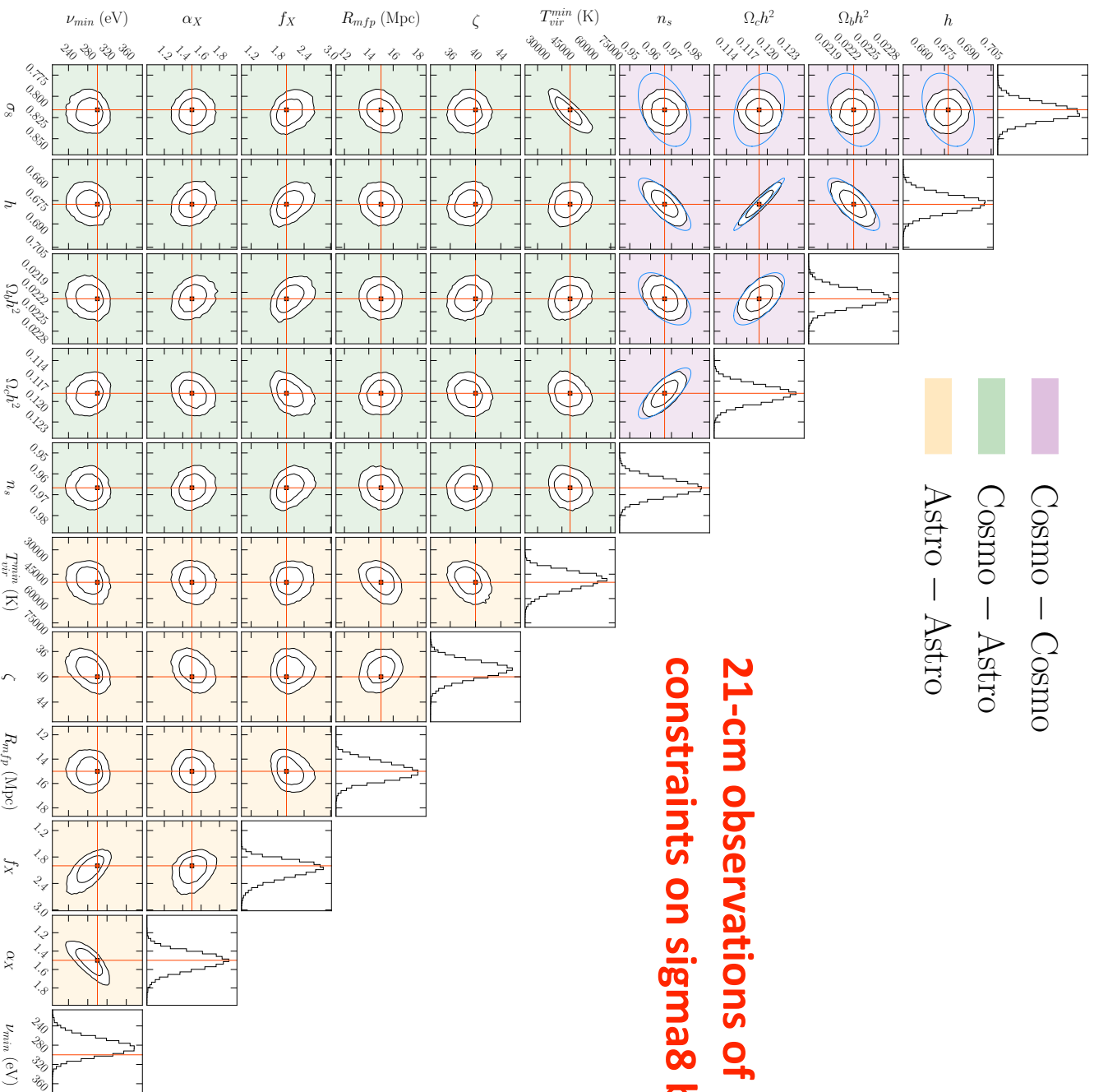


1000h observations with SKA can
constrain EoR history to ~ 1%

In addition to the first astrophysical sources, the
Cosmic Dawn also tells us about *physical cosmology*

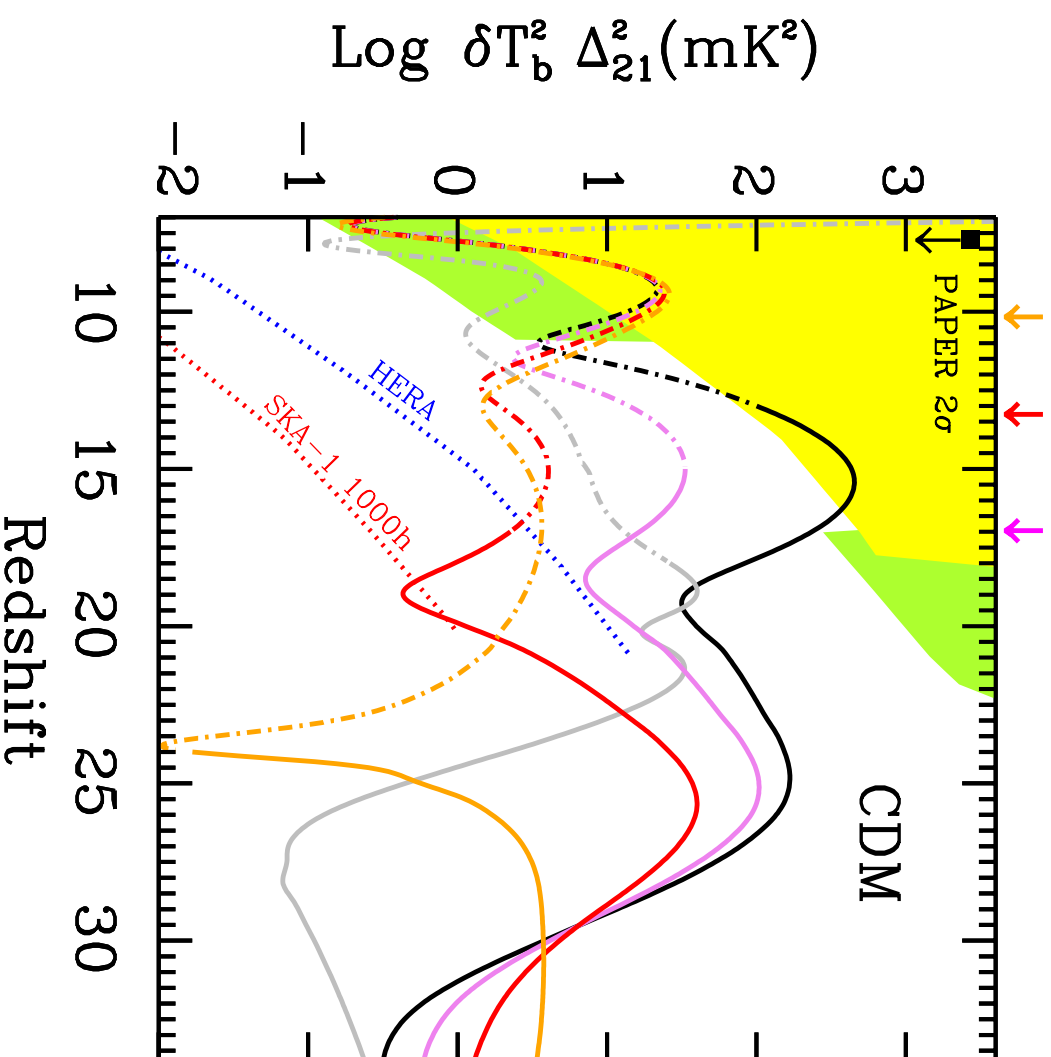
Including physical cosmology

- Cosmo – Cosmo
- Cosmo – Astro
- Astro – Astro



21-cm observations of reionization can improve constraints on sigma8 by a factor of ~2

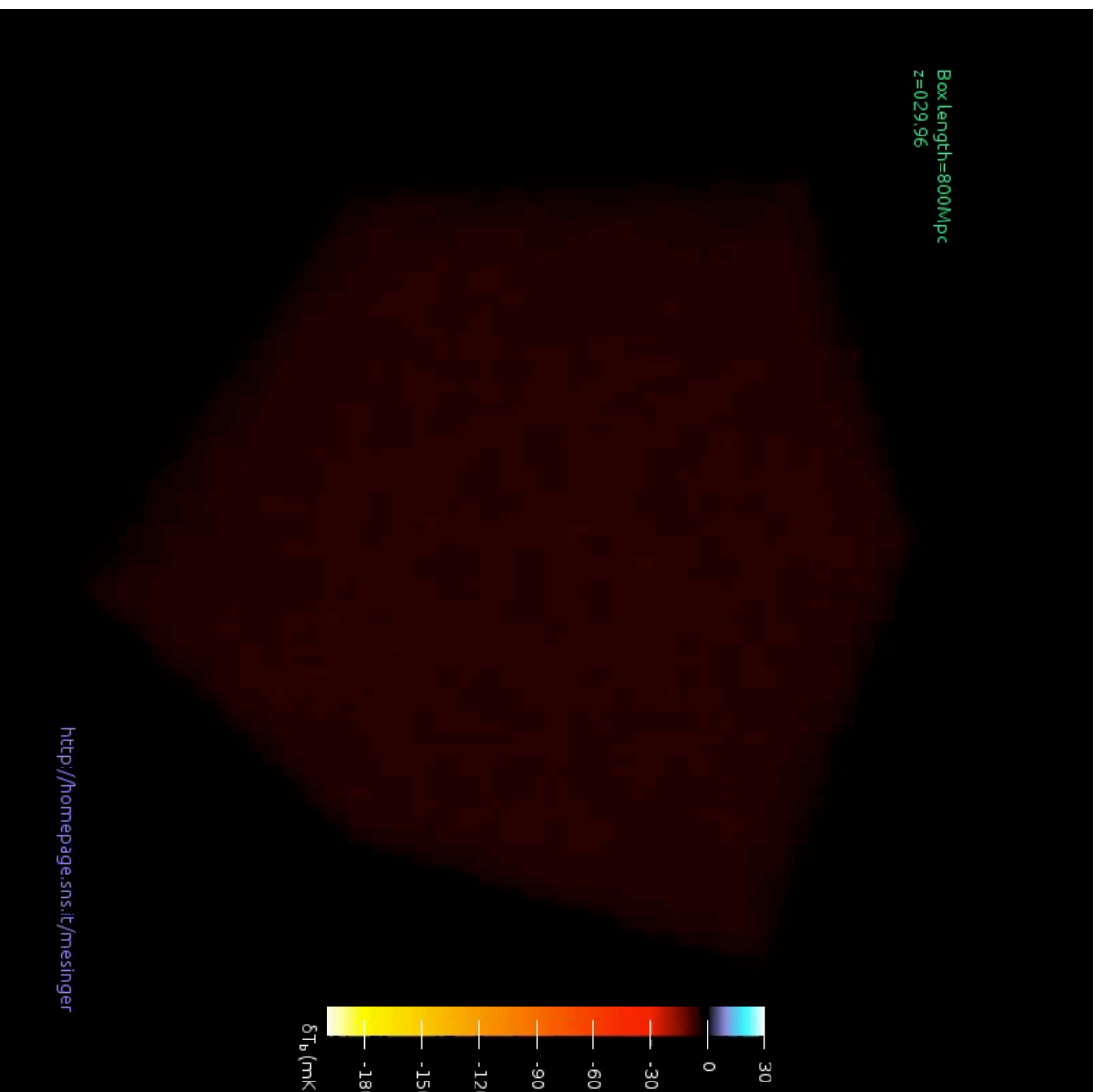
DM heating is more uniform than astrophysical -> heating peak is LOWEST of the three



**Peak is in emission!
Cannot be reproduced
with astrophysics!!!**

Evoli, AM, Ferrara (2014)
see also Valdez+ (2013)
Lopez-Honorez+2016

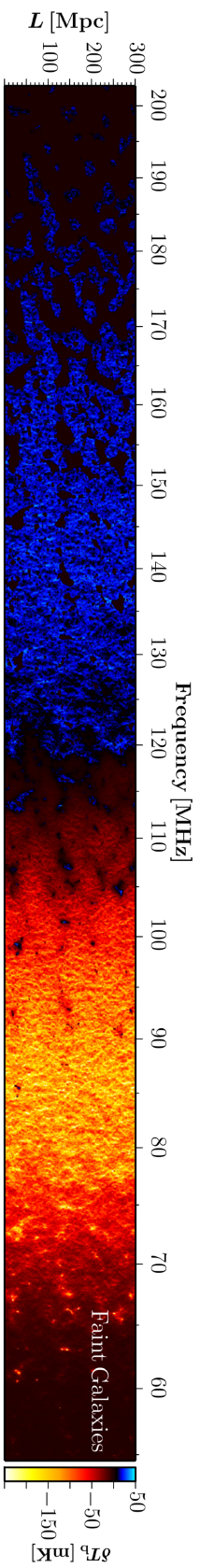
SKA's revolutionary role will be in imaging the first billion years of our Universe



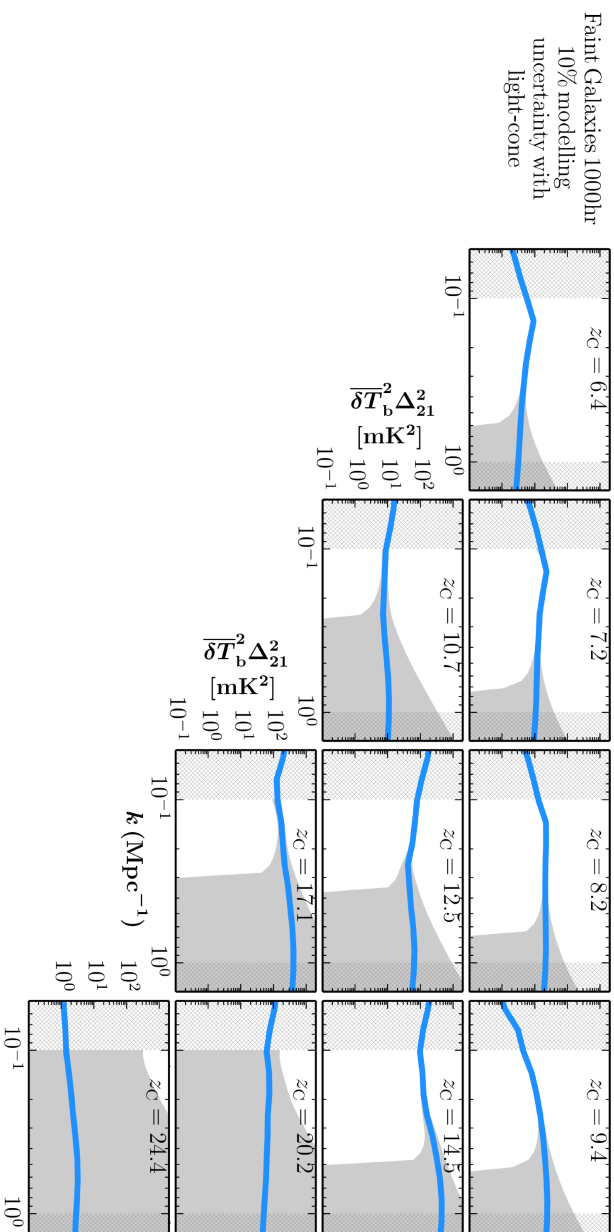
<http://homepage.sns.it/mesinger/EOs.html>

<http://homepage.sns.it/mesinger>

Astrophysical cosmology



power spectrum??



The 21cm signal is **highly non-Gaussian**. Using only the power spectrum **wastes a lot of information!!!**

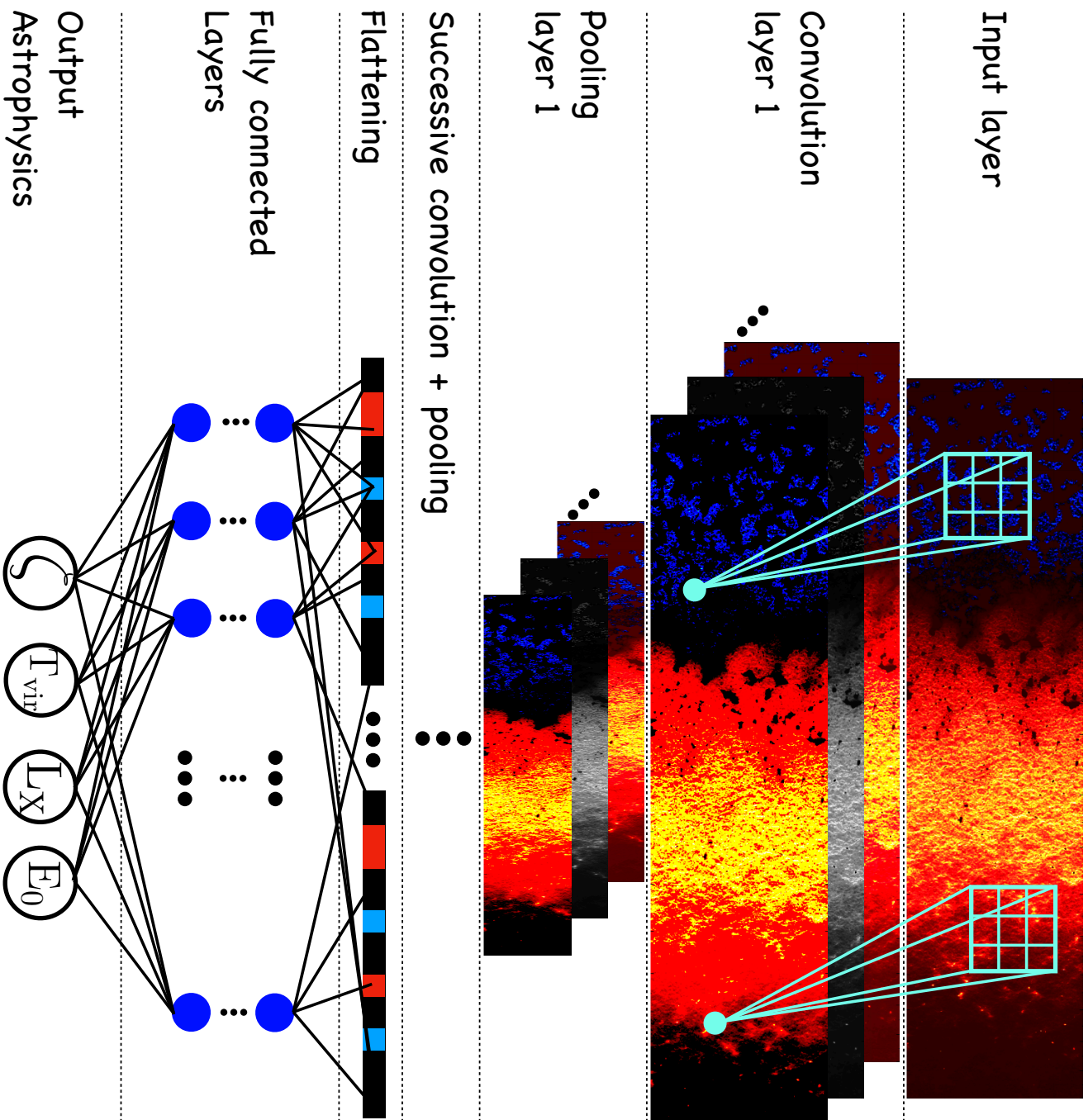
Exploring non-Gaussian statistics

1. **“Brute force” approach:** Simply replace the power spectrum in the likelihood calculation of 21CMMC with an alternate statistic, e.g. the bispectrum ([Watkinson, AM+, in prep](#)). *Does that statistic yield tighter constraints on the astrophysical parameters?* Repeat with other statistics, quantifying which one results in the strongest constraints.

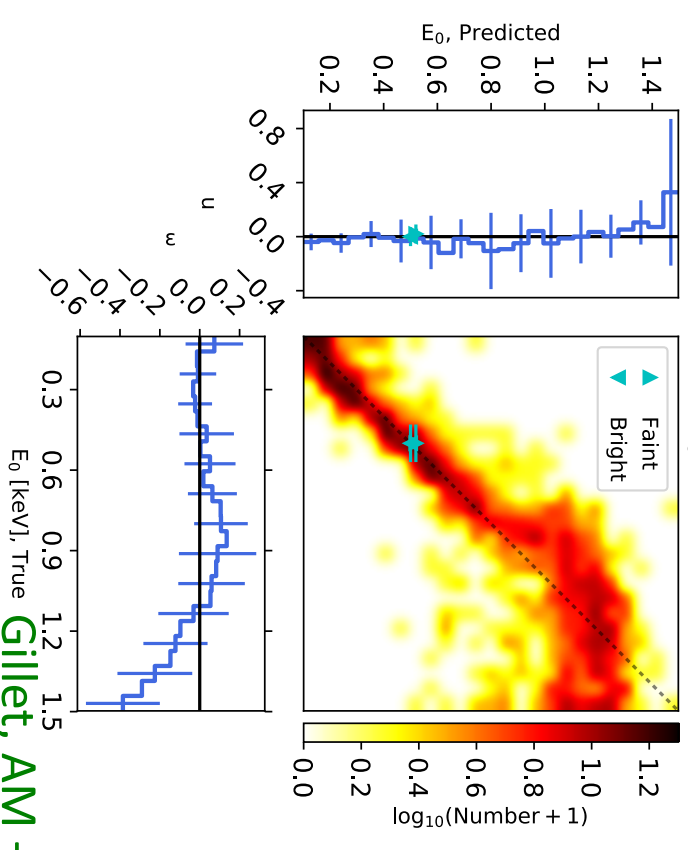
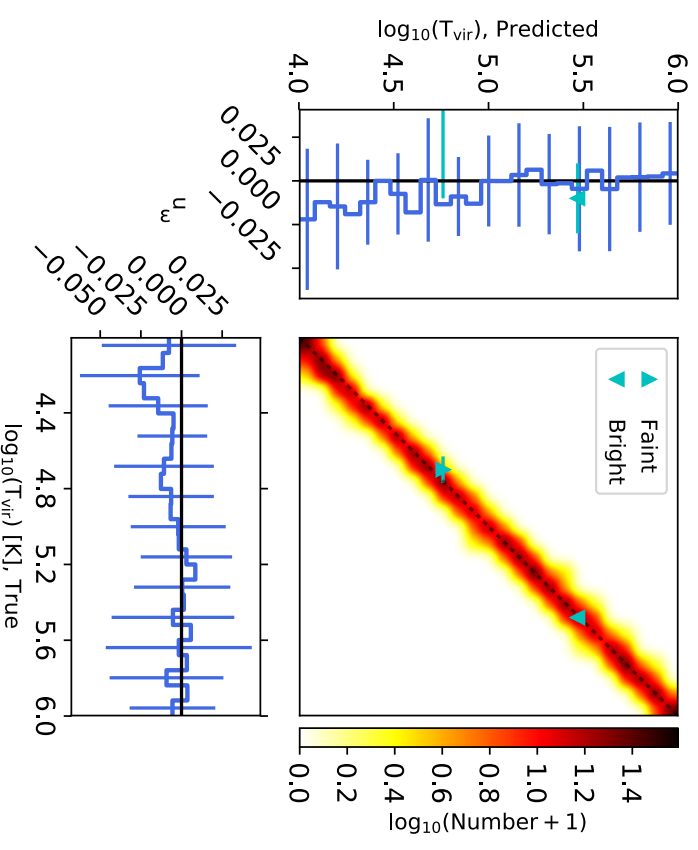
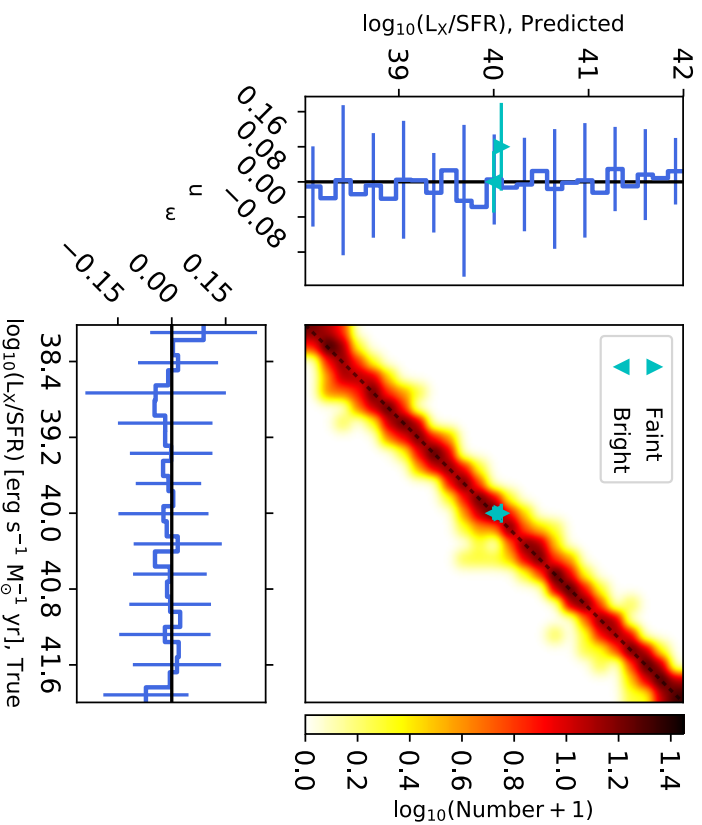
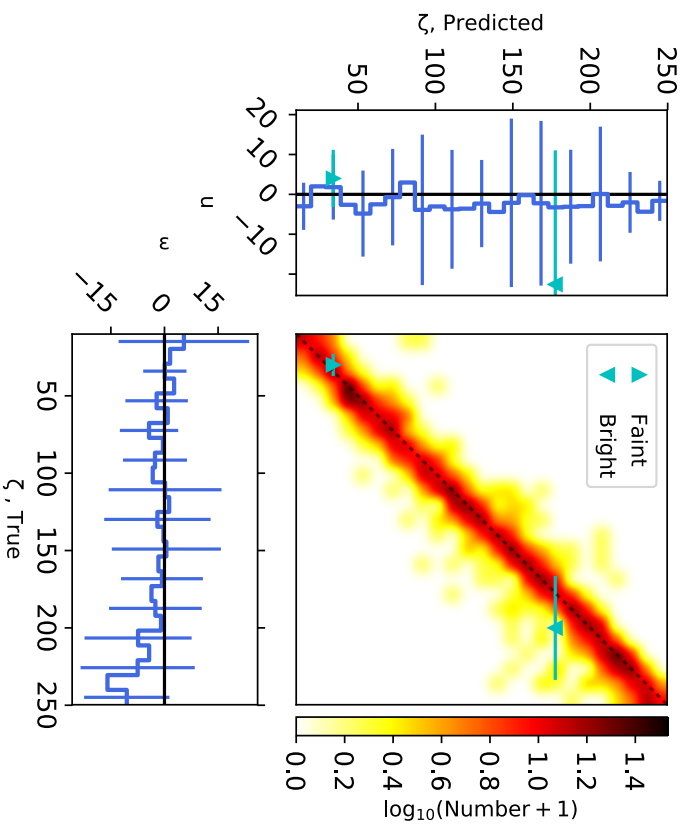
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2. **Machine learning approach:** train Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to learn astrophysics and cosmology directly from 21-cm images ([Gillet et al. 2018](#)).

Deep learning with CNN: parameter recovery



Deep learning with CNN: parameter recovery



Italy's role in EoR/CD science with SKA (an incomplete list)

- Current co-chair of the SKA EoR/CD WG and two WG board members are from Italian institutions

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- EoR/CD science pulls together many fields, well represented in Italy, e.g. *galaxy evolution, IGM physics, X-ray sources (HMXBs, faint AGN), astroparticle physics*
- The main simulation and inference tools for SKA (and all 21-cm interferometers are **21cmFAST + 21cmMC**

21cmFAST



21cmFAST is being used by all of the 21cm interferometers, with researchers in 18 countries studying a broad range of early Universe topics

Conclusions / Upcoming....

- Current probes tell us roughly **when reionization occurred**. But we know very little about the unseen, faint galaxies thought to dominate reionization and heating.
- SKA will **chart the first billion years of our Universe**, revolutionizing the field. The **properties of sources and sinks** are encoded in the 3D EoR structure.
- To quantify what we can learn, we developed a **Bayesian framework for astrophysical parameter estimation**, capable of on-the-fly MCMC sampling (21CMMC) of 3D simulations (21cmFAST).
- Forecasts using the power spectrum as a summary statistic suggest even an 8 parameter astrophysical model can be constrained to ~10%. We will be able to indirectly **study the unseen, dominant galaxy population**.
- SKA images of EoR/CD are non-Gaussian... What are **optimal summary statistics**? We can explore this using neutral networks
- *The next decade will see the advent of **precision astrophysical cosmology!***