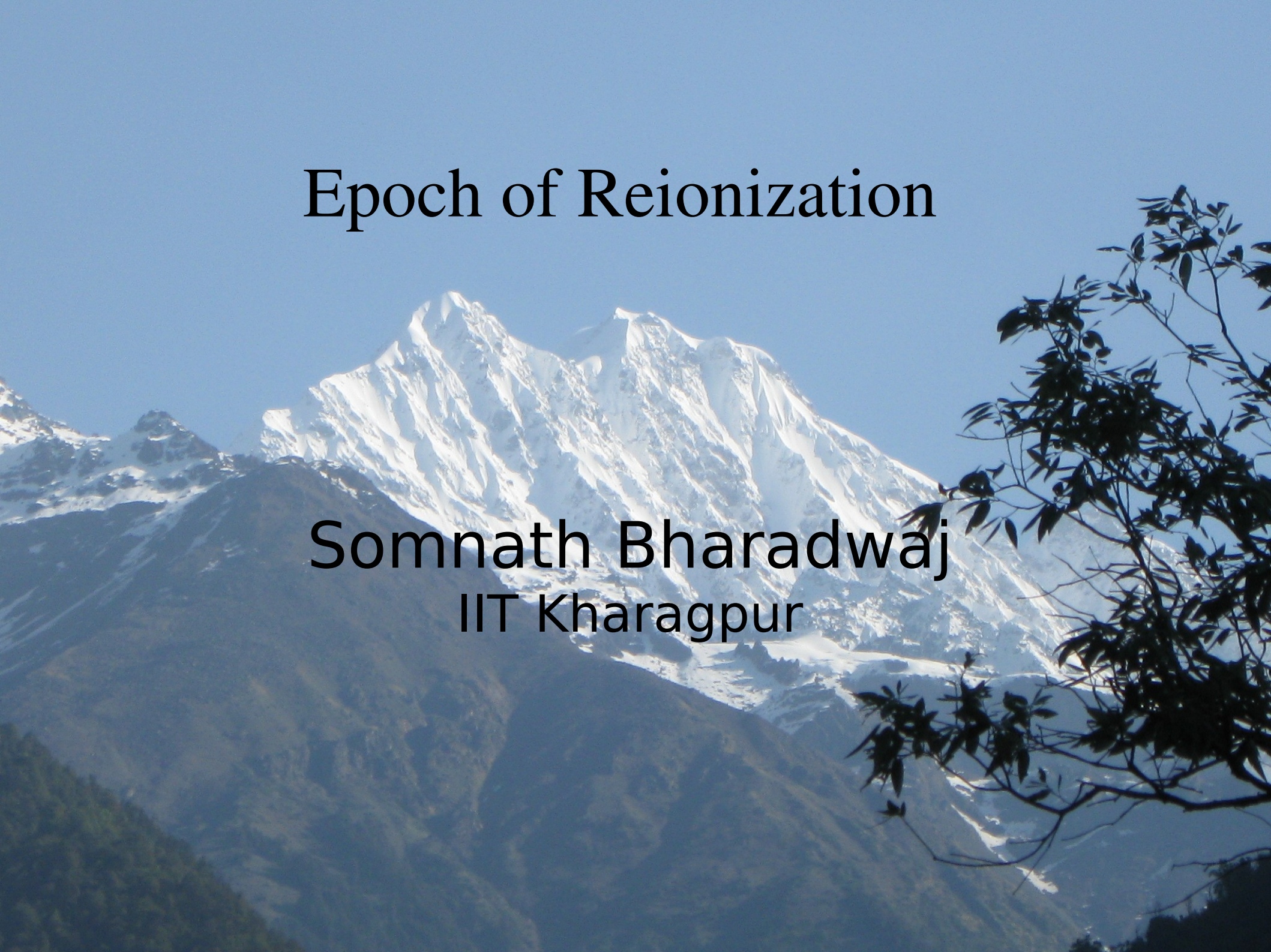
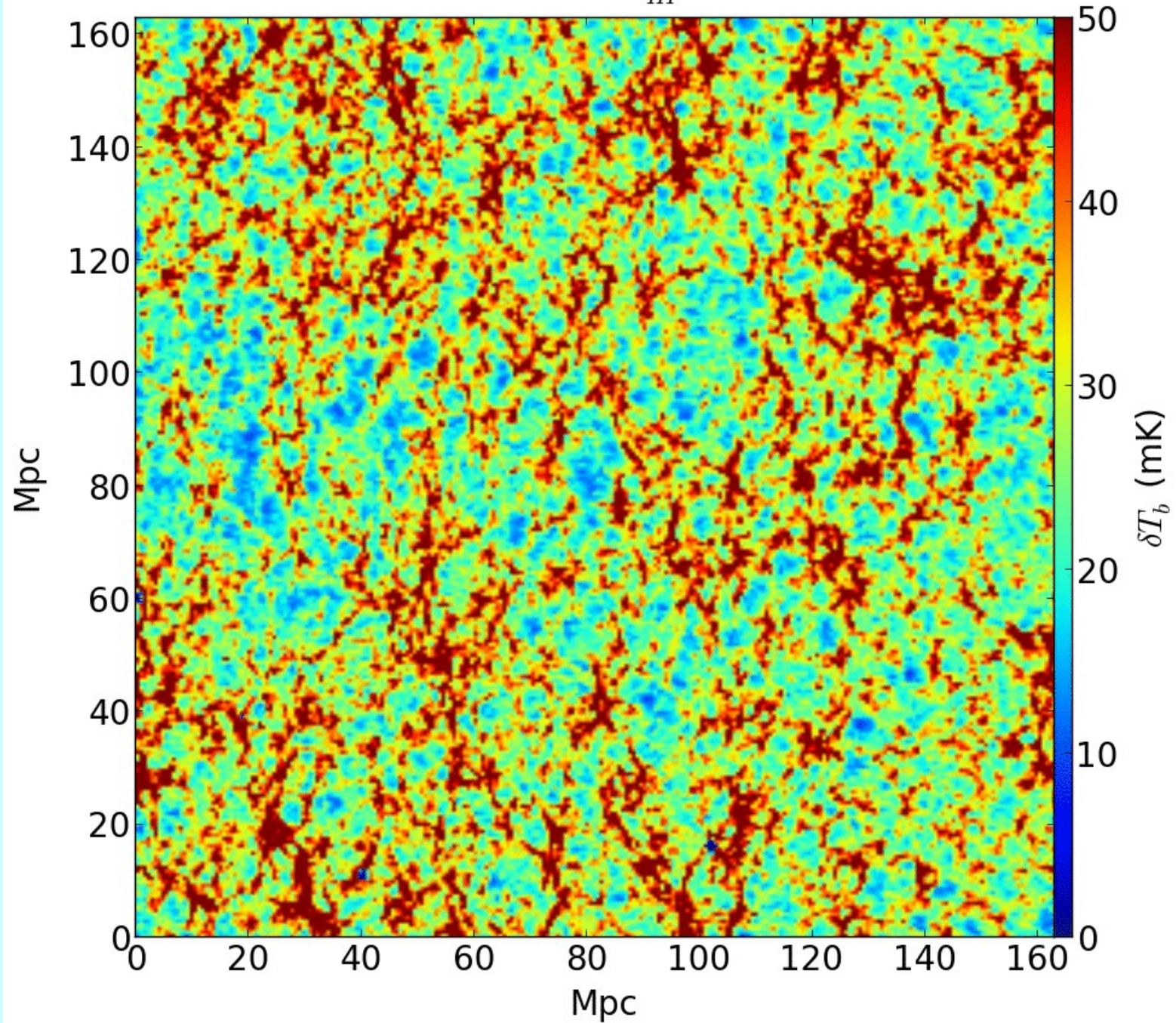


Epoch of Reionization

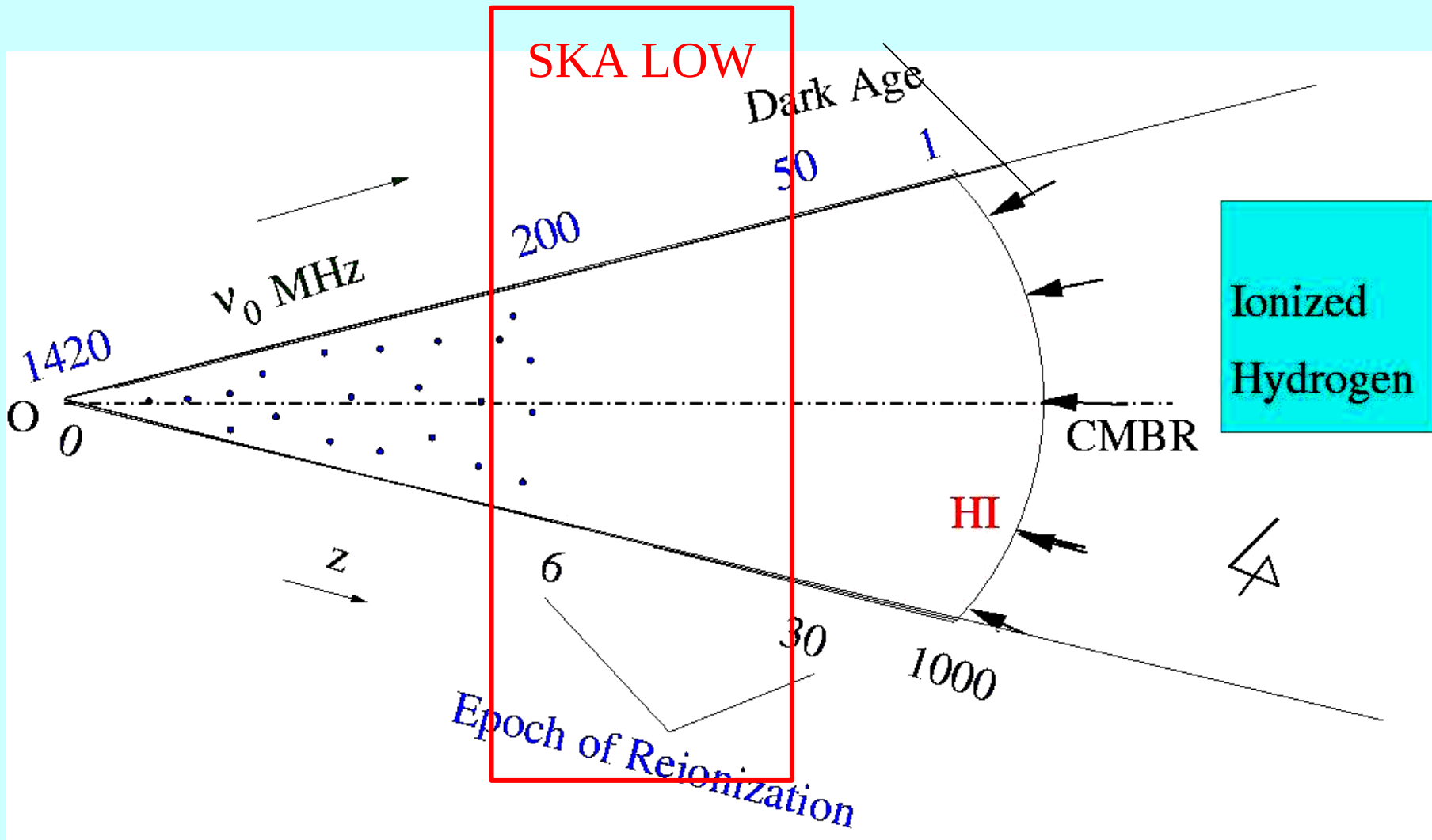
Somnath Bharadwaj
IIT Kharagpur



$z = 13.221$ $x_{HI} = 0.999$

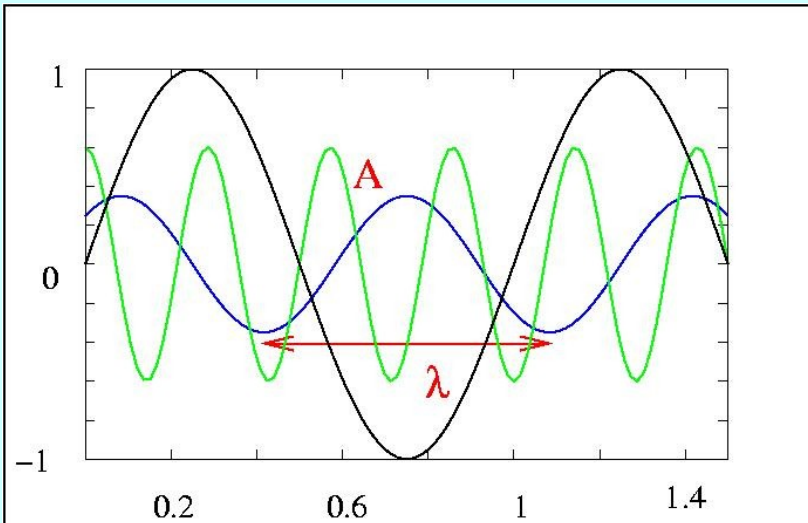
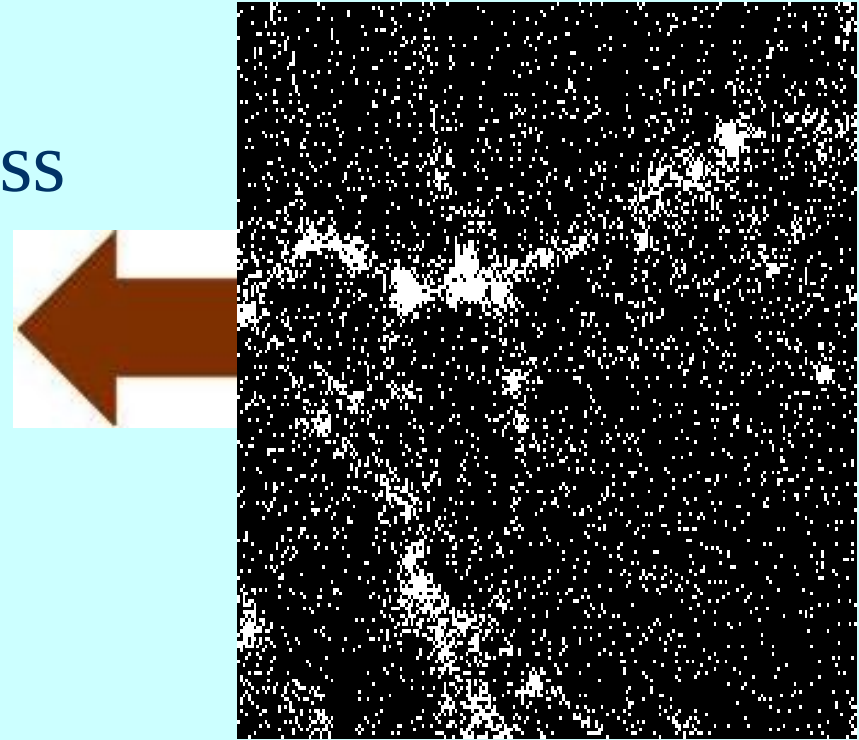


HI Evolution



What do we observe?

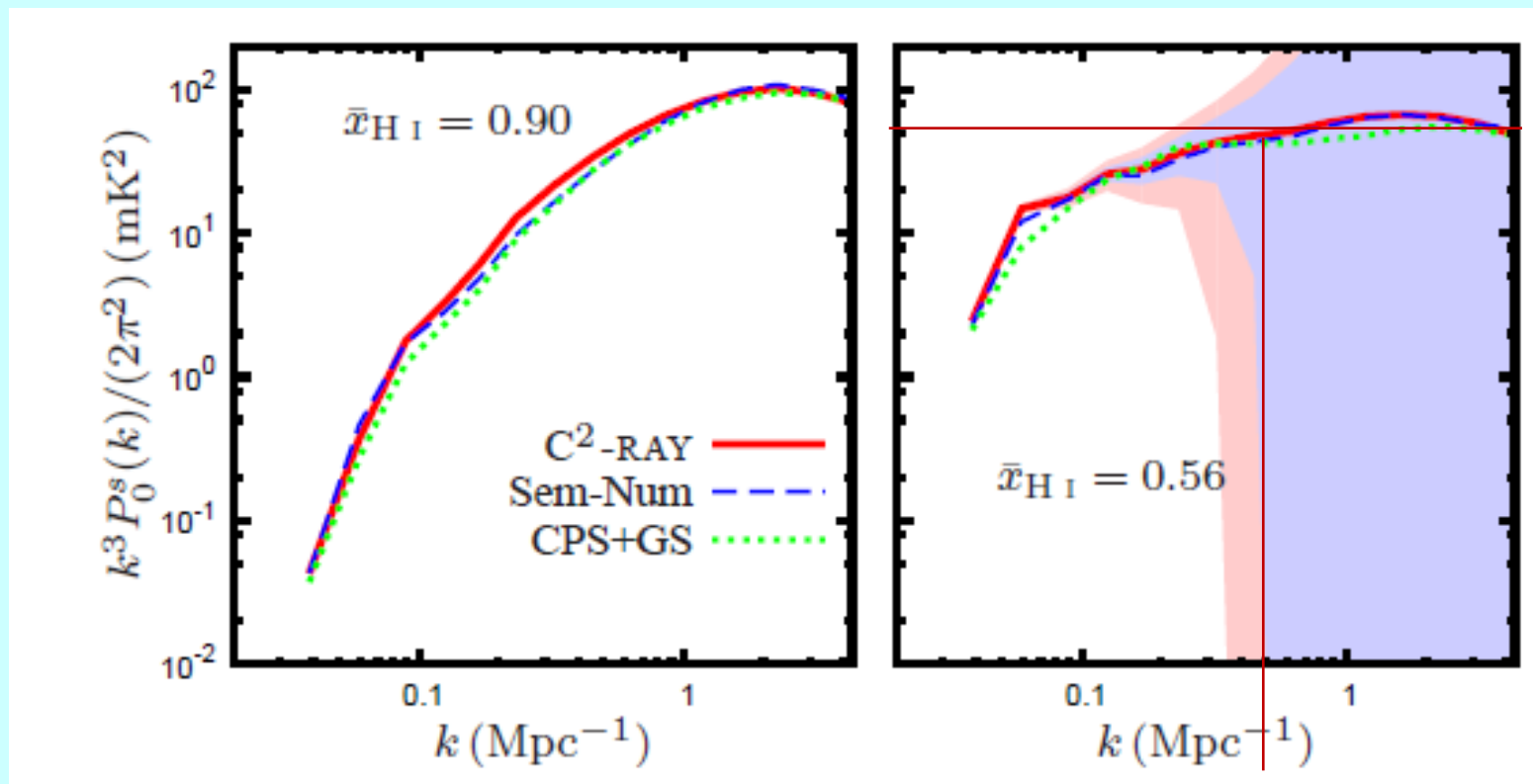
Fluctuations in the 21-cm Brightness
Temperature
In the sky and in frequency



comoving wave number $k=2 \pi / \lambda$

amplitude $A(k)$

Power Spectrum $P(k)=|A(k)|^2$



Signal Predictions

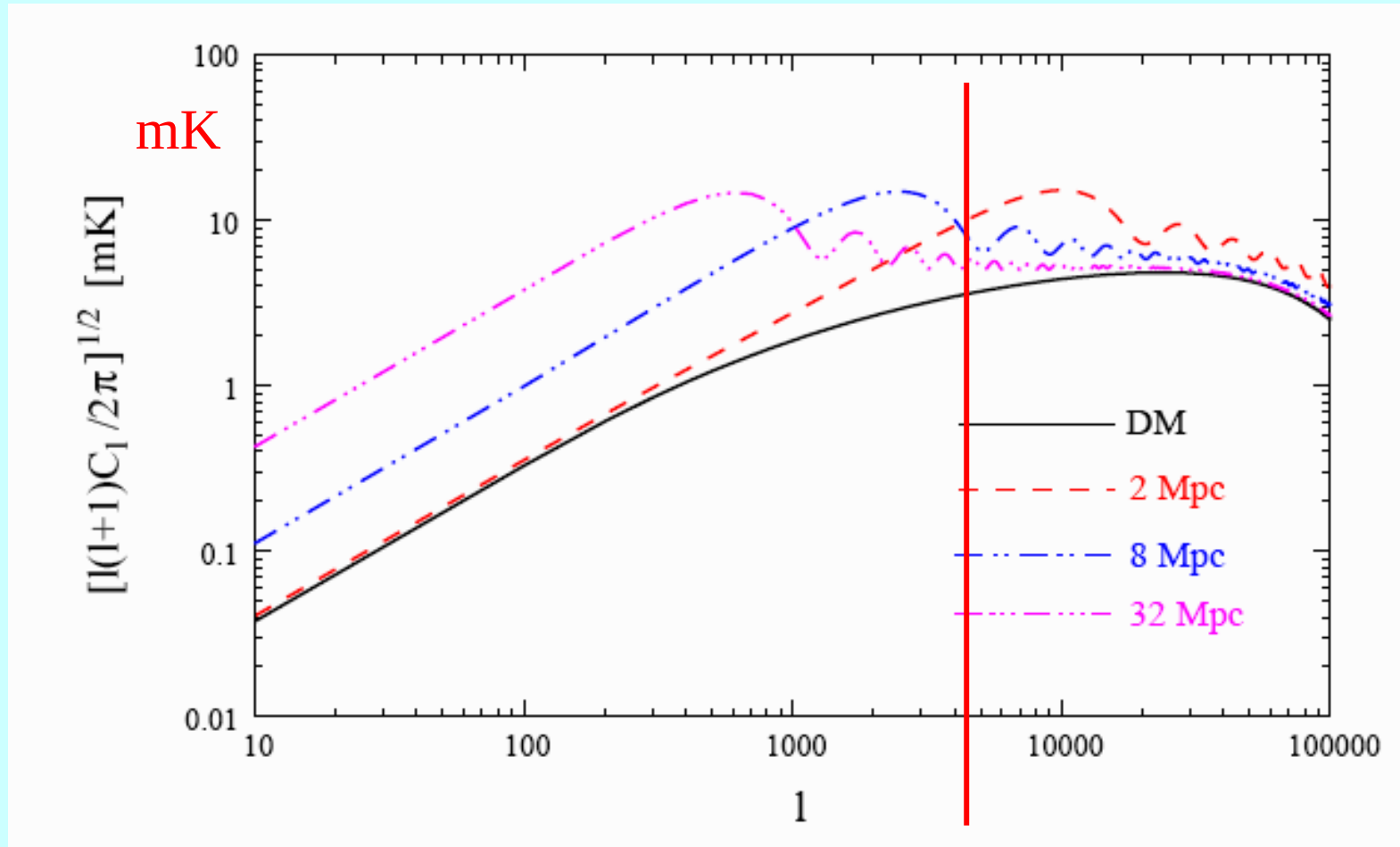
Brightness Temperature Fluctuations $\delta T \sim 5\text{-}10$ mK at $k=0.5$ Mpc^{-1}

Corresponds to $\theta \sim 5'$ and $\Delta\nu \sim 0.7$ MHz

Majumdar, S., Mellema G., Datta, K.K., Jensen, H., Roy Choudhury, T., Bharadwaj, S. and Friedrich, M., 2014, arxiv:1403.0941, Submitted to MNRAS

Signal Prediction

$z=10, x=0.5$

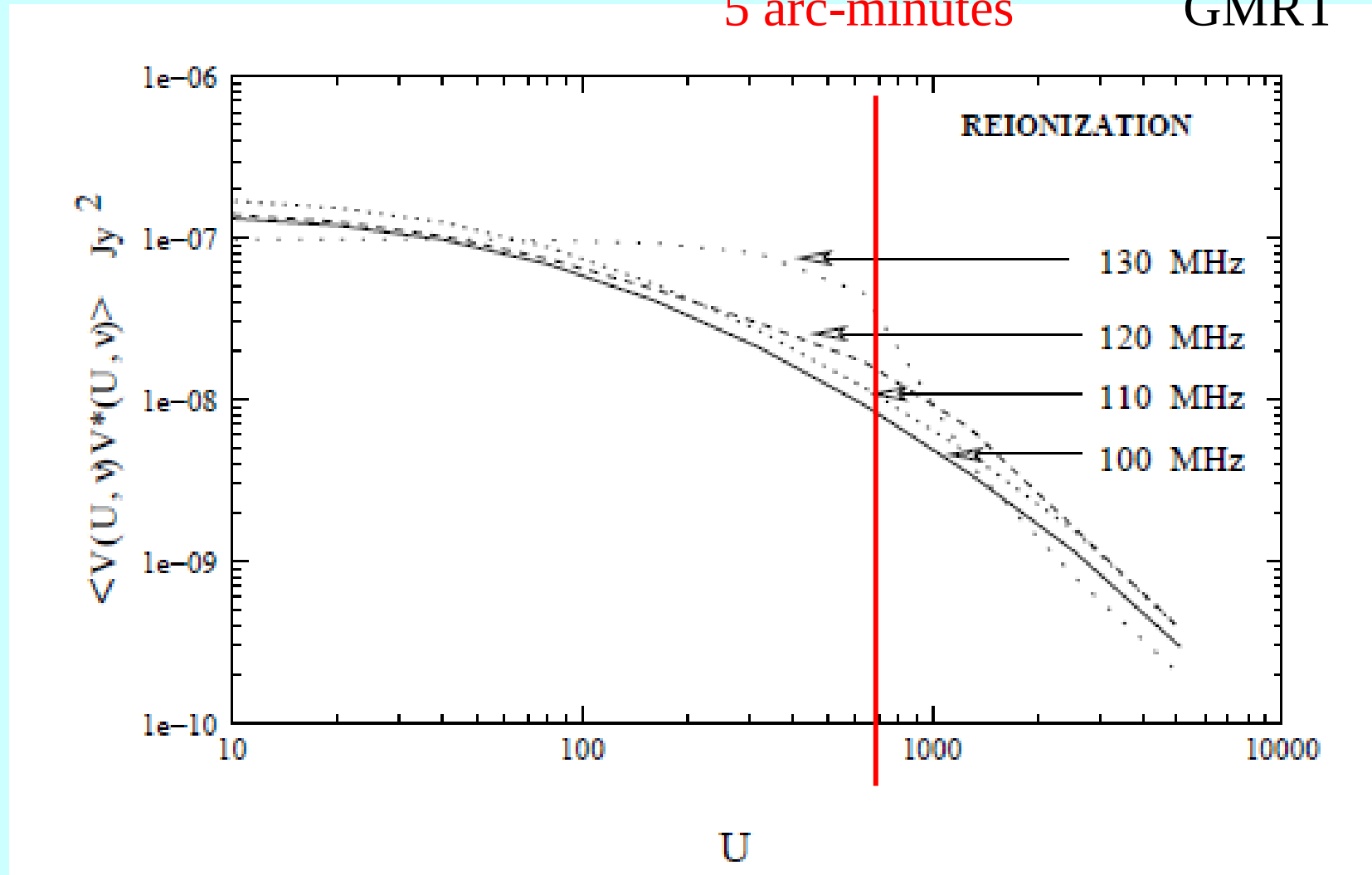


5 arc-minutes

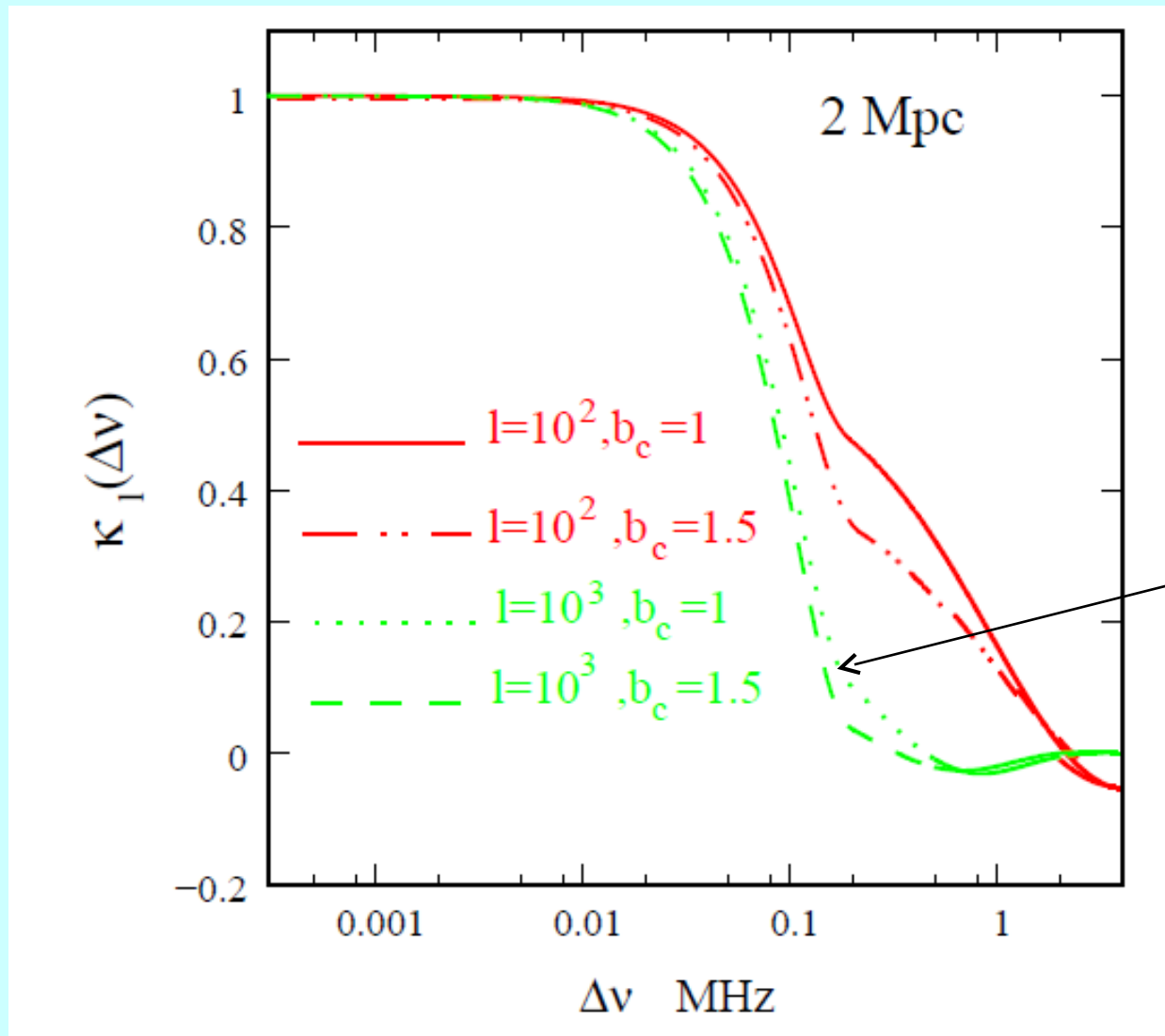
Signal Prediction

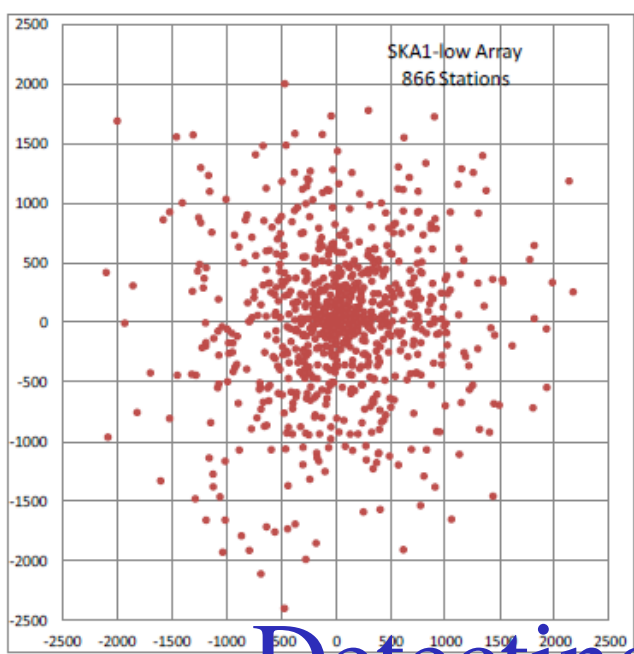
5 arc-minutes

GMRT



Signal Prediction





Detecting the EOR signal is one of the key scientific goals of SKA low

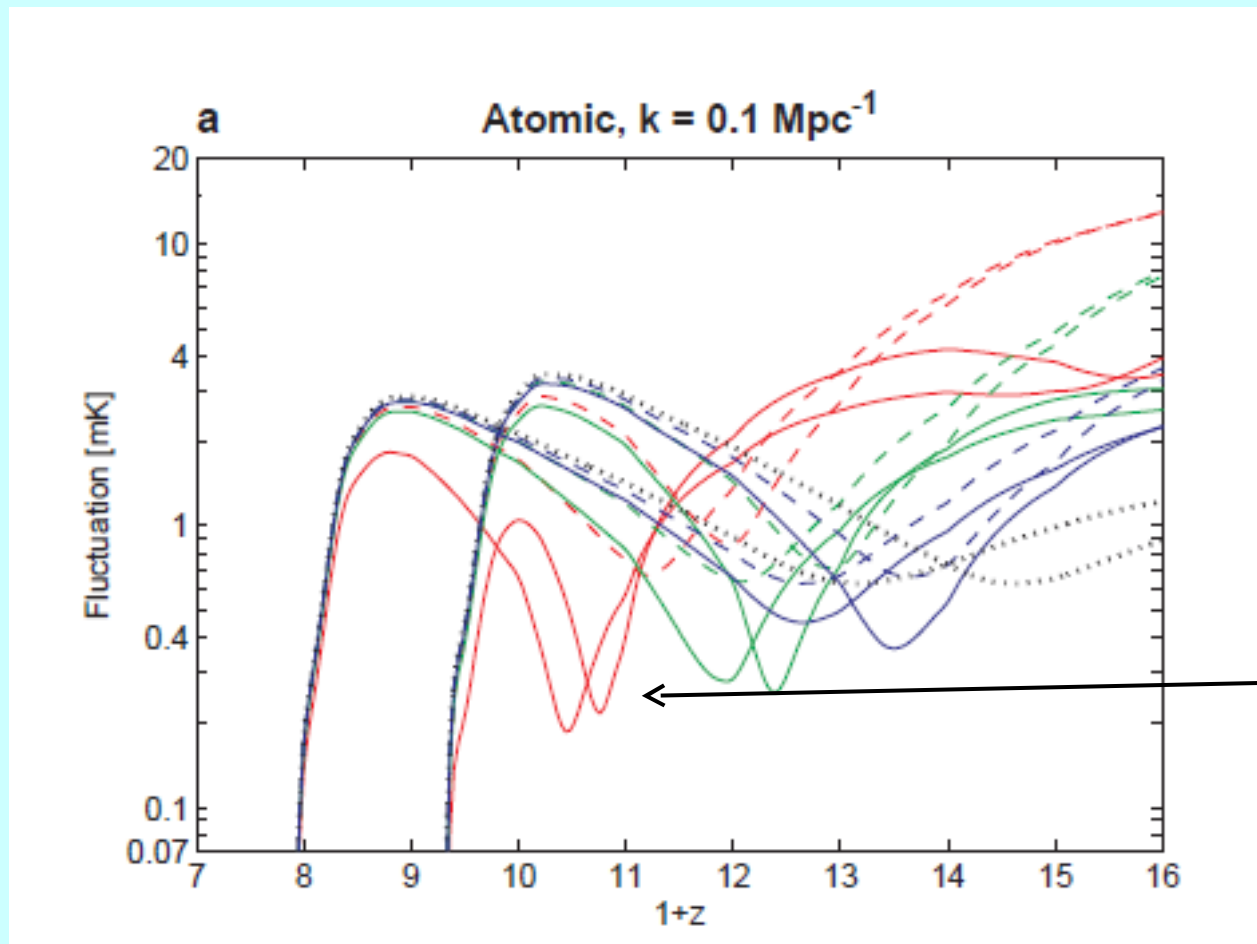
Frequency Range 50 – 350 MHz, full polarization

250,000 antennas (2 dipoles) grouped in 911 stations - 35 m

Field of view $\sim 20 \text{ deg}^2$, 650 stations within 1 km radius core

Resolution $5'$, rms. $\delta T \sim 1 \text{ mK}$ with $\Delta \nu = 100 \text{ KHz}$, 1000 hr

Signal could be smaller



Issues

- Model Based Signal Predictions
- Telescope and Observations
- Signal Detection
- Reionization History (from detected signal)
- First Stars and Galaxies, Cosmology,...
- Foreground Modeling and Removal

Model Based Signal Predictions

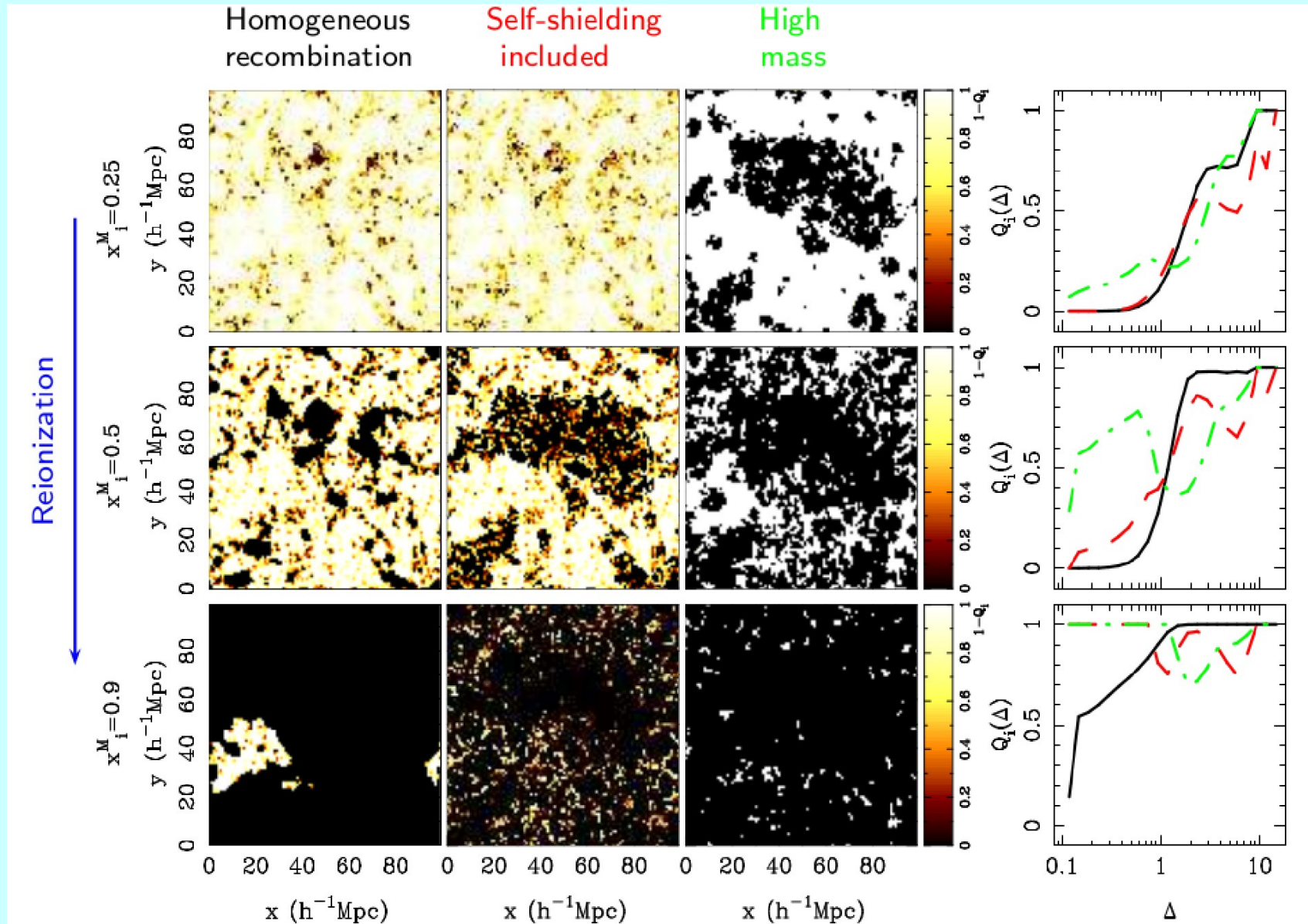
Tirthankar Roy Choudhury

Kanak K Datta

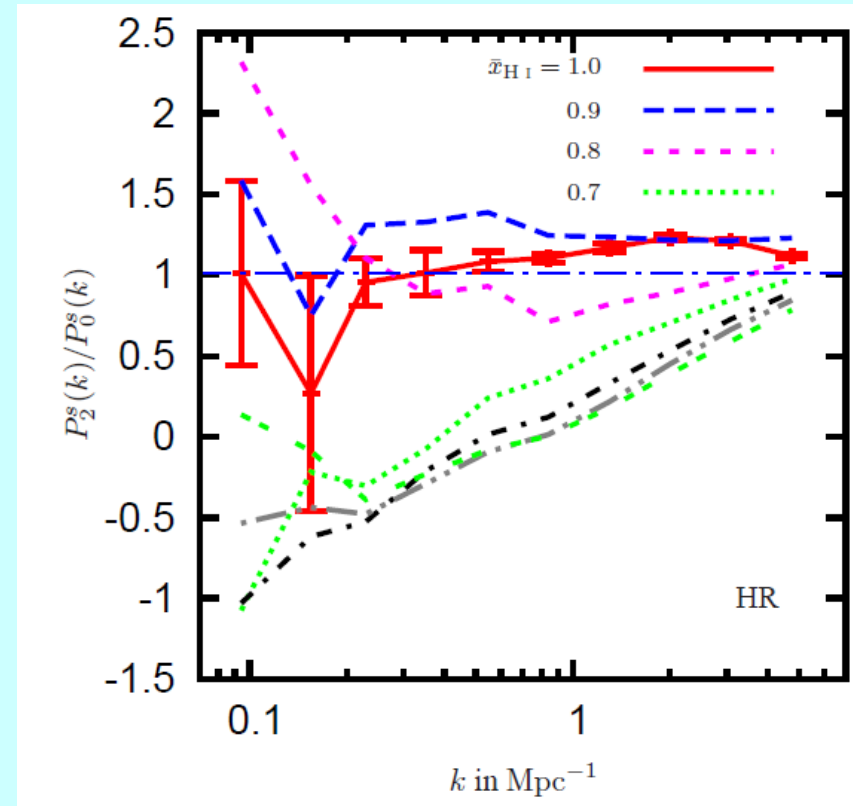
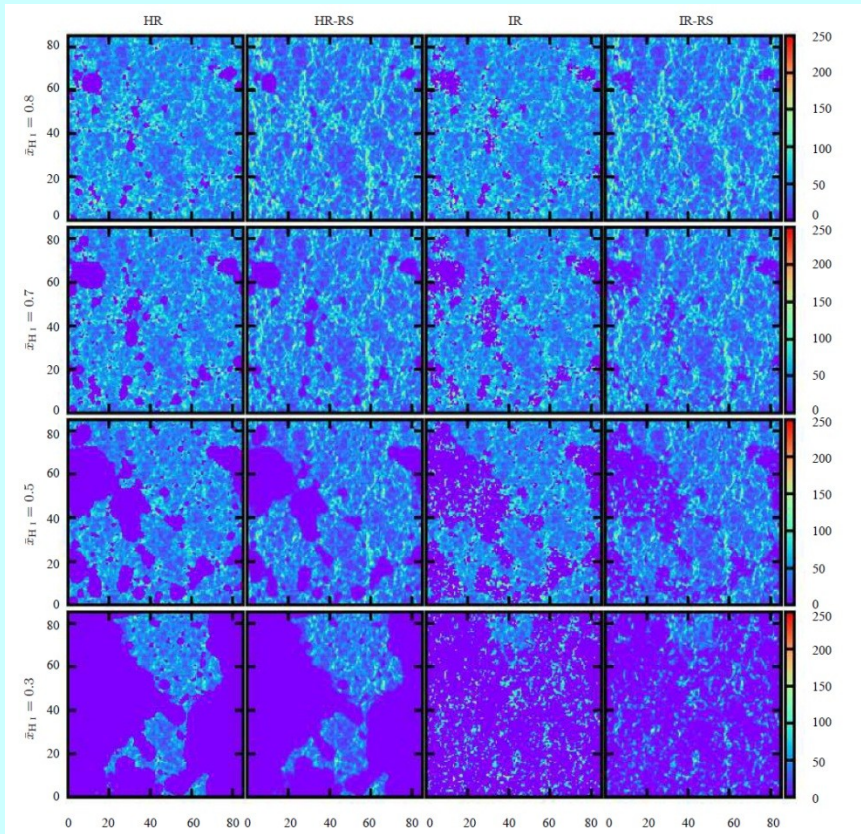
Semi-numerical models

- Physical processes at high redshift highly unknown, so we need to explore the parameter space efficiently.
- Impossible with numerical simulations.
- Semi-numerical models: approximations made regarding the radiative transfer of photons, but they are very fast
- Conventional models do not account for inhomogeneous recombination in high-density regions (self-shielding).
- Model developed by **Choudhury**, Haehnelt & Regan (2009) quantifies the effect of self-shielding.

HI maps with self-shielding

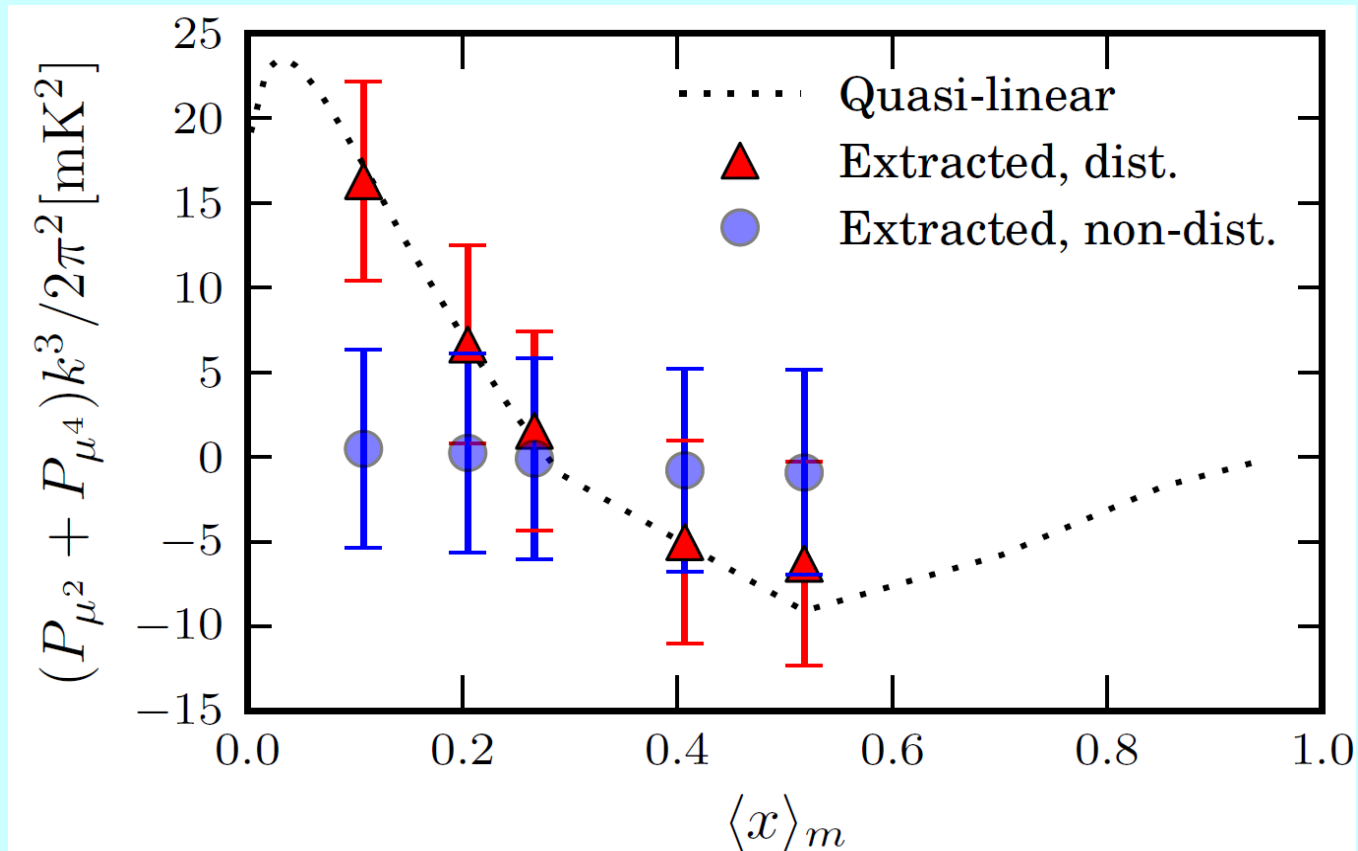


Effect of Peculiar Velocities



Quadrupole moment becomes negative as reionization proceeds

Detectability of anisotropies using LOFAR

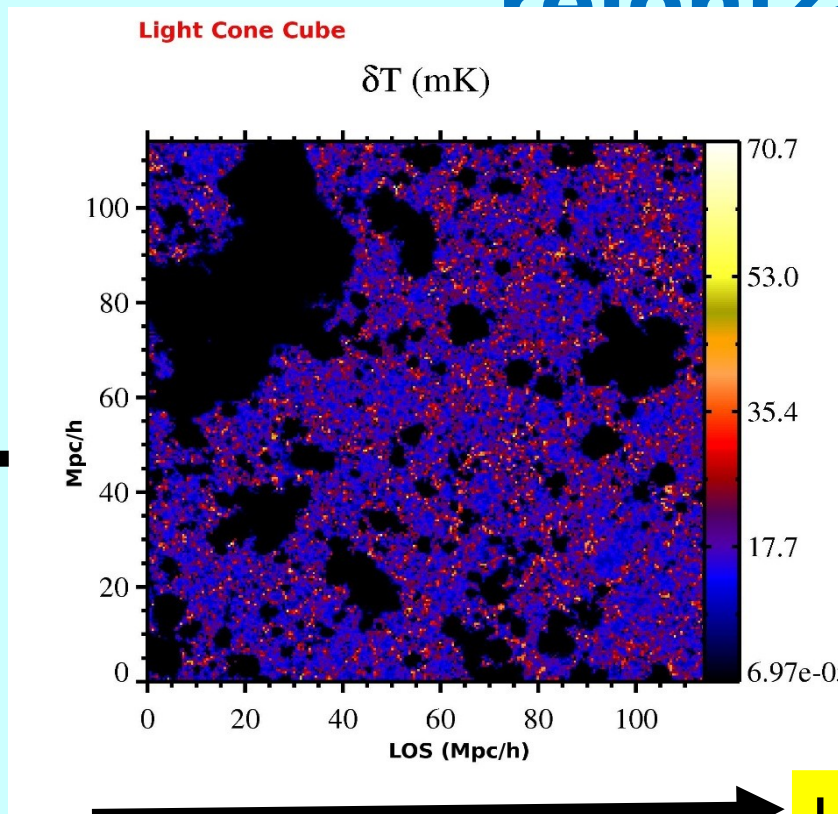


- The range of scales around $k \sim 0.007 - 0.02$ /Mpc seems most promising for detection with LOFAR
- A 2000 hrs observation with LOFAR should detect anisotropies in the signal.

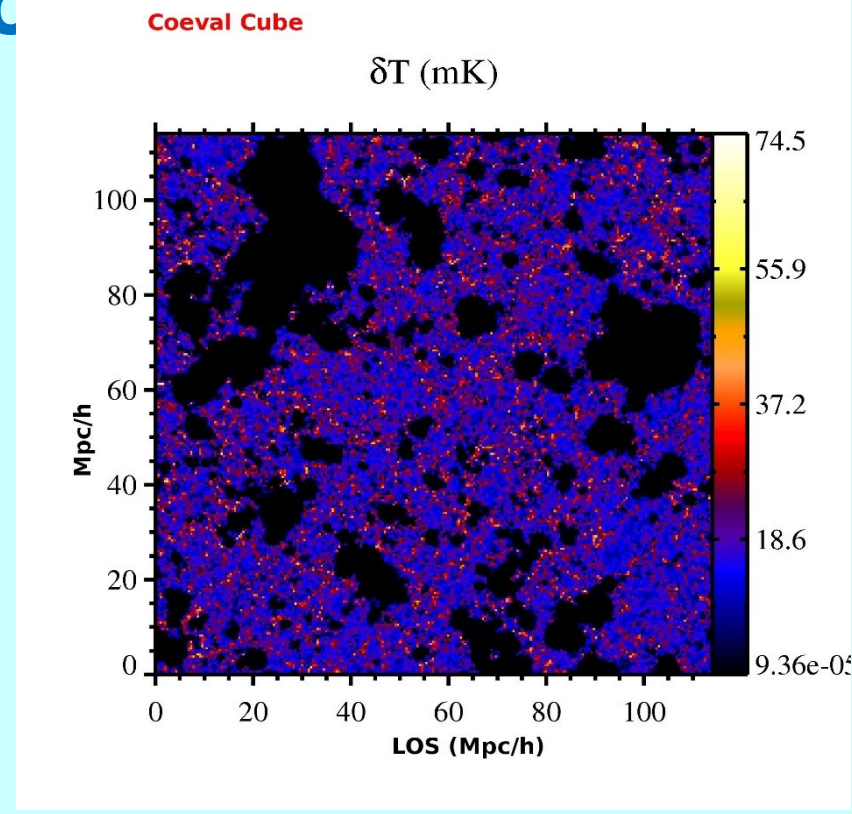
Jensen, Datta et al 2013, MNRAS, 435,460

Light cone effect on the HI signal during reionization

Observer



LOS

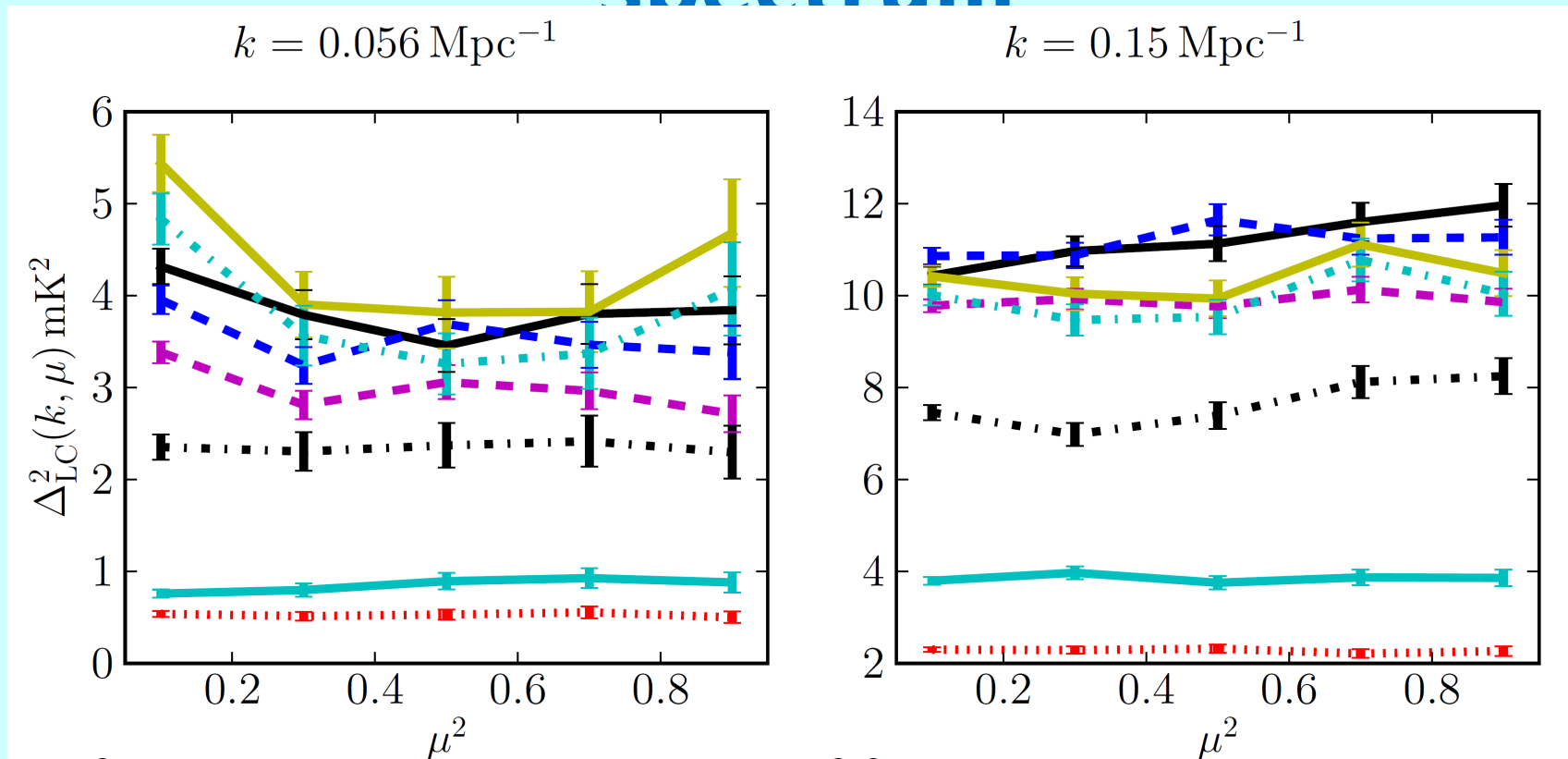


ionized bubble sizes and HI fluctuations evolve along the LOS.

power spectrum of 'light cone' volume differs from 'snapshot' volume

Datta et al 2012 MNRAS, 424, 1877

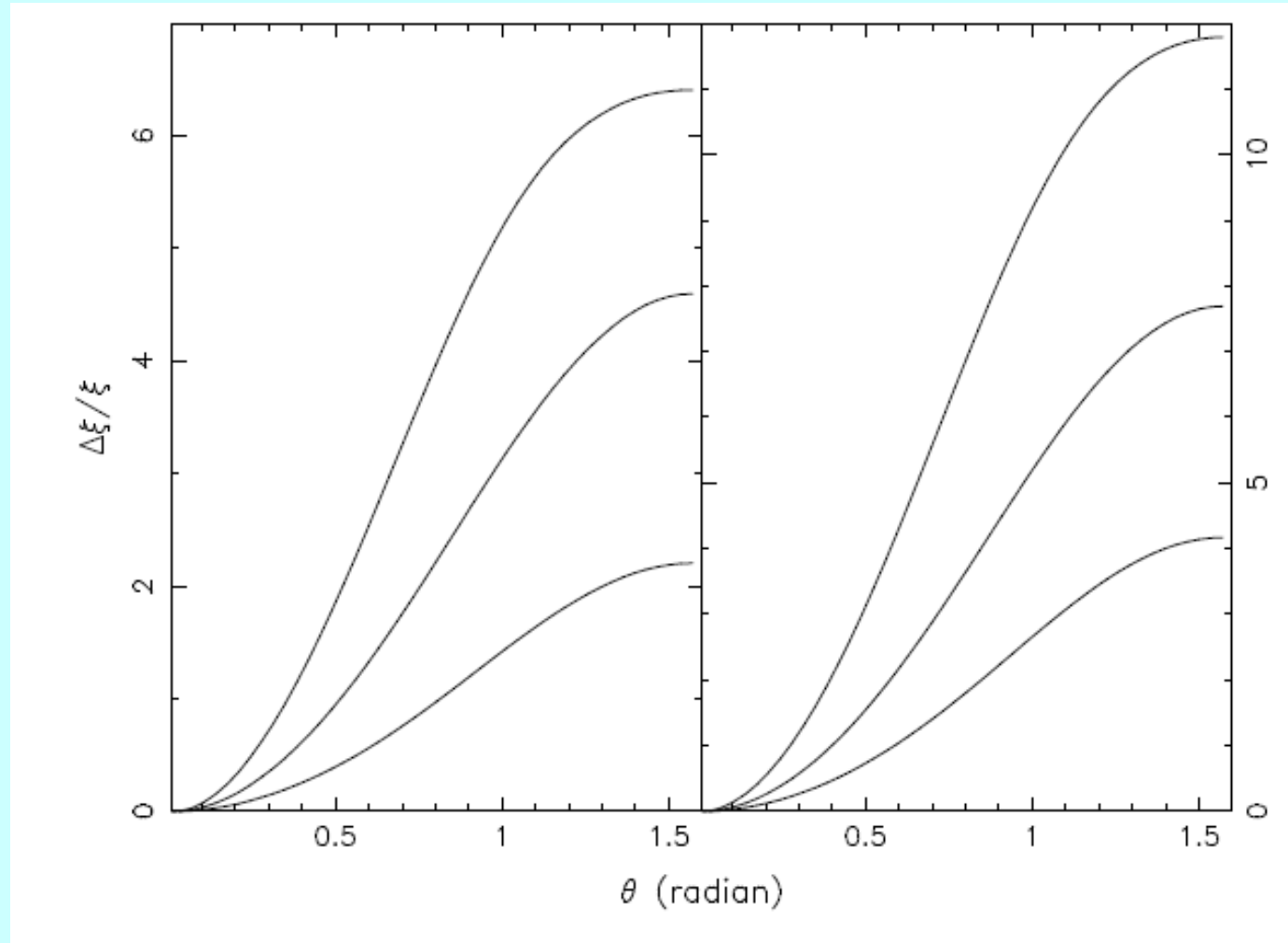
Light cone anisotropy in the 3D HI power spectrum



- Surprisingly, we do not observe any significant anisotropy in the HI power spectrum.
- Systematic change in the bubble size as a function of the LOS while individual bubbles remain spherical is not enough to make the power spectrum anisotropic.

Datta et al 2014, arxiv: 1402:0508

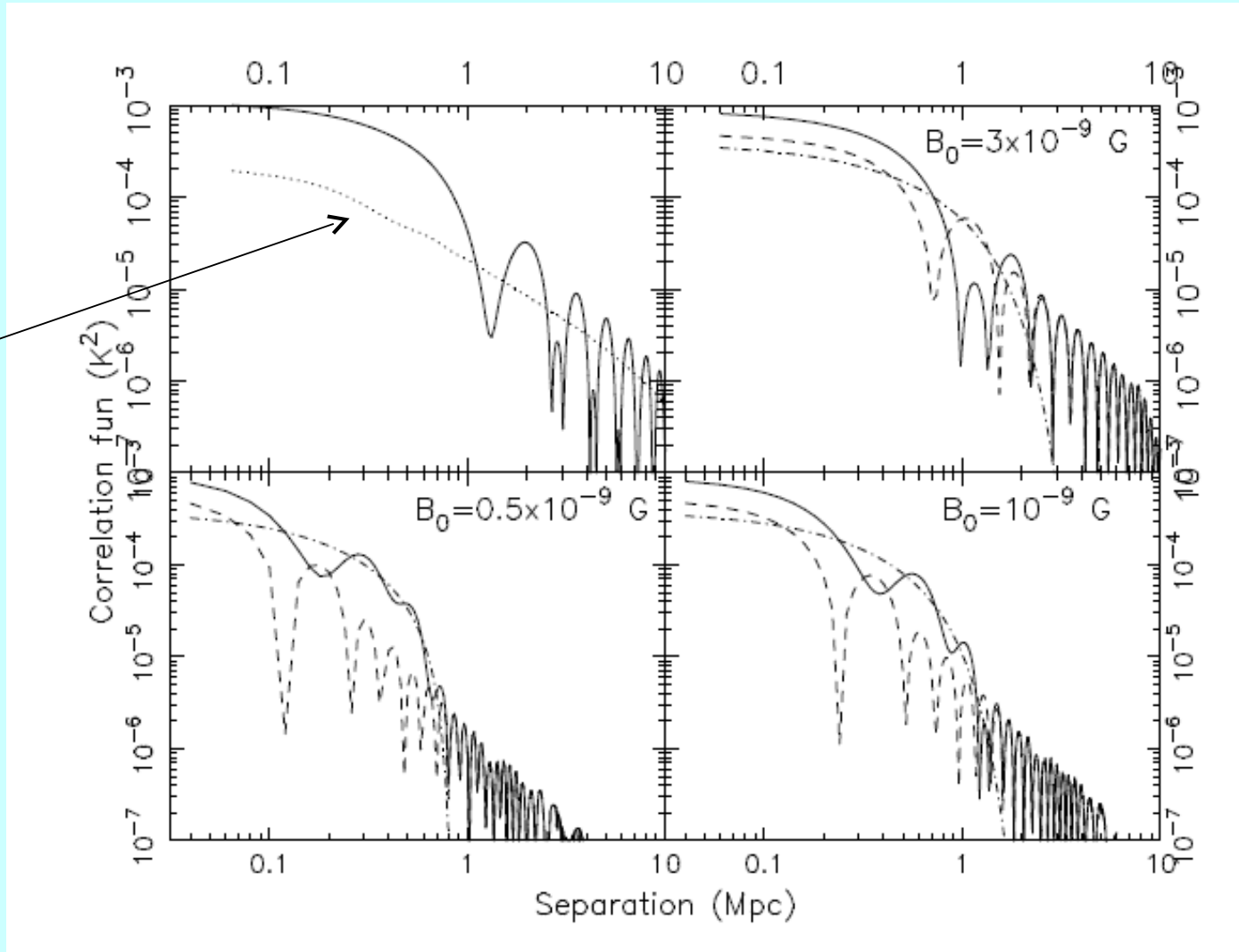
Light-cone Anisotropies in Quasar Bubbles



Sethi, S.K. & Haiman, Z., 2008, Apj, 673,1

Primordial Magnetic Fields

LCDM

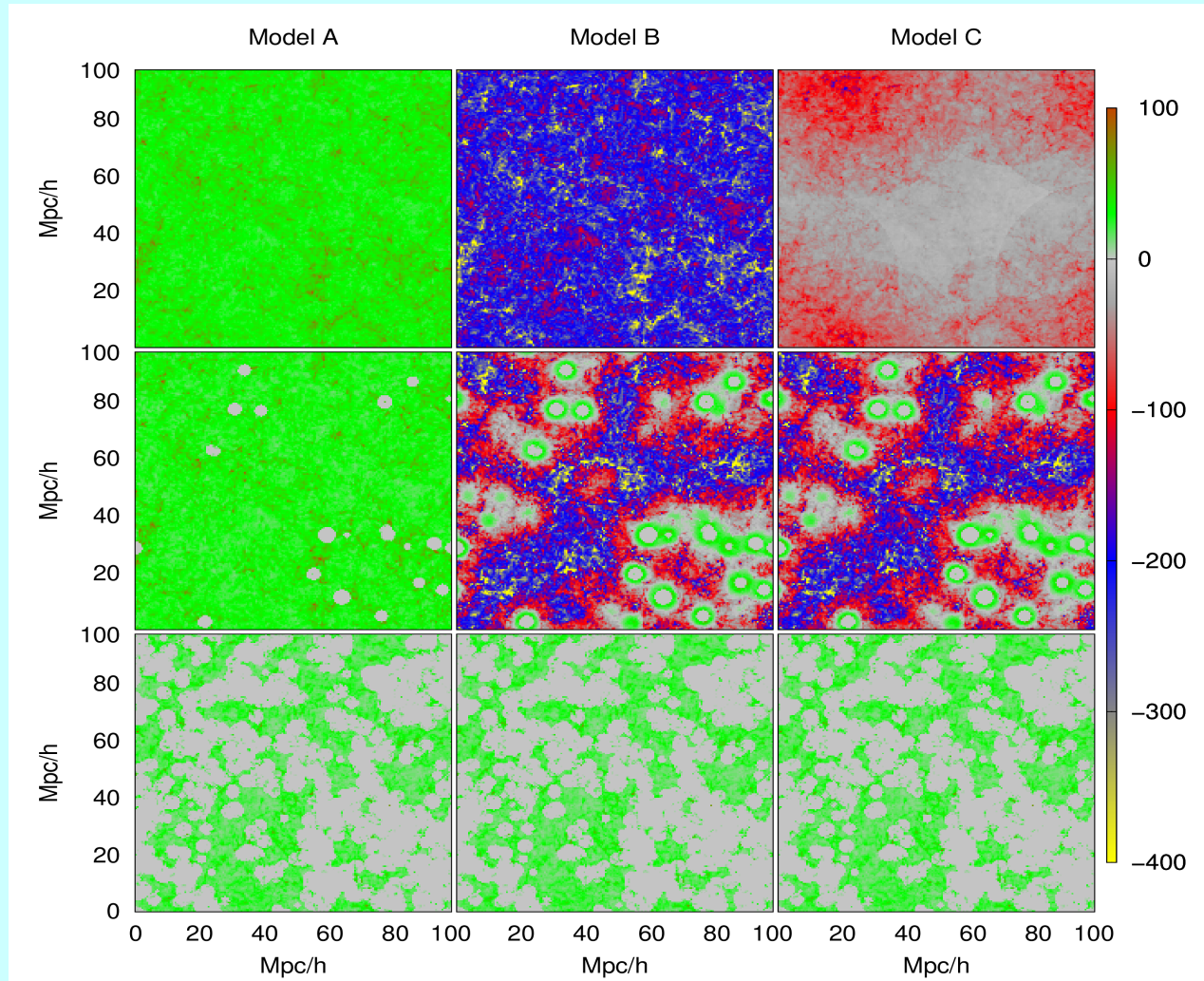


Sethi, S.K. & Subramanian, K., 2009, JCAP, 11, 021

Effect of X-rays on HI signal

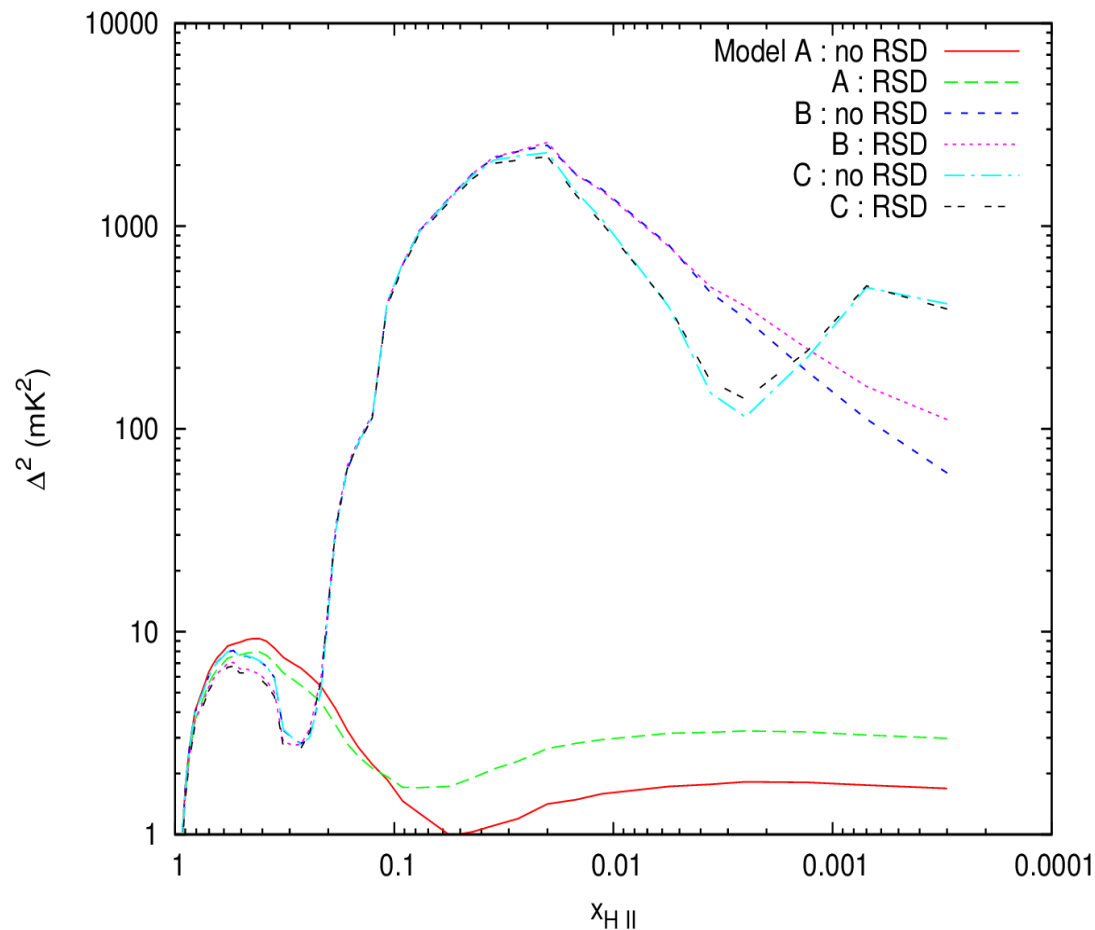
- X-ray heating is important while modelling the HI signal at early stages of reionization
- Also important to understand the effect of Ly α coupling so that T_s is coupled to T_k .
- Developed a detailed numerical model to study these effects (Ghara, Choudhury & Datta in prep)

Effect of X-rays on HI signal



- Brightness temperature maps at $z = 20, 16, 8$.
- Treatment of heating and Ly α coupling differs between three models.

Effect of X-rays on HI signal



- Power spectrum of brightness temperature at a scale $k = 0.1/\text{Mpc}$
- Effect of redshift-space distortion shown. Effect is less when heating and Ly α coupling are treated self-consistently (Models B and C)

Detection Techniques

Uday Shankar N., RRI

Raman Research Institute



**A STUDY OF FUNDAMENTAL LIMITATIONS TO
STATISTICAL DETECTION OF REDSHIFTED HI FROM
THE EPOCH OF REIONIZATION**


**Nithyanandan Thyagarajan
Udaya Shankar. N
Ravi Subrahmanyam**

MWA collaboration

arXiv:1308.0565

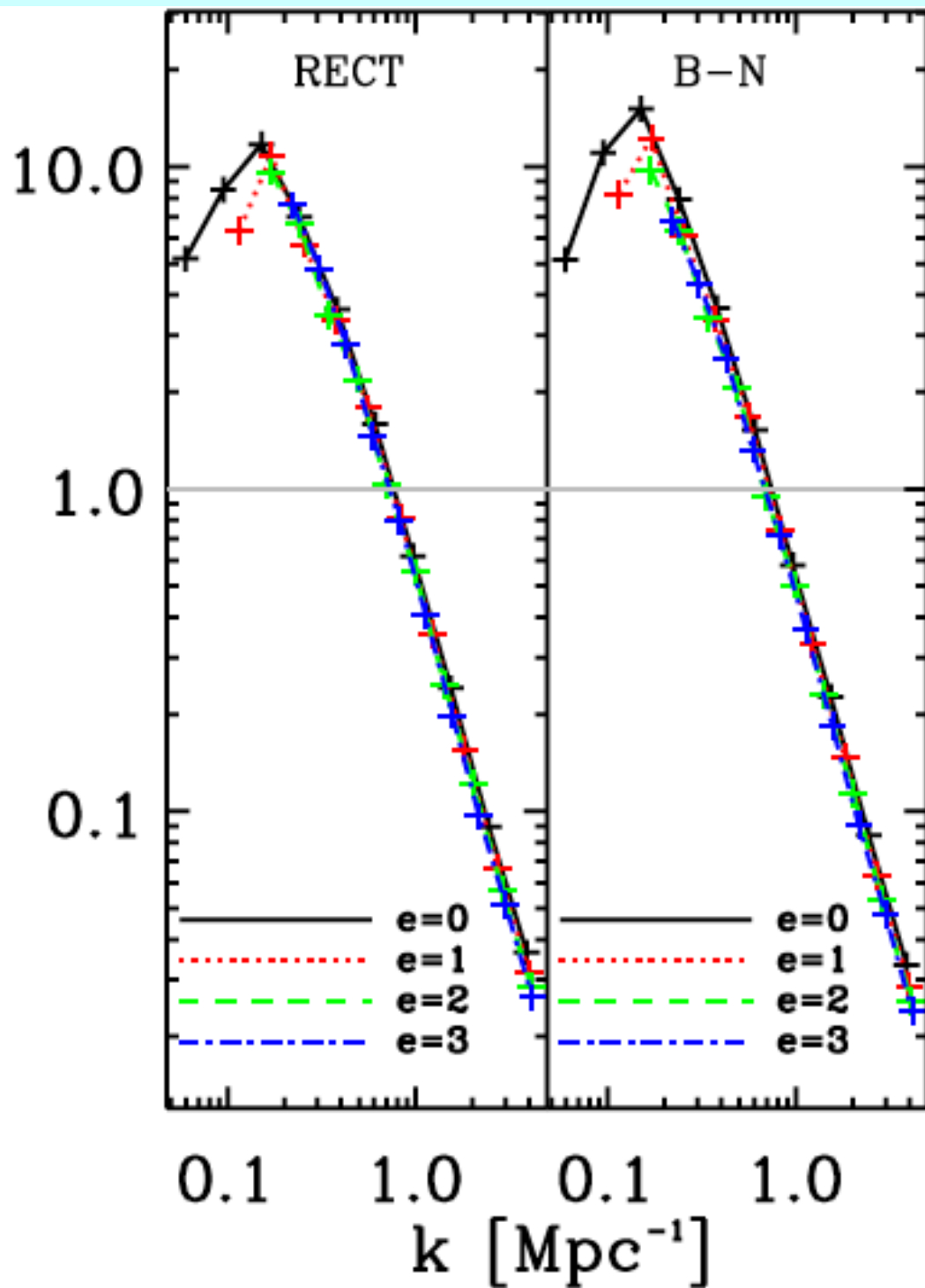
MWSKY Conference

Objectives of the presentation

1. Unified framework to estimate three fundamental sources of Uncertainty in the estimation of the EoR power spectra:
 - Foreground Contamination
 - Thermal Noise
 - Sample Variance
2. Methods to reduce foreground contamination
 - Shaping the Bandpass window
 - Refining EoR window
3. Sensitivity of Radio Interferometer (MWA)
 - signal estimated  instrumental Transfer Function

Assumptions

- Only extragalactic point-like sources.
- Extended emission from Galaxy and beyond not considered.
- Ignored non-coplanar baseline effects.
- Perfect subtraction of foregrounds and sidelobes down to a threshold.
- Flux density of residuals does not vary across frequency band.



With observing mode 1 using 128-tile MWA, the $S/N > 1$ For $k < 0.8 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

There is no improvement in overall sensitivity as e is varied.

1000 hrs of observation

Telescope and Observations

Yashwant Gupta

Global EOR Signal

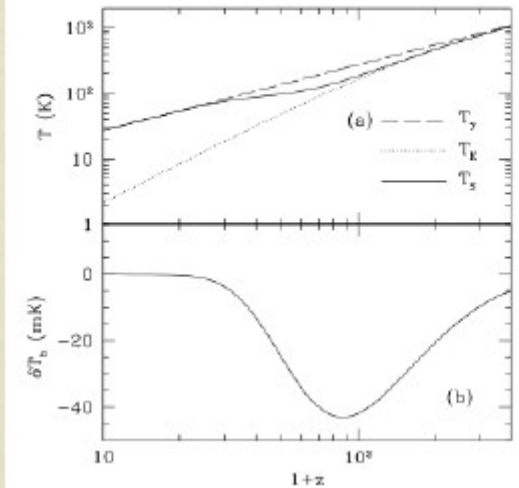
Team "SARAS"

- Nipanjana Patra.
- Ravi Subrahmanyam.
- A. Raghunathan.
- N. Udaya Shankar.

System Description:



Antenna : A frequency independent (fat) Shaped Dipole antenna Raghunathan et al. 2012,(In preparation)





EoR Experiment at the GMRT

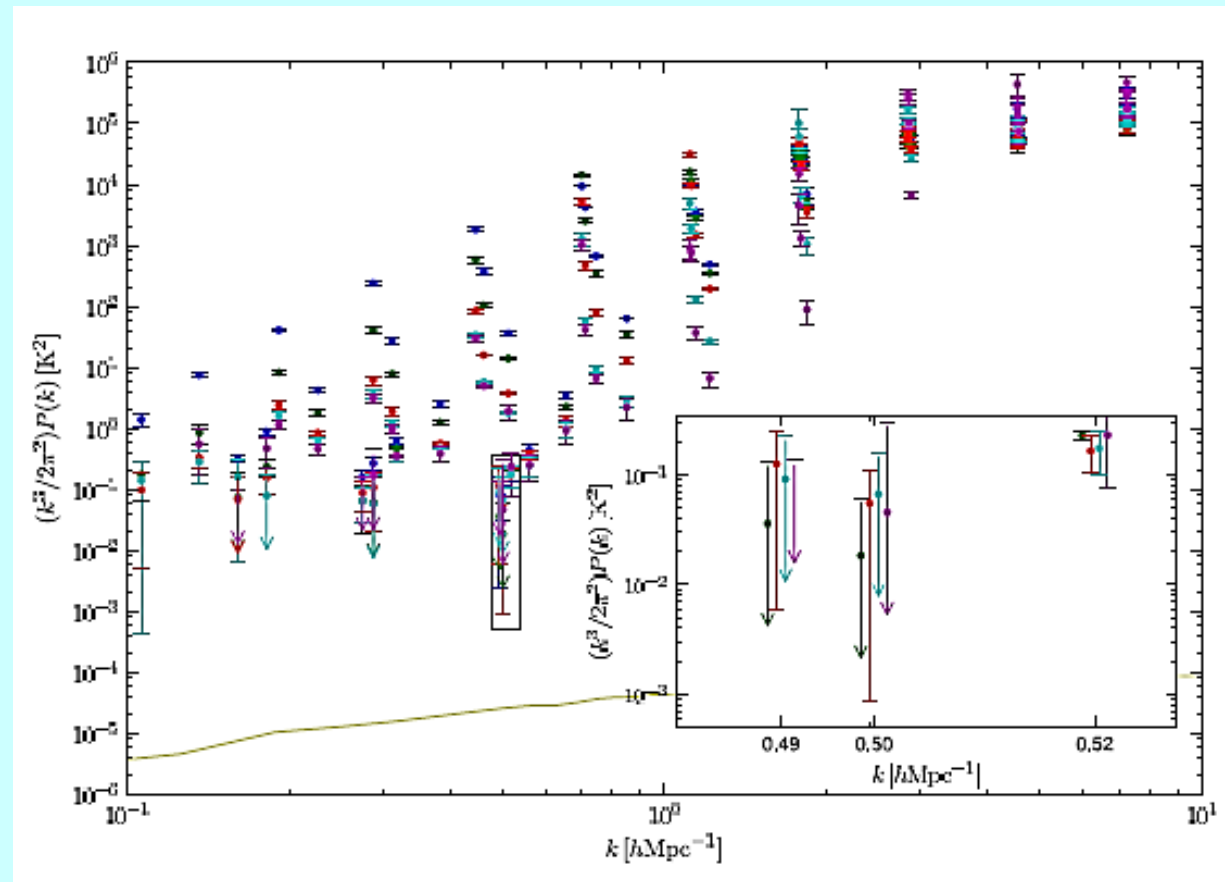


- EoR project at the GMRT led by Ue-Li Pen (CITA)

- Uses a field with a pulsar at the phase centre as the calibrator !

- Works off a special mode of the GSB with real-time pulsar gating

- First published results establish interesting new limits on EoR signal strength



Paciga et al, 2011 & 2013

(Gupta, Y., Ray, J).

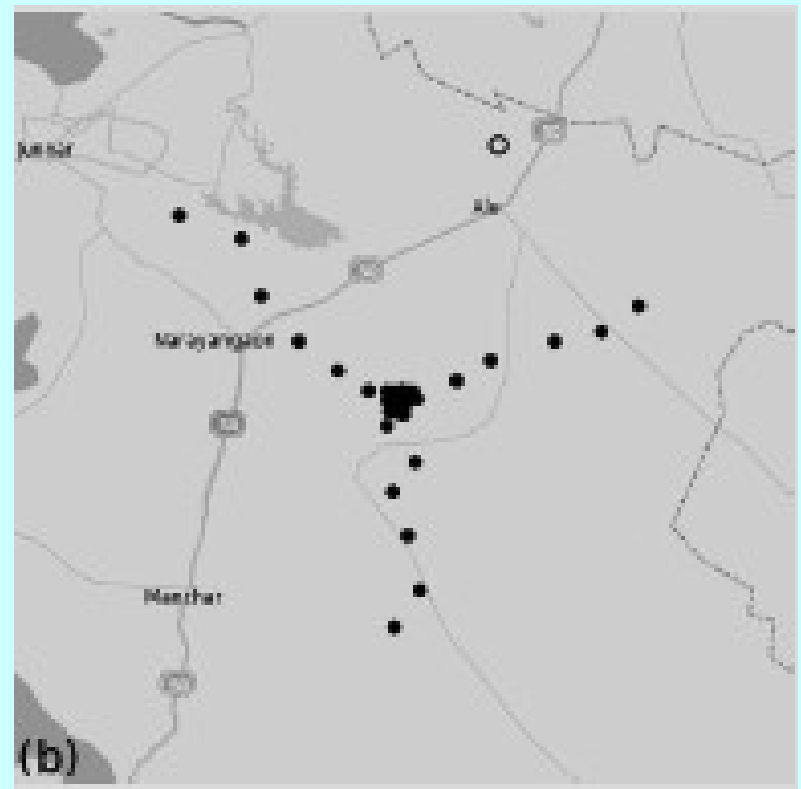
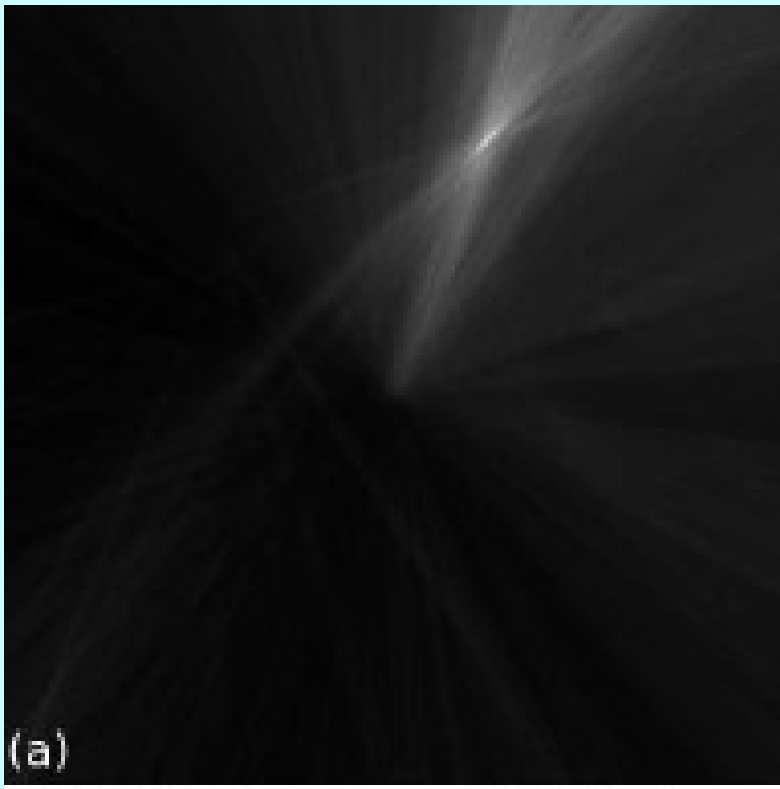
2-sigma upper limit at $(248 \text{ mK})^2$ for $k=0.50$ h/Mpc. While this revised limit is larger than previously reported, we believe it to be more robust and still represents the best current constraints on reionization at $z=8.6$.

Paciga et al, 2013

New capabilities : finding RFI sources

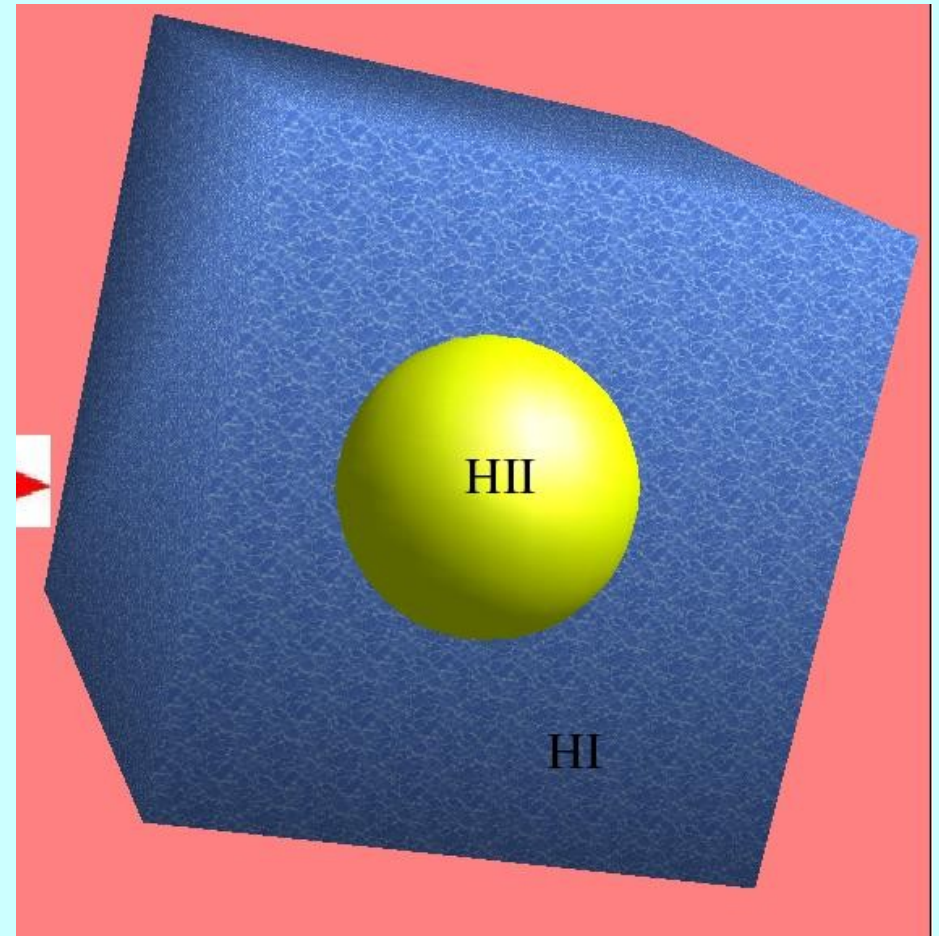
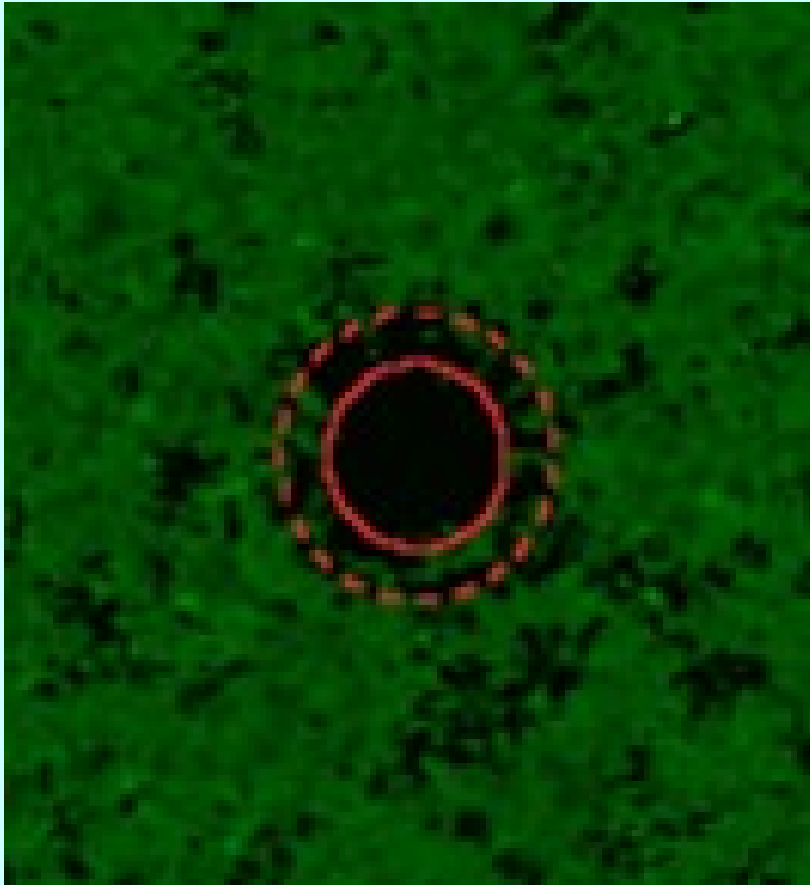


- Imaging RFI sources on the ground, using SVD to separate sources on the ground and the sky -- work done by the GMRT EoR group (Ue-Li Pen et al)



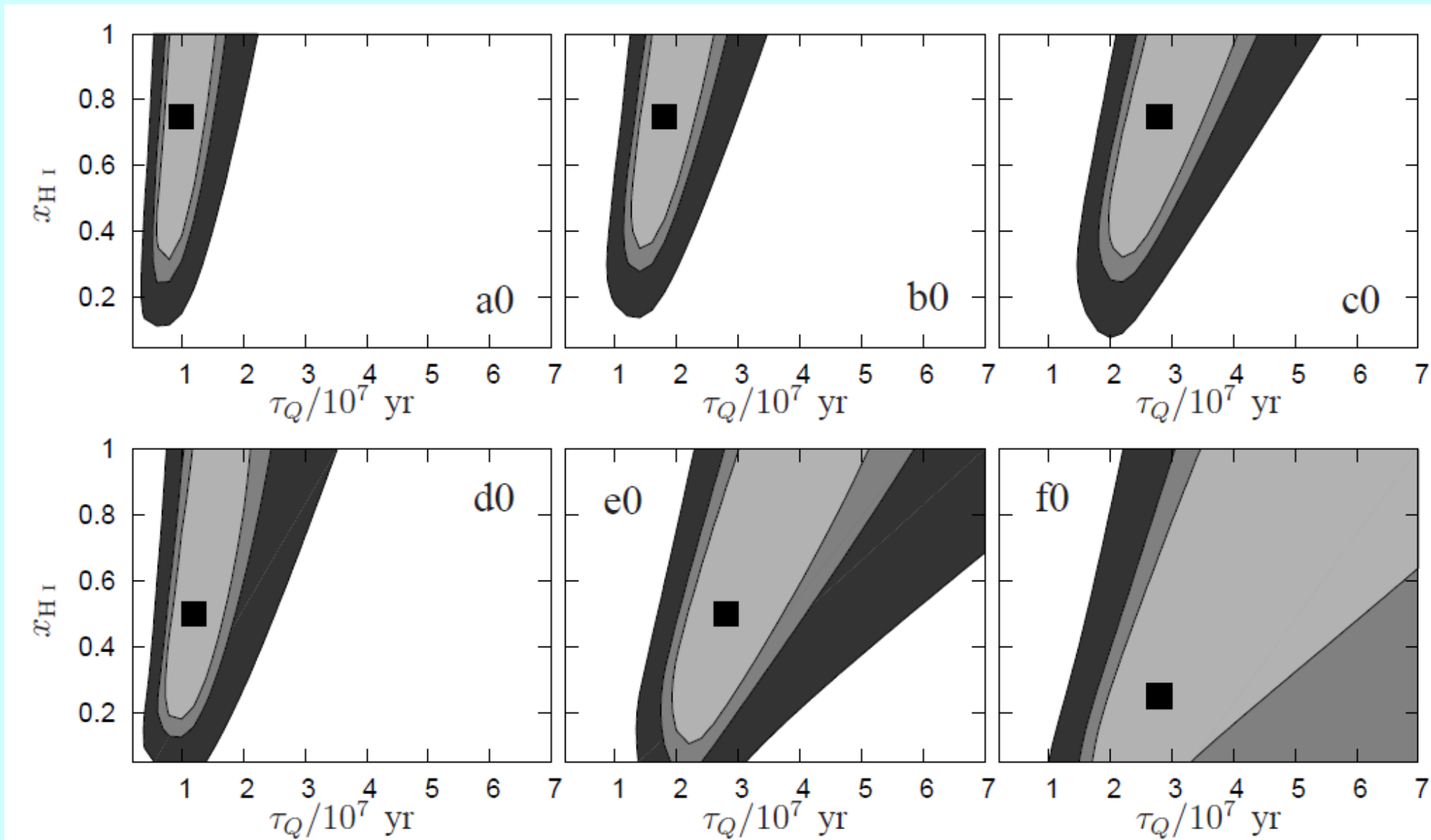
Paciga et al, 2011

Matched Filter Ionized Bubble Detection



Datta, Bharadwaj, & Choudhury, 2007

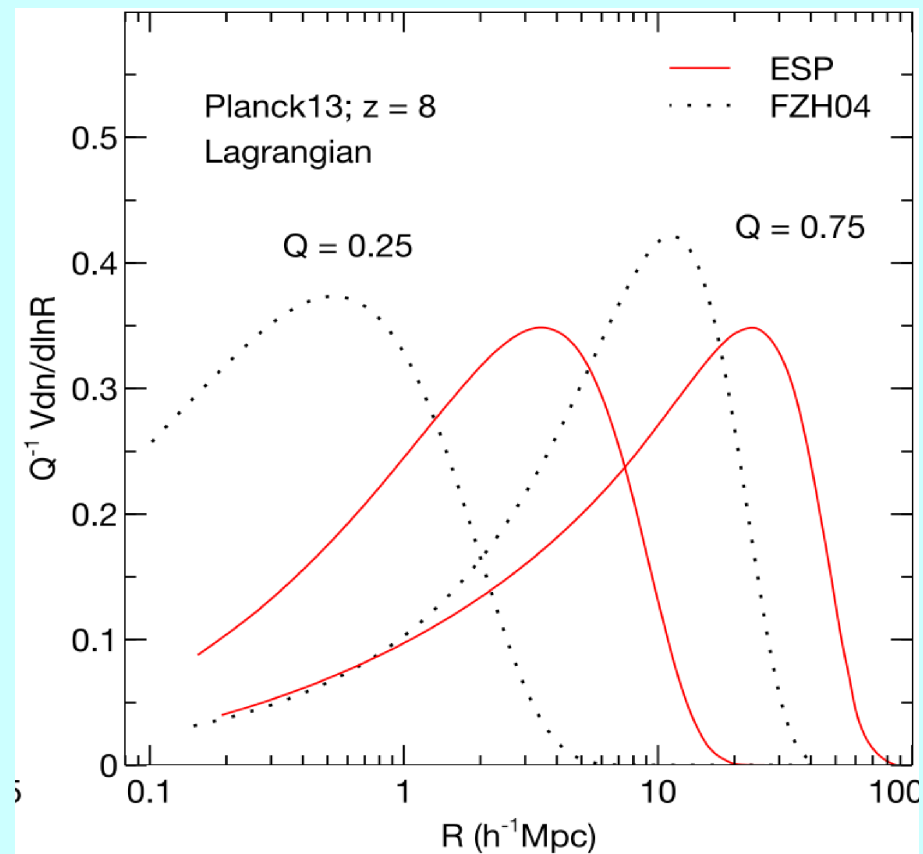
Constraining IGM and Quasar



Majumdar, Bharadwaj and Choudhury, 2013

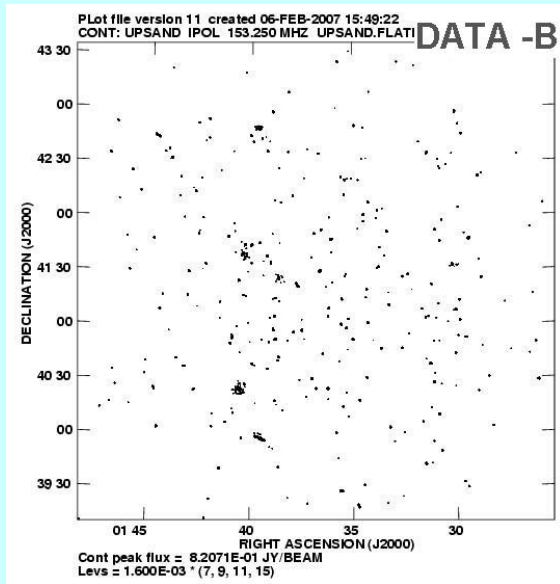
Analytic calculations for bubble size distribution

The size distribution of ionized regions during the epoch of reionization can be modelled analytically using the excursion set formalism (Paranjape & Choudhury 2014). Possible to constrain source properties using such models and data from SKA.

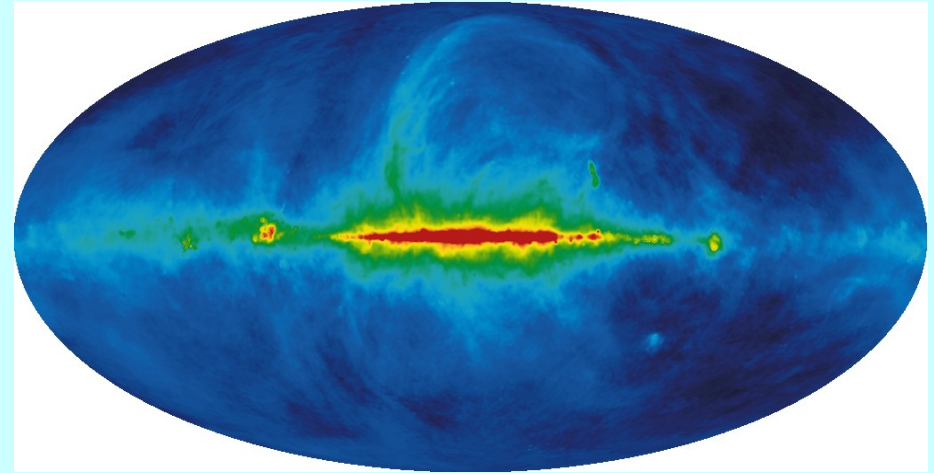


Foregrounds

Foregrounds



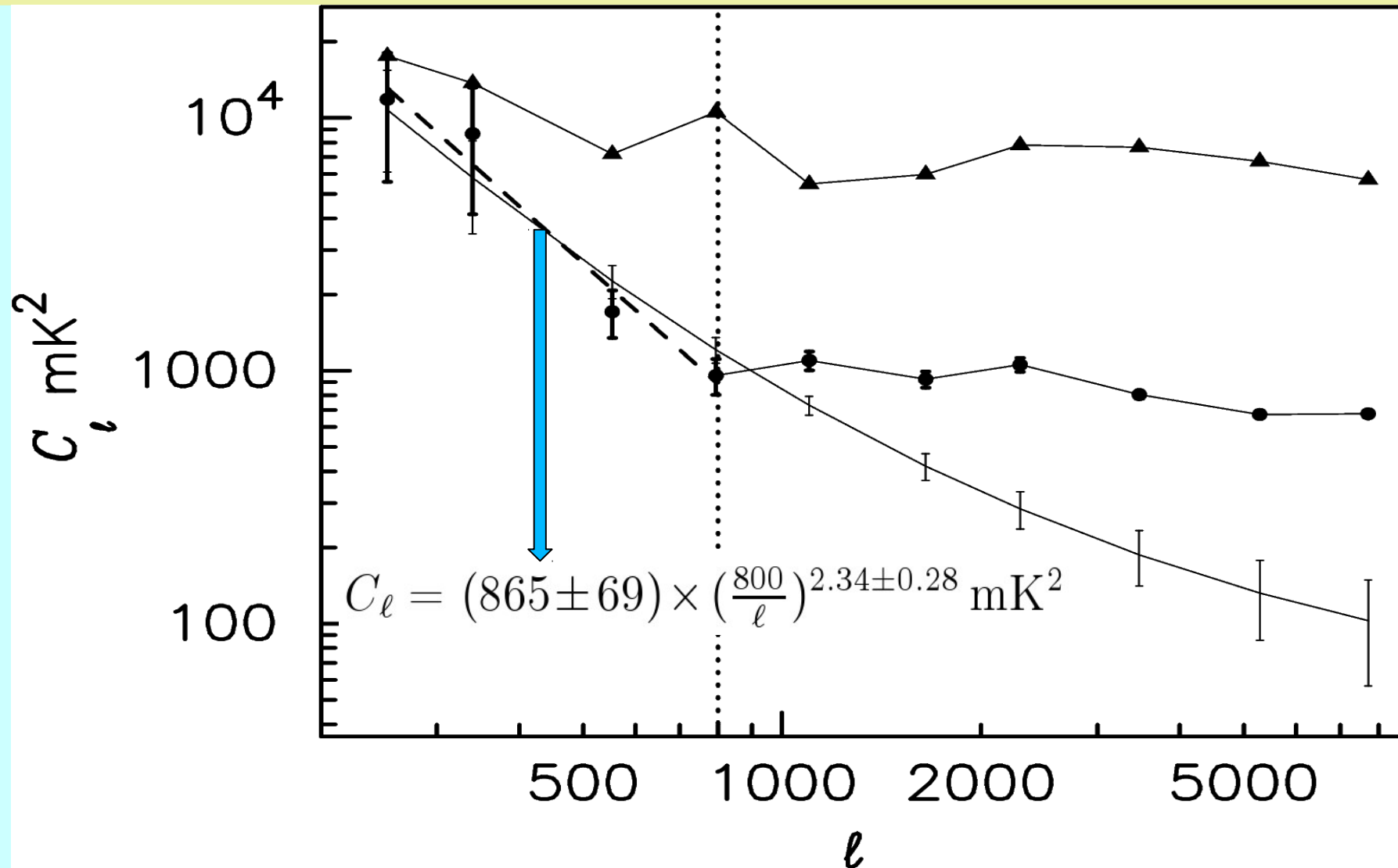
Point Sources



Diffuse

Removal is Biggest Challenge

Angular Power spectrum of Galactic Synchrotron Radiation :



♦The power spectrum of the Diffuse emission was fitted by a power-law down to $\ell = 800$ ($\theta \approx 10'$):

Ghosh, Prasad, Bharadwaj, Ali & Chengalur 2012

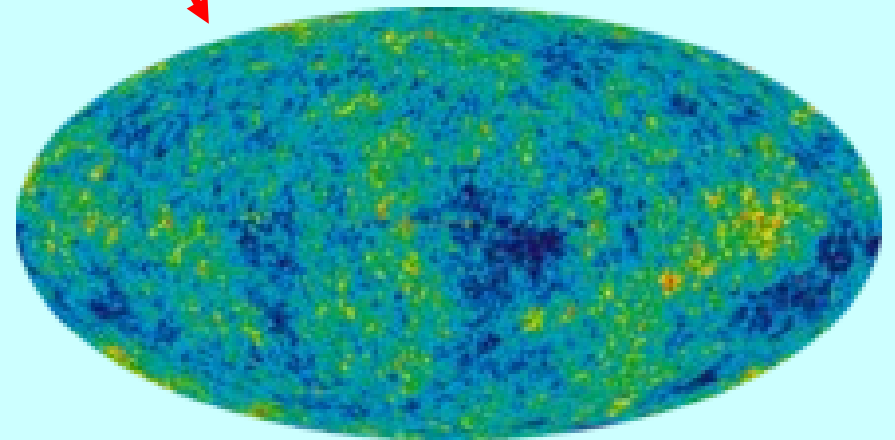
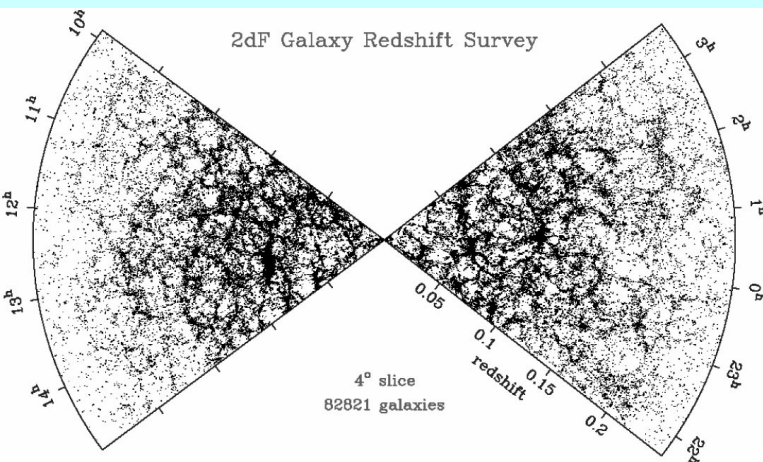
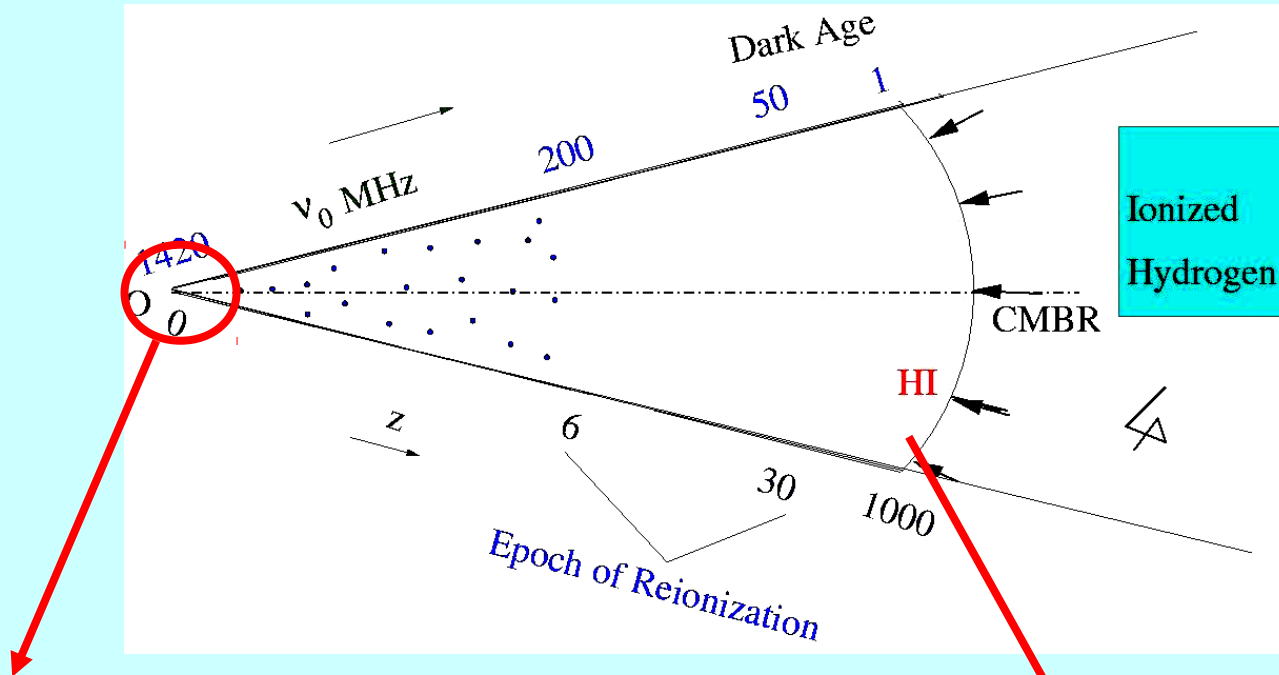


Thank You

Concluding Remarks

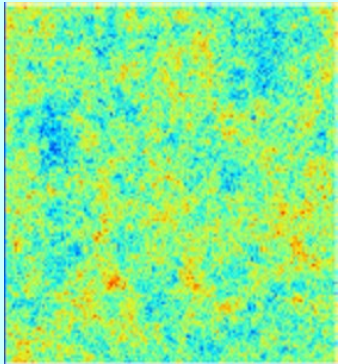
- Probe Dark Ages, First Luminous Objects, reionization, post-reionization
- Potential Probe of Dark Energy
- Challenge Foregrounds, RFI

Evolution of the Universe

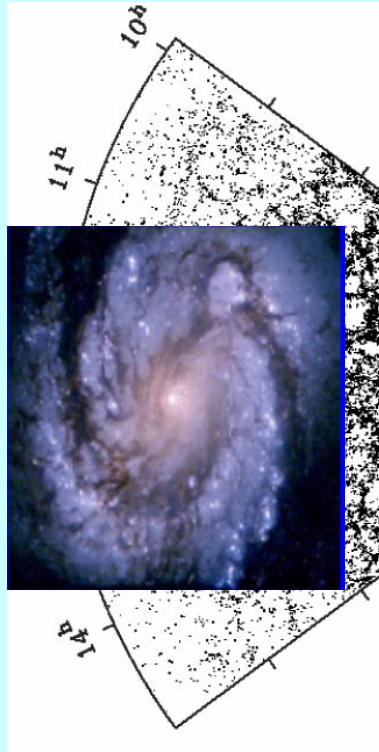


Structure Formation

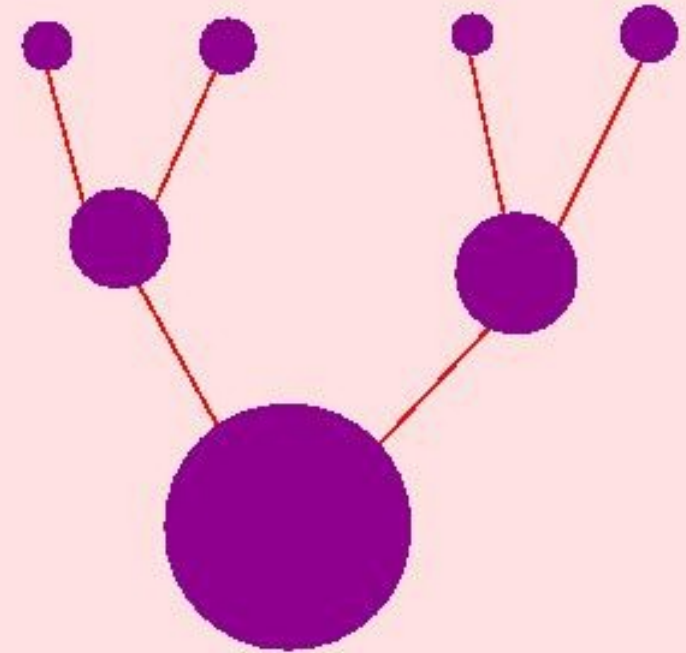
$Z=1000$



$Z=0$



Hierarchical Clustering



Gravitational Instability

Dark matter dominates the dynamics

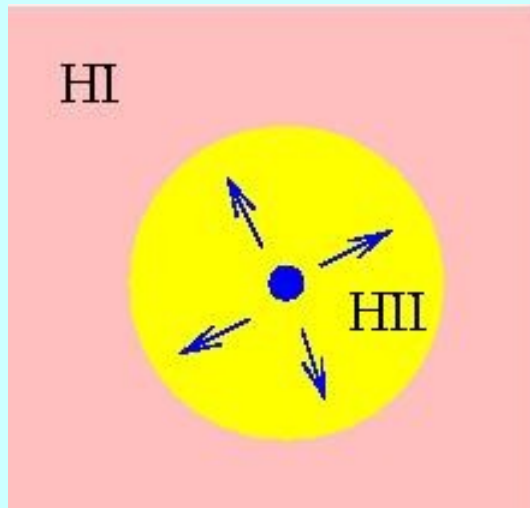
Reionization

Dark Matter Halos
Baryons Condense Within Halos



Galaxies

Photoionization First Luminous Objects $z \sim 30$



Massive Stars

Quasars - Accreting Black Holes

Emit Photons with $E > 13.6 \text{ eV}$

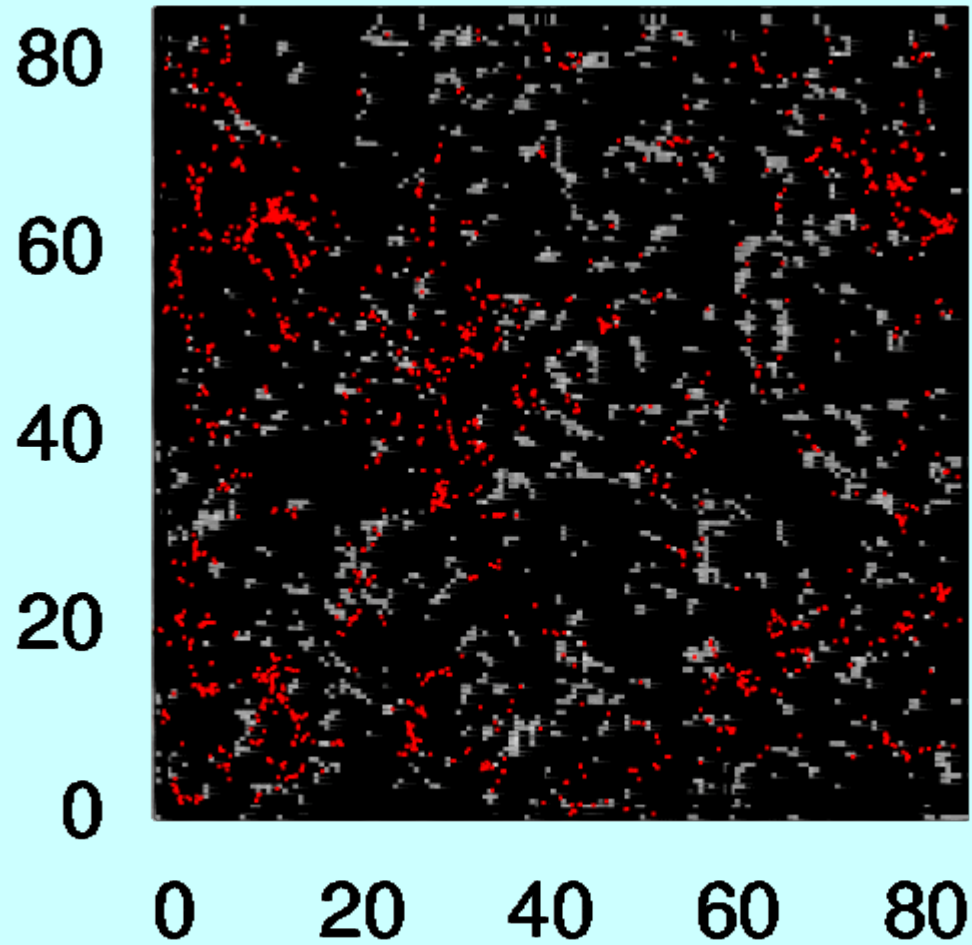
Bubbles of Ionized Gas - HII Regions

Bubbles Grow - Overlap

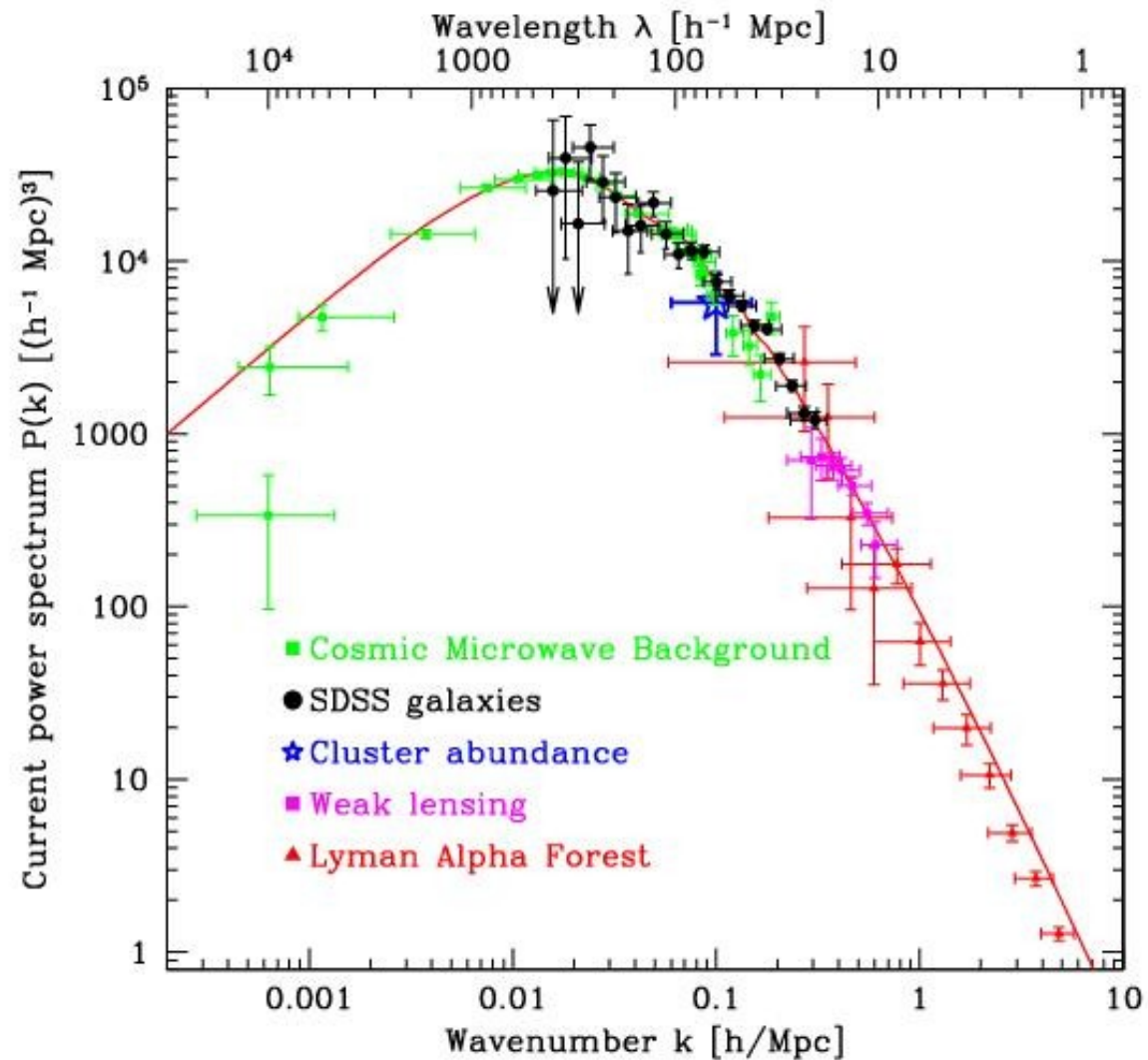
Reionization Complete by $z \sim 6$

$15 > z > 6$

Simulation



The Dark Matter Power Spectrum



Mini-Summary

- Redshifted 21-cm radiation fluctuates with frequency and angle on sky
- Observations can be used to study:
 - Universe at $z \sim 50$ (Dark Age) – only possible probe
 - Formation of the first luminous objects
 - Reionization
 - Structure formation after reionization

Our Efforts Started With

Using HI to Probe Large Scale Structures at $z \sim 3$

Somnath Bharadwaj^{1*}, Biman B. Nath^{2†} & Shiv K. Sethi^{3‡}

¹ *Department of Physics and Meteorology & Center for Theoretical Studies,
I.I.T. Kharagpur, 721 302, India*

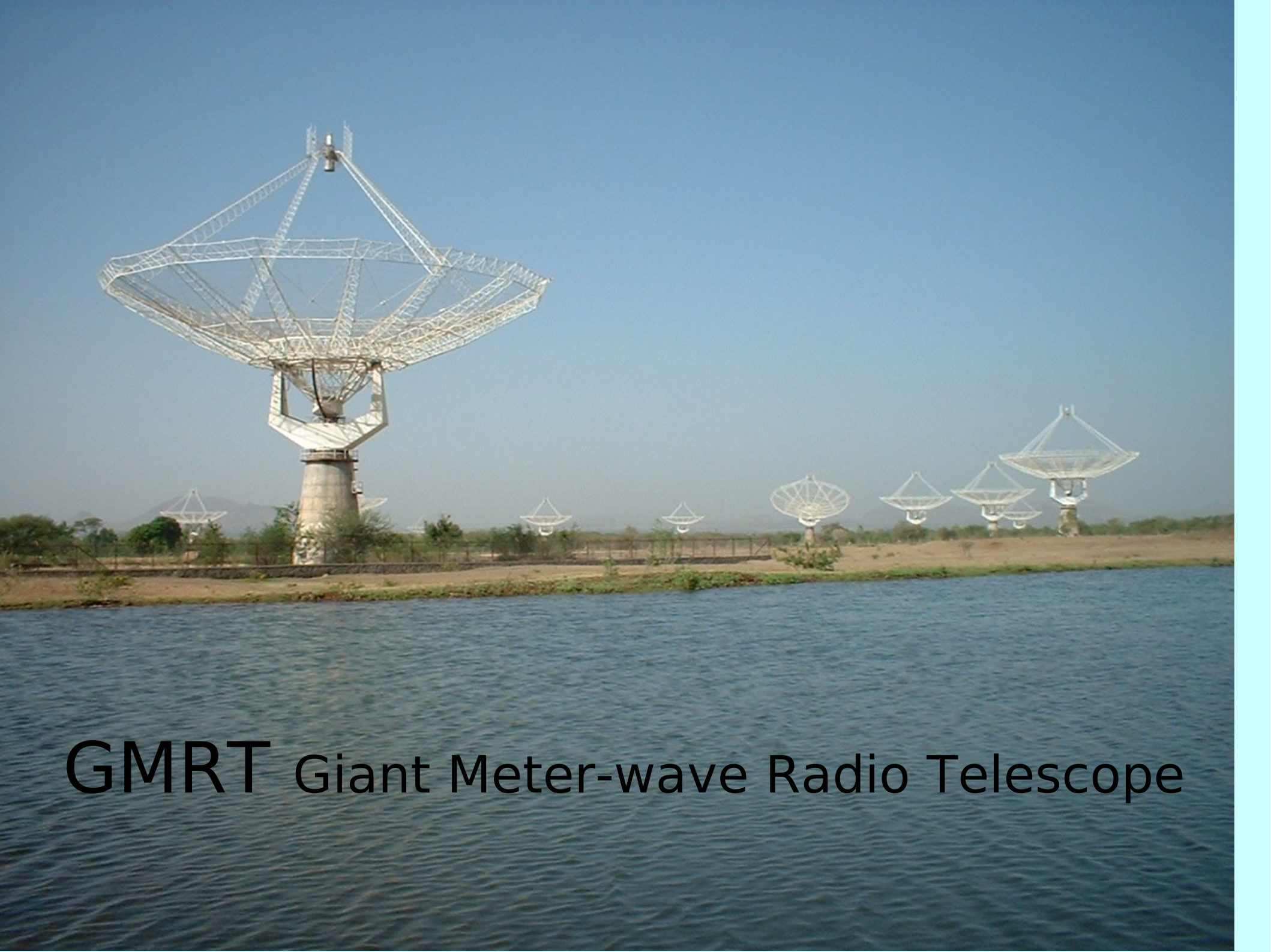
² *Raman Research Institute, Bangalore 560 080, India*

³ *Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Chhatnag Road, Jhusi, Allahabad 211 019, India*

Received 2000 March 14; accepted 2000 October 21.

Abstract. The redshifted 1420 MHz emission from the HI in unresolved damped Lyman- α clouds at high z will appear as a background radiation in low frequency radio observations. This holds the possibility of a new tool for studying the universe at high- z , using the mean brightness temperature to probe the HI content and its fluctuations to probe the power spectrum. Existing estimates of the HI density at $z \sim 3$ imply a mean brightness temperature of 1 mK at 320 MHz. The cross-correlation between the temperature fluctuations across different frequencies and sight lines is predicted to vary from 10^{-7} K^2 to 10^{-8} K^2 over intervals corresponding to spatial scales from 10 Mpc to 40 Mpc for some of the currently favoured cosmological models. Comparing this with the expected sensitivity of the GMRT, we find that this can be detected with ~ 10 hrs of integration, provided we can distinguish it from the galactic and extragalactic foregrounds which will swamp this signal. We discuss a strategy based on the very distinct spectral properties of the foregrounds as against the HI emission, possibly allowing the removal of the foregrounds from the observed maps.

Key words: Cosmology: theory, observations, large scale structures—diffuse radiation.



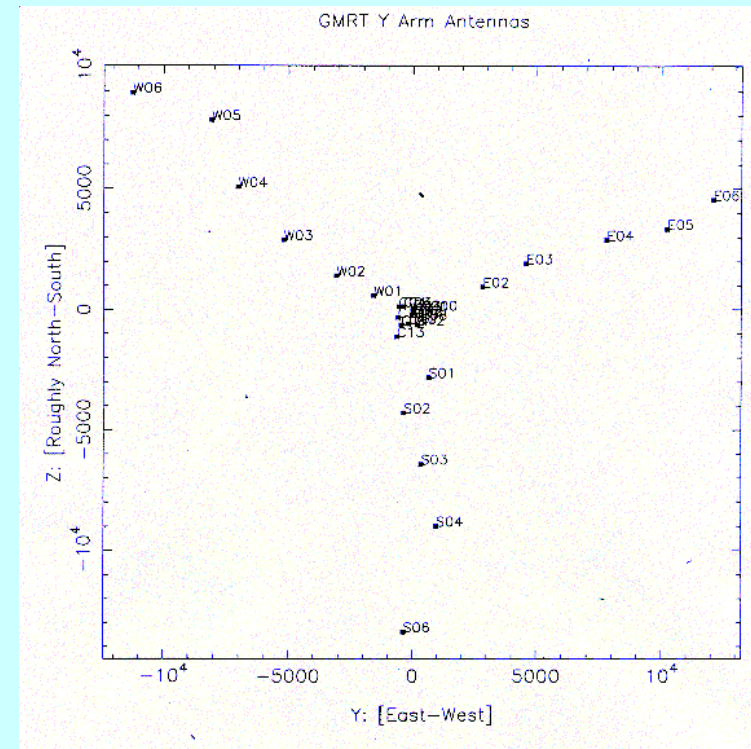
GMRT Giant Meter-wave Radio Telescope

Radio Interferometric Array



GMRT

30 antennas 45 diameter



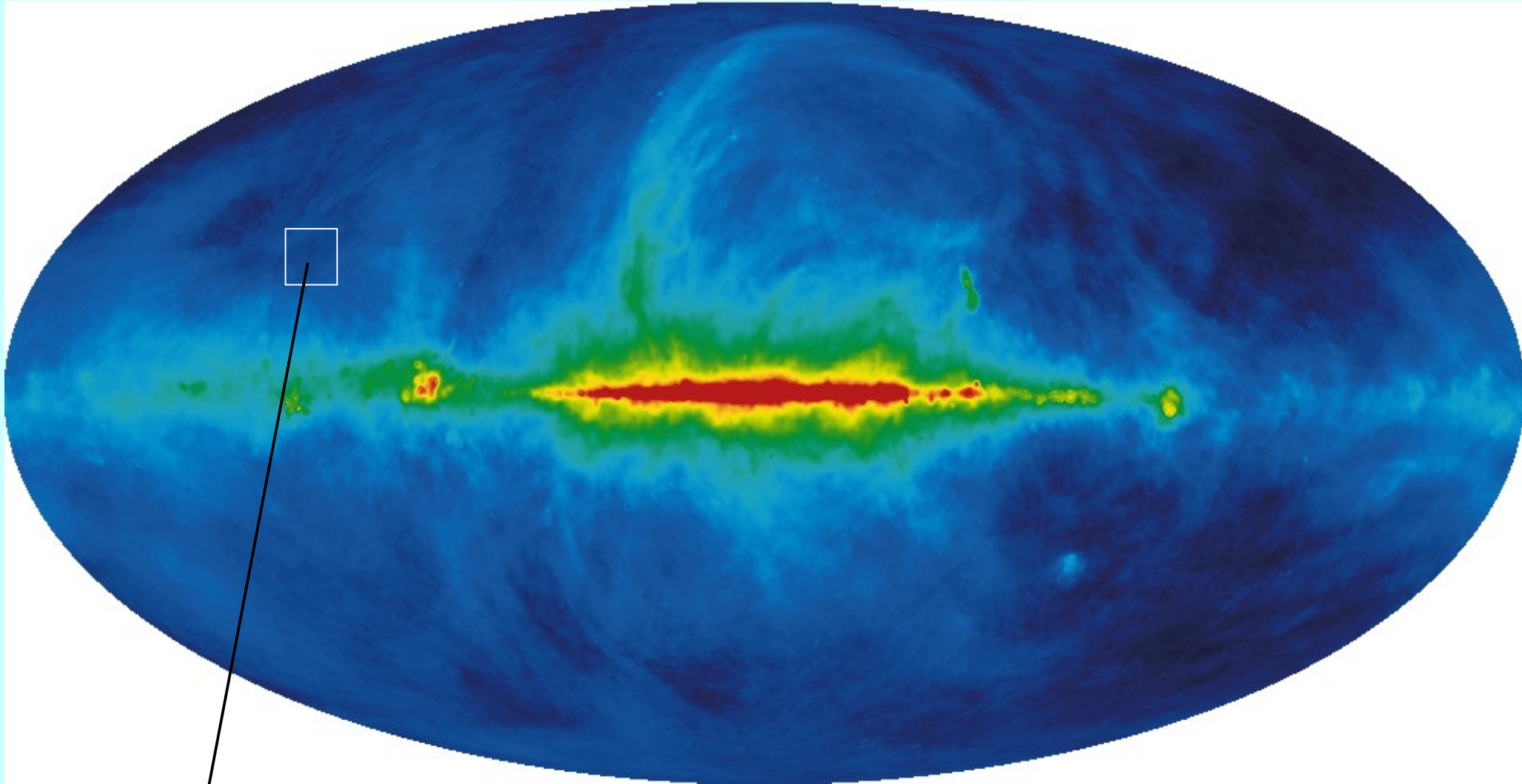
Frequency MHz	153	235	325	610	1420
z	8.3	5.0	3.4	1.3	0

32 MHz bands with 128 separate channels

Have we observed the cosmological
21-cm radiation?

No!

Haslam Map - 408 MHz All-Sky Survey)

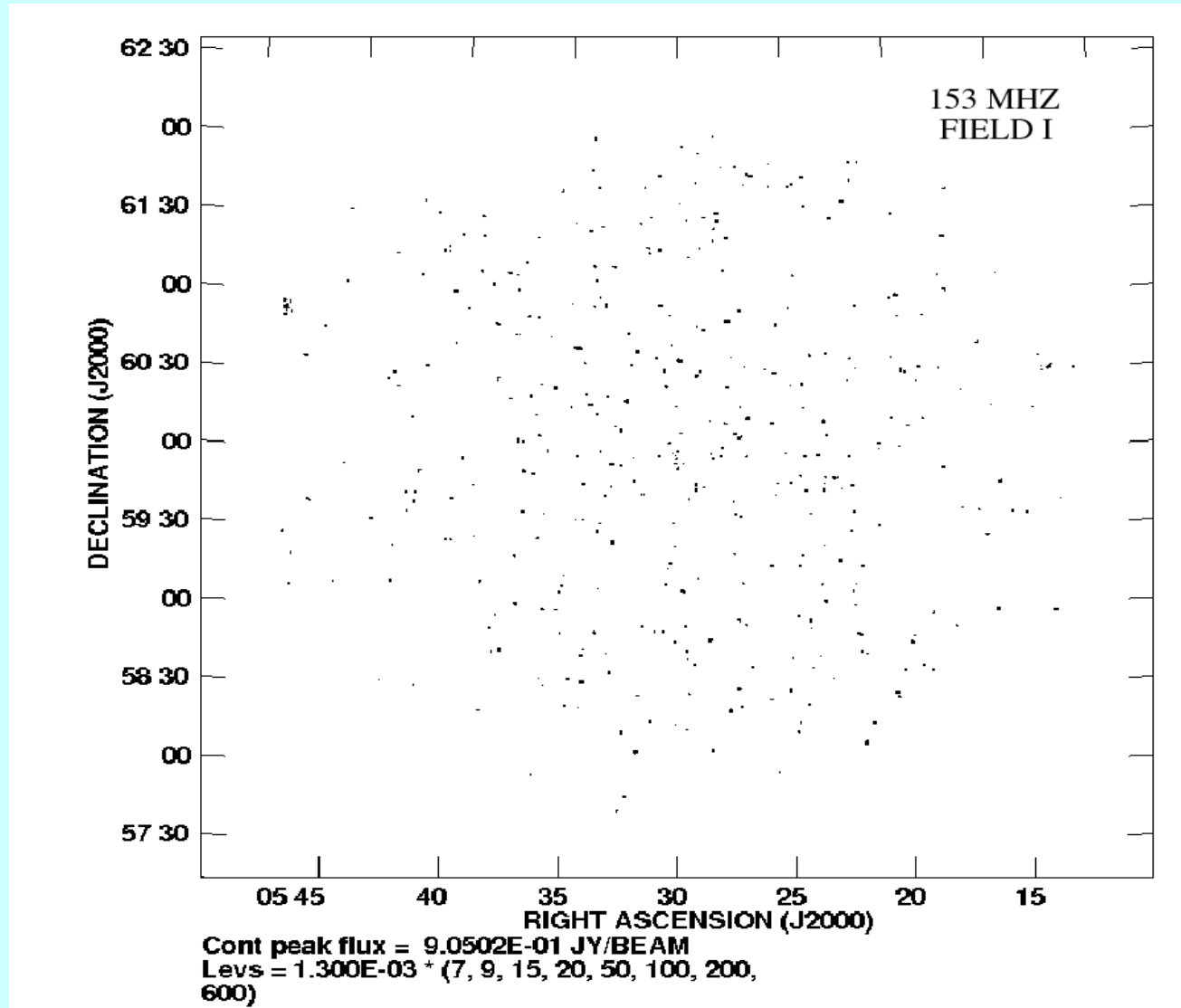


$\approx 4^\circ$ Angular scales (off-galactic)

Galactic coordinates (l, b) $151.80^\circ, 13.89^\circ$

Synchrotron Radiation
180K – 70,000K at 150 MHz

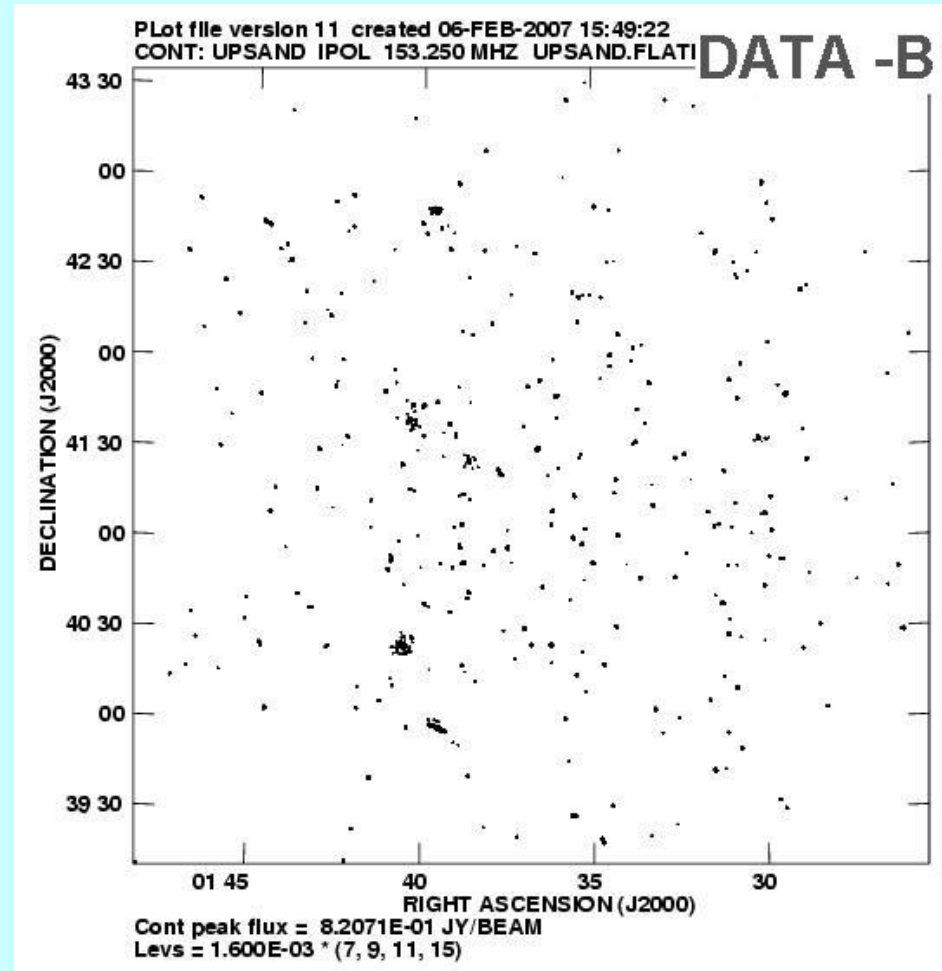
GMRT Observations



FIELD I

14 hrs GMRT Observations

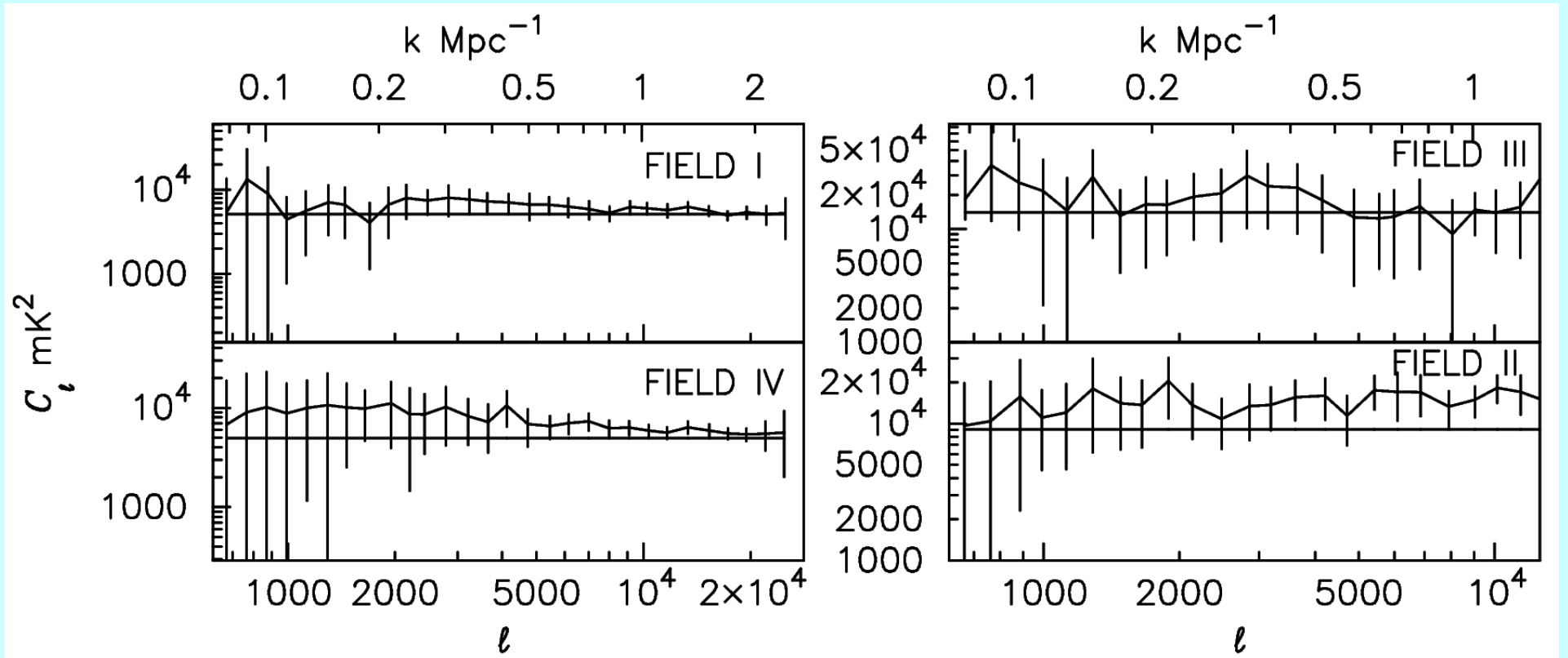
RA 01 36 46 DEC 41 24 23



Ali, Bharadwaj & Chengalur 2008, MNRAS, 385, 2166

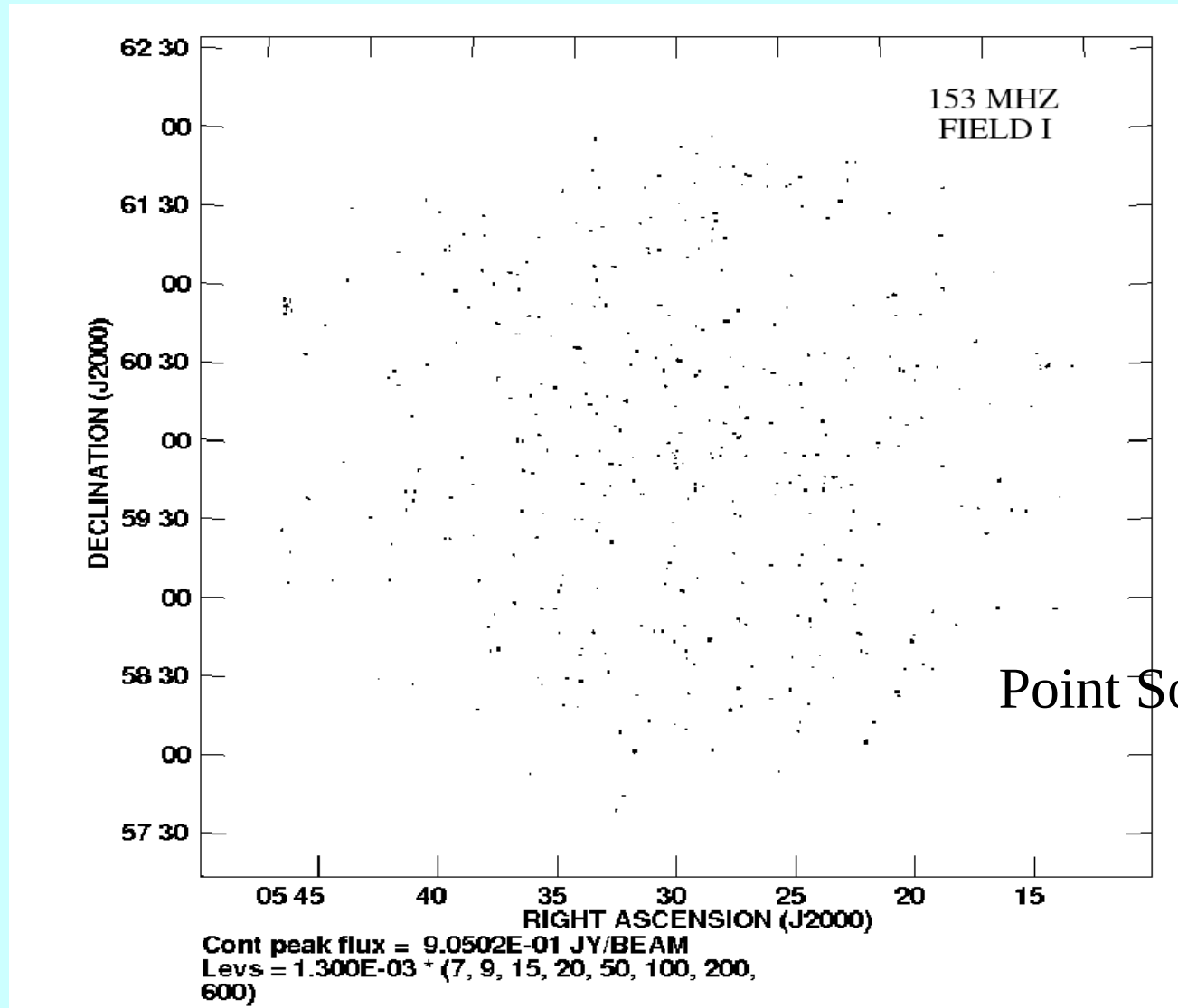
FIELD IV

Measured C_ℓ



Expected 21-cm Signal $C_\ell \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} \text{ mK}^2$

GMRT Observations



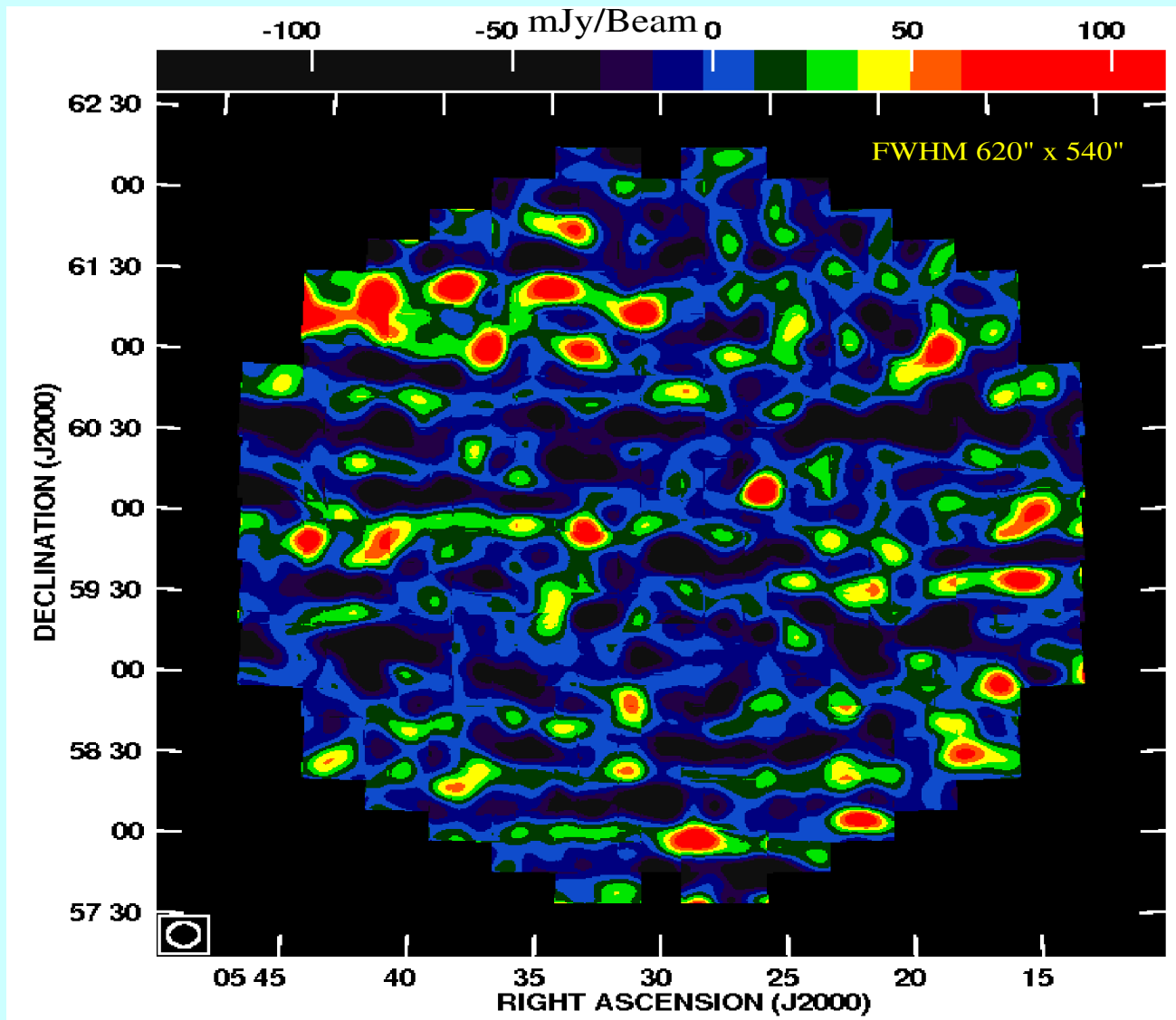
FIELD I

Point Source Dominated

Low
resolution
Residual
Map. Taper
@ $|U|=170$

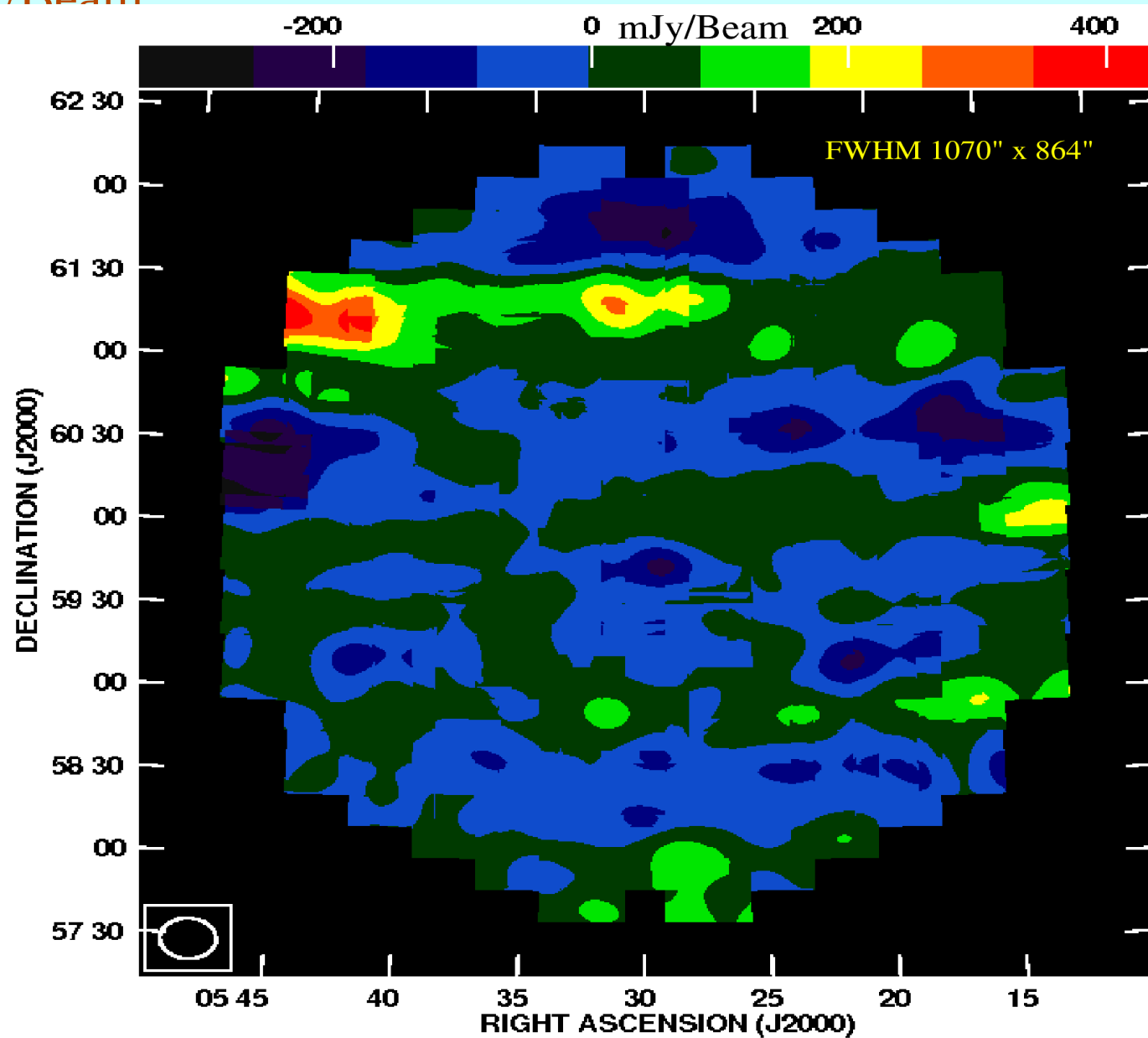
Diffuse
Structure
Appearing
On the
Map on
Scales $>$
10 arcmin

The brightest structures in this map are at 5σ level compared to the local rms value ~ 23.5 mJy/Beam.



Angular resolution	rms (mJy/Beam)	Conversion factor (mJy/Beam) to (K)	rms (K)
$620'' \times 540''$	23.50	0.17	4.00

The brightest structures in this map are at 10σ level compared to the local rms value ~ 35 mJy/Beam



Angular resolution	rms (mJy/Beam)	Conversion factor (mJy/Beam) to (K)	rms (K)
1070" x 864"	35.00	0.06	2.1

Taper @
 $|U|=100$

Currently working on

- Theoretical Predictions of Expected 21-cm Signal
- Detection Strategies
- Quantify and Remove Foregrounds

Efforts to Detect the Spatially Fluctuating 21 cm Signal from Reionization



LOFAR
(Netherlands)



MWA
(Western Australia)



PAPER
(West Virginia & South Africa)



GMRT (India)

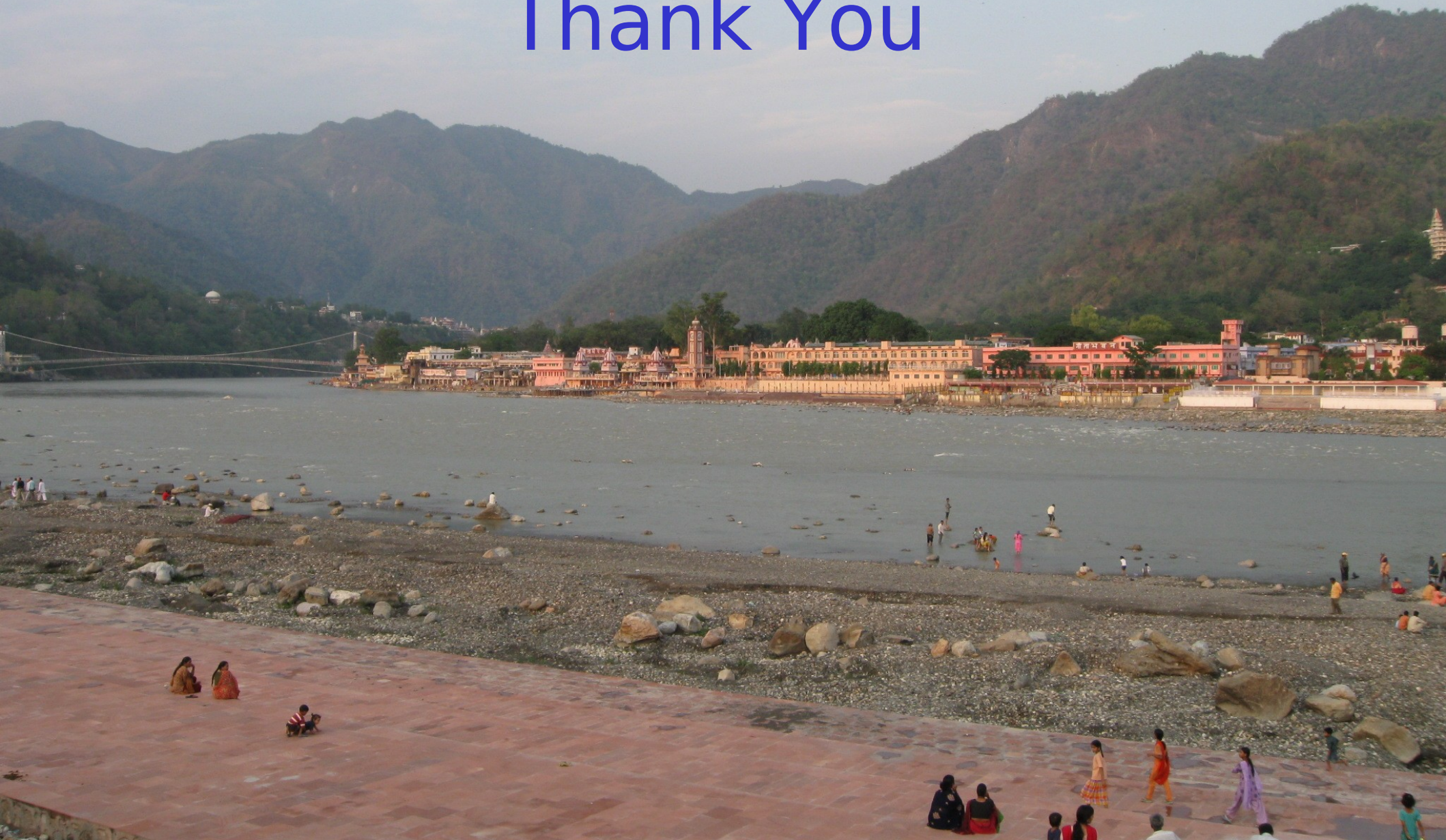


SKA (!)



21CMA (China)

Thank You



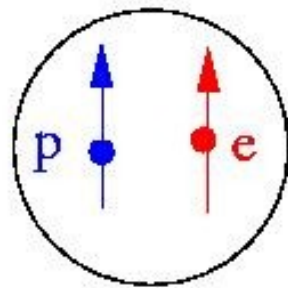
Concluding Remarks

- Probe Dark Ages, First Luminous Objects, reionization, post-reionization
- Potential Probe of Dark Energy
- Challenge Foregrounds, RFI



21 cm radiation

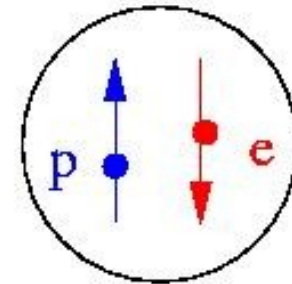
Neutral Hydrogen - HI
Ground state



$$\nu_e = 1420 \text{ Mhz}$$



$$\lambda_e = 21 \text{ cm}$$



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

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