

How the SKA will revolutionize studies of the first billion years

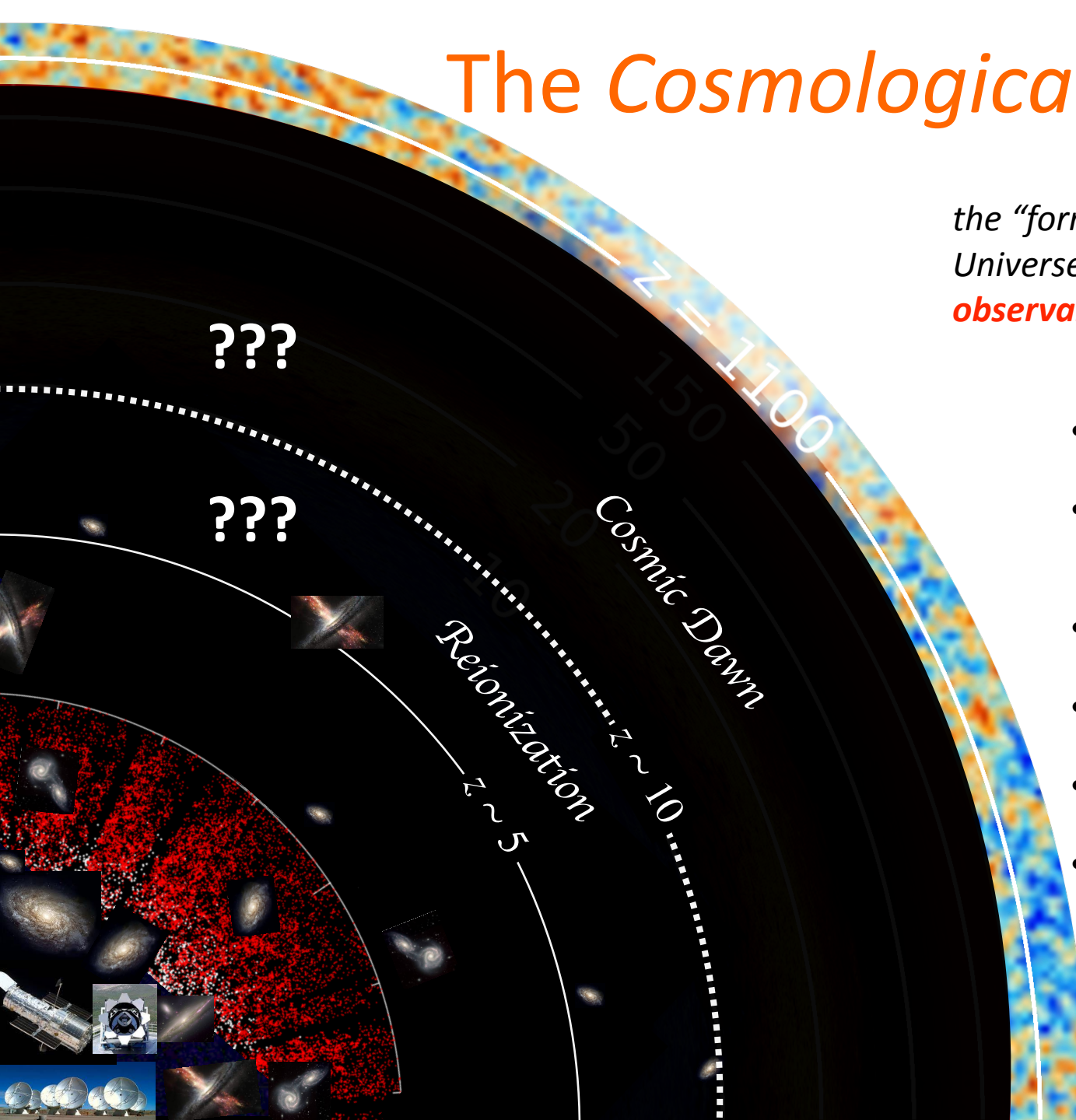
Andrei Mesinger

The *Cosmological Frontier*...

the “formative childhood” of the Universe, yet the **majority of the observable volume**

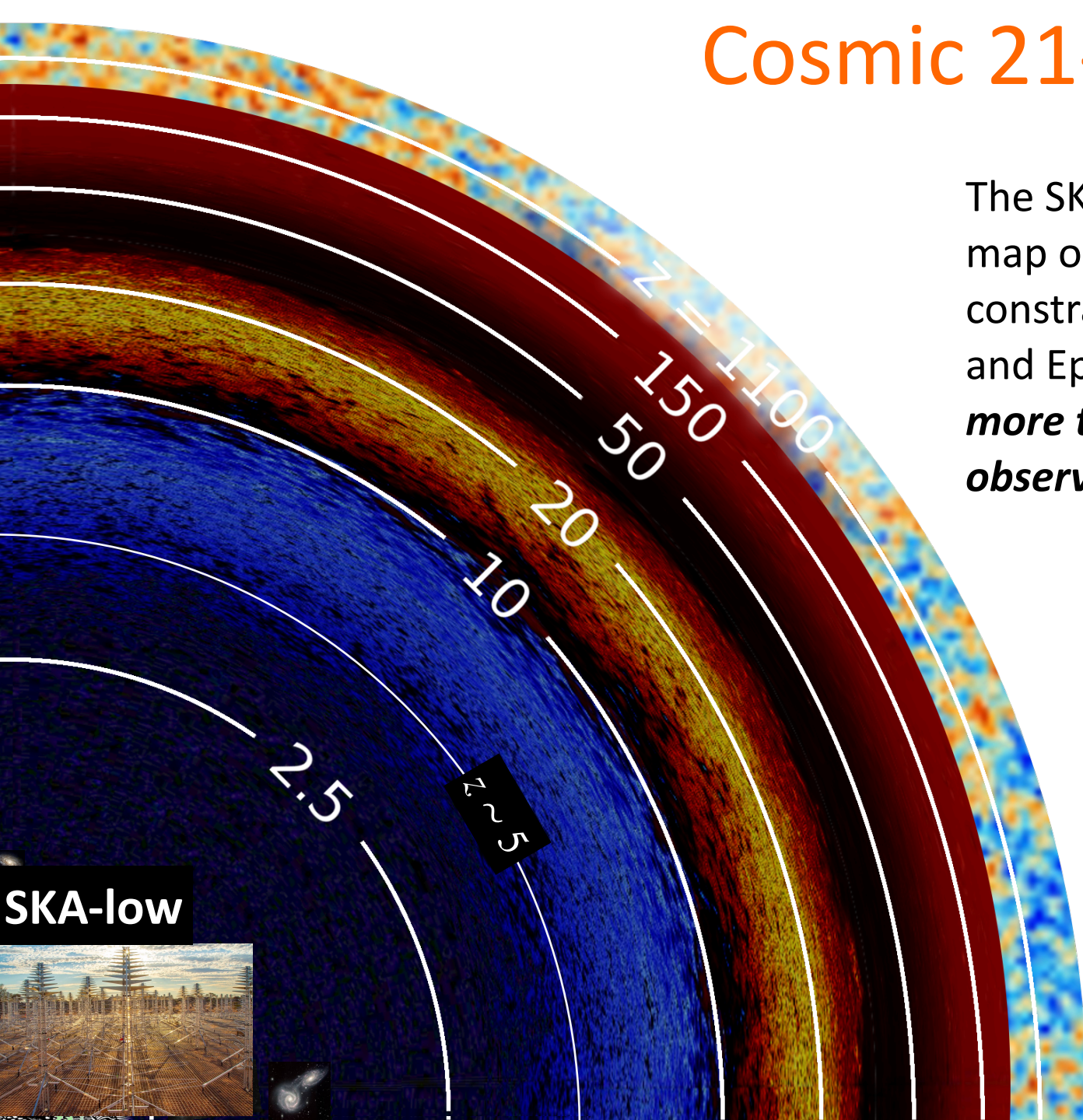
- When and how did the first galaxies form?
- How did they impact each other and their surroundings?
- What are the dominant feedback mechanisms?
- Can we learn about Dark Matter properties?
- How does the Hubble parameter evolve?
- What are the properties of the first stars and black holes?

adapted from Cynthia Chiang



Cosmic 21-cm

The SKA will eventually map out the poorly constrained Cosmic Dawn and Epoch of Reionization: *more than 1/2 of our observable Universe*

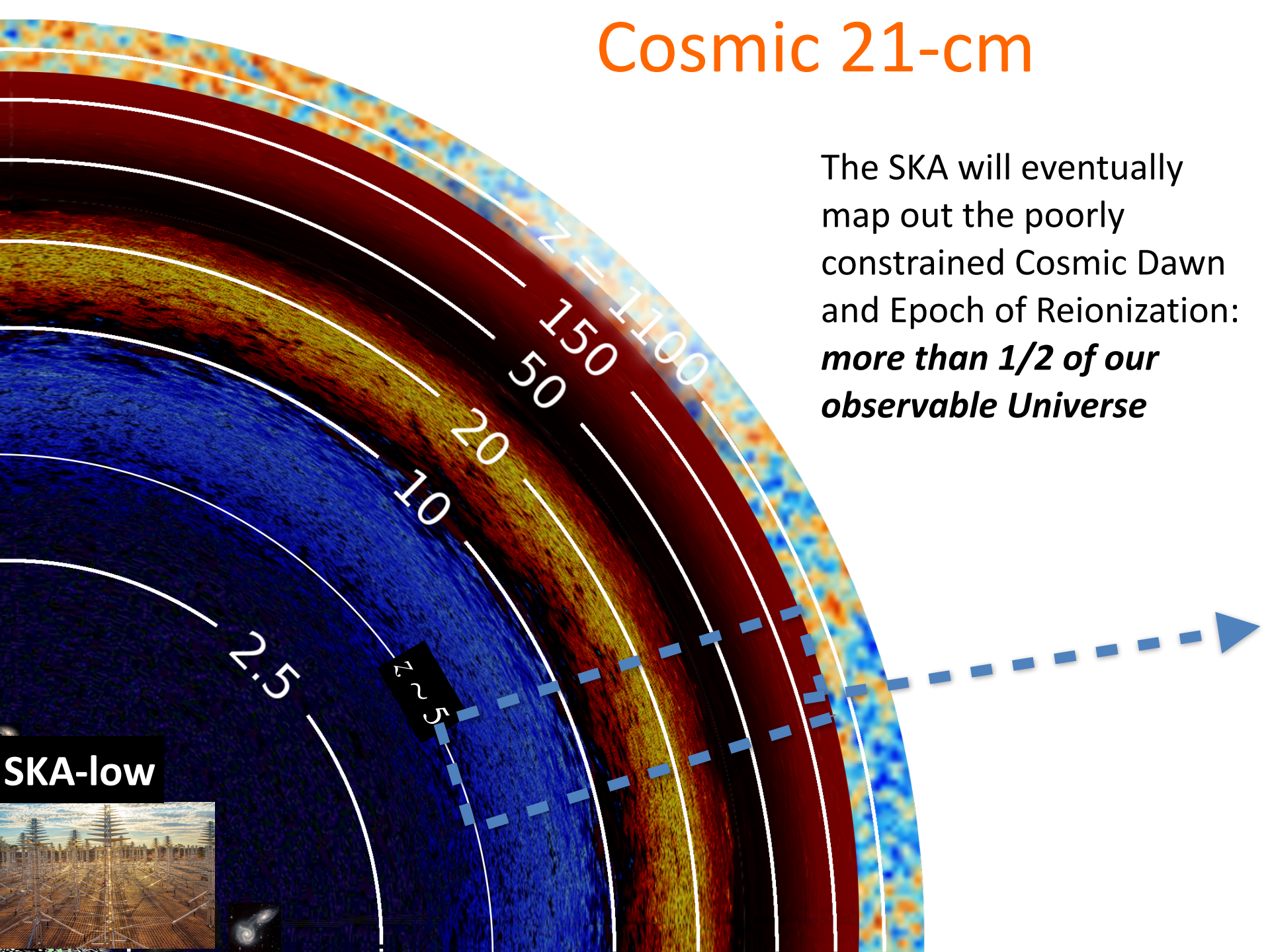


SKA-low



Cosmic 21-cm

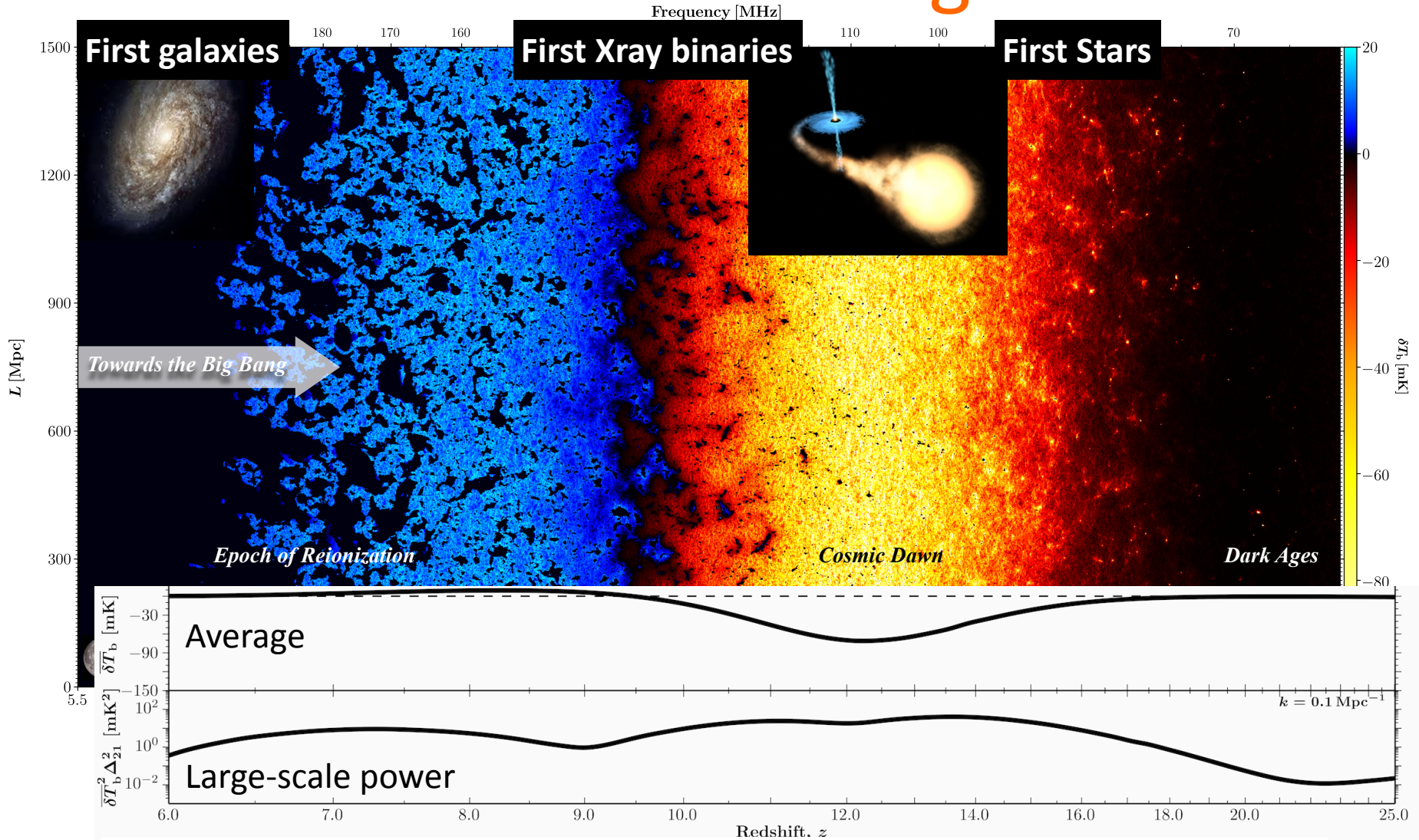
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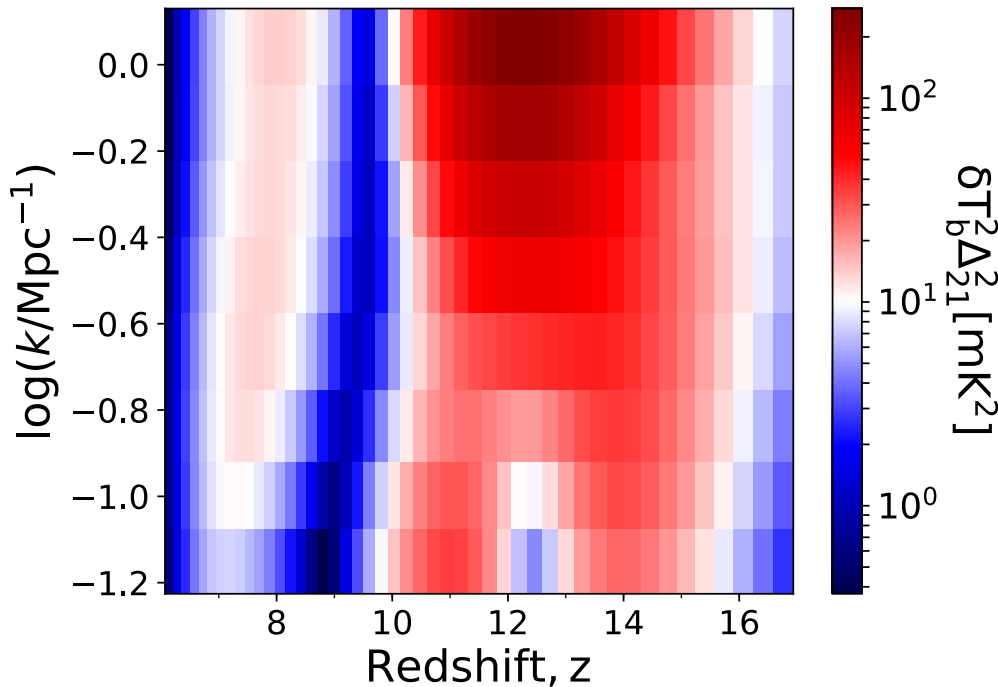
Cosmic 21-cm signal



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

The SKA will detect the power spectrum of these fluctuations with very high signal to noise

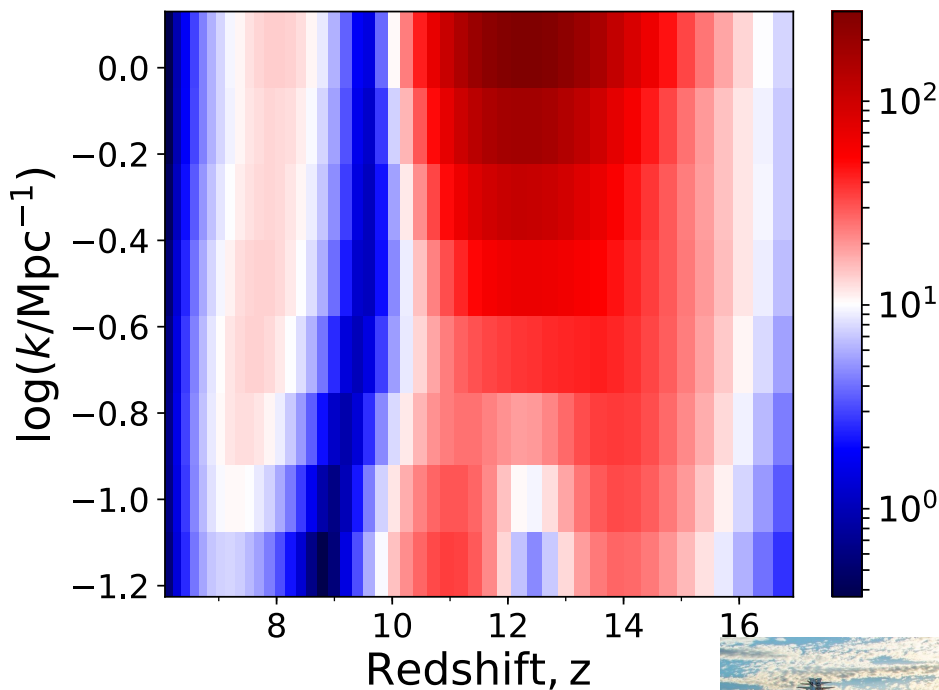
1D power spectrum from “fiducial model”



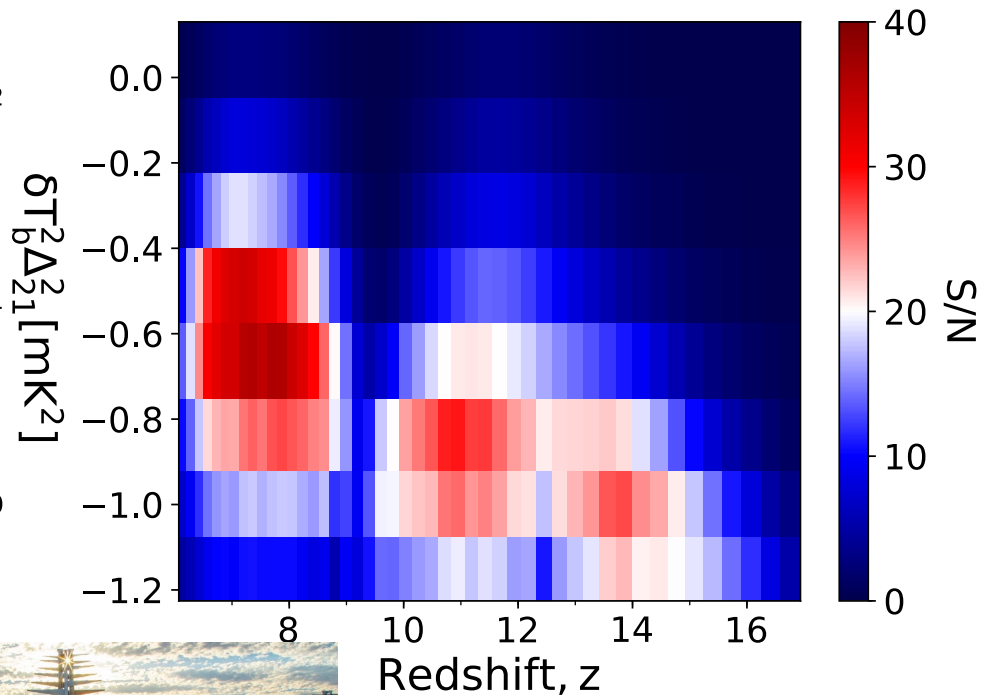
characteristic “three-peak” structure of the cosmic signal

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1D power spectrum from “fiducial model”



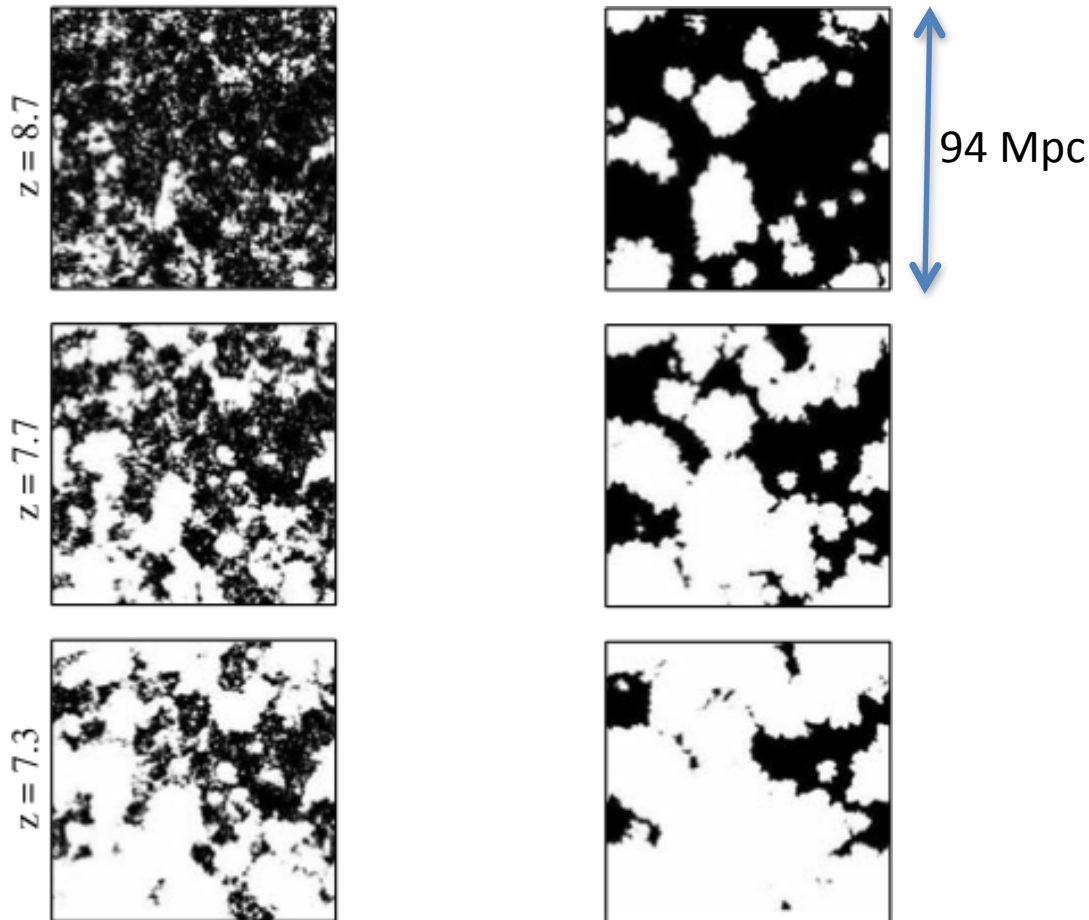
S/N from a 1000h SKA-low observation



What can we learn from these patterns?

Timing of reionization and the properties of the (unseen) galaxies that drive it

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



McQuinn+ 2007

Abundant, faint galaxies vs **Rare, bright galaxies**

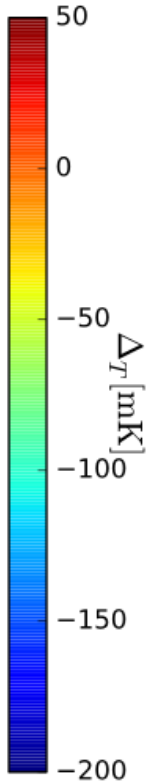
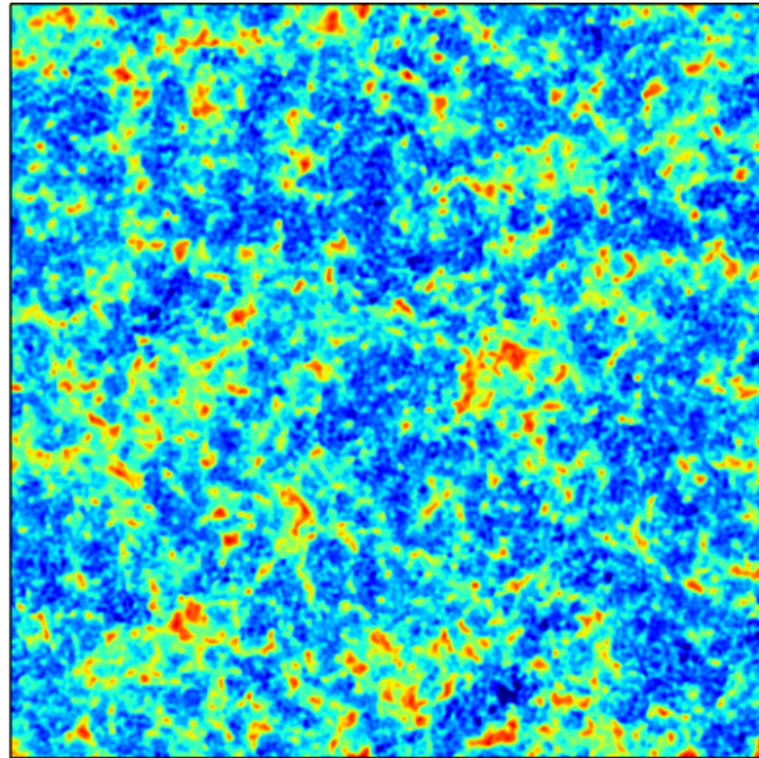
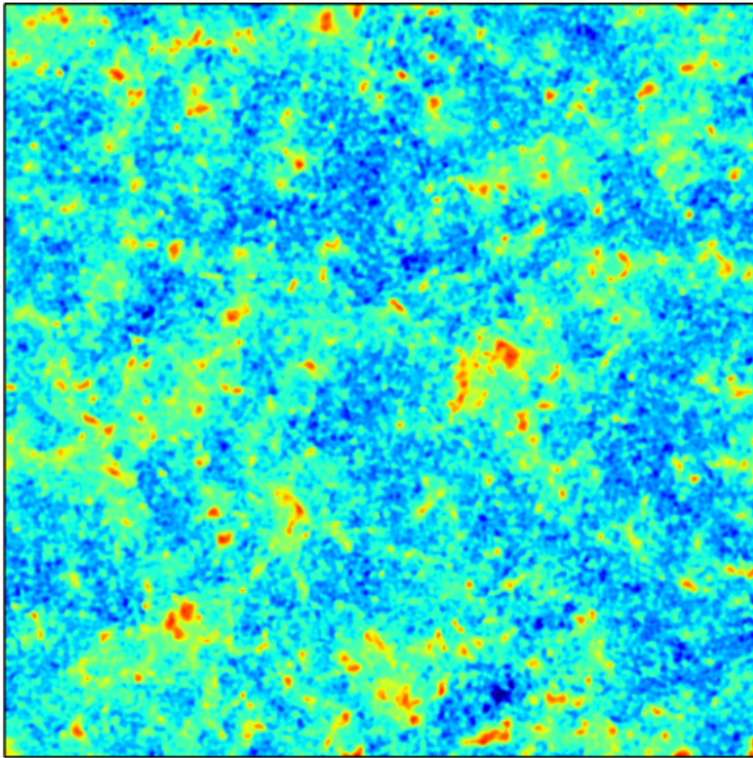
Patterns in the Epoch of Heating

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

'hard' SED ~ HMXBs

'soft' SED ~ hot ISM

750 Mpc



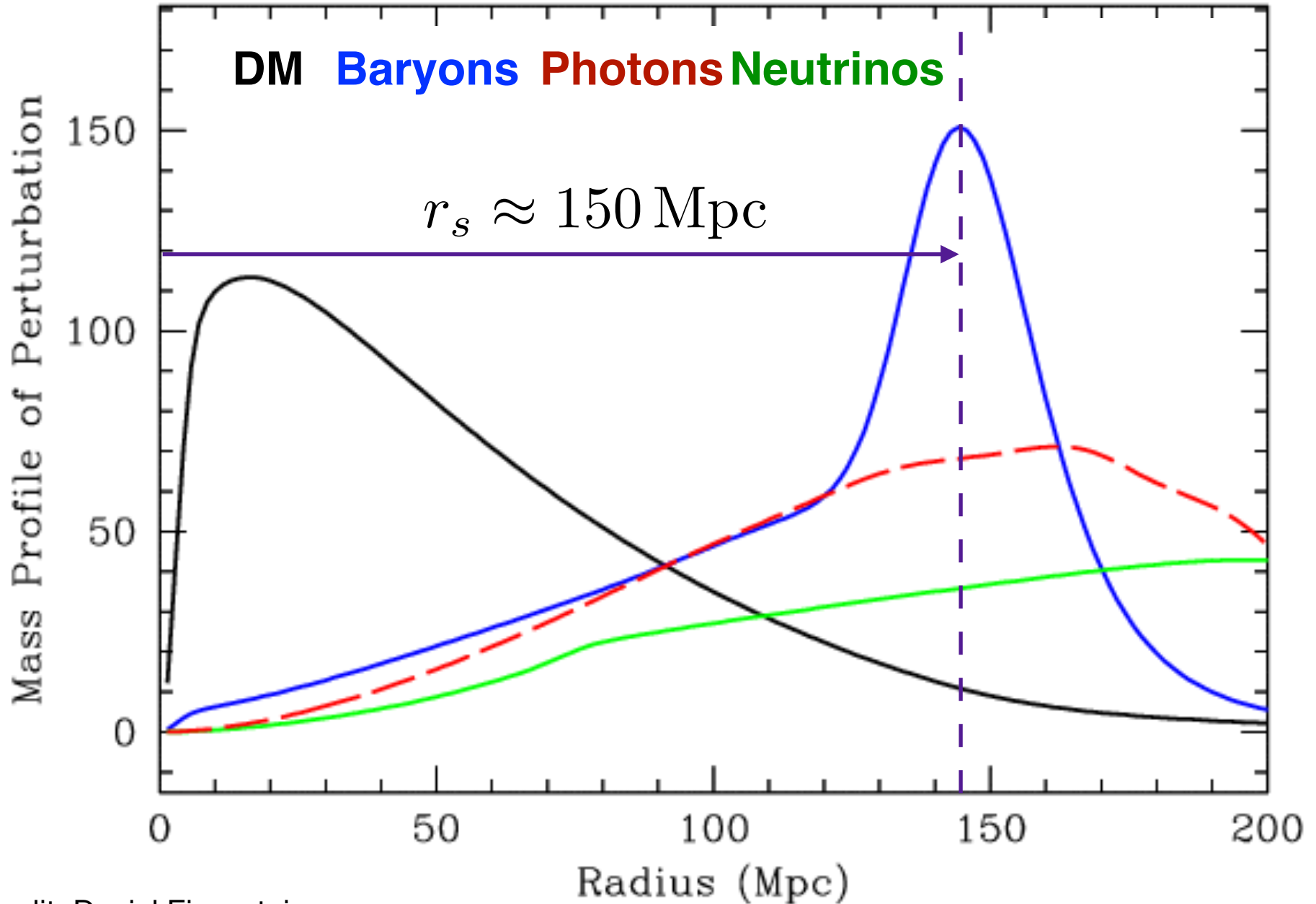
differences are easily detectable with HERA and the SKA

More exotic sources of early IGM heating?

- Cosmic Rays? (e.g. [Leite+2017](#); [Jana and Nath 2018](#); [Gessey-Jones+2023](#))
- Dark matter annihilations? (e.g. [Evoli+2014](#); [Lopez-Honorez+2016](#))
- Dark matter decay? (e.g. [Facchinetti+ 2023](#))

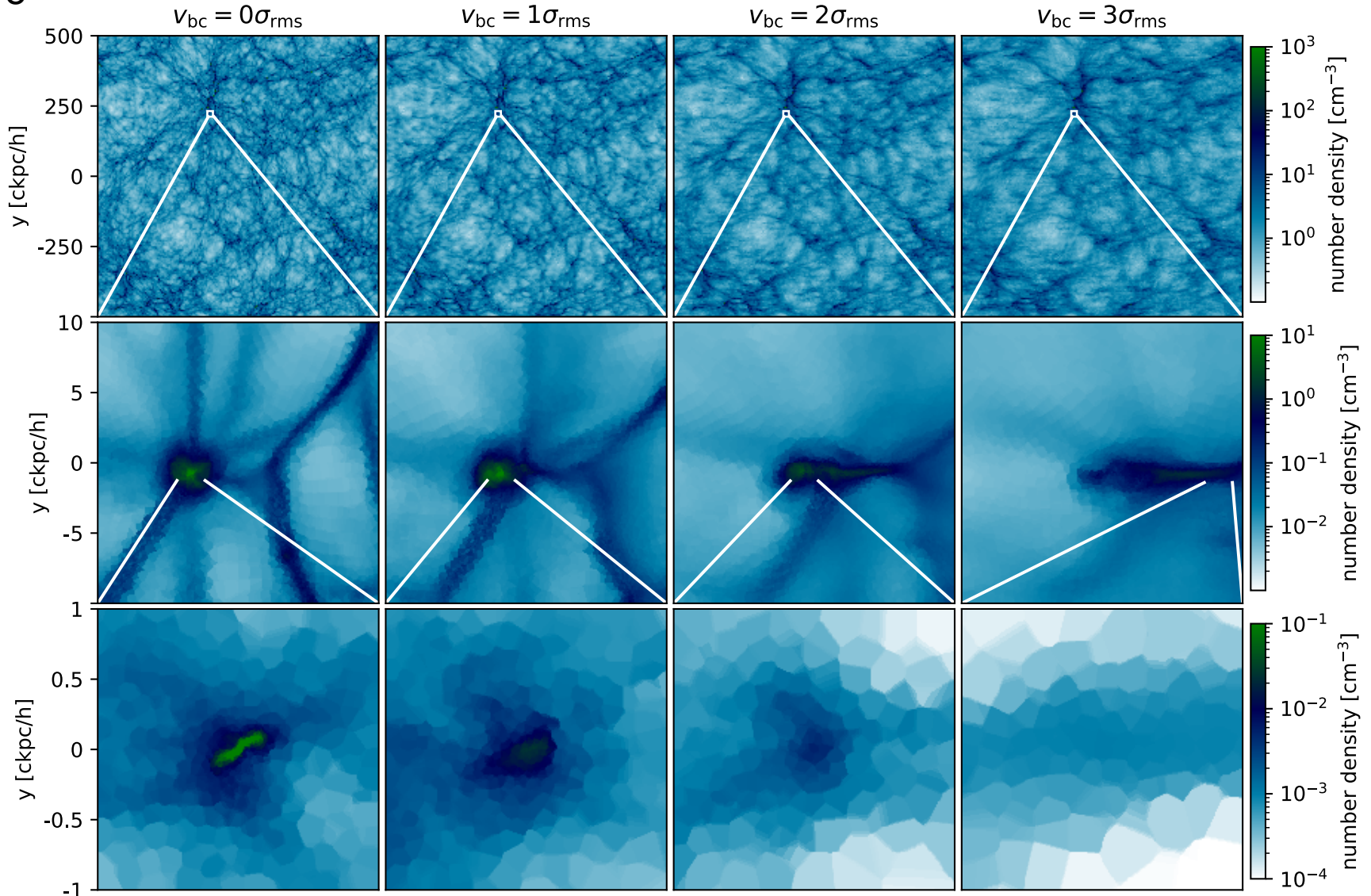
All have different spatial signature

Baryon Acoustic Oscillations



Star formation is suppressed in regions with large relative velocities

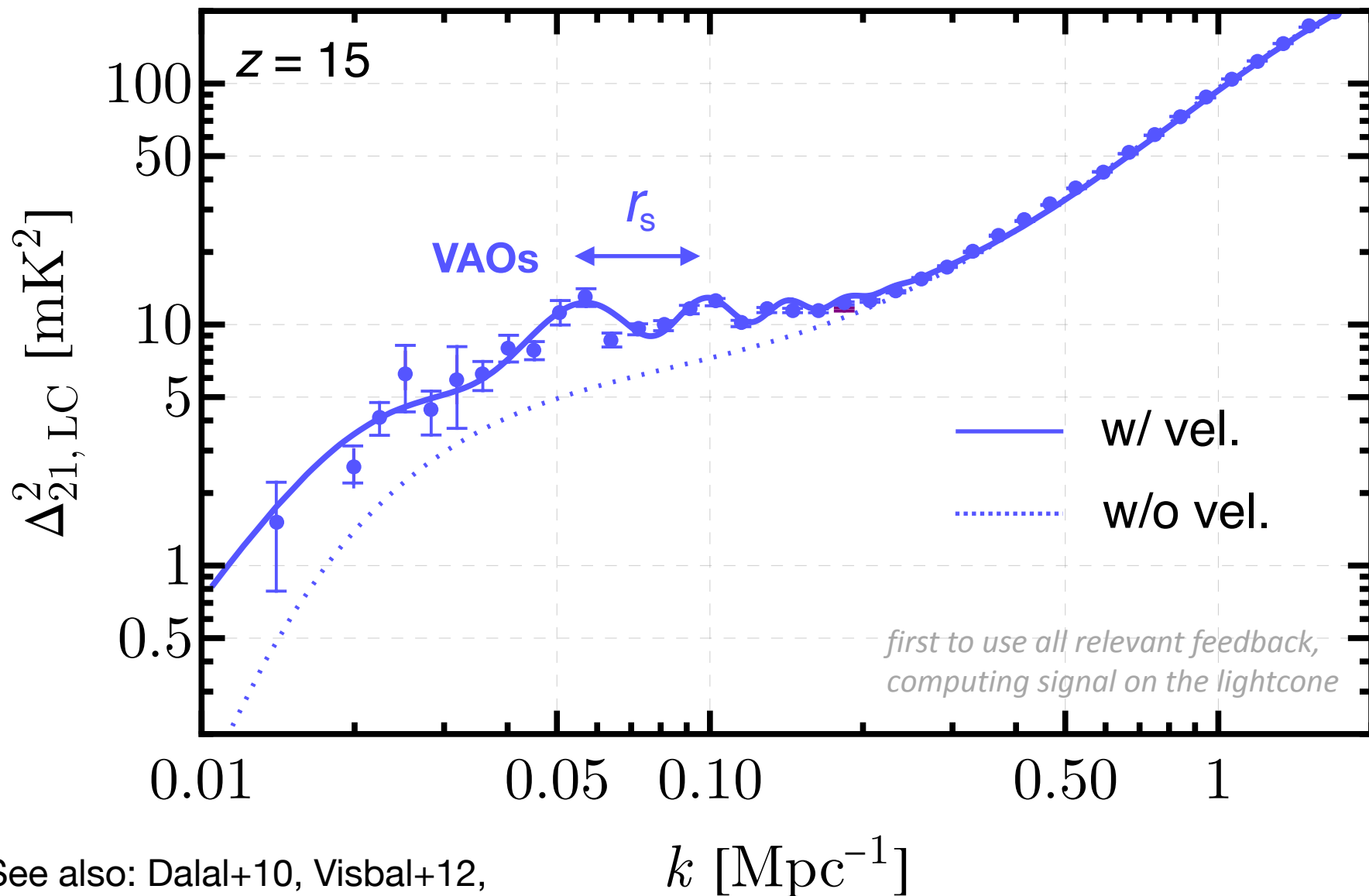
$z=15$



increasing v_{bc} \longrightarrow

Schauer+2021

Standard ruler



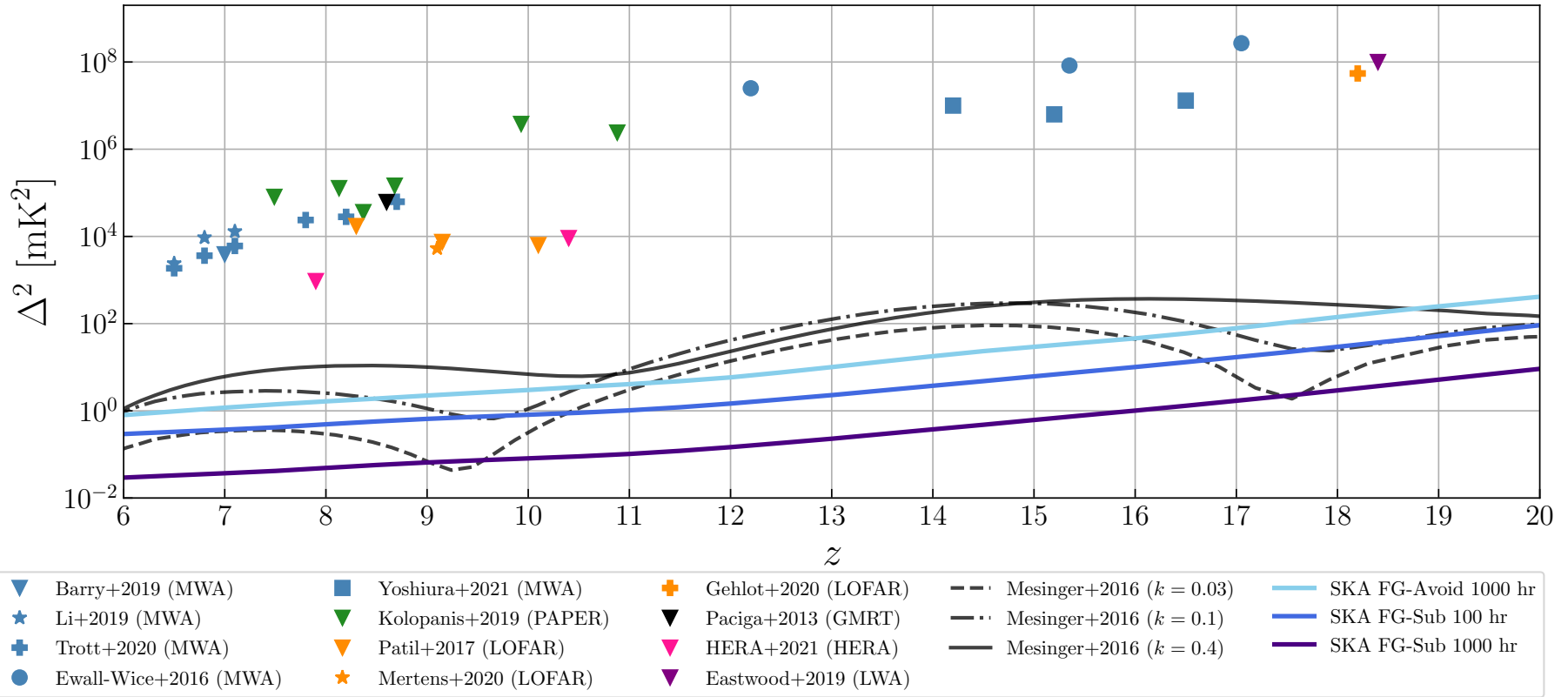
See also: Dalal+10, Visbal+12,
Fialkov+12, McQuinn+12
Munoz 19, Park+19, Cain+20, Sarkar+22

Munoz, Qin, AM+ 2022

That sounds great, but where are we now?

Measurements are improving, but currently only upper limits on the PS

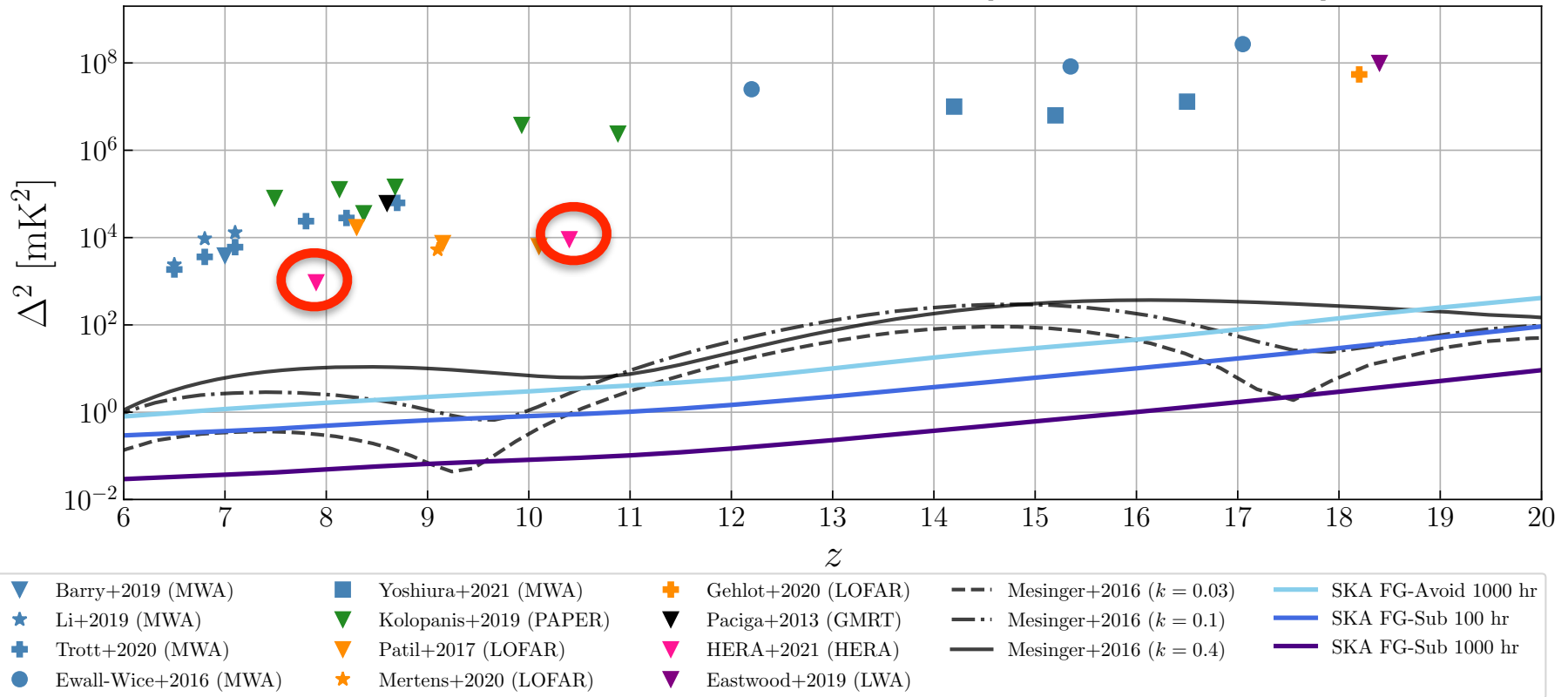
Power Spectrum 95% Confidence Upper Limits [$0.03 < k < 0.4 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$]



Barry+ 2022

Currently only upper limits on the PS

Power Spectrum 95% Confidence Upper Limits [$0.03 < k < 0.4 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$]



Application to **HERA** (HERA collaboration 2022ab).

For similar studies on **LOFAR** and **MWA** data see (Ghara+2020; Mondal+2020; Greig+2020, Greig+2021)

What kind of models are the easiest to rule out (i.e. have the largest power)?

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

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

~ 0 – 1

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$\sim 0.1 - 1$

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$\sim -10(!) - 1$

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Models that are ruled out must have:

COLD IGM: $T_S \ll T_\gamma$

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Models that are ruled out must have:

COLD IGM: $T_S \ll T_\gamma$

+

Spatial fluctuations in either:

- **ionization fraction (patchy EoR)**
- **matter density**
- **temperature (requires extremely soft SEDs)**

see also e.g. Ewall-Wice+2013; Ghara+2020; Greig+2020; Mondal+2020; Reis+2020; Greig+2021

Examples

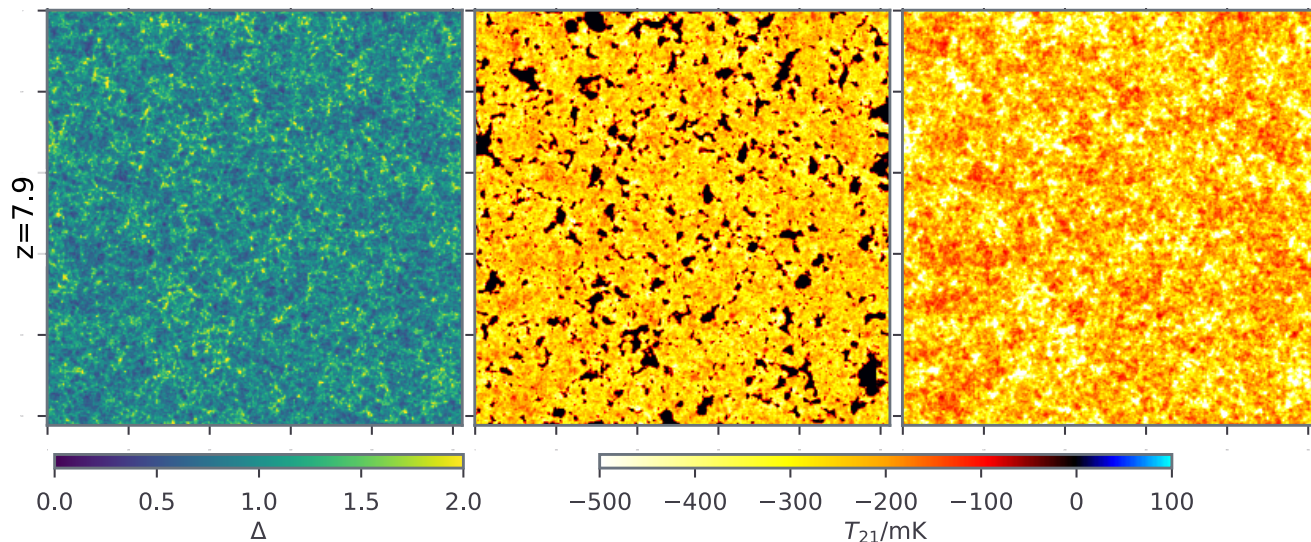
Density

21cm

21cm

COLD + EoR

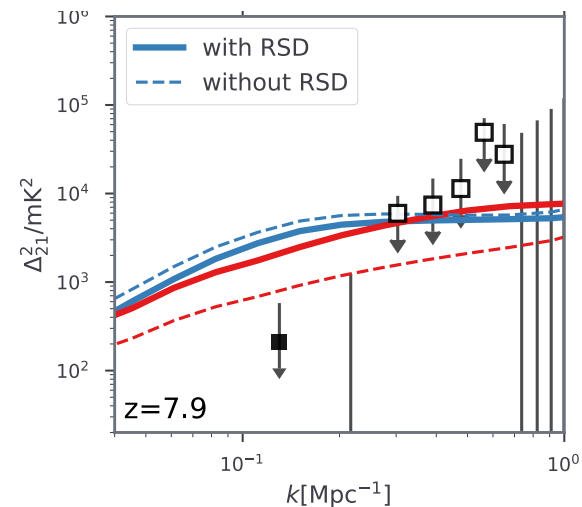
COLD + density



$\bar{x}_{\text{HI}} \sim 0.5$

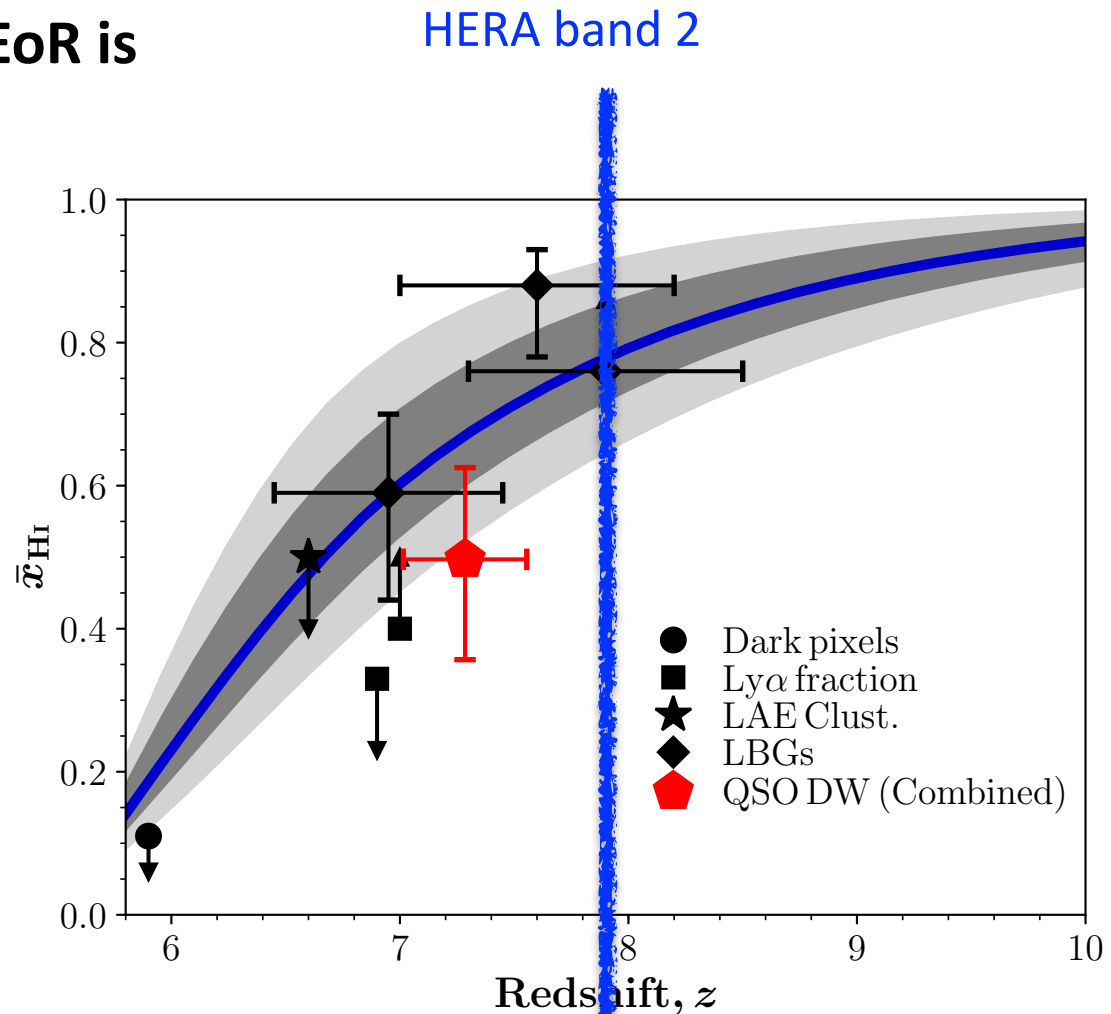
$\bar{x}_{\text{HI}} \sim 1$

21cm power



Current constraints on EoR history

BUT we know the EoR is underway at $z \sim 8$!



Current constraints on EoR history

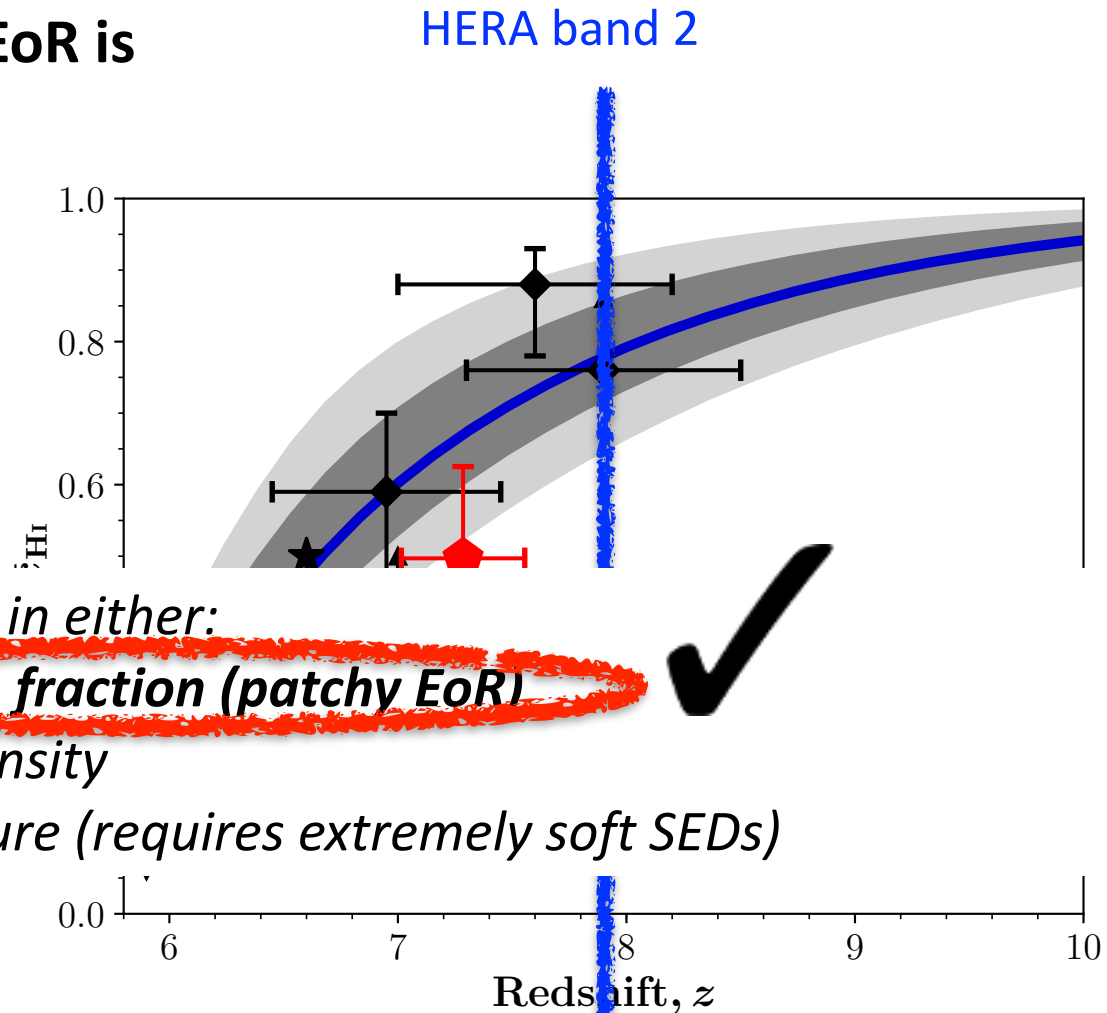
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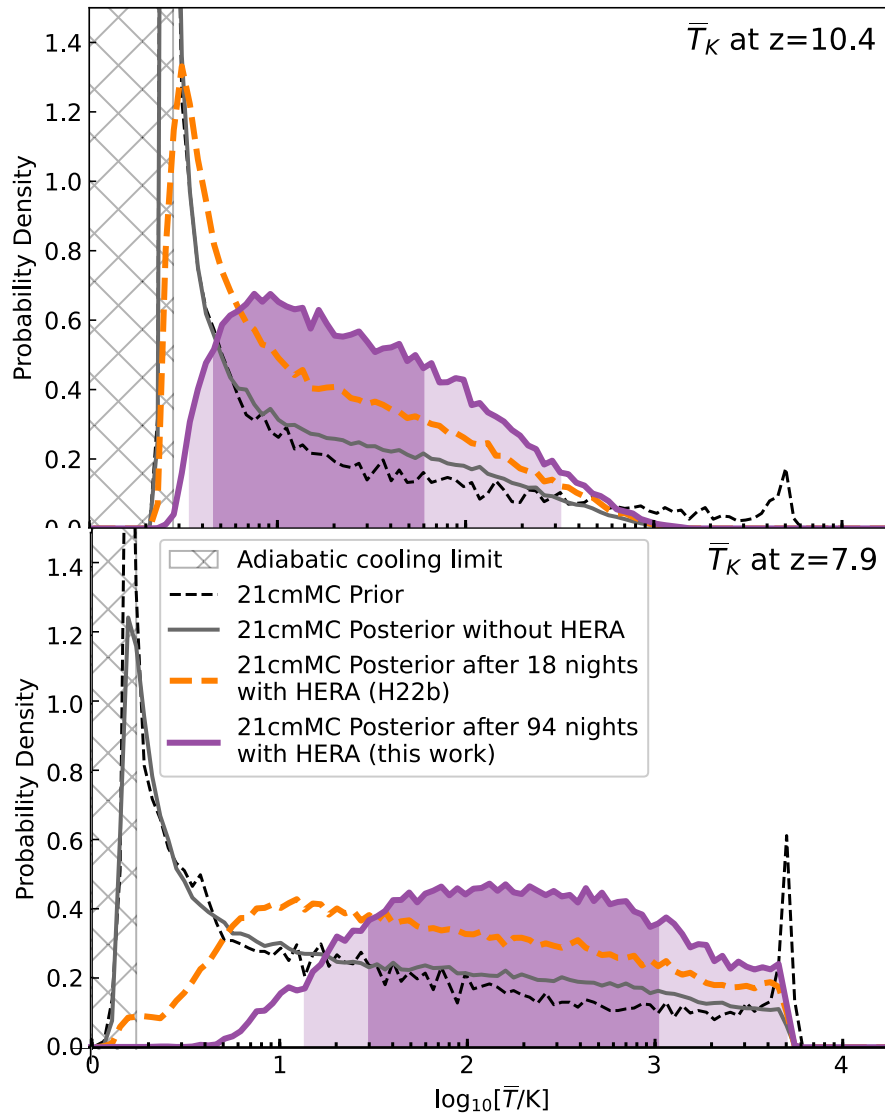
+

Spatial fluctuations in either:

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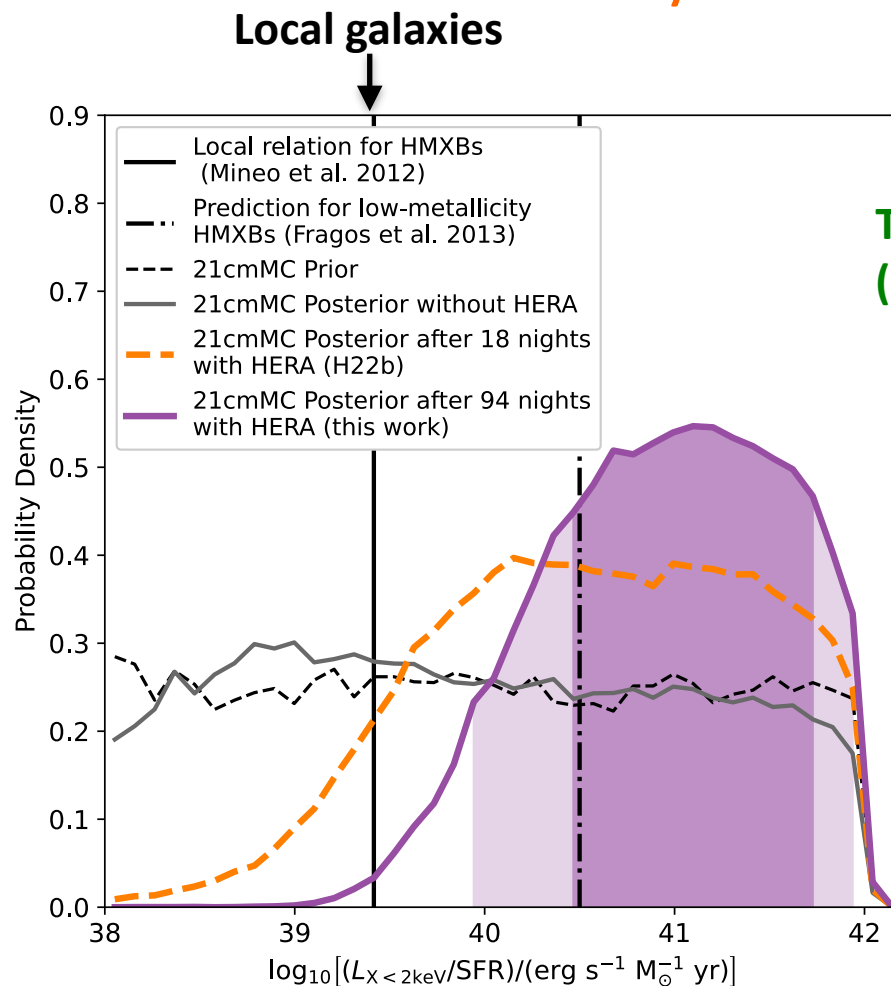


Constraints on IGM properties



Something must have heated the IGM at $z > 10$!!

If heating is provided by “normal” galaxies, they would need to be more luminous in X-rays than observed locally



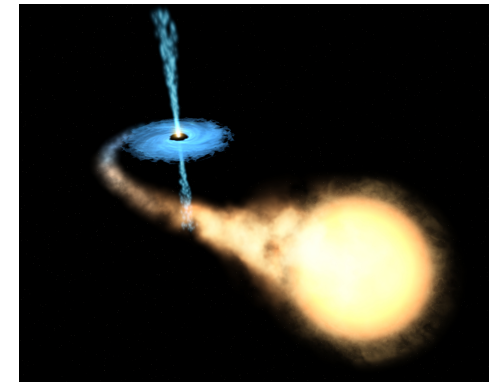
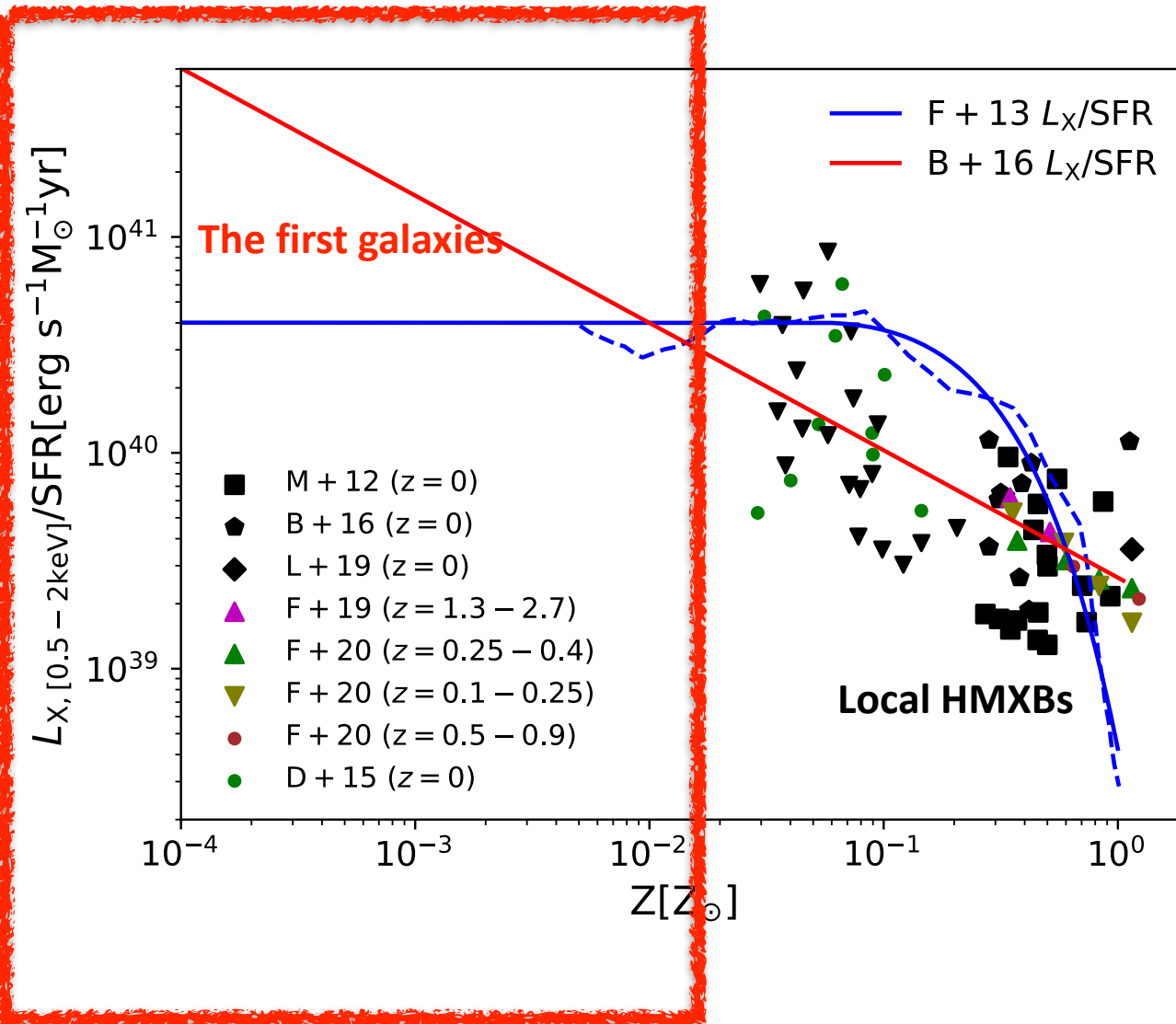
**The HERA collaboration
(2023) - 94 nights of data**

HERA is the first observation to constrain the X-ray luminosities of Cosmic Dawn galaxies (e.g., Fragos+13), *disfavoring the values seen in local, metal-enriched galaxies*

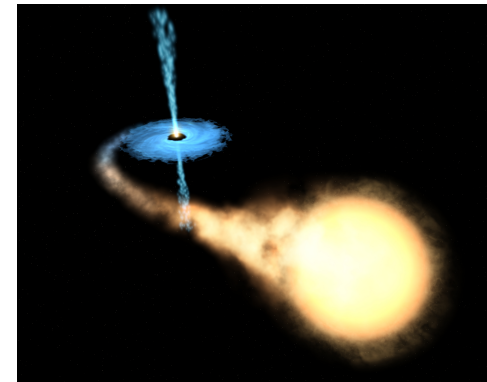
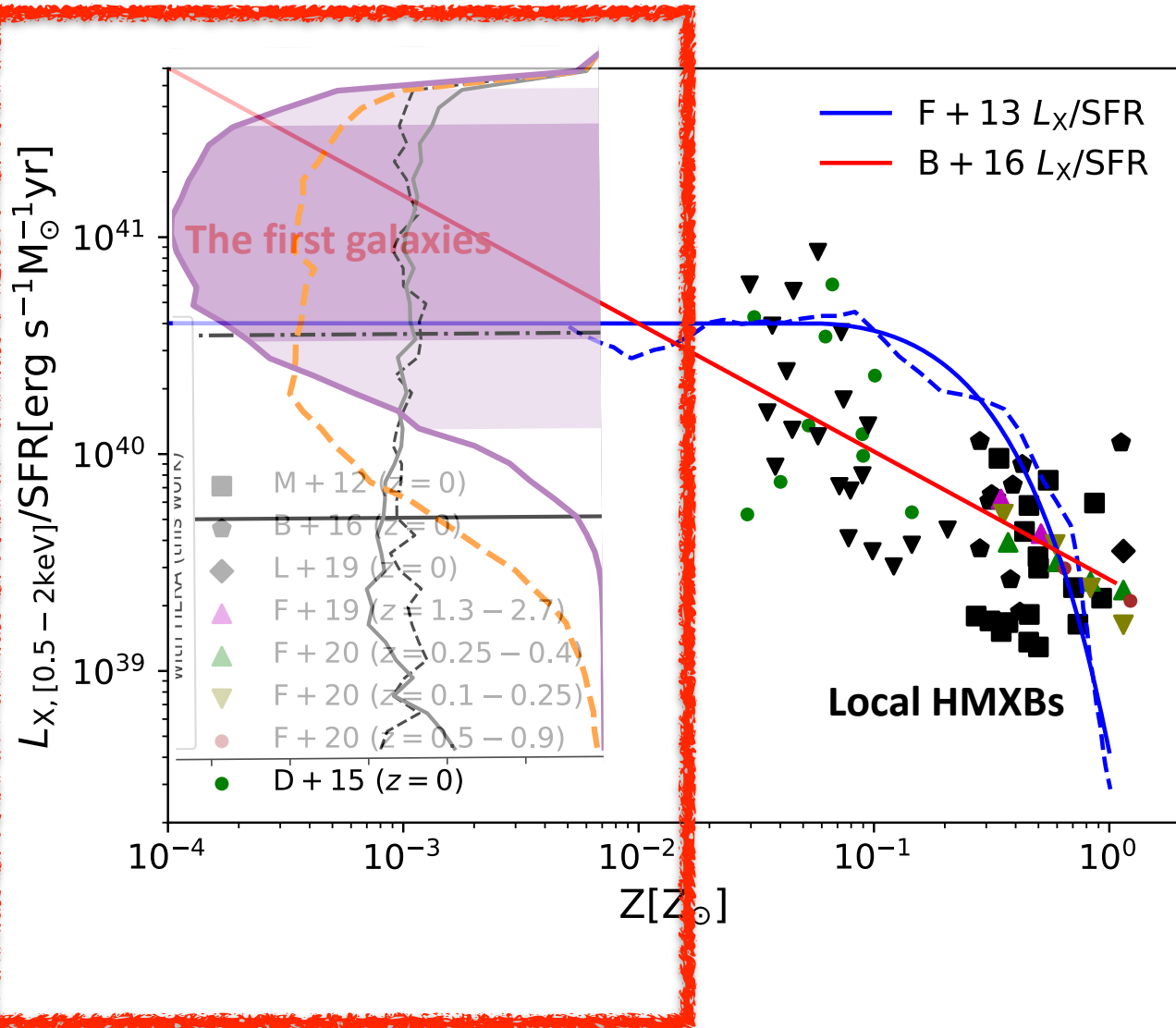
**The HERA collaboration (2023;
led by J. Dillon)**

Is this surprising?

The 21-cm signal probes a new regime for HMXBs: *low mass galaxies + low metallicity*

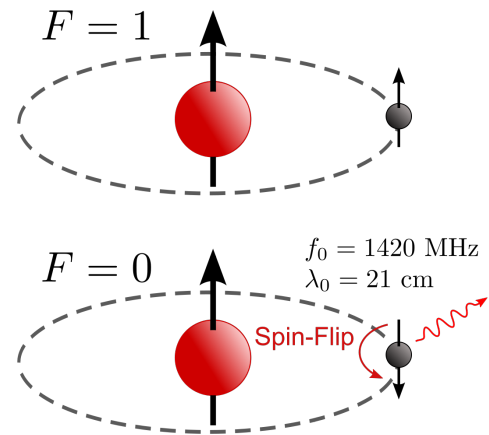


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Milestones

aka “The path to the 21-cm revolution”



Where we are now

Upper limits on the 21-cm power spectrum

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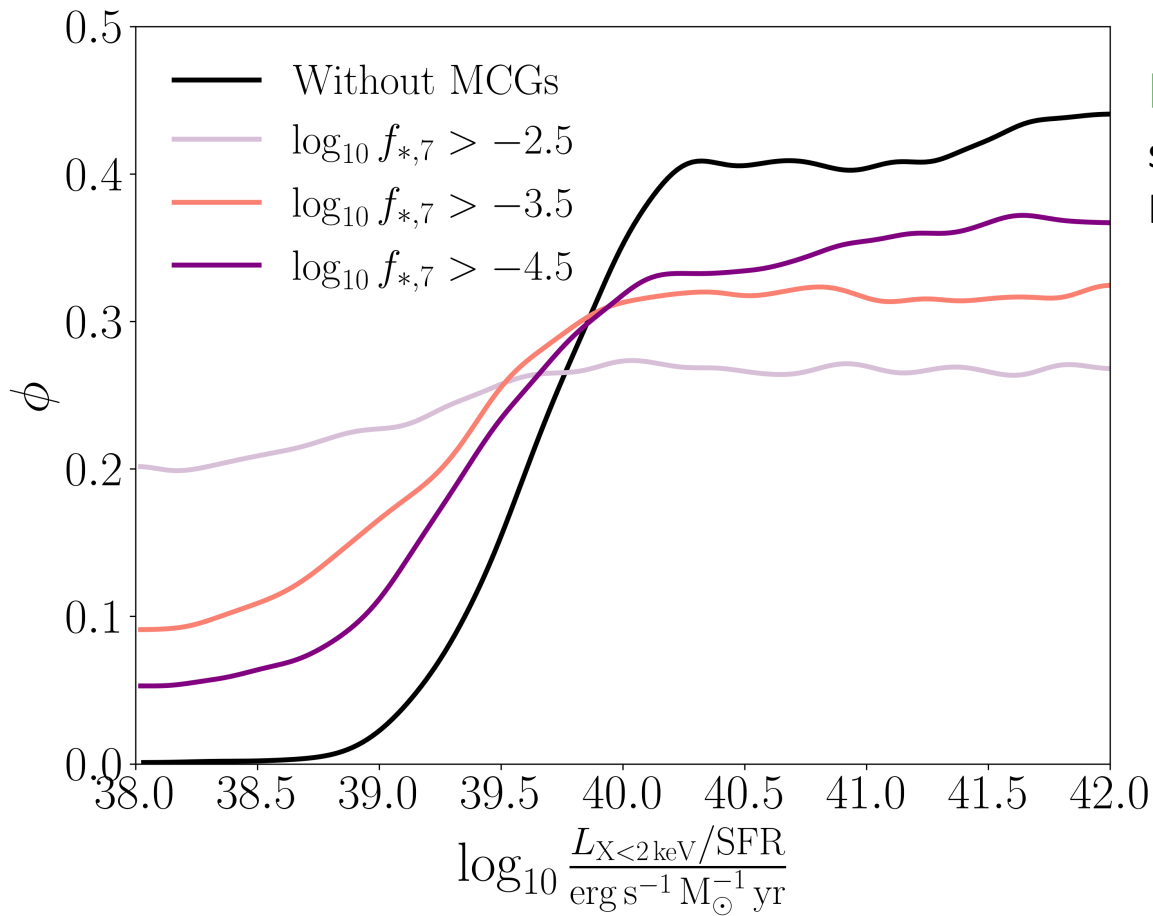
- *understand **systematics!** can we parametrize / sample our uncertainties?*

Where we are now

Upper limits on the 21-cm power spectrum

- *understand **systematics!** can we parametrize / sample our uncertainties?*
- *do we have all of the **physics** we need, especially regarding heating sources?*

Including a contribution from even earlier, molecularly-cooled galaxies (MCGs)?



Lazare+(2023)

see also Qin, AM+2021;

HERA 2022a

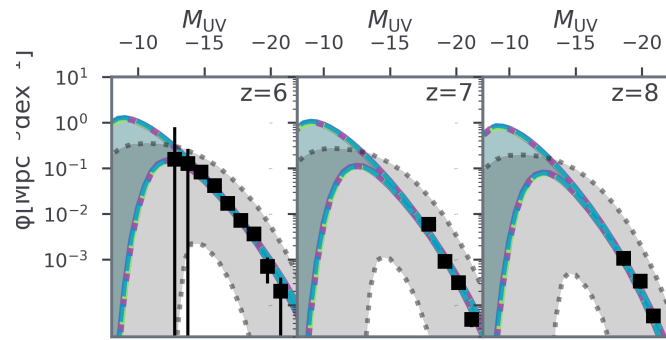
Constraints from HERA can weaken, though results depend strongly on priors

Where we are now

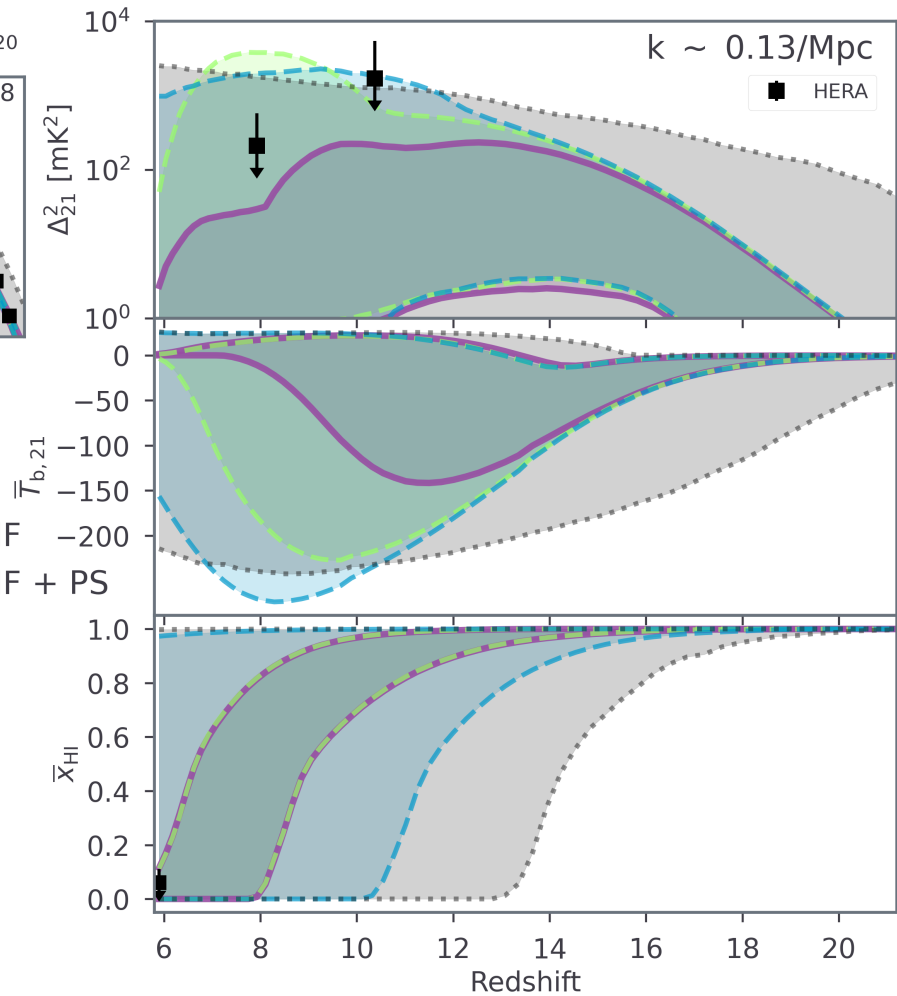
Upper limits on the 21-cm power spectrum

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- *posteriors will be **prior-dominated** UNLESS we have “realistic” galaxy models that can be constrained by other observations*

Contribution of different data



- Prior
- - - UV LFs
- - - UV LFs + τ_e + NF
- UV LFs + τ_e + NF + PS



Breitman, AM+(2023)

Where we are now

Upper limits on the 21-cm power spectrum

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- *do we have all of the **physics** we need, especially regarding heating sources?*
- *posteriors will be **prior-dominated** UNLESS we have “realistic” galaxy models that can be constrained by other observations*
- ***emulators are useful! error is currently sub-dominant***
(e.g. Kern+2017; Schmit & Pritchard 2017; Shimabukuro & Semelin 2017; Jennings+2019; Ghara+2020; Mondal+2022; Bye+2022a; Lazare+2023; Breitman, AM+2023)

Where we will be soon

Low S/N detection of the 21-cm PS

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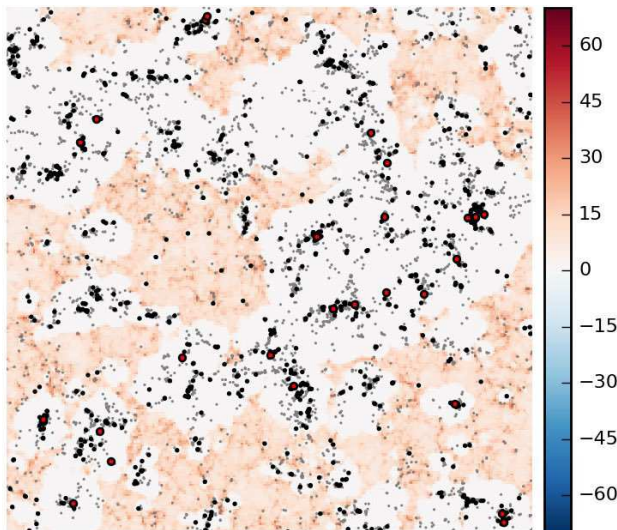
Where we will be soon

Low S/N detection of the 21-cm PS

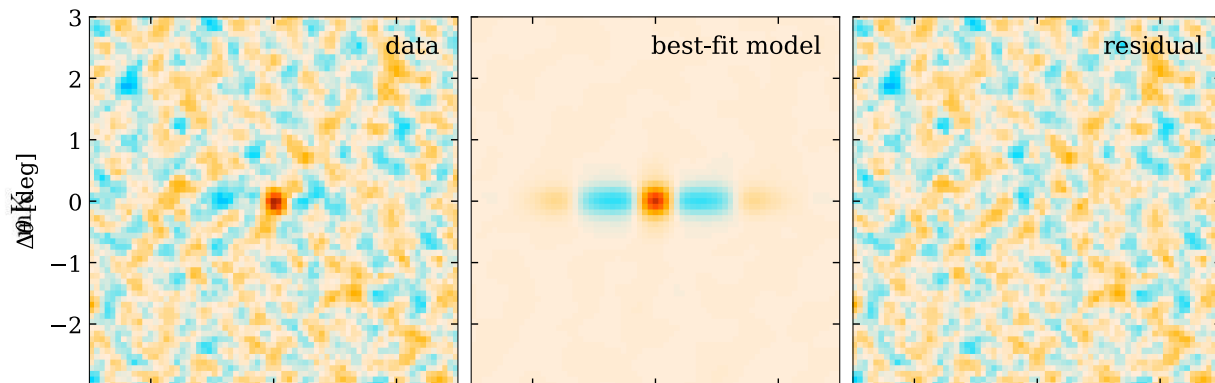
- *understand **systematics!** can we parametrize / sample our uncertainties?*
- *how can we convince ourselves and everyone else that the detection is **REAL** → **cross-correlation with signal of known cosmic origin***

The importance of cross-correlations

- It is an important sanity check to verify claims of detection/analysis pipeline
- improves S/N for preliminary detections (systematics and noise are uncorrelated in cross)
- with images, it lets us study individual HII (or heated) regions, comparing them to their host galaxy properties



Moriwaki+2019



The CHIME collaboration 2022

Signals to cross with 21cm during EoR/CD

1. **Cosmic Backgrounds** (difficult to get good S/N because signal integrates over redshift)

- (i) CMB (e.g. kSZ with SPT/ACT/SO; e.g. Ma+2018; LaPlante+2022)
- (ii) NIR (e.g. CIBERII Mao 2014)
- (iii) XRB (Athena) e.g. Ma+2018

2. Resolved **Galaxies** (need wide and deep, and redshifts to better than percent precision-> grism or multi-object spectroscopy)

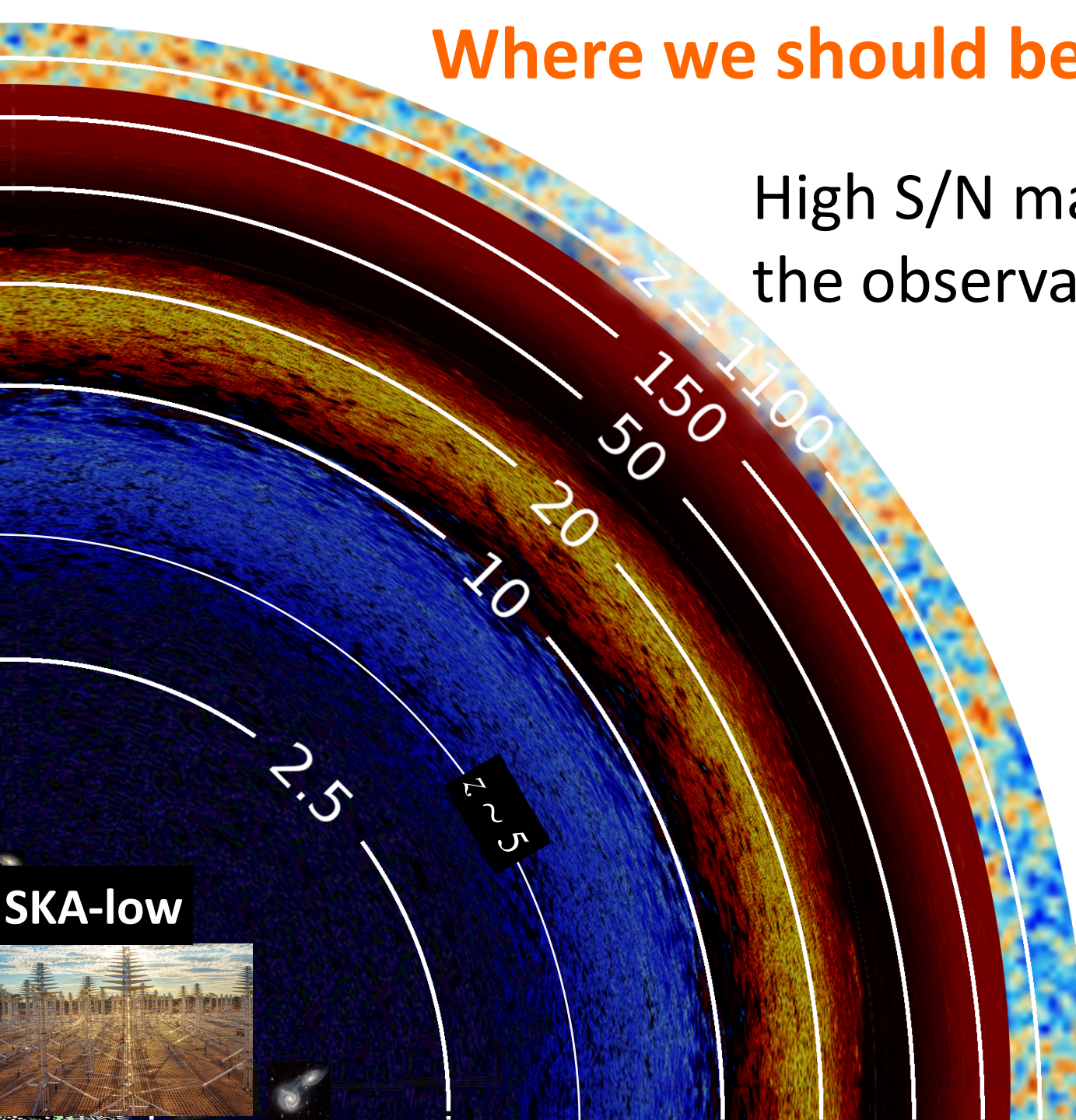
- (i) ROMAN grism (e.g. Vrbanec+2020; LaPlante+2023)
- (ii) SUBARU narrow-band (e.g. Sobacchi+ 2016; Vrbanec+2020; Hutter+2017; Kubota+ 2020; Heneka & Mesinger 2020);
- (iii) SUBARU spectroscopy with PFS
- (iv) ELT spectroscopy (Gagnon Hartman+ in prep)

3. **Intensity mapping** (best footprint overlap; signal is generally faint at $z > 6$)

- (i) Ly α - SPHEREx (e.g. Heneka & Cooray 2021) CDIM (Cooray+2016)
- (ii) OIII - SPHEREx (Kana+ 2019; Moriwaki+2019; Schengqi+2021)
- (iii) CII - CONCERTO (Lagache+2017), TIME-Pilot (Crites+2014), CCAT-prime (Parshley+2018)

Where we should be >2030-2040

High S/N map of ~50% of the observable Universe

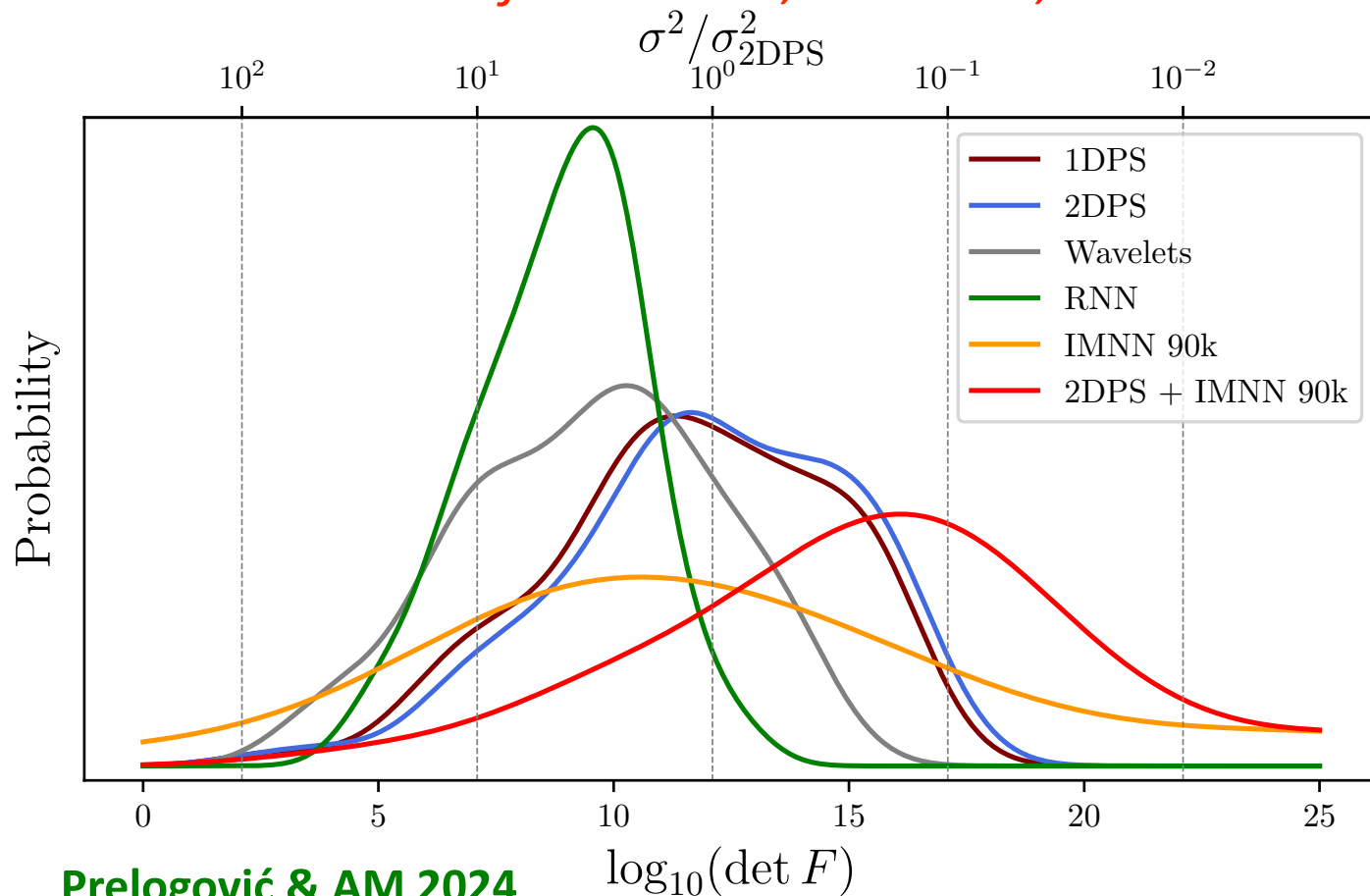


adapted from C. Chiang

Where we should be >2030-2040

High S/N map with the SKA

- *optimal compression of **non-Gaussian** signal (e.g. bispectrum, Minkowski functionals, wavelets, data-driven compression...)*



Compare constraining power of different summaries across prior volume

Prelogović & AM 2024

(see also, e.g. Watkinson+2017; Majumdan+2020; Chen+2019; Giri&Mellema2021; Kamran+2023...)

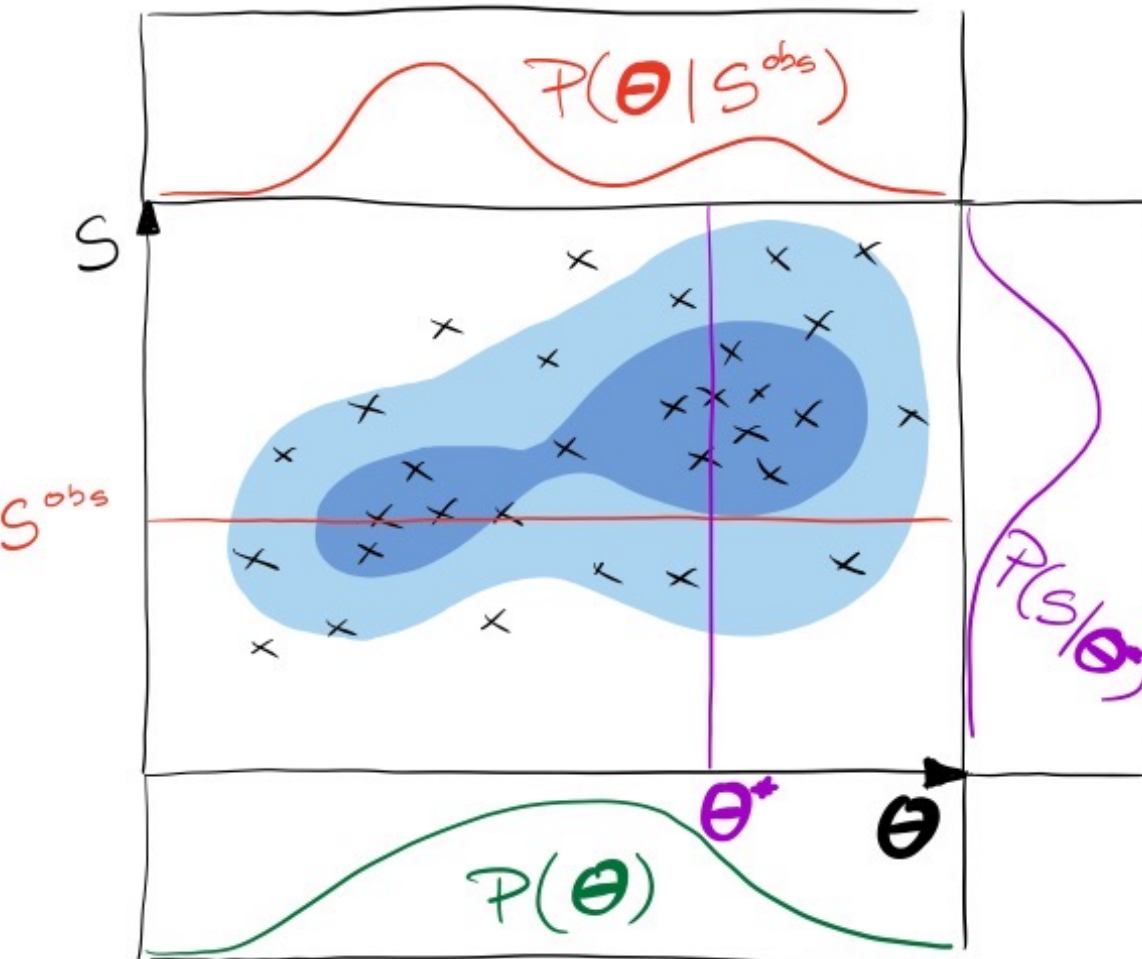
Where we should be >2030-2040

High S/N map with the SKA

- *optimal compression of **non-Gaussian** signal (e.g. bispectrum, Minkowski functionals, wavelets, data-driven compression...)*
- *do we actually know the likelihood analytically? —> **Simulation Based Inference (SBI)***

Simulation Based Inference (SBI)

Inference using SBI: if including all main sources of stochasticity, each forward model is a sample from the joint distribution of model & data. The **likelihood** can just be fit with NDEs.

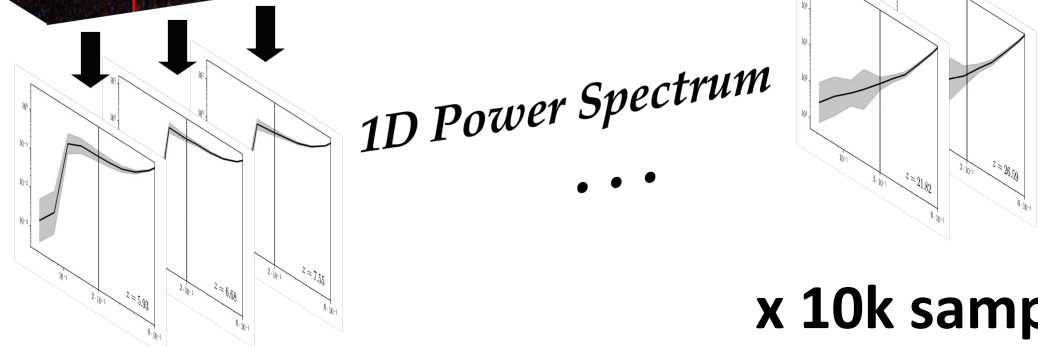
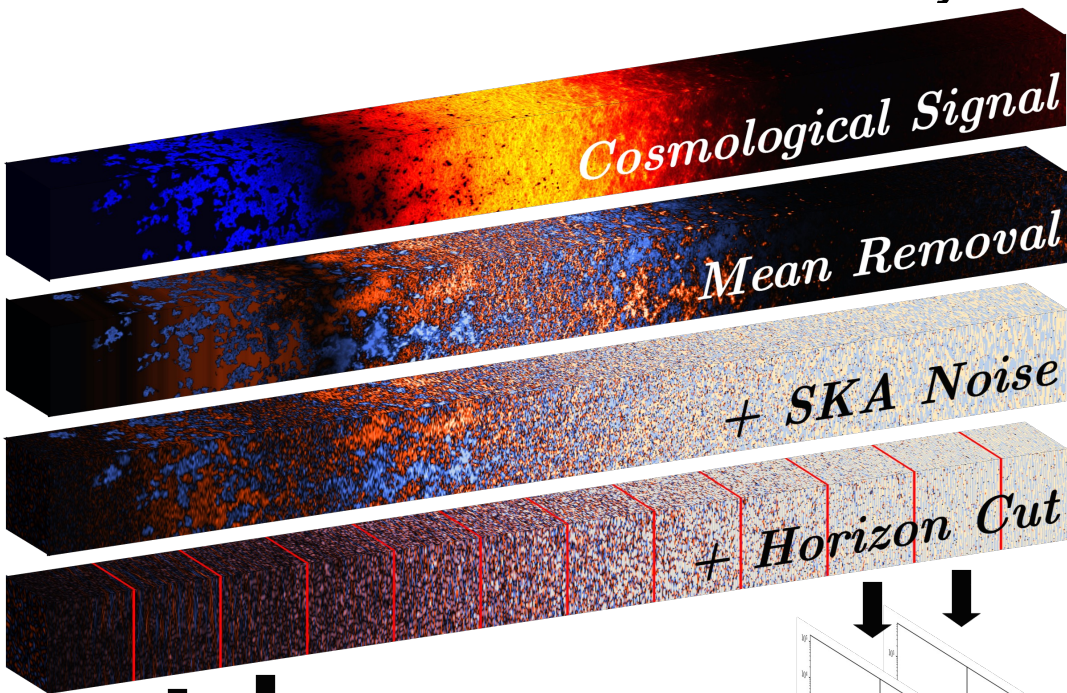


No need for an analytic likelihood!!!

difficult to write down for non-Gaussian and correlated observations

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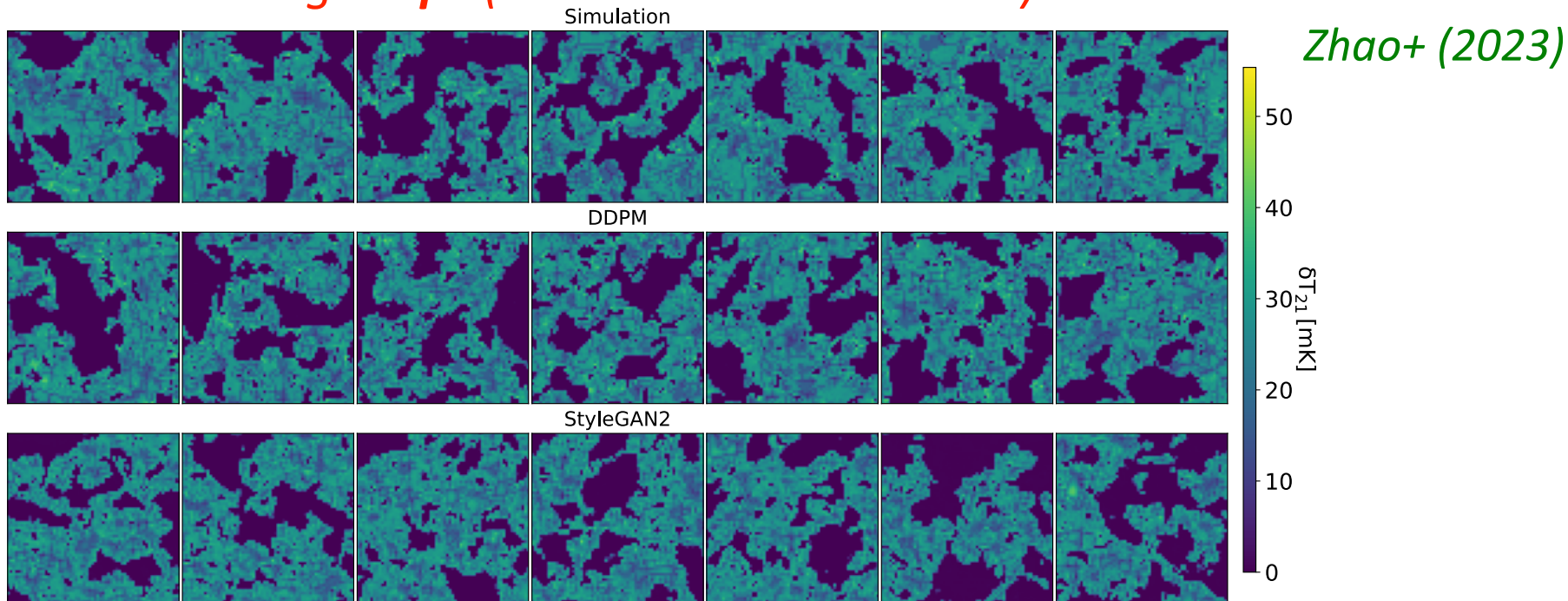
Prelogović & AM (2023)

(see also Zhao+2022, Saxena+2023)

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- ***emulating maps (do we trust emulators?)***

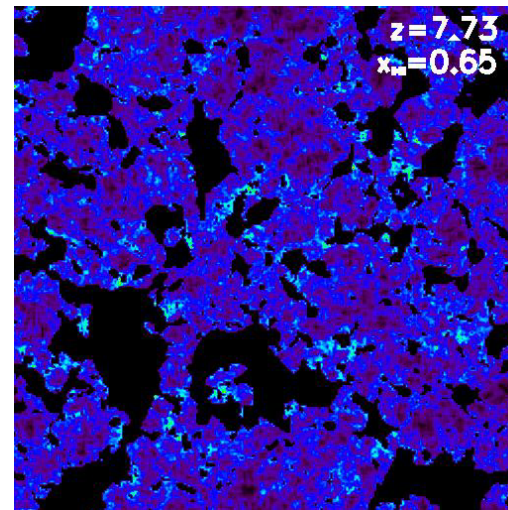
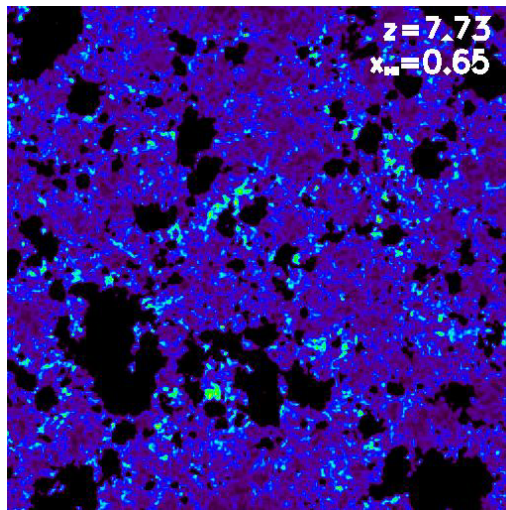


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High S/N map with the SKA

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- *do we actually know the likelihood analytically? —> **Simulation Based Inference (SBI)***
- *emulating **maps** (do we trust emulators?)*
- *how well do we trust our **simulators** (analytic, semi-numeric, moment-based RT, ray tracing, hydro...)??*

AM+ (2011)



Conclusions

- The cosmic 21cm signal will allow us to learn the **average UV and Xray properties of the unseen first galaxies.**
- SKA will also open a new window on **physical cosmology**, e.g.
 - exotic heating processes, e.g. DM annihilations and decay
 - standard ruler at $z=10-15$ from velocity-induced feedback on galaxies
- **Upper limits** on the 21-cm power spectrum by SKA precursor, HERA, imply some **heating of the IGM by $z>10$.**
- If heating is provided by high mass X-ray binary stars, they are likely **more luminous** than local ones, likely due to their **low-metallicities.**
- Future detections will need **cross-correlations** with signals of known origin in order to be believed.
- **High S/N maps** of half of our observable Universe should be enabled by the **SKA** over the next couple of decades, ushering in a Big Data revolution