

The bispectrum of redshifted 21-cm fluctuations from the dark ages

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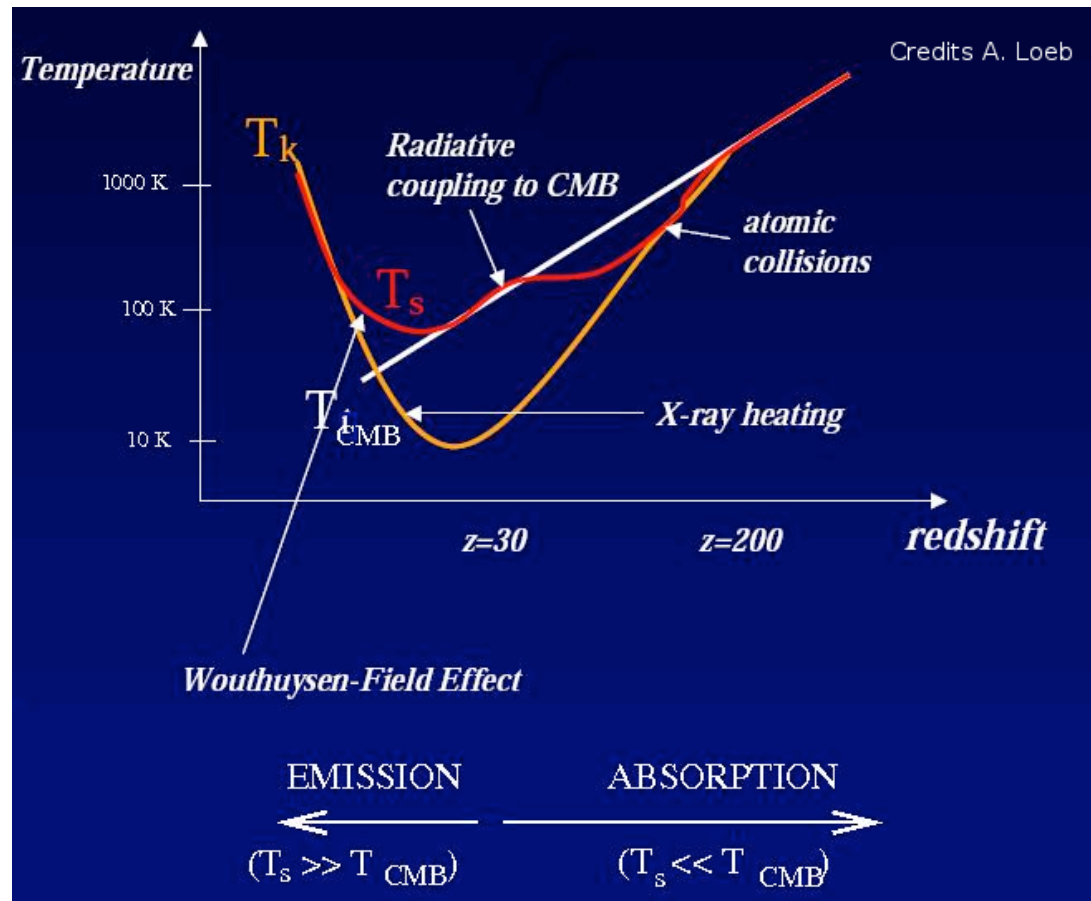
with C. Porciani (Zurich) and S. Matarrese (Padova)

(based on Pillepich et al. 2007, ApJ 663, 1, astro-ph/0611126)

Abbazia di Spineto, 14th June 2007

The 21 cm line in Cosmology

DETECTION OF THE REDSHIFTED 21cm LINE $\implies$ PRESENCE OF NEUTRAL HYDROGEN AT HIGH REDSHIFTS (AFTER HYDROGEN RECOMBINATION)

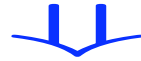


$$T_{21}(\vec{r}, \nu) \cong \frac{T_S - T_{CMB}}{(1+z)} \tau_{21} \quad \tau_{21} = \frac{3c^3 \hbar A_{10} n_{HI}}{16k_B \nu_{21}^2 T_S \left(\frac{\partial \nu_r}{\partial r} \right)}$$

(Brightness temperature) (Optical depth)

The largest data set in the sky

$$\lambda_{OBS} = 21\text{cm}(1 + z) \iff \text{distance}$$



slices of the universe at different redshifts z

Other and related positive aspects:

- CMB: $2D$ picture of the universe at z_{LS} ;
21 cm: ($2D \times z$ -dimension) information;
- CMB: very small scales limited by *Silk Damping*
21 cm: very small scales limited by the much smaller *Jeans Length*;
- for 21 cm IN ABSORPTION ($30 \lesssim z \lesssim 200$):
21 cm signal simply shaped by gravity, adiabatic expansion and well-known atomic physics;

$\Rightarrow$ STUDYING THE PRIMORDIAL FIELD:

- CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STATISTICAL PROPERTIES
- PARAMETERIZATION OF NON-GAUSSIANITY

Non-Gaussianity

NON-GAUSSIANITY AS KEY OBSERVABLE TO DISCRIMINATE AMONG COMPETING SCENARIOS FOR THE GENERATION OF COSMOLOGICAL PERTURBATIONS

A stochastic field $f(\vec{x})$ is said to be **Gaussian** if the real part and the imaginary parts of its Fourier modes $\tilde{f}(\vec{k})$ are mutually independent and Gaussian distributed with variance given by the power spectrum $P(k)$.

GAUSSIAN FIELD:
2-point correlation function

NON-GAUSSIAN FIELD:
higher-order correlation
functions.

$\langle f(\vec{x}_1) \cdot f(\vec{x}_2) \rangle \xleftrightarrow{F}$ power spectrum
(variance)

$\langle f(\vec{x}_1) \cdot f(\vec{x}_2) \cdot f(\vec{x}_3) \rangle \xleftrightarrow{F}$ Bispectrum
(skewness)

...



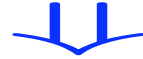
STATISTICAL TOOLS OF SEARCHING FOR NON-GAUSSIANITY ARE
THE 3 AND 4-POINT CORRELATION FUNCTIONS IN HARMONIC OR
FOURIER SPACE.

Non-Gaussianity

Theoretical prediction from Inflationary models and incidental
spurious sources

+

measurements



constraints for weak non-Gaussianity in the data

Phenomenological parameterization of the level of non-Gaussianity:

$$\Phi = \Phi_L + f_{NL} \cdot (\Phi_L)^2$$

CURRENT LIMITS FROM THE CMB DATA:

Experiments	f_{NL} from bispectrum
COBE	$ f_{NL} < 1500(68\%)$
MAXIMA	$ f_{NL} < 950(68\%)$
WMAP (1^{st} year)	$-58 < f_{NL} < 134(95\%)$
WMAP (3^{rd} year)	$-54 < f_{NL} < 114(95\%)$

21cm anisotropies and non-Gaussianity

Fluctuations in the 21-cm brightness temperatures trace irregularities in the gas-density distribution:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T_{21}(\mathbf{r}, z) &= T_{21}(\mathbf{r}, z) - T_{21}^{(0)}(z) = \\ &= f_1(z) \left(\delta^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}, z) + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{r}, z) \right) + f_2(z) \delta^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}, z)^2 + \\ &+ f_3(z) \int d^3 \mathbf{x}_1 \int d^3 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathcal{G}_2(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, z) \delta^{(1)}(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{x}_1, z) \delta^{(1)}(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{x}_2, z)\end{aligned}$$



THE 21 CM BACKGROUND PROVIDES A POTENTIAL TEST-BED FOR PRIMORDIAL NON-GAUSSIANITY!

$$\begin{aligned}\text{observed non-Gaussianity} \\ &= \\ \text{primordial} + \text{by gravity} + \text{astrophysical} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

At different redshifts, different ratios among the contributions:

AT HIGH REDSHIFT ($30 \lesssim z \lesssim 200$), NO ASTROPHYSICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND NON-GAUSSIANITY GENERATED BY GRAVITY STILL NEGLIGIBLE WITH RESPECT TO THE COSMOLOGICAL ONE.

Angular Bispectra at $z=50$

$$B_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}^{21} = B_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}^L + f_{\text{NL}} B_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}^{\text{NL}}$$

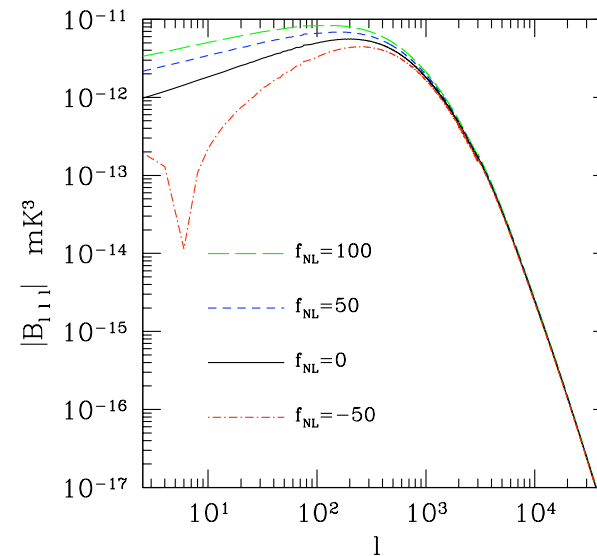
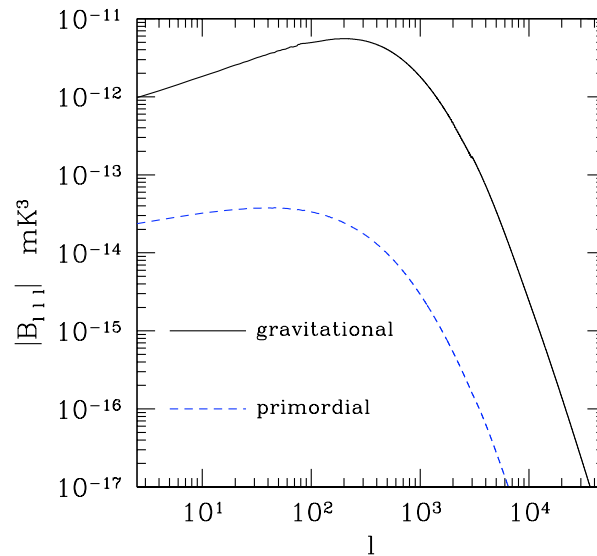
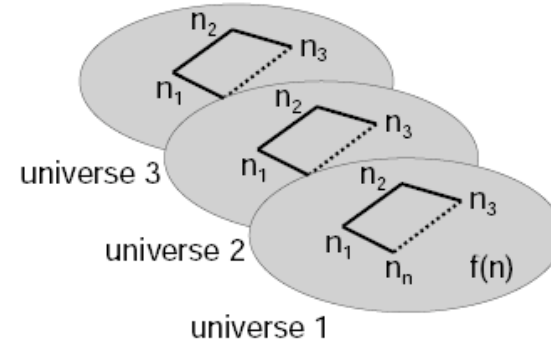
2D STATISTICS:

- angular power spectrum:

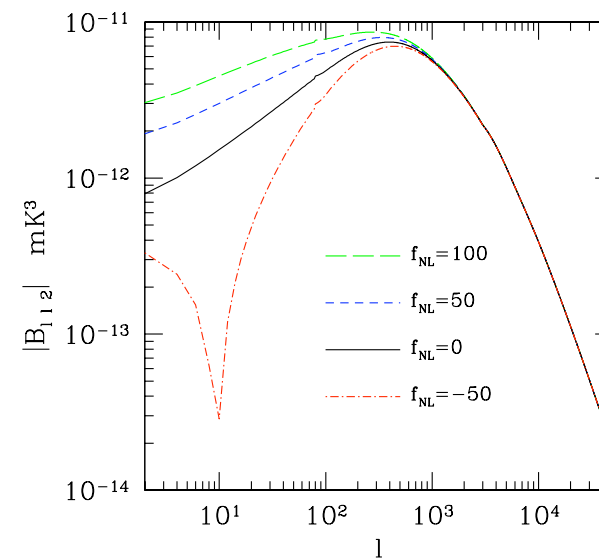
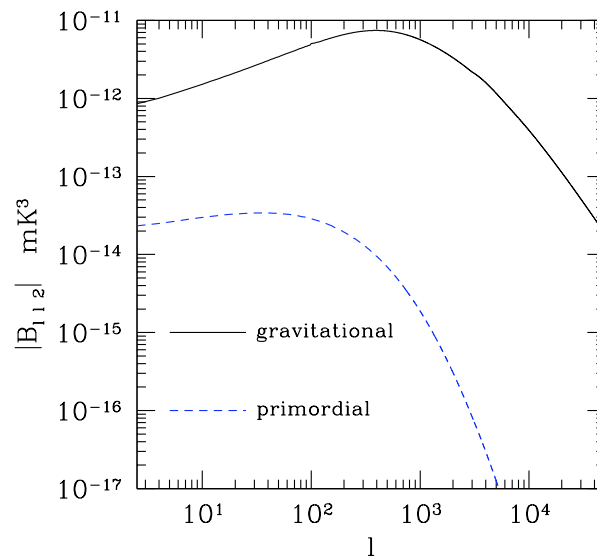
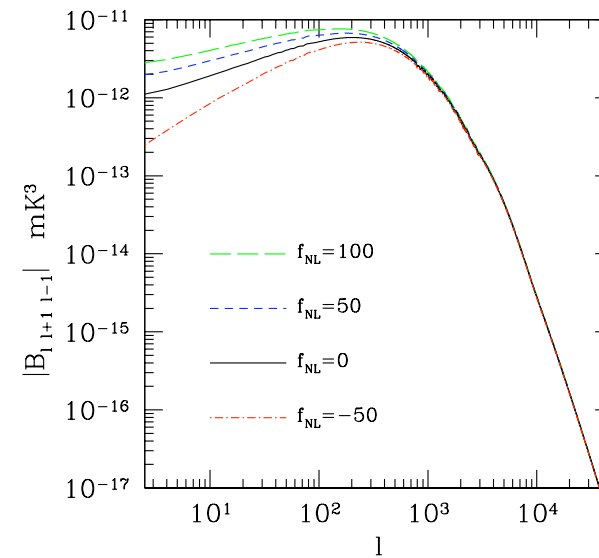
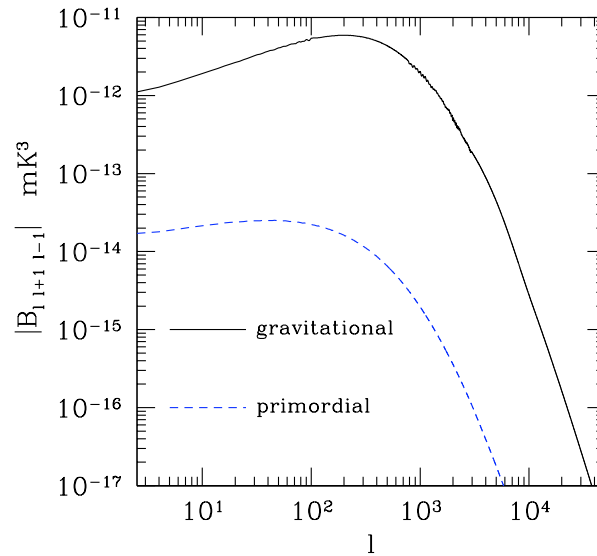
$$\langle a_{\ell m} a_{\ell m} \rangle = C_\ell$$

- angular bispectrum:

$$\langle a_{\ell_1 m_1} a_{\ell_2 m_2} a_{\ell_3 m_3} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} B_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}$$



Angular Bispectra at $z=50$

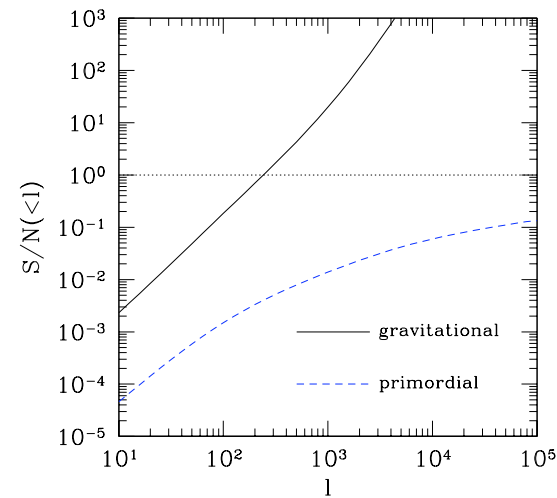
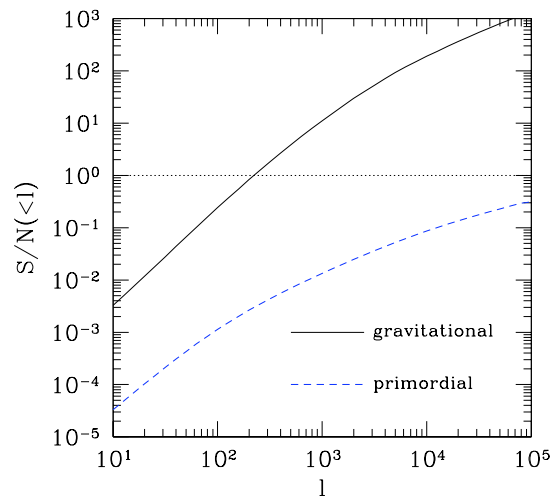


Signal to Noise

Is the expected signal detectable by future radio experiments?

Assumptions:

- ideal, full-sky experiment
- measurements just limited by cosmic variance
- perfect subtraction of foregrounds



- Experiment with arcmin-scale resolution $\Rightarrow$ gravitational non-gaussianity with $(S/N) \sim 100$
- Experiment with arcmin-scale resolution $\Rightarrow$ primordial non-gaussianity with $(S/N) \sim 0.1 f_{\text{NL}}$

Conclusions

- Primordial non-Gaussianity imprints a strong signature in the bispectrum of the 21 cm background.
- For the simple parameterization of non-Gaussianity in terms of a constant f_{NL} , this is particularly evident at low l .
- Future low-frequency experiments can easily test the gravitational instability scenario.
- Detecting the signature of primordial non-Gaussianity is more challenging: few arcsec resolution is needed for detecting non-Gaussianity with $f_{\text{NL}} \sim 1$.
- We are currently evaluating the constraining power of a full three-dimensional analysis.