



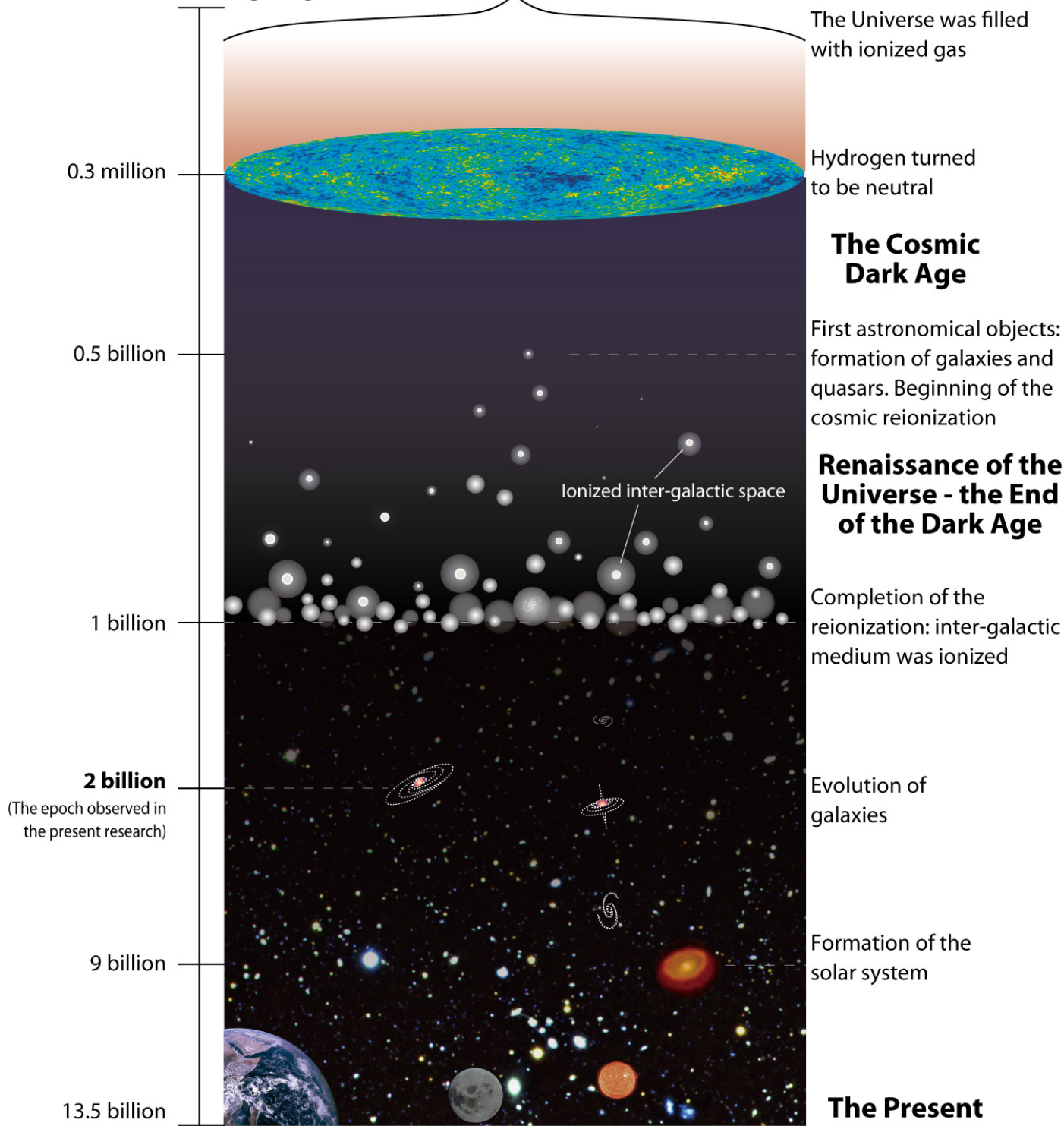
# 2D genus topology of 21cm differential brightness temperature during cosmic reionization

Kyungjin Ahn (Chosun), **SEH** (CNU/KAIST), Changbom Park, Juhan Kim (KIAS),  
Ilian T. Iliev (Sussex) and Garrelt Mellema (Stockholm)  
arXiv:1008.3914

Sungwook E. Hong  
KNAG meeting, 2011/09/23

# the Big Bang

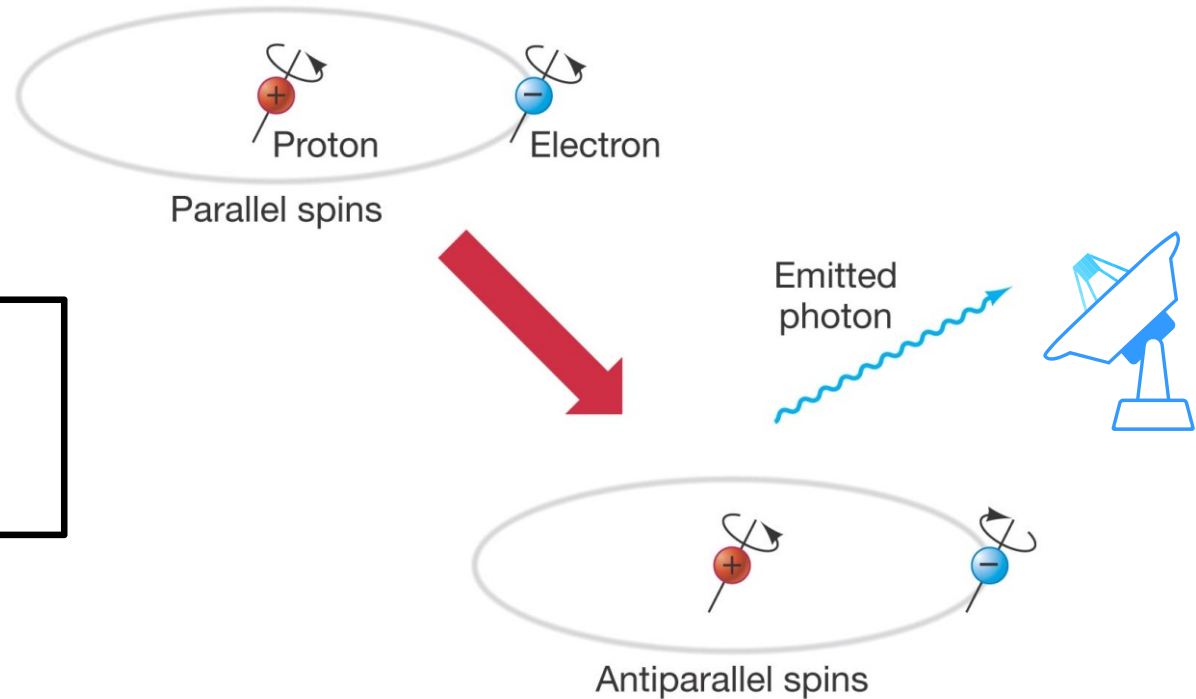
Years after the Big Bang



images credit: NASA / WMAP Science Team, Subaru Telescope/NAOJ

# Redshifted 21 cm signal

Most promising method for the direct detection of cosmic reionization!



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LOFAR



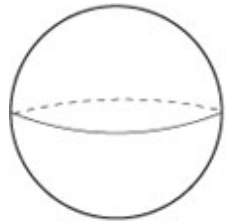
MWA



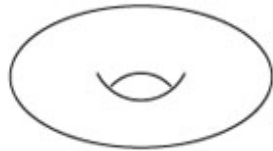
SKA



# 2D genus?



genus 0



genus 1



genus 2

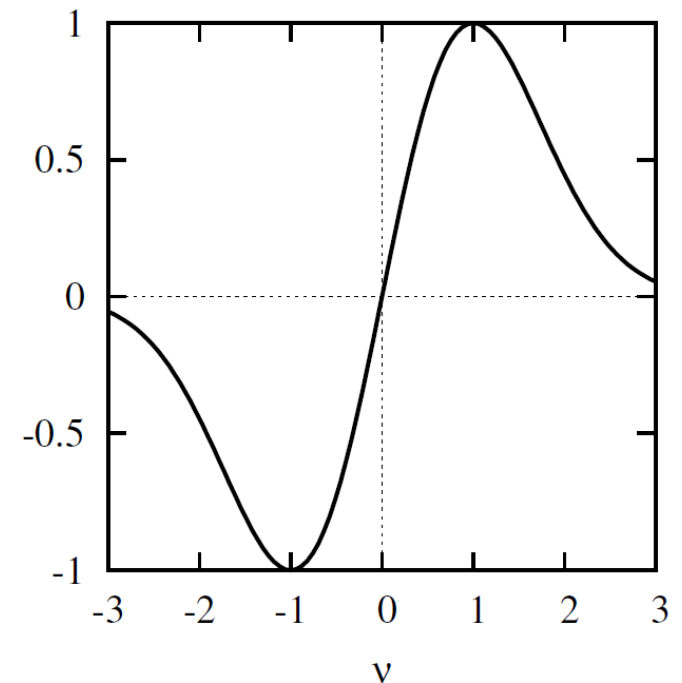
- $g_{2D}(T_{th}) = (\# \text{ of hot spots}) - (\# \text{ of cold spots})$

Melott et al. 1989; Gott et al. 1990; Colley & Gott 2003; Gott et al. 2007

- Gaussian random field

$$g_{2D} \propto \nu \exp(-$$

( $\nu$ : deviation from average)



# Simulations

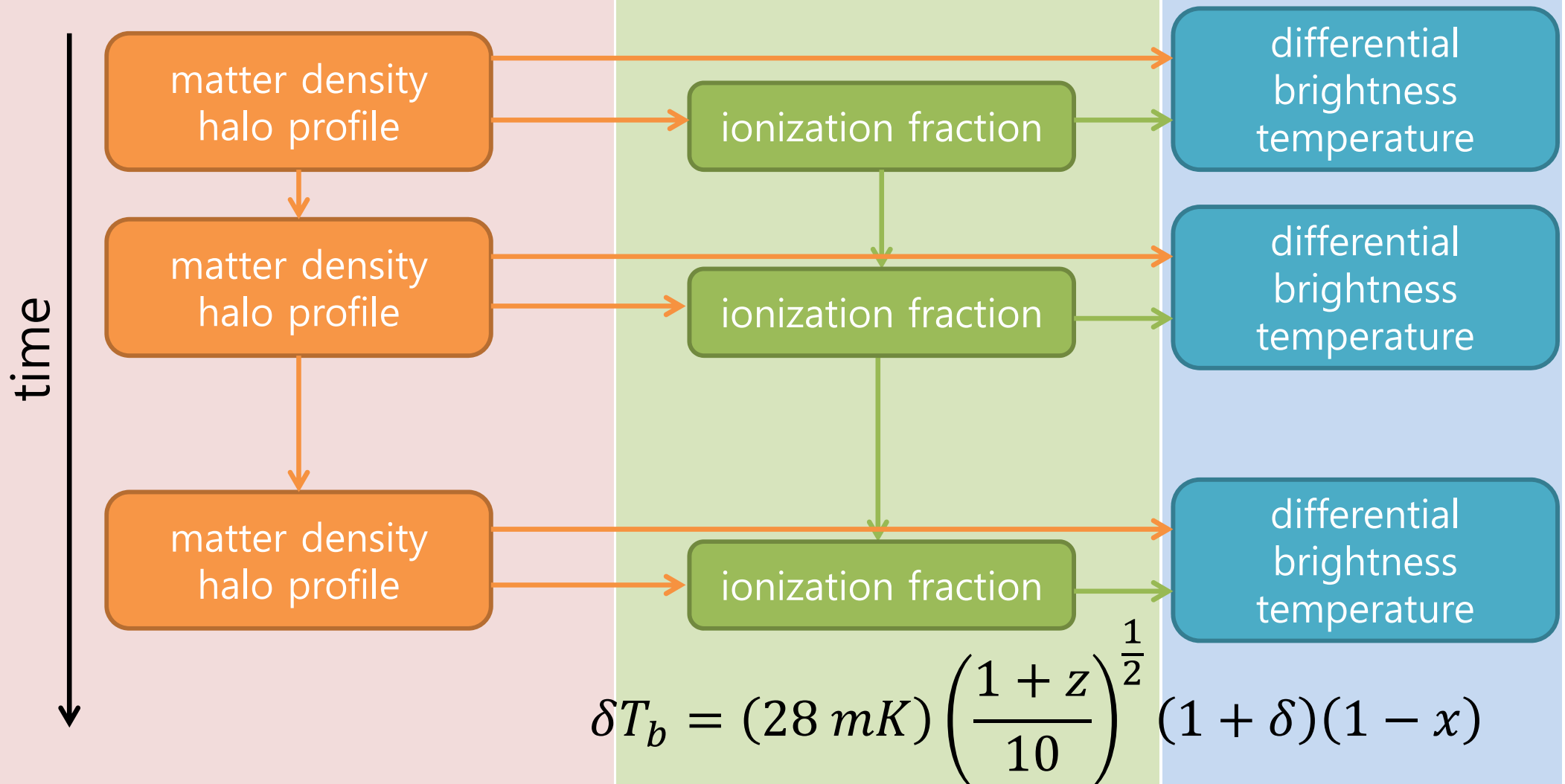
## N-body: GOTPM

Dubinski et al. 2004; Kim et al. 2009

## Reionization: C<sup>2</sup>Ray

Mellema et al. 2005

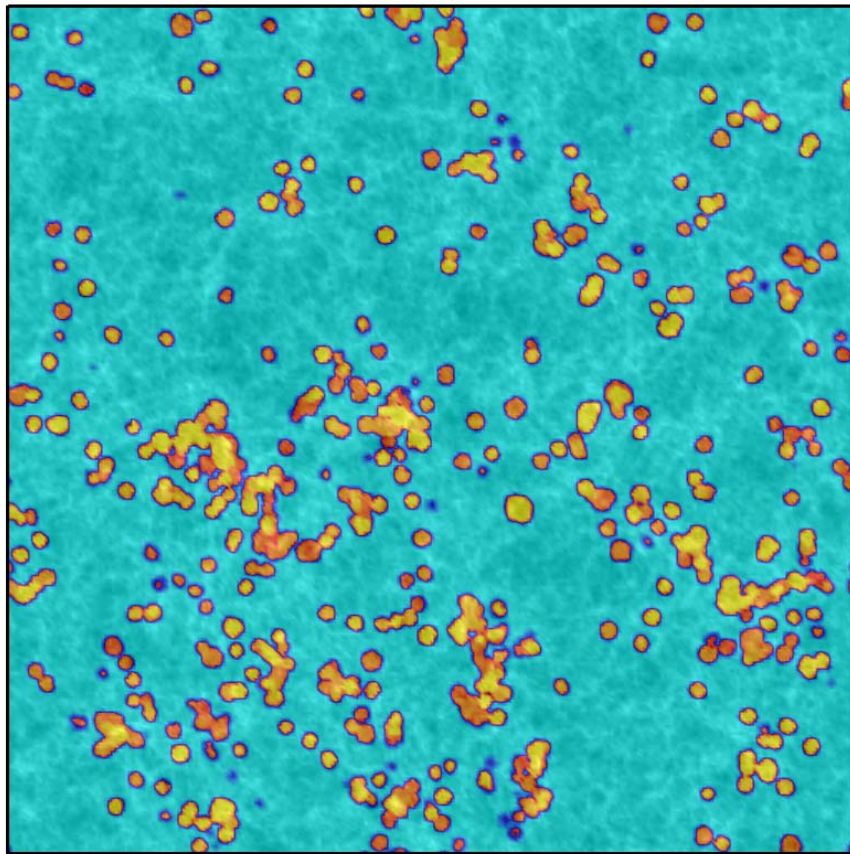
## 21-cm signal calculation



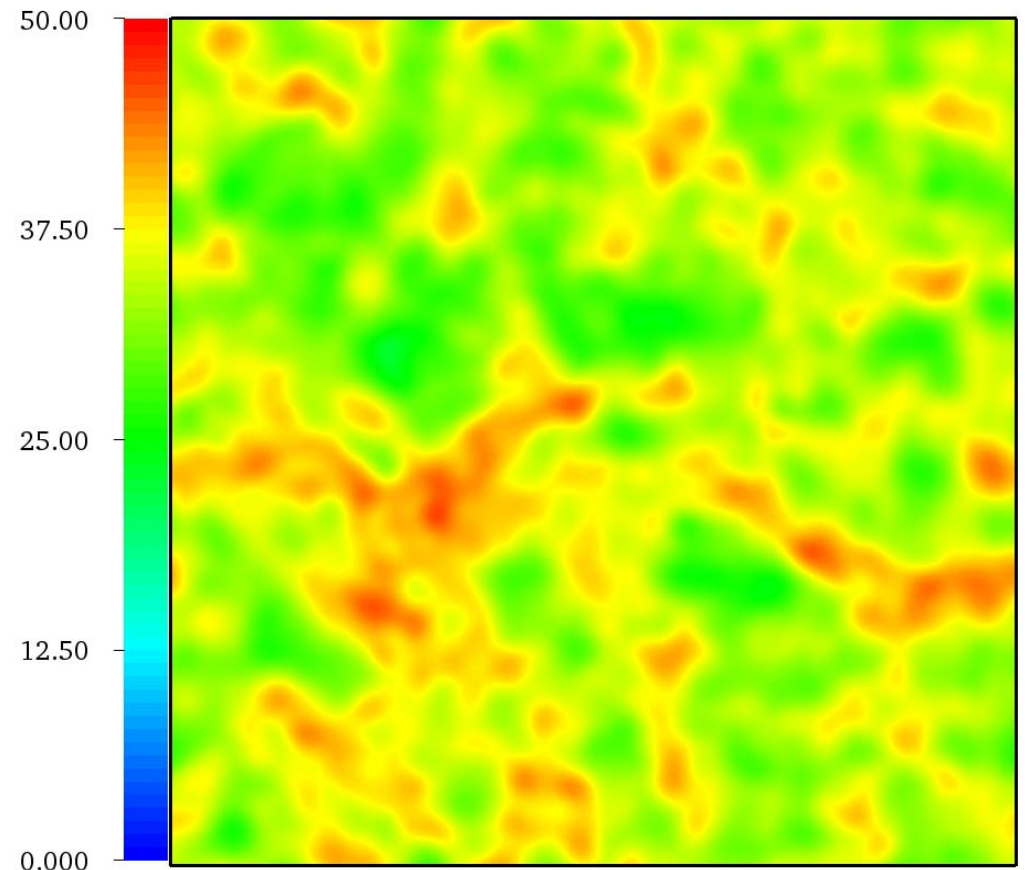
# Simulations

- N-body simulation
  - $\Lambda$ CDM model with WMAP 5yr parameters
  - $2048^3$  particles
  - 66 Mpc/h box ( $\sim 30'$  at  $z = 14$ )
- Reionization simulation
  - $256^3$  mesh
  - 4 source property models
    - 2 for high-mass halos only ( $M > 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ )
    - 2 for high-mass and low-mass halos ( $10^8 < M/M_{\text{sun}} < 10^9$ )

# Mock 21-cm sky map



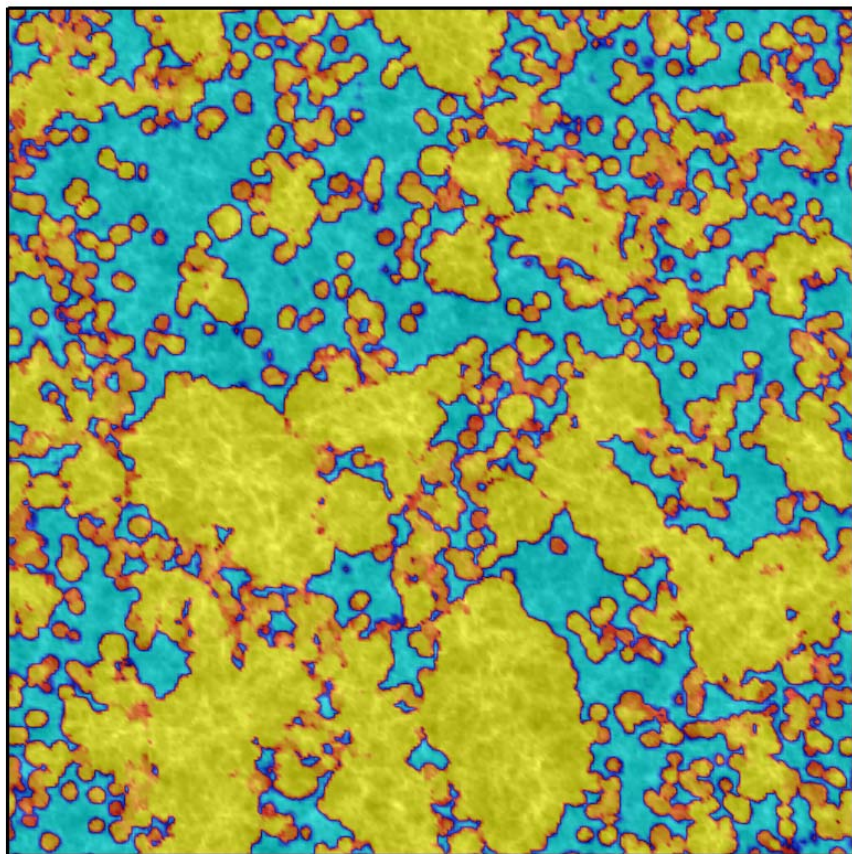
$z = 15.645$  ( $x_v = 0.04$ )



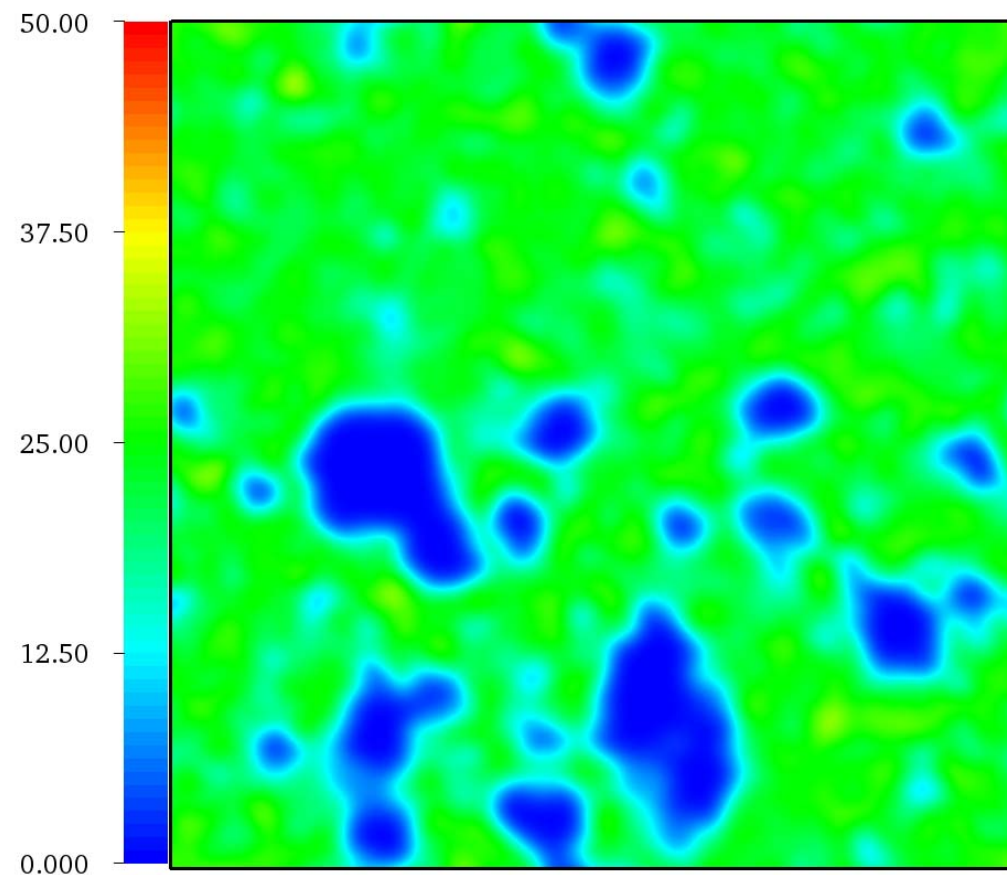
Max: 46.66  
Min: 22.63

$z = 15.645$  (1 arcmin, 0.2 MHz)

# Mock 21-cm sky map



$z = 12.184$  ( $x_v = 0.4$ )

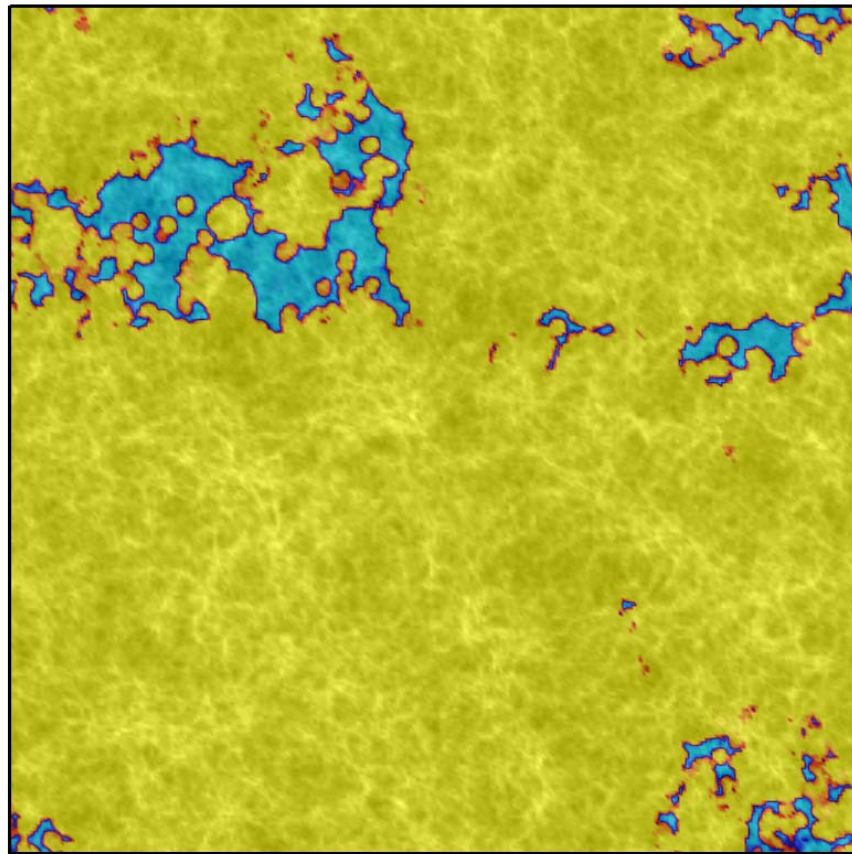


Max: 32.04  
Min: 0.001980

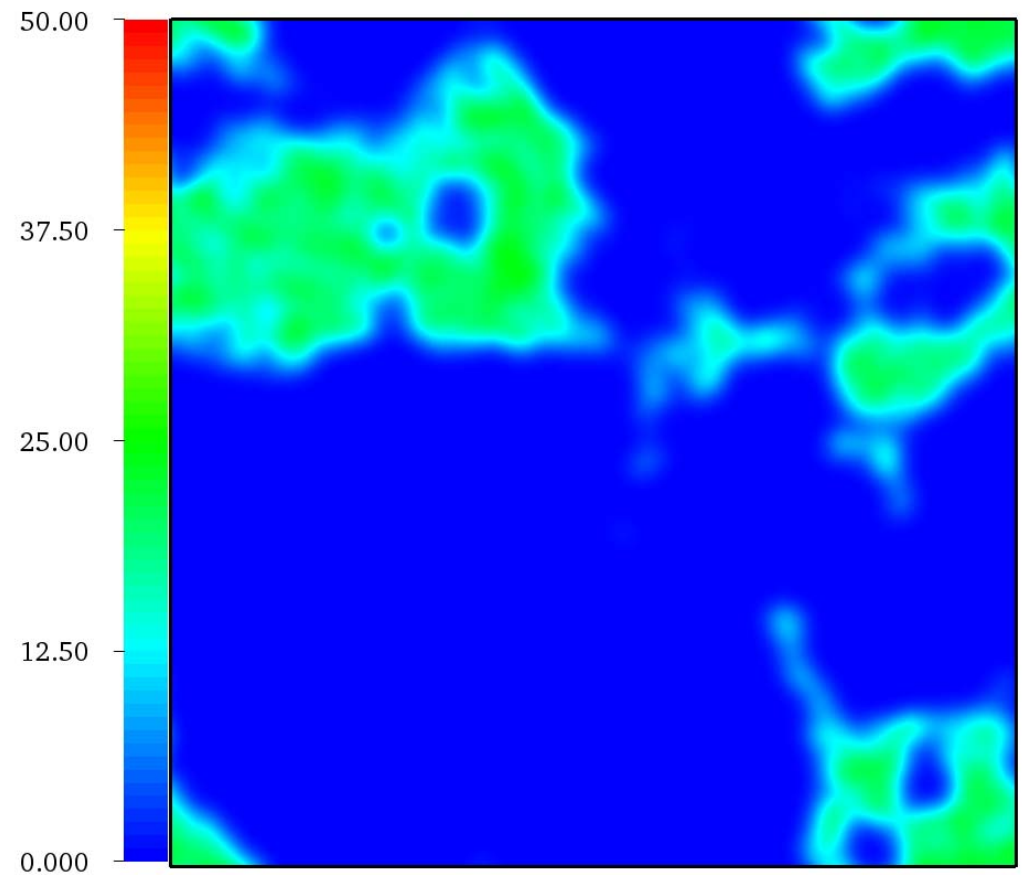
$z = 12.184$  (1 arcmin, 0.2 MHz)



# Mock 21-cm sky map



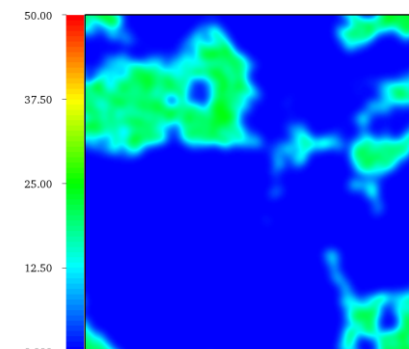
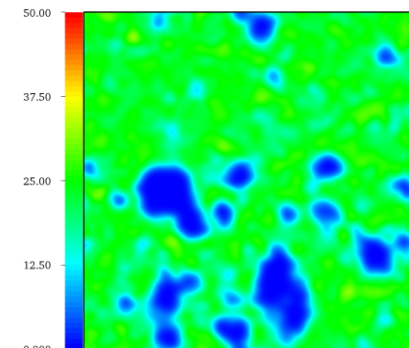
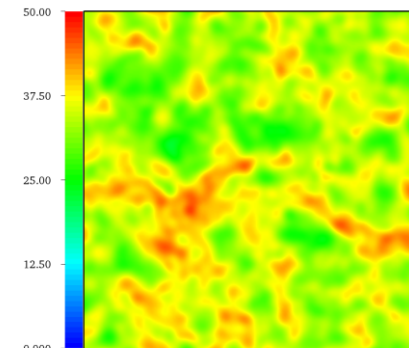
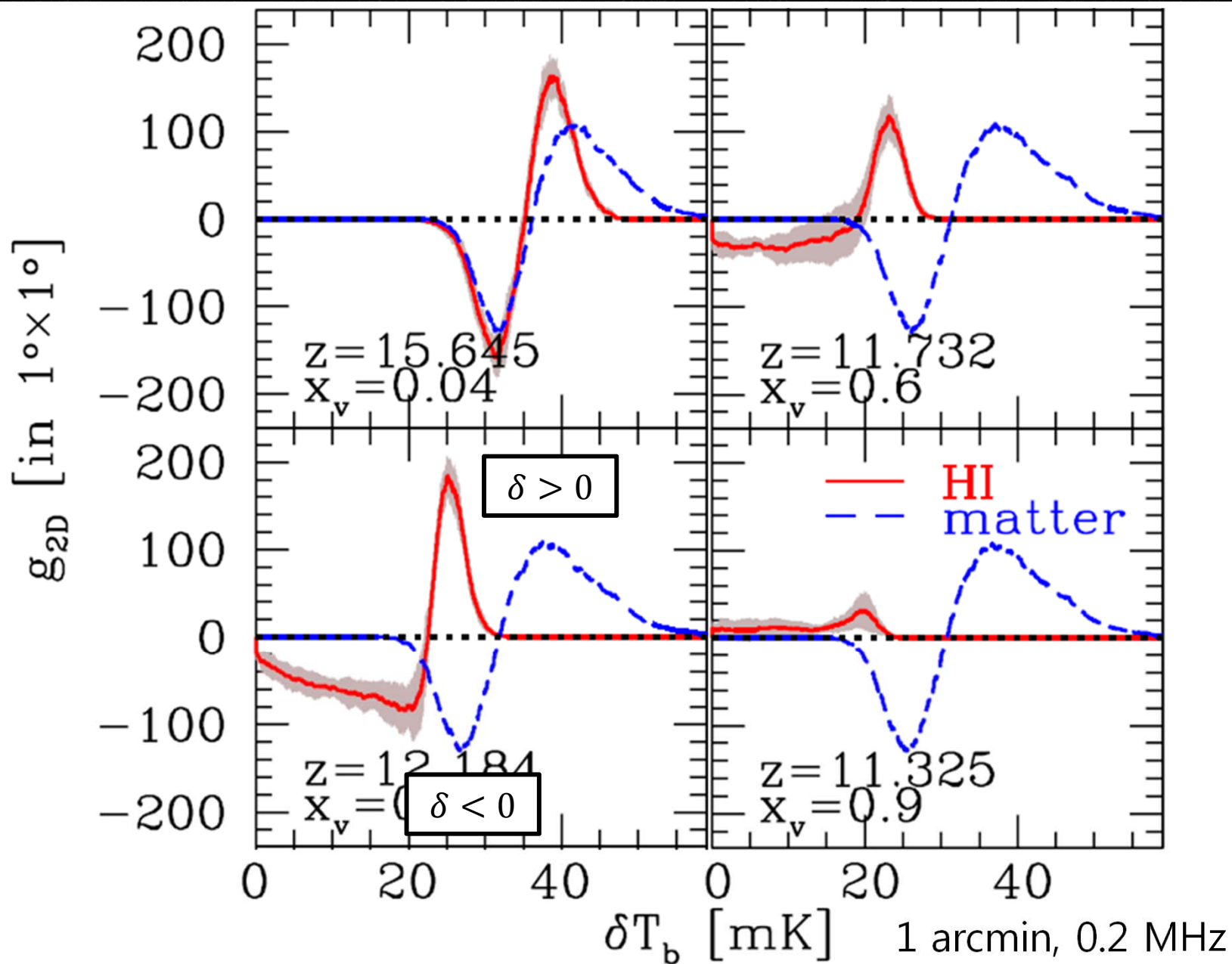
$z = 11.325$  ( $x_v = 0.9$ )



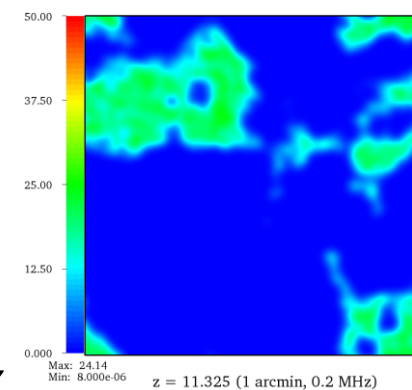
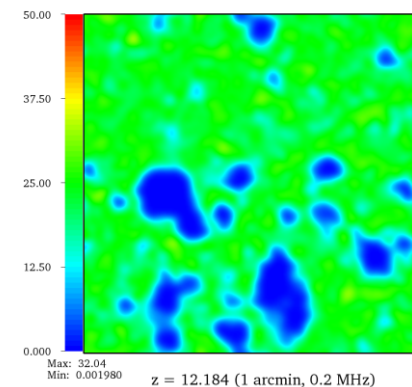
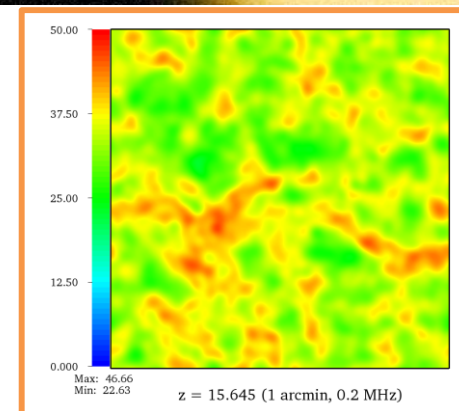
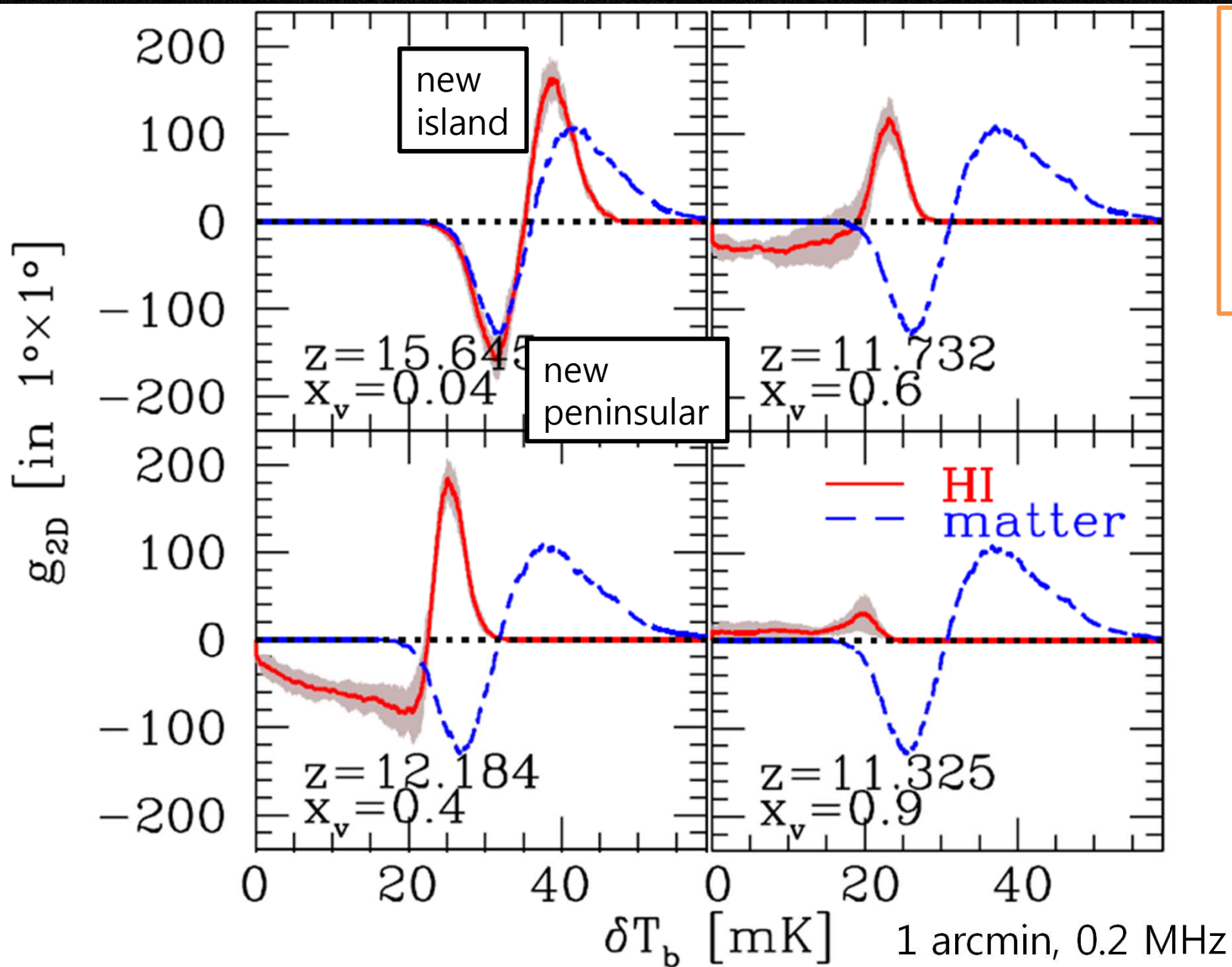
Max: 24.14  
Min: 8.000e-06

$z = 11.325$  (1 arcmin, 0.2 MHz)

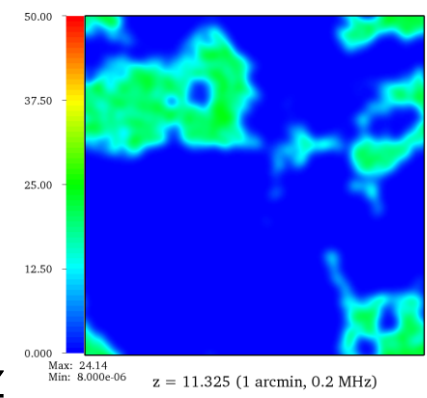
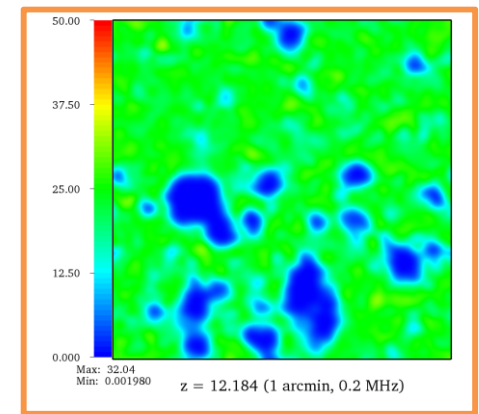
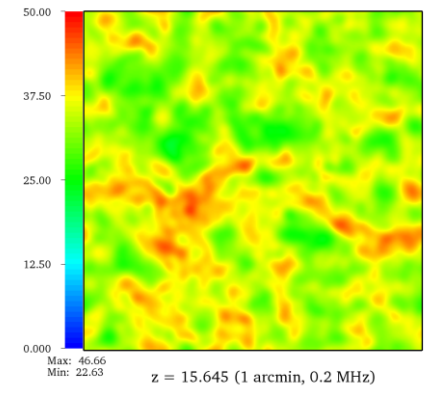
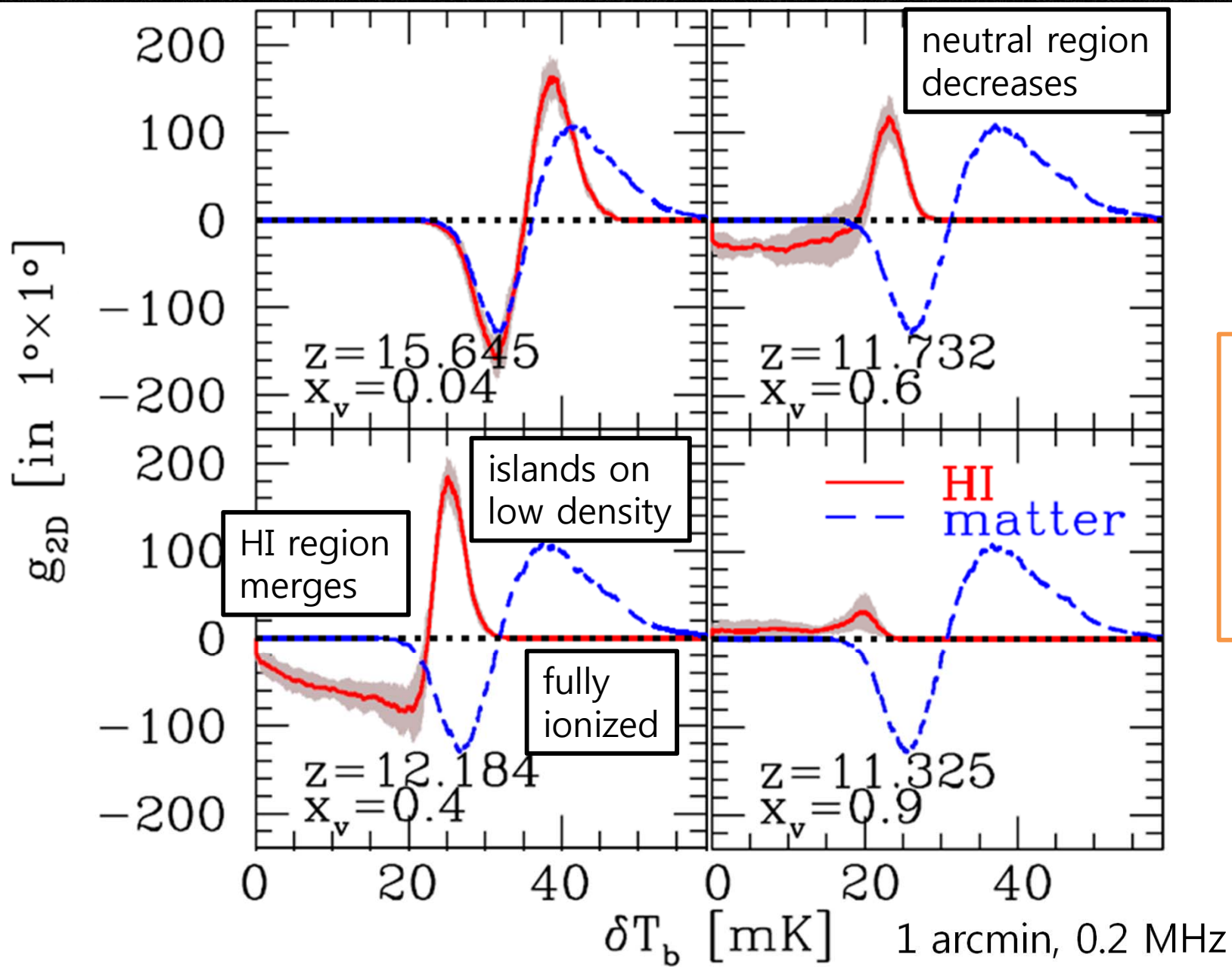
# 2D genus: evolution process



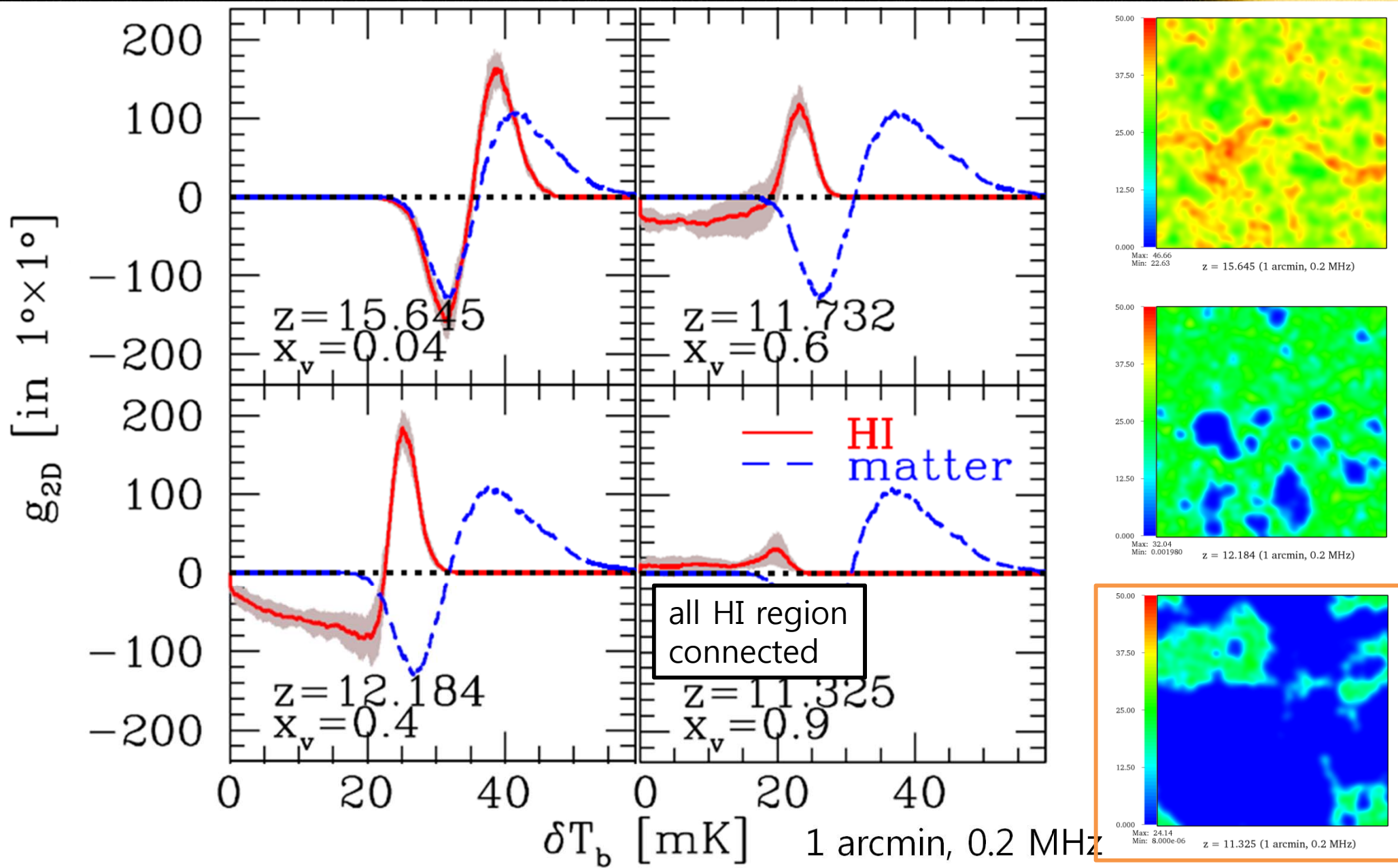
# 2D genus: evolution process



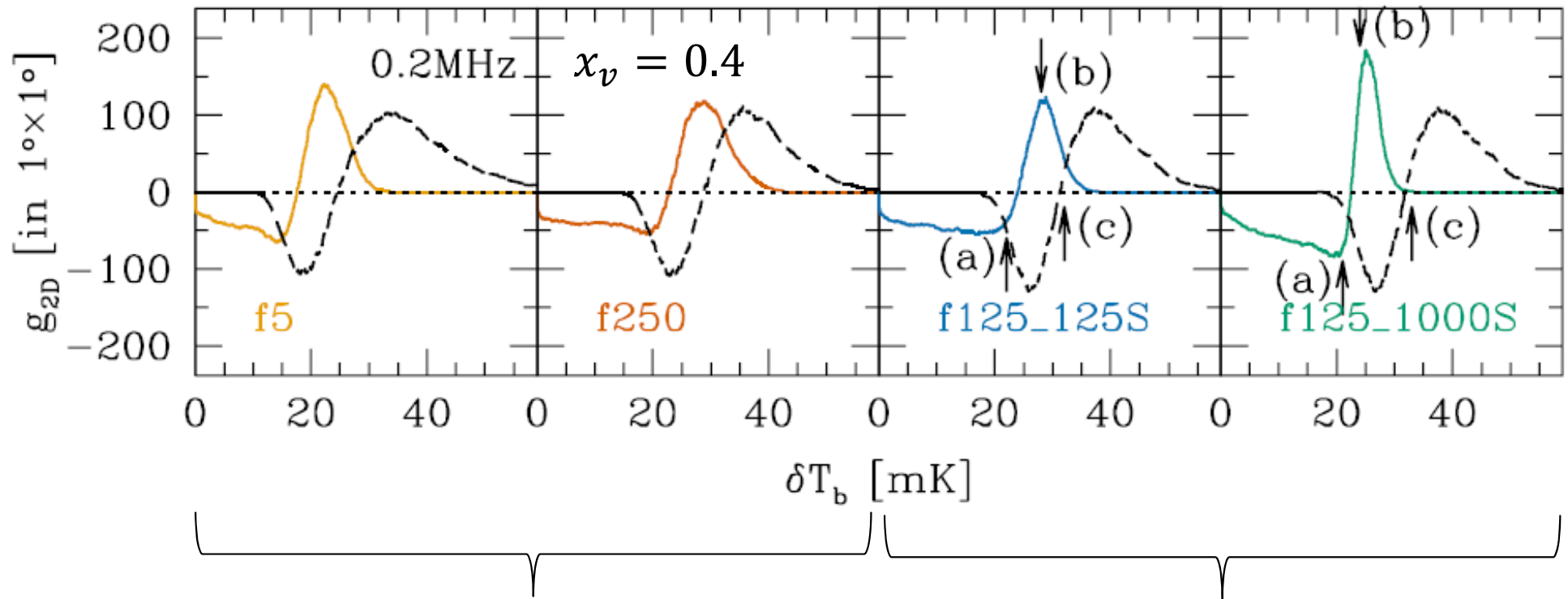
# 2D genus: evolution process



# 2D genus: evolution process



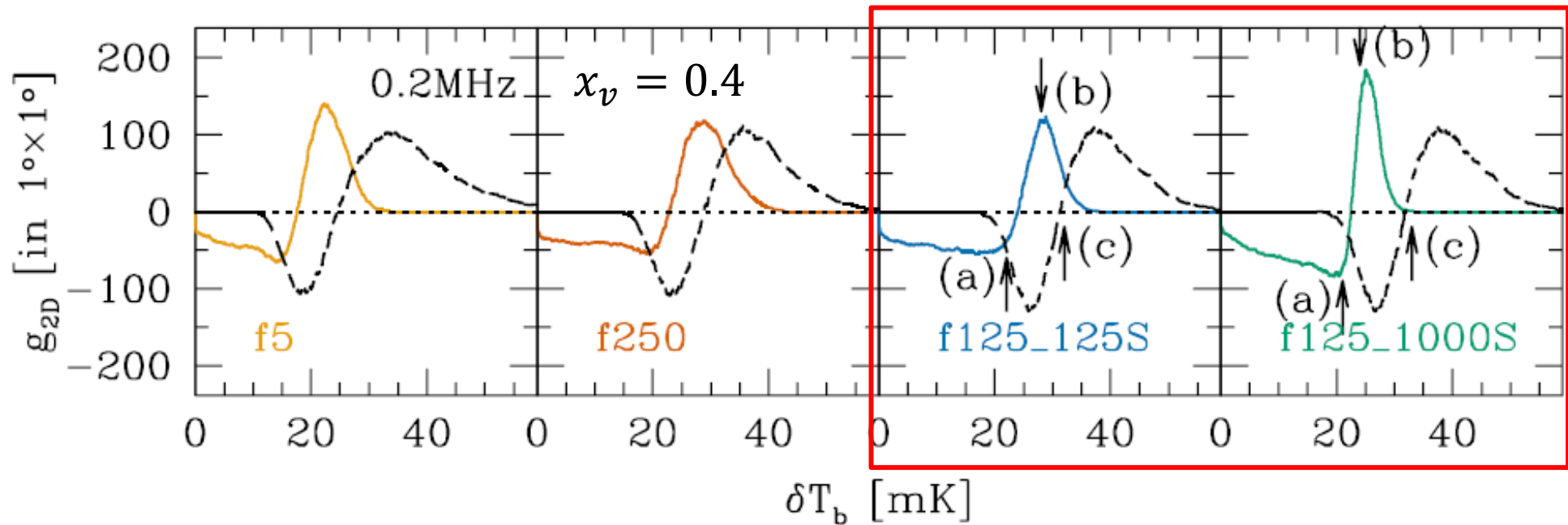
# Model dependency



High-mass source only

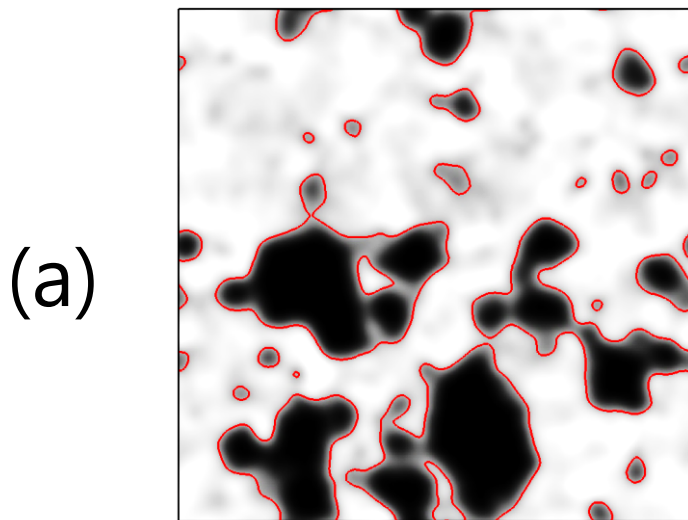
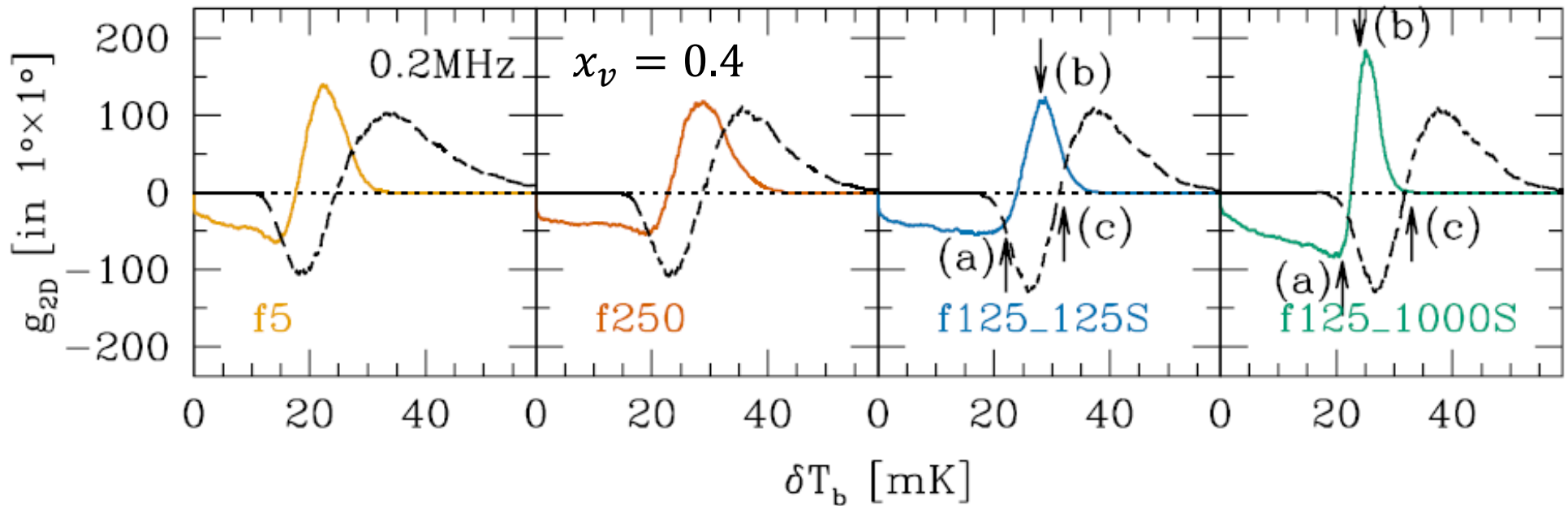
High-mass source +  
Low-mass source

# Model dependency

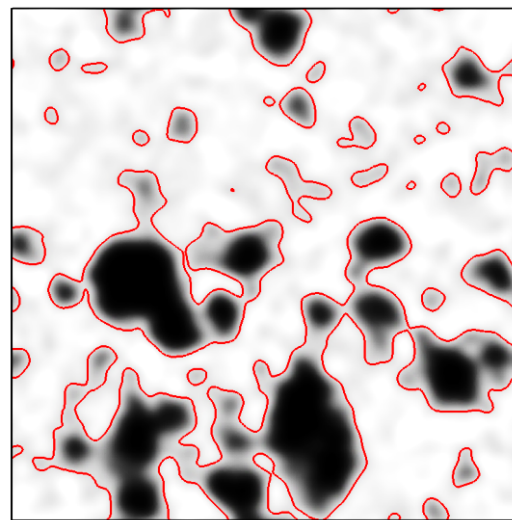


- High-mass ( $M \geq 10^9 M_\odot$ ) source emissivity: **same**
- Low-mass ( $10^8 \leq \frac{M}{M_\odot} \leq 10^9$ ) source emissivity:
  - $f125\_125S$ : low
  - $f125\_1000S$ : high

# Model dependency



f125\_125S



f125\_1000S

high low-mass efficiency



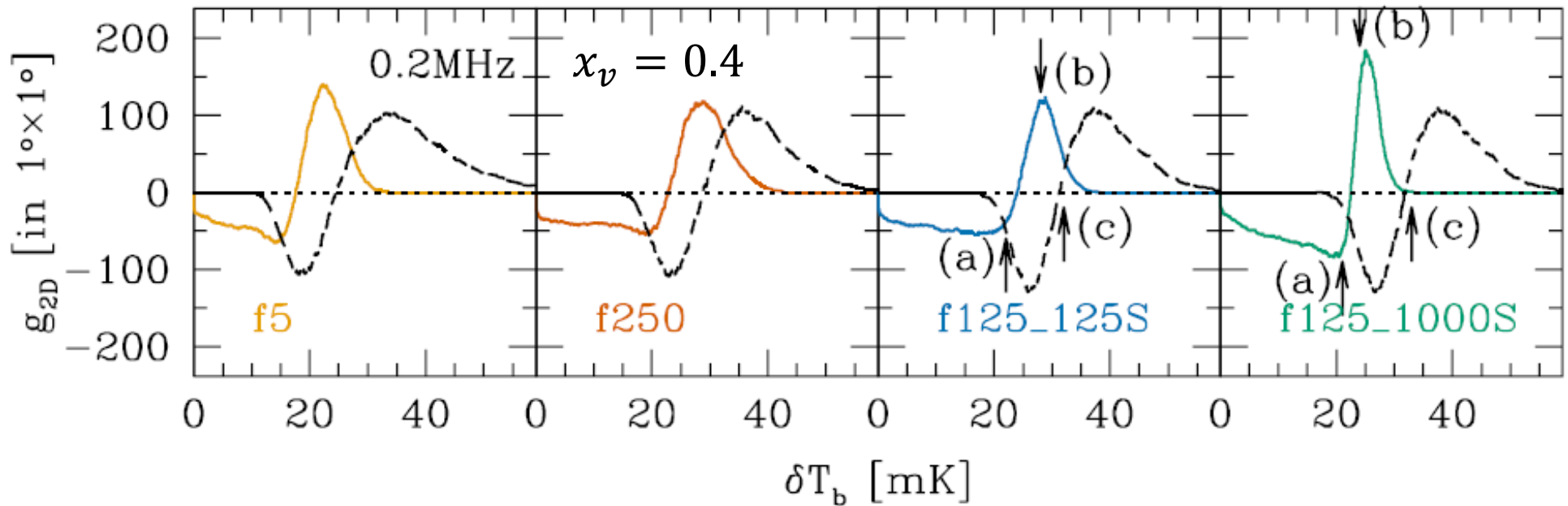
more detailed bubbles



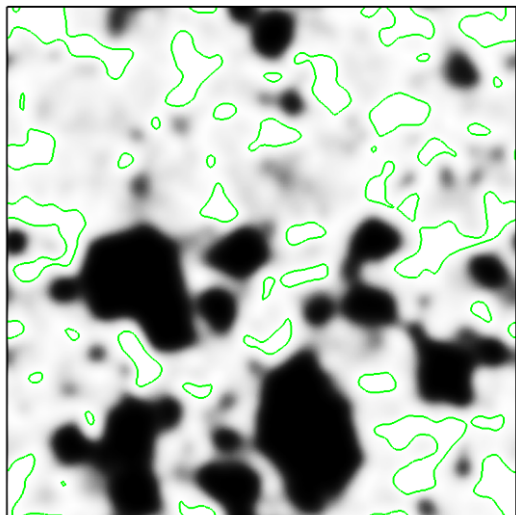
amplitude increases



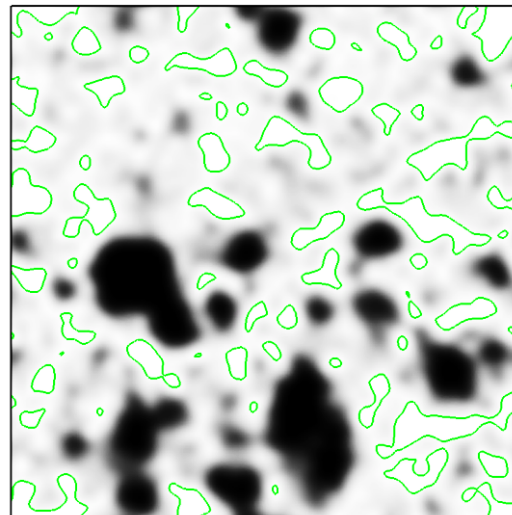
# Model dependency



(b)



f125\_125S



f125\_1000S

high low-mass efficiency

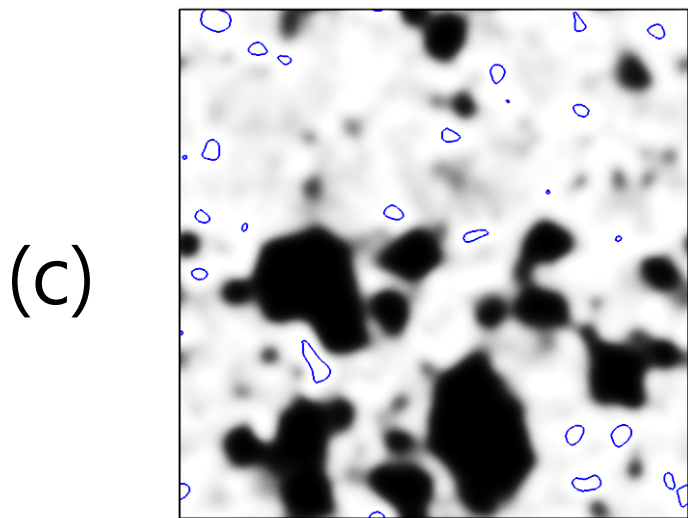
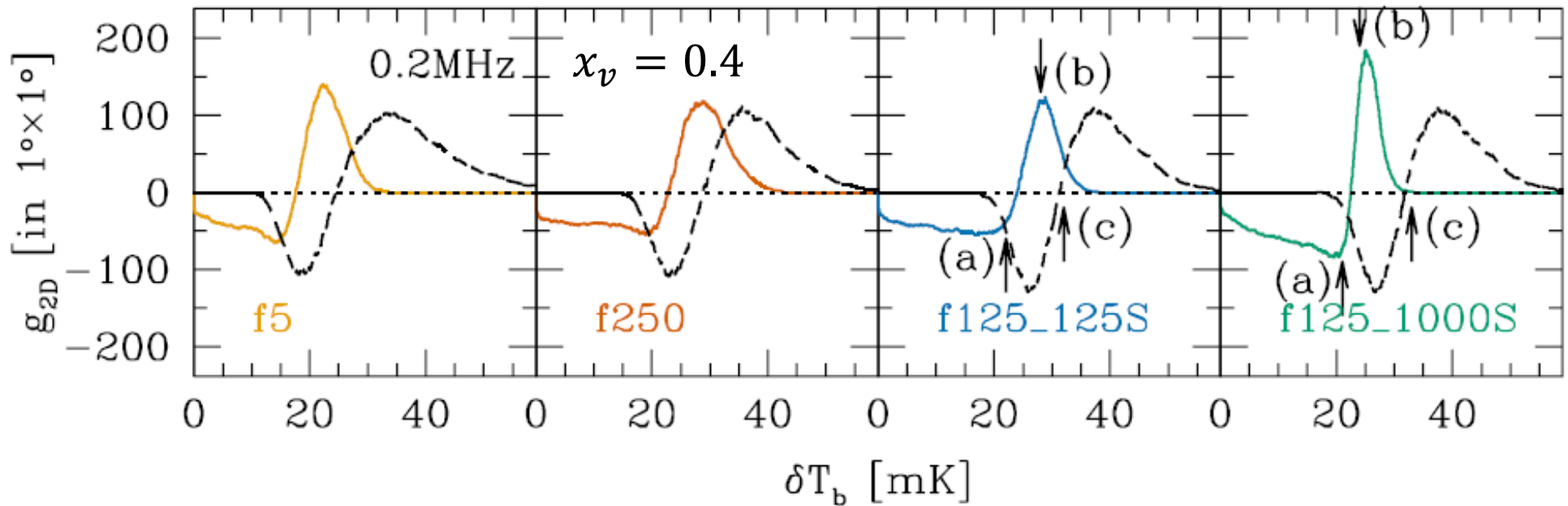


more detailed bubbles

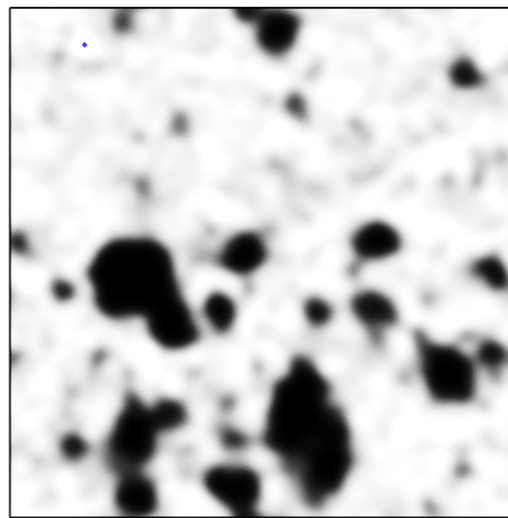


amplitude increases

# Model dependency



f125\_125S



f125\_1000S

high low-mass efficiency

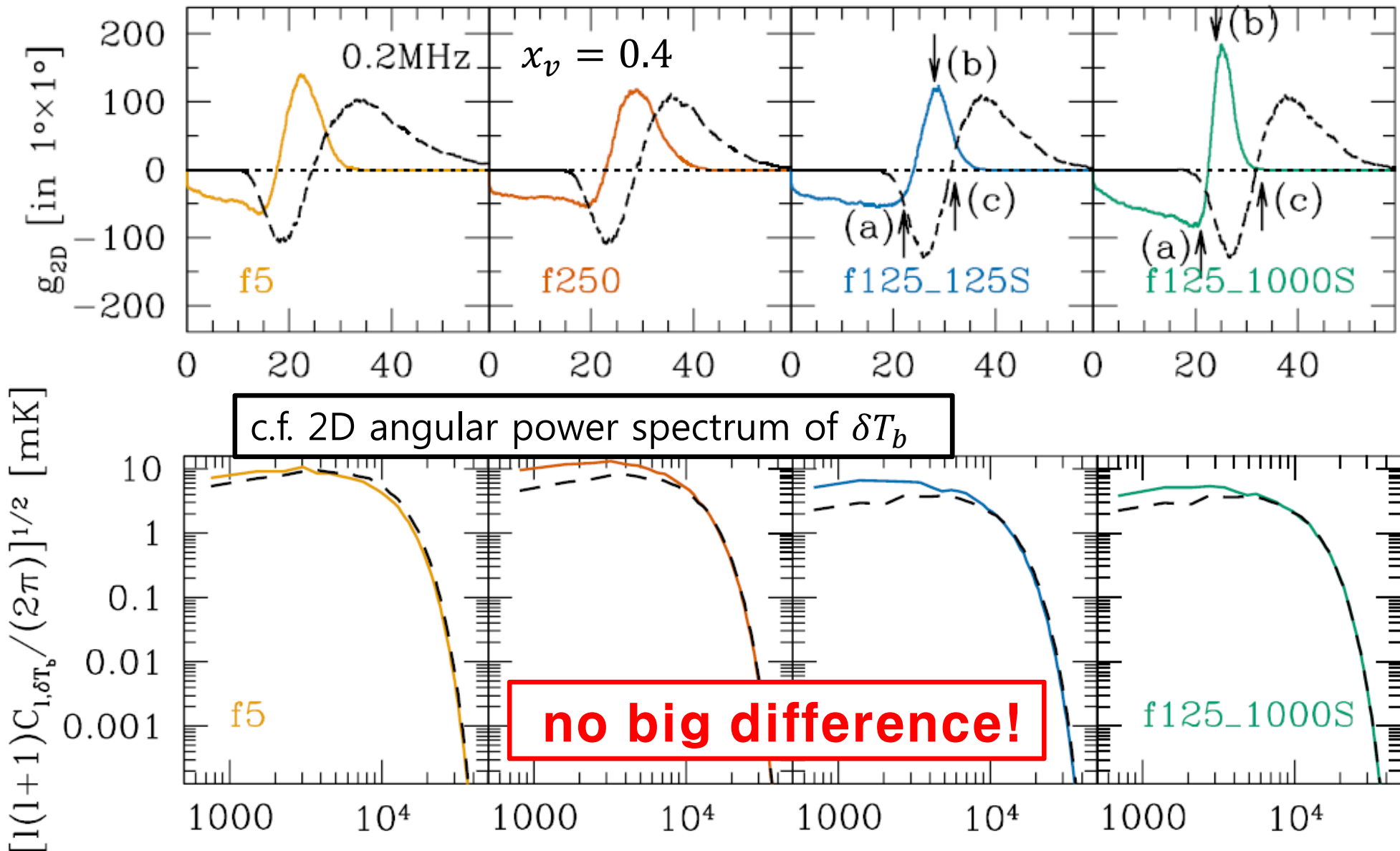


all overdense region  
ionized



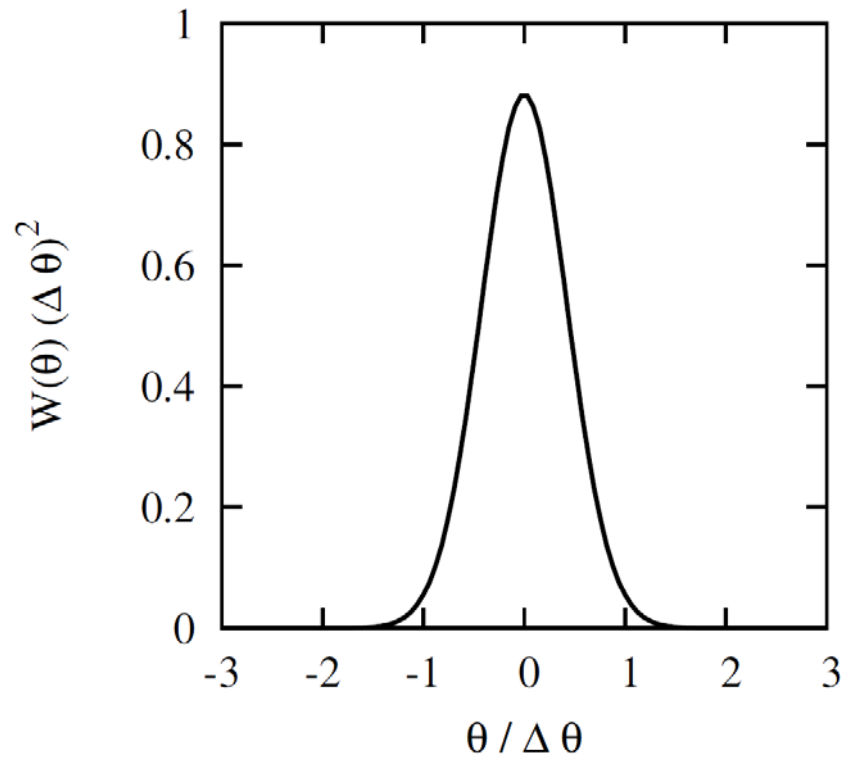
genus = 0

# Model dependency



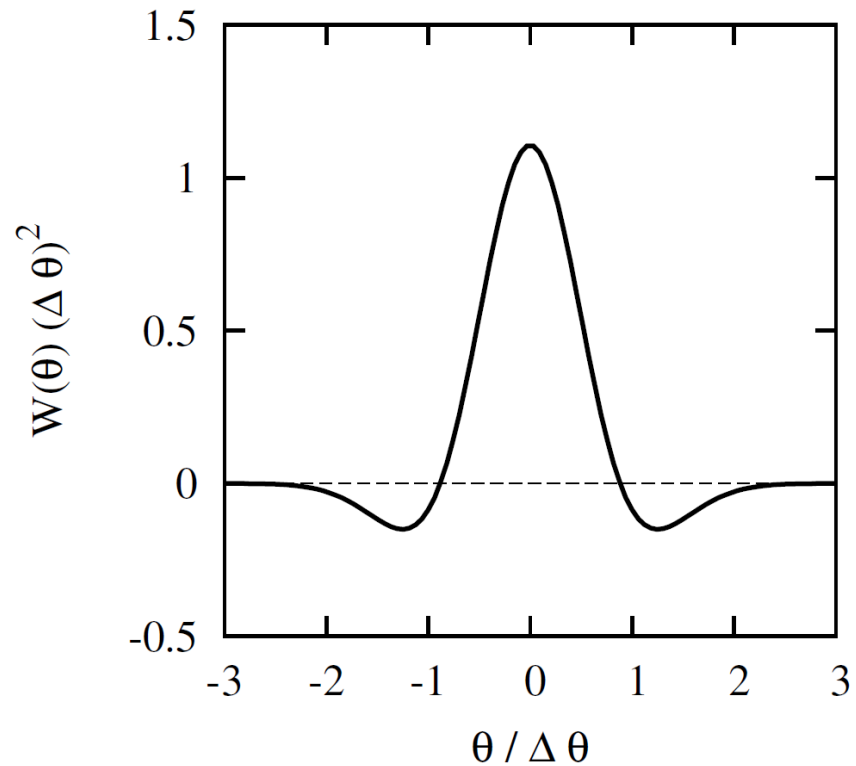
# Beam shape dependency

## Gaussian

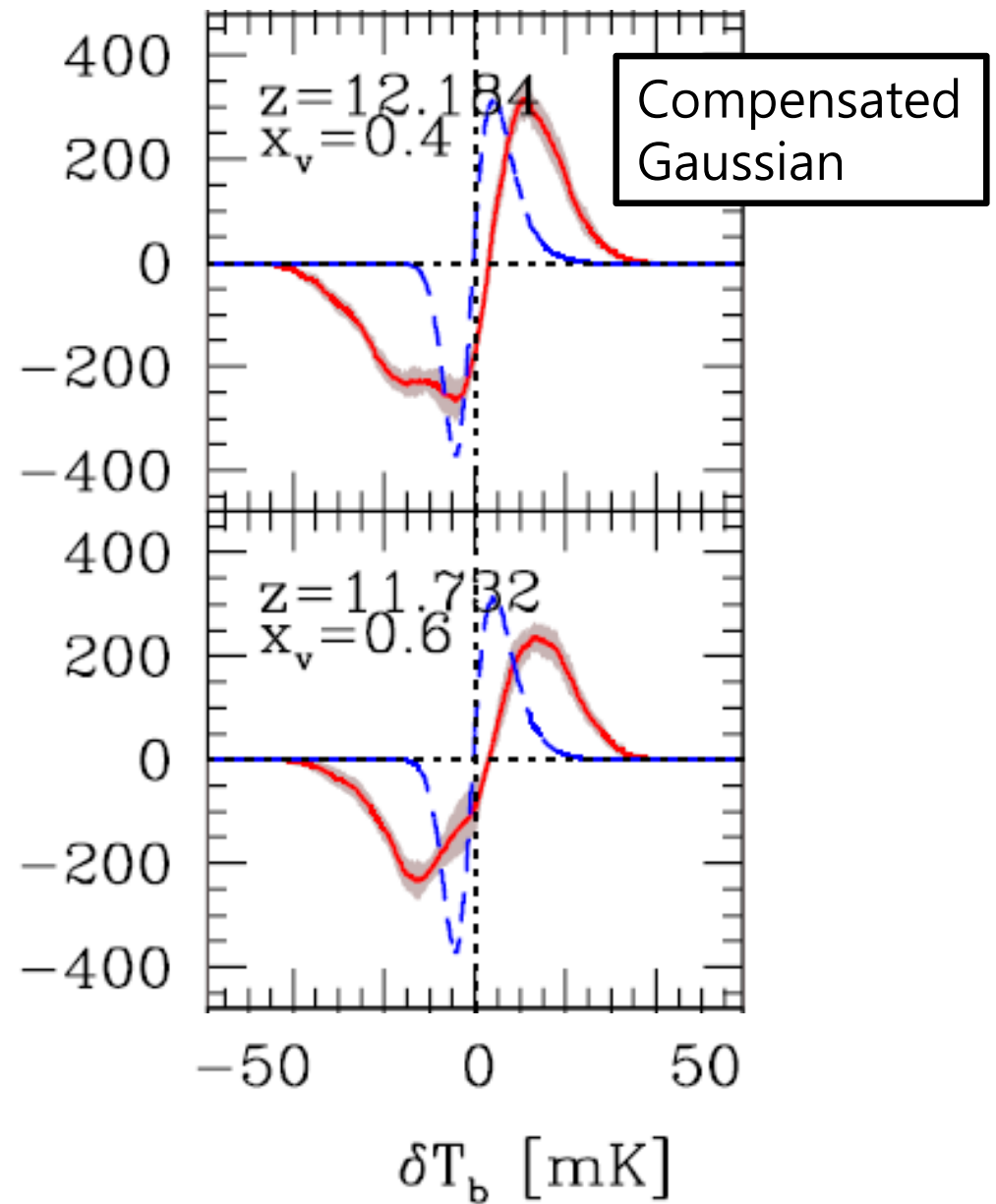
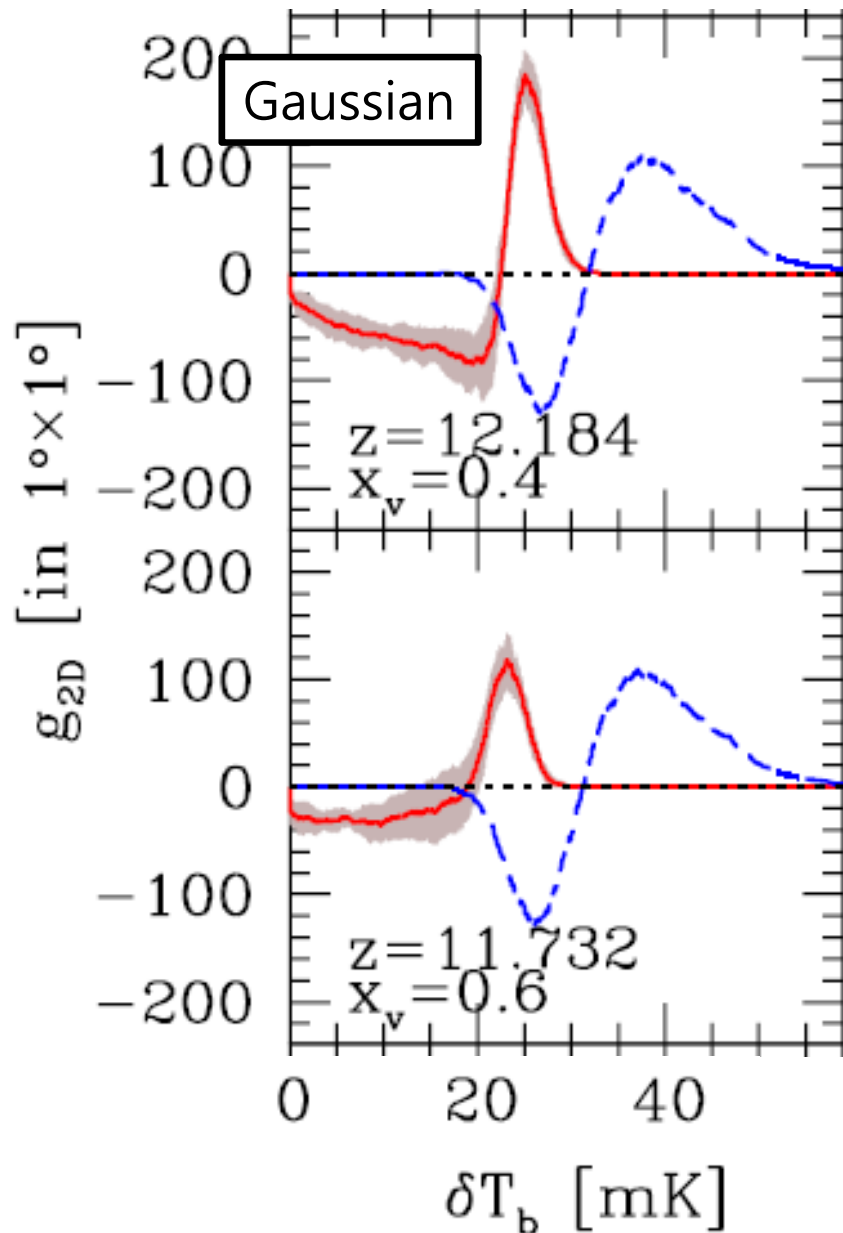


## Compensated Gaussian

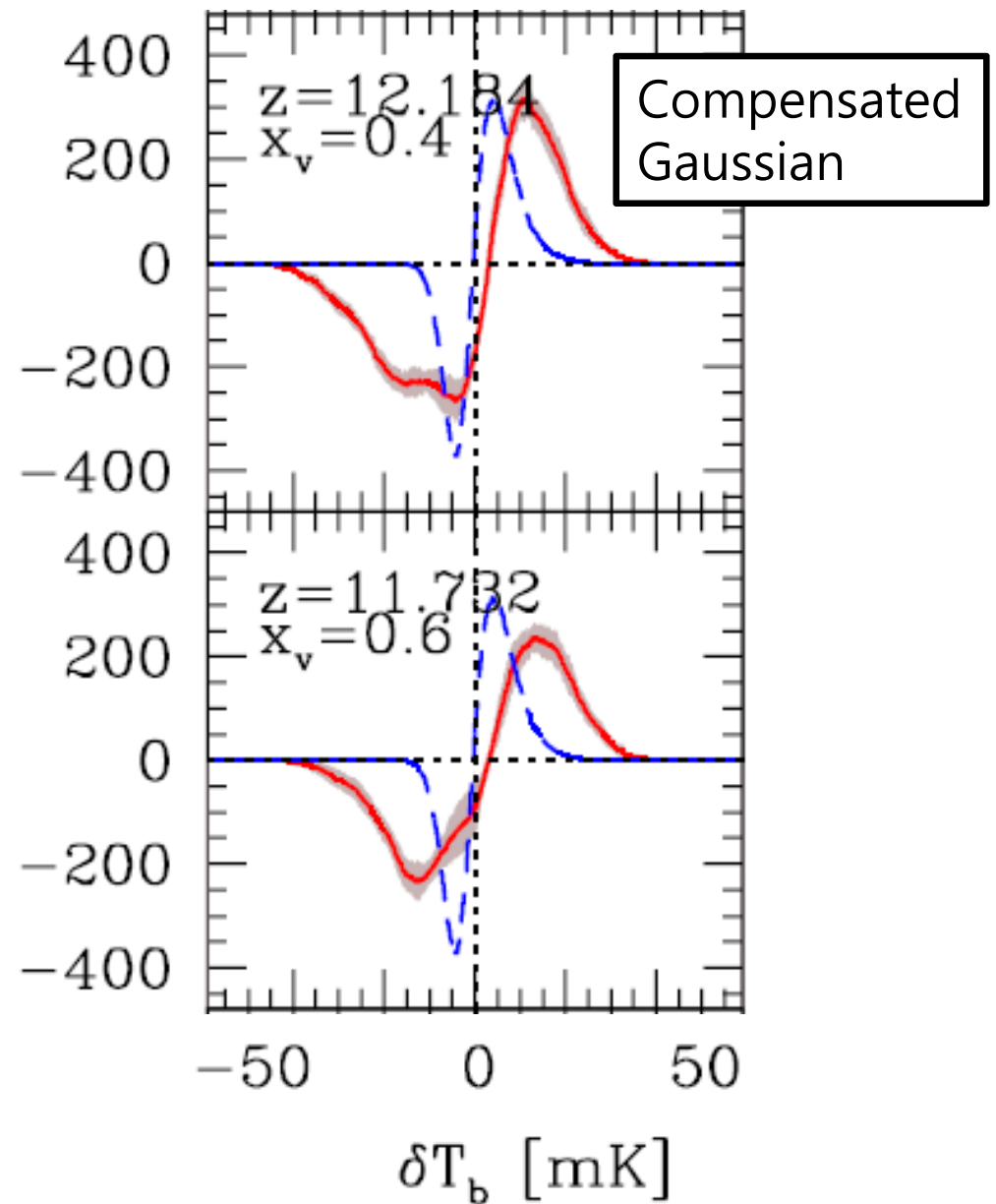
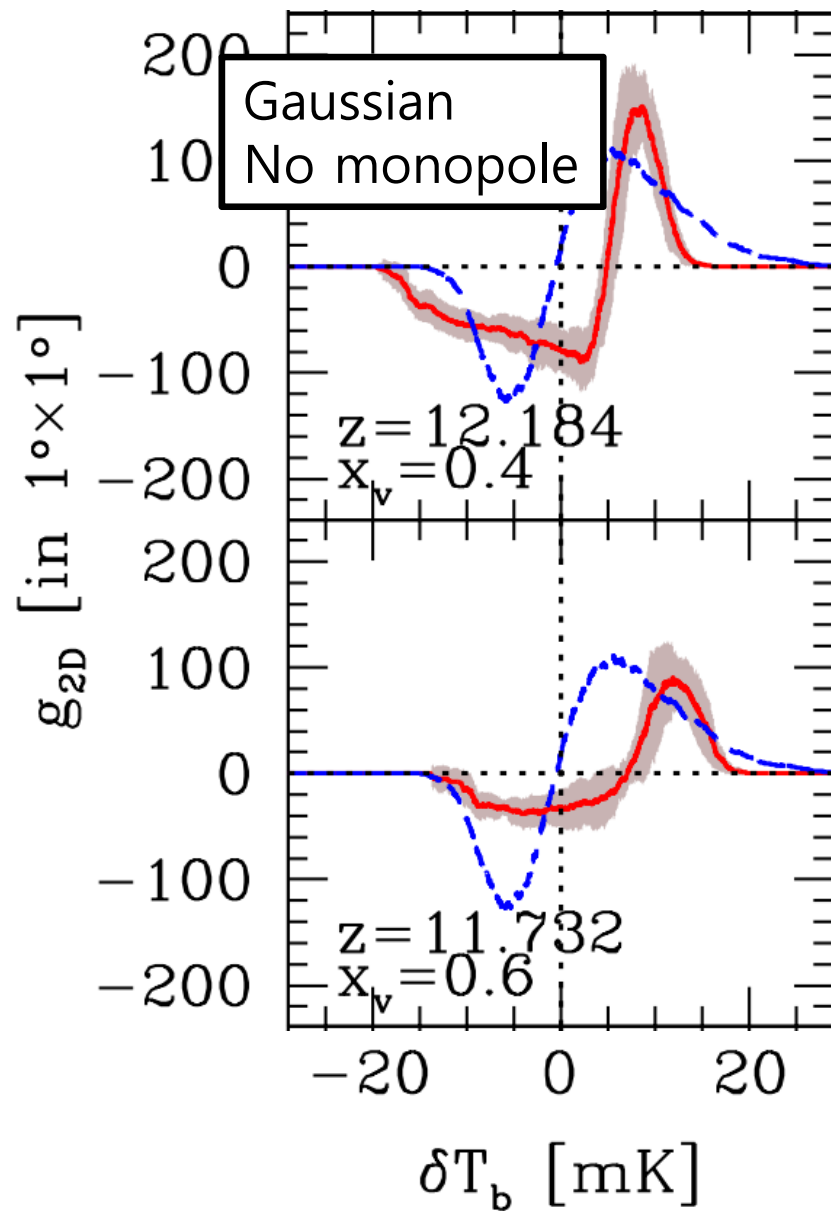
Crude approximation of actual beam with lack of large scale signal



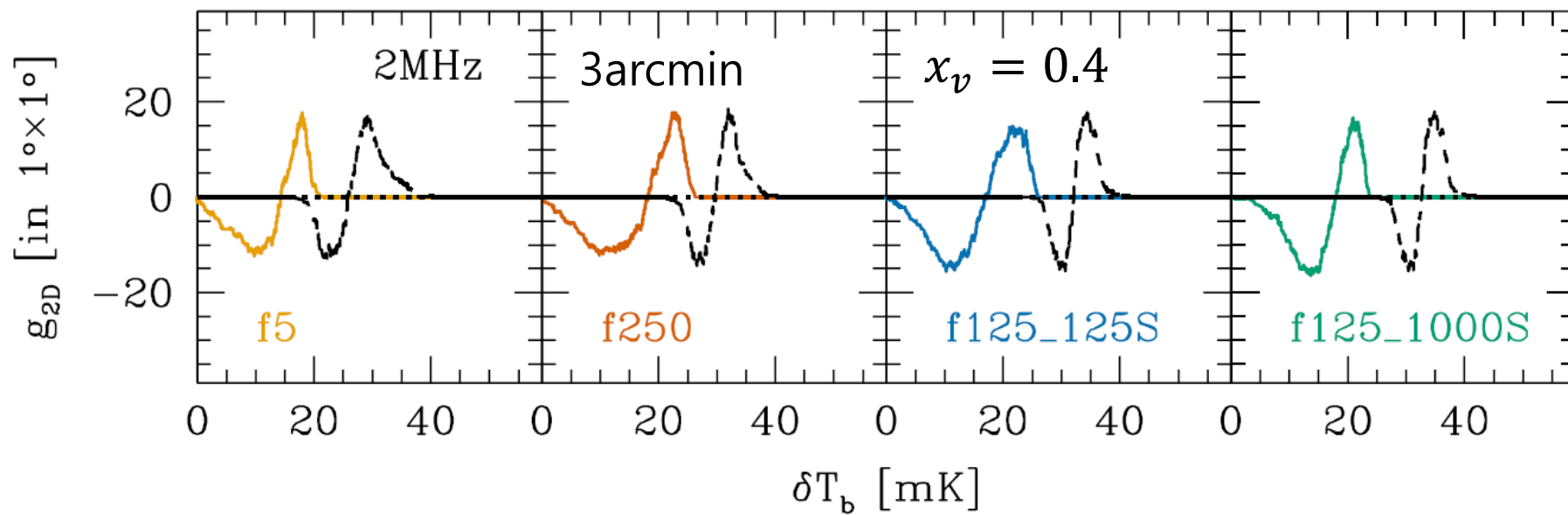
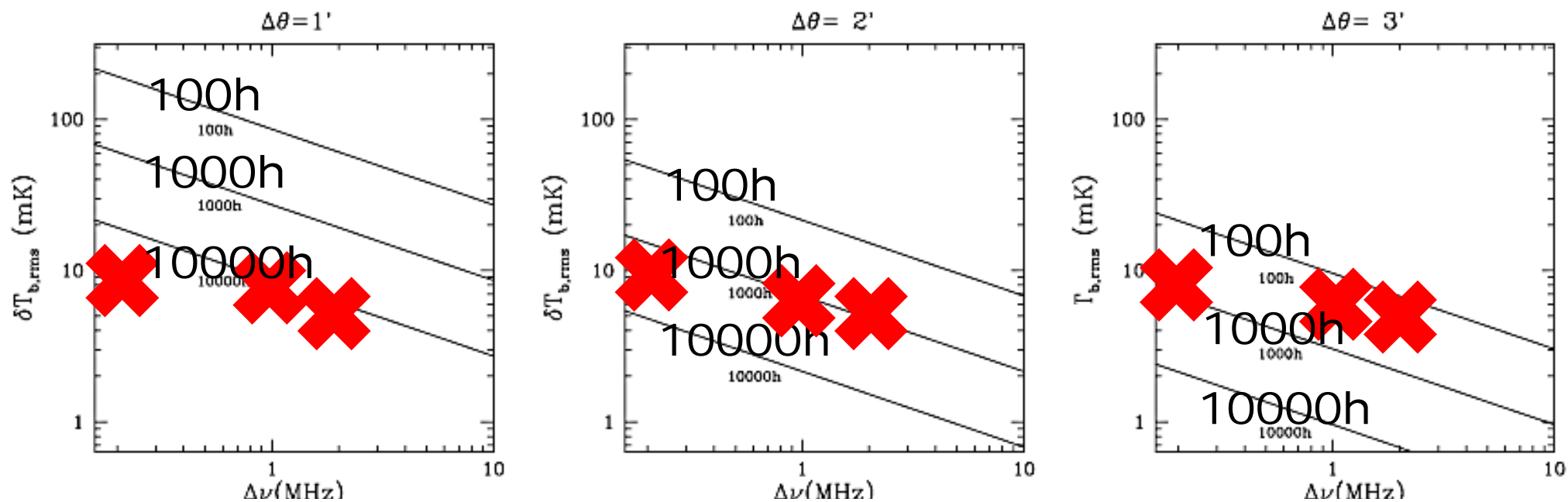
# Beam shape dependency



# Beam shape dependency



# Sensitivities in SKA



# Summary

- 2D genus curve clearly shows the evolution of the reionization process.
- 2D genus method can be used to discriminate between various scenarios.
- SKA will be able to produce data suitable for the 2D genus analysis, with
  - Integration: 100 ~ 1000 hours
  - Beam size: 2 ~ 3 arcminutes
  - Bandwidth: 1 ~ 2 MHz





**Thank you!**

# Model dependency

