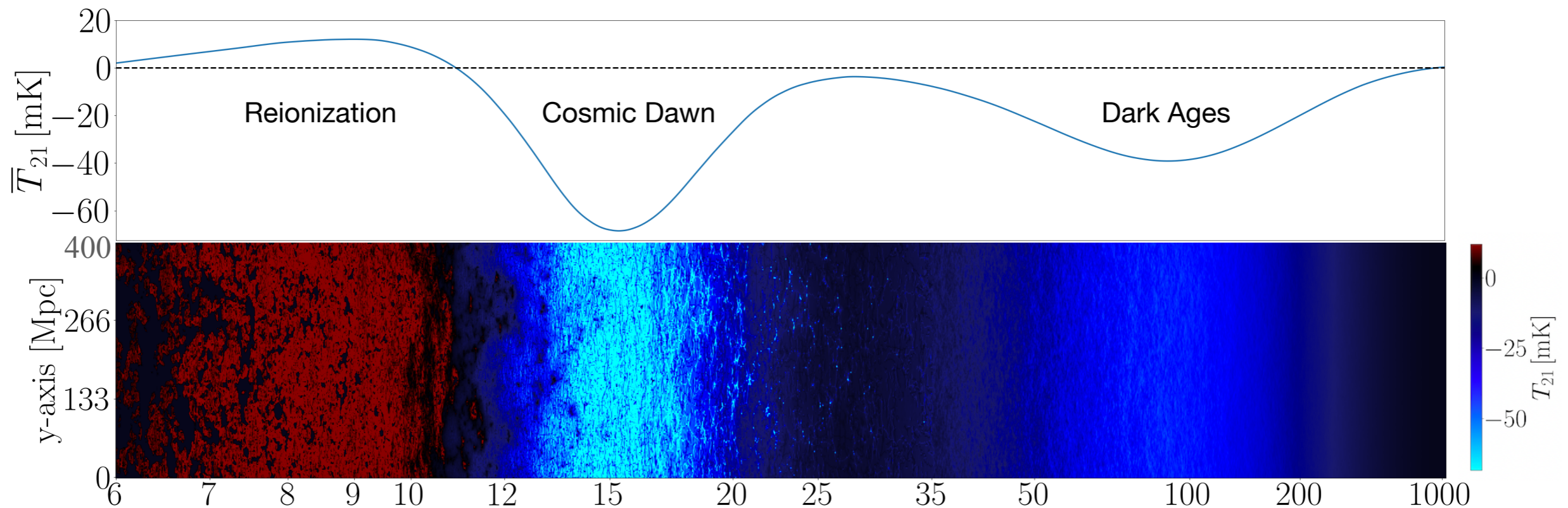
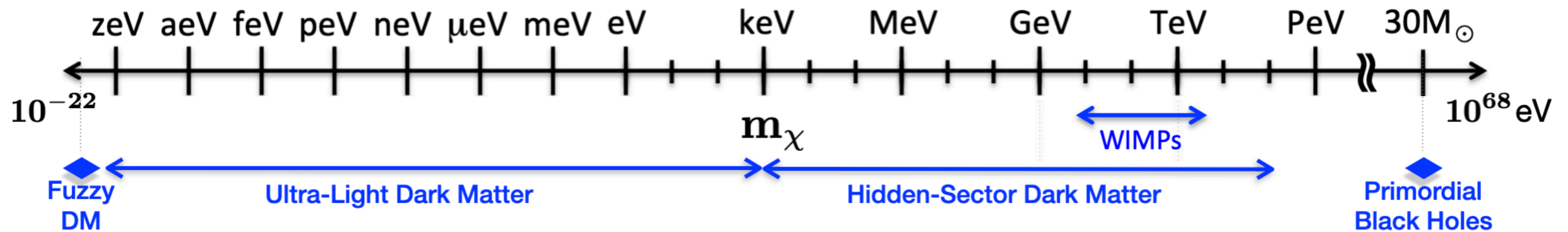


21cmFirstCLASS[©]: Probing DM at Cosmic Dawn

Ely Kovetz, Ben-Gurion University



Goals of this talk:

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1

21cm LIM uniquely sensitive to dark matter physics

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First-class new tool to simulate 21cm power spectrum

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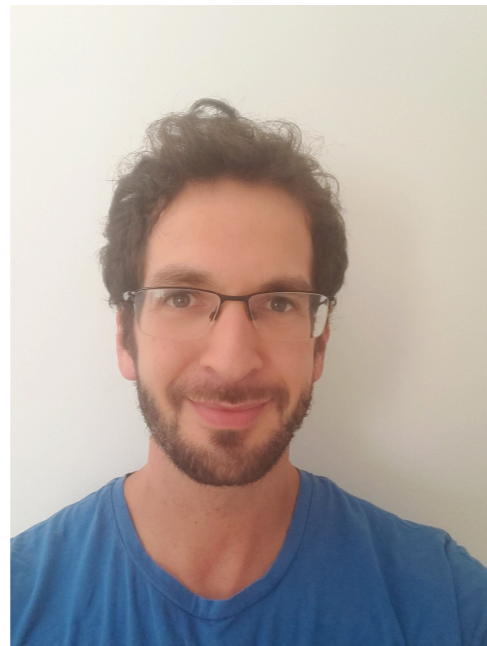
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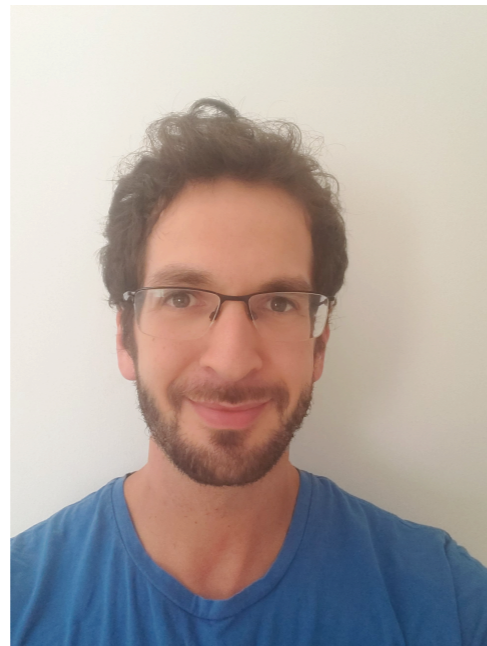
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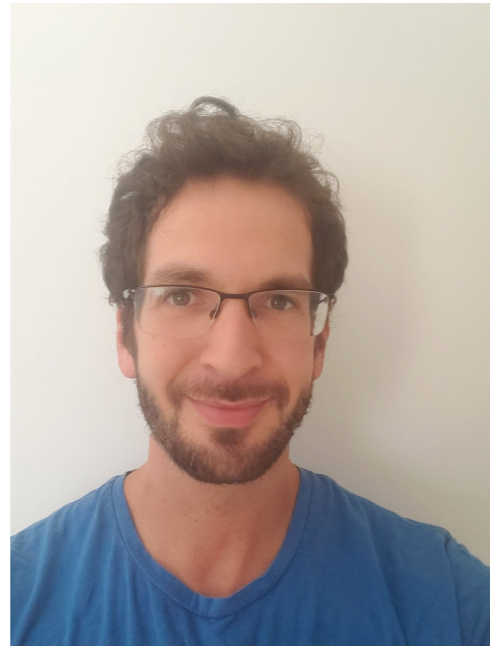
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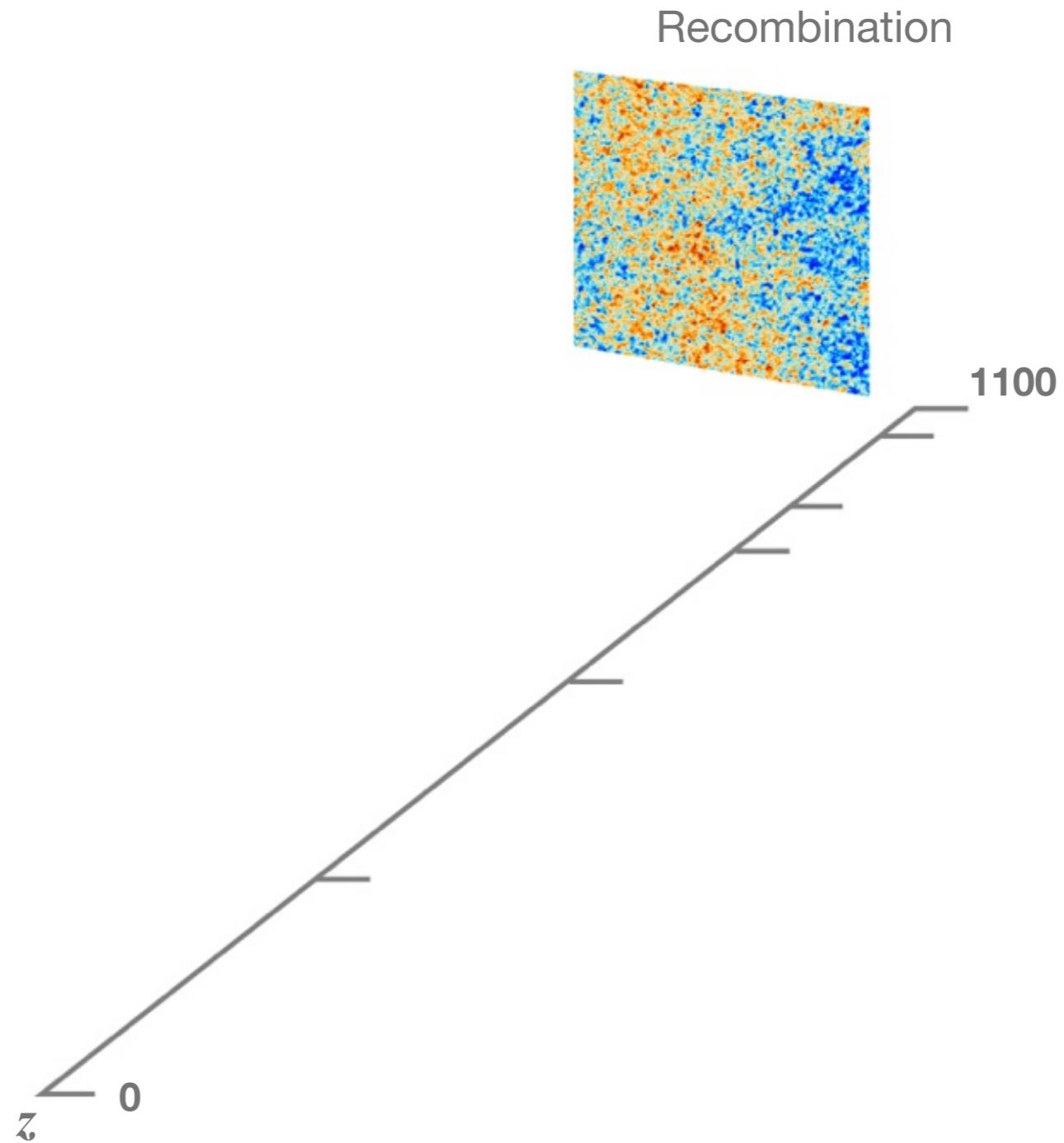
Hovav Lazare



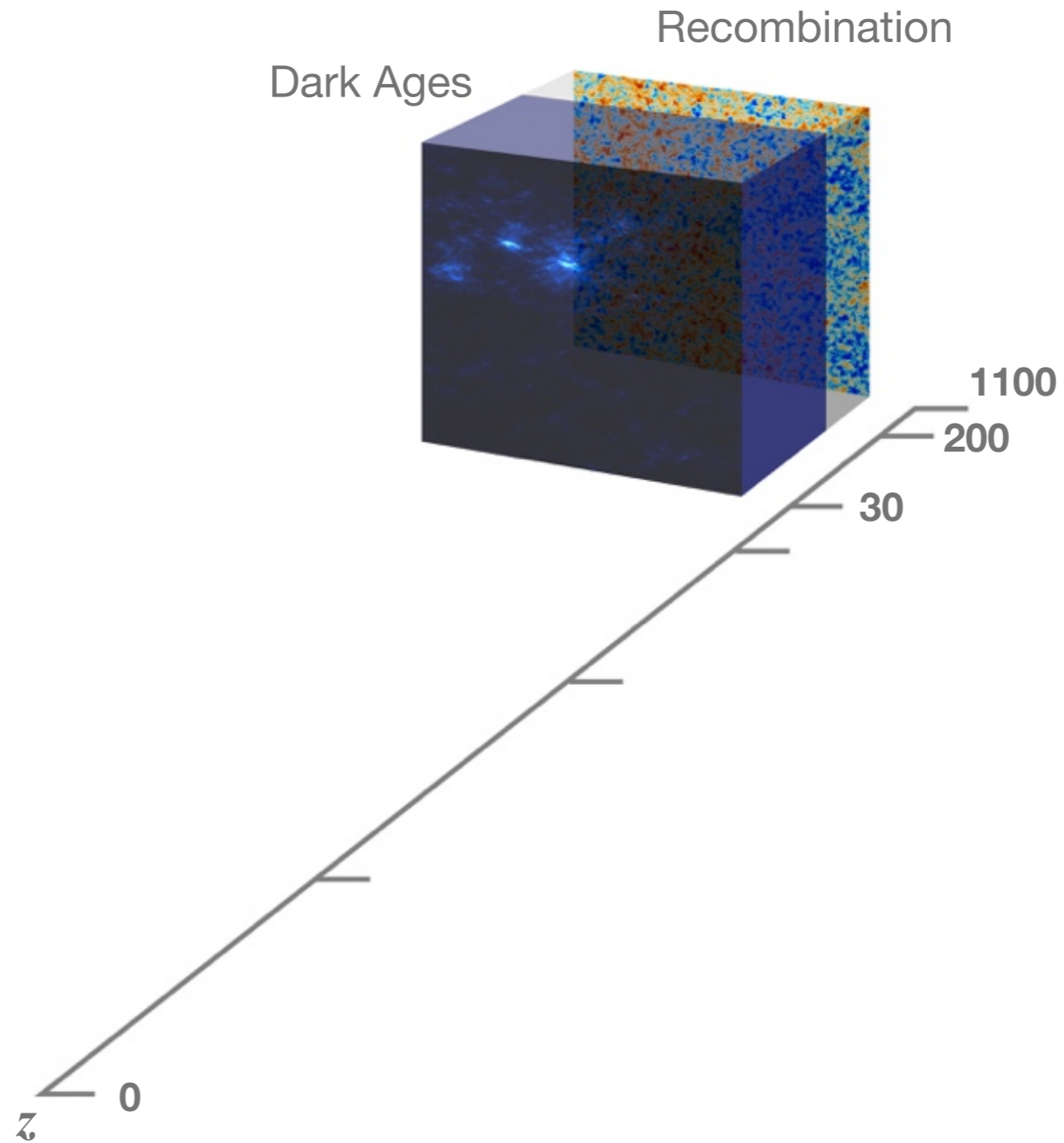
Debanjan Sarkar

The Observable Universe: Key Historical Epochs

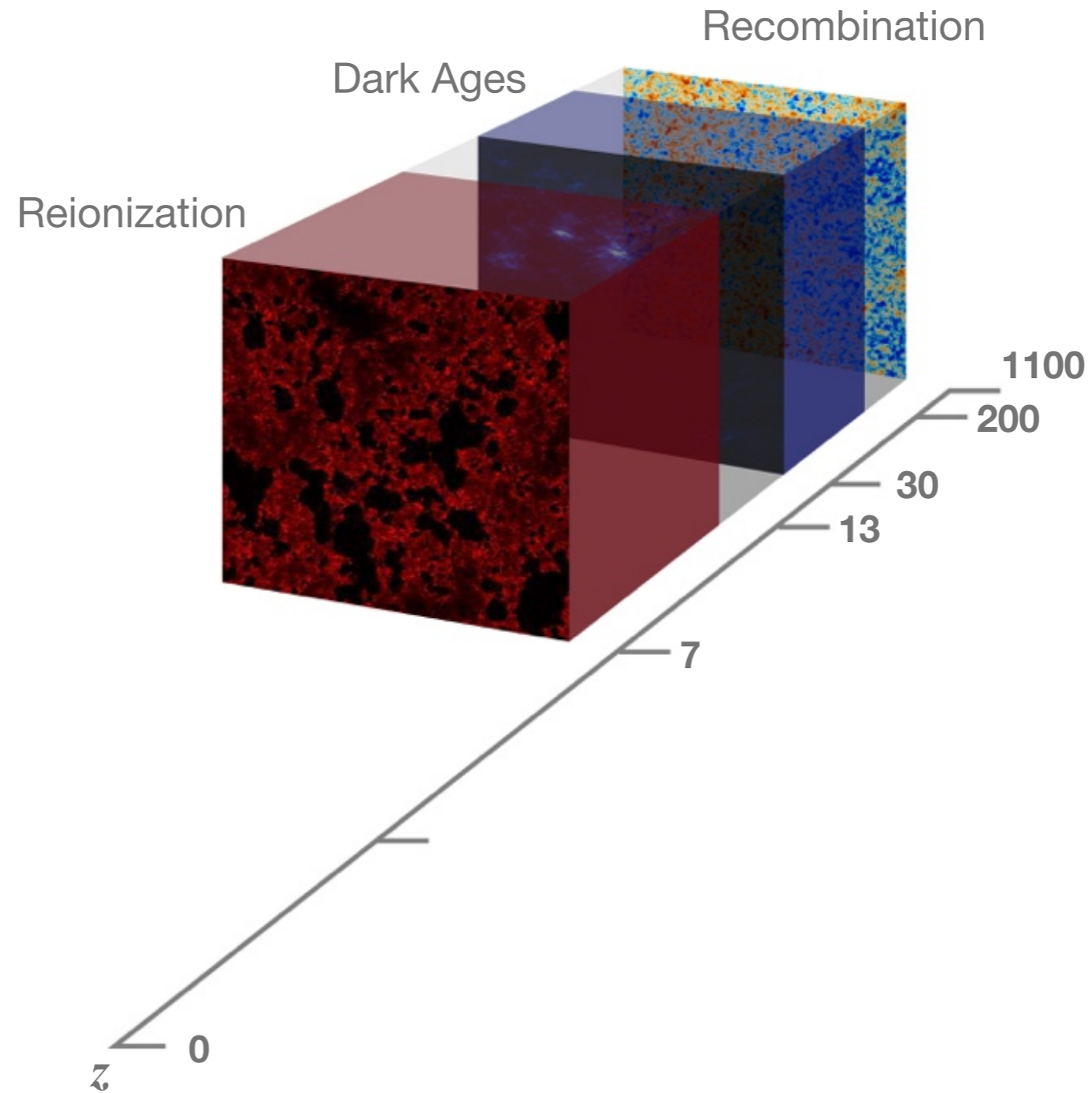
The Observable Universe: Key Historical Epochs



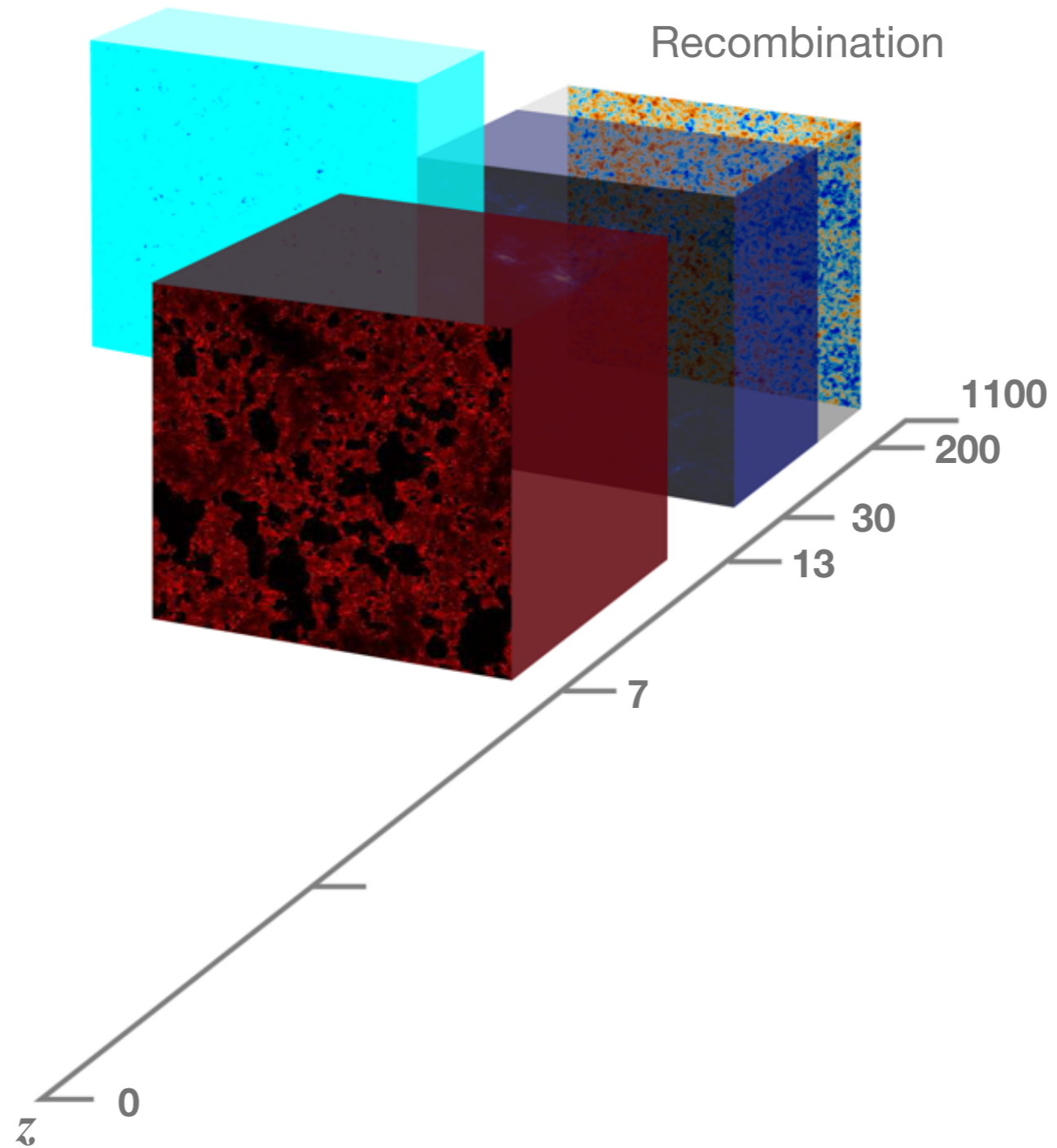
The Observable Universe: Key Historical Epochs



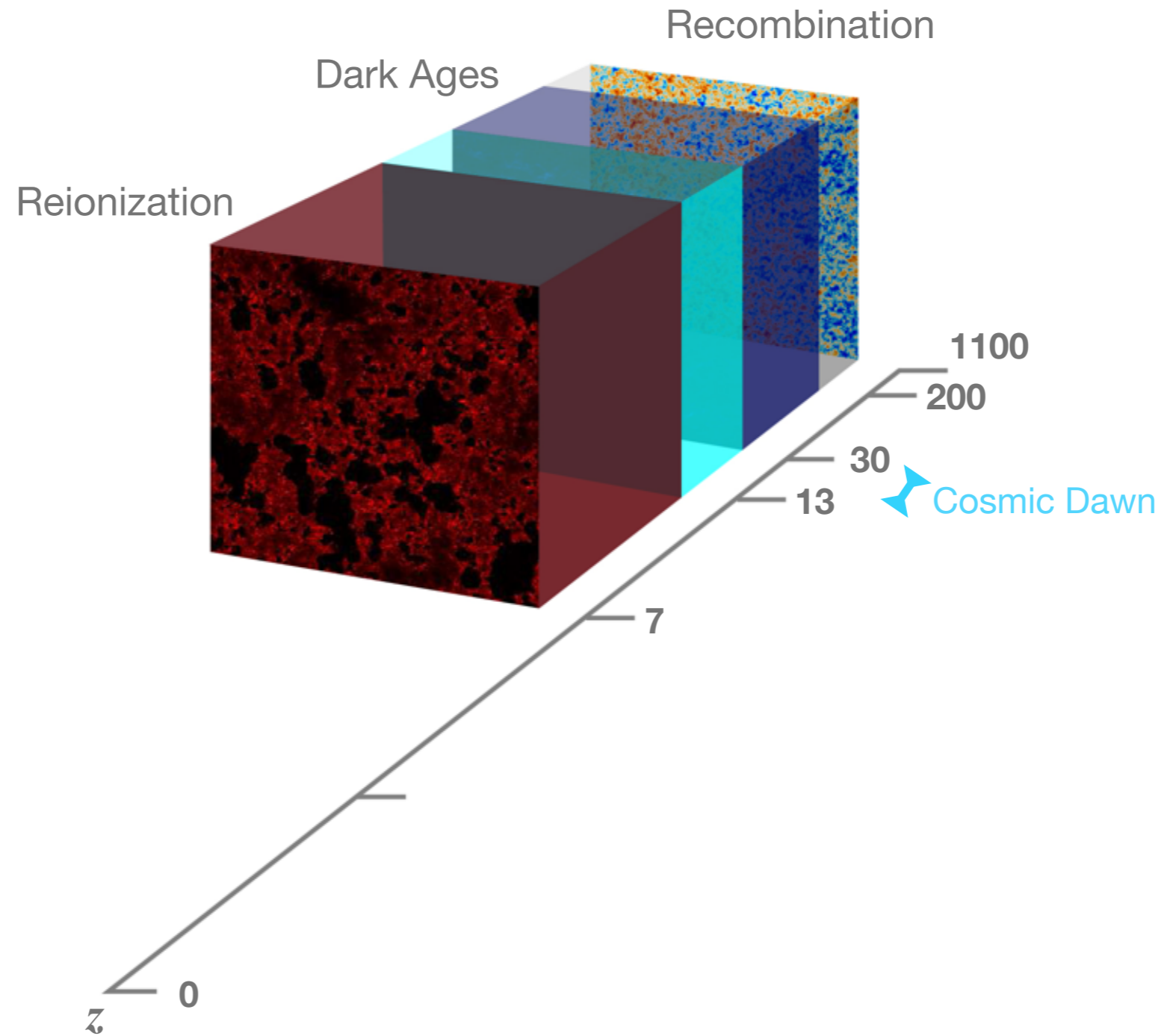
The Observable Universe: Key Historical Epochs



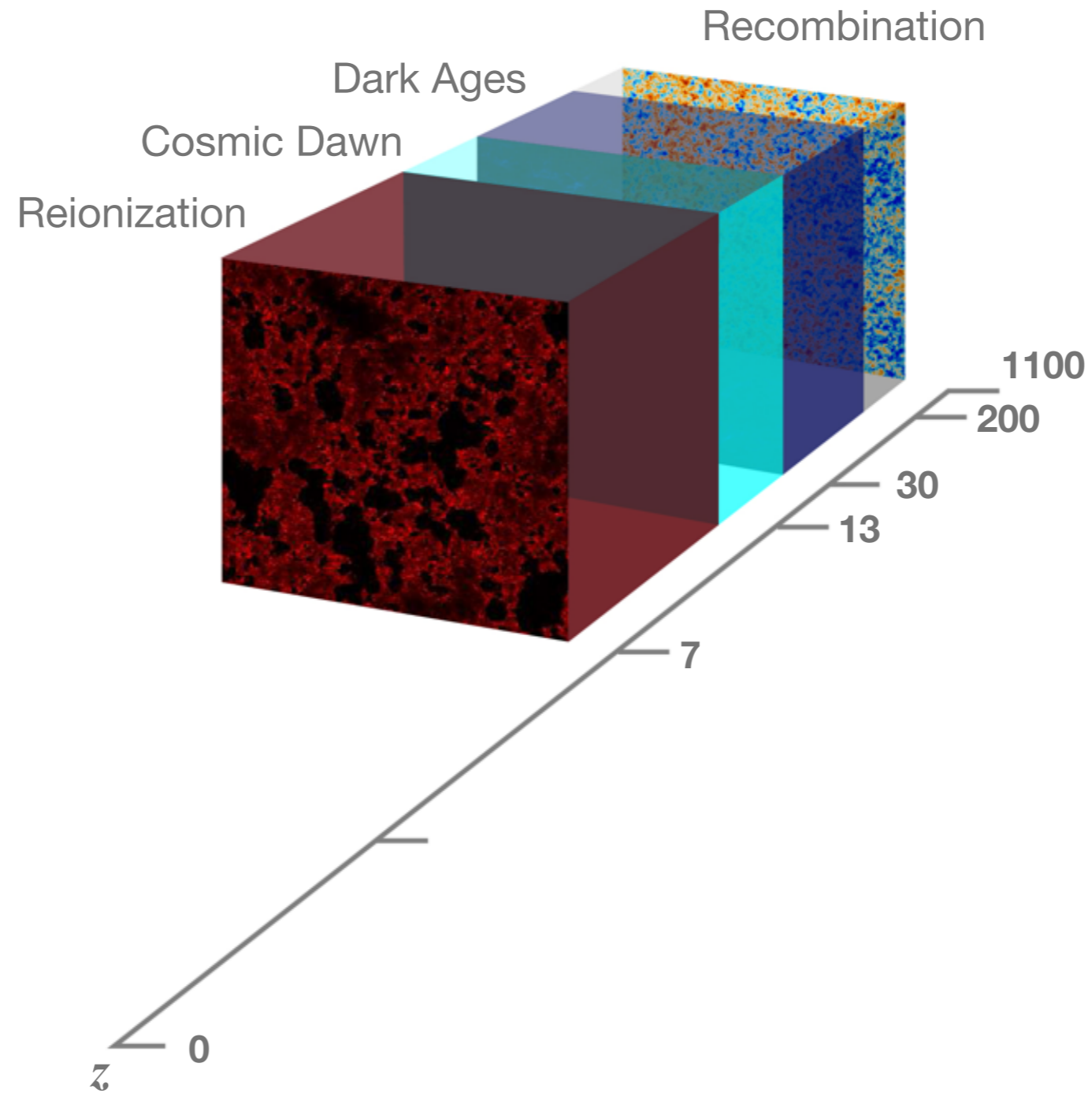
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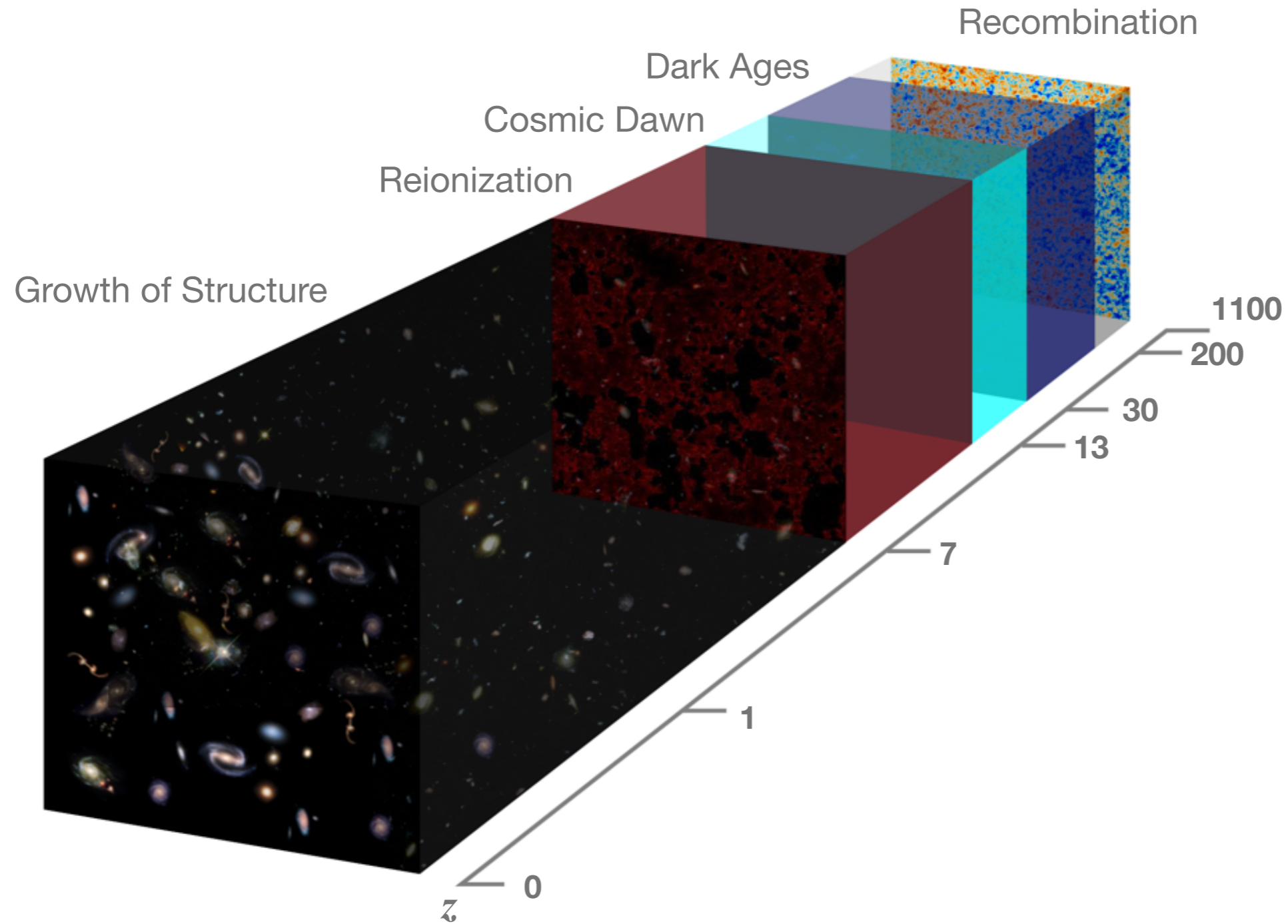
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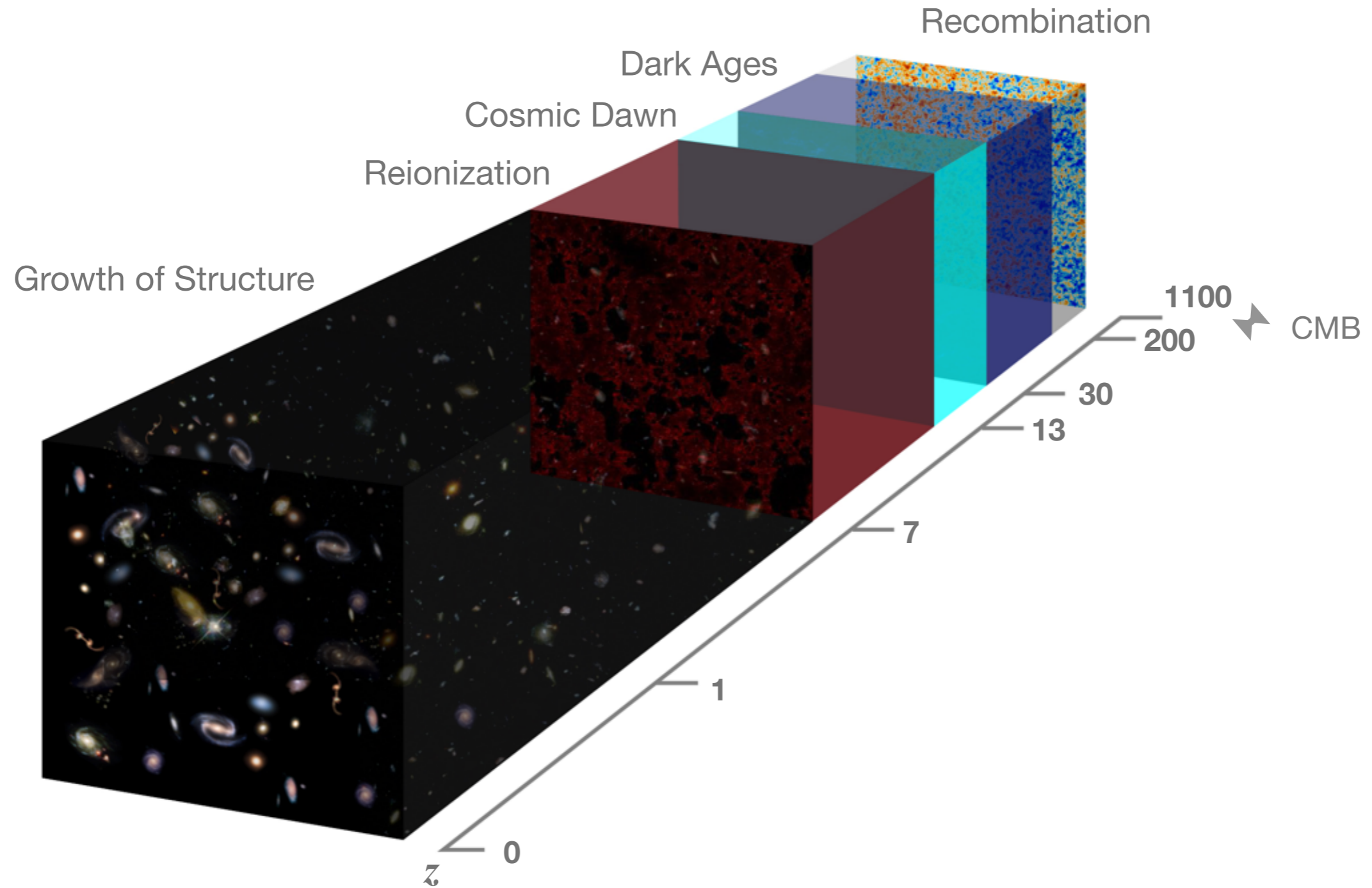
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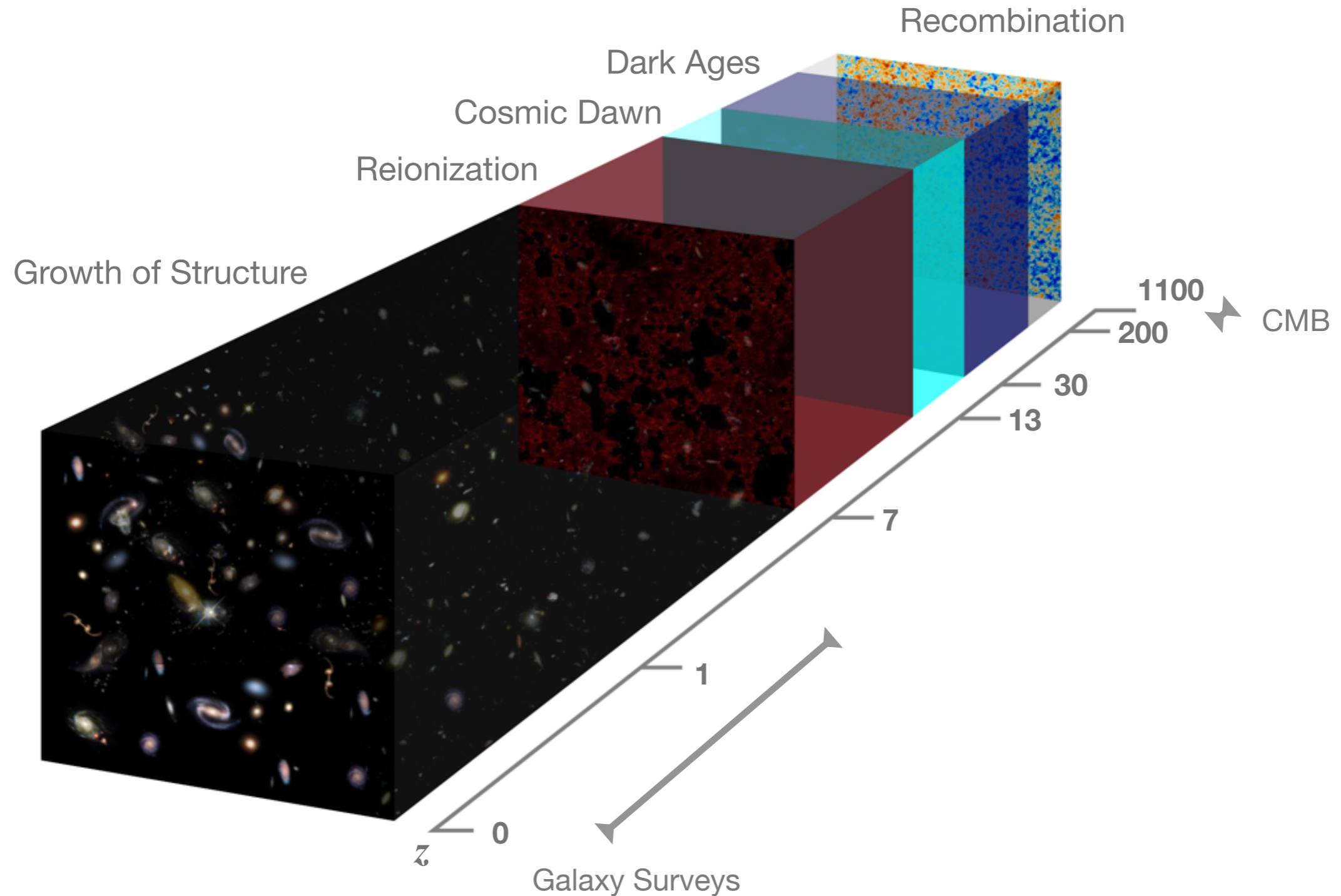
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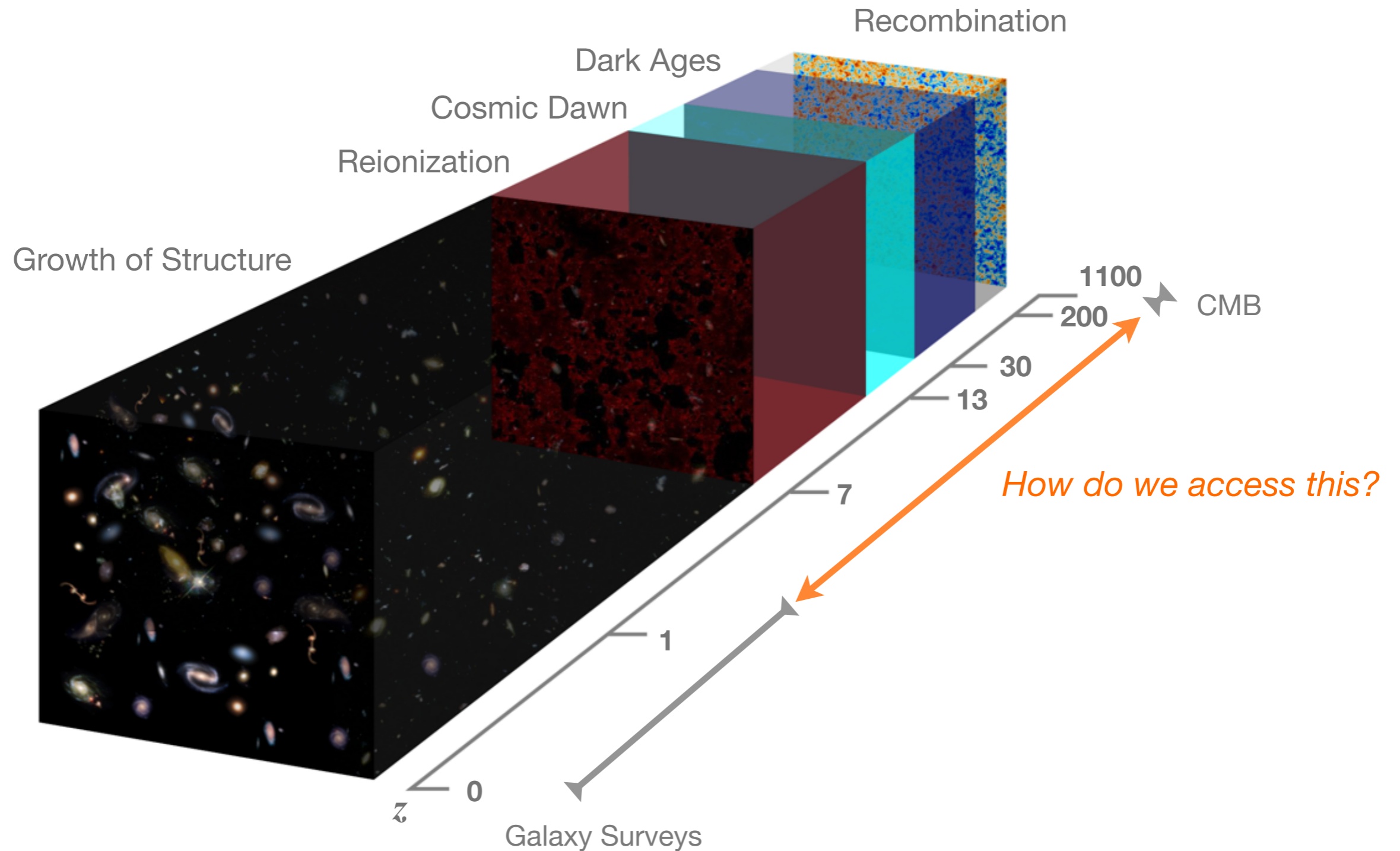
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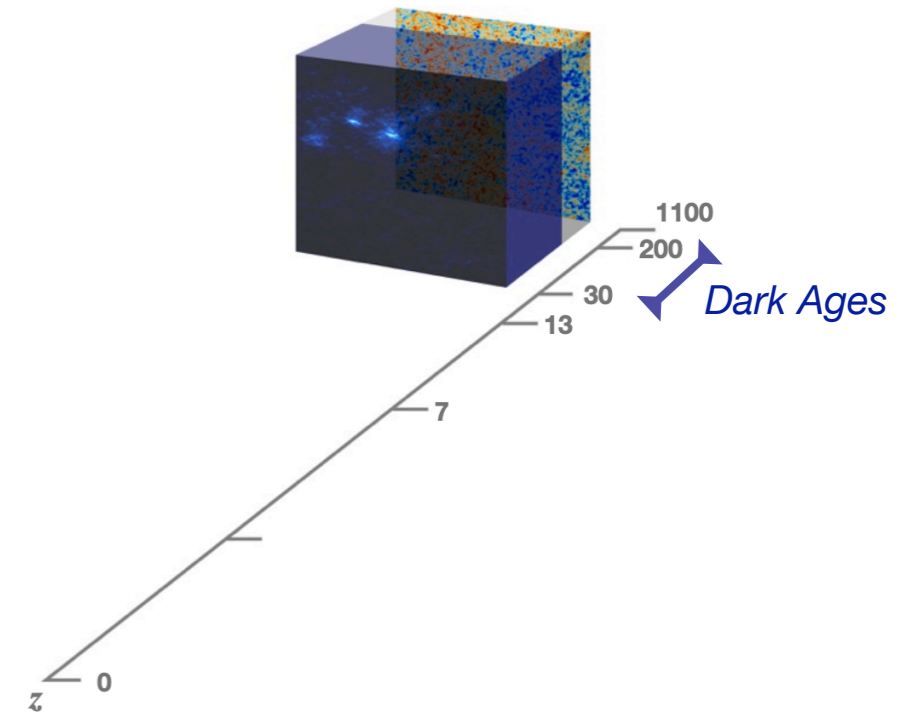
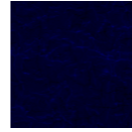
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21 cm: Early-Universe Signal

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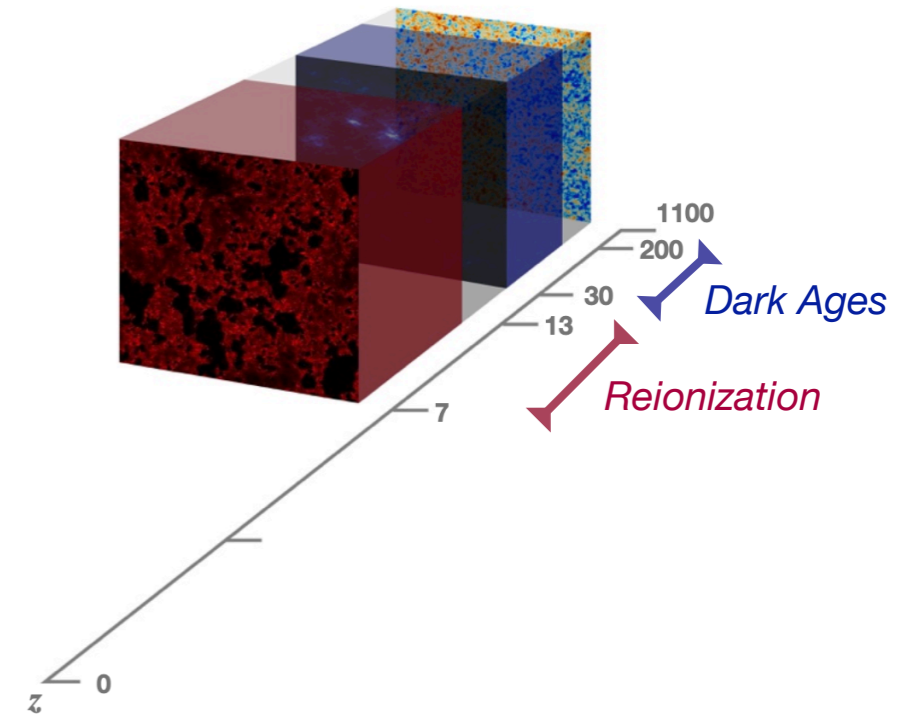
Dark Ages: $T_{\text{spin}} < T_{\text{CMB}}$ (absorption)



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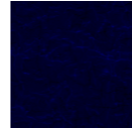
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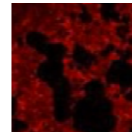


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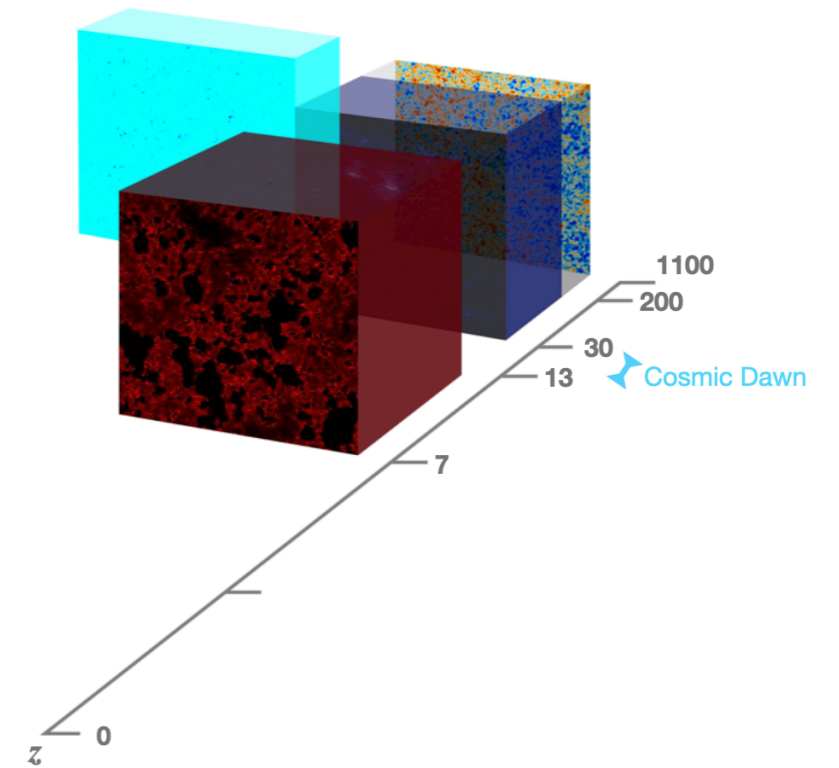
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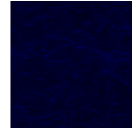


(signal turns on via Ly α from first stars)

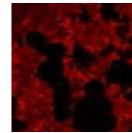


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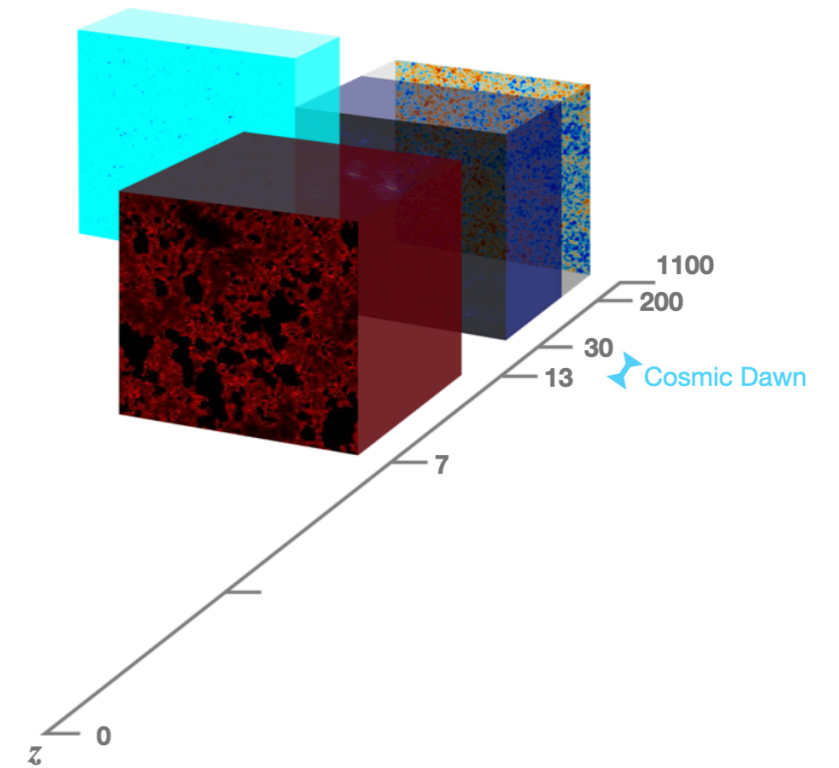


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The 21cm brightness temperature contrast:



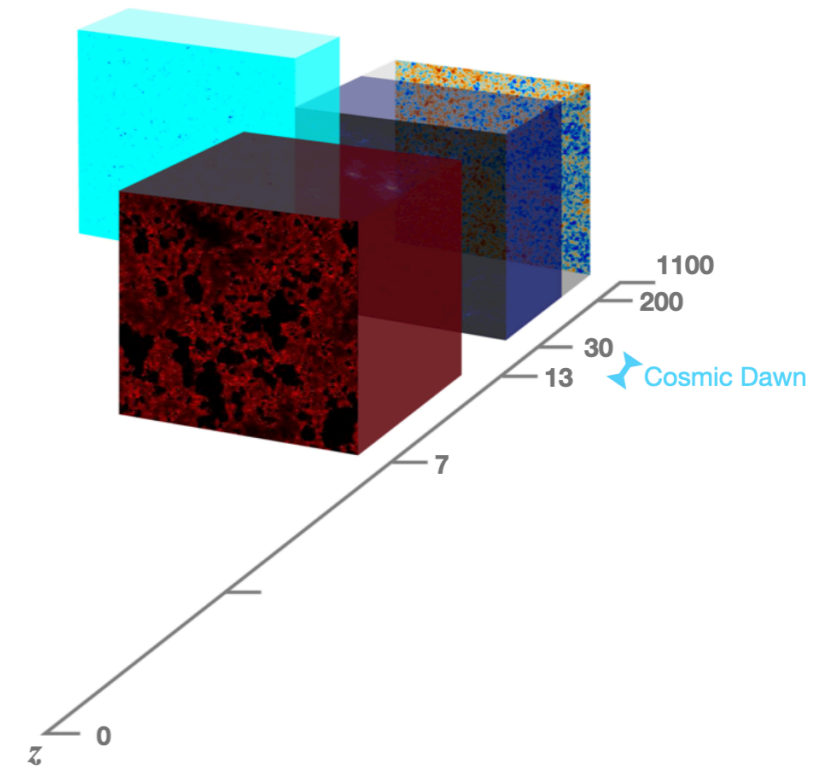
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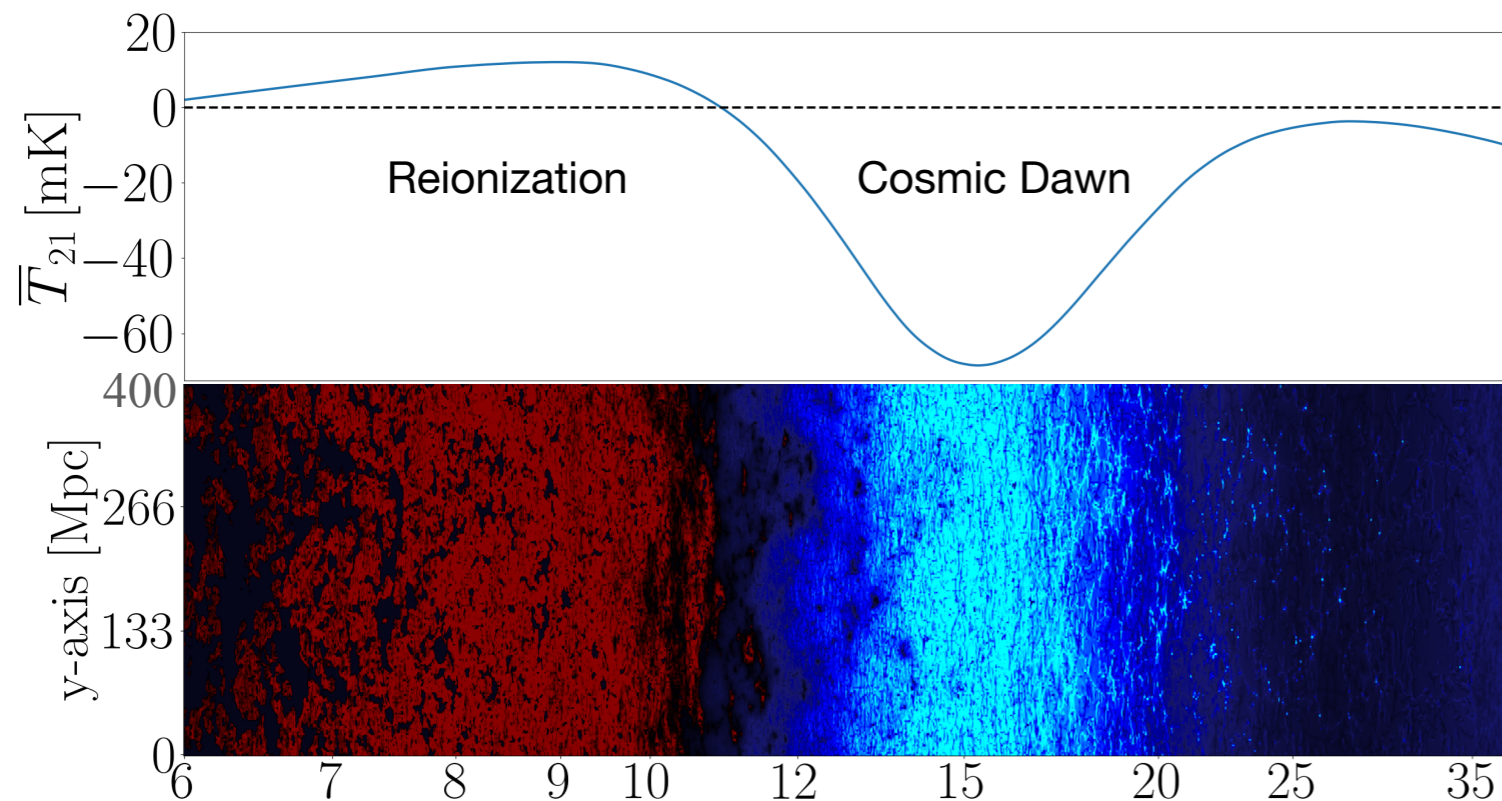
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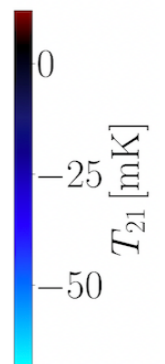
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The 21 cm brightness temperature contrast:




**21cmFAST
Simulation**



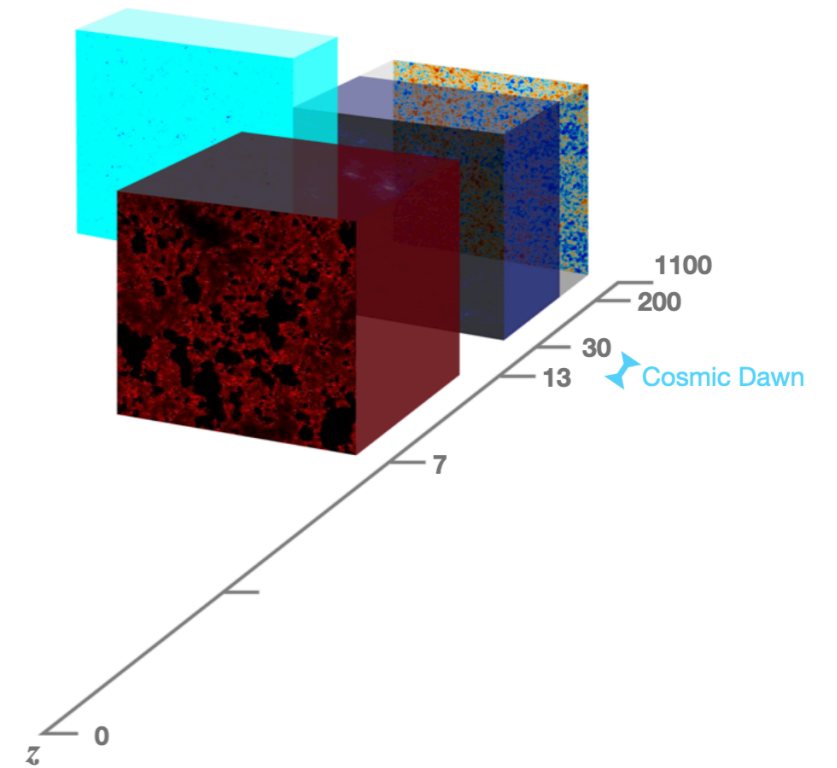
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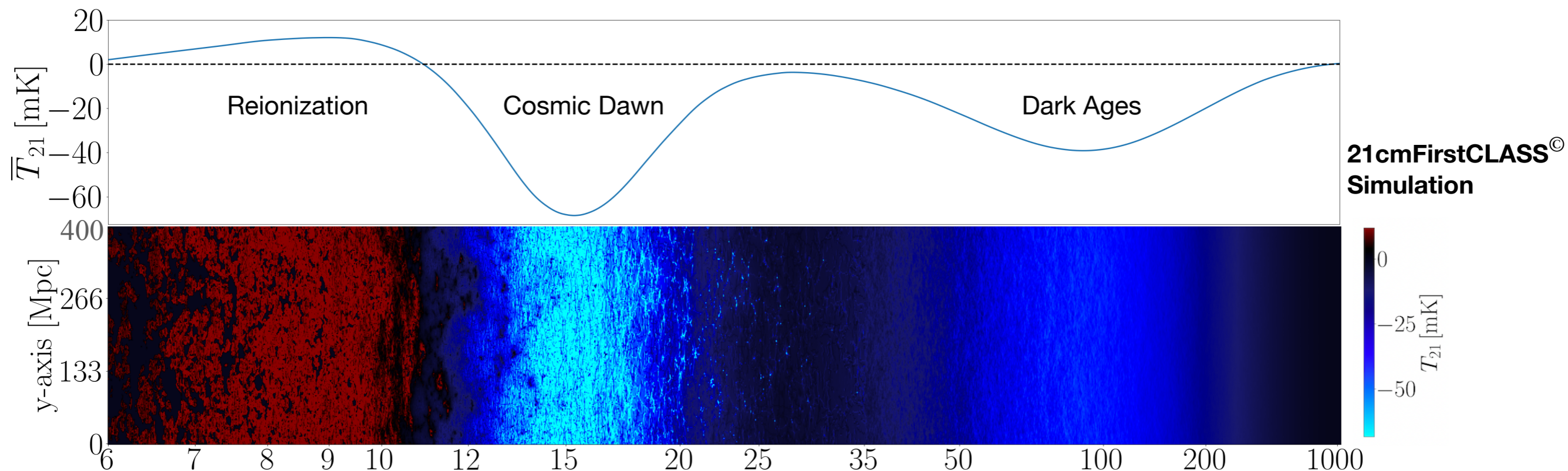
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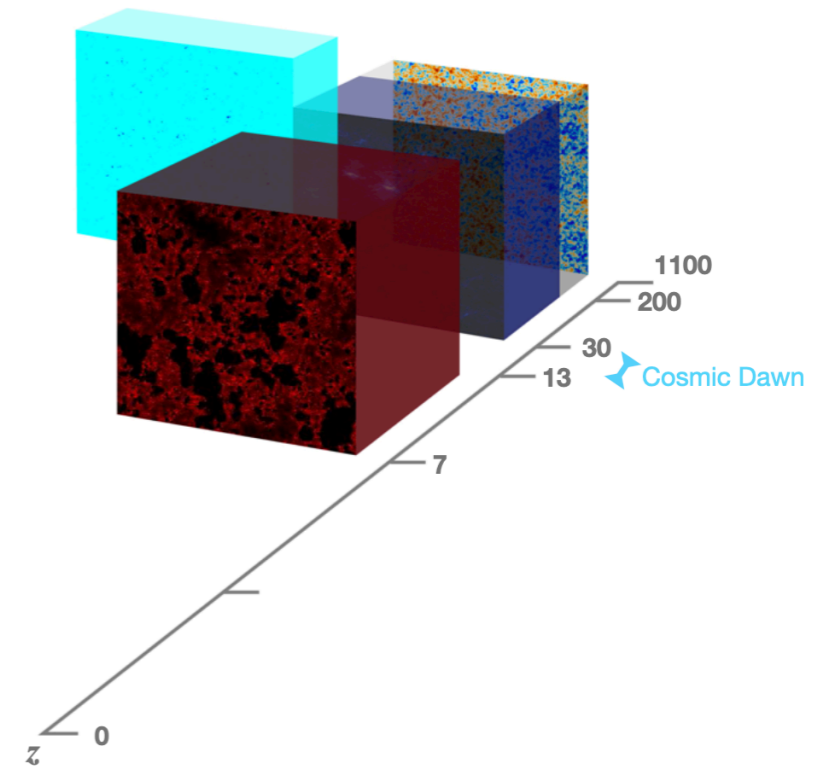
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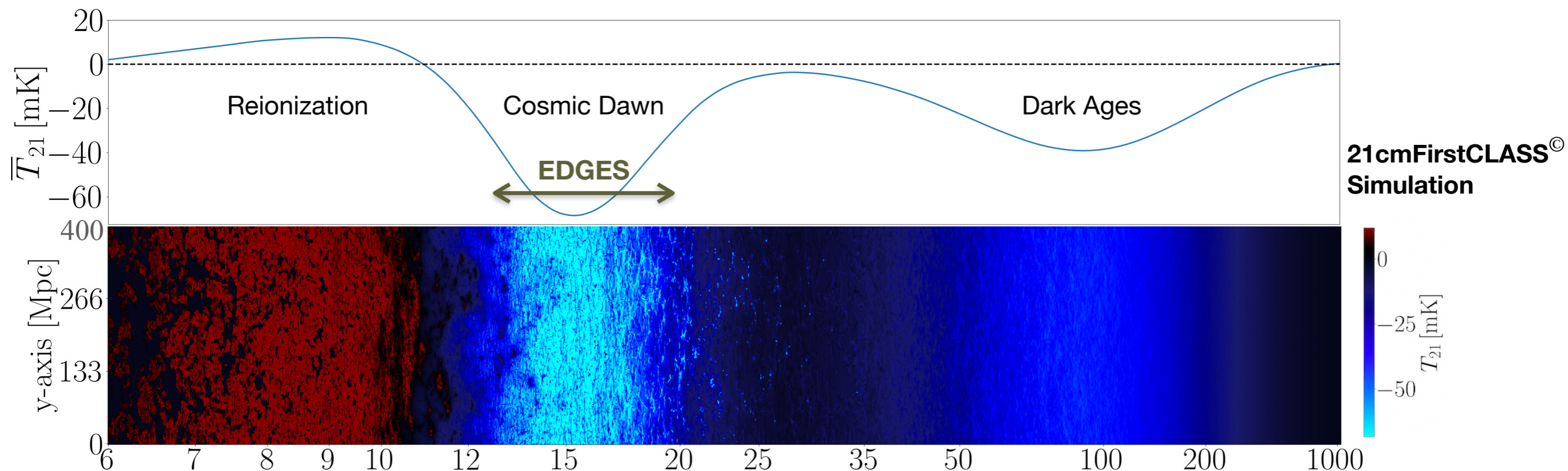
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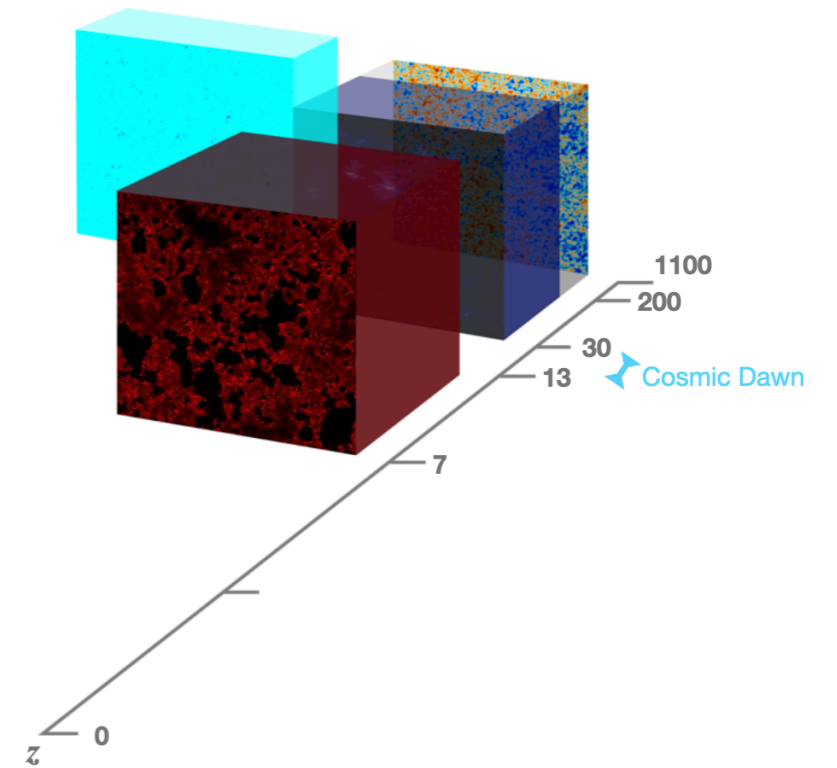
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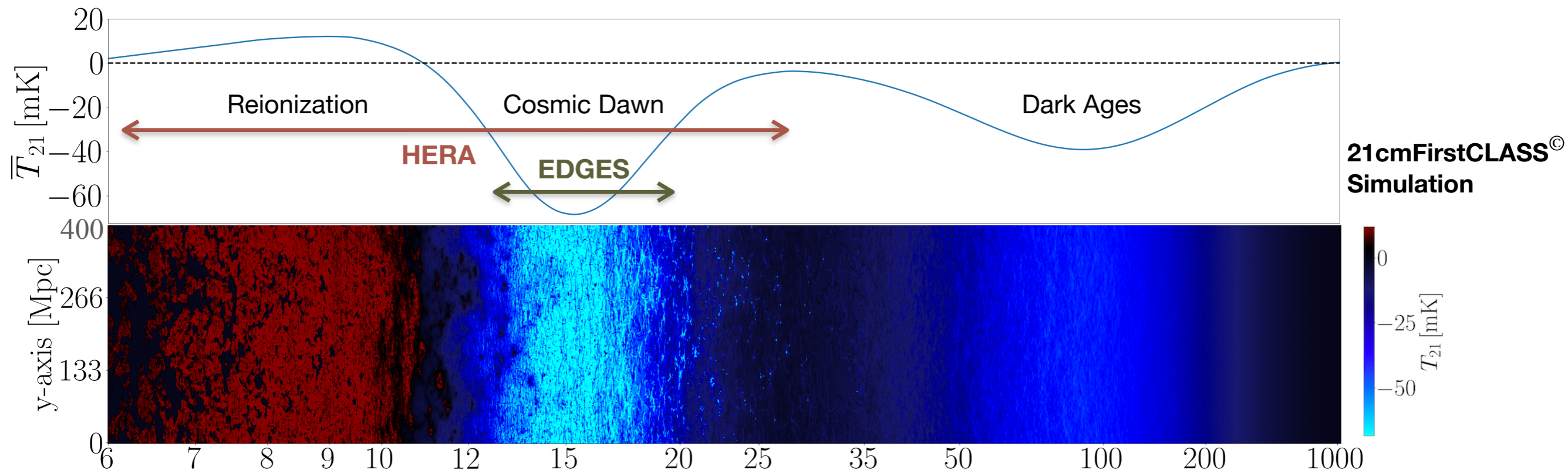
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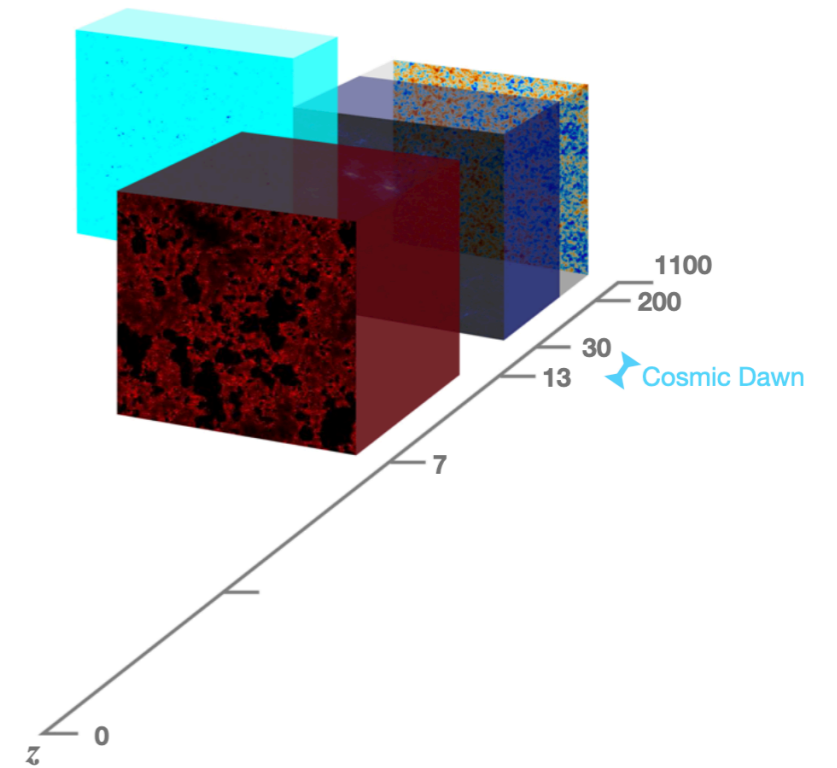
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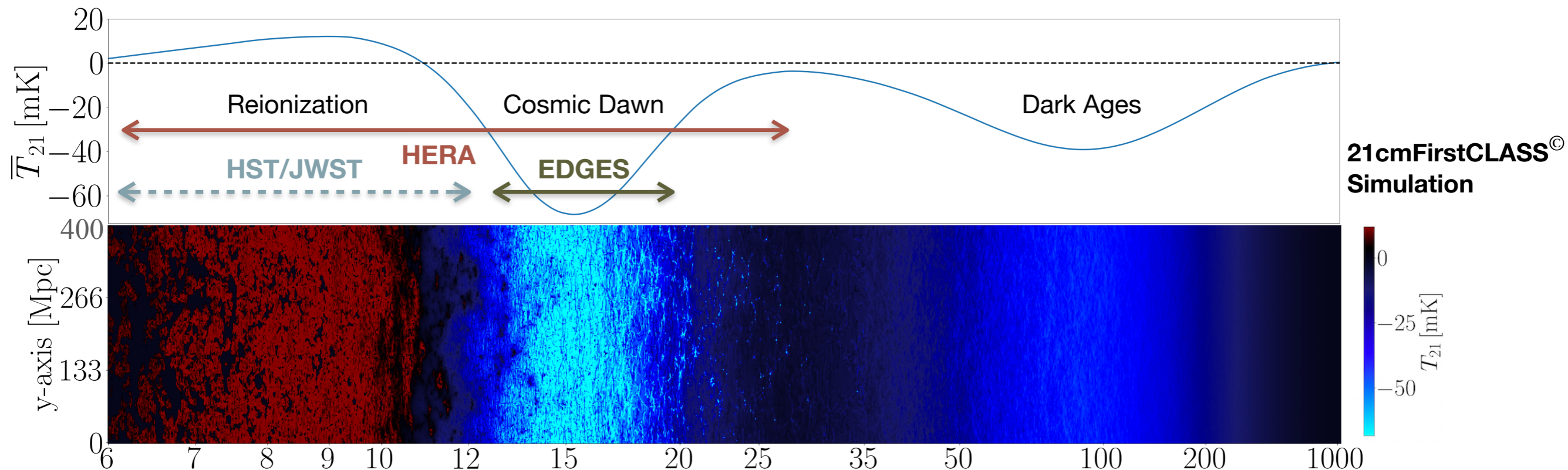
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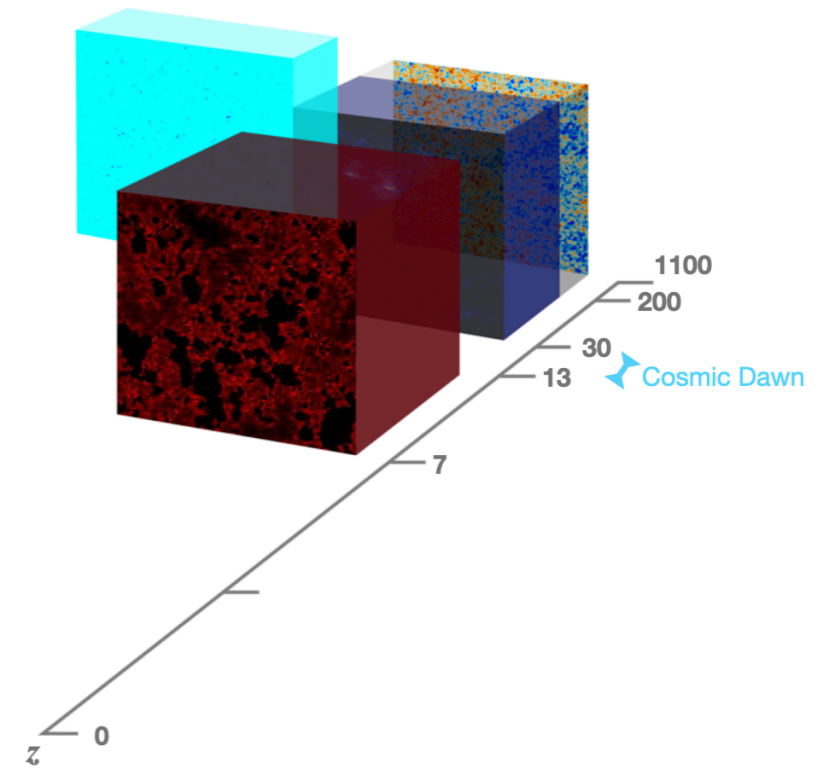
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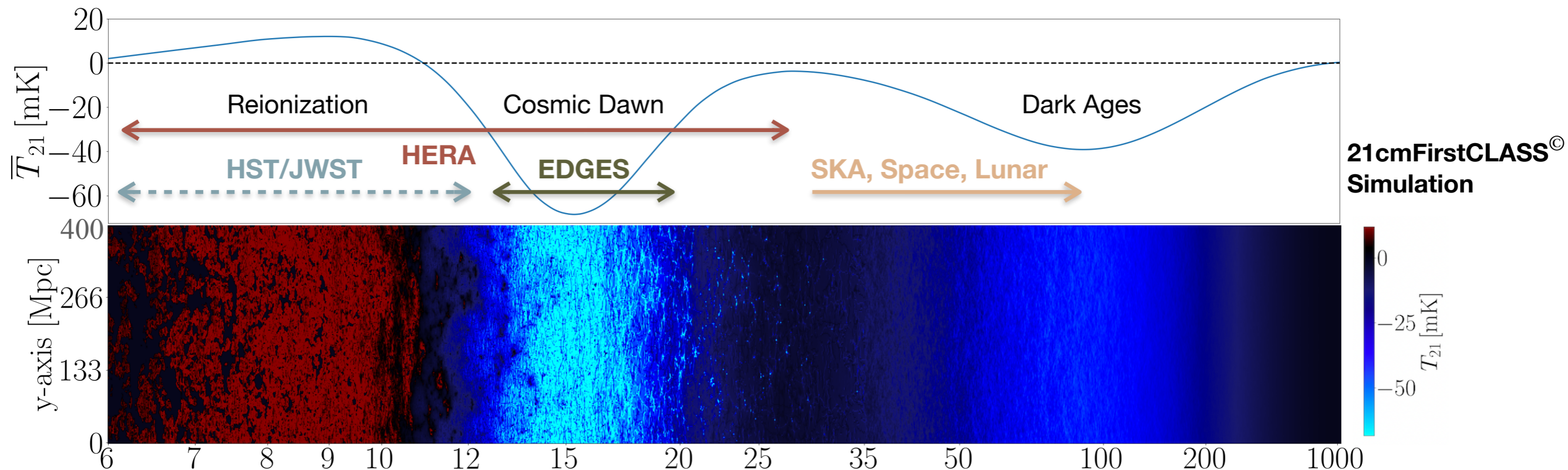
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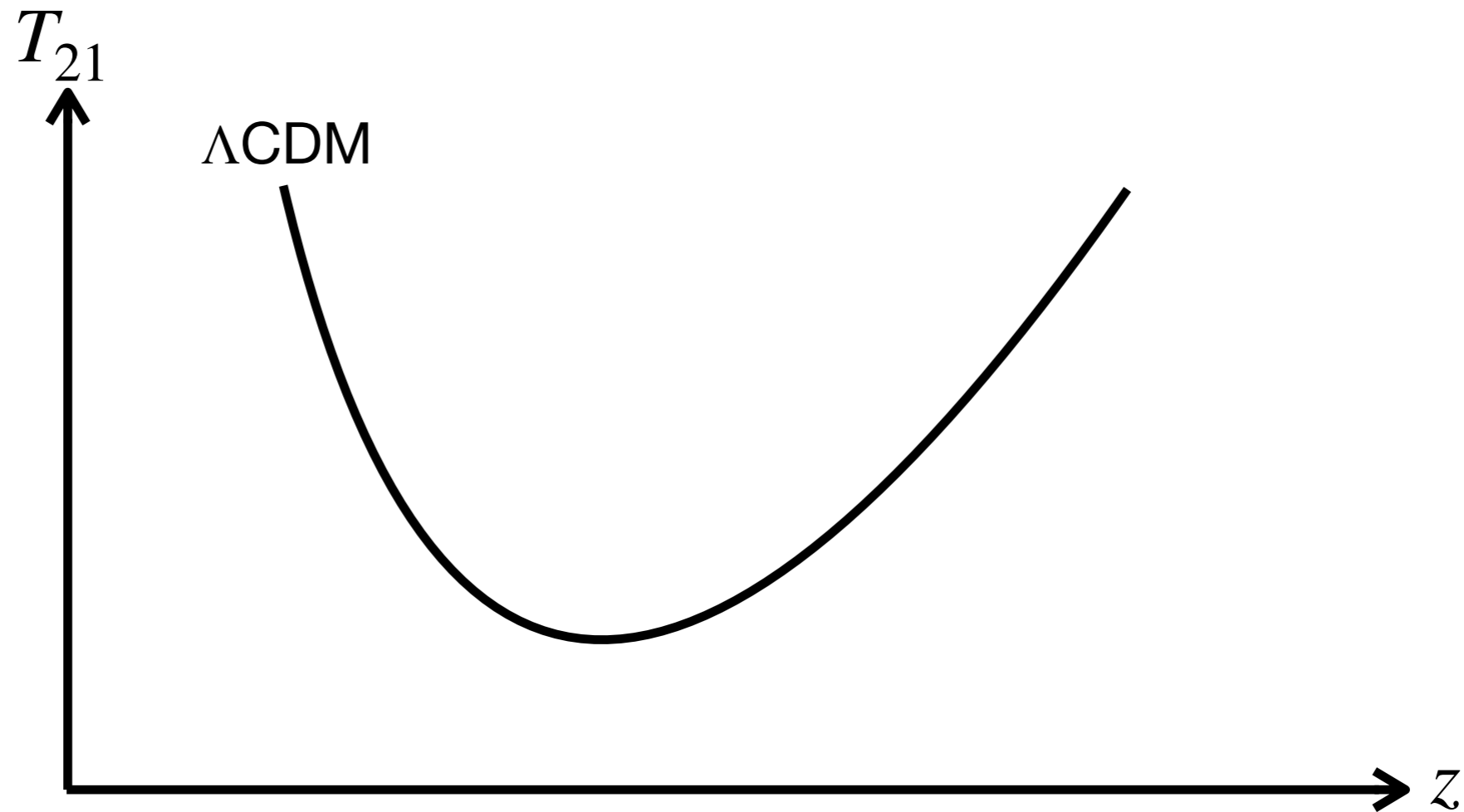


21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics

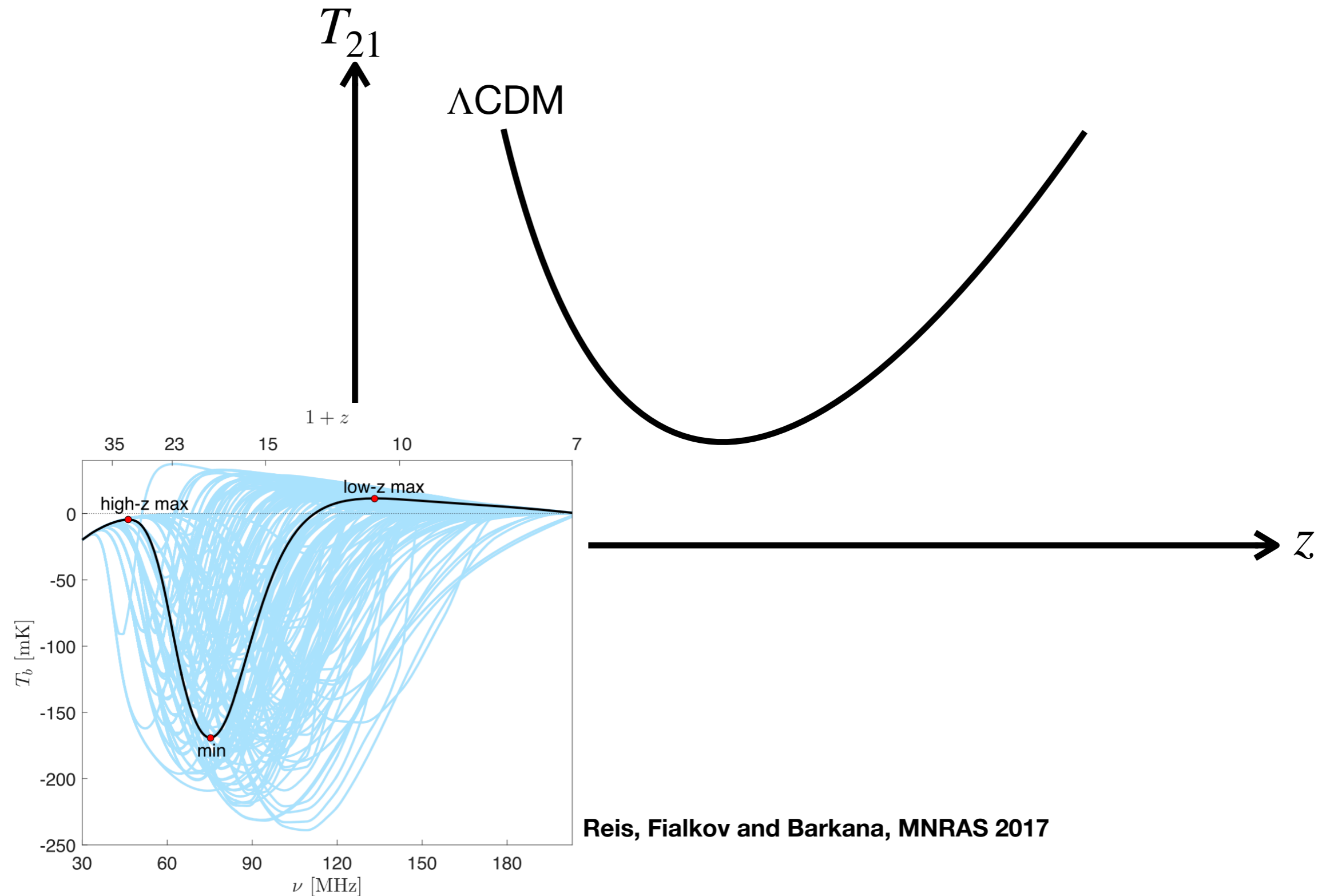
Q: Focusing on the global signal, What is the effect of new physics?

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics

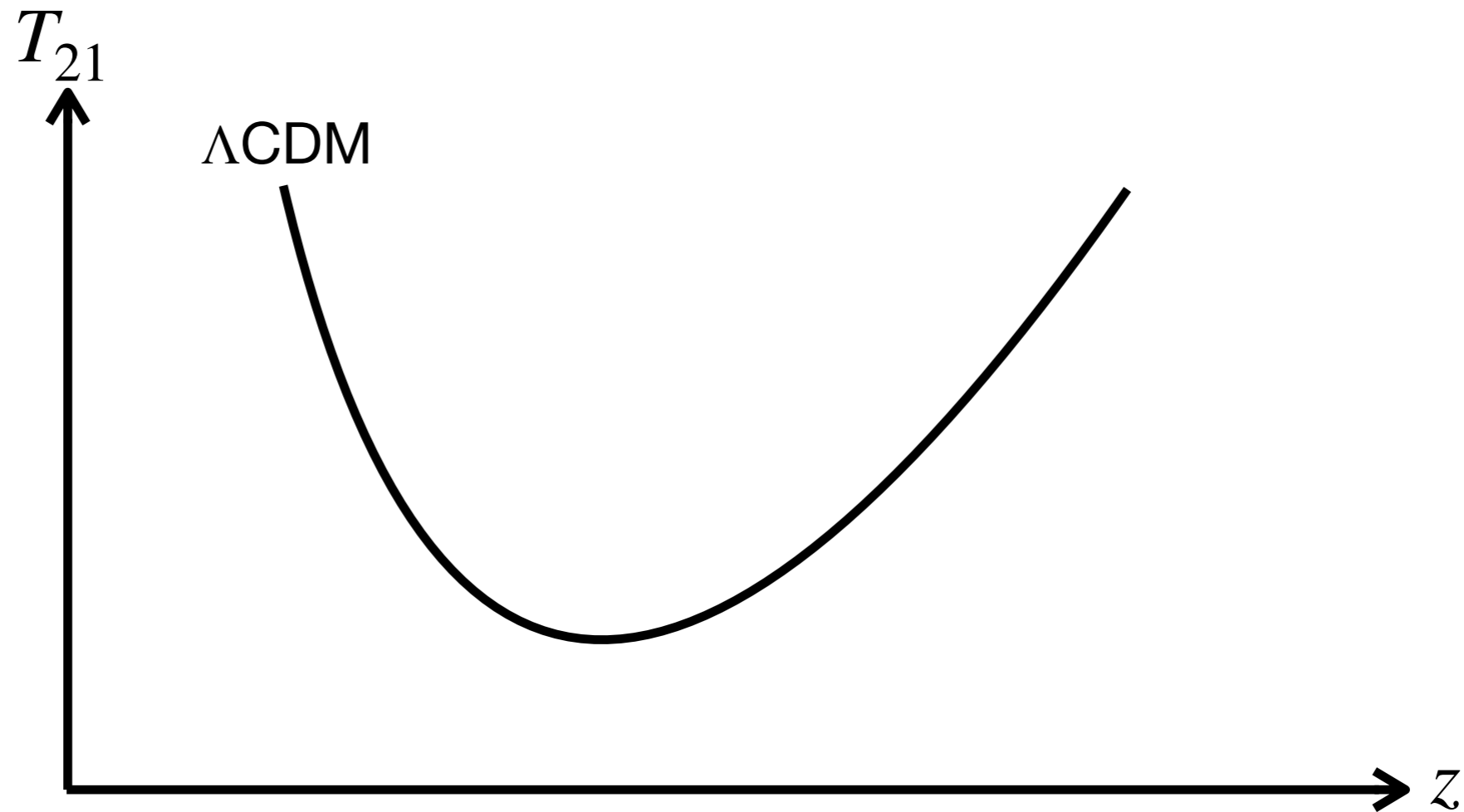


Credit: J. Flitter

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics

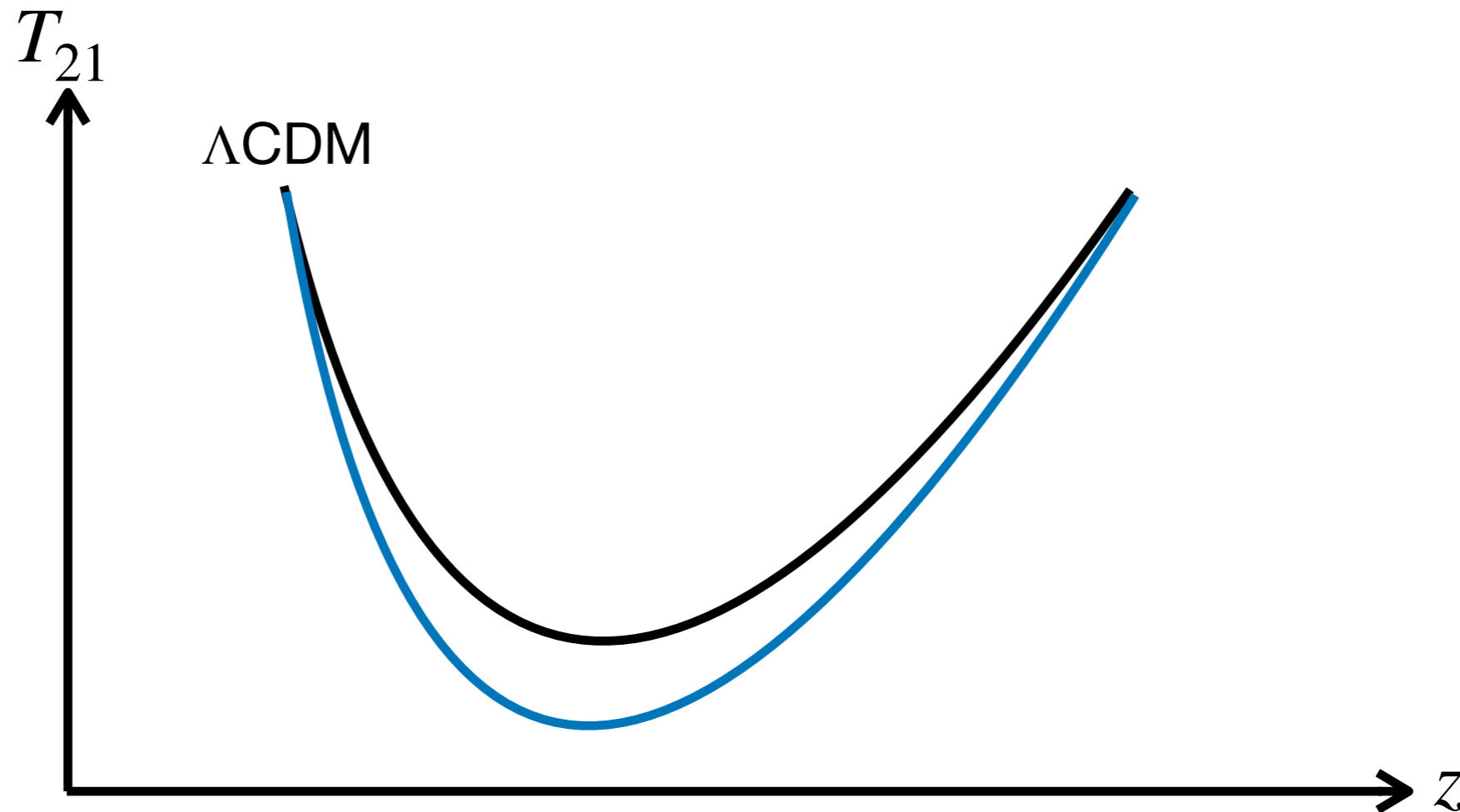


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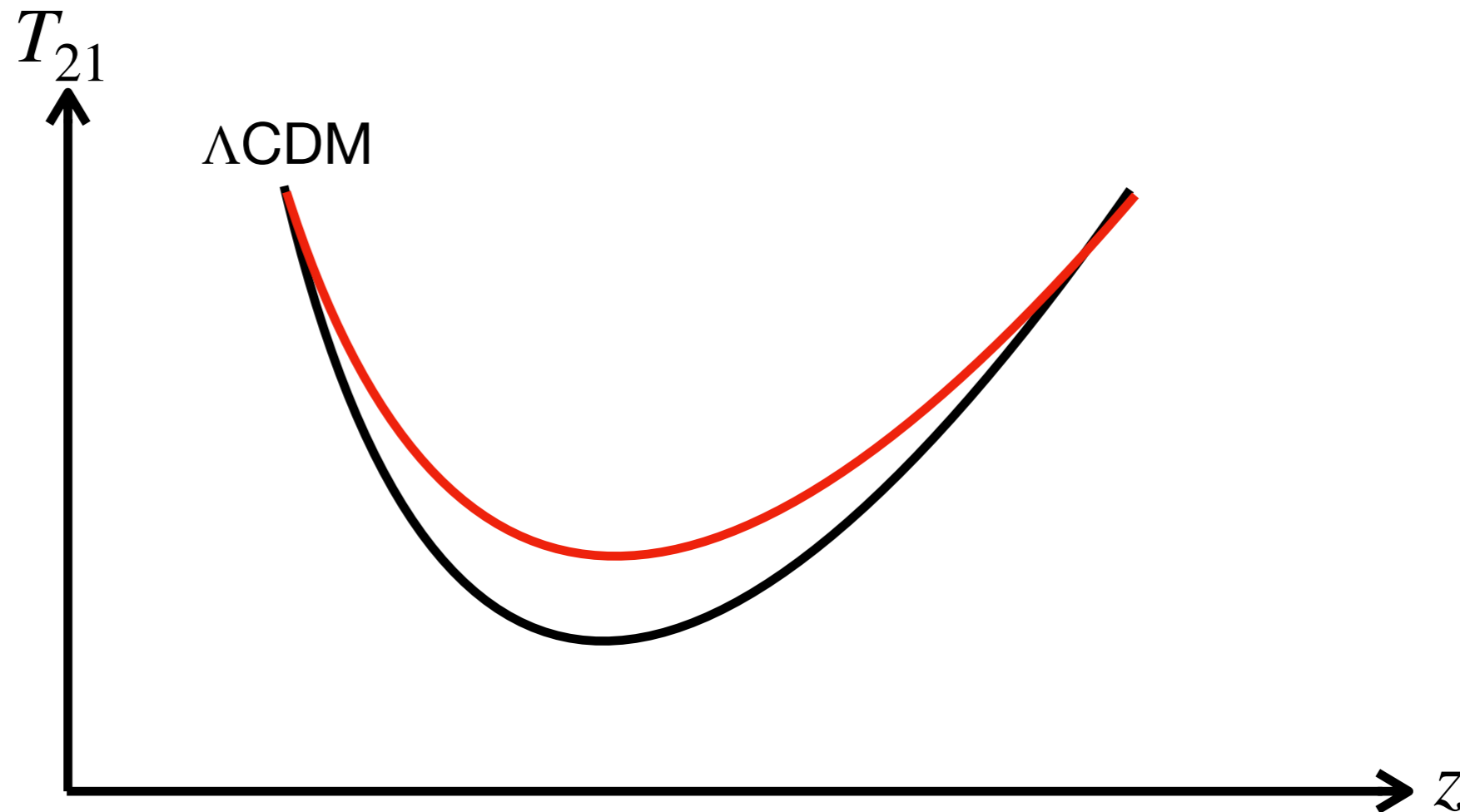
21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics



Credit: J. Flitter

“Something” cools down the IGM!
e.g.: DM scatters with baryons

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics

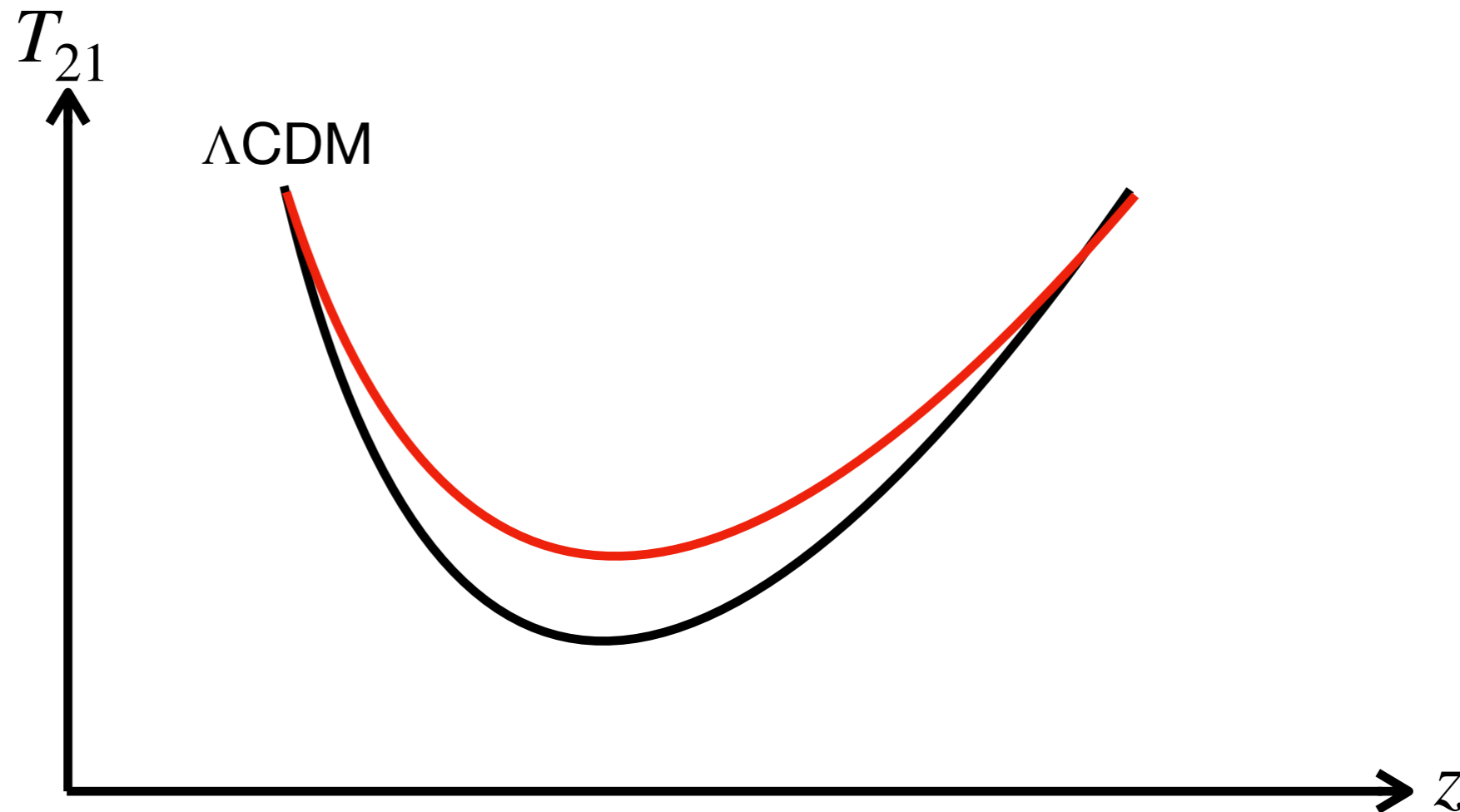


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“Something” heats up the IGM!

e.g.: annihilating/decaying DM, hidden photon DM, PBHs

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics



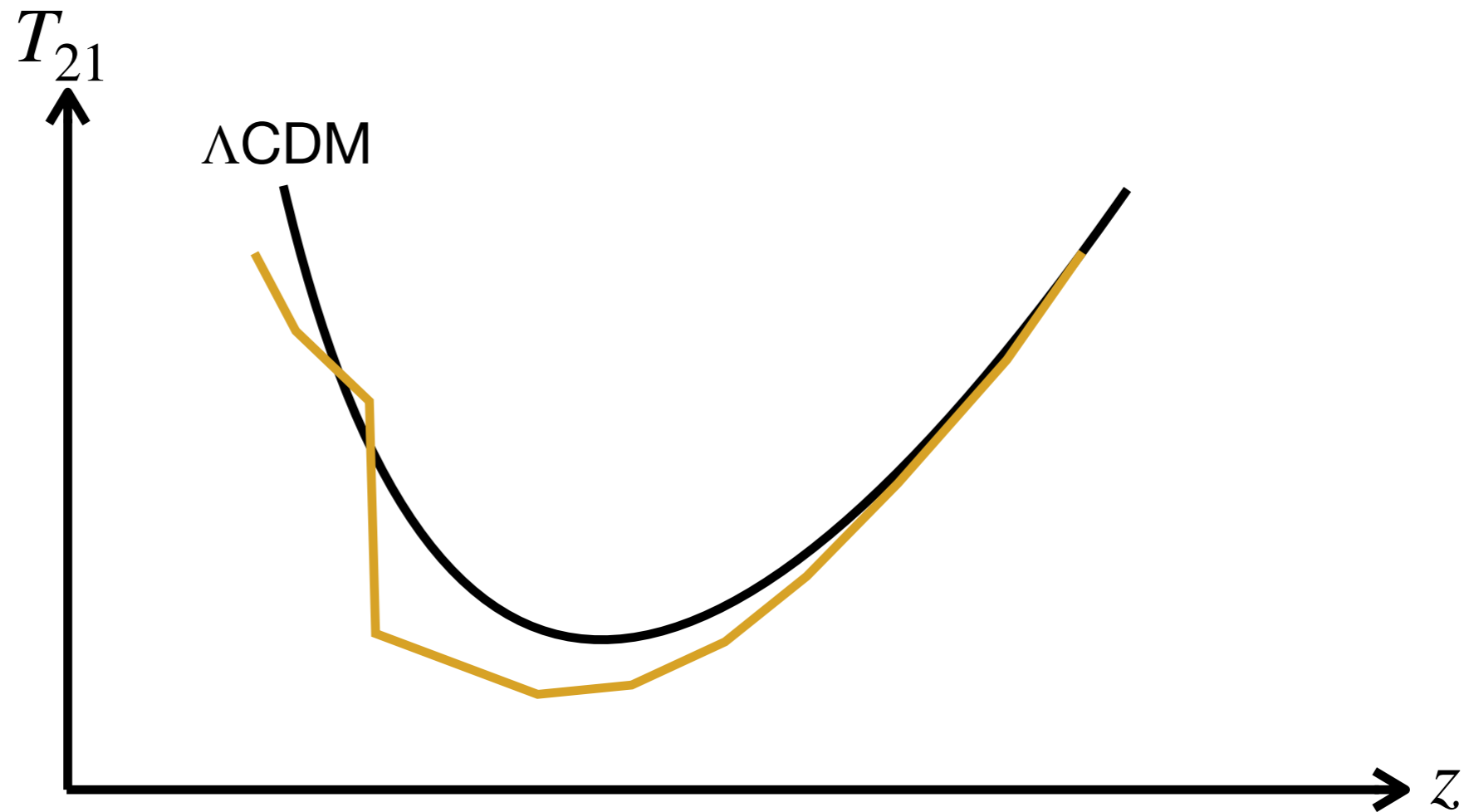
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→ see Tracy’s talk

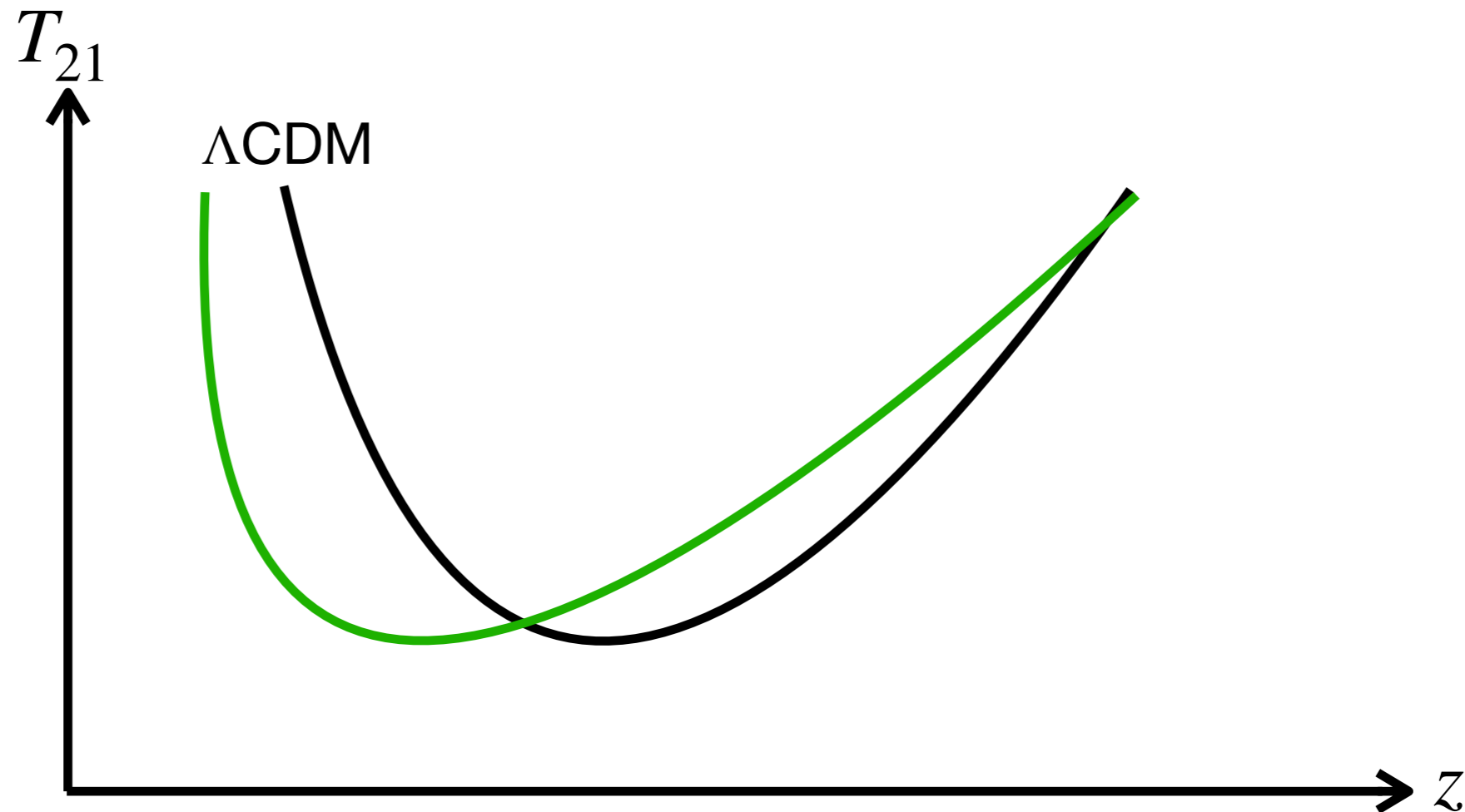
21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics



Credit: J. Flitter

“Something” generates edges and endpoints!
e.g.: resonant photon injection (dark photon \rightarrow photon)

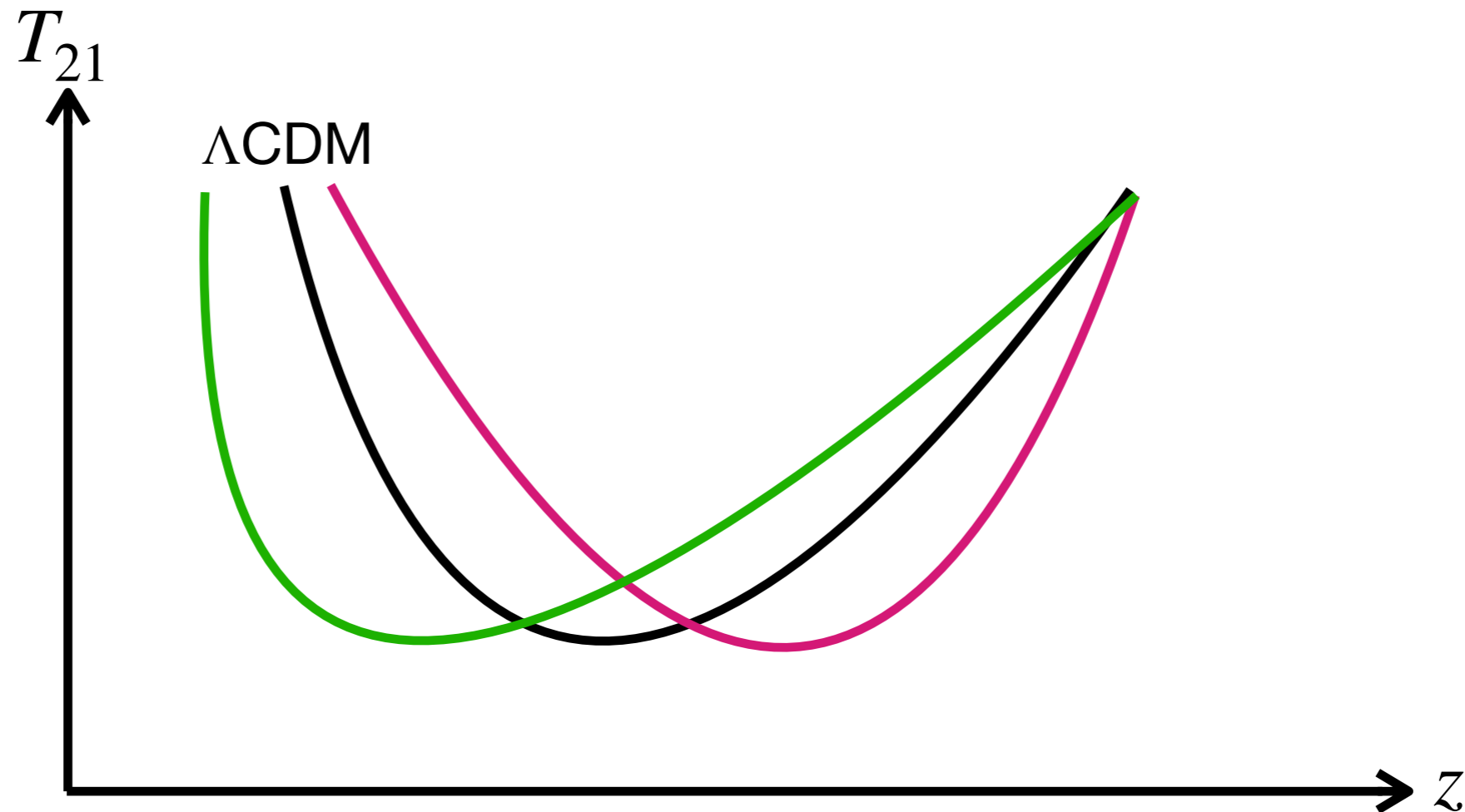
21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics



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“Something” delays structure formation!
e.g.: fuzzy DM, ultra light axions, ALPs

21 cm Cosmology: Sensitivity to New Physics



Credit: J. Flitter

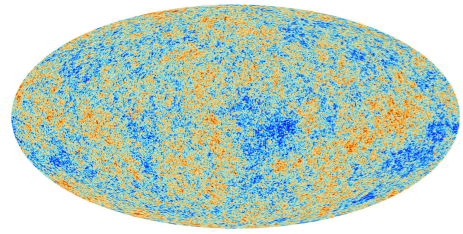
“Something” delays structure formation!
e.g.: fuzzy DM, ultra light axions, ALPs

“Something” speeds up structure formation!
e.g.: primordial magnetic fields

21 cm: from Global Signal to the Power Spectrum

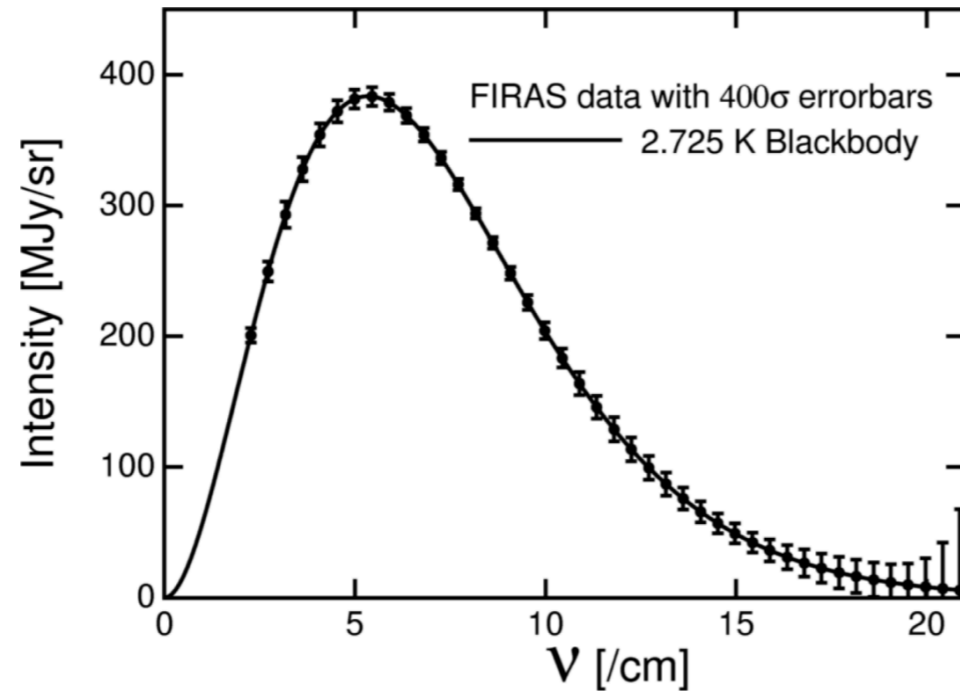
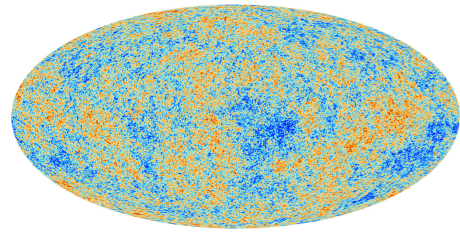
21 cm: from Global Signal to the Power Spectrum

CMB

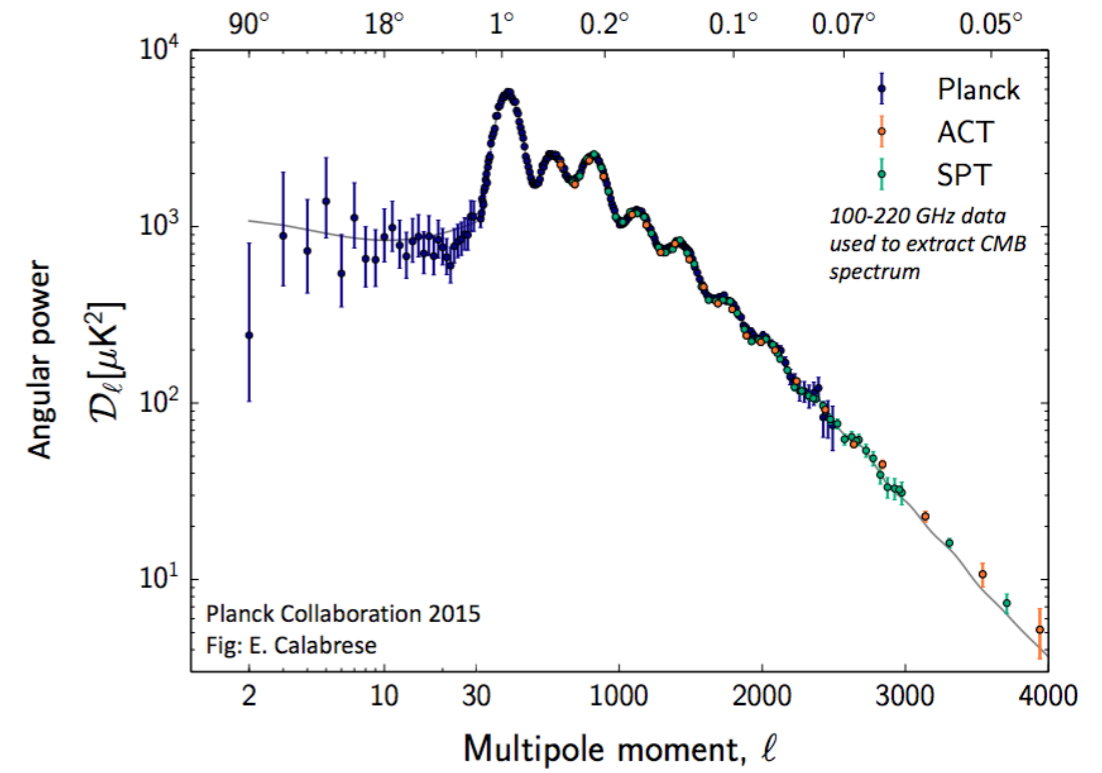
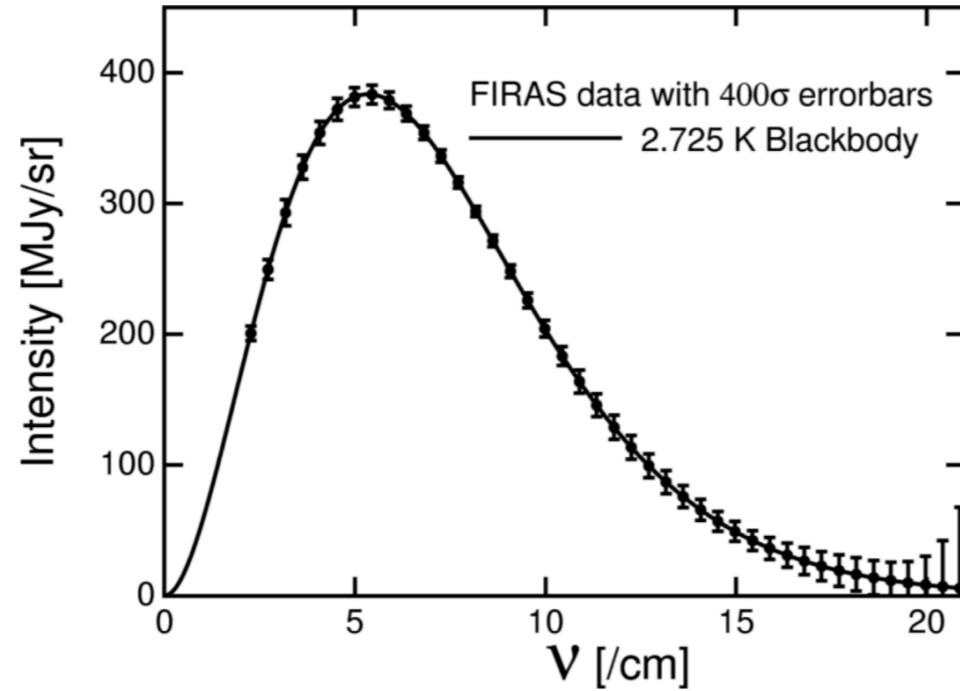
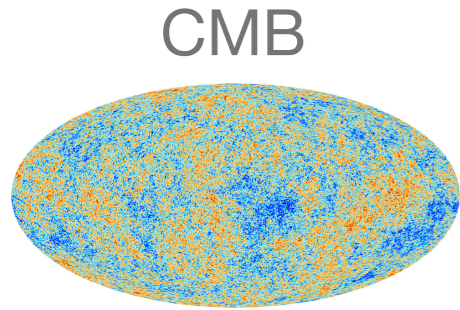


21 cm: from Global Signal to the Power Spectrum

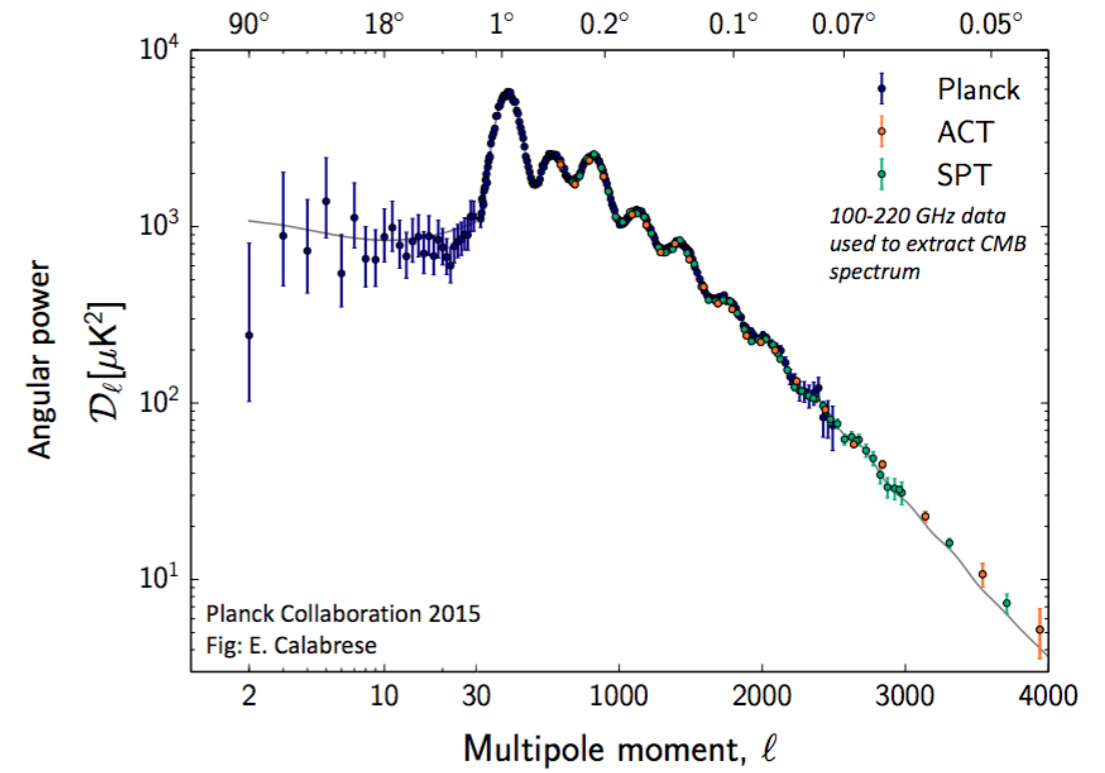
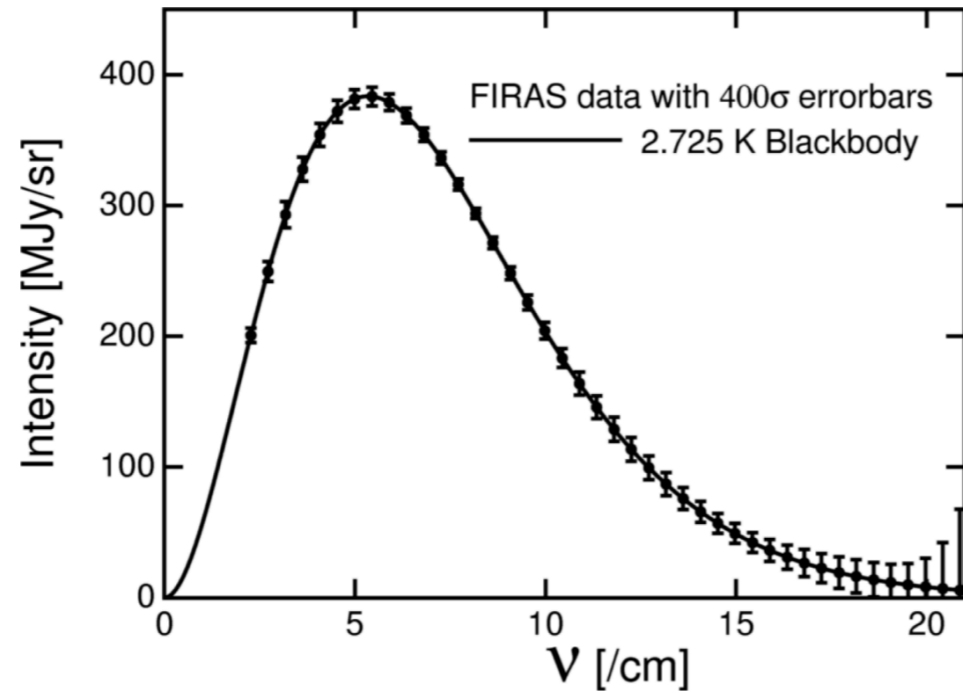
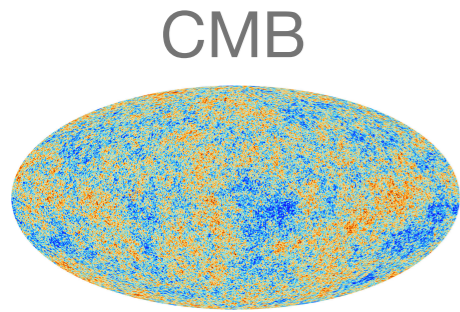
CMB



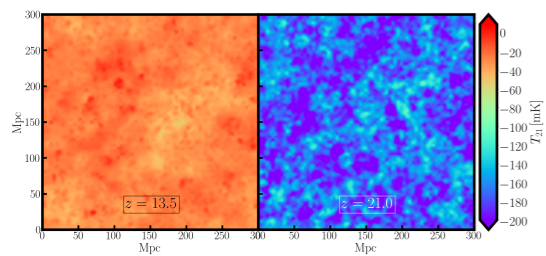
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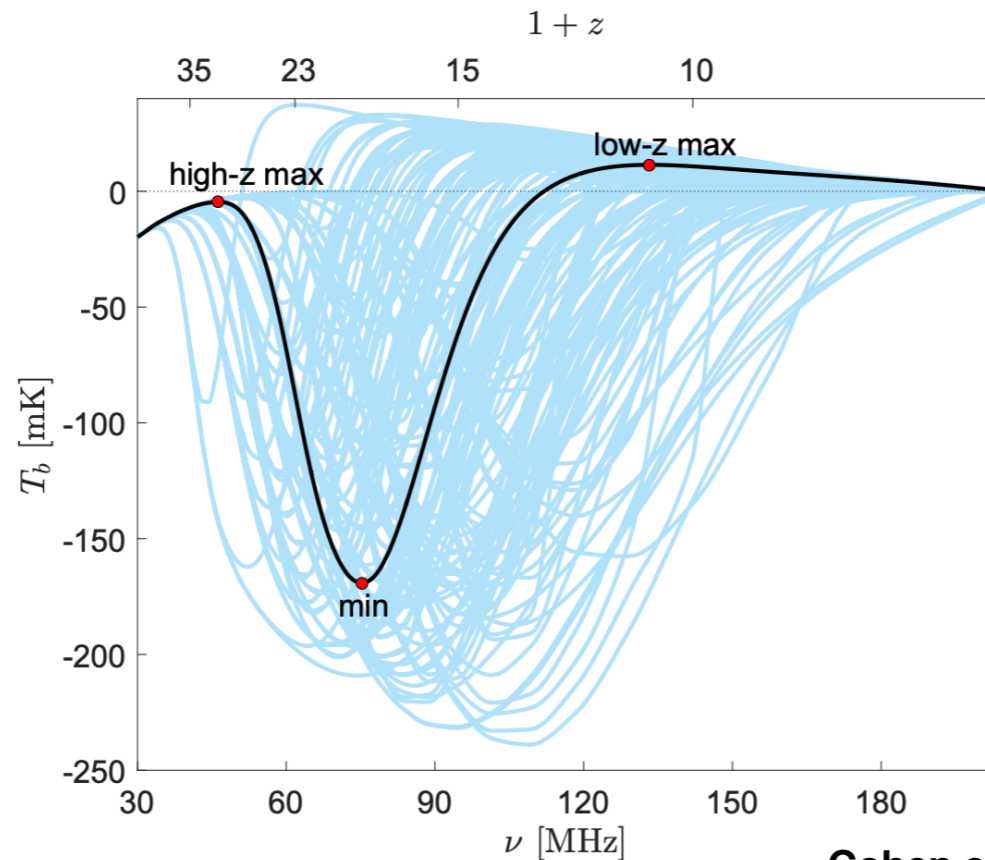
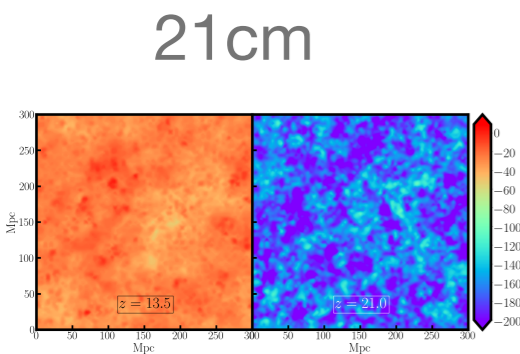
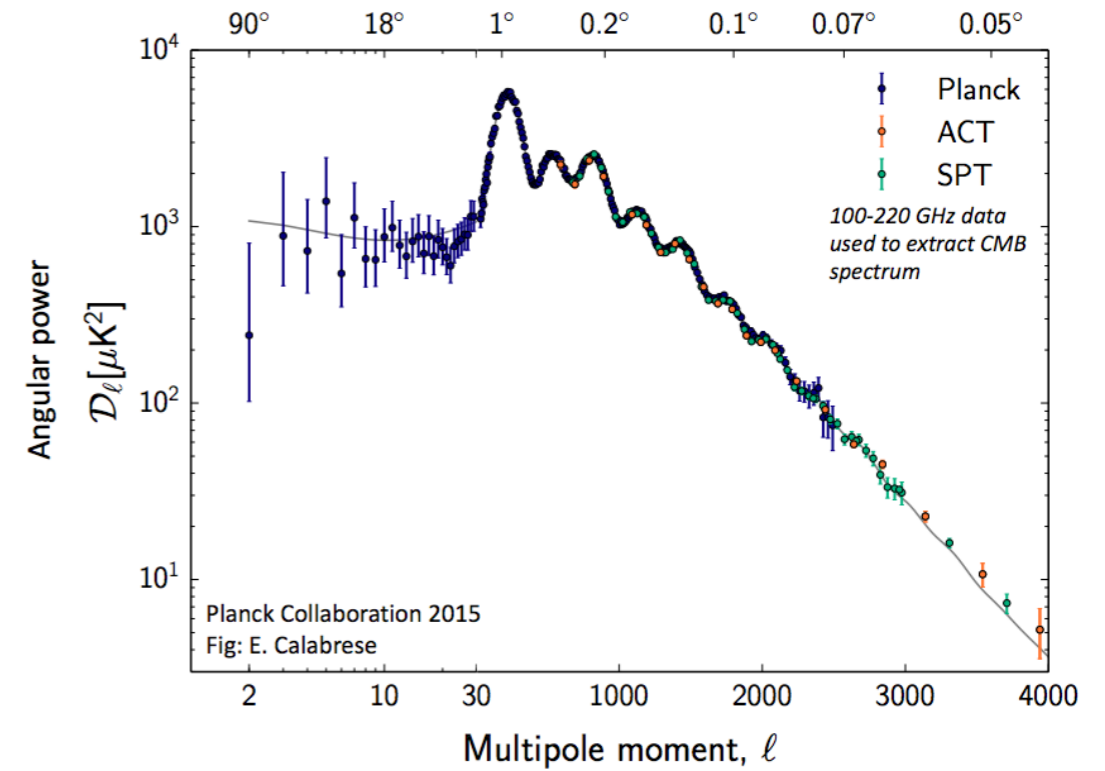
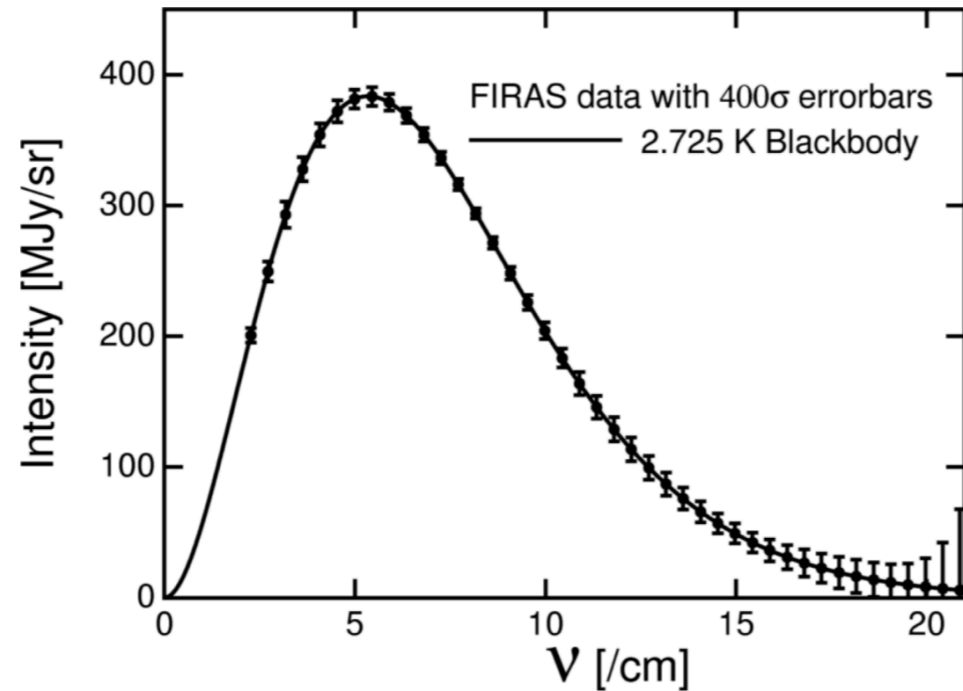
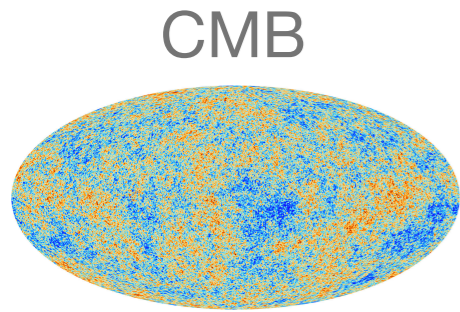
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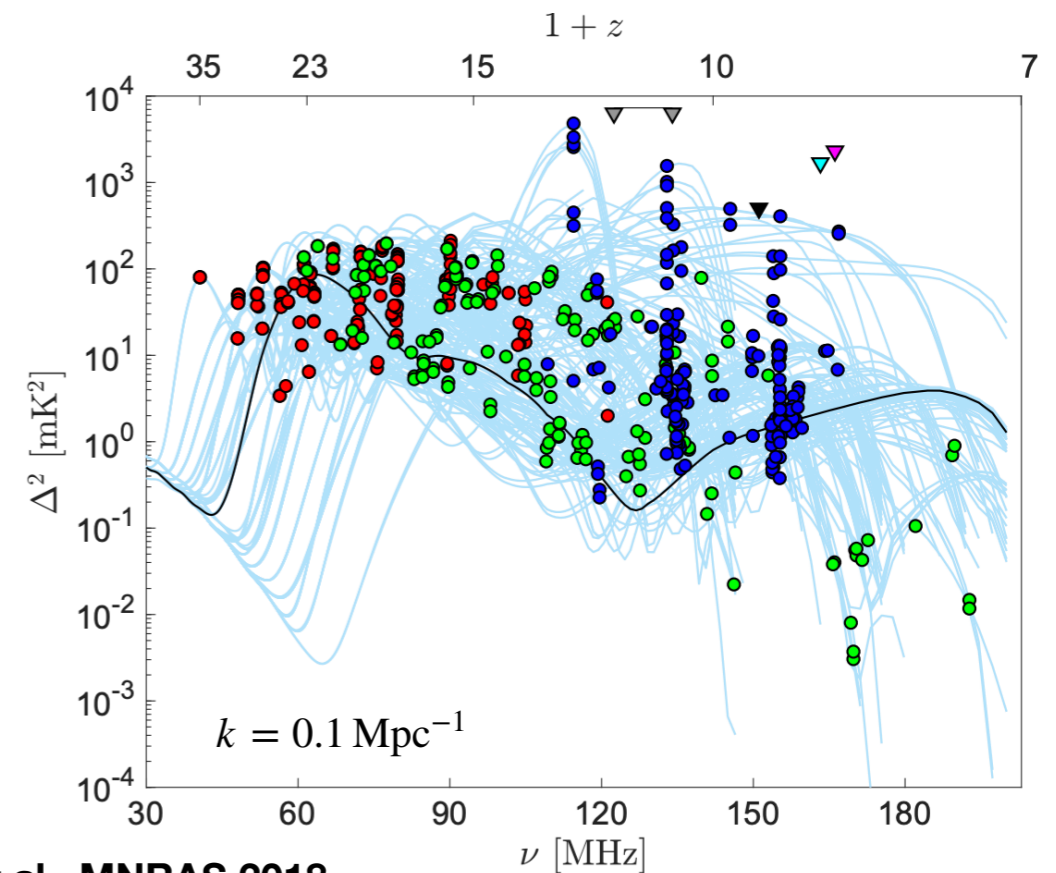
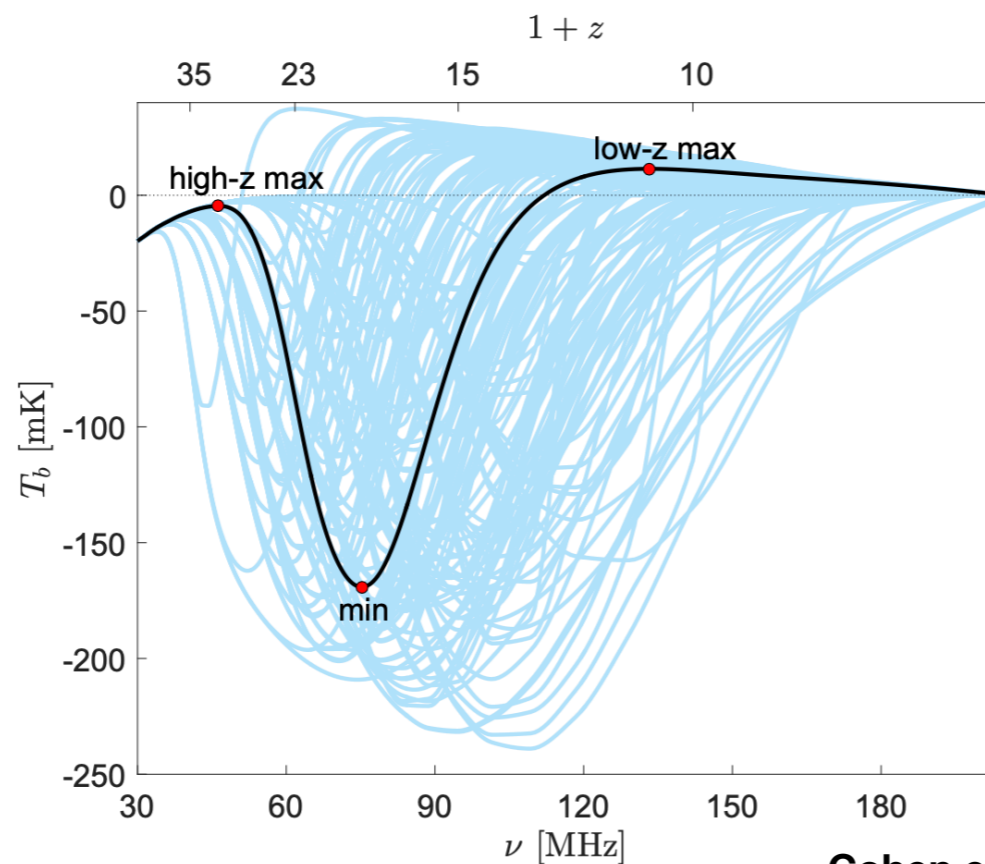
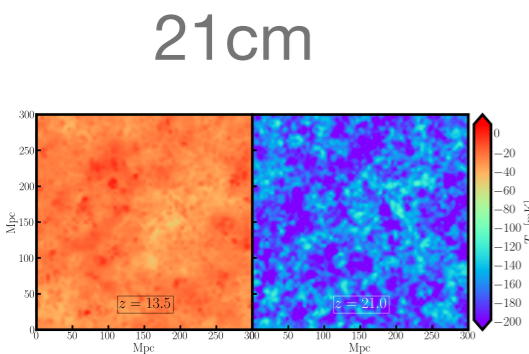
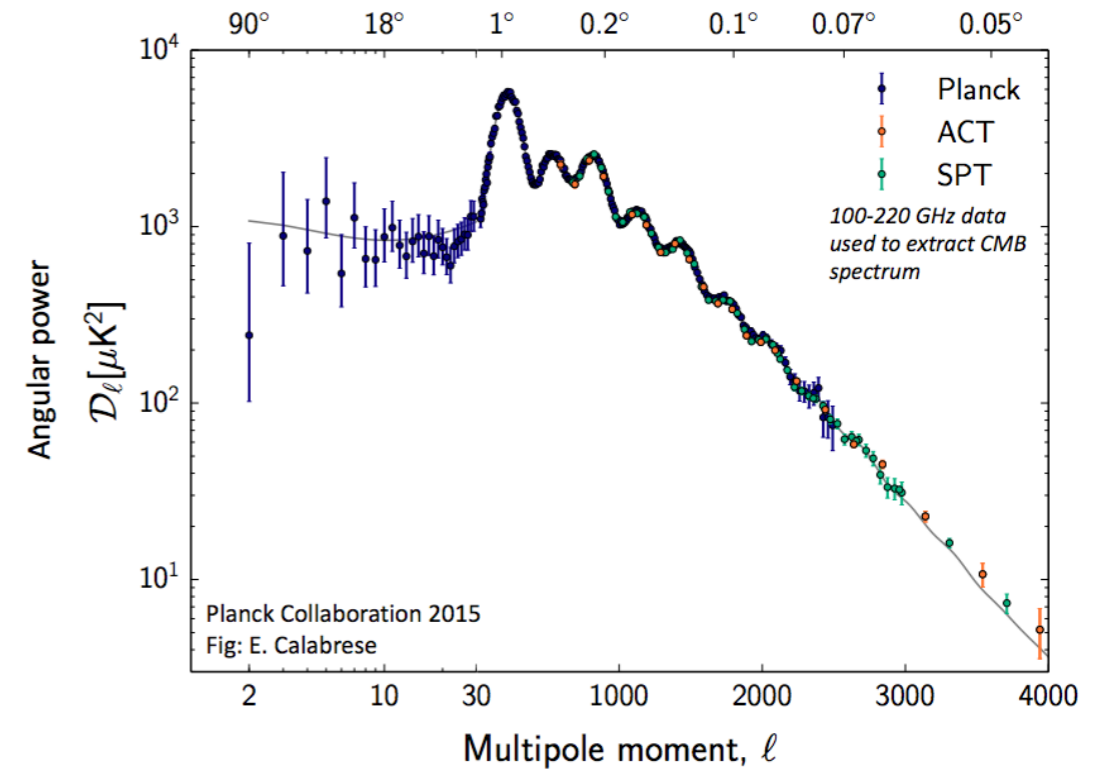
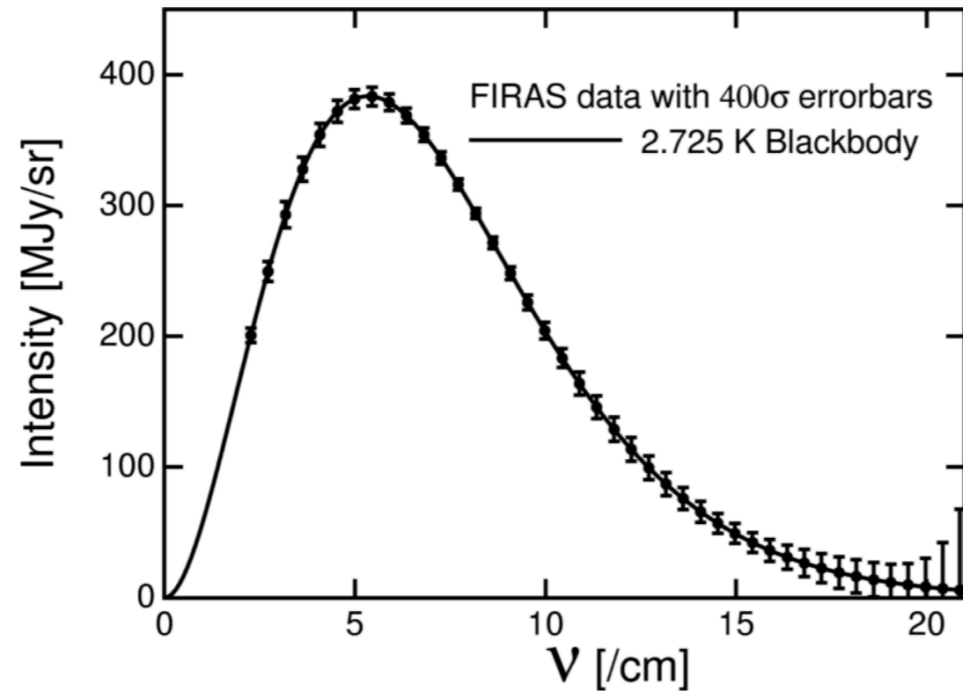
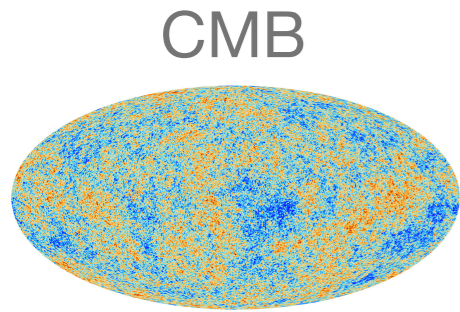
21cm



21 cm: from Global Signal to the Power Spectrum



21 cm: from Global Signal to the Power Spectrum



21 cm Simulations: Public Codes

Full radiative-transfer hydrodynamical simulation (extremely computationally expensive):

CoDa (Ocvirk et al., MNRAS 2016) 21SSD (Semelin, MNRAS 2017) THESAN (Kannan et al., MNRAS 2011)

Ray-tracing algorithms (applied to N-body simulations; also very expensive):

$C^2 - Ray$ (Mellema et al., New Astron. 2006) CRASH (Maselli et al., MNRAS 2003)

One-dimensional radiative transfer (much faster, approximated):

BEARS (Thomas et al., MNRAS 2009) GRIZZLY (Ghara et al., MNRAS 2018) BEORN (Schaeffer et al., arXiv:2305.15466)

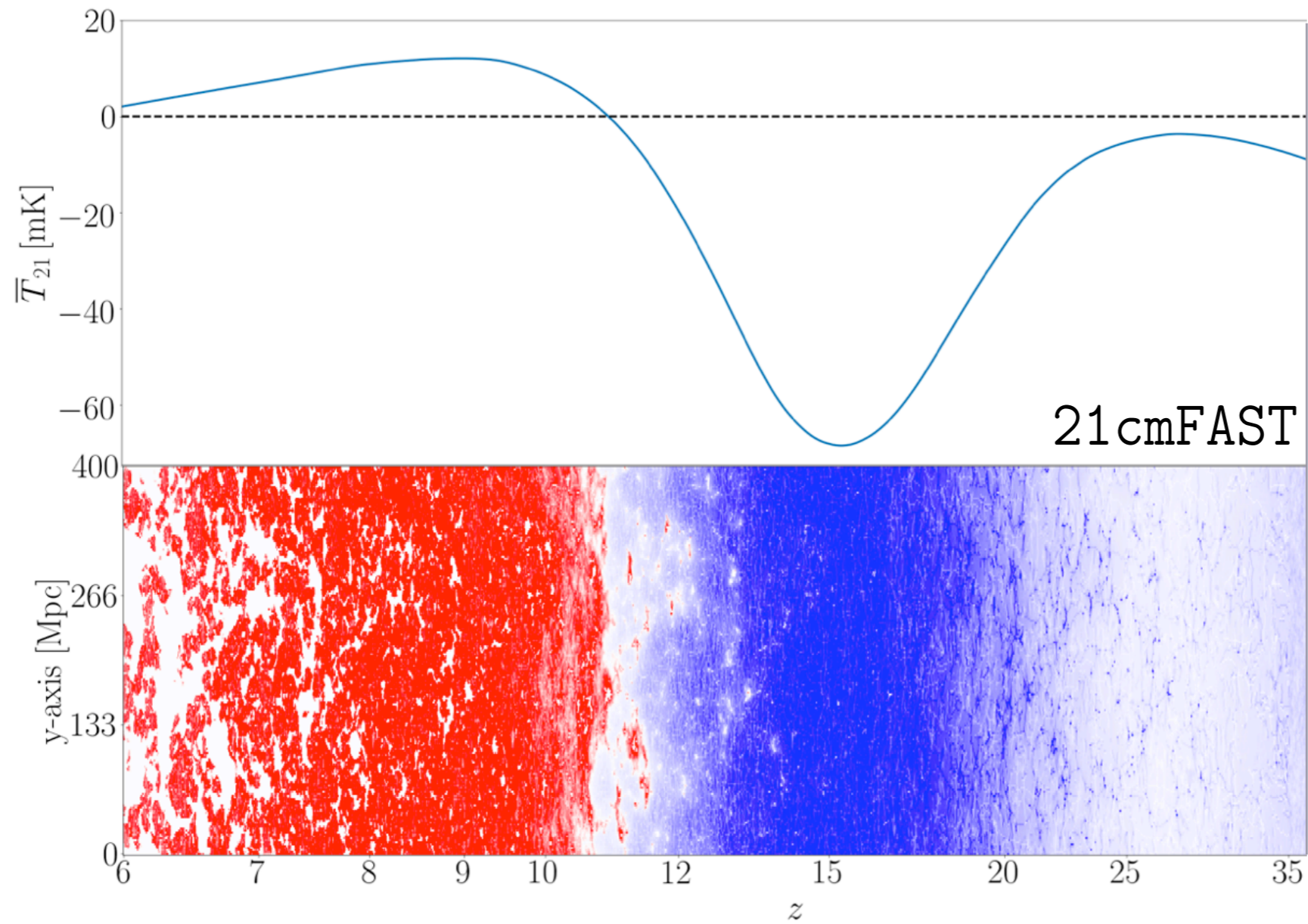
Purely analytic codes (fastest):

CAMB (Lewis and Challinor, PRD 2007) Zeus21 (Munoz, arXiv:2302.08506) X21 (Katz et al., arXiv:2309.XXXXX)

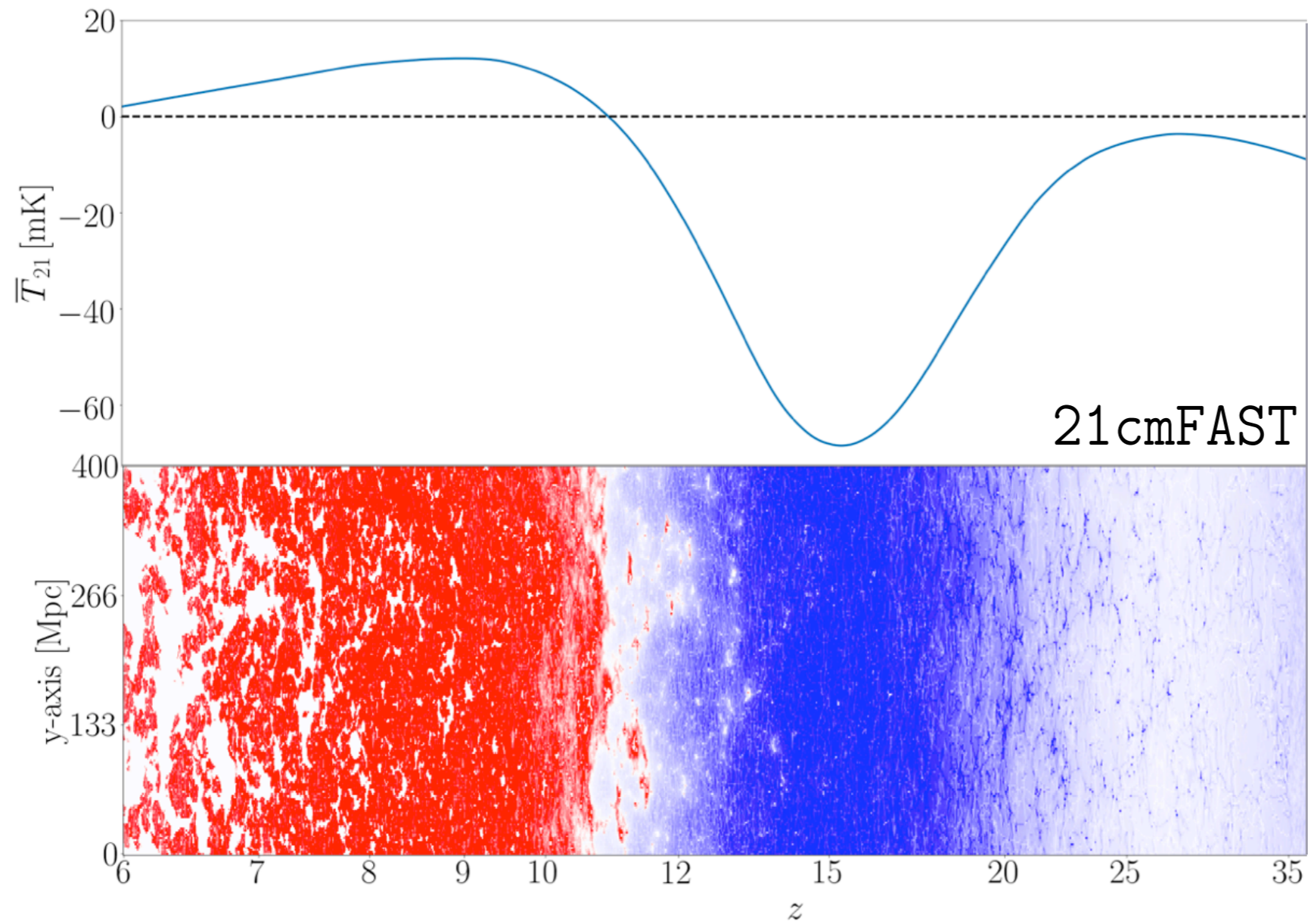
Semi-numerical codes (excursion-set formalism):

SimFAST21 (Santos et al., MNRAS 2010) 21cmFAST (Mesinger et al., MNRAS 2011)

21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology

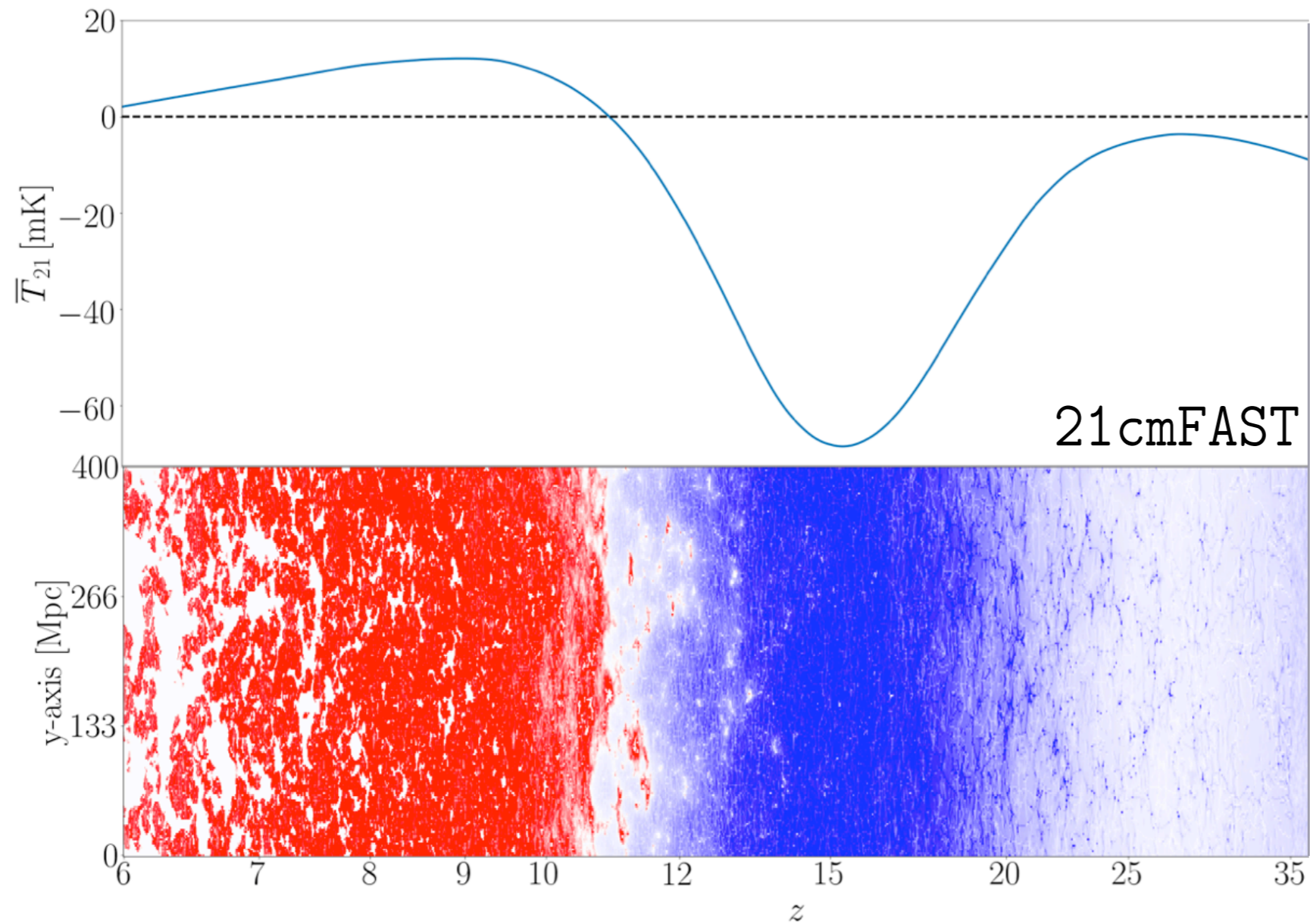


21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



Limitations for new physics:

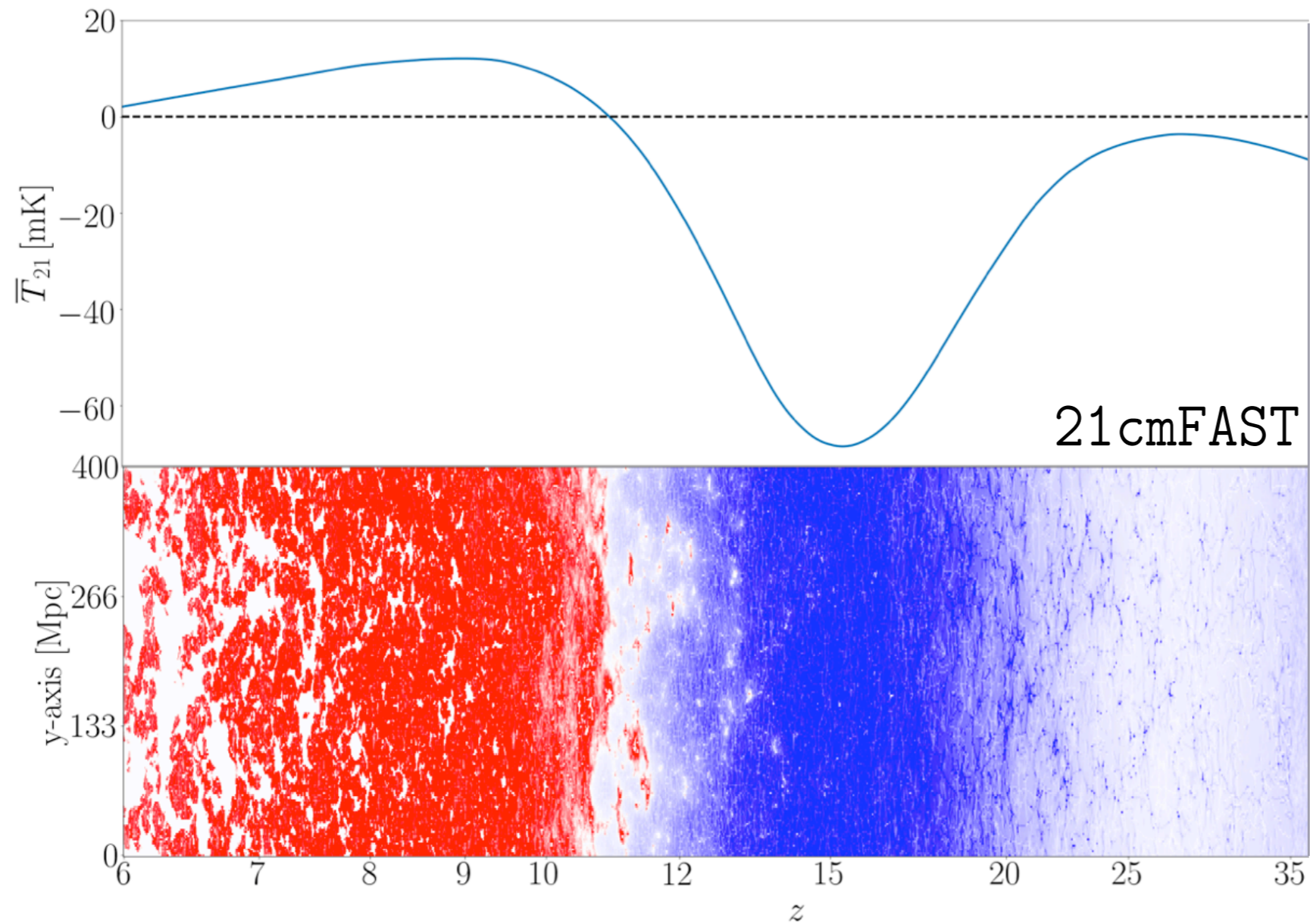
21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



Limitations for new physics:

- Initialized at $z = 35$

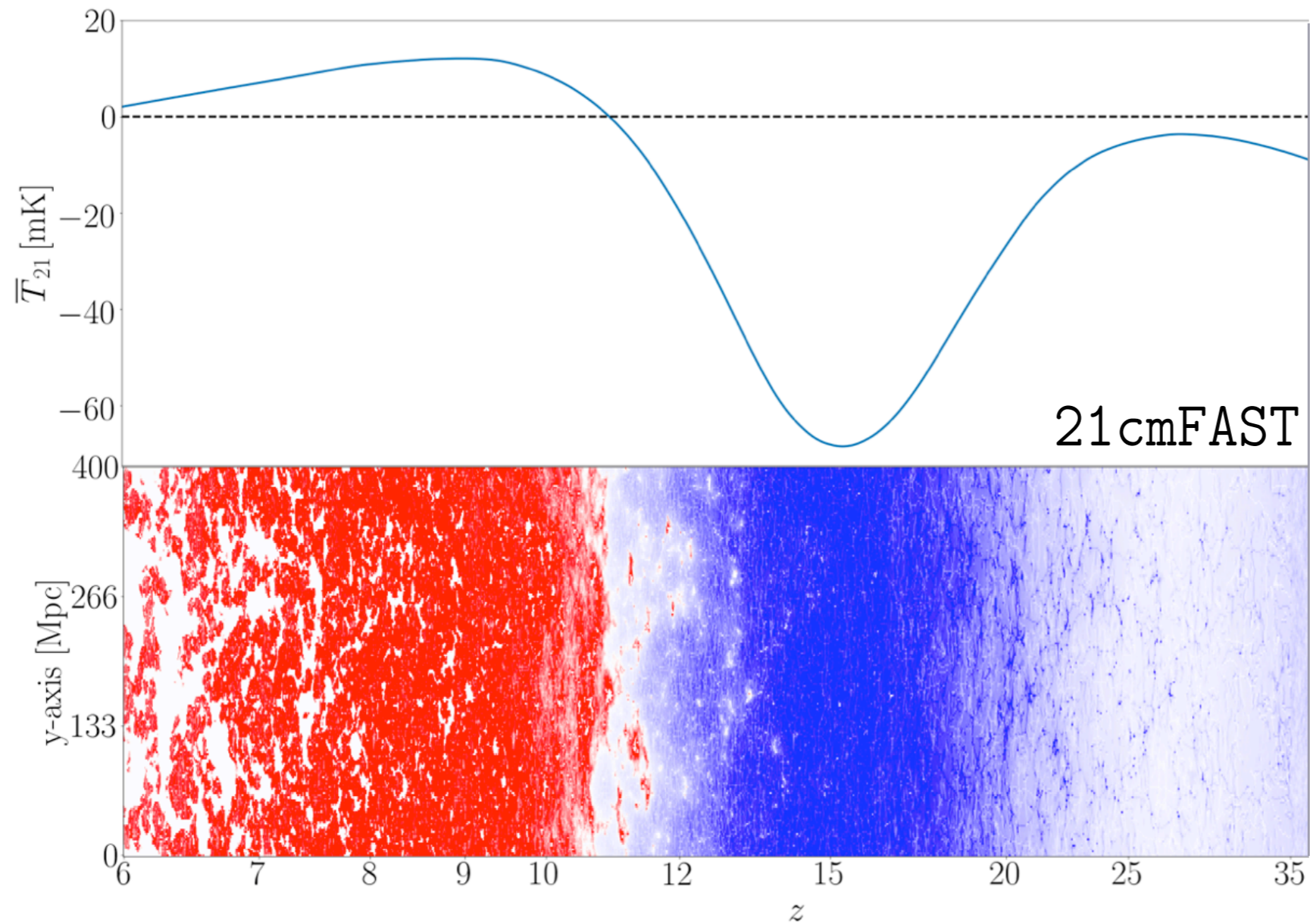
21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



Limitations for new physics:

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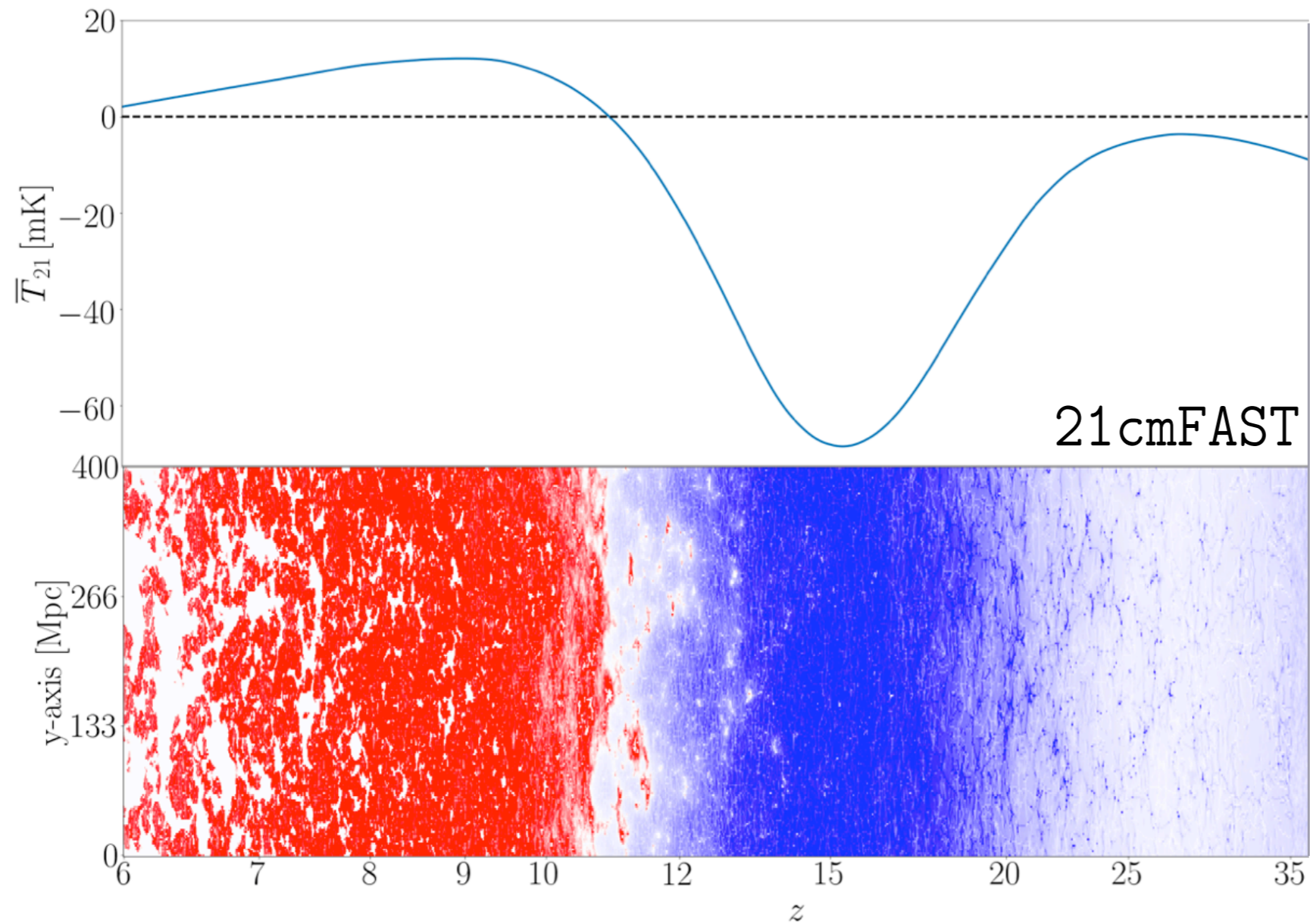
21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



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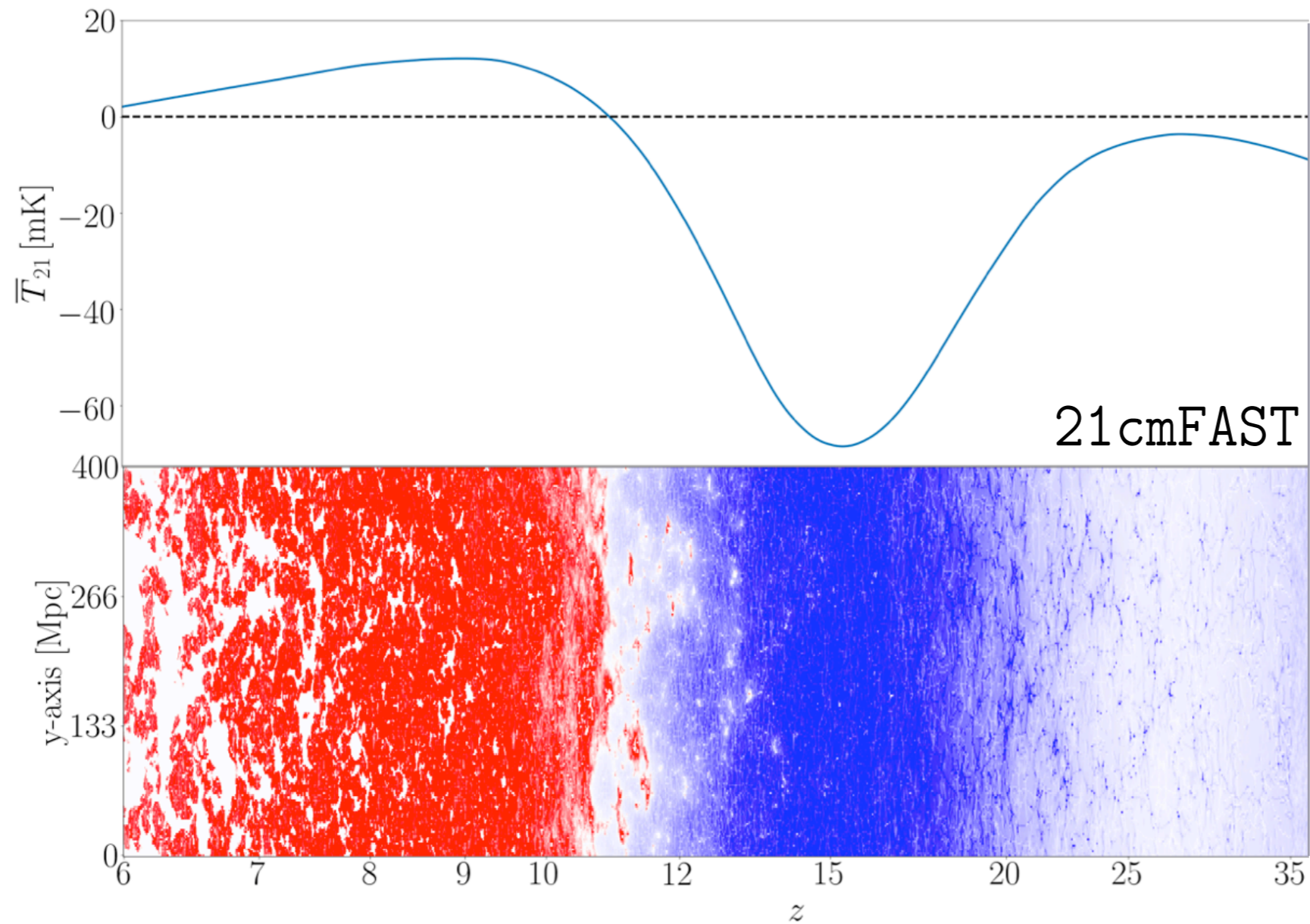
21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



Limitations for new physics:

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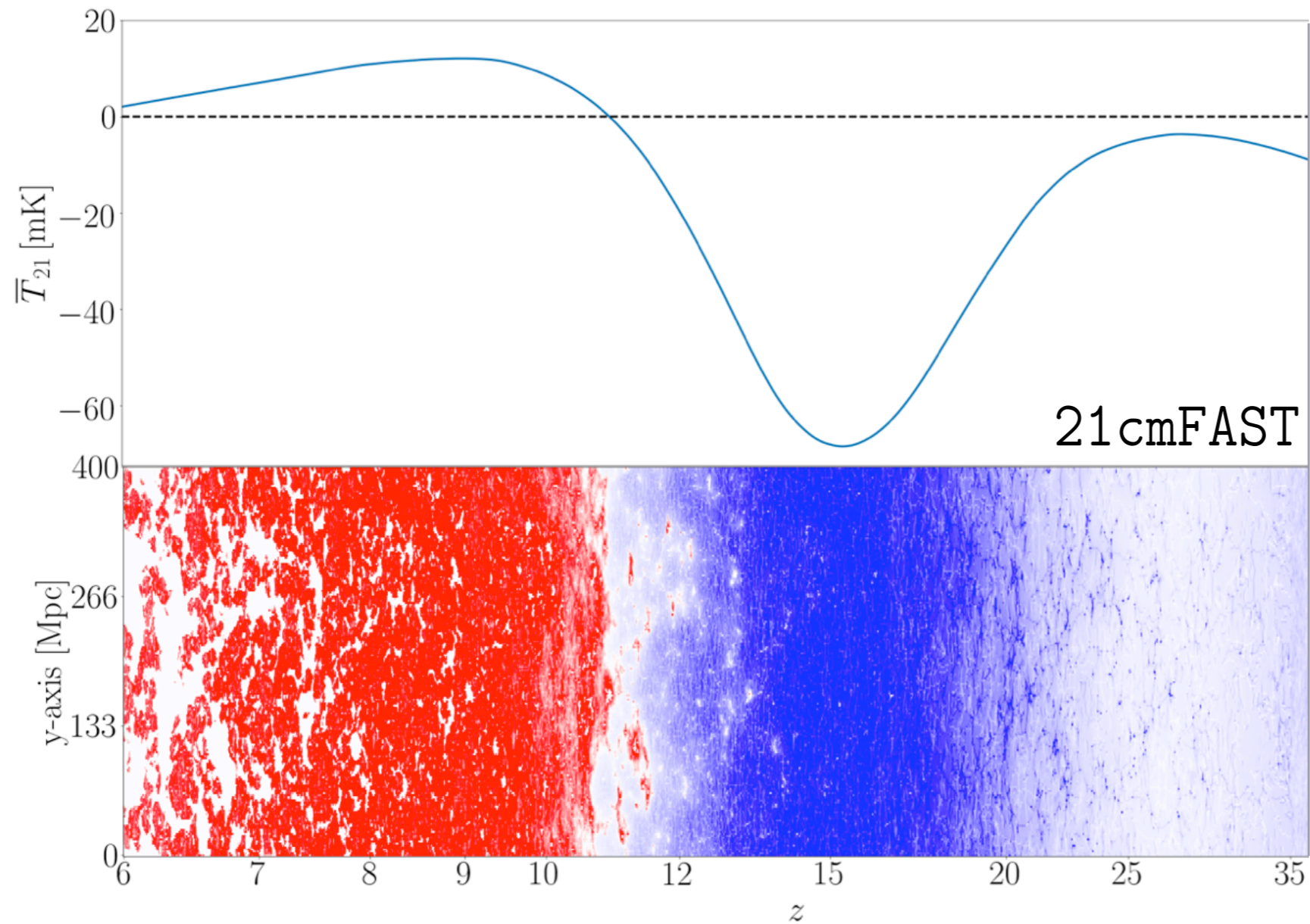
21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



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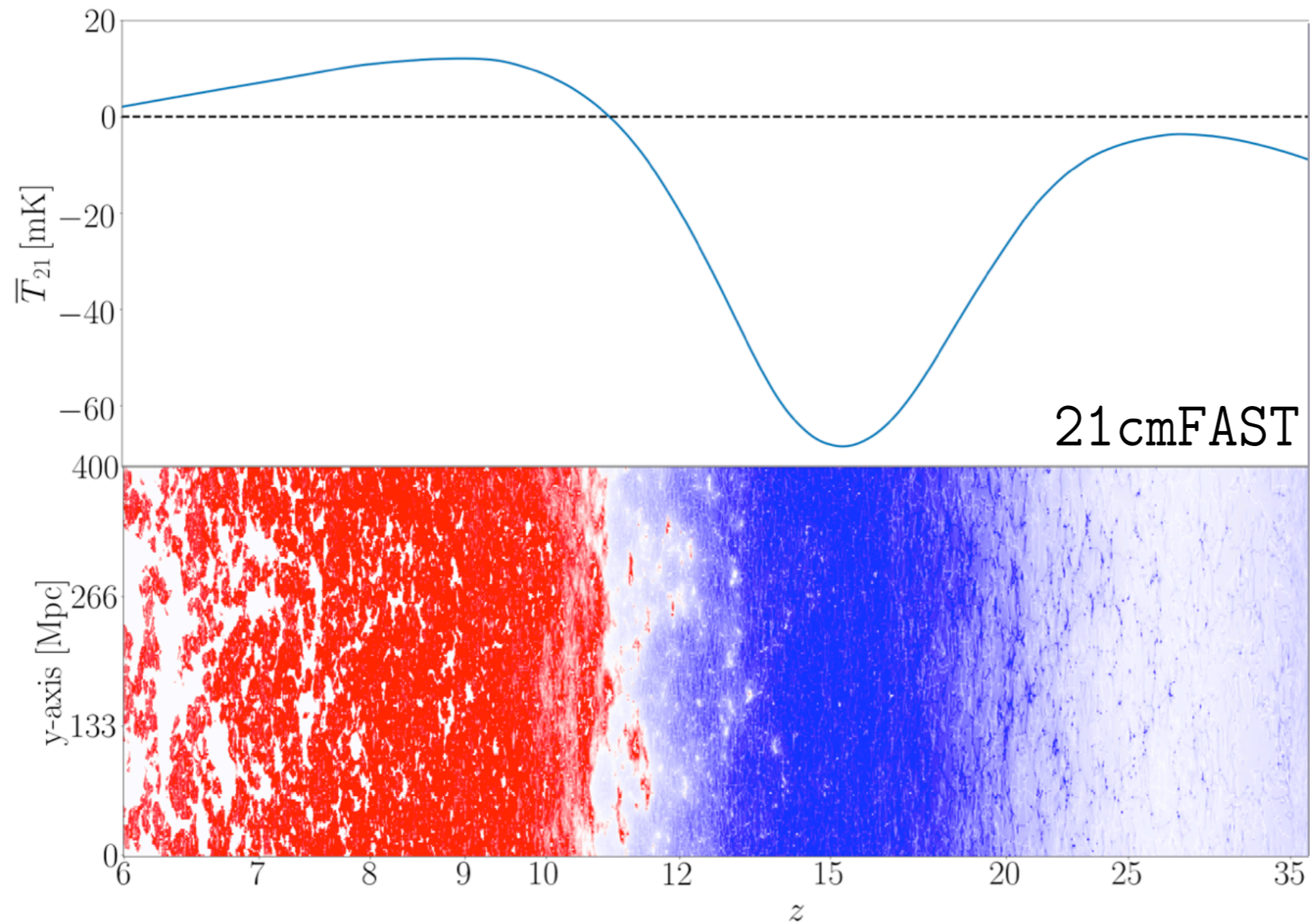
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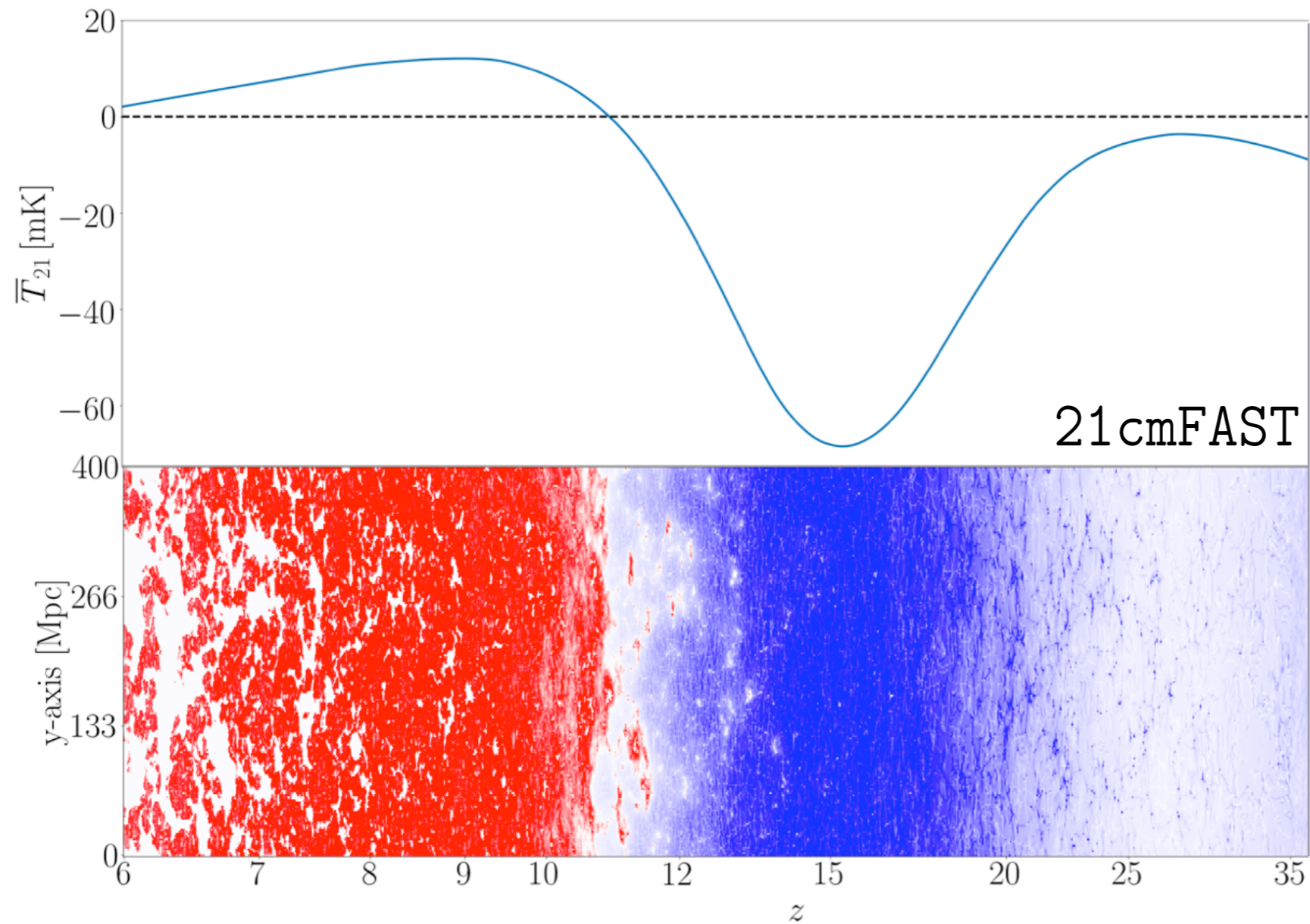


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$$dT_k/dz \propto (\Gamma_C/H) (T_\gamma - T_k)$$

21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology

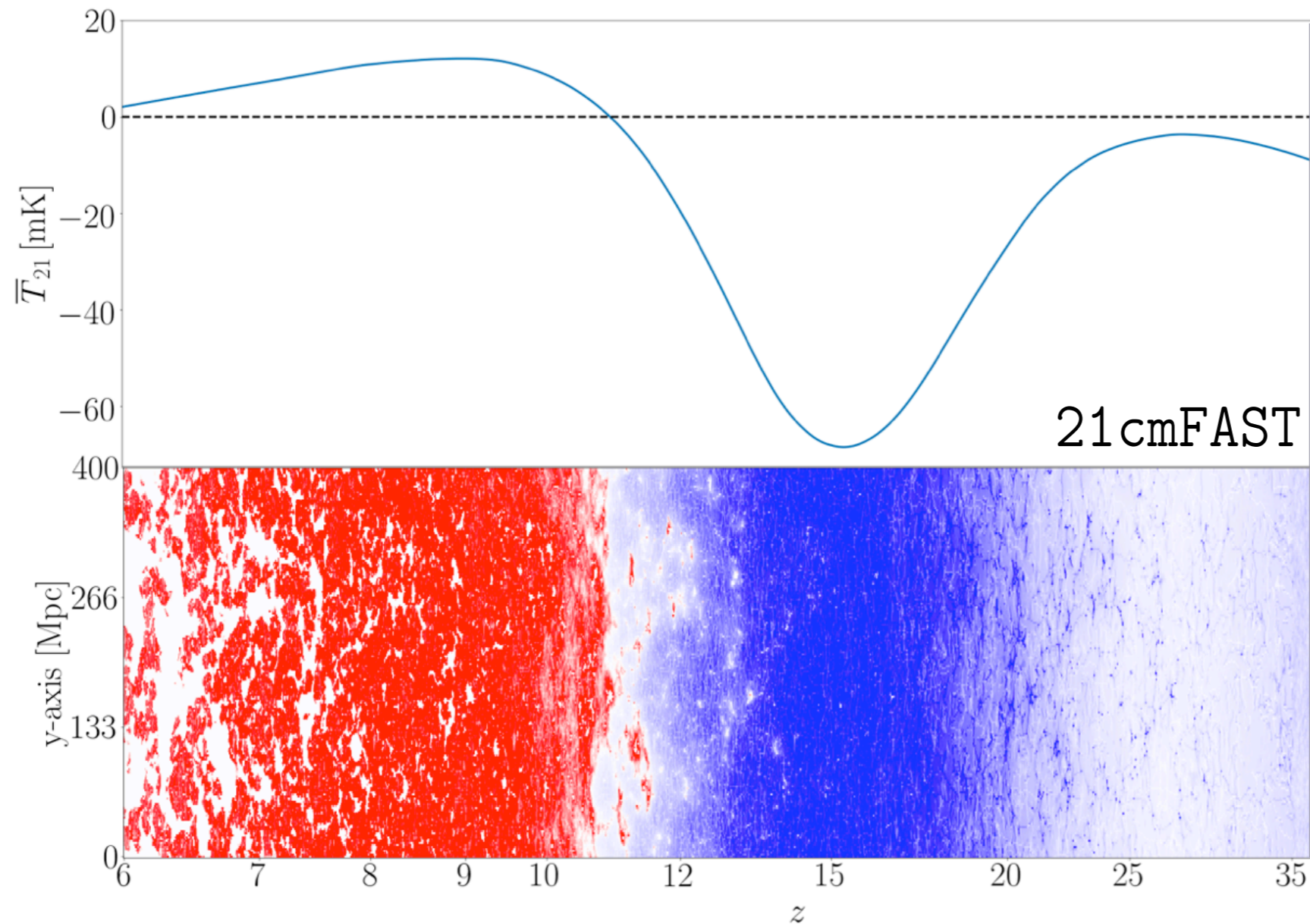


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→ requires $\Delta z \ll 1$ to solve

21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology

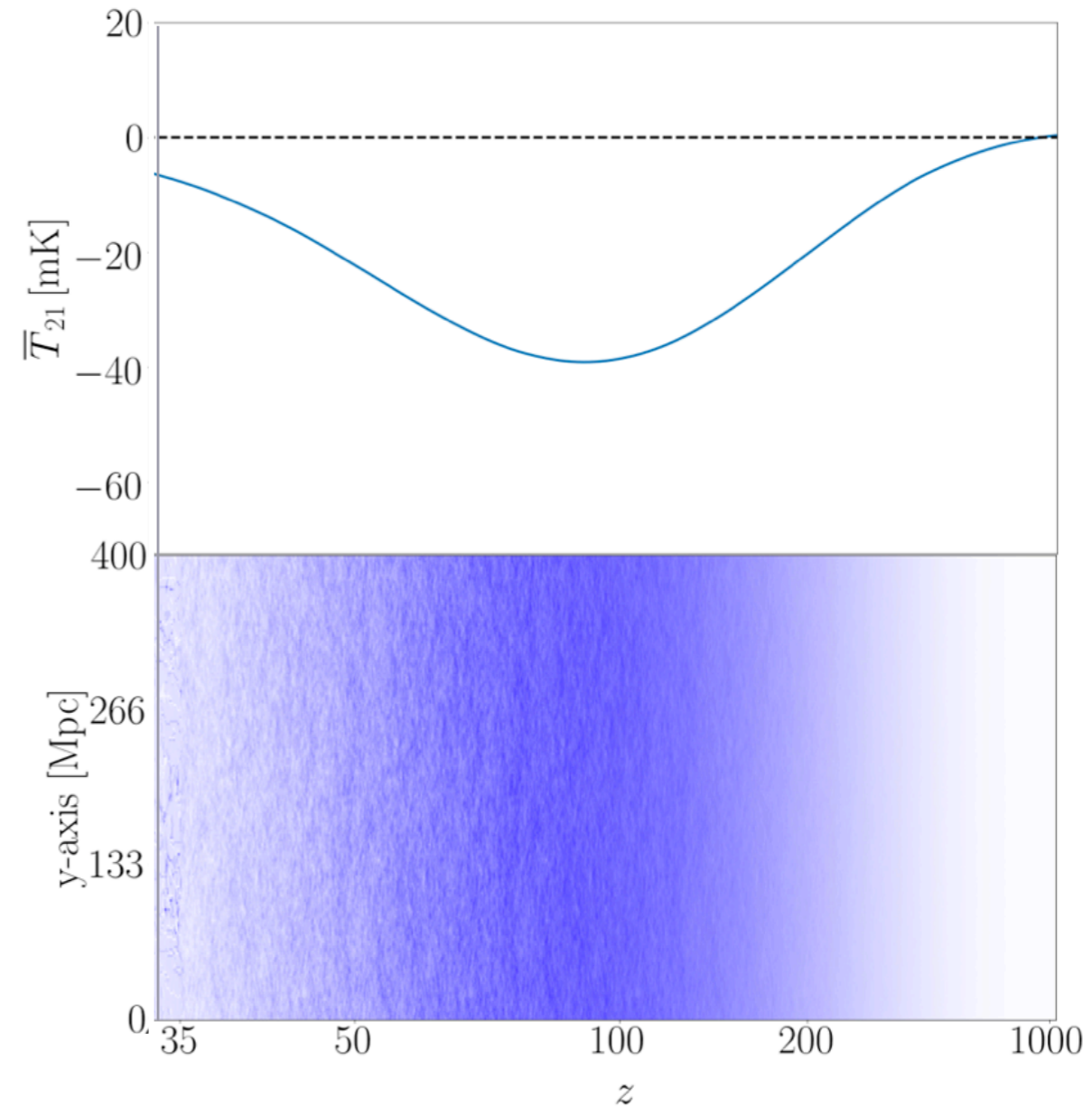
Solution:

- Use initial conditions from a Boltzmann solver
 - Initialize with CLASS at $z = 1100$
- Calculate accurate recombination history
 - Incorporate Hyrec into the code
- Consistently track $\delta_b, \delta_c, \nu_{cb}, T_i$ evolution
 - Inhomogeneous boxes at $z = 35$
- Fold-in cosmic microwave background
 - Combined CMB+21cm constraints
- Astrophysical vs. cosmological effects
 - Explore parameter degeneracies
- Slow? (need $\Delta z \ll 1$ at Compton tight coupling)
 - Perturb in $\epsilon_{\chi b} = H/\Gamma_C$, and solve for $\epsilon_{\gamma b}, \Delta T_{\gamma b}, \bar{T}_{\gamma b}$

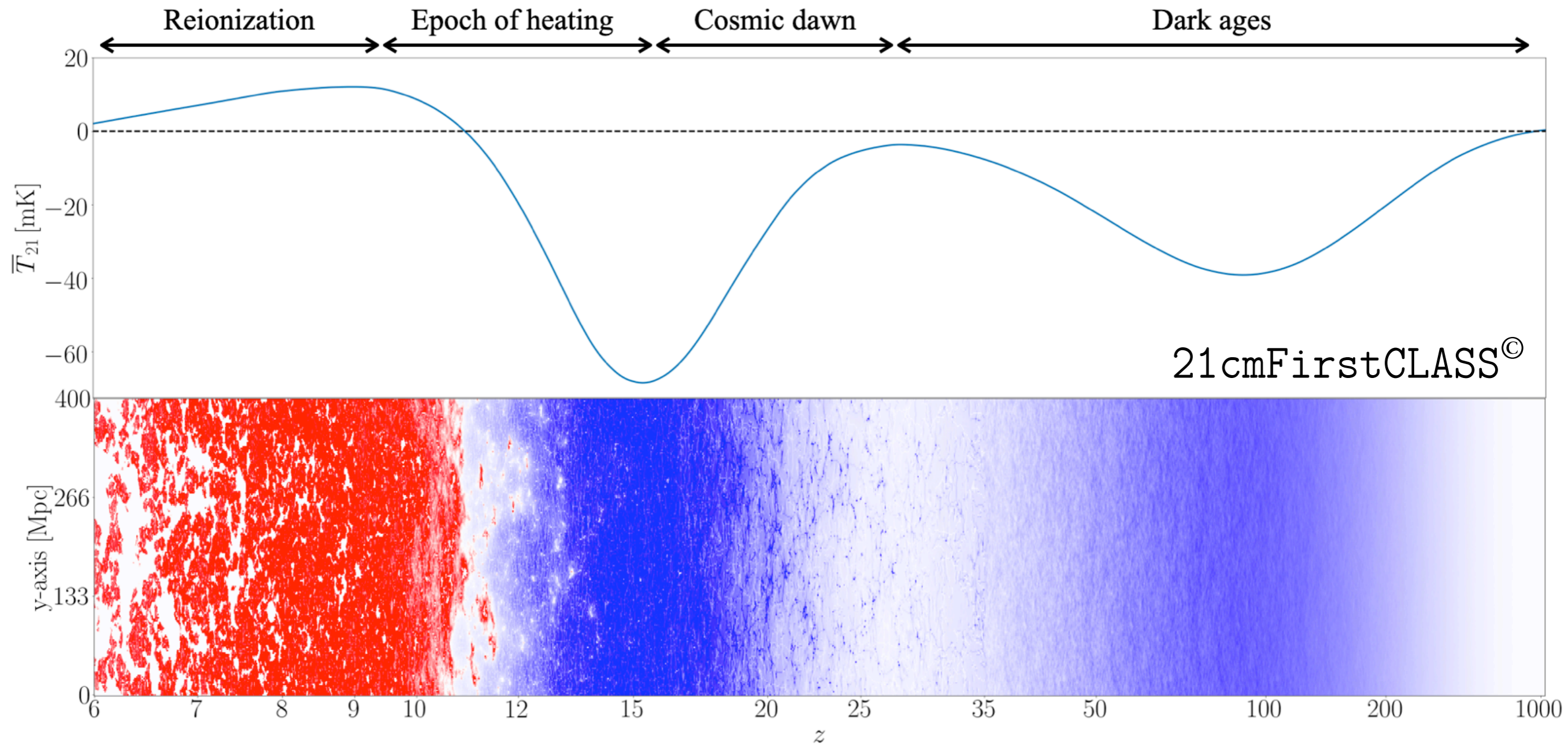
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21 cm Simulations: a Code for Cosmology



21cmFirstCLASS I. Cosmological tool for Λ CDM and beyond

21cmFirstCLASS II. Early linear fluctuations of the 21cm signal

Jordan Flitter^{1,*} and Ely D. Kovetz¹

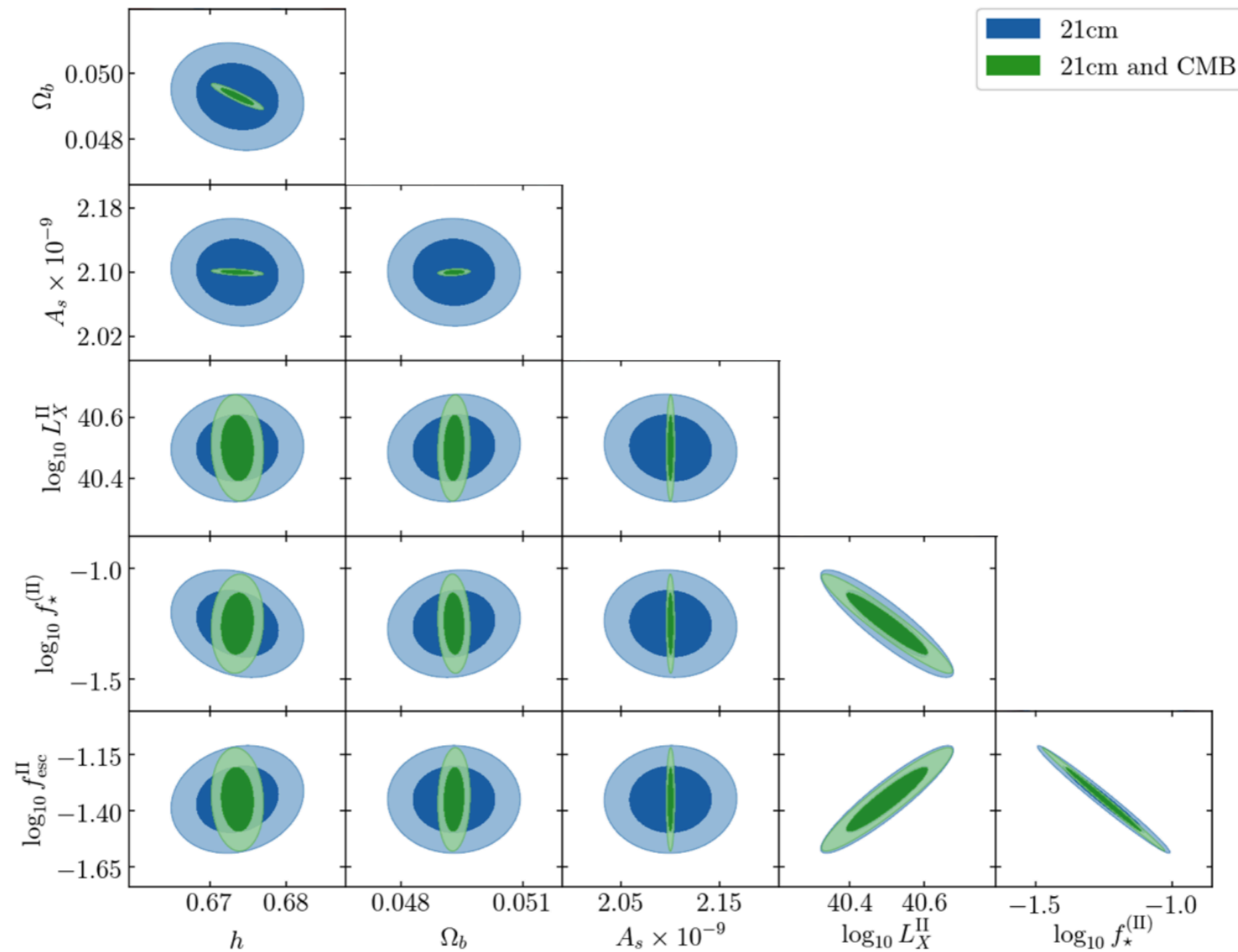
Jordan Flitter^{1,*} and Ely D. Kovetz¹

¹Physics Department, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva 84105, Israel

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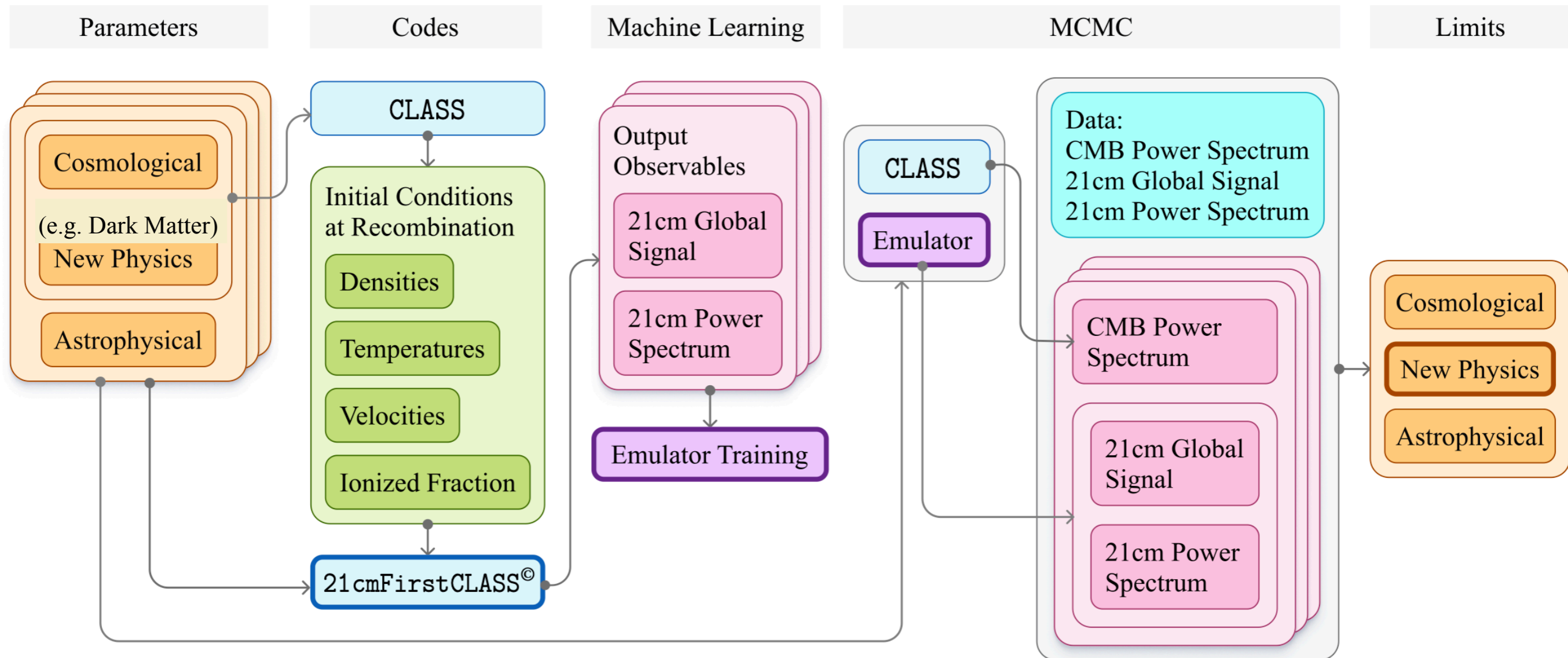
Coming to a GitHub near you...!

21 cm Simulations: Using 21cmFirstCLASS

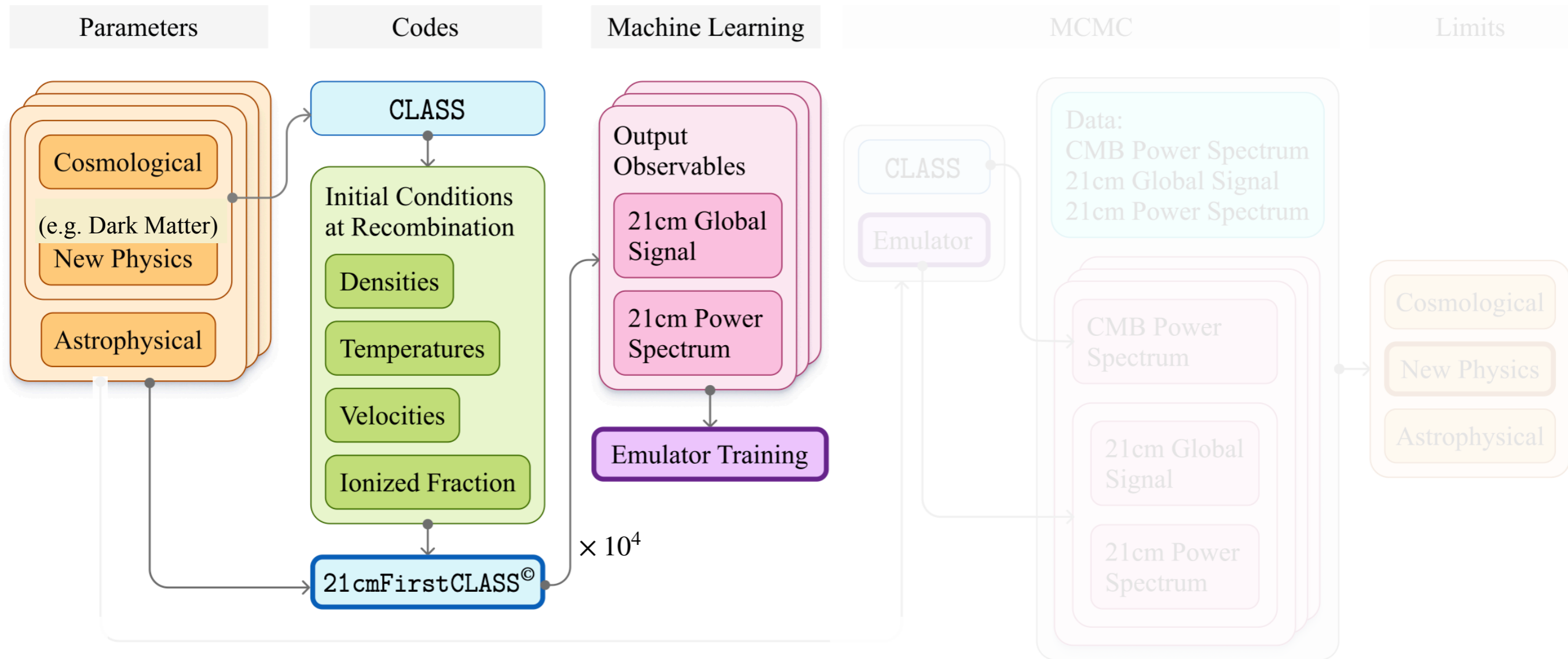


21cm Data Analysis: New End-to-End ML Pipeline

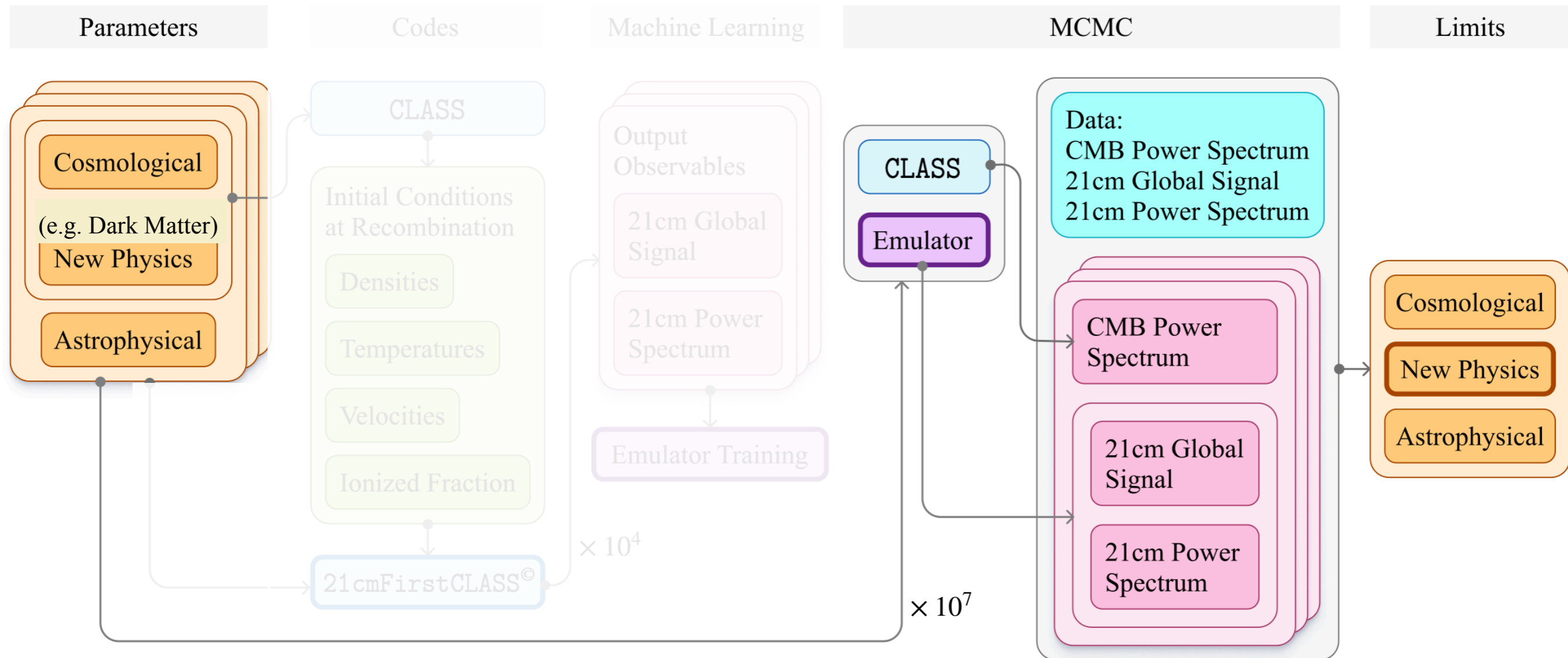
21 cm Data Analysis: New End-to-End ML Pipeline



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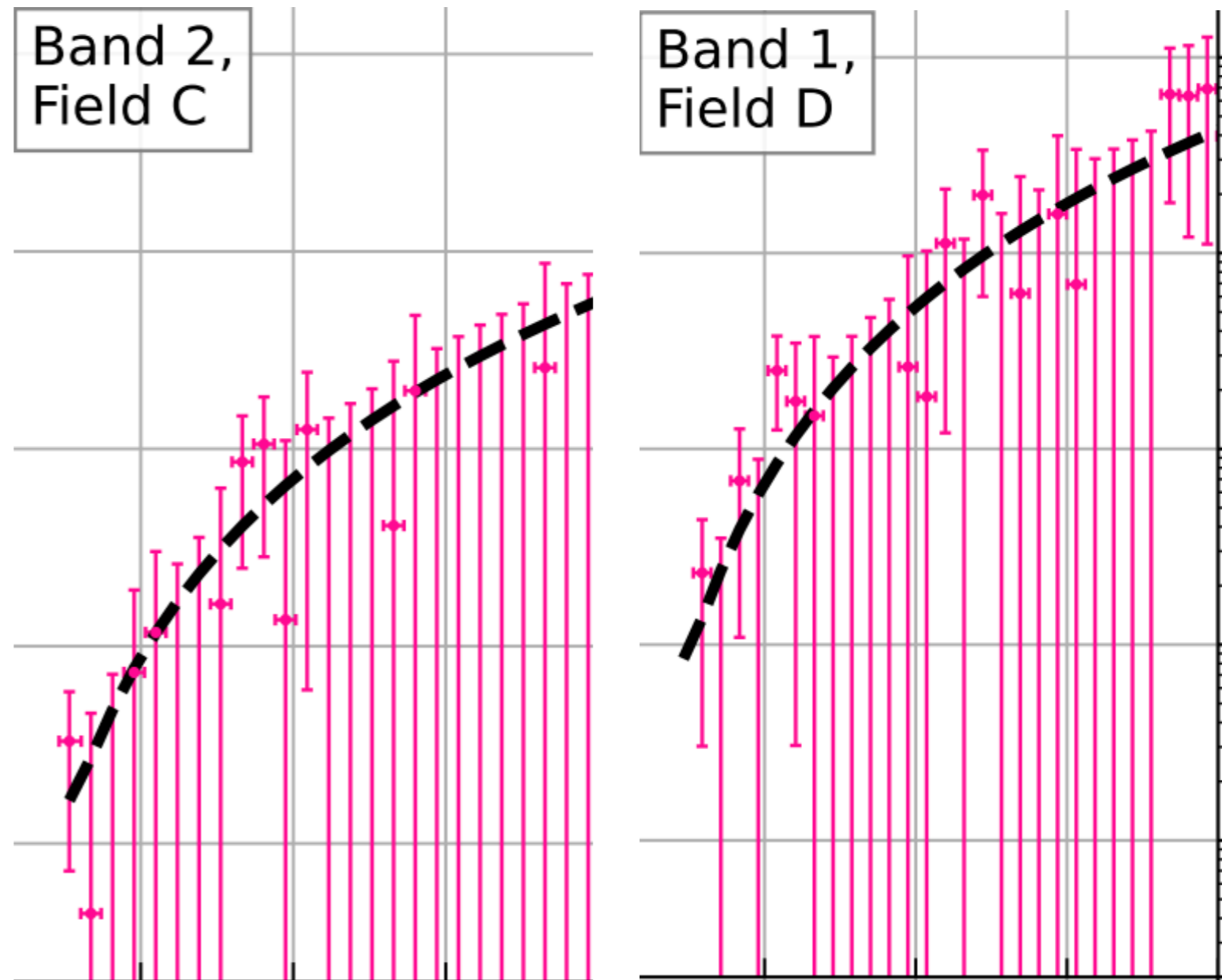
21 cm Data Analysis: New End-to-End ML Pipeline



21 cm Data Analysis: Five Sets of Likelihoods

The HERA Collaboration (2022)

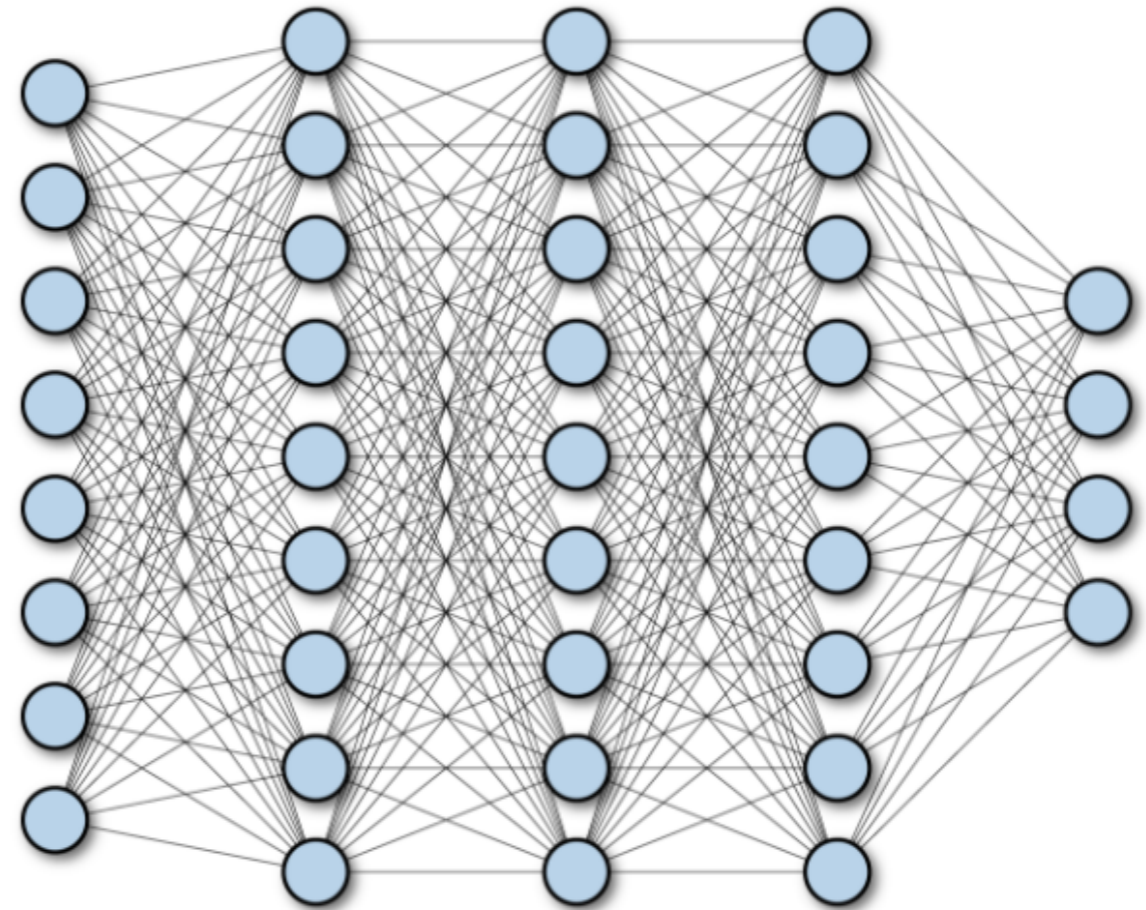
- $\Delta_{21}^2(\mathbf{k})$ at $z = 7.9$
- $\Delta_{21}^2(\mathbf{k})$ at $z = 10.4$
- $\tau_e = 0.0569^{+0.0081}_{-0.0066}$
- $x_{HI} < 0.06 + 0.05(1\sigma)$
- HST UV LFs: $z = 6, 7, 8, 10$



21 cm Data Analysis: Emulator Architecture

Four separate emulators:

- $\Delta_{21}^2(\mathbf{k})$ at $z = 7.9$
- $\Delta_{21}^2(\mathbf{k})$ at $z = 10.4$
- CMB optical depth τ_e
- x_{HI} at $z = 5.9$

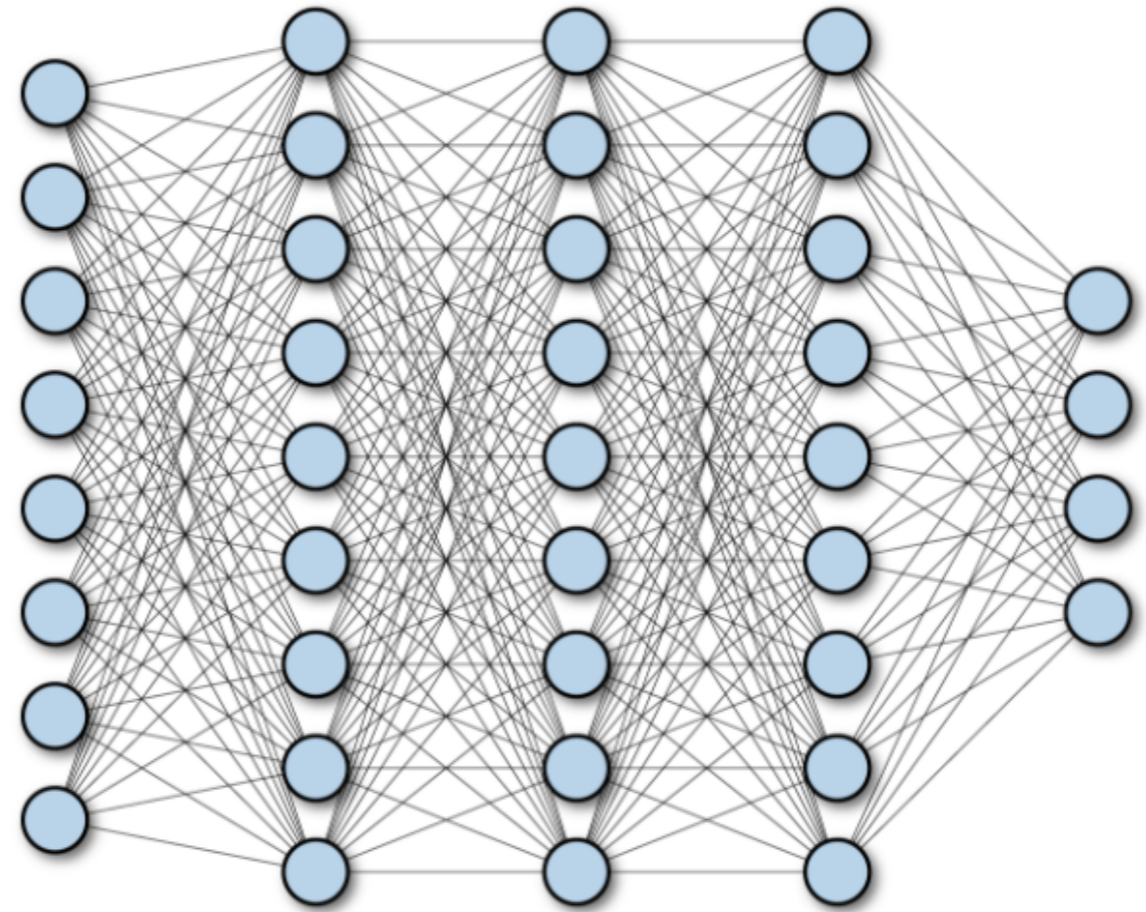


All NNs have fully connected layers

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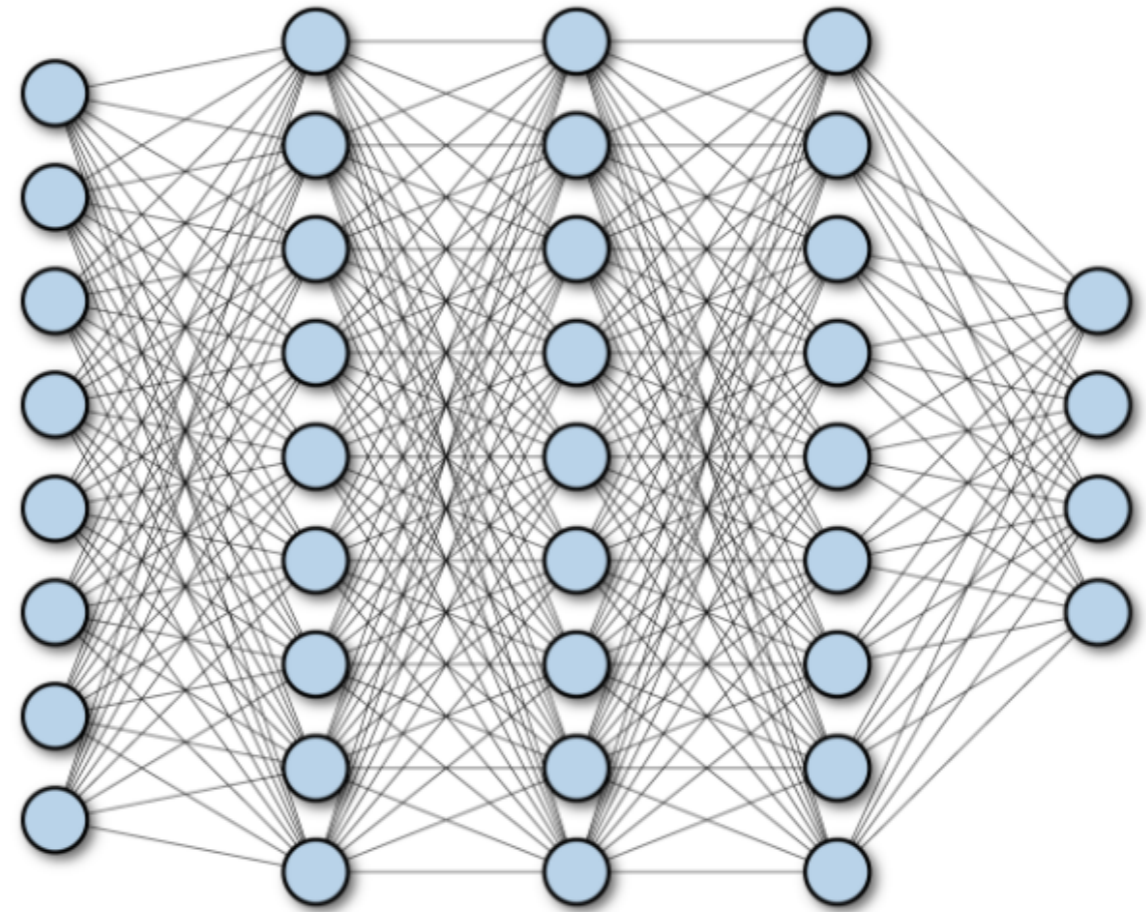
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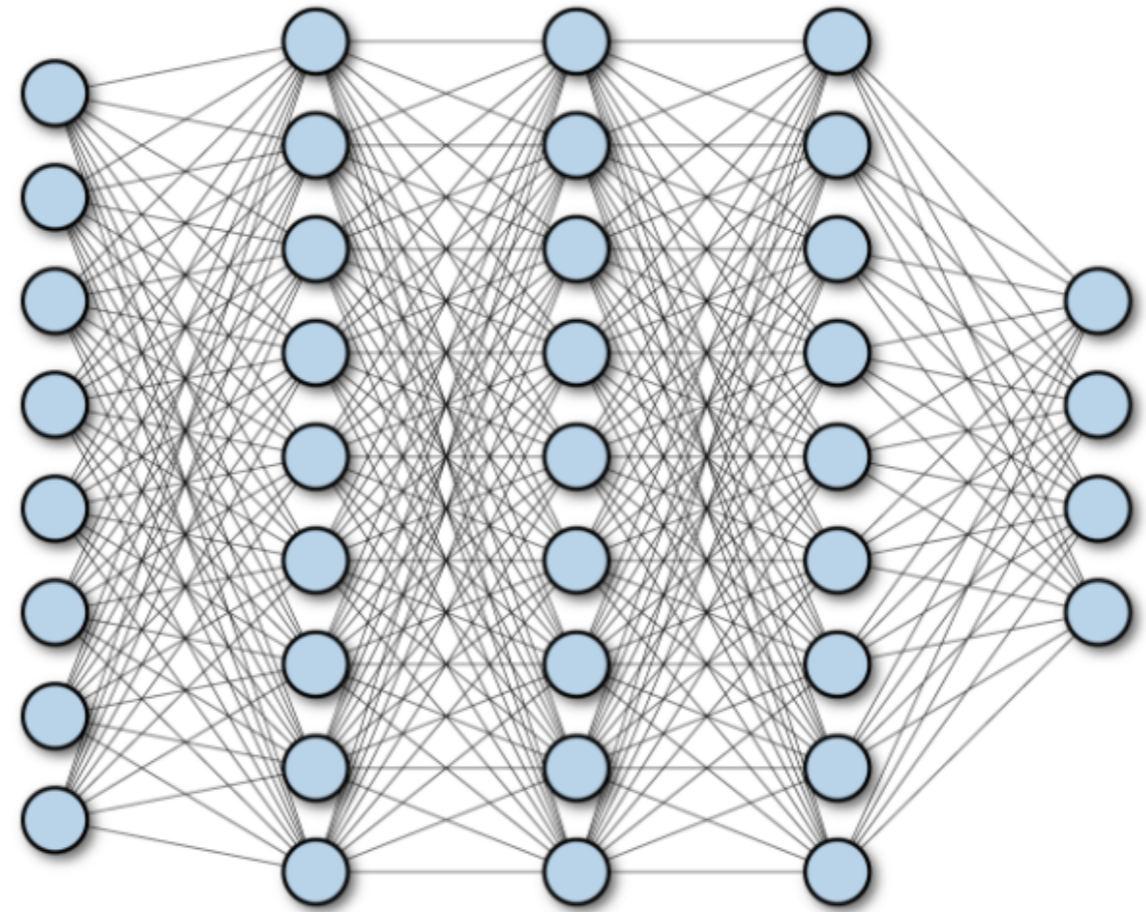
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Input parameters: $\Omega_m, \Omega_b, A_s, n_s, h$

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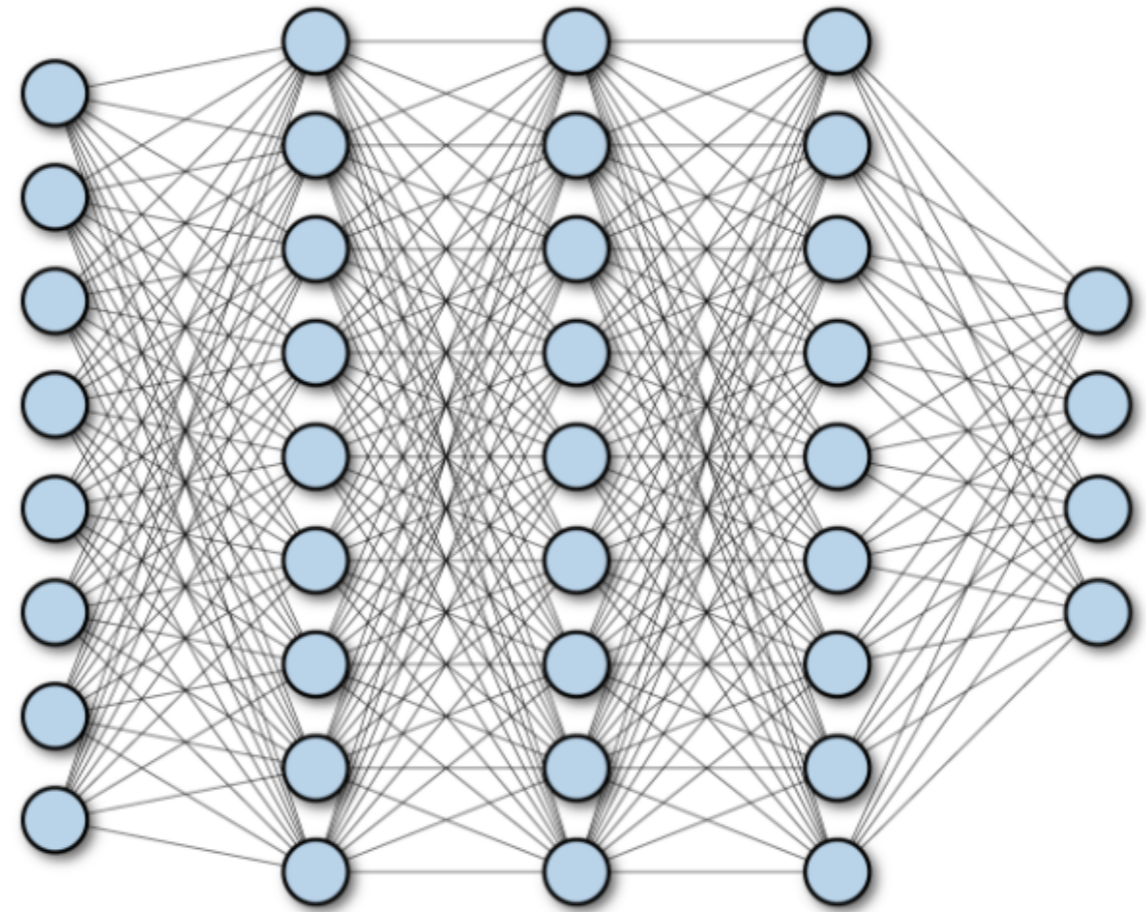
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$f^*, f_{\text{esc}}, \alpha_{\text{esc}}, M_{\text{turn}}, E_0, L_{x < 2\text{keV}}/\text{SFR}, \dots$

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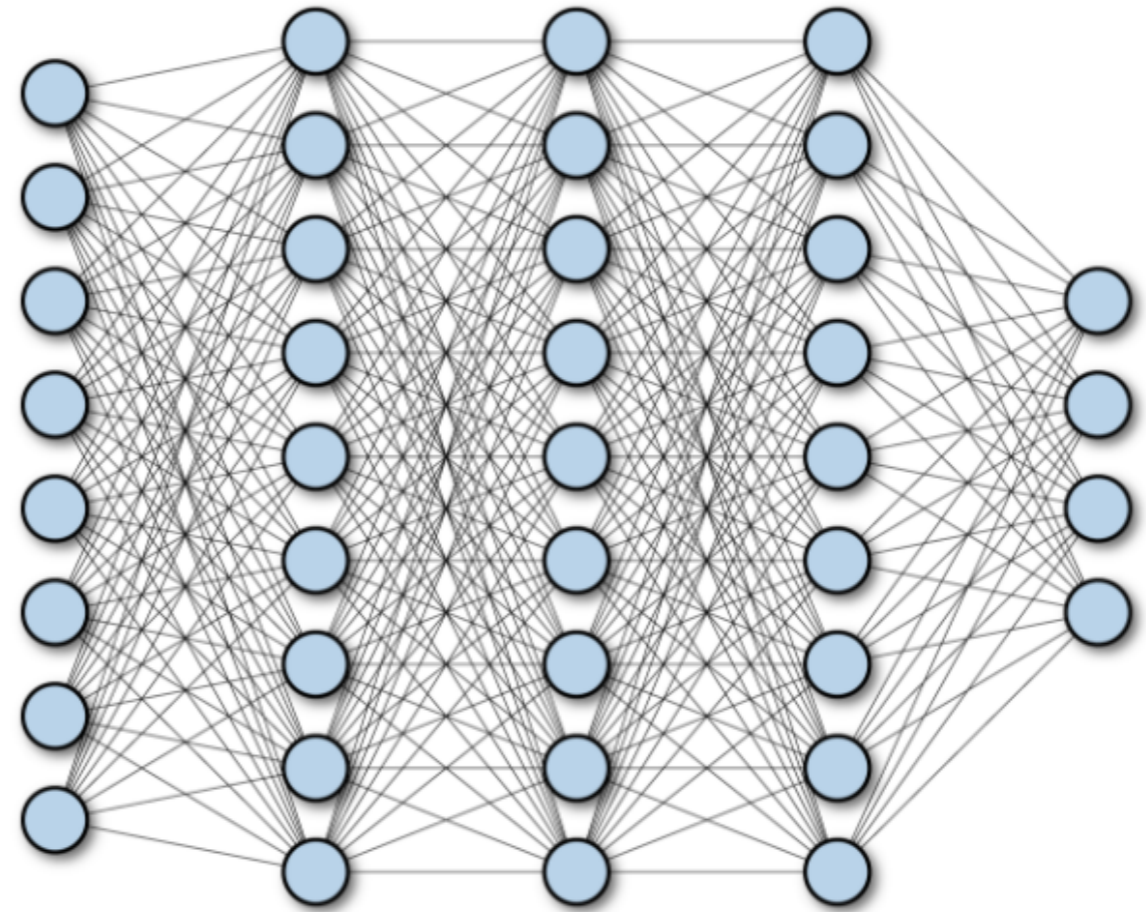
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m_χ, f_χ, \dots

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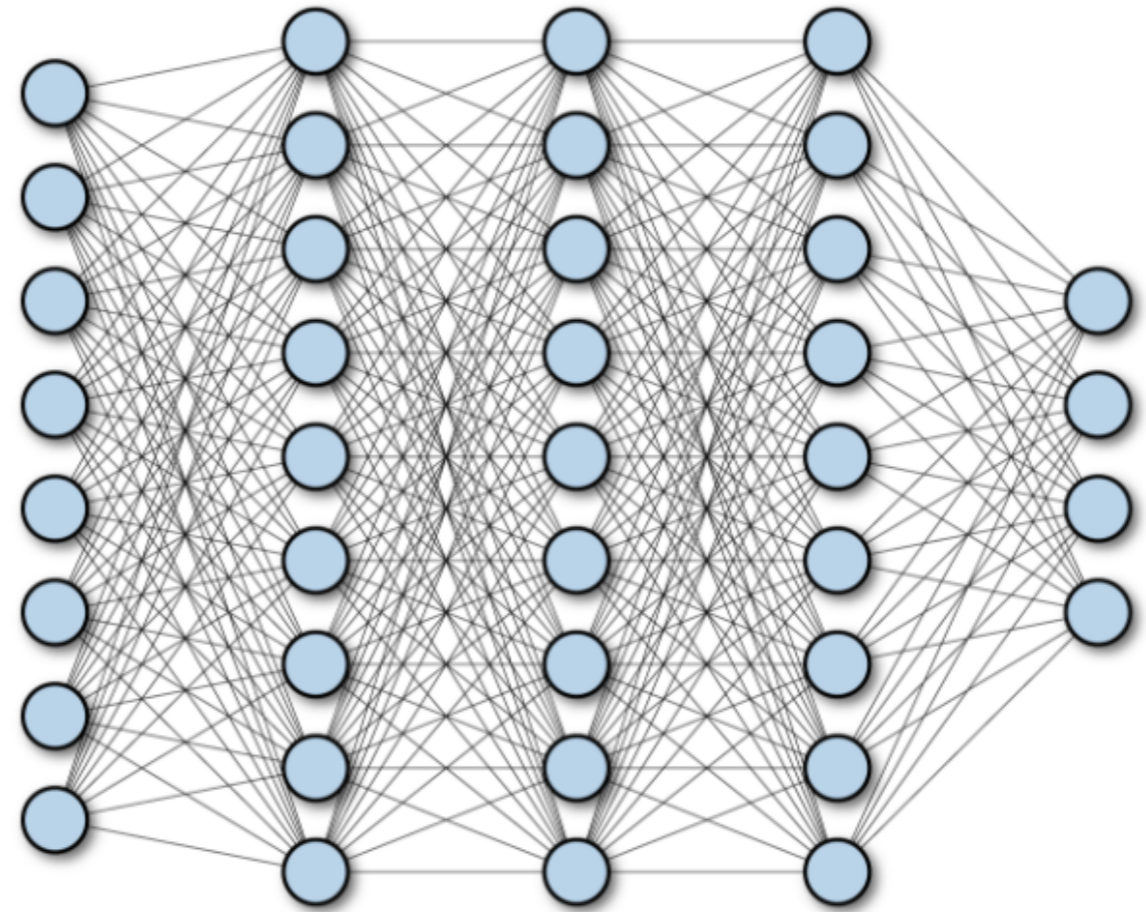
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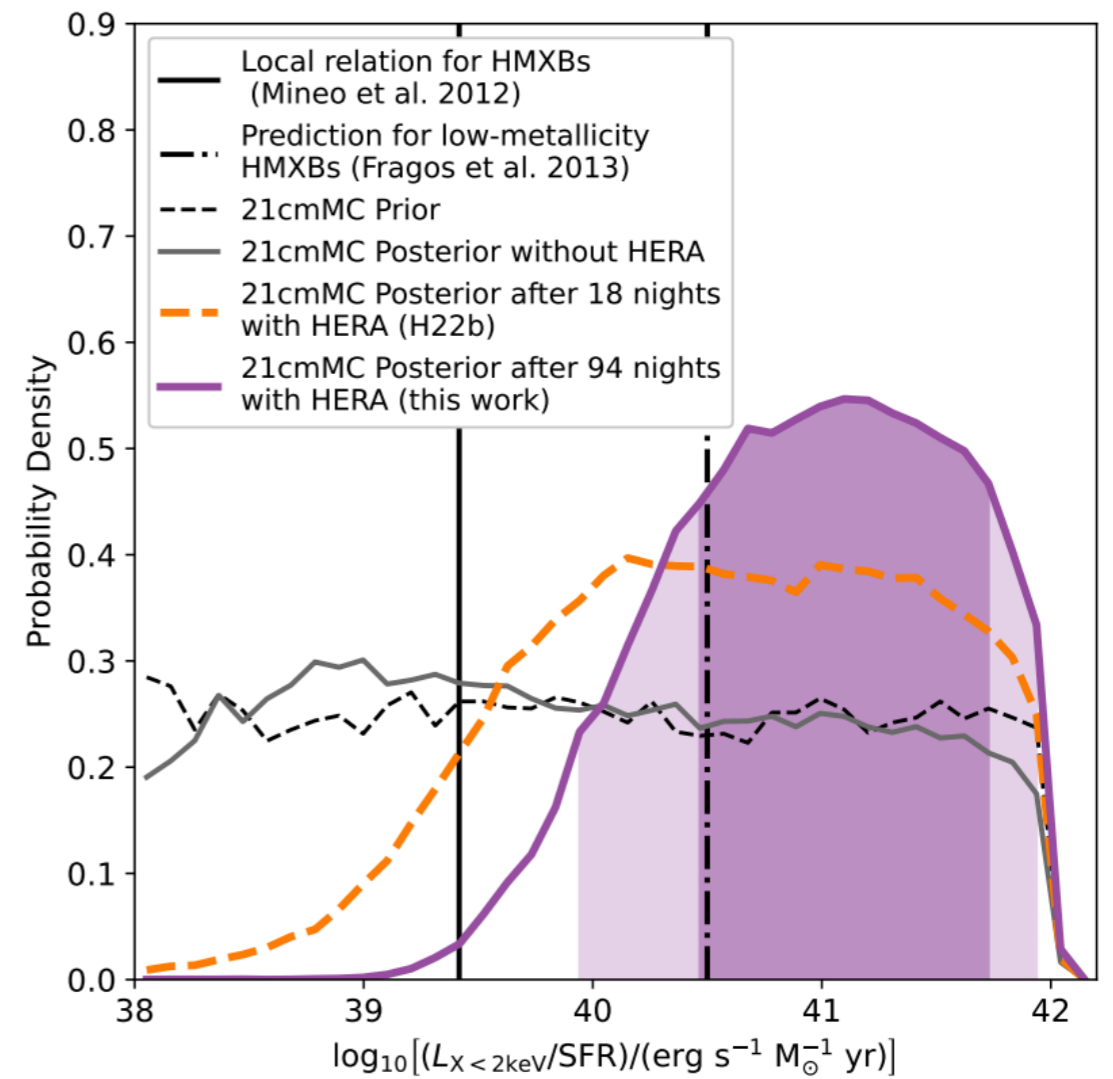
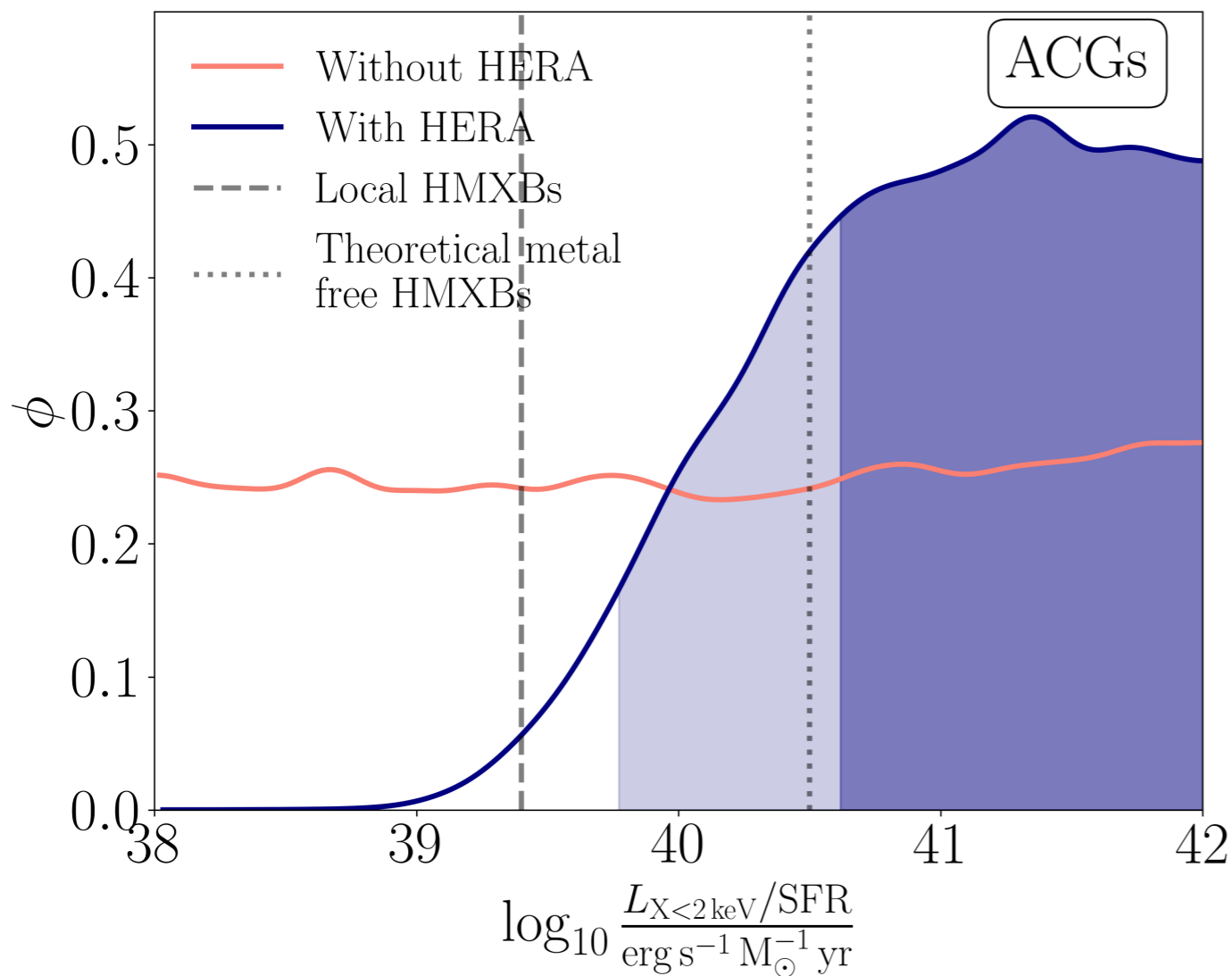
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21 cm Data Analysis: Reproducing HERA Results

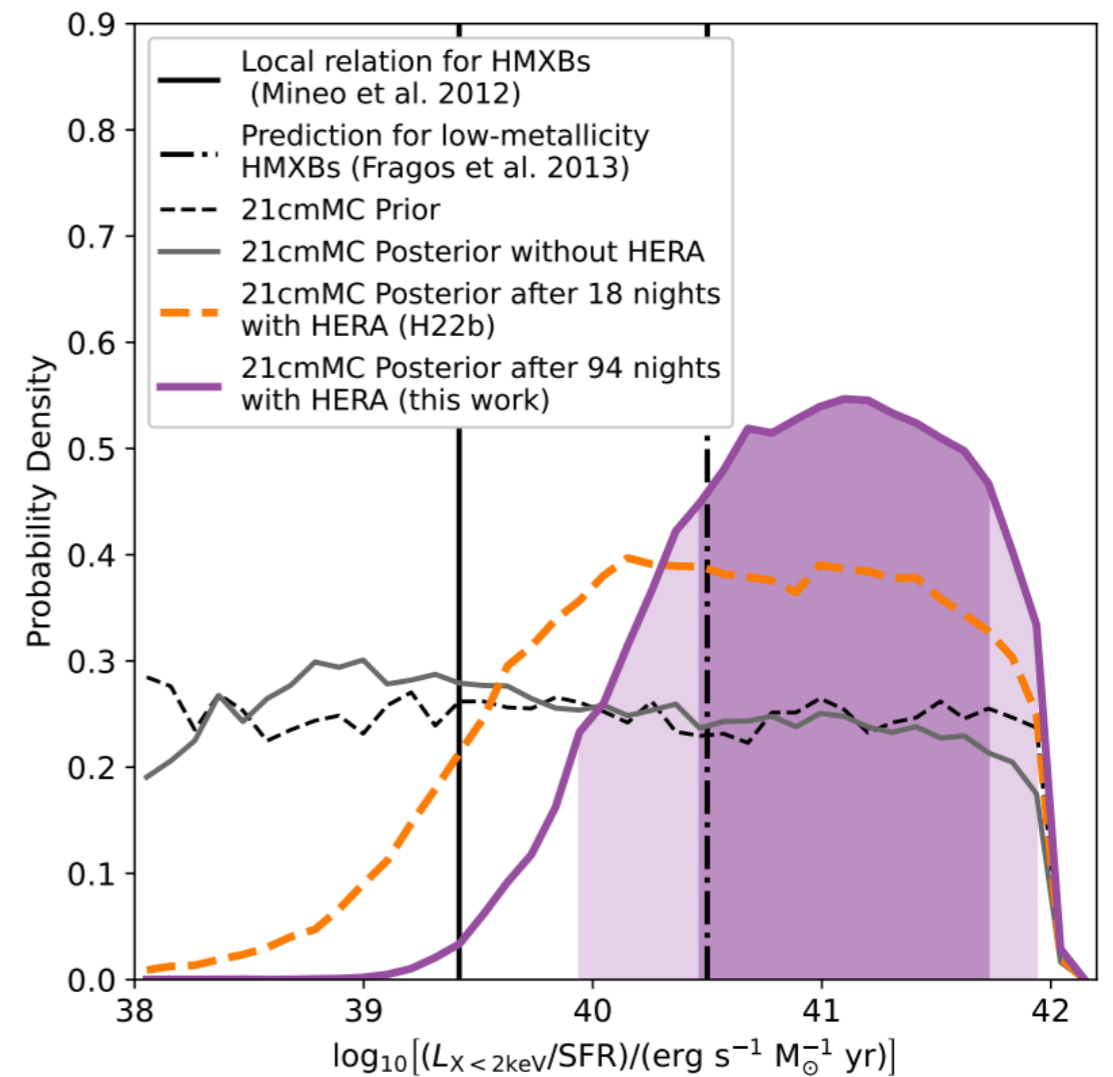
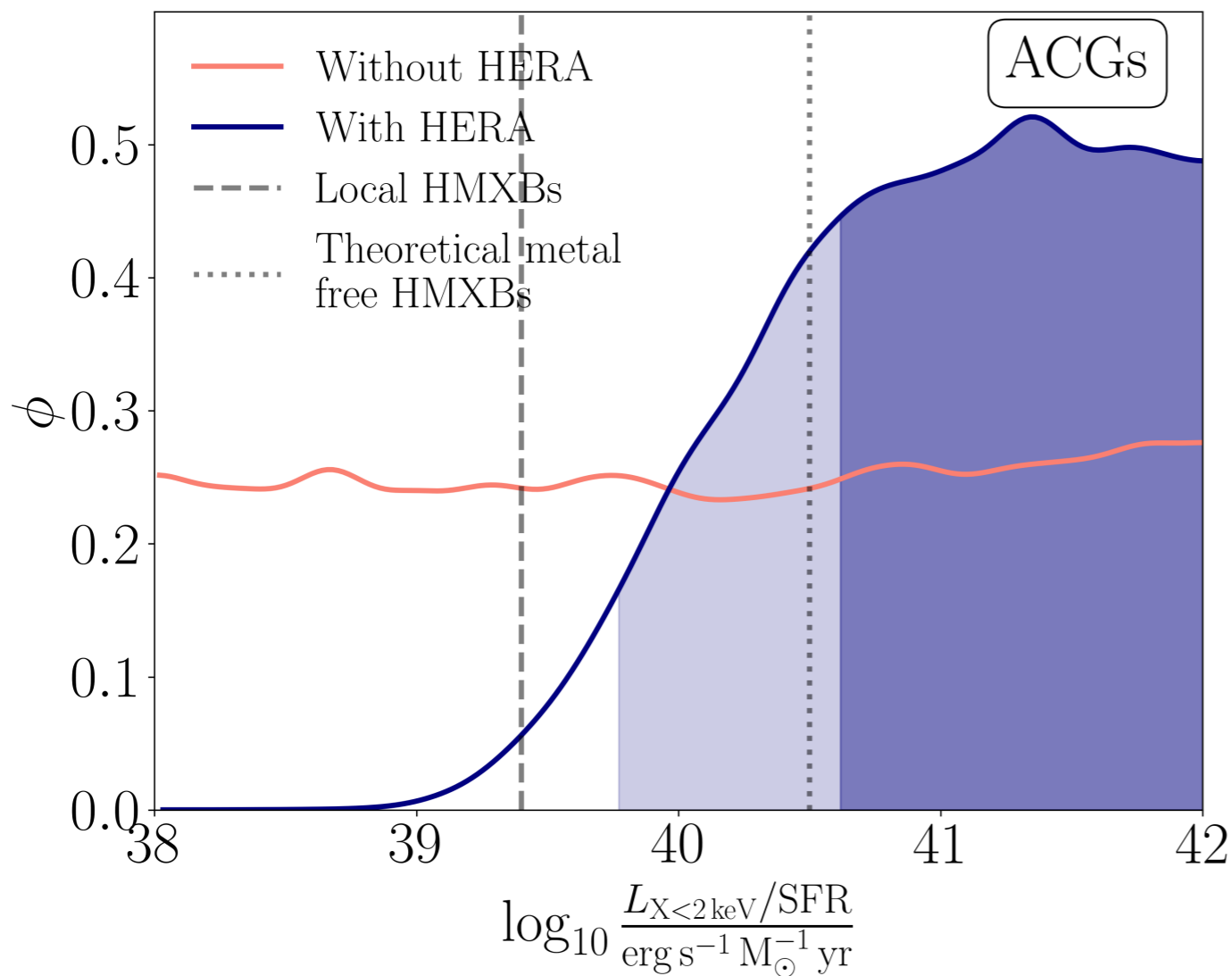
Assuming only atomic-cooling halos (hosting popII stars):



HERA Phase-I results

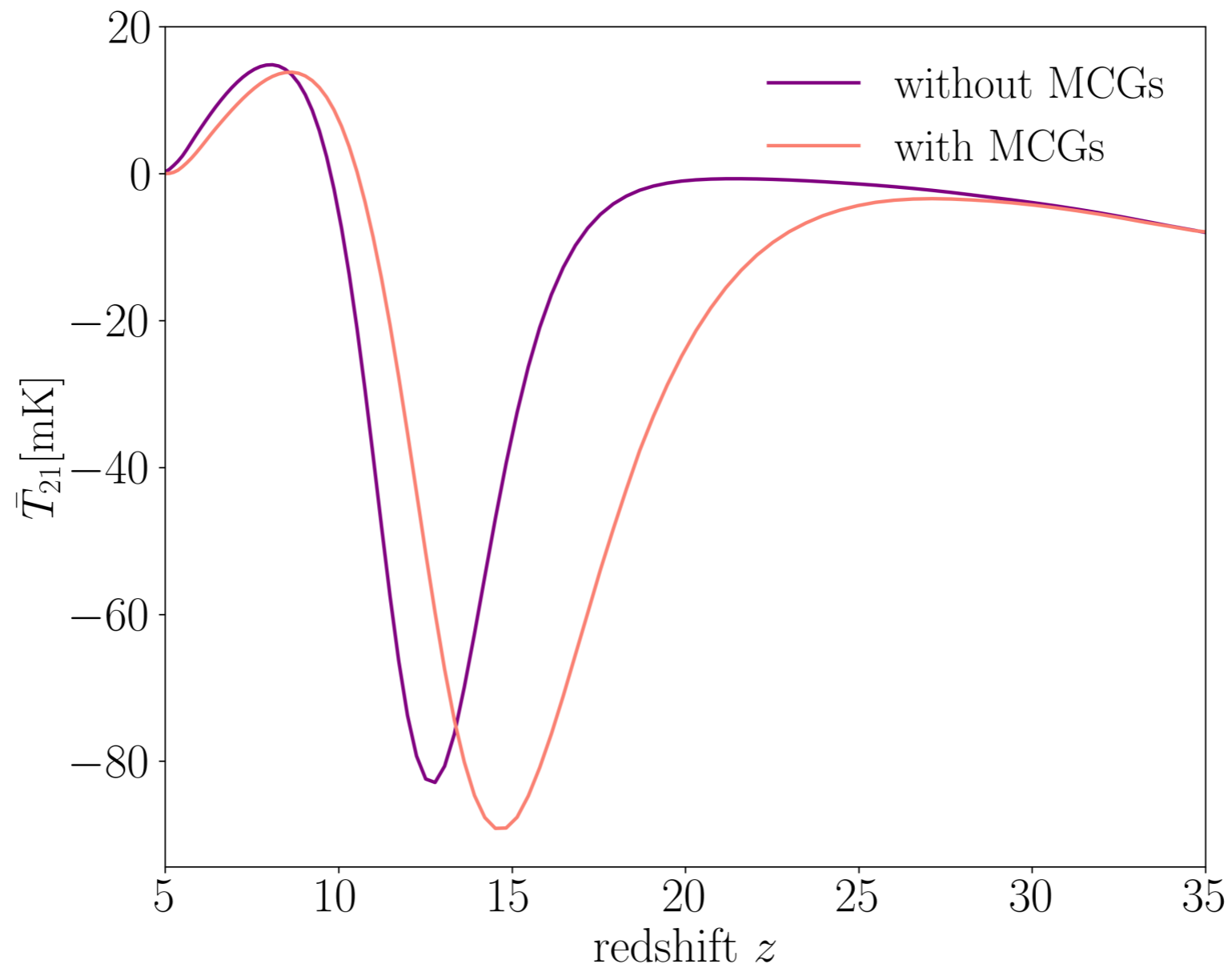
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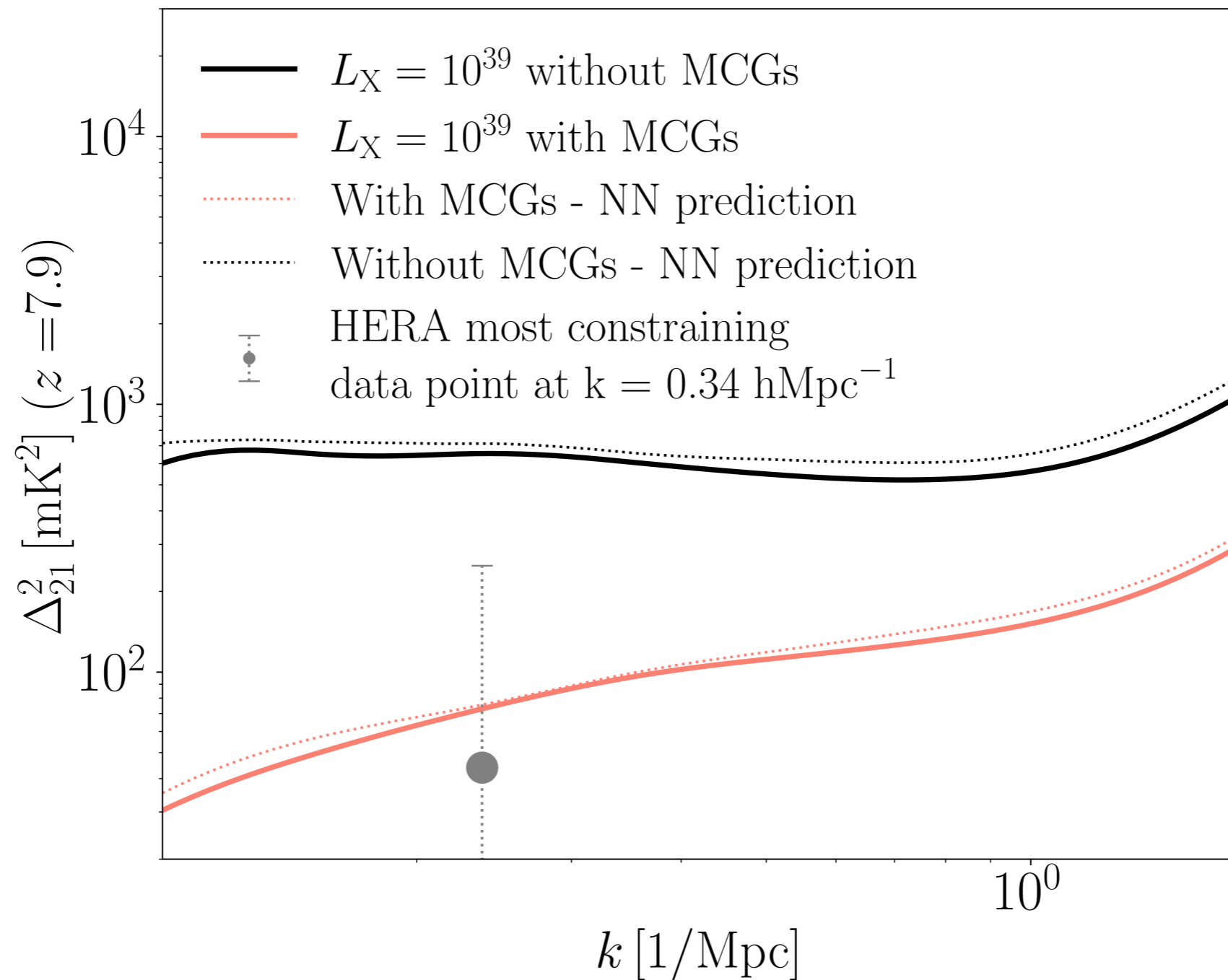
21 cm Data Analysis: Reproducing HERA Results

Adding molecular-cooling galaxies (hosting popIII stars) changes the signal:



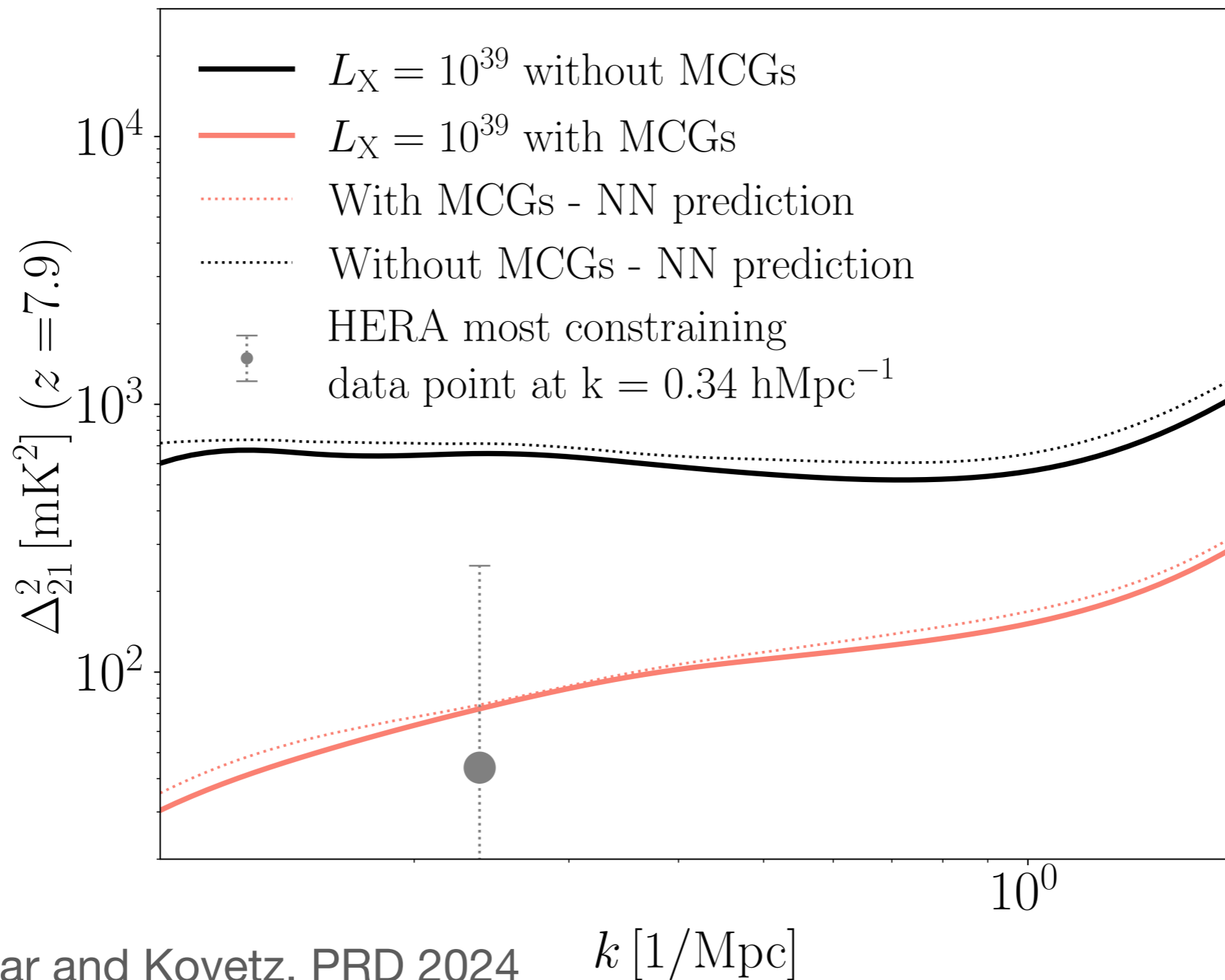
21 cm Data Analysis: Beyond HERA Results

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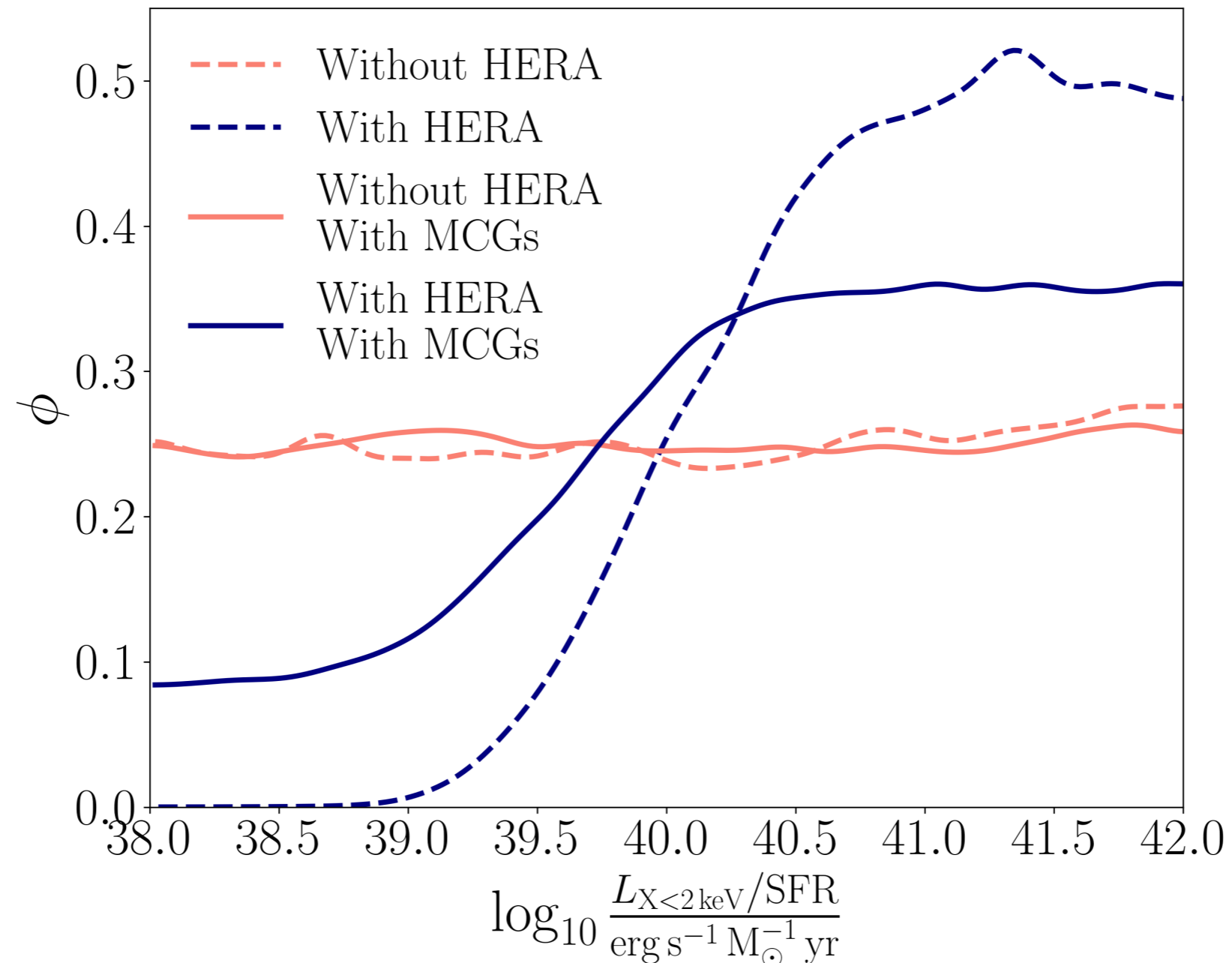
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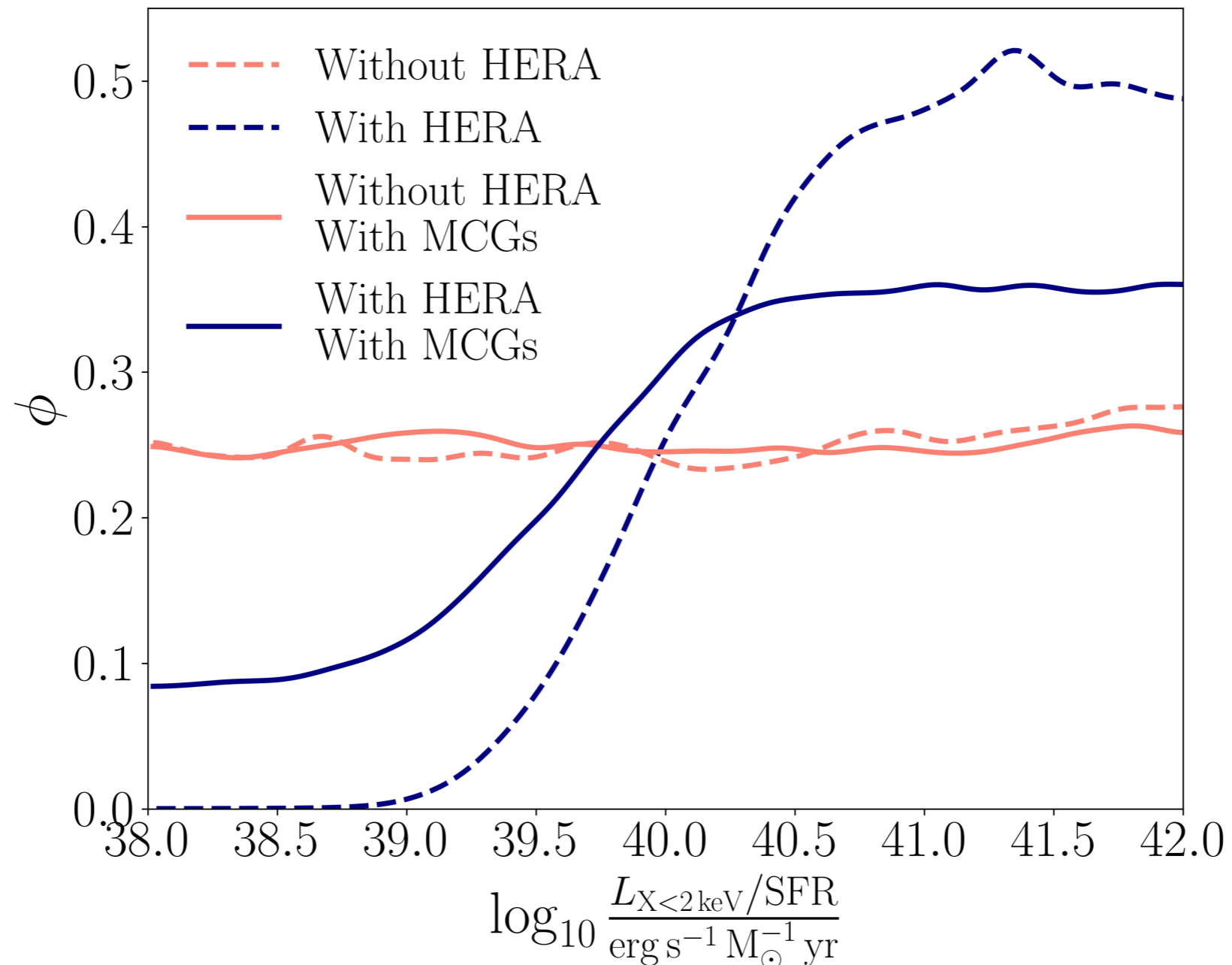
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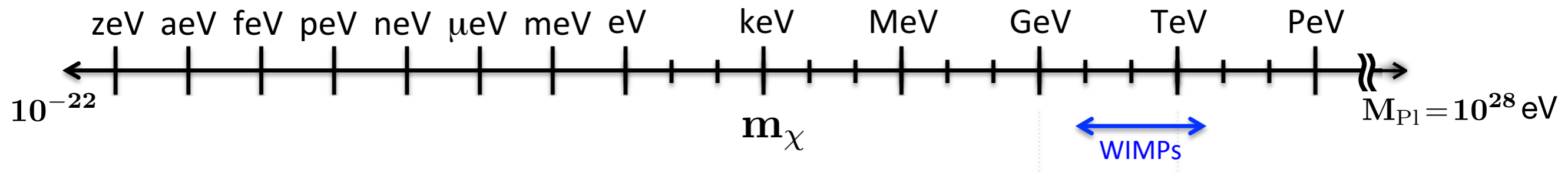
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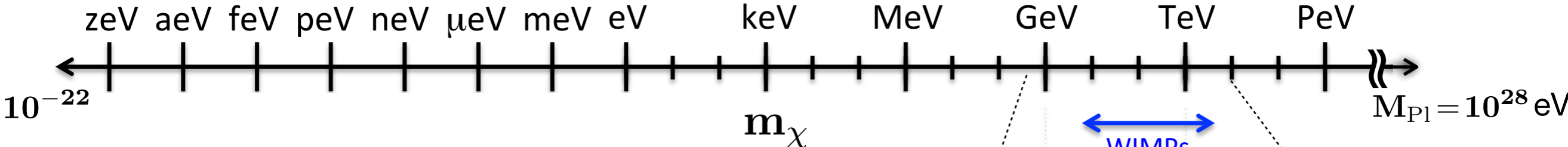
Example 1: (Rutherford) Scattering DM

(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)

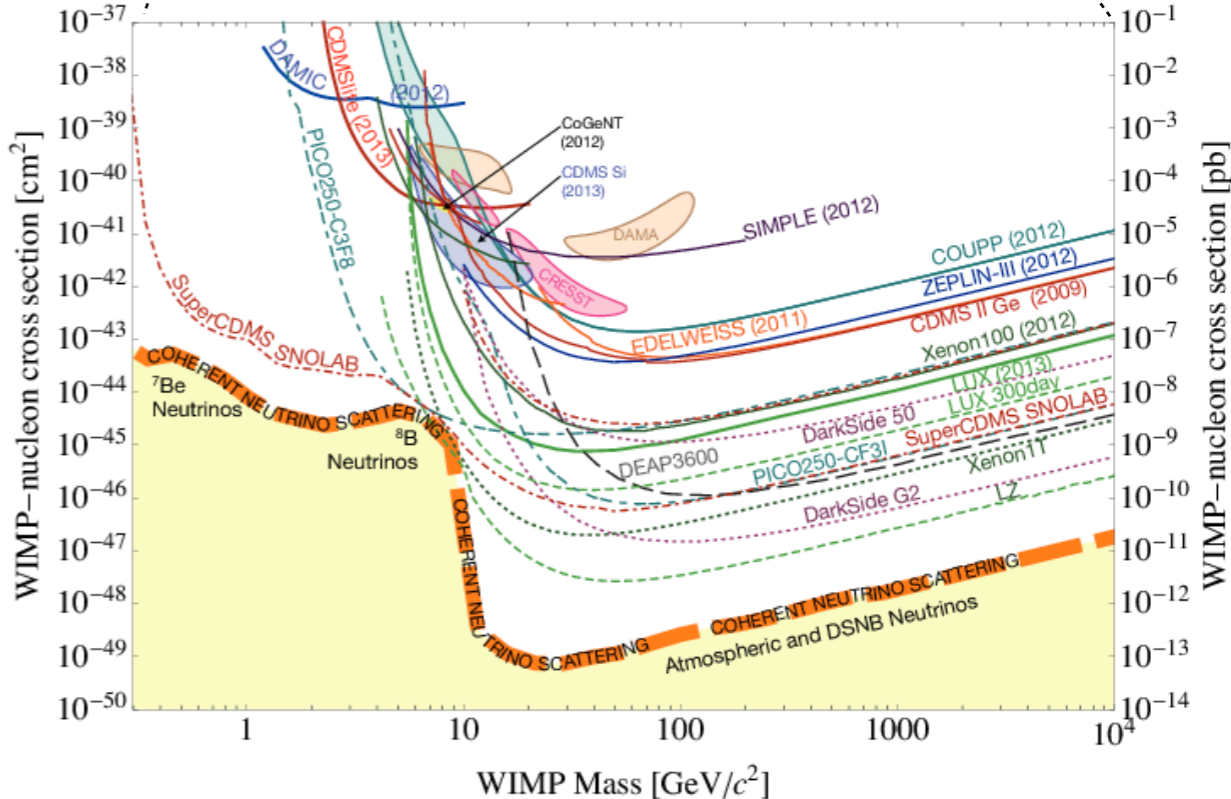


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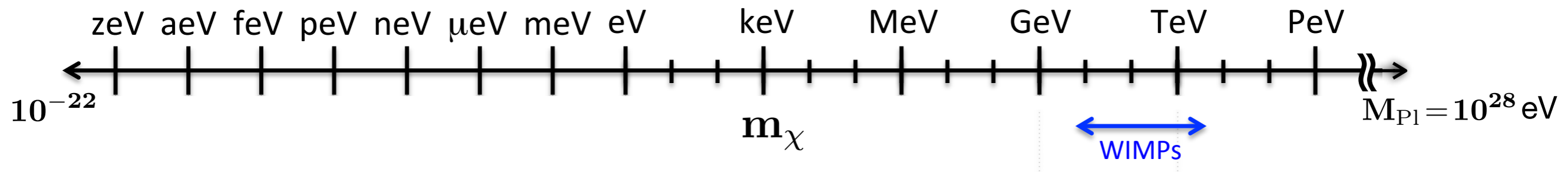


Billard et al., arXiv:1307.5458



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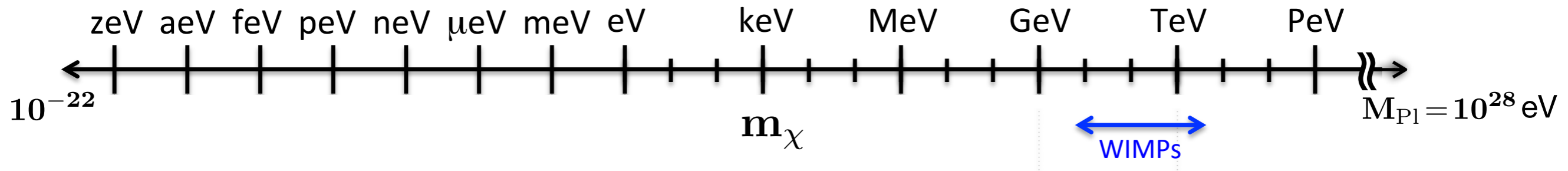
(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)



Consider a cross-section: $\sigma = \sigma_0 v^n$

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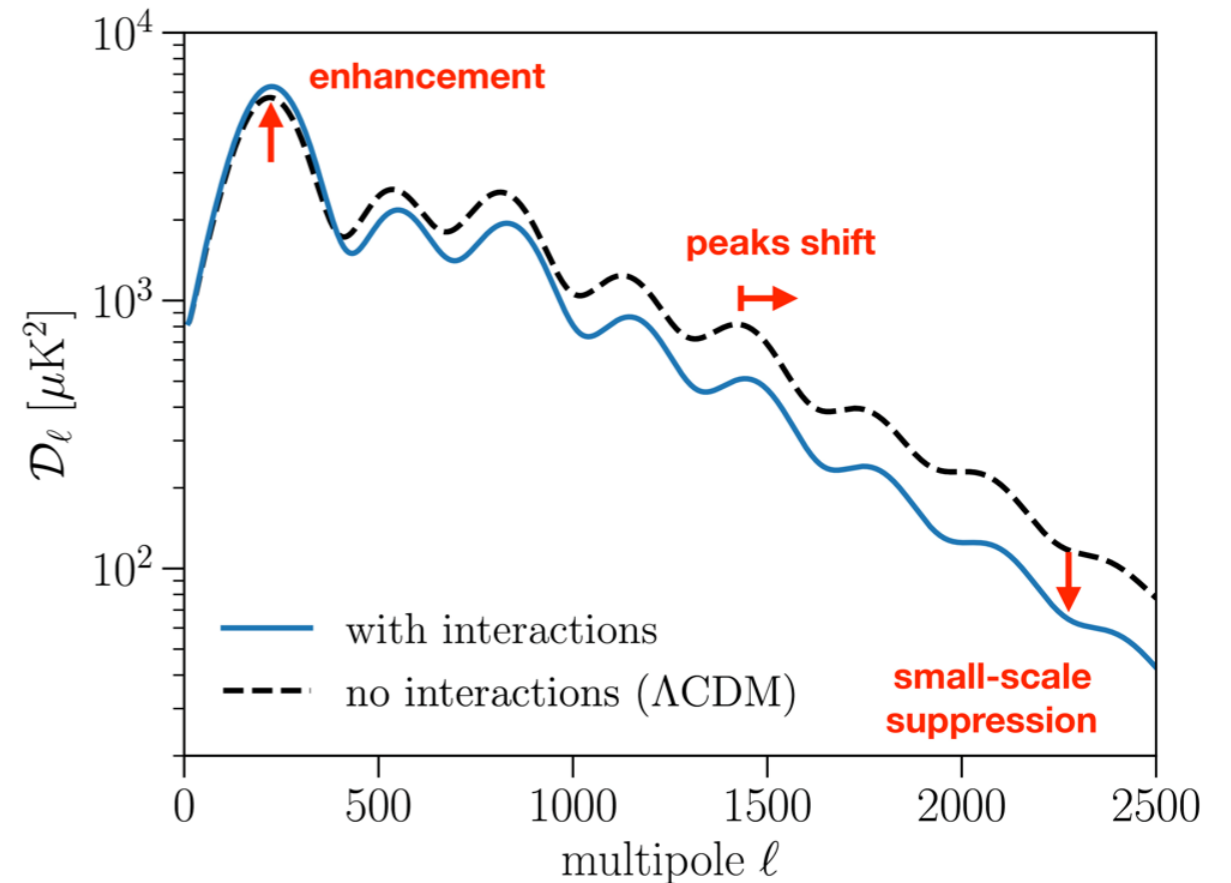
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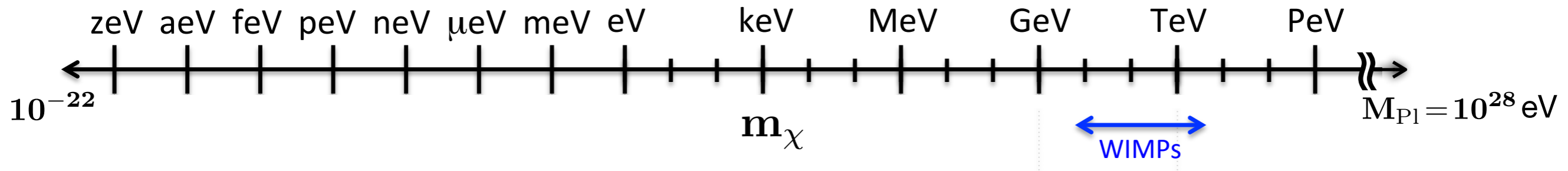
(see: Chen et al. (2012), Sigurdson et al. (2004), Dvorkin et al. (2014), Gluscevic and Boddy (2018), Boddy and Gluscevic (2018), Boddy et al. (2018), Xu et al. (2018), Slatyer et al. (2018))

Cosmology remains sensitive at $m_\chi \ll \text{GeV}$:



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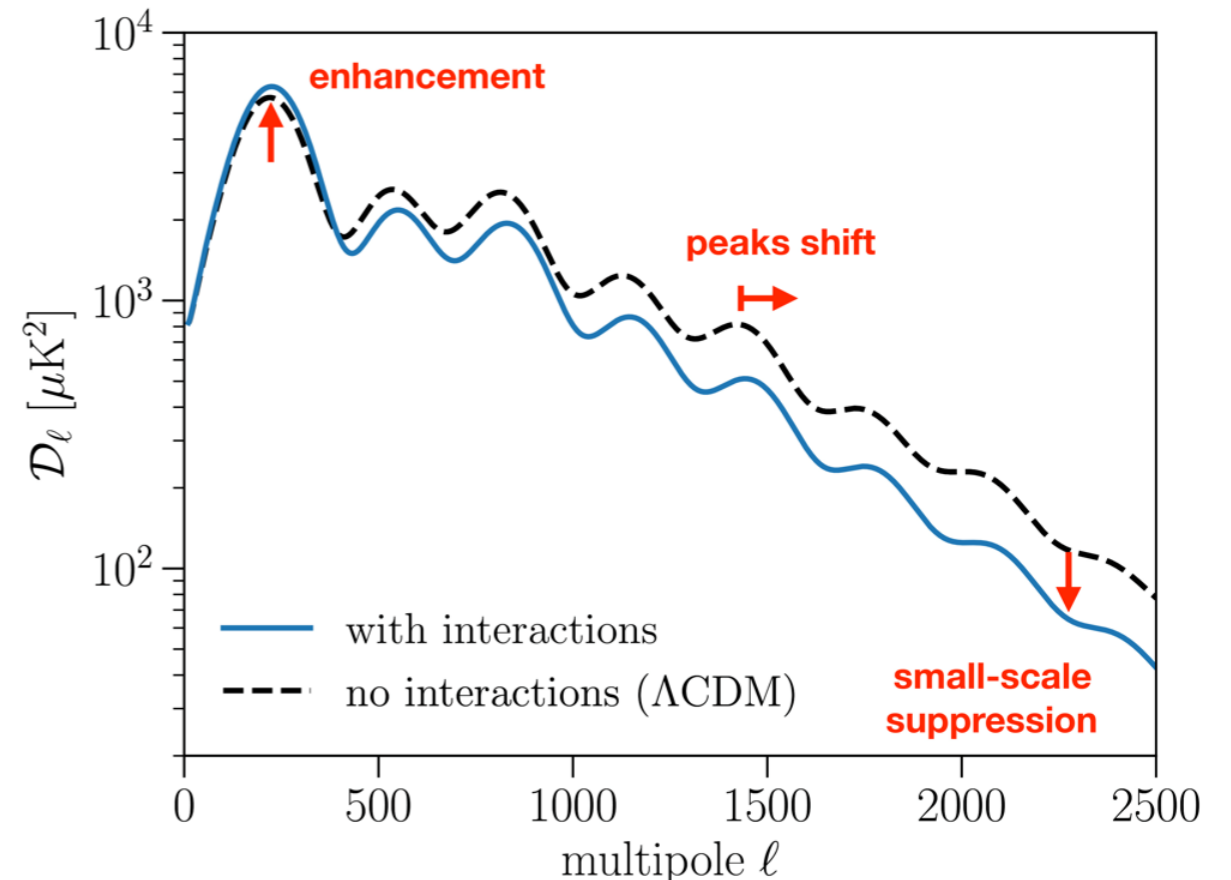


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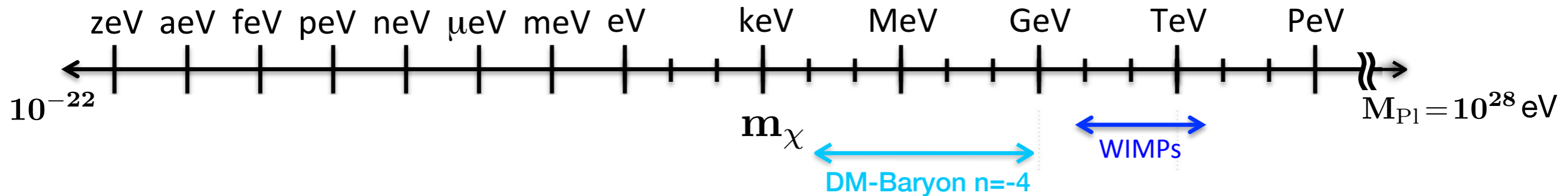
Cosmology remains sensitive at $m_\chi \ll \text{GeV}$:

But CMB is less effective for $n < 0$.



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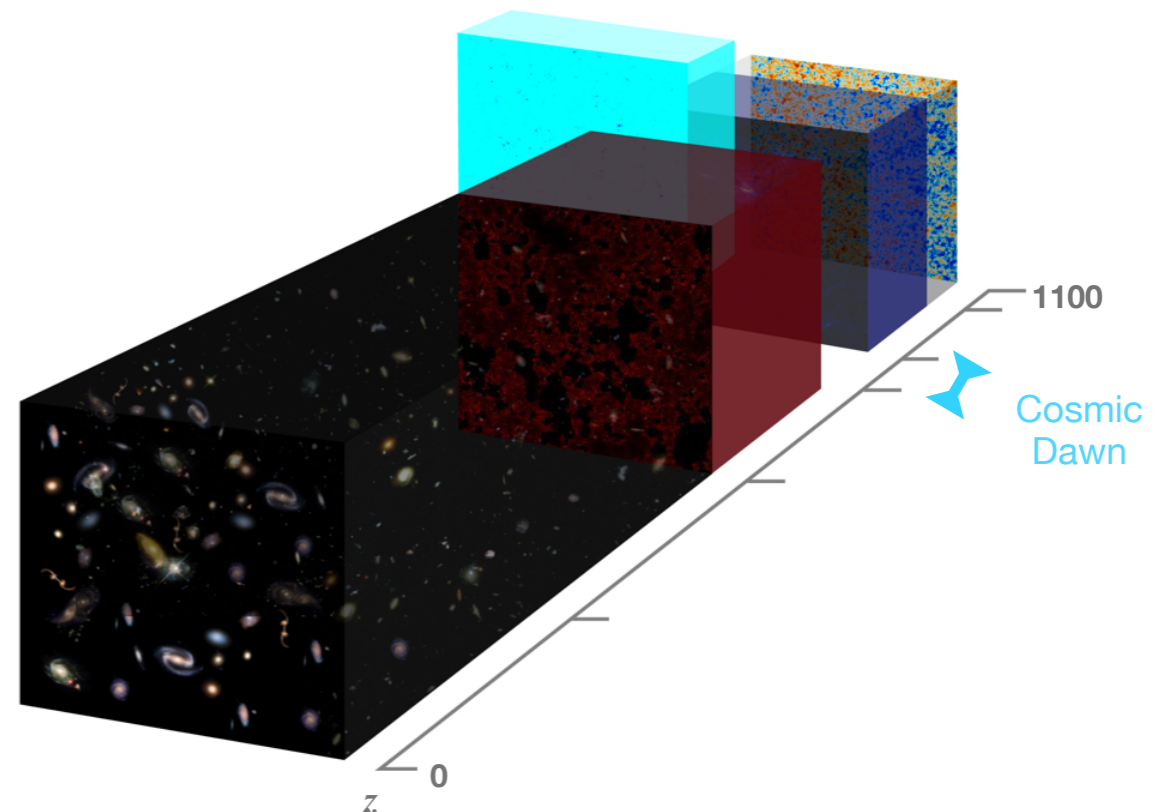


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Let's examine the case: $\sigma(v) = \sigma_c \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^{-4}$



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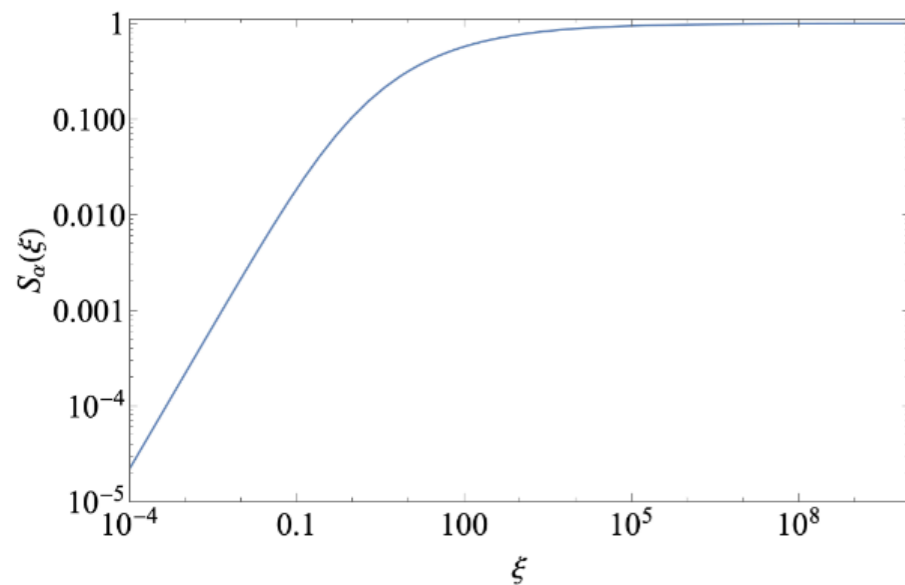
Curve	Dotted	Dashed	Solid
σ_{-4}	0 (Λ CDM)	10^{-42} cm^2	10^{-41} cm^2

$$m_\chi = 1 \text{ MeV}$$

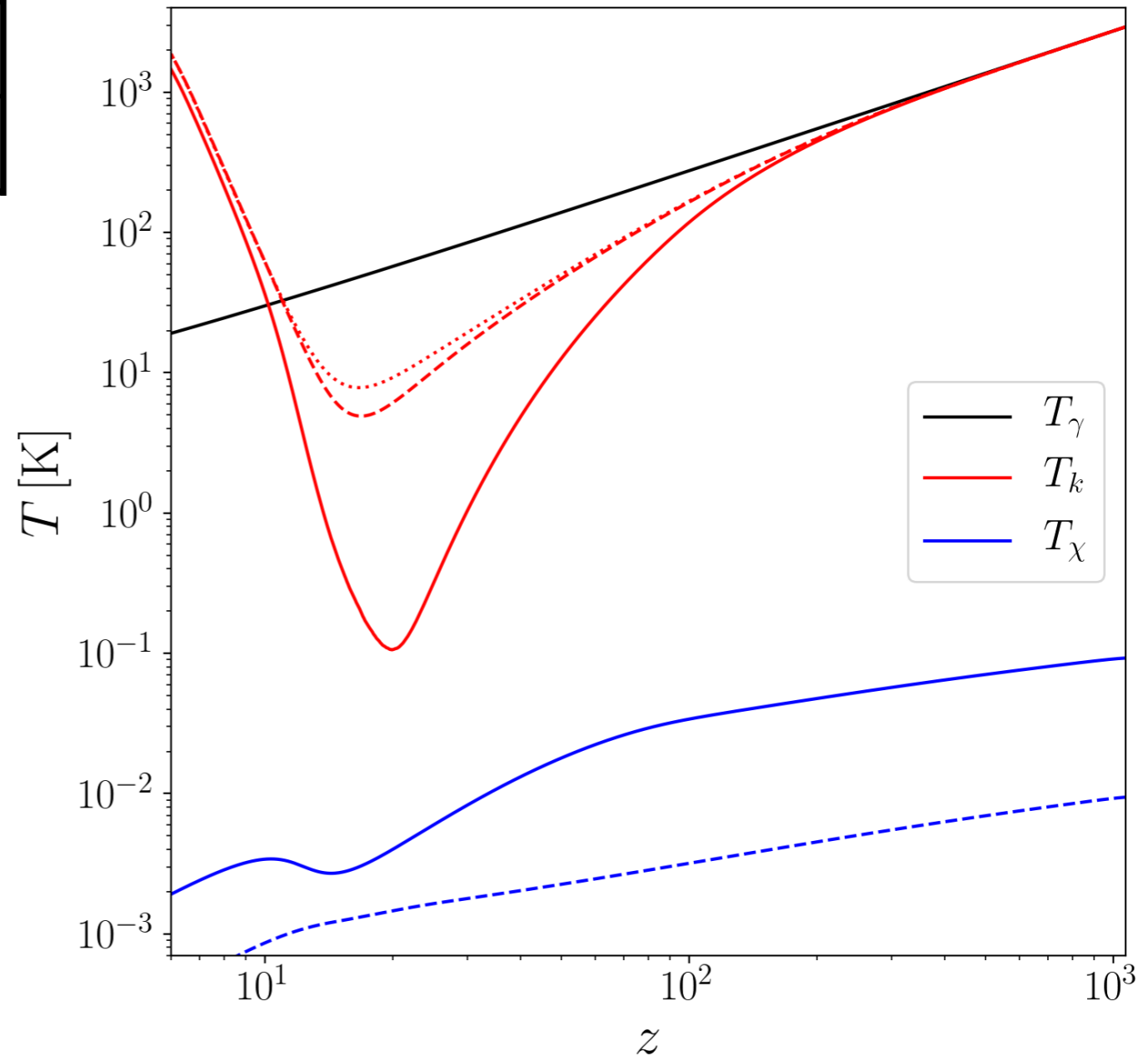
$$f_\chi = 100 \%$$

+ χ, b tight coupling approximation

+ small temperature correction for S_α

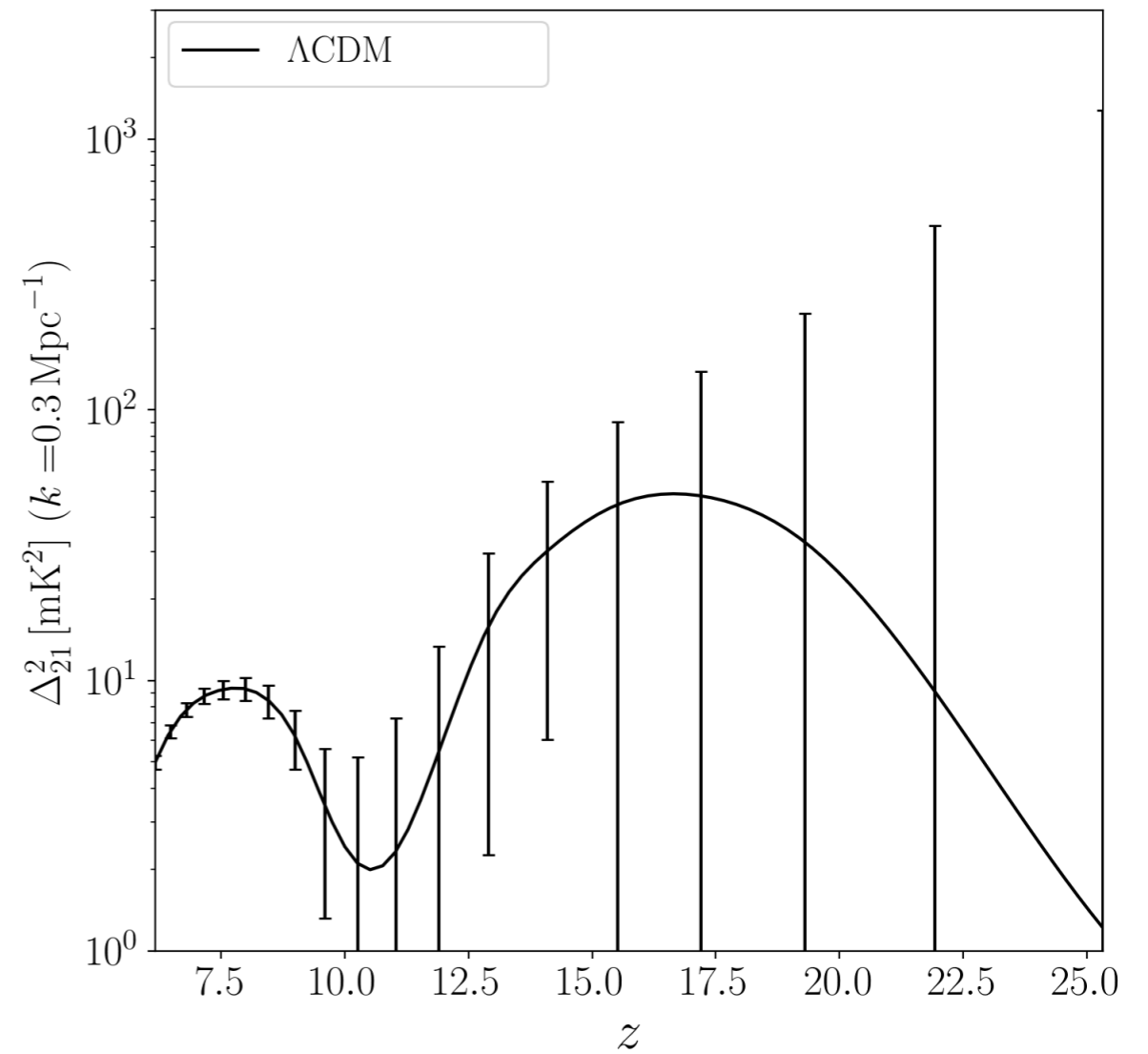
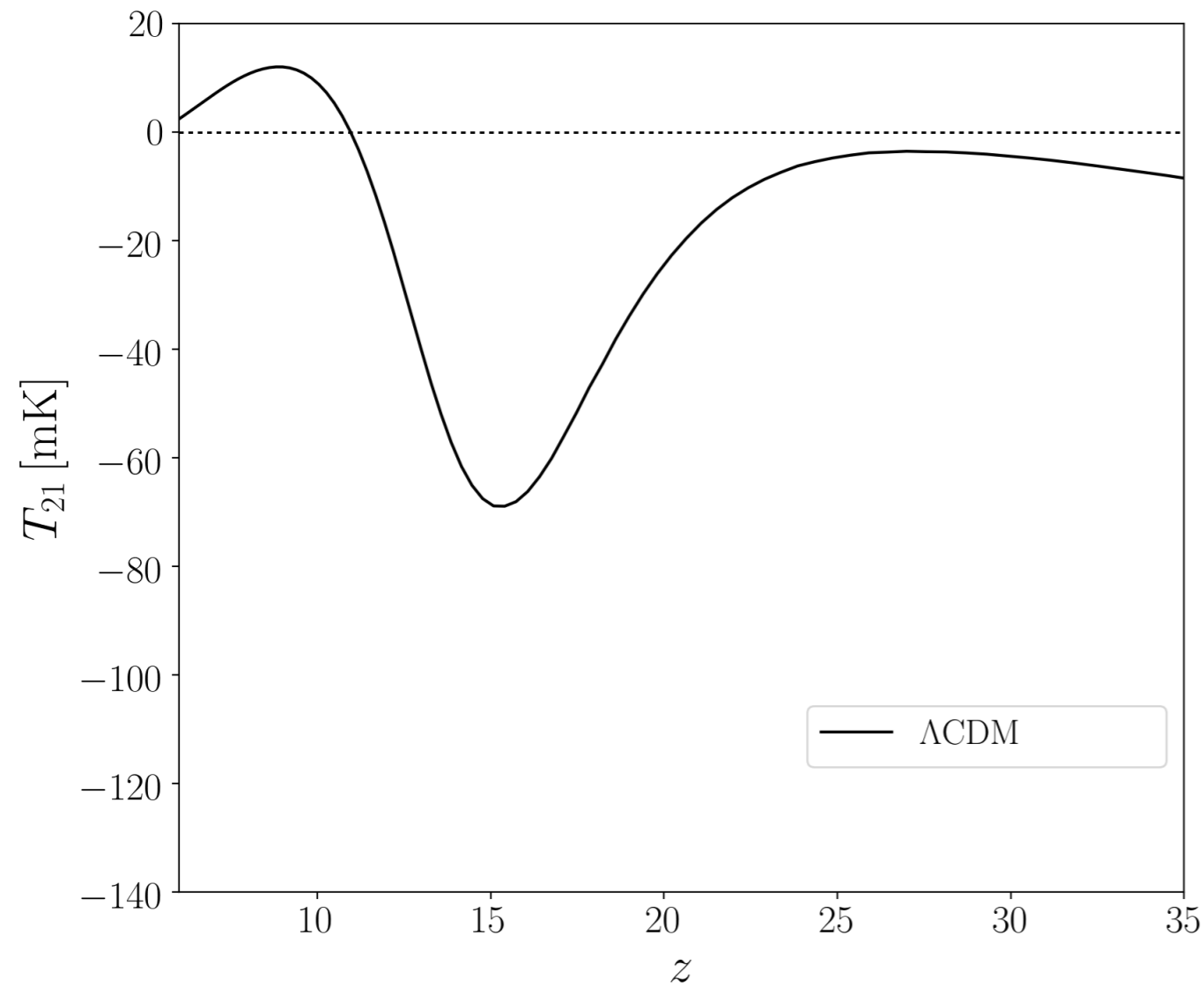


Mittal and Kulkarni, MNRAS 2021

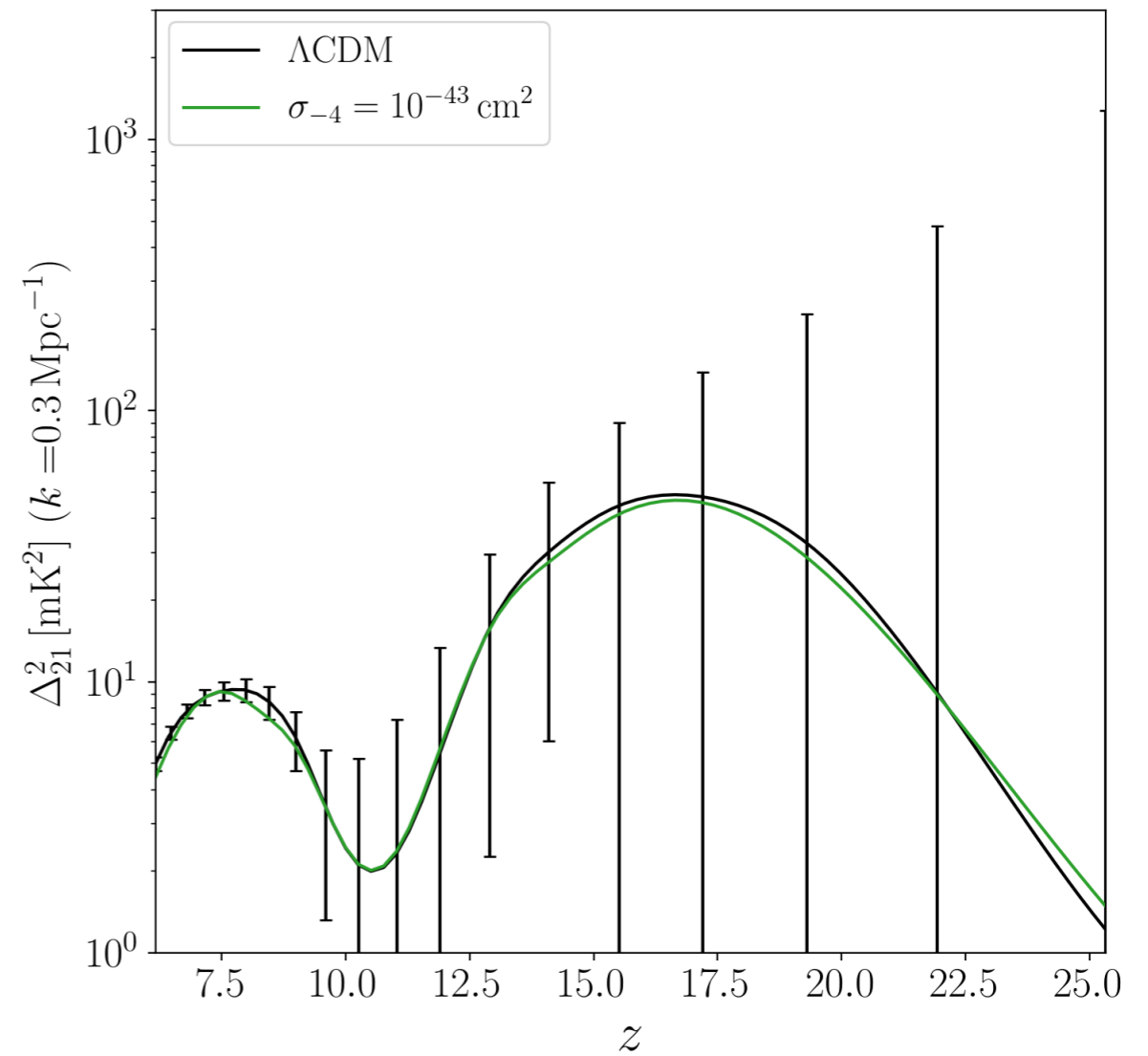
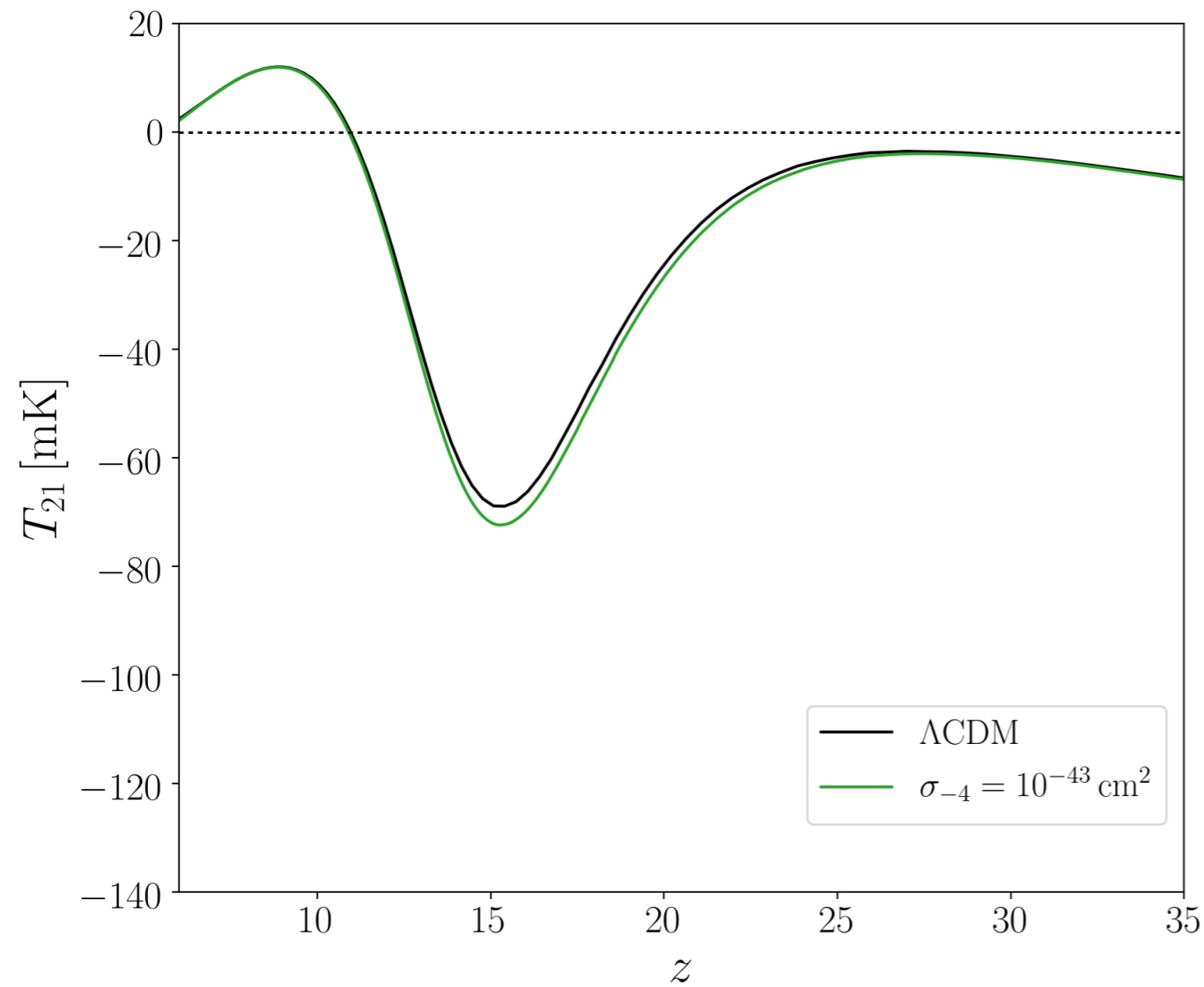


Flitter and Kovetz, arXiv:2309.03942

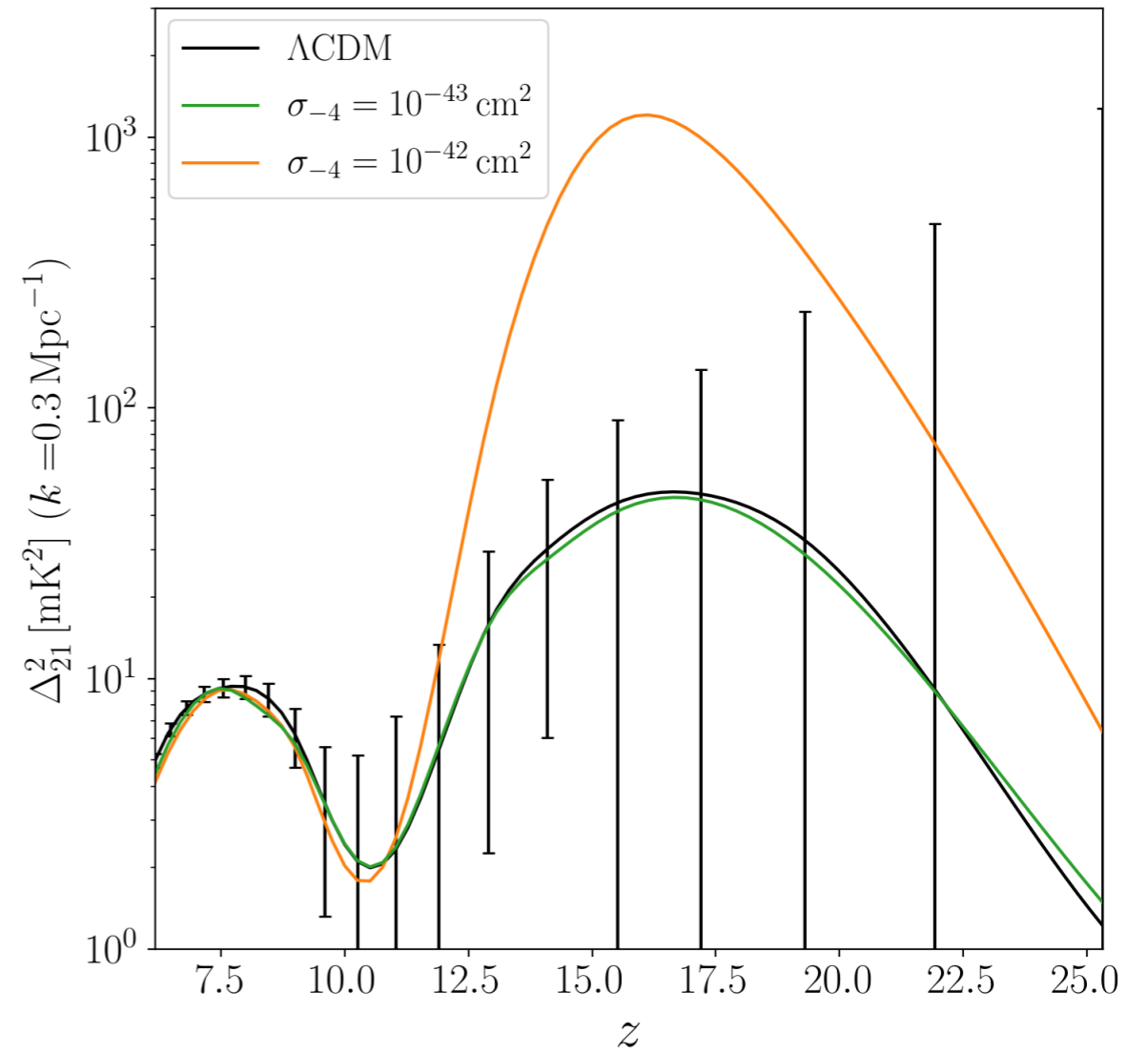
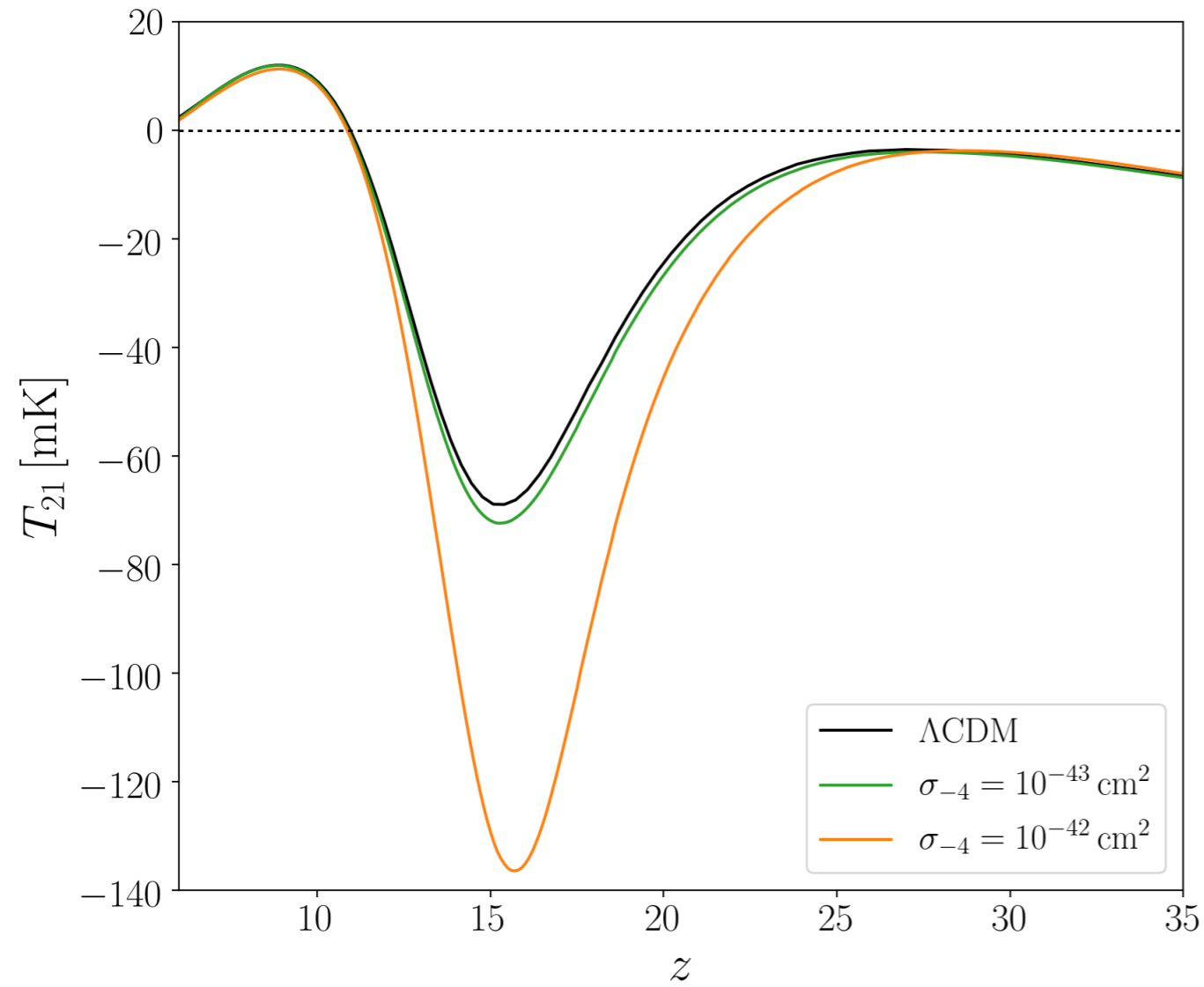
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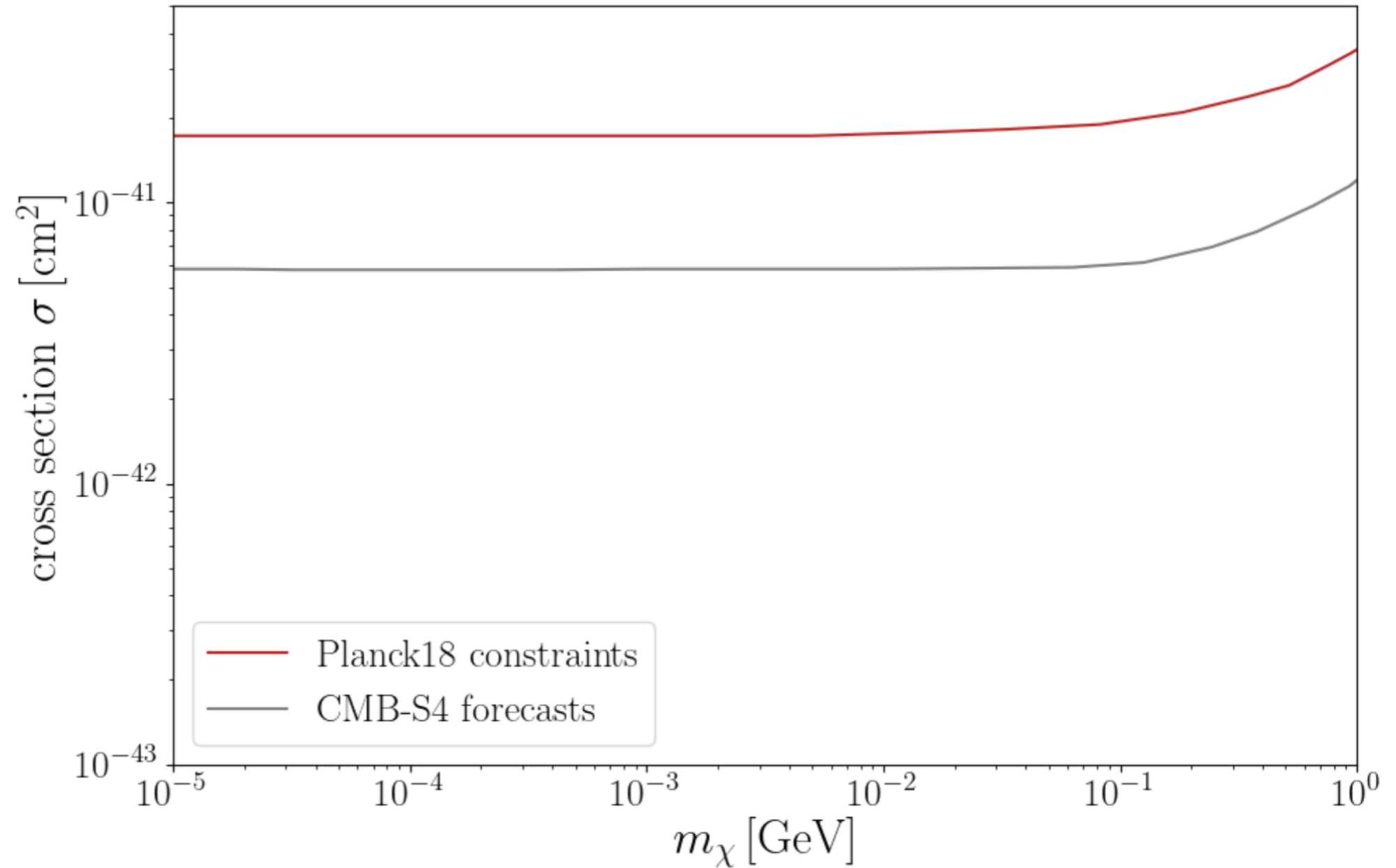


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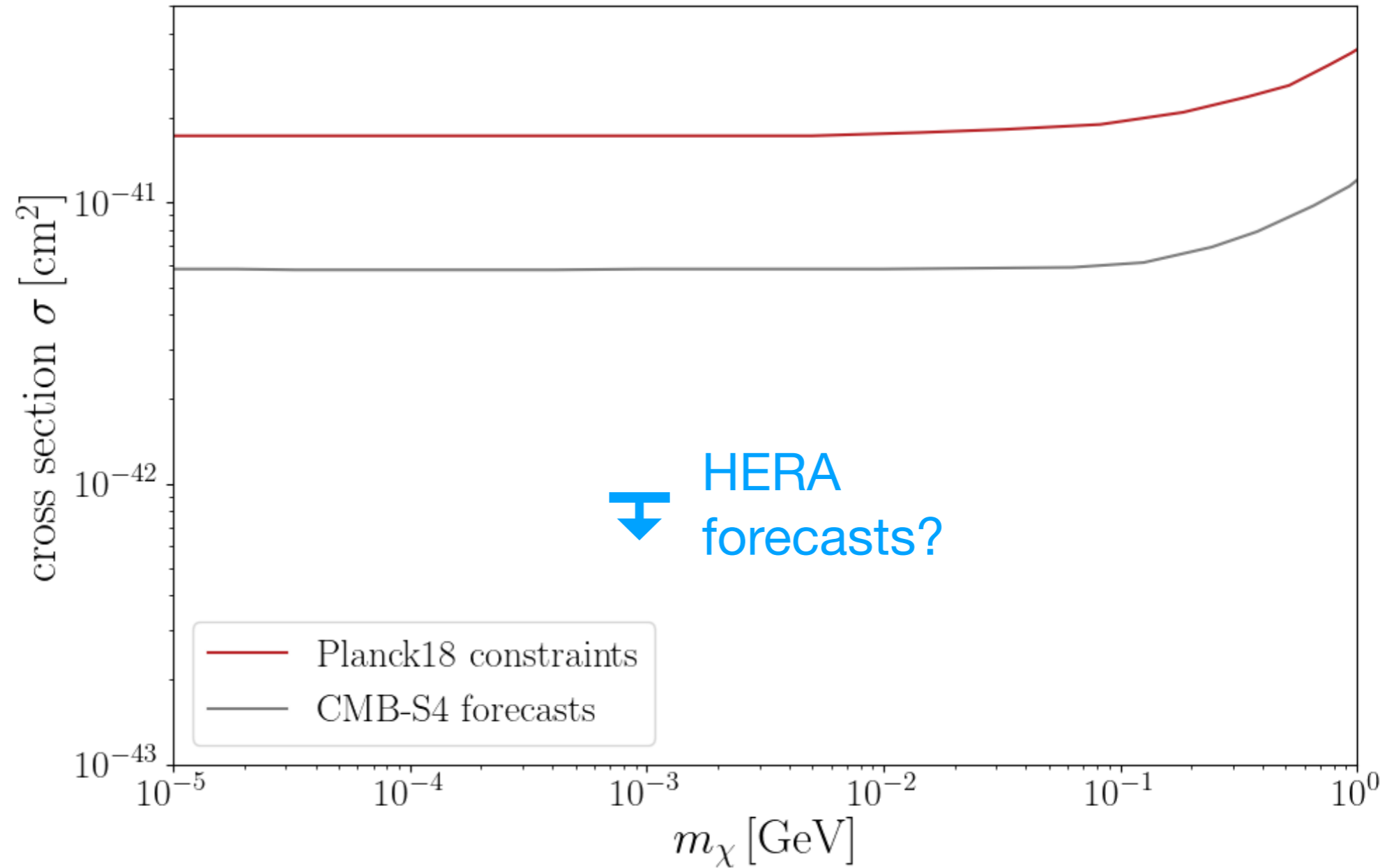
Example 1: (Rutherford) Scattering DM

Boddy, Poulin, Gluscevic, Kovetz, Barkana and Kamionkowski, PRD 2018

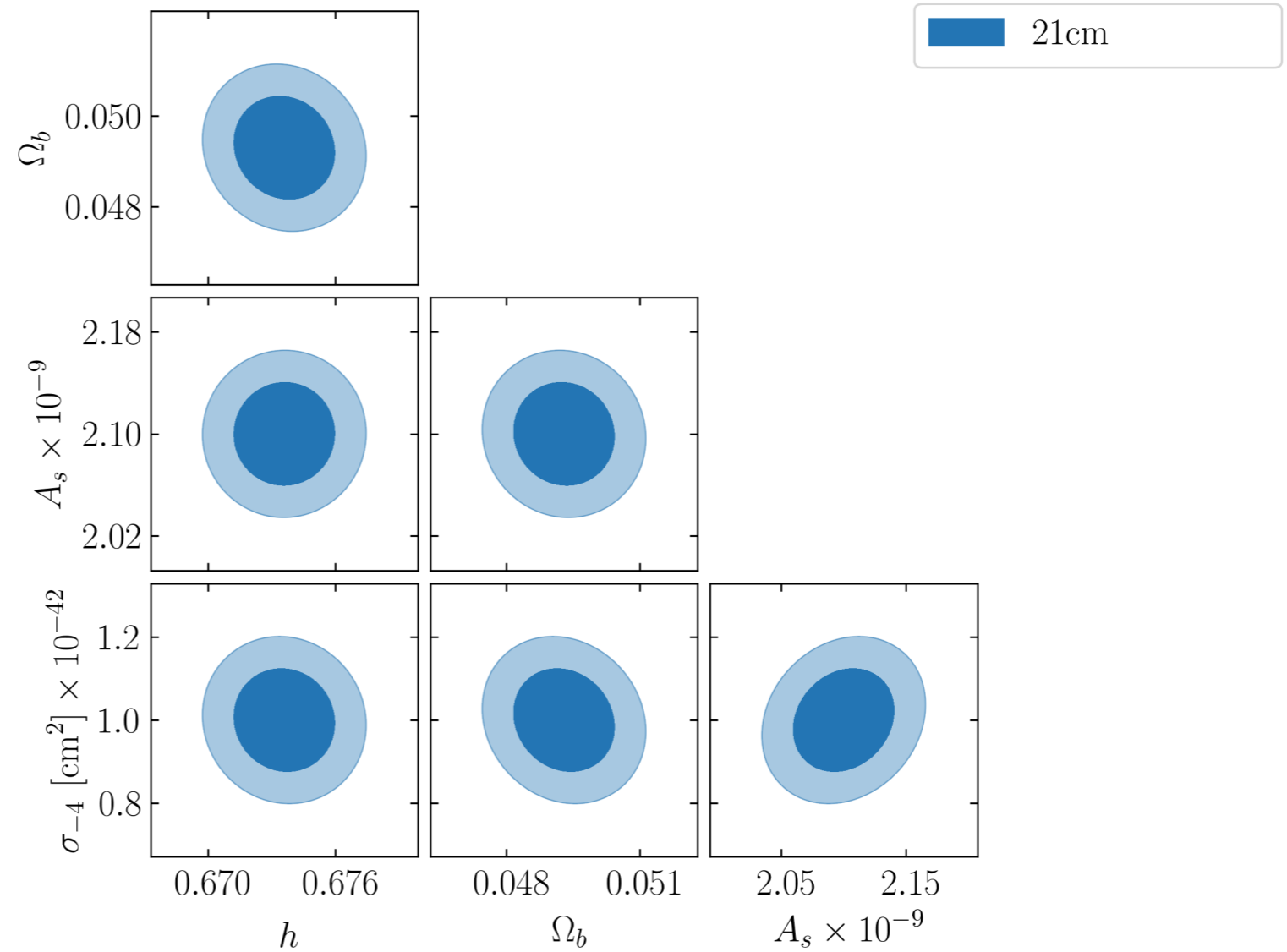


Example 1: (Rutherford) Scattering DM

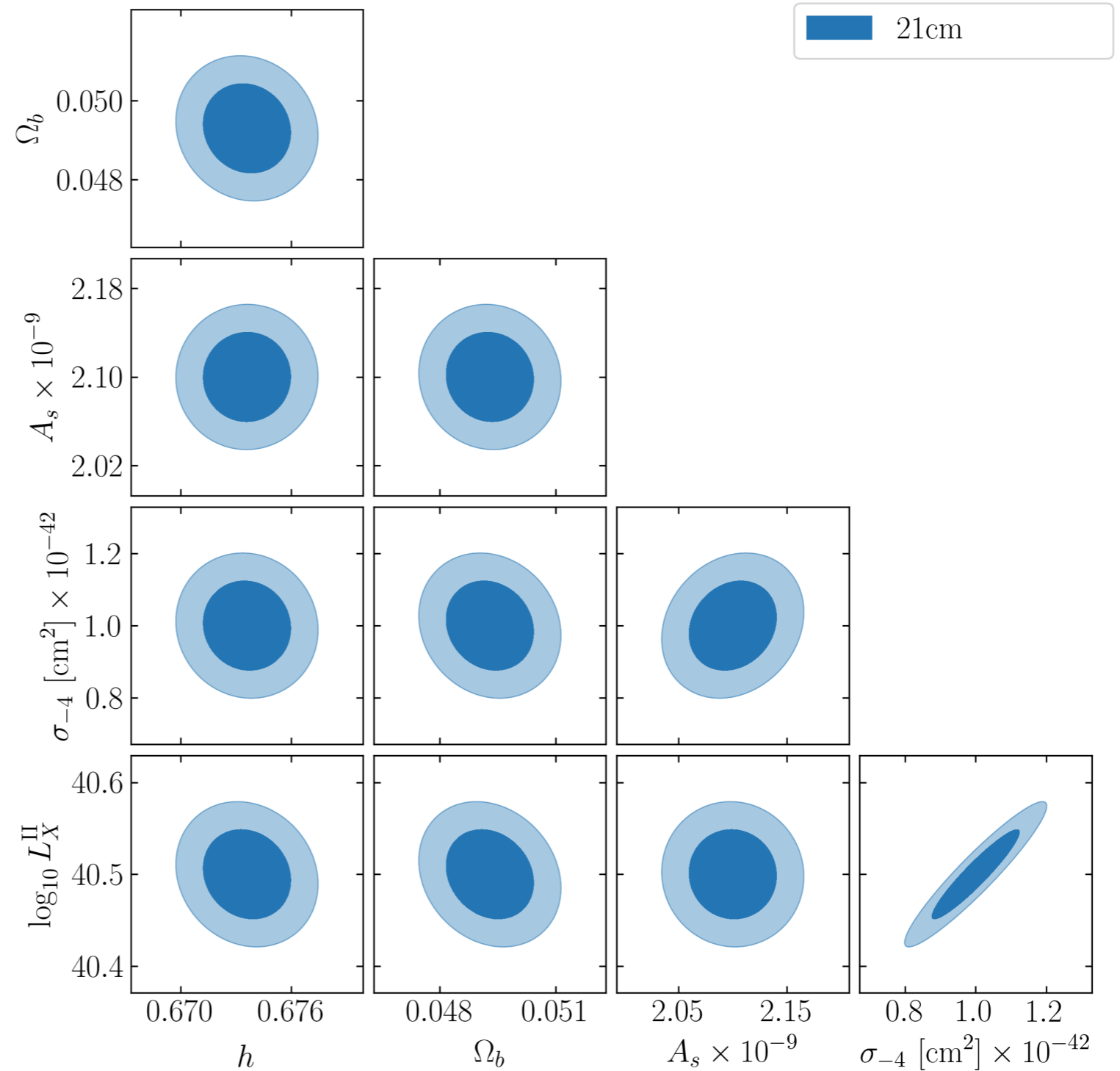
Boddy, Poulin, Gluscevic, Kovetz, Barkana and Kamionkowski, PRD 2018



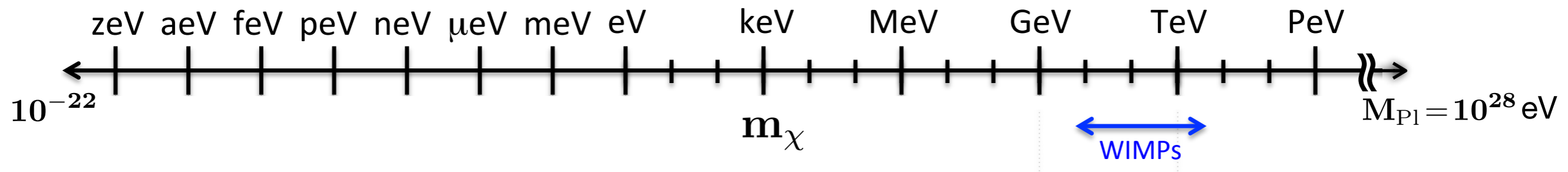
Example 1: (Rutherford) Scattering DM



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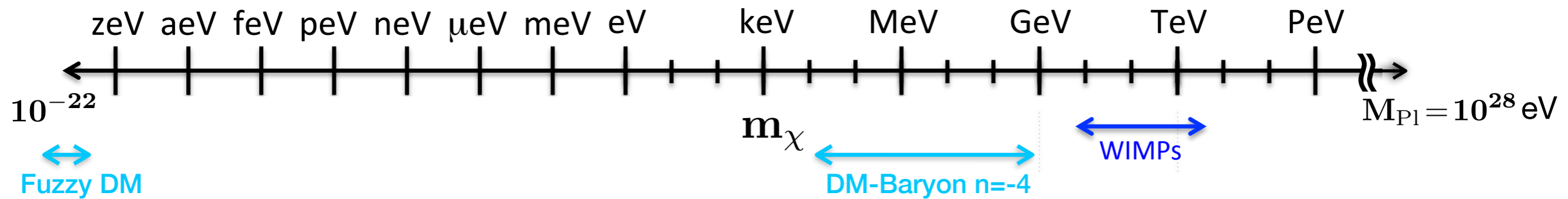


Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter



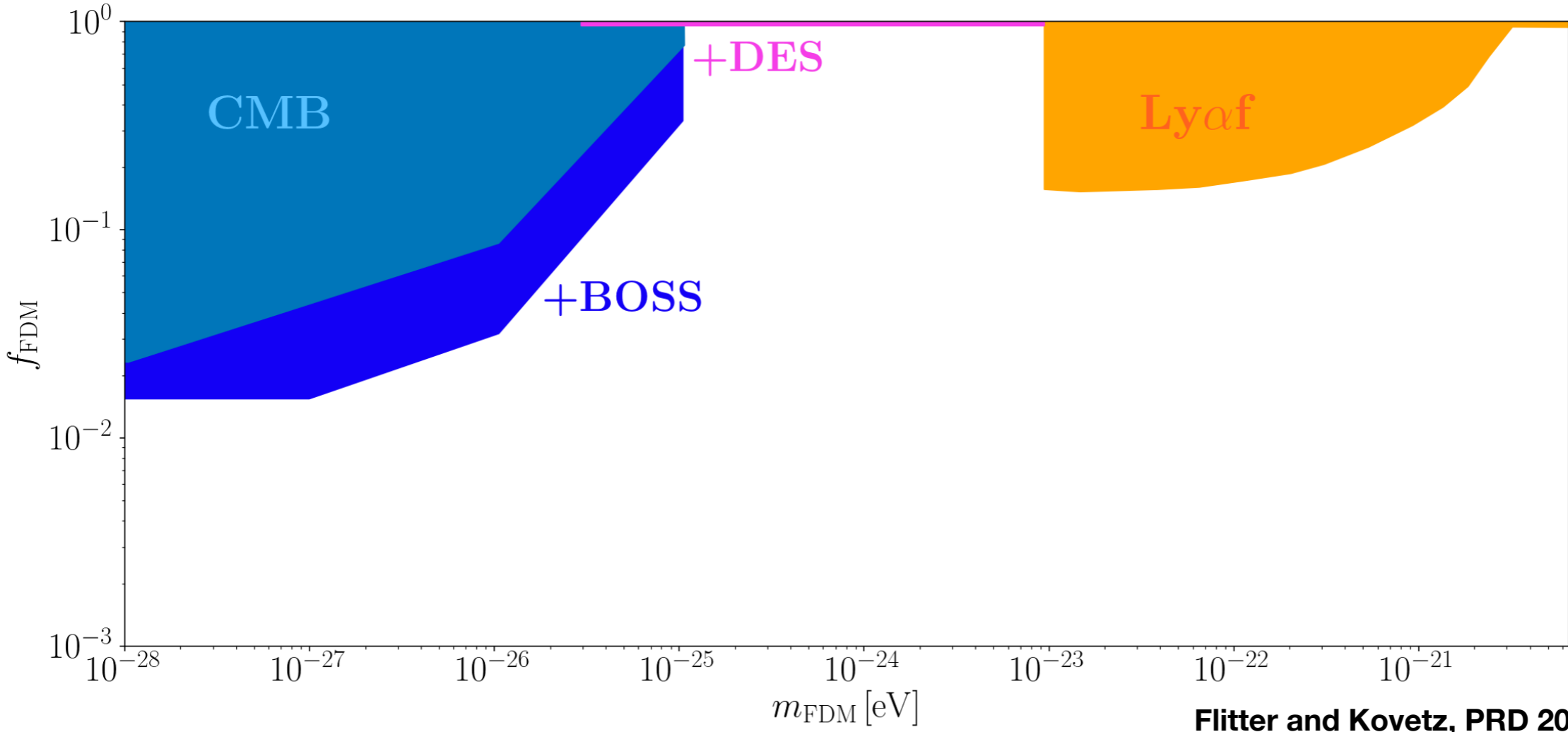
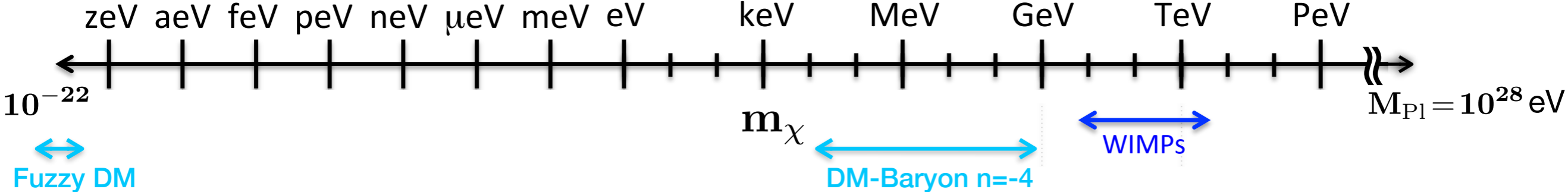
Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)



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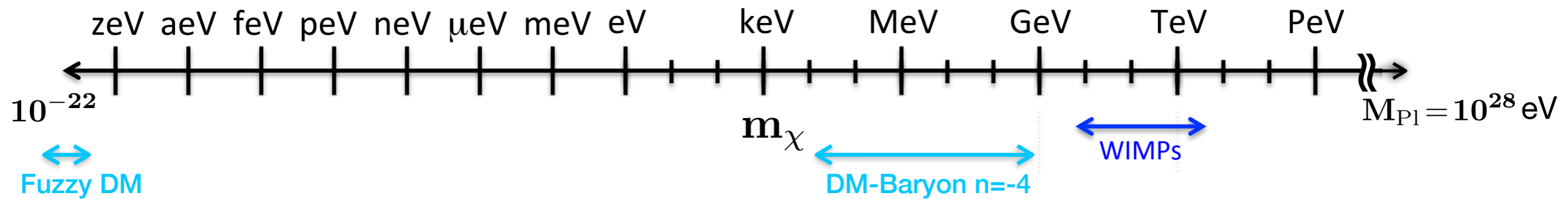
(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)



Flitter and Kovetz, PRD 2022

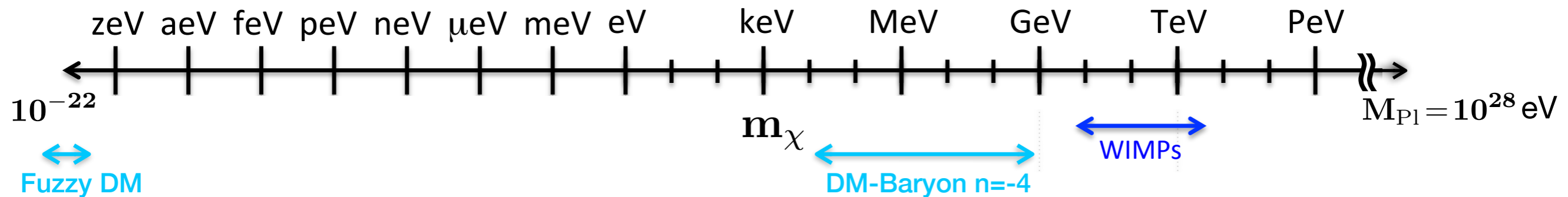
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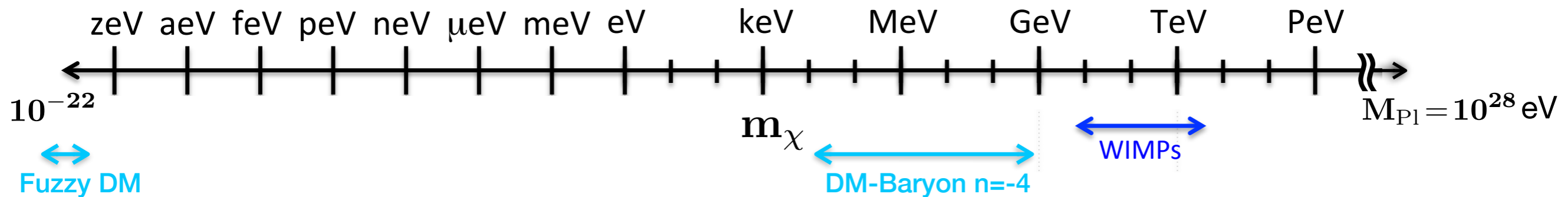
(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)



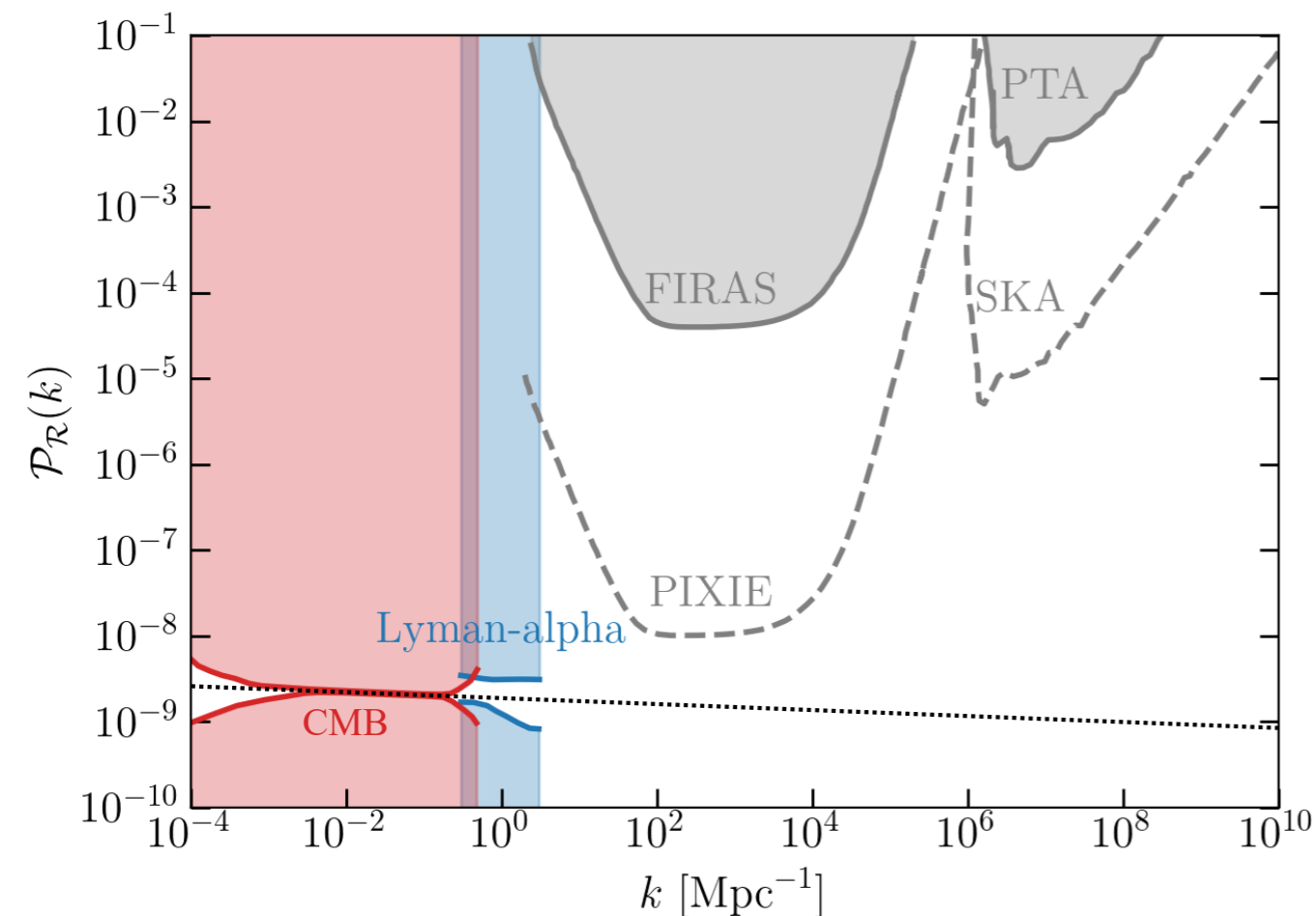
LIM can access far smaller scales via galaxies residing in the smallest dark matter halos:

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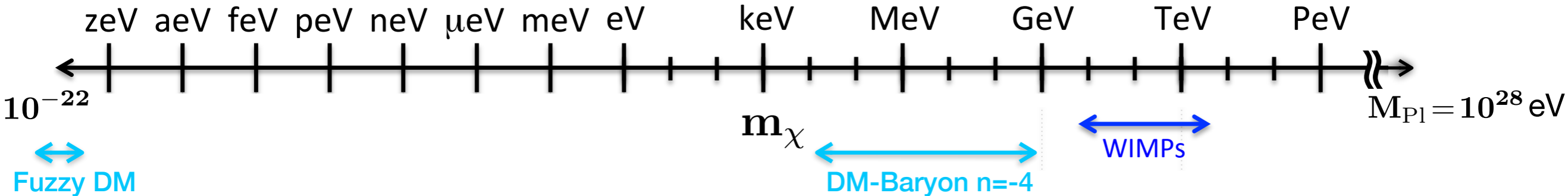


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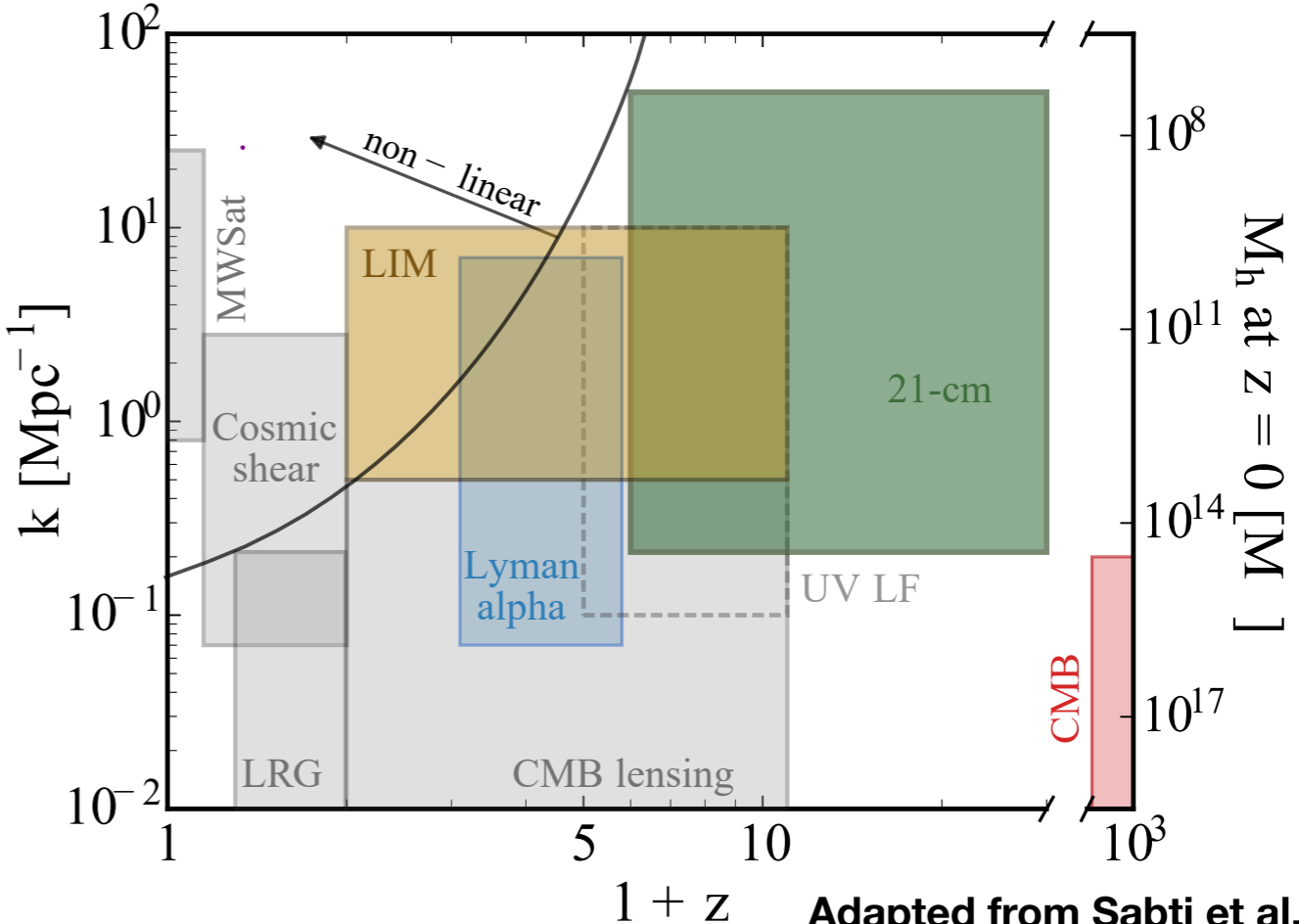
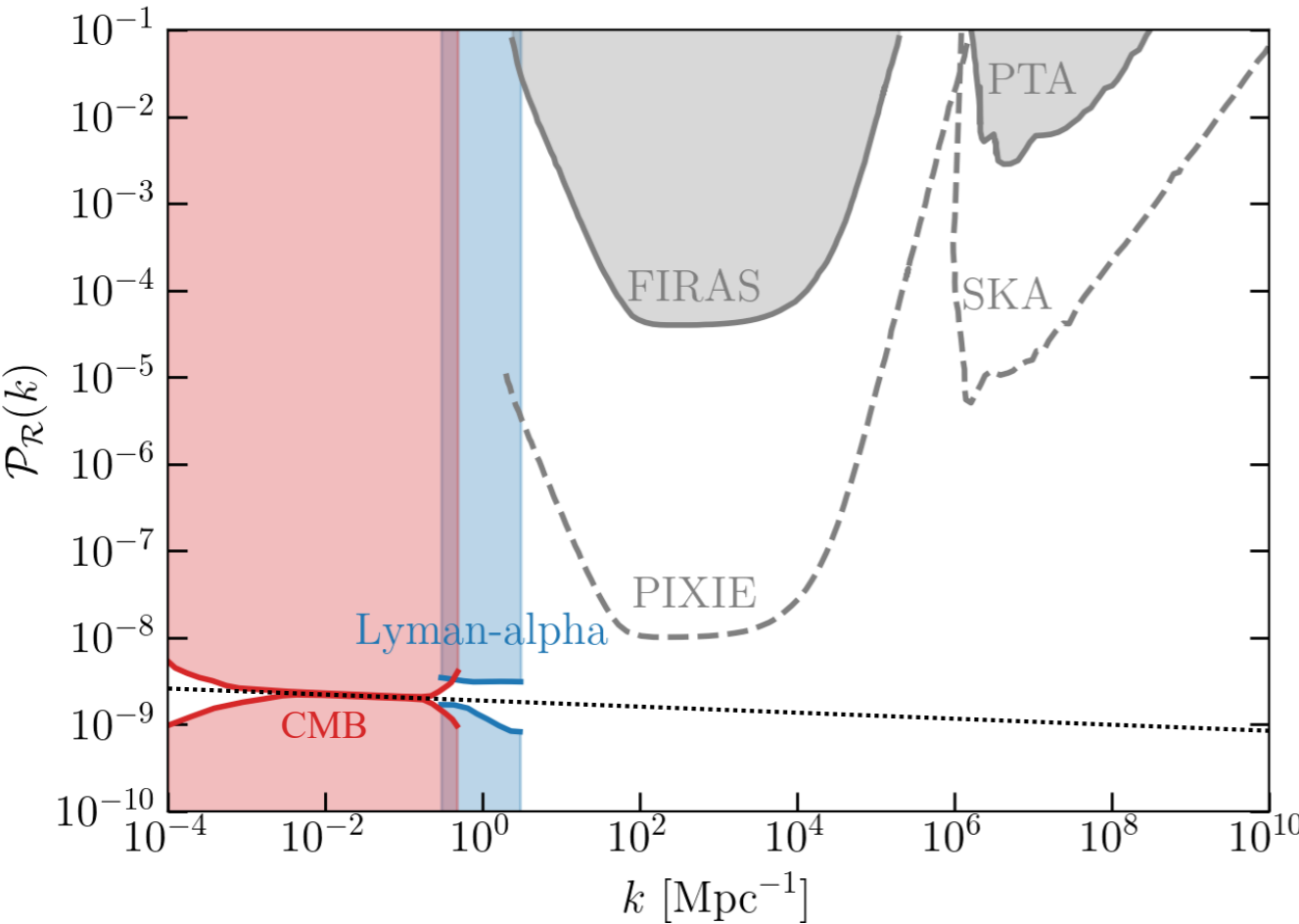


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(adapted from "US Cosmic Visions" 2017 Report: Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04591)



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Adapted from Sabti et al., ApJL 2022

Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

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Examples:

- Suppression from fuzzy dark matter.

Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

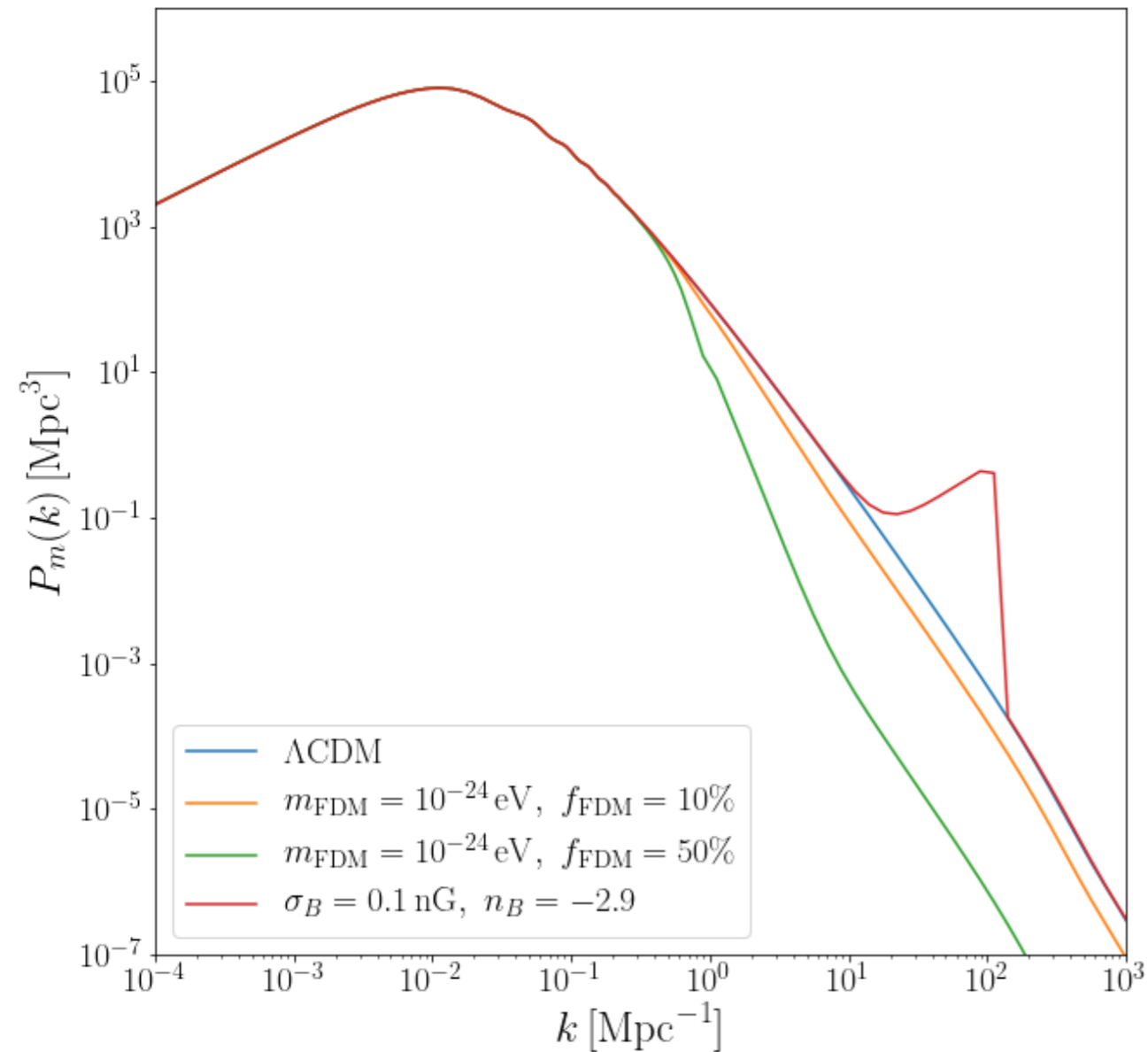
Examples:

- Suppression from fuzzy dark matter.
- Enhancement from primordial magnetic fields.

Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

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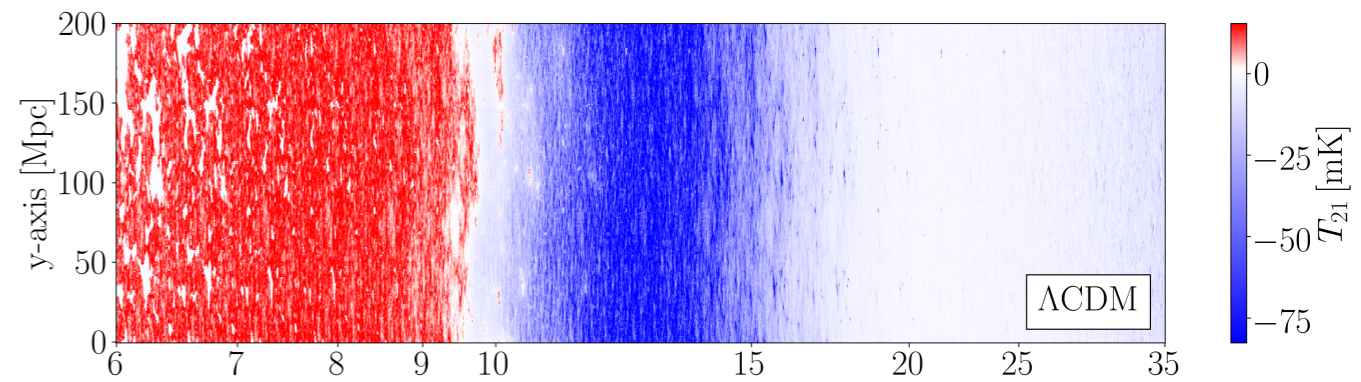
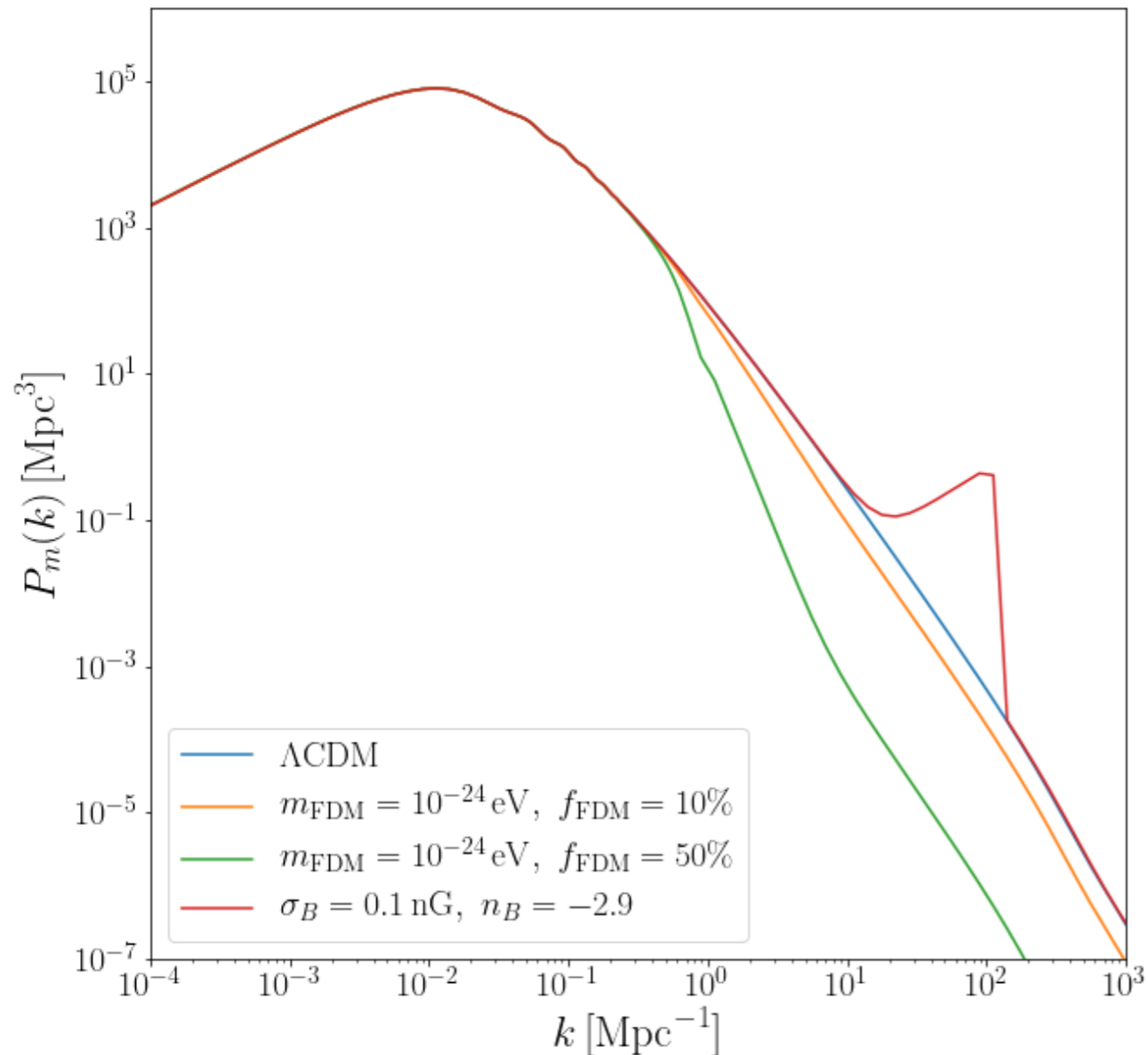
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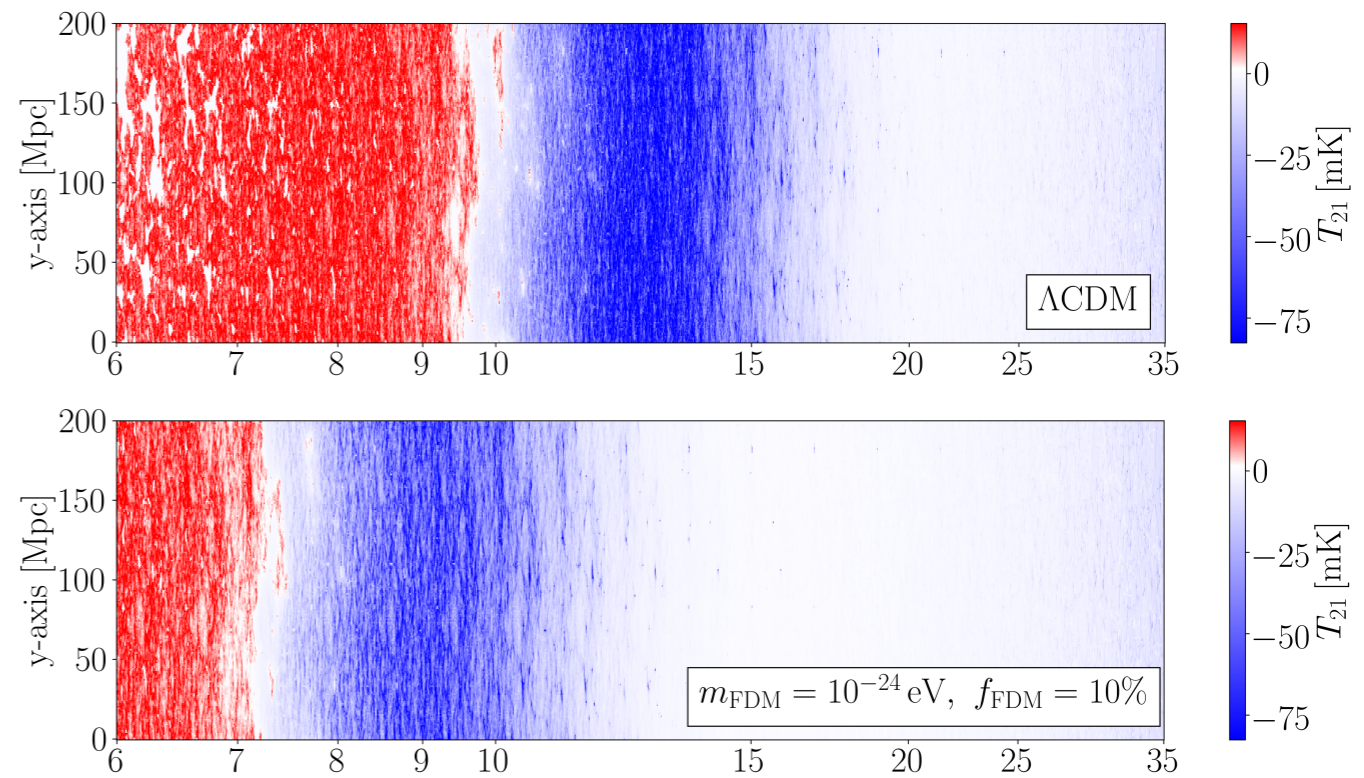
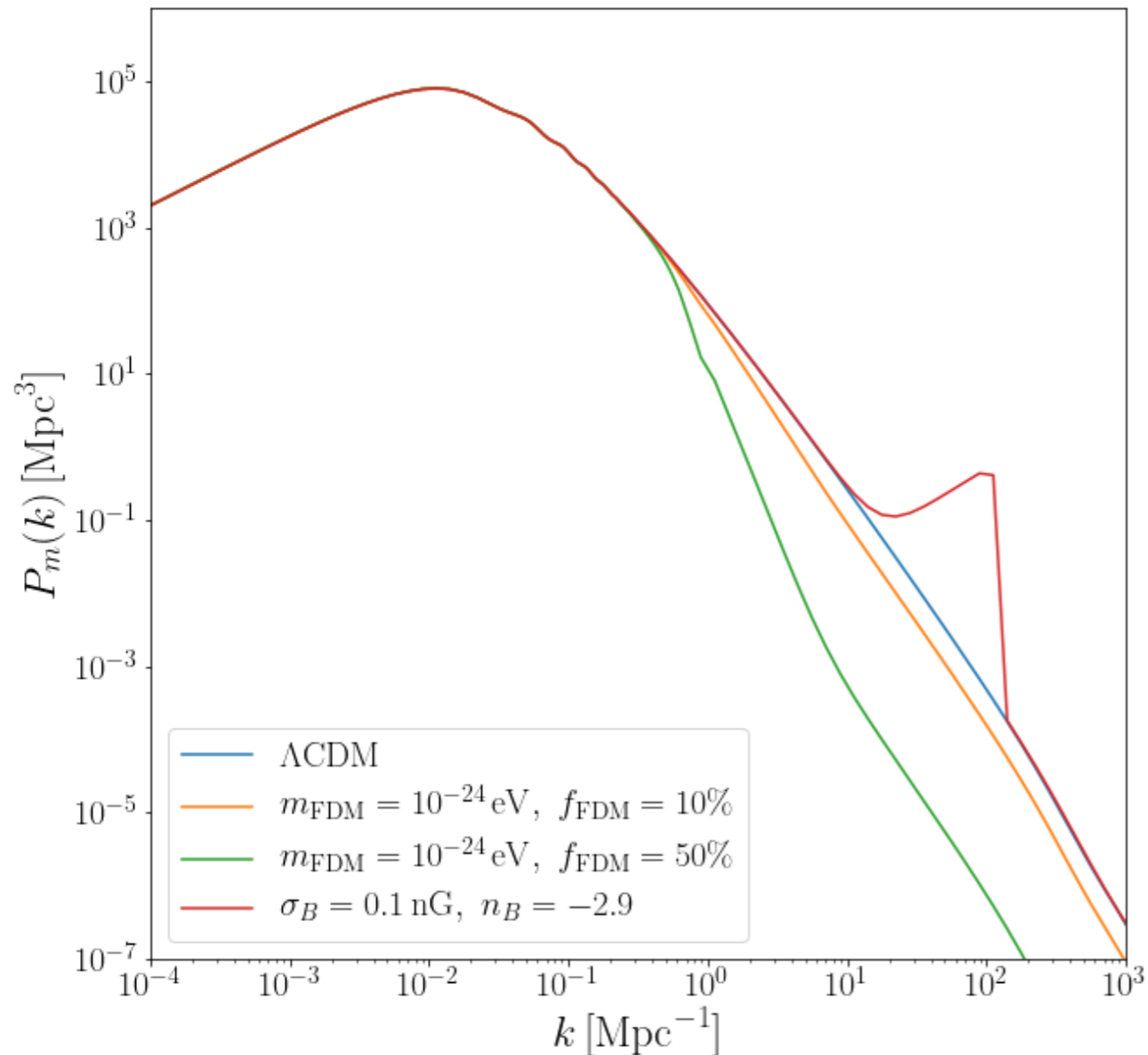
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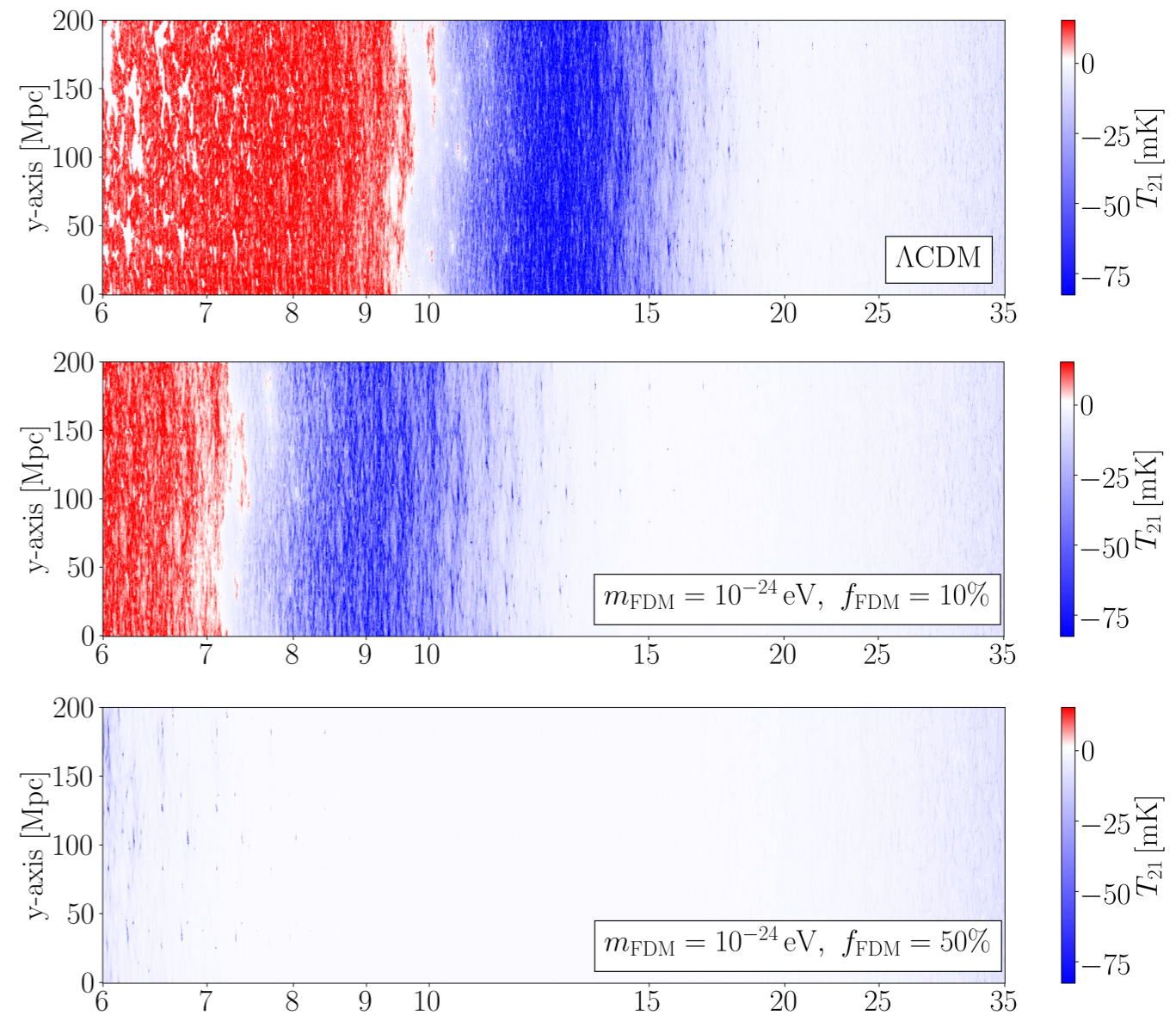
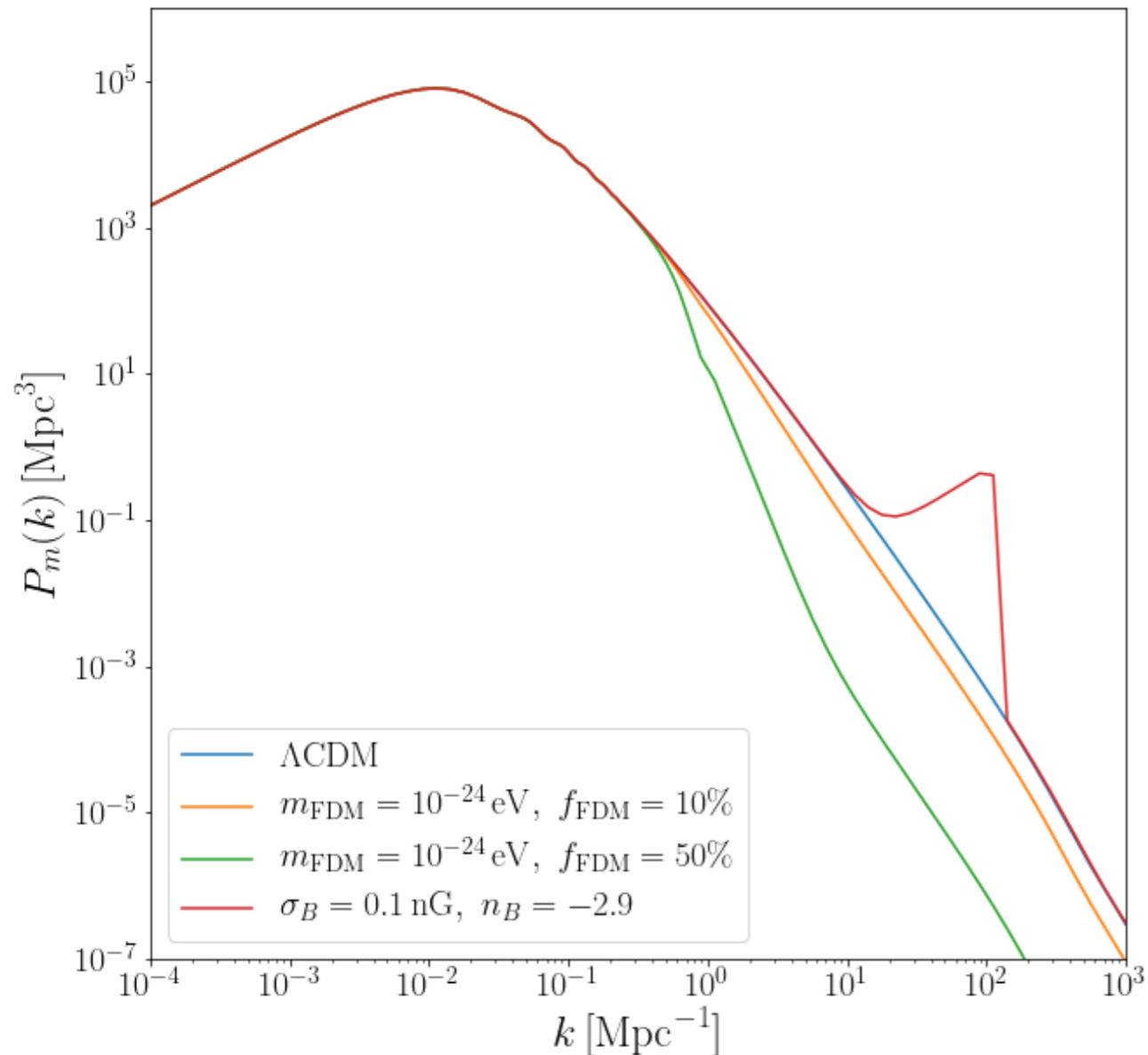
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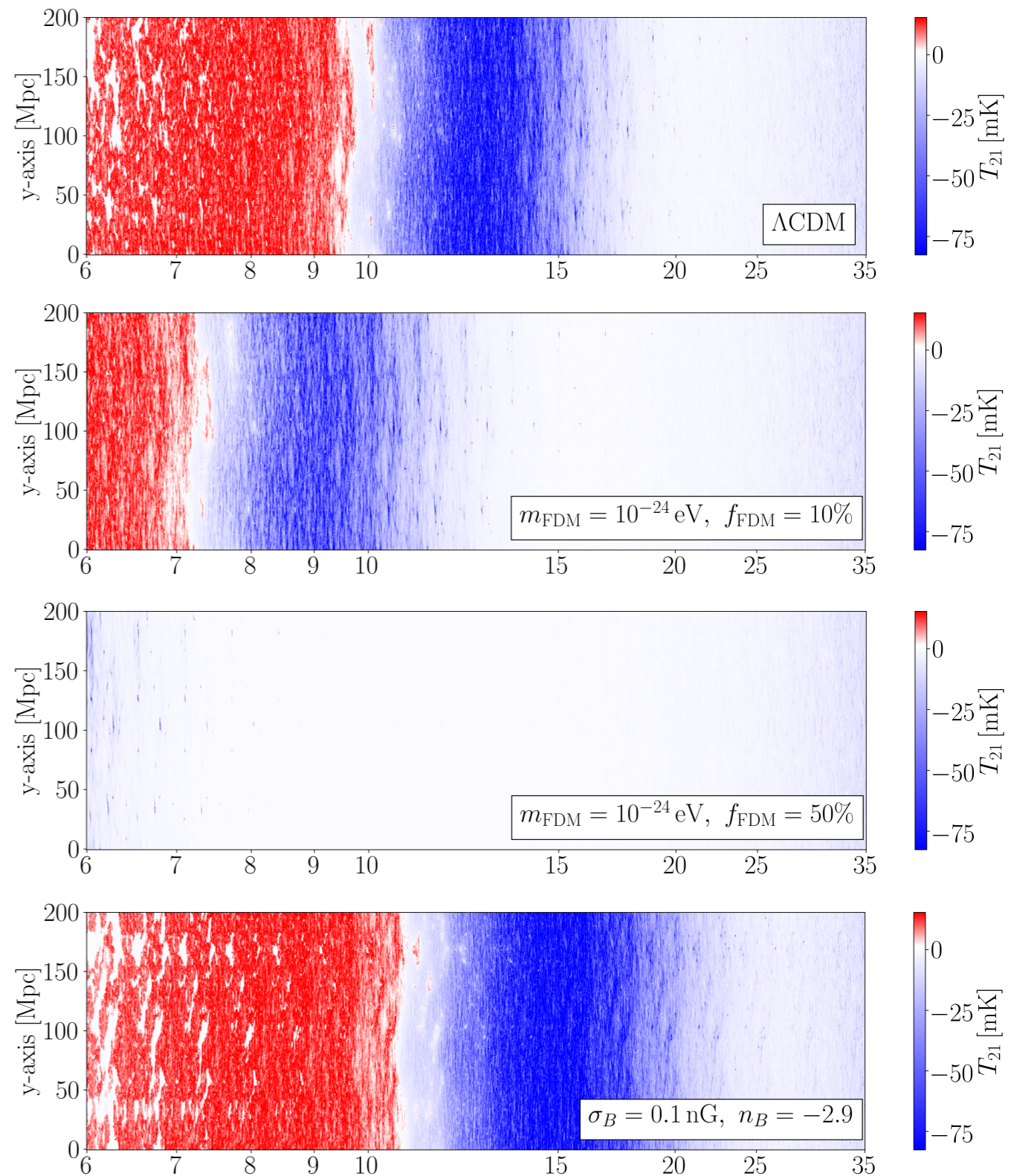
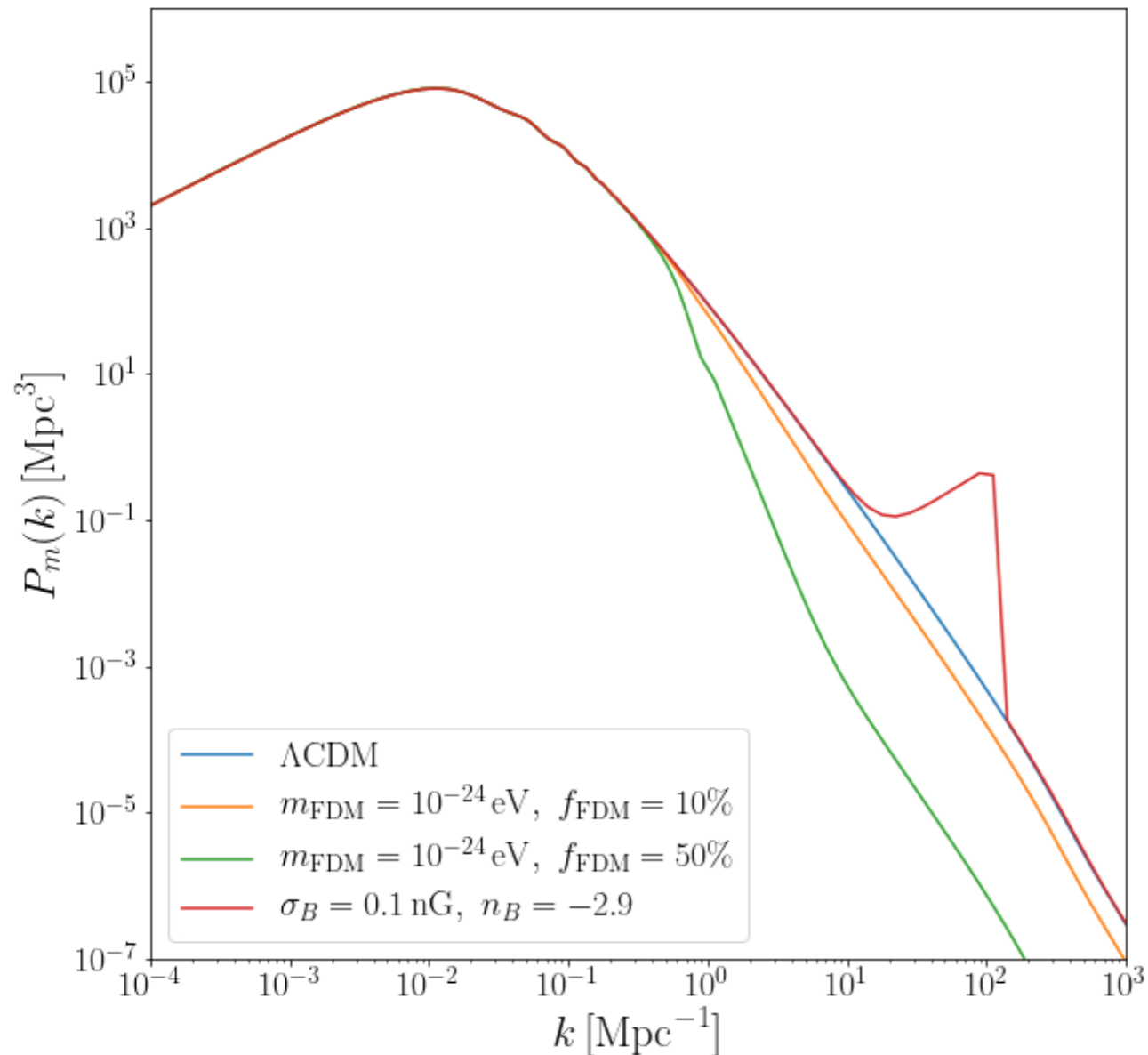
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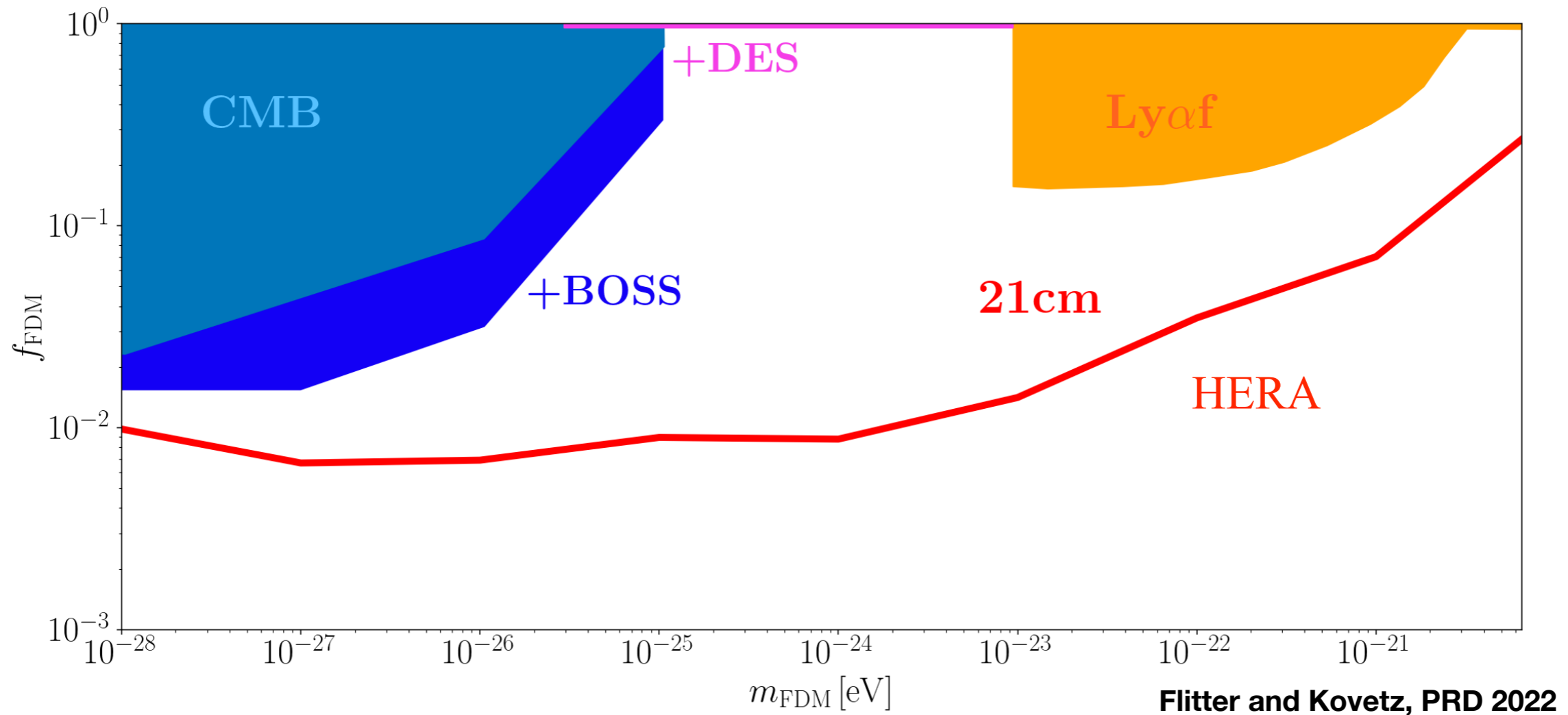
Credit: J. Flitter

Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

21cm LIM can close the weakly constrained mass window:

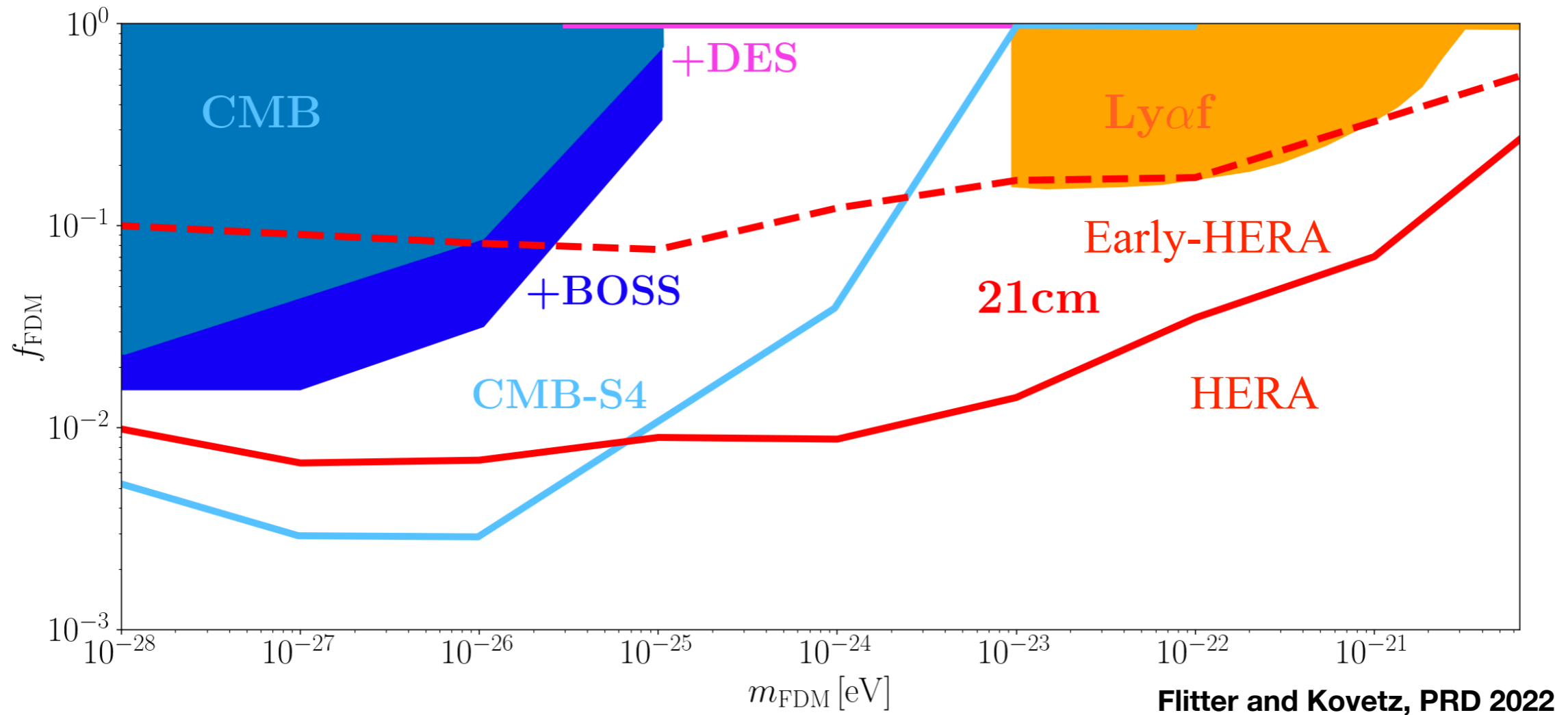
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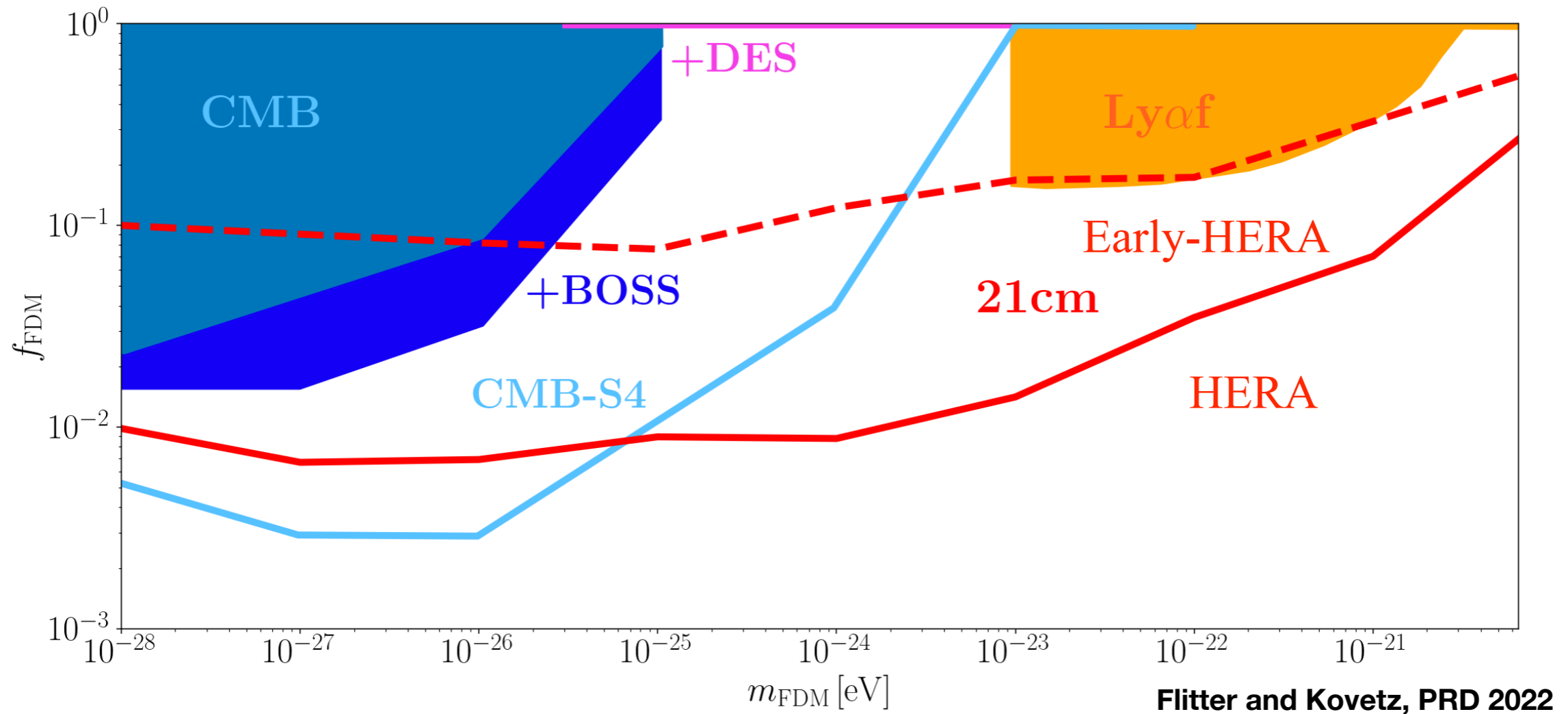
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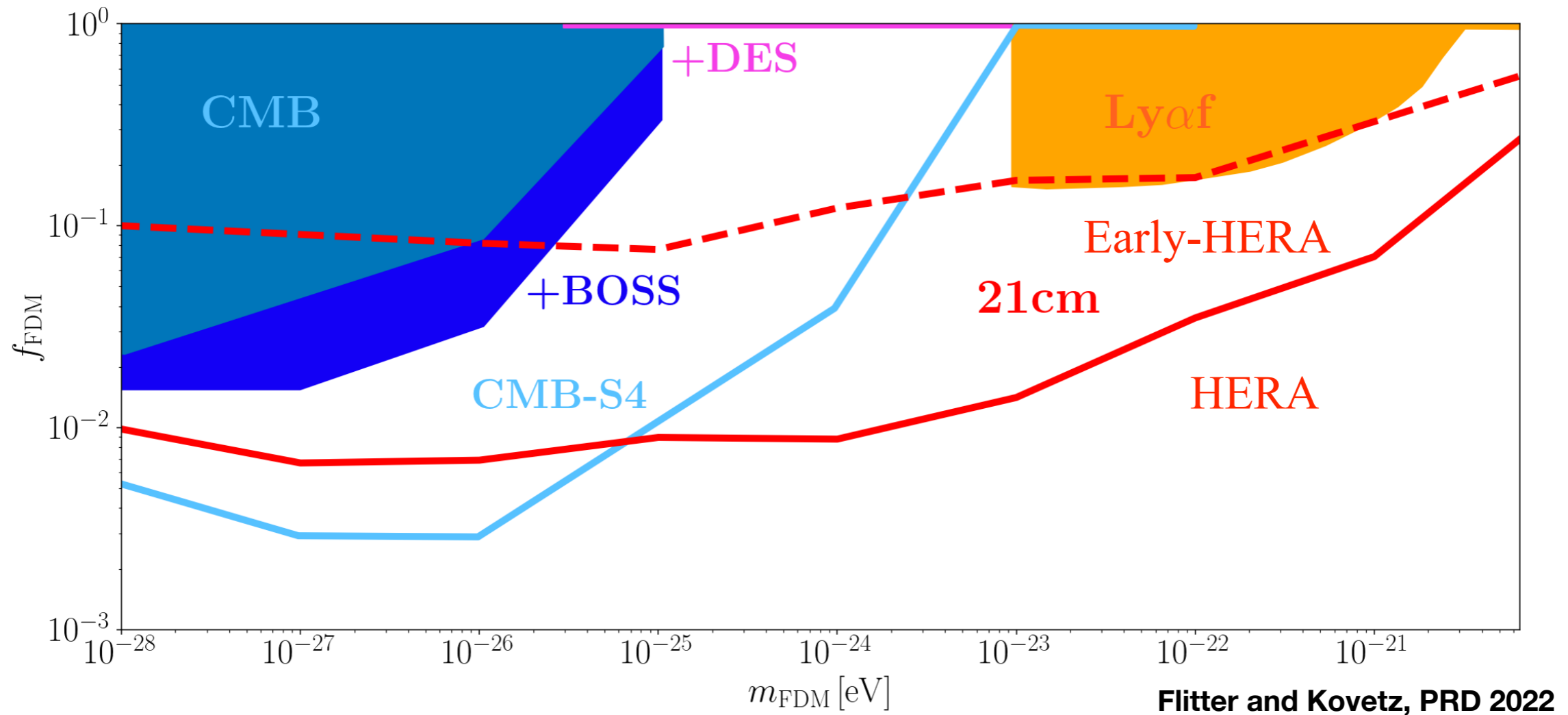
21cm LIM can close the weakly constrained mass window:



Primordial Magnetic Fields:

Example 2: Ultralight (Fuzzy) Dark Matter

21cm LIM can close the weakly constrained mass window:



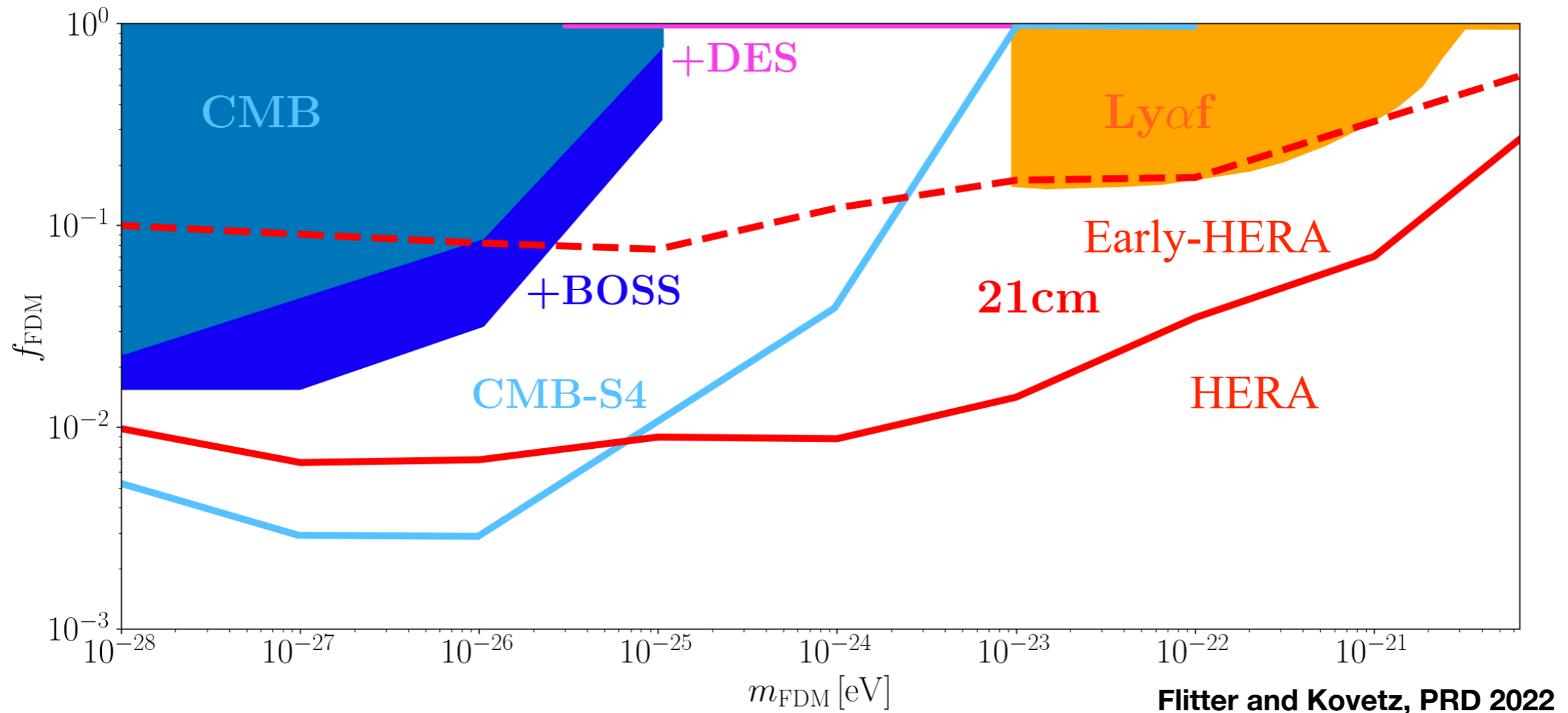
Primordial Magnetic Fields:

LIM (e.g. CO) will outdo future CMB experiments

Adi, Libanore and Kovetz, JCAP 2023

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Primordial Magnetic Fields:

LIM (e.g. CO) will outdo future CMB experiments

Adi, Libanore and Kovetz, JCAP 2023

21cm will beat other probes by more than order of magnitude

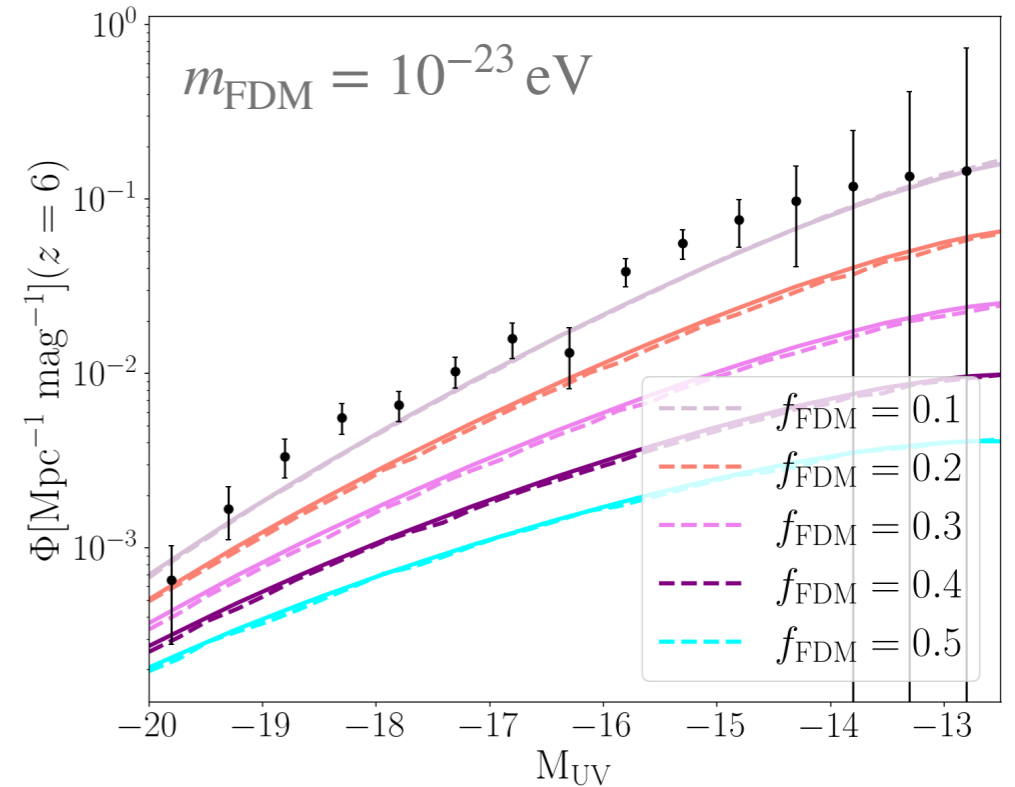
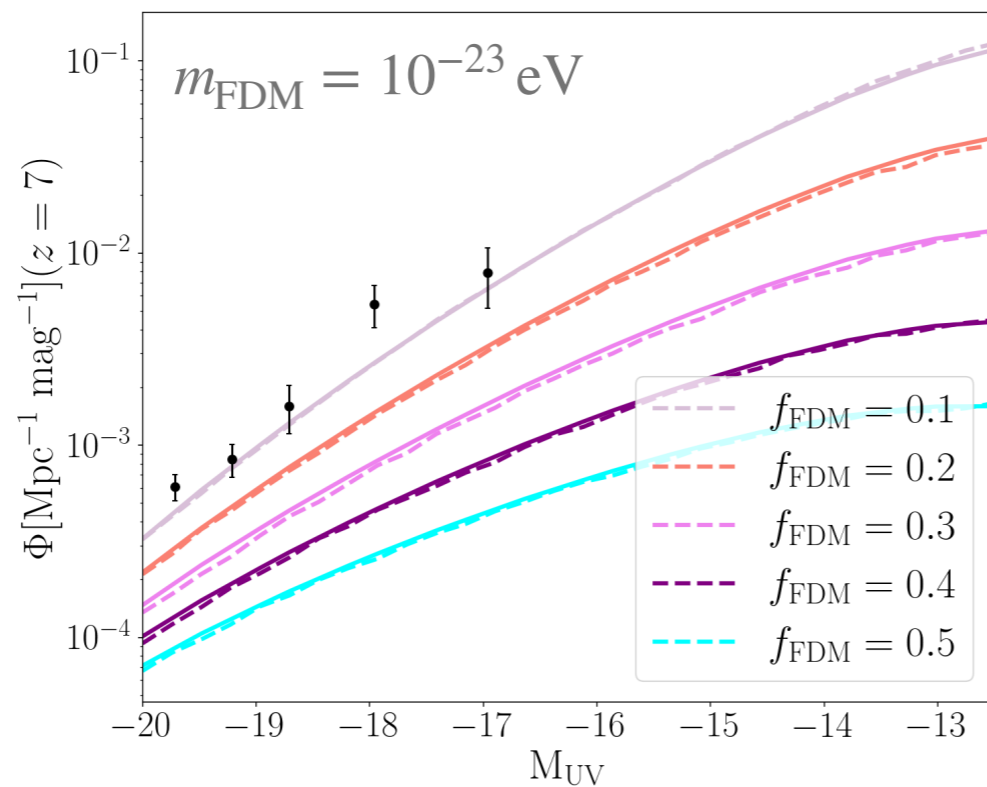
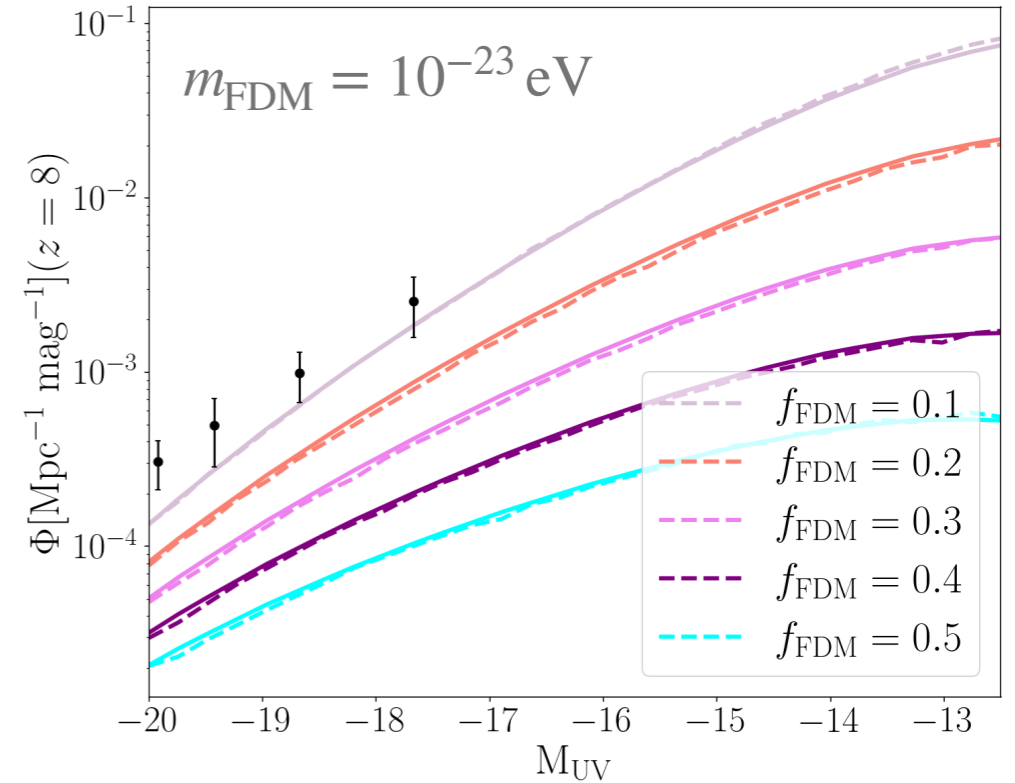
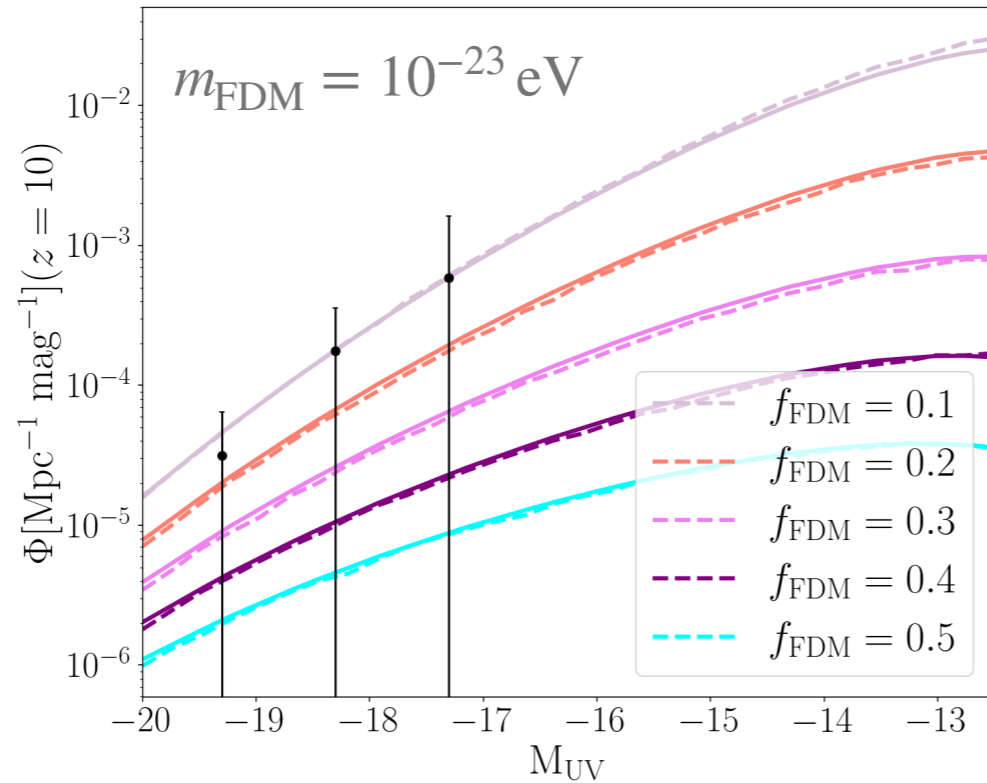
Cruz, Adi, Flitter, Kamionkowski and Kovetz, PRD 2024

Example 2: Is the FDM Window Already Closed?

HST UV LFs:

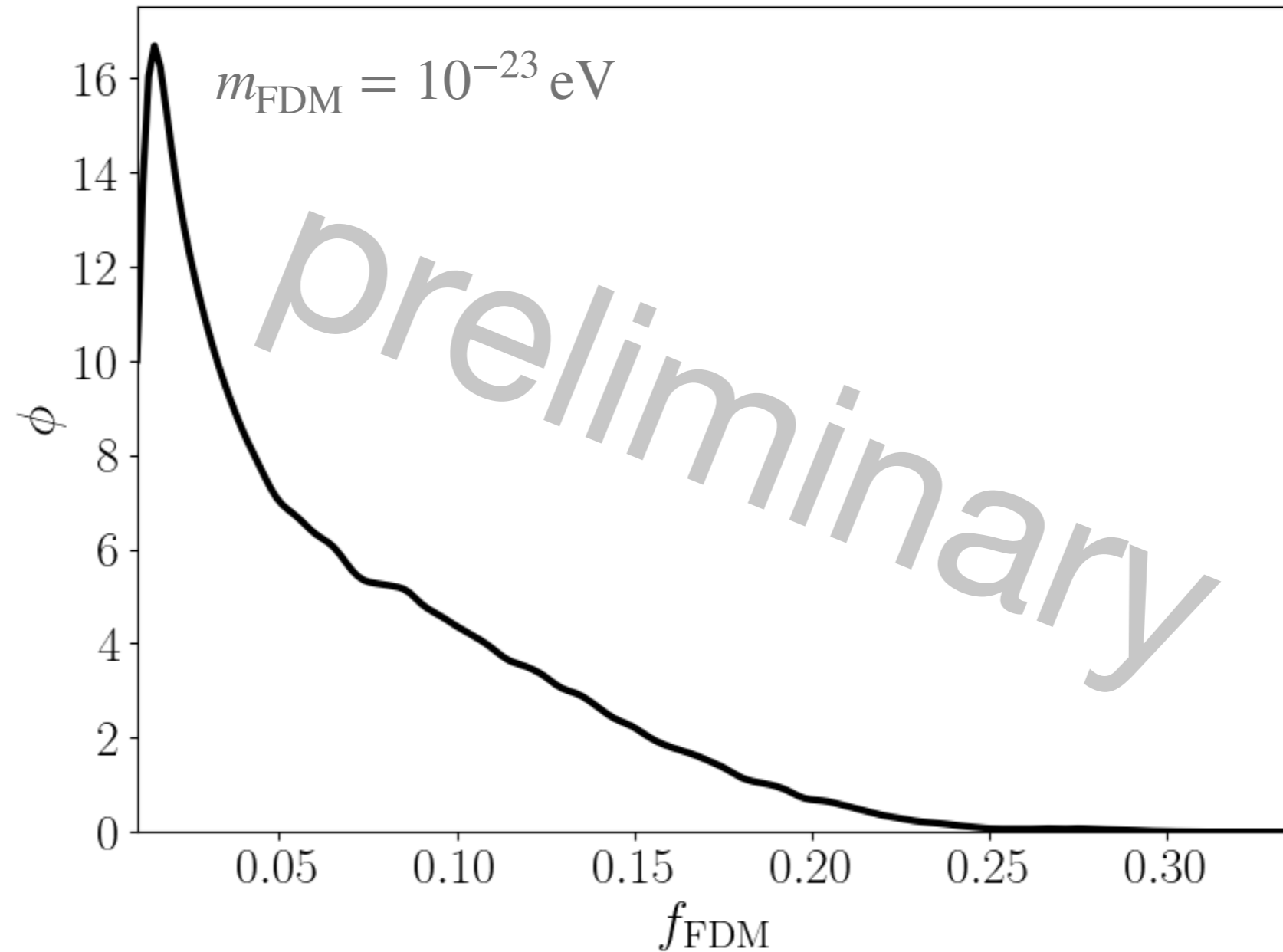
+ τ_e

+ x_{HI}



Example 2: Is the FDM Window Already Closed?

A preliminary analysis using Hubble UV luminosity functions



21cmFirstCLASS[©]: Probing DM at Cosmic Dawn

Ely Kovetz, Ben-Gurion University

