

Signature of  
**primordial non-Gaussianity**  
on **21-cm power spectrum**  
from *dark ages*

Daisuke Yamauchi

Kanagawa University

DY, PTEP ptac095 (2022)  
review: Minoda+DY+, PASJ psac015(2022)

# Take-Home Message

## Dark Ages ( $z=30-200$ )

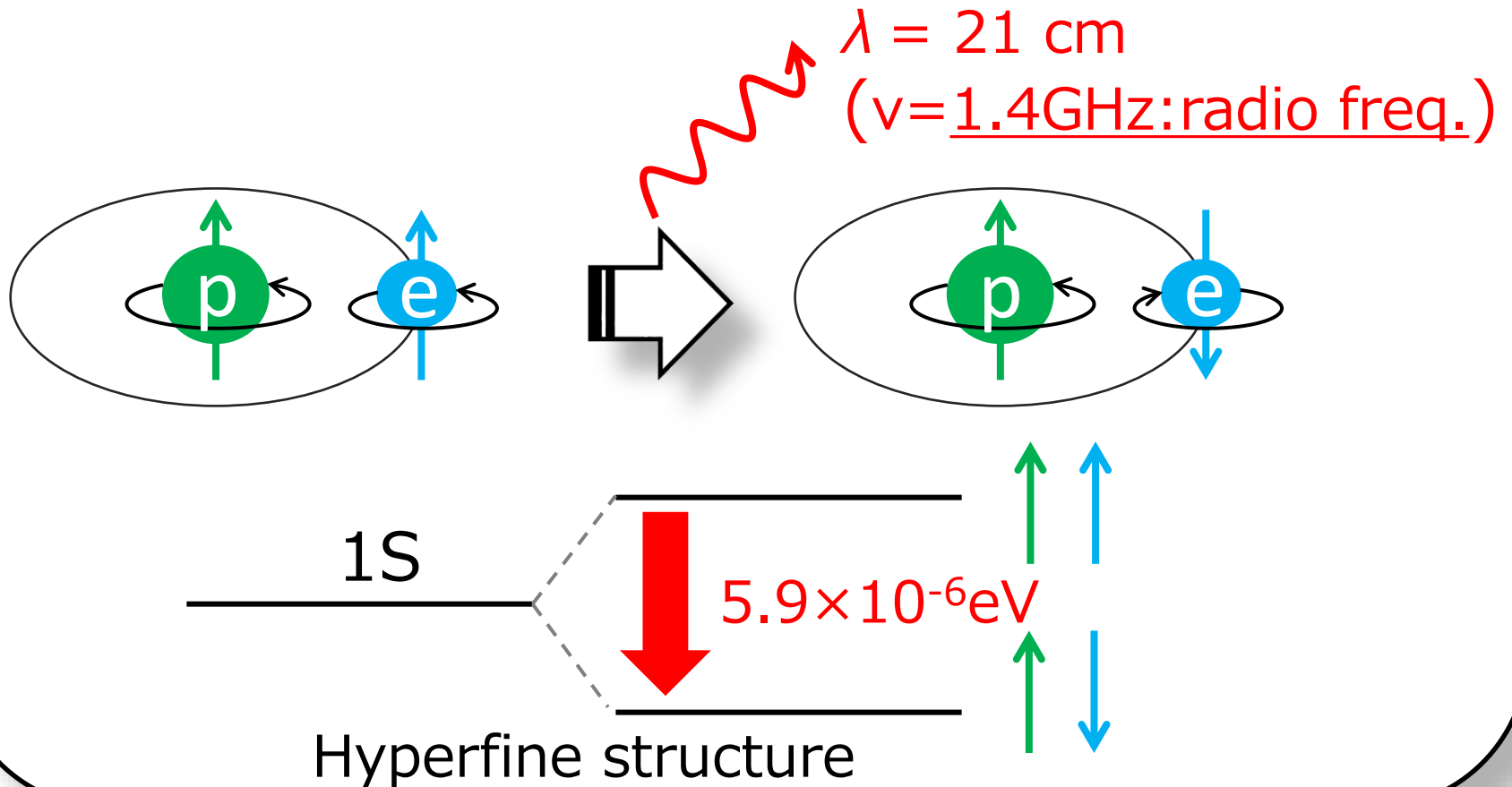
- ◆ We can easily obtain predictable **21-cm line** signals since most scales remain linear.
- ◆ Radio observations on/around the Moon is needed to avoid the Earth's ionosphere.

## In our work, we derive...

- ◆ One-loop 21-cm power spectrum and
- ◆ Novel method to constrain primordial non-Gaussianity by using 21-cm power spectrum.

# Why radio frequency?

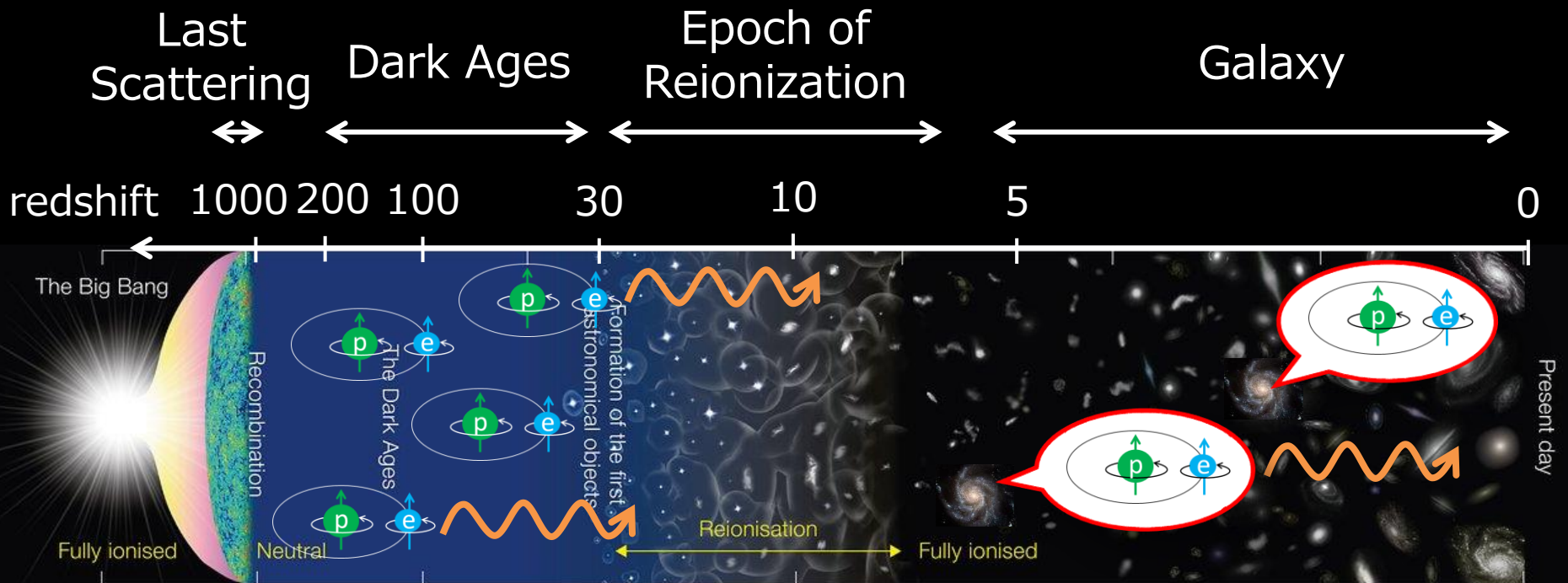
- ◆ **21-cm line:** hyperfine transition radio emission of neutral hydrogen

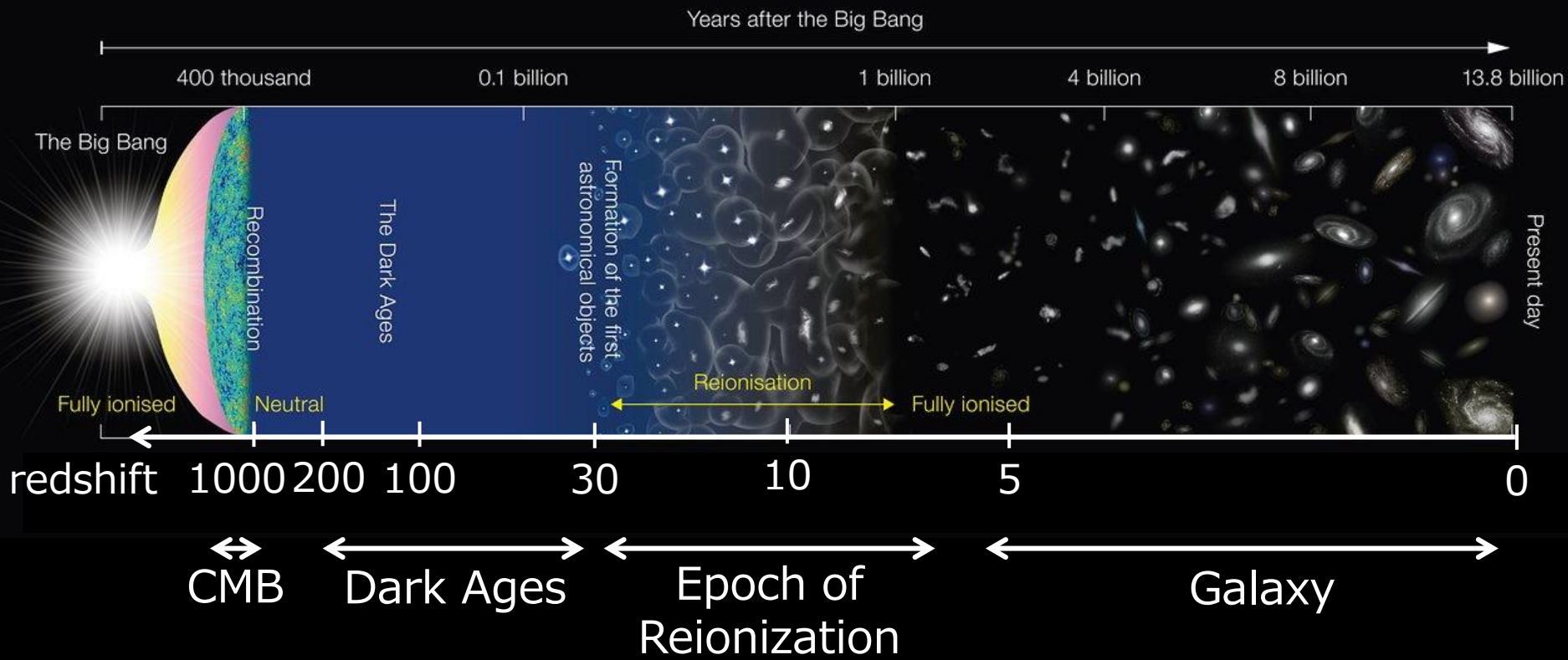


# Why 21-cm line?

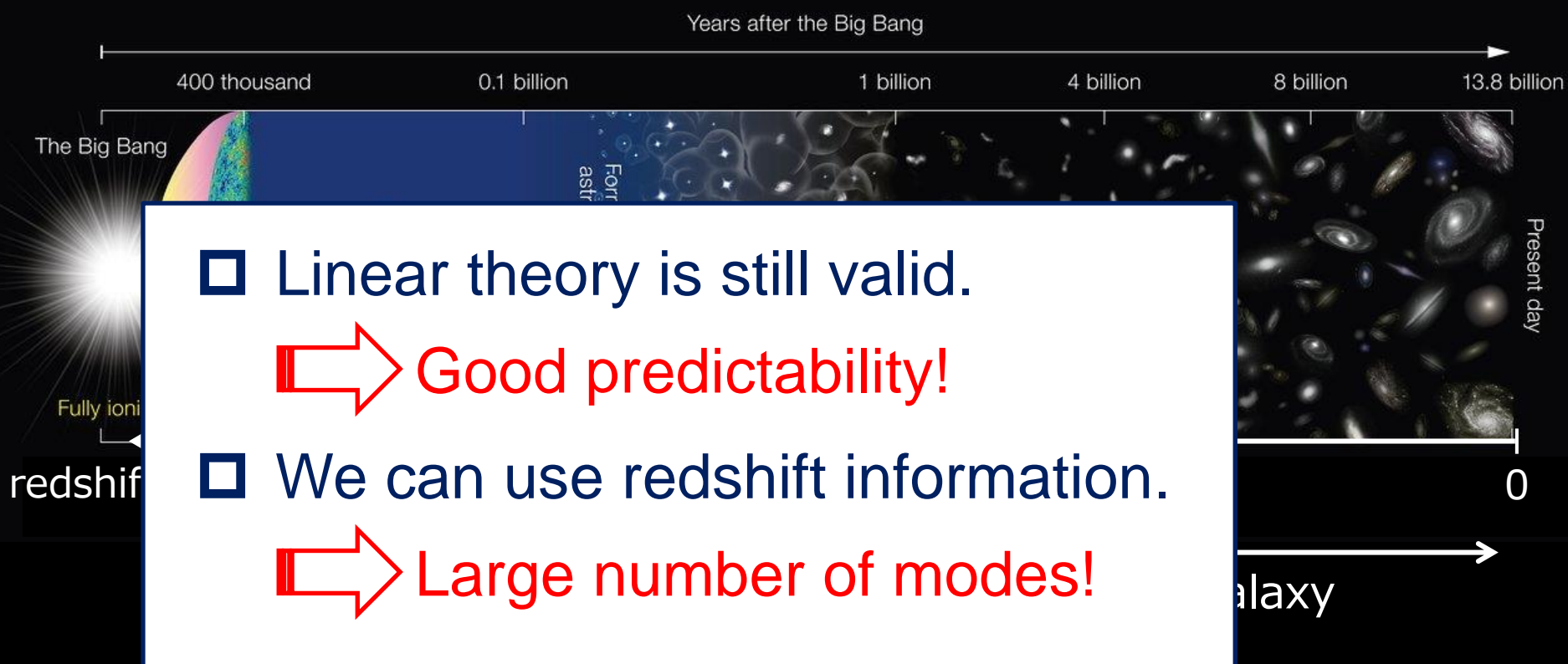
- Neutral hydrogen (HI) is the most **ubiquitous** baryonic matter in the high-redshift Universe.

⇒ HI is a good tracer of underlying field!





	CMB	DA (21cm)	EoR (21cm)	Galaxy
redshift	1100	<b>30--200</b>	<b>6--30</b>	<5
physics	simple	<b>simple</b>	<b>complicated</b>	complicated
information	2D	<b>3D</b>	<b>3D</b>	3D
observation	ongoing	<b>very hard</b>	<b>hard</b>	ongoing



□ Linear theory is still valid.

⇒ Good predictability!

□ We can use redshift information.

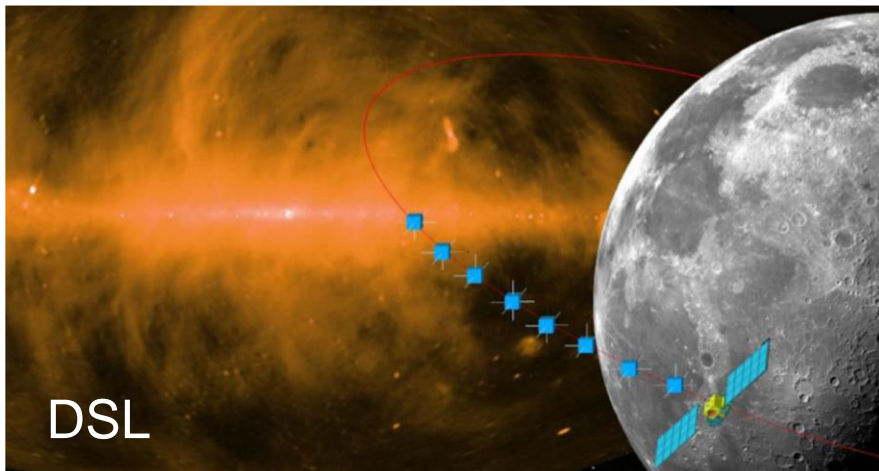
⇒ Large number of modes!

	CMB	DA (21cm)	EoR (21cm)	Galaxy
redshift	1100	30--200	6--30	<5
physics	simple	simple	complicated	complicated
information	2D	3D	3D	3D
observation	ongoing	very hard	hard	ongoing

# Moon-based observations

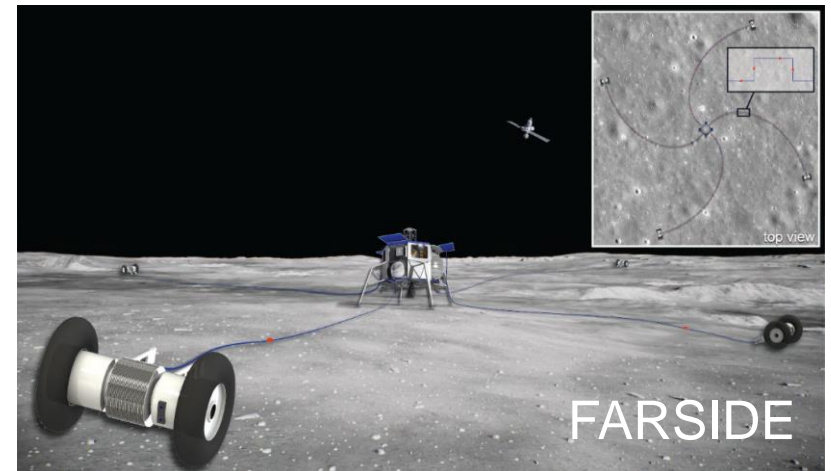
## □ Lunar orbit

- DARE/DAPPER (NASA)
- DSL (China)
- NCLE (Netherland+China)
- CoDex (ESA)



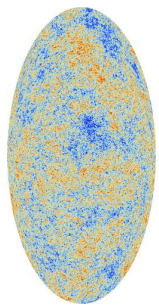
## □ Farside of the Moon

- FAR SIDE (NASA)
- LCRT (NASA)
- **New project???** (JAXA)  
[Feasibility study runs this year.]



# 21-cm line brightness temperature

- We observe 21-cm line brightness temperature with CMB as background light.



$T_{\text{CMB}}$



$T_{\text{CMB}} + T_{21}$

- optical depth  $\tau_{21}$
- spin temperature  $T_s$

$$T_{21} = \frac{T_s - T_{\text{CMB}}}{1 + z} (1 - e^{-\tau_{21}})$$



# 21-cm fluctuations

$$T_{21} = 27 \text{ [mK]} \left( \frac{1+z}{10} \right)^{1/2} x_{\text{HI}} \frac{1 + \delta_b}{1 - \delta_v} \left( 1 - \frac{T_{\text{CMB}}}{T_s} \right)$$

Diagram illustrating the physical parameters in the equation:

- HI fraction (linked to  $x_{\text{HI}}$ )
- Baryon fluctuation (linked to  $\delta_b$ )
- Peculiar velocity along LoS (linked to  $\delta_v$ )
- Spin temperature (linked to  $T_s$ )

$$= \bar{T}_{21}(z) + \left[ \alpha(z)\delta_b + \bar{T}_{21}(z)\delta_v \right] + \dots$$

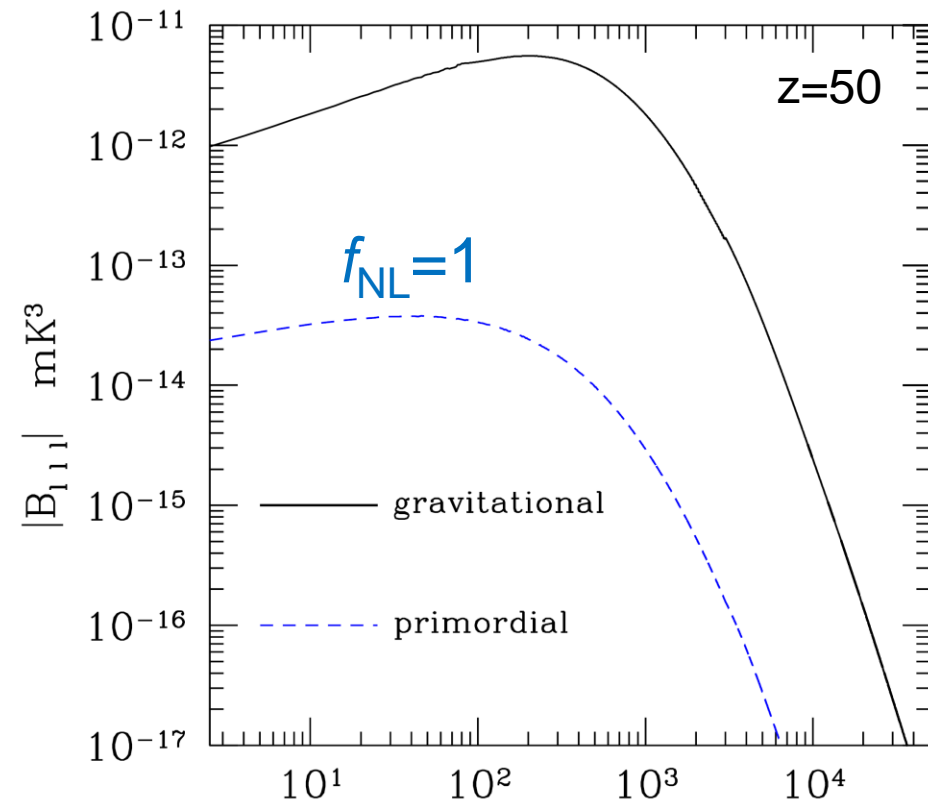
Global  
signals

Linear 21-cm  
perturbation

Higher-order  
terms

# [Previous studies] 21-cm bispectrum --to constrain primordial non-Gaussianity

$$\langle \delta T_{21}(\mathbf{k}_1) \delta T_{21}(\mathbf{k}_2) \delta T_{21}(\mathbf{k}_3) \rangle' = \prod_{i=1}^3 (\alpha(z) + \bar{T}_{21}(z) \mu_i^2) B_\delta(k_1, k_2, k_3)$$



- Previous studies focus only on 21-cm bispectrum to probe  $f_{\text{NL}}$ .
- Secondary (gravitational) contributions give several order of magnitude larger than primordial one.

**One-loop and  
primordial non-Gaussianity  
contributions  
from 21cm fluctuations**

**DY, PTEP ptac095 (2022), 2203.15599**

# One-loop matter power spectrum

--Warm up [**NOT** 21cm!]

□ Let us expand matter fluctuation as

$$\delta_m = \delta_1 + \boxed{\delta_2 + \delta_3 + \dots} \quad \delta_n = [\delta_1]^n$$

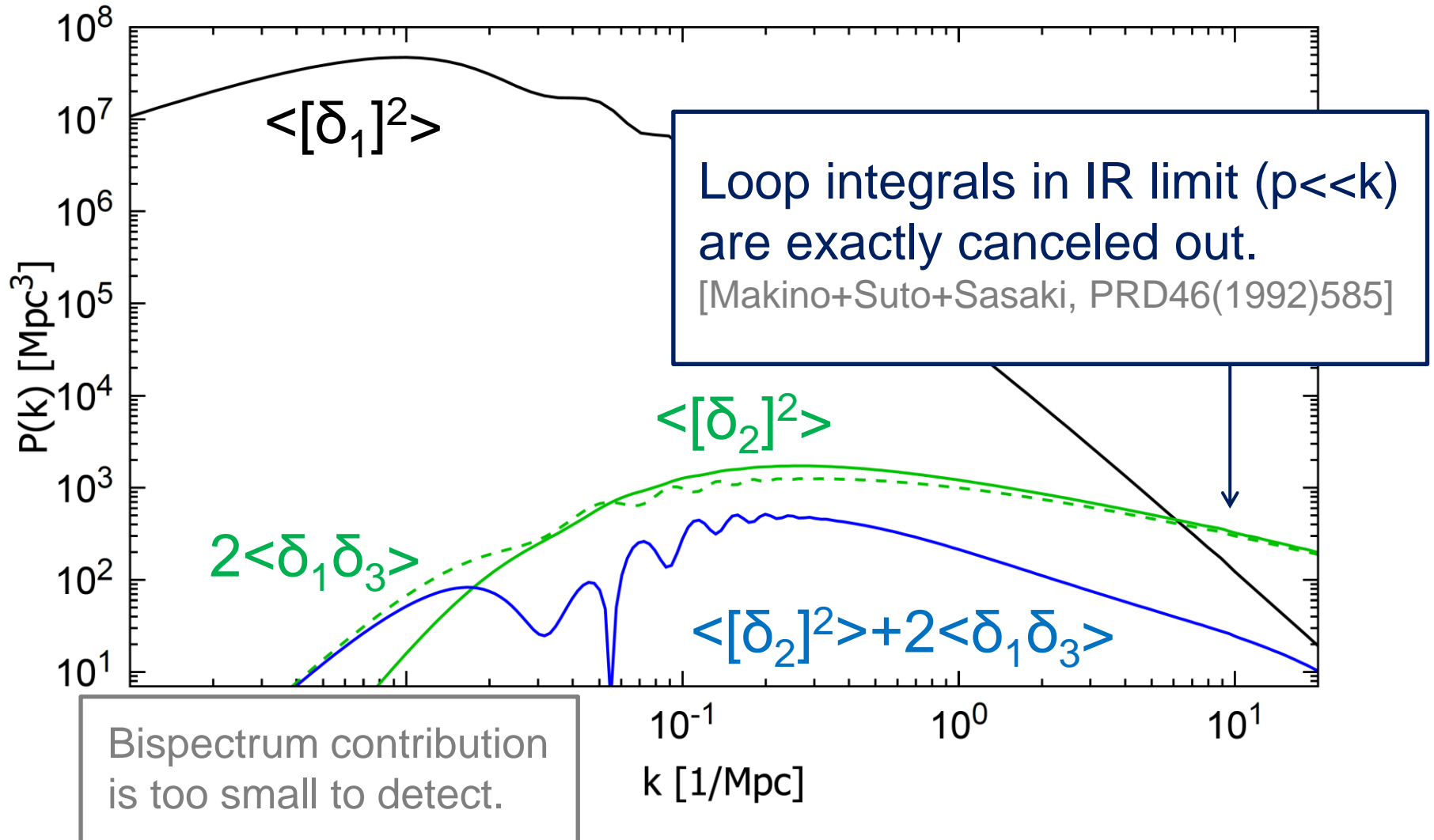
→ Nonlinear clustering due to gravity

□ Nonlinear growth induces one-loop

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_m &= \langle \delta_m^2 \rangle' && \dots \text{and bispectrum contrib.} \\
 &= \langle [\delta_1]^2 \rangle' + 2 \langle \delta_1 \delta_3 \rangle' + \langle [\delta_2]^2 \rangle' + \dots \\
 &\quad + 2 \langle \delta_1 \delta_2 \rangle' + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

# One-loop matter power spectrum

--Warm up [**NOT** 21cm!]



# One-loop 21-cm power spectrum

--Expansion

□ Let us expand 21-cm fluctuation as

$$\delta T_{21} = \alpha_1 \delta_b^{(1)} + \bar{T}_{21} \delta_v^{(1)} + \alpha_2^{(2)} \delta_b^{(2)} + \alpha_2^{(1)} [\delta_b^{(1)}]^2 + \alpha_1 \delta_b^{(1)} \delta_v^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_3^{(3)} \delta_b^{(3)} + \alpha_3^{(2)} \delta_b^{(1)} \delta_b^{(2)} + \alpha_3^{(1)} [\delta_b^{(1)}]^3 + \dots$$

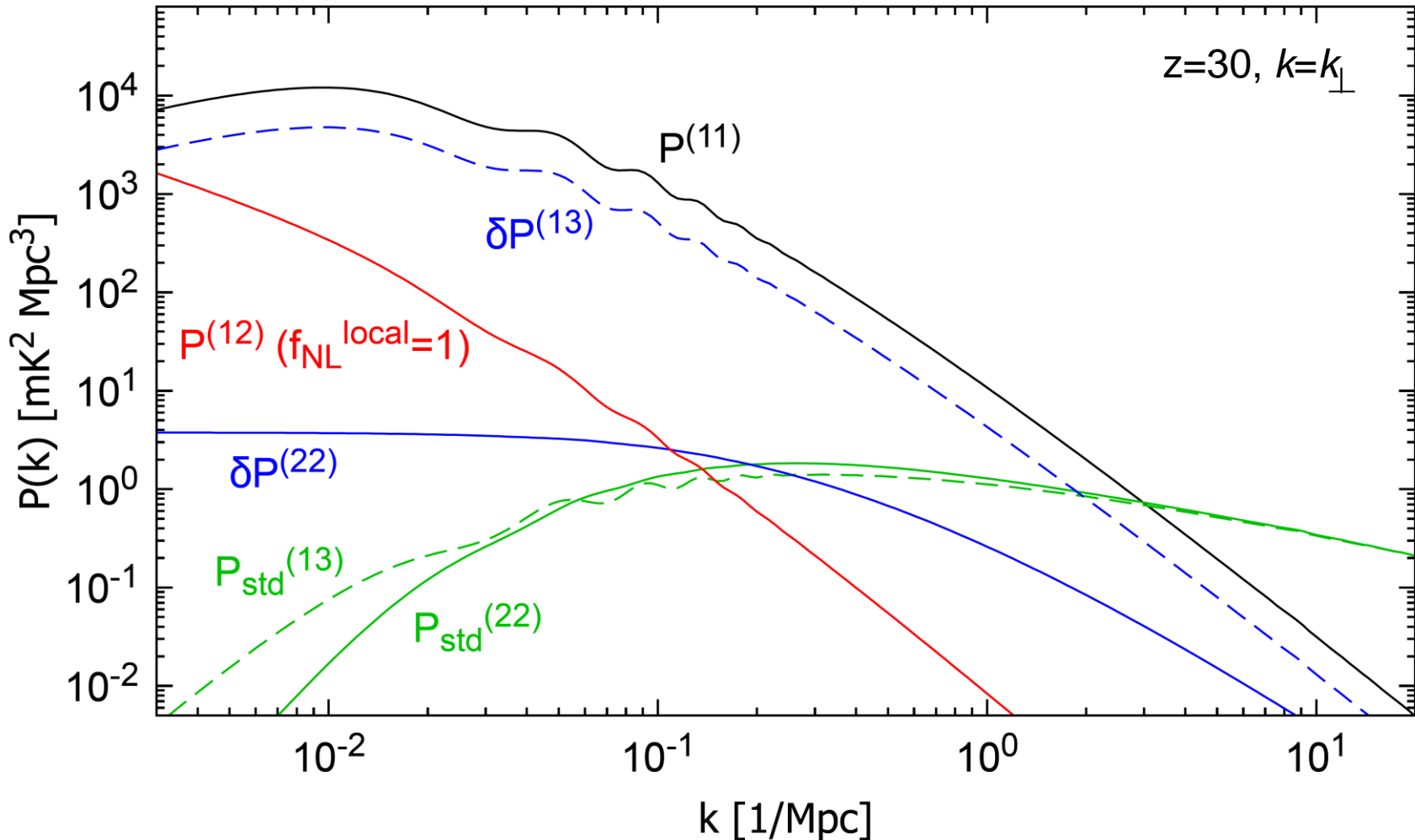
(Almost) standard  
matter contribution

Correction terms

⇒ There appear **nontrivial** one-loop terms,  
e.g.,  $\langle \delta_b^{(2)} [\delta_b^{(1)}]^2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \delta_b^{(1)} [\delta_b^{(1)}]^3 \rangle \dots$ .

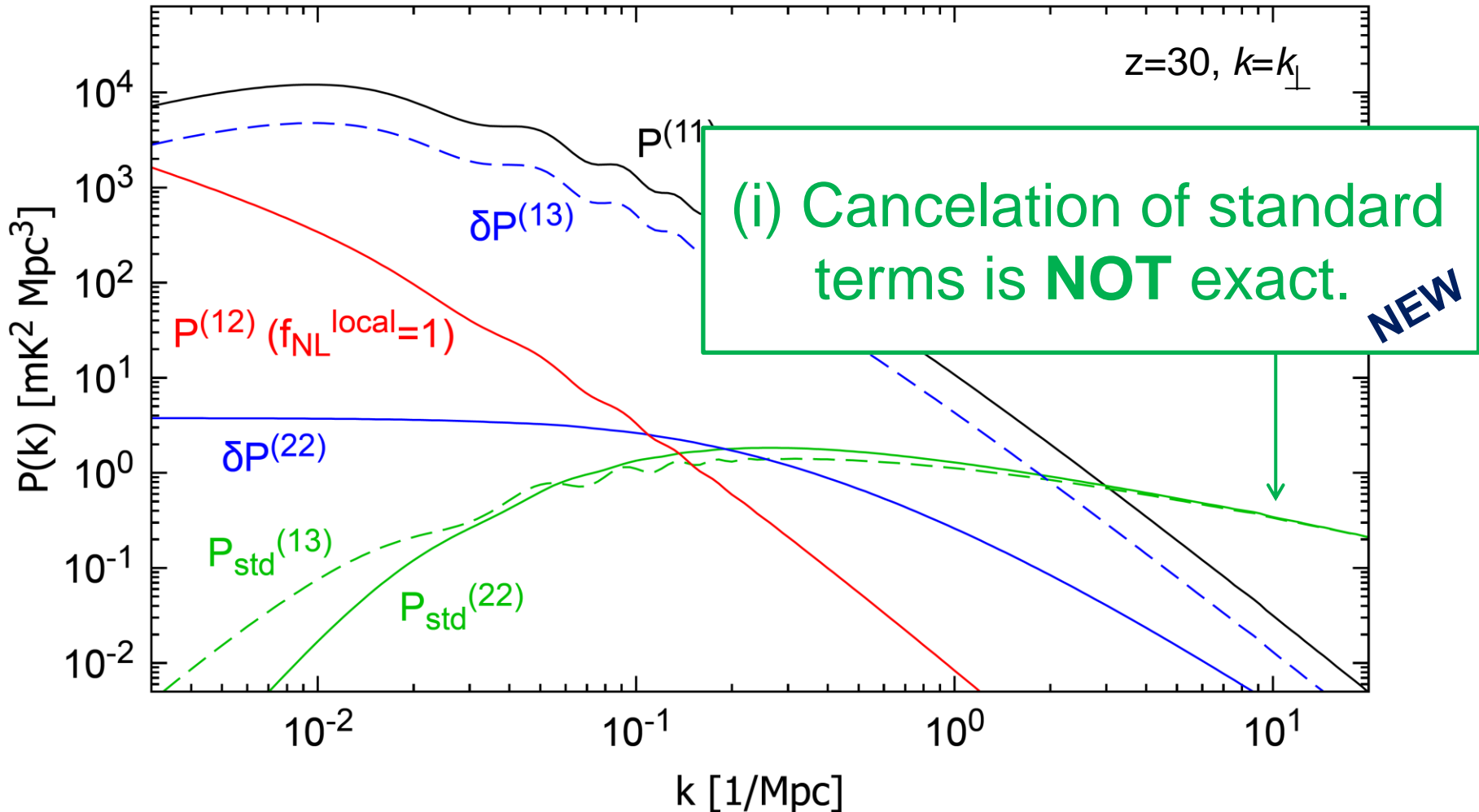
# One-loop 21-cm power spectrum

--Nontrivial one-loop contributions



# One-loop 21-cm power spectrum

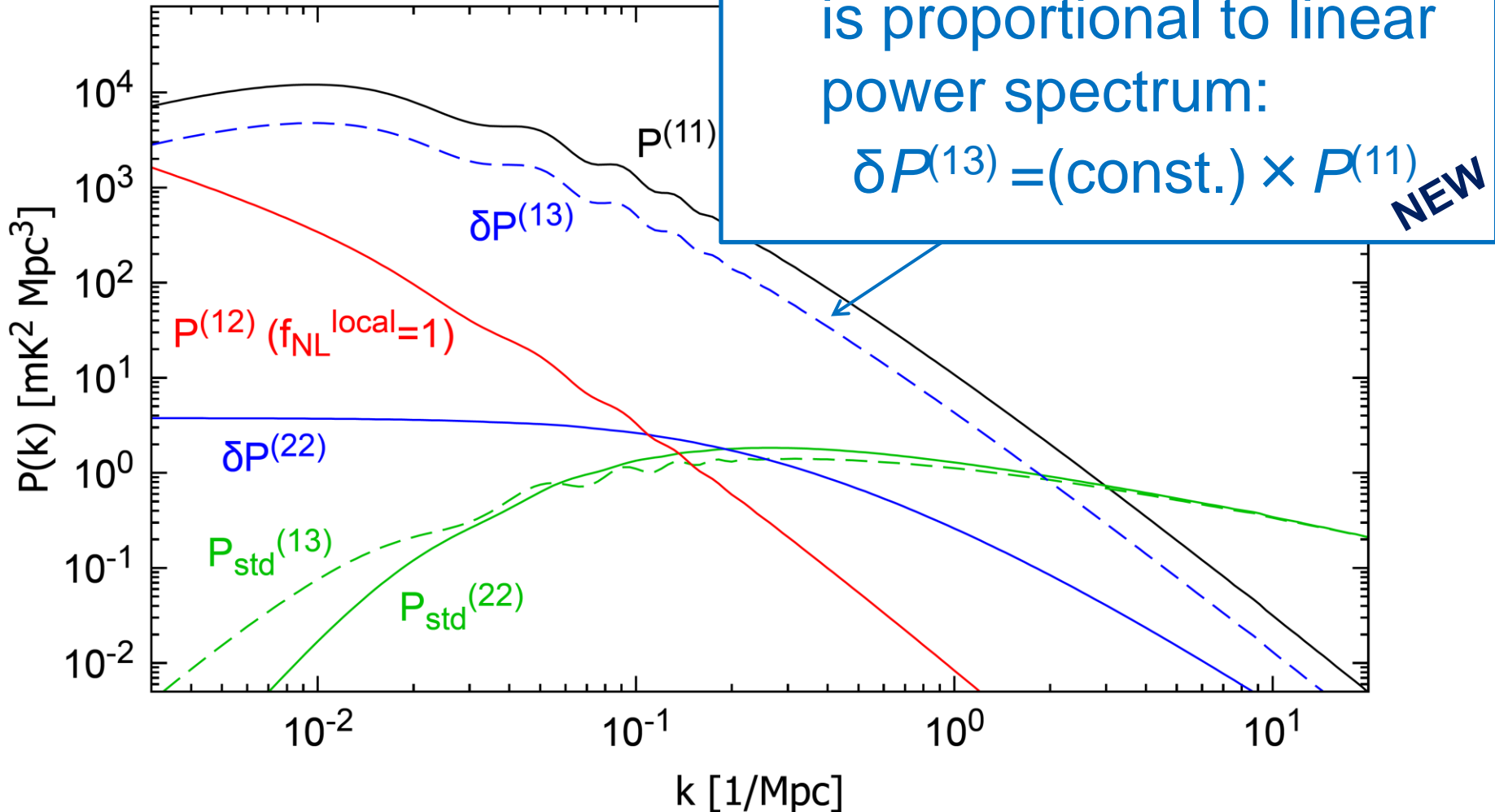
--Nontrivial one-loop contributions





# One-loop 21-cm power spectrum

--Nontrivial one-loop contributions



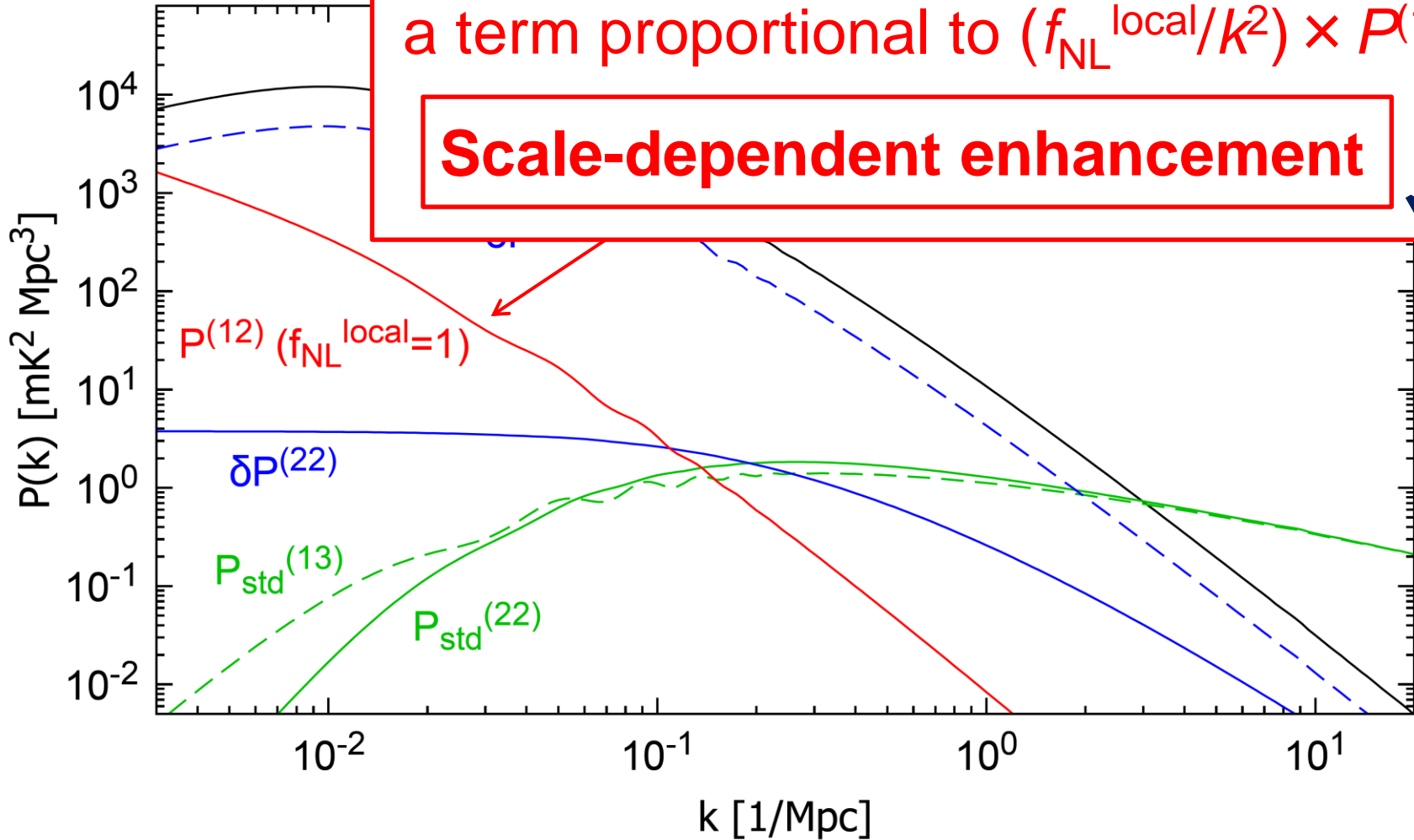
# One-loop 21-cm power spectrum

--Nontrivial one-loop contributions

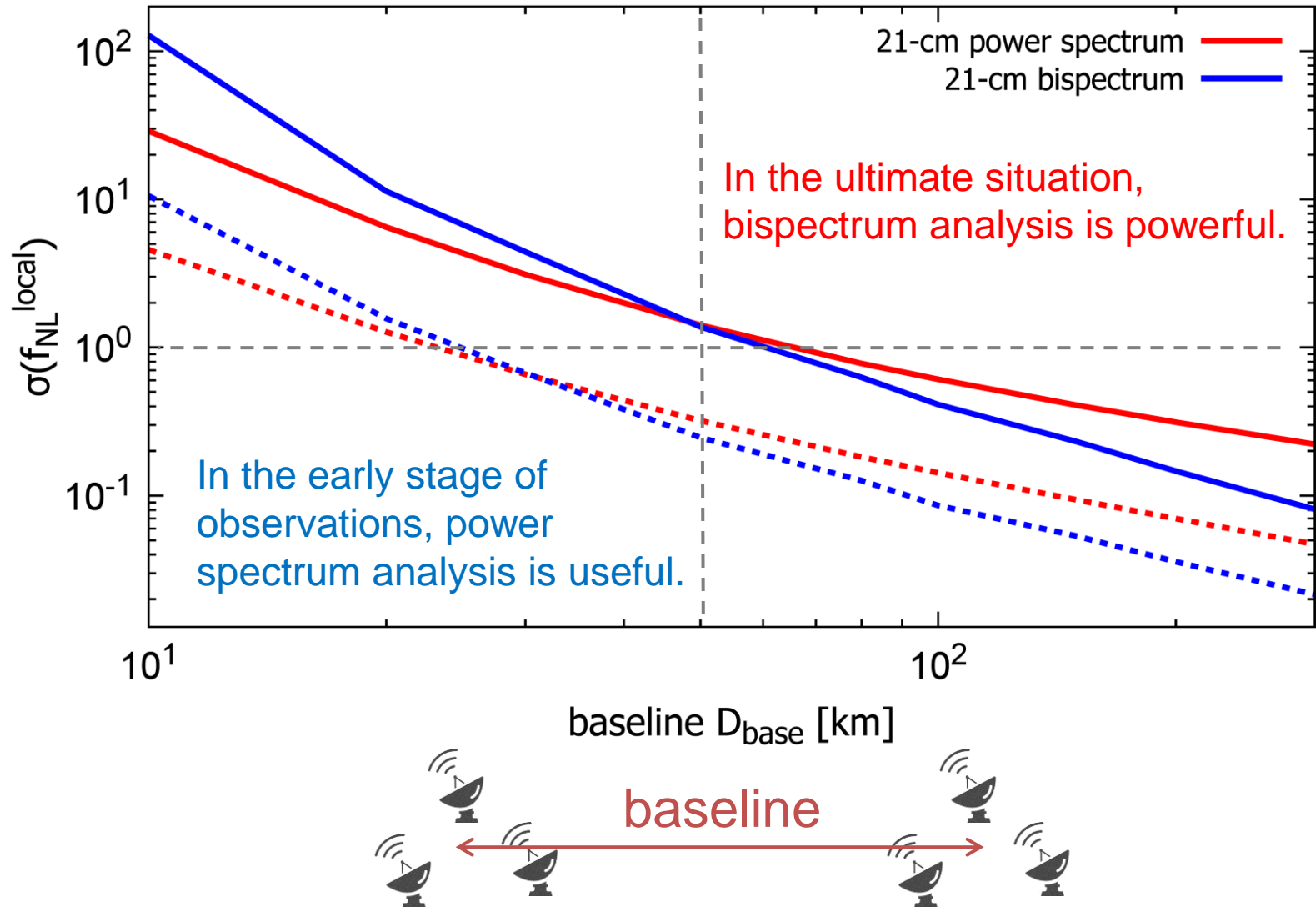
(iii) Primordial bispectrum induces a term proportional to  $(f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}/k^2) \times P^{(11)}$ .

**Scale-dependent enhancement**

**NEW**



# Constraining power



# Summary

## Dark Ages ( $z=30-200$ )

- ◆ We can easily obtain predictable **21-cm line** signals since most scales remain linear.
- ◆ Radio observations on/around the Moon is needed to avoid the Earth's ionosphere.

## In our work, we derive...

- ◆ One-loop 21-cm power spectrum and
- ◆ Novel method to constrain primordial non-Gaussianity by using 21-cm power spectrum.