

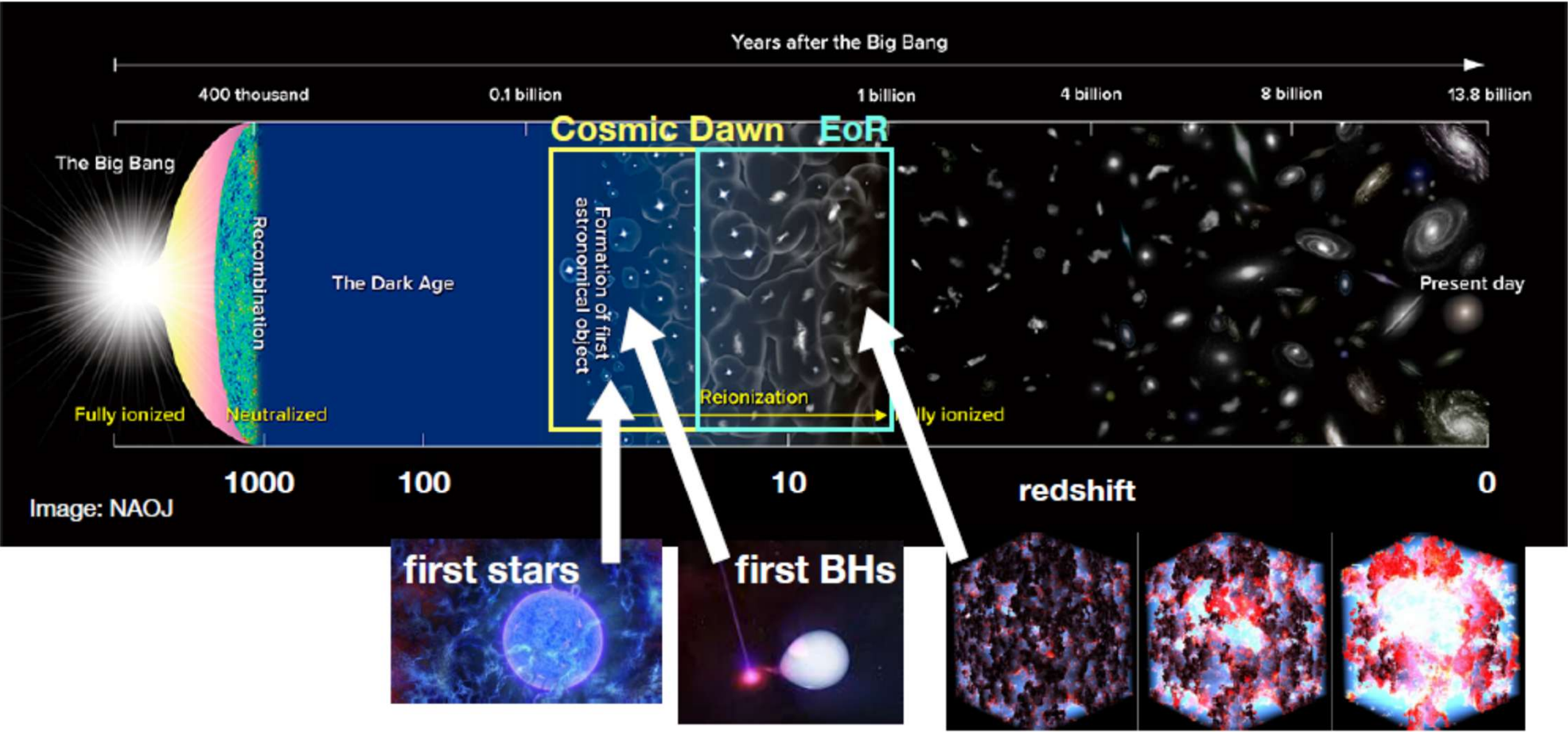
# **Observations of cosmic reionization with the 21 cm line**

**Gianni Bernardi**

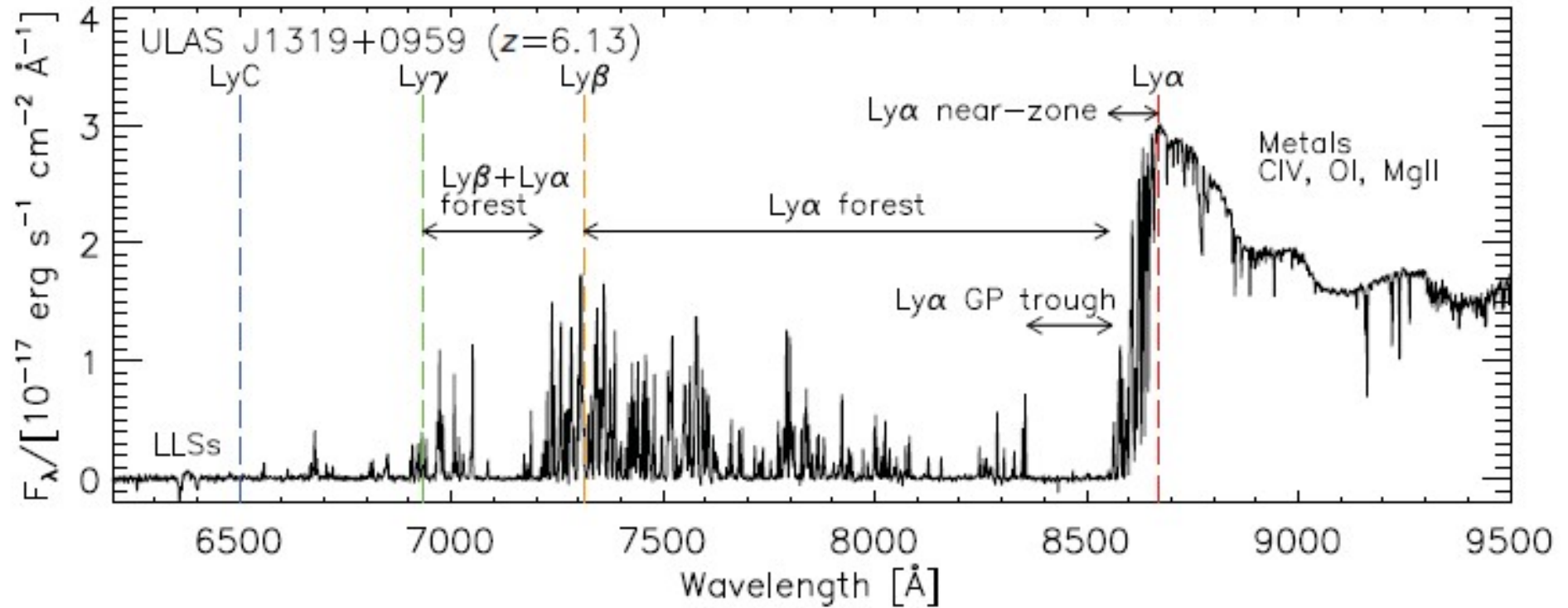
**INAF-IRA & Rhodes University**

**Thanks to N. Charles, E. Ceccotti, C. Konprachaya, the HERA  
collaboration and O. Smirnov**

# Cosmic Dawn and the Epoch of Reionization:

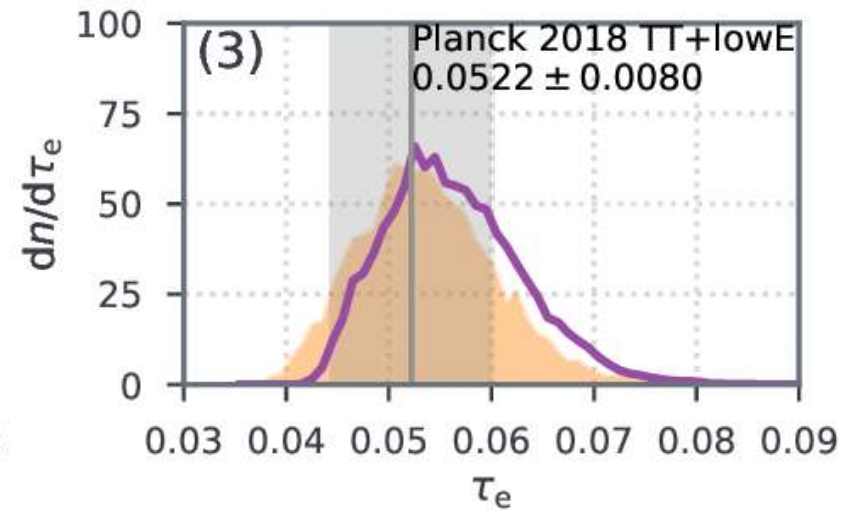
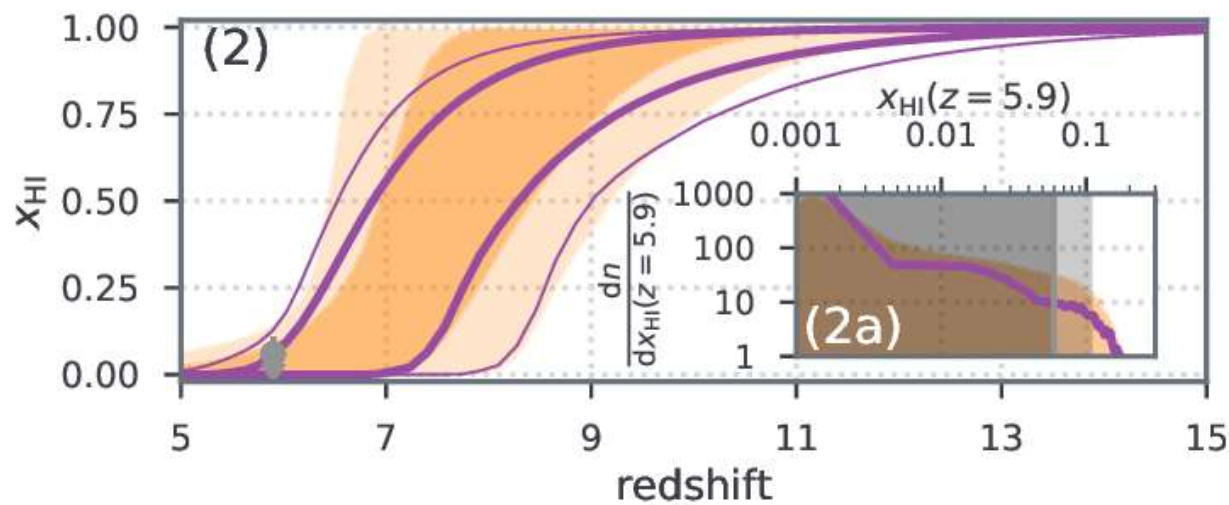
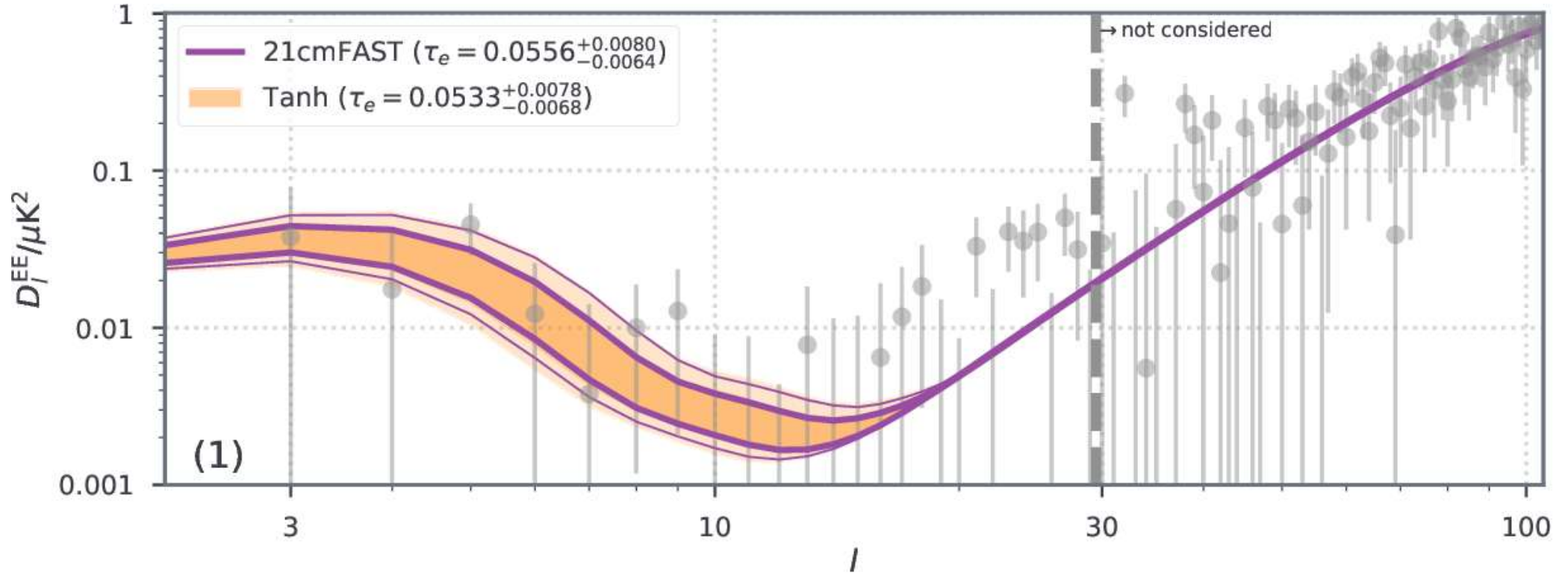


# Reionization from quasar absorption spectra

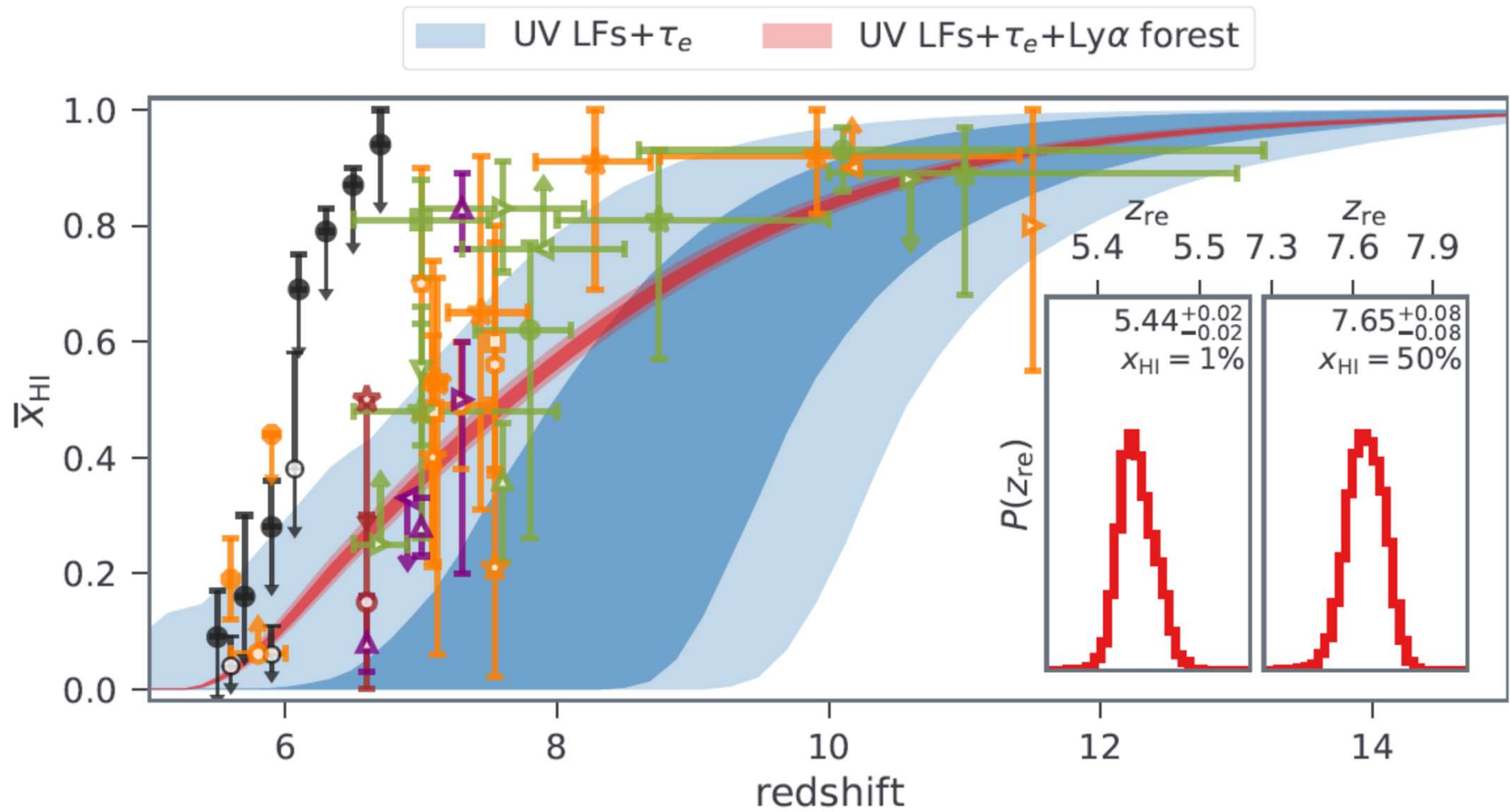


Indicate that reionization was complete at  $z \sim 5 - 5.5$

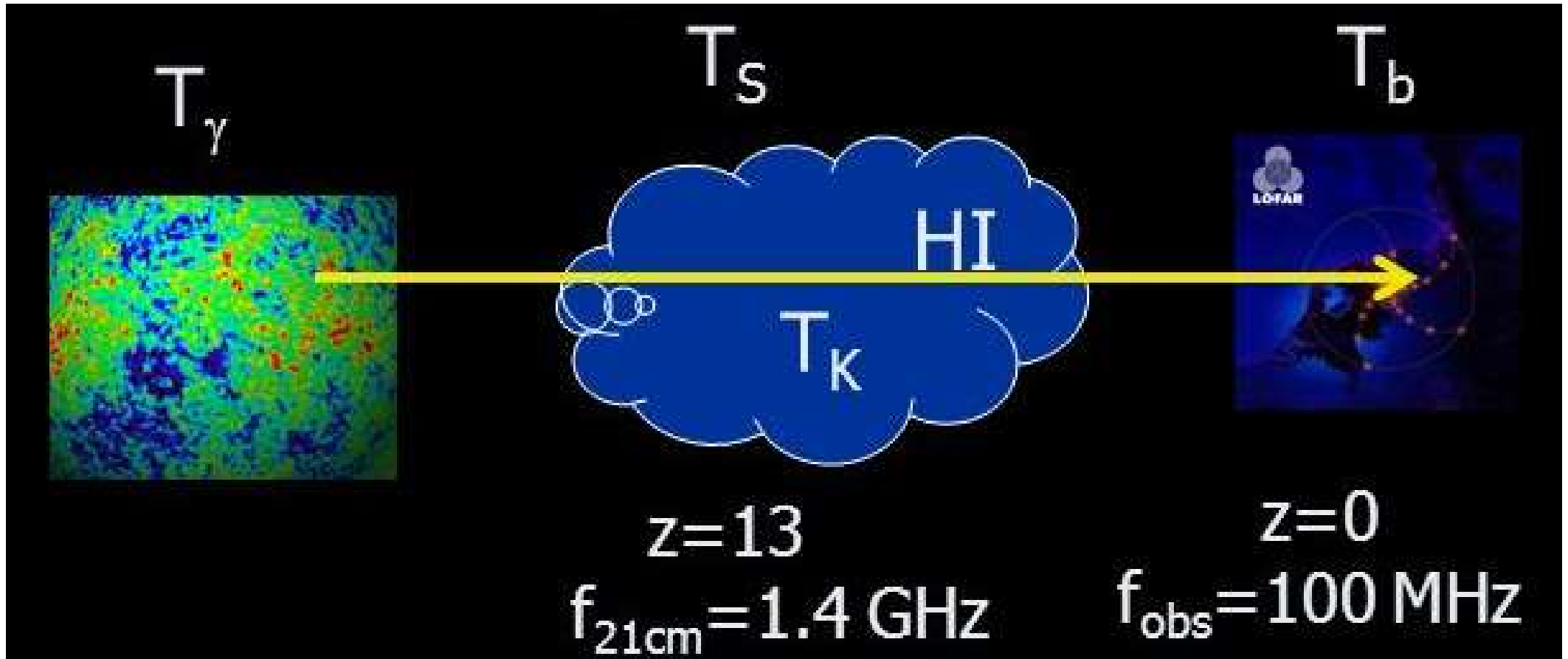
# Reionization history from CMB observations



# Reionization from combined probes



# The redshifted 21 cm signal



courtesy J. Pritchard

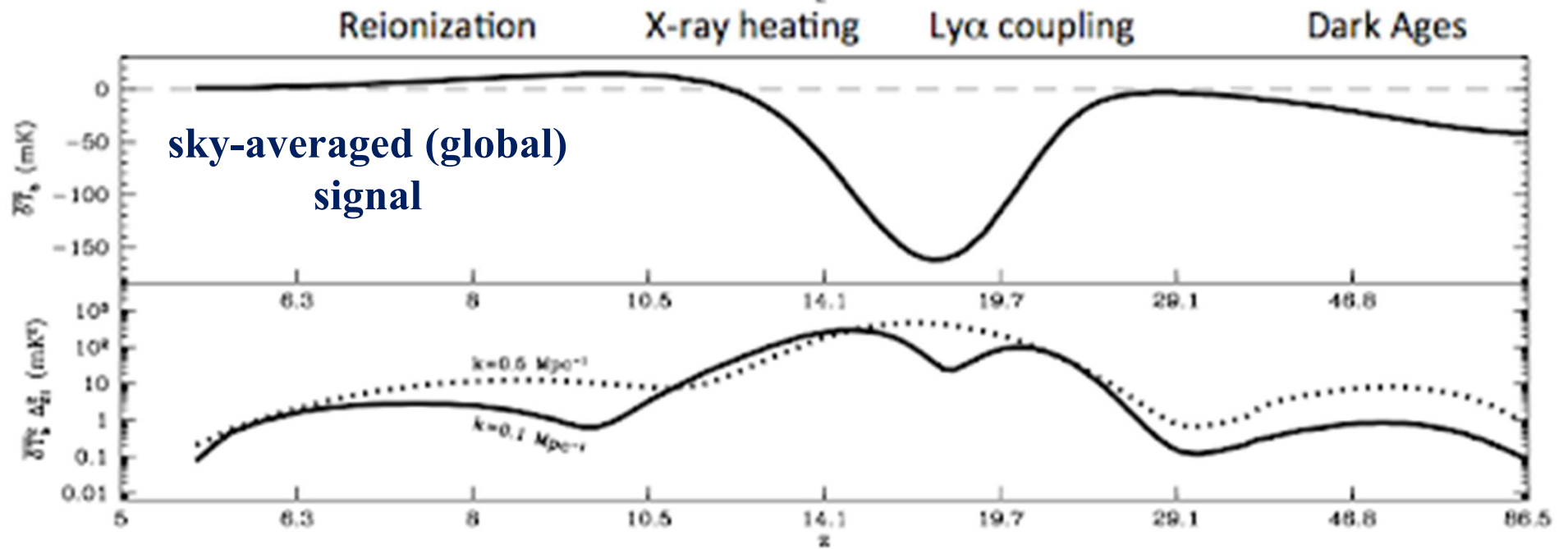
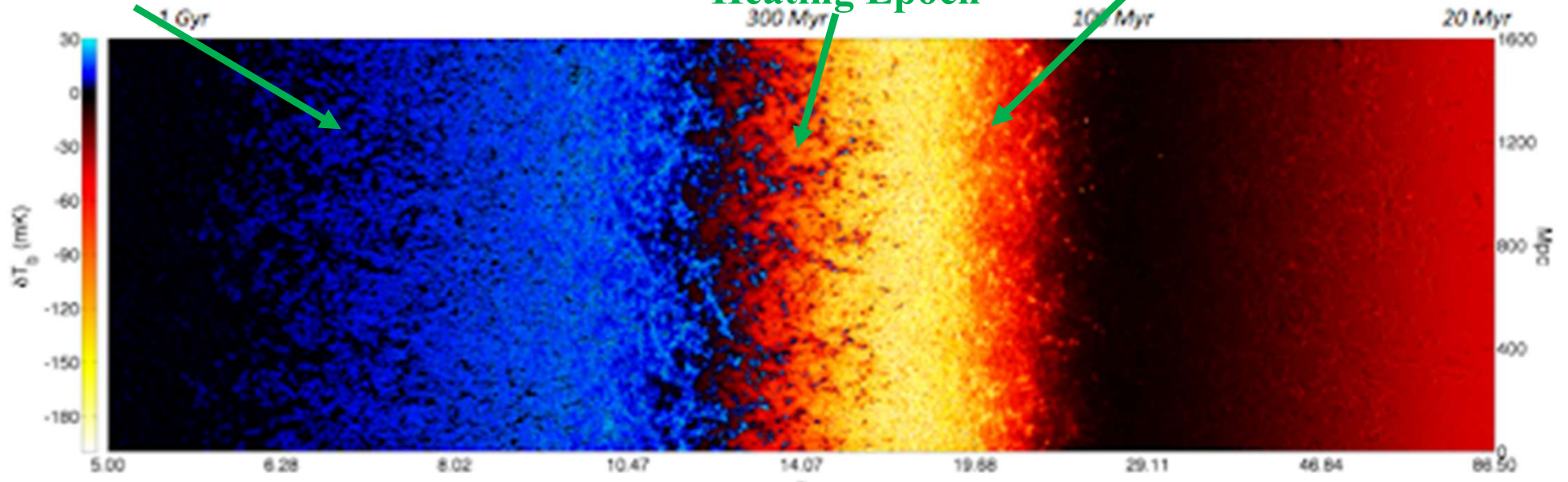
$$T_b(z) \cong 28x_{HI}(1 + \delta) \left(1 - \frac{T_\gamma}{T_s}\right) \sqrt{\frac{1 + z}{10} \frac{0.15}{\Omega_m} \frac{\Omega_b h}{0.0023}}$$

# 21 cm signal simulations

Cosmic Reionization

Heating Epoch

Cosmic Dawn



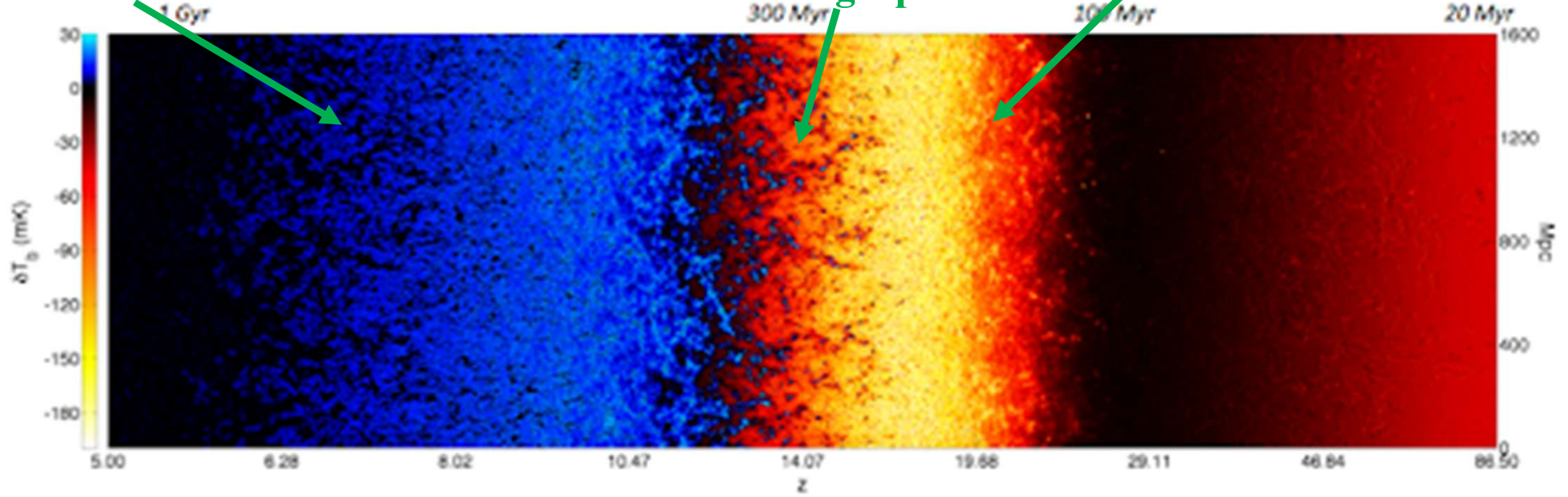
courtesy A. Mesinger

# 21 cm signal simulations

Cosmic Reionization

Heating Epoch

Cosmic Dawn



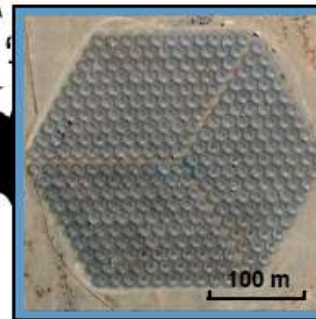
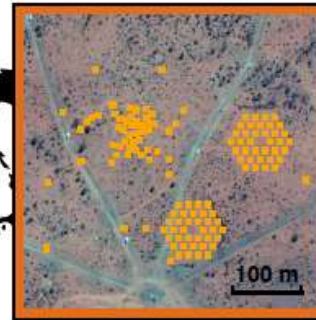
LOFAR



HERA



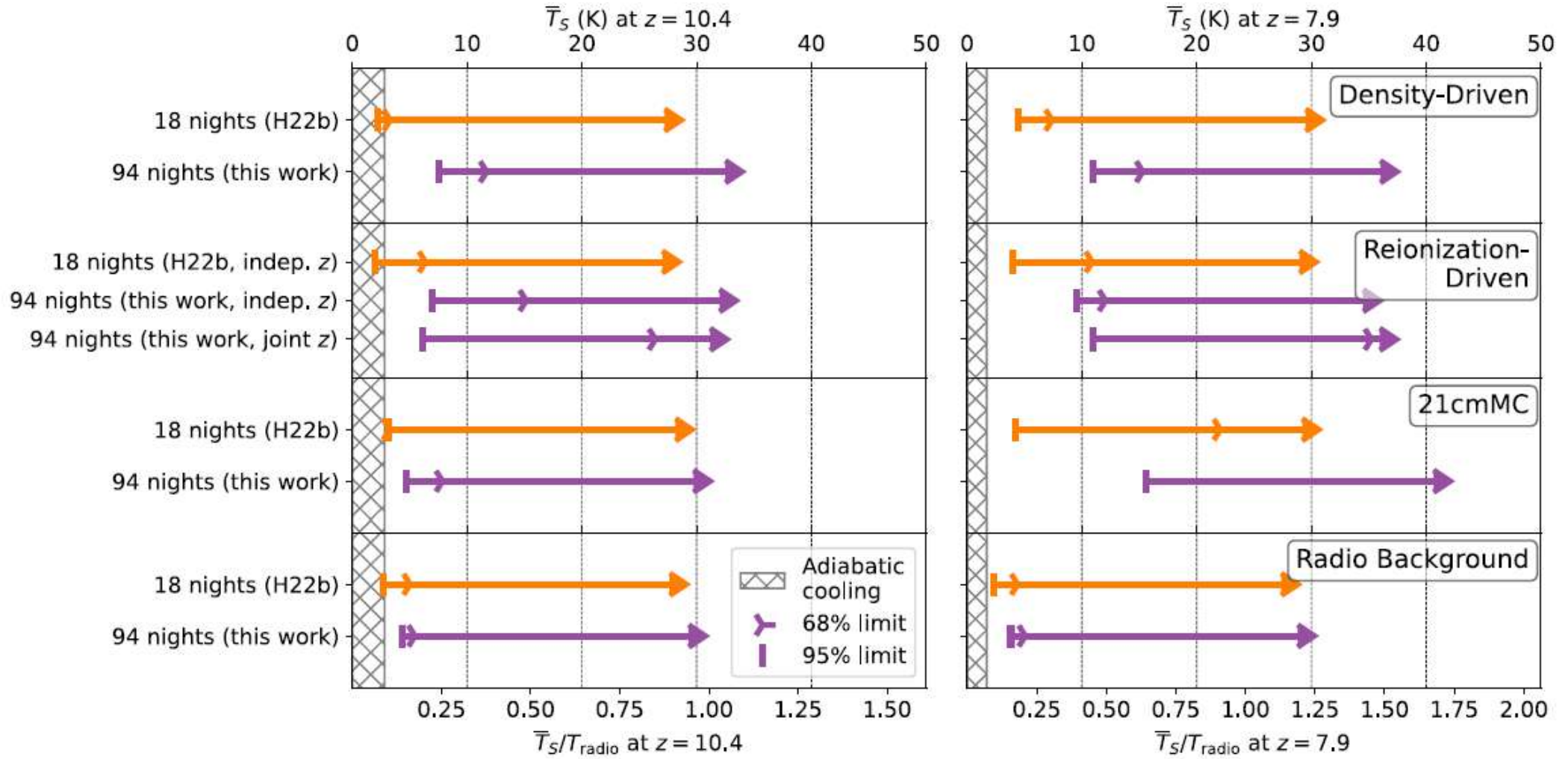
MWA



CHIME

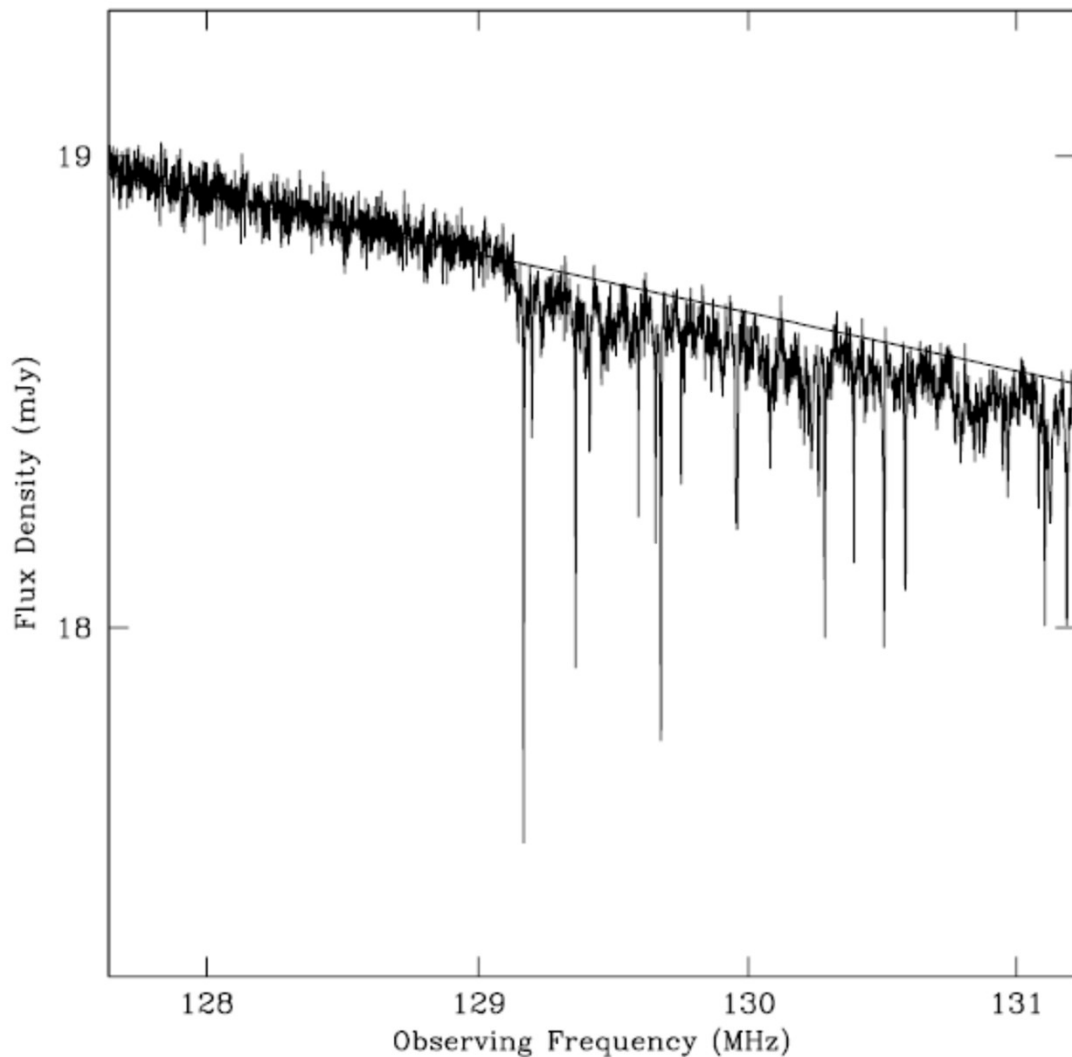
ger

# Constraints on the IGM temperature



$$T_b(z) \cong 28x_{HI}(1 + \delta) \left(1 - \frac{T_\gamma}{T_s}\right) \sqrt{\frac{1 + z}{10} \frac{0.15}{\Omega_m} \frac{\Omega_b h}{0.0023}}$$

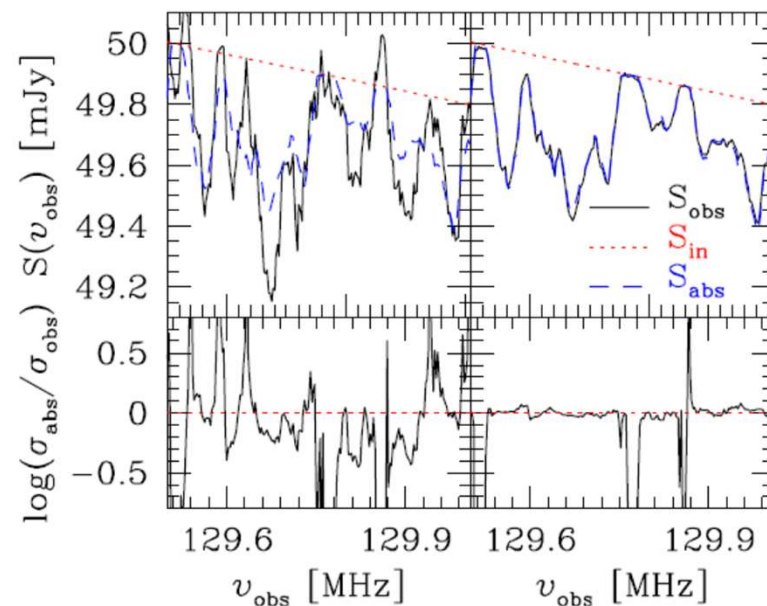
# 21 cm absorption against high redshift radio sources



Carilli et al. (2002)

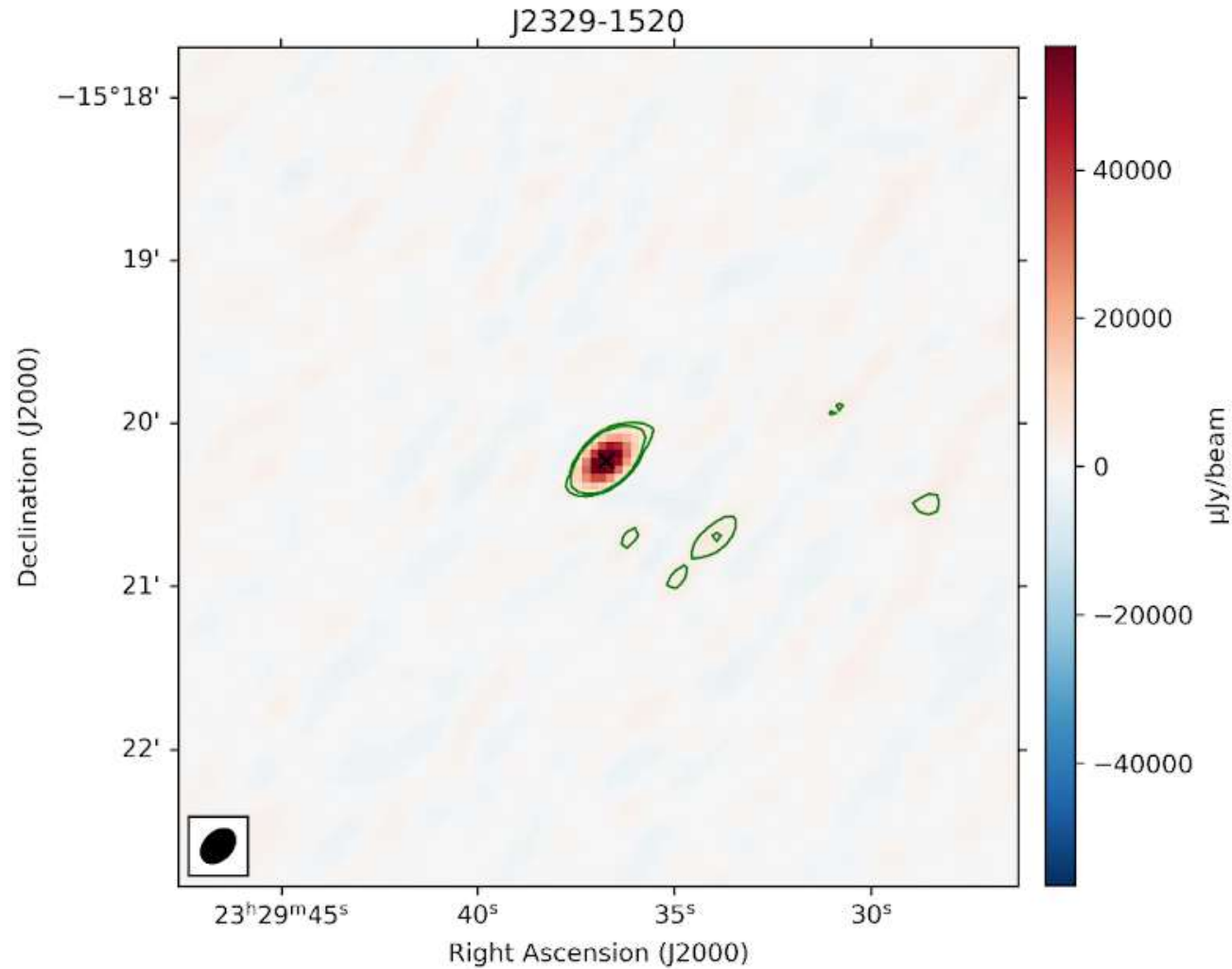
$$S(\nu) = S_0(\nu) e^{-\tau(z)}$$

$$\tau(z) \approx 0.092 x_{HI}(z) \left( \frac{1 + \delta(z)}{T_s(z)} \right)$$



Ciardi et al. (2014)

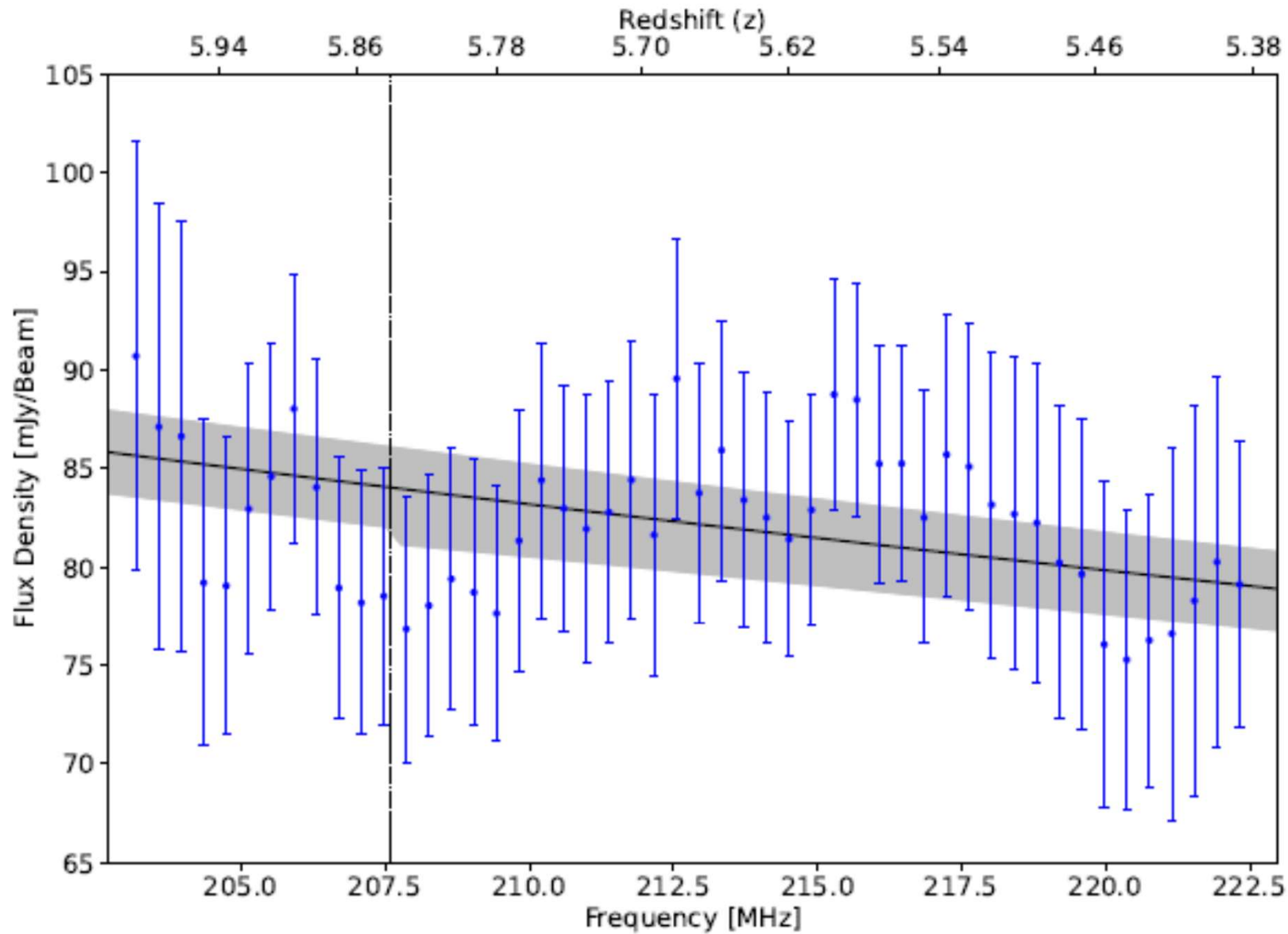
# The case of J2329-1520 quasar @ $z = 5.84$



150 MHz uGMRT data; 1 mJy continuum rms noise; 80 mJy @ 216 MHz

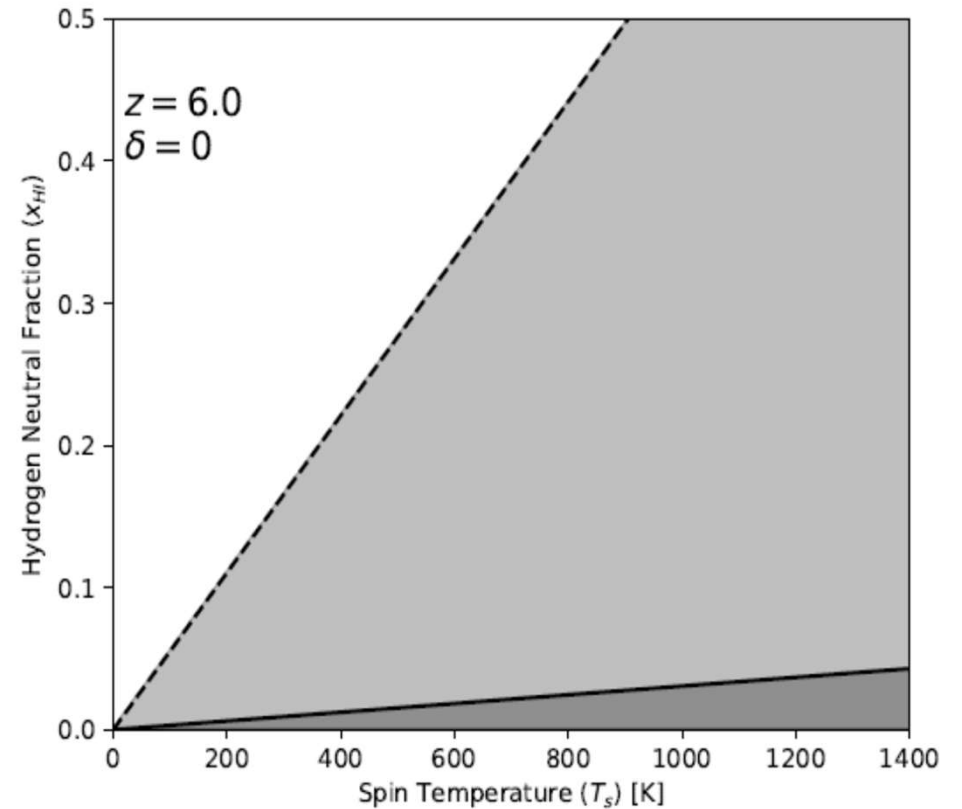
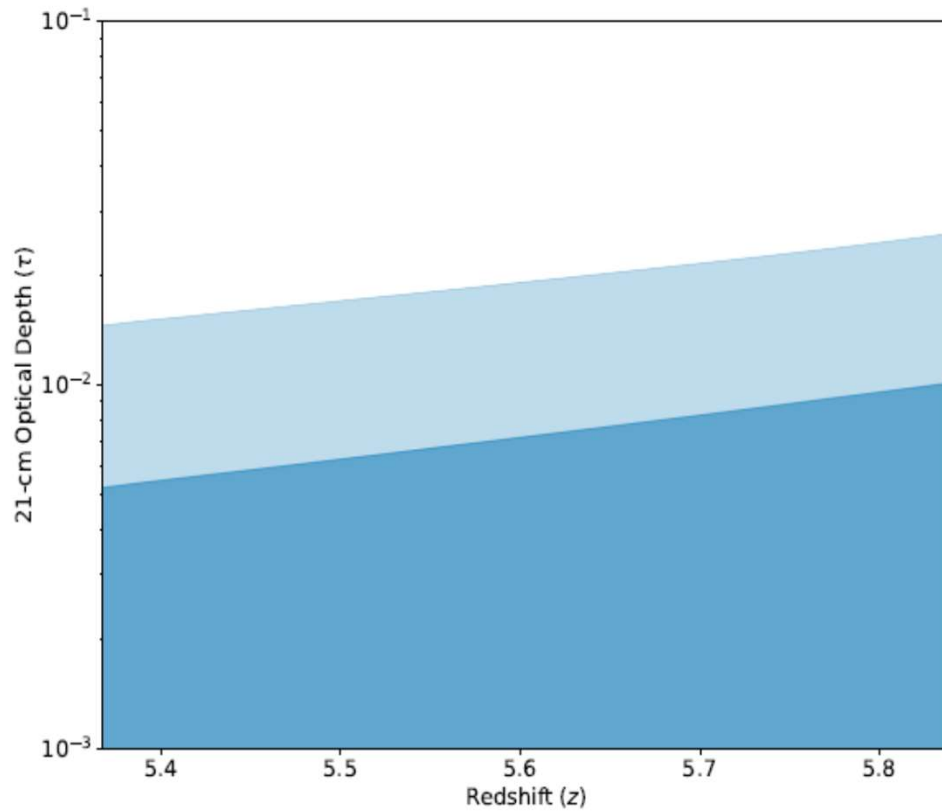
Kongprachaya, GB et al. (submitted)

# The case of J2329-1520 quasar @ $z = 5.84$



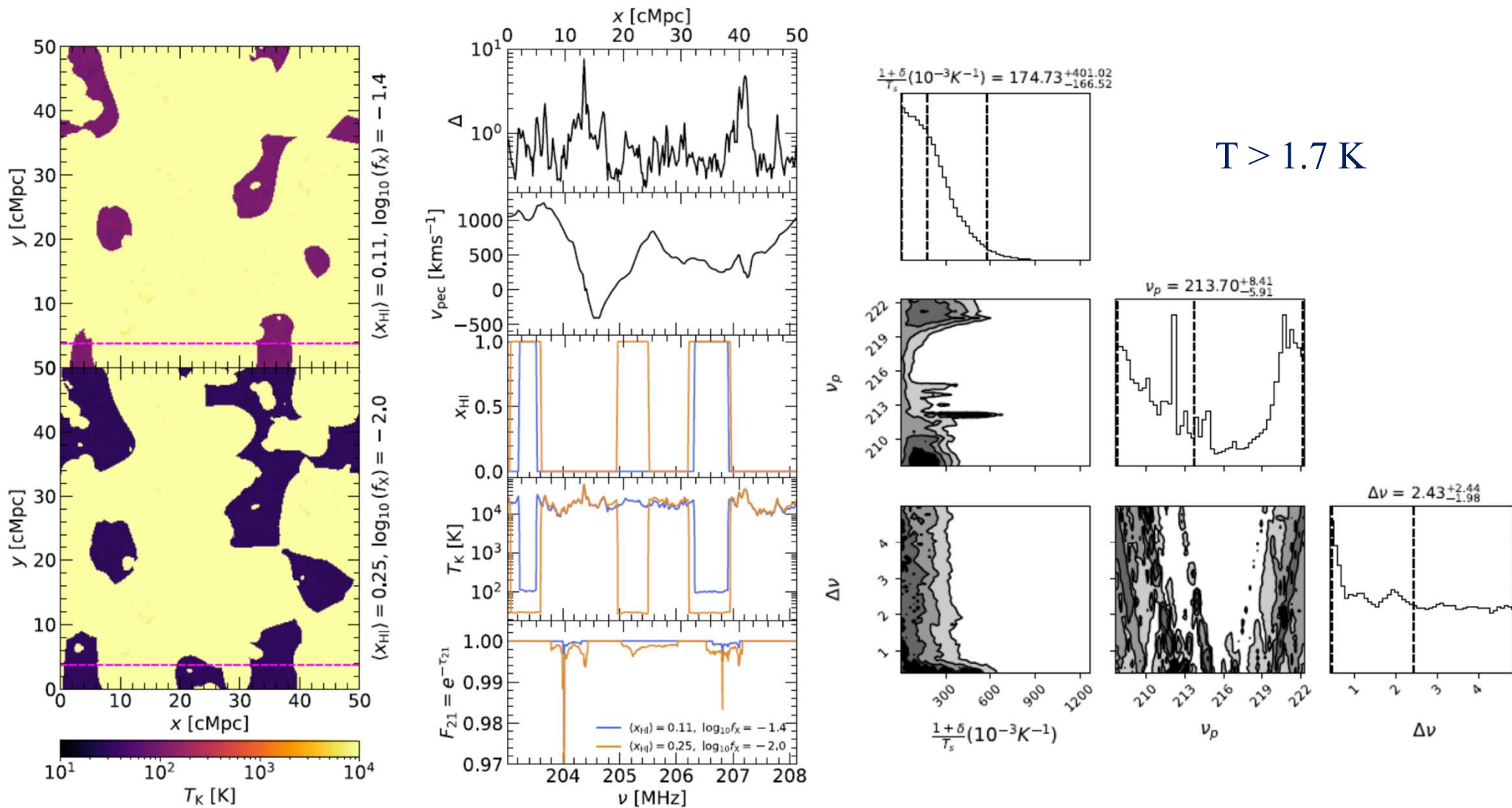
~8 mJy rms noise per (390 kHz) channel

# Reionization constraints from 21 cm absorption observations



$$\tau(z) \approx 0.092 x_{HI}(z) \left( \frac{1 + \delta(z)}{T_s(z)} \right)$$

# Reionization constraints from 21 cm absorption observations



Soltinsky et al. (2024)

# Conclusions and future outlooks

- **Observations of the 21 cm are an excellent probe of Cosmic Dawn and Reionization;**
- **Recent observations have started to place constraints on the IGM temperature at  $z > 8$  to be warmer than a few Kelvin  $\rightarrow$  heating sources already at  $z > 8$ , most likely X-ray binaries;**
- **Observations of 21 cm absorption against high redshift radio sources start to become a viable IGM probe**
- **Observations of the PSO J2329-1520 quasar at  $z = 5.84$ , led to the first constrain on the 21 cm optical depth in the  $5.38 < z < 5.84$  range to be smaller than 0.03. If we assume that neutral HI pockets still exist then their temperature should be higher than 1.7 K**
- **Stay tuned for updates from SKA pathfinders, 21 cm absorption towards more sources and first SKA-low observations!**



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- Observations of the 21 cm are an excellent probe of Cosmic Dawn and Reionization;
- Recent observations have started to place constraints on the IGM temperature at  $z > 8$  to be warmer than a few Kelvin  $\rightarrow$  heating sources likely X-ray binaries;
- Observations of 21 cm absorption against redshift radio sources start to become a viable IGM probe
- Observations of the PSO J2329-08 at  $z = 5.84$ , led to the first constrain on the 21 cm optical depth in the 5.84 range to be smaller than 0.03. If we assume that neutral HI pockets still exist their temperature should be higher than 1.7 K
- Stay tuned for updates from SKA pathfinders, 21 cm absorption towards more sources and first SKA-low observations!

THANK YOU

