

Prospects for cosmic dawn observations with NenuFAR

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NenuFAR: The science NenuFAR
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Cosmic Dawn with NenuFAR ($z \sim 17 - 50$)

The true dark ages

First stars

The early stages reionization

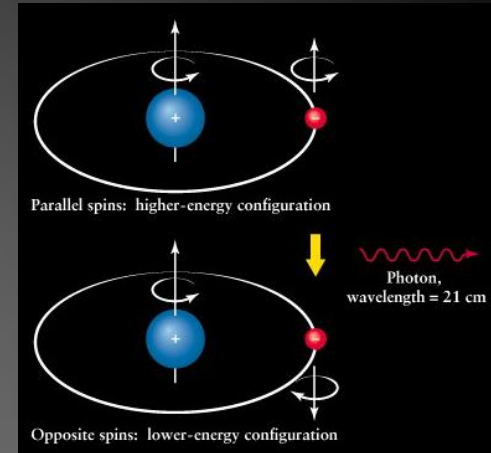
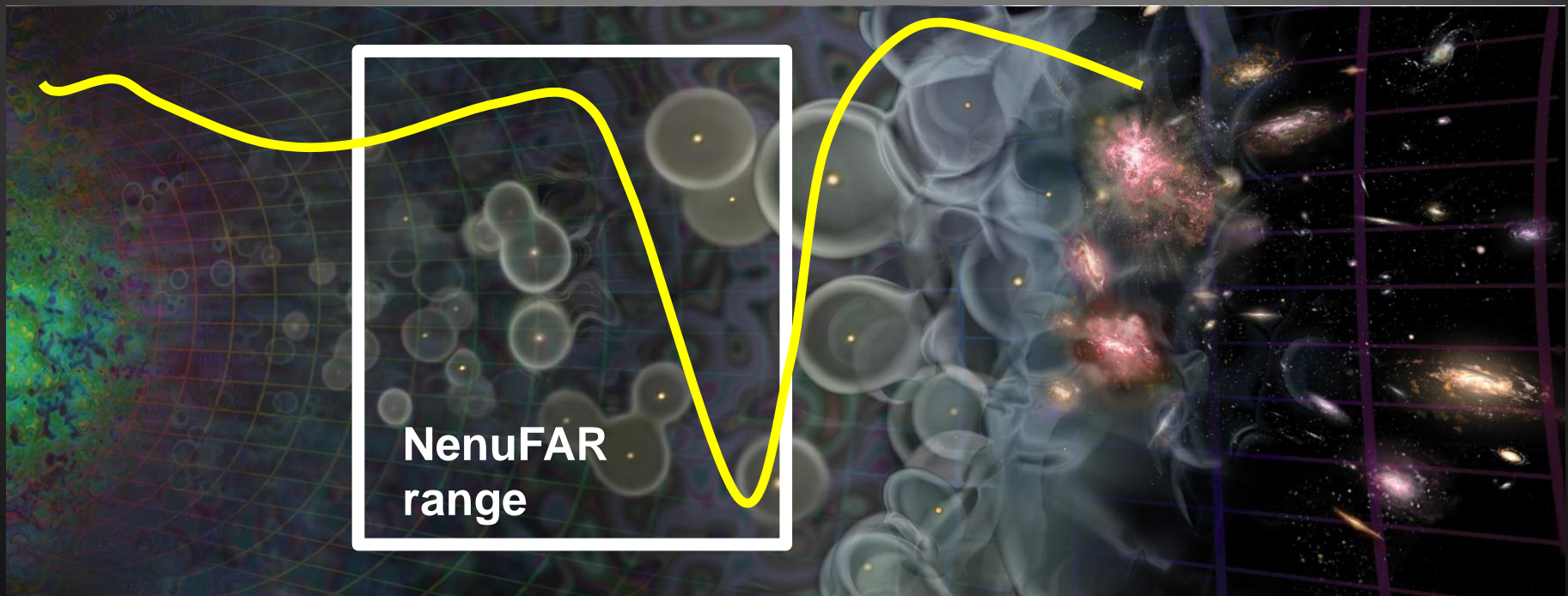
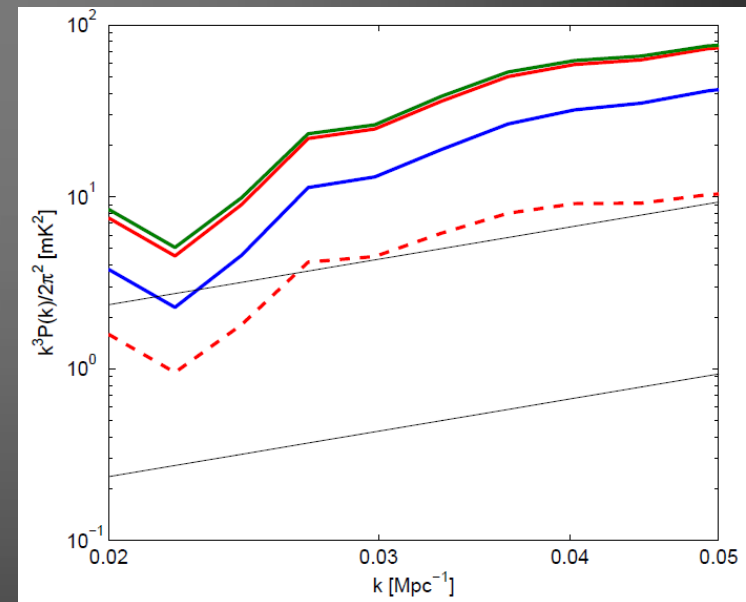
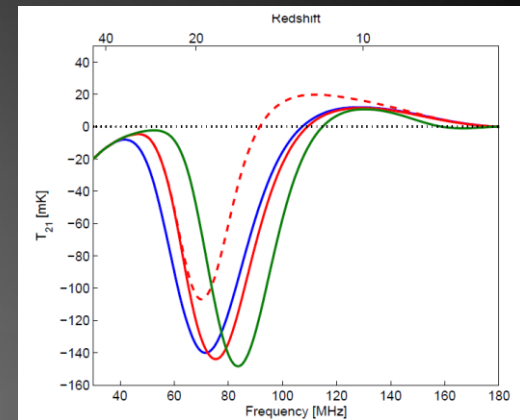
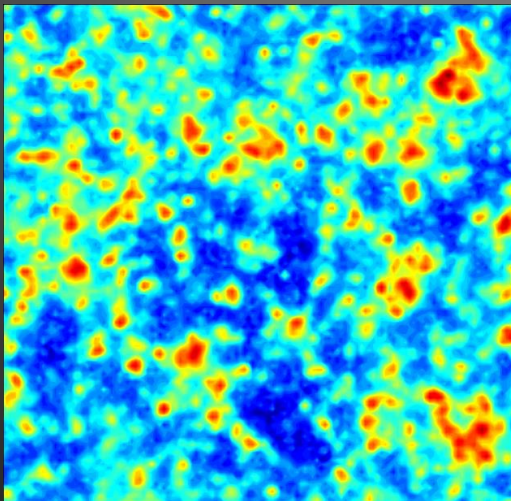


Image: Loeb, Scientific American 2006



Prospects for cosmic dawn observations with NenuFAR

- Global spectrum (best candidate, a lot of physics)
- Power spectrum at each redshifts (only large scales >BAO)
- Imaging (low resolution)



Prospects for global observations with NenuFAR

Cosmic dawn + dark ages

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Cosmic dawn + dark ages

Sensitivity at $z = 20$ (Koopmans)

$$t_{\text{int}} = 17 \text{ hr} \times f_{\text{rec}}^{-2} \left(\frac{\nu}{70 \text{ MHz}} \right)^{-5.1} \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{1 \text{ MHz}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\delta T}{10 \text{ mK}} \right)^{-2}$$

- t_{int} integration time
- f_{rec} = filling factor
- $\Delta\nu$ = bandwidth
- δT = brightness temperature

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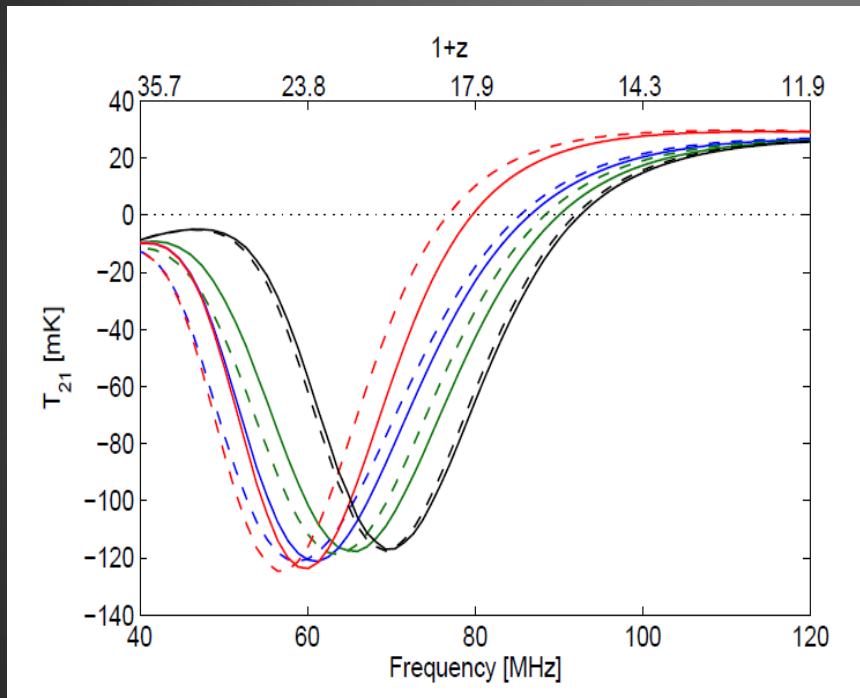
In principle the global signal can be observed within 1 day!

Difficulty: calibration to 10^{-6} .

Expected global signal

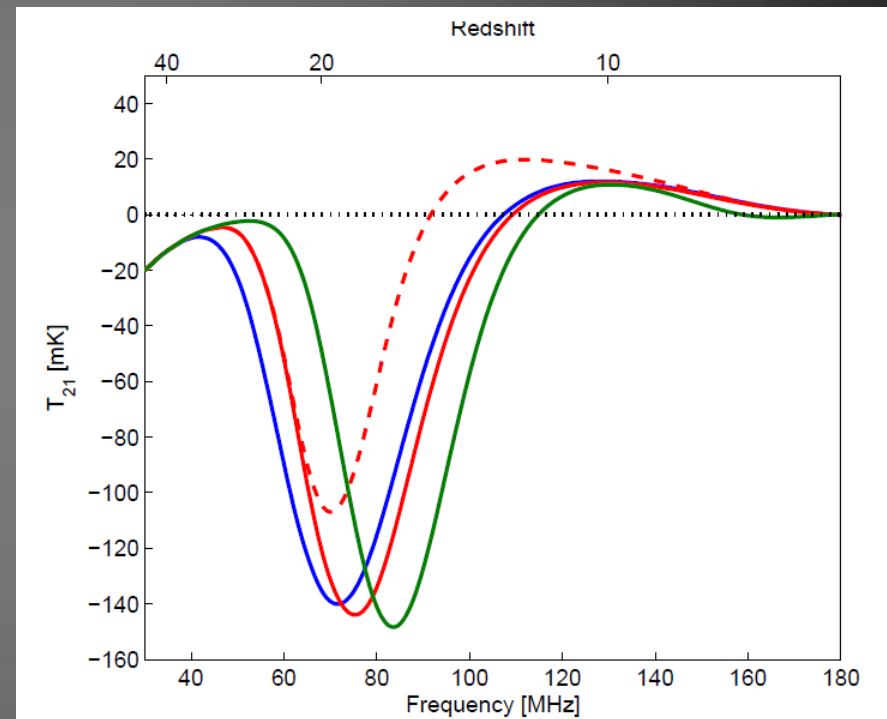
(original idea for global measurements with NenuFAR: L. Koopmans)

Effect of feedback and bulk flows



Fialkov, Barkana, Visbal,
Tselikhovich, Hirata (2013)

Effect of minima masses of halos and heating spectrum



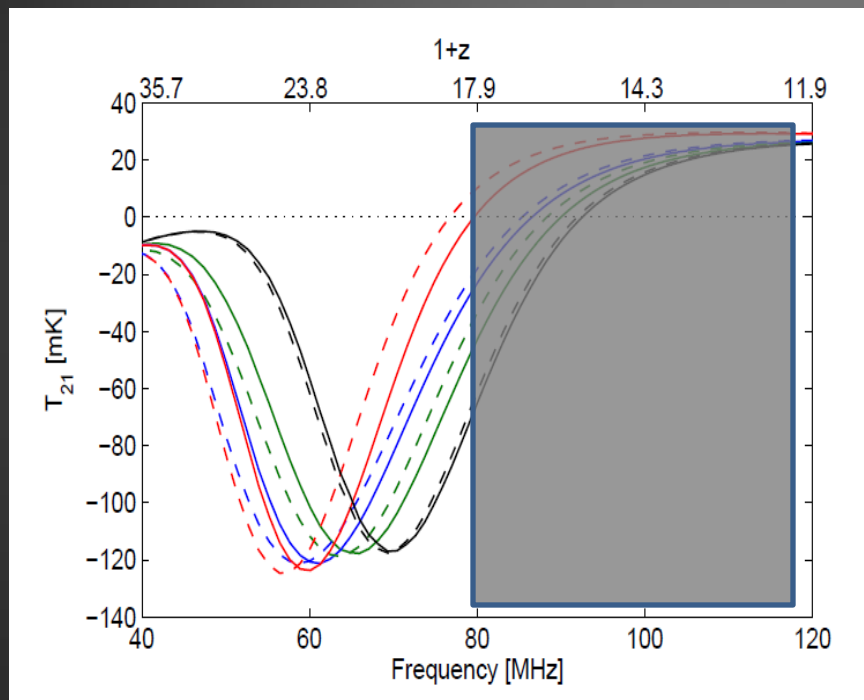
Fialkov, Barkana, in preparation

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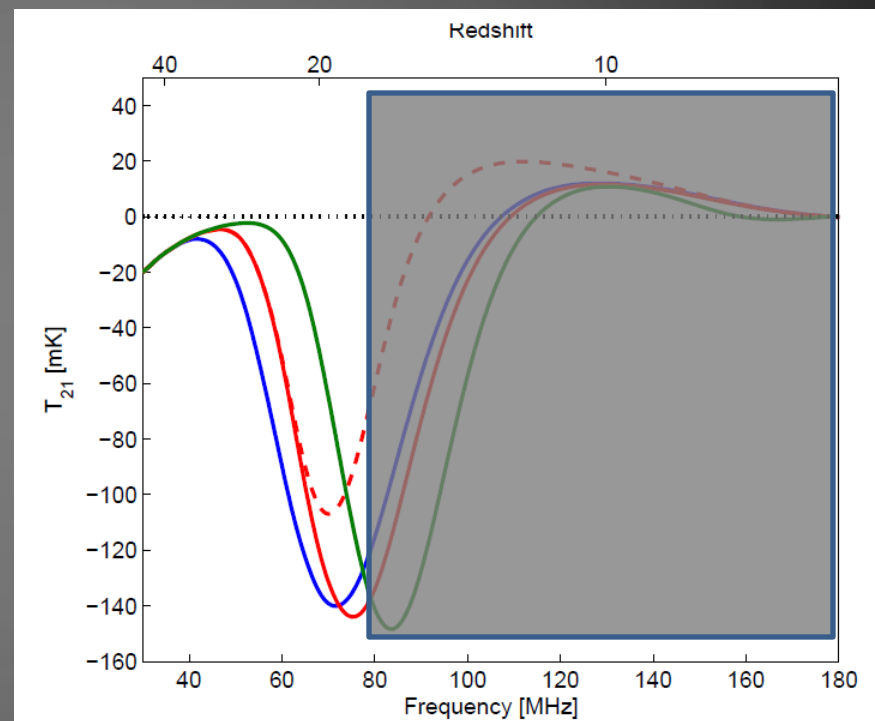
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Prospects for power spectrum observations with NenuFAR

NenuFAR should be able to measure power spectrum at very large scales ($> \text{BAO}$)

$$k \sim 0.001 - 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

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Sensitivity model (Mellema et al 2013), uniform uv coverage

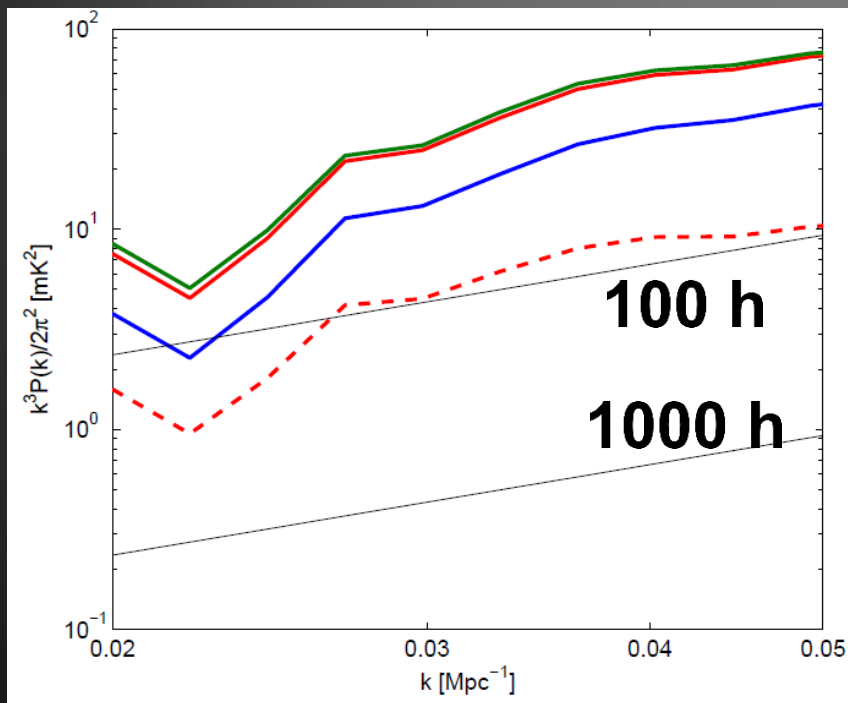
$$\Delta_{\text{Noise}}^2 = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) k^{3/2} [D_c^2 \Delta D_c \times \Omega_{\text{FoV}}]^{1/2} \left(\frac{T_{\text{sys}}}{\sqrt{B t_{\text{int}}}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{A_{\text{core}} A_{\text{eff}}}{A_{\text{coll}}^2}\right)$$

- $T_{\text{sys}} = 180(\nu/180 \text{ MHz})^{-2.6}$
- $B = 1 \text{ MHz}$
- $A_{\text{core}} = 15400 \text{ m}^2$
- $A_{\text{eff}} = 62000/96 \text{ m}^2$
- $A_{\text{coll}} = 62000 \text{ m}^2$
- $\text{FoV} = 0.21^2 (1+z)^2 / A_{\text{eff}}$ is smallest beam-formed receiver element
- t_{int} integration time

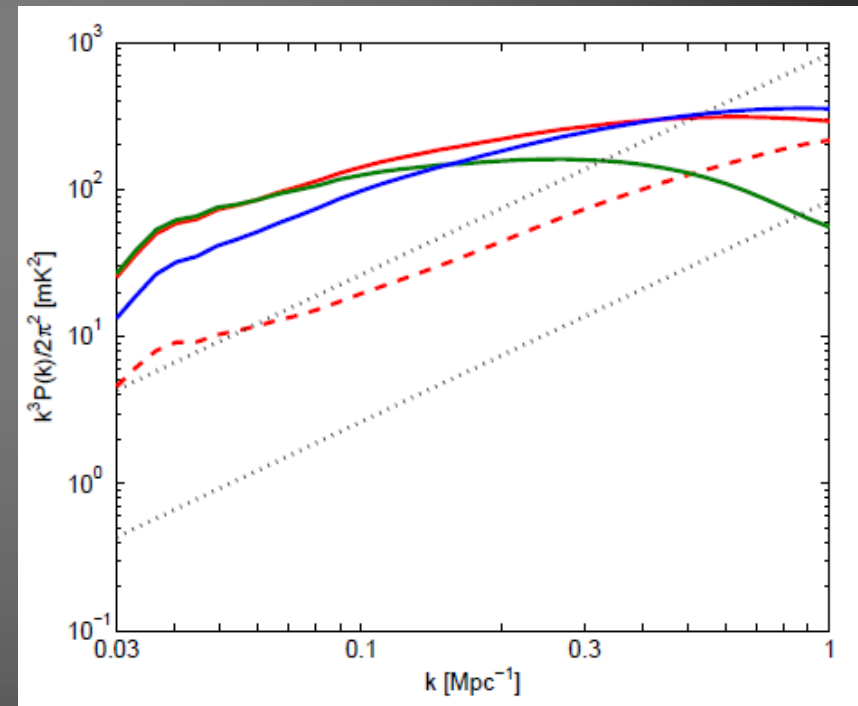
Expected power spectrum

100-1000 hours of observations needed at $z \sim 20$.

~ NenuFAR resolution



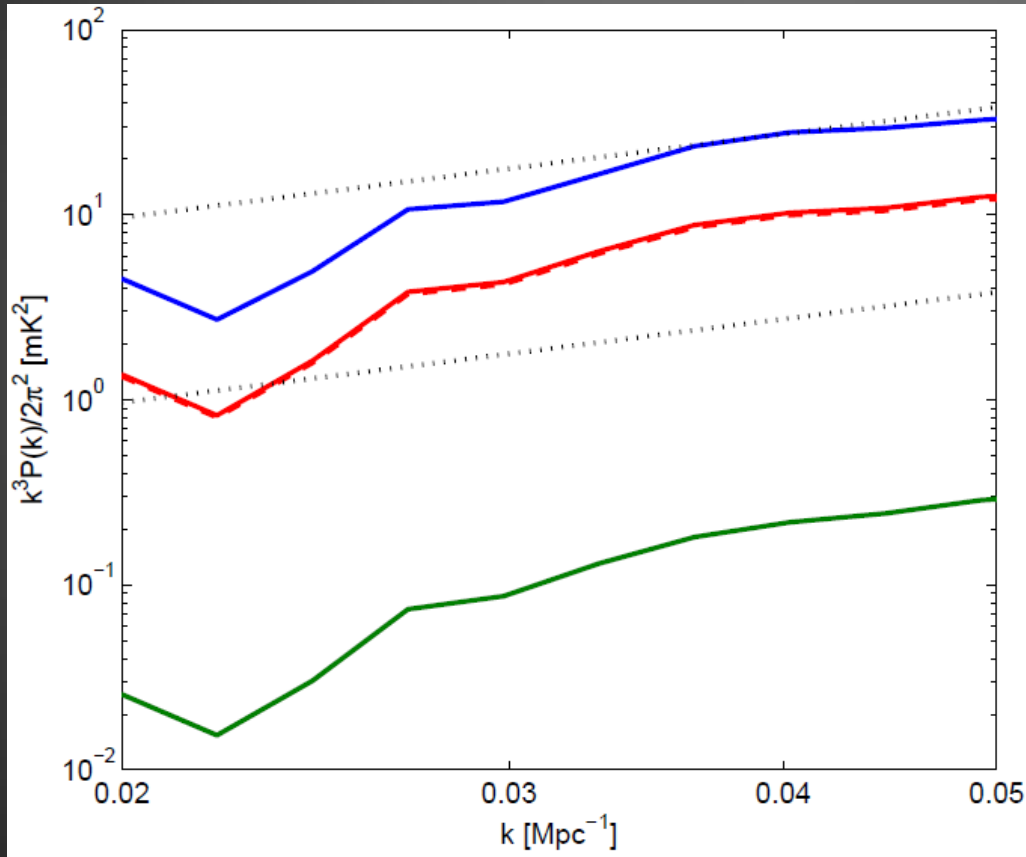
Beyond NenuFAR resolution (SKA)



Signal from Fialkov, Barkana, in preparation
Noise - ~ NenuFAR

Expected power spectrum

>1000 hours of observations needed at $z \sim 25$.

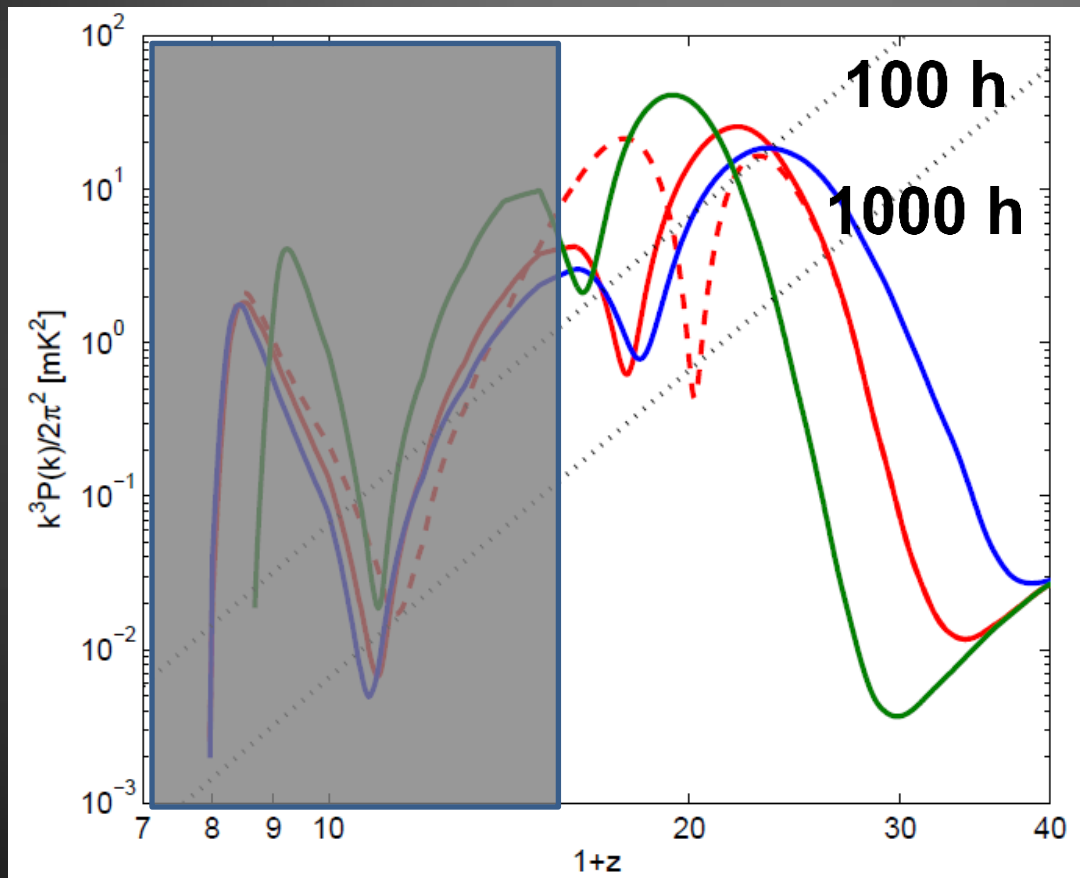


100 h

1000 h

Signal from **Fialkov**, Barkana, in preparation
Noise - ~ **NenuFAR**

Another example: Power ($k^3 P(k)/2\pi^2$) at $k = 0.03 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$



Signal from **Fialkov**,
Barkana, in preparation
Noise - NenuFAR

Imaging

(NenuFAR resolution ~ 200 Mpc at $z = 20$)

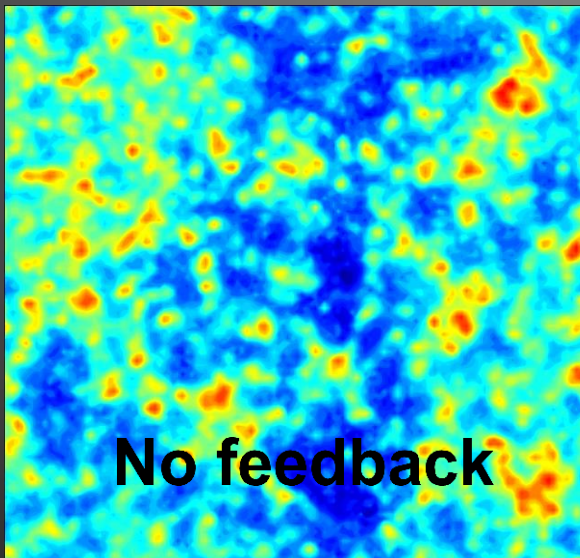
- Resolution ~ 1 degree (~ 200 Mpc at $z = 20$)
- Field of view $\sim 34 - 9$ degrees at $20 - 80$ MHz (\sim several Gpc)

Can we see high and low supersonic flow regions?

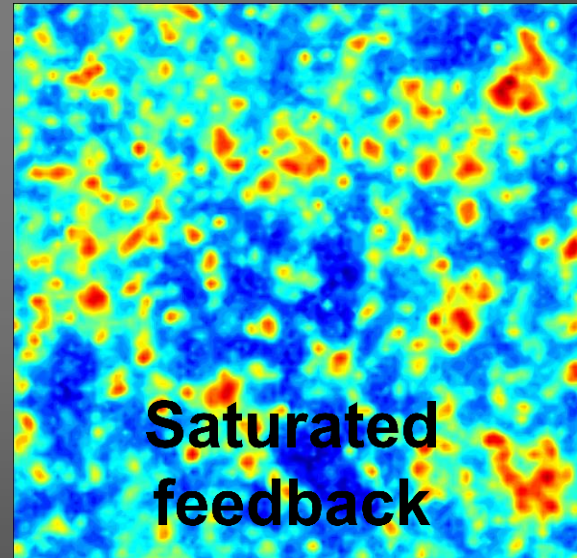
400 Mpc



21-cm signal



or



Constraining the Early Universe with NenuFAR

For the first time detect the global signal

- Timing of cosmic milestones during cosmic dawn
- Probe the halos in which PopIII stars formed. Feedbacks
- Constrain heating mechanisms at high z
- Dark ages. Cosmology and exotic physics (dark matter annihilation, warm dark matter, primordial magnetic field etc....)

Power spectrum at large scales, coarse imaging

Almost SKA science before SKA (but at ~ 1 degree resolution)

Cosmic Milestones

