

ultracompact minihaloからの21cm線シグナル

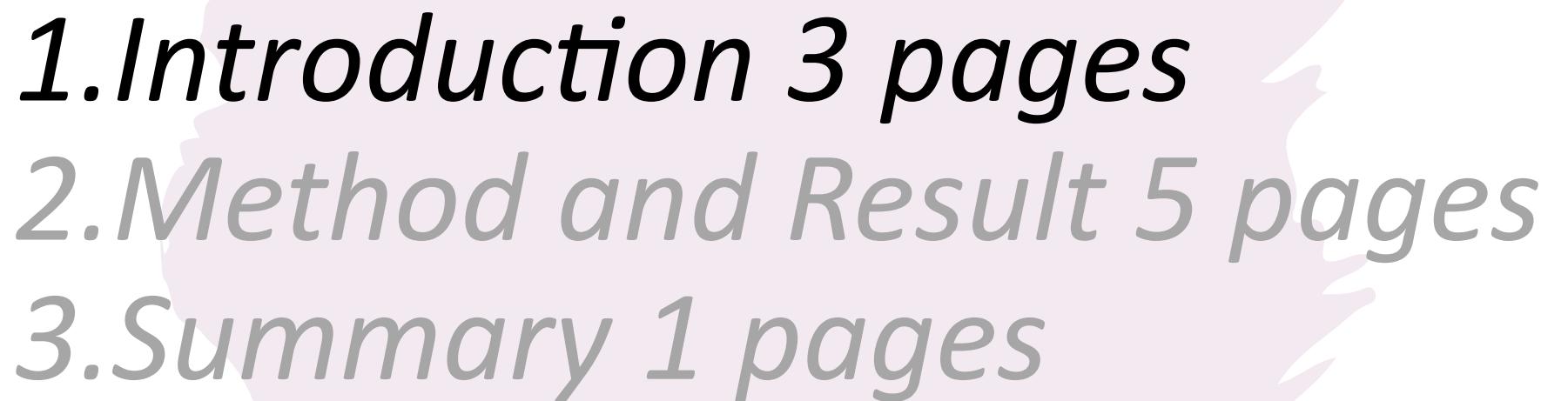
Nagoya Univ. FURUGORI, Kunihiko

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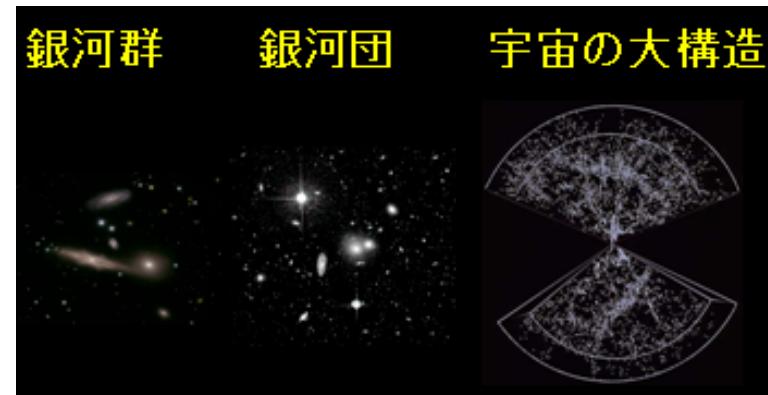
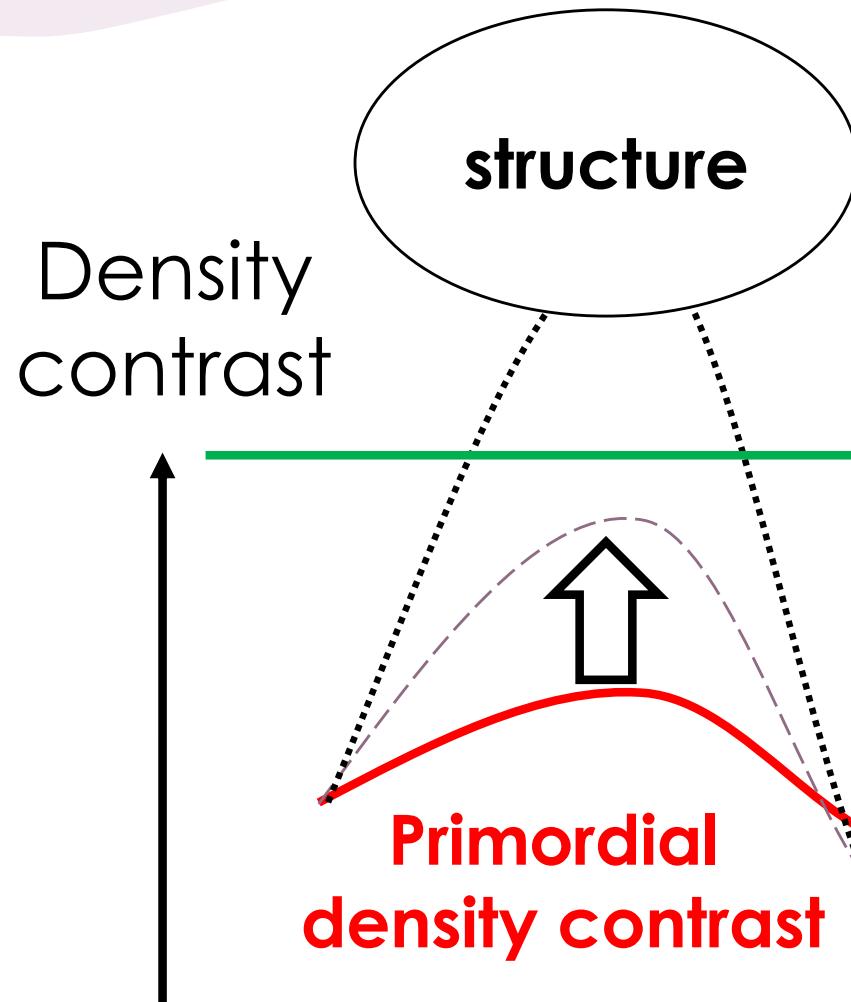
HASHIMOTO, Daiki HASEGAWA, Kenji(Nagoya Univ.)

Paper : Furugori et al.(2020) “The 21-cm signals from ultracompact minihalos as a probe of primordial small-scale fluctuations”

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- 1. Introduction 3 pages***
 - 2. Method and Result 5 pages***
 - 3. Summary 1 pages***

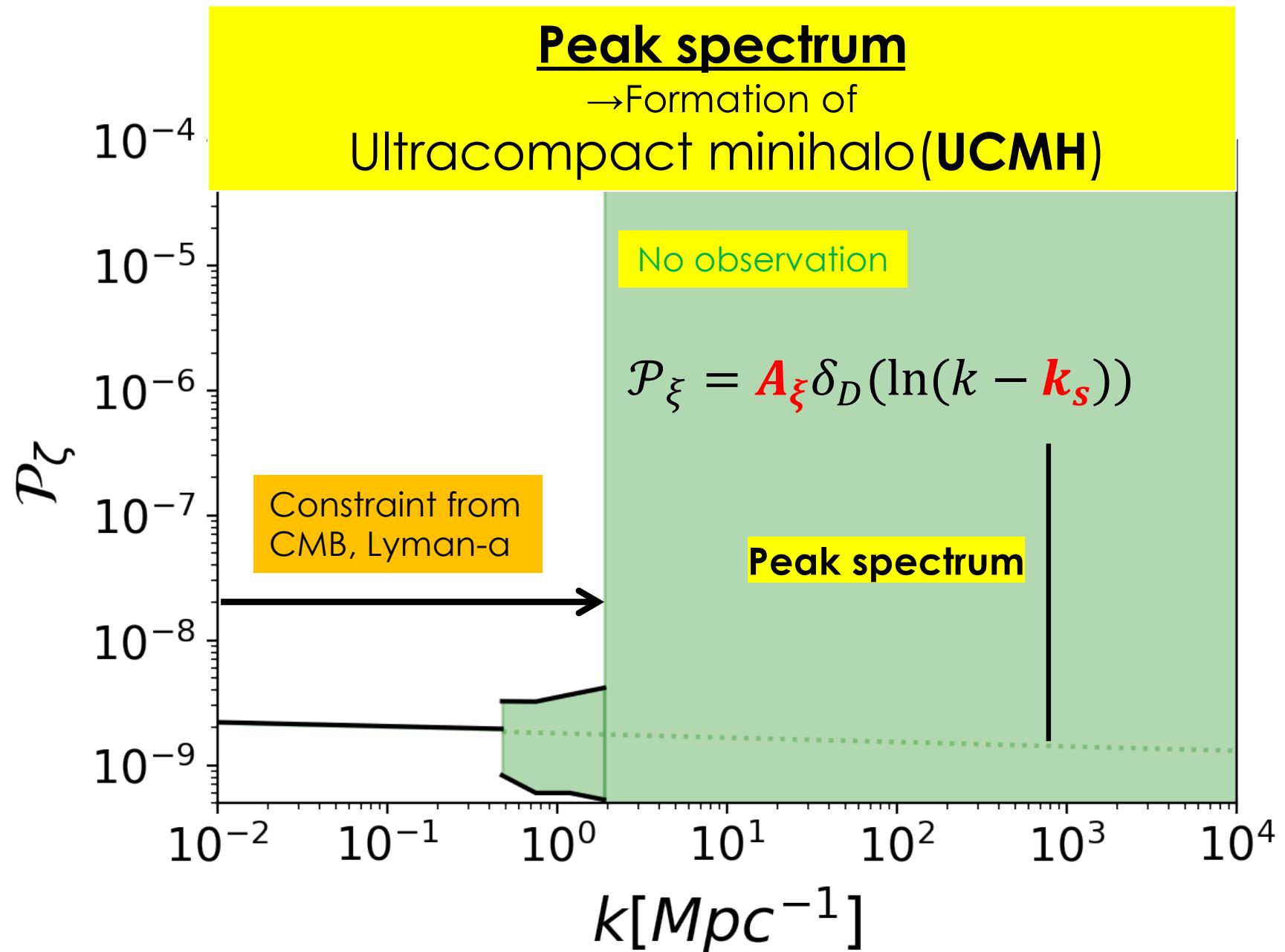
1.What's primordial perturbation?



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Collapsed criteria

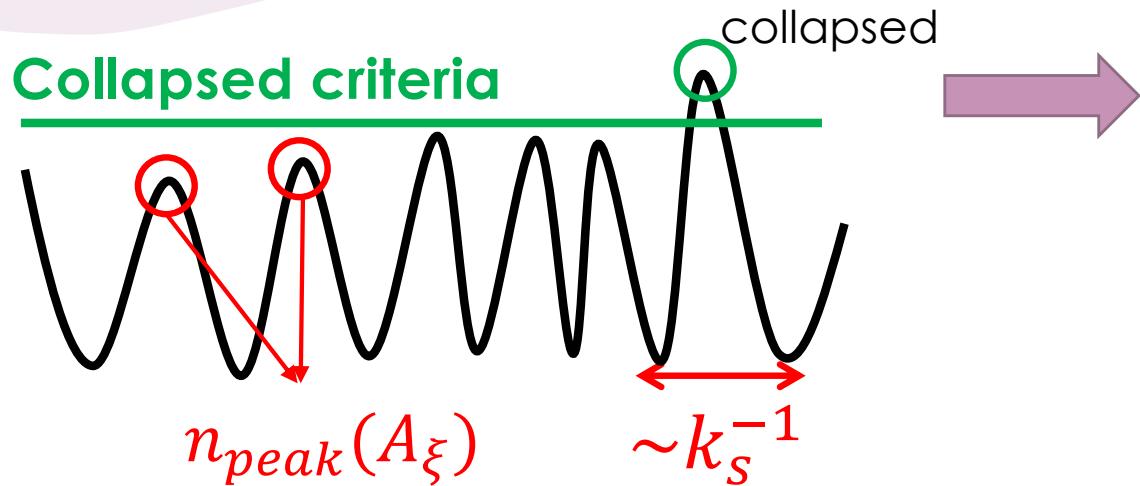
Primordial curvature power spectrum



3.What's Ultracompact Minihalo?

Density perturbation
generated by peak spectrum

Collapsed criteria



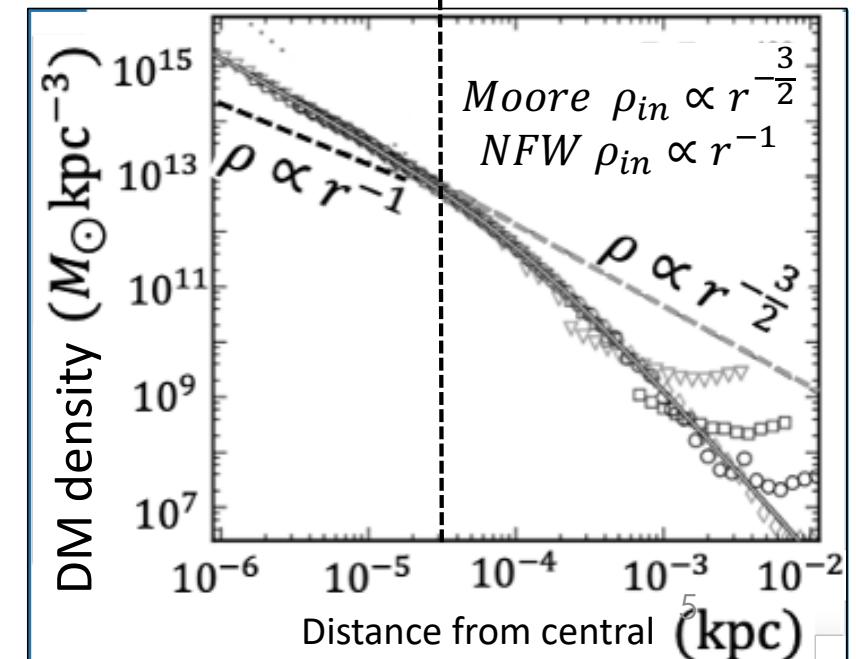
Dark matter mass distribution

→ Moore or NFW profile (Delos et al. 2018)

Core density is very high!! $\rho_c \propto (1 + z)^3$

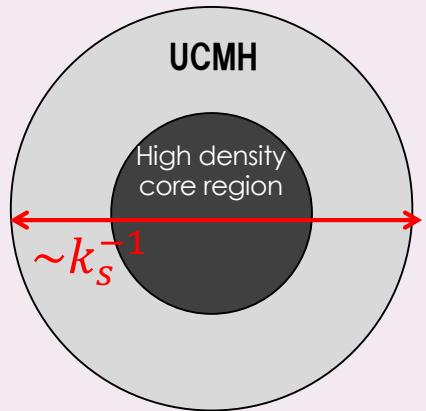
ex) collapse redshift $z_c = 200$

$$\rho_{c,matter} \sim 10^7 \rho_m(z=0)$$



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- 1. Introduction*
 - 2. Method and Result*
 - 3. Summary*

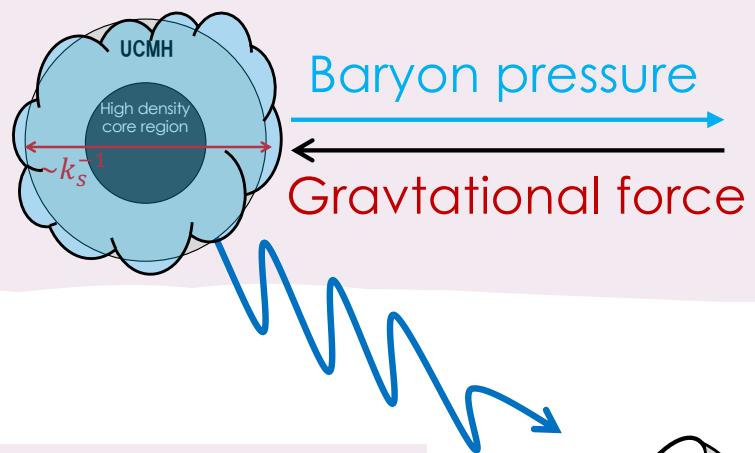
(a) Formation of dark matter structure



Setting the **DM mass profile**

$$M_{\text{halo}} = M_{dm}(k_s)$$

(b) Formation of baryonic structure



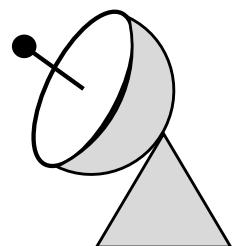
Evaluating the **baryon profile**

Using hydrostatic equilibrium

Baryon pressure .vs. Gravitational force

$$\rho_{\text{gas}}(k_s), T_{\text{gas}}(k_s)$$

(c) Neutral hydrogen 21-cm line

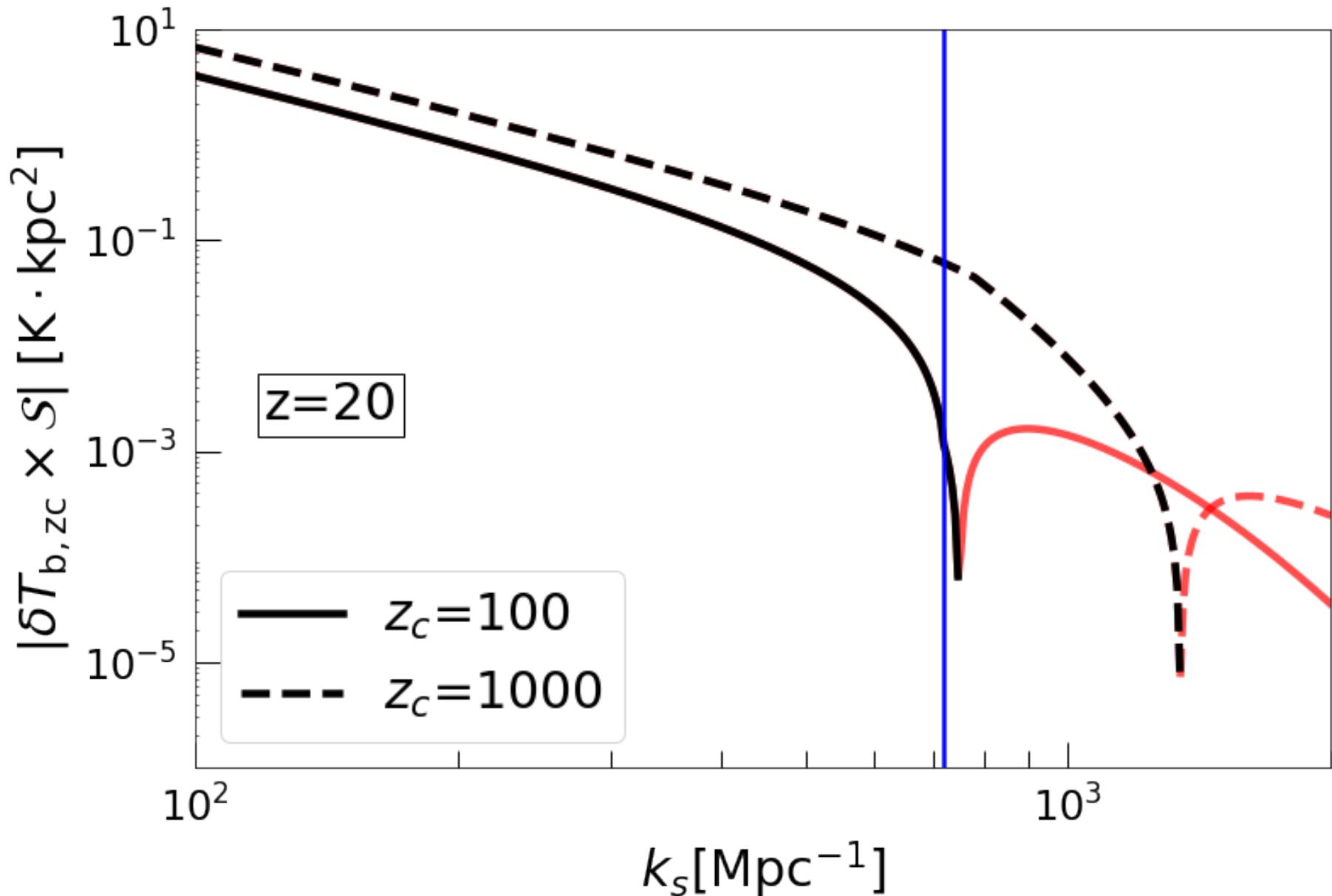


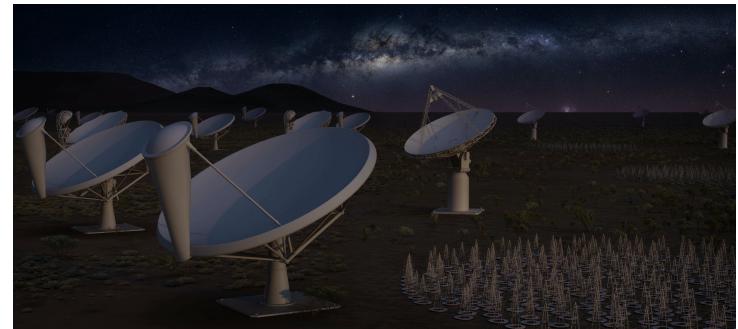
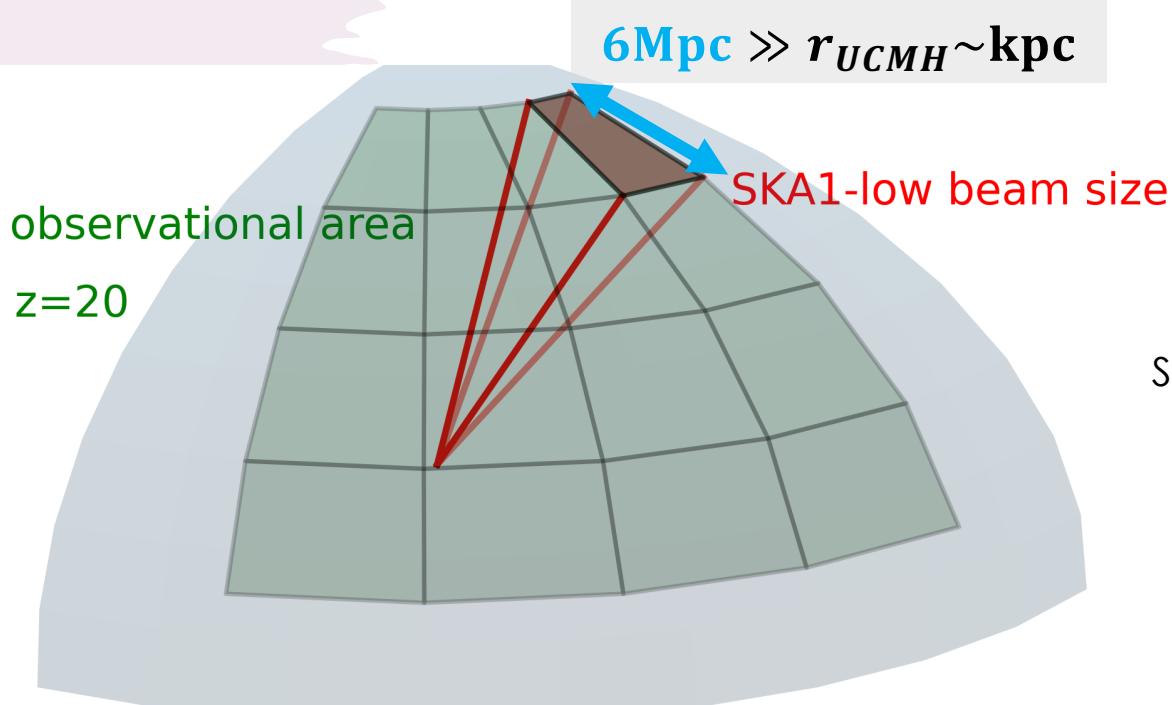
Calculating the individual UCMH 21-cm signal

$$\delta T_b(k_s)$$

SKA1(Future)

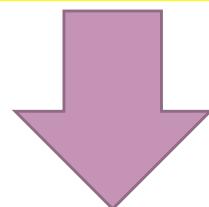
Result (individual UCMH signal)





SKA observation image (SKA home page)

**SKA1-low cannot resolve individual UCMH
Beamsize is 1000 times larger than UCMHsize**



We observe
UCMH number fluctuation

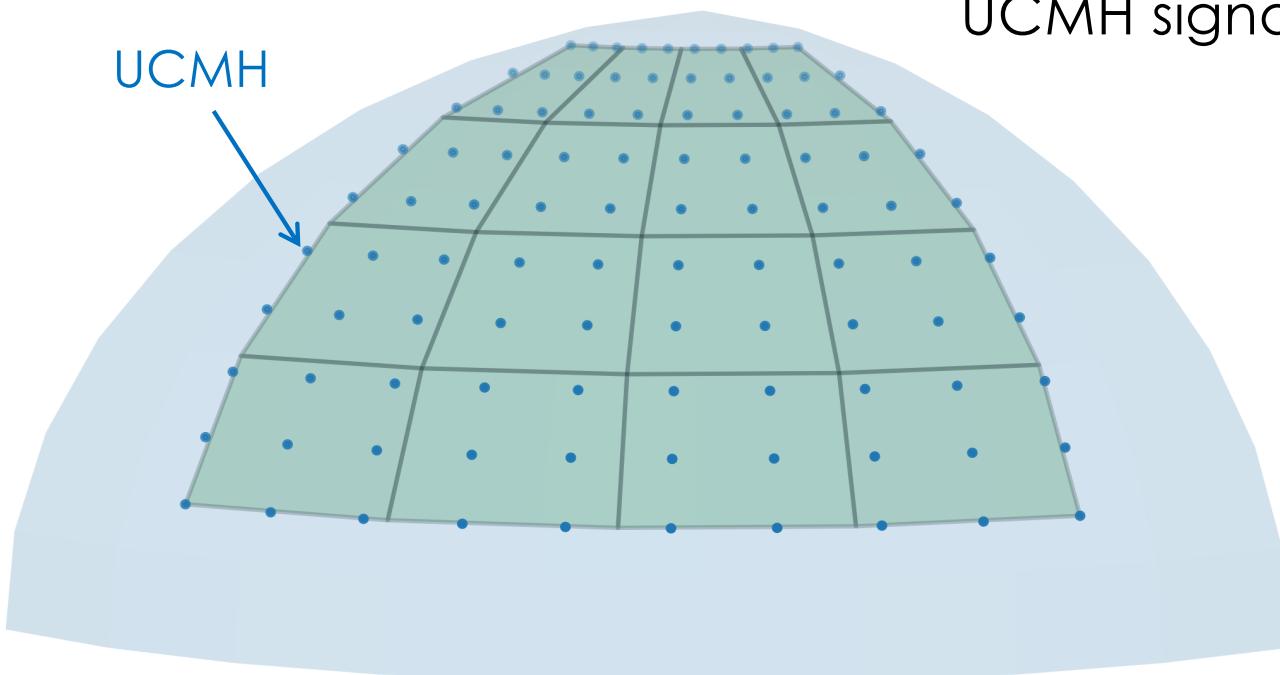
- ① Calculate the mean 21-cm signal from UCMH $\overline{\delta T_b}(A_\xi)$
- ② UCMH number traces the dark matter fluctuation $\delta_{N,UCMH} = b\delta_{DM}$

21-cm fluctuation in observational region per **pixel**

$$\langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{UCMH}^{\frac{1}{2}}(A_\xi) = \langle N \delta_{N,UCMH} T_{b,\text{one}} \rangle = b \langle \delta_{DM}^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \overline{\delta T_b}$$

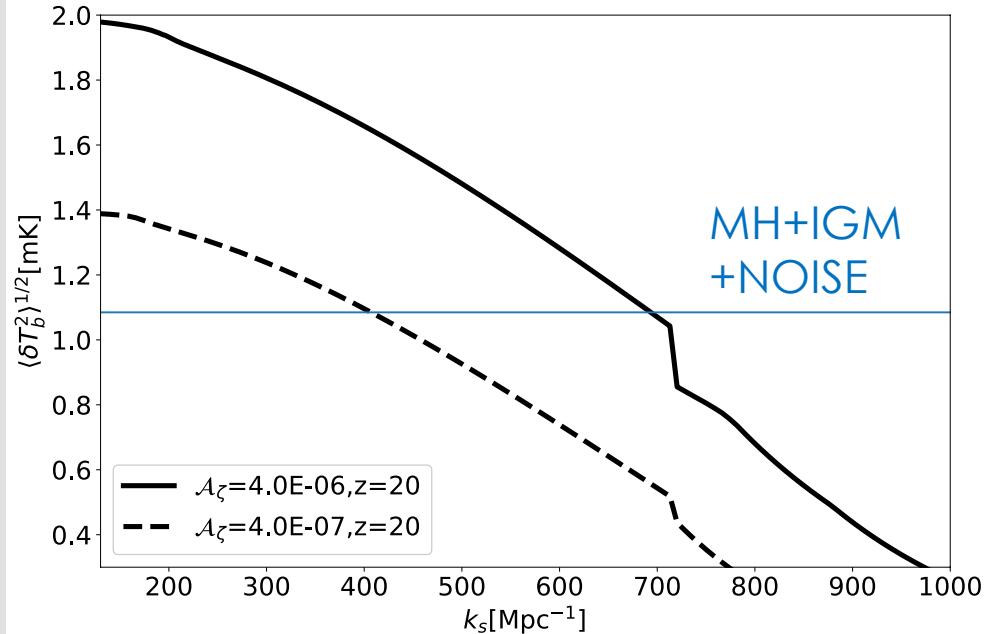
$$\textcircled{3} \langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{UCMH}(A_\xi) \geq \langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{IGM+MH+NOISE}$$

UCMH signal is detectable



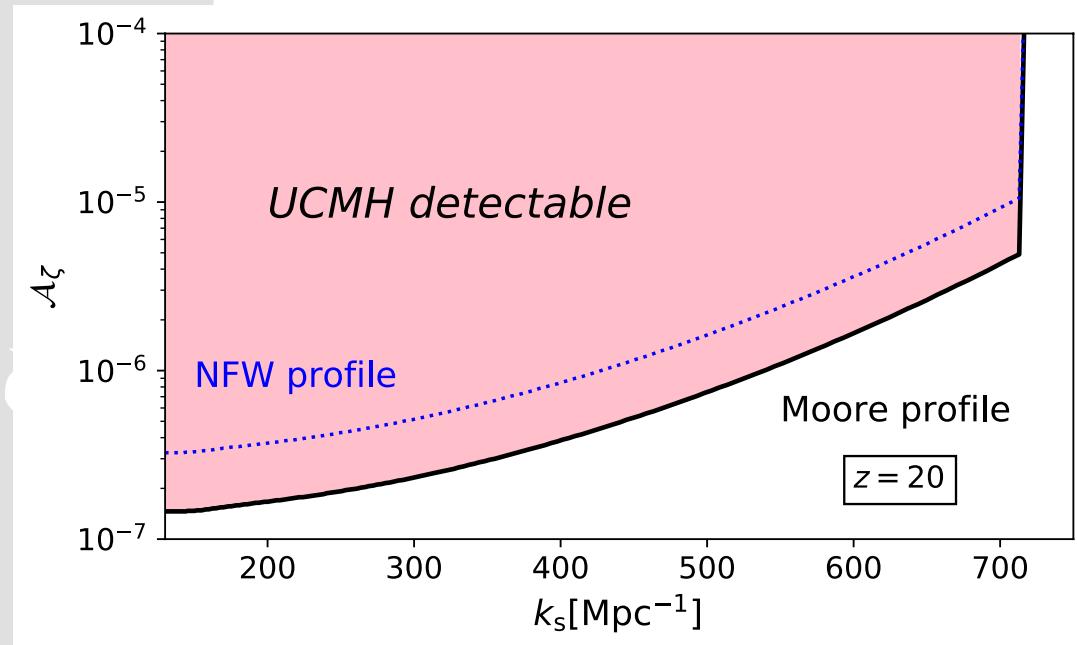
UCMH fluctuation signal

$$\langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{UCMH}^{\frac{1}{2}}(A_\xi) = b \langle \delta_{DM}^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\delta T_b}$$



UCMH detectability

$$\langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{UCMH}(A_\xi) \geq \langle \delta T_b^2 \rangle_{IGM+MH+NOISE}$$



1. Introduction

2. Method and Result

3. Summary

We calculate the 21-cm fluctuation signal from UCMHs.

We discuss the potential on SKA1-low, to provide the constraint on the primordial curvature power spectrum from UCMHs.

