

BRICS Astronomy Workshop 2016

Astronomical Data and Computation

# Prospects of 21cm Cosmology

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National Astronomical Observatories,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

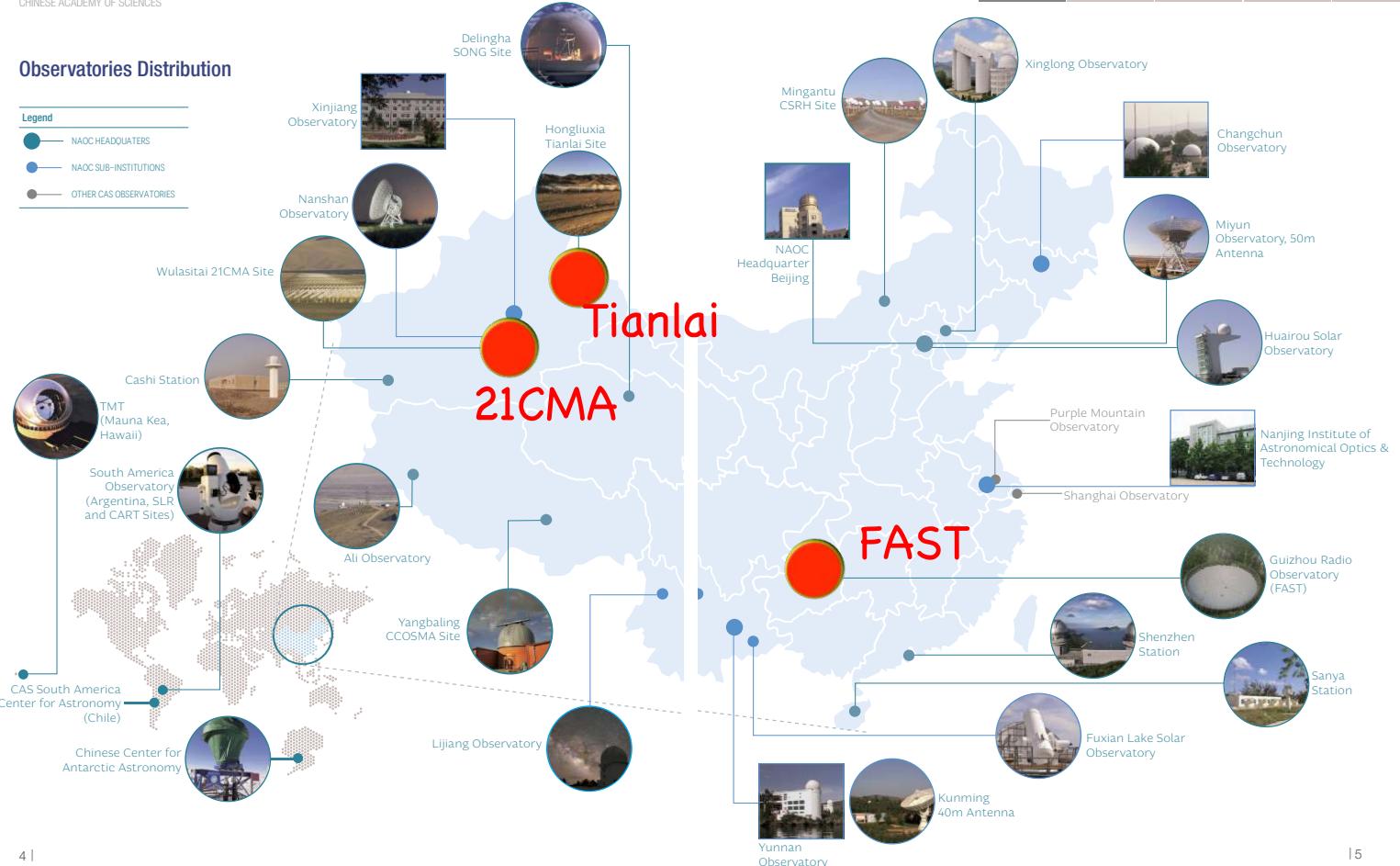
Ural Federal University in Ekaterinburg, Russia, 2016.09.07

# Astronomical Facilities of China

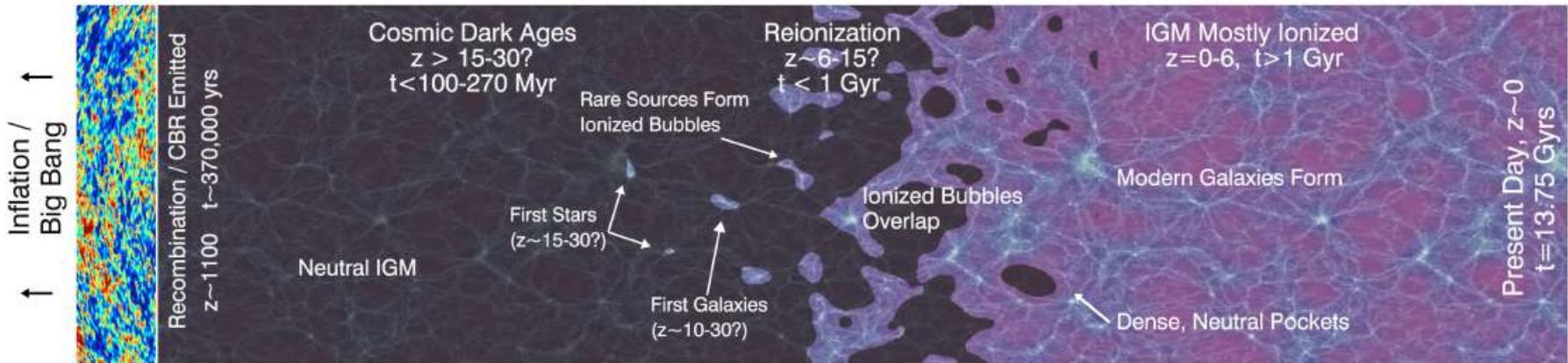
NATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES,  
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## Observatories Distribution

- Legend
- NAOC HEADQUARTERS
  - NAOC SUB-INSTITUTIONS
  - OTHER CAS OBSERVATORIES

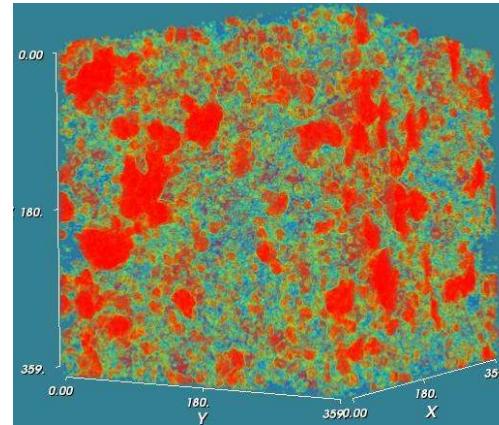


# Neutral Hydrogen (HI) in the universe

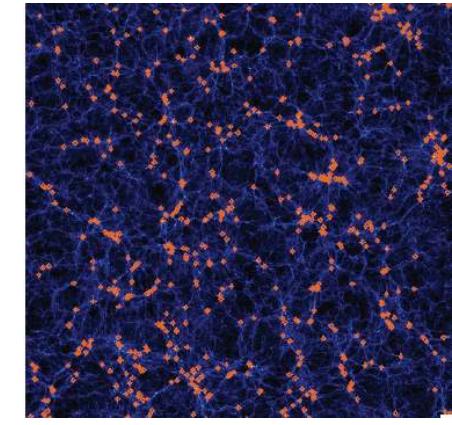


courtesy B.E. Robertson et al., Nature

- interstellar medium
- nearby galaxies, kinematics (dark matter, Tully-Fisher relation determined distance), gas accretion
- large scale structure
- epoch of reionization
- dark age



Epoch of Reionization  
(EoR)



post-EoR

# 21cm Cosmology

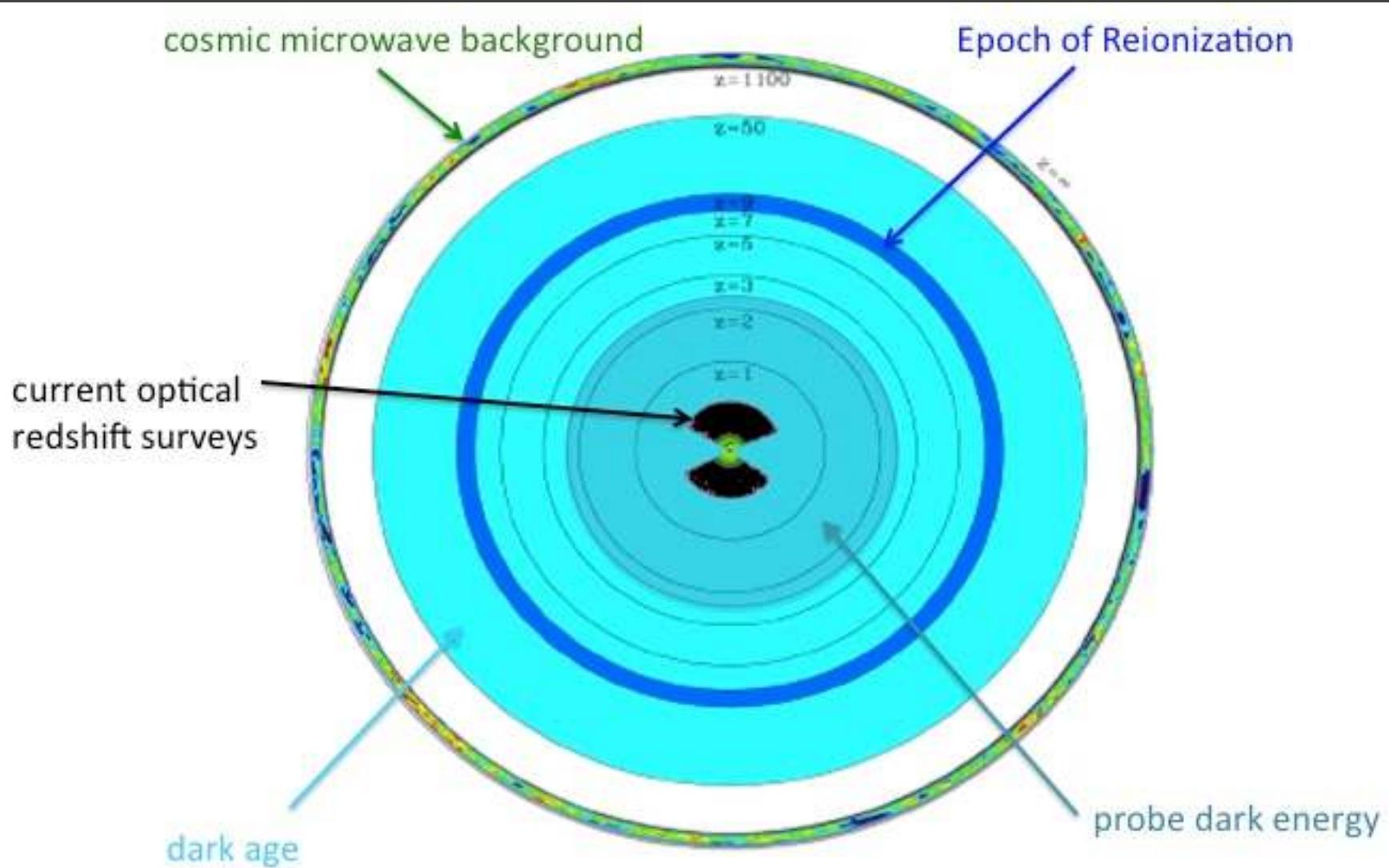
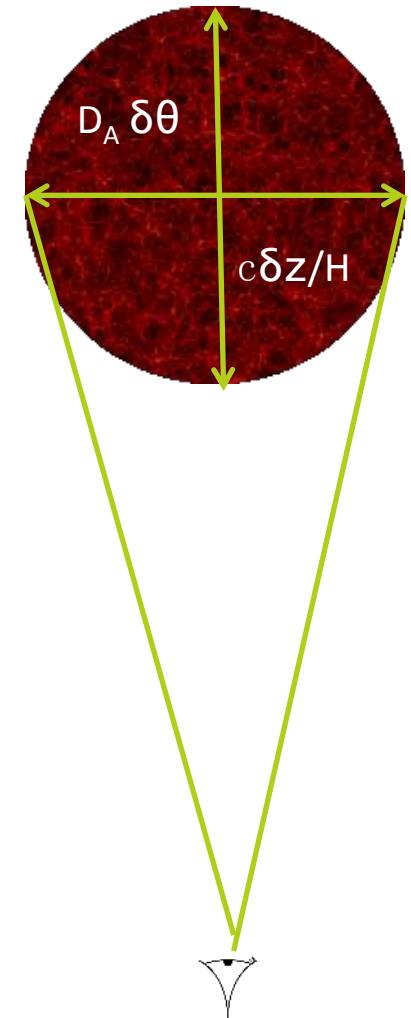
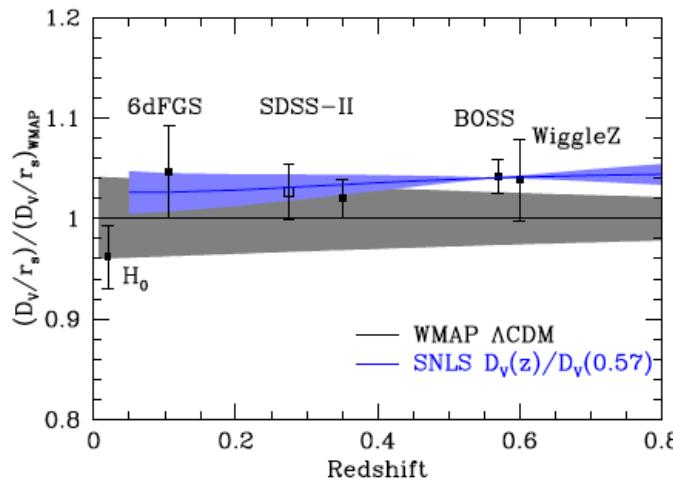
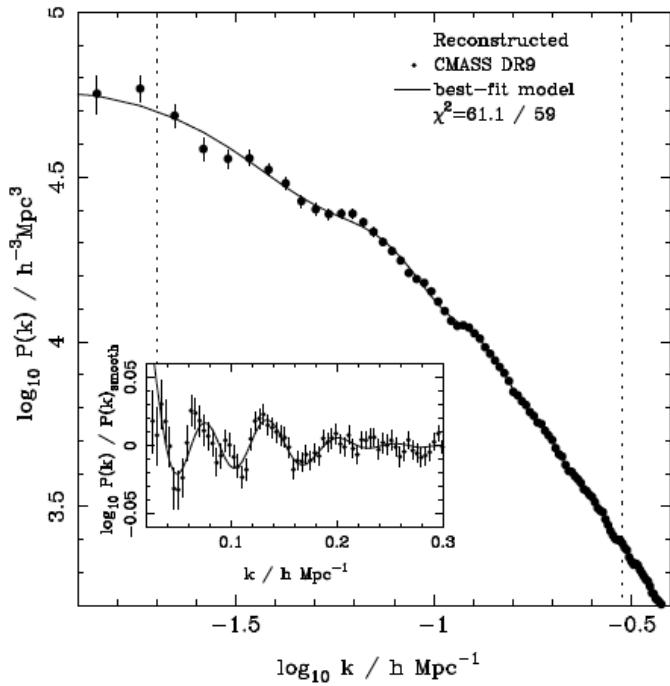


Figure inspired by Yi Mao & Max Tegmark

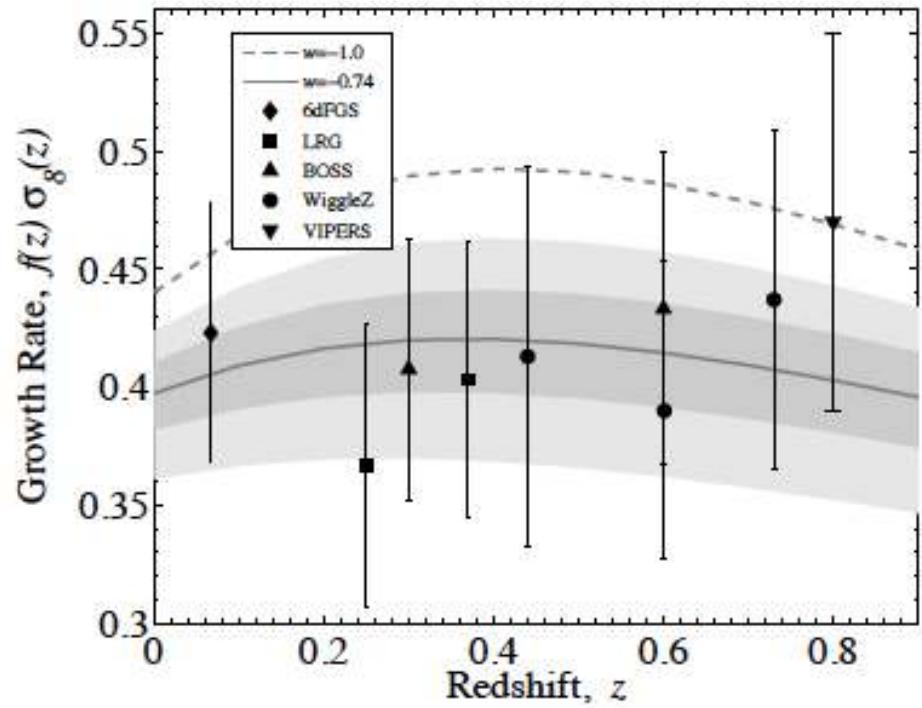
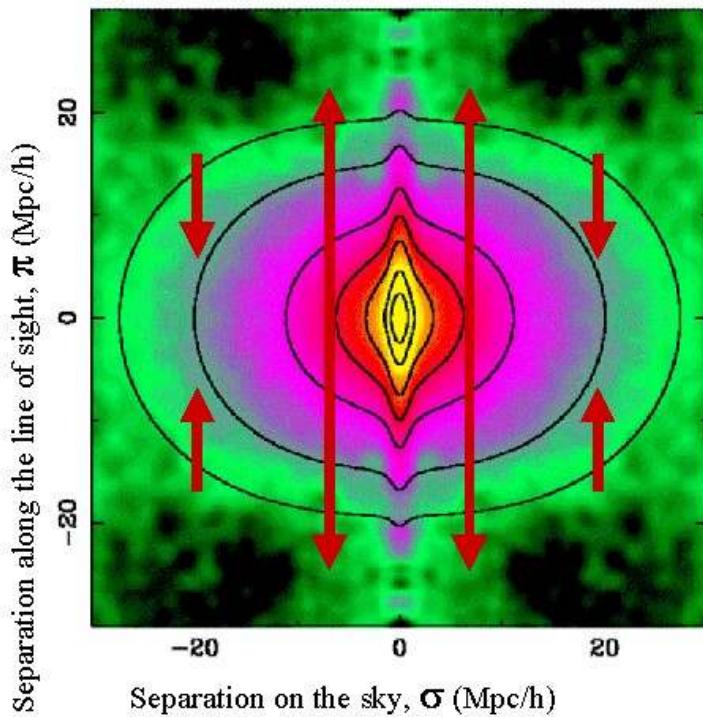
# Baryon Acoustic Oscillation

Hubble expansion rate  $H(z)$   
angular diameter distance  $d_A(z)$

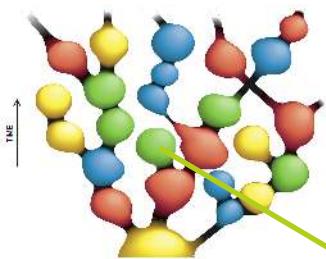


# Redshift Distortion and Growth of Structure

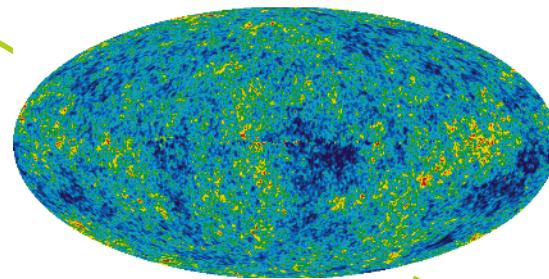
$$P^s(\mathbf{k}) = P(\mathbf{k})[1 + 2\mu^2\beta^2 + \mu^4\beta^2]G\left[\frac{k^2\mu^2\sigma_v^2}{H^2(z)}\right],$$



# The ultimate cosmic information: Large Scale Structure

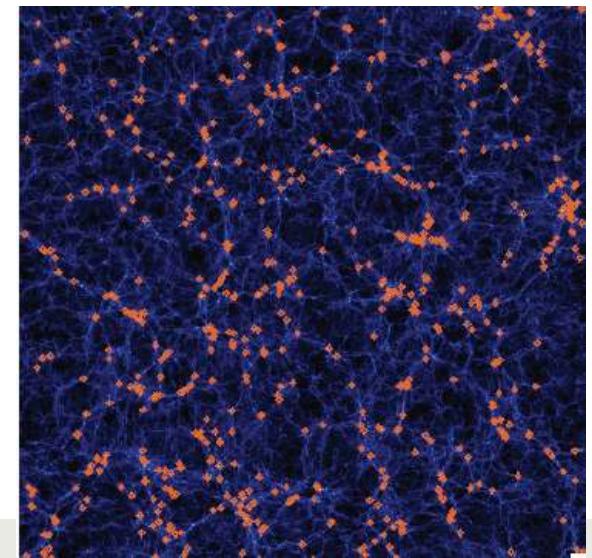


inflation  
quantum fluctuations due  
to uncertainty principle



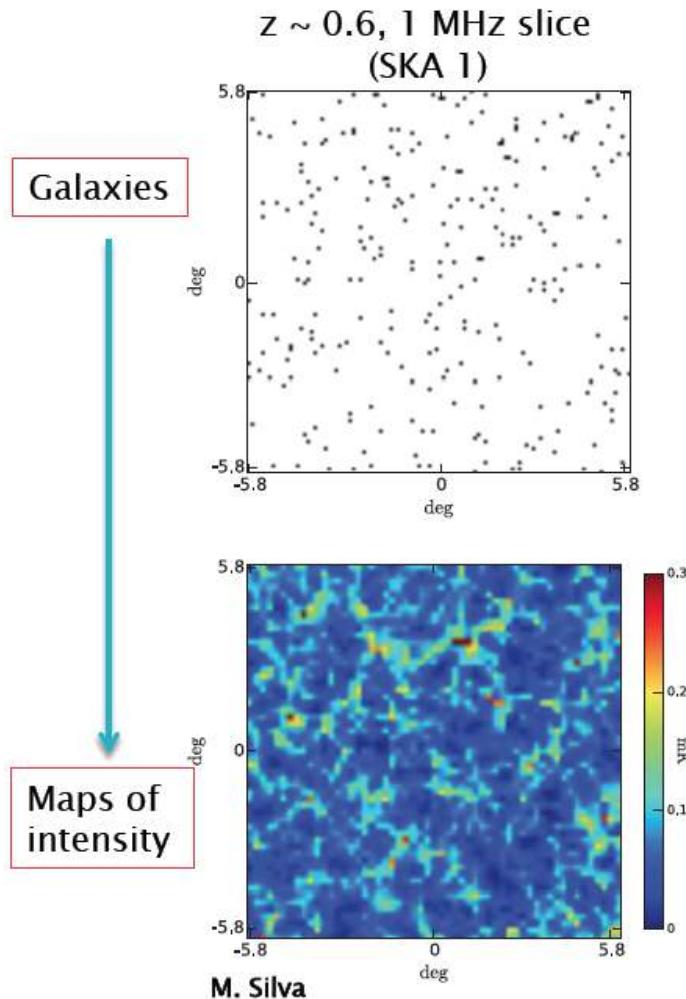
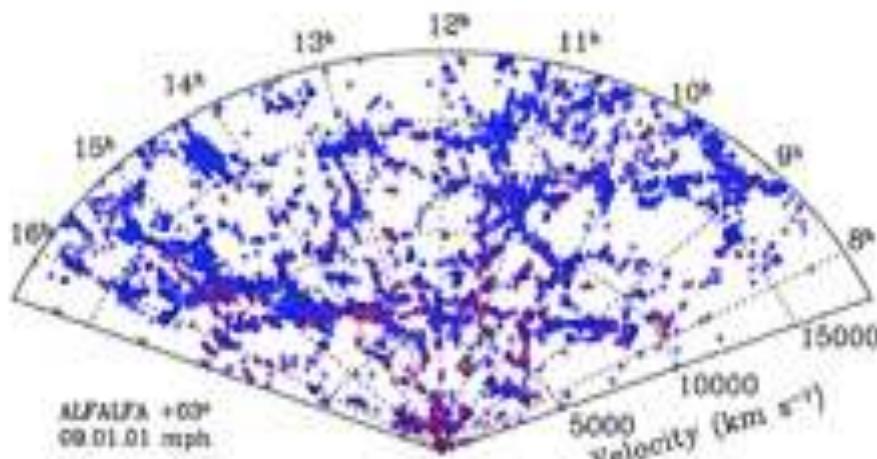
primordial  
fluctuations, CMB  
anisotropy

large scale structure  
probed by neutral  
hydrogen



# Galaxy Survey & Intensity Mapping

HI galaxy survey



# Advantage of 21cm for intensity mapping

Y. Gong et al. (ApJL 2011)

Intensity mapping may be contaminated by different spectral lines:

$$(1 + z_1)\lambda_1 = (1 + z_2)\lambda_2.$$

The low frequency 21cm does not have significant contaminants, we considered OH 18cm line. In such contamination, incoherent superposition (power spectra adds)

Thompson, Moran & Swenson (2001)

**TABLE 1.1 Some Important Radio Lines**

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	Transition	Frequency (GHz)
Deuterium	D	$^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}, F = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	0.327
Hydrogen	H I	$^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}, F = 1 \rightarrow 0$	1.420
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{3}{2}}, J = \frac{3}{2}, F = 1 \rightarrow 2$	1.612 <sup>a</sup>
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{3}{2}}, J = \frac{3}{2}, F = 1 \rightarrow 1$	1.665 <sup>a</sup>
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{3}{2}}, J = \frac{3}{2}, F = 2 \rightarrow 2$	1.667 <sup>a</sup>
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{3}{2}}, J = \frac{3}{2}, F = 2 \rightarrow 1$	1.721 <sup>a</sup>
Methylidyne	CH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{1}{2}}, J = \frac{1}{2}, F = 1 \rightarrow 1$	3.335
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{1}{2}}, J = \frac{1}{2}, F = 1 \rightarrow 0$	4.766 <sup>a</sup>
Formaldehyde	H <sub>2</sub> CO	$1_{10} - 1_{11}$ , six <i>F</i> transitions	4.830
Hydroxyl radical	OH	$^2\Pi_{\frac{3}{2}}, J = \frac{5}{2}, F = 3 \rightarrow 3$	6.035 <sup>a</sup>
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	$5_1 \rightarrow 6_0 A^+$	6.668 <sup>a</sup>
Helium	<sup>3</sup> He <sup>+</sup>	$^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}, F = 1 \rightarrow 0$	8.665
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	$2_0 \rightarrow 3_{-1} E$	12.179 <sup>a</sup>
Formaldehyde	H <sub>2</sub> CO	$2_{11} \rightarrow 2_{12}$ , four <i>F</i> transitions	14.488
Cyclopropenylidene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	$1_{10} \rightarrow 1_{01}$	18.343
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O	$6_{16} \rightarrow 5_{23}$ , five <i>F</i> transitions	22.235 <sup>a</sup>
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	$1, 1 \rightarrow 1, 1$ , eighteen <i>F</i> transitions	23.694
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	$2, 2 \rightarrow 2, 2$ , seven <i>F</i> transitions	23.723
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	$3, 3 \rightarrow 3, 3$ , seven <i>F</i> transitions	23.870
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	$6_2 \rightarrow 6_1, E$	25.018
Silicon monoxide	SiO	$v = 2, J = 1 \rightarrow 0$	42.821 <sup>a</sup>
Silicon monoxide	SiO	$v = 1, J = 1 \rightarrow 0$	43.122 <sup>a</sup>

$$\bar{I}_{\text{OH}}(z) = f_{\text{OH}} \int_{M_{\min}}^{M_{\max}} dM \frac{dn}{dM} f_{\text{IR}}(M) \frac{L_{\text{OH}}(M, z)}{4\pi D_L^2} y(z) D_A^2$$

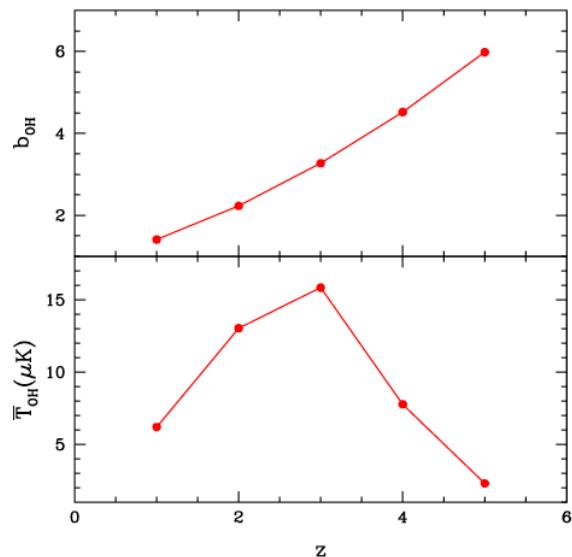
OH – IR relation (Darling & Giovanelli 2002):

$$\log L_{\text{OH}} = (1.2 \pm 0.1) \log L_{\text{IR}} - (11.7 \pm 1.2).$$

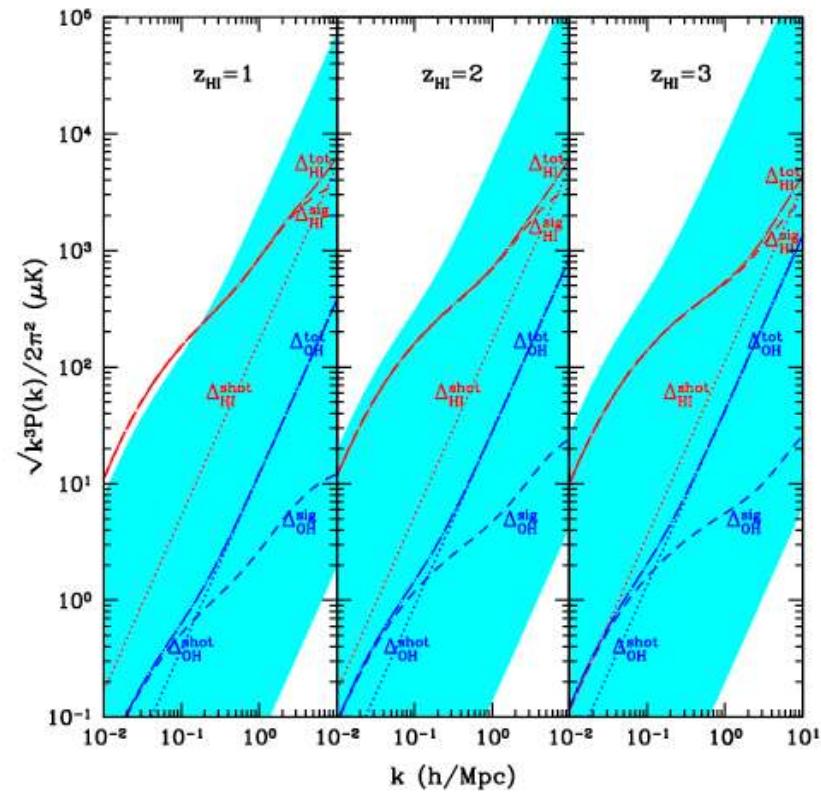
IR-SFR relation (Magnelli et al. 2011)

$$L_{\text{IR}} [L_{\odot}] = 5.8 \times 10^9 \text{ SFR } [\text{M}_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}].$$

Using SKA sky simulation model to obtain halo and SFR (Obreschkow et al. 2009)



The OH power is several orders of magnitude smaller than the 21cm power, so the contamination is insignificant



# Some EoR 21cm experiments



LOFAR



GMRT

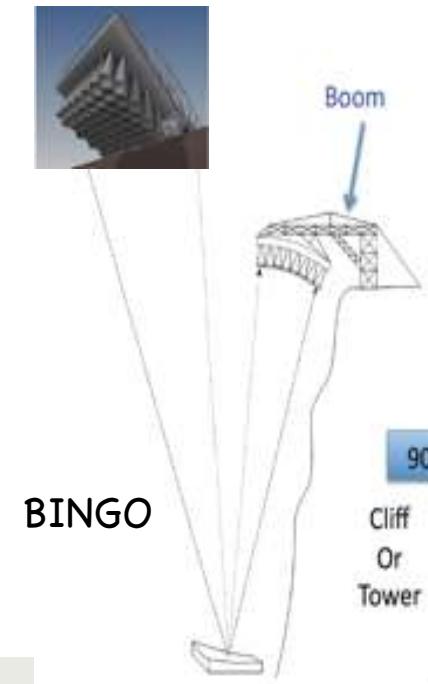
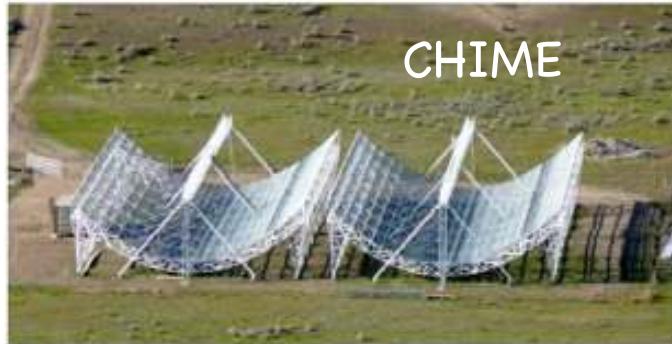


MWA



HERA+PAPER

# Some 21cm Intensity Mapping Experiments



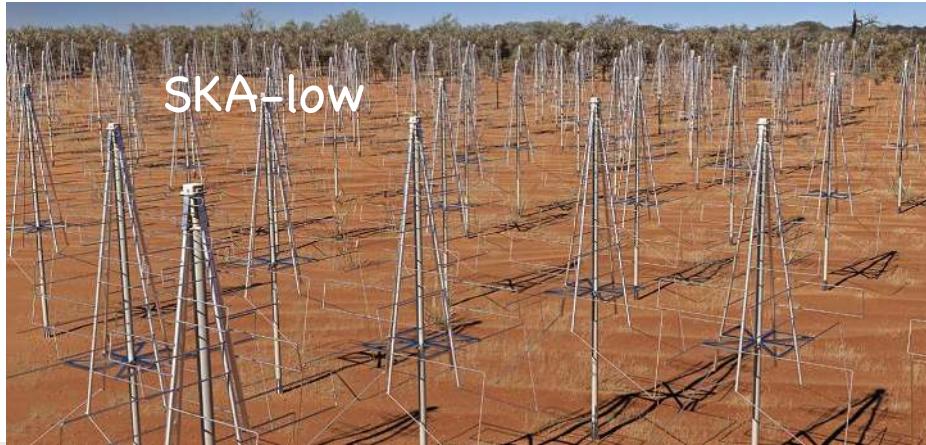
# Big Telescopes



FAST



SKA-mid



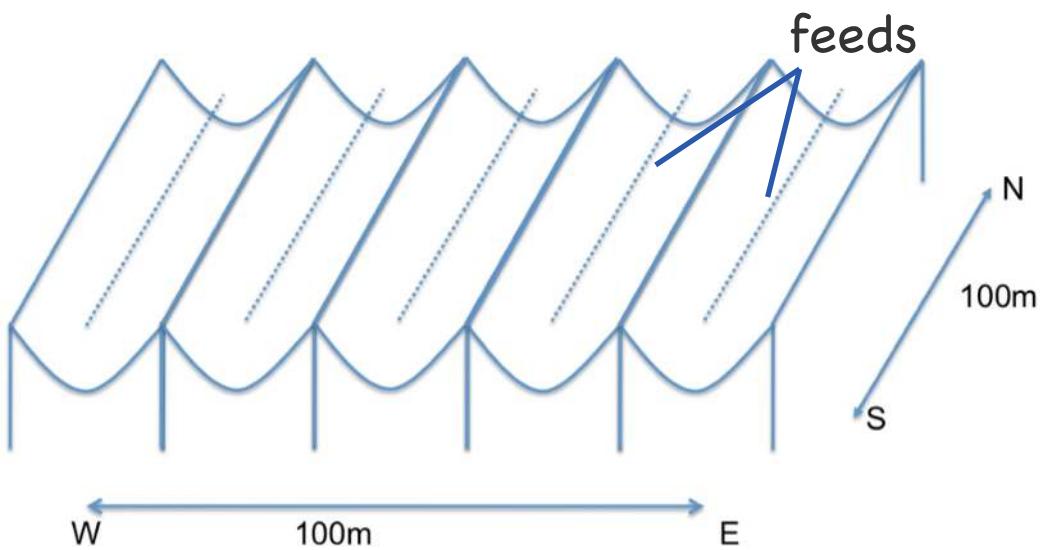
SKA-low

# Intensity Mapping Arrays

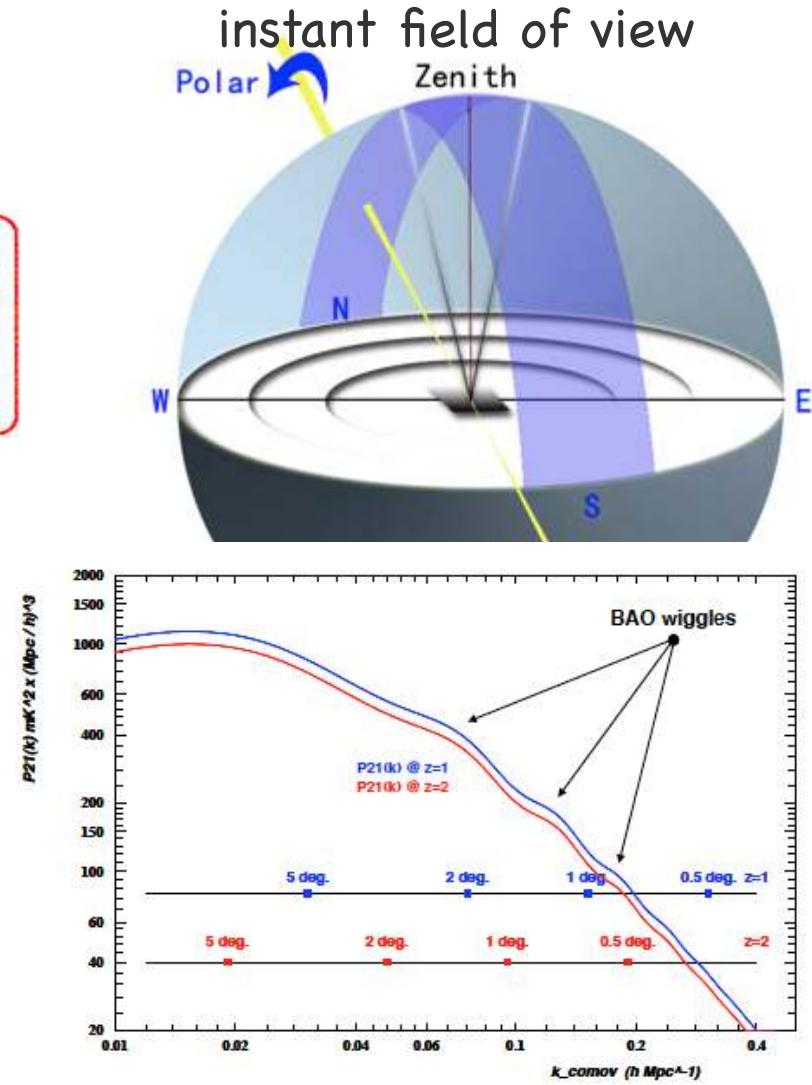
Drift Scan Cylinders (Peterson & Pen):

Canada: CHIME

China: Tianlai (heavenly sound)

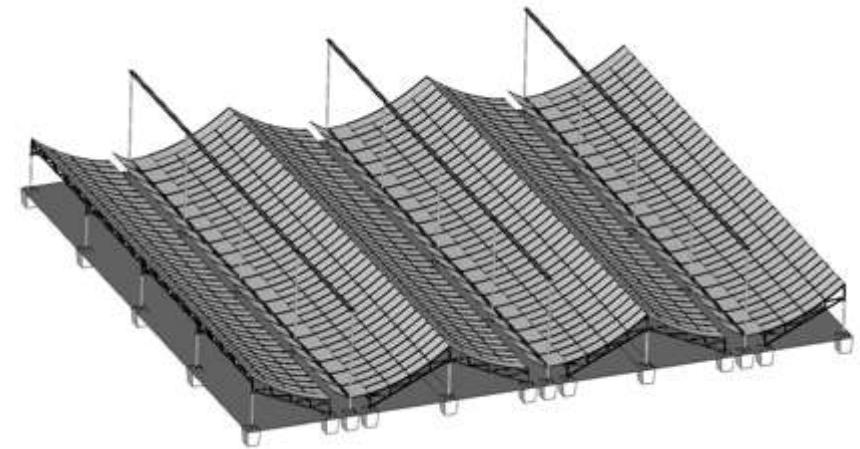


Ansari et al., 1108.1474



# Tianlai pathfinder experiment

- A small pathfinder experiment to check the basic principles and designs, find out potential problems
- 3x15x40m cylinders, 96 dual polarization receiver units
- observe 700-800MHz, can be tuned in 600-1420MHz
- If successful: expand to full scale 120mx120m, 2500 units

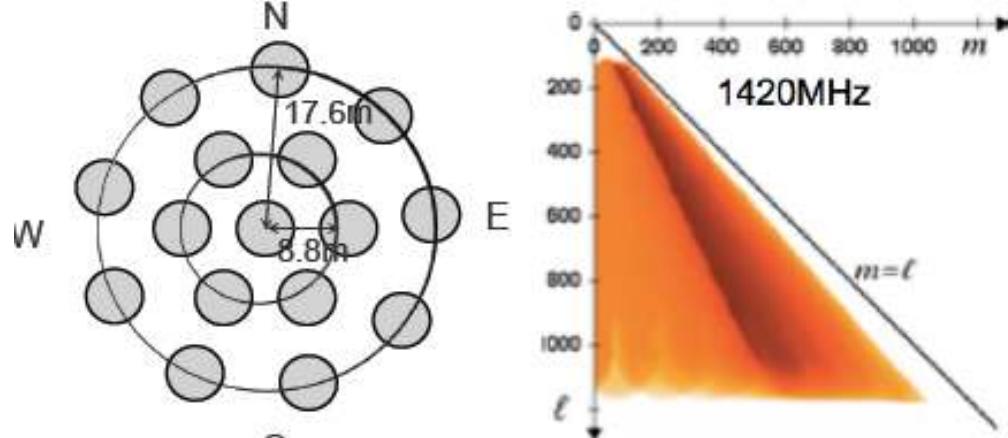
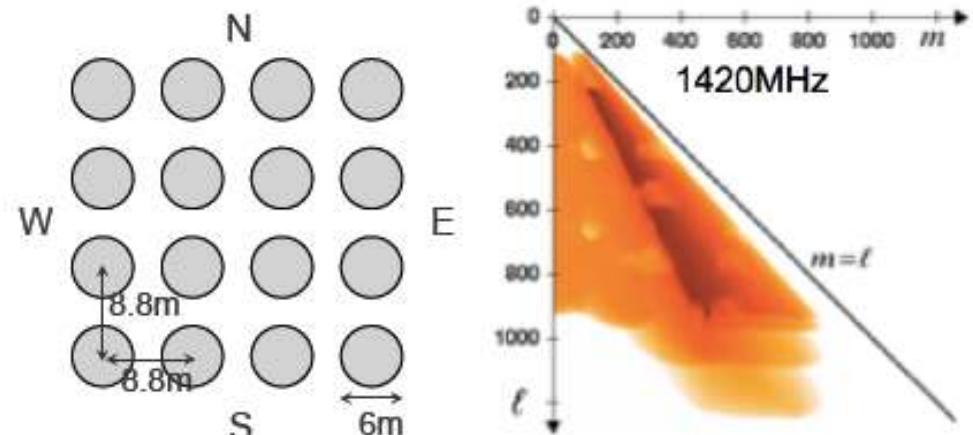
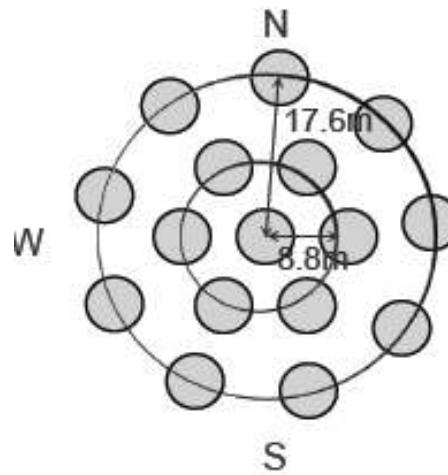
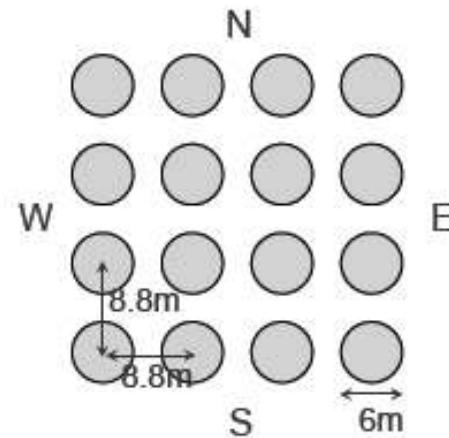
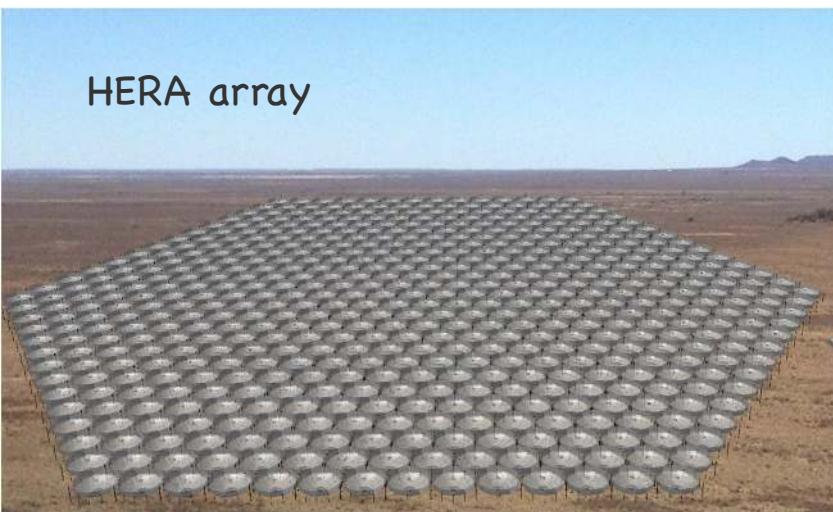


# Another Idea: Array of Dishes

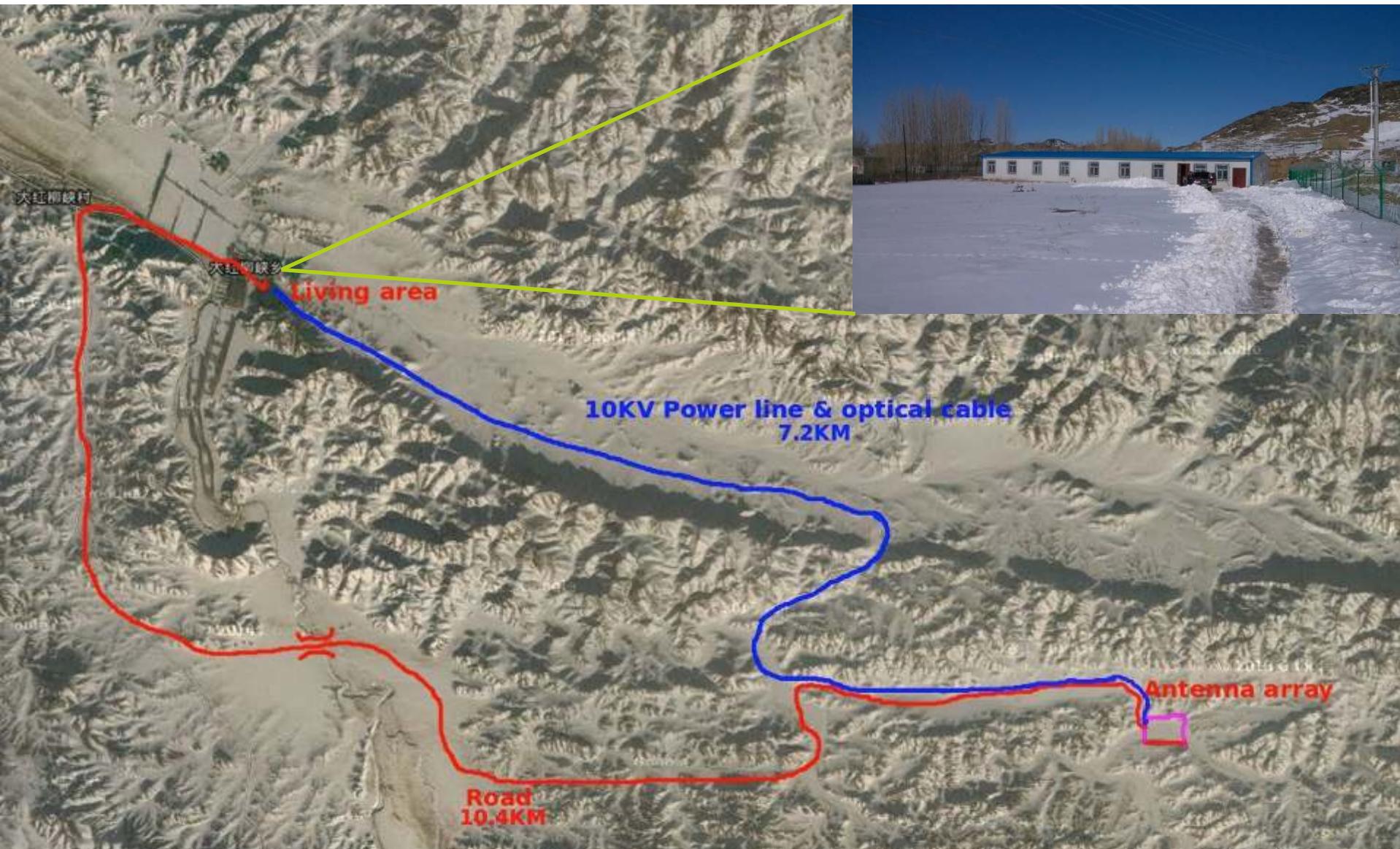
Dishes are better understood  
and have smaller sidelobes

needs adjusting baseline for  
different declination

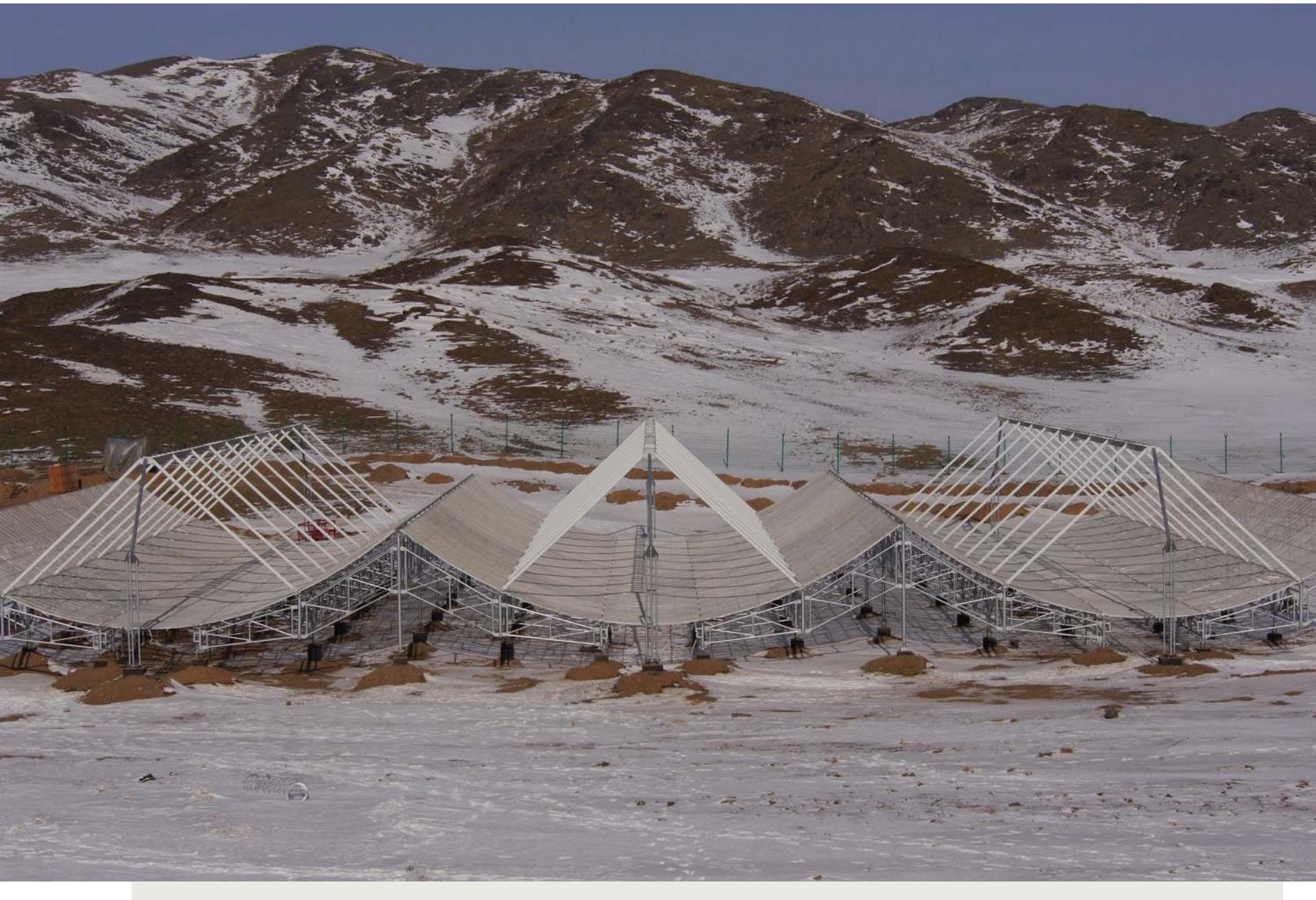
less responsive to large scale  
modes



# Site Arrangement



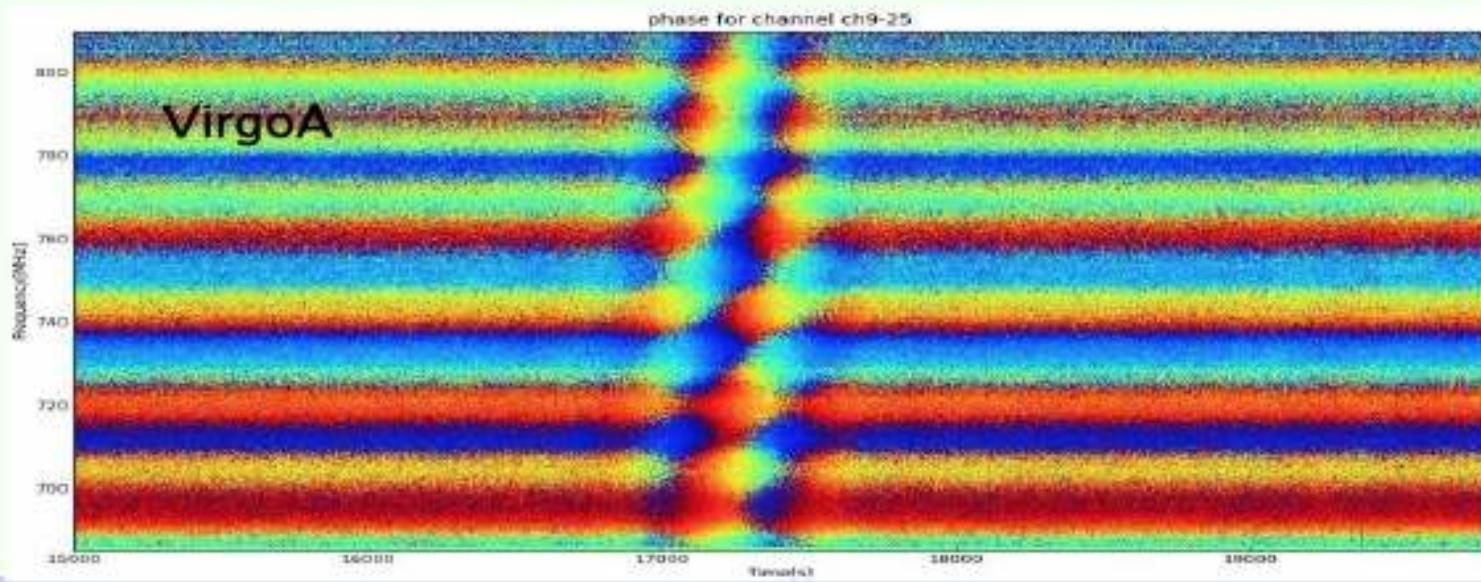
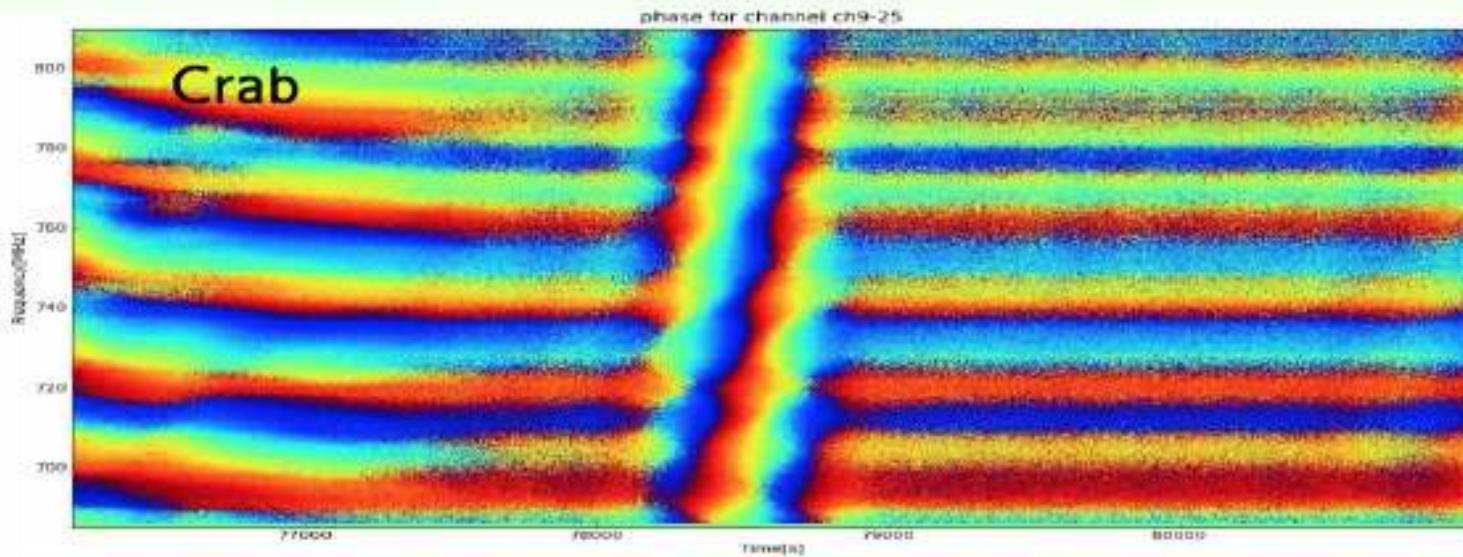




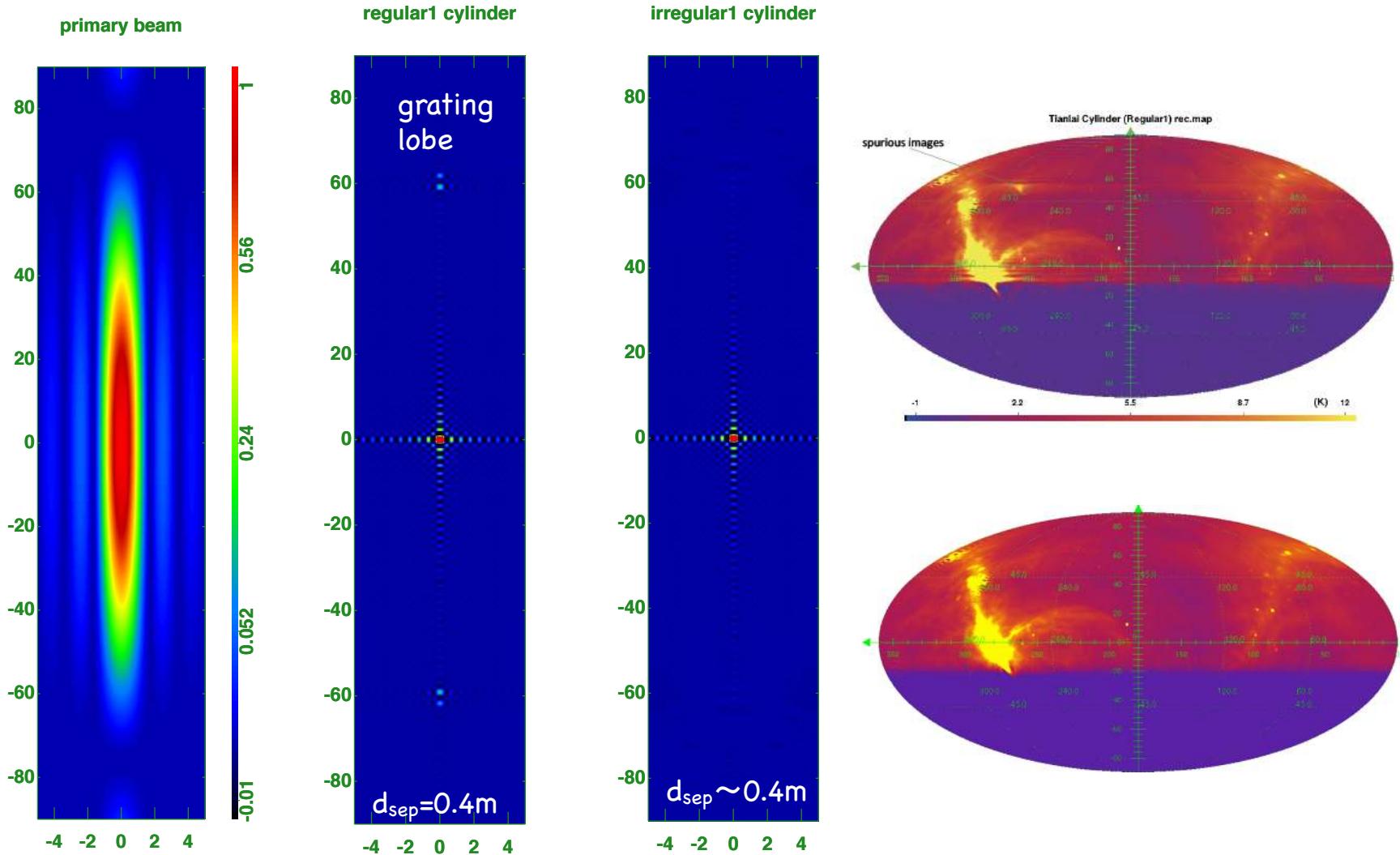
# Receiver and Correlator



# Experiment of Cylinder array



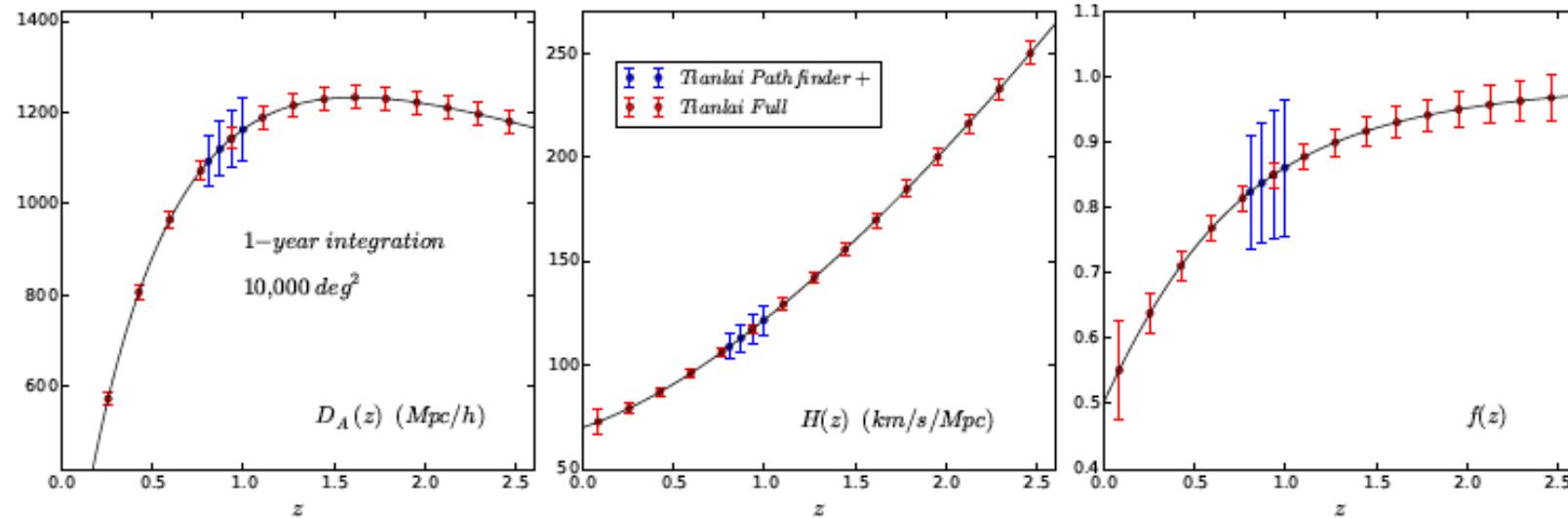
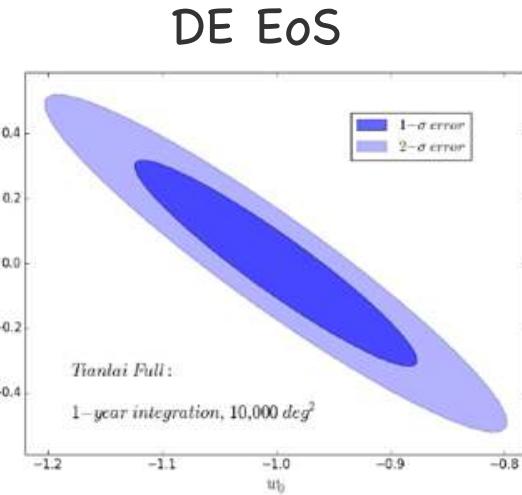
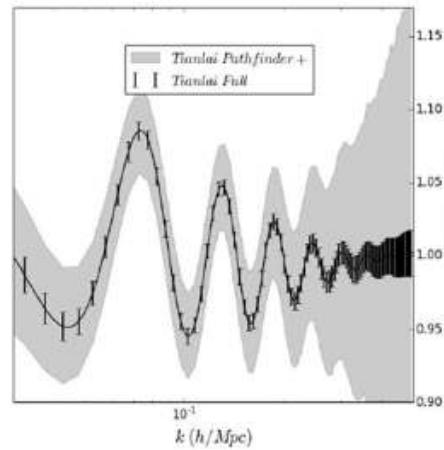
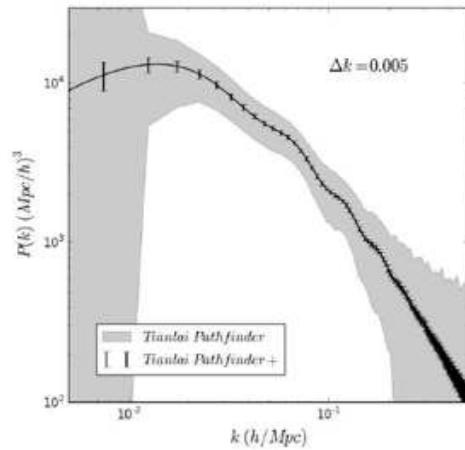
# Cylinder Array simulation



# Performance Forecast

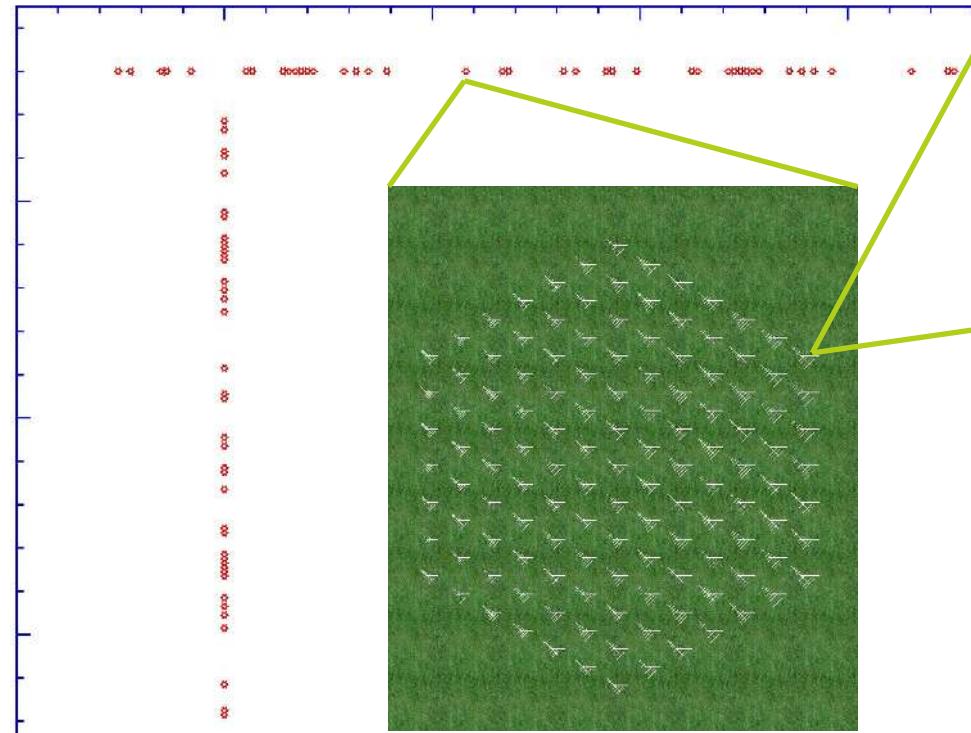
Xu, Wang & Chen,  
ApJ 2014,

power  
spectrum



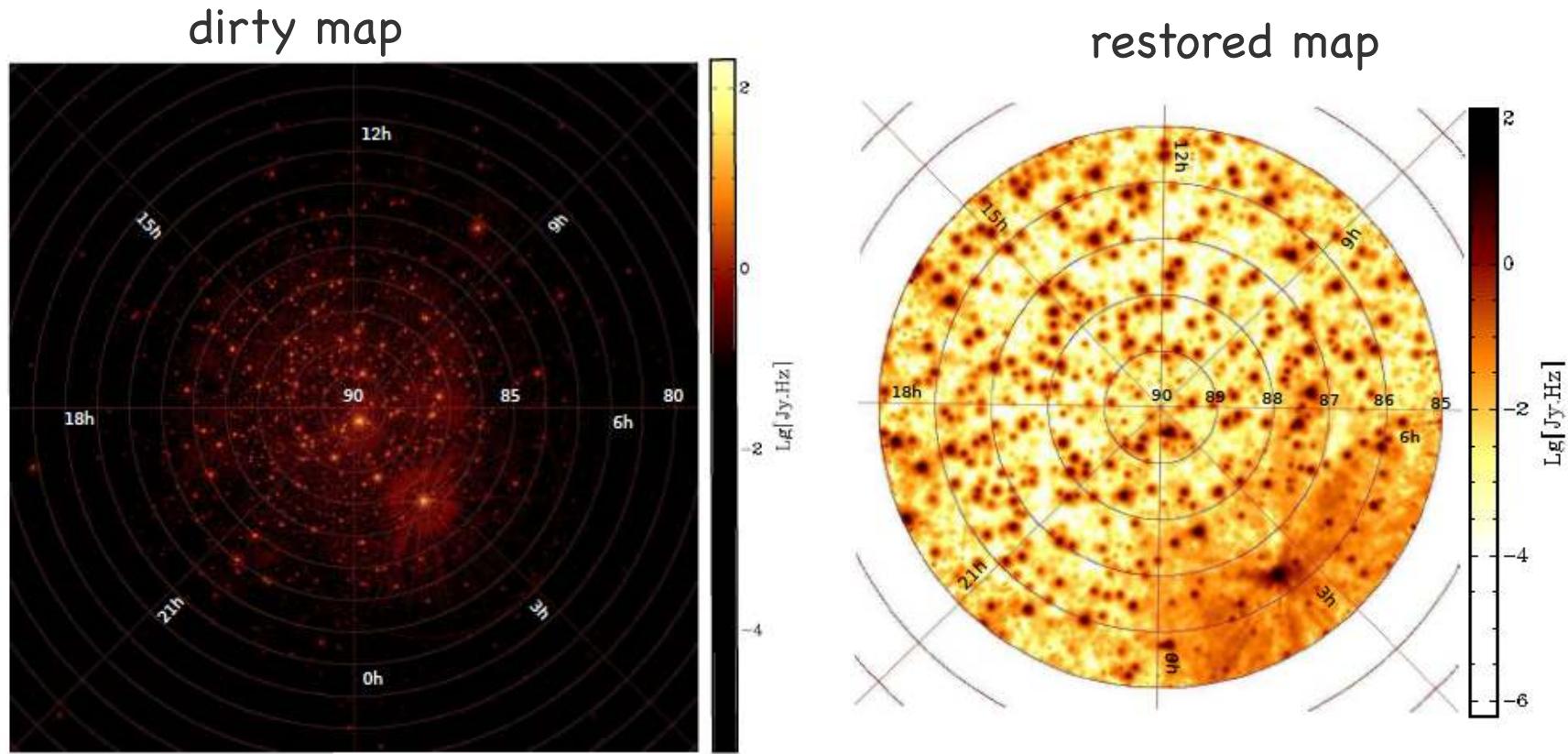
# 21CMA

- project lead by Prof. Xiang-Ping Wu
- 81 pods along two arms (6km+4km),  
10287 antenna ( $25,000\text{m}^2$ ) , 50—200MHz



# Some results

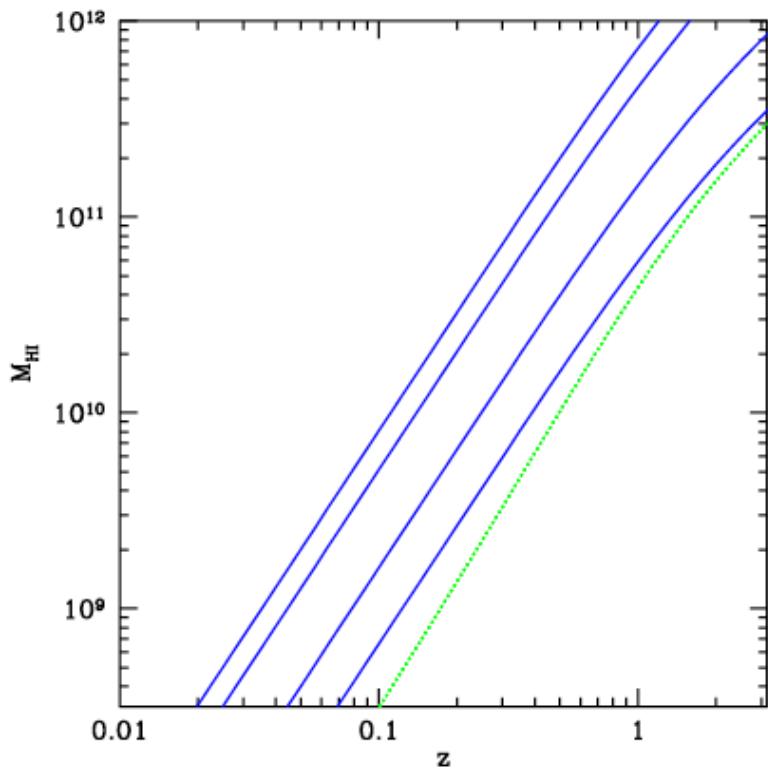
Q. Zheng et al., arxiv:1602.06624



# Five hundred meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST)

$$\theta \sim \frac{21(1+z) \text{ cm}}{30000 \text{ cm}} \sim 3(1+z) \text{ arcmin}$$

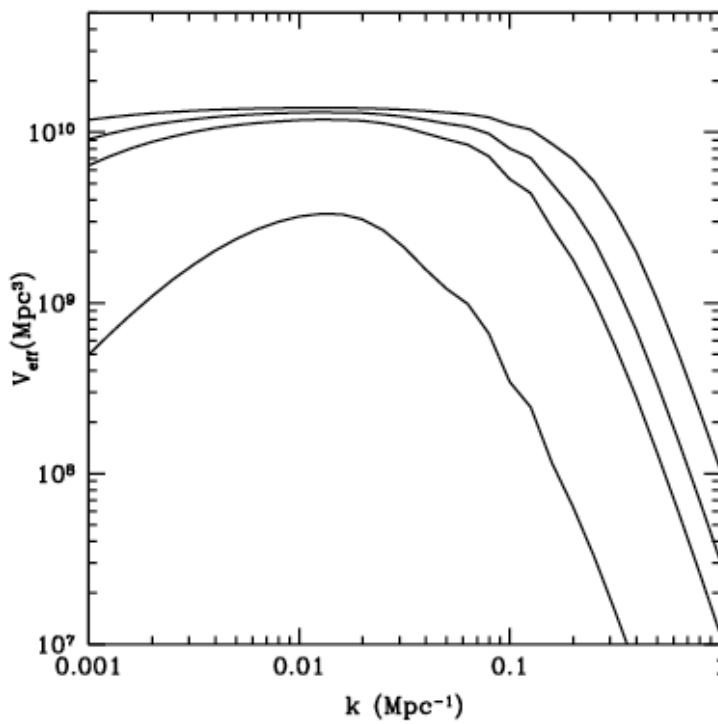
lead by Prof. Rendong Nan



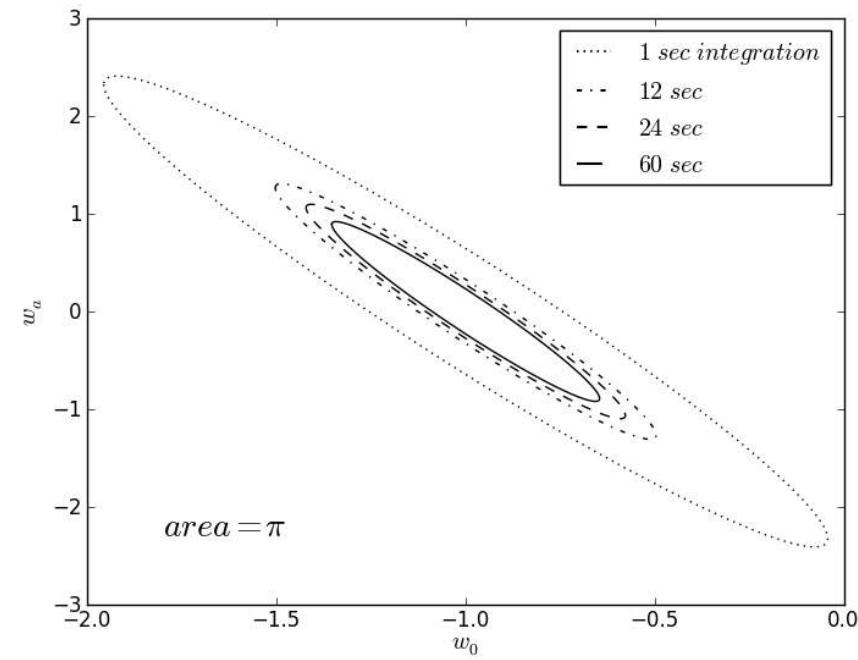
# Expected Results for FAST

## Effective Volume

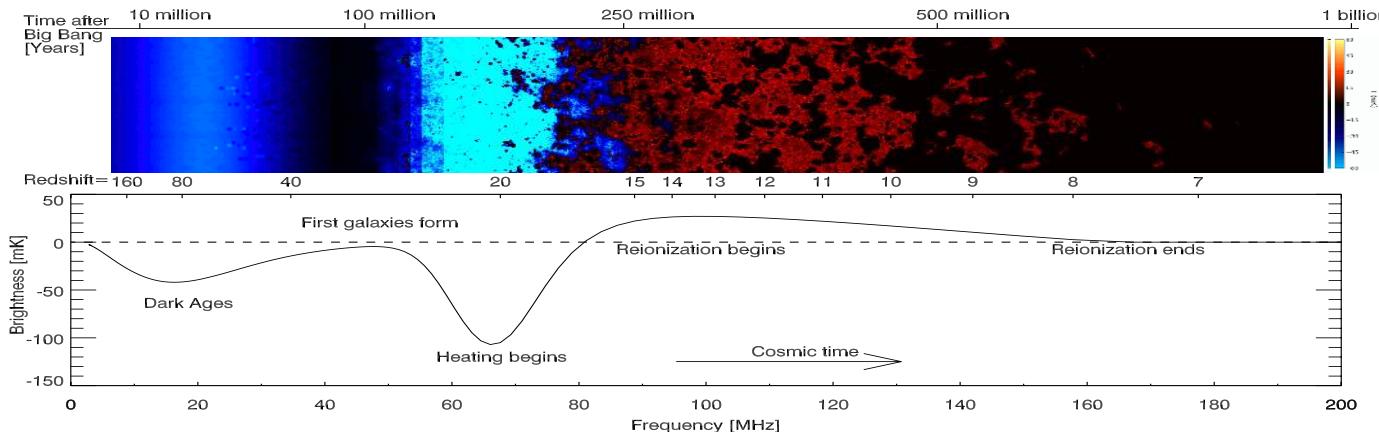
$$V_{eff}(\vec{k}) = \int d^3r \left[ \frac{n_{eff}(r)W(k)P(k)}{n_{eff}(r)W(k)P(k) + 1} \right]^2$$



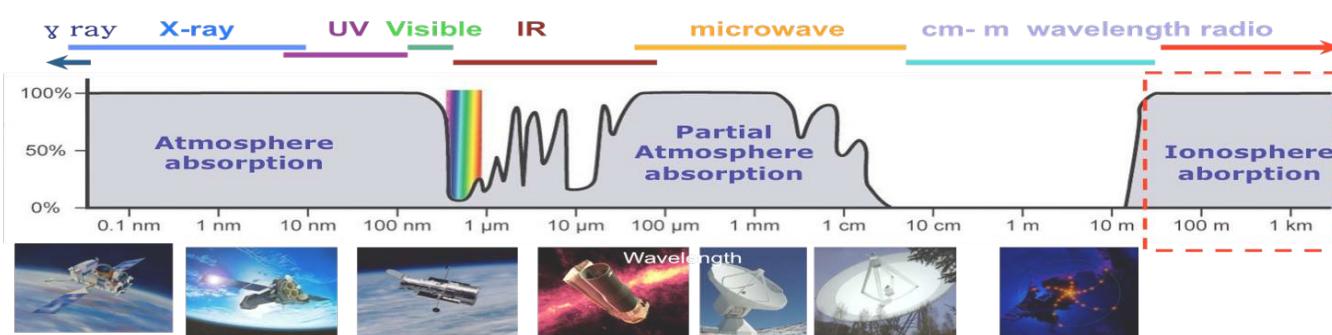
## Forecast on Dark Energy Equation of State



# Probing the Dark Age with Global Spectrum



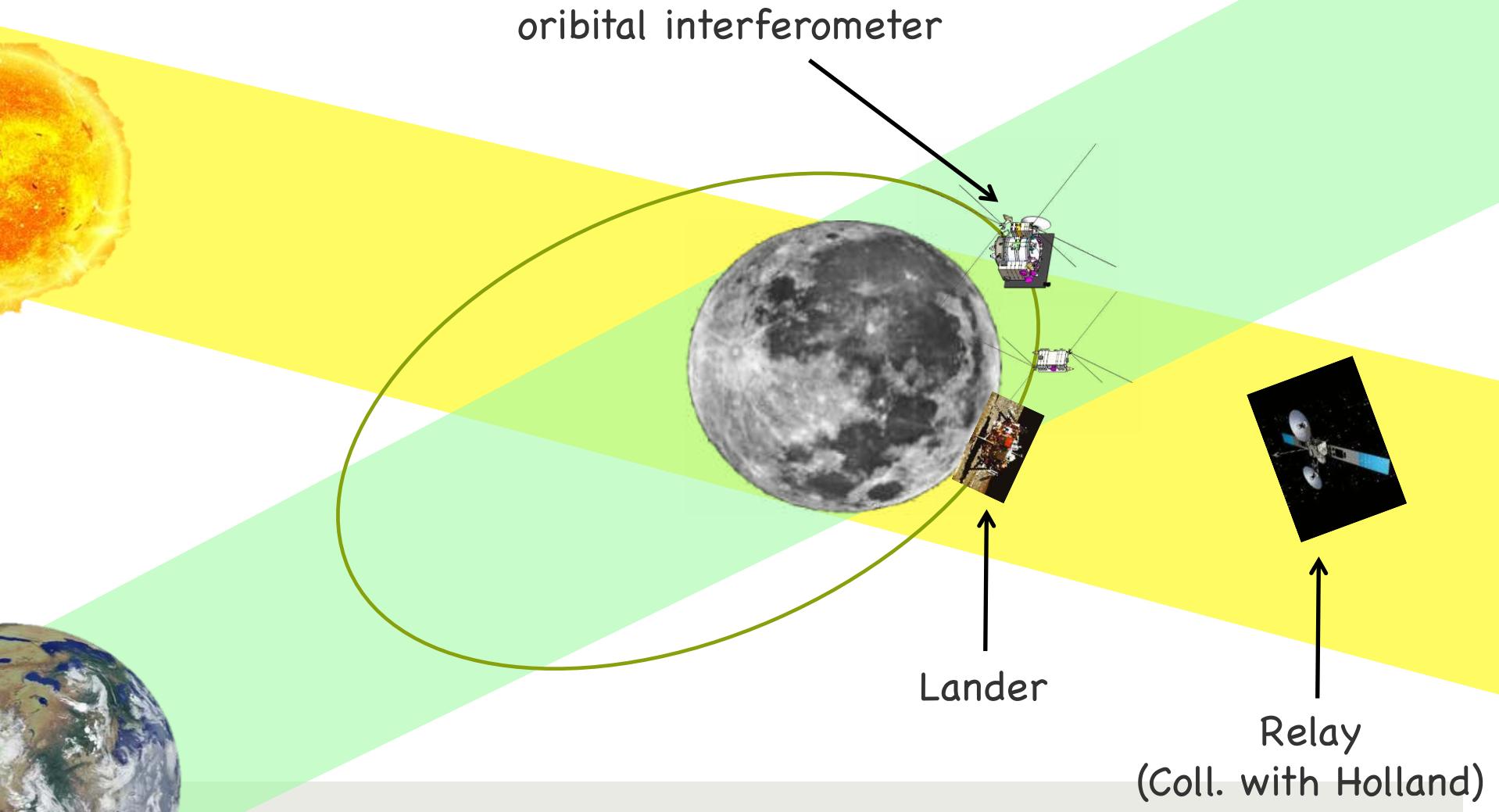
DARE experiment



SCI-HI experiment



# Chinese Chang'e 4 program



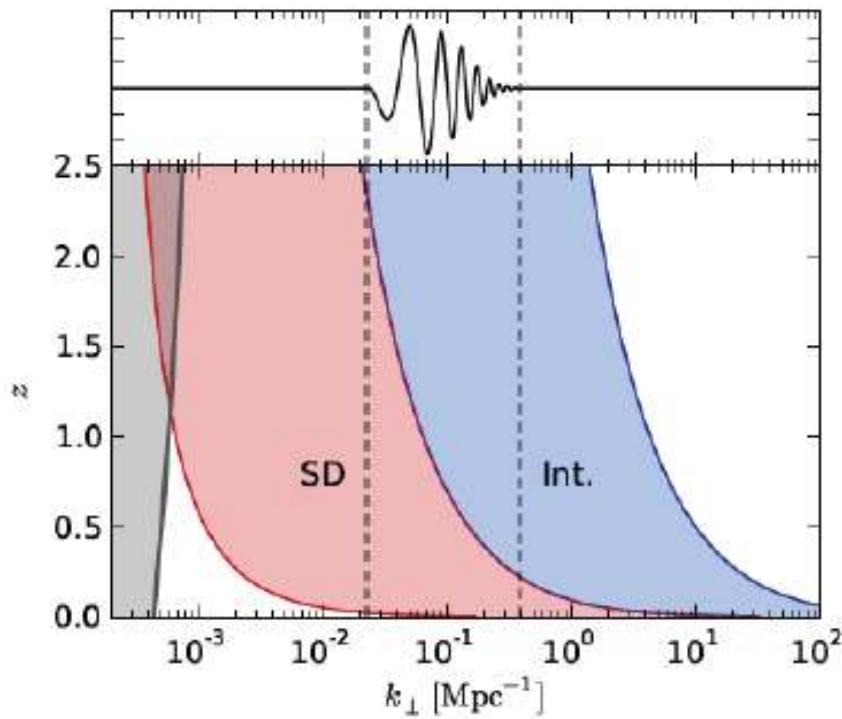
# SKA

SKA SWG Cosmology Group wiki

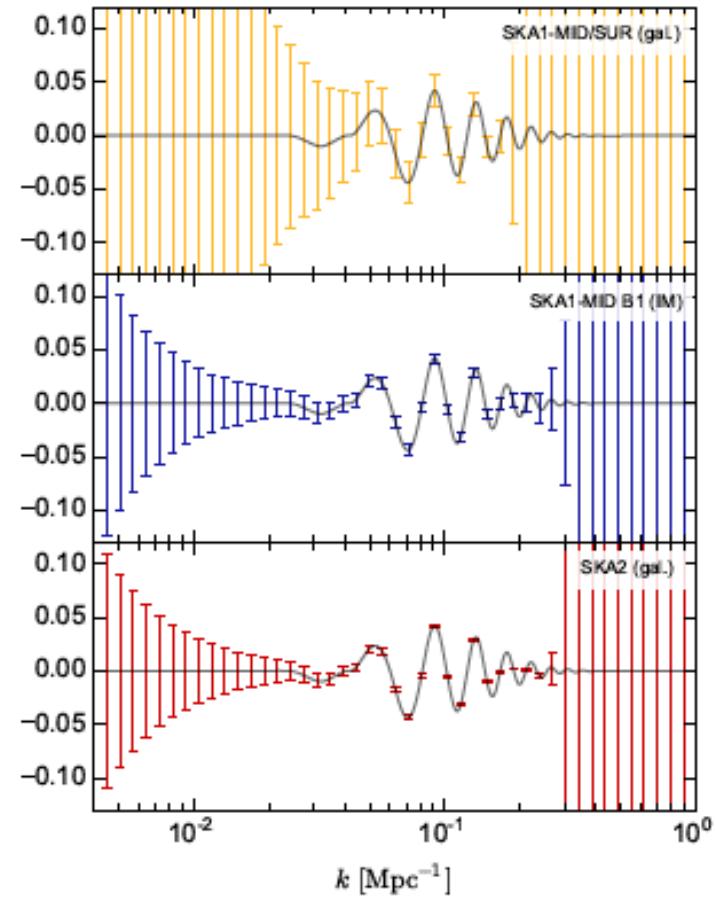
<http://skacosmology.pbworks.com>

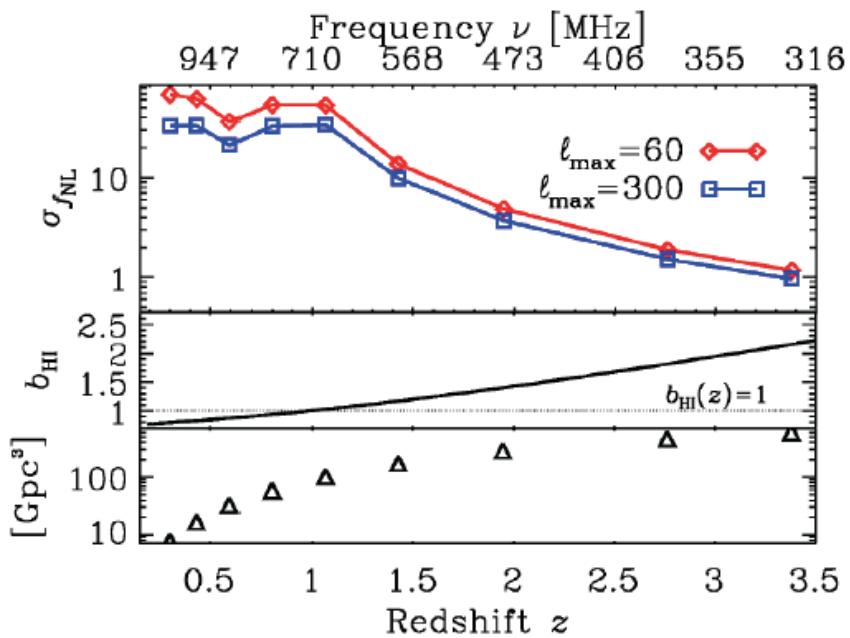
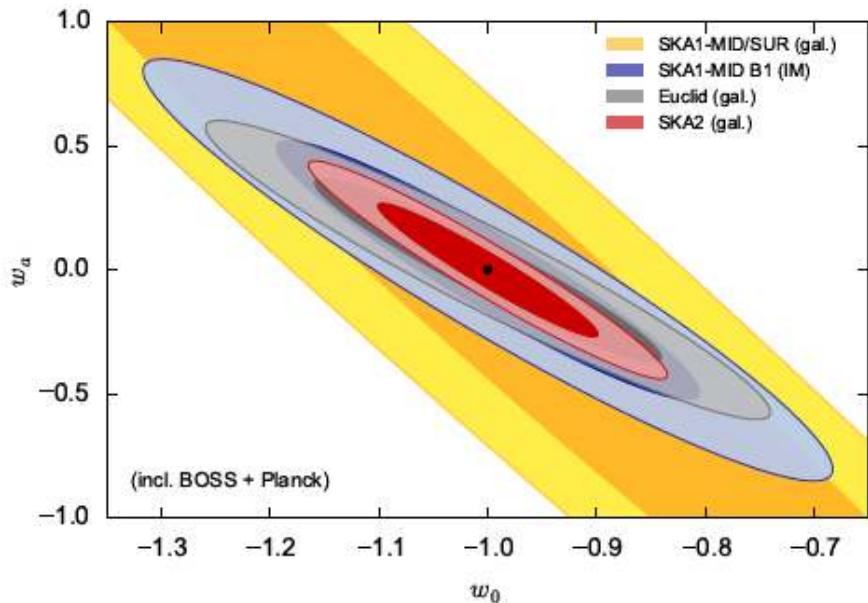
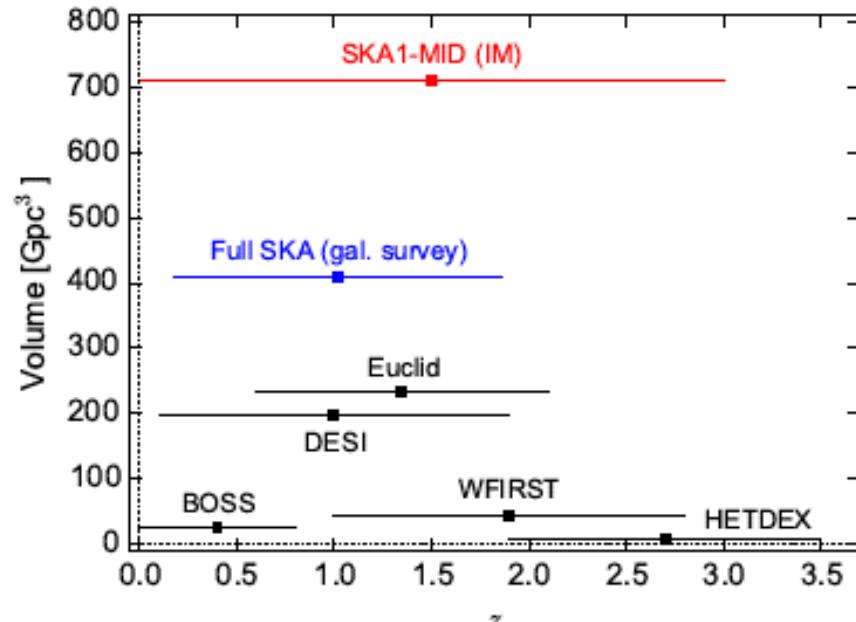
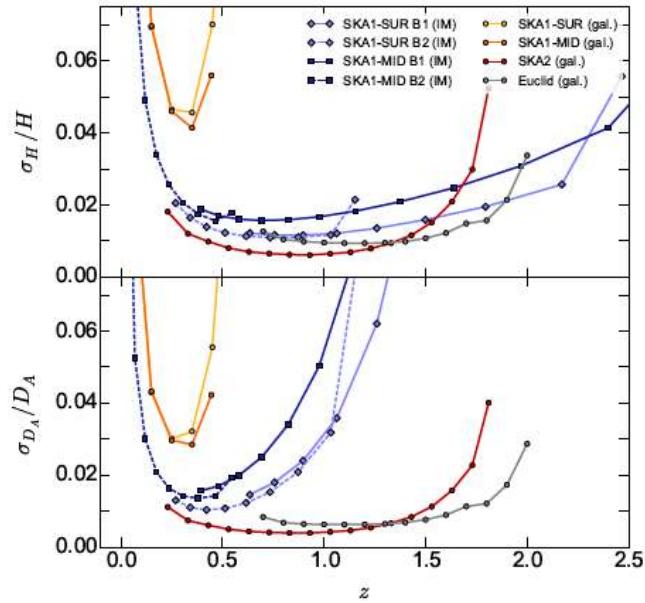
- HI galaxy survey
- HI Intensity Mapping
- Radio Continuum Survey
- Weak Lensing Survey

	All sky (10,000hr)	1000 <b>deg</b> <sup>2</sup> (10,000hr)	10 <b>deg</b> <sup>2</sup> (1,000hr)
SKA-low		HI intensity mapping survey	
SKA-mid B1	HI IM		
SKA-mid B2	HI IM+Gal, Continuum+WL	Weak Lensing	Weak Lensing Calibration



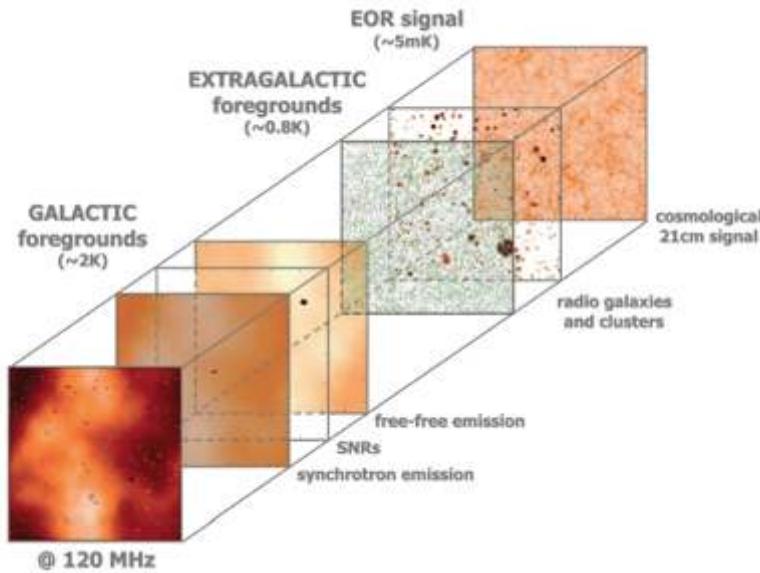
BAO scales probed by SKA1 –  
dish versus interferometer





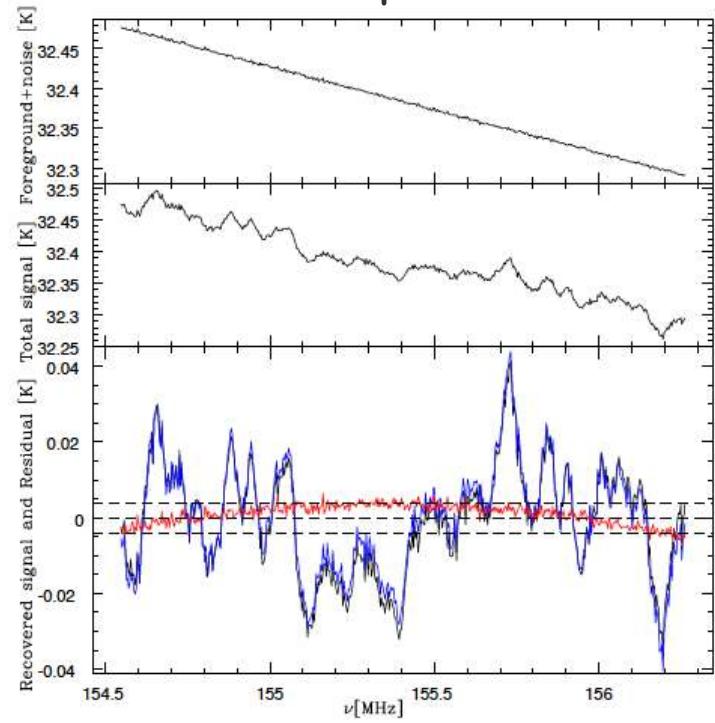
# The challenge: strong foreground

raw signal to noise ratio (SNR)  $\sim 10^{-5}$



V. Jelic et al. (2010)

removable: foreground  
smooth in spectrum



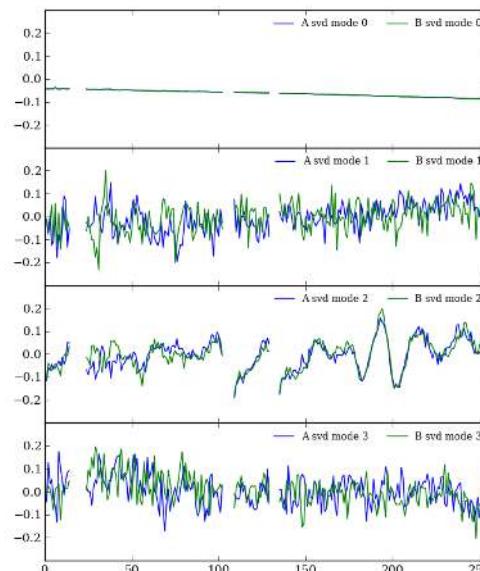
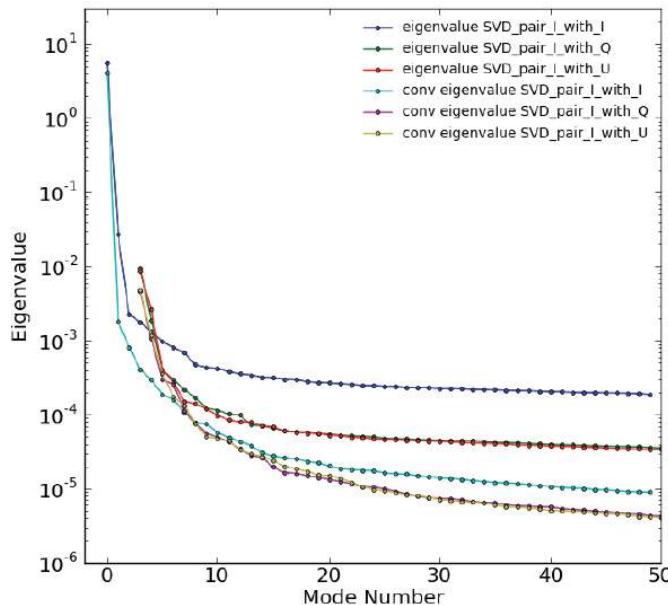
Wang et al. (2006)

# Apparent Foregrounds (Non-smooth)

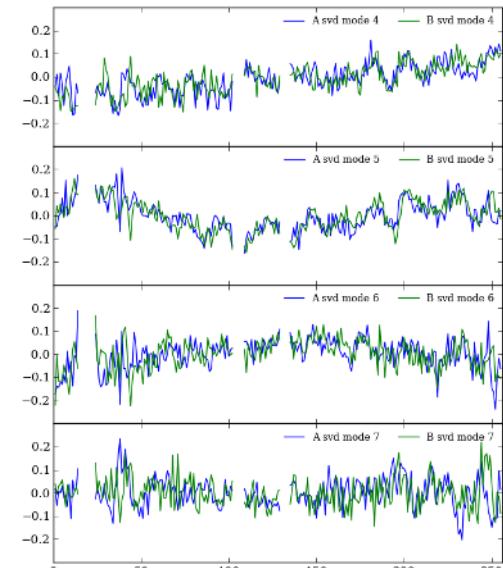
## Foreground Principal Components

$$C = TT^\dagger$$

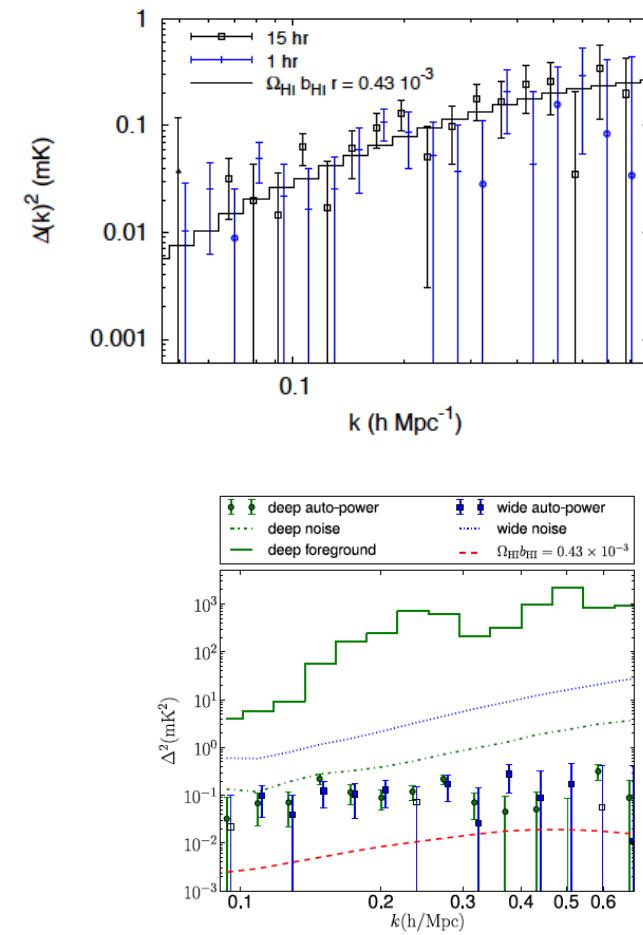
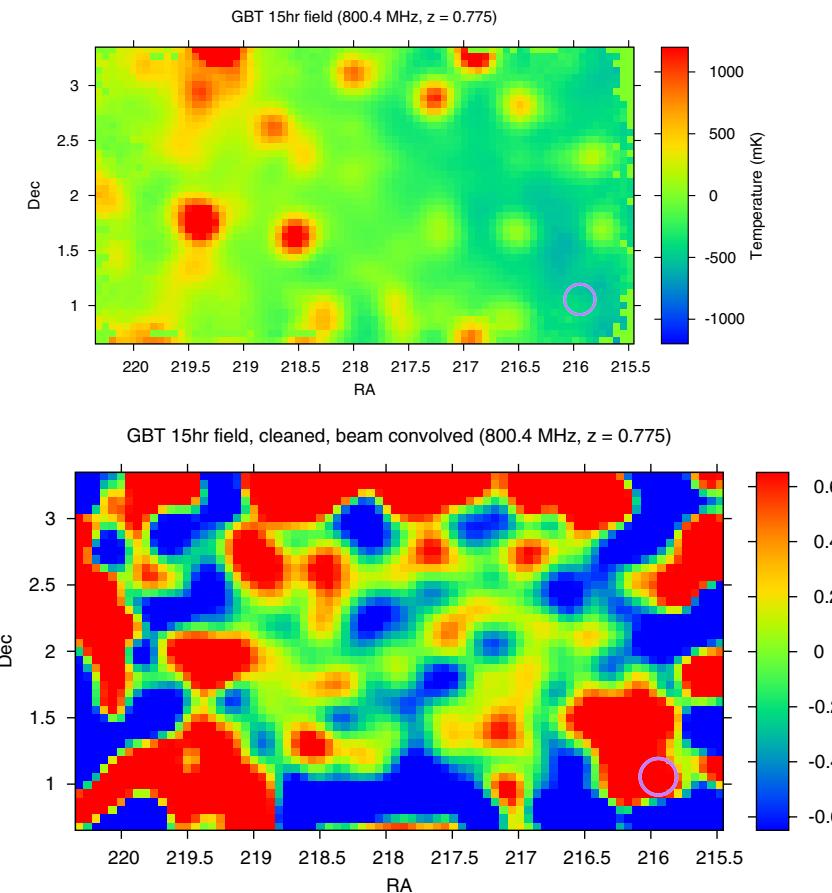
$$Cv_i = \lambda_i v_i$$



GBT intensity Mapping Data

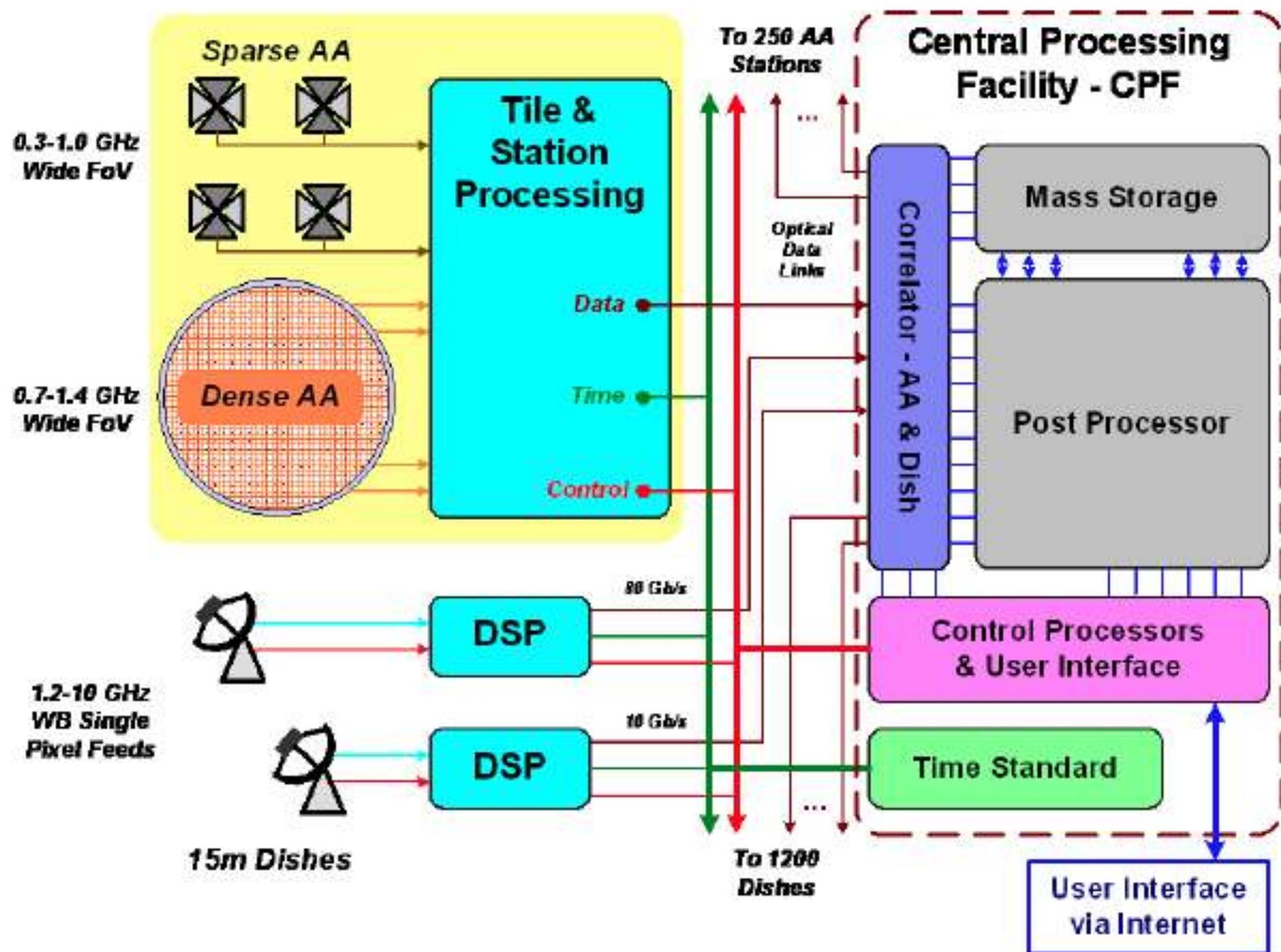


# Foreground Subtraction



cross correlation with  
WiggleZ (Masui et al 2013)

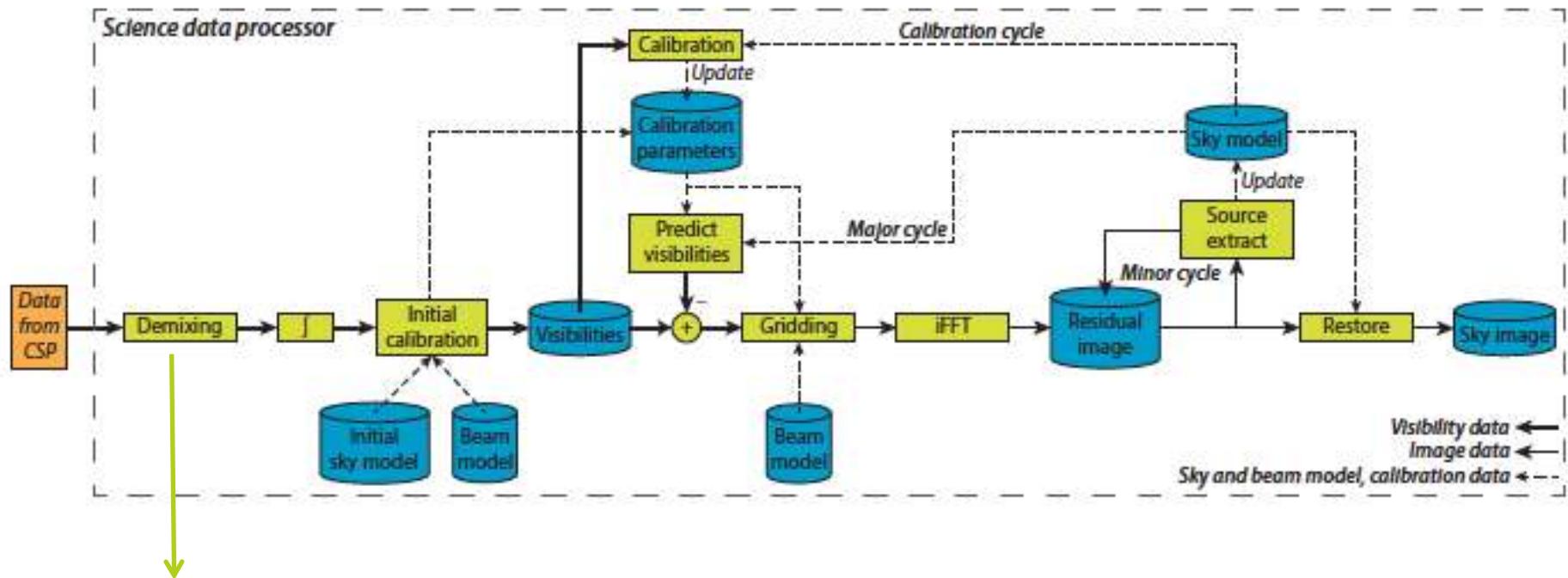
auto correlation  
(Switzer et al. 2013)



# Science Data Processing (SDP)

Jongerius et al.

Need very sophisticated and science-dependent processing, to be improved iteratively over time



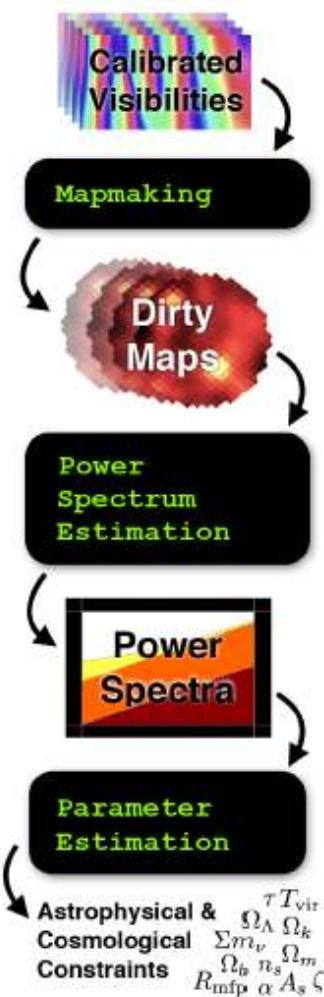
remove of bright source

Gridding with W-projection:

$$V(u, v, w) = \int I(\ell, m) G(\ell, m, w) e^{-2\pi i [u\ell + vm]} d\ell dm$$

$$G(\ell, m, w) = \frac{e^{-2\pi i [w(\sqrt{1-\ell^2-m^2}-1)]}}{\sqrt{1-\ell^2-m^2}}$$

# Off-Site (Science) Data Processing



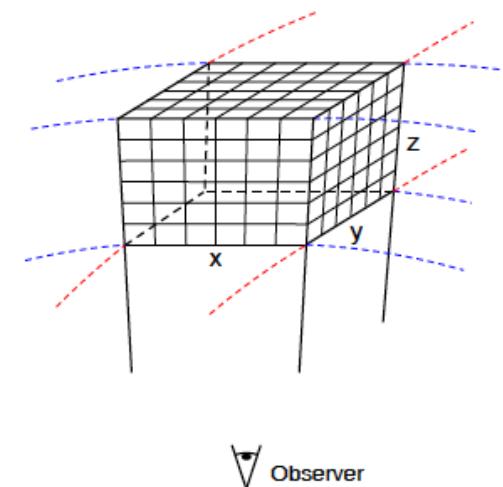
Foreground subtraction

Data Cube Volume:

$$N_{\text{pix}} > 10^4 \text{ deg}^2 / (0.01 \text{ deg}^2) \sim 10^6$$

$$N_{\text{freq}} \sim 10^4$$

$$N_{\text{vox}} > 10^{10}, \text{ perhaps up to } 10^{16}$$



# BRICS Project:

## 21cm Cosmology and Large Scale Structure



X. Chen, Y. Mao, Y. Gong, Y. Xu  
(NAOC & Tsinghua U.)



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# Thanks!

